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LIDDELL

A Greek-English
Lexicon.

GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON

BASED ON

THE GERMAN WORK OF FRANCIS PASSOW.

BY

HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, M.A.,

STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH;

AND

ROBERT SCOTT, M.A.,

SOMETIME STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, AND LATE FELLOW OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.

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P R E F A C E.

WE are at length able to put forth this Lexicon. It has cost us several years of labor, and that for the most part very heavy, because for the most part we had only spare hours to bestow. Events, of which it is needless to speak particularly, threatened more than once to break it off altogether.

However, we have at length finished it. And we send it forth in the hope that it may in some wise foster and keep alive the accurate study of the Greek Tongue; that tongue, which has been held one of the best instruments for training the young mind; that tongue, which as the organ of Poetry and Oratory is full of living force and fire, abounding in grace and sweetness, rich to overflowing, while for the uses of Philosophy it is a very model of clearness and precision; that tongue, in which some of the noblest works of man's genius lie enshrined,—works, which may be seen reflected faintly in imitations and translations, but of which none can know the perfect beauty, but he who can read the words themselves, as well as their interpretation.

It will be proper, by way of Preface, to say something of the nature of our Work, of the sources from which we have drawn, and of what we ourselves have done.

But first it may be well to notice an objection that may be taken, at starting, to the notion of an *English* Lexicon of the Greek Tongue. It may be asked, whether such a Lexicon should not be in *Latin*, as in the old times; whether the other is not an unworthy condescension to the indolence of the age:

In answer, we would draw a distinction between an English *Lexicon* and English *Notes* to Classical Authors. We hold that Critical Notes on these Authors will always be best in the Latin Tongue. No other will be found so brief, clear, and easy of remembrance; no other has the advantage of technical terms and phrases which all Scholars have agreed to use; no other will be so readily understood by Readers of all countries and all ages. But though this is our opinion in regard to Critical Notes, it by no means follows that we should hold the same in regard to Lexicography. The chief business of Lexicography is one, to interpret words; of Criticism another, to unravel the idioms and intricacies of language. The Latin Tongue may be the best organ for the latter work, yet very unequal to the due execution of the former. And quite unequal it is. For just as impossible is it to render the richness, boldness, freedom, and variety of Greek by Latin words, as it is to give any adequate concep-

tions of Milton or Shakspeare by French translations. Yet French is, confessedly, the language of Mathematics. So Latin is the language of Classical Criticism. But we hold it feeble and defective for purposes of Lexicography. And when we add to this the fact, that in richness at least and freedom (though certainly not in beauty or exactness) our own language is not unworthy to compare with the Greek, we conclude confidently that the best Lexicon an Englishman can use to read Greek with, will be in English. A Frenchman may have reason for using a Greek-Latin Lexicon; an Englishman can have none.

Nor is this a mere opinion of our own. A Greek-English Lexicon has been demanded often and by high authorities^a; has been undertaken more than once by able scholars; and several Lexicons of this kind have been published.

It might be expected that we should here take such notice of these Lexicons as to justify our adding another to the list. We could easily do so. But at this time and in this place we decline the task; partly because it is an invidious one, and might be attributed to other motives than a desire of serving the cause of Truth and good Scholarship; partly because to do it thoroughly would require a considerable space and much minute detail,—more perhaps than could justly be allowed within the compass of a Preface. We therefore pass over this subject here and now; merely remarking that, if in the most popular of these Lexicons now abroad, there are found resemblances to ours, (as no doubt there will be, here and there, especially in the Homeric words,) the reason hereof is that we have both been indebted to Passow,—though the Author of the Lexicon we allude to has made slow and scanty acknowledgment of the amount of *his* debt. We proceed to speak of our own.

In the Title-page, our Work is said to be “based on the German Work of FRANCIS PASSOW.” We cannot too fully express our obligations to this excellent book, without which ours never would have been attempted. But before doing so, we will lay a short account of it before our Readers; and for this purpose we must begin with Schneider’s still earlier Work.

The Third and last Edition of SCHNEIDER’S Greek-German Lexicon^b appeared in 1819; and immediately became the Book of common use throughout Germany. It contains a vast mass of learning, though a great deal of it is out of the way, and of very little use to the general Student. Schneider was a great Naturalist, was the Editor of Aristotle’s History of Animals, of Theophrastus, of Nicander, of Oppian; and this his peculiar taste shews itself a little too much in a Lexicon of limited size; while he too much neglects the usages peculiar to Homer and the earlier writers, and gives

^a As by Bp. Blomfield (Quarterly Review, vol. 22. p. 348), whose Glossaries to Aeschylus shew how well he understood the office of a Lexicographer. (We have thought it needless to refer *specifically* to these.) A work of the kind was undertaken by the Bishop’s brother, Mr. E. V. Blomfield, whose early death left many fair promises unperformed; also by Dr. Nicoll, late Hebrew Professor in this University; and by others. See further an able Article in the Quart. Review (vol. 51. p. 144 foll.), written, we believe, by Mr. Fishlake, the

Translator of Buttmann’s Lexilogus and Catalogue of Irregular Verbs. In the two Articles just quoted will be found an amusing History of Greek Lexicography nearly down to the present time.

^b Griechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch beym Lesen der griechischen profanen Scribenten zu gebrauchen. Ausgearbeitet von Johann Gottlob Schneider, Professor und Oberbibliothekar zu Breslau. Leipzig 1819. 4°. 2 vols. An Appendix (Supplement-Band) followed in 1821. 4°.

little account of the Construction of words. Moreover he has paid slight regard to clearness of arrangement, and made small attempt to trace the connexion of different significations^c.

After this, the work of Greek-German Lexicography fell into the hands of Passow in the following manner^d. An abridgment (*Hand-Wörterbuch*) of Schneider's work had been published by Riemer under Schneider's own direction. Some four or five years before Schneider's 3rd Edition had appeared, Francis Passow, a favourite Pupil of Jacobs and Hermann, was appointed Professor at Breslau^e. He had already written a Treatise containing his views of what a Greek Lexicon should be^f; and in course of time it came to Schneider's ears, that Passow had supplied the prosodiacal marks and references in a copy of Riemer's Book. Schneider then pressed him to prepare a new Edition of this Abridgment—merely (as Passow thought^g) for the purpose of getting the prosody supplied. Passow complied, but undertook the work in a very different sense from this. He began by claiming full powers of alteration, and then set to work in earnest. In 1819, the same year that Schneider's last edition was published, appeared also the First Part of Passow's Work^h: what he proposed to himself will be best given in his own words. Thus then he writes to his old Preceptor, F. Jacobs, on the publication of the First Partⁱ: "It would be worth a great deal to me, to hear your judgment on the Plan of my Lexicon, especially on the manner in which I have given the first place to the Homeric senses, and then to those of Hesiod; my purpose being to go on in regular historical order, and thus to arrive at something like completeness. These Homeric and Hesiodic Articles I have worked up with real diligence, trusting wholly to myself; and here I hope nothing will be found wanting, that can properly be required in a Lexicon. All the rest has been put together from Schneider's materials, (often raw enough,) with my own notes, marginal and interlinear; and this part will be found more or less perfect, according to the measure of Schneider's exactness, and my own carefulness. In the Conjunctions, however, Particles, and Prepositions, I have found it necessary to go below Homer, and beyond Schneider. If I live for a Second Edition, the old Lyric and Elegiac Poets, with the Prose of Herodotus and Hippocrates, shall be worked into the text on the same principles; in a Third, the Attic Poets; and then, the Attic Prose. In this way I hope gradually to come nearer to my ideal of a good Lexicon, and to bring organic connexion into the thing of shreds and patches which we now have." These views, which may be found more fully stated in his Preface^k, he did not live to see fully realized. The second and third Editions followed so quickly, that he had not time to make any thorough improvement^l. But in the Fourth^m he carried on his

^c See further the very useful Article (by Mr. Fishlake) quoted above, p. 147, sqq.

^d We learn this from a letter to F. Jacobs, dated Breslau, August 10, 1819. See *Franz Passow's Leben u. Briefe*. Breslau, 1839. 8^o.

^e In 1815, being in his twenty-ninth year. He was born Sept. 20, 1786.

^f *Ueber Zweck, Anlage und Ergänzung griech. Wörterbücher*. Berlin, 1812. gr. 8^o.

^g See the Letter referred to above.

^h *J. G. Schneider's Handwörterbuch etc.*, nach

der dritten Ausgabe des grossen griechisch-deutschen Wörterbuch, mit besondrer Berücksicht des homerischen u. hesiod. Sprachgebrauches, u. mit genauer Angabe der Sylbenlängen ausgearbeitet. Leipsig. 2 vols. small 4^o. It was finished in 1823.

ⁱ In the same Letter.

^k P. xxvii, sqq. (Ed. 4.)

^l Published in 1825, and 1827.

^m Published in 1831.

plan so far as to have worked into the Text (though not completely) the phraseology of the earlier post-Homeric Poets, as also that of Herodotus. And the Work, thus remodelled, he considered so completely his own child, that he dropped the name of Schneider from the Title-page. Soon after the publication of this, his own Lexicon, his health began to fail. He died on the 11th of March, 1833, in his forty-seventh year, leaving the work which he had so well begun for others to bring to an end.

This is what we proposed to ourselves, viz. to carry on what Passow had begun. We perceive that others are doing the same in Germanyⁿ.

We at first thought of a *translation* of Passow's Work, with additions. But a little experience shewed us that this would not be sufficient. Passow indeed had done all that was necessary for Homer and Hesiod, so that his Work has become a regular authority in Germany for the old Epic Greek^o. But he had done nothing further *completely*. For though in the Fourth Edition he professes to have done for Herodotus the same as for Homer, this is not quite the case. He had done little more than use Schweighäuser's Lexicon,—which is an excellent book, and leaves little of the *peculiar* phraseology of Herodotus unnoticed, but is very far indeed from being a complete vocabulary of the author^p. One of us, accordingly, undertook to read Herodotus carefully through, adding what was lacking to the margin of his Schweighäuser. The other did much the same for Thucydides. And between us, we have gone through the Fragments of the early Poets, Lyric, Elegiac, etc., which were not in the Poëtae Minores of Gaisford; as well as those of the early Historic and Philosophic Writers; and those of the Attic, Tragic, and Comic Poets, which were dispersed through Athenæus, Stobæus, etc. We have referred to the latter as collected by Meineke, so far as his collection was published when we began printing. But besides all our own reading and collections, we have made unfailing use of the best Lexicons and Indexes of the great Attic writers, Wellauer's of Æschylus^q, Ellendt's of Sophocles, Beck's of Euripides, Caravella's of Aristophanes, Ast's of Plato, Sturz's of Xenophon, with Reiske's and Mitchell's of the Attic orators. The reader will see by this that we have thrown our chief strength on the phraseology of the ATTIC writers. We have also sedulously consulted Böckh's Index to Pindar: and for Hippocrates, who ought to be closely joined with Herodotus, we have used Foësius' *Œconomia*, with the references in the Index of the Oxford Scapula. But we want a good critical revision of this Author to make his text of authority in elucidating the Ionic dialect. After the

ⁿ A Lexicon professedly based on Passow's was begun in 1836 (Leipzig, 8^o.) by Pinzger, and continued by Seiler and Jacobitz. We have only seen the first Three Numbers. Works of more promise have been begun, one by Rost and Palm (Handwörterbuch d. griech. Sprache, begründet von Franz Passow. Leipzig, roy. 8^o.); the other by F. Pape, (Braunschweig, roy. 8^o.) Of these the former half has appeared. Of course we have not been able to make any use of them.

^o For instance, Nitzsch, in the Preface to his excellent Commentary on the Odyssey (p. v.), says, that on Lexicographical points he shall expect his Readers to refer to Passow; nor shall he touch on such questions, but when he differs from him. And

all late German critical works are full of references to Passow's Lexicon.

^p For instance the Reader will in vain look for *ελασσώ, ἔλεγχος, ἔλεγχω-χομαι, ἐλευθέριος, ἐλευθερίῃ, ἐλευθερώ, ἐλευθέρωσις, ἐλεγκμός* (or *ἐλεγκμός*)—(all omitted in one page of Schweighäuser)—in Passow: so he will miss *ἐπαναγκάζω, ἐπανάστασις, ἐπαναχωρέω, ἐπάνω, ἐπαπονίζομαι, ἐπειπεῖν, ἐπεισερχομαι, ἐπεξευρίσχω*, etc. The latter part of Passow is fuller than the former: after (about) *σύν*, he inserts many Herodotean words not in Schweighäuser. Here too he corrects the false references, which he seldom does in earlier parts of his work.

^q Mr. Linwood's came too late for us to be able to make any use of it.

Attic writers, Greek undergoes a great change; which begins to appear strongly about the time of Alexander. Aristotle's language strikes us at once as something quite different from that of his master Plato, though the change of styles cannot be measured quite chronologically: as, for instance, Demosthenes was contemporary with Aristotle; yet his style is the purest Attic. Here, as in painting, architecture, etc. there are transition periods,—the old partly surviving, the new just appearing. But the change is complete in Polybius, with the later Historic Writers, and Plutarch. We have therefore not been anxious to amass *authorities* from these authors, though we have endeavoured to collect their *peculiar* words and phrases. For Aristotle, we have used Sylburg's Indexes, and those in the Oxford editions of the Rhetoric and Ethics; for Theophrastus, Schneider's Index; for Polybius, (of course,) Schweighäuser's Lexicon; for Plutarch, Wytttenbach's Index. Attic phraseology revives more or less in Lucian; but for that reason most of his phrases have earlier examples, though in some of his works (as the *Verae Historiae*, *Tragopodagra*, *Lexiphanes*, etc.) many new or rare words occur. We have taken then from Geel's Index to the Edition of Hemsterhuis and Reiz. But in these, and writers of a like stamp, we have seldom been careful to add the *special* reference, being usually content with giving *the name* of the author. Another class of writers belongs to Alexandria. We have not neglected these. The reader will find the Greek of Theocritus pretty fully handled; and he will not turn in vain to seek the unusual words introduced by the learned Epic school of that city, Callimachus, Apollonius, etc., or by that wholesale coiner Lycophron. We have also been careful to notice such words as occur first, or in any unusual sense in the Alexandrian version of the Old Testament, and in the New Testament. We must not omit to mention, that in the first part, viz. from B to K inclusive, we have been saved much labour, and have very much enriched our Lexicon, by consulting Hase and Dindorf's New Edition of Stephani Thesaurus. We only wish we could have had their assistance for the whole.

We think it should be particularly noticed, that *all passages quoted have been specially verified on the Proof Sheets, and the references uniformly made to the same Edition*†. We can thus at least (barring human accidents) ensure correctness of quotation; so that those who doubt our authority may really be able to satisfy themselves. And here let us make full acknowledgment, and give our best thanks to George Marshall, M.A., Student of Christ Church, who has relieved us of the heaviest part of this most laborious and irksome task. We will guarantee his accuracy at the hazard of our own.

Such is a brief sketch of *what* we have done. It remains to say something on the manner, *how* we have attempted to do it.

Our Plan has been that marked out and begun by Passow, viz. *to make each Article a History of the usage of the word referred to*. That is, we have always sought to give the earliest authority for its use first. Then, if no change was introduced by later writers, we have left it with that early authority alone,—adding, however, whether it continued in general use or no, and taking care to specify, whether it was common to

† The only exceptions are in the case of single references to a few German Works, which we could not obtain, and which we have allowed to stand as in Passow's Text. We must add Wolf's

Leptines, in which the references are made to the old Edition. We ought to have altered these, but have not.

Prose and Poetry, or confined to one only. In most cases the word will tell its own story: the passages quoted will themselves say whether it continued in use, and whether it was used or no both in Poetry and Prose;—for there are few words that do not change their significations more or less in the downward course of Time, and few therefore that do not need many references. It will be understood that deviations from the strict Historical order must occur. Homer sometimes uses a word in a metaphorical sense only, the literal sense of which first occurs (perhaps) in Plato. In such instances, of course, we give the literal and actual sense the preference^s. The old Epic part we have left nearly, as we found it, in the hands of Passow. Some few errors we have corrected (but there were not many); and we have simplified Passow's account of the Homeric usages;—for he was too fond of refining, and making distinctions of *signification*, which depended wholly on the *context*. But we have never been anxious to alter for altering's sake. All post-Homeric words have been remodelled, and those of Attic stamp mostly re-written. We should here except the articles on the Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Particles, which Passow had (from the first) wrought out with true German diligence. Our work here has been chiefly to compress, and simplify;—often referring to Grammatical Works, for matter that comes more properly into their sphere than into that of Lexicography. Many will think we might have well carried this pruning system further;—and we believe so too.—Statements on points of Criticism will be found supported by reference to the critical writers of chief authority; and here we have endeavoured to refer to those whose works are most within reach of English Readers.

We think then that we have the same right to call our Book, A Lexicon etc. “*based on the Work of Passow*,” that he had to eject the name of Schneider altogether from his Title-page. Our object is not to claim undue honor, but to give as accurate a Title to the Work as we can.

In the *Arrangement*, it will be found, that the Grammatical Forms come first. Then the Root, primary or secondary, inclosed in curved brackets () ; except when it is necessary to speak at length on the Derivation, which will then be found at the end of the article. Then the Interpretation of the word, with examples, etc. Lastly, remarks on the Prosody, when necessary, inclosed in square brackets []. This also we have borrowed from Passow; though he did not observe the first part very strictly; for his Grammatical Forms are often at the end, or mixed up with the Interpretation.

All irregular, with some not obvious regular, Tenses will be found in their own alphabetical place, with reference to the Verb they belong to. Epic, as well as Doric, Aeolic, and other dialectic forms may be similarly found; with reference to the Attic form under which (generally) they are discussed.

The Tenses of Compound Verbs will be found under the Simple forms, except when the Compound Verb itself has anything peculiar.

Adverbs must be sought at the end of their Adjectives.

In *Etymology*, we have departed widely from Passow. He had adopted the notion of Hemsterhuis' system, referring all words to imaginary primitive roots.

^s See some good remarks on this principle in Mr. Fishlake's Article above quoted, p. 172.

serting these Verbs in their alphabetical places. We have dismissed most of these, retaining such only as are actually implied in some extant tense of the Verb or some Derivative, as for instance, ΘΕΨ is implied in θήσω (the fut. of τίθημι), ΨΕΩ in ῥήσω (of ῥημι), ΓΕΨΩ in γέγονα, γόνος, and so forth. Otherwise we have recognised the Root in the simplest forms of the Verb (usually the aor. 2) or Derivatives. For instance we do not refer λαμβάνω to the imaginary ΛΑΨ, but to the Root ΛΑΒ-, β being clearly part of the Root, as is shewn by the aor. 2, by λαβή, by λαύω (i. e. λάβω), etc. The extant Roots, or the Forms nearest them, we have printed in capitals. Words not extant are marked by asterisks. Lastly, we have introduced a little Comparative Etymology, by quoting kindred Roots from Sanscrit, and other of the great family of Indo-European Tongues. Of course we have not at all done this completely. We have only endeavoured to call attention to the subject; to stimulate curiosity, rather than satisfy it. In this department we are chiefly indebted to Pott's *Etymologische Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Indo-Germanischen Sprachen* (Lemgo 1833—1836) 2 vols. 8vo.

In the *Translations* of the Greek terms we have been anxious to use genuine Saxon-English words, rather than their Latin equivalents.

Articles of *Archeology* have been in all cases re-written, with especial attention to the law-phrases of the Orators. We have endeavoured here to give a summary of all essentials, referring for details to other Books. We might have been content to refer, once for all, to the Dictionary of Antiquities, lately completed under the direction of Dr. Smith; but this very useful Book was not nearly finished when we went to press.

Many may be surprised to find details of *Mythology* under some words, as Ἀπόλλων, Ζεύς, etc. These are retained from Passow, though curtailed. If the Dictionary of Mythology and Biography, lately begun under Dr. Smith's direction, had been finished, we might probably have cancelled them altogether.

Some *Proper Names* will be found. Passow had inserted all the Homeric and Hesiodic names. We have left such only as had in themselves some force and significance, or presented any thing remarkable in their grammatical forms^a.

In all these last mentioned cases it is difficult to draw a line between what is essential to general Lexicography and what is not. We have done this to the best of our judgment, and if the line waves more or less, we must shelter ourselves under the plea that it could hardly be otherwise.

We subjoin an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Authors* quoted, together with a note of the Edition used, to which (as above stated) we have been careful to make *uniform* reference. The date of each Author's "floruit" is added in the margin; and by comparing this with the short summary of the chief Epochs of Greek Literature prefixed to the Catalogue, it will be easy to determine the time of a word's first usage, and of its subsequent changes of signification. It will be understood, however, that the age of a word does not wholly depend on that of its Author. For, first, many Greek books have been lost; secondly, a word, of Attic stamp, first occurring in Lucian, or later imitators of Attic Greek, may be considered as actually older than those found in the vernacular writers of the Alexandrian age. Further, the Language changed differently in different places at the same time; as in the cases of Demosthenes and Aristotle (noticed above,

^a See for example Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἡρακλῆς.

p. vii), whom we have been compelled to place in different Epochs. And at the same place, as Athens, there were naturally two parties, one clinging to old usages, the other fond of what was new. The Greek of Thucydides and Lysias may be compared in illustration of this remark. We may add, that though the term "flourished" is vague, it is yet the only one available, if we wish to observe the influence of any particular Writer on Language and Literature. We may seem to have been capricious in assigning some of the Dates: but it has been done, always, by comparing such notices as have come to us respecting the author in question, and that chiefly by the aid of Mr. Fynes Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, for the period which that work embraces.

Before concluding, we beg to thank all Friends who have assisted us by advice or information. We must also make full acknowledgments to the Delegates of the University Press for the readiness with which they received our Work. And especially we must express our gratitude to the Dean of Christ Church for the kindness he has shewn us, and the interest he has taken in the progress of our Book.

We now dismiss our Book with feelings of thankfulness that we have had health and strength to bring it to a close. We know well how far it is from what it might be, from what we ourselves could imagine it to be. But we hope that by pains and accuracy we have at least laid a good foundation; and we shall be ready to profit by any criticisms that may be made upon it, whether public or private. For the present we shall be content if it shall in any sort serve that end of which we spoke in the outset; if, that is, it shall tend to cherish or improve the accurate study of the classical writers of Greece. We cannot look for much more. For the Writer of Dictionaries, says Johnson in *his* Preface, has been "considered not the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the path, through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress." His labours have been compared to "those of the anvil and the mine;" or even worse,—

condendaque Lexica mandat

Damnatis, poenam pro poenis omnibus unam.

But our own great English Lexicographer, who with his gloomy mind delighted to heap reproaches upon himself, has himself also removed much of that reproach by the noble work which will carry his name wherever the English tongue is spoken. And we at least are well pleased to think that, if our book prove useful, it has been our lot to follow, however humbly, in the same career of usefulness that he chose for his own.

I. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ERAS IN GREEK LITERATURE.

- I. The Early Epic Period, comprising the Iliad and Odyssey, the Homeric Hymns, and the Poems of Hesiod.
- II. From about 800 to 530, A. C., in which Literature chiefly flourished in Asia Minor and the Islands: the Period of the early Lyric, Elegiac, and Iambic Poets.
- III. From 530 to 510, A. C., the Age of Peisistratus, etc.; the beginning of Tragedy at Athens: early Historians.
- IV. From 510 to 470, A. C., the Age of τὰ Πελοπόννησος, in which the Great Tragic Poets began to exhibit, Simonides and Pindar brought Lyric Poetry to perfection.
- V. From 470 to 431, A. C., the Age of Athenian Supremacy: perfection of Tragedy: regular Prose, Ionic of Herodotus and Hippocrates, Attic (probably) of Antipho.
- VI. From 431 to 403, A. C., the Age of the Peloponnesian War: perfection of the Old Comedy: best Old Attic Prose in Pericles' Speeches, Thucydides, etc.
- VII. From 403 to about 336, the Age of Spartan and Theban Supremacy, and of Philip: Middle Comedy: Attic Prose of Lysias, Plato, and Xenophon: perfection of Oratory, Demosthenes, etc.
- VIII. From about 336 to the Roman Times: (1) Macedonian Age: Prose of Aristotle and Theophrastus: New Comedy. (2) Alexandrian Age: later Epic and Elegiac writers, Callimachus, Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, etc., learned Poets, Critics, etc.
- IX. Roman Age: Epigrammatic Poets, Hellenic Prose of Polybius, etc.; Alexandrian Prose of Philo, etc.; Grammarians. Then the revived Atticism of Lucian, the Sophists, etc.

II. LIST OF AUTHORS, WITH THE EDITIONS REFERRED TO.

N. B. *As to the use of this List, see the Remarks towards the End of the Preface.*

	Flourit circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Achaens, Tragicus	447	—
Achilles Tattius, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Jacobs	—	450?
Acusilaus, Historicus. Ed. Sturz	500	—
Aeliani { Hist. Naturalis. Ed. Jacobs. { Variae Historiae. Ed. Tauchnitz. }	—	120
Aeschylus, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf (Date of first prize)	484	—
Aeschines, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici vol. 3: quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	346	—
Agatho, Tragicus	416	—
Alcaeus, Lyricus. Ed. Matthiä	610	—
— Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragmenta 2. p. 824.	388	—
Alciphron, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Wagner	—	200?
Alcman, Lyricus. Ed. Welcker	650	—
Alexis, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 382	356	—
Alexander, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 553	.. ?	—
Amipsias, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 701	423	—
Amphis, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 301	350	—
Anacreon, Lyricus. { His true Fragments collected by Bergk { Spurious Poems, <i>Anacreontica</i> . Ed. Fischer }	559	—
Ananius, Iambographus. At the end of Welcker's Hipponax	640?	—
Anaxagoras, Philosophus. Ed. Schaubach	470	—
Anaxandrides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 161	376	—
Anaxilas, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 341	340	—
Anaxippus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 459	303	—
Andocides, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Att., v. 1: quoted like Aeschines . . (His imprisonment)	415	—
Antidotus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 328	350	—
Antimachus, Elegiacus. Ed. Schellenberg	405	—
Antipater Sidonius. In Brunck's Analecta	127	—
— Thessalonicensis. In Brunck's Analecta	—	—
Antiphanes, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 3	380?	50

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Antipho, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici vol. 1: quoted like Aeschines	440	—	—
Antoninus, M., Philosophus. Ed. Gataker	—	160	—
Apollodorus (tres, Comici Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4 pp. 438, 440, 450	— ?	—	—
— Mythologus. Ed. Heyne	140	—	—
Apollonius Dyscolus, Grammaticus. (De Constructione, Ed. Bekker. De Coniunct. et Adverb. in Bekker's Anecdota, vol. 2. De Pronom., in Wolf's Museum Antiquitatis. Historiae Com- mentitiae, Ed. Meursius	—	140	—
— Rhodius, Epicus. Ed. Wellauer	194	—	—
— Sophista: Lexicon Homericum. Ed. Tollius	—	30?	—
Apollophanes, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 879	407	—	—
Appianus, Historicus. Ed. Schweighäuser	—	140	—
Araros, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 273	375	—	—
Aratus, Poëta physicus. Ed. Bekker	272	—	—
Arcadius, Grammaticus. Ed. Barker	—	200 ?	—
Archedicus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 435	302	—	—
Archilochus, Iambographus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	690	—	—
Archippus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 715	415	—	—
Aretaeus, Medicus	—	70	—
Aristaenetus, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Boissonade	—	350	—
Aristagoras, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 761	410	—	—
Aristias, Tragicus	450	—	—
Aristides, Rhetor. Ed. Dindorf	—	150	—
Aristomenes, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 730	425	—	—
Aristonymus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 698	420	—	—
Aristophanes, Comicus. Ed. Dindorf. (The <i>Δαιτυλεῖς</i>)	427	—	—
Aristopho, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 356	340?	—	—
Aristoteles, Philosophus. Ed. Bekker, Oxon.	356	—	—
Arrianus, Historicus	—	134	—
Asius, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	700	—	—
Asydamas, Tragicus	398	—	—
Athenaeus. Ed. Dindorf.	—	180	—
Athenio, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 557	— ?	—	—
Autocrates, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 891	390	—	—
Axonius, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 530	340	—	—
Babrius, Fabularum Scriptor. Ed. Tyrwhitt.	—	10?	—
Bacchylides, Lyricus. Ed. Neue	472	—	—
Bato, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 499	260	—	—
Bion, Bucolicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	272	—	—
Callias, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 735	424	—	—
Callicrates, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 536	360?	—	—
Callimachus, Epicus. Ed. Ernesti	256	—	—
Callinus, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	730	—	—
Callippus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 561	— ?	—	—
Cantharus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 835	420	—	—
Cephisodorus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 883	402	—	—
Chaeremon, Tragicus	380	—	—
Chariclides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 556	— ?	—	—
Charon, Historicus. Ed. Creuzer, (with Hecataeus and Xanthus)	504	—	—
Chionides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 5	487	—	—
Choerilus, Epicus. Ed. Niske	440?	—	—
Clearchus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 562	— ?	—	—
Clemens Alexandrinus, Ecclesiasticus, et Philosophus. Ed. Potter	—	190	—
Coluthus, Epicus. Ed. Tauchnitz	—	500?	—
Corinna, Lyrica	500	—	—
Crates, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 233	450	—	—
Cratinus, Major, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 1. p. 15	454	—	—
— Minor, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 374	350	—	—
Critias, Elegiacus et Tragicus. Ed. Bach.	411	—	—
Crito, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 537	— ?	—	—
Crobylus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 565	335	—	—
Ctesias, Historicus. Ed. Bähr.	398	—	—
Damoxenus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 529	345?	—	—
Demades, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici: quoted like Aeschines	326	—	—
Demetrius, (duo, Comici). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. { 2. p. 876 4. p. 539	400	—	—
Demetrius Phalerëus, Rhetor	299	—	—
Demonicus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 570	317?	—	—
Demosthenes, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici: by Reiske's pages . . . (First public speech)	— ?	—	—
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Dexicrates, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 571	.. ?	—
Dicaearchus, Geographus. In Hudson's Geographi Graeci Minores	320	—
Dinarchus, Orator. In Bekker's Orat. Attici: quoted like Aeschines	336	—
Dinolochus, Comicus Doricus	487	—
Dio Cassius, Historicus	—	194
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Diodorus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 543	354	—
— (Siculus), Historicus. Ed. Wesseling.	59	—
Diogenes Laërtius. Ed. Tauchnitz	—	210
Dionysius, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 547	350	—
— Halicarnassensis, Historicus, et Criticus. Ed. Reiske	7	—
— Periegetes. Ed. Bernhardt	1	—
Diophantus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 1. p. 492	.. ?	—
Dioscorides, Physicus. Ed. Sprengel	—	60
Dioxippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 541	.. ?	—
Diphilus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 375	320	—
Draco Stratonicensis, Grammaticus. Ed. Hermann.	—	150?
Dromo, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 540	350?	—
Ephantides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 12	460	—
Empedocles, Poëta philosophicus. Ed. Sturz	444	—
Ephippus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 322	368	—
Ephorus, Historicus	340	—
Epicharmus, Comicus Syracusanus. Ed. Polman-Krusemann	500	—
Epicrates, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 365	376	—
Epictetus, Philosophus. Ed. Schweighäuser	—	90
Epicurus, Philosophus	310	—
Epigenes, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 537	378	—
Epilycus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 887	394	—
Epinicus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 505	217?	—
Erinna, Lyrica. In Brunck's Analecta Graeca	610?	—
Eriphus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 556	250	—
Etymologicum Magnum. Ed. Sylburg: quoted by the pages of the first Ed.	—	.. ?
Euangelus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 572	.. ?	—
Eubulides, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 559	.. ?	—
Eubulus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 203	375	—
Eudoxus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 508	.. ?	—
Euenus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	450	—
Eunicus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 856	394	—
Euphorion. Ed. Meineke	235	—
Euphro, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 486	280	—
Eupolis, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 426	429	—
Euripides, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf	441	—
Eustathius, Grammaticus. Ed. Romana	—	1160
Euthycles, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 890	.. ?	—
Galenus, Medicus	—	164
Geoponica. Ed. Niclas	—	920?
Gorgias, Sophista	459	—
Gregorius Corinthius, Grammaticus. Ed. Koen. et Schäfer	—	1150?
Harpocratio, Lexicographus	—	350?
Hecataeus, Historicus. Ed. Creuzer, (with Xanthus and Charon)	520	—
Hegemon, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 743	413	—
Hegesippus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 479	300	—
Heliodorus, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Mitscherlich	—	390
Hellanicus, Historicus. Ed. Sturz	450	—
Heniochus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 560	.. ?	—
Hephaestio, Grammaticus. Ed. Gaisford	—	160
Heraclides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 565	348	—
Heraclitus, Philosophus	503	—
Hermesianax, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach	290?	—
Hermippus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 380	432	—
Herodianus, Historicus	—	230
—, Grammaticus. In Dindorf's Gramm. Graeci	—	160
Herodotus, Historicus. Ed. Gaisford	—	(At Thurii) 443
Hesiodus, Epicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Graeci	.. ?	—
Hesychius, Lexicographus. Ed. Alberti	—	.. ?
Hipparchus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 431	320	—
Hippocrates, Medicus. Ed. Foësius	430	—
Hipponax, Iambographus. Ed. Welcker	546	—

Homerus, Epicus. Ed. Wolf.	—	—
Hyperides, Orator	335	—
Iamblichus, Pythagoræus	—	310
Ibycus, Lyricus. Ed. Schneidewin	560	—
Ion, Tragicus	451	—
Isæus, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici, vol. 3: quoted like Aeschines	304	—
Isocrates, Orator. Ibid., vol. 2: by Coray's pages (Date of Panegyric, a. æt. 56)	380	—
Ister, Historicus. Ed. Siebelis	236	—
Laon, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 574	.. ?	—
Lasus, Dithyrambicus	503	—
Leonidas Alexandrinus. In Brunck's Analecta	—	60
——— Tarentinus. In Brunck's Analecta	280	—
Leuco, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 749	423	—
Libanius, Sophista	—	350
Longinus, Rhetor	—	267
Longus, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Schäfer	—	.. ?
Lucianus. Ed. Hemsterhuis et Reiz	—	160
Lycophron, Iambographus (Alexandrinus). Ed. Bachmann	259?	—
Lycurgus, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici: quoted like Aeschines	337	—
Lyncæus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 433	300	—
Lysias, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici, v. 1. (Date of Exile)	404	—
Lysippus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 744	434	—
LXX, i. e. the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament	274?	—
Macho, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 496	230	—
Magnes, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 9	460	—
Melanippides, Dithyrambicus	520	—
Meleager, Elegiacus. In Brunck's Analecta	95	—
Menander, Comicus. Ed. Meineke: also in the Com. Fragn. 4. p. 69	321	—
———, Rhetor. Ed. Heeren	—	290?
Metagenes, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 751	410	—
Mimmermus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtæ Minores Gr.	630	—
Mnesimachus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 3. p. 567	.. ?	—
Moeris, Grammaticus. Ed. Pierson	—	120 ?
Moschus, Bucolicus. In Gaisford's Poëtæ Minores Gr.	154	—
Musæus	—	.. ?
Myrtilus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 418	430?	—
Nausierates, Comicus (Med. ?) In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 575	—	—
Nicander, Poëta physicus. Ed. Schneider	182	—
Nicochares, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 842	388	—
Nicolaus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 579	.. ?	—
———, Damascenus, Historicus	36	—
Nicomachus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 583, (cf. 1. p. 77)	.. ?	—
Nicophon, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 848	388	—
Nicostratus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 3. p. 278, (cf. 1. p. 77)	240?	—
Nonnus, Epicus	—	580 ?
Ophelio, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 3. p. 380	370	—
Oppianus, Poëta physicus. Ed. Schneider	—	204
Oracula Sibyllina	— ?	.. ?
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Panyasis, Epicus. In Gaisford's Poëtæ Minores Gr.	489	—
Parmenides, Poëta philosophicus	593	—
Parthenius, Scriptor Eroticus	63	—
Pausanias, Geographus. Ed. Bekker	—	160
Phanocles, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach	280?	—
Pherecrates, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 252	436	—
Pherecydes, Minor, Historicus. Ed. Sturz	480	—
Philémon, Comicus. Ed. Meineke: also in Com. Fragn. 4. p. 3	330	—
——— Minor, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 68	300?	—
Philetæus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 3. p. 292	250	—
Philetas, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach	300	—
Philippides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 467	335	—
Philiscus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 3. p. 579	380	—
Philiscus, Historicus	363	—
Philo, Judæus. Ed. Mangey	—	42
Philonides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 2. p. 421	430	—
Philostephanus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragn. 4. p. 589	.. ?	—
Philostrati duo, Sophistæ. Ed. Olearius	—	210
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Philoxenus, Dithyrambicus. (v. Meineke Com. Fragm. v. 3 p. 635, sqq.)	398	—
Philyllius, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 857	394	—
Phocylides, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	544	—
Photius, Lexicographus, etc. Edd. Porson and Bekker	—	850
Phrynichus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 580	429	—
—, Tragicus	511	—
—, Grammaticus. Ed. Lobeck	—	180
Pindarus, Lyricus. Quoted by Heyne's lines, in the right margin of Böckh, Dissen, etc.: the Fragments from Böckh's Edition	490	—
Plato, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 615	428	—
—, Philosopher. Ed. Bekker: quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	395	—
Plutarchus, Philosopher. Ed. Xylandri	—	110
Poliochus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 589	.. P	—
Pollux, Archaeologus. Ed. Hemsterhuis	—	180
Polybius, Historicus. Ed. Schweighäuser	167	—
Polydus, Dithyrambicus	398	—
Polyzelus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 867	402	—
Posidippus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 513	280	—
Pratinas, Tragicus	499	—
Praxilla, Lyrica	.. P	—
Quintus Smyrnaeus (or Calaber), Epicus	—	.. P
Rhianus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	222	—
Sannyrion, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 872	407	—
Sappho, Lyrica. Ed. Neue	610	—
Scymnus, Poeta Geographicus. In Hudson's Geogr. Minores	90	—
Sextus Empiricus, Philosophus. Ed. Fabricius	—	190
Simonides of Amorgus. His poem de <i>Mulieribus</i> as No. 230 in Gaisford's Fragments of Simonides of Ceos. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	404	—
Solon, Elegiacus	525	—
Sophilus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 581	604	—
Sophocles, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf	.. P	—
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Sophon, Mimographus. In the Museum Criticum Cantab.	450	—
Sosicrates, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 591	.. P	—
Sosipater, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 482	290 P	—
Sotades, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 585	.. P	—
Stephanus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 544	332	—
—, Byzantinus, Geographus. Ed. Westermann.	—	.. P
Stesichorus, Lyricus. Ed. Kleine	610	—
Stobaeus. { Florilegium, Ed. Gaisford: quoted by Gesner's pages	—	.. P
—, { Eclogae. Ed. Heeren }	—	—
Strabo: quoted by Casaubon's pages.	—	—
Strattis, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 763	407	—
Suidas, Lexicographus. Ed. Gaisford	—	.. P
Susario, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 3	560	—
Telesclides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 361	440	—
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Telestes, Dithyrambicus	401	—
Theocritus, Bucolicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Graeci	272	—
Theognetus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 549	.. P	—
Theognis, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	540	—
Theophilus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 626	330	—
Theophrastus { Physica. Ed. Schneider	322	—
—, { Characteres, Ed. Casaubon }	—	—
Theopompus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 792	390	—
—, Historicus	338	—
Thomas Magister, Grammaticus. Ed. Oudendorp	—	1300
Thucydides, Historicus. Ed. Bekker	423	—
—, (Date of Exile)	.. P	—
Thugenides, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 593	—	.. P
Timaeus, Grammaticus. Ed. Ruhnkenius	—	—
Timocles, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 590	350	—
Timocreon, Lyricus	471	—
Timon, Sillographus	279	—
Timostratus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 595	.. P	—
Timotheus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 589	.. P	—
—, Dithyrambicus	398	—
Tryphiodorus, Epicus. Ed. Wernicke	—	.. P
Tyrtaeus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	680	—
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Xenocrates, Medicus	—	30
Xenophanes, Poeta Philosophicus	538	—
Xenophon, Historicus etc. Ed. Schneider	401	—
Xenophon Ephesius, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Locella	—	300 ?
Zeno (Eleaticus), Philosophus	464	—
—— (Citius), Philosophus	279	—
Zonaras, Lexicographus	—	.. ?

III. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

N. B. *The names of those Authors only are here given which are liable to be mistaken: the rest will easily be made out from the foregoing list.*

A. B. = Anecdota Bekkeri
 A. Br., or Anal. Br. = Analecta Brunnkii
 A. P. = Anthologia Palatina
 A. Sax. = Anglo Saxon
 absol. = absolute, absolutely
 acc. = accusative
 acc. to = according to
 act., Act. = active
 Acusil. = Acusilaus
 Adj. = adjective
 Adv. = adverb
 Ael. = Aelianus
 Aeol. = Aeolice
 Aesch. = Aeschylus
 Aeschin. = Aeschines
 afterwds. = afterwards
 Alcm. = Alcman
 Alex. = Alexis
 Alexandr. or some- } = Alexandrian
 times Alex.
 Amps. = Amipsias
 Amm. or Ammon. = Ammonius
 Anacr. = Anacreon's true Fragments
 Anacreont. = Anacreontica (spurious)
 Anan. = Ananias
 Ant. Sid. = Antipater of Sidon
 Ant. Thess. = Antipater of Thessalonia
 Anth. = Anthologia
 Antig. = Antigonus
 Antim. = Antimachus
 Antiph. = Antiphanes
 M. Anton. = Marcus
 aor. = aoristus
 ap. = apud (quoted in)
 Ap. Dysc. = Apollonius Dyscolus
 Ap. Rh. = Apollonii Lexicon Home-ricum
 Ap. Rh. = Apollonius Rhodius
 Apollod. = Apollodorus

App. = Appianus
 Ar. = Aristophanes
 Arat. = Aratus
 Aread. = Aradius
 Archil. = Archilochus
 Aret. or Aretae. = Aretaeus
 Arist. = Aristoteles
 Aristæn. = Aristænetus
 Aristid. = Aristides
 Arr. = Arrianus
 Asytd. = Astydamas
 Ath. or Athen. = Athenæus
 Att. = Attice, in Attic Greek
 Att. Process. = Attischer Process, by Meier and Schömann (Halle 1824)
 augm. = augment
 Babr. = Babrius
 Bast Ep. Cr. = Bast's Epistola Critica
 Batr. = Batrachomyomachia
 Bekk. = Bekker
 Bentl. Phal. = Bentley on Phalaris
 Blomf. = Blomfield
 Böckh Inscr. or C. I. = Böckhii Corpus Inscriptionum
 Böckh P. E. = Böckh's Public Economy of Athens
 Boeot. = Boeotice, in the Boeot. dialect
 Br. = Brunnk.
 Buttm. Ausf. Gr. = Buttmann's Ausführliche Griechische Sprachlehre
 Buttm. Catal. = Buttmann's Catalogue of irregular verbs
 Buttm. Dem. Mid. = Buttmann on Demosthenes' Midias
 Buttm. Lexil. = Buttmann's Lexilogus
 c. = cum (with)
 c. gen. pers., etc. = cum genitivo personae, etc.
 Call. = Callimachus
 Callix. = Callixenus
 cf. = confer, conferendus

Clem. Al. = Clemens Alexandrinus
 collat. = collateral
 Com. = Comic, in the language of the Comic writers
 Comp. or Compar. = Comparative
 compd. = compound
 compos. = composition
 conj. = conjunctive; or sometimes, conjecture
 Conjunct. = conjunction
 contr. = contracted, contraction
 copul. = copulative
 Ctes. = Ctesias
 dat. = dative
 Dem. = Demosthenes
 Dem. Phal. = Demetrius Phaleræus
 Demad. = Demades
 Dep. = Deponent Verb
 By this is meant a Verb of passive or middle form with active signification. A Dep. med. is a Deponent with the derivative tenses of middle form. A Dep. pass. is a Deponent with the derivative tenses of passive form.
 deriv. = derived, derivation, derivative
 Desiderat. = desiderative
 Dict. of Antiqq. = Dictionary of Antiquities (London, 1842)
 Dim. = diminutive
 Dind. = Dindorf (W. and L.)
 Dio C. = Dio Cassius
 Diod. = Diodorus Siculus
 Dion. H. = Dionysius Halicarnassensis
 Dion. P. = Dionysius Periegetes
 Diosc. = Dioscorides
 Diphil. = Diphilus (Comicus)
 Diph. Siphn. = Diphilus Siphnius
 dissyll. = dissyllable
 Döderl. = Döderlein
 Donalds. N. Crat. = Donaldson's New Cratylus
 Dor. = Dorice, in Doric Greek

- downwds. = downwards
 dub., dub. l. = dubious, dubia lectio
 e. g. = exempli gratia
 E. Gud. = Etymologicum Gudianum
 E. M. = Etymologicum Magnum
 Ecd. = Ecclesiastical
 Ecpht. = Ecpphantides
 Elmsl. = Elmsley
 elsewh. = elsewhere
 enclit. = enclitic
 Ep. = Epice, in the Epic dialect
 Ep. Ad. or Adesp. = Epigrammata adespota (in Brunk's Anal.)
 Ep. Hom. = Epigrammata Homérica
 Epich. = Epicharmus
 Epict. = Epictetus
 epith. = epithet
 equiv. = equivalent
 Erf. = Erfurd
 esp. = especially
 euphon. = euphonic
 etc. = et cetera
 Eur. = Euripides
 Eust. = Eustathius
 exclam. = exclamation
 exclus. = exclusively
 f. or fut. = future
 f. l. = falsa lectio
 fem. = feminine
 fin. = sub fine
 foreg. = foregoing
 Fr. = Fragment
 freq. = frequent, frequently
 Frequent. = Frequentative Verb
 fut. = future
 Gaisf. = Gaisford
 Gal. or Galen. = Galenus
 gen. or genit. = genitive
 in gen. = in general
 Geop. = Geoponica
 Göttl. = Göttling
 Gr. Gr. = Greek Grammar
 Greg. Cor. = Gregorius Corinthius
 h. Hom. = hymni Homeric
 Harp. = Harpocratio
 Hdn. = Herodianus
 Hdt. = Herodotus
 Hecat. = Hecataeus
 Heind. = Heindorf
 Heliod. = Heliodorus
 Hemst. = Hemsterhuis (on Lucian, and Aristophanis Plutus.)
 Herm. = Hermann, Godfrey
 Herm. Pol. Ant. = Hermann's (C. F.) Political Antiquities
 Hermes., Hermesian. = Hermesianax
 Hephaest. = Hephaestio
 Hes. = Hesiodus
 Hesych. = Hesychius
 heterocl. = heteroclite
 heterog. = heterogeneous
 Hipp. = Hippocrates, (but Eur. Hipp. = Euripidis Hippolytus)
 Hippon. = Hipponax
 Hom. = Homerus
 Homer. = Homeric
 Hussey, W. and M. = Hussey's Ancient Weights and Measures
 i. e. = id est
 Iamb. = Iamblichus
 ib. or ibid. = Ibidem
 Ibyc. = Ibycus
 Ict. = Jurisconsulti
 Id. = Idem
 Il. = Iliad
 imperat. = imperative
 imperf. or impf. = imperfect
 impers. = impersonal
 ind. or indic. = indicative
 indecl. = indeclinabilis
 indef. = indefinite
 inf. = infinitive
 Inscr. = Inscription
 insepar. = inseparable
 Interpp. = Interpretes
 intr. or intrans. = intransitive
 Ion. = Ionic
 irreg. = irregular
 Isae. = Isaëus
 Isocr. = Isocrates
 Jac. A. P. = Jacobs, (F.) on the Anthologia Palatina
 Jac. Anth. = Jacobs, (F.) on Brunk's Anthologia
 Jac. Ach. Tat. = Jacobs (F.) on Achilles Tattus, etc.
 Joseph. = Josephus
 Kühn. = Kühner
 l. = lege
 l. c., ll. cc., ad l. = loco citato, locis citatis : ad locum
 Laced. = Lacedaemonian
 Lat. = Latin
 leg. = legendum
 lengthd. = lengthened
 Leon. Al. = Leonidas Alexandrinus
 Leon. Tar. = Leonidas Tarentinus
 Lob. Aj. = Lobeck on Sophocles Ajax
 Lob. Phryn. = Lobeck on Phrynichus
 Lob. Paral. = Lobeck's Paralipomena Grammatica
 Long. = Longus
 Longin. = Longinus
 Luc. = Lucianus
 LXX. = The Septuagint
 Lyc. = Lycophron
 Lys. = Lysias. (but Ar. Lys. = Aristophanis Lysistrata)
 masc. = masculine
 math. = mathematical
 Math. Vett. = Mathematici Veteres
 Med. = medium, middle
 Medic. = in medical writers
 Mel. = Meleager. (But Schäf. Mel. = Schäfer's Meletemata Critica)
 Menand. = Menander
 metaph. = metaphoric
 metaplast. = metaplastice
 metath. = metathesis
 metri grat. = metri gratia
 Moer. = Moeris
 Mosch. = Moschus
 Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst = Müller's (K. O.) Archäologie der Kunst.
 Müll. Proleg. z. Myth. = Müller's Prolegomenen zu einer wissenschaftlichen Mythologie
 Mus. Crit. = Museum Criticum
 n. pr. = nomen proprium
 N. T. = New Testament
 negat. = negativum
 neut. = neuter
 Nic. = Nicander
 Nioch. = Niochares
 Nicoph. = Nicophon
 nom. = nominative
 Od. = Odyssey
 Oenom. ap. Eus. = Oenomaüs apud Eusebium
 oft. = often
 Opp. = Oppianus
 opp. to = opposed to
 opt. or optat. = optative
 Opusc. = Opuscula
 Or. Sib. = Oracula Sibyllina
 orat. obliq. = oratio obliqua
 Oratt. = Oratores Attici
 orig. = originally
 Orph. = Orphica
 oxyt. = oxytone
 parox. = paroxytone
 part. = participle
 pass. = passive
 Paus. = Pausanias
 pecul. = peculiar
 perf. or pf. = perfect
 perh. = perhaps
 perispom. = perispomenon
 Phryn. = Phrynichus
 Piers. Moer. = Pierson on Moeris
 pl. or plur. = plural
 Plat. = Plato (philosophus)
 Plat. (Com.) = Plato (Comicus)
 plqpf. = plusquamperfectum
 plur. = plural
 Plut. = Plutarchus. (But Ar. Plut. = Aristophanis Plutus)
 poet. = poetice
 Poll. = Pollux
 Polyb. = Polybius
 Pors. = Porson
 post-Hom. = post-Homeric
 Pott Et. Forsch. = Pott's Etymologische Forschungen
 Prep. = Preposition
 pres. = present
 prob. = probably
 proparox. = proparoxytone
 properisp. = properispomenon
 Q. Sm. = Quintus Smyrnaeus
 q. v. = quod vide
 radic. = radical
 regul. = regular, regularly
 Rhet. = Rhetorical
 Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. = Ruhnkensii Epistola Critica, appended to his Ed. of the Homeric hymn to Ceres
 Ruhnk. Tim. = Ruhnkensius ad Timaei Lexicon Platonium
 Salmas. in Solin. = Salmasius in Solinum, (Ed. 1689)
 Sanscr. = Sanscrit
 Schäf. Dion. Comp. = Schäfer on Dionysius de Compositione
 Schäf. Mel. = Schäfer's Meletemata Critica, appended to the former work
 Schneid. = Schneider
 Schol. = Scholium, Scholiastes
 Schweigh. or Schw. = Schweighäuser
 Scol. Gr. = Scolia Graeca (by Ilgen)

shortd. = shortened	synon. = synonymous	verb. adj. = verbal adjective
signf. = signification	Tecl. = Teleclides	voc. = voce, vocem
Simon. = Simonides (of Ceos)	Th. M. = Thomas Magister	vocat. = vocative
Simon. Amorg. = Simonides (of Amorgus)	Theopomp. (Com.) or (Hist.) = Theopompus (Comicus) or (Historicus)	usu. = usually
sing. = singular	Thirlw. Hist. Gr. = Bp. Thirlwall's History of Greece	wd. = word (only in the earlier part)
Slav. = Slavonic	Thuc. = Thucydides	Welcker Syll. Ep. = Welcker's Sylloge Epigrammatum
Sopat. = Sopater	Tim. = Timaeus	Wess. or Wessel. = Wesseling
Soph. = Sophocles	Trag. = Tragic	wh. = which (only in the earlier part)
sq. or sqq. = sequens, sequentia	trans. = transitive	Wolf Anal. = Wolf's Analekten (Berlin 1816—1820)
Stallb. Plat. = Stallbaum on Plato	Tryph. = Tryphiodorus	Wolf Mus. = Wolf's Museum
Steph. Byz. = Stephanus Byzantinus	trisyll. = trisyllable	Wytt. (or Wyttenb.) Ep. Cr. = Wyttenbach's Epistola Critica, appended to his Notes on Juliani Laus Constantini (ed. Schäfer)
Steph. Thes. = Stephani (H.) Thesaurus Linguae Graecae	Tyrt. = Tyrtaeus	Wytt. (or Wyttenb.) Phut. = Wyttenbach on Plutarch
Stesich. = Stesichorus	v. = vide: also voce or vocem	Xen. = Xenophon
Stob. = Stobaei Florilegium	v. l. = varia lectio	Xen. Eph. = Xenophon Ephesius
Stob. Ecl. = Stobaei Eclogae	Valck. Adon. = Valcknär on Theocritus Adoniazusae (Idyll. 15)	Zon. = Zonaras
strengthend. = strengthened	Valck. Diatr. = Valcknär's Diatribe, appended to his Hippolytus	
sub. = subaudi	Valck. Hipp. = Valcknär on Euripidis Hippolytus	
Subst. = Substantive	Valck. Phoen. = Valcknär on Euripidis Phoenissae	
sub. = Suidas		
Sup. or Superl. = Superlative		
susp., susp. l. = suspected, suspecta lectio		
syll. = syllable		

IV.—SIGNS, ETC.

=, equal or equivalent to, the same as.

() Between these brackets stand the Etymological remarks; either immediately after the *Word* to be explained, or (if they run to any length) at the end of the *Article*.

[] Between these brackets stand the Prosodical remarks, at the end of the *Article*.

c. acc. cognato, is applied where the accusative is of the same or cognate signification with the Verb, as, ὄβριον ὄβριζεν, ἰέναι ὀδόν etc.

Tenses "from" a Verb are those of which the pres. contains the Root. Tenses "of" a Verb, those of which the Root is different from that of the present: e. g. ὀρέξω is future from τρέχω, but δραμοῦμαι of it.

When a word is compounded without any change or inflexion of the simple, this latter is omitted; e. g. in τριπαλαί we do not insert (πάλαί).

A.

α—άω.

A, α, ἄλφα, τό, indecl., first letter of the Gr. alphabet : hence as numeral, α' = εἰς and πρῶτος, but α = 1000.

Changes of α in the dialects. I. Ion., α into η, as σοφία, νεανίας, πρόσσω, ἄηρ into σοφίη, νενηίης, πρήσσω, ἥηρ, Greg. Cor. Dial. Ion. §. 1, 10, 45 : but α very rarely into η, as τεσπεράκοντα into τεσπερήκοντα.

II. Dor., α in verbal termin. ατο, contr. for δετο, becomes αι, as in ἐκνύητο, Koen. Greg. p. 265.

III. Aeol. and Dor., α in masc. and fem. termin. of part. aor. 1 becomes αι, as ὀλέσας, ὑπαντιδίδαισα, Koen. Greg. p. 210, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 1. 79 :—sometimes also in Adjs. in as, as μέλας, τάλας. 2. Ion. also in some compds. α becomes αι, as Θηβαγενής, ἰθαγενής for Θηβαγενής, ἰθαγενής, Koen. Greg. p. 294.

3. sometimes also α becomes αι, as in termin. of prep. διαί, παραι :—cf. δερός, ἀεί. IV. Ion., α into ε, as βάραιρον, ἔρσην into βέρεθρον, ἔρσην : esp. in verbal termin. αω, as ὀρέω, φοιτέω for ὀρέω, φοιτάω.

V. Aeol. and Dor., α sometimes into ο, as σπρωτός, ὄνω, δνεχώρσεν, for σπρωτός, ὄνω, ἀνεχώρσεν, Koen. Greg. p. 455, 600, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 9. h. VI. on the interchange of α and ω, v. sub ω.

α, as insepr. prefix in compos. I. α στερητικόν, alpha privativum, expressing want or absence, like Lat. in-, Engl. un-, as σοφός wise, ἀσοφος unwise. Sometimes it implies blame, as ἀδουλα = δυσβουλα, ill-counsel, ἀπρόσωπος, ill-faced, ugly, Bast. Greg. p. 893 :—strictly a hyperbolic form of expression, counsel that is no counsel, i. e. bad, a face no better than none, i. e. ugly. This α may precede a vowel, as in ἀέκων, ἀελπτος, yet before a vowel αν- is more common, v. sub αν-.

If answers to the Adv. ανευ, and so Adjs. formed with it oft. take a gen., as ἀλαμπές ἡλίου, ἀνατος κακῶν = ἄνευ λάμψεως ἡλίου, ανευ ἄτης κακῶν, esp. in Trag., Schäf. Mel. p. 137. II. α ἀθροιστικόν, alpha copulativum, expressing union or participation, as ἄκοιτις, ἄλοχος, ἄδελφος, ἀγάλαξ, ἀτάλαστος, ἀκόλουθος, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 344. It answers to the Adv. ἅμα, and may be again traced in ὁμοι-, ὁ-, as in ὁμοίος, ὁπάτριος, ὁγάστριος. Akin to it seems III. α ἐντατικόν, alpha intensivum, strengthening the force of compds., and said to answer to the Adv. ἄνω, very. The use of this α has been most unduly extended by the old Gramm. : many words quoted as examples seem to be inventions of their own, as ἄγονος, ἀγύμναστος for πολύγονος, πολυγύμναστος, Valck. Adon. p. 214 : some words have been referred to this α which belong to a privativ., as ἀδάκρυτος, ἀδόσφατος, ἄξυλος etc. (v. sub vocc.), and in those wh. remain, as ἄκοιτος, ἀπενής, ἀσπερχής, ἀσκελές etc., it may well be asked whether the α be any more than a modification of a copulat., just as the Sanscrit sa-, wh. belongs to the same root as ἅμα, simul, and therefore is strictly copulat., has also an intensive force ; v. Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 380 D, and more at length Döderlein de α intensivo (Erlangen 1830).

IV. α ευφρονισμικόν, in Ion. and Att., is used merely to soften the pronunciation, mostly before two consonants, as ἀβληχρός, ἀσπαίρω, ἀσπαρῆς, ἀσπεροπή, for βληχρός, σπαίρω, σπαρῆς, σπεροπή : yet sometimes before one, esp. μ, as ἀμειβομαι for μείρομαι, Coray ἄτακτα 2. p. 1. [In all these cases α is short, except by position : yet the Adjs. ἀθάνατος, ὑκάματος are made long in Ep., to admit them into the hexam., as is ἀτάλαμος in

Hes., cf. Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 73.—a license sometimes used by the Trag., Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 47.]

ἄ, ἄ, exclamations used singly or repeated, to express various strong emotions, like our ah !, Trag.

ἄ ἄ, to express laughter, like our ha ha, Ar.

ἄ, Dor. for artic. ῥ : ἄ, Dor. for relat. pron. ῥ : ῥ, Dor. for ῥ, dat. from ὅς.

ἄατος, ov, (ἄω) not to be hurt, inviolable, epith. of Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, because the gods swore their most binding oaths by the waters of Styx, Il. 14. 271 : but ἄελλος ἄατ., a contest which cannot be overturned, decisive, Od. 21. 91., 22. 5 :—Buttm. Lexil. in v. takes the word in both usages to mean what ought not to be lightly hurt, ought not to be slighted. In. Ap. Rh. 2. 77. κάρτος ἄατ. invincible strength. [ἄἄ in Il., ἄἄ in Od. and Ap. Rh.]

ἄάβακτος, ov, Lacon. for foreg., = ἀβλαβής, cf. Buttm. Lexil. ubi supra.

ἀαγής, ἐς, (ἀγνυμι) unbroken, not to be broken, hard, strong, Od. 11. 575, and in late Ep. [ἄἄ—Od., later ἄἄ—]

ἄἄω, f. σω, (ἄω) Lat. halo, to breathe through the mouth, breathe out, Arist. Probl. (Hence ἀσμός, ἄσμα : of the same root with ἄω, ἄτμος, ἀτμός, as also ἄω, ἄζωω.)

ἄανθα, ῥ, a kind of earring, Ar. Fr. 567.

ἄάπτερος, ov, lengthd. poet. for ἄπτερος, Q. Sm.

ἄάπτος, ov, (ἄπτομαι) not to be touched, unapproachable, with collat. notion of terrible strength, Hom. (mostly in Il.) and Hes., as epith. of heroes' arms, wh. no foe dare approach.

ἄἄς, Boeot. for ῥῶς.

ἄασφρόσυνή, ῥ, and ἄασφρόν, ov, in Gramm. for ἀεσφρ., q. v.

ἄασμός, ὁ, (ἄἄω) a breathing out, Arist. Probl.

ἄάσπετος, ov, lengthd. poet. for ἄσπετος, Q. Sm.

ἄάσχετος, ov, lengthd. poet. for ἄσχετος, Il.

ἄατος, ov, contr. ἄτος, (ἄω, ἀσται, to satiate) insatiate, c. gen., Hes. Th. 714, cf. Buttm. Lexil. in v. [ἄἄ—, but ἄἄ— in Ap. Rh. 1. 459.]

ἄατος, ov, only in Q. Sm., prob. = ἄητος.

ἌΑΩ, an old Ep. Verb, used almost solely in aor. act. ἄατα, contr. ἄα, med. ἄασάμην, contr. ἄσάμην, and pass. ἄασθην : the pres. occurs only in 3 sing. of Med., ἄαται—all in Hom. Strictly to hurt, damage, but mostly to hurt the understanding, mislead, distract, of the effects of wine, sleep, divine judgments etc., ἄασαν μὲ ἑταροὶ κακοὶ καὶ θνητοὶ Od. 10. 68, ἄσέ μὲ δαίμονες ἄατα καὶ θνητοὶ Od. 11. 61, cf. 21. 296 : so too in Med., Ἄατῃ ῥ πάντας ἄαται who makes all go wrong, Il. 19. 91, 129 ; Ζῆν' ἄασατο sc. Ἄατῃ Ib. 95 : but the Med. and Pass. usu. have an intr. signif., to go astray, go wrong, err, sin, do foolishly, ἄασθεις (with and without φερί) one that hath erred or sinned, Hom. : ἄασάμην I went wrong, did foolishly, Il., also ἄασατο θυμῷ Il. 11. 340. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἄασαι. [αα vary in quantity : Homer has them thus—ἄατας, ἄασεν, ἄασαν, ἄασάμην, ἄασατο, ἄασθην, but in h. Hom. also ἄασθεις, v. Spitzn. Pros. §. 52. 2 n. 5.]

ἄἄω, = ἄω, to satisfy, whence 3 sing. ἄαται [ἄἄ in Hes. Sc. 101.

ἀβαθής, ἐς (βάθος) *not deep, shallow*. Sext. Emp.
ἀβακέω, to be ἄβαξ, *be speechless, be at a loss*, opp. to ἀνα-
γνώμαι, Od. 4. 249.
ἀβακίος, ἐς, (βάζω) *speechless*, Lat. *infans*: hence *child-
like*, *innocent*, ὄφρη Sapph. 29. Adv. —κέως. [Bā]
ἀβακίω, f. σω, = ἀβακίω, Anacr. 78, in Med.
ἀβακίον, τό, Dim. from ἄβαξ; esp. in signf. 1, Lys. ap. Poll.
10. 105.
ἀβακίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from ἄβαξ, esp. a colored stone for
inlaying Mosaic work, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 D.
ἀβάκχευτος, ον, (βακχέω) *without Bacchic phrensy, unlike
it*, Eur. Bacch. 472: in gen. *joyless*, Id. Or. 319.
ἄβαλε, strictly ἄ βάλε, expressing a wish, *O that*, Lat.
utinam, c. indic. Callim. Fr. 455, also c. inf., Anth. II.
expressing sorrow, *ah, alas*, Anth. Cf. βάλε. [ἀβάλε]
ἄβαξ, ακος, ὁ, Lat. *abacus*. (acc. to Rost from βασιτάζω, and
so strictly a *bearer*), usu. a table. 1. for reckoning on,
Iambl. 2. a draught-board, Caryst. ap. Ath. 435 D. 3. a
side-board. II. a trencher, plate, Cratin. Cleob. 2. III. a
place on the stage. Cf. ἀβάκιον, ἀβακίσκος.
ἄβαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀβακίος.
ἀβάπτιστος, ον, (βαπτίζω) *not sunken, that will not sink*,
Pind. P. 2. 146. II. *not drenched, not full of liquor*, Plut.
III. *not baptized*, Eccl.
ἄβαπτος, ον, (βάπτω) *not dipped or dyed: of iron, not
tempered by dipping in cold water*.
ἄβαρβαριστος, Adv. (βαρβαρίζω) *without barbarisms*.
ἄβαρβαρος, ον, *not barbarous*, dub. 1. Soph. Fr. 336, v.
Ellendt.
ἄβαρής, ἐς, (βάρος) *without weight or burthen*, Arist. Coel.:
σφυγμοῖς ἄβ. a light pulse, Gal. II. *not burdensome*, N. T.
ἀβασάνιστος, ον, (βασανίζω) *without torture*, and so
1. *unexamined by torture, unquestioned*, Antipho 112. 46:
Adv. —τως, *without question or search*, Thuc. 1. 20. 2. *with-
out stain*, Plut. 3. *unforced, natural*, Eccl.
ἀβασίλευτος, ον, (βασίλειω) *without a king, not ruled over*,
Thuc. [I]
ἀβάσκανος, ον, (βασκαίνω) *free from envy*, Joseph. Adv.
—ως, M. Anton.
ἀβάσκανος, ον, (βασκαίνω) *pass. unenvied*, Plut.: hence
II. as Subst. ἀβάσκανον, τό, *act. that which keeps off the en-
chantment of envy, an amulet*, Diosc. Adv. —τως, Anth.
ἀβάστακτος, ον, (βαστάζω), *not to be borne or carried*, Plut.
Adv. —τως.
ἀβατάς, ὁ, Dor. for ἡβητής. [ā]
ἄβατος, ον, also ἡ, ον Pind. N. 3. 30, (* βᾶω, βάλω) *un-
trodden, impassable, inaccessible*, Hdt., Pind. etc.; of a river,
not fordable, Xen.: esp. of holy, consecrated places, *not to be
trodden*, like ἄβυσσος, Soph. O. C. 167 etc.: hence ἄβατον,
ἀδύτμη, Polyb. II. metaph. *pure, chaste, pure*, Luc. Phaedr.
245 A, γυνή Luc. 2. of a horse, *untrodden*, Luc. III. the
gout is called ἄβ. πόνος, *that hinders walking*, Luc. Hence
ἀβατόω, ὥσω, to make impassable or unapproachable, LXX.
ἀβαφής, ἐς, = ἄβαπτος, II. act. *not sleeping*, and of wine,
not intoxicating, with no strength, Plut.
ἀβέλκυτος, ον, (βέλκω) *not abominated, not to be ab-
horred*, Aesch. Fr. 124.
ἄβελήτρις, ον, ὁ, a man of Abdera in Thrace, the Gothamite of
antiquity: hence proverb. of simpletons, Dem. 218. 10 [I] Hence
ἄβελήτρικος, ἡ, ὄν, like an Abderite, i. e. *stupid*, Luc.: τὸ
Ἀβελήτρικόν, proverb. a piece of stupidity, Cic. Att. 7. 7.
ἄβεβαιος, ον, *unsteady, wavering, fickle*, Dem. Adv. —ως,
Menand. p. 35. Hence
ἀβεβαιότης, ἡ, ὄν, *unsteadiness, fickleness*, Polyb.
ἄβεβήλος, ον, like ἄβατος, *sacred, inviolable*, Plut.
ἄβελτέρειος, εἰα, εἰον, lengthd. for ἄβέλτερος, like ἡμετέ-
ρειος, etc.
ἄβελτηρία, ἡ, *silliness, stupidity, fatuity*, Plat. (The less
analogous form ἀβελτηρία has been expelled from Plat. by
Bekk., though MSS. and Suid. recognise it.)
ἄβελτεροκόκκυς, υγιος, ὁ, a silly fellow, Plat. (Com.) Laius 1.
ἄβέλτερος, ον, *good for nothing, silly, stupid, futuous*, Ar.
Nub. 1201: also of things, *useless*, Plat.

ἀβελτηρία, ἡ, v. sub ἀβελτηρία.
ἀβελτήριον, τό, = *foreg.*, Anaxandr. ap. Suid.
ἄβίστος, ον, (βιάζομαι) *unforced, without force or violence*,
Plat. II. act. *irresistible*, Plut. Adv. —τως, Arist. Inc. An.
ἀβίβλης, ἐς, *without books*, Diod.
ἄβιος, ον, = ἄβιωτος, hence βίος ἄβιος Emped. 326: also *no-
to be survived*, αἰσχύνῃ Plat. Legg. 873 C. II. *without a
living, poor*, Luc. The signf. *rich*, with a intens., rests on a
false interpr. of Il. 13. 6. Equally false are the signf. *withou-
t a bow* (βίος), and *without force* (βία), Valck. Adon. p. 215.
ἄβιωτος, ον, = sq., Eur. Hipp. 821, 867, acc. to Elmsl. and
Dind.
ἄβιωτος, ον, (βίω) *not to be lived, insupportable*, βίος ἄβιωτος
Ar. Plat. 969, cf. *foreg.*; so ἄβιωτον χρόνον βιοτεῖναι Eur. Alc.
241: ἄβιωτον ἡμῶν, I can live no longer, Id. Ion 670. Adv.
—τως, Plut.
ἄβλαβεία, ἡ, *freedom from harm*, Lat. *incolunitas*, Aesch.
Ag. 1024, where however Dind. εὐδαιμονία. II. act., *harm-
lessness*, Lat. *innocentia*, Cic. Tusc. 3. 8: from
ἀβλαβής, ἐς, (βλάβη) *without harm*, i. e. I. pass. *un-
harmd, unharmed*, Pind., Aesch., etc.: *inviolable, unbroken*, σπονδαί
Thuc. 5. 18. II. act. *harmless, innocent*, ἐκνομία Aesch.
Eum. 285, ἡδοναί Plat.: also *averting or preventing harm*,
ὕδαρ Theogn. 24. 96. In Plat. Legg. 953 A, we have the act.
and pass. signf. conjoined, ὁ βλάττει τοὺς δρασταί τε καὶ παθεῖν. Adv.
—βας, *without infringement*, Thuc. 5. 47: Ep. —βέως, in act.
signf., h. Hom. Merc. 83.
ἀβλαβία, ἡ, poet. for ἀβλαβεία, in plur. ἀβλαβίαι νόδιον, h.
Hom. Merc. 393.
ἀβλαπτος, ον, = ἀβλαβής, Nic. Adv. —τως, Orph.
ἀβλαστόω, ἡσω, to be ἀβλαστος, *not to bud, or to bud imper-
fectly*, Theophr.
ἀβλαστής, ἐς, Theophr., and
ἀβλάστητος, ον, Eccl., from
ἀβλαστος, ον, (βλαστάνω) *not budding, budding imperfectly*,
Theophr.: hence *barren*, Id.
ἀβλαντος, ον, (βλατή) *without slippers, unslipped*, Opp.
ἄβλεμής, ἐς, (βλεμναί) *feeble*, Lat. *impotens*. Adv. —μέως,
without self-control, ἀβλεμῶς πίνων *drinking intemperately*,
Panyas. 6. 8. Only poet.
ἀβλέπτω, ἡσω, (βλέπω) *not to see, or to see imperfectly*, to
mistake, Polyb. Hence
ἀβλέπημα, τό, a mistake, oversight, = παρόραμα, Polyb.
ἀβλέφαρος, ον, of an old woman, *without eyelids*, Anth.
ἄβλεψία, ἡ, *blindness*.
ἀβλής, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βάλλω) *not thrown or shot, iōs an arrow
not yet used*, Il. 4. 117.
ἄβλητος, ον, *not hit or shot, unwounded*, Il. 4. 540.
ἀβλήχης, ἐς, (βλήχῃ) *without bleedings*, like ἄμνηκτος,
Anth.
ἀβλήχρης, ἐς, gen. ἑός, rarer poet. form for sq., Nic.
ἀβληχρός, ὁ, ὄν, (a euphon., βληχρός, Buttin. Lexil. νο-
βλίττειν fin.) weak, feeble, of a woman's hand, Il. 5. 337: of
defenceless walls, Il. 8. 178: but also of *easy death in ripe old
age*, opp. to a violent one, Od. 11. 135., 23. 282: νόσος ἄβλα,
a chronic disease, opp. to an acute one, Plut. Pericl. 38: κῆμα
ἄβλα, languidus soror, Ap. Rh.
ἀβοατί, Dor. for ἀβοητί, Pind.
ἀβόατος, ον, Dor. for ἀβήτος.
ἀβοηθσία, ἡ, *helplessness*, LXX: from
ἀβοήθητος, ον, (βοήθη) *helpless*, Polyb. Adv. —τως.
ἀβοητί, Adv. (βοῶ) Dor. ἀβοῶτι, *without shout, contest*.
II. *uncalled, without summons*, Pind. N. 8. 15.
ἀβόητος, ον, (βοῶ) Dor. ἀβόατος, *uncalled*. II. *un-
mournd*, Anth.
ἀβολέω, ἡσω, (a copulat., βάλλω, βολή) *to meet*, c. dat. like
ἀντιβολέω, Ap. Rh. Hence
ἀβλήτης, ὄν, ἡ, a meeting, Ion. word.
ἀβολήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who meets, poet.
ἄβολος, ον, (βολή) a young horse that has not shed his foal
teeth, Soph. Fr. 363, Plat. Legg. 834 C: but also an old horse,
that no longer sheds them, A. B. II. as subst. ἡ ἄβολος, a
horseman's cloak, later ἀβόλλα, ἀβόλλα, Arr.

ἀβροσκή, ἐς, (βόσκω) *unfed, fasting*, Nic.
 ἀβρότανος, ον, (βρότην) *without plants or vegetation*.
 ἀβροτος, ον, (βόσκω) *without pasture*.
 ἀβρουκόλητος, ον, (βουκολέω) *untended, metaph. unheeded*,
 ἀβ. φρονήματι *mon* Aesch. Supp. 929.
 ἀβουλή (βουλή), and
 ἀβουλήντος, Adv. (βουλέομαι) *inconsiderately*, LXX.
 ἀβουλέω, ἥρω, = οὐ βουλόμαι, to be unwilling, Plat.: also c.
 acc. to decline, Dio C.
 ἀβουλής, ἐς, = sq., dub.
 ἀβουλήτος, ον, (βουλόμαι) *unwilling, involuntary*, Plat.
 II. *not according to one's wish or will*: hence disagreeable, irk-
 some, Dion H. Adv. -τως.
 ἀβουλή, ἡ, *ill-advisedness, want of advice, thoughtlessness*,
 Hdt. etc.: more freq. in plur., Hdt. 8. 57, Pind., etc.
 ἀβουλήος, ον, (βουλή) *inconsiderate, irresolute*, Soph., etc.
 II. *ill-advised*, Soph. Tr. 140. Adv. -ως, Hdt. 3. 71: superl.
 ἀβουλήστα, Hdt. 7. 9.
 ἀβουήτης, ου, δ, (βούς) *without oxen*, Hes. Op. 453.
 ἄβρα, ἡ, the favorite slave of her mistress; Lat. *delicata*,
 Meineke Menand. p. 25. (yet the deriv. ἄβρος is not certain:
 even the old Gramm. call the word foreign, and write it ἄβρα,
 cf. A. B. 322.)
 ἀβραμίδιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Xenocr.
 ἄβραμις, ἰδος, ἡ, a fish found in the sea and the Nile, perhaps
 the *breem*, Opp. [I]
 ἀβρεκτος, ον, (βρέχω) like ἄβροχος, *unmoistened, not rained*
 upon, Plut.
 ἀβρεκόμενος, = ἀβρόνομαι.
 ἀβριθής, ἐς, (βρίθω) *without weight, light*, Eur. Supp. 1125.
 ἄβρις, adv. (βρίς) *sleeplessly*, Musgr. Rhos. 730, for
 ἄβρις: Hesych. has ἄβριτος.
 ἀβροβάτης, ου, δ, (ἀβρόν, βαίνω) *softly or delicately stepping*,
 Aesch. Pers. 1072.
 ἀβρόβιος, ον, *living delicately*, Plut.
 ἀβροβόστρυχος, ον, = ἀβροκόμης.
 ἀβρόγος, ον, *wailing womanishly*, Aesch. Pers. 541.
 ἀβρόδαις, αὐτος, ὁ, ἡ, *luxurious*, τράπεζα Archestr. ap.
 Ath. 4. E.
 ἀβρόδαϊον, ἡ, *luxurious living*, Alciph. r.
 ἀβροδιατάμομαι, ἥσμαι, Dep. med. to live delicately: from
 ἀβροδιατάνω, (διατάττω) *living delicately*, Lucilio Aesch. Pers.
 41: τὸ ἀβρ. *luxurious living*, Thuc. 1. 6.
 ἀβροεινός, ον, gen. ονος (εἶμα) *softly clad*.
 ἀβροεκαρπος, ον, *bearing delicate fruits*.
 ἀβροκόμης, ου, δ, (κόμη) *with soft, luxuriant hair or leaves*,
 φοινίξ Eur. Ion 920.
 ἀβρόμος, ον, *without Bacchus, without wine*, Anth.
 ἀβρόμος, ον, (α copulat., βρόμος) *noisy, boisterous*, Il. 13. 41.
 ἀβροπεδῖλος, ον, (πέδιλον) *sand-salleted*, Mel. 21.
 ἀβροπέτηςλος, ον, poet. and Ion. for ἀβροπέταλος, (πέτηλον)
 with delicate leaves.
 ἀβρόπτηνος, ον, (πήνη, πῆνος) of delicate texture, Lyc.,
 whence it was introduced into Aesch. Ag. 690, by Salmas. for
 ἀβρόπιος.
 ἀβρόπλουτος, ον, *richly luxurious*, χαίτη Eur. I. T. 1148.
 ἀβρόπτος, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. πωτος, *with delicate feet*, Anth.
 ἀβρός, δ, ὄν, poet. also ὄν, (prob. from the same root as ἡβη)
 graceful, beauteous, *pretty, país*, ἔπος Anacr. 16, 64,
 Χάρτες Sapph. 50; esp. of the body, σάμα, πούς etc. Pind.,
 Eur. etc.: of things, *brilliant, splendid*, στέφανος, κῖδος, πλοῦτος
 etc., Pind. Very early, however, the word took the notion of
 soft, delicate, *luxurious*, like τρυφερός: hence ἀβρά παβείν
 to live delicately, Solon 12. 44, Theogn. 474; and, esp. from Hdt.,
 was applied to Asiatics, e. g. I. 71, 4. 104, cf. σαῦλος. Still
 the poets continued to use it in good sense, esp. of women,
 delicate, gentle, e. g. Soph. Tr. 525, Eur. Phoen. 1486: and so
 any thing pretty, or pleasant, Valck. Call. p. 233. Adv. ἀβρός,
 Anacr. 16: Eur. has ἀβρόν or ἀβρά βαίνω, as well as ἀβρός
 β.: ἀβρός γελαῖν, Jac. Anth. 2. 1. p. 376.—The word is chiefly
 poet., though never in old Ep., and is rare in Att. prose.
 ἀβροσύνη, ἡ, = ἀβρότης, Sapph. 43, Eur. Or. 349.
 ἀβροτάξω, f. ἀξω, to miss, c. gen. μήπως ἀβροτάξομεν ἀλλήλοιν

Il. 10. 65.—Ep. wd. (From the same root with ἀβροπτεῖν,
 ἀμαρτεῖν, not from βροτός, ἄβροτος, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. ἀ-
 βροτός 7.)
 ἀβρότη, v. ἄβροτος.
 ἀβροτήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *erring*.
 ἀβρότης, πτος, ἡ, *splendor, luxury, delicacy in clothing*, Pind.
 P. 8. 89, also in Plat. and Xen.
 ἀβρότιμος, ον, (τιμή) *delicate and precious*, v. sub ἀβρό-
 πτηνος.
 ἀβρότην, ἡ, = ἀμαρταλή.
 ἀβρότίνιος, ἰση, ἰων, made of ἀβρότονον, Diosc.
 ἀβροτονίτης, ου, δ, ἰλος, wine prepared with ἀβρότονον,
 Diosc.
 ἀβρότονον, τό, an aromatic plant, prob. southernwood: *Artemisia abrotanum*, Theophr.
 ἄβροτος, ον, also ἡ, ον, = the more freq. ἄβροπτος, ἀβρόσιος,
 immortal, divine, sent from or sacred to the gods, holy: in Hom.
 only once, νύξ ἀβρότη Il. 14. 78, either as a divinity, *holy Night*,
 like νύξ ἄβροτος, ἀβρόστα, δαίμονια, ἱερὸν κρέφας, ἱερὸν
 ἥμαρ, or recurring in endless succession, like ἄφθιτος ἥως: ἔπη
 ἄβροτα, holy hymns, Soph. Ant. 1134, ubi Herm. Cf. ἄβροπος,
 ἀβρόστα, and Butt. Lexil. in v. Only poet. II. *without*
 men, deserted of men, v. l. Aesch. Pr. 2.
 ἀβροφύης, ἐς, (φύω) *tender of nature*, Anth.
 ἀβροχαίτης, ου, δ, (χαίτη) = ἀβροκόμης, Anacreont.: prob.
 also ἀβροχαίτης or ἀβροχαίτης, εσσα, εν, Simon. Amorg.
 57.
 ἀβροχία, ἡ, (ἀβροχος), *want of rain, drought*, Joseph. cf.
 Iob. Phryn. 291.
 ἀβροχίτων, ανος, δ, ἡ, = ἀβροεινός, in a soft tunic, softly
 clad, Aesch. Pers. 543. [I]
 ἀβροχος, ον, (βρέχω) = ἀβρεκτος, *unmoistened, wanting rain*,
 dry, Eur. Hel. 1484. Adv. -χως.
 ἀβρυντής, οὐ, δ, a concealed coxcomb, *fop*: from
 ἀβρύνω, f. ἔνω, (ἀβρός), to make delicate, treat delicately,
 Aesch. Ag. 919. Pass. to live delicately, was wanton, Ib. 1205,
 etc.: to pride oneself on a thing, make a boast of it, τιμὴ Eur.
 I. A. 858.
 ἀβρωμος, ον, *free from smell, pure*, Ath.
 ἀβρώς, ὄτος, δ, ἡ, = ἄβρωτος, Anth.
 ἀβρωσία, ἡ, *want of food, fasting*: from
 ἄβρωτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) = νήστις, not having eaten, *fasting*,
 Soph. Fr. 796. II. *pass. not eaten, not consumed*, Diosc.
 2. *not to be eaten, uneatable*, Menand. p. 50.
 Ἀβυδοκόμης = συκοφάντης, acc. to Dindorf for Ἀβυδηνακόμης,
 Ar. Fr. 568.
 ἄβυθος, dub. I. in Plat. for ἄβυσσος, q. v.
 ἀβύρρευτος, ον, (βύρρεω) *untanned*.
 ἀβύρτικη, ἡ, or ἀβύρτακος, a sour sauce of mustard, onions,
 pickled capers etc., Menand. p. 95.
 ἀβύρτακοποιός, ὢν, (ἀβύρτακος, ποίω), making a sour sauce,
 Demetr. ap. Ath. 405 F.
 ἄβυσσος, ον, (βύσσος) *bottomless, unfathomed*, Hdt. 2. 28,
 Aesch. Supp. 470: in gen. *boundless, enormous*, like βάθος,
 e. g. ἄβ. πλοῦτος Aesch. Theb. 950, ἀβύρυν Ar. Lys. 174, cf.
 Heind. Plat. Parm. 130 D, where ἄβυθος now stands.
 II. ἡ ἄβυσσος, the abyss, *bottomless pit*, N. T.—No Att. form
 ἄβυττος occurs.
 ἀγάσθαι, ἀγάσθε, Ep. for ἀγασθαι, ἀγασθε, Od.
 ἀγαγείν, redupl. inf. aor. 2 of ἀγω.
 ἀγαγον, for ἡγαγον, freq. in Hom. [ἀγα—Dor., ἀγα—Ion.
 and Ep.]
 ἀγάθομαι, poet. collat. form of ἀγαμαι, from which we have
 part. ἀγαόμενος, revering, Pind. N. 11. 7, and ἡγάγετο Orph.
 Aesch. Suppl. 1062 has an act. ἀγάγω, in signif. to slight. For
 the Homeric ἀγάσσομαι act., v. sub ἀγαμαι.
 ἀγαθός, ἰδος, ἡ, a clue, [ἀγ—, Drac.]
 ἀγαθοδαίμονιαστρά, οί, or better ἀγαθοδαίμονιστρά, guests who
 drink to the ἀγαθός δαίμονα (cf. sq.): hence guests who drink but
 little, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 6, 3: from
 ἀγαθοδαίμων, ονος, δ, the good Genius, to whom a cup of
 pure wine was drunk at the end of dinner, the toast being
 given in the words ἀγαθὸν δαίμονος: and in good Greek it was

always written *divisim*. II. An Egyptian serpent, Wessel. Diod. 3. 50.

ἀγαθοδότης, *ov*, δ, *Giver of Good*, Eccl.
ἀγαθοειδής, *ές*, (εἶδος) of good kind or nature, like good, *seeming good*, Plat.

ἀγαθοεργία, *contr.* οὐργία, *to do good or well*, N. T.; and ἀγαθοεργία, *ῆ*, *contr.* οὐργία, *a good or noble deed*, Hdt. 3. 154 etc.: from

ἀγαθοεργός, *όν*, *contr.* οὐργός, (* ἔργω) *doing good or well*: hence αἱ Ἀγαθοεργοί, at Sparta, the five oldest and most approved knights, who went on foreign missions for the state, Hdt. 1. 67, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. in v.

ἀγαθοποιός, = ἀγαθοεργός, LXX; and ἀγαθοποιία, *ῆ*, = ἀγαθοεργία, N. T.: from ἀγαθοποιός, *όν*, (ποιέω) = ἀγαθοποιός, Plut. II. as astrolog. term, *giving a good sign*, Diog. L.

ἀγαθοπρεπής, *ές*, (πρέπω) *becoming the good*.
ἀγαθόρροπος, *όν*, (ῥέω) *streaming with good*, Synes.

ἀγαθός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *good*, very freq. in Hom., who often joins it c. acc. βοήν, βίην, πῆξ ἀγαθός; later c. inf., as ἀγ. μάχεσθαι Hdt. 1. 135, cf. 193, and in Att. also ἀγ. περί τι, *εἰς* or *πρός* τι, *ἐν* τι. Since ἀγαθός merely denotes *good in its kind*, it serves as an epith. to all sorts of nouns, as opp. to κακός, *bad in its kind*. I. in Hom. usu. of persons, esp. with the notion of *brave*: hence it became the usu. epith. of heroes, and so later was used pretty nearly = γενναῖος or εὐγενής, *noble*, opp. to κακός, *base*, *ignoble*; and this was the prevailing notion in the Att. phrase καλοὶ κἀγαθοί, like Lat. *optimates*, Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxi sq.: Att. usu. in moral signif., *good, virtuous*. 2. of animals, things etc., e.g. γῆ, cf. κουρότροφος.

3. of outward circumstances, *good, fortunate, lucky*, Valck. Theocr. 18. 16: *εἰς* ἀγαθὰ ἢ ἀγαθόν, (ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ), to one's advantage, II. 9. 102., II. 788: *νεύτ.* τὰ ἀγαθὰ, the goods of fortune, wealth, Hdt.; also *good fare, dainties*, Ar. Ach. 873, etc.: but τὸ ἀγαθόν, the highest good, *summum bonum*, Plat., etc. Adv. —ώς. Compar. βελτίων, also ἀμείνων, κρείσσων, καίων (λίαν), Ep. βέλτερος, λωίτερος, also φέρτερος. Superl. βέλτιστος, ἄριστος, κρείσσιςτος, καϊσσιςτος (λίσσιςτος), Ep. βέλτατος, φέρτατος, φέριστος: the regul. ἀγαθάστας only in Diod. 16. 85. (The same word as Germ. *gut*, our *good*, with a added: on the deriv. v. sub * γάω, and cf. Donalds. New Cratyl. p. 402, sq.)

ἀγαθωσύνη, *ῆ*, less correct form for ἀγαθωσύνη.
ἀγαθότης, *προς*, *ῆ*, *goodness*, Philo.
ἀγαθοσύνη, *contr.* from ἀγαθοεργία, Eccl.; and ἀγαθοσύργια, *ῆ*, *contr.* from ἀγαθοεργία, Eccl.: from ἀγαθοεργός, *όν*, *contr.* from ἀγαθοεργός, Plut.
ἀγαθοφανής, *ές*, (φαίνομαι) *appearing good*, Democr.
ἀγαθοφύων, *ον*, *gen.* ονος, δ, *ῆ*, (φρήν) *well-minded*, Procl.
ἀγαθοφύης, *ές*, (φύω) *of good abilities*.
ἀγαθὸν, *to do good to one*, τινὲ LXX.

ἀγαθόν, *to make good, exalt*, LXX. II. *to do good, and that*, either transit., = *foreg.*, or absol. *to do good*, both in LXX. Pass. *to be of good cheer*, Ib.

ἀγαθωσύνη, *ῆ*, *goodness, kindness*, N. T.
ἀγαίωμα, *poet.*, esp. Ep., *collat. form.* of ἀγάμαι, ἀγάμαι, but only in bad sense, *to be angry at*, τι Od. 20. 16, Archil. 10: also in Hdt. c. dat., *to envy*, τινὲ Valck. Hdt. 6. 61.

ἀγακλής, *ές*, (ἀγαν, κλέος) *very glorious, famous*, Lat. *inclytus*, in II. always of men; ἀγ. αἶα Pind. A poet. *gen.* ἀγακλῆος II. 16. 738: shortened acc. ἀγακλῆ first in Pind. P. 9. 187; pl. ἀγακλῆς, Antim. Fr. 36: dat. ἀγακλῆϊ, Anth. An Ep. and Iyr. wd., except that Hipp. has Adv. ἀγακλῆος.

ἀγακλήτιος, *ῆ*, *όν*, = *foreg.*, Hom. and Hes., usu. of men, yet also ἀγακλήτι ἑκατόμβη Od. 3. 59, πάθος Soph. Tr. 855. Cf. ἀγακλήτιος.

ἀγακλυμένη, *a poet. fem.* = sq., only in Antim. ap. Ath. 469 F.

ἀγακλυτός, *όν*, like ἀγακλῆς, ἀγακλήτιος, Lat. *inclytus*, Hom. (chiefly in Od.) and Hes., usu. of men, yet also ἀγακλυτὰ δῶματα Od. 3. 388.

ἀγακτιμένη, (κτιῶ) *a poet. fem.* = *εὐκτιμένη*, *well-built or placed*, πόλις Pind. P. 5. 108.

ἀγαλακτία, *ῆ*, *want of milk*: from

ἀγάλακτος, *ον*, (α privativ., γάλα) *without milk, giving none* Hipp. 2. *getting none*, i. e. weaned, Horace's *lacte depulsus* Aesch. Ag. 718, acc. to me, but v. infr. 3. *never having sucked*, Nonn. 4. νομαὶ ἀγάλακτοι, *pastures bad for milk cattle*, Gal. II. (a copulat., γάλα) = *δυσγάλακτος*, one of a family: hence λέοντα ἐθρέψεν ἀγάλακτον he reared a lion of his family, among his children, Aesch. Ag. 718.

ἀγάλαξ, *ακτος*, δ, *ῆ*, = *foreg.*, rarely found, and then only in plur. ἀγάλακες Call. Apoll. 52.

ἀγαλαξία, *ῆ* = ἀγαλακτία.
ἀγαλλίαμα, τό, *a transport of joy*, LXX [ἀμα], and ἀγαλλίασις, *εως*, *ῆ*, *exceeding great joy*, N. T. [ἀσις]: from ἀγαλλιάω, *more freq.* as Dep. ἀγαλλιάομαι, *f. ἀσώμαι* [ἀ]. strengthth. for ἀγάλλομαι, *to rejoice exceedingly*, N. T.

ἀγαλλίς, ἴδος, *ῆ*, *a bulbous plant of the genus δάκνυθος, the iris or flag*, h. Hom. Cer. 7, 426, cf. Alb. Hesych. 1. p. 30.

ἀγάλλων, τό, Lat. *agalochion*, the bitter aloe, Diosc., from Aëtius' time called ἐλαχολή: cf. Sprengel Diosc. 2. 360.

ἀγάλλω, *f. αἰώ*, aor. ἀγάλλω = ἀγαλὼν ποῖω, *to make glorious, glorify, honor*, c. acc. Pind. O. 1. 139: esp. *to pray honor to a god*, ἀγάλλε Φοῖβον Ar. Thesm. 128, ἀγ. τινὰ θυσίαισι Ar. Pac. 399: *to adorn, γαμήλιος εἰνός* Eur. Med. 1026. Mostly in Pass. ἀγάλλομαι, (Hom., Hes., and Hdt. use only this), *to glory, take delight, rejoice or exult in a thing, be proud of it*, usu. c. dat., e.g. ἵπποισιν καὶ θεοῖσι II. 12. 114, 80 ὄρνιθες ἀγ. περὶ γαστρί, νῆες ὄψρ Διός etc. Hom., ἐπὶ καλῇ Hes. Th. 68: so too in the best prose from Hdt. and Thuc. downwards, but also ἐπὶ τινι, Thuc. 3. 82; later also διὰ or ἀμφὶ τι, and even c. acc., An. Br. 2. 139: c. part. *to delight in doing*, Thuc. 4. 95. The Pass. was only used in pres. and impf. On the wd. cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. ἀγαλμα. (acc. to Döderlein akin to γελῶν.) Hence

ἀγάλμα, *ατος*, τό, acc. to Hesych. πᾶν ἐφ' ᾧ τις ἀγάλλεται, *a glory, delight, honor*, Hom., so Alcae., speaks of λόφοι as κεφαλαῖα ἀγάλματα, and Pind. calls them χῶρας ἀγάλμα. 2. *a pleasing gift*, esp. for the gods, ἐγ. θεῶν Od. 8. 509, cf. 3. 433, where a bull adorned for sacrifice is called an ἀγάλμα or voluie gift; so too a tripod, Hdt. 5. 60; and in *gen.* = ἀνάθημα, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 7. Hence, esp. after Hdt., 3. *a statue, in honor of a god*, Hdt. 2. 42, 46 etc.; *the image of a god as an object of worship*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A: then 4. *in gen.* = ἀνδρίς, *any statue*: and lastly any image, expressed by painting or words, Plat. Tim. 529 C, Symp. 216 E. On the word cf. Ruhnk. Tim. in voc. Hence

ἀγαλματίας, *ον*, δ, *like a statue, beautiful as one*, Philostr.
ἀγαλματίος, τό, Dim. from ἀγάλμα, Plut.
ἀγαλματογλύφος, *ον*, (γλύφω) *a carver of statues*.
ἀγαλματοποιέω, *to make statues*. Hence
ἀγαλματοποιητικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *of or belonging to an ἀγαλματοποιός*.

ἀγαλματοποιία, *ῆ*, *the art of an ἀγαλματοποιός*.
ἀγαλματοποιός, *όν*, (ποιέω) *making statues*: hence as Subs. *a statuary, sculptor*, Hdt. 2. 46.

ἀγαλματοσύργια, *ῆ*, = ἀγαλματοποιία, and ἀγαλματοσυργικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, = ἀγαλματοποιητικός: from ἀγαλματοσύργω, *όν*, (* ἔργω) = ἀγαλματοποιός.

ἀγαλματοφορέω, *to carry an image of something in one's heart*, Philo: from ἀγαλματοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) *carrying an image in one's heart*, Philo.

ἀγαλματοῦ, *f. ὥσω*, *to make into an ἀγάλμα or image*, Lyc.

ἀγαλμοτύπης, *ές*, (τύπος) *forming a statue: a sculptor*.
ἀγαμαι, Dep. med.: fut. ἀγάσομαι, Ep. ἀγάσσομαι: univ. aor. ἡγάσθην, but also ἡγάσθην (even in Att., as Dem. 296. 4), Ep. ἡγάσσομαι (II. 3. 181), also without augm. Imb. 224: Ep. 2. plur. pres. ἀγάσθε, inf. ἀγάσθαι Od. 16. 203, etc.; c. part. ἀγάμαι ἰδὼν II. 3. 224: *more freq. to wonder at, admire a person or thing, esteem, honor, revere*, c. acc. II. 3. 181, Od. 6. 168, etc.: ἀγάσθαι τι τινὸς *to wonder at something in one*, II. 7. 404: hence in prose ἡγ. τινὸς τίει, or ἀγ. τινὸς c. part., *to wonder at one's doing*, Hdt. 6. 76, etc.: ἐγ. τινὰ τινὸς *to*

admire one for something, Plat. Rep. 426 D, also ἄγ. τινός twos Id. Euthyd. 276 D and c. gen. only, Ar. Av. 1744, etc.: also like χαίρω, ἡδομαι etc., c. dat., to be delighted with a person or thing, Hdt. 4. 75, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 9 etc., and later ἐπὶ τινι, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. II. in bad sense to envy, δὲ angry αὐ, τι Od. 2. 67, τινὶ Il. 17. 71, περί twos Il. 23. 639, and c. inf. or οὐνεκα following, Od. 5. 119., ὅμοι.—Hom. uses in this signif. only aor. ἡγάσασθαι, and as pres. ἀγαμέμναι or ἀγαμέμναι q. v.: in Att. ἄγ. τινὶ τι, to envy one something. (On the root v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀγρως 4; also cf. *γάω.)

Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ, Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, leader of the Greeks against Troy, Hom.: hence Adj. Ἀγαμέμνωνος, ἑα, εωv, Hom., also Ἀγαμέμνωνος, εἰα, εἰον, and Ἀγαμέμνιος, ἑα, εωv, Pind.: Patronym. Ἀγαμέμνονιδης, ου, ὁ, Agamemnon's son, Orestes, Od. 1. 30. (ἄγαν, μέμνων from μένω, and so strictly the very resolute or steadfast, cf. Μενών.)

Ἀγαμέμνως, Adv. part. pres. from ἀγαμέμναι=θαυμαστῶς, ἄγ. λέγειν, to speak so as raise wonder or gain applause, Arist. Rhet.; so too, τὸν λόγον ἀγαμέμνως ἐδέξατο, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 89 A.

Ἀγαμήδη, ἡ, fem. pr. n., from ἄγαν, μῆδος, and so strictly the very wise, Il.

ἀγάμπος, ου, (γαμέω) rarer form for ἄγματος, Soph. Fr. 798, v. Lob. Phryn. 514. [ᾱ]

ἀγαμία, ἡ, (ἀγματος) single estate, celibacy, Plut. ἀγαμίον δίκη, ἡ, an action against a bachelor for not marrying, Plut.

ἄγamos, ου, unmarried, single, Il. 3. 40, only of the man, whether a bachelor or widower, ἄνδρας being used of the woman: however ἄγamos is used of the woman in Soph. Ant. 867, and several times in Eur. II. γάμος ἄγamos, a marriage that is no marriage, a fatal marriage, Soph. O. T. 1214, like βλος ἄβλος etc.

ἄγαν, very, much, very much, first in Pind., and Trag.: the word in gen. is only Dor. and Att., λήν being its equiv. in Ep. and Ion.: strongly affirmat. like Lat. prorsus, Aesch. Theb. 811; and so in compos. it always strengthens or enforces. The bad sense too, too much, like Lat. nimis, occurs only in peculiar phrases, e.g. in the famous μῆδεν ἄγαν, ne quid nimis, not too much of any thing, first in Theogn. 335, etc., Pind. Fr. 235: ἄγαν τι ποιεῖν Plat., etc. It is not seldom joined with an Adj., which may either go before or follow: as with a Subst. ἡ ἄγαν λήθη, ἡ ἄγαν ὀρυή etc., Spohn. de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 171; but seldom without an article, as εἰς ἄγαν δουλεῖν Plat. Rep. 564 A. (perh. from ἄγω, ἄγομαι, as the corresponding Lat. vehemens from vehi, i. e. impetu ferri: but cf. γάω.) [ἀγάν, but later sometimes ἄγαν in Anth.]

ἀγανακτέω, ἡσω, strictly in physical signif., to feel a violent irritation, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, and of wine, to ferment, Plut.: more freq. II. metaph. to be grieved, displeased, vexed, annoyed, angry, or discontented, Ar. Vesp. 287; ἄγ. εἰ—or ἐάν for ὅτι, Plat. Lach. 194 A: c. dat. rei, to be vexed etc. at a thing, e.g. θαρσύνει Plat., also c. acc. rei, Heind. Phaed. 64 A; also ἄγ. ἐπὶ τινι, ὑπὲρ or περί τινος, διὰ τι in Plat.; πῶς τι Epict. 4; and sometimes c. gen. rei, A. B. p. 334: also c. part., to be angry at one's doing, Plat. Phaed. 62 E.—In Aristid. and Luc. ἀγανακτεῖσθαι as a Dep.—(From ἄγαν, ἄγω, Schneid.: but Schleusn. from ἄγαν ἄχθος, the aspirate χ being rejected Ion.)

ἀγανακτῆσις, εως, ἡ, strictly physical pain and irritation, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C: but usu. displeasure, vexation, annoyance, ἀγανακτῆσιν ἔχει τινὶ gives a man just grounds for displeasure, Thuc. 2. 41.

ἀγανακτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, apt to be vexed, easily vexed, irritable, peevish, Plat. Rep. 604 A. Bekk., for the usu. I. ἀγανακτικός. Adv.—κῶς.

ἀγανακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀγανακτέω, hard to bear patiently, vexing, annoying, Plat. Gorg. 511 B. ἀγανακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, ill-humoured, peevish, = ἀγανακτικὸς q. v., Luc. Pisc. 14. Adv.—κῶς.

ἀγάνυφος, ου, (ἀγαν, νίφος) much snowed upon, snowy, Ὀλυμπος Il. 1. 420: poet.

ἀγανοβλέφαρος, ου, (ἀγανός, βλέφαρον) mild-eyed, Hyg. 4.

ἀγανόρειος, εἰα, εἰον, Dor. for ἀγνηρόρειος, Aesch. Pers. 1026.

ἀγανορία, ἡ, (ἀγάνωv) Dor. for ἀγνηορία.

ἀγανός, ἡ, ὄν, (γάνος, γάνυμι) mild, gentle, kindly, loving, of persons and things, βασιλεὺς, ἔπεια, εὐχαλαί, δῶρα Hom., also in Pind. and Trag.; esp. the shafts of Apollo and Artemis were called ἀγανά, as bringing an easy and quick death: ἀγανότερον βράνειν Ar. Lys. 886, and Hes. Th. 408 has the superl. ἀγανώτατος. Adv.—ῶς, Eur. Only poet. [ἀγ—] ἄγανος, ου, (ἀγνυμι) broken: ἔλκον, sticks broken for firewood, A. B.

ἀγανοφροσύνη, ἡ, mildness, gentleness, kindness, Hom.

ἀγανόφρων, ου, gen. ονος, (ἀγανός, φρήν) mild-minded, gentle of mood, Il. 20. 467; Ἡουρία Ar. Av. 1321: only poet.

ἀγανόπτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἀγανόπις, ἰδος, (ὥψ) mild-looking.

ἀγάνωv, ος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for ἀγνήνωv, Pind.

ἀγάμοιαι, Ep. collat. form of ἀγαμίαι, but only found in part. ἀγώμοις, in act. signif. admiring, Hes. Th. 619; for ἀγασσθε etc. are lengthd. forms from ἀγαμίαι.

ἀγαπάω, δῶν, v. sub ἀγαπάω.

ἀγαπατός, ὄν, Dor. for ἀγαπητός, Pind.

ἀγαπάω, ἡσω, (ἀγαμαι, ἀγάζομαι) to receive willingly or readily.

I. of persons, to bid welcome, welcome, entertain, Hom., who prefers the form ἀγατάω, using ἀγαπάω only in Od. 16. 17, 23. 214; though he also has ἀγαπάομαι as Dep., like ἀμπαγαπάομαι, Od. 7. 33, cf. Pind. P. 4. 247: in gen. to love: hence of all acts that shew love, to take leave, Ap. Rh.; to pay the last honors to the dead, Valck. Phoen. 1337: it is used =έρων, of sexual love, only in late writers, and strictly differs from φιλεῖν, as implying regard and satisfaction, rather than affection, v. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 9, and 12. II. in relation to things, to be well pleased, contented, οὐκ ἀγαπᾷς, δὲ ἔκρηλος μεθ' ἡμῶν δαίνυσαι Od. 21. 289: so freq. in Att. ἀγαπᾶν εἰ—ἡμῶν, for ὅτι, Ar. Vesp. 684, and freq. in Plat., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. 771. 7; also c. part., ἀγαπᾶν τινέμενος Plat. Rep. 475 B: esp. c. dat. rei, to be contented or pleased at or with a thing, like στέργω, ἀσπάζομαι, e.g. ἀγ. τοῖς παρῶσιν, τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν Isocr. and Lys.; more rarely c. acc., Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 306 C: lastly c. inf. to be wont to do, like φιλεῖν, Arist. Oec. 2. Hence

ἀγάπη, ἡ, brotherly love, Eccl.

ἀγάπημα, τό, (ἀγαπᾶω) the object of love, Lat. deliciae, Anth.

ἀγαπήνωv, οπος, ὁ, = ἡμωρένωv ἀγαπᾶν, loving manliness, manly, epith. of heroes, Il. 8. 114: also as a prop. n., Il.

ἀγάπησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀγαπᾶω) the feeling of love, affection, Plut.

ἀγαπησμός, ὁ, rarer form for foreg., Menand. p. 157.

ἀγαπητός, ου, verb. Adj. from ἀγαπάω, to be loved, acquiesced in, Plat.

ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to love, loving, Plat. Adv.—κῶς.

ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀγαπάω, beloved, Hom.; μούνος ἐὼν ἀγαπητός (the only, and so) doubly beloved son, Od. 2. 365: longed for, desired, Pind. N. 8. 6: worthy of love, lovable, Plat. Alc. I. 131 E. II. neut. ἀγαπητόν (ἔσσι), one must be content, εἰ—ἐάν, Plat. and Arist. Adv.—ῶς, lovingly, readily, contentedly, Plat.; ἀγαπητῶς ἔχειν, to be contented, like ἀγαπᾶν— but in Att. prose, so as only just to content one, i. e. only just, barely, scarcely, = μόλις, Heind. Plat. Lys. 218 C, ἀγαπητῶς σωθεῖς Dem., cf. Meineke Menand. p. 108.

ἀγαρίκον, τό, Lat. agaricum, a sort of tree-fungus, used for tinder. [quantity of first syll. dub., cf. Gal. Antid. 894 B. and 895 D.] ἀγάρρπος, ου, contr. ἀγάρρους, ουv, (ἀγαν, βίω) strong or swift flowing, of the sea, Il. 2. 845.

ἀγασθενής, ἐς, (σθένος) very strong, in Il. only as prop. n.: poet. ἀγασμα, τό, (ἀγαμαι) that which is admired, a wonder, Soph. Fr. 799.

ἀγαστόνος, ου, (ἀγαν, στένω) much groaning, howling, of the deep hollow roaring of the waves, Od. 12. 97, h. Ap. 94: loud-wailing, Aesch. Theb. 95.

ἀγαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) admired, admirable, Aesch. Fr. 249, and oft. in Xen. Adv. τῶς, Xen.

ἀγαστροφός, οὐ, ὄ, (ἀγαν, στρέφω) prop. n., strictly, the much turning, Il.

ἀγαστρον, ορος, (a copulat., γαστήρ) from the same word: in gen. a near kinsman, Lys.

ἀγασσυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, *heracleum gummiferum*, Diosc.

ἀγασυρτος, ὄ, an obscure epith. given to Pittacus by Alcae. 6, wh. Diog. L. i. 81 expl. by ἐπισυρμένους καὶ θυραφός.

ἀγασυός, Λαον. for ἀγαβοός, acc. pl. of ἀγαβός, Ar. Lys. 1301.

ἀγαστός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ἀγαστός, as θαυματός, ἀδάματος etc., h. Hom. Ap. 515, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 26.

ἀγανούμις=ἀγαμαι, dub. l. in Opp. Hal. 4. 138.

ἀγανός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) strictly, admirable: in Hom. almost always of kings, heroes etc., illustrious, noble, high-born, ἀγ. κίρυκες, μνηστοτῆρες, Φαίαικες: also ἀγανῇ Περσεφονεία Od. 11. 213, ποιμήνες ἀγανοὶ noble guides, Od. 13. 71. Superl. ἀγανότατος Od. 15. 229, also in Pind.: only poet. 2. Ἀγανός, Ἀγανῇ, masc. and fem. pr. n., Il. and Hes., but in this case prob. the accents should be Ἀγανος, Ἀγανῇ, Jac. A. P. p. 809, Elmsl. Bacch. 229, cf. γλαυκός and Γλαῖκος.

ἀγανρός, ὁ, ὄν=ἀγανός (as ἀλάβαστος and ἀλάβαστρος), yet in a somewhat diff. signif., stately, proud, ταῖρος Hes. Th. 832, Wess. Hdt. 7. 57, where the superl. Adv. ἀγανρότατα is used of Xerxes: cf. γαίρος.

ἀγανφώνκτος, ον, (φθέγγομαι) loud-sounding, high-sounding, αἰδοῖαι Pind. O. 4. 455.

ἀγαρα, τῶ, the daily stages of the ἔγγραον.

ἀγαρεία, ἡ, (ἀγαρεύω) the office of an ἄγγραος.

ἀγαρευτής, οὐ, ὄ, one who employs an ἄγγραος: from

ἀγαρεύω, (ἀγγραος) to despatch an ἄγγραος: hence to press one to serve as ἄγγραος N. T.; and so in gen. to press, detain, Bentl. Menand. p. 58.

ἀγγραῖος, ὁ, Ion. form =ἄγγραος, Hdt. 3. 126: but τὸ ἀγγραῖον, the business of an ἄγγραος, post-riding, the whole Persian system of mounted couriers, Hdt. 8. 98.

ἄγγραος, ὁ, Persian word, a mounted courier, such as were kept ready at regular stages throughout Persia for carrying the royal despatches, Hdt. 8. 98, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17: in Aesch. Ag. 282, as Adj. ἄγγραον πῦρ, the courier flame, said of beacon fires used for telegraphing.

ἀγγεῖδιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

ἀγγεῖον, τό, Ion. ἀγγῖον, (ἀγγος) a vessel, pail, Hdt. 1. 188 etc.: in gen. a reservoir, Plat.; and II. of the human body, a bloodvessel, Gal.: of plants, a capsule, Theophr. Hence

ἀγγεολογέω, to discourse on the bloodvessels, Galen.

ἀγγειοσέλινον, τό, pot-parsley, acc. to an ingenious conj. of Bergk, Anacr. 35.

ἀγγειοσπερμος, ον, (σπέρμα) having the seed in a capsule, Theophr. H. P. 1. 18; but Schneid. ἐναγγειοσπερματα.

ἀγγεωδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a vessel, hollow.

ἀγγελία, ἡ, (ἀγγελος) a message, tidings, news, as well the substance as the conveyance thereof, Hom.: ἀγγελίῃ λέγουσα Hdt. 2. 114; ἀγγελίῃ ἐμῇ a report of me, concerning me, Il. 19. 336: ἀγγελίην ἐλθεῖν, like Lat. *legationem venire*, Il. 11. 140, cf. Od. 21. 20; usu. ἀγγελίαν τυνός φέρειν, more rarely, ἀγγελίης ἡλυθες Il. 13. 252, ἀγγελίης ὄρνυσκε Il. 15. 640, ἡλυθε σὺ ἐνέκ' ἀγγελίης, (i. e. ἀγγελίης σὺ ἐνέκα), Il. 3. 206, ἀγγελίης πωλεῖται Hes. Th. 781, to come on account of a message: in wh. places the old Interpr. assume a masc. Subst. ὁ ἀγγελίης, and the point is still disputed, cf. Butt. Lexil. in voc., Spitzn. Il. 13. 252: ἀγγ. τυνός, a message about some person or thing, Soph. Aj. 221, Thuc. 8. 15. 2. an announcement, proclamation, Pind. P. 2. 44: a command, order, h. Hom. Cer. 448, Pind. O. 3. 50, cf. Od. 5. 150, 7. 263.

ἀγγελιαφόρος, ἥσ, (φέρω) to bring a message: from

ἀγγελιαφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing a message, a messenger, Ion. ἀγγελιηφόρος, Hdt. 1. 120; esp. the Persian minister who introduced people to an audience with the king, Hdt. 3. 118.

ἀγγελίεω, ἡ, a female messenger, Orph.

ἀγγελίης, ὁ, v. sub ἀγγελα.

ἀγγελιηφόρος, ον, Ion. for ἀγγελιαφόρος, Hdt.

ἀγγελικὴ δρχσις, ἡ, a dance at mealtime, Athen.

ἀγγελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to an ἄγγελος, A. B.

ἀγγελιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, a messenger, h. Hom. Merc. 296: fem.

ἀγγελιώτις, ἰδος, Callim.: poet.

ἀγγέλλω, f. ἐλῶ: aor. 1. ἡγγεῖλα: aor. 2. ἡγγελον, wh. though disputed is found as early as Hdt. 4. 153; and is freq. in later Greek, v. Passow Parthen. 24, Porpo Xen. An. 3. 4, 14: aor. 2 pass. ἡγγέλην in later Greek, as Plut. and Ael. (ἔγω) To bear a message, bring tidings or news, to proclaim: oft. in Hom., absol. Il. 8. 409, 517; c. acc. rei, to report, to announce, λέλ, κακὸν ἔπος Il. 17. 701, Pind.: but Med. Τεῖρερ ἀγγέλλωμαι φίλος εἶναι, I announce myself to him as a friend Soph. Aj. 1376: Pass. ἀγγέλλομαι, to be reported of ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον Thuc. 6. 341: also c. part. or c. inf., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 658. l.

ἀγγέλημα, τό, a message, tidings, news, first in Eur.

ἀγγελος, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger, envoy, oft. in Hom., Hdt., etc.: in gen. one that announces or tells, e. g. of birds of augury, Il. 24. 292, 296: and Eur. Suppl. 203, calls the tongue ἀγγ. λόγῳ. II. like Lat. *nunciūs*, the message, or tidings brought, Polyb. Hence

ἀγγελτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ=foreg., Or. Sib.

ἀγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, or fitted for an ἄγγελος.

ἀγγῖον, τό, Ion. for ἀγγεῖον, Hdt.

ἀγγος, εος, τό, a vessel of various kinds, a jar, pan, pail, etc.: in Hom. and Hes. to hold wine, milk, or travelling stores: in Hdt. and Eur. a milk-pail: a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 1205. II. of the vessels of the body, once in Hipp. the womb, but usu. a blood-vessel. Cf. ἀγγεῖον.

ἀγγούριον, τό, a water-melon, the mod. Greek ἀγγούρι.

ἀγδην, Adv. (ἄγω) by carrying, ἀγδην σύρειν to drag along, Luc.

ἄγε, ἄγερ, imperat. from ἄγω, used as Adv. like φέρε, come! come on! well! Lat. *age!* Hom., who usu. strengthens it, εἰα ἄγε, εἰ δ' ἄγε, ἄγε δῆ: ἀλλ' ἄγε, immo age! Att. also ἄγε nun, Ar. Eq.: also like φέρε before 1 and 2 pers. plur. ἄγε δὴ τραπέζην Il. 3. 441; ἄγε δὴ στέμην Il. 11. 348, ἄγε πάμμεν Od. 3. 332, cf. Valck. Call. p. 279, Eur. Cycl. 590. Even the plur. ἄγερ is used with the 1 pers. plur. in Od. 1. 76.

ἀγέρατος, ον, poet. for ἀγέραστος, E. M., but prob. f. l. for ἀγέρατος.

ἀγέρω, f. ἐρῶ, (ἄγω) to bring together, gather together, λαόν Il., and freq. in Att., ἀγ. στόλον, στρατὸν, ἐμμάχους etc. (μάχη ἡγεῖται Il. 13. 778 rather belongs to ἐγείρω, as also πόλεμον ἡγεῖται Plat. Legg. 685 C, cf. Spitzn. Il. 5. 10.) 2. of things, to get together, collect, gather, δημόθεν ἄλφιστα καὶ οἶνον, χρυσὸν καὶ βλοστον Od. 19. 107., 3. 301, to collect by begging, πόρνα Od. 17. 362, and so in Med., Od. 13. 14; later esp. to collect for the gods and their temples, Ruhnck. Tim. in v., Wessl. Hdt. 4. 35:—to put things together, as in a speech, Aesch. Cho. 638. Pass. ἀγείρομαι, ἀν. ἡγέρην, 3 pl. ἡγέρθεν Hom.: pf. ἀγέγερμαι, 3 pl. ἀγέγερται plpf. —ατο, Hom.: to come together, assemble; in wh. signif. we also have a synop. aor. of med. form, ἀγέρσθαι, ἀγέροντο, Hom., poet. ἀγρόμενος, η, ον, assembled, gathered together, Hom.

ἀγείρων, ον, gen. ονος, without a neighbour, neighbourless, πάγος Aesch. Pr. 270.

ἀγελᾶδόν, Dor. for ἀγελᾶδν, Theocr.

ἀγελάβη, f. ἰσω, (ἀγέλη) to drive together like a herd: Pass. to go or live in herds, to be gregarious, Arist. H. A.

ἀγελαιοκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομῶ)=ἀγελαιοτροφικός: ἡ, —κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of breeding and keeping cattle, Plat.; but with v. l. ἀγελαιοκομική.

ἀγελαιός, αἰῶ, αἰῶν, (ἀγέλη) belonging to a herd, feeding at large, because the herds staid out at grass all the summer, βόες Hom.: αἱ ἀγ. τῶν ἵππων, brood-mares, that go at large without working, Xen. Eq. 5. 8. II. in herds or shoals, gregarious, ἰχθύες Hdt. 2. 93. 2. of the herd or multitude, i. e. common, ἀν. ἄνθρωποι, opp. to ἄρχοντες, Plat. Polit. 268 A: in wh. signif. the Gramm. make it proparox. ἀγέλαιος, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 7. III. οἱ ἀγέλαοι, at Crete, youths under seventeen years, cf. ἀγέλη II.

ἀγελαιοτροφία, ἡ, *the keeping of herds*, Plat. ; and
 ἀγελαιοτροφικός, ἡ, *ὄν, belonging to or fit for ἀγελαιοτροφία* :
 ἡ, -της, = *foreg.*, Plat. : from
 ἀγελαιοτρόφος, *ὄν, (τρέφω) feeding or keeping herds*, Max.
 Tyr.
 ἀγελαιών, ὄνος, *ὄς, a place for herds, pasture*.
 ἀγελάρχῳ, ἡσώ, *to lead a herd or company*, c. gen., Plut. :
 from
 ἀγελάρχης, *ὄν, ὁ, (ἄρχω) leader of a herd or company*, a
 captain, Plut.
 ἀγελαστέω, ἡσώ, *to be ἀγέλαστος*.
 ἀγελαστή, Adv. *without laughter, jest, or raillery*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 E.
 ἀγελαστία, ἡ, *the habit and character of an ἀγέλαστος*.
 ἀγελαστικός, ἡ, *ὄν, disposed to herd together, social*, Philo.
 ἀγέλαστος, *ὄν, (γελῶ) not laughing, grave, gloomy, sullen*,
 h. Hom. Cer. 200 : *ἀγ. πρόσωπα βιαζόμενοι* Aesch. Ag. 794.
 II. *not to be laughed at, not light or trifling*, ἔμφωρα Aesch. Ch. 30 ; also as v. l. Od. 8. 307.
 ἀγέλατῆς, *ὄν, ὁ, the master of the ἀγέλαι at Crete*, Plut.,
 cf. ἀγέλη II.
 ἀγέλαια, ἡ, (ἄγω, λεία) in Hom. and Hes. epith. of Athena,
 = *λήρις, λείαν ἄγουσα, the driver of spoil, the forager*. Some
 Gramm. explain it as *λεῶν ἄγουσα, leading the people* : others
 from ἀγέλη, *guardian of herds*.
 ἀγέλη, ἡ, (ἄγω) *a herd*, but in Hom. always of oxen, except
 II. 19. 281 of horses : later any herd, flock, drove, crowd, Lat.
grex, e.g. ἀγ. παρθένων Pind. Fr. 78, πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι Soph. Aj.
 168, and Eur. even speaks of πόνων ἀγέλαι, H. F. 1276.
 II. at Crete ἀγέλαι were the bands or classes in wh. the youth
 were trained up to the age of seventeen : they were called
 ἀγελαιοί, and their master ἀγελάτης, Müller Dor. 4. 5, 3.
 Hence
 ἀγεληδά, Adv. = *sq.*, Arat.
 ἀγεληδόν, Adv. (ἀγέλη) *in herds, droves, or crowds*, II. 16.
 160, Hdt. 2. 93.
 ἀγέληθεν, adv. (ἀγέλη) *from a herd*, Ap. Rh.
 ἀγέλης, ἴδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of ἀγελαιός*, Numen. ap. Ath.
 320 D.
 ἀγεληκός, *ὄν, keeping herds*, Nonn.
 ἀγελήτης, *ὄν, ὁ, belonging to a herd*.
 ἀγέληφι, Ep. dat. of ἀγέλη, II.
 ἀγέλοιος, *ὄν, not fond of laughter, dull* : of things, *not bad*
joke, Menioch. ap. Athen. 408 B.
 ἀγέλοκομικός, ἡ, *ὄν, = ἀγελαιοκομικός, ἀγελαιοτροφικός*.
 ἀγελαιοτροφία, ἡ, = ἀγελαιοτροφία : from
 ἀγελαιοτρόφος, *ὄν, (τρέφω) = ἀγελαιοτρόφος*.
 ἀγεμόνευμα, ἀγεμονεύω, ἀγεμών, Dor. for ἡγεμ. etc.
 ἄγεν, Dor. and Ep. for ἐάγησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from
 ἄγνυμι, II. 4. 214.
 ἀγενεαλόγητος, *ὄν, (γενεαλογέω) without pedigree, of unknown descent*, N. T.
 ἀγένεια, ἡ, (ἀγενής) *low birth*, Arist. Pol. : *meanness, low cunning*, Id. Vir. et Vit.
 ἀγένειος, *ὄν, (γένειον) beardless, a boy*, Pind. and Plat. :
 ἀγένειον τι εἰρηκεῖναι *to speak like a boy*, Luc. Adv. -ως, Philo.
 ἀγενής, ἐς, (γένεος) *strictly unborn, uncreated*, Plat. Tim.
 27 C. : but *usu.* II. of no family, i. e. *low-born* : hence
 metaph. *base-minded, low, mean, cowardly, vile*, opp. to ἀγαθός,
 Soph. Fr. 105. In this signif. Stallb. Plat. Prottag. 319 D.,
 derives it from γέννα, and would therefore write ἀγεννής, but
 both forms are found in verse, as Soph. l. c., Ar. Pac. 748, cf.
 θεογενής, θεογενής. III. *with no family, i. e. childless*, Isae. ap. A. B.
 ἀγέννητος, *ὄν, (γίνομαι) = ὄν γενόμενος, unborn, uncreated, unoriginated*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 D. II. *not done, not having happened, ἀγέννητον ποιεῖν infunctum reddere*, Soph. Tr. 743, cf. Agath. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, 6 : αἰτία ἀγ. groundless charges, Aeschin. 86. I. Cf. ἀγέννητος.
 ἀγέννεια, ἡ = ἀγένεια : from
 ἀγεννής, ἐς, = ἀγενής q. v., Hdt. I. 134, and freq. in Plat. Adv. -ως, Eur., cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 158 C.

ἀγέννητος, *ὄν, (γεννᾶν) = ὄν γεννηθῆς, like ἀγέννητος, unbegotten, unborn*, Soph. O. C. 973 : *unoriginated*, Plat. Tim. 52 A. II. *like ἀγενής, low-born, mean*, Soph. Tr. 61, cf. Fr. 739. III. *act. not productive*, Theophr.
 ἀγέννια, ἡ, *like ἀγένεια, cowardice*, Polyb., ubi al. ἀγένεια or ἀγένεια.
 ἀγεννίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to act like an ἀγεννής*, Teles. ap. Stob. p. 68. 6.
 ἀγέμοιαι, Dor. for ἡγέμοιαι, Pind. : τὰ ἀγέμοιαι, *custom, prescription*, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 27. This form also occurs in Ion. prose, but always in dub. places, as Hdt. 2. 40, 69, 72.
 ἀγέματος, *ὄν, (γέρας) without a gift of honour, unrecompensed, unrewarded*, II. I. 119, Hes. Th. 395 ; c. gen. θύεω, Ap. Rh.
 ἀγέματος, *ὄν, = foreg.*, v. sub ἀγέματος.
 ἀγερθεῖν, v. ἡγερθεῖν, ἡγερθεῖν.
 ἀγερθεν, Dor. and Ep. for ἡγερθεσαν, 3 pl. aor. 1. pass. from ἀγέρω, Hom.
 ἀγέρμος, ὁ, = ἔγερσις act., Dion. H. 2. pass., Arist. Poet.
 ἀγερμοσύνη, ἡ = ἀγερσις, Opp.
 ἀγέροχος, *ὄν, = ἀγέρωχος*, Ar. Lys. 1281, ubi olim ἀγέχορος.
 ἀγέρρω, fut. ἀγέρω, Acol. for ἀγέρω.
 ἀγερσκήβηλος, ὁ, *a begging sacrificer or priest*, Cratin. Drap. 11, ubi Meineke. (from κίβηλος, not Κυβήλη).
 ἀγέρσις, *εὼς, ἡ, (ἀγέρω) a gathering, mustering*, ἀγ. στρατῆς Hdt. 7. 5, 48.
 ἀγερῶχια, ἡ, *haughtiness, fierceness*, Philostr. : from ἀγέρωχος, *ὄν, in Hom. and Pind. always in good sense, brave, high-minded, lordly* : in Archil. and Alcae. 106 in bad sense, *overweening, haughty, fierce*, v. Butt. Lexil. in voc. ; and so later, esp. after Polyb. Cf. ἀγέροχος. Adv. -χος, Polyb. (acc. to old Gramm. simply = γερῶχος : but deriv. very dub.)
 Ἀγερσίλαος, ὁ, Ἀγερσίλαος, *ὄν, and Ἀγερσίλαος Aesch.*, Ion. Ἠγερσίλαος, (ἄγω, λαός) epith. of Pluto, who drives all mankind into his realms, Spanh. Call. Pall. 130.
 ἀγέστρατος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔγω, στρατός) *host-leading*, Ἀθήνη Hes. Th. 925.
 ἀγέτης, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγέτης.
 ἀγευστία, ἡ, *the state of an ἀγευστος, fasting* : from ἀγευστος, *ὄν, (γεύομαι) act. not tasting*, c. gen. rei αἰὼν ἄγ. κακίῳ, a life unknowing of ill, Soph. Ant. 583 ; cf. Plat. Rep. 576 A. II. pass. untasted.
 ἀγέω, ἀγέομαι, Dor. for ἡγέομαι.
 ἀγεωμέτρητος, *ὄν, ignorant of geometry*, Arist. Org.
 ἀγεωργισία, ἡ, *neglect or ignorance of agriculture*, Theophr. : from
 ἀγεωργήτος, *ὄν, (γεωργέω) untilled, uncultivated*, Theophr.
 ἀγεωργίον δίκη, ἡ, *an action for neglect of agriculture*, prob. brought by land-owners against careless tenants, Att. Process p. 532.
 ἈΓΗ, ἡ, (ἄγμαι) in good sense, *wonder, reverence, awe*, Hom. : in bad sense, *envy, hatred*, Hdt. 6. 61, ubi Valck. : and of the gods, *jealousy* ἄγα θεόθεν Aesch. Ag. 131 : answering exactly to the verbs ἄγμαι and ἀγδῶμαι.
 ἈΓΗ, ἡ, (ἄγω, ἄγνυμι) *a breaking, crushing, wounding*, μηλοφόνοιο ἀγῶνισι Aesch. Ag. 730, ubi Dind. ἄγαισι, but v. Klauen.
 2. *a fragment, piece, splinter*, κοπῶν ἄγ. Aesch. Pers. 425.
 3. of waves, *a breaker, or the beach on which they break*, like ἀκτή, Ap. Rh. 4. *a curve, bending*, Arat. II. metaph. *misfortune*. [α in Ap. Rh.]
 ἄγη, Ep. for ἐάγη, 3 sing. aor. 2. pass. Ep. from ἄγνυμι. [α II. 16. 801.]
 ἀγγεράτοια, ἀγγεράτοια, 3 pl. pf. and plqpf. pass. from ἀγέρω, Hom.
 ἀγγελάω, lengthd. for ἄγω, v. ἡγγιλάω.
 ἀγγιλάω, ὄν, ἡσώ, *to drive away, drive out an ἄγος*, Lat. *piculium exigere, to banish one polluted*, esp. *one guilty of sacrilege and murder*, Hdt. 5. 72, Soph. O. T. 401, Schäf. Greg. 546 ; cf. ἀνδραγατεύω : from
 ἀγγιλάω, *ὄν, driving out an ἄγος, purifying*, ἀγ. μούσις, lightning which consumes and so purifies, Lyc. 436.

ἄγημα, τό, (ἄγω) Lat. *agmen*, any thing led, esp. of an army: but usu. a chosen body, the Guard, of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Rep. Lac. 11. 9., 13. 6, but usu. of the Macedonians, Polyb., etc.

ἄγήμενα, τά, Dor. part. pf. pass. from ἡγέομαι, q. v.

ἄγήμενοι, εἰς, εἰον, Dor. ἄγήμεν, = ἄγήμεν.

ἄγήμεν, a participial form = ἄγήμεν, Nonn.

ἄγηνορία, ἡ, manliness, manhood, courage, Il., always of men, except in Il. 12. 46 of a lion.

ἄγηνωρ, opos, δ, ἡ, Dor. ἄγηνωρ, (ἄγαν, ἀνήρ) manly, θυμός, κραδίη Hom. and Hes.: but even in Hom. freq. with collat. notion of headstrong, haughty, e. g. μνηστήρες ἄγ.: in Pind. of animals and things, ἄγ. ἵππος, πούτος, κόμπος, stately, splendid, magnificent, also in Aesch. Theb. 124. Only poet.

ἄγίονχα, perf. act. from ἄγω, to lead.

ἄγίοντος, ov, = sq., Simon. 29.

ἄγίοντος, ov, (γίρας) free from old age, not growing old, Hom. and Hes.: hence in gen. undying, undecaying, of the aegis, Il. 2. 447, κύδος Pind. P. 2. 96. Contr. ἄγίοντος, ov: of wh. Hom. has only the nom. dual ἄγίον in Il., and the nom. sing. and acc. plur. ἄγίον in Od.: the acc. sing. ἄγίον occurs H. Cer. 242, for wh. Hes. Th. 949, has ἄγίον, as also Soph.: cf. Spitz. Exc. iv ad II.

ἄγίοντος, τό, an aromatic plant, perh. yarrow or milfoil, *Achillea ageratum*, Diosc.

ἄγίοντος, ov, = ἄγίοντος, κλέος Eur. I. A. 567; also in Xen.

ἄγίοντος, δ, a kind of stone used by shoemakers to polish women's shoes, Galen.

ἄγίοντος, ov, contr. for ἄγίοντος, q. v.

ἄγίος or **ἄγίης**, ἐς, (ἄγος) guilty, accursed, Hippon. 4. II. but also in good sense, sacred, holy, pure, Emped. ap. A. B. 337, cf. Nake Choer. 179. sq. [α]

Ἀγίσανδρος, δ, epith. of Pluto, = Ἀγασίλαος.

ἄγισχόρος, ov, (ἀγέομαι, Dor. for ἡγέω) leading the chorus or dance, προοίμια Pind. P. 1. 6.

ἄγιστήρ, ἦρος, Dor. for ἡγιστήρ, Pind. [α]

ἄγιστός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀγαμαι) admired, wonderful, famous, Hom.: c. acc. ree ἄγιστός φθνή, φρένας, δέμας, εἶδος, also c. dat. χρήμασι Solon 20. 3. Only poet. [δ]

ἀγιάζω, to hallow, purify, consecrate, N. T. Hence

ἀγίασμα, ατος, τό, that which is hallowed, a holy place, sanctuary, LXX.

ἀγιασμός, οῦ, δ, consecration, sanctification, N. T.

ἀγιαστήριον, τό, = ἀγίασμα, LXX.

ἀγιάφορος, ov, = ιεραφόρος, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 470.

ἀγίγαντος, ov, (γίγαντος) of grapes, etc., without seed or stone, Theophr.

ἀγίζω, α, Att. ἰώ, (ἄγιος) to hallow, make sacred, Lat. *dedicare*, βασιμὶ πατρὶ ἀγιόθentes Pind. O. 3. 34, Soph. O. C. 1495, esp. by burning a sacrifice: in comic signif. Ar. Plut. 681, πῶτανα ἡγίεν ἐς σάκην, he dedicated the sacred cakes to his sack, i. e. stole them: cf. ἐναγ. and καθάγ.

ἀγίνω, ἡσω = sq., Hom. and Hdt.: and Med., to have brought to one, γυνάκας Hdt. 7. 33.

ἀγίνω, fut. ἀγίνω, lengthd. Ion. form of ἄγω, to lead, carry, bring together: also of things, e. g. ὅλην Il. 24. 784, usu. in pres. and imperf. more rarely in fut. as in H. Hom. Ar. 57: also in Hdt. II. intr. to move, Br. Ar. Rh. 1. 613. [ἀγί-]

ἀγινόγραφος, ov, (γράφω) written by inspiration, τὰ ἀγινόγραφα, sub. βιβλία, certain books of the Old Testament, Eccl.

ἀγιοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) befitting the holy, holy. Adv. -πῶς, Eccl.

ἄγιος, α, ov, devoted to the gods, Lat. *sacer* (cf. ἄγος), and so I. in good sense, sacred, holy, c. gen. of the divinity, ἄγ. Ἀφροδίτης, Πρακτέος Hdt. 2. 41, 44, etc.: hence holy, pious, pure, Ar. Av. 522: τὸ ἄγιον, a sanctuary. II. in bad sense, accursed, execrable, Lat. *sacer*, Cratin. Incert. 35.—The vcl. is rare in Att., and never found in Tragic, who use ἄγνός, q. v., instead, cf. Pors. Med. 752: though ἄγιος now stands as fem. in a dub. l. Aesch. Suppl. 858. Adv. -ίως.

ἀγιότης, ητος, ἡ, sanctity, holiness, N. T.

ἀγιόω, ὥσω, to make holy, hallow.

ἄγιστεία and **ἄγιστία**, ἡ, holy rites, temple-worship or service, Isocr. II. holiness, Strab.

ἄγιστεύω, εἶσω, to perform sacred rites, Plat. Legg. 759 D: hence in gen. to be holy or pious, live piously, chastely, ἄγ. βιοτάει Eur. Bacch. 74. Pass. to be held holy, Strab. II. act. to purify, Paus.

ἄγισσύνη, ἡ, = ἀγιστία, N. T.

ἄγκ-, poet. Esp. Pp. abbrev. for ἄνακ— in the compds. of the prep. ἀνά with words beginning with κ, e. g. ἀγκείσθαι for ἀνακείσθαι.

ἀγκάζομαι, ὄσομαι, Dep. med., to take or lift up in the arms, νεκρόν II. 17. 722.

ἄγκαν, Adv. for ἄγκας, on the arm, i. e. resting on it, Lat. *cubito presso*, ἄγκ. κομμάσθαι Aesch. Ag. 3: in the arms, ἄγκ. λαβὴν τι Eum. 80, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. 622. Obs. 2. II. said to be for ἀνέκαθεν, = ἐκθεν, from above, Aesch. Eum. 369: but here the metre requires ἀνέκαθεν: and prob. ἄγκαν is never used in this signif., for ἄγκ— is only put for ἄνακ—, not for ἀνέκ—.

ἀγκάλω, poet. for ἀνακαλ-, Aesch.

ἀγκάλη, ἡ, the bent arm, Hdt., usu. in plur. = ἀγκάλαις, ἐν ἀγκάλαις or ἐπ' ἀγκάλαις ἔχειν, φέρειν, λαμβάνειν etc., Aesch., Eur. etc. II. metaph. any thing closely enfolding, e. g. πεπταία ἄγκ. Aesch. Pr. 1019, πόντια ἀγκάλαι Id. Cho. 587, cf. Ar. Ran. 716, and ἀγκολή. (a lengthd. form of ἀγκη, q. v.)

ἀγκάλιδαγωγέω, to carry an armful or bundle: from

ἀγκάλιδαγωγός, ὅν, (ἀγκάλαις, ἄγω) carrying an armful or bundle: usu. of beasts of burden, whereas ἀγκάλιδωφός usu. of men.

ἀγκάλιδωφός, and

ἀγκάλιδωφός, = ἀγκάλιδαγωγός: from

ἀγκάλιδωφός, ov, (φέρω) = ἀγκάλιδαγωγός, esp. of men.

ἀγκάλιζομαι, f. ἴσμαι, Att. ἰούμαι, Dep. med., = ἀγκάζομαι, Simon. Amorg. 77, Mel. 23.

ἀγκάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, in plur. = ἀγκάλαις, arms, Il. 18. 555.

II. an armful, bundle, Nicostr. Syr. 1, and Plut.

ἀγκάλισμα, τό, (ἀγκάλιζομαι) that which is embraced or carried in the arms, Luc.

ἄγκalos, δ, an armful, h. Hom. Merc. 82: a bundle.

ἀγκάς, Adv., into or in the arms, ἄγκ. εἰέν, λαβέν, μάρπτει, ἔχειν Hom. (prob. for ἀγκά(ε) from ἀγκη.)

ἀγκεῖμαι, poet. for ἀνέκειμαι, Pind.

ἀγκη, ἡ = ἀγκάλη, like κόγχη, κογχύλη, Coray Hel. 2. 113, 372, cf. ἄγκος.

ἀγκηρύσσω, poet. for ἄνακ., Soph.

ἀγκίον, τό, Dim. from ἄγκος, a small valley, prob. I. Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 2, for ἀγκείλις.

ἀγκιστρεῖα, ἡ, (ἀγκιστρεῖω) angling, Plat.

ἀγκιστρετής, οῦ, δ, an angler.

ἀγκιστρευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to or fit for angling: τὸ -κόν, angling, like ἀγκιστρεῖα, Plat.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of angling: from

ἀγκιστρεῖω, εἶσω, (ἀγκιστρον) to angle, hook: also metaph., Philo and Eccl.

ἀγκίστριον, τό, Dim. from ἀγκιστρον, Theocor.

ἀγκιστρετός, ov, (δέω) bound on a hook, Anth.

ἀγκιστρεῖδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) hook-shaped, Strab.

ἀγκιστρον, τό, (akin to ἄγκος, ἀγκέλος, ἀγκύρα) a fish-hook, Od. and Hdt.: the hook of a spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C.

ἀγκιστροπώλης, ov, δ, (πώλω) a seller of fish-hooks.

ἀγκιστροφάγος, ov, (φαγέω) swallowing the hook, biting at it, Arist. H. A.

ἀγκιστρώω, ὄσω, (ἀγκιστρον) to furnish with barbs, Plut.

II. to hook, catch, πόθω Lyc.

ἀγκιστρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ἀγκιστρεῖδης, Polyb.

ἀγκιστρώτος, ἡ, ὅν, verb. Adj. from ἀγκιστρώω, hooked, Polyb.

ἀγκλίνω, Hom., and ἄγκλιμα, τό, poet. for ἀνακλίνω, ἀνάκλιμα.

ἀγκολίνη, ἡ, (ἀγκών) poet. for ἀγκάλη, the bent arm, Hom., used only in plur. II. metaph. any thing closely enfolding, χθονὸς ἀγκοῖται, the arms, the lap of earth, ἄγκ. πεπταῖαι, ἄλμης, λνιοῖ, Anth. and Opp., cf. ἀγκάλη.

ἀγκομίζω, poet. for ἀνακομίζω, Pind.
 ἀγκονίω, for ἀνακονίω, = διακονίω, to hasten, Ar. Lys. 1311.
 ἄγκος, eos, τό, strictly a bend or hollow, esp. of the arm: hence a mountain glen, dell, or gully: in gen. a hollow, valley, Hom., Hdt., etc. (from ἄγω, ἄγγυμι.)
 ἀγκρεμάννυμι, poet. for ἀνακρεμίσσασα Od. i. 440.
 ἀγκρίστις, poet. for ἀνδκριστις, Aesch.
 ἀγκρούομαι, poet. for ἀνακρούομαι, Theocr.
 ἀγκτήρ, ἥρος, δ, (ἀγκω) that binds tight: a clasp, Lat. fibula: a means of closing wounds, Galen.: fem. ἄγκτερα. Hence
 ἀγκτηριάδω, or ἰζω, to bind with an ἀγκτήρ, Id.
 ἀγκτηριασμός, δ, a binding with an ἀγκτήρ.
 ἀγκυλόμαι, Dep. med., = ἀγκυλόδομαι, to hurl spears, Athen.: from
 ἀγκύλη, ἥ, orig. like ἀγκάλη, the bend of the arm, ἀπ' ἀγκύλης ἐναί to throw from bent arm, Lat. cottabum proficere, Bacchyl. Fr. 23, (whence seemingly came the signif. of a cup, given by Att. 667 C, etc.). 2. also the hollow of the knee or leg: and so a lameness which bent the knee, Medic. II. a loop or noose in a cord, Herm. Eur. I. T. 1377: esp. the thong of a javelin, by wh. it was hurled, Lat. ammentum: also the javelin itself, Eur. Or. 1476: hence 2. any thong or string, e.g. the leash of a hound, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1: a bowstring, Soph. O. T. 203: a shoe-string.
 ἀγκυλόητος, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀγκυλόμαι, thrown from the hollow of the arm, of the cottabum, Aesch. Fr. 165, cf. ἀγκύλη 1: but as Subst. τὸ ἀγκυλόητον, a javelin, Aesch. Fr. 14.
 ἀγκυλόητος, ὄν, having a loop for a handle, Hipp.
 ἀγκυλόησις, ἰσμία, Dep. med., = ἀγκυλόμαι.
 ἀγκύλον, τό, Dina. from ἀγκύλη. II. in Plut. = Lat. ancile.
 ἀγκυλῆς, ἰδός, ἥ, a hook, barb, Opp.
 ἀγκυλόητης, οὐ, δ, one who hurls a javelin.
 ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, τό, a cohesion of the eyelids, Medic.
 ἀγκυλόβουλος, ον, crafty.
 ἀγκυλόδευρος, ον, (δειρή) crook-necked, Opp.
 ἀγκυλόδους, οντος, δ, ἥ, (δοῦος) crook-toothed, tusked, Anth.
 ἀγκυλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) curve-shaped.
 ἀγκυλάεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ἀγκύλος, Nonn.
 ἀγκυλόκωλος, ον, (κῶλον) crook-limbed, Archaet. ap. Ath. 320 A.
 ἀγκυλόμητης, ον, δ, ἥ, (μήτης) crooked of counsel, wily, regular epith. of Cronos in Hom. and Hes. Only poet.
 ἀγκυλόμητης, ιος, δ, ἥ, a later form for ἀγκυλομήτης, like δολομήτης etc., poet.
 ἀγκυλόπους, δ, ἥ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, with bent legs, ἀγκ. δίφορος the Rom. sella curulis, Plut.
 ἀγκύλος, ἥ, ον, crooked, curved, rounded, e.g. τόξα Il. 5. 209, Od. 21. 264, ἄρμα Il. 6. 39: also of the eagle's beak, hooked, Pind. P. 1. 15. Metaph. of style, round, periodic, like στρογγύλος: but also involved, intricate, Luc. 2. of character, wily, crafty, Lyc. 344. [ῥ]
 ἀγκυλόσκιος, ον, (τόξον) with crooked bow, Il. and Pind.
 ἀγκυλοχείλης, ον, δ, (χείλος) with hooked beak, αἰετός Od. 19. 538, Il. 16. 428 etc.
 ἀγκυλόχητης, ον, δ, (χηλή) with crooked claws, Batr. 285.
 ἀγκύλω, ὦσω, to crook, hook, τὰς δυνάμεις ἠγκυλωμένους Ar. Av. 1180: Pass. to be bent or contracted in the limbs, Medic.
 ἀγκυλόωνε, υχος, δ, ἥ, (ὄννε) with crooked claws.
 ἀγκυλώσις, ἥ, a crooking: esp. as medic. term, a contraction of the limbs, Paul. Aeg.: a growing together of the eyelids, like ἀγκύλη, Gal. 1. 2. [ῥ]
 ἀγκυλόωτος, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀγκυλόω, crooked, bent.
 II. of javelins, furnished with an ἀγκύλη, thonged, ἀγκ. στρογγύλα Eur. Bacch. 1197.
 ἀγκύρα, ἥ, Lat. ancora, an anchor, first in Pind., for in Hom. we hear only of ἐναί: ἄγκυραν βάλλειν or καβέναι to cast anchor, Pind. and Hdt.: ἀνασπᾶν or ἀφεν to weigh: ἐπ' ἀγκύρας ἀποσπέναι or ὀρεῖν to ride at anchor, Dem. Metaph. a stay, support, Soph. Fr. 612: ἐπὶ δυνάμιν ἄγκυραν ὀρεῖν αὐτοὺς εἶρε, i. e. let them choose one of two ways, Dem. 1295. fin. II. in gen. any hook, Theophr. III. in Epich. p. 110, = αἰδοῖον.
 ἀγκυρεῖοι, ον, of or belonging to an anchor.
 ἀγκυροβόλον, τό, poet. for ἀγκυροβόλιον, Polyb.
 ἀγκυρίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, (ἄγκυρα) to hook, catch as with

a fish-hook, Ar. Eq. 262: where, however, others explain it of a trick in wrestling, where one wrestler hooked the other behind the knee with his leg, cf. Il. 23. 730, Eupol. Tax. 6.
 ἀγκύριον, τό, Dim. from ἄγκυρα, Luc. II. τὰ ἀγκύρια, anchor-cables, Diod.: in this signif. strictly neut. from an Adj. ἀγκύριος, sub. πέσιματα. [ῥ]
 ἀγκύρισμα, τό, (ἀγκυρίζω) a hooking. [ῥ]
 ἀγκυροβόλεω, ἴω, (βάλλω) to cast anchor: in gen. to set, hook fast in, fasten securely, Hipp.
 ἀγκυροβόλιον, τό, an anchorage, Democ. ap. Plut. 2. 317 A.
 ἀγκυροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an anchor, Galen. Adv. -δῶς.
 ἀγκυρομήλη, ἥ, a kind of probe, Hipp. ap. Gal.
 ἀγκυρούχια, ἥ, (ἔχω) a holding by the anchor, ἐν ἀγκυρούχiais when safe at anchor, Aesch. Suppl. 766.
 ἀγκυρόω, ὦσω, to anchor.
 ἀγκυρόωτος, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀγκυρόω, anchored, safe.
 ἀγκών, ὦνος, δ, the bend or hollow of the arm, the bent arm, like ἀγκάλη, Hom.; ἐν ἀγκόνι πινεῖν Pind. N. 5. 76, ἐς ἀγκώνα προσπίπτειν Soph. Ant. 1237: the elbow, Hom.; ἀγκῶνιν νύττειν to nudge, Od. 14. 485: later also of the bend in animals' legs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1—hence II. any bend, as the jutting angle of a wall, ἀγκῶν τεύχεος Il. 16. 702, cf. Hdt. i. 180: the bend of a river, Hdt. 2. 99: a bay or creek of the sea, Soph. Aj. 805: ἀγκῶνες καθάρας the bends at the ends of the horns of the cithara, Ath. III. the proverb γλυκὺς ἀγκῶν is used to soften down something unpleasant, Plut. Phaedr. 257 D, Athen. 516 A; but its origin is unknown, v. Interp. ad l. c.: in Plut. (Com.) Pha. 4, however it seems to be = παραγκάλισμα, a thing to be embraced, darling. (ἀγκῶν, ἄγκος, ἄγκη, ἀγκύλη, ἀγκοῖνη, ἀγκιστρὸν, ἄγκυρα, ἀγκυς, angulus, ancora; uncus, uncinus.) Hence ἀγκωνίζω, ἴω, to grasp in the arms, esp. as a wrestling term: as Dep. med., to bend, wind about.
 ἀγκωνίσκιον, τό, = sq., Math. Vett.
 ἀγκωνίσκος, δ, Dim. from ἀγκῶν, LXX.
 ἀγκωνισμός, οὐ, δ, a bending.
 ἀγκωνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) curve-shaped, curved.
 ἀγλαέθερος, ον, (ἀγλαός, ἔθειρα) bright-haired, h. Hom. 18. 5.
 ἀγλαΐα, ἥ, (ἀκιν to ἀγλάη and ἀγαλμα) splendor, state, beauty, brightness, adornment, in Hom. in gen. of any thing splendid or showy, as opp. to what is useful, Od. 15. 78: hence in bad sense, pomp, show, vanity, Od. 17. 310, and in plur., vanities, Od. 17. 244: in Pind. festive joy, triumph: so too in plur., festivities, merriment, Hes. Sc. 272, 285. The word is poet., but occurs in Xen. Eq. 5, 8, and in late prose, as Luc.
 ἀγλαΐζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, (ἀγλαός) to make splendid, adorn, τινα τι Plut.: also to give as an ornament, τι τι Theocr. But earlier only in Pass., to be adorned with a thing, be proud of it, delight in it, hence inf. fut. ἀγλαΐσθαι Il. 10. 331, the only example in Hom.: usu. c. dat., as Simon. Amorg. 70, yet also ἐν ᾧ τῳ Pind. O. 1. 22.
 ἀγλαΐσμα, τό, an ornament, Aesch. and Soph.: a joy, Eur. [ᾗ]
 ἀγλαΐσμός, δ, an adorning, an ornament, (Plat.) A. 369 D.
 ἀγλαΐστος, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀγλαΐζω, adorned.
 ἀγλαΐσθουρ, υ, gen. vos, with splendid bunches, Nonn.
 ἀγλαόγυνος, ον, (γύνω) beautiful-limbed, ἥβη Pind. N. 7. 6.
 ἀγλαόδενδρος, ον, (δένδρον) with beautiful trees, Pind. O. 9. 32.
 ἀγλαόδωρος, ον, (δῶρον) with or bestowing splendid gifts, Δημήτηρ h. Hom. Cer. 54, 192, 492.
 ἀγλαοερρός, ὄν, ennobled by works, Eccl.
 ἀγλαόσπρονος, ον, with a splendid throne or seat, Μοῖσα P. O. 13. 136.
 ἀγλαόθωκος, ον, with a beautiful seat, v. l. for foreg.
 ἀγλαόκαρπος, ον, bearing beautiful or goodly fruit, of fruit trees, Od. 7. 115; 11. 589—this signif. may be retained also in h. Hom. Cer. 23, where it is an epith. of the Nymphs, as fostering the growth of fruits: whereas the other signif. proposed, with beautiful wrists, has no authority: cf. Böckh Pind. N. 3. 54.
 ἀγλαόκοιτος, ον, (κοίτη) with a splendid couch, reclining in the place of honor at table: hence highly honored.
 ἀγλαόκοιρος, ον, rich in fair youths, Κόρινθος Pind. O. 13. 52.
 ἀγλαόκρανος, ον, (κρήνη) Dor. for ἀγλαόκηρος, with beautiful springs, now restored by Böckh in Pind. N. 3. 97.
 ἀγλαόκωμος, ον, giving splendor to the feast, φανή Pind. O. 3. 10.
 ἀγλαόμητις, ιος, δ, ἥ, of rare wisdom, Tryph.

ἀγλαόμορφος, *ov*, (μορφή) of splendid form, Orph. and Anth.
 ἀγλαόπαις, αἰδός, *δ*, ἡ, =ἀγλαόκομος, Opp. and Nonn.
 ἀγλαόπεπλος, *ov*, beautifully veiled, Qu. Sm.
 ἀγλαόπηχυς, *v*, gen. *vos*, with beautiful arms, Nonn.
 ἀγλαόπιστος, *ov*, splendidly faithful, dub. in Hesych.
 ἀγλαόποιον, to make famous, Hermap. ap. Ammian.
 ἀγλαόπυργος, *ov*, with stately towers.
 ἀγλαός, *ῆ*, *όν*, also *ός*, *όν* in Theogn. 963, Eur. Andr. 135 :
 splendid, stately, beautiful, brilliant, bright, oft. as epith. of
 beautiful objects, e. g. ὄμμα, ἄστρος, γυνή etc., μῦθρα Hes.,
 so ἀγλ. ἡβή Theogn., Simon., etc. : of men, famous, noble,
 Hom. ; also c. dat. famous for a thing, κέρα ἀγλ. Il. 11. 385 :
 so too of things, ἔργα, ὄρα, etc. Hom., and so very freq. in
 Pind. : in Il. 7. 203, it seems to have an act. sense, ἀγλ. εὖχος
 an ennobling vow. Adv. =ἀρ, Ar. Lys. 640. It is an old Ep.
 and Lyr. word, being only found twice or thrice in Att. poets.
 (akin to ἀγλή, ἀγλάλλω.)
 ἀγλαόπικτος, *ov*, (τεῖχος) splendidly built, Or. Sib.
 ἀγλαότιμος, *ov*, (τιμή) splendidly honored, Orph.
 Ἀγλαοτριάντης, *ov*, *δ*, (τριπᾶ) he of the bright trident, a name
 of Poseidon, Pind. O. 1. 64 : in acc. Ἀγλαοτριπᾶν, cf. Böckh
 Praef. p. 39.
 ἀγλαόφανής, *ές*, of bright appearance, Eccl.
 ἀγλαόφαρις, *ές*, (φάρος) in a splendid robe, Or. Sib.
 ἀγλαόφωγίς, *ές*, (φέγγος) splendidly shining, Maxim.
 ἀγλαόφημος, *ov*, (φήμη) of splendid fame, Orph.
 ἀγλαόφοιτος, *ov*, (πορεύω) walking in splendor, Maxim.
 ἀγλαόφορτος, *ov*, proud of one's burden, Nonn.
 ἀγλαόφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) with a splendid voice.
 ἀγλαόφυτις, ἰδος, *ῆ*, a plant, the same as γλυκύσιδη, Ael.
 ἄγλαυρος, *ov*, =ἀγλαός, Nic. : ἡ Ἀγλαυρος, a daughter of
 Cecrops, worshipped on the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8. 53.
 ἀγλαόφυρος, *ov*, not smooth, unpolished, Ath. Adv. =ῥως.
 ἀγλαόπτis, ἰδος, *ῆ*, peculiar poet. fem. of sq., Emped. 185.
 ἀγλαόψα, ἰδος, *δ*, ἡ, (ὥψ) bright-faced, bright-eyed : in gen.
 flashing, πείσι Soph. O. T. 214.
 ἀγλευκίς, *ές*, (γλευκός) not sweet, sour, harsh, Xen. ap. Suid.,
 whence Zeune has received it for ἀγλυκίς in Oec. 3. 4 etc., cf.
 Lob. Phryn. 536 : metaph. of the style of Thucyd., harsh,
 crabbed, Hermog.
 ἀγλευκος, *ov*, poet. for foreg.
 ἀγλῆνος, *ov*, without γλήνη, i. e. blind, Nonn.
 ἄγλις, ἀγλῆτος, so well ἰδος and ἰδος, (Dind. Ar. Ach. 763),
 only used in plur., a head of garlic, wh. is made up of several
 cloves, Ar. L. c., Vesp. 680 : cf. γέλυς.
 ἄγλυσχος, *ov*, not slippery or sticky, Hipp.
 ἀγλυκίς, *ές*, =ἀγλευκίς, q. v.
 ἄγλυφος, *ov*, (γλύφω) unheven.
 ἀγλωσσία, *ῆ*, Att. ἀγλωστία, dumbness, Eur. Alex. 13 : from
 ἀγλωστος, *ov*, Att. ἀγλωττος, *ov*, (γλωσσία) without tongue,
 of the crocodile, Arist. Part. An. II. tongueless, dumb,
 ineloquent, Lat. *elinguis*, Pind. N. 8. 41. 2. speaking a
 strange tongue, =βάρβαρος, Soph. Tr. 1060.
 ἄγμα, τό, (ἀγνυμι) a fragrant, Plut.
 ἄγμιος, *δ*, (ἀγνυμι) a breakage, fracture of a bone, Hipp. II.
 a broken cliff, precipice, Elmsl. Bacch. 1094.
 ἀγναμπος, *ov*, unbending, inflexible, Aesch. Pr. 163.
 ἀγναπτος, *ov*, of cloth, not fulled or carded : hence new, Plut.
 II. also not cleansed, unwashed, Id.
 ἀγνάφος, *ov*, (ἀγνῶτω) =foreg., N. T.
 ἀγνεία, *ῆ*, (ἀγνείω) purity, chastity, Soph. O. T. 864, and
 Antipho : esp. strict observance of religious duties, Plat. II.
 act. a purifying, cleansing, Diosc.
 ἀγνεύμα, τό, (ἀγνεύω) chaste conduct, chastity, Eur. El. 256.
 ἀγνευτήριον, τό, a place of purification or expiation, Eccl.
 ἀγνευτικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, preserving one's purity or chastity, opp. to
 ἀφροδισιαστικός, Arist. H. A. II. act. purifying, fitted for
 purifying, Philo : τό ἀγν. a sin-offering, Joseph.
 ἀγνέω, *ένω*, to consider as part of purity, make it a point of
 conscience, c. inf. ἀγνεύοντι ἐμψυχον μηδέν κτείνω Hdt. 1. 140 :
 hence usu. to be pure, Aesch., Eur., etc. : c. gen., to keep oneself
 pure from, Dem. p. 618. 10. II. act. =ἀγνίζω, to purify,
 Lat. *lustrare*, Antipho 119. 11.

ἀγνέω, ἄνος, *δ*, a place of purity, Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F.
 ἀγνίζω, f. ἰωα, Att. ἰώ, (ἀγνός) to make pure, to purify,
 cleanse, Soph. Aj. 655. II. to consecrate, offer, burn as a
 sacrifice, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 196 : simply, to burn and so de-
 stroy, Soph. Fr. 119 : also of lightning, cf. ἀγλήατος.
 ἄγνιος, α, *ov*, made of ἄγνος or withy, Plut.
 ἀγνισμα, τό, (ἀγνίζω) a means of purification, an atonement,
 Aesch. Eum. 325.
 ἀγνισμός, *δ*, a purifying, expiation, ἀγν. ποιέσθαι Dion. H.
 ἀγνιστήριον, τό, a place or means of purifying : =περιπα-
 τήριον, Math. Vett.
 ἀγνιστής, *οῦ*, *δ*, a purifier, like ἀγνίτης.
 ἀγνιστικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, (ἀγνίζω) =ἀγνευτικός II.
 ἀγνίτης, *ov*, *δ*, (ἀγνίζω) a purifier, θεοὶ ἀγνίται Paus. : the
 Schol. seems to have read ἀγνίτω for ἀφνέω in Il. 24. 482,
 acc. to Müller Eumen. §. 51. [2]
 ἀγνοέω, poet. esp. Ep. ἀγνοέω, f. ἡσομαι, but also ἡσω im-
 Isocr. and Dem. : aor. ἡγήσομαι, Ep. ἀγνοέω, and in Od. 23.
 95 we have 3 sing. ἀγνόασακε, (as if from * ἄγνοος = ἄνοος,
 not to perceive or know, Lat. ignore : in Hom. usu. c. negat.
 οὐκ ἀγν. to perceive or know well, and always in Ep. aor. οὐκ
 ἀγνόησεν. Construct. usu. c. acc., to be ignorant of a thing.
 Hdt. 4. 156, and Plat., also περί τινας Plat. : ἀγν. τινα not to
 recognise him, Thuc. 2. 49 ; also c. gen. pers., like συνίηαι, Plat.
 Gorg. 517 B : sometimes c. part., as Dem. 13. 17 : absol. I
 mistake, be wrong, Isocr. ; hence freq. in part. ἀγνοῶν, by mis-
 take, ἀγν. πράττειν Xen. An. 7. 3, 38. Pass. ἀγροῦμαι ὅτι-
 οῦ, c. part., I am not known to be doing a thing, Plat. Hence
 ἀγνόημα, τό, a fault of ignorance, oversight, Theophr.
 ἀγνοῦναι, verb. Adj. from ἀγνοέω, but only with negat. οὐκ
 ἀγν., one must not fail to remark, Diosc.
 ἀγνοῦτικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, apt to err, erring, Arist. Eth. E.
 ἀγνοιά, *ῆ*, want of perception, ignorance, freq. in Att. from
 Aesch. downwards. II. =ἀγνόημα, Dem. 1472. 5. [poet. some-
 times ἀγνοία, Soph. Tr. 350, Phil. 129, wh. is old Att. acc. to
 Piers. Moer. 191, Lob. Phryn. 494 : cf. ἄνοια.]
 ἀγνοέω, poet. esp. Ep. form for ἀγνοέω, q. v., Hom.
 ἀγνοῖται, Od. 24. 218, is usu. written and taken as 3 sing.
 opt. aor. 2 act. of ἀγνοέω : but Thiersch well alters it thus, ἀπὲρ
 μὴ ἐπὶ γνώμῃ—ἥ ἐκ ἀγνοῖσθαι, so that it is conj. pres.
 ἀγνόκοκος, *δ*, =ἀγνος.
 ἀγνούουσι, Adv. part. pres. act. from ἀγνοέω, ignorantly,
 Arist. Org.
 ἀγνοποιός, *όν*, (ποιέω) making pure, Eccl.
 ἀγνοπόλος, *ov*, (πολέω) being pure, Orph.
 ἀγνόρπτος, *ov*, (ῥέω) pure flowing, πτόματος Aesch. Pr. 435.
 ἀγρός, *ῆ*, *όν*, strictly impressed with ἄγος or religious awe,
 esp. of places, etc., sacred to the gods, holy, sacred, ἱερὴ Od.,
 ἔλσος, τέμενος Pind., etc. ; χώρος οὐχ ἄγρος πατέρων which it is
 unholy to tread, Soph. O. C. 37 : of the gods, undefiled, un-
 sullied, chaste, as epith. of Artemis and Proserpine, Od.
 hence too ἀγρὸν ἔδαρ, πῦρ Pind., φάος Eur., etc. : post-Hom. of
 men and their acts, pure, upright, impartial, κρίσις Pind. O.
 3. 37 ; and freq. in Att. prose. II. later c. gen., pure from
 a thing, e. g. ἀγρὸς ἀμματος Eur., φόνου Plat. ; ἀγν. λέχους and
 γάμου Valck. Phoen. 953, also ἀγρὴ ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν Dem. 1371. 23.
 Adv. =ῥος, h. Hom. Ap. 121, and Hes. Op. 339. (akin to ἄζω
 ἄγνος, ἄγος, etc.)
 ἄγρος, *ῆ*, Att. ὁ (Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 230 A), =λόγος,
 a tall tree like the willow, the branches of which were
 strewn by matrons on their beds at the Thesmophoria, vitzte
 agnus-castus, Chionid. Her. 2, ubi v. Meineke. (It was asso-
 ciated with the notion of chastity from the likeness of its name
 to ἀγρός.) II. ὁ ἄγρος, a fish, Athen. III. a bud, Suid.
 ἀγρόστροφος, *ov*, (στέφω) winding sacredly, Maneth.
 ἀγροτελής, *ές*, (τελέω) worshipped in holy rites, ὅτις Orph.
 ἀγρότης, πτος, *ῆ*, (ἀγρός) purity, chastity, N. T.
 ἀγρυβες, *ων*, al. stones hung to the threads of the warp to
 keep them straight, Plut., cf. Poll. 7. 36, and v. λέα, κανόν.
 ἀγνύμι, irreg. f. ἔξω : aor. 1 ἔαξα, Ep. ἔξα, Hom. part. ἔξας
 but also ἔαξας in Lys. : aor. pass. ἔαγην [v. sub fin.] : perf.
 ἔαγα, Ion. ἔργα. To break, snap, crush, shiver : and Pass. c.
 pf. act. ἔαγα, to be broken, to snap or go in pieces, both in

Hom., esp. of ships and swords: ἄγρυτο ἤχου the sound spread around, Hes. Sc. 279, cf. Pind. Fr. 238, who uses the phrase in another sense. In Il. 4. 214, usu. taken in the sense of to bend, τοῦ δ' ἐξελκομένου, πόλιν ἄγρον δέξαι the bars bent back; however (as Rost observes) if πόλιν be joined with ἐλκε, the usu. signf. may be kept, and so the Schol. explains it; also in Hdt. i. 185, ποταμὸς ἀγρόνμενος, is merely a river with a broken, i. e. winding course. — ἄγρυνμι is an old Ep. wd., and orig. had the digamma, wh. still remains in κνώδης, v. sub κατάρνυμι: it rarely appears in prose, except in the compd. κατάρνυμι, of wh. the aor. oft. retains its augm. through all moods, as κατέδης, κατάρνυται, etc. [a by nature, as appears from the perf. ἔατα, Ion. ἔργα: but ā in aor. pass. ἔαγην in Hom. and later Ep.: even Hom. however has ἔαγην, II. 11. 558, and so usu. in Att., v. κατάρνυμι. Cf. Butt. Catal. in voc.]

ἀγρότης, es, (ἀγρος, εἶδος) like a willow, Theophr. ἀγρόνμενος, =sq., Plut.

ἀγρόνμενός, ἥω, to be ἀγρόνμενος, to act without judgment or right feeling, act ignorantly or unfairly, Xen. Hell. i. 7, 33: ἄγρ. eis or πρὸς τινα, to act unfeelingly or unfairly towards one, Dem.; also περί τι in a matter, Plut.

ἀγρόμωσιν, ἡ, want of sense, judgment, or right feeling: senselessness, ignorance, Theogn. 892: hence II. senseless pride, headstrong arrogance, Hdt. 2. 172, 4. 93, etc. 2. unfairness, ingratitude, Soph. Tr. 1266: ἄγρ. τύχης, Lat. iniquitas fortunae, Dem. 179. 25: in plur. misunderstandings, Xen. An. 2. 5, 6: from

ἀγρόναι, on, ovos, (γνώμη) wanting sense, judgment, or right feeling: ill-judging, senseless, Pind. O. 8. 79, Plat., etc.: hence in various relations, I. headstrong, arrogant, Hdt. 9. 41.

2. unfeeling, ungrateful, Xen. i. unjust, Id. 3. against the judgment of another, opposed to, τινί Soph. O. C. 86, 4. pass. ill-judged of, unforeseen, Parthen. II. of animals, without γνῶμους, or teeth to mark their age, Poll. Adv. — μόνος, senselessly, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 11.

ἀγρόριστος, on, (γνώρις) unknown, unacquainted, Theophr. ἀγρός, ὅρος, δ, ἡ, (γινώσκειν, γινῶναι) pass. unknown, usu. of persons, ἀγρότες ἄλλήλων Eur. 5. 79, and so freq. in Att.; but ἀγρός πατρί, clam patre, Eur. Ion 14: also of things, dark, obscure, φανή, φθόγος Aesch. and Soph.; ἄγρ. δόκησις a dark suspicion, Soph. O. T. 681. 2. not known, i. e. obscure, ignoble, Eur. I. A. 19: οὐκ ἀγρότα νίκαν no mean victory, Pind. I. 2. 19. II. act. not knowing, ignorant, Soph. etc.: oft. c. gen., χθὼν οὐκ ἄγρ. θηρῶν Pind. P. 9. 103, ἀγρότες ἄλλήλων Thuc. 3. 53. Hence

ἀγρόσια, ἡ, a not knowing, ignorance, τινός of a thing, Eur. Med. 1204: διὰ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἄγρ. from not knowing one another, Thuc. 8. 66. II. a being unknown, Plat. Menex. 238 D.

ἀγρόσασκε, v. sq.

ἀγρόσσω, = ἀγρόσω, a pres. only used in late poets, as Musae., Coluth., etc., and prob. formed backward from the Hom. ἀγρόσσει (Od. 23. 95) on the analogy of λυμῶσσω etc., cf. Lob. Phryg. 607 sq.: however Butt. Ausf. Gr. 9. 55 fin. writes it ἀγρόσασκε (like ἀλλογνώσας), Ep. for ἡγρόσσει, 3 sing. aor. I from ἀγρόσω.

ἀγρόστος, on, also ἀγρότος, q. v., unknown, τινί Od. 2. 175, (where some expl. it unexpected): unheard of, forgotten, like ἀπῆλος, Minn. 5. 7. 2. not to be known, Od. 13. 191, 397: ἄγρ. σιωπᾷ Pind. I. 4. 51: ἄγρ. γλώσσαν an unknown tongue, Thuc. 3. 94. II. act. not knowing, ignorant of, c. gen. ψευδέων Pind. O. 6. 113. Adv. — τως.

ἀγρότος, on, another form of foreg., used by Soph. O. T. 58, Ar. Ran. 926, in signf. I.

ἀγρῆς, ἡ, (ἔργον) a throttling.

ἀγογγυσία, ἡ, (γογγύζειν) a not murmuring, patience, Eccl. ἀγόγγυστος, on, not murmuring, Eccl.

ἀγοήτευτος, on, (γοητέω) not to be snared by magic, not to be beguiled, Synes. II. act. without guile: hence Adv. — τως, Cic. Att. 12. 3.

ἀγομφιος, on, without γομφίοι or grinders: ἀγομφιος αἰών, extreme old age, Diocles Incert. 1.

ἀγομφός, on, (γομφώ) not nailed, unfastened.

ἀγόνάτος, on, (γόνυ) without a knee, Arist. Inc. An.: of plants, without knots or joints, Theophr.

ἀγρόνός, ἥω, to be ἀγρόνος or unfruitful, Theophr.; and ἀγρόνια, ἡ, unfruitfulness, Plut.: from

ἀγρόνος, on, (γόνυ) pass. unborn, II. 3. 40. II. act. not producing, unfruitful, barren, of animals both male and female, Arist., and of plants, Theophr.: also c. gen., not productive of, and so being without, e. g. σόφλας Plat. Theat. 150 C, θηρίων Menex. 237 D: τόκος ἀγρόνος, like βίος ἀβίωτος, travail, when the mother dies before the child is born, Soph. O. T. 27: ἄγρ. ἡμέρα a day unlucky for begetting children, Hipp.; ἄγρ. ποιήτης, opp. to γόνιμος, Plut. 2. left childless, ἄγρ. γένος Eur. H. F. 887. ἄγροος, on, unmourned, Aesch. Thebb. 1063.

ἀγορά, ἄς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. ἀγορή, freq. in Hom. and Hdt. (ἀγείρω) any assembly of many persons, esp. an assembly of the people, opp. to the council (βουλή), Od. 3. 127; — at first not only for public debating, elections and trials, but also for buying and selling, etc., and in gen. as a place of public resort: in the old Athen. constitution, the assembly by δῆμον and φυλά, opp. to the promiscuous ἐκκλησία: καθίζειν ἀγορῇ, (in Att. ἀγορὰν ποιεῖν, συναγαγεῖν), to hold an assembly, opp. to λείπειν ἄγρ. to dissolve it, Hom. Phrases: εἰς ἀγορῇ καλεῖν II.; ἀγορῇ ποιεῖσθαι, τίθεσθαι, εἰς τὴν ἄγρ. εἰσέναι, ἀγροεῖσθαι, ἀγορῇδε καθέσθαι Hom., etc. This signf. is more freq. in Ep. than Att.

II. the place of assembly or market-place, Lat. forum, Hom., etc.; εἰς ἄγρ. ἐμβάλλειν to go into the forum, i. e. be a citizen, Lycourg.; ἐν τῇ ἄγρ. ἐργάζεσθαι to trade in the market, Dem.; εἰς ἀγορὰν ποιεῖν τι to make for the market, Id.: also in plur., Od. 8. 16. III. all that is transacted there, a speech, speaking, gift of speaking, II. 2. 370; also in plur. Od. 4. 818.

IV. things sold in the ἀγορά, esp. provisions, Lat. annona, from Thuc. downwards: ἀγορὰν παρασκευάζειν, παρέχειν, ἄγειν, κομίζειν τινί, Lat. commercium afferre, to hold a market for any one, bring him provisions for sale, Thuc. and Xen.; also ἀγορὰ δέχεσθαι Thuc. 6. 44: opp. to ἀγορὰν ἔχειν, ἀγορὰν χρῆσθαι, to have supplies: Luc. uses it of the sale itself, ἀγορὰν προτιθέναι τινός.

V. as a mark of time, ἀγορὰ πλήθουσα, the forenoon, when the market-place was full, and the ordinary business was going on, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 469 D, ἀγορῆς πληθύουσας Hdt. 4. 181, so too περί or ἀμφὶ ἄγρ. πληθύουσας Xen., ἐν ἄγρ. πληθύουσιν Plat.; also called ἀγορῆς πληθύειν Hdt. 2. 173, 7. 223, opp. to ἀγορῆς διδύσκειν, the time just after mid-day, when they went home from market, Hdt. 3. 104, cf. Xen. Oec. 12. 1. [ἀγ—]

ἀγοράσσει, 2 pl. ind. pres. for ἀγορῶσθε, from ἀγοράδομαι. [ἀγοράσσει II. 2. 337.]

ἀγοράσσει, ἄσω, to be in the ἀγορά, to attend it, have free use of it, Hdt. 2. 35, etc.: hence I. to do business there, buy or sell, first in Ar. Plut. 984, but later, the most freq. signf.; also in Med., to buy for oneself, Xen. 2. as a mark of idle fellows, to haunt the ἀγορά, lounge there, Ar. Eq. 1373, ἀγοράσσει εἰς πόλιν Thuc. 6. 51; cf. sq.

ἀγοραῖος, on, in, of, or belonging to the ἀγορά, Ζεὺς Ἄγορ. as guardian of popular assemblies, Hdt. 5. 46, so Ἐρμῆς as patron of traffick, Ar. Eq. 297, and in gen. θεοὶ ἀγοραῖοι Aesch. Ag. 90: δ ἄγρ. ὅχλος Xen. Hell. 6. 2. 23: τὸ ἀγοραῖον, their quarter of the town, Arist. Pol. II. οἱ ἀγοραῖοι, with or without ἄνθρωποι, those who frequented the ἀγορά: hence 1. hucksters, petty traffickers, retail dealers, etc., Hdt. i. 93: also 2. idlers or loungers, like Lat. subrostrani, and so in gen. the common sort, low fellows, Ar. Ran. 1015, Plat. Gorg. 347 C: so too in Compar. the baser sort, Ath.: also of things, low, mean, vulgar, σκάμματα Ar. Pac. 750. III. in gen. proper to the ἀγορά, suited to forensic speaking, business-like, etc., Plat.: esp. ἡ ἀγοραῖος (sc. ἡμέρα), a court-day, Strab.: (in wh. signf. some Gramm. write προπαρὸς ἀγοραῖος, as in most Edd. of N. T.) 2. to be bought in the market, ἄσρος Ath. Adv. — ως.

ἀγορανομός, ἥω, to be ἀγοράνομος, Diod.

ἀγοράνομία, ἡ, the office of ἀγοράνομος, Arist. Pol.

ἀγοράνομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀγοράνομος or his office, Lat. Aedilicius, Plat. Rep. 425 D.

ἀγοράνομιον, τό, the court of the ἀγοράνομος, Plat. Legg. 917 E.

ἀγοράνομός, ὁ, (ἀγορά, νέμω) a clerk of the market, who regu-

lated the buying and selling there, like the Rom. *aedilis*, Ar. Ach. 723, v. Böckh P. E. i. 67.

ἀγοράομαι, fut. ἵσονται, Dep. med., to meet in assembly, sit in debate, II. 4. 1: also to address it, to speak, oft. in Hom. and Hdt.; very rare in Att., though Soph. Tr. 601 has it in signif. to tell. [ἀγ- in II. 2. 337 metri causa, otherwise ἀγ-]

ἀγορίσσεια, Desid. from ἀγοράζω, to wish to buy, Lat. *empturio*.

ἀγορίστια, ἡ, a buying, purchase, Dio C.

ἀγορίστis, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Plat.

ἀγοράσµα, τό, that which is bought or sold: usu. in plur. goods, wares, merchandise, Dem., etc.

ἀγοράσµος, ὁ, a buying, purchasing, Eccl.

ἀγοράστis, οὐ, ὁ, the slave who had to buy provisions for the house, the purveyor, Xen. Mem. i. 5, 2; in later authors ὀψωνιότης, Lat. *obsonator*.

ἀγοράστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for trafficking or trade, Plat.: ἡ, -της, sub. τέχνη, commerce, trade, Id. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀγοράστος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀγοράζω, bought, to be bought or sold.

ἀγοράστρος, ὁ, =πυλαγόρας, Böckh Inscr. i. p. 816.

ἀγορευτήριον, τό, a place for speaking, Inscr.: from ἀγορεύς, unus, utterable, to be spoken of, Eccl.: from ἀγορεύω, εἰσώ, (ἀγορεύω) to speak, esp. in public, in the assembly, ἔπειτα, ἀγορεύς ἀγορεύειν Hom., who constantly uses the word, as does Hdt.: ἀγ. τι or πρὸς τινα II.; κακὸν τι ἀγ. τι to speak ill of one, Od. 18. 15, in Att. κακὸς ἀγ. τινα, e. g. Ar. Plut. 102: φέρονθ' ἀγ. to counsel to flight, II. 5. 252.

2. to proclaim, declare, Hom., and so in or. med. ἀγορεύσασθαι to have proclaimed, Hdt. q. 26: to say, usu. in phrase, ὁ νόμος ἀγορεύει the law says, Lys. and Dem.

ἀγορή, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀγορά, Hom. and Hdt. Hence

ἀγορεύθην, Adv., from the assembly or market, Hom.

ἀγορήνδε, Adv., to the assembly or market, Hom.

ἀγορητής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀγοράομαι) a speaker, Hom.

ἀγορητις, ὅς, ὁ, (ἀγορεύω) the gift of speaking, eloquence, Od. 8. 168: Ion. form.

ἀγορός, ὁ, =ἀγορά, only found in lyrical passages of Eur., and always in plur., unless with Herm. and Dind. we read ἄγορον in H. F. 412.

ἄγος, εος, τό, Ion. ἄγος, (ἄζω) any matter of religious awe: hence I. usu. a curse, pollution, guilt, such as must be expiated, Lat. *piaculum* = *miserio*, εἰς τὸ ἀγὲ ἰνέχσασθαι Hdt. 6. 56, ἄγος ἐκθίσσασθαι 6. 91, φεβέειν Soph. Ant. 256.— 2. The person or thing accursed, an abominable, Soph. O. T. 1426; ἄγος ἐλαύνειν = ἐγχαλεῖν, Thuc. i. 126. II. The Gramm. add a good sense, =σέβας, but v. Herm. Soph. Ant. 775.

III. an expiatory sacrifice, Soph. Fr. 613.—V. Ruhnk. Tim. in v. (from ἄζω, the root of ἄγος, ἀγρός: though most Edd. write ἄγος.) ἄγος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄγω) a leader, chief, oft. in II., always c. gen.; also in Pind., Aesch., etc. [ἄ]

ἀγόςτρος, ὁ, the flat of the hand, II.: also ἄγ. χειρὸς Ar. Rh. in Theocr. and Anth. the bent arm, and so in gen. =ἀγκών, ἀγκώνη (akin to ἀγκών, ἄγκυρα) [ἄ]

ἄγρᾱ, ἡ, a catching, hunting, the chase, ἄγρᾱ ἐπέπειτο to follow the chase, Od. 12. 330, also ἄγρᾱ προσκείσθαι Soph., ἰέναι ἐς ἄγρᾱ Eur.: metaph. ἄγρᾱ κῦπτοι Soph. Aj. 880: also a way of catching, Hdt. 2. 70. II. that which is taken in hunting, the booty, prey, Od. 22. 306, etc.: game, Hdt. i. 73, etc.; also of fish, a draught, take, Xen. Cf. Butt. Lexil. in v. III. ἄγρᾱ, ἡ, a name of Artemis, like Ἀγροτέρα, Plat. (prob. from the same root as αἰρέω, q. v.)

ἄγρᾱδαι, Adv., poet. collat. form of ἀγρόνδε, Call. Fr. 26, acc. to Büttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116, Ann. 5, not.

ἀγρίαῖος, αἰῶν, (ἄγρᾱ) of or belonging to the chase, esp. as epith. of certain gods, Paus.: cf. Ἀγροτέρα and Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀγριάματῶς, ὄν, (γράμμα) without learning (γράμματα), un-

lettered, Lat. *illiteratus*: esp. unable to read or write, Plat. and Xen. II. =ἄγραφος, Plat. Polit. 295 A. III. inarticulate, Arist. H. A.

ἀγριάμῃς, ἐς, (γρᾱμμή) without line, not linear, Arist. de Lin.

ἀγριάμος, ον, =foreg.: ἄγρᾱμα ἔπειτα it is a throw (at dice) without mark, counting nothing, Apoll.

ἄγραπτος, ον, (γρᾱφῶ) unwritten, ἄγρ. νόμιμα the unwritten moral law, Soph. Ant. 454; cf. ἄγραφος.

ἄγραυλῆς, ἡσώ, to be an ἄγραυλος, and so I. to live in the country, Arist. Mirab. II. to live out of doors, esp. to pass the night there, Strab.

ἄγραυλῆς, ἐς =ἄγραυλος, Nic.

ἄγραυλία, ἡ, the state of an ἄγραυλος, Dion. H.

ἄγραυλος, ον, (ἀγρός, ἀλλή) dwelling in the fields, living out of doors, epith. of shepherds II. 18. 162, Hes. Th. 26; of oxen Od. 12. 253: of things, rural, rustic, Eur. El. 342.

ἀγρᾱφίον γραφή, ἡ, an action against state-debtors, who had got their names cancelled before they had paid, Dem. 1378. 19.

ἄγρᾱφος, ον, =ἄγραπτος, unwritten, μῆμη Thuc. 2. 43; ἄγρ. διαθήκη a verbal will, Plut.; ἄγρᾱφα λέγειν to speak without book, Id.: esp. ἄγρᾱφοι νόμοι, unwritten laws, which are 1. the laws of nature, moral law, Dem. 317. 23. 2. laws of custom, our common law, Plat., cf. esp. Arist. Rhet. i. 10, 3 and 13, 2.

II. not registered or recorded, ἄγρ. πόλεις cities whose names do not stand in a treaty, Thuc. i. 40.

ἄγρᾱι, oft. in Hom., and ἄγρᾱιτε Od. 20. 149, orig. Imperat. from ἀγρεύω, to take, q. v.: in Hom. as Adv., just like ἄγε, come! come on! quick! ἄγρᾱι μὲν, ἄγρᾱι νῦν.

ἄγρῆος, α, ον, (ἀγρός) of the field or country, hence, rural, rustic, Leon. Tar. 34: also clownish, boorish, like ἄγροικος, Ar. Nub. 655. Hence

ἄγρῆοσύνη, ἡ, clownishness: or roaming wildly through the country, Anth., cf. Jacobs Del. Epigr. i. 6.

ἄγρῆφνα, ἡς, ἡ, a harrow, rake, Anth.

ἄγρῆωτις, ἰδὸς, ἡ, =ἀγροίωτις, dub.

ἄγρεμα, τό, =ἀγρευμα, poet.

ἄγρῆμος, ον, taken in hunting, τὸ ἀγρ. =ἄγρᾱ π, Anth.

ἄγρῆμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Aesch. Fr. 131, acc. to Hesych. =λαμπρός or δόρυ.

ἄγρεσία, ἡ, =ἄγρᾱ, Leon. Tar. 19.

ἄγρευμα, τό, (ἀγρεύω) that which is taken in hunting, booty, prey, whether game or fish, Eur. and Xen., cf. ἄγρᾱ π.

II. a net, tolar, Aesch.

ἄγρευνῶ, I. ὦν, to be an ἀγρέτης, Böckh Inscr. i. p. 672.

ἀγρέτης, ον, ὁ, a Laedaemonian magistrate, cf. foreg.: acc. to Hesych. =ἡγεμῶν, whence Toup would read it for ἀγρόται in Aesch. Pers. 1002.

ἀγρέτης, εως, ὁ, (ἀγρεύω) a hunter, as epith. of various gods, Pind., etc.: poet.

ἀγρευσίμος, ἰμῆ, ἰμον, easy to catch.

ἀγρευσις, εως, ἡ, a catching. II. booty.

ἀγρευτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq., Theocr. and Call.

ἀγρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a hunter, like ἀγρέας, as epith. of Apollo, Soph. O. C. 1091: also as Adj., ἄγρ. κύνες, hounds, Solon 3. 2; ἄγρ. κλάμας Anth.

ἀγρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, or fit for hunting, skilled therein, Xen.

ἀγρευτός, ὄν, caught, Opp. v. verb. Adj. from

ἀγρεύω, εἰσώ, (ἄγρᾱ) to hunt, take by hunting, catch, ἔχθῆς Hdt. 2. 95; of war, ἀγρεύει ἄνδρας Soph. Fr. 498; metaph. to hunt after, thirst for, αἶμα Eur. Bacch. 138: also in Med., Eur.

ἄγρῶ, Aeol. collat. form of foreg., to take, lay hold of, mostly in imperat., ἄγρᾱι, as Interject., come on! freq. in Hom.; also ἄγρᾱιτε Od. 20. 149: but later c. acc., Archil. 5. 3, Sapph. 2. 14, Aesch. Ag. 126 (ubi Blomf. αἰρεῖ). Cf. Butt. Lexil. in v. The word is more freq. in compds.

ἄγρῆ, ἡ, Ion. for ἄγρᾱ.

ἄγρῆθεν, Adv., from the chase, A. Rh.

ἄγρῆνον, τό, strictly a net: hence a net-like woollen robe worn by soothsayers, Poll.

ἄγρᾱίνω, f. ἄνω, intr., to be or become ἄγριος, to be savage, provoked, angry, oft. in Plat.: Medic. of sores, to be angry or inflamed. 2. later, trans. to make ἄγριος, provoke, anger, Dio C.: and Pass. in intr. signif., Plut.; but the Att. form in Pass. was ἀγροῖσθαι, cf. Lob. Phryn. 757.

ἄγριαμπelos, ἡ, a wild vine, in good Greek ἄγρᾱ ἀμπelos: and most such compds. of ἄγριος, as ἀγριοχνηδριον, ἀγριοχόμος, ἀγκρικύμιον etc., are very late, cf. Lob. Phryn. 381.

ἀγρίος, ἄδος, ἡ=ἀγρία, pecul. fem. of ἄγριος, *wild, rough*, Ap. Rh. II. as Subst., =ἀγρίμπελος, opp. to ἡμερίς, A. B. ἀγρίων, =ἀγριαίονα, Opp.
 ἀγρίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀγρός, *a small field or farm*, Lat. *agellus*, Arr. [7]
 ἀγριελαία, ἡ, *wild olive*, Lat. *oleaster*, Diosc.
 ἀγρίος, *ov*, of *a wild olive*, Anth. II. as Subst., ἡ ἀγρ. =ἀγριελαία, Theophr.
 ἀγριαίος, *αλα, αἰον, wild*, opp. to ἡμερος: τὰ ἀγριαῖα, *wild animals, game*, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 549 F.
 ἀγριμέλισσα, ἡ, *wild μέλισσα*.
 ἀγριοσπίδιον, τό, *wild σπιδιον*, Geop.
 ἀγριοβλάνας, ἡ, *wild βλάνας*, LXX.
 ἀγριοβούλος, *ov*, (βουλή) *wild of purpose*, Physiogn.
 ἀγριοδαίτης, *ov, δ*, (δαίνωμι) *eating wild fruits*, like βαλαρηφάγος, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6.
 ἀγρίος, *εσσα, εν*, =ἄγριος, Nic. II. =ἀγριοποιός, Id.
 ἀγριόθυτος, *ov*, *wild of temper*, Orph.
 ἀγριοκάρδαμον, τό, *wild κάρδαμον*, Gal.
 ἀγριοκοκκύμηλα, *ov*, τὰ, *wild κοκκύμηλα*, Diosc.
 ἀγριοκρόμυλον, τό, *wild garlic*.
 ἀγριοκύνιον, τό, *wild cummin*. [5]
 ἀγριολάχνα, *ov*, τὰ, *wild λάχνα*, LXX.
 ἀγριομάλαχ, ἡ, *wild mallow*.
 ἀγριομήλα, *ov*, τὰ, *wild apples*, Diosc.
 ἀγριομορφος, *ov*, (μορφή) *wild, savage of form*, Orph.
 ἀγριομύρική, ἡ, *wild μυρική*, LXX. [π]
 ἀγριομορφος, *ov*, *desperately foolish*, Eccl.
 ἀγριοπετενάλιον, τό, and ἀγριοπέτεινον, τό, *the hoopoe*, late.
 ἀγριοπτηγανον, τό, *wild rue*.
 ἀγριοπτηγός, *δ*, =ἄμασουργός.
 ἀγριοποιέω, *to make wild*.
 ἀγριοποιός, *ov*, (ποιέω) *making wild*, as epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 837, *the stern and rugged poet*.
 ἀγριορλγάνος, *δ*, *wild ρλγανος*, Diosc.
 ἀγριορνήθης, *ov*, αἰ, (ὀρνις) *wild-fowl*, Lob. Phryn. 382.
 ἀγριορροδον, τό, *wild-rose*.
 ἄγριος, *ια, ov*, also *ov*, *ov* II. 3. 24, 19. 88, but ἄγρια Od. 9. 119, (ἀγρός) *living in the fields or open air, living wild*: hence I. *wild, savage*, of animals, e. g. σῆς, αἶγες, ἄγρια πάντα, *wild animals of all kinds*, II. 5. 52, Hdt. etc.; opp. to τῆσδός.
 2. of trees, opp. to ἡμερος, *wild*, Hdt. 4. 21. 3. of countries, *wild, uncultivated*, Lat. *horridus*, Plat.: but II. usu. of men, beasts, etc., as having qualities incident to a wild state. I. in moral sense, *wild, savage, fierce*, Lat. *ferus, ferax*, Od. 1. 199, etc.: hence also of men's feelings, θυμός, χόλος, μένος II.; ἄγρια οἶδεν II. 24. 41: then ἄγρ. πτόλεμος, μάλος II., also ἄγριος ἄττ II. 19. 88. 2. in Att. also opp. to ἀστέιος, (as rusticus to urbanus) *boorish, rude*, Plat.: but also simply a countryman, Mosch. 5. 13. 3. also of any violent passion, vehement, furious, ἔρωτες, φίλα, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 81 A: hence also =παῖδεραστής, Interp. ad Ar. Nub. 349, but ἄγριος ἐρῶμενος, *a cruel, haughty lover*, Valck. Theat. 2. 54. 4. of circumstances, cruel, harsh, δουλεία Plat.: ἄγρ. νόσος *a raging disease*, Soph. Phil. 173, where some would take it in the Medic. sense, malignant, cancerous, like τεθρημμένος, cf. Cels. 5. 28, 16. Adv. -ως, also ἄγρια as neut. pl., Hes. Sc. 236. [Hom. has I, when the ult. is long also, II. 22. 313.]
 ἀγριοστέλιον, τό, *wild parsley*, Diosc.
 ἀγριοστέλιον, τό, *a wild gourd or melon*, Hipp.
 ἀγριοσταφύλις, ἰδος, also ἀγριοσταφύλις, *ov*, ἡ, *a bunch of wild grapes*.
 ἀγριοσύντον, τό, *wild fig*; also ἀγριοσύντον, A. B.
 ἀγριότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *wildness*, of animals and plants, Theophr. II. usu. of men, in moral sense, fierceness, cruelty, Plat.
 ἀγριοφάγος, οἱ, (φαγεῖν) *men who eat raw flesh and fruits*, Ptolem.
 ἀγριοφάγρος, *δ*, *the wild φάγρος*, Opp.
 ἀγριοφανής, *ες*, (φαίνομαι) *appearing wild*, Gal.
 ἀγριοφρον, *ov*, *δ*, ἡ, (φρον) *savage of mind*, Eccl.
 ἀγριοφυλλον, τό, *the plant pucedanum*, Plin.
 ἀγριοφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) *with a wild, rough voice, or tongue*, like βαρβαρόφωνος, Od. 8. 294.

ἀγριοχηνάριον, τό, (χην) *a wild goose*, Theophr.
 ἀγριοχουρος, *δ*, *a wild swine*.
 ἀγριοψαρία, ἡ, (ψαρία) *an inveterate itch*.
 ἀγρία, ὥσα, (ἀγριος) *to make wild or savage, provoke*, τινα τινε one against another, Eur. Or. 616. Usu. in Pass. *to grow wild*, esp. in perf. ἡγρίωμαι, *to be wild*; strictly of plants, countries etc., Theophr.: then of men, *to be savage, fierce, cruel*, Soph., Eur. etc. Cf. ἀγριαίνω.
 ἀγριώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) *of a wild nature*, Strab.
 Ἀγριώνια, *δ*, epith. of Bacchus, Plat.: Ἀγριώνια, τὰ, *a festival held in his honor at Orchomenus*.
 ἀγριωτός, *ov*, (ὥψ) *wild looking*, ἕμμα Eur. H. F. 990.
 ἀγριωτός, *ov*, *δ*, *verb. Adj. from ἀγρία, grown wild*.
 ἀγροβάτης, *ov*, *δ*, (βαίνω) *haunting the country*, v. l. in Eur. Cycl. 54, for ἀγροβότης.
 ἀγροβόας, *δ*, (βοάω) *rudely shouting*, Cratin. Incert. 36.
 ἀγροβότης, *ov*, *δ*, *feeding in the field, dwelling in the country*, as ἀγρονομος, Soph. Phil. 214, Eur. Cycl. 54.
 ἀγροβώτης, *ov*, *δ*, (βόσκω)=foreg.
 ἀγρογείτων, *ov*, *δ*, *a country neighbour*, opp. to ἀστυγείτων, Plat.
 ἀγροδιαίτης, *ov*, (διαίτα) *living in the country*, ap. Aul. Gell.
 ἀγροδότης, *ov*, *δ*, (ἀγρός) *a giver of land*. II. (ἀγρα) *a giver of booty*, Anth.
 ἀγρόθεν, Adv., *from the country*, Od. 13. 268.
 ἀγρόθι, Adv., *in the country*.
 ἀγροκεομαι, εἰσμαι, Dep. med., *to be ἀγροκος, or boorish*.
 ἀγροικία, ἡ, *the character of an ἀγροκος, boorishness, coarseness*, oft. in Plat., Arist., etc. II. *the country*, Lat. *rus*, Plat.: in plur. *country-houses*, Diod.
 ἀγροικίζομαι, Dep. med., *like ἀγροκεομαι*, Plat. Theat. 146 A.
 ἀγροικικός, ἡ, *ov*, *belonging to boors, boorish*, Ath.
 ἀγροκοτυρρῆνός, *δ*, *a rude, coarse Pyrrhonist*, Gal.
 ἀγροικος, *ov*, (ἀγρός, οἶκος) *living in the country, a countryman, clown*, first in Ar.: hence 2. *boorish, rude, rough*, first in Ar.: ἄγρ. σοφία, Plat. crassa Minerva, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E: hence also 3. of fruits, *grown in the country, common*, opp. to γενναῖος, Plat. Legg. 844 D, 845 B: but also 4. of land, rough, uncultivated, like ἄγριος, Thuc. 3. 106. Adv. -ως, comp. -κοτέρας, Plat. (The accent ἀγροικος is now generally adopted, though some Gramm. confine this to signif. 2, and elsewh. write ἀγροίκος.)
 ἀγροκότονος, *ov*, of rustic tone, very dub. I. in Ar. Ach. 674.
 ἀγροιώτης, *ov*, *δ*, poet. for ἀγρότης, *a countryman, clown*, Hom., who always uses the plur.: fem. ἀγροιώτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Strapp. 23. II. as Adj. rustic, Anth.
 ἀγροιωτικός, ἡ, *ov*, rustic, Ath.
 ἀγροκίπιον, τό, (κίπος) *a field kept like a garden*, Strab.
 ἀγροκόμος, *ov*, (κομέω) *having the care of land*: ὁ ἀγρ. a land-steward, Joseph.
 ἀγρόμενος, ἔτη, ενον, synoop. Part. aor. pass. of ἀγείρω, assembled, Hom.
 ἀγρόνδε, Adv. (ἀγρός) *to the country*, Od.: also ἄγραδε.
 ἀγρονομία, ἡ, *the office of ἀγρονομος*: assignment of public lands.
 ἀγρόνομος, *ov*, and in Anth. ἡ, *ov*, (νέμομαι) *haunting the country, rural*, Νύμφαι Od. 6. 106; πλάκες, αἰνάλ Soph. O. T. 1103, Ant. 785: also=ἄγριος, wild, ἀγρ. θῆρες Aesch. Ag. 142. II. as Subst. parox., ὁ ἀγρόνομος, (νέμω) a magistrate at Athens, overseer of the public lands, freq. in Plat. Legg., cf. Ruhnck. Tim. in v., and ἑλωρός.
 ἈΓΡΟΣ, οὐ, *δ*, Lat. *AGER*, *a field, land*, Hom.; an estate, Thuc. 2. 13: also *the country*, opp. to the town, Od. 11. 188: ἐν ἄγρῳ in the country, Od. 22. 47, Att. ἐν ἀγροῖς or ἀγροῖς, κατ' ἀγρόν or ἀγρούς, etc.—proverb. οὐδὲν ἐξ ἀγροῦ λέγεις, ἀγροῦ πλέως, i. e. boorish.
 ἀγροσύνη, ἡ, (ἀγρα) *a catching*.
 ἀγρότερος, *a, ov*, poet. for ἄγριος, in Hom. always of wild animals, ἡμίονοι, σῆες, ἑλαφοί, αἶγες; so too Pind. 2. later also of plants, Anth. II. (ἀγρα) *fond of the chase*, of a Nymph, Pind. P. 9. 10; metaph., μέριμνα ἀγρ. Id. O. 2. 100: hence 2. as prop. n. ἡ Ἀγρότερα, Artemis the huntress, like

*Ἄγρα, Ἄγραία, II. 21. 471; esp. at Sparta, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Eq. 660.

ἀγρότης, ἦρος, δ, = ἀγρότης: fem. ἀγρότειρα, as Adj., rustic, now read in Eur. El. 168 for ἀγροτέρα.

ἀγρότης, ον, δ, f. ἀγρότης, ἰδος, a country-man or woman, ἀγρόται Hom. 2. as Adj., living in the country, rural, νύμφη ἀγρότης Ap. Rh., Ἀρτεμις Anth. II. dub. I. in Aesch. Pers. 1002, cf. ἀγρότης.

ἀγροτικός, ἦ, ὄν, suited to the country. II. fond of the chase, Luc.

ἀγροφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a watcher of the country, Anth. [V]

ἀγρίμενη, ἦ, caught, Anth. (as if from ἀγριμ=ἀγρεύω.)

ἀγρεύεια, ἦ, (γρύω) dead silence, Pind. Fr. 253.

ἀγρυπνέω, ἦσω, to be ἀγρυπνός, lie awake, Plat.: ἀγρυπνεῖν τὴν νύκτα to pass a sleepless night, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 19: ἀγρυπνέω to be watchful of or intent upon a thing, Lat. invigilare rei, Plut., also εἰς τι N. T. Hence

ἀγρυπνητήρ, ἦρος, δ, and ἀγρυπνητής, οὗ, δ, a watcher.

ἀγρυπνητικός, ἦ, ὄν, wakeful, Diod.

ἀγρυπνία, ἦ, sleeplessness, waking, watching, Plat.; also in plur., Hdt. 3. 120. II. wakefulness, Opp. III. time of watching, (Plat.) Ax. 368 B. [I once, Opp. Cyn. 3. 514.] From ἀγρυπνός, ον, sleepless, wakeful, Hipp., Plat., etc.: metaph.

ἀγρ. βέλως Aesch. Fr. 358. II. act. banishing sleep, keeping awake, Arist. Probl.

ἀγρυπνώδης, es, (είδος) of a sleepless nature, making sleepless, Hipp.

ἀγρώσσω, =ἀγρεύω, ἀγρ. ἰχθύς to fish, Od. 5. 53; later also ἀγρώσσομαι as Dep. med.

ἀγρώσσης, ον, δ, =ἀγρότης, Soph. Fr. 83, Eur. H. F. 377. II. a hunter: hence fem. ἀγρώσστις, ἰδος, ἦ, as name of a hound, Anth. 2. a kind of spider, Nic.

ἀγρωστῖος, Syracus. for ἀγροικός, name of a play of Epicharm.

ἀγρωστis, ἰος and εως, ἦ, a grass that mules fed on, ἀγρ. μελιθῆς Od. 6. 90; triticum repens, acc. to Interpp. ad Theophr.

ἀγρόσωρ, ὁρος, δ, =ἀγρώσσης, Nic.

ἀγρωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, f. ἀγρότειρα, =ἀγρότης.

ἀγρώτης, ον, δ, =ἀγρότης. 2. as Adj., of the field, Eur. Bacch. 562.

ἀγυαί, ἦ, a way, both in town and country, but usu. a street, Hom., etc.: also a public place, Hom.; in plur. a city, town, Pind. and Soph. 2. a road, first in Pind. (a quasi-participial form from ἀγω, cf. ἔρπυια, ὄργυια, Donaldson, N. Crat. p. 499.)

[ἀγυαί, except in II. 20. 254, where it is written proparox. ἔγυα.] Hence

ἀγυαῖος, αἰα, αἶων, belonging to the streets, having streets, Soph. Fr. 211: esp. sacred to Apollo Ἀγυαῖος.

ἀγυατίας, ον, δ, as =Ἀγυαῖος, Aesch. Ag. 1081, in vocat. Ἀγυαῖα [ἀγυαί.] Hence

ἀγυαῖστος, ἰδος, ἦ, fem. from foreg., like κωμῆστις, a neighbour, Pind. P. 11. 2. II. as Adj., ἀγυαῖστος θεραπείαι, at Athens, the worship of Apollo Ἀγυαῖος, Eur. Ion 186.

Ἀγυαῖος, ἔως, δ, name of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and public places, Eur. Phoen. 631, Ar. Vesp. 875. 2. a pointed pillar, set up as his statue or altar at the street-door: hence κισιάς Ἀγυαῖς (acc. pl. for Ἀγυαῖος), Ar. Av. 1233, cf. Valck. Phoen. I. c.: also Ἀγυαῖος βασιῆς Soph. Fr. 340.

ἀγυοπλαστέω, (πλάσσω) to build in streets or rows, Lyc.

ἀγυος, ον, (γυῖον) without limbs, weak in limb, Hipp.

ἀγυμνασία, ἦ, want of exercise or training, Ar. Ran. 1088.

ἀγυμναστος, ον, (γυμνάω) without exercise, untrained, Xen.; ἀγ. τῷ σώματι Plut. 2. unpractised, τῶς in a thing, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 29; also εἰς or πρὸς τι Plat. 3. unharassed, Soph. Tr. 1083, πόνους φρένας Eur. Dict. 5. Adv. -τως.

ἀγυναῖς, αἰκος, δ, ἦ, (γυνή) wifeless, Soph. Fr. 5, in nom.

ἀγύρις, ἰος, ἦ, Aeol. collect. form of ἀγορά, also a gathering, crowd, ἀγ. ἀνδρῶν, νεκρῶν, νηδῶν Hom.; also in Eur. I. A. 753. Hence ἐμήγυρις, πανήγυρις. [ἄ]

ἀγύρια, ατος, τό, a collection, A. B.

ἀγυρίδος, α, a collecting, begging, Athen., v. ἀγέλω, ἀγύρτης. II. = ἀγυρίς.

ἀγυρμωσύνη, ἦ, =ἀγυρίς, v. I. for ἀγερμωσύνη.

ἀγυρτάζω, ἄσω, (ἀγύρτης) to collect by begging, χρήματα Od. 19. 284.

ἀγυρτεία, ἦ, begging: from ἀγυρτέω, to be an ἀγύρτης, to beg.

ἀγύρτης, ὁρος, δ, =sq.

ἀγύρτης, ον, δ, (ἀγέλω) orig. a gatherer, collector: hence usu. a beggar, γαβάρωδ, Soph. O. T. 388 etc.: a mountebank, quack, cheat, Plut., v. Ρηuhn. Tim. v. ἀγέλωσαν. Hence

ἀγυρτικός, ἦ, ὄν, fit for an ἀγύρτης, beggarly, cheating, ἀγ. πλῆθος a crowd of beggars, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀγυρός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀγέλω, got by begging.

ἀγυρρία, ἦ, fem. from ἀγυρτής, Aesch. Ag. 1273.

ἀγυρῶδης, es, (είδος) like an ἀγύρτης, Eccl.

ἀγχαίω, poet. for ἀναχάζομαι, to retire, Soph. Fr. 800.

ἀγχάσκω, poet. for ἀναχάσκω, Pherecr. Incert. 22.

ἀγχαυρος, ον, (ἀγχι, αὔρα) near the morning air, ἀγχ. νύξ the end of night, Ap. Rh. 4. 111.

ἀγχεμάχος, ον, (ἀγχι, μάχομαι) fighting hand to hand, Hom., Hes.: ἀγχ. ὅπλα arms for close fight, Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 13. Adv. -χως.

ἀγχήρης, es, (ἔρω) close-fitted, near, Soph. Fr. 6.

*ἈΓΧΙ, Adv. =ἐγγύς, of place, near, nigh, close by, in the neighbourhood, Hom. freq. c. gen., wh. usu. follows ἀγχι, yet also goes before, as II. 8. 117: also freq. c. dat., wh. always goes before ἀγχι, and so should prob. be taken as dependent not on it but on the Verb, cf. e. g. II. 6. 405: not freq. in Trag., and always c. gen. II. in Od. 19. 301, it is usu. taken of time, near, soon, but perh. needlessly. III. like ἄγχιστα, of near resemblance, c. dat., Pind. N. 6. 16. Compar. ἄγχιον and ἄσσον, the latter in Hom.; Superl. ἄγχιστα, Hom., later ἀγχιτότω: cf. ἀγχιῶ, ἀγχιῶν, ἀγχιωτός. [I]

ἀγχιβαλός, ον, δ, ἦ, ον in h. Hom. Ap. 32, (ἔλς) near the sea, of cities, Hom.: also of islands, near the mainland, as Lob. takes Soph. Aj. 135, where Salamis is meant; but it can hardly be so in h. Hom. Ap. 32, Aesch. Pers. 887, and so had better be explained near the sea on all sides, sea-girt, like ἀμφαλός.

ἀγχιβάθης, ἐς, (βάθος) deep close in shore, θάλασσα Od. 5. 413: hence in gen. deep, high, ἀκτὴ Arist. H. A., φάραγξ Plut.

ἀγχιβάτew, to step up to, stand by: from

ἀγχιβάτης, ον, δ, (βαίνω) one that comes near.

ἀγχιβαφής, ἐς, (βάπτω) near sinking, Nonn.

ἀγχιγάμος, ον, near marriage, Nonn.

ἀγχιγέιος, ον, (γῆ) near land, v. I for ἀμφίγειος in Dion. P.

ἀγχιγείτων, ον, gen. ονος, near, neighbouring, Aesch. Pers. 886.

ἀγχιγύνος, ον, (γύν) near the field, a next neighbour, Ap. Rh.

ἀγχιθάλαστος, Att. -τος, ον, (θάλασσα) near the sea.

ἀγχιθάνης, ἐς, (θνήσκω, θανέω) near dying, Nonn.

ἀγχιθεός, ον, near the gods, i. e. like them in happiness and power, or living with them, Od. 5. 35.

ἀγχιθρονος, ον, sitting near, Nonn.

ἀγχιθύρος, ον, (θύρα) near the door, neighbouring, Theogn. 302.

ἀγχιλευθός, ον, near the way, Nonn.

ἀγχικρημνός, ον, near the cliffs or coast, Ἀλκυππος Pind. Fr. 50.

ἀγχιὼπος, ὀπος, δ, a sore at the inner corner of the eye, Gal.

ἀγχιμᾶχτης, οὗ, δ, =ἀγχιμαχος, II.

ἀγχιμᾶχος, ον, later form of ἀγχιμαχος, Loh. Phryn. 685.

ἀγχιμωέω, to come from nigh, Nonn.: from ἀγχιμωλός, ον, (μωλεῖν) coming near, Hom. and Hes.; always in neut. as Adv., ἀγχιμωλόν εἶδεν, στήναι to come or stand near: ἐξ ἀγχιμωλίου ἐφόραστο he perceived from nigh at hand, II. 24. 352. II. in Od. 17. 336 usu. taken of time, soon, cf. ἔγγι II, and ἀγχιωτός II. Only poet.

ἀγχιμος, ον, (ἀγχι) =πασις, Eur. Incert. 188.

ἀγχινοφής, ἐς, (γέφος) near the clouds, Anth.

ἀγχινοῖα, ἦ, (νοεῖν) readiness of mind, a ready wit, shrewdness, Plat. and Arist.

ἀγχινοῖος, ον, contr. ἀγχινοῖος, ον, (νοῦς) ready of mind, Od. 13. 332: shrewd, clever, Plat. Adv. -νός or -νως.

ἀγχιπλοος, ον, contr. ἀγχιπλοῖος, ον, (πλοῦς) near by sea, ἀγχ. πόρος a short voyage, Eur. I. T.

ἀγχιπολις, εως, δ, ἦ, poet. ἀγχιπολις, near the city, dwelling in the land, Ἄπης Soph. Ant. 970.

ἀγγίπορος, *ον*, (πορεύομαι) *passing near*, in gen. *near*, Anth.
ἀγγίπους, *ὁ, ἡ, πον*, τό, gen. ποδός, poet. *near with the foot*,
near, Lyc.

ἀγγίπολις, *εως, ὁ, ἡ*, poet. for ἀγγίπολις.

ἀγγίρροος, *ον*, contr. ἀγγίρρους, *ον*, (ῥέω) *flowing near*, Ap. Rh.

ἀγγίπορος, *ον*, (στορέω, σπείρω) *near of kin*, ἀγγ. τινός his
kinsman, Aesch. Fr. 146.

ἀγγιστά, Superl. of ἀγγι, *very near*, Hom., v. ἀγγιστος.

ἀγγιστεία, *ἡ*, (ἀγγιστεῖν) *nearness of kin*, Plat. II. the
rights of kin, right of inheritance thence arising, Ar. Av. 1661,
cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 488. 12.

ἀγγιστεύον, τό, = *foreg*, in Soph. Ant. 174, in plur.

ἀγγιστεύς, *εως, ὁ, δ*, the *neat* of kin, Hdt. 5. 80: the *heir at law*,
oft. in Oratt., cf. ἀγγιστεία. Hence

ἀγγιστεύω, *εἰσώ*, (ἀγγιστος) *to be near*, τινί Eur. Tro. 225:
esp. *to be near of kin*, and so *heir to one*, Isae. 84. 28; metaph.
ἀγγ. τινός *to be connected, have to do with a thing*, Hipp.

ἀγγιστήρ, ἥρος, *ὁ*, poet. for ἀγγιστεῖς: metaph. *an accessory*,
τοῦ παύδους Soph. Tr. 256, or act. *one that brings near*, the
author, cause, as Seidler and Herm. l. c.

ἀγγιστικός, *ἡ, ὁν*, *belonging to the ἀγγιστεία or rights of kin*.

ἀγγιστιδὴν, Adv., *according to nearness of kin*, Solon ap.
Hesych.

ἀγγιστίνος, *ιν*, ἴνον, poet. lengthd. form of ἀγγιστος, *near*,
close to, Hom.: *thronged, in heaps*, ἀγγιστίνῳ ἐπαιπτον νεκροί
Il. 17. 361: on the v. l. ἀγγιστίνῳ, cf. Spitzn. Il. 5. 141.

ἀγγιστος, *ον*, Superl. of ἀγγι, *next or nearest*: as Adj. first in
Pind. and Trag., esp. ἀγγ. γένει *nearest of kin*: for Hom. has
only neut. ἀγγιστον (Od. 5. 280), or more usu. ἀγγιστά, as Adv.,
Il. 20. 18, etc.: the latter esp. in the phrases ἀγγιστά ἐκούκας
Od. 13. 80, ἀγγιστά ἐίκω Od. 6. 152, etc.: οἱ ἀγγιστά *the*
neat of kin, Hdt. 5. 79: freq. c. gen. as ἀγγ. οἰκῆν τινος Hdt.
1. 134. II. of time, δ ἀγγ. ἀποθανών *he who died last*, Hdt.
2. 143.

ἀγγιστροφος, *ον*, (στρέφω) *near in turning*, hence *quick*
changing, changeable Hdt. 7. 13; ἀγγιστροφος μεταβολή, *the*
sudden change, Thuc. 2. 53; ἀγγιστροφα βουλεύεσθαι *to change*
one's mind suddenly, Wessel. Hdt. 7. 13, Schäf. Dion. Comp.
300. II. in Rhetor. writers, as Hermog., *closely connected*
with what goes before or follows. Adv. — φως, Longin.

ἀγγιστέλειος, *ον*, (τέλειω) *near ending*, χρόνος Nonn.

ἀγγιστελής, *ἑς*, (τέλος) *near an end*, σελήνη Nonn.

ἀγγιτέρμων, *ον*, gen. ονος, (τέρμα) *near the borders*, *neigh-*
bouring, Soph. Fr. 349; τινί Rhes. 426: mostly poet., but also
in Xen. Hier. 10. 7.

ἀγγιτοκος, *ον*, *near the birth*, Anth.

ἀγγιφάνης, *ἑς*, (φαίνωμαι) *appearing near*, Nonn.

ἀγγιφύτος, *ον*, (φύω), *planted near*, Nonn.

ἀγγιλλω, *ιν*, gen. ονος, *nearer*, Compar. of ἀγγι, only in E. M.
ἀγγιλλών, (ἀναχέομαι) Adv. *bubbling up*, poet. wd. in Hesych.
ἀγγέθεν, Adv. (ἀγγυῖ) *from near at hand*, Hdt. 4. 31; opp. *to*
πάρρθεν.

ἀγγυῖ, Adv., = ἀγγυῖ, *near*, c. gen., Hom.

ἀγγυῶν, ἥσω, (ἀγγυῖ) *to strangle*.

ἀγγυόεις, *εια, ειν*, *fit for strangling*, Βρόχος Eur. Hel. 686,
where however ἀγγυόεις is now read.

ἀγγυῖν, ἡ, (ἄγγω) *a throttling, strangling, hanging*, Trag.
Phrases: ἔργα κρεῖσσον ἀγγυῖν *things worse than hanging*, Soph. O. T.
1374; τόδ' ἀγγυῖν πέλκας 'tis *nigh as bad as hanging*, Eur.
Her. 246; so, ταῦτ' οὐκ ἀγγυῖν; Ar. Ach. 125. II. *a cord*
for hanging, halter, Simon. Amorg. 18, in Eur. Βρόχος ἀγγυῖν,
Hipp. 802. Hence

ἀγγυῖν, *to strangle*.

ἀγγυοναίος, *α, ον*, μάρος, *death by strangling*, Euseb., cf.
Lob. Phryn. 559.

ἀγγυόνιος, *ια, ιον*, = ἀγγυόνιος, q. v.

ἀγγυρέω, *ποι*, for ἀναγγυρέω, Anacreont.

ἀγγυρος, *ον*, *bordering*.

ἀγγύσε, Adv., *coming near*.

ἀγγύστατος, ἀτῆ, *ατον*, Superl. of ἀγγι, *nearest, next*, Eur.
Pel. 2. Usu. as Adv., like ἀγγιστά, ἀγγυστά, c. gen., h. Hom.
Ap. 18, and Hdt.: οἱ ἀγγ. προσήκοντες *the nearest of kin*,
Hdt. 4. 73: ἀγγ. τινός, *very near*, i. e. *very like some one*,

Hdt. 7. 73, but also c. dat., Id. 7. 91: — so too ἀγγύστα Hdt.
7. 64.

ἀγγύστερος, ἔρα, ερον, Comp. of ἀγγι, *nearer*, c. gen. Hdt. 7. 175.
"ΑΓΧΟΤ" = ἀγγι, *near*, freq. in Hom.; usu. absol., twice c. gen.,
Il. 24. 709, Od. 6. 5, c. dat., Pind. N. 9. 95, Hdt. 3. 85, but
cf. ἀγγι. Later forms are ἀγγύστερος, ἀγγύστατος, and ἀγγυο-
τάτω, q. v. (The form ἀγγος, which is found in Hesych.,
comes nearest the root: hence ἐναγγος, ἐγγύς: as also ἀγγω,
Lat. *ango*: cf. Germ. *eng*, *engen*.)

ἀγγουσα, *ἡ*, Att. ἄγγουσα, Lat. *anchusa*, a plant, whose root
yields a red dye, alkanet, Hipp. Hence

ἀγγουσιῶ, *ι*, ἴω, Att. ἰω, *to stain with ἀγγουσα*.

ἀγγυρος, *ον*, Ion. for ἀγγυρος, *bordering*, Orph.

ΑΓΧΩ, *ι*, ἔγω, Lat. *ANGO*, *to press tight*, esp. the throat,
ἀγγε μν ἰμάς ὑπὸ δειρῆν Il. 3. 371: *to strangle, throttle, hang*,
Pind. and Ar.: metaph. of pressing creditors, Ar. Eq. 775,
cf. ad Thom. M. p. 8. (prob. from the same root as ἀγγυῖ,
q. v.)

ἀγγώμαλος, *ον*, (ὁμαλός) *nearly equal*, ἀγγ. ἐν χειροτονίᾳ
Thuc. 3. 49, ἀγγ. μάχη *a doubtful battle*, Id. 4. 134. Adv.

— λως, also — λα, ἀγγώμαλα ναυμαχεῖν Id. 7. 71, like Lat. *aequo*
Marte pugnare, cf. Ruhnke. Tim. in v.

ΑΓΩ, *ι*, ἔγω: aor. 2. ἡγαγον, inf. ἡγαγεῖν: less freq. aor. 1.
ἦγα, inf. ἄγεῖν or — μέναι in Il., but very rare in Att., (though
found in Thuc. 2. 97, 8. 25, and more freq. in compds., Valck.
Hdt. 5. 34): perf. ἦγα, later ἀγησχα, wh. though rejected by
Atticists is found in Lys., cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀγροῖς 30:
fut. pass. ἄγεσθαι, but in Plat. Rep. 458 D ἄγερω, wh. is
usu. fut. med. I. *to lead, lead along, take with one*, usu.
of persons, φέρειν of things, Hom., e. g. ἑταίρους Od. 10. 405:
to carry off, esp. as captives or booty, Il. 2. 834, 9. 594; usu.
in phrase ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, *to sweep a country of all its plunder*,
freq. in Hdt., and Att. prose, esp. of persons, but also things,
Hdt. 1. 88; also reversed, φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν Hdt. l. c., 3. 39,
etc., Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 2, etc.; just so Lat. *agere et ferre*,
Liv. 22. 3, etc.; and *portari alique agi*, simply, *to be brought*,
Caes. B. C. 2. 25; and so φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν, *to bear and*
carry, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 279 C — *esp. ἄγειν εἰς δειπν* or
δικαστήριον, ἄγ. εἰς τοὺς δικαστάς *to carry one before a court*
of justice, Lat. *raptare in jus*, oft. in Att. prose; also absol.
ἄγειν, Plat. Legg. 914 E, Gorg. 527 A, etc. Part. ἄγων is used
in gen. signif., *taking, conquest* δ' ἄγων Il. 2. 558, cf. l. 391,
and freq. in Att. 2. also of things, *to bring to or in, import*,
oft. in Hom. e. g. ὀδὸν νῆες ἄγουσι, cf. Hdt. 1. 70: ἄγ. τινί
τι Hom. II. *to lead towards a point*, μοῖρα ἄγειν θανάτῳ
τέλεισθε Il. 13. 602, also c. inf. ἄγειν θανέειν *leads to death*,
Eur. Hec. 43: ὁδὸν ἄγειν τινά *to lead one on a way*, also ὁδὸς
ἄγει *the road leads*, εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον, Plat. and Xen. 2. hence
metaph. *to lead*, as a general, *to guide*, as the gods, etc.,
Pind., Hdt., etc.: ἄγ. τὴν πολιτείαν *to conduct the government*,
Thuc. 1. 127: pass. *to be led, guided*, λογισμῷ Plat. Rep. 431 C:
hence *to mislead, seduce*. 3. *to train up, train, educate*, ἄρ-
θως, καλῶς or κακῶς ἡχθῆναι, Plat. Legg. 782 D, etc. III. *to*
draw out in length, τεῖχος ἄγειν *to draw a line of wall*, Thuc.
6. 99; so ἡκταὶ ἡ διαῖρες Hdt. 2. 158, cf. Thuc. 6. 100: also κλῶ-
πον ἀγομένου τῆς γῆς *the land running round into a bay*, Hdt.
4. 99. IV. like *agere*, *to hold, celebrate, observe*, τὰ Ὀλύμ-
πια, etc., Hdt. 1. 147, 183; though this is more freq. in Att.,
for Hdt. usu. *has ἀνάγειν*. 2. also *to hold, keep, observe*,
ἄγ. εἰρήνην, σπονδὰς, etc., Thuc. 6. 7, etc.: hence very freq.
c. acc., as a periphrasis for a neut. verb, e. g. ἄγ. βίον *for*
βιοῖν, *to lead a life*, live, so ἄγ. πόλεμον, εἰρήνην, etc., *bellum*,
pacem agere etc.; ἡνυχίαν, ἀσχολίαν ἄγειν *differ from ἡνυχίαν*,
ασχολίαν ἔχειν, (it seems) in expressing a continuous state:
γέλωτ' ἄγειν *to keep laughing*, Soph. Aj. 382: so of time δέκα-
τον ἔτος ἄγ. etc., *decimum annum agere*. IV. like *ducere*, *to*
hold, consider, ἐν τιμῇ ἄγειν or ἄγεσθαι, περί πλείστον ἄγειν,
ἐν οὐδεμῇ μορῇ ἄγ. Hdt. 1. 134, 2. 172, 9. 7, etc., *θεν* ἄγ. τινά,
δὲ αἰδοῖς or διὰ τινος ἄγ. etc., Heind. Plat. Theaet. p. 384: παρ'
οὐδὲν ἄγ. Soph. Ant. 35: also with Adverbs, δυσφύως ἄγ. *to*
think insufferable, Soph. O. T. 783, so ἐν τῷ αἵματι ἄγειν Plat.,
etc. V. *to weigh* so much, e. g. ἄγειν μῖνον, τριακισίους δα-
ρείκους etc., *to weigh a mina*, 300 darics, etc., Dem. 617. 21.,

741. 7, where the acc. is the weight which the thing weighs or draws down: also ἀγειν σταθμόν Plut., like ἔλκειν.

B. Med. ἄγωμαι, very freq., esp. in Att., usu. in the sense of carrying away for oneself, taking to oneself, χρυσόν τε καὶ ἀργυρον οὐκὰς ἀγεσθαι Od. 10. 35, ἀγεσθαι γυναικᾶ, Lat. *uolare ducere*, to take to oneself a wife, Od. 14. 211, ἐς οἶκον Hdt. 1. 59 etc., and simply ἀγεσθαι, to marry, Il. 2. 659, etc., and in Att., cf. Elmsl. Her. 808: so too Act. ἀγειν Aesch. Prom. 560, though this is rare: also of the father, to choose a wife for his son, Od. 4. 10, Valck. Hdt. 1. 34, etc.; δῶρον ἀγεσθαι to take to oneself a gift, Valck. Theocr. 1. 11; διὰ στόματος ἀγεσθαι μῦθον to let pass through the mouth, i. e. to utter, Il. 14. 91, ἀγεσθαι τὴν ἐς χεῖρας, to take a thing into one's hands, and so take upon oneself, undertake, Hdt. 1. 126., 4. 79.

* ΑΓΩ, to break, obsol. pres.; from wh. some tenses of ἀγνυμι are formed.

ἀγωναῖος, ὄν, (ἀγῶν) fit for leading by, of a dog's collar, Leon. Tar. 34.

ἀγωνεύς, ὢς, ὁ, a leader, one that draws or drags, Hdt. 2. 175.

II. one who brings to judgment, an accuser. III. that by which one leads, = ῥυθμός, a leash, rein, Soph. Fr. 801, Xen. Equest. 6. 5.

ἀγῶν, ῆ, (ἀγῶ) a leading, carrying from one place to another, esp. a carrying away or off, Soph. O. C. 662: also intrans., a going away, Thuc. 4. 29.

2. a bringing to or in, Aesch. Ag. 1263: ἡ ὁμῶν ἐς δόλῳν ἀγ., your bringing us before the council, Thuc. 5. 85. II. a leading towards a point, conducting, guiding, e. g. ἵππου Xen.: and intrans., the course or tendency of a thing, e. g. τοῦ ἀγῶνι, τοῦ νόμου Plat. 2. the leading of an army, Plat.: guiding of a state or public business, Polyb.

3. a training, educating, tending, Plat., Arist., etc.: and intrans., conduct, mode of life, Arist. Eth. N. 1.—also of plants, culture, Theophr.: of diseases, treatment, Gal.: hence 4. in gen. a method, way, treatment of a subject, Arist. Rhet., etc. 5. a school or sect of philosophers, Sext. Emp. III. as a term in music or metre, time, ποδὸς Plat. Rep. 400 C, Plat. 2. 1141 C. 2. a melody, Polyb.

ἀγῶνισμος, ὄν, easy to be led or carried, Eur. Cycl. 385: τὰ ἀγῶνισμα, things portable, a cargo of wares, Plat., Xen., etc. II. that may be led or carried away: of persons, outlawed, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7. 3. 11: or delivered into bondage, Dem. III. easily led away, complying, Plut.

ἀγῶνιον, τό, in Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54, where it seems to be the load of a wagon or carriage.

ἀγῶγός, ὄν, (ἀγῶ) c. gen., leading, guiding, hence ὁ ἀγ. a guide, Hdt. 3. 26; ὁ ἀγῶνις an escort, Thuc. 2. 12; ἀγ. ὑδάτος an aqueduct, Hdn. II. leading towards a point: πρὸς ὅτι τι Plat. III. drawing forth, evoking, eliciting, c. gen., χαλὰ νεκρῶν ἀγῶνι Eur. Hec. 536, δακρυλὸν ἀγ. Id. Tro. 1131: absol. attractive, hence τὸ ἀγῶνιόν, attractiveness, Plut.

ἀγῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Ael. also ἀγῶνος, ὁ, Alcae. 103, Koen. Greg. p. 592, (ἀγῶ, v. esp. signif. IV.) an assembly, like ἀγορά, Il. 24. 1, cf. Eust. ad l., p. 1335. 57: also a place of assembly, and so usu. taken in θεῖος ἀγῶν Il. 7. 298, νεῶν ἐν ἀγῶνι Il. 15. 428, etc., but perhaps needlessly, Spitzn. Il. 18. 376: esp. an assembly met to see games, oft. in Il. 23.

2. later a place of contest, the arena or stadium, Hes. Sc. 312, cf. esp. Thuc. 5. 50: hence proverb., ἔξω ἀγῶνος out of the lists or course, i. e. not to the purpose, Luc., cf. Pind. P. 1. 84. II. from Pind. downwards, esp. the assembly of the Greeks at their great national games, ἀγῶν Ὀλυμπίας, Ὀλυμπικός, etc.: hence the contest for a prize at their games, ἀγῶν ἱππικός, γυμνικός, etc.; ἀγ. στεφανοφόρος or στεφανίτης, a contest where the prize is a crown, Hdt. 5. 102, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, ἀγ. χάλκεος, where it is a shield of brass, Pind. N. 10. 41, ubi Dissen: hence numberless phrases, ἀγῶνα ἀγεῖν, τιθέναι, προτιθέναι, ποιεῖν, etc., to hold or propose a contest; ἀγῶνα ὁρᾶν ἐν ἀγῶνι νικᾶν, to win one or at one, etc.

2. in gen. any struggle, trial or danger, ἀγῶν πρόκειται, c. inf., it is hard or dangerous to —, Hdt. 7. 11; ἀγῶν περὶ ψυχῆς, περὶ μερίσματος, etc., a struggle for life and death, for one's highest interests, etc., freq. in Att. prose, cf. Hdt. 8. 102. 3. a battle, action, Thuc. 4. an action at law, trial, freq. in Oratt. 5. metaph. ἐστὶν ἀγῶν λόγων, etc., now is the

time for speaking, etc., Valck. Phoen. 588; so Or. 1291, οὐκ ἔσθαι ἀγ. 'tis no time for sitting still, cf. Thuc. 3. 44, etc.: cf. ἀκμῆ.

ἀγωνίστης, οὐ, ὁ, a nervous, sensitive person, Diog. La. 2. 131: from

ἀγωνιάω, ὄσω, to be in an ἀγῶν, like ἀγωνίζομαι, Isocr.: but II. to strive eagerly, ὑπὲρ τῶς Arist. Rhet., also περὶ τῶς ὁ τ. Diod.: to be distressed or anxious about a thing, freq. in Polyb. [ἀσω]

ἀγωνίζομαι, ἰσόμεαι, or more usu. Att. ἰοῦμαι, Dep. med. (ἀγῶν) to contend for a prize, esp. in the public games, Hdt. 1. c. acc., ἀγωνίζεσθαι στάδιον Hdt. 5. 22: ἀγ. τι or πρὸς τινα to contend with one, Thuc., περὶ τῶς about something, Id. 6. 16. 2. to fight, Thuc., etc. 3. to contend for the prize on the stage, act, Ar. Ach. 140, cf. Arist. Poet. 7. 11. II. to contend or struggle against, c. acc.: usu. as law-term, ἀγ. δίκην, γραφήν, to fight a cause to the last, Lys. 98. 14 and Dem.: hence also ἀγ. ψευδομαρτυριῶν sc. γραφήν, Dem. 741. 20; but also ἀγ. φόνον to fight against a charge of murder, Eur. Andr. 336: hence in gen. to fight; to exert oneself, c. inf., Thuc. 4. 87: hence also 2. in Pass. to be won by a hard contest, but rarely save in perf., e. g. πολλοὶ ἀγῶνες ἀγωνίσταται (Ion. pf. for ἡγωνισμένοι εἰσὶ), many battles have been fought, Hdt. 9. 26: τὰ ἡγωνισμένα prizes won, Eur. Suppl. 465, Dem. 745. 21: rarely in pres., as ὁ ἀγωνιζόμενος νόμος the law now under debate, Dem. 709. 7, or aor., as ἡγωνίσθην Lys.

ἀγωνικός, ῆ, ὄν, (ἀγῶν) v. l. for ἀγωνιστικός.

ἀγῶνος, ὄν, (ἀγῶν) of or belonging to the contest, θελος its prize, Pind. I. 5. 9: hence epith. of Hermes, as president of games, Id. I. 1. 85; also of Zeus as decider of the contest, Soph. Tr. 26: ἀγῶνι θεοί in Aesch. Ag. 513, Supp. 189, acc. to some, all the 12 greater gods as Protectors in danger, acc. to others the gods who presided over the great games, (Zeus, Poseidon, Apollo, and Hermes), or acc. to Eust. those worshipped on a common altar (κοινωβουλία), as in an ἀγῶν or assembly: σχολῇ ἀγ. in Soph. Aj. 195, acc. to some anxious rest, acc. to Herm., rest from combat.

ἀγῶνιος, ὄν, (γωνία) without angle, Theophr.

ἀγῶνιστος, ῆ, (ἀγωνίζομαι) a contending for a prize, Thuc. 5. 50.

ἀγῶνισμα, τό, (ἀγωνίζομαι) contest for a prize, in gen. a contest, combat: in plur. also deeds done in battle, brave deeds, Hdt. 8. 76: τῶς an achievement, feather in his cap, Thuc. 8. 12. 2. ἀγ. ποιεῖν, to act a play, Arist. Poet. II. ἀγ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to make an object to strive for, Hdt. 1. 140.

2. = ἀθλον, the prize of contest, Thuc. 3. 82, 7. 86: in gen. distinction, Lys. III. that with which one contends, e. g. a prize-essay, declamation, etc., Thuc. 1. 22.

ἀγωνισμός, ὁ, rivalry, Thuc. 7. 70.

ἀγωνιστήριον, verb. Adj. from ἀγωνίζομαι, one must contend, ὑπὲρ τῶς Xen.

ἀγωνιστήριος, λα, ὄν, also —ος —ον, = ἀγωνιστικός, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 169 C: τὸ ἀγωνιστήριον, the place of assembly, Aristid.

ἀγωνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a combatant, rival, esp. at the games, Hdt. 2. 160, 5. 22, and freq. in Att.: one who struggles for a thing, c. gen.: hence an advocate, Plat. Phaedr. 269 D, cf. Thuc. 3. 37: also an actor, Arist. Poet.: ἀγ. τῆς ἀληθείας, a champion of truth, Plat.: ἵπποι ἀγ. race horses, Id.

ἀγωνιστικός, ῆ, ὄν, belonging to, or fit for contest, Arist. Rhet. II. fit for winning the prize, mastery, hence ῆ, —κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of winning or prevailing, Plat. Soph. 225 A: also τὸ ἀγωνιστικόν, mastery, Hipp., and Plat. 2. eager for applause, Plat.—Adv. —κῶς, in mastery style, Arist. Probl. 2. boldly, decisively, in late Medic.

ἀγωνίστρια, ῆ, fem. of ἀγωνιστής, Gal.

ἀγωνοδίκης, οὐ, ὁ, (δίκη) a judge of the contest. [†]

ἀγωνοδισία, ῆ, the office of ἀγωνοδότης, Plut.

ἀγωνοθετεῖν, ἴσω, to be an ἀγωνοθέτης, direct the games, Thuc. 3. 38: hence c. acc., ἀγ. πόλεμον, σπᾶνον, etc., to direct, i. e. stir up, war, sedition, etc., in later writers, as Polyb. II. in gen. to be judge: and so to judge, decide, Dem.

ἀγωνοθετήρι, ἦπος, ὁ, = ἐγ., Welck. Syll. Ep. p. 112.

ἀγωνοθέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀγῶν, τίθμι) a president in the games, Hdt. 6. 127: in gen. a judge, Aeschin.

ἀγωνοθετικός, ἡ, ὡν, *belonging to an agonothetes*, Osann. Auct. Inscr. 5.
 ἀγωνοθέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *a female agonothetes*, Inscr. II. = ἀγωνοθεσία, dub. in Soph. Fr. 802, where Dind. would read ἀγωνοθήκη, others ἀγωνοθεσίς in the same signf.
 ἀγωνολογία, ἡ, (λέγω) *tiresome discussion*, Galen.
 ἄγωνος, ὢν, like ἄγωνιος, *without angle*, Theophr.
 ἄγωνος, ὁ, Acol. for ἀγών, Alcae. 103, but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gramm. §. 56 Anm. 14. n.
 ἀδαγμός, ὁ, Ion. for ἀδαγμός, *an itching, sting*, Soph. Tr. 770.
 ἀδάσος, ὢν, (δάς, δάς) *without torch: without resin*, Theophr.
 ἀδάσوخηκες, ὢν, (ἀδανόχῳ) *not lighted by torches; of marriage, clandestine*, Apion ap. Eust.
 ἀδάμηονία, ἡ, *ignorance, unskilfulness in doing*, c. inf. Od. 24. 243; but v. sq.
 ἀδάμησύνῃ, ἡ, v. l. for foreg. in Od. 24. 243, preferred by Buttm. Lexil. v. ὁδῶσι 13: from
 ἀδάμῳ, ὢν, (δαίμων) *unknowing, ignorant of, μάχης, κακῶν* Hom.: but also, ἀδ., *κακῶν beyond the knowledge*, i. e. *reach of* ill, Od. 12. 208: Ep. word, but also Hdt. 8. 65.
 ἀδάης, ἐς, (* δάω, δαῖνα) = foreg., c. gen., Hdt. 2. 49, etc., Soph. Phil. 827, also c. inf., *unknowing how to —, κῆρ ἀδάης* ἔχειν lb. 1167.
 ἀδάτηος, ὢν, (δαῖναι) *unknowen*, Hes. Th. 655. [δᾶ]
 ἀδαίδαλος, ὢν, (δαῖδλλα) *artless*, Orph.
 ἀδαίετος, ὢν, (δαίω) *undivided*, Ap. Rh.: only poet.
 ἀδαίης, ἐς, (δαῖναι) poet. for ἀδαΐς.
 ἀδαίκτης, ὢν, (δαΐω) *unharmcd, undestroyed*, Q. Sm. [δᾶ]
 ἀδάιος, ὢν, (δάιος) Dor. for ἀδήιος.
 ἀδαίος, ὢν, ἀδαῖος, ὢν, (ἀδέω) *abundant*, Sophron ap. Hesych.
 ἀδαίτος, ὢν, (δαῖναι) *not eaten: not to be eaten, of which none might eat*, *ὅστις* Aesch. Ag. 151.
 ἀδαίτρευτος, ὢν, (δαίτρεω) = sq., Nonn.
 ἀδαίτρεος, ὢν, (δαίτρεω) *undivided*.
 ἀδακρύς, v. gen. ὢν, (δακρυ) = ἀδάκρυτος 1, Pind. O. 2. 120, Eur. Al. 1047. II. = ἀδάκρυτος 11, Eur. Med. 861.
 ἀδακρυτή, Adv., *tearlessly, without tears*, Isocr., and Plat.: from ἀδάκρυτος, ὢν, (δακρυ) *without tears: hence* I. act. *tearless*, ὅστε Od. 4. 186: *happy*, Il. 4. 415: also Soph. Tr. 106, ἐνδὲς ἐν ἀδακρυτῶν βλεφάρων πτόν to lull the desire of her eyes so that they weep no more, (where Valck. Adon. 223, wrongly explained it *very tearful*, wh. it never means, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.) II. pass. *unwept, unmourned*, Soph. Ant. 881, cf. Lob. Aj. 515.
 ἀδαλῆς, ἐς, Dor. for ἀδήλητος.
 ἀδαμάντινος, ὢν, (ἀδάμας) *adamantine, of steel*, Pind. P. 4. 398, Aesch. Pr. 6: and so metaph. *very hard: stubborn, steadfast*, Plat. Adv. —ως, Plat. Rep. 619 A.
 ἀδάμαντοδότης, ὢν, (δῶν) *iron-bound, ad. λύμας* Aesch. Pr. 418.
 ἀδάμαντοπέδιλος, ὢν, (πέδιλον) *on base of adamant: πῶν* Pind. Fr. 58.
 ἀδάμαντος, ὢν = ἀδάματος, —ματος, v. l. Aesch. Suppl. 143. [δᾶ]
 ἀδάμας, ἄντος, ὁ, (δαμάω) first in Hes., (in Hom. only as prop. n.) *strictly the unconquerable*. I usu. as Subst., *adamant*, i. e. the hardest metal, prob. steel: hence the epithets *χλωρός, πολὺς* Hes. Sc. 231, Th. 161, also in Pind., etc.: metaph. of any thing *fixed, unalterable, ἔπος ἐρῶ ἀδάμαντι πελάσσας* having fixed it firm as adamant, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141. 2. a compound of gold and steel, Plat. Tim. 59 B.
 3. the diamond, Theophr. Lat. 19. II. as Adj. *unalterable, inexorable*, Valck. Theophr. 2. 34.
 ἀδάμασι, Adv., *unconquerably*. [ῖ] from
 ἀδάμαστος, ὢν, (δαμάω) epith. of Hades, *inexorable*, Il. 9. 158: later in the strict sense, *untamed, unbroken*, ἴππος Xen.
 ἀδάματός, ὢν, Trag. form of foreg., v. Elmsl. and Reisig Soph. O. T. 196: also of females, *unwedded*, Soph. Aj. 450. [δᾶ] — but δᾶ — as ἀδάνατος, Theophr. 15. 4.]
 ἀδαμνῆς, ἐς, and ἀδαμνος, ὢν = ἀδάματος.
 ἀδαμος, ὢν = ἀδάματος, Ion ap. Ath. 35 E.
 ἀδᾶν, Acol. for ἀδῆν, Alom. 24.
 ἀδάξω, and ἀδάξομαι, fut. ἀδαξήσομαι, Dep. med., *to sting, cause an itching*, etc., the latter in Hipp. (usu. called Ion. for

δόδξω from δῶαξ, but perh. better at once from δάκνω with a euphon.)
 ἀδᾶπνήτος, ὢν, (δαπᾶνῶν) *inexhaustible*, Eccl.
 ἀδᾶπάνος, ὢν, (δᾶπνῇ) *without expense*, and so I. *costing nothing*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 69. 19. 2. *not spending, sparing of*, τινός Plut. Adv. —ως, Eur. Or. 1176.
 ἀδάρκη, ἡ, ἀδαρκος, ὁ, ἀδάρκης, ὢν, ὁ, and ἀδάρκιον, τό, a parasitic plant, Diosc. and Gal.
 ἀδαρτος, ὢν, (δέρω) *unflayed, not outgelled*.
 ἀδασμος, ὢν, *tribute-free*, Aesch. Fr. 58.
 ἀδαστος, ὢν, *undivided*, Soph. Aj. 54.
 ἀδαχῶ, = ἀδάω, to scratch, Ar. Fr. 360.
 ἀδέεες, poet. for ἀδέες, Hom.
 ἀδέηκητες, poet. for ἀηκήτες, Il. 10. 98.
 ἀδέην, poet. for ἀδῆν, Il. 5. 203, yet some read ἀδῆν with ᾶ.
 ἀδέηφαγέω, etc., v. sub ἀδῆφ.
 ἀδέις, ἰχος, ἡ, a measure of four χοῖνικες, Ar. Fr. 573.
 ἀεῖ, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἀνδάνω, Hom.: inf. ἀείν Il. [ᾶ]
 ἀέδα, Dor. for ἡδέια, fem. from ἡδύς.
 ἀδείης, ἐς, (δέος) *fearless, shameless*, Hom., but only in Ep. form ἀδέης Il. 7. 117, and in phrase κύν ἀδέεες Il. (where Buttm. would read ἀδέες, Lexil. v. θεοῦδης 5.) 2. *fearless, without fear or care for a thing*, e. g. θανάτου Plat., also περί τινος Plut.: τὸ ἀδέες, *security*, Thuc. 3. 37: ἀδέας δέος δεδιέναι to fear where no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A, where others explain ἀδέες, *unnecessarily*, as if from δέουαι. Most freq. in Adv. ἀδέως, *without fear or scruple, confidently*, Hdt. 3. 65, 9. 109, and freq. in Att.
 ἀδείης, ἐς, (δέουαι) *not in want*, Max. Tyr.
 ἀδέητος, ὢν, (δέουαι) *not wanting a thing*, Antipho ap. Suid.
 ἀδεία, ἡ, Ion. ἀδέη, (ἀδέης) *freedom from fear*, Lat. *securitas*, esp. of the person, *safety, amnesty, ἀδέην δίδοναι* Hdt. 2. 121, 6; so τὸ σώμα τινος ἐς ἀδείαν καθίσταται Ilys. 192. 4, τῶν σωματῶν ἀδείαν ποιεῖν Thuc. 3. 58, also ἀδείαν παρέχειν, παρασκευάζειν, ψυχήσασθαι τι, etc.; opp. to ἀδείαν λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν, ἀείλας τυγχάνειν, to have an amnesty: also c. gen., γῆς ᾧδ. ἔχειν, to have free range of the land, Soph. O. C. 447, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 81: ἐν ἀδείῃ εἶναι Hdt. 8. 120: οὐκ ἐν ἀδ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to hold it not safe, Id. 9. 42: μετ' ἀδείας with promise of safety, Dem. 601. 13.
 ἀδείαζω, to be in ἀδεία, be at ease, only in Eustath.
 ἀδείγανες, ὢν, name of Seleucian magistrates in Polyb., prob. an Eastern word.
 ἀδείης, ἐς, Ep. for ἀδείης, Il. 7. 117.
 ἀδείκτος, ὢν, (δείκνυμι) *not shown, or to be shown*, Philo.
 ἀδείλια, ἡ, *fearlessness: from*
 ἀδείλος, ὢν, *fearless*, Physiogn.
 ἀδείμαντος, ὢν, (δειμαίνω) *undamned*, Pind.: also c. gen., *without fear of, confident in*, ἐμάρτης Aesch. Pers. 162. Adv. —ως, Id. Cho. 771.
 ἀδείματος, ὢν, and ἀδείμω, ὢν, (δείμα) *fearless*.
 ἀδείν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀνδάνω.
 ἀδείπνιος, ὢν, (δείπνῳ) *without dinner or supper, unfed*, Xen.
 ἀδείσιδαμνία, ἡ, *freedom from superstition, dub. in Hipp.*
 ἀδείσιδαμνῶν, ὢν, gen. ovos, *without superstition*, Clem. Al. Adv. —μόνος, Diol.
 ἀδέκαστος, ὢν, (δεκάω) *unbribed, impartial*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —ως.
 ἀδεκάτετος, ὢν, (δεκατέω) *not tithed*, Ar. Eq. 301. [κᾶ]
 ἀδεκτος, ὢν, (δέχομαι) *not received, not believed*, LXX. II. act. *not receiving or admitting*, c. gen., κακοῦ Plat.
 ἀδελφέα, ἡ, Dor. for ἀδελφῇ, Pind., and Lyr. passages of Trag. cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1059.
 ἀδελφεή, ἡ, Ion. for ἀδελφῇ, Hdt., and Hipp.
 ἀδελφεῖος, ὁ, Ep. for ἀδελφεός, Hom.
 ἀδελφοεκτός, ὢν, Ion. for ἀδελφοκτόνος, Hdt.
 ἀδελφεός, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀδελφός, Hom., Hdt., and Pind., also in Aesch. Theb. 576.
 ἀδελφῇ, ἡ, fem. from ἀδελφός, a sister, Trag.
 ἀδελφεῖός, ἐόν, ὁ, contr. —δούς, οὐ, ὁ, a brother's or sister's son, nephews, Hdt., Thuc., etc.
 ἀδελφιδῇ, ἡ, Att. contr. for ἀδελφιδῆ, a brother's or sister's daughter, a niece, Ar. Nub., etc.

ἀδελφιδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀδελφός, a little brother, Ar. Ran. 60. [i]

ἀδελφίζω, ἴσω, Att. ἰώ, (ἀδελφός) to adopt as a brother, call brother, Isocr. Pass. to be like brothers, Hipp.

ἀδελφικός, ἡ, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly, Arist. Eth. N. —in gen. kindred. Adv. —κώς, LXX.

ἀδελφίς, ἡ, (ἀδελφίω) brotherhood, close resemblance, Hipp. ἀδελφοκτονία, ἡ, murder of a brother or sister, Joseph. : and ἀδελφοκτονία, ἡ, murder of a brother or sister, Joseph. : from ἀδελφοκτόνος, (κτείνω) murdering a brother or sister, Hdt.

3. 65, in Ion. form ἀδελφοεκτή.

ἀδελφότης, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, a brother's or sister's child, Dion. H. ἀδελφός, (a copul., δαφός) I. as Subst., ὁ ἀδελφός, ὁ ἀδελφός, Ion. ἀδελφεός, Ep. —φείδς (one of wh. two forms Hom. always uses), a brother, in gen. near kinsman : ἀδελφοί, brothers and sisters, like Lat. *fratres*, Seidl. Eur. El. 531. II. Adj. ἀδελφός, ἡ, ὄν, and ὅς, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly, Trag. Hence

2. in gen. like Lat. *geminus*, *gemellus*, of any thing double, in pairs, twins, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19; also twin to a thing, answering to it, just like it, usu. a gen., as Soph. Ant. 192, and very freq. in Plat. ; but also c. dat., as Soph. O. C. 1262, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 569, Valck. Call. p. 160. Hence

ἀδελφότης, ἡ, brotherhood, LXX., and N. T. ἀδελμύνω, (δέμνω) unwedded to any one, τινός Opp.

ἀδένδρεος, ὄν, (ἐσ=sq., Opp. ἀδένδρος, ὄν, (δένδρον) without trees, Polyb.

ἀδνεοειδής, ἐς, Gal., contr. ἀδνης, ἐς, like an ἄδην, glandular. ἀδέλιος, ὄν, awkward, Luc.

ἀδερκίς, ἐς=sq. 11, Anth. ἀδερκός, ὄν, (δερκομαι) not seeing, Soph. O. C. 1200. II. pass. unseem. Adv. —τως, without looking, Soph. O. C. 130.

ἀδέρματος, ὄν, (δέρμα) without skin. ἀδέρμος, ὄν=sq., Nonn.

ἀδέρμος, ὄν, unfettered, unbound, ἀδ. φυλακή, Lat. *libera custodia*, our parole, Thuc. 3. 34.

ἀδέσποτος, ὄν, (δεσπότης) without master or owner, of property, Plat. Rep. 617 E: of persons, free, Arist. Eth. N. : later of reports or writings by unknown authors, anonymous, Plut. Adv. —τως.

ἀδέτος, ὄν, (δέω) unbound, loose, Hipp. : free, Plut. : also unshod, like ἀνυπόδητος, Philostr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 765.

ἀδενκίς, ἐς, (δεύκος) not sweet, sour, harsh, bitter, Lat. *acerbus* : usu. metaph. ὀλεσθός, πότμος, etc., Od. (never in II.) : only Ep.

ἀδεντός, ὄν, (δέω) unwetted, cf. ἄτερκτος. ἀδέληγος, ὄν, (δέψω) unwedded, of a raw hide, Od. 20. 2.

*ΑΔΕΩ, to please, obsol. pres., whence ἀνδάω has its fut. ἀδῶω : aor. 2 ἄδων, ἀδείν [ἀ] : pf. ἄδῃκε Hippon. 83 [ἀ], and pf. 2 ἔαδω, Dor. ἔαδῶ.

*ΑΔΕΩ, to satiate, obsol. pres., to wh. belong the Homer. aor. opt. ἀδῶσθαι Od. 1. 134, pf. part. ἀδῶσθες II. 10. 98, etc., or metri grat. ἀδῶσθαι, ἀδῶσθαι : [yet early Gramm. thinking ἄ by nature, and only ἄ sometimes in thesi, rejected the δδ, Heyne II. T. 5. p. 173, sq. : in Hom. the *Verb* has always ἄ (and Wolf writes ἀδ.) ; but the Adv. ἄδην has usu. ἄ]—for the other tenses v. sub ἄω. The orig. signif. comes from ἄδος [ἀ], satiety, the loathing hence arising, μη δεινῶν ἀδῶσθαις εἶναι he should feel loathing at the repast, καμψὲν ἀδῶσθῆναις ἡδὲ καὶ ἔσθῃ overwhelmed with toil and sleep : Butt. Lexil. v. ἄδῶω, thinks it is contr. from ἀνῶω, and so accounts for the ἄ ; but such a compd. with a privat is against analogy. (Hence ἄδος, ἄδην, ἀδῶμνέω, ἄση, ἄσδομαι, ἄδρῶς.)

ἀδῆτος, contr. ἀδῆτος, ὄν, Dor. ἀδῆτος, unassailed, untravaged, Soph. O. C. 1533.

ἀδῆκτος, ὄν, (ἀδκνω) unbitten, not gnawed or worm-eaten, Hes. Op. 418, in Superl. ἀδῆκτοτάτη. 2. metaph. unmo- lested, Plut. II. act. not biting or pungent, Hipp., cf. Schäf. Eur. Hec. 1117. Adv. —τως, Plut.

ἀδῆλος, ὄν, to be ἀδῆλος, to be in the dark about a thing, τινός Herm. Soph. O. C. 35.

ἀδῆλγος, ὄν, (ἀδῆλγος) unhurt, Ap. Rh. ἀδῆλγος, ἡ, (ἀδῆλγος)=ἀδῆλγος.

ἀδῆλοπος, ὄν, (ποιέω) making unseen.

ἀδῆλος, ὄν, later also ἡ, ὄν (Lob. Phryn. 106), not seen or known. Hence I. unknown, obscure, ignoble, Hes. Op. 6.

II. unknown, unseen, uncertain, secret, ἀδ. θάνατος death by an unknown hand, Soph. O. T. 496 ; ἀδ. ἔχθρα secret enmity, Thuc. 8. 108 : ἀδῆλον βεῖν to melt away to nothing, Soph. Tr. 698 : ἀδ. τιμῇ unseen by one, unknown by him, Plat., and Xen. : neut. ἀδῆλον (ἐστί), foll. by εἰ, ὅτι etc., it is uncertain whether, unknown that —, freq. in Att. prose ; ἀδῆ- λον ὅν it being uncertain, Thuc. 1. 2 : also ἀδῆλος ἐστί c. part. fut., Isocr. In Eur. Or. 1318, it has a half act. sense, χρέα ἀδῆλα τῶν δεδραμένων περὶ giving no sign of what had been done. Adv. —λως, secretly, Thuc. ; superl. ἀδῆλοτάτα, Id.

ἀδῆλότης, ἡ, ὄν, uncertainty, N. T. ἀδῆλόφλεβος, ὄν, (φλέψ) with invisible veins, Arist. de Anim.

ἀδῆλῶς, ὄσως, to make ἀδῆλος : Pass. to be or become so, Hipp. ἀδῆλοσύνητος, ὄν, (δῆμοσυγνέω) not wrought by workmen, rough, Diod. Adv. —τως.

ἀδῆμονέω, ἴσω, to be cast down, troubled, or in anguish, τινὶ at a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, τὰς ψυχὰς Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 3 :—cf. Butt. Lexil. v. ἄδῶω, 12, who derives it from ἀδῆμος, and so strictly not at home, ill at ease : for ἀδῆμος, he observes, is wholly invented by Eustath. : better perh. akin to *ἀδέω, ἄδην. [ᾗ Nic. ap. Ath. 282 F.] Hence

ἀδῆμονία, ἡ, trouble, distress, Plut. ἀδῆμος, ὄν, (δῆμος) away from one's own people or country, like ἀπῶδμος, Soph. Fr. 566.

ἀδῆμοσύνητος, ὄν, not divulged, secret, Eccl. ἀδῆμοσύνῃ, ἡ, rarer form for ἀδῆμονία, Democr., v. Butt. Lexil. v. ἄδῶω 13 : from

ἀδῆμον, ὄν, gen. ονός, (ἀδέω) cast down, sed v. ἀδῆμονέω. ἄδην, Adv., Ep. ἄδην, Att. ἄδην, (ἀδέω) Lat. *satis*, to one's fill, enough, like ἐς κόπον, Hom., oft. a gen., Τρῶας ἄδην εἰλῶσι πολέμιοι, to give them enough of war, II. 13. 315, ἄδην ἐλείψεν αἵματος licked his fill of blood, Aesch. Ag. 828 : ἄδην ἔλαυνε τινός to have enough of a thing, be weary of it, Eur. Phat., etc. : also c. part., ἄδην εἶχον κτείνοντες Hdt. 9. 39. [ᾗ, except where Ep. ἄδῶω is written metri grat., II. 5. 203, cf. ἄδῶω, ἀδέω.]

ἄδῶν or ἄδῆν, ἔνος, ὁ, also ἡ, an acorn : and as medic. term a gland, Hipp. [ᾗ]

ἀδῆγνεια, ἡ, ignorance : from ἀδῆγνῃς, ἐς, (δῆγνός) ignorant, inexperienced, Simon. Amorg. 53. Adv. —νέας : poet.

ἀδῆγος, ὄν, contr. for ἀδῆγος. ἀδῆρης, εως, ὁ, ἡ, without strife, Leon. Tar. 85.

ἀδῆρίτος, ὄν, (δῆπλοα) without strife or battle, II. 17. 42, ubi Spitz. 2. uncontested, undisputed, Polyb. II. not to be striven against, unconquerable, ἀνὰ γῆς σθένος Aesch. Pr. 105. Adv. —τως, Polyb.

*Αἰδῶς, ἄδῆς, ὄν, ὁ, Att., but also *Αἰδῶς, αὐ, and εἰ, the older and more Homer. form. (usu. deriv. from a privat and ἰδῆν, hence rendered by Herm. *Nelucius*, but the aspirate in Att. makes this very dub.) In Hom. only as pr. n. *Hades*, Pluto, the god of the Nether World, acc. to Hes. Th. 455, son of Cronos and Rhea, next brother to Zeus : εἰν and εἰς 'Αἰδῶα (with or without δόμοις, δόμους), in, into the nether world, Hom. Hence also in Att. prose ἐν and ἐς 'Αἶδου (sub. οἶκος, οἶκον).

II. later as appellat., the nether world, the grave, death : ἄδῆς πόντιος death by sea, Aesch. Ag. 667, cf. Eur. Alc. 13, Hipp. 1047. Cf. 'Αἰς, 'Αἰδωνεύς.

ἀδῆφάγῳ, ἴσω, to be ἀδῆφάγος, in gen. to be greedy, Isocr. ἀδῆφάγος, ἡ, gluttony, Callim. : from

ἀδῆφάγος, ὄν, (δῆν, φάγεῖν) eating one's fill and more, gluttonous, greedy, ἀδ. ἄνθρωπος of an athlete, Theocr. 2. 115 : ἀδ. νόσος Soph. Phil. 313 : ἀδ. λύχνος a lamp that burns much oil, Alcae. (Com.) Com. 2. 2. metaph. devouring much money, costly, τρήρης Lys. ap. Harp., ἴππος, ἄρμα, etc., Gramm. The form ἀδῆφάγος wh. freq. occurs in MSS. is wrong, Butt. Lexil. ἄδῶω 8.

ἀδῆγῶτος, ὄν, (δῆγῶ) not wasted, Xen. ἀδῆβατος, ὄν, (διαβαίνω) not to be passed, ποταμός, νάπος, Xen. An. 2. 1, 11, Hell. 5. 4, 44. II. act. not sleeping asunder, closed, σκέλη A. B.

ἀδισβαίωτος, ὄν, unconfirmed, Ptolem.

ἀδιαβίβαστος, *ov*, as Gramm. term, *intransitive*.
 ἀδιάβλητος, *ov*, (διαβάλλω) *unblamable*, Arist. Eth. N. II. act. *not open to receive calumnies*, Plut. Brut. 8. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιάρβος, *ov*, (διάρβαλλω) = *foreg*, Stob. Eccl. 2. 240.
 ἀδιάρβροχος, *ov*, *not wetted through*, Opp.
 ἀδιάλυτος, *ov*, (γλύπτω) *not to be cut through*, A. B.
 ἀδιάγνωστος, *ov*, (διαγινώσκω) *undistinguishable*, Diod.
 ἀδιάγωνος, *ov*, (διαγώ) *impossible to live with*, Philo.
 ἀδιάδοχος, *ov*, (διαδοχή) *without succession, continuous*, Eccl.
 ἀδιδύραστος, *ov*, (διαδύδρασκω) *inevitable*, Eccl.
 ἀδιείρηκτος, *ov*, (διαείρηναι) *inseparable*, Iamb.
 ἀδιέθετος, *ov*, (διατίθημι) *without disposition, unsettled*. II. act. *not having disposed or set in order*, Plut. Cat. Ma. 9, where Schäf. takes it, *having made no will, intestate*. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιαίρετος, *ov*, (διαίρεω) *undivided*, Arist. Pol.: *indivisible*, Id. Metaph. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιάκλειστος, *ov*, (διακλείω) *not shut out*, Joseph.
 ἀδιάκνήτος, *ov*, (διακονέω) *not executed*, Joseph.
 ἀδιακόντιστος, *ov*, (διακονίζω) *which no arrow can pierce*, prob. I. in Ael. V. H. 13. 15, for ἀδιακύνιστος.
 ἀδιάκοτος, *ov*, (διακόπτω) *not cut asunder*, Philo. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιακόμητος, *ov*, (διακομίζω) *unarranged*, Dion. H.
 ἀδιάκριτος, *ov*, (διακρίνω) *unsevered, not to be parted, undistinguishable, mixed*, Hipp., αἶμα Arist. Somn. 2. *unintelligible*, Polyb. 3. *undecided*, Luc. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιαιλέπτος, *ov*, (διαλείπω) *unintermitting, incessant*, Tim. Loc. Adv. —*τως*, Polyb.
 ἀδιάλεκτος, *ov*, (διαλέγομαι) *without conversation*, ἄδ. bios a solitary life, A. B.
 ἀδιλλάκτος, *ov*, (διαλλάσσω) *irreconcilable, τὰ πρὸς ἑμᾶς ἀδιλλάκτα my relation to you admits no reconciliation*, Dem. 1472. 3. Adv. —*τως*, Dion. H.
 ἀδιάλυτος, *ov*, (διαλύω) *undissolved: indissoluble*, Plat. II. *irreconcilable*. Adv. —*τως*, ἄδ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Polyb.
 ἀδιανέητος, *ov*, (διανέμω) *not to be divided*, Longin.
 ἀδιανόητος, *ov*, (διανοέομαι) *incomprehensible*, Plat. Soph. 238 C. II. act. *not understanding, silly*, Id. Adv. —*τως*, Id. Hipp. Ma. 301 C.
 ἀδιάντων, τό, a water plant, maiden-hair, Theophr.: *strictly neut* from
 ἀδιάντος, *ov*, also *η*, *ov*, Simon. 7. 3. (διάνω) *unwetted*, I. c.: *metaph. not to be softened, stubborn*, σθένος Pind. N. 7. 107, cf. ἔτεγκτος. II. ἡ ἀδιάντος = *foreg*, Orph. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιάνυτος, *ov*, (διανύω) *not to be accomplished*. [ᾶ]
 ἀδιέξεστος, *ov*, (διαξέω) *unpolished*, Gal.
 ἀδιέπαυστος, *ov*, (διαπαύω) *not to be stilled, incessant, violent*, Xen. Adv. —*τως*, Polyb.
 ἀδιέπλωστος, *ov*, (διαπλέσσω) *as yet unformed*, Plat. Tim. 91 D.
 ἀδιεπνευστός, *ov*, (διαπνέω) *have the pores closed, Gal.*; and
 ἀδιεπνευστία, ἡ, *want of evaporation*, Gal.: *from*
 ἀδιεπνευστός, *ov*, (διαπνέω) *not blown through, not ventilated*, Gal. 2. *not volatilised*, Theophr. II. act. *without drawing breath: hence continual*, Iamb. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιεπνήτης, *ov*, (διαπνέω) *not worked out, unfinished*, Ath.
 ἀδιέπταιστος, *ov*, (διαπτέω) *not stumbling*, Iamb.
 ἀδιεπαισία, ἡ, *infallibility*, Hipp.: *from*
 ἀδιέπταιστος, *ov*, (διαπτέω) *not liable to error, infallible*, first in Hipp. Adv. —*τως*, Polyb.
 ἀδιέρβρος, *ov*, (ἐρβρόω) a faulty form for sq., cf. Lob. Paral. p. 39.
 ἀδιάρθρωτος, *ov*, (διαρβρόω) *not jointed or articulated*, Arist. H. A. c. of the voice, *inarticulate*, Plut. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιάρρηκτος, *ov*, (διαρρήγνυμι) *not torn in pieces*.
 ἀδιάρροια, ἡ, (διάρροια) *constipation*, Hipp.
 ἀδιείσιστος, *ov*, (διαείνω) *not shaken about*, Gal.
 ἀδιασκέδαστος, *ov*, (σκεδάννυμι) *not scattered*.
 ἀδιασκέπτως, Adv. (διασκέψασθαι) *inconsiderately*.
 ἀδιόσταστος, *ov*, (διασπῶ) *not torn asunder, uninterrupted*, unbroken, Polyb. Adv. —*τως*, Xen.
 ἀδιαστασία, ἡ, *continuity*: *from*
 ἀδιαστατός, *ov*, (δισταμαί) *without interval, continuous*, Heliod. II. (διστημι) *without dimensions*, Plut. Adv. —*τως*.

ἀδιάστικτος, *ov*, (διαστίζω) *undistinguished, uniform*, Philo.
 ἀδιόστος, *ov*, (διαστέλλω) *not separated, confused*, A. B. II. = ἀπαρέμφατος, Gramm. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιόστρεπτος, Adv. (διαστρέφω) *without turning anyway*, Hipp.
 ἀδιόστρεφος, *ov*, (διαστρέφω) *not twisted, not distorted*, Arist. Probl.: *metaph. unperturbed, κρείσιν* Dion. H. Adv. —*τως*, Clem. Al.
 ἀδιόσχιτος, *ov*, (διασχίζω) *not cloven, undivided*, Eccl.
 ἀδιότακτος, *ov*, (διατάσσω) *unarranged*, Dion. H.
 ἀδιότμητος, *ov*, and ἀδιότομος, *ov*, (διατέμνω) *not cut in pieces, indivisible*, Eccl.
 ἀδιότρεπτος, *ov*, (διατρέπω) *immovable, headstrong*, LXX. Adv. —*τως*, LXX. Hence
 ἀδιότρεπτος, ἡ, *immovableness, obstinacy*, Suet. Calig. 29.
 ἀδιότυπος, *ov*, (διατύπτω) *unshaken*, Diod. [8]
 ἀδιόλυτος, *ov*, *with no way through, without return, of the nether world*, Eur. Incert. 189.
 ἀδιόφθορα, ἡ, *incorruption: uprightness: from*
 ἀδιόφθατος, *ov*, (διαφθείρω) — ἀδιόφθορος I, Plat. II. = ἀδιόφθορος II, Gal.
 ἀδιόφθορος, ἡ, = ἀδιόφθορα, N. T.: *from*
 ἀδιόφθορος, *ov*, *uncorrupted, incorrupt*, Plat.; *esp. of women, chaste*, Diod.: *of judges, incorruptible*, Plat. Legg. 768 B. II. *imperishable*, Id. Phaed. 106 D. Adv. —*τως*, Plat.
 ἀδιόφορος, ἡ, *to be ἀδιόφορος or indifferent, πρὸς τι M. Anton.: ἀδιόφορος c. inf., Lat. nihil refert. Hence*
 ἀδιόφορτικός, ἡ, ὅν, *belonging to indifference: τὸ ἄδ. — ἀδιόφορος*, Epict.
 ἀδιόφορος, *ov*, *not evaporating*, Medic.
 ἀδιόφορος, ἡ, *indifference*, Cic. Acad. Fr. 2. 42; cf. sq. II. *equivalence of signification*, Gramm.
 ἀδιόφορος, *ov*, (διαφέρω) *not different*, Arist. Rhet. II. *indifferent, esp. in Stoic philosophy, τὰ ἀδιόφορα, Cicero's res mediae, indifferentes, things neither good nor bad*, de Fin. 3. 16, Epict. 32. III. *in metre, common, Lat. anceps*. Adv. —*τως*, *without distinction, promiscuously*, Dion. H.
 ἀδιόφρακτος, *ov*, (διαφράσσω) *parted by no fence*, Theophr. Adv. —*τως*, Id.
 ἀδιόχυτος, *ov*, (διαχέω) *not melting away, not dissolved in luxury, moderate*, Hipp.: *of style, not diffuse*, Longin.
 ἀδιόχωριστος, *ov*, (διαχωρίζω) *unseparated*.
 ἀδιόψευστος, *ov*, (διαψεύδομαι) *not deceitful*, Diod. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιόβικτος, *ov*, (διδάσκω) *of persons, untaught, ignorant of a thing, τὴν βίαν Hipp.: not practised, rude*, Dem. II. *of things, not learnt, acquired without teaching: — ἀνδιόβικτος, Luc.*
 2. ἄδ. δράμα, *not yet acted*, Ath. 270 A. Adv. —*τως*, Clem. Al. [7]
 ἀδιεκδικήτος, *ov*, (διεκδικέω) *undefended*. [7]
 ἀδιεκδύτος, *ov*, (διεκδύω) *not to be escaped*. Adv. —*τως*.
 ἀδιεργαστος, *ov*, (διεργάζομαι) *not to be wrought out or finished*, Isocr. 104 C, with v. I. ἀδιέργαστος.
 ἀδιεξέταστος, *ov*, (διεξέταω) *that will not stand inquiry*, LXX.
 ἀδιεξήγητος, *ov*, (διεξέγω) *not to be gone through, inexplicable*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. [7]
 ἀδιεξόδος, *ov*, *having no outlet*, Plut. II. act. *unable to get out*, Anth.
 ἀδιέργαστος, *ov*, (διεργάζομαι) *not wrought out, unfinished*, Isocr. 289 B, cf. διεργαστος.
 ἀδιερευνητος, *ov*, (διερευνάω) *inscrutable*, Plat. Tim. 25 D.
 ἀδιευκρίνητος, *ov*, (διευκρίνω) *indistinct*. [κρί]
 ἀδιήγητος, *ov*, (διηγέομαι) *indescribable*, Xen., and Dem. II. *not related*, Heliod.
 ἀδιήθης, *ov*, (διηθέω) *not filtered*.
 ἀδικαλαρχος, *ov*, = δίκος ἀρχων, in Cic. Att. 2. 12, a pun on the name of the historian Dicaearchus, like ἵππος ἀδικος, etc.
 ἀδικαιοδότητος, *ov*, (δικαιοδοτέω) *δικαία, where no justice can be got*, Diod.
 ἀδικαστος, *ov*, (δικάζω) *without judgment given*, Plat. Tim. 51 C.: *undecided*, Luc. Adv. —*τως*, Aesop.
 ἀδικιμένος, in Ar. Ach. 914, Boet. for ἡδικομένος, unless it should be written ἀδικιμένος.
 ἀδικεῖν, *ov*, *doing wrong*, Stob. Eccl. 2. p. 100.
 ἀδικέω, f. ἴσω, *to be ἄδικος, do wrong*, first in h. Hom. Cer.

368, where it means to do wrong before the gods, to sin: then very freq. in Hdt., and Att. prose, to do wrong in the eye of the law, the particular case of wrong being added in partic., hence in indictments, e.g. *ῥωγράφῃ ἀδικεῖ . . ποιῶν . . καὶ διδάσκον* Plat. Apol. 19 B.—if an acc. rei be added, it must either be the cognate ἀδικίαν or ἀδικήματα, or some Adj. implying the latter, as ἀδικεῖν μεγάλα, πολλά, etc.: ἀδ. εἰς or περὶ τινα, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 15. The pres. oft. takes a perf. signf., *I have done wrong, I am in the wrong*, (the perf. being mostly, though not always, used in trans. signf.), e.g. εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ or ἀδικῶ γε, if *I am not wrong*, implying certainty of being right, Heind. Plat. Charm. 156 A. II. trans. c. acc. pers., to do one wrong, to wrong, injure, first in Hdt. 4. 119: also little more than βλάπτειν, καὶ ποιεῖν, e.g. ἀδ. γῆν Thuc. 2. 71, etc., and of animals, Xen. Eq. 6. 3:—c. dupl. acc., to wrong one in a thing, Ar. Plut. 460, cf. supr. signf. 1, and Wolf Leptin. p. 343, but also δὲ τὰ περὶ τίνος Plat. Legg. 854 E, and ἀδ. τινα εἰς τὴν Arist. Rhet.—Pass., ἀδικοῦμαι, f. ἀδικήσονται (Eur. I. A. 1437, Thuc. 5. 56, etc.), to be wronged or injured, περὶ τὴν Eur. Med. 265, also ἀδικήματα ἀδικεῖσθαι Aeschin.

ἀδίκη, ἡ, a nettle, Diosc.
ἀδικήμα, τό, (ἀδικέω) a wrong done, a wrong, Lat. injuria, first in Hdt. 1. 2; esp. a breach of law, a deliberate wrong, opp. to ἀμάρτυρα and ἀτύχημα, Arist. Eth. N.: c. gen. ἀδ. τίνος, a wrong done to one, strictly of persons, but also ἀδ. τῶν νόμων Dem. 886. II. to δὲ εἰς τὴν Dem., περὶ τὴν Plut., κατὰ τὴν Polyh.: ἐν ἀδικίᾳ θέσθαι, to consider as a wrong, Thuc. 1. 35, also ἀδ. ἀδικήματα θεῖναι Dem. II. that which is got by wrong, ill-gotten goods, Plat. Rep. 365 E, Legg. 906 D.

ἀδικήσας, εὖς, ἡ, a doing wrong.
ἀδικήσων, verb. Adj. from ἀδικέω, one ought to do wrong, Plat. Rep. 365 E.
ἀδικητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀδικέω) disposed to do wrong, injurious, Plat. Adv. —κῶς.

ἀδικήω, Aol. for ἀδικέω, Sapph. 1. 20, cf. Gaist. Hephaest. p. 65.
ἀδικία, ἡ, a wrong, offence, —ἀδικημα, Hdt. 6. 136, and in plur., Plat. II. injustice, iniquity, Eur., Plat., etc.
ἀδικίω, Dor. for ἀδικέω, Tab. Herac.

ἀδικιον, τό, = ἀδικημα, Hdt. 5. 89.
ἀδικοδοξία, ἡσω, (ἔδικος, δόξα) to seek fame by unworthy means, Diod. Hence
ἀδικοδοξία, ἡ, an unfair plan, evil design, Polyb.

ἀδικόμαχός, to fight unfairly, dub. in Alciph. Hence
ἀδικόμαχία, ἡ, (ἔδικος, μάχη) a fighting unfairly, Arist. Org.
ἀδικομηχανός, ον, (μηχανάομαι) plotting injustice, Ar. Fr. 560.
ἀδικοπτήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πτῆμα) unjustly harming, A. B.
ἀδικοπράγξω, ἡσω, = ἀδικέω, to act wrongly, Plat. Hence
ἀδικοπράγγμα, τό, a wrong action, Stob. Eccl. Eth. 194.
ἀδικοπράγξῃ, ἐς, (ἔδικος, πρᾶγος) acting wrongly, Plat. Hence
ἀδικοπράγξῃ, ἡ, a wrong course of action.

ἀδικος, ον, (δική) of persons and things, doing wrong, unrighteous, unjust, first in Hes. Op. 258, 332, and in compar. ἀδικώτερος Op. 274, then in Hdt. 1. 96; most freq. Att., ἔδ. εἰς τὴν, unjust in a thing, περὶ τινα, towards a person, both in Xen.: —also ill-gotten, unrighteous, πλοῦτος Isocr. —used in various phrases: ἔδ. λόγος a speech against the merits of the case, Ar. Nub.; ἔδ. χεῖρας ἀρχεῖν to begin offensive operations, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἔδ. right and wrong, Plat. Legg., and Arist. II. wrong, improper, ill-matched, Plat. Theaet. 150 A, ἴππων Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26 (or perhaps this is rather obstinate, unmanageable, like ἔδ. γνάθος a horse's hard mouth, Id. Eq. 3. 5), cf. Herm. Opusc. 1. 77. III. ἔδ. ἡμέρα, i. e. ἄνευ δικῶν, a day on which the courts were shut, Lat. dies nefastus, Luc. Lexiph. 6.—Adv. —κῶς, h. Hom. Merc. 316: οὐκ ἔδ. καὶ, not without reason, Plat.

ἀδικοτρόπος, ον, of unjust disposition, Crates Incert. 7.
ἀδικόχειρ, δ, ἡ, with unrighteous hand, Soph. Fr. 803.
ἀδικοχρημάτος, ον, (χρημα) with ill-gotten wealth, Crates Incert. 7.

ἀδινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄδην) radic. signf. close, thick, v. Buttm. Lexil. in v.: hence in Hom. 1. crowded or thronged, ἀδινὸν κῆρ, like πυκνὰ φέρες, in phys. sense, close-packed, Od. 19. 516; so too of bees, flies, sheep, Il. 2. 87, 469, Od. 1. 92. 2.

vehement, loud, esp. of sounds, ἔδ. γῶος Il. 18. 316, also *Σειρήνες ἀδινὰι* the loud-voiced Sirens, Od. 23. 236:—but more freq. as Adv., ἀδινῶς Il. 19. 314; also ἀδινὸν and ἀδινά, as Adv., vehemently, loudly, ἀδινὸν γοῶν, κλαίειν, μυκᾶσθαι, σtonαχῆσαι Hom.: Compar. ἀδινώτερος Od. 16. 216. So too later, ἔδ. δάκρος a deep bite, Pind. P. 2. 98; ἔδ. δάκρυα plentiful tears, Soph. Fr. 848, and very freq. in Ap. Rh., e.g. ἔδ. ὕπνος, κῶμα abundant, hence refreshing sleep, ἔδ. εὐνή frequent wedded joys, etc. (Buttm. connects it with ἀδρός, and some old Gramm. wrote it with the aspirate, Spitzn. Il. 2. 87.) [ā]

ἀδιδέυτος, ον, (διδεῖν) not to be travelled through.
ἀδιοίκητος, ον, (διοικέω) unarranged, unadministered, Dem.
ἀδίσιος, ον, without overseer or ruler, Aesch. Fr. 245.
ἀδιόρατος, ον, (διόραω) not to be seen through.

ἀδιοργανωτός, ον, (διοργανῶ) not organised: having bad organs, Iambli. [ā]

ἀδιορθώτος, ον, (διορθῶ) not corrected, perverse, Dem. II. incorrigible, Dion. H. Adv. —τως.

ἀδιοριστία, ἡ, indefiniteness: from
ἀδιοριστός, ον, (διορίσσω) undefined, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —τως, Id. Phys. Ausc.

ἀδίστακτος, ον, (διστάζω) undoubted, Ptolem. II. act. undoubting, Eccl. Adv. —τως.

ἀδίυλιστος, ον, (διδύλω) not strained, Gal.

ἀδίχυστος, ον, (δίχάζω) not to be cut in two, Math. Vett.
ἀδίψῃς (ἔδψος), to be free from thirst, Hipp.

ἀδίψητος=sq., of dead wood, Or. Syr.
ἀδίψος, ον, (δίψα) without thirst, not thirsty, Eur. Cycl. 573.

II. act. quenching thirst, Hipp. Adv. —ψως, Id.

ἀδμήτης, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, =sq.

ἀδμήτος, ἦ, ον, also ἀδμήτης, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (δαμάω) poet. for ἀδάμαστος, untamed. Hom. has both Adjs. only in fem., of cattle not yet broken to the yoke, Od. 3. 383, 4. 637, and of maidens yet unmarried, Od. 6. 109, (so too in Trag.): c. gen., νόστων ἀδμήτης unsuaved by disease, Bacchyl. 33: a fem. ἀδμήτις, ἡ, v. l. Il. 2. 655. [ā, yet v. Elmsl. Bacch. 72.]

ἀδμολή, ἡ, uncertainty, Call. Fr. 338: also ἀδμολή in Hesych.

ἀδμωνες or ἄδμωνες, οἱ, a kind of sea-fish, Opp.

Ἀιδωβάτης, ον, δ, (ἄδης, βαίω) one who has gone to the nether world: so Well, after Passow, in Aesch. Pers. 924 for ἀνδρ-βάται. [ā]

Ἀιδόθεν, εἰδόμεν, Adv., from the nether world, Hermes. 5. 3.

ἀιδόστως, (δοῖα) without doubt: [δοῖ in Anacr. 68 Bergk.]

ἀδόκητος, ον, (δοέω) unexpected, Hes. Fr. 31, and freq. in Att. II. inglorious, Dissen Pind. N. 7. 45, where others make it act., not expecting. Adv. —τως Thuc.: also ἀδόκητα as Adv., Eur. Phoen. 318, and ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδόκητου Thuc. 6. 47.

ἀδοκιμαστος, ον, (δοκιμάζω) untried, unproved, esp. in regard to civic rights, Lys., Aeschin., etc., cf. Harpocr. Adv. —τως. [ī]

ἀδόκιμος, ον, unproved, spurious, of coin, base, Plat. Legg. 742 A; disreputable, Eur. Tro. 497: of persons, ignoble, mean, Plat. Rep. 618 B. II. rejected as spurious, reprobate, N. T.

ἀδολεσχέω, ἡσω, to talk idly, to prate, Plat., Xen., etc. [ā] from

ἀδολέσχη, ον, δ, also ἀδολέσχος, ον, a prating fellow, Ar. Nub. 1482, etc. II. in good sense, a keen, subtle reasoner, Heind. Plat. Crat. 401 B. (prob. from ἄδως, λέσχῃ, talking to satiety: Ar. l. c. has the ā, but perh. this is no objection, cf. ἄδως.) Hence

ἀδολέσχια, ἡ, prating, frivolity, Isocr. II. keenness, subtlety, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 270 A. [ā]

ἀδολέσχικός, ἡ, ὄν, prating, frivolous, Plat. Adv. —κῶς. [ā]

ἀδολέσχος, ον, = ἀδολέσχης, from Arist. downwards.

ἀδολος, ον, (δῶλος) guileless, artless, σοφία Pind. O. 7. 98: in Att. esp. of treaties ἔδ. εἰρήνη Ar. Lys. 168, σπονδαῖ ἔδ. καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς Thuc. 5. 18; so esp. in ἔδ. καὶ δίκαιος without fraud or covin, Lat. sine dolo malo, Thuc. cf. Polyb. 22. 15, 2, with Liv. 38. 11, and v. δῶλος. II. of liquids, unmixed, pure, Aesch. Ag. 95, Eur. Suppl. 1029. Adv. —λως.

ἔδον, Ep. for ἔαδον, aor. 2 of ἄνδων.

ἀδόνευστος, ον, (δονέω) and

ἀδόννητος, ον, (δονέω) unshaken, Anth.: immovable.

ἀδονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for ἀηδονίς, Mosch. 3. 47. [ā]

ἀδόξαστος, *ov*, (δοξάζω) *unexpected*, Soph. Fr. 790. 2. *not matter of opinion*, i. e. *certain*, Plat. Phaed. 84 A. II. *act. not supposing*: *knowing with certainty*, Plut.: cf. δόξα.
 ἀδόξω, ἥσω, to be *adoxos*, in no esteem, stand in ill repute, Eur. Hec. 294. II. *trans.*, to hold in no esteem, in contempt, τῷδ' App.: whence Xen. has the Pass. in signif. I. Hence
 ἀδόξιμα, *ατος*, τό, *disgrace*, Plut.
 ἀδοξία, ἡ, the state of an *adoxos*, ill-repute, Thuc.: *obscurity*, Plut. II. *contempt*, App.
 ἀδοξοποιήτος, *ov*, (δοξοποιέω) *not led by opinion, unreasoning*, of animals, Polyb.
 ἀδοξος, *ov*, without δόξα, in ill repute: *disgraced, shameful*, Xen.: *obscure*, Dem. II. = παραδόξος Soph. Fr. 71. Adv. —ξως.
 ἀδόρητος, *ov*, =sq., Nonn.
 ἀδορος, *ov*, (δέρο) *not skinned*. II. as Subst., ὁ ἄδ., a leatheren sack, Antim. ap. E. M.
 ἀδορτος, *ov*, (δορῶν) *without food, fasting*, Lyc.
 ἀδορύληπτος, *ov*, (δόρυ, λαμβάνω) *not taken by spear*, i. e. in war, *not to be taken*, dub. I. ap. Philostr. [v]
 ἀδορυφόρητος, *ov*, (δορυφορέω) *without body-guard*, Arist. Pol. 'ΑΔΟΞ, *eos*, τό, *satiety, loathing*, only II. 11. 88, ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν. (Usn. deriv. from δόρν: acc. to Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀδῶται II, from ἀδέω, ἀγέω, in wh. case it shd. be written ἄδος, and Heyne writes the line τῶμιν δένδρεα μάρκ', ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν: if so, we may safely derive ἀδολέσχης (q. v.) from it: however cf. Spitzn. ad I., and ἀδέω.)
 ἄδος, *eos*, τό, Dor. for ἥδος, joy.
 ἄδοτος, *ov*, (δίδωμι) *without gifts*, h. Hom. Merc. 673.
 ἀδούλεντος οἰκέτης, ὁ, (δουλεύω) *a slave who has never changed his master*, Arrian.
 ἀδουλία, ἡ, *a being without slaves, want of slaves*, in gen. poverty, Arist. Pol.
 ἀδουλος, *ov*, *without slaves, unattended*, Eur. Andr. 594: in gen. poor, because in Greece few were so poor as not to have a slave, Ruhnk. Vell. 2. 19, 4.
 ἀδούλωτος, *ov*, (δουλώω) *unenslaved, unsubdued*, ἄδ. ἥδονῃ Crates Theb. ap. Clem. Al. Strom. p. 413.
 ἀδούπητος, *ov*, (δοῦπεω) Anth., and
 ἄδουπος, *ov*, noiseless.
 Ἀιδοφοίτης, *ov*, δ. ('Αἰδης, φοιτάω) = Ἀιδοβάτης, Ar. Fr. 198. 4.
 ἀδράκης, *és*, (δέρκω) = ἀδερκής.
 ἀδράλεστος, *ov*, (ἀδρός, ἀλέω) *coarsely ground*.
 ἀδράνεια, ἡ, *listlessness, weakness*, Hdn.: Ep. ἀδρανίη, Ar. Rh. [3rd]
 ἀδράνεος, *έα*, *ον*, Anth., = ἀδρανής, q. v.
 ἀδράνέω, ἥσω, to be *adranēs*, Opp.
 ἀδράνης, *és*, also ἀδράνεος, *α*, *ον*, (δραίνω) *inactive, listless*, feeble, Anth. II. *act. enervating*, Plut.
 ἀδράνεια, ἡ, poet. for ἀδράνεια, q. v.
 Ἀδράστεια, Ion. Ἀδράστεια, ἡ, a name of Nemesis, from an altar erected to her by Adrastus, first in Aesch. P. 936, ubi Blomf.: later as Adj. joined to Νέμεσις, *not be escaped*, as if from διδράσκω, Valck. Hdt. 3. 40.
 ἀδραστος, *ov*, Ion. ἀδραστος, (διδράσκω) *not running away, not inclined to do so*, Hdt. 4. 142:—in II. only as prop. n. II. *pass. not to be escaped*.
 ἄδραστος, *ov*, (δράω) as ἀδράτος, *not done*.
 ἀδράφαξος, *ov*, v. ἀπράφαξος.
 ἀδράχνη, ἡ, v. a kind of tree, oft. confounded with ἀνδράχνη, Plin. 13. 22.
 ἀδρέπαντος, *ov*, (δρέπανον) *without sickle*: *unreaped*, Soph. Fr. 808.
 ἀδρεπτήβολος, *ov*, (ἀδρός, ἐπτήβολος) *attaining great things*, Longin.
 ἀδρεπτος, *ov*, (δρέπω) *unplucked*, Aesch. Suppl. 660.
 ἀδρέω, ἥσω, to be *adros*, ripen, Diosc.
 ἀδρηστος, *ov*, Ion. for ἄδραστος, Hdt., so too Ἀδρηστος, etc.
 Ἀδριανός, ἡ, *ον*, Ion. Ἀδριανός, Adriatic, Eur. Hipp. 736.
 ἀδριμνος, *υ*, (δριμύς) *not turt or pungent*, Luc.
 ἀδρόβατικός, ἡ, *ον*, (ἀδρός, βαίω) *treading on solid ground*, opp. to ὑδροβατικός, v. I. for ἑδροβατικός in Plat. Polit. 264 D.
 ἀδρόβωλος, *ov*, of strong firm soil, Diosc.

ἀδρομερής, *és*, (μέρος) of strong, coarse, firm parts: strong, stout, opp. to λεπτομερής, Diod.
 ἀδρόμιμος, *ov*, getting or asking high pay, Scymn. 352.
 ἀδρός, ὁ, *ον*, (prob. akin to ἀδινός, as κυδρός to κυδινός: acc. to Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀδινός 2, from ἀδέω.)—strictly thick, χιών Hdt. 4. 31:—but usu. full-grown, ripe, κάρπος Hdt. 1. 17: well-grown, παιδιον Hdt. 4. 180: hence stout, large, fat, χοῖρος Xen.: in gen. strong, great in any way, ἀδρός πολέμιος Ar. Ran. 1099, ἀδρ. πῦρ Plut.; ἥχος, φθέγμα a loud voice, Ath., and so ἀδρὸν γέλασθα to laugh loud, Antiph. Lemn. 2. 8:—ἀδρός τῆν ψυχὴν, firm of soul, Cor. Isocr. Panath. 41:—Of style, τό δέ, Lat. ubertas, grandiloquentia, opp. to ἰσχνόν, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 65.
 ἀδρῶσια, ἡ, (δρῶσις) *want of deve*, Joseph.
 ἀδρῶσιν, ἡ, (ἀδρός) =sq., of ears of corn, Hes. Op. 475.
 ἀδρῶσις, ἥτος, ἡ, thickness: ripeness, fullness, esp. of body, II. 16. 857., 24. 6: of plants, Theophr. II. abundance, N.T.
 ἀδρῶς, ὥσα, (ἀδρός) to ripen. Pass. to grow ripe, come to one's strength, Plat. Rep. 498 B: to be stout, Myron ap. Ath. 657 D.
 ἀδρῶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (a copul., δρῶς.) = Ἀμαδρῶς, Anth.
 ἀδρῶσις, *εως*, ἡ, a ripening, bringing to maturity, Arist. Metaph.
 ἀδρῶν, ἰνῶ, (ἀδρός) to make ripe, ripen, Xen. Pass. to grow ripe, ripen, Hdt. 1. 193: v. ἀδρῶν, ἀδρῶν.
 ἀδρῶν, τό, Sicilian for ἀκρόδρῶν, Hesych.
 ἀδρῶπιος, *ov*, (δρῶπιω) *not scratching or tearing*, Nonn.
 ἀδρῶμείω, ἥσω, to be unable, c. inf., dub. I. Plat. Crit. 121 B, where Ast ἀδρῶνέω.
 ἀδρῶμια, ἡ, *want of strength, power, etc.*, Hdt. 8. 111, Plat. Legg. 646 C, etc.: *poverty*, Xen. Oec. 20. 22: from ἀδρῶμια, *ov*, (δρῶμαι) = ἀδρῶματος, Diosc. [v]
 ἀδρῶμια, ἡ, = ἀδρῶμια, ἀδρῶμια, Hdt. 3. 79., 7. 172.
 ἀδρῶσις, Adv., *impolitely*.
 ἀδρῶνέω, ἥσω, to be ἀδρῶντος, *not to be able, to want strength, power, or ability*, like ἀδρῶμείω, Epich. p. 90, and Plat. Hence ἀδρῶντία, ἡ, = ἀδρῶμια.
 ἀδρῶντος, *ov*, *unable to do a thing*, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 138, Epich. p. 105, etc., also in a thing, τῷ or ἐς τῷ Plat. 2. absol. without strength, powerless, weakly, Hdt. 5. 9: of ἀδρῶντοι, men disabled for service, invalids, paupers, cf. Lys. Or. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀδρῶντου, and Böckh P. E. 1. 323, sqq.; ἄδ. τοῖς χρήμασι poor, Thuc. 7. 28:—also of things, disabled, vées Hdt. 6. 16:—τό δέ, *want of strength*, Plat. II. *pass. unable to be done, impossible*, ἀδρῶντον ἐστὶ c. inf., Hdt. 1. 32, or more freq. ἀδρῶντά ἐστι, as i. 91, and Thuc.: τό δέ impossibility, Hdt. 9. 60, cf. Valck. Hippol. 370. Adv. —τως, hence ἄδ. ἔχειν, to be *unwell*, Plat.—Little used in poets, and of the Trag. only by Eur. [v]
 ἄδῶς, *έα*, ὁ, Dor. for ἥδῶς.
 ἀδῶσις, *ov*, (δῶσις) *not to be put out of countenance, shameful, inexorable*, Plut. Adv. —τως.
 ἄδῶτος, *ov*, (δῶω) *not entered, not to be entered, unprofaned*, Pind. P. 11. 7: esp. as Subst., ἄδῶτον, τό, like ἄβατον, the innermost sanctuary or shrine, Lat. adytum, II. 5. 448, 512 where however the gen. is not determined: but it is τό ἄδῶτον in Hdt., Eur., Plat. etc., ὁ ἄδῶτος only in h. Merc. 247.
 ἄδῶω, Att. contr. for ἀδῶω, q. v.
 * ἈΔΩ, to please, assumed as pres. for some tenses of ἀνδάνω.
 ἀδῶπιος, *ov*, (δῶμω) *unbuilt*, Nonn.
 ἀδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἀπῶν, Mosch. 3. 9. [ā]
 Ἀδων, ὠνος, ὁ, = Ἀδωνις, Nossis, v. Burm. Prop. 2. 10, 53. [ā]
 Ἀδωνία, ἡ, epith. of Aphrodite, Orph.
 Ἀδωνία, τά, the mourning for Adonis, celebrated yearly by Greek matrons, Cratin. Buc. 2, cf. Theocr. 15. Hence Ἀδωνιάς, ὄσω, to keep the Adonia, Theocr.
 Ἀδωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = Ἀδωνία, Nonn.
 Ἀδωνιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (Ἀδωνιάς) the mourning for Adonis, Ar. Lys. 390.
 Ἀδωνιον, τό, a statue of Adonis borne in the Adonia.
 Ἀδωνις, ἰδος, ὁ, Adonis, son of Cinyras and Myrrha, favorite of Aphrodite. 2. Ἀδωνίδος κίττωι, pots for sowing quick-growing herbs in, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, hence proverb. of any

short-lived pleasure, Heind. and Stallb. ad l. II. *a sea-fish*,
 elsewh. ἐξώκοιτος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C. [ἀ]
 ἀδωρτος, *ov*, (δωρόμαι) = *adornos*, h. Hom. Merc. 168.
 ἄδωρία, ἡ, (ἄδωρος) *a being incorruptible*.
 ἀδωροδότηκος, *ov*, (δωροδοκέω) = *adwrodothikos*, Aeschin. : τὸ ἄδ.
 = *foreg.*, Dem. Adv. — *was*, Id.
 ἀδωροδοκία, ἡ, = *adwroia*, Dion. Fr. 37 : from
 ἀδωροδοκος, *ov*, (δωροδοκέω) *unbribed, incorruptible*, Anth.
 ἀδωρολάπτως, *ov*, (λαμβάνω) = *foreg.*
 ἄδωρος, *ov*, (δῶρον) *without gifts, taking no gifts, unbribed*,
 c. gen., χρημάτων Thuc. 2. 65. 2. *without pay*, Böckh Inscr.
 i. p. 790. II. *giving no gifts*, c. gen., ἄδ. τινας *not giving*
 it, Plat. Symp. 197 D. III. Soph. Aj. 674, has ἄδωρα δῶρα,
gifts that are no gifts, like bios ἄβιωτος, cf. δύσδωρος. Adv. — *was*.
 ἀδῶτης, *ov*, *δ*, *one who gives nothing*, Hes. Op. 353.
 ἀέ, Dor. for ἀέ, Pind. P. g. 154. [ἀ]
 ἀέδων, *ov*, *without ἔδνα, undowered*.
 ἀέδνωτος, *ov*, (ἐδνῶν) = *foreg.* : hence *unaffianced*, Lyc.
 ἀελεύω, Ep. and Ion. for ἀλέω, Il., and Hdt.
 ἀελήω, Ep. and Ion. for ἀλῶ, Hdt.
 ἀελήγτης, poet. for ἀλῆγτης, Pind.
 ἀέλιον, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἄλιον, Hom. : strictly neut. from
 ἀέλιος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov*, *gaining the prize, or running for it*, ἄ.
 ἴππος *a race-horse*, Theogn. 257 : ἀέλι. μῆλον *the apple of*
discord, Anth.
 ἄελον, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἄλιον, Hom., and Hdt. : some-
 times also Att., at least Trag.
 ἄελος, δ, Ep. and Ion. for ἄλιος, q. v., freq. in Hom., who
 has the common form only Od. 8. 160, and Hdt. Hence
 ἀελούσνη, ἡ, *a contest, a struggle*, Epigr.
 ἀελωφόρος, *ov*, Ep. and Ion. for ἀλωφόρος, Il., and Hdt.
 ἀεί, Adv., *ever, always, for ever*, Hom., etc. : often with other
 specifications of time, as διαμπερές, συνεχές, ἐμμένεσ αἰεί, Hom.,
 ἀεί καθ' ἡμέραν, καθ' ἡμέραν ἀεί, ἀεί καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, κατ' ἐναυ-
 τόν, διὰ βίου, ἐκαστοτε, etc., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 75 D, Schäf.
 Greg. 169, Appar. ad Dem. 3. 265, Pors. Phoen. 1422 : δεῦρ'
 ἀεί until now, Pors. Orest. 1679 : also εἰς ἀεί or εἰσαεί. With
 the Artic., ὁ ἀεί χρόνος *eternity* : οἱ ἀεὶ ὄντες *the immortals* :
 —but ὁ ἀεί κρατῶν, *whoever is ruler, etc.*, Aesch. Fr. 937, v.
 Herm. Eur. Suppl. p. ix., etc.—This word had 12 forms,
 Schäf. Greg. 348 : the most usual being I. ἀεί, strictly Att.,
 but thrice in Hom. II. ἀεί, Ion. and poet., and to shorten
 the ult. αἰέν, very freq. in Hom. III. αἰός and αἰές, Dor.,
 also ἄεί Pind. P. 9. 154. IV. ἄῖ, Ael.—(Kühner, Ausf.
 Gramm. §. 363, forms αἰεί from a subst. αἶον, αἶφον, αἶνιον, like
 ἀθεῖ, and the Dor. οἰέει for οἰέει.) [Pors., praef. Hec. p. iv,
 with most English scholars, hold the first syll. to be common :
 Herm. Soph. Aj. p. xix, and most Germans read αἰεί wherever
 the first must be long, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.]
 N. B. Some compds. of ἀεί, wh. are in no way altered by
 compos., are left out : for prob. they ought to be written
division, and they can always be found under the simple
 form.

ἀειβλαστῶν, ἦσω, *to be ever budding* : from
 ἀειβλαστής, ἐς, (βλαστάνω, βλαστῶν) *ever budding*, Theophr.
 Hence
 ἀειβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *perpetual budding*, Theophr.
 ἀειβόλος, *ov*, (βάλλω) *ever throwing*, Anth.
 ἀειβρύης, ἐς, (βρύω) *ever sprouting*, Nic.
 ἀειγενεσία, ἡ, *perpetual generation*, Julian.
 ἀειγενετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = *sq.*, Orph.
 ἀειγενέτης, poet. ἀειγενέτης, *ov*, δ, (*γένω) *epith. of the*
gods in Hom., like αἰέν ὄντες, everlasting, immortal.
 ἀειγενής, ἐς, Att. for ἀειγενής, Plat. and Xen.
 ἀειγενής, ἐς, dub. l. for *foreg.* in Plat. Legg. 773 E.
 ἀειγενήτης, *ov*, δ, (γεννῶ) *perpetual beggetter*.
 ἀειγητος, *ov*, = *ἀειγενέτης*, Orph.
 ἀειδέλιος, *ov*, = *sq.*
 ἀείδεος, *ov*, (*είω) *unseen, dark*, Hes. Fr. 61. II. *not to*
be looked on, horrible, Opp. : dazzling, Nic. (for ἀειδῶς, like
 αἰδῶς for αἰείδω, ἀπερὶτος for ἀπειρέσιος, Butt. Lexil. in
 ἀειδῶς γ.).
 ἀείδης, ἐς, (*είδω Lat. video) *unseen, without bodily form*,
 [22]

immaterial, opp. to σωματοειδής, oft. in Plat. II. (εἰδέναι)
 ἡκιστον, obscure, Plat. Ax. 305 C. III. (εἶδος) = *duendeis*,
 Philaet. ap. Ath. 587 E. Adv. — *was* Theophr. Hence
 ἀείδια, ἡ, *deformity*, Joseph.
 ἀειδίνγτος, *ov*, (δινέω) *ever revolving*, Anth. [i]
 ἀείδιος, α, *ov*, Adj. from ἀεί, as *semper* from *semper*,
everlasting. Hence
 ἀειδουλεία, ἡ, and ἀειδουλία, ἡ, *perpetual slavery* : from
 ἀειδουλος, *ov*, (δουλος) *a perpetual slave*, Plautus' *perenni-*
servus, dub. in Ael.
 ἀείδω, Att. contr. ἔδω (though also used by Alcæe, Archil.,
 and Theoc.) : fut. ἔδομαι, Att. ἔδομαι (but also in h. Hom.
 5. 2), rarely ἀείδω (Epigr. Hom. 14. 1), Att. ἔσω (Eur. H. F.
 681), Dor. ἔσω (Theocr. i. 145).—*To sing*, Hom. : hence of
 all kinds of sounds of the voice, to crow as cocks, to utter as
 swallows, hoot as owls, croak as frogs, etc.—also of other
 sounds, as the twang of the bow-string, Od. 21. 411, the
 wind whistling through a tree, Mosch. 5. 8, a stone ringing
 when struck, Theocr. 7. 26. Construction :—ἀεί, τινα, to sing
 to one, Od., but also to *vie* with one in singing, Theocr. 8. 6 :
 ἔδ. πρὸς αἶλῶν or ἢ πρὸς αἶλῶν, to sing to the flute, Plut. II.
 trans. :—I. c. acc. rei, to sing, chaunt, e. g. ὕμνον : also ἀεί.
 κλέα ἀνδρῶν, νόστον etc., to sing the glory of men etc., Hom. :
 but also absol., ἂν ἀμφὶ τινοῦς to sing in one's praise, Od. 8. 267,
 εἰς τινα Ar. Lys. 1243 :—later simply = *καλέω*, Ael. N. H. 2.
 28. 2. c. acc. pers., to sing, praise, Pind., and Att. 3.
 pass. to *resound with song*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 92. [ἔ, but ἄ in
 arsi Od. 17. 519, cf. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 61.]
 ἀείστω, *ovs*, ἡ, *eternal being*, Antipho ap. Harp., cf. εὐεστός,
 ἀεστώ.
 ἀείζωτα, ἡ, (ζωή) *eternal life*, Eccl.
 ἀείζωος, *ov*, Att. contr. ἀείζω, *ov*, *ever living, everlasting*,
 πᾶσα, both in Aesch. Fr. 28, τέθνος Soph. Fr. 807. II. τὸ
 ἀείζωον, an evergreen plant, houseleek, Lat. *sempervivum*,
 Theophr.
 ἀείζωστος, *ov*, (ζώννυμι) *ever girded, aye ready*.
 ἀείζωτος, *ov*, = *foreg.*
 ἀειβῶλῶ, ἦσω, *to be ever green*, Nonn. : from
 ἀειβῶλής, ἐς, (θάλλω, θαλέω) *ever green*, Orph. : also ἀειθα-
 λῆς, ἐς, and ἀειθαλής, ἐς, Jac. A. P. 545 sq.
 ἀειθερής, ἐς, (θερα) *always warming*, Eratosth.
 ἀειθυρος, *ov*, (θύρος) *ever warlike*, Opp. II. also = *πο-*
λύθουρος.
 ἀεικαρπος, *ov*, *ever fruitful*.
 ἀεικελή, Att. contr. αἰκία, q. v., *outrage, insult*, Il. 24. 19,
 Od. 20. 308 : the MSS. of Hdt. also give ἀεικέλη, Gaisf. ad i. 115.
 ἀεικέλιος, α, *ov*, but also *os*, *ov*, Od. 19. 341. Adv. — *was* :
 collat. poet. form for *sq.*, Hom. : contr. αἰκέλιος, Od. 13. 402,
 Il. 14. 84, Theogn. 1344, of persons, things, words and actions :
 also in Hdt., and Att. (in contr. form.)
 ἀεικής, ἐς, Att. contr. αἰκής, ἐς, *unseemly, shabby, pitiful*,
 mean, insulting, shameful, Hom. Adv. — *was*, Soph. : Ion.
 — *was*, Simon. : Att. αἰκῶς : ἀεικής as Adv., Od. 17. 216.
 αἰκία, ἡ, v. ἀεικέλη.
 ἀεικίω, ἴσω, (δεικής) Att. contr. αἰκίω, *to treat unseemly*,
insult, abuse, Hom., who also has Ep. aor. med. αἰκίσσασθαι
 Il. 16. 559 : in act. signif., but also Ep. inf. aor. pass. αἰκισθή-
 μεναι Od. 18. 222.
 ἀεικίνησις, ἡ, *perpetual motion*, Gal. : from
 ἀεικίνητος, *ov*, (κινέω) *ever moving, in perpetual motion*, Plat.
 Adv. — *was*, Arist. Mund. [i]
 ἀεικλονος, *ov*, (κλονέω) *ever agitated*, dub. in Anth.
 ἀειβόλος, *ov*, (χαλέω) *ever babbling*, Mel. 95. 5.
 ἀεικαμπής, ἐς, (ἀκάμπω) *ever shining*, Stob. Eccl. i. p. 494.
 ἀειλάβης, ἐς, (λείβω) *ever flowing*, Nonn.
 ἀειλυχνος, *ov*, *ever eager*, Philo.
 ἀειλογέω, ἦσω, *to be always talking* : and
 ἀειλογία, ἡ, *continual talking*. II. as Att. law term, τὴν
 ἀειλογίαν παρέχων, προτείνεσθαι, to court continual inquiry into
 one's conduct, Dem. 341. 16, etc. : from
 ἀείλογος, *ov*, (λέγω) *always talking*.
 αἰείλος, *ov*, (εἰλη) *unswayed*, Aesch. Fr. 411.
 ἀείμαργος, *ov*, *ever greedy*, Opp.

ἀειμνημόνυτος, *ov*, (μνημονεύω) *ever remembered*, Joseph. ἀειμνήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovnos*, *ever remembering*, of good memory, Arist. Physiogn.

ἀειμνήσις, *ov*, also *η*, *ov* Theogn. 1202 Bekk., and Anth., (μνησκόμαι) *in everlasting remembrance*, Thuc. 1. 33: *ever memorable*, everlasting, Trag., and Orat. Adv. —*τως*, Aeschin. ἀεινήσις, *ές*, =sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 61 A, in Ep. dat. pl. ἀεινάεσσι. ἀείνας, *ov*, =ἀέναντος, (νάω) ποταμός Hdt. 1. 93. ἀειναῖτα, *ων*, *oi*, (ναῦς) a Milesian magistracy, wh. held its sittings on shipboard, Plut. 2. 298 C.

ἀεινήσις, *ιος*, *δ*, *ή*, *ever fasting*, Jac. A. P. 555. ἀέναντος, *ov*, Att. contr. for δέναντος, Ar. Ran. 146. ἀειπάθεια, *ή*, *continual suffering or passion*: [πᾶ] from ἀειπάθης, *ές*, (παθεῖν) *always suffering*, Crito ap. Stob. p. 43. 42.

ἀειπᾶλής, *ές*, (πᾶλλω), *in constant vibration*.

ἀειπλάνης, *ές*, and ἀειπλάνος, *ov*, (πλανάωμαι) *ever wandering*, Anth. ἀείρους, *ov*, contr. ἀείρους, =sq.

ἀείρωντος, *ov*, (ρέω) *ever-flowing*, Soph. O. C. 469. ἌΕΙΡΩ, *Ion*, and poet. for Att. αἶρω, fut. αἶρω [ᾶ], contr. ἀρῶ [ᾶ]: aor. act. ἔειρα and αἶερα, conj. ἄερα, med. ἡειράμην, ἡράμην, ἀράμην, the other moods *usu*. from aor. 2 ἀρέσθαι, pass. ἡέρην, poet. ἀέρην: pf. pass. part. ἡειρόμενος, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ep. ἄωρω, *to lift, heave, raise up*, hence *to bear, carry, vóσφω*, *ε* *βελών* αἶρειν *Il*. 16. 678, 24. 583; *ἄχθος* αἶρειν, *of ships of burden*, Od. 3. 312; *to carry off as plunder*, Od. 21. 18: but *οἶνον* αἶρειν *verb* *to hand, offer one wine*, *Il*. 6. 264: oft. in part. with *trans* denoting motion, αἶρας ἐπέχκατο *Il*. 10. 30, cf. Od. 1. 141, *Il*. 6. 293, etc.—Med. *to lift up for oneself*, i. e. *to bear off, win, take*, freq. c. acc. reit., esp. in Hom., e. g. *Il*. 23. 856: ἔλκος ἀρέσθαι *Il*. 14. 130, cf. αἶρω. 2. *to raise or stir up*, *νείκος* Theogn. 90; *πόλεμον* *to undertake a long war*, Hdt. 7. 132, 156—ἀεράσθαι *τά ἱστία* *to hoist sail*, Hdt. 8. 56, 90, also without *ἱστία*, Hdt. 1. 27: Ap. Rh. uses act. ἀερεῖν *ἱστία*.—Pass. *to rise up, arise*, esp. *eis* —*to rise up and go*, Hdt. 1. 165, 170, *usu*. of seamen: but also of land journeys, as ἀερόηται Hdt. 9. 25.—The form αἶρω, being *Ion*., is always used by Hdt., as also by Hom., except *Il*. 7. 724: sometimes also in Pind. and Lyric places of Trag., never in Att. prose. [ᾶ when not augmented, yet ᾶ in arsi in later writers.]

ἀείσειο, an irreg. imper. aor. 1 med. from αἶδω, h. Hom. 17. 1. ἀείσειν, *es*, (στένω) *ever strong*.

ἀείσιτος, *ov*, (σιτέω) *always fed*: esp. of those who lived at the public expense in the Prytaneum, v. Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 322: said of a parasite, Epich. p. 14, where ᾶ.

ἀεισκόψ, a kind of bird, v. σκόψ, Arist. H. A.

ἀεισμα, *τό*, poet. and *Ion*. for ἄσμα, as αἶδω for ἔδω, Hdt. 2. 79, but also in Eupol. Helot. 3.

ἀείσιος, *ov*, (σάω) *ever safe*, Nonn.

ἀειστρεφής, *ές*, (στρέφω) *ever turning*, Greg. Naz.

ἀειστρούς, *ov*, (σῆρω) *ever dragging*, of ants (*ore trahit quodcumque potest*, Hor.), v. 1. for ἀήστρος in Aesch. P. 450.

ἀείτρας, *α*, *δ*, Boeot. for ἀερός, Lyc.

ἀειφάνης, *ές*, (φαίνομαι) *ever shining or appearing*, Anth.

ἀειφάτος, *ov*, (φύμῃ) *ever fumed*, Or. Sib.

ἀειφλεγής, *ές*, (φλέγω) *ever burning*, Greg. Naz.

ἀειφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *ever bearing*, esp. fruits, Soph. Fr. 509, ubi al. ἀειφουρος, cf. Hesych. in voc., Meineke Cratin. Malth. 1. 7.

ἀειφρούρητος, *ov*, (φρουρέω) =sq., Nonn.

ἀειφρούρος, *ov*, (φρουρά) =*ever watched, or ever watching, ever watchful*, of the nether world, Soph. Ant. 891, cf. ἀειφόρος.

ἀειφυγία, *ή*, (φυγῆ) *exile for life*, φευγέτω ἀειφυγία Plat. Legg. 877 C, ἀειφυγία ὁμοῖον τῶν δαμ. 528 7.

ἀειφυλλία, *ή*, a being ἀειφυλλος, Theophr.

ἀειφυλλος, *ov*, (φύλλω) *evergreen*, Id.

ἀείχλωρος, *ov*, *evergreen*, Euphor. Fr. 64.

ἀειχρόνιος, *ov*, (χρόνος) *everlasting*, Anth.

ἀεκαζόμενος, *ἐν*, *ή*, *ή*, (ἀέκω) *unwilling, resisting*, Hom., *usu*. πᾶλλ' ἀεκαζόμενος, Virgil's *multa reluctant*.

ἀεκήλιος, *ov*, for ἀεικέλιος, *Il*. 18. 77, cf. ἀειδελος.

ἀέκτη, *ov*, ἀεκτηί, Ep. Adv., against the will, oft. in Hom.,

c. gen. σὺ δ' ἀέκτη, Lat. *invito te*, θεῶν ἀέκτη, Lat. *non propitiis Dii*, Od. 4. 504, *Il*. 12. 8. [ᾶ, 1]

ἀέκοῦστος, *ov*, also *α*, *ov* Luc. Att. contr. ἀκοῦστος, (ἐκούσιος) against the will, forced, Hdt. 2. 162, also Soph. Fr. 1263.

ἄέκων, *ονα*, *ov*, Att. contr. ἔκων [ᾶ], (ἐκῶν) against the will, unwilling: *without design or purpose*, Hom.: strengthd. πᾶλλ' ἄέκων, *Il*. 11. 557.—Hom. uses the contr. form only in phrase τὰ δ' οὐκ ἔκοντε περὶ ὁπῆν, *Il*. 5. 366, Od. 3. 484, otherwise it first occurs in H. Cer. 413: Hdt. also prefers the longer form.

ἄέλκωτος, *ov*, (ἐλίσσω) with coils relaxed, v. 1. in Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 77, for τριέλ.

ἄέλιος, *δ*, Dor. for ἥλιος, ἥλιος, [ᾶ seemingly in Pind., and here and there in Trag., Herm. Soph. Trach. 832: in these cases Böckh thinks that ᾶ= forms one long syll.]

ἄέλιοι, *οἱ*, brothers-in-law, Hesych.: cf. ἐνδότερες. [ᾶ?]]

ἄελλα, *ης*, *ή*, a stormy wind, esp. when opposing winds meet, a whirlwind, oft. in Hom., not rare also in plur.: ἄελλα ἀργαλέον ἀνέμων *Il*. 13. 795, so ἄελλα παντοίων ἀνέμων *Od*. 5. 292, 304. 2. metaph. of any whirling motion, *ε* *ῥοταν* Eur. Hel. 1498: but the word is mostly Ep. (prob. from εἶλω, ἵλλω, like δωλλής, q. v.: acc. to others, akin to Ἄιολος, ἄν, ἔμμη: Gramm. quote also ἀελλέω, ἀέλλομαι.) [ᾶ] Hence

ἄελλαίος, *α*, *ov*, stormy, storm-swift, πελαῖος Soph. O. C. 1081.

ἄελλάς, *δος*, *ή*, =foreg., ἴππος Br. Soph. O. T. 467: ἄελλ. φωνή in Soph. Fr. 614, acc. to Ellendt =ἔπεα πτερόεντα.

ἄελλήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, =ἀελλαῖος, Nonn.

ἄελλῆς κονίσταλος, *δ*, in *Il*. 3. 13, eddying dust, i. e. an eddy of dust, not found elsewhere.: Butt. Ausf. Gr. §. 41. An. 15. n. would write ἀελλῆς, contr. from ἀελλήεις: cf. Spitzn. ad l.

ἄελλόθρηξ, *τριχος*, *δ*, *ή*, with dishvelled hair, Soph. Fr. 273.

ἄελλομάχος, *ov*, (μάχομαι) struggling with the storm, Anth. [ᾶ]

ἄελλοπόδης, *ov*, *δ*, =ἄελλόπους, Opp., and Q. Sm.

ἄελλόπος, *Hom*., v. sq.

ἄελλόπους, *δ*, *ή*, *πουν*, *τό*, gen. ποδός, storm-footed, storm-swift: Homer's nom. is ἀελλόπος, *Il*. 8. 409, etc., like ἀπρίπος, Οἰβίτος, πολυίτος, etc., (never in Od.): dat. pl. ἀελλοπόδεσσιν h. Hom. Ven. 218: also in Pind., Simon., etc., but very rare in Trag., though Eur. Hel. 1330 has it. Later ἀελλοπόδης.

ἄελλοπτερός, *ov*, and

ἄελλοπτερεύς, *ης*, *δ*, *ή*, with wings of the storm, Ath.

ἄελλός, *δ*, a bird, perh. the procellaria linn., stormy petrel.

Ἄελλω, *δος*, contr. οὐς, *ή*, (ἄελλα) the storm-swift, name of a Harpy, Hes. Th. 267: also of a hound, Ovid.

ἄελλώδης, *ές*, (είδος) storm-like, stormy.

ἄελλπτω, *to be* ἀελπτος, have no hope, despair, c. inf., *Il*. 7. 310, Hdt. 7. 168:—the form ἀελπέω, etc., is defended by Lob. Phryn. 569.

ἄελπτής, *ές*, unhoped for, unexpected, γαῖαν ἀελπτία δάκων ἰδέσθαι Od. 5. 408, where it may agree with γαῖαν, or be taken as Adv., beyond all hope, or lastly have an act. signif. agreeing with ἐμὲ, not hoping it, having lost all hop.

ἄελπτία, *ή*, an unlooked for event, ἐξ ἀελπτίας, Lat. ex insperato, unexpectedly, Archil. 13. 2: despair, Pind. P. 12. 55 [where i prob.]: from

ἄελπτος, *ov*, (ἐλπωμαι) =ἀελπτής, h. Hom. Cer. 219: ἐξ ἀελπτου Hdt. 1. 111. 2. beyond hope, *to be* despaird of, Soph. Aj. 634. II. act. hopeless, desperate, h. Hom. Ar. 91. Adv. —*τως*, Aesch.: also neut. pl. as Adv., Aesch. Suppl. 900.

ἄεμμα, *τό*, poet. for ἄμμα, a bounding, in gen. a βων, Call.

ἀέναντος, *ov*, (ἀεί, νάω) =ἀέναντος, contr. ἀέναντος, q. v., *ever flowing*, κρήνη, ποταμός Hes. Op. 597, 739, πῦρ Pind. P. 1. 9, νεφέλαι Ar. Nub. 275. 2. in gen. everlasting, never-fading, κλέος Simon. 16. 11; also in prose, ἀέν. τροφή, πρόσδος Xen., οὐσία Plat. Often in Adv. —*ως*, [ἀένᾶ]

ἀέναντος, *ονα*, *ev*, =foreg., Od. 13. 109, Hes. Op. 552. [ᾶ, ᾶ]

ἀέναντος, *ov*, a poet. form for ἀέναντος, when the antepenult. is to be long; however Herm. Eur. Ion 117, rejects it as against analogy, and most Edd. follow him, as Bekk. Hdt. 1. 145, Meineke Theocr. 22. 37; but Böckh Pind. P. 6. 4, defends it. [23]

ἀενότητος, *ov*, (ἐννόω) *unthought of*.
 ἀεζίγνιος, *ov*, (ἀέζω, γνίων) *strengthening the limbs*, Pind. N. 4. 120.
 ἀεζικακος, *ov*, *multiplying evil*, Nonn.
 ἀεζικερως, *ov*, gen. *ω*, (κέρας) *making horns grow*, Welck. Syll. Ep. 165.
 ἀεζίνους, *ov*, contr. ἀεζίνους, *ov*, *strengthening the mind*, Anth.
 ἀεζιτοκος, *ov*, *nourishing the fruit of the womb*, Nonn.
 ἀεζιτροφος, *ov*, (τροφή) *fostering growth*, Orph.
 ἀεζιφύλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) *nourishing leaves, leafy*, Aesch. Ag. 697.
 ἀεζιφύτων, *ov*, (φυτόν) *nourishing plants*, 'Hws Mel. 110. 5.
 'ΑΕΞΩ, Ion. and poet. for αἶζω, αἰζάω, Lat. *augeo*: used by the old poets only in pres. and aimpf.: later poets (as those of Anth.) formed a fut. ἀέξω, aor. ἤεξα. To increase, enlarge, foster, strengthen, θυμὸν ἀέξω Il. 17. 226; πέπθος ἀ. to cherish woe, Od. 17. 489; ὠνδ ἀ. to bring him to man's estate, Od. 13. 360; ἔργον ἀέξουσι θεοὶ bless the work, Od. 14. 66: in Pind. to exalt, make happy or famous, cf. Hdt. 3. 80: to heighten, multiply, Soph. Aj. 226, Eur. Hipp. 537. Pass. and Med., to increase, wax great, swell, of a youth, Od. 22. 426, also κύμα, θυμὸς, χόλος ἀέζεται Hom.: ἔργον ἀ. it prospers, Od. 14. 66: ἡμαρ ἀ. gets on to noon, Il. 8. 66, etc.—Dind. Soph. Ant. 353, has received Döderlein's conj. ἀέζεται in act. signif., exalts, adorns.—Act. in pass. signif. in Q. Sm.
 ἄεπτος, *ov*, a very dub. epith. of young animals in Aesch. Ag. 145, meaning (if any thing) *too weak to follow*, from ἔπωμαι: Herm. λέπτιος.
 ἀεργεῖα, ἡ, = ἀεργία, Bion.
 ἀεργέω, ἡσω, (ἀεργής) *to be idle*.
 ἀεργηλός, ἡ, *ov*, Ap. Rh., and
 ἀεργής, ἐς=ἀεργός, Anth.
 ἀεργία, ἡ, *a not working, idleness*, Od. 24. 251, Hes. Op. 313. [1] 2. of a field, *a lying fallow or waste*, Aeschin. 69. 1.
 ἀεργός, *ov*, post-Hom. contr. ἀργός, (* ἔργω) like ἀεργής and ἀεργηλός, *not working, idle*, Il. q. 320, Od. 19. 27, and oft. in Hes. 1. ἀ. δόμοι, *idle houses*, i. e. where people are idle, Theocr. 28. 25. II. act. making idle, Nic. Adv. -γῶς.
 ἀερίων, contr. ἔρην Adv. (ἀερίω) *lifting up*, Aesch. Ag. 240.
 ἀερέσθαι, Ion. ἡερέσθαι, q. v., lengthd. form of ἀεῖρω, *to hang, be suspended, hover*, Il. 2. 448, etc.: metaph. ὁπλοτέρων φρένες ἡερέσθονται *the youthful mind is flighty*, Il. 3. 108.
 ἀερίεις, aor. i. pass. part. from ἀεῖρω, Od.
 ἀεῖρον, Dor. and Ep. for ἡερίσσαν, 3 pl. ind. aor. i. pass. ἀεῖρω Il. 8. 74: ἀεῖρη 3 sing., Od. 19. 540.
 'Αερία, as, ἡ, Ion. 'Ηερίη, old name of Egypt, prob. from ἀήρ, and so the land of mist, Gramm.: also of Crete, Plin.
 ἀερίωω, ἰω, (ἀεῖρω) *to be like air*; and 1. *to be thin as air*. 2. *to be sky-blue*: both in Diosc. [α]
 ἀερίων, ἡ, *ov*, airy, like air, Arist. Meteor. 2. sky-blue.
 ἀερίοικος, *ov*, *dwelling in air*, Eubul. Incert. 16.
 ἀερίος, *ov*, also *α*, *ov*, Ion. ἡέριος, *α*, *ov*, (ἀήρ, ἡρ, ἡρι) *in the mist, or thick air of morning*, Eur. Phoen. 1534, cf. ἡέριος. II. in the air, high in air, Eur. Tro. 546: of the air, airy, opp. to χθόνιος, Id. Aeol. 25. III. wide as air, infinite, Diocl. [α]
 ἀερίης, ἐς, (ἔρκος) *irrepressible, γόος* Q. Sm.
 ἀερίκτος, *ov*, (ἔργω, εἰργω) *unfenced, open*, Lys. 110. 40.
 ἀεροβάτεια, ἡσω, *to tread in air, walk the air*, of Socrates, Ar. Nub. 225: from
 ἀεροβάτης, *ov*, δ, (βαίνω) *one who treads in air*, Plut.
 ἀεροδίνης, ἐς, (δινέω) *wheeling in air*, Aëros Anth.
 ἀεροδίντης, *ov*, (δινέω)=foreg., dub. I. Ar. Av. 1385, for sq.
 ἀεροδόνητος, *ov*, (δονέω) *air-tossed, soaring, v. foreg.*
 ἀεροδρομέω, ἡσω, *to traverse the air*, Luc. i. from
 ἀεροδρόμος, *ov*, (δραμεῖν) *traversing the air*.
 ἀεροειδής, ἐς, Ep. and Ion. ἡεροειδής, (εἶδος) *like the sky or air*, Plat. sky-colored, Arist. de Color.—For the Homeric usage of the word, v. ἡεροειδής. [α]
 ἀερόεις, hardly to be found except in the Ion. form ἡερόεις, q. v.
 ἀερόθεν, Adv., *out of the air, from on high*, poet. [α]
 ἀεροκράης, ἄκος, δ, *an air-raven*, a word coined by Luc. V. H.

ἀεροκράνῃς, ὥσως, *an air-gnat*, Ibid.
 ἀερολήρησις, *ov*, δ, (λέσχη) *a man of big empty words*.
 ἀερομάχη, (μάχομαι) *to fight in air*. Hence
 ἀερομάχια, ἡ, *an air-battle*, a word coined by Luc. V. H., on the analogy of πεζομαχία.
 ἀερόμελι, ἰτος, τό, *honey-dew*, cf. Virgil's *aërium mel*, some say *manna*, Ath.: also *don mel*.
 ἀερομετρέω, *to measure the air*, hence *to lose oneself in vague speculation*, Xen., cf. ἀεροβατεύω.
 ἀερομήκης, ἐς, (μήκος) v. ἡερομήκης.
 ἀερομήτης, ἐς, (μύθημα) *compound of air*.
 ἀερόμορφος, *ov*, (μορφή) *formed of air, spiritual*, Orph.
 ἀερονήχης, ἐς, (νήχουμαι) *floating in air*, of the clouds, Ar. Nub. 337.
 ἀερονόμος, (νέμα) *to move in air*, Heliod., cf. χειρονομία.
 ἀεροπητής, ἐς, (πίπτω) *fallen from the sky*.
 ἀεροπέτης, ἐς, (πέτομαι) *flying in air*.
 ἀερόπλανος, *ov*, (πλάζομαι) *wandering in air*.
 ἀερόπορος, *to traverse the air*, Philo: from
 ἀερόπορος, *ov*, (πορεύομαι, πείρω) *traversing the air*, Plat. Tim. 40 A.
 ἀερόσκοπία, ἡ, (σκοπέω) *divination by observing the heavens*.
 ἀερότομος, *ov*, (τέμνω) *cleaving the air*, seems coined to derive 'Αερίτω from, Clem. Al.
 ἀερότονος, *ov*, (τέλνω) *stretched or driven by air*, Math. Vett.
 ἀεροφειγής, ἐς, (φείγος) *shining in air*.
 ἀεροφοίτης, *ov*, δ, (φοιτάω) *roaming in air*, fem. ἀεροφοίτης, Ion. ἡεροφοίτης, *ios*, q. v.
 ἀερόφοιτος, *ov*, =ἀεροφοίτης, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1291.
 ἀερόφορητος, *ov*, (φορέω) *borne by the air*, Eubul. Steph. 2. 2. [α]
 ἀερόφωνος, *ov*, Ion. ἡερόφωνος, q. v.
 ἀερόχρους, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ov*, (χρόα) *sky-blue*, dub. in Orph.
 ἀέρον, Ion. ἡερόφ, σπος, δ, Boeot. name for the bird μέρον.
 ἀερώω, *to make into air*: pass. *to become air*.
 ἀέρρω, Aeol. for ἀεῖρω, Sapph. 73.
 ἀερούκαρνος, *ov*, (ἀεῖρω, κάρνην) *carrying the head high*, Anth.
 ἀερούλοφος, *ov*, (ἀεῖρω) *high-crested*, Ap. Rh.
 ἀερούσινος, *ov*, contr. ἀερούσινος, *ov*, *haughty*, Nonn. II. act. *cheering*, Orph.
 ἀερούσιπτης, ἐς, (πέτομαι)=ἀερούσιπτης, Q. Sm.
 ἀερούσιπτης, *ov*, δ, =ἀερούσιπτης, Nonn.
 ἀερούσιπτος, *ov*, *going on high*, Nonn.
 ἀερούσιπτης, *ov*, δ, (ποτόμαι) *hovering on high*, Hes. Sc. 316.
 ἀερούσιπτης, *ov*, (ποτόμαι)=foreg., Hes. Op. 775.
 ἀερούσιπτος, δ, ἡ, *πουν*, τό, *gen. ποδος*, *lifting up the feet, briskly trotting*, Ἰπποκ. Il. 18. 532: contr. ἀερούσιπ, h. Hom. Ven. 212.
 ἀερούσιπτος, δσω, lengthd. poet. form of ἀεῖρω, *to lift up*, Ap. Rh.
 ἀερούσιπτος, =foreg., from wh. we have aor. i. ἡερούσιπσε, and pf. pass. ἡερούσιπται, Anth.
 ἀερούσιπτος, ἐς, (εἶδος) *airy, misty*, Theophr., like ἀερούσιπτος.
 ἀέσα, Dor. for ἀεῖ. [α]
 ἀέσα, ἀεσαμεν, ὄσαμεν, ἔσαμεν, inf. ἀέσαι, aor. i., prob. from the same root as εὔδα, *to sleep*, Hom. only in Od.: no other tenses in use: akin to, ἔμμι. [α] only by augment, ἀ in inf.
 ἀεσιφροσύνη, ἡ, *silliness, folly*, in plur. ἀεσιφροσύνηαι Od. 15. 470, Hes. Th. 502: from
 ἀεσιφρονος, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, =φρεσιν ἀσθελος, Hom., and Hes., strictly *damaged in mind*, hence *witless, silly*: and therefore for ἀσθελος, from ἀσθω and φρήν, Butt. Lexil. voc. ἀσθω.
 ἀέτιος, *ov*, (αἰετός) *of the eagle*. [α]
 αἰεταῖος, *ov*, of or belonging to the pediment (αἰετός III), Böckh Inscr. i. p. 263.
 αἰετιδεύς, εἰος, δ, *an eaglet*, Ael. [α]
 αἰετιπτης, *ov*, δ, λίθος, *the eagle-stone*, said to be found in the eagle's nest, Id. [α, i]
 αἰετός, or αἰερός, *ov*, δ, *an eagle*, (from ἔμμι like Lat. *avis*, because of its rapid flight, cf. Bergk Anacr. 23), Hom.: ἀ. ἐν νεφέλαισι, proverb. of a thing quite out of reach, Ar. Eq. 1013: ἀετὸν κάπνορας μαγεύομαι, v. μαγεύω. II. *an eagle as a standard*, Xen. III. in architecture, like ἀετωμα, *the gable of a*

house, esp. the pediment of a temple, Lat. *fastigium*, Ar. Av. 1110, ubi Schol., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 214, also τύπανον and δέλτα.—(αἰετός is the only Homeric form, and is recognised as the true Att. form by Elmsl. and Herm., against Pors. Praef. Hec., and so it is now read in most Edd.: but αἰετός was common in later Att. Cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.) [αἰ, Piers. Moer. 231, and in all derivs. and compds.]

αετοφόρος, *ov*, (φέω) eagle-bearing, Or. Sibyll. : δ αἰετ., the standard-bearer, Plut. [α]

αετώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) eagle-like, Luc. [α]

αετώμα, τό, a gable, Lat. *fastigium*, Hipp. v. αἰετός III. [α]

αετώσις, *es*, ἡ, the forming of a gable, fastigatio. [α]

*'ΑΕΩ, to sleep, v. αἰεα.

'ΑΖΑ, ἡ, strictly dryness, heat, and so Opp. has it: but usu. dirt or mould on things put by, hence an old shield is said to be ἐξή επαλαγμένος Od. 22. 184: also dry sediment, Schol. Theocr. 5. 109. (v. sub ἔζω.)

αἰζάνω, (ἔζω) to dry, parch up, Nic.

αἰζάλεος, *a*, *ov*, dry, parched, e. g. ὅρος II. 20. 491, ἔλη Od. 9. 234, etc.: hence harsh, cruel, like ἔκτετος, Lob. Aj. 317.

II. act. parching, scorching, Xelios Hes. Scut. 153: of love, μανία Ibyc. I. Only poet.

'Αζανία, ἡ, an old name of Arcadia, land of Ζάω or Ζεύς.

αἰζάνω, = αἰζάνω, h. Hom. Ven. 271, in pass.

αἰζεκτος, *ov*, (εἰζνυμι) unyoked, Dion. H.: unmarried. αἰζήλια, ἡ, freedom from jealousy; simplicity, Plut. from αἰζήλος, *ov*, like αἰζήλωτος, unenvied, unenviable, miserably, φρουρῷ Aesch. Fr. 143, ἔργον Soph. Tr. 745: hence in ill plight, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140 (si vera lectio): in gen. sorry, inconsiderable, Plut. 2. not grudged, granted freely, Soph. El. 1455. II. act. not envious, Ath.

αἰζηλοτύπος, *ov*, (ζηλοτύπος) unenvied, Plut. [ῥ]

αἰζηλότιμος, *ov*, free from envy, Id.

αἰζηλωτός, *ov*, (ζηλω) not to be envied, Plat. Gorg. 469 B.

αἰζημία, ἡ, freedom from loss, security, dub. I. Aesch. Eum. 996.

αἰζημιος, *ov*, (ζημία) without loss, scot-free, Hdt. 1. 212: not deserving punishment Soph. El. 1102: not amounting to punishment, Thuc. 2. 37. Adv. -ως, with impunity, Philem. p. 397.

αἰζηται, *3* sing. conj. pres. pass. from ἔζω, Hes.

αἰζηήτος, *ov*, (ζητέω) unexamined, Aeschin. Adv. -τως, αἰζήτων *es* Philo.

αἰζηχτής, *es*, unceasing, excessive, δδότη II. 15. 25, ὀρμαγδό- II. 17. 741: more freq. as Adv. αἰζηχτὲς φαγείν, πνέιν, μεμικναι, Hom.

II. hard, rough, κορίνη Ar. Rh. 2. 99, θυμός v. I. II. 15. 25, cf. Lob. Aj. 648. (Deriv. uncertain: acc. to some from αἰζώ, αἰζα, in wh. case signf. II. would be the strict one: acc. to others from ἡχέω with an intens. prefix, α-, (α-).)

αἰζομαι, med. from αἰζώ, q. v.

αἰζός, *δ*, contr. from αἰζός, a servant, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C.

αἰζύγης, *es*, = αἰζύξ Clem. Al.

αἰζύγία, ἡ, the state of an αἰζύξ, celibacy.

αἰζύγος, *ov*, = αἰζύξ, unlike, Strab.: unmarried, Luc.

αἰζύμος, *ov*, (ζύμη) unleavened, Plat. Tim. 74 D: τὰ αἰζύμα, the feast of unleavened bread, N. T.

αἰζύς, ὄρος, *δ*, ἡ, (εἰζνυμι) unyoked, unpaired, & so usu. unmarried, Eur. Bacch. 694: more freq. c. gen., αἰζύξ λεκτρον, γάμων, εὐνῆς, Lat. nuptiarum expers, Eur. (From gen. were formed the new Adjs. αἰζύγος and αἰζύγης.)

'ΑΖΩ, to dry, dry up, parch, Hes. Op. 585, Sc. 397, of the heat of the dog-star. Pass. to become dry, II. 4. 487: to be parched up, pine away through grief, αἰζηται κραδίην ἀκαχήμενος Hes. Th. 99, so too ἀσθεῖν τὴν ψυχὴν Hdt. 3. 41, where Gaisf. ἀσθεῖν. Prob. at first like ἀάω, to breathe upon. (ἔζα, αἰζάνω, αἰεα, αἰεάνω, αἰμύς.)

'ΑΖΩ, usu., and in Hom. always, as defect. Dep. αἰζομαι, only in pres. and impf., to stand in awe of, dread, esp. the gods and one's parents, αἰζ. Ἀπόλλωνα, μίφρα I. 21, Od. 17. 401, and Trag.: also followed by inf. or μὴ..., II. 6. 267, Od. 9. 478: also intr. to be awe-struck, αἰζόμενος Od. 9. 200: αἰζεσθαι ἀμφὶ τινι Soph. O. T. 155.—The act. αἰζω only in Soph. O. C. 134, cf. αἰεω. (On the connexion between αἰζομαι and αἰγαμα, v. Buttm. Lexil. αἰγός 4.)

αἰζωνος, *ov*, (ζώνη) confined to no zone of the world, i. e. found every where.

αἰζως, *ov*, (ζωή, ζώνω) lifeless.

II. without worms in it, of wood, Theophr.

αἰζωτος, *ov*, (ζώννυμι) ungirt, from hurry, Hes. Op. 343: in gen. not girded, Plat.

αἰζωτος, *ov*, = foreg.

αἰδέω, ἥσω, to feel disgust at a thing: from

αἰδής, *es*, (ἥδος) unpleasant, annoying, first in Hdt. 7. 101, and freq. in Plat.: of persons, unfriendly, morose, Dem. 1147. 12: τὸ αἰδέσθαι, an unpleasantness, Plat. Adv. -δως, freq. in Plat.

αἰδώς ἔχειν τινι to be on bad terms with one, Dem. 500. 15: so διακίεσθαι πρὸς τινα Ilys. 145. 36.

αἰδέα, ἡ, a being ill pleased, disgust, dislike, Plat. II. unpleasantness, odiousness, Xen., and Theophr. Char. 20. Hence

αἰδέειν, to disgust one. Pass. to be disgusted with a thing, Eccl. II. intr., = pass. Hence

αἰδισμός, *δ*, disgust, Sext. Emp.

αἰδόνειος, *ov*, dub. ap. Aesch. for αἰδόνιος, Herm. Op. 3. p. 306.

αἰδονία, ἡ, (ἡδονή) loss of pleasure, Diog. L. 2. 89, 90.

αἰδονιδεύς, *ews*, *δ*, a young nightingale, Valck. Ad. p. 401.

αἰδόνιος, *ov*, of or belonging to a nightingale, ῥυμός αἰ. the nightingale's dirge, Aesch. Fr. 412, cf. Ar. Ran. 684.

αἰδωνίς, ἴδος, *δ*, = αἰδών, a nightingale, Rhcs. 550: Dim. only in form.

αἰδῶ, said to be Ael. for αἰδών, of wh. we have gen. αἰδούς Soph. Aj. 628, dat. αἰδοῖ Ar. Av. 679.

αἰδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Att. δ, Schif. Mel. p. 65, prob. at first a songstress, from αἰδέω, but as early as Hes. the nightingale: Hom. has it only of the daughter of Pandarēus, who was changed into a nightingale. Od. 19. 518: its epiths are χλωρῆς (Od. I. c.), χλωραῖχην (Simon. 158), ξουθή (Aesch. Ag. 1142), wh. seem to refer to its color, so too prob. ποικιλόδερος (Hes. Op. 201): freq. also ἀλγεια, λυγρόφονος, etc., of its voice: —Μουσὴν αἰδόνειος poets, Valck. Phoen. 321:—real αἰδόνειος thy strains

Call. Ep. 47.

αἰθεα, ἡ, Ion. αἰθήρ, (αἰθής) unaccustomedness, novelty of a situation, Batr. 72: αἰθ. τινός inexperience of a thing, Thuc. 4. 55.

αἰθέσιος, poet. for αἰθεῖα, to be unaccustomed, c. gen., αἰθεσι-σμον ἐτι νεκρῶν II. 10. 493, the only place where Hom. has it: but Ap. Rh. used the pres. also, with a fut. αἰθεσά.

αἰθέω, ἥσω, poet. also ἔσω Ap. Rh., to be unaccustomed to a thing, c. gen.: from

αἰθής, *es*, (ῥθος) unvisited, unusual, strange, Aesch., and Soph. 2. unused to a thing, c. gen., μάχης Thuc. 4. 34.

II. without ῥθος or character, Arist. Poet. Adv. -δως, unexpectedly, Thuc. 4. 17.

αἰθεῖα, ἡ, = αἰθεα, q. v.

αἰθεῖομαι, Dep. med., to be unaccustomed to a thing, c. gen. hence to find strange or unpleasant, Strab. p. 303, ubi al. αἰθεῖσθαι.

αἶμα, τό, a blast, wind, Aesch., and Soph.: from

*AHMI, inf. αἶμαι, αἶμεναι, part. αἶς: impf. 3 sing. αἶπ, dual αἶπον: Med. and Pass. αἶμαι, αἶμενος: 3 impf. αἶπο. To breathe hard, blow, of the wind, Hom., and Hes.: the med. and pass. forms are used sometimes in strictly pass. signf. to be beaten by the wind, δόμενος καὶ αἶμενος Od. 6. 131: but more usu. in a kind of intrans. signf., esp. metaph., to toss or wave about as if by the wind, δῖχα θυμὸς αἶπο his mind waved to and fro, i. e. was in doubt or fear, II. 21. 386, so θυμὸς αἶπται περί παῖδων Ar. Rh. 3. 638: but μαρτυρία αἶπται ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους they are wafted among men, one knows not how, Pind. I. 4. 15: περί τ' ἀμφὶ τε κάλλος αἶπο beauty breathed around her, Ruinhk. h. Hom. Cer. 276, so τοῖον αἶπο ἀπὸ κρήνης Hes. Sc. 8.

αἶρ, ἀέρος, in Hom. and Hes. ἡ, from Hdt. downwards δ, (II. 5. 776, 8. 50, b. Cer. 383, cannot be quoted for the masc. usage, since there πολλὸς and βαθύς need not be masc.: so αἶρ was fem. in Enn., Gell. 13. 20), Ion. and Ep. αἶρ, ἡέρος, ἡ, in Hipp. ἡήρ:—in Hom. and Hes., the lower air, the atmosphere, thick air or haze that surrounds the earth, opp. to αἰθήρ the pure upper air, (v. esp. II. 14. 288): hence misty darkness,

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mist, gloom; and so sometimes in prose, Foes. Oecon. Hipp.: but later usu. in gen. air. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. II. *the open space in baths*, Gal. (From **ἄω*, as *αἰθήρ* from *αἰθῶ*). [ἀ, but ἄ Soph. El. 87, and in one or two later poets, v. Herm. ad l.]

ἀήσις, *ew*, ἡ, (ἄημι) = *ἔημι*, a blowing, Rhcs. 417. ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, Att. ἀήσις, (ἡσάω) *unconquered, not beaten*, Thuc., etc. 2. *unconquerable*, Plat. Rep. 375 B. Adv. -*τως*. ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, (ἄω, ἔημι) *light as air, hence little*. Aesch. Prom.

461, ubi v. Blomf.: *aloft*, Ar. Rh. 2. 1103: only poet. ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, (ἄησις) *to fly*, Arat.

ἀήσις, ἡ, = *sq.*, Hes. Op. 643, 673: poet. ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, δ, (ἄω, ἔημι) a blowing, a blast, *ἀνέμοιο, ἀνέμων*, *Zeφύριο ἀήται* Hom. Only poet.

ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, contr. ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, (ῥέω) *creating ἀήται*, a word coined by Plat. Crat. 410 B.

ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, an old word, only found in phrase, *θάρσος ἀήτων* Pl. 21. 395: but quoted also from Aesch. (Fr. 2) by Hesych.

ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, *μεγάλας*: prob. from ἔημι, hence orig. *stormy*, and so violent, terrible, like ἀήσις: but cf. Buttm. Lexil. in v.

ἀήσις, *os*, poet. for ἀήσις, an eagle, cf. ἀήσις, Arat. ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, later Att. for ἀήσις, ἡ, v. ἔησις, *os*, *ov*, without sound.

ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, Att. -*τως*, (θαλασσένω) = *θαλασσένωτος*. ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, Att. -*τως*, (θαλασσά) *without sea, far from it*, inland, Menand. p. 160. II. *not mixed with sea-water*, *ονος* Damocr. ap. Gal., Horace's *vinum maris experts*. [ἀήσις]

ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, Att. -*τως*, (θαλασσά) = *unused to the sea, never having been at sea*, Ar. Ran. 204.

ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, or ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, (ἀάλλω) of the laurel, *not verdant*, Plut.

ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, (θάλπος) *without warmth*, Philostr. Adv. -*τως*, Hipp.

ἀήσις, Adv. *fearlessly*. ἀήσις, *os*, *ov*, (ἀάμβια, prob. l. Ibyc. 1: from ἀάμβιας, *os*, *ov*, (θάμβος) *fearless, τῶς* *without fear of a thing*, Phryn. ap. Hesych. Hence

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ἀθεώρητος, *ov*, (θεωρέω) *not contemplated or seen, not to be seen*, Arist. Mund. 2. *unexamined*, Plut. II. act., *c. gen.*, *not having observed, without power of observing*, Diod.: *without technical knowledge*. Hence Adv. -τως, Plut.

ἀθήνητος, *ov*, Ion. for ἀθέατος, Nonn.

ἀθηλος, *ov*, (θηλή) *unsuckled*, Ar. Lys. 881: *just weaned*, Horace's *jam lacte depulvis*, Simon. 146.

ἀθηλυντος, *ov*, (θηλυνά) *not made womanish*, Anth.

ἀθηλος, *v*, *not womanish*, Plut.: *indelicate*, Id.

Ἀθηνά, *ās*, *h*, contr. from Ἀθηναία, also Ἀθήνη, Ἀθηναία, Ἀθηναία, Dor. Ἀθάνα, *wh.* is also in Att. poets, Acol. Ἀθανά, Ἀθηνά, Μινέρνα, the tutelary goddess of Athens: Büchli P. E., says that Ἀθηνά was not used for Ἀθηναία before the time of Euclides: the Homeric forms are Ἀθήνη and Ἀθηναίη.

Ἀθηναι, *ov*, *ai*, the city of Athens, Hom., like Ὀθήβαι etc., in plur., because it consisted of several parts: the older sing. form occurs Od. 7. 80: Ἀθηναι in gen. = Ἀττική, of the whole country, Hdt. 9. 17: Ἀθηνάε, *to* or *towards* Athens: Ἀθήνηθεν, poet. Ἀθήνηθεν and Ἀθήνηθεν, from Athens: Ἀθήνησι, at Athens, which forms were more Att. than εἰς Ἀθήνας, ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, and ἐν Ἀθηναίς, Greg. Cor. p. 165, cf. Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 A.

Ἀθηναία, *τά*, older name of the Παναθηναία, Paus. 8. 2, 1.

Ἀθηναῖον, *τό*, (Ἀθηνά) the temple of Athena, Hdt. 5. 95.

Ἀθηναῖος, *a*, *ov*, Athenian, or from Athens, II.

Ἀθηναῖος, *to* long to be at Athens, Luc.

ἈΘΗΨ, *épos*, *δ*, the beard or spike of an ear of corn, an ear of corn itself, Hes. Fr. 2. II. the point or barb of a weapon, Aesch. Fr. 145, and Hipp.: called also γλαχίν, πύγων, Lat. *spica*.

ἀθιράτος, *ov*, (θνήσκει) *not hunted or chased: not to be caught*, Ael.

ἀθιρέντος, *ov*, (θνήσκει) = *foreg.*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16.

ἀθήρη, *h*, = ἀθήρη, Diosc.

ἀθηρηλογός, *δ*, (ἀθήρη, λογός) a destroyer of ears of corn, epith. of a winnowing-fan (πύλιν), Od. 11. 128, 23. 275: cf. ἀθηρηλογός.

ἀθρία, *h*, (ἀθριος) *want of game, bad sport*, Ael.

ἀθροβρωτος, *ov*, (ἀθήρη, βιβρώσκω) *devouring ears of corn*, Od. 8. 30, *organon*, = ἀθηρηλογός, a winnowing-fan, Soph. Fr. 405.

ἀθρος, *ov*, (θήρ) *without wild beasts or game*, Hdt. 4. 185: *τὸ ἀθρον*, = ἀθρία, Plut. II. (θήρα) *without the chase*, δθ. ἡμέρα a blank day, Aesch. Fr. 225.

ἀθροδης, *es*, (εἶδος) = ἀθεράδης.

ἀθίρωμα, *as*, *τό*, a tumour full of matter like ἀθήρη or growths, Gal.

ἀθησαύριστος, *ov*, (θησαυρίζω) *not treasured up, not to be treasured up*, Plat. II. act. *not treasuring up, lavish*.

ἀθίγης, *és*, (θηγγάνω, θίγειν) *untouched*, Anth.

ἀθικτος, *ov*, (θηγγάνω, θίγειν) *untouched, usu. c. gen.*, *untouched by a thing*, e.g. ἀκτίσος Soph. Tr. 686, ἡγήγητος O. C. 1521, etc.; also *c. dat.*, νόστος δθ. Aesch. Suppl. 561. 2. *not to be touched, holy, sacred*, Aesch. Ag. 371, Soph. O. T. 891.

II. act. *not touching*, *c. gen.*, κερόων Aesch. Eum. 704.

ἀθλαστος, *ov*, (θλάω) *unbroken, not crushed*, Arist. Meteor.

ἀθλέω, contr. from Ep. ἀελέω, εὐώω, (ἀθλος) *to contend for a prize, combat, wrestle*, II. II. *to struggle, endure, suffer*, only in II. 24. 734: the only place also where Hom. uses the contr. form, v. Spitzn. ad l.—The Att. use ἀθλέω very rarely in either signif., cf. sq.

ἀθλέω, *h*, *ow*, in Hom. = ἀθλέω, II. 7. 453, 15. 30. (he has not the form ἀθλέω at all.) But the Att. use ἀθλέω in both signs. of ἀθλέω, e.g. ἀθλέω ἐν ἀγῶνι *to combat in a contest*, Plat., ἀθλέω κινδύνου, πόνου, *to endure danger, toil*, Soph., and Eur.

II. *to be an athlete*, Plut.

ἀθλημα, *τό*, (ἀθλέω) a contest, struggle, Plat.: *toil*. II. that which is won by toil or exertion. III. an implement of labor, Theocr. 21. 9.

ἀθλησις, *h*, a contest, combat, esp. of athletes, Polyb.

ἀθλητήρ, *h*, *ος*, Od. 8. 164, older form of sq.

ἀθλητής, contr. from ἀεθλητής, οὐδ, *δ*, (ἀθλέω) a combatant, champion; esp. a prize-fighter, Lat. *athleta*, a *comb.* in both forms: also as Adj., ἀθλ. ἵππος a race-horse, Plat. Parm. 137 A.

II. in gen. *one practised or skilled in, master of a thing*, *c. gen.*,

e.g. πολέμου Plat. Rep. 543 B, τῶν καλῶν ἔργων Dem. 799. 16; ἀθλ. τῆς ἀληθείης λέξεως a master of natural and correct expression, Schief. Dion. Comp. 415; ἀθλ. γῆς, a skilful farmer, Philostr. Henc.

ἀθλητικός, *h*, *όν*, belonging to an athlete, athletic, robust, ἐξίς Arist. Pol.: belonging to athletic exercises, Plut. Adv. -κώς, Id. ἀθλιβής, *és*, (θλίβω) *not pressed or hurt*, Nonn.

ἀθλιον, *τό*, contr. from Ep. ἀέθλιον = ἀθλον, the prize of contest, Hom.: but also = ἀθλος, contest, Od. 24. 169, and later Ep.—Hom. always uses Ep. form.

ἀθλιος, *ia*, *ov*, also *os*, *on* in Eur., contr. from ἀέθλιος, (ἀέθλον, ἀθλον) *toilsome, painful*, hence in gen. *unhappy, wretched*, very freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwards:—hence also to denote imperfection of any kind, miserable, wretched, in a moral sense, Dem. 142. 18: also of one's ability, as ἀθλ. ζωγράφος a wretched painter, Plut. II. of belonging to contest, only in form ἀέθλιος, q. v. Adv. -ως, Trag. Hence

ἀθλιότης, *η*, *τος*, *h*, *τοίλ*, suffering, wretchedness, Plat.

ἀθλιπτος, *ov*, (θλίβω) = ἀθλιβής, Gal.

ἀθλοθεσία, *h*, the office of ἀθλοθέτης, Ar. Fr. 585, also ἀθλοθετία, v. Dind. ad l.

ἀθλοθετέω, *h*, *ωσ*, (τίθημι) *to propose a prize*, in gen. *to offer rewards*, τινί Att. II. *to manage, direct*, Heliod.

ἀθλοθετήρ, *h*, *ος*, *δ*, = sq., Anth.

ἀθλοθέτης, *ov*, *δ*, one who gives, awards the prize, the judge or steward in the games, also βραβεύς, Plat., etc.

Ἀθλοθετία, *h*, = ἀθλοθεσία, q. v.

ἈΘΛΟΝ, *τό*, contr. from Ep. ἀέθλον, which alone is used by Hom., Pind., and Hdt., and is sometimes found in Trag.:—the prize of contest, in gen. a gift, present, II. 23. 413, 620, etc., in Od. only II. 548: a reward, recompense, freq. in Pind., and Trag.: also in prose, as ἀθ. ἀρετῆς Thuc. 2. 46, ἀμαρτημάτων Lys. 96. 8. Phrases: ἀθλα κείναι or πρόκειται prizes are proposed, Hdt.; προφαίνειν to propose them, Xen.: ἀθλα λαμβάνειν or φέρειν to win prizes, Plat., etc., cf. Thuc. 6. 80: ἀθ. ποίσις τὰ κοινά Id. 3. 82. II. in plur. also = ἀθλος, a contest, combat, Od. 24. 89, Soph. Phil. 508: also in sing., Xenophon. ap. Ath. 414 A. III. in plur. also, the place of combat, Lat. arena, Plat. Legg. 868 A.

ἈΘΛΟΣ, *δ*, contr. from Ep. ἀέθλος, which is always used by Hom. (except in Od. 8. 160), Pind., and Hdt.:—a contest either in war or sport, esp. contest for a prize, toil, trouble, like πόνος, Lat. labor, Hom.: ἀθλος πρόκειται a task is set one, ἀθλον προτιθέναι to set it, Hdt. I. 126, 7. 197. On the diff. of ἀθλον and ἀθλος, v. Coray Isocr. Paneg. 37.

ἀθλοσύνη, *h*, = ἀθλος, Anth.

ἀθλόφωρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bearing away the prize*, ἵππος II. 9. 124, ἄνδρες Pind. O. 7. 13, etc.: in Ep. form ἀέθλ- II. 22. 22.

ἀθλωος, *ov*, *not muddy, clear*, Luc.

ἀθλώωτος, *ov*, (θολώω) *not muddied, untroubled*, of water, Hes. Op. 593.

ἀθροος, *ov*, (θρόσσω, θορεύω) of animals, *veneris experts*.

ἀθροιβήτος, *ov*, (θορυβήω) *undisturbed: τὸ ἀθ. tranquillity of mind*, Xen. Ages. 6. 7.

ἀθρόμβος, *ov*, *without uproar, undisturbed, tranquil*, Plat. Adv. -βως, Eur. Op. 630.

ἀθρος, Dor. for ἥθος.

ἀθραγνέη, *h*, a tree, the wood of which made tinder, Theophr.

ἀθρακτος, *ov*, (θράσσω) = ἀτράκτος.

ἀθράνυτος, *ov*, (θρανύω) *not stretched or spread*, Eur. ap. Hesych.

ἀθραυστος, *ov*, (θραύω) *unbroken, undestroyed, unhurt, sound*, Eur. Hec. 17, etc.: *not to be broken*, Plut.

ἀθρεπτος, *ov*, (τρέφω) *unreared*, dub. I. Mel. 95. 5.

ἈΘΡΕΨ, *h*, *ow* (v. Elmsl. Med. 519), Att. ἀθρέω, *to look at, view, observe*, *c. acc.*, II. 12. 391, 14. 334: also absol. (though an acc. can easily be supplied), Od. 12. 232, 19. 478: ἀθρέω εἰς τι *to look into a thing*, II. 10. 11. 2. later, of the mind, *to consider, think on*, Pind. P. 2. 129, and Att.: ἀθρέω εἰ., πόρον..., μὴ., *to consider whether...*, Soph. Ant. 1077, and Plat.: ἀθρεῖ, ἀθρέσκον, *consider, take notice*, see, Plat.—Later poets have a med. aor. ἀθρήσασθαι, e.g. Tim. 6. (prob. from the same root as θεωρέω, with a copul. or euphom.) Hence ἀθρήματα, *τά*, = ἐπτήρια, Hesych.

ἀθρηνί, Adv. (θρῆνος) *without mourning*.

ἀθρήσαν, verb. Adj. from ἀθρέω, *one must consider*, Eur. Hipp. 379.
ἀθρήεις, τρίχως, *hairs, without hair on the head*, Matro ap. Ath.
656 F. cf. ὀδρή.

ἀθρήνδεστος, *ον*, (θρήν, ἐδεστος) *not worm-eaten*, Theophr.
in irreg. superl. ἀθρήνδεστατος, cf. ἀκορσέστατος.

ἀθροίω, *οἶσιν*, (ἀθρός) *to gather together, collect*, esp.
to levy forces, ἀθρ. στρατεύματα, δύναν, etc., Thuc., and
Xen.: Τροίαν ἀθρ. *to gather the Trojans together*, Eur.
Hec. 1139: πνεῦμα ἀθρ. *to collect breath*, Id. Phoen. 851.
Pass. *to be gathered or crowded together*, ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν Hdt. 5.
701: *to unite into one mass*, Plat.: of armies, *to muster*;
of the mind, ἀθροίζεσθαι εἰς αὐτὸν *to collect oneself*, Plat. Phaed.
83 A, cf. 67 C: φόβος θηροῖται *fear has formed itself, arisen*,
Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34. Med. *to gather for oneself*, Xen.: much
like the act. in Eur. Heracl. 122.—Poet. also ἀθροίω, ἀθροίω-
μαι, Jac. A. P. 877, but not Att., Lob. Phryn. 616. Others
write ἀθρ., v. Ellendt. Lex. Soph. Hence

ἀθροισμός, *ον*, ἡμέρα *day of assembling*, Eccl.: and
ἀθροίσαι, *εὐς*, *η*, *a gathering, collecting, levying, στρατοῦ*
Eur., χρημάτων Thuc.

ἀθροισμα, τό, *that which is gathered, a heap, mass*, Plat.: in
Epicur. philosophy, *esp. the concourse of atoms*, Diog. L.

ἀθροιστός, δ, = ἀθροίσαι, Theophr.: also *condensation*, Id.
ἀθροιστής, verb. Adj., *one must collect*, Xen.

ἀθροιστικός, οὔ, δ, *a collector*.

ἀθροιστικός, ὅς, *ὧν*, *belonging to, fit for collecting*, like ἀπολ-
μός, Eccl. II. in Gramm. collective, ὀνόματα: copulative,
σύνδεσμος. Adv. —αἶς.

ἀθρός, α, *ον*, very rarely *ος*, *ον* (as ap. Ath. 120 D), contr. ἀθρῶς,
in later Gr. as Polyb.: old Att. ἀθρῶς, *ον*, but Bekk. has ἀθρῶς
in Plat. Tim. 64 C, 65 A, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 60, 9, Spitz. II.
14. 38.—*Assembled in crowds, heaps or masses, crowded together*,
freq. in Hom. but only in plur., oft. joined πάντες ἀθροῖσι:
the sing. first in Pind.: ἀθροῖσι, of soldiers, *in dense masses*, Hdt. 6.
112, so τὸ ἀθρόον *the army in close order*, but also *the main*
body, Xen. II. *all at once, once for all*, ἀθρόα πάντα ἀπένευ-
ε *he paid for all at once*, Od. I. 43, hence Adv. ἀθρόον and
ἀθρόως, *at once, suddenly*: ἀθρόα πόλις, *as a whole*, opp. to
ἐκαστοί, ἀθρ. δύνανται, Thuc. 2, 60, 2, 39, cf. I. 141; so ἀθρόους
κρίνειν *to condemn all by a single vote*, Plat. Apol. 324 B: ἀθρόως
ᾤψην *was seen with all his forces*, Plut. Themist. § 12, cf.
Id. Syll. 12: καθήριπεν ἀθρ. *he fell all at once*, Theoc. 13.
49, cf. 25. 252: ἀθρόαι πέντε νύκτες, *five whole nights*, Pind.
P. 4. 231. III. multitudinous, immense, also continuous,
incessant, ἀθρ. κακότης Pind. P. 2. 65, δάκρυ Eur. H. F. 489,
λέγους Plat., hence ἀθρόως λέγειν. Compar. ἀθρόωτερος Thuc.;
later ἀθροώτερος Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 143. (a copul., θρόος:
or perh. from ἀθρέω.)

ἀθροος, *ον*, (α priv., θρόος) *noiseless*, only in Gramm.
ἀθροότης, πτος, ἡ, (θρόος) *the whole mass*, Diog. L.
ἀθροπτος, *ον*, (θρόπτος) *unbroken, imperishable*, Plut. II.
esp. not enervated, Pythag. Carm. Aur. 35, and oft. in Plut.,
e. g. ἀθροπτος εἰς γέλωτα *never breaking into laughter*, Pericl. 5.
Adv. —τως, Plut. Hence

ἀθρυσία, ἡ, *a simple way of life*, Plut.: opp. to θρύψις.

ἀθρύνει, ἦσα, *to be ἄθυμος*, *he is disheartened, downhearted*, freq.
in Att. from Aesch. downwards: esp. *to want heart, despond at*
or for a thing, usu. τῷ as Soph. El. 769, etc., also τῷ Dem.,
ἐκί τῷ Isocr., πρὸς τὴν Thuc., εἰς τὴν Plat., τὴν Thuc.:—also
followed by ὄτι or ὡς, by εἰ, μή, freq. in Att. Hence

ἀθρύνειν, verb. Adj., *one must lose heart*, Xen.

ἀθρύνια, ἡ, *want of heart, faintheartedness, despondency*, Hdt.
1. 37, and freq. in Att.

ἀθρύνιατος, *ον*, (θυμιά) *not exhaling*, Arist. Meteor.

ἀθρύνος, *ον*, *without heart or spirit, spiritless, fainthearted*,
Od. 10. 463, Hdt. 7. 11: *downhearted, desponding*, ἀθρύνον εἶ-
ναι πρὸς τὴν *to have no heart for a thing*, Xen. An. 1. 4, 9, so
ἀθρύνος ἔχειν πρὸς τὴν Id. Hell. 4. 5, 4: ἀθρύνος διακρίσθαι=ἀθυ-
μεῖν, Isocr.: ἀθρύνος ποιεῖν *to work without heart or spirit*,
Xen. Oec. 21. 5. II. *without anger or passion*, Plat. Rep.

411 B. Adv. —τως.

ἀθρύνωτος, *ον*, (θυπς) *without door or window*.

ἀθρύνωτος, *ον*, (θυπς) *without door or window*.

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ἀθρυμα, τό, (ἀθρῶ) *a game, toy*, Il. 15. 363: *an amusement*,
Od. 18. 323, and Pind.: like ἡγάλαμα, *a delight, joy*, so songs
are called ἀθρύματα Μοισῶν, Anth., cf. Hemst. Luc. 1. 291:
Att. also ἀθρυμα.

ἀθρύναιον, τό, Dim. of foregoing, *a little game or toy*, Philox. ap.
Ath. 643 D: *a pet*, Luc.

ἀθρύνωλῶτες, *ον*, *to be ἀθρύνωλῶτες*, v. Suicer in voc. Hence
ἀθρύνωλῶτης, ἡ, *impudent loquacity*, Polyb.: from

ἀθρύνωλῶτος, *ον*, (θρῶ, γλῶττα) *one that cannot keep his*
mouth shut, ὃ γλῶσσῃ θύραι οὐκ ἐκλείνεται (Theogn. 421), *a*
ceaseless babbler, Eur. Or. 903.

ἀθρύνωτος, *ον*, i. e. ἀθρύνον τοῖς νόμοις, *making game of the laws*.

ἀθρύνος, *ον*, (θρῶ) *without door or lock*, Plut. II. metaph.
open, unchecked, γλῶττα Clem. Al.

ἀθρύνοςτομία, *to be ἀθρύνοςτομία*, like ἀθρύνωλῶτες.

ἀθρύνοςτομία, ἡ=ἀθρύνωλῶτης, Anth.: from
ἀθρύνοςτομος, *ον*, (θρῶ, στομία)=ἀθρύνωλῶτης, hence ἀθ.
ἀχῶ ever-babbling Echo, Soph. Phil. 188. Adv. —τως.

ἀθρύνος, *ον*, *without thyrsus*, Eur. Or. 1342.

ἄθρῦον, *to play, amuse oneself*, Il. 15. 364: *with a thing*, τινί
Ap. Rh.: *to play on an instrument*, κατὰ πικτιδὸν Anacreont.

II. c. acc. *to play a thing, do in play*, παῖς ἔων ἄνυρε μεγάλα
ἔργα *great deeds were the sports of his childhood*, Pind. N. 3.
78; also ἀθ. μολήν *to sing a sportive song*, h. Hom. 18. 15;
ἀθ. ἀπερδῶ *to sing or celebrate virtue*, Pind. I. 4. 67—also
ἔργα φωτῶν ἀθ. *to play the deeds of men*, of an actor, Anth.

Also in Med., h. Hom. Merc. 485. [ἀθρῶ—]

ἀθρύνος, *ον*, (θρῶ) = ἀθρῶς, στομία Ar. Ran. 838. [ῶ]
ἀθρύνος, *ον*, v. 1. = ἄθρῶ, ἰπὸς Simon. Amorg. 56.

ἀθρύνος, *ον*, (θρῶ) *not offered, not to be offered*, λέγῃ I. 5; also
not successfully offered, Lat. inauspicata, Dem. 75. 12: in gen.
unhallowed, ἄθρυνος ἀθρύνων πελάνων *impure in that they were*
not duly offered, Eur. Hipp. 147; also of illegitimate children,
Plat. Legg. 141 D, cf. Suid. voc. ἀθρύνον γάμοι. II. act. *not*
offering, without sacrificing, ἀθρύνον ἀπαλύνει Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 23.

ἀθρύνος, *ον*, not ἀθρῶς, Elmsl. Dem. 1267, whom Herm. and
Bekker follow, (θρῶ) *unpunished, scot-free*, Eur., and freq. in
Oratt.: ἀθρύνειν, ἀφέναι, καθιστάμενοι *to let off, acquit one*;
ἀθρύνος ἀπαλλάττειν, *φένγειν* *to get off, be acquitted*. 2. c. gen.,
free from a thing, τιμωρίας, πληγῶν Ar. Nub. 1413; also ἀθ.
ἀδικμάτων *unpunished for offences*, Lycourg. 157. 38. II.
not deserving punishment, guiltless, Heliod.

III. act. *causing no harm, harmless*, Dem. 1437. 9.

ἄθρως, *η*, *ον*, of mount Athos, Aesch. Ag. 285.

ἀθρῶς, ὡσα, (ἀθρῶς) *to let go unpunished, absolve*, LXX.

ἀθρύνειν, *ον*, (θρῶ) *unflattered, without flattery*, τῆς ἐμῆς
γλώσσης *from my tongue*, Eur. Andr. 460. II. act. *not*
flattering, Teles ap. Stob. p. 524 fin.: hence rough, harsh, Anth.

Adv. —τως.

ἀθρύνωτος, *ον*, (θαρκίω) *without breastplate or body ar-*
mour, Xen. [ἀθ]

ἀθρύνωτος, *ον*, (θρῶ) *not drunken*, Hipp.

ἄθρως, *ω*, δ, in Hom. Ἄθρως, ὦ, mount Athos: in Strab.
Ἄθρως, ἀνος, δ.

ἀθρύνωτος, ἡ, (ἀθρῶ) *acquittal*.

αἰ, Ep. and Dor. for εἰ, ἴ: in Hom. only αἰ κε and αἰ κεν,
Dor. αἰκά, *if only, so that*, Lat. dummodo, always c. con-
junct., except in orat. obliq. as Il. 7. 387: for even in Il. 5. 279
Wolf writes αἰ κε τῆχμας for τῆχομαι, and so in Od. 24. 217
ἐκτρηγῆ should be written for ἐκτρηγῆ, cf. Spitz. II. 24. 688.

αἰ, exclam. of strong desire, O that! would that! Lat. utinam,
in Hom. always αἰ γὰρ or αἰ γὰρ δέ, Att. εἰ γὰρ or ἦ γὰρ, only
Aeol. and Dor. αἰ by itself:—c. optat., for when c. inf., as αἰ
γὰρ ἐχέμεν Od. 7. 313, there is an ellipse: c. of αἰθε.

αἰ, exclam. of astonishment and grief, αἰ! woe! Lat. vae:
like εἰ it is usu. repeated, αἰ, αἰ, esp. in Trag.: whence Dind.
in Att. poets writes αἰαῖ as one word: usu. c. gen., but some-
times c. acc., αἰαῖ Ἄδωνιν Ar. Lys. 393, cf. Bion 1. 28. (on the
accent v. Ellendt. Lex. Soph.)

αἰ, Aeol. for αἰεῖ.

αἰα, ἡ, gen. αἰης, poet. collat. form for γαῖα, *earth, land*, Hom.:
never in plur.

II. αἰα, ἡ, orig. name of Colchis. (with αἰα,
γαῖα Döderlein well compares the German Aia, Gau.)

αἶγμα, τό, *wailing*, freq. in Eur.: from αἶξ, to cry al or ah! to wail, and c. acc. to bewail, Trag. (the fut. αἶξω is now read in Eur. H. F. 1054 ex Hermanni conj., but not found elsewhere.)

αἶα, ἡ, v. sub αἶ.

αἰακρός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from αἶξω, *bewailed, lamentable*, Aesch., and Ar. II. perhaps act. *wailing*, Aesch. Pers. 1068.

αἰανής, ἑ, Ion. *αἰανής*, an old poet. word, first in Pind. as epith. of κόρος, κέντρον, λῆμος P. 1. 161, 4. 420, I. 3. 4, then in Aesch., and Soph. as epith. of νόστος, etc., like Pind., but esp. of νόξ, as Aesch. Eum. 416, Soph. Aj. 672, El. 506, so of χρόνος Aesch. Eum. 572: prob. from αἶα, and so orig. *everlasting*, as with χρόνος, and in Adv. αἰανώς, *for ever*, Aesch. Eum. 672: then *wearisome, gloomy*, as with νόξ: then in gen. (like αἶνός, to which it seems akin) *drearful, painful, distressing*, as in the other places: (in the last signif. some derive it from αἶ, αἶ).—In Aesch. Eum. 416, Soph. El. l. c. we have the collat. form αἰανός, cf. Hesych.—v. Herm. and Lob. Aj. 672.

αἰανός, ἡ, ὄν, v. foreg.

αἰάντειος, α, ov, of Ajax: τῷ Δι. ἂν Αἰ. his tomb, Philostr.: τὰ Αἰ. sc. ἱερὰ, *festivals in his honour*.

Αἰαντίδης, ov, ὁ, son of Ajax, patron: hence, *one of the tribe Aiantis* at Athens, Dem.: from

Αἴας, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, vocat. Αἴα, Ajax, masc. pr. n., in Hom. borne by two heroes, the Greater, son of Telamon, and the Less, son of Oileus. Pind. Fr. 179, has the pecul. acc. Αἴα.

αἰαστός, ἡ, ὄν, = αἰακρός, *sad*, epithet of the hyacinth, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E, Dind., ubi al. Αἰαστή, dat. from Αἰαστής, οὗ, ὁ, of or belonging to Ajax.

αἰβοί, exclam. of disgust or astonishment: αἰβοί, βοί, of laughter, Ar. Pac.

αἶγα, ἡ, a late form for αἶξ, Valck. Ammon. 230.

αἶγαγρος, ὁ and ἡ, a wild goat, chamois, = αἶξ ἄγριος, Opp., as in Hom. σνάγρος, for σὺν ἄγριος.

Αἰγῆος, α, ov, *Aegaeon, πέλαγος* Aesch.: ὄρος, Mount Ida, Hes. Th. 484, v. Gaisf.

Αἰγῶν, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, *Aegaeon*, the name given by men to the hundred-armed giant, called by gods Briareos, Il. 1. 404, Hes. Th. 714, 817, cf. Εἰρώπης. (prob. akin to ἀίσω.)

αἰγάνη, ἡ, a hunting spear, javelin, Hom., and Ep. (acc. to Passow from αἶξ, and so strictly a goat or chamois-spear: at all events akin to ἀίσω.)

αἰγῶν, Adv. (ἀίσω) *rushing swiftly, impetuously*, Ap. Rh. [α]

αἰγνή, ἡ, v. sub αἰγῆος.

αἰγῆος, εἰα, Ion. εἰον, (αἶξ) lengthd. form for αἰγῆος, of a goat or goats, Lat. caprinus, τυρός Il.: of goatskin, ἀσκάς, κυνή Il. 3. 247, Od. 24. 231, διφθέρη Hdt. 5. 58: also as Subst. ἡ αἰγνή, sub. δορά, a goat's skin, Id. 4. 189.—Hom. uses this except in Od. 9. 196; so too Att.: but Hdt. αἰγῆος.

αἰγῆρινος, ἡ, ov, of black poplar wood: from αἰγῆρος, ἡ, the black poplar, Od. 9. 141, cf. λεῖκή: as a tree of the nether world, Od. 10. 510. Hence

αἰγῆρινός, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, a black poplar grove, Strab.

αἰγῆλάτης, ov, ὁ, (ἐλαῖω) a goat-driver, goatherd, Anth. [α]

αἰγῆος, εἰα, eon, = αἰγῆος, q. v.

αἰγῆαλειος, ov, of or on the shore.

αἰγῆαλός, εἰος, ὁ, = sq., Nic.

αἰγῆαλῆτης, ov, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ἴδος, on the shore or coast, Strab., and Anth.: from

αἰγῆαλός, ὁ, the sea-shore, flat beach, Hom., Hdt., and sometimes in Att. prose: proverb. αἰγῆαλῆ χαλεῖς, of deaf persons, Suid. (acc. to some from ἀγρυμ, ἄλς, and so like ἀεὶ ἡ that on which the sea breaks: better acc. to others from ἀίσω, ἄλς, like αἰγῆς, that over which the sea rushes.)

αἰγῆαλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) found on or near the shore, Arist. H. A. αἰγῆαλός, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, a white spot on the eye, Hipp.

αἰγῆβάτης, ov, ὁ, (αἶξ, βαῖνω) goat-mounting, epith. of he-goats, etc., Pind. Fr. 215, and of Pan, Anth. [α]

αἰγῆβοστος, εἰος, ἡ, a goat-pasture, Leon. Tar. 56.

αἰγῆβότης, ov, ὁ, (βοῆς) feeding goats, browsed by goats, Leon. Tar. 35. II. as Subst. αἰγῆ, a goatherd, dub. l. Theocr. Ep. 5.

αἰγῆβοτος, ov, (βόσκω) browsed by goats, λεμών Od. 4. 606; so in Od. 13. 246, γαῖα must be supplied from v. 238.

αἰγῆδον, τό, Dim. from αἶξ, a little goat, kid, Pherecr. Aut. 7. [i]

αἰγῆθάλης, οὗ, ὁ, dub. form of αἰγῆθαλος.

αἰγῆθαλλός, ἡ, = sq., Ar. Av. 887.

αἰγῆθῆλος, ὁ, the tit, Lat. parus, Arist. H. A., cf. foreg.

αἰγῆθος, also αἰγῆθος, ὁ, perh. the hedge-sparrow, Arist. H. A.: in Opp. also αἰγῆθος, ὁ, ἡ.

αἰγῆτινός, ov, (κνήμη) goat-shanked, Anth.

αἰγῆκορεῖς, εἰον, ἡ, (κορέννυμι) satifiers, i. e. feeders, of goats, goatherds: name of one of the four old Attic tribes, Hdt. 5. 66 (who derives it from Αἰγῆκορος a son of Ion), Eur. Ion 1581.—On the question whether these tribes were castes, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Greece 2. p. 4 sq., Clinton F. H. 1. p. 53, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 94.

αἰγῆλιψ, ἴπος, ὁ, ἡ, (αἶξ, λείπω) strictly, destitute even of goats, hence steep, sheer, πέτρῃ Il., also in Aesch. Suppl. 794. [γ]

αἰγῆλος, ἡ, an herb of which goats are fond, Theocr. 5. 128.

αἰγῆλαπτιον, τό, = αἰγῆλωπ II, Diosc.

αἰγῆλωψ, σπός, ποτ. σπός, ὁ, a kind of oats, wild oats, Lat. avena sterilis, Theophr. II. a kind of oak with sweet fruit, v. l. ap. Theophr. III. an ulcer in the eye, lachrymal fistula, Diosc. [i]

αἰγῆνθος, ὁ, v. sub αἰγῆθος.

αἰγῆνομένος, εἰος, ὁ, = sq., Anth.

αἰγῆνόρος, ov, (νέμα) feeding goats, browsed by goats, Anth. 2. ὁ αἰγ. a goatherd, Ib.

αἰγῆνός, ὁ, v. sub αἰγῆνός.

αἰγῆιχος, ov, (αἰγῆς, ἔχω) Aegis-bearing, epith. of Zeus, Hom.; later also of Athena.

Αἰγῆπᾶν, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, (Πᾶν) goat-Pan, the goat-footed Pan, used as = Rom. Silvanus, Plut. [γ]

αἰγῆπόδης, ov, ὁ, (πούς) goat-footed, h. Hom. 18. 2, 37.

αἰγῆπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποῦν, τό, gen. ποδός, = foreg., Hdt. 4. 25.

αἰγῆπυρος, ὁ, a plant with a red flower, of which goats were fond. (from πυρ, fire, from the color of its flower, not from πυρός, for v is short in Theocr. 4. 25.)

αἰγῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, I. the aegis, or shield of Zeus, flashing forth terror and amazement, as described at length in Il. 5. 738 sq., and so prob. from ἀίσω, to rush or move violently: hence 2. later a rushing storm, hurricane, terrible as the shaken aegis, Aesch. Cho. 592, cf. καταιγῆς.—In works of art the aegis appears on the statues of Athena, not as a shield, but a sort of short cloak, covered with scales, set with the Gorgon's head, and fringed with snakes (θυσσανόεσσα): the artists no doubt took the word to come from αἶξ, and to mean a goatskin, v. Hdt. 4. 189, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. (London) in voc.: hence 3. a goatskin coat, Eur. Cycl. 360. II. a yellow kernel in the pith of the pine, Theophr. III. a speck in the eye, Hipp. [The Att. art. is said to have used the ult. also long, Spohn de extr. Od. parte, 175.]

αἰγῆσκος, ὁ, Dim. from αἶξ.

αἰγῆλας, Dor. for αἰγῆλας, Pind., contr. αἰγῆλας, ἄνθρωπος.

αἰγῆλη, ἡ, glitter, lustre, glare, of the sun and moon, Hom.: λευκὴ αἰγῆλη clear daylight, Od. 6. 45: and of metal, πυρφόροι αἰγῆλας fiery lustres, i. e. torches, Soph. O. T. 208. 2. metaph. splendor, glory, e. g. ποδῶν of swiftness, Pind. O. 13. 49. II. = πῆδη, a band, Emped. p. 8. (akin to λάω, ἀγῆλας: γαλαῖσσα, γλαυκός: γλῆνη: λεῖσσω, λευκός:—cf. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 552.) Hence

αἰγῆλεις, εσσα, εν, glittering, beaming, radiant, in Hom. always epith. of Olympus: but in Pind., etc., in gen. splendid, bright.

αἰγῆλῆτης, ov, ὁ, a shedder of light, beaming, radiant, epith. of Apollo, Ar. Rh.

αἰγῆλοφάνης, ες, (φαίνωμαι) beaming, Anth.

αἰγῆβάτης, ov, ὁ, = the older αἰγῆβάτης, Anth. [α]

αἰγῆβοσκός, ὄν, = αἰγῆβοσκός, Valck. Hdt. 1. 113.

αἰγῆβότης, ov, ὁ, = αἰγῆβότης.

αἰγῆδόρος, ov, (δορά) of goatskin, Opp.

αἰγῆθήλης, ov, ὁ, (θηλή) the goatsucker, caprimulgus, Arist. H. A.

αἰγόκερας, σπός, τό, goatshorn, fenugreeek, foenum Graecum, Gal.

αἰγοκερέως, *έως*, δ, = *sq.*, Arat.
αἰγοκέρας, *ων*, gen. *ω*, also αἰγοκέρας, *ωτος*, δ, (*κέρας*) goat-horned, Anth. II. as Subst. δ αἰγ., Capricorn in the Zodiac, Luc.

αἰγοκέφαλος, *ων*, (κεφαλῇ) goat-headed. II. δ αἰγ., a kind of bird, Arist. H. A.

αἰγόλεπρος, δ, strictly goats-death, prob. the *axalea pontica*, a poisonous herb, Plin.

αἰγομηλής, *ές*, (μέλος) goat-limbed, Orph., like αἰγοσκελής.

αἰγονομῆς, *έως*, δ, = αἰγονομῆς, a goatherd, Nic.

αἰγονομιον, *τό*, a herd of goats.

αἰγονορός, *ων*, = αἰγώμος, Anth.

αἰγόνυξ, *υχος*, δ, ἡ, = αἰγώνυξ, Jac. A. P. p. 760.

αἰγόπλαστος, *ων*, (πλάσσω) goat-shaped.

αἰγοπόδης, *ων*, δ, = αἰγυπόδης, Anth.

αἰγοπόσωπος, *ων*, (πρόσωπον) goat-faced, Hdt. 2. 46.

αἰγοσκελής, *ές*, (σκέλος) goat-shanked.

αἰγότριψ, ἴβος, δ, ἡ, (τριβω) trodden by goats, Dion. H.

αἰγοτριχέα, (ἐρίξ) to have goat's hair, Strab.

αἰγοφάγος, *ων*, (φαγέω) goat-eating, epith. of Hera at Sparta, Paus. 3. 15, 7. [ᾶ]

αἰγόφθαλμος, *ων*, goat-eyed: δ αἰγ., a kind of precious stone, Plin.
αἰγύπτως, *δ*, a vulture, freq. in poets from Hom. downwards: also in Hdt. 3. 76, though γήν is the usu. prose form.

Αἰγυπτιαῖος, *δω*, to be like an Egyptian, I. in word or deed, i. e. to be sly and crafty, Cratin. Incert. 32, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 357. 2. in tongue, to speak Egyptian, Luc. 3. in person, to be swarthy, Com. ap. Eust. Od. p. 1484. 28.

II. to be like Egypt, i. e. be under water, Philostr. Hence

Αἰγυπτιαστής, = Αἰγυπτιστή, Joseph.

Αἰγύπτως, *ια*, *ων*, Egyptian, Hom. [Often poet., in Hom. and Ep. always, as trisyll.]

Αἰγυπτιστή, Adv., in the Egyptian tongue, Hdt. 2. 46. II. in the Egyptian fashion, i. e. craftily, Theocr. 15. 48.

Αἰγυπτογένης, *ές*, (γένω) of Egyptian race, Aesch. Pers. 35.

Αἰγυπτος, *δ*, the river Nile, Od., while even Hes. calls it Νείλος. II. ἡ, Egypt, Od. 17. 448, etc.: Αἰγυπτῶνδε to Egypt, Od. 17. 426.

Αἰγυπτοδής, *ές*, Egyptian-like.

αἰγώλιος, αἰγώλιος and ἐγώλιος, *δ*, a night-bird of prey, Arist. H. A. c. cf. αἰπώλιος.

αἰγώνυξ, ὄχος, δ, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) goat-hoofed, Anth.

αἰγόνυχον, *τό*, strictly goats-hoof, a plant, the same as λυθόσπεριον, Diosc.

αἰγώσος, *ων*, (ὦν) goat-eyed, θηλαῖμοι Arist. H. A.

Ἄιδας, Dor. for Ἄϊδος, Αἰδης.

αἰδέο, imperat. pres. from *sq.*, for αἰδέο, II. 24. 503, also αἰδέο.

Αἰδεομαι, ἑ. έσομαι, poet. έσομαι, also ήσομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass. ἥδεσθην, (for the aor. med. ἥδεσάμην is little used except by poets, v. infr.): Ep. pres. αἰδομαι. To feel shame, be ashamed or fear, oft. in Hom., always of a moral feeling, opp. to bodily fear, φοβεῖσθαι, δεινέαι, cf. II. 7. 93: esp. towards gods or august persons, αἰδ. τινά, to stand in awe of any one, reverence him, fear his bad opinion of one, Od. 2. 65, etc.: also of things, αἰδεσθαι μέλαθρον respect the house, II. 9. 640: αἰδεσθέντες ἄλκην fearing the strength, Pind. P. 4. 308, later also ἐπὶ τινι and ὑπέρ τινος, but rarely—c. inf. to be ashamed or afraid to do a thing, Hom.; more rarely c. part. to be ashamed of doing it or having done it, Soph. Aj. 506:—rarely foll. by *ei*., or *fin*....—part. pf. ἥδεσμένος in pass. signf., reconciled, Dem. 645. fin.—As Att. law term, to respect a person's misfortunes, and so to pardon him, or obtain his pardon, esp. of a homicide, mostly in aor. i. αἰδέσασθαι, which is the signf. this tense has in prose, Dem. 644. 1, 983. 19, also in pres., Plat. Legg. 877 A. Hence

αἰδέσμος, *ων*, exciting shame or respect, venerable, Luc.: *holy*, Paus. Adv. —*μας*, Ael. Hence

αἰδεσις, *εως*, ἡ, awe, reverence, esp. a feeling of compassion, and so pardoning, Dem. 528. 8.

αἰδεστός, ἡ, *ὄν*, verb. Adj., revered, venerable, Plut.

αἰδήςλος, *ων*, (a privat., ἰδέν) making unseen: hence annihilating, destroying: so always in Hom., as epith. of Ares, Athena, of the Suitors, of fire, etc. II. pass. unseen, un-

known, obscure, Hes. Op. 754, Parmenid. ap. Clem. Al. p. 614: as epith. of Hades, either in the Hom. signf., or dark, gloomy, Soph. Aj. 608. Adv. —*λως*, = ὀλεθρῶς, Hom. A poet. word, on which v. Buttm. Lexil. in v.

αἰδημονία, *ήσω*, to be αἰδήςμων.

αἰδημοσύνη, ἡ, bashfulness, modesty, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 106: from

αἰδήμων, *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, bashful, modest, Xen., etc. Adv. —*μῶνως*, Id.

αἰδής, *ές*, (a privat., ἰδέν) unseen, annihilated, Hes. Sc. 477.

II. act. not seeing, Bacchyl. ap. Cram. Anecd. 1. p. 65.

Ἄϊδος, *δ*, poet. for Ἄϊδης, in Hom. the usu. form. [Hom. αἰδ-, Trag. also αἰδ-, and so, acc. to Herm., h. Hom. Cer. 348: gen. αἰδῶν, in Hom. trisyll., later also αἰδῶν, Pors. Hec. 1018, Jac. A. P. p. 374.]

αἰδήσιμος, *ων*, poet. for αἰδέσιμος, Orph.

αἰδώς, *ιω*, in Orph. also ἡ, *ιω*, (ἀεί) everlasting, for αἰετός, h. Hom. 2. 3, Hes. Sc. 310: also in prose, έἰδῶν for ever, Thuc.: ἡ, *ὅ*, οὐρά eternity, Plat. Tim. 37 E. [αἰδ] Hence

αἰδιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, eternity, Arist. Coel. [α]

αἰδήςτης, *εσσα*, *εν*, Euphor. 60: and

αἰδήςτης, *ές*, Opp., later forms of *sq.*

αἰδῶς, ἡ, *ὄν*, (a privat., ἰδέν) poet. for αἰδῶς, αἰδής, unseen, hidden, dark, Hes. Th. 860.

αἰδοῖός, ἡ, *ὄν*, of or belonging to the αἰδῶς.

αἰδοῖον, *τό*, mostly in plur. τὰ αἰδῶς, the genitals, pudenda, both of men and women, II. 13. 568, Hes. Op. 731, etc.:—αἰδοῖον θαλάσσιον, a sea-monster, Nic. ap. Ath. 105 C: strictly neut. from

αἰδοῖος, *οία*, *οῖον*, also *ος*, *ων* Plat. Legg. 943 E. (αἰδομαι) regarded with awe or reverence, august, venerable, in Hom. and Hes. only of persons, as superiors or elders, persons under divine protection, esp. of the wife or mistress of the house, and so in gen. of women, deserving respect, tender, as παρθένος αἰδοῖν II. 2. 514. rarely of the gods, as II. 18. 394, 425: of guests and suppliants, freq. joined with φίλος and θεῖος in Hom.: also αἰδοῖος absol. for ἱερής, Od. 15. 373, ubi Schol.—In Pind. and Aesch. also of things, valuable, excellent, γέρας, χάρις Pind.: but also αἰδ. πνεῦμα, λόγοι a spirit, words of reverence, Aesch. Suppl. 29, 455.

II. act. bashful, modest, Od. 17. 578, Plat. l. c. 2. reverent, whence Adv. —*ως*, reverently, Od. 19. 243.

A poet. word: for the few places, where Plato has it, seem to be from poets. Comp. αἰδοῖσθαι Hom., αἰδοῖσθαι, Superl. —έστατος Pind. Hence αἰδωιάδης, *ές*, (αἰδῶς) like the αἰδῶς, Arist. H. A. Αἰδομαι, αἰδομαι, Ep. for αἰδέομαι, oft. in Hom., and once or twice in Trag., as Aesch. Suppl. 364, Eur. Phoen. 1489.

Ἄϊδος, Αἰδῶ, Ep. gen. and dat. of Ἄϊδος, from an absol. nom. Ἄϊς, oft. in Hom., who has also Ἀδῶδς as Adv., to Hades, so too εἰς Ἀδῶδς, and εἰν Ἀϊδος sc. οἴκῳ, Att. ἐν ᾧδῳ, in Hades, in the nether world. [αἰδ-, but ᾶ in the phrases Ἄϊδος εἶσω, and Ἄϊδος εἰσαρχέσθαι II. 20. 336.]

αἰδῶφρον, *ων*, gen. *ωνος*, (αἰδῶς, φρήν) regardful of mind, compassionate, Soph. O. C. 237, Eur. Alc. 659.

αἰδρηλή, ἡ, (αἰδρῶς) want of knowledge, ignorance, Hom., also in plur., Od. 10. 231, 11. 272: Ep. word, used by Hdt. 6. 69 in Ion. form αἰδρητή.

αἰδρητής, *εσσα*, *εν*, later collat. form of αἰδρῶς, Nic.

αἰδρία, ἡ, = αἰδρητή.

αἰδρῶς, *ι*, gen. *ιος* and *εος*, unknowing, ignorant, II. 3. 49: freq. c. gen., as Od. 10. 282.

αἰδρῶδικας, *ων*, δ, Dor. αἰδρῶδικας, (δίκη) unknowing of right or law, lawless, savage, Pind. Nem. 1. 96. [δῖ]

αἰδρῦντος, *ων*, = ἀνίδρυτος, unsettled, unsteady, Ar. Lys. 809: αἰδρ. κακῶν Cratin. Seriph. 3, expl. by E. M., δ οὐκ ἂν τις αὐτῷ ἱδρύσαντο. On the form ῥ. Lob. Phryn. 730.

Ἄδων, *ωνος*, δ, = *sq.*

Ἀδωνεύς, *έως*, Ion. ἡος, δ, lengthd. poet. form from Ἀδης, Hom. Later authors, as Mosch., used the forms Ἀδωνῆος, ἡ, ἡ, [ᾶ] metri grat.

Αἰδῶς, *δω*, contr. *ὄς*, ἡ, as a moral feeling, sense of shame, bashfulness, modesty, II. 24. 44, etc.: a sense of shame or honor, awe, αἰδῶ θεόν ἐνὶ θυμῷ, cherish a sense of shame within you, II. 15. 561:—regard for others, respect, reverence,

Trag.: δακρῶν πένθμον αἰδῶ tears of sorrow and pity, Aesch. Suppl. 577.—hence also mercy, pardon, Plat. Legg. 867 E. II. that which causes shame or respect, and so 1. *a shame, scandal*, αἰδός, Ἀργεῖοι II. 5. 787. 2. = τὰ αἰδοία, II. 2. 262. 3. *dignity, majesty*, αἰδὸς καὶ χάρις h. Hom. Cer. 214. αἰέ, Ion. and poet. for αἰ: when the ult. is to be short, αἰέν, Herm. praef. Orph. p. ix, h. Hom. Ven. 202. At the end of a hexam., to round off the verse, αἰέ is preferred to αἰέν. [Cf. αἰ sub fin.]

αἰεγενέτης, δ, Hom. poet. for αἰεγενέτης. (For compds. of αἰέ here omitted, v. sub αἰε-.)

αἰεγενής, ἐς, = foreg., Opp.

αἰέλουρος, δ, ἡ, Ion. for αἰλουρος, Hdt.

αἰώντιος, ον, *lulling in eternal sleep*, epith. of Death, Soph. O. C. 1578, acc. to Herm. conj.

αἰές, Dor. for αἰέ, αἰέ, Schäf. Bion. II. 1. 1.

αἰετηδόν, Adv. (αἰετός) *like an eagle*.

αἰετιαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, (αἰετός III.) *belonging to or placed in the pediment*, Inscr. ap. Müller de Min. Pol. p. 54.

αἰετός, εσσα, εν, of eagle-kind, Opp.: from

αἰετός, δ, fuller form for αἰετός, q. v. sub fin.

αἰετής, εσσα, εν, later form for αἰετός, Theopomp. Coloph. ap. Ath. 183 B.

αἰζήλος, δ, lengthd. form of αἰζήδος, Od. 12. 83.

αἰζήλος, ον, v. l. of the Gramm. in Pl. 2. 318, for ἀρῖζήλος, in signif. of αἰδήςλος, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. αἰδήςλος 8, Spitzn. ad I. αἰζήδος, lengthd. αἰζήδος, δ, *lively, active*, in Hom. always of youths fit for war and the chase: of a *lusty* slave, Hes. Op. 439, Th. 863. Later as Subst., a warrior, Cratin. Lac. 1: in gen. a man, Anth. (usu. taken as akin to ζῶω, ζῶω: but acc. to Döderl., akin to αἰῶν, ἡβέας.)

αἰήνης, Ion. for αἰανής, Archil. 94.

αἰήτος, in Il. 18. 410, Vulcan is called πέλωρ αἰήτων prob. = ἄπτων, *mighty monster*, Buttm. Lexil. in voc. 4.

αἰήτός, δ, Dor. for αἰετός, αἰετός, an eagle, Pind. P. 4. 4 Bickh, Bergk Anacr. 70: also ἄπτός.

αἰθαλέος, α, ον, (αἰθάλη) *smoky*, Ap. Rh. II. of ants, *fire-colored*, like αἰθαλέες II. 2, Nic. Ther. 750.

αἰθάλη, ἡ, (αἶθα) = αἰθαλος, esp. soot, Luc.

αἰθαλής, ἐς, = αἰεθαλής, Orph., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. [αἰ]

αἰθαλῶν, ὡνος, epith. of the τέττις, prob. = αἰθαλέες II. 2, *fire-colored*, Theocr. 7. 138, Mel. III: acc. to others, *heat-loving*, and so *swarthy, dusky*.

αἰθαλόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. οἶος, οὔσσα, οὔν, (αἰθαλος) *smoky, sooty, black*, Il. 2. 413: κόπυς black ashes that are burnt out, Il. 18. 23. II. *burning, blazing*, κεραυνός Hes. Th. 72: in gen., epith. of fire, Aesch. Pr. 992. 2. *fire-colored*, Nic.

αἰθαλος, δ, like λιγύρος, a *smoky flame*, the thick smoke of fire, soot, Hipp., and Eur. Hec. 911: also αἰθάλη. II. as Adj.

δ, *fire-colored*, like αἰθαλέες II. 2, Nic.

αἰθαλῶ, to make smoky or sooty, burn to soot, Diosc. Pass. to lie in ashes, Eur. El. 1140.

αἰθαλώεις, ἐς, (εἶδος) *sooty, black*, Arist. Meteor.

αἰθαλώσις, εως, ἡ, (αἰθαλῶ) a rising of smoke or vapour, Max. Tyr.

αἰθαλοῦρος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., burnt to soot or ashes, Lyc.

αἰθε. Dor. and Eur. for εἴθε, O that! would that! Lat. utinam, very freq. in Hom., αἰθ' ὄφελος c. inf., or αἰθε c. opt.

αἰθεροβατεύς, (αἰθήρ, ἐμβατεύς) to walk in ether, Anth.

αἰετήριος, ια, ιω, also ος, ον Eur. Chrys. 69, of or belonging to αἰθήρ or the upper air, and so 1. *high in air, on high*, Trag.: αἰετήρια ἀνέττα flew up into the air, Eur. Med. 440, cf. Andr. 830. 2. *ethereal, heavenly*, γοητή Eur. Chrys. 6. 9. Hence

αἰετιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) v. l. for αἰετιώδης.

αἰεροβάτης, = αἰεροβάτης, Luc.

αἰεροβόσκας, ον, δ, (βόσκω) *feeding or living in ether*, Cer. ad. ap. Diog. I. 6. 76.

αἰεροδρομέω, to skim the ether, Welck. Syll. Ep. p. 36: from αἰεροδρόμος, ον, (δραμέω) *skimming the ether*, Ar. Av. 1393.

αἰεροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) = αἰετιώδης, Plut.

αἰερολογέω, to talk of ether and the like, Anaximen. ap. Diog. L. 2. 5: from

αἰερολόγος, ον, (λέγω) *talking of ether and the like*, Ibid.

αἰερόνομος, ον, (νόμωμαι) = αἰερονόσκας.

αἰερόπλαγκτος, ον, (πλάζωμαι) *roaming in ether*, Orph.

αἰερόωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like ether*, Plut.

Αἰθήρ, ἡ, name of a race-horse of Agamemnon, strictly fiery, i. e. bright-bay, Il. 23. 295.

αἰθήεις, εσσα, εν, (αἶθα) = αἰετός, Nic.

αἰθήρ, ἔρος, in Hom. always ἡ, in Att. prose always δ, in Pind., Trag., and Ar. common, (αἶθα)—*ether*, the upper, purer air, opp. to αἶψα, Il. 4. 288: hence *heaven*, as the abode of the gods, Il. 15. 192, Ζεὺς αἰθέρι valών Hes.: also *the clear sky or heaven*, Il. 8. 556: but in Il. 16. 365 a cloud is said to come αἰερός ἐκ βίης, cf. αἰθηρηγής and v. Spitzn. ad I.: later it certainly is confounded with αἶψα, e. g. αἰθήρ ζοφέεις, ἀχλυεῖς in Ap. Rh., and Eur. Cycl. 409 even has it for the *fume* from the Cyclops' mouth. II. in Eur. Alc. 594, a *climate, region*.

αἰθής, ἐς, *burning*: αἰθής πέπλος the robe of Hercules, hence proverb. of a demagogue, Meineke Cratin. Cleob. 4.

αἰθινός, ἡ, ον, *burning*.

Αἰθιοπία, to speak, or be like an *Ethiopi*, Heliod.

Αἰθιοψ, στος, δ, Hom. fem. Αἰθιοπίς, ἰος, more rarely ἡ Αἰθιοψ, Lob. Aj. 323, (αἶθα, ὤψ) an *Ethiopi*, Hom. II. also as Adj., *swarthy*, Anth.: cf. αἰθωψ. As early as Il. 1. 423, is found the irreg. plur. Αἰθιοπῆς, to which later auth., as Calli, formed a nom. Αἰθιοπέες.

αἰθόλις, ικος, ἡ, a *pustule, pimple*, Hipp.

αἶθος, τό, a *burning heat, fire*, Ap. Rh.: also αἶθος, δ, Eur. Suppl. 208, Rhes. 95.

αἶθος, ἡ, ὄν, *burnt*, Ar. Thesm. 246. II. of a burnt color, black, or rather fire-colored, fiery, Pind. P. 8. 65, Bacchyl. 12.

αἶθουσα, ἡ, sc. σπός, (αἶθα) the *corridor*, open in front, which led from the door, αὐλή, into the πρόδομος: usu. looking E. or S., to catch the sun,—whence the name. Hom. makes it the sleeping-place of travellers who wish to start early, Od. 3. 399: in Od. 4. 302, he says the same of the πρόδομος, prob. as including the αἶθουσα.

αἰθωψ, στος, (αἶθα, ὤψ) *fiery-looking*, in Hom. as epith. of metal, *flashing*; and of wine, *sparkling*, (not fiery-hot or strong, as others); once of smoke, Od. 10. 152, where it prob. means red smoke, smoke mixed with flame, like αἰθαλος:—later αἰθωψ φλογμός, λαμπρός Ar. II. metaph. *fiery, hot, keen*, λυμός Hes. Op. 361: hot, furious, ὠρίσθ Soph. Aj. 224.

αἶθρη, ἡ, in Att. as well as Hom., later αἶθρα, Piers. Moer. p. 184, (αἰθήρ, as γάστρη from γαστήρ):—a *clear bright sky, fair weather*, Hom.: rare in Att. poets, as Eur. Phaeth. 74, Ar. Av. 778, cf. αἰθρία.

αἰθρέω, (αἶθρα) like χεμίζω, to live in the open air, dub., v. Lob. Aj. p. 342.

αἰθηρηγενέτης, ον, δ, and = sq., Od. 5. 296.

αἰθηρηγής, ἐς, (* γένωμαι) epith. of Boreas in Il. 15. 171, born in ether, sprung from ether, (not act. making a clear cold sky, Spitzn. II. 1. c.)

αἰθρήεις, εσσα, εν, = αἰθριος, Opp.

αἰθρία, ἡ, prose form for αἶθρη, first in Hdt., αἰθρίας, sub. οἶστος, in fine weather, Lat. per purum, Hdt. 7. 37, Ar. Nub. 371.

II. the open sky, ὑπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας, in the open air, Lat. sub dio, Xen. An. 4. 4, 14: hence also the cold air of night, Hdt. 2. 68.

[7, Herm. Ar. Nub. 370, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 34.] Hence

αἰθριάζω, to expose to the open air, cool, Hipp. II. to make a clear sky, Arist. Probl.

III. intr. to be in the open air.

αἰθριάω, = foreg. 1, Hipp.

αἰθριώσις, ον, = αἰθριος.

αἰθριοκύνει, ἡσω, (κύνει) to sleep in the open air, Theocr. 8. 78.

αἰθριος, ον, clear, bright, fair, of weather, h. Hom. Ap. 433: also as epith. of Ζεὺς, Theocr. II. in the open air, kept there, Cratin. Del. 5: hence cold, chill, Soph. Ant. 357. III.

τὸ αἰθριον, the Lat. atrium, Joseph.

αἰθριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the clear sky.

αἰθροβάτης, ον, δ, (βαίνω) walking through ether, Porph. [α]

αἶθρος, δ, = αἶθρη, the clear chill air of morn, Od. 14. 318.

αἰθνυμα, ατος, τό, (αἰθίσσω) a lighting, kindling: hence

II. a spark: metaph. the last spark of an attachment, Polyb.
 III. the flickering of a bright body in motion, =μαριαμνῆ.
 αἷθλια, ἡ, a water-bird, diver, shag, Lat. mergus, Od. 5. 337.
 II. metaph. a ship, Lyc.
 αἰθιδόρετος, ὄν, (τρέφω) feeding with αἷθλια, Lyc.
 αἰδουεῖρ, ἦρος, ὅ, that which darts or flies through the air, of wild animals, arrows, etc., Opp.: from αἰδύσσω, ὤω, (αἰθω) transit. to put in rapid motion, stir up, kindle, ἐλὼς αἰδύσει φένας Bacchyl. 26. Pass. to move rapidly, quiver, flicker, of leaves, Saph. 40: so too act. in intr. signf., Arat. Cf. the compds. with ἀνά, διὰ, κατά, παρῶ. (There was no Att. form αἰδούτω.)
 Αἰθω, only found in pres. and impf., to light up, kindle, αἰθεῖν πῦρ Hdt. 4. 145, Aesch. Ag. 1435, ἐπὶ Soph. Phil. 1033.
 2. rarely intr. to burn or blaze, Pind. O. 7. 87, Soph. Aj. 185 and Rhes.:—in this signf. usu. in Pass. αἰθώμαι, Hom., Hes., etc., though rarely save in part. αἰθόμενος the inf. αἰθεῖσθαι Hdt. 4. 61, and Eur.; impf. αἰθεῖο Ap. Rh.:—also like Lat. urī, ἐροῖ αἰθεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 15.
 αἰθων, ὠος, ὅ, (αἰθω) strictly fiery, burning, of lightning, fire, etc., Pind.: also of fiery smoke, Pind. P. 1. 44, cf. αἰθῶν.
 II. of metal and the like, flashing, glittering, like αἰθῶν, σιδηρῶν Hom., also Soph. Aj. 147: αἰθωνες λέβητες, τριπόδες Hom. (where others take it of their having fire under them).
 III. of various animals, as in Hom. of the horse, lion, bull, eagle, in Pind. of the fox, where some take it to be fiery, fierce; others of the color, like Lat. fulvus, rufus: others of their bright, fiery eyes: but αἰθων of a man, Hermipp. Moer. 1, and so αἰθωνες θῆρες Plat. Rep. 559 D, λιμὸς αἰθων, Plut., cf. αἰθῶν fin.
 αἰκα, Dor. for ἐκ, ἐάν, c. conj., Valck. Theoc. 1. 10. [κᾶ]
 αἰκάλλω, f. ἄλω, to flatter, wheedle, fondle, c. acc., Eur. Andr. 630, Ar. Eq. 48: αἰκάλλει καρδίαν ἐμήν it does my heart good, Ar. Thesm. 869.
 αἰκάλος, ὁ, a flatterer, Hesych.
 αἰκε, αἰκεῖν, poet. and Dor. for ἐάν, Hom.
 αἰκεῖα, ἡ, =αἰκία, q. v.
 αἰκέλιος, ὄν, =αἰεκέλιος, Theogn. 1344. Bekk.
 αἰκή, ἡ, (αἰσσω) rapid motion, flight, Lat. impetus, τῶν αἰκαί Π. 15. 709, ἐρεμῶν Opp.: cf. βίπη. [αἰ]
 αἰκής, ἐς, poet. for αἰεκής, Adv. αἰκῶς, Π. 22. 336: in Trag. also αἰκής, ἐς, like αἰκα, Herm. Soph. El. 102. [αἰ]
 αἰκία, ἡ, Att. for the Ion. αἰεκή q. v., injurious, insulting treatment, an affront, outrage, Trag., etc.: oft. also in plur. blows, stripes, etc., Trag.:—in prose usu. as law-phrase αἰκίας δίκη, an action for assault, less serious than that for ὕβρις (which was a γραφή), esp. freq. in Oratt., cf. Att. Process p. 547 sq., Böckh P. E. 2. p. 102: in gen. suffering, disgrace, Thuc. 7. 75. [κί-, wherefore Dawes, Pors., etc., would write αἰεία in Trag., and so certainly analogy would require, but v. Herm. Soph. O. C. 752, Ellendt Lex. Soph.]
 αἰκίζω, to treat injuriously, to affront, outrage, esp. by blows, to plague, torment, the act. only in Soph.: usu. as Dep. med. αἰκίζομαι, f. ὠύμαι, Aesch., etc.: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, αἰκίζέσθαι τινα τὰ ἀσχεστά Xen. An. 3. 1, 18: cf. the Ep. αἰεκίζω.—The aor. αἰκίστην is only used in pass. signf., as Soph. Ant. 206, Xen. An. 2. 6, 29: pres. αἰκίζομαι in pass. signf., Aesch. Pr. 168: perf. ἥκισμαι, Eur. Med. 1130.
 αἰκισμα: ματος, τό, an outrage, torture, Aesch. Pr. 989: in plur. Eur. Phoen. 1529.
 αἰκισμός, ὁ, =foreg., Dem.
 αἰκιστής, οὔ, ὁ, fem. αἰκιστρια, ἡ, one who outrages.
 αἰκιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, prone to outrage. Adv. —κῶς.
 αἰκιστός, ὁ, ὄν, outraged, v.l. Soph. Ant. 206.
 αἰκλον, τό, or αἰκλον, an evening meal at Sparta, Epich. p. 18, Alcm. 20, cf. Ath. 139 B:—also αἰκλον.
 αἰκτίρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (αἰσσω) the swift-rushing, darting, Opp. [αἰ]
 αἰκτος, ὄν, (κινέομαι) unapproachable, Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 346.
 αἰλῶος, ὁ, a mournful dirge, Aesch. Ag. 121, Soph. Aj. 627: (said to be from αἰ, ἄλως, ἄν me for Linus! Pausan. q. 29, 8, v. ἄλως). 2. Also Adj. os, ὄν, plaintive, mournful, Eur. Or. 1395, Hel. 171. As Adv. αἰλῶα, Call. and Mosch.

αἰλουρίος, ὁ, cat-mint: from αἰλουρός, ὁ, ἡ, a cat, Hdt.
 II. later, a weasel. (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. voc. αἰλός 5, from αἰδῶος and ὀψά, as expressive, not of color, but of the wavy motion of the tail peculiar to cats.)
 Αἱ' MA, ατος, τό, blood, in Hom. oft. φόνος τε καὶ αἷμα joined; also in plur. streams of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1293, Soph. Ant. 121.
 II. bloodshed, murder, Trag., cf. Elmsl. Bach. 139: θυαμῶν αἷμα γίγνεται a kinsman's murder is done, Aesch. Suppl. 449, so ἐργασται μητρὶν αἷμα Eur. Or. 284: also αἷμα ἄνδρῶν or πρᾶντων Eur., and even αἷμα κτανεῖν, as if αἷμα were a cognate acc., Soph. Fr. 153:—esp. ἐν' αἱματί φεύγειν to avoid trial for murder by going into exile, Dem. 548 fin., wh. in Eur. Suppl. 148 is αἷμα φεύγειν, v. Müller Eumen. §. 50 sq.:—the plur. is freq. in this signf. in Aesch. and Eur., never in Soph.
 2. in Soph. El. 1394 usu. taken as the instrument of bloodshed, sword, but v. νεοκρίντος and Herm. ad l. III. like Lat. sanguis, blood-relationship, kin, αἷμα τε καὶ γένος Od. 8. 583, αἷματος εἶναι, γένεθς τε καὶ αἷματος εἶναι Od. 4. 611, Il. 19. 111: in Trag. and prose usu., ὁ πρὸς αἷματος and ἐν αἱματί one of the blood or race, Soph. Aj. 1305, Aesch. Eum. 606: ἀφ' αἷματος from the race, Soph. O. C. 245. (perh. from αἰσσω, Lat. saño, Herm. Eur. Hec. 88.)
 αἱμαγῶος, ὄν, (ἔγω) drawing off blood, Diosc.
 αἱμακρορία or αἱμακουρία, ὤν, αἱ, (κορηνήμι) offerings of blood, made upon the grave to appease the manes, Pind. O. 1. 146, v. Dissen. (90). Dor. and Boeot.
 αἱμακρός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from αἱμάσσω, mingled with blood, of blood, Eur. I. T. 644.
 αἱμαλῆος, ἐ, ἔον, bloody, blood-red, Anth.
 αἱμαλωτής, ἰδος, ἡ, a clot of blood, Diosc.: and αἱμαλωτος, ὄν, looking like clotted blood, Aretae: from αἱμαλωψ, σπος, ὁ, (αἱμαλῆος, ὤψ) a mass of blood: a blood-shot place, Hipp.
 II. as Adj. =αἱμαλωτος, Aretae.
 αἱμαλῶς, εως, ἡ, (αἷμα) a letting of blood, Aretae.
 αἱμάς, ὄδος, ἡ, a gush or stream of blood, Soph. Phil. 697, αἱματος ὄδως, as the Schol. has it, cf. Herm. Trach. 778.
 αἱμασίω, ἡ, (αἷμος) a thorn, thorn-bush, αἱμασίως λέγειν Od. 18. 359, 24. 224: hence a thorn-hedge, Theoc.: and so any fence, a wall, Lat. maueria, Hdt. 1. 180, and freq. in Att.—Buttm. Lexil. v. λέγειν 8, adopts the signf. fence, even in Od., and interprets αἱμασίως λέγειν, to make a fence of stones.
 II. αἱμασία =λυδοαλία, Piers. Moer. p. 53.
 αἱμασίωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like an αἱμασία, Plat.
 αἱμάσσω, Att. αἱμάττω, f. ἄω, to make bloody, stain with blood: πέον, βαμῶν, χράας etc., Pind. and Trag.: hence to wound, smite so as to make bloody, κράτα αἷμ. τέτρατ to dash one's head against a rock, Soph. Phil. 1002: αἷμ. πέτρα δαία to put enemies to a bloody death, Eur. Phoen. 1229. Pass. to welter in blood, be slain, Soph. Ant. 1175: metaph., αἷμ. φῶς to end songs by dying, Eur. Ion 168.
 II. as medic. term to scarify, Aretae.
 III. later intr. to be bloody, blood-red, Nic.
 αἱματεχυρία, ἡ, (χέω) shedding of blood, N. T.
 αἱματήρως, ὁ, ὄν, in Eur. Or. 962 also os, ὄν, bloody, blood-stained, chiefly used by Trag., αἷμ. χεῖρες, ἕψος, etc.: αἷμ. φλόξ flame that licks up the blood of a sacrifice, Soph. Tr. 766: esp. bloody, murderous, φόνος, διαφθορά, πνεῖμα, ὕμμα, etc. II. also of blood, consisting thereof, σπανάγος αἷμ. gouts of blood, Eur.: αἷμ. ροῖς a bloody flux, discharge of blood, Hipp.
 αἱματήφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bringing blood: murderous, μόπος Aesch. Theb. 419.
 αἱματία, ἡ, blood-broth, the Spartan black broth made with blood, Maseo Sparta 1. 2, p. 192.
 αἱματίω, ἰσω, to stain with blood, Aesch. Suppl. 662.
 II. to draw blood, sting, Arist. H. A.
 αἱματικός, ὄν, ὄν, consisting of or charged with blood, Arist. H. A.: τὰ αἷμ. animals which have blood, Id. Part. An. II. bloody, like blood: τὸ αἱματικόν a plant of a blood-red color.
 αἱματίνας, ἰνη, ὠον, rare collat. form of αἱματικός, Arist. H. A.
 αἱματίον, τό, Dim. from αἷμα, a little blood, Epict.
 αἱματίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a blood-red cloak, Arist. Color.
 αἱματίτης, ὄν, ὁ, αἱματίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, blood-like: λίθος the blood-stone, Diosc.: εἰλέος a disease, Lat. convolvulus sanguini-

neus, Hipp.: αἱματίτις φλέψ *a vein*, Id.: χορδή *a black-pudding*, Sophil. Phyl. 2.

αἱματόδοχος, *ov*, (δέχομαι) *holding blood*.

αἱματώδης, *es*, *eidos*, *like blood, blood-red*, Diod.

αἱματώεις, *εσσα, εν*, *bloody, blood-sprinkled*, Il. 5. 82. 2. *blood-red, or of blood, ψάδες, σμάδις* Il. 16. 459., 2. 267. 3. *bloody, murderous, πόλεμος, etc.*, Il., and Aesch.

αἱματολοιχός, *ον*, (λείχω) *licking blood, ξῶς αἷμ* *thirst for blood*, Aesch. Ag. 1478.

αἱματοποιέω, *to make into blood*: Pass. *to become blood*, Medic. Hence

αἱματοποιητικός, *ή, ον*, *calculated for making into blood*, Gal.

αἱματοποσία, also αἱμοποσία, *ή, α* *drinking of blood*, Porphy.

αἱματοποτέω, *to drink blood*: from

αἱματοπότης, *ου, δ*, (πίνω), *and*

αἱματοπότης, *ου, δ*, *a blood-drinker, blood-sucker*, Ar. Eq. 198.

αἱματόρροφος, *ον*, (ροφέω) *blood-drinking*, Aesch. Eum. 193, Soph. Fr. 813.

αἱματόρροτος, *ον*, (ρέω) *blood-streaming*, αἷμ. βανίδες *a shower of blood*, Eur. I. A. 1515.

αἱματοσταγής, *es*, (στάζω) *blood-dripping*, Aesch. Pers. 816, and Eur.

αἱματοσφάγής, *es*, (σφάζω) *reeking with the blood of the slaughtered*, v. σφάζω.

αἱματοσφλεβοστάσις, *εως, ή*, (φλέγω, ἴσσημι) *a stopping of blood*, Diosc.

αἱματόσφυρτος, *ον*, (σφύρω) *blood-stained*, Anth.

αἱματοχαρής, also αἰμοχαρής, *es*, (χαίρω) *delighting in blood*.

αἱματοχαρής, *ου*,=foreg., Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 486.

αἱμάτω, *ωω*, *to make bloody, stain with blood*, Aesch., and Eur.: *to wound, slay*, Soph. II. *to make into blood*, Medic.

αἱματώδης, *es*, (eidos) *looking like blood, blood-red*, Thuc. 2. 49. 2. *of blood, consisting thereof*, like αἱματικός, Hipp.

αἱματώπτος, *ον*, (ὠπ) *bloody to behold, blood-stained*, but also *bloody, murderous*, both in Eur.

αἱματώσις, *εως, ή*, (αἱμάτω) *a changing into blood*, Gal.

αἱματώψ, *ῶπτος, δ, ή*,=αἱματώπτος, v. Pors. Med. 1363.

αἱμηπότης, *δ, ον*, *for αἱματοπότης*.

αἱμηρός, *δ, ον*,=αἱμηρός.

αἱμῶν, τό, *a basin for blood*, v. I. Od. 3. 444. for ἀμῶν.

αἱμοβάρης, *es*, (βάρος) *heavy with blood*, Opp.

αἱμοβάτης, *es*, (βάπτω) *bathed in blood*, Soph. Aj. 219.

αἱμοβόρος, *ον*, (βιβρώσκω) *blood-sucking*, Arist. H. A.: *greedy of blood*, Theocr. Adv. -ρωσ.

αἱμοδαίττω, (δαινύμαι) *to revel in blood*, Theophr.

αἱμοδιψος, *ον*, (διψα) *bloodthirsty*, Luc.

αἱμοειδής, *es*, (eidos)=αἱματοειδής, Philo.

αἱμοκέρχων, τό, (κέρχων) *a slight cough with blood-spitting*, Hipp.

αἱμομικτής, *ου, δ*, (μύγγω) *incestuous*.

αἱμοποσία, *ή*,=αἱμοποσία.

αἱμοπότης, *ου, δ*,=αἱματοπότης, Or. Sib.

αἱμοπότης, *ου, δ*,=foreg., Lyc.

αἱμόρος, *ον*, poet. for αἱμόρος, Nic.

αἱμορραγέω, *to have a hemorrhage, bleed violently*, Hipp.: from

αἱμορραγής, *es*, (βήγγω) *bleeding violently*, Hipp., and Soph. Phil. 825.

αἱμορραγία, *ή*, *a hemorrhage: a bloody flux, or any violent bleeding*, Hipp. Hence

αἱμορραγικός, *ή, ον*, *liable or to αἱμορραγία*, Id. Adv. -κῶς, Gal.

αἱμορραγώδης, *es*,=foreg., σημεία *αἷμ* *symptoms of hemorrhage*, Hipp.

αἱμόρραντος, *ον*, (βαίνω) *blood-sprinkled, blood-battered*, θυσιαι Eur. Alc. 135, ξείνω Id. I. T. 225.

αἱμορροέω, (αἱμόρροος) *to lose blood*, Hipp.: *to have a αἱμόρροια*, N. T.

αἱμόρροια, *ή*, *a discharge of blood, bloody flux*, Hipp.

αἱμορροδοκαυστής, *ου, δ*, *an instrument for stopping hemorrhage*.

αἱμορροϊκός, *ή, ον*, *belonging to a αἱμόρροια, indicating or causing it*, Hipp.

αἱμορροῖς, ἴδος, *ή*, usu. in pl. αἱμορροῖδες sc. φλέβες, *veins liable to discharge blood, esp. the piles, hemorrhoids*, Hipp.

II. *a shell-fish, serpent*, Arist. H. A.

III.=αἱμόρροος II, Nic.

αἱμόρροος, *ον*, contr. αἱμόρρους, *ον*, (ρέω) *flowing with blood, suffering from hemorrhage*, Hipp.

II. Subst. δ, *a serpent, whose bite makes blood flow from all parts of the body*, Diosc.

αἱμορροώδης, *es*, (eidos)=αἱμορραγώδης, Hipp.

αἱμορροτής, *es*,=αἱμόρροτος.

αἱμόρροτος, *εως, ή*,=αἱμόρροια.

αἱμόρροτος, also αἱμόρροτος, *ον*, (ρέω) *blood-streaming*, Aesch. Fr. 216.

αἱμορρυγία, (βήγγω) *to have a bloody snout, i. e. nose*, Her-mipp. Incert. 3.

αἷμος or αἰμός, δ,=δρυμός, prob. *any scratching point, as of thorns*, cf. Aesch. Fr. 8. (αἷμα, αἱμασί: αἰμῖλος: αἰνέσω.)

αἱμοστάς, δ, *a Samian stone used in burnishing gold*, Diosc.

αἱμοσταγής, *es*,=αἱματοσταγής, Eur. Thes. 1.

αἱμοστάσις, *εως, ή*, *a means of stopping blood*, Gal.: also *a plant used as a styptic*, Diosc.

αἱμοφόβος, *ον*, (*φέβομαι) *afraid of blood, i. e. of bleedings*, Gal.

αἱμοφόρυκτος, *ον*, (φορίσσω) *defiled with blood*, Od. 20. 348.

αἱμόφυρτος, *ον*,=αἱματόφυρτος, Polyb.

αἱμοχαρής, *es*,=αἱματοχαρής, Or. Sib.

αἱμοχρός, *ον*, contr. αἱμόχρους, *ον*, (χρόα) *blood-red*.

αἱμοχροτής, *es*,=foreg., Hipp.

αἱμώ=αἱματώ, from which we have Ion. part. pass. αἱμώ-μενα in Hipp. p. 1138; and Dind. reads αἱμώσα for αἱμώ-σουσα, in Eur. I. T. 226.

αἱμυλία, *ή*, (αἱμύλος) *winning wily manners*, Plut.

αἱμύλιος, *ον*, *flattering, winning, wily, esp. of words*, Od. 1. 56, more usu. αἱμύλος.

αἱμυλομήτης, *ου, δ*, (μήτις) *of winning wiles*, Lat. blande decipiens, h. Hom. Merc. 13, where Ruhnk. conj. αἱμυλόμβος, Ilgen αἱμυλομήτης.

αἱμυλοπλόκος, *ον*, (πλέκω) *weaving or plotting wiles*, Cratin. Incert. 39, cf. δοστοπλόκος.

αἱμύλος, *ή, ον*, in Anth. also *os, ον*, *flattering, winning, wheedling, wily*, usu. of words, Hes. Op. 372: also of persons, Soph., and Eur.: also αἱμύλια μηχαναί *wily arts*, Aesch. Pr. 206. (if from αἰμός, the strict sign. is *sharp, acute, subtle*: the Lat. *Aemilius* prob. comes from the same root.)

αἱμυλόφρων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, (φρήν) *wily-minded*, Cratin. Incert. 39.

αἱμωδής, *ήσω*, *to be αἱμωδής*. 2. in Hipp. *to have the teeth on edge*.

αἱμωδής, *es*, *bloody, bloodshot, scorbutic*, Diosc. Hence

αἱμωδία, *ή*, *a having the teeth on edge*, Hipp.

αἱμωδιασμός, *δ*,=foreg.

αἱμωδιώ,=αἱμωδέω 2, Arist. Probl.: *metaph. of one whose mouth waters at the sight of dainties*, Timocl. Epichae. 1.

II. trans. αἷμ. τοῖς δδόντας, *to set the teeth on edge*, Hipp.

αἷμων, *ωνος, δ*,=δαίμων, δαίμων, *knowing, skilful*, Il. 5. 49.

II. (αἷμα) *bloody*, Eur. Hec. 90: *though Herm. 1. c. takes it in both places to mean eager, from αἰσσω*.

αἱνωτός, *ον*,=αἱματώπτος, Anth.

αἱνέρετης, *ου, δ*, (αἰνός, ἀρετή) *terribly brave*, Il. 16. 31.

Αἰνείας, *ου, δ*, Aeneas, Ep. gen. Αἰνείας, but in Il. 5. 534 Αἰνέω.

αἰνέσις, *εως, ή*, (αἰνέω) *a praising, praise*, N. T.

αἰνετής, *ου, δ*, *one that praises*, Hipp.

αἰνετός, *ή, ον*, verb. Adj. *praised, praiseworthy*, Anth.: from αἰνέω, f. εῶω, Ep. ήσω, (Pind. has both forms): aor. ήνεσας: perf. pass. ήνημαι: aor. pass. ήνέθην, strictly *to tell or speak of*, (cf. αἰνέω), but in this sign. first in Aesch. Ag. 1482, Soph. Phil. 1380. II. in Hom. and usu., *to speak in praise of, praise, approve*, c. acc.:—cf. Lat. *laudare*. 2. *to allow, recommend*, Od. 16. 380, 403: c. inf., *to recommend to do a thing*, Aesch. Cho. 550, εἰπών *is so used* 581; also c. part., αἰνεῖν ἰδὺν *to commend one's going*, Id. Pers. 642. 3. *like ἀγαπᾶν, to be content with, acquiesce in*, Pind. N. 1. 112, Aesch. Eum. 469, cf. Monk Aleost. 2. 4. *to decline courteously*, Hes. Op. 641, like Lat. *laudare* in Virg. G. 2. 412. III. *to promise or vow, τινί τι or τινί ποιέω*, Soph. Phil. 1398, and

Eur.—The word is rare in prose: Hdt. has it, but in Att. only Plat. Rep. 404 D, *ἐπαινέω* is used instead.

αἰνη, ἡ, = *avos*, praise, fame, Hdt. 3. 74, 8. 112.

αἰνημι, Aesol. and Ep. for αἰνέω, Hes. Op. 681: also ἐπαινέμι Simon. 139.

αἰνῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for αἰνέτος, Pind. N. 8. 66.

αἰνίγμα, ατος, τό, (αἰνίσσεται) a dark saying, riddle, Aesch., etc.: oft. in plur., as διὰ or ἐξ αἰνιγμάτων in riddles, darkly, also ἐν αἰνίγματι: αἰνίγμα λύνει, εὐρίσκει, etc., to guess a riddle. II. a taunt, Aristaeen. Hence

αἰνιγματίας, ου, δ, = αἰνιγματιστής, Diod.

αἰνιγματίζομαι, ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to speak in riddles.

αἰνιγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = αἰνικτηίος. Adv. —κῶς.

αἰνιγματιστής, οὔ, δ, one who speaks riddles, LXX.

αἰνιγματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) riddling, dark, Plat. Adv. —δως, Diod.

αἰνιγμός, δ, a speaking in riddles: usu. in plur. like αἰνίγμα, e. g. δι' αἰνιγμῶν Ar. Ran. 61.

αἰνιζομαι, Dep. med. = αἰνέω, Il. 13. 374, Od. 8. 487: in Anth. also αἰνίζω.

αἰνικτήρ, ἥρος, and αἰνικτηίς, οὔ, δ, one who speaks darkly, αἰν. θεοφάνης Soph. Fr. 707.

αἰνικτηίος, ον, riddling. Adv. —ῶς, riddlingly, Aesch. Pr. 949.

αἰνικτηίς, οὔ, δ, = αἰνικτήρ, of Heraclitus, Timonap. Diog. L. 9. 6.

αἰνικτός, ἡ, ὄν, expressed in riddles, riddling, Soph. O. T. 439.

αἰνίσσομαι, Att. αἰνιττομαι, ἴσσομαι, Dep. med. (αἰνός) to speak darkly or in riddles, Soph., etc.: ἔκτα αἰν. to speak riddling words, Hdt. 5. 56: to hint at, πρὸς τι Ar. Av. 970: to hint a thing, give to understand, Plat. II. also as Pass., to be spoken riddlingly, to be wrapt up in riddles, but hardly except in aor. ἤνιχθην, perf. ἤνιχται, Theogn. 681, Ar. Eq. 196, Plat. Gorg. 495 B.

αἰνιδακχευτός, ον, (αἰνός, βακχεύω) furiously Bacchic, Lyc.

αἰνοβίας, Ion. αἰνοβίης, ου, δ, (βία) dreadfully strong, Anth. [I]

αἰνογάμος, ον, (γαμέω) fatally wedded, Eur. Hel. 1120.

αἰνογενεός, ον, (γένεον) with dreadful jaws, Call.

αἰνογίγας, ατος, δ, a terrible giant, Nonn.

αἰνοδρυφίς, ἐς, (δρύπτω) sadly torn, in sign of mourning, Epich. p. 113.

αἰνόθεν, Adv. from αἰνός=ἐξ αἰνός, but only found in the phrase αἰνόθεν αἰνός, from horror to horror, right horribly, Il. 7. 97: cf. αἰόθεν.

αἰνόθρυπτος, ον, (θρύπτωμαι) sadly enervated, Theocr. 15. 27, ubi Wüstem. αἰνόθρυπτος.

αἰνολεαμής, ἐς, (λεάμω) horrid-gleaming, Aesch. Ag. 389.

αἰνόλεκτρος, ον, (λέκτρον) fatally wedded, Aesch. Ag. 713.

II. with a frightful bed, of the cave of Echidna, Lyc.

αἰνόλεπτης, ου, δ, (ἐλλυμι) a dire destroyer, Orph.

αἰνόλεχης, ἐς, (λέχος)=αἰνόλεκτρος, Orph.

αἰνόλεως, οντος, δ, a dreadful lion, Theocr.

αἰνόλιος, ον, (λίνω) unfortunate in life's thread, in allusion to the Parcae, Anth.

αἰνόλυκος, δ, a horrible wolf, Anth.

αἰνομάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) raving horribly, Nonn.

αἰνόμορος, ον, doomed to a sad end, Od. 9. 53: come to a dreadful end, Aesch. Theb. 904.

αἰνόπαθής, ἐς, (παθέω) suffering dire ills, Od. 18. 201.

Αἰνόπαρις, ἴδος, δ, like Δύσπαρις, unlucky Paris, Paris the author of ill, Alcm. 50.

αἰνόπατήρ, ἥρος, δ, unhappy father, Aesch. Cho. 315.

αἰνόπελως, ον, (πέλω) fearfully portentous, Orph.

αἰνοπληγίς, ἡγος, δ, ἡ (πλάσσω) with dire sting, Nic.

αἰνοπτομος, ον, = αἰνόμορος, Orph.

ΑἰΝΟΣ δ, a tale, story, elsewh. μῦθος, Od. 14. 508, αἰνὺν αἶνον to tell a tale, Aesch. Ag. 182, Soph. Phil. 1380: hence a fable, like Aesop's, Hes. Op. 200: in gen. a saying, proverb, Eur. Melan. 23. II. that which is said to one's praise, praise, Il. 23. 652, Od. 21. 110, freq. in Pind. An old poet. word, also used by Hdt. 7. 107. (cf. Butt. Lexil. in voc., who compares Lat. aio, aīra, Lat. fatum.)

αἰνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. word=δενός, used also by Pind. and now and then by Trag., prob. from αἰ, ah! or perh. akin to αἰατής (but v. Butt. Lexil. voc. αἰητός): dread, dire, fearful, horrible, freq. in Hom., of feelings, as ἔχος, χόλος, τρόμος, κάμα-

τος, δίκης: of states and actions, as δεινότης, πόλεμος, μόρος, etc.: of persons, dread, terrible, esp. of Zeus: αἰνότατε Κρονίδη Il. 4. 25 etc., of Pallas, Il. 8. 423. Adv. —ῶς, terribly, i. e. very much, exceedingly, Hom.: also in an Adj., αἰνὸς πικρὸς terribly bitter, Hdt. 4. 52, cf. 61: also αἰνός as Adv., freq. in Hom.

αἰνός, ον, (ἴς) without vessels or fibres, Theophr.

αἰνόταλός, ἄνος, δ, most miserable, Antim. ap. A. B. 1422.

αἰνότης, πτος, ἡ, (αἰνός) Ion. and poet. for δεινότης.

αἰνότρεκα, ἡ, unhappy in being a mother, Mosch.: pecul. fem. of αἰνοτόκος, ον, (τρικτα) miserable in being a parent, Anth.

αἰνοτύραννος, δ, a dreadful tyrant, Anth. [V]

αἰνύμαι, defect. Dep., used only in pres., and impf. without augm., (αἰρεῖ, ἔρηναι) to take, lay hold of, graspi, ρῖσκε, τι ἀπὸ τιος Il. 11. 580, Od. 21. 53: also a gen., τυρῶν αἰνόμενος taking of the cheeses, helping oneself to them, Od. 9. 225: metaph., πόθος αἰνύμαι me a longing seizes me, Od. 14. 144, Hes. Sc. 41: also to enjoy, feed on, καρπὸν Simon. 139. Only poet.

* ΑἰΝΩ, acc. to Gramm., the root of δαίνω.

αἰς, αἰδός, ὅ, ἡ, dat. pl. αἰσένω Il. 10. 486, (from αἰσάω, and so strictly a darter or springer), a goat, in Hom. usu. ἡ αἰς, though he also has δ, Od.: αἰς ἄγρια or ἄγριος, the chamois, Hom. 2. the constellation so called, Arist. II. a water-bird, Arist. H. A. III. a fiery meteor, Arist. Meteor.

IV. αἰγες, high waves, Artemid.

αἰς, αἰκος, ἡ, (αἰσάω)=αἰκή, ἀνέμων αἰκες Ap. Rh. 4. 820. [αἰκος]. (Hence πολυαἰς, κορυθαἰς, cf. αἰγίς, ἐπαγίς.)

αἰσάσκω, Ep. freq. aor. from αἰσάω, Il.

αἰσάσμαι, as Pass. (αἰσός) to shift about, be restless, Hipp.

αἰσέω, = ποικίλλω, Plat. Crat. 409 A: on εἰλόγω v. sub voc. αἰσάω, ου, δ, a speckled fish, Philox. ap. Ath. 5 C.

αἰολίζω, ἴσω, = αἰόλλω, dub. I. Soph. Fr. 815. II. (Αἰολεύς) to imitate the Aeolians, αἰολ. τῷ μλεῖ Prat. ap. Ath. 624 F: to speak Aeolian, Strab. 2. to be sly as an Aeolian, Hierocl.

Αἰολιότης, (Αἰολίω) in the Aeolic dialect, Strab.

αἰόλησις, εως, ἡ, rapid motion; better poet. αἰόλησις.

αἰόλω, to shift rapidly to and fro, Od. 20. 27: (for Pind. P. 4. 414, v. sub voc. εἰλέω). II. to variegate, Nic. Pass. to shift color, Hes. Sc. 399, cf. ἑμφακες αἰόλονται the grapes begin to color, Lat. variegantur, Butt. Lex. v. αἰόλος 10; cf. αἰόλω, αἰόλος.

αἰολόβουλος, ον, (βουλή) full of various counsels, wily, Opp.

αἰολόβροντης, ον, δ, (βροντή) wielder of quivering lightning, epith. of Zeus, Pind. O. 9. 64.

αἰολοεικτής, οὔ, δ, or αἰολοδευκτός, ον, (δεικνυμι) showing himself in various forms, epith. of Phoebus, acc. to Herm. Orph. Hymn. 7. 12.

αἰολοδείπος, ον, (δειρή) with changeful neck, Il. 13. cf. ποικιλόδερος.

αἰολόδερος, ον, (δέρμα) with variegated skin.

αἰολόδωρος, ον, (δῶρον) bestowing various gifts, Epimenid. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 42.

αἰολοδωρή, ηκος, δ, with glittering mail, or, acc. to Butt., swift, active in mail, Il., v. Lexil. voc. αἰόλος 3.

αἰολομήτης, ον, δ, = sq., Hes. Fr. 28.

αἰολομήτης, ιος, δ, ἡ, full of various wiles, like αἰολόβουλος, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Suppl. 1037.

αἰολομήτρης, ου, δ, (μῆτρα) with variegated girdle, Il. 5. 707: acc. to Butt., with moveable girdle, or moving freely in the girdle, cf. αἰολοδωρή. II. with variegated turban, Theocr.

αἰολομόρφος, ον, (μορφή) of changeful form, Orph.

αἰολόνωτος, ον, (νώτω) with speckled back, Opp.

αἰολόσπετος, ον, with spangled robe, Nonn.

αἰολοπτερύγος, ου, or αἰολοπτερύξ, (πτερύξ) quick-fluttering, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 A.

αἰολόστωλος, ον, turning or managing steeds, Il. 3. 185: acc. to others with dappled or swift steeds.

αἰόλος, η, ον, easily turning, quickly moving, and so nimble, πῶτας αἰόλος ἴππος Il. 19. 404: αἰόλα εἰλά wriggling worms, Il. 22. 509; so too, σφήκες μέσον αἰόλα Il. 12. 167, αἰ. ὀστρὸς Od. 22. 300: lastly in Hom. as freq. epith. of τεύχεα, σκάος, where most interpret it in signif. II, but Butt. Lexil. in voc., to be easily yielded, manageable: Aesch. Theb. 494 calls rolling smoke αἰόλη τυρὸς κῆσις: αἰ. πορεύα a quick journey,

Ar. Thesm. 1054. II. *changeful of hue, glistening, glancing, sheeny*, (like shot silk), δράκων Soph. Tr. 12, νύξ spangled night, Ib. 94, cf. αἰολόχρως: hence *variegated, speckled, κίων Callim.*, etc.; also, αἰόλα σάρες discolored from disease, Soph. Phil. 1157; hence III. metaph. 1. *changeful, shifting, varied, αἰδὼ ἀνθρώπων κακὰ* Aesch. Suppl. 327; also of sounds, ἰσχυ Eur. Ion 499, cf. Ar. Ran. 2148: αἰόλοι ἡμέραι changeable days, Arist. Probl. 26, (the only place it is known to occur in Att. prose, or to have the fem. in os). 2. *wily, slippery, ψεύδους* Pind. N. 8. 43, μηχανήμα Poet. ap. Plut. 2. 16 D: cf. ποικίλος, which is used in all these signs. B. as prop. n., *proparox.* Αἰόλος, ου, δ, the god of the winds, strictly the *Changeable*, Od. (Acc. to Buttm. from ἔω, ἔημι, and so strictly moving with the wind, *fluttering*), [the penult. is long, metri grat., Od. 10. 36.] αἰολόστομος, ου, (στῆμα) *shifting in speech, riddling*, of an oracle, Aesch. Pr. 661.

αἰολόφυλος, ου, (φύλον) *of divers kinds*, Opp. αἰολόφανος, ου, (φωνή) *with changeful notes*, of the nightingale, Opp.

αἰολοχαίτης, ου, δ, (χαίτη) *with wavy hair*. αἰολόχρως, ατος, δ, (χρῶς) *spangled*, νύξ Crit. 15. 4. αἰονάω, ἥσω, το ποισίην, foment, Hipp., v. Piers. Moer. 73. Hence αἰονήμα, ατος, τό, a fomentation, Dio C.; and αἰονήσις, εως, ἡ, a fomenting, Hipp. αἰονέως, ἡ, ὄν, (αἰνός) *high, lofty*, in Hom. usu. of cities on heights: of mountain tops, Il. 2. 869, Od. 6. 123: metaph. *lofty, high-flown*, or (acc. to Dissen) *rash, λόγον* Pind. N. 5. 59. 2. *steep, hard to climb*, Eur. Ion 739: *hard to win or reach*, Pind. O. 9. 161.

αἰπνέως, εσσα, εν, poet. for αἰπνός, Il. 21. 87. αἰπλόω, ἥσω, το, to be an αἰπλός, Theocr.; αἰρ. ταῖς αἰλῶν Lys. Fr. 13. Pass. to feed as herds do, Aesch. Eum. 196. αἰπλοικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to goatherds, Mel. 27. αἰπλόων, τό, a herd of goats, αἰπλόια αἰγῶν Hom.; also in Hdt. 1. 126. II. a goat-pasture, Anth.

αἰπλός, δ, of αἰγινόπλος like μονοστόλος (αἰξ, πλόω) a goat-herd, αἰπλός αἰγῶν Hom. αἰπλός, εως, τό, a height, a steep, Aesch., etc.: πρὸς αἰπλός ἰέναι, ὁδοιπορεῖν to toil up hill, Hipp., hence metaph., Eur. Alc. 500. αἰπλός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for αἰπτός, *high, lofty*, usu. of cities, Hom.: also αἰπὰ βέβηρα streams falling sheer down, Il. 8. 369, 21. 9. αἰπύμυτος, ου, (δέμα) *high-built*, Nonn.

αἰπυδόκωτος, ου, δ, an arch knave, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. αἰπυδέκωτος, ου, gen. ω, (κέρας) *high-horned*. αἰπυλόφος, ου, *high-crested*, Nonn. αἰπυρήτης, ου, δ, (μήτις) *with high thoughts or aims*, Aesch. Pr. 18.

αἰπύνωτος, ου, (νῶτον) *high-backed, on a high mountain-ridge*, Aesch. Pr. 830.

ΑἰΠΥΨ, εἶα, ὅ, *high and steep*, in Hom. esp. of cities on steep rocks: in Soph. Aj. 845 also αἰπύς οὐρανός: βρόχος αἰπ. a noose hanging straight down, Od. 11. 278. 2. *headlong, sudden*, of that into which one falls headlong, and cannot escape, εὐεπός freq. in Hom.; so φόνος Od., θάνατος Pind.: also of passions, αἰπὺς χόλος towering wrath, Il. 15. 223; δόλος h. Hom. and Hes.: αἰπὴ αὖ ἐσσεύεται it will be hard work for him, Il. 13. 317; αἰπεῖα ἰσὴ a hollow sound, Hes. Th. 682.

αἶρα, ἡ, a hammer, αἶραν ἔργων smith's work, Call. Fr. 120. II. a weed in wheat, darnel, Lat. lolium, Ar. Fr. 364.

αἰρεσάρχη, το, to be an αἰρεσάρχης, Eccl. αἰρεσάρχης, ου, δ, Gal., and αἰρεσάρχος, δ, (αἰρεσις, ἀρχή) the leader of a sect. αἰρεσίμος, ου, (αἶρεω) that can be taken, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 2. αἰρεσιμαχος, ου, (μάχημα) fighting for a sect, Philo.

αἰρεσις, εως, (αἶρεω) a taking, conquering, esp. of a town, Hdt., etc.: ἡ βασιλικὴ αἶρ., the taking by the king, Hdt. 9. 3. 2. a plan, means for taking a place, Thuc. 2. 75. B. (αἶρέομαι) a taking for oneself, choosing, choice, αἶρεσιν διδόναι to give the choice, c. inf., or c. εἰ ..., etc., Hdt., etc.; also προτιθέναι, προσβάλλειν Plat.: αἶρεσιν λαμβάνειν to have the choice given, Dem., etc. 2. choice or election of magistrates, Thuc. 8. 89. 3. choice, preference, a striving after, αἶρ. δυνάμεως, Lat. affectatio imperii, Plat. Gorg. 513 A: inclination, Polyb.

II. the thing chosen, and so a plan, purpose: a course of action or thought, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C: later a philosophic principle or set of principles, a sect, school, Dion. H.; αἶρ. Ἑλληνικὴ study of Greek history, Polyb. and in Eccl. a heresy.

2. a chosen body, committee, Plat. Ax. 367 A. 3. a proposed condition, Dion. H.

αἰρεσυντήρης, ου, δ, (τεῖχος) *taker of cities*, name of a play of Diphilus.

αἰρεσιώτης, ου, δ, fem. αἰρεσιώτις, ἰδος, a heretic, Eccl. αἰρετών, verb. Adj. one must take, choose, Plat. II. αἶρετός, α, ου, to be taken, desirable, Xen., and Plat.

αἶρέτης, ου, δ, fem. αἶρετις, ἰδος, LXX, one who chooses. αἶρετίζω, ἴσω, αἶρε, to choose, select, Hipp. II. to belong to a sect, Eccl. Hence

αἶρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἶρεσις) *able to choose*, Plat. Def. 412 A: *able to understand*, Arist. Magn. Mor. 2. heretical, N. T. 3. conditional. Adv.—κῶς, Diog. L.

αἰρετιστής, ου, δ, one who joins a party, Diog. L. αἰρετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from αἶρεσις, that may be taken or conquered, Hdt. 4. 201: to be understood, Plat. Phaed. 81 B.

II. (αἶρεομαι) to be chosen, preferable, desirable, Hdt., etc. 2. chosen, elected, δεκατράι Plat.: αἶρετὴ ἀρχή an office that goes by election, freq. in Att. Adv.—τῶς.

ΑἶΡΕΩ, fut. αἶρήσω (in late poets also ἐλῶ): pf. ἤρηκα, Ion. ἀραίρηκα, pass. ἀρῆρημαι: aor. pass. ῥήρεθαι: fut. pass. αἰρεθήσομαι: and from the root *ΕΛΩ, aor. 2 εἶλον, inf. ἐλεῖν: med. εἰλέμην, Hom., late εἰλέμην, v. Lob. Phryn. 183.

A. Act. to take with the hand, grasp, εἶρε, αἶρ. τι ἐν χερσίν, μετὰ χερσίν, to take a thing in hand, Hom.; αἶρ. τῶν χειρῶν to take one by the hand, Id.: also αἶρ. χερσὶ δόρυ etc., Id.: the part ἐλὼν is sometimes used as Adv., like λαβών, by force, Soph. Ant. 497. 2. to take away, τι ἀπὸ τῶντος Hom.; but also τινά τι, like ἀπαρῆσθαι, Il. 16. 805. II. to take or get into one's power, conquer, πόλιν, ναῦς, χερσίν etc., Hom. and Att.: to overpower, τινά Simon. 36: to kill, freq. in Hom.: freq. of passions, etc., to come upon, εἶρε, as χόλος, θάμβος, δέος, ἡμερος, οἶκτος, ἔρος; ὕπνος, λήθῃ αἶρέ με, Hom., and Att. poets. 2. to catch, take, esp. ζῶον ἐλεῖν Il.: to take in hunting, Hom.: also to catch, win, seduce, entrap, Soph. O. C. 764, etc.; and c. part. to catch or detect one doing a thing, Soph. Ant. 385, 655; ἐπ' αὐτοφάρκῳ ἐλεῖν to catch in the very act, Eur. Ion 1214. — 3. in gen. to win, gain, κύβος Il. 17. 321, στεφάνους, ἀθλα, εἶχος Pind., etc.: esp. of the public games, ἴσθμια ἐλεῖν, etc.: hence δ ἄγων ῥήρεθῃ the game was won, Soph. O. C. 1148. 4. as Att. law term, to convict a person of a thing, τινά τῶντος Ar. Nub. 591; also c. part. αἶρεῖν τινα κλέπτοντα to convict of theft, Ar. Ec. 829; also with a Subst., ῥήσθαι κλοστῆς Soph. Ant. 493: αἶρεῖν δίκην or γραφήν, to get a verdict for conviction, freq. in Oratt.; but also, δίκην ἐλεῖν τινα to convict one on trial, Isue. 64. 19; ἐλεῖν τὰ διαμαρτυρηθέντα to convict the evidence of falsehood, Isoc. 374 B: also simply ἐλεῖν, to get a conviction, Plat. Legg. 762 B, etc. Hence 5. δ λόγος αἶρεῖ, Lat. ratio evincit, reason, the reason of the thing, proves, Hdt. 2. 33; also c. acc. pers., reason persuades one, Id. 1. 132, 7. 47, also in Plat.: so too ὅς ἐμὴ γνώμη αἶρεῖ Hdt. 2. 43. III. to grasp with the mind, take in, understand, Plat. and Xen.

B. Med. αἶρέομαι, to take for oneself. Hence τόξα, δόρυ ἐλέσθαι to take one's bow, one's spear, Hom.: δόρυ, δέπνον, to take one's supper, Id., and so in most signs. of the Act., with the reflexive force added. II. esp. to take to oneself, choose, Il. 10. 235, Od. 16. 149: hence to take in preference, prefer one thing to another, τι πρὸ τῶντος Hdt., τι ἀντὶ τῶντος Xen., but also τί τῶντος Soph. Phil. 1100: τι μᾶλλον ἢ τι or μᾶλλον τῶντος, freq. in Att.: c. inf., to prefer to do, freq. in Att., also μᾶλλον αἶρεῖσθαι c. inf., like Cicero's potius malui, Plat. Apol. 38 E etc.: αἶρεῖσθαι εἰ ..., to be content if ..., Mel. 14: αἶρεῖσθαι τὰ τῶντος or τινά to take another's part, join his party, Hdt. 1. 108, etc.: αἶρ. γνώμην to adopt an opinion, Hdt. 4. 137. 2. to choose by vote, elect to an office, αἶρεῖσθαι τινα ἄρχοντα etc., freq. in Att., also αἶρ. τινα ἐπ' ἀρχῇν and αἶρ. τινα ἄρχην Plat., cf. Il. 2. 127; but more freq. in pass. aor. ῥήρεθαι, and pf. ῥήρηκα, to be chosen or elected, Hdt. and Att. (from same root as ἔγγρα, χεῖρ, Engl. grip, ἄρπάζω, etc., Donalds. N. Crat. 200.)

αἰρικός, ἡ, ὄν, also αἰρώς, (αἶρα) like *darnel*.

αἰρώς, ὡς, ἡ, ἰών, = *foreg.*, Diosc.

αἰῖος, ὅ, Od. 18. 73. ἵπος ἄϊρος, Irus unhappy Irus, a play upon his name, like δῶρα ἄδωρα, cf. δῆσταις, κακοῖσιν.

Αἰΐα, length. Ep. and poet. αἰερα: f. ἀΐα: aor. ἦρα, med. ἥραμν, and in Hom. ἀΐωμν without augm. A. Act. to raise, raise or lift up, Hom., etc. to take up to carry, and so to carry, bear, bring, τῶι τι Ar. Ran. 1339.—Phrases, αἰεῖν πῶδα, βῆμα to step, walk, Eur. αἰρ. σμῖεῖν to give signal, Xen.: μηχανῆν to make a coup or unexpected scene in the theatre, Antiph. Poës. 1. 15; so θεοὺς to make the gods appear, Plat. Crat. 425 D.—Esp. of armies and ships, αἰρ. τὰς ναῖς to get the fleet under sail, Thuc. 1. 52, αἰ. στόλον Aesch. Pers. 795, etc.: hence usu. seemingly intrans., to get under way, start, set out, Thuc., also ἀραι τῷ στρατῷ, τὰς ναυσὶν Thuc. 2. 12, etc.: Hdt. usu. has pass. ἀερόθηναι in this signif., cf. αἰεραῖ as used in med., Soph. Tr. 1255. Pass. to mount up, ascend, Ar. Eq. 1362, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5. II. to raise, exalt, make great, of persons, Aesch. Cho. 262: esp. of pride and passion, to exalt, exaltate, αἰρ. ὄγκον to be puffed up, Soph. Aj. 129, so θυμῷ, δόσους, δειλῶν Soph., and Eur. 2. to raise by words, and so to praise, extol, Eur. Heracl. 322, etc.; but also to exaggerate, Dem. 537. 13. Pass. to rise to a height, increase, Thuc. 1. 118, etc. III. to lift and take away, and so in gen. to take away, put an end to, τὰ κακά Eur. El. 942: αἰρ. τραπέζας to end dinner, Meineke Menand. p. 95: also to take away from a thing, c. gen., Aesch. Eum. 846: later to kill, N. T.

B. Med. (which alone Hom. uses in this form) to lift, raise for oneself or what is one's own: hence to carry off, win, gain, ἀέθλια, κώδος, τιμῆν, κλέος ἀερόθηναι Hom.: so to freq. in Att.: also ἔλκος ἀερόθηναι Il. 14. 130. II. to take upon oneself, undergo, Od. 4. 107, Soph. Ant. 907, etc.: in gen. to carry, bear, ἔχθος Il. 20. 247, ὁδὸς Eur. Cycl. 473: like act. to take away, Eur. I. T. 1201. 2. to undertake, begin, πόλεμον, φύρην Aesch.: νεῖκος, ἔχθραν etc., Eur. III. of soul, ἀερόθηναι φωνῆν, to raise, lift up one's voice, Ar. Eq. 546: also in act.

[ā penult. except in aor. I: in fut. ἀΐω ἄ or ἄ, acc. as it is taken to be from αἰρῶ or from αἰερα, being in the latter case contr. from αερά, cf. Pors. Med. 848, Elmsl. Heracl. 323.] αἰρώδης, es, (εἶδος) = αἰρικός, Theophr.

*αἶε, obsol. Nominat. v. ἄϊος.

Αἶρα, ἡ, like Μοῖρα, the divinity who dispenses to every one his fate, goddess of fate, Lat. Parca, Od. 7. 197, Il. 20. 127. II. as Appellat. 1. the fatal decree of a god, Διὸς αἶρα, δαίμονας αἶρα Hom. 2. one's appointed lot, fate, destiny, also like μοῖρα, Od. 5. 113, 114: in gen. share in a thing, ληΐδος, ἐλπίδος αἶσα Hom.: hence a measure and term, as ἡμαρτος αἶρα, that which is due to, befits one, elsewh. τὸ καθήκον, esp. κατ' αἶσαν, like κατὰ μοῖραν, fittingly, rightly, opp. to ὑπὲρ αἶσαν, Hom.: also used in Trag. (akin to αἶσος, αἰρέω, Lat. aio, as fatum to fari, Butt. Lexil. v. αἶσος).

αἶσακος, ὁ, a branch of myrtle or laurel, handed by one to another at table as a challenge to sing, v. I. in Plut. (acc. to some from ἄειν, others from αἶσα).

αἰσάλην, ὡς, ὁ, aesalon, a small kind of hawk, prob. the sparrow-hawk, Arist. H. A.

αἰσθάνομαι, Dep. med. impf. ᾔσθάνομην: fut. αἰσθήσομαι: aor. ᾔσθηναι, later ᾔσθησάμην, and in pass. form αἰσθηθήναι LXX. (αἶω, αἶσθα) to perceive, apprehend or notice by the senses, be sensible of, esp. to feel, to see: metaph. of mental perception, to perceive, understand: also to hear, learn: first in Hdt. 3. 87, and freq. in Att. Construct. usu. c. gen. or acc., to take notice of or notice a thing, more rarely περί τινος Thuc. 1. 70: αἰσθ. ὑπό τινος to learn from one, Id. 5. 2, διὰ τινος by means of some one, oft. in Plat.: dependent clauses are usu. added in part. agreeing with subject, αἰσθάνομαι κἀμῶν Thuc. 2. 51, αἰσθάνομεθα γελῶσι ἄλλες Plat. Theag. 122 C; or with object, Thuc. 1. 47, etc.: more rarely c. acc. et inf., as Thuc. 6. 59: also with ὅτι ... or ὡς ..., Xen. An. 1. 2, 21, 3. 1, 40. The Pass. is supplied by αἰσθησών παρέχω, cf. αἰσθησίς.

αἰσθημα, ατος, τό, the thing perceived, Arist. Org.: a perception, sensation, sense, κακοῦ Eur. I. A. 1243.

αἰσθησία, ἡ, = sq., Aretae.

αἰσθησις, εως, ἡ, perception by the senses, esp. by feeling, but also by seeing, hearing, etc., a sensation, sense of a thing, πημάτων Eur. El. 291: αἰσθησις θεῶν visions of the gods, Plat. Phaed. 111 C: also of the mind, observation, knowledge: αἰσθησὶν ἔχειν 1. of persons, = αἰσθάνεσθαι, to have a perception of a thing, perceive it, usu. τινός, as Plat. Theat. 192 B: also αἰσθησὶν αἰσθάνεσθαι Phaedr. 240 C, λαμβάνειν Isocr.

2. of things, to give a perception, i. e. be perceived, become perceptible, and so serving as a pass. to αἰσθάνομαι, τῶι το ὁ or by a person, Thuc. 2. 61: more freq. αἰσθησὶν παρέχειν or παρέχεσθαι, Thuc., Plat., etc.: also αἰσθησὶν ποιεῖν Antiph. 134. 29: αἰσθησὶν παρέχειν τινός to give the means of observing a thing, furnish an instance, Thuc. 2. 50. II. in plur. the senses themselves, Plat. III. that which is perceived, and so in hunting, the scent, track, slot, Xen. Cyn. 3. 5.—Only in Att. prose, except Eur. I. c.

αἰσθητήριον, τό, the seat of the senses, organ of sense, Arist.

αἰσθητῆς, οὐ, ὁ, one who perceives, Plat. Theat. 160 D.

αἰσθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, fitted for perception, perceptive, esp. by feeling, Plat.: in gen. quick, sharp, Alex. els τὸ φρ. 1. 2. Pass. that which is perceived, perceptible, Plut.: δόνην a keen sharp pang, Gal. Adv. —κῶς.

αἰσθητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. perceived by, sensible, Plat.: τὸ αἰσθητὸν an object of perception, Id. Adv. —τῶς, Plut.

αἰσθητοί, collat. form for αἰσθάνομαι, only found in late writers, unless it be retained in Plat. Rep. 608 A, where Stallb. εἰσθέμει from two MSS.

αἰσθῶ, (ἔω) to breathe out, = ἀποπνεύω: hence θυμῷ αἰσθε he gave up the ghost, Il. 20. 403, cf. 16. 468. [ā]

αἰσθημία, ἡ, (αἰσμος) happiness, πλούσιον prob. I. Aesch. Eum. 996.

αἰσμος, ον, also αἰ, ον Hom., (αἶσα) Lat. fatalis, appointed by fate, fated, destined, αἰσμον ἡμαρ the dying day, Hom.: αἰσμον ἐστί τ'is fatal, Il. 21. 291. II. agreeable to the decree of fate, meet, right, fitting, = τὸ καθήκον, αἰσμα εἶπειν, εἰδῶς, freq. in Hom.: αἰσμος φρένας right minded, well disposed, Od. 23. 14: αἰσμα πνεῖν to drink in decent measure, Od. 21. 294.

αἰσμοῖα, only used in compd. ἀναισμοῖα, q. v.

αἰστος, ον, also αἰ, ον Pind. N. 9. 43, Eur. Ion 424: boding well, auspicious, coming at a good time, lucky, happy, αἰστός, ὁπρις Hom., Plut., and Att.: opportune, δεισιπρός Il. 24. 376, cf. Soph. O. C. 34, ἡμέρα Eur. I. c. II. meet, right, αἰσός δελχί, Lat. justum pondus, Nic. Adv. —ως. Hence

αἰσιοῦμαι, as Med., to take as a good omen for oneself, Plut.

αἰσος, ον, (σος) = ἄνισος, unlike, unequal, Pind. I. 7. 60.

αἰσσω, Att. αἰσσω or αἰττω, (but in Trag. also αἰσσω, Pors. Hec. 31): fut. αἰσῶ, Att. αἰσῶ: aor. ἤσῶ, Att. ἤσῶ: (perhaps akin to *ἔω, ἐμω) to move with a quick shooting motion, to shoot, dart, glance, as light, αἰσῶ Il. 18. 212, etc.: so of the mind, νόος ἀνέρος Il. 15. 80: of shooting pain, Eur. Hipp. 1352:—hence of any rapid motion, freq. in Hom., e.g. of one darting upon his enemy, αἰσσω. ἐγχεί, φασγάνῃ, ἵπποις, Lat. ruerē, impetu ferri; of the rapid flight of birds, Il. 23. 861, etc.: of ghosts gliding about, Od. 10. 495: of darts, freq. in Il.:—so also once in aor. Med., ἄντων αἰσῶν Il. 24. 27: more freq. in pass., ἐς οὐρανὸν αἰσθήτην Il. 24. 97: ἐκ χειρῶν ἡνία χιχθήσαν slipped from his hands, Il. 16. 404: ἐμφί δὲ χεῖρας ὥμοις αἰσσονται tossed over his shoulders, Il. 6. 510, cf. Soph. O. C. 1261:—c. acc. cognat.

αἰσσω. δρόμημα Eur. Phoen. 1394. 2. later, to turn eagerly to a thing, be eager after, ἐς τι Eur. Ion 331, cf. 574: also c. inf., to be in haste to do, Plat. Legg. 709 A: and freq. in later prose.

II. transit. to move a thing quickly, to send shooting or rushing along, αἰσων Pors. Or. 1427, χεῖρα Lob. and Herm. Aj. 40: which usage is borne out by the use of the pass., v. supr.—The word is chiefly Ep., but occurs in Pind., and Trag.: rare in prose. [ā in Hom. always, except in compd. ἡσῶ: Il. 21. 126: in Trag. ā when trisyll., but this is very rare, v. Pors. Hec. 31, Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

αἰστί, Adv. of sq.

αἰστος, ον, Att. αἰστος Aesch. Eum. 565, (εἰδῶ) unseen, unknown, not to be seen and heard, Hom.: hence vanished, destroyed, Il. 14. 258, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. αἰσθνος 5. n. II. act. not seeing or knowing, unconscious, ignorant, c. gen., Eur.

Tro. 1313, 1321. 2. in Stesich. Fr. 97 as epith. of Athena, prob. = αἰστώσα, exterminating. Hence
 αἰστώσα, Att. αἰστώ Soph. Aj. 515, f. ὥσα, to make unseen or unknown, to destroy, Od. 10. 259, Pind., and Trag.: to slay, *Kill*, Hdt. 3. 69.
 αἰστώρ, ὁρος, δ, ἡ, *unknowing, inexperienced*, Plat. Legg. 845 B: in a thing, τῶς Eur. Andr. 682.
 αἰστωτήριος, ὁν, (αἰστώ) *destructive*, Lyc.
 αἰστωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, a word found in all the MSS., Il. 24. 347, as epith. of κοῖρος, explained variously by Gramm.: Heyne and Spitz. follow Aristarch. in restoring αἰστωτήρ, a princely youth: yet the other form occurs in the prop. n. Αἰστωτήρ.
 αἰστωπεργός, ὄν, = αἰστώα ρέζων, *ill-doing*, ap. Clem. Al.: from αἰστώλος, ὄν, opp. to αἰσώμος, Od. 2. 232, *unseemly, evil, godless*, αἰστώα ρέζων, μυθήσασθαι, to do, speak evil, Hom. (some from αἰσά, others from ἀσαι, ἀτή: Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1. 272, for αἰστώλος, = αἰσός, cf. αἰετώλος, αἰετώλος.)
 αἰστώμω, ἦρω, (αἰσά) to give each his due, αἰστώ νέμειν: hence in gen. to rule, c. gen. χροῦς Eur. Med. 19. Hence αἰστωμητρία, ἡ, rule: esp. an elective monarchy, Arist. Pol. αἰστωμητήρ, ἦρος, δ, = sq., cf. αἰστωτήρ.
 αἰστωμητής, ὄν, δ, (αἰστώμω) a regulator of games, chosen by the people, *judge or umpire*, Qd. 8. 258. II. a ruler, esp. one chosen by the people, an elective prince, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 8; in gen. a president, manager, Theocr. 25. 48.
 αἰστωμητρία, ἡ, = αἰστωμητρία, *Idiog. L.*
 αἰστωμητής, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. from αἰστωμητής.
 αἰστωμῶν, ὄν, v. αἰστωμῶν.
 αἰστωῶν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, Comp., and αἰστωστος, ἡ, ὄν, Superl. of αἰστώ, but formed from αἰστώχος, Hom.
 αἰστώχος, εὐς, τό, *shame, disgrace*, Hom., who oft. has it in plur. II. ugliness or deformity, whether of mind or body, Plat.: a disgrace, infamy, *Id.*
 αἰστώα, (αἰστώ) to disgrace, dub., v. Meineke Epul. Hel. 7.
 αἰστωχῶν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (αἰστώχος) *shameful, base*, in Anth. al. αἰστωχῶν: but Pors. Phoen. 1622, reads αἰστωχῶν.
 αἰστωχότος, ὄν, living filthily, Or. Sib.
 αἰστωροετώ, to use foul language, Ephipp. Phil. 3: from αἰστωροτής, ἑς, (ἑστος) *foul-mouthed*.
 αἰστωροεργός, (*ἔργω) v. αἰστωροεργός.
 αἰστωροκερδία, ἡ, (αἰστωροκερδής) *sordid love of gain, covetousness*, Soph. Ant. 1056, Plat., etc.
 αἰστωροκερδέω, to be αἰστωροκερδής, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 113.
 αἰστωροκερδής, ἑς, (κερδός) *sordidly greedy of gain*, Plautus' *turpe lucti cupidus*, first in Hdt. 1. 187. Adv. -δῶς, N. T.
 αἰστωροκέρδία, ἡ, = αἰστωροκερδία, Diphil. ap. Stob. p. 126. 15.
 αἰστωρολογέω, = αἰστωροετώ, Plat., and αἰστωρολόγος, ἡ, *foul language*, Xen.: *abuse*, Polyb.: from αἰστωρολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) *foul-mouthed*.
 αἰστωρόμυτις, ἰος, δ, ἡ, *giving, fostering, forming base designs*, Aesch. Ag. 222.
 αἰστωρομυθῆς, (μυθός) = αἰστωροετώ, Hipp.
 αἰστωροποιέω, to act shamefully, Ath. II. act. to degrade, dishonor, Hipp., and αἰστωροποιία, ἡ, *fellatio*: from αἰστωροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *acting shamefully, base*, Eur. Med. 1346: esp. *fellatio*, Macho ap. Ath. 582 D.
 αἰστωροπράγεια, (πράγος) = αἰστωροποιέω: hence αἰστωροπράγεια, ἡ, = αἰστωροποιία.
 αἰστωρορρόσπος, ὄν, (ρρόσπων) of hideous countenance.
 αἰστωρορρημονός, = αἰστωροετώ, Incert. ap. Stob. p. 291. 13.
 αἰστωρορρημόσυν, ἡ, = αἰστωρολογία, late word: from αἰστωρορρῶν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (ῥῆμα, ῥηθῆναι) = αἰστωρολόγος.
 αἰστώρ, δ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Anth. (αἰστώχος) in Hom. causing shame, disgracing, esp. αἰστώρ ἔρεα, abusive words, so αἰστώρς ἐνέπισσε Il. 23. 473. II. opp. to καλός: 1. *ugly, ill-favored*, freq. in Hdt.: but usu. 2. in moral sense, *shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous*, freq. in Att.: the Socratics and Stoics spoke of τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ αἰστώρ, Lat. *honestum et turpe*, virtue and vice: αἰστώρς πῶς τι, awkward at it, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 7. Instead of the regul. compar. and superl. αἰστώρτερος, αἰστώρτατος, Hom., Hdt. and Att. usu. have αἰστωῶν, αἰστωστος. Adv. -ρῶς. Hence

αἰστώρτης, ἦρος, ἡ, *ugliness: shame, infamy*, Plat. Gorg. 525 A.
 αἰστωροπρῆς, contr. for αἰστωροεργός, to act obscenely, Diog. L.
 αἰστωροπρῆς, ἡ, contr. for αἰστωροεργία, obscenity, Eur. Bacch. 1060: from αἰστωροπρῆς, ὄν, contr. for αἰστωροεργός, obscene, Gal.
 αἰστώρ, ἡ, (αἰστώχος) *shame* done one, disgrace, dishonor, ἐς αἰστώρην φερεῖ it leads to disgrace, Hdt. 1. 10, also αἰστώρην φερεῖ Eur. Andr. 243, etc. 2. esp. γυναικῶν, a dishonoring, violation of women, Lat. *stuprator*, Plat., and Oratt. II. *shame* for an ill deed, Lat. *pudor*: hence in gen. *shame, the sense of shame*, δι' αἰστώρην or ἐν αἰστώρῃ ἔχει τι to be ashamed of a thing, Eur.: but also αἰστώρην τῶς ἔχει με Soph. El. 20: αἰστώ, ἐπὶ τι αἰστώ, ὑπὲρ τῶς Dem. III. in late authors, = αἰστώρ. [v]
 αἰστώρνομένη, ἡ, a kind of Mimosa or Sensitive plant, Plin.
 αἰστώρνομενός, Adv. part. pres. med. from αἰστώρνω, with shame, Dion. H.
 αἰστώρνω, verb. Adj. from αἰστώρνομαι, one must be ashamed, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 19.
 αἰστωρνήδης, ἡ, *bashfulness*, Plut.: from αἰστωρνήδης, ἡ, ὄν, *bashful, modest*, Plat. II. *that of which one must be ashamed, shameful*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 27.
 αἰστωρνήτης, ἦρος, δ, a dishonorers, esp. seducer, Aesch. Cho. 990.
 αἰστωρνήτος, δ, ὄν, = αἰστωρνήτης, Plat. Gorg. 487 B. (It is disputed which is the more Att. form, v. Piers. Moer. p. 28.)
 αἰστώρνός, ἡ, ὄν, *shameful*, Pseudo-Phocyl.
 αἰστώρνω, f. ἰνώ, (αἰστώχος) to make ugly, disfigure, ill use, πρόσσπον, κόμην Il.; so νέκος ἡσχωμένος Il. 18. 180: rare in prose, αἰστώ. τὸν ἵππον to give the horse a bad form, Xen. Eq. 1. 12. II. to shame, disgrace, dishonor, bring to shame, Il. 23. 571, freq. in Att., e. g. αἰστώ. ἐνὶ ῥῆματι Aesch.: esp. to dishonor a woman, Eur. El. 44, etc. B. Pass. αἰστώρνομαι, f. αἰστωρθήσομαι, or more freq. αἰστώρνομαι; pf. ἡσχωμαι: to be ashamed, feel shame, absol. Od. 7. 305: but more freq. to be ashamed at a thing, c. acc. rei, αἰστώρνεσθαι τι Od. 21. 323, and freq. in Att., also τιw. Al. Rub. 979, etc., ἐπὶ τιw. Isocr. 87 A, ἐν τιw. Thuc. 2. 43: also c. acc. pers., to feel shame before one, Plat., etc.: c. part. to be ashamed at doing a thing (which however one is doing), Soph. Ant. 540: but c. inf. to be ashamed to do a thing (and therefore not to do it), Hdt. 1. 82, Aesch. Ag. 856: αἰστώρνεσθαι εἰ or ἡν... to be ashamed that..., Plat., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 771. 7, also αἰστώ. μή..., Plat. Theatr. 183 E. Hence αἰστώρνωμαι, αἰστώ, τό, a disgraceful act, LXX.
 αἰστωπολιότης, ὄν, (ποιέω) *made by Aescop*, Quintil.
 αἰστώ, Dor. for εἰστώ.
 Αἰστώ, f. ἡσώ: impf. in Hdt. without augm. αἰστώω: to ask, beg, absol. Od. 18. 49, but usu. c. acc. rei to ask, crave, demand something, Hom.; ὁδῶν αἰστώ. to beg one's departure, i. e. leave to depart, Od. 10. 17: c. acc. pers. to ask a person, hence freq. c. dupl. acc. to ask a person for a thing, Il. 22. 295, Od. 2. 387, and freq. in prose; also air. τι πῶς τῶς Theogn. 556, παρά τῶς Plat., and Xen.: c. inf. to ask one to do, Od. 3. 173, etc. B. Med. to ask for oneself, for one's own use or purpose, to claim, and so oft. almost Act., and with the same construct., first in Hdt. 1. 90, 9. 34: hence also to borrow, Menand. p. 165: αἰστώσθαι ὑπὲρ τῶς to beg for one, Lys. 141. 35. C. Pass. to have a thing begged of one, αἰστώσθαι τι Thuc. 2. 97, etc.: also c. inf., Pind. I. 8(7). 10. Hence αἰστώμα, αἰστώ, τό, that which is asked, a request, demand, Dion. H.: as Mathem. term, a postulate, Arist. Rhet. Hence αἰστωματώδης, εἰς, (εἰδος) *like a postulate*, Plut.
 αἰστώμα, Aeol. for αἰστώ, Pind.
 αἰστώ, οὐ, δ, a beggar, usu. ποσάλητος.
 αἰστώ, οὐ, δ, Dor. αἰστώ, a beloved youth, Ar. Fr. 576, Theocr. 12. 14: Thessalian word, cf. εἰστώλητος. [αἰ]
 αἰστώ, εὐς, ἡ, a request, demand, Hdt. 7. 32, etc.
 αἰστώρνω, verb. Adj. from αἰστώ, one must ask, Xen.
 αἰστώρτης, ὄν, δ, one that asks, a petitioner, Dio C.
 αἰστώρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of asking, τῶς Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κάς, hence air. ἔχειw πῶς τιw. Diog. L.
 αἰστώρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from αἰστώ, asked for, begged, Soph. O. T. 384.
 αἰτία, ἡ, a cause, origin, ground, first in Pind., and Hdt.: hence

the subject for a poem, Pind. N. 7. 16; and αἰτίαι the elements, Diog. L. in gen. occasion, αἰτίαν παρέχειν to give occasion, Luc. II. esp. the occasion of something bad, and so fault, guilt, laid to one's charge, and so in gen. a charge, accusation, Lat. crimen, Hdt., etc., but in Thuc. I. 69 reproof, remonstrance of a friend, opp. to κατηγορία.—Phrases: αἰτίαν ἔχειν, Lat. crimen habere, to be accused, τινός of a thing, Hdt. 5. 70; also c. inf., Ar. Vesp. 506; foll. by ὥς... c. indic., Plat. Apol. 38 C, c. part., Id. Phaedr. 249 E; ὑπό τινος by some one, Aesch. Eum. 99; reversely αἰτία ἔχει με Hdt. 5. 70, 71; but more freq. in Att., ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶναι or γίνεσθαι: also αἰτίαν ὑπέχειν to lie under a charge, Xen., also ὑποφέρειν Aeschin., φέρεσθαι Thuc.: αἰτίαν περιπίπτειν, εἰς αἰτίαν ἀδελφῶν or ἐμπιπτεῖν, αἰτίαν τυγχάνειν Plat., and Oratt.—Opp. to these are ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν, τινένα or ποιεῖσθαι to hold one guilty, accuse, Hdt., also δι' αἰτίας ἔχειν Thuc.; and ἐν αἰτίᾳ βάλλειν Erf. Soph. O. T. 655: τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρειν τινί to impute the fault to one, Hdt. I. 26, also ἀνατιθέναι, προτιθέναι, προσβάλλειν, etc., freq. in Att.: ἀπολύνει τινὰ τῆς αἰτίας to acquit of guilt, Oratt.—Hence αἰτία, like Lat. causa, a ground of accusation, prosecution, c. gen. rei: but also in good sense αἰτίαν ἀγαθῶν ἔχειν and ἐπιτείνειν τινί, αἰτία θεκτίους γεγονέναι, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 503 B, cf. αἰτιόμαί, κατηγοροῦμαι:—Dat. αἰτία, like Lat. abl. causa, for the sake of, Thuc. 4. 87. III. the head or category under which a thing comes, Dem. 645. 7. Hence

αἰτιάομαι, as Pass., to be charged or accused, Xen. Hell. I. 6, 5; the Act. is not found.

αἰτίαμα, στος, τό, a charge, guilt imputed, Aesch., and Eur. αἰτιόμαί, f. ἄσομαι, Dep. med., to give as the cause or occasion, Plat.; esp. of a fault, hence to charge, accuse, blame, τινὶ Hom., who has it only in bad signif.: usu. αἰτ. τινὰ τινος to accuse of a thing; also c. acc. rei, but hardly except when a neut. pron. as ταῦτα stands for the subst., e. g. Ar. Ach. 514, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39; also c. inf., αἰτ. τινα ποιεῖν to accuse one of doing, Hdt. 5. 27; foll. by ὅτι... or ὥς..., Thuc. I. 120, Xen. An. 3. 1, 7, αἰτ. τινα περὶ τινος Xen. Hell. I. 7, 6: αἰτ. τι κατὰ τινος to bring a charge against one, Antipho 144. 32. II. as Pass. to be accused, in aor. ἡτιάσθην Thuc. 6. 53, perf. ἡτιάμαι I. 3. 61, fut. αἰτιάσσομαι Dio C. [a in fut. and other deriv. tenses.] Hence

αἰτιάσις, εως, ἡ, a complaint, accusation, Antipho: and αἰτιάσθην, verb. Adj., one must accuse, one must attribute, Plat. αἰτιατικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to accusation. II. αἰτιατικῶς, ἡ, sc. πῶσις, casus accusativus. Adv. —κῶς, in the accusative. αἰτιατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. caused, effected, Lat. causatus, Arist. Org. c. αἰτίων. αἰτίω, ἰω, (αἰτέω) to ask, beg, c. acc. rei Od. 17. 222, 558: c. acc. pers. to beg, solicit, Od. 17. 346: also absol., Od. 17. 228, etc.

αἰτιολογέω, to inquire into and assign the cause, Plut.: also as Dep. med. αἰτιολογέμαι. Hence αἰτιολογητόν, verb. Adj., one must investigate causes, Diog. L. αἰτιολογία, ἡ, a giving the cause, the cause or proof itself, Strab. αἰτιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready at giving the cause, Strab.: as Subst. ἡ—κή, or τὸ—κόν, readiness at giving it, Gal. Adv. —κῶς. αἰτιολόγος, ον, (λέγω) giving the cause. αἰτίων, τό, strictly neut. from αἰτίος, like αἰτία, a cause, Plat.; in M. Anton., form without matter.

αἰτίος, ια, ἰω, more rarely ιος, ἰω Ar. Plut. 547, causing, occasioning, but in Hom. always in bad sense, causing ill, bearing the blame, guilty; in good sense, Pind. P. 5. 33, etc.: ὁ αἰτίος, the author, originator, Thuc. 3. 22, etc., but more usu. the accused, defendant, culprit, Lat. reus, Aesch. C. 68, etc.; οἱ αἰτίοι τοῦ πατρός they who have sinned against my father, Ib. 273:—Construct. usu. c. gen. rei, also αἰτίος τινός τινι being the cause of a thing to a person, Isocr. 179 C: also c. acc. inf. with and without the act. τοῦ, Hdt. 2. 20, 26, 3. 12, etc., cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 23: τοῦτο αἰτίον ὄντι... Plat.—Compar. αἰτιώτερος, Superl. αἰτιώτατος, Thuc. I. 74. 4. 20.

αἰτιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the cause, of the cause, ἔργονα Clem. Al. II. causal, original: hence τὸ αἰτιώδες, form without matter, opp. to δυνάμιν, M. Anton., cf. αἰτίων. Αἰτιώσις, ια, αἰώρ, of or belonging to Etna, Aesch.: of a

horse, in Soph. O. C. 313, acc. to some, fiery, acc. to others, huge, but rather Etnaeae, Sicilian (for the Sicilian horses were a famous breed); so jestingly of the beetle, Ar. Pac. 73, ubi Schol., et ad Ar. Ach. 347; cf. Plaut. Mil. 4. 2, 73. II. αἰτιώσις, ὁ, a sea-fish, Opp.

αἰτρία, for ὅπλα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1001.

αἰφνής, Adv., ἀφῆρας, ἄφωτος, on a sudden, Eur. I. A. 1581.

αἰφνίδιος, ον, unforeseen, sudden, quick, Aesch. Pr. 680, Thuc. 2. 61. Adv.—ἰδως, Id. 2. 53, also —διον, Plut.

αἰχμῶς, ὡς, to throw the αἰχμή or spear, αἰχμῶς αἰχμαίνειν Il. 4. 324; to fight with the spear, Aesch. Pers. 756; αἰχμαίνειν χερά ποῦς τινι, to arm the hand against one, Soph. Aj. 97, cf. Soph. Trach. 355, ubi αἰ. ἥμας.

αἰχμῶστα, ἡ, (αἰχμή, ἄλωσις) a being prisoner of war, Diod. II. a body of captives, Id.

αἰχμῶστος, to make prisoner of war, Diod.

αἰχμῶλῳτιζω, = foreg., Diod.

αἰχμῶλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, befitting a prisoner, Eur. Tro. 871.

αἰχμῶλῳτις, ἴδως, ἡ, a captive, Soph. and Eur.: also as pecul. fem. of αἰχμῶλωτος, e. g. χεῖρ Soph. Aj. 71.

αἰχμῶλωτισμός, ὁ, (αἰχμῶλωτιζω) captivity.

αἰχμῶλωτος, ον, (αἰχμή, ἄλωσις) taken by the spear or in war, first in Hdt.: οἱ αἰχμῶλωτοι, prisoners of war, Thuc. 3. 70. τὰ αἰχμῶλῳτα booty, Xen.: αἰχμῶλῳτον λαμβάνειν, αἰρεῖν, ἄγειν to take prisoner, Eur. and Xen., αἰχμ. γίνεσθαι to be taken, Xen. II.=αἰχμῶλωτικός, Aesch. Theb. 364: cf. δορυῶλωτος. [α]

αἰχμή, ἡ, the point of a spear, δούρος, ἔγχους Hom.: also any point, e. g. ἀγκίστρου, κεράτων Opp. II. hence a spear, freq. in Hom., also in Hdt. and Trag., but rare in Att. prose, as in Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4: also a dart, javelin, ἄρρω, Aesch. Pers. 239: on Soph. Tr. 884 v. Herm.: a sceptre, Aesch. Pr. 405, 925.

2. a body of spear-bearers, like ἄλωσις, Pind. P. S. 58, Eur. Heracl. 276. 3. war, battle, Hdt. 5. 94: αἰχμὴ θηρίων battle with wild beasts, Eur. H. F. 158; esp. in compds. as αἰχμῶλωτος, μεταίχμιος, etc., like δόρυ. 4. in Aesch. Ag. 483, Cho. 625, γυναικὸς or γυναικεία αἰχμή seems to be a woman's spirit, or (acc. to Xenophon's) rule, cf. supr. II. 2, fin. (Akin to αἴσσω, as δραχμή to δράσσω, Donalds. N. Crat. 224: also perh. to ἀκή, ἀκμή.)

αἰχμητής, εσσα, εν, armed with the spear, Aesch. Pers. 136.

αἰχμητά, ὁ, Ep. collat. form for αἰχμητής, Il. 5. 197. [α]

αἰχμητήρ, ἦρος, ὅς, =αἰχμητής, Opp. Hence

αἰχμητήριος, ια, ἰω, warlike, Lyc.

αἰχμητῆς, οὔ, ὁ, (αἰχμή) a spearman, warrior, esp. as opp. to archers, oft in Il. II. In Pind. as Adj. warlike, brave. Fem. αἰχμητῆς, ἴδως.

αἰχμώδης, ον, (δῶ) bound in war, =αἰχμῶλωτος, Soph. Fr. 41. αἰχμοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) one who trails a pike, a spearman; freq. in Hdt., used in comp. of body-guards, =δορυφόρος, I. 8., 7. 40.

Αἰΰα, Adv., quick, with speed, forthwith, on a sudden, oft in Hom., who also joins αἰψά μᾶλα, and αἰψά δ' ἔπειτα, straight thereupon: rare in other poets, and never in prose. (ἄραρ, ἔκρωσις, ἀφῶσις: hence αἰψρός, λαψρός, q. v.)

αἰψροκέλευθος, ον, swift-speeding, epith. of Boreas, Hes. Th. 379.

αἰψρόος, ὁ, ὄν, (αἰψά) quick, speedy, sudden, κόρος γόνου αἰψρόος, satiety in grief comes soon Od. 4. 103: λῶσεν ἀγορήν αἰψρόην, he dismissed the assembly, so that it quickly broke up, i. e. suddenly dismissed it, Il. 19. 276, Od. 2. 257: so δοῖον ἀλεγύνετε δαῖτα Od. 8. 38: not Att.: cf. λαψρόος.

Αἰῶ, used only in pres. and impf.: to perceive, become aware of, esp. to hear, but also to see, Od. 18. 11, Soph. O. C. 182: also of mental perception, to observe, know, Il. 10. 189, 160. Construct.: always c. gen. pers.; and usu. c. gen. rei, but also c. acc. rei, as Il. 10. 532: and so usu. in Pind., and Trag. Only poet., and mostly Ep. and Lyric. [αἰ—mostly in Hom., but α sometimes in Arsi, as Il. 10. 532: αἰ— in Pind. and Trag., v. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 156, Ellendt Lex. Soph.: i rarely, Heyne II. 15. 252, Spohn Hes. Op. 215.]

αἰώω, = αἰω, ἄνω, to breathe, found only once in the impf., ἐπεὶ φίλον ἔμην ἥτορ I breathed out my life, Il. 15. 252, like

θυμὴν εἴσθε Π. 20. 403: others refer it to the foreg.; translating *I knew it in my heart*, Spitzn. ad l. [α]
 αἰών, ὄνος, ἡ, Dor. for αἰών, Pind. and Aesch. [α]
 αἰών, ἀνός, δ, also ἡ Ion., Ep., and Eur. Phoen. 1484: acc. ἀποκορ. αἰώ Aesch. Fr. 413:—a space or period of time, esp. a lifetime, life, Lat. *aevum*, Hom., who joins ψυχὴ καὶ αἰών, and so freq. in Hdt., and Att., αἰὼν πέφταται Π. 19. 27, φθίνει Od. 5. 160, λείπει τινα Id. 5. 685, τελευτᾷ τὸν αἰῶνα Hdt. 1. 32, etc., ἀπέτυενεν αἰῶνα Eur. Phil. 14: also *one's time of life*, age: the age of man, νέος ἀπ' αἰῶνος young in age, Il. 24. 725: δὲ αἰῶνος for one's life long, Aesch. Ag. 554: an age, generation, Aesch. Theb. 744: also *one's lot in life*, Soph. 2. a long space of time, eternity, like Lat. *aevum*, τὸν αἰῶνα for ever, Plat. Tim. 37 D. 3. later, a space of time clearly defined and marked out, an era, age, period of a dispensation: δ αἰὼν ὅστος this present world, N. T. II. the marrow, spinal marrow, h. Hom. Merc. 42, Rubnk. Ep. Cr. 29. Hence αἰώνιος, ov, also ἰα, ioy Plat. Tim. 38 B, lasting, eternal, e. g. δόξα Plat. Adv. -ῶς.
 αἰωνόβιος, ov, immortal, Inscr. Rosett.
 αἰωνοτόκος, ov, (τεκεῖν) parent of eternity, Synes.
 αἰωνοχαρής, ἐς, (χαρῶ) rejoicing in eternity, Clem. Al.
 αἰώρα, ἡ, (αἶρω) a machine for suspending bodies, a swinging-basket, bed or mat, hammock, Plat.: a chariot on springs, Plat.: a swing, v. Millingen uned. anc. Monum. 1. 77, pl. 30. II. a flying, being suspended, or hovering in the air, oscillation, Plat. Phaed. 111 E. (v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνῆρθεν 27).
 αἰωρέω, f. ἥρω, (ἀνῆρ, Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνῆρθεν 7) to lift up, raise, αἰωρεῖν τὸ νῆτον of the eagle raising his back and feathers, Pind. P. 1. 17: to hang up, let hang, and so to wave, or set waving, Hipp. More freq. Pass. αἰωρόμαι, c. fut. med., to wave, Hdt. 7. 92: to vibrate, Plat. Phaed. 112 B: in gen. to hang or float in air, hover or sit about, of the hair, Asius Fr. 2, of a dream Soph. El. 1390. 2. metaph. to be in suspense, Lat. *suspensus esse*, ἐν κινῶνι αἰωρεῖσθαι, to hang in doubt and danger, Thuc. 7. 77: but αἰωρ. ἐν τινι to depend upon a person, Lat. *pendere ab aliquo*, Plat. Menex. 248 A: also to be in a state of high excitement, αἰωρεῖσθαι ὅπῃ μεγάλῳ to play for a high stake, Hdt. 8. 100; αἰωρ. τὴν ψυχὴν Xen. Cyn. 4.
 αἰωρήμα, atos, τό, that which is hung up or hovers, Lyc. II.—sq., a being hung up, hovering, Eur. Or. 984. 2. a hanging, Id. Hel. 353.
 αἰωρήσις, εως, ἡ, a hovering: suspense, Plat. Tim. 89 A.
 αἰωρήτος, ov, hanging, hovering, Mel. 77.
 αἰωρίζω, = the more use. αἰωρέω.
 ἈΚΑ' or ἈΚΑΪ, Adv., = ἀκνῶ, softly, gently, Pind. P. 4. 277; v. ἀκνῶν, ἀκνῶν, ἀκασκα, ἡκα, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀκνῶν.
 Ἀκαδημία, ἡ, a gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens, (so named from the hero Academus) where Plato taught: hence the Platonic school of philosophers after called Academicus. [ἀκαδημία, Herm. Ar. Nub. 1003, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 383, so that it should be Ἀκαδημία, or at least Ἀκαδημία.]
 ἀκάμω, obsol. pres., whence the part. ἀκαχμένος, q. v.
 ἀκάψς, ἐς, gen. εὐός, (καλῶ) unburnt.
 ἀκαθαίρετος, ov, (καθαίρω) not to be put down, Philo.
 ἀκαθαρίστια, ἡ, (καθαίρω) want of cleansing, Hipp.: uncleanness, filth, Plat.: also moral foulness, filthy vice, Dem.
 ἀκαθάρτης, ττος, ἡ, dub. l. for foreg., N. T.
 ἀκάθαρτος, ov, (καθαίρω) uncleaned, Hipp.: unclean, filthy, in body or mind, Plat. and Xen.: unpurified, unatoned, Soph. O. T. 256. II. act. not fit for cleansing, Aretae. Adv. -τως.
 ἀκαθεκτώ, = οὐ κατέχω, I do not occupy or fill, SEXT. EMP.
 ἀκάβητος, ov, (κατέχω) ungovernable, Pseudo-Phocyl. 180. Adv. -τως.
 ἀκαίνα, ης, ἡ, = ἀκλή, ἀκλς, a thorn, prick, goat, Lat. *stimulus*, Ap. Rh. II. a ten-foot rod, used in land-surveying, Lat. *acna*, *acna*, Schneid. Ind. Script. R. R.
 ἀκαρένομαι, Dep., to behave unseasonably, Philo.
 ἀκαρέω, opp. to εὐκαρέω, to be ἔκαρος, be without an opportunity, Diod.
 ἀκαρία, ἡ, an unseasonable time, Plat., etc. II. opp. to καρίος, want of opportunity, a bad situation, Dem. 16. 4: also

want of time, Plut. III. the character of an ἔκαρος, want of tact, importunity, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Theophr. Char. 12.
 ἀκαίριμος, ἡ, ov, ill-timed, unreasonable, hence proverb., ὅ τι κεν ἐπ' ἀκαίριμον γλώσσαν ἔλθῃ, Lat. *quicquid in buccam venerit*, whatever comes uppermost, Schell. Dion. Comp. 12.
 ἀκαίριος, ov, poet. for ἔκαρος, Welck. Syll. Ep. 54.
 ἀκαίροβόος, ov, δ, (βόω) an unseasonable brawler, Eccl.
 ἀκαίριος, ov, ill-timed, unreasonable, Aesch., etc.: ἔς ἀκαίρια πορεύ, Lat. *operam perdere*, Theogn. 915: *importunate, troublesome*, Lat. *molestus or ineptus*, Theophr. Char. 12: ill-suited to do a thing, c. inf., Xen. Adv. -πος Hipp.
 ἀκάκμηφτος, ov, not in ill repute.
 ἀκάκης, ov, δ, only in Aesch. Pers. 852, poet. for ἔκακος, guileless, Lat. *innocuus*.
 Ἀκάκησιος, δ, epith. of Hermes in Arcadia, from the city Acacession: or rather sq., = Call. Dian. 143.
 ἀκάκητα, Ep. for ἀκακήτης, Il. 16. 185, Od. 24. 10, epith. of Hermes: in Hes. Theog. 614, of Prometheus, = ἔκακος, guileless, *gracilis*, like ἀγαθός, πρᾶς, ἐριπίους.
 ἀκακήτης, ov, δ, v. foreg.
 ἀκακία, ἡ, (ἀκνῶ) an Egyptian tree, the thorny acacia, elsewhere, ἑκαπὰ, Diosc.
 ἀκακία, ἡ, (ἔκακος) guilelessness, Dem. 1372. 23.
 ἀκακοήτης, ἐς, guileless.
 ἀκάκος, ov, unknowing of ill, guileless, Aesch. Pers. 664, and Plat.: esp. without malice, Lat. *non malus*, ἀπολὺς, Rubnk. Tim., Schäf. Greg. 342. Adv. -κως, cf. ἀδόκως.
 ἀκακονήγγτος, ov, (κακονήγγ) uncorrected, untaught. Adv. -τως.
 ἀκάκυντος, ov, (κακύνω) = sq., Hierocl. Adv. -τως.
 ἀκάκοτος, ov, (κακόω) unharmed, Dio C.
 ἀκαλανθής, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀκανθός, ἀκανθούλλης, Ar. Av. 872.
 ἀκαλαρρεῖτης, ov, δ, (ἀκαλός, βέω) soft flowing, epith. of Ocean, Il. 7. 422.
 ἀκαλάρρος, ov, post-Hom. for ἀκαλαρρεῖτης, Orph.
 ἀκαλήφη, ἡ, a nettle, Ar. Lys. 549: hence the sting as of a nettle, Id. Vesp. 884: a sea-fish, Lat. *urtica*, which stings like a nettle, Arist. H. A.
 ἀκαλλής, ἐς, gen. εὐός, (κάλλος) without charms, Luc.
 ἀκαλλήριος, ov, (καλλιερέω) esp. ἱερὰ, not accepted by the gods, ill-omened, Aeschin. Adv. -τως.
 ἀκαλλώπιος, ov, (καλλωπίω) unadorned, Plut.
 ἀκαλός, ἡ, δν, (ἀκνῶ) like ἡκαλος, peaceable, still. Adv. -λως.
 ἀκαλύπτos, ov, (καλύπτω) uncovered, unveiled, Soph. O. T. 1427. Adv. -τως.
 ἀκαλύψης, ἐς, = ἀκαλύπτos, Soph. Phil. 1327: also ἀκαλύφος, ov, Diog. L. 8. 72.
 ἀκαμαντολόγης, ov, δ, (ἀκάμας, λόγη) unwearied at the spear, Pind. l. 7. 13.
 ἀκαμαντομάχης, ov, δ, (ἀκάμας, μάχη) unwearied in fight, Pind. P. 4. 304.
 ἀκαμαντόπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, untiring of foot, ἴππος Pind. O. 3. 5: also ἀκ. ἀπῆνη, βροντή Id.
 ἀκαμαντοχάρμης, δ, (χαρμῶ) unwearied in fight, Pind. Fr. 179, in voc. ἀκαμαντοχάρμην, wh. makes it prob. that the gen. would be -ματος, Loh. Paral. 172.
 ἀκάμας, αὐτός, δ, (κάμαω) untiring, unresting, ἥλιος, Σπερχειός etc., Il. and Pind.
 ἀκάματος, ov, also ἡ, ov Hes. Th. 747, Soph. Ant. 339, without sense of toil, hence 1. like foreg., untiring, unresting, in Hom. always epith. of fire: ἀκ. μένος, σθένος Aesch., etc.: γῆ, Soph. l. c., earth that never rests from tillage, or inexhaustible. 2. not tired or weary, Hipp. II. act. not tiring, Aretae. Adv. -τως, also ἀκάματα Soph. El. 164. [Ep. ἀκάματος, cf. a sub fin.]
 ἀκάμυμτος, ov, (καμύνω for καταμύνω) without winking.
 ἀκαμπής, ἐς, = ἀκαμπτος, Orph. Hence
 ἀκαμπτία, ἡ, = ἀκαμπία, Hipp.
 ἀκαμπτος, ov, (καμπτω) unbent, stiff, Plat.: without curve, straight, δρόμος Hipp. II. unbending, inexorable, Pind. and Aesch. Hence
 ἀκαμπία, ἡ, inflexibility, Arist. Gen. An.
 ἀκανθα, ης, ἡ, (ἀκνῶ) a thorn, prick, Theocr.: hence 1. a

prickly plant, thistle, or perh. the same as ἀκανθος, Od. 5. 328: also a thorny tree, prob. a kind of acacia, found in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 96; several kinds are mentioned by Theophr.—proverb., οὐ γὰρ ἀκανθαί, no thistles, i. e. nothing useless, Ar. Fr. 407: 2. the prickles or spines of the porcupine, etc., Arist. H. A. 3. the pointed bones of the back, and so the back-bone or spine itself, esp. of fish, Hdt. 2. 75, cf. 4. 72. 4. metaph. ἀκανθαί τῶν ζητησέων, Cicero's spinae disserendi, thorny questions, knotty points, Jac. Anth. 2. 2. p. 123.

ἀκανθεῖον, ἄνος, δ, a thorny brake, Lat. dumetum, late. ἀκανθείς, ἐσσα, ἐν, thorny, prickly, Nic. ἀκανθής, δ, ὄν, with spines, Arist. H. A. ἀκανθίας, δ, a prickly thing, and so 1. a kind of fish, perh. the squalus acc. Linn., Arist. H. A. 2. a kind of grasshopper, Ael. 3. a prickly asparagus. ἀκανθικός, ἡ, ὄν, thorny, Theophr.

ἀκάνθινος, ἡ, ὄν, thorny, of thorns, στέφανος N. T. II. of the tree ἀκανθα, Hdt. 2. 96. III. of the down of thistles, Strab. ἀκάνθιον, τό, Dim. from ἀκανθα, Arist. H. A. II. a kind of thistle, Lat. onopordium acanthium, Diosc.

ἀκανθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a thistle-finch, gold-finch, Arist. H. A. II. a plant like ἀκανθα, Diosc. III. as fem. Adj., prickly, Anth. ἀκανθίων, ὄνος, δ, a hedgehog, porcupine, Galen.

ἀκανθοβάτης, ὄν, δ, fem. —βάτης, ἰδος, ἡ, (βαίνω) going on thorns, Leon. Tar.: metaph.—ἀκανθολόγος. (Anth.) [ᾗ] ἀκανθολόγος, ὄν, (βάλλω) shooting thorns, pricking, ῥόδον Nic. II. ὁ ἄκ. a surgical instrument for extracting bones.

ἀκανθολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) gathering thorns: esp. metaph. of quibbling arguers, Anth., cf. ἀκανθα 4.

ἀκανθώνωτος, ὄν, (νώνω) prickle-backed. ἀκανθοπλήγῃ, ἡγος, δ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) scratched with thorns or sharp bones, Ὀδυσσεύς ἄκ. name of a play of Sophocles.

ἀκανθός, ἡ, Lat. acanthus, bear's-breech, a plant, much used in works of art, esp. Corinth. capitals, with the epith. ὀργῶς, Lat. mollis, flexus, Theoc. 1. 55: also ἀκανθα, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3. 45. II. a prickly Egypt. tree, also ἀκακία, Voss Virg. Georg. 2. 119. More rarely ὁ ἄκ., Schol. Nic. 645: (Passow suggests a deriv. from ἀκή and ἄνθος, thorn-flower.)

ἀκανθοστεφής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (στεφώ) crowned with thorns; of a fish, prickly-backed, Arist. ap. Ath. 319 C.

ἀκανθοφάγος, ὄν, (φαγέιν) eating thorns, Arist. H. A. [ᾗ] ἀκανθοφορέω, to bear thorns: from

ἀκανθοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing thorns or thistles, Nonn. ἀκανθοφύω, to bear thorns or thistles, Nonn.

ἀκανθοφύλλος, ὄν, (φύλλω) prickly-leaved. ἀκανθόχοιρος, δ, a porcupine, porcupine: or a hedgehog.

ἀκανθώ, (ἀκανθα) to make prickly, Theophr., in pass. ἀκανθυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Arist. H. A.; Dim. from ἀκανθίς.

ἀκανθώδης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (εἶδος) full of thorns, thorny, Hdt. 1. 126: metaph. βίος ἄκ. Strab. 2. prickly, Arist. H. A.: λόγος ἄκ. sharp speeches, Luc.

ἀκανθών, ἄνος, δ, = ἀκανθεῖον. ἀκάνῳ, (ἀκανος) to bear or be like ἀκανοί, Theophr.

ἀκανικός, like the ἀκανος, Theophr. ἀκάνιον, τό, Dim. from ἀκανος.

ἀκάνιος, δ, = ἀκανθα: hence II. a kind of thistle, Theophr. III. the prickly head of some fruits, like the pine-apple: v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.

ἀκάπτελτος, ὄν, (καπηλεύω) free from the tricks of trade, sincere, Synes.

ἀκάπλιος, ὄν, = foreg.: βίος a life without guile, Strab. ἀκάπνιστος, ὄν, (καπνίζω) unsmoked: μέλι honey taken without smoking the bees, Strab.

ἀκάπνος, ὄν, without smoke, free from it, okla Hipp.: not smoking, making no smoke, ὀπίρ Theophr.: θυσία ἀκάπνος an offering though not burnt-offering, such as a poem, Jac. Anth. 2. 1. p. 96: θύειν ἀκάπνα to live without a hearth one's of own, at others' expense, Ath. 8 E. III. = foreg., Plin.

ἀκάπνωτος, ὄν, (καπνώ) free from vapour, Eur. Phæc. 2. 54. ἀκάρδιος, ὄν, (καρδία) wanting the heart, Plut.: metaph. heartless; weak, Lat. exors, Galen. II. of wood, without heart or pith, and so solid, Theophr.

ἀκαρεί, Adv., v. ἀκαρίς.

ἀκάρηνος, ὄν, (κάρηνον) headless, Anth. ἀκάρης, ἐς, (κέρα) strictly of hair, too short to be cut, hence in gen., short, small, tiny, most usual of time, hence 1. ἀκαρείς, a moment, hence ἐν ἀκαρεί χρόνον Ar. Plut. 244: also ἐν ἀκαρεί χρόνῳ Diod., and ἐν ἀκαρεί alone, Luc.: ἐπ' ἀκαρεί for a moment, Aretae.: ἀκαρεὶ διαλείπων, sc. χρόνον, having waited a moment, Ar. Nub. 496: and ἀκαρεὶ alone, Alciph. — but 2. also ἀκαρείς, a morsel, Ar. Vesp. 701, and oft. with negat. οὐδ' ἀκαρεὶ not even a morsel, not a bit, Ar. Vesp. 541, etc.: παρ' ἀκαρεὶ within a hair's breadth, very nearly, Plut. Ax. 366 C. II. τὸ ἀκαρείς, the ring of the little finger, Poll.

ἀκαρί, τό, a mile or maggot in cheese, etc., also in the skin of animals, Arist. H. A.

ἀκαριαῖος, ἀλα, αἶον, (ἀκαρίς) small, tiny, πλοῦς Dem. 1292. 2: also of time, Dion. H.

ἀκαρία, ἡς, ἡ, a kind of thistle, Theophr. ἀκαρέτω, to be καπτος or barren, Theophr. Hence

ἀκαρία, ἡ, unfruitfulness, Aesch. Eum. 801. ἀκάρτιστος, ὄν, (καρτίς) = ἀκάπνωτος, where nothing is to be reaped, unfruitful, of the sea, like ἀργύρετος, Eur. Phoen. 210.

ἀκαρθος, ὄν, without fruit, barren, Eur., etc., c. gen., λήμνη ἡ. ἱχθύνων Paus. II. metaph., fruitless, unprofitable, πόντος Bacchyl. 18. III. act. in Aesch. Eum. 942, making barren, blasting. Adv. — πος, Soph.

ἀκάρπωτος, ὄν, (καρπώ) not made fruitful, without fruit, Theophr.: metaph., νίκης ἀκάρπωτος χάρις a fruitless victory, Soph. Aj. 176 ubi Herm.: χρησμός ἄκ. an unfulfilled oracle, Aesch. Eum. 714.

ἀκαρπής, ὄν, (καρπερέω) insupportable, Plut. ἀκαρπος, ὄν, (κέρα) unshorn, uncut, Ath.

ἀκαρής, ἐς, (κάρφω) not dried or withered, Nic. ἀκασκᾶ, Adv., gently, Cratin. Nom. 5, cf. ἀκά, ἀκέων. Hence

ἀκασκαῖος, ἀλα, αἶον, gentle, ἔργαλα πλούτου Aesch. Ag. 741. ἀκαταβίαστος, ὄν, (καταβιάζομαι) uncontrolled.

ἀκατάβλητος, ὄν, (καταβάλλω) not to be thrown down, irrefragable, λόγος Ar. Nub. 1229.

ἀκατάγγελτος, ὄν, (καταγγέλλω) unproclaimed, πόλεμος Dion. H.

ἀκατάγνωστος, ὄν, (καταγινώσκω) not to be condemned, blameless, N. T. Adv. — τως.

ἀκαταγνώσιος, ὄν, (καταγινώσκω) unconquerable, Diod. ἀκαταδικάσιος, ὄν, (καταδικάζω) not condemned.

ἀκατάθυμιος, ὄν, against one's wish, disagreeable, post-Hom. for ἀποθύμιος, Artemid. [ῶ]

ἀκατανίαιτος, ὄν, (κατανίαιμαι) not to be accused, Joseph. ἀκατάκλυπτος, ὄν, (κατακλύπτω) uncovered, Polyb. [—ἄλ—]

ἀκατάκλωστος, ὄν, (κατακλῶ) that cannot be broken. ἀκατάκρημτος, ὄν, (κατακρημέω) unadorned, unarranged, Plut.

ἀκατάρκτος, ὄν, (καταρκνύω) not condemned, N. T. Adv. — τως. ἀκάτακτος, ὄν, (κατάρκνυμι) not to be broken, Arist. Meteor.

ἀκαταληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, dub. for ἀκατάληκτος II. ἀκατάλητος, ὄν, (καταλήγω) incessant, Epict. II. acatlectio, in prosody, Hephaest. Adv. — τως.

ἀκαταληπτός, = ὁ λαμβάνω, not to understand, Sext. Emp. ἀκατάληπτος, ὄν, (καταλαμβάνω) not seized or touched, Arist. Probl. 1. not held fast, M. Anton. II. not to be seized or conquered, Joseph.: metaph. incomprehensible, Plut. Adv. — τως. Hence

ἀκαταληψία, ἡ, incomprehensibility: hence the Academic tenet, that "nothing can be comprehended," Cic. Att. 13. 19, 3.

ἀκατάλακτος, ὄν, (καταλλάττω) irreconcilable, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. p. 280. 12. Adv. — τως, ἄκ. ἔχειν or διακείσθαι τινι, Polyb.

ἀκατάλληλος, ὄν, not fitting together, heterogeneous, Arist. Mund.

ἀκατάλυτος, ὄν, (καταλύω) indissoluble, indestructible, Dion. H. ἀκαταμάθητος, ὄν, (καταμαθάνω) not learnt or known, Hipp.

ἀκαταμάχητος, ὄν, (καταμάχομαι) not to be subdued, unconquerable, Luc.

ἀκαταμέτρητος, ὄν, (καταμετρέω) unmeasured, immense, Strab. ἀκατανόητος, ὄν, (κατανόω) not to be conceived of, Luc. Adv. — τως.

ἀκατάξεστος, ὄν, (καταξέω) not polished or hewn, Böckh Inscr. 1. 279.

ἀκεστορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the healing art.
 ἀκεστορίς, ἡ, fem. from ἀκεστήρ, Hipp.
 ἀκεστός, ἡ, ὄν, curable, Hipp.: in Il. 13. 115, of one that can be easily cheered up.
 ἀέστρα, ἡ, a darning-needle, Luc.
 ἀέστρια, ἡ, =sq., Luc.
 ἀκεστήρ, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. from ἀκεστήρ, esp. a midwife, Hipp.
 II. a sempstress, Luc.
 ἀκεστρον, τό, a remedy, Soph. Fr. 427.
 ἀκεστύς, ὄς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀκεῖς.
 ἀκέτωρ, ὀρος, ὅ, a healer, saviour, Φοῖβος Eur. Andr. 900.
 ἀκετόφορος, ὄν, (φέρω) bringing a cure, healing, c. gen. rei Eur. Ion 1005.
 ἀκεστόδυνος, ὄν, (δόνῃ) alloying pain, Anth.
 ἀκέφαλος, ὄν, (κεφαλή) without a head: οἱ ἀκέφαλοι, fabulous creatures in Libya, Hdt. 4. 191. 2. without beginning, λόγος ἀκέφαλος, a speech or tale without beginning, Plat. Phaedr. 264 C: στῖχιος ἀκέφ., hexameters which begin with a short syllable, Plut. 3. ἀκέφαλοι Eccl., certain schismatics. II. =έκμος, Horace's capitis minor, Artemid.
 ἀκέω, =ἀκέομαι, once in Hipp.
 ἀκέων, ἀκέουσα, (ἀκίφω) in form a part., used by Hom. as Adv., still, softly, silently: usu. in sing. nom. even with a plur. verb, ἀκέων δαίνυσθε Od. 21. 89, h. Hom. Ap. 404: the dual ἀκέοντε, Od. 14. 195, the plur. form never. Although ἀκέουσα occurs in Il. and Od., yet ἀκέων stands also with fem., Il. 4. 22:—Ap. Rh. 1. 765, has an opt. ἀκέοις, cf. Butt. Lexil. in voc. [ā] (Acc. to Damm, like ἀκίφω, the acc. of a lost Adj. ἀκάος, from the root κάω, κάωμαι: akin to Lat. taceo.)
 *AKH, ἡ, a Subst. quoted by Gramm. in three signs. I. a point, edge, (whence ἀκίς, ἀκαχί, ἀκμή, ἀκμῆ, ἀκρόχ, ἀκρος, the termin. -ήκης, and Lat. acies, acuo). II. silence, (whence ἀκίφω, ἀκέων). III. healing, (from ἀκούμαι).
 ἀκήδεια, ἡ, (ἀκρήδης) carelessness, indifference, Emped. 383: used also in the plur., Ap. Rh.
 ἀκήδμενεντος, ὄν, (κηδμεν) neglected, slighted, Eccl.
 ἀκήδωτος, ὄν, (κηδω) uncared for, esp. unburied, Il. 6. 60. Adv. -τως, without concern, remorselessly, Il. 22. 465.
 ἀκήδμενος, ὄν, (κηδω) unburied, Plut.
 ἀκήδῃ, ἑώ, later ἥω, to be ἀκήδης, to neglect, slight, c. gen., Il. 14. 427, 23, 70.
 ἀκήδης, ἑς, (κηδω) pass. uncared for, unheeded, slighted, esp. unburied, Od. 130, 24. 187. II. act. without care or sorrow, Lat. securus, Il. 21. 123., 24. 526, Hes. Th. 489.
 2. heedless, careless, Od. 17. 319. Adv. -δῶς.
 ἀκήδῃα, ἡ, =ἀκήδεια, Hipp.
 ἀκήλητος, ὄν, (κλήω) to be won by no charms, proof against enchantment, unconquerable, inexorable, in Hom. only once, ἀκήλητος νόος Od. 10. 329. (a line sup. even by old Gramm.): also of persons, Theocr. 22. 169: μανία ἄκ. madness that none can assuage, Soph. Tr. 999.
 ἀκήλιδωτος, ὄν, (κηλιδώ) spotless, pure, LXX.
 ἀκήμα, τό, a cure, relief, =ἑκκευα, δυνάων Il. 15. 394.
 *ἀκῆν, orig. acc. from ἀκῆ, only found as Adv., still, softly, silently, Hom. only in phrase, ἀκῆν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ Il. 3. 95, etc.: Pind. P. 4. 277, has a Dor. dat. ἀκῆ, or as Adv. ἀκῆ, in sign., quietly, gently, without passion: cf. ἀκασκα and ἀκέων.
 ἀκήπευτος, ὄν, (κηπέω) not made into a garden: wild, of trees, Posid. ap. Ath. 369 D.
 ἀκήπος, ὄν, without a garden: κήπος ἄκ. a garden that is no garden, cf. ἄδαρος.
 ἀκήρασία, ἡ, purity: from
 ἀκήραστός, ὄν, (κεράννυμι) unmixed, pure, οἶνος Od. 9. 205: hence, uncorrupted, untouched, Lat. integer: ἄκ. λευμῶς, meadows not yet grazed or mown, h. Hom. Merc. 72: in gen., pure, guileless, sincere, noble, Anth. c. cf. sq. [pā]
 ἀκήρατος, ὄν, (κεράννυμι) unmixed, pure, clear, δῖος Il. 24. 393, ποτὶν Aesch. Pers. 614, ὕβριος Soph. O. C. 699, χρυσός Hdt. 7. 10, 1, etc.; cf. Ruhn. Tim.: hence of persons, incorrupt, etc., ἀκαρβένος, an undefiled virgin, Eur. Tro. 670, hence also ἄκ. λέχος Eur. O. 575; and c. dat., ἀκήρατος ἀνδράϊ, ἀκατήν, untouched by men, by woes, Valck. Hipp. 1114: usu. c. gen., ἄκ. κακῶν pure from evil, guileless, Eur. Hipp.
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949, and so simply ἔρχων ἄκ. an upright judge, Plat.: ἄκ. ὀδῶν, free from throes of child-birth, and the like, Ap. Rh.
 II. untouched, unhurt, in full power or vigour, fresh, κτήματα, οἶκος καὶ κλήρος Il. 15. 498, Od. 17. 532, σκάφος Aesch. Ag. 661: κόμη, λεῖπνός, ἡμῶν, unshorn, Eur., φίλος, κόσμος, τάς, unbroken, Xen.: φάρμακα spells that have all their power, Ap. Rh. 4. 157:—in Hdt. 4. 152, it may be taken for either untouched, unvisited, (like ἄκ. ἀνδράσι sup.), or in full force and freshness. Cf. ἀκέραιος, ἀκέραιος.
 ἀκήριος, ὄν, (κήρι) unharmed by the κήρες, in gen. unharmed, Od. 12. 98., 23. 328, (never in Il.): ὕναλξ ἀκήριος, =ἀδνατος, free from the power of the Fates, Pseudo-Phocyl. 99. II. act. unharmed, harmless, ῥάβδος ἄκ. Hom. Merc. 530, ἡμέρα Hes. Op. 821. Ep. word.
 ἀκήριος, ὄν, (κήρι) without heart or soul, i. e. lifeless, dead, Il. 11. 392., 21. 166. II. without heart or courage, faint-hearted, δέος heartless fear, Il. 5. 812. (never in Od.)
 ἀκήρατος, poet. shortened Superl. for ἀκηρατότατος from ἀκήρατος, Anth.
 ἀκηρυκεῖ and ἀκηρυκέ, Adv., without proclamation. 2. without a flag of truce, Thuc. 2. 1: from
 ἀκήρυκτος, ὄν, (κήρυσθαι) unannounced, unproclaimed: ἄκ. πῆλως a sudden war, Hdt. 5. 81: but also a war in which no herald was admitted, implacable, Xen. An. 3. 3, 5, Plat. Legg. 626 A: so too ἔθροια, Plut. 2. inglorious, unknown, Eur. Heracl. 89, Aeschin. 86. 37. 3. unheard of, without sending any tidings, Soph. Tr. 45. Adv. -τως, esp. =ἀκηρυκέ, Thuc. 1. 146.
 ἀκήρυκτος, ὄν, (κήρυω) not covered with water, unwarred, Luc.
 ἀκήρυχτα, Ep. for ἡκήρυχται, 3 pl. pf. pass. from *ἀκῆ.
 ἀκήρυχλευτος, ὄν, (κήρυχλευ) =sq., Eccl.
 ἀκήρηλος, ὄν, unadulterate, unalloyed, pure, ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 5. 81: also guileless, honest, Id. 9. 7, 1. Adv. -λως, Isocr. 2 C.
 ἀκύνος, ἡ, ὄν, weak, feeble, faint, Hom., always in the compar. ἑλδός ἀκύνωτερος Od. 8. 169, cf. 5. 217., 18. 130.
 ἀκύνωτος, ἑς, (ἀκίς, ἑλδός) pointed, Theophr.
 ἀκύνωτος, ὄν, (ἀκίς) =foreg. II. τὸ ἀκ. a plant, =πότηριον, Diosc.
 ἀκίβρις, ὄν, u. gen. 105, without the harp, Aesch. Suppl. 681.
 ἀκίβρις, voz, ὅ, ἡ, powerless, feeble, Od. 9. 515., 21. 131. II. act. weakening, νοῦτος Orph.
 ἀκινάκης, ὄν, ὁ, Lat. acinaces, Persian word, a short sword, oft. in Hdt., who also declines it ης, εος, etc.: v. Dict. of Antiqu. [pā]
 ἀκινδύν, Adv., without danger. [vī]
 ἀκινδύνος, ὄν, without danger, Eur., Thuc., etc.: ἀπὸ τινος ἀκινδ. virtues that don't court danger, and so vile, Pind. O. 6. 14. Adv. -ως, ἡ ἄκ. δουλεία Thuc. 6. 80: but τὸ ἄκ. ἀπελθεῖν αὐτὸς perh., without harming us, Id. 7. 84. Hence
 ἀκινδυνότης, ητος, ἡ, freedom from danger, Gal.
 ἀκινδυνώδης, ἑς, (ἑλδός) appearing free from danger, Hipp.
 ἀκίνητος, ἑστα, ἐρ, =ἀκίνητος, Nic.
 ἀκίνησία, ἡ, (ἀκίνητος) quiescence, rest, Arist. Probl.
 ἀκίνητος, to be ἀκίνητος, Hipp.
 ἀκίνητῃ, ὄν, ἀκίνητῇ, Adv., immovably.
 ἀκίνητίζω, =ἀκίνητῶ, Arist. H. A. II. to wish to rest.
 ἀκίνητῇδ᾽, Adv., ἄκ. παίζω, to play a game wherein the object was to resist all temptations to move, Poll. 9. 110: so βασιλινδ᾽ and other Adverbs relating to games.
 ἀκίνητος, ὄν, also η, ὄν, Pind. O. 9. 51, (κινέω) unmoved, moveless, motionless, Pind., etc.: ἐξ ἀκίνητου ποδός without stirring a step, Soph. Tr. 875: hence 1. idle, sluggish, ἐπ' ἀκίνητοις καθίσειν to sit in idleness, Hes. Op. 748, (where others explain ἀκίνητα, graves, cf. infr. II. 2): ἄκ. φρένες a sluggish mind, Ar. Ran. 899. 2. unaltered, settled, steady, and freq. in Att., esp. ἄκ. νόημα Thuc. 1. 71, etc. II. immovable, hard to move, Plat. 2. not to be stirred or touched, as Lat. non movendus, τρέφος Hdt. 1. 187: esp. of sacred things, τὰ ἀκίνητα Hdt. 6. 134, freq. in Plat.; (and so some take ἀκίνητα in Hes., v. supr.): hence that must be kept secret, Soph. O. C. 624, Ant. 1060. 3. of the mind, not to be shaken, steadfast, stubborn, Soph. Ant. 1027. Adv. -τως, Isocr. [i]
 ἀκίνος, ὁ, a chaplet of ἑκίνας, Ath.
 ἀκίνος, ὁ, basil-thyme, Diosc.
 ἄκιος, ὄν, (κίς) without worms, not worm-eaten, superl. ἀκίωτατος Hes. Op. 433.

ἀκίρος, ὄν, Theocr. 28. 15, and v. l. in Hes. Op. 433, prob. = ἀκίδος.

ἀκίς, ἰδος, ἦ, (ἀκί, Lat. acies) a point, barb, Plut.: a splinter, Hipp. II. any pointed instrument, a weapon, Diod. III. metaph. πῶσαν ἀκίδες, the stings of desire, Mel. 17. IV. also acute bodily pain, Aretae. V. a surgical bandage, Gal.

ἀκίχτος, ὄν, (ικίχθω) not to be reached, unattainable, ἀκίχθητα δάκνων Il. 17. 75: not to be reached by prayer, inexorable, Aesch. Fr. 184. Adv. -τως.

ἀκίζομαι, Dep. med., (ἀκίω) to pretend indifference to a thing one desires, esp. of coygirls, to coquet: in gen. to feign, dissemble, Plat. Gorg. 497 A, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. in voc. Hence ἀκίωμα, ατος, τό, late, and

ἀκισμός, ὁ, affected refusal, coyness, affectation, Philem. p. 358, v. Piers. Moer. 48.

ἀκίω, ἦ, like μοιράω, a bugbear, that nurses used to frighten children with: acc. to others, a vain woman. Hence

ἀκίλαγγί, (κλαγγί) Adv., without clang or noise, Longus. ἀκίλαδεντος, ὄν, (κλαδέω) uncut, unpruned, Eccl.

ἀκίλαστος, ὄν, (κλάω) unbroken, Theophr.

ἀκίλαυστι, ἀκίλαυστι, ἀκίλαυτέ or ἀκίλαυτή, (κλαίω) Adv., without weeping, Call. §, Draco p. 37, 96.]

ἀκίλαυτος, ὄν, the prevailing form in Trag. for sq., q. v.

ἀκίλαυτος, ὄν, (κλαίω) the Ep. form of foreg. I. pass. unweep, esp. without funeral lamentation, Il. 22. 386: c. gen. φίλων Eccl. Soph. Ant. 847. II. act. not weeping, tearless, Od. 4. 494. ἀκίλεψ, ἔς, gen. εὖς, acc. ἀκίλεα, Ion. ἀκίλη, poet. ἀκίλεα Od. 4. 728, (κλέω) without fame, inglorious, unsung, Hom., Hdt., etc. Adv. ἀκίλες αἶψας Il. 7. 100, = ἀκίλεως, Buttm. Lexil. v. ἐπιτύχεις I. 3.

ἀκίλεα, ἦ, ingloriousness, Leon. Tar. 2.

ἀκίλειψ, ἔς, poet. for ἀκίλεψ, Adv. ἀκίλειψ Il. 22. 304.

ἀκίλειστος, ὄν, Ion. ἀκίλιστος, (Call.), contr. ἀκίλστος Eur., and Thuc. (κλείω) to shut, closed or fastened, Thuc. 2. 93.

ἀκίλεπτος, ὄν, (κλέπτω) not stealing, not deceiving, Soph. Fr. 615.

ἀκίληψ, ἔς, poet. for ἀκίλεψ, Il. 12. 318.

ἀκίληστος, contr. ἀκίλστος, ὄν, Ion. for ἀκίλειστος, Call.

ἀκίληρῶα, to be unhappy, to be unfortunate, Polyb. Hence

ἀκίληρῶα, ατος, τό, a mishap, Diod.

ἀκίληρία, ἦ, poverty, misfortune, Diod.

ἀκίληρος, ὄν, without lot, portion, or property, hence poor, needy, Od. 11. 490. II. unallotted, without an owner, h. Hom. Ven. 123.

ἀκίληρωτέ and -τί, Adv., without casting lots, Lys. 147. 19: from ἀκίληρος, ὄν, (κλήρω) without portion or possession, c. gen. χώρας Pind. O. 7. 108. 2. that hast not cast lots. II. not distributed in lots, Plut.

ἀκίληστος, ὄν, Att. for ἀκίλειστος, Eur., v. Koen. Greg. 100.

ἀκίλητι, Adv., uncalled, unbidden: from ἀκίλητος, ὄν, (καλέω) uncalled, unbidden, Trag.

ἀκίληνις, ἔς, (κλίω) bending to neither side, Plat.: later inflexible, inexorable, Clem. Al. Adv. -ως, Philo.

ἀκίλισία, ἦ, indeclinableness, Gramm.: from ἀκίλιος, ὄν, undeclined, indeclinable, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

ἀκίλοντος, ὄν, (κλονέω), and

ἀκίλωντος, ὄν, unshaken, unmoved, Gal.

ἀκίλοτος, ὄν, (κλοπῇ) not stolen or to be stolen. II. not furtively concealed, Opp.

ἀκίλυνόντος, ὄν, (κλυδώνιζομαι) not lashed by waves, sheltered from . . . τὸν πνευμάτων Polyb. Adv. -τως.

ἀκίλυτος, ὄν, also η, ὄν Eur. I. T. 121, (κλύω) = foreg.

ἀκίλυτος, ὄν, (κλύω) unheard, noiseless, Plut.

ἀκίλυνος, ὄν, (κλάνω) without twig or branch, Theophr.

ἀκίλωτος, ὄν, (κλάω) unspun, sthenoikos Plat. (Com.) Incert. 53.

ἀκμάζω, f. ασω, (ἀκμή) to be in full bloom, be at the prime, esp. of man, ἀκμ. σώματα, ῥομφί, etc., Plat. and Xen.: hence also of cities and states, Hdt. 6. 127, 3. 57: in gen. to be at the height, flourish, abound in a thing, πλούτῃ Hdt. 1. 29, παρασκευῇ πάσῃ, νεότητι Trag. 1. 1, 2. 20: also ἐν τινι Aeschin. 46. 23: of things, ἀκμάζει ὁ πῶλεμος, ἡ νῆσος is at its height, Thuc. 3. 3, 2. 49: ἀκμάζον θέρος midsummer, Id. 2. 19: of corn, to be just ripe, Ib.: νῦν ἀκμάζει Πειθὰ now is Persuasion at her vantage, i. e. now is the time for her, Aesch. Cho. 726, cf. Xen.

Cyr. 4. 2, 19: and impers. c. inf., now is the time to do, Aesch. Theb. 96: also c. inf., to be strong enough to do, Xen. An. 3. 1, 25.

ἀκμάς, αλα, αἶων, in full bloom, at the prime, blooming, vigorous, πόλις Aesch. Eum. 405: ἀκμ. φύσιν in the prime of strength, Id. Pers. 441:—in gen. of things, at the height, μάχη Diod., χειμῶν Arr., etc. II. just in time, ἀκμ. μολεῖν Soph. Aj. 921. Adv. -ως, Polyb.

ἀκμαστός, οὗ, ὁ, = foreg., Hdn.

ἀκμαστοῖς, ὅ, ὄν, = ἀκμάς, Procl.

ἀκμή, ἦ, (ἀκί, Lat. acies) a point, edge: proverb. ἐπὶ θυρῷ ἀκμῆς on the razor's edge, i. e. yet undecided, at the critical moment, Il. 10. 173, Theogn. 557, Hdt. 6. 11, etc.: φασγάνων, δόδων Pind., etc.: Soph. uses it of the extremities, ἀμφιδόξοι ἀκμαὶ both hands, Erf. O. T. 1243: ποδοῖν ἀκμαὶ Ib. 1034: ἔμπροσθεν ἀκμαὶ the pointed flames, Eur. Phoen. 1255, cf. Epicr. Emp. 1.

2. the highest point of any thing, the bloom, flower, prime, esp. of man's age, Lat. flos aetatis, ἀκμή ἥβης Soph., Loh. Xen., etc.: ἀκμὴν ἔχειν, ἐν ἀκμῇ εἶναι = ἀκμαῖεν Thuc. 4. 2, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B: then in various relations, as ἀ. ἥρος the spring-prime, Pind. P. 4. 114, δέρους midsummer, Xen.: πληρώματος the highest condition, prime of a crew, Id. 7. 14: νοσήματος the crisis of a disease, Hipp.:—in gen. strength, vigor, χερσὶν Pind. O. 2. 113, πόδῳ Aesch. Eum. 370, φρενῶν Pind. N. 3. 68: so too ἀκμὴ ἠρσείδων Soph. O. C. 1066.

2. esp. of time, like κάρως, the time, i. e. the best, most fitting time, esp. in Trag., as ἔργων, λόγων, ἔδρας ἀκμῇ the time for doing, speaking, sitting still, Soph. Phil. 12, El. 22, Aj. 811: ἀκμή (ἐστὶ) c. inf., 'tis high time to do, Aesch. Pers. 407: ἐπὶ ἀκμῆς εἶναι c. inf., to be on the point of doing, Eur. Hel. 903, cf. Ar. Plut. 256: εἰς ἀκμὴν Valck. Phoen. 591. Cf. also sq.

ἀκμῶν, strictly acc. from foreg., Adv., in a moment, directly, Xen. An. 4. 3, 26. II. even now, still, like ἐντι, only in later writers, as Theocr., cf. Piers. Moer. 79, Lob. Phryn. 123.

ἀκμηνός, ὅ, ὄν, (ἀκμή) full-grain, θάμνος ἑλαιοῖς Od. 23. 191.

ἀκμηνος, ὄν, fasting, without meat and drink, στίχοι Il. 19. 163: absol., Ib. 346. (ἀκμή is said to have been Acol. = νηστεία.)

ἀκμῆς, ἥτος, ὁ, ἦ, (κάμνω) = ἀκάμω, for ἀκάμης, untiring, fresh, Il. 11. 802, and in late prose, as Plut.

ἀκμητέ and ἀκμητή, Adv., without toil, easily, Joseph.: from ἀκμητός, ὄν, (κάμνω) unwearyed, untiring, πούη h. Hom. Ap. 520: without toil or pain, like ἀκμῆς.

ἀκμοβέτης, ὄν, ὁ, = sq.

ἀκμοβέστον, τό, (ἀκμων, τίθημι) the anvil-block, Il. 18. 410, Od. 8. 274.

ἀκμόνιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Aesop.

ἀκμων, ὄνος, ὁ, (quasi ἀκάμων) an anvil, Hom., Hdt., etc.: λόγχης ἀκμῶνες very anvils to bear blows, Aesch. Pers. 51, or (acc. to etymol.) unwearyed by the spear: so Τιβρίδιος ἀκμων Call. II. a kind of wolf, Opp. III. = οὐρανός, Lob. Aj. 814.

ἀκμναπτος, ἀκμναπτος, ἀκμναπός, = ἀγν-.

ἀκμνητος, ὄν, (κνήμη) without leg or calf of the leg, Plut.

ἀκμηστις, ιος, ἦ, (ἀκωνος) the spine or backbone of animals, Od. 10. 161. II. a plant, Nic.

ἀκνιστος, ὄν, or rather ἀκνίστος, (κνίσα) without fat, and so 1. = sq., Anth. 2. lean, meagre, Plat. 3. not fatty, Theophr.

ἀκνίστωτος, ὄν, or rather ἀκνίστωτος, (κνίσω) without the steam and fat of sacrifices, Aesch. Fr. 414.

ἀκοή, ἦ, Ep. ἀκουή q. v., (ἀκούω) hearing, and so I. the sense of hearing, Hdt. 1. 38, etc.: hence the ear, Aesch., etc.: esp. in plur. ἀκοαὶ δέχεσθαι, εἰς ἀκοὰς ἐρχεσθαι τι Eur., also δι' ἀκοῆς αἰσθάνεσθαι Plat., ἀκοὴν δίδοναι τινὶ Soph., etc. II. hearing, listening to, ἀκοῆς ἀξίος worth hearing, Plat. Theaet. 142 D.

III. the thing heard, a report, saying, fame, Pind. P. 1. 162, 174: ἀκοή φέρεται Valck. Phoen. 826, ἀκοῆ εἰδέναι τι, μανθάνειν, ἐπιστάσθαι, δέχεσθαι etc., to know by hearsay, Hdt., etc.: ἀκοὴν μαρτυρεῖν to give evidence on hearsay, Dem. 1300.

16: so too, ἀκοὴν προσφέρειν to bring hearsay evidence, Ib.

ἀκόησις, εως, ἦ, = foreg. 111, Hipp.

ἀκοίλιος, ὄν, (κοίλια) without hollows, Hipp.

ἀκοίλιος, ὄν, (κοιμάομαι) sleepless, unresting, of the sea, Aesch. Fr. 139.

ἀκοίλιωτος, ὄν, (κοιμῶ) = foreg., Diod.

ἀκίνοιος, ὄν, not common.

ἀκοιωννῆσθαι, ἡ, *the non-existence of a community of goods*, Arist. Pol. II. *unsociableness*, Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 230. III. *excommunication*, Eccl.: from

ἀκοιωνήτης, ον, (*κοινωνῶ*) *not shared in, not common*, εὐνή Eur. 2. *excommunicated*, Eccl. II. *act. not sharing in, not partaking of*, τῶς Plat. 2. *having no intercourse with*, τῷ Arist. Org.: hence *unsocial*, Plat., *inhuman*. Adv. -τως, Cic. Att. 6. 1, 7.

ἀκοίτης, ον, ὁ, (a copul., *κοίτη*) *a bedfellow, spouse, husband*, Hom.: fem. *ἀκοίτις*, ιως, ἡ, *a wife*, Hom.: also in Pind., Soph., etc., but only poet.

ἀκοίτος, ον, (*κοίτη*) *without bed*. 2. of honey, *not settling*, Plin. **ἀκόλεκτος**, ον, (*κόλεκος*) *not flattered, not won by flattery, not to be so won*, Plat. Legg. 729 A. II. *act. not flattering*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 524. fin. Adv. -τως, Cic. Att. 13. 51, 1.

ἀκόλακος, ον, (*κόλαξ*) *not flattering*, Diog. L.

ἀκόλαστος, ἡ, (*ἀκόλαστος*) *licentiousness, intemperance, any excess or extravagance*, Thuc., etc.: opp. to *σωφροσύνη*, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀκόλασταῖνο, to be *licentious, debauched, or intemperate*: to live so, Ar. Av. 1226, and Plat.

ἀκόλαστημα, ατος, τό, *an act of ἀκόλαστος*, Ar. ap. A. B. 367: Dor. *ἀκόλασταμα*, Epicur. Ib.

ἀκόλαστῆν, verb. Adj., as if from *ἀκόλαστέω*, *one must behave licentiously*, Clem. Al.

ἀκόλαστία, ἡ,=*ἀκόλαστος*, Alex. ap. A. B. 367: from **ἀκόλαστος**, ον, (*κόλᾶω*) Lat. *non castigatus, unchastised, undisciplined, unbridled*, Hdt. 3. 81, Eur. Hec. 607: also *uneducated*, Plat. Gorg. 507 A. 2. esp. *unbridled in sensual pleasures, licentious*: hence *intemperate*, opp. to *σώφρων* Arist. Eth. N., περί τι Id. H. A. Adv. -τως, Plat.: Comp. -τοτέρως ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be too intemperate in a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1.

ἀκόλλητῇ, Adv. of sq., Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 1078.

ἀκόλλητος, ον, (*κόλλᾶω*) *not glued or fastened to a thing*, τῷ Gal. 2. *not to be so fastened, incompatible*, Dion. H.

ἀκόλλος, ον, (*κόλλα*) *without glue, that cannot be stuck together*, Theophr.

ἀκόλος, ου, ὁ, (*κόλον*) *a bit, morsel*, like ψαμός, Od. 17. 222, and Anth.

ἀκολουθεῖν, ἡσω, to be *an ἀκολουθος*, to follow one, go after or with him, esp. of soldiers, servants, etc., Thuc., etc.: usu. c. dat. pers., but also ἀκ. μετά τιος Plat., and Orat., σύν τινι Xen. An. 7. 5, 3, also κατὰ τινος Ar. Plut. 13: very rarely c. acc., as Menand. p. 208, cf. Lob. Phryn. 354. II. metaph. to follow one in a thing, let oneself be led by him, τῇ γνώμῃ τῶς Thuc. 3. 38: τοῖς καιροῖς, λογισμοῖς, etc., Dem.: to obey, M. Anton.

2. to imitate, Arist. H. A. 3. esp. to follow the thread of a discourse, oft. in Plat. 4. also of things, to follow or result from one another, Theophr.: to resemble, agree with, Plat.: ἀκολουθεῖ, it follows, Lat. sequitur, Arist. Org.—The word is only found in Att. Com. and prose: cf. ἀκολουθος.

ἀκολουθήμα, ατος, τό, *a consequence*.

ἀκολουθῆσαι, εως, ἡ, *a following, sequence*, Arist. Rhet. 2. *a consequence, conclusion*, Id. Org. II. *obedience*, Plat. Def. **ἀκολουθεῖν**, verb. Adj., *one must follow*, Xen. Oec. 21. 7.

ἀκολουθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to follow*, Arist. Rhet.

ἀκολουθία, ἡ, *a following, attendance, train*, Plat. Alc. 1, 122 C: *a series, connexion*, Dion. H. II. *agreement or conformity with a thing*, c. dat., Plat. Crat. 437 C: hence *obedience*, M. Anton. III. *a consequence, result*, Philo.

ἀκολουθισκος, ὁ, Dim. from ἀκολουθος, *a foot-boy*, Ptol. ap. Ath. 550 A.

ἀκολουθος, ον, (a copul., *κείμενος*, acc. to Plat. Crat. 405 C) *following, attending on*, hence usu. as Subst., ἀκολουθος, *a follower, attendant, footman*, freq. in Att. prose, cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 155 B: *of ἀκολουθοῖ* the camp followers, Xen.: later also ἡ ἀκ., Plut. II. *following after*, c. gen. Soph. O. C. 719: hence *agreeing with, suitable to*, like, c. gen., Ar. Ach. 438, Plat. Phaed. 111 C; but also c. dat., Plat. Legg. 716 C, Tim. 48 E. Hence

ἀκολουθως, Adv., *consequently, in consequence*, Diosc.: in accordance with, νόμοις Dem. 1100. 14.

ἀκολουτέω, for ἀκολουθέω, *barbarism* in Ar. Thesm. 1198.

ἀκόλυπος, ον, *without bay or gulf*, Ael.

ἀκόλυμπος, ον, *unable to swim*, Batr. 157.

ἀκομίστια, ἡ, *want of tending or care*, Od. 21. 284: from **ἀκόμιστος**, ον, (*κομίζω*) *untended*, Nonn.

ἀκόμωτος, ον, (*κομῶω*) *unpainted, undissembling*, Themist.

ἀκορος, ον, (*κόμη*) *without hair, bald*, Luc.: of trees, *leafless*, bare.

ἀκόμπατος, ον, (*κομπάζω*) *unboastful*, Aesch. Theb. 538.

ἀκόμος, ον, (*κόμος*) = *foreg.*, Ib. 554.

ἀκόμψευτος, ον, (*κομψέομαι*) *unadorned, inartificial*, Dion. H.

ἀκόμψος, ον, *unadorned, simple, plain*, Lat. *simplex*, Diog. L. II. *unskilful, esp. inelegant*, ἐγὼ δ' ἀκόμψος "rude I am in speech," Eur. Hipp. 986. Adv. -ψως, Plut.

ἀκόναω, ἡσω, (*ἀκόνη*) to sharpen, whet, Xen.: Med. ἀκονᾶσθαι μαχαίρας to sharpen one's sword, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20: metaph. like ἔργον, δέξινεν, παρακονᾶν, Lat. *acutere, to provoke, inflame*, Poët. ap. Plut. Comp. Lysand. et Syll. 4.

ἀκόνηδλος, ον, *without knuckles*. II. *without blows*, Luc.

ἀκόνῃ, ἡ, (*ἀκῆ*) *a whetstone, hone* (the best were from Naxos), Pind. I. 6. fin.: *ἀκόναι* pieces of the size of whetstones, Strab.: δέξαν ἔχω ἀκ. λιγυράς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ I have the feeling of a whetstone on my tongue, i. e. am sharpened or roused to song, Pind. O. 6. 141.

ἀκόνισσις, εως, ἡ, *a sharpening*, E. M.

ἀκονίστος, ον, (*κονία*) *unplastered, not whitewashed*, Theophr.

ἀκόνιον, τό, in medicine, a specific for the eyes, prob. a fine powder made from certain stones (*ἀκόναι*), Diosc.

ἀκονίτι, Adv. of ἀκόνιτος, *without dust, esp. without the dust of the arena*: hence *without combat, toil, or effort*, Lat. *sine pulvere*, of the conqueror, Thuc. 4. 73, Xen., etc.: but also ἀκ. προῖσθαι τι *without a struggle*, Dem. 295. 7. [τῷ]

ἀκονίτιος, ἡ, ὄν, *made of ἀκόνιτον*, Xen. Cyn. 11. 2.

ἀκόνιτον, τό, = sq., Lat. *aconitum*, a poisonous plant, like monkshood, growing ἐν ἀκόναις, on sharp steep rocks, or in a place called 'Ακόναι, Theophr. and Plin.

ἀκόνιτος, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Schneid. Nic. Al. 13.

ἀκόνιτος, ον, (*κονία*) *without dust, combat or struggle*, Sm. Q. II. = *ἀκονίστος*. Adv. -τως, Diosc.

ἀκοντί, Adv. of ἔκων, (*ἐκόν*) *unwillingly*, for ἀκοντί, but not in good Att., Lob. Phryn. 5. [ἀκοντί]

ἀκοντίας, ον, ὁ, (*ἔκων*) *a quick-darting serpent*, Lat. *jaculus*, Nic. II. *a meteor*, usu. in plur., Plin.

ἀκοντιζέω, ἡσω, (*ἔκων*) to hurl a javelin: also to throw, fling, dart, hence δουρὶ and δοῦρα ἀκοντιζέω τινός, to throw at one, Hom., also εἰς and κατὰ τινα: so too ἐγχεῖ, αἰχμὰς ἀκ. Hom., just like βάλλω: whence later c. acc. pers., to hit or strike with a javelin, to wound, Hdt. 1. 43, etc., and Pass. ἀκοντιζέσθαι, to be so hit or wounded, Eur. 2. in gen. to throw, shoot or send darting forth, Pind. I. 2. 51: absol. to shoot forth rays, of the moon, Eur. Ion 1155. II. intrans. to dart or pierce, εἰσω γῆς Eur. Or. 1241.

ἀκόντιον, τό, Dim. from ἔκων, *a dart, javelin*, h. Hom. Merc. 460, Hdt. 1. 34, etc.: *the javelin-exercise*, Plat. Legg. 794 C.

ἀκόντισσις, εως, ἡ, *the throwing a javelin*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 5.

ἀκόντισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is thrown, ἐνὶς ἀκοντισματος* within a dart's throw, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16. 2. *a dart, javelin*, Plut. 3. in plur. = *the concrete ἀκοντιστά*, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

ἀκοντισμός, ὁ, = *ἀκόντισσις*, hence, *ἀκοντισμοὶ ὑπέρων* shooting stars, Procl.

ἀκοντιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Phoen. 142. II. as Adj., *hurled, thrown*, Nonn.

ἀκοντιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a javelin-man, a hurler of javelins*, Hom., and Hdt.

ἀκοντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or skilled in throwing the dart*, Plat.

ἀκοντιστός, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. for ἀκόντισσις, Il. 23. 622, ἀκοντιστὸν ἐδούσαι the game of the dart (like the Eastern *djerid*).

ἀκοντοβόλος, ον, (*βάλλω*) *spear-throwing*, Ap. Rh.

ἀκοντοδόκος, ον, (*δέχομαι*) *receiving and so hit by the dart*, Simon. 45. II. *watching*, and so *shunning the dart*.

ἀκοντοφόρος, ον, (*φέρω*) *carrying a dart*, Nonn.

ἀκόντως, Adv. from ἔκων, = *ἀκοντί*, Plat. [ἀ]

ἀκοπιτή, Adv. (*κόπος*) *without toil*.

ἀκρότια, ἡ, (ἕκτος) *freedom from fatigue*, Cic. Fam. 16. 18.
 ἀκρότιαστος, ον, (κοῖτις) *not wearying*, ὁδός Arist. Mund.
 II. *untiring*, *unwearied*, Stob. Eccl. 1. p. 952. Adv. —τως.
 ἀκρότος, ον, *without weariness*, and so I. *unwearied*, *untiring*, Plat. Legg. 789 D. II. *act. not wearying*, *easy*, of a chariot, Plat. Tim. 89 A, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1. 6. 2. *removing weariness*, *refreshing*, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 227 A : hence τὸ ἀκρότον, sub. φάρμακον, a *restorative*, *Medic.*, in Galen also ἡ ἀκρότος. Adv. —τως, Theophr. III. (from κόπτω) *not worn-eaten*, Arist. Prob.

ἀκρόριστος, ον, (κοῖρ(ω)) *not manured*, Theophr.
 ἀκρόρος, ον, = *foreg.*, Theophr. II. *act. not manuring*, Hipp.
 ἀκρόρῳς, ἐς, (ἐδος) = *foreg.*
 ἀκρόρεστος, in Soph. O. C. 129 *most ill to satisfy*, *most capricious*, a Superl. either from ἀκρόφς (which however only occurs in very late authors), or from ἀκρόρεστος, syncope, for ἀκρόρεστώτατος, like μέσσωτος, νεώτος.

ἀκρόρεστος, ον, (κορέννυμι) Att. for ἀκρόρητος, Hipp., *insatiate*, freq. in Trag. Adv. —τως. II. *act. not satiating*, Aesch. Ag. 1331. 2. *not disgusting*, Xen. Symp. 8. 15.

ἀκρόρετος, ον, = *foreg.* I, Aesch. Ag. 1114, 1143, Soph. El. 122.
 ἀκρόρης, ἐς, v. sub ἀκρόρεστος.

ἀκρόρητος, ον, (κορέννυμι) *insatiate*, *unsated*, c. gen., πολέμου, μάχης, ἀπειλῶν II. II. (κορῶ) *unsuaved*, *untrinmed*, Ar. Nub. 44.
 ἀκρόρα, ἡ, a *ravenous appetite*, Hipp.

ἀκρόριτης, ον, ὁ, οἶνος, *wine flavored with ἕκτος*, Diosc.
 ἀκρόρινα, ἡ, a *prickly plant*, Theophr.

ἀκρόρον, ἡ, the *aromatic root* of the plant ἕκτος, Diosc.
 ἀκρόρος, ἡ, Lat. *acorum*, a plant, prob. our *sweetgale*, *galingale*, Theophr.

ἀκρόρος, ον, = ἀκρόρητος, *insatiate* : hence metaph. *untiring*, *ceaseless*, Lat. *improbus*, Pind. P. 4. 360.

ἀκρόρυφος, ον, (κορυφή) *without top*, *without beginning*, Dion. H. II. = sq.

ἀκρόρυφός, ον, (κορυφά) *not to be summed up*, *countless*.
 ἄκος, εὐς, τό, (ἀκέομαι) a *cure*, *relief*, *remedy*, *help*, *resource* for a thing, c. gen., κακῶν Hom., Hdt., etc. : ἄκος εὐρεῖν II. 9. 250, also ἔξευρεν, λαβεῖν, etc., esp. ἄκος τέμνειν or ἐντέμνειν, Aesch. Ag. 17, Cho. 534, Eur. Andr. 121 : —a *means of obtaining* a thing, e. g. σωτήρας Eur. Hel. 1055 : ἄκος οὐδέν, c. inf., it boots not to do, Aesch. Pr. 43.

ἀκόσμιος, ὥς, *to be ἀκόσμιος*, *be disorderly*, *unmannerly*, *neglect one's duty*, *offend*, Soph., etc. : ἄκος περὶ τι to offend in a point, Soph. Phil. 387, Plat. Legg. 764 B.

ἀκόσμητος, εσσα, εν, = ἕκτος, Nic.

ἀκόσμητος, ον, (κοσμέω) *unarranged*, *disorderly*, Plat. 2. *unadorned*, *unfurnished with* : —, τῶν Xen. Oec. 11. 9. Adv. —τως.

ἀκόσμητα, ἡ, *disorder*, *confusion*, Plat. : *extravagance*, λόγων Eur. I. A. 317 : —in moral sense, *indecency*, *offence*, Soph. Fr. 726 : *περὶ τινα* against some one, Plat. Symp. 188 B.

ἀκόσμιος, ον, = sq., prob. I. Lys. 100. 25.

ἀκόσμιος, ον, *without order*, *disorderly*, *confused*, φυγῇ Aesch. Pers. 470 : in Hom. only in moral sign. *unseemly*, *indecent* or *rebellious*, of Thersites. Adv. —μως, Hdt. 7. 220. II. κόσμος ἀκόσμιος, a world that is *no world*, Anth.

ἀκόσμιος or ἀκόσμετος, only used in aor. part., ἵππος ἀκόσμησας ἐπὶ φάτῳ II. 6. 506, 15. 263, a horse *well-fed* at rack and manger (prob. from sq.), and so, *overfed*, *waxed wanton* : cf. κρήνω, and in Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀκόσμησας.

ἀκοστίη, ἡ, *barley*, Nic. (said to be a Cyprian word, cf. Buttm. Lexil. ubi sup.).

ἀκοστής, ον, ὁ, (akin to ἄκος) a *physician*, Phrygian word, Etym. Gud., where it must not be altered into ἀκεστής, Buttm. Lexil. ubi sup.

ἀκοτος, ον, *without grudge*.

ἀκούεσθαι, Dep. med., = ἀκούω, to hear, *hearken* or *listen* to, c. gen., Hom. II. δαῖδας ἀκούεσθον, *ye are bidden* to the feast, like καλεῖσθαι, Lat. *vocari*, II. 4. 343 : in h. Merc. 423, also ἀκούω.

ἀκούη, ἡ, Ep. for ἀκοή, Hom. II. *the thing heard*, and in Pl. 16. 634, *also a sound*, *noise*, but in Od. a *rumour*, *report* : μετὰ πατρός ἀκούη ἰκέσθαι, θῆναι 2. 308., 4. 701.

ἀκούρευτος, ον, (κουρεύω) *unshaven*.

ἀκούρος, ον, (κοῦρος for κόρος) *childless*, *without male heir*, Od. 7. 64. II. (κουρά) *unshaven*, *unshorn*, Ar. Vesp. 477.

ἀκούρετα, Desiderat. from ἀκούω, to long to hear, Soph. Fr. 820.

ἀκούριον, ἡ, a being ἀκούριος, *constraint*, Soph. Fr. 822. [αἰ]

ἀκούριδος, as Pass., to do a thing *unwillingly*, LXX. [αἰ]

ἀκούριδος, ον, (ἀκούω) *heard of God*, Anth.

ἀκούριος, η, ον, *audible*, Soph. Fr. 823.

ἀκούριος, ον, contr. for ἀκούριος, *unwilling*, *under constraint*, *forced*, Aesch., etc. : also *unwelcome*, hence Adv. —ως, ἀκ. ἀπὸ κέσθαι τῶν Thuc. 3. 31 : but Adv. also *unwillingly*, Id. 2. 8, etc. : superl. ἀκούριωτάτα as Adv., Plat. Tim. 62 C.

ἀκουσίς, εως, ἡ, *hearing*, Arist. de Anima.

ἀκουσμα, ατος, τό, a *thing heard*, whether music, song, etc., as ἡδιστον ἀκουσμα the sweetest strain the ear takes in, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31 : a *rumour*, *report*, *tale*, Soph. O. C. 517.

ἀκουσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *ready or willing to hear*, οἱ ἀκουσματικοὶ the probationers in the school of Pythagoras, Iamb.

ἀκουσματιον, τό, Dim. from ἀκουσμα, a *little story*, Luc.

ἀκουστέον, also plur. ἀκουστέα, verb. Adj. from ἀκούω, *one must hear*, *hearken* to, c. gen., Hdt. 3. 61.

ἀκουστής, οἱ, ὁ, a *hearer*, *listener*, Menand. p. 290.

ἀκουστήριος, ἡ, ὄν, of, *belonging to the sense of hearing*, ἀσθήνη ἀκ. Plut. : πόπος ἀκ. the *office of the ear*, Gal. II. = ἀκουσματικός, c. gen., Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —κῆς.

ἀκουστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀκούω, *heard*, *audible*, h. Hom. Merc. 512 : *that should be heard*, Soph. O. T. 1312.

ἀκουτίζομαι, as Pass., to hear, LXX.

ἈΚΟΥΪ, fut. ἀκούσμαι, (the act. form ἀκούσω first occurs in Alexandr. Greek, Winer's Gramm. of N. T. p. 78, and then in Dion. H., Luc., etc., Schaff. Appar. Dem. 2. p. 232.) : perf. Att. ἀκήκοα, Dor. ἀκούκα, later ἡκούκα : plpf. ἀκήκουεν (Lycurg.) : pf. pass. ἡκούσμαι : aor. ἡκούσθην.—To hear, Hom., etc. Construct. strictly c. acc. of the thing heard, gen. of pers. from whom it is heard, e. g. ταῦτα Καλλιπύς ἡκούσα Od. 12. 389 : however very freq. also c. gen. rei, and so even in Hom., as ἀκ. ἀνδρῶν, φθόγγων, κτύπου etc. : but c. gen. oft. also to hear of, hear tell of, ἀκ. πατρός Od. 4. 114, freq. c. part. ἀκ. πατρός τεθνήσκον Od. 1. 289, etc., in same sign. c. acc., Od. 1. 287, Aesch. Pr. 272 : this in prose is usu. ἀκ. περὶ τινος, and so first in Od. 19. 270.—in prose there is oft. a prep. of pers. from whom the thing is heard, as ἀκ. ἀπὸ, ἐκ, παρὰ, πρὸς τινος, and so first II. 6. 524, Hdt. 3. 62, Soph. O. T. 95, Thuc. 1. 125 : rarely c. dat. pers., as II. 16. 515, Soph. El. 227 : —in Att. c. gen. pers., to hear a teacher, attend his lectures : —rarely c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, to hear of a thing from a person, as Od. 17. 115, Dem. 228. 12 : —the act or state of a person or thing is added in part. or inf. : —in part. when certainty or present time is to be strongly marked, otherwise in inf., as αἰ ἐπώσσοντας ὅψ' ἔκτορι πάντας ἀκούσαι should he hear that all are now crouching under Hector, II. 7. 129, cf. Hdt. 7. 10, 8 ; and freq. in Att. ἀκ. τινὸς λέγοντος, διαλεγόμενου etc. ; but ἄκ. αὐτὸν ἀγαθὸν εἶναι to hear (generally) that he is good, Xen., etc. : —this is oft. changed for θῆναι or ὤς with finite verb, as Od. 3. 193, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 33. 2. to know by hearsay, Od. 3. 193, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 503 C, Rep. 407 A. 3. absol. to hear, give ear, esp. to begin a proclamation, ἀκούετε κεύθην, O people, Ar. Ach. 1000. II. to listen, give ear to, usu. c. gen., more rarely c. dat., Heyne II. 16. 515 : hence to obey, βασιλῆος, θεοῦ II. 10. 256, Od. 7. 11. III. only post-Hom., to hear oneself called, be called, pass for, like Lat. audire, either with Adj. or Subst., as ἀκ. ἐσθλός, κακός, κολάξ Soph., and Plat., or with Adv. ἐβ, κακῶς, ἄριστα ἀκ., Lat. bene, male audire, Hdt., etc. : sometimes c. inf., ἡκουν εἶναι πρώτοι were said or held to be the first, Hdt. 3. 131 ; also, ἀκούσσομαι ὥς ἔφην Soph. Phil. 1074 : —κακῶς ἀκ. ἰπὸς τινος to be ill spoken of by one, also πρὸς τινος Hdt. 7. 16, 1 : κακῶς ἀκ. παρὰ τινι to have ill credit with one, Plut. : περὶ τινος for a thing, Hdt., also ἐν τινι Plut. 2. ἀκ. κακῶ, to have evil spoken of one, Ar. Thesm. 388, cf. Soph. Phil. 607 : so too ἀκ. λόγων ἐσθλόν Pind. I. 5. 17. 3. ὅπως ἀκ., to hear it so said, i. e. at first hearing, Wolf Dem. Lept. 235, Schaff. Mel. 80.

ἀκρά, ἡ, Ion. ἀκρη, (strictly fem. from ἀκρος) the end, point, esp. the highest point, the top of a hill, peak, high headland,

Od. 9. 285, and in plur. II. 4. 425, etc.: elsewhere he uses the sing. only in phrase κατ' ἀκρας πέριθεν, ἐλεῖν, σμύχην πόλιν, Att. κατ' ἀκρας, strictly to destroy from top to bottom, i. e. utterly, Lat. funditus evertere, Pl. 15. 557, Hdt. 6. 18: so ἐλασε κύμα κατ' ἀκρας a billow struck from above, Od. 5. 313, cf. ἀκρήβην and κατὰκρήβην. 2. later usu., like ἀκρόπολις, of the castle or citadel built on a steep rock overhanging a town, Lat. arx, Xen., etc., cf. Nieb. R. H. 3. n. 311.

ἀκράαντος, ον, (κρααίνω) = ἀκρartos, without result, unfulfilled, fruitless, Lat. irritus, Hom. [κρά]

ἀκράγῃς, ἐς, (κράω) not yelling, voiceless, κύνας Aesch. Pr. 803. ἀκράδαντος, ον, (κραδαίνω) unshaken, Philo.

ἀκράει, Adv. from sq., ἄ πνέιν, with a fresh breeze, Arr. ἀκράῃς, ἐς, (ἀκρος, ἔμπι) blowing strongly, of the north and west wind, and so brisk, fresh, fair, Od., and Hes.

ἀκράϊος, α, ον, = ἀκρος, Gal. II. dwelling on the heights: epith. of Hera, of Eur., Aphrodite, Paus.

ἀκράϊπλος, ον, (κραῖπλος) without nausea from drunkenness, Arist. Probl. II. act. preventing drunkenness, Diosc.

ἀκράϊφνης, ἐς, syncope, from ἀκραιφσφνης, = ἀκραισος, unmixed, pure, Eur. Hec. 537: πνία, sheer, utter poverty, Anth.: hence II. unwhit, unharmed, Lat. integer, Eur. Alc. 1052: c. gen., untouched by a thing, Soph. O. C. 1147. Adv. -ῶς.

ἀκραντος, ον, (κραῖνω) unaccomplished, unfulfilled, fruitless, idle, ἔπει, ἑλπίδες Pind., τέχνη Aesch.: οὐκ ἀκραντα the truth, Eur. Bacch. 435. II. endless, ῥύε Aesch. Ch. 65. Only poet.

ἀκράζιον, τό, (ἀκρος, ἔζω) the point or end of the axle.

ἀκράσια, ἡ, (ἀκράτος) ill mixture, ἀκρ. ἀπός, an unwholesome temperature, or climate, Theophr., opp. to εὐκράσια.

ἀκράστια, ἡ, like ἀκράτεια, the character of an ἀκράτης, incontinence, Lat. impotētia, Xen., opp. to ἐγκράτεια, Arist. Eth. N. ἀκράτεια, ἡ, (ἀκράτης) = foreg., Xen. II. want of power of stomach, Hipp. [α]

ἀκράτευμα, Dep. med., to be ἀκράτης, Arist. Eth. N. The Act. occurs in Plut. ap. Stob. p. 81. 40.

ἀκράτεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, connected with incontinence, Arist. Rhet. ἀκράτεια, to be ἀκράτης, Hipp.: from

ἀκράτης, ἐς, (κράτος) powerless, γήρας Soph. O. C. 1236: not having power or command over a thing, Lat. impotens, c. gen., γλώσσης Aesch. Pr. 884, ὀργῆς Thuc. 3. 84: ἀκρ. χειρὸς a thief, Dion. H. i.—also ἀκρ. κέρους, τιμῆς intemperate in the pursuit of Arist. Eth. N.: esp. in moral sense, without power or command over oneself or one's passions, incontinent, unbridled, licentious, Arist. Eth. N.: στόμα Ar. Ran. 838: ἀκρ. δαπάνη immoderate expense, Anth. Adv. -τῶς, Plat.

ἀκράτῃτος, ον, (κρατέω) ungoverned, uncontrolled, Arist. Meteor.: not to be controlled, Hdn.

ἀκράτῃ, Adv. of ἀκράτης, = ἀκρατῶς, Aretae.

ἀκράτεια, ἡ, = ἀκράτεια.

ἀκράτῃσμαι, Dep. med., fut. ἵσμαι, (ἀκράτος) to drink pure wine, (merum) : hence II. to breakfast, because this meal consisted of bread dipped in wine, v. Br. Ar. Plut. 295: c. acc., ἀκρ. κοκκίμηλα to breakfast on plums, Ar. Fr. 505.

ἀκράτῃσμος, ατος, τό, a breakfast, Arist. H. A. [κρά]

ἀκράτῃσμος, ἀ, breakfasting, Ath.

ἀκράτῃστος, ον, the MSS. reading in Theocr. 1. 51, defended by Herm., who takes only ἀκράτῃστος ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι together, in the signifi. having made a dry breakfast, i. e. none at all, but it is very dub.: Wüsten. takes Toup's emend. ἀνίστῃστος: Bergk conj. πρὶν ἀκράτῃστος (from κρατῖν) without food. [κρά]

ἀκρατοκίδων, ανος, ὅ, a hard toper, Ath.

ἀκράτοποσία, ἡ, Ion. ἀκρητοποσίη, a drinking of unmixed wine, Hdt. 6. 84, and

ἀκράτοποτέω, to drink unmixed wine, Arist. Probl.: from ἀκράτοποτής, ον, ὅ, Ion. ἀκρητοποτής, (ἀκράτος, πῖνω) a drinker of unmixed wine, Hdt. 6. 84. Fem. -πότις, ἰδος, ἡ.

ἀκράτος, ον, Ion. ἀκρητος, q. v. (κεράννω) unmixed, pure, sheer, unadulterate: esp. of wine, ἀκρητο σπονδιῶν drink-offerings of pure wine, Pl. 4. 59: ὁ ἀκράτος sub. οἶνος wine without water, sheer wine, Lat. merum, Ar. Eq. 105: also τὸ ἀκράτος Plut.: but also of solids, etc., ἀκρ. σάρματα Plat.: ἀκρ. μέλαν pure black, Theophr.: ἀκρ. νοῦς pure intellect, Xen. 2. of the temper or state, untempered, unrestrained, absolute, ἐλεμ.

θερία, δημοκρατία etc., Plat.: ἀκρ. νόμος absolute law, Id. Legg. 723 A.: ψεύδος a sheer lie, Id. Rep. 382 C. 3. strong, ἰσχυρῶς, strictly of sheer wine, as Xen. An. 4. 5, 27: then in gen., intemperate, excessive, violent, ἀκρ. ὄργην Aesch. Pr. 678: ἀκρ. διάφορα Thuc. 2. 49: ἀκράτος ἐλθεῖ come with all thy power, Eur. Cycl. 602.—A syncope. Comp. ἀκρατέστερος in Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 D. Superl. ἀκρατέστατος Plat. Phil. 53 A. ἀκράτῃστος, ον, (ἀκράτης) unbridled of tongue.

ἀκράτῃτης, ἡ, (ἀκράτος) repugnance to mix, οἶνου καὶ μέλιτος Hipp.

ἀκράτοφόρος, ὁ, and ἀκράτοφόρον, τό, a vessel for pure wine elsewhere, ψυκτήρ, Lat. acataphorus, Cic. Fin. 3. 4, 15.

ἀκράτω, ορος, ὁ, = ἀκράτης, Soph. Phil. 486. [κρά]

ἀκράχολία, to be passionate, Plat. Legg. 731 D. Hence ἀκράχολία, ἡ, Ion. ἀκρηχολία, passionateness, a burst of passion, Hipp.: from

ἀκράχολος, ον, Ion. ἀκρηχολος, quick or sudden to anger, passionate, Ar. Eq. 41: —κῶνον ἀκρ. an ill-tempered dog, Ar. Ran. 535, μέλισσα Epinic ap. Ath. 432 C, and even ἀγροῦς ἀκρ. a wild pear that pricks on the least touch, Pherecr. Incert. 32.

II. in gen. in passionate distress, Theocr. 24. 60: —ἀκρόχολος is a later and worse form. (the deriv. uncertain, either from ἀκρος, χόλος, or from ἀκράτος, χόλος for ἀκράτοχόλος.) [κρά]

ἀκραιμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an ἀκραίμων or twig, Theophr.

ἀκράμω, ονος, ὁ, (ἀκρος) strictly a bough or branch, which ends in smaller branches and twigs, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9: but usu. in gen. a branch, twig, shoot, Simon. 51, Eur. Cycl. 455.

ἀκρεος, ον, (κρέας) without flesh, not fleshy, Hipp.

ἀκρέσπερος, ον, (ἀκρος, ἑσπέρα) at the beginning of evening, at even-tide, Theocr.: ἀκρέσπερον as Adv., Hipp.

ἀκρήβης, ἐς, = sq., Anth.

ἀκρήβιος, ον, (ἀκρος, ἦβη) in earliest youth, very young, Theocr. ἀκρήδεμνος, ον, (κρήδεμνος) without head-band or chaplet, Opp.

ἀκρήτος, ον, Ion. for ἀκράτος, Hom.

ἀκρητόχολος, ον, of or from sheer bile, πυρετός Hipp.

ἀκρηχολία, ἀκρηχολος, Ion. for ἀκράχολία, etc.

ἀκρία, ἡ, ἀκρία, τό, v. sub ἀκρος.

ἀκρίβαζω, = ἀκρίβω, LXX. Hence ἀκρίβασμα, ατος, τό, = ἀκρίβωμα, LXX. [ῖ]

ἀκρίβασμός, ὁ, = ἀκρίβωσις, LXX.

ἀκρίβεια, ἡ, exactness, literal accuracy, precision, Thuc. 1. 22, τὸν πραχθέντων, Antipho 127. 12: δι' ἀκρίβειας, = ἀκρίβως, freq. in Plat.: perfection, ἀκρ. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ its fine state, exact discipline, Thuc. 7. 13: —strictness, severity, νόμον Isocr. 147 E, εἰς ἀκρ. φιλοσοφεῖν to investigate clearly or strictly, Plat. Gorg. 487 C: niceness, punctuality, also over-niceness, pedantic precision, Polyb. i.—parsimony, frugality, Plut.: hence δι' ἀκρίβειας εἶναι to be scarce, Plat. Legg. 844 B. Only in Att. prose. [ῖ]

ἀκρίβῃ, Ion. for foreg., Hipp.

ἀκρίβῃς, ἐς, exact, accurate, precise, nice, strict, true, perfect in its kind, Lat. absolutus, Eur. El. 367, Thuc., etc.: in all sorts of relations, of arguments, close, subtle, Ar. Nub. 130: of thoughts and notions, clear, definite, Eur., etc.: very freq. in Adv. —βῶς, ἀκρίβῶς εἰδέναι, ἐπιστάσθαι, καθορᾶν, μαθεῖν, etc., Hdt. 7. 32 etc.: —τὸ ἀκρίβῃς = ἀκρίβεια Thuc. 6. 18. II. of persons, exact, strict, δικαστής Thuc. 3. 46: severe, scrupulous, punctual, Plat., etc.: ἀκρ. τοῖς ὀμμασι sharp-sighted, Theocr. 22. 194: —also frugal, stingy, ἀκρ. τοῖς τρόποις Menand. ap. Stob. 387. 45, v. Gaisf. ad l.: ἀκρίβως καὶ μόλις, Lat. vis ac ne vis quidem, with the greatest difficulty, Plut.—Only in Att. poetry and prose. (usu. deriv. from ἀκρος.)

ἀκρίβοδικαίος, ον, severely judging, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον extreme to mark what is amiss, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀκρίβολογέωμαι, as Dep., to be exact, accurate, precise in language, investigation, etc., usu. absol., Plat.: but also c. acc. rei, to weigh accurately, Id., also ἀκρ. περὶ τῶς Dem. 307. 9.—The act is found later, as in Dion. H. Hence

ἀκρίβολογῆτέον, verb. Adj., one must weigh accurately, Arist. Rhet.

ἀκρίβολογία, ἡ, exactness, accuracy, precision in speech, investigation, etc., Arist. Rhet.: also in money matters, Id. Eth. N.

ἀκρίβोलόγος, ον, (λέγω) exact, accurate, precise in speech, investigation, etc., Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 19.

ἀκριβῶς, *ὥς, to make exact or accurate*, Eur. Hipp. 469: *to arrange precisely*, Ar. Ecol. 274: but usu. *to examine or investigate accurately*: *to understand thoroughly*, Eur. Hec. 1192, and Xen.: also *περί τι* Arist. Gen. An.—*to express accurately*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 26. Pass. *to be perfect*, Ar. Ran. 1483; *πρός τι* in a thing, Arist. Pol.

ἀκριβῶμα, *ατος, τό, exact knowledge*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. [I] ἀκριβῶσις, *ἡ, exactness: strict observance, νόμου* Joseph. [κρί] ἀκριβῶσιν, verb. Adj. *one must examine accurately*, Philo.

ἀκριβόν, *τό, Dim. from ἀκρίς, Dioso.*

ἀκριδοθήκη, *ἡ, (ἀκρίς) a locust-cage: prob. I. for sq.*

ἀκριδοθήρα, *ἡ, (ἀκρίς, θήρα) a locust-trap*, Valek. Theocr. 1.

Long. 1. 10. (by analogy it should be a locust-hunt.)

ἀκριδοφάγος, *ον, (ἀκρίς, φαγεῖν) a locust-eater*, Strab. [φά]

ἀκρίψω, *ίσω, (ἀκρίς) to climb heights. II. to go on tiptoe*, Eur. Oen. 111.

III. *to cut off the extremities: v. ἑξακρίψω.*

ἄκρις, *ως, ἡ, Ion. for ἄκρα, in Hom. only in Od., always in plur., ἄκριες ἡμιμέσσαι* the windy mountain-tops, Od. 9. 400:

in gen. a hill-country is called *ἄκριες*, Od. 10. 281, and just above, 275, 275σαι.

*AKPIΣ, *ἰδος, ἡ, a locust*, Il. 21. 12.

ἀκρίστια, *ἡ, (ἀκρίτος) want of distinctness and order, confusion*, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 27.

II. *want of judgment, bad judgment or choice, perversion*, Polyb. III. *undecided character of a disease*, Hipp.

ἀκρίχιον, *τό, the end of the ἴσχιον or hip*, Hipp.

ἀκρίτι, Adv. *of ἀκρίτος, without inquiry, trial, choice or judgment*, Lys. Fr. 56. [I]

ἀκρίτῶβουλος, *ον, (βουλή) indiscreet of counsel*, Or. Sib.

ἀκρίτῶδακρυς, *υ, gen. υος, (δάκρυ) shedding floods of tears*, Anth.

ἀκρίτῶθος, *ον, recklessly or confusedly babbling*, Il. 2. 246.

II. *ἄνειρος, confused dreams, and so hard to interpret*, Od. 19. 560.

ἀκρίτος, *ον, (κρίνω) unarranged, undistinguishable, confused, disorderly, μῦθος* Il. 2. 796, so ἄκριτα πολλά ἀγορεύειν Od. 8. 505:

τύμβος, one common undistinguished grave, Il. 7. 337: *ἄκρι πάρος* a confused mass, Hipp.

2. *lasting, unceasing, πενήθηναι ἀκρι- αῖς* Od. 18. 174, 19. 120, *δρῶν καὶ ἀκρίτων* h. Hom. Merc.

126: ἄκριτα ἄκρα griefs increasing, not to be assuaged, Il. 3. 412:—*ἄρος ἀκρι*, a continuous chain of mountains, Anth. 3. in late poets, countless, Opp.

II. *undecided, doubtful, νεῖκεα, ἔθελος* Il. 14. 205, Hes. Sc. 311: *ἀκρίτων ὄντων* Thuc. 4. 20: so too Adv. *—τως*, without decisive issue, Id. 7. 71:—*ἀκρίτος* a fever that will not come to a crisis, Hipp.:—*uncertain* as to time, Arist. Meteor.

2. *unjudged, untried, of persons and things*, e. g. *ἀκρίτων τινα κρίνειν, ἀναεῖν, ἀπολύναι* to put to death without trial, Lat. *indicta causa*, Hdt. 3. 80, Thuc. 2. 67, cf. 8. 48, Dem. 212. 23:—*πρώτη ἀκρι*, a cause not yet tried, Isocr. 385 A; cf. Plat. Tim. 51 C:—also *not subject to trial*, Aesch. Suppl. 374.

III. *act. not giving a judgment*, Hdt. 8. 124: *not capable of judging, rash, headstrong*, Polyb., etc.

2. *not exercising judgment, undistinguishing, of the Fates*, Anth., v. Jac. 2. 2. 221. Adv. *—τως*, Thuc. 7. 71.

ἀκρίτῶφυλλος, *ον, (φύλλον) of undistinguishable, that is, closely blending leafage*, ὅρος Il. 2. 868.

ἀκρίτῶφρτος, *ον, (φύρα) undistinguishably mixed*, Aesch. Theb. 360.

ἀκρίτῶφωνος, *ον, (φωνή) of indistinct language*.

ἀκροάομαι, = ἀκροάομαι, Menand. p. 56.

ἀκροάμα, *ατος, τό, (ἀκροάομαι) Lat. acroama, any thing heard*, Xen. Symp. 2. 2, esp. *heard with pleasure, any thing read, recited, played or sung, a feast to the ear*, ἱκνομα: a play, musical piece, etc., Xen. Hier. 1. 14, and freq. from Polyb. downwards.

II. in plur. for the concrete, *lecturers, singers or players*, esp. during meals, Polyb., etc. Hence

ἀκροαματικός, *ἡ, ὄν, to be heard, designed for hearing only*, ἀκρι. διδασκαλία, the esoteric doctrines of philosophers, which were not committed to writing, Plut., opp. to ἐποπτικά.

ἀκροάομαι, fut. ἀσώμαι [ἀ]: pf. ἠκρόαμην, Dep. med. *To hear, hearken or listen to*, usu. like ἀκούω c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, Thuc., etc.: but sometimes also c. gen. rei, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 D: *esp. to hear or attend lectures*, hence δ ἀκροάμενος a hearer, pupil, Plat., and Xen.

II. *to obey, τινός* Thuc. 3. 27. (prob. connected with ἀκούω, cf. Hesych.)

ἀκρόασις, *ως, ἡ, a hearing, hearkening or listening to*, Thuc., etc.: κλέπτες τὴν ἀκρόασιν ὑμῶν to cheat you into hearing, Aeschin. 58. 37.

2. *obedience, τινός* Thuc. 2. 37. II. *the thing listened to, a discourse, lecture*, Hipp.

III. = ἀκροατήριον, Plut.

ἀκροατέον, verb. Adj. *one must listen to*, τῶν κρείττωνων Ar. Av. 1228.

II. *an audience*, Id.

ἀκροατής, *οἷ, ὁ, a hearer, listener, ἔργων* Thuc. 3. 38: a pupil, Plat. II. a reader, Plut.

ἀκροατικός, *ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, proper to hearing*, μισθός a lecturer's salary, Lat. honorarium, Luc. Adv. —κώς, ἀκρι. ἔχειν to be fond of hearing, Id.

ἀκροβαμονέω, = ἀκροβατέω, Hipp.: from

ἀκροβαῶν, *ον, (βαλῶ) walking on tiptoe or erect*. [βα]

ἀκροβατέω, *to walk on tiptoe or erect*, Anth., v. Lob. Aj. 1217.

II. *to climb aloft*, Polyæn.

ἀκροβάτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, fit for mounting*, Lat. scansorius, Vitruv.

ἀκροβάτος, *ον, = ἀκροβαῶν*, Nonn.

ἀκροβάτης, *ἔς, (βάττω) wetted at the end*, Nonn. II. *tinged at the point, or slightly*, Anth.

ἀκροβαλής, *ἔς, (βάλω) with a point at the end*, Anth.

ἀκροβελίς, *ἰδος, ἡ, the point of an arrow, spit, etc.*, Archipp. ap. A. B. 371.

ἀκροβλαστός, *ον, (βλαστάνω) budding or sprouting at the end*, Theophr.

ἀκροβόλω, *to be an ἀκροβόλος, throw from afar, to sling, skirmish*, Anth.

ἀκροβολία, *ἡ, a throwing from afar, slinging, skirmishing*, App.

ἀκροβολίζομαι, Dep. med., *to throw or strike from afar: to provoke the enemy to attack, skirmish, πρὸς τινα* Thuc. 4. 34: ἔπειτα, Hdt. 8. 64. Act. only in Anth.

ἀκροβόλις, *ως, ἡ, a throwing from afar, skirmishing*, Xen.

ἀκροβόλιμα, *ατος, τό, App., and*

ἀκροβολισμός, *οἷ, ὁ, Thuc. 7. 25., = ἀκροβόλις*.

ἀκροβολιστής, *οἷ, ὁ, = sq.*, Xen.

ἀκροβόλος, *ὁ, (βάλω) one that throws from afar, a skirmisher: but* II. *proparoxy. ἀκροβόλος, on, struck from afar*, Aesch. Theb. 158.

ἀκροβυστος, *ον, (βύω) uncircumcised*, LXX. Hence

ἀκροβυστία, *to be uncircumcised*, Id.

ἀκροβυστία, *ἡ, the state or class of ἀκροβυστος, uncircumcision*, N. T.

ἀκρογένης, *ον, (γένειον) with prominent chin*, Arist. Physiogn.

ἀκρογωνία, *αἶα, αἶον, (γωνία) at the extreme angle*, ἀκρι. λίθος the corner foundation stone, N. T.

ἀκροδακτύλιον, *τό, (δάκτυλος) the finger-tip*.

ἀκρόδετος, *ον, (δέω) bound at the end, at the top*, Anth.

ἀκρόδρυα, *τά, (δρῦς) strictly fruits that grow at the end of the branches: usu. of hard-shelled fruits, as nuts, chestnuts, etc.*, Arist. H. A.: in gen. *fruit*, Theophr.

ἀκροέκτος, *ον, (ἐλίσσω) twisted at the end*, Anth.

ἀκρόεστος, *ον, (ζέω) boiled, or heated slightly*, Diosc.

ἀκρόμυμος, *ον, (ζύμη) slightly leavened*, Galen.

ἀκροθεν, Adv. *from the end or top*, Arist. Physiogn.

ἀκρόθερος, *ον, very hot, late*.

ἀκροθί, Adv., at the beginning, c. gen., νυκτός Arat.

ἀκροθιγής, *ἔς, (θιγύν) touching on the surface or lightly: φίλημα* Mel. 14. Adv. —γώς, ἀκρι. ἐμβαπτει just to dip in, so that it is hardly wetted, Diosc.

ἀκροθίνα, *τά, Pind. v. ἀκροθίνιον*.

ἀκροθινιάω, (*θίς*) *to take an offering for the gods from the top of a heap of booty, etc.*, usu. in med. *to take of the best, pick out for oneself*, Eur. H. F. 476.

ἀκροθίνιον, *τό, (ἀκρος, θίς) usu. in plur., but in sing. also* Eur. Phoen. 282, Thuc. 1. 132, in Pind. also ἀκροθίνα:—*strictly the top of the heap, i. e. the best or choice parts: hence usu. the first-fruits of the field, of booty, etc.*, esp. to be offered to the gods, like ἀπαρχά, oft. in Hdt., Pind., and Att.: ἀκροθίνα πολέμου, in Pind. O. 2. 7, the Olympic games, as being founded from spoils taken in war:—*strictly a neut. Adj., and so in* Aesch. Eum. 834, *θύη ἀκροθίνα offerings of first-fruits*. [θ]

ἀκροθώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (θωρήσσω) superficially, i. e. slightly drunk, tipsy, Arist. Probl.

ἀκρόκαρπος, *on, fruiting at the top*, e. g. φολιγ. Theophr.

ἀκροκελαϊνῶν, (κελαϊνός) only used in part. ἀκροκελαϊνὸν *growing black, darkening on the surface*, of a swollen stream, II. 21. 249.

ἀκρόκερατα, τὰ, (κέρας) *the ends of sail-yards*, like Lat. cornua.

ἀκροκύνιον, τὸ, (κύν) *the capital of a pillar*, Philo.

ἀκροκνέφαιος, *on, (κνέφας) at the beginning or end of night, in twilight*, Hes. Op. 505.

ἀκροκνέφης, ἐς, =foreg., Luc.

ἀκροκόμητος, *on, ὁ, =sq.*

ἀκρόκομος, *on, (κόμη) with hair on the crown*, epith. of the Thracians, who either tied up their hair in a top-knot, or shaved all their head except the crown, II. 4. 533: *with hair at the end*, Strab. II. *with leaves at the top*, Eur. Phoen. 1516, esp. of the palm.

ἀκροκύματῶν, (κύμα) *to float on the topmost waves*, a bombastic word ridiculed by Luc.

ἀκροκόωλα, ἡ, *the shoulder-blade*.

ἀκροκόων, τὸ, (κῶλον) usu. in plur., but sing. also Antiph. Corinath. 1, Eubul. Amal. 1, *the extremities of the body*, esp. of animals, *the snout, ears, trotters, petioles*, Lat. trunculi, Hipp., etc.

ἀκρόλεως, τὸ, (λεῖα) =ἀκροβύιον, *the first-fruits of the spoil*.

ἀκρόλιθος, *on, with the ends made of stone*: ἐόανον a statue with the head, arms, and legs marble, the rest wood, Anth., cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, §. 84. 1.

ἀκρόλινον, τὸ, *the edge of a net*, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7. 6. [1] from ἀκρόλινος, *on, (λινον) at the edge of the net*, Opp.

ἀκρόλιπαρος, *on, (λίπος) fat on the surface*, Alex. Pon. 7. [1]

ἀκρολογέω, *to gather at top, pick ears of corn*, Anth.: from ἀκρολόγος, *on, gathering from the top*, Lat. decerpens.

ἀκρολοφία, ἡ, (λόφος) *a mountain crest, hilly country*, Polyb.

ἀκρολοφίτης, *on, ὁ, a mountaineer*, Anth. [1]

ἀκρόλοφος, *on, high-crested, peaked, πῶνες, πέτραι* Opp.

II. ὁ ἄκρ. =ἀκρολοφία, *a mountain crest*, Plut.

ἀκρόλυτέον, (λύω) *to untie only at the end, not entirely*, Anth.

ἀκρόμαλλος, *on, having short wool*, Strab.

ἀκρομάνης, ἐς, (μάνομαι) *at the point of madness, or at the height of madness, raving mad*, Hdt. 5. 42.

ἀκρομῆυστος, *on, (μῆνῶ) =ἀκροθώραξ*, in both signs.

ἀκρομυλῆβος, *on, leaved at the edge*, λινον Anth.

ἀκρομφάλιον, τὸ, (μφαλός) *the middle of the navel*.

ἀκρόμφαλον, ἐς, =foreg.

ἄκρον, *on, τὸ, neut. from ἄκρος, the highest, topmost, last*, hence as Subst., I. *a point, top, height, peak*, ἄκρον Ἀθηνῶν, Ἰδης Hom.: τὰ ἄκρα Hdt. 6. 100. 2. *the highest pitch, the height, πανδοξίας ἄκρον* Pind. N. 1. 14: *eis ἄκρον, ἐπ' ἄκρον* to the highest pitch, Simon. 15, Plat. Tim. 20 A: *ἀκρὰ φέρεσθαι* to win the prize, Theocr. II. *the end, edge, border*, Polyb.

ἀκρονύγως, (νύσσω) Adv., *touching at the edge*, Galen.

ἀκρονύκτιος, *on, (νύξ) at the beginning of night, at even*.

ἀκρονύκτος, *on, =foreg.*

ἀκρόνυξ, νυκτος, ἡ, also ἀκρονυχία, *night-fall*, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 233.

ἀκρονύχι, Adv., (δυνεῖ) *with the tip of the nail*, for ἀκρονυχί, Jac. A. P. p. 760. [1]

ἀκρονυχία, ἡ, ν. ἀκρόνυξ.

ἀκρόνυξος, *on, (νύξ) at nightfall, at even*, Theocr.

ἀκρόνυξος, *on, (δυνεῖ) =ἀκρόνυξος*, Q. Sm.

ἀκρόπαγης, ἐς, (παγγυμν) *faster or nailed at the end*, Nonn.

ἀκρόπαθος, *on, affected on the surface*, Hipp.: but the word is contrary to analogy.

ἀκρόπαστος, *on, (πάσσω) sprinkled on the surface*, e. g. with salt, hence slightly salted, Sopat. ap. Ath. 119 A.

ἀκροπενήθης, ἐς, (πενῶ) *exceeding sad*, Aesch. Pers. 135.

ἀκρόπτελος, *on, muddy on the surface*, Polyb.

ἄκροπτε, *maintained, γλῶσσα* Hipp.: also as Subst., *a maimed tongue*, Id. i.—but the readings vary.

ἀκρόπλους, *on, contr. ἀκρόπλους, on, (πλέω) swimming at the top, skimming the surface*, Plat.: metaph. superficial, Hipp.

ἀκροποδητή, or ἀκροποδιτή, Adv., (πούς) *on tiptoe, stealthily*, Luc.

ἀκρόπολις, *ews, ἡ, the upper or higher city*, hence the citadel, castle, Od., and Hdt.: in Att. esp. the Acropolis of Athens, which served as the treasury, hence γεγραμμένα ἐν τῇ ἀκρόπολει, ἀνευχεσθῆναι ἐπὶ ἀκρόπολιν to be entered as a debtor to the state, Dem. 1337. 24., 1337. 25. (in this signif. the art. is oft. omitted).

II. metaph., *a tower of defence*, Theogn. 233. 2. the highest point, Plat. Tim. 70 A.

ἀκροπόλις, *on, (πολῆς) high-ranging*, in gen. high, ὄρη, Hom.

ἀκροπόρος, *on, (πεῖρα) boring through, piercing with the point*, ὀβελοὶ Od. 3. 463. II. προπαροχ., ἀκρόπορος, *on, pierced at the end*, with an opening at the end, Nonn.

ἀκροπόρφυρος, *on, purple-edged*.

ἀκροποσθία, ἡ, (πόσθη) *the foreskin*, Lat. praeputium, Hipp.

ἀκροποσθιον, τὸ, =foreg.

ἀκροπότης, ὁ, *a hard drinker*, Nonn.

ἀκρόπος, ποδός, ὁ, *the point of the foot*.

ἀκρόπτερον, τὸ, (πῶρα) *the end of a ship's prow*, Strab.

ἀκρόπτερον, τὸ, *the tip of the wing*, Anth.: ἀκρόπτερα φωτῶν, in an army, the men at the end of the wings, Opp.

ἀκρόπτολις, ἡ, poet. for ἀκρόπολις, Eur.

ἀκρόρριζος, *on, (ρίζα) not striking deep root*.

ἀκρορρινιον, τὸ, (ρίς) *the tip of the nose*. [π]

ἀκρορρῖμιον, τὸ, (ρῖμις) *the fore-end of the pole*. [ῥ]

ἄκρος, α, *on, (ἀκρ) outermost, at the end or edge*, Lat. extremus, esp. at the top, Lat. summus, and so pointed, sharp, high: Hom. has it only in this signif., ἄκρα χεῖρ, ἄκροι πόδες, ἄκρος ὄμος the end of the hand or feet, the top of the shoulder, etc., so too πάλσι ἀκρῇ =ἀκρόπολις, II. 6. 257: ὕδωρ ἀκρον the surface of the water, II. 16. 162, etc.: hence οὐκ ἀμ' ἄκρας φρενός not from the surface of the heart, i. e. from the inmost heart, Aesch. Ag. 805, cf. Eur. Hec. 242: but also ἄκρος μυελός the inmost marrow, Eur. Hipp. 255. II. of Time, ἄκρα ἑσπέρα the end of evening, nightfall, Pind. P. 11. 18: νύξ the beginning of night, Schäf. Soph. Aj. 285. III. of Degree, the highest in its kind, first, exceeding good, excellent, Hdt. 5. 112., 6. 152, Aesch. Ag. 628, and freq. in Att., esp. Plat.: ἄκροι Δαναῶν, ποιητῶν the first among the Greeks, the poets, Valck. Ad. p. 414: Ἀργεὺς ἀκρὰ Πελαγοῖ the oldest rulers of Argos, Theocr. 15. 142: ψυχὴν ὅτι ἄκρος not strong of mind, Hdt. 5. 124: ἄκροι τὰ πόλεμα Hdt. 7. 111: ἄκρος ὀργὴν quick to anger, very passionate, Hdt. 1. 73: also ἄκρος εἰς or περὶ τι Plat. IV. as Subst., v. sub ἄκρα and ἄκρον. V. as Adv., ἄκρως and ἄκρον, very, exceedingly, highly, so ἄκρα, also εἰς and ἐπ' ἄκρον Schäf. Dion. Comp. 873: Superl., ἀκροτάτως, Ael.

ἀκροαπῆς, ἐς, (σῆπτοιμα) *rotten at the end*, Hipp.

ἀκροαδίηρος, *on, pointed or shod with iron*, Anth.

ἀκρόσφοτος, *on, high in wisdom*, Pind. O. 11. 19.

ἄκροστος, *on, without tassels, fringeless*.

ἀκροστήθιον, τὸ, (στήθος) *the chest*, Arist. Physiogn.

ἀκροστήχης, ὁς, ἡ, =sq., Cic. Divin. 2. 54.

ἀκροστήχιον, τὸ, (στήχος) *the beginning of a verse*. II. an acrostic poem, late word, also παροστήχης: Epicharmus is said to have invented them.

ἀκροστέλιον, τὸ, (στέλος) *the uppermost part of a ship*, hence 1. the gunwale, Plut. 2. the projecting prow and its ornaments, =ἀκλαστον, Diod.

ἀκροστόμιον, τὸ, (στόμα) *the edge of the lips*, Dion. H. II. =ἀκροφύσιον.

ἀκροσφάλις, ἐς, (σφάλω) *easily falling, apt to trip, unsteady*, Plut.: ἄκρ. πρὸς γίγναται of precarious health, Plat. Rep. 404 B.

II. act., apt to throw down, slippery, dangerous, Polyb. Adv., -λως, ἀκρ. ἔχειν or διακείσθαι, Plut.

ἀκροσχιδής, ἐς, (σχιζέω) *cloven at the end*, Theophr.

ἀκροτελειον, τὸ, (τελευτή) *the end of anything*, esp. the *tag-end*, of a verse, Thuc. 2. 17: hence the burden, chorus, Dio C.

ἀκροτενής, ἐς, (τείνω) *stretching high*, Nonn.

ἀκρότης, πτος, ἡ, (ἄκρος) *an end, height, highest point*, Hipp., and Arist. Eth. N.: excellence, Dion. H.

ἀκρότητος, *on, (κροτέω) not struck, not beaten together*: κύμβαλα, cymbals that are not in unison, Ath.

ἀκροτομέω, *to lop off, shave the surface*, Xen. Oec. 18. 2: from ἀκρότομος, *on, (τέμνω) cut off sharp*, of a stone, squared, Joseph.; of a precipice, abrupt, Polyb.

ἀκροτόνος, *ov*, (τεῖνω) *straining the extremities, muscular in the arms and legs*, Ath.

ἀκροτος, *ov*, *unapplaned*.

ἀκρουλος, *ov*, *curled at the end*, Arist. Physiogn.

ἀκρουχέας, (ἀκρον, ἔχω) *to possess or inhabit the heights*, Anth.

ἀκροφάγης, ἑς, (φάος)=ἀκροφανής, Nonn.

ἀκροφαληρίω, *to shine at top*, Nonn.

ἀκροφάνης, ἑς, (φαινόμεν) *appearing over the hills, or just dawning*, ἥως Nonn.: *bright-shining*, Id.

ἀκροφύλης, ἑς, (φυή) *of high birth, high-minded*, Synes.

ἀκροφύλης, ἄκος, ὁ, *the governor of a citadel*, Polyb.

ἀκρόφυλλος, ἑς, (φύλλον) *with leaves at top*, Theophr.

ἀκρόφυσιον, τό, (φύσα) *the snout or pipe of a pair of bellows*, Soph. Fr. 824, Thuc. 4. 100: ἀπ' ἀκροφυσίων *fresh from the bellows or (as we say) from the anvil*, Ar. Fr. 561. II. *a comel's tail*, Dio C.

ἀκρόχαλις or ἀκροχάλις, ὁ, ἡ, =ἀκροθάραξ, *drunken*, Ap. Rh.

ἀκρόχάντης, ἑς, (χαλνω) *wide-yawning*, Anth.

ἀκρόχειρ, εἶρος, ἡ, *the lower part of the arm*, Lat. *ulna*, Hipp.

ἀκροχειρία, ἡ, =ἀκροχειρισμός, Hipp.

ἀκροχειριασμός, ὁ, v. l. for ἀκροχειρισμός, Luc.

ἀκροχειρίζω, *to seize with the tips of the fingers*, Aristaen.

II. more freq. in Med. *to struggle at arm's length*: esp. of a kind of wrestling, in which they grasped one another's hands, without clasping the body (the latter being called συμποκλή), absol. Arist. Eth. N., but also ἀκρ. τινι or πρὸς τινα, Plat. Alc. 1.

107 E, Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 B: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

ἀκροχείρισις, εως, ἡ, =sq. Hipp.; and

ἀκροχειρισμός, ὁ, *wrestling with the hands*, Hipp.

ἀκροχειριστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a hand-wrestler* (cf. ἀκροχειρίζω), Paus.

ἀκροχειριστός, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg.

ἀκροχλάρος, *ov*, *warm at the surface, lukewarm*, Hipp. [1]

ἀκροχολέω, ἡ, (Plut.), and ἀκρόχολος, *ov*, (Arist. Eth. N.),

later forms for ἀκρῶς, q. v.

ἀκροχορδωνόης, ἑς, (εὐδός) *like or full of ἀκροχορδόνες*, Dio C.

ἀκροχορδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (χορδή) *a wart with a thin neck*, Hipp.

ἀκρόχυλος, *ov*, *bare or bald at top*, Gal.

ἀκρόχυλος, *ov*, ψαλός *at the end*.

ἀκρυπτός, *ov*, (κρύπτω) *unhidden*, Eur. Andr. 836.

ἀκρόσταλλος, *ov*, *without ice, unfrozen*, Hdt. 2. 22.

ἀκρωλέων, τό, *the point of the elbow*: in Xen. Cyn. 2. 6, leg.

ἀκρωλίον.

ἀκρωμία, ἡ, (ῶμος) *the upper arm, shoulder, acromion process*,

Hipp.: in a horse, *the withers*, Xen., etc.

ἀκρώμιον, τό, =foreg.

ἀκρωμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, =ἀκρωμία, Alciph.

ἀκρων, ὄνος, ὁ, =ἀκροκόλιον.

ἀκρωνία, ἡ, in Aesch. Eum. 188 usu. taken as =ἀκροτηρι-

σμός, *mutilation*, which Herm., Opusc. 6. 2. p. 41, denies to be possible: the Schol. interprets κακὸν ἀκρ. by κακὸν ἄθροισις, *the*

height of woe: but the passage is prob. corrupt, cf. χλοῦνις.

ἀκρόνυξ, ἵκος, ὁ, (ὀνύξ)=ἀκρόνυχος.

ἀκρόνυχλα, ἡ, (ὀνύξ) *the tip of the nail*: hence *any extremity,*

the top of a mountain, =ἀκρόρεια, Xen. An. 3. 4, 37.

ἀκρόνυχος, *ov*, (ὀνύξ) *with nails, claws, hoofs, etc.*, χερὸς—νυχα,

the tips of the fingers or toes, Mel. 79, ἵχνη ἀκρ. *the traces of*

one walking on his toes, Plut.

ἀκρόρεια, ἡ, (ῥος) *a mountain ridge*, Xen., and Polyb.

ἀκρωρία, ἡ, (ῥα) *day-break*, Theophr.

ἀκροτριάζω, *to cut off the ἀκρωρία or extremities, esp. the*

hands and feet, to mutilate, *like μασηχάζειν* in the strict signif.

first in Polyb.: but of ships, ἀκρ. τὰς πρῶτας Hdt. 3. 59, so too

in Med., Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 36 and Dem. 324. 22 has pf. pass.

in act. signif. ἡκροτριασμένοι τὰς παρίδας, *having ruined*

their countries. II. intr. *to form a promontory, to jut out*

like one, Polyb., and Strab. Hence

ἀκροτριασμός, ὁ, *mutilation*, Diosc.

ἀκροτήριον, τό, (ἄκρος) *any topmost or prominent part*, e. g.

ὄρεος, *a mountain-peak*, Hdt. 7. 217: νηός, *a ship's beak*, Lat.

rostra, Hdt. 8. 121: also ἀκροτήρια πρῶνις h. Hom. 33. 10:

absol. 1. in plur. *the extremities of the body, hands and feet,*

fingers and toes: Thuc. 2. 49, etc. 2. in sing. *a promontory,*

Id. 3. *the end of a gable or pediment*, i. e. the top, and

ends of the base, on which stood statues, Plat. Crit. 116 D. Hence

ἀκροτηριώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like an ἀκροτήριον*.

ἀκτάζω, (ἀκτῆ) *to banquet on the cool shore, to enjoy oneself*, Lat. in actis esse, convivari, Plut. II. =ἀκταῖνα.

ἀκταῖνα, ας, ἡ, *a fine Persian state robe*, Democ. ap. Ath. 525 D. II. *a marble ball*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 648 F. III. =ἀκτέα.

ἀκταῖνω, =sq., Plat. Legg. 672 C, v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 110.

ἀκταῖνω, seems to be a strengthened form from ἀγω, *to put in motion, raise*, =μετερωίω (acc. to Hesyh.), ἀκρ. σπᾶσιν or βᾶσιν Aesch. Eum. 36:—but acc. to Suid. the word is intr. *to move rapidly, be strong and active*, v. Ruhnk. Tim.; and Passow derives it from ἀκτίς:—cf. also ἀκταῖνω, ἀκταῖζε, ὑπερκατανομαί.

ἀκταῖος, α, *ov*, (ἀκτῆ) *on the shore or coast*, as epith. of Ionian cities, Thuc. 4. 52: *dwelling on the coast, belonging thereto*, Beal Orph. II. Ἀκταῖα, ἡ, sc. γῆ, *Coast-land*, an old name of Attica, also Ἀκτῆ.

ἀκτέα, ἡ, contr. ἀκτῆ, *the elder-tree, sambucus nigra*, Hipp.

ἀκτέανος, *ov*, (κτέανον) *without property, poor*, Anth.

ἀκτέανιστος, *ov*, (κτέανον) *uncombed, unkempt*, Soph. O. C. 1261.

ἀκτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀγω, *one must lead*, Plat., Xen.: εἰρήνην ἀκτέον *one must keep peace*, Dem. II. *one must go or march*, Xen.

ἀκτερίστος, *ov*, (κτερίζω) *without funeral rites*, Anth.

ἀκτερής, ἑς, =foreg., Or. Sib.

ἀκτερίστος, (κτερίζω)=ἀκτερίστος, Soph. Ant. 1071.

ἀκτῆ, ἡ, (ἀγγυμ) *the sea-beach, strand*, Hom.: strictly *the place where the waves break*, opp. to λιμὴν, *like ῥηγμῖν* from ῥήγνυμι, hence, usu. with epithets denoting a high rugged coast, τρηχέια, ὀνύχη, Hom.: and in plur. ἀκτὰ προβλήτες Od. 5. 405, 10. 89: also *a tract by the sea*, Hdt. 4. 38: even of rivers, Νεῖλου Pind. I. 2. 62, Σιμόεντος Aesch. Ag. 697, Ἀχέροντος Soph. Ant. 813.—The word seldom occurs in Att. prose, but v. Xen. An. 6. 2, 1, Lycourg. 149, sq. II. in gen. *any raised place, edge*, like the sea-coast, Lat. *ora*, χώματος of a sepulchral mound, Aesch. Cho. 722, βώμιος of an altar, Soph. O. T. 183, cf. Aesch. Ag. 493. III. old name of Attica, Coast-land, like Ἀκταῖα, Soph. Fr. 19.

ἀκτῆ, ἡ, (ἀγγυμ) strictly fem. from ἀκτός, *broken, bruised*, and so as subst. ground, bruised corn, Lat. *mola, groats, meal*, bread made thereof, ἀλφίτου ἱεροῦ ἀκτῆ, μυλῶφάτου ἀλφίτου ἀκτῆ, Δημήτερος ἀκτῆ II. 11. 630, 13. 322, Od. 2. 355: some supply *dured*: in Hes. Op. 464, and later Δημήτερος ἀκτῆ occurs for *seed-corn*.

ἀκτῆ, ἡ, contr. for ἀκτέα, q. v.

ἀκτημοσύνη, ἡ, *poverty*, Eccl.: from

ἀκτῆμων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, (κτῆμα) *without property, needy, poor*, c. gen. χρυσοῖο, *poor in gold*, II. 9. 126.

ἀκτῆρα, ῥος, =ἀκτῖν, dub. 1, h. Hom. 32. 6.

ἀκτηρία, ἡ, =ἀκτημοσύνη.

ἀκτίος, *ov*, (κτᾶμαι) *not to be got, not worth getting*, Plat.

*ἀκτῖν, ὄνος, assumed by Gramm. as the orig. form of ἀκτίς, but hardly to be found in use.

ἀκτίνιδόν, adv. *like a ray*, Luc.

ἀκτινοβολέω, *to send forth rays, radiate*, Philo. Pass. *to be ir-*

radiated, Ath.: and hence

ἀκτινοβολία, ἡ, *the shooting of rays*, Plut.: from

ἀκτινοβόλος, *ov*, (βάλλω) *radiating*.

ἀκτινорραφία, ἡ, (γράφω) *a treatise on radiation*, by Democ.

ap. Diog. I. 9. 48.

ἀκτινοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like rays*, Philostr.

ἀκτίνος, ἡ, *ov*, (ἀκτῆ) *of elder-wood*, Theophr.

ἀκτινοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bearing rays*. 2. as subst. *a radiated*

shell-fish, Lat. *pecten*, Xenocr.

ἀκτινωτός, ἡ, *ov*, *furnished with rays*, Lat. *radiatus*, Philo.

ἀκτῖν, τό, =ἀκτῆ, Ael.: strictly neut. from

ἀκτίος, *ov*, (ἀκτῆ) *of or on the sea-beach*, epith. of Pan as god

of the coast, Theoc. 5. 14, cf. ἀλιπαγετος and λιμενίτης.

ἀκτίς, ὄνος, ἡ, (cf. ἀκτῖν) *a ray, beam*, esp. of the sun, freq.

from Hom. downwards: hence μέσσα ἀκτίς, *midday*, Soph. O. C.

1247: but also of fire and lightning, Pind. P. 4. 352, Soph.

H [49]

Tr. 1086; of the eyes, Pind. Fr. 88 : hence metaph. *brightness, splendour*, καλὸν ἐργάσθαι, ἔδωκεν Pind. II. like Lat. *radius*, the spoke of a wheel, Anth. (usu. deriv. from ἄγνυμι : others refer it to the same root as ἄσσω.)

ἁκιστος, *ov*, (κτιζω) *unbuilt, uncrede*, Eccl.
ἀκίτης, *ov*, δ, (ἀκτῆ) *a dweller on the coast* : ἀκτ. λίθος, stone from 'Ακτῆ, i. e. Pentelic marble, Soph. Fr. 72. [I]
ἀκίτος, *ov*, poet. for ἁκιστος, *uncultivated*, h. Hom. Ven. 123.
ἄκτωρ, *opos*, δ, (ἄγω) *a leader, chief*, Aesch. Pers. 557. II. *a leash*, = ἀγῶγος.

ἄκτωρ, *to be an ἄκτωρ*.
ἄκτωρ, δ, (ἀκτῆ, ὥρα) *a guard of the coast*.
ἀκτερίνητος, *ov*, (κυβερνάω) *without pilot, not steered*, Luc.
ἀκύνετος, *ov*, (κύνεω) *risking nothing upon a die* : venturing nothing, prudent, M. Anton. [V]
ἀκύνητος, *ov*, (Κυθήρη) like ἀναφρόδιτος, Lat. *invenustus*, without charms, Cic. Fam. 7. 32, 2. [V]
ἄκυνος, *ov*, (κύνω) *unfruitful*, Call. h. Apoll. 52 : also ἄκντος.
ἀκύκλιος, *ov*, one who has not gone the round of studies, opp. to ἐγκύκλιος, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 62.

ἀκύκλιος, *ov*, (κύνω) *not to be rolled about, or carried along, impoveable*. II. also metaph. κραδίη, *an undaunted heart*, Timon ap. Ath. 152 F : but οὐκ ἀκύκλιος, *voluble in speech*, Id. ap. Sext. Emp. [V]

ἄκύνος, *ov*, *an esculent acorn, fruit of the πῦρος*, Lat. *ilex*, or of the ἄρια, Od. 10. 242. II. the beech-mast, Nic.
ἀκύναντος, *ov*, (κυμᾶν) *not washed by the waves, waveless, calm* : νύμφαυ, above water-mark, Eur. Hipp. 235 : πέλαγος Luc. Adv. -τως. [V]

ἄκύνματος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Eur. Incert. 146. [V]
ἄκύνος, *ov*, = ἀκύναντος, Eur. H. F. 698.
ἄκύνων, *ov*, gen. *onos*, (κῦμα) = ἀκύναντος, Pind. Fr. 259, Aesch. Ag. 566 : metaph. freq. in later prose, Wyttien. Plut. 8 B. [V]

ἄκύνων, *ov*, gen. *onos*, (κύνω) *without fruit or offspring, barren, of women*, Eur. Andr. 158 : of the earth, Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242. [V]
ἄκύνος, *es*, *ov*, and poet. for ἀκύνης.

ἄκύνρια, *ḡ*, (ἄκντος) *impropriety of language*, Gramm.
ἄκύνριτος, *ov*, (κύνεω) *not ruled, suffering no master*, late.
ἄκύνολογῶ, *to speak incorrectly*, Philo ; and
ἄκύνολογία, *ḡ*, *an improper phrase*, Dion. H. : from
ἄκύνολος, *ov*, (λέγω) *speaking incorrectly*.

ἄκύνος, *ov*, without κύρος or authority. I. of laws, sentences, etc., no longer in force, cancelled, not enforced, set aside, νόμος Thuc. δίκη Plat. : κύρον ποιεῖν, to set aside, like ἀκύνω, Xen., and Oratt. : κύρον γίνεσθαι Plat., εἶναι Dem., to have no force, be set aside. II. of persons, having no right or power, τινὲς over a thing, Plat. Theaet. 169 E, or c. inf., Id. Legg. 929 E. 2. so too of things, κύρος ἀμφοτέρω, the voting urn into which the neutral votes are said to have been thrown, Poll. : τὰ κύρια the unimportant parts of the body, Galen.

III. of words and phrases, used in an improper sense, Lat. *improprius*, Cic. Fam. 16. 17, 1. Adv. -πως. Hence
ἄκύνω, ὥσω, to cancel, set aside, Dion. H. Hence
ἄκύνωσις, *ews*, ḡ, *a cancelling*, Dion H. [V]
ἄκύνωσις, verb. adj., one must cancel, Clem. Al.

ἄκύνωσις, *ov*, verb. Adj. *unconfirmed*, Eur. Ion 800. [V]
ἄκύντρινον, τό, sc. φάρμακον, *a drug to cause abortion*, dub. l. Hipp.
ἄκύντος, *ov*, (κύνω) = ἄκντος.

ἄκυνδαντος, *ov*, (κυνάω) *untried, unexamined*, Ar. Lys. 485.
ἄκυντι, ḡ, (ἀκί) *a point, edge*, Lat. *acies*, δούρῃς, etc., Hom.
ἄκύνιστος, *ov*, (καλίζω) *not divided into clauses or members*, Dion. H., like sq.

ἄκύνος, *ov*, (κύνω) *without limbs or members*, Paus. 2. *περίοδος*, not divided into clauses.
ἄκύνωσις, *ov*, (κύνω) *unhindered, free*, Luc. Adv. -τως, Plat.
ἄκυνδότης, *ov*, (καμψέω) *not made the subject of comedy* : in gen. not ridiculed. Adv. -τως, Luc.

ἄκων, *ontos*, δ, (ἀκί) *a javelin, dart*, smaller and lighter than the ἔγχος, Hom.

ἄκων, ἀκονῶσα, ἄκων, gen. ἄκοντος, etc., Att. contr. for ἄέκων, against one's will, perforce, even in Hom., v. ἄέκων. II. =

ἀκούσιος, Trag. : rarely of deeds, as Soph. O. T. 1230, O. C. 240. 987. [ā]

ἀκόνιστος, *ov*, (κονίζω) *unpitched*, dub. l. Diosc.
ἄκωνος, *ov*, without a conical top, πῖλος Joseph.
ἄκωνητος, *ov*, (κωνέω) *not having oars* : in gen. *unequipped*.
ἄκωνος, *ov*, (κώπη) *without oars*, Anth.

ἄλαβα, *v*, ἄλαβη, ḡ.
ἄλαβαρχία, ḡ, = ἄλαβαρχία, Anth.
ἄλαβαρχέω, to be ἄλαβαρχος, Joseph.
ἄλαβάρης, *ov*, δ, a word of dub. origin, the title of the chief

magistrate of the Jews at Alexandria, prob. a *chief tax-gatherer*, Joseph., cf. Sturz de Dial. Maced. p. 65 sq. : Cicero calls Pompey *Alabarches*, from his raising the taxes.

ἄλαβαρχος, ḡ, less usu. form for foreg.
ἄλαβαρχία, ḡ, the office or residence of the ἄλαβάρης, Joseph.
ἄλαβαστος, ḡ, ἄλαβαστίτης, ḡ, acc. to Grapmi., Att. for ἄλαβαστος, etc., cf. Br. Ar. Ach. 1053, Schweigh. Ath. T. 3. 151.

ἄλαβάστιον, τό, Dim. from ἄλαβαστος, Att. for ἄλαβάστιον. Eubul. Steph. 7.

ἄλαβαστίτης, ḡ, also fem. ἄλαβαστοῖτις, ἴδος, ḡ, sub. λίθος, alabaster, Theophr.

ἄλαβαστροθήκη, ḡ, a case for alabaster ornaments : in gen. a small box, esp. for ointment, Ar. Fr. 463.

ἄλαβαστρον, τό, = sq., only in N. T., for plur. ἄλαβαστρα belongs to sq.

ἄλαβαστρος, ḡ, also ḡ, alabaster, ἄλαβαστρίτης λίθος, not however the same as ours, but a calcareous spar, Hdt. 3. 15. II. that which is wrought or made of it, a box, casket, case, esp. for unguents, Ar. Ach. 1053 (ubi Dind. ἄλαβαστρον) : and because these were made pointed at top, Pliny gives this name to rosebuds : heterog. plur. ἄλαβαστρα, Theocr. 15. 14, Agath. Ep. 61.

ἄλαβαστροφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *carrying alabaster vases*, Aesch. Fr. 358.

ἄλαβη, ḡ, coal-dust, soot, ink made therefrom. II. a kind of fish.

ἄλαβης, or ἀλλάβης, ἦτος, ḡ, a fish of the Nile, Ath. : in Plin. also alabates.

ἄλαβε, Adv. (ἄς) towards, to, into the sea : Hom. says εἰς ἄλαδε. II. ἄλαβε μῦστα, name of the second day of the Eleusinian mysteries, the 16th of Boedromion, Polyæn.

ἄλαδρομος, *ov*, dithyrambic word in Ar. Av. 1395, by some derived from ἄλλομαι, the bounding race, by others from ἄλς, a race over the sea.

ἄλαζονεία, ḡ, the character of ἀπ' ἀλαζῶν, vain-boasting, Plat., etc.
ἄλαζονεῖα, *atos*, τό, an impudent lie, Ar. Ach. 87 : from ἄλαζονεύμαι, f. εἶσθαι, Dep. med. 1.—to be ἀλαζῶν, to brag, swagger, lie, Xen., etc. : c. acc. rei, to pretend, Arist. Oec.

ἄλαζονίας, *os*, ḡ, a boaster, braggart.

ἄλαζονίη, ḡ, poet. for ἄλαζονεία, Or. Sib.

ἄλαζονικός, ḡ, ὅν, disposed to swagger, lie, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς, Diod.

ἄλαζῶν, ὄνος, ḡ, ḡ, (ἔλῃ) orig. a wanderer about the country, vagabond, the Scottish landlouver, Alcae. ap. Suid. :—hence like ἄλγιστος, a quack, juggler, liar, impostor, Ar. Ach., etc. : esp. of false prophets and sophists, Hipp., Plat., etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Theophr. Char. 23. II. as Adj. *swaggering, boastful, braggart*, Lat. *gloriosus*, Hdt. 6. 12 : ἄλ. λόγῳ, Plat. Rep. 560 C : Superl. ἄλαζονίστατος or -ίστατος, Plat. Phil. 65 C.

ἄλαθεια, ἀλάθης, Dor. for ἀλήθεια, ἀληθής.

ἀλάθεις, Dor. for ἀληθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. from ἀλδομαι.

ἀλάθητος, *ov*, (λαθεῖν) = ἄλυστος : not to be deceived, Aesop. [αἰ]
ἄλαινῶν, = ἀλδομαι, to wander about, Aesch. Ag. 82, and Eur.

ἄλαιος, ὄν, = ἔφρων, Aesch. Fr. 399. (cf. ἄλαός.)

ἄλαϊος, *as*, *ov*, = ἄλαός, Hipp.

ἄλακάτα, ḡ, Dor. for ἡλακάτη, Theocr.

ἄλαλά, ḡ, alala ! a war-cry, esp. at the beginning of the fight, Pind. Fr. 255 : hence the onset or fight itself, Id. N. 3. 100 : in gen. a loud cry or shout, Soph. Tr. 206.

ἄλαλαγῆ, ḡ, (ἀλαλάω) *a shouting*, v. l. for foreg., Soph. I. c.

ἄλαλαγμα, *atos*, τό, = sq., Call. Fr. 310.

ἄλαλαγμός, ḡ, = ἀλαλαγῆ, Hdt. 8. 37 : τυμπάνων, αὐλοῦ, Eur. Cycl. 65, Hel. 1352.

ἀλαλάω, f. ἄλω, also ἄλωμαι (Eur. Bacch. 593): *to raise the cry or shout aloud*, Pind. O. 7. 68, etc., usu. in sign of joy, but also of pain, Eur. El. 843 (si vera lect.), Plut. Luc. 28: c. acc. *νίκην δὲ, to shout the shout of victory*, Soph. Ant. 133. Hence ἀλαλαῖος, ὁ, epith. of Ares.
ἀλαλαῖος, ὁ, Dor. for ἀλαλητός, Pind.
ἀλαλή, later form for ἀλαλά, needlessly questioned by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 34. 2.

ἀλάλῃμαι, a perf. form from ἀλάομαι, but only used in pres. signf., *to wander or roam about*, like a beggar, freq. in Hom.: also of things, *μυρία λυγρὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους ἀλάλῃται* Hes. Op. 100. Cf. ἀλάλῃσκαι.
ἀλάλητος, ον, (λαλέω) *unexpressed, unutterable*, N. T. [ἀ]
ἀλαλητός, οὐ, ὅ, (ἀλαλά) *the war-cry, shout of victory*, Il. and Pind.: also a *cry of woe, wailing*, Il. 21. 10.

ἀλαλητός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀλαλητός, dub. in Anth.
ἀλαλεῖς, 3 sing. aor. 2, opt. ἀλάλοισι, -κοι, -κοιεν, infin. ἀλαλεῖν, -κέμεν, -κέμεναι, partic. ἀλαλόν, (formed from root *λακ=ἀλέω with. poet. redupl). *To ward or keep off*, τινί τι, τινός τι Hom., also τινί τι κρατός Od. 10. 288. No other tenses are in use, for Wolf has altered the fut. ἀλαλήσει (Od. 10. 288) into subj. aor. ἀλάλῃσι. (On its deriv. from a root ἀλέω and its affinity to ἀλέχῃ, v. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀνήνοθεν 23.)
Ἀλακομενής, ἴδος, epith. of Athena, Pl. 4. 8, 5. 908, acc. to Aristarch. from the Boeot. town Alalcomene; acc. to others from ἀλαλέω, the guardian goddess: cf. Ἀδρόστεια.

ἀλακομενός, ὁ, a Boeot. month, answering to the Att. μακκητηρίων.

ἀλαληκτῆριον, τό, a remedy.
ἄλῆος, ον, speechless, dumb, Aesch. Fr. 52.
ἀλάλυνε, υγρός, ἡ, -λυγμός, a swallowing, Nic.: acc. to others=ἀλύκη, anguish.

ἀλαλύκῃμαι, a perf. form as if from ἀλυνκτέω (ἀλύνω), but like ἀλάλῃμαι only used in pres. signf., *to wander about in anguish, to wander in mind from grief*, Il. 10. 94.
ἀλάμπετος, ον, (ἀλμπα) *without light, darksome*, h. Hom. 32. 5, where however Herm. reads ἀπολάμπετος, metri grat.: freq. of the nether world, as v. l. Soph. O. C. 1662.

ἀλαμπής, ἐς=foreg., v. l. ἥλιον *without light of sun*, Soph. Tr. 691. Hence

ἀλαμπία, ἡ, want of light.
ἀλάομαι, impf. ἡλάνην: aor. ἡλήθην, poet. ἀλήθην, Dep. pass., or perh. simply pass., *to wander, stray, or roam about*, Hom., etc.: usu. c. prep., as ἀλ. κατὰ πεδίον, ἐν' ἄσπεα Il. 6. 201, Od. 15. 492, also c. acc., ἀλ. γῆν *to wander through or over the land*, Soph. O. C. 1686, πορθμός, Eur. Hel. 532: c. gen. *to wander away from, miss or be without a thing*, Pind. O. 1. 94, cf. Eur. Tro. 635: also *to wander from home, be banished*, like φεύγω, Soph. O. C. 444, 1363. II. metaph. *to wander in mind, be distraught*, Soph. Aj. 23.—The more usual prose form is πανάσθαι. [ἀλ sometimes poet.]

ἀλαός, ὄν, not seeing, blind, Od.: ἀλαός, as opp. to δεδωρόκετος, the dead, Aesch. Eum. 322: ἀλάν ἔλκος ὁμμάτων a wound that brings blindness, Soph. Ant. 974. II. like Lat. caecus, dark, obscure, Ap. Rh. [ἀλῶς, but Od. 10. 493, 12. 267 ἀλῶδ.] (the usu. deriv. from λῶω, λέωσθω, will not agree with the accent: Döderl. refers it to ἀλάομαι, orig. with gen. signf. of not having, missing, afterwards limited by custom to privation of sight.)

ἀλάσσοπιτή, ἡ, (ἀλαός, σκόπεω) a blind, i. e. useless, careless watch, Il. 10. 515, 13. 10, Od. 8. 285, and Hes. [ἀλ—].
ἀλάστοκος, ον, (τεκεῖν) *bringing forth young blind*.
ἀλῶω, ὄσω, to make ἀλαός, or blind, Hom. c. gen., ὁφθαλμοῦ Od. 1. 60, q. 516.

ἀλάπαδός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλαπίζω) *easily mastered, weakened: powerless, feeble, στήεις, σθένος, μῦθος* Hom. Hence

ἀλάπαδονοσύνη, ἡ, feebleness, Q. Sm.

ἀλῶπάζω, f. ἄλω, (a euphon. λαπάζω) *to empty, drain, make poor*, Od. 17. 424: esp. *to drain of power and strength, overcome, slay, waste, στήεις ἀνδράν, φάλαγγας νέων, πόλεις* Hom.: —an Ep. word used, only by Aesch. Ag. 130.

ἄλας, ἄτος, τό, (ἄλς) salt, acc. to Suid. only used in the pro-

verb ἄλασιν βεῖ, hence prob. only the language of common life: but frequently in N. T., and Eccl.

ἄλαστοίαι=σφ.

ἀλαστέω, *to be ἄλαστος, be wrathful, bear hate*, Il. 12. 163.

ἀλαστορία, ἡ, (ἀλῶστωρ) wickedness, Joseph.

ἀλάστωρος, ον, *under the influence of an ἄλῶστωρ*, Soph. Ant. 974, in dat. plur. ἀλαστωρίοι acc. to Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 56. 14, who holds it to be merely by Aeol. metaplasm for ἀλάστοροι: but Aesch. Fr. 416 has ἀλάστωρον.

ἄλαστος, ον, *not to be brooked or forgotten, insufferable, unceasing, πένθος*, ἄχος Hom.: ἄλαστον ὀδύρομαι incessantly, Od. 14. 174: abominable, horrible, shocking, accursed, first in Il. 22. 261, where Hector is called ἄλαστε accursed!, then in Soph., and Eur., cf. ἄλῶστωρ. (usu. deriv. λαθεῖν, λήθῃ: but rather perh. from ἀλῆ, ἀλάομαι, cf. Lob. Paral. 450 n.)

ἄλῶστωρ, ὁπος, ὁ, the Avenging Deity, Lat. Deus Vindex, with or without δαίμων, Trag. passim: hence in gen. an avenger, persecutor, tormentor, οὐ Βουκόλων ἄλῶστωρ the herdsman's plague, of the Nemean lion, Soph. Tr. 1092. II. pass. he who suffers from such vengeance: hence the sinner, evil-doer, accursed and polluted man, Aesch. Eum. 236, Dem. 438. 28. (from the same root with ἄλαστος, q. v.)

ἄλάτας, ὁ, Dor. for ἀλήτης, Soph. [ἀλᾶ]

ἄλατεια, ἡ, Dor. for ἀλητεια, Aesch.

ἄλατινος, ον, (ἄλας) *made of salt*, Clem. Al. [ἀλ]

ἄλάτιον, τό, Dim. from ἄλας. [ἀ]

ἄλατῆμπος, ον, (λατῶμαι) *not quarried or heven*, Clem. Al.

ἄλατοπωλία, ἡ, (ἔλας, πωλέω) *the sale of salt, the trade or right of vending salt*, Arist. Oec.

ἄλαχᾶνος, ον, (λάχανον) *without pot-herbs or greens*. [ἀλ]

ἄλᾶωπις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.

ἄλᾶωπός, ὄν, (ἀλαός, ὄψ) *blind-eyed: dark*, Lat. caecus, Nonn.

ἄλαωτός, ὅς, ἡ, (ἀλαώ) *a being blinded, blinding, blindness*,

ὁφθαλμοῦ Od. 9. 503.

ἄλᾶψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ=ἄλαωτός.

ἄλγεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλγος) *giving pain, painful, grievous*, Trag., etc. II. act. *feeling pain, suffering*, Soph. O. C. 1664.

ἄλν, -νῶς.

ἄλγεσθῶρος, ον, (δῶρον) *bringing pain*, Sapph. 97.

ἄλγεσθῆμος, ον, *grieving the heart*, Orph.

ἄλγέω, ἦρω, (ἄλγος) *to feel bodily pain, suffer pain*, Hom., etc.: to be sick, Hdt.: ἀλγ. δὴνησι Il. 12. 206: the suffering part in acc., as ἀλγ. ἦπαρ Aesch. Eum. 135, τὰς γνάθους Ar. Pac. 237, etc. II. metaph. *to feel pain of mind, to grieve, be troubled or distressed*, Od. 12. 27, and freq. in Att.: in full ἀλγ. ψυχῆν, ὀφέναι Hdt. 1. 43, Eur. Or. 607: *to suffer pain at or about a thing*, ἀλγ. τινι or ἐπὶ τινι Soph., etc., also διὰ τι Hdt. 4. 68, περὶ τι or τινος Thuc. 2. 65, Eur. Andr. 240, but also ἀλγ. τινός Aesch. Ag. 571, and τί Soph. Aj. 790.

III.=ἀλγίνο, only late, as Clem. Al.

ἄλγηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a sense of pain, pain, grief, poet. form, but found in Hdt. 5. 18: usu. *bodily pain*, but also of the mind, Eur. Med. 56, etc.

ἄλγημα, ατος, τό, *pain felt or caused*, Soph. Phil. 480, and Hipp.

ἄλγηρός, ὁ, ὄν, *painful*, v. l. in Hipp.

ἄλγησις, εως, ἡ, sense of pain, Soph. Phil. 792, Ar. Thesm. 147.

ἄλγησις, εως, ἡ, (ἄλγος) *painful, grievous*, Hes. Th. 214, 226.

ἄλγινον, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. Compar., and ἄλγιστος, ἡ, ον, Superl. of ἄλγεινός, as καλλίω, κάλλιστος, formed from Subst. ἄλγος, more painful, grievous or distressing. Of the Compar. Hom. has only neut. ἄλγινον, which some made neut. from ἀπίος: usu. in signf. *so much the worse*, Od. 4. 292, cf. γλῆκιος: he has Superl. only in Il. 23. 655. [ἴ Euph., ἴ Att.]

ἄλγος, εος, τό, in Hom. any pain, whether of body or mind; trouble, grief, distress: he uses the plur. much oftener than sing.

II. later, *any thing that causes pain*, Jac. Anth. 1. 2. p. 38. (akin to ἀλέγω.) Hence

ἄλγινω, f. ἰνῶ, *to pain, grieve, distress*, freq. in Trag., but rare in prose: c. dupl. acc. ἀλγ. τινά τι *to give one pain by a thing*, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 66.—Pass. *to feel or suffer pain, be grieved or distressed at a thing*, τινί also ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Tro. 172, also τι Soph. Phil. 1021. [ῶ]

ἄλδαινω, f. ἄνω, *to make to grow, nourish, strengthen*, ἡλδανε

μέλα, she filled out his limbs, Od. 18. 70, 24. 368: θυμὸν ἀδ. Aesch. Pr. 540: to increase, multiply, ἀδ. κακὰ Id. Theb. 557. Only poet. (from *ἄλω, Lat. alo, ἄλδω, *ἄλδω, ἀλδαίνω: and akin to ἄρδω.)

ἀλδῶ, f. ἴσσω, =foreg., Orph.

ἀλδήεω, εσσα, ev, growing, waving, increasing, Max. Tyr.

ἀλδήσασκε, lengthd. impf. of ἀλδαίνω, Orph.

ἀλδήσσω, to grow, wax, increase, thrive, Il. 23. 599. II. trans. =ἀλδαίνω, Schaff. Theocr. 17. 78: the form ἀλδίσκω is dub.

ἀλδύνω, =ἀλδαίνω, Q. Sm., dub.

*ἈΛΔΩ, assumed by Gramm. as root of ἀλδαίνω, etc.

ἄλέα, ἡ, Ion. ἀλέη, (ἄλη, ἄλεω) an avoiding, escaping, flight, Il. 22. 301: c. gen. shelter from a thing, υἱοῦ Hes. Op. 543.

ἄλέα, ἡ, Ion. ἀλέη, Att. ἄλεα, warmth, heat, esp. of the sun, Od. 17. 23, cf. ἔλη, ἔλη, Buttm. Lexil. voc. δειλὴ 9. Hence

ἄλεῖω, αω, Att. ἄλ., to be warm, Arist. Probl. ἀλδύνω, Att. ἄλ., to warm, make warm, sun, Arist. Probl.

II. intr. to grow warm, be warm, Ar. Ecl. 540, and so in pass., Menand. p. 261.

ἄλεαίνω, =ἀλεεῖω, dub.

ἄλεασθαι, ἄλεασθε, Ep. forms of the aor. I of ἀλέομαι Hom., Hes., σ in the termin. being left out, cf. ἡλύνμην.

ἀλεγεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλεγείνός, cf. ἀλεγείνός) grievous, sad, troublesome, troublesome, ἵπποι ἀλεγείνους δαμῆσαι hard to break, Il. 10. 402. II. act. bringing pain, grief, trouble, danger, Hom.

ἀλεγίζω, (ἀλέγω) to trouble oneself about a thing, to care for, mind, heed: in Hom. always with the negat., οὐκ ἀλεγίζω τινός, to have no care for a thing, also absol. II. 15. 106: in later Ep. without the negat.; c. acc. rei in Q. Sm. Only Ep.

ἀλεγύνω, (ἀλέγω) Hom. in Od. always with δαῖτα and δαΐτας, to care for a meal, and so like μνηστήσκεσθαι δόρπον, to take the meal: the general signf., to prepare a meal for guests, only Od. 11. 186: after Ap. Rh. this signf. prevails; δολοφροσύνην ἀλεγύνω h. Merc. 361. Only Ep.

ἄλέγω, only used in pres., to trouble oneself, have a care, mind, heed, most, when absol. usu. with the negat. οὐκ ἄλ. to have no care, heed not, Il. 11. 389, Od. 17. 390: κύνας οὐκ ἀλέγουσαι careless, reckless dogs, Od. 19. 154: rarely absol. without negat., as Il. 9. 504, Λιταὶ ἀλέγουσιν κούσας they walk heedfully;

also c. acc., vel gen., to care for, mind, heed a person or thing, ἄλ. ἀλλήλων, Διός Od. 9. 115, 275, ἄλ. ὅτιν θεὸν Il. 16. 388: to honor, Pind. O. 11 (10). 15. Pass. ἀλεγεσθαι ἐν τι, to be regarded or counted among, Pind. O. 2. 142.—Ep. word, used also by Pind., and once in Trag., sc. Aesch. Suppl. 752.—(Usu. deriv. from a copul., λέγω, to count with; which signf. appears in Pind., l. c.: hence ἀλεγίζω, ἀλεγύνω: perh. also akin to ἄλγος, ἀλγεῖν, through the common notion of cura, curare.)

ἄλεεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλέα, ἄλω) warm, hot, Hdt. 2. 25, and Xen.

ἄλεεῖνω, =ἀλέομαι, ἀλέομαι, (ἀλέα, ἄλη) to flee, fly, give ground, Od. 4. 251, h. Merc. 239: ἄλ. ἄλ. Ar. Rh.: but usu. c. acc. rei, to shun, avoid, escape, Hom., rarely c. acc. pers., as Od. 16. 477: sometimes also c. inf. ἄλ. κτεῖναι, ἀλεξέμεναι Il. 6. 167, 13. 356. Ep. word, used also by Luc.

ἄλέη, ἡ, Ion. for ἄλέα.

ἄλεῖς, ἐς, (ἀλέα, ἄλω) warming or warm, ὕπνος ἄλ. sleep in the warmth, Soph. Phil. 859: for Hes. Op. 491, cf. ἄλῃς.

ἄλέα, ἡ, (ἄλη) a wandering about.

ἄλέα, ἡ, =ἄλεα, fishing, like ὄγεια for ὄγεια Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 2. cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.

ἄλειαντος, ὄν, (λειάω) unpolished: not to be polished.

ἄλειαρ, ἄτος, τό, (ἄλῳ) wheaten flour, =the later ἄλευρον, Od. 20. 108, in plur.

ἄλειμα, ατος, τό, (ἄλειφω) any thing used to anoint with, unguent, fat, oil, Plat., cf. χρίσμα. II. an anointing, Arist. Probl.

ἄλειμμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Diog. L.

ἄλειμματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ointment, unctuous, Hipp.

ἄλειπτήριον, τό, (ἄλειφω) a place for anointing in gymnastic schools, or among the Romans at the baths, used also as a suda-

tory, Theophr.; v. Schneid. Vitruv. 5. 10, 5.

ἄλεπτης, ου, δ, strictly an anointer: but usu. the trainer and teacher in gymnastic schools, Lat. aliptes, lanista, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Wytt. Plut. 133 B: hence in gen. a trainer, teacher, τῶν πολιτικῶν, Plut., τῆς καλῆς Sext. Emp. Hence

ἀλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀλεπτης, trained him, Plut.: ἡ—ς, sub. τέχνη, the art of training, Tim. Locr. Adv. —κας, after the manner of an ἀλεπτης.

ἄλειπτος, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀλείφω, anointed, Clem. Al.

ἄλειπτος, ὄν, (λείπω) not left behind.

ἄλειπτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἀλεπτης, name of a play of Diphilus.

ἄλειπτήριον, τό, a box of ointment.

ἄλεις, εἶσα, ἐν, drawn together, hence either crouching, shrinking, Il. 16. 403, or collected, standing ready, Il. 21. 571, etc.: also aor. 2 pass. from ἔδλην, and belonging, not to ἔλεμα, but to παῖω, εἰλέω.

ἄλεισον, τό, (λείος) an embossed cup: in gen. =ἄλεμα, Hom., usu. χρύσειον. II. the hip-socket, Ath.

ἄλειστος, δ, =foreg., Ar. Fr. 521.

ἄλειτέα, ἡ, (ἔλη) =ἄλιτμα.

ἄλειτης, ου, δ, (ἔλη) one who leads or goes astray, a sinner, in Hom. of Paris, and the suitors: ἀλειτης τινός a sinner against one, Ap. Rh., cf. ἀλιτρός, ἀλιτρός.

ἄλειτουργία, ἡ, (λειτουργία) exemption from λειτουργία and other public burdens, Strab.: more usu. ἀτέλεια.

ἄλειτουργητος, ὄν, free from λειτουργία, Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 10.

* ἈΛΕΙΤΩ, needlessly assumed as root of ἤλιτον, cf. ἄλιτνω.

ἄλειφα, τό, collat. form of sq., found in Hipp. p. 620, Aesch. Ag. 322, and late Ep.; Göttl. would also restore it in Hes. Th. 553, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 1. p. 166 n.

ἄλειφαρ, ατος, τό, (ἄλειφω) unguent, anointing-oil, oil, fat, used in funeral sacrifices, Hom.; ἄλειφαρ ἀπὸ κέδρου, ἀπὸ σιλυκιστρῶν Hdt. 2. 87, 94. II. in gen. any thing for smearing with, hence in Theocr. 7. 147, pitch, to seal wine jars:—Aeol. ἄλιππα.

ἄλειφατίτης, ου, δ, ἄρτος, bread baked with oil or fat, Epich. p. 37. [τῷ]

ἄλειφω, ψω, usu. aor. pass. ἡλείφην, but aor. 2 ἐηλήφην is read from MSS. by Bekk. in Plat. Phaedr. 258 B: pf. ἡλοῖσα, Att. ἀήληφα: pass. ἀήλημμαι, though ἀήλειπται occurs in Luc. Pisc. 24. 36, (a copul., λπτος). In Hom. to anoint with oil, oil the skin, as was done esp. after bathing:

he joins ἄλειψαι or ἀλείφασθαι λιπα ἑλαῖρ with another acc., as χρῶα καλόν: λιπα ἄλ. without ἑλαῖρ Od. 6. 227 (cf. λιπα): but ὁστα ἄλειψαι to smear or stop up the ears, Od. 12. 47, 177, 200. II. later in gen. like ἐπαλειφω in Hom., to anoint, daub, plaster, grease, besmeare, dye, ἀματι Hdt. 3. 8, μίλρ Xen., ψμνις Plat.: esp. to anoint for gymnastic contests, hence =γυμνάζεσθαι Plut., οἱ ἀλειφόμενοι the pupils of the gymnastic school, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 364: hence 2. metaph. to encourage, stimulate, prepare, Demad. 180. 29, and freq. in late prose, cf. ἀλείπτεις.

III. to wipe out, blot out, extinguish, efface, like ἵναι, also ἄλοιψή, λίττα.

ἄλειψις, εως, ἡ, an anointing, dyeing, Hdt. 3. 22.

ἄλειπταῖω, to strut like a cock, Hesych.

ἄλεκτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἄλξω) a defender, helper, dub.

ἄλεκτόρειος, ὄν, (ἄλεκτρον) of a fowl, ἄλ. Sines.

ἄλεκτορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from ἄλεκτρον, a hen, Epich. p. 80. II. the crest of a helmet, dub. in Alcae. 3.

ἄλεκτορίσκος, ὁ, dim. from ἄλεκτρον, a cock-chicken, Aesop.

ἄλεκτορολόφος, ὄν, with a cock's comb, Plin.

ἄλεκτοροφωνία, ἡ, (φωνή) the crowing of a cock: hence cock-crow, i. e. the third watch of the night, Aesop.

ἄλεκτος, ὄν, (λέγω) that cannot or must not be told, Polyb.

ἄλεκτροπῶδιον, τό, (ποῦς) the constellation Orion.

ἄλεκτρος, ὄν, (ἔκτρον) unbedded: unbedded, Trag.: ἄλεκτρα γάμον ἀμύληματα strivings in a marriage that is no marriage, i. e. a lawless marriage, Soph. El. 492: ἄλεκτρα as Adv., lb. 962. II. sleepless, Lyc.

ἄλεκτροναῖα, ἡ, a hen, comic fem. of ἄλεκτρον from ἄλεκτορίς, by analogy of λείνα Ar. Nub. 667. [ῶ]

ἄλεκτρονέως, ὄν, of a fowl, κρέας Hipp.

ἄλεκτρονύιον, τό, Dim. from ἄλεκτρον, Ephipp. Obel. 1. 8.

ἄλεκτρονυπόπληξ, ου, δ, (πυλῶς) a poultice.

ἄλεκτρονυποτήριον, τό, v. l. for ἄλεκτροναῖα, q. v.

ἄλεκτρονυτοτρόφος, ὁ, a cock-feeder, Aeschin. ap. Poll. 7. 135.

ἄλεκτρονυόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like fowls, Eunap.

ἀλεκτροπύωλης, ου, δ, = ἀλεκτρονοπύλης, Lob. Phryn. 669.
 ἀλεκτροπυλῆτριον, τό, a poultry-market, Phryn. (Com.)
 Cron. 4.
 ἀλεκτροῦν, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, a cock, hen, Theogn. 862, etc.: ὁ ἀλ.
 ᾄδει 'tis cock-crow, Plat. Symp. 223 C.
 ἀλέκτωρ, ορος, ὅ, a cock, house-cuck, Pind. O. 12, 20, Simon.
 130, etc. (akin to ἄλεκτρος, the sleepless.)
 ἄλεκτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (α privat., λέγω) = ἀλεκτρος.
 'ΑΛΕ'Ε'Ω, less usu. form for ἀλέξω, to ward off, avert, τι νῆ τι
 Anth.: hence comes the Homeric aor. med. ἀλέξασθαι, to ward
 off from oneself, repel, ἀλέξω, and ἔλκω.
 ἀλέλαιον, τό, (ἀλα) salted oil, Hipp.
 ἀλέλαιος, Dor. for ἡλέλαιος, Call. Cer. Cal. 90.
 ἔλεν, Dor. and Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from εἶλω, for ἐάλησας,
 they drove back, retired, Il. 22. 12.
 ἔλέν, γ. ἐλαίς.
 ἀλεξάβριος, ον, (ἀλέξω, αἶβρη) skreening from the chill air,
 Soph. Fr. 120.
 'Αλεξανδρίως, to be like Alexander, Ath.
 'Αλεξανδριστής, δ, a partisan of Alexander, Plut.
 'Αλεξανδοκλαξ, ακος, δ, a flatterer of Alexander, Ath.
 ἀλεξανδρος, ον, (αἶβρη) defending men, πλέκω, Epigr. ap.
 Diod. 11. 4. II. the usu. name of Paris in Il.
 'Αλεξανδρόδης, es, (εἶδος) Alexander-like, Menand. p. 211.
 ἀλεξανμία, ἡ, shelter from wind, Polyb. Maii 2. 451: from
 ἀλέξανμος, ον, keeping off the wind, sheltering from it, Od.
 14. 529. [ἔλ]ᾱ
 ἀλέξέω, = ἀλέξω, in pres. only Pind. O. 13. 12: for several
 tenses from it v. sub ἀλέξω.
 ἀλέξημα, ακος, τό, a defence, guard, help, Aesch. Pr. 479: ἀλ.
 τινος or πρὸς τι, defence against., Plut., and Dion. H.
 ἀλέξινῳρ, ορος, ὅ, ἡ, (ἀνῆρ) aiding man, esp. as epith. of He-
 phaistos and Aesculapius.
 ἀλέξησις, εως, ἡ, a keeping off, resistance, Hdt. g. 18: a help-
 ing, Hipp.
 ἀλέξητιρα, ἡ, Nonn., fem. from
 ἀλέξητιρ, ῥις, δ, one who keeps off, a helper, guardian, ἀλ.
 μάχης one who keeps the fight off the rest, a champion, Il. 20.
 396: λοιμοῦ a protector from plague, Ap. Rh.: as Adj., ἀλ.
 τινός Opp. Ep. word, used however by Xen. Oec. 4. 3. Hence
 ἀλέξητιρος, ia, ον, fit or able to keep off, defend or help, esp.
 as epith. of the gods, like Lat. *Averrunci*, Aesch. Theb. 8, Eur.
 H. F. 464: τὸ ἀλέξητιρον, sc. φάρμακον, a help, remedy, medi-
 cine, Hipp.: a protection, Xen.: an amulet, Theophr.
 ἀλεξητικός, ἡ, ον, = ἀλεξητιρος.
 ἀλέξητωρ, ορος, ὅ, = ἀλεξητήρ, of Zeus, Soph. O. C. 143.
 ἀλέξια, ἡ, (ἀρά) she that keeps off a curse, or (from Ἀρης)
 she that guards from death and ruin, Hes. Op. 462, ἀλ. βάρμος
 a wand that served as an amulet, Nic. [ἀρ]
 ἀλεξιβέλεμος, ον, (βέλεμον) keeping off darts, Anth.
 ἀλεξιγάμος, ον, keeping off, shunning marriage, Βάκχαι Nonn.
 ἀλεξικάκος, ον, keeping off ill or mischief, Il. 10. 20.
 ἀλεξιλογος, ον, promoting or supporting discourse, γράμματα
 Critias Fr. 1. g, dub.
 ἀλεξιμύροτος, ον, protecting mortals, λόγχη Pind. N. 8. 51,
 πομπὰι sacred processions to shield men from ill, Pind. P. 5. 122.
 ἀλεξιμορος, ον, warding off fate or death, Soph. O. T. 164.
 ἀλέξμος, ον, = ἀλεξητιρος, Nic.
 ἀλέμων, τό, = ἀλεξητιρον, Il.
 ἀλέξω, εως, ἡ, help, Aristid.
 ἀλεξιφάρμακος, keeping off poison, acting as an antidote,
 Hipp.: τὸ ἀλεξιφάρμακον an antidote, Lat. *remedium*, Plat.:
 in gen. a remedy.
 'ΑΛΕ'Ω, or ἀλέξω, q. v., fut. ἀλέξῃω, fut. med. ἀλέξῃσθαι:
 nor. act. opt. ἀλέξῃσε Od., aor. inf. med. ἀλέξασθαι, part. ἀλε-
 ξάμενος, conj. ἀλεξάμεσθα, as if from ἀλέκω, Hom.:—to this
 must be referred the poet. aor. 2 ἡλακον, rarely ἔλακον,
 inf. ἀλακύν, as if from ἔλκω, Hom. To ward or keep
 off, turn away or aside, hence to defend, assist, aid:—Con-
 struct. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, separately or together, as ἀλ. τι
 to help one. Il. 3. 9, Zeus τὸν ἀλέξῃσε Od. 3. 346, but most
 freq. ἀλ. Δαναοὺς κακὸν ἦμαρ, ἀλλήλοισι πόνον ἀλέξειν Il.: in
 Hdt. oft. absol.: cf. ἔλακε. Med. ἀλέξασθαι τινα, to keep one

off from oneself, defend oneself against him, Lat. *defendere*, Il.
 13. 475, Hdt. 7. 207, also ἀλέξασθαι περί τινος or τινος Ap. Rh.:
 also c. dat. instrum. Soph. O. T. 171, where Buttm. holds
 ἀλέξεται for fut., Ellendt for pres. Soph. is the only one
 of Trag. who has the word, and Xen. the chief authority in
 Att. prose.
 ἀλέομαι, contr. ἀεῦμαι (Theogn. 575), a defect. Med., whose
 Act. is only found in the form ἀλέω: hence opt. ἀλέοιτο
 Il., part. ἀλέόμενος Hom. Amorg. 61: but chiefly used by
 Hom. in aor., as 3 sing. ἡλέατο or ἀλέατο Il., inf. ἀλέα-
 σθαι Il., ἀλεύσασθαι Hes.; conj. ἀλέηται Od., also ἀλεύεται Od.
 14. 400: opt. ἀλέατο Od.; imperat. ἄλεαι Il., ἀλέασθε Od.,
 etc. To avoid, shun, usu. c. acc. rei, ἀλ. βέλους, θάνατον, etc.,
 Hom., rarely c. acc. pers. as Od. 9. 274: also c. inf. to avoid
 doing, omit to do, Il. 23. 349, Od. 14. 400: absol. to escape,
 flee, Il. 5. 28, Od. 20. 305: to neglect, Hes. Op. 732: cf. ἀεῦ.
 ἀλέος, ον, Dor. for ἡλέος, Orph.
 ἀλεότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀλής) an assemblage, assembly, like ἄσποι-
 σις, Gal.
 ἀλεόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, = Homer's φρένας ἡλέος.
 ἀλεπίδωτος, ον, without scales, Opp. [I]
 ἀλέπιστος, ον, (λεπίω) without scales, Archestr. ap. Ath.
 311 B. II. unpeeled: of flax, not hackled.
 ἀλεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀλέω) a grinding.
 ἀλεσιόν, verb. Adj. from ἀλέω, one must grind, Diosc.
 ἀλεσιτής, οὔ, δ, a miller, dub. in Joseph.
 ἔλεται, Ep. for ἐληται, conj. aor. 2 of ἄλλομαι, to leap, Spitzn.
 Il. 11. 192.
 ἀλέτης, ον, δ, a grinder, ἀλ. ὄνος a mill-stone, Xen. An. 1. 5. 5,
 ἀλέτος, δ, a grinding, bruising, pounding, Plut. II. = ἀλ-
 τον, ἔλενον, late.
 ἀλετρυνέω, εἶσω, strengthd. from ἀλέω, to grind, Od. 7. 104.
 ἀλετριβάνος, δ, (τριβω) that which grinds or pounds, a pestle,
 Ar. Pac. 259, etc. [ἀλ, ῖ]
 ἀλετρις, ἰδως, ἡ, a female slave who grinds corn, Lat. *molitrix*,
 γυνὴ ἀλετρις Od. 20. 105. 2. at Athens, one of the noble
 maidens who prepared the meal for the offering-cakes. II.
 an insect found in mills.
 ἀλετρών, ὄνος, δ, a grinding place, mill, Ath.
 ἀλεῦ, or ἄλεν, prob. shortened for ἀλέου, imperf. from ἀλέομαι,
 avoid! cease! Aesch. Pr. 568.
 ἀλευρίτης, ον, δ, of wheaten flour (ἄλενον), Diph. Siphn. ap.
 Ath. 115 C.
 ἀλευρομαντεύον, τό, divination from flour, Oenom. ap. Euseb.
 ἀλευρομαντής, εως, δ, one that divines from flour, epith. of
 Apollo, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 815.
 ἀλενον, τό, (ἀλέω) wheaten flour, in gen. fine meal or flour,
 usu. in plur., distinguished from ἄρφατα Hdt. 7. 119, Plat., etc.
 ἀλευροποιέω, to make wheaten flour.
 ἀλευρόστις, εως, ἡ, (ἔλενον) a flour sieve. II. the flour
 sifted, Gramm.
 ἀλευρόδης, es, like flour, Gal.
 ἀλέω, (ἄλῃ, ἀλέα 1.) Act. very rare: to remove, keep far
 away, Aesch. Suppl. 528, Theb. 77, 141: fut. ἀλέσω, Soph.
 Fr. 825: the Med. ἀλέομαι, = ἀλέομαι, in pres., Hes. Op. 533,
 the other forms v. sub ἀλέομαι.
 'ΑΛΕ'Ω, f. εἶσω, imperf. ἤλου: perf. act. Att. ἀλήλεκα, perf.
 pass. ἀλήλεκα Thuc. 4. 26, (where however Bekk. ἀλήλεκα)
 Hdt. 7. 23, later ἄλεκα Diosc. To grind, bruise, pound, like
 ἀλέω and ἀλίσσω, κατὰ πυρὸν ἔλεσαν Od. 20. 109: βίος ἀλ-
 ηλέμενος a civilised life, in which one uses ground corn and not
 raw fruits, v. Meineke ad Amph. Gynaecom. 1. (perh. akin to
 ἔλω, δλαί, οἰλαί, Lat. *mola*, *molere*, Buttm. Lexil. voc. εἰλεῖν 8.)
 ἀλέω, = ἀλέω, only used in Med. ἀλέομαι, q. v.
 ἀλεωρή, ἡ, Att. ἀλεωρά, (ἀλέα, ἀλέομαι) an avoiding, shunning,
 escaping, Il. 24. 216: hence a means of escape, defence, shelter,
 from a person or thing, e. g. δῆτιον ἀνδρῶν Il. 12. 57, of a breast-
 plate, Il. 15. 533: absolute, a defence against an enemy, help, suc-
 cour, Hdt. 9. 6: shelter, Opp.
 ἀλέως, Adv. from ἀλῆς, Hipp.
 'ΑΛΗ, ἡ, (ἀλόμαι) a wandering or roaming without home or
 hope of rest, Od.: also of the motion of ghosts, Soph. Fr.
 693. 2. metaph. a wandering of mind, distraction, Lat.

error mentis, Plat. Crat. 421 B. II. act. ἔλαι βοτῶν, things which lead men astray, of storms, Aesch. Ag. 195.

Ἀληγός, ὄν, (ἄλς, ἄγω) carrying salt, Plut.

Ἀληθάργητος, ὄν, (ἀλθαργος) free from drowsiness.

Ἀλθίεια, ἡ, Ion. ἀλθίεια, also ἀλθιήτη Hdt., (ἀλθής) truth, opp. to a lie, or to mere appearance. I. in Hom. and Pind., only as app. to a lie, and Hom. usu. has it in phrase ἀλθιήτην καταλέξει, also ἀποειπέν Il. 23. 361, and παίδος πᾶσαν ἀλθιήτην μυθεύσαι to tell the whole truth about the lad, Od. II. 507: so too in Att., εἰπέν τὴν ἀλθίειαν, χρῆσθαι τῇ ἀλθίειᾳ, also in plur. Isocr. p. 190 A, Menand. p. 410. 2. but in Att. also opp. to appearance, truth, reality, ἔργων Thuc. 2. 41; τῇ ἀλθίειᾳ in very truth, rarely ἀλθίειᾳ, as Plat. Prot. 343 D: ἐπ' ἀλθίειας in truth and reality, Dem.; but ἐπ' ἀλθίειᾳ also in order of sake of truth, Aesch. Suppl. 628, Ar. Plut. 891, also according to truth and nature, Theocr. 7. 44: μετ' ἀλθίειᾳ Xen., and Dem.: κατ' ἀλθίειαν Isocr.: ἔξιν ἀλθίειᾳ Aesch. Ag. 1507: πρὸς ἀλθίειαν Diod.: ἡ ἄλ. περί τινος Thuc. 4. 122—excellence, perfection, τῆς ἰατρικῆς Plat.: in Polyb. also real war as opp. to exercise or parade: realisation, as of a dream or omen, Ruhnke. Tim. v. ἐξηγήσαί fin.

II. the character of the ἀλθής, truthfulness, sincerity, Hdt. 1. 55: φρενῶν Aesch. Ag. 1550: frankness, candor, Arist. Eth. N. III. the symbol of truth, a sapphire ornament worn by the Egyptian high-priest, Diod., and Ael.

Ἀλθίευσος, εὖς, ἡ, ἀλθίεια II, Sext. Emp.

Ἀλθιεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, truthful, frank, candid, Arist. Eth. N. Adv.—κῶς.

Ἀλθίειω, to be ἀλθής, to speak truth, Aesch., etc.; also in Med., Arist. Eth. N.: of things, to be true, λόγοι ἀλθιεύουσι Hipp.: of divinations, to foretell the true event: but also in Pass. to come true, be fulfilled, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 10. II. c. acc. rei, to speak as truth, as real and true, ἀλθίευσον πάντα speak nought but truth, Batr. 14: hence to keep one's word, Xen.

Ἀλθιήτη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀλθίεια, Hdt.

Ἀλθής, ἔς, (*λῆθω, λαθεῖν) unconcealed, so open, true, as opp. to false, or to apparent. I. in Hom. only as app. to false, and that usu. in phrase ἀλθῆα μυθήσασθαι, εἰπεῖν, ἀγορεύειν, except ἀλθῆς ἐνιπτεύειν in Hdt., and Att. τὸ ἀλθές, τὰ λῆθες or τὰ ἀλθῆα (ἡ), τάλῃθι. 2. of persons, open, truthful, frank, honest, in Hom. only once ἀλθής γυνή Il. 12. 433, 80 ἄλ. νόος Pind. O. 2. 167: οἶνος ἄλ. ἐστί, in vino veritas, Plat. Symp. 217 E: ἄλ. κρήτης Thuc. 3. 56. II. opp. to apparent, true, really this or that, real, actual, freq. in Att.: also realising itself, coming to fulfilment, ἀπὸ Aesch. Theb. 946, cf. ἀλθιῶς. III. Adv. ἀλθῶς, Ion. ἀλθιῶς, Hdt., truly, really, actually, Thuc. 1. 22: also ὡς ἀλθῶς, Plat. 2. also neut. as Adv., proparox. ἀλθῆς; itane? indeed? in sooth? with ironical expression, Br. Soph. O. T. 350, Ar. Ran. 840: but τὸ ἀλθές, in very truth, really and truly, Lat. revera, Plat., etc.

Ἀλθιζομαι, Dep. med.=ἀλθίειω, Hdt. 1. 136: later also ἀλθίζω Nic., and Plut.

Ἀλθιηολογία, ἡ, a speaking truth, truthfulness, Polyb. Ἀλθιηόν, ἡ, ὄν, agreeable to truth, truthful, honest, Dem.: but usu. 2. real and true, actual, genuine, opp. to apparent or sham, freq. in Plat.: cf. Donalds. N. Crat. 335. Adv.—νῶς, Isocr.

Ἀλθιγνωσία, ἡ, (γνώμαι) a knowledge of truth.

Ἀλθιηότης, ἔς, (ἔπος) speaking truth.

Ἀλθιμαντής, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, a prophet of truth, Aesch. Ag. 1342.

Ἀλθιμουθεύω, to speak truth, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 140. 26.

Ἀλθιμύθος, ὄν, speaking truth or truly, Id. ap. Gal.

Ἀλθιορκέω, (ῥκος) to swear truly, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. p. 196. 29.

Ἀλθιστήνη, ἡ, poet. for ἀλθίεια, Theogn. 1224.

Ἀλθιστηγής, ἔς, (*ἔργω) acting truly.

Ἀλθίω, f. ἥσω, common Greek for the Att. ἄλῳ, first in Theophr. cf. Meineke Pherecr. Coriann. g.

*Ἀλθίων πῆδιον, τό, (ἄλῃ) land of wandering, in Lycia or Cilicia, Il. 6. 201, Hdt. 6. 95.

Ἀλθίος, ὄν, (λῆιον) without corn-land or fields, poor, Il. 9. 125, 267, opp. to πολυλῆιος.

ἄλῃκτος, ὄν, (λῆγω) unceasing, incessant, Hom. always in poet. form ἄλῃκτος, so too Soph. Tr. 985, and late Ep.: ἄλῃχλον abating not from wrath, Il. 9. 636. Adv.—τῶς, also ἄλῃκτον II.

Ἀλῃλεκα, ἀλῃλεσμαι, Att. pf. act. and pass. from ἄλῃω.

Ἀλῃλεφα, ἀλῃλεμμαι, Att. pf. act. and pass. from ἄλῃφω. ἄλῃμα, ατος, τό, (ἄλῃω) strictly that which is paid, fine flour: hence metaph. a subtle, wily fellow, like παιδάμα, τριμάμα, of Ulysses in Soph. Aj. 381, 390. (the deriv. from ἄλῃ is wrong.)

Ἀλῃμενοι, for ἀλῃναι, Ep. inf. of ἔλῃν, aor. 2 pass. of εἰλ II. 5. 823., 18. 76, to recoil, retire.

*AAHMI, root assumed for some tenses of εἰλῶ, viz., aor. 2 pass. ἔλῃν, inf. ἔλῃναι, Ep. ἀλῃμεναι, Butt. Lexil. voc. εἰλῶ 5.

Ἀλῃμοστήνη, ἡ, (ἔλῃ) a wandering or roaming, Ar. Rh.

Ἀλῃμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀλδομαι) a wanderer, rover, ἀλῃμονες ἄνδρες Od. 19. 74, and without ἄνδρες 17. 376. Ep. word.

Ἀλῃναι, Il. 16. 714, v. ἀλῃμεναι.

Ἀλῃπτεον, τό, v. ἀλῃπτεον.

Ἀλῃπτος, ὄν, (λαμβάνω) not to be laid hold of or caught, hard to catch, ἀλῃπτότερος less amenable, Thuc. 1. 37. II. incomprehensible, Plut.

III. Stoic, ἄλῃπτα are things not to be made matter of choice, opp. to ληπτά. Adv.—τῶς.

ἄλῃς, ἔς, also ἄλῃς, Ep. and Ion.=Att. ἄρδρος, thronged, crowded, in a mass, Lat. confertus, freq. in Hdt., and Hipp.: hence prob. also ἄλῃα λέσχην the crowded hall, Göttl. Hes. Op. 491. (akin to ἀλλῆς, ἄλῃς: hence ἄλ(ω), ἄλ(α.) [ἄ, as appears from Hes. l. c., if rightly referred to this word, but at all events from Callim. Fr. 86, and ἄλ(ω).]

Ἀλῃσις, εὖς, ἡ, =ἄλῃ, of the course of the sun, Arat. II. (ἄλῃς) a grinding.

Ἀλῃστευτος, ὄν, (λῃστεύω) unpillaged, not plundered, Arr.

Ἀλῃστος, ὄν, (*λῆθω, λαθεῖν) Ion. for ἔλαστος, not to be forgotten, very grievous, Plaut. II. act. unforgetting, Euphor. Fr. 50, where however Meineke ἄλλιστος, cf. Jac. A. P. 7. 643.

Ἀλῃται, conj. synop. aor. 2 med. of ἄλλομαι, to leap, II. 21. 536.

Ἀλῃτεία, ἡ, a wandering, roaming, Eur. Hel. 934: from ἀλῃτεῖω, to be an ἄλῃτης, to wander, roam about, Hom. only in Od., usu. of beggars, but also of hunters, Od. 12. 330: in Eur. of exiles.

Ἀλῃτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀλδομαι) a wanderer, stroller, rover, vagabond, Hom. only in Od., and always of beggars; in Aesch. and Eur. also of exiles. 2. as adj. βίος ἄλῃτης Hdt. 3. 52. Fem. ἄλῃτις, ἰδος, ἡ, as adj. ἄλ. ἐορτή an Athenian festival in honor of Erigone, elsewhere. ἀλῃρα, Ath.: ἄλ. ἡμέρα the fleeting day, dub. in Plat. (Com.) ap. Hesych.

Ἀλῃτιδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like meal, meal-colored, Hipp.

Ἀλῃτεον, τό, (ἄλῃω) that which is ground, =ἔλεον, Hipp.

Ἀλῃτός, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. for ἄλῃ, Call.

Ἀλῃταία, ἡ, wild mallow, marsh-mallow, Theophr.

Ἀλῃταῖν, f. ἀνῶ, to heal, Lyc.: Pass. to heal over, get well, Hipp.

Ἀλῃθεῖς, εὖς, ἡ, a healing, cure, Hipp.

Ἀλῃθιστος, to heal, Aretae.

Ἀλῃθεῖς, εὖς, ὁ, a healer, physician.

*AAΘEΩ, =ἔλθω, from which we have the fut. ἀλῃθήω in Nic.

Ἀλῃθής, εσσα, εἰ, healing, wholesome, Nic.

Ἀλῃθῆσκω, =ἄλθαιω, prob. 1. in Hipp.

Ἀλῃθστηριος, ὄν, healing, wholesome, τὰ ἀλῃθστηρία sc. φάρμακα, remedies, Nic.

ἄλῃος, εὖς, τό, a healing, cure.

*AAΘEΩ, Lat. alio, to make to grow, fill, heal, restore, only found in impf. pass. ἄλῃετο xep the hand became whole or sound, Il. 5. 417, and part. ἀλῃομένη Q. Sm. 9. 475 (where perh. ἀλδομένη is better, v. Spitzn.). Cf. the collat. forms ἄλθαιω, ἀλῃθεῖω, ἀλῃθιστω, ἀλῃθῆσκω, all rare.

ἄλῃα, ἡ, Ion. ἄλῃ, (ἄλῃς) an assembly, gathering of the people, e.g. of the Milesians, ἄλῃν ποιεῖσθαι and συναλῃεῖν Hdt. 1. 125., 7. 134, etc.: the word is rare in Att., but quoted in Dem. 255. 21 from a Byzantine decree, and is freq. in Doric Isocr. ap. Böckh., in gen. in the Doric states = Attic ἐκκλησία, Dorc. [ἄ., cf. ἄλῃς.]

ἄλῃά, ἡ, (ἄλς) a salt-cellar, Archipp. Heracl. 6; ἄλῃαν τρυπῶν

to clear out the salt-cellar, empty it of the last grain, a mark of extreme poverty, cf. Pers., *digito terebrare salinum*, Call. Ep. 51. 1, where however it is written parox. ἀλίη.
 ἀλιάδαι, ὠν, οἶ, (ἄλς) *seamen*, Lob. Aj. 879.
 ἀλιέτρος, poet. ἀλιετρος, ὄ, (ἄλς, ἁερός) *sea-eagle, osprey*, Eur. Pol. 1, Ar. Av. 891. [ἀλ, αῖ]
 ἀλιᾶς, ἐς, (ἄλμ) *blowing on the sea, blowing sea-ward*, only in Od. 4. 361, cf. p. 285, and Nitsch ad l.
 ἀλιανθής, ἐς, (σύνος) *strictly sea-blooming, hence=ἀλπορφυρος, of a bright purple*, v. l. Orph.
 ἀλιάρος, ὠν, (ἄλς) *salted*.
 ἀλιάς, ἀδος, ῆ, (ἄλς) *of or belonging to the sea: ῆ ἀλιάς, sub. κελύβα, a fishing boat or bark*, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 F.
 ἀλιαστος, ὠν, (λιάζομαι) *unbending, unyielding, unabating, unceasing, not to be stayed or turned*, Hom., only in Il., as epith. of μάχη, πόλεμος, θύματος, γῶδος: neut. as Adv. ἀλιαστον δύνειν θάλασσαν to mourn incessant, Il. 24. 549:—ἀλ. ἀνίη Hes. Th. 611: used also in late Ep., and twice in Eur. Cf. Buttin. Lexil. v. λιάζω. Only poet.
 ἀλιβάνωτος, ὠν, *not honored with incense*, Plat. (Com.) Poet. 1.
 ἀλιβαντος, ὠν, (βάπτω) *dipped in the sea, drowned therein*, Nic. Al. 618. [ἀλί-, but in Nic. l. c. ἀλί-, metri grat.]
 ἀλιβας, αντος, ὄ, *sapless, lifeless, dead*, opp. to διερός, Plat. Rep. 387 C: hence ἀλ. ὄνος of vinegar, Call. Fr. 88: ὄ ἀλιβαντες=νεκροί, Benth. ad l. II. as Subst., of the Styx, the Dead River, Soph. Fr. 751. [ἀλί]
 ἀλιβατος, ὠν, Dor. for ἡλιβατος, Pind., and Eur.
 ἀλιβδύω, ὠσα, Acol. for ἡλιβδύω, to sink in the sea, in gen. to sink. Call.: to hide, Lyc.
 ἀλιβροχος, ὠν, (βρέχω) *washed by the sea*, Anth.
 ἀλιβρομος, ὠν, (βρόμω) *murmuting like the sea*, σύργη Nonn.
 ἀλιβροχος, ὠν,=ἀλιβροχος, Ap. Rh.
 ἀλιβρος, ωτος, ὄ, ῆ, and
 ἀλιβρωτος, ὠν, (βιβρώσκω) *swallowed by the sea*, both in Lyc. ἀλιβδύοντες, ὠν, poet. for ἀλιβδύοντες, Opp.
 ἀλιγέλιων, ὠν, gen. ὄνος, *near the sea*, Ep. Hom. 4.
 ἀλιγενής, ἐς, (*γενά) *sea-born*, epith. of Aphrodite, Plut.
 ἀλιγκιος, ια, ὠν, *resembling, like*, τῷ Hom., but the compd. ἐναλγκιος is more freq. Ep. word, used also by Aesch. Pr. 449. (of uncertain deriv.: perh. akin to ἡλιε, ἡλικος).
 ἀλιγύλλωστος, ὠν, (γλώσσα) *with no clear-toned voice*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 57.
 ἀλιγυγίω, ἐς, (δίνω) *sea-tossed*, Dion. P.
 ἀλιδονος, ὠν, (δονέω) *sea-tossed, σάματα* Aesch. Pers. 275.
 ἀλιδοντος, ὠν, *sea-resounding*, epith. of Poseidon, Orph.
 ἀλιδρομος, ὠν, (δραμῶν) *running over the sea*, Nonn.
 ἀλιδύω, ὠσα, (ἄλς, δύω) *to sink into the sea, in gen. to sink, dive or plunge down*, Call. [in pres. ὦν, in fut. ὦν.]
 ἀλιεῖα, ῆ, (ἄλιος) *fishing*, Arist. Pol.
 ἀλιειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *sea-colored*, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 C.
 ἀλιερής, ἐς, (*εργά) *working in the sea, fishing*, Opp.
 II.=ἀλουγής, purple.
 ἀλιεργός, ὠν,=foreg., Nonn.
 ἀλικητής, ἐς, (ἔρκος) *sea-girt, surrounded by the sea*, Pind. O. 8. 34; and so ὄχθα P. 1. 34, where some give it an act. signif., but v. Dissen.
 ἀλιεῖμα, ατος, τό, (ἀλιέω) *that which is caught, a draught*, Strab.
 ἀλιέως, εως, Ion. ῆος, and contr. ἀλιῶς Pherecr. Incert. 27, ὄ, (ἄλς, ἄλιος) *one who has to do with the sea, and so* I. a fisher, Od. 12. 251. II. a seaman, sailor, Od. 24. 419: as Adj. ἐρέτας ἄλιος rowers at sea, Od. 16. 349, so ἄλιος στρατός Opp. II. a kind of fish, Plut.
 ἀλιευτής, οἶ, ὄ,=foreg. I.
 ἀλιευτικός, ῆ, ὠν, *of or belonging to fishing*, ἀλ. πολιοῦν a fishing-boat, Xen., ἀλ. βλος a fisher's life, Arist. Pol.: ῆ ἄλ with or without τέχνη the art of fishing, Plat. Adv. -κῶς, after the manner of fishermen.
 ἀλιεύω, (ἄλς) *to fish for*, πῖ Epicharm. p. 24: *to be a fisher, live on the sea*: also in Med., Plat. (Com.) Europ. 2.
 ἀλιζω, f. ἰσα, (ἀλῆς) *to gather together, assemble*, Hdt. 1. 77, etc. Pass. *to meet together*, Hdt. 1. 63, etc. [ā Elmsl. Heracl. 404.]

ἀλιζω, f. ἰσα, (ἄλς) *to salt*, N. T. II. *to feed with salt*: Pass. *to feed on or lick salt*, Arist. H. A.
 ἀλιζωνος, ὠν, (ζώνη) *sea-girt*, Anth.
 ἀλιζωος, ὠν, (ζῶη) *living on the sea*, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 321 F.
 ἀλίη, ῆ, Ion. for ἀλῖα.
 ἀλιηγής, ἐς, (ἄνγμ) *broken on by the sea*, πέτρα Opp.
 ἀλιηγής, ἐς, (ἐρέσσω) *sweeping the sea*, κῶπη Eur. Hec. 455.
 ἀλιητορ, ορος, ὄ, poet. for ἀλιεύς, Hom. Ep. 16.
 ἀλιητής, ἐς, (ἡχος) *sea-resounding*, Musae., cf. ἀλιβρομος.
 ἀλιθός, Dor. for ἡλιθός, Pind.
 ἀλιθος, ὠν, *without stones, not stony*, of lands, Xen. An. 6. 4.
 5. II. *without a stone set in it, of a ring*, Poll. III. *without the stone, as a disease*, Aretae.
 ἀλικάκαβον, τό, a plant in Diosc., *physalis Alkekengi*, Sprengel.
 ἀλικία, ῆ, Dor. for ἡλικία, Pind.
 ἀλικλυστος, ὠν, (κλύω) *sea-beaten*, of a coast, Soph. Aj. 1219; also δέμας Anth., *high-surging, póntos* Orph.
 ἀλικνήμη, ἰδος, ὄ, ῆ, ἀπτήη, a car that goes over the sea, Nonn.
 ἀλικμητος, ὠν, (κάμνω) *wearied by the sea*, μέριμνα ἀλ. the care and toil of a sea-life, Anth.
 ἀλικος, ἰα, ἰκον, Dor. for ἡλικος, Theocr.
 ἀλικός, ἀλικότης, worse forms for ἀλίκος, ἀνικότης.
 ἀλικῆρς, ὄτος, ὄ, ῆ, (κερδάνω) *mixed with sea or salt-water*.
 ἀλικρείων, ὄτος, ὄ, *lord of the sea*.
 ἀλικρηπίς, ἰδος, ὄ, ῆ, founded on ὄν by the sea, Nonn.
 ἀλικρόκαλος, ὠν, (κροκάλη) *shingly, pebbly*, Orph.
 ἀλίκροτος, ὠν, (κρότω) prob. l. in Alcae. for ἀλίκροπος.
 ἀλίκτυτος, ὠν, (κτυπέω) *sea-beaten*, of ships, Soph. Ant. 953.
 II. act. *roaring on the sea*, κύμα Eur. Hipp. 754.
 ἀλίκτυον, ὠν, gen. ὄνος, (κύμα) *surrounded by waves*, Anth.
 ἀλικώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *less good form for ἀλκυώδης*.
 ἀλιμέδων, ὄτος, ὄ, *lord of the sea*, like ποταμοέδων Ar. Thesm. 323.
 ἀλιμενία, ῆ, *want of harbours*, Hyperid. ap. A. B.: from ἀλιμενος, ὠν, (αἰμῆν) *without harbour, harbourless*, Lat. importunus, Aesch., Eur., etc.: in gen. giving no shelter, inhospitable, ὄρεα, ἄντολα Eur. Hel. 1132, Hec. 1025: metaph. ἀλ. καρδία Eur. Cycl. 349. [I] Hence
 ἀλιμενότης, ῆ,=ἀλιμενία, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7.
 ἀλιμωδής, ἐς, (μῦθος) *devoted to the sea*, ἐμπορία Dion. P.
 ἀλίκμυτος, ὠν, (μύγμ) =ἀλίκμυς.
 ἄλιμος, ὠν, (ἄλς) *of or belonging to the sea*, Lat. marinus, hence as Subst. τὸ ἄλιμον, also written ἄλιμον, a shrubby plant growing on the sea-shore, Atriplex Halimius Linn., Anthiphr. Mnem. 1, and Theophr.: in Diosc. also ὄ ἄλιμος.
 ἄλιμος, ὠν, *without hunger*, i. e. relieving hunger, Plut.
 ἀλιμυρήεις, εως, ἰα, (μύρω) *ποταμῷ, flowing or murmurings into the sea*, Il. 21. 190, Od. 5. 460, cf. sq.
 ἀλιμυρήεις, ἐς,=foreg., Phanocl. 1. 17, Ar. Rh. II.=ἔλιος, Anth.
 ἀλιנדύω, ατορ, ἀλῖα, αῖ, ἐξανδύω, (like κυλινδύω, κυλίσαι), *to make to roll, set a rolling*; but prob. only used in Pass. ἀλινδύωμαι, poet. ἀλινδύομαι Nic., and Leon. Tar.: aor. part. ἀλινδύσθης Nic.: pf. part. ἀλινδυμένος Dinarch. ap. Suid.: *to roll like a horse*: also *to wander up and down, roam about*.
 ἀλινδύθρα, ῆ, a place for horses to roll in, Lat. volutabrum, elsewh. κονίστρα, cf. Ar. Nub. 32: metaph. of long rolling verses or words, ἀλινδύθρα πῶν Ar. Ran. 904.
 ἀλινδύσις, εως, ῆ, a rolling in the dust, an exercise in which the wrestlers rolled on the ground, Hipp.
 ἀλινδύομαι, as Pass., v. sub ἀλινδύω.
 ἀλινέω, =ἀλῆφω, Lat. lino, Gramm.
 ἀλινηκτεῖρα, ῆ, (ῥήχω) fem. as if from ἀλινηκτήρ, *swimming in the sea*, Anth. [I, but I in arsi A. P. 6. 190.]
 ἀλινητής, ἐς, *swimming in the sea*, Anth.
 ἀλῖνος, ῆ, ὠν, (ἄλς) *made of or from salt*, Hdt. 4. 185.
 ἀλῖνος, ὠν, (ἄλιν) *without a net, without hunting tools*, ἄλ. θήρα a chase in which no net is used, Anth.
 ἀλῖνω, to pound, Soph. Fr. 826, v. Ellendt in voc.
 ἀλῖε, Dor. for ἡλῖε, Pind.
 ἀλιξαντός, ὠν, (φαίω) *worn by the sea*, χοιράδες Anth.: ἄλ. μόρος Ib.
 ἄλιος, ὄ, Dor. for ἡλιος.
 ἄλιος, ἰα, ὠν, also ος, ὠν, Soph. Aj. 357, Eur. Heracl. 82, (A)

(ἄλς) *of, from, or belonging to the sea*, Lat. *marinus*, esp. as epith of sea-gods, nymphs, etc., Hom., etc.: hence *veal*: ἄλιαι sea-goddesses, Nereids, Il. 18. 432: ἄλ. ψάματα the sea-sand, Od. 3. 38, πρὸς Aesch. Pers. 129: ναῦς, πλοῦμα, πρῆμυ, etc., Pind. and Trag.

ἄλιος, *la, ion*, (B) = μάταιος, *fruitless, unprofitable, idle, erring*, πόντος, ἔπος, μῦθος, βέλως, ἔκων, ὀδός, ὄρκιον, σκόπος Hom.: also in neut. as Adv., *in vain*, Il. 13. 505, and so best taken, Il. 4. 179. Adv. —ἄλς, Soph. Phil. 864. (acc. to some the same word with *foreg.*, and so strictly *like the sea, faithless, useless*, but this is too artificial for so early a word: acc. to others akin to ἄλη, ἥλιος, ἡλιθίος.)

ἄλιотρεφής, ἔς, (τρέφω) *feeding in the sea*, φῶκαι Od. 4. 4. 42: ἄλιώω, ὠσα, (ἄλιος B) *to make fruitless, disappoint, vóon* Διός Od. 5. 104; βέλως to hurl the spear in vain, Il. 16. 737: and so in later Ep.: ἄλ. ἔπος to speak a word in vain, Soph. Tr. 258: in 2. = αἰστώω, *to bring to nought*, Soph. O. C. 704. Ep. word.

ἄλιπάρης, ἔς, *not fit for a suppliant*, ἄλ. θρίξ *neglected, squallid hair*, v. Herm. Soph. El. 443: but Schäff. Mel. p. 129, suspects it. (if right, from λιπαρής, not from λιπαρός, as the quantity shews.)

ἄλιταστος, *ον*, (πάσσω) *sprinkled with salt, salted*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

ἄλιπεδον, τό, *ος*, as Ar. Fr. 30, acc. to Harp., ἄλ., (πεδίον) *orig. a plain, sandy plain*, Theophr.: esp. a plain in Attica near the Piraeus, Xen. Hell., v. Ruhnke. Tim.: also written ἄλιπεδον and ἀλῆπεδον, Bast Greg. 917. [ἄλῃ, Lyc.]

ἄλιπτής, ἔς, (λίπος) *without fat, meagre*, Ath.: *without any fatty substance*, Strab.: in Medic. *not thick and fatty*, of lotions as opp. to salves.

ἄλιπσιτος, *ον*, = *foreg.*, Theophr.

ἄλιπλαγκτος, *ον*, (πλάω) *roaming in or by the sea*, epith. of Pan as god of the shore, Soph. Aj. 695. II. formerly read as epith. of islands, Pind. P. 4. 24, Soph. Aj. 596, but Büchke and Herm. respectively read ἄλιπλaktos, v. sq.

ἄλιπλaktos, Dor. for ἄλιπλaktos, q. v.

ἄλιπλάντης, ἔς, (πλάνη) *sea-wandering*, Anth. Hence

ἄλιπλάντια, ἦ, *a wandering on the sea, wandering voyage*, Anth.

ἄλιπλάντος, *ον*, = ἄλιπλάντης, Opp.

ἄλιπλεύμων, *ονος*, ὁ, *a kind of fish*.

ἄλιπληκτος, *ον*, (πλήσσω) *lashed by the sea*, like ἄλιπλῆς and θαλασσόπληκτος, cf. ἄλιπλαγκτος II.

ἄλιπλῆς, ἦγος, ὁ, ἦ, = *foreg.*, Call.

ἄλιπλῆτος, *ον*, contr. ἄλιπλῆτος, *ον*, (πλέω) *covered with water*, τέγχεα Il. 12. 26. II. later att., *sailing on the sea*, Call.: as Subst. ὁ ἄλιπλ. *a seaman, fisher*.

ἄλιπνους, *ον*, (πνέω) *redolent of the sea*, Musae.

ἄλιπρός, *ον*, (πείρω) *ploughing the sea*, Luc.

ἄλιπορφύρις, ἴδος, ἦ, strictly *pecul. fem.* from sq., *a kind of sea-bird*, prob. I. Ibyc. 13.

ἄλιπορφύρος, *ον*, (πορφύρα) *of sea-purple, of true purple dye*, dark red, ἡλακτά, φάρα Od., ὄρις Alcibi. 12.

ἄλιπτολήτης, *ον*, (πτοίεω) *scared by the roar of the sea*, Nonn.

ἄλιπρῶγής, ἔς, (δῆγνυμι) *breaking the waves*: or rather *pass.*, *against which the tide breaks*, σκόπελος Anth.

ἄλιπρῶστης, ὁ, (παῖω) ὄδρακον, *a ravenous sea-monster*, Nic.

ἄλιπρῶντος, *ον*, (παῖω) *sea-surgings*, πόντος Anth.

ἄλιπρῶτης, *ον*, = ἄλιπρῶγής, Anth.

ἄλιπρῶτος, *ον*, also *ιγ*, *ιον*, Anth., (ρόβος) *sea-roaring, sea-beat*, νῆος, κόβος Anth. II. *roaring*, θάλασσα Orph.

ἄλιπρόθος, *ον*, = *foreg.*, πόροι Aesch. Pers. 367, ἀκτῆ Eur. Hipp. 1205, cf. ἄλιπνους and ἄλιπνους.

ἄλιπρότης, *ον*, = ἄλιπρόθος, Nonn.

ἄλιπρός, *ον*, contr. ἄλιπρῶτος, *ον*, (πέω) *washed by the sea*, ἀκτῆ dub. I. Mosch., for ἄλιπρόθοι.

ἄλιπρῶτος, *ον*, (πέω) *washed by the sea*, Anth. II. ἄλ. ἔλκος *the surging sea itself*, Aesch. Supp. 868.

ἌΛΙΞ, Adv. (ἄλῆς) *in heaps, crowds, swarms, in abundance*, μέλισσαι ἄλῃς πεποημέναι, Τρωαί ἄλῃς ἦσαν, κόπρος ἄλῃς κένυτο, etc., Hom., who always makes the case depend on the verb, for in Il. 9. 137, χρυσοῦ belongs not to ἄλῃς but to νηυσάσθω, and Il. 21. 319, we should read χεράδος as acc., not χεράδος as gen., v.

Spitzn. Excurs. ad Il. 32: hence *enough*, ἐπὶ, Lat. *satis*, ἄλῃς ἔχουσαι, ἄλῃς χαλκῶν χρόνῶν τε δέδετο, ἄλῃς ἔλαιον, *corn-fields enough*, etc., Hom.: also with verbs οὐχ ἄλῃς, ὅτι...; is it not enough? Il., so οὐχ ἄλῃς, ὥς—Od. 2. 312. Later authors, from Hdt. downwards, oft. add a gen., as with Lat. *satis*, ἄλῃς ἐστὶ μοι τινός I. have enough of a thing, Hdt. 9. 27, ἄλῃς ἔχω τινός Eur. Or. 240: also ἄλῃς ἐστὶ μοι c. inf., 'tis enough for me to—Aesch. Theb. 664, etc.; more rarely c. part., ἄλῃς (εἰμὶ) νοσοῦν ἐγὼ 'tis enough that I suffer, Soph. O. T. 1061, cf. Eur. H. F. 1939: the Att. rarely use the Homeric construct., as in ἄλῃς βλοτοῦν εὐρον Eur. Med. 1097: also ἔς ἄλῃς = ἄλῃς Theocrit.: rarely *just enough*, = μετρίως Eur. Alc. 910: ἄλῃς εἰπεῖν, Lat. *verbi dicere*, to say all at once, Hipp. [ᾗ]

ἄλῃς, ἴδος, ἦ, (ἄλς) *saltiness*.

ἄλισγέω, *to pollute*, LXX.

ἄλισγῆμα, *ατος, τό*, *a pollution*, N. T.

ἄλίσκομαι, *a defect. Pass.*, the Act. being supplied by αἰρέω: impf. ἡλίσκομην: fut. ἀλίσσομαι: aor. syncop. ἤλων Hdt. 3. 15, Xen. An. 4. 4, 21, Att. usu. ἔλων, inf. ἄλῶναι, part. ἄλως, conj. ἄλῶ, in Hom. ἄλῶω, opt. ἄλῶσιν, in Hom. ἀλῶσιν Il. 9. 592: Perf. ἤλωκα, ἔλῳκα, the latter form always in Thuc., and Dem.: all in Pass. signif.: Hom. uses only the aor. *To be taken, conquered, fall into the enemy's hand*, of persons and places, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἄλίσκεσθαι εἰς πολεμίου, *to let oneself be taken prisoner by the enemy*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 468 A. 2. *to be caught, seized*, of persons and things, θανάτῳ ἄλῶναι *to be seized by death*, Il. 2. 281, Od. 5. 312, also without θανάτῳ, Il. 12. 172, Od. 18. 265, etc.: ἔλῳσαν εἰς Ἀθήνας γράμματια *letters were seized and taken to Athens*, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23. 3. *to be taken or caught in hunting*, Il. 5. 487, and Xen.: hence 4. metaph. ἄλ. ἔπνευ Aesch. Eum. 67: ἀπάτας, μαριὰ Soph. El. 125, Aj. 216, ἐρωτι Xen., etc.: also absol. *to be overpowered*, Soph. Aj. 649: so too ἄλως ἐφύεσσα, on compulsion, Herm. Soph. O. C. 553. 5. rarely in good sense, *to be won, achieved*, Soph. O. T. 543. II. *to be caught, detected in a thing*, or doing a thing, freq. c. part., e.g. Hdt. 1. 112, 209, etc.: also with a Subst. or Adj., the part. ὄν being omitted, ἄλ. φορεῖς Soph. O. T. 576, μοῖχος Ar. Nub. 1079, and so prob. must be taken Soph. O. C. 1065, Ἄρῃς ἀλῶσται θεῖνός, *will be found terrible*: also ἄλ. ἐν κακοῖσι Soph. Ant. 496: esp. as Att. law-term, *to be convicted*, and so condemned, with or without ἔκρη, Plat. Legg. 937 C, Dem. 632. 12; but more freq. c. part. Plat., and Orat.: freq. also c. gen. criminis, ἄλῳναι ἀσεβέας, *paranous*, etc., sub. γραφή or ἔκρη, Dem., and Plut.: also ἄλ. γραφῆν Plut.: ἄλ. θανάτῳ *to be convicted of a capital crime*, Id. [ᾗ, except in Il. 5. 487, where it is made long in thesi.]

ἄλισμα, *ατος, τό*, *a water-plant*, *Alisma Parnassifolia*, Diosc.

ἄλισμάραγος, *ον*, *sea-resounding*, Nonn.

ἄλισμηχος, *ον*, (σμηχω) *washed by the sea*, Lyc.

ἄλισπατος, *ον*, (σπείρω) *sprinkled with salt*, Valck. Ammon.

ἄλισπεδον, τό, v. ἄλῆπεδον.

ἄλισπεῖνός, *ον*, = sq., h. Hom. Ap. 410, though for ἄλιωτ.

πολιέθρον is ingeniously proposed Ἐλος τ' ἐφαλόν πτ. from Il. 2. 584.

ἄλιστεφής, ἔς, (στέφω) *sea-girt*, Orph.

ἄλιστονος, *ον*, (στένω) *sea-resounding*, βαχλαί Aesch. Fr. 712. II. *grooming on the sea*, epith. of fishers, Opp.

ἄλιστός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἀλῖω) *salted, pickled*, Anth.

ἄλιστος, *ον*, *only found in poet. form ἄλιστος*, q. v.

ἄλίστρα, ἦ, = ἄλυνδθρα.

ἄλίστρεπτος, *ον*, (σπρέφω) *whirled or rolled to and fro in the sea*, *sea-lost*, ναῦς Anth.

ἄλιστεφής, ἔς, dub. I. Orph. for ἄλιστεφής.

ἄλιταῖνω, ἦσω, *a Verb of which the pres. only occurs in Med.*, Hes. Op. 328: elsewhere only in aor. att. ἤλιτον Il. 9. 375, and more freq. aor. med. ἄλιτonto, ἄλιτῶσθαι Hom.: later also in aor. ἤλιτσα: part. ἄλιτῆμενος, with accent and signif. of pres., Od. 4. 807. *To sin, offend against*, c. acc. pers. Il. 9. 375, 19. 265, Od. 4. 378, 5. 108, also in Hes. Th., Aesch. Eum. 269: the part. ἄλιτῆμενος c. dat. pers., Od. l. c.: c. acc. rei, *to transgress*, ἐφετμὰς Διός Il. 24. 570, ὄρκον, σπονδὰς Ap. Rh., and Opp.: *to stray*, ἄλιτῆσεν ἀγαρτοῦ Orph.: also absol.,

Call.—Ep. word.—(akin to ἄλῃ: the simple forms ἀλείτω, ἀλείτω no where occur: hence ἀλείτης, ἀλοιτός, etc.)

Ἀλιτάνετος, *ov*, (λιτανεύω) *inevorable*, ἄιδης Anth.

Ἀλιτενής, *és*, (τείνω) *stretching to or along the sea*, Diod.

hence II. *flat*, low, of lands, hence ἀμβυλιό αἶλ. a walk on a flat place, Cic. Att. 14. 131: of boats, *flat*, Plut.: of the sea, *shallow*, Polyb.

Ἀλιτέρμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (τέρμα) *bounded by the sea, bordering on it*, Anth.

* Ἀλιτέρω, assumed as pres. whence to form ἀλιτῆσα, aor. I of ἀλιτάνω: in Aesch. Eum. 316 for ἀλιτῶν or ἀλιτάνω, should be read ἀλιτάνω, part. aor. 2 of ἀλιτάνω, q. v.

Ἀλιτήμα, *ατος*, τό, a sin, offence, Anth.

Ἀλιτήμενος, a part. of ἀλιτάνω, q. v., with accent and signif. of pres. as if formed from ἀλιτήμα, ἀλιτήμα.

Ἀλιτήμερος, *ov*, (ἀλιτεύω, ἡμέρα) *missing the right day*: hence *untimely born*, like ἡλιτμήνος, Hes. Sc. 91, cf. Schäff. Greg. 879.

Ἀλιτήμοσυν, ἡ, = (ἄλιτμα, Orph.: from

Ἀλιτήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (ἀλιτεύω) = sq., II. 24. 157.

Ἀλιτήριος, *ov*, (ἀλιτεύω) *sinful, wicked, laden with guilt*, esp. against the gods, hence in full θεοῦ ἀλιτήριος Ar. Eq. 445. Thuc. I. 126, so too ἄλῃ working evil to others, Dem. 280. 26: also absol., Lat. *homo pccularis*, Lys., and Dem.: in Soph. O. C. 371, *καλιτέρῳ φρενός* is the prob. I. for *κῆδ* ἀλιτῶν, which will not scan, since *κῆδ* is short, but cf. ἀλιτῶν-ρός.

II. ἀλιτήριος δαίμων, = ἀλδστωρ, an avenging spirit, Ruhnck. Tim.

Ἀλιτηριώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *belonging to or befalling a sinner*: hence *accursed, pernicious, ruinous, disastrous*, τύχη Plat.

Ἀλιτήριος, *ov*, v. ἀλιτήριος sub fin.

Ἀλιτήρης, *δ*, = ἀλιτήρης, Gramm., and so Herm. reads in Eur.

Heracl. 614 for ἀλδταν, which is agst. the metre. [I]

Ἀλιτίζεστος, *ov*, *sinning against a guest*, Pind. O. 10. 7.

Ἀλιτφοροσύνη, ἡ, (φρην) *a wicked mind*, Leon. Tar. 64.

Ἀλιτρωίω, = ἀλιτρώω, dub. in Hes. Op. 328, but found in Anth.

Ἀλιτρεφής, *és*, (τρέφω) *sea-bred*, Nonn.

Ἀλιτρώω, = ἀλιτρώω, but dub., cf. ἀλιτρώω.

Ἀλιτρία, ἡ, (ἀλιτρός) *sinfulness, mischief*, Soph. Fr. 42, Ar. Ach. 907.

Ἀλιτρόβιος, *ov*, *living wickedly*, Nonn.

Ἀλιτρόνοος, *ov*, *wicked-minded*, Anth.

Ἀλιτρόπος, *ov*, for ἀλιτρώπος, of wandering foot, unstable, prob. I. in Pseudo-Phocyl. 133, for ἀλιτρώπος, seafaring.

Ἀλιτρός, *δ*, syncope. for ἀλιτρώος, *sinful, sinning, wicked*, Pl. 8. 361, Theogn., and Pind.: but in Hom. usu. as Subst. *δ* ἄλῃ, a sinner, δαίμων ἄλιτρός, a sinner against the gods, II. 23. 595: also in milder signif., a knave, rogue, Od. 5. 182. Hence

Ἀλιτρώσυν, ἡ, = ἀλιτρία, Ap. Rh.

Ἀλιτρώφος, *ov*, (τρέφω) *living by the sea, or bred thereon*, of fishers, Opp. II. = ἀλιτρεφής.

Ἀλιτρώτος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov*, Nonn., (τρώω) *sea-beaten, sea-worn*, γέρων Theocr. I. 45.

Ἀλιτρώπος, *ov*, (τρώω) *sea-beaten, sea-tost*, Aesch. Pers. 945: as Subst., a seaman, Eur. Or. 373.

Ἀλιτρώπος, *δ*, a sort of salt-cheese, Anth.

Ἀλιθόβρια, ἡ, a disaster at sea, shipwreck, Anth.: from ἀλιθόβριος, *ov*, (φθέρω) *destroying on the sea*: as subst., *δ* ἄλῃ, a pirate, Leon. Tar. 82.

Ἀλιθόλιος, *δ*, ἡ, *sea-bark*, a kind of oak, Theophr.

Ἀλιθροσύνη, ἡ, *vanity, folly*: from

Ἀλιθρῶν, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (ἄλιος, φρην) *vain, foolish*, Naumach.

Ἀλιχλαῖος, *ov*, (χλαῖω) *purple-clad*, Nonn., cf. ἀλιχλοφύρος.

* ἈΛΙΓ, assumed as pres. whence to form the fut. etc. of ἀλινδύω.

Ἀλικαβίων, poet. aor. form from * ἄλκω, Aesch. Fr. 417, like δωκαθέων, etc.

Ἀλικαία, ἡ, a tail, esp. a lion's tail, Ap. Rh. (prob. from ἀλκή, the force with which he lashes it about: and so) strictly fem. from ἀλκαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, (ἀλκή) *strong, mighty*, Eur. Hel. 1152.

Ἄλκαρ, τό, only used in this form, a safeguard, bulwark, defence, help, aid, c. dat., Τρώεσσι to the Trojans, II. 5. 644, c. gen., Ἀχαιοῖν against the Achaeans, II. 11. 823, cf. h. Apoll. 193, Pind. P. 10. 80. (akin to ἀλκή.)

Ἄλκας, ἄντρος, *δ*, ἡ, Dor. contr. from ἀλκαίς, ἀλκήεις, Pind.

ἄλκα, ἡ, a kind of wild mallow, Diosc.

ἄλκα, τό, a poisonous plant, Orph.

ἄλκα, a pres. assumed by Gramm. for ἀλκαίω.

* ἈΛΚΗ, ἡ, *bodily strength, force*, esp. in action, and so distinguished from βίωμη, mere strength: in Hom. joined with μένος, σθένος, βίη, ἥρωϊσμός: θηρία ἐς ἀλκὴν ἔλκεμα Hdt. 3. 110: in gen. *force, power, might*, βέλων Soph., λόγων Polyb. in plur. ἄλκα, *feats of strength, bold deeds*, Pind. N. 7. 18. II. *spirit, courage, boldness*, freq. in II., esp. in phrase ἐπιμένειν ἀλκῇ, so too φρεσὶν εἰμένον ἀλκῇ II. 20. 381, and δυνάσθαι ἀλκῇ II. 9. 231.

III. a safeguard, defence, and so help, succour, aid, Hom., etc.: ἀλκή τῶος defence or aid against a thing, Hes. Op. 199, Soph. O. T. 218, cf. ἔλκαρ: ἀλκῇ ποιεῖσθαι or τιθέναι to give aid, Soph. O. C. 459, 1524: πρὸς ἀλκῇν πρέπεσθαι to put oneself on one's guard, Hdt. 3. 78, etc., also ἐς ἀλκῇν πρέπεσθαι Thuc. 2. 84, and ἐς ἀλκῇν ἐλθεῖν Eur. Phoen. 417. IV. *battle, fight*, Aesch. Theb. 483. 861. (* ἔλκω, ἀλκαλέω, prob. akin to ἀρκέω, ἀρῆγαι.)

ἄλκή, ἡ, an elk, Pliny's alces or achlis, Plin., Paus.: strictly *strong beast*, v. Pott, Forschungen, I. 85.

ἄλκήεις, εσσα, *ov*, *valiant, brave, warlike*, h. Hom. 28, and Pind. O. 9. 110, in Dor. contr. form ἄλκεις, ἄντρος.

ἄλκηστις, *οῖο*, *δ*, a champion, Opp.

ἄλκί, an irreg. poet. dat. of ἀλκή, formed as if from ἔλξ, esp. of *bodily strength*: Hom. five times has it in phrase ἀλκί πεποιθός, always of wild beasts, except II. 18. 158.

ἄλκιβάδειον, τό, = sq., Diosc.

ἄλκιβίος, ἡ, with and without ἔχιν, a kind of Anchusa, used as an antidote to the bite of serpents, Nic. Ther. 541.

ἄλκιμάχος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov*, Anth., (μάχομαι) *bravely fighting*, epith. of Athena.

ἄλκιμος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov*, Soph. Aj. 401, *strong, stout*, of men and things, as ἔγχος, δοῦρα Hom.: *warlike, brave*, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἄλκιμος τὰ πολεμικά Hdt. 3. 4, ἐς ἀλκὴν ἔλκεμα Hdt. 3. 110: rarely of battle, as ἔλκ. μάχη Eur. Heracl. 683.—Proverb., πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἔλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι, proverb. like *fuimus Troes*, times are changed, Anacr. 86, etc.

ἄλκιφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρην) *stout-hearted*, Aesch. Pers. 90.

ἄλκίτηρ, ἦρος, *δ*, (* ἔλκω, ἀλκαλέω) *one who wards off, a protector* from a thing, c. gen., as ἄρῃς, κυνῶν, II. 18. 100, Od. 14. 531, so too Hes. Th. 657, where the dat. depends on γένεο.

ἄλκίτριον, τό, a help, antipodal, Nic., and so prob. Eur. Tel. 2.

ἄλκυόνειον, and ἄλκυόνιον, τό, a kind of zoophyte, so called from being like the kingfisher's (ἄλκυων) nest, Diosc.

ἄλκυονίδες, αἰ, with or without ἡμέρα, the fourteen winter days during which the kingfisher builds its nest, and the sea is always calm, hence *halcyon days*, proverb. of undisturbed tranquillity, Ar. Av. 1594, cf. Alb. Hesych. in voc.

ἄλκυόνιον, τό, v. ἄλκυόνειον.

ἄλκυονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from ἄλκυων, a young kingfisher, in gen. a kingfisher, halcyon, Ap. Rh. II. as adj., cf. ἄλκυονίδες.

ἄλκυων, ὄνος, ἡ, the kingfisher, halcyon, alcedo hispida, Voss Virg. Georg. I. 339, cf. κηρύλος, first in II. 9. 562, where Spitzn. maintains that ἄλκυων, etc., become ἔλκ. in Ion., but v. Schäff. Plut. 6. 92. (usu. deriv. from ἔλκω, c. cf. ἄλκυονίδες.)

* ἈΛΛΑ, assumed root of ἀλκαλέω, cf. ἀλέξω.

ἈΛΛΑ, Conjunction, neut. pl. from ἄλλος, though with changed accent, and so strictly in another way, otherwise: ἄλλα therefore introduces something different from what was before said, and serves to limit or oppose whole sentences or single clauses. I.

To oppose single clauses, but, Lat. *autem*, freq. from Hom. downwards: in this case it always stands first, except in late poets, as Call. Ep. 5. 11, Κλεινὴν ἀλλὰ θυγατρί διδοι χάριν.—

When two clauses are strongly opposed, ἄλλα is preceded by *μέν* if affirmative, by *οὐ* if negative, *ἐνθ'* ἄλλοι *μὲν πάντες ἐπευφημήσαν* Ἀχαιοί, ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀρτεῖδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἦνδανε θυμῷ II. 1. 24: *οὐ* μόνον ἔπαυε ἀλλὰ πολλὰς Plat. Phaedr. 228 A: but in the latter case to heighten the opposition *καὶ* usu. follows ἄλλα, as Xen. Mem. I. 4. 13, 2. 7, 6: ἀλλὰ καὶ is also found after οὐδέν, οὐδέτις, etc., without μόνον Wolf. Leptin. p. 226: so too οὐχ (μή) ὅτι, οὐχ (μή) ὅπως, are followed by ἀλλὰ., ἀλλὰ καί., *not only... but...* The first clause is also oft.

strengthd. by various particles, as *τοί, ἤ τοι, etc.*, and *ἀλλά* by the addition of *γέ* or *δμως*. Special usages of *ἀλλά* with single clauses.

1. in hypothet. sentences, the apodosis is oft. opp. to the protasis by *ἀλλά, ἀλλά καί, ἀλλά περ, yet, still, at least*, Pl. I. 281, r. 8, 154, 12. 349, etc.: so after *ἔπερ τε*, *ἀλλά τε*, Pl. 10. 226, *ἀλλά τε καί*, Pl. I. 81: also in prose, after *εἰ*, *ἀλλὰ*, or *ἀλλά*. γε Plat. Phaed. 91 B, Gorg. 470 D, etc. Sometimes also after conjunctions of time, as after *ἔπειθ* Od. 14. 151, after *ἔπει* Soph. O. C. 241.

2. in post-Hom. authors, *ἀλλά* is sometimes attached to a single word, when it may be rendered *at least*: but in fact the usage is elliptic, and may be explained from the foreg. head, as in Soph. El. 417, *ὃ θεοὶ πατρός, συγγένεσθ' ᾧ ἀλλὰ νῦν*, i. e. *εἰ μὴ πρότερον συνεγένεσθαι, ἀλλὰ νῦν γε συγγένεσθαι*; cf. Id. O. C. 1270: this usage is very freq. in Trag.: γε is usu. added to the emphatic word, but not always, as Soph. Ant. 552.

3. also post-Hom. is the usage of *ἀλλ' ἢ*, but as this is in full not *ἀλλὰ ἢ*, but *ἀλλο ἢ*, v. sub *ἄλλος*.

II. to oppose whole sentences, *but, yet, Lat. at*. I. freq. in quick transitions from one subject to another, as in Pl. I. 134, 140, etc.: so too *ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὧς*—Od. I. 6.—Post-Hom. also in quick answers and objections, *may but...*, well *but...*, mostly in negation, as Ar. Ach. 402, but not always, as e. g. Plat. Prot. 330 B, Gorg. 449 A: the objection also takes the form of a question, and is sometimes repeated, as *πότερον ἤπου. τί σε...*; *ἀλλ' ἀπήκου*; *ἀλλὰ περὶ παιδικῶν μαχόμενος*; *ἀλλὰ μεθὺν ἐπαρήγοσε*; Xen. An. 5. 8, 4, when all after the first may be rendered by *or*: in such questions *ἀλλά* is oft. strengthd. and becomes *ἀλλ' ἢ*; Lat. *ergo*? Elmsl. Heracl. 426: Hom. also has *ἀλλά* at the beginning of a speech, to introduce some general objection, Od. 4. 472, cf. Xen. Symp. init.

2. *ἀλλά* is used, esp. by Hom., c. imperat., to encourage, persuade, etc., like Lat. *tandem*, esp. *ἀλλ' ἴθι, ἀλλ' ἔγε, ἀλλὰ ἴωμεν, ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε* Hom.: the vocat. sometimes goes before *ἀλλά*, as *ὦ φίλινυ, ἀλλὰ ζεύθω* Pind. O. 6. 37.—3. a number of Att. phrases may be referred to this head, as elliptic, *οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλά*, i. e. *not (so) but...*, e. g. Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 8, *ὁ ἵππος πίπτει καὶ μικροῦ αὐτὸν ἐξετραχίλει* *οὐ μὴν* (sc. *ἐξετραχίλει*) *ἀλλ' ἐπέμεινε* δ Κύρος, it did not however (throw him) but...

III. joined with other particles, *ἀλλά* and the other particles retain their proper force, as 1. *ἀλλ' ἔρα*, much like *ἀλλά* in quick transition, Pl. 6. 418, 12. 320: but in Att., to introduce an objection founded on something foregone, Plat. Apol. 25 A, also *ἀλλ' ἄρα* Id. Rep. 381 B.

2. *ἀλλ' οὖν, but then, however*, Hdt. 3. 140, etc., also in apodosis, *yet at any rate, ἀλλ' οὖν γε* Plat. Phaed. 91 B.

3. *ἀλλά γάρ, Lat. enimvero, but really, certainly*, but this phrase is really irregular, as Eur. Phoen. 1307, *ἀλλά γάρ Κρέοντα λείσω*, *παύσω γόνους*, should strictly be *ἀλλά, Κρέοντα γάρ λείσω*, *παύσω γόνους*, and so we find the collocation in Soph. Phil. 81, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 481: so that *ου*. *ἀλλά γάρ* stands for *ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ*: this phrase is opp. to *οὐ γάρ ἀλλά*: also *ἀλλά γάρ δὲ, ἀλλά γάρ τοι*, Soph. Aj. 167, Phil. 81. 4. *ἀλλά* is followed by many words that merely strengthen it, as *ἀλλ' ἦτοι* Hom., *ἀλλά τοι* Soph., etc.

ἀλλάγῃ, ἡ (ἀλλάσσω) a change, Aesch. Ag. 482. II. interchange, exchange, barter, traffic, whether buying or selling, Plat., and Arist.

III. a change of horses, a fresh stage.

ἐλλαγμα, atos, τό, that which is changed or interchanged, 1. the price to be paid, Mel. 58. 2. wares bought, LXX.

ἐλλαγμός, ὁ=foreign.

ἐλλακτικόν, verb. Adj. from ἀλλάσσω, one must change, Plut.

ἐλλακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to traffic or barter, Plat.

ἐλλατοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) shaped like an ἄλλας, Gal.

ἐλλατοποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) a maker of ἄλλαντες, Diog. L.

ἐλλατοπωλέω, to deal in ἄλλαντες, Ar. Eq. 1242: from

ἐλλατοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἄλλας, πωλέω) a dealer in ἄλλαντες, Ar. Eq. 143, etc.

ἐλλάξ, Adv. (ἀλλάσσω) by changes or turns, alternately.

ἐλλαξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀλλάσσω) a changing, interchange.

ἄλλας, ἄντος, ὁ, forced-meat, something between our sausage and black-pudding, Ar. Eq. 161, etc.

ἀλλάσσω, Att. ἀλλάττω, ἔξω: aor. 1 pass. ἡλλάχθην, always

n Hdt., usu. in Trag., and sometimes in Ar.; but aor. 2 pass.

ἡλλάχην, most freq. in Att. prose. (ἄλλος) To make otherwise, change, alter, χροαίν Eur. Med. 1168: hence I. to give in exchange, requite, repay, φόνον φονεῖσι Eur. El. 89: πόνην πόνων ἀλλ. to exchange one toil with another, Soph. Fr. 400. 2. to change, and so leave, quīt, οὐράνιον φῶς Soph. Ant. 944, χῶραν, πλὴν Plat., παραλλάσσω I. 3.

II. to take in exchange, exchange one thing for another, (though this more usu. in Med.), τί τινος Aesch. Fr. 967, τί ἀντί τινος Eur. Alc. 664: ἀλλ. ἐντήνν εἶδος, of a god, to put on a mortal form, Eur. Bacch. 53. 2. to go to, c. acc. loci, like Lat. mutare, Eur. Hec. 483, cf. supr. I. 2. 3. absol. ἀλλάσσω ἔχειν, to have in turn, alternately, Eur. Phoen. 74.

B. Med. to change or alter one's own, ἴχνος Eur. El. 103: but usu.

II. to exchange for oneself, exchange, interchange, τί τινος or ἀντί τινος, freq. in Att., as Eur. Med. 968, Thuc. 8. 82: hence to barter, traffic, τινί with a person, Hdt. 7. 152, also πρὸς τινά Plat.: and so 1. to buy, in full ἀλλάττεσθαι τι ἀντί ἀργυρίου Plat. Rep. 371 C. 2. to sell, Plat., who in Legg. 915 D has both these signs. combined. Cf. ἀμείβω.

ἀλλαχῇ, Adv. (ἄλλος) elsewhere, in another place, ἄλλος ἀλλαχῇ one here, another there, Xen.; ἄλλοτε ἀλλαχῇ now here, now there, Id.

ἀλλαχόθεν, Adv. from another place, Ael.

ἀλλαχόθι, Adv. elsewhere, somewhere else, Xen.

ἀλλαχόσε, Adv. elsewhere, to another place, Plut.

ἀλλαχοῦ, Adv.=ἀλλαχῇ, elsewhere, somewhere else, Soph. O. C. 43, and Xen.

ἀλλεῖον, ἀλλεῖα, Hom. for ἀνέλεγον, ἀναλέγει, v. ἀναλέγω.

ἀλλεπαλληλία, ἡ, a piling one upon another: from ἀλλεπάλληλος, on, piled one upon another, Paus.

ἄλλη, Adv., strictly dat. fem. from ἄλλος; I. Adv. of Place,

1. in another place, elsewhere, Pl. 13. 49, and Att.: c. gen. loci, ἄλλος ἄλλη τίς πόλεως in different parts of the city, Thuc. 2. 4, ὁ ἔσχατος ἄλλη as in ἀλλαχῇ, q. v., Xen.: ἄλλη καὶ ἄλλη here and there, Id. 2. to another place, elsewhere, Pl. 5. 187, Od. 18. 288: ἔρχεται ἄλλη goes away, is lost, Pl. I. 120: in prose also τῇ ἄλλῃ, which is usu. in Hdt.

II. Adv. of Manner, in another way, somehow else, elsewhere, Pl. 15. 51: ἄλλη πολλὰχῇ Hdt. 6. 21, ἄλλη πᾶσι Xen.

ἀλλ' ἢ, i. e. ἄλλο ἢ, though the accent seems to refer it to *ἀλλά*, other than..., except, after negat. words, esp. οὐδέ or μηδέ, which are oft. joined with ἄλλος or ἕτερος, οὐδέ ἄλλ' ἢ ἐκείνη no one except her, Hdt. q. 109; μηδὲν ἄλλο δοκεῖν εἶναι ἀλφειῆς ἄλλ' ἢ τὴ σωματοειδῆς Plat. Rep. 429 B: Hom. uses *ἀλλά* in the same way, as Od. 8. 312, 12. 404, so too Soph. O. T. 1331. Cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 741. 5.

ἀλλ' ἦ, in questions, v. ἀλλά II. 1.

ἄλληγορέω, (ἄλλος, ἀγορεύω) to speak so as to imply something other than what is said, to express or interpret allegorically, allegorize, Plut., and N. T. Hence

ἄλληγορμία, atos, τό, an allegorical saying.

ἄλληγορητής, ου, ὁ, an allegorical expounder.

ἄλληγορία, ἡ, an allegory, i. e. description of one thing under the image of another, Cic. Att. 2. 20, 3. II. an allegorical exposition, esp. of mythical legends, Plut.

III. allegorical language, Cic. Orat.

ἄλληγορικός, ὁ, ὄν, allegorical, Longin. Adv.—κῶς, Dem. Phal.

ἄλληκτος, or, poet. for ἄληκτος, Hom.

ἄλληλοβόρος, on, (βιβρώσκω, βόρῃ) in pl., devouring one another.

ἄλληλοκτόνῃ, to slay each other, Hipp., and

ἄλληλοκτονία, ἡ, mutual slaughter, Dion. H.: from

ἄλληλοκτόνος, on, (ἀλλήλων, κτείνω) in plur. slaying each other: of things, producing mutual slaughter, δαῖτες Moschio

ap. Stob. Ecl. I. p. 242; φθόρος, ὅπως Dion. H.

ἄλληλομάχῃ, (μάχομαι) to fight with each other, and

ἄλληλομάχη, ἡ, a mutual fight: from

ἄλληλομάχος, on, in plur., fighting one with another, v. I. Arist. H. A. for ἀλληλοφάγος.

ἄλληλοτομή, (τέμνω) to cut through one another.

ἄλληλότροπος, οι, (τρέπω) in plur., exchanging forms with each other, Linus ap. Stob. Ecl. I. p. 282.

ἄλληλοτύπῃ, (τύπτω) to strike, wound each other, Lob. Phryn. 593. Hence.

ἄλληλοτύπια, ἡ, *mutual striking or wounding*, Democrit. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 348.

ἄλληλοῦχος, (ἄλληλοῦχος) to hold, hang together, Philo: and ἄλληλουχία, ἡ, *a holding together, connexion*, Dion. H.: from ἄλληλοῦχος, ον, (έχω) in plur., *holding together, mutual*. ἄλληλοφάγος, ον, *to eat one another*, Arist. H. A.: and ἄλληλοφάγος, ἡ, *an eating one another*, Hdt. 3. 25: from ἄλληλοφάγος, ον, (φάγην) in plur., *eating each other*, Arist. H. A. ἄλληλοφθονία, ἡ, (φθόνος) *mutual envy*, Dion. H. ἄλληλοφθορέα, to destroy one another, Eccl.: and ἄλληλοφθορία, ἡ, *mutual slaughter*, Plat. Protag. 321 A: from ἄλληλοφθόρος, ον, (φθείρω) *destroying one another*, Max. Tyr. ἄλληλοφίλος, ον, (φιλέω) in plur., *dear to each other*. ἄλληλοφόνος, ἡ, *mutual slaughter or murder*, Find. O. 2. 74: from ἄλληλοφόνος, ον, (φονέω) in plur., *murdering one another*, λόγχοι Pind. Fr. 137, χεῖρες, μανία Aesch., ἀδελφοί Xen. ἄλληλοφόντης, ον, ὁ, =foreg.

ἄλληλοφύξ, ἐς, (φύω) in plur., *grown out of one another*, Plut. ἄλληλον, gen. plur., which from the nature of the word can have no nom.: dat. ἄλληλους, αἰς, οἰς: acc. ἄλλήλους, αἶς, α. (no doubt from ἄλλος) *Of one another, to one another, one another*, Lat. *alter alterius*, etc., hence *mutually, reciprocally*, used of all the three persons, Il. 4. 62, Od. 1. 209; in Od. 12. 102, by the common punctuation ἄλλήλων must be taken for τοῦ ἑτέρου, but if the stop be put after πλησίον (as the Schol. advises), there is no difficulty: of the dual, Hom. uses the dat. ἄλλήλοισι for ἄλλήλων, perh. also as gen. Il. 10. 65: in prose the dual is rare. Adv. -ως, *mutually*.

ἄλλην, acc. fem. from ἄλλος, used as Adv., *elsewhither*, to another place, sub. ἐφ' ὅδον; sometimes more fully ἄλλην ὅδον: ἔλλην καὶ ἄλλην now hither, now thither, Plat. Euthyd. 273 B.

ἄλλεῖ, ἱκος, ἡ, Lat. *allicula*, a man's upper garment, coat, Euphor. Fr. 112, Call. Fr. 149, v. Müll. Archæol. d. Kunst §. 337. 6: also ἄλληξ, ηκος, ἡ.

ἄλλυτάνευτος, =ἀλάνευτος.

ἄλλογενής, ἐς, (γένος) *of another race, a stranger*, LXX.

ἄλλογλωσσία, ἡ, *the use of a strange tongue, difference of tongue*, Joseph: from

ἄλλογλωσσος, ον, (γλῶσσα) *of a strange or foreign tongue*, foreign, Hdt. 2. 154.

ἄλλογνοέω, (νοέω) *to take one person or thing for another, mistake for another, not know*, ἄλλογνώσας Ion. for ἄλλογνώσας Hdt. 1. 85. II. *to be deranged*, Hipp.

ἄλλογνως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq.

ἄλλογνωτος, ον, (γινώσκω) *known to others, hence strange to us, unknown*, ὅμιος Od. 2. 366.

ἄλλοδᾶπής, ἐς, later form for sq.

ἄλλοδαπός, ὁ, ὄν, prob. a mere lengthening of ἄλλος, like ποδάπός, ἡμεδαπός, Lob. A. J. 391: acc. to others, compd. with ἑσθας, v. sub ποδάπός: Butt. Lexil. voc. ἐχθροδοῦσθαι 4, assumes an old anastrophe ἄλλον κτο. *Strange, foreign, belonging to another people or land*, Hom., Pind., and Xen.

ἄλλοδημία, ἡ, (ὅμιος) =ἀποδημία, *stay in a foreign land, travel*, Hipp.: ἐν ἄλλοδημίᾳ for ἐν ἄλλᾳ δήμεᾳ, abroad, Plat. Legg. 954 E.

ἄλλοδικός, ὁ, (δική) *having strange notions of justice*, Or. Sib. ἄλλοδοξέω, =ἐτεροδοξέω, to be of another, esp. of a wrong opinion, err in opinion, Plat., cf. ἄλλοφρονέω: and

ἄλλοδοξία, ἡ, *a different or wrong opinion*, Id.: from

ἄλλοδοξος, ον, (δόξα) *holding a different or wrong opinion*.

ἄλλοεθνής, ἐς, (έθνος) *of a foreign nation*, Diod.: from

ἄλλοεθνία, ἡ, *difference of nation, a different nation*, Strab.

ἄλλοειδής, ἐς, (είδος) *of different form, looking differently*, Od. 13. 194, [where ἄλλοειδέα must be pronounced as three long syll. as cf. however Butt. Lexil. v. θεουδής 3. not.] Adv. -δῶς, Diog. L.

ἄλλοθ' elided from ἄλλοθεν, and so always in Hom.

ἄλλοθα, Dor. and Aeol. for sq.

ἄλλοθεν, Adv. (ἄλλος) *from another place*, Hom., who usu. says ἔλθοθεν ἄλλος one from one place, another from another, Valck. Phoen. 1254, ἔλθοθεν εἰλήλουθε he came from abroad, Od. 3. 318, ἔλθοθεν ποθεν from some place else, Od. 7. 53: also ἄλλο-

θεν δθενον or ὁποθενον from what other place soever, Plat.: c. gen. loci, ἄλλοθεν τῶν Ἑλλήνων Plat.

ἄλλοθι, Adv. *elsewhere, in another place*, esp. in a strange or foreign land, Od., and Hdt.: sometimes c. gen. ἔλθοθι γαίης in another or strange land, ἔλθοθι πάτρης elsewhere than in one's native land, i. e. away from home, Od. 2. 131., 17. 318, ἔλθοθι οὐδαμοῦ πανταχοῦ, πολλαχοῦ, etc., Plat.: in Plat. Lach. 181 E, followed by relat. ἐν οἷς, as if it had been ἐν ἄλλοις τόποις.

II. in another way, in another case, otherwise, Thuc. 1. 16, and Plat. III. sometimes also with verbs of motion, where strictly ἄλλοσε is required, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 1, Dem. 918. 5.

ἄλλοθροος, ον, contr. -θρόου, ον, *speaking another or foreign tongue*, hence in gen. *foreign*, Hom. only in Od., and Hdt.: strange, alien, γνῶμη Soph. Tr. 844.—Not in good Att. prose.

ἄλλοινία, ἡ, (οἶνος) *the changing of wines at a feast, drinking several wines*, Plut.

ἄλλοιόμορφος, ον, (μορφή) *strangely formed*, Hanno Peripl.

ἄλλοίος, οἶα, οἶον, (ἄλλος) *of another sort or kind, different, other*, always with notion of comparison, Il. 4. 258, Od. 16. 181: ἄλλοιόν τι, in bad sense, other than what is good, i. e. κακόν τι, Hdt. 5. 40:—a Comp. ἄλλοιότερος, *different*, occurs Hdt. 7. 212, Thuc. 4. 106. Adv. -ως, *otherwise*, Plat.: Comp. -ότερον Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2.

ἄλλοιόστροφος, ον, (στροφή) *of different strophes*, i. e. not consisting of alternate strophe and antistrophe, Gramm.

ἄλλοιοσχημον, ον, gen. ονος, (εχῆμα) *of changed or different form*, Diog. L.

ἄλλοιότης, ατος, ἡ, (ἄλλοιός) *difference*, Hipp., Plat.

ἄλλοιοτροπία, =ἄλλοτροπία.

ἄλλοιότροπος, ον, =ἄλλοτροπος, Eccl.

ἄλλοιόχρους, ον, contr. ἄλλοιόχρους, ον, (χρῶα) *of changed or different color*, Sext. Emp.

ἄλλοίω, ὄσω, (ἄλλοιός) *to make different, to change, alter*, Hipp., and Plat.: more freq. in Pass. *to become different, be changed*, freq. in Att. prose, as τὴν γνῶμην Thuc. 2. 59, τῇ ὕψει Xen. Cyn. g. 4: but rare in poetry, as Eur. Suppl. 944:—esp. 1. *to be estranged*, Dio C. 2. *to become worse*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 9. 3. *to be deranged in mind*, Lat. *mente alienari*, Polyb. Hence

ἄλλοίωμα, ατος, τό, =sq., Damox. ap. Ath. 102 C.

ἄλλοίωσις, ἐως, ἡ, *a change, alteration*, freq. in Plat. 2. esp. *derangement of mind*, Polyb.

ἄλλοιωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to, fit for changing*, Tim. Locr.

ἄλλοιωτός, ὁ, ὄν, *changed, changeable*, Plut.

ἄλλοκα, Dor. and Aeol. for ἄλλοτε, Theocr.

ἄλλοκotos, ον, *of an unusual kind, nature or form, hence strange, monstrous, mis-create, portentous*, first in Hipp. in compar. ἄλλοκοτώτερος, also in Ar. Vesp. 71, Thuc. 3. 49, and freq. in Plat.: also *utterly changed, γνῶμη* Soph. Phil. 1191. Cf. Ruhnck. Tim. Adv. -τως. (Some take it as compd. with κῶτος as if, like ὀργή, =ῆθος: others assume a transposition of letters for ἄλλοκotos, differently produced.)

*ἈΛΛΟΜΑΙ, fut. ἄλλομαι: aor. 1 ἤλαμην, inf. ἄλσασθαι [α]: aor. 2 ἤλομην, inf. ἄλέσθαι, (though Herm. Soph. O. T. 1311 rejects the indic. aor. 2): syncope. 2 and 3 pers. ἄλσο, ἄλτο: and the part. ἄλμενος only in compds., (the only part of the verb that takes a smooth breathing): conj. ἄλματα and ἄλματα. To spring, leap, bound, Lat. *SALIO*, strictly of living beings, Hom.: to leap, rush upon or against, Il. 20. 353., 21. 174. 2. but also of things, ἄλτο διστός Il. 4. 125: of sound, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 255 C, Il. 20. 353: ἄλματα ὀφθαλμοῖς it twinkles, throbs, Theocr. 3. 37, cf. ἄλμα.

ἄλλομόρφος, ον, (μορφή) *of strange shape*, Hipp. ἄλλοπαθεία, ἡ, *the state of an ἄλλοπαθής*, Diod.: from ἄλλοπαθής, ἐς, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) *suffering influence from another*. The Gramm. called the transit. verb ῥήμα ἄλλοπαθέας, opp. to ῥήμα αἰσθητάς, a neuter or intrans. verb.

ἄλλοπράσολος, ὁ, i. e. ἔλτορε πρὸς ἄλλον, *one who turns now one way now another, who inclines first to one side then to the other*, epith. of Ares, Il. 5. 831, 889.

*ἈΛΛΟΞ, ἡ, ο, Lat. *ALIUS*, *another*, i. e. *one besides* what has been mentioned: when joined with a Subst., that Subst. is either

in same case, or in gen., so ἄλλος Ἀχαιοὶς or Ἀχαιῶν, *ἄλλος*, *ἄλλος*, or *ἄλλος* Hom., etc.: ἄλλος μὲν., ἄλλος δέ., *one*, *another*, or *the one*, *the other*, II. 2. 493, and Att.; but also δὲ μὲν., ἄλλος δέ. II. 6. 147, and Att.; ἔτερος μὲν., ἄλλος δέ. II. 9. 313, ἄλλος μὲν., ἔτερος δέ. Hdt. I. 32, δὲ μὲν ἑτέρος., δ' ὁ ἄλλος Eur. I. T. 962; but ἄλλος in plur. only stands in the second clause, Spitzn. II. 9. 594. The following usages may be distinguished: 1. ἄλλος τις, or τίς ἄλλος, *any other, some other*, Hom.: οὐδεὶς ἄλλος no other, ἄλλοι πολλοὶ or πολλοὶ ἄλλοι, or πολλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι many others, Att.: εἰ τις ἄλλος, Lat. *si quis alius*, Thuc. 6. 32, also εἰ τις καὶ ἄλλος Xen.: oft. followed by ἢ, with a compar. force, οὐδὲν ἄλλο (or ἄλλο οὐδὲν) ἢ., *nothing else than*., Xen.; esp. in questions τί ἄλλο ἢ.; what else (is it) than? i. e. it can be nothing else, Thuc. 3. 39, etc., cf. ἄλλοσι. 2. ἄλλος is oft. joined with other of its own cases or adverbs derived from it, as ἄλλος ἄλλο λέγει *one man says one thing, one another*, i. e. *different men say different things*; so too ἄλλος ἄλλου, *one here, another there*, II. 2. 804: ἄλλος ἄλλη, ἄλλοθεν, ἄλλοσε, ἄλλοτε, etc., Hom., and Att.: the plur. ἄλλοι is used in the same way: ἄλλος is also joined with ἕτερος, as Soph. El. 739, Plat. Legg. 849 E, Theocr. 7. 36: ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος, *one and another, one or two*, Xen. An. I. 5. 12; so ἄλλο καὶ ἄλλο, *one thing after another*, Id. Cyr. 4. 1. 15: ἄλλος ἄλλος τρόπος, *quite another sort*, Eur. Phoen. 132.

3. joined with the Att., ὁ ἄλλος, *the other, the rest, all besides what has been mentioned*, in plur. ὁ ἄλλοι, in Hdt. contr. ὥλλοι, *all the others, the rest*, Lat. *ceteri*, freq. from Hom. downwards, who has ἄλλοι sometimes in same sign., Spitzn. II. 2. 1: τὰ ἄλλα, contr. ἄλλα or (as Wolf, Anal. 2. p. 431 would have it) ἄλλα, Lat. *cetera, reliqua*, never *alia*, Hom., etc., in Att. oft. used Adv. for *the rest*, sometimes also of time, = τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 2; where observe that ὁ ἄλλος χρόνος is usu. said of *past time*, ὁ λοιπὸς χρ. of *future*, Wolf Leptin. 462. 1, but ὁ ἄλλος χρ. is sometimes said of *future*, as Lys. 139. 45: οἱ τε ἄλλοι καὶ., ἄ τε ἄλλα καί., *all others and especially*., Hdt. I. 1, etc.: τὸ ἄλλο is much less freq. than τὰ ἄλλα. 4. ἄλλος is used with numerals, when it must be rendered by *yet, still, further*, etc., πέμπτος ποταμὸς ἄλλος, *yet a fifth river*, Hdt. 4. 54, cf. Aesch. Theb. 486, Soph. Ant. 1295; so too ἄλλος ἕτερος, *yet a second, one more*, Eur. Or. 345; so too in enumerating several objects, where it is oft. seemingly pleonast., as ἅμα τῆς καὶ ἀμφιπόλοιο κλον ἄλλα, with her their mistress came attendants also, Od. 6. 84, cf. 9. 367, 13. 266; so freq. in Att., οὐ γὰρ ἦν χρότος οὐδὲ ἄλλο δένδρον οὐδὲν there was no grass nor any tree at *all*, Xen. An. I. 5, 5, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 38, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 473 D, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 36 B: Hom. also oft. has it almost pleonast. with Compar., οὐτὶς σείω νεώτερος ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν II. 15. 569, cf. 22. 106, etc.; also with πλησίον II. 4. 81, etc., with εἰς or μόνος, Eur. Med. 945, Plat. Charm. 166 E.—On the other hand ἄλλος is said to be omitted in phrases like ὁ Ζεὺ καὶ θεοὶ Ar. Plut. 1, cf. Schäf. Bos Ellips. p. 847.

II. much more rarely like ἄλλοσις, *of other sort, different*, II. 13. 64., 21. 22: in this sign. it is oft. used like a Compar., c. gen., as ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων *other than what is just*, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 25; so also followed by ἢ—Hdt. I. 49, etc., by πᾶν Soph. Aj. 125, Ar. Ach. 39; also by prepositions, as ἀντὶ Aesch. Pr. 467, παρά Plat. Phaed. 80 B, etc.; and when joined with a negat., sometimes by ἀλλὰ II. 18. 403., 21. 275., 24. 697: hence come several secondary signifi.

1. *other than what is common, strange, foreign*, ἄλλος ὀδύτης Od. 23. 274. 2. *other than what is, untrue, unreal*, Od. 4. 348., 17. 139. 3. *other than what is right, wrong, bad*, like ἕτερος, and Lat. *alius, secus, sequior*, Plut., cf. ἄλλως.

ἄλλοσε, Adv., to another place, elsewhere, Od. 23. 184, and Att.: to foreign lands, ἄλλ. ἐκπέμπει to export, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4: joined with another Adv., ἄλλοσε οὐδαμῶς to no other place, ἄλλ. πολυχρόσι to many other places, Plat.: ποῖ ἄλλοσε; to what other place?, Plat.: freq. also c. gen., ἄλλοσε ποι τῆς Ζυκελάς to some other part of Sicily, Thuc. 7. 51; ἄλλοσε τοῦ σώματος Plat. Legg. 841 A: ἄλλος ἄλλοσε, *one way, one another*, cf. ἄλλος I. 2.

II. said to be put for ἀλλοχού, in another place, but only in phrase ἄλλοσε δοτοὶ ἀν ὀφίκη Plat. [60]

Crit. 45 B, where it may be explained by attraction, Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 789, Obs. 2.

ἄλλοτα, Acol. for ἄλλοτε.

ἄλλοτε, Adv. (ἄλλος, δτε) *another time, at another time, at other times*, first in Hom., who usu. has in oppos. ἄλλοτε., ἄλλοτε., at one time, at another, now., now.: for which also δτε μὲν, ἄλλοτε δέ II. 11. 65, ἄλλοτε μὲν, ἄλλοτε δέ αὐτε Hes. Fr. 22, τότε, ἄλλοτε Soph. El. 739, ποτὲ μὲν, ἄλλοτε Soph. Ant. 367: also ἄλλοτε μὲν, τότε δέ Xen. An. 4. 1, 17: sometimes the former ἄλλοτε is omitted, as Eur. Hec. 28, (ἄλλοτ') ἐπ' ἀκραις, ἄλλοτ' ἐν πόντῳ σάλας.—ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε now and then, Xen. An. 2. 4, 26: very oft. joined with ἄλλος, etc., ἄλλοτε ἄλλος sometimes this, sometimes that, Trag., Plat., etc., now and then, Xen.: so too with ἄλλη, ἄλλως, ἄλλοσι, ἄλλοσε Att., cf. ἄλλος I. 2.

ἄλλοτι, or rather ἄλλο τι, Adv., (ἄλλος, τίς) *what else?* Lat. *numquid aliud?* when used alone implying an affirm. answer, Heind. Plat. Charm. 173 A: but most usu. from Hdt. downwards, followed by ἢ, in which case the sentence is elliptic, e. g. ἄλλο τι ἢ πενήσονται; i. e. ἄλλο τι πείσονται, ἢ πενήσονται; (which implies that they will suffer *nothing else*), Hdt. 2. 14: also ἄλλο τι οὖν, ἢ. Plat. Crit. 50, 52 D. II. ἢ is sometimes omitted, Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 15 C: sometimes πᾶν is put instead, Plat. Soph. 228 A: lastly, sometimes without a question, ἀπάντοια τοῦ ἄλλο τι ἢ. Thuc. 3. 85.

ἄλλοτριάς, (ἄλλοτριος) to be unfavorably disposed, Lat. *alieno animo esse*, Polyb.

ἄλλοτριόγλωσσος, ον, (γνώμη) *thinking of other things, absent*, Cratin. Panopt. 3.

ἄλλοτριεπισκόπος, ὁ, a busy-body in other men's matters, N. F.

ἄλλοτριολόγος, to speak of things foreign to the subject, Strab.

ἄλλοτριμορφόβιατος, ον, (μορφή, διάτα) *ever-changing in form*, epith. of nature, Orph.

ἄλλοτριονόμος, (νέω) to assign to an improper place, opp. to ἑκάστα ἀπονεῖμαι ἑκάστοις, Plat. Theaet. 195 A, cf. Ruhnke. Tim. in v.

II. to adopt foreign customs, Dio C.

ἄλλοτριπραΐων, (πράσσω) to meddle with other folk's business, Dion. H.: to excite commotions, Polyb.

ἄλλοτριπραΐα, ἡ, a meddling with other folk's business, Plat.

ἄλλοτριπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, = foreg., Plat.: from

ἄλλοτριπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πράσσω) *busy about other folk's business, meddlesome*, A. B.

ἄλλότριος, ον, ον, (ἄλλος) of or belonging to another, Lat. *alienus*, opp. to ἰδιος, ἴδιος, ἴνιος, ἄχρα Hom.: ἄλλοτριον χαρίσασθαι to be bountiful of what is another's, Od. 17. 452; ἄλλοτριος γναβμοῖς γελάω to laugh with a face unlike one's own, i. e. to laugh a forced unnatural laugh (cf. Val. Flacc. 8. 164), or (as Eustath.) to laugh where laughing's out of place, laugh unseasonably, Od. 20. 347, (Horace has borrowed the phrase, *malis ridere alienis*, but applied it differently): proverb., ἄλλοτριον ἑμὲν ὄρος to put one's sickle into one's neighbour's corn, Ar. Eq. 392: ἄλλοτριωτάτοις τοῖς σώμασιν χρῆσθαι to use one's body as if it were quite another's, Thuc. I. 70.

II. foreign, Lat. *peregrinus*, Od. 18. 219, and freq. in Att.: hence strange, alien, Hdt. 3. 119, c. dat. pers., Isocr. 306 C: hence also estranged, hostile, I. 5. 214, Od. 16. 102, and c. gen., estranged from one, Polyb.: so too Adv. ἄλλοτριός ἔχειν, διακίεσθαι πρὸς τινα Isocr.

2. foreign to the subject, not to the purpose, Plat., and Dem. Hence

ἄλλοτριότης, ητος, ἡ, a being ἄλλοτριος: foreignness, strangeness, estrangement, opp. to οἰκεότης Plat.: δίστικε, πρὸς τινα Dem.

ἄλλοτριόφάγος, to eat another's bread: from

ἄλλοτριόφαγος, ον, (φάγειν) *eating another's bread*, Soph. Fr. 309.

ἄλλοτριόφρονέω, to be estranged, be ill-disposed, Diod.

ἄλλοτριόφωρος, ωτος, δ, ἡ, changing color, Nic.

ἄλλοτριόφωρος, ον, (χώρα) of a strange land, foreign, Joseph.

ἄλλοτρίω, ὥσω, (ἄλλοτριος) to make strange, estrange from a person, make hostile or ill-disposed to him, c. dat. pers., Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 16, but more usu. c. gen., Thuc. 3. 65, also ἀπὸ τινος Dem. 1233. 11. Pass. to become estranged, be made an enemy, τινὶ Thuc. 8. 73: πρὸς τι to be prejudiced against a thing, Dion. H.

II. to bring into another's hands, give up to strangers. Pass. to fall into strange hands, Hdt. 1. 120. Hence

ἀλλοτριώσις, εως, ἡ, *estrangement*, and so I. *a giving up to the enemy*, Thuc. 1. 35. II. *dislike*, τινός or εἰς τινα App. **ἀλλοτριόω**, to be *changeling*, to *change*: from **ἀλλοτρώω**, (τρώω) Adv., in *another manner, otherwise*. **ἄλλου**, Adv., strictly from ἐἴλος, like ἄλλοι, *elsewhere, in another place*: ἄλλου γέ που, *any where else*, Lys. 170. 13, where however Bekk. ἀμὲν γέ που, *some where or other*. **ἀλλοφάνης**, ἐς, (φαίνωμαι) *appearing otherwise*, Nonn. **ἀλλοφάσσω**, to be *ill at ease*, Hipp. cf. Lob. Phryn. 607. **ἀλλοφάτος**, ον, (*φάω) *slain by others*. II. (*φάω, φαίνωμαι) = ἀλλοφανής, Nic. **ἄλλοφος**, ον, Ep. for ἄλοφος, Il. 10. 258. **ἀλλοφρόνω**, to be *ἀλλόφρων*, and so I. *to think otherwise* than as one should, *be absent or unheeding*, Od. 10. 374. 2. *to be senseless, lose one's wits*, Il. 23. 698, Hdt. 5. 85. II. *to be of another mind, have other views*, Hdt. 7. 205. Hence **ἀλλοφροσύνη**, ἡ, *absence or derangement of mind*. **ἀλλοφρόων**, ον, gen. ονος, (φρόω) *thinking of something else*. **ἀλλοφύνης**, ἐς, (φύη) *changeable in nature*, Nonn. **ἀλλοφύλω**, to be *ἀλλοφύλος*, *adopt foreign customs or religion*, I.XX. Hence **ἀλλοφύλια**, ἡ, *a being strange or foreign, foreign matter*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 106: and **ἀλλοφύλιος**, ὁ, *adoption of foreign manners*, L.XX.: from **ἀλλοφύλος**, ον, (φυλή) *of another tribe, foreign, strange*, Aesch. Eum. 851, Thuc., etc.: of *a different kind*, ἴσα Diog. **ἀλλοφωνία**, ἡ, *confusion of tongues*, Joseph.: from **ἀλλοφώνος**, ον, (φωνή) *sounding differently, speaking a foreign tongue*, L.XX., like ἀλλόλογος. **ἀλλοχρέω**, to *change color*, Arist. Probl.: and **ἀλλόχροια**, ἡ, *a change of color*: from **ἀλλόχρους**, ον, contr. χρους, ουν, (χρῶα) *changed in color*, Eur. Hipp. 174. **ἀλλόχρους**, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, = *foreg.*, hence *looking strange or foreign*, Eur. Phoen. 138, Andr. 879. **ἄλλυδις**, Adv., (ἔλλος) = ἄλλοσε, *elsewhither*: a poet. and mostly Ep. word: Hom. has it only with ἔλλος, e.g. ἄλλυδις ἔλλος one hither another thither: τρέπεται χρῶς ἄλλυδις ἄλλῃ the color changes in all sorts of ways, Il. 13. 279. **ἄλλυσκε**, ἄλλυσσσα, [ῥ], Ep. for ἀνέλυε, ἀναλύσσσα, Hom. **ἄλλως**, Adv. from ἔλλος, in *another way or manner, otherwise*, Hom., etc.: in Att. oft. joined with other Adv., ἄλλως πως in some other way, ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς in no other way, etc.: καὶ ἄλλως, *besides, in all other respects, at any rate*, Il. 9. 699, Hdt. 1. 60, and Att.: in prose esp. freq. in phrase ἄλλως τε καί., both otherwise and so., i.e. *especially, above all*, Thuc. 1. 70, 81, etc.: also ἄλλως τε, much like καὶ ἄλλως, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 59, Cyr. 1. 6, 43: strengthd. ἄλλως τε πάντως καί., Aesch. Pr. 636: ἄλλως τε καί., is mostly followed by εἰ, ἐπειδή, or the like, Thuc. 2. 3, or by a part., as Thuc. 4. 104, 7. 80. II. *otherwise than something implied, differently*, οὕκ ἄλλως λέγω, I say not otherwise, i.e. I say so, Eur. Hec. 302: hence several special usages. I. *in far other manner*, i.e. *better*, Il. 14. 53, Od. 8. 176, etc. 2. *more freq. otherwise than as should be, and so heedlessly, at random, without aim or purpose*, Od. 14. 124., 20. 211: *without reason*, Hdt. 3. 16., 4. 77, etc.: also *fruitlessly, in vain*, like μάτην, Il. 23. 144, and freq. in Att. who also use ἥν ἔλλως (sub. ὅδον) Plat. Legg. 650 A: *for nothing*, like ποῦκα, Lat. gratis, Hdt. 3. 139: hence = *μόνον*, only, merely, simply, Soph. Phil. 947, Eur. Hec. 489, Plat. Theaet. 176 D, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. voc. οὐκ ἄλλως: also *otherwise than is right, wrongly, perversely*, Dem. 1466. 5. and later. **ἄλμα**, ατος, τό, (ἄλλομαι) *a spring, leap, bound*, first in Od. 8. 103, and later mostly poet., πῆδμα being the prose word: ἄλμα πέτρας or πετρώων a leap or fall from the rock, Eur. H. F. 1148, Ion 1268: ἄλμα κυνῆς the leap of the lot from the helmet, Soph. Aj. 1287: 2. In Eur. El. 439 Achilles is called κοῖφον ἄλμα ποδῶν, —the abstract being put for the concrete. II. in Medic., a *pulsation, palpitation*, esp. of the heart, Hipp., and so Plat. Tim. 70 D must be taken, v. Stallb. **ἄλμα**, τό, (ἔλδω) = ἄλσος, Lyc. **ἄλμαία**, ἡ, *brine*, Ar. Fr. 366. II. = τὰ ἄλμαία, v. ἄλμαϊος.

ἄλμαϊος, α, ον, (ἄλμη) *salted*: hence τὰ ἄλμαία, Lat. *salgama*, fruits, roots, or herbs preserved in brine, as olives, Diosc. **ἄλμας**, ἄδος, ἡ, *salted, steeped in brine*, ἑλδα Ar. Fr. 190. **ἄλμενις**, εως, ἡ, (ἄλμενα) *a pickling*: brine, Diosc. **ἄλμεντης**, οὐ, ὁ, Lat. *salgamaris*, a seller of pickled fruit, Id. **ἄλμενυ**, (ἄλμη) *to steep in brine*, Id. **ἄλμη**, ἡ, (ἄλς) *sea-water*, Od. 5. 53, Pind., and Att.: *spray that has dried on the skin*, Od. 6. 219: and *a salt incrustation on soil*, Hdt. 2. 12: in later poets also the sea, Pind. P. 4. 69, Aesch. Pers. 397, etc. 2. *salt-water, brine used for pickling*, Hdt. 2. 77, Ar. Vesp. 1515. II. *saltiness*, esp. as a bad quality of soil, Plat., and Xen. **ἄλμηεις**, εσσα, εν, (ἄλμη) *salt, briny*, πόρος ἄλμ. the sea, Aesch. Suppl. 824. **ἄλμια**, τό, *salted provisions*, Menand. p. 160. **ἄλμοπτῆς**, ον, ὁ, *drinking salt-water*: fem. —πτῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ath. **ἄλμυρις**, (ἄλμυρος) *to be salt or saltish*, Arist. ap. Ar. 394 F. **ἄλμυρίς**, ἴδος, ἡ, *saltiness*, Diod. II. *any thing salt*, and so 1. *a salt incrustation on the skin*, Hipp. 2. *salt-pickle*, Plut. 3. *salt soil or land*, Theophr. **ἄλμυρόεις**, ων, (γῆ) *with salt soil*, Philo. **ἄλμυρός**, ὁ, ὄν, (ἄλμη) *salt, briny*, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase ἄλμυρον ὕδωρ, the salt sea-water: ἄλμ. πόντος Hes. Th. 107, ἄλμ. βύνδρα Pind. O. 7. 105, ἄλμ. ποταμός as the Hellespont is called in Hdt. 7. 35: of water for drinking, *brackish*, Thuc. 4. 26. 2. in Att. prose, *salted, pickled, flat*, etc. 3. metaph. *bitter, distasteful, unwelcome*, like Lat. *amarus*, ἀκοή, γεινίστρια Plat.: ἄλμυρὰ κλαίειν to weep bitterly, Theocr.: also *piquant*, κάλλος Plut. Hence **ἄλμυρότης**, ητος, ἡ, *saltiness*, Hipp. **ἄλμυρόδης**, ες, (εἶδος) *like salt, saltish*, Id. **ἄλμυδής**, ες, (ἄλμη, εἶδος) *saltish*, Id. **ἄλς**, obsol. nom. to which is referred dat. ἄλκι, q. v. **ἄλξεις**, εων, αἰ, (ἄλξω) = ἐπάρξεις, dub. in Polyb., for which ἄλς is the prob. l. **ἄλσος**, ἥσω, in old Att. also ἄλοσάω [ἄσ], poet. ἀλοῖω, II.: *to thresh, thresh out*, Plat., and Xen.: *to cudgel*, Ar. Ran. 149, Thesm. 2. II. *to tread round, like cattle when treading out the corn*, v. Schol. Ar. Thesm. 2. **ἄλσος**, ον, *with a lobe wanting*, of the livers of victims, and thence ominous: ἄλ. ἱερὰ Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 15. **ἀλογέομαι**, Dep. Med., *to behave like an ἄλογος, like a fool*, Cic. Att. 6. 4, 3. **ἀλογέω**, ἥσω, *to be ἄλογος, to pay no regard to a thing, take no heed of it, slight, despise it*, like Lat. *rationem non habere* and *contemnere*, absol. Il. 15. 162: but usu. c. gen., as Hdt. 3. 125, etc. II. Pass. *to reckon without one's host, to miscalculate*, Polyb. 2. *to be out of one's senses*, Luc. 3. *to offend against the laws of language*, Gramm. Hence **ἀλόγημα**, ατος, τό, a *mishap, misfortune*, Polyb.: and **ἀλογήτεον**, verb. Adj., *one must slight*, Philo. **ἀλογία**, ἡ, *a being ἄλογος, want of respect or esteem, disrespect, contempt*, ἐν ἀλογίᾳ ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι τὸ to pay no regard to a thing, Lat. *nullam ejus rationem habere*, Hdt. 6. 75., 7. 226: also ἐν ἀλογίᾳ ἔχειν τῶν Αἰρημάτων Hdt. 2. 141, (where the gen. is an anacoluthon, as if he had said ἀλογίην): ἀλογία ἐγκρίειν to be disregarded, Hdt. 7. 208. II. *want of reason or thought, senselessness, folly*, διαβολὰς Thuc. 5. 111, and Plat. 2. a *folly, an absurdity*, Plat.: *an unreasonable method*, Id. Theaet. 207 C: *confusion, disorder*, Polyb. III. *indecision, doubt*, Pausan. IV. *speechlessness, amazement*, Polyb. **ἀλογίον γραφή**, Att. law-term, a prosecution of a public officer, who had not passed his accounts, Europol. Incert. 24, cf. Att. Process. p. 363, v. λογιγῆς. **ἀλογιστεύω**, ον, *not calculating*. **ἀλογιστέω**, to be ἄλογιστος, *be thoughtless or silly*, Plut. **ἀλογιστί**, Adv. of ἀλόγιστος, *thoughtlessly*. **ἀλογιστία**, ἡ, *thoughtlessness*, Polyb.: from **ἄλογιστος**, ον, (λογίζομαι) *unreasoning, thoughtless, silly*, τόλμα Thuc. 3. 82, etc.: *rash*, Id. 5. 99. II. *not to be reckoned or counted up*, Soph. O. C. 1675, cf. Ellendt. 2. *not to be named, vile*, Eur. Or. 1156. Adv. —τως, Thuc. 3. 45.

ἄλογος, *ov*, without λόγος, and so I. without speech, speechless, Plat., also Soph. O. C. 131, in Adv. —γως. 2. not to be told in words, Plat.: hence unutterable, inexpressible, Lat. *infañdus*, Soph. Fr. 241. II. without reason, unreasoning, irrational, τὰ ἄλογα brutes, Xen.: hence also of passion, θυμός, ὀργή, etc., Polyb., and so usu. in Adv. —γως. 2. not according to reason, not guided thereby, or springing thence, ἀσθησις, δόξα Stallb. Plat. Theat. 201 C. ἔλ. τριβή are routine, mechanical skill without knowledge, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 501 A. 3. contrary to reason, absurd, Thuc. 6. 85: unfit, unsuited to its end, Id. 1. 32: groundless, Polyb. III. without reckoning. 1. not reckoned upon, unexpected, Thuc. 6. 46. 2. act. not having paid one's reckoning, of an ἐρανιστής, Gramm. IV. of quantities, irrational, surd, Mathem.

ἄλογος, *ov*, without laencers or weapons, ἄλ. ἀνθέω στρατός Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E. ἄλσδης, *es*, (είδος) like something irrational, Arist. Spir. ἄλσθ, ἦ, the aloe, Plut. ἄλσδάριον, τό, a purgative prepared from aloes, Medic. ἄλσδης, *ews*, ἦ, (ἄλσδ) a threshing.

ἄλσδός, δ, (ἄλσδ) threshing, or threshing-time, Xen. Oec. 18. 5, cf. ἀμής. ἄλσδν, Adv., (ἄλ) from or out of the sea, also ἐξ ἄλσδν Il. 21. 335. ἄλσδω, Att. ἄλσδω, poet. for ἄλσδω, q. v., γῆν χερσὶν ἄλσδω she smote the earth with her hands, Il. 9. 568. ἄλσδδότης, *ov*, (λοιδόρω) unreviled, not railed at: not to be reviled, Soph. Fr. 731. Adv. —τως. ἄλσδδω, *ov*, not reviling or railing, Aesch. Ag. 412. ἄλσδγητήρ, ἦρος, δ, (ἄλσδ) a thrasher, grinder, σίδηρος Nonn.: ἄ. δόντες the grinders, Lat. *molares*, also called γόμφοι, Anth. ἄλσδμα, *στος*, τό, =ἄλσδμα, ἐπιδόλω, Soph. Fr. 73. ἄλσδμός, δ, =foreg., Soph. Fr. 830. ἄλσδτῆρος, *ov*, =ἄλσδτῆρος, Soph. O. C. 371, acc. to Herm. ἄλσδτης, *ov*, δ, Acol. for ἀλσδτης, Emped. ap. Plut. ἄλσδτης, *idos*, ἦ, (ἄλσδν) Avenger of crime, of Athena, Lyc. ἄλσδτός, δ, (ἄλσδν) =ἀλσδτης, Lyc. ἄλσδφαίος, *ov*, *an*, for anointing, Lyc.: from ἄλσδφῆ, ἦ, (ἄλσδφ) any thing with which one can smear or anoint: in Hom. usu. hog's lard, grease, both while in the carcase, Il. 9. 208, and when melted for use, Il. 17. 390: but also of an unguent for suppling the limbs and softening the skin, as early as Od. 6. 220., 21. 179: then in gen. oiniment, pitch, varnish, paint, etc., Plat. II. an anointing, smearing, varnishing, etc., Plut. III. an effacing, blotting out: also an erasure, Lat. *litura*, Plut.

ἄλσδω, poet. for ἄλσδω, ἄλσδω, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 7. 31. ἄλσδκίς, (ἄλσδ) to trace furrows, esp., like Lat. *arare*, in waxen tablets, to write, draw, Ar. Vesp. 850: also to scratch, tear, Lyc. ἄλσδντε, [ἄ] dual. part. aor. of ἄλσδκομαι, Hom. ἄλσδς, *okos*, ἦ, a poet. form of ἄλσδς, never used in nom. sing., a furrow ploughed in a field, Aesch. Ag. 1016: hence ploughed land, corn-land: metaph. βαθείαν ἄλσδκα διὰ φρενός καρπούμενος reaping fruit from the deep soul of his soul, Aesch. Theb. 593, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.: also metaph. of a wife as the fruitful mother of children, σπείρειν τέκνων ἄλσδκα Eur. Phoen. 18: and in pl., πατρίδα ἄλσδκος Soph. O. T. 1210, cf. ἄρσδ. 2. a furrow in the skin, a gash, wound, ὄνυχος Aesch. Cho. 25, ὀρός Eur. H. F. 164. 3. a hollow way, gutter, Emped. 251. (prob. like ἄλσδς, Dor. ὠλσδ, in Hom. ὠλσδ, from ἔλκω, Buttm. Lexil. v. φολλός 4.) ἄλσδγηγας, *ων*, τό, salt-works, salt-pits, Strab.: from ἄλσδτῆρος, *ov*, (ἄλς, πῆγνυμι) one who prepares salt, works in a salt-pit, Nic. ἄλσδπυστος, *ov*, (λέκω) not barked or peeled, Theophr. ἄλσδπος, *ov*, (λέκω) not hackled, of flax, Ar. Lys. 736. ἄλσδσάνθινος, ἦ, *ov*, prepared with brine, (ἄλς, ἄνθος), Diosc. ἄλσδσάχη, ἦ, a zoophyte belonging to the class of ἀλκύνεια, strictly ἄλς ἐχη, foam of the sea, Hom. ἄλσδσκόροδον, τό, a name for the caper-tree, Diosc. ἄλσδσνίνη, ἦ, (ἄλς, ὄδης), unless it be merely a poet. form ἄλσδσνίνη=ἄλσα, the sea-born, epith. of Amphitrite, Od. 4. 404,

where the seals are called children of Halosydne. As appellat., Il. 20. 207, where Thetis is named ἐπιδόκαμος ἄλσδσνίνη, fair-haired child of the sea.

ἄλσδτῆρ, ἴβος, δ, (τρίβω)=ἀλσδτῆρβανος, a pestle to pound salt, Anth.

ἄλσδργίος, *v*, ἄλσδργός. ἄλσδργιάτος, *αλα*, *αῖον*, =ἄλσδργός, Ar. ap. A. B. 380. ἄλσδργίον, τό, Dim. from ἄλσδργός, Böckh Inser. 1. p. 246. ἄλσδργίος, ἴδος, ἦ, a purple robe, Ar. Ecol. 960. ἄλσδργοβαφής, *es*, (βάπτω) purple-dyed, Clem. Al. ἄλσδργοπώλης, *ov*, δ, (πώλῳ) a dealer in purple, Polyb. Mech. Hence

ἄλσδργοπώλης, ἦ, sub. τέχνη, the trade of an ἄλσδργοπώλης. ἄλσδργός, *ον*, later also ἦ, *ον*, Ath., and in better Att. ἄλσδργός, *es*, (ἄλς, *ἔργω) strictly, wrought in or from the sea, hence dyed with sea-purple, i. e. of a genuine purple, as distinguished from imitations, first in Aesch. Ag. 946 ἄλσδργή, purple robes: Plat. has both forms: on the color itself, v. Arist. Col. 5.

ἄλσδργός, *ον*, =foreg., hence neut. in Plat. Tim. 68 B. Bekk. ἄλσδστία, ἦ, (ἀλσδστος) a being unwashed, want of the bath, Hdt. 3. 52.

ἄλσδντέω, to be ἄλσδντος, not to bathe, Hipp. ἄλσδντος, *ov*, (λοῦω) unwashed, not bathing, filthy, Eur., and Ar. ἄλσδφος, *ov*, Hom. ἄλσδφος, without a crest, Il. 10. 258: opp. to ἐλσδφος, Anth.

ἄλσδγευτος, *ov*, (λοχεύω) unborn: born not in the natural way, as Athena, Coluth. 180. II. that has not given birth, virgin, Nonn.

ἄλσδκος, *ov*, ἦ, (a copul., λέχος) the partner of one's bed, bedfellow, spouse, Hom. like ἄκοιτις: also a leman, concubine, Il. 9. 336, Od. 4. 623.—Ep. word, also used by Trag. II. (a privat.) a maid, Plat. Theat. 149 B.

ἄλσδς, Ep. for ἄλσδν, ἄλσδ, imperat. from ἄλσδσμαι Od. 5. 377. ἄλσδς, assumed as pres., from which to form some tenses of ἄλσδκομαι.

ἄλσδπιστος, ἦ, *ov*, Superl. from ἄλσδπος, which however is only found in the compd. ἔλσδπνος, q. v., sweetest, loveliest, Pind. I. 5. 14. (acc. to some from ἔλπω, others from ἔλφω; but perh. rather akin to θάλπω.)

*Ἀλς, ἄλς, δ, Lat. *SAL*, in sing. mostly to denote a grain or lump of salt, and then usu. ἄλς χόνδρος, ἄλς χόνδρος or χόνδρῆτης Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 526, in plur. to denote salt as prepared for use, Od. 11. 123, Hdt., and Att.; poets however sometimes use sing. for plur., as Il. 9. 214. Proverb. phrases: οὐδ' ἄλς δόλῃς not even a grain of salt, Od. 17. 455: ἄλς συναναλῶσαι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 3; and τῶν ἄλδν συγκατεθόκηκα μέμῃνον to have eaten a bushel of salt together, i. e. to be old friends, Plut. 2. 94 A: hence ποῦ ἄλς; ποῦ τράτεις; Dem. 400. 16: τοὺς ἄλς παραβαίνειν Id. 401. 3: further, ἄλδν δὲ φόρτος ἔνθεν ἦθεν ἐνθ' ἔβη said of men who had lost what they had got for Paremiology. II. =ἄλμυ, brine, Lat. *maria*, Call.: also ἄλς ἄνθος, cf. ἄλσδσάνθινος. III. ἄλς, salt-works, Lat. *salinae*. Dion. H. IV. ἄλς, also metaph. like Lat. *sales*, wit, Plut. *Ἀλς, ἄλς, ἦ, the sea, oft. in Hom., and poets, rare in prose: ἄλς at sea, by sea, Od. 12. 27: sometimes seemingly pleonast. πόντος ἄλς Il. 21. 59, ἄλς πέλγηρ or πέλσγος Theogn. 10, Eur. Tro. 88, but also πελαγέον ἄλς Soph. Ant. 966, and πελαγία ἄλς Aesch. Pers. 427.

ἄλσδγῆδες, *ων*, *αἱ*, (ἄλσος) grove-nymphs, Ap. Rh. ἄλσνγη, ἦ, an unknown plant, perh. a kind of *cerastium*, Plin. ἄλς, *ews*, ἦ, (ἄλλομαι) a springing, leaping, Arist. Eth. N. ἄλσο, Ep. syncope. 2 sing. aor. 2 of ἄλλομαι, Hom.

ἄλσος, *eos*, τό, a place grown with trees and grass, a grove, esp. a sacred grove, Hom., and Hdt.: but also any grove or wood, Il. 20. 8, Od. 10. 350: lastly =τέμενος, any hallowed place or lawn, even without trees, Il. 2. 506, Böckh Pind. O. 3. 19: hence also πόντιον ἄλσος, Lat. *Neptunia prata*, the ocean-plain, Aesch. Pers. 111, cf. Suppl. 868. (prob. from *ἄλδω, ἀλδάνω, and so strictly a fresh, green place: acc. to Döderl. from ἄλλομαι, as *saltus* from *salio*.) Hence

ἄλσδσῆς, *es*, (είδος) like a grove, woodland, Eur. I. A. 141. II. growing in woods, of plants, Theophr.

ἀλτήρες, *ων, οἱ*, (ἄλλομαι) *weights held in the hand to give an impetus in leaping*, Arist. Probl.: something like dumb-bells, v. Juv. 6. 241, Martial. 7. 6, cf. Müller, Archäol. d. Kunst §. 423. 3. Hence

ἀλτήρια, *ῆς, ἡ*, a leaping with the ἀλτήρες, Artemid.
ἀλτικός, *ῆς, ὁν*, (ἄλλομαι) *belonging to, or good at leaping*, Xen.: ἀλτικά μέρη the parts used in leaping, Arist. Part. An.
ἄλτις, *ιος, ὁ*, the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia, Pind. O. 10. 55. (Pausan. says it is Eleon for ἄλσιος.)

ἀλτο, Ep. synop. 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἄλλομαι, Hom.
ἀλύνῃ, *ῆς, (ἀλύνω)=ἄλυσσις, ἀλυνός*, Hipp. [ἀλῦ]

ἀλύνεις, *ιδος, ῆς, (ἄλς)* a salt-spring, Strab. II. saltiness, Plut.
ἀλύνος, *ῆς, ὁν*, salt, like ἄλυνος, Ar. Fr. 65. Hence

ἀλυνόσμυρνα, *ῆς, ἡ*, a kind of μυρρίη, Hipp.
ἀλυνότης, *ητος, ῆς*, saltiness, Theophr.

ἀλυνρός, *ῆς, ὁν*,=θαλυνρός, warm, lukewarm, Nic.
ἀλυνκτάω, *ῶν, (ἀλύνω)* to be in trouble or distress, Hdt. 9. 70.

So too in Gramm. ἀλυνκταίνω, ἀλυνκτέω, ἀλυνκτημαί, ἀλυνκτῆμαί: cf. ἀλυσκός, ἀλυνσκάω, and Lat. *allucinator*.

ἀλυνκτοπέδη, *ῆς, (ἀλυνκτος II, πέδη) indissoluble bonds or fetters*, usu. in plur., Hes. Th. 521, Ar. Rh., and Anth.

ἀλυνκτος, *ων, (ἀλύνω)* troubled.
ἀλυνκτοσύνη, *ῆς, ἡ*, a state of distress.

ἀλυνκδης, *ες, (ἀλυνκός, εἶδος)* like salt, saltish, Hipp.
ἀλυνάωτες, *ων, (αλυνάω) unhurt, unimpaired*, Plut. [ῦ]

ἀλυνεις, *εως, ῆς, (ἀλύνω)* a shunning, avoiding, Aesch. Ag. 1300.
ἀλυντός, *ων, (αλύνω)* not pained or grieved, Soph. Tr. 168.

II. att. not paining or distressing, Soph. O. C. 1662.
Adv. -τως, in latter sign., Plat. Legg. 958 E. [ῦ]

ἀλυντία, *ῆς, ἡ*, freedom from pain or grief, cheerfulness, Arist. Rhet. II. att. harmlessness, Theophr.: and

ἀλυντιάς, *δος, ῆς*, a herb that stills pain, Medic.: from

ἀλυντός, *ων, (ἀλύνω)* without pain, grief, or sorrow, unpained, unhurt, freq. in Att. from Soph. downwds.: c. gen. ἄλγῳς without the pains of age, Soph. O. C. 1519, ἄλγῃς El. 1002: τὸ ἄλυντον=ἀλυντία, Plat.: Adv. -πως, ἄλ. ᾗν, διὰ γυν, etc., to live free from pain and sorrow, Plat. Isocr., etc.

II. att. not paining or troubling, causing no pain or grief, harmless, Plat., etc.: οἶος Hermipp. Phorm. 2. 5, cf. Eur. Bacch. 425: ἀλυντος τοῖς ἄλλοις ᾗν to live without offence to others, Isocr. 233 D.

III. ἄλυντον, τό,=ἀλυντιάς, Diosc.

ἄλυνος, *ων, (λύρα)* without the lyre, unaccompanied by it, ὕμνοι ἄλυνοι, perh. of the wild sad strains of the *λύρα*, as opp. to the lyre, Eur. Alc. 461, cf. Müller Eumen. 918, Eur. Hel. 185, etc.: of death, Soph. O. C. 1223.

2. unpoetic, Plat. Legg. 810 B.

ἄλυσ, *υος, ὁ*, (ἀλύνω, ἄλῃ) listlessness, ennui, Hipp., and Plut.

ἀλυσήδον, Ἀδν., *ῆς, ἡ*, in chains.

ἀλυσθαίνω, (ἀλύνω) to be sick or weak, Hipp., also ἀλυσθαίνω Call. h. Del. 212: ἀλυσταίνω also occurs in Hesych.

ἀλυσίδετος, *ων, (ἄλυστις, δέω)* bound in chains, fettered, ἀλυσίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἄλυστις.

ἀλυσιδιώτης, *ῆς, ὅς*, (as if from a verb ἀλυσιδίω) wrought or linked like a chain, ἄλ. θώραξ chain armour, a mail shirt, Polyb.

ἀλυσιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Menand. p. 92.

ἄλυστις, *εως, ῆς*, sometimes wrongly written ἄλυστις, a chain, bond, Hdt. 9. 74, and Att.: sometimes also for ornament, Ar. Fr. 309. 12. (usu. deriv. from λύνω, but dub.)

ἄλυστις, *εως, ῆς, (ἀλύνω)* distress, anguish, Hipp.

ἀλυστέλεια, *ῆς, ἡ*, damage, prejudice, Polyb.: from

ἀλυστέλεις, *ῆς, (ἄλυσ, τέλος)* unprofitable, bringing in nothing, Hipp.: hence hurtful, prejudicial, Xen. Adv. -ῶς, Xen.

ἀλυσκάω, *ῶν, ὁ*, strengthen. for ἀλύνω, Hom. has pres. and imperf., but forms the other tenses from ἀλύνω: Nonn. has the aor. ἀλυνσάσκει, cf. sq.

ἀλυνσκάω, lengthd. form from ἀλύνω, restored by Wolf in Od. 22. 330, for ἀλυνσάσκει, from Apoll. Lex., and the Harl. MS.

ἀλύνω, fut. ἀλύνω Hom., and Soph., ἀλύνωμαι Hes. Op. 363: aor. ἤλυσα (ἀλύνωμαι) To flee from, shun, avoid, forsake, c. acc., freq. in Hom., e.g. Il. 8. 371, Od. 12. 335: rarely like φεύγω, c. gen., Soph. Ant. 488, El. 627: absol. to escape, get off; ὅθεν οὐτως ἦεν ἀλύναι Od. 22. 460, προτὶ ὅστῳ ἀλύναι Il. 10. 348: ἐν Γερήνῳ ἔλυνεν he escaped by staying in G., Hes. Fr. 22.

II. intrans. to wander about, like ἀλύνω, Ap. Rh.—A poet., and chiefly Ep. word, mostly used in pres. and aor.

ἄλυσμός, *ὁ, (ἀλύνω)* distress, anguish: esp. of the tossing about of sick persons, Hipp.

ἄλυσμῶδες, *ες, (εἶδος)* uneasy, troubled, Hipp.

ἄλυσσον, τό, (λύω) a plant used to check the hiccup, Diosc.

ἄλυσσος, *ων, (λύσσα)* πηγή, a fountain in Arcadia, curing canine madness.

ἄλυσσω, (ἀλύνω) to be uneasy, the pres. only in Il. 22. 70, ἀλυσσόντες περ θυμῷ: Q. Sm. has a plqpf. pass. ἀλυνέκτο, was disquieted. (sometimes wrongly deriv. from λύσσα.)

ἀλυσταίνω, v. ἀλυσταίνω.

Ἀλυντάρχης, *ὁ, (ἄρχω)* a chief of the Ἀλυνταί, Luc.: from

Ἀλύντης, *ων, ὁ*, a police-officer, Lat. *Lictor*.

ἄλutos, *ων, (λύω)* not to be loosed or broken, indissoluble, πέδαι Hom., δεσμά Aesch., etc.: hence imperishable, Pind. P. 4. 383: *continūus, ceaseless*, Soph. El. 230: also of substances, indissoluble, Arist. Meteor. 2. inexplorable, late. II. not loosed or dissolved, Plat. Tim. 60 E. Adv. -τως, Plat.

ἄλυνχος, *ων, without lamp or light*, Eur. Iono. 17.

ἄλνω, sometimes written ἄλνω, used only in pres. and impf., (ἄλῃ, ἄλνομαι) to wander, but in older and better authors, where the word is solely poet., only of the mind, to be ill at ease, be troubled, distraught, frantic, be beside oneself, Il. 5. 352, Od. 9. 398, etc.: to be at a loss, not know what to do, like ἀπορέω, Aesch. Phil. 174, cf. Heyne II. 5. 352: to be weary, ἐπνυῖν, Sol. I.—more rarely to be beside oneself for joy, or pride, Od. 18. 333, cf. γανυῖναι, and Jac. A. P. p. 760. II. in late authors, as Plut., Luc., etc., to wander or roam about. There are many collat. forms, ἄλυσσω, ἀλυνκτέω, ἀλυνκτάω, ἀλυνκταίνω, ἀλυνκτῆμαί, ἀλυνθαίνω: whereas ἀλύνω, ἀλυνσκάω, ἀλυνσκάω are more akin to ἀλύνωμαι. [ῦ] in Hom., except once at the end of the verse, Od. 9. 398: ῦ in later Ep., ῦ in Att., Gräfe Mel. 25, Meineke Cur. Crit. Ath. p. 54.]

ἄλνωδης, *ες, (εἶδος)* fit for wandering in, τόπος dub. in Hipp.

ἄλφα, τό, indecl. v. a init.

Ἄλφα'Να, αὐρ. ἡλφον, opt. ἄλφοι: Hom. uses the aor. only, but the pres. occurs in Eur. Med. 298, and Comm., v. Elmsl. ad l.—To bring in, yield, ἵστων, ἐκατόμβιον, μυρίον ἄνων, ἔξιν ἄλφον Od. 17. 250, Il. 21. 79, Od. 15. 452, 20. 383:—metaph. φθόνον ἀλφένω to incur envy, Eur. I. c.—The forms ἄλφας, Dor. ἀλφάδω, ἀλφαινα, ἀλφαλα, ἀλφας, ἀλφας, ἄλφας, with the signf. to find, get, win, are found only in Gramm. (the root ἄλφ= is prob. akin to λαβ-, λαφ- in λαμβάνω, λαβεῖν.)

ἄλφεισ(βοις), *οἶα, οἶον, (ἀλφειν, βοῖς)* strictly bringing in oxen: hence παρθένοι ἀλφεισβόαι Il. 18. 593, maidens who yield their parents many oxen as presents from their suitors: hence in gen. wooed with rich presents: but ὅδω ἄλφ. of the Nile, water that yields fat oxen by enriching the pastures, Aesch. Suppl. 855.

Ἄλφῃ, *ῆς, (ἀλφαινα)* produce, gain, Lyc.

Ἀλφῃα, ατος, τό,=foreg., esp. the sum for which a contract is made by a builder, etc., Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 221.

ἄλφιστεῖν, to be worth much, to sell well, Hippon. Fr. 30.

ἄλφιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=Sq., Or. Sib.

ἄλφιστής, *οἶ, ὁ, (ἀλφειν)* an old word used by Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase ἄλφες ἀλφιστά, acc. to Eustath. inventive, reasoning men, as distinguished from brutes, but rather (acc. to the Homeric usage of the verb) gain-seeking, enterprising, industrious men, ἄλφες not ἄνθρωποι, and in Hes. Op. 82 even greedy, covetous:—hence esp. applied to trading, seafaring people, Od. 13. 261, h. Apoll. 458, and so the Phaeacians are said to be ἔκας ἄνδρῶν ἀλφιστῶν out of reach of enterprising men, Od. 6. 8. Cf. Nitsch Od. 1. 349.—Ep., but also used once or twice by Trag.

II. a kind of fish that went in pairs, Epich. p. 27:—hence of lewd men, Ath. 281 F.

ἄλφι, τό, poet. indecl. abbrev. form from ἀλφιστον, Epich. p. 111, cf. Ruhnke h. Hom. Cer. 208.

ἀλφιτάμοιβός, *ὁ, (ἀμείβω)* a dealer in ἄλφια, Ar. Av. 491, etc.

ἄλφιεῖα, or ἀλφιντία, *ῆς, ἡ*, a preparing of ἄλφια.

ἄλφιτειον, τό, a mill for grinding ἄλφια, dub.

ἄλφιντεύς, *εως, ὁ*, a barley miller, Hyperid. ar. Poll. 7. 18.

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ἀλιφτιγδόν, Adv., like ἔλφιτα, Diosc.: esp. of fractures, where the bone is much shivered, Gal.

ἀλιφτήριος, ἰα, ιον, also ὀρός, ἄ, ὄν, of, belonging to ἔλφιτα, ἀγγεῖον a meal-tub, Antiph. Bomb. 1.

ἀλιφτισοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ἔλφιτα, Poet. de Vir. Herb. 77.

ἀλιφτισητή, ἡ, a vessel for holding ἔλφιτα.

ἀλιφτιόμαντις, εως, ὅ, ἡ, one who divines from ἔλφιτα, v. ἀλευρόμαντις.

*ΑΛΦΙΤΟΝ, τό, peeled or pearl-barley, Lat. polenta: in sing. only in Hom. in phrase ἀλφίτον ἀκρή, barley-meal, barley-cakes, Il. 11. 631, Od. 2. 355, and in Medic. (v. inf.): elsewh. in plur. ἔλφιτα, barley-groats, and the cakes or porridge made thereof, as early as Od. 19. 197: Hom. calls it μυελὸν ἀνδρῶν man's marrow, not unlike our staff of life:—of this meal was made also a kind of barley-water, Hipp., and poulitice, Diosc.: it was used too as powder by the Κανθήφοροι, cf. Ar. Eccl. 732, Hermipp. The. 2. II. in gen. any meal or groats, as of wheat or pulse, Hipp.: even λίσαιο ἔλφιτα Orph. III. metaph. one's bread, daily bread, Ar. Plut. 219: and so παρῆφα ἔλφ. one's patrimony, Id. Nub. 107.

ἀλιφτισοῖτα, ἡ=ἀλφειά, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

ἀλιφτισοῖος, ἄ, a preparer of ἔλφιτα, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

ἀλιφτισώλης, ου, (πώλεω)=ἀλφισαμβός, Nicoph. Chir. 1: fem. ἀλφισαμβή, ἰδος, ἡ ἄλφ. στοά, the flour-market at Athens, Ar. Eccl. 682.

ἀλιφτισωλητήριον, τό, a market for ἔλφιτα.

ἀλιφτισοῦντω, to eat, live on ἔλφιτα, or bread made thereof, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 28.

ἀλιφτισοκόπος, ὁ, (σκοπέω)=ἀλφισόμαντις.

ἀλιφτισκάσας, ου, (φαγεῖν) eating ἔλφιτα, Ael. [ᾗ]

ἀλιφτιόχρους, ωτος, ὅ, ἡ, of the color of ἔλφιτα, κεφαλὴ ἄ ρουδερᾷ, i. e. hoary head, Ar. Fr. 453.

*Αλφῖνῶ, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, like Ἀκκῶ, a spectre or bugbear with which nurses frightened children, Plut.

ἔλφοι, opt. aor. of ἀλφάνω, Hom.

ἄλφος, ὁ, a kind of leprosy, esp. on the face, Lat. vitiligo, Hes. Fr. 5: later λεῖκη. (akin to albus, as ὀρός, ὀρφανός to orphus.)

*ΑΛΦΩ, assumed pres. from which to form the aor. of ἀλφάνω.

ἄλφωδης, ἐς, (ἄλφος) leprous, Gal.

*ΑΛΦ, assumed as root of ἀλδῖα, ἀλδαινα, ἄλθω, ἀλθέω, ἀλθαῖνα, ἄλῳ, ἄλαινά, αλο, halo, αλο, adolescento.

ἄλῳα, Dor. for ἄλῳα, Theocr.

ἄλῳα, ου, τᾷ, (ἄλῳα) a festival of Demeter as inventress of agriculture, like Lat. Cerealia, harvest-home, Dem. 1385. 2.

ἄλῳαίος, α, ου, (ἄλῳα) belonging to the threshing-floor: hence ἄλῳαία as epith. of Demeter, Orph.

*Αλῳάς, ἄδος, ἡ=Ἀλῳαία Theocr. 7. 155, ubi al. Ἀλῳάς.

ἄλῳβητος, ου, (ἄλῳβῶμαι) unhurt: unblamed, Themist.

ἄλῳδης, ἐς, (ἄλῳ, εἶδος) like salt, Plut.

ἄλῳεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλῳα) of or used in a threshing-floor, Anth.

ἄλῳεύς, εως, ὁ, one who works on a threshing-floor or a field: a thresher, husbandman, gardener, vine-dresser, etc., Ap. Rh.: in Hom. only as prop. n.

ἄλῳῆ, ἡ, sometimes written ἄλῳα, a poet. word used in Ep. and Anth. for Att. ἄλῳα: Dor. ἄλῳα. I. a threshing-floor, Il. 5. 499, etc., Hes. Op. 597. II. any levelled plot of ground, sown or planted, a garden, orchard, vineyard, etc., Il. 9. 534, etc.: but Ποσειδάωνος ἄλῳ, like ἄλῳος, the sea, Lat. Neptunia prata, Opp.

ἄλῳῆ, Ep. for ἄλῳ, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 of ἄλῳσκομαι, Il. 14. 81: but II. ἄλῳῆ, Ep. for ἄλῳη, 3 sing. opt., Hom.

ἄλῳός, α, ου=ἄλῳεινός, Nic.

*Αλῳῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. Ἀλῳᾶς.

ἄλῳτῆς, ἰδος, ἡ=ἄλῳεύς, Anth.

ἄλῳκαντι, Dor. for ἑλῳῳκασι, 3 pl. perf. of ἄλῳσκομαι, Plut.

ἄλῳμένα, Ep. for ἄλῳναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἄλῳσκομαι, Hom.

ἄλῳμενος, ἡ, ου, part. from ἄλῳδομαι, Hom.

ἔλῳν, ωνος, ἡ=ἄλῳα, but only found in oblique cases from Arist. downwards.

ἄλῳναι, inf. aor. of ἄλῳσκομαι, Hom.

ἄλῳνεύομαι, Dep., to work on a threshing-floor or afield, App.

ἄλῳνήτος, ου, (ἄλῳ, ἄνεομαι) brought with salt: ἄλῳνητα δου-

λάρια worthless slaves, esp. those from Thrace, because the Thracians sold men for salt, as the Africans do for brandy.

ἄλῳναι, ἡ=ἄλῳα, a threshing-floor, Athen.

ἄλῳνῆα, to be or work on a threshing-floor.

ἄλῳνιον, τό, Dim. from ἄλῳν.

ἄλῳνοτριβέα, (τριβέα) to beat on a threshing-floor, Longus.

ἄλῳπεκή, ἡ, Ion. for ἄλῳπεκή, Hdt.

ἄλῳπέκιος, α, ου, (ἄλῳπῆ) belonging to a fox, Gal.

ἄλῳπεκή, ἡ, Att. contr. from Ion. ἄλῳπεκή, sub. ὄρεα, a fox-skin, Hdt. 7. 75: proverb. θῶν ἡ λεοντῆ μὴ ἐφικνέται, προσπατῶν ἐκεῖ τὴν ἄλῳπεκήν, i. e. where force won't do, one must use cunning, Plut. Lys. 7.

ἄλῳπεκία, ἡ, a disease, like the mange of foxes, in which the hair falls off, Soph. Fr. 369: in plur., places where the hair has fallen off, Arist. Probl. II. the hole or earth of a fox.

ἄλῳπεκίας, ου, ὁ, foxy: branded with a fox, Luc. II. a kind of shark, Lat. squatus vulpes, Arist. ap. Ath. 294 D.

ἄλῳπεκιστός, εως, ἡ=ἄλῳπεκία, I. Gal.

ἄλῳπεκίδεύς, εως, ὁ, a fox's cub, young fox, Ar. Pac. 1067.

ἄλῳπεκίῳ, f. ἰω, to be a fox, play the fox, deal slyly, Lat. vulpinari, Ar. Vesp. 1241: proverb. ἄλ. πρὸς ἄλῳπεκα to cheat the cheater. II. act. to overreach.

ἄλῳπέκιον, τό, Dim. from ἄλῳπῆ, a little fox, Ar. Eq. 1076.

ἄλῳπεκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a mongrel between fox and dog, =κυνάλωνῆς, Xen. Cyn. 3. 1. II. a fox-skin cap, Xen. An. 7. 4. III. a kind of vine, the cluster resembling a fox's brush, Plin.

ἄλῳπέκουρος, ὁ, (οἶπῳ) fox-tail, a plant, prob. lagurus, Theophr.

ἄλῳπεκώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fox-like, sly.

ἄλῳπῆς, εκος, ἡ, also ἄλῳπικος in Ananias 1, acc. to Herm., dat. pl. ἄλῳπῆκεσι Opp.: a fox, first in Pind. and Hdt.; metaph. of men, a sly fox, master Reynard, Horace's animi sub vulpe latentes. Proverb. τὴν ἄλῳπεκα ἔλκει μετόπισθεν, he has a fox's tail, is a fox in disguise, Plat. Rep. 365 C: ἄλῳπῆς τὸν βοῦν ἐλάνει, i. e. cunning beats force, Pseudoemigr.

2.=ἄλῳπεκή, a fox-skin, Ruhnk. Tim.: so too λέων for λεοντῆ.

II. πτηνὰ δερμάτῃ τε οἶον ἄλῳπῆς, prob. a kind of flying squirrel, Arist. H. A. III. a sea-fish, =ἄλῳπεκίας, Ib.

IV. in plur. ἄλῳπεκες, the muscles of the loins, =νεφρομήτορες, Hipp. V.=ἄλῳπεκία, I. Call. Dian. 79. VI. a kind of dance. (The fox's Sanscrit name लोरासा is said to mean carmin-eater.)

ἄλῳπος, ου=ἄλῳπεκώδης, Soph. Fr. 242. II.=ἄλῳπῆς, Ignat. Ep. 9. Cf. Coray Plut. 3. p. 18. Hence

ἄλῳπόχρους, ου, contr. -χρους, ου, (χρῶς) fox-colored.

*ΑΛΩ, ω, ἡ, later also gen. ἄλῳος Call., and ἄλῳνος (cf. ἄλῳν): =poet. ἄλῳα, a threshing-floor, Xen.: and from its round shape, also

II. the disk of the sun or moon, Aesch. Theb. 489: but later, as Arist. Mund. 4. 22, a halo round it. 2. a coiled snake, Nic. 3. a bird's-nest, Ael. 4. the pupil of the eye.

ἄλῳσμός, ου, (ἄλῳναι) easy to take, catch, win, or conquer, of places and persons, Hdt., Thuc. 4. 10, and Xen. 2. of the mind easy to make out or contrive, Soph. Phil. 863. II. (ἄλῳσις) of or belonging to capture or conquest, παῖν ἄλ. a song of triumph on taking a city, Aesch. Theb. 635; βδέξαι ἄλ. tidings of the capture, Id. Ag. 10.

ἄλῳσις, εως, ἡ, (ἄλῳσκομαι) a taking, capture, conquest, destruction, Pind., Hdt., and Att.: δαῖων ἄλ. conquest by the enemy, Aesch. Theb. 119: means of conquest, Soph. Phil. 81. II. as law-term, detection, conviction, Plat. Legg. 920 A.

ἄλῳτός, ἡ, ὄν, later also ος, ου, verb. Adj. from ἄλῳναι, to be taken or conquered, Thuc. 6. 77: attainable, Soph. O. T. 111.

ἄλῳφτος, ου, (ἄλῳφῶ) unremitting, incessant, Plut.

ἄλῳα, Ep. for ἄλῳ, conj. aor. 2 of ἄλῳσκομαι, Hom.

ἄμ, for ἀνᾶ, before a word beginning with the labials β, π, φ, or μ, e. g. ἄμ βομοῖσι, ἄμ μέσση, ἄμ πελῶν, ἄμ πέλαγος, ἄμ πυτᾶ—this form is mostly Dor., as in Pind., but also in Hom., and sometimes in Att. poets, even in Com.—Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 117. Anm. 4. would write ἄμ without accent, on the analogy of ἐνί, ἐν.

*AMA, (akin to a copul.) I. as Adv. at once, usu. of time, serving to unite two different actions, etc., very oft. added to τε., καί, as ἐμ' οἰμαγῆ τε καὶ εὐχολῆ Il. 8. 64, ἄμα τ' ἄκνυρος καὶ θυζύρος Il. 1. 417, σέ θ' ἄμα κλαῖω καὶ ἔμει Il. 24.

3.—also with καί only, ἀμα πρόσθεν καὶ ὀπίσσω II. 3. 109.—
th dé only, ἀμα μῦθος ἔην, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον II. 19. 242,
which was shortened into ἀμ' ἔπος ἀμ' ἔργον, no sooner said
in done.—ἀμα μὲν. . . ἀμα δέ. . . in Att., partly. . . partly. . . Plat.
aed. 115 D, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 2.—In prose ἀμα τε. . . καί, may
be translated by *simul ac*, as ἀμα ἀκηχάμεν τε καὶ τριπρό-
σως καθίσταται, as soon as we heard, we appointed. . . Dem. 50.
ἀμα διαλλάττονται καὶ τῆς ἑχθρῶς ἐπιλανθάνονται Isocr. : in
this case the former verb only becomes a participle, as ἀμα εἰπὼν
ἴσθη, as soon as he spoke, he stood up, Xen. An. 3. 1, 47 ;
δ' ἀγγέλια ἀμα ῥηθείσης ἐβοήθουν as soon as the news was
brought they assisted, Thuc. 2. 5, cf. Valuck. Phoen. 1184,
Ither Gr. Gr. §. 666. Obs. 5.—ἀμα μὲν followed by ἐγὶ δέ, Xen.
r. 1. 4, 3 ; ἀμα μὲν. . . πρὸς δέ. . . Hdt. 8. 51, which are anacoth-
eta.—All instances of the Adv. have the notion of *time*,
though it sometimes involves that of *place*, or *quality*, as ἀμα
πυρὸς οὗ πάντες ἀμα, ἀμα ἄμφω, ἀμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀνύμω.
As Prep. c. dat., at the same time with, together with, ἀμ' ἡοὶ
dawn, II. 9. 682, etc., Att. ἀμ' ἔφ' : so too ἀμ' ἡλέφ' ἀνύοντι
ἀνύοντι at sunrise or sunset, II. 18. 136, 210, etc. : ἀμ' ἡμέρη
more freq. τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, Hdt., and Att. β' ἡρὶ ἀρχομένῳ or ἀμα
ἡρὶ, at beginning of spring, v. Thuc. 5. 20, etc. :—sometimes
gen., along with, together with, as ἀμα τινὶ ἔσπεθα, ἐλθεῖν, γενε-
ῖσθαι, so too 'Ελένην καὶ κτήματα' ἐμὲ αὐτῇ II. 3. 458 ; ἀμα
τῆς ἀνέμου keeping pace with the wind, Od. 1. 98 ; twice
beated ἀμα αὐτῷ ἀμ' ἔποντο Od. 11. 371.

ἀμα, and ἀμαξ. Dor. for ἀμα, Pind.
ἀμαδρυάδης, ἄδωρ, ἡ, (δρύς) usu. in plur., the *Hamadryades*,
nymphs whose life depended on that of the trees to which they
are attached, Ath. : also 'Αδρυάδης.

μαζών, ἄνως, ἡ, usu. in plur., the *Amazons*, a warlike nation
women in Scythia, Hom., and Hdt. : in Pind. also 'Αμαζόνιδες.
II. epith. of Artemis, Paus. (usu. derived from μαζός, from
fable that they either took off or checked the growth of the
left breast, that it might not interfere with the use of the
v. : and so in works of art the right breast is usual. hidden.)
ἀμαλύνω, to be μαλῶς, untaught, stupid, Plat., usu. absol., but
ἄμα τι or εἰς τι, to be ignorant in a thing, Legg. 689 C, D.
μαεῖν, Adv. of foreg.

μαεῖν, worse form for ἀμαθία, Buttm. Plat. Men. p. 50.
μαθής, εἰς, (μαθεῖν) untaught, unlearned, ignorant, and so
πίδης, δῦλ, Hdt. r. 33, and freq. in Att. from Eur. downwards,
persons and their actions : also coarse, boorish, rude, like
σοικός, Wolf Leptin. p. 339 : ἀμαθὴς τὴν ἀμαθίαν ἐκείνων
rid with their stupidity, Plat. Apol. 22 E : ἀμαθέστερον τῶν
ων σφετερίας παιδεύεσθαι to be educated with too little
rning to despise the laws, Thuc. 1. 84 :—also c. gen. rei,
honi knowledge of a thing, unlearned or unskilled in it,
uc. 4. 41, etc. : more rarely ἀμα περί τινας Plat. Eryx. 394 E,
Id. Lach. 194 D, πρὸς τι Plut. : so too ἀμαθὸς ἔχειν τινός
I.—also of things, ἀμα βῶνι rude force, Eur. Tem. 11, δῶ-
μα. II. pass., not learnt, unknown, Eur. Ion 916 :
v.—θῶς, ἀμαθὸς χωρεῖν, of events, to take an unforeseen
turn, Thuc. I. 140.

μάθητος, ον, =μαθής, Phryn. (Com.) Conn. 3.
μαθία, ἡ, the state of an ἀμαθής, want of learning, knowledge,
ignorance, dullness, coarseness, τινὸς or περί τι, freq. in
c. prose, but also in Soph. Fr. 633, and Eur.

μαθίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (μαθῶς) dwelling in the sand : ἀμαθίνιδες
χοι, sand-snails, cowries, Epich. p. 22.

μαθῶεις, εσσα, εν, contr. ἀμαθῶις, οἶσος, οῦν, =Ἐρ. ἡμαθῶεις.
ΜΑΘΩΣ, ἡ, =ἄμος, ἄμβος, ψάμβος, Lat. *salvum*, sand, a
dy soil, opp. to sea-sand (ψάμβος), Hom. : in plur., the *links*
lumes by the sea, h. Hom. Ar. 439.

μαθύνω, (μαθῶς) to make into dust, utterly destroy, πόλιν II.
593, ἄνδρα Aesch. Fr. 938, ἄν- ἐν φλόγῃ σάρκα Theocr. 2.

2. to hide in the sand, h. Hom. Merc. 140. Only poet.

μαθῶδης, es, (μαθῶς, εἶδος) like sand, sandy.

μαί, Ion. for ἀμα, Call. Lav. Pall. 75.

μαίετρος, ον, (μαίεμαι) that has never needed a midwife, i. e.
ἡρῆ, maiden, Nonn. II. without aid of midwife, λαχέλα Id.

μαίμακτος, ἔρη, ετων, irresistible, insupportable, huge, enor-
mous : an old poet. word, first in Hom., of the Chimaera II. 6.

179, Od. 14. 311 : of a mast, of fire, and sea, Hes. ; of the tri-
dent, Pind., who also has ἀμα μένος and κρηστήρας ; of the Furies,
Soph., and in late Ep. poets, as Orph. and Q. Sm., of Ares,
kings, warriors and weapons. (acc. to Gramm. from μαίμακτος,
or μαίμαδ, but better from ἀμαχος, μαίμαχος, by a kind of redupl., Göttl. Hes. Th. 319, Lucas Quæst. Lexil. 1. p. 360.)

ἀμᾶλκυστία, ἡ, (μαλκίζω) incapability of being softened,
hardness, Diod.

ἀμάλακτος, ον, (μαλδῶσω) unsoftened, unmitigated, τὸ ψυχρὸν
Plut. : of leather, untanned : metaph. of expressions, harsh,
Longin. II. not to be softened, unfeeling.

ἀμάλπτω, =ἀμαλδύνω, Soph. Fr. 413.

ἀμαλδύνω, poet. for ἀμαλύνω, (ἀμαλδῶς) strictly to soften,
weaken : hence to crush, destroy, ruin, τεῖχος ἀμαλδύναι II. 12.
18, and in pass. 7. 463 : hence in gen. to efface, wipe out, στί-
βον Ap. Rh. 2. metaph. to hide, conceal, disguise, εἶδος h.
Hom. Cer. 94 : to keep in the shade, and so to eclipse, excel,
Leon. Tar., like ἀμαρῶν. Poet. word, used also by Hipp.

ἀμάλη, ἡ, =ἀμαλα, Lyc.

ἀμαληστόμος, ον, (ἀμαλα, τέμνω) cutting sheaves, a reaper, Opp.

ἀμαλθακτος, ον, (μαλδῶσω) =ἀμαλκτος, Anth.

'Αμάθεια, ἡ, the goat *Amaltheia*, which suckled Zeus, Call. :
from its horn flowed nectar, hence κέρα 'Αμαθείας the horn
of plenty, Anacr. 8, Phocyl. 1 : and in allusion thereto Cicero
calls the rich estate of Atticus 'Αμαθειών, Att. 1. 16, 2. 1.

ἀμαλλα, ἡ, (ἀμῶς) a bundle of ears of corn, sheaf, Soph. Fr.
540 : later ἀμάλη, q. v. 2. the sheaf-band, Philostr. 3. like
δράγμα, the standing corn that is to be cut, Q. Sm. Hence

ἀμαλλένω and ἀμαλλίζω, to bind into sheaves : to bind, tie.

ἀμῶλλον, τό, a sheaf-band.

ἀμαλλοδετήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (ἀμαλα, δέω) a binder of sheaves,
II. 18. 553.

ἀμαλλοδετήρ, οἷ, ὅ, =foreg., Theocr.

ἀμαλλοτόκεια, ἡ, producer of sheaves, Nonn., pecul. fem. of

ἀμαλλοτόκος, ον, (τίκτω) producing sheaves, Nonn.

ἀμαλλοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bringing sheaves, epich. of Demeter.

ἀμαλός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. ἀμαλός, =ἀπαλός, soft, slight, Lat. *tener*,
in Hom. of young animals, II. 2. 310, Od. 20. 14 : hence
2. weak, feeble, γέρον Eur. Heracl. 75. Adv. —λως, slightly,
moderately, Hipp. (from a euphon., μαλακός, acc. to Buttm.
Lexil. in v. βλίσσεν, ὅι : but Rost derives it from ἀμῶς, in
signif. *laid low*, and so *low*, small, which connects it with ἀμα-
λός, and this certainly agrees well with the signif. of its derivs.
ἀμαλδύνω, ἀμαλός.)

ἀμᾶλως, =ἀμαλδύνω.

ἀμαμάρψ, vos, also Sapph. 112 υδός, ἡ, a vine trained on two
poles, Epich. p. 12.

ἀμᾶρμηλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μῆλον) a sort of tree with sweet fruit like
the pear, prob. a kind of medlar, Hipp. : like ἐμῆρμηλίς.

ἀμᾶνδάλος, =ἀφανής, as ἀμᾶνδανος from ἀμαλδύνω, Alcae. 97.

ἀμᾶντις, ἄν, οἷ, a sort of fungi, Diosc.

ἀμᾶντεντος, ον, (μαντεύομαι) not prophesied or foretold, Cha-
rito. 2. act. not prophesying.

ᾶμαξα, ἡ, Ion. ἀμαξα, Att. ᾶμαξα, (ἔγω) a carriage, esp. a
heavy wagon or wain, opp. to the war-chariot (ἄρμα), and in
Hom. synon. with ἀπήνη, Lat. *plaustrum*, four-wheeled, Od. 9.
241, drawn by oxen or mules, for carrying goods, (but also
corpses, II. 7. 426.), II. 24. 782, Od. 6. 37 : βοὺς δ' ᾶμαξῆς
draught-oxen, Xen. : ᾶμαξα λθῶν, σίτου, a wagon-load of stones,
corn, Id. : τρισὺν ᾶμαξῶν βάρος a weight of three wagon-loads,
Eur. Cycl. 385, cf. 473.—Proverbs, ᾶμαξα τὸν βοῦν (sc. ἔλκει),
our "cart before the horse," Luc. : ἐξ ᾶμαξῆς ὑβρίων of gross
ribaldrous abuse, Bentl. Phal. p. 180.

2. the carriage of the
plough, Lat. *curvus*, Hes. Op. 424, 451 : Charles' wain in the
heavens, the great bear (ἄρκτος), II. 18. 487, Od. 5. 273. 3.
a high-road, carriage-road, Anth. (acc. to Pott, from ᾶμα,
ᾶξω, of two axles, i. e. four wheels.)

ᾶμαξαίη, Ion. for ᾶμαξα, Arat.

ᾶμαξαίος, α, ον, =ᾶμαξαίος, Nonn.

ᾶμαξάριον, τό, Dim. from ᾶμαξα.

ᾶμαξαία, ἡ, the loading of a wagon.

ᾶμαξεύς, ὢς, ὅ, a wagoner : βοὺς ᾶ a draught-ox, Plut.

ᾶμαξένον, ὁ, to go with a wagon, be a wagoner, Arr. II. in

Pass. to be traversed by wagons, have wagon-roads through it, Hdt. 2. 108. III. metaph. ἀμ. βλοτον, to drag on a weary life, Anth. IV. to live on a wagon, Philostr.

ἀμαζήλατος, *ov*, (ἐλαύνω) traversed by wagons: ἡ ἀμαζήλατος, sub. ὁδός, a carriage-road.

ἀμαζήλατος, *ol*, v. ἀμαζήλατος.

ἀμαζήλατος, *es*, (ἔρω) attached to a wagon or carriage, of, on, or belonging thereto, ἀμ. ὁρόνος, = δίφρος, Aesch. Ag. 1054; ἀμ. τριβός a high-road, Eur. Or. 1251.

ἀμαζία, *ῆ*, the track of a carriage, dub.

ἀμαζίατος, *αία*, *αίων*, fit for a wagon: large enough to load one, λθοί Xen. An. 4. 2, 3.

ἀμαζιεύς, *εὐος*, *ῆ*, = ἀμαζεύς.

ἀμαζιεύς, *ῆ*, *όν*, belonging to a wagon, Theophr. 2. lying towards Charles' wain, or the great northern bear.

ἀμαζιον, *τό*, = sq., Arist. Mot. An.

ἀμαζις, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, Dim. from ἀμαζα, a little wagon, Lat. *plustellum*, Hdt. 3. 113: as a toy for children, a go-cart, Ar. Nub. 864.

ἀμαζις, *ον*, *ῆ*, of a wagon, carried thereon, φόρτος Anth.

ἀμαζιτός, *ov*, Ep. and Lyr. ἀμαζιτός, (ἀμαζα, εἰμι) traversed by wagons: ἡ ἀμαζιτός, or ἀμαζιτός, with and without ὁδός, a high-road for wagons, carriage-road, Hom., Theogn., Hdt., etc.: metaph. πειδύς ἀμαζιτός, Emped. 304.

ἀμαζιόβιος, *ον*, living in wagons, as nomad tribes do, Strab., cf. Hor. Carm. 3. 24, 10.

ἀμαζοικος, *ον*, dwelling in a wagon, Strab.

ἀμαζοκύλις, *ος*, *ῆ*, (κυλινδω) a wheelbarrow trundler: the ἀμαζοκύλις was a Megarean family, Plut.

ἀμαζοπηγία, to build wagons, and

ἀμαζοπηγία, *ῆ*, wagon-building, Theophr.: from

ἀμαζοπηγός, *ον*, (πηγνυμι) building ἀμαζα, a wainwright, Plut.

ἀμαζοπηγής, *ῆ*, (πηγνυμι) filling a wagon, large enough to fill

a wagon, like ἀμαζίατος, Eur. Phoen. 1158, cf. χειροπηγής.

ἀμαζόποδες, *ol*, (πούς) the pins or bolts of a wagon, used only

in plur., also ἀμαζήποδες, Vitruv. 10.

ἀμαζοτροχία, *ῆ*, (τροχός) the track of a wagon or carriage, Callias Cycl. 9, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀμαζουργία, *ῆ*, = ἀμαζοπηγία, Theophr.: from

ἀμαζουργός, *ον*, (* ἔργω) like ἀμαζοπηγός, making wagons or carriages, ἐξ ἀμαζουργού to talk cartwrights' slang, Ar. Eq. 464.

ἀμαζοφόρητος, *ον*, (φορέω) carried in wagons.

ἀμαρ, *ατος*, *τό*, Dor. for ἡμαρ, Pind.

ἀμάρα, *ῆ*, a trench, conduit, Il. 21. 259: a sewer, drain, Theophr.: also a spring or stream, Ap. Rh. [ἄμα]

ἀμαράκινος, *ης*, *ον*, of amaracus or marjoram, Antiph. Thoric.

ἀμαράκοις, *εσσα*, *er*, like amaracus, Nic.

ἀμαράκον, *τό*, and ἀμαράκος, *ῆ*, Lat. *amaracum*, amaracus, first in Pherecr. Pers. 2, where the gender is uncertain, but

Theophr. has both forms:—the Greek species was prob. a bulbous plant: the foreign, called Persian or Egyptian, answers to our *marjoram*, strictly *σάμψυχον*, Diosc., Plin. [ἄμα]

ἀμαράντινος, *ης*, *ον*, (ἀμαράντος) of amaranth, amaranthine, Philostr.

ἀμαράντος, *ον*, (μαραίνω) unfading, undecaying, Diosc. II. as Subst. ὁ ἀμα., a never-fading flower, amaranth, Plin.

ἀμαράτος, *ος*, = *foreg.*, Anth., ubi Schneid. ἀμαράκον. [ἄμα]

ἀμαράργος, *ον*, (μαργαρον) without pearls.

ἀμαρέμια, *ατος*, *τό*, foul water carried off by a drain: from ἀμαρέμω, (ἀμαρά) to flow off. II. transit. to let flow off. 2. to water, Aristaeon.

ἀμαρία, *ῆ*, = ἀμαρά.

ἀμαρίατος, *αία*, *αίων*, drained off in an ἀμάρα, or sewer, ὕδαρ Theophr.

ἀμαράνω, fut. ἀμαράσσομαι, (ἀμαράσσω only in Alexandr. Greek): aor. ἡμαρον, inf. ἀμαρέναι, for which Hom. has also ἡμβροτον, only in later auth., aor. I ἡμάρτησα, Loh. Phryn. 732a.: perf. ἡμάρτηκα.—To miss, miss the mark, esp. of a spear thrown, either absol. Il. 5. 287, or c. gen. as *φωτός* Il. 10. 372: so too Ion., and Att., ἀμ. τῆς ὁδοῦ to miss the road, Ar. Plut. 961, etc.: hence 2. in gen. to fail of doing, fail of one's purpose, to miss one's point, fail, go wrong, either absol. as Od. 21. 155, or c. gen. ὅτρε νοήματος ἡμάρτοεν ἐσθλοῦ he hit upon the happy thought, Od. 7. 292, cf. Il. 511: so too in

prose, and Att., γνάμης, ἐλπίδων, βουλήσεως ἀμ. Hdt. 1. 26. Eur. Med. 498, Thuc. 1. 92: but ἀμ. γνάμη to be wrong i judgment (v. signif. II.), Thuc. 6. 78:—once also c. acc. ἀμ. τὸ ἀλγὸς Hdt. 7. 139. 3. in Hom. and the poets, to fail i having, i. e. to be deprived of a thing, lose it, usu. c. gen. χειρὶ ἐξ 'Οδυσῆος ἀμαρτῆσθαι ὁπαστῆς that I should lose my sight h Ulysses' hands, Od. 9. 512; so too in Trag. ἀμ. πιστῆς ἀλοχῆ Ar. Ec. 879, etc., and once in Hdt. 9. 7. ἡμαρτάνοντες τῇ βιωτῶν—once also c. acc. neut. pron. οὐκ εἰκός ἐμὲ ὕμῳ τοῦθ' ἀμαρτῆν 'tis not seemly that I should lose this at you hands, ask this of you in vain, Soph. Phil. 231. 4. v. rarely to fail to do, neglect, φιλῶν ἡμάρτανε δόρον Il. 24. 68.

II. to fail, do wrong, err, sin, either absol. as Il. 9. 501, etc., or with some word added to define the nature of the fault, ἡ ἐκούσιος or ἐκούσιως ἀμ. to sin wittingly, ἐκούσιος or ἐκούσιως ἀμ. to sin unwittingly: also c. part. πρόθυμος ὃν ἡμαρτῆς Ev. Or. 1630: or with the case of a noun λόγῳ, ἔργῳ ἀμ., also c. λόγῳ Plat. Rep. 396 A:—lastly with a cognate acc. ἀμαρτῆς ἀμ. Soph. Phil. 1249; and in like manner, ἀμ. ἔτη to speak wrong words, sin in word, Id. Aj. 1096; but most freq. acc. neut. pron., first in Od. 22. 154 αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τὸδε γ' ἡ, βροτον: but in prose usu. ἀμ. περί τι or τινος, to do wrong i a matter, Plat., and Xen.: ἀμ. εἰς τινα to sin against a perso Soph. Fr. 419, etc.—Pass. either ἀμαρτάνεται τι Soph. O. 5. 621, etc., or less usu. ἀμαρτάνεται περί τι Plat. Legg. 759 B a sin is committed:—τὰ ἀμαρτάνόμενα, ἡμαρτάνόμενα, ἡμαρτῆθέντες the sins committed, freq. in Plat. Cf. ἀβροτάζω. (Buttā Lexil. v. ἡμβροτος 10. not., refers ἀμαρτάνομαι with ἀμείρειν v the root μέω, μέρος, and assumes as the orig. signif. to i without share.)

ἀμαρτᾶς, *δος*, *ῆ*, Ion. for ἀμαρτία, Hdt., and Hipp.

ἀμαρτή, Adv., together, at the same time, at once, Hom., and Solon 25. 4. (The forms ἀμαρτή or ἀμαρτή, and ἀμαρτή occur v. Spitzn. Excurs. 12 ad Il.: Wolf writes ἀμαρτή:—as to i deriv. the ἀμ— is plainly, with ἀμα, akin to ὅμοι, and the latter part is usu. referred to ἀμαρῆν, ἀπράω.)

ἀμαρτήμα, *ατος*, *τό*, like ἀμαρτία, a failure, fault, sin, freq. i Att. from Aesch. downwds.; midway betw. ἀδίκημα and ἀνίχημα, Arist. Eth. N. ἀμ. περί τι a fault in a matter, εἰς τι towards a person, Plat. 2. a bodily defect, malady, Plat. Gorg. 479 A.

ἀμαρτηρικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, prone to failure or sin, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀμαρτία, *ῆ*, a failure, fault, sin, freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwds.: ἀμ. τινός a fault committed by one, Aesch. Aj. 1198: ἀμ. δόξης fault of judgment, Thuc. 1. 32.

ἀμαρτήγιος, *ον*, failing in being married, unwedded, Nonn.

ἀμαρτίνοος, *ον*, erring in mind, distraught, Hes. Th. 511 Aesch. Suppl. 542.

ἀμαρτίον, *τό*, = ἀμαρτήμα, Aesch. Pers. 676, Ag. 537: on th form cf. ἀμαρτάνοις.

ἀμαρτοεπής, *ῆ*, (ἐπος) failing in words, speaking at random or idly, Il. 13. 284: ὀλβος ἀμ. wine that makes men talk at random, Poet. ap. Clem. A. p. 183.

ἀμαρτολόγος, *ον*, speaking faultily, Ath.

ἀμαρτήρητος, *ον*, (μαρτυρέω) without witness, needing no witness, Eur. H. F. 290.

ἀμαρτυρος, *ον*, (μαρτυς) without witness, unattested by fact unaccredited, Thuc. 2. 41, Dem. Adv. — *pos*, Dem. 869. 22.

* AMA'PTΩ, assumed as radic. form of ἀμαρτάνω.

ἀμαρτωλή, *ῆ*, = ἀμαρτία, Theogn. 325, 327, Ar. Thesm. 1111.

ἀμαρτωλῆς, *ῆ*, = ἀμαρτωλή, Eupol. Mar. 10, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀμαρτωλός, *όν*, sinful, hardened in sin, Plut.

ἀμαρυνή, *ῆ*, = μαρμυρή, a sparkling, twinkling, glancing, objects in motion, as of the eye, h. Hom. Merc. 45: of stars, Ap. Rh.: and so of any quick motion, ἵππων ἀμ. galloping, Ar. Av. 925: cf. ἀμαρύνω fin. [ῆ, but in Ep. ὅ.]

ἀμαρύνμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a sparkle, twinkle, of the eye, Ap. Rh. of changing color, and light, Anth.: hence of any quick, light motion, Χαρίτων ἀμαρύνματ' ἔχουσα with the light steps of th Graces, Hes. Fr. 35: χεῖλος quivering of the lip, Theocr. 23.

ἀμαρύνσω, *ῶ*, to sparkle, twinkle, glance, esp. of the eye, πῖ ἀμαρύνσει ἐξ ὁσων Hes. Th. 827: πικνὸν or πύκν' ἀμαρύνσας darting quick glances, h. Hom. Merc. 278, 415: so too in Pass.

f. light, color, etc., Ap. Rh. II. act. to shoot forth, dart, *πῖρ* 2. to dazzle, Nonn. (akin to μαμαῖρα, μαμαρυγή, f. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. i. p. 96, 104, 183.)
 ἀμαρσία, ἄδος, ἦ, v. sub ἀμλ.
 ἀμαρσίτης, ον, (μασάμοι) unchevered.
 ἀμαρσίτης, ον, (μαστίγῃ) unscurged, Synes. [I]
 ἀμαρστικός, ον, (μαστίζω) = foreg.
 ἀμαρστος, ον, without breasts.
 ἀμαρστικός, ἄδος, ἦ, = sq.
 ἀμαρστικόν, τό, with or without μῆλον, a fruit like the fig, or ripening at the same time, Paus.
 ἀμαρταΐτης, ητος, ἦ, (μαρταίος) freedom from vanity, Diog. L.
 ἀμαρταΐτης, (ἄμα, τρέχω) to run together, run along with, only used in Ep. part. ἀμαρτῶσαν Od. 15. 451.
 ἀμαρτρυχία, ἡ, a running together, jostling of wheels, Il. 23. 422, n plur.
 2. a chariot-race, Call. Fr. 135, as if for ἀματρ., cf. μαρτρυχία.
 ἀμαρρίσκω, = ἀμαρνώ, Stob.
 ἀμαρτώ, Dor. for ἀμήτωρ, Eur.
 ἀμαρρόβιος, ον, living in physical or mental darkness, darkling, wōpes Ar. Av. 685.
 ἀμαρρόκαρπος, ον, with dark, black fruit, Theophr.
 ἀμαρρός, ἄ, ὄν, dark, i. e. 1. hardly seen, dim, faint, baffling light, εἶδαι on a dark shadowy spectre, Od. 4. 824: ἴχθυος a faint oostep, Eur. H. F. 125. 2. having no light, darkling, dusk, ὄλε Luc: hence blind, sightless, like Lat. coecus, ἄμ. κῶλον, χεῖρες blind foot, hands, i. e. foot, hands of the blind, Soph. O. C. 183, 619, v. Herm. ad 1022, and cf. τῶπλος: gloomy, τῶπλῶς, φρήν Aesch. Ag. 546, ἀμαρρὰ βλέπειν Anth. II. metaph. 1. dim, faint, weak, uncertain, κληρῶν Aesch. Cho. 853: σθῆνος Eur. H. F. 231: δόξα, ἥδονα, etc., Plut. 2. obscure, mean, unknown, γενεή Hes. Op. 282: ἄμ. φῆς, γυνή Soph. O. C. 1018, Eur. Andr. 203. Adv. -ῶς. (prob. a euphon., (not privat.), and μαρρω, μαρμαίρω, and so strictly flickering, flickering, and hence dim, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. i. p. 94 sq.: cf. ἀμρόπος.)
 ἀμαρρότης, ητος, ἦ, dimness, obscurity.
 ἀμαρρόφανής, ἑς, (φαῖνομαι) dimly gleaming, of the moon, Stob.
 ἀμαρρόφω, ὅσω, to make ἀμαρρός, q. v., to make dark, dim, faint, or obscure, ἴχθυη Xen. Cyn. 5. 4: usu. in Pass. to become dark or dim, ὁ ἥλιος ἀμαρρόφῃ Hdt. 9. 10: ἀμαρρόσθαι σκότῳ to disappear in darkness, Aesch. Pers. 201: also to come to nothing, to perish utterly, φορτία ἀμαρρόσθαι Hes. Op. 691, cf. ἀφανίζω.
 II. metaph. in same signs, esp. to eclipse, cast into shade, τῇ δόξαν Polyb., and so also ἄλλας κακίας Plut.: to weaken, dull, impair, ἡδονῇ Arist. Eth., ὄργῃ, ἔρωτα Plut.: also to detract from, lower, Plut. Cf. μαρρῶ. Hence
 ἀμαρρόμα, ατος, τό, darkness, obscuration, of the sun, Plut.
 ἀμαρρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a darkening, esp. ὁμαρῶν ἄμ. a becoming dull of sight, Hipp. later a name for a kind of cataract, Lat. suffusio nigra, Poes. Oecon. Hipp., Lucas Quaest. Lexil. i. p. 105.
 II. a lowering, detraction, Plut.
 ἀμαρροτικός, ἦ, ὄν, apt to darken or obscure.
 ἀμαρραίος, ον, (μάχαιρα) without a knife, Pherecr. Crap. 13.
 ἀμαρραία, ἀμαρραῖος, Dor. for ἀμαρρ., Find.
 ἀμαρραί, Adv. of ἀμαρρος, without stroke of sword, without resistance, freq. in Thuc.: also ἀμαρρῇ.
 ἀμαρρατος, ον, poet. for ἀμαρρῆτος, Aesch. Sept. 85.
 ἀμαρρῆται, Adv., = sq.
 ἀμαρρῆται, Adv. of ἀμαρρῆτος, without battle, without stroke of sword, Il. 21. 437, and oft. in Hdt.
 ἀμαρρῆτος, ον, (μάχουμαι) not to be fought with, unconquerable, Soph. Phil. 198. II. never having fought, never having been in battle, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 14. Cf. ἀμαρρῆτος.
 ἀμαρρῆ, Adv. of ἀμαρρῆτος, = ἀμαρρῇ.
 ἀμαρρῆ, ον, (μάχῃ) without battle, and so I. with whom no one fights, unfought, unconquered: hence also not to be withstood, unconquerable, irresistible, of persons, Hdt. 5. 3, Pind., and Trag.: of places, impregnable, Hdt. 1. 84: also of things, κακόν Pind., κύμα Aesch.: of feelings, ἄγας Aesch., φθόνος Eur.: κάλλος Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 250: hence ἀμαρρῆ ἐστι c. inf., like ἀμαρρῆσαν, 'tis impossible to do . . . Pind. O. 13. 6. II. act., not having fought, taking no part in the battle, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 16. 2. disinclined to fight, peaceful, Aesch. Pers. 855.

'AMA' ὦ, ἦσω, if from the same root as ἄμα, strictly to gather together, as the reaper does the stalks of corn, and so usu. to reap, cut corn, Il. 18. 551, Od. 9. 135, also in Hes., Theogn., etc.: the notion of gathering together, appears only in Od. 9. 247 γάλα ἀμῆσθαι to collect milk or curds for oneself: later 1. to reap, i. e. to gather as harvest, σῖτον Hdt. 6. 28: ἀλλότριον ἄνθρωπος Ar. Eq. 392: also in Med., ἀμῆσθαι εἰς τὴν γαστέρα to gather in to one's belly, Hes. Th. 599: hence metaph. καλῶς ἤμωσαν they have had a good harvest, Aesch. Ag. 1044: ἐλευθερίαν ἤμωσαν they have reaped the fruits of liberty, Plut. 2. to scrape together, ἄμ. γαῖαν or κόνιν to pile a funeral-mound, Ap. Rh., and Anth.: but κόπιν καταμῆν γιν the mound covers him, Soph. Ant. 507 (acc. to Herm.). 3. to mow down in battle, like Lat. decimare, Ap. Rh., though Hom. has ἀπαμῆν for to cut off limbs from the body. (Donalds. N. Cratyl. 294 takes the root to be the same as that of ὁμαλός, and the orig. signif. to be that of levelling, laying low.) [ā in Hom., except in Od. 9. 247, in Att. prob. ā: in late Ep. and Anth. common, e. g. Theocr. 10. 50, 11. 73, v. Spitzn. Pros. p. 83.]
 ἀμβ-, Ep. and Ion., and hence poet. for ἀναβ- at beginning of words: also prob. the form used in common life. Only the most important forms will be found in their place: for the rest, v. sub ἀναβ-.
 ἀμβαινε, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβαινε, Hom.
 ἀμβάλωμεθα, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβαλλ-, Hom.
 ἀμβασις, ἡ, poet. for ἀναβασις, Soph.
 ἀμβάτης, ον, ὄ, poet. for ἀναβ-, Eur.; also in Xen.
 ἀμβάτος, ον, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβάτος, Hom.
 ἀμβη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμβων, Hipp.
 ἀμβίτος, ον, ὄ, = sq., Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 C.
 ἀμβίς, ἰκος, ὄ, a cup, beaker, Ath. 2. the cap of a still, Diosc. (from ἀμβη, or prob. better from ἀμψ-, amb-, and so = ἀμφορεύς.)
 ἀμβλακεῖν, ἀμβλάκημα, ἀμβλακία, v. ἀμπλακεῖν, etc.
 ἀμβλήθη, Adv., Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβλήθη, Hom.
 ἀμβλῶσω, fut. ἀμβλώσω, (better from βλώσσω, than from ἀμβλῶ) to have an abortion, miscarriage, Plat. Theat. 149 D: βρέφος ἀμβλωθέν an abortive babe, Hipp.
 ἀμβλῶ, = foreg., Longin., in pass. ἀμβλοῦσθαι. II. = ἀμβλῶν, Theophr., also in pass.
 ἀμβλῶνγος, ον, (ἀμβλῶν, γωνία) obtuse-angled, Polyb.
 ἀμβλυντήρ, ἥρος, ὄ, (ἀμβλῶν) blunting, weakening, Poet. de Herb. 65.
 ἀμβλυντικός, ἦ, ὄν, apt to blunt, Diosc.
 ἀμβλῶν, ἑνῶ, (ἀμβλῶ) to blunt, dull, take the edge off, Lat. hebetare, strictly of a sharp instrument, but usu. metaph. i. freq. in Pass. to become blunt or dull, lose its edge, ὀργῇ γέροντος ὥστε μαλθακὴ κοπὴ . . . ἀμβλυνεταί Soph. Fr. 762: of an oracle, to lose its edge or force, Aesch. Theb. 844: of the mind, to be damped, Thuc. 2. 87: ἀμβλῶν ἔλγος to dull or allay pain, Aretae.; also, ἀμβλ. ὀνῶν Plut., etc.; cf. ἀπαμβλῶν.
 'AMBAT' ὦ, εἰα, ὄ, blunt, dulled, with the edge or point taken off, strictly of a sharp instrument, ἔλγος Plut., but usu. metaph.: hence ἀμβλ. γωνία an obtuse angle, Plat. Tim. 55 A: —metaph. dull, dim, faint, weak, of sight: also of passion, ὀργῇ Thuc. 3. 38, of words, etc.: in Aesch. Eum. 238, of Orestes as now purified, having lost the edge of guilt: but of persons usu. dull, spiritless, slack, sluggish, Thuc. 2. 40: ἀμβλ. πρὸς having lost the keenness of one's feelings, Id. 2. 45: εἰς or περὶ τι dull or sluggish in a thing, Plut., etc. II. act. making blunt or dull: darkening, of a cloud, Anth.
 ἀμβλῶσσω, = ἀμβλίσκω, Soph. Fr. 134.
 ἀμβλῶσιμος, ὄ, = ἀμβλῶσις, Aretae.
 ἀμβλῶτης, ητος, ἦ, bluntness, dullness, ὕψους, διαβολῆς Plut.: faintness, weakness, slowness, sluggishness, Id.
 ἀμβλῶνγος, ὄ, (ἀμβλῶντῳ) dull or dim sight, Hipp.
 ἀμβλῶνπῶς, ἑς, (ὥψ) dim-sighted, weak-sighted, Theophr. Hence
 ἀμβλῶνπῶς, ἡ, dim-sightedness, short or weak sight, Hipp.
 ἀμβλῶνπῶς, ὄν, = ἀμβλῶνγος, Hipp. II. act. weakening the sight, Diosc.
 ἀμβλῶνσιμος, ὄ, = ἀμβλῶνγος, Hipp.: from
 ἀμβλῶνσσω, Att. τῶα, f. ὤω, (ἀμβλῶν) to be dim-sighted or short-sighted, have weak sight, Hipp., and Plat.: ἀμβλ. πρὸς τι

to be blind to a thing, Lucr. : τὸ ἀμβλυνῶτον = ἀμβλυνγμός, Plut.
 ἀμβλωθρίδιον, τό, sub. παῖδιον, an abortive child. II. act.,
 sub. φάρμακον, a drug to cause abortion : strictly neut. from
 ἀμβλωθρίδιος, ὄν, (ἀμβλῶσαι, ἀμβλίσκω) causing abortion,
 prob. I. Aretae. Caus. Morb. Ac. 2. 11.
 ἀμβλωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμβλῶσαι, ἀμβλίσκω) an abortion, An-
 tipho ap. Poll. 2. 7.
 ἀμβλωπής, ἐς, = ἀμβλυνός, Theophr.
 ἀμβλωπός, ὄν, = foreg., dim, bedimmed, Blas Aesch. Eum. 955 :
 dark, ἀχλὺς Crit. 2. 11.
 ἀμβλωσμός, ὄν, (ἀμβλῶσαι, ἀμβλίσκω) belonging to abortion.
 ἀμβλωστή, εως, ἡ, = ἀμβλωμα, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 7. II. the
 failure of the eyes or buds in the vine, Theophr.
 ἀμβλωσκά, = ἀμβλωσκά, Gal.
 ἀμβλωσμός, οὐ, δ, = ἀμβλωμα, Gal.
 ἀμβλωσκά, = ἀμβλωσκά, Nic. 2. = ἀμβλίσκω, Diosc.
 ἀμβλωτικός, ἡ, δ, = ἀμβλωθρίδιος, Gal.
 ἀμβλωφί, ὅπος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀμβλωπός, Pors. Med. 1363.
 ἀμβολά, ἡ, Lyr. for ἀμβολή, Pind.
 ἀμβολάδην, Adv., poet. for ἀναβολάδην, bubbling up, of boil-
 ing water, Il. 21. 364, whence Hdt. 1. 181 borrowed it. II.
 like an ἀναβολή or prelude in solemn song, h. Hom. Merc. 426,
 Pind. N. 10. 62.
 ἀμβολαδῖς, Adv., poet. for ἀναβολαδῖς, Call.
 ἀμβολάς, δδος, ἡ, for ἀναβολάς, ἀμβ. γῆ earth thrown up,
 Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 2.
 ἀμβολή, ἡ, poet. for ἀναβολή.
 ἀμβοληργός, ὄν, (ἀναβάλλω, *ἐργω) poet. for ἀναβολ., putting
 off a work, loitering, lazy, ἀνῆρ Hes. Op. 411 : ἀμβ. τιως or ἐν
 τῷ slow to do it, Plut.
 ἀμβολή, ἡ, poet. for ἀναβολή, freq. in Ap. Rh., and late Epp.
 Ἀμβρακίδες, αἱ, Ambracian shoes.
 ἀμβροσία, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. ἀμβροσίη, strictly fem. from ἀμ-
 βρόσιος, sub. ἔδωδ, φορηή, which are added by Tryph., and
 Nonn., though Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀμβροτος 4. would make it a
 Subst. = ἀθανασία, — ambrosia, in Hom., etc., the food of the
 gods, as necessaries their drink ; and like this withheld from
 mortals, as containing the principle of immortality, Od. 5. 93 :
 Sappho and Alcaeus however make ambrosia the drink of the
 gods, Ath. 39 A. 2. sometimes used as an unguent, Il.
 14. 170, etc. 3. any divine restorative : thus the Simoeis
 causes ambrosia to grow up for the horses of Hera, Il. 5. 777 :
 and Od. 4. 445 Pidothea perfumes Menelaus with ambrosia to
 counteract the stench of the phocæe. 4. in religious rites
 a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits, Ath. : and so some
 understand it, Il. 14. 170. 5. in Medic., a perfumed draught
 or salve. (In Sanscr. a-mṛita is the elixir of immortality, from
 mṛi, = Lat. mori : cf. mṛtos, βροτός, Buttm. Lexil. ubi supr.,
 and Pott, Forsch. 1. 113.)
 ἀμβροσιόδμος, ὄν, (ὀδμή) smelling of ambrosia, Philox. ap.
 Ath. 409 E.
 ἀμβροσίος, ἰα, ἰον, rarely ἰως, ἰων as Eur. Med. 983, lengthd.
 form of ἀμβροτός, immortal, divine, of divine nature, rarely of
 persons, as νύμφη h. Hom. Merc. 230 : — in Hom. night and
 sleep are called ambrosial, divine, as gifts of the gods, as
 ἱερὸν ἥμαρ, ἱερὸν κνέφας, cf. Hes. Op. 728, so that it need not
 be rendered still recurring, or as act. refreshing, immortalising :
 so too ἀμβρ. ὄπαρ Epom. 1. 4 : ἀμβρ. κρήνη Eur. Hipp.
 748. II. again every thing belonging to the gods is called
 ambrosial, divinely deauteous, hence of their hair Il. 1. 529,
 their robes, 5. 338 etc., sandals, 24. 341, anointing oil, 14.
 172, their voice and song, h. Hom. 27. 18, Hes. Th. 69 :
 lastly the fodder and the mangers of their horses, Il. 5. 369 : —
 also of all things that appear more than mortal in greatness or
 beauty, like our godlike, divine, κάλλος Od. 18. 193, of verses
 Pind. P. 4. 532, friendship, Id. N. 8. 2, etc., cf. ἀμβροτιά, ἔμ-
 βροτός, ἔβροτος, and Buttm. Lexil. in v. Only poet.
 ἀμβροσίην, Ep. for ἀμάρτειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀμάρτανω, Hom.
 ἀμβροτόπλοος, ὄν, with coursers of immortal strain, epith. of
 Artemis, Eur. Tro. 536.
 ἀμβροτός, ὄν, rarely ἡ, ὄν as Pind. Fr. 3. 15, Timoth. ap.
 Ath. 465 C, immortal, divine, of divine nature, like its lengthd.
 form ἀμβρόσιος, only that it is used of persons as well as

things, θεὸς ἀμβροτός Il. 20. 358, Od. 24. 444, so too Pind.
 and Trag. : next ἀμβρ. νύξ, like ἀμβροσίη νύξ, Od. 11. 330 :
 then of all belonging to the gods, just like ἀμβρόσιος, αἶμα Il.
 5. 339, κρήθεον Od. 5. 347, etc. Only poet. (from a privat.
 βρότος : though m. also is part of the root, cf. μῆρος, Lat.
 mori, mors, Sanscr. mṛi to die ; Pers. merd a mortal man, oi
 murder, murther, cf. ἀμβροσία.)
 ἄμβρυξ, υκος, ὁ, v. I. for ἀμβίξ.
 ἄμβων, υνος, ὁ, Ion. ἀμβή, strictly any rising, hence usu-
 the edge of a dish that rises above the centre, Dion. H. etc. ; it
 a cup, prob. the raised bottom, as in our common wine-bott-
 Crit. : — of a hill, the round top, Aesch. Fr. 93 : — later also
 raised stage, pulpit or reading-desk, as in the poem of Paul.
 Silentiar. called Ἀμβων. (akin to umbo, prob. from ἀμβαίνω
 ἀναβ., Lob. Paral. 138.)
 ἀμβώσας, Ion. for ἀναβοήσας, part. aor. 1, Hdt.
 ἀμέ, Dor. for ἡμάς, Ar. Ach. 759, Lys. 95, etc.
 ἀμεγάρτος, ὄν, (a privat., μεγαῖρα) unenviable, unenviable
 1. usu. of conditions, unhappily, sad, miserable, πάσιος Il. 2. 421.
 μάχη Hes. Th. 666, ἀντὶ τῆς ἀνέμου Od. 11. 400, μάχη Hes. Th.
 666 : so too in Att. poets, κακὰ Eur. Eccl. 193, πάθος A.
 Thesm. 1049. 2. of persons, ἀμεγάρτεα οὐβότα as a reproach
 unhappily, wretch of a swineherd, Od. 17. 219 : ἀμεγάρτων φύ-
 ἀνθρώπων h. Hom. Merc. 542 : — also αἰ. ποίημα a miserab-
 band, Aesch. Suppl. 641. 3. of things, horrible, κρέα Ἀντ.
 (The other interpr. of the word, abundant, large, etc., like
 ἀφρονος, is refuted by Buttm. Lex. sub v.)
 ἀμεγένης, ἐς, (μεγέθος) not great, small, trifling, Dion. H.
 ἀμέλεκτος, ὄν, (μετέχω) not sharing, without share, Op.
 Adv. —ως. Hence
 ἀμεβέβια, ἡ, want of participation, Cornut.
 ἀμεβένευτος, ὄν, (μεβένεω) not to be managed or deceive
 κριτής Stob. Eccl. 1. p. 976.
 ἀμεβόδος, ὄν, unguided, without plan, Longin. Adv. —δος, Ga.
 ἀμεβύστος, ὄν, = ἀμεβύστος 1, Diosc. II. τὸ ἀμεβύστος, cf.
 ἀμεβύστος fin.
 ἀμεβύστινος, ἡ, ὄν, amethystine, made of amethyst, Lucr.
 ἀμεβύστος, ὄν, (μεβύω) not drunken, without drunkenness
 Plut. II. act. preventing drunkenness : hence as Subst.
 ἀμεβύστος, ἡ, a remedy against drunkenness, and hence 1.
 kind of herb, Plut. 2. the precious stone amethyst, sup-
 posed to have this power, Dion. P., cf. Coray Heliod. p. 178
 in Theophr. τὸ ἀμεβύστος or ἀμεβύστος.
 ἀμεβύστος, αἰ, v. sub ἀμβέβα A. II.
 ἈΜΕΪΒΩ, f. ψω : aor. ἤμεβα : (akin to ἀμφί, Lat. amb-
 Buttm. Lexil. v. ἔρμα 2). A. act., to change, exchange
 τέχεα, ἔρτα E., πρὸς τινα with one, Il. 6. 235, χρύσεια χαλ-
 κείαν golden for brasen, Ib., so γόνυ γονὺς ἀμείβαν changing
 one knee for the other, crossing one with the other (alter-
 nately), i. e. walking slowly, Il. 11. 547 : but also ἀμ. τι ἀν-
 τιος Pind. P. 4. 30, Eur. Hel. 1382 : esp. of place, to change
 sit, and so to pass, cross, πορθεῖν, πρὸς ἄνθρωπον Aesch. Pers. 69, Eur.
 I. 14. 44 : hence either to go out of, leave a house ἀμ. στέγας
 ἀμάρτα Soph. Phil. 1262, Eur. El. 750, or to go into, enter in
 ἀμ. ὄψας Hdt. 5. 72 (ubi Wessel.), Aesch. Cho. 571 : and in
 gen. either to leave, quit a place, or to go to it, like Lat. mutare
 cf. Horat. Od. 1. 17, 1, Carm. Secul. 39 : so too in Med., cf.
 B. II. : πῶλον ἐκ πῶλεως ἀμ. Plat., and so μορφήν ἀμ. ἐκ θεο-
 βροτῆσιαν, Eur. Bacch. 4 : but also δάμαρ ἀμ. to give a
 wife in exchange, Eur. Alc. 46, cf. sup. and ἀλλάσσειν : —
 simply, to change, alter, χρώμα Aesch. Pers. 317. 2. i.
 make others change, Il. 14. 381. 3. very rarely like Med.
 to repay, return ἀμ. χάρην Aesch. Ag. 729. II. intrans. only
 in part, ἐν ἀμείβοντι = ἀμειβάδεις, sometimes so and sometime
 not, Pind. N. 11. 53 : — αἰ ἀμείβοντες, the interchangers, i. e.
 the rafters that meet and cross each other, Il. 23. 712. B.
 Med. to change one with another, do in turn or alternately
 freq. absol. ἀμειβόμενοι φυλακὰς ἔχον Il. 9. 471, cf. 1. 604
 ἀμειβόμενοι κατὰ οἴκους at every house in turn, Od. 1. 375 :
 so too κρουαὶ ἀμειβόμεναι ploughed and fallow in turn, Pind. N.
 6. 17 : ἄλλα ἄλλοτ' ἀμειβεταί now comes one thing, now an-
 other in turn, Eur. Hipp. 1108 : — ἀμειβεσθαι ὁπλοῖς of a
 horse, like Virgil's sinuat alterna volumina crurum, Pind.

4. 403: ἀμ. στενύτῃ to vary in narrowness, Xen. Cyn. 14. 2. esp. of dialogues, ἀμειβεσθαι ἐπέεσσι to talk together, Od. 3. 148, etc.: but also c. acc. pers. et dat. rei μ. τινα μῦθον, μῦθους, ἐπέεσσι, also ἀμειβεσθαι τινα alone, to answer one, reply to him, Hom., etc., who also oft. uses the part. absol. ἀμειβόμενος προσέφη, προσύβα, προσέειπε: τὸν λόγον ἡμεῖσθ (in aor. pass.) Pind. P. 4. 180: later also c. acc. ei, though usu. only of neut. pron., ἡμεῖσθ ταῦτα Hdt. 1. 37 though he more usu. says τοῖσδε, and even c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ταῦτα τοὺς φίλους ἡμεῖσθ Hdt. 2. 173, cf. 3. 52, Pind. 2. 9. 68:—ἀμ. πρὸς τι, to reply to a thing, Hdt. 8. 58, Eur. Tro. 903: hence also 3. to repay, requite, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, δόρσιον αμ. τινα Od. 24. 285, χρηστοῖσι Hdt. 2. 41, μολοῖς Dem. 458 fin.; also c. acc. et dat. rei, αμ. ἐνέργειαν ἄριστον Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 11: or c. acc. rei only, χάριν φιλοτῆτος Soph. El. 134, ἀρετὴν Plut., etc.: rarely c. dat. pers., as Eur. Cycl. 311:—rarely too c. gen. rei, αμ. τινα τῆς δικαιοσύνης τινα.—N.B. in this signif. usu. to return good for good, but also bad for bad, to repay, avenge, Aesch. Ag. 1267, Eur. El. 1093.

II. like Act., to change, esp. of place, to pass either out or in, λυγρῇ ἀμειβεταί ἔρκος ὀδόντων II. 9. 409, and reversely φάρμακα κμ. ἐρκ. δδ. Od. 10. 328: so πάλας αμ. Eur. Al. 752, πόλιν Plat. Apol. 37 D; γῆν οὐρανῷ to change earth for heaven, Plut., and so in gen. ἀμειβεσθαι τι τινός Diod.—Metaph. to pass, surpass, outdo, Pind. P. 6. 54, γ. 19: cf. ἀμενέω.

ἀμειδής, ἐς, (μέλει) not smiling, i.e. gloomy, Blot Plut., and freq. in Opp. ἀμειδής, or, (μειδῶ)—foreg., vñt Ap. Rh., etc. ἀμειλικτός, or, (μειλισσω) unsmoothed, harsh, cruel, of words, II. 11. 137, of fetters, Hes. Th. 659:—sq., Ap. Rh. ἀμειλικτός, or, unsmoothed, relentless, Ἀϊδώς II. 9. 158, ἦτορ Ib. 572, βία Sol. 27, στρατός, κότος Pind., πόντοι Aesch. ἀμείνων, or, gen. onos, irreg. compar. of ἀγαθός, better. In Hom. of persons, abler, stouter, stronger, braver: in gen. of things, better, fitter, Plat. I. 116, 274, 3. 11:—from Hom. downwards. ἀμείνων, with or without ἐστί, 'tis better so, or as we say, 'tis good or well, either absol. as II. 1. 116, Hdt. 1. 187, or c. inf., as II. 1. 274 and Att.: ἀμείνων ἐστὶ or γίγνεται τινι c. part., e.g. ἐστὶ σφὶ ἀμείνων γίγνεται τιμωμένοι if it is good for them to assuage, Hdt. 7. 160, cf. Thuc. 1. 118, 6. 9:—βμ. πρόσθεν Hdt. 4. 157, etc.:—οἱ ἀμείνωνες, Lat. optimates, Plat. cf. ἀγαθός.—The usu. Adv. is ἀμείνων, rarely ἀμείνωνος.—A new compar. ἀμεινώτερος, α, or, formed from this compar., occurs Minn. 11. 9. (the orig. root has perh. been preserved in αμοῖνος.)

ἀμείρω, fut. ἀμείρω, (μειρωμαι) to rob of one's share, deprive, bereave, c. gen. rei, Pind. P. 6. 27. Pass. ἀμειρόμην τινας to be bereaved of a thing, II. 22. 58.

ἀμειψιρροσμέω, (ρυσμός) to change form. Hence ἀμειψιρροσμία, ἡ, change of form, Democrit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 47. ἀμειψίς, εως, ἡ, (μειβω) exchange, interchange, Polyb.: alternation, Plut. II. a requiting, repaying, and so an answer, Id. ἀμειώτος, or, (μειω) unlessened, still entire: not to be lessened. 'AME'FGO, ξω, to MILK, Lat. MULGERE, Od.: δὲς ἀμειγόμενα γάλα, sheep that are milked, milch ewes, II. 4. 434: in Med. to let suck, Opp. II. in gen. to press out, νέκτρον, γάλας ἐκ βοτρίων Anth.: Med. to squeeze out for oneself, hence metaph. to drain a man of all his goods, Ar. Eq. 325. III. to sip, drink, Bion 1. 48. (from the same root as lac, Donald. N. Cratyl. 284: oft. confounded with ἀμείρω and ἀμειργω, v. Nāke Choeril. p. 154.)

ἀμελεῖ, strictly imperat. from ἀμελέω, never mind, do not trouble yourself, esp. to begin an answer, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 13. Hence, as Adj., by all means, yes surely, of course, freq. in Ar., Plat., etc.; oft. ironically, as Ar. Ran. 533.

ἀμελεια, ἡ, the character and conduct of an ἀμελής, indifference, Thuc. 1. 122, etc.: also in plur., Plat. Rep. 443 A.

ἀμεληστία, ἡ, (μελεστώ) want of practice: negligence, Plat. ἀμελητότης, or, (μελετώ) unpractised, unprepared in a thing, περί τινας or ἐν τινι Plat., τινός, πρὸς τι Luc. Adv. —τως, αμ. ἔχειν to be unprepared, Plat.

ἀμελῶ, f. ἴσω:—to be ἀμελής, be careless, heedless, negligent, not do one's duty, absol., first in Att., and usu. c. negat. οὐκ αμ. to be careful, attentive, etc., τὸ μὴ ἀμελεῖν μὲντε λαοὶν carefulness, Aesch. Eum. 86. 2. in Hom. (only in II.) always c. gen., to

neglect, have no care for, heed not, slight, overlook, leave undone, but always c. negat. οὐκ ἀμελήσῃ c. gen. rei, II. 17. 697, pers., II. 8. 330, where protection is implied: but 17. 9 οὐκ ἀμέλησεν Πατρόκλοον πεινόντος he lost not sight of Patroclus (in order to plunder him): so too freq. later, both c. et sine negat.:—rare construct., αμ. ἐπὶ φημένους to neglect one's duty in the case of the dead, Soph. El. 237. 3. c. acc. et part., to overlook, and so to let, suffer, like περιόρῃ, e.g. παῖδας λάθρα θησκόοντας ἀμελεῖ he lets them die, Eur. Ion 439:—Xen. has the gen. in same signif., Hell. 5. 2, 16. 4. c. inf. to neglect to do, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 98 D: also with τοῦ, so that the inf. becomes a gen. rei, αμ. τὸ ὀργίζεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 3. 9. 5. in Lysurg. 149. 36, c. dat. τούτῳ αμ. acc. to MSS.—Pass., to be slighted, overlooked, Thuc. 1. 68. Adv. ἡμελημένος, carelessly, Xen. An. 1. 7, 19.—For ἀμελεῖ, v. sub voc.

ἀμελής, ἐς, (μέλει) careless, heedless, negligent, Thuc., etc.: joined with ἀργός, Plat., βήρυθος, Plut.: freq. c. gen. careless of a thing, Plat., etc.: later c. inf., οὐκ αμ. τοῖς ἐννοιῇ diligent in doing, Plat. Adv. —ως, Thuc. 6. 100: compar. ἀμελέστερον, with less care and order, Thuc. 2. 11: ἀμελῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 2. 7. II. pass. uncared for, unheeded, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 41: οὐκ ἀμελῶς ἐστὶ μοι c. inf., I am anxious to . . , Luc.

ἀμεληστία, ἡ,—ἀμελεια, Stob. ἀμεληστῶν, verb. Adj. from ἀμελέω, one must neglect, τινός Isocr. 190 C: also ἀμελητὰ ἐστὶ τινας Arr. II. ἀμελητός, εἰ, εἶν, to be neglected, Luc.

ἀμελητή, adv. of sq., like ἀμελῶς, carelessly, Luc. ἀμελητός, or, (ἀμελέω) like ἀμελής, not cared for: unworthy of care, Theogn. 322.

ἀμελία, ἡ, poet. for ἀμελεια, Eur. I. A. 850. ἀμελλητί, without delay, forthwith: Adv. of ἀμειλλήτος, or, (μέλλω) not delayed: not to be delayed or put off, Luc. Adv. —τως, Polyb.

ἀμελής, εως, ἡ, (ἀμείλω) a milking, Pind. Fr. 73. ἀμειλῶδης, or, (μελῶδῶ) without melody, Aristox. ἀμειμπος, or, (μειμῶμαι) not to be blamed, blameless, without reproach, χρόνον in regard of time, Aesch. Pers. 692: ἄμ. τι or περί τι blameless in a thing, Plut.: of things, perfect in its kind, δειπνῶν Xen.: διελ Plat., etc.: Compar. ἀμειμπότερος, less blameworthy, Plut. Adv. —τως, so as to merit no blame, so that nothing can be said against, right well, Soph. Phil. 1465, Xen.

II. act. not blaming, well content, ἀμειμπὸν τινα ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 52, 8. 4, 28. Adv. —τως, to a person's satisfaction, Ib. 4. 2, 27.

ἀμειφής, ἐς,—ἀμειφόμεν II. Pind. O. 6. 78, Aesch. Pers. 168:—a poet. form, used also in late prose, Schäf. Plut. 4. p. 410. Adv. —φῶς, Ion=φῶς, Emped., and Orph.

ἀμειφία, ἡ, a being ἀμειφής, blamelessness, freedom from blame, Aesch. Theb. 909. II. contentment, Soph. Fr. 259.

ἀμειψιμόρος, or, not complaining of one's lot, Marc. Ant. ἀμεινα, Ep. for ἀμειναι, εἶν, inf. pres. from εἶν to satisfy, II. 21. 20, cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. ἀδῶσι 5. [ᾶ]

ἀμεινός, ὅν, also ἡ, ὅν, Opp., a poet. word, used by Hom. chiefly of ghosts or shades of the dead, Od. 10. 521, etc., also of dreams, Od. 19. 562, and of a wounded man, II. 5. 887:—usu. derived from μένος, and so without strength, faint, feeble, but Döderlein assumes μένω as the root, and explains it, not abiding, fleeting, passing:—later, it is used of mortal men in gen. ἀμεινῶν φιλ' ἀνθρώπων h. Hom. Cer. 352, cf. Ar. Av. 686; by Soph., and Eur., only in Homer. signif.; and in the prose of Theophr., of any thing become weakly or sickly, κλῆμα, φύλλον, σπέρμα. In neut. as Adv., ἀμεινῶν φαίνεω Arat., ἀμεινὸν ὄραν Philostr. Also Adv. —νός, Gal. Hence ἀμεινῶν, ὥσω, to make weak, weaken or deaden the force of a thing, αἰχμὴν II. 13. 562.

ἀμεινός, ἐς, (μένος)=ἀμεινῶν, Eur. Suppl. 1116. ἀμείρα, Dor. for ἡμέρα, Pind.

'AME'FGO, ξω, to pluck or pull, Lat. decerpere, distringere: ἐνθῇ Sapph. 92, κάρπον Eur., φύλλα Theocr.—In Med., Ap. Rh., and Nic. II. the signif. to press, squeeze or suck out is dubl., for except in Ap. Rh. 1. 882, where there is a v. 1. ἀμειλῶνσι, it never occurs. (Often confounded with ἀμείλω and ἀμείρω, to both of which it is prob. akin.)

'AME'PAΩ, f. σω, to deprive of one's share, bereave one of, amove one in, τινά, ὀφθαλμούς, φίλους αἰῶνος Od. 8. 64, Hes. Sc. 331; also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, τιμὴν: ἡμεῖς ὀλοῦμαι 'ὀλοῦμαι' ἔχοντας h. Hom. Cer. 312; —always of things one has a right to, one's own, hence when only c. acc. pers. to bereave of one's natural rights, τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀμείσει Il. 16. 53; hence also ὅσος ἀμείρειν αὐτῇ the glare bereft his eyes of their power, i. e. blinded them, Il. 13. 340, Hes. Th. 698: καπνὸς ἀμείρει πύχνα the smoke robs the arms of their lustre, i. e. tarnishes them, Od. 19. 18. Pass. to be robbed or bereft of a thing, lose it, c. gen. rei φίλους αἰῶνος Il. 22. 58, βαρὺς Od. 21. 290; —later the Act. seems to be used in same signif., c. acc. rei, βίον Eur. Hec. 1029, καρπὸν (of trees) Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 2. II. like ἀμείρω, to pluck, Leon. Tar. 98, Nic. 686. (akin to μέλωμαι, αμείρω, prob. also to ἀμύγγω, and perh. to ἀμέλγω:—v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀμβρόσιος fin.)
 ἀμείρης, ἐς, (μέρος) without parts, indivisible, Plat. Parm. 138 A. Adv. —ως. Hence
 ἀμείρια, ἡ, indivisibility.
 ἀμείριας, αἰα, αἰών, to small to be divided, atomic = ἀκαριαῖος, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1046 D.
 ἀμείριμνος, to be ἀμείριμος, Iambl.: —others —μνός; but v. Lob. Phryn. 629. Hence
 ἀμείριμνησία, ἡ, = sq.
 ἀμείριμνία, ἡ, freedom from care, security, Plut.: from ἀμείριμος, ov, (μέριμνα) free from care, unconcerned, Menand. p. 204. Adv. —ως. II. pass. uncared for, unheeded, Soph. Aj. 1207. III. driving away care, Anth.: hence τὸ ἀμείριμον, the name of a plant, Plin.
 ἀμείριος, Dor. for ἡμέριος, Eur.
 ἀμείριστος, ov, (μῆρ(ε)ω) undivided, indivisible, individual, Plat. Tim. 35 A. Adv. —τως, Clem. Al.
 ἀμείριμναι, Adv. (μέριμνα) carelessly.
 ἀμείροκνους, Dor. for ἡμεροκ., Eur.
 ἀμείρος, Dor. for ἡμερος, Pind.
 ἀμείρεσθαι, ἀμείρειν, aor. 1 from ἀμείρω, Hom.
 ἀμείρογλύκας, ov, (ἀμείρω) robbing of wedlock, Nonn.
 ἀμείροίνους, ov, = sq., Nonn.
 ἀμείροφρων, ov, gen. ονος, (φρήν) depriving of mind.
 ἀμείσιτεντος, ov, (μεισιτεῖν) without a mediator, Eccl.
 ἀμείστος, ov, immediate, direct, Arist. Org. Adv. —τως.
 ἀμείσβάτος, ov, (μεταβαίνει) not to be transferred. 2. not passing over: ἀμείσβατον ῥήμα, Lat. verbum intransitivum, Gramm. Adv. —τως, intransitively.
 ἀμετάβλησία, ἡ, unchangeableness, Theophr.: from ἀμετάβλητος, ov, (μεταβάλλω) unchanged, unchangeable, Hipp.: τὸ ἀμετάβλητον = foreg., Plut. Adv. —τως.
 ἀμετάβολος, ov, (μεταβολή) = foreg., Dion. H.
 ἀμετάγνωστος, ov, (μεταγνῶσκω) unalterable, implacable, μῦθος Joseph. 2. not to be repented of, ἡδονή Max. Tyr.
 ἀμετάδοτος, ov, (μεταδίδωμι) not imparting, stingy, Adv. —τως, ἀμ. ζῆν to live without giving to any one, Plut.
 ἀμετάδοτος, ov, (μετατίθημι) not to be transposed: fixed, unalterable, freq. in later prose, as Polyb., Dion. H., etc. Adv. —τως.
 ἀμετακίνητος, ov, (μετακινέω) not to be moved from place to place, immovable, unchangeable, Plat. Ep. 343 A. —τως, ἀμ. ἔχειν to stand unmoved, Arist. Eth. [i]
 ἀμετάκλαστος, ov, (κλάω) not to be bent or broken, unchangeable: τὸ ἀμετάκλ. τῆς γνώμης firmness of mind, (Xen.) Ep. 1. 2.
 ἀμετάκλιτος, ov, (μετακλίω) irrevocable, Polyb.
 ἀμετακλίνης, ἐς, (μετακλίνω) inflexible.
 ἀμετάληπτος, ov, (μεταλαμβάνω) not to be understood.
 ἀμετάλλακτος, ov, (μεταλλάσσω) unchanging, Joseph.
 ἀμεταμέλητος, ov, (μεταμέλει) unrepented of, not to be repented of or regretted, ἡδονή, τὸ πεπαιγμένον Plat.: ἀμεταμέλητον ἐστὶ τι μοι I have nothing to repent of, Polyb. II. act. not repenting, firm, sure, N. T. Adv. —τως.
 ἀμετανόητος, ov, (μετανόω) = foreg. I, Luc. II. act. unrepentant, N. T. Adv. —τως.
 ἀμετάπειστος, ov, (μεταπίθω) not to be brought to another opinion, not to be moved from his purpose, Plut.: of things, unchangeable, steadfast, συμμαχία Diod. Adv. —τως, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 F.

ἀμετάπλαστος, ov, (μεταπλάσσω) not to be transformed, Stob.
 ἀμεταποίητος, ov, (μεταποιέω) unchanging, Xenocr.
 ἀμετάπταλος, ov, (μεταπτάω) infallible, Gal.
 ἀμεταπτώσια, ἡ, unchangeableness, Hierocl.: from ἀμετάπτωτος, ov, (μεταπίπτω) not to be overthrown, irrefragable, λόγος Plat., Tim. 29 B: ἐξίς, δόξα Plut. Adv. —τως, Plut.
 ἀμετασάλευτος, ov, (μετασάλλω) not to be shaken about, Clem. Al.
 ἀμετάστατος, ov, (μεσθίγω) not to be transposed or changed, unchanging, fixed, like ἀμετάβητος, Plat. Rep. 361 C: τὸ ἀμετάστατον, uniformity, Plut. Adv. —τως. 2. not to be got rid of or put away, Plat. Rep. 378 E.
 ἀμεταστρεπτεῖ, and ἀμεταστρεπτί, Adv., without turning round, straight forward, λέναί, φεύγειν Plut.: from ἀμετάστρεπτος, ov, (μεταστρέφω) without turning round, without regarding, Max. Tyr.
 ἀμετάστροφος, ov, (μεταστρέφω) not to be turned round, unalterable, Plat. Rep. 620 E, etc. Adv. —φως.
 ἀμετάστρεπτος, ov, (μετατρέπω) = foreg., Plut. Adv. —τως.
 ἀμεταστροφία, ἡ, immovableness: from
 ἀμετάστροφος, ov, (μετατρέπω) = ἀμετάστρεπτος, Orph.
 ἀμετάστροφος, ov, (μετατρέπω) not to be transferred or changed. II. without metaphor.
 ἀμετάφραστος, ov, (μεταφράζομαι) untranslatable.
 ἀμεταχειρίστος, ov, (μεταχειρίζω) not handled, new. II. not to be taken in hand, difficult to handle.
 ἀμέτερος, Dor. for ἡμέτερος, Trag.
 ἀμετέωριστος, ov, (μετεώριζω) not highminded, Eccl.
 ἀμέτοχος, ov, (μετέχω) having no share of, not partaking in a thing, τινός.
 ἀμέτρις, ἐς, poet. for sq., Orac. ap. Diod. 12. 70, where however Schäfer ἀμετρι δὲ for ἀμετρί.
 ἀμέτριος, ov, also ἡ, ov Pind. I. 1. 53, (μετρώ) unmeasured, immeasurable, immense, Lat. immensus, ingens, πύθος, νόμος Od. 19. 512, 23. 249, ἀλ. Pind. l. c., ἀπρ Ar. Nub. 264: also unnumbered, countless, ἐρεμῶν Eur. El. 433, exhaustless, Anth.: cf. Jac. A. P. p. 10. Adv. —τως.
 ἀμετρία, Adv. of superlatives: cf. ἀμετρίως.
 ἀμετρία, ἡ, (ἡμέτερος) excess, immoderateness, disproportion, κακῶν Plat.: infinity, countless number, Id.: exaggeration, Id.
 ἀμετροβάθης, ἐς, (βάθος) immensely deep, Opp.
 ἀμετροβίος, ov, of an immensely long life, Anth.
 ἀμετροπείης, ἐς, (έρος) immoderate in words, unbridled of tongue; or acc. to Döderlein, not measuring or weighing his words, Il. 2. 212.
 ἀμετροκάκος, ov, immensely bad.
 ἀμετροπότης, ov, δ, (πίνω) drinking to excess, Anth.
 ἀμέτρος, ov, (μέτρον) without measure, immense, excessive, boundless, Simon. 7. 16, Plat., etc., esp. in Adv. —τως. 2. immoderate in moral sense, Plat. 3. never-ceasing, τέττιγες Simon. 129: opp. to μέτριος. 4. disproportionate, Plat. Tim. 87 E. II. without metre, prosaic, opp. to ἔμμετρος, Arist. etc. Adv. —τως.
 ἀμενοσιτεπής, ἐς, (ἀμενός, έπος) φονρίς, a thought that answers to the word, or surpasses words, Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. p. 56. 86.
 ἀμενσίμπος, ov, (ἀμύνω) that can be passed, passable, Ap. Rh.
 ἀμενσίτοπος, ov, τριόβος, Lat. trivium, where three paths interchange or cross, Pind. P. 11. 58.
 ἀμύνω, poet., or rather Dor., for ἀμείβω. In Pind. P. 1. 86, aor. 1 med. ἀμύνσασθαι, to surpass, excel, conquer, c. acc.: cf. also a Fragn. ap. Eust. Opusc. p. 56. 85.
 'AMH, ἡ, a shovel or mattock, Ar. Av. 1145, Pac. 426, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 34: the deriv. from ἀμύνω is dub., and the signif. sickle, scythe, deduced therefrom, without example. 2. a water-bucket, pail, Lat. hama, ἀμύας καὶ σκάφας ἀρυσσάσθαι, proverb. of great abundance, Plut. 2. 963 C. 3. a harrow, rake. 4. Ion. for ἄμψ, q. v.—The reading ἀμψ has the best Gramm. against it, Bremi Aeschin. 70. fin. [α]
 ἀμψ, or ἀμψ, Adv., Att. ἀμψ, strictly dat. fem. from ἀμύνω = τίς, in a certain way: esp. in compds. ἀμψιγένη, ἀμψιγένοι, ἀμψιγένοι, ἀμψιγένοι, in some way, somehow or other, etc., = ὅπως-ov, Ruhnk. Tim., Elmsl. Ach. 608: v. ἀμύνω and ἀμύνω.
 ἀμψήν, (Hebr.) Adv., verily, of a truth: so be it: also as noun, τὸ ἀμψήν, certainty, N. T.

ἀμήνιον, τό, Lat. *minium, vermillion*, Diosc.

ἀμήνιος, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq., Joseph.

ἀμήνιτος, ον, (μηνίω) *not angry or wrathful*, Hdt. 9. 94: *χειρῶν οὐκ ἀμήνιτος θεοῖς* big with the special wrath of heaven, Aesch. Ag. 649. Adv. -τως, Ib. 1034.

ἀμήνυτος, ον, (μηνύω) *not informed of*, Heliod.

ἀμήνυτος, ον, (μηνύω) *not spun out*, *not to be spun out*: hence *endless, tedious, tiresome*, ἥγας Ap. Rh.

ἄμης, ητος, ὁ, a kind of *milk cake*, Ar. Plut. 999, Bergk Anacr. p. 249.

ἀμήτερος, ἡ, fem. of sq. [ἀ]

ἀμητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀμάω) *a reaper*, Il. 11. 67: *metaph. one that mows down, a destroyer*, Anth.: as Adj., ἀμητήρ τόπω in form like a sickle, Nonn. [ἀ]

ἀμητήριον, τό, a sickle, Max. Tyr.

ἀμητικός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀμντος) *belonging to reaping*, δρέπανον *a reaping-hook, sickle*, Ael. [ἀ]

ἀμητικός, ὁ, Dim. from ἄμης, Ath.

ἀμντος, ὁ, (ἀμάω) *a reaping, harvesting, harvest, harvest-time*, Il. 19. 223, Hdt., and in late prose. II. *the harvest gathered in*: also *the field from which it is gathered*, Dion. P., Opp. The more accurate Gramm. vary the accent, writing ἄμντος signf. I, ἀμντός for signf. II, as in τρύγητος and τρυγητός, σπόρητος and σπορητός: Rost remarks that the distinction is good, for that in signf. I each word is Subst., in signf. II Adj., sub. καρπός: on the whole question v. Spitzn. Excurs. 30 ad Il. [ἀ]

ἀμητρῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμητήρ. [ἀ]

ἀμήτωρ, ορ, ορος, (μήτηρ) *without mother, motherless*, Hdt. 4. 154. 2. *born of a mean mother*, Eur. Ion 109. II. *unlike a mother, unmotherly*, μήτηρ ἀμήτωρ Soph. El. 1154.

ἀμηχανάω, =sq., Opp.

ἀμηχανῶ, ἥσω, το, *to be ἀμήχανος, not know what to do, be at a loss or in want*, τῶος of a thing, Hdt. i. 35: *περί τινος about a thing*, Eur. I. T. 734, also τι Aesch. Ag. 1178, and in Ap. Rh. τι: *oft. followed by a conjunction; ἄμ. πότερον...*, ἡ with conj., Soph. Phil. 337: ἄμ. ὅποι πράττωμαι or τροποῖμαι Eur. Or. 634, Aesch. Pers. 458: absol. ἀμηχανῶν βιοτεύω I am in want of the necessities of life, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 19. Cf. ἀπορία, which is similar, but less strong, v. Thuc. 7. 48.

ἀμηχανῆς, ἐς, poet. for ἀμήχανος, h. Hom. Merc. 447.

ἀμηχανήντος, ον, = ἀμήχανος II, Joseph.

ἀμηχανία, ἡ, (ἀμήχανος) like ἀπορία, *want of means, helplessness, distress*, Od. 9. 295: freq. in Hdt., Pind., and Att. II. of things, *hardship, trouble, χειμῶνος ἀμηχανία* Hes. Op. 494: ἀμηχανόεργος, ον, (*ἐργω) *unfit for work*, Hes. Fr. 13: ἀμηχανόποιόεσμα, Dep. med., (ποιέω) *to go awkwardly to work*, Hipp.

ἀμήχανος, ον, (μηχανή) *without means, not knowing what to do, at a loss, in distress or trouble, helpless*, ἀμήχανος τινος in distress about one, Od. 19. 363: hence, where the ἀμήχανος is the cause of his own situation, *awkward, simple*, Eur. Hipp. 643, εἰς τι awkward at a thing, Id. Med. 408: c. inf., at a loss how to do, *unable to do*, Soph. Ant. 79, and Plat. Adv. -τως, ἀμήχανος ἔχειν = ἀμηχανῶν, Aesch. Cho. 405, Eur. Oenom. 3.

II. more freq. in Pass., *allowing of no means, hence 1. things impracticable, impossible, hard*, ἀμήχανος ἐσσι πιθέσθαι thou art hard to persuade, i. e. to be persuaded, Id. 13. 726, cf. 14. 262: ὁδὸς ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν a road on which it is hard, impossible, to enter, Xen.; but also with neut., ἀμήχανον ἐσσι it is hard, impossible, usu. c. inf., Hdt., and Att., but also ἀμχανὼν ἐρᾶν to desire impossibilities, Soph. Ant. 90, cf. 92.

2. of persons and things, *against whom or which nothing can be done, irresistible*, in Hom. the comm. usage; applied to Zeus, Hera, Achilles, so too ἀμήχανος ἐσσι Il. 10. 167: but ἀμήχανα ἔργα mischief without resource, help, or remedy, Il. 8. 130: so too ἄμ. κακόν, δὴ, ἄλγος, ἐμφόρος, νόσος Trag., and Att.: ἀμήχανον κάλλος irresistible beauty, against which all arts are vain, Plat. Symp. 218 E.—*Specially also of dreams, δνειροὶ ἄμ., inexplicable, not to be interpreted*, Od. 19. 560: in Att. *indecipherable, inexpressible, inconceivable*, ἐλπίς, ἥδονα, Plat., ἀμήχανον εὐδαιμονίας an inconceivable amount of happiness, Plat. Apol. 41 C: oft. too c. acc. ἄμ. τὸ κάλλος, τὸ πλῆ-

θος indescribable on the score of beauty, etc., i. e. of indescribable beauty, Plat., and Xen., but also ἄμ. τῷ πλῆθει Plat.:—Plat. also is fond of joining the word with the relatives ὅς, ὅσος, and the Adv. with ὥς, as ἀμήχανον ὅσον χρόνον an inconceivable length of time, Phaedr. 95 C, ἀμήχανα ὅσα πλέονι by it is impossible to say how much more, Rep. 588 A: ἀμήχανον τι ὁλον γίνεται, Heind. Charmid. 155 D, so too ἀμήχανος ὥς εἰ, ὥς σφόδρα Rep. 527 E, Phaedr. 263 D; cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 788, Obs. 6.

ἄμία, ἡ, Epich. p. 29, Arist. H. A., and ἄμιας, ον, ὁ, Matro ap. Ath. 135 F, a kind of thorny.

ἄμιατος, ον, (μάιω) *undefiled, pure*, ἔδωρ Theogn. 447, φάος Pind. Fr. 106: and Aesch. Pers. 578 calls the sea simply ἡ ἄμιατος: ἄμ. τοῦ ἀνοσίω free from the stain of ungodliness, Plat. Legg. 777 E. 2. *not to be defiled or violated*, Dion. H.

II. ὁ ἄμιατος, a greenish stone like asbestos, Diosc.

ἄμιας, ον, ὁ, = ἄμια, q. v.

ἀμίγής, ἐς, (μίγνυμι) *unmixed, pure*, τινος, *without mixture of a thing*, Plat. Men. 245 D: πρὸς ἄλλα Id. Polit. 265 E, also τινί Strab. Adv. -γῶς.

ἀμιγρῶ, poet. by metath. for ἀριμέω, Call. Fr. 339, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 172, and

ἀμιθρος, poet. for ἀριθμός, Simon. 210.

ἀμικτος, ον, (μίγνυμι) *unmixed, pure*, freq. in Plat.: ἄμ. τινί, more rarely, πρὸς τι, *unmixed with a thing*, Id. II. *not mingling with others, as μίγναις* 'used of intercourse, unsociable, shy, surly, savage', of Centaurs and Cyclopes, Soph. Tr. 1095, Eur. Cycl. 428: ἄμ. τινί having no intercourse with others, Thuc. i. 77, also πρὸς τινα Plat. Soph. 254 D: also of places, ἄμ. αἰα an unwholesome land, Eur. I. T. 402, τόπος Isocr. 202 C. 2. *without sexual intercourse*, Plat. Polit. 276 A.

III. *not to be mingled*, ἄμ. βοή discordant cries, Aesch. Ag. 321. Adv. -τως, Plat.

ἄμιλλα, ἡς, ἡ, a contest, trial or strife for superiority, rivalry, and in gen. a struggle, conflict, first in Pind., and freq. in Att.: the genit. with ἄμιλλα is either that in which the contest is, as ἄμ. ισχύος a trial of strength, Pind.; ποδῶν, χερῶν, λόγων Eur., or that for which it is, as ἄμ. λέκτρον Eur. Hipp. 1141, or the persons between whom it is, as ἄμ. ἀγαθὸν ἀνδράν Dem. 490. 1; instead of the first we also have ἄμ. περί τινος or τι Isocr., ἐπὶ τινί Dem.; instead of the two latter an Adj. in the poets, as ἄμ. φιλόπλουτος, πολυτελής a striving after wealth or children, Eur. I. T. 412, Med. 557; and χαλκαραῖος ἄμιλλα, ῥυμφορμῶτος ἄμιλλα in the racing of swift horses or chariots, Soph. El. 861, O. C. 1063: the person with whom another contends in dat., Eur. Tro. 617, or πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 830 E:—ἄμιλλαν τίθεναι, προτιθέναι to propose a contest, like ἀγὼν Eur., ἄμιλλαν ποιεῖσθαι to engage in one, Thuc. 6. 32, etc.; also εἰς ἄμ. ἐλθεῖν Eur.; ἄμιλλα γίγνεται a struggle arises, Thuc.: ἐξ ἄμιλλης in emulation, Plut. (said to be from ἄμα and ἴλη, akin to ὅμιλος, ὁμιλεῖν). Hence ἄμιλλάζομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., et aor. pass., (later also aor. med., Plut., and Aristid.). to compete, vie, Lat. *aemulari*, first in Hdt., and Pind.; in gen. to contend, strive with one, Eur., etc.—Construction, c. dat. pers., to vie or strive with one, Hdt., also πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 31: c. dat. rei, to contend in or with a thing, λόγους Eur., τόξους, ἵππους Thuc.; περί τινος about or for a thing, Valck. Hdt. 5. 49, but also περί τινι Pind. N. 10. 58, ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 830 E, 968 B, ὑπέρ τινος Polyb.: foll. by ὥς or ὅπως Plat., and Xen.:—the kind of contest is usu. in acc., which is a cognate acc., for ἄμ. στάδιον, δαίμονα (Plat. Legg. 833 A) = ἄμ. ἄμιλλαν σταδίον: hence metaph. ποῖον ἄμιλλᾶς γόνον i. e. ποῖαν ἄμιλλαν γόνον ἄμιλλᾶς; how shall I groan loud enough? Eur. Hel. 164, cf. Hec. 271: hence in Pass. τὸ πεζόν... πρὸς ἄλλήλους ἀμιλλήθην being matched or backed one against another, Thuc. 6. 31, where others take it acc., vying with each other.

II. in gen. to strive, struggle, esp. to hasten, ἐπὶ τι to a point, Xen. An. 3. 4, 44; δεῦρ' ἄμιλλᾶται ποδὶ Eur. Or. 456, also ὀρεγμαι ἄμ. to hasten eagerly, Id. Hel. 546, (where ὀρεγμαι is a cognate acc., ut sup.).

III. Hesych. has the Act. ἄμιλλᾶς = ταχυνγραφία. Hence

ἄμιλλημα, ατος, τό, a contest, conflict, struggle: ἄμιλληματα γάμων ποῖ, periph. for γάμου, Soph. El. 493.

ἀμιλλητέον, verb. Adj. from ἀμιλλόμαι, one must vie, πρός τι Isocr. 154 E.

ἀμιλλητήρ, ἄρος, a competitor : τροχολ ἀμιλλητήρης ἥλιου, his racing wheels, i. e. the flying hours, Soph. Ant. 1065.

ἀμιλλητήριον, τό, a place of contest : strictly neut. from ἀμιλλητήριος, ια, ιον, belonging to a contest, ἄμ. ἵπποι race-horses, Aristid.

ἀμιλλητήρ, ου, δ, =ἀμιλλητήρ.

ἀμιλλητικός, ἦ, ὄν, ἴλι or inclining for rivalry, Plat. Soph. 225 A. ἀμίμητος, ου, inimitable in one's life, Plut. : from ἀμίμητος, ου, (μιμέομαι) inimitable, τὸν in a thing, Plut. Adv. -τος, Id. II. not imitated, Id. [I]

ἀμίξια, ἦ, a being ἀμικτος, and so 1. unmixedness, purity, Theophr. 2. want of intercourse, ἀλλήλων Thuc. 1. 3, πρός τινα Luc. : unsociableness, savageness, Isocr. 130 A : hence ἀμίξις χρημάτων want of money dealings and commerce, Hdt. 2. 136.

ἀμικτοί, ου, (ἄμα, ἵππος) along with horses, i. e. fleet as a horse, Boreās ἀμικτος Soph. Ant. 985. 2. ἀμικποί, οι, infantry mixed with cavalry, Thuc. 5. 57, and Xen.

ἈΜΙΞ, ἴδος, ἡ, a chamber-pot, also ἄμικ Ar. Vesp. 935, Thesm. 633. II. a ship, boat, Aesch. Suppl. 842. [δ in signf. 1, but δ in signf. 11, acc. to Herm. ap. Seidl. Dochn. p. 414.]

ἀμίσγῃς, ἐς, ποστ. for ἀμύγῃς, Nic.

ἀμίστος, ἐς, (μίσος) without hatred, not hateful, Xen. Eq. 8. 9, in Comp. ἀμιστότερος, less disagreeable or troublesome.

ἀμισί, Adv. of ἀμίστος, Eur., and Dem. : χρημάτων καὶ δόξης ἄμ. without reward of money or honor, Plut. Arist. 3.

ἀμισθία, ἦ, the state of an ἀμισθος, App. : from ἀμισθος, ου, without hire or pay, and so 1. pass. unpaid, unhired, Aesch., and Soph. Fr. 832, cf. ἀμισθί. 2. giving no pay, Luc. Opp. to ἐμισθός.

ἀμισθωτος, ου, (μισθός) not let out on hire, bringing in no return, Dem. 865. 20. II. unhired, Diod.

ἀμιστούλευτος, ου, =sq.

ἀμιστούλος, ου, (μιστούλλω) not cut into small pieces.

ἀμίσχος, ου, without stem or stalk.

ἀμित्रος, ου, (μित्रα) without head-band or girdle : παῖδες ἀμित्रοί girls who have not yet put on their woman's girdle, i. e. unmarriedable, Spanh. Call. Dian. 14, cf. ἔξωστος.

ἀμित्रόχιτνες, οι, epith. of Lycian warriors, Il. 16. 419, either (from a privat.) wearing no girdle (μित्रα) over or under their coat of mail (χιτών), or (a copul.) having the girdle joined to the coat of mail : μυτροχίτων in Ath. 523 D makes the first more probable. Cf. Spitzn. ad I.

ἀμित्रωτος, ου, (μित्रών) not bound with a head-band, Nonn.

ἀμικθαλέως, ἐσσα, εν, (μικθῆναι) epith. of Lemnos, Il. 24. 753, h. Hom. Ap. 36, inaccessible, inhospitable, like ἔμικτος II, of which word it seems to be a lengthd. form. : not ἔμικτος κατὰ τὴν ἄλκ, or -αλέως is nothing but an Adj. termin. : others wrongly make it =δμικχλόδης.

ἄμμ-, poet. for ἀναμ-, e. g. ἀμμύλῃν for ἀναμύλῃν.

ἄμμα, ατος, τό, (ἄπτω) any thing tied or made to tie, and so 1. a knot, Hdt. 4. 98. 2. a noose, halter, Eur. Hipp. 781. 3. a cord, band, Eur. : ἄμμα παρθένιας the maiden girdle, Mel. 125. 4. the link of a chain, Themist. 5. in plur. ἄμματα, huggings in wrestling, Plut., also the wrestler's arms, Id. 6. a measure of length, like our chain, =40 πήχεις, Math. Vett. Hence

ἄμματιζω, (ἄμμα) to tie, bind, Gal.

ἄμμα, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμᾶς, Hom.

ἄμμένω, poet. for ἀναμένω, Eur.

ἄμμε, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμεῖς, Hom.

ἄμμεσον, poet. for ἀνὰ μέσον, Hes.

ἄμμι, ἄμμι, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμῖν, Hom.

ἄμμιγα, Adv. poet. for ἀνάμμιγα, Soph., etc. : in later auth. = συν c. dat., Ap. Rh., and Anth., also c. gen., Anth.

ἀμμίγηθν, Adv. poet. for ἀναμμίγηθν, ἀνάμμιγα, Nic.

ἀμμίγγυμι, poet. for ἀναμ-, Bacchyl. 26.

ἄμμιον, τό, (ἄμμιος) oinnabar in its sandy state, Lat. minium, Diosc.

ἄμμισηγ, poet. for ἀναμμισηγ, Emped. 47.

ἄμμιτῆς, δ, also ἄμμιτῆς, ἴδος, ἦ, (ἄμμος) sub. λίθος, sand-stone, Plin.

ἀμνᾶσαι, ἀμνᾶσειεν, Dor. for ἀναμᾶσαι, ἀναμᾶσειεν, Pind.

ἄμμοβάτης, δ, (ἄμμος, βαῖνω) = ἀμμοδότης, Ael.

ἄμμοδρόμος, δ, a sandy place for riding, driving, and racing, ἀμμοδότης, ου, δ, poet. lengthd. for sq., Anth.

ἄμμοδότης, δ, (δύω) a kind of serpent that burrows in the sand, more generally called δυῖας, Strab. : also ἄμμοβάτης. [οῦ, perh. also υ, cf. χρηματοδότης Leon. Al. 91. 3, and συσφοδότης.]

ἄμμοκόνια, ἦ, a calcareous sand, esp. Pozzuolana, Strab.

ἄμμόντρον, τό, potass mixed with sand, a coarse glass fused therefrom, Plin.

ἄμμοπλυνσία, ἦ, (πλύνω) sand-washing.

ἄμμορία, ἦ, (μόρος) poet. for ἄμμοια, which is not found in use, Od. 20. 76, Ζεὺς οὐδὲ μοῖραν τ' ἀμμορίην τ' ἀνθρώπων what is man's fate and what is not, or their good fortune and their bad, cf. A. P. 9. 284.

ἄμμορία, ἦ, =ἀμμοία, ὁμορία, Epigr. ap. Dem. 86. 23, and Anth. ἄμμορος, ου, poet. for ἄμμος, ὁμοιος, without lot or share in a thing, esp. in something good, c. gen., as λοστράν Ὀκεανοῖο Il. 18. 489, Od. 5. 275, πάντων Soph. Phil. 182, τέκνων ἔμ. bereft of children, Eur. Hec. 421 : hence absol. unhappy, Il. 6. 408—later ἄμ. κακότητος Q. Sm., ὀδῶν Anth.

ἈΜΜΟΣ, ἦ, also ἄμμος, sand, Plat. Phaed. 110 A, etc. : also a sandy place, race-course, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 6. 2. =ἀμμοκονία, Theophr. (ἄμμος, ψάμμος, ψάματος.)

ἄμμότροφος, ου, (τρέφομαι) growing in sand, Mel. 1. 20.

ἄμμοχρύστος, δ, a gem, like sand veined with gold, Plin.

ἄμμοχώρα, ἦ, (χῶν) a sanding or silting up.

ἄμμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) sandy, gravelly, Diod.

Ἀμμων, ὄνος, δ, the Libyan Zeus-Ammon : said to be an Egyptian word, Hdt. 2. 42, v. Bähr.

Ἀμμωνιακόν, τό, sal ammoniacus, rock-salt, Diosc. 2. the gum of an umbellated plant, gum-ammoniac.

Ἀμμωνιάς, ἄδος, and Ἀμμωνίς, ἴδος, ἦ, Libyan, 'A. Ἐδρα, the seat of Ammon, Libya, Eur.

ἀμνῶνος, δ, (ἄμνός) a descendant, son, grandson, oft. in Lyc. in Poll. also ἀμνῶμων, ὄνος, δ, [δ-μν.]

ἄμνᾶς, ἄδος, ἦ, fem. of ἄμνός, a lamb, v. I. for ἄμνός, Theocr. 5. 3 : Alexandr. word, acc. to Ruhnck. Ep. Crit. p. 187.

ἀμναστέω, ἀμναστος, Dor. for ἀμνηστ-, Soph., Theocr.

ἀμνεῖος, ἄε, εἶον, of a lamb, Theocr.

ἀμνῆ, ἦ, fem. from ἄμνός, a lamb, Orph.

ἀμνημόνευτος, ου, (μνημονεύω) unmentioned, Polyb. : in Eur. I. T. 1419 it seems to be of unthought of, unheeded. II. act. =ἀμνημων, unmindful, Diog. L. 1. 86.

ἀμνημονέω, =sq., Luc.

ἀμνημονέω, ἥτω, to be ἀμνημων, be unmindful, absol. Aesch. Eum. 24, etc. : to make no mention of, not speak of, pass over, mostly c. gen., as Eur. I. T. 361, Thuc. 3. 40, but also τι περί τινος Thuc. 5. 18.—a dependent clause is added either in partic., as ἀμνημονεῖς σαυτὸν δρᾶντα. : do you forget your doing. 2

Plat. Theaet. 207 D, or with δτι and verb, Id. Rep. 474 D.

ἀμνημοσύνη, ἦ, forgetfulness, Eur. Ion 1100.

ἀμνημων, ου, gen. ὄνος, Adv. -ως, (μνήμη) unmindful, forgetting, forgetful, Pind. I. 7 (6). 24, and Plat., τινός of a thing, Aesch. Theb. 606. 2. pass. forgotten, not mentioned, Eur. Phoen. 64.

ἀμνησία, ἦ, =λήθη, forgetfulness, LXX.

ἀμνησικᾶτεον, to be ἀμνησικός : Pass. to enjoy an amnesty, Diod. Hence

ἀμνησικᾶλῆτος, ου, not maliciously remembered, ἀμνησικᾶλῆτον ποιῆσθαι τι to forget an injury suffered, Polyb.

ἀμνησικᾶκία, ἦ, forgetfulness of a wrong, forgivingness, Clem. Al.

ἀμνησικάκος, ου, (*νόμομαι) not remembering wrong, forgiving, Eccl. Adv. -ως.

ἀμνηστευτός, ἦ, (μνηστεύω) unwedded, not sought in marriage, Eur. Phoen. Fr. 13. II. act. not wooing, in neut. plur. as Adv., Pseudo-Phocyl. 186.

ἀμνηστέω, =ἀμνημονέω, to be ἀμνηστος, be unmindful, to forget, Soph. El. 482. Pass. to be forgotten, Thuc. 1. 20.

ἀμνηστία, ἦ, a being ἀμνηστος, a forgetting, esp. wrong done one : hence an amnesty, Plut., in better authors ἔδεια.

ἀμνηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, easily forgetting, Plut.

ἀμνηστος, ον, (ἀμνησται) forgotten, no longer remembered, Theocr.

2. act. unmindful, forgetful, A. B.
ἀμνιον, τό, (not so well ἄμνιον) a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught, Od. 3. 444. Some write ἄμνιον, as if ἄμνιον, from ἀμνα. 2. the membrane round the foetus, the caul, Gal., cf. ἄμνως.

ἀμνίς, ἱός, ἡ,=ἀμνῆ, fem. from ἄμνός, a lamb, Theocr.

ἀμνοκάνα, οὔτος, ὁ, (ἀμνός, κόνα, κόνα) sheep-minded, i. e. simpleton, as we say a calf's head, A. Eq. 264.

Ἄμνος, ὁ, a lamb, A. Av. 1559: ἀμνοὶ τοὺς τρέφουσιν lambs in temper, A. Pac. 935: fem. ἡ ἀμνός Theocr., but also ἀμνῆ, ἀμνός, or ἀμνίς.—The oblique cases are seldom found, ἀμνός, ἀμνί, ἀμνα, etc., being used instead.

ἀμνοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing lambs, with lamb, in gen. pregnant, Theocr. 11. 41, Gaisf., ubi al. μανοφόρος.

ἀμνογῆτι, Adv. of sq., without toil or effort, II. 11. 637.

ἀμνογῆτος, ον, (μογέω) without toil, unwearied, untiring, h. Hom. 7. 3.

ἀμθεν, Adv. ἀμθεν, Adv., (ἀμς) from some place or other, τὰν ἀμθεν... εἰπε καὶ ἡμῖν, of which, from what source soever, tell us also, Od. 1. 10: ἀμθεν γέ ποθεν from somewhere or other, Plat. Gorg. 402 D, Legg. 798 B, cf. ἀμρ, οὐδαμθεν and Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀμθι, or (as Bekker) ἀμθεῖ, Adv., (ἀμς) somewhere, Thuc. 5. 77, from a Laced. state-paper: but Schneid. proposes ἀμθεῖ=ὁμῶς, and Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 116. Anm. 20, ἀμδῖς.

ἀμοῖ, Adv. (ἀμς) somewhere.

ἀμοιβάδιος, la, ior,=ἀμοibaίος, Anth.

ἀμοιβάδης, Adv. (ἀμοιβή) by turns, alternately, ἀμ. ἔλλοθεν ἕλλος one after another, Theocr. 1. 34, so ἀμ. ἀνέρος ἀνῆρ A. Rh. 4. 199: Cf. sq., and ἀμοιβήδης.

ἀμοιβάδων, Adv.,=foreg., A. Rh., Tim. Loc. 98 E.

ἀμοibaίος, ον, also ἡ, or α, ον, (ἀμοιβή) interchanging, alternate, mutual, answering one another, esp. in song, ἀμοibaία βιβλία interchanged letters, Hdt. 6. 4: ἄσμα ἀμοibaίων, Iat. carmen antiotheaeum, an alternate song, also τὰ ἀμοibaία Plat. Rep. 394 B, or ἀμοibaia διῶδα Theocr. II. fitted for changing or exchanging, Anth. III. giving like for like, retributive, δέσπια Pind. O. 1. 63, νέμεσις, φόνος Anth. Adv.—ws.

ἀμοibaίς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀμοibaίος, χλαῖνα ἀμοibaίας a cloak for a change, Od. 14. 521. Those who read παρεχέμεναι ἀμοibaίς take it as acc. from ἀμοibaῖ, but Hom. and Hes. never use ἀμοibaῖ in this signf.

ἀμοιβή, ἡ, (ἀμείβω) a requital, recompense, return, in Hom., Hes., and Pind., always in this signf., and so mostly in Eur., and Plat.: hence specially a compensation, repayment, amends, Od. (v. inf.); atonement, punishment, Hes. Op. 332; revenge, Eur. Or. 841; reward, pay, Ib. 467. Construct. usu. τινός for a thing, but ἀντὶ τινος Hes. l. c.: ἀμοibaῖν δοῦναι τινος to make return for a thing, Od. 3. 58, later ἀποδοῦναι Eur.; also τίνειν Od. 12. 382; ἀμοibaῖν τινα τίνεσθαι to pay by a like return, Pind. P. 2. 43: ἀμοibaῖν καρποῦσθαι, ἀμοibaῖς κυρεῖν to receive repayment, Eur. Oed. 4. Med. 23. 2. an answer, Hdt. 7. 160. II. change, barter, τὰς ἀμοibaῖς ποιεῖσθαι Strab.: esp. change of money, Plat. 2. alternation, ἐορτῶν ἀμοibaῖ Plat. Legg. 653 D.

ἀμοibaῖδην, Adv.=sq., A. Rh.

ἀμοibaῖδης, Adv. (ἀμοibaῖ) alternately, in succession, II. 18. 506, Od. 18. 310, cf. ἀμοibaῖς.

ἀμοibaῖδων, Adv.=foreg., Hipp., and so Aristarch. in II. l. c.
ἀμοibaός, ὁ, (ἀμείβα) a successor, follower, II. 13. 793: ἀμοibaοὶ soldiers that relieve others, elsewh. διδοῖχοι. As Adj. in requital or in exchange for, νέκυν νεκράν ἀμ. Soph. Ant. 1067.

ἀμοιρέω, to be ἀμοιρος, have no lot or share in a thing, c. gen., Plat.: to be free from, Philo. Hence

ἀμοιρήμα, ατος, τό, a loss, mishap.

ἀμοιρος, ον, (μοῖρα) like ἀμοιρος, without lot or share in a thing, usu. some good, and so 1. shut out from, bereft of it, c. gen., freq. in Trag., and Plat.: more rarely freed from some evil, as ἔβρευσ, μεταβολῆς Plat. Symp. 181 C, Polit. 269 E. II. absol. unfortunate, Eur. Phoen. 613: for in Pind. N. 6. 26 ἀμοιρος is now read.

ἀμολγαῖος, αία, αῖον, (ἀμέλγω) of milk, made with milk, μάζα

Hes. Op. 588, or (as others)=ἀμορβαλα, shepherd's bread, country bread, or=ἀμκαλα, since ἀμολγός is said to be Achæan for ἀμῆ, and so bread that is perfectly baked, a cake raised by yeast or the like, which last interpr. is adopted by Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀμολγός 8, who also in Leon. Tar. 98 takes ἀμολγαῖον μαστόν to be an udder in its ἀμῆ, i. e. distended. But in Or. Sib. 4. 214 ἀμολγός is certainly dark, gloomy. Cf. ἀμολγός. ἀμολγέως, εὐς, ὁ, (ἀμέλγω) a milk-pail, Lat. mulctra, Theocr. ἀμολγών, τό, Dim. from foreg., Theocr.

ἀμολγός, ὁ, acc. to the usu. deriv. from ἀμέλγω, the milking-time, i. e. morning and evening twilight. Hom. always joins νυκτός ἀμολγῶ, to mean the four hours either before daybreak, (the time of true dreams, Od. 4. 841, the autumnal rising of the dogstar, II. 22. 28), or after sunset, II. 22. 317: and so in gen. night-time, the dark of night, II. 11. 173, 15. 324, h. Hom. Merc. 7, cf. λυκφῶς, and so later, as in Orph. Hymn. 33. 12, ἀμολγ. without νυκτός:—νυκτός ἀμολγόν also occurs in Aesch. Fr. 64, and Eur. is said by Hesych. to have used ἀμ. as an Adj., νύκτα ἀμολγόν=σοφένδρ, σκοτεῖνῃ: but in Eur. Phæth. 2. 2, 6 (where it stands alone) Herm. explains it by quiescitur turbidum est.—From this last passage Herm. infers the orig. signf. to be the thick part of milk, and so thickness, darkness, etc., Opusc. 3. p. 137 sq.:—Buttm. Lexil. in v. rejects all deriv. from ἀμέλγω as childish, and follows Eustath. II. 15. 324, who says that ἀμολγός is an old Achæan word for ἀμῆ, and so νυκτός ἀμ. would be the depth or dead of night, though not necessarily midnight, cf. ἀμολγαῖος. Cf. also ἀμορβός.

ἀμόλυντος, ον, (μολύνω) undefiled. II. not defiling, not leaving any mark or stain, Medic.

ἀμόρφητος, ον,=ἐμορφος, dub. I. Aesch. Cho. 510, ubi Herm. ἀμεμφή τινδ' εἰνεῖσθαι (ἀτν) λόγον.

ἀμορφος, ον, (μορφή)=ἄμεμπτος, unblamed, blameless, πρὸς τινος from any one, Aesch. Eum. 678. II. act. not blanning or reproaching, prol. I. Ib. 413, for ἐμορφον.

ἀμόρα, ἡ, a sweet cake, Phillet. 34.

ἀμορβαίος, ον, only in Nic. Ther. 28, 489, acc. to the Schol. rustic, pastoral: or dark, cf. sq., and ἀμολγαῖος.

ἀμορβός, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμορβός, ἀμορβάδες Νυμφαί, A. Rh. 3. 881, (acc. to Schol.) rural, or attendant Nymphs.

ἀμορβέως, εὐς, ὁ,=ἀμορβός, Opp.

ἀμορβεύω, to follow, attend, c. dat., Nic. Fr. 35: Med. to let follow, make to follow, Id. Ther. 349.

ἀμορβῶ=foreg., Antim.

ἀμορβίτης, ὁ, ἄτοπος,=ἀμόρα, Ath., and so prob. f. l. for ἀμορπίτης.

ἀμορβός, ὁ, a follower, attendant, Spanh. Call. Dian. 45: esp. on herds, and so a herdsman, shepherd, swain, Antim. 15, Opp., and Nic.: pecul. fem. ἀμορβάς as Adj., q. v.

II. as Adj. dark, Schol. Nic. Ther. 28, but this very dub., though ἀμορβῶ is also a v. l. for ἀμολγῶ in Hom. (The whole family of words is of uncertain origin, and only found in Alex. poets.)

ἀμοργεύς, εὐς, ὁ, one who presses out the ἀμοργή.

ἀμοργή, ἡ,=sq., Plut.

ἀμοργῆς, ον, ὁ, (ἀμέργω) the watery part of olives, olive-lees, Lat. amurga, amurca, Arist. Color.

ἀμοργιδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀμοργίς,

ἀμοργικός, ὁ, ὄν,=sq.

ἀμοργίνος, ον, epith. of rich cloths and stuffs, either made of ἀμοργίς (q. v.), of fine linen, or (from ἀμοργή) red, purple, like the dregs of olives, ἀμοργίνα χιτῶνια A. Lys. 150; ἀμ. κελύματα Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E, and τὰ ἀμοργίνα, sc. ἱμάτια, Aeschin. 14. 3, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 141.

ἀμοργίς, ἱός, ἡ, fine flax from the isle of Amorgos: ἄλσος ἀμ. unhackled flax, A. Lys. 736. Cf. foreg. II. proparox.

ἀμοργίς, εὐς, ἡ,=ἀμοργή, Meineke Cratin. Malth. 4.

ἀμοργήμος, ὁ, (ἀμέργω) a gathering, culling, Mel. 129.

ἀμοργός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἀμέργω) squeezing out, sucking out, draining.

ἀμορία, ἡ, (ἄμα, ὄπος) a contiguous boundary, poet. ἀμορία, q. v.

ἀμορος, ον,=ἐμορος, c. gen., Eur. Med. 1395: absol. unlucky, wretched, Soph. O. T. 248.

ἀμορπίς, ἡ, ill shape, deformity, hideousness, Eur. Or. 391.

ἀμορπός, ον, (μορφή) misshapen, ugly, hideous, Hdt. 1. 196, Eur., etc.: cf. ἐμορφος. II. without form, shapeless, rough, Plat. Tim. 51 A: c. gen. ἐμορπός τινος without partaking of

its shape, Ib. 50 D. III. metaph. *unseemly, unbefitting*, Plat. Legg. 752 A: *degrading*, Ib. 855 C. Adv. —φως. Superl. ἀμορφότατος Hdt. l. c., but a reg. Compar. ἀμορφότερος Xen. Symp. 8. 17, and Superl. —φώτατος Plut. ἀμορφύνω, to make misshapen, disfigure, Antim. ap. Cramer Anecd. 1. p. 55. 30. ἀμορφώτος, *ον*, (μορφώ) *not formed, unwrought*, Soph. Fr. 243. ἀμός, ἥ, = the length. ἀμός, ἀμας. [ἀ] ἀμός, ἥ, *όν*, Aeol. and Ep. for ἡμός, ἡμέτερος, *our, ours*, oft. in Hom., also in Pind., and Trag. chorus: but in Att. poets also for ἑμός, *my, mine*. It has been proposed to write ἀμός in the former sense, ἑμός in the latter, but without authority; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 72, Anm. 23, Spitzn. II. 6. 414. [ἀ] ἀμός, Att. ἀμός, an old form for εἰς, and so = τῷ, but only used in the Adv. forms ἀμοῦ, ἀμῷ, ἀμός, ἀμόθεν. ἀμός, Dor. for ἡμός, *as, when*, Theocr. ἀμόσπον, Adv. from ἀμοστος (v. inf. II), *insatiably, incessantly, restlessly*, in Hom. always joined with verbs expressing passion, desire, etc., esp. with μεμᾶσσι, μεμᾶς, μεμανία, *striving incessantly, full of insatiate longing*: so ἔ. κλαίειν, χολοῦσθαι to weep, be angry continually, II. 19. 300, 23. 567, μενεαίνειν Hes. Sc. 361; ἡμίονοι ἔμωτον τανύτοιοι they struggled restlessly forwards, Od. 6. 83; later, *vehemently, violently*, Ap. Rh. II. as Adj. ἔμωτος, *on, furious, savage*, θήρ Theocr. 25. 42, Il. 15. 202 (acc. to Meineke), πύρ Mosch. 4. 104.—Ep. word. (the deriv. from μόνον, *shredded linen, lint*, is very unlikely: acc. to Rost from same root as μέμα with a intens. or euphon.) ἀμοῦ, Adv., Att. ἀμοῦ, of ἀμός, = τῷ, *somewhere*, ἀμοῦ γέ που, or ἐμουνόπου Lys. 170. 12, where however Bekk. ἀλλοῦ γέ που, cf. ἀμότερ and ἀμῷ. ἀμουσία, ἡ, the character of the ἔμωστος, *want of education, taste, or refinement*; *rudeness, grossness*, oft. in Plat.: *want of harmony, discord*, Eur. Cf. ὁμομουσία. ἀμουσιολογία, ἡ, = ἔμωσιον λόγοι, *vulgar expressions*, Ath. ἔμωστος, *ον*, (Μοῦσα) *without the Muses, without taste for the arts sacred to the Muses*: and so of persons, *without taste or refinement, unpolished, rude, gross, without knowledge of music, unmusical*, Eur. Ion 526, Ar. Vesp. 1069, and freq. in Plat.: Λειψυβρίαν ἀμωσιόσπον, proverb. for the lowest degree of mental cultivation, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 266. 2. of things, *rude, coarse, esp. unmusical, discordant*, ἀμωσιό δακτύλι Eur. Alc. 760, ἀμωσιόσται εἰδᾶι Phoen. 807; ἄμ. ἡδοναί, ἀμωσιόματα gross pleasures, faults, Plat. Adv. —ως, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C. ἀμωσιότης, ἡ, = ἀμουσία. ἀμοχθεῖ, *without toil or trouble*, Aesch. Pr. 208; and ἀμοχθεῖ, Adv. of ἀμοχθος. ἀμοχθήτος, *ον*, (μοχθέω) = sq., Opp. ἀμοχθος, *ον*, *without toil or trouble, not toiling or having toiled*, Soph. Tr. 359, Eur. Archel. 9. II. *not toilsome*, Blos Soph. Tr. 147. Adv. —θως. ἀμπ-, poet., esp. Ep. and Lyr., abbrev. for ἀναπ-, under which will be found all words beginning with ἀμπ-. ἀμπάλινωρος, *ον*, strengthd. for παλινωρος, Meineke Phil. letae. Mel. 1. ἀμπalos, poet. for ἀνάπαλος, dub. in Pind.: but in Theocr. 28. 4 (acc. to Herm.) Dor. for ἀμφάλος. ἀμπανια, ἀμπανῶ, etc., v. ἀναπ. ἀμπεδιον, ἀμπεδιφρεῖς, ἀμπέλαιος, should be written διῖσι μὰ πεδιον, i. e. ἀνὰ πεδιον, etc. ἀμπελάνθη, ἡ, (ἐμπελος, ἄνθος) = οἰνάνθη, Luc. ἀμπελειόν, τό, a vineyard. ἀμπέλαιος, *ον*, of a vine or vineyard. ἀμπελώος, ἄνθος, δ, poet. for ἀμπελών, a vineyard, Theocr. ἀμπελικός, ἡ, *όν*, of or belonging to the vine. Adv. —κᾶς, Arr. ἀμπέλινος, *ον*, also ἡ, *ον*, = foreg., of the vine, καρπός Hdt. 1. 212; οἶνος ἀμπ. grape-wine, opp. to οἶνος κρήνιος etc., Hdt. 2. 37, 60: metaph. γαῖαν ἀμπέλιν, a drunken old woman, Lat. anus vinosā, Anth. ἀμπέλιον, τό, Dim. from ἐμπέλαιος, Ar. Ach. 512. ἀμπέλεις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from ἐμπέλαιος, a young vine, vine-plant, Ar. Ach. 995. II. the bird ἀμπέλαιον, Ar. Av. 304. III. a sea-plant Opp.

ἀμπέλινος, ἴδος, ἡ, of or belonging to the vine, γῆ ἀμπ. earth for covering the vine, Diosc. ἀμπέλαιον, ὡσος, δ, a kind of singing bird, Opp.: elsewh. ἀμπέλεις. ἀμπελογενής, ἴς, (*γένω) of the vine kind: bearing vines, Arist. Nat. Ausso. ἀμπελοδέσμος, δ, a Sicilian plant used for tying up vines, Plin. ἀμπελοῦς, ἔσσα, *εν*, once *εις*, *εν* Il. 2. 561, full of vines, rich or abounding in vines, of countries, Il. 2. made of vines, taken therefrom, Βάκτρον Nonn., ἀμπ. καυλῶς vine-shoots, Nic. ἀμπελοσπρός, ὄν, = contr. ἀμπελοσπρός, Anth. ἀμπελοκαρπῶν, τό, a name of the plant ἀπαρῖνη, Diosc. ἀμπελομείζια, ἡ, (μῆζις) an intermixture of vines, Luc. ἀμπελολευκή, ἡ, the wild vine, elsewh. λευκή ἀμπέλαιος, Plin. ἀμπελοστρασον, τό, vine-leek, i. e. a leek grown in vineyards, Diosc. ἀμπέλαιος, ἡ, a vine, first in Od.: δρόσος ἀμπέλαιου the juice of the vine, Pind. O. 7. 3, also ἀμπέλαιον γῶσος Aesch. Pers. 614, and even παῖς Pind. N. 9. 124: ἀμπ. ἄγρια or λευκή the wild vine, Theophr.: also a sea-plant, clematis maritima, Id. II. a vineyard, Ael. III. an engine for protecting besiegers, Lat. vinea, Math. Vett. (prob. from ἀμφί, Aeol. ἀμπί.) ἀμπελοστέα, τό, plant vines: from ἀμπελοστάτης, *ον*, δ, a vine-planter. ἀμπελοσυργεῖον, τό, a nursery of vines, vineyard, v. I. Aeschin. ἀμπελοσυργός, τό, to be an ἀμπελοσυργός, to work in or cultivate a vineyard, Luc.: esp. to dress or strip vines, Theophr.: hence metaph. to strip, plunder, πόλιν Aeschin. 77. 25: hence ἀμπελοσυργήμα, ἄρος, τό, work in a vineyard. ἀμπελοσυργία, ἡ, vine-dressing, Theophr. ἀμπελοσυργικός, ἡ, *όν*, of or belonging to the culture of vines, or to a vinedresser, ἡ —κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of cultivating the vine, vinedressing, Plat. Rep. 393 D. ἀμπελοσυργός, δ, (ἐμπελος, *ἔργω) a vinedresser, worker in a vineyard, Ar. Pac. 189: also as Adj. ἀμπελοσυργός, *όν*, cultivating the vine. ἀμπελοσφάγος, *ον*, (φαγεῖν) eating or gnawing vines, Strab. [ἀ] ἀμπελοσφάγος, *ον*, (φάω) bearing vines. ἀμπελοσφύλλον, τό, a vine-leaf. ἀμπελοφύττης, *ον*, δ, (φύω) a vine-planter. [ῶ] ἀμπελοφύττης, *ον*, planted with vines, growing vines, Diod. ἀμπελοφύτωρ, ὀπος, δ, producer of the vine, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. [ῶ] ἀμπελοφύτης, *ες*, (εἶδος) rich or abounding in vines. ἀμπέλων, ὡσος, δ, a vineyard, Aeschin. 49. 13, acc. to Bekk. ἀμπείπω, for ἀναπ-, Aesch. ἀμπεταλῶν, Ep. for ἀναπετ-, redupl. part. aor. 2 from ἀναπάλλω, Hom. ἀμπερές, Adv. διὰ δ' ἀμπερές, by tmesis for διαμπερές δέ Od. 21. 422. ἀμπεχόνη, ἡ, (ἀμπέχω) a robe, fine upper garment, worn by women and effeminate men, Plat., and Xen. ἀμπεχόνιον, τό, Dim. from sq. ἀμπεχόνων, τό, = ἀμπέχων, Ar. Fr. 309. 7. ἀμπέχω, also ἀμπίσχω, cf. Elmsl. Med. 277: fut. ἀμψέξω, aor. ἡμπισχον, inf. ἀμπισχέω, part. ἀμπισχών. Med. ἀμψέχομαι, also ἀμπισχομαι (Eur. Hel. 422, Ar. Vesp. 1150), and ἀμψιγχνόμαι (Ar. Av. 1090): fut. ἀμψέρομαι: aor. ἡμψιγχνόμην: (ἀμψί, ἔχω) To put round or over, Lat. circumdare, in full τινά τι to put a thing round a person, Ar. Vesp. 1153, also τινά τινι to surround a person with a thing, Plat. Prot. 320 E, and so of one person clothing another: but also of the clothes, etc., to surround, cover, τινά Trag.: hence in Hom. ἔμην οἵ γὰτα ἔμπεχον the brine dashed around his back.—Med. to put on oneself, also to have on, wear, usu. c. acc. χιτῶνιον, etc., as Ar. Eocl. 374, also λευκὸν ἀμπ. to wear a white cloak, Ar. Ach. 1023; καλῶς ἀμπ. to be well dressed, Ar. Thesm. 165, περιτῶς ἀμπ. to be gorgeously dressed, Plut.; also c. dat., to clothe or cover oneself with something, Eur. Hel. 422. ἀμπήθησε, for ἀνεπήθησε, Il. ἀμπί, Aeol. for the aspirated ἀμφί, Koen Greg. p. 344, like Lat. amb—in ambio, etc. ἀμπίπλημι, for ἀναμπίπλημι, Pind. ἀμπισχνόμαι, ἀμπισχνόμαι, v. sub ἀμψέχομαι.

ἀμπίχσῳ, v. sub ἀμπέχῳ.

*ἀμπλάκω, a pres. assumed for the deriv. of fut. ἀμπλάκωσῃ, aor. ἡμπλάκων, inf. ἀμπλάκεῖν, the only pres. in use being ἀμπλάκω and that only late:—precisely=ἀμαρτάνω, and prob. akin to πλάω, to miss, fail or come short of, c. gen. ἀνορέας Pind. O. 8. 89, cf. Soph. *Ant.* 554, 1234. II. also c. gen. to lose, be bereft of, παῖδος Soph. Ant. 910, γυναικός, ἀλόχου, etc., Eur.

III. to fail to do, sin, err, do wrong, Ibyc. Fr. 51, and Eur.: also c. neut. pron., ὥς τὰδ' ἡμπλάκων when I committed these sins, Aesch. Ag. 1212, and hence also in Pass. τί δ' ἡμπλάκεται ἐμοί; Id. Suppl. 916. Only poet.—when the first syll. is to be short, it is now usu. written ἀπλ=: nay Pors., and Elmsl. hold this to be the true form everywhere (ad Eur. Med. 115), against them v. Herm. Opusc. 3. p. 146. Cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. Hence

ἀμπλάκημα, acc., τό, an error, fault, offence, freq. in Trag. ἀμπλάκτης, ον, (ἀμπλάκων) sinful, loaded with guilt, Aesch. Ag. 345:—in Soph. Tr. 120 ἀναμπλάκτης, q. v., must be read. ἀμπλάκη, ἡ,=ἀμπλάκω, the latter more freq. in Trag., the former in Lytr., as Pind.: ἀμπλάκη φρενὸν distraction, Pind. P. 3. 24: ἀμπλ. τινός offence against some one, Eur. Hipp. 832. ἀμπλάκων, τό,=foreg., Pind. P. 11. 41, cf. ἀμαρτῶν.

ἀμπλάκω, v. sub *ἀμπλάκω. ἀμπνέω, ἀμπνέσθαι, etc., poet. for ἀπανν. ἀμπνύε, Ep. for ἀπαννέω, imper. aor. 2. act. from ἀπαννέω, II. ἀμπνύνθῃ, Ep. for ἀπαννύθῃ, 3 sing. aor. 1. pass. from same, II. ἀμπνύτο, Ep. for ἀπαννύτο, syno. aor. 2. from same, Hom.: others would refer the word to ἀπαννύω, v. Rost Lex. in v. ἀμπνέω, (ἔμπνυν) to draw along, drag, Call.: metaph. λυπρὸν βίον ἀμπνέειν to drag on a wretched life, like ἀμαρτεῖν, ἔλκειν, Lat. exantillare vitam, Lyc. 635.

ἔμπνυν, τό, and ἔμπρος, ὅ, only in Gramm. as root of foreg., acc. to some a rope for drawing loads: acc. to others the trace or yoke of oxen. ἀμπτάνεος, ἀμπτᾶς, poet. for ἀναπτ., Aesch., and Eur. ἀμπτᾶς, δῶα, to bind the front hair with a band (ἔμπτῃ): in gen. to bind, wreath, κισσὸς Anth.

ἀμπτκήρ, ἦρος, ὅ,=ἔμπτῃ: also a horse's bridle, Aesch. Theb. 461, like ἀμπτκήρῃα φάλαρα Soph. O. C. 1069.

ἀμπτκήριος, ἰα, ον, belonging to an ἀμπτκήρ, v. foreg. ἔμπτῃ, ἱκός, ὅ, ἡ, the latter esp. in Trag., (ἔμπτῃ) a band or fillet for binding up women's front hair, a head-band, snood, II. 22. 469: also the hair braided round the head. II. the head-band of horses: also a bridle, cf. ἀμπτκήρ. III. any thing round or rounded, a wheel, Soph. Phil. 680: the cover of a cup, cf. λιπαρόεμπτῃ Ar. Ach. 671.

ἔμπρωτος, εως, ἡ, rare collat. form of ἔμπωτος, Max. Tyr. ἔμπωτιζέω, to ebb, of the sea, Philo: from ἔμπωτος, εως, Ion. ἰος, later also ἰδος, Lob. Phryn. 340, shortened from ἀνάπτωτος for ἀναπτῶσις (ἀναπνέωμαι), a being drunk up, hence of the sea, the ebb, Hdt. 7. 193, and also in Att. from Arist. downwards: also the retiring of a stream, Call. Opp. to πλημῆ, πλημύρα, ραχία. II. the return of humours inward from the surface of the body, Hipp.

ἀμνυδάλεα, Diosc., usu. contr. ἀμνυδαλή, oft. in Theophr., the almond-tree.

ἀμνυδάλεος, ἑα, εὐν, or perh. better ἀμνυδάλεος, ἑα, εὐν, of or belonging to almonds or the almond-tree, v. I. Nic.: from ἀμνυδαλή, ἡ, an almond, Comici ap. Ath. 52 C sq.

ἀμνυδαλή, ἡ, contr. for ἀμνυδαλέα, q. v.

ἀμνυδάλιος, ἡ, ον, of almonds, ἔλαιον Xen.

ἀμνυδάλιον, τό, Dim. from ἀμνυδαλή, Hipp.

ἀμνυδαλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from ἀμνυδαλή, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C.

ἀμνυδαλίτης, ον, ὅ, with almonds: ἄρτος almond-cake.

ἀμνυδαλοειδής, ἑς, like the almond or almond-tree, Diosc.

ἀμνυδαλλοεῖς, εσσα, εν,=ἀμνυδαλέος, Nic.

ἀμνυδαλοκατάκτης, ον, ὅ, (κατάξαι, κατάγρυναι) an almond-cracker, Ath.

ἀμνυδάλον, τό,=ἀμνυδαλή, Piers. Moer. p. 10.

ἀμνυδάλλος, ἡ,=ἀμνυδαλή, an almond-tree, Luc.

ἀμνυδάλλωσις, ες, (εἶδος)=ἀμνυδαλοειδής.

ἄμνγμα, στος, τό, (ἀμνάσσω) that which has been torn: a scar, rent. II.=sq., ἄμ. χαίτης Soph. Aj. 633, Eur. Andr. 827.

ἄμνγμός, ὅ, (ἀμνάσσω) a tearing, mangling, Aesch. Ch. 24. ἄμνδς, Adv.=its primitive ἄμα, of time, together, at the same time, Od. 12. 415; oftener of place, together, all together, ἄμνδς κικλήσκτο he called together, II. 10. 300, ὁρτάει πάντα ἄμνδς all the bones together, II. 12. 385, ἄμνδς ἰσθᾶσιν=συνιστάσιν, II. 13. 336, φλόγα ἄμνδς ἔβαλλον they threw the burning embers together, II. 23. 217: freq. in late Ep., in Orat. also as prep. c. dat. (The word is Aeol. like ἄγρῳ, ἔλνδς: hence ἄμ. not ἄμ., cf. Spitzn. II. 9. 6.)

ἄμνδρῆς, εσσα, εν,=sq. Nic.

*ΑΜΤΑΡΟΨ, ὅ, ὄν, dark, dim, dull, faint, indistinct, γράμματα illegible letters, Thuc. 6. 54; ἄστρον a faintly glimmering star, Hipp.; ἄμ. εἶδος a shadowy form, Plat. Tim. 49 A. ἄμ. πρὸς ἀλήθειαν faint in comparison with truth, Id. Rep. 597 A, ἄμ. μαντήα obscure oracles, Id. Tim. 72 B, etc.: and so perh. ἄμνδρὰ χοῖρας, a rock scarcely visible above water, Archil. 55, though the Schol. on Nic. interprets this by χαλεπός, cf. Plat. Tim. 49 A. Adv. -δρᾶς, faintly, imperfectly, ἄμ. μμείσθαι Arist. H. A. (though so like ἀμᾶρῶς in signif., Pott. doubts the connexion.) Hence

ἄμνδρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, of the eye, want of power to distinguish, weakness, Gal.

ἄμνδρόω, to darken, weaken, Philo: hence

ἄμνδρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a darkening, weakening, like ἀμᾶρῶσις, Gal.

ἄμνδλος, ον, without marrow. [ῶ]

ἄμζω, a dub. form for μζω with a copul., Xen. An. 4. 5, 27 ubi nunc μζέω, cf. Buttn. Catal. in v.

ἄμνήστια, ἡ, a being ἄμνήστος, or uninitiated: from

ἀμνήστος, ον, (μνέω) uninitiated, profane, Plat. Phaed. 69 C: c. gen. ἄμ. *Ἀποδῶνις not admitted into the mysteries of A. Rhodite, Arianæ.—in Plat. Gorg. 493 A with a secondary sense, as if from μνῶ, and so=ὁ δυνάμενος μνέειν, unable to keep close, leaky.

ἄμνῆτος, ον, (μυθεῖσθαι) unspeakable, unspeakably many or great, χρήματα, κακὰ Dem. 49. fin., 520. 20.

ἄμνδς, ον, without legends, or mythic tales, ποίησις Plut.

ἄμνκτος, ον, (μῦκάομαι) without loving: of places, where no herds loo, Anth.

*Ἀμνίκαθεν, Adv., from Amyclae, Pind.

*Ἀμνίκται, αἱ, a sort of shoes, named after the Laconian town Amyclae, Theor. 10. 35: also *Ἀμνικάδεις, αἱ.

*Ἀμνικάτω, to speak in the Amyclean, i. e. Laconian dialect, Theor. 12. 13.

ἄμνκτῃ, πρὸς, ὅ, ἡ, without nose, Strab.

ἄμνκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμνάσσω) fit for tearing, mangling, Plut.: also of certain medicines, provocacæ, Cael. Aur. Adv. -κῶς.

ἄμνλιον, τό, Dim. from ἔμνλος 11, a small or fine cake, Plut.

II.=ἔμνλον 11, Hipp.

ἄμνλον, τό,=sq. 11, Ath.

II. sub. ἔλευρον, fine meal, prepared more carefully than by common grinding, cf. Diosc. 2. 123, Plin. H. N. 7. 18: from

ἄμνλος, ον, (μύλη) without a mill, not ground, hence of the finest meal, ἄρτος, etc., cf. foreg. 11.

II. usu. as Subst. ὁ ἔμνλος, a cake of fine meal, Ar. Pac. 1195: where Dind. has restored τοῖς for τὰς after Theoc. 9. 21, Teleclid. Ster. 2.

ἄμνλον, ον, gen. σνος, (μῦμος, by an Aeol. change, like χελώνη into χελύνη), irreproachable, blameless, in Hom. epith. of all men and women distinguished by rank, exploits, or beauty, yet without any moral reference, so that in Od. 1. 29 it is given even to Aegisthus; but never applied to gods, for Aesculapius is called so as a physician (II. 4. 194), and the blameless nymph (II. 14. 444) was a mortal:—sometimes of things, οἶκος, μῆτρος, τόκος, ὀρχηθμός, τύμβος, a house, etc., in which there is nothing to blame; rare in other Ep., as Hes. Theog. 654, once in Pind. O. 10 (11). 33, never in Att. poets. [ἄμ]

ἄμνα, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀμνάω) the warding off an attack, defence, also requital, vengeance: also aid, succour; only in late writers, as Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 23.

ἄμνᾶθῳ, a pres. assumed as lengthd. form of ἄμνῳ, but prob. the forms assigned to it all belong to an aor. ἡμνᾶθον, inf. ἡμνᾶσθαι (not -ᾶσθαι) Eur. I. A. 910, Andr. 1079, imper. Med. Ἀμνᾶσθου (not -ᾶσθου) Aesch. Eum. 438, v. Elmsl. Med.

L 2 [75]

186, Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.: to defend, assist, Soph. O. C. 1015, Ar. Nub. 1323, c. dat. pers., Eur. Il. cc. Med. to ward off from oneself, repel, Aesch. l. c.: to take vengeance on, τινα Eur. Andr. 721.

ἀμύνει, Adv. by way of defence.

Ἀμύνιας, οὐ, δ, masc. pr. n., also used as appellat., ὁ θυμὸς ἐνθὺς ἢ ἀμύνιας on its guard, Ar. Eq. 570, from ἀμύνα.

ἀμύνειρα, ἡ, fem. from ἀμύνειρα, a protectress.

ἀμύνειον, verb. Adj. from ἀμύνα, one must assist, c. dat. pers., Xen.; so too ἀμύνεα Soph. Ant. 677. II. one must repel, Ar. Lys. 661.

ἀμύνειρα, ἦρος, δ, (ἀμύνα) a defender; ἀμύνειρες in Arist. H. A. are the front points of a stag's antlers.

ἀμύνειρος, οὐ, warding off, defending, avenging: fitted thereto, hence ἀμύνειρα ἔπλα, defensive armour, Plat. (cf. inf. π.) ; ἀμ. τέχνη Id. c. gen., preventing or remedying a thing, Ael. II. as Subst. τὸ ἀμύνειρον, a means of defence, Plat. Polit. 279 C, sq. : esp. a defence, bulwark, Polyb. : a weapon of defence, Plat., cf. also Wessel. Diod. i. 194.

ἀμύνεικος, ἡ, ὄν, fit or able to ward off, defend, revenge: ἡ ἀμύνεικος, verb. τέχνη, the art of keeping off, c. gen. rei, Plat. Polit. 280 E: ἀμ. ὄρη the instinct of revenge, Plat.

ἀμύνειρα, ὀρος, δ, =ἀμύνειρα, oft. in Hom., who never uses the latter,—always in signf. a helper, aid: an avenger, Eur. Or. 1588. Only poet.

ἀμύνα, f. νῶν, (μύνη) To keep off, ward off, Hom., mostly in Pl.: the full construct. is c. acc. of the pers. or thing to be kept off, c. dat. of pers. from whom, Δαναοῖσιν λογὸν ἀμύνα to ward off ruin from the Danaei, Il. i. 456, etc., cf. Od. 8. 525: the dat. is oft. omitted, as εἰς θεῶν δὲ λογὸν ἀμύνη Il. 5. 603: again the acc. is omitted (though λογὸν or the like may easily be supplied), and then the verb may be rendered to defend, fight for, aid, succour, ἀμ. ἄρῃσι to fight for wives, Il. 5. 486, cf. Od. 11. 500: for dat. we oft. have gen., as Τρῶας ἀμύνα νῶν he kept the Trojans off the ships, Il. 15. 731, cf. 12. 402: in the passage Δαναῶν ἀπὸ λογὸν ἀμύνα Il. 16. 75, Od. 17. 538, it is usu. written ἄπο, as if the prep. belonged to Δαναῶν: but it must belong to the verb in Il. i. 67, ἦν ἀπὸ λογὸν ἀμύνα, and so better here, v. Spitzn. II., l. c.: here too the acc. may be omitted, as ἀμ. νῶν to defend the ships, Il. 13. 109.—absol., χεῖρες ἀμύνα hands to aid, Il. 13. 814, ἀμύνη ἐοικὼς ἄλλοι Ib. 312: once with περί, ἀμύνε-μεναι περί Πατρόκλοιο, like the Med., Il. 17. 182:—lastly c. dat. instrum., σθένει αὐ. to defend with might, Il. 13. 678.—These constructions are all repeated in Pind., and Trag., also c. dat. pers. et pron. neut., τοιαῦτ' ἀμύνει 'Ἡρακλεῖ such aid did ye give to H., Eur. H. F. 219: rarely like Med., to requite, repay, ἔργα κακὰ Soph. Phil. 602, ἀμ. τινὶ τι to repay one thing with another, Id. O. C. 1128: c. inf., to keep off, prevent from doing, Aesch. Ag. 102.—In prose mostly c. dat.: also c. dat. et inf., τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἠμύνειτο σωθῆναι Thuc. 6. 80: also ἀμ. ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος (as in Hom. περί) Plat. Legg. 692 D, ἀμ. περί πάντων Polyb.: absol., τὰ ἀμύνοντα means of defence, Hdt. 3. 155.

B. Med. to keep or ward off from oneself, to guard, defend oneself, oft. with collat. notion of requital, revenge, either absol., as Il. 16. 556, or c. acc. rei, ἀμύνετο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ Il. 13. 514, so too in Hdt. i. 80, 3. 158, etc.: that from which danger is ward off in gen., as in Act., ἀμύνοντες σφάν αὐτῶν Il. 12. 155, νῶν ἠμύνοντο Ib. 179: also with περί, ἀμύνεσθαι περί πάσης Il. 12. 243, so too in prose, περί τῶν οὐκείων Thuc. 2. 39, also ὑπὲρ τῶν Xen. Cyn. 9. 9.—Post-Hom. ἀμύνεσθαι τινα not only to keep off, repel an assailant, as Hdt. 3. 158, but (esp. in Thuc.) to avenge one-self on him, do vengeance on him, requite, repay, punish: freq. c. dat. instrum., ῥήμασιν ἀμύνεσθαι τινα with words, Soph. O. C. 873, τοῖς ὁμοίοις, τοῖς ναυσί, ἀπερὶ Thuc., cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 639: also ἀμύνεσθαι τινα ὑπὲρ τῶν to punish for a thing, Thuc. 5. 69.—Very rarely in Pass., as ἀμύνεσθω, let him be punished, Plat. Legg. 845 C. [v]

ἀμύει, ὄχος, ἡ, =ἀμύνει, ἀμύνει. ἀμύνει, Adv. (ἀμύσσω) tearing, scratching, mangling, v. l. Nic. ἀμύνει, εως, ἡ (ἀμύσσω) a tearing, scratching, mangling, Orph.: scarification, Media.

ἀμύος, οὐ, (μύς) without muscles, not muscular, σκέλος Hipp. ἀμύριστος, οὐ, (μύριζω) unanointed, unperfumed, Heracl. ap. Plut. 2. 397 A.

ἀμύρος, οὐ, (μύρον) =foreg.: or (from a intens., μύρω) very wet, epith. of Lydia, Or. Sib.

*ΑΜΥΣΣΩ, Adv. ἀμύστω, fut. ἔω, to tear, scratch, wound, στήθεα χερσὶ Il. 19. 284: to tear in pieces, mangle, Hdt. 3. 76. 108:—esp. of any slight surface-wound, from whatever cause: to prick as a thorn, Long., sting as a fly, Luc., etc.: in Medic., to scarify. II. metaph. θυμὸν ἀμύσει χαόμενος thou wilt wound, gnaw thy heart with rage, Il. 1. 243: καρδίαν ἀμύσει φρονίτις can words or gnawus my heart, Aesch. Pers. 161, φρήν ἀμύσεται φερέ Ib. 115: so in Lat. animum pun-gere, animoungi.

ἀμυσταγόνητος, οὐ, (μυσταγόνειν) not initiated Clem. Al.

ἀμυστί, Adv. (μύω) strictly without closing the mouth, i. e. at one draught, at a breath, ἀμυστί πίνειν Anacreont., σπᾶν Ael.

ἀμυστί, to drink, drink deep, tipple, Eur. Cycl. 565.

ἀμυστις, ιος and ιδος, ἡ, a long draught of drink, ἀμυστιν προΐειν Anacr. 62. 2, ubi Bergk, ἐλκύειν Eur. Cycl. 417: hence deep drinking, tippling, Rhcs. II. a large cup, used by the Thracians, noted as toppers, ἀμυστιν ἐκλάπτειν Ar. Ach. 1229, cf. Hor. Od. i. 36, 14.

ἀμυστος, οὐ, =ἀμύητος.

ἀμυστικός, ὄν, (ἀμύω) undeiled, Parthen. ap. Hephaest. p. 9.

ἀμύχη, ἡ, (ἀμύσσω) a tear, scratch, rent, crack, Hipp. II. =ἀμύσει, in sign of sorrow, Plut.

ἀμύχηδόν, and

ἀμύχι, Adv., =ἀμύει.

ἀμύχαιος, αια, αἰών, (ἀμύχῃ) scratched, slightly hurt: hence metaph. superficial, slight, Plat. Ax. 366 A, ubi al. μυχαιός.

ἀμύχμος, δ, =ἀμύσει, ἀμύχῃ, hence ἀμ. ἔφρον, a sword-wound.

ἀμύχνος, οὐ, or ἀμύνητος, =ἀμυσχρός, Soph. Fr. 834.

ἀμύχνης, es, (ἀμύχῃ, εἶδος) like a scratch: full of scratches, charped, ἐξάνθημα Hipp.

ἀμψ—, old and poet. abbrev. for ἀναψ—; cf. ἀμψ—.

ἀμφαγάλλω, ἄσω, to embrace with love, treat kindly, greet warmly, Lat. amore amplecti, Od. 14. 381: so too in Med. II. 16. 192.

ἀμφαγάπῳ, ἦσω, =foreg., h. Hom. Cer. 439: ἐδν κακὸν ἀμ-φαγαπῶντος, i. e. Pandora, Hes. Op. 58.

ἀμφαγέειν, ἄσω, to collect around: only in aor. med. θεαί μιν ἀμ-φαγέροντο they gathered round her, Il. 18. 37: hence in later Ep. we have a pres. ἀμφαγέρομαι, v. l. Theocrit. 17. 94.

ἀμφαγέρομαι, =foreg., ἀμφὶ δ' ἡγέρεοντο (in tmesi) Od. 17. 34.

ἀμφαγέρομαι, v. sub ἀμφαγέλω.

*ἀμφαγνέω, a pres. assumed for deriv. of ἡμφαγνέον, v. l. for ἡμφαγνέον, Xen. An. 2. 5. 33, cf. Valck. Amp. p. 69;—

the prob. l. is ἡμφεγνέον from ἀμφιγνέω, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 86. 6.

ἀμφάδᾱ, v. sub ἀμφαδόν.

ἀμφαδῖν, =ἀμφαδόν, Archil. 14. 4.

ἀμφάδιος, αια, ιον, (poet. shortd. for obsol. ἀναφάδιος, v. ἀμφαδόν) public, known: Hom. only has ἀμφάδιος γῆμος Od. 6. 288, and the fem. ἀμφαδῖνη, as Adv., publicly, openly, aloud, Lat. palam, Il. 13. 356, and so freq. in later Ep.: in Il., l. c., ἀμφαδῖν is a v. l., cf. Spitzn.

ἀμφαδόν, Adv. publicly, openly, without disguise; opp. to ἄλφειν, Il. 7. 243, to κρυφῆναι, Od. 14. 330, to δόλφει, Od. 1. 296: ἀμφ. βαλεῖν, κτείνειν, ἀγορεύειν, εἰπεῖν Hom.—Strictly neut. of an Adj. ἀμφαδός, ἡ, ὄν, nay in Od. 19. 391, μιν ἀμφάδῃ ἔργα γένοιτο, ἀμφαδᾱ seems to be an Adj., discovered, known: cf. also ἀμφαδῖν. The orig. form was ἀναφάδιος, (αναφανόμεναι) but this, like ἀναφάδιος, is nowhere found; though ἀναφανδόν, —δᾱ are.

ἀμφαίνω, poet. for ἀναφαίνω, Hom., etc.

ἀμφαῖσσομαι, (ἀδίσσω) as Pass., to rush on from all sides, flutter or float around, Il. 6. 510, 11. 417, but in tmesi.

ἀμφαπῶρῳ, to make float around, prob. l. Aretae. 72 C.

ἀμφαπᾶθος, οὐ, (ἱκανθᾶ) surrounded with prickles, ἑμάς, of the porcupine, Ion ap. Plut. 2. 971 F.

ἀμφαλαλέω, to shout around, Nonn.

ἀμφιβάλλομαι, to wander round about, Opp.

ἀμφιβάλλει, Adv. (ἀμφιβάλλω) strengthd. for ἀλλάξ, mutually, Poet. ap. Ath. 116 C.

ἀμφιβάλλω, ξω, to change entirely, Opp.

Ἀμφαμίωται, ὧν, οἱ, a class in Crete answering to the Helots in Laconia, Ath. 263 E.

ἀμφανέν, Adv. poet. for ἀναφανδόν, Pind., cf. ἀμπαδόν.

ἀμφανέν, poet. for ἀναφανέν, inf. fut. 2 from ἀναφαίω, h. Hom. Merc. 16.

ἀμφαζόνω, (ξίω) to waver to and fro, totter: orig. of axles, which turned to both sides, A. B.

ἀμφιράβειω, ἦσα, to rattle, ring about, τεύχεα ἀμφιράβεισε Π. 21. 408.

ἀμφιράβιζω, =foreg., Hes. Sc. 64.

ἀμφιρίστους, ὧν, with two left hands, and so thoroughly awkward, clumsy, Lat. ambidexter, formed on the analogy of ἀμφιδέσμιος, Ar. Fr. 432.

ἀμφοστή, ἦ, poet. for ἀφασία, speechlessness, always with collat. notion of fear, amazement, or rage, ἀμφοστή ἐπέων Π. 17. 695, Od. 4. 704. (μ is inserted as in ἀμπαλῆς: or perh. it may be shortened for ἀμφοφαστή, =ἀμφιλογία, perplexity, cf. ἀμφορέεις for ἀμφορ.)

ἀμφοῦξ, εὐς, ἦ, (αἰξίν) the growth of suckers round a tree, also ἀμφοῦρα, Theophr.

ἀμφοῦτίζω, ἦσα, toresound, ring around, Π. 12. 160, in tmesi. [ῶ]

ἀμφοάω, and Med. ἀμφοάομαι, to touch all round, feel or touch on all sides, Od. 15. 462: to stroke, fondle, Od. 15. 462: to handle, τόξον Od., also, like Lat. tractare, of persons, μαλακώτερος ἀμφοάσασθαι, poet. for ἀμφοάσθαι, he is easier to deal with, Π. 22. 373: Hom. uses Att. and Med. indifferently.

ἀμφελελίζομαι, (ἐλελίζω) as Pass., to swing or wave to and fro, Orph., and Q. Sm.

ἀμφελικτός, ὧν, poet. for ἀμφιελ., coiled round, δράκων Eur. H. F. 399.

ἀμφελίσσω, Att. ἀμφελίττω, f. ξω, poet. for ἀμφιελ., to wrap, fold, or twine round, Eur. Andr. 425. Med. ἀμφελίσσασθαι γνάθος τέκνους to close their jaws upon the children, Pind. N. 1. 62.

ἀμφέλκω, f. ξω, to draw around: Med. ἀμφέλκεσθαι τι, to draw a thing round oneself, i. e. be surrounded by it, Dion. P.

ἀμφελυτρόω, δώω, (ἐλυτρον) to wrap round, Lyc. Hence ἀμφελυτρώεις, εὐς, ἦ, a wrapping around, Lyc. 2. a veil.

ἀμφενέτω, strengthd. for ἐνέπω, Nic.

ἀμφέπω, poet. for ἀμπέπω, Hom., etc.

ἀμφερίδω, to fix around, ὑγρόν ἀμφ. τινι Lyc.

ἀμφερέφω, to cover up, Anth.

ἀμφερκίς, ἐς, (ἐρκος) fenced round.

ἀμφερυβαίω, to reddens, make red all over, Q. Sm.

ἀμφερχομαι, Dep. med. c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to come round one, surround, Hom. only in aor., once c. acc. ἀμφήλυθε με Od. 6. 122: once c. dat., Od. 12. 369.

ἀμφέρω, poet. for ἀναφέρω, Aesch.

ἀμφεύγω, poet. for ἀναφέρω, Eur.

ἀμφέχωνε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἀμφιχαίω, Hom.

ἀμφεχύθη, ἀμφέχυτο, forms of aor. pass. of ἀμφίχω with intrans. signif., Hom.

ἀμφέχω, the form used by Q. Sm. for ἀμπέχω, always c. acc., Spitzn. Obs. in Q. Sm. p. 15.

ἀμφήκης, ἐς, (ἀκχί) two-edged, double-biting, ξίφος, φόσγανον, Hom., δόρυ, ἔγχος, γένυσ Aesch., and Soph.: of lightning, forked, πυρὸς βόστρυχνος Aesch. P. 1044: metaph. ἀμφ. γλῶττα a tongue, that will cut both ways, i. e. maintain either right or wrong, Ar. Nub. 1160: so too of an oracle, cutting both ways, ambiguous, Luc.

ἀμφήλις, ἰκος, δ, ἦ, dub. 1. for ἀφῆλις, Lob. Phryn. 84.

ἀμφήλυθε, aor. from ἀμπερχομαι, Hom.

ἀμφημερινός, ἦ, ὧν, πυρετός, quotidian, opp. to διήμεριτος and τεταρτάριος, Hipp., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 46.

ἀμφήμερος, ὧν, (ἡμέρα) =foreg., δ ἀμφ., sub. πυρετός, a quotidian fever, Soph. Fr. 448.

ἀμφηρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) covered on all sides, close-covered, epith. of Apollo's quiver, Π. 1. 45.

ἀμφήρης, ἐς, (ἐρέσω) rowed or having oars on both sides,

δόν Eur. Cycl. 15. 2. (ἔρω) fitted or joined on all sides, ἔλα ἄ. the wood of the funeral pile regularly piled all round, Eur. H. F. 243: σκηνά, dwellings well fastened or secured, Eur. Ion 1128. (prob. however —ήρης is simply a termin., and the word is at once derived from ἀμφί.)

ἀμφηρικός, ἦ, ὧν, ἀκάτωρ, a pirate's boat, wherein each man pulled two oars, or a boat worked by sculls, Thuc. 4. 67.

ἀμφήριστος, ὧν, (ἐρίω) contested on both sides, doubtful, disputed, γένος Call., νίκη Anth. 2. equal in the contest, ἀμφήριστον ἔθηκεν, made him equal to himself, i. e. no better off than himself, Π. 23. 382.

'ΑΜΦ΄, Praep. c. gen., dat., et. acc. :—Rad. signif. on both sides, and so around, akin to Lat. amb- in compos., as in amb-ib, amb-igo, Germ. um, old Germ. umbf, cf. περί :—more used in poets, and Ion., than in Att. prose.

A. C. GEN., rare in prose. I. Causal, like ἔνεκα, about, for, for the sake of a thing, ἀμφί πίδακος μάχεσθαι, to fight for the possession of a spring, Π. 16. 825. Pleonast. ἀμφί σόνεκα, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 550, where however others ἀμφί σον ἔνα. 2. about, i. e. concerning a thing, of it, like περί c. gen. and circa for de, only once in Hom.: ἀμφί φιλότῳτος ἀείδω, to sing of love, Od. 8. 267, once too in Hdt. 6. 131, more freq. in Pind.

II. of Place, about, around, round about, is a post-Hom. usage, ἀμφί ταύτης τῆς πόλιος Hdt. 8. 104, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 351.

B. C. DAT. I. of Place, about, around, round about, ἀμφί κεφαλῇ, ὦμοις, στῆθεσσι, about the head, etc., Hom., ἀμφί οἱ around him, Π. 12. 396, μοι ἀμφ' αὐτῷ around me, Π. 9. 470, likewise ἀμφί περί στῆθεσσι Od. 11. 609:—all round, as κρία ἀμφί ὀφθαλμοῖς ἔπειραν, they fixed the meat on the spits, so that these were in the middle of it, Hom. Hence 2. the more general relation of Place, at, by, near, with, like ἐπὶ, ἀμφί φάλῳ on the helmet, Π. 3. 362: ἀμφί πυρὶ on or by the fire, Π. 18. 344: ἀμφ' ἐμοὶ by my side, Od. 11. 423, cf. Π. 4. 493, Soph. Aj. 562. II. in Pind. of Connexion or Association in gen. without any distinct notion of Place, ἀμφί σοφία Pind. P. 1. 22, σοῦ ἀμφί τρόπῳ Pind. N. 1. 42, ἀμφί Νεμέϊ. III. as with gen. signif. 1., about, for, on account of, for the sake of, ἀμφ' Ἐλένη μάχεσθαι to fight for Helen, Π. 3. 70, ἀμφί γυναικὶ ἄλγεα πάσχειν to suffer woes on account of a woman, Π. 3. 157: about, of, regarding, concerning, Π. 7. 408, Od. 1. 48, also freq. in Hdt.: also ἀμφί τινι λέγεσθαι, for the usu. περί τινος, e. g. ὠνάντω αὐτῆς λέγεσθαι of her death it is reported, Hdt. 3. 32. 2. hence the dat. denotes also the means, manner, or cause of a thing, ἀμφί θυμῷ Soph., τάρβει Aesch., prae ira, prae rapore, ἀμφ' ὀνύχεσσι by means of the talons, Hes. Op. 205, Jac. A. P. p. 664.

C. C. ACC., which is the most usu. in prose. I. as with dat., about, around, on, at, mostly however with collat. notion of moving towards, Od. 10. 365. 2. of general relations of Place, ἀμφ' ἄλα by the sea, Π. 1. 409, ἀμφί ρέεθρα somewhere by the banks, Π. 2. 461, also ἀμφί περί κρίτην somewhere about the fountain, Π. 2. 305, and περί πίδακος ἀμφί Theoc. 7. 142, ἀμφί ἄστυ all about in the city, Π. 11. 706, ἀμφί τὰ μέγα somewhere in the middle, so in Lat. circa Campaniam mittere, Liv. 1. οἱ ἀμφί Πριάμου Priam and his train, Π. 3. 146, cf. Hdt. 8. 25: but οἱ ἀμφί Μεγαρέας καὶ Φιλιάδων, Hdt. 9. 69, are the same as immediately afterwards οἱ Μεγαρεῖς καὶ Φιλιάδιοι. Hence the peculiar Att. usage, οἱ ἀμφί Κρίτωνα, Criton (and no one else), less however as an individual than as the specimen of a class: so οἱ ἀμφί Πλάτωνα are Plato and his followers, οἱ ἀμφί Εὐθύφρονα Euthyphro and all his class, Heind. Plat. Crat. 399 E: later auth. use it for the mere individual, Herm. Vign. 6. so περί. But τὰ ἀμφί τι that which concerns a thing, τὰ ἀμφί τὸν πόλεμον war and all that belongs to it: very seldom κλαίειν ἀμφί τινα to weep about or for one, Π. 18. 339, μῆσασθαι ἀμφί τινα to make mention of one, h. Hom. 6. 1. II. a loose definition of time, space or magnitude, ἀμφί βίον, ἀμφ' ὅλον χρόνον his life long, through the whole time, Pind., ἀμφί Πυλαίων δύναν Aesch., ἀμφ' ὀδρ-κιστον Xen., ἀμφί τὰ τεταρτάκιον ἔτη εἶναι to be about forty years old, ἀμφί τὰς δώδεκα μυριάδας, about 120,000, circiter, Xen., just like εἰς except that the article follows ἀμφί, but not

eis. 4. Att. phrase ἀμφι τι ἔχειν with an Adv., to set a value upon a thing, take care about a thing, take pains about it, be occupied about or with it: so εἶναι, διατρίβειν, σπαρτεῖσθαι ἀμφι τι: cf. peri.

D. WITHOUT CASE, as Adv., about, around, round about, on all sides, very often in Hom., who often so places it, that it may be either an independent Adv., or separated by tmesis from a Verb: e. g. Il. 5. 310: freq. the foreg. verb must be repeated, e. g. Od. 10. 218 from 217. Also ἀμφι περί as Adv. Il. 21. 10.

2. = ἀμφίς 3, by oneself, apart, as χαρίς, δίχα, h. Hom. Cer. 85: but v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀμφίς 12.

E. IN COMPOS., about, on all sides, on both sides, so that it sometimes seems to stand for δύο, and reminds one of ἀμφο, ἔμφω, e. g. ἀμφοστροφος = δίτροφος, cf. ἀμφάλιος. Sometimes also a casual idea is expressed by this compos., e. g. in ἀμφιμάχομαι Il. 18. 20, and ἀμφιτρομέω Od. 4. 820. — Ἀμφί never suffers anastrophe.

ἀμφιάζω, (ἀμφί, as ἀντιάω from ἀντί) to put round or on, of garments, τινι τι, only in late Gr., as Themist.

ἀμφιάλιος, ον, (ἄλις) sea-girt, constant epith. of Ithaca in Od.: esp. having the sea on both sides, between two seas, as Corinth, Horace's bimaris Cor., Schneid. Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 13; so Pind. O. 13. 57 calls the Isthmian games ἀμφάλιος Ποσειδάωνος τεβμοί. ἀμφιανакτες, ον, οί, (ἄναξ) a nickname of the dithyrambic poets, because they oft. began their odes, ἀμφί μοι ἀδῶσι ἄνακτα or ἀμφί μοι αὐτῇ, Φοῖβε ἄναξ, v. Ar. Nub. 595, and Schol. Hence ἀμφιανакτίζω, to sing dithyrambic hymns, Ar. Fr. 151, v. foreg.

ἀμφίαις, ἄμφης, or ἀμφίς, ὁ, a bad Sicilian wine, the first in Nicost. Oionot.

ἀμφιάσις, εὐς, ὁ, (ἀμφιάζω) a putting on a garment. 2. the garment, late word.

ἀμφιάσκη, ατος, τό, a garment, dress, Luc.

ἀμφιάσμος, ὁ, = ἀμφιάσις.

ἀμφιάζω, to sound on all sides: of a bird, to fly about shrieking, Il. 2. 316 in irreg. part. perf. ἀμφιαχία.

ἀμφιβαῖνω, fut. θήσονται, id go, walk about or around, ἥελιος μέσσην οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβεβήκειν the sun in his course had reached mid-heaven, Hom.: oft. of tutelary deities, Κίλλαν ἀμφιβεβήκας thou goest around Cilla protecting it, i. e. guardest or protectest it, Il. 1. 37: more rarely of men, as ἀμφί κασιγνήτην Βεβαῶς Il. 14. 477, the image is borrowed from a wild beast pacing round and round its young, as Opp. Cyn. 3. 218, or round its prey, as Xen. Venat. 10. 13 gives it: ἀμφ' ἐπὶ δούρατι βαῖνε he bestrode a beam, Od. 5. 371, so ἴππων ἀμφ. Cal. Del. 113. II. to surround, encompass, wrap round, c. acc., νεφέλη σκόπελον ἀμφιβεβήκει Od. 12. 74: σὲ πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβεβήκειν Il. 6. 355, Od. 8. 541; also c. dat., Τρώων νέφος ἀμφιβεβήκει νηυσὶν Il. 16. 66: metaph., ἀμφιβαίνει μοι θράσος courage comes over me, Eur. Suppl. 609: also ἀμφιβάσθα φλόξ οἶνον the fiery glow of wine having heated me, Id. Alc. 758.

Ἀμφίβαλος, ὁ, epith. of Poseidon at Cyrene, = ἀμφίγατος, γαιήχοος, Tzetz. on Lycophr. 749.

ἀμφιβαλεῖναι, Ion. for ἀμφιβαλοῦμαι, fut. med. from ἀμφιβάλλω, Hom.

ἀμφιβάλλω, f. λῶ, to throw or put round, esp. of clothes, etc., to put them on a person, like Lat. circumdare, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, χλαῖναν, φάρος, δάκος ἀμφ. τινα Hom.; also c. dat. pers., but in Hom. never except in tmesis as Il. 18. 204, etc.: later however στολήν ἀμφ. τινα Eur. H. F. 465, γέρας κόμης Pind. P. 5. 42; so too (ὑγρὸν) Ἑλλὰδ' Aesch. Pers. 50: also ἀμφ. θάλαμον τινα to build a chamber over one, Od. 23. 192. Metaph. κρατῆρ ἔπνον ἀμφιβάλλει ἀνδράσι Eur. Bacch. 384.—Med. to put on oneself, put round one, put on, Lat. accingi, Od. 6. 178, 22. 103; λευκὴν ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι τρίχα to wear or get white hair, Soph. Ant. 1093: the Act., like the Med., κρατῆρ ἔπνον ἀμφιβαλόντες, like ἐπιεμένοι ἀκτῆν, Il. 17. 742, cf. Eur. Andr. 110.

2. esp. ἀμφιβάλλειν χεῖρας τινα, to throw one's arms round one, embrace him, Od. 21. 223, also πῆχες Od. 24. 347: but the same phrase also means to seize, grasp, Od. 4. 454: later ἀμφ. τινα χερσὶ, ἀλέωναι Eur. Bacch. 1363, Phoen. 306: also simply ἀμφ. τινα Il. 23. 97. 3. to surround, encompass, ἀμφί κτίστος οὐατα βάλλει Il. 10. 535; esp. with nets, Soph.

Ant. 344: to strike or hit on all sides, τινὰ βέλεσι Eur. H. F. 427.—On Pind. O. 1. 14(8), v. Dissen. II. to throw to and fro, and to change, alter, Hipp. 2. later to doubt that a thing is, foll. by inf., ὥς, or εἰ, Ael., and Clem. Al. III. intrans. to turn out differently, Alciph. 2. ἀμφ. εἰς τόπον to go into another place, Eur. Cycl. 60.

ἀμφιβάστα, ἦ, v. l. for ἀμφισβ., Hdt. 4. 14. ἀμφιβάστις, εὐς, ἦ, (ἀμφιβαῖνω) a going round, esp. with view of sheltering or defending, hence a protection, defence, Il. 5. 623, cf. ἀμφιβαῖνω.

ἀμφιβατέω, ἦσω, v. l. for ἀμφισβατέω.

ἀμφιβατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a defender, late.

ἀμφίβιος, ον, living a double life, i. e. both on land and in water, amphibiōus, of frogs, Batr. 59: said by Theophr. Fr. 12. 12 to have been first used by Democritus.

ἀμφιβλήμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμφιβάλλω) something thrown around an enclosure, Eur. Hel. 70. II. a garment, clothing, Ib. 423; πάνοπλο ἀμφιβλ. coats of panoply, Eur. Phoen. 779.

ἀμφιβληστρεντικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to net-fishing, —κη, ἦ, net-fishery

ἀμφιβληστρικός, ἦ, ὄν, serving for a net, catching as in a net, Plat. Soph. 235 B.

ἀμφιβληστροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) net-like, Medic.

ἀμφιβληστρον, τό, (ἀμφιβάλλω) any thing thrown round or put on: a garment, covering, esp. a large fishing-net, as ἀμφιβλή, Hes. Sc. 215, Hdt. 1. 141: a garment, covering, Aesch. Ag. 1382, Cho. 492 (but not without a play on the former signif.), also ἀμφιβληστρα ῥάκη Eur. Hel. 1079, as Adj., but cf. ἀμφιβληστρον and Herm. ad l. 1: a fetter, bond, Aesch. Fr. 81: ἀμφιβληστρα τοίχων surrounding walls, Eur. I. T. 96.

ἀμφιβρότος, ον, (βρόα) shouted or roared around, Musae. 2. cried or proclaimed all round, far-famed, Anth.

ἀμφιβλήτος, ον, (ἀμφιβάλλω) put or thrown round, ῥάκη Eur. Tel. 2, and so perh. should be read in Hel. 1079 for ἀμφιβληστρα. ἀμφιβρολεύς, εὐς, ὁ, (ἀμφιβάλλω) one who uses nets, a fisherman.

ἀμφιβολή, ἦ, = ἀμφιβληστρον, a fishing-net, Opp.

ἀμφιβολία, ἦ, the state of being attacked on both sides, ἀμφιβολῇ ἔχεται to be so attacked, Hdt. 5. 74. II. ambiguity, uncertainty, doubt, ἐς ἀμφ. θέσται to make doubtful, Plat., but ἀμφ. ἀναρῆναι to remove doubt, Id.: from

ἀμφιβόλος, ον, (ἀμφιβάλλω) thrown, put round or on, Eur. Tro. 537: τὸ ἀμφ., a garment, Id. Ion 1490. II. struck, hit, attacked on both or all sides, Aesch. Theb. 298; ἀμφ. εἶναι to be between two fires, Thuc. 4. 32. 2. act. hitting from both sides, κάμαres Leon. Tar. 24, or perh. double-headed, like ἄγκυρα ἀμφ. in Strab.

III. tossed to and fro, wavering, doubtful, ambiguous, Plat., and Xen.; ἐς ἀμφιβολὸν θέσται τι to stake it on a hazard, Thuc. 4. 18: but Adv. —ως in this signif., Aesch. Theb. 863, and v. l. Pers. 905.

ἀμφιβόσκομαι, Dep., to feed, eat, consume all about, Luc.

ἀμφιβούλος, ον, (βουλή) double-minded, halting between two opinions, Aesch. Eum. 733.

ἀμφιβράγχια, τά, (βράγχιον) the parts about the tonsils, Hipp.

ἀμφιβράχιονισσάτες, having armlets on each arm, read in Asius ap. Ath., by Nāke Choeril. p. 76.

ἀμφιβράχους, εἰα, v. short at both ends: hence ὁ ἀμφ. the metrical foot —υς e. g. ἄμεινον.

ἀμφιβρότος, ἦ, ον, also os, ον, covering the whole man, in Hom. always as epith. of αὐτῆς, e. g. Il. 3. 289: ἀμφ. χθών, of the body, as surrounding the soul, Emped.

ἀμφιβρόχος, ον, (βρέχω) thoroughly soaked, Anth.: drunken, vino madidus.

ἀμφιβρόμιος, ον, (βρομίς) round the altar, surrounding the altar, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 578.

ἀμφιβρότος, ον, contr. from ἀμφιβρότος, Ion ap. Hesych.

ἀμφιγύναιμα, = ἀμφιγυνή, Q. Sm.

ἀμφιγύνειν, v. gen. vos, with a double join, hence two-edged, like ἀμφήκης.

ἀμφιγυνήθω, to rejoice around or exceedingly, h. Hom. Ap. 273.

ἀμφιγλωσσος, ον, (γλωσσα) double-tongued, ambiguous. II. speaking two tongues, Lat. bilinguis, Synes.

ἀμφιγνώσκω, ἦσω, (γνώω, Aeol. γνῶσκω) to be doubtful about a

thing, *not know or understand it*, τι Plat. Soph. 228 E, also περί τωος Isocr. 20 C, ἐπὶ τωος Plat. Gorg. 466 C: ἡμφιγύτος δ τὶ ἐπὶ τωος they knew not what they were about, Xen. An. 2. 5, 33 (on which form v. Buttm. Ansf. Gr. §. 86. Anm. 6.). Pass. to be not known, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 26. II. c. acc. not to know, to doubt about, Plat.

ἀμφιγύτος, ον, (γύω) bewailed all round, Anth.

ἀμφιγύτος, ον, (γυνή) a step-child.

Ἀμφιγυῖαι, δ, Hom., epith. of Hephaistos, *he that halts in both feet, the lame one*, from γυῖος, not from γύνω.

ἀμφιγύος, ον, (γύνω) strictly having limbs on both sides or at both ends. In Hom. always as epith. of ἔγχος, perh. shod with iron at both ends (cf. σαρπηρίς), or to be flung with both hands—but ἀμφιγύνω in Soph. Tr. 504, are acc. to Herm. armis ancipitibus pugnantibus, acc. to Ellendt=ἀμφιδέξιοι, well practised combatants.

ἀμφιδάω, to light up or kindle around: in perf. and plqpf., intr. to burn or blaze around, hence ἀμφιδέδωκε πόλεμος, μάχη the battle burns around, Hec. 3. 329, 12. 35, cf. Hes. Sc. 62.

ἀμφιδάκνω, f. δέχομαι, to bite all round, grasp, grip, Anth.

ἀμφιδάκρυτος, ον, (δάκρυ) causing tears on all sides, all-tearful, πόθος Eur. Phoen. 330.

ἀμφιδάσσω, εια, v. shaggy or fringed all round, epith. of the Aegis, as hung round with θύσανοι, Il. 15. 309; also of the head of Marsyas, Poet. ar. 2. 456 B.

ἀμφιδέα, τό, cf. sq. 4.

ἀμφιδέα, αἱ, any thing that binds or is bound around, bracelets, necklaces, anklets, Hdt. 2. 69, Ar. Fr. 309. 11.

2. the iron rings, Lat. armillae, by which folding-doors were secured in the hinges, Lys. ap. Harpocr., cf. Juv. 3. 304. 3. rings round a bow, Clem. Al. 4. τὰ ἀμφιδέα, the edge of the womb, Hipp.—A masc. acc. ἀμφιδέα in A. B., cf. Lob. Paral. 236.

ἀμφιδείης, ἐς, (δέος) afraid on all sides.

ἀμφιδέω, to build round about, Joseph.

ἀμφιδέος, ον, with two right hands, very dextrous, like περιδέιος, Lat. ambidexter, opp. to ἀμφοτερός Hipp., Arist.

Eth. N. 2. ready to take with either hand, and so taking either of two things, indifferent, Poet. ar. Plut. 2. 34 A, so too ἀμφιδέως ἔχει 'tis indifferent, Aesch. Fr. 243.

3. like ἀμφήκης, two-sided, ambiguous, Lat. anceps, χρηστήριον Hdt. 5. 92, 5; also two-edged, σίδηρος Valck. Eur. Hipp. 780.

4. ἀμφοτέρος, Lat. uterque, of hands, Soph. O. T. 1243, πλεῖνον O. C. 1112.

ἀμφιδέρομαι, Dep. med., to look round about one, Anth.

ἀμφιδέρτης, δ, (δέω) a collar for oxen, Artemid.

ἀμφιδετος, ον, (δέω) bound or set all round, Anth.

ἀμφιδεῦναι, dub. 1. in Pind. Ol. 1. 80, where Böckh and Dissen ἀμφὶ δέματα from the Schol.

ἀμφιδέω, f. δέσω, to bind round, Ar. Rh.

ἀμφιδηρίασμαι, Dep. med., (δηρίω) to fight or contend for, c. dat. rei, Simon. Amorg. de Mul.

ἀμφιδήριτος, ον, (δηρίαμαι) contested, disputed, doubtful, νίκη Thuc. 4. 134, μάχη Polyb.

ἀμφιδιάνω, to waver around, Anth.

ἀμφιδιένω, =sq.

ἀμφιδιένω, ἥσω, to wind or roll a thing all round, ἀμφιδιένωται χεῖμα κροσσύτερον a stream of tin rolls round, Il. 23. 562: κολῆεν ἀμφιδιένωται sc. ἄορ, a scabbard is fitted close round it, Od. 8. 405.

ἀμφιδόκω, to lie in wait or spy all round, lay an ambush round, Bion.

ἀμφιδόμος, ον, (δέω) built around, Opp.

ἀμφιδονέω, to whirl round, make giddy, distract, ἔπος φρένας ἀμπεδόντες Theocr. 13. 48: to murmur round, of the wind, Anth.

ἀμφιδόξω, to be irresolute, doubtful, περί τωος Polyb.: in Pass. to be disputed, Plut.: from

ἀμφιδόξος, ον, (δόξα) of double meaning: undecided, doubtful, Pseud-Eurip. Dan. 52, νίκη, ἐπὶ τωος Polyb.

2. in prosody, of doubtful quantity, Lat. anceps. II. act. undecided, having no fixed opinion, πρὸς or περί τι Plut.

ἀμφιδόρος, ον, (δέω) skinned all round, quite flayed, Anth.

ἀμφιδουλος, ον, a slave both by father and mother, a born slave.

ἀμφιδόχος, ον, (δοχή) filling the whole hand, as large as can be grasped, λίθος, like χειροπληθής, Xen. Eq. 4. 4.

ἀμφιδόμοι, ἰων, τό, an Att. festival at the naming of a child, so called because the parents' friends carried it round the hearth and then gave it its name, Ar. Lys. 757; the exact day is not fixed, cf. Heind. Plat. Theat. 160 E: from

ἀμφιδόμος, ον, (δραμῖν) running round, eddying, Strab.

2. encompassing, inclosing, Soph. Aj. 352. II. Pass. that one can run round, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 6. 5.

ἀμφιδόρυτος, ον, =sq., Anth.

ἀμφιδούρης, ἐς, (δούρτω, δέδουρα) scratched or torn all round, ἄλοχος a wife who from grief had torn both cheeks, Il. 2. 700, Orac. ar. Hdt. 6. 77.

ἀμφιδούρως, ον, =foreg., παρειαί Il. 11. 393.

ἀμφιδύμος, ον, (δύωμαι) approachable on both sides, λιμὴν a harbour that can be entered on two sides, Od. 4. 847.

2. later=δισσός, double, Ar. Rh., and Opp.: so that -δύμος became merely a termin., as in δίδυμος, τριδύμος.

ἀμφιδύω, f. δύνω, to put round or on. Med. ἀμφιδύομαι to put on oneself, dress, χρὸς Soph. Tr. 605. [ὦ in fut., but ὦ in pres.]

ἀμφιέζομαι, Dep. med., to sit round.

ἀμφιέζω, =ἀμφιέννυμι, to clothe, Plut. C. Gracch. 2.

ἀμφιέκτον, τό, a measure, between the ἡλεκτον and ἀμφορέυς, Themist.

ἀμφιελίκοι, ὄν, (ἀμφιελίσσω) turned round and round, circling, revolving, as a wheel, the moon, the planets: cf. ἀμφελικτός.

ἀμφιελίς, ἴκος, δ, ἥ, =ἀμφιελικτός, Anth.

ἀμφιελίσσα, (ἐλίσσω) an Ep. Adj. only used in this fem. form, in Hom. always of ships, and usu. interpr. rowed on both sides: but (as Rost remarks) the signf. of ἐλίσσω, and the usage of later Ep. may lead to another interpr.: for they use it in the signf. twisting in all ways, ἱμάσθη Nonn.; wavering, doubtful, δαῖσις Tryph., μενοῦν Anth., and so in Hom. prob.

ναῦς ἀμφιελίσσα is the ship swaying to and fro, the rocking ship. On the form cf. Wernicke Tryph. 667, Lob. Paral. 472.

ἀμφιελίσσω, ἴω, to wind round, cf. ἀμφελίσσω.

ἀμφιέννυμι and ἀμφιέννω, fut. ἀμφιέσω, Anth. ἀμφιῶ: aor. ἡμφιέσα, poet. ἀμφιέσα, to put round or on, like Lat. circumdare, mostly c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἔματα ἀμφ. τινα to put garments on a person, Od., and Att.; rarely ἀμφ. τινα τινι to clothe him with a garment, Plat. Prot. 321 E: so too pass. pf. ἡμφιέσμαι, poet. also ἀμφιέμαι, etc. in part. ἡμφιέσμενος τι clothed in... wearing, Ar. Eccl. 870, esp.—Med. ἀμφιέννυμαι: aor. ἡμφιέσασθην, in Hom. ἀμφιέσσαντο, imperat. ἀμφιέσασθε, to put on oneself, dress oneself in, ἔματα, χιτῶνας Od.: also φελέην ἄνωσιν ἀμφιέσαντο they put a cloud round their shoulders, Il. 20. 150; so γυῖος κόνιν ἀμφ. Anth.: λευκὴν κόμην ἀμφ. Anth., cf. ἀμφιβάλλουαι.

ἀμφιέτω, poet. also ἀμφέτω (the only form used by Trag.): aor. ἀμφιέπον and ἀμφεπον, both in Hom. —to go about, be all round, γάστρην τριπόδος πῦρ ἀμφεπε Il. 18. 348: ἔσρα ἀμφέπαι the dew hangs round (the grass), Pind. N. 3. 135: hence usu.

II. to be busy about or with, to wait on, take care of, look after, c. acc. τάφον Ἐκτορος Il. 24. 804; Ζαρηθόνα Il. 5. 667; στήχας Φωκῶν to arrange the Phocians' ranks, Il. 2. 525: ἀμφ. κρέα to dress meat, Il. 11. 776, also βούν, δύν ἀμφ. Hom.: to do honor or reverence to, Διμήτριον Pind. O. 6. 160: ἀμφ. σκήπτρον to sway the sceptre, Id. O. 1. 18: esp. to guard, protect, like ἀμφιβαίνειν, Id. P. 5. 91: ἀμφ. κῆδος to court an alliance, Lat. ambire, Eur. Phoen. 340: ἀμφ. μόχθον to go through toil and trouble, θυμὸν, δόλον to foster wrath, enjoy happiness, all in Pind.

2. absol. in partic. ἵππους ἀμφιέποντες ζεύγνυσαν they harnessed the horses with all care, Il. 19. 392, so κακὰ ῥάπτοντο ἀμφιέποντες Od. 3. 118: ἀμφέπων δαλμὸν the fate that attends one, Pind. P. 3. 192: 3. in Med. to follow and crowd round, τινα Il. 11. 473, ubi v. Spitzn., τινα Q. Sm.—In prose the usu. word is περιέτω.

ἀμφιέρωος, ον, (*ἐργω) worked on both sides, Theophr.

ἀμφιέρχομαι, v. ἀμφέρχομαι.

ἀμφιένσις, εως, ἥ, =sq.

ἀμφιέσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμφιέννυμι) a garment, clothing, Plat. Gorg. 523 D.

ἀμφιεστῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, a little cloak or gown, esp. a night-gown.
ἀμφιετῆ, Adv. =sq.
ἀμφιετῆς, Adv. (ἔτος) yearly, year by year, Piers. Moer. p. 45.
ἀμφιετῆς, ἴδος, ἡ (ἔτος) a yearly festival, formed like τριετής.
ἀμφιετῆρος, οὐ, (ἔτος) yearly, Orph.
ἀμφιετῆς, ἐς = foreg., Orph.
ἀμφιετῆζομαι, (ἔτος) as Pass., to return yearly, as festivals.
ἀμφιεῖναι, to sit near or on a thing, stick thereto, c. dat.
χρῆσθαι ἀμφί (ανε τῆς) the ashes stuck to, or settled upon the tunic, Pl. 18. 25.

ἀμφιζεύχονται, οὐ, (ζεύγνυμι) joined from both sides, Aesch. Pers. 130.
ἀμφιζέω, f. ζέω, to boil or bubble around, Q. Sm.
ἀμφιζώστος, οὐ, girt round, Nonn.
ἀμφιζήτης, ἐς, (ἀκή) = ἀμφήτης.
ἀμφιθάλαμος, οὐ, having chambers on both sides, v. I. Vitruv. for ἀντιθάλα.

ἀμφιθάλαστος, οὐ, Att. ἀμφιθάλαστος, (θάλασσα) sea-girt, like ἀμφάλας, Pind. O. 7. 61: near the sea, Xen. Vect. 1. 7.
ἀμφιθάλής, ἐς, (θαλεῖν) strictly blooming on both sides, esp. of children who have both parents alive, Lat. patrum et matrum, Pl. 22. 496, cf. Alb. Hesych. 1. p. 300: but also ἀμφ. κακοῖς Aesch. Ag. 1144. II. flourishing, abounding, rich, epith. of the gods, Aesch. Cho. 394, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: ἀμφ. ἀλήθεια the full truth Plat. Ax. 370 D.

ἀμφιθάλλω, perf. with pres. signif. ἀμφιτέθηλα, to bloom on, all round, to be in full bloom, Anth.

ἀμφιθάλλω, to warm on all sides, to cherish, Luc.
ἀμφιθεᾶτρον, τό, (θεομαί) an amphitheatre, space wholly surrounded by seats rising one behind another, so as to command a view of the whole arena, Hdn.: strictly neut. from ἀμφιθεάτρος, οὐ, which is used by Dion. H.

ἀμφιθετός, οὐ, (*θέω, τίθημι) φάλη Pl. 23. 270, 616, acc. to Aristarch., a cup that will stand on both ends, cf. ἀμφικύπελλος: acc. to Eust., with handles on both sides, which may be taken up by both sides, like ἀμφιφορεύς.

ἀμφιθεῖω, fut. ἀμφιθενύομαι, to turn round about, ἀμφιθενούμι περὶ αὐτὸν Od. 10. 413: also c. dat. νόος δὲ οὐ αἰσμος ἀμφιθεῖαι a right mind surrounds him, i. e. he has a right sound mind, Mosch. 2. 107.

ἀμφιθηγῆς, ἐς, Anth. =sq.
ἀμφιθηγτός, οὐ, (θήγω) sharpened on both sides, two-edged, Soph. Ant. 1309.

ἀμφιθλασις, ἐως, ἡ, a crushing all round, Aretae.: from ἀμφιθλάω, δω, to crush all round, to shiver, Hipp. [ἀσω]
ἀμφιθερεῖν, part. ἀμφιθερώ, to leap about, aor 2 of ἀμφιθρέσσω, Ap. Rh.

ἀμφιθερρεπτός, οὐ, (τρέφω) clotted around, αἷμα Soph. Tr. 572.
ἀμφιθρηπτός, οὐ, (θρίπτω) crushed all round, bruised small, v. I. Aretae.

ἀμφιθύρω, οὐ, (θύρα) with a door or opening on both sides, with double entrance, Soph. Phil. 159, Lys. 393.

ἀμφιτύττω, v. ἀμφοτύττω.

ἀμφικαλύπτω, f. ψω, cover all round, wrap close up, enfold, hide, esp. of wrapping round with garments, Pl. 2. 262: of a coffin, ἀμφικ. δόξα Pl. 23. 91: πόλις ἵππον δούρπειον ἀμφ. received within it, Od. 8. 511, cf. 4. 618: hence also ἔπος ἀμφεκ. με φρένας, love clouded my senses, Pl. 3. 442: θάνατος, μοῖρα, θανάτων νέφος μιν, death wrapped, shrouded him around, Pl. 5. 68., 12. 116., 16. 350: νύξ ὅσση night veiled the eyes, Pl. 11. 356, so ὅπως βλέφαρα Od. 5. 493. II. to put a thing round as one has a veil, cover or shelter, τινί τι Hom., as ἀμφ. σάκος τινί Pl. 8. 331, νέφος τινί Pl. 14. 343: νόκτα μόχρῳ to throw the mantle of night over the battle, Pl. 5. 506: πόλις πόλει to throw a mountain round the town, Od. 5. 560: later also τινί τι, v. Spitzn. Pl. 8. 331: Pass. ἀμφεκαλύφθη κράτα Λέοντος χρομαί he had his head covered with a lion's jaws, Eur. H. F. 361.

ἀμφικάρηνος, οὐ, (κάρηνον) two-headed, many-headed, Nic.
ἀμφικάρης, ἐς, (κάρη) = foreg., Nic.

ἀμφικαρπός, οὐ, with fruit all round.

ἀμφικαννιστός or ἀμφικαννίς, ἐως, ἡ, (καίω) half-ripe toasted barley, which was bruised for ἔλαφιτα, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1236, E. M. p. 90. 32.

ἀμφικέαζω, δω, Ion. δωσω, to cleave on both sides, cleave asunder, Od. 14. 12.

ἀμφικεῖμαι, to lie round, lean on, ἐπὶ τινί Soph. O. C. 1620: ἐπὶ δὲ ἄλλῳ ἀμφ. φόνος one murder lies close upon another, Id. Ant. 1292.

ἀμφικεῖναι, f. κερῶ, to shear or clip all round, Anth.

ἀμφικέρως, οὐ, gen. ω, (κέρας) two-horned.

ἀμφικεῖσθαι, to cover all round.

ἀμφικεφάλος, οὐ, (κεφαλή) two-headed, Eubul. Sping. 1. 10, in poet. form ἀμφικεφάλος. II. of a couch, having two places for the head, i. e. two ends.

ἀμφικίνυρομαι, Dep. med., to go wailing about, moan aloud or incessantly, Ap. Rh. [ῶ]

ἀμφικίων, οὐ, gen. ονος, with pillars all round, like περίστυλος, Soph. Ant. 285. [κί]

ἀμφικλάστος, οὐ, (κλάω) broken all round, Anth.

ἀμφικλάυστος or -κλάντος, οὐ, (κλαῶ) bewailed all around, much lamented, Orp.

ἀμφικλάω, f. δω, to break all in pieces, crush utterly, Q. Sm. [ἀ]

ἀμφικλύω, to wash or flood around, Orph. Hence ἀμφικλύστος, οὐ, washed or flooded around, Soph. Tr. 752.

ἀμφικνέφης, ἐς, (κνέφας) dark all round.

ἀμφικούλος, οὐ, (κούλος) hollowed all round, quite hollow.

ἀμφικολλος, οὐ, (κολλώ) ghed all round, κλίσθη ἀμφ. perh. a couch with two ends fixed on, Plat. (Com.) Έορτ. 10.

ἀμφικομῶ, to tend on all sides, or carefully, Anth.

ἀμφικομός, οὐ, (κόμη) with hair all round, thick-haired, Anth.: hence thick-leaved, Pl. 17. 677.

ἀμφικότης, οὐ, (κόπη, κοπήναι) two-edged.

ἀμφικουρός, οὐ, v. περικουρός.

ἀμφικράδιον, and -κράδιον, to brandish, shake all round.

ἀμφικράντος, οὐ, (κράνον) = ἀμφικάρηνος, Eur. H. F. 1274.

ἀμφικρέμαται, (κρεμάννυμι) as Pass., to hover, flutter round, φρένας ἀμφικρέμαται ἐπὶ τῆς Pind. I. 2. 64. Hence

ἀμφικρεμῆς, ἐς, hanging round or on, Lat. suspensus, φαρέτρῃ χαλαρὸς Anth.

ἀμφικρημνός, οὐ, steep on all sides, with cliffs all round, ἔγκος Eur. Bacch. 1049. II. metaph. ἀπάτη ἀμφ. deceit which is always on the edge of the precipice, Luc.: ἐρώτημα ἀμφ. a captious question.

ἀμφικρήνιος, οὐ, Ion. for ἀμφικρανός. 2. surrounding the head, πῖλος Anth.

ἀμφικτίονες, οὐ, οἱ, (κτίζω) they that dwell round or near, next neighbours, also περικτίονες, Valck. Hdt. 8. 104, Böckh Pind. N. 6. 40, and cf. sq.

Ἀμφικτύονες, οὐ, οἱ, the Amphictyons, deputies of the state associated in an ἀμφικτυονία. 2. = ἀμφοκτυονία, an Amphictyonic League: there were several in Greece, but the one which almost appropriated the name was that which met twice a year, at Delphi, and at Athens near Thermopylae: instituted, acc. to Parian Chron., B. C. 1522, but acc. to others post-Hom. Its twelve members included the principal Hellenic States, which sent to it deputies of two classes, πύλαγοι and ἱερομνήμονες (qq. v.): its objects were to maintain the common interests of Greece, v. esp. Aeschin. p. 43, Paus. 10. 8, but afterwards it became a mere machine in the hands of powerful states, ἡ ἐν Δελφοῖς σκία Dem. 63. ult. The ancients derived the name from a hero Amphictyon: but the word doubtless was orig. ἀμφικτύονες = περικτύονες, cf. Τιμαί. in v., Anaximenes. ap. Harp., Böckh. 1. p. 805.—Cf. Tittmann, über d. Amphiktyonenbund, 1812, Herm. Pol. Ant. §§. 11. 14. II. the presidents of the Pythian games. Hence.

Ἀμφικτυονεὺς, to be a member of the Amphictyonic Council.

Ἀμφικτυονία, ἡ, the Amphictyonic League or Council, Isocr., and Dem. 153. 14, etc.

Ἀμφικτυονικός, ἡ, ὅν, Amphictyonic, belonging to the Amphictyons or their League, Ἀμφ. δίκαι trials in their court, Dem. 331. 29: ἐπὶ offerings made at their meeting, law quoted, Dem. 632. 1.

Ἀμφικτυονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., sub. πόλις, a city or state in the Amphictyonic League, Aeschin. II. a name of

Artemis at Anthela, the meeting-place of the Amphictyonic Council, Hdt. 7. 200.

ἀμφικυκλῶσα, ἡσω, to stir up, Nic.

ἀμφικύλλω, ἡσω, to roll about: πασάνην ἀμφικυκλῶσαι, having made him writhe upon his sword, Pind. N. 8. 40. [i always.]

ἀμφικύπελλος, *ov*, (κύπελλον) in Hom. always with δέπας, a double cup, such as forms a κύπελλον both at top and bottom, Buttm. Lexil. in voc. cf. ἀμφίπετος.

ἀμφικύρτος, *ov*, also *η*, *ov*, curved on each side, like the moon in its third quarter, gibbous, Plut.: cf. μνησίδης, and διχότομος.

ἀμφιλάλος, *ov*, chattering everywhere, incessantly, Ar. Ran. 678.

ἀμφιλαβῶν, fut. λήσεται, to take in on all sides.

ἀμφιλαβεία, *η*, compass, fullness, wealth, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2. 6, 3.

ἀμφιλαβής, *ἐς*, (acc. to the old Gramm. from λαβείν, and so) strictly taking in on all sides, far-spreading, of large trees, Hdt. 4. 172, Plaut. Phaedr. 230 B; hence thickly grown, thick, ἀμφ. ἄλως δένδρεον Call. Cr. 27; also of hair, Philostr.: hence in gen. wide, large, vast, ἐλέφαντος Hdt. 3. 114, ἡσος Ap. Rh., λεῖμων Plut.: also great, excessive, violent, δύναμις Pind. O. 9. 122; βρονταί, χιών Hdt. 4. 28, 50; δόσις a large bounteous gift, Aesch. Ag. 1015; γῶος a universal wail, Id. Cho. 331: rarely of persons, as Call. Apoll. 42. Adv. -φῶς, Plut. Cf. Ruhnck. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 985.

ἀμφιλαχῶν, to dig, delve, or hoe round, φντόν Od. 24. 242.

ἀμφιλέγειν, *ῥω*, to speak on both sides, dispute, Xen. An. 1. 5, 11: foll. by μή, to dispute that a thing is, Xen. Apol. 12.

ἀμφιλέπτο, to forsake utterly, Q. Sm.

ἀμφιλεκτός, *ov*, (ἀμφιλέγω) discussed on all hands, doubtful, Lat. anceps, πῆματ Aesch. Ag. 881: so too Adv. -τως, Id. Theb. 809. II. act. disputing, captious, ἐπὶ Eur. Phoen. 500: ἀμφ. εἶναι τι to quarrel for a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1585.

ἀμφιλλῶν, *ov*, = λινδός, Soph. Fr. 43.

ἀμφιλογέομαι, Dep., to dispute, doubt, περί τινος, like ἀμφιλέγω, Plut.: and

ἀμφιλογία, *η*, dispute, debate, doubt, Hes. Th. 229: ἀμφ. ἔχειν, διαλέγειν Plut. [φι μετρί grat., Hes. l. c.]

ἀμφιλόγος, *ov*, (λέγω) disputed, disputable, questionable, doubtful, ἀγάθ Xen.: τὰ ἀμφιλόγη disputed points, Thuc. 4. 118: ἀμφιλογον γίγνεται ἰπὸς τινα a dispute on a point takes place with some one, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 10. 2. uncertain, wavering, ἀμφιλόγη as Adv., Eur. I. T. 655. II. act. disputing, captious, νεῖκη Soph. Ant. 111, ὄργην Eur. Med. 636.

ἀμφιλόξος, *ov*, slanting all ways, hence metaph. like Lat. obliquus—ἀμφιλόξῃ μαρτυρέσθαι to divine all ambiguously, Luc.

ἀμφιλόφος, *ov*, encompassing the neck, ὀρνέον Soph. Ant. 351.

ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, *η*, in Il. 7. 433, the morning-twilight, gray of morning, elsewhere. λυκόφως in Ap. Rh. without νύξ:—the masc. ἀμφιλυκος is not found, (λευκός, Lat. lūx, etc., cf. *λυκη).

ἀμφιμακρός, *ov*, long both ways. 2. δ ἀμφ. the metrical foot amphimacer, —, also Creticus e. g. Oidipus.

ἀμφιμαλλός, *ov*, woolly, shaggy on both sides, Ael.

*ἀμφιμαίνομαι, pres. assumed for deriv. of aor. ἀμφίμασσε, Od. 20. 152, τράπεζας σπόνγῳις ἀμφ. to wipe, rub the tables all round with sponges, (μάω, μάσσωμαι, μάλομαι.)

ἀμφιμαρπτῶ, to seize or grasp all round, feel or handle, Ap. Rh., and Opp. in perf. ἀμφιμαρπηταί.

ἀμφιμασάομαι, *ov*, (μασάω) covering both shoulders, two-sleeved, ἀμφ. χιτῶν Ar. Eq. 882.

ἀμφιμάτορες, Dor. for ἀμφιμάτορες, Eur.

ἀμφιμάχητος, *ov*, (μάχομαι) contended for, contested on both hands, for whom or which a battle has been fought, Anth. [α]

ἀμφιμάχομαι, ἡ μάχομαι, Dep. med., to fight round, and that 1. c. acc. to assail, attack, besiege, Ἰλιον, πόλιν, στρατόν Il. 6. 461, etc. 2. c. gen. to fight for, as for a prize, both of defenders and assailants, τείχεος Il. 15. 391, νέκυος Il. 18. 20. [α]

ἀμφιμέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν, black all round: in Hom. always φέρεις ἀμφιμέλαινα, which cannot always be taken to mean darkened by sorrow (e.g. Il. 17. 499, 573), so that it probably always refers to the position of the φέρεις or midriff, as being in the inside, and so wrapt in darkness, dark-seated: ἀμφ. κόπης, coal-black dust, Anth.

ἀμφιμέλει, it concerns me much, Q. Sm.

ἀμφιμερίζω, to divide on all sides. Pass. to be completely parted, Anth.

ἀμφιμήτορες, οἱ, αἱ, (μήτηρ) brothers or sisters by different mothers, but the same fathers, Aesch. Fr. 68, Eur. Andr. 465, cf. ἀμφιπάτορες.

ἀμφιμήτρος, *ov*, (μήτρα) round the womb, concerning it, Hipp.

2. τὸ ἀμφιμήτρα, a ship's bottom or beams next the keel, elsewhere. ἐγκόλῳια, Artemid. II. (μήτηρ) = foreg., Lyc.

ἀμφιμήγης, *ἐς*, (μήγειν) mixed on all sides, well mixed, ἀμφιμήγνυμι, ἱ μέω, to mix on all sides, mix up well.

ἀμφιμήτος, *ov*, with double woof, double-threaded, *ov*, dimity, ἀμφιμήκδομαι, Dep. med., to bellow around, strictly of cattle: δαεδον ἀμφιμήκῃ the floor echoed all around to the song of Circe, Od. 10. 227.

ἀμφιμέων, to flow round about, ὕδωρ ἀμφιμέων, of the eye, Emped. 282.

ἀμφιμενέης, *ἐς*, (νεῖκος) made an object of contest, worthy to be contested, eagerly wooed, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686, of Deianira, Soph. Tr. 104.

ἀμφιμένος, *ov*, dub. l. for ἀμφιμενέης in Soph. l. c.

ἀμφιμένομαι, as Med., to dwell round about, inhabit, Ὀλύμπου, Ἰδίου, πόλιν Hom., ἄλως σε ἀμφ., encompasses thee, ἀμφιμενέκτης, *ov*, (νεῖκος) = foreg., Soph. Tr. 527.

Pind. P. 5. 18: orig. of cattle, retained from the old pastoral times.

ἀμφιμέων, to think both ways, doubt, ἐς τι Soph. Ant. 376.

ἀμφιμέσος, *ov*, looking at on both sides, reflecting, Democ.

ἀμφιμενῶ, to move round about, dub. l. h. Hom. Cr. 374.

ἀμφιμέω, ἱ έω, to scrape, smooth all round, Od. 23. 196. Hence ἀμφιμέος, *ov*, contr. ἀμφιμέων, *ov*, polishing all round, Anth.

ἀμφίον, *ov*, τό, = ἀμφισμα, Soph. Fr. 370. (from ἀμφί, as ἀντίος from ἀντί.)

ἀμφιορκία, *η*, (ἄρκος) a mutual oath, i. e. taken by each party in a law-suit.

ἀμφιπαγής, *ἐς*, (πήγνυμι) fixed all round, Nonn.

ἀμφιπαλίνστος, *ov*, returning back again, Nonn.

ἀμφιπαλῶν, *ov*, (πάλλω) swing from all round, echoing, Anth.

ἀμφιπαλῶν, to scatter around, Ap. Rh.

ἀμφιπατάσσω, to strike on all sides, Anth.

ἀμφιπάτορες, οἱ, αἱ, brothers or sisters by different fathers, cf. ἀμφιμήτορες.

ἀμφιπέδω, ἡσω, to fether all round, Opp.

ἀμφιπέδος, *ov*, (πέδον) surrounded by a plain, Pind. P. 9. 94.

ἀμφιπέλομαι, Dep. med., used only in pres. and impf., to be about, hover or float around, c. dat., Od. 1. 352.

ἀμφιπένομαι, Dep. med., used only in pres. and impf., = πένομαι ἀμφί τινι, to be besieged about a person or thing, have the care of, mind, tend, Lat. curare, esp. of people tending a wounded man, Il. 4. 220, Od. 19. 455: ἀμφ. δῶρα took them charge, Il. 19. 278:—mostly in good sense, but also τὸν οὐ κύνες ἀμφιπένοτον the dogs fell not to work with him, Il. 23. 184, cf. 21. 203: also of dead bodies, Lat. funera curare.

ἀμφιπεριτῆται, to place round, Q. Sm.

ἀμφιπερικλάω, ἱ κλάω, to break all in pieces, [ἔσω]

ἀμφιπερικτίονες, *ov*, οἱ, the dwellers all around, Theogn. 1054.

ἀμφιπεριπλάζομαι, as Pass., to wander round about, Orph.

ἀμφιπεριπλέθω, Adv. (πλέω) twined round about, Anth.

ἀμφιπεριπτόσσω, to tremble all over, Q. Sm.

ἀμφιπερισκαίρω, to skip all about, Opp.

ἀμφιπεριστέινωμαι, (στενός, στενός) as Pass., to be pressed or crowded all round, to be pressed to the full, Call.

ἀμφιπεριστέφω, to put round as a crown: Pass. χάρις ἀμφιπεριστέφεται ἑπέεσσιν grace crowns all his words, Od. 8. 175.

ἀμφιπεριστρέφω, (στρέφω) to turn round about, turn or guide on all sides.

ἀμφιπεριστροφῶ, ἡσω, = foreg., ἔππου Il. 8. 348.

ἀμφιπεριτρίβω, to chirp, twitter, all around.

ἀμφιπεριτρομέω, to tremble all over, Opp.

ἀμφιπεριτρέφω, = ἀμφιπεριτρέφω, Anth.

ἀμφιπεριφθίνω, (φθίω) to decay, wither, or die all around, h. Hom. Ven. 272: poet.

ἀμφιπεριφρίσσω, to bristle all round, all over, Opp.

ἀμφιπεσούσα, part. aor. 2 of ἀμφιπίπτω, Hom.

ἀμφιπεπάννυμι, f. πέσσω [ἀ], to spread out or around, Orph. ἀμφιπέτλω, or, = πετλός, Incert. ap. Plut. 2. 515 D, ubi Wyttben ἀμφι πετ.
 ἀμφιπέτομαι, Dep. med.: to flutter or fly around, c. acc., Opp. ἀμφιπέτνω, f. πήξω, to fix or fasten around, Opp.
 ἀμφιπιλάω, δέω, Dor. for πιέζω, to press all round or close together, Theocrit. Ep. 6. 4.
 ἀμφιπιπτόω, f. πείσσω, to fall upon and lie around, embrace eagerly, c. acc. φίλον πῶσον Od. 8. 523: metaph., like Lat. amplecti, Pind. O. 10 (11). 118.
 ἀμφιπιτνω, = ἀμφιπιπτόω, Eur. Suppl. 278.
 ἀμφιπλεκτός, ες, = ἀμφιπλεκτός, Orph.
 ἀμφιπλεκτός, or, (πλέκω) twisted on both sides, intertwining, Soph. Tr. 520, cf. κλίμαξ.
 ἀμφιπλέω, to twine, twist all round, Eur. Erechth. 13. 1. Pass. to embrace, hug, c. acc.
 ἀμφιπληκτός, or, (πλησσω) beaten on all sides. II. act. beating, dashing on all sides, ῥόθια Soph. Phil. 688.
 ἀμφιπληγῆς, ἦτος, δ, ἡ (πλησσω) striking with both sides, double-biting, φάσγανον Soph. Tr. 930, ἀπὸ O. T. 417.
 ἀμφιπληγῆς, Adv. (πλησσω) at full stride, long striding, Soph. Fr. 538.
 ἀμφιπλήσσω, to fold round, entangle. II. to stride out.
 ἀμφιπλήνω, to wash all over, Hipp.
 ἀμφιπολεῖν, τό, = περιπόλεω, Inscr. ap. Mill. Aegin. p. 160.
 ἀμφιπολεῖν, to be an ἀμφίπολος or attendant, Od. 20. 78: to be at work, be busy, Hes. Op. 801:—more freq. c. acc., to be busied about, take care of, mind, tend, flor, ὄρχανον, ἱππους καὶ ἡμιόvous Od., and hymn. Hom.: esp. of slaves, hence to serve, have the care of, τι, as ἰδὼν Διὸς Hdt. 2. 56, also c. dat., to serve a God, as priest, O. Sm.: cf. sq.
 ἀμφιπολεῖν, ἦσω, = foreg., to attend, follow, Pind. O. 12. 3, P. 4. 280: also πρῶμα ἔλκεος ἀμφιπολεῖν, as θεραπεύειν Pind. P. 4. 483: c. dat., like συνέπεσθαι, Soph. O. C. 686, also ἀμφ. φρενὶ Bacchyl. 18.
 ἀμφιπολία, ἡ, the office of ἀμφίπολος or attendant priest, Diod. ἀμφίπολος, δ, ἡ, poet. ἀμφίπολος, around a city, pressing a city on all sides, ἀνάγκη Aesch. Ch. 72. II. ἡ ἀμφ. a city between two seas or rivers, v. Thuc. 4. 102.
 ἀμφίπολος, or, (πέλω, πολέω) strictly being about, busied about: but in Hom., and Hdt., only as fem. subst., ἡ ἀμφ. a handmaid, waiting-woman, confidential attendant, like θεραπαινά, opp. to the maids and female slaves, δμῶαι and δοῦλαι: sometimes in Hom. joined with another Subst., ἀμφ. ταμῆ, γραῦς the house-keeper, the old woman in waiting: the ἀμφίπολοι took care of the household affairs and formed the train of the mistress. Later, a handmaid of the gods, priestess, θεὰς Eur. I. T. 1114.—The masc. δ ἀμφ., an attendant, follower, occurs in Pind. O. 6. 53, Eur. Inoer. 73.—Pind. also, O. 1. 149, uses it as Adj., ἀμφ. τύμβος, the much frequented tomb.
 ἀμφιπονοῖμαι, Dep. med., (πυνέω) to attend to, take care of, provide for, c. acc. rei, Pl. 23. 159:—also in bad sense, like ἀμφιπένομαι, Archil. 6, in aor. pass. ἀμφιπενοήθη.
 ἀμφιποτόμαι, Dep. med., to fly or flutter around, c. acc., Pl. 2. 315: poet.
 ἀμφιποτοῖ, or, οἱ, (ἵππος) horsemen who in riding vaunted from one horse to another, Lat. desultores, Ael.
 ἀμφιποτοῦσθαι, οἱ, light cavalry, the same as ἀμφιποτοί, but also armed with bows, Diod., and Plut., ubi al. ἀμφιποτοί. Others read ἀμφιποτοῦσθαι or ἐφιπποτοῦσθαι.
 ἀμφιπροενῶω, to bend forwards from all sides, Emped. 214.
 ἀμφιπροστύλος, or, having a double prostyle, Vitruv.
 ἀμφιπροσώπων, or, (πρόσωπον) with a face before and behind, double-faced, Lat. bifrons, Emped., and Plut.
 ἀμφιπρυμνος, or, (πρύμνα) ναῦς, a ship with two sterns, i. e. with a rudder behind and before, Soph. Fr. 135; cf. δίπρυρος.
 ἀμφίπταρμι, Dep. med., = ἀμφιστάσμαι.
 ἀμφιπτολεμοσθηδισιστράτος, or, Com. word of Eupolis in A. B. 2. 702.
 ἀμφιπτύσσω, ἔω, to clasp around, embrace. Hence
 ἀμφιπτύχῃ, ἡ, a folding or clasping round, embrace, Eur. Ion 519.
 ἀμφίπυλος, or, (πύλη) with two doors or entrances, like ἀμφί-pyros, Eur. Med. 135.

ἀμφί-pyros, or, (πῦρ) surrounded by fire, with fire all round, τριπόδος Soph. Aj. 1405, cf. ἀμφιβαῖνω init. II. in Soph. Tr. 214. epith. of Artemis as torch-bearer.
 ἀμφιπρεπής, ες, (ῥέτω) inclining both ways, wavering, esp. of a balance.
 ἀμφιρρήγνυμι, to rend all in pieces.
 ἀμφιρρηγῆς, ες, (ῥέω) sinking down, v. περιρρηγῆς.
 ἀμφιρροπος, or, (ροπή) = ἀμφιρρεπής.
 ἀμφιρρύτος, cf. ἀμφιρύτος.
 ἀμφιρρύς, ὄρος, δ, ἡ, split around, full of clefts, Ap. Rh.
 ἀμφιρύτος, η, or, (ῥέω) flowed around: in Od. always in fem. as epith. of islands, e. g. Od. 1. 50:—also ἀμφιρρύτος, or, Hes. Th. 983, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 163.
 ἈΜΦΙΥΞ, strictly the same with ἀμφί, like μεχρίς, μεχρί, but mostly used as Adv. 1. on or at both sides, ἀμφίς ἀπὸ ἀπὸ ἡμετέρων helps on either hand, to each party, Il. 18. 502; ἀμαρτή δύνασιν ἀμφίς (sc. βάξεν) threw with spears from both hands at once, Il. 21. 162: hence 2. in gen. around, round about, ἀμφίς ὄντες Il. 24. 488: ἀμφίς ἰδὼν having looked about, taken care, Hes. Op. 699: ἀμφίς ἔχειν to surround, encompass, Od. 8. 340; but also to have or carry on both sides, Od. 3. 486, and also to keep apart, ut mox inf. II. from the notion of on both sides, comes that of apart, asunder, like χωρὶς and δίχα, γαῖαν καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφίς ἔχειν to keep heaven and earth asunder, part them, Od. 1. 54, ἀμφίς ἐέργειν to keep apart, Il. 13. 706, ἀμφίς ἀγῆναι to break in twain, Il. 11. 559, ἀμφίς μένον = ἰδὼν ἔμενον, Il. 15. 709: hence ἀμφίς φράζεσθαι to think separately, each think for himself, i. e. be of a different mind, Lat. dissentire, Il. 2. 13, so ἀμφίς φρονεῖν Il. 13. 345, and ἀμφίς ἕκαστα εἰρεσθαι to ask each by itself, i. e. one after another, Od. 19. 46. In this signf. ἀμφί is used, but rarely. III. the signf. between, usu. ascribed to ἀμφίς in Pl. 3. 115, 7. 342, is rejected by Buttm. Lexil. in voc. 9, who in both places interpr. it about, all round.
 B. more rarely as prep. 1. c. gen. around, ἔμματος ἀμφίς ἰδεῖν to look all round his chariot, Il. 2. 384. 2. apart from, far from, ἀμφίς ἐκείνων εἶναι Od. 14. 352, ἀμφίς τινος ἦσθαι Il. 8. 444, ἀμφίς φυλότητος Od. 16. 267, also ἀμφίς ὀδοῦ out of the road, Il. 23. 393.—ἐσθίοντος ἀμφίς Pind. P. 4. 450, acc. to Buttm. far from, i. e. without garments, acc. to Böckh = ἀμφί, for a prize of a robe:—c. gen. it sometimes follows and sometimes goes before its case. II. very rarely c. dat., like ἀμφί, σιδηρεῖ ἔξωιν ἀμφίς Pl. 5. 723. 3. c. acc., like ἀμφί, about, around, always after its case, as Κρόνον ἀμφίς Pl. 14. 274, Ποσειδῶν ἀμφίς Od. 6. 266. The word is Ep. and Lyr. but most freq. in Hom.: quite un-Att., v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. ἀμφισαλέω, to toss about, Anth.
 ἀμφίςβαῖνα, ἡς, ἡ, (βαῖνα) a kind of serpent, that can go either forwards or backwards, Aesch. Ag. 1206.
 ἀμφίςβασίς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμφίςβήτησις: ἐς ἀμφίςβασίς ἀφικνεῖσθαι τινι to come to controversy or dispute with one, Hdt. 4. 14.
 ἀμφίςβασις, εως, ἡ, = ἀμφισβήτησις.
 ἀμφίςβατέω, = ἀμφισβητέω, cf. vv. Il. Hdt. 9. 74.
 ἀμφίςβασος, or, = ἀμφισβητος, dub.
 ἀμφίςβησις, Ion. for ἀμφισβήτησις, dub., Wessel. Hdt. 4. 14.
 ἀμφίςβητέω, f. ἦσω: impf. ἡμφισβήτην, or ἡμφεβήτην, aor. ἡμφισβήτησα or ἡμφεβήτησα, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 86. 6.—To go asunder, stand apart, and so to differ in opinion, dispute, argue, Lat. altercari, but opp. to ἐρίων, to wrangle, Plat. Prot. 337 A.—Construct. either absol., as Hdt. 4. 14, or c. dat. pers. to dispute with one, Hdt. 9. 74, also πρὸς τινά Plat. Soph. 246 B: c. gen. rei, to dispute for a thing, Isocr. 44 D, and Dem., or more freq. περί τινος Plat. c. acc. rei, to argue or uphold a point, Plat. Gorg. 472 D: ἀμφ. ὡς... or ὡς οὐ... to argue that a thing is or is not, freq. in Pls.; also ὅτι... Id. Symp. 215 B; also c. inf., ἀμφ. καὶ εἶναι τι Dem. 899. 11. Pass. to be the subject of dispute, ἀμφισβητεῖται τι or περί τινος Plat.: τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα = ἀμφισβητήματα, Thuc., and Plat.—Mostly in Att. prose. Hence
 ἀμφισβήτημα, ατος, τό, a point in dispute, question, Plat. Theat. 158 B: an argument, Id. Phileb. init.
 ἀμφισβήτησιμος, or, disputed, questioned, τὰ ἀμφισβήτησιμα

disputed points, Plat. Legg. 954 C. II. disputable, questionable, doubtful, Plat., and Xen.

ἀμφιστήσις, εως, ἡ, a dispute, controversy, argument, περί τινος freq. in Plat.

ἀμφισβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of disputing, disputatious, περί τι Plat. Polit. 306 A :—ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of disputing, Id. Soph. 226 A : τὸ—κόν, argumentation, Ib. 225 A.

ἀμφισβητικός, ον, disputed, debateable, γῆ Thuc. 6. 6.

ἀμφισβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for ἀμφισβητικός, in Plat.

ἀμφισβητός, ον, = ἀμφισβητικός, dub.

ἀμφίσκιος, ον, (σκιὰ) shaded on both sides or all round, Strab.

ἀμφίσταμαι, v. ἀμφίστημι.

ἀμφιστάτηρ, ηρος, ὁ, = sq.

ἀμφιστάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀμφίστημι) an examiner.

ἀμφιστέλλω, to fold about another, deck, or clothe him with. Med. to fold round oneself, deck oneself in, c. acc. ἐνστίδα ἀμφιστεταμένη Theocr. 2. 74.

ἀμφιστήνω, to sigh or groan around, Q. Sm.

ἀμφιστήριος, ον, (στήριον) double breasted, Emped. 214.

ἀμφιστεφάνω, to wind round like a crown: hence Pass., δμῖλος ἀμφοτεφάνωτο an assembly (Lat. corona) stood all around, h. Hom. Ven. 120.

ἀμφιστεφής, ἐς, (στέφω) placed round like a crown, of the three heads of a dragon, Il. 11. 40, where however Wolf ἀμφιστεφής. II. envinced, crowned: κρήνη ἀμφιστ. a bowl all crowned with wine, i. e. full to the brim, v. ἐπιστεφής.

ἀμφίστημι, to place round: Hom. uses only the Med. ἀμφίσταμαι, with the intr. act. tenses, sc. aor. ἀμψέστην, pf. ἀμψέστηκα, to stand around. II. to examine, investigate.

ἀμφίστομος, ον, (στόμα) with double mouth or opening, ὕνγημα ἀμφ. a tunnel, Hdt. 3. 60; ἀμφ. θυρίδες Arist. H. A. : ἂ. λαβαὶ κρήρων double handles of jugs, Soph. O. C. 473.

2. two edged, esp. of a body of soldiers formed so to front both ways, δύναμις, τάξις Polyb., πλαισίον Plut. 3. = ἀμφιγλωσσος, double-tongued, false.

ἀμφιστράτοιος, (στράτός) Dep. med. :—to beleager, besiege, πῶλον Il. 11. 713.

ἀμφιστρεφής, ἐς, (στρέφω) twisting round, turning all ways, v. l. Il. 11. 40, for ἀμψοστέφης.

ἀμφιστρογγύλος, ον, quite round, Luc.

ἀμφιστροφος, ον, (στρέφω) turning to and fro, quickly turning, Lat. versatilis, βάρις ἀμφ. = ἀμφιέλισσα, Aesch. Suppl. 882.

ἀμφισφαλλω, to throw round: Pass. to fall round, Hipp. Hence pass. a falling or coming round, Hipp.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (σπῆ) open on all sides, Aesch. Fr. 32, cf. περσπῆ. ἀμφισπαστός, to weigh on all sides, Nonn.

ἀμφισπαστός, Ion. for ἀμφισπαστός, Il. 18. 528, in tmesi.

ἀμφισπαστός, = ἀμφισπαστός, h. Hom. Merc. 49.

ἀμφισπαστός, ηρος, ὁ, and ἀμφισπαστός, ιδος, ἡ, a carpet or coverlet shaggy on both sides.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, hairy or shaggy on both sides, κοῖται LXX.

2. ὁ ἀμφ. = foreg., Ath.

ἀμφισπαστός, to disturb or trouble all round: Pass. to be tumbled all around, of the sea, Simon. 125.

ἀμφισπαστός, to stretch round, χάρας δέπρη Eur. Or. 1042.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἐς, (τείχος) encompassing the walls, λέως Aesch. Theb. 290.

ἀμφισπαστός, to cut, clip round, lop off, curtail, v. περιτέμνω.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (τέρμα) bounded on all sides, marked out, limited. Adv. —ως Soph. Fr. 125.

ἀμφισπαστός, to make or build round about, Q. Sm.

ἀμφισπαστός, to lay or put round, in Hom. like ἀμφιβάλλω, of pieces of dress, to put on, κόσμον χροῖ Eur. Med. 787, etc. : ἀμφ. πῆδας τοῖς ἀδικοῖς Solon 15. 33 :—but also reversely, to cover or deck with a thing, πέπλους κάρα Eur. Hec. 432. Med. to put on oneself, put on, στέφανον Plut. Pass. to be put on or round, κυνέη ἀμφοτεφείσα Il. 10. 271.

ἀμφισπαστός, f. δέω, to shake around, Anth.

ἀμφισπαστός, to twitter or chirp around, Ar. Av. 235.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (τέμνω, ταμῶν) cutting on both sides, two-edged, βέλεμνον Aesch., λόγχαι, ἔξω Eur. :—but II. προπαροχ. ἀμφισπαστός, ον, cut round, v. l. Xen. Hipp. 4. 4.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (τορνῶ) turned quite round, well-rounded, ἀσπίς Eur. Tro. 1156.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (τορνῶ) = foreg., Lyc.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, surrounding the neck.

ἀμφισπαστός, to tremble all over, Il. 21. 507, in tmesi.

ἀμφισπαστός, to run round, surround, encompass, c. acc., Archil. 109, Pind. P. 3. 69.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (* τρώω) = sq. : ἡ ἀμφισπαστός, a rock pierced through, a cave with a double entrance, Eur. Cycl. 707; also neut., ἀμφισπαστός ἀδλον Soph. Phil. 19, cf. Lob. Aj. 323.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (* τρώω) bored or pierced through, open on both sides, Anth.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἐς, (τριβω, τριβείν) rubbed all round : metaph. practised, wily, v. περίτρυμα.

'Αμφισπαστός, ἡ, Amphitrite, Poseidon's wife, Hom. : poet. also for the sea.

ἀμφισπαστός, (τρέμω) to tremble for, c. gen., Od. 4. 820.

ἀμφισπαστός, = ἀμφισπαστός, Ap. Rh.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (τίπτος, τυπείν) two-edged, Q. Sm. : but II. προπαροχ., ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (τίπτος) embossed all round. [v]

ἀμφισπαστός, to shine or beam around, c. acc., h. Hom. Ap. 202.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἐς, (πᾶθος) everywhere or ever visible, Arist. Mund. cf. ἀμφοφανής.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἡ, Il. 5. 743, 11. 41, a helmet with φάλοι, i. e. studs or bosses all round, or acc. to Butt. Lexil., voc. φάλος, a helmet whose φάλος stretched from the forehead to the back of the neck : cf. τετραφάλλος.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἐς, (φανίωμα, φανίαν) visible all round, seen by all, known to all, Eur. Andr. 835 : esp. of stars visible morning and evening, or (acc. to others) rising and setting just before and after the sun, Arr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 588.

ἀμφισπαστός, to shine all round.

ἀμφισπαστός, to bear round, Q. Sm.

ἀμφισπαστός, ὀγος, ὁ, ἡ, shining as in twilight.

ἀμφισπαστός, (φοβέω) as Pass., to fear, tremble or quake all round, ἔταροι μιν ἀμφοροβόηθεν Il. 16. 290, ubi al. ἀμφί φ.

ἀμφισπαστός, εως, Ion. ηρος, ὁ, (φέρω, φορέω) a large jar or pitcher with two handles. In Hom. of gold or stone, chiefly for keeping wine in : so in Simon. 75. 4 : also a cinerary urn, Il. 23. 92 : hence prob. the shortened form ἀμφορέος, q. v.

ἀμφισπαστός, Med., to consider on all sides, weigh well, Il. 18. 254.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἡ, (φῶω) = ἐμφανῆς, Theophr.

ἀμφισπαστός, ὄντος, ὁ, strictly part. from ἀμφιφῶω, shining around : hence a kind of cake, so called because offered by torch-light to the Munychian Artemis, Pherecr. Incert. 6, cf. Ath. 645 A.

ἀμφισπαστός, to yawn or gape round, gape for, ἐμὲ Κῆρ ἀμφέχων Il. 23. 79 : absol. to yawn wide, Soph. Ant. 118.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (χαίτη) with hair or leaves all round, Diod.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (χαλκός, φάλαρα) covered all over with brass, Com. word in Ar. Ach. 1072, where however Dind.

and most Editors divide the words ἀμφί χ.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἐς, (χαίνω, χανέιν) yawning around, gaping wide.

ἀμφισπαστός, = ἀμφισπαστός, Aesch.

ἀμφισπαστός, f. χέωσθαι, to pour or shed around, Lat. circumfundere : to pour, spread over, δέσματα ἐρμῖον Od. 8. 278, in tmesi. Hom. mostly uses Pass., to pour itself, be shed around or over, c. acc., θεῖν μιν ἀμφεχυντο ὁμή Il. 2. 41, τὴν ἔχος ἀμφεχύντο Il. 4. 716 :—absol. ἀμφιχεῖσθαι, like circumfundā, to embrace, Od. 22. 498, but also c. acc., ἀμφιχευθὲς πατέρα Od. 16. 214.

ἀμφισπαστός, to dance around, Crit. 15. 5.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, also ἀμφιχευθὲς, ον, (χρῶα) colored both ways, i. e. of two colors.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, gilded all over, φάσαντων Eur. Hec. 543.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, (ἀμφιχεῖω) poured, shed around, thrown or heaped up around, esp. of mounds or banks, so τεῖχος ἀμφιχευθον Il. 20. 145.

ἀμφισπαστός, ον, lame in both feet, Anth.

ἀμφισπαστός, τό, Dim. from sq.

ἀμφισπαστός, ἡ, (ὁδός) any road that leads round a place, esp. in a street, = ἀγνία, Ar. Fr. 304. 2. = λαύρα, Lat. platea, vicus, quarter of a town.

ἀμφόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, *with teeth above and below*, Arist. H. A. ἀμφορεῶφορος, *to carry water-pitchers*, Ar. Fr. 285: from ἀμφορέϊδος, ον, (φέρω) *carrying water-pitchers*. ἀμφορέϊδον, τό, Dim. from sq., Ar. Pac. 202. ἀμφορέως, ἑως, ὁ, (φέρω) *a jar, used for various purposes*, esp. for wine or water, Ar. Fr. 285: for pickling, Xen. An. 5. 4, 28: also a cinerary urn, Soph. Fr. 303. II. a liquid measure, = $\frac{1}{2}$ Roman amphora, or nearly 9 gallons, Hdt. 1. 51. (shortened form of ἀμφοφόρος, or having two handles; or perh. for ἀναφορέως.)

ἀμφορίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀμφορέως. ἀμφορίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from ἀμφορέως, Dem. 617, 19. ἀμφορίσκος, Adv., (ἀμφορέως) *in both ways*, Arist. Mechan. ἀμφοτέρῃ, as Adv., *in both ways*, Lat. *utrinque*, Hdt. 1. 75, 7. 10, 2.

ἀμφοτερίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, *to encompass, enclose*, Strab. ἀμφοτερόβλητος, ον, (βλέπω) *looking both ways, undecided*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp.

ἀμφοτερόγλωσσος, ον, Att. ἀμφοτερόγλωττος, ον, (γλῶσσα) *speaking both ways, double-tongued*, Id. ap. Plut.

ἀμφοτεροδείξις, ον, = ἀμφιδείξις, LXX. ἀμφοτερόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλοος, ον, *navigable on both sides*, i. e. *with two courts*, γῆ. 2. τὸ ἀμφοτερόπλοον, sub. ἀργύριον or δάνειον, *money lent on bottomry*, ἐθάνεισα Φορμίωνα εἰκοσι νῆας ἀμφοτερόπλοον εἰς τὸν Πόντον Dem. 908, 20, etc.: the terms were, that the lender bore the risk both of the outward and homeward voyage; when only of the outward, ἐτερόπλοον was the word, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 176 sq., cf. ναυτικός.

ἀμφοτέρως, ἑρα, ερον, (ἔχω) Lat. *utroque*, both:—the sing. is very rare, Hom. uses it only in neut., as Adv. ἀμφοτέρων foll. by τε., καί, as βασιλεὺς τ' ἀγαθός, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής, both together, prince as well as warrior, Il. 3. 179; and so without change for all cases, as ἀμφ. γενεῇ, etc., Il. 4. 60: also ἀμφοτέρων foll. by τε., δέ, Pind. P. 4. 140: in like manner also ἀμφοτέρα is used, foll. by καί, καί, Plat., but by τε., ἡ, Pind. O. 1. 166. The dual is more freq. in Hom., and the plur. still more. Phrases: κατ' ἀμφοτέρα on both sides, Lat. *utrinque*, Hdt. 7. 10, 2, and Plat., also ἀμφοτέρῃ or ἀμφοτέρωθεν, q. v.: ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα towards both sides, both ways, Lat. *in utramque partem*, Hdt. 3. 87, etc., and Plat.; ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων from both sides, Lat. *in utraque parte*, Hdt. 7. 97, also ἀμφοτέρωθεν, q. v.: ἀμφοτέρων and παρ' ἀμφοτέροις, = ἀμφοτέρωθεν, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 118; ἀμφοτέροις βλέπειν, sub. ὁμῶσι, Call.; ἀμφοτέραις, Ep. -ροι, sub. χερσὶ, Od. 10. 264, cf. Koen Greg. p. 35. ἀμφοτερόχλωος, ον, = ἀμφίχλωος.

ἀμφοτέρωθεν, Adv., *from or on both sides*, Lat. *ex utraque parte*, Hom.: *from both ends*, Od. 10. 167: also in Hdt. 2. 29, and Pind., Thuc., and Plat.

ἀμφοτέρωθι, Adv., *on both sides*, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 12.

ἀμφοτέρως, Adv., *in both ways*, Plat.

ἀμφοτέρωσε, Adv., *to or on both sides*, Pl.

ἀμφουδῖς, Adv., only in Od. 17. 237, κάρη ἀμφουδῖς ἀέρας, *lifting up an enemy's head from the ground to dash it down again*. (Prob. from ἀμφίς III and οδῶς, hardly from ἀμφί.)

ἀμφράσσαιτο, poet. for ἀναφράσσαιτο, opt. aor. I, from ἀναφράσμαι, Od.

ἀμφυλάω, *to bark around or at*.

ἀμφως, poet. for ἀναφως, Pind.

ἀμφοί, τά, τό, also οἱ, αἱ, τό, Gen. and Dat. ἀμφοῖν, Lat. *ambo*, both, not only of individuals, but also of two armies or nations, Il. 1. 363, 2. 124. Hom. uses only nom., and acc., ἔμφοι. From Hom. downwds. freq. joined with a plur. noun or verb. Sometimes the word is indecl., like δύο, Ruhnke. h. Hom. Cer. 15: on the connexion between ἔμφοι and ἀμφί, v. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀμφίς 3.

ἀμφόβολος, ὁ, (ὀβολός) *a kind of javelin*, prob. with double point, Eur.

ἀμφώδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀμφόδους: in Lyc. the ass.

ἀμφώτης, es, (οὖς) *two-eared, two-handed*, Theocr.

ἀμφυλένιος, ον, (ὠλένη) *about the elbow or arm*, Aristaen.: τὸ ἀμφυλένιον, a bracelet.

ἀμφωμος, ον, *round on or the shoulders*.

ἀμφομοσία, ἡ, (δυνμη, ὀμόσαι) = ἀμφορικά.

ἀμφωτός, ἴδος, ἡ, also oxyt. ἀμφωτίς, (ος, (οὖς), like ἀμφώτης, a two-eared or two-handed vessel, esp. a milk-pail, Phillet. 35. II. a covering for the ears, worn by young boxers, to prevent their ears becoming swollen, Plut., cf. Λακωνίω. III. = ἐπωτίς. ἀμφωτός, ον, (οὖς) *two-eared, two-handed*, Od. 22. 10. ἀμφών, 3 plur. opt. pres. act. for ἀμφοῖεν, from ἀμῶα, Od. 9. 135. [a]

ἀμώμητος, ον, (μωμέομαι) *unblamed, blameless*, Il. 12. 109, Archil. 3. 2. Adv. -τως, Hdt. 3. 82.

ἀμωμίτης, ὁ, οὖνος, wine seasoned with amomum: [τ] from ἀμωμον, τό, Lat. amomum, a well-known Indian spice-plant, Theophr., cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 3. 89, 4. 25.

ἀμωμος, ον, *without blame, blameless*, Hdt. 2. 177.

ἀμώς, Att. ἀμῶς, Adv. from the obsol. ἀμῶς = τίς, esp. in the compd. Adverb ἀμώσγῃς, in a certain manner, in some way or other, Ar. Thesm. 429, and Plat., cf. ἀμῶ.

ἀμωτον, τό, = κασάνειον, Ageloch. ap. Ath. 54 D.

'AN, a particle which cannot be exactly rendered by any word in our language, though in particular cases it answers to Lat. forte, or probably, perchance.—It always implies a condition, and therefore requires a verb either expressed or understood.—The Ep. and Lyr. particle κε, κεν, Dor. κα, are used in the same way: v. sub κε.

A. WITH INDICAT. ἄν makes a positive assertion, conditional, or dependent on circumstances: hence I. ἄν cannot be joined with pres. or perf., because that which is, or has been, cannot be made conditional: the passages where this appears to have been so, either have been corrected, or need correction, v. Elmsl. Med. 911. II. with fut. ἄν expresses that which certainly will happen, if something else happens first: this is freq. in old Ep., e. g. Il. 22. 66, but is rare, if not suspicious, in Att.: v. however Stallb. Plat. Rep. 615 D. Kühner Ausf. Gr. §. 454. a, Schäf. Gregor. p. 66.

C. with imperf. and aorists, esp. imperf., ἄν stands I. in independent propositions, to express a condition fulfilled as opportunity offered, conseq. repetition or frequency of an action in time past, e. g. ἔλεγεν ἄν, he was in the habit of saying, he would say.

2. with the same tenses and plqpf. in apodosis to hypotheticals, when the condition is not yet fulfilled, nor likely to be so, as εἰ τι εἶχεν, εἰδίδον ἄν, εἰ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν, v. Buttm. Gr. §. 139. 9. This condition is often expressed by a part., as Soph. Ant. 909, πόσις μὲν ἄν μοι καθανόντος ἄλλος ἦν, for εἰ κατέθανεν. On ἄν after ἴνα with indic. v. sub ἴνα.

B. WITH OPTAT., with which ἄν is most common, it turns the wish, which the mood expresses, when alone, into a conditional assertion. I. in propositions, where the antecedent is not expressed, I. it implies general uncertainty, e. g. οὗτο γένοιτ' ἄν, this might be, it is possible:—this signf. becomes sometimes almost = fut., as οὐκ ἄν ἀποφειγέις you are not like to escape.

2. it marks prayers or commands, less strongly worded than by imperat., λέγοις ἄν, Soph., speak, if you will. II. in apodosis to hypotheticals, as εἰ οὗτο ἐπαρξεν, μέγα με ὠφελήσεται ἄν, if he had done this, he would have done me great service.

III. in dependent propositions, assigning time or cause, as Od. 4. 63 ἵνα ἔσθι διεσπάρθεν βασιλῆων—ἔπει δέ κε κακοὶ τοιοῦδοι τέκνοι. IV. with the particles ὅπως, rarely ἴνα, Ion. εἰς and ὅρα, to make the object indefinite, Hdt. 1. 75 διώρυγα ὀρύσσειν, ὅπως ἂν λάβοι, cf. Thuc. 7. 65. So Hom. uses εἰ κε in hypotheticals, e. g. Il. 5. 273, εἰ κε λάβοιμεν, but εἰ ἂν Ἀτ. is very dub., v. Schn. Xen. An. 4. 1, 8, de Vect. 6. 2.

C. WITH CONJUNCT. ἄν is not so much to be referred to the verb itself in this mood, as to the particle on which the verb depends, with which it often forms one word, as ἐπεὶ ἄν, ὅταν, ὅπῃ ἄν, so πρὶν ἄν, ἕως ἄν, ὥς ἄν quicunque, etc. The Homeric use of the conj. with ἄν nearly in a fut. sense must be excepted, as ἡς ὑπεροπλῖσι τάχ' ἄν ποτε θυμὸν ἄλσσειν his insolence will surely be his death, Il. 1. 205.

D. Where ἄν appears to be joined with IMPERAT., it must be referred to some other word in the sentence, as Xen. An. 1. 4, 8, ἀλλ' ἰόντων ἂν εἰδότες ὅτι, where, acc. to Hermann, ἄν belongs to εἰδότες, as if for ἰόντων, καὶ εἰδείην ἄν, i. e. εἰ τοιεν, εἰδέν ἄν.

E. WITH INFINIT. ἄν is used in cases where in recta ora-

tionē the indic. or optat. would appear with it, but not where they would reject it, e. g. ἐποίησ' ἄν, φημι ἄν ποιῆσαι, and ποιούμ' ἄν, οἶμαι ἄν ποιῆσαι.

F. WITH PARTICIPLE the same general observation holds good as with *infm.* That of the aor. has a sort of future signifi., and can only be rendered in Latin by that tense, as Xen. An. 5. 2, ἔσχετο—πότερον εἴη κρείττον ἀπάγειν—ὡς ἄλόντος ἄν τοῦ χαρίων. v. Matth. Eur. Hipp. 518.

G. GENERAL OBSS. I. When the verb is wanting with ἄν, it can easily be supplied from the context, e. g. Soph. Phil. 947, οὐ γὰρ ἄν σθένοντά γε εἰλέν μ'. ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἄν ὦδ' ἔχοντ', sc. εἰλέν.

II. ἄν is often doubled, 1. when separated from its verb by several intervening words, as Soph. El. 333, ὦστ' ἄν, εἰ σθένος λαβόμεν, δηλώσωμ' ἄν, or 2. where one ἄν belongs to the verb, and the other to some other word, e. g. Plat. Apol. 31 A. οὐαῖς δ' ἴσως τάχ' ἄν ἀχθόμενοι, ὥσπερ οἱ νυστάζοντες ἐγειρόμενοι, κροσάντες ἄν με, πειθόμενοι Ἀντίφω, βελδὺς ἄν ἀποκτείναντε, v. Kühn. Gr. Gr. §. 458.—But still it is often found repeated without any such reason: even thrice, Soph. Fr. 789, πῶς ἄν οὐκ ἄν ἐν δικῇ θάνομ' ἄν. So Hom. without particular reason, ἄν κεν Il. 13. 127.

III. ἄν omitted, 1. in Protsi, where it is necessarily implied by the Apodosis, as Plat. Symp. 198 C, δλίγον ἀποδῶς ὄψομαι, εἴ πῃ εἶχον, I had run away, had it been in my power. 2. in apodosis after a partic., Plat. Rep. 450 D, πιστεύοντες μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ ἐμοὶ εἰδέναι ἂ λέγω, καλῶς εἶχεν ἡ παραμυθία.

3. after ὥς, ἔχρι, μέχρι, πρὶν, to make the time more indefinite, and in gen. after relat. pronouns and adverbs, chiefly poet., Pors. Med. 222, Or. 141, but also in prose, esp. in the earlier writers, v. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 62 C.

H. POSITION OF ἄν. It never begins a sentence, and regularly follows the word whose signifi. it limits, as εἶχον ἄν, ἔχοιμ' ἄν, etc.: but when words, dependent on the verb, precede it in the sentence, ἄν may follow any of them, because, in sense, they follow the verb, as πρόσφασι ἄν εἶχον=εἶχον ἄν πρόσφασι. The conjunct. indeed usu. follows ἄν, but there we have seen that ἄν limits not the verb, but its partic. [In such cases as τί οὐκ ἄν φαίη δ' λόγος ἐπὶ ἀπιστείῃ for τί οὐκ ἐπὶ ἀπιστείῃ, φαίη δ' δ' λόγος, Plat. Phaed. 87 A, the sentence should be written without a comma: so also οὐκ οἶδ' ἄν εἰ πείσασμαι Eur. Alc. 48 Monk. (On etym. of ἄν, and the distinctions between it and κε, cf. Kühner Ausf. Gr. §. 453.)] [ἂ always, v. Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 373, against Dindorf.]

ἄν, Conj., =έδω, with conjunctive; Trag. always use ἦν, and so usu. in Att., except Plato. [Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 373 holds ἂ, but Schäfer and Franke Callin. p. 186 ἂ.]

ἄν, or better ἄν, (v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 117. Anm. 4.), shortd. Ep. form of ἀνά, q. v.

ἄν, apocope from ἀνα, for ἀνάσσει, like ἐνι for ἐνεστι, he stood up, arose, Il. 3. 268: and here note that ἄν always represents past tenses of the Indic., ἀνα Imperat. pres.

ἄν-, sometimes for a privat. before a vowel:—the ν prob. belongs to the root of the negat., as in other instances a stands immediately before the vowel (ἄ-έκω, ἄ-ελητής): perh. the negat. in full was ἄνα, (cf. énev, Lat. in, Engl. un-), which is still retained in ἀνέθεον, ἀνέπατος, Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀνήνυεν Io, Lob. Phryn. 728. Cf. also νη-.

ἌΝΑ', Prep. c. gen., dat. et acc., but c. gen. et dat., only in Ep. and Dor. poetry: by apocope ἄν, or rather ἄν, before a palatal ἄ, before a labial ἄ, or rather ἄν (v. sub ἄν), but this too only in Ion. and Dor. poetry. Radic. signifi. up, upon, opp. to κατά.

A. C. GEN., only in Od. in phrase ἀνά νηὸς βαλεῖν to go on board ship, 2. 416, 9. 177, 15. 284, where it can hardly be taken as separated by tmesis from βαλεῖν, since ἀναβαλεῖν never occurs c. gen.

B. C. DAT., on, upon, without any notion of motion, only in Ep. and Lyr. poetry, and so used by Trag. only in Lyrics: ἀνά σκήπτρῳ upon the sceptre, Il. 1. 15, Pind. P. 1. 10; ἀνά ἄνω upon the shoulder, Od. 11. 127, ἀνά Γαργάρῳ ἄκρῳ Il. 15. 152. 2. =σύν, seems to rest on mistaken passages, as Eur. I. A. 1058.

C. C. ACC., the common usage, implying motion upwards. I. of place, up, ἀνά κίονα Od. 22. 176, ἀνά ποταμὸν Hdt. 2. 96. Hence 2. from bottom to top, throughout, [φλέψ] ἀνά νότα

θέοντα διαμπερές αὐχέν' ἰκάνει Il. 13. 547; so ἀνά δῆμον, ἔστυν, ἔμυλον, throughout all the people: hither may be referred ἀνά στόμα, ἀνά θυμὸν ἔχων Hom., to have continually in the mouth, ἀνά τοὺς πρώτους εἶναι to be among the first, Hdt. 9. 86. And so II. of time, throughout, in Hom. only ἀνά νύκτα all night through, Il. 14. 80: Hdt. has it often ἀνά πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν all the day, (not ἀνά πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, of which below), ἀνά τὸν πόλεμον etc.

III. in numbers, up to, ἀνά ἐκοσι μέτρα γένη he poured full twenty measures, Od. 9. 209; and so IV. taken distributively, ἀνά πᾶσαν ἡμέραν day by day, Hdt. 2. 37: ἀνά πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας Xen. An. 4. 6; 4. 80 too ἀνά μέρος, in turn.

V. ἀνά κράτος, seems to mean up to the full strength, i. e. vigorously, much like κατά κράτος, φεύγειν, ἀπομυχεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2. 30, 5. 3. 12.

D. WITHOUT CASES ἌΝΑ, Hom., and poet., thereon, thereupon, and with the notion of distribution through a space, throughout, all over: ἀνά βότρυς ἦσαν all over there were clusters, Il. 18. 652: but ἀνά off. seems to be an Adv. in Hom., where strictly it is only parted from its verb by tmesis, ἀνά δ' ἄρτο, for ἄνωρτο δέ, ἀνά τεύχε' ἀέλπας, for τεύχεα ἀνέλπας, etc.

E. IN COMPOS. 1. as in C. I. =ἀνα, up to, upwards, up, opp. to κατά, as ἀναβαλόν, ἀνίστημι, ἀναβῶν, ἀνανέειν: poet. sometimes doubled, ἀνά δροσὶν ἄναβαλὼν Od. 22. 132. 2. hence flows the signifi. of increase, or strengthening, as in ἀνακρίνω, although it cannot always be translated, as in the Hom. ἄνεροι: in this case opp. to ὑπό sub. 3. from the notion throughout, D. 2, comes that of repetition, and improvement, as in ἀναβα-στών, ἀνανεώσκει.

4. the notion of back, backwards, in ἀναχωρεῖν, ἀνανεῖν, etc., seems to come from such phrases as ἀνά ῥόον up, i. e. against the stream, = Lat. re-, retro-. When used as Prep. ἀνά never suffers anastr., though Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 1143 maintains the contrary, cf. sq. [ἀνά]

ἄνα, the prep. ἀνά written with anastr., for ἀνάσσει, up! arise! usu. ἀλλ' ἄνα Il. 6. 337, Od. 18. 13:—in this signifi. the ult. is never elided, Herm. Soph. Aj. 194: the apocop. ἄν is always for ἀνέστη. [ἀνά]

ἄνα, vocat. of ἄναξ, king, only in the phrases δ' ἄνα contr. δ' ἄνα, and Ζεῦ ἄνα, and only as an address to gods, Hom.: Sappho is said to have used it also for δ' ἄνασσα.—Rare in Trag., Herm. Bacch. 546: the ult. never elided, Herm. h. Apoll. 526. [ἀνά]

ἀνάβα, Att. for ἀνάβηθρ, Imperat. aor. 2 from ἀναβαίνα.

ἀναβάνην, Adv. (ἀναβαίνα) going up, mounting: also sitting or being up on high, aloft, hence in Ar. Ach. 399, Plut. 1123, opp. to καταβάνην, either upstairs, in the garret, or with the legs up, lying on a couch, cf. Interpp. ad Il. cc., and Alb. Hesych. 1. p. 313. [ἀνά]

ἀναβάνδον, Adv. (ἀναβαίνα) mounting or going up, ἄν. ὄχευεν Arist. H. A.

ἀναβαθμικός, ἡ, ἄν, (βαθμός) fitted for going up, rising in steps. ἀναβαθμὸς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνα) a step, stair. II. an ascent. ἀναβαθμός, ὅ, (ἀναβαίνα) a means of going up, a flight of steps, stair, Hdt. 2. 125.

2. an ascent.

ἀναβάθρα, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνα) =foreg., a ladder, Luc.

ἀναβάθρον, τό, =ἀναβαθμός, a seat on steps, e. g. a professor's chair, v. Ruperti ad Juv. 7. 46: metaph. a gradation: from ἀναβαίνα, A. in fut. ἀναβήσθω: aor. ἀνέβηθαι, transit. to make go up or mount, esp. to make mount on ship-board, embark, Il. 1. 144, 308, Pind. P. 4. 340; also in aor. med. ἀνέβησθαι Od. 15. 475: ὠδῶπας ἐπὶ καμήλους ἀνέβησε he mounted men on camels, Hdt. 1. 80.

B. in pres. with f. ἀναβήσμαι: aor. ἀνέβην and ἀνέβησμαι, intrans., (the common, and in Att. the only, usage): to go up, climb, mount, in Hom. usu. absol. of seamen, to go on ship-board, or to put out into the high sea, put to sea: c. acc. οὐρανόν, ὑπερῶνα ἄν. to go up to heaven, to the upper rooms, Il. 1. 497, Od. 18. 301; more freq. c. εἰς, ἄν. εἰς ἐλάτριν, εἰς ὄψωρον Il. 14. 287, 16. 657, (but εἰς Τροίην ἄν. (sc. πῆλα) to embark, i. e. sail for Troy, Od. 1. 210, opp. to ἐκ Κρήτης to sail from Crete, Od. 14. 252): rarely c. ἀνά, as Od. 22. 132: post-Hom. most freq. with ἐπὶ τι or τινος, as ἄν. ἐπὶ οὐρεῖ Hdt. 1. 131. esp. ἄν. ἐπὶ ἵππῳ or ἵππῳ to mount on horseback, Xen., hence absol. ἀναβησθῆνός, mounted, Id. cf. inf. 4: rarely c. dat., as νεκροῖς ἄν. to trample on the dead, Lat. mortuis insultare, Il. 10. 493: with cognate acc.,

ἀν. ἀνάβαιν Plat. Rep. 519 D; so too ἀν. στόλον to go up on an expedition, Dissem. Pind. P. 2. 62 (114).—Special usages: 1. of land-journeys, to go up from the coast into Central Asia, Hdt., and Xen.: ἀναβ. παρὰ βασιλείᾳ Plat. Alc. I. 123 B. 2. of rivers, to rise, Hdt. 2. 13; ἀν. εἰς τὰς ἀρούρας to overflow the fields, Hdt. I. 193. 3. of plants, to shoot up, grow, Xen.; also of hair, Id. 4. in Att. ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα or absol., to mount the tribune, rise to speak, Lat. in concionem ascendere, Wolf Leptin. p. 373; hence also ἀν. ἐπὶ or εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, τὸ δικαστήριον to come before the people, before the court, Plat.: ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν ὀρίβαντα to mount the stage, Plat. Symp. 194 B, also absol. to enter, Ar. Eq. 149. 5. of the male, to mount, cover, Lat. inire, ἀν. τὰς θηλάς Hdt. I. 192. II. to go through, c. acc. φάτις ἀνθρώπων ἀναβαίνει Od. 6. 29, nisi leg. ἀνθρώπων ἀναβ. v. Nitzsch. III. to come to an end, turn out, like ἀποβαίνει, ἐκβαίνει, Lat. evenire, Valck. Hdt. 7. 10, 8; ἀπὸ τινος, to result from, Xen. Rep. Ath. 2. 17; hence also 2. to come round, like περιελθεῖν, εἰς Λαωνιδὴν ἀνέβαινεν ἡ βασιλιχὴ Hdt. 7. 205, cf. I. 109. IV. to go upwards or onwards, and so to proceed, esp. to speak of a thing, πρὸς τι Xen. Hipp. I. 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 445 C.

ἀναβαλύναι, (βάχκος) to rouse to Bacchic phrensy, to madden, Eur. H. F. 1086, cf. sq. II. break forth in Bacchic phrensy, to rage, exult, Eur. Bacch. 864.

ἀναβαλύναι, = foreg., Eur. Or. 332, Pors. ἀναβάλλω, εἰ βαλῶ, to throw or toss up, χοῦν ἐξ ὀρύγματος Thuc. 4. 90; ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον to put on horseback, Xen. An. 4. 4; but also of the horse, ἀν. τὸν ἀναβάτην to throw his rider up or back, I. e. off, Id. Eq. 8. 7. II. to put back, put off, ἔελθον Id. I. 9. 584 (the only place in which Hom. uses the Act.): also ἀναβ. τινα to put one off, sc. with excuses, Dem. 102. 27; also in Pass. ἀνεβλήθη ἡ ἐκκλησία ναυ αἰδουμένη, Thuc. 5. 45; cf. inf., B. II. III. ἀν. κύνδων, like ἀναρρίπτω, to run a risk (prob. metaph. from the dice), Aesch. Theb. 1028, in tmesis. B. much more freq. in Med., to lift up, esp. one's voice, ἀναβάλλετο αἰδεῖν he lifted up his voice to sing, Od. I. 155, etc.; later without αἰδεῖν, to make a prelude, begin a song, Pind. 7. 114, Ar. Pac. 1269, cf. ἀναβολή, and Valck. Theoc. 6. 20; hence in gen. to begin, c. acc. rei, Philostr.: but μέλος ἀναβεβλημένον a slow tune, opp. to ἐκτροχόν, Synes. II. like Att. II, to put off, delay, II. 2. 436, also in Pind., Hdt., and freq. in Att. prose. III. to throw one's cloak up and round one, like περιβάλλεσθαι, throw it over the right shoulder, so as to draw it round one, and let it hang in graceful folds, Plat. Theat. 175 E, cf. Ar. Av. 1568: ἀναβάλλεσθαι χλαῖναν Ar. Vesp. 1132; but also without Subst., Ar. Ecol. 97, cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. I. c. IV. = Att. II, ἀναβάλλεσθαι μάχην to risk a battle, dub. in Hdt. 5. 49 for ἀναλαβεῖσθαι, v. Schweigh.

ἀναβαπτίζω, to dip repeatedly, Plut. II. to re-baptize, Eccl. ἀναβαπτίζω, = foreg., I. Theophr. ἀναβάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνω) a going up, mounting, esp. on horseback, freq. in Xen. Hipparch. v. way of mounting, Ib. 7. 2: πᾶσα ἵππων βάσις for πάντες ἀναβάται Soph. O. C. 1070. 2. a journey, expedition up from the coast, esp. into central Asia, like that of the younger Cyrus related by Xen. 3. the rising of a river, Xen., and Plat. 4. a way up, the ascent of a tower, a mountain, etc., Hdt. I. 181., 7. 223. ἀναβασμός, δ, = ἀναβαθμός, Paus.

ἀναβαστάω, ἀνω, to raise or lift up, carry. ἀναβατήριον, τό, sub. ἱερὸν, a sacrifice for a fair voyage, Plut.: (from ἀναβαίνω, to put to sea.)

ἀναβάτης, ου, δ, poet. shortd. ἀμβάτης, (ἀναβαίνω) one who is mounted, Eur. Bacch. 1107; esp. a horseman, rider, Plat., and Xen. 2. a stallion, [ἀ]

ἀναβάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in mounting, ἀναβατικώτεροι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἵπποις reader at mounting and riding, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 5. ἀναβάτως, ὄν, Hom. ἀμβάτως, (ἀναβαίνω) that may be mounted or scaled, easy to be scaled, II. 6. 434, Od. II. 315. ἀναβεβλημένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναβάλλω, with delay, slowly, Dion. H.

ἀναβεβρύχω, perf. from an obsol. ἀναβρύχω or -βρύω, to boil

or bubble up, of a fountain, II. 17. 54. (no doubt radically akin to βλίζω, βλάνω, βρύω, v. Buttm. Lexil. voc. βρύει 4.)

ἀναβήσσω, f. βήσω, to cough up, expectorate, Hipp. ἀναβήσσω, f. δώω fut. med. βιβάσωμαι, Att. contr. βιβῶμαι (Dem. 440. 18): to make one go up, take up to a higher place and post them, ἐπὶ πύργον, ἐπὶ λόφον Hdt., and Xen.: esp. 1. ἀν. ἐπὶ ἵππου, to mount one on horseback, Hdt. I. 63, and Xen.: also ἐπὶ ἄρμα Hdt. 4. 180. 2. ἀν. ναῦν, to draw a ship up on land, Xen. Hell. I. 1, 2: but also 3. in Med. to put on board ship, to embark for sea, Thuc. 7. 33, 35: and so prob. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 10. 4. at Athens esp. to bring up to the bar of a court of justice, Lys. 122. 17: but more freq. in Med., esp. of a prisoner bringing up his wife, children, etc. to raise compassion, Plat. Apol. 18 D, and Orat. 5. metaph. ἀν. εἰς τιμήν, εἰς δύναμιν, to raise, advance in price, in power, Plut. Hence

ἀναβιβαστήριον, verb. Adj., one must set one, or mount, Xen. Hipparch. I. 2, Plat. Rep. 467 A.

ἀναβιβρώσκω, f. ἀναβρώσω, to eat up.

ἀναβίωσις, f. ὥσμαι: aor. ἀνεβίω, inf. ἀναβιώναι, rarely ἀνεβίωσα (Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 660): to come to life again, return to life, Hipp. 113; Ar. Ran. 177, Plat.

ἀναβισθασθαι, to bring back to life, Plat. Phaed. 89 C. ἀναβίωσις, εως, ἡ, (βίωω) a reviving, LXX.

ἀναβισκομαι, f. ὥσμαι, Dep. med., to bring to life again, revivify, Plat. Crito 48 C. 2. intr. = ἀναβίωσις, to revive, Id. Phaed. 72 C.

ἀναβλαστάνω, f. στήσω, to make shoot or spring up. 2. intr. to shoot, spring, or grow up again, metaph. of a city, Hdt. 7. 156: also of misfortunes springing up, Hdt. 5. 92, 4, cf. 3. 62. Hence

ἀναβλαστήμα, atos, τό, a shooting, springing, or growing up again.

ἀναβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.

ἀνδρέλαμα, atos, τό, a look cast upwards, a looking up or back, as of dogs when called, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4.

ἀναβλέπω, ψω, to look up, Plat., and Xen.: esp. as a mark of confidence, ἀν. ὁρῶσις ἡμῶν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 30; ἀν. πρὸς τινα, to look him in the face, like ἀντιβλέπειν, Id. Cyn. I. 4, 12. 2. to look back upon, Lat. respicere, c. dat., Eur. 3. ἀν. φλόγα to cast up a glance of fire, Eur. Ion 1263, cf. βλέπω. II. to see again, recover one's sight, Hdt. 2. 111, and Plat. Hence

ἀνδρέλπεις, εως, ἡ, a looking up, upwards, or at. 2. a seeing again, recovery of sight, Ael.

ἀναβλήθην, Adv., poet. shortd. ἀμβλήθην, Hom., (ἀναβάλλωμαι) boiling up, and so with sudden bursts, ἀμβλήθην γοῶν II. 22. 476, cf. ἀναβολάθην.

ἀναβλήθην, Adv. (ἀναβάλλωμαι) thrown round, esp. of clothes. ἀναβλήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβάλλω) a putting off, delay, II. 2. 380. ἀναβλήτικος, Adv. = ἀναβλήθην. 2. with delay, slowly.

ἀναβλύω, f. ὥσω, to make to gush forth, Arist. Mir. Ausc., and Anth. 2. intr. to gush or spout forth, Arist. Mund. I.

Νεῖδος ἀναβλύων Theoc.

ἀναβλύσις, εως, ἡ, (βλύω) a gushing or spouting up, πηγῶν. ἀναβλυσταίνω, = ἀναβλύω, dub., yet v. Bast. Ep. Cr. Append. p. 55.

ἀναβλύω, = ἀναβλύω, intr., Hipp. [ῶ]

ἀναβόημα, atos, τό, poet. ἀμβ. = ἀναβήσις, Aesch. Cho. 34. ἀναβοῶ, fut. ὥσμαι: Ion. aor. ἀμβῶσαι Hdt.: to cry or shout aloud, utter a loud cry, esp. in sign of grief or astonishment, ἀν. μέγα Hdt. I. 8, etc.: of the war-cry, Xen. Cyn. 7. 1, 38: to shout in sign of applause, Lat. acclamare, Xen. II. c. acc. rei, to cry out something, Eur. Bacch. 525; but ἔχην, ξυμφορὰν ἀν., to wail aloud over a misfortune, lament it aloud, Aesch. Pers. 572, Eur. Hel. 1108. 2. c. acc. pers., to call on, συμμαχῶν Eur. Hel. 1592, Ἀσκληπιδῶν Ar. Plut. 639. 3. also to cry up, praise aloud, Alex. Isos. I. 12. Hence

ἀναβόησις, εως, ἡ, a crying or shouting aloud, calling out. ἀναβολάθην, Adv., poet. shortd. ἀμβολάθην, (ἀναβολή) bubbling up, λέβητι (εἰ ἀμβολάθην the caldron boils bubbling up, II. 21. 364, Hdt. 4. 181. II. as a prelude or beginning of song, Pind. N. 10. 62. III. with delay.

ἀναβολαῖς, poet. ἀμβολαί, = ἀναβολή.

ἀναβόλαιον, τό, (ἀναβάλλω) something thrown round, a mantle, garment.

ἀναβόλας, ἄδος, ἡ, γῆ, earth thrown up, usu. in Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12, in the shortened form ἀμβόλας.

ἀναβόλεις, εὐός, δ, a groom who helps to mount, App. Punic. 106, cf. Schneid. Xen. An. 4. 4, 4.

ἀναβολή, ἡ, poet. shortd. ἀμβολή, (ἀναβάλλω) that which is thrown up, a mound of earth, bank, Xen. An. 5. 2, 5, cf. ἀναβόλας.

2. that which is thrown back and round one, a mantle, cloak, Plat. Prot. 342 C.

II. a throwing or lifting up, esp. of the voice to sing, a prelude, Pind. P. 1. 7, Ar. Pac. 830; and so a rambling dithyrambic ode, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6. 2. a putting off, delaying, ἔς ἀναβόλας ποιεῖσθαι τι to keep putting off, Hdt. 8. 21, also ἔς ἀναβόλας πρᾶσσειν τι Thuc. 7. 15, ἐπὶ ἀναβολῇ ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 915 D, ἀναβολὴν τῶος ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 42.

3. a carrying up and over, transporting, conveyance, Polyb. 4. as law-term, a throwing back, an appeal. Cf. ἀναβάλλομαι.

ἀναβολία, ἡ, poet. shortd. ἀμβολή, = ἀναβολή, Tryph.

ἀναβόλοκος, ἡ, ὄν, whence Adv. -κως, = ἀναβόλδην.

ἀναβορβορίζω, to mutter, grumble aloud, Ar. Eccl. 433.

ἀναβράζω, f. ἄσω, = sq. 2. intr. to froth or boil up, dub.

ἀναβράσσω, Att. ἀναβράττω, f. ἔω, to make froth, foam or boil up, to boil, see the, Ar. Ach. 1005, Ran. 510: κίχλας to boil thrushes, Ar. Pac. 1192: —to throw up, Eject. 1: ἐν τοῖς λίκαις ἀναβράττωμενα the scum left in sieves, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 42. Hence

ἀναβραστος, ov, boiled, κρέα Ar. Ran. 553.

ἀναβραχέω, an Ep. aor. form from sq.

*ἀναβράχω, of which only ἀνέβραχεν occurs, to crash, clash, rattle or clank loudly, of armour, Il. 19. 13, of folding-doors that burst open with a noise, Od. 21. 48, of water bubbling up, Ap. Rh. 1. 1147: v. Buttm. Lexil. v. βρόξαι 7.

ἀναβρέχω, f. βρέξω, to moisten again; Pass. to become wet again, v. l. Arist. Probl.

ἀναβρομέω, (βρέμω) to roar out or aloud, Ath.

ἀναβροντάω, to thunder aloud, Tryph.

ἀναβροχίζω, (βρόχος) to draw up or out by a loop, Medic.

ἀναβρόζει, 3 sing. opt. aor. act. from absol. *ἀναβρόχω, ὅτε ἀναβρόζει ὕδωρ, as oft as Charybdis swallowed ocean, gulped down the water, Od. 12. 240: also the part. aor. pass. ὕδωρ ἀναβρόχεν, the water swallowed back, swallowed down again, Lat. aqua reglutita, Od. 11. 585, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. βρόξαι, and v. καταβρόζει.

ἀναβρούδω, fut. ἔξω, to shout aloud for joy, Ar. Eq. 602.

ἀναβρούδαμαι, Dep. med., to roar aloud, esp. from pain or grief, Plat. Phaed. 117 D.

ἀναβρούχω, v. ἀναβέβρουχε.

ἀναβρώω, = ἀναβλάω, Ael. [v]

ἀναβρώσσει, εὐός, ἡ, (ἀναβιβρώσκω, βρώσσομαι) an eating up, gnawing away.

ἀναβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready at eating up, corrosive.

ἀναβῶσαι, Ion. for ἀναβοῆσαι, Hdt.

ἀναγαλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, anagallis, a plant, our pimpernel, Diosc., cf. ἀγαλλίς.

ἀναγαργαρίζω, to gargle, rinse the throat, Hipp. Hence

ἀναγαργαριστον, τό, a gargle, Hipp.

ἀναγγεῖλαι, ἡ, a public proclamation, Inscr.: from

ἀναγγέλλω, f. ἐλῶ, to carry back tidings of a thing, report, Lat. denunciare, τι Aesch. Pr. 661, τι τι Thuc. 4. 122, τι πρὸς τινα Polyb.: c. part. to tell of a person doing, Xen. Ages. 5. 6: to inform, advise or give notice, Plat.

ἀνάγγελος, ov, not announced or proclaimed, e.g. μάχη Anth.

ἀναγείρω, to reassemble, Q. Sm.

ἀναγελάω, ἄσω, to laugh aloud, Xen.: ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Id. [ἄσω]

ἀναγεννάω, ἥσω, to beget anew, regenerate, N. T.

ἀναγέομαι, Dor. for ἀνηγέομαι, Pind.

ἀναγεύω, to let taste, give to taste, Ar. Nub. 523.

ἀναγέρομαι, Dep. med., (γερύω) to cry aloud, Ael. [v]

ἀνάγης, ἔς, (ἄγος) = ἀναγος. [ἄν]

ἀναγινώσκω, later in common Greek ἀναγινώσκω: f. ἀναγινώσσομαι, to know accurately, precisely, strengthd. for γαγινώσκω:

so in Hom., who only uses aor. ἀνέγνω: hence 2. the later signif. to know again, recognise, σιν, Lat. agnoscere, Hdt. 2. 91, dignoscere, Eur. Hel. 290. 3. to distinguish, discern, τι ἀπὸ τίνος, and hence specially to read, γράμματα, βιβλία, as in Lat. cognoscere, first in Ar. Eq. 118, Ran. 52, and Thuc. 3. 49, etc., the common signif. in Att., for which Hdt. says ἐπιλέγεσθαι: — absol. οἱ ἀναγινώσκοντες, students, Plut. II. in Ion. Greek the aor. 1 ἀνέγνω, is used in signif. to persuade, c. acc. et inf. to persuade one to do, Hdt. 1. 68, 87, etc.: so too in aor. pass. ἀνεγνώσθην Hdt., and once in perf. pass., Id. 8. 110.

ἀναγκάζω, ἄσω, (ἀνάγκη) to force, compel, usu. c. acc. pers. et inf., ὅν. τινα δρᾶν, ποιεῖν, etc., freq. from Soph. downwards; on Soph. O. 589, v. Herm.: c. acc. pers. only, to constrain a person, esp. by force of argument, opp. to πείθειν Plat. Gorg. 472 B, cf. Valck. Hipp. 921: also to force by torture, and so to vex, harass, annoy, Soph. El. 221, Xen. Hier. 9. 2. 2. to carry through by force, esp. by force of argument, to demonstrate, prove, τι Heind. Plat. Theaet. 153 C; also to prove that a thing is, c. inf., or with ὥς., Plat. Theaet. 196 B, Rep. 611 B: also to seek to prove, contend that a thing is, c. inf., Id. Symp. 202 A, etc. 3. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to force a person to a thing, where δρᾶν etc. may be supplied, Soph. Phil. 1366: hence in Pass. ἀναγκάζεσθαι τι, to be forced to a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, ubi v. Heind.

ἀναγκαῖα, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀνάγκη, Hom., and Hdt.

ἀναγκαῖος, ἀλά, αἰών, also Att. ὅς, ov, (Thuc. 1. 2, Plat. Rep. 554 A, etc.) (ἀνάγκη) of or with force: 1. act. constraining, applying force, pressing, μῦθος a word of force, Od. 17. 399; χρεῖω urgent necessity, Il. 8. 57; ἡμᾶρ ἀναγκαῖον, like δούλον ἡμᾶρ, the day of constraint, i. e. a life of slavery (not, as some, of death) Il. 16. 836, so too τὴν ἀναγκαῖα the lot of slavery, Soph. Aj. 485: τὰ ἀναγκαῖα a prison, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 8, and 14, cf. Ἀνακείων. 2. forcible, cogent, convincing, πειθῶ Plat. Soph. 265 D. 3. of things, c. inf. requiring to be done, or that one should do them in a certain way, ἄν. ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Gorg. 449 B, μαθήματα ὅν. προμαθηθέναι Id. Legg. 643 C.

II. pass. forced, πολεμισταὶ soldiers perforce, pressed, Od. 24. 498, so too μῦθος ἀναγκαῖος Ib. 209, not pass. elsewhere in Hom.: hence 2. painful, troublesome, Br. Theogn. 291, 464. 3. necessary (physically or morally), and οὐκ ἄν., unnecessary, freq. in Att.: ἀναγκαῖον ἔστι, like ἀνάγκη ἔστι, it is necessary to..., Plat., and Xen.: τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, necessities, as food, sleep, etc., in gen. natural wants, desires or instincts, Plat., and Xen.; but also with certain or necessary results, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 6, as also τὰ ἐκ θεοῦ ἄν. the order of things appointed by God, laws of nature, Id. Hell. 1. 7, 36: —also absolutely necessary, indispensable, barely sufficient, ἄν. τροφή=ἡ καθ' ἡμέραν Thuc. 1. 2: τὰ ἀναγκαῖα τῶν ὕψος the least height that was absolutely necessary, Id. 1. 90, cf. Plat. Rep. 369 D: τὸ ἄν. = αἰδοῖον Artem., cf. Meineke Com. Fragn. 3. p. 309. 4. connected by necessary or natural ties, i. e. related by blood, Plat.: οἱ ἀναγκαῖοι, Lat. necessarii, kinsfolk, relations, Xen. Adv. -ως, necessarily, of necessity, perforce, as ἀνάγκη was used: ἀναγκαῖος ἔχει it must be so, Hdt. 1. 89, Trag.: -ως φέρειν, i. e. φ. ὡς ἀναγκαῖον, Thuc. 2. 64. Hence

ἀναγκαῖότης, πρὸς, ἡ, blood relationship, Lat. necessitudo, Polyb. ἀνάγκασμα, αὐτός, τὸς, force, Joseph.

ἀναγκαστῶν, verb. Adj., one must force or compel, Plat. Rep. 378 D.

ἀναγκαστήριος, f. αἰων, compulsory, coercive: τὰ ἄν. means of compulsion, Dion. H.

ἀναγκαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Plat. Legg. 930 B, ἄν. δύναμις Arist. Eth. N.

ἀναγκαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., forced, constrained, Hdt. 6. 58. Adv. -τως, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

ἀνάγκη, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. ἀναγκαῖη, force, constraint, necessity, first in Hom., who usu. has it in dat., joined with verbs, as an Adv., ἀνάγκη perforce, of necessity, so ἀνάγκη ἀεῖβειν, ἀψ ἡμεν, πολεμείν, φεύγειν etc.; also act. forcibly, by force, ἀνάγκη ἵσχυεν, ἔγειν, κεύθειν: the dat. is strengthd. by καί, Od. 10. 434: so too ὅτ' ἀνάγκης Od. 19. 156; later συν ἀνάγκη Pind. P. 1. 98; πρὸς ἀνάγκην Aesch. Pers. 569;

ἐξ ἀνάγκης Soph. Phil. 73, Xen.; κατ' ἀνάγκην Xen., and Plat.: —ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ c. inf., it must be that . . . is necessary that . . ., freq. in Att.; in Trag. also very freq. in answers and arguments, πολλὰ γ' ἀνάγκη, πολλὰ ὅτ' ἀνάγκη or πολλὰ μ' ἀνάγκη, with which an inf. may easily be supplied, Elmsl. and Herm. Mem. 981; also πᾶς ἀνάγκη c. inf., Soph. El. 1497, and oft. in Plat., cf. Wolf. Leptin. p. 244. 2. necessity, as a law of nature, natural want or desire, e. g. γαστρίος ἀνάγκαις Aesch. Ag. 725, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 11, Cyn. 7. 1: also ἀνάγκη δαιμόνων, αἱ ἐκ θεῶν ἀνάγκαι, fate, a decree of the gods, destiny, Eur. Phoen. 1000, 1763:—poet. also oft. personified, as Soph. Fr. 234, cf. Voss h. Hom. Cer. 216. 3. actual force, violence, punishment, bonds, etc., usu. in plur., Wessell. Hdt. 1. 116, Diod. 3. 14: hence poet. bodily pain, anguish, suffering, distress, ὅτ' ἀνάγκης βῶν Soph. Phil. 215, cf. Herm. ib. 206; ὁδῶν ἀνάγκαι Eur. Bacch. 89, etc. II. like Lat. *necessitudo*, the tie of blood, relationship, kindred, Andoc. 32. 14. (usu. derived from ἀνάγω, Lat. *adduco*, others from ἀνίσσω, but better from ἀγγ-, root of ἄγω, *ango*, *angustus*, etc.) ἀναγκόδακρυς, υ, gen. voz, (δάκρυ) squeezing out tears, shedding false tears, Aesch. Fr. 407. ἀναγκοσσίτεω, to force to eat, fatten, feed by force, from ἀναγκόστος, ον, (στέω) eating perforce, i. e. getting what one can, epith. of parasites, Crates, Incert. 6. ἀναγκοτροφέω, (τρέφω) to eat perforce: to eat by regimen, not after one's own appetite, like the athletes. ἀναγκοφάγέω, = ἀναγκοτροφέω, Longin.: and ἀναγκοφάγια, ἡ, compulsory eating, strict prescribed diet of athletes, Arist. Pol.: from ἀναγκοφάγος, ον, (φαγέω) = ἀναγκόστος. ἀναγκοφορέω, (φέρω) to bear on compulsion as unavoidable, Dion. H. ἀναγκύλος, ον, without thong, (ἀγκύλη), of a javelin, Diod. ἀναγκύλαινα, f. ἀνώ, to sweeten, Theophr. ἀνάκληντος, ον, (γλύφω) = ἀνάκλητος. ἀνάκληψή, ἡ, embossed work, work in low relief, Strab. ἀνάκληψος, ον, wrought in low relief: τὸ ἀνάκλη = ἀναγλύψή, ἀναγλύφω, f. ψω, to carve in relief, opp. to διαγλύφω. ἀναγλύπτω, ψω, to bend back or round, crook: hence in Pass. αἰχμή ἀνεγλύμψθη the spear-point was bent back, Il. 3. 348. 2. to undo, loose, δεσμὸν Od. 14. 348. ἀνανάπτω, = ἀνακτάω, q. v. ἀναγνάω, ἡ, (ἀγναρος) impurity, pollution by crime. ἀνάγναστος, ον, (ἀγνίω) unpurified, not expiated, Orph. ἀγναρος, ον, (ἀγνός) impure, unclean, unchaste, Eur. Hipp. 1. 448: in gen. unholty, guilty, Aesch., and Soph. ἀνάγνωμα, ατος, τό, (γνώμη) dub. for ἀνάγνωσμα, Lob. Aj. 704. ἀναγνωρίζω, f. ἰωα, Att. ἰω, to know again, recognise, Plat. ἀναγνωρίσις, εως, ἡ, a knowing again, recognition, Plat. Theaet. 193 C: esp. in a drama, the denouement, Arist. Poët. ἀναγνωρίσμα, ατος, τό, a mark or token for recognition: in plur. ornaments or toys, by which children exposed and found again are recognised, Lat. *crepundia*. ἀναγνωρίσιμος, δ, = ἀναγνώριμος. ἀναγνωρίσις, Desiderat. of ἀναγνώρισμα, to wish to read. ἀνάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναγνώσκω) a knowing again, like ἀναγνώρισις, οὐσίαν, Hdt. 1. 116. 2. a reading, Plat. Euthyd. 279 E: fondness for reading, study, Plut. III. as Att. law-term, a preliminary investigation, = ἀνέκρισις, Att. Process, p. 623, not. ἀναγνώσμα, ατος, τό, any thing read, = ἔκκυσμα, ἀκράσμα, a passage read aloud, Dion. H., cf. ἀνάγνωμα. II. a reading, like foreg. ἀναγνωστήριον, τό, a lecture-room or reading-desk, = ἀναλογεῖον. ἀναγνώστης, ον, δ, a reader, Plut. ἀναγνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of reading, reading well, Plut. ἀνάγνωστος, ον, (ἀναγνώσκω) read: that can be read, legible, Dio C. ἀνάγροισις, εως, ἡ, a crying aloud, proclamation, public nomination to a thing, c. gen. Decret. ap. Dem. 253 fin., Plut.: from ἀναγορεύω, to cry aloud, proclaim publicly, Dem. 70, ult., etc.: ὡν κηρύγμα to make public proclamation, Polyb. Pass. to be

proclaimed, named publicly, ἀναγορεύεσθαι νικηφόρος Plat. Legg. 730 D: to be generally called or surnamed, φιλοπάτωρ Xen. Cyn. 1. 14. ἀνάγραμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναγράφω) a transposition of the letters of one word so as to form another, an anagram, e. g. Ἡρα, ἄρη: ἀρετή, ἐρατή, Ἀρσινόη, Ἰὼν Ἥρας. ἀναγραμμάτιον, to make an anagram. ἀναγραμμάτισμος, οὐδ, δ, a making an anagram. ἀνάγραπτος, ον, (ἀναγράφω) written up or out, registered, Thuc. 1. 129. ἀναγράφος, εως, δ, a writer, copier, public notary, secretary of a magistrate, Lat. *scriba publicus*, τῶν νόμων, τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ δόλων Lys. 183. 11, 185. 33. ἀναγράφῃ, ἡ, a writing out. II. that which is written out, a public record, register, Plat. Legg. 850 A, Xen., etc.: from ἀναγράφω, ψω, to write up, esp. on a tablet placed in some public place, to register, ἂν ἐς στήλην or ἐς στήλην, εἰς λεύκωμα etc., Thuc., and Orat.: esp. ἂν νόμον etc.—in gen. to enter in a public register or record, and Pass. to be so entered, ἀναγραφῆναι παρόθεν Hdt. 6. 14, 8. 90:—hence ἀναγραφθεὶς εὐεργέτης to be recorded as a benefactor, as was the custom of the Persians, Valck. Hdt. 8. 85, cf. Thuc. 1. 129: and so the phrase came into general use, Plat. Gorg. 506 C, Xen. Vectig. 3. 11: opp. to ἐξέρχον τῶν αἰ. Dem. 122. 10:—ἀνὰ στήλην to raise a pillar with an inscription on it. II. to write out, describe, Xen. Ep. 1. 6, and Plut. III. to fill up, finish a painting, Arist. Eth. N. [γρά] ἀναγρία, ἡ, (ἀγρα) want of hunting: close-time: in gen. prohibition of hunting. ἀναγρίω, f. ζω, strengthd. for γρήω, Ar. Nub. 945, usu. c. negat. οὐδ' ἀναγρίσκειν not to mutter so much as γρή, Xen. Oec. 2. 11. ἀναγυμνῶ, ὥσω, to strip naked, unveil. ἀνάγυρις, εως, ἡ, = sq. ἀνάγυρος, ον, δ, and ἡ, a strong-smelling shrub that bears pods, Diosc. (prob. ὁ, cf. ὀνόγυρος.) ἀναγυρῶντες, (ἀνάγκη, ἱππεύς) to be forced to serve as a knight, Eupol. ap. Suid. ἀνάγγω, to hang up, choke, strangle, Nic. ἀνάγω, f. ἀνέω, aor. ἀνήγαγον, I. to lead up from a lower place to a higher: hence into the high sea: Hom. uses it of carrying by sea, *ἄνωδ' ἐς Τροίην* Il. 9. 338, *γυναικὰς ἔξ Ἀλγῆς γαῖαν* 3. 48, but he usu. makes it = simple ἔγω, to conduct, carry to a place, e. g. Il. 8. 203, Od. 3. 272. The phrase ἂν ναῦν, to put out to sea, first in Hdt., who also has ἀνάγειν absol. in same sense, but this more usu. in Med. 2. to lead up into the interior of a country, esp. into Upper Asia, ἀνὰ παρὰ βασιλέα Xen. Hell. 1. 4. 6. 3. to bring up or forth, εἰς φῶς to light and life, Hes. Th. 626; so κλυεὶ κἀνάγει πάλιν carries down and brings up again, Soph. Aj. 131. 4. to lead up, conduct, χορὸν Hes. Sc. 280: hence to celebrate, ἂν. θυσιᾶν, ἐορτήν, freq. in Hdt. 5. to raise, lift up, φέρναι; also παῖδαν to lift up the paean, Soph. Tr. 210; εἰς τιμὴν to raise to honor. 6. to bring up, educate. II. to bring back, λόγον εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν to carry back to its principles, Lat. *alibus repetere*, Plat. Legg. 626 D. 2. to refer a thing to another, εἰς ἀρχοντας, like *ad senatum referre*. 3. to make legal restitution, Lat. *redhibere*, Plat. Legg. 916 A, cf. ἀναγωγῇ II. 2. 4. Intrans. to withdraw, retreat, sub. ἐάντων or πῶδα, Lat. *referre pedem*, Xen., etc. B. Med. and (in Plat.) pass., ἀνάγωμα, to put out to sea, to set sail, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence 2. to begin a thing, prepare for it, like ἀναβάλλεσθαι, ὡς ποιήσων Plat. Charm. 155 D:—opp. to καταγωῇ. Hence ἀναγωγέως, εως, δ, strictly one that leads up: hence usu. any thing by which one draws or leads up, a line, rein, thong of a shield, shoestring: also the hind quarter of a shoe, Ath. 543 F. ἀναγωγῇ, ἡ, a leading or taking up, esp. taking a ship into the high sea, a putting to sea, ἂν. γήγεναι Thuc. 6. 30, Xen., etc. 2. a bringing up, rearing, φέρναι Theophr.: education, discipline, Polyb. 3. a lifting up of the mind to abstract speculation. II. a leading back, referring, esp. of individuals to a class, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 22. 2. restitution by law, Lat.

redhibitio, ἄν. ἐστὶ restitution is made, ἀναγώγην ποιεῖσθαι to make it, Plat. Legg. 916 A.

ἀναγώγια, ὡν, τὰ, sub. iep. (ἀνάγω) = ἀναβατήρια, offerings made by persons going to sea, Ael.

ἀναγώγια, ἡ, (ἀνάγωγος) want of education, clownishness, Polyb. ἀναγώγιμος, ἡ, ὡν, fitted for lifting up or exalting the mind. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀναγώγιος, ὡν, (ἀνάγω) leading up or on high. II. leading or bringing back, Anth.

ἀναγώγιος, ὡν, (ἀνάγω) = foreg.

ἀναγώγος, ὡν, (ἀ priv., ἀγώγη) without guidance or education, ill-bred, unbred: of horses and dogs, unbroken, unmanageable, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, 1, 3. Adv. -γως.

ἀναγώνιστος, ὡν, (ἀγωνίζομαι) without contest, never having contended for a prize, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10: ἄν. περί ἀρετῆς, making no exertion in the cause of virtue, Plat. Legg. 845 C.

ἀναδαῖω, f. δάσσομαι, to divide anew, redistribute a country among its inhabitants, Thuc. 5. 4: in gen. to divide, apportion a conquered land, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 159, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀναδαῖω, poet. ἀνδαῖω, = ἀνακάλω, to light up, Aesch. Ag. 305. ἀναδάκνω, f. δέξω, to bite again, bite all round.

ἀναδάσασθαι, aor. i med. inf. of ἀναδαῖω.

ἀναδάσμος, ὅ, (ἀναδαῖω, δάσασθαι) a re-distribution, in gen. a distribution, division, Hdt. 4. 159, 163.

ἀναδάστος, ὡν, (ἀναδαῖω, δάσασθαι) divided anew, re-distributed, γῆν ἄν. ποιεῖν Plat. Legg. 843 B, and Dem.: in gen. distributed. II. later, ἄν. ποιεῖν τι to undo, rescind, Luc.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀναδέχομαι, 3 sing. perf. 2 from ἀνατρέχω, Od.

ἀναδείγματα, ατος, τῶ, (ἀναδείκνυμι) an image for show, pattern. 2. a mouth-piece worn by public orators to serve the purpose of our speaking-trumpets, cf. φορβείδ, Jac. Anth. 3. 2. p. 62.

ἀναδείκνυμι and ἀναδείκνυμι, fut. δείξω, to lift up and shew, shew forth, exhibit, display: πύλας ἀναδείκνυμι to display by opening the gates, i. e. throw wide the gates, Soph. El. 1458, so ἀναδείκνυμι δόγμα Ar. Nub. 304: ἀναδείξει δασπίδα to hold up a shield as signal, Hdt. 6. 115: ἄν. σημείον τι ἀνάγεισθαι to make signal for putting to sea, Hdt. 7. 128, also in Pass. II. to make public, declare, notify, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 16: esp. to proclaim any one as elected to an office, ἄν. τινα βασιλέα Polyb.: hence also ἀνά τινα δυναστήν, to make a person powerful, Lat. reddere, Id. III. to consecrate, Lat. dedicare. Hence

ἀναδείξει, εως, ἡ, a shewing forth, exhibition, display. 2. a making known, proclaiming, nominating, Lat. renuntiatio, Plut.: ἄν. τοῦ διαδόχου, the solemn appointment to the crown, Polyb.

ἀναδέχομαι, Ion. for ἀναδέχομαι.

ἀναδεκτικός, ἡ, ὡν, (ἀναδέχομαι) fitted for receiving, Sext. Emp. ἀναδελφος, ὡν, without brother or sister, Eur.

ἀνάδεμα, ατος, τῶ, (δέω) = ἀνάδημα.

ἀναδέμομαι, (δέω) as Med., to build up again.

ἀναδενδράς, δδος, ἡ, (δένδρον) a vine that climbs up trees, or is trained up them, Lat. arbutum, vitis arbutiva, Theophr.: in gen. a vine, Pherecr. Metall. 2.

ἀναδενδρίτης, ου, ὅ, ὄλως wine from the ἀναδενδράς vine, Polyb.: fem. ἀναδενδρίτις, ὡδος, ἡ.

ἀναδείξει, Ion. for ἀναδείξει, inf. aor. i act. from ἀναδείκνυμι.

ἀναδέρκω, to look up, to open the eyes again after fainting, Il. 14. 436, cf. ἀναβλέπω.

ἀναδέρω, f. δερῶ, to flay, draw off the skin, esp. to strip off the scar of a wound just healing, Lat. refricare ulcus, Ar. Ran. 1106: hence to rip up old sores, to revive painful feelings. 2. to uncover, reveal, Luc.

ἀνάδεις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναδέω) a tying up or on, στεφάνων Plut.

ἀναδερμεύω, = sq., Diod.

ἀναδερμεύω, to bind up, on, or to.

ἀναδέρμη, ἡ, a band or fillet for women's hair, a headband, like μίτρας, Il. 22. 409, where it is described as πλεκτή, cf. sq.

ἀναδερμος, ὅ, = foreg., in Eur. Med. 978 acc. to the MSS., but ἀναδερμῶν from ἀναδέρμη is now usu. read. V. Elmsl. (948.) ἀναδερτος, ὡν, (ἀναδέω) bound up or back, bound to. 2. act. binding up, μίτρας Eur. Hec. 923.

ἀναδύνω, to moisten, wet, sleep, dye, Theophr.: ἡθεσι ἄν. τοῖς νόμους to imbue them with moral principle, Plut. 2. intr. to be moistened or soaked, of one intoxicated, dub. Anacrent.

ἀναδέχομαι, f. δέχομαι, Dep. med., c. pass. perf. ἀναδέχομαι. To take up, catch, receive, σάκος ἀνέδεχτο δοῦρα Il. 5. 619.

Od. 17. 563, so αἶψα ἄν. Plat.: also ἄν. τι ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν Dem. 613. 5; absol. to own a catch, allow it, Id. 1131. 2. 2. to undertake, promise to do, c. inf. fut., Hdt. 5. 91, and Xen. 3. to be surety to one, τιτι Thuc. 8. 81: also τιτι τι, to one for a thing, Polyb. 11. 25, 9: but ἄν. τινα πᾶν χρέμαται, to bail a person for the sum required, Id. 5. 16, 8. 4. to take back, Dem. 1365. 1. III. to wait for, Polyb.

ἀνάδεω, poet. shortd. ἀνέ, f. δῆσω: perf. pass. δέδεμαι: to bind or tie up, bind round, τιτὰ στεφάνους, δάφνη to wreath with crowns, laurel, Plut., μίτρησι Hdt.: also στεφάνοι ἀνέδησαν ἔθειραν Pind. I. 5 (4). 11: ἄν. τινα ἐπαγγέλια to crown one for one's good news, Ar. Plut. 764:—Med. ἀνδραγαθῶς κόμας, χάλιας having wreathed one's hair, Plut.: κρῆβλυον ἀναδείσθαι τῶν τριχῶν to bind one's hair into a knot, Thuc. 1. 61: ἀναδείσθαι δόξαν, τιτιν to gain honor, credit for oneself, Plut. II. ἀναδίσσαι τὴν πατρίην or ἑαυτοῦς ἐς τινα to trace up one's family to a founder, Hdt. 2. 143. III. in Med. to fasten with a rope to oneself, esp. ἀναδούμενος ἔλκειν (sc. ναῦς), to take in tow, tow along, Thuc. 1. 50, 2. 90, etc. Hence

ἀνάδημα, ατος, τῶ, poet. shortened ἀνδημα = ἀναδέρμη, ἀνάδηξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναδύνω) a biting, bite. 2. an itching. ἀναδιαφθρῶς, ὡς, strengthd. for διαφθρῶς, Theophr.

ἀναδιδάσκω, f. δέξω, to teach otherwise or better, Lat. dedocere, ἄν. ὡς. I. Hdt. 4. 95, cf. Thuc. 8. 86: also simply = δίδασκα, Thuc. 1. 32:—Pass. to learn better, Valck. Hdt. 8. 63. II. to teach again: ἀναδ. δρᾶμα, to alter a play and bring it on the stage again, Blomf. praef. Aesch. Pers. p. xxii. 3. to expound, interpret, λόγια Ar. Eq. 1045.

ἀναδιδρασκω, to run away against, Polyb.

ἀναδίδωμι, poet. shortd. ἀνδίδω, f. δάσω: to give up, hold up and give, Pind. I. 6 (5). 57, Xen. II. to give forth, send up, esp. of the earth, to yield, καρπὸν Hdt. 7. 15, ὥραια Thuc. 3. 58, etc. of springs, ἄν. ἀποφαίτων Hdt. 1. 179: of a volcano, ἄν. πῦρ καὶ καπνὸν Thuc. 3. 88, etc. 1. intr., of springs, fire, etc., to burst or issue forth, Hdt. 7. 26: of plants, to grow up, Theophr. in pass. III. to give round, deal round, distribute, τῇ ψῆφον the voting-shells, and so to put to the vote, Plut., and Luc.: Pass. to be dispensed, Hipp.: and so of food, τροφή ἀναδίδωται εἰς τὸ σῶμα, i. e. is digested, Id. 2. also intr., in same signf. as Pass., Id. IV. to give back, restore, Pind. Fr. 4, in 3 sing. ἀνδίδω. 2. intr. to go back or backwards, retire, opp. to ἐπιδίδωμι, Arist. Rhet.

ἀναδικάζομαι, f. δάσσομαι, med. (δικάζω) to recommence a suit, Isae. ap. Harpocr. II. only in Agath., of a judge, to alter his sentence.

ἀναδύκει, defect. aor., to throw back, overturn, hence ἀνδύκει, Ep. for ἀνέδύκει, A. B. 1. 394.

ἀναδικαία, ἡ, an action (δίκη) brought on again, a new trial Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 13.

ἀναδίκως, ὡν, tried over again, δίκη Andoc. 12. 7: also ψῆφον ἄν. καθιστάται to put a thing to a second vote, Dem. 760. 3.

ἀναδινέω, to whirl aloft, Opp.

ἀναδινέω, = foreg.

ἀναδιπλασιάζω, ὡς, = ἀναδιπλῶ: hence

ἀναδιπλασιασμός, ὅ, = ἀναδιπλωσις.

ἀναδιπλῶ, to make double: Pass. φάλαγγ βαθυτέρα ἀναδιπλούμενη being made twice as deep, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 15.

ἀναδιπλωσις, εως, ἡ, a doubling back, ἐντρέπον Arist. H. A.

ἀναδοιδυκάω, or ἰζω, ἰσω, to stir up, Gramm.

ἀναδορά, ἡ, (ἀναδέρω) a stripping off the skin, Arctae.

ἀναδόσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναδίδωμι) a sending, giving forth: but usu. intrans. I. a growing up, growth, as of plants, Theophr.: a bursting or issuing forth, as of fire, wind, water, Arist. Mund., Plut. II. a giving round, distributing, and of food, digestion, Plut.

ἀναδοτικός, ἡ, ὡν, (ἀναδίδωμι) giving up or forth. II. as-distributive, digestive, c. gen.

ἀναδότης, ὡν, given up, or to be given up, Thuc. 3. 52.

ἀνάδου, Att. for ἀνάδοσο, imperat. aor. 2 from ἀναδίδωμι.

ἀναδουλώω, to reduce to slavery again, App. Hence

ἀναδουλώσις, εως, ἡ, repeated slavery.

ἀναδοχῇ, ἡ, (ἀναδοχμαί) a taking up, reception, acceptance: ἀναδοχὴ πόνων the receiving of a burden or labor from another, i. e. a succession of labors, Herm. Soph. Tr. 825. II. an undertaking, engagement.

ἀναδόχος, ον, (ἀναδοχμαί) receiving or accepting, τῶν χρημάτων Menand. p. 178. II. undertaking, engaging, giving bail, and as Subst., δ ἀν., a bail or surety, Plut.

ἀναδραμεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀνατρέχω.

ἀναδρομέω, = ἀνατρέχω.

ἀναδρομή, ἡ, (ἀνατρέχω, δραμεῖν) a running up, rising, as of the sap, Theophr.; hence growth, improvement. 2. a sudden shoot or throb of pain, Hipp. II. a running back.

ἀναδύνω, to come out of, or to the top of water, Batr. 90.

ἀναδούραι, f. δούραι, Dep. med., c. act. aor. ἀνέδυν, and. pf. ἀναδύομαι, (δύνω) To come up, rise, esp. from the sea, c. gen. ἁλός, λήμης II. i. 359, Od. 5. 337; also c. acc., κύμα θαλάσσης II. i. 496: but most freq. absol., esp. of the sun, to rise, of springs, to gush or issue forth: Ἀφροδίτῃ ἀναδουμένη, a famous subject for works of art. 2. to draw back, withdraw, retire, Od. 9. 377; ἐς δμῶν II. 7. 217: to hold back, shrink, Lat. tergiversari, Dem. 109. 12, etc.: also c. acc., ἀνδραὶ πόλεμον he shuns the conflict, II. 13. 225, in imitation of which Plato said ἀναδυσθεῖα τὰ ὁμολογημένα to retract one's admissions, Theaet. 145 C: also c. inf., to delay to do, avoid doing, e. g. δάανει Ar. Ran. 860.—The Act. ἀνάδω is only used in late writers, as Plut. [ὑπὸν in ἀνδύεται.] Hence

ἀνάδυσσις, εως, ἡ, a rising up, coming forth. 2. a drawing back, returning, retreat, escape, Plat. Euthyd. 302 E: a holding back, shunning, esp. to serve as a soldier, Plut.

ἀνάδενος, ἡ, (a priv., ἔδινον) without presents from the bridegroom, without bridal gifts, Il. 9. 146, ubi v. Spitzn.

ἀναείρω, to lift or raise up, Hom.; ἀν. χεῖρας ἀνάντατος II. 7. 130, Virgil's *palmas ad sidera tendit*.

ἀνάελπτος, ον, (a priv., ἔλπωμαι) like ἀελπτος, unlooked for, ἀνάελπτα παρόντες Hes. Th. 660.

ἀναέξω, to enlarge, Nonn.

ἀναερτάω, lengthd. for ἀναείρω, Anth.

ἀναΐω, inf. ἀναΐην, f. ἡσω, to revive.

ἀναΐω, Ep. for ἀναΐω, Anth.

ἀναέμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναέω) a boiling or bubbling up.

ἀναέσις, εως, ἡ, a boiling up, and of fire, blazing up, Arist. Mirab.

ἀναεύγνυμι and ἀναευνγνύω, f. εὔξω, to yoke or harness again: hence to prepare to go away again, esp. with an army, to break up, move off, ἀναευνγνύω τὸν στρατὸν, τὸ στρατόπεδον Hdt. 9. 41, 58; and even ἦγας ἀν., to set sail again, Hdt. 8. 60, 1: also absol., sub. στρατὸν, etc., to march off, Lat. *castra movere*, Thuc. 8. 108; and Xen.; in gen. to return home, Plut. ἀναεύξεις, εως, ἡ, a breaking up one's quarters, marching off or forth: a return home, Plut.

ἀναέω, f. ζέω, to boil up, or bubble up, Soph. Tr. 702:—ἀναεῖ, eἰλδās, to boil or swarm with worms, a kind of disease, Plut. (where eἰλδās is a cognate acc.) II. act. to make to boil, metaph. ἄν. χόλον Ap. Rh.

ἀναζητέω, ἡσω, to seek or search into, examine, Lat. *anquiere*, τὰς αἰτίας Plat. Legg. 693 a; and in Pass., Hdt. 1. 137, Thuc. 2. 8: to investigate philosophically, Plat. Apol. 18 B: to search out, discover, τοὺς θράσαντας Dem. 1331. 1.

ἀναζητήσις, εως, ἡ, a seeking into, investigation, Plat. Crit. 110 A.

ἀναζιγῇ, ἡ, = ἀναεύξεις, Polyb. 2. an opening of doors, v. sq. ἀναζιγῶ, to unyoke, undo: esp. to push back the bolt (ζυγῶν, ζύγωρον), which fastened doors or chests, to undo, open: hence ἀν. στόμα to open the mouth: opp. to ἐπιζιγῶ.

ἀναζιμάω, to leaven thoroughly, cause to ferment, γῶν χλῶν Theophr.

ἀναζωγράφω, to paint throughout, give a design, Strabo.

ἀναζωγρῶ, to recall to life, Anth.

ἀναζώννυμι and ἀναζωννύω, fut. ζῶω, to gird up, gird on, or round.

ἀναζωπύρω, to rekindle, light up again, velox Eur. El. 1121 Dind.: hence in Pass. to be rekindled, gain fresh life, strength, and courage, Plat. Pol. 527 D, and Xen.: so too intr. in act., Plut. Timol. 24. Cf. Piers. Moer. p. 170. Hence

ἀναζωπύρωσις, εως, ἡ, a rekindling, gaining fresh strength or courage.

ἀναζωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶω) reviving, encouraging.

ἀναζῶω, to live again, revive, Nic.: poet. for ἀναζῶω.

ἀναθάλλω, fut. θάλω and θάλλω, to shoot up again, come into fresh leaf or blossom: hence to get fresh life or strength, Ael.

ἀναθάλλω, ψω, to warm up, warm again.

ἀναθαρσύνω, Att. θαρρύνω, to regain one's courage, Thuc. 7. 71

ἀναθαρσύνω, Att. θαρρύνω, to fill with fresh courage, encourage, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 23.

ἀναθαυμάζω, to admire again, dub. I., Soph. Fr. 319.

ἀναθήμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι) any thing devoted or dedicated, = ἀνάθημα in Eccl. writers always devoted to evil, accursed, N. T.

ἀναθεματίζω, to make ἀνάθημα or accursed, to curse, excommunicate, N. T.

ἀναθεματικός, ἡ, ὄν, worse form for ἀναθηματικός.

ἀναθεματισμός, ὁ, a cursing, excommunication, Eccl.

ἀναθεραπεία, to cherish up, to make grow, τοὺς βλαστούς Theophr.

ἀναθεραπύω, to warm up, heat again. Pass. to become warm again, recover one's heat, oft. in Hipp.

ἀνάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατίθημι) a setting up, laying out in public, esp. a setting up, dedicating of gifts in temples, σκευῆς, τριπόδος Lys. 161. 38, 162. 3— 2. a fixing, establishing, ordering.

3. a referring, attributing to a first principle. 4. a putting off, adjournment, M. Anton.

ἀναθετέον, verb. Adj. from ἀνατίθημι, one must put off, Plat. Legg. 935 E.

ἀναθέω, f. θεούμαι and θεοσούμαι, to run up, run up hill.

II. to run back, return, Plat. Tim. 60 C.

ἀναθεωρεῖν, to look at, observe carefully; to view or observe again, Theophr., and Plut. Hence

ἀναθεωρήσις, εως, ἡ, close observation, investigation, Plut.

ἀναθεωρήσιος, ὁ, repeated observation.

ἀναθήκη, ἡ, = ἀνάθεσις.

ἀναθηλάω, f. ἄσω, to rear by suckling, Philo.

ἀναθηλέω, ἡσω, like ἀναθάλλω, to grow green, bloom or sprout afresh, Il. i. 236.

ἀνάθημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι) that which is set up, esp. of votive offerings set up in temples, such as tripods, statues, etc., like ἔγαμα, freq. from Hdt. downwards: in Hom. only in first sign. of ἔγαμα, ἀνάθημα δαίρτος, delights, ornaments of the feast, i. e. music and dancing, Od. 1. 152, 21. 430; so too children are called τοὺς τεκοῦσιν ἡ βίστον Eur. Meleag. 12, and fame ἄν. σοφίας Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 B: but also a slave in a temple is called ἄν. πόλεως, devoted to this service by the city, Eur. Ion 310. Cf. ἀνάθημα.

ἀναθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fit for an ἀνάθημα, Polyb.

ἀνάθλασις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing out, Hipp.: from

ἀναθλάω, ἄσω, to squeeze hard, Q. Sm. [ἄσω]

ἀναθλίβω, ψω, to press strongly, compress, express. [1]

ἀναθλος, ον, without contest, not fighting, not warlike.

ἀναθολώω, (θολώω, θολός) to make muddy, Arist. H. A.: and so

Metaph., in Pass., to be troubled, agitated ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνίας Pherecr. Myrm. 8. Hence

ἀναθλόωσις, εως, ἡ, a making muddy, ἀν. ὀπών a mixture of the juices of herbs, Plat. Legg. 824.

ἀναθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀναθρόσκω.

ἀναθρόσκη, = φορέω, Ael.

ἀναθορύπτω, to make a noise, cry out, foll. by ὅς, Plat. Prot. 334 C: but uoq. c. acc., to cry out either for or against a person, to applaud or hoot, but like Lat. *acclamare*, mostly in good sense, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 276 B.

ἀναθρεμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατρέφω) a nursling, Theocr. 23. 19.

ἀνάθρεπτος, ον, (ἀνατρέφω) reared or brought up, App.

ἀνάθρεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατρέφω) a rearing. II. Fresh growth, Hipp.

ἀναθρέω, f. ἡσω, to look up at: to view narrowly, observe closely, like ἀναθεωρεῖω, Eur. Hec. 808, Thuc. 4. 87.

ἀναθρηγνέω, to bewail, lament.

ἀναθρηγνέω, εως, ἡ, (ἀναθρέω) close observation, Timo Fr. 24. ἀναθρηγνόμεαι, (θρήπτω) as Pass., to return to one's affections. ἀναθρώσκω, fut. ἀναθορώμαι: aor. ἀνέθορον, inf. ἀναθορεῖν, to spring up, bound up, rebound, as a stone, ὅθι ἀναθράσκειν Il. 13. 140, of men, Hdt. 7. 18: to spring upon, ἐπὶ τὸν ἱππὸν Hdt. 3. 64. A poet. aor. ἰ ἀνέθραξε occurs in Opp.

ἀναθυσία, to be again at heat or rut, strictly of swine, Arist. H. A.

ἀναθυσμία, ἡ, a rising vapor.

ἀναθυσμία, ατος, τό, ἄσθρ, incense burnt and rising in vapor, the fume of incense.

ἀναθυσμιάσας, εως, ἡ, a rising up in fume or vapor, Arist. Meteor.: from

ἀναθυσμιάω, f. ὥω, to make to rise in fume or vapor, to burn as incense, Theophr. II. to kindle or light up again,

μύσας Polyb. Pass. to ascend as smoke or vapor, Arist. Meteor. Med. to draw up vapors, of the sun, Arist. Probl. 2. intr.

to smoke, rise as smoke, Luc. [ᾧ, ᾧω]

ἀναθυσίω, f. ὥω, to dart up, burst forth, ὕδωρ Call. Cer. 30. [ῶ]

ἀναθυσίσσω, f. ὕζω, to call upon, shout aloud, esp. for battle.

ἀναιδεῖα, ἡ, Ep., and Ion. ἀναίδειν, and also in Att. ἀναιδεῖα, Ar. Fr. 29. (ἀναΐδης): shamelessness, impudence, assurance,

Hom., ἀναΐδην ἐπιειμένος clad with impudence, Il. 1. 149; ἀναΐδης ἐπιβήτω to give oneself over to impudence, Od. 22.

424. ἀναϊδέομαι, Dep. Med., = sq., Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8.

ἀναϊδέομαι, Dep. Med., to be ἀναΐδης, behave impudently, Ar. Eq. 397.

ἀναΐδημον, ov, gen. ovos, unabashed, irreverent. Adv. —μόνως.

ἀναΐδην, supposed Adv. from sq., but really f. l. for ἀνέδην, v. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 494 E.

ἀναΐδης, ἐς, (αἰδέομαι) shameless, unabashed, bold, reckless, as Penelope's suitors, Hom.: also as epith. of Κυδομός, the reckless, remorseless battle-rout, Il. 5. 593. So Od. in 11. 598 the stone of Sisyphus is called λᾶς ἀναΐδης, because it heeded

not his sufferings, cf. Il. 4. 521., 13. 139, Pind. O. 10. 123, where others explain it as unmanageable, monstrous: also ἐργὶ ἀναΐδῃ Soph. O. C. 516: τὸ ἀναΐδῃς=ἀναΐδεια, Soph., and Eur.: ἐπὶ τὸ ἀναΐδεστον τραπήνην Hdt. 7. 39. Adv. —δῶς, Soph. O. T. 354, and freq. in Att.

ἀναΐδητος, ov,=foreg., Ap. Rh.

ἀναΐδητομαι,=ἀναΐδεομαι.

ἀναΐδῃ, ἡ, poet. for ἀναΐδεια, v. l. in Archil. 87.

ἀναΐθυσσω, to stir up, rouse, kindle, Soph. Fr. 486, φλόγα Eur. Tro. 344. 2. intr. to burst forth.

ἀναΐθω, to light up, set on fire, Eur. Cycl. 331. 2. intr. to burn, blaze forth, Valck. Hdt. 4. 145.

ἀναΐμακρῆ, Adv. of sq., bloodlessly, without bloodshed.

ἀναΐμακτος, ov, (αἰμῶσσω) bloodless, unstained with blood or murder, Lat. incruentus, ἄν. φνγαί Aesch. Suppl. 196.

ἀναΐματος, ov,=ἀναΐμος, drained of blood, Aesch. Eum. 302.

ἀναΐμια, ἡ, want of blood, Arist. Part. An.: from

ἀναΐμος, ov, (αἶμα) bloodless, having no blood, Plat. Tim. 70 C, etc.

ἀναΐμοσαρκος, ov, (αἶμα, σάρξ) having flesh without blood, Anacreont.

ἀναΐμωσις, ητος, ἡ,=ἀναΐμια, Arist. Part. An.

ἀναΐμων, ov, gen. ovos,=ἀναΐμος, without blood, bloodless, epith. of the gods, Il. 5. 342; also of fish, Ion ap. Ath. 318 E.

ἀναΐμακτῇ, Adv. like ἀναΐμακρῇ, without shedding blood, Il. 17. 303, Od. 18. 149. [τῇ]

ἀναΐνομαι, impf. ἡναΐνόμεν, poet. ἀνανόμην, in later auth., as Agath. not seldom ἀνανόμην: aor. ἡνάνομην, inf. ἀνήνασθαι, subj. ἀνήνηται, (no other tenses in use): Dep. med. To refuse, reject, ἐρνῆναι, ἔργον ἀνεῖς, δόσιον Od. 3. 265., 4. 651; with collat. notion of contempt, τῶν ἄλλων οὕτω ἀναΐνομαι, on no one of the rest do I turn my back, Od. 8. 212, cf. Il. 9. 679; also c. inf. refuse, decline to do, as ἡναΐνερτο Λογῶν ἀμύναι Il. 18. 450; and with pleon. negat. ἀναΐνερτο μὴδὲν ἐλέσθαι he said no, he had received nothing, Il. 18. 500: so too in Theogn., Aesch., etc.: also without inf., freq. in Hom. 2. later,

to excuse oneself from a thing, renounce, δισσῶν, γυναικας

Eur. El. 311, πόσων, λέκτρα Id. Med. 237, Hipp. 14: c. part., to repent, be ashamed of doing or having done, οὐκ ἀναΐνομαι νικήμενος, Valck. Call. p. 250; ἀναΐνομαι τὸ γῆρας ἡμῶν εἰσὶν ὁρῶν I am ashamed to look on thine old age, Herm. Eur. Bacch. 251, I. A. 1502, H. F. 1124. Chiefly in poets, but now and then even in the best prose, as Plat. Phil. 57 E, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 31. (acc. to Damn. and Pott, Etymol. Forsch. 2. 152, from αἶσος, ἀείνομαι with a privat. c. to Buttm., Lexil. v. ἀνίσθεν 10, formed by redupl. from the negative root ἀν—, so that αἶσος is a mere verbal termination.)

ἀναΐνεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναΐναι)=ἐλάριον, plunder, booty, spoil.

ἀναΐνεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναΐναι) a taking up or away, esp. of dead bodies for burial, ὁστέων Eur. Or. 404, νεκρῶν Thuc. 3. 114, but also absol. for burial, as Thuc. 2. 34, and freq. in Att.

2. a taking up, ἄν. καὶ θέσις ἱπλῶν Plat. Legg. 814 A.

3. an undertaking, ἔργων Ib. 847 B. II. a destroying, destruction, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 5: abrogation of laws, Plat.

ἀναΐρετης, ov, ὁ, a destroyer, murderer.

ἀναΐρετικός, ἡ, ὁν, destructive: in argument, refutative, Arist. Rhet. Adv. —κῶς, negatively, Diog. L.

ἀναΐρεω, f. ἥσω, to take up, Lat. tollere, and so I. to take up and carry off, to bear away, esp. of hard-won prizes, Il. 23. 736: so ἄν. ἀγῶνα, Ὀλύμπια, to win in a contest in the Olympic games; but this more freq. in Med., as Hdt. 6. 70, 103, etc.: also simply, to take up, lift, Pind. P. 9. 105. II. to take away,

make away with, destroy, of men, to kill, like ἐλεῖν in Hom., also θανάτῳ ἄν. Plat. Legg. 870 D: of laws and customs, to abolish, annul, νόμιμα, νόμους Dem., ἀλεγαρχίαν Xen.: of objections, to confute, Plat. Rep. 533 C, and Arist.: also ἐκ μέσου ἄν. Dem. 141. I.

III. to appoint, ordain, esp. of an oracle's answer to an inquiry made, οὐς ἂν δ θεὸς ἀνέχῃ Plat. Legg. 865 D, cf. 642 D; ἀνέλεν θεοῖς οἷς ἐθεῖ θέναι Xen. An. 3. 1, 6; also c. acc. et inf., ἀνέλεῖ μιν βασιλέα εἶναι Hdt. 1. 13:—but more usu. absol. to answer, give a response,

ἀνέλεῖ ἡ Πυθίη, etc., oft. in Hdt., so too freq. in Att.; ἄν. τι περὶ τῶς to give an oracle about a thing, Plat. Legg. 914 A; μαρτέρας ἄν. to deliver oracles, Dem. 1466. fin.

B. Med. to take up for oneself, Plat., etc.: hence I. to gain, win, Ὀλυμπιάδα, etc. Hdt. 6. 70, etc., as in Act.: hence in gen. ἔπιφροσύνας Od. 19. 22, v. sub ἐπιφροσύνη, cf. Theogn. 281; φιλοψυχὴν to entertain a love for life, Hdt. 6. 29: εἰ σ' ἀνελόμην if I should receive thee, i. e. into my service, Od. 18. 357: σῖτα ἄν. to take food, Hdt. 4. 128: ποιῆναι τιος ἄν. to take, exact, punishment from one, i. e. revenge oneself on him, Hdt. 2. 134: ὄνομα, to assume a name, Hdt. 2. 52.

2. esp. to take up dead bodies for burial, freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.: rarely in act., as ap. Dem. 1069. 12. 3. to take up new-born children, own them, Lat. tollere, suscipere liberos.

4. to conceive in the womb, like συλλαμβάνειν, Hdt. 3. 108, 6. 69. 5. to take up money at interest, Dem. 1212. 3. II. to take upon oneself, undertake, Lat. suscipere, πολεμῶν τιμῶν war against one, Hdt. 5. 36; also ἄν. ἐχθρῶν Plat. Phaedr. 233 C, ἐχθρῶν πρὸς τινα Dem. 71. 2; ἄν. ἔργον to undertake, contract for the execution of a work, Plat. Legg. 921 D.

III. to take back to oneself, undo what one has done, cancel, τῆν συγγραφήν, τὰς συνθήκας, etc., Dem.

ἀναΐρω, fut. ἀναρᾶω, to lift or raise up, Eur.: to take away.

ἀναΐσθησία, ἡ, a being ἀναΐσθητος, want of feeling or perception, Plat. Tim. 52 B: stupid, Ib. 74 E: also loss of presence of mind, distraction, Id. Ax. 365 D.

ἀναΐσθητομαι, Dep. med., to behave like or be ἀναΐσθητος, Diosc., who also has Act. ἀναΐσθητοῦ, Lob. Phryn. 349.

ἀναΐσθητος,=foreg., Dem. 302. 3.

ἀναΐσθητος, ov, (αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθέσθαι) unfeeling, without feeling, insensate, Plat., and Xen.: ἄν. τιὸς without sense or knowledge of a thing, Plat. Legg. 843 A. 2. without common sense, senseless, Thuc. 6. 86: τὸ ἀναΐσθητον=ἀναΐσθησία, Id. 1. 69.

II. pass. unfeeling, ἄναστος Thuc. 2. 43: not subject to the senses, insensible, Plat. Tim. 52 A. Adv. —τως, ἄν. ἔχειν, to be indifferent or insensible, Isocr. 256 A.

ἀναΐσιμῶ, (ἀσῶ) the simple ἀσιμῶν being never used.) An Ion. word, =Att. ἀναίσκω or δαπανῶ, to use up, use; of time, to spend; of food or drink, to consume, Hdt. 1. 72, 185.,

2. 60., 3. 150, etc.: *ἀν. τι ἐς τι*, to use something for a purpose, spend upon a thing, as *ἐἰς τὴν ἵππον ἐκατόν τάλαντα ἀναισθησίαν* Hdt. 3. 90, *δοῦναι ἀναισθησίαν* 2. 125: also *ποῦ* (i. e. ἐς τι) *ταῦτα ἀναισθησίαν*; on what is this spent? 3. 6, *σοὶ δὲ ἐπιφράσαι ἴνα* (i. e. ἐς τι) *ἡ γῆ ἀναισθησίαν* 1. 179. Cf. the compds. *καταίσι*, *προναίσι*, *προναίσι*. Hence

ἀναισθησία, *ατος*, τό, that which is used up, = Att. *δπάνη*, *ἀναισθησία* τῆς στρατῆς, war-expenditures, Hdt. 5. 31.

ἀναίσσω, f. *ἔω*, Att. *ἀνίσσω*, also *ἀνάσσω*, to start up, rise or stand up quickly, spring forth, Hom., and Trag.: also *νός ἀνέρος ἀνάσσει* Il. 15. 80, *πηγαὶ ἀναίσσουσι*, they burst forth, *gush up*, Il. 22. 148; *μυελὸς στέρνων ἐντός ἀνάσσω* springing fresh within the breast, Aesch. Ag. 77, also in Eur.: c. acc., *ἀν. ἔμια* to leap upon a chariot, Il. 24. 440: c. inf., to begin eagerly to do, Opp. Poet., though Xen. has it, Cyn. 6. 17. [ἀνά-]

ἀναισχύντης, to be *ἀναισχύντος*, be shameless, behave impudently, Thuc. 1. 37, and Plat.: also c. part. *ἀναισχύντει* ποῖν he is impudent enough to do, Ar. Thesm. 708, *σοὶ ἀν. διαλεγόμενος* Plat. Crit. 53 C.

ἀναισχύντημα, *ατος*, τό, an impudent act.

ἀναισχυντία, ἡ, shamelessness, impudence, Lys. 169. 22, and Plat.

ἀναισχυτογράφος, ὁ, (γράφω) an obscene writer, Polyb. [ἄ]

ἀναισχύντος, *ον*, shameless, impudent, Eur., Plat., etc.: of things, abominable, detestable, revolting, Bopd Eur. Cycl. 415, cf. Thuc. 1. 52: τὸ *ἀναισχύντος*, = foreg., Eur. I. A. 1144. Adv. -τως, Plat. Apol. 31 B.

ἀναισχύς, ἡ, *ον*, (αἰρέω) unskipped, Pind. Fr. 151. 8.

ἀναίτια, ἡ, guiltlessness, innocence, Hipp.

ἀναίτιος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον* Aesch. Cho. 873, (αἰτία) without reason or motive, groundless; of persons, guiltless, not the fault or cause of a thing, Hom., who usu. joins *ἀναίτιον αἰτιάσθαι*: *ἀναίτιος ἀθανάτοισι* guiltless before the gods, Hes. Op. 825, cf. Eur. Med. 730: later freq. c. gen. rei, *guiltless of a thing*, Hdt. 1. 129., 7. 233, *σοὶ αὖτ. φόνου, κακῶν* Aesch., *ἀφροσύνης* Xen., etc.: *οὐκ ἀναίτιον ἔστι*, c. inf., it is blamable to do, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 22. Adv. -ως.

ἀναίρεω, ἥσω, to lift up, hold suspended, Nonn.

ἀνακαρχάω, *ἄσω*, to burst out laughing, μέγα πάντ. *ἀν.* Plat. Euthyd. 300 D; *ἀν. μέγα σαρβόνιον* Id. Rep. 337 A.

ἀνακαθαίρω and **ἀνακαθαίρωμαι**, used indifferently, to cleanse or clean out again, clear or sweep away, τὸ βάββαρον *ἀνακαθαίρωμαι* ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης Plat. Men. 241 D. II. to cleanse, purify, as metals, Id. Legg. 678 B. III. *ἀν. λόγους*, to make clear or enucleate a subject, Ib. 642 A. IV. Medic. term, to cleanse upwards, i. e. by vomiting, = *ἄνω καθαίρω*, Hipp.

ἀνακαθαρίσκει, *ἔω*, ἡ, a cleansing or clearing out again, Polyb. II. a clearing up an obscure passage, explanation. III. as medic. term, a cleansing upwards, i. e. vomiting.

ἀνακαθαρίσκος, ὁ, *όν*, fit for cleansing or clearing out. II. medic., promoting vomiting.

ἀνακαθεῖμαι, to sit upright.

ἀνακαθίζω, to set up or upright. Med. to sit up, ἐπὶ τῇ κλινῇ Plat. Phaed. 60 B. II. intr. to sit down again, of a hare to squat, Xen. Cyn. 5. 7: also in Med.

ἀνακαίνιζω, to renew, refresh, restore: in Pass., ἔχθρα *ἀν.* Isocr. 141 D.

ἀνακαίνισις, *εως*, ἡ, a renewal, restoration.

ἀνακαινισμός, ὁ, = foreg.

ἀνακαινονργέω, = *ἀνακαίνιζω*, Anth.

ἀνακαινός, = *ἀνακαίνιζω*, N. T. Hence

ἀνακαινιστός, *εως*, ἡ, = *ἀνακαίνιζω*, Ib.

ἀνακαίον, τό, a prison, corrupted from *ἀναγκάιον*, if not to be so written, v. ad Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 8, cf. *Ἀνακείον*.

ἀνακαίω, f. *καίω*, to kindle, light up, πῦρ Od., Hdt., etc.: also in Med., to light oneself a fire, Hdt. 1. 202., 8. 19: metaph. to fire, rouse, encourage: in Pass., to kindle up with anger, Hdt. 5. 19.

ἀνακάλω, poet. ἀγκάλω: fut. *έσω*: to call up, esp. the dead, Aesch. Pers. 621, Eur. Hel. 966, in Med. II. to call upon or call again and again, and so I. to invoke again and again, appeal to, esp. to the gods, both in Act. and Med., Hdt. 9.

90, Eur., etc.: also *ἀν. θεοὺς ἐλθεῖν* Soph. O. C. 1376: hence also, to repeat aloud, Plat. Rep. 471 D.: also, to lament often, Pind. Fr. 101. II. to summon, Hdt. 3. 127: to cite, Lys. 144. 34: esp. in Med., to call to oneself, send for, Hdt. 2. 121, 1., Thuc. 7. 73, etc. 3. to call by a name, *ἀν. κακούς*, to call them bad, Eur. Tro. 469: *ἀν. Δαναούς* to call them Greeks, Thuc. 1. 3; so in Pass. *Ἀργεῖος ἀνακαλούμενος* Soph. El. 683: so too prob. τῷ *Δημῶνι τῷδ' ἀνακαλουμένῳ* πρὶς τὴν *far-famed* Lemnian fire, Id. Phil. 800. 4. to call on, call to, esp. for encouragement, ἀλλήλους Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 35, etc.: also in Med. *ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τὰς κύνας* ὅσων ἐλθόντων to cheer on the hounds, to seek another (hare), Id. Cyn. 6. 18. III. to call back, recall, mostly in Med., Aesch. Ag. 1021, etc.: esp. to recall from exile, Plat. Phaedr. 89 A.: to recall a general from his command, Thuc. 1. 131: to call back from battle, ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τὴν *σάλπιγγα* to sound a retreat, Xen. An. 4. 4, 22: to call back hounds, call them off, Plat. Rep. 440 D.

ἀνακάλινδω, ἥσω, = *ἀνακλινδω*.

ἀνακαλλύνω, to re-beautify.

ἀνακάλυπτις, τῆς, (ἀνακάλυπτο) the festival of unveiling, when the bride first took off her maiden veil, and received presents from the bridegroom. II. The presents themselves, Lys., Fr. 8, elsewh. *ἀνακάλυπτρα* and *θεώρητρα*.

ἀνακάλυπτρα, τὰ, = foreg., II. Diod.

ἀνακάλυπτο, *ψω*, to uncover, unveil. II. intr. to unveil, Eur. Or. 294, ubi v. Pors. (288.). Hence

ἀνακάλυψις, *εως*, ἡ, an uncovering, unveiling.

ἀνακαμπήριον, τό, the place of turning back, Euseb.: from ἀνακαμπή, *ψω*, to bend upwards or back: usu. intrans., *ἐάντων*, to bend back, return, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 2. 8: ἐπὶ τι Plat. Phaed. 72 B, strictly of the chariot turning round the last pillar in the race-course, Stallb. Plat. 1. c.: also, to turn often, walk up and down, Diog. L.

ἀνακαμψέρος, *ωτος*, ὁ, ἡ, bringing back love: δ *ἀνακ.* an herb whose touch was said to bring back love, a kind of sedum, Plat., and Plin.

ἀνακαμπήνιος, *ον*, (πνοή) *ἀνεμος*, a changing wind, a kind of whirlwind, Arist. Mund.

ἀνακαμψις, *εως*, ἡ, (ἀνακαμπω) a bending back, Hipp.: intr. a turning round, return, Arist. Gen. et Corr.

ἀνακάνθος, *ον*, (ἐκάνθα) without thorns or bones, without a spine, of certain fish, Hdt. 4. 53.

ἀνακάπτω, *ψω*, to snap up, swallow, gulp down, Hdt. 2. 93, Ar. Av. 579.

ἀνάκαρ, Adv. (κάρα) up or towards the head, upwards, and Hipp.: nisi legend. ἀνὰ κάρ: cf. *ἐπὶ κάρ*, *κατὰ κάρα*.

ἀνακάταξις, *εως*, ἡ, (κατάρτυμι) a breaking in pieces again, Medic.

ἀνάκαυσις, *εως*, ἡ, (ἀνακαίω) a setting on fire, kindling.

ἀνακαχάζω, *ἄσω*, to dash or boil up, Nonn. Hence

ἀνακαχλάσις, *εως*, ἡ, a dashing or boiling up.

ἀνακαΐσις, *εως*, ἡ, (ἀνακάπτω) a snapping up, gulping down.

ἀνακάεω, *ἄσω*, to split up.

ἀνακέαται, Ion. for ἀνακείνται, Hdt.

Ἀνάκαια, *ων*, τῆς, the festival of the Dioscuri, v. *Ἀνακες*.

ἀνακείμαι, poet. ἔγκειμαι, f. *κείσομαι*, Dep. med., to be laid up, as a votive offering in a temple; and so, to be dedicated, τῷ τὸ θεῷ, Hdt. 1. 14, and Att.: metaph. *ἀνὸς τι* *ἔγκειται*, is offered, devoted to one, Pind. O. 11 (10). 8, cf. 13. 48: also, to be set up, as a statue in public, Dem. 420. 8, cf. Plat. Rep. 592 B: so that ἀνακείμαι seems as a Pass. to *ἀναρτῆσαι*.

II. *πᾶν* or *πάντα* ἀνακείται *ἔς τινα* every thing is referred to a person, depends on his will, Hdt. 1. 97., 3. 31: *σο πάντων ἀνακειμένων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις* *ἔς τὰς ναῦς* Thuc. 7. 71: also ἀνακείται *ἐπὶ σοι πάντα* Ar. Av. 638, and *σοὶ ἀνακειμένα* Eur. Bacch. 934. III. later, to lie at table, Lat. *accumbere*, Ath.

Ἀνάκειον, τό, (*Ἀνακες*) the temple of the *Ἀνακες* or Dioscuri, Andoc. 7. 10. II. seemingly = ἀνάκειον, or ἀνακείον, in Lys. Fr. 45, Dem. 1125. 24.

ἀνακέρω, f. *κερῶ*, to shear or cut off, cut in pieces.

ἀνακέκλωμαι, poet. for ἀκακέλω, to call out, h. Hom. 18. 5.

ἀνακελεύω, to shout aloud.

ἀνακέλαδος, ὁ, a loud shout or din, Eur. Or. 185.

ἀνακέομαι, fut. ἔσομαι, Dep. med., to mend up, patch, restore. Ael.

ἀνακέομαι, Ion. for ἀνέκειμαι.

ἀνακεράννυμι and ἀνακεράννυμι, f. κεράσω, to mix again, Od. 3. 390: in gen. to mix up, mix well, ὄνον Ar. Ran. 511.

ἀνακέρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνακείρω) a piece cut off.

Ἄνακες, ων, οἱ, the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, Cic. N. D. 3. 21: an old plur. from ἀνάξ, and so strictly the Kings.

ἀνάκεστος, ον, (ἀν- privat. ἀκεῖμαι) incurable, like ἀήκεστος.

ἀνακεφαλαίω, to sum up, to close by summing up, conclude: in gen. to comprehend in a whole (κεφαλή), N. T. Hence

ἀνακεφαλαίως, εως, ἡ, a summary, completion, Dion. H.

ἀνακεφαλαιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for ἀνακεφαλαίως, Dion. H.

ἀνακίχθω, to spout up, gush forth, ἀνέκτικεν ἄλμα, ἰδρός, Il. 2. 110, to bubble up, throb violently, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B.

Il. act. to make to spout out, freq. in late Ep., Wellauer Ap. Rh. 600. [ἱ Ep., cf. κηκίω.]

ἀνακίρυκτος, ον, proclaimed: and

ἀνακίρυξις, εως, ἡ, a proclamation: from

ἀνακρίσσω, Att. κηρύττω, fut. ἰώω, to publish, Soph. O. T. 450: esp. to proclaim as conqueror, Ar. Plut. 585, also Hdt. 6. 103, in Pass. II. to put up to auction, Hdt. 1. 196. III.

to offer by voice of herald, ἡ ἀσπρά τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 2.

ἀνακικύω, = ἀνακίχθω, Böckh Pind. Fr. 184.

ἀνακιδύνεω, to rush into danger again, to run a fresh risk, absol. Hdt. 8. 100: c. dat. ναυμαχίῃ Id. 8. 68, 1; c. part. ἂν συμβάλλοντα 9. 26.

ἀνακίεω, ἥσω, to move upwards or sway to and fro, Hdt. 4. 94.

2. to rouse or stir up, awaken, Lat. suscitare, Plat. Meno 85 C. II. ἡ χεῖρας, to exercise the arms, of pugilists, Cicero's brachia consuefacere, Plat. Legg. 789 C, cf. ἀνακίησις.

ἀνακίημα, ατος, τό, motion upwards: in plur. motion of the arms as an exercise, Hipp., cf. sq. [ἱ]

ἀνακίησις, ἑως, ἡ, a moving upwards, swinging to and fro, esp. of the arms as a preparatory exercise of pugilists, a swinging of the arms to and fro: hence in gen. a preparation, prelude, Plat. Legg. 722 D, in plur. 2. excitement, excitation, φρενῶν Soph. O. T. 727. [ἱ]

ἀνακίρημι, = ἀνακεράννυμι. Med. to mix, ποτόν Soph. Fr. 239: metaph. ἀκίρησας φίλας, to join in close friendship, Plat. Iungere amicitias, Eur. Hipp. 254, v. Pers. Med. 138, cf. νεοκρῆς.

ἀνακλάω, f. κλάζω, to cry aloud, scream out, Eur. I. A. 1062: of a dog, to bark, bay, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15.

ἀνακλάω, f. κλαύσομαι, to weep aloud, burst into tears; also c. acc. to weep for, to bewail, both in Hdt. 3. 14: also in Med., Soph. Phil. 939.

ἀνακλάωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακλάω) a breaking upwards or back, fracture, Hipp. II. a bending back, esp. refraction of light, Arist. Org.: also of water, Polyb.

ἀνακλασμός, ὅ, = foreg.

ἀνάκλαστος, ον, (ἀνακλάω) bent upwards or back, refracted.

II. in Gramm. declinable, Plut.

ἀνακλαυθμός, ὅ, (ἀνακλαίω) loud wailing.

ἀνάκλαυστις, εως, ἡ, and

ἀνακλαυθμός, ὅ, = ἀνακλαυθμός, Dion. H.

ἀνακλάω, ὄσω, to break upwards or back, to break in pieces, Thuc. 2. 76, 7. 25. II. to bend back: in Pass. esp. of light, to be refracted, Arist. Meteor.: of sound, to re-echo: also in Pass. to come back, return, Polyb.: ἀνακλασμένη τὸν πρᾶχλον with one's neck bent double, back, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 1.

ἀνάκλημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνακαλέω) that which is called on or out: also = ἀνάκλησις.

ἀνακληροτέ, Adv. (κληρώω) by lot, Inscr.

ἀνάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακαλέω) a calling on, invocation, θεῶν Thuc. 7. 71. 2. a calling out to, exhorting, Plut. 3. a summoning.

II. a recalling, esp. from banishment.

ἀνακλητήρια, τά, (ἀνακαλέω) a festival on a king's proclamation, Polyb.

ἀνακλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling up or forth, summoning. II.

a recalling: τὸ ἀνακλητικόν, (sub. σημείον) σημαίνειν or σαλπίζειν to sound the retreat, Dion. H.

ἀνάκλητος, ον, (ἀνακαλέω) called back to service, Lat. evocatus.

ἀνακλήτωρ, οπος, ὁ, a plaintiff, Lat. qui in jus vocat.

ἀνάκλιμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνακλίνω) a leaning towards: hence, a slope, ascent, Lat. acclivitas, Math. Vett.

ἀνακλινεπάλη, ἡ, = παγκράτιον, Salm. Solin. p. 206 A.

ἀνακλιντήριον, τό, (ἀνακλίνω), a recumbent chair, couch, Erotian.

ἀνάκλιντρον, τό, = foreg.

ἀνακλίνω, poet. ἀγκλίνω, f. ἰνῶ, to make to lie back, to lean or press one thing against another, τόξα ποτὶ γαῖρ Il. 4. 113; but mostly in Pass., to lie, sink or lean back, Lat. resupinari, ἀνακλινθεὶς πᾶσαν ἑπτατος Od. 9. 371; of persons asleep, 18. 189; of rowers, 13. 78.

II. to push or put back, and so to open. θύρην ἀγκλίνω Od. 22. 156, esp. of a trap-door, Hdt. 5. 16, so too νέφος ἀνακλίνει to put back the cloud at heaven's gate, Il. 5. 751.

III. to throw the head back, and so to lift up, Plat. Rep. 540 A. Opp. to ἐπνίθωμι, to put on or to, and so to shut, Valek. Schol. Phoen. 115. [ἱ in pres.]

ἀνάκλισις, εως, ἡ, a lying or leaning back, Hipp.

ἀνακλισμός, ὅ, = foreg. II. A recumbent chair or couch.

ἀνακλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for leaning upon.

ἀνάκλιτος, ον, leant upon, θρόνος ἀνάκλιτος, also τὸ ἀνάκλιτον, = ἀνακλιντήριον, Plut.

ἀνακλονέω, to move up and down, Opp.

ἀνακλίσω, f. ὄσω, to wash up against, Ap. Rh.

ἀνακλώω, f. ὄσω, of the Fates, to unravel a thread of life and spin it otherwise, hence, to change one's destiny, Anth.

ἀνακνᾶπω, f. ψω, to make old clothes fresh by fulling, hence to vamp up as new, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 745.

ἀνακνισσάω, to perfume thoroughly, fill with vapor, Tryph.

ἀνακογχύω, to fill with a κόγχη, opp. to ἀποκογχύω.

ἀνακογχυλάω, (κόγχη) to open and counterfeit a seal, Ar. Vesp. 589. 2. = ἀναγαργαρίζω, ὕδατι sc., Plat. Symp. 185 D, cf. Ruhnke. Tim. Hence

ἀνακογχυλάσμός, ὁ, the counterfeiting of a seal, Aretae.

ἀνακογχυλάω, = ἀνακογχυλάω. Hence

ἀνακογχυλισμός, ὁ, = ἀνακογχυλισμός.

Ἄνακοι, ων, οἶ, = Ἄνακες, Koen. Greg. p. 592, cf. Hesych.

ἀνάκοιλος, ον, hollowed out, hollow.

ἀνακοιμάω, Pass. c. fut. med., poet. also c. aor. med., to lie down to sleep, lie asleep, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 30, for ἀποκοιμάω.

ἀνακοινάω, ὄσω, to communicate or impart something to another, τίνι τι, Lat. communicare aliquid cum aliquo, Plat. Crat. init.: and acc. rei omitted, to communicate with another, hold counsel with, consult him, Ar. Lys. 1177: esp. of oracles, ἀνακοινούσι τοῖς μάντεσι, τοῖς θεοῖς περί τινος, Plat. Legg. 913 B, Xen. An. 3. 1, 5. B. Med. c. pf. pass. (Xen. An. 5. 6, 36), to communicate what is one's own to another, so of a river, ἀνακοινούται τῷ Ἰστροῦ τὸ ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 48: but usu. much like Act. to impart, τίνι τι Theogn. 73, and Xen.: and ἀνακοινούσθαι τινι to consult one, Ar. Nub. 360, Plat. Prot. 314 B. Cf. Act. Piers. Moer. p. 20, and συμβουλεύω.

ἀνακοινώνομαι, Dep. (κοινωνέω) to communicate, Plut.

ἀνακοινώνσις, εως, ἡ, communication, an agreement.

ἀνακοκνύω, to crouch aloud, begin to crouch, late.

ἀνακολλάω, to glue on or to, glue together.

ἀνακόλλημα, τό, that which is glued on.

ἀνακόλλησις, εως, ἡ, a gluing on.

ἀνακολουθία, ἡ, want of sequence: esp. in Gramm. an anacoluthon, where the construction of the sentence changes and becomes ungrammatical: also τὸ ἀνακόλουθον: from ἀνακόλουθος, ον, (a privat., ἀκολουθέω) wanting sequence, v. foreg. Adv. -ῶως, Dion. H.

ἀνακολπάζω, (κόλπος) to gird or tuck up into a fold, (Lat. sinus). II. intr. to gird one's self up, Ar. Thesm. 1174, ubi olim ἀνακόλπιον.

ἀνακολπός, = foreg.

ἀνακολυρβάω, ἥσω, to come up after diving, swim on the top. II. transit. to bring up from the bottom, Theophr.

ἀνακομάω, to get hair or leaves again, Luc.

ἀνακομιδή, ἡ, (ἀνακομίζω), a carrying away again, recovery, Decret. ap. Dem. 250. 13. II. a coming back, return,

esp. from property, income, revenue, Lat. redditus, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 14, ubi olim ἀνακομιζέω.

ἀνακομίζω, poet. ἀγκομ-, fut. ἰσα, Att. ἰα, to carry up, Xen.

Hell. 2. 3, 20: esp. to carry up or against stream, and Pass. to go up, Hdt. 2. 115. II. to bring back, recover, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 1. Med. to bring or take back with one, Hdt. 5. 85: to recover one's own, regain, Eur. Hipp. 831: to bring to pass again, Pind. P. 4. 15. Pass. to return, come or go back, Hdt. 2. 107, 3. 129: also to escape, rally, Polyb. III. esp. to restore to health, and Med. to recover one's health, Polyb.

ἀνακοντίζω, ἴσω, to dart, hurl or fling up, spout up. II. intr. to dart or shoot up, as blood from a wound, II. 5. 113; so too of water, Hdt. 4. 181.

ἀνακοντῆ, ἡ, a beating or forcing back, a checking, hinderance, Lat. *retusio*. II. the recoil of the waves, Plut. III. water left after flood-tide, stagnant water, Strab., and Plut.: from

ἀνακόντω, ψω, to beat, force or drive back, e. g. the bolt of a door, Od. 21. 47: also of driving back an assailant, Thuc. 4. 12, in Pass.: ἀν. ναῦν to change a ship's course, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 25. 2. later, to check, hinder. Pass. to stop short, stick fast, esp. in a speech, Luc.

ἀνακονέω, to sweep again or out, A. B.

ἀνακος, ὁ, = ἀναξ, heterocl. like φύλακος for φύλαξ, Koehn. Greg. p. 592.

ἀνακοσμέω, ἴσω, to order or adorn anew, Aristid.

ἀνάκουστος, ὄν, = ἐπίκουστος.

ἀνάκουφίζω, ὄν, to lift or raise up, Soph. Fr. 24; esp. of a ship, ἀν. κάρη βυθῶν Soph. O. T. 23. Pass. to hoist. 2. to make light, lighten. Pass. to feel lightened or lifted up, raise one's spirits, like ἀναπτερύσθαι, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 28.

ἀνακούφισις, εὐς, ἡ, a lifting up. 2. a lightening, relief from a thing, as κακῶν Soph. O. T. 218.

ἀνακούφισμα, ματος, τό, any thing lifted up. 2. a lifting up, Hipp.

ἀνακράδαινω, to swing upwards, brandish.

ἀνακράδω, = ἀνακραδαινώ.

ἀνακράω, ἡ, ἀξομαι, aor. ἀνέκραγον, to cry out, lift up the voice, Od. 14. 407: ἄν. ἐξ ἐνός στόματος Ar. Eq. 670; ἄν. ὤς., ὄτι., Id. Eccl. 431, and Xen.

ἀνακράωσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀνακραννύμι), a mixing up.

ἀνακραννύω, ὄσω, to cry aloud. Hence

ἀνακραννύσασθαι, τό, a loud outcry, Epicur.

ἀνακρέω, strictly, to begin to strike a stringed instrument: hence as Med., εἰς ὃν ἅπας ὄρνις ἀνακρέεται each bird tunes its voice for the anth.

ἀνακρέματα, as Pass., to hang aloft, hover.

ἀνακρέμαννυμι (Plat.), ἀνακρέμα (Aeschin.), poet. ἀγκρεμ., fut. κρεμάσω: to hang up upon a thing, e. g. πασσάλω on a peg, Od. 1. 440, also ἐς or πρὸς τι Hdt. 5. 77, 95, ἐκ τινος Plat. Ion 536 A:—intr. to hang oneself, Diod. Pass. to hang or be hanging up, Hdt. 2. 121, 3: metaph. to be in suspense or doubt, Lat. *suspensus esse*. Hence

ἀνακρεμασμός, ὁ, a hanging up, A. B.

ἀνακρίνω, fut. ἰσώ, to examine well, search out, prove, Pind. P. 4. 111, in Med. II. to examine beforehand, and that esp. at Athens in two signs. 1. to examine the Archons so as to prove their qualification, Dem. 1320. 18. 2. as law term, to examine persons concerned in a suit, so as to see whether the action would lie, freq. in Dem., v. ἀνάκρισις.

B. in Med. ἀνακρίνεσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς to question or wrangle one with another, Hdt. 9. 56. Hence

ἀνάκρισις, εὐς, ἡ, poet. ἀγκρισις, an examination, inquiry, Hdt. 3. 53; but with v. l. ἀπὸκρισις. II. esp. at Athens,

1. the examination of the Archons to prove their qualification. 2. the previous examination of parties concerned in a suit, to see whether an action should be allowed: this was the business of the Archons, who were said ἀνάκριν διδόναι or παραδιδόναι (Plat. Charm. 176 C, Legg. 855 E), while the parties were said εἰς ἀνάκριν ἦκειν (Isae. 57. 26, etc.): hence in gen. εἰς ἀγκρισιν εἰλθεῖν to come to trial, Aesch. Eum. 364:—v. Diot. of Antiquities.

ἀνακρίτικός, ὄν, ἡ, belonging to or fit for examination.

ἀνακροτάλλω, = ἀνακροτέω, Ath.

ἀνακροτέω, ἴσω, to lift up and strike together, τὴν χεῖρα Ar. Plut. 739, τὰς χεῖρας Aeschin. 33, 36; hence absol. to clasp

with uplifted hands, applaud vehemently, Ar. Eq. 651. Poet. also prob. ἀνακροτέω Meinek. Com. Fragm. 3. p. 188.

ἀνάκρουσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀνακρούω) a pushing back, stopping, checking, esp. pushing a ship back, backing water, Thuc. 7. 36; also ἡ πάλιν ἂν. Ib. 62. II. in music, the first touching of an instrument, beginning of a tune: cf. ἀναβολή. 2. in metre, *anacrusis*, Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 11.

ἀνακρουστέον, verb. Adj. from ἀνακρούω, one must drive back or check, Xen. Eq. 10. 12.

ἀνακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for beating back or checking, πλήρη Plut.: from

ἀνακρούω, ἡ, ὄσω, to thrust back, stop short, check, ἵππον χαλινῷ Xen. Hipparch. 11. 33, cf. ἀνακρουστέον. B. in Med. esp. of a ship, ἀνακρουέσθαι ἐπὶ πρῶμῳν to put her back sternwards, i. e. without turning her, by backing water, Hdt. 8. 84; in Att. ἀν. πρῶμῳν Ar. Vesp. 399, or ἀνακρουέσθαι alone, Thuc. 7. 38, 40; also κρούεσθαι πρῶμῳν, cf. κρούω:—hence

metaph., ἄν. λόγον πάλιν to check an argument, Plat. Phil. 13 D. II. in music, to strike the strings, prelude, like ἀναβάλλεσθαι, Theocrit. 4. 31, and freq. later, cf. Schweigh.

Lex. Polyb.

ἀνακρύπτω, ψω, to hide carefully.

ἀνακτάομαι, ἡ, ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to regain for one's self, get back again, recover, retrieve, Hdt.: also ἐς ἑαυτὸν ἂν. τι, Hdt. 6. 83. 2. to refresh, revive, σώματα, ψυχὰς, ἀρχήν, τυραννίδα Polyb.: ἀνακτ. ἑαυτὸν, Lat. *recolligere vires*, Vallek. Adon. 365 B.

3. to restore, reinstate, e. g. an exile, Lat. *restituere in integrum*, Dio C. II. c. acc. pers. to win a person over, gain his favor or friendship, Hdt. 1. 50, and Xen.: also φίλον ἂν. τινα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10.

ἀνακτείνω, verb. Adj. from ἀνάσσω, one must rule. II. from ἀνάγω, one must refer, Arist. Gen. An.

ἀνάκτησις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀνακτάομαι) a regaining: gaining, Hdn. 2. recovery of strength, Hipp.

ἀνακτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for regaining or gaining.

ἀνακτίζω, to rebuild, make anew, Strab. Hence

ἀνάκτισις, εὐς, ἡ, a rebuilding, new creation, Eccl.

ἀνακτίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a precious stone, in Orph. also γαλακτίτης.

ἀνακτορία, ἡ, (ἀνάκτωρ) lordship, rule, management, e. g. of horses, h. Hom. Ar. 234.

ἀνακτορίας, ἡ, ἰων, (ἀνάκτωρ) belonging to a lord or king, royal, Hes. Od. 15. 397. II. τὸ ἀνακτόριον = sq., a temple, Hdt. 9. 65, but with v. l. ἀνακτορον.

ἀνάκτορον, τό, (ἀνάκτωρ) a king's dwelling, palace: more freq. of the dwelling of gods, a temple, Simon. 59, and freq. in Eur., esp. as = τὸ Ἀνάκτειν, the temple of the Ἄνακες or Dioscuri, or of the temple of Demeter: cf. foreg.

ἡ Ἀνακτοτέλεια, ὡς, οἱ, (ἀναξ, τελέω) the presidents of the mysteries of the Corybantes, Paus.

ἀνάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a lord, king, like ἀναξ, Aesch., and Eur.

ἀνακύλω, = κύλωσις, Arist. H. A.

ἀνακυκλώ, ἴσω, to stir up, stir in, mis, Ar. Ach. 671: to mingle, confuse.

ἀνακυκλέω, to turn round and round, to bring back again and again in the same course, to repeat. Pass. to revolve, come round again, Plat., and Arist.: in Eur. Or. 231, ἀνακυκλεί δέμας turn me over to the other side. Hence

ἀνακύκλις, εὐς, ἡ, a turning round and round, a circuit, revolution, Plat. Polit. 269 E.

ἀνακυκλικός, ἡ, ὄν, easy to turn round, esp. of verses that will read either backwards or forwards, as Leon. Alex. 33.

ἀνακυκλισμός, ὁ, = ἀνακύκλις, Diod.

ἀνακυκλώω, = ἀνακυκλέω, to turn round and round, whirl round. Med. to repeat. Hence

ἀνακύκλωσις, εὐς, ἡ, = ἀνακύκλις, ἀνακ. τῶν πολιτειῶν a revolution of states, Polyb.

ἀνακύλινδω, = ἀνακυκλώ.

ἀνακύλισμός, ὁ, a rolling upwards or back: from

ἀνακύλλω, to roll up, roll back or away, Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 7. [I]

ἀνακυμβάλλω, (κύμβαλον) only in Il. 16. 379, δίφρον ἀνεκυμβάλλειν the chariots were overturned with a rattling noise,

like that of κύμβαλα, cf. 11. 160:—others read ἀνεκυμβαλῶν, from κύμβαχος, they fell over, fell headlong, v. Spitzn.

ἀνακνύω, ὥσπερ, to overturn, turn upside down, Lyc.
ἀνακνύω, ψω, to lift up the head, Hdt. 5. 51. 2. esp. to
come up out of the water, pop up, Ar. Ran. 1068, and freq. in
Plat.: hence to rise out of difficulties, to recover, breathe again,
Xen. Oec. 11. 5. II. to put back the head as in drinking,
Arist. H. A., cf. Eur. Cyc. 212.

ἀνάκρυστος, ον, curved upwards or backwards.
ἀνακρύνω, to sound, try by the sound, ring, Ar. Fr. 288.
ἀνακρύνω, ὥσπερ, to wait aloud, Soph. Ant. 1227; but ἀν. δὲν
φθόγγω to utter a loud shrill wailing cry, Ib. 423. [ῶ]
ἀνάκλος, ον, (κῶλον) docked, curtailed, of a camel, short-
legged, Diod.: ἄν. χιτωνίσκος, a short garment, like a shirt,
elsewh. ἐπιγονάτις, Plat.

ἀνάκωμος, τό, a district, Pythag. word, Böckh Philolaos, p. 174.
ἀνακωμδεύω, to ridicule, satirize, dub. I. in Plat.
ἀνακῶς, Adv. = ἐπιμελῶς, carefully, ἀνακῶς ἔχειν τινας
to look well to a thing, give good heed to it, Hdt. 1. 24., 8. 109,
Thuc. 8. 102: in the dialect v. Piers. Moer. p. 43, Meineke
Com. Fragm. 2. p. 688. (from ἀναξ, ἄνακος, a manager, one
who has the care.)

ἀνακχεύω, (ἀνέχω, ἀνοχή) to hold back, stay, hinder, esp. of
ships, to keep them riding at anchor, τὰς γῆας Hdt. 6. 116, etc.;
so too metaph. of a chariot Soph. El. 732: but ἀν. τὸν τόνον
τῶν ὅπλων to keep up the tension of the ropes, keep them taut,
Hdt. 7. 36. II. also intr., sub, ἐαυτὸν, to keep back, keep
still, Hdt. 9. 13.

ἀνακχεῖν, less usu. form of foreg.
ἀνακχεῖν, ἦ, a stay, cessation, κακῶν Thuc. 4. 117: but esp.
a cessation of arms, truce, freq. in Thuc., δὲ ἀνακχεῖν γίγνε-
σθαι τινα to have a truce with one, Thuc. 1. 40: ἀνακχεῖν
γίγνεται τινα πρὸς τινα one party has a truce with another, Id.
5. 32. 2. a hindrance, Thuc. 8. 87. Some Gramm. write it
ἀνοκχεῖν, which is prob. the more correct form, Valck. Am-
mon. 1. 5. p. 24, cf. Dind. Stephani Thes. v. διακαχεῖν.

ἀναλάττω, to take again, μορφήν Mosch. 2. 159.
ἀναλατίζω, to kick out behind, Lat. recalcitro, late.
ἀναλαλέω, f. ξω, to raise a war-cry, shout the battle-shout,
Eur. Phoen. 1395, and Xen.: in gen. to cry aloud, Eur. Suppl.
719, and Xen.

ἀναλαμβάνω, f. λήφωμαι, to take up, take into one's hands, τὰ
ὄπλα, τὰ τόξα, etc., Hdt.: take on board ship, Id. 1. 166, etc.;
and so in gen. to take, get, receive, freq. in Att. prose: hence
the part. ἀναλαβὼν may be oft. rendered by our prep. with,
ἐνδράς ἀναλαβὼν ἡγήσασθαι, Xen. An. 7. 3, 36, like λαβὼν.

2. to take into one's care or service, Thuc. and Xen.: to
adopt as a child, to engage or hire as a servant. 3. like Lat.
recipere, to take upon one, accept, undertake, τὴν προξενίαν
Thuc. 6. 89, τὸ πρόσωπον Coray Plat. Ages. 20 in Med. ἀνα-
λαβέσθαι κίνδυνον to engage in a risk, Hdt. 3. 69, and so prob.
μάχας ἀναλαβέσθαι 5. 49. 4. to take up again, resume, τὸν
λόγον Hdt. 5. 62, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 544 B. II. to take
back, regain, τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 7. 73, and Xen.: hence 2.
to recover, retrieve, make good, αἰρῆναι Thuc. 7. 231, ἡμῶν Soph.
Phil. 1249, Eur. Ion 426, cf. Dem. 550. 14. 3. to restore to
health and strength, repair, Lat. reficere, κακότητα, τρώμα, Hdt.
5. 121., 8. 109: ἂν. ἐαυτὸν to recover oneself, regain strength,
revive, Thuc. 6. 26, etc., but also ἀναλαβὼν without ἐαυτὸν,
Stallb. Plat. Rep. 467 B. III. to pull short up, of a
horse, to check, Xen. Hipparch. 3. 5, Plat. Legg. 701 C.

IV. to gain quite over, attach to oneself, Ar. Eq. 682, Di-
narch. 93. 43; ἂν. τὸν ἀκροατὴν to win the ear of the audience,
Arist. Rhet.

ἀναλάμψω, f. λάμψω, to flame up, take fire, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1,
15: metaph. to blaze forth, break out anew, as war, Plat.
II. metaph. to come to one's self again, recover, Plat.
ἀναλήψις, ἐς, (ἐλγος) = ἀνάληψις.

ἀναληγσία, ἦ, the character of an ἀνάληγτος, want of feeling,
like ἀναισθησία, Dem. 237. 14, and Arist. Eth. N.
ἀνάληγτος, ον, without pain, and so, I. of persons, un-
feeling, hard-hearted, ruthless, Soph. Aj. 946: ἀναληγτότερος
εἶναι to be less sensible, feel less grieved, Thuc. 3. 40: Adv.
-τως, unfeelingly, Soph. Aj. 1333. II. of things, not pain-
ful, i. e. enjoyable, Soph. Tr. 126.

ἀναλθαίνω, to cause to grow up, bring forth.
ἀναλθής, ἐς, (a priv., ἀλθεῖν) not growing, not thriving, feeble,
Ar. Vesp. 1045. 2. act. celebrating growth, Arat.
ἀναλθίσκω, to grow up, Ar. Rh.: to spring up afresh, Opp.
ἀναλθαίνω, to smooth anew. 2. to bruise fine.

ἀναλέγω, f. λέγω, to pick up, gather up, ὁστέα ἐλλέξαι Pl. 21.
321. Med. to pick up for oneself, Hdt. 3. 130; ἀναλέγεσθαι
πνεῦμα to collect one's breath, Mel. 58. 10. 2. to recount,
commemorate, Poppo Xen. An. 2. 1. 17. 3. to reckon up,
consider. II. to read aloud, Call. Ep. 24, and Luc.

ἀναλείφω, ἦ, (ἀλείφω) neglect of anointing, Hipp.
ἀναλέχω, ξω, to lick up, Hdt. 1. 74.
ἀνάλεκτος, ον, (ἀναλέγω) picked up, chosen: τὰ ἀνάλ. frag-
ments or crumbs picked up.

ἀνάληψις, ἐς, (ἀλήθησις) untrue, false, Dion. H. Adv. -θως.
ἀνάλημμα, ματος, τό, (ἀναλαμβάνω) a bucket for drawing
water, elsewh. ἀναρστήρ, Joseph.
ἀναληπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἀναλαμβάνω) fit for restoring or strength-
ening, ἁγωγὴ Gal. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀνάληψις, ἐως, ἦ, (ἀναλαμβάνω) a taking up, acceptance,
adoption, e. g. of an office, of a child. II. a taking again
or back, a means of regaining, Plat. Tim. 83 E: recovery
of health, Luc. 2. a repairing, refreshing, esp. of soldiers
after labor, Polyb.: making amends for a fault, Thuc. 5. 65.
ἀναλθής, ἐς, (ἐλθω) incurable, not to be healed. 2. act. not
healing, unwholesome, Bion. 7. 4.

ἀνάληγτος, ον, = foreg., incurable, Nonn.
ἀνάληγτος, ον, unlike.
ἀναλκμάω, to winnow out, thresh out, of grain, Plat. Tim.
52 E, in Pass.

ἀνάληγτος, ον, for Dor. ἀνήλτος, barefoot, Theocr.
ἀνάληγτος, f. ἀνάληγτος: aor. ἀνήλκωσι, which Atticists reject,
yet it seems to be the genuine Att. form, v. Ellendt Lex.
Soph., Herm. Aj. 1028, who consider ἀνάληγτος as not Att.:
Perf. ἀνήλκωκα, ἀνάληγκα, ἡνάλκωκα, pass. ἀνάληγμαι Valck. Phoen.
591: aor. pass. ἀνῆλθον and ἀνῆλθον = the pres. ἀνάληγτος
is rare, though found in Att., as Aesch. Theb. 813, Eur. Med.
325, also in Thuc. and Xen., cf. Schiff. Greg. p. 706, 916. To
use up, spend, esp. in a bad sense, to lavish, squander, esp. of
money, freq. in Thuc.; εἰς τι or ἐπὶ τι to spend upon a thing,
freq. in Plat.: hence metaph. ἂν. σώματα πολλὰ Thuc. 2. 64:
also ἂν. ὕπνον to use to the full, i. e. enjoy sleep, Pind. P. 9.
44.

II. of persons, to kill, destroy, Aesch., etc.: hence in
gen. to annihilate, Plat. III. in Plat. Polit. 289 C, ἀνή-
λωσθαι τινας, to be discharged or hindered from a thing.

ἀναληγρόμαι, = ἀναλέγω, Joseph.
ἀνάληγτος, ον, (ἀλῆγος) unsalted: silly, Diog. L. [ἀλ]
ἀνάλκεια, ἦ, (ἀλκή) want of strength, feebleness, weakness,
courageless, II., always in plur.; Theogn. 887, in sing.
ἀνάλκεια, ἦ = ἀνάλκεια.

ἀναλκις, ἰδος, ὅ, ἦ, acc. -ῖδα, but -ῖν Od. 3. 375. (ἀλκή) feeble,
impotent, weak, cowardly, in Hom. oft. joined with ἀπτόλεμος
or κακός.

ἀνάληγτος, ον, (ἀλλασσω) unchangeable, Orph.
ἀναληγρότης, ον, (ἀλλήγορος) without allegory.
ἀναλλοῖω, to change quite, Theophr. with v.l. ἀναλῶ. Hence
ἀναλλοῖωτος, ον, unchangeable, Arist. Metaph. Adv. -ως
Diog. L.

ἀνάλλωμαι, Dep. med., to spring or leap up, Ar. Ach. 669.
ἀνάλλω, ον, (ἀλλω) not salted, Xen. Oec. 20. 12.
ἀνάλλωτος, ον, = foreg., Gal.
ἀναλογάδην, (ἀνάλογος) Adv., proportionably.
ἀναλογίον, τό, a place for laying books upon, reading-desk,
Lat. pulpitum, elsewh. ἀναγνωστήριον.
ἀναλόγῳ, to be ἀνάλογος, be proportionate to a thing, be like
or conformable to it. Hence
ἀναλογιζέσθαι, verb. Adj., one must sum up, Arist. Rhet. Al.,
37. 26, nisi legend. ἀναλογιστέον.

ἀναλογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, proceeding on analogy, Diog. L.
ἀναλογία, ἡ, right proportion, analogy, Plat., and Arist.
ἀναλογίζομαι, Dep. med., to count up, sum up, Lat. *enumerare*, τὰ ἀπολογημένα Plat. Prot. 332 C: to think over, calculate, consider, τὴ Thuc. 5. 7: but usu. foll. by a Conj., ἀναλ. ὥς . . to consider that, Thuc. 8. 83, 84 . . Xen., etc.

ἀναλόγιος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνάλογος) proportional, analogous.
ἀναλόγιον, τό, = ἀναλόγιον.
ἀναλόγισμα, ματος, τό, (ἀναλογίζομαι) a calculation of proportions, comparison of one thing with another, Plat. Theat. 186 C.
ἀναλογισμός, ὁ, (ἀναλογίζομαι) a counting up, calculation, consideration, reasoning with oneself, Thuc. 3. 36. 2. a course of reasoning, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 19.
ἀναλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for judging by analogy. Adv. —κῶς.
ἀνάλογος, adv., according to a due λόγος or ratio, proportionate, conformable, Plat. Tim. 69 B: analogous to, τῷ Theophr., also τῷδ. Adv. —γως, also ἀνάλογον Arist. Eth. N., ubi al. ἀνὰ λόγον.

ἀναλος, ov, (ἀλς) without salt, not salt, Arist. Probl.
ἀνάλω, another form of ἀνάλοκα, found in early Att., and furnishing its tenses, v. sub ἀνάλοκα.

ἀνάλωτος, ov, (α privat., ἄλως) not to be filled, insatiate, Lat. *inexplebilis*, γαστήρ Od. 17. 228.

ἀνάλωτος, ov, (ἄλς) = ἀνάλωτος, Hipp.
ἀνάλωξω, to sob aloud, Q. Sm.

ἀνάλυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνάλω) a loosing, releasing, κακῶν from evils, Soph. El. 142. 2. a dissolving, dissolution: the repeal of a law, and the like. 3. the solution or unravelling of a difficulty. 4. analytical inquiry, analysis, opp. to γένεσις, Arist. Eth. N. II. a breaking up, departure, return, Plut. ἀνάλυσιν, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀνάλω) a deliverer: one that ends strife, Aesch. Cho. 159.

ἀνάλυστης, ov, ὁ, a deliverer, esp. from a magic spell.
ἀνάλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for loosing: analytical, Arist. Eth. N. ἀνάλυσις, ἴσω, Ion. and Ep. ἀλλύω, to unloose, undo again, usu. of Penelope's web, Od. 2. 105, 109, etc.: also to set free, release, ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκ δεσµῶν, ἀνέλυσεν Od. 12. 200: (never in II.)

II. post-Hom., to undo in various senses. 1. to dissolve matter into its elements, Tim. Locr.: dissolve snow, etc., Plut. 2. to do away, get rid of, esp. of blame, faults, etc. Dem. 584. 16: but usu. in Med., as Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 18, Dem. 187. 24. 3. to stop, put an end to, as frost stops hunting, Xen. Cyn. 5. 34. 4. to solve a difficulty, a problem, etc., Plut.: also to break a spell, Alb. Hesych. i. p. 330. 5. to investigate a subject analytically, analyse, Arist. Eth. N. III. intr., to loose for departure, weigh anchor, like Lat. *solvere*, and so in gen. to depart, return, Polyb. [ὑ by nature, and remains so except before σ and κ in ἀναλῶσω, ἀνέλυσσά, ἀναλέλυκα, and in Hom. forms ἀλλύεσκε, ἀλλύουσα.]
ἀναλφάβητος, ov, not knowing even the alphabet, utterly ignorant, Philyll. Aeg. 2.

ἀνάλωμα, ματος, τό, (ἀναλῶ) that which is used or spent: expense, cost, loss, Aesch. Suppl. 476: opp. to λήμμα, Plat. Legg. 920 C: also in plur., expenses, Thuc. 7. 28, etc.

ἀνάλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλῶ) outlay, expenditure, Theogn. 899, Thuc. 6. 31.

ἀναλωτός, ἑ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἀναλῶ, to be spent, Plat. Legg. 847 E.

ἀναλωτής, ov, ὁ, a spender, waster, Plat. Rep. 552 B.
ἀναλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, leading to expense, expensive, costly, ἥδονα, ἐπιβόλῃ Plat. 558 D, 559 C.

ἀνάλωτος, ov, (α privat., ἄλως, ἀλίσκομαι) not taken, Thuc. 4. 70: not to be taken, invincible, impregnable, esp. of strong cities, forts, etc., Hdt. 1. 84. 8. 5: hence proof against all argument, not convincible, Plat. Theat. 179 C. [anā]

ἀναλωφάω, to return to rest, take rest.

ἀναμαίφω, ἥσω, to rage through or thorough, πῦρ ἀναμαίφει ἄγγκεα Il. 20. 490, where the penult. is long.

ἀναμαλάσσω, f. ἔω, to soften again, Gal.

ἀναμαρτάνω, f. μάθῃσθαι, to learn again or anew, learn differently: II. to inquire closely, Hdt. 9. 101.

ἀναμαντεύομαι, Dep. med., to do away an oracle, make it invalid, v. Valck. Hipp. 890.

ἀναμάξουσιν, ov, (ἀμαίξω) impassable for wagons, Hdt. 2. 108.

ἀναμαρμαίρω, strengthd. for μαρμαίρω, Ap. Rh. 3. 1300, ubi Ruhnk. ἀναμαρμάρω.

ἀναμαρτησία, ἡ, faultlessness, innocence: from ἀναμαρτήτος, ov, (ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμαρτέω) without missing or failing, unfailing, unerring, Xen. Cyn. 8. 7, 22. 2. esp. in a moral sense, faultless, blameless, Xen., and Plat.: ἂν, πρὸς τινα or τινί, having done no wrong to a person, having given him no offence, Hdt. 1. 117., 5. 39: ἂν. τινὸς guiltless of a thing, Hdt. 1. 155. Adv. —τως, without fail, unerringly, Xen. Mem. 2. 8. 5: inoffensively, Dem. 1407. 22. II. of things, not done by fault, unavoidably, συμφορὰ Antipho 122. 18.

ἀναμασάομαι, Dep. med., to chew over again, Lat. *ruminari*; hence metaph. to ruminate upon a thing, consider over again, Ar. Resp. 783.

ἀναμασσομαι, = ἀναμασδομαι.

ἀναμάσσω, ἡ, Att. ἀναμάπτω, to rub, wipe off, ἔργον, ὃ σὺ κεφαλῇ ἀναμάψεις a deed (as if a stain) which thou wilt wipe off on thine own head, i. e. become responsible for it, Lat. *capite luere*, Od. 19. 92, Hdt. 1. 155: hence to defile by contact, pollute, also in Med. B. Med. to knead one's bread, Ar. Nub. 676. 2. in gen. to mould or shape anew, Tim. Locr.: cf. ἐκμάσσω.

ἀναμασσομαι, to search out, inquire into, Lat. *anquirere*.

ἀναμασχυλίστηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (μασχαλῶ) a shoulder-strap, an article of female dress, Philippiad. Ap. Poll. 5. 100.

ἀνάματος, ov, (νάμα) wanting water, Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 870 E.

ἀναμάχομαι, f. χέσομαι and χήσομαι, or more usu. χούμαι, Dep. med., to renew the fight, and so to retrieve a defeat, Hdt. 5. 121., 8. 109: later also c. acc., ἂν. ἥτταν, σφάλματα, φθοράν to make a loss good, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 182: so too ἂν. τὸν λόγον to fight the argument over again, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 D, cf. Phaed. 89 C. [μα]

ἀνάμβάτος, ov, (ἀναβαίνω) not to be climbed, inaccessible: of a horse, that one cannot mount, unbroken, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5, 46.

ἀνάμλεκτος, ov, (ἀμέλγω) not to be milked, unmilked. The form ἀναμέλκηντος is dub.

ἀνάμλειπω, ψω, to begin to sing, ᾠδῶν Theocr. 17. 113.

II. trans. to praise in song, Anacreont.

ἀναμεμιγμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναμίγνυμι, mixed up promiscuously.

ἀναμένο, f. μενῶ, to wait for, await, abide, c. acc. ἡδὲ διὰν Od. 19. 342, νόκτα Hdt. 7. 42, and so freq. in Eur., and Att. prose: also c. acc. et inf., ἂν. τινα ποιεῖν to await one's doing, Hdt. 8. 15: τὴ γίνεσθαι a thing happening, Hdt. 5. 35, cf. Thuc. 4. 120, 135: also foll. by εἰ τ' ἂν., ἔως ἂν., to wait till., Plat., and Xen.:—absol. to wait, stay, Ar. Ran. 175, etc. 2. to await, endure, τί Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30, Symp. 4. 41. 3. to put off, delay, Xen. Cyn. i. 6, 10, Dein. 411. 5.

ἀνάμεσος, ov, in the middle, ἂν. πόλεις cities in the heart of a country, Lat. *mediterraneus*, Hdt. 2. 108.

ἀνάμεστός, ov, filled full, τῷδ of a thing, Dem. 779. 25.

ἀναμεσσομαι, ὥσω, to fill up, fill full, Ar. Ran. 1084.

ἀναμετρέω, ἥσω, to measure back, measure over again, esp. to remeasure (i. e. return) the same road one came by, hence ἂν. Χερσβῆν Od. 12. 428, cf. Hdt. 2. 109: in gen. to do or say over again, repeat, recal, Eur. Or. 14, Ion 1271, in Med.

II. in gen. to measure, τινί τὴν one thing by another, Plat. Rep. 531 A: more freq. in Med., as Eur. El. 52, Ar. Nub. 205:—ἀναμετρεῖσθαι δάκρυ εἰς τινα to measure out to him (pay him) the tribute of a tear, Eur. I. T. 346. Hence

ἀναμετρήσις, εως, ἡ, remeasurement, in gen. measurement, γῆς Strab.: consideration, an estimate, Plut.

ἀναμνήσκω, to examine with a probe, v. Wolf, and Ruhnk. h. Hom. Merc. 41.

ἀναμνησκόμεναι, Dep. med., to chew the cud, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F.

ἀναμνησόμεναι, Dep. med., to wind up, draw back, as a woollen thread, Plut. [ὑ]

ἀναμνηχάνομαι, Dep. med., to make fresh attempts.

ἀνάμυα, Adv., = ἀναμεί, Ap. Rh.: sometimes also, like ἔμυ, c. dat., Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 24.

ἀνάμυδα, Adv., = foreg., Soph. Tr. 519.

ἀναμίγηδον, Adv., = ἀναμῆ.

ἀναμίγνυμι and ἀναμίσγω, f. μίξω, to mix up, mix together, ἀμίσγας for ἀναμίσγας, II. 24. 529; also in Hdt. 4. 26, and Att.: esp. in Pass. to be mixed with others, τισὶ Hdt. 1. 146, etc.

ἀναμίσγος, *ov*, mixed up.

ἀναμίλλωτος, *ov*, (a privat., ἀμιλλόμεαι) undisputed.

ἀναμνήσκω, f. ἀναμνήσω, poet. ἀμνήσω, to remind one of a thing, c. dupl. acc., ἀνέμνησάς με ταῦτα Od. 3. 211, Soph. O. T. 1133; but also c. gen. rei, ἀν. τινὶ τινος Eur. Alc. 1045; and Plat.: c. acc. pers. et inf., to remind one to do, Pind. P. 4. 96: c. acc. rei only, to recal to memory, make mention of, Antipho 120. 26. Pass. to remember, τινὸς Hdt. 2. 151, Thuc. 2. 54, etc.; more rarely τῷ Plat. Phaed. 72 E, etc.:—*offt.* foll. by a relat., ἀν. ὅτι., etc., Thuc. 2. 89, etc. Cf. ἀνάμνησις.

ἀναμίμνω, poet. for ἀναμένω, c. acc., II. 11. 171; absol., II. 16. 363.

ἀναμινυρέω, to sing languishingly, Prot. ap. Ath. 176 B.

ἀναμίξω, Adv., mixed up, all together, pell-mell, Hdt. 1. 103, Thuc. 3. 107, etc.

ἀνάμιξις, *ews*, ἡ, (μίγνυμι) a mixture, mingling, Theophr.

ἀναμίσγω, poet. and Ion. for ἀναμίγνυμι, ἀν. στήφ φάρμακα Od. 10. 235; and *offt.* in Hdt.: used only in pres. and impf.

ἀναμισθάρηω, to hire oneself again, serve again for pay, Plut.

ἀνάμμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἀνάπτω) anything kindled, Plut.

ἀνάμματος, *ov*, (a privat., ἄμμα) without knots, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4.

* ἀναμνάω, assumed as pres., from which to form the tenses of ἀναμνήσκω.

ἀνάμνησις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἀναμνήσκω) a calling to mind, recollection, Plat., and Arist., who distinguish it from μνήμη, memory, v. sub voc.: ἀναμνήσεως θυσίων recollection of vows to pay sacrifices, Lys. 194. 22.

ἀναμνηστικός, *ῆς*, ὅν, belonging to recollection, having a good memory, Arist. Memor.

ἀναμνηστός, *ov*, that which one can recollect, Plat. Meno 87 B.

ἀναμολέειν, ἀνέμολον, *aor.* 2 with no pres. in use (cf. βλώσκει), to go up, go back.

ἀναμολύνω, strengthd. for μολύνω, to defile thoroughly, Pherecr. Incert. 4, in Pass.

ἀναμονή, *ῆς*, (ἀνέμω) a waiting, abiding a thing: endurance, patience: a staying behind, delay.

ἀναμόργνυμι, f. ἔμομαι, to rub off: hence in Med. metaph. to rub off on oneself, hence ἀν. τὰ τῶν πολλῶν πάθη to enter into the passions of the many, Plut.

ἀναμορμύρω, to roar loudly, foam or boil up, like ἀναΐζω, Lat. aestuare, of the sea, Od. 12. 238, cf. sub ἀναμαρμαίρω. [v]

ἀναμορφώω, (μορφή) to form anew, renovate, Eccl. Hence ἀναμόρφωσις, *ews*, ἡ, forming anew, Eccl.

ἀναμορθίζομαι, (μορθίζω) to groan aloud, sob, v. I. Aesch. Pr. 743, for ἀναμυρθίζομαι.

ἀναμοχλεύω, to lift with a lever, force with levers: hence to force from concealment, drag to light, v. Pors. Med. 1314.

ἀναμπέχωνος, *ov*, (ἀμπέχων) without upper garment, of a woman, v. Meineke Euphor. p. 23.

ἀναμπλάκωτος, *ov*, (ἀμπλάκω) unerring, unswerving, κῆπες Soph. O. T. 472, where however (as the metre requires) ἀναμπλάκωσι is now read: without wandering or straying, δόμων Herm. Soph. Tr. 120: cf. ἀμπλάκωτος.

ἀναμπύξω, ἔκος, ὁ, ἡ, without head-band or fillet, Call.

ἀναμυρθίζομαι, Dep. (μυρθίζω) to breathe hard, to sigh, groan deeply, Aesch. Pr. 743. II. also to snort or mock at.

ἀναμυρθιστός, *ov*, undisputed, undoubted, prob. I. in Timon ap. Sext. Emp. 1. p. 224. Adv. -τως.

ἀναμυρθολος, *ov*, unambiguous, positive. Adv. -λως, Dion. H.

ἀναμυρδοξος, *ov*, not doubtful or wavering. Adv. -ξως.

ἀναμυφίστος, *ov*, (ἀμυφέννυμι) undressed, not clad. Adv. -τως.

ἀναμυφίλεκτος, *ov*, = sq. Adv. -τως.

ἀναμυφίλογος, *ov*, undisputed, undoubted, Xen. Symp. 3. 4.

Adv. -γως, Id.

ἀναμυφισθητήσιμος, *ov*, indisputable.

ἀναμυφισθητήσιος, *ov*, undisputed, indisputable, τεκμήρια Thuc. 1. 132; ἀν. χώρα a place about which there is no dispute, i. e. well known, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 6. II. act. without dispute

or controversy, ἀν. διετελέσαμεν Isae. 74. 5. Adv. -τως, Plat., etc.

ἀναμυρδοκάμοι, Dep. med., to mock.

ἀναμυρδοκαστός, *ov*, (ἀναμυρδοκᾶν) unconstrained.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶ, ἡ, rarer form of sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 42.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶ, ἡ, the character of the ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, unmanliness, mean conduct, cowardice, Thuc. 1. 82, Plat., etc. II. a not being marriageable. 2. want of a husband.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, εὐτυχῶς, Hipp.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, (ἀνῆρ) 1. = ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὸς, without a man or husband, of virgins and widows, Trag., Plat., etc. 2. ἀνὴρ ἀνδρῶν, χρήματα ἀν. money without men, Aesch. Pers. 166, πόλις desolate, empty, Soph. O. C. 939. II. unmanly, cowardly, Hdt. 4. 142, Thuc., etc.: unworthy of a man, Plat.

Adv. -δπως, opp. to ἀνδρικός, Plat. Theat. 177 B. Hence ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, to unman, enfeeble: hence

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, unmannered, enfeebled. 2. widowed, εὐναί Soph. Tr. 110.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, to renew, make young again, Ar. Ran. 593.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, poet. ἀνέμω, to divide or distribute anew, like ἀναδίδωμι. II. to count up, recount, only in Med., Valck. Hdt. 1. 173. 2. to recite, rehearse, lecture, like ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, mostly Dor., as Epich. p. 111, but also found in Att. poets, Toup Theocr. 18. 48.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, poet. ἀνέμωμαι, Dep. med., to mount up, rise: contr. ἀνέμωται ἥλιος Od. 10. 192. II. to go back.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς: but usu. as Dep. med., to renew, ἀναμυρδοκᾶς ἔρπον Thuc. 5. 18, προέβην 5. 43, σπονδὰς 5. 80, φίλων Dem. 660. 17: ἀναμυρδοκᾶς λόγους to recall them to mind, Soph. Tr. 396, c. conj. Herm.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, (a privat., ἄνυτος) never relaxed.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ews*, ἡ, (ἀναμυρδοκᾶς) a refusal, denial.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, ἡ, ὅν, disposed to refuse. Adv. -κᾶς, Att.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, strictly to throw the head back in token of denial, which we express by shaking the head, opp. to καταμυρδοκᾶς, also to ἐπτεμυρδοκᾶς, in full ἀν. κατῆρτι II. 22. 205, also φέρῃσι Od. 9. 468: hence to deny, refuse, c. acc. rei, II. 16. 250; c. inf., Ib. 252; absol., II. 6. 311: also in Hdt. 5. 51, and Att.: pf. part. ἀναμυρδοκᾶς with the head up, i. e. standing upright, Polyb.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, f. νεμωμαι, to swim to the top, come to the surface, Lat. emergere, Ael.: hence to rise from a difficulty.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ews*, ἡ, (ἀναμυρδοκᾶς) a renewal, ξυμπαχίας Thuc. 6. 82.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, to become a child again, Lat. repuerascere.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, ψω, to become sober again: in gen. to come to one's sober senses.

2. transit. to make sober again, Lyc.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, ἔμομαι, Dep. med. = ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, Plut.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, to blossom again, continue blossoming, Theophr.

ἀνάμυρδοκᾶς, *es*, (ἀνθος) without bloom or blossom: weak, feeble.

ἀνάμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, (ἀνία) without pain or sorrow. 2. act. not harming or distressing, Adv. -ως.

ἀνάμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, Dor. for ἀνῆρως.

ἀνάμυρδοκᾶς, Dep. = ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, Opp.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, ἡ, (ἀναμυρδοκᾶς) a redistribution, Eur. Tem. 20.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, to be sick again, to relapse, Joseph.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, Adv. of ἀνάμυρδοκᾶς, up hill, opp. to κάτωτα, II. 23. 116.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, (ἀναμυρδοκᾶς) without a rival, without a struggle, Thuc. 4. 92: ἀναμυρδοκᾶς εὐνοια pure, unalloyed good will, Id. 2. 45. Adv. -τως, Plut.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, (ἀναμυρδοκᾶς) in Gramm. without apodosis: τὸ ἀναμυρδοκᾶς an hypothetical proposition wanting the consequent clause, Greg. Cor. Dial. Att. 13. p. 47.

ἀνάμυρδοκᾶς, *es*, (ἀνὰ, ἀντὰ) up-hill, steep, opp. to κατάντης, χορῶν Hdt. 2. 29, Plat., etc.: and so like Lat. arduus, difficult.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, (ἀντιβλέπω) not to be looked in the face, what one dares not face, Plut.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, (ἀντιλέγω) without contradiction, incontestable, Strab. Adv. -τως, Luc.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, (ἀντερέω) = foreg., Plut. Adv. -τως.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, ἡ, (ἀντιφωνέω) a not answering, Cic. Att. 15. 13, 2.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, *ov*, unanswered, Cic. Att. 6. 1, 23.

ἀναμυρδοκᾶς, to draw up or out, as water: metaph. to draw out

to the last drop, go patiently through, *πόνους*, like Lat. *exantillare* *lubores*, Strab.

*ANAE, *ἀνακτος*, δ, a lord, prince, king, applied to all the gods, esp. to Apollo, oft. in Hom.: later also esp. to the Dioscuri, cf. also **Anakes* and **Anakoi*.—The irreg. vocat. *ἄνα* is never addressed save to gods, v. sub voc.

II. any earthly lord, prince, chief: Hom. calls all his heroes so, but esp. Agamemnon as general in chief *ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν*: while Orsilochos is called *ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν* in Il. 5. 546.—also as a title given to all men of rank or note, as e. g. Tiresias, Od. 11. 144; so to the sons or kinsmen of kings, and in gen. the chief persons of a state, esp. in Pind. and Trag., v. Musgr. Soph. O. T. 85. 911; pleon. *ἄναξ βασιλέως*, v. Pors. Or. 342.

2. so too the master of the house, Lat. *herus*, *dominus*, *οἰκοῦ ἄναξ* Od. 1. 397: esp. as denoting the relation of master to slave, oft. in Od.; also in Od. 9. 440, of the Cyclops as owner of his flocks.

3. in gen. *κόπης*, *παῶν ἀνακτες*, lords of the oar, of ships, Aesch. Pers. 378, 383, *ψευδῶν* Eur. Andr. 447, and so Com. *ἄν. ὑπῆρης*; cf. *ἀνάσσω*.—*ἡ ἄναξ* for *ἀνάσσω* is very rare, as in Pind. P. 12, 6. cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 58. (cf. *ἀνάσσω*.) [*ἄναξ*]

ἀναξαίνα, f. *ἄνω*, to scratch or scrape up, tear open, e. g. *ἔλκος*, Lat. *vulnus refricare*: hence, to renew, stir afresh, of pain, quarrels, etc., and so in Pass. to break open anew, Polyb.

ἀναξηράνω, f. *ἄνω*, to dry up, *ἀνηξήρη* Ep. conj. aor. I for *ἀναξηράνη*, Il. 21. 347; *ἄναξ. ποταμῶν* Hdt. 7. 109.

ἀναξηράνιστος, *ews*, ἡ, a drying up, drying, Theophr.

ἀναξηραντικός, ἡ, *ὄν. fil* for drying, Diosc.

ἀναξηράστα, ἡ,=ἀναξηράνιστος.

ἀναξία, ἡ, (*ἀνάσσω*) a command, behest, charge, Dissen Pind. N. 8. 10 (18).

2.=*βασιλεύς*, Aesch. Fr. 9.

ἀναξία, ἡ, (a privat., *ἄξια*) worthlessness, *ἄναξλα ἔχειν* to be worthless, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 105: cf. Lob. Phryn. 106.

ἀναξιόλογος, *ov*, not worth speaking of, inconsiderable, Diod.

ἀναξιόπαιδα, ἡ, unworthy treatment, just indignation thereat, Joseph. i: from

ἀναξιόπαιδω, (*παθεῖν*) to suffer unworthily, be indignant thereat, Dion. H.

ἀνάσιος, *ov*, also often in Att. a, *ov*, unworthy, not deemed or held worthy, c. gen., *ἄν. σφέων αὐτῶν, ἐωυτοῦ* Hdt. 1. 73, 114.

ἀνάσιον σοῦ too good for thee, Soph. Phil. 1009: also c. inf., as Eur. Her. 526; Soph. O. C. 1446 ubi v. Herm.: absol. unworthy, worthless, of persons, Hdt. 7. 9, etc., and things, esp. *δράσθαι, παθεῖν ἀνάξια* Trag.

2. underserving of evil, Thuc. 3. 59. Adv. —*ως*, Hdt. 7. 10, 5, etc.

ἀνάσιος, *ov*, (*ἄναξ*) kingly, royal, late.

ἀναξιοφόρητος, *ιγγος*, δ, ἡ, (*ἀνάσσω*) lord of the lyre, *ἔμνος* Pind. O. 2, 1.

ἀναξυνόω, (*ἐνός*)=ἀνακύνω, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30.

ἀναξυρίδες, *ιδων*, αἱ, only used in plur., the trousers worn by eastern nations, Hdt. and Xen.: acc. to Bähr Hdt. 1. 71: not the loose trousers (*βράχοι*) but a tighter kind like the Gallic *braccae* or *treues*. (the deriv. of Eustath. from *ἀναξιορρομαι* is wrong, for the word is Persian, v. Bähr l. c.)

ἀναξύνω, *ύσω*, to scrape up or away, and so obliterate, *τὰ ἔχρη* Antipho 134. 35: also to polish, Plat. [v.]

ἀναοίγω, *έω*, poet. for *ἀνοίγω*, Il. 24. 455.

ἀναπαίδεω, to educate afresh, Soph. Fr. 434, Ar. Eq. 1099.

ἀναπαυστικός, ἡ, *ὄν. απαυστικός*, Dion. H.: from

ἀνάπαυστος, *ov*, (*ἀναπαύω*) struck back, rebounding. 2.

mostly as Subst., *ὁ ἀνάπ. an apasates*, i. e. a dactyl reversed or as it were struck back: Ar. Eq. 504, etc.; *ὁ ἀνάπαυστος σύμπυκτοι* v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 283: hence *τὰ ἀνάπαυστα*, *apapaestic* poems, usu. satirical, hence in gen. a satire, libel, Alciph.

ἀναπαύω, to strike again, strike back.

ἀναπάλας, f. *ἀίσω*, to contend again, renew the contest, like *ἀναμάχομαι*.

ἀναπαλειπτος, *ov*, (a privat., *ἀλείφω*) indelible.

ἀναπαλή, ἡ, a renewed contest. 2. a dance which imitated the five contests of the *πένταθλον*, Ath.

ἀνάπαλιν, Adv. back again, *λέγει* Plat. Polit. 269 D. II.

over again,=ἐμπάλιν, Plat., also *ἀνάπαλιν αὐ* Id. Rep. 451 B.

III. contrariwise, reversely, *ἀνάπαλιν ἔσθιν ἡμῖν ἢ τοῖς ἄλλοις* with us it is not as with the rest, Theophr.

ἀνάπαλλω, f. *ἄλω*, to swing to and fro, *ἐγχοῦ ἀμπεπαλὸν ποῖσιν and drawing back* the spear, in order to throw it with greater force, Hom.: to put in motion, excite, *τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι* Eur. Bacch. 1190.—Med. or Pass. to draw, spring or bound up, Hom., in syncope. aor. *ἀνέπαλτο*, which is sometimes wrongly referred to *ἀνεφέλλομαι*, Spitzn. Excurs. xvi. ad Il.

ἀνάπαλις, *ews*, ἡ, (*ἀναπάλλω*) a swinging on high, hurling, throwing or flinging up, Arist. Mund.

ἀναπάντητος, *ov*, (*ἀπαντῶ*) not met with, that meets with no one, Cic. Att. 9. 1, 3.

ἀναπαρίσσω, to change sides like the Parians, to rat, proverb. in Corn. Nep. Milt. 7. 4.

ἀναπαρτίστος, *ov*, (*ἀπαρτίζω*) incomplete, not ready, Diog. L.

ἀνάπαρσσω, f. *ἄσω*, to scatter upon: metaph. *ἄρην τινὶ* to shed grace upon one, Pind. O. 10 (11). 115.

ἀναπαύω, to go up, go back.

ἀνάπαυλα, *ης*, ἡ, (*ἀναπαύω*) rest, repose, ease from a thing, *κακῶν, μόχθων* Soph. and Eur.: *κατ' ἀνάπαυλας διρρησθαι* to be divided into reliefs, Thuc. 2. 75.

II. A resting place, Ar. Ran. 113, etc.

ἀνάπαμα, *ατος*, τό, poet. *ἔμπ.*, a resting-place, rest, Orph.

ἀνάπαυσις, *ews*, ἡ, poet. *ἔμπ.*, rest, repose, ease, Mimm. 8. 2, and Xen.: esp. relaxation, recreation, Plat. and Xen.

II. rest from a thing, cessation, Pind. N. 7. 76: *ἀν. κακῶν* Thuc. 4. 20, πολέμου Xen. Hier. 2. 11.

ἀναπαύστηριος, *ov*, Ion. *ἔμπ.*, belonging to resting or rest, fit or intended for it, *θόκος* a seat to rest in, Hdt. 1. 181.

II. as Subst. *τὸ ἀνάπ.* a resting-place: the time or hour of rest, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 3. in form *ἀναπαύστηριον*, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 704, p. 321: also, sub. σημειῶν, the sound of trumpet for all to go to rest, opp. to *τὸ ἀνακλήκτικόν, the reveille*.

ἀναπαύστηρος, *ov*, v. foreg.

ἀναπαύω, f. *παύω*, poet. and Ion. *ἔμπ.*, to make cease, stop or hinder from a thing, *χεῖμον ἀναπαύων ἀνθρώπους ἔργων* Id. 17. 550: later to give rest, relieve from a thing, *πᾶσι* Soph. O. C. 1113: also c. part., *ἄν. τινὰ λειτουργοῦντα* Dem. 1046. 21.

II. c. acc. only, to keep at rest, keep still, halt, esp. for rest, freq. in Xen.: hence

2. to refresh, Aesch. Fr. 178. 3. to make an end of, kill, Plut.

B. in Med. to cease, leave off, desist from a thing, *ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας* Thuc. 7. 73:—but usu. absol. to take one's rest, sleep, Hdt. 1. 12, etc.: also to die, Valck. Theocr. 1. 138.

2. to stop, halt, rest, freq. in Xen.

3. to regain strength, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 11.—The Act. is rarely used intr. in sign. of Med., as Thuc. 4. 11.

ἀναπειθεῖν, f. *πειθω*, to bring over to another opinion, but usu. simply to persuade, move to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 124, etc., *ἄν. ὡς χρή.*, Id. 1. 123, also *ἄν. λόγῳ ἄνω.*, 1. 37: c. dupl. acc. to persuade one of a thing, Ar. Nub. 77: *ἄν. τινα*, to seduce, mislead, Hdt. 3. 148., 5. 66: so too Att. in all usages.

ἀναπεινώω, to be hungry again, Ath. [v.]

ἀνάπειρα, ἡ, a trial, attempt, exercise of soldiers, Polyb.

Hence

ἀναπειρώω, f. *ἄσω*, Ion. *ἴσω*, but mostly as Dep. med. *ἀναπειρώμαι*, to try or attempt again, in gen. to make a trial, essay, Polyb.: *ἀναπειράσθαι ναῦν* to make trial of a new ship, prove her, Dem. 1229. 19.

II. as a military and naval term, to exercise, practice, Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 7. 7. [*πᾶν*]

ἀναπερῶ, f. *περῶ*, to pierce through, spit, Il. 2. 426, in Ep. part. aor. 1. *ἀμπερῶντες* *ἀναπ.* ἐπὶ ξύλου Hdt. 4. 103; also *ἀνά τι* Ar. Ach. 796, cf. 1007.

ἀνάπεισμα, *ατος*, τό, (*ἀναπέλω*) trust, reliance, assurance.

ἀναπειστήριος, *ov*, and sometimes *ιας*, *ov*, (*ἀναπέλω*) persuasive, seductive, *χαλνώσις* Ar. Nub. 875.

ἀνάπειστος, *ov*, (*ἀναπέλω*) persuaded, seduced, misled.

ἀναπεριτάζομαι, f. *δομαι*, strictly to count over again, to count over, sum up, Plat. Lys. 222 E: to think over, ponder upon, Id. Legg. 724 B: not till late in Act., Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀναπέμνω, *ψω*, poet. *ἔμπ.*, to send, send up, send forth, Pind. P. 1. 48: esp. of any thing strong-scented, like *ἀνάγω*, *ἀναφέρω*: in Med. to send up from oneself.

II. to send back, Pind. I. 7 (6). 16.

ἀναπνεύμενος, η, *on*, part. perf. pass. of ἀναπνέειν, *II*.
ἀναπνέω, later form for ἀναπνέω.
ἀναπνεύκτως, Adv. part. perf. ἀναπνέτωκα of ἀναπνέω,
despondingly, feebly.
ἀναπνέω, Att. ἀναπνέω, fut. πνέω, *to cook again*, Arist.
H. A.

ἀναπνέειν and ἀναπνέειν, *f. πνέω* and *πνέω*: poet.
ἀπνέω. — in Pind. also ἀναπνέειν. *To spread out or open, ex-*
pend, unfold, unroll, &c. *ἀν. ἱστία* *to spread the sails*, *II. 1. 480*, etc.,
in tmesi: ἀναπνέειν τὰς πύλας *to throw wide the gates*, *Hdt. 3. 146*, so ἀναπνέειν σάβαν *II. 12. 122*: ἀλώπηξ ἀναπνέειν
μὲν *a fox lying on its back to defend itself against the eagle*,
Pind. I. 4. 80: ἀμύεσσον χάρην ἐπ' ὅσους *to shed grace over*
the eyes, *Sapph. 62*: freq. in part. pf. pass. ἀναπνεύμενος, η, *on*,
open, πέλγας *Hdt. 8. 60*, 1; ὕμματα *Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22*; οἰκία
πρὸς μεσημβρίαν *av. having a south exposure*, *Id. Oec. 9. 4*:
metaph., ἀναπνεύειν παρηγορία *open, bare-faced impudence*,
Plat. Phaedr. 240 E. [ἀνώ]
ἀναπνέομαι, *f. πνέομαι* (*Aeschin. 83. fin.*): *aor. ἀναπνέειν*, *or*
ἀναπνέω and in *Trag.* also ἀναπνέω (as if from *ἀναπνέω),
cf. ἵπταμαι. *To fly up, fly up and away*, *Hdt. 4. 132*, metaph.
ἀναπνέειν ἔσθαι, ἀναπνέειν φόβῳ, *Soph. Aj. 693*, *Ant. 1307*,
like ἀναπνέουσαν, *μετεωρίζουσαν*.

ἀναπνεύσμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναπνέω, *Ar.*
Lys. 1099.

ἀναπνέω, *f. δώω*, (πνέω) *to make spring or gush up*.
ἀναπνέειν or πνέειν, *f. πνέω*, *to transfuse, spit*, *Ar. Eccl. 843*.
ἀναπνέω, ἥσω, poet. ἀπνέω, *to leap, spring up or forth, start*
up, esp. in haste or fear, *ἐκ λόγου II. 11. 379*, cf. *Hdt. 3. 155*;
av. ἐπ' ἔργον *to jump up (from bed) to work*, *Ar. Av. 490*: of
springs, etc., *to leap or gush forth*. *II. to leap or bound*
back, *Ar. Ran. 566*. [ἀνώ] Hence
ἀναπνέουσις, *ews, ἥ*, *a leaping up*, *av. καρδίας pulsation*,
Arist. de Respir.

ἀναπνέομαι, Dep. med., *to wind up, reel off*, e. g. the threads
of a silk-worm's cocoon, *Arist. H. A.*
ἀναπνέω, ἥ, *a being ἀνάπνοος, lameness*, *Cratin. Plot. 9*: from
ἀνάπνοος, *on*, maimed, crippled, *Plat. Rep. 460 C*, etc.: lame,
Valck. Ad. p. 317 A. Hence

ἀναπνέω, *to make ἀνάπνοος, to maim, cripple*: *Pass. to be or*
become maimed, *Plat. Polit. 310 E.*

ἀναπνέομαι, *v. ἀναπνέω*.
ἀναπνέω, *to make spring up*. *Med. to spring up, swell, grow*,
Theophr. [v]

ἀναπνέω, *f. έώω*, *to press upwards or back*. Hence
ἀναπνέω, *ματος, τό*, a kind of trap-door, used on the Attic
stage.

ἀναπνέομαι, (πνέω) *to spring up or forth*, *Mosch. 2. 109*,
ubi *av. ἀνεπλάτω* and *ἀνεπνέω* in same signif.

ἀναπνέω, *f. ἀναπνέω*, *to fill up*, *Lat. explere*, and so *I.*
to accomplish what is destined, so always in *Hom.*, who joins
μοῖραν, πότμον, ὄλον, κακά, ἄλγεα, ἰδέα ἀναπνέειν, *to fill up*
the full measure of destiny, of woe, misery, etc., so too in *Hdt.*
5. 4, etc., like τέλειω, ἐκτέλειω. *II. to fill up, appease,*
satiate, also of the passions, θυμὸν *Hdt. 6. 12*. *III. to fill*
full of a thing, τινός, esp. with collat. notion of defiling, infect-
ing, etc., *Ar. Nub. 1023*, *Plat. Apol. 32 D*: so in *Pass.*, like
Lat. impleri (*Liv. 3. 6, 4. 30*), *to be infected with disease*,
Thuc. 2. 51, and oft. in *Plat.*, cf. *Ruhnke. Tim. v. ἀναπνέω*.

ἀναπνέω, *to blow up, swell up*, *Nic. cf. ἀναπνέω*.
ἀναπνέω, *to drink up, suck in*, *Hipp. [v]*

ἀναπνέω, *f. πνέω*, *to sell again*.
ἀναπνέω, *f. πνέω*, *to fall back*, *Eur. Cycl. 410*: *to lay one-*
self back, like rowers, *Cratin. Incert. 8*, and *Xen.*: *to lie down,*
recline, at table, like ἀνάκειμαι: but this only late, as in *Luc.*,
nay *Phryn.* p. 216 rejects it altogether. *2. to fall back,*
give ground, *Thuc. 1. 70*: hence *to slacken, flag, lose heart*,
Lat. concidere animo, *Dem. 411. 3*.

III. of a plan, *to be given up, fail*, *Id. 567. 12*. *IV. av. ἐξ οἴκων*, *to be banished*
from one's house, *Eur. Incert. 127. 5*.
ἀναπνέω, *to trust again, gain new confidence*.
ἀναπνέω, poet. for ἀναπνέω.

ἀναπνέω, poet. for ἀναπνέω.

ἀναπλάκτος, *on*, = ἀναμπλάκτος, *q. v.*
ἀναπλάσις, *ews, ἥ*, (ἀναπλάσσω) *a remodelling, new for-*
mation, *Hipp. 2. a representation, illusion, fiction*.

ἀναπλάσμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἀναπλάσσω) *that which is remodelled or*
copied: *a copy, representation*, *Strab.*: *a figure, shape*, *Diod.*
ἀναπλάσμος, *δ*, = ἀναπλάσις, *av. ματαλόν* *building*
castles in the air, *Plut. 2. 113 D*.

ἀναπλάσσω, Att. πλάττω, fut. πλάσω, *to form anew, remodel*,
ἀναπλάσσειν οἶκον, *to rebuild one's house*, *Hdt. 8. 109*: in
gen. to mould, shape, *Plat. Alc. 1. 121 D*: *to represent, feign*,
invent, *κατὰ Philemon Inc. 71*.

ἀναπλέω, *Ep. for ἀναπλέω*.
ἀναπλέω, *ξω*, *to fasten up with a plait or braid*, *to wreath*,
ὕρμουσι χέρας *Pind. O. 2. 135*: metaph. *av. δοιδὴν Anth.*, like
δοαίνω.

ἀναπλέω, *έω*, *on*, = ἀναπλέω, *Arist. Anim.*
ἀναπλέωσις, *ews, ἥ*, (ἀναπλέω) *a sailing upwards, esp. up*
stream. *II. the dropping out of teeth, etc.*, *Hipp.*, cf. sq., *III.*

ἀναπλέω, *f. πνέομαι* or *πλευσοῦμαι*, *Ion. ἀναπλάω*, *to sail*
upwards, and so *go up stream*, *στενωπὸν ἀναπλέω* *to pass up*
the strait, *Od. 12. 234*, cf. *Hdt. 2. 97*, *4. 89*: also *to put out*
to sea, leave harbour, like ἀνάγομαι, *ἐς Τροίην II. 11. 22*: *Pass.*
to be sailed up, be navigable, of rivers, *Polych. II. to sail the*
same way back again, sail back, *Hdt. 1. 78*, and *Xen.*: also of
fish, *to swim back*, *Hdt. 2. 93*. *III. ὀδόντες ἀναπλέουσι* *the*
teeth fall out, *Hipp.*

ἀναπλέω, *on*, *gen. av.* also fem. ἀναπλέα *Plat. Phaed. 83 D*,
ubi *v. Heind.*, *Ion.* and *Att.* for ἀναπλέω, *filled up, quite full*
of a thing, *c. gen.*, *Hdt. 4. 31*. *II. defiled, infected with*
a thing, *Plat. Phaed. 83 D*, *Symp. 211 E*, cf. ἀναπνέω *fin.*

ἀναπνέω, poet. for ἀναπνέω, used only in *pres.* and
imperf. for the fut. ἀναπνέω belongs to ἀναπνέω, *Coray He-*
liod. 2. p. 123, *Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 138*. *2. intr.* *to be full*, *Q. Sm.*
ἀναπνέω, *to overflow*.

ἀναπνέω, = *foreg.*, *Q. Sm. [v]*
ἀναπνέω, *to fill up, fill full*, *Eur. Hel. 906*, in *Med.*: *to fill*
up a void, *make up, supply*, *Plat.*, both in *Act.* and *Med.*: *to*
discharge a debt, *App.* *II. to fill up again*, in *Pass.*, *to re-*
turn to one's full size, of the sun after an eclipse, *Thuc. 2. 28*.

ἀναπνέω, *ατος, τό*, a supplement, *Arist. Mirab.* Hence
ἀναπνέω, *ατος, ἥ*, *on*, fit for filling up or supplying.
ἀναπνέω, *ews, ἥ*, a filling up, supplying, *Arist. Eth. N.*
ἀναπνέω, *ξω*, *to kick with the feet*, as in leaping up, *Arist.*
ἀναπνέω, *ξω, ὄν*, (ἀναπνέω) *fit for filling up*, *Arist.*
Part. An. II. infectious.

ἀναπνέω, ἥ (ἀναπνέω) in music, a combination of notes
ascending in the scale, opp. to καταπνέω.

ἀναπνέω, *δ*, contr. ἀνάπνοος, (ἀναπνέω) *a sailing upwards,*
esp. up stream, *Hdt. 2. 4*, and *8*: also *a putting out to sea*,
II. a sailing back, return, *Theophr. 2. a place where ships*
put in after a voyage, *Plat. Crit. 117 E*.

ἀναπνέω, (ἀπνέω) *to unfold, expand*, *Diosc.*
ἀναπνέω, *f. ἴνω*, *to wash or rinse out*. [v] Hence

ἀναπνέω, *ews, ἥ*, a washing or rinsing out.
ἀναπνέω, *ews, ἥ*, (ἀπνέω) *an unfolding, explanation*, *Lat.*
explicatio, *Erolian*.

ἀναπνέω, *Ion. for ἀναπνέω*, *Hdt.*
ἀναπνέω, *Ion. ἀπνέω*, *Ep. for ἀναπνέω*.

ἀναπνέω, *ατος, τό*, *Ion. ἀπνέω* (ἀναπνέω) *recovery of health,*
revival. *II. a resting-place*.

ἀναπνέω, *ews, ἥ*, (ἀναπνέω) *a breathing again, recovery of*
breath, and so *a respite, rest from a thing*, *πολέμιο II. 12.*
900, etc. *II. a drawing breath, respiration*, *Plat. Tim. 92 B*.

ἀναπνέω, *ξω, ὄν*, belonging to respiration, *δ av. πνέω* *the*
lungs, *Theophr.*: *av. δύναμις* *the power of breathing*, *M. Anton.*
ἀναπνέω, *on*, (πνέω) *without drawing breath, breathless,*
poet. for ἀπνευστος, *Hes. Th. 797*, *ubi Herm.*, *Opusc. 6. 164*,
av. ἀπνευστος, but cf. ἀπνευστος *1*.

ἀναπνέω, *f. πνέω*, poet. ἀπνέω, *to breathe again, recover*
breath, have a respite, recover or rest oneself from a thing, e. g.
κακόητος, πόνοιο *Hom.* (who also uses the poet. forms ἀπνέω,
ἀπνέω, and ἀπνέω, v. sub voc.); also *ἐκ τῆς ναπηγῆς*
Hdt. 8. 12: but ἀπνέω ἐκ σθένος by thy help have I recovered,

Soph. O. T. 1220: absol. to recover breath, revive, Xen.: hence πῦρ ἀναπνέει the fire recovers, burns up, Theophr. II. to draw breath, breathe, Lat. *respiro*, Plat. Phaed. 112 B, etc. 2. esp. to breathe hard, esp. from desire, and so to pant after a thing, ἐπὶ τι Pind. N. 7. 7. III. to breathe forth, send forth, c. acc. cognato καπνὸν Pind. O. 8. 47. 2. absol. to send forth a vapor or odor, exhale, Theophr., cf. ἀναπνοή. IV. act. to let breathe or rest, ἵππον Heliod.

ἀναπνοή, ἡ, (ἀναπνέω) recovery of breath, rest, revival, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E. II. a drawing breath, Lat. *respiratio*, Ar. Nub. 627, v. Arist. Resp. 21. 1. III. an air-hole, vent, Plut. ἀνάπνυε, poet. imperat. pres. of ἀναπνέω, Hom. ἀναπρόβλεψα, strength, for ἀναβλέψα, Iamblich. ἀναπόβλητος, ov, (ἀποβάλλω) not to be cast away or despised, Diog. L.

ἀναπόγράφος, ov, (ἀπογράφω) not registered, esp. in the custom-house books, hence *contraband*, Böckh P. E. 2. 55.

ἀναπόδεικτος, ov, (ἀποδείκνυμι) not proved, undemonstrated, Lycurg. 166. 18, and Arist. Eth. N. II. indemonstrable, ἀρχή Plat. Def. 415 A, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 29. Adv. -τως.

ἀναπόδεκτος, ov, (ἀποδέχομαι) not to be received.

ἀναποδίξω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰώ, (πνίω) to draw back the foot, step back, retire. 2. transit. to make to step back, call back and question, cross-examine, Wess. Hdt. 5. 92, 6, cf. Aeschin. 81. 26: ἀναποδίξω ἐαυτὸν to correct or contradict oneself, Schweigh. Hdt. 2. 116. Hence

ἀναπόδιξις, εως, ἡ, a stepping back. 2. a calling back, cross-examination.

ἀναποδισμός, δ, =foreg.

ἀναπόδοτος, ov, (ἀποδοίωμι) not given back or returned, Arist. Org.: not to be compensated. II. τὸ ἀναπόδοτον, =ἀναπαπόδοτον, Schäf. Greg. p. 48, 958.

ἀναπόδραστον, ov, (ἀποδράσκειν) unavoidable, Arist. Mund. 2. act. unable to run away.

ἀναποιέω, to make up, prepare, Xenocr.

ἀνάποιος, ov, (ἀποινα) without ransom, recompense or reward, Hom., but only in neut. ἀνάποιον, as Adv., II. 1. 99: later Adv. -τως.

ἀναπρόκριντος, ov, (ἀποκρίνομαι) unanswered, Polyb. 2. act. not answering, Id. Adv. -τως, Antipho 122. 34.

ἀναπόλαυστος, ov, (ἀπολαμβάνω) not to be enjoyed. 2. act. not enjoying.

ἀναπολεμέω, to renew the war, Strab. Hence

ἀναπολεμήσις, εως, ἡ, renewal of war, Strab.

ἀναπολεμέω, to incite to a renewal of war.

ἀναπολέω, poet. ἀμν., strictly to turn up the ground again, plough up, cf. πολέω and ἀναπολιέω: hence to go over again in thought or word, to repeat, reconsider, like Lat. *volvere* or *versare* (animo), v. τὰντὰ τρίς τετρακίς τε Pind. N. 7. 153, ἄν. ἔπη Soph. Phil. 1238, cf. Plat. Phil. 34 B. Hence

ἀναπόλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπολέω) a ruminating, thinking over again, repetition, v. I. Arist. Spir.

ἀναπολητικός, ἡ, ov, fit for doing over again.

ἀναπολλίω, =ἀναπολέω, of a field, Pind. P. 6. 2.

ἀναπολόγητος, ov, (ἀπολογέομαι) without defence or excuse: *inexcusable*, Polyb. 2. act. unable to defend oneself.

ἀναπόλυτος, ov, (ἀπολύω) not loosed, not freed or discharged: *indissoluble*, Arist. H. A.

ἀναπομνή, ἡ, (ἀναμνήσκω) a sending up, e. g. to the metropolis, Polyb.: θησαυρῶν a digging up of treasures, Luc. II. a sending back, delivery.

ἀναπόμνημος, ov, (ἀναμνήσκω) sending back. II. sent back. ἀναπομνήσος, δ, (ἀναμνήσκω) one that sends up or back, epith. of Hades, as sending up the shade of Darius, Aesch. Pers. 650.

ἀναπόνητος, ov, (ἀπονίττω) unwashed, Ar. Eq. 357.

ἀναπορεύομαι, Pass. c. fut. med., to go up or forth, ascend.

ἀναπόσβεστος, ov, (ἀποσβέννυμι) inextinguishable, Joseph.

ἀναπόστότης, ov, (ἀποστρίπτω) not to be moved to revolt. 2. not to be removed or set aside. II. from which there is no release: δεσπότης Plut.

ἀναποτόμοι, Dep. med., =ἀναπέτομαι.

ἀναπότευκτος, ov, (ἀπονυγχανώ) not going wrong, Arr.

ἀναποτέριπτος, ov, (ἀποτίρβω) not to be rubbed off or out.

ἀνάπραξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπράσσω) the exaction of a debt or penalty, *dikis* Dion. H.

ἀνάπρασιν, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπράσσω) a second sale, re-sale of a thing purchased.

ἀναπράσσω, Att. πρᾶττω, fut. πρᾶξω, to exact, levy, as money or debts, Ar. Av. 1621, Thuc. 8. 107; also, ἂν ὀπόρην to exact the fulfilment of a promise, Thuc. 2. 95. Med., to exact for oneself, gather, collect, Plut.: also to bring about, accomplish.

ἀναπράτης, ου, δ, (ἀναπράσσω), one who sells again, a retailer. [παρ]

ἀναπρετής, ἐς, (πρέπω) distinguished.

ἀναπρεσβία, to send up ambassadors, esp. to Rome, Joseph.

ἀναπρήβω, f. σω, strictly to set on fire, light up. Hom. says, δάκρυ' ἀπρήρασις letting hot tears burst forth, cf. II. 16. 350, and Buttm. Lexil. v. πρήβειν 4, and Od. 2. 81, II. 9. 433.

ἀναπρίω, ἴω, rare, =ἀναπρίω. [ἴω] Hence

ἀναπρίσις, εως, ἡ, a saving up.

ἀναπρίω, to save up. [ἴ]

ἀνάπταστος, ov, =ἄπταστος, cf. ἀνέδενος.

ἀναπτερόω, to furnish with wings or to raise the wings for flight: in gen. to raise, set up, ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐθέλων ἀναπτερόω Eur. Hel. 639: hence esp. of the mind, to set on the wing, put on the tiptoe of expectation, *excite* vehemently, Hdt. 2. 115: 80 φόβος μ' ἀναπτεροῖ Eur. Supp. 89: cf. omnino Ar. Av. 1436 sq. Pass. to be on the wing, long to fly: hence be in a state of eager expectation or excitement, Aesch. Cho. 229: c. part. ἀναπτερόμαι κίλων Ar. Av. 433, also in Xen.: cf. ἀναπέτομαι, μετεωρίζομαι. II. to furnish with new wings, make light and active again, Ar. Lys. 669. Pass. to get new wings, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D.

ἀναπτερίζω, to raise the wings to fly, fly away, Ael.

ἀναπτήναι, ἀναπτάσθαι, ἀναπτέσθαι, inf. from ἀνέπτην, ἀνεπτήναι, ἀνεπτόμην, aor. of ἀναπέτομαι.

ἀναπτόεμαι, (πτόέω), as, Pass., to be soared: hence to be in great fear or excitement, Plut.

ἀναπτοέω, ἡσω, to scare exceedingly, Opp., and Nonn.

ἀναπτος, ov, (a priv., ἔπτομαι) untouched. II. (ἔπτω) not fastened on or to. 2. not kindled.

ἀνάπτυκτος, ov, (ἀναπτύσσω) unfolded, developed, opened, explained, Arist. Part. An.

ἀνάπτυνξις, εως, ἡ, an unfolding, explanation, like ἀνάπλωσις, Arist. Rhet. Al.

ἀνάπτυνξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπτύω), a spitting out, Gal.

ἀναπτύσσω, fut. ἔξω, to unfold, undo, esp. of rolls of books, and so like Lat. *evolvere*, to unroll, open for reading, Hdt. 1. 48, 125: also ἂν. πόλας, κίτος, to undo, open them, Eur.: hence to unfold, bring to light, reveal, Lat. *explicare*, Trag., ἂν. τι πρὸς τινα Eur. Tro. 657. II. as military term, τὴν φάλαγγα ἀναπτ. to fold back the phalanx, i. e. deepen it by wheeling men from either flank into rear, like the French *réprier*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 3; but conversely τὸ κέρας ἀναπτ., to open out the wing, i. e. extend the front, like Fr. *déployer*, Lat. *explicare* (Virg. G. 2. 280.), Xen. An. 1. 10, 9, v. Krüger ad l.

ἀναπτύχῃ, ἡ, =ἀνάπτυνξις: esp. ἀναπτύχῃ οὐρανὸν the wide expanse of heaven, Soph. Fr. 655; also ἡλύω, αἰθέρος ἀναπτύχαι Eur. Hipp. 601, Ion 1445, cf. πτυχῇ, περιπτυχῇ.

ἀνάπτυντος, ov, =ἀνάπτυντος.

ἀναπτύω, ἴω, to spit up or out, cast up: absol. to spit and spitter, Soph. Ant. 996. [ὑ' Ep., but ὑ' Att., cf. Ellendt.]

ἀνάπτω, f. ψω, to hang up or on, tie, bind, fasten on or to a thing, Hom. only in Od., mostly of the tying of a ship's cable; but ἀνάπλωτα ἀνάπτω, =ἀνατιθέναι, to hang up, put up votive gifts, Od. 3. 274; so too later prose, as Plut.:—hence also μῶμον ἀνάπτω, to fasten disgrace upon one, Od. 2. 86; αἶμα ἂν. ἐς τινα to fasten a charge of blood upon some one, impute it to him, Eur. Andr. 1197, and so in late prose, as Plut. Med. to fasten for oneself, and so in gen. like Act., Eur. Med. 770, etc.; θεοῖσι κήδους ἀνάψασθαι to form connexion with the gods, Eur. Tro. 845; χάριτας ἐς τινα ἂν. to confer a favor on him, Eur. Phoen. 569: but also to fasten to oneself, and so, to carry off, ναῦς, etc. Pass. to be fastened or fasten oneself on, cling to, c. gen. e. g. πέπλον Eur. H. 629: also

ἀμφί τινος Ib. 1038: esp. in perf., ἀνῆλθα τι to have a thing fastened on one, like Horace's *suspensi loculos*, Ib. 549, Ap. Rh. 6. 11. II. to light up, light, kindle, λύχνα Hdt. 2. 133; ἀν. πῦρ, etc., Eur.; also πῦρ ἀν. δόμος Eur. Or. 1594: metaph., ἀν. τὴν ναῦν to inflame, excite one, Eur. Med. 107.

ἀνάπτωσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀναπτῶ) a falling or lying down; a reclining at table. 2. metaph. a sinking of courage.

ἀναπνύθονοι, f. πνέομαι, Dep. med., to search out, inquire into, c. acc., Hdt. 6. 128; ἀν. τὸν ποιήσαντα to ask who did it, Id. 8. 90: also to learn by inquiry, in. ταῖτα πρᾶττόμενα Xen. An. 5. 7, 1; also ἀν. περὶ τινος Plat. Hipp. Mi. 363 B: ἀν. τί τινος to ask of a person, learn from him, Ar. Pac. 677.

ἀναπύρως, to light up, set on fire, Arist. Mund.

ἀναπυρνεύω, to hold up πυρσοί, to raise a light: hence ἀν. βαφὴν to make a color more fiery or glaring, Poll. 1. 49.

ἀνάπυστος, ον, (ἀναπνύθονοι) searched out, publicly known, notorious, Od. 11. 274, Hdt. 6. 64, 66, etc.

ἀναπτύξω, ἴσω, to spit up, spout up.

ἀναπτόλω, to sell again.

ἀναπτύξω, (πᾶμα) to lift up the cover or lid, Math. Vett.

ἀνάπτωσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀναπτῶ) a drinking up: esp. the ebb tide, returning of the waters, Pind. O. 9. 78; cf. ἀπώσις.

ἀναρ-, in compds. of ἀνά with words beginning with ρ the ρ is usually doubled, as in ἀναρράζω, etc., though in poets and Ion. Greek it is sometimes single, as in sq.

ἀναρᾶίζομαι, Ion. and poet. for ἀναρράζομαι.

ἀναραιρεκώς, Ion. for ἀνρηκώς, part. pf. from ἀναίρειν.

ἀναράομαι, Dep. med., to withdraw, recall a curse.

ἀναρβύλος, ον, (ἀρβύλη) without shoes, unshod, Eur. Mel. 4.

ἀναργύρος, ον, without silver: usu. without money, Lys. Fr. 19, Plat. Legg. 679 B. II. costing no money. III. accepting no money, incorruptible.

ἀνάρδεντος, ον, (ἀρδένω) unwatered, dry.

ἀνάρητος, (ἀρετή) slothful, Soph. Fr. 146. [ἀ?]

ἀνάρημος, ον, (ἀρῆμος) = ἀνάρητος, Plut.

ἀνάρηρος, ον, (ἀρῆρος) without limbs or joints, Plat. Tim. 75 A: and so 1. without strength of limb, nevertheless, Soph. Tr. 1103. 2. without visible joints, like fat men, Hipp. II. of sound, inarticulate, Plut. III. without the article, Gramm.

ἀνάρημεν, f. ἴσσομαι, to count up. Med. to think over by oneself, reconsider, Plat. Ax. 372 A: to recount, Dem. 346. 20.

ἀνάρημιτος, ον, (a priv., ἀρῆμεν) not to be counted, like sq., Hdt. i. 126, 9. 79, etc.: of time, endless, Soph. Aj. 646.

2. = sq., 2, Eur. Ion 837. II. act. not counting, unable to count.

ἀνάρημος, ον, (a priv., ἀριθμός) without number, countless, numberless, Pind. I. 4. 64: poet. sometimes c. gen. without bounds or measure in a thing, Soph. El. 232, cf. Herm. ad Aj. 597. 2. not counted, not taken into account, unregarded, Lat. qui in nullo numero est: cf. ἀνριθμός, which is used in Soph. without distinction, v. Lob. Phryn. 711. [ἀνὰ-ρῆμα, Dor. also ἀνὰρῆμα, for ἀνριθμός.]

ἀνάρηστως, ἴσω, to take no breakfast (ἔριστον). Hence ἀνάρηστισις, εὐς, ἡ, want of breakfast, Hipp.

ἀνάρηστιτος, ον, (ἀνάρηστω) without breakfast, not having breakfasted, fasting, Ar. Fr. 391.

ἀνάρηστις, ἡ, = ἀνάρηστισις, Hipp.

ἀνάρηστος, ον, = ἀνάρηστιτος, Opp.

ἀνάρησις, ον, δ, a sea-snail, Epicharm. p. 2: cf. νηρίτης. [π] ἀνάρησιτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) v. l. for νηρίτροπ, q. v.

ἀνάρηχάομαι, v. ἀναρριχάομαι.

ἀνάρητος, ον, (ἀρχω) not governed or subject, Thuc. 5. 99: not submitting to be governed, Slos Aesch. Eum. 596.

ἀνάρημενος, ον, (ἀρῆμα) unequipped, Anth.

ἀνάρημιδιος, ον, (a priv., ἀρῆμις) unfit. Adv. -ως.

ἀνάρημις, f. ὥσα, to fit or suit exactly.

ἀνάρημις, to be ἀνάρημις, not to fit or suit, be unfitting: of musical instruments, to be out of tune, not in harmony, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 482 B.

ἀνάρημις, ἡ, unsuitableness: discord, disorder, Plat. Phaed. 93 E: from

80 A: of persons, silly, absurd, like Lat. ineptus, Ar. Nub. 908. 2. unfit, unprepared, πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 67. Adv. -τως, Plat. Rep. 590 B.

ἀναρᾶπτω, = ἀναρᾶζω.

ἀναρᾶπτήν, Adv. (ἀναρᾶπτῶ) snatching upwards, snatched upwards, Ar. Rh.

ἀναρᾶπτή, ἡ, a carrying off, seizure, Eur. Hel. 50, in plur.

ἀναρᾶπτε, fut. δῶν and δῶ, (ἀρᾶπτε) to tear up, snatch up, ἔχγος II. 22. 276. II. to snatch away, hurry along, Hom.

to carry off, v. g. 564, τὴν εἰς... Eur. Hipp. 454: in prose, to drag by force, esp. before a magistrate, Lat. rapere in jus, v. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Ind. 2. to rescue from danger.

III. to take by storm, and so to plunder, sack, in gen. to treat with violence, πλεῖς Valck. Phoen. 1079: so too Hdt. in Med.

ἀναρᾶσόμενος τοὺς Φωκίας to take them by storm or at once, 8. 28, 9. 59: to carry off, steal, τρία τῶνδ' αὖτα Dem. 822. 27.

ἀναρᾶσέμενδος, ον, i. e. ἀναρᾶσας ἄνδρας, snatching away men, e. g. the Sphinx, Aesch. Th. 776.

ἀναρᾶστές, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν Eur. Hec. 206, (ἀναρᾶπτῶ) torn or snatched away, carried off, ἀναρᾶστων γίγνεσθαι to be carried off, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, cf. Dorv. Char. p. 416; ἀναρᾶστων γίγνεσθαι πρὸς βασιλέα to be seized and sold as slaves into Persia, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 33: treated with violence, Valck.

Hdt. 4. 205. Other write it ἀνάρᾶστος, v. Lob. Paral. 491.

ἀναρᾶρῶμαι, (παίω) as Pass., to recover from a bad illness.

ἀναρᾶρῶ, to shed forth, make gush forth, πέτρα κρουνὸν ἄν. Arist. Mirab.

ἀναρᾶπτω, ψω, to patch up or on, sew together, Plut.

ἀναρᾶρᾶπτῶ, to begin to sing like a λαβῆδος: in gen. to begin singing, Luc.

ἀναρᾶπτω, to fly up, of scales.

* ἀναρᾶρῶ, to speak aloud, only used in aor. pass. ἀναρᾶρῆθηναι, to be proclaimed, elected, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 20, Aeschin. 60. 9.

ἀναρᾶρῶ, f. εὔρομαι, to flow back or up hill, Plat. Tim. 78 D.

ἀναρᾶρῆννι, f. ρήξω, ἀναρᾶρῆννι, to break up, break in pieces, e. g. γαῖαν II., ἀβλακας Hdt. 2. 14; ἀν. τάφον to dig a grave, Eur. Tro. 1153. 2. to break through, τέχνης II. 7. 461: to break open, οὐκὼν μυχοῖς Eur. Hec. 1040: also of opening a slaughtered animal, Soph. Aj. 236. II. to make break forth, λόγον Πινδ. Fr. 172, ἔπη Ar. Eq. 626: also ἀν. νεῖκος Theocr. 22. 172, cf. ῥήγνυμι: Pass. to burst forth, break, of sores, Hipp.: so also III. seemingly intr., to burst forth, Soph. O. T. 1075: esp. in part. pf. ἀνεργῶς, open wide, στόμα Arist. H. A.

ἀναρᾶρῆκτος, Adv. = ἀρῆκτος, without rent or breach, not to be broken: on the form cf. ἀνέδενος.

ἀναρᾶρῆμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀναρᾶρῶ) that which is said aloud, a proclamation, Lat. edictum.

ἀναρᾶρῆσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀναρᾶρῆννι) a breaking up, a rent, breach.

ἀναρᾶρῆσις, εὐς, ἡ, (*ἀναρᾶρῶ) a speaking aloud, a proclamation, esp. of an election, Lat. renuntiatio, Dem. 244. 21, Aeschin. 8. 20: praise publicly bestowed, praeconium, Dion. H.

ἀναρᾶρῆσις, τό, a pungent herb, nasturtium, Arist. Probl.

ἀναρᾶρῆσις, to fan again, re-kindle: metaph. of re-kindling passions, Antiph. Strat. 2. 16.

ἀναρᾶρῆσις, cf. sq.

ἀναρᾶρῆσις, ψω, also ἀναρᾶρῆσις, which form of the pres. is found in Hdt. 7. 50, and Thuc., to throw up, ἀναρᾶρῆννι δὲα πρὸς to throw up the sea with the oar, i. e. to row with might and main, Od. 7. 328: also simply ἀναρᾶρῆννι, to row, οἱ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀνέριον Od. 10. 130, where however Wolf ἄλα.

II. ἀναρᾶρῆννι κίνδυνον, a phrase from the game of dice, to stand the hazard of a thing, run a risk, Valck. Hdt. 7. 50, Thuc. 4. 85, 95, Elmsl. Heracl. 149: also μάχην ἀναρᾶρῆννι set all upon the chance of a battle, as Lat. pugnae aleam jacere, Plut.: the full expression occurs in Plut. Brut. 40: τὸν κίβρον περὶ τινος διὰ μάχης ἀναρᾶρῆννι: but even κίνδυνον came to be omitted, as εἰς ἅπαν τὸ ὄπαρχον ἀναρᾶρῆννι to throw for one's all, stake one's all, Thuc. 5. 103, and so usu. in late prose, cf. ῥίπτεν: also τὸ πᾶν πρὸς ἅπαν κίνδυνον ἄν. Plut. III. to set in motion, stir up, στάσιν Dion. H.

ἀναρᾶρῆσις, ἡ, ὡς, Dep. med., to clamber up with the

hands and feet, scramble up, an Ion. word, used also in Att., e. g. Ar. Pac. 70, Arist. H. A.: mostly in pres. and imperf. The Gramm. prefer the form ἀναρρίχσθαι, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 61. Hence

ἀναρρίχσις, εως, ἥ, a clambering up.
ἀναρρίψις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναρρίπτω) a throwing up, Plut.
ἀναρροιάω, to dash up, of the sea, Eupol. Incert. 32.
ἀνάροισα, ἥ, (ἀναρρέω) a flowing back, ebb, Arist. Mirab.
ἀναρροιβέω, to swallow back, gulp down again, ἀν. ὅδωρ, of Charybdis, Od. 12. 104. Hence

ἀναρροιβήσις, εως, ἥ, a gulping down again.
ἀναρροίξω, to rush up, rush back, Plut.
ἀναρροσία, ἥ, an inclination or motion upwards, esp. of the scales, Hipp.: from

ἀνάρροπος, ον, (ἀναρρέω) inclining or moving upwards, flying up, like one of a balance: and so recoiling.

ἀνάρροπος, ον, = ἀνάροισα.
ἀναρροφάω, ἀναρροφέω, = ἀναρροιβέω, to swallow up again, Luc. Hence

ἀναρροφήσις, εως, ἥ, = ἀναρροιβήσις.
ἀναρροχέω, to roar up or again, Orph.
ἀναρρίψις, εως, ἥ, a snatching away, rescuing. 2. the third day of the festival Ἀπαρρίψια, Ar. Pac. 890, ubi Schol.: from

ἀναρρύνω, ὄνω, (ῥύνω, ἔρνω) to draw back: esp. to draw the victim's head back, so as to cut the throat: hence to sacrifice, slay, like the Hom. ἀερῶν, Eupol. Incert. 136. 2. Med. to rescue, and so, ἀναρρῆσθαι ἥττωρ to repair a defeat, Dion. H.
ἀναρρύνωμι and ἀναρρυνώω, fut. ῥύσω, to strengthen again, restore. Pass. to regain strength or spirit, revive, Thuc. 7. 46.
ἀναρρῶμαι, ῥίσσομαι, Dep. med., to rush upwards or back, Ep. word; the act. is very dub., Herm. Orph. Arg. 1209.

ἀναρρῶσις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναρρύνωμι) a regaining of strength.
ἀνάρσιος, ον, also ἰα, ἰον Soph. Trach. 642, (ἔρως, ἔρσιος) not fitting together, incongruous, at odds: hence hostile, unpropitious, implacable, usu. joined with δυσμενής Il. 24. 365, and more freq. in Od.; also without it Od. 11. 401, and this became the common signf., in Trag., etc.: of things, untoward, strange, monstrous, Hdt. 3. 10., 5. 89, 90.

ἀναρτάω, to hang up or upon, to attach or refer to, make dependent upon, τι τί, ὡς δῆμω πᾶν ἄν. κρᾶτος Eur. Plisith. 2. 1; also εἰς θεοὺς ἄν. τι Id. Phoen. 705, ἐκείνῳ εἰς δῆμον Dem. 1480. 5. Med. c. pf. pass. ἀνήρτημαι, to attach to oneself, make dependent on one, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 1; also to subdue, Ib. 1. 1. 5; but in Hdt., ἀνήρτημαι c. inf. to be prepared to do, Hdt. 1. 90., 6. 88., 7. 8, 3. Pass. also c. pf. ἀνήρτημαι, to hang, depend upon, ἄν. ἐλπίων ἐξ ἐλπίδων to depend on one hope after another, Dem. 346. 27; also εἰς τινά Plat., etc., ἔκ τινος, like Lat. pendere ex aliquo, Id. Ion 533 E: ὅταν πάντα εἰς ἐαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται who has everything dependent on himself, Id. Menex. 247 E; ἀνήρτημένοι ταῖς ὀφείσιν πρὸς τινα hanging on one with their eyes, Plut.

ἀνάρτησις, εως, ἥ, a hanging up: an attaching or being attached to another, hence mutual dependence, Theophr.

ἀνάρτιος, ον, uneven, odd, opp. to ἄρτιος, Plat. Phaed. 104 E.
ἀνάρτιος, ον, = ἀνάρσιος.

ἀνάρτιονος, ον, (ἀρτίω) unarranged, unprepared: of food, uneseasoned, ill-dressed.

ἀνάρτω and ἀνάρρω, f. ὠω, to draw up, draw water from a well, Hipp.: hence ἀν. θριάμβους Cratin. Didasc. 1, ubi v. Meineke. [v]

ἀναρχαῖω, to make old again, Anth.

ἀναρχία, ἥ, a being ἀναρχος, ἀναρχίης ὄντος since there was no commander, Hdt. 9. 23: esp. the state of a people without government, or without lawful government, lawlessness, anarchy, Thuc. 6. 72, and Plat.: at Athens this name was given to the year of the thirty tyrants, during which there was no archon, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 1, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. cxxviii: from

ἀναρχος, ον, (ἀρχή) without head or chief, Il. 2. 703. 2. without beginning. Adv. —χως.

ἀνασάλευω, to shake up, stir up, Luc.

ἀνασάξινον, τό, a mine that is re-opened and worked, after having been closed, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 289: from

ἀνασάττω, ξω, to re-open a mine that has been closed.

ἀνασειράω, ὄσω, to draw or pull back with a rein, draw aside, draw off the right road, Valck. Hipp. 238: hence

ἀνασειρασμός, ὁ, a drawing back, esp. with a rein.

ἀνάσεισμος, ατος, τό, = sq.

ἀνασεισμός, ὁ, (ἀνασειάω) a shaking up and down, esp. of the hand, and so threatening gestures, Dion. H.

ἀνασειάω, poet. ἀνασειώω, to shake up or back, Eur. Bacch. 240: to swing to and fro, brandish, αἰγίδα Hes. Sc. 344, cf. Lys. 107. 40: τὰς χεῖρας to move the hands up and down, Thuc.

4. 38, hence also ὁσὴν ἀνασειώω Ar. Ach. 347. 2. esp. to make threatening gestures, and so c. acc. rei, to threaten with

thing, εἰσαγγέλιω Dem. 784. 22. II. to shake or stir up persuade, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 836.—The irr. imperf. ἀνασειάσκετο for —σκε, h. Hom. Ap. 403.

ἀνασειγνῶω, to banter, abuse wantonly, Ar. Vesp. 61, where however Dind. et al. ἀνασ.

ἀνασεινῶω, to move upwards. Pass. c. syncope. aor. med. to spring up or forth, spout up, αἶμα ἀνέσσυτο Il. 11. 458.

ἀνασηκῶω, to weigh up, i. e. make up what is wanting by adding weight, Ar. Fr. 583: hence in gen. to compensate for, like ἀντισηκῶω, Lat. rependere, Hipp.

ἀνασημῶω, to breathe with difficulty, Q. Sm.
ἀνασηλλάσμαι, (ἀνὰ σῆλος) Dep. med., to wear the hair bristling up, esp. to have thick bristly hair over the forehead.

ἀνασηλλοκομάω, = foreg., dub. l. Plut. Crass. 24.
ἀνάσηλλος, δ, also ἀνὰ σῆλος, bristling hair, esp. on the forehead as the Parthians were it: also of the hair on the head of a lion, dub. l. Arist. Physiogn. 2. a slave's mask in comedy, prob. from the fashion of its hair. (The word is rare, and neither its form nor origin settled.)

ἀνασημῶμαι, Dep. med., = ἀνασημῶω, Poll. 2. 73.
ἀνάσημος, ον, Lat. resimus, with a turned up nose, snub-nosed, Ar. Eccl. 940: hence in gen. turned up at end, ὀδόντες Arist. Probl. Hence

ἀνασημῶω, to turn up the nose, snuff, esp. of male animals following the females, Lat. nasum supinari.

ἀνασκαίρω, to hop or skip up, Q. Sm.
ἀνασκαλέωω, to scratch, hoe or dig up, seek out, discover.

ἀνασκάπτω, ψω, to dig out, dig up again: hence to extirpate, destroy utterly, raze to the ground, of plants Theophr., of cities Polyb.

ἀνασκεδάννυμι, σκεδάσω [ἀ], Att. δᾶ, to scatter abroad, Plut.

ἀνασκεπτόν, verb. Adj., one must consider, Theophr.: from ἀνασκέπτομαι, Dep. med., collat. form of ἀνασκοτέω, q. v., Plat.

ἀνασκευάζω, f. σῶω, opp. to κατασκευάζω; strictly to pack up the baggage (τά σκεῖη), Lat. vasa colligere, and so to carry away, Xen. An. 6. 2. 8; usu. in Med., Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 2, etc.: hence

to break up, march away. 2. to disfigure, dismantle a place, Thuc. 4. 116: and in Med. to dismantle one's house, city, etc., Id. 1. 18. 3. to waste, ravage, destroy, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 25; ἄν. τὰς συνθήκας to break them, Polyb.: hence ἀνασκευάσμεθα we are ruined, undone, Eur. El. 602. 4. in Pass. to be bankrupt, break, ἡ τράπεζα ἀνασκευάζεται the bank is broken, Dem. 1205. 2; ὁ ἀνασκευασμένοι τῶν πραπετῶν broken bankers, Id. 1204. 26. 5. of rhetoricians, to undo, refute the opponent's arguments. II. to build again, rebuild, Strab.: hence to repair, heal, ἔλκη Diosc.

ἀνασκευαστικός, ἥ, ὅν, fitted for undoing.

ἀνασκευή, ἥ, opp. to κατασκευή, a pulling down: suppression of desires, Epict. 2. esp. ἀνασκευή τραπεζῆς, the breakage of a bank. 3. a refuting of arguments, Quintil.

ἀνασκησία, ἥ, want of practice, neglect of exercise: from ἀνάσκητος, ον, (ἀσκέω) unpractised, unexercised, Xen. Cyr. 8. 24. Adv. —τως.

ἀνασκήδινυμι, Pass. ἀνασκήδιναι, = ἀνασκεδάννυμι.

ἀνασκηδάλωω and ἀνασκηδύλεω, later forms for the Att. ἀνασκηδύλεω.

ἀνασκηρτάω, ἥσω, to leap or skip up. II. to leap back.

ἀνασκολοπίω, ἴσω, to fix on a pole or stake, impale, Hdt. 1. 128, etc., cf. q. 78, where it is used almost as = ἀνασπαυροῦν: a fut. med. ἀνασκολοπιεῖσθαι in Pass. signf. occurs, Hdt. 3. 132.

ἀνασκολόπισις, εως, ἥ, an impaling.

ἀνασκοποῦμαι, δ, = foreg.

ἀνασκοπέω, fut. σκέψομαι, to look at, view attentively, inquire into, Ar. Thesm. 666, and freq. in Att.: also in Med., Ar. Ecol. 827: to look back at, reckon up, like ἀναλογίζεσθαι, Xen. Vect. 5, 11. Hence

ἀνασκοπή, ἡ, examination.

ἀνασπνύω, to consume by a slow fire, Aretae. [v]

ἀνασπένω, to scare and make stand up, in gen. to rouse, Plat. Lys. 206 A: ἀνασπένμενος τὴν κόμην with hair on end through fright, Luc.

ἀνασπαράσσω, f. ἀξω, to tear up, Eur. Bacch. 1104.

ἀνάσπαισις, εως, ἡ (ἀνασπᾶν) a drawing up, contraction, Hipp.: a tearing up, τῆς γῆς Theophr.

ἀνασπαστήριος, ον, (ἀνασπᾶν) fitted for drawing up or up-wards, App.

ἀνάσπαστος, ον, drawn or dragged up, esp. carried from their country up into central Asia, hence ἀνάσπαστος ποιεῖν τῆς Hdt. 4. 204, etc., cf. Valck. ad 7. 80: later, in gen. leaving home, emigrating, Polyb. 2. of a door, drawn back, i. e. opened, πύλη Soph. Ant. 1186, where however the accent is ἀνασπαστός, v. Herm.

II. as Subst. of ἀνάσπαστος, shoe-strings, dub. ap. Ath., and Ael. From

ἀνασπάω, f. δσω, poet. ἀνασπᾶν, to draw or pull up, Hdt. 4.

154, τὴν βύβλον ἐκ τῶν ἐλῶν Hdt. 2. 92; so too in Med., ἐκ χροῶς ἔγχος ἀνασπᾶσθαι he drew his spear forth, Il. 13. 574: to draw a ship up, i. e. on land, like ἀνέλκω, Pind. P. 4. 48: δδωρ ἄν. to draw water, Thuc. 4. 97. 2. to draw or suck up, αἷμα Aesch. Eum. 647. 3. to draw back, Ar. Plut. 691. II. τὰς ὀφρύς, τὸ πρόσωπον, τὸ μέτωπον ἀνασπᾶν to draw up the eyebrows, and so put on a grave important air, e. g. τὰς ὀφρύς ἀνασπᾶς ὥσπερ τὴν δεινὴν ἀγγελίαν Ar. Ach. 1069, ἐβλεψε νᾶπυ καὶ μέτωπον ἀνάσπαιον Eq. 631, cf. L. Dind. Xen. Symp. 3. 10: hence λόγους ἀνασπᾶν to utter boastful words, Lob. Soph. Aj. 290; where others explain it drawing forth words with labor or care, cf. Plat. Theat. 180 A. III. to carry away from home: in Med. to depart. [α]

ἀναστογγίζω, low, to wipe up with a sponge, expunge, Hipp.

ἀνάσσα, ἡ, fem. from ἀναξ, a queen, lady, mistress, addressed to goddesses, Od. 3. 380, 6. 175, to a mortal, Od. 6. 140: the word becomes common from Pind. downwards.—ἀνάσσα πράγους καὶ βουλευμάτων authoress, adviser of this deed, Eur. Tel. 4. ἀνάσσαιος Dor. for ἀνήσθητος, Theocr.

ἀνασσεύασθε, or -εσσε, Ep. for ἀνέσσε, 3 sing. impf. from ἀνασεῖν.

ἀνάσσειος, ον, (ἀνασεῖν) rushing up or back, put back, Hipp.

ἌΝΑΞ, ὁ, f. ξω, to be ἀναξ, be lord, master, owner, to rule, sway, as well of earthly lords, as of tutelary deities; in Hom. mostly a. dat. Ἀργεῖ, νῆσοισι, δάμασι, κτήμασιν οἷον ἄν., to be lord, hold sway in Argos, etc.; but also a. gen. Τενέδοιο, Ἀργεῖω, πείλοιο ἀνᾶσσειν to be lord of Tenedos, etc., rule it, Il. 1. 38, etc.; c. gen. and dat. at once, Τρώεσσι ἀνᾶσσειν τιμῆς Il. 20. 180, cf. Od. 4. 30: also μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνᾶσσειν to hold sway, be first among the immortals, Il. 4. 61, μετ' Ἀργελοῖσιν Il. 23. 471; ἐν Θῆβη ἀ. to reign in Thebes, Il. and Od. Often strengthened by ἰσθί, ἰσθί ἄν. δάμασι, κτήμασιν, etc., Od. 11. 275, etc.—Med. once in Hom., τρίς ἀνᾶσσειν γένεα ἄνδρῶν to be king for three generations, i. e. to be three king, and each time through one generation, Od. 3. 245. Pass. to be ruled, ἐμοὶ ἀνᾶσσονται Od. 4. 177.—Common also in Pind. and Att. poets, who also use it in the signif. to sway, wield, manage, ἀν. κώπης Eur. Tel. 20; παρ' ὅτῳ σκίπτῃν ἀνᾶσσειται Soph. Phil. 140, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10, and ἀναξ fin. (the root is prob. ἀνα, ἄνω.)

ἀνᾶσσω, Att. for ἀνάσσω, also in Pind.

ἀνάστα, imperat. aor. 2 for ἀνάστηθι, from ἀνίστημι.

ἀνάσταδον, Adv. (ἀνίστημι) upright, Il. 9. 671, 23. 469.

ἀνασταλάω, to make trickle forth, Opp.

ἀνασταλτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἀνασταλέω) fitted for putting back.

ἀνασταλίζω, strengthd. for σταλίζω, ἀσταλίζω, Anacr. 41. 4.

ἀναστᾶς, ἄδω, ἡ, = παστᾶς, v. l. in Ap. Rh. 1. 789.

ἀναστασία = sq., a destroying, Or. Sib.

ἀνάστασις, εως, Ion. ὄσις, ἡ, I. Act. (ἀνίστημι) a making to stand or rise up, awakening, e. g. of the dead, Aesch. Eum.

648, cf. Pors. Phoen. 581. 2. esp. a making to rise and leave their place, removal, as of suppliants, ἀν. ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Thuc. 1. 133; ἀν. τῆς ἰωνίας the removal of all the Greeks from Ionia (for safety), Hdt. 9. 106, cf. Thuc. 2. 14: but usu. in bad sense, a laying waste, overthrow, destruction, ruin, Ἰλίον πόλεω, οἴκων Aesch., and Eur., τῆς πατρίδος Dem. 10. 17. 3. a setting up again, rebuilding, τευχῶν Dem. 478. 24. II. Pass. (ἀνίσταμαι) a standing or rising up, esp. in token of respect, Arist. Plat. Rep. 4. 4: ἀν. ἐξ ὕπνου an awakening, Soph. Phil. 276: freq. in N. T. and Eccl., the resurrection.

ἀναστήτης, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀνίστημι) a destroyer, waster, Aesch. Theb. 1015, Cho. 303.

ἀναστήτριος, ον, belonging to rising up: θυσία a sacrifice on one's recovery.

ἀναστήτης, ον, δ, = ἀναστατήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1227.

ἀναστάτος, ον, (ἀνίσταμαι) made to rise up, and depart, driven from one's house and home, esp. of conquerors ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν τῶας, and of the conquered ἀναστάτοι γίνεσθαι, freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence also ruined, destroyed, laid waste, ravaged, of cities, Hdt. 1. 155, 177, 178, etc. 2. engaged in revolt or sedition, Plat. Soph. 252 A. II. as Subst., ὁ ἀνδρ. a kind of light bread at Athens, Valck. Adon. 398 B. Hence

ἀναστάτω, late word for ἀναστροφή ποιεῖν, to ruin, upset, put in confusion, N. T. Hence

ἀναστάσις, εως, ἡ, to revolt, a ruining, destruction.

ἀνασταυρώω, to impale or crucify, Hdt. 3. 125, etc., cf. ἀνασκοτορίζω. Hence

ἀνασταυρώσις, εως, ἡ, an impaling, crucifixion.

ἀναστήχνομαι, = sq., Or. Sib.

ἀναστήχω, (στάχω) to shoot up like blades of corn, spring up with ears, Ap. Rh.

ἀναστήτω, strengthd. for στέλω, Anth.

ἀνάστιος, ον, not town-like, unmannerly, inurbanus, Ath.

ἀνάστιρος, ον, (στείρα) with a high prow, ναὺς Polyb.

ἀναστήιω, to step up, walk up, Opp.

ἀναστήλλω, f. ἐλῶ, to send up, raise up, ὀπαῖς Anth. Med. to gird or tuck up one's clothes, νεβρίδας Eur. Bacch. 606, χιτῶνα Ar. Eccl. 268; also absol. ἀναστήλασθαι Artem.: hence in Pass. ἀνασταλμένους χιτῶν a girl up frock, Plut.: cf. ἀναστῆναι. II. to send back, draw back, e. g. the flesh of a wound, Hipp.

2. to keep back, check, mostly used of the assault of light troops, Thuc. 6. 70. Pass. to go back, retire, keep back, Thuc. 3. 98: also to make as if one would retire, in gen. to feign, dissemble, Lat. tergiversari, Polyb. 3. seemingly intr., sub. ἐαυτῶν, to withdraw, as in Pass., Eur. I. T. 1378. III. in Med., to renounce, deny oneself, e. g. ἀναστέλλεσθαι τροφὴν Ael.

ἀναστένζω, ἀξω, = ἀναστένω, Hdt. 1. 86, 6. 80, Soph. Aj. 930.

ἀναστένζω, to groan off and loudly, wail aloud, Il. 10. 9.

ἀναστένω, to groan aloud over, bemoan, bewail aloud, c. acc., Il. 23. 211: so too in Med., Il. 18. 315.

ἀναστένω, to groan aloud, Trag. II. = ἀναστένχω, c. acc., Eur. I. T. 551.

ἀναστέρος, ον, poet. for ἀναστρος, Arat.

ἀναστεφάνω, = sq., Anth.

ἀναστεφώ, ψω, to crown, wreath, Eur. Arch. 16. Pass. ἀνέσσεμαι κέρα φύλλοις I have my head wreathed with leaves, Id. Hipp. 806.

ἀναστήλλω, to place on, or set up as a pillar, Lyc. Hence

ἀναστήλωσις, εως, ἡ, a setting up of a statue.

ἀνάστημα, ατος, τὸ, (ἀνίστημι) a setting up, raising. II. (ἀνίσταμαι) height, tallness, as of a mountain, plant, etc., Theophr.: ἀνδρ. βασιλικόν, the royal majesty, Diod.

ἀναστήριζω, f. ἴξω, to set up on a firm base, Anth.

ἀναστήριξω, Desiderat. from ἀνίστημι, to wish to set up.

ἀναστήξω, ἴξω, to mark with a hot iron, brand.

ἀναστολή, ἡ, (ἀναστήλω) a putting back, e. g. κόμης Plut., cf. Winckelm. 5. 5, 11. 2. the baring of a wound by putting back the flesh, Medic.

ἀναστομόω, to furnish with a mouth: hence to open wider, enlarge, esp. ἄν. τᾶφρον to open, clear out a trench, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 15, 80 Νεῖλον διωρύνει Polyb.—Med. χεῖλος φάρυγγος ἀναστομόω open your mouth wide, Eur. Cycl. 357. Pass. ἀνα-

στομοῦνται ποταμοὶ the rivers empty themselves, disembogue.

2. to contract into a narrow mouth, straiten, Arist. Mund.: hence III. to bring to a point or edge (στόμαγμα), to sharpen, whet, of the appetite, Ath. Hence

ἀναστόμωσις, εὖς, ἡ, an opening, outlet, discharge, Plut. II. a contracting, straitening. III. a bringing to a point, sharpening, whetting.

ἀναστοματῆριος, οὐ, =sq.

ἀναστοματικός, ἡ, ὄν, opening. II. sharpening, whetting, esp. of the appetite, Diosc.

ἀναστονάχew, ἡσω, Orph., and

ἀναστονάχῃς, =ἀναστένω, Q. Sm.

ἀναστράγολος, οὐ, without dice.

ἀναστρέψεται, Dep. med., to go to war again, take the field again. Act. ἀναστρέφω, to enlist again, only in late writers, as App.

ἀναστράτοπεδεία, ας, ἡ, the shifting an encampment, breaking up, departure, Polyb.: from

ἀναστράτοπεδew, to shift or draw back an encampment, Dion. H.

ἀναστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn up, turn upside down, δίφρους to upset the chariots, II. 23. 436: esp. to turn up by digging or ploughing, Xen. Oec. 16, 11, ὅπως ἀναστραμμένον ἐν τῇ ῥήσει Hdt. 6. 47: τ. ἀν. καρδίαν, to upset, turn the stomach, cause sickness, Thuc. 2. 49.

II. to turn back, around or about, τινὰ ἐξ Ἄιδου Soph. Phil. 449, strengthd. ἀναστρ. πάλιν to turn back again, sub. λόγους, to repeat, Aesch. Pers. 325: to rally soldiers, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 21.

2. seemingly intr., sub. εἰναι, to turn back, round or about, return, Hdt. 1. 80, and freq. in Att.: ἀναστρέφον, τό, part., a poem that will read backwards or forwards, v. ἀνακυκλικός. B. Pass. c. fut. med., to turn oneself about in a place, be or dwell in a place, tarry there, like Lat. *versari*, γαίαν ἀναστρέφομαι to go to a place and dwell there, Od. 13. 326: ἀναστρέφεται ἐν τόπῳ freq. in Att., (also ἀναστρέφειν πόδα ἐν γῇ Eur. Hipp. 1176): ἀν. ἐν ζυμμάχῃα to continue in an alliance, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 2: to be busied or engaged in a thing, ἐν γεωργίᾳ Xen. Oec. 5. 13: to revolve, like the sun in the heavens!—of soldiers, to face about; but also, to turn and flee: ἐμοὶ τοῦτ' ἀναστραπταί with me that is reversed, Xen. Hier. 4. 5.

2. to return, Plat. Polit. 271 A.

ἀναστρόλογητος, οὐ, (ἀστρολόγη) ignorant of astrology, Strab.

ἀναστρος, οὐ, (ἀστρον) without stars, Theophr.

ἀναστρόφην, Adv. (ἀναστρέφω) turned about, reversely.

ἀναστρόφῃ, ἡ, (ἀναστρέφω) a turning back or about, a return, Soph. Ant. 226:—a turning about in battle, whether to flee or rally, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 8, Hell. 4. 3, 6: of a ship, Thuc. 2. 89.

2. a turning about in a place, dwelling in a place, or occupation in a thing:—hence the place where one tarries, an abode, Aesch. Eum. 23: also a mode of life, behaviour, Polyb.: delay, like διατρίβῃ, Id. II. in Gramm. a throwing back of the accent to the former syllable, as in prepos. when they stand after their case, e. g. ἀπο for ἀπό.

ἀνὰστρόφος, οὐ, (ἀναστρέφω) turned or turning round. Adv. —ως, Sext. Emp.

ἀναστρώφω, poet. for ἀναστρέφω, to turn every way, Od. 21. 394. Med. to wander about, Soph. Fr. 682.

ἀναστύφειν, strengthd. for στυφείν, Nonn.

ἀναστύφος, =στυγνός, to look sad or gloomy, Soph. Fr. 371.

2. = ἀναστύω, Com. [v]

ἀναστύω, strengthd. for στύω. [v]

ἀνασύνταξις, εὖς, ἡ, a change in the σύνταξις or war-tax levied on property, on the nature of which, v. Böckh P. E. 2. p. 280.

ἀνασυντάσσω, ξω, to change the war-tax, v. foreg.

ἀνίσχυμα, στος, τό, the effect of ἀνατρέφειν: and so παρ-θένον ἂν, a clandestine birth, Eubul. Incert. 29: from

ἀνίσχυω, f. στω, to draw or pull up, hence in Med. to pull up one's clothes, expose one's person, Hdt. 2. 60, Theophr. Char. 11: hence part. p. pass. ἀνασσυμένη κωμῶδία an obscene comedy, Syntes. [v pres., v fut.]

ἀνασφάδω, δω, to kick, struggle, start with pain or anger.

ἀνασφάλλω, intr., to rise up from a fall or illness, to recover, Plat. Alc. 364 C, and Plut. 2. to fall back.

ἀνασφηνώω, to pin or fasten with wedges, Math. Vett.

ἀνασφραγίζω, to unseal, Lat. *resignare*.

* ἀνασχεθῶ, a pres. assumed for the deriv. of the Ep. aor. ἀνέσχεθον, ἀνασχεθῆν, which is really but a lengthd. form of ἀνέσχω, cf. ἀνέχω.

ἀνασχεῖν, ἀνασχεσθαι, inf. aor. 2 act. and med. of ἀνέχω.

ἀνάσχεσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀνέχωμαι) a taking upon oneself, suffering, τῶν θεῶν Plut. 2. ἀνάσχεσις ἡλίου, the rising of the sun, Arist. Mund.: cf. ἀνατολή, ἀνοχή.

ἀνασχετός, ὄν, Ep. ἀνσχετός, (ἀνέχωμαι) to be undergone, borne or suffered, sufferable, but usu. with negat. οὐκ, οὐκ ἐτὶ οὐδαμῶς ἂν, unbearable, insufferable, as Od. 2. 63, Hdt. 1. 207, and freq. in Att.

ἀνασχεῖν, aor. 2 of ἀνέχω.

ἀνασχεῖν, f. ἰσω, to split up, rip up, usu. of opening a dead body, Hdt. 1. 123, 3. 35.

ἀνασχεῖνδύλειν, in later Greek ἀνασχεῖνδύλειν = ἀνασκολιπῆν, Plat. Rep. 362 A, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 360, Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀνασώω, f. σώσω, to recover what is lost, rescue, Soph. O. T. 1351: freq. in Med. to regain for oneself, ἀνασώσασθαι ἀρχην Hdt. 1. 82, etc.; in 3. 65 he joins both Act. and Med. 2. to bring back, restore, Plat. Phileb. 32 E. Pass. to return safe, ἐς τὰς πατρίδας Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28.

3. to preserve in mind, remember, Hdt. 6. 65, but more usu. in Med.

ἀνασώφω, to hear up, Polyb.

ἀναστέλλω, ὄσω, = ἀνατείνω, Call.

ἀνατάρσσω, Att. τάρττω, fut. τάρξω, to stir up and trouble: hence to excite, rouse to frenzy, Soph. Tr. 218: to confound, disorder, Plat., and Xen.

ἀντάτεις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀνατείνω) a stretching out, extension in length and height: a stretching forth of the hands against any one, threatening, Polyb.

II. endurance of hunger, fasting, Plut.

ἀνατάσσω, Att. τάρττω, fut. τάρξω, to set in order again. Med. to go regularly through again, esp. to re-examine scientific principles, Plut.

ἀνατάττω, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνατείνω) stretching up, esp. with the hands, threatening, Polyb.

II. high-flown, haughty.

ἀνὰτε, also ἀνατί, Adv. of ἄνατος, (ἄτη) without harm, with impunity, Trag., and Plat.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim., also Ellendt Lex. Soph.

ἀνατείνω, fut. τενώ, poet. ἀντείνω, to stretch up, lift or hold up, Xen.; e. g. χεῖρα ἂν. to lift up to the hand and swear, Pind. O. 7. 120: also in prayer, Id. I. 6 (5). 60; and as token of assent in voting, Xen. An. 5. 6, 33, etc. —to stretch forth, hold forth, τὴν μάχαιραν ἀνατεταμένους having his sword stretched out to threaten, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 2. Med. ἀνατείνεσθαι τινι, to threaten one, Polyb.: τινὶ τι, to threaten one with a thing, Dem. 389. 1.

2. to hold up, propose as a prize, Pind. N. 8. 43.

3. to exalt, increase, Ib. 58.

4. to lift up to higher objects: and in Pass. to strain upwards, as the soul, freq. in later Platonists, Ruhnk. Tim., etc.

II. intrans., to reach up, stretch up, Hdt. 7. 67.

III. to stretch or spread out, expand, e. g. a line of battle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6: ἀεὶς ἀνατεταμένους a spread eagle, Ib. 4.

IV. to hold out, persevere, esp. in abstinence, Epict.

ἀνατερίζω, fut. ἰσω, Att. ἰω, to repair or rebuild walls, to raise new walls, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 18. Hence

ἀνατερίζωσις, ὁ, a rebuilding, building of new walls, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 9.

ἀνατέλλω, fut. τελλῶ, to make or let rise up, ἄμβροσιν ἀνέτειλεν ἱπποῖς he made ambrosia grow up for the horses, Il. 5. 777; ἔδωρ ἀνατέλλειν to spout up water, Pind. I. 6. 111: hence to bring forth, give birth to, bring to light, Διόνυσον ἂν, thou gavest birth to Dionysos, Ib. 7. 5: μὲν, ἀπ' αἰσχρῶν ἀνατέλλειν to bring numberless issues forth from shameful acts, Soph. Phil. 1139.

II. intr., to rise up, come to light, rise, esp. of the sun and moon, Hdt. 4. 40, etc., like ἀνίσχω 1, (though in Hdt. 2. 142 it takes in both rising and setting), and Att.: ἐπιτέλλω is more usual of stars, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 4. 263, cf. ἀνατολή, of the rising or source of a river, Hdt. 4. 52: and so in Med., φλὲξ ἀνατελλομένη a flame mounting and blazing up, Pind. I. 4. 111; to grow, of hair, Aesch. Theb. 520; of length, Arist. H. A.

ἀνατέμνω, *f. τεμῶ*, to cut up, cut open, Hdt. 2. 87: to cut off, *lop*, Aeschin. 77. 26.

ἀνατεταμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀνατείνειν, stretched or strained to the utmost.

ἀνατίκω, *ῥω*, to melt: metaph. to slacken, relax, Lat. *liquefacere*. Pass. to melt away, *thaw*, Polyb.

ἀνατίθης, *ews, ῆ*, a melting, thawing, Polyb.

ἀνατί, Adv., = ἀνατέλ.

ἀνατίθημι, *f. ἀναθήσω*, to set up upon, in Hom. only once, ἐλεγεῖν ἀναθήσει μοι he will put a reproach upon me, Il. 2. 100, like μῶλον ἀνατίει: to lay on as a burden, *ἄχος* Ar. Eq. 1056: but also in good sense, *ἀν. κῶδος τι* Pind. O. 5. 17:—in prose most usu. to refer, attribute, ascribe a thing to a person, *τινι τῷ* Hdt. 2. 134: freq. in Att.; *ἀν. τινι πάντα πράγματα* to entrust them to him, Ar. Nub. 1453, Thuc. 8. 82: also *ἀν. τῷ ἐλτῷ* Ar. Plut. 69: so too in Med., ἀνατίθεσθαι τὰ σκεύη ἐπὶ to put their baggage on, Xen. II. to set up as a votive gift, dedicate, consecrate, *τινι τῷ*, first in Hes. Op. 656, and freq. in Hdt., etc.: hence the votive gift itself was ἀνάθημα, also ἀνάθημα ἀνατίθεναι, Hdt. 2. 182: they usu. said *ἀν. τῷ εἰς Δελφοῦς*, etc., as Hdt. 2. 135, seldom ἐν Δελφοῖς: very rare in Med.

III. to put back, remove, cf. ἀναθεῖναι: c. gen. to remove from, *ἡμέρα—προσθεῖσα κ' ἀναθεῖσα τοῦ γε καθανέειν* Soph. Aj. 476, adding to or taking away from the necessity of death, cf. Ellendt, or, placing (us) near, or removing (us) from death.

B. Med. to take upon oneself, undergo, and oft. much like Act.: but II. esp. to place differently, change about, e. g. the men on a draught-board, v. l. ? Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77: but in Att. usu. to take back a move, retract one's opinion, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 44, and freq. in Plat., e. g. ἀνατίθεσθαι ὅ τι δοκεῖ Plat. Gorg. 462 A: ἀνατ. μὴ οὐ τοῦτο εἶναι to retract and say this is not so, Id. Phaed. 87 A.

ἀνατίκω, *f. τέξω*, to bring forth again, Ael.

ἀνατίρω, *ῥω*, to raise in price, Valck. Hdt. 9. 33: esp. to raise the price of corn by false reports, etc., like ἐπιτίμα.

ἀνατινάζω, *ῥω*, a swinging and throwing up, LXX: from ἀνατινάζω, *ῥω*, to shake up and down, brandish, *θύρον* Eur. Bacch. 80: also of the wind shaking about a sail, Id. Or. 341.

ἀνατίταιναι, = ἀνατείνειν.

ἀνατίτραίνω, Att. collat. form of

ἀνατίρω, *f. ἀνατρήσω*, to bore through, bore, Trypho ap. Ath. 182 E, in aor. pass.

* ἀνατάλα, pres. assumed for forming the tenses of ἀνάτλημι.

ἀνάτλημα, *ατος, τό*, sufferance: from

ἀνάτλημι, *λῆ*, *πλήσσομαι*, to bear, suffer, undergo, with body or mind, Od.: φάρμακα ἀνέτλη he bore, i. e. resisted the strength of the magic drink, Od. 10. 327.

ἀνατιμίζωμαι, (*ἀτιμίζω*) to evaporate, Democrit.

ἀνατοιχέω, (*τοιχος*) to reel from wall to wall or from side to side, esp. of sailors in a storm: Gramm. prefer διατοιχέω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 161.

ἀνατοκίω, *ισω*, to take compound interest. Hence

ἀνατοκισμός, *ῶ*, compound interest, Lat. *anatocismus*, cf. Ernesti Clav. Cic.

ἀνατολή, *ῆ*, (*ἀνάτελλω*) poet. ἀντολή, a rising, rise, esp. of the sun and moon, ἀντολή ἡελίου Od. 12. 4, Hdt. 4. 8: in Trag. also of the stars, Valck. Phoen. 506. 2. the quarter of sunrise, East, Lat. *Oriens*, Opp., in plur. II. a growing, as of the teeth, Arist. H. A.

ἀνατολικός, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, belonging to sunrise, eastern, Joseph.

ἀνατολμός, *ῥω*, to regain one's courage, take courage, only in late writers as Plut., cf. Pors. Med. 325.

ἀνατομή, *ῆ*, (*ἀνατέμνω*) a cutting up, esp. of an animal's body, anatomy, Theophr.

ἀνατομικός, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, belonging to ἀνατομή.

ἀνάτονος, *ον*, (*ἀνατείνειν*) stretching up or upwards.

ἀνατοπόμα, (*ῥπος*) to put in place of any one, insert, Philostr.

ἀνώτος, *ον*, (*ἄντ*) without harm, unpunished, Aesch. Ag. 1211: c. gen. *κακῶν ἄνωτος* harmed by no ills, Soph. O. C. 786, ubi v. Herm. II. act. not harming, harmless, Aesch. Suppl. 356, 359.

ἀνατρεπτικός, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, turning up or over, overthrowing, ruinous, Plat. Rep. 389 D: from

ἀνατρέπω, *f. τρέψω*, *πρ. τέτροφα*, later also *τέτρεφα*, Dinarch., and Aeschin., Butt. Ausf. Gr. §. 97, Anm. 2. n. To turn up or over, overturn, upset, *θύρον δυνει*, like ἀνατρέφω, the Act. first in Archil. 15. 3: in Pass. ἀνατρέπω = *ἐπιπτος ἔτερεν*, he tumbled headlong, Pl. 6. 64: hence 2. to overthrow, ruin, Lat. *evertere*, like ἀπόλλυμι, opp. to *σάξω*, so *πρόρριψι* ἀνατρέφαι τινά Hdt. 1. 32, cf. 8. 62: freq. also in Att. ἀνατρέφ. ὀλβον, πλούτον, πολίτην, etc.: Plat. also has aor. med. ἀνατρέπω as Pass., Crat. 395 D. 3. πράττειν ἀνατρέφ. to upset a banker's table, i. e. make him bankrupt, Anacrot. 17. 10. 4. to upset in argument, refute, Ar. B. Pass. c. fut. med. part. also c. aor. med., to be cast down, disheartened, ἀνατρέπω φρένα λόγῳ Theocr. 8. 90, also *ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἀν. διόλ.*

ἀνατρέφω, fut. ἀνατρέψω, to restore by nourishment. II. to bring up, rear, nurse up, educate, Ar. Ran. 944: *ἀν. τὸ φρόνημα* to raise the spirit, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34, Jac. A. P. p. 85.

ἀνατρέφω, fut. ἀνατρέψωμαι, as well as ἀναδραμοῦμαι, also ἀναδράμωμαι Anth., to run back, draw back, withdraw, flee, αἰδῶς, ὅπισθ' ἀνέδραμε, he drew back in the conflict, Il. 5. 599., 16. 813: hence later, to go back from a design, change one's mind, esp. for the better: to mend, make up, Plut. 2. to jump up and run, start up, of men, Hdt. 3. 36, etc.; but also ἀναδρόμε τέρρι, perf. (with pres. sign.) the rock runs sheer up, Od. 5. 412: ἐγκέφαλος ἀνδρ. the brains spirited up from the wound, Id. 17. 297: σμάδιγγες ἀνέδραμον the whelps rose under the blow, Il. 23. 717. 2. to run up, shoot up, strictly of plants, Il. 18. 56, Hdt. 8. 55: hence of cities and peoples, Hdt. 1. 66., 7. 156.

III. c. acc., to run back over, retrace, Lat. *repetere*, κῶδος Dissen Pind. O. 8. 54 (72).

ἀνατρέψης, *ews, ῆ*, (*ἀνατρέπω*) a being turned up, Arist. Meteor.

ἀνατρήσις, *ews, ῆ*, (*ἀνατράω*) a boring through. 2. a hole bored, Plut.

ἀνατρήτος, *ον*, bored through.

ἀνατρίανθω, (*τρίανθω*) to shake as with a trident, Amphip. Diithy. 1. 8, cf. *συντριανθῶ*.

ἀνατρίβω, *ψω*, to rub well, rub clean, Xen. Cyn. 6. 26. II. to rub in pieces: Pass. to be worn away, Hdt. 3. 113. [1]

ἀνατρίτω, to chirp aloud, Q. Sm.

ἀνατρίπτω, *ον*, (*ἀνατρίβω*) rubbed up with *ἀν. ἱμάτιον* a cloth with rough, raised pile, like plush or velvet, Diosc.

ἀνατρήξω, *ον*, (*ῥῆ*) with hair bristling backwards.

ἀνατρίψης, *ews, ῆ*, (*ἀνατρίβω*) a rubbing well or anointing with oil, etc., Arist. Probl. 2. an itching or scratching.

ἀνατροπέης, *ῶς, ὁ*, (*ἀνατρέπω*) an overturner, destroyer, τοῦ σίκου Antipho 116. 28.

ἀνατροπή, *ῆ*, an overthrow, upset, τοῦ πλοίου Arist. Metaph.: in gen. destruction, Plat.

ἀνατροφέης, *ῶς, ὁ*, (*ἀνατρέφω*) a foster-father.

ἀνατροφή, *ῆ*, a rearing up: education, Plut.

ἀνατροχάω, *ῶσω*, and

ἀνατροχάω, late and rather dub. forms of ἀνατρέχω, Philo.

ἀνατύλισσω, Att. *λύττω*, *ῥω*, to wind back or off again, Lat. *revolvere*: metaph. λόγους πρὸς ἑαυτὸν to recal and reconsider words, Luc.

ἀνατύπω, to form again or anew: to form an image of a thing, imagine it. Hence

ἀνατύπωμα, *ατος, τό*, an image formed, Diog. L.

ἀνατύπωσις, *ews, ῆ*, a forming again, imagination.

ἀνατύπτικός, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, giving an image.

ἀνατροβάω, *ῶσω*, to stir up, confound, disorder, Ar. Eq. 310.

ἀνανάγητος, *unshipped*, Ecl.

ἀναγύγτος, *ον*, (*αἰγῇ*) rayless, Aἰδης Aesch. Pr. 1028.

ἀναυδής, *ῆς*, (*αἰδῆς*) speechless. II. = sq.

ἀναυδήςτος, *ον*, (*αἰδῶς*) inexpressive, unutterable, Lat. *infandus*, Soph. Aj. 715. 2. speechless, Soph. Tr. 964, Herm.

ἀναυδία, *ῆ*, speechlessness, Hipp.: from

ἀναυδος, *ον*, speechless, voiceless, Od. 5. 456., 10. 378: *ἄν. ὕπνος*, still, calm sleep, Hipp.

II. secret, treacherous, Soph. Aj. 947, where some explain it unutterable: μέλη βοῶν ἄναυδα harsh, unmusical strains, Id. Fr. 631. 2. preventing speech, silencing, χαλινῶν ἄν. μένος Aesch. Ag. 238. Adv. -ῶς.

ἀναυλέ, Adv. (α priv., ναύλον) without fare or passage-money. ἀναυλος, ον, (αἰδός) without flute or flute-playing, κῶμος ἀναυλος a procession unaccompanied by flutes, i. e. joyless, *sad*, Eur. Phoen. 791. 2. unskilled in flute-playing, Luc.

ἀναυλόχρητος, ον, (ναυλοχέω) not brought into harbour or to anchor, Lyc.; but others explain it without a ship's crew, deriving it from ναὺς and λόχος.

ἀναυμαχρητος, ον, (ναυμαχέω) without sea-fight, δέλτος loss of a fleet without striking a blow, Lys. Fr. [α]

ἀναυμάχιον, γραφή, ἡ, an indictment of a triarch for keeping his ship out of action, Andoc. c. Att. Process, p. 364: cf. λειποστρατιον, λειποταξιὺν δίκη.

ἀναυγής, ἐς, (α priv., αἶψα) not increasing. II. intr. not waxing or growing, Arist. H. A. Hence

ἀναυγησία, ἡ, want of growth:—in Gramm., omission of the augment.

ἀναυγήςτις, εως, ἡ=foreg.

ἀναυγήτος, ον, ἄνω γη, ον=ἀναυγής, Arist. Cael. 2. without augment, Gramm. Adv.—τῶς.

ἀναυος, ον, (αἶψα) thought to be the Adj, from which comes the Hom. ἀνεγ, v. ἀνεως.

ἀναυρος, ον, (αἶρα) without air, windless, still.

Ἄναυρος, α, a river in Thessaly, Hes. Sc. 477: hence in later poets, any mountain torrent, Ap. Rh., cf. Ἄχελφος.

ἄναυος, gen. ἀνάως, δ, ἡ, without ships, only used by Aesch. Pers. 680 in nom. pl., νᾶες ἄναες, ships that are ships no more, Lat. *naves navesque*, Catull., Schaff. Eur. Hec. 612: cf. Ἄϊπος.

ἀναυτῶν, f. ἡσω, to shout aloud, call out, Opp. [αῶ—]

ἀναυχήν, ενος, δ, ἡ, without neck or throat, Emped. 219.

ἀναυῶ, (αῶω to dry) to light up, set on fire.

ἀναυῶ, (αῶω to cry)=ἀναυτῶν.

ἀναφαίνω, poet. ἀμφ., f. φανῶ: aor. ἔφηνα, to make shine or blaze up, Od. 18. 310: hence usu. to bring to light, shew forth, make known, display, θεοπροπίας, ἑτεροβόλας, ἀρετήν Hom., and freq. in Att.: to proclaim, declare, βασιλέα ἄν. τινα Pind. P. 4. 110:—c. inf., ἀναφαίνω σε τῷδε ὀνόματι I proclaim that they call thee by this name, i. e. that thou be so named, Eur. Bacch. 529.—Pind. also used Med. in act. sign., I. 4 (3). 119. Pass. c. fut. med. ἀναφανήσομαι (Ar. Eq. 950), et perf. act. ἀναπέφηνα, to be shewn forth, come to light or into sight, appear plainly, ἀναφαίνεται ἄστηρ Il. 11. 62: hence also ἀναφαίνεται δέλτος Ib. 174, etc.; freq. in Hdt., and Att.: also to reappear, Hdt. 7. 30: ἀναφανήναι μονάρχος to be declared king, Hdt. 3. 82; so ἄν. λογογράφος κτῆριάρχου to come out a romancer instead of a sea captain, Aeschin. 78. 26: hence in gen. to become or be thought so and so, in Plat., and Xen.; also c. part. ἀναφαίνεσθαι ἔχων, σεσωμένος, etc., to be seen to have, to be plainly in safety, etc., Ib.—The Act. aor. ἀναφήναι is used as Pass. once in Hdt. 1. 165 (nisi legend. ἀναφανήναι), and in late authors, Coray Hel. 2. p. 187.

ἀναφάρετος, ον, (ἀφάρεω) not to be taken or torn away, Dion. H.

ἀναφάλακρος, ον=ἀναφάλαντος, bald-headed, Procl.

ἀναφάλαντίας, ου, δ=ἀναφάλαντος, Luc.

ἀναφάλαντίαςτις, εως, ἡ, loss of the eyebrows: in gen. baldness, Arist. H. A.

ἀναφάλαντος, ον, without eyebrows: in gen. bald-headed, LXX.

ἀναφάλαντμος, ατος, τό=ἀναφαλαντίας.

ἀναφανδᾶ, Adv., (ἀναφαίνα) visibly, openly, before the eyes of all, opp. to κρύβδην, Od. 3. 221., 11. 455: in Ap. Rh. also as neut. Adj.

ἀναφανδῶν, Adv.,=foreg., Il. 16. 178, Hdt., and Plat.

ἀναφαντάω, ὥσω,=ἀναφαίνα: the Med. often in Plat. for ἀναφανομαι.

ἀναφέρειν, poet. ἀμφ., f. ἀνώσω: aor. ἀνήνεγκα, Ion. ἀνήνεικα, also ἀνεφα (Hdt. 1. 157.) I. to bring or carry up, Κέρβερον ἐξ Ἄϊδα Od. 11. 624: later esp. to carry up into central Asia, Hdt. 6. 30. Pass. to rise up, Pind. N. 11. 49. Med. to carry up for oneself or what is one's own, take with one, Hdt. 3. 148., 8. 36, etc.: esp. ἀνεύκασθαι absol., to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, heave a deep sigh, Il. 19. 314, cf. Schweigh. Hdt. 1. 86, Buttm. Lexil. in v. (where others interpret. to have recovered oneself, come to oneself.) 2. to lift up, extol, praise. 3. to

uphold, take upon one, Lat. *sustinere*, ἔχθος Aesch. Cho. 841, κυδίνοντες Thuc. 3. 38.

4. intr. to rise, as stars. II. to bring or carry back, freq. in prose: ἄν. κόπην to recover one's oar (after pulling it through the water), Thuc. 2. 84: esp.

1. to bring back tidings, report, Lat. *renuntiare*, like ἀπαγγέλλειν, ἄν. λόγους etc. παρά τινα, ἐς τινα Hdt., etc. 2. to bring back from exile, Thuc. 5. 16.

3. to carry back, trace up, refer one's family to an ancestor, γένος ἐς Περσέα ἄν. Plat. Alc. 1. 120 E, but also without γένος, ἄν. ἐς Ἡρακλέα Id.

Theat. 175 A. 4. to throw back upon another, refer something to him, usu. ἄν. τι ἐς τινα, as βουλευματα ἐς τὸ κοινόν Hdt. 3. 80: ἄν. ἀμαρτίαν ἐς τινα, freq. in Eur., 80 ἄν. αἰτίαν ἐς τινα Dem.; but also ἄν. τινα τι Eur. Or. 432, and ἐπὶ τινα Aeschin. 84. 36: hence absol. to refer to a person, make reference to him, i. e. consult him, ἄν. ἐς τινα περὶ τῶν Hdt. 1.

157., 7. 149; also simply ἄν. ἐς τινα, like Lat. *referre ad senatum*, Hdt. 3. 71; but ἄν. ἐς τινα also to refer, i. e. appeal to another, Plat. Apol. 20 E, to refer to an author, Plut.: ἄν. ἐς τι also to have reference to a thing, be related to it, Plat. Rep. 484 C.

5. to bring back to oneself, restore, recover, πόλιν ἐκ πονηρῶν πραγμάτων Thuc. 8. 97: hence Pass. to recover oneself, come to oneself, Hdt. 1. 116, (v. supr. I. 1): also intrans. to refresh oneself, recover, Hdt. 3. 22, Dem. 210.

15. 6. to call back to memory, ἄν. τι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Plut.: and so intr. to remember, Wytténb. Plut. 2. 126 E. 7. to recal a likeness, and so to represent, pourtray, Ib. 2. 65 B: intr. to be like, Plut.

ἀναφεύγω, f. ἔομαι, to flee back or away, Xen. Hence ἀναφευκτικός, ὅς, ὄν, fit for fleeing or flight, Strab.

ἀναφεύγεις, εως, ἡ, a fleeing away.

ἀναφής, ἐς, (ἀφή) untouched, not to be touched, impalpable, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C.

2. giving to the touch, yielding. ἀναφθέγγομαι, f. γέρομαι, Dep. med., to call out aloud, Polyb.

2. to call out again, answer.

ἀναφθείρομαι, Pass. (φθείρω) to destroy oneself, perish utterly: but, κατὰ τὴν βεβήαν ἀνέφάρης by what ill luck came you hither? Ar. Av. 916, cf. φθέρομαι.

ἀναφλάσμος, ὅς, Lat. *masturbatio*, Enop. Antol. 21.

ἀναφλάω, ὥσω, Lat. *masturbare*, Ar. Lys. [αῶ, ὥσω] ἀναφλεγμίνω, f. μῶω, to inflame and swell up, Plut.

ἀναφλέγω, ἔω, to light up, rekindle, Eur.: hence to inflame, excite. Pass. to glow with anger Plat. Ep. 349 A. Hence ἀναφλέγεις, εως, ἡ, a lighting up, inflammation, Plut.

ἀναφλογίζω,=foreg., Mel. 26.

ἀναφλύγω, ὥσω,=sq.

ἀναφλύω, ὥσω, to bubble up like boiling water, Il. 21. 361. [ε] ἀναφρόβω, ἡσω, to frighten away, Ar. Vesp. 670.

ἀναφοιτᾶω, ἡσω, to go up, go back, Nic.

ἀναφορά, ἄς, ἡ, (ἀναφέρω) a bringing or carrying up, raising: also intr. a coming up, rising. II. a carrying back, and so

1. a reporting. 2. a referring, a reference, esp. to a class, standard or principle, Arist. Eth. N., and Plut. ἀναφορὰν ποι εἶδος=ἀναφέρειν Il. 3, Id. H. A.: esp. an imputing, laying to one's charge, Id.

3. a giving back, giving way, a respite, Lat. *remissio*, Eur. Or. 414. 4. intr. a going back, recurrence, recourse, ἐς τι Aeschin. 41. 42: a means of recovery, Dem. 301. 24: also recovery from illness, etc., Plut.

ἀναφορέας, ἑως, δ, a bearer, anything for carrying with, e. g. strap, pole, etc., esp. the yoke or beam, such as milkmen, etc., use for carrying their pails.

ἀναφορέω,=ἀναφέρω I, Hdt. 3. 102, and Att.

ἀναφορικός, ὅς, ὄν, standing in relation, referring: in Gramm. relative. II. in Medic, bringing up blood, phlegm, etc.

III. in Astronom., belonging to the rising of the stars: v. ἀναφωρ. 1. 4. Adv.—κόος.

ἀνάφορον, τό=ἀναφορέας, Ar. Ran. 8.

ἀναφορίζω, fut. ἔξω, poet. and Ion. for ἀναφωρᾶω.

ἀναφωρίζω,=ἀναφωρίζω, Themist.

ἀναφωρίζω, f. δισμαι, Med., to observe again, recognise, Od. 19. 391.

ἀναφωρίζω, ἄξω, to open any thing blocked up, remove barriers: also ἀναφωρίζω.

ἀναφρίσσω, Att. φρίττω, fut. φρίξω, to shudder, thrill, Opp.

ἀναφροδισία, ἡ, a being without Ἀφροδίτη, and so I. act. want of the power of inspiring love. II. Pass. insensibility to love: from
ἀναφρόδιτος, ον, without Ἀφροδίτη, not enjoying her favors, Luc. 2. without charms, Lat. *invenustus*. 3. without love, not amorous.
ἀναφρονέω, to come back to one's senses, come to oneself, Xen. An. 4. 8, 21.
ἀναφροντίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to think over, c. inf. ἀν. σχεθέμεν to meditate how to get, Pind. O. 1. 111.
ἀναφρος, ον, without froth or foam, not foaming, Hipp.
ἀναφύγι, ἡ, (ἀναφεύγω) a fleeing back, escape, release from, ἀναφυγὰ κακῶν Aesch. Cho. 943. II. a retreat.
ἀναφύξις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Plat. Legg. 713 E.
ἀναφύξω, ἥσω, =sq.: also to mix or moisten anew, Theophr.: no too ἀναφύσσω.
ἀναφύω, f. ὑπώ, to mix up, confound, Hdt. 1. 103, in Pass.: to soil, defile, μάλιστα καὶ αἵματι ἀναφευμένους Id. 3. 157. [v]
ἀναφυσάω, f. ἥσω, to breathe up or forth, puff out, Plat. Phaed. 113 B. II. act. to blow up, puff up. Pass. to be puffed up or arrogant, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 23. III. to blow the flute, begin to blow, Ath. Hence
ἀναφύσμη, ατος, τό, the effect of blowing up, a blast, eruption of wind, fire, etc., Arist. Mirab. II. metaph. conceit, arrogance, Luc. [v]
ἀναφύσσις, εως, ἡ, a blowing up, puffing up. 2. the prelude in flute-playing. [v]
ἀναφύστιγος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the prelude in flute-playing.
ἀναφυσία, to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, breathe hard, blow, of a dolphin, Hes. Sc. 211: hence to gasp, pant, Ap. Rh. ἀναφυσέναι, to plant or sow again.
ἀναφύω, ὥσω, to make to grow up, to produce, beget. Med. c. aor. 2 ἀνέφυω, to grow up, grow, of grass, Hdt. 4. 58: to grow again, of the hair, Hdt. 5. 35, and so (acc. to Hemst. ap. Valck. Phoen. 647) always of things that grow from a root, while ἀναδύω is used of such as come clear out. [vss]
ἀναφυνέω, ἥσω, to call up or aloud, exclaim, Arist. Mund., in Pass.
ἀναφώνημα, ατος, τό, a loud call, proclamation, Plut.
ἀναφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a calling up or aloud: declamation as an exercise of the lungs, Cael. Aur.
ἀναφωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a window, late.
ἀναφάξω, ὄσω, very rare in Act., to make recoil or give way, drive back, Pind. N. 10. 129 (69). ubi v. Böckh: whereas Xen. An. 4. 1, 16, has it in signif. of Med.:—usu. as Dep. med. ἀναφάξομαι, f. ὀρώμαι; Ep. aor. ἀνεφασάμην, to recoil, retire, draw back, freq. in Hom.: in gen. to turn back, or about, Od. 7. 280., II. 97.
ἀναφαίνω, ἀνώ, to open the mouth, gape wide, Ar. Eq. 641: in gen. to open like a wound, Lat. *refriscari*, prob. I. Hipp.
ἀναφαίτιζω, f. ἴσω, (χαίτη) of a horse, to throw the mane back, rear up, turn restive, av. φάβη Rhcs. 786: but 2. usu. c. acc., to rear up and throw the rider, hence in gen. to throw off, throw back, Eur. Bacch. 1072, Hipp. 1232: metaph. to overthrow, upset, Dem. 20. 27. Cf. ἐκτραχηλίζω. 3. c. gen. to get rid of, τῶς Wyattb. Plut. 2. 150 A. II. to hold back by the hair, in gen. to hold back, Luc. Hence
ἀναφαίτισμα, ατος, τό, a drawing back, restraint, Plut.
ἀναφάλασμος, ὅ, a relaxation, loosening, easing, Plut.; and
ἀναφάλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, relaxing, loosening, easing: from ἀναφάλας, ὄσω, to relax, loosen, ease, Polyb. [vss]
ἀναφάραξις, εως, ἡ, a tearing up again, τῆς λεπτοδ Plut.: metaph. an exciting: from
ἀναφάρασσω, Att. ἄρω, f. ἄξω, to scrape up, make rough: hence ἀπρ ἀναφάρασαι ἰὼν air causes the roughness of rust, Plut.
ἀναφάσσω, =ἀναφαίνω, Ar. Av. 502: only in pres. and impf. ἀναφείρσομαι, Dep. med., (χειρίζω) to hold back, hinder.
ἀναφελίσσομαι, Dep. med., (χελύσω) to cough up, Hipp.
ἀναφέω, f. χεύσω, to pour on or out. Pass. to empty itself, of a river, Arr.: to be spread abroad. II. to pour back,
ἀναχλαίνω, to clothe with a mantle (χλαῖνα), Nonn.
ἀναχλαίνω, to warm again, make warm again, Arist. Probl.

ἀναχνοαίνω, (χνός) to make the first down grow. Pass. to get the first down, Ar. Ach. 791.
ἀναχνόω, =foreg.
ἀναχούῃ, ἡ, (ἀναχεύω) a pouring out, eruption, Longin.
ἀναχορδία, to begin a choral dance, Ar. Thesm. 994, Eur. Or. 582: and c. acc. cognato, ἀν. ἑλασον, ὄργια Eur. 2. to beat up and drive away. II. intr. to dance on high, dance with joy, Eur. Ion 1079.
ἀναχόω, older regul. pres. for the usu. irreg. ἀναχώννυμι, q. v.
ἀναχράσμαι, Dep. med., to use up, make away with, dispatch, destroy, acc. to Gramm. in Thuc., v. Arnold ad 3. 81.
ἀναχρέπτομαι, Dep. med., to cough up, bring up, more rarely in act. ἀναχρέπτω. Hence
ἀναχρέψις, εως, ἡ, a coughing up, bringing up, Hipp.
ἀναχρονίζω, to refer to a wrong time, to confound times. Hence
ἀναχρονισμός, ὁ, an anachronism, Valck. Phoen. 861.
ἀναχρόννιμι, f. χρώσω, to color anew, discolor, Plut. Hence
ἀναχρώσις, εως, ἡ, a discoloring, Plut.
ἀναχύμα, ατος, τό, that which is poured out: any place where water stands, esp. an estuary.
ἀναχύρωτος, ον, (ἀχνρός) without chaff or husks, Ar. Fr. 152.
ἀνάχυστις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναχεύω) a pouring out, spending, excess, N. T. II. =ἀνάχυσμα, Strab.
ἀνάχωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναχόω, ἀναχώννυμι) earth thrown up, a mound, dam, dyke.
ἀναχυμάτισμος, ὁ, the throwing up a mound or dyke.
ἀναχυνέω, to cast or melt over again, Strab.
ἀναχύννυμι, f. χύσω, to heap up and form a mound, ἀν. ὀδόν to raise a road by throwing down rubbish, Dem. 1279. 20.
ἀναχωρέω, f. ἥσω, to go back, give way, draw back, retire, withdraw, oft. in Hom., who sometimes adds ὤψ, as in prose ὀπίσω, Hdt. 4. 183, etc.; mostly ἐκ, but also c. gen. only, ἀνεχώρησαν μεγάροιο Od. 22. 270: to recoil from, give way to any one: freq. in prose with all preps. denoting motion to or from. II. to come back to the former possessor, revert to or devolve on the right owner, ἡ βασιλῆτη ἀνεχώρηε ἐς τὸν παῖδα Hdt. 7. 5; cf. ἀναβαίνω. III. to retire from public life or from the world: hence ἀναχωρητικός τόπος, a retired spot, a retreat, Lat. locus in secessu, Theophr.: ἀναχωρητικός βῆμα an obsolete phrase, Dion. H. Hence
ἀναχώρημα, ατος, τό, a stepping back, retiring: a retired place, Lat. secessus.
ἀναχώρησις, εως, Ion. 105, ἡ, a going or drawing back, retiring, retreating, Hdt. 9. 22, and freq. in Thuc.: also a means or place of retreat, refuge, Lat. recessus, Dem. 354. 11. II. a turning back, return.
ἀναχωρητής, οὗ, ὅ, one who has retired or withdrawn from the world, a hermit, anchorite, Eccl.
ἀναχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to give way or retire, Arr.
ἀναχωρίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to make to go back or retire, Tab. Heracl.
ἀναψιθέλλω, to touch on the upper side, A. B.
ἀναψάλασσω, to tear up, open, Lyc.
ἀναψάω, f. ἥσω, to rub or wipe up, like ἀνασπογγίζω, Ctes.
ἀναψήφίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to put to the vote again, Thuc. 6. 14: to take up anew, do over again, aller, Lat. retractare. Med. to vote anew, Pherecr. Douloδ. 6.
ἀναψήφισις, εως, ἡ, a putting to the vote again: in gen. a doing over again, alteration.
ἀναψήχω, ξω, =ἀναψάω.
ἀναψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνάπτω) a lighting up, kindling, Dion. H.
ἀναψυκτής, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀναψύχω) a cooler, refresher, Eur. Andromed. 30. 3.
ἀναψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cooling, refreshing.
ἀνάψυξις, εως, ἡ, a cooling, refreshing, recreation, Strab.
ἀναψυχή, ἡ, =foreg., Plat. Legg. 919 A. II. relief, recovery from, κακῶν, πόνων Eur.: respite, rest, Plat. Symp. 176 A. 2. a drawing of breath, inhalation, Ath.
ἀναψύχω, fut. ψύξω, to revive by fresh air, to cool, refresh, Od. 4. 568: in gen. to cheer, and so ἀν. φίλον ἥτορ to take courage, II. 13. 84: also ἀν. ἕκας to get a wound healed, II. 5. 795; vaids ἀν. to let the ships rest and get dry, relieve them, Hdt. 7. 59, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 10: later c. gen., ἀν. πόνου to recover

from toil, Opp. Med. to breathe fresh air again, recover breath, revive, Plat. Tim. 70 D. [ῶ]

ἀνδῶν, poet. for ἀνδάλω, Aesch.

ἀνδάνω, (ῥῶς, ῥῥῶμαι) imperf. ῥῥῶσαν, in Hom. also ἔρῥῶσαν, in Hdt., and Att. sometimes ἐάνδανον: fut. ἀδήσω: aor. ἔαδον, besides which Hom. has aor. ἔαδον, which like ἔδδον [ᾶ] is merely poet.: perf. ἔαδα, Dor. ἔαδα. To please, delight, gratify, mostly Ion. and poet., used generally just as the comm. ῥῥῶμαι, except as to construction: in Hom. always c. dat. pers. ἀνδάνει μοι, so too Hdt.; also c. dupl. dat., 'Ἀγαμέμνωνι ῥῥῶσαν θυμῷ Π. 1. 24: also ἀνδ. τῷ to do one a kindness, Hdt. 5. 39: impers. ἀνδάνει μοι ποιεῖν, like Lat. placet, Hdt. 4. 145, etc.: formerly Theogn. 26, was quoted as authority for the acc. after ἀνδ., but Gaisf. after Pors. Or. 1623, reads οὐδ' ὁ Ζεὺς ὅαν πάντεσσι' (for πάντας) ἀνδάνει.—The Med. ἀνδάνει occurs in Anth.

ἀνδρεια, ἀνδραιομός, ἀνδρῆς, poet. for ἀνὰδ.

ἀνδρῆνον, τό, mostly plur. τὰ ἀνδρῆνα, the raised banks or edges of rivers, trenches, Lyc.: a raised border, flower-bed, like πρασιὰ, Theocr. 5. 93, cf. Jac. Ant. 2. 3. p. 86: any earth dug or thrown up, Mosch. 2. the trench or canal itself, Plut. (deriv. uncertain whether from ἀνὰδῶ or ἀνθῆω: the form ἀνδρῆνον refers to the latter.)

ἀνδρίκτης, οὐ, ὅ, for ἀναδρίκτης, (ἀναδρίκω) the catch of a mousetrap, also ῥῥῥῥῥῥῥ, Call. Fr. 233.

ἀνδρίχα, Adv. (ἀνὰ, δρίχα) asunder, in twain, ἀνδρίχα κείω and δόσσαται II., ἀνδρίχα θυμὸν ἔχειν to have a divided mind, Hes. Op. 13: also apart. 2. as prep. c. gen., like ἀμφίς, χωρὶς, apart from, far from, Ap. Rh.

ἀνδοκάδην, Adv. for ἀναδοκάδην, (ἀναδοχή) alternately.

ἀνδραγαθῆς, fut. ἀνδραγαθήσομαι, (ἀνῆρ, ἀγαθός) to be a brave, good man, prove so, behave as such, Polyb. Hence ἀνδραγαθίμα, ατὸς, τό, brave honest conduct, Plut. ἀνδραγαθία, ἡ, the character of a brave good man, bravery, manly virtue, oft. in Hdt., and Thuc.

ἀνδραγαθίστομαι, ἰσομαι, Adv. Att. τοῖμα, Dep. med., to act bravely, honestly, ἔτι τις ἀπαραμύστην ἀνδραγαθίσεται if any one thinks to sit at home and play the honest man, Thuc. 2. 63, ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου Id. 3. 40.

ἀνδραγῆνικός, ὅ, ὄν, befitting a brave good man, Hipp.

ἀνδράργια, ὦν, τὰ, (ἀνῆρ, ἄργα) the spoils of a slain enemy, II. 14. 509.

ἀνδραδέλφη, ἡ, a husband's sister.

ἀνδραδέλφος, ὁ, a husband's brother, brother-in-law, (not ἀνδραδέκων, Lob. Phryn. 304.)

ἀνδράκας, Adv. (ἀνῆρ) man by man, like κατ' ἀνδρας, Lat. viritum, Od. 13. 14: in gen. separately, apart, Aesch. Ag. 1595. ἀνδρακάς, ἄδος, ὅ, (ἀνῆρ) a man's portion, equal share, Nic. ἀνδραπόδεσσι, metapl. dat. of ἀνδράποδον, for ἀνδραπόδοις, II. ἀνδραποδία, ἡ, = ἀνδραποδισμός.

ἀνδράποδις, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, and as Dep. med. ἀνδραποδίσωμαι, f. ἰώμαι, (ἀνδράποδον) to reduce to slavery, enslave, esp. to sell the freemen of a conquered place into slavery, (and so something worse than δουλεύω, καταδουλεύω, to subjugate or subdue,) Lat. vendere sub corona, freq. in Hdt. who mostly uses the med., as do the Att. Pass. to be sold into slavery, oft. in Hdt., who also has fut. med. in pass. signf., 6. 17: such selling was usu. a public act: but also of individuals, to kidnap free men or other people's slaves, Plat., and Xen.; cf. ἀνδραποδιστής. Hence

ἀνδραπόδιστος, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Xen. Apol. 25.

ἀνδραποδισμός, ὁ, a selling a freeman into slavery, enslaving, Thuc. 2. 68, cf. ἀνδραποδίζω: of individuals, kidnapping, whether of free men or other people's slaves, hence ὑπόδικος ἀνδραποδισμοῦ liable to action for kidnapping, Plat. Legg. 879 A. ἀνδραποδιστήριος, ἰα, ἰωρ, belonging to, fitted for enslaving or kidnapping.

ἀνδραποδιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a slave-dealer, one who kidnaps free men or slaves to sell them again, Ar. Plat. 535, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 508 E: metaph. ἀνδρ. ἐαυτοῦ one who sells his own independence, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 6.

ἀνδραποδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀνδραποδιστήριος: ἡ—ική, sub. τέχνην, kidnapping, Plat. Soph. 222 C.

ἀνδραποδοκάπηλος, ὁ, a trafficker in slaves, Luc. [κᾶ]

ἀνδράποδον, τό, a slave, esp. one made in war and sold, first in Hom., but only II. 7. 475, in metaplast. dat. ἀνδραπόδεσσι as if from ἀνδράποδον, (but the use of the word has made the verse suspected, Thiersch G. Gr. §. 197. 60), then in Hdt., etc.: a slavish low fellow, Plat. Theag. 130 B, Xen. Mem. 4. 2. 39 (usu. deriv. from ἀνδρός, ποῦς, from the notion of the captive falling at his conqueror's feet, which seems to have suggested the form ἀνδραπόδεσσι: others from ἀνδρα ἀποδόσθαι, v. Pott, Forsch. 1. 211.) [δρᾶ] Hence

ἀνδραπόδης, ες, (ἔλδος) slavish, Lat. servilis: in gen. opp. to ἐλεύθερος, servile, low-minded, brutal, Plat., and Xen.: ἡτρωδὴς καὶ ἀνδρ. Rep. 430 B; ἀνδρ. ἡδοναὶ low sensual pleasures, Arist. Eth. N.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. -δῶς, Plat.

ἀνδραποδία, ἡ, slavery, slavishness, servility, Plut.

ἀνδραπόδιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ὠνέμομαι) a slave-dealer, Ar. Fr. 295.

ἀνδράριον, τό, Dim. from ἀνῆρ, a manikin, Ar. Ach. 517. [δρᾶ]

ἀνδράστι, dat. plur. from ἀνῆρ.

ἀνδράφαξις, ἡ, v. l. for ἀνδράφαξις.

ἀνδραχθῆς, ἔς, (ἀνῆρ, ἄχθος) loading a man, as much as a man can carry, xερμάδια Od. 10. 121.

ἀνδράχλη or ἀνδράχνη, ἡ, also ἀνδραχλος and ἀνδραχνος, purslane, Theophr. II. a wild strawberry-tree, also κόμαρος, Id. III. a coal-pan, chafing-dish, only however in the form ἀνδράχλη, in this signf. plainly akin to ἄνθαξ.

ἀνδρεία, ἡ, disputed form for ἀνδρία, but justified by the Ion. ἀνδρητή, and shown to be the older Att. form by Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 492 A, Meno 88 A; against him however v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. §. 119. 38.

ἀνδρείκελον, τό, (εἰκελος) an image or likeness of a man, esp. a statue, = ἀνδρίς, Theophr. II. a flesh-colored pigment, Plat. Rep. 501 B, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Strictly neut. from

ἀνδρείκελος, ὦν, like a man, Dion. H.

ἀνδρείος, εἰα, εἰων, Ion. ἀνδρηῖος, (ἀνῆρ) of or belonging to a man, manly, masculine, courageous, Hdt. 7. 153, and freq. in Att. Neut. τὸ ἀνδρείον, manliness, manhood, Plat. II. τὰ ἀνδρεία, the public meals of the Cretans, also the older name for the Spartan φειδίτια, Alc. 37, cf. Müller Dor. 4. 3, 3, sometimes wrongly written ἀνδρία Adv. -ως.

ἀνδρείτης, πτος, ἡ, = ἀνδρία, Xen. An. 6. 5, 14.

ἀνδρείφοντης, οὐ, ὁ, (φονεῖν) man-slaying, II., always as epith. of the god of war, cf. ἀνδρόφονος.

ἀνδρείων, ὄνος, ὁ, poet. for ἀνδρεῶν, ἀνδρῶν.

ἀνδρεάστρια, ἡ, a lover of men, woman that is fond of men, Ar. Thesm. 392.

ἀνδρεστοί, Ep. for ἀνδρόστ, dat. plur. from ἀνῆρ.

ἀνδρέμενος, ὅ, ὦν, Ion. for ἀνδρόμενος.

ἀνδρένομαι, = ἀνδρίζομαι.

ἀνδρεῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Ion. for ἀνδρῶν, Hdt.

ἀνδρητή, ἡ, Ion. for ἀνδρεία, ἀνδρία, Hdt.

ἀνδρητῆς, ἡ, ἰων, Ion. for ἀνδρείος, Hdt.

ἀνδρηλᾶντε, to drive away, banish from home, Aesch., and Soph.: from

ἀνδρηλᾶτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐλάνω) he that drives one from his home, esp. the avenger of blood in cases of murder, Aesch. Theb. 637, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Müller Eum. §. 44. [ᾶ]

ἀνδρία, ἡ, also ἀνδρεία q. v., Ion. ἀνδρητή, manliness, manhood, manly strength or spirit, courage, Lat. virtus, opp. to δειλία, first in Hdt. 7. 99, Soph., etc.: in bad sense, insolence, = ἀναίετια, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 233, 275.

ἀνδρία, τᾶ, f. l. for ἀνδρεία, v. under ἀνδρείος.

ἀνδριαντάριον, τό, Dim. from ἀνδρίς.

ἀνδριαντικός, ὁ, Dim. from ἀνδρίς, a small statue, puppet, Plut.

ἀνδριαντογλύφος, ὁ, (γλύφεω) a carver of statues, staturary, [ῶ]

ἀνδριαντοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like a statue, Eccl.

ἀνδριαντοπλάστης, οὐ, ὁ, (πλάσσω) a modeller of statues, in clay, wax, etc. Hence

ἀνδριαντοπλαστική, ἡ, sub. τέχνην, the art of modelling in clay, wax, etc.

ἀνδριαντοποιεῖω, to be an ἀνδριαντοποιός, to make statues, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 2. Hence

ἀνδριαντοποιητική, ἡ, sub. τέχνην, statuary, sculpture.

ἀνδριαντοποιῖα, ἡ, = foregoing, Plat., and Xen.

ἀνδριαντοποιική, ἥ, = ἀνδριαντοποιητική, Sext. Emp.
 ἀνδριαντοποιός, οὗ, δ, a statue-maker, statuary, sculptor, Plat., and Xen.
 ἀνδριανουργέω, = ἀνδριαντοποιέω: from
 ἀνδριανουργός, ὁ, (* ἔργω) = ἀνδριανποιός, Philostr.
 ἀνδρίας, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, (ἀνὴρ) the image of a man, a statue, oft. in Hdt.: in Plat. Rep. 420 C, usu. taken as a picture, but wrongly, v. Arist. and Stallb.: ironically, a puppet, Dem. 270. 11.
 ἀνδρίξω, f. ἴσω, to make a man of, make manly, Xen. Oec. 5. 4. Pass. to be or become a man, come to manhood, Ar. Fr. 653: hence to think and act like a man, play the man, Plat. Theat. 151 D.: opp. to βλακεῖω, μαλθακίζωμαι.
 ἀνδρικός, ἥ, ὄν, befitting a man, masculine, manly, stout, brave, Plat., and Xen.: also of things, strong, stout. Adv. —κῶς, like a man, oft. in Ar.: Superl. ἑτάτα Ar. Eq. 81. II. composed of men, χορὸς Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 16, cf. ἀνδρείος.
 ἀνδρίον, τό, Dim. from ἀνὴρ, Ar. Pac. 51.
 ἀνδρισμός, ὁ, = ἀνδρία.
 ἀνδριστέον, verb. Adj. from ἀνδρίξω, one must play the man, Plat. Phaed. 90 E.
 ἀνδριστή, Adv., after the manner of men, Ar. Eccl. 149. [τῷ]
 ἀνδρίφιλος, οἷ, friendly to men.
 ἀνδροβᾶτέω, ἥσω, (βαίω) paedico, Mel. 48. 2.
 ἀνδροβόρος, οἷ, (βιβρώσκω) man-devouring, Anth.
 ἀνδροβούλος, οἷ, (βουλή) of manly counsel, masculine, κέας Aesch. Ag. 11: opp. to γυναικόβουλος.
 ἀνδροβώρως, ὄτως, δ, ἥ, (βιβρώσκω) man-devouring, cannibal, γνάθος Eur. Cycl. 93, χαρμόναί Id. H. F. 385.
 ἀνδρογένεια, ἥ, (γένος) a manly race. II. the generation of males, κατ' ἀνδρογένειαν descent by the man's side, Hipp.
 ἀνδρονίγας, ἄνθρωπος, δ, a giant-man, Call.
 ἀνδρόγονος, οἷ, (* γένω) begetting men, ἡμέρα ἄνδρ. a day favorable to the birth or generation of boys, Hes. Op. 781, 786.
 ἀνδρόγονις, οἷ, δ, = sq. II. pathicus, cinaedus, Jac. Anth. 2. 1. p. 280. [ῶ]
 ἀνδρόγυνος, οἷ, (γύνῃ) a man-woman, both male and female, hermaproditae, Plat. Symp. 189 E.: also γύνανδρος and Ἐρμαφρόδιτος. II. ὁ ἄνδρ. a eunuch: also a womanish man, weak effeminate person, Hdt. 4. 67; also ἡμίανδρος, ἡμῖναιε.
 III. common to men and women, λουρὰ baths used by both at once, Anth.
 ἀνδροδακτύλος, οἷ, (δαίω) slain by men. 2. act. murderous, Aesch. Cho. 860.
 ἀνδροδάμας, ἄνθρωπος, δ, ἥ, (δαμάω) taming men, φόβος, οἶνος Pind. N. 3. 67: man-slaying, Id. N. 9. 37. [ᾶ]
 ἀνδροδόχος, οἷ, (δέχομαι) receiving men.
 ἀνδρόθεν, Adv., from a man or men, Anth.
 ἀνδρόθηλος, ὁ, ἥ, = ἀνδρόγυνος 1, Philostr.
 ἀνδρόθηλις, ἥτος, δ, ἥ, (θνήσκω) murderous, bringing many deaths, Aesch. Ag. 814.
 ἀνδροκτήτης, ὁ, a slave-dealer, Galen. [ᾶ]
 ἀνδροκμήτις, ἥτος, δ, ἥ, (κάμνω) bringing toil and pain to man, ἄνδρ. λογός, μόχθος, = λογός, μόχθος ἄνδρῶν καμόντων Lob. Aj. 323: hence also, oppressive, deadly, destructive.
 ἀνδροκμήτος, οἷ, (κάμνω) wrought by men or men's hands, τύμβος Il. 11. 37: acc. to others raised to a man's memory, but cf. θεομήντος.
 ἀνδροκοιτέω, (κοιτῇ) to sleep with a man, Aëtius.
 ἀνδροκτοασία, ἥ, (κτείνω) slaughter of men, esp. in battle, and then mostly in plur., Hom.: but in Il. 23. 86, murder.
 ἀνδροκτονέω, to slay men, Aesch. Eum. 602: and ἀνδροκτονία, ἥ, = ἀνδροκτοασία: from
 ἀνδροκτόνος, οἷ, (κτείνω) man-slaying, murdering, Hdt. 4. 110.
 ἀνδρόλαγνος, οἷ, lusting after men, Theophr.
 ἀνδρόλεττερα, ἥ, a murderer, Aesch. Ag. 1465, poet.
 ἀνδρολήψια, ἥ, (λαμβάνω, λήψωμαι) seizure of men: an Athenian law which, in case of a citizen's murder abroad remaining unatoned, authorised the seizure of three citizens of the offending state, Lex ap. Dem. 647. 24 sq.: also ἀνδρολήψιον, τό.
 ἀνδρολήψιον, τό, = foreg.
 ἀνδρόλογέω, to pick out men, levy for war-service, Luc. Hence

ἀνδρόλογία, ἥ, a levying men for war-service.
 ἀνδρόλογίζω, = ἀνδρόλογέω.
 ἀνδρόλόγος, οἷ, (λέγω) picking out men, levying them for war-service.
 ἀνδρομάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) mad after men, lustful, Eur. ap. Plut. 1. 76 F: cf. γυναικομανής. Hence
 ἀνδρομάνη, ἥ, lust after men.
 ἀνδρομάχος, οἷ, (μάχομαι) fighting with men: hence the well-known prop. N. Andromache, Il., whence again we find a fem. ἀνδρομάχη in Anth. [ᾶ]
 ἀνδρόμοε, ἐς, εὖν, (ἀνὴρ) of man or men, human: αἷμα, κρέας, χροός ἄνδρ. man's blood, flesh, skin, Hom.: ψυμοί ἄνδρ. gobbets of man's flesh, Od. 9. 374; δμῖλος ἄνδρ. a press or throng of men, Il. 11. 538.
 ἀνδρομική, ἐς, (μήκος) of a man's height, σταύρωμα Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3.
 ἀνδρομυρὸν or ἀνδρομυρὸν ἐγχειρίδιον, τό, (ἀναδρομή) a dagger with a blade slipping back into the haft, used for stage-murders, Hesych., cf. Ach. Tat. 3. 20, 21.
 ἀνδρόπαις, αἶδος, ὁ, a man-boy, youth near manhood, Aesch. Theb. 533: a youth of manly temper, Soph. Fr. 551.
 ἀνδροπλαστία, ἥ, (πλάσσω) a modelling, moulding of men.
 ἀνδροπλήθεια, ἥ, (πλῆθος) a multitude of men, ἄνδρ. στρατοῦ Aesch. Pers. 235.
 ἀνδροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making a man of, making manly, Plut.
 ἀνδρόπορος, ὁ, (πόρῃ) cinaedus, Theopomp. ap. Polyb.
 ἀνδροπρετής, ἐς, (πρέτω) befitting men.
 ἀνδροπροσώπος, οἷ, (πρόσωπον) with a man's face.
 ἀνδρόπυρος, οἷ, = foreg., Emped. 215, v. πῦρρα.
 ἀνδράσκιον, τό, (αἷμα) a kind of St. John's wort with blood-red juice, tulsan, androsaeum, Diosc.
 ἀνδρόστιν, ἰδός, δ, ἥ, hurtful to men, mischievous, Anth.
 ἀνδρόστυνη, ἥ, = ἀνδρία, Oenom. ap. Euseb.
 ἀνδρόσφιγξ, ἰγγος, ὁ, a man-sphinx, sphinx with the bust not (as usually) of a woman, but a man, Hdt. 2. 175: acc. to others, merely a human sphinx, as opp. to the Ram-sphinx, etc.
 ἀνδρότης, ἡτος, ὁ, ἥ, manhood, manhood, v. Spitzn. Il. 22. 363.
 ἀνδροτόμε, (τέμνω) to geld, Sext. Emp.
 ἀνδροτυχής, ἐς, (τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) getting a man or husband, ἄνδρ. βλοτός wedded life, Aesch. Eum. 960.
 ἀνδροφάγος, to eat men, v. l. in Hdt. 4. 106: from ἀνδροφάγος, οἷ, (φαγέω) eating men or man's flesh, epith. of the Cyclops, Od. 10. 200: οἱ ἄνδρ., a people in Hdt. 4. 18. [ᾶ]
 ἀνδροφθορός, οἷ, (φθείρω) man-destroying, murderous, μοῖρα Pind. Fr. 164, ἔχιδνα Soph. Plut. 266. II. proparox. ἀνδρόφθορος, οἷ, hence in Soph. Ant. 1022 αἷμα ἄνδρ. the blood of slain men, cf. τραγικότος.
 ἀνδροφονέω, to slay men; and
 ἀνδροφονία, ἥ, slaughter of men, Plut.: from ἀνδροφόνος, οἷ, (φονεύω) man-slaying, Hom., mostly as epith. of Hector, and so (like ἀνδροκτοασία) of slaughter in battle: but also φάσμακον ἄνδρ. Od. 1. 261. 2. fem. ἡ ἄνδρ. murderess of her husband, like Clytaemnestra. II. as law term, convicted of manslaughter, Lys. 116. 38.
 ἀνδροφόντης, οἷ, δ, = ἀνδροφόντος, Aesch. Theb. 572.
 ἀνδρόφρων, γεν. οὖος, δ, ἥ, manly-minded, Soph. Fr. 680.
 ἀνδροφύτης, ἐς, (φυή) of man's shape or nature, Emped. 216.
 ἀνδρόφωνος, οἷ, (φωνή) with a man's voice.
 ἀνδρῶ, ὄσω, to make a man of, strengthen: hence also to change into a man or into man's shape, Müller Lyc. 176.
 II. Pass. to become a man, become manly, reach manhood, freq. in Hdt.: to fulfil the duties of a man, Hipp.: of women, to know a man, ἀνδραθεσία, Lat. virum experta, Valck. Hipp. 490.
 ἀνδρῶν, = ἀνδρῶν, dub.
 ἀνδρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a man, manly, Isocr. 97 C. Adv. —δῶς, ἄνδρ. διακείσθαι Id. 239 B: superl. ἀνδρῶδέστατα, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1.
 ἀνδρῶν, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, Ion. ἀνδρεῶν, a man's apartment, Hdt. 1. 34, etc., Aesch., and Eur.: also ἀνδρῶνιτις, ἰδός, ἥ, opp. to γυναικῶν, γυναικωνίτις. II. among the Romans, a passage between two courts of a house, Vitruv.
 ἀνδρῶνιτις, ἰδός, ἥ, = foreg., Xen.
 ἀνδρῶνιμίο, to have a man's name: from

ἀνδρώνυμος, *ον*, (ἀνὴρ, *ὄνομα*) with a man's name. Hence ἀνδρώνυμικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, esp. in Gramm. τὸ ἀνδρ., sub. *ὄνομα*, a name transferred from an animal to a man, e. g. σκύνομος, *πῶλος*.

ἀνδρός, *φῆα, φῶν*, = ἀνδρός, Hipp.

ἀνδύεται, poet. for ἀναδύεται, *II*.

ἀνδωκε, poet. for ἀνέδωκε, from ἀναδιδωμι, *Pind*.

ἀνέβωτε, *Ion*, for ἀνεβήτε.

ἀνέγγυος, *ον*, not vouched for, not accredited, of an illegitimate child, νόθος καὶ ἀνέγγ. *Plat. Symp.* 461 B.: of a woman, not lawfully wedded, *Plut*.

ἀνεγείρω, *ῆ, ἐρώ*, to wake up, rouse, esp. from sleep, *ἐξ ὕπνου*, *ἐκ λέχων* *Hom.*: ἀν. *κῶνον* *Pind.*, *μολεπῆν* *Ar. Ran.* 370: *μεταπρ.* to rouse, cheer up, encourage, *Od.* 10. 172: cf. ἀναγείρω: of buildings, to raise, build. *Pass.* to be waked up, awaken, *aor. pass.* ἀνηγέρθη he awoke, *Poppo Xen. An.* 3. 1, 12. Hence

ἀνεγέρημα, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, waked up, wakeful, *Anth*.

ἀνεγερσις, *εως, ῆ*, a waking up, awakening: a building up, *Plut*.

ἀνέγερτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐγείρω) not to be awakened, ἀν. *ἴππος* a sleep that knows no waking, *Arist. Eth. E.* 1. 5, 6. *Adv.* -τως.

ἀνέγκλητῆ, *Adv.* of sq.

ἀνέγκλητος, *ον*, (ἐγκαλέω) not accused or charged: without reproach, blameless, *Plat.*, and *Arist.* *Adv.* -τως, ἀν. *ἔχειν* *Arist. Pol*.

ἀνέγκυος, *ον*, not pregnant.

ἀνεγκωμίαςτος, *ον*, (ἐγκωμιάω) not praised.

ἀνεγνώ, ἀνέγνω, *irreg.* *aor.* 2 act. of ἀναγνώσκα, *Hom*.

ἀνεγχώριτος, *ον*, (ἐγχώριω) inadmissible, impossible.

ἀνεδοφίσιος, *ον*, (ἐδοφίω) not levelled to a smooth surface, γῆ *Arist. Probl.* II. not thrown to the ground.

ἀνέδωγμα, *Adv.* *syncop.* *aor.* of ἀναδύχομαι *Od.* 17. 563.

ἀνέδην, *Adv.* (ἀνίημι) let loose, freely, without restraint, *Plat. Prot.* 342 C: ἀν. *φεύγων*, *Lat.* *effuse fugere*, *Aesch. Supp.* 14: remissly, carelessly, *Soph. Phil.* 1153: freq. also licentiously, profusely, *Polyb.*, etc. II. without more ado, simply, absolutely, *Plat. Gorg.* 494 E. (The form ἀνέδην seems merely to be a wrong deriv. of the word from ἀναδίσ.)

ἀνέδραμε, ἀνέδραμον, *irreg.* *aor.* 2 of ἀνατρέχω, *II*.

ἀνέδραστος, *ον*, (ἐδράω) without firm seat, unsteady, *Dion. H.* ἀνέργω, *imperf.* ἀνέεργον, old *Ep.* form from ἀνέργω, ἀν. *εργω*, *II*.

ἀνέω, *σω*, to set up, used only in *aor.*, ἐς δῖφρον ἀνέστας *II* 13. 657. In form it might be from ἀνέω, ἀνίημι, *v. II* 21. 537, and the sense would admit this, but the best *Gramm.* are for ἀνέω.

ἀνέουλησία, *ῆ*, unwillingness: from

ἀνέουλητος, *ον*, (ἐθέλω), against the will, compulsory: melancholy, συμφορὰ *Valck. Hdt.* 7. 88, 133: cf. ἀναγκαῖος. *Adv.* -τως.

ἀνεύλομαι, as *Pass.*, to be or become used to a thing, *Diog. L.* 2. 96.

ἀνέπιστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπίω) unaccustomed, strange, *ἐπεδ* *Dion. H.*

ἀνείδους, *ον*, (είδος) shapeless, rough, *Stob.*

ἀνείδωλοποιία, = εἰδωλοποιία, *Plut.* Hence ἀνείδωλοποιία, *ῆ*, and

ἀνείδωλοποίησις, *εως, ῆ*, = εἰδωλοποιία, *Sext. Emp.*

ἀνειαυότης, *προς, ῆ*, discretion, foresight, *Diog. L.* 7. 46.

ἀνείκαστος, *ον*, (εἰκάω) incomparable. 2. not to be guessed.

ἀνεκίς, *ἐς*, (νέκος) uncontested: proposed by some in *II* 12. 435 for ἀνεκία.

ἀνεκόνιστος, *ον*, (εἰκονίζω), not portrayed, not to be portrayed, *Eccl.*

ἀνεκλήθια, *ῆ*, without the aid of Eileithyia: hence ἀν. *ὀδῶν* *λοχῶν* never having invoked Eileithyia in the pangs of childbirth, *Eur. Ion* 453.

ἀνέλλω, to wind up, roll together: but acc. to *Buttm.* *Lexil. voc.* εἰλεῖν *IO*, to press close together. *Pass.* to crowd or throng together, ἀνελλήθεις εἰς τι χωρίον *Thuc.* 7. 81, cf. *Arist. H. A.* 9. 40, 57, *Audib.* 65, and ἀνέλλω: but certainly in later authors, to unroll, unfold, *Lob. Phryn.* 29.

ἀνέλιγμα, *ατος, τό*, that which is wound up or close pressed: hence in plur. wind in the bowels, flatulence, *Lat. tormina*, *Hipp.*; elsewh. σπρόφος.

ἀνελισσις, *εως, ῆ*, = *foreg.*, *Hipp.*

ἀνελίξις, *εως*, (ἀνελίσσω) a revolution, unwinding, such as all things go through after coming to their climax, *Plat. Polit.* 270 D, 286 B.

ἀνελίσσας, *ῆω*, poet. for ἀνελίσσω.

ἀνέλλω, = ἀνελείω, in *Pass.* to shrink up or back, *Plat. Symp.* 206 D. Some write ἀνέλω.

ἀνέμαρται, 3 sing. perf. pass. (ἐμαρμαι) it is not decreed by fate, for οὐχ ἐμαρται, *dub.* I. in *Plut.*, cf. ἐμαρται, *μείρομαι*.

ἀνέμενός, *Adv.* from ἀνέμενος, part. perf. pass. from ἀνίημι, let loose, slackly, carelessly, *Xen. Mem.* 2. 4, 7: without restraint, freely, διατᾶσθαι *Thuc.* 2. 39. ἀν. *ἐπὶ* *Arist. Eth.*, cf. ἀνέδην.

ἀνέμι, (ἐμῖ) to go up, *ἂν* ἡελίω ἀνόντι at sun-rise, *Hom.*, and *Hdt.*: to go up to, μούνη, ἀνίημι ἐς περιώπην *Od.* 10. 146: to sail up, i. e. out to sea, like ἀναπλέω, *Od.* 10. 332: but also to go up inland, *Od.* 10. 274, 446, esp. into central Asia, *Hdt.* 5. 108. II. to approach, esp. in suppliant guise or for succour, ἀνέμι ἐς πατρός ἐταίρους *II* 22. 492, 499. III. to go back, go home, return, oft. in *Od.*: ἀν. *ἐπὶ* τὸν πρότερον λόγον *Hdt.* 1. 140.

ἀνέμιον, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (εἶμα) without clothing, unclad, uncovered, *Od.* 3. 348.

ἀνέπειν, to say aloud, proclaim, esp. by herald, ἀν. *τινὰ* to proclaim conqueror, *Pind.* P. 1. 61, etc.: c. inf. to make proclamation that, *Ar. Pac.* 550, and *Xen.*: absol. to proclaim, give notice, usu. δ κήρυξ, esp. in the Athen. assemblies, law-courts, theatres, etc., usu. δ κήρυξ ἀνέιπε, but also simply δ δ' ἀνέιπε *Ar. Ach.* 11.

ἀνείργω, *ῆω*, to force or keep back, ward off, *II* 3. 77, etc., always in poet. impf. ἀνέεργον.

ἀνείρεις, *εως, ῆ*, (ἀνείργω) a forcing back, keeping off, *Plut.*

ἀνείρομαι, *Ep.* and *Ion.* ἀνείρωμαι, to ask, question, inquire, c. acc. pers., *Hom.*; also c. dupl. acc. δ με ἀνείρεαι what thou inquirest of me, *II* 3. 177. He uses only the pres. and impf.

ἀνείρνω, *ὄσω*, poet. and *Ion.* for ἀνέρνω, *Hdt.*

ἀνείρω, fut. ἀνείρω, to fasten on or to, ἀν. *τι* *περὶ* *τι* to string one thing on another, *Hdt.* 3. 118: to wreath together, e. g. στεφάνους.

ἀνείσακτος, *ον*, (εἰσάγω) not introduced, ininitiated, elsewh. ἀμύητος, *Iamb.*

ἀνείσιδωρος, *ον*, = ἀνησιδωρος, *Alciph.*

ἀνείσοδος, *ον*, without entrance or access, *Plut.*

ἀνείσφορία, *ῆ*, exemption from the εἰσφορά, q. v., *Plut.*: from ἀνείσφορος, *ον*, exempt from the εἰσφορά, *Dion. H.*

ἀνέκαθεν, *Adv.* of place, from above, like ἀνωθεν *Aesch. Cho.* 427: cf. ἀγκθεν.

II. of time, from the first, esp. εἶναι ἀνέκαθεν *Πόλις*, etc., to be Pyliaens by origin, *Hdt.* 5. 65; so too τὰ ἀνέκ. εἶναι, τὰ ἀνέκ. γένος *Bähr Hdt.* 1. 170; τὰ ἀνέκ. *Λαμπροί* of ancestral renown, *Hdt.* 6. 125.

ἀνέκας, *Adv.* (ἀνω, ἐκός) upwards, on high, *Lat. sursum*, *Pind.* O. 2. 38 (23), *Ar. Vesp.* 18: it was never used of stay in a place or of time, *Böckh Hdt.* I. c.

ἀνέκβατος, *ον*, (ἐκβαίνω) without outlet, *Thuc.* 3. 98.

ἀνέκβαστος, *ον*, (ἐκβιάζομαι) not to be forced out, impregnable. *Adv.* -τως.

ἀνέκδημητος, *ον*, (ἐκδημέω) unsuitable for going abroad: ἡμέρα a day on which no journey, no campaign is undertaken, *Plut.*

ἀνέκδηγητος, *ον*, (ἐκδηγέομαι) indescribable, extraordinary, *N. T.* *Adv.* -τως.

ἀνέκδητος, *ον*, (ἐκδύω) unpublishable, unavenged, *Joseph.*

ἀνέκδοτος, *ον*, (ἐκδίδωμι) not given out or published, kept secret. 2. of a maiden, unaffianced, unwedded, *Lys.* 134. 1.

ἀνέκδρομος, *ον*, (ἐκτρέχω) without escape, inevitable, *Anth.*

ἀνέκθερμαντος, *ον*, (ἐκθερμαίνω) not warmed or to be warmed.

ἀνέκθυτος, *ον*, (ἐκθύομαι) not to be appeased by sacrifice.

ἀνέκκλησιςτος, *ον*, (ἐκκλησιάζω), without an assembly of the people, *Ath.*

ἀνέκκλητος, *ον*, (ἐκκλίνω) not to be evaded.

ἀνεκλάλητος, ον, (ἐκλαλέω) *unutterable, immense*, Diosc. [ἀ] ἀνεκλήτος, ον, (ἐκλέγω) *uninterrupted, incessant, endless*, Diosc. Adv. —τως.

ἀνεκλεκτος, ον, (ἐκλέγω) *not picked out*, Dion. H.

ἀνεκλήπις, ἐς, = ἀνεκλεπτος.

ἀνεκλόγιστος, ον, (ἐκλογίζομαι) *not liable to give account, irresponsible*. Adv. —τως, *without reckoning, measure or thought*, Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 7.

ἀνεκνίπτω, ον, (ἐκνίπτω) *not to be washed out, hard to wash out*.

ἀνεκνίπμιλμη, fut. ἀνεκνήσω, *to fill up or again*, Xen. Anab. 3. 4, 22, though Krüger doubts the word.

ἀνεκλήκτος, ον, (ἐκπλήσσω) *not fear-stricken, undaunted*, unshaken, Plat. Rep. 619 A. II. *act. not striking with fear, making no impression*, λέξις Plut.

ἀνεκπλήξια, ἡ, (ἐκπλήσσω) *intrepidity*, Plat. Def. 412 C.

ἀνεκπλήρωτος, ον, (ἐκπληρώω) *not filled or to be filled up*.

ἀνεκπλύτος, ον, (ἐκπλύνω) *not to be washed out, indelible*, Plat. Tim. 26 C.

ἀνεκπτοίω, strengthd. for ἐκπτοίω, Anth.

ἀνεκπύητος, ον, (ἐκπύω) *not suppurating*. II. *preventing suppuration*, Hipp. [ῶ]

ἀνεκπυστος, ον, (ἐκπυνθάνομαι) *not found out by inquiry*, Joseph.

ἀνεκρίζωτος, ον, (ἐκρίζω) *not rooted out or up*, Eccl.

ἀνεκρίωτος, ον, verb. Adj. *from ἀνεχόμαι, to be borne*, Soph. O. C. 883; unless it be neut. plur., οὐκ ἀνεκτέα (ἐστί), *one must not bear it*.

ἀνεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνεχόμαι) *enduring, patient*, Anton.

ἀνεκτός, ὄν, later ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνεχόμαι) *bearable, sufferable*, Hom., who usu. joins it (like ἀνασχετός) with a negat.: but also ἀνεκτά παβέν Plut. 7. 77; παντὶ πρόσω ὅστις καὶ ὁπωσὶν ἀνεκτός in any tolerable manner whatsoever, Id. 8. 90: οὐκ ἀνεκτός (ἐστί), foll. by inf. or μὴ οὐ c. inf., *one cannot but do, cannot help doing*, Plat. Theat. 154 C, 181 B. Adv. —τως, in Hom. always οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτός, ἀνεκτός ἔχει *it is to be borne*, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 1.

ἀνεκτριβήτος, ον, (ἐκτριβώ) *not to be rubbed out or off, indelible*.

ἀνεκφυγτος, ον, (ἐκφεύγω) *not to be avoided*. II. *act. unable to flee away or escape*, like ἀναπόδραστος, Plut.

ἀνεκφλογόμοι, (φλογόω) Dep., *to inflame*, Gal.

ἀνεκφλοῖστος, ον, (ἐκφύω) *not going out or abroad, unsocial*.

ἀνεκφορος, ον, (ἐκφέρω) *not to be brought out, that ought not to be brought to light*, elsewh. ἀνεξίστοτος.

ἀνεκφραστος, ον, (ἐκφράω) *unutterable, indescribable*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8.

ἀνεκφώνητος, ον, (ἐκφωνέω) = foreg.

ἀνεκφώνητα are unproportioned letters, e. g. the Iota subscriptum.

ἀνελαῖος, ον, (ἐλαία, ἔλαιον) *without olive-trees, olives or oil*, Theophr.

ἀνέλατος, ον, (ἐλαύνω) *not wrought or to be wrought with the hammer*, Aristot.

ἀνέλεγκτος, ον, (ἀνελίγω) *safe from being questioned, proved or tried*, Thuc. 5. 85: *not to be convicted or refuted, irrefutable, also unconvicted, unrefuted*, both in Plat. Adv. —τως.

ἀνέλεγξια, ἡ, *a being irrefutable*, Diog. L. 7. 47.

ἀνέλεγχω, ἡ, *to search into or examine anew, to prove fully, convict, convince*, Eur.

ἀνέλεμοσύνη, ἡ, *mercilessness*: from ἀνέλεμνος, ον, gen. ονος, Att. ἀνέλεμων, *merciless*: also ἀνηλεμων. Adv. —μόνας, Antipho 114. 10.

ἀνέλεμς, ἐς, (ἐλεος) *pitiless, merciless*. Adv. —εως: *rejected* by Böckh and others: but it is found in Gramm., though ἀνέλεμς is the better form, v. Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 4. 1047.

ἀνέλεπτος, ον, (ἐλεέω) *unpitied, unworthy of pity*. Adv. —τως.

ἀνέλελιξω, ἡ, *to shake and rouse*, Opp.

ἀνέλευθρία, ἡ, *the conduct and character of an ἀνέλευθερος, a slavish temper, servility*, Plat.: esp. in money matters, stinginess, Arist. Eth. N. 5; and

ἀνέλευθερίότης, ἡ, = foreg.: from ἀνέλευθερος, ον, *not free, illiberal, slavish, servile*, Lat. illiberalis, Plat.: esp. in money matters, niggardly, stingy, Ar. Plut. 591. Adv. —πως, *meanly*, Xen.

ἀνέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι) *a going up or back, returning*, Eccl.

ἀνέλημων, ον, gen. ονος, Att. for ἀνέλεμων.

ἀνέλιγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνελίσσω) *any thing rolled up*, ἂν χαλῆς *a ringlet*, Anth.

ἀνέλιξις, εως, ἡ, also ἀνελίξις, (ἀνελίσσω) *a rolling or winding up*. 2. *a rolling round, revolution of the heavens*. 3. *a winding about, maze, intricate dance*, Plut.

ἀνελίσσω, Att. ἀνελίττω, fut. ἔλω, also ἀνελίσσω, *to roll or wind up, wind round*. Pass. *to twist about*, Ar. Ran. 827.

2. *to unroll, unwind*, esp. like Lat. *evolvere*, of books in rolls, and so read and explain, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 14, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 83 D. II. *metaph. ἂν βίω, Lat. versare vitam*.

ἀνεκλώω, (ἐλκω) *to suppurate*, Medic.

ἀνεκλωτος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἐλκω) *not to be drawn, not to be drawn along*.

ἀνεκλώω, ὄν, (ἀνέλω), ὑπ-δρανω, ὀφρύνε Cratin. Incert. 123, cf. ἀνασπώ.

ἀνεκλώω, ὡς, = sq., *to drag up or forth*, εἰς φῶς Ar. Pac. 307: *to drag up into open court*, Ar. Ach. 687: ἂν ναῖς *to haul up ships high and dry*, Hdt., and Thuc.

ἀνέλω, f. ἔω, *to draw up or upwards*, Hom., e. g. ἂν τάλαστα II. 12. 434: esp. *to draw up a bow*, i. e. *draw it to full stretch*, II. 11. 375, Od. 21. 128: cf. foreg. Med., *to draw to oneself*, Od. 22. 97: ἀνέλεσθαι, *to tear one's own hair*, τριχὰς II. 22. 77. II. *to draw back*, Hdt.

ἀνέλωτος, ἡ, (ἀνέλω) *a suppurating*, Medic.

ἀνέλωτος, ον, (ἐλκω) *without wounds, unhurt*.

Ἀνέλλην, ηνος, δ, ἡ, ("Ἑλλην) *un-Greek, outlandish, στόλος* Aesch. Supp. 234.

ἀνέλληνιτος, ον, (ἐλληνίζω) *not Grecian*, Sext. Emp.

ἀνέληντις, ἐς, (ἐλλεῖν) *unfailing, unceasing*, Ael.

ἀνελπίς, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, *without hope, hopeless*, Eur. I. T. 487.

ἀνελπιστος, ον, *to be ἀνελπίσιος*; and

ἀνελπιστία, ἡ, *hopelessness*: from ἀνελπίσιος, ον, (ἐλπίζω) *unhoped for, unlooked for*, Aesch., τὸ ἀνελπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου *the hopelessness of certainty*, Thuc. 3. 83, etc. II. *act. 1. of persons, having no hope, hopeless*, Thuc. 6. 17: *despairing of a thing, σωθήσεσθαι* Thuc. 8. 1, τοῦ εἶναι Xen. 2. of things or conditions, *giving or leaving no hope, hopeless, desperate*, Thuc. 5. 102: πρὸς τὸ ἀνελπιστον γράττεσθαι Id. 2. 51. Adv. —τως, ἂν ἔχει *he is in despair*, Plat. Phil. 36 B.

ἀνέλπτωτος, ον, (ἐλπτω) *without sheath or covering*, Arist. H. A.

ἀνέμῃβατος, ον, (ἐμβάλω) *inaccessible, of a sacred place*, Plut.

2. *act. not going to or into*, Anth.

ἀνεμίστος, ον, (νεμεῖω) *free from blame, without offence*, Plat. Crat. 401 A: ἀνεμίστην ὅστις αὐτῷ *he can do it without offence*, Plat. Symp. 195 A, Aeschin. 63. 8. Adv. —τως, Plat. Legg. 684 E.

ἀνεμῆτος, ον, (ἀ priv., ἐμετος) *without vomiting*, Hipp.

ἀνεμῶ, f. ἔω, (ἀνὰ, ἐμέω) *to vomit up, spit out*, Hipp.

ἀνεμῶτος, ον, (νέμω) *not divided, not distributed*, οὐσία Dem. 1083. 16. 2. *act. having no share*, Plut.

ἀνεμία, ἡ, (ἀνεμος) = ἐμπνεύματις, *flatulency*, Hipp.

ἀνεμιαῖος, ον, also α, ον, (ἀνεμος) *windy, ὡδὴν ἀνεμιαῖος*, strictly a wind-egg, also ὀπνημένον, which is less Att. acc. to Piers. Moer. p. 73: *metaph. light as air, empty, vain*, cf. Heind. Plat. Theat. 151 E.

ἀνεμίζομαι, as Pass., *to be driven with the wind*, N. T.

ἀνεμῖος, ἰα, ἰω, = ἀνεμιαῖος.

ἀνεμῶδρομος, ον, (τρέχω, δραμῖν) *swift as the wind*, Luc.

ἀνεμῶεις, εσσα, εν, *windy, full of wind, filled by the wind*, ἰστέον Pind. P. 1. 177. II. *windy, of a mountain or hill*, Pind. O. 4. 11, and Eur.: αἰγίδες, αἶψα ἀνεμῶεσσαι *storms, breezes of wind*, Aesch., and Soph.

III. *like wind, swift as wind, airy, φρόνημα* Soph. Ant. 354. [ἀ in Pind., and Trag.; so the word must be taken as Dor. for ἡνεμῶεις.]

ἀνεμοζάλη, ἡ, a stormy surging sea, Jo. Lyd. [ἀ]
 ἀνεμόστροφος, *ov*, rustling with the wind.
 ἀνεμοκοῖται, (*κοίτη*) wind-lullers, people at Corinth who practised the same arts as Lapland wizards, A. B.
 ἀνεμος, ὁ, a breath or stream of air, wind, breeze, gale, storm, Hom., who also joins θέλλα ἀνεμοιο, a whirlwind, so ἀήτης ἀνεμοιο, ἀστὴρ and θέλλα ἀνεμών, ποῖα ἀνεμοιο: so too ἀνέμων βίται Pind., and Soph., ἀήματα Aesch., πνεύματα Eur., ἀνεμών φθόγγον Simon. 7. 12: πρὸς ἀνεμών against the wind, σύν ἀνεμῷ with it: ἀνεμών κατ'ὧναν a sudden storm having come on, Thuc. 2. 25: ἀνεμος κατὰ βορέαν ἐστῆκες the wind being in the north, Id. 6. 104: δοῦναι τὴν ἀνεμῷοις to cast a thing to the winds, *ventus traderet*, Ar. Rh. Proverb. ἀνεμών θῆραν ἐν δυκτοῖς to try and catch the wind, ἀνέμῳ διαλέγεσθαι to talk to the wind, i. e. in vain. Hom. and Hes. only mention four winds, Boreas, Eurus, Notus (in Hes. Argestes), and Zephyrus: Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, gives twelve, which served as points of the compass, Cf. Gütl. Hes. Th. 379. (from * *aw*, *ahm*, like Lat. *anima*, cf. Horat. Od. 4. 12, Cic. Tusc. 1. 9.)
 ἀνεμοσκεπής, ἐς, (σκέπη) sheltering from the wind, keeping it off, Pl. 16. 224.
 ἀνεμόστροφος, *ov*, (στρέφω) turned, whirled by the wind: but 2. παροχ. ἀνεμόστροφος, *ov*, whirling the wind, Anacreont. 41, but the reading varies.
 ἀνεμοσφάραγος, *ov*, echoing to the wind, Pind. P. 9. 6. [σφᾶ]
 ἀνεμοστράφης, ἐς, = sq.
 ἀνεμοστρέφης, ἐς, (τρέφω) twice in Hom., κύμα ἀνεμοστρ. a wave fed, i. e. reared, raised by the wind, Pl. 15. 625: ἔγχος ἀνεμ. a spear from a tree made tough and strong by the beating of the wind, Pl. 11. 256, ubi al. ἀνεμοστρεπὲς or ἀνεμοστρεβὲς, turned, shaken by the wind, v. Spitz.
 ἀνεμόστροφος, *ov*, (τρέφω) v. l. for ἀνεμοστρόφος.
 ἀνεμοσύριον, τό, (οἶρος) a vane, the sail of a windmill, late.
 ἀνεμοσφορία, ἡ, damage or havoc made by the wind: from ἀνεμόσφορος, *ov*, (φθείρω) demolished, damaged by the wind.
 ἀνεμόφορτος, *ov*, (φορέω) borne or carried away by the wind, Luc.
 ἀνεμόω, ὦσω, to air, expose to the wind. Pass. to be blown upon, moved or shaken by the wind, Plat. Tim. 83 D.: perf. pass. opt. c. acc., *νημεωμένος τὴν τρίχα* having his hair floating to the wind, Callistr.: of the sea, to be raised by the wind, Anth. II. to puff up, swell, Hipp.
 ἀνεμπλήκτος, *ov*, (ἐμπλήσσω) unshaken, unmoved. Adv. —ως, Plut.
 ἀνέμπλητος, *ov*, (ἐμπλήσσω) not to be made full, insatiable. 2. of which one is never tired, θέαμα Themist.
 ἀνέμπλωος, *ov*, (ἐμπλέω) not sailing: useless for sailing, ναῦς Nonn.
 ἀνεμπόδιστος, *ov*, (ἐμποδίζω) unhindered, Arist. Rhet. Adv. —ως, Id. Part. An.
 ἀνεμπόλητος, *ov*, (ἐμπολάω) unsold.
 ἀνέμπωτος, *ov*, (ἐμπιπῶ) not getting or falling into a thing, εἰς λίπας Plat. Def. 412 C.
 ἀνέμφατος, *ov*, not announced: without expression, unmeaning, πρόσωπον Plut. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνεμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) windy, airy. 2. metaph. vain, idle, Plut.
 ἀνεμώκης, ἐς, (ώκως) swift as the wind, Eur. Phoen. 163, Ar. Av. 697: formed like ποδώκης.
 ἀνεμώλιος, *ov*, windy, Hom., but only metaph., vain, idle, fruitless: ἀνεμώλια βάξεν to talk windy, idle trash, talk to the winds, Pl. 4. 355. (deriv. simply from ἀνεμος, for —ώλιος is an adjunct termin., cf. μεταμώλιος.)
 ἀνεμώνη, ἡ, the wind-flower, anemone, Cratin. Malth. 1, Pherecr. Metall. 1. 25, cf. Jac. Mel. 1. 46: ἀνεμώναι λόγων flowers of speech, Luc.
 ἀνεμώνις, ἰδος, = foreg., Nic.
 Ἀνεμώνη, ἰδος, ἡ, she that stills the wind, epith. of Athena, Paus. 4. 35, 8.
 ἀνεμνέεις, ἐς, not scanty, abundant. 2. act. not wanting, not needy. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνένδεκτος, *ov*, (ἐνδέχομαι) inadmissible, impossible.
 ἀνένδοιαστος, *ov*, (ἐνδοιάω) undoubted, indubitable, Luc. Adv. —ως.

ἀνένδοτος, *ov*, (ἐνδίδωμι) not giving in, unyielding. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνένδυτος, *ov*, (ἐνδύω) not put on.
 ἀνένεκα, poet. for ἀνένηκα, aor. act. of ἀναφέρω, Od. 11. 625; ἀνένεκατο, aor. med., Pl. 19. 314; ἀνενηχέβη Hdt. 1. 116. No pres. ἀνένεκα appears in use.
 ἀνεργής, ἐς, inefficacious, Theophr.
 ἀνεργησία, ἡ, inefficacy, Sext. Emp.: from ἀνεργητος, *ov*, (ἐνεργέω) inefficacious, Id.
 ἀνερήνοθε, v. ἐρήνοθε.
 ἀνεθουσίαστος, *ov*, (ἐθουσιάζω) not extravagant or impassioned, ἐπος Plut. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνερνήτος, *ov*, (ἐννόω) without thought or conception of thing, τῶς Polyb. II. inconceivable. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνερήχλητος, *ov*, (ἐροχλέω) undisturbed, Heliod. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνέρτατος, *ov*, (ἀνερ-, ἐρτεῖν) not strained, without force, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 9.
 ἀνέρτευκτος, *ov*, (ἐντυγχάνω) not to be met or conversed with, unsovable, Plut. 2. in good sense, inaccessible to persuasion or bribery, incorruptible, Id.
 ἀνέρτροπος, *ov*, (ἐντρέπομαι) not minding or heeding a thing.
 ἀνέκαστος, *ov*, (ἐξάκουω) not well heard, not quite audible.
 ἀνέφαλπτος, *ov*, (ἐφαλέφω) inextinguishable, indelible, Isocr. 96 C. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνέφαλλκτος, *ov*, (ἐφαλλάσσω) unchangeable.
 ἀνέναντλος, *ov*, (ἐναντλέω) inexhaustible.
 ἀνέκᾶπῃσῃ, ἡ, infallibility, Arr.: from ἀνέκᾶπῃστος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶπαω) infallible, Arist. Org.; ἀν. πρὸς τι in a thing, Id. Pol. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνέκᾶριμπος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶριθέω) not to be counted or told.
 ἀνέκᾶρνητος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶρνεομαι) not denying, without denying.
 ἀνέκᾶλεγκτος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶλέγω) not put to the proof, not questioned, convicted or refuted, Thuc. 4. 126: safe from question, impossible to be questioned or refuted, Id. 1. 21: not to be blamed, Xen. Cyn. 13. 7, like ἀνέλεγκτος. Adv. —ως, Xen.
 ἀνέκᾶλκτος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶλίσσω) not unfolded, Sext. Emp.
 ἀνέκᾶργατος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶργάζομαι) not wrought out, unfinished, Luc.
 ἀνέκᾶρεῖντος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶρευνάω) not to be searched out, Arist. Eth. N.
 ἀνέκᾶστατος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶτάω) not searched out, not inquired into, or examined, Dem. 50. 16. II. βίος ἀν. a life without inquiry, Plat. Apol. 38 A. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνέκᾶυρετος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶύρισκα) not to be found out, Thuc. 3. 87.
 ἀνέκᾶήλως, *ov*, (ἐκᾶήλωμαι) not to be told, countless, Gal. 2. not to be explained.
 ἀνέκᾶ, ἡ, (ἀνέχω) patient endurance, forbearance, Cic. Att. 5. 11.
 ἀνέκᾶκάτω, to be ἀνέκακος; and
 ἀνέκᾶκάως, ἡ, forbearance, Plut.: from
 ἀνέκᾶκάκος, *ov*, (ἀνέχομαι, κακός) enduring evil, Luc.; forbearing. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνέκᾶμαστος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶμάω) not dried up, not to be dried up, Arist. Probl.
 ἀνέκᾶμῶν, ἡ, ἡς οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοιτο ὅλη κόμη, Cratin. (Incert. 54) ap. Hesych.: but this is evidently a wrong interpretation.
 ἀνέκᾶλαστος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶλίσκομαι) implacable.
 ἀνέκᾶτῃλος, *ov*, imperishable.
 ἀνέκᾶτῃτος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶμι) with no outlet: inevitable.
 ἀνέκᾶχνῃστος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶχνιάω) not traced out.
 ἀνέκᾶδᾶστος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶδᾶζω) not alienated, not to be alienated.
 ἀνέκᾶδος, *ov*, with no outlet, without return, Theocr.: without practical result, Plut.
 ἀνέκᾶοιστος, *ov*, (ἐκᾶφέρω, ἐξοίσω) = ἀνέκᾶφορος, Plut.
 ἀνέοι or ἀνεοί, v. sub ἀνεως.
 ἀνεορτάω, to be without holidays, Dio C. Hence
 ἀνεορτάστος, *ov*, not festive, without holidays or festive joy, Bloss Democr. ap. Stob. 16. 21. p. 154.
 ἀνεορτός, *ov*, (ἐορτή) without festival, ἀν. ἱερῶν without share in festival rites, Eur. El. 310.
 ἀνεοστᾶσῃ, ἡ, (ἀνεως, ἴστημι) = ἐνεοστασίη, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 212.
 ἀνεπαγγελτος, *ov*, (ἐπαγγέλλω) not announced, πόλεμος a war begun without formal declaration, Polyb., cf. ἀπῆρκτος. 2. uninvited, unbidden, Cratin. Dionys. 4.

ἀνεπαίσθητος, ον, (ἀνεπαίσθητοι) not felt, imperceptible, Tim. Locr. 2. act. not feeling or perceiving. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνεπαύστος, ον, not heard, inaudible, Ath.
 ἀνεπαύσχυτος, ον, (ἐπαύσχυτοι) = ἀναύσχυτος. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνεπαυτίστος, ον, (ἐπαυτίστος) unimpeached, innocent, Joseph.
 ἀνεπάλλατος, ον, (ἐπαλλάσσω) not interchanging or alternating, ἀν. ζῶα, animals which have their upper and lower teeth meeting flat together, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 51.
 ἀνεπαλτο, Ep. for ἀνεπαλτο, syncop. 3 sing. aor. 2 med. from ἀναπαλτο, with pass. signifi., he was thrown up, rushed up, II.; cf. Spitzn. Exc. XVI. ad II.: if from ἀνεφάλλομαι, it must have been written ἀνεπαλτο, like ἐπαλτο.
 ἀνεπαυρόωτος, ον, (ἐπαυρόω) not to be amended, incorrigible, Plut.
 ἀνεπαφός, ον, (ἐπαφῶ) untouched, unharmed, ap. Dem. 926. 20; c. gen. rei, unharmed by a thing, ὅπως Anton.
 ἀνεπαφρόδITOS, ον, = ἀναφρόδITOS, Alciph.
 ἀνεπαχθός, ἐς, not burdensome, without offence, Phalar. Adv. —ως, Thuc. 2. 37: ἀν. φέρειν not to take ill, haud gravate ferre.
 ἀνεπέκτατος, ον, (ἐπεκτείνω) not extended: of declensions, parasyllabic, Gramm.
 ἀνεπέλυστος, ον, (ἐπέρχομαι) not coming back.
 ἀνεπέλυστος, ον, (ἐπέλυσσιν) not despitely treated, Diod.
 ἀνεπής, ἐς, (ἐπος) without a word, speechless.
 ἀνεπιβάτος, ον, (ἐπιβαίνω) not to be climbed, impassable, Diod.
 ἀνεπιβούλευτος, ον, (ἐπιβουλεύω) without plots, and so 1. act. not plotting, 2. not plotted against.
 ἀνεπιγνώστος, ον, (ἐπιγινώσκω) not distinctly known. Adv. —ως, Polyb.
 ἀνεπιγράφος, ον, (ἐπιγραφή) without a title, without author's name, unauthentic, Diod.
 ἀνεπιδείξ, ἐς, = ἀνεδείξ, Plat. Legg. 947 E.
 ἀνεπιδεικτός, ον, (ἐπιδεικνύμι) without ostentation or display.
 ἀνεπιδεκτός, ον, (ἐπιδέχομαι) not accepting or admitting, c. gen. λόγων ἀν. listening to no reasons. 2. inadmissible, impossible, cf. ἀνεγχεῖστος.
 ἀνεπίδετος, ον, (ἐπίδω) not bound or bandaged, ἔλκος Galen.
 ἀνεπίδικος, ον, without a lawsuit, not subject to dispute, undisputed, Isae. 44. 1: ἡ ἀνεπίδ. an heiress about whose marriage there was no dispute, Dem. 1135. fin., cf. Att. Process p. 470.
 ἀνεπίδοκτος, ον, (δοκέω) unexpected, unforeseen, Simon. 223.
 ἀνεπίδοτος, ον, (ἐπιδίδωμι) not increasing or growing, Theophr.
 ἀνεπιείκεια, ἡ, unreasonableness, unkindness, Dem. 845. 22: from
 ἀνεπιείκεις, ἐς, unreasonable, unfair, Thuc. 3. 66. Adv. —κῶς.
 ἀνεπιεικής, ον, (ἐπιτίθημι) allowing of no addition, Dicaearch. ap. Creuz. Mel. 3. 185.
 ἀνεπιθόλωτος, ον, (θολῶ) untroubled, unpolluted, Sext. Emp.
 ἀνεπιθύμητος, ον, (ἐπιθυμέω) without desire, Eccl. [v]
 ἀνεπικαλύπτος, ον, (ἐπικαλύπτω) unconcealed, Diod. Adv. —ως, [δ]
 ἀνεπικάυστος, ον, (ἐπικαίω) not set on fire, not burnt.
 ἀνεπικάυτος, ον, = foreg.
 ἀνεπικρύκευτος, ον, (ἐπικρύκειν) = ἀεφκρυκτος. [v]
 ἀνεπικλήτος, ον, (ἐπικαλέω) unblamed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22. Adv. —ως, Thuc. 1. 92.
 ἀνεπικωλύστος, ον, (ἐπικωλύω) not to be communicated, not communicable. 2. act. not communicating.
 ἀνεπικουρήτος, ον, (ἐπικουρέω) without aid or succour, Philom. p. 390.
 ἀνεπικρίσις, ἡ, impossibility of judging: a reservation of judgment, Sext. Emp.: from
 ἀνεπικρίτος, ον, (ἐπικρίνω) not giving judgment about a thing, Sext. Emp. 2. pass. not judged. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνεπικρυπτός, ον, (ἐπικρύπτω) unconcealed, Anton.
 ἀνεπικυλύπτος, ον, (ἐπικυλύω) unhindered, Joseph. Adv. —ως, Diod.
 ἀνεπιληπτός, ον, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) not to be laid hold of, attacked, τιμὴ Thuc. 5. 17; blameless, βλος Eur. Or. 922. Adv. —ως, Xen. An. 7. 6, 37.
 ἀνεπιληπτός, ον, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) not concealed. II. (ἐπιλήθωμαι) not to be forgotten. 2. not forgetting.

ἀνεπιλόγητος, ον, (ἐπιλογίζομαι) inconsiderate, thoughtless. Adv. —ως, Plat. Ax. 365 D.
 ἀνεπιμέλῃτος, ον, (ἐπιμελέομαι) uncared for, unheeded.
 ἀνεπιμεικτός, ον, (ἐπιμεικνύμι) unmixed with a thing, τιμὴ Arist. Spirit.: pure from, τιμὴς Diosc. 2. not mixing with others, c. gen. ἀνθρώπων Strab.: of a country, without intercourse, unfrequented, Diod. Adv. —ως. Hence
 ἀνεπιμεικτός, ἡ, unmixedness, purity. 2. want of intercourse or traffic, Polyb.
 ἀνεπιμόνος, ον, (ἐπιμένω) not holding out, inconstant. 2. insufferable, Plut.
 ἀνεπινοήσις, ἡ, inconceivableness, Sext. Emp.: from
 ἀνεπινοήτος, ον, (ἐπινοέω) without conception of a thing, incapable of conceiving, Diod. 2. inconceivable, unknown, Id.
 ἀνεπιρτίστος, ον, (ἐπιτίω) not polished over, not finished off, δόμος Hes. Op. 744.
 ἀνεπιπλάστος, ον, (ἐπιπλάσσω) not plastered or painted.
 ἀνεπιπλεκτός, ον, (ἐπιπλέκω) unentwined, without alliance or communion with others, Strab.
 ἀνεπιπληκτός, ον, (ἐπιπλησσω) not struck or punished: unblamed, faultless, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9: in bad sense, incorrigible, licentious, Plat. Legg. 695 B. 2. act. not striking, punishing or blaming, Anton. Adv. —ως. Hence
 ἀνεπιπληξία, ἡ, impurity, licentiousness, Plat. Legg. 695 B.
 ἀνεπιπρεκτός, ον, (ἐπιπρέω) not used for sacrifices, χυρτόσπδες ἀνεπύρ. (like ἄδυτοι) sacrificial implements as yet unused, Hes. Op. 746.
 ἀνεπισημάντος, ον, (ἐπισημαίνω) not marked or distinguished by praise or blame: not striking the eye, Polyb.
 ἀνεπισημείωτος, ον, (ἐπισημαίνω) furnished with no note, unexplained, Eccl.
 ἀνεπισκέπτος, ον, (ἐπισκέπτομαι) not examining, inattentive, inconsiderate, Xen. Adv. —ως, Hdt. 2. 45. II. pass. not considered, not explored, not judged.
 ἀνεπισκευάστος, ον, (ἐπισκευάζω) irreparable.
 ἀνεπισκεψία, ἡ, (ἀνεπισκεπτός) want of observation, Arist. Org.
 ἀνεπιστάδμευτος, ον, (ἐπισταβένω) without billeting (of soldiers), exempt therefrom, Polyb.
 ἀνεπιστάθιος, ον, = foreg.
 ἀνεπιστάσις, ἡ, (ἀνεπίστατος) inattention, thoughtlessness, Plat. Ax. 365 D.
 ἀνεπιστάτης, ον, (ἐπιστάτω) without an inspector.
 ἀνεπιστάτος, ον, (ἐπιστάτω) inattentive, careless, Polyb. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνεπιστημονικός, ἡ, ὄν, not fitted for scientific pursuits, Arist. Eth. N.
 ἀνεπιστημοσύνη, ἡ, ignorance, inexperience, Thuc. 5. 7: want of science, Plat., and Arist.: from
 ἀνεπιστήμων, ον, gen. ovos, unknowing, ignorant, unskilful, of persons, Hdt. 9. 62, Thuc. 5. 111: unscientific, Hdt. 2. 21, and freq. in Plat.: ἀν. τινός or περί τινός unskilled in a thing, Plat.: ἀν. c. inf. not knowing how to do a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 7. Adv. —μόνος, Plat., and Xen.: also —μοσίνος.
 ἀνεπιστρέπτε, and ἀνεπιστρέπτει, (ἐπιστρέφωμαι) Adv. of ἀνεπιστρέπτος, Plut.
 ἀνεπιστρέπτε, not to turn oneself round, to be inattentive or negligent, Epict.: from
 ἀνεπιστρέπτος, ον, (ἐπιστρέφωμαι) without turning round, Plut.: metaph. inattentive, heedless: inexorable. Adv. ἀνεπιστρέπτως, heedlessly.
 ἀνεπιστρέψ, ἐς, = foreg., ἀν. τινός careless of a thing, Plut.
 ἀνεπιστρεψία, ἡ, inattention, heedlessness, Epict.
 ἀνεπιστρεφός, ον, = ἀνεπιστρέπτος, Hdn. Adv. —φως.
 ἀνεπισφαλής, ἐς, (σφάλω) = ἀσφαλής, Themist.
 ἀνεπίσχυτος, ον, (ἐπέχω) not stopped, not to be stopped or checked, Plut. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνεπίτακτος, ον, (ἐπιτάσσω) not commanded, subject to no one, independent, ἐξουσία εἰς τι Thuc. 7. 69. Adv. —ως.
 ἀνεπίτῃτος, ον, (ἐπιτείνω) not strained or stretched: not to be stretched.
 ἀνεπιτευκτός, ον, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) not hitting the mark.
 ἀνεπιτέχνητος, ον, (ἐπιτεχνάζομαι) artificial: without design or reflection. Adv. —ως.

ἀνεπιτήδεις, *ov*, Ion. ἀνεπιτήδεις, ἑη, *ov*, *unfit*, *disadvantageous*, *inconvenient*, Plat.: *prejudicial*, *hurtful*, Hdt. i. 175. Adv. -ως, comp. -ότερον, Plat. Legg. 813 B: of persons, *hostile*, *unfriendly*, Xen.

ἀνεπιτηδείτης, *ης*, *ov*, *unfitness*, *inconvenience*.

ἀνεπιτηδεύτος, *ov*, (ἐπιτηδεύειν) *made without care or design*, *inauthentic*, Plut. Adv. -τως.

ἀνεπιτιμῆτος, *ov*, (ἐπιτιμάω) *not to be reproached or censured*, Arist. Eth. N.: *twos* for a thing, Dem. 1417. 12. 2. *unpunished*, Polyb. II. *untaxed*, Inscr. [71]

ἀνεπίτροπος, *ov*, *without guardian*. 2. (ἐπιτρέπω) = ἀνεπίστροφος.

ἀνεπιτύχης, ἑς, (τυχῆν) = ἀνεπίτευκος, Artem.

ἀνεπίφαντος, *ov*, (ἐπιφάνομαι) *not made visible or conspicuous*, *unadorned*. Adv. -τως.

ἀνεπίφατος, *ov*, *unexpected*, *unknown*.

ἀνεπίφθοτος, *ov*, *unenvied*, *not invidious*, *without reproach*, ἔρχος Soph. Trach. 1033: *ἀν. ἐστὶ πᾶν*, it is no reproach to any one, Thuc. 6. 83, cf. ἀνεμύστος. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 6. 54.

ἀνεπίφραστός, *ov*, (ἐπιφράζομαι) *unannounced*, *unobserved*, Simon. 231. 21.

ἀνεπιχειρώς, *ov*, (ἐπιχειρέω) *not to be attacked or overcome*.

ἀνεπίσπτετος, *ov*, (ἐπισπτεῖν) *not admitted among the ἐπίπται*.

ἀνεπίοις, *ov*, *not in sight*.

ἀνέραμαι, poet. for sq.

ἀνέρομαι, *ov*, ἀνῆρδοσθην, (ἐρῶ) *to love again*, *love anew*, c. gen., Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 7, Andoc. 16. 37: *rare word*.

ἀνερστία, ἡ, *life without love*, *ignorance of love*, Themist.: *from*

ἀνέραστος, *ov*, (α priv., ἐρῶ) *not worthy of love*, *unlovely*, Plut. 2. act. *not loving*, *unkind*, Luc.

ἀνεργάομαι, fut. ἀσμαι, *to finish*, *complete*.

ἀνεργάστος, *ov*, (α priv., ἐργάζομαι) *not thoroughly wrought*, *imperfect*, *incomplete*, Arist. Metaph.

ἀνεργος, *ov*, (*ἐργω) *not done*, ἔργα ἀνεργα, Lat. *facta infecta*, Eur. Hel. 363.

ἀνέργω, old poet. form of ἀνέλγω, *to keep back*, *keep off*, poet. *whence* lengthd. impf., ἀνέργε, ἀνέργον, II.

ἀνερθίζω, f. law, *to provoke or anger again*. Pass. *to be stirred up*, in a state of excitement, Thuc. 2. 21.

ἀνερκίτος, *ov*, (ἐρκεῖν) *not crushed or bruised*, *unground*.

*ἀνερπίτομαι, Red. med., but only found in *ov*. περὶ μιν, *to snatch up and carry off*, of the harpies carrying off their prey, Hom., who only uses 3 pers. pl. ἀνερπίσαντο: later, *to take upon oneself*, πόνον Orph. Only Ep. (the aor. cannot be formed from ἀνερπίτω, though no doubt it was from the same root.)

ἀνερπτόω, *to tear up*, *draw up*: Pass. σπμάχος ἀνερπτόμενος *the stomach drawn up spasmodically* so as to cause vomiting, Nic.

ἀνερύγω, f. ἔω, *to throw up*. Med. *to discharge itself*, of a river, Arist. Mund., Ap. Rh.

ἀνερυνάω, ἥσω, *to search out*, *examine*, Plat. Phaed. 63 A: also in Med., Id. Legg. 816 C.

ἀνερύνησις, *εως*, ἡ, *a tracing out*, *search for a thing*.

ἀνερυνήτος, *ov*, *not searched out*, *unexamined*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 C: *not to be searched or found out*, Id. Crat. 421 D.

Adv. -τως, also neut. pl. ad Adv., *inscrutably*, Eur. Ion 255.

ἀνερύθηντος, *ov*, (ἐρύθειν) *unbrided*, *uncorrupted*, Philo. [1]

ἀνερύσαστος, *ov*, (ἐρύδω) *not ripened by art*, of figs, Theophr.

ἀνέρυστος, *ov*, (ἐρύω) *undisputed*.

ἀνερύξης, ἑς, (ἐρκεῖν) *not fenced around*, *unprotected*, Q. Sm.

ἀνερύμιστος, *ov*, (ἐρμύτιζω) *without ballast*, *not loaded*, strictly of ships, Plat. Theat. 144 A. 2. metaph. *without stay or base*, tottering, unsteady, Ruhnck. Longin. 2. 2.

ἀνερύμιεντος, *ov*, (ἐρμύεν) *not explained*, *unexplicable*.

ἀνέρωμαι, *ov*, ἀνῆρωμαι, *to question*, *ask*, τίνα τι something of a person, Soph. O. C. 210, and freq. in Plat.—Scarcely used but in aor.: the other tenses are supplied by ἀνερῶνδω: the Ep. had also a pres. ἀνέρομαι, q. v.

ἀνερπύζω, = sq., Ar. Pac. 584.

ἀνέρπω, *to creep upwards or up*, Eur. Phoen. 1178.

ἀνέρρω, f. ρήσω: aor. ἀνῆρρωσα, *to come or get up*, with notion of *bad luck*, Eupol. Pol. 27: ἀνέρρω, like ἔρρω, *away with you*, Lat. *abi in malam rem*, Valck. Hipp. 793.

ἀνερρυγῶν, = ἀνερῶν.

ἀνερρυθῶν, δσω, *to begin to blush*, *blush up*, Plat. Charm. 158 C. [δσω]

ἀνερῶν, δσω, Ion. ἀνερῶν *to draw up*, Od. g. 77, in truest: ἀνερῶν αἰῶς = ἀνελίσσει, Hdt. g. 96. Often as v. l. for ἀνερῶν.

[δω, ὅσω]

ἀνέρχομαι, fut. ἀνελίσσομαι: aor. ἀνῆλθον, or usu. ἀνῆλθον, *to go up*, *go upwards*, *climb or mount up*, ἀνελθὼν ἐς σκοπὸν Od. 10. 97: of trees, *to grow up*, *shoot up*, Od. 6. 163, 167, of the sun, *to rise*, Aesch. Ag. 658, of fire, *to blaze up*, Id. Cho. 536.

II. *to go or come back*, *go or come home again*, *retur* Hom., who also strengthens it by ἀφ or ἀδῖς: also *to come back* to a point, *recur to it*, *recount*, Eur. Phoen. 1207, Ion 933.

2. *ἐλς τι* *to come back to one*, *be referred to or made dependent upon one*, Id. Hec. 802, [ἀν in ἀνερχομένω II. 4. 392, the more strange because of II. 6. 187.]

ἀνερῶται, f. ἥσω, *to ask again or repeatedly*, like ἀνέρωμαι, Od. 4. 251: *ἀν. περί τῶν* Hdt. g. 89.

ἀνερῶτιζω, = foreg., Teleclid. Incert. 14.

ἀνέσμαι, Ep. opt. aor. 1 act. of ἀνῆμι, only II. 14. 209, cf. ἀνέσει.

ἀνέσαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 act. of ἀνῆμι, II. 21. 537.

ἀνέσαντες, part. aor. 1 act. from ἀνέω, q. v., II. 13. 657.

ἀνέσει, Ep. for ἀνῆσει, 3 sing. fut. from ἀνῆμι, Od. 18. 265. Hom. has traces also of a regul. aor., formed from this fut., v. ἀνέσω, ἀνέσμαι, ἀνέσαν.

ἀνέσεια, ἡ, = ἀνέσις, Cratin. Buc. 6.

ἀνέσιμος, *ov*, (ἀνῆμι) *let loose*, *idle*, Lat. *remissus*.

ἀνέσις, *εως*, Ion. 105, ἡ (ἀνῆμι) *a loosening*, *relaxing*, i. e. χορδῶν of the strings, Plat.: but ἀνέσις κακῶν *an abating of misery*, Hdt. 5. 28: hence *relaxation*, *recreation*, opp. to σπουδή, Plat. Legg. 724 A; and in bad sense, *listlessness*. 2. *a letting loose*, esp. of the passions, *license*, *licentiousness*, Plat. Rep. 561 A, Legg. 637 C.

ἀνέσπερος, *ov*, *without evening*.

ἀνέσσυτο, Ep. syncop. 3 sing. aor. pass. of ἀναεῶν, II. 11. 458.

ἀνέστιος, *ov*, (ἐστία) *without hearth of one's own*; and therefore *not respecting its sanctity*, II. 9. 63. 2. *without home*, *homeless*, Soph. Fr. 5.

ἀνέστραφένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναστρέφω, *turned about*, *perversely*.

ἀνέσχεθε, ἀνέσχεθμεν, poet. lengthd. for ἀνέσχε, ἀνέσχομεν, aor. 2 of ἀνέχω, cf. ἀνασχεῶν, Hom.

ἀνέτίζω, δσω, f. *to search thoroughly*, *prove well*.

ἀνέταυρος, *ov*, *without companions*, *friends or fellows*, Plut.

ἀνέτεόν, verb. Adj. from ἀνῆμι, *one must relax*, Plat.

ἀνέτεροῖστος, *ov*, (ἐτεροῖστος) *unchanged*, *unchangeable*, Arist. Mund.

ἀνετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνέτος) *fit for relaxing*, *relaxing*: in Gramm ἀνετικά, as opp. to ἐντατικά, words denoting relaxation.

ἀνέτηλη, *ης*, *η*, ἡ, *to depart*, 2. from *ἀνέτλημι.

ἀνέτοιμος, *ov*, *not ready*, *not fitted out*, Polyb.: of persons *not ready or willing*.

ἀνέτος, ὄν, (ἀνῆμι) *loosened*, *relaxed*, *slack*; strictly of a bow then esp. of men's bodily and mental powers, Arist. Gen. An. ἀνέτος τῆν κόμην *with the hair loose*, Luc. Adv. -τως, Soph. Fr. 567. 2. *let loose*, *licentious*, *wanton*. 3. *let free*, *free* from labor, esp. of men and animals dedicated to a god and so free from all work, Tacitus' *nullo mortali opere contacti*, Plut. 2. 12 A.

ἀνετιμολόγητος, *ov*, (ἐτιμολογέω) of *unknowing* derivation Sext. Emp.

ἀνέτιμος, *ov*, (ἐτιμον) = foreg., Sext. Emp. Adv. -μως.

ἀνευ, Adv., and Prep. c. gen., *without*, opp. to σύν, used bot of persons and things, ἀνευ ἔθερ, οὐδὲ σύν ἀνθρώπῳ, II. 17. 407

ἀνευ κέντρων *without spurring*, II. 23. 387: *with persons* in pregnant sense, ἀνευ θεῶν, Lat. *sine diis*, without divine aid or countenance, Od. 2. 372: ἀνευ ἐμεῶν *without my knowledge* and will, II. 15. 213: ἀνευ τοῦ κραινόντος, Lat. *injuhis legis*, without his sanction, Soph. O. C. 926: so ἀνευ τοῦ ὄν *without reference to health*, Plat. Gorg. 518 D.

ἀνευ, away from, far from, or parted from a thing; ἀνευ θλίαν II. 11.

56, cf. Od. 16. 239. III. in prose, *except, besides*, like *ἀνὰ*, Plat. Crit. 112 C. It was sometimes by later authors put after its case, but never by Hom.—By the Boeot. and some Alexandr. written *ἀνις*. (*Ἄνευ* is closely akin to *ἀν*—or *ἀνα*—privat., to which also belong the Lat. *in*—, Engl. *un*—, Germ. *un*— and *ohn*—, cf. sub a; and from it again sprung *ἀνευθε*, *ἀπ'ἀνευθε*, q. v., just as from *ἀπ'ερε*, *ἀπ'ερε* and *ἀπ'ἀπ'ερε*.)

ἀνευθε, to honor with loud cries of *εὐα*, *ἀν*. Bäckstr. Lyc.

ἀνευθε, before a vowel *ἀνευθε*, (*ἀνευ*, as *ἀπ'ερε* from *ἀπ'ερε*)

I. Prep. c. gen., without, like *ἀνευ* of persons and things, *μόνον ἀνευ* ἄλλων Od. 16. 239, like *olos* ἀπ' ἄλλων in later authors; *ἀνευθε* πόνου Od. 7. 192: so too *ἀνευθε* θεοῦ=ἔνευ θεοῦ, q. v., II. 5. 185.

2. *apart from*, *far from*, II. 21. 78.—Hom. always puts it before its case, though sometimes parted from it, II. 22. 88: later it often follows, as *πατρός ἀνευθε* Ar. Rh.

II. Adv. *far away*, *distant*, opp. to *ἐγγύς* or *ἐγγύθι*, II. 22. 300., 23. 378: *out of the way*, *away*, II. 23. 241, Od. 9. 26; and so most freq. with part. *ἄν*, *οὔσα*, *ὄν*.—Only poet., and never Att.

ἀνευθερος, *ov*, not well placed or arranged, ill suiting.

ἀνευθύνία, *ῆ*, the state of an *ἀνεύθυνος*, irresponsibility: from *ἀνεύθυνος*, *ov*, (*εὐθύνη*) not having to render an account, not accountable, irresponsible, opp. to *πνεύθυνος*, Hdt. 3. 80, ἀκρόασις Thuc. 2. 43; also *guiltless*, *innocent*, because such a one is not liable to trial, Arist. Pol.; so *ἀν*. *τινός* *guiltless* of a thing, Luc. Adv. *—ως*.

ἀνεύθυντος, *ov*, (*εὐθύνη*) not made straight, not going in a straight line, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8.

ἀνευκτος, *ov*, (*εὐχομαι*) *unwished for*. II. act. not wishing, not praying, Poet. ap. Plat. Alcib. 2. 143 A.

ἀνευλάβρις, *ές*, incautious. 2. *fearing nothing*: esp. without fear of the gods, impious.

ἀνευρεσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, a finding out, discovery, Eur. Ion 569; and *ἀνευρετός*, verb. Adj., one must find out, Plat. Polit. 294 C, from *ἀνευρίσκω*.

ἀνευρετός, *ov*, (*α* priv., *εὐρίσκω*) not found out, not to be found out, Plat. Legg. 874 A.

ἀνευρίσκω, *f*, *ρήσω*, aor. *ἀνεύρον*, un-Att. *ἀνευράμην*, pass. *ἀνευρέθην*, to find out, make out, discover, Hdt. 1. 67., 2. 54, and Att. Pass. to be found out or discovered to be, c. part., Hdt. 1. 137., 4. 44: seldom with augm.

ἀνευρος, *ov*, (*νεύρον*) without sinews: unelastic, slack, feeble, Hipp., and Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 9.

ἀνευρύω, fut. *ἰνώ*, to widen, open, Hipp. Hence

ἀνευρύσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, and

ἀνευρύσιμος, *δ*, a widening.

ἀνευρύμω, *f*, *ήσω*, to shout aloud with joy; and, acc. to some, is euphemism, to cry aloud, make an outcry, even in grief, *ινεφ*. *οἰμωγῇ* Soph. Tr. 783, Eur. Or. 1335, Plat. Phaed. 60 A; ut Herm. Soph. 1. c. explains it to cry out *εὐφήμει*, without any euphemism, cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. 1. c.

ἀνευφραντος, *ov*, (*εὐφραίνω*) not rejoicing, joyless.

ἀνευχομαι, Dep. med., to ask or pray again: to take back a prayer, recall it, Valck. Hipp. 890, cf. *ἀναμάρχομαι*.

ἀνευβάλλομαι, Dep. med., to leap up at, rush upon: cf. *ἀνεπαλτο*.

ἀνεπάφτος, *ov*, (*ἐφάπτω*),=ἀνέπαφος, esp. not to be carried away as a slave, Inscr.

ἀνεφέλος, *ov*, (*νεφέλη*) unclouded, cloudless, *αἶθρη* Od. 6. 45: unveiled, Soph. El. 1246. [*ἀ* Ep., as in *ἀδανάτος*.]

ἀνεφθός, *ov*, (*α* priv., *ἐφθός*) unboiled, Geop.

ἀνεφικτός, *ov*, (*ἐφικνέομαι*) not to be reached, out of reach, impossible, Luc.

ἀνεχέγγυτος, *ov*, unwarranted: διὰ τὴν τῶν γυνάμην ἀνεχέγγυτον ἐνεγνήσθαι because they had no sure confidence in themselves, Thuc. 4. 55.

ἀνέχω, imperf. *ἀνέχων*: also *ἀνίσχω*, *ἀνίσχων*: *f*. *ἀνέξω*, also *νασχίσω*: aor. *ἀνέσχον*, and poet. lengthd. *ἀνέσχεον*, Hom., nd Eur. Med. 1027, (cf. *ἀνασχέω*): pf. *ἀνέσχκηκα*, aor. pass. *ἠνέσχην*—we also find in Od. 19. 111, a 3 sing. ind. pres. *νέχεσσι*, as if from *ἀνέχκημι*, like *παφάλησσι*, *προφέρησι*, Butt. l. xst. Gr. §. 95, a, Anm. §: to hold up, lift up, Hom., esp. *χεῖρας* *ἀν*. *θεοῖς* to raise one's hands in prayer, (but in Od. 18. 9 *χεῖρας* *ἀν*. to hold out, raise one's hands to fight, like Med.)

hence *ἀν*. *εὐχάς* to offer prayers, Soph. El. 636: *ἀν*. *τινὶ* to hold up and shew to one, to raise admiration, pity, etc., II. 10. 461., 22. 80: *ἀν*. *φδός*, *φλόγα* to hold up a light, Eur.; esp. to hold up the nuptial-torch, hence the phrase *ἀνέχε*, *πάρεχε* *φῶς*, or simply *ἀνέχε*, *πάρεχε*, hold up and lend the light to lead the procession, and so in gen. *make ready*, go on, Herm. Eur. Cycl. 203: to lift up, exalt, *τινὰ* Plat. P. 2. 163; also to lift up by words, extol, praise.

2. of land, *ἀνέχων* τὴν ἄκρην putting out a headland, Hdt. 4. 99, cf. III. 2.

3. to hold up, uphold, maintain, support, *εὐδικίας* Od. 19. 111, *πολέμους* Thuc. 1. 141: *ἀν*. *σὲ* *λέγος* *στέργας* *ἀνέχε*, maintains, is attached to thee, Soph. Aj. 212, cf. Eur. Hec. 123:—so prob. the nightingale is said, *ἀν*. *κισσόν* to keep constant to the ivy, Soph. O. C. 674, ubi v. Herm.

II. to hold back, hold in, keep in, *ἵππους* II. 23. 426; *ἐμάντων* *ἀνίσχων* Hdt. 1. 42; *ἀν*. *Σικελίαν* to maintain it free, *μὴ* *πρὸ* *τινα* *εἶναι*, Thuc. 6. 86.

2. in Theogn. 26, *Ζεὺς* *ἀνέχων*, opp. to *δύν*, holding up, stopping the rain.

III. intrans. to rise up, rise, as out of the sea, Od. 5. 320: later esp. in form *ἀνίσχω* of the sun, *πρὸς* *ἥλιον* *ἀνίσχοντα* Hdt. 3. 98, etc.: to arise, happen, Hdt. 5. 106, 7. 14:—c. gen., to rise from, above, recover from, *καμάτων* Soph. O. T. 174, ubi v. Erf. 2. to come forth, stick out, *ἀνέχων* *αἰχμή* II. 17. 310: esp. of a headland, to jut out into the sea, Hdt. 7. 123, Thuc. 1. 46, etc. 3. to hold on, keep doing, c. part. *ἀν*. *διασκοπῶν* Thuc. 7. 48; also absol., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 10. Hom. uses no tense intrans., but the aor.

B. med. *ἀνέχομαι*, *f*. *ἀνέξομαι* or *ἀνασχίσσομαι*: Att. impf. and aor. c. dupl. augm., *ἠνέχονην*, *ἠνέσχονην*:—strictly to hold oneself up or upright, and so to hold or bear up against a thing, endure, suffer, allow: either c. acc., *ἀν*. *κῆδεα*, *κακά*, etc., Hom., Hdt., and Att.; or c. gen., once in Hom., *δουλοσύνης* Od. 22. 423, and freq. in Plat., e. g. *Απολ. 31 B*—the dependent clause is usu. (always in Hom.) added in part., as *οὐκ ἀνέχομαι* *σὲ* *ἐλγέ* *έχοντα* I will not suffer thee to have..., II. 5. 805; *ἀνέχεσθαι* *ἡμενος* Od. 4. 595, and this is the common constr. in prose, e. g. Hdt. 1. 80, Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; but in signifi. to dare to do, c. inf., *ἀνέχοντο* *τὸν* *ἐπὶ* *νότα* *δέξασθαι* Hdt. 7. 139, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 160. Obs. 1:—absol. to hold out, last, II. 1; esp. in imperat. aor. *ἀνέσχεο*, *ἀνέσχεο*=*τέτλαθι*, be of good courage, Hom.; so too *ἐμφορῶς* *ἠνέσχονην* I was patient in calamities (not I bore up against them) Eur. Andr. 981 (where however Dind. *εὐφορῶς*), cf. Herm. Bacch. 790; in part. *ἀνέχόμενοι* *φέρουσι* they bear with patience, Hdt. 4. 28. 2. *ἀνέχεσθαι* *ξένους* to allow the presence of guests, Od. 7. 32; and so to receive, entertain them, Od. 17. 13.

II. to hold up what is one's own, hence *ἀνέχεσθαι* *δῶρυ*, *έγγους*, etc., Hom.: esp. *ἀν*. *χεῖρας* to hold up one's hands to fight (never to pray, as in Att.), Hom.: hence without *χεῖρας*, *πλήξεν* *ἀνασχόμενος* II. 3. 362, Od. 14. 425.

III. rarely, to hold on by one another, hang together, Od. 24. 8. Cf. *ἀνίσχω*.

ἀνέβανος, *ov*, (*έβω*) hard to boil or to make boil.

ἀνεψέω, (*έψω*) to boil again.

ἀνεψήγιος, *ov*, (*α* priv., *έψήγιος*) unboiled.

ἀνεψιάς, *ας*, *ῆ*, fem. from *ἀνεψίος*, Plut. Hence

ἀνεψιάδῃ, contr. *ἀνεψιάδῃ*, *ῆ*, a first-cousin's daughter, Dind. Ar. Fr. 584.

ἀνεψιάδης, *ov*, *δ*, a first-cousin's son.

ἀνεψιάδους, *ov*, *δ*,=foreg., Pherecr. Incert. 28.

ἀνεψίος, *δ*, a first-cousin, but also in wider sense any cousin, a kinsman, Hom., and Hdt.: fem. *ἀνεψιά*. (cf. Lat. *nepos*, *neptis*, Sans. *naprīti*.) [when the ult. is long, Hom. lengthens also the penult., as *ἀνεψιού* *κταμένοιο*, II. 15. 554.] Hence

ἀνεψιότης, *ητος*, *ῆ*, relationship, strictly in the degree of first-cousins, Plat. Legg. 871 B.

ἀνέψομαι, *f*. *ἀνέψομαι*, (*έψω*) to boil up or out of.

ἀνέω, an old pres. from which are formed some tenses of *ἀνέμω*: Hdt. has a 3 plur. pres. pass., *ἀνέονται* *ἐς* *τὸ* *μάχμον* for *ἀνέμνται*, 2. 165.

ἀνέω, v. *ἀνέω*, in *ἀνεως*.

ἀνέωγα, Att. perf. 2 from *ἀνοίγω*, always intr.

ἀνέωγον, imperf. from *ἀνοίγω*, Hom.

ἀνεωγόντος, Adv. part. perf. *ἀνεωγός*, from *ἀνοίγω*, openly, *ἀνεως*, gen. *ω*, *δ*, *ῆ*, is considered as Att. form of an absol. Adj.

ἀναος, ἀναός (ἀνα, *ἀνω to cry), without a sound, voiceless, mute:—from it are found ἀνεγ nom. plur., six times in Hom., and ἀνεω fem. nom. sing., Od. 23. 93. But this latter form is against analogy: hence Aristarch. always writes ἀνεω as Adv., and he is followed by Buttm. Lexil. in voc., Spitzn. II. 2. 323. Hom. only joins it with γενέσθαι, εἶναι, ὄσθαι.

ἀνη, ἡ, (ἀνω) an accomplishment, fulfilment, Aesch. Theb. 713. ἀνήβασκω, =sq., Dion. H.

ἀνήβασις, f. ἡνω, to grow young again, Lat. repuerascere, Theogn. 1003, Eur., and Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 7. II. to grow up, attain to ἡβη, Call. Jov. 55. The form ἀνήβασκω, acc. to Gramm., is not so good, Thom. M. p. 415. Hence

ἀνηβητήριος, la, ion, making young again, ἀν. ῥώμη the returning strength of youth, Eur. Andr. 552.

ἀνήβος, ov, not having yet reached ἡβη, or puberty, not come to man's estate, beardless, opp. to ἐφηβος, Plat. Legg. 833 C.

ἀνήγαγον, aor. 2 from ἀνάγω.

ἀνήγεμόνευτος, ov, (ἡγεμονεύω) without leader or commander, Luc.

ἀνήγεμαι, f. ἡσوماί, Dep. med., to tell as in a narrative, relate, recount, Pind. N. 10. 35, Hdt. 5. 4; like διηγ-, and ἐξηγ-. 2. to go along in a chariot, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 9. 86.

ἀνήδομαι, as Pass., to withdraw or recall one's enjoyment of a thing, no longer enjoy it, like ἀνέχομαι, c. acc., Hermipp. Incert. 5. (Compd. not with ἀν- priv., but with prep. ἀνά, back.)

ἀνήδονος, ov, (a privat., ἡδονή) without pleasure, disagreeable.

ἀνήδυντος, ov, (ἡδύνω) not sweetened or seasoned, Lat. inconditus, Arist. Probl.: metaph. unpleasant, repulsive, ἡλικία Arist. H. A., γυνή Plut.

ἀνήδυντος, ov, =foreg., Plut.

ἀνήη, Ep. for ἀνή, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 of ἀνίημι, II. 2. 34.

ἀνήθητος, η, ov, (ἀνήθη) made of dill, στέφανος Theocr. 7. 63. ἀνήθητις οἶνος, δ, wine mixed with dill, Geop.

ἀνήθηον, τό, dill, anise, Lat. anethum, Ar. Nub. 982: also ἀνήθηον Ar. Thesm. 486; Ion. ἀνήθηον or ἀνήθηον Hdt. 4. 71; poet. ἀνήθηον or ἀνήθηον, Alcæa. and Anacr.: later Att., Dor., and Aeol. ἀνήθηον or ἀνήθηον Alex. Leb. 2. 7: v. Dind. Ar. Nub. 982, Bergk Anacr. 138.

ἀνήθοποιός, ov, (ἡθοποιέω) not giving exact delineation of character, Dion. H. 2. without fixed character, immoral.

ἀνήθειν, aor. 1 from ἀνάσσω, Hom.

ἀνήτιον, es, e, Ep. for ἀνήτην, imperf. of ἀνέμι, Od.

ἀνήκεστος, ov, (a privat., ἀκέομαι) not to be healed, incurable, desperate, χόλος, ἄλγος II. 5. 394., 15. 217; πάθος, λύβη, λῶμα Hdt. 1. 137, etc.; κακά, συμφοραί, etc., Archil. 1. 5, and freq. in Att.: ἀνήκεστα ποιεῖν τινα to ruin, destroy utterly, Xen.; ἀνήκεστα πάσχειν to be utterly ruined or destroyed, Thuc. 3. 39, etc. II. act. damaging beyond remedy, most destructive or pernicious, πῶρ Soph. El. 888; χαρὰ Id. Aj. 52.

Adv. —τως: ἀν. διατιθέω to treat with barbarous cruelty, Hdt. 3. 155, cf. 8. 28: ἀν. λέγειν to chatter incorrigibly, ap. Aeschin. 5. 34.

ἀνήκης, és, (ἄκος) =foreg., Soph. Fr. 44, v. Ellendt in voc. ἀνήκιδωτος, ov, (a privat., ἀκίδωτος) without point, Aesch. Fr. 262.

ἀνηκόα, ἡ, a not hearing, deafness. 3. unwillingness to hear, disobedience.

ἀνηκούω, ov, (ἀκούω) not having heard, ignorance, Plut.: from ἀκούω, ov, (ἀκούω) without hearing, deaf, Arist. Probl. 2.

c. gen. 1. not hearing a thing, never having heard or learnt it, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31; hence unknowing, ignorant of it, Dem. 441, 15, Aeschin. 19. 41. 3. not willing to hear, disobedient, τὸ ἀνηκούον disobedience, Dion. H. II. pass. not heard or to be heard.

ἀνηκουστέω, f. ἡνω, to be ἀνήκουστος, unwilling to hear or listen, to disobey, c. gen. παρὸς οὐκ ἀνηκουστέον II. 15. 236; c. dat. Hdt. 6. 14: also absol., Hdt. 1. 115; and

ἀνηκουστιά, ἡ, want of hearing, deafness, Hipp. 2. disobedience, Plat. Legg. 671 A: from

ἀνήκουστος, ov, (ἀκούω) not heard, inaudible, Arist. Probl.: unheard of, too horrible to listen to, Soph. El. 1408. II. act. not hearing, or having heard: not obeying, disobedient, τὸ ἀνηκουστόν disobedience, Xen. Cyn. 3. 8. Adv. —τως.

ἀνήκω, f. ξω, to have come up, or reached to a point, εἰς τι, i. e.

ἐς τὸν ὀψαλὸν Hdt. 7. 60; ἐς τὰ μέγιστα, πρῶτα ἀν. τιγί or περὶ τινας to have reached the highest point in a thing, Hdt. 5. 49., 7. 134; also ἐς τοσοῦτον εὐηθείας, πρῶτα ἀρετῆς, Id. 7. 16, 237; but εἰς οὐδὲν ἀνέκει it amounts to nothing, Hdt. 2. 104: also ἀν. εἰς . . ., to refer to or be connected with . . ., Lat. pertinere ad . . ., Dem. 1390. 17. II. to come back, return, Plat. Theat. 196 B, cf. Antipho 123. 14.

ἀνῆλακτός, ov, (ῥακαστρί) without a spindle, unable to spin, γυνή Matron ap. Ath. 183 A.

ἀνῆλατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 med. from ἀνάλλομαι, Ar. Meteor. ἀνῆλατος, ov, (ἐλαύνω) not to be beaten out with the hammer, not ductile, Arist. Meteor.: hence hard, untameable.

ἀνηλεγής, és, unconcerned, careless. Adv. —έως: cf. ἀπηλεγής, ἀπηλεγέως.

ἀνηλεήμων, ov, gen. onos, =ἀνελεήμων, Nicoch. Incert. 5, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 163.

ἀνηλέης, és, and ἀνηλέητος, ov, =ἀνελ., q. v.

ἀνηλεπτός, ἀνηλεπτος, and ἀνῆλεψ, ov, (ἀλείφω) unanointed, unpainted, unsmeared. Hence

ἀνηλεΐα, ἡ, the state of an ἀνήλεπτος, uncleanness, filth, like ἀλουσία, Polyb.

ἀνηλῆς, és, poet. contr. for ἀνηλέης.

ἀνηλιάω, fut. δσω, to expose to the sun.

ἀνῆλικος, ov, (ῥηλι) not yet arrived at ἡλικία or man's estate.

ἀνῆλιος, ov, (a privat., ἥλιος) without sun, unshined, sunless, gloomy, esp. of the winter world, Trag.

ἀνῆλιτος, ov, Dor. ἀνάλη, unshod, barefoot, Theocr. 4. 56, cf. ῥήλατος, ῥηλίστος. (said to be from ῥηλιφ a Dorian shoe: others from ἔλσσειν πῶδα, which gives a wrong sense; at all events the termin. —τος has nothing to do with ποῦς.)

ἀνηλιφής, és, and ἀνῆλιφος, ov, =ἀνήλεπτος.

ἀνῆλιςτος, eos, ἡ, (ἀνέρχομαι) a going up. 2. a coming back, return: also ἀνῆλιςτος.

ἀνῆλεπτος, ov, (ἀμέλγω) un milked, Od. 9. 439.

ἀνῆμερος, ov, (a privat., ἥμερος) not tame, wild, savage, of persons, Aesch. Pr. 716, of a country, Eum. 14: of plants, wild of land, untilled, Aesch. Eum. 14. Adv. —πως. Hence

ἀνῆμερότης, ητος, ἡ, wildness, savageness.

ἀνῆμερος, (ἀνὰ, ἡμερος) to tame, Soph. Fr. 233.

ἀνῆμεσθαι, inf. aor. from ἀναιμεσθαι, of which tense Hom. has also ἀνῆμεστο and ἀνῆμεστοι.

ἀνῆμερος, to be without wind, calm, Strab.; and

ἀνῆμερία, ἡ, a calm, Anth.: from

ἀνῆμερος, ov, without wind, calm, ἀνῆμερος χειμώνων for ἀνέμω χειμώνων without the blast of storms, Soph. O. C. 677. (a privat., ἀνέμος: cf. ἡνέμος and ἡννεμία, both the η belongs to the root, cf. ἡνέμεσις, and ἀνῆρ, ἡνροπή, ἡννυρ.)

ἀνῆνιος, ov, (ἡνία) Dor. ἀνάνιος, without bridle, unbridled, insolent.

ἀνῆνιος, ov, (ἀνία) Ion. for ἀνάνιος, without pain or grief.

ἀνῆνοβ, Ep. perf. 2 c. intr. pres. sign., the 3 pers. also use as aor.: Hom. has it twice ἀνῆνοβεν ἐξ ὠτειλῆς gushed from forth the old wound, Il. 1. 266; and κλισία ἀνῆνοβεν mounted up, Od. 17. 270. (Buttm. Lexil. in voc. assumes ap. pres. form *ἀνένω, ἄνω, akin to ἀνθέω, to shoot up into flower, and prob. the pres. ἀνῆ is the root, cf. ἀντί, cf. ἀντομία: the word ἀνῆνοβ comes very near it in form, though prob. from a different root.

ἀνῆνυστος, ov, (ἀνύω) like ἀτέλεστος, not to be accomplished endless, aimless, ἔργον Od. 16. 11: uncompleted.

ἀνῆνυτος, ov, =foreg., freq. in Plat., ἀν. οἶτος endless wbe Soph. El. 167, cf. Valck. Adon. 379 C. Adv. —τως, Soph. Fr. 501.

ἀνῆνωρ, opos, ὁ, (ἀνῆρ) unmanly, dastardly, like ἐνανδρός Od. 10. 301: ἀνῆρ ἀνῆνωρ, a man of no manhood, Hes. Op. 749

ἀνῆνυστος, ov, Ion. and poet. for ἀνάνη, Lob. Phryn. 701.

ἀνῆπῶς, f. σω, =ἀναφωνέω, to cry aloud, roar, Mosch. 2. 98. [On quantity, cf. ἡπῶς.]

ἀνῆρ, ὁ, gen. ἀνδρός, δρί, δρα, voc. ἀνερ, plur. ἀνδρες, δρών δρασ, δρας. The Ep. have also the regul. decl. ἀνέρος, etc. dat. pl. ἀνδρεσσι: a man, as opp. to woman, Lat. vir, (ἀνδρῶτος, Lat. homo, being man, as opp. to beast), II. 17

435; though Hom. as an Ep. poet mostly uses it of princes

leaders, etc., yet he extends it to all free men: *ἀνὴρ δῆμον* one of the people, II. 2. 198, Od. 17. 352; and to mark a *man of rank*, a qualifying word is usu. added, as *βουλῆφόρος*, *ἀρχός*, *βασιλεύς*, *ἀγός*, *ῥήγτωρ*, *ἐξοχος* *ἀνὴρ*. II. a *man*, as opp. to God, *πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε, θεῶν τε* Hom., *Διὸς ἄγγελος ἦδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν II. 1. 334, 403*; most freq. in plur., yet sometimes in sing., e. g. II. 18. 432, Herm. Vig. §. 66: oft. with *βορρὸς* or *βιγρὸς* added; also *ἀνδρες ἡμίθεοι II. 12. 23*, and freq. *ἄνδρες ἥρωες*.

III. a *man*, as opp. to a youth, though the latter also is called in Hom. *νέος*, *νέωτερος*, *κουρύτερος*, *ὀπλότερος*, *νενητής* *ἀνὴρ*: so again *ἀνὴρ γέρον* or *προγενέστερος* Od. 4. 205., 18. 53; but *ἀνὴρ* alone always means a man in the prime of life, esp. a *warrior*. IV. a *man*, emphatically so, a *man indeed*; *ἀνέρες ἔστε*, φλοιὶ II. 5. 529, and freq. in Hdt., esp. πολλοὶ μὲν ἄνθρωποι, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἄνδρες Hdt. 7. 210; so too in Att., who also use it of moral worth, a *man*, a *brave*, *honest man*, Valck. Hdt. I. c., Wess. Hdt. 9. 39, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 239 B. V. a *husband*, Hom., Hdt., and Att.: ἐς ἄνδρος ἰέναι or εἰθεῖν to be married, Schäf. Greg. p. 45; though not necessarily implying marriage, indeed Soph. Trach. 551, it is opp. to *πίσις*, a *paramour*, cf. Valck. Hipp. 491, Toup Theocr. 15. 131. Almost all these signifi. belong to Lat. vir.

VI. Later usages, esp. in Att. I. *ἀνὴρ* was commonly joined with titles, professions, and the like, as in Hom., as *ἀνὴρ δικαστής*, *ἄρχων*, *φιλόσοφος*, etc.: also with names of nations, as *ἄνδρες Κίλικες*, *Θήβες*, etc.: esp. in addresses, *ἄνδρες δικασταί*, *βουλευταί*, *ἔφοροι*, and so in the well-known *ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι*: hence in Com. *ἄνδρες κύβες*, *ἰχθύες*, Meineke Archipp. Ichth. 14. 2. *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, by crasis Att. *ἀνὴρ*, Ion. *ἄνῃρ*, is very freq. used as emphatically, for *αὐτός*, *ἐκεῖνος*, Trag., and Plat.: and so in oblique cases without the article, Trag., but not in prose: very rare in nom. in this signf. without the article, v. Stallb. Excurs. ad Plat. Phaedr., cf. *ἀνθρωπος*. 3. *ἀνὴρ* δδς, δὲ *ἀνὴρ*, freq. in Trag. in all cases=ἐγώ, ἐμάντω, etc.

4. πᾶς *ἀνὴρ*, every man, every one, freq. in Plat. (Of one root with *ἀνὴρ* are *ἄρην*, Ἀρης, ἀρείων, ἄριστος, ἀρετή: on the same root in kindred languages, v. Lassen in the Rheinisches Museum 2. p. 160.) [in Ep. usu. ἄ in *arsi*, ἄ in *thesi*; but in trisyll. cases *ἄνερος*, etc. always ἄ: Att. always ἄ; for when it is long it must be written *ἀνὴρ* (by crasis for *ὁ ἀνὴρ*), Pors. Phoen. 1670; but in Iyr. parts of Tragedy it sometimes follows the Ep. rule, as Soph. O. T. 869, cf. Lob. Aj. 1183.]

ἀνήρεκτος, or, poet. and Ion. for *ἀνέρεκτος*.

ἀνήμετος, or, (ἡμεῖω) *restless*, *uneasy*. Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp.

ἀνήμεστος, or, (ἀρεστός) *unpleasing*, *displeasing*.

ἀνηρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) *not covered*, *without roof*, Ar. Rh.

ἀνήρης, ἐς, (ἄρω) *unjoined*: hence *unmarried*. II. (*ἀνὴρ*) = *ἀνδρόδης*, Aesch. R. 204.

ἀνῃριβμος, or, poet. and Ion. for *ἀνὰριθμος*, Aesch. Pr. 90: *ἀνῃριβμος* χρόνον βεβῶς for *ἡμέρας ἄν*, Soph. Tr. 246, *μηνὶν ἀνῃριβμος* τρυχόμενος worn out months out of number, Aj. 598. ubi v. Herm.

ἀνῃρστος, or, (ἀρώω) *unploughed*, *untilled*, Od. 9. 109. Also in Aesch. Pr. 708, there being no Att. form *ἀνῃρστος*.

ἀνῃστιδωρος, or, (*ἀνῃμι*, *διδῶν*) *sending forth gifts*, i. e. *making them grow up*, epith. of Earth and Demeter, like *ἑλιδωρος*: also *ἀνῃστιδωρος*, Wagner Alciph. 1. 3.

ἀνῃσσην, τό, or *ἀνῃσσην*, Ion. for *ἀνῃσσην*, but later Edd. prefer *ἀνῃσσην*, cf. *ἀνῃσσην*.

ἀνῃσσητος, or, Att. *ἀνῃσσητος*, or *ἀνῃσσητος*, Xen. (ἡσάω) *unconquered*, *unconquerable*.

ἀνῃστῆς, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔσω, ἔσθλω) = *νῆστῆς*, *fasting*, Cratin. Dion. 3; like *νῆστυμος*, *ἀνῃστυμος*; *νῆστυμος*, *ἀνῃστυμος*; *νῆστυμος*, *ἀνῃστυμος*.

ἀνῃρτινος, ἡ, or, Dor. for *ἀνῃρ*.

ἀνῃρτον or *ἀνῃρτον*, τό, Dor. and Aeol. for *ἀνῃρτον*.

ἀνῃρτητος, or, Att. for *ἀνῃρσσητος*.

ἀνῃρφαistos, or, without Ἠφαίστος, ἄν. πῦρ with no material fire, Eur. Or. 621.

ἀνῃρῶδ, 3 sing. imperat. perf. pass. from *ἀνῃρῶω*, Od. 12. 51.

ἀνῃρῶω, to sound aloud, *resound*. 2. to sound back, *echo*.

ἀνῃρῶωμαι, f. ἡσῶμαι, Dep. med. (αἰρέω, Irr.) to choose a

thing instead of another, *prefer one to another*, τι or τινά τινας Eur. Cycl. 311: c. acc. only, to *prefer*, *choose instead*, Eur., etc. II. to *dispute*, *lay claim to*, Eur. Hec. 660.

ἀνθῆλισκομαι, f. ἀλώσμαι, Pass. c. fut. med., aor. et perf. act., to be caught, overthrown in turn, i. e. after one has overthrown others, Aesch. Ag. 340.

ἀνθῆμιλλάσμαι, Dep. c. fut. med., and usu. c. aor. pass., but also c. aor. med., to vie with another, or one another, *be rivals*, Plat. Legg. 731 A: to race one another, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29.

ἀνθῆμιλλος, or, (ἑμιλλα) *vying with*, *rivalling*, Eur. Ion 606.

ἀνθάπτομαι, f. ψωμαι, Ion. ἀνθάπτομαι, Dep. med., to lay hold of; meddle with, engage in, c. gen. πολέμου Hdt. 7. 138; ἀνθ. τῶν πραγμάτων to take part in state affairs, capessere remp., Thuc. 8. 97, cf. Plat. Rep. 525 C. 2. to lay hold of, seize, attack, esp. of pain, etc., Soph. Tr. 778, Eur. Med. 55.

II. to lay hold of in return, Eur. Hec. 275: always c. gen.

ἀνθῆσιον, ἡ, ὄν, = *ἀνθῆσιον*, Luc.

ἀνθῆσιον, τό, (ἄνθος) a flower, blossom, Ar. Ach. 869.

ἀνθῆσιος, α, or, *flowery*, epith. of Demeter, Paus.

ἀνθεκτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀνθέω, one must hold to, cleave to, τινός Plat. Rep. 424 B., so too ἀνθεκτέα ἐστί τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 1. 93. 2. one must resist.

ἀνθελιγμός, ὁ, (ἑλίσσω) a counter winding.

ἀνθελίξ, ἡ, ὁ, the part of the outer ear which surrounds the passage (ἐλίξ).

ἀνθελκόντως, Adv. part. pres. from ἀνθέλω, drawing to oneself or against another, so that resistance is implied.

ἀνθέλω, f. ἔω, to draw or pull against, Thuc. 4. 14, ἀνθ. ἀλκῆλας against one another, Plat. Legg. 644 E.: hence to draw in a contrary direction, draw away, Id. Rep. 439 B.

ἄνθεμα, αρος, τό, poet. for ἀνάνθεμα, h. Hom. 5. 9, or ἀνάνθεμα Mel. 114.

ἀνθεμίζομαι, Dep. med., (ἀνθεμῖς) to pluck a flower or blossom: hence in Aesch. Supp. 73, γόδονα ἀνθ. acc. to Schol. for τὸ ἄνθος τῶν γόνων ἀποδρόσισμα, like ἀνθῆμιξω.

ἀνθέμιον, τό, = *ἄνθος*, Theophr., v. Schneid. in Ind. II. the volute of Ionic columns; a spiral line, Lat. *spira*.

III. *ἀνθέμῃ*, *ἐστυγμένως* tattooed with flowers or spiral lines, like the Mosynoeci, Xen. An. 5. 4, 32, v. Sturz. Lex. in voc.

ἀνθεμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *ἄνθος*, Anth. 2. an herb like our chamomile.

ἀνθεμοειδής, ἐς, (ἀνθεμον, εἶδος) like flowers, flowery, blooming, many-colored, Orph.

ἀνθεμοεῖς, εσσα, εν, also εἰς, εν Hes. Fr. 22, *blooming*, *flowery*, of meadows, etc., Hom.: also of works in metal, κρητῆρ, λῆβης ἀνθεμοεῖς, chased or embossed with flowers, Il. 23. 835, Od. 3. 440: from

ἀνθεμον, τό, (ἀνθέω) = *ἄνθος*, Pind. N. 7. 116: hence *ἄνθεμα χρυσόν*, i. e. the costliest gold, Pind. O. 2. 130, cf. ἄνθος. II. in plur. the name of a dance, Ath. 629 E.

ἀνθεμόρπιτος, or, (ῥέω) *flowing from flowers*, ἀνθ. γῶνος μελίσσης, i. e. honey, Eur. I. T. 634.

ἀνθεμουργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) *working in flowers*, esp. ἡ ἀνθεμουργός of the bee, Aesch. Pers. 612.

ἀνθεμῶδης, ἐς, = *ἀνθεμοειδής*, Aesch. Pr. 455.

ἀνθεμῖς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντέχω) a holding against, holding fast or clinging to, ἀλλήλων Plat. Ep. 323 B.

ἀνθεσθ, Ep. for ἀνθέσθω, ἀνθῶν, imperat. aor. 2 med. from ἀνῃρῶω.

ἀνθερεῖον, ἄνως, ὁ, the chin, esp. the under part, Lat. *mentum*, II.; χειρὶ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῖον ἐλεῖν to take hold of a person under the chin, like embracing the knees, in token of supplication, Il. 1. 501.

2. later, the neck, throat, Euphor. 51, in plur., and of a woman. (Some derive it from ἀνθέω, others from ἀθήρ, ἀνθέρειξ: the former more prob., as Hom. himself uses

ἀνθεῖν of the sprouting of the beard, Od. II. 320.)

ἀνθερικῆ, ἡ, = *ἀνθερεῖος*, ἀνθέρειξ, Anth.

ἀνθερεῖος, ὁ, = *ἀνθέρειξ*, a stalk of corn, halm, Cratin. Incert. 135: the stalk of the asphodel, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 2.

ἀνθερεῖκος, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a stalk, Theophr.

ἀνθέρειξ, ἡ, ὁ, (ἀθήρ) the beard of an ear of corn, the ear itself, Lat. *spica*, Il. 20. 227. 2. = *ἀνθερεῖος*, a stalk, e. g. of asphodel, Hdt. 4. 190, cf. Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

ἀνθερίσκος, δ, = ἀνθέρικος, A. B. p. 403.

ἀνθεσαν, Ep. for ἀνέθαν, 3 plur. aor. 2. act. from ἀνατίθημι.
ἀνθεσαντίντος, ον, (ποταμοί) *fluttering, flying around flowers*,
μέλεια Antiph. Tritag. 1.

ἀνθεσίχρως, ωτος, δ, η, *flower-colored, variegated*, Matron ap. Ath. 135 E.

Ἀνθεστήρια, ἰων, τὰ, strictly, *the Feast of Flowers*, the three days' festival of Dionysos at Athens, in the month Anthesterion, v. Buttm. Exc. 1. ad Dem. Mid.

Ἀνθεστηρίων, ὄνος, δ, the month *Anthesterion*, eighth of the Attic year, answering to the end of February and beginning of March, in which the Anthesteria were celebrated.

ἀνθεστήσιω, f. δαω, (ἀντλ, ἐστῶω) to entertain in return or mutually, Plut. [ἀω]

Ἀνθεσφόρια, ἰων, τὰ, the *Anthesphoria*, a festival in honor of Persephone, which was carried off while *gathering flowers*: from ἀνθεσφόρος, ον, (ἄνθος, φέρω) *bearing flowers, flowery*, Eur. Bacch. 703: αἱ ἀνθ., women celebrating the Anthesphoria.

ἀνθετο, Ep. for ἀνέθετο, 3 sing. aor. 2. med. from ἀνατίθημι.
ἀνθεω, ἥωω, to shoot up, sprout, of the youthful beard, in Od. 11. 320. (the only place in Hom.), cf. ἀνήνοβε: but from Hes. downwards, esp. of flowers, to bloom, blossom: c. dat. ἀνθ. ῥόδου Pind. I. 4. 31: hence πέλαιος ἀνθῶν νεκρός, (as it were) *flowering, covered with them*, Aesch. Ag. 659: oft. metaph.

1. to bloom, flourish, shine, of colors, ἡνέθι φοινικίσσι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 1: then of wealth and prosperity, ἀνθέσσης τῆς Ἀσίης, Ep. Reg. 530: c. dat. ἀνθ. ἀνδράσι, to flourish, abound in men, Hdt. 4. 1: so παρτίδουσι, δόξῃ ἀνθ. Pind. O. 10 (11). 10, etc.

2. to be at the height or pitch, as a disease, Soph. Tr. 1089, cf. θάλλω.

II. trans. to make to sprout forth or bloom, only in late writers, Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 93.

ἀνθη, η, = ἄνθος or ἀνθησις, a blossom or bloom, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B: a peccat. Att. form, Piers. Moer. p. 4, Thom. M. p. 127.

ἀνθηῶν, ὄνος, η, (ἀνθεῶ) the *flowery one*, i. e. the bee, Ael. (cf. ἀλγυθῶν, ἀπιδῶν, Κηληδῶν: others from ἄνθος, ἔδω, the *flower-eater*!)

ἀνθήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀνθέρως, *flowery*.

ἀνθήλη, η, (ἀνθήλω for ἀνθέρως) a blossom, flower: esp. the downy plume of the reed, Lat. panicula, Theophr.

ἀνθήλιον, τό, Dim. from ἀνθήλη, Diosc.

ἀνθήλιος, ον, later Att. form for ἀνθῆλιος, q. v.

ἀνθημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνθεῶ) a blooming, flowering: ἐξάνθημα, and other compds., are more common.

ἀνθημῶν, ον, gen. ονος, = ἀνθέρως, Nic.

ἀνθηρογράφω, (γράφω) to write in a florid style, Cic. Att. 2. 6.

ἀνθηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἀνθεῶ) *flowery, blooming*, ξαρ Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E, λειμῶν, δάπεδον, Ar.: hence *fresh, young, χλόη* Eur. Cycl. 541: also of music, etc., *fresh, new*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38, cf. Od. 1. 53, and ἄνθος II, fin.

2. metaph. ἀνθηρὸν μένος rage bursting (as it were) into flower, i. e. at its height, Soph. Ant. 960, cf. ἄνθος II, fin.

2. bright colored, party-colored, like ἄνθινός, ἀνθ. στολῇ Eur. I. A. 73.

3. of style, *flowery, florid*, Isocr. 294 E. Adv. -ῶς. Hence

ἀνθηρότης, ητος, η, the bloom of youth, freshness, loveliness: a flourishing state.

ἀνθητός, εως, η, = ἄνθη, Theophr., Att.

ἀνθητσαόμαι, (ἀντλ, ἡρσάομαι) as Pass., to be beaten in turn, give way or yield in turn, τινι Thuc. 4. 19.

ἀνθητικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἀνθεῶ) *flowering, blossoming*.

ἀνθηφόρος, ον, (φέρω) = ἀνθεσφόρος, Eur. I. A. 1544.

ἀνθῆλας, ὁ, Lat. anthias, a sea fish, Anan. Fr. 1. 1.

ἀνθηρώω, to consecrate one thing instead of another, Plut.

ἀνθίξω, f. ἰώω, (ἄνθος) to strew with flowers, Eur. Ion 890: to deck with flowers; and so to dye or stain with colors, Arist. H. A. Pass. to bloom: to be dyed or painted, ἡνθισμένω φαρμάκοισι Hdt. 1. 98: ἡνθισμένως metaph. a man whose hair is sprinkled with white, Soph. El. 43; κρέα πνυλ ἡνθισμένα browned, Epicr. Empor. 1, cf. Philem. p. 384.

ἀνθικός, ὁ, ὄν, = ἄνθινός, of or belonging to flowers, Theophr.

ἀνθιμός, ον, = sq., Orph.

ἀνθινός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἄνθος) of flowers, blooming, fresh, like ἄνθινός:

in Od. 9. 84, the esculent lotus is called ἄνθινον εἶδος, where prob. *vegetable* as opp. to *animal* food is simply meant: ἀνθ. κικεῖον, ἔλαιον a drink, oil flavored with flowers, Hipp.

II. *flowered, and so party-colored, bright-colored*, Lat. *floridus*, hence τὰ ἀνθῶν, sub. ἱμάτια, dresses, such as at Athens the ἐταῖρα wore, ἀνθῶν φορεῖν = ἀνθοφόρεν, also called βαπτῶ, ποικίλα, κατὰστροφας, (ζωτῶν).

2. also of dresses worn by the priest of Dionysos at the Anthesteria, by the satyrs, etc.; hence ἀνθῶν ἐνδύσαι to put on molley, said of Bion who delivered his philosophic precepts in pithy sarcastic verses, like those used in the satyric dramas, Diog. L. 4. 52, cf. Strab. 1. p. 15.—Cf. Welcker, praef. Theophr. lxxvii sq., and ἄνθος III.

ἀνθιπτάμοια, f. ἀσμοια, (ἀντλ, ἔπαι.) to ride to meet, ride up against. Hence

ἀνθιπτάσια, ἥς, α riding against, a sham-fight of horse, Xen.

ἀνθιπτεύω, = ἀνθιπτάομαι, Xen. Hipparch. 1. 20.

ἀνθισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνθεῶ) that which is flowered or party-colored, a party-colored dress, Clem. Al.

ἀνθίστιμι, f. ἀνθίστῃω, to set against, esp. in battle: to set over against or opposite: to set one against another, and so to compare, Lat. componere, τινί τι Plat. Legg. 834 A.

II. Hom. uses only Med. and intrans. αοί. 2. act. to stand against, esp. in battle, to withstand, τινί II, and Hdt.; later more usu. πρὸς τινα, Plat., rarely c. gen., as δέος ἀνθίσταται φρεσὶν Aesch. Pers. 703 (ubi Wakef. ἀνθάπτεται), cf. Q. Sm. 1. 520; absol. Hdt. 5. 72, etc.

ἀνθοβάφεια, ἥ, a dyeing in many colors: from

ἀνθοβάφης, ἐς, (βάπτω) dyed of many colors, party-colored, Luc. Hence

ἀνθοβάφος, ὁ, a dyer in many or bright colors, Plut.

ἀνθοβολέω, to throw flowers at one, bestrew with flowers. Pass. to be strewn or covered with flowers, as a mark of honor, Plut. Hence

ἀνθοβλήτης, εως, ἥ, a casting or shedding of flowers, Geop.

ἀνθοβόλος, ον, (βόλλω) throwing or strewn flowers: sending forth a smell of flowers, or as of flowers, θρίξ Anth.

ἀνθοβοσκός, ὄν, (βόσκει) nourishing flowers, Soph. Fr. 29.

ἀνθοβλαῖος, ον, (βλαῖα) living on flowers, μέλισσα Mel. 108.

ἀνθοβοιον, τό, (δόμῃ) the scent of flowers: a sweet flower.

ἀνθοδόκος, ον, (δέχομαι) receiving flowers, Mosch.

ἀνθοκάργος, ον, (κάρημι) crowned with flowers, Opp.

ἀνθοκορέω, to tend flowers: βοτάνας ἀνθοκ. to tend plants like a flower-garden, Anth.: from

ἀνθοκόμος, ον, (κομῶ) tending or bearing flowers, Anth. II. adorning oneself with flowers, party-colored, Opp.

ἀνθοκράτω, to govern flowers, Luc.

ἀνθοκρικός, ον, (κρέκει) women or worked with flowers, Eur. Hec. 471. (the deriv. from κρικός, so as to mean saffron-colored, is wrong.)

ἀνθολαγῇ, ἥ, (ἀνθέλκω) a drawing against or to the other side, counterpoise, Plut.

ἀνθολακός, ὄν, drawing against or to the other side, like ἀντρίπ-ποτος.

ἀνθολογέω, to pick, gather, flowers, Plut.; and

ἀνθολογία, ἥ, (ἀνθολόγος) a picking or gathering flowers:

Ἀνθολογία were collections of small Greek poems, (esp. epigrams) by several authors, which one editor picked out and made up (as it were) into a nosegay. The first was made by Meleager of Gadara, about 100 years B. C., next came Philippus of Thessalonica, then Agathias: we have also those of Constantinus Cephalas, (called the Vatican, or more correctly the Palatine), and of Maximus Planudes: from

ἀνθολόγος, ον, (λέγω) picking, gathering flowers, Anth.: compiling an Anthology.

ἀνθομοιος, ον, (ἀντλ, ὁμοιος) exactly like, dub., v. Herm. Opusc. 7. 203.

ἀνθομολογέομαι, (ὁμολογέω) Dep. med., to agree, make an agreement or compact with another, πρὸς τινα Dem. 894. 26, and Polyb., also τινί Polyb.: absol. to confess freely and openly, Id.

ἀνθομολογῆσις, εως, ἥ, a mutual agreement, compact, treaty, Polyb.

ἀνθομολογία, ἥ, = foreg.

ἀνθονομός, *to feed on flowers*, Aesch. Suppl. 44, acc. to Porson: from

ἀνθονόμος, *ov*, (νέμομαι) *feeding on flowers*.
ἀνθοπλίξ, *f. ἴσω*, *to arm or equip against*. Pass. and Med. *to be armed, arm oneself against*, πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 8. 12.

ἀνθοπλίτης, *ov*, δ, *an armed opponent*, Lyc. [I]

ἀνθοποιός, *ov*, (ποιέω) *making, producing flowers*.

ἀνθοπωλέω, *to sell flowers*.

ἄνθορ, poet. for ἀνθήρες, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἀναθάρσσω.

ἀνθορίζω, *f. ἴσω*, *to define against another, make a counter-definition*. Hence

ἀνθορισμός, *δ*, *a counter-definition*.

ἀνθορμέω, *f. ἴσω*, *to lie at anchor, be moored against or opposite one another*: esp. of two hostile squadrons before fighting, Ἀλλήλοισ Thuc. 2. 86, etc.

ἄνθος, *eos*, τό: gen. plur. ἄνθεων, uncontr. even in Att., v. Aristag. Mamm. 1: *that which buds or sprouts up, a young bud or sprout*, Il. 17. 56, Od. 9. 449: but even in Hom. the prevailing signf. is *a flower*, whether a single blossom, *a flower* (i. e. flowering plant), or the bloom (i. e. flowering-time): and so κότυρον and ὠριον ἄνθος, Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 108: of things, *any thing at top*, esp. *swimming at top or on the surface*, like the froth or scum on water, ἄνθος οἶνου, Lat. *flor vini*, the crust on fine old wines, Schneid. Colum. p. 627, 638. II.

metaph. *the bloom or flower of a thing*, ἄνθος ἡθῆς Il. 13. 484; *the flower of an army and the like*, Aesch. Ag. 197, Thuc. 4. 133: ἄνθος ᾠδῶν *the flower of bards*, Simon. 107. 1: but ἄνθεα ἔμνων νεωτέρων *the freshest, newest songs*, Pind. O. 9. 74, cf. ἀνθῆρος, and Dissen Pind. O. 3. 4: also ἄνθη *the flowers or choice passages*, Cic. Att. 16. 11: in gen. *ornament, grace, pride, honor*, Pind. O. 2. 91., 7. 147: in gen. like ἀκμή, *the height or highest pitch of any thing*, bad as well as good, e. g. *μαρίας* Soph. Tr. 1000, cf. ἀνθῆρος I fin. 3. esp. *brilliance of color, brilliancy*, e. g. of gold, Theogn. 452: hence esp. in plur., *bright dye, gay color*, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 382; esp. of red or purple, hence ἄλδς ἄνθεα Anth., cf. Weicker ad Philostr. Imag. p. 11, 14, and ἀνθῶδς. (Acc. to some from *ἄν, ἔμνω, *to breathe, exhale*, cf. ἄνωτος but better from ἄνδ, *that which shoots up*, cf. ἄνθεω, ἄνθησθε.)

ἀνθόσμιος, *ov*, δ, (σμῆ) *redolent of flowers, smelling like them*, in gen. *sweet-scented*: esp. οἶνος ἀνθ. *fine old wine*, with a high perfume and flavor, not owing to any thing artificial, v. Interpp. Ar. Plut. 807, also without οἶνος.

ἀνθόσυνη, *ἡ*, *a flowering, bloom*, Anth.

ἀνθοτρόφος, *ov*, (τρέφω) = ἀνθοβοσκός.

ἀνθοφόρεω, *to bear flowers*, Anth.; and

*Ἀνθοφόρια, τὰ = Ἀνθεοφόρια: from

ἀνθοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bearing flowers, flowery*, Ar. Ran. 442: *blooming*, Mel. 2. 31.

ἀνθοφύης, *ἑς*, (φύω) *producing flowers, flowery, bright-colored, party-colored*, Περύε Anth.

ἀνθράκεις, *ἑως*, δ, (ἄνραξ) *a coalman, maker or burner of charcoal*.

ἀνθράκεντής, *οἰ*, δ, = *foreg.*

ἀνθράκεντός, *ἡ*, *ov*, *turned into charcoal, charred*, Arist. Meteor.

4. 9. 31: from

ἀνθράκεω, *to be an ἀνθράκεύς, burn charcoal*, Theophr. *to burn to a cinder*, ἀνθρ. τινά πύρι Ar. Lys. 340.

ἀνθράκνρος, *δ*, *ov*, *belonging to coal or charcoal*, Alex. Spond.

1. Adv. -ως.

ἀνθράκλια, *ἀς*, *ἡ*, *a heap of coal or charcoal, hot coals*, Il. 9. 213: metaph. of lovers, Jac. Ep. Ad. 22. II. for ἀνθράκλια, *a burning of charcoal*, Theophr. 2. *the blackness of coals*, Anth.

ἀνθράκλιος, *ov*, δ, *a coal-black man*, Luc.

ἀνθράκιζω, *f. ἴσω*, *to turn into charcoal*. II. intr. *to look black as coal*. 2. *to be like an imposthume*, (ἄνραξ II. 2).

ἀνθράκιον, *τό*, Dim. from ἀνθράξ, *a small coal*. II. *a small carbuncle or ruby*.

III. *a coal-pan*, Philyll. Pol. 1.

ἀνθράκος, *ov*, *coal-black*.

ἀνθράκις, *ἴδς*, *ἡ*, *a coal fire*, coal. II. plur. *any thing*

broiled on coal, esp. *a small fish*, Ath.

ἀνθράκιτης, *ov*, δ, fem. ἀνθράκίτις, *ἴδς*, *ἡ*, *like coals*.

ἀνθράκοειδής, *ἑς*, (είδος) *like, or burning like coal*.

ἀνθράκοεις, *ἑσσα*, *en*, *like coal, made of coal*.

ἀνθράκοκαύστης, *ov*, δ, (καύω) = ἀνθράκεύς.

ἀνθράκοπώλης, *ov*, δ, (πώλῃς) *a coal-merchant*, Philyll. Pol. 5.

ἀνθράκος, *ἴσω*, (ἄνραξ) *to turn into coal, burn to ashes*, κεραννὴν ἀνθράκομένους Aesch. Pr. 372.

ἀνθράκωδης, *ἑς*, (είδος) = ἀνθράκοειδής, Hipp.

ἀνθράκωμα, *ατος*, *ἡ*, = ἀνθράξ, Diosc.

ἀνθράκωσις, *ἑως*, *ἡ*, = ἀνθράξ II. 2.

ἀνθράξ, *ἄκος*, *δ*, *coal or charcoal*, usu. in plur. ἀνθράκες Ar. Ach. 34, etc.: ἀνθράξ γαϊώδης, or ἐκ τῆς ῥῆς, *fossil-coal, pit-coal*. II. *a precious stone of a dark red color, a carbuncle*, Arist. Meteor. 2. hence like Lat. *carbunculus*, *a gathering, imposthume, carbuncle*, Ath.: also ἀνθράκωσις. III. *cinnabar*, Vitruv.

ἀνθρήδων, *ἄνος*, *ἡ*, = sq. Diod.: also πεμφρηδών and τενορθών.

ἀνθρήνη, *ἡ*, *a wild-bee*: poet. in gen. *a bee*, Ar. Nub. 947. Hence

ἀνθρήνιον, *τό*, *the honeycomb of an ἀνθρήνη*: in Ar. Vesp. 1080, *a wasp's nest*. Hence

ἀνθρήνυδης, *ἑς*, (είδος) *honeycombed*, Plut.

ἀνθρήνοιδής, *ἑς*, (ἀνθρήνη, είδος) *like a wild-bee*, Theophr.

ἀνθρυσκον, *τό*, *an umbelliferous plant*, Cratin. Malth. 1, cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 7.

ἀνθρωπάρεσκος, *ov*, *δ*, *a man-pleaser*, N. T.

ἀνθρωπάριον, *τό*, Dim. from ἀνθρωπος, *a mannikin, pigmy*, Ar. Plut. 416. [πᾶ]

ἀνθρωπότης, contr. ἀνθρωπῆ, *ἡ*, sub. ὁρᾶ, *a man's skin*, like ἄλωτακῆ, λεοντῆ, etc.: Ion. ἀνθρωπῆ, *ἡ*, Hdt. 5. 25.

ἀνθρωπίως, *α*, *ov*, Ion. ἀνθρωπότης, *ἡ*, *ἥτις*, *of or belonging to man, besitting man, his nature, lot, conduct, etc., human*, first in Hdt. (in Ion. form), and freq. in Att.: τὰ ἀνθρωπεία *man's estate, humanity*, Aesch. Fr. 146, etc. Adv. -ως, *by human means, in all human probability*, Thuc. 5. 103: ἀνθρ. φράζειν *to speak as befits a man*, Ar. Ran. 1058. Cf. ἀνθρώπινος.

ἀνθρωπέομαι, as Pass., *to be a man*, Plut.

ἀνθρωπεύομαι, Dep. med., *to become a man, act like one*, as opp. both to the state of gods and beasts, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀνθρωπῆτις, *ἡ*, *ἴων*, Ion. for ἀνθρώπιος, cf. ἀνθρωπῆτις.

ἀνθρωπίζω, *f. ἴσω*, *to act, behave like a man*, Luc.: so too in Med., Ar. Fr. 100, *to take human nature*. II. trans. *to make into a man*: Pass. *to become man*, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, = ἀνθρώπιος, Plat. Soph. 268 D, ubi Heind. ἀνθρώπιος. Adv. -κῶς, Luc.

ἀνθρώπιος, *ἡ*, *ov*, of, from or belonging to man, men or mankind, *human*, first in Ar. Vesp. 1179: τῶν τὸ ἀνθρώπιον *all mankind*, Hdt. 1. 86; but also τὰ ἀνθρώπια *man's estate, the lot of man, human misery, frailties, etc.*, Plat. etc.; ἀνθρωπῆτις δόξα *fallible human understanding*, Heind. Plat. Soph. 229 A: οὐκ ἀνθρ. ἀμάρτια *a more than mortal ignorance*, i. e. excessive, Plat. Legg. 737 B, etc. Adv. -ως, ἀνθρ. ἀμαρτάνειν *to commit human*, i. e. venial errors, Thuc.—This is the usu. prose form: the Trag. use only ἀνθρώπιος, and ἀνθρωπικός is rare.

ἀνθρώπιον, *τό*, = sq., Eur. Cycl. 185.

ἀνθρωπίσκος, *δ*, Dim. from ἀνθρωπος, *a little man, mannikin*, Eur. Cycl. 316.

ἀνθρωπισμός, *δ*, (ἀνθρωπίζω) *a becoming man, taking man's nature*, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποβόρεω, *to eat men*, be a cannibal: from ἀνθρωποβόρος, *ov*, (βιβράσκω) *a man-eater, cannibal*.

ἀνθρωπογλωσσος, *ov*, Att. ἀνθρωπογλωττος, (γλωττῶσα) *speaking man's language, speaking articulately*, Arist. H. A.

ἀνθρωπογένια, *ας*, *ἡ*, (γενή) *a begetting of men*, Joseph.

ἀνθρωποδαίμων, *ov*, *δ*, *ἡ*, like ἥρωας, *a man-god*, i. e. a deified man, Rhcs. 971.

ἀνθρωποδίδωμι, *ov*, (δίδωμι) *to give to a man*.

ἀνθρωποδιδάκτος, *ov*, (διδάσκω) *taught by man*, opp. to θεοδ.

ἀνθρωποειδής, *ἑς*, (είδος) *like or in the shape of a man*, Hdt. 2. 142. Adv. -ῶς.

ἀνθρωποθήρια, *ἡ*, (θήρα) *a hunting or catching of men*.

ἀνθρωποθύμος, *ov*, of manly courage, like λεοντόθυμος, Plut.

ἀνθρωποθύσια, *ἡ*, (θύω) *a human sacrifice*, Strab.

ἀνθρωποθύτῃς, *to offer human sacrifices*.

ἀνθρωποκομικός, ἥ, ὄν, (κομείν) *belonging to or fit for the care of men.*

ἀνθρωποκτονέω, *to murder men*, Eur. Hec. 260 v. 1. for ἀν-
θρωποφαγεῖν; and
ἀνθρωποκτονία, ἡ, *the murder of men*, Heliod. : from
ἀνθρωποκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) *murdering men, a homicide*, Eur.
I. T. 389. II. προπαύειν. ἀνθρωποκτόνος βορά *a feeding on*
slaughtered men, Id. Cycl. 127.

ἀνθρωπολατρεία, ἡ, *man-worship* : from
ἀνθρωπολατρεύω, *to worship man*. Hence
ἀνθρωπολάτρης, ον, ὁ, *a man-worshiper*.
ἀνθρωπολέτρος, ον, *plague of men, murderous*.
ἀνθρωποδύλος, ον, *fond of men, haunting them*, μῦθα Stob.
ἀνθρωπολόγος, ον, (λέγω) *speaking or treating of man*, Arist.
Eth. N.

ἀνθρωπομάγειρος, ὁ, *one who cooks human flesh*, Luc.
ἀνθρωπομίμος, ον, (μιμέομαι) *imitating men*, Plut.
ἀνθρωπομορφός, ον, (μορφή) *of human form*, Strab.
ἀνθρωπομορφώω, *to form like a man, clothe in human shape*.
ἀνθρωπονομικός, ἥ, ὄν, (νέμω) *feeding, supporting men*, ἡ—
τήν τέχνην, *the mode of supporting men*, Plat. Polit. 266 E.

ἀνθρωπόνους, ον, contr. ἀνθρωπόνους, ουν, *with human under-*
standing, Strab.

ἀνθρωπόμοι, as Pass., = ἀνθρωπέομαι.
ἀνθρωποπάθεια, ἡ, *man's passion or feeling, humanity*, kind-
ness, Alciph. ; and
ἀνθρωποπάθειω, *to have man's passions or feelings* : from
ἀνθρωποπάθής, ἐς, (πάθος) *with man's passions and feelings*.
Adv. —ῶς.

ἀνθρωποποιία, ἡ, *a making of man, a creating*, Luc. : from
ἀνθρωποποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *making, creating man*, Luc.
ἀνθρωποπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) *befitting, suiting men*.
ἀνθρωπορράδις, ον, ὁ, (βιάω) *a man destroyer*, Draucansir,
a comedy of Stratis.

ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, *man*, both as a generic term and of individuals,
from Hom. downwards : he gives the name even to those who had
died and been removed to the Isles of the Blest, Od. 4. 565 : in
plur. of ἄνθρωποι, freq. *whole nations*, Od. 8. 29 : *all mankind*,
the whole world, hence μανθία μόνον ἐν ἀνθρώποις *the only*
oracle in the world, Hdt. i. 53, and with Superl. ὁ ἄριστος ἐν
ἄνθρ. *the best quail in the world*, Heind. Plat. Lys. 211 E :
so ἐξ ἀνθρώπων, e. g. τὰ ἐξ ἄνθρ. πράγματα *a world of trouble*,
Plat. Theat. 170 E. αἱ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων πληγαὶ Aeschin. q. 12,
and esp. later, Coray Hel. 2. p. 54 : so too μάλιστα, ἥκιστα
ἀνθρώπων *most or least of all, κάλλιστα, ὀρθότατα*, etc. ἀνθρώπων,
freq. in Plat. : sometimes, like ἄνθρω, it is joined to another
subst. ἄνθρ. δόξιος *a wayfaring man*, Il. 16. 263 : also with
names of nations, h. Hom. Ap. 42.—In Att. ἀνθρωπος usu.
gives to its accompanying subst. a contemptuous signif., ἄνθ.
δοῦλος, κλέας, ὑπογραμματοῦς etc., Valck. Oratt. p. 336, Heind.
Plat. Phaed. 87 B, like *homo histrio* Cic. de Orat. 2. 46 : though
they oft. used it exactly like ἄνθρω : also standing alone with a
contemptuous signif., esp. of slaves, ὁ ἀνθρώπε or ὁ ἄνθρωπε, as
we say *sirrah*, sir, West. Hdt. q. 39, and freq. in Plat. : with
art. by Crasis ὁ ἄνθρωπος Ἴων, ἀνθρωπος Ἀττ.—The fem. ἡ ἄ-
νθρωπος, (like *homo fem.* in Lat.) *a woman*, first in Hdt. i. 60,
later esp. in Oratt., Valck. Adon. p. 395 : acc. to Hesych.,
Lacon. ἡ ἀνθρώπη, (Acc. to some akin to ἄνθρω, ἀνδρός, others
make the root ἀνδ, ἄνω, cf. ἄνθος.)

ἀνθρωποσφάγιω, (σφάττω) *to slay or sacrifice men*.
ἀνθρωποφύτης, ητος, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος) *human nature, humanity*,
Clem. Al.

ἀνθρωποουργία, ἡ, = ἀνθρωποποιία : from
ἀνθρωποουργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) = ἀνθρωποποιός.
ἀνθρωποφάγειω, *to eat men or man's flesh*, Hdt. 4. 106. Hence
ἀνθρωποφάγια, ἡ, *an eating of men, cannibalism*, Plat.
ἀνθρωποφάγος, ον, (φαγεῖν) *eating men, cannibal*, Antiph.
Bupal. i. 12. [α]

ἀνθρωποφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) *in human form*, Eccl.
ἀνθρωποφθόρος, ον, (φθείρω) *destroying men*.
ἀνθρωποφύτης, ἐς, (φυή) *of man's nature, like a man*, Hdt.
i. 131.

ἀνθρωποφύης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ἀνθρωποειδής.

ἀνθρώσκω, shortd. for ἀναθρώσκω, Hdt., and Soph. Fr. 372.
ἀνθροβρίω, ἴσω, *to abuse one another, abuse in turn*, Eur.
Phoen. 620, in Pass.

ἀνθρολακτέω, ἴσω, *to bark or bay at*, Ael.
ἀνθρολλιον, τό, Dim. from ἄνθος, *a floweret*, like ἐπύλλιον from
ἔπος, Anton. II. = sq.

ἀνθρολλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a kind of plant*.
ἀνθροτάγω, *to bring to trial or indict in turn*, Thuc. 3. 70.
II. = ἀνθροφέρω.

ἀνθροπαλλάγῃ, ἡ, *an interchange* : from
ἀνθροπαλλάσσω, Att. —ττω, fut. ξω, *to exchange for, inter-*
change, confound, Philo.

ἀνθροπατάω, *to meet, go to meet*, Longin.
ἀνθροπαρῶ, f. ξω, *to have an opposite existence*, Stoic in Plut.
2. 960 B.

ἀνθροπατεία, ἡ, *the pro-consulate* : from
ἀνθροπατεύω, *to be pro-consul*, Plut.
ἀνθροπατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *proconsular* : from
ἀνθροπάτωρ, ὁ, *a proconsul*, for ἀντὶ ὑπάρχου, Lat. *pro consule*,
Polyb.

ἀνθροπέω, ξω, *to yield to each other*, Plut.
ἀνθροπέεις, εως, ἡ, *a mutual yielding or submission*, Plut.
ἀνθροπερφέω, *to be haughty towards*.
ἀνθροπρετέω, *to serve each other, return a favor*, τῷ τι,
Arist. Eth. N.

ἀνθροσχένομαι, fut. ἀνθροσχέσομαι, Dep. med., *to promise*
in return or mutually.

ἀνθροβάλλω, fut. βάλλω, *to bring an objection against*, Ae-
schin. 83. fin.

ἀνθροκαθίστημι, fut. —καταστήσω, *to substitute for another*.
ἀνθροκρίνομαι, fut. κρίνομαι, *to dissemble or make pretences*
instead, or in answer, Hdt. 6. 86, 2. [iv]

ἀνθροτόνυμι, fut. —ομῶμαι, *to make a counter-affidavit*, Dem.
1174. 8.

ἀνθροπτεύω, *to suspect mutually*, Thuc. 3. 43.
ἀνθρορύσσω, ἴσω, *to make counter-mines*, Polyae.
ἀνθροτρέφω, *to turn right round*.
ἀνθροτίμαρος, as Med., *to make a counter-estimate to the*
υποτίμασις, q. v.

ἀνθροπυργέω, = ἀνθροπρετέω, *to return a kindness*, τῷ τι Hdt.
3. 133 ; χάριν τῷ Soph. Fr. 313. Hence
ἀνθροπυργία, εως, τό, *a kindness done in return*.
ἀνθροπύργησις, ατος, ἡ, *the returning of a kindness*.

ἀνθροπύρρω, fut. ἀνθροπύρω, *to urge, advance against*, Dion.
H. Hence

ἀνθροποδωρά, ἡ, *a reply to an objection*, Id.
ἀνθροποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποχωρέω) *a mutual retreating or*
giving way, Plut.

ἀνθροπωσσία, ἡ, (ὁπῶνυμι) *a counter-affidavit*, cf. ὑπα-
μωσία.

ἀνθροφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a mutual taking away* : from
ἀνθροφάειω, *to take away in return, or from one another*.
ἀνθροφίσταμαι, fut. ὀφίσταμαι, *to place oneself under a thing*
in another's stead, to take on oneself, undertake for another,
ἀνθρ. χορηγός *to serve for another*, Dem. 536. 21.

ἀνθροδύς, ἐς, (ἄνθος, εἶδος) *like flowers, flowery*, Theophr.
ἀνθροδωρία, ἰσμοῖα, (ὀπάζω) Med., *to vie with another in*
beauty or ornaments.

ἄνία, ἡ, Ion. ἄνῃ, *grief, sorrow, distress, trouble* : in this
sense first in Sapph. 1. 3, and Theogn. ; for Hom. only uses it
acc., δακρύς ἄνῃ *the kill-joy of our feast*, Od. 17. 446 ; so τῷ
Seylla is called, ἄπρηκτος ἄνῃ *an inevitable bane*, Od. 12. 223.
[In Hom. always ἀνί-, from Sapph. and Theogn. downwards.
also ; in later poets ἰ or ῖ as the verse requires, though the
Homer. quantity prevailed in Ep., Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 276,
Pors. Phoen. 1334.] Hence

ἀνιάω, *to grieve, distress*, like ἀνιάω, but only in Od. 19. 323 :
more usu. II. intr. *to be grieved or distressed, feel grief*,
sorrow, distress, Il. 23. 721 ; θυμῷ ἀνιάων *grieved at heart*,
Od. 22. 87 : but κτετέρεσσιν ἀνιάειν *for his goods*, Il. 18. 300.

Chiefly poet. : cf. ἀνιάω. [ἰ by nature, but ῖ metri grat. even
in Hom., and more freq. in later poets.]

ἀνιάομαι, fut. ἀοίμαι, Dep. med., *to cure again, restore, re-*

pair, Hdt. 7. 236, in Ion. form ἀνιένται. [i, yet also not seldom i, esp. in Comics; & in pres., ā in fut.]

ἀνιάρος, δ, ὄν, Ion. and ἄν. ἀνιρός, (ἀνία) grievous, distressing, troublesome, Od. 17. 220: irreg. compar. ἀνιρότερος Od. 2. 190: cf. ἀκράτος. II. grieved, distressed, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14. Adv. —πός, Soph. Ant. 316. [In Hom. and Soph. always ἀνι-, in Eur. and Ar. always ἀνιάρος, so prob. i in common language: later i, but ā also, cf. Pers. Phoen. 1334.]

ἀνιάτος, or, (ἀνία) incurable, ἔλκος, τραῦμα Plat.; but also of men, incurable, i. e. incorrigible, Id. Adv. —τως, ἄν. ἔχειν to be incurable, Id. [iā-, Schol. Heph. p. 2.]

ἀνιάτρευτος, or, (ἀνιάρεω) = foreg. [ἀνιά-]
ἀνιάτρολόγητος, or, (ἀνιάτρολόγῳ) uninstructed in medical science.

ἀνιάτρολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg.

ἀνιάτρος, Ion. ἀνιτρ-, δ, no physician, i. e. a quack, Hipp.
ἀνιάχω, ι. χῆσω, to cry aloud, shout, Ap. Rh.: to praise loudly, Anth.

ἀνιάω, fut. δσω, Ion. ἡσω, (ἀνία) like ἀνιάω, to grieve, distress, trouble, τινά Hom., and Soph.; but also c. dupl. acc. τί τιμῇ ἀνιάς με: Soph. Ant. 550.—Pass. c. fut. med. ἀσώμαι, like ἀνιάω, to be grieved, distressed, etc.: ἀνιάται παρόντι he is vexed by one's presence, Od. 15. 335: c. a. neut. Adj. ἀνιάσθαι τούτο to be vexed at this, Soph. Phil. 906. Hom. oft. has part. aor. pass. ἀνιθῆς absol. for a joyless, melancholy man. ἀνιάστο, Ion. 3 plur. opt. pres. pass., Hdt. 4. 130. This Pass. = ἀνιάω intr., is the commoner prose form.—[i in Hom. always, later also i: ā penult. in pres., ā in fut., etc., hence Ion. it becomes η.]

ἀνιγρός, δ, ὄν, = ἀνιάρος, in later poets, as Opp.
ἀνιδεῖν, inf. aor. from a pres. *ἀνείδω, to look up, Aesch. Choeph. 808; but Herm. proposes ἀνέδην, which is better.

ἀνιδίος, or, with nothing of one's own, without property, = ἀκτῆμαν.

ἀνιδίρ, Adv. (α priv., ἰδῖω) without sweat, without perspiring, Plat. Legg. 718 E: hence without toil or trouble.

ἀνιδῶ, (ἀνῖ, ἰδῶ) to perspire, so that the sweat stands up on the surface, Plat. Tim. 74 C, Bekk.

ἀνιδίρῃ, Adv. (ἰδῶς) = ἀνιδίρ.

ἀνιδρος, or, (ἰδῶς) without sweating, Hipp.

ἀνιδρώ, to get into a sweat, Hipp. II. not to sweat, Id.

ἀνιδρύτος, or, (ἰδῶς) not fixed, unsettled, restless, Eur. I. T. 971: esp. having no fixed home, vagabond, like ἀνέστος, ἔκπλις Dem. 786. 10; so too ἀνιδρύτος of Timon the misanthrope, Ar. Lys. 809.

ἀνιδρύω, ὕσω, (ἰδῶς) to set up, set or place on, fix, Dio C. [On quant. v. ἰδῶς.]

ἀνιδρώστος, εως, ἡ, (ἀνιδρώ) a sweating, Hipp. II. want of sweat, Id.

ἀνιδρωτός, Adv. (ἰδῶς) without sweat, without toil or trouble, Il. 15. 228: hence lazily, slowly, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 30.

ἀνιδρώτος, or, (ἰδῶς) not thrown into a sweat, not exerting oneself, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 20.

ἀνιέμαι, Pass., and Med. from ἀνίμι.

ἀνιέρος, or, (α priv., ἱερός) unholy, unhallowed, impious, Aesch., and Eur.: ἄν. ἀδῶτων μελάνων neglectful of the due offerings, Eur.-Hipp. 147. Adv. —πως. [i]

ἀνιερός, (ἀνῖ, ἱερός) to hallow, consecrate, Arist. Oecon. Hence

ἀνιέρωστος, εως, ἡ, a hallowing, consecration, sanctity, Dion. H. ἀνιέσκε, lengthd. Ion. for ἀνίε, ἀνίμ, impf. from ἀνίμι, Hes. ἀνιθῆσι, Ion. for ἀνιέθῃσι, part. aor. pass. from ἀνίω, Hom. ἀνίμι, impf. ἀνίμι, Ion. and Att. ἀνίεω, eis, eis, also in Hom. lengthd. 3 sing. ἀνιέσκε, Hes. Th. 157: fut. ἀνίσω, in Hom. also ἀνέσω: aor. 1 ἀνίκα, Ion. ἀνέκα, Hom. also ἀνῆσα, but this only in opt. ἀνέσαιμι, for the Hom. part. ἀνέσωντες was even by the ancients referred to ἀνέω: perf. ἀνέκα: aor. 2 not used in sing. ind., inf. ἀνείναι, but Hom. has 3 plur. ἔνεσαν, conj. ἀνῆρ for ἀνῆ, opt. ἀνελι, part. ἀνέντες. Pass. ἀνιέμαι, perf. ἀνίεμαι. 1. To send up or forth, Ζεφύρου ἀφῆρας ἀνέστην ἄκωνος Od. 4. 568: to send up, i. e. make spring or shoot up, produce, as the earth, h. Hom. Cer. 333, Aesch. Supp. 266; also of the gods, ἄν. ἄροτον γῆς Soph. O. T. 270: esp. to

send up from the nether world, Aesch. Pers. 650, Ar. Ran. 1462: to vomit up, Aesch. Eum. 183. II. to send back, let go home, Od. 18. 265, where Schol. refers it to next signf.

III. to let go, from Hom. downwards, the usu. signf.: ὕπνος ἀνῆκεν ἐμέ sleep let me go, i. e. left me, oft. in Hom.: more rarely c. gen. rei, δεσμῶν ἀνίεε loosed them from bonds, Od. 8. 359: of a state of mind, ἐπὶ θυμῷ οὐκ ἀνίεε δόδυν Il. 15. 24; so too, οὐκ ἀνῆκε μὴ Hdt. 1. 213: πῶλας ἔνεσαν they unlocked the gates, Il. 21. 537. 2. ἀν. τινι to let loose (as a dog) against one, slip at him, set upon him, like Lat. immittere alicui: σὺ τοῦτον ἀνῆκε θεά Il. 5. 405: hence in gen. to set on, excite to do a thing, c. inf., Μοῖσα ἀνιέδον ἀνῆκε δειδέναι Od. 8. 73, cf. Il. 2. 276, Hdt. 4. 180: very freq. c. acc. pers. only, to let loose, excite, as Od. 2. 185, so too θυμῷ ἀνῆκε moved his wrath, etc.; also c. dat. commodi, τοῖσιν Θρασύμῃδεα ἀνῆκεν urged Thrasymedes to their aid, Il. 17. 705.

3. ἀν. τινὰ πρὸς τι to let go for any purpose, Hdt. 2. 129; ἄν. ἑαυτὸν ἐς παύρηνην to give himself up to amusement, Hdt. 2. 173; but ἄν. τινὰ μανίας to set free from madness, Eur. Or. 227: to acquit, τινά Lys. 138. 40. 4. to let alone, let, c. inf., ἄν. τρήχας ἀφῆσθαί Hdt. 2. 36, 4. 175. Med. ἀνιέμαι, to loosen, undo, hence c. acc. κόλπον ἀνιέμεν losing, i. e. baring the breast, Il. 22. 80: αἶγας ἀνιέμενοι stripping or flaying goats, Od. 2. 300, cf. Eur. El. 826.—Pass. to be let go, go free, ἐς τὸ ἐλευθέρην Hdt. 7. 103: part. pf. pass. going free, left to one's will and pleasure, Soph. Ant. 579, El. 516: esp. of animals dedicated to a god, which are let range at large, Valck. Hdt. 2. 65, cf. ἄνετος, and so prob. Soph. Aj. 1214:—hence in gen. ἀνεμένος εἰς τι devoted to a thing, wholly engaged in it, e. g. ἐς τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 2. 167, ἐς τὸ κέρδος Eur. Heracl. 3: ἀνεμένος γέλωας unrestrained laughter, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 159. 5, cf. ἀνεμῖνος:—hence 4. like Lat. remittere, to slacken, relax, opp. to ἐντινέω, strictly of a bow, to unstring, as Hdt. 3. 22; so ἄν. ἵππον to slack his rein, Soph. El. 721: hence to neglect, give over, τι Soph. O. C. 1608; φηλακίην, ἀσκησίην etc., Thuc., Xen., etc.: ἄν. θάνατον τινι to remit sentence of death to one, let one live, Eur. Andr. 532, so κόλασιν τινι Plut. Pass. to be slack or unstringing, τὸ ἀνεμένον τῆς γλώσσης Thuc. 5. 9, ἄν. πρεσβυτῶν γέγους Eur. Andr. 728: but much more freq., IV. intrans. in Act., to slacken, relax, be remiss, Lat. remisse agere, Hom. only in Il. 5. 880, but freq. in Hdt., and Att.: τὴ ἡδονῇ, τῇ ὀργῇ, ἰσχυρῇ γέλωτι ἀνέμαι sc. ἑαυτὸν or θυμὸν, Lob. Aj. 248: but usu. c. part. to give up, cease doing, Hdt. 4. 28, Eur. I. T. 318, etc.: also freq. c. gen. to cease from a thing, e. g. μαρτίας Eur. Med. 456, ὀργῆς Ar. Ran. 700: also absol. to give up, slack, e. g. of the wind, Hdt. 2. 113. [ἀνί- Ep., ἀνί- Att.: but even Hom. has i in ἀνίε and ἀνιέμενος, and Ar. sometimes has i, Seidl. Fragm. Ar. p. 27.]

ἀνιπρός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for ἀνιάρος, Hom., and Hdt.

ἀνικά, Dor. for ἡνικά. [i]

ἀνικάνως, or, (α priv., ἰκάνος) discontented, dissatisfied with every thing, Epictet.: insufficient, incapable, Heliod. [i]

ἀνικέη, Adv. (νίκη) without victory, Dio C.

ἀνικέτευτος, or, (ἰκετεύω) not entreated. II. act. not entreating, Eur. I. A. 1003.

ἀνικητός, or, (νικῶ) unconquered, unconquerable, Hes. Th. 489, and freq. in Soph.

ἀνικμάω, (ἀνικμος) to dry, Diosc.

ἀνικμάω, v. l. for ἀναλκμάω, Plat.

ἀνικμος, or, (α priv., ἰκμος) without moisture, dry, Arist. Probl.

ἀνίλαστος, or, (ἱλαμι) unappased, merciless, Plut. [i]

ἀνίλειος, or, gen. α, Att. for ἀνίλαος, (which is not in use), unmerciful, N. T. [i]

ἀνίμιαστος, or, (ἱμάσσω) unscurged.

ἀνίμάω, f. ἦσω, usu. ἡσμαι, to draw up, raise, as water, strictly by hand straps (ἱμάς), Theophr.: in gen. to draw out or up, Xen. An. 4. 2, 8: also seemingly intr. sub. ἑαυτὸν, to get up, Id. Eq. 7. 1. Hence

ἀνίμησις, εως, ἡ, a drawing up or raising.

ἀνίος, or, (ἀνία) = ἀνιάρος, Aesch. Pers. 1061.

ἀνίολος, or, without down, beardless, Anth.

ἀνιππεύω, to ride up or on high, e. g. ἥλιος ἄν. Eur. Ion 41.

ἀνιππος, or, without a horse, not using horses, not serving on

horseback, Hdt. 1. 215: of countries, unsuited for horses, unfit to ride in, Hdt. 2. 108. II. not knowing how to ride.

ἀνίπταται, Dep. med., = ἀνιπτόμαι, q. v.

ἀνιπτόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τός, gen. ποδός, (ἀνιπτος, ποός) with unwashed feet, Il. 16. 235. Epith. of the Σελλοί, the Dodonaeans priests of Zeus, Heyne Pl. T. 7, p. 288.

ἀνιπτος, ον, (νίπτα) unwashed, Il. 6. 266, Hes. Op. 723.

2. not to be washed out, αἶμα Aesch. Ag. 1459.

ἀνις, Boeot. for ἀνεῖ, also Megarean in Ar. Ach. 834, cf. Lyc. 359, Nic. Al. 419.

ἀνιστάω, ὦω, to make even or equal, equalise, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀνισάριθμος, ον, of an odd number.

ἀνισοσμός, ὁ, (ἀνιστάω) equalisation.

ἀνιστίος, ὁ, ὁ, fem. ἴσις, ἴδος, ἡ, flavored with aniseed, Geop.

ἀνισοειδής, ἐς, of uneven form, Porphy.

ἀνισοκρατέω, (κράτος) to be too weak for a thing, Sext. Emp.

ἀνισόμετρος, ον, incommensurate with a thing, τινί Aretae.

ἀνισομήκης, ἐς, of unequal length, Gal.

ἀνισον, τό, = ἀνιθον, q. v. [prob. ἴ]

ἀνισοπάχης, ἐς, of unequal thickness, Gal.

ἀνισοπλευρος, ον, (πλευρά) with unequal sides, Tim. Loc.

ἀνισος, ον, also ἡ, ον, (ἴσος) unequal, uneven, freq. in Plat.

τὸ ἄν. inequality, Arist. Eth. N. II. metaph. unequally

divided, unfair. Adv. -ως, ἀν. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to act unfairly towards, Dem. 752. 17. [ἴ Ep., ἴ Att.] Hence

ἀνισότης, ητος, ἡ, inequality, Plat. II. unfairness.

ἀνισότημος, ον, of unequal value.

ἀνισώω, (ἀνδ, ἴσώω) to make equal, equalise, Plat. Polit.

289 E. Med. and Pass. to equal, be equal in a thing, πλήθει

ἀνισοθῆναι Hdt. 7. 103.

ἀνίστα and ἀνίστη, for ἀνίστηθι, imperat. from ἀνίστημι.

ἀνίσταμαι, later form for sq.

ἀνίστημι, f. ἀνίστησθαι, I. trans. in pres., impf., fut. and aor. 1, to make to stand up, raise up, set up, γέροντα χεῖρας ἀνίστην he raised the old man up by his hand, Il. 24. 515, Od. 14. 319:

esp. to raise from sleep, wake up, Il. 14. 336, etc.; to raise from the dead, Il. 24. 551, and Trag.: in Hom. only of persons: later to set up, build, στήλην Hdt. 2. 102: πύργον Xen., etc.: also to build up again, restore, ῥέχνη Dem. 477. 23.

2. to rouse to action, cheer, stir up, Il. 10. 176: τινί against one, Il. 7. 116: to stir up to rebellion, Il. 1. 191.

3. to make people rise to leave their homes, to make them emigrate, transplant them, Od. 6. 7; though in Pass., and intr. tenses, it usu. has a hostile sense, to be unpeopled, laid waste; χώρα ἀνεστηκία a wasted land, Valck. Hdt. 5. 29, cf. Eur. Hec. 494, and ἀνάστατος: also to make suppliants rise and leave sanctuary, Hdt. 5. 71, Soph. O. C. 276, Thuc. 1. 137, etc.: also

ἀν. στρατόνδεον to make an army decamp, Polyb.; ἀν. ἐκκλησίαν to make an assembly rise, i. e. adjourn it, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 42.

4. to raise men for war, levy, Thuc. 2. 68. II. in aor. Med. also trans, ἀναστήσασθαι πόλιν to raise a city for oneself, Hdt. 1. 165: μάρτυρα ἀναστήσασθαι τινα, to call one as a witness, Plat. Legg. 937 A.

III. intrans. in pres. and impf. Pass., and in aor. 2, perf., and plqpf. Act., to stand up, rise, esp. to speak, freq. from Hom. downwards: also to rise from one's seat as a mark of respect, Il. 1. 533: to rise from bed, rest or sleep, Aesch. Eum. 124, esp. to start up for action, ἀν. τινί, to rise up against one, Il. 23. 635, Od. 18. 333, and now read in Aesch. Pr. 354: to rise from the dead, Il. 21. 56, Aesch., etc.: to rise from an illness, recover, ἐκ νόσου Plat. Iach. 195 C; absol., Thuc. 2. 49: to rise to go, set out, go away, ἐς Ἄργον Eur. Herac. 159, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 116 A.

ἀνιστορέω, (ἀνδ, ἰστορέω) to make inquiry, ask, c. acc. rei Soph. O. T. 578: c. acc. pers. et rei, to ask a thing of a person, Aesch. Pr. 963: also ἀν. τινα περὶ τινος to ask a person about a thing, Eur. Hipp. 92.

ἀνιστορησία, ἡ, ignorance of history, Cic. Att. 1. 7: from ἀνιστορήσιος, ον, (a priv., ἰστορέω) ignorant of history. 2. not having inquired, incurious.

II. not mentioned in history, unknown, Joseph. Adv. -ως, Plat.

ἀνίστω, contr. for ἀνίστασο, imperat. pass. from ἀνίσταμαι, Aesch. Eum. 133.

ἀνισχάνω, poet. for ἀνέχω, Orph., cf. ἀνίσχω.

ἀνίσχιος, ον, (ἰσχίον) without thighs or buttocks: without hips, esp. without high hips, Arist. H. A.

ἀνίσχυρος, ον, not strong, without strength, Strab.

ἀνίσχυς, υ, gen. vos, without strength, LXX.

ἀνίσχω, = ἀνέχω, in Hom. only act., to raise, lift up: later also intr., ἀνίσχει ἥλιος the sun rises, Hdt., etc., cf. ἀνέχω: the form ἀνίσχυνω also occurs in Orph. Arg. 447.

ἀνισώσω, ὦσω, ἡ, (ἀνισώω) a making even or equal, equalisation, Plat. Legg. 740 E.

ἀνιῶω, to haul aloud, Qu. Sm.

ἀνιχθύς, υ, gen. vos, without fish, with few fish in it, Strab.

ἀνιχνετός, ον, (a priv., ἵχνεω) not tracked, not to be tracked, Luc.

ἀνιχνέω, (ἀνδ, ἵχνεω) to track, search after, Pl. 22. 192.

ἀνιχνίστος, ον, (ἵχνα) = ἀνιχνετός.

ἀνιώτος, ον, (a priv., ἰδω) not rusted, not liable to rust, Arist. Mirab. [ἴ]

ἀνιεύται, poet. for ἀνανεύται, from ἀνανέομαι, Od.

ἀνιφέλος, ον, in later Ep. for the Homeric ἀνέφελος.

ἀνηγσιν, and ἀνηγνυν, τό, v. sub ἄνηγον.

Ἄννιβίω, (Ἀννίβας) to side with Hannibal, like Φιλίππιω, Plut.

ἀνηραίνω, poet. for ἀναζηραίνω, Il. 21. 347.

ἀνόδεντος, ον, (ὀδὲω) impassable, Strab.

ἀνοδία, ἡ, (ἀνοδος) a bad road, a difficult country, Polyb.

ἀνοδισμός, ον, (ὀδμή) without smell, having no smell, Hipp.

ἀνόδοτος, ον, = ἀνόδοτος, Pherecr. Coriann. 9, Cratip. 13.

ἀνόδος, ον, (a priv., ὁδός) having no way or road, impassable, Eur. I. T. 889, Xen. An. 4. 8, 10.

ἀνόδος, ἡ, (ἀνδ, ὁδός) a way up, Hdt. 8. 53: esp. into central Asia, like ἀνάβασις, ἐν. παρὰ βασιλείᾳ Hdt. 5. 51, and Xen.

II. a way back, return.

ἀνόδοτος, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., ὁδοός) without teeth, toothless, Arist. Part. An.

ἀνοδύρομαι, Dep. med., to break out into wailing, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6. [ἴ]

ἀνόδυρος, ον, (a priv., ὀδυρόμαι) unmourned. II. act. not mourning, Incert. ap. Anton.

ἀνοῖος, ον, without sucker or branch, Theophr.

ἀνοήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (νοέω) senseless, without understanding, Od. 2. 270, 278.

ἀνοησία, ἡ, the character of an ἀνόητος, want of sense.

ἀνοηταῖα, to be ἀνόητος, Plat. Phil. 12 D.

ἀνοητεύω, = foreg., dub.

ἀνοητρία, ἡ, Att. for ἀνοησία, Ar. Fr. 585, cf. Moer. p. 28.

ἀνόητος, ον, (νοέω) not thought on, unheard of, h. Hom. Merc. 80. 2. not to be conceived, not within the province of the intellect, Plat. Phaed. 80 B. II. act. not understanding, foolish, Hdt. 1. 87, Soph. Aj. 162: in Att. esp. as opp. to σφῶρον, unreasonable, senseless, giving way to passion, Lat. amens, freq. in Plat.: τὰ ἄν. sensual pleasures, Ar. Nub. 417. Adv. -τως, Id. Lys. 518, Plat., etc.

ἀνόητος, ον, (νοέω) unadulterated, genuine, Arist. Mirab.

ἀνοία, ἡ, the character of an ἀνόος, want of understanding, folly, Hdt. 6. 69, and freq. in Att.: ἀνοία πολλῇ χρῆσθαι to be a great fool, Antiphon 122. 31: ἔνοιαν φηλοκάνειν to be thought a fool, Dem. 16. 24. In old Att. it seems to have been ἀνοία [α], Aesch. Theb. 402 (though Dind. ἐννοία), Soph. Fr. 517, Eur. Andr. 520, cf. ἄγνοια.

ἀνοίγμα, ατος, τό, an opening: and so a door, etc.: from ἀνοίγνυμι and ἀνοίγω, Ep. ἀνοίγνυμι, f. ἀνοίξω, c. a dupl. augm., as impf. ἀνέωγον: aor. 1 ἀνέφα, inf. ἀνοίξαι, also ἀνέφα (Hdt. 1. 68): pf. 1 ἀνέφα, pf. 2 ἀνέφα, (aor. ἦνοιξα, pass. ἦνοιγην, is late, cf. A. B. p. 399.) 1. To open, undo, esp. of doors, chests, locks, etc., κληῖδα ἀνοίγεισκον Il. 24. 455, ἀπὸ χηλοῦ πῶμα ἀνέωγε to take off the cover and open it, Il. 16. 221: oft in Hdt. and Att. 2. metaph. to lay open, unfold, disclose, Aesch. Supp. 321, Soph. O. C. 517. 3. as nautical term, absol., to get into the open sea, get clear of land, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 2, 5, 13, 6, 21. Pass. to be open, stand open, lie open, so too perf. 2 act. ἀνέωγα, but later, for Hdt. 1. 187 has it transit., and the Att. use pf. pass. ἀνέωγμα in this signf., Dem. 764. 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 157 sq.

ἀνοίγω, *f. ζω, v. foreg.*
 ἀνοídaivw, to make to swell, blow up, inflate. II. to be blown up, swell, of passions, like Lat. intumescere.
 ἀνοídaew, Ep. for sq.
 ἀνοídaew, ἥρω, like ἀνοídaivw, to swell up, Hipp.: of a wave, Eur. Hipp. 1210: to swell with passion, like Lat. intumescere, Hdt. 7-39: so too in Med. Hence
 ἀνοídaivw, εως, ἡ, a swelling up: a tumor, Arist. H. A.
 ἀνοídaivw, = ἀνοídaivw, II. Pass. to swell up, like ἀνοídaew, Hipp.
 ἀνοίκειος, ov, also α, ov, not homely, not domestic or familiar. II. not proper, unfitting, useless, τῶν and πρὸς τι Polyb. Hence
 ἀνοίκειότης, πρὸς, ἡ, the character of an ἀνοίκειος, strangeness. II. unfitness.
 ἀνοίκτης, ov, (οἰκίεω) uninhabited, uninhabitable.
 ἀνοίκτης, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to rebuild, though in this signf. the usu. word is ἀνοικοδομεῖν. II. to shift another's dwelling, make him shift, migrate. Pass., and Med., to shift, migrate, Ar. Pac. 207, in Ar. Pass., Ar. Av. 1351, cf. Thuc. 8. 31: metaph. ἀν. τινὰ φθόνου to remove out of envy's way, Philostr. 2. esp. ἀν. πόλιν to dispeople a city, lay it waste, Arist. Rhet. A. 2. 23: but also, 3. to bring back, restore to their former homes, Strab. III. in Pass., to be built up the country, away from the coast, Thuc. 1. 7.
 ἀνοίκτης, εως, ἡ, a shifting people inland, away from the coast, App.
 ἀνοίκτης, δ=foreg. II. a rebuilding.
 ἀνοικοδομεῖν, ἥρω, to build up, Hdt. 1. 86. II. to build again, rebuild, ap. Lycurg. 158. 7, and Xen. III. to wall up, close by building, Ar. Pac. 100, Lycurg. 166. 8.
 ἀνοικοδόμητος, ov, (α priv., οἰκοδομεῖν) not built up, Or. Sib. ἀνοικονόμητος, ov, (οἰκονομέω) not well ordered, Machon ap. Ath. 341 B. II. act. not economical.
 ἀνοικος, ov, houseless, homeless, Hdt. 3. 145.
 ἀνοικτεῖν, verb. Adj. from ἀνοίγω, one must open, Eur. Ion 1387.
 ἀνοικτήριμον, ov, gen. ovos, pitiless, merciless, Soph. Fr. 587.
 ἀνοικτήπιτος, ov, (οἰκρίζω) unmourned, Anth. II. act. = ἀνοικτος: so Adv. -τως, in Antiphon 114. 10.
 ἀνοικτός, ἡ, δν, (ἀνοίγνυμι) opened, open: that can be opened.
 ἀνοικτος, ov, pitiless, ruthless, Eur. Tro. 782. Adv. -τως, Soph., and Eur.
 ἀνοικτρος, ov, finding no pity, unpitied: needing or deserving no pity, v. l. Eur. I. T. 227. Adv. -τρος.
 ἀνοικῶς, fut. ἔσμαι, (ἀνα, οἰμῶς) to wail aloud.
 ἀνοικῶς, and
 ἀνοικῶς, Adv. from sq., without waiting: also without need to wait, i. e. with impunity: δεινὰ ἀν. χανέν Soph. Aj. 1227. [I]
 ἀνοικῶς, ov, unmourned, unlamented, Aesch. Cho. 433. 511.
 ἀνοίξω, εως, ἡ, (ἀνοίγνυμι) an opening, πύλων Thuc. 4. 67, 68.
 ἀνοίξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναφέρω, ἀνολωσ) a referring.
 ἀνοίστην, verb. Adj. of ἀναφέρω, one must carry back or report, Soph. Ant. 272, Eur. H. F. 1221.
 ἀνοίστης, ἡ, δν, Ion. ἀνίστης, (ἀναφέρω) brought back, reported, ἀν. ἐς τινά referred to some one for decision, Hdt. 6. 66.
 ἀνοίστρεω, to goad, drive to madness, Eur. Bacch. 979.
 ἀνολωσ, fut. of ἀναφέρω, Hdt.
 ἀνολω, opt. pres. pass. from ἔγω, II.
 ἀνοκωχῆ, ἡ, more correct way of writing ἀνακωχῆ, q. v.
 ἀνολβία, ἡ, the state of an ἀνολβος, misery, [I in Hes. Op. 317.]
 ἀνολβιος, ov, =sq., Hdt. 1. 32.
 ἀνολβος, ov, unblest, wretched, ἥμαρ Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 85: of a person, Aesch. Eum. 551, and Eur. II. unblest, i. e. senseless, infatuated, Soph. Aj. 1156, Ant. 1265.
 ἀνολερος, ov, not ruined, having escaped ruin, II. 13. 761.
 II. act. not ruining: cf. the more Att. ἀνολερος.
 ἀνολκῆ, ἡ, (ἀνέλκω) a drawing or hauling up, λίθων Thuc. 4. 112.
 ἀνολολύω, fut. ἔσω, to cry aloud, esp. to shout with joy, Simon. 72: also, to scream from fear. 2. c. act. to bewail loudly, Soph. El. 750. II. act. to make one shout, set a shouting, Eur. Bacch. 24.

ἀνολοφύρομαι, Dep. med. = ἀνολύρομαι, to break into loud wailing, Thuc. 8. 81, Plat., and Xen. [v]
 ἀνολύω, poet. for ἀνολολύω, Qu. Sm. 14. 281, dub.
 Ἀνολυμτίας, δδος, ἡ, an Olympiad omitted in the list, Paus. 6. 22, 2.
 ἀνομα, v. sub ἀνω.
 ἀνομαλίζω, to make even, equalise, Arist. Rhet.
 ἀνομαλῶς, εως, ἡ, equality, Arist. Pol.
 ἀνομβρέω, strengthd. for ὀμβρέω, to wet or deluge with rain. Hence
 ἀνομβρήεις, εσσα, ev, wet through and through, Nic.
 ἀνομβρία, ἡ, want of rain, drought, Arist. H. A.: from ἀνομβρῆς, ov, wanting or without rain, Hdt. 2. 22, etc.
 ἀνομέω, ἥρω, to be ἄνομος, lead a lawless life, act lawlessly, περί τι Hdt. 1. 144. Hence
 ἀνόμημα, ατος, τό, a transgression of the law, illegal act.
 ἀνομία, ἡ, Ion. ἀνομία, lawlessness, lawless or unjust conduct, opp. to δικαιοσύνη, Hdt. 1. 96, 97, Xen., etc.
 ἀνομιλίαις, ov, (δύλιος) having no intercourse or communion with others, shunning society, Plat. Legg. 951 A: c. gen., ἀν. παιδείας uneducated, Plat. Ep. 332 C.
 ἀνόμηχλος, ov, (δύλχηλ) without fog or mist, Arist. Mund.
 ἀνόμηκτος, ov, (δύμα) without eyes, sightless, Soph. Phil. 857.
 ἀνομογενής, ἐς, of different kind, Sext. Emp.
 ἀνομόζηλος, ov, having a different bent or taste, Sext. Emp.
 ἀνομοθέτης, ov, (νομοθετέω) not well ordered, lawless, disorderly, freq. in Plat. Legg.
 ἀνομοβαρής, ἐς, (βάρος) of unequal weight, Arist. Coel.
 ἀνομοιογενής, ἐς, (ἀνόμοιος, ὅμοιος) of different kind, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 32: esp. of different gender, Gramm. Adv. -ως.
 ἀνομοιοείδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) unlike, unequal, Arist. Eth. N.
 ἀνομοιομερής, ἐς, consisting of unlike parts, heterogeneous, Arist. H. A.
 ἀνομοιοπτώτως, ov, with unlike inflections, Gramm.
 ἀνόμοιος, ov, also α, ov, unlike, Pind. N. 8. 48, and freq. in Plat. Adv. -ως, Plat., and Xen.
 ἀνομοίοστροφος, ov, (στροφή) consisting of unequal strophes, Gramm.
 ἀνομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, a being ἀνόμοιος, unlikeness, Plat.
 ἀνομοίχρονος, ov, of unequal time or quantity, Metric.
 ἀνομοίως, to make unlike or unequal, Plat. Rep. 546 B: more freq. Pass. to be so, Id. Hence
 ἀνομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, a making unlike. II. (from Pass.) unlikeness, Plat. Theaet. 166 B.
 ἀνομολογέμαι, ἥρωμαι, (ὁμολογέω) to agree upon a thing, τι Plat. Legg. 737 C: more freq. περί τινος Id.: ἀν. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. Rep. 348 B. II. to recapitulate, sum up, Id. Symp. 200 E.
 III. to pay money by note of hand or order, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 222.
 IV. For the sense not to agree with, v. sub ἀνομολογούμενος. The act. in no good author. Hence
 ἀνομολογῆμα, ατος, τό, agreement. II. an order for payment, promissory note: payment on order.
 ἀνομολογῆται, verb. Adj. from ἀνομολογέμαι, one must agree upon, τι, or περί τινος Plat.
 ἀνομολογία, ἡ, a mutual understanding, agreement. II. (α priv.,) disagreement, Plut., cf. sq.
 ἀνομολογούμενος, η, ov, (α priv., ὁμολογέω) not agreeing, inconsistent, Plat. Gorg. 495 A: not admitted, not granted, Arist. Rhet.: better taken as Adj., than as Part. from ἀνομολογέμαι, v. Stallb. Plat. 1. c.
 ἀνομος, ov, without law, lawless, impious, Hdt. 1. 162, and Trag.: τὰ ἄνομα lawless conduct, Hdt. 1. 8. Adv. -μως, Thuc. 4. 92. II. (νόμος II) unmusical, νόμος ἄν. Aesch. Ag. 1142.
 ἀνόνητος, ov, (δύννημι) unawaiting, unprofitable, useless, Soph. Aj. 758, and Eur.: ἀνόνητος as Adv., in vain, Eur. Hec. 766, etc., and Plat. II. act. c. gen., ἀν. τὴν ἀγαθὴν making no profit from a thing, Dem. 442. 26.
 ἀνόνηκτος, ov, (ὀνόμαζω) nameless, unknown.
 ἄνοος, ov, contr. ἄνοος, ov, without understanding, foolish, ἄνοος κραδίη II. 21. 441.

ἀνοπία, only in Od. i. 320, ὄρνις ὡς ἀνοπία διέπτατο where it is variously written and expl.; acc. to Herodian ap. Eust., an Adv. from *δύομαι*, *δύσσειν*, she flew away unnoticed like a bird; or from *ἄνω*=*ἀνωφέρεις*, upwards, *up in the air*, for which v. Sturz Emped. p. 308: some read *ἀνοπία* or *πανόπια*, taking it to be a kind of eagle: others again *ἀν' ὀπία* up to the hole in the roof, up the chimney: v. Nitzsch l. c.

ἀνόπιν, Adv. backwards, cf. *κατόπιν*.

ἀνοπλος, or, strictly without the *ἔκαστος* or large shield, Hdt. g. 62 of the Persians, who only bore γέρρα: not heavy-armed: in gen. unarmed, Plat. Euthyd. 299 B.

ἀνοπτος, or, (ὄπας, *δύομαι*) unseem.

ἀνὸρπτος, or, (ὄρπας)=*foreg.*, Plat. Tim. 51 A: also *ἀόρπτος*.

ἀνὸργανος, or, (ὄργανον) without instruments, Plut.

ἀνὸργητος, or, Hellen. for *ἀνὸργος*, Moer. p. 12.

ἀνοργία, *ἡ*=*ἀμυστία*.

ἀνοργίαστος, or, (ὄργιαζω) attended by no orgies, Ar. Lys. 89b.

II. in whose honor no orgies are held, Plat. Epin. 985 D. **ἄνοργος**, or, (ὄργη) without anger, not wrathful, Cratin. Incoert. 43: cf. *ἀνὸργητος*.

ἀνορέα, *ἡ*, more usu. Ion. *ἡνορέη*, manhood, courage, Pind. [α̅]

ἀνορεκτέω, to have no desire, to be without appetite: from

ἀνὸρεκτος, or, (ὄρεγμα) without desire or appetite, Plut.

Adv.—τος. Hence

ἀνορέξια, *ἡ*, want of appetite, Tim. Locr.

ἀνὸρεπός, *εἰς*, *εὖν*, (ἀνὴρ) manly, courageous, like *ἀνδρείος*, Soph.

Fr. 384. [α̅]

ἀνὸρβιάζω, to call out, shout aloud, Andoc. 5. 5.

ἀνὸρβέω, to set upright again, set up what has fallen, restore, Hdt. i. 19, etc., Soph. O. T. 46: to set straight again, set right, amend, Plat. Rep. 346 E: oft. c. dupl. augm. *ἡνὸρβουν* etc.

ἀνὸρκος, or, bound by oath.

ἀνὸρμάω, *ἥσω*, to start eagerly up, feel a vehement desire, c. inf., Luc.

ἀνὸρμιζέω, *ἴσω*, to take out of harbour into the high sea, *εἰς πέλαγος* Dio C.

ἀνὸρμος, or, without harbour, inhospitable, metaph. γάμον *ἄν.* *εἰς πλεῖν* Soph. O. T. 423.

ἀνὸρμίω, f. ὄρσω, to rouse, stir up.

ἀνὸρσύνω, *οὔσω*, to start up, leap up, freq. in Hom. esp. *ἐκ θρόνων* and *εἰς θρόνους*: so *Ἡέλιος ἀνὸρσυνεν* *εἰς οὐρανόν* Helios went swiftly up the sky, Od. 3. 1.

ἀνὸρφοπος, or, roofless, unsheltered, πέτρα Eur. Bacch. 38.

ἀνὸρροπίγυις, or, (ὄρροπύγιον) without tail, Arist. H. A. [v]

ἀνὸρταλίζω, *ἴσω*, to flap the wings and crow, like a cock: *τὸ στρέψω*, swagger, like *περὶστρέψωμαι*, Ar. Eq. 1344.

ἀνὸρτύμα, to roar out, Mel. [v]

ἀνὸρτύσσω, Att.—ττω, fut. *ξω*, to dig up what has been buried, *ὀστέα* Hdt. 2. 41, Ar. Pac. 372, Av. 602: *ἄν. τάφον* to dig up, break open, destroy it, Hdt. i. 68, Isocr. 351 E.

ἀνὸρτρεύωμαι, *ῥορεύωμαι*, to jump up and dance about, dance merrily, Eur.

ἀνὸρρχος, or, without ὄρχεις, gelded, Hipp.

***ἀνὸρρος**, suppos. pres. from which several tenses of *ἀνὸρρυνμι* are formed, v. ὄρω.

ἀνὸρσῆτος, or, (νοστέω) without sickness, not ailing, Soph. Fr. 838.

ἀνὸρσία, *ἡ*, the state of an *ἀνὸρσος*, freedom from sickness.

ἀνὸρσιος, or, more rarely *ἴα*, (ὡς Aeschin.), unholy, wicked, Lat. *profanus*, of persons and things, *ἀνὴρ*, ἔργον, μῦθος, etc., Hdt., and freq. in Att.: *ἀνὸρσιος νέκυς* a corpse with all the rites unpaid, Soph. Att. 1071, Shaks. "unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled." Adv.—ως, Eur., etc.

ἀνὸρσιότης, *ἡ*, unholiness, profaneness, Plat. Euthyd.

ἀνὸρσιουργέω, to be *ἀνὸρσιουργός*, act profanely, Plat. Legg.

905 B: and

ἀνὸρσιουργήμα, *ατος*, τό, a profane act.

ἀνὸρσιουργία, *ἡ*, the character of an *ἀνὸρσιουργός*, unholiness,

Plat. Ep. 335 B: from

ἀνὸρσιουργός, or, (**ἔργω*) acting profanely, unholy, Plat. Ep.

ἀνὸρσμος, or, (ὀσμή)=*ἀνὸρσμος*, without smell, Hipp.

ἀνὸρσος, or, Ion. and Hom. *ἀνὸρσος*, without sickness, healthy, sound, of persons, Od. 14. 255, Pind. Fr. 107, etc.: of things, free from all defect, λοιβή Eur. Ion 1201: of a season, free from

sickness, healthy, *ἄν. ἔτος* Thuc. 2. 49: also c. gen. *ἀνὸρσος κακῶν* untouched with ill, Eur. I. A. 982. Adv.—ως.

ἀνὸρστος, or, (ὀστέω) the boneless one, of the polypus, Hes.

ἀνὸρστήτος, or, (νοστήω) unreturning, Orph.

ἀνὸρστιμος, or, (νόστος) κείνον *ἄν. ἔθηκεν* cut off his return, Od. 4. 182.

II. not to be retraced, κέλενθος Eur. H. F. 431.

ἀνὸρστος, or, unreturning, without return, Od. 24. 528: Superl.

ἀνὸρστοςτος, never, never to return, Anth.

ἀνὸρσφραγτος, or, that cannot be smelt, Arist. de Anim.

ἀνὸρσιφτος, or, (νοσιφω) unmoistened.

ἀνὸρσιτύζω, to break out into wailing, Aesch. Ag. 1074.

ἀνὸρσιτός, or, (ὀδός) without ear: without handle, Theocr. Ep. 4. 3.

ἀνὸρσιτλητος, or, (νοσιτληω) unwarned, Isocr. 15 C: that will not be warned, Clem. Al.

ἀνους, or, contr. for *ἄνους*, q. v.

ἀνὸρσιος, or, (ὀβία) without essence, unsubstantial.

ἀνὸρσους, or, Ion. for *ἀνὸρσος*, undiseased, unhurt, Od. 14. 255,

Hdt. i. 32.

ἀνὸρσιτάς, or, (οὐτάς) unswounded, esp. by the sword, Il. 4. 540.

ἀνὸρσιτῆρ, Adv. without wound, Il. 22. 371. [i] from—

ἀνὸρσιτῆρ, or, =*ἀνὸρσιτάς*.

ἀνὸρσθαλμιατος, or, (ὀφθαλμια) without the ophthalmia, Diosc.

ἀνὸρσφράζωμαι, (ὀφρυνάω) Dep., to raise one's eyebrows, =*ἀνασπᾶν τὰς ὀφρύς*, and so to look big, be pompous, A. B.

ἀνὸρσνετος, or, (ὀχένω) without sexual intercourse, Arist. H. A.

ἀνὸρσῆ, *ἡ*, (ἀνέχω) a holding back, stopping, esp. of hostilities, an armistice, mostly in plur. like *induciae*, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17, ap. Dem. 282. 20, for which *ἀνακωχή* or *ἀνωκωχή* is said to be the more Att. form.

II. (ἀνέχομαι) long-suffering, forbearance, N. T.

III. =*ἀνατολή*, *ἡ* *ἀνίσχω*.

ἀνὸρσλέω, =*ἀνορχίζω*, Sext. Emp.

ἀνὸρσλησία, *ἡ*=*ἀνορχλησία*, Diog. I.

ἀνὸρσλητικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, (ἀνορχλέω) heaving upwards, Sext. Emp.

ἀνὸρσλήζω, to heave upwards or out of the way, Ap. Rh.

ἀνὸρσλος, or, (a priv., ὄχλος) not beset or annoyed by throngs: in gen. not annoyed or importuned.

II. act. not annoying or importuning, Arist. Part. An.

ἀνὸρσμάω, *ἴσω*, to hold up, lift up, Anth.

ἀνὸρσχυρος, or, not firm, not secured, unfortified, v. l. Xen.

Ages. 6. 6.

ἀνὸρσφία, *ἡ*, want of ὄψων, want of fish, etc. to eat with bread,

Antiph. Plouss. i. 8: from

ἀνὸρσφος, or, wanting in ὄψων, fish, etc., Plut.

ἀνὸρσπρ, =*ἡνσπρ*, provided that, Dem.

ἀνὸρσπρ, Ep. shortd. imperat. for *ἀνὰσπρ*, i. e. *ἀνὰσπρθι*.

ἀνὸρσπρς, ἀνὸρσπρθις, ἀνὸρσπρθεις, ἀνὸρσπρθων, ἀνὸρσπρθην, Ep. shortd. forms for *ἀνὰσπρς*, etc., Hom.

ἀνὸρσπρψειναι, for *ἀνὰσπρψειναι*, Il.

ἀνὸρσρθεῖν, ἀνὸρσρ, for *ἀνὰσρθεῖν*, ἀνὰσρχου, Hom.

ἀνὸρσρτος, for *ἀνὰσρ*, Od., sometimes written *ἀνὸρσρτος*.

ἀντα, (ἀντί, ἔντην, like κρύβην, κρύβας) Adv., over against, face to face, Lat. *coram*, Hom. mostly in the phrases, *ἀντα μάχεσθαι* to fight man to man: *ἀντα ἰδεῖν* to look in the face; and *ἀντα ἐξέκει*, as *θεοὶς ἀντα ἐξέκει* he was like the gods to look at, Il. 24. 630, (whence the mistaken notion that *ἀντα* governed the Dat.; *ἀντα τὰνὸρσρθεσθαι* to aim straight at them, Od. 22. 266, cf. Pind. N. 6. 46.

II. as Prep. c. gen., like *ἀντί*, over against, "Ἡλιδος Δ. 2. 626: *ἀντα παρειδὼν* before the cheeks, of a veil, Od. i. 334: also of persons, *ἀντα σέβειν* before thee, to thy face, Od. 4. 160: so too Il. 21. 331, with notion of comparison, confronted with thee, like *ἀντράσιος*: but most freq. in hostile sense, against, *ἀντα Διὶς πολεμῖν*, Διὶς *ἀντα ἔχγος* αἰείρει Il. 8. 424, 428, etc.: cf. Spitzn. Ex. xvii. ad Il. **ἀνταγορεύω**, *ἴσω*, to buy in return, Xen. An. i. 5, 5. **ἀνταγορεύω**, to speak against, reply, Pind. P. 4. 278. II. to contradict, *ἀντί* Ar. Ran. 1072.

ἀνταγωνία, *ἡ*=*ἀνταγώνισμα*, a. Blou the struggle of life, Inscr. ap. Welck. Syll. 79. 6.

ἀνταγώνισμαι, fut. *ἴσμαι*, Att. *ἰούμαι*, Dep. med., to struggle against, vie with, rival, esp. in war, c. dat. pres. Hdt. 5. 109, Thuc., etc.: also to dispute with, *ἀντί* Thuc. 3. 38: of *ἀνταγώνισμους* the parties in a law-suit, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27: also as Pass. to be set against, *ἀντί* Xen. Oec. 10. 12.

ἀντ᾽ἀγώνισμα, ατος, τό, *a struggle with another*, Clem. Al.
ἀντ᾽ἀγωνιστής, οἱ, δὲ, *an adversary, rival*, Arist. Rhēt.; ἔρωτος
ἀντ. *a rival in love*, Eur. Tro. 1006.
ἀντ᾽ἀγώνιστος, ον, *fought, contended for as by rivals*. Adv.
—τως.
ἀντ᾽ἀδελφος, δ, *in a brother's stead*. [ἀ]
ἀντ᾽ἀδίκηω, *to do a man wrong in return, retaliate on*, ἀλλή-
λους Plat. Theaet. 173 A.
ἀντ᾽ἔρω, fut. ἔσω, and more Att. ἄρομαι, *to sing in answer,*
sing against another, Arist. Mir.
ἀνταίρω, = ἀνταίρω. Med. ἀνταίρεσθαι χεῖρας τινι *to raise*
one's hands against one, make war upon him, freq. in Hdt.;
also ἀνταίρεσθαι τινι πόλεμον Hdt. 8. 140, 1.
ἀνταῖς, ἔσσα, εν, Dor. for ἀντήεις.
ἀνταῖλος, ον, *contending against, rivaling*, Mel. 14.
ἀνταῖδομαι, f. ἔσομαι, as Med., *to honor, respect one another*,
Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 28.
ἀνταῖος, αία, αἰών, (ἔντα) *set over against, right opposite*, Lat.
adversus: ἀνταῖα c. aut sine πλῆρη, *a wound in front, right*
in the breast, Valck. Eur. Phoen. 1440, Erf. Soph. Ant. 1308:
hence 2. *opposed to, hostile, hateful*, Lat. adversarius, Aesch.
Cho. 588. II. *besought with prayers*, hence τὰ ἀνταῖα θεῶν
is explained *prayers to the gods*, Aesch. Pers. 604: cf. ἀντίω.
2. hence Ἀνταῖα as a name of Hecate, Orph.
ἀνταίρω, f. ἀρῶ, *to raise against*: Med. ἀνταίρεσθαι χεῖρας,
ἔπλω, Thuc. 3. 32, i. e. 53. cf. ἀνταίρω. II. *seemingly intr.*
sub. χεῖρας or the like, *to rise up against, withstand*, Lat. contra
assurgere, τινί Plat. Euthyd. 272 A; πρὸς τι Dem. 66. 24: in
Strab. of a cliff, *to rise right opposite, rise abruptly*.
ἀνταίσχυνομαι, Pass. c. fut. med., *to be ashamed before*
another.
ἀνταίτω, *to demand, exact in return*, Thuc. 4. 19; τι τινός App.
ἀνταῖτιόμαι, f. ἔσομαι, Dep. med., *to retort on*.
ἀντακαῖος, δ, *a sort of sturgeon*, Hdt. 4. 53. 2. as Adj.,
ος, ον, ἀντ. τάρχοις, cavare, Antiph. Paras. 3.
ἀντ᾽ἀκολουθεῖω, *to follow in turn, accompany*, Plut.; and
ἀντ᾽ἀκολουθία, ἡ, *an accompanying*: from
ἀντ᾽ἀκολουθεῖω, δ, v. l. for ἀντ᾽ ἀκολουθού, Isae. 5. 31.
ἀντ᾽ἀκοντίζω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἰῶ, *to hurl against*, Dio C.
ἀντ᾽ἀκούω, οὔσομαι, *to hear in turn*, τι ἀπὶ τίνος Soph. O. T.
544: absol. *to listen in return*, Aesch. Eum. 198: cf. Lob. A.
J. 1130.
ἀντακροάομαι, f. ἄρομαι, Dep. med., = foreg., Ar. Ach.
ἀντακρωτήριον, τό, *an opposite headland*, Strab.
ἀνταλαλέω, f. ἄλω, *to return a shout, ἡχώ* Aesch. Pers. 390.
ἀντάλλαγή, ἡ, *an exchanging, exchange, barter*: and
ἀντάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, *that which is given or taken in ex-*
change; an exchange, ἀντ. φίλου Eur. Or. 1157: and
ἀντάλλαγος, ον, *exchanged, in exchange*, Menand. p. 90: from
ἀντάλλασσω, Att. —τω, fut. ἔω, *to give or take in exchange*,
ἀντ. τινί *to exchange one thing with another*, Eur. Tro. 351:
also in Med., τι τινός *to take one thing in exchange for another*,
Id. Hel. 1088.
ἀντ᾽ἀμείβο, ψω, *to give or take in exchange*: Med. *to exchange*,
τινί *to a thing with another*, Archil. 16. 7. 2. esp. *to give*
back bad treatment, to requite, punish, ἀνταμείβεσθαι τινά κακοῖς
Archil. 118, Aesch. Cho. 123, τινὰ ἀθέους ἔργου ἀντὶ τίνος Ar.
Thesm. 722: *to give words in exchange, answer again*,
ἀνταμείβεσθαι τοῖςδε Hdt. g. 79, also ἀντ. τι πρὸς τινά Soph.
O. C. 814, τινὰ οὐδέν Ib. 1273. Hence
ἀντάμειψις, εως, ἡ, *an exchanging*.
ἀνταμοιβή, ἡ, = foreg.
ἀντάμοιβος, ον, *requiting, repaying*.
ἀντάμυνα, ης, ἡ, *a defending against*, late word: from
ἀντάμυνομαι, as Med., *to defend oneself against another, resist*,
Thuc. 4. 19. 2. *to requite, τινά κακοῖς* Soph. Ant. 643.
ἀνταναβιβάζω, f. ἄσω, *to make go up in turn*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 15.
ἀνταναγινώσκω, *to read and compare with*, Cratin. Incert. 44,
ubi v. Meineke. Hence
ἀνταναγινώσκεις, ον, δ, *one who reads and compares, a collator*.
ἀντανάγω, *to lead up against*, esp. ἀντ. νέας *to put out to sea*
against, sail against, Hdt. 6. 14: s. Thuc. 7. 37, but ναυοί 7.
52; but more freq. absol. whether in Act., as 8. 38, and Xen.,

or in Med., as Thuc. 4. 13:—in gen. *to attack*, Siebelis Pau-
san. 10. 16, 4.
ἀνταναδίδωμι, *to give way in turn*. II. *to give up, restore*.
ἀνταναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a taking away in turn, subtracting*,
Arist. Org.: *an abolishing*: from
ἀνταναίρω, *to take away in turn, to abolish, cancel in turn*,
Dem. 304. 19.
ἀνταναίρω, f. ἀρῶ, *to raise, lift up in turn*.
ἀντανάλαισις, εως, ἡ, *reflection of light or sound, an echo*,
Plut. II. *the use of a word in another sense*, Lat. contraria
significatio, Quintil. 9. 3, 68.
ἀντανάλαστρος, δ, = foreg.
ἀντανάλαστικός, ἡ, ον, *belonging to ἀντανάλασις: ἡ ἀν.*
ἀντανάλμα, a reflective pronoun, Gramm.
ἀντανάλας, ἄσω, *to reflect light or sound*. [ἀ]
ἀντανακοπή, ἡ, *mutual reflection, recoiling, alternation*, Arist.
Mund.
ἀντανακόπτω, ψω, *to throw back again, reflect*.
ἀντανακράω, *to cry out in turn*, App.
ἀντανάλισκω, λῶσω, *to use up, waste, destroy in return*, Eur.
Or. 1165.
ἀντανάμω, *to wait in turn or instead*, c. inf., Thuc. 3. 12.
ἀνταναπαύομαι, as Med., *to rest in turn*, Polyae.
ἀνταναμύπληκτον, *to fill in turn or in opposition*, Xen. Hell. 2.
4, 12.
ἀνταναπλέω, ψω, *to twist or plait in rivalry with*, τινί Anth.
ἀνταναπλήρω, = ἀνταναμύπληκτον, Dem. 182. 22. Hence
ἀνταναπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a filling up again*, Epicur. ap. Diog.
L. 10. 48.
ἀνταναφέρω, fut. ἀνολῶ, *to bring or carry back again*; ἀντ.
τὴν πλοῦν Lat. fidem aequare, Wytt. Plut. 2. 20 C.
ἀνταναχωρέω, *to give ground in turn*, Aristid.
ἀντανδρος, ον, (ἀνὴρ) *instead of a man, ἀντὶ ἀνδρός*, Luc.
ἀντάνεμι, *to go up against*, Thuc. 2. 75.
ἀντανέχω, *to hold up against*, Polyae.
ἀντανίσσω, *to make equal*, Synes.
ἀντανίστημι, *to set up against or instead of*, τινός Plut.
Med. *to rise up against*, τινί Soph. Tr. 441.
ἀντανίωχος, = ἀντανέχω. II. intr. *to go up against*.
ἀντάνοιζω, ἔω, *to open against*, τὰ ὁμματὰ τινι *to look straight*
at a thing, Longin.
ἀντανίω, poet. for ἀντανίω, Call.
ἀντάτιος, ια, ον, *worth just as much as, fully equal*, c. gen.,
ψυχῆς ἀντάτιον *worth life itself*, Il. 9. 407; πολλῶν ἀντάτιος
ἔλλων Il. 11. 514: s. too Hdt. 7. 103. Adv. —ως. Hence
ἀντάτιω, *to demand as an equivalent, or in turn*, Thuc. 6. 16.
ἀνταπαίτω, *to demand in return*, Thuc. 3. 58.
ἀνταπαίττω, strengthd. for ἀπαμείβομαι, Tyrt. 8. 6.
ἀνταπαστράπτω, ψω, *to lighten in turn*.
ἀνταποδίδεμμι, f. δέλω, *to prove in return or answer*, Xen.
Symp. 2. 22, Arist. Rhēt.
ἀνταποδίδωμι, fut. δώσω, *to give back, requite, render, repay*,
Batr. 187; ἀνταποδίδοναι τὸ δμοιον, τὸ ἴσον Hdt. 1. 18, Thuc. 1.
43. II. *to render*, i. e. make so and so, Plat. Rep. 563 E:
esp. *to make correspondent*, Id. Phaedr. 71 E and 2. in-
trans. *to answer, correspond with*, Ib. 72 A, B. III. *to give*
back words, answer, τινί Id. Phaedr. 236 C. IV. *to deliver*
in turn, τὸ σύνθημα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58: *to set forth, explain*
in turn, Plat. Tim. 87 C.
ἀνταποδός, εως, ἡ, *a giving back in turn*, opp. to ἀποδοχή,
Thuc. 4. 81: *a rendering, requiting, repayment*, Arist. Eth. N.:
reuerd, N. T. II. *an opposite direction, course, or path*,
Polyb. III. *a reflection, echo*. IV. *correspondence, op-*
position, Gramm.
ἀνταποδοτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀνταποδίδωμι, *one must give*
back; ἀντ. ἔξιν *one must make a corresponding habit*, Plat.
Phil. 40 D.
ἀνταποδοτικός, ἡ, ον, *requiting*. II. *belonging to or*
marking ἀνταπόδοσις, Gramm. Adv. —ως.
ἀνταποδύομαι, Med. c. aor. et perf. act., *to pull off clothes or*
strip against another: hence, *to prepare for battle*.
ἀνταπονήσκω, *to die in turn*, Antiphon 130. 26.
ἀντάποινα, ον, τὰ, *repayment, compensation*, Eur. H. F. 755.
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ἀνταποκρίνομαι, to answer again, N. T.
 ἀνταποκτείνω, f. κτενῶ, to kill in return, Hdt. 7. 136, Aesch., etc.
 ἀνταπολαμβάνω, f. λήφομαι, to receive or accept in return, Plat. Tim. 27 B, and Dem.
 ἀνταπόλλυμι, to destroy in return or mutually, Eur. Ion 1328. Pass. and Med., c. perf. 2 act., to perish in turn, Eur.: ἀντ. ὑπὲρ τινας to put to death for or in revenge for another, Hdt. 3. 14.
 ἀνταπολογέομαι, Dep. med., to speak for the defence, Isae. 52. 23.
 ἀνταποπαίζω, to lose what one has won at play.
 ἀνταποπέμπω, to send away mutually.
 ἀνταποσπέρδω, Lat. oppedere, Ar. Nub. 293.
 ἀνταποστρέλλω, to send away in return, Plut.
 ἀνταποστροφή, ἡ, (ἀποστρέφομαι) a mutual sending away, Strab.
 ἀνταποταφρεύω, to part from one another by trenches, App.
 ἀνταποτειχίζω, ἰώω, to wall off from one another Dion. H.
 ἀνταποτίω, ἰώω, to requite, LXX. [1]
 ἀνταποφαίνω, to shew, prove on the other hand, Thuc. 3. 68. Med. to state a contrary opinion as one's own, with or without γνώμη.
 ἀνταποφέρω, to carry away in turn.
 ἀνταποχή, ἡ, the debtor's acknowledgment of his debt. 2. the creditor's acknowledgment of payment, quittance, receipt.
 ἀντάπτομαι, Ion. for ἀνθόπτομαι, Hdt.
 ἀνταπέχω, ἡσω, to repel mutually, Arist. Probl. Hence ἀνταπόδῃσις, εως, ἡ, mutual repulsion.
 ἀντάπωσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Plut.
 ἀνταριθμέω, to count against, compare number for number, Paus.
 ἀνταρκέω, ἔσω, to be a match for or hold out against; τινί Plat. Ep. 317 C: absol. to hold out, Ar. Eq. 540.
 ἀνταρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄρκτος) opposite to the north, antarctic, Arist. Mund.
 ἀντασπάζομαι, f. δόσμαι, Dep. Med., to welcome, greet in turn, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3: to receive kindly, Ib. 5. 5, 42.
 ἀνταστράπτω, to lighten against, Luc.
 ἀνταυγίζω, δῶω, = ἀνταγέω, Heliod.
 ἀνταυγία, ἡ, reflection of light.
 ἀνταυγέω, to reflect light, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B: hence φάσγανον ἀνταυγεί φόνον Eur. Or. 1519: absol. to gleam, glitter, Eubul. Κυβερν. 1.
 ἀνταύγεια, ἡ, = ἀνταυγία: from
 ἀνταυγής, ἔς, (αὐγῇ) reflecting light, gleaming, sparkling, κούρι Ar. Thesm. 902.
 ἀνταυδάω, f. ἡσω, to speak against, answer, τιῶ Soph. El. 1478.
 ἀντάδω, ὄσω, to sound in turn, answer, ἀντ. βροντᾶς φέγγμα Pind. P. 4. 350. [5]
 ἀνταφαιρέω, to take away instead, Antiphon 125. 46, in Med.
 ἀνταφεροστιάω, v. sub ἀντεφεροστιάω.
 ἀνταφίημι, fut. ἀφῆσω, to let go instead or in return, δάκρυ ἄν. to let the tear fall in turn, Eur.
 ἀντάω, Ion. ἀντέω, f. ἡσω, (ἀντα, ἀντ) to come opposite to, meet face to face, meet with, in Hom. c. gen. vel dat. pers.: also in hostile sense, to meet in battle, fight with, c. gen. pers. Od. 16. 254: of things always c. gen., to meet with, take part in, partake in or of, μάχης, ὀπαπῆς, so freq. in Hdt.: also ἀντ. τινὸς ὑπὸ τινας to meet with treatment from another, Hdt. i. 114: also c. acc. rei, like ἀντίω, Soph. Ant. 982, v. Herm. O. C. 1446.
 ἀντεγγράφω, ψω, to insert one man's name instead of another's, Dem. 792. 3. [2]
 ἀντεγέρω, to raise or build over against, Heliod.
 ἀντεγκάλέω, f. ἔσω, to accuse in turn, recriminate, Isocr. 361 A. Hence
 ἀντεγκλήμα, atos, τό, a counter accusation. Hence
 ἀντεγκληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a counter accusation.
 ἀντεχειρίζω, fut. ἰώω, Att. ἰῶ, to put in one's hands in return, Dio C.
 ἀντεκαίω, f. δῶω, also δόσμαι Plat. Meno 80 C, to compare in return, τιῶν τι Ar. Vesp. 1311, absol. Plat. l. c.

ἀντεῖνα, poet. for ἀνταεῖνα.
 ἀντέπειν, aor. 2 without any pres. in use, to speak against or in answer, gainsay, usu. c. dat. ὀδδὲν τινί ἀντ. Aesch., Soph., etc.; also c. acc. Soph. Ant. 1053: ἀντ. πρὸς τινα or τι to say in answer to, Plat., and Xen.: ἀντ. τινί τι, to set one thing against another, Plat. Apol. 28 B: ὑπὲρ τινας to speak in one's defence, Ar. Thesm. 545. Only used in aor., the other tenses being formed from ἀντερεῖν.
 ἀντέρομαι, Ion. for ἀντέρομαι, Hdt.
 ἀντεῖσάγω, ἔω, to introduce instead, substitute, Dem. 121. 6, in Pass. Hence
 ἀντεῖσαγωγή, ἡ, a bringing in instead of another.
 ἀντεῖσακτος, ov, brought as an objection against, Cic. ad Quint. 2. 10.
 ἀντεῖσβάλλω, f. βάλω, to throw into in return. II. intr. to make an inroad by way of reprisals, Dio C.
 ἀντεῖσεμι, to go into in return, Synes.
 ἀντεῖσέρχομαι, f. ἐλεῖσμαι, to come into in return or instead of.
 ἀντεῖσφορ, f. ὀσω, to pay, contribute for another, Ar. Lys. 654, cf. εἰσφορ. II. νόμον, to substitute a new law for an old one, Dem. 486. 24.
 ἀντεκθίβω, to press out in turn, Hipp. [1]
 ἀντεκκλέπτω, ψω, to steal away in return, Ar. Ach. 527.
 ἀντεκκορίζω, fut. ἰώω, Att. ἰῶ, to carry out or away in return.
 ἀντεκκόπτω, f. ψω, to knock out, etc. in return, ὀφθαλμὸν Dem. 744. 13.
 ἀντεκπέμπω, to send out or away in return.
 ἀντεκπέλω, to sail out against, τινί Thuc. 4. 13.
 ἀντεκπλήσσω, ἔω, to frighten in return, Acl.
 ἀντέκτισις, εως, ἡ, an extending side by side: from
 ἀντεκτείνω, to hold out against: hence to compare one with another, measure with or by another, ἀν. αὐτὸν τινί Ar. Ran. 1042.
 ἀντεκτίθημι, f. θήσω, to set forth, state instead, Plut.
 ἀντεκτίνω, to repay. [1] Hence
 ἀντέκτισις, εως, ἡ, a requital.
 ἀντεκτίω, = ἀντεκτίνω. [1]
 ἀντεκτρέφω, f. θρέψω, to bring up in return, Arist. H. A.
 ἀντεκτρέχω, f. θράσσομαι, to sally out against, Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 17.
 ἀντεκφέρω, f. ὀσω, to carry forth against, set against, τινί Plut.
 ἀντελαττόδομαι, as Pass., to be worsted in turn.
 ἀντελγμός, ὄ, Ion. for ἀνθελ, a winding the other way, Plut.
 ἀντέλλα, poet. for ἀνταέλλα.
 ἀντελπίω, fut. ἰώω, Att. ἰῶ, to hope instead, τι Thuc. 1. 70.
 ἀντεμπήγνυμι, to enter or embark instead.
 ἀντεμβάλλω, f. βάλω, to throw in against. 2. intr., to make an inroad in turn, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 4: to attack in turn, Plut.
 ἀντέμβασις, εως, ἡ, an entering, embarking instead, Galen.
 ἀντεμβιβάζω, f. δῶω, to put on board instead, Thuc. 7. 13.
 ἀντεμβολή, ἡ, a mutual inroad.
 ἀντεμπαίζω, ἔομαι, to mock at in return, τινί.
 ἀντεμπήγνυμι, f. πῆξω, to stick right in, Ar. Ach. 230.
 ἀντεμπύλημι, f. πῆξω, to fill in turn, Plat. Legg. 705 B.
 ἀντεμπύρημι, f. πρήσω, to set on fire in return.
 ἀντεμπλέκω, f. ἔω, to entwine mutually. Med. to embrace each other. Hence
 ἀντεμπλοκή, ἡ, a mutual entwining, embrace, Anton.
 ἀντεμπαίω, f. φανῶ, to oppose by a counter statement, Polyb. Hence
 ἀντέμψσις, εως, ἡ, a counter statement, Strab.
 ἀντενέαγωγή, ἡ, a cross-suit at law.
 ἀντενέκνυμι, f. δέλω, to express an opinion against. Hence
 ἀντένδειξις, εως, ἡ, an adverse statement.
 ἀντενέδιδωμι, f. δῶσω, to give way in turn, Ar. Vesp. 694, Dind.
 ἀντενέδωμι, to put on instead, Plut.
 ἀντενέδρα, as, ἡ, a counter-ambuscade, Polyb.
 ἀντενέδρεω, to lie in wait against, to lay a counter-ambuscade, Hipp.
 ἀντενεργέω, to operate against.
 ἀντενεχράζομαι, Dep., to take a counter-pledge: from
 ἀντενέχωρον, τό, a counter-pledge.

ἀντεξάγω, f. ἔξω, to export in turn or instead, Xen. Vectig. 3. 2. II. intr. to march out against, τινί Polyb.
 ἀντεξαιτῶ, to demand in return, Plut.
 ἀντεξανίστημι, to set up against, 2. Pass. and intr. tenses of Act., to rise up against, Heliod.
 ἀντεξέπτατάω, to deceive in return.
 ἀντέξομαι, (εἶμι) to go or march out against, freq. in Xen.
 ἀντέξελανω, f. ἐλάω, Att. ἐλῶ=foreg., Plut., cf. ἐλαῖνω.
 ἀντέξομαι, =ἀντέξομαι, Xen.
 ἀντέξεται, f. ἄω, to try one against another, Aeschin. 6. 2. Med. to measure one's strength against another, esp. to dispute with him at law, like ἀντιδικέω. Hence
 ἀντέξεται, εως, ἡ, a trying one against another: the form ἀντέξεται, εως, ἡ, is dub.
 ἀντεξορῶ, f. ἴσω, to march out, or sail against. Hence
 ἀντεξορῶντες, εως, ἡ, a sailing against, Thuc. 2. 91.
 ἀντέξωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξωθή) a mutual thrusting out, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.
 ἀντεπάγω, ξω, to lead against: also to lead back to battle, Diod., and Arr. II. intr., to advance against or to meet, Thuc. 4. 124.
 ἀντεπαῖνω, f. ἔσω, to praise in return, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49.
 ἀντεπανάγω, to put to sea against, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 25, in Med.
 ἀντεπαφίημι, to let go, let slip against, Luc.
 ἀντέπειμι, (εἶμι) to rush upon, assault one, τινί Thuc. 4. 33.
 ἀντεπεινάγω, ξω, to bring in instead, Tim. Lucr.
 ἀντεπεισόδος, ἡ, an entrance instead, opposite entrance, Plut.
 ἀντεπεισέρω, fut. ὁλώ, to bring in instead, Plut.
 ἀντεπεινάγω, ξω, to go out against, Thuc. 8. 104.
 ἀντέπειμι, (εἶμι) to march out against, Thuc. 7. 37.
 ἀντεπειλάω, =foreg., Thuc. 4. 72, cf. ἐλαῖνω.
 ἀντεπειρόχομαι, =ἀντέπειμι, Thuc. 4. 131.
 ἀντεπεισόδος, ἡ, a sally in turn, Dio C.
 ἀντεπερίδομαι, (ἐρείδω) as Med., to hold on by.
 ἀντεπείρομαι, to march against.
 ἀντεπερώτα, to demand and obtain a promise. Hence
 ἀντεπερώτης, εως, ἡ, a mutual questioning, demand.
 ἀντεπήγχο, to re-echo.
 ἀντεπιβαίνο, to go on against.
 ἀντεπιβουλεύω, to form counter-designs, Thuc. 3. 12, etc.
 ἀντεπιγράφω, ψω, to write something instead, to change an inscription to, τι Dem. 615. fin., ἀντεγράφουσαι ἐπὶ τὸ νικῆμα to put their own names instead of the other party to the victory, i. e. claim it, Polyb. 18. 17, 2. [ἀ]
 ἀντεπιδείκνυμι, f. δείξω, to shew forth in turn, Plat. Theat. 162 B.
 ἀντεπίθεσις, εως, ἡ, a mutual attack, Philo.
 ἀντεπιθυμέω, to desire in turn or in rivalry, τινός Andoc. 32. 42. Pass. ἀντεπιθυμῆσθαι τῆς ἐξουσίας to have one's company desired in turn, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28.
 ἀντεπικαλέω, ἔσω, to call on in return, App.
 ἀντεπικηρύσσω, ξω, to have announced or proclaimed in return.
 ἀντεπικούρω, to help in return, τινί Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 3.
 ἀντεπικράτέω, to gain the upper hand in turn, Dio C.
 ἀντεπικλαβάνομαι, as Med., to take hold on the other side, resist, Luc.
 ἀντεπικλέομαι, Dep., c. fut. med. et aor. pass., to attend or give heed in turn, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 18, An. 3. 1, 16.
 ἀντεπικλέω, to be always making counter-demonstrations, Thuc. 3. 12.
 ἀντεπιμετρέω, to measure to in return.
 ἀντεπινέω, to devise in turn, Joseph.
 ἀντεπιπλέω, to sail against in turn, v. l. Thuc. 1. 50.
 ἀντεπύρρω, f. πεύρομαι, to flow to in return, Hipp.
 ἀντεπικώπτω, ψω, to mock in return, τινά Polyb.
 ἀντεπιστέλλω, to send a message back, write an answer, Luc.
 ἀντεπιστρέφω, to take the field against, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33.
 ἀντεπιστρέφω, to turn against, retort, Plut.: intr. to turn oneself towards some one. Hence
 ἀντεπιστροφή, ἡ, a turning against, Plut.
 ἀντεπιστάσω, ξω, to enjoin in turn, τινί Thuc. 1. 135.
 ἀντεπνέω, to turn upon something else instead, Plut.

ἀντεπιτελλόμεναι, Dep. med. c. perf. pass., to occupy ground with a fort in turn, Thuc. 1. 142.
 ἀντεπιτινῆμι, fut. θήσω, to appoint, commission in turn, ἐπιστολὴν ἀντ. πρὸς τινα to give a letter in answer, Thuc. 1. 129, cf. ἐπιτινῆμι. Med. to make a counter-attack: in gen. to throw oneself upon, τινί Strab.
 ἀντεπέρρω, fut. ὁλώ, to bring to in turn, Tim. Locr.: to lead against.
 ἀντεπιδιολιτμήσομαι, as Med., to rival one another in a thing.
 ἀντεπικέρνω, to undertake in turn, Strab.: to bring contrary proofs, Arist. Org., cf. ἐπικέρνω. Hence
 ἀντεπικέρσις, εως, ἡ, a counter-attack, Strab.: an opposing proof.
 ἀντερᾶνλω, ὁλώ, to contribute one's share in turn, Anth.
 ἀντερᾶσθαι, ου, ὁ, a rival in love, Ar. Eq. 733, and Plat. Fem. ἀντερᾶσθαι, ἡ: from
 ἀντέρω, to repay love with love, love in return, Aesch. Ag. 544: c. gen. vel acc. II. to rival in love, τινί Rhcs. 184.
 ἀντερογλαβέω, to compete in work with another.
 ἀντερίδω, f. σω, to fix or prop against, χεῖρ χεῖρα Pind. P. 4. 65: ἀντ. ἄδω, to plant it firm, Soph. Phil. 1403. II. intr. to set oneself against, stand firm, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16, Cyn. 10. 16.
 ἀντέρσις, εως, ἡ, a fixing against: striving against, Plut.
 2. a pushing back, repulse, Id. II. the fulcrum, or resistance, as in stepping, Arist. Inc. An. 3. 2.
 ἀντέρσιμα, τό, that which is set as a prop against: a prop.
 ἀντερῶ, to contend with, τινί Plut.
 ἀντέρωμαι, Ion. εἰρωμαι, to ask in turn, Hdt. 1. 129., 3. 23.
 ἀντέρωμαι, to make equal in weight with: hence, to value equally with, c. gen., χρυσὸν τε καὶ ἀργύρον ἀντέρωσασθαι ἄξιον Theogn. 77, cf. ἀντισηκῶ and ἔρω. [ῶ]
 ἀντέρω, fut. without any pres. in use; perf. ἀντέρηκα; cf. ἀντίποι, to speak against, gainsay, Soph. Ant. 47: ἀντ. τινί τι to refuse one a thing, Aesch. Ag. 539:—Pass. οὐδὲν ἀντεῖρήσεται, no denial shall be given, Soph. Tr. 1184.
 ἀντέρως, ατος, ὁ, strictly return-love, love-for-love, Plat. Phaedr. 255 D, Bekk. II. usu. as a god who avenged slighted love, Paus. 1. 30, 1, the Deus ultor of Ovid. Met. 14. 757:—but also (as it seems) a god who struggled against love, Paus. 6. 23, 5.—For representations of Anteros in works of art, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 391. 8.
 ἀντέρωτάω, ἴσω, to ask in turn, Plat. Enthyd. 295 B: hence
 ἀντέρωτης, εως, ἡ, a question asked in turn.
 ἀντεσπαρμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀντισπαρῶ, reversely, Arist. Part. An.: in logic, by conversion, Id. Org.
 ἀντευπερέτω, to return a kindness, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 4, etc. Hence
 ἀντευπερέτωμα, ατος, τό, a kindness returned.
 ἀντευπερέτης, ου, ὁ, one who returns kindnesses.
 ἀντευπερετικός, ἡ, ὅς, disposed to return kindnesses, Arist. Eth. N.
 ἀντευνόω, to wish well in return, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49.
 ἀντευπάζω, to receive good in return, v. l. for ἀντ' εἶδ. π. Plat. Gorg. 520 E, ubi v. Stallb.
 ἀντευποιέω, to do good in return, v. l. Plat. Gorg., v. foreg.: ἀντ. τινά, to do one a kindness in return, Arist. Rhet.
 ἀντεφειστιάω, δσω, (ἐφειστος) to entertain in return, acc. to the l. vulg. in Plat. Tim. 17 B, retained by Bekk.; but Böckh and Stallb. follow Procl. and Schol. in reading ἀνταφειστιάω: the former however occurs in Philostr., and Ael.
 ἀντεφειρίσκω, to find out, invent against, Joseph.
 ἀντεφειδιάζω, to victual for a journey against, Joseph.
 ἀντεφορμάω, to rush against, to attack, Heliod.
 ἀντεφορέω, to lie at anchor over against the enemy.
 ἀντέχω, or ἀντίσχω, f. ἀντέξω, to hold against, c. acc. et gen., χεῖρα κερὰς ἀντ. to hold one's hand against one's head, so as to shade the eyes, Soph. O. C. 1651: also c. acc. et dat., ἀντ. τι ὀμμασι to hold a thing before his eyes, Herm. Phil. 830.
 II. intrans. to hold out or stand firm against, withstand, τινί Hdt., and Thuc.; also πρὸς τινα Thuc.: absol. to hold out, Hdt., and Thuc.: hence esp. of the rivers drunk by the Persian army, to hold out, suffice, be enough, Hdt.; in full

ἀντ. βέβρον Hdt. 7. 58, and ἀντ. ὑδω παρέχων 7. 108. Med. ἀντέχεσθαι, to hold before one against something, c. acc. et gen. ἀντίσχεον τραπεζὰς ἰὼν hold out the tables against the arrows, Od. 22. 74:—later, c. gen. only, to hold on by, hold to, cling to, cleave to, keep close to, τῶν ὄχλων Hdt. 9. 56; πέπλου etc., Eur.:—ἀντ. Ἡρακλέους to cleave to, i. e. worship Hercules above all, Pind. N. 1. 50: also ἀντ. τῆς ἀρετῆς, Lat. adhaerere virtuti, Hdt. 1. 134, so ἀντ. τοῦ κέρδους Soph. Fr. 325, τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 53, τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 1. 13.

ἀντέω, Ion. form from ἀντάω, also in Il. 7. 423. ἀντή, ἡ, (ἀντομαι π) prayer, entreaty: a word formed by Herm., and received into the text of Soph. El. 139, by him and Dind.

ἀντήρης, εσσα, εν, Dor. ἀνταίρης, (ἀντα) set against, hostile. ἀντήλιος, εν, (ἀντή, ἥλιος) opposite the sun: i. e. looking east, eastern, Soph. Aj., cf. πρόσειλος:—hence δαίμονες ἀντήλιοι, statues of gods which stood in the sun before the house door, Aesch. Ag. 519, Eur. Meleag. 24. II. equal to the sun, formed like ἀντίθεος, Eur. Ion 1550. III. ἀντήλια—παρήλια, παρηλία.—Though in form strictly Ion. for ἀνθήλιος, it prevails also in the best Att. poets, Lob. Aj. 805. The strict Att. ἀνθήλιος is only in late prose.

ἀντημοιβός, εν, Ion. for ἀνταμοιβός, Call. ἀντην, Adv. (ἀντή) against, over against, ἀντην στήσομαι I will confront him, opp. to πολεμοῖαι, Il. 18. 307, cf. 11. 590: straight on, forwards, ἀντην ἔρχεσθαι, opp. to πάλιν τρέπεσθαι, Il. 8. 399: in front, ἀντην βαλλόμενοι Il. 12. 152: face to face, openly, like Lat. coram, ἀντην εἰσιδέειν to look in the face, Il. 19. 15, 24. 223, ἀντην λούσσομαι to bathe openly, Od. 6. 221, cf. 8. 158: ἀντην ἀπαγάζειν to love without disguise, Il. 24. 464.—Freq. joined, ἐλκεος ἀντην, ἐναλγκιος ἀντην, ὁμοιωθήμεναι ἀντην, to denote exact likeness, on close comparison, Hom., cf. ἀντα.—Not used with a case.

ἀντήνωρ, opes, δ, ἡ, (ἀνῆρ) instead of a man, σποδὸς ἀντ. dust for men, Aesch. Ag. 442.

ἀντήρητης, ου, δ, (ἐρήτης) one who rows against another: in gen. an opponent, rival, for ἀντιστάτης, Aesch. Theb. 283, 595: ἀντ. δορός τινι lb. 993.

ἀντήρης, es, set over against, opposite, χάρα Eur. Tro. 221: λαβεῖν τινα ἀντήρη to meet face to face (in battle), Eur. Phoen. 754, cf. 1367: πληγὰν στέρναν ἀντήρης blows taken on the breast, Soph. El. 89:—ἀντ. τι opposite to a thing, Eur. I. A. 224: (usu. taken as a compd. of ἀντί, ἔρω, cf. εἰρήνης: but prob. formed immed. from ἀντί, as ἀγχιῆρης from ἀγχι.)

ἀντήριβον, τό, Dim. from ἀντήρις, Vitruv. ἀντήρις, ὅς, ἡ, a stay, prop.: in Thuc. 7. 36, a beam to stay the outer timbers of a ship's bow, in case of a severe shock. (Prob. immed. from ἀντί, cf. ἀντήρης.) [ἴδος Eur. Inc. 150.]

ἀντήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντάω) a meeting or coming towards. II. in plur. earnest prayers.

ἀντήχρω, Dor. ἀχέω, to re-echo, παῖα Eur. Alc. 423, ὕμνον Id. Med. 426. Hence

ἀντήχησις, εως, ἡ, a re-echoing, Plut. 'ANTI, (Prep. c. gen.) : orig. signif. over against. I. of place only, opposite, before, Lat. ante: but in Pl. 2. 481, Od. 4. 115, late editors have ἀντία, ἀντα: against in hostile sense, Il. 4. 155, where also ἀντα is read: v. Spitzn. Exc. 17 ad Pl.

II. usu. to denote worth, value, etc., set against, put for, for, Lat. pro, instar, ἀντί πολλῶν λαῶν ἔσσι, he is for i. e. worth many people, Il. 9. 116: ἔξως ἔστιν ἀντί κατηγνῆτου a guest is as much as a brother, Od. 8. 546: ἀντί λέκτα εἰμι, I am as a suppliant, Il. 21. 75, cf. Od. 8. 163, Od. 8. 405.—This usage was further carried out

1. to denote Exchange, at the price of, in return for, ἀντί φωτῶν σποδὸς Aesch. Ag. 434: and here must be placed the phrases ἀντ' οὐ, ἀντ' ὄν, ἀντ' ὄν, wherefore, because: but ἀντ' ὄν also for ἀντί τούτων ὄν, i. e. in order that, ἀντ' τοῦ; wherefore? why? cf. ἀντί γὰρ Il. 23. 650, Wess. Hdt. 3. 59.

2. for the sake of, Soph. El. 537. 3. in stead of, for, ἀντί ἡμέρης νύξ ἐγένετο Hdt. 7. 37: cf. Valck. ad 6. 32:—ἀντ' ἀνίων ἀνία grief for grief, i. e. grief upon, after grief, Theogn. 344, cf. Interp. ad Evang. Joh. 1. 16:—for this genit. we sometimes find an inf. sine acti, but only in Ion. writers, as ἀντί ἀρχεσθαι ὅπ' ἔλλον Hdt. 1.

210. 4. to mark comparison, ἐν ἀνθ' ἐνός one set against the other, compared with it, Plat. Rep. 331 B, Legg. 705 B, cf. πρὸς C. III. 3:—but also even after comparatives, πλὴν ἀντί σου, μείζων ἀντί τῆς πάτρας, Soph. Tr. 577, Ant. 182: so too ἄλλος ἀντ' ἐμοῦ Aesch. Fr. 467, Soph. Aj. 444, Ar. Nub. 653: ἀλρεῖσθαι τι ἀντί τινος, where τί τινος is more usu., Xen. An. 1. 7, 3, cf. πρὸ II. 2, πρὸς C. II. 2, παρὰ C. VII. 4. 5. with verbs of entreaty, like πρὸς c. gen., by, ἀντί παῖδων τῶνδε ἱκετεύομεν Soph. O. C. 1326.—Though ἀντί sometimes follows its case, as Il. 23. 650, most critics agree in saying that it never suffers anastrophe.

B. in Compos. it signifies 1. over against, opposite, as ἀντιβαλὼν, ἀντιέπωπος, ἀντίπορος. 2. against, in opposition, as ἀντιπολεμῶν, ἀντιλέγων, ἀντίβιος. 3. one against another, mutually, as ἀντιδίδουμαι. 4. in return, as ἀντιβοηθῶ. 5. instead, as ἀντιβασίλεις, ἀντιόστος, ἀντιταμίας. 6. equal to, like, as ἀντίθεος, ἀντίπαλος, ἀντίδουλος.

7. corresponding, counter, ἀντιμωρος, ἀντιπρόσωπος, ἀντίπυτος. (Akin to German ant—, in answer, Antilite. From it come Adv. ἀντα, ἀντην; and Adj. ἀντιος, like ἄπιος from ἀπός.)

ἀντία, only used as Adv.,=ἀντην, though strictly neut. plur. from ἀντίος, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

ἀντιάω, δῶν, Dor. δῶ, (ἀντί) to come or go towards, meet, whether as friend or foe, c. acc., Hdt. 2. 141, etc.; ἀντ. τιὰ δαρός Hdt. 1. 105:—but ἀντιάειν μάχην τι to join battle with one, Pind. N. 1. 102. 2. of things, to meet with, obtain, Soph. El. 869. II. to approach with prayer, entreat, τιὰ Soph. Aj. 492, absol. El. 1009, and Eur. Cf. ἀντιάω.

ἀντιμοιβός, εν, poet. for ἀνταμοιβός. ἀντιανειρά, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνῆρ) like βοτάνειρά, κυδιάνειρά, a fem. form of a masc. in -άνωρ or -ήνωρ (for the α shows that it cannot come from a nom. in -ος), cf. δώτειρα, σώτειρα, ὁδώτειρα etc.—in Il. always as epith. of the Amazons, a match for men, like ἰσάνδρος: but Pind. O. 12. 23, στήσις ἀντιάνειρα faction wherein man is set against man.

ἀντιάων, ονος, δ, the opposite pole of the earth.

ἀντιάς, δδος, ἡ, the glands of the throat, esp. when swollen.

ἀντιάχω, to cry or call against, Ap. Rh.

ἀντιάχω, (ιδάχω)=foreg.

ἀντιάω, f. δῶν: Hom. uses the pres. only in the lengthd. forms ἀντιάων, ἀντιάσθε, also ἀντιάω, ἀντίων, δῶσα, δῶντες, cf. Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 220, (ἀντί, ἀντίος) of persons, like ἀντιάω, to meet, whether as friend or foe: to match, measure oneself with, c. gen. Il. 7. 231: more rarely in signif. of coming to aid, also c. gen. because an aim is expressed, Od. 24. 56. 2. more usu. of things, to go to meet, go in quest of, c. gen. rei, when an aim at or design on it is implied, so ἀντ. πολέμοιο, πόνοιο, μάχης, ἔργων, ἀθλῶν Hom.: so too of an arrow, to hit, στέρναν ἀντ. Il. 13. 290; but esp. of the gods, to come (as it were) to meet an offering, i. e. accept graciously of it, ἀντ. ἐκατόμβης, κλισίας αἰνῶν, Od. 1. 25, Il. 1. 67: so in gen. to partake of a thing, enjoy, τινός Od. 6. 193, etc.: also once in Med., ἀντιάσθε γάμου Il. 24. 62.

II. c. dat., to meet with, tight upon, as by chance, μὴδ' ἀντιάσεις ἐκείνῳ may you never come within his reach, Od. 18. 147: ἐμὲ μένει ἀντιώσει they come in the way of, encounter my wrath, Il. 21. 151. 2. oft. also absol., as Il. 10. 551; and so ἀντιάσας, = ο τυχῶν, any one, a common mortal, Od. 13. 312.

III. c. acc. to busy oneself with, arrange, prepare, only in ἐμὼν λέχος ἀντιώσσα, euphem. for sharing it, Il. 1. 31, cf. ποσίνω. 2. to approach as a suppliant, supplicate, like ἀντιάω II, only in late Ep., as Ap. Rh. 3. 694. [ἀ, so that fut. and aor. belong equally to this word and ἀντιάω.]

ἀντιβάδην, Adv. (βαίω) going against, withstanding. II. going the contrary way, backwards, Plut.

ἀντιβαίω, f. βήσομαι, to go against, withstand, resist, c. dat., or absol., Hdt. 5. 40, 8. 3, etc.: to stand in the gap, Ar. Eq. 767:—ἀντιβάς ἑλῶν to pull stoutly against the oar, going well back, Id. Ran. 202.

ἀντιβάλλω, f. βάλω, to throw against, and in turn, to return the shots, Thuc. 7. 25. II. to put one against the other, compare, collate, Strab.: λόγους ἀντ. to parley, converse, Luc.: hence absol., to hold conference, twi.

ἀντιβασίλειος, εὖς, ὁ, a vice-king, Lat. *interrex*, Dion. H.

2. a rival-king. Hence

ἀντιβασίλειος, to be a rival-king, Joseph.

ἀντιβασίς, εὖς, (ἀντιβαλίς) a going against or resisting, contention, Plut.

ἀντιβάτης, οὗ, δ, an opponent. II. the bolt drawn across a door. [βᾶ] Hence

ἀντιβάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to resist, Plut.

ἀντιβίᾳ, dat. used as Adv. from ἀντίβιος, = ἀντιβίην.

ἀντιβίασμα, ἀσμαι, Dep. med., to use force against, retort violence, Anth.

ἀντιβρώσκειν, fut. βρώσω, to eat in turn, Ath.

ἀντιβίην, Adv., against, in the way of resistance, ἀντ. ἐρίξω to strive against; ἀντ. ἐλθεῖν, πειρηθῆναι, to rush upon, prove in close fight, τινί Pl. 21. 226; so also ἀντίβιον and in prose ἀντιβία were used. Strictly acc. fem. from

ἀντίβιος, ἰα, ιον, also os, or, (βία) opposing force to force: as Adj. in Hom. only in the phrase ἀντίβιος ἐρέεσσι, with wrangling words: much more freq. as Adv. ἀντιβίην and ἀντίβιον, q. v.

ἀντιβλάπτω, ψω, to harm in return, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀντιβλέπω, ψω, to look straight at, look in the face, τινί and εἰς τῇ Xen., πρὸς τῇ Dem. Hence

ἀντιβλέψης, εὖς, ἡ, a looking in the face, a gazing on, Xen. Hier. 1. 35.

ἀντιβοάω, f. ἡσμαι, to return a cry, Bion.

ἀντιβορθεῖν, ἡσω, to help in turn, or mutually, τινί Thuc. 6. 18., γ. 58.

ἀντίβοις, ον, (βοῦς) instead of an ox, worth an ox, Soph. Fr. 353.

ἀντιβόλῃ, ἡσω, (ἀντιβόλλω) to meet by chance, hit upon, esp. in battle, c. dat. pers., or absol., freq. in Hom.; also c. gen. pers., Od. 18. 272; rarely c. dat. rei, as φόνος ἀνδρῶν, τάφος, Od. 11. 416., 24. 87.

II. to meet with, partake of, always c. gen. rei, μάχης, τάφος, ἐπηνόησεν, γάμος Hes. III. to meet as a suppliant, entreat, c. acc. pers., Ar. Nub. 110, Xen. Ath. Rep. 1. 18; absol. Ar. Eq. 667.—It does not seem ever to be used in the strict signif. to throw against.—In Att. it takes the double augment, e. g. ἡντεβόλησα Ar. Fr. 101, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 86, Anm. 5. Hence

ἀντιβολή, ἡ, a throwing against, confronting, comparing.

II. a going towards or meeting. III. = ἀντιβολία.

ἀντιβόλῃσις, εὖς, ἡ, Plat. Apol. 37 A, and

ἀντιβολία, ἡ, Thuc. 7. 75, an entreaty, prayer.

ἀντιβομβέω, to return a humming sound.

ἀντιβροντάω, ἡσω, to rival in thundering, τινί Luc.

ἀντιβουλεύω, to give contrary advice, Polyæn.

ἀντιγέγωνα, c. pres. signf., to return a cry. No pres. in use.

ἀντιγενεαλόγῃ, to rival in pedigree, Hdt. 2. 143.

ἀντιγηροτροφέω, to support in old age in turn.

ἀντιγνωμένῃ, ἡσω, to be of a different opinion, ἀντ. τι μὴ οὐκ εἶναι to think that a thing is otherwise, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 8.

ἀντιγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) of a different opinion, holding different sentiments.

ἀντιγραμμεύω, τό, (ἀντιγράφω) a transcript, counterpart, Luc.

ἀντιγραφεύς, εὖς, δ, ὁ, one who keeps a counter-reckoning, a check-clerk, Lat. *contrarotulator*, Aeschin. 57. 23; in gen. ἀντ. τινος one who keeps a check upon accounts, Dem. 615. 14.

ἀντιγράφῃ, ἡ, reply in writing, like Cesar's *Anticato* against Cicero's *Cato*, Plut. II. as law term, strictly the answer put in by the defendant, his plea, v. l. Lys. 167. 21; but also of the plaintiff, an indictment, impeachment, Ar. Nub. 471, Plat. Apol. 27 C; and so in gen. like *δωμοσία*, of both parties, cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

III. a transcribing, Dion. H.

ἀντιγράφος, ον, copied, duplicate, στήλα, διαθήκη etc., Dem. 468. 9, 1104. 23;—hence as Subst. τὰ ἀντιγράφα, copies, duplicates, Andoc. 10. 31, etc.

ἀντιγράφω, ψω, to write against or in answer, write back, Thuc. 1. 129 in Pass. Med. c. pass. perf. (Dem. 1115. 16), as law term, put in as an ἀντιγράφον, or plea, to plead against, τῇ περί τινος Isae. 85. 19; also ἀντ. τινί or τινὶ c. inf., to plead against another that such is the case, Lys. 166. 45, Dem. 1092. 10. [ᾶ] hence

ἀντιγράφης, εὖς, ἡ, the preferring an ἀντιγραφῇ, also = ἀντιγραφῇ Bremi Lys. in Panch. 10.

ἀντιδάκνω, δέχομαι, to bite in turn, Hdt. 4. 168; to bite at, ἀντιδανειστέον, (δανείζω) verb. Adj., one must lend in return, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀντιδειπνῶ, ον, (δείπνῳ) taking another's place at dinner, Luc.

ἀντιδεξιόμαι, to give one another the right hand, to return a salute, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 19.

ἀντιδῶμαι, δέχομαι, to entreat in return, Plat. Lach. 186 D.

ἀντιδέχομαι, (δέκω) Eur. H. F. 163; = ἀντιβλέπω.

ἀντιδέχομαι, εἶμαι, to receive in return, accept, Aesch. Cho. 916.

ἀντιδημαγωγία, to counteract the plans of a demagogue, Plut.

ἀντιδημιουργέω, to make or work in rivalry, Clem. Al.

ἀντιδιαβαίνειν, f. βήσομαι, to go over again or in turn, cross in turn, Xen.

ἀντιδιαβάλλω, f. βᾶλῶ, to slander or attack in return, Arist. Rhet.

ἀντιδιαίρεισις, εὖς, ἡ, a counter-division, opposition, Diog. L.: from

ἀντιδιαίρῃ, f. ἡσω, to divide so as to oppose. Pass. to be opposed as the members of a logical division, Arist. Org.

ἀντιδιακονῶ, ον, serving in return, Strab.

ἀντιδιακοσμέω, to arrange or array against, App.

ἀντιδιαλέγομαι, to except or object, Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7, 202.

ἀντιδιαλλάσσομαι, εἶμαι, Dep. med., to interchange, exchange, e. g. prisoners. II. to alter or vary contrariwise.

ἀντιδιανυκτέω, to bivouac against, App.

ἀντιδιαπλέκω, to twist or entangle in return: ἀντιδιαπλέκει ὥς . . . he makes this tortuous reply, Aeschin. 57. 41.

ἀντιδιαστέλλω, f. στελῶ, to oppose to so as to distinguish, τινί Dion. H. Hence

ἀντιδιαστολή, ἡ, opposition and distinction.

ἀντιδιατάσσω, f. τάξω, to order, establish in return.

ἀντιδιατίθῃμι, f. θήσω, to place in any situation or relation in return: κακῶς παθόντα ἀντιδ. to retaliate for wrong suffered.

ἀντιδιδάσκειν, δ, usu. in plur., the poets who bring rival plays on the stage, Casaub. Ar. Eq. 525, cf. sq.

ἀντιδιδάσκω, f. διδάξω, to teach in turn or against: of dramat. poets, to bring rival plays on the stage, Ar. Vesp. 1410.

ἀντιδίδωμι, f. δίδω, to give in return, repay, τινί τῇ Hdt., and freq. in Att. II. as law term, to offer to change fortunes with one, sub. οὐσίαν, Lys. 169. 4, Dem. 496. 21; also ἀντ. τριμραχίαν Luc. 539. fin.: cf. ἀντιδοσις.

ἀντιδιέειμι, to go through or recount in turn or again, Aeschin. 22. 17.

ἀντιδιεξέρχομαι, = foreg., Plat. Theat. 167 D.

ἀντιδιόστημι, f. διαστήσω, = ἀντιδιαστέλλω.

ἀντιδικάζω, ἄσω, to bring an action against, implead. Med. in plur., to implead one another, Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 5, 24. Hence

ἀντιδικασία, ἡ, litigation.

ἀντιδικέω, ἡσω: impf. ἡντιδικῶν Lys. 104. 16: aor. ἡντιδικῆσα Dem., to be an ἀντιδικός, defendant or in gen. party in a suit, οἱ ἀντιδικοῦντες the parties, Plat. Legg. 948 D:—ἀντ. πρὸς τῇ or πρὸς τινι, to oppose a point or person, Dem. 1030. fin., Isae. 84. 21: to join issue, Lys. 1. c.

ἀντιδικήσις, εὖς, ἡ, and

ἀντιδικία, ἡ, = ἀντιδικασία.

ἀντιδικός, ον, (δικήν) an opponent in a suit, strictly the defendant, but also the plaintiff, Plat., Ar. Nub. 776, etc.; hence οἱ ἀντιδικοὶ the parties to a suit, Id. Hence in gen. an opponent, adversary, Aesch. Ag. 41.

ἀντιδιούρῃσω, Att. —ύττω, fut. —ύξω, to countermine, Strab.

ἀντιδοκέω, to be of a contrary opinion, to differ in opinion.

ἀντιδοξέω, = foreg., Plat. Theat. 170 D. II. to extol in return.

ἀντιδοξέω, = ἀντιδοκέω, πρὸς τινι and τινί Polyb.: from ἀντιδοξῶ, ον, (δόξα) of a different opinion, Luc.

ἀντιδορός, ον, (δόρα) clothed as with a skin, κάρνον χλωρὸς ἔ. λεπίδος, Jac. Del. Epigr. 1. 90, 4.

ἀντίδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιδίδωμι) a giving in return or in exchange, an exchange, compensation. 2. at Athens, it was a form, by which a citizen charged with a λειτουργία or εἰσφορά called

upon any other citizen, who had been passed over, and whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange properties, or submit to the charge himself, Isocr. *περὶ Ἀντιδοσέως*, cf. Dem. in Phaeipp., Wolf Lept. p. ccxlii, Böckh P. E. 2. 368. ἀντιδότητος, *ov*, (ἀντιδίδωμι) given in return or remedy, Anth.

II. as Subst. ἀντιδότης, *ῆ*, and ἀντιδοτὸν, *τό*, sub. δόσις and φάρμακον, a remedy, antidote, Diosc.

ἀντιδουλεύω, to be ἀντιδουλος, *be no better than a slave to another*, *τινὶ* Eur. Supp. 362: from

ἀντιδουλος, *ov*, instead of a slave, Aesch. Fr. 180:—of persons, *being as a slave, no better than a slave*, Aesch. Cho. 135.

ἀντιδυντός, *ov*, (δοῦναι) resounding, echoing, Aesch. Pers. 121.

ἀντιδράω, *ᾶω*, to do in return, to repay, requite, absol. Soph., and Eur.; also ἀντ. τὰ κακῶς Soph. O. C. 1191. [ᾶω]

ἀντιδρομέω, (δρόμος) to run against, Luc.

ἀντιδρωρέω, *f. ᾶω*, to be angry in turn, Anton.

ἀντιδωρεά, *ῆ*, a return-gift, recompense.

ἀντιδωροῦμαι, Dep. med., to present in return or recompense with a thing, *τινὶ* τινὶ Hdt. 2. 30.

ἀντιδωρον, *τό*, = ἀντιδωρεά.

ἀντιζητέω, to seek in return, seek one who is seeking us, Xen. Oec. 8. 23.

ἀντιζῶμαι, Ion. for ἀνθίζωμαι, to sit before or opposite.

ἀντιζύγος, *ov*, holding the scale, like ἀντιπρόσος. II. pass.

put in the opposite scale, correspondent, Arist. Part. An. Hence

ἀντιζυγός, to hold the scale: keep the balance.

ἀντιβάλλω, in plur., to warn one another, Joseph.

ἀντιβάπτω, *ψω*, to bury opposite, Anth.

ἀντιθέος, *ῆ*, *evor*, godlike, equal to the gods, like ἰσῶθεος. In Hom. usu. epith. of heroes, as distinguished for strength, beauty etc.: also of whole nations, II. 12. 408, Od. 6. 241: of women only in Od. 11. 117:—no moral quality is implied, as it is applied even to Polyphemus and the suitors. II. ὁ

ἀντίθ. a hostile deity, Heliod.

ἀντιθεράπειω, to take cure of in return, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 18.

ἀντιθερμᾶνω, to warm in return.

ἀντιθέσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (ἀντιτίθημι) opposition, Plat.: antithesis, Arist. Rhet. II. resistance.

ἀντιθέτον, (ἀντιτίθημι) verb. Adj., one must oppose, Arist. Pol. ἀντιθέτος, *ov*, (ἀντιτίθημι) opposed, antithetic: τὸ ἀντ. an antithesis, Ar. Fr.

ἀντιθέω, *f. θεόσσομαι*, to run against: to run a race with, *τινὶ* Hdt. 5. 22.

ἀντιθήγω, to whet against one another, Luc.

ἀντιθλίβω, *ψω*, to press in turn, press against. [θλί]

ἀντιθνήσκω, *f. θνήσκω*, to die in turn, or for one.

ἀντιθροέω, to return a noise, Emped. 315, in Ep. gen. of part. ἀντιθροώντος.

ἀντιθρόνος, *ov*, sitting opposite.

ἀντιθροός, *ov*, resounding, Anth.

ἀντιθύρετρος, *ov*, (θύρετρον) instead of a door.

ἀντιθύρος, *ov*, (θύρα) opposite the door, κατ' ἀντιθύρον κλισίης opposite the door of the house, Od. 16. 159, where others take it as Subst., the inner part of the house opposite the door; and so certainly in plur., Soph. El. 1433, ubi v. Herm.

ἀντικαθαίρειω, *ῆω*, to pull down or destroy in turn.

ἀντικαθίζωμαι, to sit over against: freq. of armies or fleets lying opposite one another, Thuc. 1. 30., 4. 124.

ἀντικαθεύδω, *f. εὐδῆσω*, to sleep opposite to, Anth.

ἀντικαθῆμαι, Ion. ἀντικατ., = ἀντικαθίζωμαι, Hdt. 9. 39.

ἀντικαθιδρύω, to substitute for another, late.

ἀντικαθίσω, Ion. ἀντικατ., fut. καθίσῃω and καθιῶ, to set opposite. Med. = ἀντικαθίζωμαι, Hdt. 5. 1.

ἀντικαθίστημι, *f. ἀντικαταστήσω*, to lay down or establish instead, substitute, Hdt. 9. 93:—to set against, oppose, τινὶ πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 93, *τινὶ* τινὶ Plat.:—to set up again, Thuc. 2. 65.

II. Pass. c. aor. 2 and perf. act., to be put in another's place, succeed, Hdt. 2. 37. 2. to stand against, resist, *τινὶ* freq. in Thuc., etc.

ἀντικαίω, Att. -κᾶω, fut. καύσω, to set on fire or burn in turn, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

ἀντικακουρέω, to damage in turn, *τινὶ* Plat. Crito 49 C.

ἀντικαλέω, *f. ἔσω*, to call, invite in turn, Xen. Symp. 1. 15.

ἀντικαλλωπίζομαι, to adorn oneself in rivalry.

ἀντικαρτέρω, *ῆω*, to hold out against, Dio C.

ἀντικατάγω, to bring in instead. Pass. to come into the place of another, Tim. Locr. 101 D.

ἀντικαταθῆσκα, aor. 2 ἔθανον, to die in turn, ἀντ. δίκην to suffer punishment of death in turn, Aesch. Cho. 144, ubi Herm. ἀντικατακαίνει δίκην, from sq.

ἀντικατακρίνω, to kill in return, v. foreg.

ἀντικατακτείνω, = foreg.

ἀντικαταλαμβάνω, *εως*, *ῆ*, λήψομαι, to take possession of in turn. Tim. Locr.

ἀντικαταλέγω, to enrol, enlist against, Id.

ἀντικαταλείπω, to leave in the place of another, Plat. Rep. 540 B.

ἀντικαταλλάγῃ, *ῆ*, (ἀντικαταλλάσσω) exchange, trade, Plut.

ἀντικατάλλαγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, = sq., Joseph.

ἀντικατάλαξις, *εως*, *ῆ*, the proceeds, profits of trade, Diog. L.: from

ἀντικαταλλάσσω, *ῆω*, to exchange one thing for another: usu. in Med., *τί τις* Dem., also *τι ὑπὲρ τις* Isocr. 109 C, *τι ἀπὸ* τιος Id. 138 B:—also to set off, balance one against another, εὐεργεσίας κέρσεως Dinarch. 92. 1. 2. to reconcile; in pass. Polyb.

ἀντικαταπλήσσω, *ῆω*, to frighten in turn, App.

ἀντικατασκευάζω, *ᾶω*, to prepare, arrange in turn, Dion. H.

ἀντικατὰστάσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (ἀντικαθίστημι) a being confronted with one another, Polyb.: a placing in the stead of another.

II. (from Pass.) resistance, contradiction.

ἀντικαταστράπτω, to encamp opposite, Dion. H.

ἀντικατὰσχισις, *εως*, *ῆ*, a holding in by force, stopping, resisting, Arist. Probl.

ἀντικαταστένω, to stretch against, —*ῥεῖλαινας λέγωντες αὐτῷ* let us speak setting our words against his, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 348 A.

ἀντικατατρέχω, to overrun in turn, Dio C.

ἀντικαταφρονέω, to despise in turn, Id.

ἀντικατηγορέω, to accuse in turn, recriminate upon, *τινός* Lys.

II. in logic, to predicate conversely, Arist. Org. in Pass.

ἀντικατηγορία, *ῆ*, a counter-charge.

ἀντικατήμαι, ἀντικατίζομαι, ἀντικατίστημι, Ion. for ἀντικαθ.

ἀντικείμεναι, *κεισόμεναι*, to lie opposite to, *τινὶ* Pind. I. 7 (6). 36: to be opposed, *πρὸς ἄλληλα* Plat. Soph. 258 B: in logic, to be contradictory, *τινὶ* Arist. Org.

ἀντικείμενος, *ov*, by an opposite road, opposite, Nonn.

ἀντικελεύω, to command in turn, Thuc. 1. 128.

ἀντίκεντρος, *ov*, sharp as a goad, Aesch. Eum. 136, 466.

ἀντικέντρον, to take care of instead of another, *τινός* Eur. Ion 734.

ἀντικέδωμαι, = foreg.

ἀντικηρύσσω, ὕξω, to proclaim in answer to, *τινὶ* Eur. Supp. 673.

ἀντικίενω, ῆω, to move in turn: Pass., to make counter-movements, move against the enemy, Polyb.: so too seemingly intr. in Act, sub. στρατόν. Hence

ἀντικίνησις, *εως*, *ῆ*, counter-movement.

ἀντικίχημι, = ἀντικίχρω.

ἀντικλάω, *f. κλάγῃ*, to ring back, Eur. Andr. 1145. II.

c. acc. cognat., μέλος *τινὶ* to sing against one, Id. Bacch. 1057.

ἀντικλάω, *f. κλαύσομαι*, to weep in turn, v. l. Hdt. 3. 14: Att. -κλάω. [ᾶ]

ἀντικλᾶω, *f. κλᾶσω*, to refract, as rays of light. II. intr.

and Pass. to be refracted. [ᾶ]

ἀντίκληιβρον, *τό*, = sq.

ἀντίκλεις, *ειδος*, *ῆ*, a false key, Clem. Al.

ἀντίκλινω, to incline in turn, lean on one another.

ἀντικνημίζω, to strike on the shin, Sext. Emp.; not ἀντικνημιάω, Lob. Phryn. 95: from

ἀντικνημίζω, *ῆω*, the shin, leg, Ar. Ach. 219, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

ἀντικολάζω, ᾶω, to punish in turn or for a thing, Luc.

ἀντικολᾶσκω, to flatter in turn, Plut.

ἀντικορίζομαι, *f. ἰσομαι*, Att. ἰοῦμαι, (κομίζω) to receive in return, carry off again.

ἀντικομπάζω, *dox*, to *boast in turn*.
 ἀντικοντώ, -κοντάω, or -κονταίνω, to *support with a pole or rod*, Hipp. Hence
 ἀντικόντως, *eos*, ἡ, a *supporting with a pole or rod*, Hipp.
 ἀντικώπη, ἡ, a *beating back*, Plut.: from
 ἀντικώπη, ψω, to *beat against or back*. II. intr. to *resist*,
 oppose, like ἀντικρούω, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 31.
 ἀντικρούσσομαι, (κορύσσω) as Med., to *take arms against*,
 Anth.
 ἀντικοσμέω, to *arrange or adorn in turn*, Arist.
 ἀντίκοψις, *eos*, ἡ, *resistance, opposition*, Theophr.
 ἀντικράω, f. κερκάζομαι, to *shout in return*, Joseph.
 ἀντικρύ, fut. ἴω, to *compare in turn*. Med. to *contend*
 against, LXX. [ἴω] Hence
 ἀντίκρυσσις, *eos*, ἡ, = ἀπέρκυσσις, Anaxil. Incert. 11.
 ἀντίκρουσις, *eos*, ἡ, a *striking against, pushing back, stopping*,
 Arist. Rhet.: from
 ἀντικρούω, f. ὠνάω, to *strike or push back, stop, check*, Plat.
 Legg. 857 B. II. intr. to *set oneself against, resist*, cf. ἀντι-
 κόπτω. 2. to *make a false step, err*, Dem. 294. 20.
 ἀντικρύ and ἀντίκρυς, or better ἀντίκρυς. The old Gramm.
 distinguish the two forms by their signifi., making ἀντικρύ and
 καταντικρύ = ἐξ ἐναντίας, ἀντίκρυς = φανερώς, διαρρήδην, v. ap.
 Herm. Orph. p. 745: and the usage of the best authors agrees
 with this account: cf. Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 117. 1.
 I. ἀντικρύ, over against, like ἀντην, right opposite, ἀντικρύ μᾶ-
 χεσθαι Pl. 5. 130, α. μεμᾶς Pl. 13. 137: to the face, Pl. 7. 362:
 sometimes also c. gen., as 'Ἐκτρος ἀντικρύ Il. 8. 301: so also
 very freq. in Plat., v. Ruhnk. Tim.; though the Att. gene-
 rally prefer καταντικρύ in this signifi.; later, as in Pausan.,
 Plut., Arr., and App., we find ἀντίκρυς and καταντίκρυς also
 in this signifi., Lob. Phryn. 444. 2. in Hom. also = ἀντι-
 κρύς, straight, right on, usu. joined with a prep. ἀντικρύ δι' ὤμου
 right through the shoulder, Pl. 4. 481, c. Od. 22. 16: ἀντικρύ
 κατὰ μέσον right in the middle, Il. 16. 285: hence also
 3. outright, thoroughly, quite, entirely, ἀντικρύ ἀπαρδόνει Pl.
 16. 116, 17. 49, Od. 10. 162, where Att. usage would require
 ἀντικρύς: ἀντικρύ μακάρεσσιν ἔϊκτο, = ἄντα and ἄντην, quite,
 exactly like, Ap. Rh. 4. 1612.
 II. ἀντικρύς, straight, right, ἐπ' ἐθείλας, never in Hom., oft.
 in Att. ἀντικρύς ὡν παρεκαβέρετο ἐκ δεξιᾶς he came straight up
 and . . . , Plat. Euthyd. 273 B, cf. Ar. Lys. 1069, Thuc. 2. 4:
 hence 2. outright, thoroughly, quite, without reserve, openly,
 plainly, without disguise, αἰνεῖν ἄντ. Aesch. Cho. 192, εὐχεσθαι
 Ar. Plut. 134, etc.: ἀντικρύ δουλεῖα downright slavery, Thuc.
 1. 122, cf. 8. 64. 3. sometimes of time, straightaway, forth-
 with, Plat. As. 367 A: so too εἰς τὸ ἀντικρύ Plat. Symp. 223 B.
 [Ep., i Att.: in Hom. ὦ in arsi, ὦ in thesi, but the latter rare, as
 Pl. 5. 130; in Att. ὦ]
 ἀντίκρυς or ἀντίκρυς, v. ἀντικρύ.
 ἀντικτάμοις, f. κτήσομαι, to *gain in return, or instead*. Hence
 ἀντίκτησις, *eos*, ἡ, acquisition of one thing for another, Plut.
 ἀντικτόνος, or (κτείνω) killing in return, Aesch. Eum. 464.
 ἀντίκτυπον, to *sound, ring, clash against*, Anth. Hence
 ἀντίκτυπος, or, resounding, re-echoing, Nonn.
 ἀντίκτυδαίνω, to *praise in turn*, Themist.
 ἀντικυβαννομαι, (κυβαννῶ) as Pass., to *boil with conflicting*
 waves, Plut.
 ἀντικύρω, f. κίρω, to *hit upon something, meet, τινί Pind. O.*
 12. 16, Soph. O. C. 99, etc.: poet. word. [ῶ]
 ἀντικωλύω, to *hinder in return*, Hipp. [ῶ]
 ἀντικωμωδέω, to *write a comedy against another: in gen. to*
libel or ridicule in turn, Plut.
 ἀντιλάβεύς, *ἑός*, δ, = εἰς.
 ἀντιλάβη, ἡ (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a *handle*, Lat. ansa: ἀντιλαβὴν
 ἔχειν to *get a hold*, Thuc. 7. 65: metaph., like λαβή, a *handle*,
 point of attack, Plat. Phaed. 84 C.
 ἀντιλαγχάνω, fut. λήξομαι, to *draw lots for, obtain in turn*:
 as law term, ἀντ. διατανν to *get a decree against* the sentence,
 get it set aside, Dem. 542. 12: also ἀντ. τὴν μὴ ὄσαν or ἐρημον,
 sub. διατανν or δικνν, to *get the judgment set aside as false or*
groundless, Id. 543. 14, 880. 23, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. §. 145. 1.
 ἀντιλάξομαι and ἀντιλάξμαι, poet. for ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, to

take hold of, hold by, c. gen., Eur. I. A. 1227: to take a share
 of, partake in, πόνον Id. Or. 452, etc.: cf. λαζομαι.
 ἀντιλακτίζω, ἴω, to *kick against*, Ar. Pac. 613.
 ἀντιλαμβάνω, f. λήφομαι, to *receive instead of, τί τινας Eur.*
 H. F. 646: to *receive in turn*, Theog. 108, Eur., etc. B.
 But usu. in Med., always c. gen., like ἀντρέχεσθαι, to *lay hold of*,
 take hold of, Plat., etc.: hence in various relations, 1. to
 cling to, take part with, defend, assist, τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῆς σω-
 τηρίας Thuc.: but also ἀντ. περὶ τῆς σωτηρίας Thuc. 7. 70. 2.
 to *lay claim to, τοῦ θρόνου Ar. Ran. 777*. 3. to *take part or*
share in a thing, take it in hand, Lat. capessere, Thuc. 2. 8,
 Plat., etc. 4. to *take hold of for the purpose of finding*
fault, Plat. Gorg. 506 A, etc.: also to *object*, ἀντιλ. ὡς ἀδύνα-
 τον . . . , Id. Soph. 251 B. 5. to *take hold of so as to capti-*
vate, charm, of a speech, Id. Phaed. 88 D, Parm. 130 E.
 6. of *plants, to take hold, take root*, like Lat. comprehendere,
 Theophr. 7. to *grasp with the mind, perceive, apprehend*,
 Plat. Ax. 370 A. II. to *hold against, hold back, check*,
 e. g. ἴππων Xen.
 ἀντιλάμπω, ψω, to *light up in turn*, Aesch. Ag. 294. II.
 intr. to *reflect light, shine*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 18. 2. to *dazzle*,
 τινί Plut. Hence
 ἀντιλαμψις, *eos*, ἡ, *resplendency*.
 ἀντιλέγω, f. λέξω for which also we have ἀντεπῶ, to *speak*
against, gainsay, ἀντ. ὡς οὐκ ἔστι to deny that it is so, Hdt. 8.
 77: also ἀντ. τινί, πρὸς τινα or τι μή c. inf., Thuc. 3. 41, Xen.
 Cyr. 2. 2, 20: also sine negat., ἀντ. ὧς . . . , Thuc. 8. 45, or
 c. inf.: to *speak against a person or thing*, Plat., etc.: c. acc.
 ref., τοῦ ἀντ. Soph. O. T. 409: ἀντ. τινί τι to *allege something*
against . . . , Thuc. 5. 30: freq. also absol., Hdt. 9. 42, Eur.,
 etc. Hence
 ἀντιλεκτός, Verb. Adj., one must *gainsay*, Eur. Herac. 975.
 ἀντιλεκτος, or, *questionable, to be disputed*, Thuc. 4. 92.
 ἀντιλέξις, *eos*, ἡ, *contradiction*. II. conversation.
 ἀντιλέων, οντος, ὁ, lion-like, Ar. Eq. 1044, formed like ἀντίλεος.
 ἀντιλήξις, *eos*, ἡ, (ἀντιλαγχάνω) a *counter-charge*.
 ἀντιλήπτων, Verb. Adj. of ἀντιλαμβάνω, one must *take the*
part of, assist, Ar. Pac. 485. II. one must *hold in, check*,
 Xen. Equestr. 8. 8.
 ἀντιληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *grasping, able to grasp, perceptive*, Tim.
 Locr.
 ἀντιληψις, *eos*, ἡ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a *receiving in turn*, Thuc.
 1. 120. II. (from Med.) a *laying hold of, seizure, as by*
a disease, Id. 2. 49: also = ἀντιλαβή, a *hold, support*, Xen.
 Equestr. 5. 7, ἀντ. παρέχειν τινί to *give one a hold*, Plut.:
 hence 1. a *taking part with, defending*. 2. a *claim to a*
thing, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 5. 3. an *attacking, attack, objection*,
 Plat. Phaed. 87 A, etc. 4. of *plants, a taking root*, Theophr.
 5. a *grasping with the mind, perception*, Tim. Locr. 100 B.
 ἀντιλῆνέω, to *entreat, beg, in return*, Plut.
 ἀντιλογίω, ἴω, = ἀντιλέγω, Soph. Ant. 377.
 ἀντιλογία, ἡ, (ἀντιλέγω) *contradiction, controversy, disputa-*
tion, discussion, Lat. disceptatio, Hdt. 9. 87, 88: a *plea or*
defence, Thuc. 2. 87: in *gen. opposition, resistance*.
 ἀντιλογίζομαι, Dep. med., to *count up or calculate on the*
other hand, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 24.
 ἀντιλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *given to contradiction, disputations*, Ar.
 Nub. 1173: ἡ -κίς, c. aut sine τέχνῃ, the *art of contradiction*,
 sophistry, Plat. II. Λόγοι ἀντ. contrary, opposite words,
 Plat. Phaed. 90 B. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Theat. 164 C.
 ἀντιλογος, or, (ἀντιλέγω) *contradictory, reverse*, Eur.
 ἀντιλοιδορέω, to *rail at, abuse in turn*, Plut.
 ἀντιλύπω, to *wee, grieve in return*, Luc.
 ἀντιλύπρος, or, (λύρα) *in harmony with the lyre*, Soph. Tr. 643.
 ἀντιλutron, ου, τό, a *ransom*, N. T.: from
 ἀντιλutron, to *release for ransom*. II. Med., to *ransom*,
 redeem oneself, have oneself *ransomed*. Hence
 ἀντιλutronτός, Verb. Adj., one must *ransom in turn*, Arist.
 Ech. N.
 ἀντιμανομαι, as Pass., c. fut. μᾶνθσομαι, not *μανομαι*, to
 rage, bluster against, Luc.
 ἀντιμανθάνω, f. μᾶθσομαι, to *learn in turn or instead*, Ar.
 Vesp. 1453.

ἀντιμαρτυρέω, to appear as witness against, Ar. Fr. 382; solemnly to contradict a person or thing, τινός, τινί, and πρὸς τι Plut. Hence

ἀντιμαρτυρήσεις, εως, ἡ, counter-testimony, Sext. Emp. [ῥ]

ἀντιμαρτυρόμαι, = ἀντιμαρτυρέω, Luc. [ῥ]

ἀντιμάχῃσι, εως, ἡ, battle against, opposition, Dion. H. [α]

and ἀντιμῆχῃς, οὐ, ὁ, an antagonist, Or. Sib.: from ἀντιμάχομαι, f. μάχεσθαι, to fight against, Thuc. 4. 68. [α]

Hence ἀντιμάχος, ον, fighting against the enemy, Ath.

ἀντιμεθέλκω, ἔω, to drag to the opposite side, pull away, Anth.

ἀντιμεσίστημι, fut. στήσω, to remove from one side to the other: to revolutionise, ψηφίσματα καὶ νόμον Ar. Thesm. 362. Med., c. aor. 2 and perf. act., to put oneself in the place of another, pass to the other side, give way.

ἀντιμερᾶκεύομαι, Dep. med., to behave like a boy to a person, πρὸς τινα Plut. I. 454 C.

ἀντιμελλῶ, to compete with one in singing or playing, τινί Jac. Del. Epigr. 4. 90, 2.

ἀντιμελλω, f. μελλῆσω, to wait and watch against one, Thuc. 3. 12.

ἀντιμέφομαι, φομαι, Dep. med., to blame in turn, retort upon, Hdt. 2. 133.

ἀντιμεφίχομαι, Dep. med., to impart in turn, χάριν Anth.

ἀντιμεσουρανῶ, (οὐρανός) to be opposite in the meridian, to culminate, Plut. Hence

ἀντιμεσουράνημα, τό, a being in the meridian, Sext. Emp.

ἀντιμεταβάλλω, f. βάλλω, to overturn, change in turn, Hipp. Hence

ἀντιμεταβολή, ἡ, transformation, revolution.

ἀντιμεταλαμβάνω, f. λήβομαι, to partake or share in turn, τῇ Plut. Pass. to be transformed, A. B. 540. 21. Hence

ἀντιμετάληψις, εως, ἡ, a partaking mutually. II. ἀντ. τῶν βίων experience of divers kinds of life, Plut.: in gen. a taking the opposite. III. retribution.

ἀντιμετάλλω, to countermeine, Polyb.

ἀντιμεταρρέω, fut. ρέσομαι, to flow off in turn, or back, Plut.

ἀντιμετασπάω, f. σπάσω, = ἀντιμεθέλκω, Joseph. [ᾱω]

ἀντιμεταστᾶνσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιμεσίστημι) transposition, inversion, change. II. (from Pass.) a passing over to the other side.

ἀντιμετάταξις, εως, ἡ, an interchange of position, e. g. in the order of battle, Dion. H.: from

ἀντιμετατάσσω, ἔω, to change one's position in turn, esp. the order of battle, just as the enemy does.

ἀντιμεταχωρέω, to go away to the other side, ἀντιμεταχ. ταῖς ἐλπίσι to make room for new hope, Joseph.

ἀντιμέτεμι, (ἐμῷ) to compete with one for a thing, Plut.

ἀντιμετέρχομαι, = foreg.

ἀντιμετρέω, to measure out in turn, recompense, N. T. Hence

ἀντιμετρήσεις, εως, ἡ, a measuring out in turn, recompense.

ἀντιμέτωπος, ον, (μέτωπον) facing, front to front, like ἀντιπρόσπατος, Heliod.

ἀντιμνήνῳ, to rage, be wrathful against. [vī]

ἀντιμυχᾶνάομαι, Dep. med., to contrive against another, τῇ Hdt. 8. 53, Thuc. 7. 53: absol. to counteract, Eur. Bacch. 291.

ἀντιμυχήνημα, στος, τό, a counter-plot, Joseph. [α]

ἀντιμυμήσις, εως, ἡ, close imitation, aping, c. dupl. gen., Thuc. 7. 67. [μῖ]

ἀντιμύμιος, ον, (μυμέομαι) closely imitating, aping, τινός Arist. Rhet. 2, modelled after, counterpart, τινί Ar. Thesm. 17.

ἀντιμύσσω, to hate in return, Ar. Lys. 818.

ἀντιμυσθία, ἡ, a reward, requital, N. T.

ἀντιμυσθος, ον, for a reward, serving instead of it, Aesch. Supp. 270.

ἀντιμνηστεύω, to rival in love, Diod.

ἀντιμοίρεω, (μοῖρα) to share in turn, receive a proportionate share. Hence

ἀντιμοίρις, ἡ, a share given in return, compensation, Dem. 946. 28. Bekk.

ἀντιμολέω, to go to meet.

ἀντιμολία, ἡ, v. sub ἀντιμωλία.

ἀντιμολπος, ον, (μολπή) sounding against or opposite to,

hence of far other sound than, ἀντ. δολογῆς κακῆς Eur. Med. 1176: but ἀντιμολπον ἄκος ἔπνον song, sleep's substitute, Aesch. Ar. 17.

ἀντιμορφος, ον, (μορφή) forming after, copying. II. pass. copied after, like ἰσομορφος, Plut.

ἀντιμυκάομαι, to bellow against, Dion. H.

ἀντιμυκτηρίζω, to mock in turn.

ἀντιμωλία δίκη, ἡ, a law-suit where both parties appear personally, also ἀντιμωλία, as if from ἀντιμωλεῖν, cf. ἑτερομόλιος.

ἀντιναυπηγία, to build ships against, fit out a navy against, Thuc. 7. 36.

ἀντινήχομαι, f. νήσομαι, Dep. med., to swim against, Plut.

ἀντινικάω, to conquer in turn, Aesch. Cho. 499.

ἀντινόω, to be of a different opinion.

ἀντινομία, ἡ, (νόμος) an ambiguity in the law, Plut. Hence ἀντινομικός, ἡ, ον, relating to an ambiguity in the laws: τὸ ἀντ. = foreg., Plut.

ἀντινομοθετέω, ἥσω, to make laws against, τινί Plut.

ἀντινόος, ον, of different mind or character, Hipp.: in Hom. only as prop. n.

ἀντινουθετέω, ἥσω, to warn in return, Plut.

ἀντίνοτος, ον, (νώτον) back to back, Diod.

ἀντιόεω, to set oneself against, oppose to, Pind. O. 13. 47: from ἀντίεος, ον, Ion. ἀντίεος, ον, (ἔω) strictly scraped against: but unus. turned against, opposed to, ἥσων, τινί Hdt. 7. 218, etc.: τὸ ἀντίεον, opposition, Hdt. i. 174: the strict Ion. form is ἀντίεος, ον, though Hdt. does not use it.

ἀντιόεω, to scrape in turn, Aristid. [ῥ]

ἀντίον, as Adv. = ἀντην, against, Hom., and Hdt.: v. sub ἀντίος.

ἀντίον, τό, a part of the loom, Ar. Thesm. 822: called by Poll. ἰσοῦν ἀντίον.

ἀντιόομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. ὥσομαι: aor. pass. ἠντιόθην, = ἀντίω, to meet, esp. in battle, to resist, oppose, τινί freq. in Hdt.: also ἀντ. τινί ἐς μάχην Hdt. 7. 9: τινὰ ἐς τόπον, only 9. 7, 2, ubi v. Schweigh. absol. οἱ ἀντιόοντες = οἱ ἐναντίοι, Hdt. 1. 207. The Hom. forms ἀντίω, etc. belong to ἀντίω, q. v.

ἀντίος, Ia, loy, (ἀντί) set against, and so, I. local, over against, opposite: in Hom. of any meeting, etc., hostile or friendly: ἀντίος ἦλθεν, ἀντίος ἔσται, etc.: c. gen., before one, in one's presence, Lat. coram, e. g. Ἀγαμέμνωνος, Ἐκτορος ἀντίος; also before the gen., ἀντίος ἦλθ' ἄνακτος Od. 16. 14: much more rarely c. dat., as Il. 7. 20, Hdt. 5. 18, Pind. N. 10. 149.

II. opposite, contrary, τοῖσιν ἀντία γνώμη an opinion opposed to these, Herm. Eur. Suppl. p. XIV: οἱ ἀντίοι = οἱ ἐναντίοι, Hdt. 9. 62: ἐς τῆς ἀντίης the contrary way, Hdt. 8. 6: Xen. has the unus. construct. λόγοι ἀντίοι ἢ οὐς ἥκουον very different from those I have heard, An. 6. 6, 34.

III. as Adv. Hom. and Hdt. esp. use neut. ἀντία and ἀντίον, like ἀντην and ἀντα, against, straight at, right against: against one's will, c. gen.: in ἀντίον αὐτῶν τινὲς acc. is governed by the verb: and we find σθένε αὐτ. εἰπεῖν Il. i. 230, also ἀντίον αὐτῶν φωνήν ἰέναι Hdt. 2. 2.

ἀντιοσάτω, poet. for ἀντιοσάτω, to stand against, oppose, as contrary winds, Soph. Phil. 640.

ἀντιόχεω, to drive toward or against. Pass. to be so carried, Anth.

ἀντίω, v. sub ἀντίω, ἀντιόομαι.

ἀντιπάθεια, ἡ, an opposite feeling, antipathy, Plut.: counteraction. II. a suffering for something done, e. g. κακῶν Plat. Ax. 370 A. [α]: from

ἀντιπάθεω, to be ἀντιπαθής, have an aversion, Polyb.

ἀντιπᾶθής, ἐς, (πάθος) in return for suffering, Aesch. Eum. 782.

II. of opposite feelings or properties, Plut.: τὸ ἀντ. = ἀντιπάθεια.

ἀντιπαίω, to play one with another, Xen. Cyn. 3. 4.

ἀντιπαῖς, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, like a child, no better than a child, Aesch. Eum. 38: formed like ἀντίθεος.

II. a big boy, like βοῦπαις and πρῶσθηβος, Soph. Fr. 148.

ἀντιπαῖω, to strike in return, strike again. II. = ἀντιπύτω, Arist. Probl.

ἀντιπαλαισθής, οὐ, ὁ, one who wrestles against, an antagonist, Ael.: from

ἀντιπᾶλῶ, to wrestle against.

ἀντιπᾶλῶμαί, = ἀντιμαχάομαι.

ἀντιπᾶλλομαι, (πᾶλλω) as Pass., to rebound.

ἀντίπαλος, *ον*, (πᾶλλω) strictly wrestling against, hence set against, antagonist, opposite, rival, *αντὶ τοῦ* or *τῶς* rivaling another, Eur. Alc. 922, Bacch. 544: ὁ ἀντίπαλος a rival, adversary, Hdt. 7. 236, etc.: τὸ ἀντίπαλον the rival party, Thuc. 2. 45, etc.

2. matched against each other, and so like ἰσόπαλος, nearly matched, nearly balanced, *τυνί*, a match for him, Id. 1. 11, τὸ ἀντίπαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας the equal balance, undecided state of the action, Id. 7. 71, cf. 38: ἀντίπαλα καταστήσαι to bring to a state of balance, Id. 4. 117: εἰς ἀντ. καταστήσασθαι to be in such state, Id. 7. 13: ἀντ. πονή ἀ adequate punishment, Eur. I. T. 446: ἥθεα ἀντίπαλα corresponding to (τῇ πόλει), Thuc. 2. 61.

II. fighting against so as to defend, and so a champion, Aesch. Theb. 417. Adv. —ως, Thuc. 8. 87.

ἀντιπαρεβάλλω, fut. βᾶλῶ, to hold side by side, compare closely, *τι* πρὸς *τι* or *παρὰ* *τι* Plat. Apol. 41 B, Hipp. Mi. 369 C.

ἀντιπαρεβολή, *ῆ*, a close comparison, Arist. Rhet.

ἀντιπαρηγελία, *ῆ*, a counter-order. II. competition for a public office, Plut.: from

ἀντιπαρηγέλλω, f. ἐλῶ, to countermand, to order in turn or also, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19. II. to stand against another for a public office, compete, Plut.: in gen. opp. to παρηγέλλω.

ἀντιπαρηράφῃ, *ῆ*, a counter-παρηράφῃ, a replication.

ἀντιπαρηράφω, to reply to a παρηράφῃ. [ἀ]

ἀντιπαράγω, to lead on in turn or against. II. intr., sub.

στράτον, to advance against, Xen. Hence

ἀντιπαρώγῃ, *ῆ*, a leading out or advancing against, Plut.

ἀντιπαράθεσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, (ἀντιπαράτῃμι) a placing one against the other, comparison, Dion. H.

ἀντιπαράθεω, f. θέσομαι, to run against and get round: hence to outflank, Xen. An. 4. 8, 17.

ἀντιπαράνω, fut. ἔσω, to advise in turn, Dio C.

ἀντιπαράκᾶλέω, fut. ἔσω, to invite, summon in turn, or contrariwise, Thuc. 6. 86.

ἀντιπαράκελεύωμαι, (κελεύω) as Dep., to exhort in turn or contrariwise, c. inf., Thuc. 6. 13, and Xen.

ἀντιπαλαμβάνω, f. λήβομαι, to take and put just opposite, compare closely, *τι* πρὸς *τι* Isocr. III B.

ἀντιπαράλῃπτος, to annoy in turn, Thuc. 4. 80.

ἀντιπαράπλῶ, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail along on the other side, Thuc. 2. 83.

ἀντιπαροποιέομαι, as Pass., = ἀντιπᾶρειμι, Polyb.

ἀντιπαρασκευάζομαι, fut. ἀσομαι, (παρασκευάζω) as Dep., to prepare oneself in turn, arm on both sides, Thuc. 1. 80, etc.

ἀντιπαρασκευή, *ῆ*, mutual preparation, Thuc. 1. 141.

ἀντιπαραστράτοπεδών, to encamp opposite, Dion. H.

ἀντιπαράστασις, *ews*, *ῆ*, (ἀντιπαράσσω) a drawing up against, esp. of an army: resistance, Joseph. : victory, Dion. H.

ἀντιπαράστασις, *ews*, *ῆ*, (ἀντιπαράτεινω) a stretching out against: opposition; comparison.

ἀντιπαράσσω, Att. —τω, fut. ἔω, to draw out against, esp. in order of battle. Pass. to stand in array against, Thuc. 1. 63: ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀντιπαράσθεντος in battle array, Thuc. 5. 9.

ἀντιπαράτεινω, f. τεινῶ, to stretch side by side over against: hence to compare one with another, *τι* πρὸς *τι* Plat. Phaedr. 257 C.

ἀντιπαράτῃμι, to set out against, compare one to another, *τυνί* *τι* Plat. Apol. 40 D.

ἀντιπαρῳρέω, to give way in turn or mutually.

ἀντιπᾶρειμι, to march over against or along side of, like armies on opposite banks of a river, Xen. An. 4. 3, 17.

ἀντιπαρέκτασις, *ews*, *ῆ*, = ἀντιπαράστασις: from ἀντιπαρεκτείνω, = ἀντιπαράτεινω, Diog. L.

ἀντιπαρεξάγω, to lead out against, oppose to: to lead on an army always in sight of the enemy, like ἀντιπαράγω, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 6: also intr., to march against, Plut. II. to compare, Id.

ἀντιπαρέξειμι, to march out against, Plut. II. to give way in turn.

ἀντιπαρεξέρχομαι, = foreg., Dio C.

ἀντιπαρεξετάζω, *ᾶσα*, to examine in turn, confront with, Dion. H.

ἀντιπαρέρχομαι, = ἀντιπᾶρειμι.

ἀντιπαρέρχειν, to furnish or supply in turn, Thuc. 6. 21: to replace.

ἀντιπαρηγορέω, to persuade, comfort in turn, Plut.

ἀντιπαρηγώ, to stretch along, Arist. Mund.

ἀντιπαριπτεῖν, to ride or lead cavalry along opposite, Arr.

ἀντιπαριστήμι, fut. στήσω, to place opposite.

ἀντιπαρηρσιόομαι, Dep. med., to speak freely in turn, Plut.

ἀντιπαρῳδέω, to write a parody in competition, Strab.

ἀντιπᾶσχω, f. πέσομαι, to suffer or endure in turn, κακῶ, also with Adv., κακῶς ἀντπ. to suffer evil for evil, Xen., opp.

to χρηστῶ or εὖ ἀντπ. to receive good for good, Soph. Phil. 584, so ἀντ' εὖ πάσχειν Plat. Gorg. 520 E, cf. ἀντιποιεῖν: also ἀντ. ἀντ' ἑσος Thuc. 3. 61: τὸ ἀντιπεπονηδός, neut. part. perf., retaliation, reciprocity, Arist. Eth. N. II. to counteract, *τυνί* Diod.

III. to be of opposite nature, Diod.

ἀντιπᾶτάγνῃ, to clatter or make a noise against, like the wind, Thuc. 3. 22.

ἀντιπελαργέω, (πελαργός) to love, cherish in turn. Hence

ἀντιπελαργισσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, and —γία, *ῆ*, love in return, esp. the mutual love of parents and children, cf. σποργή.

ἀντιπέμψω, to send back an answer, Hdt. 2. 114: to send in return, Soph.

ἀντιπενθής, *ἑς*, causing grief in turn, v. l. Aesch. Eum. 782, for ἀντιπαθής.

ἀντιπεπονηδός, ὅτος, τό, v. sub ἀντιπᾶσχω. Adv. —θότης.

ἀντιπᾶρ, Adv. for ἀντιπᾶρην, Polyb.

ἀντιπεράνω, f. ἄνω, to pierce through in turn, Anth.

ἀντιπέραιος, *αἶα*, *αιον*, lying over against, esp. beyond sea, Pl. 2. 635: from

ἀντιπᾶρην, Ion. ἀντιπᾶρην, Adv. = sq., Xen.: also as Adj., Ἀσία ἀντιπᾶρην τε Asia and the opposite coast, Mosch. 2. 9.

ἀντιπᾶρᾶς, Adv., over against, on the other side of, c. gen. Thuc. 2. 66, etc.; in late writers also c. dat.: also absol., ἡ ἀντ-Ἑρῆκη Thuc. 1. 100, cf. 4. 92.

ἀντιπᾶρῃθεν, from the opposite side, c. gen., Ap. Rh.: from ἀντιπᾶρην, Ion. for ἀντιπᾶρην, q. v.

ἀντιπεριάγω, to turn or bring round against the enemy, Polyb. 1. 22, 8. Hence

ἀντιπεριάγωγῇ, *ῆ*, opposite motion.

ἀντιπεριβάλλω, to surround, encompass, LXX.

ἀντιπεριέλκω, to draw round to the other side, Sext. Emp.

ἀντιπεριήγῃ, to echo around.

ἀντιπεριστήμι, fut. στήσω, to bring round, *τυνί* *τι* Polyb.: to surround and enclose, Arist. Probl., and Meteor. Pass. c. aor. 2 and perf. act., to turn round, to be enclosed, Ib.

ἀντιπεριλαμβάνω, f. λήβομαι, to embrace in turn, Xen. Symp. 9. 4.

ἀντιπεριπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail round on the other side, Strab.

ἀντιπερίσπασμα, *ατος*, τό, a drawing off, diverting from an object, ἀντ. ποιῆν *τυνί* to draw him away, Polyb.: and ἀντιπερισπασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Diod.: from

ἀντιπερισπᾶω, *ᾶσα*, to draw off the enemy, make a diversion, Polyb. Pass. to be drawn off all round, Arist. Part. An. [ᾶσα]

ἀντιπεριστάσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, (ἀντιπερίστωμι) a placing around, encompassing: a shuffling in closely, Arist. Probl.: an opposing pressure, counteraction.

ἀντιπεριστρέφω, *ψω*, to turn round to the other side. Hence ἀντιπεριστροφή, *ῆ*, a turning round to the other side, Plut.

ἀντιπεριωρέω, to go round to the other side, encompass in turn, Plut.

ἀντιπεριψύχω, f. ψύξω, to cool, refresh in turn, Plut. [ῡ]

ἀντιπεριωδέω, to push round to the other side, press round in turn, Plut. Hence

ἀντιπεριώσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, a pushing or pressing back of any surrounding body, Plut.

ἀντιπέσσω, Att. πῶ, to cook or digest in turn. Pass., of food, to be quite digested, Arist. Probl.

ἀντίπετρος, *ον*, (πέτρα) instead of stone, stone-like, rocky, Soph. O. C. 192: formed like ἀντίθεος, ἀντίπαις, etc.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἥσω, to leap in turn or against.

ἀντίπρῳπος, ἥσω, (πῆνυμι) a wooden chest, Eur. Ion 19. (said to be a Lesbian word.)

ἀντιπρόσωπον, to main in turn.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἥσω, to press against or in turn.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, f. πῆνυμι, to fill in return.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, f. πῆνυμι, to kindle, burn in return.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, f. πῆνυμι, to fall against, Arist. Probl.: to fall upon as an enemy, Polyb.: to be adverse, τῶν and πρὸς τῶν Polyb.: to strive against, resist, N. T. II. of things, to fall out in an adverse manner or ill, Polyb.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, (πῆνυμι) formed like, like, = ἰσὺπῶτος, Soph. Fr. 268.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, to plait, twist in turn.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, (πῆνυμι) with its side opposite: in gen. opposite, Soph. Fr. 19.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, f. πῆνυμι, to sail against, Thuc. 1. 50. II.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, to sail against the wind, Lob. Aj. 1072.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἥσω, ὁ, ἡ, (πῆνυμι), striking against. II. pass. stricken, beaten by the storm, Aesch. Soph. Ant. 592.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, to fill in turn or against, ἀντιπ. ναῦς to man them against the enemy, Thuc. 7. 69, etc. II. to fill up by new members, ἀντ. ἐκ πολιτῶν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, fut. ἥσω, to strike in turn, Arist. M. Mor.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, (ἀντιπῶτος) a sailing with contrary winds, Polyb.: metaph. resistance.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, f. πῆνυμι, to blow against, of winds, ἀλλήλοις Hipp.

II. to hinder by foul winds, Plut.: metaph. of adverse fortune, Polyb., cf. οὐρίως, Ruhnck. Rut. Lup. p. 123. Hence

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἡ, = sq.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἡ, a contrary wind.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, contr. ἀντιπῶτος, ὡν, blowing against, caused by adverse winds, Aesch. Ag. 149; σῶσις ἀντ. Id. Pr. 1088. Adv. -ῶσις.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, v. ἀντιπῶτος.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, to long for in turn, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, to do in return, opp. to ἀντιπῶτος, Plat.; ἀντ. τινὰ εὖ or κακῶς, to do one good or ill in return: also τὴν ἀντ. τινὰ Xen. An. 3. 3, 7, and ἀντ. εὖ ποιεῖν Plat. Gorg. 520 E. Med., usu. c. gen., to exert oneself about a thing, seek after it, Isocr. I B: esp. to lay claim to, Lat. sibi arrogare, τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 1. 122, ἀρετῆς Isocr., τέχνης, ρυτῆσις Plat. —

to pretend to, c. inf., Plat. Meno 91 C: to contend with one for a thing, τινὶ τῶς, more rarely τινὶ περὶ τῶς, Xen. An. 2. 3, 23; 5, 2, 11. II. In Polyb., to stand firm. Hence

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡς, ἡ, a laying claim to a thing, undue assumption, Dion. H.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, (ποιῶ) in requital or repayment, usu. for ill, Aesch. Eum. 268: as Subst., τὰ ἀντιπῶσις, = ποῖνα, requital, retribution, ἀντ. τινὸς πράσσειν, λαμβάνειν to exact retribution for a thing, Aesch. Pers. 476, Soph. El. 592; πῶσχειν to suffer it, Soph. Phil. 316.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, to wage war against one, Thuc. 3. 39, Plat., &c.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, = sq., Hdt. 4. 134, 140, Thuc. 3. 90.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, warring against, esp. οἱ ἀντιπῶτες, enemies, Hdt. 7. 236, 8. 68, 2.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἥσω, to build in turn or over against, Joseph.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἥσω, to besiege in turn, Thuc. 7. 28.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡς, ἡ, a rival city, Strab.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἡ, the adverse party in the state, Polyb. II.

an opposite policy: party-spirit, Id.: from ἀντιπῶσις, to conduct the government on an opposite policy, be a political opponent, πρὸς τινα Plut.: in gen., to oppose by divers arts and devices.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, to exert oneself against, App.: from ἀντιπῶσις, ὡν, like toil, toilsome, Aesch. Eum. 268, acc. to Lachm.: formed like ἀντιπῶσις.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, Med. c. aor. pass. (πορεύω) to advance against, march to meet another, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 5.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ἥσω, (πέρω) to ravage, lay waste in return, Eur. Tro. 359.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, over the Straits; ἐν ἀντιπῶσις Πελοποννήσου, Eur. Mel. 1.

ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, over the Straits; ἐν ἀντιπῶσις Πελοποννήσου, Eur. Mel. 1.

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ἀντιπρόσωπον, ὡν, over the Straits; ἐν ἀντιπῶσις Πελοποννήσου, Eur. Mel. 1.

ἀντιπρόσωπος, ὁ, title of a comedy of Dexippus.

ἀντιπρόσωπος, ὡν, like ἀντιπῶσις, on the opposite coast, over against, Aesch. Pers. 66, Supp. 544.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὁ, ἡ, πῶσις, τὸ, gen. ποδός, with the feet opposite, Plat. Tim. 63 A: οἱ ἀντ. the Antipodes, Strab. 15 A, and Plut.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡς, ἡ, ὡν, countering, Ant. and ἀντιπῶσις, ὡς, ἡ, countercation, opposition, Dion. H.: from ἀντιπῶσις, Att. -τω, Ion. πῶσις, fut. ἥσω, to act against, seek to counteract, oppose, δ ἀντιπῶσις, = ἀντιστάσις, Hdt. 1. 92.

ἀντιπῶσις, (πῶσις) as Med., to send counter-ambassadors, Thuc. 6. 75.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡς, ὁ, an ambassador's substitute.

ἀντιπῶσις, Ion. for ἀντιπῶσις, Hdt.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡς, ἡ, mutual preference or choice, Arist. Eth. E.

ἀντιπῶσις, fut. βῶσις, to put forward or propose instead of another, Plat. Legg. 755 D: to use as a shield or defence. Hence

ἀντιπῶσις, ἡ, ἡ, a putting forward or proposing instead of another, Plat. Legg. 755 D.

ἀντιπῶσις, to come forward against, τινὶ Thuc. 6. 66.

ἀντιπῶσις, Adv., for next to nothing, cheap, Xen. Ages. 1. 18.

ἀντιπῶσις, (καλέω) as Med., to retort a legal challenge (πρόκλησις, q. v.), Dem. 979. 9. Hence

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡς, ἡ, a retorting of a πρόκλησις.

ἀντιπῶσις, verb. Adj. of ἀντιπῶσις, one must anticipate in turn, Arist. Rhet. Al.

ἀντιπῶσις, to drink to in turn, Dionys. ap. Ath. 669 E.

ἀντιπῶσις, to address in turn, salute again, Plut.

ἀντιπῶσις, (ἀντῶσις) as Med., to heap in turn: ἀντ. τὴν γῆν to scrape up new soil upon, Xen. Oec. 17. 13.

ἀντιπῶσις, to go against, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 24.

ἀντιπῶσις, Aor. 2, no pres. in use, to accost in turn, Aristid.

ἀντιπῶσις, f. ἥσω, Att. ἥσω, to march or ride against, sub. στρατῶν, ἥσω, Dio C.

ἀντιπῶσις, fut. of ἀντιπῶσις, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 1.

ἀντιπῶσις, Dep. med., = ἀντιπῶσις, Dio C.

ἀντιπῶσις, (καλέω) to summon in turn, Dem. 1153. 3.

ἀντιπῶσις, to fall down before and worship in turn, Plut.

ἀντιπῶσις, f. πῶσις, to bring in turn, λῆγον τινὶ Xen. Symp. 5. 9.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡν, (πῶσις) with the face towards, face to face, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 25. Adv. -ῶσις, Arist. Mir.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡς, ἡ, a counter proposal: from ἀντιπῶσις, f. τῶσις, to hold out in turn, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 31.

ἀντιπῶσις, fut. ἥσω, to put out, propose, in turn, Dio C.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡν, (πῶσις) with the prow towards, τινὶ Hdt. 8. 11, and Thuc.: in gen. like ἀντιπῶσις, fronting, face to face, open, Soph. Tr. 223.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡν, τὸ, (ἀντιπῶσις) a stumbling against, LXX.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡς, ἡ, a falling against, resistance, Hipp. II.

in Gramm., an interchange of cases.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡν, ὡν, belonging to ἀντιπῶσις. Adv. -ῶσις, with such interchange, Gramm.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡν, (πῶσις) with the rump toward, rump to rump, Arist. H. A.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡν, (πῶσις) opposite the door or gate, with the gates opposite, Hdt. 2. 148.

ἀντιπῶσις, f. πῶσις, to ask after, inquire in return, v. 1. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 10, for ἀντ.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡν, like a tower or fort, Eur. Bacch. 1097; formed like ἀντιπῶσις, etc. Hence

ἀντιπῶσις, to build a tower over against, c. acc. cognat. πόλιν to rear up a rival towered city, Aesch. Eum. 688.

ἀντιπῶσις, to return signals by beacons (πυρροί), Polyb.

ἀντιπῶσις, to speak against, Joseph.

ἀντιπῶσις, to counterpoise, balance, Aesch. Ag. 574; cf. ἀντιπῶσις.

ἀντιπῶσις, f. πῶσις, to flow towards.

* ἀντιπῶσις, assumed pres. for deriv. of ἀντιπῶσις.

ἀντιπῶσις, to break opposite ways, Plut.

ἀντιπῶσις, ὡς, ἡ, a gainsaying, altercation, Polyb.: and

ἀντιπρῆξ, verb. Adj. (as if from *ἀντιπρῆξ), one must speak against, Plat. Polit. 297 B.

ἀντιπρῆξ, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to gainsay, disputatious.
ἀντιπρῆξ, ἡ, (ἀντιπρῆξ) a flowing back, back current, Theophr.
ἀντιπρῆξ, ἡ, a counterpoise, Hipp.: from
ἀντιπρῆξ, ὄν, (ἀντιπρῆξ) counterpoising, counterbalancing, τινός Dem. 12. 6: ἔχειν λύτης ἀντ. ἔχους to bear up (against) the grief that weighs down the other scale, Soph. El. 119: hence in gen., equivalent to, like ἀντίχρως, Xen. Oec. 3. 15. Adv. —ως, Id. Hell. 5. 1, 36.

ἀντιστάω, = ἀντιστάω.
ἀντιστάω, Dep., to revere in turn, Plut.
ἀντιστάω, ἡ, ὄν, to return pride with pride, Arist. Pol.
ἀντιστάω, to weigh against: θεῶν τις φέρει σε ἀντιστάωσας τῆς πόροιο εὐφρασίας balancing your former happiness (by present woe), Eur. Hec. 57. 2. to restore the balance, compensate, amend. II. intr. to be equal in weight, to counterpoise, δις ἀντιστάωσας ῥοπή to be twice as heavy, Aesch. Pers. 437. Hence

ἀντιστάω, ατος, τό, equivoise, compensation.
ἀντιστάω, εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, a restoring the balance: hence, compensation, retribution, Hdt. 4. 50.

ἀντιστάω, ἡ, ὄν, to signify, command in turn, Joseph.: to interpret against, Osi.

ἀντιστάω, ἡ, Sigma reversed, as a critical mark, Diog. L.
ἀντιστάω, ἡ, ὄν, to be silent in turn, Ar. Lys. 528.
ἀντιστάω, ἡ, ὄν, to furnish, arrange, in turn, Xen. Ages. 8. 6.

ἀντιστάω, ἡ, ψω, to mock in return, Dion. H.
ἀντιστάω, fut. ἰσμαι, Att. ἰσμαι, to use tricks or intrigues in turn, Arist. Pol. Hence
ἀντιστάω, οὔ, ὄν, one who seeks to refute by sophistry or trick, Luc.

ἀντιστάω, to make even or equal in turn. Pass. to stand against one on equal terms, Thuc. 3. 11.

ἀντιστάω, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιστάω) a drawing back, esp. of the humors of the body, Hipp.

ἀντιστάω, ατος, τό, a drawing away from an object, a diversion, like ἀντιπρῆξ, Polyb. II. contradiction, quarrel, Joseph. 2. an occasion of quarrel.

ἀντιστάω, ὄν, = σπασμός, a convulsion, Ar. Lys. 967.

ἀντιστάω, ἡ, ὄν, able to draw away or divert. II. in metre, antispastic, v. sq.

ἀντιστάω, ὄν, (ἀντιστάω) drawn over or in the contrary direction. II. act. drawing over, counteracting: but also like a spasm, convulsive, ἀδανός, = ἰσος σπασμός, Soph. Tr. 770, like ἀντίστος, etc. III. as Subst. ὄν, in Prosody, an antispastic, a foot made up of an iambus and trochee, e. g. Ἀλέξανδρος.

ἀντιστάω, ἡ, ὄν, to draw in turn, draw to itself, Xen. Cyn. 5. 1. Pass. to be drawn back, suffer a check, Arist. Rhet.

II. to slander, Lat. traducere. III. = ἀντίχρως, to cling to, c. gen., Ap. Rh. IV. intr. to be against, resist. [ἀντ]

ἀντιστάω, to hasten in turn: to oppose eagerly, πρὸς τῷ Ἀντίφῳ 112. 16.

ἀντιστάω, τό, (σποδός) a substitute for (mineral) ashes, e. g. vegetable ashes.

ἀντιστάω, ὄν, serving instead of ashes, Diosc. II. as Subst., ἡ = ἀντιστάω, = foreg.

ἀντιστάω, ὄν, ὄν, = ἀντιστάω, Διο C.

ἀντιστάω, ὄν, ὄν, = ἀντιστάω, Hence

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ἀντιστάω, ὄν, ὄν, = ἀντιστάω, Hence

ἀντιστάω, ὄν, ὄν, = ἀντιστάω, Hence

ἀντισυλλογισμός, *δ*, a counter-argument, Arist. Rhet.
 ἀντισυμμάχῳ, to succour in turn, Longin.
 ἀντισυμποσιδεῖν, *φ*, *σω*, τὸν Πλάτωνα ἀντ., to write a Symposium in rivalry of Plato, Luc.
 ἀντισυμφωνέω, to chime in with in turn, answer in song, Plut.
 ἀντισυναντάω, strengthd. for συναντάω, Anth.
 ἀντισφαιρίζω, *φ*, *σω*, Att. *ῖω*, to play at ball against, *δ* ἀντ. the parties in a match at ball, Xen. Rep. Lac. 9. 5.
 ἀντισφάττω, *ἀξω*, to slaughter in turn, Dio C.
 ἀντίσχεσθαι, 2 plur. imperat. aor. 2 med. of ἀντέχω, Od.
 ἀντισχηματίζω, fut. *ῖω*, Att. *ῖω*, to rival in gestures or rhetorical tricks, Dion. H. Hence
 ἀντισχηματισμός, *δ*, rivalry in rhetorical tricks, Dion H.
 ἀντισχυρίζω, fut. *ῖω*, Att. *ῖω*, to strengthen, secure against in turn. Med., to maintain a contrary opinion, Thuc. 3. 44.
 ἀντίσχω, *ὥσω*, to repel by force, Dio C. [in fut. *ῖω*.]
 ἀντίσχω, collat. form of ἀντέχω, Thuc. 1. 7, etc.
 ἀντισώζω, to preserve in turn.
 ἀντίταγμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἀντιτάσσω) a counter-disposition: an opposing army, Dio.
 ἀντιτακτόν, verb. Adj. from ἀντιτάσσω, one must make resistance, πρὸς τινα Arist. Org.
 ἀντιτάλαντεῦν, to weigh against, to preserve a balance, like ἀντισκόω, Anth.
 ἀντιτάλαντος, *ον*, =ισοτάλαντος.
 ἀντιταΐας, *δ*, the Roman Proquaestor, Dio C.
 ἀντιταΐς, *εως*, *ῆ*, (ἀντιτάσσω) a setting in array against another, ἀντ. τῶν ἑρπῆρων ships ranged for battle, Thuc. 7. 17: ἀντιταξιν ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινας, =ἀντιτάσσεσθαι, Id. 5. 8: in gen. opposition, Plut.
 ἀντιτάσσω, *εως*, *ῆ*, (ἀντιτείνω) a stretching against: the setting of a dislocated limb, Hipp. 2. opposition, resistance, πᾶσαν ἀντίταξιν ἀντιτείνω Plat. Legg. 781 C.
 ἀντιτάσσω, Att. *τάττω*, fut. *τάξω*, to range in battle against another, or against one another, σπαρτόν, etc., τινί τινα Hdt. 5. 110, Aesch. Theb. 395, etc.: so too Thuc. in aor. Med. *ε*, *g*. 2. 87, ἀπερὴν τινι 3. 56, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 10. Pass. to be ranged or drawn out against, πρὸς τινα Hdt. 7. 103, Xen., etc.: also τινί freq. in Xen.: τὸ ἀντιτετάχθαι γνῶμῃ ἀλλήλοις Thuc. 3. 83: in gen. to oppose, resist, Plut.
 ἀντιτείνω, *φ*, *τενῶ*, to stretch, direct against. 2. to stretch out or offer in return, repay, τινί ἀντί τινας Eur. Med. 891.
 II. Intr. and Med., to act or strive against, counteract, resist, *c* dat., and absol. freq. in Hdt.: also in Pind. N. 4. 60, Eur., etc.
 II. of countries and places, to lie over against, τινί Plat.
 ἀντιτειχίζω, fut. *ῖω*, Att. *ῖω*, to build a wall or fort against.
 ἀντιτειχισμός, *ατος*, τό, a counter-fortification, Thuc. 2. 77.
 ἀντιτέμνω, *φ*, *τεμῶ*, to cut against, *i* e. as a remedy or antidote, Eur. Alc. 972: cf. ἀντίτομος.
 ἀντιτέρπω, *φ*, *ψω*, to delight in return.
 ἀντιτεύχω, *φ*, *τεύχω*, to make in turn or in opposition.
 ἀντιτεχνάζω, to form a counter plan or stratagem.
 ἀντιτεχνάομαι, Dep. med., =foreg., Hdt. 5. 70.
 ἀντιτεχνεύω, (τέχνη) to be a rival in an art. II. =ἀντιτεχνάζω. Hence
 ἀντιτεχνήσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, the use of a counter stratagem, counter-manoeuvering, Thuc. 7. 70.
 ἀντίτεχνος, *ον*, (τέχνη) a rival in an art or craft, Ar. Ran. 816.
 ἀντιτίθημι, *φ*, *θήσω*, to set against one another, compare, oppose, τινί τινί Simon. 11. 7, Hdt. 1. 207., 8. 66, and Eur.: ἀντ. τινί τινα, to match one against the other in battle, like ἐντινίη in Hom., Lat. committere, Eur. Phoen. 750. Pass. to be compared or matched one against another, Hdt. 4. 50., 8. 83.
 II. to place in return, Eur. Hipp. 620: give one thing for another, τινί τινί Id. I. T. 358.
 ἀντιτίμω, *ῖω*, to do honor to in return, τινί freq. in Xen. Med. as law term, to fix a counter estimate of damages, Plat., v. ἀντιτίμωσις.
 ἀντιτίμημα, *ατος*, τό, the sum of money fixed by the ἀντιτίμωσις, v. sq. [τίμη]
 [130]

ἀντιτίμωσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, a counter-estimate, esp. as Att. law term, a counter estimate of the penalty, etc. put in by the defendant in answer to the τίμησις of the plaintiff, much the same as ὑποτίμωσις, v. Att. Process, p. 725, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 143. 10. [τίμη]
 ἀντίτιμος, *ον*, (τιμή) estimating in turn, requiting. II. equivalent to, *c* gen.
 ἀντιτιμωρέω, to punish in return. Med. to revenge oneself on in turn, τινί Eur. I. T. 357.
 ἀντιτίνω, *φ*, *τίσω*, to pay or suffer punishment for a thing, γι Thogn. 738, Soph. Aj. 1086. Med. to exact or inflict in turn φόνον ἀγωγῆς ἀντιτίνασθαι to exact death as a punishment for bringing, Aesch. Ag. 1263: ἀντ. δίκην τινί τινα to inflict punishment on, *i* e. punish one for a thing, Elmsl. Med. 256, cf. τίω τί. [on quantity v. τίω.]
 ἀντίτισις, *εως*, *ῆ*, repayment, requital.
 ἀντίτιτος, *ον*, punished for: of things, expiated.
 ἀντιτιτρώσκω, to wound in turn, Heliod. 7. 27.
 ἀντίτιω, to honour in return. [on quantity v. τίω.]
 ἀντιτολμάω, *ῖω*, to dare to stand against another, Thuc. 2. 89.
 ἀντιτολμός, *ον*, (τόλμα) daring against all dangers, over-bold, Aesch. Eum. 553.
 ἀντίτομος, *ον*, (ἀντιτέμνω) cut as a remedy for, τὸ ἀντίτομον a remedy, antidote, esp. cut from roots or herbs, h. Hom. Cer. 229, Pind. P. 4. 394.
 ἀντιτονοῦμαι, as Pass., to strain every nerve against, resist stubbornly, Plat. Tim.: from
 ἀντίτονος, *ον*, (ἀντιτείνω) strained against, resisting, Plat. Tim. 62 C. II. as Subst. τὰ ἀντίτονα cords to manage an engine used in sieges, Plut.
 ἀντιτοξεύω, to shoot arrows in turn, Xen. An. 3. 3, 15.
 ἀντιτορέω, to bore right through, *c* gen., Il. 5. 337: also *c* acc., ἀντ. δόμον to break it through or open, Il. 10. 267, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 86, 178.
 ἀντίτρος, *ον*, (ποετ. for ἀντίτρος), which is not in use, ἀντίτρον) requited, revenged, ἀντίτρα ἔργα the work of revenge, Od. 17. 51, 60: ἀντίτρα ἔργα παῖδος revenge for her son, Il. 24. 213.
 ἀντιτρέφω, *φ*, *τρέφω*, to rear in turn.
 ἀντιτρέχω, *φ*, *τρέχω*, to run in turn, Anth.
 ἀντιτυγχάνω, *φ*, *τεύχομαι*, to meet with in return, τινός Simon. 56, Theogn. 642: ἀντ. ἐπικουπίας ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 6. 87: to hit exactly upon, τινός Hipp.
 ἀντιτύπη, *ῆ*, (ἀντίτυπος) to strike against, esp. of a hard body, to repel, τινί Hipp., absol., Plat., and Arist. Hence
 ἀντιτύπη, *ῆς*, striking back, repelling: in gen. hard, solid, like ἀντίτυπος.
 ἀντιτύπια, *ῆ*, a striking against or back, repelling: the resistance of a hard body: metaph., hardness, ruggedness, Dion. H.
 ἀντιτύπον, τό, cf. sq. II.
 ἀντιτύπος, *ον*, (τύπη) struck back, repelled, esp. by a hard body, thrown back, echoed, echoing, σπένος Soph. Phil. 695, 1460.
 ἀντίτυπα, as Adv., backwards, Soph. Ant. 134: τύπος ἀντ. blow against blow, of the hammer and anvil, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67.
 II. act. striking back, repelling, as a hard body does: hence resisting, hard, Plat. Tim. 62 C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. 2. metaph. stubborn, obstinate, Id. Theat. 156 A: μάχη ἀντ. Xen. Ages. 6. 2: adverse, of events, Id. Hell. 6. 3, 11: ἀντ. Διὸς ἀντ. adversary, enemy of Zeus, Aesch. Theb. 521: ἀντ. τινί opposite to, Polyb. Adv. -πος. B. (τύπος) formed after, copied: hence τὸ ἀντ. an antitype, copy, also ὁ ἀντίτυπος.
 ἀντιτύπτω, *ψω*, to beat in turn, Ar. Nub. 1424.
 ἀντιφάνω, to reflect light, Theophr. Hence
 ἀντιφάνεια, *ῆ*, a reflection, image, elsewh. ἐμφασις. [ᾗ]
 ἀντιφάρμακον, τό, an antidote, Heliod.
 ἀντιφάσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (ἀντιφάμι) a speech in reply: in logic, opposition, Arist. Org. Hence
 ἀντιφάτικός, *ῆ*, *δ*, belonging to, disposed for reply: in logic, opposed. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Org.
 ἀντιφερίζω, (ἀντιφέρω) to set oneself against, match or measure oneself with another, τινί Il. 21. 357, Ar. Eq. 813: also μένος τινί ἀντ. Il. 21. 488: to fight with one for a prize, Hes. Th. 609: like ἰσοφάριζω, cf. ἀντιφέρωμαι:—more rarely, ἀντιφερίζειν παρὰ τινα Pind. P. 9. 88.

ἀντίφερνα, *ov, τὰ*, (φερνή) a return-present from the bridegroom: from

ἀντίφερνος, *ov*, (φερνή) instead of or for a dowry, Aesch. Ag. 406.

ἀντιφέρω, *f. olow*, to carry or set against. II. Med. and Pass. ἀντιφέρομαι, to set oneself against, Od. 16. 238; μάχῃ ἀντ. Π. 5. 789; ἀργαλέος Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀντιφέρεσθαι hard to oppose, Pl. 1. 150; also c. acc. cognat., μένος ἀντιφ. τῷ to match oneself with another in strength, Π. 21. 482; like ἀντιφρίζω.

ἀντιφεύγω, *f. φεύβομαι*, to flee or go into exile in turn, ἀντί τιος Eur. El. 1091.

ἀντιφῆμι, *f. φήσω*, to speak against, deny, Plat.: to answer.

ἀντιφύγομαι, *f. φθέβομαι*, to return a sound, echo, Pind. O. 6. 105: to repeat, imitate, Arist. Gen. An. II. to speak against, contradict, Luc. Hence

ἀντιφθγγμα, *ατος, τό*, an echo.

ἀντιφθγγος, *ov*, (ἀντιφθέγγω) returning a sound, echoing, responsive, Pind. Fr. 91. II. dissonant, discordant.

ἀντιφίλοω, *ήσω*, to love in return. Hence

ἀντιφιλίης, *εως, ή*, a return of love, Arist. Eth. N.; and

ἀντιφιλία, *ή*, mutual love, Arist. Eth. E.

ἀντιφίλοδοξω, *to vie with in ambition, πρὸς τινα* Polyb.

ἀντιφίλονεκέω, to strive jealously against, resist stubbornly, τῷ Polyb.

ἀντιφιλοσοφώ, to hold contrary philosophical tenets, Luc.

ἀντιφιλοσοφία, *ή*, a rival system in philosophy: from

ἀντιφίλοσοφος, *ov*, of another sect in philosophy.

ἀντιφιλοτιμέομαι, Dep. pass. c. fut. med., to vie with from ambition, Plut.

ἀντιφιλοφρονέομαι, to receive kindly in turn, Plut.

ἀντιφλέγω, *f. φω*, to light up again or to meet one, αὐτῷ δλον ὀφθαλμοῖν ἀντέφλεγε Μῆνα Pind. O. 3. 36.

ἀντιφόνεω, to murder in return: from

ἀντίφονος, *ov*, in return for slaughter, in revenge for blood, ποινά, ἀται, δίκαι, Aesch. Eum. 982, Soph. El. 248: also ἀντίφονος as Adv., Soph. Phil. 1166. II. θάνατος ἀντ. deaths by mutual slaughter, Aesch. Theb. 893. Only in lyr. passages of Trag.

ἀντιφορά, *ή*, (ἀντιφέρω) a setting against, opposition.

ἀντιφορτίβομαι, *f. lωμαι*, Dep. med., to take in a cargo instead: to import in exchange for exports, Xen. Vectig. 3. 2: also in Pass. aor., to be so imported, ap. Dem. 926. 11.

ἀντιφορτος, *δ*, a return-freight.

ἀντιφράγμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἀντιφράσσω) a fence, bulwark, Plut.

ἀντιφράξω, *f. άω*, to express by antithesis or negation.

ἀντίφραξις, *εως, ή*, (ἀντιφράσσω) a barricading, closing up: γῆς ἀντρίφ. the earth's coming between the sun and the moon, Arist. Org.

ἀντιφράσις, *εως, ή*, (ἀντιφράζω) contradiction, objection. II. Rhet. and Gramm., antiphrasis, i. e. the use of words the reverse of what one means, e.g. an euphemism, Εὐμενίδες for Ἑρμῖνες, πόντος εἰς εἰνος for ἄλγεος.

ἀντιφράσσω, Att. φράττω, fut. φράξω, to barricade, block up, Xen. Symp. 5. 6.

ἀντιφράστικός, *ή, όν*, belonging to, like ἀντιφράσις. Adv. -κῆς, by way of antiphrasis, Gramm.

ἀντιφρίσσω, *ξω*, to bristle up against, Arist. H. A.

ἀντιφρουρος, *δ*, (φρουρέω) a deputy-sentinel.

ἀντιφρουρος, *ov*, gen. ονος, (φρήν) disaffected towards.

ἀντιφύλακῆ, *ή*, a watching against one, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 2. 84: from

ἀντιφύλαξ, *ακος, δ*, a watch posted to observe another, Luc. [v]

ἀντιφύλασσω, Att. πτω, fut. ξω, to watch in turn, Plat. Legg. 705 E. Med., to be on one's guard against, τινά Xen. An. 2. 5. 3.

ἀντιφύτεω, to plant in turn.

ἀντιφύω, *ύω*, to produce in return. Pass. c. aor. 2 et perf., to be of a contrary nature. [ύω]

ἀντιφωνέω, to sound in answer, reply, usu. absol., as Aesch. Eum. 303; so c. acc. cognat., ἀντ. ἔπος to utter a word in reply, Soph. Al. 773; so c. acc. pers., to reply to, answer, Id. Phil. 1065. II. in Music, to accompany, play on several instruments so as to produce a harmony; also μαγαδίξω. Hence

ἀντιφώνησις, *εως, ή*, a returning of a sound, echoing: a reply, answer.

ἀντιφωνία, *ή*, =foreg.: from

ἀντιφώνος, *ov*, (φωνή) returning a sound, echoing, responsive to, τινός Eur. Supp. 800. 2. disagreeing with, out of harmony with, τινί Plat. Legg. 717 B, 812 D. II. in Music, accompanying on an instrument. 2. as Subst. τὸ ἀντίφ. an accord in the octave, Arist. Probl.: also in Eccl. an antiphon, anthem.

ἀντιφωτισμός, *δ*, (φωτίζω) reflexion of light, Plut.

ἀντιχαίρω, to rejoice in turn or answer, Νίκα ἀντιχαίρεῖσα Θῆβα Soph. Ant. 149, where perh. ἀντιχαίρεῖσα is not aor. 2 pass., but as if from χαίρω, Mehlhorn in Jahn's Jahrb. 1831.

ἀντιχάλεπαίω, to be embittered against, Dion. H.

ἀντιχάριζομαι, fut. lωμαι, Att. iούμαι, Dep. med., to shew kindness to in turn, τινί Hdt. 7. 114.

ἀντιχασμάομαι, to yawn before or at, τινί Arist. Probl.

ἀντιχείρ, *επος, δ*, the thumb, as being opposite to the fingers, Arist. H. A.

ἀντιχειροτόνέω, to vote against, absol. in Thuc. 6. 13; but ἀντ. μὴ παρέχεσθαι Ar. Eccl. 423. Hence

ἀντιχειροτία, *ή*, a contrary vote.

ἀντιχέρον, *ovos, ή*, sc. γῆ, the land of the antipodes, Arist. Coel. 2. 13, 2, and Plut.: hence ὁ ἀντιχέρονος = ἀντίποδες.

ἀντιχόρδός, *ov*, (χορδή) played on different strings: in harmony.

ἀντιχόρηγός, to be ἀντιχόρηγος, Andoc. 34 30; ἀντ. τινί to rival him in the choregia, Dem. 534. 25.

ἀντιχόρηγος, *δ*, a rival choregus, Andoc. 31. 36, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. XCI.

ἀντιχορία, *ή*, a chorus that sings alternately with another, the song of such choros.

ἀντίχρη, un-Att. ἀντιχρά, aor. 1 ἀντέχρησε; impers., it is sufficient for, τινί Hdt. (formed like the more freq. ἀπώχρη.)

ἀντίχρησις, *εως, ή*, reciprocal usage.

ἀντιχρησμοδοτέω, to deliver oracles in turn.

ἀντιχρονίσμα, *ατος, τό*, and

ἀντιχρονισμός, *δ*, the use of one tense for another, Gramm.

ἀντιβάλλω, to play a stringed instrument in accompaniment of song, ἄλγεος φόρυγμα Ar. Av. 217. Hence

ἀντίβαλμος, *ov*, responsive, like ἀντίστροφος, Eur. I. T. 179.

ἀντιβένω, to blame in turn.

ἀντιβίβωμι, fut. lωμαι, Att. iούμαι, to vote against, Plut.

ἀντιβίφος, *ov*, voting against, opposing, τινί Plat. Alc. 2. 150 B.

ἀντιβύχος, *ov*, (ψυχή) instead of life, given for life, Luc.

ἀντιβύχω, *ξω*, to cool or refresh in return. [v]

ἀντλεία, *ή*, =ἀντλία.

ἀντλέω, *ήσω*, (ἀντλος) strictly, to bale out bilge water, bale the ship, Theogn. 673, and Alcae., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 169: in gen. to draw water, Hdt. 6. 119: ἀντλ. ἐπὶ or ἐς τι to draw and pour into a vessel, Plat. Tim. 79 A, Xen. Oec. 7. 40. II. metaph.

to draw for, i. e. to seek after, search for, ἀντλ. μηχανήν Pind. P. 3. 110: but more usu.

2. of toil, suffering, etc., to drain dry, i. e. to bear to the last, πόντος, τέρχην, βλω ἀντλεῖ, like Lat. exanillare, exhaustire labores, etc., Monk Hippol. 902.

3. ἀντλεῖν κτεῖνον to drain, i. e. squander, Soph. El. 1291.

ἀντλη, *ή*, =ἀντλος.

ἀντλημα, *ατος, τό*, (ἀντλέω) that which is emptied, a bucket, pail, Plut.

II. an emptying.

ἀντλησις, *εως, ή*, a drawing up or emptying, Ael.

ἀντλητής, *ήρος, δ*, =sq.

ἀντλητής, *ού, όν*, one who draws up. II. a vessel to draw water, a bucket.

ἀντλητήριος, *ία, iov*, belonging to drawing up, τὸ ἀντλ., sub. ἀγγεῖον, a bucket.

ἀντλία, *ή*, also ἀντλεία, *ή*, a baling out of bilge-water, cf. ἀντλος.

II. =ἀντλος, bilge-water: in gen. mud, dirt, Ar. Pac. 17: also the hold itself, Soph. Phil. 482.

ἀντλιαντήριον, *δ*, a bucket, Menand. p. 17, sss v. Me neke.

ἀντλιον, *τό*, a bucket, Ar. Fr. 82.

*ANTALOS, *τό*, =sq.

*ANTALOS, *δ*, in Hom. the hold of a ship where the bilge-water settles, Lat. sentina, Od. 12. 411, 15. 479: also the bilge-water in the hold, ἀντλον δέχεσθαι to let in water, leak, Aesch. Theb.

796; ἀντλον εἰργειν *vaos* to work the pumps, Lat. *sentinam exhaurire*, Eur. Tro. 686: poet. in gen., *the sea*, Pind. O. 9. 79, Eur. Hec. 1025: ἢ ἀντλη πῖναι to put in the lowest, dirtiest part of the ship, i. e. treat despitely, Pind. P. 8. 14, cf. Lob. Aj. 804: εἰς ἀντλον βυβαίνειν πόδα to slip into the mud, i. e. get into a difficulty, Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 168.

II. a bucket, ship's pump. III. a heap of corn, thrashed but not yet cleansed, later, Nic. v. Jac. Anth. 2. 2, p. 227. (perh. from ἀνδ: Pott from ἀνδ, τλήαν, cf. τελαμών, τάλαντον, from Sans. tul, Lat. tuli, tollere, Forsch. 1. 265.)

ἀντοδύρομαι, f. ὑρούμαι, to lament in return. [ῥ]

ἀντοικοδομέω, to build, fortify against, Polyb. Hence

ἀντοικοδομία, ἡ, a building against, Id.

ἐντοικος, ον, living opposite, Plut.

ἀντοικτεῖω, to pity in return, τινά Eur. Ion 312.

ἀντοικτιζω, = foreg., Thuc. 3. 40.

ἀντολόμα, Dep. c. aor. pass. ἀντεφθῆν, to be of contrary opinion, Plat. Theat. 178 C.

ἀντολή, ἡ, poet. contr. for ἀνατολή, a rising, usu. in plur. ἀντολαί ἡελίοιο Od. 12. 4, and Trag.

ἀντολή, ἡ, poet. for ἀνατολή, Nonn.: ἀντολήθε, Adv., poet. for ἀνατολήθε, from the east, Opp.

ἀντομαι, defect. Dep. only used in pres. and impf. (ἀντα, ἀντί) like ἀντάω and ἀντάω, to meet, light upon, c. dat., ἀλλήλοισι Il. 15. 698; but also c. gen., first in Pind. P. 2. 130: absol., διπλούς ἡγετο δωρήν the double breastplate stood in the way, opposed, Il. 4. 133, but, acc. to Döderlein, the breastplate met, lapped over so as to be double.

II. c. acc. pers., = ἀντιάω, to approach with prayers, entreat, Ἐρμῆν Ar. Thesm. 977; also c. acc. rei, ἀντ. τι ὑπὲρ τινος to beg in another's behalf, Soph. O. C. 243: Only poet.

ἀντόνυμι, fut. ομόσω, and ομοῦμαι, to swear in turn, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 6. II. as Att. law-term, to swear, one against the other, take an ἀντωμοσία (q. v.), freq. in Oratt.: also in Med., Isae. 50. 17.

ἀντονίζην, fut. ονίσσω, to serve mutually.

ἀντονομάζω, ὥσω, to name instead, call by a new name, Thuc. 6. 5. II. to speak in tropes, Ar. Thesm. 55: in Gramm. to use ἀντονομασία, Rhet. 2. to use the pronoun, Gramm.: cf. sq.

ἀντονομασία, ἡ, a different name: hence antonomasia, i. e. the using an epith., patronym., or appellat. for a proper name, and vice versa, Vit. Hom.: also in Gramm., the pronoun, or the use of it, Lat. *pronomination*, Bast. Greg. p. 399.

ἀντόρυσος, ὤσω, ἡ, a digging in turn: from

ἀντόρυσσεν, ὤξω, to dig against, dig a counter-mine, Hdt. 4. 200.

ἀντορχέομαι, Dep., to dance against, imitate in dancing, Arist. H. A.

ἀντοφείλω, f. λήσω, to owe another a good turn, Thuc. 2. 40.

ἀντοφθαλμέω, to look in the face, meet face to face, defy, withstand, τινί and πρὸς τινά Polyb.: from

ἀντόφθαλμος, ον, looking in the face, defying.

ἀντοχῆς, ὥσω, δ., = ἀντιλαβῆς: from

ἀντοχή, ἡ, (ἀντέχομαι) a holding against, holding fast.

ἀντοχυρόω, to fortify in turn.

ἀντραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἄντρον) belonging to or like a cave: haunt- ing caves or grotts, Eur. ap. Steph. Byz. v. ἄντρον, cf. Meineke Com. Frag. 2. i. p. 434.

ἀντρέπω, poet. for ἀνατρέπω.

ἀντρίς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἄντρον) pecc. fem. of ἀντραῖος, hence Νύμφαι ἀντ. grot-Nymphs, Anth.

ἀντροβιαστος, ον, (διατρα) living in caves, Orph.

ἀντροειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like or full of caves, Plut.

ἀντροθε, Adv. formed like οἴκοθεν, from a cave, Pind. P. 4. 181.

*ANTPON, τό, Lat. *antrum*, a cave, grot, cavern, hole: Hom. only in Od., mostly as a haunt of the nymphs and woodland gods, for which σπείος is more usu.: also in Pind., and Trag. (deriv. uncertain, perh. from ἄνιμι, ἄνεμος, through which the wind blows, Pott.)

ἀντροφῆν, ἑς, (φῶν) born in caves: ἀντ. πέτραι cavernous rocks, Orph.

ἀντρογάρψις, ἑς, (χαίρω) cave-haunting, epith. of nymphs and Pan, Id.

ἀντροδής, es, = ἀντροειδής, full of caves, πέτρα Xen. An. 4. 3,

11.

ἀντῆς, ὄγος, ἡ, strictly any rounded or curved body, and so

I. in Hom. (only in Il.), 1. the rim of the round shield, c. aut sine σάκεος or ἀσπίδος, Il. 6. 118, 18. 479. 2. the rail or high rim of the chariot, sometimes made double, δοῦα δὲ περίδρομον ἀντῆς εἰσι Il. 5. 728; it rose in front to a point, on which the reins might be hung, Ib. 262, 322, cf. ἵππος: later also in plur., the chariot itself, Soph. El. 746, Eur. Phoen. 1193.

II. post. Hom., 1. the frame of the lyre, Valckn. Hippol. 1131.

2. the disc of the moon, Mosch. 2. 88. 3. the orbit of the planets, h. Hom. 7. 8.

4. in Nonnus, the rounded parts of the body, ἀντῆς μαστῶν, μῤῥῶν the breasts, hips.

ἀντυποκρίνομαι, Ion. for ἀντ., Hdt. [ῆ]

ἀντυπορρέω, Ion. for ἀντ., Hdt.

ἀντφδῆ, ἡ, responsive singing.

ἀντφδῶς, ὄν, singing in answer to, λόγων Ar. Thesm. 1059.

II. act., sung in answer, ἁριονία Anth.

ἀντῶθῶ, f. ὥσω, to push against or back, Arist. Mech.

ἀντῶμος, ον, shoulder to shoulder, side by side: hence a next door neighbour, Cleomed. 4.

ἀντῶμοσία, ἡ, (ἀντόνυμι) an oath taken by one against another: and so as Att. law term, the oath taken on the one side by the plaintiff, on the other by the defendant, that their cause was just, also called διαμοσία, cf. Ruhnck. Tim., Stallb. Plat. Apol. 19 B: it formed part of the ἀνἀκρισις: hence the form or words of this oath, Plat. ibid.; also ἀντ. τῆς δικῆς Lys. 169. 38.

ἀντῶνέομαι, Dep., to buy instead, Xen. Oec. 20. 26: τῷ βίῳ ἀντῶν, ἀλλήλοισι Lys. 165. 5, and Dem.

ἀντῶνμία, ἡ, (ὄνομα) a word used instead of a noun, pronoun, Lat. *pronomem*, Dion. H.: the use of such a word. Hence

ἀντῶνμιας, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἀντῶνμία, pronominal, Dion. H. Adv. —κάς, like a pronoun.

ἀντῶπέω, = ἀντοφθαλμέω, to look straight at, Clem. AL: from

ἀντῶπῆς, ἑς, and

ἀντῶπιος, ον, Ap. Rh. = sq.

ἀντῶπῶς, ὄν, (ὤψ) with the eyes towards, looking straight at, facing, ἀντῶπᾶ βλέφαρα Eur. I. A. 585; before the eyes, in front, Luc.: in gen. straight opposite: manifest: also like, Opp. Neut. ἀντῶπῶς, as Adv. = ἀντιπρῶ.

ἀντῶσις, ὥσω, ἡ, (ἀντῶθῶ) a pushing against or back, Arist. Respir.

ἀντῶσις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀμφωσίς, Clem. AL.

ἀντῶφέλω, to assist, benefit in turn, τινά Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 3.

Pass. to derive profit in turn, Ib. 2. 8, 3.

ἀνυβριστῆ, Adv. of sq. 11., Anacr. 62.

ἀνύβριστος, ον, (a priv., ὑβρίζω) not insulted, not ill-treated, not outraged.

II. act., without insulting, not outrageous, παιδαῖα Plut., cf. foreg.

ἀνύβριστος, ον, (ὕμνῳ) = ἀναλθῆς, incurable.

ἀνυγραίνω, to moisten, soften, and mix again, Hipp. Hence

ἀνυγρασμός, ὁ, a moistening, softening, Archig. ap. Orib.

ἀνύδατος, ον, (a priv., ὑδαρ) without water.

ἀνυδρεύομαι, (ἀνδ, ὑδρεύομαι) Dep., to draw up water, Pheer. Coriann. 11.

ἀνυδρευτος, ον, (a priv., ὑδρεύω) unwatered.

ἀνυδρία, ἡ, want of water, drought, Thuc. 3. 88: from

ἀνύδρος, ον, (ὑδρῶν) wanting water, waterless, freq. in Hdt.: ἡ ἀνύδρος, sub. γῆ, or τὸ ἀνύδρον, sub. χαλῶν, Hdt. 3. 4, 9.

ἀνύλος, ον, (ἄν) without wood. II. immaterial, incorporeal.

ἀνύμεναιος, ον, (a priv., ὑμεναῖος) without the nuptial song, unwedded, Soph., and Eur.

ἀνύμης, Dor. for ἡνυμην, from ἄνυμι, Theoc. 7. 10. [ἀ]

ἄνυμι, ἄνυμαι, = ἀνέω, ἦντο ἐργον the work was finished, Od. 5. 243.

ἀνύμφη, to praise in song, Eur. El. 1190.

ἀνύμφευτος, ον, (νυμφῶς) unwedded, Soph. El. 165: ἂν γονῆν εἶχειν to be born of an evil marriage, Id. Ant. 980, ubi v. Schol.

ἀνυμφος, ον, (νύμφη) not bridal, unwedded, ἂν. τροφή Soph. El. 1183: νύμφη ἀνυμφος, a bride that is no bride, unmarry bride, Eur. Hec. 612: ἀνυμφα γάμον ἀμιλλήματα unhallowed

embraces, Soph. El. 492.

II. *without bride or mistress*, μέλαθρα Eur. Hel. 1125.

ἀνυπαίτιος, *on*, innocent, Heliod.

ἀνυπαρκτος, *on*, (ἀπάρχω) *not existing, unreal*, Plut. Hence

ἀνυπαρξία, *η*, *non-existence, nonentity*, Sext. Emp.

ἀνυπεικτος, *on*, (ὀπεικω) *unyielding, hard*.

ἀνυπεξαίρετος, *on*, (ὑπεξαίρεμαι) *not excepted*. Adv. -τως,

without exception, Anton.

ἀνυπερβάτος, *on*, = (ὑπερβαίνω) *not passed or overcome*,

Diog. L. 7. 93.

ἀνυπερβλητος, *on*, (ὑπερβάλλω) *not to be excelled, unconquerable*, Lys., and Dem. Adv. -τως, Arist. Rhet.

ἀνυπερέτος, *on*, (ὑπερερίημι) *not delayed, immediate*. II.

act. *not delaying*. Adv. -τως.

ἀνυπερέθης, *on*, = ἀνυπερέβλητος, strictly lengthd. collat. form of ἀνυπερέβητος.

ἀνυπεροφία, *η*, *want of haughtiness or vanity*.

ἀνυπεύθυνος, *on*, *not liable to the εὐθύνη, not accountable, irresponsible, absolute*, Ar. Vesp. 587, and Plat. Adv. -ως.

ἀνυπήκοος, *on*, *not obeying, τινός* Plat. Tim. 73 A.

ἀνυπήκτος, *on*, (ὑπήκω) *headless*.

ἀνυπέρητος, *on*, (ὑπέρητω) *without attendance*, Eurypham.

ap. Stob.

ἀνυπόδητος, *on*, *to rouse from sleep*.

ἀνυποδασία, *η*, ἀνυποδέτα, ἀνυπόδετος, *on*, are later forms of ἀνυποδησία, -δήτης, -δηςτος, only found in late prose, as

Plut., Luc., etc.; Lob. Phryg. 445.

ἀνυποδησία, *η*, *a going barefoot*, Plat. Legg. 633 C; and

ἀνυποδήτης, *to go barefoot*, Luc.: from

ἀνυπόδητος, *on*, (α priv., ὑπόδω) *unshod, barefoot*, as the

philosophers and Spartans, Epicharm. p. 60, Plat., etc., cf.

Bekker Charicles 2. p. 364 sq.; also *with old shoes, ill-shod*, Ern. Ar. Nub. 103.

ἀνυπόδικος, *on*, *not liable to action*, Plut.

ἀνυπόδετος, *on*, (ὑποτίθημι) *not supposititious: not hypothetical, absolute*, Plat. Rep. 510 B, 511 B. II. *without a subject*.

ἀνυπόιστος, *on*, (ὑποφέρω) *insupportable*, Dion. H. Adv.

-τως.

ἀνυπόκριτος, *on*, (ὑποκρίνομαι) *undisguised, without dissimulation*, N. T. Adv. -τως.

ἀνυπομένητος, *on*, (ὑπομένω) *insupportable*. II. act., *unable to bear*. The form ἀνυπομένητος is dub.

ἀνυπομόνητος, *on*, = *foreg.*, Arist. Mir.

ἀνυπονόητος, *on*, (ὑπονοέω) *uninspected, πρὸς τι in a thing*, Dem. 1404. 22.

ἀνυποπείκτος, *on*, (ὑποπείκω) *unperplexed, Polyb.* II. act. *unsuspecting*, τινός Id. Adv. -τως.

ἀνυποπτεutos, *on*, (ὑποπτεῖν) *unsuspicious*.

ἀνυπόπτως, *on*, *without suspicion, unsuspicious, i. e.* 1.

pass. *uninspected*, Thuc. 3. 43, and Xen. 2. act., *unsuspecting*, τινός Polyb. Adv. -τως.

ἀνυπόστατος, *on*, (ὑποστήμι) *not to be withstood, irresistible, unconquerable, δύναμις* Plat. Legg. 686 B; φρόνημα, πόλις Xen. II. *without subsistence or consistence*, Aretae.

ἀνυπόστολος, *on*, (ὑποστέλλομαι) *using no concealment, frank, fearless*, Alciph. Adv. -ως.

ἀνυπόστρεπτος, *on*, (ὑποστρέφω) *unreturning*.

ἀνυπόστροφος, *on*, *from which none return*, Orph.

ἀνυπότακτος, *on*, (ὑποτάσσω) *not subdued, turbulent*. II.

not to be classified under heads, perplexed, ἀν. διήγησις a confused narrative, Polyb.

ἀνυποτίμητος, *on*, (ὑποτίμω) *not valued, not enrolled in the Censor's books, Lat. non censuit*. II. *αν. δική a suit, in which the defendant has put in no estimate of damages*.

III. *unrepentant*, like ἀνεπιτήμητος, Joseph. Adv. -τως.

ἀνυπόουλός, *on*, *without guile*.

ἀνυπόυτος, *ὁ, ἡ*, gen. ποδός, (ἀνώ) *for ἀνυστίπους=ταχύπους, formed like τανύπους*.

ἀνυποφώρητος, *on*, (ὑποφωρέω) *insufferable*.

ἀνυπύκτος, *on*, *not leaning back*, Diog. L.

ἀνυσιεργός, *on*, (ἀνώ, ἔργον), *finishing work, industrious*, Theocr.

ἀνυσίμος, *on*, (ἀνώ)=ἀνυστικός, ἀνυστικός, *efficacious, effec-*

tual, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 716 D, εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 22.

Adv. -μως, Plat. [ῥ]

ἀνυσίς, *εὖς, ἡ*, (ἀνώ) *accomplishment, end*, Il. 2. 347; οὐκ ἀνυσίον τινα θόμεν we find no end, accomplish nothing, Od. 4.

544: hence, *cessation*, Theocr. 75. 93.

ἀνυστορέω, verb. Adj., *one must accomplish*.

ἀνυστικός, *ἡ, ὅν*, *fit for accomplishing, efficacious, effectual*, Arist. Physiogn.: cf. ἀνυστικός.

ἀνυστός, *ὅν*, *accomplished, fulfilled: to be, that can be accomplished, possible*, Eur. Heracl. 961: σιγῇ ὡς ἀνυστόν as stilly as possible (like ἑὸς δυνατός), Schneid. Xen. An. 1. 8, 11; so too ἡ ἀνυστόν μετριώτατη Id. Oec. 20. 22.

ἀνυστικός, *ἡ, ὅν*, = ἀνυστικός, Xen. Hipparch. 2. 6: condemned by Lob. Paral. 431.

ἀνύτω, Dor. for ἡνύτω, 3 impf. of ἀνύμι, Theocr. [ᾱ]

ἀνύτω, or better ἀνύτω, Att. form of ἀνώ, only used in pres. and impf., Pors. Phoen. 463: but ἀνύτω is barbarous, Schäf.

Greg. p. 70. [ᾱνῦ]

ἀνυφαίνω, *to unweave*. II. *to weave anew*, Plat. Phaed. 87 D.

ἀνύφαντος, *on*, (α priv., ὀφαίνω) *unwoven*.

ἀνύφω, strengthd. for ὑψώ, *to raise on high*, Anth. Hence

ἀνύφωμα, αὖτος, τό, *a raised place*, Aesop.

ἀνώ, ὥς, Att. ἀνύτω or better ἀνύτω, q. v., and poet. ἄνυμι,

(ῥω) *to accomplish, complete, effect, Lat. conficere*, strictly, *to finish, make complete by upward growth* (v. Thuc. 2. 75, 76): hence 1. *to complete, finish a work, ἔργον* Od. 5. 243: absol. οὐδὲν ἡμετέρι δὲν no good, Hdt. g. 66. 2. *to make an end of, destroy, φράς* εἰς ἡνυσεν Od. 24. 71: also *to kill*, for which Hom. uses ἐξάνω. 3. *to come to the end of a journey*, δσον ἡνυσσε νηὺς as much as a ship gets over (sub. δδῶ), Od. 4. 357, and without this acc., ὅθρα τάχιστα νηὺς ἀνύσει (sub. δδῶ) Od. 15. 294, cf. Theogn. 511, Soph. Ant. 231: in Att. freq. ἀνέειν or τελέειν εἰς—, *to make one's way to a place*, Br. Soph. O. C. 1562: so too πρὸς πόλιν Soph. Tr. 657, ἐπὶ ἀκτῶν Eur. Hipp. 743; and sine prep. ἀνύειν θάλαμον for ὀδῶν εἰς θάλαμον, *to reach, arrive at the bridal chamber*, Soph. Ant. 805; so ἂν ἐξῆν Eur. Supp. 1142. 4. *to attain to, get, procure*, γαστρὶ φορβάν Soph. Phil. 713: c. gen. χρεῶν ἂν Soph. O. C. 1755, like τυγχάνω.

II. c. Partic., οὐκ ἀνὼ φρονέοντα I gain nothing by grudging, Il. 4. 56: in Att. also like φθάνω, with signf. of doing a thing speedily, ἔνευε πράττων *make haste about it*, Ar. Plut. 413; ἄνυσον ὑποδοσάμενος *make haste and get your shoes on*, Ar. Vesp. 1168, cf. Ar. 241; but Ar. more freq. ἡς ἀνύσας, or ἀνύσας τι, c. imperat. *make haste and...*, e. g. ἀνύσας ἔνωγε, ἀνύσας, etc., Nub. 181, Vesp. 398: so too ἀνύσας βοηθούσας Aesch. 571; so too ἀκολούθησιν ἀνύσας τι Nub. 506, cf. 1253: also ἔνευε alone, *make haste! dispatch!* so too οὐκ ἂν ἀνύσει Ran. 649.

III. much less freq. c. inf. στρατὸς ἡνυσεν περὶν the army succeeded in crossing, Aesch. Pers. 721.

4. B. Med., *to accomplish for one's own advantage, ἔργα ἀνύσσεσθαι* Od. 16. 337; so too in Att., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 69 D: but in Hdt. 1. 91, it is used just like Act.

C. Pass., *to be finished, and of persons, to grow up, ἡνυτόμην τροφαῖς* Aesch. Ag. 1150. [ᾱνῖ: but in Ep. fut. and aor., σ is sometimes doubled.] Cf. sq. sub fin.

2. ANO, imperf. ῥωτος, radic. form of ἀνώ and ἀνύτω, *to accomplish, finish: the Act. only in Hom. ἡνὼν δδῶν* Od. 3. 496; ἐπιπνέοντων ἡνῶσι (acc. to Dobree's conj.) Aesch. Fr. 147; ἡνῶν (acc. to Herm.) Soph. O. C. 526; ἔνυντος εἰς σωτηρίαν (like ἀνώ 1. 3) Ar. Vesp. 369. Pass. *to come to an end, be finished*, Hom.: also in Hdt., ἡνέτω τὸ ἔργον 8. 71, and Aesch. Cho. 799, ubi v. Blomf.: mostly of the conclusion of a period of time, νύξ ἔνεται the night draws to its end, Il. 10. 251; ἔτος ἀνόμενον the waning year, Valck. Hdt. 7. 20, cf. 1. 189: cf. ἀνάμοιον. (prob. akin to the Adv. ἄνω, v. Butt. Lex. v. ἐν-ἡνυθεν, γ.) [ᾱ, except once in ἡνῶιτο Il. 18. 473.]

ἄνω, Adv. (ᾱνῖ) *up, upwards, ἄνω πρὸς λόφον* Od. 11. 596: c. gen. ἀλῆθες ἄνω *up to ether*, Eur. Or. 1542: usu. *above, on high, ἄνω ἤσται, ὀρανῷ κρεῖναι ἄνω, ἐν θεοῖς ἔναι*, etc., Trag.

2. of the quarters of the heaven, northwards, Il. 24. 544, Hdt. 1. 72, opp. to κάτω southwards. 3. of countries, inland, *up from the coast*, Valck. Hdt. 4. 18. 4. of time, formerly,

T 2

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of old, els τὸ ἄνω reckoning upwards or backwards, Plat. Theat. 175 B: also οἱ ἄνω τοῦ γένους or τοῦ χρόνου, the forefathers, ancestors, Plat., etc.: but οἱ ἄνω Θεοί, the Gods above, Lat. *superi*, Soph. Ant. 1072; but οἱ ἄνω the living, opp. to οἱ κάτω the dead, Ib. 1068. 5. ἄνω καὶ κάτω up and down, upside down, *topsy-turvy*, hence Hdt. 3. 3, τὰ μὲν ἄνω κάτω θῆσα, τὰ δὲ κάτω ἄνω, cf. Aesch. Eum. 650; so in Att. ἄνω καὶ κάτω στρέφειν, μεταστρέφειν, μεταλαμβάνειν etc., Plat., and ἄνω καὶ κάτω μεταπίπτειν, γίγνεσθαι, to be turned upside down, prob. metaph. from the sea, Dissen Pind. O. 12. 7: but ἄνω καὶ κάτω μεταβάλλειν or μεταβάλλεσθαι to turn a thing all ways in one's mind, and so to be quite at a loss, Plat., cf. Heind. Phaed. 96 A, Prot. 356 D: also ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω, and κάτω τε καὶ ἄνω Plat. Phil. 43 A, and sometimes ἄνω κάτω, like Lat. *hic illic*, Ar. Av. 3, cf. Heind. Gorg. 493 A: also up and down, to and fro, always in the same place, Luc. Tim. 24. II. as Prep. c. gen., ἀνωγέ, ἢ ἄνω *Ἄνωσ Ἀσίῃ Hdt. 1. 130: also *Ἄνωσ ἄνω 1. 103; but so mostly in late authors, ἄνω γένους etc., Schaff. Schol. Ar. Rh. Par. 4. 825. Compar. ἀνωτέρω, absol. c. gen., ἀνωτέρω Σαμοῦ beyond Samos, Hdt. 8. 130, 132: superl. ἀνωτάτω, Hdt., cf. ἀνώτατος.

*Ἄνω, supposed root of διαίω in Gramm.

ἄνω, conj. aor. 2 from ἀνήμι. [ᾶ]
ἄνωγα, old Ep. perf. c. pres. signf., I command, bid, order, Lat. *jubeo*, esp. of kings and masters: but also as equals or inferiors, to advise, urge one to do . . ., Il. 5. 899, Od. 2. 195: full construct. c. acc. pers. et inf., e. g. ἀνώγει πάσας εὐχεσθαι he bade all pray, Soph. Tr. 1247; also c. dat. pers., Od. 10. 531, 20. 139, sq.: Hom. oft. has, θυμὸς ἄνωγέ με my spirit bids, prompts me, and joins ἐσπέρουν καὶ ἄνωγα, κέλομαι καὶ ἄνωγα. The tenses are very irreg.: from the perf. (which never takes the augment) we have I plur. ind. ἀνωγμεν h. Hom. Ap. 528, Imperat. ἀνωχθε, ἀνωγέτω, ἀνώγετε, and irreg. ἀνώχθα, ἀνώχε, as if from ἀνώγημι: plupf. ἠνώγε, and sine augm. ἠνώγει, Ion. ἠνώγεα, (c. impf. signf.): but ἀνώγει in Od. 5. 139, Hdt. 7. 104, must not be referred to this plupf., for by signf. it is pres.; whence we have further forms in impf. ἀνώγων, ἀνώγειν, fut. ἀνώξω, aor. 1 ἠνώξα, all in Il. or Od. (deriv. uncertain. Butt. derives it from an old root *ἄγω, thus connecting it with ἀγγέλλω: Pott, Forsch. 1. 183, tries other ways.)

ἄνωγειν, τό, (ἄνω, γαῖα) strictly any thing above ground: but only used for a raised building, the upper floor of a house, used as a granary, Xen. An. 5. 4. 28: also as a dining-room, like Lat. *coenaculum*, N. T. We find in Gramm. the forms ἀνώγειν, τό, ἀνώγειν, εω, τό, and ἀνώγειος, εω, δ, ἡ, Lob. Phryn. 297.

ἄνωγεν, Ep. for ἀνέργεν, 3 sing. imperf. act. for ἀνέργεν, from ἀνέργνυμι, Il. 14. 168.

ἄνώγειν, ω, τό, and ἀνώγειος, ω, δ, ἡ, = ἀνώγαίον, c. v.

ἄνωγή, ἡ, (ἄνωγα), a command, exhortation, advice, Ar. Rh. ἄνωγμεν, Ep. synop. I plur. ind. from ἄνωγα, like εἰργμεν from εἰκα, h. Hom. Ap. 528.

ἄνώγω, old pres., only found in 3 sing. ἀνώγει, cf. ἄνωγα fin. ἀνώδης, es, (δῶ, δῶδα) scentless, without smell, Plat. Tim. 50 E: formed like εὐώδης.

ἄνώδος, ον, (a priv., φθῆ) songless, not singing, Arist. H. A. ἀνώδυνῃς, és, (δδύνῃ) = ἀνέδυνος.

ἄνωδυνία, ἡ, freedom from pain, Protag. ap. Plat. 2. 118 E: from

ἄνωδύνος, ον, (a priv., δδύνῃ) free from pain, ἀνωδύνος Soph. Phil. 883: also of things, τὸ μὴ φρονεῖν κάρη' ἄν. Id. Aj. 555.

II. act. allaying pain; φάρμακον ἄν. an anodyne, Plut. Adv. —ως.

ἄνωθεν, Dor. ἄνωθα, Adv. (ἄνω) of place, from above, from heaven, Pind. Fr. 87. 2. much like ἄνω, above, on high, Aesch., and so, οἱ ἄνωθεν the living, Aesch. Ch. 834: also in Plat., etc.: c. gen. ἄνωθεν γῆς Id. Aj. 1579: cf. Lob. Phryn. 128.

II. from the beginning, ἄρχεσθαι ἐπιχειρεῖν Plat., ἐξέρχεται Dem., like Lat. *ex alto repetere*.

ἄνώθω, fut. ὠθήσω and ὠσω, to push up or forth, ἀνώσαντες πλύν, sc. ναῦν, they pushed off from shore and sailed, Od. 15. 553, like *protudere in altum*. Med., to put away from oneself, like ἀπωθεῖσθαι, Hdt. 7. 139, 8. 109. Hence

ἀνώθησι, εως, ἡ, a pushing upwards, pushing back.

ἀνώστη, Adv. of sq. = ἀνώστατος, unlooked for, unforeseen, Od. 4. 92. [τί]

ἀνώστος, ον, (a priv., σίμαι) unlooked for, unforeseen, Il. 21. 39. II. not to be guessed or made out, like ἄφραστος, Ep. Hom. 5. Adv. —τως.

III. = ἀνωστός, (ἀναφέρω) referred, submitted to a person, ἐς τὴν Πυθίαν Hdt. 6. 66, where some read ἀνωστός.

ἀνώλεθρος, ον, (ὀλεθρος) indestructible, ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀνάλ. Plat. Phaed. 88 B, etc. II. act. not deadly, harmless, Paus.

ἀνωμαλῆς, és, (δμαλός) = ἀνωμαλός, Arist. Probl. Comp. —λέστρος Id. H. A.

ἀνωμαλία, ἡ, unevenness, irregularity, Aeschin. 29. 11, 35. 7: in Gramm., deviation from the general rule, anomaly. II. indisposition, Heliod.

ἀνωμαλίζω, (ἀνά, δμαλίζω) to make even, equalise, Arist. Rhet. ἀνωμαλός, ον, (a priv., δμαλός) uneven, unequal, irregular, inconstant, Eur. Scyr. 2: τὸ ἄν. unevenness of ground, Thuc. 7. 71.

2. in Gramm. of words which deviate from a general rule, anomalously. Adv. —λως, Plat. Hence

ἀνωμαλότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀνωμαλία, Plat. ἀνωμαλῶσις, εως, ἡ, (δμαλῶ) a making even, τῶν ὁσίων equalisation of property.

ἄνωμος, ον, without shoulder.

ἄνωμοσι, Adv. of sq., without oath, Hdt. 2. 118.

ἄνωμοτος, ον, (δμνμι) unsworn, not bound by oath, Eur. Hipp. 612, ubi Valck., cf. Ar. Ran.

ἄνωμις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἄνωμις.

ἀνωμόμαστος, ον, (δνομάζω) without name, not to be named, indescribable, Eur. Hec. 714; ἄν. δσμῃ Ar. Av. 1715. II. nameless, inglorious.

ἀνώνυμι, and ἀνώνυμι, Adv. of ἀνώνυμος, without name.

ἀνώνυμία, ἡ, namelessness: from ἀνώνυμος, ον, (δνυμα, Ael. for δνομα) without name, not named, Od. 8. 552, Hdt. 4. 45.

II. nameless, unknown, inglorious, γῆρας Pind. O. 1. 132: so γῆ, πατρίς, βίος etc., Eur. Ar., etc.

ἄνωξις, εως, ἡ, = ἀνωγή.

ἄνώξω, irreg. fut. of ἄνωγα, Hom.

ἄνωμαι, ἄν, ἀνῶα, corrupt reading, h. Hom. Ap., ubi al. μνωόμενος, αὐ. ἀγαμέμνης. [ᾶ]

ἄνώπιον, τό, (δπί) the part above the door, or, like προνώπιον, the part before it.

ἄνωρία, ἡ, untimeliness: ἄν. τοῦ ἔτους the bad season of the year, i. e. winter, Valck. Hdt. 8. 113; opp. to ὥρα ἔτους: from ἄνωρος, ον, (ὥρα) like ὥρος, untimely, unripe, Lat. *immaturus*, ἄν. ἀποδανέων Hdt. 2. 79.

ἄνώροφος, ον, (δροφος) without roof, uncovered, Lyc.

ἄνώροβη, ἡ, (ἄνω, βόβη) the dashing up of the waves.

ἄνώροπος, ον, (ἄνω, βέτω) inclined upwards.

ἄνώρομαι, (ἀνά, ἄρομαι) Dep., to hoist aloft, Anth. [ᾶ]

ἄνώρται, Ion. for ἀνώται = Att. ἀνεγείρει, inf. aor. I act. of ἀναφέρει, Hdt. 1. 157.

ἄνώσαντες, part. aor. I of ἀνωθέω, Od.

ἄνώτατος, ης, ον, Superl. formed from ἄνω, topmost, τὰ ἀνώτατα Hdt. 2. 125.

ἄνωτάτω, superl. Adv. from ἄνω, at top, Hdt. 7. 23.

ἄνωτερός, ἡ, ὄν, upper or higher, N. T.: from ἀνώτερος, α, ον, compar. Adj. from ἄνω, upper, Dion. H.

ἄνωτέρω, Compar. Adv. from ἄνω, higher, above, Hdt.

ἄνώφεια, ἡ, uselessness, Diog. L.

ἄνώφελής, és, (ἀφελῶ) useless, Aesch. Fr. 33, Eur., etc.: in Att. use. hurtful, prejudicial, Thuc. 6. 33, τινί Plat., and Xen., cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 334 A. Adv. —λως.

ἄνώφελτος, ον, (ἀφελῶ) not turned to profit, fruitless, unprofitable, τινί to one, Aesch. Cho. 752: absol. ἄν. γῆ Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11.

2. useless, worthless, Soph. Ant. 645. 3. whom no assistance can avail, hopelessly lost, Eupol. Incert. 87.

ἄνώφελος, ον, = ἀνώφελής.

ἄνώφερος, ἡ, motion upwards, opp. to κατωφέρεα: from ἀνώφερης, és, (ἄνω, φέρομαι) borne upwards, ascending, Arist.

Probl.: rugged, steep, Diod., opp. to κατωφέρης.

ἄνώφλιον, τό, (φλιδ) the lintel of a door.

ἀνώφοιτος, *ον*, (ἀνω, φοῖτα) *mounting upwards*.
 ἀνώφορος, *ον*, = ἀνωφερής.
 ἀνωχθί, ἀνώχθω, ἀνωχθε, *Ep. syncope. imperat. Perf. from ἀνωγα, q. v., Hom.*
 ἀνώχυρος, *ον*, = ἀνώχυρος, *Xen. Ages. 6. 6, si vera l.*
 ἀξείωνος, *ον*, *Ion.* for ἀξείωνος, first in *Hes.* II. *Αξείωνος, *δ*, *sc. πόντος, The Aetnae, usu. called the Euxine, Pind. P. 4. 362.*
 ἀξενάγωγος, *ον*, (ἐξαγαγέω) *not received as a guest.*
 ἀξενία, *ή*, *inhospitality, Strab.:* of places, a being uninhabitable: from
 ἀξενος, *ον*, *inhospitable:* of places, uninhabitable, desolate, ὄρμος *Soph. Phil. 217, πόντος, γῆ, στέγη, etc., Eur.*
 ἀξέστος, *ον*, (ξέω) *unheaven, unworked, λίθος Soph. O. C. 19.*
 ἀξία, *ή*, (strictly fem. from ἀξίος) *the worth or value of a thing, τῶς Hdt. 4. 196, etc.:* of persons, *worth, rank, honor:* in gen. a man's due or deserts, ὅποτε εἶναι ἀξίην βασιλείᾳ *Hdt. 4. 201:* τῆς ἀξίας τυγχάνειν to get one's due, *Ar. Av. 1223:* κατ' ἀξίαν according to desert, duly, *Eur. Hec. 374, and Plat.:* also πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν *Plat. Legg. 945 B, and Xen.:* ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀξίαν beyond desert, unduly, *Eur. H. F. 146:* also παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν undeservedly, *Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 204:* in the technical language of the Stoics, the *honestum*, *Heyne Epict. 36:* τιμὴ is supplied. II. *will, desire, Diod., v. ἀξίω.*
 ἀξιαγάπητος, *ον*, (ἀγαπᾶω) *worthy of love, Clem. Al.*
 ἀξιαγάστος, *ον*, (ἀγαμαι) *worth admiring, admirable, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10. 2.*
 ἀξιακούστος, *ον*, (ἀκούω) *worth hearing, Xen. Symp. 4. 44.*
 ἀξιακράτος, *ον*, (ἀκροαμαι) *worth listening to, Xen. Lac. Rep. 4. 2.*
 ἀξιαπύγγος, *ον*, *Ion.* for ἀξιαφύγος.
 ἀξιαπλάυστος, *ον*, (ἀπολαύω) *worth enjoying, Strab.*
 ἀξιαπύγος, *ον*, *Ion.* ἀξιαπύγῃ, (ἀπηγγέμαι) *worth telling, Hdt. 1. 16, etc.*
 ἀξιαπαινετος, *ον*, = *v. l.* for sq., in *Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6.*
 ἀξιαπαινος, *ον*, (ἐπαύω) *praiseworthy, Xen., and Dem.*
 ἀξιαπύμνος, *ον*, (ἐπιθυμῶ) *worth desiring, [v]*
 ἀξιαπράστος, *ον*, (ἐραμαι) *worthy of love, Xen. Symp. 8. 14.*
 ἀξήκοος, *ον*, (ἀκούῃ) = ἀξιάκουστος, *Ep. Socr.*
 ἀξινάριον, τό, *Dim.* from sq., *Joseph.*
 ἀξίνη, *ή*, *an axe:* in *Hom. a battle-axe, Il. 13. 612, Hdt. 7. 64.* (Passow from ἄγνυμι: *Pott, better, from ξέω, with a euphon.*) [v]
 ἀξινίδιον, τό, *Dim.* from *foreg., Joseph.*
 ἀξιοβίωτος, *ον*, *worth living for, οὐκ ἀξιοβίωτος ἐστιν, cf. ἀβίωτος, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6.*
 ἀξιοδάκρυτος, *ον*, (δακρύω) *worthy of tears.*
 ἀξιοεργός, *ον*, (ἐργον) *worthy of work, equal to or capable of work, Xen. Oec. 7. 34.*
 ἀξιοζήλος, *ον*, *enviable, Ael. Adv. -λως.*
 ἀξιοζήλωτος, *ον*, (ζηλώ) = *foreg., Plut.*
 ἀξιοθάνατος, *ον*, *worthy of death. [v]*
 ἀξιοθαύμαστος, *ον*, (θαυμάζω) *wonder-worthy, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4, in Compar. -ότερος.*
 ἀξιοθεάτος, *ον*, *Ion.* -ήτος, (θεδομαι) *well worth seeing, freq. in Hdt., and Xen.*
 ἀξιοθεός, *ον*, (θεός) *worthy of God, holy, Eccl.*
 ἀξιοθεῖν, *ον*, (θεά) *worth seeing, Alciph.*
 ἀξιοθρήνηος, *ον*, *worthy of lamentation, Eur. Alc. 904.*
 ἀξιοθρίδαμντος, *ον*, (θριαμβεύω) *worth a triumph, Sueton.*
 ἀξιοκαταφρόνιτος, *ον*, (καταφρονέω) *deserving contempt.*
 ἀξιοκοινωνήτος, *ον*, (κοινωνέω) *worthy of one's society, Plat. Legg. 961 A.*
 ἀξιοκτάνος, *ον*, (κτάμαι) *worth getting, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 10.*
 II. *bought cheap.*
 ἀξιολήπτος, *ον*, (λαμβάνω) *worth acceptance, late.*
 ἀξιολόγος, *ον*, *worthy of mention, remarkable, Hdt. 2. 148, and freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc. Adv. -γως, Xen.*
 ἀξιομακάριστος, *ον*, (μακαρίζω) *to be deemed happy, Xen. Apol. 34.*
 ἀξιομαχτός, *ον*, = sq.
 ἀξιομάχος, *ον*, (μάχομαι) *a match in battle or war for, τινί Hdt. 7. 157, etc.:* also *c. inf. νέες ἀξιόμαχοι τῆσι Αἰγυπτέων*

συμβαλέειν *Hdt. 6. 89, cf. 7. 138:* but also *absol., Hdt. 8. 63:* freq. also in *Thuc. Adv. -γως, Plut.*
 ἀξιομίσος, *ές*, (μισέω) *hateful, Dio C.*
 ἀξιομίστος, *ον*, = *foreg., Plut. [μι]*
 ἀξιομίστος, *ον*, = ἀξιομίσος, *Aesoh. Eum. 366.*
 ἀξιομνημένους, *ον*, (μνημονεύω) *worthy of mention, Plat., and Xen.*
 ἀξιονίκος, *ον*, (νίκη) *worthy of victory, worthy of being preferred, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10: c. inf. δέ. ἔχειν τοῦτο τὸ κράτος*
worthy of success in getting this, Hdt. 7. 187, cf. 9. 26.
 ἀξιοπαθεῖν, (παθεῖν) *to receive one's due.*
 ἀξιοπενθής, *ές*, (πένθος) *lamentable, Eur. Hipp. 1465.*
 ἀξιοπιστία, *ή*, *trustworthiness, Strab.:* from
 ἀξιοπίστως, *ον*, *trustworthy, Plat., and Xen. Adv. -τως.* Hence
 ἀξιοπιστοσύνη, *ή*, = ἀξιοπιστία, *poet.*
 ἀξιοπότης, *ον*, (πονή) *deserving punishment.*
 ἀξιοπρέπεια, *ή*, *propriety, decorum:* from
 ἀξιοπρεπής, *ές*, (πρέπω) *proper, becoming, goodly, Lat. decorus, σῶμα Xen. Adv. -πῶς.*
 ἀξιοπροστατέυτος, *ον*, (προστατεύω) *worthy of a patron. [v]*
 ἀξιορόπος, *ον*, (ῥόπω) *worth seeing, Luc.*
 ἀξίος, *ια*, *ον*, *of like value, worth as much as, c. gen. βόδις ἄξιος*
worth an ox, Il. 23. 885, cf. Hdt. 1. 32: οὐδ' ἐνός ἔξιοι εἰμιν
Ἕκτορος we are not all together, worth Hector by himself, Il. 8.
234: ἀξίον ἐσται ἀμειβῆσι it is worth a return, i. e. will bring in
a return, Od. 1. 318: hence παλός οἱ ἔξιοι ἐστί it is worth
much to him, Hom.: so *Att. πολλοὺ ἔξιοι dear, valuable:*
πολλοὺ ἔξιοι ἐστί μοι it is of great consequence to me: but also
 often *πλείστον ἄξιον quantivis pretii, also παντός and τοῦ*
παντός ἄξιον Heind. Plat. Soph. 216 C: so too *ἄξ. λόγος = ἀξιο-*
λογος, very freq. in Plat.: opp. to these are *δύλιγος, σμικροί,*
βραχύος, οὐδέος ἄξ. *Plat., and Xen. 2. c. inf., and ἀντί,*
Προσθόρηος ἀντί πεφάσθαι ἄξιον worthy to be killed instead of
Pr. Il. 4. 412: also *c. inf. alone, Hdt. 1. 14. 3. absol.,*
worth, goodly, so ἄξια δῶρα, etc.: ἔξιος ἄνως a goodly price, *Od.*
15. 429: ἔξιοι σοι ἄλφοι may it bring thee a good price, *Od.*
20. 383: in *Hom.* the word always has a collat. notion of
high price: but in *Att.* it has also an exactly opp. sense, of
 a proper value, not over-priced, cheap, as in *Ar. Ec. 645, 672.*
 II. *post-Hom., esp. in moral relation, worthy, estimable,*
 of persons and things, *Hdt. 7. 224, etc.:* hence *συνεῖται, to befitting,*
deserving, usu. also c. gen. rei, ἄξιον φυγῆς, ἄξια στεναγμάτων,
γέλωτος, etc., Eur., Plat., etc.: freq. also *ἔξιοι (ἐστί) c. inf., as*
ἔξιοι σοι μέγα φρονεῖν it befits you to be high-minded, Xen.:
ἔξιοι γαυρίν, ζῆν, θανεῖν etc., Eur., and Ar.: but also *ἔξιος*
εἰμι I deserve to do, be, etc., e. g. ἔξιος εἰμι πληγὰς λαβεῖν
Ar. Eccl. 324, like δίκαιός εἰμι c. inf.: in *Att. c. gen. rei et dat.*
pers., ἡμῶν Ἀχιλλεύς ἄξιος τιμῆς is worthy of, deserves honor at
our hands, Pors. Hec. 309, Elmsl. Heracl. 316: or *c. dat. only,*
ἔξιον γὰρ Ἑλλάδι it deserves well of Greece, Ar. Ach. 8. cf. 205.
Adv. ἄξιος, Hdt. (from ἄγω, ἄξω IV, to weigh, and so strictly
weighing as much.)
 ἀξιοσκεπτος, *ον*, (σκέπτομαι) *worth considering, Xen. Hell.*
6. 1, 4.
 ἀξιοσπούδαςτος, *ον*, (σπουδάζω) *worthy of zealous endeavours,*
Xen. Rep. Lac. 10. 3.
 ἀξιοστράτηγικός, *ή*, *όν*, *Arr., and -τήγητος, ον, Dio C., = sq.*
 ἀξιοστράτηγος, *ον*, *worthy of a general. II. worthy of*
being general, Xen. An. 3. 1, 24, in Compar.
 ἀξιοτέκμαρτος, *ον*, (τεκμαίρω) *worthy of being brought in evi-*
dence, credible, ἀξιοτεκμαρτότερον τοῦ λόγου τὸ ἐργον deeds are
a stronger proof than words, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 10.
 ἀξιοτίμης, *πτος, ή*, (ἔξις) *worthiness, worth.*
 ἀξιοτιμήτος, *ον*, (τιμάω) *worthy to be honored.*
 ἀξιοτίμιος, *ον*, (τιμή) *worthy of honor, App.*
 ἀξιοφίλητος, *ον*, (φιλέω) *worth loving, Xen. Oec. 10. 3.*
 ἀξιοχρεός, *ον*, *Ion.* for sq., *Hdt., who also has the usu.,*
 ἀξιοχρεός, *εων, gen. ω, (χρεός) worthy of a thing, and so*
 I. *absol. like ἀξιολόγος, worth considering, note-worthy, con-*
siderable, notable, πράγματα Hdt. 5. 65, πόλις Thuc. 1. 10.
 2. *serviceable, trusty, trustworthy, sufficient, πρόφασις, αἰτή*
Hdt. 1. 156, 3. 35. II. c. inf. able, sufficient to do. . . ,
Hdt. 4. 126, Thuc. 5. 13. III. like ἔξιος, c. gen. worthy,

deserving of a thing, Hdt. 5. 65. Rare in poets, as Eur. Or. 598, in sign. II.

ἀξίω, ἰ. ὥω, (ἀξίος) to think or deem worthy of a thing, τινά τινας freq. from Hdt. downwards; whether in good sense to think worthy of a reward, or in bad of a punishment, as Hdt. 9. 111; of things, ἀξ. τί τινας, to value at a certain price, Plat. Legg. 917 D; also c. acc. pers. only, to esteem, honor, Soph. Aj. 1114; ἀξ. τινά προσφθέμεσθαι to honor one with words, Aesch. Ag. 903; hence also in Pass., καλοῖς ὑμεναίοις ἀξιοῖσθαι Eur. Or. 1210; cf. Pors. et Herm. Hec. 319. II. but most usu. c. inf., in full c. acc. pers. et inf., to think one worthy to do or be, σέ τοι ἤξωσε valein Eur. Alc. 572; and freq. ἀξίω or οὐκ ἀξίω ἐμάνθιν c. inf., Ar. Eq. 182: hence 1. in regard of others, to think fit, expect, require, demand, desire, Lat. postulare, ἀξ. τινά λαβεῖν Hdt. 2. 162; and c. inf. only, ἀξ. κομίζεσθαι, τυγχάνειν to expect, think one has a right to receive, Thuc. 1. 42., 7. 15: οὐκ ἐξοῦν to require not to . . ., to think οὐδὲ does not deserve. . ., like οὐ φημί, e. g. οὐκ ἀξίω ὑποπτεύεσθαι Thuc. 4. 86, cf. 1. 102., 3. 44: absol. to make a claim, Thuc. 4. 58: so too in Plat., Dem., etc. 2. of oneself, to think fit to do or be, and so in various senses, ἀξίω θανεῖν I consent to die, Trag.; ἀξ. πρόσωπον, etc., I dare, determine to do, Aesch. Pers. 335, etc.; esp. to deign to do, Soph. O. T. 1413; and so ἀξίω λαμβάνειν I do not hesitate to receive, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 D, etc.; οὐκ ἀξίον not to deign, to disdain to do, Aesch. Pr. 215, etc.; also in Med., ἀξιοῦσθαι μέλειν to deign to care for, Aesch. Ag. 370; so οὐκ ἀξιοῦσθαι ἀναμνησθαι τῆσι δαλχοῖ Hdt. 1. 199; but also, οὐκ ἀξιοῦμενος ἐπὶ τὸν θρόνον κατεῖσθαι thinking myself unworthy to sit on the throne, Hdt. 7. 16: so too in Plat., etc. 3. to think, suppose, ἀξιοῦντες ἀδικεῖσθαι Hdt. 6. 87, cf. Soph. O. C. 579: esp. in philos. language, to lay down, take for granted, maintain, Plat. Legg. 885 C, etc. Cf. Buttm. Ind. ad Dem. Mid.

ἀξίωμα, *ov*, without sword, Lyc.
ἀξίωμα, atos, τό, (ἀξίω) that of which one is thought worthy, and so esteem, honor, reputation, Lat. dignitas, Eur., Thuc. 2. 34, etc.; εἶναι ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ ἀσπίδι Thuc. 6. 15: esp. rank, ἀξιώματος ἀράνηα Id. 2. 37: οὐ τῷ πλήθει ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀξιώματι not by quantity, but quality, Id. 5. 8. II. that which is thought fit, a resolve, decision, Soph. O. C. 1452; a purpose, Ib. 1459: a request, petition, Plat. 2. in science, and philosophy, a self-evident proposition, an axiom, Plat. Hence

ἀξιωματικός, ἡ, ὢν, of or belonging to honor or rank, Polyb.: honorable. II. belonging to entreaty, supplicatory, Id. 2. belonging to, consisting of an axiom, speaking in axioms, Diog. L. ἀξίωσις, *ews*, Ion. *ios*, ἡ, (ἀξίω) a thinking worthy: and so honor done one, Interp. Hdt. 6. 130: reputation, character, Thuc. 1. 138., 2. 61: actual worth of a thing, excellence, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 54. II. (from Med.) a thinking oneself worthy, a demand, claim, esp. of merit, opp. to χρεῖα, Thuc. 1. 37.

III. a thinking fit, an opinion, rule, maxim, Thuc. 2. 88, Aeschin. 85. 17. IV. ἀξ. τὸν ὀνομασθέν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα the established meaning of words, Thuc. 3. 82.

ἀξόαντος, *ov*, (ξόανον) without carved images, Luc.
ἀξονήλατος, *ov*, (ξων, ἐλαίνω) whirling on the axle, σύργες Aesch. Supp. 181.

ἀξόνιος, ἡ, *iov*, (ξων) belonging to the axle, Anth.

ἄσος, *os*, = ἄξεστος.

ἄσος, ὁ, Cretan word for ἄγμος, Wessell. Hdt. 4. 154.
ἀσυνκρότητος, *ov*, for ἀσυνκρ. (συνκροτῶ) not welded together by the hammer, not well joined: of rowers, not rowing in time, not well trained, Thuc. 8. 95; of writing, loose, not in periods, Dion. H.

ἀξύλευτος, *ov*, (ξύλευω) unfelled, unthinned, Lat. incadensius.
ἀξύλια, ἡ, (ξύλος) want of wood, Hes. ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 11. 155.

ἄξύλιτος, *ov*, = ἀξύλευτος.
ἄξύλος, *ov*, (ξύλον) unfelled, unthinned, like ἀξύλευτος, ὅλη Il. 11. 155; hence by implication, thickly wooded, (which sign. is usu. got at by means of a intens. very woody; but ξύλον is timber, not growing wood.) II. without wood, ill-wooded, Hdt. 4. 61, 185.

ἄσυν-, ἄσυν-: for all such compds. v. ἄσυν-, ἄσυν-.

ἄσυνος, *ov*, unsocial: also acc. to Gramm. very sociable, Valck. Adon. p. 226 C.

ἄσφρις, *ēs*, = sq.

ἄσφρος, *ov*, (ξύρω) unshorn, unshaven. II. act., that will not shave, blunt.

ἄσφατος, *ov*, v. ἄσφωρ.

ἄσυστος, *ov*, (ξύω) not scraped, unpolished.

ἄσων, *ovos*, ὁ, an axle, either of metal or beech-wood, Il., etc.: also the whole wheel, Il. 16. 378: later also, the supposed axis of the heavens, the pole. II. of ἄξωνες, the wooden tablets of the laws in Athens, made to turn upon an axis, Plut. Sol. 25. I. 78 E, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. §. 107. 1, and κύρβας. (cf. Lat. axis, Sanscr. achsha, अक्षा: perh. from ἄγω, ἄξω.)

ἄσδομος, *ov*, (δομή) without smell.

ἄσδεω, to serve, wait on, Aesch. Fr. 47: from

ἄσδος, ὁ, = θεράπων, a servant, attendant; esp. belonging to a temple, Aesch. Ag. 231, cf. ἄσδωρεα, (acc. to Döderl. and Pott, from a copul., ἐσμαι, cf. νίξω, νίπτω.)

ἄσος, *ov*, (ῥος) = ἄνθος, without branches.

ἄοιδή, ἡ, contr. of δῆ, (αἰδῶ) song, a singing, whether the art, the act, or the thing sung, Hom., etc., esp. freq. in Pind.: also the person sung of, Od. 8. 580, and so in Od. 24. 200, it is said of Clytemnestra that she will be a συγγερή ἄοιδή among men: hence a legend, tale, story, Jac. Del. Ep. 9. 12. Hence αἰοιδίω, poet. for αἰδῶ, Od. 5. 61.

ἄοιδίμος, *ov*, sung of, famous in song or story, Hdt. 2. 79, 135; from Pind. downwards. favorite epith. of Athens, like λιπαρά, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 144: only once in Hom., and in bad sense, infamous, notorious, Il. 6. 358. II. that can be sung.

ἄοιδότης, *ov*, ὁ, (τίημι) a lyric poet, Anth.; formed like θερμοδότης, νομοδότης.

ἄοιδόμαχος, *ov*, (μάχομαι) fighting with verses, quoting poetry at one another, Anth.

ἄοιδόπολος, *ov*, (πολέω) busied with song, a poet, like μουσολόπος, Anth.

ἄοιδός, ὁ, (αἰδῶ) a singer, minstrel, bard, Lat. vates, Hom.: also αἰδοῖς ἄνθρωπος Od. 3. 267: in the heroic age they are represented as inspired, and under divine protection, Horace's sacri vates. Also as fem. ἡ αἰδοῖς, a songstress, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 36, Eur. Phoen. 1507. II. as Adj. tuneful, musical, ὅπως αἰδοῖσθαι Eur. Hel. 1109. 2. pass. famous, = αἰοιδίμος, Diog. L. 4. 30, in compar.

ἄοιδοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for αἰοιδή.

ἄοιδότοκος, *ov*, (τεκεῖν) producing, inspiring song, Anth.

ἄοίκητος, *ov*, (οἰκέω) uninhabited, ἀοικ. καὶ ἔρημος Hdt. 2. 34. II. houseless, without a home, ποιεῖν τινα ἀοίκητον to banish one from home, Dem. 1123. 2. On the form cf. Lob. Phryn. 731.

ἄοικος, *ov*, houseless, homeless, without home or country, Hes. Op. 600, Soph. Tr. 300: ἄοικος εἰσοίκητος, a homeless, i. e. miserable home, Soph. Phil. 534.

ἄοικος, *ov*, (οἶκος) impassable, pathless. II. (σῆμη) = ἀπόρητος, not to be divulged, secret.

ἄοίνεω, to be drunk, drink no wine, Hipp.

ἄοίνια, ἡ, abstinence from wine, Strab.: from

ἄοίνος, *ov*, without wine, χαοί, θυμώματα, such as were offered to the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 107, 860; whence they are themselves called ἄοῖνοι Soph. O. C. 100, cf. νηφάλιος: drinking no wine, sober, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 27: also of a place, having none, Ib. 26.

ἄοκνία, ἡ, resolution, Hipp.: from

ἄοκνος, *ov*, without fear or hesitation, resolute, untiring, restless, Hes. Op. 493, Soph. Aj. 563, Thuc., etc.: ἄοκνος βλάβη a pressing, present mischief, Soph. Tr. 841. Adv. -ως, Dem. ἀολλήθην, Adv. of sq., in a body, together, Opp.: of two only, Mosch. 2. 49, cf. sq.: from

ἄολλης, *ēs*, all together, like ἄβροδος, in throngs, shoals or crowds, freq. in Hom., esp. of warlike hordes, always in plur.: also in Att., χαρήμεν πάντες ἀολλῆς Soph. Phil. 1469: also of two only, together, Id. Tr. 513, cf. foreg. (Prob. from a copul., ἐλω, ἐλόμην, allied to ἄλγος.) Hence

ἀολλίζω, *ισω*, to bring together, gather together, like ἀβρολίζω, always of men, Il. 6. 270. Pass., to come together, assemble,

II. 15. 588; sometimes also strengthd. by εἰς ἐν ὁλλ. Later of things, to gather, hear up, Anth.

ἀσπλος, *ov*, (ἀσπλον) unarmed, Thuc. 4. 9; ἄρμα a chariot without scythes, Xen.

ἄσπος, *ov*, (ἀσπ) speechless. II.=sq., sightless.

ἀσπτος, *ov*, (ἀσπομαι) sightless, unseen.

ἄσρ and ἄσρ, ἄσρος, τό, cf. Lob. Paral. 204, (ἀέλρω) a sword, strictly a hanger, whence the name, cf. ἀσρῆς, freq. in Hom.: it must have been broad and stout, as Ulysses dug a trench with his ἄσρ, Od. 11. 24. Od. 10. 294, 321, shews that it is oft. synon. with ἔλφος. Later, any weapon, as a trident, Call. Cf. also ἔπλον, χρυσάφι. [Hom. has ἄ in disyll. cases; in trisyll., ἄ in arsi, ἄ in thesi, II. 10. 484, II. 240: ἄσρ as one long syll. in Hes. Th. 283. From Hes. Sc. 221 downwads. ἄ in arsi, in disyll. also, which must then be written ἀσρ.]

ἄσρας, acc. sine nom. usit., only found in Od. 17. 222, οὐκ ἄσρας, οὐδὲ λέβητας, whence some Gramm. take them to be a kind of λέβητες; others make it=ἄσρας, by transpos.: but prob. it is only heterog. for ἄσρα, acc. plur. from τὸ ἄσρ, a sword, (ἔφη Hesych.) cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. p. 196. The nom. sing., if any, would prob. be ἄσρ, not ἄσρ.

ἄραστα, ἡ, blindness: a being invisible: from ἄραστος, *ov*, (ἀράω) unseen, not to be seen, invisible, Plat.: rarely seen, scarce. II. act. not seeing, ἀρ. τῶς unacquainted with a thing, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

ἀργησία, ἡ, a defect in the passion of anger, lack of gall, Arist. Eth. N.: from

ἀργήτος, *ov*, (ἀργάω) incapable of anger, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀρισταίνω, =sq.

ἀριστήριον, ἡσω, to be ἀριστος, indeterminate, Arist. Probl.; and ἀριστία, ἡ, unsettledness, Arist. Probl.: indeterminateness, Id. Meteor., opp. to ὁρισμός; and

ἀριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, indeterminate, like an arist, Gramm.: from ἀρίστος, *ov*, (ἀρίζω) without boundaries, γῆ Thuc. 1. 139: unsettled, indefinite, indeterminate, Plat. Legg. 916 D; and Dem. 50. 16, 18. II. ὁ ἀρίστος, sub. χρόνος, the arist, Gramm. Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 916 D.

ἀριστώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) indefinite in nature, Gramm.

ἀρνος, *ov*, (ὄρνις) without birds, λήνη Soph. Fr. 840: ἄρνω ὕψη heights no bird can reach, Plut. II. ὁ Ἄρνος, lake Avernus.

ἄσρος, ὁ=ἄσπος, contr. ἄσρος, sleep, Jac. Del. Ep. 7. 21, 2.

ἄσρτω, lengthd. collat. form from ἀέλρω, of which only part. aor. I pass. ἀσρῆβις occurs, hanging, hung up, Anth.

ἀσρτή, ἡ, (ἀέλρω) in Hipp., the lower extremity of the wind-pipe, elsewh. βρόγχια. II. later, the aorta or great artery, which proceeds from the left ventricle of the heart, Arist. H. A.

ἀσρτήρ, ἡσω, (ἀέλρω) a strap over the shoulder to hang any thing to, Hom., a belt, and usu. like τελαμών, a sword-belt, baldrick, Lat. balteus: but also a knapsack, strap for a knapsack, Od. 13. 438: in Od. always in phrase στροφός ἀσρτήρ, except in the dub. I. Od. 11. 609; in plur., II. 11. 31. II.

ἀσρτήρης, οὐ, =εἰραίοι or παράσειροι, Dio Chrys.

ἀσρτής, οὐ, ὁ, a knapsack which hung from the shoulders.

ἄσρτο, *Ion*. for ἄσρτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from ἀέλρω, cf. ἄσρτο.

ἄσρτα, *ov*, τὰ, the two lobes of the lungs, Hipp.

ἀσρτης, *es*, without ἔρχεις, gelded, Dio C.

ἀσρμία, ἡ, want of smell. II. an ill smell: from ἀσρμος, *ov*, (ὀσμή) without smell, like ὀσμος, Arist. Sens.

II. of an ill smell.

ἀσρστω, ἡσω, to help, aid, τῷ Αρ. Rh., cf. Spitzn. II. 15. 254 (acc. to some from ὄσρα, others=ἀσρῶς.) Hence

ἀσρσστηρ, ἡσος, ὁ, a helper, aider, Hom.

ἀσρτος, *ov*, (οὐτάω) not wounded, unhurt, II. 18. 536.

ἀσρτος, *ov*, (οὐς) without ears or hearing.

ἀσρλστία, ἡ, undisturbedness, stillness: from

ἀσρλστος, *ov*, (ὀχλέω) undisturbed, still, calm, Dion. H.

ἀσρσ, σπος, ὁ, ἡ, without sight, blind.

ἀπαγγελία, ἡ, a report, as of an ambassador, Dem. 342. 20. ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Lycurg. 149. 29: a narrative, recital, Thuc. 3. 67.

II. in Rhet.=ἐρμηνεία, expression, pronunciation, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 11, 281: from

ἀπαγγέλλω, *f*. ἐλῶ, also ἐλέω, Simon. 139: to bring tidings,

report, announce, τινί τι Hom., and freq. in Att.: also τι πρὸς τινα Aesch. Cho. 266: to bring to relate, tell, Hdt. 1. 210; so also in Med., πάλιν ἀπ. to bring back tidings, report in answer, Od. 9. 95.

II. to nominate, appoint, like ἀποδείκνυμι, Lat. reuinculans.

III.=ἐρμηνεύω, to express. Hence

ἀπαγγελητήρ, ἡσος, ὁ, a messenger: a narrator, Anton.

ἀπαγγελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, reporting, relating. II. in Rhet., belonging to expression, expressive, like ἐρμηνευτικός. III. τὸ ἀπαγγ. =ἀπαγγελλία, expression. Adv. -κός, Sext. Emp.

ἀπάγῃ, Adv. away! be gone! Lat. apage! ἄπ. ἐς μακρὰν Ar. Eq. 1151: ἄπ. ἀπὸ τῶς two hands off! Ar. Pac. 1018: strictly imperat. from ἀπάγω, so that στανόν must be supplied, if not expressed, as it is Ar. Ran. 853.

ἀπάγῃς, ἡς, (πάργω) not firmly fixed, not firm or stiff: of loose texture, πῖλος Hdt. 7. 61, ubi v. Bähr: flabby, of flesh, Diog. I.

ἀπάγνένω, *Ion*. for ἀπάγω, Hdt., esp. of paying tribute, ἀπ. φόρον 3. 89, 94, cf. ἀπαγωγῇ.

ἀπαγκυλῶ, to make crooked, Ath.

ἀπαγκυνόμεαι, ἰσμομαι, (ἀγκυλῶ) to push away with the elbows, elbow, hence γάλλτα ἀπαγκυνομένην καὶ γομῇ a pushing, unscrupulous tongue.

ἀπαγλῶξω, to deprive of ornament, τινά τινας Anth.

ἀπαγνίω, *Ion*. for ἀπαγνίω, Hipp.

ἀπάγνυμι, *f*. ἀζω, to break off.

ἀπάγορεύω, στος, τό, an interdiction, prohibition, Plut.; and ἀπάγορεύεις, εως, ἡ, a prohibition. II. the making a report.

III. failure of strength, exhaustion, Luc.: and ἀπάγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, forbidding, Plut.: from

ἀπάγορεύω, to forbid, μὴ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 1. 183, 3. 51, Ar. Ach. 169, Plat., etc.: absol. to dissuade, Hdt. 3. 124, etc.; also to refuse, deny, Plat.

II. intr., to bid farewell to, c. dat., e. g. ἀπαγ. τῷ πολέμῳ to give up, renounce war, Plat. Men. 245 B: also c. part., to give up doing, e. g. οὐτε λέγων, οὐτε ἀκούων ἀπαγ. Xen. Cyn. 1. 16: also to grow weary of, ἀπ. θεόμενος Xen. Eq. 11. 9: absol. to give up, Plat. Rep. 368 C: hence

2. like ἀπελκεῖν, ἀπείναι, to fail, sink, as strength, etc., Plat. Rep. 568 C, Theat. 200 D, and Xen.: also of things, τὰ ἀπαγορεύοντα, worn out and useless, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33.

ἀπαγρεύω, to carry off, take away.

ἀπαγορία, Dor. for ἀπαγορία, Pind.

ἀπαγρίω, to make wild or savage. Pass. to become so, Soph. Phil. 226. Hence

ἀπαγρίσις, εως, ἡ, a growing wild or savage, Theophr.

ἀπαγρικίζω, ἰσω, (ἄγρικος) to make rustic or boorish. Pass. to grow rustic, behave like a clown.

ἀπαγρινίζω, ἰσω, =sq., Anth. II. to let loose from a noose, Luc.

ἀπάγγω, fut. ἀγγῶ, to strangle, throttle, hang, Od. 19. 230, Ar., etc.: hence, to make one choke with spite, Ar. Vesp. 686.

Med. to hang oneself, Hdt. 2. 131: to be ready to choke, Ar. Nub. 988.

ἀπάγω, fut. ἀζω, to lead away, carry off; Hom., sometimes almost=the simple ἄγω, as Od. 16. 370, 18. 278. Med., to take away for or with oneself, Hdt. 1. 196, 4. 80.

II. to bring back, bring home, II. 18. 326, ἀπ. ὁπλῶν Hdt. q. 117. III. to return what one owes, pay, e. g. tribute, like ἀποδίδωμι, ἀποφέρειν, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12, cf. Thuc. 5. 53, and ἀπαγνένω.

IV. as Att. law term, to bring before a magistrate and accuse, in cases of summary jurisdiction, ἀπ. ἀρεβέας for impiety, Dem. 601. 26, ἀπ. ὡς θεομωρίας Id. 630. 16: hence, as the result of such process, to carry off to prison, Plat. Gorg. 486 A, Dem., etc., and cf. ἀπαγωγῇ.

3. τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀπάγ. sub. δδν, to lead to death, ἀπ. τοῖς ἐνδεκα Dem. 736. 2, cf. ἀπαγωγῇ.

V. to lead away or astray, perplex, as by sophistry, Plat. Phaedr. 262 B: also to draw off, turn aside, divert, τὸ ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης Thuc. 2. 59.

VI. as if intr., sub. ἐαυτὸν, to make off, go away, esp. in imperat. ἀπάγε, q. v. Hence

ἀπάγωγῇ, ἡ, a leading away, Xen.: a taking, dragging away.

II. a taking back or home. III. payment, esp. of tribute, φόρου Hdt. 1. 6, 27, cf. ἀπαγνένω.

IV. as Att. law term, 1. a bringing before the magistrate, esp. when a man was caught in the fact, in cases of summary jurisdiction with

penalty of not more than fifty drachmae, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6: hence 2. the *summary process* itself, and its results, Oratt.: ἀπάγων τὴν ἀπ. to lay such accusation, ἀπ. παραδεχσάσι, of the Eleven, Lys. 138, v. dict. of Antiqu. V. a kind of argument described by Arist. Anal. Pr. 2. 25. ἀπάγωγος, ὄν, leading, dragging away. ἀπαθεῖν, -θέν, Ion. for ἀπαθῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἀφανδάνω, Hdt. ἀπάθεις, αἱ, [παθῆ] read by most MSS. in Pind. P. 1. 161; but some good ones give ἐλπίδας, which Böckh adopts: Döderlein, Rhein. Museum 3. p. 12 defends the word, as = πραπίδες, cf. ἥπαρ.

ἀπαθῶ, f. ὁσμοι, to sing out of tune, be out of tune, δὴρ τῇ ἁρμονίᾳ Plat. Legg. 802 E; absol. Hipp. Mi. 374 C: metaph. to dissent from, ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Legg. 662 B: to wander away from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρωτήματος Hipp. Ma. 292 C.

ἀπαίρω, for contr. ἀπαίρω, q. v., to depart, withdraw.

ἀπαίξομαι, (ἀέξω) to grow out of, poet. for ἀπαυξάνομαι, Simon. Amorg. 2. 85.

ἀπαθῶνάντιω, ἰσω, to place among the gods, deify, Heind. Plat. Charm. 156 D. Hence

ἀπαθῶνάντιος, εως, ἡ, deification, Dio C.

ἀπάθεια, ἡ, the state of an ἀπαθής, want of passion, insensibility, apathy, Arist. Eth. N.: but among the Stoics, calmness, dispassionateness, the state of their state σοφός, Horace's nil admirari, cf. Heyne Epict. 12. 29. [πᾶ]

Ἀπαθηναῖοι, ὡν, οἱ, degenerate Athenians, Theopomp.

ἀπαθής, ἑς, without πάθος or suffering, not suffering, not having suffered, I. c. gen., esp. ἀπ. κακῶν Hdt. 1. 32., 2. 119, Xen., etc.: ἀεικέλης Hdt. 3. 160, σεισμῶν Plat., νόσων Dem., etc.; but also, ἀπ. μεγάλων καλῶν Hdt. 1. 207: c. gen. also, impatient of, πόνων Hdt. 6. 12.

2. absol. not having suffered, witharmed, Thuc. 1. 26, πρὸς τινοσιν Pind. P. 4. 529.

II. without passion or feeling, insensible, apathetic, esp. in Stoic philos., calm, dispassionate, freq. in Plut. III. act. causing no suffering. IV. τὰ ἀπαθή, intrans. or pass. verbs, Gramm. Adv. -θως.

ἀπάθητος, ὡν, =foreg.

ἀπαλ, poet. for ἀπὸ, like dial. παρὰ, ὑπάρ, for διὰ, etc., Hes. Sc. 409, and, before Wolf, Il. 11. 664.

ἀπαγειρόω, (ἀγείρω) to change into a poplar, Strab.

ἀπαιδάγωγος, ὡν, (παιδάγωγος) without teacher or guide, Arist. Eth. N.: uneducated, untaught, τινός in a thing, Id. Pol.: undisciplined, unruly. Adv. -τως.

ἀπαιδάγωγος, ὡν, =foreg. [ᾶ]

ἀπαιδουσία, ὅ, want of teaching, education, or instruction, ignorance, Thuc. 3. 42, Plat., ὀργῆς, want of self-control, Thuc. 3. 84: grossness, coarseness, Aeschin. 1. 36, etc.

ἀπαίδεντος, ὡν, (παίδεντος) untaught, uneducated, ignorant, Eur. Or. 410, Plat.: coarse, rude, Soph. Fr. 779: also ἀπ. μαρτυρία, clumsy evidence, Aeschin. 7. 12. Adv. -τως, Plat. Rep. 559 D.

ἀπαῖδια, ἡ, (ἄπαις) childlessness, Hdt. 6. 139, and Att.

ἀπαδοτριβήτος, ὡν, (παδοτριβέω) not taught by a παιδοτριβής.

ἀπαθῶλῶ, to burn to cinders or ashes, Theophr.

ἀπαθῶμαι, as Pass., only in pres. or impf., (αἰθώ) to take fire.

ἀπαθρίαιω, f. ἄσω, to expose to the air, refresh, Hipp.

2. ἀπ. τὰ νεφέλας to drive away the clouds, and make fair weather, Ar. Av. 1502.

ἀπαθῶσσω, to move away. Pass. λαμπρὰ ἀπαυθισσομένη a torch with the flame blown on one side, flaring, Diod.

ἀπαίνυμαι, Dep., to take away, withdraw, Hom.: τί τινας Od. 17. 322: to pluck off, Mosch. 2. 66: only poet.

ἀπαυῶλας and ἀπαυῶλῶ, to blind, perplex, confound, Eur. Ion 549: to cheat one out of, τινά τινας.

ἀπαυῶλη, ἡ, cheating, duping, any means of cheating or plundering, hence = ἀποστέρσις, Aesch. Fr. 172, Ar. Nub. 1150.

ἀπαυῶλημα, ατος, τό, =foreg., Aesch. Cho. 1002, Soph. Fr. 841, Ar. Nub. 720.

ἀπαυῶλητος, εως, ἡ, =παυῶλη.

ἀπαυῶρεθω, Ion. for ἀπαυῶρεθω, conj. aor. 1, pass., and ἀπαυῶρημένος, Ion. for ἀπαυῶρημένος, part. perf. pass. from ἀπαυῶρεω.

ἀπαίρω, Ion. for ἀπαίρω, Hdt.

ἀπαίρω, f. ἀπαίρω, Ep. lengthd. ἀπαίρω Hom.; frequent. impf. ἀπαίρεσκον Hdt. to lift off, and so to carry, take away, ἔλκα Hdt. 1. 186.

II. esp. to lead or carry away a sea or land force, ἀπ. τὰς νῆας ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος Hdt. 8. 57: hence usu. as if intr., sub. τὰς ναῦς, τὸν στρατὸν etc., to sail away, march away: in gen. to set out, depart, e. g. ἀπαίρειν ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος Hdt. 8. 60, so too freq. in Thuc., Xen.; also c. gen.: ἀπαίρειν χθονός to depart from the land, Eur. Cycl. 131; ἀπ. πρὸς βέλαι to set out on an embassy, Dem. 392. 14: Hom. has Med. in same sign., ἀπαίρεσθαι πόλις Il. 21. 563, cf. ἀπάγω.

ἄπαις, ἀπαίδιος, ὁ, ἡ, childless, Hdt. 5. 48, Trag., etc.: freq. also c. gen. ἄπ. ἑρπενών γόνου without male heirs, Hdt. 1. 109, etc.; ἀπ. ἄρρενων παίδων Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2: Νυκτὸς παῖδες ἀπαῖδες children of Night, yet children none! Aesch. Eur. 1034.

ἀπαῖσιος, ὡν, ill-omened, Lat. inauspiciatus. Adv. -τως.

ἀπαῖσσω, f. ξω, Att. ἀπάσσω, to jump from, rush down, esp. from a height, κρηνοῦ Il. 21. 234: in gen. to dart away, Soph. Tr. 190, Aj. 448, [πᾶ] Hom.; cf. ἀίσσω.

ἀπαυῶχονομαι, fut. χυθῶσσομαι, as Pass., sometimes c. fut. med., to lay aside shame. II. to abstain from a thing through shame, Plat. Gorg. 494 C, like ἀποδειλιάω.

ἀπαίτω, ἥω, to demand back, demand to have returned, esp. of things forcibly taken or rightfully belonging to one, τι Hdt. 1. 2, 3, etc., and Att., cf. esp. Andoc. 22. 29: freq. also to demand of one, ἀπ. τινα τι Hdt. 8. 122, Ar. Av. 554, and Xen.; esp. χάριν ἀπ. τινα Plat. Phaedr. 241 A, Dem., etc.: also ἀπ. δικήν ἐκ τινας Plat. Cho. 398: esp. to demand back an office: in gen. to demand urgently: esp. to demand of one, i. e. deprive one of his office or rank, like Lat. abrogare, Plut. Pass., to have demanded of one, ἀπαυῶσθαι ἐνεργεσίαν Xen. Apol. 17. Hence

ἀπαίτησις, εως, ἡ, a demanding from or back, Hdt. 5. 85: esp. ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι to make a formal demand, before legal proceedings, Dem. 901. 1.

ἀπαίτητον, verb. Adj., one must require, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀπαυῶτηκος, ἡ, ὄν, fit or disposed for demanding, exacting, Joseph.

ἀπαυῶτω, ἰσω, =ἀπαυῶτω, to demand back, esp. of things forcibly taken away, χρήματα Od. 2. 78.

ἀπαυῶρεω, ἥω, to make to hang down, suspend. Pass. c. fut. med., ἀπαυῶρομαι, to hang down, hover, Hes. Sc. 234. Hence

ἀπαυῶρημα, ατος, τό, that which hangs down, Hipp.

ἀπαυῶρη, ἡ, a going out of bloom, decay, Longin.

ἀπαυῶντιω, fut. ἰσω, Att. ἰω, to throw away like a javelin.

II. to drive away by darting, Nonn.

ἀπαυῶρεθω, to finish carefully off: esp. in self. pass. pf. ἀπηκριβωμένως, highly wrought or finished. Pass. to be highly wrought, finished, λόγοι Isocr. 43 A, and Plat.; also accurately versed, ἐπὶ τιμῇ in a thing, Isocr. 238 D: ἀκριβοῦσθαι χαλκῷ to be highly wrought in bronze, Anth.: cf. ἀπηκριβωμένως.

ἀπαυῶταινω, to be unequal to violent exercise. II. trans., to tire by violent exercise, as must be read in Plat. Legg. 672 C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. ἀυῶταινω.

ἀπαυῶτος, ὡν, (ἀπαύω) led, carried away.

ἀπάλαμος, ὡν, (παλάω) not thrown in wrestling, not to be so thrown: in gen. unconquerable, Pind. N. 4. 154. [ᾶ]

ἀπάλαστρος, ὡν, (παλάστρον) without a palaestra or place for gymnastics: of persons, not trained in them, hence awkward, clumsy. II. not customary on the palaestra, contrary to its rules, Mel. 97.

III. =foreg. [ᾶ]

ἀπάλαλκε, 3 sing. aor. 2, opt. ἀπαλάλκοι, from a suppos. pres. *ἀπαλάλκω, -ἀπαλάλκω, to ward off, keep off something from one, τί τινας Il. 22. 348, cf. Od. 4. 766. The other tenses are supplied by ἀπαλάω.

ἀπάλαμος, ὡν, =εἰ, ἀνὴρ ἀπάλαμος, strictly a man without hands, i. e. helpless, silly, Il. 5. 597: II. in Lyr. and Eleg. poets, like ἀμύχανος, impracticable, Theogn. 281: unmanageable, and so wicked, scandalous, lawless, opp. to καλός, Sol. 14, Theogn. 481, Pind. O. 2. 105.

III. like ἀμύχανος, impracticable, Theogn. 281. (Formed metri grat. from ἀπάλαμος, like νόνημος from νόνημος.) [πᾶ]

ἀπάλαμος, ὡν, (παλάμη) strictly without hands or without the

us of them: hence *helpless, lazy*, ἀπ. βίος, Lat. *vita iners*, Pind. *O.* 1. 95. II. = *foreg.* II, Hes. *Op.* 20. [ἀπ. metri grat., Hes. *l. c.*] which cannot be helped, unmanageable.

ἀπαλόμαι, as Pass., to go astray, wander, ἀπ. ἄλλῃ to wander elsewhere, Hes. *Sc.* 409.

ἀπαλέγω, ἥσω, to put off sorrow, cease to sorrow for a thing, τι Thuc. 2. 61, like ἀπολοφύρομαι. II. in gen. to be without sense of pain, to be apathetic, ἀπ. ἐν ἐλπίσιν to lose the excitement of hopes, Polyb. Hence

ἀπάλησις, εὼς, ἡ, a ceasing to sorrow or feel pain, Heliod. ἀπαλέγω, ψω, to wipe off, expunge, esp. from a record or register, Dem. 1115. 5; τὰ ἀπὸ ὀφλήματος to give one his quittance, Id. 1338. 8: ἀπ. τι to cancel it, Aesch. 49. 36.

ἀπαλέξσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀπαλέξω) a defence.

ἀπαλέξικακος, ον, = ἀλεξικακος, Orph.

ἀπαλέξω, ἡ, ἔξω, to ward off from another, c. acc. rei et gen. pers., II. 24. 371, also reversely c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, τὴν κακότητος to keep one from mischief, like *defendere aliquem ab aliquo* re, Od. 17. 364; also τὴν τι Aesch. *Supp.* 1053. Med., to defend oneself against, πρὸς τι Soph. *Aj.* 166: to this Verb belongs the poet. aor. ἀπαλάκε.

ἀπαλέομαι, Dep. med., (ἀλέω) to keep oneself aloof from, *shun*, Nic.

ἀπαλάθεω, to speak the whole truth, πρὸς τινα Xen. II. to verify, confirm. III. to search out the truth.

ἀπαλάθιομαι, = sq., Q. Sm.

ἀπαλθεόμαι, ἥσμαι, Dep. med., (ἀλθεώ) to cure, heal thoroughly, ἔλκεα Pl. 8. 419.

ἀπάλομαι, = foreg.

ἀπάλλα, ἡ, (ἀπαλός) tenderness, softness.

ἀπάλιος, ὁ, a sucking pig, Diog. L.

ἀπαλλάγῃ, ἡ, (ἀπαλλάσσω) deliverance, release, from a thing, πόνον, πημάτων, συμφορὰς Trag.; so in plur., Aesch. *Pr.* 316, and Eur. to ἀπ. τοῦ πολέμου a putting an end to the war, Thuc. 7. 2. II. a removal, Plat. *Legg.* 736 A: esp. a divorce, Eur. *Med.* 236. III. (from Pass.) a going away, escape, retreat, Hdt. 1. 12, etc.: τέλος τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς the final departure, Hdt. 2. 139: ἀπ. τοῦ βίου departure from life, Xen. *Cyr.* 5. 1, 13; also by itself, death, Diog. L.

ἀπαλλακτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀπαλλάσσω, one must deliver oneself from, τινὲς Plat. *Phaed.* 66 D.

ἀπαλλακτιῶ, = ἀπαλλάξω, Anton.

ἀπαλλακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, delivering, fit for delivering. Adv. -κῶς, hence -κῶς ἔχειν to wish to be delivered.

ἀπαλλάξ, Adv. = ἐνאלάξ.

ἀπαλλάξω, Desiderat. from ἀπαλλάσσωμαι, to wish to be delivered, to wish to go away from, τινὲς Thuc. 1. 95., 3. 84.

ἀπαλλάξις, εὼς, ἡ, = ἀπαλλαγῇ, Hdt. 9. 13.

ἀπαλλάσσω, Att. -τω, ἡ, ἔω, to set free, release, deliver from a thing, τινὰ τινα, e. g. κακῶν, πόνων, φόβου etc., Trag., Plat., etc.: c. acc. only, to set free, release, let go, Soph. *Ant.* 597, etc. 2. to put away from, remove from, τινὰ τινα, e. g. γῆς πρόσπων, φρονέαν ἔρωτα, Eur. *Med.* 27, Hipp. 774: c. acc. only, to put away, remove, τι Id. *Hec.* 1068, Plat., etc.; κακὰ ἀπ. μύθοις to do away ill by words, Eur. *Autol.* 1. 26; also to get rid of, τοὺς χρήστους creditors, Isae. 53. 36: hence II. intrans. to get off free, escape, esp. with an Adv. or Adj. added, e. g. εὖ, κακῶς, καλῶς ἀπ. Plat., καταγελαστός ἀπ. Dem.; so too οὐκ ὦς ἤθελε ἀπῆλλαξεν Hdt. 1. 16; χαίρων ἀπ. Hdt. 3. 69; ἀδρός, ἀχέμου ἀπ. Plat., etc. 2. to go away, remove, depart, Plat.: ἀπ. βίου to depart from life, Eur. *Hel.* 302: so also B. in Pass., c. fut. et aor. med., ἀπαλλάξομαι, ἀπαλλάξῃμαι; but also c. fut. et aor. pass., ἀπαλλαχθῆσομαι, ἀπαλλάξῃμαι or ἀπαλλάγῃμαι (the former most usu. in Trag., Pors. *Phoen.* 986) to be set free, released from a thing, get rid of it, e. g. κακῶν, δαυλοσύνης etc., Hdt., etc. 2. to get off, escape, usu. with some Adj. or Adv. added, as in Act. II. 1, ὅς ἄνωτος ἀπ. Soph. *O.* 3. 786; ἀνῶν ἀπ. καλῶς Eur. *Herac.* 346, ἀχέμου ἀπ. *Ar.* *Phut.* 271, and freq. in Plat.: hence alone, to be let off, acquitted, Plat., and Oratt. II. to remove, depart from, ἐκ or ἐπὶ γῆς Hdt., also γῆς, χθονὸς Eur.; sometimes also trans. γῆς ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι πόδα Eur. *Med.* 729: to depart, go away, εἰς, πρὸς or ἐπὶ-, Hdt., etc.: hence in various relations, as 1. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι

τοῦ βίου, to depart from life, Thuc. 2. 42; also freq. without τοῦ βίου, Plat., Xen., etc. 2. ἀπ. λέγους, to be divorced, Eur. *Andr.* 592: also γυνὴ ἀπαλλάσσεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρός Plat. *Legg.* 868 B.

3. ἀπ. τοῦ διδασκάλου, to leave school, Plat. *Gorg.* 514 C, cf. Xen. *Mem.* 1. 2. 24. 4. ἀπ. ἐκ παίδων, like Lat. *e pueris excedere*, to become a man, Aesch. 6. 16. 5. to be removed, i. e. far from, ἀπαλλαγμένους εὐθιγῆς many removes from folly, Hdt. 1. 60, *εὐμορφον* Thuc. 1. 122: hence πολλῶν ἀπαλλαγμένους τινὸς far inferior to him, Hdt. 2. 144: c. inf. κρίνω ἱκανὸς ἀπ. to be far from judging, Thuc. 1. 138. 6. to depart from, i. e. leave off from, τῶν μακρῶν λόγων Soph. *El.* 1335, σικωμμάτων *Ar.* *Plut.* 316: hence absol. to have done, give over, cease, Soph. *Ant.* 422, Plat. *Apol.* 39 D: esp. c. part. ἀπαλλάτῃσι εἰπὼν speak and have done, etc., Plat.; so ἀπαλλάτῃσι πυράσας Eur. *Cycl.* 600, like ἄνωτον πράξας, etc.; but also like ἄνωτας with a verb, οὐκοῦν ἀπαλλαχθεὶς ἀπαι; make haste and be off, Soph. *Ant.* 244. 7. to depart from enmity, and so to be reconciled, like καταλλάσσεσθαι, absol. or πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. *Legg.* 768 C, 915 C.

ἀπαλοτριῶ, to estrange, alienate, Lat. *abalienare*, Plat. *Tim.* 65 A: ἀπ. τι ἀπὸ τινος, to estrange or detach from, Aesch. *Ag.* 20.

ἀπαλοτριῶσις, εὼς, ἡ, an estranging, alienating.

ἀπαλοῶ, poet. λοῖω, ἥσω, strictly to thresh out, σῖτος ἀπηλομήνους Dem. 1040. 22: hence to pound, bruise, crush, ὅστέα Pl. 4. 522.

ἀπαλόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀπαλός, θρίξ) with soft hair, Eur. *Bacch.* 1185.

ἀπαλόθρις, ἡ, (ἀπαλείφω) an effusing, expurgating.

ἀπαλόκουρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀπαλή κούρη Epich. p. 42.

ἀπαλοπλόκαμος, ον, with soft curls, Philox. ap. *Ath.* 147 B.

ἀπαλός, ὁ, ὄν, (perh. from ἀπτω, ἀφή) soft to the touch, tender: in Hom. mostly of human body, δευρή, αἰχρῇ, παρειά, πόδες, ἦτορ; so παρειά, χεῖρες Aesch., ἐλεφανρον Eur.; but rare in Trag.: more freq. in Plat.: in Xen. also of tender meat. II. metaph., soft, gentle: ἀπαλὸν γελαῖν like ἡδὺ γελαῖν, to laugh gently, slightly, Od. 14. 465; and so very freq. in later prose. 2. soft, delicate, like τρυφερός, διαττα Plat. *Phaedr.* 239 C. Adv. -λῶς, ἀπ. ὀττᾶν to roast moderately, Sotad. *Ἑγκλ.* 1. 16, cf. *Wess.* *Diod.* 1. p. 192. [ἀπ.]

ἀπαλόσαρκος, ον, (σάρξ) with soft or tender flesh, Hipp.

ἀπαλόσῃς, ἡ, (ἀπαλός) softness, tenderness, Plat. *Symp.* 195 D, Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1. 22.

ἀπαλοτρεφής, ἑς, (τρέφω) well fed, plump, fat, σῖαλος Pl. 21, 363; λειμῶνες rich pastures, Herod. *Att.*

ἀπαλόφορος, ον, (φέρω) wearing soft raiment.

ἀπαλόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) soft hearted, innocent, Anth.

ἀπαλόχροος, ον, contr. ἀπαλόχροος, χροον, soft or fine skinned; also with heterocl. gen. ἀπαλόχροος, dat. χροῖ etc., h. Hom. *Ven.* 14, Hes. *Op.* 517, Eur. *Hel.* 373.

ἀπαλόχρους, ὄσας, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

ἀπαλύνω, ἡ, ἰνῶ, (ἀπαλός) to soften, Xen. *Eq.* 5. 5: to make plump and soft, Hipp.; but also to make tender or delicate, Id.: metaph. to soften, make gentle, LXX. Hence

ἀπαλυσμός, ὁ, a making soft or plump, Hipp.

ἀπαλύσσω, ἔω, = ἀπαλεῖομαι.

ἀπαλῶδης, ἑς, (είδος) soft of nature, Gal.

ἀπαμάλδυνω, to overpower, bring to nought, Leon. *Tar.*

ἀπαμαυρόω, to drive away darkness, illumine, Orph.

ἀπαμάω, ἥσω, to cut off, ἀπὸ οὐστα χαλκῷ βινὰς τ' ἀμφαντες Od. 21. 300, ἀπαμύρον πόδα Soph. *Phil.* 749. [ἀ, but in Soph. ἀ]

ἀπαμβλίσσω, to make abortive, hence ἀπ. καρπὸς Plut.

ἀπαμβλῶ, to miscarry, Plat.

ἀπαμβλῶναι, fut. ἰνῶ, to blunt, dull the edge of a thing, τι Pind. *P.* 1. 160, Aesch. *Theb.* 715: more freq. in Pass. to be dulled or blunted, lose its edge or force, Hom. *Ep.* 12, Hdt. 3. 134, Plat. *Rep.* 442 D.

ἀπαμβροτέω, inf. aor. 2 ἀπῃμβροτον of παραπράτνω.

ἀπαμείβομαι, φωμα, Dep. med. c. aor. 1 φασμα, (ἀμείβω) to reply, usu. in words, to answer: but Hom. always adds a second more definite verb, e. g. ἀπαμείβεμενος προσηύει or ἀπαμείβετο φωνήσεν τε: aor. pass. ἀπαμείφην c. act. signif. Xen. *Anab.* 2. 5, 15.

ἀπαίρειω, to deprive of share in a thing, *τινὶ τινος*. Pass. to be bereft, *τινός* as was once read Od. 17. 322, for ἀπομ., and still defended by some, as Spohn, who has introduced it into Hes. Th. 801, Op. 576.

ἀπαίρειω, to neglect utterly, Hdt. c. 129, 132, in Pass.

ἀπαίεργομαι, as Med., only used in pres. and impf., (ἀμείργω) to take, carry off for oneself, Nic.

ἀπαίερω, = ἀπαίερω.

ἀπαίμενος, η, ον, part. perf. pass. Ion. for ἀφημένους from ἀφάπτω.

* **ἀπαίσιχω**, assumed pres. of the aor. 2 **ἀπαίσιχεν**, to address.

* **ἀπαμπλακύνω**, assumed pres. of the aor. **ἀπμπλακον**, ἀπαμπλακύνω, = ἀφαμαρτάνω, to fail utterly, Soph. Tr. 1139.

ἀπάρμυνω, fut. ἵνῳ, to keep off, ward off, with collat. notion of defence, in full **ἀπ. τί τινας** to ward off a thing from one, also **τί τινα**, as κακὸν ἦμαρ Αἰτωλοῖς Il. 9. 597; also c. acc. only, to repulse, τὸν Βάρβαρον Hdt. 9. 90. B. Med. to keep off from oneself, and so to drive back, repel, ἄνδρα ἀπαμύνασθαι Hom., so also in Hdt., who also has **ἀπ. τί ἀπὸ οφθαλμῶν** c. 110. 2. to defend, protect oneself, Od. 11. 579; but πόλις ἢ ἀπαμύναμεσθα by which we may protect ourselves, Il. 15. 738.

ἀπαμφίξω, to lay aside a garment, strip off, Plut. Hence **ἀπαμφιασμός**, ἡ an undressing.

ἀπαμφέννυμι, fut. **ἀπαμφίσσω**, to take off, lay aside.

ἀπαμφίξω, = ἀπαμφίξω, to strip off, Menand. p. 119.

ἀπαναγκάζω, ὄσω, to force, compel, Hipp.

ἀπανάγω, to lead away: usu. as if intr., sub. ναῦς, στρατόν etc., to go away, march or sail away.

ἀπαναίνομαι, Dep., to refuse or reject utterly, τι Od. 10. 297, Pind. N. 5. 60, and Aesch. Eum. 972; in aor. med. **ἀπανήναιμι**, but aor. pass. **ἀπανήνισθην** in Ep. Hom. 4. 10.

ἀπαναίσχυω, to use quite up, like ἀπαυαλίσκω, Hipp.

ἀπαναίσχυντός, to be utterly shameless, Dem. 850. 17: to be shameless enough to do or say, τι Plat. Apol. 31 C.

ἀπαναίλλω, fut. **λῶσω**, to use quite up, utterly consume, Thuc. 2. 13. Hence

ἀπανάλωσις, εως, ἡ, **ἀπανάστημι**, a removing from one place to another.

ἀπαναστάτης, ου, ὅ, an emigrant.

ἀπαναστομῶ, = ἀναστομῶ, dub.

ἀπανατέλλω, to rouse up from a place, Opp. II. intr. to rise up from, Id.

ἀπαναχωρέω, strengthd. for ἀναχωρέω. Hence

ἀπαναχώρησις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀναχώρησις, Diod.

ἀπανδοκευτός, ου, (πανδοκεύς) without an inn to rest at, ὅδὸς ἀπ. Democ. ap. Stob.

ἀπανδρῖσμαι, ἵσμαι, Dep. med., to be a real man, play the man, πρὸς τι Callistr.

ἀπανδρῶ, to make one a man. Pass. to become a man, δε γίγναι up, Eur. Ion 53.

ἀπένεμω, (ἀνεμος) to blow down, only in Hesych.

ἀπένευθε, and before consonants ἀπένευθεν, strengthd. for ἄνευθε, Adv., afar off, far away, Hom. II. as prep. c. gen. far from, away from, Hom.: αἰὼφ from them, Il. 14. 189., 20. 41; ἀπένευθε δὲων without their knowledge, Il. 1. 549; so ἀπένευθε τοκήων Od. 9. 36; but also τοῖς ἀπένευθε σέλας ἐγένετο out from it light beamed, Il. 19. 374: oft. placed after its gen.

* **ἀπανθῶ**, ἥσω, to leave off blooming, fade, wither, Ar. Ecol. 1121; ἀπηνθημένος σῶμα Plat. Symp. 196 A. Hence

ἀπανθήσις, εως, ἡ, a fading, withering, decaying.

ἀπανθίζω, ἴσω, to pluck off flowers. Metaph. ματαίαν γλῶσσαν ἀπ. to cull the flowers of idle talk, i. e. talk as boldly as they please, Aesch. Ag. 1662. Med. c. acc. to pluck the flower oneself, pick out the best of a thing, Plut.: cf. λωτίζομαι. Hence

ἀπανθήσιμα, τό, something plucked, a flower culling. II. = sq.

ἀπανθισμός, ὁ, a plucking of flowers. II. a culling of flowers, choice collection.

ἀπανθρίξω, ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to broil on the coals, roast, Ar. Av. 1546. B. to eat broiled fish, v. sq.

ἀπανθρακίς, ἰσός, ἡ, a small fish for broiling, also ἔπανθρακίς. II. a cake baked on coals.

ἀπανθράκισμα, ατος, τό, any thing broiled on coals. **ἀπανθρακῶ**, strengthd. for ἀνθρακῶ, to burn to a cinder, Luc.

ἀπανθρωπεία, ἡ, the nature of an ἀνθρώπος; inhumanity. **ἀπανθρωπέομαι**, Dep., to be ἀνθρώπος. II. c. acc., to shun like a misanthrope, Hipp.

ἀπανθρωπέομαι, = foreg.

ἀπανθρωπίζω, ἡ, = ἀπανθρώποις, Luc.

ἀπανθρωπίζω, = ἴσω, to turn into a man, humanise, Stob.

ἀπάνθρωπος, ου, far from man, and so I. inhuman, savage, Soph. Fr. 842. II. unsocial, misanthropic, Plat. Ep. 309 E.

2. of countries, uninhabited, Aesch. Pr. 20. III. inconsistent with human nature. Adv. = πῶς.

ἀπανίστημι, fut. ὀσθῶ, to make rise up and depart, take or send away, στρατὸν Hdt. c. 156., 6. 133. Med. c. aor. 2 ἐπ. perf. act., to arise and go away, depart again, Hdt. 9. 87, ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως Hdt. 9. 86, also c. gen. loci, Thuc. 1. 139: esp. to leave one's country, emigrate, Thuc. 1. 2.

ἀπάνουργος, ου, (α priv., πανούργος) guileless, Plut.

ἀπανταχῇ, Adv. (ἀπας) every where, Eur. Ant. 12.

ἀπανταχόθεν, Adv. from all sides, Diod.

ἀπανταχού, Adv. = ἀπανταχού, Luc.

ἀπανταχόσε, Adv. in all directions, to every side, Plut.

ἀπανταχού, Adv. every where, v. l. Eur. Hipp. 431, etc.

ἀπαντάω, f. ἥσω, or more usu. ἥσομαι, (Thuc. 4. 77, Xen., and Dem.) to aor. ἀπῆντησα, to come or go from a place towards, and so to come or go to meet, encounter, whether as friend or foe, τι Hdt. 8. 9, etc.: hence oft. to resist, withstand, Plat., Xen., etc.; also ἀπ. ὁπλ., ὁπλοῖς Eur. 2. esp. to meet with, light or fall upon, τι, as ἀπ. ταῖς μοῖαις φύσει Dem. 1395. 5: absol. ὁ δὲ ἀπαντῶν, any one you meet, any one, Plat. Rep. 563 C, so of ἀπαντῶντες Dem. 958. 16: hence 3. of things, to happen, come upon one, ἀπαντᾷ δάκρυά μοι Eur. Ion 940: ἀπαντᾷ μοι κραγὴν παρὰ τῶν δικαστῶν Aeschin. 23. 31: absol. to concure, συντρέχει ἀπαντῶντων in this concurrence, Hdt. 8. 142: also ἐς ταυτὸ ἀπ. Hdt. 6. 84: also to turn out well, prosper.

4. foll. by a prep., ἀπ. τιτῆ εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον Hdt. 2. 75, Thuc. 4. 70, 89, etc.; but oft. little more than to go or come to, arrive or be present at a place; so ἀπ. ἐνθάδε, δεῦρο, Ar. Lys. 13, Plat. Theat. 210 D: also ἀπ. πρὸς ὅτινι to be present at a trial, Plat. Legg. 936 E; πρὸς τοῖς διατητῶν, θεσμοθέτας etc., to come before them, Dem.; but ἀπ. ἐπὶ δίσταν to agree to an arbitration, ap. Dem. 544. 20: also ἀπ. πρὸς, ἐπὶ or εἰς τι, to approach or attempt a thing, πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις Plat. Theat. 144 B, εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα Legg. 830 A; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν τίμωσιν to come to the question of rating, Aeschin. 82. 21; but also to have recourse to a thing, ἐπὶ ταῖς Dem. 760. 24, etc.: ἀπ. ἄλλοις τοῖς ἀγῶσι to be present at other people's suits, meddle in them, Id. 580. 20, cf. 133. 15. The Med., except fut., is late, Lob. Phryn. 288.

ἀπαντέλλω, poet. for ἀπανατέλλω.

ἀπαντή, ἡς, ἡ, = ἀπάντησις, LXX.

ἀπάντη, Adv. (ἀπας) every where, in all places, κύκλῳ ἀπάντη all round about, Od. 8. 278. II. every way, in all directions, Il. 7. 183.

III. in all ways.

ἀπάντημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπαντάω) a meeting, encountering.

II. a reply, answer.

ἀπάντησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb.

ἀπαντηέτω, verb. Adj., one must meet or go, εἰς τόπον Plat. Theat. 210 D.

ἀπαντήσω, ὄσω, = ἀπαντάω.

ἀπαντήριον, Adv. strengthd. for ἀντικύριον, right opposite, δ. ἀπ. λόφος Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 4.

ἀπαντίον, Adv. strengthd. for ἀντίον, like ἀπεναντίον, right opposite, Hdt. 7. 34.

ἀπαντῶ, to draw off from, ἀπ. χθονὸς ὕβρισμα θνητῶν Eur. Or. 641: to draw off, πόνοισι τι Aesch. Fr. 84, and so c. acc. only, to lighten, lessen, εὐφροσύνης Eur. Alc. 354.

ἀπαντλήσις, εως, ἡ, a pumping or drawing off of water, Arist. Probl.

ἀπάντομαι, = ἀπαντάω, Rhos.

ἀπάντορε, Adv. always, Lob. Phryn. 103.

ἀπανῶ, f. ὄσω, to accomplish, finish entirely, νῆες ἀπῆνυσαν

ὁκάδε, sc. τὴν ὁδὸν, the ships performed the voyage home, Od. 7. 326. [ὑα, ὅσα]

ὑπαξί, Adv. first in Od. 12. 22, 350, once, once only, once for all, like Lat. *semel*, Bendl. Hor. Sat. 2. 8, 24: hence πολλάκις καὶ οὐχὶ ἅπ. Hdt. 7. 46, so Plat. οὐχ ἅπ. ἀλλὰ πολλάκις: c. gen., ἅπ. τοῦ ἐναντιοῦ, ἔπειτα ἐκίστου Hdt. 2. 59., 4. 105; also ἅπ. ἐν τῷ ἐναντιῷ Hdt. 2. 132. II. without any notion of number, after ἐπεὶ, ἐάν, ὥς, ὅταν etc., like Lat. *ut semel*, ὡς ὑπαξί ἤρξατο when once he began, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58, ἐπεὶ ὑπαξί αὐτοῖς φίλος ἔγενετο Id. An. 1. 9, 10, cf. 3. 2, 25, (from ἄ, ἔμα, copul., and acc. to Pott, παγ-, πγγνμι, cf. ἐπιμίξ).

ὑπαξάπῳς, ἄσα, ἄν, and such words usu. in plur., all at once, all together, Ar. Plut. 111, 206; but also in sing., every one, Xenarch. Porph. i. 16, Stratt. Myrm. 1.

ὑπαξίπῳς, Adv. strengthd. for ὑπᾶλῳς, in general, upon the whole, Luc.

ὑπαξία, ἡ, (ἔξιος) unworthiness: in the language of the Stoics, moral worthlessness, opp. to ἀξία.

ὑπαξίως, = ἀνάξιος, unworthy of, τινός Plat. Legg. 645 C.

ὑπαξίῳ, to deem a thing unworthy of one, τί τινος Plut.: to disclaim as unworthy, disown, Lat. *dedignari*, Thuc. 1. 5: also ἀπ. μή c. inf., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 38: in Med., ἔξνος ἡς λέσχης ὑπαξίῳσαςτο hath banished them from his hall, Aesch. Eum. 367.

ὑπαξίῳσις, εἰς, ἡ, a deeming unworthy: contempt, contemptuousness, Polyb.

ὑπαόρος, ον, Dor. for ὑπόρος, Pind.

ὑπαπαί, = ἄππαπαί.

ὑπαππος, ον, (α priv., πάππος) with no grandfather or ancestors: metaph. φάος οὐκ ἄπ. ἰδαίον πυρὸς not unfathered by th' Idaean flame, Aesch. Ag. 311.

ὑπάπτω, Ion. for ὑπάπτω, Hdt.

ὑπαράβητος, ον, (παράβαινω) not passed or transgressed: not to be transgressed or infringed, Plut.

II. act., not passing over to another, esp. of state-offices: hence, not passing away, unchangeable, N. T. 2. not transgressing, Joseph. Adv. -τως.

ὑπαράβλαστος, ον, (παράβλασταν) not putting forth shoots or suckers, Theophr.

ὑπαράβλητος, ον, (παράβῳ) not to be confronted or compared, unlike: not to be united.

ὑπαράγγελτος, ον, (παράγγελλω) not ordered. Adv. -τως, without the sign of battle, Polyb.

ὑπαράγραφος, ον, (παράγραφω) not limited: not to be marked out by boundaries, Polyb.

ὑπαράγωγος, ον, (παράγω) not to be turned from his path or purpose, Hierocl. Aur. Carm.

ὑπαράδεκτος, ον, (παράδεχομαι) not to be received, not acceptable. II. act., not receiving.

ὑπαράθετος, ον, (παράτιθημι) not placed beside or compared. II. in Gramm. ὑπαράθετα, words or phrases without quoted authority, Bast. Greg. p. 348.

ὑπαραιρήμενος, Part. pl. pass. Ion. for ἀφρημη., from ἀφαίρειν.

ὑπαραιρήτος, ον, (παραιρῳ) not to be turned away by prayers: hence inevitable, extreme, like ἀνήκεστος. II. of persons, not to be entreated, implacable, inexorable, Plat., Lys., inflexible, Δίκη Dem. 772. 25. Adv. -τως, implacably, inexorably, Thuc. 3. 84.

ὑπαράκαλυπτος, ον, (παράκαλύπτω) uncovered: hence Adv. -τως, undisguisedly, openly, Plat. Rep. 538 C, Euthyd. 294 D. [αἰ]

ὑπαράκλιτος, ον, (παράκλειω) not called in, without summons, as a volunteer, Thuc. 2. 98. II. not to be confuted.

ὑπαρακολούητος, ον, (παρακολουθέω) not to be followed, unintelligible, inconsistent: hence Adv. -τως, Anton.

ὑπαράλειπτος, ον, (παράλειπω) not omitted, continual.

ὑπαράλλακτος, ον, (παράλλάσσω) unchanged, unchangeable: hence c. dat., exactly like. Adv. -τως, Ath. Hence

ὑπαράλλαξία, ἡ, unchangeableness, Plut.

ὑπαράλογιστος, ον, (παράλογίζομαι) not to be deceived, Aesop. II. act., not deceiving. Adv. -τως.

ὑπαράλογος, ον, not unreasonable, Iamb.

ὑπαράμιλλητος, ον, (παράμιλλομαι) not to be emulated or excelled, Joseph.

ὑπαράμιλλος, ον, (ἀμίλλα) = foreg.

ὑπαράμιλτος, ον, (παράμιλλομαι) not to be persuaded: hence incorrigible, and Adv. -τως, incorrigibly, Plat. Legg. 731 D: also inconsolable, Plut.

II. not to be entreated, inexorable, Plat. Epin. 980 D. Adv. -τως, not to be guided or advised, Plat. [ῶ]

ὑπαράμιθος, ον, = foreg., inexorable, κέραι Aesch. Pr. 185: unbending, stubborn, wild, shy, Eur. I. A. 620. [Aesch. ἀπαρᾶ, like ἀδάνωτος.]

ὑπαράτειστος, ον, (παράτειθω) not to be seduced, Dion. H.

ὑπαράποδιστος, ον, (παράποδίζω) not entangled, clear, διάνοια Hicet. ap. Ath. 689 C. Adv. -τως.

ὑπαράποιήτος, ον, (παράποιέω) not imitated or counterfeit.

ὑπαράσαλντος, ον, (παράσαλνω) unshaken. Adv. -τως.

ὑπαράσημαντος, ον, (παράσημαίνω) not noted, unmarked, undistinguished, LXX.

ὑπαράσημείωτος, ον, = foreg.

ὑπαράσημος, ον, not falsely stamped, not counterfeit.

ὑπαράσκευαία, ἡ, want of preparation: from

ὑπαράσκευατος, ον, (παράσκευάω) = sq., freq. in Xen.

ὑπαράσκευος, ον, (παράσκευῳ) without preparation, unprepared, Antiphon 131. 28, Thuc. 2. 87: ὑπαράσκευόν τινα λαβεῖν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 25; and ἀπ. ληφθῆναι Dem. 1017. 17.

II. without great preparation, without expense. Adv. -ως, Polyb.

ὑπαράσσω, Att. ττω, fut. ξω, to dash, strike off, II. 16. 116, Hdt. 5. 112, etc.: χαυῖζε ἅπ., to smile to the earth, II. 14. 497: to knock or sweep off, Lat. *decutere*, τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, Valck. Hdt. 8. 90, cf. Thuc. 7. 63.

ὑπαράσχημάτιστος, ον, (παράσχηματίζω) not to be changed in form: ἀπ. τῷ οὐδὲτερον ἰνομῳ that does not take the form of the neuter, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

ὑπαράτηρητος, ον, (παράτηρέω) unobserved, not watched. Adv. -τως, Polyb.

ὑπαράτλητος, ον, (παράτλλω) with one's hair not pulled out, Ar. Lys. 279.

ὑπαράτος, ον, (ἀράομαι) wished away, accursed, Lat. *nefandus*, Plut.

ὑπαράτρεπτος, ον, (παράτρέπω) not to be turned aside, inevitable: of persons, inexorable. Adv. -τως, Anton.

ὑπαράφθατος, ον, and ὑπαράφθορος, ον, (παράφθειρω) not spoiled.

ὑπαράφθακτος, ον, (παράφύλασσω) not watched. II. (from Med.), careless. Adv. -τως.

ὑπαράχαρακτος, ον, (παράχάρσσω) not falsely marked, not counterfeit.

ὑπαράχυτος, ον, (παράχυνω) without any thing poured into it, unmixtd, esp. of wine without water, Gal.

ὑπαράχωρητος, ον, (παράχωρέω) not giving ground, staunch, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

ὑπαράγνις, ἡ, a herb, prob. a kind of succory, Theophr.

ὑπαργαμ, ατος, τός, (ἀπαρχομαι) = ἀπαρχή, q. v., and like it in plur., Ar. Pac. 1056.

ὑπαργυρίω, ἰσω, to silver over: to turn into money, Themist. Hence

ὑπαργυρισμός, ὁ, a silvering over: a selling for ready money, ἀπαργυρίω, = ἀπαργυρίω, Artemid.

ὑπαργυκλῆτος, ον, (παργυκλίνω) not to be bent off.

ὑπαργεγλήρητος, ον, (παργεγλήρω) not to be attacked, inviolable, Epict.: unblamable, perfect, Tim. Locr. Adv. -τως, exactly, Diod.

ὑπαργέχυντος, ον, (παργέχυνω) = ἀπαργέχυντος, Ath.

ὑπαρεμπόδιστος, ον, (παρεμποδίζω) = ἀπαρεμπόδιστος, Plut.

ὑπαρεμφάτος, ον, (παρεμφαίνω) not determining a thing, c. gen. τινός Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 83. II. ἡ ὑπαρεμφατος, sub. ἔγκλισις, modus infinitivus. Adv. -τως, in the infinit. mood, Dion. H.

ὑπαρενθύμητος, ον, (παρενθυμέομαι) not lightly considered. II. act., not considering carefully, Anton. Adv. -τως, Id. [ῶ]

ὑπαρενόχλητος, ον, (παρενοχλέω) not troubled, Plut.

ὑπαρέσκω, ἰ. ρέσω, to displease, be disagreeable to, τινί Thuc. 1. 38: also τινά Plat. 2. Med. ὅς μενεστῶν βασιλῆα ἄνδρα ἀπαρέσσασθαι one must not take it ill that a king should be dis-

pleased, II. 19. 183. 2. later, to displease oneself, be dissatisfied with a thing. Hence

ἀπάρεστος, ον, unpleasant.
ἀπαρηγόρητος, ον, (παρηγορέω) = ἀπαρμύθητος, not comforted. II. insatiable, Plut. Adv. τως.

ἀπαρήγω, to ward off.
ἀπαρθένης, ον, (παρθένη) unmaidenly, unfitting a maiden, Eur. Phoen. 1740, in neut. pl. as Adv. II. (a copul.) maidenly, pure, Soph. Fr. 287.

ἀπαρθένης, ον, no more a maid, Theocr.: νόμφην ἄνυμφον παρθένον τ' ἀπαρθένον "virgin wife and widow'd maid," Eur. Hec. 612.

ἀπαρθρόω, to dismember, dissect, Hipp.
ἀπαριθμέω, to count over, take an inventory of, Xen. Oec. 9. 10: to reckon up, Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 35. II. to reckon or pay back, Ib. 3. 1, 42.

ἀπαρίθμησις, εως, ἡ, a counting over, Thuc. 5. 20.
ἀπαρίνη, ἡ, a kind of bed-straw, prob. Galium aparine, goose-grass, Sprengel Diosc. 3. 94. [i]

ἀπαρκέω, f. εἶω, to suffice, be sufficient, Aesch. Pers. 474, Soph. O. C. 1769, Eur. Incert. 12. 3. II. intr. to be contented, acquiesce, Aesch. Ag. 379: so too in Pass., Lyc.

ἀπαρκύνω, Adv. part. pres. act. from ἀπαρκέω, sufficiently.
ἀπαρκτίας, ον, ὁ, a north wind, like βορέας, Arist. Meteor.: from ἀπάρκτιος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἕρκτος) from the north, northerly, πνοαί Lyc.

ἀπαρνέομαι, Dep., c. fut. med., and aor. pass. (Thuc. 6. 56), to deny utterly, deny, absol. Hdt. 6. 69; ἀπ. τι Thuc. I. c.; ἀπ. τοῦ μὴ, sc. δρᾶσαι, Soph. Ant. 442, Aj. 96. Also fut. ἀπαρνήσεται in pass. signifi., it shall be denied or refused, Soph. Phil. 527. Hence

ἀπαρνήσις, εως, ἡ, utter denial.
ἀπαρνήτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who denies utterly.

ἀπαρνος, ον, denying utterly, ἀπαρνος ἐστί μὴ νοσεῖν Hdt. 3. 99; also c. gen., ἀπαρνος οὐδενός καθίστατο she denied nothing, Soph. Ant. 435. II. pass. denied, refused, τιμὴ to any one, Aesch. Suppl. 1040.

ἀπαρνούμαι, Dep., to take or carry away from, τί τινας.
ἀπαρδένετος, ον, (παρδένω) without approach, inaccessible, Diod.

ἀπαρρόμητος, ον, (παρρόμω) not excited or excitable, dull, sluggish.

ἀπαρρένω, = ἀπανδρῶ, Theophr.
ἀπαρρησίαστος, ον, (παρρησιάζομαι) deprived of freedom of speech, Polyb. II. not speaking freely, not frank, Cic. Att. 9. 2.

ἀπαρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαίρω) a setting out on a march, departure, LXX.

ἀπαρτάω, ἥω, strictly, to hang up from, ἀπ. δέρπον to hang, strangle, Eur. And. 412. 2. to make dependent upon a person or thing, Plut.: Pass. to depend upon, τιμὴ Wyt. Plut. 2. 113 B. II. to take away and hang up: hence in gen. to separate, remove, part, τί τινας Dem. 244. 27: Pass., of time, to be distant, Polyb.

2. seemingly intr., sub. ἐαυτόν, to remove oneself, go away, Thuc. 6. 21, unless τὰς κομμάδας be supplied from the foreg. clause. Hence

ἀπάρτησις, εως, ἡ, a hanging from or upon. II. dependence.

ἀπαρτί, Adv. completely, wholly: in numbers, exactly, just, Hdt. 5. 53. II. just the reverse, quite the contrary, Ar. Plut. 388, Pherecr. Coriann. 6, also ἀπαρτί μάλλον Id. Crap. 7, ubi v. Meineke. III. in N. T., for ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, from now, from this time, and so to be written ἀπαρτί, cf. Lob. Phryn. 21. [7i]

ἀπαρτία, ἡ = ἀπαρτίσις, accomplishment, perfection. II. later, a putting up to public sale, cf. ἀπαρτίον. III. = ἀποσκευή, household utensils, moveables, Hippon. 54.

ἀπαρτιζύνω, = ἀπαρτί, Adv. part. pres. act. from ἀπαρτίζω, complete, perfect, Diog. L.

ἀπαρτίζω, ἰω, to get ready, complete, Polyb.: (in Aesch. Theb. 374, Herm. would read καταρτί(εῖ). Pass. to be completed, be exactly made up, Hipp.: so more freq. 2. intr., as ἀπαρτιζύουσιν τῆς ὑκαμηνίας Id.: ἀπ. πρὸς τι, like Lat. qua-

drare ad, Arist. Pol.: also, ἀπαρτίζουσα θύρα the fitting season, Id. H. A., cf. Lob. Phryn. 447.

ἀπαρτιλογία, ἡ, a round, full, even number or sum, Valck. Hdt. 7. 29.

ἀπάρτιον προγράφη, (ἀπαρτία) Lat. auctionem bonorum proscrivere, to put up goods to public sale, Plut. Cic. 27.

ἀπάρτισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαρτίω) completion, perfection.
ἀπαρτισμός, ὁ, = foreg., N. T.

ἀπαρτιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, completing, belonging to completion.
ἀπαρτιτικός, ον, = ἀρτιτικός, having just brought forth, Inscr.

ἀπαρτίως, Adv. (ἔρτος) = ἀπαρτί.
ἀπαρυστέον, verb. Adj., one must draw off, esp. water, Ar. Eq. 921: from

ἀπαρύνω, = sq., Plut. [v]
ἀπαρύνω, ὤω, to drain off, skim off, Hdt. 4. 2; metaph. to exhaust, enfeeble, like ἀπαντλέω. [v in all tenses.]

ἀπαρχαίω, ἰω, (ἀρχαίω) to compare to something ancient, τιμὴ τι Ath. Pass. to be antiquated.

ἀπαρχαίως, = foreg., ἀπαρχαίωμενα old fashioned songs, Antiph. Diaplas. 1.

ἀπαρχή, ἡ, and more usu. in plur. ἀπαρχαί, the beginning of a sacrifice, the first part of offerings, as the hair from the forehead, ears, etc., ἀπαρχαί κόμης Eur. Or. 96, cf. ἀπαρχομαι: but usu.

2. the firstlings for sacrifice or offering, first-fruits, ἀπαρχὰς ἁγίων θεοῖσι Soph. Tr. 183, ἀπαρχὰς θένει Eur. Meleag. 3, ἐπιφέρειν Thuc. 3. 58: ἀπαρχὴ τῶν πατρῶων χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 92, etc.: also ἀπ. ἀπὸ τινός Hdt. 4. 88: hence freq. metaph. ἀπ. τῶν ἐμῶν προσφθεγμάτων Eur. Ion 402, ἀπ. σφίλας etc., Plut.

ἀπαρχομαι, ατος, τό, = foreg.

ἀπαρχομαι, ἔωμαι, Dep. med., to make a beginning, esp. in sacrifice, in Hom. always c. acc. τρίχας ἀπαρχέσθαι to begin the sacrifice with the hair, i. e. by cutting off the hair from the forehead and throwing it into the fire, Il. 19. 254, Od. 3. 446, etc.

II. later c. gen., to cut off part of a thing to offer it, ἀπ. κόμης Eur. El. 91, τοῦ ὄντος Hdt. 4. 188: c. gen., to offer part of, τῶν κρέων καὶ σπλγχνῶν Hdt. 4. 61: hence 2. esp. to offer the firstlings or first-fruits of a thing, πάντων Hdt. 3. 24: absol. to begin a sacrifice or offer the firstlings, Ar. Ach. 244, Pac. 1056: ἀπ. τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. Hier. 4. 2. 3. metaph. to take as the first-fruits, take as the choice or best, Plat. Legg. 767 C.

III. in late prose, just like ἀρχομαι, to begin, c. inf., Luc. Cf. κατάρχομαι.

ἀπαρχος, ὁ, = ἀρχος, dub. I. Aesch. Pers.

ἀπάρχω, ἔω, to be the first, to lead, ὁ ἀπάρχων τῶν ὀρχηστῶν, the leader of the dance, Dion. H.: to make a beginning, Anth.

II. in Pind. N. 4. 76, to hold rule afar off, v. Dissem. (46).

ἀπᾶς, ἀπάσας, ἅπαν, (ἅμα, πᾶς) strengthd. for πᾶς, quite all, all together, very freq. from Hom. downwards; sometimes also ἅμα πᾶς, altogether: ἦν ἅπασι and εἰς ἅπαντα, entirely, Valck. Phoen. 622: with Adj. ἀργύρεος ἅπας all silver, i. e. of massive silver, Od. 4. 616; ἡ ἐναντία ἅπασα ὁδὸς the exactly contrary way Plat. Prot. 317 B: the Att. also used it like πᾶς in signif. every one, Lat. unusquisque, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 108 B: τὸ ἅπαν, as Adv., altogether, Plat. [ἅπαν Hom., but ἅπαν Att., Drac. p. 24, 29, 85, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gramm. §. 53. Anm. 5.]

ἀπασβολομαι, as Pass., (ἀσβολή) to turn to soot, become sooty, Diosc.

ἀπασκαρίζω, ἰω, to leap, bound away, struggle, Ar. Fr. 416: to be convulsed, γέλωτι, prob. in Menand. p. 263.

ἀπαστάζομαι, to take leave of, τιμὴ Himer.

ἀπασταίρω, to go on struggling or panting: in gen., strengthd. for ἀσπαίρω, to struggle convulsively, Eur. Ion 1207.

ἀπαστί, Adv. of ἀπαστος, fasting.

ἀπαστία, ἡ, an abstaining from food, fasting, fast, ἀπ. ἐγείν Ar. Nub. 621: from

ἀπαστος, ον, (ράμοι) not having eaten, fasting, Hom.: c. gen. ἀπαστος ἐδρῆτος ἦδὲ ποτῆτος without having tasted meat or drink, Od. 4. 788.

ἀπαστράπτω, f. ψω, to flash forth, beam forth, ἀγλῆν Orph., like ἀσπλάτω.

ἀπασχολέω, to hinder through business, cf. ἀπασχύνομαι: in gen. to detain, prevent, Luc. Pass. and Med., to have no leisure. Hence

ἀπασχολία, ἡ, *detention by business*, Strab.

ἀπαταγί, Adv. (πάταγος) *noisefully*.

ἀπάτω, f. ἤσω, to cheat, trick, outwit, beguile, Lat. decipere, Hom.: hence like Lat. fallere tempus, to beguile the time.—Pass. to be deceived, esp. to be self-deceived, mistaken, Soph. O. T. 594, Eur., ἀγγελία ἀπατωμένη a disappointed, vain message, Soph. El. 170: but ἀπατάσθαι, ὄσ., to be led by deception to do anything, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 323 A. (The old deriv. from ἀπό and πάτος cannot stand: better with Buttm. from ἀπτω, ἀφή, Lat. palpāre, cf. ἀπάτω, ἀπαφίσκα.)

ἀπάτερθε, and before a conson. ἀπάτερθεν, Adv. (ἔτερπε) strengthd. for ἔτερθε, far apart, aloof, all alone, II. II. also as prep. c. gen., far from, away from, II. 5. 445.

ἀπάτρω, Ion. for ἀπάτω, Xenophon. ap. Sext. Emp. 9. 193.

ἀπάτρω, Ion. for ἀπατάω.

ἀπάτρώ, ὄσος, ὅ, a cheat, rogue, Plat. Rep. 451 A, and Xen.: from

ἀπάτρη, ἡ, cheating, trickery, fraud, guile, deceit, Dem., etc., σκολιά ἀπάτραι crooked wiles, Pind. Fr. 232. 2: ἀπ. λεχέων a being cheated out of the marriage, Soph. Ant. 630: in a less bad signf., cunning, craft, Od. 13. 294: esp. of the gods, ἀπ. δικάλα Aesch. Fr. 273, cf. Od. 13. 294: a stratagem in war, Thuc. 2. 39: also craft for one's own good, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 93: ἄνευ δόλου καὶ ἀπάτρης, cf. δόλος. 2. Ἀπάτρη is personified in Hes. Th. 224. II. a beguiling of time, enjoyment.

III. a plant. [ἀπᾶ] Hence ἀπάτρηλος, ὄν, guileful, wily, ἀπ. εἰδός skilled in wiles, Od. 14. 288.

ἀπάτρηλος, ἡ, ὄν, =foreg., ἔπος II. 1. 526.

ἀπάτρημα, ατος, τό, =ἀπάτρη, Mel. 112.

ἀπάτρημι, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, =ἀπατρίω.

ἀπάτρημι, ὄνος, ὅ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) cheating, beguiling men.

ἀπάτρησις, εως, ἡ, a beguiling, misleading, LXX. [ἀπᾶ]

ἀπάτρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπατάω) able or inclined to cheat, fraudulent, Plat. II. fit to beguile the time, agreeable.

ἀπάτρω, ὄν, (a priv., πατέω) untrodden, Anth. II. not trodden down, not worn, nev. [ᾶ]

ἀπάτρω, ὄν, a law, later form for sq., Aesch. Eum. 95, in Pass. ἀπατρίω, f. ἤσω, strengthd. for ἀπτρίω, to dishonor, disgrace, II. 13. 113.

ἀπατρίω, f. ἤσω, to send forth vapour, exhale, Arist. P. A.

Ἀπατουρέων, ὄνος, ὅ, Cyzicene name for the third month, answering to the Attic Pyanepsion: from

Ἀπατούρια, ὄν, τᾶ, the Apaturia, a festival at Athens in the month Pyanepsion, lasting three days, Schol. Ar. Pac. 890; but also held by all the Ion. race, except at Ephesus and Colophon, Hdt. 1. 147: at it, the Athenians had their grown up sons enrolled among the citizens. (hence prob. from a copul., and πατρίω, φαρτρία, v. Dict. of Antiqu.)

ἀπάτωρ, ὄνος, ὅ, ἡ, (πατήρ) fatherless, orphan, Soph., etc.: also in neut. pl., ἀπάτωρα τέκνα Eur. H. F. 114: disowned by the father, Plat. Legg. 929 A; also c. gen., ἀπ. ἐμοῦ not having me for a father, Soph. O. C. 1383. 2. born after the father's death, Lat. posthumus. 3. of unknown father, like οἰκρίτος, Lat. spurivus. II. not fatherly, not like a father. [ᾶ]

ἀπαυαίνει, f. ἄνω, to let wither: Pass. to be withered, Theophr.

ἀπαυαίνω, f. ἄνω, to flash forth, like ἀσπαρδάνω. 2. to shine, beam forth, Call. 2. to see from far, Id. h. Jov. 125.

ἀπαυαίνωμαι, Dep., to behold from far, Call.

ἀπαύγασμα, ατος, τό, reflected light, reflection, LXX, and N. T. ἀπαύγασμός, ὅ, a reflecting of light, reflection, Plut.

ἀπαυγή, ἡ, =foreg.

ἀπαυδάω, ἡσω, to forbid, absol., Soph. Phil. 1293: esp. foll. by μή c. inf. Soph. O. T. 236, Aj. 741: also ap. τινά τιως, like Lat. interdicere re. II. to tell or bid plainly, Lat. edicere, c. inf., Ar. Ran. 369. III. to deny, Anth. IV. to say No to, to be wanting towards, fail, φλοισι Eur. Andr. 87: hence to fail, sink, to die, Theophr.: to become speechless, Luc.: cf. ἀπειρῶν, ἀπαγορεύω.

ἀπαυδάδῃμα, ατος, τό, sublimity, Dio Chr. [ᾶ]

ἀπαυδάδίζομαι, Dep. med., =sq.

ἀπαυδάδίζομαι, Dep. med., to speak or act boldly, speak out, Plat. Apol. 37 A, and freq. in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 66.

ἀπαυδμερῖω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰᾶ, to do a thing on the same day: esp. to go or return the same day, Xen. An. 5. 2, 1, ἐκ Πίσης εἰς Ἀθήνας Ael.

ἀπαύλια, ὄν, τᾶ, (αὐλή) a sleeping alone, esp. the night before the wedding, when the bridegroom slept alone in his father-in-law's house: also the presents made to the bride on the same day, both in Poll.

ἀπαυλίζομαι, ἰσομαι, c. aor. pass., to sleep or live away from, τῆς πόλεως Dion. H.

ἀπαυλιστήριος, ἰα, ὄν, belonging to the ἀπαύλια, ἀπ. χλαῖνς a garment presented on this day, Poll.

ἀπαυλος, ὄν, away from the αὐλή.

ἀπαυλόσυνος, ὄν, =foreg., Anth.

ἀπαύσσεις, εως, ἡ, decrease, decline, Longin.

ἀπαυρᾶν, never found in pres.; for the early writers mostly follow Hom. in using only the impf. c. aor. signf., ἀπαυρᾶν, ἀπὴρᾶς, ἀπὴρᾶς, (ἀπὴρᾶστο is f. l. in Od. 4. 646): to take, wrest away from, τὸν ὄφ, usu. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, αὐτὸν ἀπὴρᾶ θυμὸν he robbed him of life, so ψυχὴν, ἦτορ ἀπὴρᾶ τινά; but also c. dat. pers., II. 17. 236, Od. 3. 192; and in passages like II. 19. 89, c. gen. pers., which last was usu. later: to these must be added the aor. forms ἀπαύρας and ἀπαυράμενος, which are found with same construct. in Hom., II. 9. 107, Od. 13. 270, v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. 1, 2. II. to receive, get, whether good or ill, and so to enjoy or suffer; so first Hes. Op. 238, where some read ἐπαυρεῖ, but Eur. Andr. 1029, has ἀπ. τι πρὸς τιως to receive at another's hands, without v. l.; and Aesch. Prom. 28, has Med. in same signf., τοιαῦτ' ἀπὴρᾶν, ubi Elmsl., Dind. ἐπὶ τῶν, and so Passow would alter ἀπ- in all such places, cf. ἐπαυρεῖν, but v. Buttm. ubi sup. 12. (Some take ἀπρᾶ for the root, others, as Buttm., εἰρᾶν, εἰρᾶσκαι; for the simple ἀπρᾶ is not found.)

ἀπαυρῖσκαμαι, =ἐπαυρῖσκαμαι, dub. l. in Hipp., v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπαυρῖν 3.

ἀπαυστή, Adv. of sq., unceasing, incessant, Dio C.

ἀπαυστος, ὄν, (παύω) not to be stopped, quieted or assuaged, δαῖτα Thuc. 2. 49: never-ending, ἄτα Soph. Aj. 1186, and Plat.

II. c. gen., never ceasing from, γόων Eur. Supp. 82. Adv. -τως, Arist. Mund.

ἀπαύτικα, Adv. strengthd. for ἀντίκα, forthwith, on the spot.

ἀπαυτοματίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰᾶ, to do or offer of oneself, Plut.

ἀπαυτομολέω, to go of one's own accord, desert, Thuc. 7. 75.

ἀπαυχνέω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰᾶ, to break the neck: ταῦρον ἀπ. to tame a bull by forcing back his neck, Philostr. II. to shake off from the neck, get free by struggling.

* ἀπαφᾶς, pres. assumed as root of ἀπαφίσσω fut. of sq.

ἀπαφίσκαω, fut. ἀπαφίσσω: aor. ἤφαον, part. ἀπαφῶν, mostly found in compos.: of the simple word Hom. has only ἀπαφίσκει and ἤφασε, and opt. aor. med. ἀπόφωιτο in act. signf., all in Od., =ἀπατάω, to cheat, beguile, (ἄπω, ἀφή, παλπαρε, v. ἀπατάω.)

ἀπαφρίω, f. ἴσω, to skim off the froth.

ἀπάφω, pres. assumed as root of ἤφαον aor. of ἀπαφίσκαω.

ἀπαχῆς, ἐς, (πᾶχος) without thickness.

ἀπαχθόμεν, Dep., to be hateful or grievous, τινί Sapph. 37: to become disliked, incur odium, Thuc. 1. 75, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ Id. 2. 63.

ἀπαχλύς, =sq., Aretae.

ἀπαχλύνω, to free from darkness, Qu. Sm. [ῶ]

ἀπαχρεῖομαι, (ἀχρεῖω) as Pass., to fall into disuse, grow useless.

ἀπαχρητίζομαι, as Pass., to be tongueless, Luc. Lexiph.

ἀπέγρονος, ὅ, ἡ, a great grandson or daughter, Lat. pronepos, cf. ἔγγρονος.

ἀπεγρύλλω, ἴσω, and ἴξω, to give up, deliver again.

ἀπεγνωκώς, Adv. part. perf. act. from ἀπογνωσκω, desperately, like a desperate man.

ἀπεδανός, ὄν, Dor. for ἠπεδανός.

ἀπεδίω, (ἀπέδος) to make even, to level.

ἀπεδίλος, ὄν, (πέδιλον) unshod, barefoot, Aesch. Pr. 135.

ἀπεδίλωτος, ὄν, (πέδιλω) =foreg., Call. [ῶ]

ἄπεδος, ὄν, (α copul., πέδον) even, level, flat, Lat. planus, campestris, Hdt., and Thuc.: τὸ ἄπεδον, a plain, flat surface.

ἀπέδο, fut. ἀπέδομαι: perf. ἀπέδοκα, to eat or gnaw off, Ar. Av. 26, Ran. 984.

ἀπείπε, Ep. for ἀπέπε 3 sing. indic. from ἀπειπέν, Hom.

ἀπέργε, 3 sing. imperf. act. from ἀποέργω, Il.

ἀπέρος, ον, (πέα) footless, Lyc.

ἀπέλιψ(ω, I. σω, to disuse, disaccustom: ἐθ. μὴ ποιεῖν, to use or teach not to do something, Lat. dedocere, Aeschin. 21. 31, τὰ πτωχεύματα Id. 5. 27.

ἀπέιδον, inf. ἀποιδύν, aor. 2 sine pres. usit., serving as aor. to ἀφορμάς, to look away from other things at, and so simply to look at, ἐς or πρὸς τι Thuc. II. to look away from, and so to despise, Plat.

ἀπειθαρχία, ἡ, (πειθαρχέω) disobedience to command.

ἀπειθεία, ἡ, the conduct of an ἀπειθής, disobedience, contumacy, Plat.

ἀπειθέω, ἡσω, to be ἀπειθής, to refuse compliance, Aesch. Ag. 1049; to disobey, τινί Eur. Or. 31. II. not to let oneself be persuaded, to disobey, mistrust, Plat.: not to abide by, ἀπ. ἐνεχουρσάσθαι Id. Legg. 949 D.

ἀπειθῆ, ἀπειθήσαν, Ion. for ἀφείθῃ, ἀφείθησαν, 3 sing. and plur. aor. 1 pass. from ἀφίημι, Hdt.

ἀπειθής, ἐς, (πειθόμαι) disobedient, Soph. Fr. 45; ἀπ. τοῖς νόμοις Plat.: unmanageable, of ships, Thuc. 2. 84: so of countries, impracticable, difficult. 2. not persuaded, incredulous. II. act, not persuading or convincing. Adv.

-θως, ἀπ. ἔχειν Plat. Rep. 391 B.

ἀπειθία, ἡ, = ἀπειθεία.

ἀπεικάζω, ὁσω, to form from or after, copy, represent, express. Plat.: esp. to express by a comparison, Soph. Fr. 162, and Plat.: hence most usu., to compare with, liken to, τινί τι, Plat., etc.

II. ὡς ἀπεικασάι, = ὡς ἐπικεῖναι, to conjecture, Soph. Tr. 141, cf. Eur. Or. 1298, nisi leg. ἐπεικ., v. Herm. Soph. I. c.

ἀπεικασία, ἡ, a copying, representation, μίμησις καὶ ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 668 B.

ἀπεικασμα, atos, τό, a copy, image, imitation, = foreg., Plat. Crat. 402 D.

ἀπεικαστήν, verb. Adj., one must represent or express, Plat. Phaedr. 270 E.

ἀπεικονίζω, ἴσω, (εἰκών) = ἀπεικάζω, Philo. Hence

ἀπεικόνισμα, atos, τό, = ἀπεικασμα, Epist. Socr.

ἀπεικώς, Adv. from sq., usu. οὐκ ἀπ., not unreasonably, Thuc. 1. 73, 2. 8: but in 6. 55, he has ἀπεικώς.

ἀπεικώς, via, ὅς, part. perf. Att. for ἀπεικούς, q. v., unlike, unseemly: but usu. in neut. of things, unreasonable, unfair, Antiphon 117. 1, and freq. in late prose, v. Wytténb. Ind. Plut.: cf. ἀέκουα.

ἀπειλέω, poet. for ἀπειλύνω to threaten.

ἀπειλέω, ἡσω, = ἀπειλύνω, to press hard: usu. in pass. ἀπειλήθης, ἀπειλημένος ἐς ἀπορίην, ἐς ἀναγκαλίην brought into great straits, Hdt. 1. 24, 8. 109; also ἐς στενὸν forced into narrow compass, Hdt. 9. 34. Cf. εἰλέω, εἰλῶ, ἴλῶ.

ἀπειλύνω, ἡσω: Hom. has a form ἀπειλήτην, Ep. for ἡπειλήτην, 3 dual. imperf. act., Od. 11. 312: to threaten, Lat. minor, in Hom. always c. dat. pers., sometimes c. acc. rei, ἀπ. τινί τι, sometimes c. inf. pres. fut. fut., to threaten to do; so too freq. in Att.: also ἀπ. ἑτι., ὥς. Xen.: and often absol. II. to assist in a threatening way, to make boastful threats, Il. 8. 150: in gen. to boast, brag, Lat. gloriari, Xen. Symp. 4. 383: hence also

III. to assure, promise, vow, Il. 23. 863, 872. B. Pass.

ἀπειλούμαι, to be terrified by threats, Xen. Symp. 4. 31: but later ἀπειλούμαι is found as Dep., Polyæn. and N. T. (the common notion is that of speaking loud, whence, with ἀπελάζω, it is referred to ἡπύνω.) Hence

ἀπειλή, ἡ, mostly in plur. threats, Hom., etc.: also boasts, braggy words, Il. 20. 83: in sing., a threatening, threat of punishment, Soph. Ant. 753, Plat. Legg. 668 B.

ἀπειλήμα, atos, τό, = foreg., Soph. O. C. 660, in plur.

ἀπειλήμμαι, perf. pass. from ἀπολαμβάνω.

ἀπειλήσις, ἡσω, ἡ, a threatening, Polyb.

ἀπειλήτηρ, πῶς, ὁ, a threatener, boaster, Il. 7. 96. Hence

ἀπειλήτηρος, ἰα, ὡν, belonging to or disposed for threatening, απ. λόγοι threatening language, Hdt. 8. 112.

ἀπειλήτης, οὗ, ὁ, = ἀπειλήτηρ.

ἀπειλήτηρος, ἡ, ὅν, = ἀπειλήτηρος, Plat., and Xen. Adv. -κώς.

ἀπείληφα and ἀπείλημαι, part. ἀπείλημένος, perf. act. and pass. from ἀπολαμβάνω.

ἀπείληφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing threats, poet.

ἀπείληκτρένω, (ἀπό, εἰλικρ.) to purify, Synes.

ἀπείλισσω, Ion. for ἀπείλσω, to untwirl, untwind, Dio C.

ἀπείλλα, like ἀπείλω, to force back, but prob. only found in old Att. law phrase, ὅστις ἀπείλλα (but Bekk. ἀπύλλαι) τῇ θύρᾳ whoever bars the way with the door, ap. Lys. 117. 37, cf. ἐξείλω, Butt. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 10.

ἀπείμι, fut. ἀπείσομαι, (εἰμι) to be away or far from, Hom.: τινός Od. 19. 169., 20. 151; but usu. absol., to be away or absent: of things, to be away, wanting: οἱ τ' ὄντες, οἱ τ' ἀπόντες, i. e. all that are, every one, Soph. Ant. 1109; so, τὰς ὀστας τέ μου καὶ τὰς ἀπούσας ἐλπίδας Id. El. 306, cf. Lob. Phryn. 754. Hom. mostly uses impf. ἀπῆν, ἀπῆν, 3 pl. ἀπῆσαν, and fut. ἀπείσομαι.

ἀπείμι, (εἰμι) to go away, depart, Hom.: the ind. pres. us. in fut. signf., I will go, Od. 17. 593: Imperat. ἀπῆτι, part. ἀπῆν.

ἀπείπον, inf. ἀπειπέν, Ep. ἀποπειπέν: later also aor. 1 ἀπῆκα, and ἀπείπατον: fut. ἀπείρω, perf. ἀπείρηκα, mostly used in signf. IV. 2: other tenses supplied by ἀπόρημι, ἀπαγορεύω: —To speak, say, or tell out, μῦθον, ἀληθεῖν, ἐφημοσύνην, ἀγγελῆν ἀποπειπέν Hom.; also κρατερός or ἀπληγώς ἀποπειπέν to speak, say, or tell out boldly, bluntly, Il. 10: to declare, so too Arist. Mirab. in aor. med.

II. to deny, refuse, opp. to κατανώω, Il. 1. 515., 9. 675.

III. to forbid, like ἀπαγορεύω, (very freq. in prose, esp. c. μὴ et inf.), ἀπ. τινί μὴ ποιεῖν, etc., to forbid one to do, tell him not to do, Hdt. 1. 155, Thuc., etc.: τὸ ἀπείρημένον, a forbidden thing, Hdt. 3. 5, 2.

IV. like ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπαυδῶν, to renounce, disown, give up, c. acc. rei, e. g. μῆνιν Il. 19. 35, cf. 3. 406; and not seldom in prose, as ἀπείπειν τὸν νῆον ὑπὸ κηρυκος Plat. Legg. 928 D, ἀπ. προξένῳ Thuc. 6. 89: (dub. whether ever c. gen. rei, for Il. 3. 406 is now read, with Aristarch., θεῶν δ' ἀπέεικε κελύδην, v. Spitzn. ad l.) so Hdt. uses Med. ἀπείπασθαι τὸν νῆον τοῖς θεοῖς his son, 1. 59; ἀπ. ὄνῳν to avert a vision by offerings, 5. 56: hence 2. intrins. to give up, be worn out, fail, flag, sink, Trag., etc.:

c. dat. pers., to fail or be wanting to one, οὐκ ἀπείρηκώς φίλοις Eur. Med. 460, cf. Andr. 87; but c. dat. rei, to fail, fall short in a thing, χρεῖσθαι Dem. 30. fin., σώμασι Lycurg. 153. 4: ἀπ. ὑπὸ τινὶ σῖνι under. ., Xen. Hell. 6. 3. 15; but also c. dat. ἀπ. κακοῖς, like Eur. Or. 91: also c. part., ἀπ. καθήμενος to be quite tired of sitting, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B; ἀπ. λέγων to give over speaking, Id. Legg. 769 E. [ἀπείπειν once in Hom., Il. 19. 35.]

ἀπειράγδω, to act without knowledge of good and right: and ἀπειράγδια, ἡ, ignorance of goodness, Hierocl.: from

ἀπειράγδωος, ὡν, (ἄπειρος) unacquainted with goodness, like ἀπειρόκαλος. Adv. —θως, Diod.

Ἀπείρατη, ἡ, an Apiræan woman, Od. 7. 8: but as no such place is known, some make it Dor. from Ἄπειρος: yet ᾗ?

ἀπείρηκτος, Adv. (ἄπειρος) times without number, Arist. de Xen., etc.

ἀπείραντος, ὦν, endless, boundless, ὠκλή Pind. P. 9. 61: the prose form is ἀπέραντος.

ἀπείραστος, ὦν, (πειράζω) untried, not put to the test: hence pure, chaste, Heliod.

II. act. inexperienced in a thing, τινός.

ἀπείρατος, ὦν, (πειράωμαι) Dor. for ἀπείρητος, and = foreg., Pind.

ἀπείρατος, ὦν, shortened for ἀπείραστος, like θαυμαστός for θαυμαστός, Böckh Pind. O. 6. 54 (90).

ἀπείραχως, Adv. (ἄπειρος) in an infinite number of ways, Plut.

ἀπείραχως, ἀπείραχως, and Hom. ἀποεργάχως, lengthd. forms from ἀπέργω.

ἀπέργω, in Hdt. usu. ἀτέργω, and in Hom. also ἀποέργω, i. ἔω, to keep away or shut out from, part from, τινά τινος Hom., Hdt., etc.; also ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 9. 68: to keep or hinder from, τινά τινος Thuc. 2. 39, cf. 3. 45: ἀπ. τινά to keep one back, hinder him, Id. 2. 53: of a river, ἀπέργμενος, shut out from its old course, Hdt. 2. 99.

II. to part, divide, and so to bound, skirt, of seas and rivers, etc., e. g. Ἄλυσ ἔρπον μὲν Καππαδόκας ἀτέργῃ, ἔθεν δὲ Παφλαγονίαν Hdt. 1. 72, cf. 174, 204: so too of a person, ἐκ δεξιῆς ὁριος ἀτέργῃν keeping the hill on the right hand, Hdt. 7. 43, 112, much like λαμβάνω.

III. to shut up, confine, ἐντός ἀπ. Hdt. 3. 116; ἀπ. ἐν τόσῳ Id. 1. 154, etc.

ἀπειρίσιος, *ia, ion*, and later *ios, ion*, lengthd. form for ἀπειρος, in signif. 1: *boundless, endless*, in size or quantity, *endless, countless, γαῖα, ὄψις, ἀνθρώποι* Hom.; ἄνθρωπος Hes. Fr. 39. 4: also intensive, ἀπ. εἶδος *untold beauty*, Hes. Fr. 73. 3. Also ἀπειρίσιος and in Att. ἀπειρος, q. v.

ἀπειρήκα, inf. ἀπειρηκέναι, part. ἀπειρηκώς, pass. ἀπειρημένος, perf. ὁ ἀπείπειν.

ἀπειρήσιος, ἀπειράτος, *ov*, also *η, ov* h. Hom. Ven. 133, and Pind., *without trial*, and so I. act. *without making trial of, not having tried or attempted a thing*, τινός II. 12. 340: absol. *making no attempt or venture*, Pind. I. 4. 50. 2. *without trial or experience of*, τινός II. 17. 41, where ἦτ' ἀλκις ἦτε φόβος must be joined with ἀπειρ., v. Spitzn. ad I.: hence *inexperienced, unskilled in a thing, unknowing of it*, φιλότροπος h. Hom. Ven. 133, καλῶν Pind. O. 10 (11). 18: absol. *inexperienced, unknowing*, opp. to εἰδώς, Od. 2. 170. II. pass. *untried, unattempted*, πόνος II. 17. 41, cf. Hdt. 7. 9, 3.

ἀπειρία, ἦ, (ἀπειρος) opp. to ἐμπείρια, *want of skill, inexperience, ignorance*, Thuc. 1. 80, etc. II. (πείρας, πέρας) *infinity, either of space or number, infinitude, χρόνου* Plat. Legg. 676 A: τῶν κόσμων Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 45: absol., opp. to πέρας, Plat. Phil. 10 C.

ἀπειρίτος, *ov*, = ἀπειρίσιος, Od. 10. 195.
ἀπειρέσις, *ews, ἦ, (ἀπειρω)* *a keeping off*.
ἀπειροβῆθις, ἔς, (ἀπειρος, βῆθος) *unfathomable*, Synes.
ἀπειροβίος, *ov*, *inexperienced in life*. Adv. -ως, Hierocl.
ἀπειρογάμος, *ov*, *unmarried*, Eubul. Echo 1.
ἀπειροδάκρυς, *v*, gen. *vos*, (πείρας, δάκρυ) *weeping without bounds or to excess*, καρδία Aesch. Suppl. 71.
ἀπειροδόρος, *ov*, *unused to dew, unbedewed*, Eur. El. 735.
ἀπειροδύναμος, *ov*, (δύναμις) *infinite in power*.
ἀπειροβάλαστος, *ov*, Att. -τος, (θάλασσα) *unused to the sea*.

ἀπειροκάκεια, *to be ἀπειροκάκος*: from ἀπειροκάκος, *ov*, *inexperienced in ill or evil, guileless, to ἀπειροκακόν, guilelessness, simplemindedness*, Thuc. 5. 105.

II. *unused to evil or misery*, Eur. Alc. 927.

ἀπειροκαλέομαι, Dep. med., *to act like an ἀπειροκαλός*, Lat. *inperire*.

ἀπειροκαλέομαι, Dep. med., = *foreg*.
ἀπειροκαλία, ἦ, *ignorance of the beautiful, want of taste or sensibility*, ἀπ. καὶ ἀμουσία Plat. Rep. 403 C: in plur. *vulgarity*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3: from ἀπειροκάλος, *ov*, *ignorant of the beautiful: without taste, tasteless, coarse*: in most cases it answers to Lat. *inexpertus*, Plat. Legg. 775 B: τὸ ἀπειροκαλόν = *foreg*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5. Adv. -ως, Plat. Phaedr. 244 C.

ἀπειρολεχίς, ἔς, (λέχος) = ἀπειρογάμος, Ar. Thesm. 119.
ἀπειρολογία, ἦ, (λόγος) *boundless loquacity*, Sext. Emp.
ἀπειρομάχης, *ov*, *Dor. -μάχας, (μάχη) unused to battle, untired in war*, Pind. N. 4. 49. [ἀ]
ἀπειρομεγέθης, ἔς, (μέγεθος) *immensely large*.
ἀπειρομόθος, *ov*, = ἀπειρομάχης, Nonn.

ἀπειροπάθεια, ἦ, *freedom from passion or suffering*. II. *infinite suffering*. [ἀ]: from

ἀπειροπάθης, ἔς, (ἀπειρος, πάθος) *free from passions or suffering*, LXX. II. (a priv., πείρας, πάθος) *of endless, infinite suffering*.

ἀπειροπλάσιος, *ov*, *infinitely more, many thousand-fold*, Ion.
ἀπειροπλήσιος, in later writ. also ἀπειροπλάσιον, *ov*, [πλᾶ]
ἀπειροπλότος, *ov*, gen. *ov*, *ignorant of navigation*, Luc.
ἀπειροπτόμος, *ov*, *ignorant of war*. Adv. -μως, in an *unsoldier-like way*, Dion. H.

ἀπειρόπονος, *ov*, *unused to toil*, Liban.

ἀπειρος, *ov*. I. (πείρα, πείραγμα) *first in Theogn. 1007, like the Hom. ἀπείρητος, without trial or experience of a thing, unused or new to it*, δδλων Theogn. 1. c., καλῶν Pind. τυράνων, ναυτικῆς Hdt., κακῶν, πόνων, νδσων etc., Trag.: *ignorant of, unacquainted with*, τινός Hdt., Thuc., etc.: esp. ἀπ. ἀνδρός *not having known a man*, Hdt. 2. 111; ἀπ. λέχους *unwedded*, Eur. Med. 672; also *without λέχος* Hb. 1091. 2. absol., *inexperienced, ignorant*, freq. in Att., e. g. as prov., διδασκᾶν ἀπειρον Aesch. Cho. 118. II. (πείρας, πέρας) *first in Pind.,*

and Hdt., like the Hom. ἀπείρων, ἀπειρέσιος, *boundless in size or number, infinite, endless, countless, σκότος* Pind. Fr. 95. 8, πλῆθος Hdt. 1. 204, αἰθήρ, ἥπειρος Eur.; ἀπ. πλήθει or τὸ πλῆθος, *infinite in number*, Plat. 2. in Trag. esp. garments, etc., in which one is *entangled past escape, endless, i. e. without end or outlet*, ἀμυβληστρον Aesch. Ag. 1382, χιτών Soph. Fr. 473, ὄραμα Eur. Or. 25, cf. δεσπὸν ἀπείρους Od. 8. 340, ἀπείρων πέπλος Aesch. Eum. 634. (Both words appear in the deriv. ἀπειρία, and in some late compds, as ἀπειροπαθής, cf. ἀπείρων.)

ἀπειροσύνη, ἦ, = ἀπειρία, *inexperience, want of skill*, Eur.

ἀπειροτέχνος, *ov*, (τέχνη) *unskilled in an art*.

ἀπειροτόκος, *ov*, *not having yet brought forth*, Anth.

ἀπειρωδὴν, ἴνος, ἦ, *not having felt the pains of child-birth*.

ἀπείρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (πείρας, πέρας) *boundless, endless*, in Hom. mostly of vast plains, γαῖα, Ἑλλάς ποταμός, but also δῆμος *a countless people*, Il. 24. 776: ὕπνος *endless sleep*, Od. 7. 286: δεσπὸν ἀπείρους Od. 8. 340: hence also *having no end, circular*, Aesch. Fr. 395. The forms ἀπείρος, ἀπέραντος, ἀπείραντος, ἀπείρεσιος, ἀπερίσιος, ἀπείριτος, ἀπειρίσιος, ἀπέραντος, ἀπείρατος are quite synon.

II. (πείρα) = ἀπείρος 1, *inexperienced, unknowing*, Br. and Erf. Soph. O. T. 1088.

ἀπείς, Ion. for ἀπείς, part. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίημι, Hdt.

ἀπειστέω, *to be απείστος*, = ἀπειθῶ: from

ἀπείστος, *ov*, (πείθω) = ἀπειθεῖς, hence τὸ ἀπ. *disobedience*.

ἀπῆκ, prep. c. gen., *away out of*, h. Hom. Ap. 110; but better division, ἀπ' ἐκ, like δὲ ἐκ, ὅπ' ἐκ, Spitzn. Exc. xviii. ad II. ἀπῆκγονος, ὁ, *a great-great-grandson*, Lat. *abnepos*, also ἦ ἀπ., Simon. 87.

ἀπεκδέχομαι, ἔομαι, Dep. med., *to expect*, Heliod. II. *to gather, i. e. infer from*. Hence

ἀπεκδοχή, ἦ, *expectation*. II. *an inference*.

ἀπεκδύομαι, fut. δύσομαι [ῶ]: aor. ἔδυν, perf. -δέδικα, (δύω, Irr.) as Med., *to strip oneself, and so to prepare for single combat*, Joseph.: *to put off*, as clothes, N. T. Hence

ἀπεκδύσις, *ews, ἦ*, *a putting off the clothes*, N. T.

ἀπεκλάνθανω, f. λῆσω, *to make quite forgotten*, c. gen. Med., *to forget entirely*, but only found in imperat. aor. 2 med.,

ἀπεκλεάθεσθε θάμβεις Od. 24. 394.

ἀπεκλεάσθω, *to reject in sorting out, to sift*, Diosc.

ἀπεκλεάσθεσθε, v. ἀπεκλάνθανω.

ἀπεκλογή, ἦ, (ἀπεκλέγωμαι) *a sifting*, Sext. Emp.

ἀπεκλόω, *to wash off or out, rinse*.

ἀπεκλύω, f. ὑσω, *to dissolve: to set free: to relax, weaken*. [ὑσω]

ἀπεκρύσις, *ews, ἦ*, (ῥέομαι) *deliverance from an evil*, Strab.

ἀπέκτανον, *es, e*, aor. 2 act. of ἀποκτείνω, Hom.

ἀπέκτασις, *ews, ἦ*, *an extending, spreading out*, LXX.: from

ἀπέκτεινω, fut. τενάω, perf. ἀπέκταγκα, *to stretch far out*, spread out, Arist. Pol.

ἀπέκτριτος, *ov*, (a priv., πεκτέω) *uncombed, unkempt*, Anth.

ἀπέκτος, *ov*, (πέκω) = *foreg*, Ath.

ἀπεκφέρω, fut. ὴσω, *to carry out and away*.

ἀπελάζω, v. I. for ἀπελλάζω.

ἀπελάστια, ἦ, (ἀπελάνω) *a driving away*.

ἀπελάσις, *ews, ἦ* = *foreg*.

ἀπελαστος, *ov*, (πελάζω) *unapproachable*, Poet. ap. Plut. 2.

748 B.

ἀπελάτης, *ov*, ὁ, *one who drives away, Lat. abactor*. [ἀ]: from ἀπελάνω, fut. ἀπελᾶσω, Att. ἀπελάω, but also ἀπέλα as imperat. from simple pres. ἀπελάω, once in Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32, and Dor. aor. ἀπῆλαον Ar. Lys. 1001: *To drive away, expel* from a place, τῆς γῆς, πόλεως etc., Soph., and Eur.: also ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου etc., Xen.: *to remove, φέρον τινὶ Xen.* II. esp. ἀπ. στρατῇν *to lead away an army*, Hdt. 4. 92: hence usu. as if intr., like ἀπάγω, *to march, go away, depart*, Hdt. 1. 77, etc.: also sub. ἵππων, *to ride away*, freq. in Xen. Pass. *to be driven away*, ἀπ. ἐνθεύειν Hdt. 5. 94.

2. *to be driven out or excluded from a thing*, τινός Id. 7. 161, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15: in gen., *to be far from*, Hdt. 7. 205.

ἀπελαφρύνω, = ἀποκουφίω, *to make a thing easy*.

ἀπελάω, = ἀπελάνω, q. v.

ἀπέλεγμαι, aor. τὸ, and ἀπελεγμός, ὁ, N. T. = sq.

ἀπέλεγξις, *ews, ἦ*, *conviction, refutation*: from

ἀπελέγχω, f. ἔλεγχω, strengthd. for ἐλέγχω, to convince, refute thoroughly, Antiphon 131. 35.

ἀπέλεθρον, on, (πέλεθρον) immeasurable, ἀπ. ἴς Hom., ἀπέλεθρον ἀνέδρομα he sprang back immeasurably far, Il. 11. 354.

ἀπέλεκτος, on, (πελεκῶ) unheven: in gen. unsmoothed. ἀπέλεκτος, ἀπελόμενος, Ion. for ἀφελ., inf. and part. aor. 2 med. of ἀφαρῶ.

ἀπελευθερία, ἡ, the enfranchisement of a slave, Aeschin. 59. 25. II. the state of a freedman, Lat. libertinitas.

ἀπελευθεριάω, δσω, to be free, act freely.

ἀπελευθερικός, ἡ, on, =sq., Plut.

ἀπελευθερός, on, of, from, or becoming a freedman.

ἀπελευθερός, δ, an emancipated slave, a freedman, Lat. libertus, libertinus, Plat.; opp. to δούλος and μέτοικος, Xen. Rep. Ath. i. 10; ἀπ. ἀφίαινα τινά Aeschin. 59. 25: also ἀπελευθερά, ἡ, Lat. liberta, Isae. 58. 13, cf. Lob. Paral. 470. Hence

ἀπελευθερώ, ὦσω, to set free, emancipate, Plat. Legg. 915 A, sq.

ἀπελευθερώσις, εως, ἡ, emancipation, Dem. 215. 25.

ἀπελευθερωτής, οὐ, δ, one who sets free.

ἀπελευσις, εως, ἡ, a going away.

ἀπελήλυθα, as, ε, etc., perf. of ἀπερχομαι, Hom.

ἀπέλλωσις, = ἀπειλίσσω, to unroll, unwind.

ἀπέλλω, Ion. for ἀφέλλω, Hdt.

ἀπέλλω, Lacon. = ἐκκλησιάζω, Plut. Lyc. 6. (Hesych. has ἀπελλαί, = ἐκκλησιάζω, prob. akin to ἀελλής, ἀολλής.

Ἀπελλαῖος, δ, the Macedon. month which answered to the Roman December, perh. from ἀελλα, the windy month.

ἀπέλλω, τό, (πέλος, Lat. pellis) a wound not yet skinned over, Callim.

ἀπελπίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to give up hope of, despair of, τινός Polyb.: to give up as lost, τὴ Diod. Pass. to be given up, Polyb.

II. to drive to despair, τινά. III. = ἐλπίζειν ἀπὸ τινος to hope from one, N. T. Hence

ἀπελπισμός, δ, hopelessness, despair, Polyb.

ἀπεμέω, f. ἴσω, to spit up, throw out, vomere, Il. 14. 437.

ἀπεμνήσαντο, 3 plur. aor. i. med. of ἀπομνήσκω, Il.

ἀπεμπολάω, ἴσω, perf. ἀπήμολα (Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 106. 6.) to sell to another, τινί τὴ Eur.: to sell for a thing, τὴ τινός Xen. Symp. 8. 21: to betray, Eur. Tro. 973, so ἀπεμπολούμενοι (as we say) bought and sold, Ar. Ach. 374: ἀπ. ψυχὴν to barter one's life, Eur. Phoen. 1228, cf. ἐξεμπολάω: in late writers also ἀπεμπολέω, Lob. Phryn. 584. Hence

ἀπεμπολή, ἡ, and ἀπεμπολήσις, εως, ἡ, a selling, a sale.

ἀπεμπολήτης, οὐ, δ, a seller, dealer, Lyc.

ἀπεμφαίνω, f. φάω, to represent as unlikely. II. usu. neut., to be unlikely, absurd, incongruous, Polyb. Hence

ἀπεμφύσις, εως, ἡ, unlikeliness, absurdity, contradiction, obscurity, Strab.

ἀπεμφορής, ες, unlike, Theophr.

ἀπέναντι, Adv. (έναντι) over against, opposite, c. gen., Polyb.: also

ἀπεναντίον, Adv., = foreg., ἡ ἀπ. sc. χώρα, the opposite shore, Hdt. 7. 55.

ἀπεναντίως, Adv., contrariwise, Luc.

ἀπενάρξω, f. ἴσω, like σκυλεύω, to strip of arms, despoil one of a thing, τινά τὴ in tmesi τούς ἐνάρξω ἀπ' έντρεα Il. 12. 195, 15. 343.

ἀπένεκα, as, ε, Ep. for ἀπένεκα or ἀπηνεγκα, aor. of ἀποφέρει, Hom.: pass. aor. inf. ἀπενειχθῆναι.

ἀπενέω, (ένεδος) to make dumb.

ἀπενέπω, v. ἀπεννέπω.

ἀπενθής, ες, (πένθος) free from grief, Aesch. Prom. 956.

ἀπενήντος, on, (πενός) not subject to grief, free from it, φρήν Aesch. Ag. 895.

ἀπεναντιώ, (έναντός) to go into banishment for a year, Plat. Legg. 866 C, 868 C, as all the MSS. give it, but in Xen. Mem. i. 3, 13, ἀπεναντιώ. On the thing, cf. Müller Eumen. §. 44. I. to survive by a year, Dio C. Hence

ἀπεναντιώσις, εως, ἡ, banishment for a year, Plat. Legg. 868 D, where only one MS. ἀπεναντιώσις.

ἀπεναντιώ, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, = ἀπεναντιέω, q. v.

ἀπεναντιώσις, εως, ἡ, and

ἀπεναντιώ, δ, = ἀπεναντιώσις, q. v.

ἀπενέντω, Trag. word, also ἀπενέντω, but only in a lyr. passage of Eur. I. A. 553, and so Herm. Soph. O. C. 209, = ἀπενέντω, to forbid, ἀπ. τινά ποιέω or μη ποιέω Eur. Med. 813, Ion 1282: also absol., Trag.

II. to order away from, ἀπ. τινά θαλάμω to deny him entrance, forbid him the chamber, Eur. I. A. 553: also c. acc. only, to bid keep away, Aesch. Eum. 957.

ἀπέξ, v. ἀπέκ.

ἀπέξαμαρτάνω, strengthd. for ἐξαμαρτάνω.

ἀπέξηρῶμαι, δσμαι, to work out completely, finish off.

ἀπέξηρόμαι, ἴσωμαι, to tell to the end, Xen. Ephes.

ἀπεκικός, Att. ἀπεκικός, q. v., perf. part. of ἀπεκίκα, which will hardly be found in use, ἀπεκικός πρὸς τὰ κατὰ unfitted, indisposed for noble deeds, Polyb.: οὐκ ἀπεκικός not unlikely, Id. Adv. -κότης, Thuc. 6. 55.

ἀπέπατος, on, (πεπαίνω) not ripened, unripe.

ἀπέπερος, on, unripe, untimely.

ἀπέπλος, on, without πέπλος, unrobed, unclad, Pind. N. i. 74; φαρών ἀπέπλος Eur. Phoen. 324, cf. a as prefix, i.

ἀπέπτω, not to digest, to suffer from indigestion, Luc.: from ἀπέπτος, on, (πέπτω) unboiled, undigested, Hipp.: unripe, Plut.: χώραι ἀπ. countries where fruits ripen ill, Theophr. Adv. -τως.

ἀπερ, neut. pl. from ὄσπερ, q. v. In Att. oft. used as Adv. = ὥσπερ, as, so as, Aesch. Eum. 660, Soph. O. T. 176.

ἀπερῶ, to talk without end, Strab. Hence

ἀπεραντολογία, ἡ, = ἀπειρολογία, endless loquacity, Luc.: from ἀπεραντολόγος, on, (λέγω) talking without end.

ἀπέραντος, on, (περάω) boundless in size or number, infinite, endless, πέλιον Pind., πόντος Eur., and freq. in Plat.; τὸ χρέμα τῶν νύκτων Ar. Nub. 3, ἀπέραντον ἦν there was no end to it, Thuc. 4. 36.

II. allowing no escape, that none can pass, Τράγοις, δίκτυον Aesch. Prom. 153, 1068. Adv. -τως.

ἀπερῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπερῶ) a spitting out, Plut.: a carrying off moisture, Theophr.

ἀπεράτος, on, = ἀπείρατος, ἀπείραστος, Aesch. Supp. 1049.

ἀπεράτωτος, on, (περάτω) unbounded, Plut.

ἀπεράω, f. δσω, to spit out, carry off moisture, Strab. 9. p. 139, Siebenk. [δσω]

ἀπεργάζομαι, f. δσμαι, Dep. med., to work, finish off, turn out complete, freq. in Plat.; ἀπεργασμένος complete, finished, τράννος, τέχνη ἀπ. etc. Plat.; ἄνθρ ἀπ. καλὸς κάγαθός Xen. Oec. 11. 3: esp. of a painter, to fill up with color, opp. to ὑπογράφω to sketch, Plat. Rep. 548 D, cf. 504 D: hence to represent or express perfectly in any way, as in words, by illustration, etc., freq. in Plat.: in gen. to make, build, form, cause, Ar. Av. 1154, Plat., etc.: esp. to make by education, Plat.

2. to finish a contract, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5, cf. ἀποδίδωμι. II. c. dupl. acc., ἀπ. τινά τὴ to do something to one, Plat. Riv. 135 C: but also to make one thing into another, ἀπ. ὕδωρ γῆν, πῦρ ἀέρα to make earth water, air fire, Id. Tim. 61 B. The perf. ἀπεργασμαι is used both as act., and pass., cf. Plat. Legg. 704 C, 710 D.

ἀπεργάσω, poet. for ἀπερίγω, ἀπέργω.

ἀπεργασία, ἡ, a finishing off, completing, esp. of painters, Plat., cf. ἀπεργάζομαι: a making, causing, procuring, ἀπ. χάρτινος καὶ ἡδονῆς Id. Gorg. 462 C.

II. a way of treating, treatment, νόσων Id. Alc. 2. 140 B.

ἀπεργαστός, έα, έον, verb. Adj. of ἀπεργάζομαι, to be finished off or made.

ἀπεργαστικός, ἡ, δν, fit for finishing off or making, causing a thing, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 527 B. ἡ -κη, sc. τέχνη, the art of making, τινός Id. Epin. 375 B.

ἀπεργος, on, (έργον) = άεργος, άργός, away from work, idle, Artemid.

ἀπεργώ, Ion. for ἀπέργω.

ἀπερῶ, f. έω, to bring to an end, finish, ιρήια Hdt. 4. 62.

ἀπερεῖ, Adv. = άσπερεῖ, from άπερ, Soph. El. 189.

ἀπερεῖδω, f. έλω, strengthd. for έπειδω, just as Lat. desigo for figo, to fix fast or firmly: usu. in Pass., ἀπερεῖδωμαι to fix oneself fast upon, i. e. to support oneself upon a thing, τινί Plat. Symp. 190 A; of a horse, ἀπ. έν χαλινῷ to lean upon the bridle, Xen. Eq. 10. 7: ἀπ. ές τὴ to dwell, insist, rely upon,

Plat. Rep. 508 D, 581 A; also *πρός* or *ἐπὶ* τι Polyb.: also of diseases, to settle in a particular part, e.g. *ἐἰς* βουβάνα, cf. ἀποσκήπτω: absol., to lean or bend away, Xen. Cyn. 5. 32.

II. Later, Med. in act. signf., like Lat. *intendere aliquid*, e.g. *ἀπ. ἐλπίδα εἰς τινα* to fix one's hope upon one; also *ἀπ. ὀργήν* εἰς τινα, *χάριν ἐπὶ τινα* to direct one's anger, one's gratitude, towards him; also *ἀπ. ἄνοιαν ἐπὶ τινα* to throw one's own ignorance upon another, all in Polyb., and so freq. in Plut.: *ἀπ. τι εἰς τόπον* to carry safely to a place, Polyb. 2. to force from out oneself, produce with effort, Callim. III. intr. in act., like Pass., Luc.

ἀπερείσιος, *ov*, poet., = ἀπειρέσιος, like ἀειδελος for ἀίδηλος, in Hom. almost always with *ποινα*, a countless ransom. ἀπερείσιος, *εὼς*, ἦ, (ἀπειρίδω) a fixing firmly, pressing fast, propping.

ἀπερεύνα, *ξω*, to belch or vomit forth: esp. of a river, to empty itself: also in Med. c. Act. signf., Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 150, hence ἀπέρυεις, *εὼς*, ἦ, a belching or pouring forth.

ἀπερέω, *Ion.* for ἀπερίω, q. v.

ἀπερήμος, *ov*, strengthd. for ἔρημος.

ἀπερημόω, *ῶω*, to make utterly desolate. Pass. to be left destitute, deprived of a thing, τινός Plat. Polit. 274 B; ἀπό τινος Id. Soph. 237 D.

ἀπεριττώ, *f. ῶω*, to keep back, hinder, Ap. Rh. [ῦ pres., ὕ fut.]

ἀπερίβλεπτος, *ov*, (ἀπερίβλεπω) not looked at on all sides; not well considered: not to be guarded against, not altogether known. II. not considerable. III. not renowned.

ἀπερίβλητος, *ov*, (ἀπερίβλλω) without covering, unclad.

ἀπεριγνήτος, *ov*, (ἀπεργίνομαι) not overpowered, not to be overpowered, Diod.

ἀπεριγράφτος, *ov*, (ἀπεριγράφω) not circumscribed, i. e. boundless, endless: undetermined. Adv. *-τως*.

ἀπερίγραφος, *ov*, = foreg., Philo. Adv. *-φως*.

ἀπεριεργαστος, *ov*, (ἀπεριεργάζομαι) not wrought carefully all round, Hierocl.

ἀπεριεργία, ἦ, the character of an ἀπεριεργος, artlessness: from ἀπεριεργος, *ov*, not over-busy, artless, unaffected, Hipp. Adv. *-γως*.

ἀπεριγήτητος, *ov*, (ἀπεριγέομαι) not traced out or explained, Plat. Legg. 770 B: indescribable.

ἀπεριχητός, *ov*, (ἀπεριχέω) not encompassed by sound.

ἀπερικαθαρός, *ov*, (ἀπερικαθαίρω) not purified all round, un-circumcised, LXX.

ἀπερικάλυπτος, *ov*, (ἀπερικαλύπτω) undisguised, open, free, Heliod. Adv. *-τως*, Nonn. [ᾶ].

ἀπερίκοπος, *ov*, unwaried.

ἀπερικόπως, Adv. (ἀπερικότη) without hinderance. II. without show or pomp.

ἀπερικοσμητός, *ov*, (ἀπερικοσμέω) not decked overmuch.

ἀπερικτυντός, *ov*, (ἀπερικτυπέω) not surrounded with noise.

ἀπεριλάλητος, *ov*, (ἀπεριλάλέω) not to be over-talked or out-done in talking, Ar. Ran. 839: Aesch. Fr. 340 is dub. [ᾶ]

ἀπερίληπτος, *ov*, (ἀπεριλαμβάνω) not circumscribed, ἐξουσία ἀπ. absolute power, Plut.

ἀπεριμέριμνος, *ov*, (ἀπεριμένω) without anxiety, careless, Dion. H. Adv. *-ως*, Ar. Nub. 136.

ἀπερινόητος, *ov*, (ἀπερινόω) incomprehensible, Sext. Emp. Adv. *-τως*, unwaried, Polyb.

ἀπερίοδος, *ov*, not periodic, Dion. H.

ἀπερίοπτος, *ov*, (ἀπερίοπτω) not looking round about, careless, reckless of, πάντων Thuc. 1. 41. Adv. *-τως*.

ἀπερίορπιστος, *ov*, (ἀπεριόρπιζω) unbounded, indeterminate, Long.

ἀπερίπτωκτος, *ov*, (ἀπεριπτύσσω) not folded around: not embraced.

ἀπερίπτωτος, *ov*, (ἀπεριπτύττω) not falling into or liable to, τινός Diod.

ἀπερίσπλιγκτος, *ov*, (ἀπερισπλίζω) not surrounded by the sound of trumpets: in Synes. ἀπερισπλάστως.

ἀπερίσκεπτος, *ov*, (ἀπερίσκεπται) inconsiderate, thoughtless, heedless, Thuc. 4. 108. Adv. *-τως*, Id. 4. 10. Hence

ἀπερισκελία, ἦ, want of reflection, thoughtlessness.

ἀπερισκόπητος, *ov*, and

ἀπερίσκοπος, *ov*, (ἀπερίσκοπέω) = ἀπερίσκεπτος.

ἀπερίσταστος, *ov*, (ἀπερίστω) not drawn hither and thither, not distracted, esp. by business, like Lat. *negotii non distractus*, Polyb. Adv. *-τως*, Id.

ἀπερίστευτος, = ἀπείρτιστος, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 74. 61.

ἀπέριστος, *ov*, v. ἀπείρτιστος.

ἀπερίστατος, *ov*, (ἀπερίστημι) strictly not stood around, i. e. not surrounded or guarded; hence I. without need of guards, safe, Lat. *securus*, Polyb. II. defenceless, helpless, alone, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 333.

ἀπερίστρεπτος, *ov*, (ἀπερίστρέφω) not to be turned round: not turning round.

ἀπεριτμήτος, *ov*, (ἀπεριτέμνω) uncircumcised, LXX.

ἀπερίτρεπτος, *ov*, (ἀπερίτρεπω) not to be turned round or back, immutable, LXX. 2. not returning. II. not caring about any thing, heedless. Adv. *-τως*, Sext. Emp.

ἀπερίτροπος, *ov*, = foreg., not returning, Soph. El. 182, but also with collat. notion of unheeding, careless, v. Herm.

ἀπείρτιστος, and ἀπέριστος, *ov*, without any thing over and above, without pomp or show, unadorned, plain, simple, Dion. H. Adv. *-τως*. Hence

ἀπεριττότης, *ητος*, ἦ, freedom from superfluous ornament, plainness, Sext. Emp.

ἀπεριττώτος, *ov*, = ἀπείρτιστος: esp. without περιττώματα, Theophr.

ἀπεριφέρης, *ές*, (ἀπεριφέρω) not going round, not moving round: not rounded, Theophr.

ἀπεριφόρητος, *ov*, = foreg.

ἀπεριψύχτος, *ov*, not cooled down, Gal.

ἀπεριγύασις, 3 plur. part. 2 from ἀποργίγω, Od. [ῖ]

ἀπεριμμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπορρίπτω.

ἀπέρω, to go away, be gone, Eur. H. F. 260: esp. to go to one's own loss, hence ἀπερρε, away, begone, Lat. *abi in malam rem*, Ar. Nub. 783.

ἀπεργυγνάνω, to be sick from a debauch, and so become sober, Diod.

ἀπερυθρία, fut. ῶω, to put away blushes, lose all sense of shame, act shamelessly, Ar. Nub. 1216. [ᾶω]

ἀπερίω, *ξω*, to keep back, keep off or away, hinder, scare away, Hom., and Soph. Aj. 186: Med. to abstain, desist, Soph. O. C. 169: mostly poet., but also *ἀν. τινὶ τι* to keep off from one, Hdt. 1. 32, ἀπ. τι ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 2, Oec. 5, 6.

ἀπερίσθω, ῶω, (ἐπύρῃθ) to destroy by mildew, Theophr.: to produce mildew, Id.

ἀπερίω, ῶω, to draw or tear off from, τινός. [on quantity, v. ἐρίω.]

ἀπεριχομαι, fut. ἐλεύσομαι, to go away, depart from, ἐκ or ἀπὸ τίνων: in poets also c. gen. only, as ἀπελήλυθε πάτρης Hom.: when used with eis, departure from one place and arrival at another is implied, so ἀπ. ἐς Ζαφῶν Hdt. 1. 22, cf. Soph. Ant. 818: hence II. to go back, return, Plat. Symp. 193 C.

III. to depart from life, die, δ ἀπεδὼν the deceased, Plut.

ἀπερίω, *Ion.* ἀπερίω, fut. sine pres. usit.; perf. ἀπέληκα, fut. μέν. ἀπερούμαι, cf. ἀπείπον:—to speak plainly out, ῥῆσιν ἀπερεῖν to deliver a verbal message, Hdt. 1. 152. II. to deny, to renounce, ῖ Hdt. 7. 205.

III. to forbid, c. inf., Hdt. 6. 61. IV. intr. to give up, flag, sink, fail, Plat., etc.:—the act. perf. ἀπέληκα seems to be used only in this signf., cf. ἀπείπον 1v. 2.

ἀπερῶς, ῶς, δ, one who hinders or thwarts, ἐμὼν μενέω ἀπερῶς thwarting of my plans, Il. 8. 361, from

ἀπερῶς, ἦω, strictly to ebb: hence to go back or away, to retire, withdraw from, πολέμω Il. 16. 723. II. trans. to keep back, hinder. Hence

ἀπερήν, ἦ, a going back or away, withdrawing. II. a

keeping back, hinderance.

ἀπερώτος, *ov*, (ἔρας) without love, unloving, ἔρας ἀπέρωτος, like γάμος ἄγαμος, Aesch. Cho. 600, where some Gramm. proposed ἀπέρωτος, as ἀπᾶνθρωπος.

ἀπες, *Ion.* for ἀπες, imperat. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίημι.

ἀπεσθόμαι, (ἐσθής) as Med., to undress oneself, Luc. Lexiph. 5, in part. perf. ἀπησθήμενοι.

ἀπεσθίω, *f. ἀπέδομαι*, to eat off, τὴν βύνα Dem. 788. 25: to

eat up, devour, Hermipp. Strat. 7. II. *to leave off eating*, Theopomp. (Com.) Phil. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀπαύστης, ἐς, (πέσκος) *uncovered*, Soph. Fr. 552.

ἀπέσσυσα, *he is gone off*, i. e. *dead*, Lacon. for ἀπεσσύη, aor. pass. of ἀποσύναι, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23.

ἀπεσσύμεθα, σύντο, Ep. sync. aor. pass. of ἀποσύναι, Hom.

ἀπεσσύς, ὅς, ἦ, =sq., Gramm.

ἀπεσσύς, οὖς, ἦ, (ἀπειμι) Ion., *a being away, absence*, τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 85: *formed like εὐεσσύ*.

ἀπέτληος, ον, (πέτλων) *leafless*, Anth.

ἀπειδιασμός, ὁ, (εὐδιαζω) *a clearing off, making calm and fair*, Iamb.

ἀπειδοκιμέω, *to disapprove*.

ἀπειθανάττω, ἰω, *to die happy*, LXX.

ἀπειθής, ἐς, (πυθόμενοι) *not inquired into, not well known, unknown*, Lat. ignotus, Od. 3. 88. II. act. *ignorant, unskilled*, Lat. ignarus, Od. 3. 184.

ἀπειθοσ, ον, =foreg., Gramm.

ἀπειθύνω, *to make straight or even again*, Polyb.: *to set up again*: mostly metaph. *to restore, make happy*: *to guide, direct*, δεῖρ' ἀπ. μολεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1667: *to rule*, Soph. O. T. 104: *τὴν χεῖρα δερμοῖς ἀπ. to guide the hands with chains* i. e. *bind his arms*, Id. Aj. 72.

ἀπεικτος, ον, (πέικη) *without resin*, Theophr.

ἀπεικταῖος, ον, =sq., Plat. Ax. 369 B.

ἀπεικτός, ον, *not ἀπεικτος*, Lob. Paral. 498, (ἀπειχομαι) *to be deprecated, abominable, πῆματα* Aesch. Ag. 638.

ἀπεινάζω, ὦς, *to lull to sleep, put to rest*: metaph., κακοῦ ἀπεινασθέντος *when the pain was at rest*, Soph. Tr. 1242.

ἀπειστος, ον, =ἀπειθής, Gramm.

ἀπειτακτέω, (ἐντακτος) *to pay off or discharge duly and regularly*, Strab. II. *to depart from good order*.

ἀπειφηρεῖω, ε, ἦω, *to deprecate*, Lat. abominari, Philostr.

ἀπειφιστεύω, *to thank heartily*.

ἀπειψχετος, ον, =ἀπεικτός, Aesch. Cho. 155.

ἀπειψχομαι, εἰμαι, Dep. med., *to wish away, to deprecate a thing, wish that it may not happen*, ti Eur. Hipp. 891, ubi v. Monk: ἀπ. τι τοῖς θεοῖς *to pray the gods it may not be*, Plat. Legg. 687 D: ἀπ. τι μὴ γενέσθαι Dem., *also without μή*, Id. 489. 15. II. *to reject, despise*, τι Aesch. Eum. 608.

ἀπειψω, *to scorch off*, v. ἀπέψω.

ἀπειψωνίζω, fut. ἰω, Att. ἰω, *to make cheap, sell cheap*, like ἐπειψωνίζω, dub. in Luc.

ἀπέφθιζον, v. sub ἀποφθίσθω.

ἀπέφθοσ, ον, strictly ἀφροθός, (ἀφέω) *boiled down*, ἀπ. χρυσοῦ *refined gold*, like Lat. aurum coctum, Theogn. 449, Hdt. 1. 50: ὕδωρ ἀπεφθόν *water purified by boiling*, Alex. Pythag. 1.

ἀπέχθαιρω, f. ἄρω: ἀπ. ἀπέχθηρα, *to hate with all one's heart, hate utterly*, τινά II. 3. 415. II. *to make utterly hateful*, τινί τι Od. 4. 105.

ἀπέχθαίνω, f. χήσσομαι Hdt. 1. 89: aor. ἀπηχθόμην Hom., etc.: pf. ἀπέχθηκα, Thuc. 1. 75, 2. 63:—the pres. is used by Hom. only in Od. 2. 202, but also by Plat., Xen., etc.: cf. ἀπέχθομαι: Dep., =ἀπέχθομαι, *to be hated or treated as an enemy*, Hom.: οὐτε τί μοι πᾶς δῆμος ἀπεχθόμενος χαλεπαίνει *nor does the people resolve to hate against me, distress me*, Od. 16. 114: c. dat. pers., *to be or become hateful to one, incur his hate or enmity*, Hdt. 1. 89, Thuc. 1. 136: c. dat. rei, *to be hated for a thing*, Plat. Apol. 24 A, cf. Thuc. 2. 63.

II. act. λόγοι ἀπεχθανόμενοι *language that causes hatred*, opp. *to ὁ πρὸς φίλων ἄγνοσι*, Xen. Symp. 4. 58.

ἀπέχθεια, ἡ, *enmity, hatred*, freq. in Att. prose: also in plur. ἐπιθίμης, Plat., and Dem.:—δὲ ἀπεχθείας τινί ἐλθεῖν *to be hated by him*, Aesch. Fr. 121: δὲ ἀπ. γίνεσθαι *it becomes hateful*, Xen. Hier. 9. 2: cf. δὲ Id. A. iv. 3.

ἀπέχθημα, atos, τό, *that which is hated, the object of hate*, Eur. Tro. 425.

ἀπέχθημον, ον, gen. onos, =sq.

ἀπέχθης, ἐς, (ἐχθος) *hateful, hostile*, Soph. Ant. 50. Adv. -θως, Dem.

ἀπεχθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *making hated*: in Arist. Eth. E., opp. *to κολάζει, fault-finding, sparing*.

ἀπέχθομαι, like ἀπεχθάνομαι, *to be hated or hateful*—the

indic. pres. *not till* Theocr. 7. 45, for in Eur. Hipp. 1260 ἀπάσκει is now read: the inf. ἀπέχθεσθαι is found in Il. 21. 83, Eur. Med. 200, Thuc. 1. 136, etc., but many take this to be from ἀπηχθόμην, aor. of ἀπεχθάνομαι, and so it is written ἀπεχθέσθαι by Elmsl. Med. I. c., cf. Butt. Catal. in v.

ἀπεχθύρω, *to make quite secure, represent as secure*.

ἀπέχω, ἀφέω: aor. ἀπεχον: *to hold off, keep off, away or far from a person or thing*, τινός, e. g. ἀπ. νῆα νῆσαν Od. 15. 33: χεῖρας πάντων ἀρέβω σοι Od. 20. 263, cf. Spitz. N. 1. 97:—*so too* Hdt., and Att.: also ἀπὸ τινος, as κληῖδε ἀρχέαι ἀπ. ὤμων *the collar-bone parted the neck from the shoulders*, Il. 22. 324, so too Att.:—also *παρὰ τινος* Eur. Bacch. 427.—Med. ἀπέχεται χεῖρας τινος *to hold one's hands off a person or thing*, Od. 22. 316, which in Aesch. Eum. 350, is ἀπέχειν χεῖρας—but *usu* ἀπ. ἀπέχεται τινος *to hold oneself off a thing, withhold, abstain, desist from it*, e. g. ἐννῆς, πολέμου Hom., and freq. in Hdt., and Att.: esp. *to spare a man*, Od. 19. 489, cf. Hdt. 9. 73, Thuc. 1. 20, etc.: also ἀπέχεται μὴ στρατεύσθαι *to abstain from marching*, Thuc. 5. 25, more usu. τοῦ c. inf., as ἀπ. τοῦ συμβουλευέμεν Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3; but also ἀπ. τὸ μὴ c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 32, Plat. Rep. 354 B.

II. intrans. *to be away or far from*, c. gen. loci, τῆς πόλεως οὐ πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἀπέχει Thuc. 6. 97; more freq. ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος etc., Hdt. 1. 179, etc.:—also like Med. *to abstain or desist from a thing*, τινός Hdt. 1. 67: πλείστον ἀπ. τοῦ ποιεῖν *to be as far as possible from doing*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62.

III. *to have or receive in full*, τὴν ἀπορίαν Aeschin. 34. 35: ἀπ. μισθόν, χάριον etc., *to have a full reward, due thanks*, etc., Jac. Anth. 2. 3, p. 243:—ἀπ. τὸν τιμὴν *to get one's due from a person or thing*.

ἀπέπνια, ἡ, (ἀπεπτος) *indigestibility*, Arist. Meteor.

ἀπέψω, Ion. for ἀφέω, Hdt.

ἀπέψω, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from ἀπαψέω, Od.

ἀπηγόμηναι, ἀπήγημα, τό, ἀπήγησις, ἡ, Ion. for ἀφηγη, Hdt.

ἀπηγόρευμα, atos, τό, =ἀπηγόρημα.

ἀπηγορέω, =ἀπαγορεύω, Med. *to answer for oneself*, πρὸς τι, like ἀπολογέομαι, Arist. Probl. Hence

ἀπηγόρημα, atos, τό, *an answer given, plea, defence*, Plat. Legg. 765 B.

ἀπηγορεύω, ἡ, Dor. ἀπαγ., =foreg., Pind. Fr. 87. 4, in plur.

ἀπηδύλος, ον, (πηδύλον) *without rudder*, Arist. Inc. Anim.

ἀπήθω, *to strain through, filter*, Arist. Ran. 943. Hence

ἀπήθημα, atos, τό, *that which is strained or filtered off*.

ἀπήκοος, ον, (ἀκοή) *disobedient, opp. to ὑπήκοος*.

ἀπηκριβώμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπακριβώ, exactly: sparingly, Alex. Synt. 1. 4, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀπηκτος, ον, (ἀγγυμν) like ἀπαγῆς, *not fastened, not compact: not congealed or frozen*, Arist. Gen. An.

ἀπηλεγέω, (ἀλέγω) like ἀνηλεγέω, *to neglect*.

ἀπηλεγέω, Adv. from ἀπηλεγῆς, ἐς, *without caring for any thing, recklessly*, Hom., but only in phrase μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποειπεῖν *to speak out recklessly of consequences*, i. e. *bluntly, fearlessly*.

II. in Alexandr. writers, *very exactly, carefully, or considerably*: the Adj. only in late writ. (The prob. deriv. from ἀλέγω, like νηλεγῆς, ἀνηλεγῆς.)

ἀπηλθον, aor. 2 of ἀπερχομαι.

ἀπηλίστασις, οὐ, ὅ, *one who keeps away from the Ἕλληες, and so an enemy to law*, Ar. Av. 110, with play on ἥλιος, *not fond of basking in the sun*: opp. *to φιληλιαστής*. (like ἀνῆλιος, ἀπηλιώτης, Ion. for ἀρηλ-, but always used in Att.)

ἀπηλίδιω, *to make stupid, stultify*.

ἀπηλίξω, Ion. for ἀρήλιξ, Hdt.

ἀπηλιώτης, ον, ὁ, (ἥλιος) sub. ἄνεμος, *the east wind*, Lat. subsolanus, Wessel. Hdt. 7. 188, Thuc. 3. 23. (cf. Ion. form, cf. ἀπηλιωστής.)

ἀπηλιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *from the quarter or towards the ἀπηλιώτης*, Arist. Meteor.

ἀπηλῆαντος, ον, (πηλῆαντος) *unharmful, unhurt*, Od. 19. 282.

II. act.: ἔστω δ' ἀπηλῆαντος *be misery far away*, Aesch. Ag. 378:—ἀπ. βλατος *a life free from misery*, Pind. O. 8. fin.

ἀπημβροτόν, Ep. aor. 2 of ἀπαμβράνω, Hom.

ἀπημελημένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπαμελέω, *wholly neglected*.

ἀπημόνια, ἡ, =sq., Callim.

ἀπημοσύνη, ἡ, a being free from harm, health, safety, Theogn. 756. II. act. harmlessness: from

ἀπῆμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πίμα) unarmed, unhurt, like ἀπῆμωντος, Hom.: without sorrow or care, ἀμφί τι about a thing, Pind. N. 1. 83. II. act. doing no harm, harmless, without danger, οὔρος, αὖτος, ποταμὸν Hom.: hence kindly, ἔσπος Il. 14. 164: of the gods, propitious, ἀπῆμων κέαρ Pind. P. 10. 33.

ἀπῆγεια, ἡ, the character of an ἀπῆγης, harshness, roughness, Ap. Rh.

ἀπῆγμος, ον, (ἀνεμος) without wind, calm.

ἀπῆγνι, ἡ, a four-wheeled wagon, sometimes used to carry persons, mostly drawn by mules, but sometimes by oxen, Hom., cf. ἀμαξα: later, any carriage, a car, chariot, Pind., and Trag.: vala ἀπ. a ship, Eur. Med. 1123. II. like (εὐγος, a yoke, pair, e. g. of brothers, Valck. Phoen. 331. (deriv. unknown.)

ἀπῆγνις, ἑς, harsh, rough, hard, Hom.: μὴδὲν ἀπῆγνός Ar. Nub. 974, opp. to ἐνῆγος and προσῆγνός, (perh. from εὖς, ἔγος, but cf. Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1. 255.)

ἀπῆγνον, Dory. aor. 2 of ἀπέρχομαι, for ἀπῆλθον.

ἀπῆγρος, ον, =sq.

ἀπῆγρος, ον, (αἰσρέω) hanging, hovering on high: hence metaph., Lat. suspensus, ἀπῆγρος ἐχθρῶν hanging in fear of the enemy (or, as others), far from them, Pind. P. 8. 124: orig. ἀπῆγρος, q. v.

ἀπῆγρις, ἑς, (πῆρος) unmaimed, Ap. Rh.

ἀπῆγρος, ον, (πῆρα) without a scarp. II. =foreg., Hdt. 1. 32.

ἀπῆγριονέως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπαγρίω, fully, completely, Dion. H.

ἀπῆγριονέως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπερὺθριω, imprudently.

ἀπῆγρωτος, ον, (πῆρω) not maimed.

ἀπῆγρων, ρα, 1 and 3 sing. imperf. from ἀπῆρω, Hom.

ἀπῆγρεια, ἡ, discord, dissonance: enmity, Lys. ap. Harp.: from ἀπῆγρως, to sound back, echo, Arist. Probl. II. to be out of tune, like ἀπῆδω. Hence

ἀπῆγρεια, ατος, τό, an after-sound, echo: metaph. of repetitions, Plat. Ax. 366 C. II. discord.

ἀπῆγρως, ἡ, (ῆχος) jarring, discordant: quarrelsome, Alciph. hostile. Adv. -χῶς.

ἀπῆγρως, εως, ἡ, a sounding after, echoing. II. discordance.

ἀπῆγρος, ον, (αἰσρέω) hanging or hovering on high, Od. 12. 435: later ἀπῆγρος.

Ἀπῖα γῆ, v. ἄπιος.

ἀπῖάλλω, Dor. or Lacon. word for ἀποπέμνω, Thuc. 5. 77.

ἀπῖέτος, ον, (πίεω) not pressed, not to be pressed, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 15, cf. Lob. Paral. 460.

ἀπῖημα, Ion. for ἀπῖημα.

ἀπῖβανος, ον, incredible, unlikely, Plat. II. act. not ready to believe, incredulous, Heind. Plat. Parm. 133 B. III. not persuasive, λόγος ἀπ. Plat. Phaedr. 265 B: ἀπ. πρὸς τι not to be trusted or believed in a thing, Aeschin. 28. 12. Adv. -ως, not persuasively, coarsely, rudely, Isocr. 87 D. Hence

ἀπῖβανότης, πτος, ἡ, unlikelyness, ἀπῖβας Aeschin. 36. 23: want of persuasiveness, Joseph.

ἀπῖβω, ἡσώ, (πίεω) poet. for ἀπῖβω, τινί, oft. in Hom., but always with οὐκ, in the phrase, οὐκ ἀπῖβω μύθεο he disobeyed not the words: once c. gen., h. Hom. Cer. 448.

ἀπῖβης, ἑς, poet. for ἀπῖβης, Anth.

ἀπῖβυντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a restorer, reformer, Anth.: from ἀπῖβυνω, =πενδύω, Anth.

ἀπῖκμάω, f. ἡσώ, to winnow, thresh out, οἶνον Theophr.

ἀπῖκνέομαι, Ion. for ἀπῖκνέω, Hdt.

ἀπῖκρος, ον, not bitter, Arist. Vitr. et Vit.

ἀπῖκρόχολος, ον, (χολή) without bitter gall, not easily provoked.

ἀπῖκρῶς, ὄν, (πύλω) not thickened, not to be thickened, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 23, cf. Lob. Paral. 460.

ἀπῖλλω, v. ἀπελλω.

ἀπῖμῆλῆς, ἑς, (πικρῆ) without fat, not fat.

ἀπῖμῆλος, ον, =foreg., Arist. H. A. [1]

ἀπῖνῆς, ἑς, (πῖνος) without dirt, clean.

ἀπῖνύσσω, (πινύς) to be without understanding, work folly, Od.: κῆρ ἀπῖνύσσω one who has lost his wits, Il. 15. 10.

ἀπῖεις, εως, ἡ, Ion. for ἀπῖεις, Hdt. 1. 69.

ἀπῖον, τό, (ἄπιος) a pear, Plat. Legg. 845 B. II. like Lat. apium, parsley.

ἀπῖος, ἡ, a pear-tree, Theophr.: also a pear itself, Ar. Fr. 476. 3, cf. Meineke ad Alex. Brett. 1. II. a kind of Euphorbia, perh. the sun-surge, Theophr.

ἀπῖος, ἡ, ἰον, (from ἀπῖος, as ἀντίος, from ἀντί) far away, far off, far, ἐξ ἀπῖος γαῖας from a far land, Il. 1. 270, Od. 16. 18, and Soph. O. C. 1685. II. Ἀπῖος, ἡ, ἰον, Apian, i. e. Peloponnesian, said to be so called from Apis, a mythical king of Argos, hence Ἀπῖα γῆ, χθών, or Ἀρία alone, the Peloponnesian, esp. Argolis, Aesch., cf. esp. Suppl. 262, sq.: also Ἀπῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Theoc. 25. 183. [The former word has ᾶ, the latter ᾶ, yet Soph. l. c. uses it in signif. 1. with ᾶ: late Ep. poets have it in signif. 11. with ᾶ, Butt. Lexil. v. Ἀπῖα γαῖα.]

ἀπῖπῶς, to press, squeeze out, Hdt. 2. 94.

Ἀπῖς, ἰος, ὁ, Apis, a bull worshipped in Egypt, the Greek Epaphos, Hdt. 2. 153. II. Ἀπῖς, cf. ἄπιος 11. [ᾶπῖς, Jac. A. P. p. 673.]

ἀπῖσῶς, to make equal or even, Hdt. 4. 196.

ἀπῖσῶτος, ον, (πισῶς) unpitched.

ἀπῖστέω, f. ἡσώ, to be ἄπιστος, and so 11. 339: to disbelieve, distrust, doubt a person or thing, τι Od. 13. 139: later usu. τινί, as Hdt. 1. 158, and Att.: ἀπ. τινί τι to disbelieve one in a thing, Hdt. 3. 122, περὶ τῶος 4. 96: c. inf., οὐκ ἀπιστῶ σ' οἰμᾶμαι I doubt not thou hast beaviled, Soph. Aj. 940: ἀπ. μὴ εἶναι not to believe that it is, Thuc. 4. 40: ἀπ. μὴ γενέσθαι τι to doubt that it will be, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Plat. Polit. 301 C: but, ἀπ. μὴ or μὴ οὐ γένηται τι to suspect it will happen, Plat. Rep. 555 A, Meno 89 D: ἀπ. πᾶς Id. Phaedr. 73 B: absol., to be unbelieving or distrustful or incredulous, Hdt. 8. 82, etc. Pass. to be distrusted or doubted, Thuc., etc.: esp. foll. by μὴ, c. inf., τὸ ἐπιτῆδευμα ἀπιστεύειν μὴ δυνατὸν εἶναι is not believed to be possible, is believed to be impossible, Plat. Legg. 839 C, cf. Charm. 168 E: and so acc. to some in Hdt. 3. 15, ἐῖ ἡπιστάθῃ μὴ πολυπρηγμαίνει if he had not been believed to be meddling, i. e. unless he had been, where others take it to be from ἐπιστάμαι, v. Interpp. II. =ἀπειθεῖα, to disobey, τινί Hdt. 6. 108 ubi Valck. Soph. Ant. 219, etc.: absol. to be disobedient, Plat. Legg. 941 C.

ἀπῖστυμ, Ion. for ἀπῖστυμ, Hdt.

ἀπῖστηνόν, verb. Adj. from ἀπιστέω, one must mistrust, Polyb.

ἀπῖστητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπιστέω) unbelieving, incredulous, Anton.

ἀπῖστια, ἡ, disbelief, distrust, Hes. Op. 370 in plur., Theogn. 829, etc.: ἀπῖστια ἔχειν to be in doubt, εἰς ἀπ. καταβαλεῖν to make doubtful, Plat.: also of things, πολλάς ἀπῖστιας ἔχει it admits of many doubts, Id. Rep. 450 C: εἰς ἀπ. καταπίπτειν to fall into doubt, Id. Phaedr. 88 D: ἀπῖστια βλέπειν Eupol. Incert. 22. II. want of faith, faithlessness, unbelief, Soph. O. C. 611, Plat. Gorg. 493 C: treachery, Xen. An. 2. 5, 21. [ἀπιστή in Theogn. l. c., otherwise id.]

ἀπῖστόκορος, unbelieving, Or. Sib.

ἀπῖστος, ον, (πίστις) I. pass., not to be trusted, and so 1. of persons, not trusty, faithless, II., and Att.: also, distrusted, suspected, Hdt. 8. 22. 2. of things, not credible, improbable, first in Archil. 16. 5, Hdt. 3. 80, and freq. in Att.: τὸ ἐλπιδὸν ἄπιστον=τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐλπίδων ἀπιστηθῆναι, what one cannot believe even in hope, Soph. Phil. 868: also uncertain, changeful, Plat. Legg. 705 A, 775 D. II. act., not believing or trusting, mistrustful, Od., Hdt. 1. 8, etc., cf. Valck. Hdt. 6. 108: ἀπῖστος ἔειπεν τὸν ὅτι not to believe what you say, Plat. Apol. 26 E. 2. not obeying, disobeying, τῶος Aesch. Theb. 875, τινί Ib. 1030, Eur. I. T. 1476. Adv. -τως, 1. act., suspiciously, jealously, Thuc. 3. 83. 2. pass., beyond belief, Thuc. 1. 21.

ἀπιστοσύνη, ἡ=ἀπιστία, Eur. Med. 423.

ἀπισχυνᾶν, to make lean or thin, Arist. Probl. Hence

ἀπισχυαντόν, verb. Adj., one must make lean, Arist. Probl.

ἀπισχυῶς, =ἀπισχυαντός, Hipp.

ἀπισχυρίζομαι, f. ἰσμαι, Att. ἰοῦμαι, Dep. med., to oppose firmly, give a flat denial, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 140. II. to hold fast to a thing, keep to or persist in it, τῶος.

ἀπίσχω, poet. form of ἀπέχω, to keep far away, Od. 11. 95.
 ἀπίσωσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀπίσω) a making equal.
 ἀπίτεον, verb. Adj. of ἀπειμι, one must go away, Xen. An.
 5. 3. 1.
 ἀπίτης, ὁ, (ἀπιον) sub. οἶνος, περὶ. [i]
 ἀπιτήτων, plur. a, verb. Adj. from ἀπειμι, = ἀπιτέον, Luc.
 ἀπιτήτων, on, Att. for ἀπίσωτος.
 ἀπιχθύνω, ὄσω, to make into fish, Stob.
 ἀπιχθύν, ὁ, gen. ὄς, without fish, eating no fish, like ἀπόσι-
 τος, Ar. Fr. 480.
 ἀπίων, on, gen. ονος, (πίων) not fat. [i]
 ἀπιλαγκτος, on, = ἀπλανής.
 ἀπλαι, ὦν, αἱ, (strictly fem. from ἀπλοῦς) Laconian single-
 soled shoes, Dem. 1267. 25.
 ἀπλακέω, ἀπλακία, etc., v. sub ἀμπλακέω.
 ἀπλακουντος, on, (πλάκου) without cakes, Plat. (Com.)
 Prol. 1.
 ἀπλάνεια, ἡ, constancy, unchangeableness, [α]: from
 ἀπλάνης, ἔς, (πλάνη) not wandering or changeful, fixed,
 Plat.: in Astron. opp. to πλανήτης. II. not erring, with-
 out mistake.
 ἀπλάνητος, on, (πλάνω) not gone astray, without mistake. [α]
 ἀπλαστία, ἡ, sincerity, Plat. Def. 412 E: from
 ἔπλαστος, on, (πλάσσω) not moulded, unshapen: hence in its
 natural state, genuine, sincere. Adv. -τως, Plat. Ep. 319 B.
 II. also usu. taken as = ἀπματος, monstrous, huge, v. l.
 Hes. Op. 147, Th. 151, Soph. Fr. 350: if in this signif. also it
 be not better referred to πλάσσω, shapeless, monstrous, like
 Lat. *informis*: cf. ἑπματος, ἑπματος. Only poet.
 ἀπλότης, ἔς, (πλάτος) without breadth, γραμμῇ Arist. Org.
 ἀπλότης, on, Ion. ἀπλότης, (πλάω) for ἀπλάτος, unap-
 proachable, but always like ἄπματος, with collat. notion of
 terrible: hence monstrous, huge, Hes. Op. 147, Th. 151,
 where Götting takes the v. l. ἄπματος, observing that ἄπματος
 would be in Ep. ἑπματος, v. l. Butt. Catal. voc. πλάω: ἑπ.
 πύρ, ὄψις, Τύφω Pind.; λέων, αἶσα Soph.: cf. Elmsl. and
 Herm. Med. 149, also v. ἑπματος, ἑπματος, ἑπματος. Only
 poet.
 ἀπλεκτος, on, (πλέκω) unweoven, unplaited, χαλτῇ Anth.
 ἀπλετομεγέθης, ἔς, (μέγεθος) unapproachably great, also
 ἀπλάτομι.
 ἀπματος, on, collat. form of ἑπματος, ἑπματος, unapproachable,
 and so, huge, monstrous, frightful, Pind.: mostly in poets, when
 the result is to be short, but also in Ion. and Att. prose, Hdt.
 1. 215, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 246 C.
 ἀπλευρος, on, (πλευρά) without sides or ribs, ἑπ. στήθος a
 narrow chest, Arist. Physign.
 ἀπλευστος, on, (πλέω) not navigable, not navigated: τὸ ἑπ.
 a part of the sea not yet navigated, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16.
 ἀπλήγιος, on, in a single garment: in gen. = ἀπλοῦς, Eur. Pol.
 27 B: from
 ἀπλήγης, ἴδω, ἡ, sub. χλαῖνα, (ἀπλοῦς) a single upper gar-
 ment or cloak, like ἀπλοῖς, opp. to διπλήγης, Ar. Fr. 149.
 ἀπλήθης, ἔς, (πλήθος) not full, opp. to εὐπλήθης.
 ἀπληκτος, on, (πλήσσω) unstricken: of a horse, needing no
 whip or spur, Eur. Pol. 2, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, cf. Pind. O.
 1. 33.
 ἀπλήγης, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Luc.
 ἀπλήρωτος, on, (πλήρω) not to be filled, not filled, insatiable,
 Luc. Adv. -τως.
 ἀπληροσάτος, on, (πληροσάω) = ἑπματος.
 ἀπληροσάομαι, Dep., to be ἑπματος.
 ἀπληροστία, ἡ, insatiate desire, Pherecr. Incert. 6, and Plat.
 ἀπληροστωνος, on, (οἶνος) insatiate in wine, Timon ap. Ath.
 224 B.
 ἀπληροτόκορος, on, insatiate, Or. Sib.
 ἀπληστος, on, (πλήσσειμι) not to be filled up, insatiate, im-
 mense, huge, and so oft. confounded with ἑπματος, ἑπματος,
 Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 149: c. gen., ἑπ. χρημάτων, ἑπματος
 insatiate of money, blood, Hdt. 1. 187, 212, and so in Trag.
 Adv. -τως.
 ἀπλητος, on, Ion. for ἑπματος, Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 83, Hes.
 ἀπλόη, ἡ, = ἀπλότης.

ἀπλόθρη, τρήος, ὁ, ἡ, of or with plain, untrimmed hair.
 ἀπλοια, ἡ, Ion. ἀπλοῖα, (ἀπλος) want of sailing, or bad time
 for sailing, difficulty or impossibility of sailing, Aesch. Ag. 188:
 also in plur., contrary winds, stress of weather, Hdt. 2. 119.
 ἀπλόζομαι, Dep. med. (ἀπλοῦς) to behave simply, deal openly
 or frankly, πρὸς τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 18.
 ἀπλοικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an ἀπλοῦς, fit or proper for him. II.
 = ἀπλοῦς, simple, natural, plain, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 444.
 Adv. -κῶς.
 ἀπλοῖς, ἴδω, ἡ, simple: esp. as Subst., a single garment: Hom.
 combines ἀπλοῖδες χλαῖνας, = πηληγίδες.
 ἀπλόκαμος, on, (πλόκαμος) without braids or tresses, with un-
 braided hair, Anth. (ἀπλόκαμος is not Greek.)
 ἀπλοκος, on, (πλέκω) = ἀπλεκτος, unweoven, unplaited, Opp.
 Ἀπλοκουν, gen. κυνός, h. nickname of Antisthenes, plain
 blunty Cynic, downright dog in manners, etc., Diog. L. 6. 13. [ε]
 ἀπλόδος, ὄν, ὄν, contr. ἀπλοῦς, ἡ, ὄν, like Lat. *simplex*, one-
 fold, opp. to διπλόδος, Lat. *duplex*, two-fold, and so, 1. single,
 οἶμος Aesch. Fr. 222, τρήος Thuc., etc.: hence simple, plain,
 ἀπλὰ τῆς ἀληθείας ἑπ., ἀπλὸς ὁ μῦθος, etc., Aesch., etc.: κέ-
 λευθοῖ (ῶας Pind. N. 8. 61: ἀπλὰ λόγῳ in plain language,
 speaking plainly, Plat., etc.: so too of men, simple, open, frank,
 sincere, Plat., etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. διπλόδος: also simple,
 silly. 3. simple, opp. to compound or mixed, Plat. Rep. 547 D,
 etc.: hence, simple, downright, absolute, sheer, δημοκρατία
 Plat., συμφορὰ Lys., etc. Adv. -πλῶς, q. v., freq. in all these
 signif. Compar. and Sup. ἀπλοσύτερος, ἀπλοσύντατος, Plat.
 (Prob. from ἑπμα, all together, in one way, just as Lat. *simplex*,
 from *simul*: always opp. to διπλόδος, *duplex*, in two ways.)
 ἀπλοος, on, contr. ἀπλοῦς, on, (πλέω) not sailing, and so
 I. act., of ships, unfit for sea, not sea-worthy, ναῦς ἀπλοῦς ποιῶν
 Thuc. 7. 34: ἡγες ἀπλοῖ ἐγένοντο Ib. Compar., less fit for sea,
 Id. 7. 60. 2. of men, never having been at sea. II. pass.,
 of rivers, etc., not navigable.
 ἀπλοπαθία, ἡ, a simply passive state, Sext. Emp.: from
 ἀπλοπαθής, ἔς, (πάθος) being simply passive, Sext. Emp.
 ἀπλός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ἀπλόος, like διπλός for διπλόος.
 ἀπλοσύνη, ἡ, = ἀπλότης.
 ἀπλοσχήμαν, on, gen. ονος, (σχῆμα) of simple form, figure,
 or manners, Strab.
 ἀπλότης, ητος, ἡ, like Lat. *simplicitas*, simplicity, Plat. Rep.
 404 E. 2. plainness, frankness, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 3: stupidity,
 silliness.
 ἀπλότης, ἡ, ὄν, contr. for ἀπλόος, q. v.
 ἀπλοῦς, on, contr. for ἀπλόος, q. v.
 ἀπλοσύτερος, ἀπλοσύντατος, Comp. and Superl. from ἀπλόος.
 ἀπλουτος, on, without riches, Soph. Fr. 718.
 ἀπλώω, (ἀπλοῦς) to make single, to unfold, ἱστία Herm. Orph.
 814.
 ἀπλύσια, ἡ, (ἐπλωτος) the state of an ἀπλωτος, filthiness, Anth.
 ἀπλύσιος, on, ὁ, σπῆγγος a sponge, so called from its dirty
 gray color, Arist. H. N.
 ἀπλῶτος, on, (πλύνω) unwashed, filthy, dirty, like ἀλουτος,
 Pherecr. Incert. 3.
 ἀπλωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπλώω) that which is unfolded. II. as
 unfolding.
 ἀπλῶς, Adv. from ἀπλοῦς, Iat. *simpliciter*, simply, plainly,
 openly, Plat.: usu. *simply*, *absolutely*, ἀπλῶς ἄδισαντος Thuc.
 3. 45, τῶν νεῶν κατὰ οὐδὲμα ἀπλῶς Id. 7. 34: but esp.
 ἀπλῶς λέγειν and εἰπεῖν Plat.; also strengthen. ἀπλῶς οὕτως
 Heind. Gorg. 468 B: in bad sense, opp. to ἀκριβῶς, loosely,
 superficially, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 169.
 ἀπλωστος, on, (πλώω) not navigated.
 ἀπνεγής, ἔς, (πνέω) = ἀπνεύς; said to mean violently blowing, in
 Antip. Sid. 5.
 ἀπνεύματος, on, (πνεῦμα) not blown through, without wind or
 current of air, Arist. Probl.
 ἀπνευστία, Adv. of ἀπνεύματος, without breathing, Arist.
 Probl.: without fetching breath, at one breath, Dem. 328. 12.
 ἀπνευστία, ἡ, (ἀπνεύστος) a holding of the breath, not breath-
 ing, Arist. Probl.
 ἀπνευστία, ὄσω, to hold the breath, Arist. Probl.
 ἀπνεύστος, on, (πνέω) without breath, breathless, Od. 5. 456:

hence *lifeless*. II. act. *stopping the breath, stifling, τόπος* Theophr. Adv. —τως, Plut.: also ἀπνευστί, q. v.
 ἀπνοια, ἡ, a *calm*, Polyb.: from
 ἀπνοος, or, contr. ἀπνους, οὐν, (πνέω) *without wind or breath*: hence I. *breathless*, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. q: and so *lifeless, dead*. II. *without air, stifling*, opp. to εὐπνοος.
 ΑΠΟ, PREP. C. GEN. ONLY, = Lat. AB, ABS, Sanscr. APA; orig. sense, *from*, whether a place, or a time, or any object, from which a thing goes forth, is derived, or parted. I. of place, the first, and in Hom., the prevailing signf., 1. implying motion from, *away from*, as ἔγειν ἀπ' ἀκτῆς Od. 1. pleonast. ἀπὸ Τροίης, ἀπ' οὐρανὸν Hom., stronger, ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ Il. 10. 151: oft with signf. of *down from*, ἀπ' αἵματος βρόχον ἀπὸ μελέδρου so that it hangs down from, Od. 11. 278: so οὐ μὲν ἀπ' ἴππων, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ νῆων ἐπιβάτες Il. 15. 386; and Att., ἀπὸ νέων περὶ αἰῶνος Thuc. 7. 62, θρήνευ ἀπ' ἴππων Xen.: in Il. 24. 725, ἀπ' αἰῶνος νέος ἄλαιο implies *leaving, going away from life*. 2. *without motion implied, far from*, as μένων ἀπὸ ἡς ἀλόχου Il. 2. 292, κεκρυμμένος ἀπ' ἔλλων Od. 23. 110: ἀπ' ὀφθαλμοῦ, οὐρατος οὐτ' of sight, hearing, Hom.: hence ἀπὸ θυμοῦ, σκοποῦ, δόξης, ἐκπίδων *different from, at variance with*, ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπου τρόπου Thuc. 1. 76: hence perh. also, σπεύδειν ἀπὸ θυγῆρος *far from*, i. e. *without* bride, Soph. O. C. 900: strengthd. τῆλε ἀπὸ, νόσφι Hom. II. of time, a rarer usage, *from, after, since*, Hom. only in Il. 8. 54, ἀπὸ δειπνῶν ὠρῆσσοντο, and seldom in Ep., v. Spitzn. I. c.: sometimes in Trag., most freq. in prose, as ἀπὸ δειπνῶν γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 126, 2. 78, cf. ἐκ Il. 2: also ἀπὸ δειπνῶν alone, 1. 133: τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου, πέμπτη ἡμέρη ἀπὸ τούτων etc., Hdt.: ἀπ' ἡμέρας Lat. *de die, ἀπὸ νυκτὸς* Lat. *de nocte*, immediately from the beginning of it, Xen., cf. Lat. *ab hoc sermone profectus Paulus*, Liv. 22. 40. III. of Origin of all kinds, as, 1. of descent, birth, οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης sprung from oak or rock, Od. 19. 163; ἀπὸ πατρός by the father, etc.: hence of the place one *springs from*, one's home, as ἵπποι ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήωντος Il.: ἐπὶ ἀπὸ Σπάρτης a Spartan, Soph.: and so also of things, κάλλος ἀπὸ Χαρίτων beauty such as the Graces give, Od. 6. 18: μῆδεα ἀπὸ θεῶν counsels devised by the gods, δ' ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβος fear which the enemy inspires, stronger than δ' πολεμίων φόβος, Xen., etc. 2. of the means or instrument, as ἀπὸ βιοῖο πέφηνεν with arrow from his bow, Il. 24. 605, and ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἔξαρτο Il. 11. 675: so ἀπὸ γλώσσης by word of mouth, Thuc. 7. 10: so ἀπὸ στόματος Plat. Theaet. 142 D; ἀπὸ γυνώμης like Lat. *ex animo*, Aesch. Eum. 674; sometimes with a verb, where ὑπὸ might stand, as τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν γενομένων the things done on his part, Schw. Hdt. 7. 130; so ἐκράχηθ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδέν Hdt. 1. 17. 3. of the cause or occasion, as ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης ὅτι account, by reason of, Hdt.: τλήμων ἀπ' εὐτόλμου φρονέει in consequence of, Aesch. Ag. 1302; sometimes strengthd. by ἔνεκα, as, ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα as far as shouting went, Thuc. 8. 92, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31, Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 618. fin. 4. of the material of which a thing is made, as ἀπὸ ξύλου πεποιημένα made of wood, Hdt. 7. 65: hence of weight, στέφανος ἀπὸ παλάντων ἔξικτονα Dem. 256. 24; or measure, ἀπὸ σταδίων τετταράκοντα forty stades long, etc.: hence nearly periph. for the genit., αἱ ἵπποι αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος Hdt. 4. 8. 5. of dependence on a chief, as, οἱ ἀπὸ Πάδωντος: hence οἱ ἀπὸ Ἀκαδημίας, σοῖσας, and still more loosely, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς, τοῦ λόγου. Perhaps to this may be referred the participle use of ἀπὸ, as αὐτὸ ἀπὸ ληϊδὸς a share of the spoil, Od. 5. 40, ἀπαίρει ἀπὸ τῶν καλίδων Ar. Lys. 539. Also the phrases ἀπὸ σπουδῆς = σπουδαίως, Il.; ἀπὸ φανερῶς = φανερώς, ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου etc. B. AS AD-VERB, sine casu: *far away*: but almost always with verbs in tmesis, as Il. 5. 214, Hdt. 8. 89. C. in Compos. 1. from, *asunder*, as ἀπολύνω, ἀποτέμνω: and hence away from, as ἀποβάζω, ἀποβαίνω. 2. *ceasing from, leaving off*, as ἀπαγαγέω, ἀποκτείνω, ἀποβρίζω: and hence, *finishing, completing, making into a thing*, ἀπεργάζομαι, ἀπανδρόω. 3. *back again*, as ἀποδίδωμι, ἀποπλύνω, though it often only strengthens the signf. of the simple, v. Herm. Soph. Ag. 216. 4. *by way of abuse*, as in ἀποκαλέω. 5. *almost* = a priv., yet not precisely, v. Herm. I. T. 925; sometimes with verbs, as ἀπαυδάω, ἀπαγορεύω: more

freq. with Adjectives, as ἀποχρήματος, ἀπόντος. [ἀπδ, but sometimes in the old Ep. ο in *arsi* was lengthd., when followed by a liquid, by δ, or the Digamma: so Att. before β: later poets in these cases wrote ἀπαλ, Spitzner Vers. Her. p. 52.]
 ἀπο, anastrophe. for ἀπό, when it follows its noun. Some Gramm. accentuate it so, in signf. I. 2., *far from*, Schaf. Greg. p. 210.
 ἀποαίνωμαι, poet. for ἀπαινῶμαι, to take away, take off, Hom. ἀποαιρέομαι, poet. for ἀφαίρεομαι, II.
 ἀποάφισσω, f. ἔλω, aor. 1 ἀπόφισσα, (ἀφίσσω) to draw off, Eurphor. 72.
 ἀποβα, Att. imperat. aor. 2 act. for ἀπόβηθαι from ἀποβαίω.
 ἀποβαδίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to go away, Ar. Fr. 400.
 ἀποβάβα, ἡ, a way for coming down from, esp. steps or a ladder for descending from a ship, the gangway, Hdt. 9. 98, Soph. Fr. 364.
 ἀποβαίω, f. βήσομαι: aor. 2 ἀπέβην: pf. ἀποβέβηκα—in these tenses intrans. (though the pres. is pf. used by Hom.), to step off, dismount, alight or disembark from, νῆος, ἵππων, also ἐκ ἵππων Hom.; ἀπὸ νεῶν, ἀπ' ἵππων Hdt.: also absol. to dismount, disembark, Hdt., etc.; in full ἀπ. ἐς χώρην Hdt., ἐς τὴν γῆν Thuc. 2. to go away, depart, Xen. II. of events, to issue or result from, τὰ ἐμπελα ἀποβήσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 66: usu. absol., to turn out, end or issue in a certain way, Lat. *evenire*, usu. with some qualifying word or words, as ἀπέβη ἥτις ἐπερ εἰπε it turned out as he said, Hdt. 1. 86; ἀπ. οὕτως, παρὰ δόξαν etc., Hdt.; τὸ ἀποβαίνειν the issue, event, Hdt., etc.; τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα, ἀποβάντα the results, Thuc. 1. 83, 2. 87, etc.; τὰ ἀποβησόμενα the probable results, Id. 3. 38: but also ἀπὸδ. alone, to turn out well, succeed, Thuc. 3. 26.
 2. also of persons and things, with an Adj., to turn out, prove or be so and so, Lat. *evadere*, ἀπ. κοινὸν to prove impartial, Thuc. 3. 53; ἀπ. χειρῶν, ἰσχυμὸν to prove worse, curable, Plat.
 3. of conditions, etc., ἀπ. εἰς τι to come at last to, end in, e. g. εἰς μουνάρχην Hdt. 3. 82; εἰς ἐν τέλει Plat. Rep. 425 C: but also of persons, ἀπ. εἰς τὰ πολιτικά to prove fit for public affairs, Id. Symp. 192 A.
 B. trans., only in aor. 1 ἀπέβησα, to make to dismount, disembark, land, like ἀποβιβάζω, ἀπ. στρατήν Hdt. 5. 63., 6. 107.
 ἀποβάλλω, f. βαλῶ, to throw off from, τί τῶς Eur. Bacch. 692: c. acc. only, to throw away, h. Hom. Merc. 388. Hdt. 3. 40, etc. 2. to throw away, reject, Eur., Plat., etc. 3. to throw away, sell too cheap, Xen. Oec. 20. 28. 4. usu. to lose, Lat. *jacturam facere*, τὰ παρὰ, τὸν στρατὸν, τὴν κεφαλὴν etc., Hdt., and so freq. in Att. 5. to drive away, overpower, put down, Xen. Hell.
 ἀποβάπτω, to dip quite or entirely, Hdt. 2. 47.
 ἀποβάσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀποβαίνω) a stepping off, dismounting, ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 3; hence usu. alone, a disembarking, landing, ποιῶντα ἀποβαίνειν εἰς τόπον Thuc. 3. 115: but, a place οὐκ ἔχει ἀπόβασιν does not admit of landing or has no landing-place, Id. 4. 8; in 6. 75, certainly a landing-place. II. a departure.
 ἀποραστήω, f. ἴσω, to carry down, away or off, bring away.
 ἀπορστήτρια, τὰ, sub. ἱερὰ, offerings made on reaching land: from
 ἀποράτης, ου, δ, (ἀποβαίνω) one that gets off or dismounts, esp. from a horse or chariot: also one who rode several horses or chariots, leaping from one to the other, Lat. *desultor*, hence ἀποράτην ἀγνῶσθαι, see the description in h. Hom. Ar. 231 sq., cf. Meineke Fragm. Com. 3. p. 571. [δ] Hence ἀπορστήτης, ἡ, ἴσω, belonging to an ἀποράτης, e. g. ἀγῶν, τρέχος, ἀπορστήτης, f. ἴσω, (βῆμα) to cast from one's rank or station, degrade, Lat. *dejecere de gradu*, Plut.
 ἀπορήσσω, f. ἴω, to cough up, cough away, Hipp.
 ἀπορρίζω, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med., to force away: to use force towards, τινά Polyb.: we also have the aor. ἀπορρίσθημι as Pass., to be forced away, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 24. II. to force oneself to, win by striving, Lat. *eniti*.
 ἀπορρίβω, f. ἴσω, fut. Att. ἀπορρίβω=ἀποβαίνω B, to make to get off, esp. from a ship, to disembark, set on land, τινά εἰς τόπον Hdt. 8. 76, where he has both Att., and Med.: in full ἀπορρίβω ἀπὸ τῶν νηῶν Id. 9. 32. Hence

ἀποβιβασμός, δ, a bringing out, discharging.

ἀποβιβρώσκω, f. βρώσω, strengthd. for simple, to eat up, devour.

ἀποβίω, f. βιώμαι, to cease living, die. Hence

ἀποβιώσις, εως, ἡ, departure from life, death, Plat.

ἀποβλάττω, ψω, to ruin utterly, Pind. N. 7. 87, as Herm. rightly reads it, Plat. Legg. 795 D. Pass. ἀποβλαβήναι τινος to be robbed of a thing, Soph. Aj. 941, cf. βλάπτω.

ἀποβλαστάνω, f. στήσω, to shoot forth from, spring from, τινός Soph. O. C. 533. Hence

ἀποβλάστημα, ατος, τό, a shoot, scion, Plat. Symp. 208 B.

ἀποβλάστῃς, εως, ἡ, a shooting forth, descent.

ἀποβλέπω, ατος, τό, (ἀποβλέπω) a steadfast gaze.

ἀποβλεπτος, on, looked at, gazed on by all, hence admired, like περιβλεπτος, Eur. Hec. 355, cf. Valck. Phoen. 554: from ἀποβλέτω, ψω, to look away from all other objects at one, hence to look steadfastly at, look or gaze at or upon, εἰς, πρὸς τινα or τι Hdt. 7. 135., 9. 61, freq. in Att.: esp. to look upon with love or wonder, look at as a model, pattern, authority, etc., v. esp. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 8, Mem. 4. 2, 30, An. 3. 1, 36; so of a dog watching its master's eye, Ib. 7. 2, 33.

ἀποβλημα, ατος, τό, (ἀποβάλλω) any thing cast away, Luc.

ἀποβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to lose or throw away.

ἀποβλήτος, on, to be thrown or cast away as worthless, Pl. 2. 361., 3. 65.

ἀποβλίσσω, Att. βλίστω, f. ἴσω, to cut out the comb from the hive, take the honey: metaph. to bereave or rob of a thing, βολμάτων τινος Ar. Av. 498, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. βλίστω.

ἀποβλύξω, σω, to spirt out, ἀπ. οἴνου to spirt out some wine, Pl. 9. 491: intr., in Philostr.

ἀποβλύω, =foreg., Orph. [ῶ]

ἀποβλώσκω, to go away, Ar. Rh.

ἀποβολεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἀποβάλλω) one who throws away, e. g. ὄπλων Plat. Legg. 944 B.

ἀποβολή, ἡς, ἡ, a throwing away, e. g. ὄπλων Plat. Legg. 943 E, sq. 2. a throwing away, losing, χρημάτων, πτερῶν, ἐπιστομῆς Plat.

ἀποβολήματος, on, apt to throw away, c. gen. ὄπλων Ar. Pac. 678. 2. pass. usually thrown away, set aside.

ἀποβόσκωμαι, f. σφίσσωμαι, Dep. med., (βόσκει Irr.) to feed or eat off, eat up, καρπὸν.

ἀποβουκόλει, 2. to decoy from another's herd, entice away, gen. to lose.

Schäff. Long. p. 343: hence to beguile, wheedle, soothe, Wyt. Sel. Hist. p. 380. Hence

ἀποβουκόλει, ατος, τό, a decoying away, wheedling.

ἀποβουκόλις, f. ἴσω, =ἀποβουκόλει.

ἀποβράζω, f. σσω, to throw out froth or foam, esp. of boiling water, volcanoes, etc.: Pass. to boil or bubble out, Hipp.: also of meal that is being sifted, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. βράζω. II.

to cease to boil, abate, Lat. deservescere, Alciph. Hence

ἀποβρασμα, τό, that which is thrown out, froth, scum; bran.

ἀποβρασμός, δ, a throwing out, like water boiling, Sext. Emp.

ἀποβράσσω, Att. ἀποβράττω, =ἀποβράζω, Hipp.

ἀποβρεγμα, ατος, τό, any liquid in which things are soaked, an infusion, Diosc.: from

ἀποβρέχω, f. ξω, to steep well, soak, Theophr.

ἀποβρίξω, f. ξω, to sleep without waking, go sound asleep, Od. 9. 151., 12. 7.

ἀποβρίθω, f. ἴσω, to press out or down by its weight, Theophr.

ἀποβροχή, ἡ, (ἀποβρέχω) a soaking out, distillation by infusion, Diosc.

ἀποβροχίζω, f. ἴσω, to gulp down, Ar. Fr. 31.

ἀποβροχίζω, f. ἴσω, (βροχίζω) to untie, unbind. 2. to strangle, Anth.

ἀποβρόκω, ξω, to bite off from, τῶν κρεῶν Eubul. Καμπύλ. 4. [ῶ]

ἀποβύω, f. ύω, to stop quite up. II. to open what was stopped up. [ῶ]

ἀποβώμιος, on, (βώμιος) far from an altar, godless, Κύκλωϊ Eur. Cycl. 365.

ἀποβώμιος, on, =foreg.

ἀπόγονος, later ἀπόγονος, on, or ἀπόγονος, on, (γῆ) from land, coming off land, ἀνέμοι Arist. Meteor. πνεύμα Id. Mund. 1. 4, etc.: esp. a grandson: the following degrees are marked by numbers, ἀπόγ. τρίτος, τέταρτος, etc.

Probl., cf. Lob. Paral. 473; τὸ ἀπόγονον or ἀπόγειον a mooring cable, Polyb.

2. in Astronomy, a planet's greatest distance from the earth, ἀρῆος, pass. διάστημα, Arist. Probl. Hence

ἀπογαλῶ, to change into earth, make into land.

ἀπογάλακτιζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, (γάλα) to wean from the mother's milk, Diphil. ap. Ath. 247 C.

ἀπογάλακτοςμός, δ, a weaning, Hipp.

ἀπογάλακτομαί, Pass., strengthd. form of γαλακτομαί.

ἀπογεία, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόγονος.

ἀπόγονος, on, =ἀπόγονος, v. γ.

ἀπογεισσοῦ, to make jut out like a cornice or coping, ὀφρὸς ἀπ. τὰ ὑπὲρ τὸν ὀφρῶν Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6. Pass. to jut out like a cornice, Arist. Gen. An. Hence

ἀπογεισσωμα, τό, a cornice, coping, v. l. in Arist. Part. An.

ἀπογεμίζω, ἴσω, Dion. H., and

ἀπογεμῶ, ὥσω, =sq.

ἀπογέμω, to unburl, discharge.

ἀπογεννῶ, to engender, Arist. Org.; also ἀπογ. δυσμενέαι Demad. 180. 18. Hence

ἀπογέννημα, ατος, τό, that which is begotten: a scion, off-spring, Tim. Loc.

ἀπογέννησις, εως, ἡ, =ἀπογέννημα, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105.

ἀπογεύομαι, as Med., to take a taste of a thing, τινός Plat. Rep. 354 A: the act ἀπογεῖν in same signf., Agath. Proem. 39.

ἀπογεφύρω, to furnish with a bridge or with dykes, Hdt. 2. 99.

ἀπογηράσκω, ὥσω, to grow old, Theogn. 819.

ἀπογηράω, ὥσω, =foreg.

ἀπογίνομαι, in late Att. ἀπογίνομαι, fut. γενήσωμαι, to be away from, have no part in, c. gen. τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 69, τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων Thuc. 1. 30. II. absol. to be taken away, and so to depart life, die, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: οἱ ἀπογενομένοι the dead, Hdt. 2. 136, Thuc. 2. 51.

ἀπογινώσκω, in late Att. ἀπογινώσκω, fut. γνώσωμαι, to depart from a judgment, give up a design or intention of doing, c. gen. τοῦ μαχεῖσθαι Xen. An. 1. 7, 19: also c. μή et inf., ἀπ. μὴ βοηθεῖν to resolve not to help, Dem. 193. 5. 2. to despair of, τῆς ἐλευθερίας Lys. 195. 7. II. c. acc., to give up, dismiss from one's mind as useless, ἀπ. τὸ πορεύεσθαι Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 7; hence to give up in despair, τινά Dem. 69. fin.: hence in Pass. to be so given up, Id. 358. 13; ὁ ἀπεγνωσμένος a desperate man, Lat. perditus, Plut.

III. as law-term, to refuse to receive an accusation, reject it, ἀπ. γραφῆν, ἐνδείξει Dem. 605. 16, 1327. 8: hence ἀπ. τινός (sc. δίκην vel γραφὴν) to reject the accusation brought against a man, i. e. acquit him, opp. to καταγινώσκειν τινός Dem. 1020. 14, etc.: but also ἀπ. τινά (sc. τῆς δίκης vel γραφῆς) to judge him free from the accusation, to acquit him, Id. 539. 3: also ἀπ. τινός μὴ ἀδικεῖν to acquit him of wrong, Lys. 95. 4.

ἀπογέω, ἴσω, (ὄγκος) to decrease in size, Hipp.

ἀπογλαυκόωμαι, as Pass., to get the γλαύκωμα in the eye, Plut.

Ἀπεγλαυκώμενος a play of Alexis, (Com. Grec. 3. p. 389.) Hence

ἀπογλαυκωσις, εως, ἡ, the growing of a γλαύκωμα in the eye.

ἀπόγλυτος, on, with a small rump, Lat. depygis.

ἀπογλυκίναμι, f. ἀνώ, to sweeten, Diod.

ἀπογλύφω, f. ψω, to scratch off, peel off, Alciph. [ῶ]

ἀπογλυτίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to deprive of tongue or speech, Luc.

ἀπόγνοια, ἡ, (ἀπογινώσκω) despair, Thuc. 3. 85.

ἀπογνώμων, on, gen. onos, without γνώμονες or teeth that mark the age.

ἀπογνομισιχέω, strengthd. for γνωμισιχέω.

ἀπόγνους, εως, ἡ, =ἀπόγνοια, Dion. H.

ἀπογνώστης, on, δ, =ἀπογινώσκων, a desperate man.

ἀπογομόω, f. ὥσω, =ἀπογεμίζω.

ἀπογομφώ, f. ὥσω, to loosen by drawing out nails, take to pieces.

ἀπογονή, ἡ, =ἀπογέννημα, issue, posterity: from ἀπόγονος, on, (ἀπογίνομαι) descended, sprung, Hdt., mostly as Subst., a descendant, usu. in plur., descendants, Hdt. 7. 124, etc.: esp. a grandson: the following degrees are marked by numbers, ἀπόγ. τρίτος, τέταρτος, etc.

ἀπογράφῃ, ἡ, (ἀπογράφω) a writing off, copy, esp. a copy of a γραφή or indictment, a public notice served on any one: also the copy of a declaration made before a magistrate, a deposition, Lys. 114. 30., 181. 23, cf. Att. Process p. 254, sq. II. usu. a list, register, inventory, esp. of property alleged to belong to the state, but held by a private person, freq. in Plat. Legg. Oratt., cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

ἀπόγραφον, τό, a copy, a register, inventory: strictly neut., from **ἀπόγράφος, ον, written off, copied:** as Subst. ἡ ἀπ., Diog. L. 6. 84.

ἀπογράφω, f. ψω, to write off, copy, esp. to enter in a list, register, Hdt. 7. 100, and Xen. Med. to have registered by others, Ib.: but also to register for one's own use, Hdt. 2. 145: and also to give in one's name, enlist oneself, Lys. 172. 1. II. as Att. law-term, 1. ἀπ. τινά to enter a person's name for the purpose of accusing him, to give in a copy of the charge against him: esp. to give in a list or inventory of property alleged to belong to the state, but held by a private person, freq. in Oratt.: hence 2. ἀπ. τὰ ἐπάρχοντα, τὴν ὄψαν to give in such list of property, Ib.: so in Med. to have such list given in, see it done, Lys. 120. 44, Dem. 1043. fin., etc. Cf. ἀπογραφή.

ἀπογυνάω, to make quite lame or weak, Il. 6. 265.

ἀπογυμνάζω, f. ὤω, to bring into hard exercise, ἀπογ. στόμα to ply one's tongue hard, Aesch. Theb. 441. Med. to take hard exercise.

ἀπογυμνάζω, f. ὤω, to strip quite bare: esp. to strip of arms, disarm, Od. 10. 301: Pass. to be stripped bare, have the person exposed, Hes. Op. 728: Med. to strip oneself, Xen.: ἀπογυμνοῦσθαι ἱμάτια to strip off one's clothes, Arist. Probl. Hence

ἀπογυμνάζω, εως, ἡ, a stripping bare, Plut.

ἀπογυναικίζω, f. ὤω, to make a woman of. Hence

ἀπογυναικιστός, εως, ἡ, a making womanish, Plut.

ἀπογωνίζω, f. ὤω, (γωνία) to make angular, Theophr.

* **ἀποδόξιμος, assumed form of pres., v. sq.**

ἀποδοῦναι, ἀποδόσθαι, to portion out to others, τινί τι Il. 22. II. to give others a share of, τινί τι Il. 24. 595. II. to part off, separate, ἀποδοσάμενος μόριον ὅσον δὴ τῆς στρατῆς Hdt. 2. 103. [ἀποδοί.]

ἀποδοῦναι, f. δέξω, to bite off a piece of, c. gen., ἔρπον Aristom. Incert. I: absol., to bite, Cratin. Plut. I, Xen. Symp. 5. 7. ἀποδακρυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling forth tears, κολλύρια Arist. Probl.: from

ἀποδακρύνω, to weep much, shed many tears, Ar. Vesp. 983: c. acc., ἀπ. τινά to weep much for, lament, Plat. Phaedr. 116 D. II. to cause a flow of tears by the use of collyrium, and so to purge the eyes, Arist. Probl. 31. 9, Luc. III. to cease to weep. [ὑ]

ἀποδάπτω, f. ψω, to gnaw from, eat off.

ἀποδαρθάνω, fut. δαρθήσομαι, to have sleep or rest enough: to wake up again, Ael. II. to sleep a little, Plut.

ἀποδάσμις, ον, parted off, Φωκείς ἀποδάσμοι parted from the rest, Hdt. 1. 146: from

ἀποδάσμιος, δ, (ἀποδαίω) a division, part of a whole, Thuc. I. 12: on accent, v. Lob. Paral. 385.

ἀποδάστος, ον, (ἀποδαίω) divided off.

ἀποδάσσει, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀποδάσμιος.

ἀποδεκτικαῖός, Adv. part. perf. act. from ἀποδεκτεῖν, in a cowardly way.

ἀποδεῖς, ἐς, (δέω) wanting much, incomplete, like ὑποδεής, Polyb. in compar.

ἀποδεῖ, Ion. ἀποδέει, impers. of ἀποδέω, q. v.

ἀποδεδισσομαι, Dep., to frighten away, Il. 12. 52, in tmesi.

ἀποδείκνυμι, and ἀποδεικνύω: f. δείξω, Ion. δέξω, to point away from other objects at one, and so I. to point out, shew forth, display, make known, whether by deed or word, τινί τι: first in Hdt.: hence in various relations, 1. to bring forward, shew, produce, furnish, Lat. praestare, πολλοὺς παῖδας Hdt. 1. 136, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 5, 8. 1, 35. 2. to shew or deliver in accounts, etc., λόγον Hdt. 7. 119, cf. Thuc. 2. 72. 3. to publish a law, Lat. promulgare, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 11. 4. to appoint or assign, ἐν βουλευτήριον Thuc. 2. 15; χάρος ἀποδε-

γόμενος *an appointed place, Hdt. 1. 153.*

ἀποδείκνυμι, to shew forth by argument, prove, τι Plat., and Arist. II. to shew forth a person or thing as so and so, hence 1. to appoint, name, create, ἀπ. τινά βασιλέα, στρατηγόν, ἵππαρχον etc., freq. in Hdt., and Att.: also in Pass. to be so created, Id. 2. to make, render, ἀπ. τινά μοχλῆρον to make him a rascal, Ar. Ran. 1011; so κριτισμόν, etc., Plat., Xen., etc.; γοργῶν ἀπ. τὸν ἵππον Xen. Eq. 1. 10: also c. part., ἀπ. τινά βλέποντα to restore him to sight, Ar. Plut. 210: also γέλωτα ἀπ. τινά to make one a laughing-stock, Plat. Theaet. 166 A.

ἀπ. τινά προδόντι Eur. Ion 879; τὸν Ἐνδυμώνα λήρον ἀπ. to represent it as nonsense, Plat. Phaedr. 72 B. 4. to prove that a thing is, etc., ἀπ. τι ὄν, γενόμενον etc., Plat., Xen., etc.: also freq. ἀπ. ὧς., ἔστι., etc., Ib. 5. c. inf., to ordain a thing to be, Xen. Oec. 7. 30, Rep. Lac. 10. 7. B. Med., to shew forth something of one's own, esp. ἀποδέξασθαι γνώμην to deliver one's opinion, freq. in Hdt.: ἀποδ. ἀρετὰς to display high qualities, Pind. N. 6. 80, so ἀποδ. ἔργα μεγάλα, λαμπρά etc., Hdt.: so too in Plat., and Xen., though it is oft. used just like Act. The aor. ἀποδείχων is always pass., but part. pass. perf. is sometimes also act., as Xen. An. 5. 2, 9.

ἀποδεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for shewing forth or demonstrating, demonstrative, Arist. Eth. N., etc.: ἀπ. ἱστορίῃ in which the facts are regularly set forth and explained, Polyb. Adv. -κώς.

ἀποδεικτέον, verb. Adj., one must shew forth or prove, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B.

ἀποδεικτός, ὄν, demonstrable: demonstrated, Arist. Org.: on accent, v. Lob. Paral. 498.

ἀποδειλιάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδειλιάω) a leaving off through fear, great cowardice, Polyb.

ἀποδειλιάτέον, verb. Adj., one must flinch, Plat. Rep. 374 E: from

ἀποδειλιάω, f. ὤω, intr. to be very fearful, play the coward, flinch or shrink from danger or toil, freq. in Plat.: c. gen. to shrink back from, τινός Xen. Rep. Lac. 10. 7: c. acc. to be afraid of, shun, Polyb.

ἀποδείξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. δεξις, (ἀποδεικνύμι) a shewing forth, whether by word or deed: hence 1. a setting forth, delivery, publication: so Herodotus calls his work *ἱστορίαι* ἀπ. τ. δ' ἀρχῆς ἀπ. an exposition, sketch of it, Thuc. 1. 92: hence an exposition, treatise, περί τι Plat. 2. a shewing, proving, proof, Hdt. 8. 101: esp. by words, ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι, freq. in Att.; and so in logical writers, a proof by strict argument, a demonstration, Arist. Org., cf. Cic. Acad. 2. 8. II. (from Med.) ἀπ. ἔργων, ἔργων μεγάλων display, achievement of mighty works, etc., Hdt. 1. 207, etc.

ἀποδειπνέω, f. ἥσω, to have done supper, Ath.

ἀποδειπνίδιος, ον, =sq., Anth.

ἀποδειπνός, ον, (δειπνόν) coming from a meal, left after it.

II. = ἀδειπνός.

ἀποδεδρομέω, to cut off by the neck, behead, τινά Hom.

ἀποδείρω, Ion. for ἀποδέρω, Hdt.

ἀποδεκάτεσις, εως, ἡ, a punishing of every tenth man, decimation: from

ἀποδεκάτην, to take out a tenth part, and so 1. of things, to tithe, Ath. 2. of men, to decimate.

ἀποδεκάτως, f. ὤω, (δέκατος) to take a tenth part, tithe.

2. to pay tithe, N. T. Hence

ἀποδεκάτωσις, εως, ἡ, the taking a tenth part. II. = ἀποδεκάτεσις.

ἀποδέκομαι, Ion. for ἀποδέχομαι, Hdt.

ἀποδεκτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀποδέχομαι, one must accept, allow, admit, etc., freq. in Plat.

ἀποδέκτης, ἥρος, δ, =sq., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9.

ἀποδέκτης, ου, δ, a taker from, receiver: from the time of Cleisthenes ἀποδέκται were magistrates at Athens who succeeded the καλαργεῖται and looked to the pay of the dicasts, Dem. 750. 24; Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 1, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 214.

ἀποδεκτός, ὄν, (ἀποδέχομαι) accepted, acceptable, welcome, Lat. acceptus, Plut. Adv. -τῶς. On accent, v. Lob. Paral. 490, 498.

ἀποδεδρόω, to make a tree of, change into a tree, Luc. Pass. to become a tree, Theophr.

ἀποδέχασθαι, not only aor. I from ἀποδέχομαι, but also Ion. for ἀποδέχασθαι from ἀποδέκνυμι, Hdt.

ἀποδέξω, εως, ἦ, Ion. for ἀποδέξω.

ἀποδέρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποδέρω) a hide stripped off, Hdt. Hence ἀποδερμάτω, to strip off the hide or skin. Pass., to lose the skin, Polyb. 6. 25.

ἀποδέρω, Ion. δέρω, f. δερῶ, to flay or skin completely, vnd Hdt., etc.: ἀπ. τὴν κεφαλὴν to scalp, Hdt. 4. 64: also c. acc. cognat., ἀπ. δόριον to strip off the skin, Hdt. 5. 25. II. to flay by flogging, fetch the skin off one's back, Ar. Lys. 739.

ἀποδέσμις, εως, ἦ, (ἀποδέω) a binding fast on, Iamb.

ἀποδεσμεύω, and ἀποδεσμέω, f. ἥσω, to bind fast.

ἀποδεσμός, ὁ, (ἀποδέω) a band, fillet, esp. a breastband, girdle, Ar. Fr. 309. 13. II. a bundle, bunch, truss. Hence ἀποδεσμός=ἀποδεσμέω.

ἀποδέχομαι, Ion. δέκομαι, f. δέχομαι, aor. ἔξιμην: pf. δέδεγμαi, Dep. med., to accept in full payment, accept gladly, be content with, ἄκουα II. 1. 95: γνάμην παρά τινος accept advice from him, Hdt. 4. 97: also ἀπ. τί τινος Plat. Crat. 430 D. 2. esp. to accept as a proof, ἀνδραγαθὴ αὐτῇ ἀποδέδεκται this is taken as a proof of manhood, Hdt. 1. 136. 3. to accept as a teacher, follow, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 1, etc.: hence 4. to admit, allow, approve, esp. an opinion, freq. in Plat.: οὐκ ἀποδ. not to receive, to disbelieve, Hdt. 6. 43: hence also 5. ἀπ. τινὸς to receive (opinions) from another, agree with him, Plat. Phaed. 92 A, Ar. Rep. 29 E, cf. Stallb. ad Euthyph. 9 E: also ἀπ. τινὸς c. Adv., to understand, Plat. Legg. 634 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 10. II. to receive back, recover, Hdt. 4. 33.

ἀποδέω, f. δέσω, like ἀποδεσμέω, to bind or tie fast, Plat. Symp. 190 E.

ἀποδέω, f. δέσω, to be in want of, lack, τριακσίῳ ἀποδόντα μύρια 10,000 lacking or save 300, Thuc. 2. 13. Impers. ἀποδεῖ, there lacks, there wants, τινὸς Plat.

ἀποδηλόω, to make manifest, clear, or evident, Aesch. Fr. 291.

ἀποδημάγωμαι, f. ἥσω, to delude as a demagogue, lead astray from a thing, τινὸς Ale. Al.

ἀποδημέω, to be ἀποδημος, be away from home, be abroad or on one's travels, Hdt. 1. 29, etc.: also to go abroad, Hdt. 3. 124: sometimes c. gen., ἀποδημῆν οἰκίαν Plat. Legg. 954 B: also ἐκ πόλεως Id. Crit. 53 A: ἀποδ. εἰς Θερραλίαν to go abroad to live in Thessaly, Ib. 53 fin.

ἀποδημητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who is abroad (not in exile), Thuc. 1. 70. Hence

ἀποδημητικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to or fond of travelling: ἀπ. παραστῆσις dwelling in a foreign country, Arist. Pol.

ἀποδημία, ἡ, a being from home, a going or being abroad, ἀπ. ἐξ οἴκου Hdt. 6. 139: ἐξῆς τῆς χώρας Plat. Legg. 949 E: also ἐς ἄλλας χώρας Ib. 950 A.

ἀποδημός, ὁν, away from one's own people or country, from home, abroad, Plat.

ἀποδία, ἡ, (ποὺς) want of feet, loss of feet or the use of them, opp. to εὐποδία.

ἀποδιατάω, f. ἥσω, δίκην, δίδωται to reject the claim of the other party in an arbitration, i. e. decide it in one's favor, opp. to καταδιατάω, Dem. 542. 6, cf. 544. 24: hence ἀπ. (sc. δίκην) τινὸς to decide for one, Id. 1013. 14.

ἀποδιαστέλλω, f. στελέω, to sever one from another, separate.

ἀποδιατρίβω, to wear quite away, ἀπ. τὸν χρόνον to waste the time utterly, Aeschin. 34. 29. [i]

ἀποδιδάσκω, f. δίδωμι, to unteach, teach not to do, Lat. dedocere: to disuse.

ἀποδιδράσκω, Ion. δρήσκω, f. δράσομαι, Ion. δρήσομαι, aor. ἀπέδρην, part. ἀποδράς, this part. only found in Hom., the other tenses in Hdt., etc., to run away or off, escape or flee from, esp. by stealth, Hom., only in Od.: νῆος δὲ καὶ νῆος Ode. 2. in prose also c. acc., to flee, skim, Hdt. 2. 182, Xen. etc.; also in Soph. Aj. 167, v. Elms. Heracl. 14: absol., ἀπ. ἐς, ἐπὶ, or ἐκ Hdt., etc. (ἀποδρᾶναι is to escape by not being found, ἀποφυγεῖν by not being caught, acc. to Ammon.)

ἀποδιδοῦμαι, f. δώσω, to give back, restore, return, τινὶ τὴν freq. in Hom.: esp. to give back, give what is due, as debts, penal-

ties, submission, honor, etc., to παῖς, θράπτρα φίλοις II. 4. 478: so freq. in Att., ἀπ. χάριν, χρέος, τιμὴν, τιμαρίαν etc.: ἀπ. τινὶ λάβην to give him back his insult, i. e. make atonement for it, II. 9. 387: ἀπ. τὸ μῦρον to pay the debt of fate, Pind. N. 7. 64. How completely this first and strict signif. remained the popular one at Athens, appears from the whole speech of Dem. de Halonoso. 2. to give freely, render, yield, of land, ἐπὶ δικησσία ἀπ. (sc. καρπὸν) to yield fruit two-hundred fold, Hdt. 1. 193.

3. to grant, allow, ἀπολογίαν τινὶ to grant one liberty to make a defence, Andoc. 29. 16: so δὲ λόγος ἀπεδόθη αὐτοῖς right of speech was allowed them, Aeschin. 61. 16: also c. inf., ἀπ. κοράξῃν to allow, suffer to punish, Dem. 638. 6, cf. Lys. 94. 32.

4. ἀπ. τινὰ c. Adj., to render or make so and so, like ἀποδελκνυμι, as ἀπ. τὴν τέρψιν βεβαιότεραν Isocr. 12 B.

5. to deliver over, give up, e. g. as a slave, Eur. Cycl. 239: hence absol. ἀπ. εἰς βουλὴν περὶ αὐτῶν, to refer their case to the council, Isocr. 372 B, cf. Lys. 164. 17.

6. ἀπ. ἐπιστολὴν to deliver a letter, Thuc. 7. 10. 7. ἡ ἀπ. τὸν αἰῶνα to put an end to the contest, Lycourg. 169. 8. II. intr., εἰ τὸ δμοιον ἀποδοῖσι ἐς αἰῶνα, sc. ἡ Ἀθήνη, where it seems to be =ἐπιδιδό.

2. to return, regain, Arist. Gen. An. 1. 18, 2. B. Med., to give away of one's own, sell, first in Hdt. 1. 70, etc.; ἀπ. ἐς Ἑλλάδα to take to Greece and sell there, Id. 2. 56: ἀπ. τῆς ἀλγῆς, τὸν ἐπρόσκοντος to sell for its worth, for what it will fetch, Aeschin. 13. 40, 41: ἀπ. εἰσαγγελίᾳ to sell, i. e. take a bribe to forego the information, Dem. 784.

16: at Athens, esp. to farm out the public taxes, opp. to ἀνένομαι, Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 281: Thuc. 6. 62 has the act. ἀπέδωκεν=ἀπέδωκεν: the distinction is very clearly marked ap. Andoc. 13. 16, πάντα ἀποδόμενος, τὰ ἡμισυα ἀπόδωκεν τῷ ἀποκτείναντι, cf. Bekk. Praef. Thuc. fin.

ἀποδοῖσθαι, fut. στήσω, to separate from, place asunder. Med. to go apart, step asunder: in aor. 2, perf., and plqpf., to stand off or aloof.

ἀποδικάζω, f. δώω, to adjudge, acquit, opp. to καταδικάζω, Antiphon 147. 5.

ἀποδίδω, inf. from ἀπέδωκεν, poet. aor. sine pres. usit., to throw off, Eur. H. F. 1204: to throw down, Aesch. Ag. 1410.

ἀποδίκη, (δίκη) to defend oneself on trial, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 21.

ἀποδίνω, to turn or whirl violently about: hence of threshing corn, Valck. Hdt. 2. 14.

ἀποδοῖμαι, (δῶ) Dep., poet. for ἀποδιδώω, II. 5. 763 [where it is ἀποδοῖμαι].

ἀποδοιόμορπος, f. ἥσομαι, Dep. med., (ἀπὸ, Διός, πομπή) to avert threatened evil by offerings to Zeus: hence in gen., to conjure away, Plat. Cratyl. 396 E, Lys. 108. 4: hence later, to reject with abhorrence, Plat.

II. ἀπ. οἶκον to purify it, Plat. Legg. 877 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀποδοιόμορπος, εως, ἦ, the offering an expiatory sacrifice, Plat. Legg. 854 B.

ἀποδοιρίω, f. ἴσω, to mark off, distinguish, N. T.

ἀποδοικέω, to hurl a discus, throw like a discus.

ἀποδιωθέρω, to strip off the hide.

ἀποδιωθῶ, fut. δώσω, to thrust away, Ath.

ἀποδιώκω, fut. διώξωμαι, to chase away, Thuc. 3. 108: ἀποδιώκει σαυτὸν ὁ τῆς οἰκίας take yourself off, Ar. Nub. 1296. Hence

ἀποδιώξις, εως, ἦ, a chasing away, Arist. Probl.

ἀποδοκεῖ, impers. (δοκέω) usu. c. μὴ et inf., ἀπέδοξε σφί μὴ, it seemed good to them not to do, they resolved not. ., Hdt. 1. 152.

8. 111, also without μὴ, Xen. An. 2. 3, 9: absol., ὥς σφί ἀπέδοξε when they resolved not, Hdt. 1. 172: also in Xen.

ἀποδοκιμάζω, f. δώω, to reject on proof or trial, in gen., to reject, Hdt. 1. 199 (in 3 sing. ἀποδοκιμάξω, as if from ἀποδοκιμάω), 6. 130: esp. to reject a candidate from want of qualification, Lys. 130. 33: ἀπ. νόμον to reject a law, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 14.

ἀποδοκιμάσις, ἡ, a rejection after trial, non-admission to office, etc.

ἀποδοκιμαστέον, verb. Adj., one must reject, Xen. Eq. 3. 8.

ἀποδοκίμος, ὁν, rejected, lightly esteemed, spurious.

ἀποδοντῶ, (δδούς) to clean the teeth. Hence ἀποδόντωσις, εως, ἡ, a cleaning of the teeth.

ἀποδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀποδος, Hdt.

ἀποδόμιος, ὁν, that should be restored: from

ἀποδοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδίδωμι) *a giving back, restoration, restitution, return*, τῶς Hdt. 4. 9, Thuc. 5. 35, etc.: esp. *reparation, compensation, and in gen. payment*, Plat. 2. *a giving away, presenting*. 3. in Gramm. the consequent proposition, opp. to *πρότασις*.
ἀποδοτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀποδίδωμι, *one must give back or restore*, Plat. Rep. 379 A.
ἀποδοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, *a giver back, repayer*, Epich. p. 66.
ἀποδόλος, ον, *son of a slave*.
ἀποδοχείον, τό, *a house or place for receiving*: from ἀποδοχεύς, εως, ὁ, = ἀποδεκτήρ, from δέχομαι, Themist.
ἀποδοχέω, to be an ἀποδοχέω, *take in people*, Joseph.
ἀποδοχή, ἡ, (ἀποδέχομαι) *a receiving back, having restored to one*, opp. to ἀποδοσις, Thuc. 4. 81: *acceptance, reception*, Hipp.: esp. *hospitable reception*. II. *praise, thanks, satisfaction*, Diod. III. *a receipt, income*.
ἀποδοχμάω, f. ὥσω, *to bend backwards or sideways*, Od. 9. 372.
ἀποδράγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποδράττω) *a part taken off*.
ἀποδράβειν, inf. aor. 2 from ἀποδράβαν.
ἀποδράς, part. aor. 2 of ind. ἀπέδραν of ἀποδιδράσκω, Od.
ἀποδράσις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἀποδρσις, (ἀποδιδράσκω) *a running away, escape*, ἀπ. ποιείσθαι Hdt. 4. 140.
ἀποδράττω, to take a part off, usu. in Med.
ἀποδρέττομαι, Dep. = sq., Anth.
ἀποδρέτω, f. ψω, to pluck off, ἀποδρεπε οἰκαδε βότρυς pluck and take them home, Hes. Op. 608: ἀπ. καρπὸν ἤβας Pind. P. 9. 193: so too in Med., Pind. Fr. 87. 6. Med., to gather for oneself.
ἀποδρήναι, Ion. for -δράναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποδιδράσκω, Hdt.
ἀποδρήσις, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀποδρασσις, Hdt.
ἀποδρομή, ἡ, (ἀποτρέχω) *a running away, refuge*, Arr.
ἀποδρομος, ον, (ἀποτρέχω) *left behind in the race*; or perh. *not yet running*, Soph. Fr. 75.
ἀποδρύντω, f. ψω, to scratch off, *graze off the skin by a slight wound*, τὶ τῶς Hom. 2. to pluck off. Med. to scrape oneself, to grow thin, Alc.
ἀποδρύνω, = foreg., hence ἀποδρύνει Il. 23. 187., 24. 21, though some take it as opt. aor. from ἀποδρύντω, but cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. §. 92. 8.
ἀποδύνω, = ἀποδύω, to pull or strip off, Od. 22. 364. [v]
ἀποδυρμός, ὁ, *a benvailing, lamenting*: from ἀποδυρμαι, f. ὑρῶμαι, to lament bitterly, τὶ πρὸς τινα Hdt. 2. 141: absol., Aesch., and Soph. [v in pres.].
ἀποδύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδύω) *a stripping, undressing*.
ἀποδυστείτω, to desist through impatience, disgust or despair, to be vexed or ill-tempered, Arist. Org. Hence
ἀποδυστείτης, εως, ἡ, *discouragement, disgust, despair*.
ἀποδυτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀποδύνω, *one must strip*, Plat. Rep. 457 A.
ἀποδυτήριον, τό, *a place for undressing in the bath*, Plat. Lys. 206 E.
ἀποδυτρον, τό, = fibreg.
ἀποδύω, f. ὄσω, to strip off; Hom. (esp. in Il.), of stripping armour from the slain, τέλεια ἀπ. Med. c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to strip oneself, undress, Od. 5. 349: metaph. to put away, lay aside, e.g. φόβον: c. gen. ἱματίων ἀποδύσαι Ar. Thesm. 656. With πρὸς τι, ἐπὶ τι or ἐπὶ τι, τὶ τῶς Plat. Charm. 154 B, to strip for a thing, strictly for gymnastic exercises, and so in gen., to strip and get ready for, Ar. Lys. 615, sine prep., Ar. Ach. 627: hence also of ἀποδύμενοι εἰς τὸ γυμνάσιον those who practise in the gymnasium. [v]
ἀποδυρώμαι, strengthd. for δωρέομαι, Dep., to give away, Critias 2. 3.
ἀποείκω, ἔω, to withdraw from, and so make room, give way, θεῶν ἀπέεικε κελεύθου Il. 3. 406, as Wolf and Spitzn. read with Aristarch., cf. ἀπεικόν.
ἀποειπείν, ἀπειπένον, es, e, Ep. for ἀπειπείν, ἀπειπένον etc., Hom. [ἀπειπέν in Il. 19. 35].
ἀποέννυμι, = ἀποδύνω, poet., to strip of clothing.
ἀποερνάω, poet. for ἀπέργω, ἀπείργω, to keep far away, keep off, part from, τὶ τῶς Hom.; ῥάκεα οὐλῆς he pushed back the rags from the scar, Od. 21. 221.

ἀπέργω, poet. for ἀπέργω, ἀπείργω, Hom.: partic. ἀποεργμένην for ἀπεργμένην, h. Hom. Ven. 47.
ἀπέρεσε, conj. ἔρηγ, opt. ἔρσει, an old Ep. aor. only found in 3 pers., Il. 6. 348, 21. 283, 329, to hurry, sweep away, of running water. (of uncertain deriv.: Butt. Lexil. in voc. supposes it to come from ἔρδω, as Ion. collat. form of ἄρδω.)
ἀποζάω, f. ζήσω, to live off, δὸν ἀποζήν enough to live off, Thuc. 1. 2. 2. to live poorly, Ael.
ἀποζέμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποζέω) *a decoction, potion, apozem*, Diosc.
ἀποζέννυμι, = ἀποζέω.
ἀπόζεσμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπόζεμα.
ἀποζεύγεω, collat. form from sq., Hipp.
ἀποζεύγνυμι, and ἀποζεύγνυμι, f. ζεύξω, to unyoke, part. Pass. to be parted from, τέκνον, γυναικάς etc., Eur.: but δεῖρ' ἀπέρχην πῶδας on foot did I start and come hither, Aesch. Cho. 676, πῶδας being added as usu. with verbs of motion, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 552.
ἀποζέω, f. ζέσω, to boil off, throw off by fermenting. 2. intr. to cease boiling, fretting, or fermenting, Alex. Dem. 6.
ἀποζέγνω, = ἀποζεύγνυμι.
ἀπόζω, fut. ἀποζήσω, to smell of something, τῶς Ibyc. 42 C.
 II. impers., ἀπόζει τῆς Ἀραβίης there comes a smell from Arabia, Hdt. 3. 113.
ἀποζωγράφω, to paint a live thing: in gen., to paint, pour-tray, Plat. Tim. 71 C.
ἀποζώννυμι, and ἀποζώννυμι, fut. ζώσω, to take off or loose the girdle, disarm, Hdn.: hence to discharge one from service.
ἀποθάλλω, f. θάλλω, to lose the bloom, cease flowering.
ἀποθανετέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποθνήσκω, *one must die*, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 8, Bekk., ubi al. -θανατέον or -θνητέον.
ἀποθανέω, inf. aor. 2, and ἀποθανούμαι, fut. of ἀποθνήσκω.
ἀποθαρρέω and ἀποθαρσέω, f. ἤσω, to take courage, have full confidence, Xen. Oec. 16. 6. II. ἀπ. τί to venture a thing, Polyb.
ἀποθαρρύνω, to encourage, App.
ἀποθαυμάζω, f. ὄσω, Ion. ἀποθωμ., to wonder at a thing, τὶ Od. 6. 49, Hdt. etc.: also absol., to wonder much, Hdt. 1. 68, etc.
ἀποθεσέομαι, fut. ὄσομαι, Dep. med., to contemplate attentively. [ὄσομαι]
ἀποθειάζω, strengthd. for θειάζω.
ἀποθειώω, poet. for ἀποθεώω, Anth.
ἀποθεμελιώω, to destroy from the foundations.
ἀποθεν, Adv. (ἀπό) from afar, θεᾶσθαι, ἀκοντίζω Xen.: c. gen. ἀποθεν τοῦ τέλους Aeschin. 14. 12. II. afar off, ἡ γῆ ἣ ἀποθεν Xen. Cyneq. g. 2, 16.
ἀπόθεος, ον, far from the gods: hence godless, like ἄθεος, Soph. Fr. 246.
ἀποθεώω, to make into a god, deify, Arist. ap. Ath.
ἀποθεράπελα, ἡ, strengthd. for θεραπελα, regular service, θεᾶν Arist. Pol. II. Medic., a being rubbed and anointed after exercise, Gal.
ἀποθεράπευσις, εως, ἡ, = θεραπευσίς.
ἀποθεράπτευτική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the application of ἀποθεράπελα II.
ἀποθεράπτεω, strengthd. for θεραπεύω, to serve attentively, Dion. H. 2. to apply ἀποθεράπελα, Gal.
ἀποθερίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to reap or cut off, τὰς τρίχας, κόμας, Eur. Or. 128, Hel. 1188, in contr. aor. ἀπέθρισα.
ἀπέρημος, ον, = ἄρημος, Aret.
ἀποθέσμιος, ον, for laying away or by.
ἀπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι) *a laying away or by, laying up in store*, Plat. II. An exposing of children, Arist. Pol.
 III. ἀπ. κάλων, περιῶν a pause or rest of the voice in speaking, Rhet. IV. the turning out of the abacus of a column, Vitruv. V. = ἀποτυνήριον, Luc.
ἀποθεσπεύω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to declare by oracle, proclaim, Plut. Hence
ἀποθεσπεύσις, εως, ἡ, an oracle given, Strab.
ἀπόθεστος, ον, despised, abhorred, Od. 17. 296. (acc. to some from ἀποτίθημι for ἀπόθετος, others better from θέσσαι, undesired, i. e. despised, opp. to πολυθέτος.)
ἀποθεταί, ᾶν, al. a place in Lacedaemon, into which all misshapen children were thrown on birth, Plut.: from

ἀπόθετος, *ov*, (ἀποτίθημι) *laid by*; hence *hidden*, mysterious, *ἐπη* Plat. Phaedr. 262 A, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 861: ἀπ. φίλος *a special, intimate friend*, Lys. 113. 44: τὰ ἀπ., *preserved meats*, etc. 2. *put aside as useless, rejected*, Plut., cf. *foreg.*

ἀποθέω, f. θεοποιᾶν, *to run off or away*: of seamen, Hdt. 8. 56.

ἀποθεωρεῖν, = ἀποθεδομαι, Diod. Hence ἀποθεωρήσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a distant view or survey*, Diod. II. *serious contemplation*, Plut.

ἀποθέωσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἀποθεώω) *deification*, Strab. ἀποθήκη, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι) *any place wherein to lay up a thing, a barn, granary*: a magazine, warehouse, storehouse, Thuc. 6. 97.

II. *any thing laid by or stored up*, ἀποθήκην ποιεῖσθαι *εἰς τινα* *to lay up a store of favor with another*, Hdt. 8. 109, though Valck. tries to keep to the usu. signf.

ἀποθηλασμός, *δ*, (θηλάω) *a sucking, sucking out*. ἀποθηλύνω, *to make womanish or weak*, of plants, Theophr. ἀποθηρίω, *to make quite savage*, Polyb. Pass. *to become or be quite savage*, Id.: esp. of wounds, *to become malignant or ulcerous*, Schweigh. Polyb. I. 81, 5. II. *to be full of savage beasts*, Alciphron. Hence

ἀποθηρίωσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a changing into a wild beast*, Plut. II. (from Pass.) *a being savage*: hence *rage against any one*, πρὸς τινα Diod.

ἀποθησαυρίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, *to treasure or hoard up*, Diod. Hence

ἀποθησαυρισμός, *δ*, *a treasuring or hoarding up*. ἀποθήρητος, *ov*, (ποθέω) *unwished for*, Lyc. ἀποθινώνω, *to fill up with sand or mud, silt quite up*, Polyb.

ἀποθλάσιμος, *δ*, *a crushing*: from ἀποθλάω, f. *σώω*, *to squeeze or press out*, Theophr. II. *to press hard, oppress much*, N. T. [I] Hence

ἀποθλάσιμος, *ατος*, τό, *that which is pressed out*. ἀποθλίψις, *ews*, ἡ, *a pressing out*. II. *a pressing hard, and so, compulsion*, Luc.: also *oppression*.

ἀποθήνησκα, f. θανέομαι, *to die off, die away*, in gen. *to die, be dying*, the Hom. only in pres.: *to be dying of fear*, of laughter, etc., Ar. Ach. 15, like ἐκθήνησκα, q. v.: very freq. in aor. ἀπέθανον *to die*, be put to death, Plat. Apol. 32 D, etc.; ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως *to be put to death by public sentence*, Lys. 159. 29: perf. τέθηνηκα, *to be dead*. In prose more usual than the simple verb.

ἀποθροῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποθρόσκω, Hdt. ἀποθρασύνω, f. ὕνομαι, *to cheer up*. Med., and Pass., *to be very courageous or bold, dare all things*, Dem. 1407. 14.

ἀποθράνσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἀποθράνω) *a breaking off or from, crushing*.

ἀποθραύσμα, τό, *that which is broken off, a fragment*: from ἀποθραύω, *to break off or from*, ἀποθραύεσθαι τῆς ἐκκλησίας *to be broken off from*, i. e. *lose all one's fair fame*, Ar. Nub. 997.

II. *to break in pieces*, Arist. Probl., in Pass. ἀποθρήνηω, *to lament much*, like ἀποθρήνημα, Plut.

ἀποθρίβω, strictly, *to cut off fig-leaves*: in gen. *to cut off, dock*, cf. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 158.

ἀποθρίβω, cf. ἀποθρίβω. ἀποθρίβω, τριχός, *δ*, ἡ, = ἄριξ, Call.

ἀποθρίβω, *ατος*, τό, (ἀποθρίβω) *that which is cut off*, Orph. ἀποθρόνος, *ov*, coming or rising from a throne.

ἀποθρῖπτω, f. *ψω*, *to crush in pieces*: hence *to break in spirit, enervate, pamper*, τὰς ψυχὰς ἐνυκεκλασμένοι τε καὶ ἀποθρῖπτωμένοι Plat. Rep. 495 E, cf. Hemst., and Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀποθρῖπτος, f. δοροῖμαι: aor. ἀπέθορον, *to spring or leap off from*, ἡδὲ II. 2. 702, so ἀφ' ἵππου, ἀπὸ νεός, Hdt. 1. 80., 7. 182.

II. *to leap up from, rise from*, καπνὸν ἀποθρῖσκοντα γαλῆς Od. 1. 58: also absol. *to rise sheer up*, of steep rocks, Hes. Sc. 375.

ἀποθυμῖσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a rising of smoke or vapor*, Plut.: from ἀποθυμῖω, f. *σώω*, *to rise in smoke or vapor*. [σώω] ἀποθυμῖσις, *ov*, (θυμός) *not according to the mind, unpleasant, hateful*, Hes. Op. 708, τινί Il. 14. 261. [ὑ]

ἀποθύμος, *ov*, = ἄθυμος, *spiritless*: indifferent, careless, dub. Plut.

ἀποθυνίζω, *to send to the tumnies*, i. e. *dismiss as incorrigibly dull*, Ion. Jup. Trag. 25.

ἀποθύρω, (θύρα) *to put out of doors, shut out*. 2. *to furnish with doors*.

ἀποθυράνιον or ἀποθυστάνιον, τό, *a sort of drinking-vessel*, Polemo ap. Ath. 479 F.

ἀποθύω, f. *σώω*, *to offer up*, esp. as a votive sacrifice, θυσιῶν, ἐχθρῶν, δεκτῆρην Krüger Xen. An. 3. 2. 12., 4. 8, 25. [ὑ]

ἀποθυράκιζομαι, (θυρακίζω) as Pass., *to put off one's coat of mail*.

ἀποθυμῖα, Ion. for ἀποθυμῖα.

ἀποθῖσις, *ews*, ἡ, (οἶσθαι) *abatement of a swelling*.

ἀποίητος, *ov*, (ποιέω) *not done, undone*, ἀποιήτων θέμεν, Lat. infectum reddere, Pind. O. 2. 50: *not to be done, impossible*, Plut.

II. *not yet made*: also *slightly made, rudely made*, simple, Dion. H. III. of persons, clumsy, awkward, Geop.

IV. *not poetical, prosaic*. Adv. -τως.

ἀποικεσία, ἡ, = ἀποικία, Anth.

ἀποικεῖω, *to go away from home*, esp. as a colonist, *to settle in a foreign country, emigrate*, εἰς ἄλλην γῆν Plat. Euthyd. 271 C, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 961. II. *to dwell afar off*, in gen. *to live or be far away*, μακρὰν ἀπ. Thuc. 3. 55, cf. Valck. Ad. p. 238. In pass. ἡ Κόρινθος ἐξ ἑμοῦ μακρὰν ἀπακείρω Corinth was inhabited far away from me, i. e. I settled far from Corinth, Soph. O. T. 998. III. c. acc., = ἀποικίζω, *to colonise*, Pind. P. 4. 460.

ἀποικήσις, *ews*, ἡ, = ἐκ-, emigration.

ἀποικία, ἡ, (ἵκος) *a settling away from home, a colony, settlement*, Hdt., etc.: εἰς ἀποικίην στέλλειν, ἔχειν *to send, lead to form a settlement*, Hdt.; ἀπ. ἐκπέμπειν Thuc. 1. 12: ἀπ. κηρύσσειν εἰς τόπον Thuc. 1. 27.

ἀποικίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, *to send away from home, transplant*, εἰς ἄλλην γῆν Od. 12. 135: ἀπ. δόμον τινα Eur. El. 1008: hence in gen. *to send or carry away*, Soph. O. C. 1390, Tr. 955. Pass. *to be settled in a far land*, ἐν μακρῶν νήσοις Plat. Rep. 519 C: *to emigrate*, Id. Euthyd. 302 C. II. *to colonise* place, Hdt. 1. 94, Thuc. 1. 24.

ἀποικίσιος, *ov*, (ποικίλος) *not variegated, simple*, Iamb.

ἀποικίλιος, *ov*, (ποικίλλω) *not variegated*.

ἀποίκιος, *ov*, (ἀποικία) *belonging to a colony, colonial*, Polyb.

ἀποικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀποίκος, c. aut sine πόλις, *a colony*, Hdt. 7. 167.

ἀποικίστις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἀποικίζω) *the leading out a colony*, Dion. H.

ἀποικισμός, *δ*, = ἑρεγ-, Arist. Pol. II. also = ἀποικία.

ἀποικοδομέω, *to cut off by building, to wall up, barricade*, τὰς θύρας, τὰς ὁδοὺς Thuc. 1. 134., 7. 73, so too Dem. 1273. 6, 8. II. *to pull down*.

ἀποικονομέω, *to husband*. 2. *to take of, take away, distribute*. Hence

ἀποικονομίστις, *ews*, ἡ, *a husbanding*. 2. *a getting rid of, keeping away*, Arist. Probl.

ἀποίκος, *ov*, *away from home, abroad, on travel*, ἀποίκων πέμπειν γῆς *to send from one's native land*, Soph. O. T. 1518: usu. as Subst. 1. of persons, *a settler, colonist*, Thuc. 7. 57, etc.: hence Aesch. calls iron, Χάλυβος Ζηνὸς ἀποίκος Theb. 729.

2. of cities, *sub. πόλις, a colony*, Xen. An. 5. 3, 2, 6, 2, 1, like ἀποικία, ἀποικίς.

ἀποικιζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., *to complain loudly*, πρὸς τινα Hdt. 1. 114.

ἀποίμαντος, *ov*, (ποιμᾶνω) *unfed, unintended*, Anth.

ἀποίμωξω, fut. *ξω*, *to bewail loudly*, c. acc., Trag.; ἀπ. τι πρὸς τινα Eur. Med. 31.

ἀποινα, *ov*, τό, only used in plur., (acc. to Passow, from a copul., ποιήν), or so strictly *things all one with a ποιήν or penalty*, i. e. *taken for or instead thereof*: acc. to Pott, from ἀπὸ, *penalty in full*, like Germ. Ab-busse) hence I. in Hom. (only in Il.), *a ransom, or price paid*, whether to recover one's freedom when taken prisoner, = λύτρα, as in Il. 1. 13, 111, cf. Hdt. 6. 79, or to save one's life, = λύτρα, as Il. 2. 230., 6. 49; usu. c. gen., ἀποινα κοίτης, *ulos ransom for them*, Il.: ἀποινα δίδωμι *to pay ransom*, δέχεσθαι *to accept it*. II. in gen. *compensation, repayment*, Il. 9. 120: esp. by Solon's laws the fine paid by the murderer to the next of kin, like the Saxon

veregild: Pind. oft. has it in good sense, a recompense, reward, and usu. absol. c. gen., in recompense or reward for . . . cf. Eur. Alc. 7, Bacch. 516. Hence

ἀποινώ, (ποινώ) to demand a ransom or price from a murderer; also in Med. to exact this price from one, requite or punish, *tivā* Rhes. 177, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 5. 16, p. 527. ἀποινώ, Adv. (ποινώ) unpunished. ἀποινώ, (οἶνος) to scum, of new wine. ἀποινώδικος, or, (ἀποινα, δίκη) exacting penalty, atoning, *δικαί* Eur. H. 8. 888.

ἀποινώδορος, or, (δορπέω) ransom-devouring, Lyc.

ἀποινω, τό, v. ἀποινα.

ἀποινώ, ἀποινώ, q. v., very dub.

ἀποιος, on, (ποιός) without any peculiar quality, Arist. Probl., *ὑδωρ pure water*, Ath.

ἀποιστέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποφέρω, one must carry away or off. ἀποιστέω, to kill with arrows, Anth.

ἀποισω, fut. of ἀποφέρω, Hom.

ἀποίχομαι, fut. χήσομαι, Dep. med., to be gone away, to be far from, keep aloof from a thing, c. gen., Hom., e. g. πολεῖομαι Il. 11. 408, and so mostly in Att.: freq. also absol. to be gone, to have departed, Hdt. 3. 30; ἀποχρηστέον Eur. H. F. 134: hence to be dead and gone, Ar. Ran. 83; οἱ ἀποχόμενοι = οἱ τελευτήσαντες, Pind. P. 1. 181. II. more rarely, to go away, withdraw from, Hom.

ἀποιώνωμαι, fut. ισομαι, Dep. med., to abhor or shun as an ill omen, Lat. abominari.

ἀποκαθαίρω, fut. ἄρω, to clear off, cleanse, clean, Ar. Pac. 1184: Pass. to be removed by cleansing, Plat. Tim. 72 C. Med. ἀποκαθαίρωσθαι τι to get rid of a thing, Tim. Loc. II. to refine metal by smelting, Strab. Hence

ἀποκαθαίρω, atos, τό, that which is washed off, dirt, filth, refuse, Arist. H. A.: esp. that which has been used as an expiation and then thrown away: hence a thorough reprobate, an outcast. ἀποκαθαρίσκω, eos, ἡ, a lustration, expiation, Xen.: a purging off, *χολῆς* Thuc. 2. 49.

ἀποκαθαριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, good for cleansing, expiatory.

ἀποκαθίζομαι, f. εδοῖμαι, to sit down, sit.

ἀποκαθεύδω, f. ευδήσω: in aor. ἀποκαθεύδων, ἀποκαθεύδων and ἀπεκαθεύδων, to sleep away from home, Philostr. II. to fall asleep over a thing.

ἀποκαθελών, to unmail, tear loose. Hence

ἀποκαθελωσις, eos, ἡ, an unmailing, tearing loose.

ἀποκάθημι, to sit apart, Hdt. 4. 66: to sit idle, Arist. H. A. ἀποκαθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to set down. Mostly in med., to sit down, Polyb.: to sit still.

ἀποκαθιστάω, =sq., ap. Dem. 256. 3.

ἀποκαθίστημι, fut. στήσω, to reestablish, restore, reinstate, Xen. Rep. Lac. 6. 3. Pass. ἀποκαθίσταμαι εἰς τι to be restored to . . . , turn to another shape, Theophr.

ἀποκάνυμι, to surpass, excel, vanquish one in a thing, *τινά* τινι Od. 8. 127, 219.

ἀποκαιρῶ, on, =καίρω, Soph. Phil. 155.

ἀποκαιρῶσα, (Καίσαρ) to proclaim as Caesar, Anton.

ἀποκαίω, fut. καύσω, to burn off, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 54: also of intense cold, like Lat. frigore adurere, Xen. An. 4. 5. 3, and freq. in Theophr.: Pass. ἀπεκαλοντο αἱ ῥῖνες their noses were frozen off, Xen. An. 7. 4. 3.

ἀποκάκω, (κῆκη) to sink under a weight of misery. 2. to behave as a coward, run away. Hence

ἀποκάκησις, eos, ἡ, cowardice.

ἀποκάκω, fut. ἴσω, strengthd. for κακίζω.

ἀποκάλω, f. ἔσω, to call back, recall, esp. from exile, Hdt. 3. 53, Xen., etc. 2. to call away or aside, Xen. An. 7. 3. 35.

II. to call by a name, esp. by way of abuse, Soph. Aj. 727, ὡς ἐν ὀρείδει ἀποκ. μηχανιστοῦν Plat. Gorg. 512 C; ἀργόν, σοφιστήν ἀποκ. τινά Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 57, 6. 13; χαριεντισμὸν τινα ἀπ. to call it a sorry jest, Plat. Theat. 168 D, cf. Donalds. New Cratyl. p. 240. III. to warn off, Ar. Av. 1262, ubi Dind. ἀποκεκλήκαμεν from ἀποκείλω.

ἀποκαλῶπιζω, f. ἴσω, to strip of ornament.

ἀποκαλῶντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for disclosure: from

ἀποκαλύντω, f. ψω, to disclose, uncover, Hdt. 1. 119, and

Xen. Med. to reveal oneself: c. acc. to disclose something of oneself, ἀποκαλύπτεισθαι πρὸς τι to let one's designs upon a thing become known, Diod.: also in pass., λόγοι ἀποκαλυμμένοι obscene words, Plut.

ἀποκαλύψω, eos, ἡ, an uncovering, revelation, N. T. [ἀ]

ἀποκαμῖω, f. κᾰμῶμαι, to grow quite weary, to fail or flag utterly, usu. absol., Plat.: also c. part., ἀπ. μηχανῶμενος to be quite weary of contriving, Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 35; c. inf., to cease to do, Plat. Crit. 45 B.

II. c. acc., ἀπ. πόνον to flinch from toil, Lat. detractare laborem, Xen. Hell. 7. 5. 19.

ἀποκαμῖπω, f. ψω, to bend off, turn off or aside.

2. Intr. to go off the road, turn aside, Xen. Eq. 7. 14: c. inf., ἀπ. μεχθεῖν to turn aside from, shun labor, Eur. Ion 135.

ἀποκαμῖω, eos, ἡ, a turning off or away: a going off the road.

ἀποκαπνίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, to smoke, fumigate. Hence

ἀποκαπνισμός, δ, fumigation.

ἀποκάπτω, to breathe out, ψυχὴν to give up the ghost, Il. 22.

467. [Ἐ]

ἀποκᾰρᾰδᾰόκεω, to expect earnestly, Polyb. Hence

ἀποκᾰρᾰδᾰόκη, f. ἴσω, earnest expectation.

ἀποκᾰρᾰρᾰτᾰμέω, to behead.

ἀπόκαρμα, atos, τό, (ἀποκείρω) that which is shorn, clipped off.

ἀποκαρπίζω, f. ἴσω, to strip of fruit: in gen. to deprive of an advantage, Clem. Al.

ἀποκαρπῶ, to produce fruit: in gen. to produce, Hipp.

ἀπόκαρσις, eos, ἡ, (ἀποκείρω) a shearing or clipping off.

ἀποκαρτέος, εἰς, ἔον, verb. Adj. from ἀποκείρω, to be shorn or clipped off.

ἀποκαρτέω, not to bear, to endure no longer.

2. to kill oneself by abstinence, starve oneself to death, Hipp., cf. Cic. Tusc. 1. 35. Hence

ἀποκαρτέρησις, eos, ἡ, loss of patience. 2. suicide by hunger.

ἀποκαρτολόγῳ, =καρτολόγῳ, Hipp.

ἀποκαταβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to descend from, Dion. H.

ἀποκαταλλάσσω, Att. ττω, fut. ἔω, to reconcile again.

ἀποκαταρῖνω, to flow down from.

ἀποκαταρρῖγγνυμι, f. ρήξω, to break quite down, ruin utterly, Eur. H. F. 1057, in tmesi.

ἀποκατάστίσις, eos, ἡ, (ἀποκαθίστημι) a complete restoration, reestablishment, restitution, Polyb.: ἀποκ. ἀστρω the return of the stars to the same place in the heavens as in the former year, Plat. Ax. 370 B, and Plut. Hence

ἀποκαταστιάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, restorative, Synes.

ἀποκατάσχεσις, eos, ἡ, (ἀποκατέχω) a holding off or back.

ἀποκαταστήμι, f. θήσω, to lay down or aside, Ar. Rh., in Med.

ἀποκαταφάω, f. φάω, to make visible by reflection. Pass. to be reflected, Aristae.

ἀποκαταψύχω, to cool, Gal.

ἀποκατέχω, to hold off or back.

ἀποκάτῃμι, Ion. for ἀποκάθημι, Hdt. 4. 66.

ἀποκατορθῶ, =κατορθῶ, to set upright again, Arist. Eth. E.

ἀποκαυλέω, to lose the stalk. Hence

ἀποκαύλησις, eos, ἡ, loss of the stalk.

ἀποκαυλίω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, (καυλός) to break off by the stalk, break short off, Eur. Supp. 717, Thuc. 2. 76: Pass. to be so broken, to be shattered or shivered, Hipp. Hence

ἀποκαύλισις, eos, ἡ, a breaking off by the stalk: a breaking quite across, snapping, πηδαλιῶν Luc.

ἀποκαυλός, on, =ἐκαυλός, without stalk, Schneid. Theophr.

H. P. 7. 2. 4.

ἀπόκαυστις, eos, ἡ, (ἀποκαίω) a burning off.

ἀπόκειμαι, fut. κείσομαι, Dep. med., to lie away, be laid by or up, to be laid up in store, first in Pind. N. 11. 61; τινί for one's use, Xen. An. 2. 3. 15: hence to be kept in secret, be in reserve, Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 19: πολύς σις (γάλας) ἐστίν ἀποκείμενος you have great store of laughter in reserve, Ib. 2. 15: ἀπ. εἰς . . . to be reserved for an occasion, Plat. Legg. 952 D: impers. ἀποκεῖται τινί, it is in store, is reserved for one, Dem. 633. 26; c. inf., ἀποκεῖται τινί παθεῖν Dion. H.: hence τὸ ἀποκείμενον that which is in store for one, one's fate, Schäf. Greg. p. 477. II.

to be laid aside and so neglected, Cratin. ap. Plut.

ἀποκείρω, fut. κείω, ἔρ. κέρσω, to shear, clip or cut off,

strictly of hair, as Π. 23. 141: ἀποκεκαρμένους μοιχόν, σκάφιον of a peculiar fashion of hair-cutting, Ar. Ach. 849, Thesm. 838: Med. ἀποκείρασθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς to cut their hair close, Hdt. 6. 21: in gen. to cut in pieces, cut through, τένοντε, ἐλέβα II.: metaph. to cut off, ἄνδρας Aesch. Pers. 921, cf. Eur. H. F. 875. Pass. c. acc., ἀπὸ στεφάνων κέκαρται πύργων thou hast been shorn of thy crown, Eur. Hec. 910.

ἀποκεκάλυμμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκαλύπτω, openly.

ἀποκεκινδυνεμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκινδυνεύω, venturously, Themist.

ἀποκεκληρωμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκληρώω, by lot.

ἀποκεκρυμμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκρύπτω, by stealth.

ἀποκῆλω, to turn out of the course or track. 2. intrans. to get out of the course or track.

ἀπόκονος, ov, quite emptied, Diosc., cf. ἀπέρημος. Hence ἀπόκονός, to empty quite.

ἀποκονεύω, to pierce or stab quite through. Hence ἀποκονήσις, εως, ἡ, a stabbing, LXX.

ἀποκονίστις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκονῶ) an emptying.

ἀποκερδαίνω, fut. δῆσω, Att. δανῶ, to have benefit, enjoyment from or of a thing, c. gen., ποτό Eur. Cycl. 432: ἀπ. βραχέα to make some small gain of a thing, Andoc. 17. 32.

ἀποκερματίζω, fut. ἰσώ, Att. ἰώ, to change for small coin: hence to reduce a large property to a small one, Anth.

ἀποκεφαλίζω, fut. ἰσώ, Att. ἰῶ, (κεφαλῇ) to behead, Epict. Hence

ἀποκεφαλίσμος, ὁ, beheading, Plut.

ἀποκεφαλίστης, οἷ, ὁ, a headsmen, Strab.

ἀποκιδεύω, to cease to mourn for, τινά Valck. Hdt. 9. 31.

ἀποκιδέω, fut. ἦσω,=ἀκιδέω, to put away care, be careless, II. 23. 413: from

ἀποκιδής, ἐς,=ἀκιδής, negligent, Hipp.

ἀπόκριρος, (κῆρ) free from fate or death, Emped. 411.

ἀποκρίρυμα, atos, τό, a thing publicly announced, esp. for sale, a thing offered for sale. 2. also=ἀποκρίρυξις.

ἀποκρίρυκος, ov, publicly renounced, and so of a son, disinherited: in Eccl., excommunicated.

ἀποκρίρυξις, εως, ἡ, a public proclamation, announcement, esp. of a sale, a public sale. II. a public renunciation, esp. of a son, a disinheriting, Plut.

ἀποκρίρυσσω, Att. ττώ, fut. ξω, to have a thing cried, to announce publicly, esp. to offer for public sale, Hdt. 1. 194, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 4. II. to renounce publicly, disinherit a son, Plat. Legg. 928 E, sq., Dem. 1006. 21: also to declare outlawed, banish, Valck. Hdt. 1. c. III. to forbid by proclamation, ἀποκρίρυσσεται μὴ σπαρτεῖν Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 27.

ἀποκιδάρω, to strip the head of the κιδάρς, LXX.

ἀποκιδιγνῆμι, poet. for ἀποκεκιδιγνῆμι, Ap. Rh.

ἀποκικλησκω,=ἀποκαλέω, poet.

ἀποκινδυνεύω, εως, ἡ, the making a venture, a venturesome attempt, τύχης Thuc. 7. 67. [ῶ]: from

ἀποκινδυνεύω, to make a bold attempt, make a venture or hazard, πρὸς τινά against another, Thuc. 7. 81: ἐν τινί to make trial in his case, upon him, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 5: also c. adj. neut., ἀπ. τοῦτο to make this venture. Pass. to be put to the uttermost hazard, Thuc. 3. 39. II. to shrink from the dangers of another, abandon him in danger, τινός Philostr.

ἀποκινέω, fut. ἦσω, to remove or put away from, c. gen. τραπέζης, θυράων Hom. Hence

ἀποκινήσις, εως, ἡ, a removing from. [κί]

ἀποκίνος, ὁ, (κινέω) a comic dance, of an indecent nature, Cratin. Nemes. 13, Ar. Fr. 269: hence ἀποκινον εὐρέ find some way of dancing off, escaping, Ar. Eq. 20.

* ἀποκισσάω, (κισσός) to change into ivy, Theophr., in Pass.

* ἀποκίω, supposed pres. of Dor. aor. ἀπέκικε,=ἀπέβαλε, he lost, Ar. Ach. 869: Buttm. however, Schol. Od. λ'. 579, prefers

* κίω as the radic. form.

ἀποκιδεύω, to take away the branches.

ἀποκλάζω, f. κλάζω, to ring or shout forth, Aesch. Ag. 156.

ἀποκλάζω, ὥσω, (ικλάζω) to bend one's knees, and so rest, Ar. Fr. 163, like κάμπτειν γόνυ, cf. Soph. O. C. 196.

ἀποκλάζω, fut. ξω, Dor. for ἀποκληζέω, ἀποκλέω.

ἀποκλαῖω, Att. ἀποκλάω [ῶ], fut. κλανόσμαι, to weep aloud, Hdt. 2. 121, 3. 1: c. acc., to bewail much, μουντ deeply for, τινά Hdt. 3. 64. Med., ἀποκλασθεῖα κακὰ πέναν to bewail one's woes, one's poverty, Soph. O. T. 1467, Ar. Vesp. II. to cease to wail.

ἀπόκλαρος, ov, Dor. for ἀπόκληρος, Pind.

ἀπόκλασμα, atos, τό, (ἀποκλάω) that which is broken off, a fragment, piece, Hipp.

ἀπόκλασμα, and ἀπόκλαυσμα, atos, τό, (ἀποκλαῖω) loud wailing, Artem.

ἀποκλάω, ὥσω, to break off, Theocr. [κλά]

ἀποκλάω, Att. for ἀποκλαῖω. [ᾶ]

ἀπόκλεισις or ἀπόκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκλείω) a shutting off or out, complete hindrance, Thuc. 6. 99: ἀπόκλ. μου τῶν πυλῶν a shutting the gates against me, Thuc. 4. 85.

ἀπόκλεισμος, atos, τό, that which is shut off or up, a guard-house, prison, LXX.

ἀπόκλειστος, ov, shut off, enclosed: from

ἀποκλείω, f. κλείω, Ion. κληῖω, f. κληῖω (Hdt.), and in Att. also freq. κληῖω, f. κληῖω (cf. κλείω), to shut off from or out of, τινά πύλων Hdt. 5. 104. 2. to cut off, hinder from a thing, τινός Hdt. 1. 37, etc., ἀπὸ τινος Ar. Vesp. 601: so too in Med., τινός Thuc. 6. 101. Pass. to be cut off or hindered from, ἐξιδόν Hdt. 3. 17, etc., στίλνω Dem. 1260. 23. II. c. acc. only, to shut up, close, τὰς πύλας, τὰ ἱρά, Hdt. 1. 150, 2. 133: to shut up a person, Soph. O. T. 1388: to cut off, prevent, hinder, τὴν δῆμν Hdt. 4. 7, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 251 D: also ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ ποιεῖν to prevent from doing, Dind. Ar. Av. 1263. III. absol. to make an exception, Dem. 841. 5.

ἀποκλέπτω, f. ψω, to steal away, h. Hom. Merc. 522.

ἀποκληζέω, wrongly assumed as Ion. for ἀποκλέω, cf. κληῖω.

ἀποκληῖα, Ion. for ἀποκλείω, Hdt.

ἀποκληρόνομος, ov,=sq., disinherited, Arrian.

ἀπόκληρος, ov, Dor. ἀπόκλαρος, (κλήρος) away from, i. e. without lot or share of, πόναν Pind. P. 5. 71. II. absol., disinherited, Arist. Org.

ἀποκληρώω, to choose by lot, a number, Hdt. 2. 32: ἀπ. ἑνα ἐκ δεκάδος Hdt. 3. 25, ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόχων Thuc. 4. 8: esp. at Athens, to choose, elect by lot, Orat. II. to deprive of a share, exclude from casting lots, or by lot, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 13? Hence

ἀποκληρώσις, εως, ἡ, election by lot, Plut.

ἀποκληρωτόν, verb. Adj., one must choose by lot, Arist. Pol.

ἀποκληρωτικός, ὁ, ὅν, choosing by lot: choosing at random, Sext. Emp.

ἀπόκλητος, ov, (ἀποκαλέω) called off or away. 2. 'Απόκλητος among the Etolians, members of the select council, Polyb., v. Herm. Polit. Ant. 5. 184. 10.

ἀπόκλιμα, atos, τό, (ἀποκλίνω) a slope downwards: as astron. term, declination, Sext. Emp.

ἀποκλίνω, fut. ἴνω, to turn off or aside, τι Od. 19. 556: turn back, h. Hom. Ven. 169. 2. Att. usu. intr., to turn aside or off the road, Xen. An. 2. 2, 16: esp. metaph. to turn off to something worse, fall away, decline, Soph. O. T. 1192: also ἀπ. πρὸς θηριάζω φύσιν Plat. Polit., πρὸς τὰ ἥττα Arist. Eth. N.: but also simply ἀπ. εἰς τινά to incline, have a bent towards a thing, Plat. Legg. 847 A. II. to turn over, upset, Plat.

ἀπόκλιξις, εως, ἡ, a turning aside or away, declension, as of fortune, Plut. II. a getting off from, dismounting, disembarking, Id.

ἀπόκλιτος, ov, inclined downwards, sinking, Plut.

ἀποκλύω, fut. ἴσω, to wash away, avert by purifications, δεινρον Ar. Ran. 1340. Hence

ἀπόκλύσις, εως, ἡ, a washing off, Theophr.

ἀποκμπτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀποκμπτέω, one must grow weary, Plat. Rep. 445 B.

ἀποκναίω, εως, ἡ, affliction, oppression: from

ἀποκναῖω, Att. κνάω, to scrape, rub off, τι Antiph. Incert. 9: hence ἀποκν. τινά to wear one out, weary to death, Ar. Eccles. 1087, Plat. Rep. 406 B: esp. by importunity and chattering, Theophr. Char. 7: also in Med., to wear away, diminish, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 1, Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀποκνᾶω, Att. for foreg., inf. ἀποκνᾶν Plat. Phil. 26 B. [αῶ]
 ἀποκνᾶω, (δκνᾶω) to shrink from, abandon, hesitate about a thing, c. acc. τὸν πλοῦν, τὴν στρατείαν, τὸν κίνδυνον Thuc.: absol. to shrink back, hesitate, Thuc. 4. 11, etc.: c. inf. to shrink from doing, Plat. Phaed. 84 C. Hence
 ἀποκνᾶνσις, εως, ἡ, a shrinking from, στρατείαν Thuc. 1. 99.
 ἀποκνῆναι, verb. Adj. from ἀποκνᾶω, one must delay through indolence or fear, Plat. Rep. 349 A., 372 A.
 ἀποκνίψω, f. ἴσω, to nip, snap, or cut off, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 23. Hence
 ἀποκνίσις, εως, ἡ, a nipping off; Theophr.
 ἀποκνίσμα, τό, that which is nipt off, a little bit, Ar. Pac. 769.
 ἀποκογνῆσις, f. ὤω, (κόγῃ) to draw out with a shell or shell-like vessel, Diosc.
 ἀποκοιμάμαι, Pass. c. f. med. ἡσομαι, to sleep away from home, Plat. Legg. 762 C. 2. to lie down, to get a little sleep, Hdt. 8. 76, Ar. Vesp. 213, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 22, sq.
 ἀποκοιμῶ, f. ἴσω, to carry off to bed, put to bed, Alciph. Med. 1. fall asleep.
 ἀποκοιτεύω, to sleep, pass the night away from one's post, ap. Dem. 238. 10: from
 ἀποκοιτός, ον, (κοιτή) sleeping away from, τῶν συσσίτων Aeschin. 45. 2: esp. sleeping away from one's wife, οὐκ ἀπ. παρὰ Πέας Luc. 2. ἀποκοιτοὶ outposts.
 ἀποκολάπτω, f. ψω, to hew out of the rough.
 ἀποκολᾶω, f. ἥσω, to ungleve, disunite.
 ἀποκοκύνωσις, εως, (κοκύνθη) a translation into the society of gourds: a travestie on the ἀποθέσις of the emperor Claudius attributed to Seneca, Dio C. 60. 35.
 ἀποκολοῦω, to cut short off, mutilate: metaph. to curtail much.
 ἀποκολλᾶω, to make a κόλλος or fold: also, to form a bay, Arist. Mund.
 ἀποκολυβάω, f. ἥσω, to dive and swim away, Thuc. 4. 25.
 ἀποκομᾶω, to lose one's hair, Luc.
 ἀποκομιδῇ, ἡ, a carrying away. II. (from Med.) a getting away or back, return, Thuc. 1. 137: from
 ἀποκομῖζω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to carry away, to escort, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 12. Med. to carry off with one, get possession of. Pass. to take oneself off, get away, ἐς τόπον Thuc. 5. 10, etc.
 ἀπόκομμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκόπτω) that which is cut or struck off, a splinter, Theocr.
 ἀποκομῖζω, f. δσω, strengthd. for κομῖζω, to boast, brag, Eur. H. F. 981. 2. of lyre strings, to break off, snap, Anth.
 ἀποκοινῶ, to run, Aetol. word, acc. to Hygin. Astr. 3. 11. [I]
 ἀποκοπῇ, ἡ, (ἀποκόπτω) a cutting off; Aesch. Supp. 841: at Athens, esp. ἀπ. χρεῶν tabulae novae, a cancelling of all debts, Plat. Rep. 566 A, Legg. 736 C, and Oratt. II. in Gramm. *apocope*, the throwing away of one or more letters, esp. at the end of a word, Fisch. Well. 2. p. 190.
 ἀπόκοτος, ον, cut off: esp. gelded: from
 ἀποκόπτω, f. ψω, to cut off, hew off; freq. in Hom., though mostly of men's limbs, ἀπ. κάρη, αὐχένα, τένοντας Hom., and so in prose: also παρθόν ἀποκοίη he cut loose the trace-horse, Il. 16. 474. II. in Xen., ἀποκόπτεν τινα ἀπὸ τόπου to beat off from a strong place, of soldiers, An. 3. 4, 39, 4, 2, 10. III. Med. to smite the breast in mourning, hence, to mourn for, νεκρὸν Eur. Tro. 623, ubi v. Seidl. 2. to break off with a thing in speaking, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6.
 ἀποκορέννυμι, f. κορέσω, to make quite satisfied.
 ἀποκορέω, f. ἥσω, to wipe off.
 ἀποκορῶω, (κόρη) poet. = ἀποκίρω, Aesch. Fr. 227.
 ἀποκορυφῶ, to bring to a point: metaph. to sum up briefly, give a short answer, Hdt. 5. 73. Pass. to run to a point, Theophr.
 ἀποκος, ον, (πόκος) without wool: so as to shorn.
 ἀποκορῶω, f. ἥσω, to clear off, to set in order, as a table after dinner, ἐντρα δαρόν Od. 7. 232. 2. to strip of ornament. Med., to put off one's ornaments, Paus.
 ἀποκόσμιος, ον, (κόσμος) away from the world, solitary, late.
 ἀποκοτταβίω, f. ἴσω, to dash out the last drops of wine, as in playing at the cottabus, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56, translated by Cicero *reliquum a poculo ejicere*, cf. κοτταβος. Hence

ἀποκοτταβισμός, δ, a dashing out the last drops of wine.
 ἀποκουφίω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to lighten, set free from, τινὰ κακῶν, παθεῖν, Eur. Or. 1341, Hec. 106, ἐκ τιῶς Anth.
 ἀπόκοιψις, ἡ, (κόπτω) a cutting off, Hipp.
 ἀποκόκνιμος, ον, (ἀποκόπτω) that can be cut off.
 ἀποκρᾶδίζω, f. ἴσω, (κρᾶδη) to take from the fig-tree, Nic.
 ἀποκρᾶδισός, ον, (κρᾶδη) taken from the fig-tree or its branches, Leon. Tar. 13.
 ἀποκραπτάλω, = sq., Theognet. ap. Ath. 616 A.
 ἀποκραπτάλλομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., (κραπτάλη) to sleep off or wake after a debauch. Hence
 ἀποκραπτάλισμός, δ, the sleeping off or waking after a debauch.
 ἀποκράνιζω, (κρᾶνον) to tear from the head, Anth. 2. to cut the head off.
 ἀποκρᾶτέω, to hold off, hold back or tight, Plut. 2. to overcome, surpass, τινὰ Hdt. 4. 50, 75.
 ἀποκρέμαμαι, to hang down from, Q. Sm.
 ἀποκρεμάννυμι, f. κρεμάσω, Att. κρεμῶ, to let a thing hang down, let hang, αὐχένα to droop the neck, Il. 23. 879; χορδὰν πλήκτρον ἀπεκρέμασε the plectrum broke the string and made it hang down, Jac. Anth. 3. 1. p. 388. II. to hang up, Hdt. 1. 216.
 ἀποκρεμάω, pres., except in Att. for ἀποκρεμάννυμι.
 ἀποκρῆβην, Adv. = κατακρῆβην, from the head downwards, dub. 1. Hes. Sc. 7.
 ἀποκρῆνιζω, f. ἴσω, to throw from a cliff's edge, Heliod.
 ἀποκρῆνιμος, ον, broken sheer off, precipitous, craggy, ὅρος, χῶρος Hdt. 3. 111, 8. 53: metaph. of a case to be defended, ἀποκρημα πάντα δρῶ Dem. 793. 6.
 ἀποκρίδων, Adv. (ἀποκρίνα) apart from, c. gen., Ap. Rh.
 ἀποκρίμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκρίνω) acquittal: in gen. a judicial sentence. 2. (from Med.) an answer.
 ἀποκρίνω, fut. ἰῶ, to part, sever, separate, one from another, Plat.: to distinguish, make different, Hdt. 1. 194. Pass. to be parted, separated one from another, to go different ways, part. aor. ἀποκρῆνθεις parted, separated, Il. 5. 12 (only once in Hom.); ἀποκρῆνθαι ἐκ τιῶς Hdt. 1. 60; χῶρις to be kept separate, be quite distinct, Id. 2. 36: ἀποκρῆνθαι ἐν ὄνομα to be separated and brought under one name, Thuc. 1. 3: also, like διακρῆνθαι, of combatants, to be parted before the fight is decided, Id. 4. 72: as Medic. term, to be secreted, Hipp.; but ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη all illnesses determined or ended in this alone, Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. II. to choose out, choose, ἐνα ἀπ. ἐξαιρεῖον Hdt. 6. 130; ἀπ. τοῦ πεζοῦ, τοῦ στρατοῦ to choose from, Id.: but δοῦν κακοῖν choose one of two, Soph. O. T. 640. III. to reject on inquiry, Plat.: hence τινὰ τῆς ψυχῆς to decide that one has lost the victory, decide it against one, Arist. Pol. 5. 12: also in Med., Plat. Legg. 966 D, opp. to ἐγκρίνω.
 IV. most usu. in Med. ἀποκρίνομαι, to give sentence on a thing, give answer, reply to a question, first in Att., for Hdt. uses ἀποκρίνεται in this signif., though ἀποκρ. is used in one or two places: ἀπ. πρὸς τινα or πρὸς τι to a questioner or question, Thuc. 5. 42, etc., Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287 A; esp. to answer charges, like ἀπολογεῖσθαι, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 632: also ἀποκρίνεται τὸ ἐρωτηθῆναι to answer the question, Thuc. 3. 61, cf. Plat. Crito 49 A: but also ἀποκρίνεται τι to give an answer, Thuc. 8. 71, etc.; rarely in Pass. used impers., ἀποκρίνεται μοι it is answered me, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 453 D: the aor. pass. ἀπεκρίθη = ἀπεκρίναι, he answered, is very freq., but only in Alex. Greek: it occurs in Plat. Alc. 2. 149 B, which is one argument against the genuineness of that dialogue, v. Stallb. ad l. Hence
 ἀπόκρισις, εως, ἡ, a separating: as medic. term, secretion, Lat. *secretio*, *excretio*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec. II. (from Med.), a decision, answer, first in Hdt. 1. 49, 5. 50, (though he usu. has ὑπόκρ.) Thuc., etc.; ἀπ. πρὸς τὸ ἐρώτημα Thuc. 3. 60.
 ἀποκρίναι, verb. Adj. from ἀποκρίνω, one must part off, must reject, Plat. Rep. 414 A. II. from ἀποκρίνομαι, one must answer, Id. Alc. 1. 114 E.
 ἀποκρίτεις, ἡ, ὄν, disposed, able to separate or decide.
 ἀπόκριτος, ον, separated, chosen.
 ἀποκροτέω, to knock or fillip away.

ἀποκρότημα, ατος, τό, a snap of the finger, Ath.

ἀπόκροτος, ον, beaten or trodden hard, esp. of earth, Thuc. 7. 27, cf. ἔλκροτος. II. = ἀποκρήμνος, Coray Heliod. p. 288.

ἀποκρονίζω, f. ἴσω, to sprout or gush out, Plut.

ἀπόκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκρούω) a beating off, driving away.

II. (from Pass.), ἀπ. τῆς σελήνης the wane of the moon.

ἀποκρουστικός, ἡ, ον, able to drive off. II. (from Pass.)

ἀποκρ. σελήνη the moon in its wane.

ἀπόκρουστος, ον, driven back, Nic.: from

ἀποκρούω, to beat off, drive back, from a place, c. gen., Xen. Med. to beat off from oneself, beat off, Hdt. 4. 200, 8. 61: also in Act., cf. Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 404. Pass. to be beaten or knocked off, κοτυλοκίων τὸ χεῖλος ἀποκρουόμενον a cup with its rim knocked off, Ar. Ach. 459: to be thrown from horseback, Xen. Hipparch. 3. 14.

ἀποκρύπτασκε, Ep. imperf. of sq., Hes.

ἀποκρύπτω, f. ψω, to hide from, keep hidden from, τινὰ θανάσιον II. 18. 465: also ἀπ. τινὶ τι to hide a thing from a person, II. 11. 717 (Hom. only uses aor. 1 act.): also c. dupl. acc., ἀπ. τινὶ τι, like Lat. celare aliquem aliquid, to hide, keep back from one, Hdt. 7. 28; so too freq. in Med., Plat., and Xen.: also ἀποκρύπτειν τὰ μὴ ποιεῖν τι to conceal one's doing, Thuc. 2. 53; but the Med. is also used just like the Act., Xen. 16. 3, etc.: to bedim, obscure, Plat. Apol. 22 D. Med. to hide something of one's own, τέχνην, ἀδυναμίαν etc., Plat.

II. to lose from sight, get out of sight of, e. g. γῆν, esp. of ships at sea, like Virgil's Phaeacum abscondimus arces, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 338 A; and so prob. αὐτοῖς must be supplied in Thuc. 5. 65, cf. ἀνοίγνυμι 3.

ἀποκρυσταλλώω, to make all ice. Pass. to become all ice.

ἀποκρύφῃ, ἡ, (ἀποκρύπτω) concealment: a hiding-place, LXX. ἀποκρύφως, ον, hidden, Eur. H. F. 1090: ἐν ἀποκρύφῳ in secret, Hdt. 2. 35: c. gen., ἀπόκρυφον πατρός unknown to him, Xen. Symp. 8. 11. II. obscure, hard to understand, Xen. Mem. 3. 5. 14.

III. spurious, forged.

ἀποκρύψις, εως, ἡ, a concealing, concealment, Plut.

ἀποκτάμεν, κτάμεναι, Ep. for κτανεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποκτείνω, II.

ἀποκτάμενος, Ep. part. aor. pass. of ἀποκτείνω, II.

ἀποκτάομαι, to lose possession of; late word.

ἀποκτείνω, f. κτενῶ, aor. 1 ἀπέκτεινα; aor. 2 ἀπέκτανον, poet. ἀπέκταν, as, a, pass. ἀπέκτανμι; perf. ἀπέκτονα, more rarely ἀπέκτεινκα, and, though not Att., ἀπέταγκα, To kill, slay, smite to death, Hom., who uses pres., imperf., both forms of aor. 2, and aor. pass.: of judges, to condemn to death, freq. in Xen.; also of the accuser, Id. Hell. 2. 3, 21; of the executioner, to put to death, Hdt. 6. 4: metaph. like ἀποκτενέω, to weary to death, torment, Lat. enecare, Valck. Hipp. 1064. (The other assumed Radic. forms ἀποκτενέω, -κτενῶ, -κτονέω, -κτενύω, -κτῆμι, are partly dub., partly proved false.)

ἀπόκτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκτείνω) loss, late word.

ἀπόκτητος, ον, lost, alienated, late word.

ἀποκτιννύμι, = ἀποκτείνω, also, though not Att., ἀποκτιννύω: the form ἀποκτιννύμι is without sure analogy, though Phryn. and all old Gramm. prefer it, v. Buttin. Catal. in voc. κτείνω.

ἀποκτίσις, εως, ἡ, (κτείνω) the planting a colony, a colony, like ἀποίκησις, Call.

ἀποκτύπτω, to raise a loud cry.

ἀποκτινέω, = κτενέω, to choose by the bean, i. e. by lot.

ἀποκίβεω, to set or hazard upon the dice, in gen. to run risk, περι βασιλείας Diod. II. to choose by dice.

ἀποκίβιστάς, f. ἴσω, to tumble off head over heels, Ath.

ἀποκυδαίνω, strengthd. for κυδαίνω, Hierocl. ap. Stob.

ἀποκύω, to bear young, bring forth. Hence

ἀποκύλισις, εως, ἡ, a bringing forth, the birth, Plut.

ἀποκύτω, to make to bring forth, Philostr. Med. = ἀποκύνω, to bring forth. II. to cause abortion.

ἀποκύλινδω, f. ἴσω, and

ἀποκύλινδω, = ἀποκύλω.

ἀποκύλισμα, ατος, τό, a thing rolled away: a rolling machine, Longin.

ἀποκύλλω, to roll off or away, Luc. [ω]

ἀποκυματίζω, to wash away as a wave, sweep away, clear.

II. intr. to glow, like the face of the moon, Plut.

ἀπόκύνων, τό, (κύνω) dogsbane, a plant, Diosc.

ἀποκύντω, f. ψω, to stoop or turn away from the wind, Ar. Lys. 1003, in perf. 2 ἀποκύνεσθαι c. pres. signf.

ἀποκύνω, to annul, cancel, Lat. abrogare. II. to choose

one out of an assembly, to invest him with power, Inscr. ap. Grut.

ἀποκურτώ, = κურτώ, Hipp.

ἀποκურωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκურώω) annulling, Lat. abrogatio, [ω]

ἀποκύνω, = ἀποκύνω, not found in pres.

ἀποκύνω, to shout loudly over, τινά Aesch. Ag. 1544.

ἀποκλύσις, εως, ἡ, a hindrance, Xen. Eq. 3. 11: from

ἀποκλύω, f. ἴσω, to hinder, prevent from a thing, τινά τινας

Xen. An. 3. 3, 3: more freq. c. inf., to prevent from doing,

forbid to do, Eur. Med. 1411, Plat., etc., also c. μὴ et inf.,

Xen. An. 6. 4, 24: absol. to keep off, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66,

Thuc. 3. 28. [ω, ὤω]

ἀποκώφω, to make quite deaf.

ἀπολαγχάνω, f. λήσμαι, to obtain a portion of a thing by lot, in full ἀπ. μέρος τινός Hdt. 4. 114, cf. 115: hence also c. acc. only, ἀπ. μοῖραν Hdt. 5. 57; and so in gen. to obtain, Eur. H. F. 331: in Eur. Ion 609, ἀπολαχούσα is usu. interp. = ἀποτυχεύουσα, having lost all share, but it more prob. means having a separate lot.

ἀπολαξύναι, poet. for ἀπολαμβάνω, Eur. Hel. 917, cf. Pors. Med. 1213.

ἀπολαμνίω, = sq., Nic.

ἀπολαμοτομέω, to cut the throat, like ἀποδειροτομέω: from

ἀπολαμοτομος, ον, with the throat cut, Eur. Hec. 207.

ἀπολάξω, to make a loud noise, ἀπ. δακτύλοις to snap with the fingers, Lat. digitis crepare. Hence

ἀπολάξημα, ατος, τό, and

ἀπολάκησις, εως, ἡ, a snapping of the fingers, fillip, [λᾷ]

ἀπολακτίζω, f. ἴσω, to kick off or away, shake off, ὄνον Aesch. Eum. 141: in gen. to spurn, Id. Prom. 651. II.

absol. to kick hard, kick up, ἀμφοτέροις with both legs, Luc.

ἀπολακτισμός, ατος, τό, and

ἀπολακτισμός, ὅ, a kicking away, ἀπ. βίου self-murder, Aesch.

Supp. 937, cf. Plat. 2. 517 E.

ἀπολάλω, to chatter much.

ἀπολαμβάνω, perf. λήψομαι, in Hdt. λάμβομαι: perf. Att.

ἀπέληφα, perf. pass. ἀπέλημμαι: in act. only aor. 2 ἀπέλαβον,

but in pass. only aor. 1 ἀπέληφθην, in Hdt. ἀπελάμψθην to take or receive from another, παρὰ τινος Thuc. 5. 30: absol. to receive what is one's due, μισθόν Hdt. 8. 137, τιμήν, χάριν etc.,

Dem., etc. 2. to carry off, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, etc. 3. to take of, take a part of a thing, Thuc. 6. 87, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 B.

4. to hear or learn, like Lat. accipio, Plat. Rep. 614 A, Aeschin. 27. 36.

II. to take back, regain, recover, την ἀρχήν, τυρανίδα etc., Hdt.: ἀπ. χρέα to recover debts, get them paid, Andoc. 25. 20: ἀπολαβὴν ἑμαυτὸν having recovered myself, Isocr.

2. to have a thing rendered to one, e. g. λόγον to demand to have an account, Aeschin. 57. 40: ἀπ. ὀρκους, to require to have oaths taken, tender them, Dem. 59. 11, etc., opp. to ἀποδίδοναι.

III. to take apart or aside, ἀπ. τινά μόνον Hdt. 1. 209: hence Plat. in part., e. g. ἀπολαβὴν σκόπει consider it separately, Gorg. 495 E, cf. Rep. 420 C.

IV. to cut off, ἀπ. τελεῖται to wall off, Thuc. 4. 102, cf. 1. 7, etc.: ἀπ. εἰσω to shut up inside, Id. 1. 134: to stop in one's course, arrest, Lat. deprehendere, esp. of contrary winds, and so esp. in Pass., to be arrested or stopped, Wessell. Hdt. 2. 115, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 58 B: ἀπολαμφθεὶς ἐν δόλῳ Hdt. 8. 11:

ἀπολαμφθεὶς, ἀπειλημένους ἐν τινι or εἰς τι driven into a corner, reduced to straits, Valek. Hdt. 9. 70, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 522 A. A prose word, but used once or twice by Eur.

ἀπολάμπω, ον, v. sub ἀλάμπω.

ἀπολαμπνύω, to make bright or famous. Pass. to become so, ἔργοισι by one's deeds, Hdt. 1. 41, cf. 6. 70.

ἀπολάμπω, f. ψω, to shine out, to reflect light, to flash, Hom. αἰχμῆς ἀπέλαμψε σ. φῶς, light beamed from the spear-head, II. 22. 319: also Med. χάρις ἀπελάμπετο grace beamed from her, II. 14. 183, cf. Od. 18. 298.

II. later, transit. αἶγλην ἀπολ.

ἀπολανθάνομαι, fut. λήσονται, (λανθάνω) = ἐπιλανθάνομαι, Schäf. Long. p. 377.
 ἀπολάττω, f. ψω, to lap up like a dog, swallow greedily, Ar. Nub. 811, with v. l. ἀπολαύσεις.
 ἀπολαύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολαύω) enjoyment, pleasure, Eur. H. F. 1370, Thuc. 2. 38: c. gen. the advantage got from a thing, e. g. σίτων καὶ ποτῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33.
 ἀπολαύω, ατος, τό, = foreg., that which is enjoyed, Plut.
 ἀπολαυστικός, ἡ, όν, belonging to enjoyment, devoted to pleasure, Blos Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κώς, Arist. Pol.
 ἀπολαυστός, όν, enjoyed, enjoyable, Diog. L.: from
 ἀπολαύω, fut. λαύσω, Dion. H., and Luc., usu. λαύσομαι: in augmented tenses, ἀπέλαυνω, ἀπέλαυνσα, sometimes also ἀπῆ-
 λανω, ἀπῆλανσα (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86, Anm. 2.) to take of a thing, have a portion of, enjoy, τυνός Hdt. 6. 86, 1, Eur., etc.; but also freq. ἀπ. τι τυνός to get something from or by another, e. g. ἀγαθόν ἀπ. τυνός Ar. Nub. 1231, Plat., etc.; so too ἀπ. τι ἐκ or ἀπό τυνός, Plat. Apol. 31 B, etc., though sometimes the τι is omitted, as ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλοτρίων Id. Rep. 606 B: more rarely, ἀπ. τι ἀντί τυνός Id. Phaedr. 255 E: sometimes even c. acc. only, ἀπ. τι φλαῖρον Isocr. 175 B: absol. ironical, to come finely off, Ar. Av. 1358, whence also in bad sense, to get harm or loss by a thing, ἀπό or ἐκ τυνός, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3. 3, Stallb. Plat. Crit. 54 A, cf. for like usages Kühner Gr. Gr. § 126. II. to make sport of, c. gen. pers., Plat., also c. acc. (No simple λαύω occurs: prob. from same root as λαμβάνω, viz. *λάβω, λάβω, λαύω, cf. λᾶω.)
 ἀπολάγειν, inf. aor. 2 ἀπέλαγον of ἀπολαγχάνω.
 ἀπολαέωω, to smooth or polish off, Diod.
 ἀπολέγω, f. ζω, to pick out from a number, and so I. to pick out, choose, τὸ ἄριστον Hdt. 5. 110: freq. also in Med., to pick out for oneself, τοῦ στρατοῦ from the army, Hdt. 8. 101, also ἐκ πάντων Thuc. 4. 9: ἀπολεγμένοι picked men, Hdt. 7. 40, Att. ἀπελεγμένοι Xen. 2. to pick out and throw away, reject, refuse, Polyb. Med. to decline something offered to one, Id. 1. to give up, Blos Plut.: absol. to give way, yield, Id.
 ἀπολεία, ἡ, (ἀπολλύω) a loss, losing, destruction, Hipp.
 ἀπολείβω, f. ψω, to let drop off, pour a libation, like ἀποσπένδω, Hes. Th. 793. Pass. to drop or run down from, τυνός Od. 7. 107.
 ἀπολείμμα, ατος, τό, that which is left or remains, deficiency, Diod.: and
 ἀπολείπτειν, verb. Adj., one must stay behind, Xen. Oec. 7. 38.
 ἀπολείπω, f. ψω: aor. ἀπέλιπον, (for the aor. τ ἀπέλειψα is dub., Lob. Phryn. 713) to leave over or behind, e. g. meats not wholly eaten, οὐδ' ἀπέλειπεν ἔγκατα Od. 9. 292. II. to leave behind one, i. e. lose, ψυχὰν Pind. P. 3. 180, and Att. 3. to leave behind, as in the race, to distance, and in gen. to surpass, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 25: more usu. in Med. and Pass., v. inf. III. to leave quite, forsake, abandon, esp. of places one ought to defend, Id. 12. 169, Hdt., etc.: of persons, to leave in the lurch, Hdt., etc.: esp. ἀπολιτάν οἶχηται Hdt. 3. 48, etc.: of a wife forsaking her husband, Dem. 865, 6: of sailors, to desert, Id. 1211. 2. 2. of things, to leave alone, leave undone or unsaid, Thuc. 8. 22, Plat., etc. 3. in gen., to leave, quit, Hdt., etc. III. to leave open, leave a space, ἀπ. μεταξύων μέγα Hdt. 6. 77, cf. Xen. An. 6. 5, 11. IV. intrans. to be wanting or lacking, to be away or absent, Hdt. 2. 22, and freq. in Att.: esp. of rivers, to fail, sink, Hdt. 2. 14, 93, though in 2. 19 he says ἀπ. πέεθρον to quit its bed: of flowers, to begin to wither, Xen. Symp. 8. 14: also like ἀπειρηκέναι, to fail, flag, lose heart, Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 3. 2. to be wanting of or in a thing, lack it, ἀπὸ τυνός, e. g. ἀπὸ τεσσέρων πηχῶν ἀπ. τρεῖς δακτύλων wanting three fingers of four cubits, Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 7. 117: also c. inf., ὁλόντων ἀπέλειπε ἀφικέσθαι he wanted time of coming, Hdt. 7. 9, 1, so βραχὺ ἀπ. γενέσθαι Thuc. 7. 70. 3. c. part., to leave off doing, ἀπ. λέγων Xen. Oec. 6. 1. 4. to depart from, ἐκ τυνός Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56: cf. Plat. Phaed. 78 B.
 B. Med., like Att. I. 3, to leave behind, distance, Hdt. 2. 134, and freq. in Xen.: c. ὑπολείπομαι. 2. to forsake, etc., Plat. C. Pass., to be left behind, be distanced by, inferior to, τυνός Dem. 51. 24. 3. to be parted from, be absent or far

from, c. gen., πολλὴ τῆς ἀληθείας ἀπολειμμένη Hdt. 2. 106, cf. Plat. Symp. 192 D, Rep. 475 D: to be deprived of, τάρφω Soph. El. 1169, cf. Elmsl. Med. 35. 3. to be wanting in a thing, also c. gen., τοῦ σκάπην Ar. Eq. 525: καιροῦ ἀπ. to miss the opportunity, Dem. 918. 19.
 ἀπολειπόμενος, to complete the service required of one.
 ἀπολέχω, f. ζω, to lick off, lick up, Ap. Rh.
 ἀπολείψας, part. aor. 1 from ἀπολείβω, Lob. Phryn. 713.
 ἀπολείψω, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολείπω) a leaving behind, forsaking, esp. of a wife, Dem. 868. 1: hence of the husband, ἀπολείψας γράφεται to apply for legal separation on the ground of one's wife having forsaken one, Ibid., cf. ἀστέμφις: also desertion of seamen, Dem. 1209. 26. II. intr. a failing, deficiency, Thuc. 4. 126: and also of the moon, waning, Arist. Gen. An.: also death, decay, opp. to γένεσις, Emped. 36.
 ἀπόλεκτος, ον, (ἀπολέγω) chosen out, picked, Thuc. 6. 68, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15: cf. Lob. Paral. 495.
 ἀπολελύμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπολύω, freely.
 ἀπολέλητος, ον, (πολέμα) not warred on, Polyb.
 ἀπόλεμα, τό, (ἀπολέω) that which is peeled off, a husk, shell.
 ἀπόλεμος, ον, poet. esp. Ar. ἀπτόλεμος Hom., without war, υποστρίκει, ἠσπίς for war, ἀπ. καὶ θναλκίς II.: peaceful, εὐνομία Pind. P. 5. 89. II. not to be warred on, invincible, Aesch. Ag. 769, Cho. 54. III. πόλεμος ἀπόλεμος a war that is no war, a hopeless struggle, Id. Prom. 904. Adv. -μως, ἀπ. ἔχειν to be unwarlike, Plat. Polit. 307 E.
 ἀπολεοντόω, (λέων) to change into a lion, Heracl.
 ἀπολεπίζω, = ἀπολέω, to peel off.
 ἀπολέπισμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπόλεμα.
 ἀπολεπύνω, f. ὠνῶ, to make quite thin, fine, Arist. H. A., in Pass.: to diminish, Plat. Tim. 83 B, also in Pass.
 ἀπολέτω, f. ψω, to peel off, take off the skin, ἀπ. μάστιγι τὸ νότον Eur. Cycl. 237: ἀπολετόμενος τὸν καυλὸν with the stalk peeled, Epich. p. 102.
 ἀπολόκετο, Ep. for ἀπάλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. of ἀπόλλυμι, Od.
 ἀπολευκαίνω, f. ἄνω, to make all white, Lat. dealbare, Ath.
 ἀπολήγω, f. ζω, poet. ἀπολήγω, to leave off, desist from a thing, ἀλκίης, μάχης, πομπῆς Hom.: c. part., to cease doing, Π. 7. 565, Od. 19. 166. II. transit. = ἀσπαίνω, Ap. Rh.
 ἀπολήγω, Ion. for ἀπολαέω.
 ἀποληκνύω, f. ισω, strictly to rob of a λήκνυος: hence to strip a speech of its λήκνυος or flourishes.
 ἀπολήγεις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολήγω) a leaving off, ceasing: the decline of life, Hipp.
 ἀπολήρῶ, to do a folly, chatter at random, Lat. delirare, Dem. 398. 20.
 ἀπολήψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολαμβάνω) a taking from: taking back, recovery. II. an intercepting, cutting off, ὁπλιτῶν Thuc. 7. 54: a stopping, τοῦ πνεύματος etc., Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.
 ἀπολήρῶ, f. ζω, to make drop off, throw away, Pherecr. Doulod. 8. II. intr. to drop off, slip away, vanish, Ar. Av. 1467.
 ἀπολήγναι, to make a great noise or din, to talk much and loud, Ar. Ach. 968: ἀπ. ἀλφῷ to play on the flute, Plut.
 ἀπολήθδω, to turn into stone, petrify, Arist. Probl. II. to leave a mineral deposit. Hence
 ἀπολήθωσις, εως, ἡ, a being turned into stone, petrification, Strab.
 ἀπολιπνάνω, Ion. for ἀπολείπω.
 ἀπολίνω, to bind with a thread. Hence
 ἀπολίνωσις, εως, ἡ, = λίνωσις, a binding fast.
 ἀπολινδρικός, ον, (πολιούρεω) impregnable, Strab.
 ἀπολις, neut. 1, gen. ἰδός, also εως, Ion. ιός, dat. ἀπόλι Hdt. 8. 61 (πόλις) one without city, state, or country, 1. c. an outlaw, banished man, ἀπ. τινά τιθέναι Soph. O. C. 1357:—also opp. to ἐνύπολις, Soph. Ant. 370. II. πόλις ἀπολις a city that is no city, a ruined city, Aesch. Eu. 457, cf. Eur. Tro. 1292: also one that has no constitution, Plat. Legg. 766 D.
 ἀπολιπνάνω, and Att. ἀπολιπνάνω, f. σήσω, to slip off or away, escape from, τυνός Ar. Lys. 678.
 ἀπολίτος, ον, = ἀπολις, poet.
 ἀπολιταργίζω, f. ισω, to slip off, pack off, Ar. Nub. 1253.

ἀπολίτευτος, ον, (πολιτεύομαι) taking no part in matters of state, no statesman, Blos ἀπ. a retired, private life, Plut.: ἔθνη people that form no regular state, Arist. Pol.: λόγος, λέξις popular language. [1]

ἀπολίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, unfit for public business, Cic. Att. 8. 16, 1. II. unconstitutional, esp. in a democracy.

ἀπολιχναίω, f. ἥσω, = ἀπολίσσω, to lick off, II. 21. 123, in Med. ἀπολίσγω, Ep. for ἀπολίσσω, Hom.

ἀπὸλλύνω, ἀπὸλλύνω, fut. ἀπολέσω, poet. esp. Ep. ἀπολέσσα, Att. ἀπόλα, Ion. ἀπόλωε: aor. ἀπόλεσα, poet. ἀπόλεσσα: perf. ἀπόλεκα, Att. ἀπόλωεκα: plpf. in Att. prose written sometimes ἀπόλεων, sometimes ἀπαλέων, as Thuc. 4. 133, 7. 27. To destroy utterly, kill, slay, murder, Hom., who uses it chiefly of death in battle: also of things, to demolish, to lay waste, "Ἴων II. 5. 648—and thence very freq. in all sorts of relations, to destroy, ruin, spoil, waste, squander, etc.:—ἀπ. τί τινος for the sake of a thing, Dem. 107. 9. II. to lose, νόστιμον ἡμῶν Hom., also of persons, esp. lost by death, though he usu. has ἀπὸ θυμὸν δέσσεια to lose one's life by violence:—freq. also in all writers.

B. Med. ἀπόλλυμαι: f. ἀπολούμαι, Ion. ἀπολούμαι: aor. 2 ἀπόλομαι: also c. perf. 2 ἀπόλωκα, to perish, die, fall, Hom., sometimes c. acc., ἀπ. ἐλευον, μόνον Od. 1. 166: oftener c. dat. ἐλέσθω, also ἀπ. αἰῶνος δέσσεια II. 24. 725: also simply to fall into ruin, to be undone, Od. 10. 27:—so too freq. in Att., esp. in perf. ἀπόλωκα I am undone, ruined.

II. to be lost, slip away, vanish, Hom.: ὅθρῳ ἀπολέσκειτο Od. 11. 586: κερὰς ἀπὸλλυνται, like ἀπολείπει, fails, comes to nought, Od. 7. 117: νῆπτος ἀπόλωνεν II. 10. 186. III. in gen. to be wretched or miserable, Ar. Pac. 355.—The thesis in Hom. is in this word very freq.; the prep. even follows, Od. 9. 534.

ἀπόλλω, collat. form of ἀπόλλυμι, Thuc. 8. 10, Xen., etc. Ἀπόλλων, ὠνος, δ, Apollo, son of Zeus and Leto, brother of Artemis; born, acc. to II. 4. 101, in Lycia, acc. to Hymn. Hom. and later auth., in Delos; portrayed with flowing hair, as being ever young, Od. 19. 86:—in Hom. he presides over soothsaying,—so too he gives minstrels knowledge of the past, and is himself Master of music and song, II. 1. 603: also he is the God of archery, and hence called ἀργυρότοξος, κλυτότοξος, ἕκαστος, ἐκαστιβόλος etc. Sudden deaths of men were ascribed to his ἀγῶνὰ βέλεα, as those of women to Artemis. Cf. φοῖβος and Σμυνθεός. He was not identified with the Sun till later, certainly not before Aeschylus. (Usu. deriv. from ἀπόλλυμι, Aesch. Ag. 1082: v. Müll. Dor. 2. 6. § 6.) [ā; though, in oblique cases, Hom. oft. has ā in arsi.] Hence

Ἀπολλώνων, τό, and Ἀπολλώνων, τό, a temple of Apollo, Thuc. 2. 91.

Ἀπολλωνίσκος, δ, Dim. from Ἀπόλλων. ἀπολογέομαι, c. fut. μέω ἡσομαι, and usu. aor. med. ἀπελογήσθην, but also c. aor. pass. ἀπολογήσθην (Antiphan and Polyb., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 41), (λόγος) to talk oneself out of a difficulty, to speak in defence, τι περί τινος about a thing, Thuc. 1. 72; or πρὸς τι in reference or answer to a thing, Id. 6. 29: but ἀπ. ὑπέρ τινος to speak in another's behalf, Hdt. 7. 161, Eur. Bacch. 41, also to speak in defence of a fact, Plat. Gorg. 480 B: absol., Hdt. 6. 136. 2. ἀπ. τι to defend oneself against a charge, Thuc. 3. 62; but also ἀπ. πράξιν to defend what one has done, Aeschin. 10. 28: ἀπ. τι to allege in one's defence, ταῦτα ἀπ. ὧς., Plat. Phaed. 69 D; 80, ἀπ. οὐδὲν ἀδικῶ Xen. Oec. 11. 22. 3. ἀπ. δίνην βανάτον to speak against sentence of death passing on one, Thuc. 8. 68. Hence

ἀπολόγημα, ατος, τό, a plea alleged in defence, a defence, Plat. Crat. 436 C. ἀπολογητικός, verb. Adj., one must defend, Plat. Apol. 18 E. ἀπολογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, fit for a defence: apologetic, Eccl. ἀπολογία, ἡ, a defence, speech in defence, Thuc. 3. 61, etc.: ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι to make a defence, Xen.

ἀπολογίζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Att. ἰομαι, Dep. med., to reckon up, give in an account, Lat. rationes reddere, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 3; also ἀπ. τὰς προσόδους to give in an account of the receipts, Aeschin. 57. 23: τὰ ἀπολογισμένα the estimates, Xen. Oec. 9. 8. 2. ἀπ. εἰς τι to refer to a head or class, Plat. Phil. 25 B: hence II. to give a full account of, recount fully, τι

Dem. 347. 15. 2. to calculate or consider well, ἀπ. πόρον. V. Plat. Soph. 261 C: τι περί τινος Dorr. Char. p. 597:—ἀπολογία is found Ar. Fr. 185, Antiphan. Korp. 2, but in both places ἀπολογία should be read, cf. Fritzsche de Ar. Daet. p. 106, Bergk ap. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2. p. 1000. Hence

ἀπολογισμός, δ, a giving account, and so statement of reasons, etc., Aeschin. 89. 8. 2. the accounts given in, an account-book.

3. a distinct account, narration, Polyb.

ἀπόλογος, δ, a story, tale, ἀπ. Ἀλκίονος proverb. of long stories, from that told by Ulysses to Alcibiades in Od. 9—12, Interpp. ad Plat. Rep. 614 A. II. a fable, like those of Aesop, an apologue, allegory, Cic.

III. an account, account-book.

ἀπολείατο, Ion. for ἀπόλωντο, 3 plur. opt. aor. 2 med. from ἀπόλλυμι, Od.

ἀπόλοιπος, ον, left from any thing, remaining over, left behind, LXX.

ἀπολούω, f. ἔω, strengthd. for δολούω, Aesch. Theb. 825.

ἀπολούζω, f. ἴω, = ἀπολείζω, v. sub ἀπολογίζομαι, fin.

ἀπολος, ον = ἀκίνητος, ἀστροφος, immovable.

ἀπολούμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπολούω) water which has been used for washing: the dirt in it, like κάρβαμα.

ἀπολούσις, εως, ἡ, a washing off, abluition, Plat. Crat. 405 B.

ἀπολούτριος, ον, washed off; τὰ ἀπολούτρια, sub. ὕδατα, water which has been used for washing, Ael.

ἀπολούω, f. λούσω, to wash off, in times λούειν ἀπο βρότον II. 14. 7; also c. dupl. acc., ὅθρα Πάτροκλον λούσειαν ἀπὸ βρότον wash the gore off him, II. 18. 345. Med., ἄμην ὥμῳ ἀπολούσομαι I will wash the brine from my shoulders, Od. 6. 219. II. c. acc. pers., to wash clean, Ar. Vesp. 118 (where is ἀπέλυν for ἀπέλουε), Plat. Crat. 405 B.

ἀπολόφύρομαι, f. ὕρομαι, to bewail loudly, Andoc. 21. 35. 2. more usu. to cease from wailing, like ἀπαλγέω, c. acc., Thuc. 2. 46. [5]

ἀπολοχόμομαι, = λοχόμοι, Dep., to grow to stalk, become bushy, Theophr.

ἀπολύμαινομαι, f. μάνομαι, Dep. med., to cleanse oneself by bathing, esp. from an ἔγος, II. 1. 313, 314. 2. strengthd. for λυαίνομαι, to damage, destroy, hence

ἀπολύμαννιπτή, ἥρος, δ, a destroyer, waster, δαιτῶν ἀπολ. οὐδὲν who destroys the pleasure of others at dinner, a kill-joy, or, acc. to others, a devourer of remnants, lick-plate, Od. 17. 220, 377.

ἀπολυπραγμόνιος, ον, (πολυπραγμόνως) averse from meddling, not over curious. Adv. —τως.

ἀπολυπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg., M. Anton.

ἀπολύσιμος, ον, (ἀπόλυω) deserving acquittal, Antipho 129. 4. II. acc. able to deliver. [5]

ἀπόλυσις, εως, ἡ, release, deliverance, Plat. Crat. 405 B: c. gen., κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυσιν τοῦ βανάτου as far as acquittal from a capital charge went, Hdt. 6. 136. 2. a departure: a getting rid of a disease, Hipp.

ἀπολύτῳ, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to free or acquit. Adv. —κός, ἀπ. ἔχειν τινὸς to be minded to acquit one, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25.

ἀπόλυτος, ον, (ἀπόλυω) loosed, freed, acquitted: separated: in late philosoph. writers, absolute, unconditional. II. τὸ ἀπόλυτον, the positive degree of comparison, Gramm. Adv. —τως.

ἀπολύτρω, to release on payment of ransom, c. gen. pretii, τινὰ τῶν λήτρων Plat. Legg. 919 A, cf. Phil. ap. Dem. 159. 15. Med., to redeem for money. Hence

ἀπολύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, a releasing, redemption, N. T. [5]

ἀπόλυω, f. λύσω, to loose or part one thing from another, τί τινος Od. 12. 420, 21. 46: hence 2. to set free or release from, ἀπ. τινὰ τῆς φρονήσεως Hdt. 2. 30, τῆς κοινωνίας, δουλείας, κακῶν etc., Plat., and Xen.:—esp., ἀπ. αἰτίας to acquit of a charge, Hdt. 9. 88; also c. inf., ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ φῶρα εἶναι to acquit of being a thief, 2. 174, 80 ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικῆναι Thuc. 1. 128:—hence absol., to acquit, Plat., Xen., etc.

II. in II. always = ἀπολύτρω, to release a prisoner for ransom, and in Med. to ransom, redeem him, χρυσὸν for gold, II. 22. 50; so too in Att., ἀπολύσειν πολλὴν χρημάτων Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 21. III. to disband an army, Ib. 6. 5, 21. IV. to discharge, pay a debt, Plat. Crat. 417 B. V. ἀπ. οἰκταν τινὶ to sell a mortgaged

house outright, Isae. 59. 32.

oneself, redeem, v. sup. II.

to do away with calumnies against one, like Lat. *diuere*, Thuc. 8. 87: so τὰ κατηγορημένα, τὰς αἰτίας Dem.: hence absol., to defend oneself, Hdt. 8. 59.

III. like Act., to acquit of, τῶνς Antipho 119. 12.

IV. like Pass., to get free, depart, Soph. Ant. 1314, cf. C. II.

C. Pass., to be released, let off, or get free from, τῶνς Hdt. 4. 84, Thuc. 1. 70.

II. of combatants, to get clear, part, Thuc. 1. 49, etc.: also to depart, go away, εἰδαις, ἀπελθὺς Soph. Ant. 1268, cf. sup. B. III.

III. τὸ ἀποελμύνειν, = τὸ ἀπόλυναι, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 131. [ὑ in pres.; ὑ in fut. and aor.]

ἀπολωλώς, f. ἦσω, to insult, misuse, make nought of, Soph. Aj. 217, in aor. pass. ἀπελωλῆθη.

ἀπολωπίζω, f. ἴσω, (λωπός) = λωποπύτης, Soph. Fr. 844.

ἀπολωτίζω, f. ἴσω, = ἀπανθίζω, to pluck off flowers: hence in gen. to pluck off, κόμας Eur. I. A. 793: ἀπ. νέους to cut off the young, Id. Supp. 449.

ἀπολωφάω, Ion. ἀπολωφείω, to appease, still, soothe, like ἀποπαύω, Hipp., Ap. Rh.

ἀπομαρτύνω, ἡ, (ἀπομάσσω) the crumb or inside of the loaf, on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, and then threw it to the dogs: hence like κυνάς, dog's meat, Ar. Eq. 415. (others write ἀπομαρτύνω.)

ἀπομαρμύω, τὸ, (ἀπομάσσω) any thing to wipe with, or used in washing or purifying, Hipp.: also like κάθαρμα, the dirt washed off, Soph. Fr. 32.

II. the impression of a seal, Theophr. ἀπομαδάω, strengthd. for μαδάω, to fall off, of the hair, Arist. Mirab.

ἀπομαδίζω, fut. ἴσω, to make quite bald.

ἀπομάζιος, (μαζός) taken from the breast, Opp.

ἀπομάθημα, αὖτος, τό, (ἀπομανθάνω) a thing unlearned. 2. = sq., Hipp.

ἀπομάθησις, εὖς, ἡ, the unlearning a thing.

ἀπομαίνωμαι, c. fut. μᾶνθωμαι, Pass., pf. 2 act. ἀπομένω, to have out and be done with it, Luc. II. to rage violently.

ἀπομακρύνω, = ἀπομικνύνω, Arist. de Plant.

ἀπομακτῆρ, ἦρος, δ, = sq.

ἀπομακτῆς, ου, δ, (ἀπομάσσω) one who wipes, rubs, or cleans, Soph. Fr. 32.

ἀπομάκτρα, ἡ, a strickle, Ar. Fr. 586.

ἀπομάκτρια, ἡ, fem. from ἀπομακτῆρ.

ἀπομακτρον, τό, = ἀπομάγμα.

ἀπομαλᾶκίζωμαι, as Pass., (μαλακίζω) to be weak or cowardly, like ἀποδειλιάω, πρὸς τι, in a thing, Plut.

ἀπομαλθακίζωμαι, f. ἴσμαι, and ἀπομαλθακίζομαι, = ἀπομαλακίζομαι, Plut.

ἀπομανθάνω, f. μᾶθωμαι, to unlearn, Lat. *dedicere*, Plat., and Xen.

ἀπομαντεύομαι, f. σμαι, Dep. med., to announce as a prophet: hence to divine, guess, presage, τι, Plat. Rep. 516 D, etc.

ἀπόμαξις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀπομάσσω) a wiping off. II. a taking an impression, copying.

ἀπομαραινέω, f. ἀνέω, to make dry, wither up, blast. Pass., to dry up, wither away, languish, Heind. Plat. Theat. 177 B: to die away, of a tranquil death, Xen. Apol. 7. Hence

ἀπομαραινός, εὖς, ἡ, a wasting or dying away, disappearance, opp. to φάσις, Theophr.

ἀπομαρτύνω, to testify, bear witness, Polyb.

ἀπομαρτύνωμαι, Dep. med., to confirm by witnesses, maintain stoutly, τι, Plat. Soph. 237 A. [ὑ]

ἀπομάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἴσω, to wipe, rub off dirt: to wipe clean, Dem. 313. 17. Med., to wipe off from oneself, c. acc. rei, ἵδρωτα, κοινοτόν, and usu. c. det. instrumenti, but also c. gen., ἀπ. Ἀχλαλλέω to wipe one's hands on . . . , Ar. Eq. 819: also absol. ἀπομάσσειναι to wipe oneself clean. 2. to wipe off or level down in a measure, level with a strickle, hence χολύκα ἀπ. to give scant measure, Lucr.: κενεῖν ἀπομάξαι (sc. χολύκα), to lose one's labor, Thuc. 15. 95.

II. to make or take an impression of, τι, as ἐν τισι τῶν μαλακῶν σχήματι ἀπ. Plat. Tim. 50 E. Med., to stamp or impress something on oneself, copy from another, τῶς Ar. Ran. 1040: παρ' ἀλλήλων

one from another, Arist. Eth. N: c. acc. only, to adopt, take to oneself, e.g. αἰσχύνω.

ἀπομαστίζω, to scourge severely, Hdt. 3. 29.

ἀποματίζω, f. ἴσω, to behave idly or unseemly, hence as euphem. for ἀποπέρδω, Hdt. 2. 162.

ἀπομαχομαι, f. μαχέσομαι, contr. μαχοῦμαι, to fight from, as from the walls of a fort or town, Thuc. 1. 90: τέχνη ἰκανά ἀπ. strong enough to fight from, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1. 1.

II. ἀπ. τι to fight off a thing, decline it, Hdt. 7. 136; and absol., 1. 9: also ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν.

III. ἀπ. τινὰ to drive off in battle, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 34.

IV. ἀπ. τινὶ to fight against, resist, V. to finish a battle, fight it out, Lys. 98. 32. [ἔ]

ἀπομάχος, ον, (μάχη) not fighting: unfit for service, disabled, Xen. An. 3. 4, 32.

ἀπομεθῆναι, to let go, give up the ghost, Ap. Rh., in imesi.

ἀπομελίσσομαι, Dep., to soften or win over again, Dion. H.

ἀπομερίομαι, f. μερούμαι, Dep. med., to distribute, Hes. Op. 576.

2. as Pass., to be parted from another, Hes. Th. 801: but in both places with v. I. ἀπομερίομαι, q. v.

ἀπομείωσις, εὖς, ἡ, (μείω) diminution.

ἀπομελαινάω, f. ἀνέω, to make quite black, Theophr.

ἀπομέλι, ἴσος, τό, honey-water, a bad kind of mead, Gal.

ἀπομέφομαι, f. φομαί, Dep. med., to rebuke harshly, τινὰ Plut.

ἀπομένω, f. μενέω, to remain over. II. to persevere.

ἀπομερίζω, f. ἴσω, to give a share of, distribute. II. to part or distinguish from a number, Plat. Polit. 280 B: ἀπομερισθῆναι ἀριστόν, to be selected by merit, Id. Legg. 855 B.

ἀπομερομή, δ, = ἀπορομή.

ἀπομεριμνήσκω, fut. ἴσω, and ἔσω, to slumber or get a nap after or from care, Ar. Vesp. 5.

ἀπομεστόω, to fill to the brim, Plat. Phaedr. 255 C.

ἀπομετρέω, f. ἴσω, to measure out, distribute, Xen. Oec. 10. 10.

ἀπομέτρημα, αὖτος, τό, the thing measured out.

ἀπομηνύνω, f. ἴσω, to prolong, draw out, λόγον Plat. Soph. 217 D.

ἀπομηνύω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for μυνέω, to be very wroth, τινὶ with one, Hom., who also joins it with χόλον οὐ μετέναι. [ἔ in pres.; ἔ in fut. and aor. 1.]

ἀπομνησθῆναι, Dep. med., (μνήω) to draw upwards, Opp. [ὑ]

ἀπομνησθῆναι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., to copy after, to express by imitating or copying, represent faithfully, Plat., and Xen.: τὸ ἱερὸν διὰ τοῦ ἀπομ., to endeavour to express motion by the sound, Plat. Crat. 427 A.

ἀπομνήμα, αὖτος, τό, a copy, imitation, Diod. [ἔ]

ἀπομνήμις, εὖς, ἡ, a copying, imitation, Hipp. [μ]

ἀπομνήσκωμαι, Pass., usu. c. fut. med. μνήσομαι, as if from ἀπομνέομαι, the aor. med. only poet. To recollect, remember, τινί, sub. χάριν, to remember that one owes him a favor, Il. 24. 428; also c. gen. ἀπεμνήσαντο χάριν ἐργεσιδάν for benefits, Hes. Th. 503, also in Thuc. 1. 137, cf. ἀπομνημονεύω.

ἀπομνήδω, = μνήδω, Orph.

ἀπομίσω, = μίσω.

ἀπομίσθος, ον, like ἔμισθος, away from, i. e. without pay, unpaid, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 16: defrauded of pay, Lys. ap. Harp.

II. paid off, discharged, ἀπ. γίγνεται παρὰ Τιμοθέου Dem. 671. 1: hence past service, Lat. *emeritus*, Menand. p. 303.

ἀπομίσθω, to let out for hire, let, γῆν ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη Thuc. 3. 68: c. inf., ἀπ. ποιεῖν τι to contract for the doing of a thing, Lat. *locare aliquid faciendum*, Lex ap. Dem. 1069. 20. Hence

ἀπομίσθωμα, αὖτος, τό, the thing let or farmed out.

ἀπομνησθῆναι, Ion. for ἀπομνησθῆναι.

ἀπομνημονεύω, τό, esp. in plur., a narrative of sayings and doings, memoirs, as those of Socrates by Xen.:—like the French *Annales*.

ἀπομνημόνευσις, εὖς, ἡ, a recounting, narrating, τῶν λόγων Arist. Org.: from

ἀπομνημονεύω, to remind, Plat. Phaed. 103 A. II. to relate from memory, relate, recount, Plat., etc.: hence to remember, call to mind, bear in mind, Plat.: ἀπ. ταῦτόν ὄνομα ἔγ. παρὶ θεοῦ remembered to give his son the same name, or, gave it him in memory of . . . , Hdt. 5. 65.

2. ἀπ. τινὶ τι to bear something in mind against another, owe him a grudge, Xen. Mem.

1. 2, 31: to quote, state against him, Aeschin. 83. 39: also in good sense, to remember something in another's favor, Id. 15. fin. ἀπομονιτικῶς, = μνηστικῶς, to bear in mind a wrong suffered, bear a grudge against, τῷ Hdt. 3. 49.
ἀπομόνιμι, also ἀπομόνω Pind. N. 7. 102, f. ομομόιαι: 3 impf. ἀπόμην Od. 2. 377. To take an oath away from, i. e. against doing a thing, swear that one will not do, Od. 10. 345; also ὅρκον ἀπομόνω Od. 1. c. 2. to swear one has not done, or that it is not so: to deny with an oath, swear 'nay', Hdt. 2. 179, 6. 63, ἀπ. Ζήνα Soph. Phil. 1289, τοὺς θεοὺς Ar. Nub. 1232: freq. also c. μή et inf., μὴ ὁραῖ Pind. 1. c., so too Eur. Cycl. 266; ἀπ. ἡ μὴν μὴ... Plat. Legg. 936 E, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 2: ἀπ. μὴδὲ ὀδοῦν, ἅς ἔχειν, Id. Symp. 3. 8. II. strengthd. for ὅμνυμι, to take a solemn oath, ἡ μὴν..., Thuc. 5. 50.
ἀπομόνω, v. foreg.
ἀπόμοιρα, ἡ, a division, portion, M. Anton.
ἀπόμοιρος, ov, taken as part from a whole, Anth.
ἀπομόνω, to leave quite alone, forsake: τινά τινος to exclude one from a thing: in pass., Thuc. 3. 28.
ἀπομόρννμι, also ἀπομορνύνω, f. ἀπομόρνω: 3 impf. ἀπομόρηνω II. To wipe off or away from, ἰχθὺς χερσὶ Il. 5. 416: to wipe clean, πρόσμα Il. 18. 414. Med. to wipe off from oneself, κοινὴ Il. 23. 739; ἀπ. παρὰ τοὺς οὐχὸς cheeks, Od. 18. 200; ἀπ. δάκρυ to wipe away one's tears, Od. 17. 304, but also without δάκρυ or δάκρυα, Ar. Ach. 706. II. to take an impression, like ἀπομάσσω. Hence
ἀπομόρψις, εως, ἡ, a wiping away. II. a taking an impression.
ἀπόμορφος, ov, (μορφή) of strange form, in gen. strange, Soph. R. 845. Hence
ἀπομορφώω, to change the form, Theophr.
ἀπόμοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπομνυμι) a denial with an oath. Hence
ἀπομοστικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready to deny with an oath. Adv. —κῶς.
ἀπόμοστος, ov, like ἕμστος, away from the Muses, unaccomplished, rude, Eur. Med. 1089. Adv. —σας, ἀπομ. γράσασθαι to be unfavorably, unfairly painted, Aesch. Ag. 801.
ἀπομοχλεύω, to raise with a lever, heave up, Mathem.
ἀπομυζῶ, f. ἴσω, to suck out or away, Themist.
ἀπομυθεῖσθαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to disseminate, τῷ Il. 9. 109.
ἀπόμυσις, ὁ, (μύια) Averter of flies, epith. of Zeus, Paus.
ἀπομυκτοίμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to bellow loud, Anth.
ἀπομυκτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀπομυκτός, one must wipe one's mouth, Eur. Cycl. 561.
ἀπομυκτίζω, f. ἴσω, to turn up the nose at, mock at.
ἀπομυκτίζω, f. ἴσω, to dismiss with scorn, mock at, Luc. Hence
ἀπομυκτισμός, ὁ, mockery.
ἀπομυλλάινω, to make mouths at, mock at.
ἀπομυξία, ἡ, dirt from the nose: from
ἀπομύσσω, Att. τῶ, f. ἴω, to wipe a person's nose: hence to make him sharp, sharpen his wits, Plat. Rep. 343 A, and freq. in Luc.; like Horace's *vir emunctae naris*, cf. κορυζῶ.
Med. to blow one's nose, Ar. Eq. 910.
ἀπομύω, f. ὥσω, to shut close, esp. the eyes; hence, to die, Call. [v in pres., but usu. v; in fut. and aor. always v]
ἀπομολύνωτος, ov, (πομολύνω) making no bubbles, Hipp.
ἀπομολύνω, strengthd. for μολύνω, Hipp.
ἀπομωρόω, to make a fool of: Med. to be crazy, late word.
ἀπόναοι, 2 sing. opt. aor. 2 med. of ἀπονήμι, II.: ἀπονασάτο, 3 pl. for ἀποναύτο, h. Hom. Cer. 132.
ἀποναύω, = ἀποικέω, cf. also ἀπονάω.
ἀποναίμαι, v. ἀπονήμι.
ἀποναρκῶ, to be quite torpid or stupid, Plat.
ἀποναρκέω, to make quite torpid, benumb, stupify, Hipp. Pass. = foreg. Plat. Rep. 503 D. Hence
ἀποναρκωσις, εως, ἡ, torpor, insensibility, Hipp.
ἀποναός, obsol. pres., whence aor. act. ἀπένασα, in Hom. ἀπένασσα: to remove one to another place, like ἀποικίω: also to send back, Il. 16. 86, ubi v. Spitzn.; and Med. 3 aor. ἀπένασατο, in Hom. ἀπένασσατο, to remove oneself to another place, depart, like ἀποικέω, Δουλιχινίδης Il. 2. 629, Od. 15. 254: but also ἀπένασσατο παῖδα sent away her child, Eur. I. T. 1260: also aor. pass. ἀπονάσθηται, to be taken away, depart from a place, τῆς πατρίδος Ib. 175, cf. Med. 166.

ἀπονεκρῶ, to kill outright; also of limbs, the effects of cold, to make dead, cause to mortify, Diod. Pass. to die. Hence
ἀπονεκρωσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming quite dead, Epict. 1. 5.
ἀπονεμετικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀπονεμετικός, M. Anton.
ἀπονεμήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπονέμω) distribution.
ἀπονεμητέον, verb. Adj. from ἀπονέμω, Arist. Eth. N.
ἀπονεμητής, οὐ, ὁ, a distributor.
ἀπονεμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, disposed to, fit for distributing, τὸ ἀπov. sub. ἴσθαι, a disposition to give every one his due, M. Anton.: it may also be ἀπονεμετικός, like μενετικός, etc. Adv. —κῶς, Diog. I. 1.
ἀπονέμω, fut. νεμῶ and later νεμῆσω, to portion out, distribute assign, τῷ Il. Hdt. 2. 54, Plat., etc.: imperat. ἀπονεμῶν impart, tell, Pind. 1. 2. 68, Soph. R. 150: Med. to assign to oneself, take, τ. ἀπov. s. pass. to feed on, τ. ἀπov. Ar. 1289: also τινός to help oneself to part of a thing, Plat. Rep. 574 A.
II. to part off, separate, divide, Plat. Polit. 276 D: hence ἀπ. ὀνόματι to classify, Ib. 307 B. III. to take away, subtract, Id. Legg. 771 C.
ἀπονενομισμός, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπονοτέομαι, without care for life, desperately, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8: ἀπov. διακείσθαι πρὸς τὸ ζῆν Isocr. 131 D.
ἀπονεόμαι, Dep., to go away, retire: to go back, return, oft. Hom., though only in pres. (sometimes with fut. signif.) and impf. [ā Ep.]
ἀπονεοτρεῖω, to bring out or hatch the young, Arist. H. A.
ἀπονεύμα, αρος, τό, (ἀπονέω) a slope.
ἀπονεύμαι, Dor. for ἀπονοέμαι.
ἀπονευρόω, to change into a tendon. Hence
ἀπονευρωσις, εως, ἡ, the end of the muscle, where it becomes tendon, Hipp.
ἀπονέω, to bend away from other objects towards one, hence to incline towards, πρὸς τ. Plat. Theat. 165 A: πρὸς τινα Polyb.: to turn aside or away, ἐπὶ τ. Id.: absol. to bend on one side, hang the head, Theophr. II. to refuse by shaking the head, Lat. abnuere.
ἀπονέω, f. νεύσομαι and νευσοῖμαι, old Att. for ἀπονήχομαι: ἀπονεύω occurs in Anth.
ἀπονέω, f. ρήσω, to unload: Med. to throw off a load from, c. gen. στέφανον Eur. Ion 875, ubi v. Herm.
ἀπονήμισος, part. aor. 2 med. of ἀπονήμι, Od.
ἀπονήρευσις, ἡ, (πονηρευομαι) innocence.
ἀπονήστος, ov, single-minded, without malice or cunning, Dion. H.
ἀπονήτῃ, Adv. of ἀπονήτος, without fatigue, Hdt. 3. 146, etc.
ἀπόνητο, Ion. for ἀπότητο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. of ἀπονήμι.
ἀπόνητος, ov, (πονώ) not worked or wrought. II. without toil or trouble, easy: hence Adv. ἀπονήτῃ, q. v.: superl. ἀπονήτοτα with least trouble or toil, Hdt. 2. 14. 2. without sufferings, Soph. El. 1065.
ἀπονήχομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to swim away, escape by swimming, Polyb.
ἀπονία, ἡ, (ἔκτος) freedom from toil, trouble: also from bodily pain, Arctae. II. laziness, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 25.
ἀπονίω, collat. form of ἀπονήτω, only in pres. and impf., to wash clean, τινά Od. 23. 75, Ar. Vesp. 608, Plat. Symp. 175 A. Med. to wash off from oneself, wash off, ἰδρὸν Il. 10. 572.
ἀπονικέω, to conquer quite, overpower, Arist. Mot. An., in Pass.
ἀπονήμω, τό, (ἀπονήτω) water for washing the hands, feet, etc.: esp. holy water, to cleanse the dead, or the unclean, Ath.
ἀπονήμω, f. νήσω, to give enjoyment. Usu. in Med., ἀπονήμασι or ἀπονήματι (though the pres. will hardly be found in use) f. ἀπονήσομαι Hom.: aor. 2 ἀπονήμην, ἡσο, ἡτο, sine augm. ἀπονήμην, 2 sing. opt. ἀπονάω, part. ἀπονήμενος, Hom. To have the use or enjoyment of a thing, τινός e.g. ἀπερὶς, τμής Hom.; so τινὸς ἀπόναοι mayest thou have joy of them, II. 24. 556; but the gen. is oft. omitted, as ἦγε μὲν οὐδ' ἀπότητο married her but had no joy (of it), Od. 11. 324, ὁρέε μὲν οὐδ' ἀπότητο Od. 17. 293.
ἀπονήπτω, τό, = ἀπονήμω, Ar. Ach. 616.
ἀπονήπτω, f. ψω, to wash off, Ἀφρόν ἐξ ὀφειλῶν Od. 24. 189: to wash clean, τινά Od. 19. 317. Med. also c. acc., ἀπονήπτω.

σβαί χρώτα, χεῖράς τε, πόδας τε to wash one's body, hands, feet clean, Od.: also absol. to wash oneself, Ar. Av. 1163.

ἀποπίνισσμαι, Dep. to go away, v. l. Theogn. 528.

ἀποπνύω, to rub off or in with nitre; Hipp.

ἀπονοέομαι, Dep. pass. c. fut. med. ἡσόμεναι, (νοέω) to be out of one's mind, to have lost all sense, 1. of fear, hence to be

desperate, ἀπονοήντας διαμυχεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 23, ὄνθρωποι ἀπονοημένοι, Lat. perditī, desperate men, Thuc. 7. 81;

so too δ ἀπονοημένος Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 12. 2. of shame or

duty, hence also δ ἀπονευ, an abandoned fellow, Theophr.

Char. 6, cf. Isocr. 177 E, Dem. 363. 7. Hence

ἀπόνεια, ἡ, (νοῦς) loss of all sense, folly, madness, Dem. 779.

fin.: esp. loss of fear and hope, desperation, εἰς ἀπ. καταστήσθαι

τινα to make one desperate, Thuc. i. 82.

ἀπονομή, ἡ, =ἀπονομῆσι, distribution: a portion, Hipp.

ἀπονομή, f. ἰσω, to forbid by law, Mnaseas. ap. Ath. 346 D.

ἀπονός, ov, without toil or trouble, Blos Simon. i. 34, νόστος

Aesch.: free from care or sorrow, untroubled: gentle, easy,

χάρμα Pind. O. 10 (11), 26, τύχη, ὄνατος Plat. 2. of persons,

not toiling or working, laxly, μαλακὸς καὶ ἀπ. Xen. Hell.

3. 4, 19: ἀπ. πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 556 B. 3. of things, pass.

done without trouble, easy, χάρις Andoc. 22. 26. Adv. -ως,

Hdt. 9, 2, etc. Irreg. Comp. ἀπονοέστερ, Pind. O. 2. 112; but

regul. Superl. ἀπονότατος, Plat. Tim. 81 E. Cf. ἀπόνητος.

ἀπονοσέω, to recover from sickness, Hipp.

ἀπονοστέω, to return, come home, Hom., in phrase ἀπ ἀπονο-

στήσας: also in Hdt., ἀπ. ὁπίσω, σῶς, ἀπ. ἐς τόπον. Hence

ἀπονόστησις, εὐς, ἡ, a return.

ἀπονόσφι, before a vowel ἀπονόσφιν, Adv., far apart or aloof,

Il. 2. 233, Od. 5. 350. II. as prep. c. gen. far away

from, Pl. i. 541, Od. 5. 113, usu. following its case; but before

it, Od. 12. 33.

ἀπονοσφίω, f. ἰσω, to put asunder, keep aloof from, τινα τινος

h. Hom. Cer. 158: to bereave or rob of, Soph. Phil. 979. Pass.

to be robbed of, c. acc., ἐδωδὴν h. Hom. Merc. 562. II. c. acc.

only, to flee from, shun, Soph. O. T. 480.

ἀπονοστέω, to dissuade. Pass. to have one's head turned,

ὅτι τύχης Polyb.

ἀπονοκτερέω, to pass a night away from, τινός Plut.

ἀπονομήφης, ov, δ, and

ἀπονομήφος, ov, (νύμφη) a woman-hater, =μισογύνης.

ἀπονοστήω, f. ἰσω and ἔσσω, to fall asleep over a thing:

hence, to be sleepy, sluggish, Plut.

ἀπονούχω, f. ἰσω, fut. Att. ἰσώ, to pare the nails, hence Med.

ἀπονούχασθαι τὰς χεῖρας Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 289. II.

to tear with the nails, Ar. Eq. 709. III. =δονυχίζω III, to try

or examine by the nail, ἀκριβῶς ἀπονούχισμένους Horace's ad

unguem factus, Theophr. Char. 26. Hence

ἀπονούχισμα, atos, τό, a nail-paring. [ὑ]

ἀπονογίζω, f. ἰσω, to make turn his back and flee, τινα Soph.

Fr. 638; also ἀπ. τινα φυγῇ, Eur. Bacch. 763. Med. to turn

the back and flee.

ἀπονεζίω, f. ἰσω, =ἀπονεζνω, dub.

ἀπονεζνύω, =ἀπονεζνω.

ἀπόπενος, ov, like ἄξερος, inhospitable, Soph. O. T. 196. II.

ἀπόπενος γῆς far from a country, like ἀπὸδμος, Aesch. Ag.

1282, cf. Eum. 884.

ἀποπενόω, to drive from house and home, in gen. to estrange

or banish from, τινα τῆς ἑλλάδος Plut. Pass. to live away

from home, be banished, Soph. El. 777: also γῆς ἀποπενοῦσθαι

Eur. Hec. 1221; ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας Arist. Pol.: ἐτέρωστος ἀποε,

to migrate to some other place, Plat. Legg. 708 B: hence to adopt

foreign customs, etc., ἀπεξενομένα μαθήματα strange learning,

Iambl.

II. to pronounce a thing or word foreign or not

genuine, Ath. Hence

ἀποπενοσύς, εὐς, ἡ, a living away from home, Plut.: the

adoption of foreign manners.

ἀπόπειω, f. ἔσσω, to shave off, in Il. 5. 81, like ἀποκόπτω, to cut

off, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα. II. to scrape small, λιβανον Theophr.

ἀποπειραίνω, f. ἄνω, to dry up, drain off a river, Hdt. 2. 99:

to make a thing dry, dry quite, ναῦς Thuc. 7. 12. Pass. to be

dried up, to become dry, of rivers, Hdt. i. 75; hence Ion. part.

pf. ἀποπειρασμένος Hdt. i. 186.

ἀποπείφω, f. ἰσω, to cut off with the sword, hew off, Paus.

ἀποπείλω, f. ἰσω, (ἐπείλωμαι) to clear of wood, strip off from

the stalk, κράμβην Arist. Probl. (si vera l.)

ἀποπύνω, f. ἰνώ, (δέδνω) to bring to a point, make taper, ἀπο-

πύνουσαν ἑρμηά Od. 6. 269: but in Od. 9. 326, Nitzsch follows

Buttm. Lexil. in v., in reading ἀποπύνω, to smooth off, as appears

necessary from the next line, of δ' ὁμαλὸν ποῖσαν ἐγὼ δ' ἐόδοσα

παραστὰς ἄκρον so they made it even, but I sharpened it;

Buttm. would even read ἀποπύνουσαν in the former place: and

Damm assumes ἀπο-πύνω to be a collat. form of ἀποπύνω: Eur.

Cycl. 456, certainly has ἐξαποπύνω in signif. of making quite

sharp, but this is not conclusive, Buttm. l. c. in: Polyb. we

have a part. pass. pf. ἀποπύνμενος. [ὑ] Hence

ἀποπύρω, Ion. ἐπύρω, like ἀποπύρω, to shave clean, τινα τὴν

κεφαλὴν Hdt. 5. 35.

ἀποπύρος, ov, (ἐπύρον) cut sharp off, steep, abrupt, Luc.: con-

tracted, narrow, Hipp., though the MSS. give ἀπόπυρος, from

ἀποπύω, contr. to analogy.

ἀποπύρω, =ἀποπύρω, Ar. Thesm. 215, 1043. Med. to be

clean shaved. [ὑ]

ἀπόπυς, v, gen. eos, sharpened off, pointed, Diosc.: cf. Lob.

Phryn. 539.

ἀποπύσμα, atos, τό, (ἀποπύω) that which is shaved or scraped

off: shavings, filings.

ἀποπύστω, (ἐπύστω) to rub off: to blunt, Polyb.

ἀποπύω, f. ἰσω, =ἀποπύω, to shave or scrape off: to so

strip off as it were a skin, γῆρας ἀποπύσας θύσει νέον Il. 9. 446;

and so snakes are said τὸ γῆρας ἀποπύσθαι: cf. ἀποπύνω. [ὑ]

ἀποπαίδευσσώ, to teach amiss, misguide, Iambl.

ἀποπαίζω, f. ἔσμαι, to have done playing or jesting. II. to

speak in joke.

ἀποπαλαῖω, to let grow old, abrogate, Lat. antiquare.

ἀποπαλάλῃσι, εὐς, ἡ, =ἀποπαλάμω, Hipp.: from

ἀποπαλάω, to swing or cast away, Arist. Probl. Hence Pass.

to dart away, rebound.

ἀποπαλαῖος, δ, a rebounding, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 44.

ἀποπαλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, rebounding. Adv. -κίος, Sext. Emp.

ἀπόπαππος, δ, great-grandfather, Lat. abavus.

ἀποπαππώ, (πάππος) to change into pappus or down, of

flowers, Theophr.

ἀποπαπταίνω, to look about one, to look round, as if to flee:

hence Ion. fut. ἀποπαπτανένουσι, Il. 14. 101.

ἀποπαρῶ, =ἀποπέρω.

ἀποπαρένεω, =sq., Hipp.

ἀποπαρῶνω, to despoil. Pass. to be no more a maid, to

marry.

ἀπόπαστος, ov, =ἄπατος, c. gen., Opp.

ἀποπάσχω, f. πείσομαι, opp. to πάσχω, a Stoic term, to

imagine a thing is not, which is, e. g. ἀπόπαθε, ὅτι ἡμέρα ἐστὶ

imagine it is not day, Epict. i. 28, 3.

ἀποπάττω, f. ἦσω Ar. Eccl. 354, ἦσμαι Plut. 1184, to retire

from the way, to go aside to ease oneself, Cratin. Drap. 8: cf.

ἀφάδωσι. Hence

ἀποπάττω, atos, τό, ordure, Eupol. Χρυσ. 15. [ἄ]

ἀποπάττειον, verb. Adj., one must ease oneself, Ar. Eccl. 326.

ἀπόπατος, δ, also ἡ, ordure, Hipp.: εἰς ἀπάπαν to ease

himself, Ar. Ach. 81, unless it be here =ἄφοδος, a privy.

ἀπόπαυσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀπαύω) a stopping, checking, hindrance.

II. (from Med.) a ceasing, end.

ἀποπαύστω, opos, δ, =ἀπαύων, Orph.

ἀποπαύω, to stop, hinder one from a thing, τινα τινος, e. g.

πολέμω Il. 11. 233, πένθεος Hdt. i. 46: also c. inf., to hinder

from doing, τινα ἀπαύειν, ὀρησθῆναι Od. 18. 114, 12. 126:

c. acc. only, to stop, check, II, etc. Med. to leave off or cease

from a thing, τινός II, in which intrans. signif. the Act. is used

in Od. i. 340, and here others read ἀποπαύει αὐτῆς.

ἀπόπειρα, ἡ, a trial, venture, ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος τῆς μάχης

to make a trial of his way of fighting, Hdt. 8. 9: ἀπ. ναυμαχίας

λαμβάνειν to try or venture a sea-fight, Thuc. 7. 21.

ἀποπειράω, f. ἰσώ, [ἄ], rarer form of sq.

ἀποπειράομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. ἀρομαι [ἄ], aor. pass. ἀπε-

πειράθην, Ion. ἔθην (Hdt. 2. 73) to make trial, essay, or proof

of a person or thing, τινός, Lat. specimen facere alicuius, e. g.

ἀπ. τῶν μανθῶν, τῶν δορυφόρων Hdt. i. 46, 3. 128; so too Ar., Plat., and Xen., who also has ἀπ. τινὸς εἰ δύναιτο Cyr. 7. 2, 17, cf. 2, 3; εἰς ναυμαχίας ἀποπειράσθαι to venture it, Thuc. 4. 24; but Thuc. more freq. uses Act., as ναυμαχίας ἀποπειράσθαι 7. 17; also ἀποπειράσθαι τοῦ Πειραεὺς to make an attempt on the Peiræus, etc., 2. 93, etc.

ἀποπέκω, f. ξω, to shear off wool.

ἀποπελεκάω, to hew off with an axe, to hew, Ar. Av. 1156.

ἀποπελῶ, (πελῶ) to make pale.

ἀποπέμπτος, ον, (ἀποπέμνω) sent forth, dismissed.

ἀποπεμπτός, (πέμπτος) to give a fifth part, LXX.

ἀποπέμνω, f. ψω, to send off or away, to dispatch, dismiss, Hom., etc.: ἐντὶ τι for a purpose, Hdt. i. 38; also in bad sense, to hunt away, drive off, Od. 23. 23; to escort, τινά Pind. O. 8. 66; of things, to return, give back, Hom. only in Od. 17. 76. Med. to remove from oneself, get rid of, Hdt., etc.: of a wife, to divorce her, Hdt. 6. 63; also to drive off, avert by sacrifice, etc., like ἀποδοσιμότημαι, Eur. Hec. 72. Hence

ἀπόπεμψις, εὖς, ἡ, a sending away, dispatching, Hdt. 7. 148:

a dismissal, divorcing, Dem. 1365. 12.

ἀποπένθω, to cease mourning. II. trans. to mourn for, Plut.

ἀποπεραίνω, fut. ἄνω, to bring to an end, complete.

ἀποπεράττω, f. ῥω, and

ἀποπεράττω, = ἀποτεράνω. Hence

ἀποπεράτωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a completing, end.

ἀποπεράω, f. ῥω, Ion. ῥω, to carry over, Plut.

ἀποπέρω, usu. πέρωμαι, fut. παρώ and παρήσσομαι, to break wind, Lat. pedo, Ar. Eq. 639.

ἀποπεριπαύω, f. ῥω, [ἀ] to draw off, divert.

ἀποπερκόμαί, (πέρκω) as Pass., to become dark, of ripening grapes, Soph. Fr. 239.

ἀποπέρσσι, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 of ἀποπέρω, Od. 24. 7. [ἀ]

ἀποπεράννμι, f. περάσω, to spread out all ways, Diog. L.

ἀποπέτομαι, fut. πτήσομαι, to fly off or away, II. 2. 71, Od. i. 22, in aor. part. ἀποπτόμενος (as if from *ἀπόπτημι); so too ἀπέτατο Ar. Av. 90.

ἀποπεφασμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποφαίνω, openly, clearly, plainly, Dem. 1367. 27.

ἀποπηνύω, f. πήσω, to make to freeze or curdle, Ar. Ran. 126. Pass. of men, to be frozen, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8; of blood, to curdle, Id. An. 5. 8, 15.

ἀποπηδάω, f. ῥω, to leap off from; hence to start off from, turn away from, τινός Xen. Mem. i. 2, 16; ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Theat. 164 C, opp. to ἀπ. πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 720 C.

ἀποπιέω, f. ἐώω, to squeeze out, squeeze tight, Hipp.

ἀποπίεσις, εὖς, ἡ, a squeezing or wringing out, Theophr.

ἀποπίεσμα, τό, that which is squeezed out and dried, Hipp.

ἀποπιμπλάνω, rare collat. form of sq., Anth.

ἀποπιμπλῆμι, and, though not Att., πιμπλῶ, poet. also

πιμπλῆμι, πιπλῶ, fut. πλῆσω, to fill up, fill to the brim: to fill up a number, Hdt. 7. 29; hence

II. to satisfy, fulfil, τὸν χρησόμεν Hdt. 8. 96; hence to satisfy, appease, Lat. explere, τὸν θυμὸν τινος Hdt., etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1327; also τινά Plat. Crat. 413 B.

ἀποπινύω, to cleanse from dirt. 2. to dirty, soil.

ἀποπίνω, fut. πίομαι, to drink up, drink off, Hdt. 4. 70, where either κλῖκα or οἶνον must be supplied.

ἀποπιπῶ, fut. πεσοῦμαι, aor. ἔπεσον, to fall off from, ἐκ πέτρης Od. 24. 7; τινὸς or ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 3. 64, 130; absol. to fall off, II. 14. 351. II. hence to miss, fall in obtaining, Lat. spe accidere, Polyb.

III. to lose one's way.

ἀποπιστεύω, to trust fully, rely on, τινί Polyb.

ἀποπλάζω, fut. πλάξω, to lead astray, lead away from, deprive of, τινός. Pass. to go astray, be driven off or away.

Hom. uses only aor. pass. ἀπεπλάγχθη, to stray, be driven away from, be deprived of, πατρίδος, σκάεος etc.: the phrase τρυφά-
λοι ἀποπλῆγχεύεσθαι a helm struck off, II. 13. 578, is singular.

ἀποπλάνω, f. ῥω, = foreg., to lead astray, Hipp. Hence

ἀποπλάνησις, εὖς, ἡ, a leading away, leading astray. 2.

from Pass., a going astray, digression, Plat. Polit. 263 C. [ἀ]

ἀποπλάνιας, οὐ, ὁ, a wanderer, fugitive, Anth.

ἀπόπλάνιος, or, strength of for πλάνος, Cratin. Jun., Tar. i.

ἀπόπλῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, a shaping after, form, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.: from

ἀποπλάσσω, f. πλάσω, to shape after, mould from a thing, τινός. Med. to borrow form or figure from any thing, copy, Jac. A. P. p. 499. Hence

ἀποπλάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, a copier.

ἀποπλέω, poet. for ἀποπλῶ, Hom.

ἀποπλευστένω, verb. Adj., one must sail away, Ar. Fr. 192: from

ἀποπλέω, Ep. πλείω (Hom.), Ion. πλώω (Hdt.), f. πλεύσομαι, to sail away, sail off, Hom., Hdt., etc.: to sail back, Xen., which is ὅπως πλέω in Hdt. 4. 156.

ἀποπληγῶ, = ἀποπιμπλῆμι.

ἀποπληκτικός, ἡ, ον, stupified, confused. II. apoplectic, Hipp.

ἀπόπληκτος, ον, (ἀποπλήσσω) stricken or disabled by a stroke,

1. in mind, like Lat. altonitus, struck dumb, astounded, 566. 10, 912. 10. 2. crippled, planet-struck, Hdt. i. 167, Plat. (Com.) Σκευ. i. Adv. τως.

ἀπόπληξις, ἡ, a being disabled 1. in mind, stupor, amaze-
ment. 2. in body, a stroke, apoplexy, Lat. sideratio, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

ἀπόπληξις, εὖς, ἡ, = foreg., Eutrop. 8. 10.

ἀποπληρῶ, = ἀποπιμπλῆμι, to fill quite full, satisfy, Lat. ex-
plere, τὰς βουλήσεις, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat.: also, τοῦτο μοι ἀπο-
πλήρωσον Id. Prot. 329 C. II. to fulfil.

ἀποπλήρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a satisfying, Plut. = II. fulfilment.

ἀποπληρώτης, οὐ, ὁ, a fulfiller, τινός Plat. Rep. 620 E.

ἀποπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to strike to earth, cripple by a stroke, disable in body or mind. Pass. to lose one's senses, become dizzy or astounded, Soph. Ant. 1189. 2. to drive back, repulse. Med. to push off from oneself, Arist. Probl.

ἀποπλίσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, fut. ξομαι, Dep. med. (πλίσσω) to trip off, hop off, Ar. Ach. 218, cf. Koen Greg. p. 548.

ἀπόπλους, ὁ, contr. ἀπὸπλους, (ἀποπλέω) a sailing away: an outboard-bound voyage, Hdt. 8. 79.

ἀπόπλους, ον, contr. ἀπὸπλους, ον, = ἄπλους, unfit for sea-
service, Polyb.

ἀποπλουτέω, to be rich no longer, strip oneself of wealth.

ἀπόπλυμα, ατος, τό, that which is washed off, dirty water, Diog. L.: from

ἀποπλύνω, f. ἴνω, to wash off or away, Od. 6. 95, ubi v. Nitzsch.

ἀποπλῶ, Ion. for ἀποπλέω, Hdt.

ἀποπνέω, Ion. for ἀποπνῶ, Hom.

ἀποπνευματίζω, f. ἴσω, to breathe out: also = ἀποπέρω.

ἀποπνεύματος, (πνεῦμα) away from the wind, sheltered, Theophr.

ἀπόπνευσις, εὖς, ἡ, a breathing out, steaming, exhaling: from

ἀποπνέω, Ep. πνέω (as always in Hom.), f. πνεύσω, to breathe forth, πῆρ of the Chimæra, Il. 6. 182, δῆμην Od. 4. 406; ἐκ-
σπόμετος Pind. P. 4. 18; θυμὸν Il. 4. 524: also without θυμὸν, to die, Batr. 99; so too ἀπ. ψυχῆν Simon. 127, ἡλικίαν Pind. I. 7 (6). 48; but in Nem. i. 70, he has it causal, χρόνος ἀπένευσεν ψυχὰς made them give up the ghost. 2. in Cora. = ἀποπέρω.

III. to smell of a thing, c. gen., Luc. de Consor. Hist. 15.

III. to blow from a particular quarter, ἀπὸ θερμῶν
χαρῶν Hdt. 2. 27.

ἀποπνίγω, f. πνιξοῦμαι, to choke, smother, throttle, Hdt. 2. 169, etc. Pass. c. fut. med., πνιγίσσομαι (Ar. Nub. 1504), to be choked, etc.: also to be drowned, Dem. 883. fin.: to be choked with rage, ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Id. 403. 17: hence metaph. of pressing creditors, like ἄγχω, [ἴ]

ἀποπνίγη, ἡ, Theophr., and ἀπόπνια, ἡ, Hipp. = ἀποπνευσις.

ἀπόπνοος, ον, = ἄπνοος.

ἀποπνοίωμαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med. (ποιέω), to put away from oneself, reject, Plut. Hence

ἀποπνοίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a rejection.

ἀποπλομέω, to fight off or from, e. g. τοῦ θνόν from ass-back, Plat. Phædr. 260 B.

ἀπόπολις, i. poet. ἀπόπολις, gen. ἴδος and εὖς, far from the city, banished, like ἀπολις, ἀπόπολις ἔσει Aesch. Ag. 1410: ἀπόπολιν ἔχειν τινά Soph. Tr. 647.

ἀποπομπάος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἀποπομπή) averting, esp. evil, like ἀλεξίκακος, ἀποπομπάος, LXX.
 ἀποπομπέω, = ἀποπέμπω.
 ἀποπομπή, ἡ, (ἀποπέμψω) a sending away, banishment. 2. (from Med.), the averting an ill omen, misfortune, etc., ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 106 B.
 ἀποπομπικός, ον, ἡμέρα, = ἀποφράς.
 ἀποπονεῖν, f. ἥσω, to finish a work, Ar. Thesm. 245. 2. intr. to stop working.
 ἀποπονέω, (πύτος) to cast into the sea.
 ἀποπορδῆ, ἡ, Subst. from ἀποπερδῶ, = πορδῆ.
 ἀποπορεύειν, ἡ, a departure, return: from ἀποπορεύωμαι, pass. c. fut. med., et aor. pass. (πορεύω) to depart, go away, Xen. An. 7. 6, 33. Hence ἀποπορευόμενος, verb. Adj., one must go away.
 ἀποπορφύρεος, ον, = ἀπορφύρος.
 ἀποπορεύσασθαι, f. ἐξάμει, Med. (πρῶσσω) to exact to the uttermost, τὸν μισθόν, like ἀναπρῶσσω, Themist.
 ἀποπροεβεία, ἡ, an ambassador's report, Polyb.: from ἀποπροεβέω, to report one's doings as ambassador, give in one's accounts, Plat. Legg. 941 A.
 * ἀποπρίαμαι, absol. pres., from which we have only ἀπεπρίαμην, as aor. of ἀπαινώμι, to buy of one.
 ἀποπρίωμαι, ατος, τό, that which is saved or filed off, sawdust, filings: from ἀποπρίω, f. ἴσω, to saw off or through, file off, Hdt. 4. 65. [i] ἀποπρίω, Adv. (ἀπὸ, πρὸ) far away, as far off, Pl. 16. 669. 2. as prep. c. gen. far from, away from, Pl. 7. 334, cf. διαπρίω. In compos. it is only a stronger form of ἀπὸ. (It is also written ἀππρίω, but see Spitzia. Excurs. xviii. ad Pl. sub fin.)
 ἀποπροράγω, v. sub προσηγμένα.
 ἀποπροραίεω, to take away from, τινός: στίτου ἀποπροραίνω having taken some of the bread, to give it away, Od. 17. 457.
 ἀποπροραίνω, fut. βήσομαι, to go far away from, Dion. H.
 ἀποπροράλλω, f. βάλω, to throw far away from, Ap. Rh.
 ἀποπρορήκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 Ion. from ἀποπρορήμι, Od.
 ἀποπρορῶν, part. aor. of ἀποπροραίεω, Od.
 ἀποπρορηγμένα, τό, v. sub προσηγμένα.
 ἀπόπρω, before a vowel ἀποπρῶνεν, Adv. (ἀποπρὸ) from afar: but usu. much like ἀπὸπρῶν, far off, far away, ἀπ. μένειν, κείσθαι Pl. 10. 209, Od. 7. 244, etc.
 ἀποπρῶν, f. θεύσομαι and θεουσόμεναι, to run away from, Anth.
 ἀπόπρω, Adv. (ἀποπρὸ) far off, far away, Hom.
 ἀποπρῶρεν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀποπρῶρῶσκω, to spring far from, Orph.
 ἀποπρῶρεῖς, part. pres. from sq., Od.
 ἀποπρῶρημι, f. προήσω, to send forth, and so 1. to throw away, Od. 14. 26. 2. to shoot forth, Ión Od. 22. 82. 3. to let fall, Od. 22. 327. [ἀποπρῶρημι Ep., ἀπὸπρῶρημι Att.]
 ἀποπρῶρεῖσθαι, to leave far behind, Ap. Rh.
 ἀποπρονοεῖν, f. fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to remove afar off, carry far away, Eur. I. A. 1286, ubi Dind. divisim ἀποπρὸ νοσφ.
 ἀποπροσεν, Adv. = ἀπὸπρῶ, Plat. Epin. 987 A.
 ἀποπροσποιέομαι, as Med., to disclaim, Ath.
 ἀποπροσπύζομαι, as Med., to clean one's face, Pherecr. Agr. 9.
 ἀποπροπνέω, to cut off from, νότον ἀποπροπνέων, after he had cut a slice from the chine, Od. 8. 475.
 ἀποπροφύγω, to flee far away, Mel. 10.
 ἀποπτάμενος, ἐτή, ενον, part. aor. 2 of ἀππταμαι, Hom.
 ἀποπτῶνιζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to thrust off with the heel, trample on.
 ἀποπτερυγίζομαι, Dep., to flutter away, Theophr.
 ἀποπτερῶσσομαι, f. ὕζομαι, Dep., = foreg.
 ἀπὸπτης, ὁ, (ἀπὸνομαι) one that looks from above.
 ἀπὸπτήσσω, strengthened for πτήσσω.
 ἀπὸπτήμα, ατος, τό, (πτήσσω) chaff, husks, etc., Lat. quisquiliæ, dub. 1. for ἀπὸπτήμα, Arist. Mir. 1. 2, 3.
 ἀποπτόω, to creep away from, Plat. Pass. to be startled, to shy, Polyb.
 ἀπὸπτολῖς, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ἴδως, poet. for ἀπὸπτολῖς, q. v.
 ἀποπτος, ον, (ἀπόφομαι) seen, to be seen from a place, e. g. ἀπὸ τοῦ χάματος Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 9: τὸ ἀποπτον ἡ look-out

place, watch-tower, Plat. Ax. 369 A: hence 2. far away from, from Soph. O. T. 762, El. 1489: absol. far away, Id. Aj. 17: ἐξ ἀπὸπτου from afar, opp. to ἐγγύθεν, Phil. 467: ἐν ἀπὸπτῳ, afar off: hence II. dimly seen, and so, in late writers, unseen, = ἀνοπτος, Iob. Aj. 17.
 ἀπὸπτυγμα, ατος, τό, (πτύσσω) a falling fold, Inscr.
 ἀπὸπτυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποπτύω) that which is spit out.
 ἀπὸπτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one that spits out: ἀποπτή. χαλῶν of a horse that will not bear the bit, like respuere, Opp.
 ἀπὸπτήτος, ον, spit out: hence abominable, detested, θεοῖς Aesch. Eum. 101: absol., Soph. O. C. 1383: from ἀποπτήω, f. ὕσω, to spit out or up, Pl. 23. 781, esp. of the sea, ἀποπτήει ἄλδς ἔχριν ἡ vomits forth its foam, Id. 4. 426, cf. Schäf. Long. p. 386: hence to abominate, spurn, Lat. respuere, Hes. Op. 724, in which signf. the aor. 1 ἀπέπτησα is most freq., v. Monk Hippol. 610, Interpr. ad Ar. Av. 531. [v in pres., v in fut. and aor.]
 * ἀπὸπτη, absol. pres., whence fut. ἀπόπτοιμαι, v. ἀφορῶ.
 ἀπὸπτωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποπτίω) an unlucky chance, Polyb.: an overthrow, loss, Ath.
 ἀπὸπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling off or away, Gal.
 ἀποπυδαρίω, v. sub πυδαρίω.
 ἀποπυδαρίζω, ἡ, ὄν, (πύω) promoting suppuration, Hipp.
 ἀποπύσσω, (πύω) to promote suppuration, Id.
 ἀποπυνδύνομαι, f. πυνδύνομαι, Dep. med., to inquire or ask of, ἀπ. (αὐτῷ) ei. asked of him whether. . . Hdt. 3. 154; also, ἀπ. ἀπὸ τινος Epict.
 ἀποπυργίζω, f. ἴσω, (πύργος) to defend by towers, fortify.
 ἀποπυρίαις, ου, ὁ, dressed on the fire, roasted, baked: esp. a kind of bread, Cratin. Malth. 3.
 ἀποπύριζω, f. ἴσω, (πύρ) to roast on the fire, Epich. p. 67. Hence
 ἀποπύρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a small fish usu. fried, like ἀνθρακίς. 2. = ἀποπυρῆς, Ath.
 ἀποπύρῳ, to make burning hot, burn up.
 ἀποπυτίζω, f. ἴσω, = πυτίζω, Ar. Lys. 205.
 ἀποπυτίζω, to take off the cover, Galen.
 ἀπορᾶφάνιδωσις, εως, ἡ, v. sub ραφανίδω. [vi]
 ἀπορῶ, Ion. for ἀφορῶ, Hdt.
 ἀπορηγίς, ἐς, = sq.
 ἀπορηγίτος, ον, (ὀρηγή) without wrath, peaceful, calm, Hipp.
 ἀπορηγίω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to make angry, anger. Pass. to be angry.
 ἀπορηγῶ, f. ρέγω, to be done snoring, Anth.
 ἀπορέω, f. ψω, to turn away: shrink away, Anth., but dub.
 ἀπορέυτος, ον, (πορεύομαι) pathless, inaccessible, Plut.
 ἀπορέω, Ion. for ἀφορῶ.
 ἀπορέω, f. ἥσω, to be ἀπορος, be without means or resource, and so 1. to be at a loss, not know what to do or which way to turn, be in doubt, usu. followed by a Conjunct., as ἀπ. πῶς διαβήσεται Hdt. 1. 75, ὅτε τρῶες διαβήσεται Thuc.; so ἀπ. ὅπῃ, ποῖοι εἰσι, Plat., and Xen.; ἀπ. πῶς χρῆ, ὅ τι χρῆ ποιεῖν, ὅ τι ποιῶνι Xen.; ἀπ. εἰ, ἀπ. πότερον. . . ἡ, ἀπ. ἀποτέραν τῶν ὁδῶν τράπηται Id.; ἀπ. μῆ, . . to fear lest. . . Plat. Socr. 2. 142 D: also ἀπ. τὴν ἑλασιν ὅκως διεκτερεῖ to be at a loss about his march, viz. how to cross, Hdt. 3. 4: also c. acc. only, ἀπ. τὴν ἐξαγωγῆν (sc. ὅκως ποιεῖται) 4. 179: sometimes also c. inf., to be at a loss how to do, Plat. Polit. 262 E, Lys. 115. 2: also ἀπ. περί τινος, freq. in Plat.: absol., Hdt. 6. 134, etc.: freq. also c. negat., οὐκ ἀπ. to have no doubt, Hdt. 1. 159, etc. The Med. is also used like the Act., Hdt. 2. 121, 3, and freq. in Xen. Pass. to be made matter of question, τὸ ἀποροῦμενον, τὸ ἀπορηθὲν the question just started, Plat.: ἀπορεῖται δέ, . . but there is a question or objection, Arist.: also to be left wanting, left unprovided for, οὐδὲν ἀπ. τῶν δεομένων γενέσθαι Xen. Rep. Lac. 13. 7, cf. Oec. 8. 10: to fail, opp. to ἐπιείχεσθαι, Hipp. p. 814 E. II. c. gen. rei, to be at a loss for, in want of, τροφῆς Thuc. 8. 81, χρημάτων, ἐπιτηδεύων, ἐκμαχῶν Xen., λόγων Plat. III. but ἀπ. τι to be at a loss because of, by means of something, Xen. An. 1. 3, 8; cf. ὑπάρχων. Hence ἀπὸρημα, ατος, τό, a matter of doubt, disputed point, question, Plat. Phil. 36 E: a kind of syllogism, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12.
 ἀπορηματικός, ὁ, ὄν, = ἀπορητικός.

ἀπορροή, ἡ, = ἀπορία, Eubul. Incert. 22.

ἀπορρηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to doubt, sceptical, Plut.

ἀπόρητος, ον, also perh. ἡ, ον, Fors. Med. 826, (πορβώ), not sacked or taken, of cities, II. 12. 11, Hdt. 6. 28.

ἀπορβώ, to make straight again, restore, guide aright, τινά Soph. Ant. 632: πρὸς τι according to a standard, Plat. Legg. 757 E.

ἀπορβωα, ατος, τό, = sq.

ἀπορβωσις, εως, ἡ, a setting upright, restoring.

ἀπορία, ἡ, (ἀπορος) a being ἀπορος, and so

difficulty of passing, Xen. An. 5. 6, 10.

II. of things, difficulty, straits, in sing., and plur., as ἐς ἀπορίην ἀπὶχθαι, ἐν ἀπορίῃ or ἐν ἀπορίῃ ἔχουθα Hdt.; ἀπ. τελέθει c. inf., Pind. N. 7. 154; ἀπ. τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν the impossibility of keeping quiet, Thuc. 2. 49.

III. of persons, difficulty of dealing with, getting at, or finding out, τὸν Σκυθῶν Hdt. 4. 83, τὸ ἀποκτείναντος Antipho 119. 27. 2. want of means of resource, and so, embarrassment, doubt, hesitation, Ar. Ran. 806, Plat., etc.: ἀπ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ Aeschin. 33. 30.

3. ἀπ. τινὸς want of a thing, e. g. χρημάτων, τροφῆς etc., Thuc., λόγων Plat., etc.: hence absol. need, poverty, Strab., etc.

ἀπορίνα, f. ἡσω, to file off, Strab. Hence

ἀπορίνημα, ατος, τό, filings. [I]

ἀπορίπτα, poet. for ἀπορίπτα, Pind. P. 6. 37.

ἀπορίτω, = sq., Stob.

ἀπορίνθω, to change into a bird, Strab. Hence

ἀπορίνωσις, εως, ἡ, a change into a bird. [I]

ἀπορίνωμι, f. ὄρω, poet. for ἀφορώ, to set in motion from a place, to arouse from. Med.; ἀπ. τελέθει c. inf., Pind. N. 7. 154; ἀπ. τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν the impossibility of keeping quiet, Thuc. 2. 49.

ἀποροποίησις, ον, (ποροποιῶ) without pores, Sext. Emp.

ἀπορος, ον, without passage, having no way in, out, or through, and so

I. of places, impassable, pathless, trackless, πέλαιος, πῆλος Plat.; ὁδὸς, ποταμός, ὁρος Xen. II. of things, hard to see one's way through, impracticable, very difficult, like ἀμύχανα, first in Pind., and Hdt.: esp. τὰ ἀπορα difficulties, straits, Hdt. 8. 53: ἐν ἀπορίᾳ εἶναι to be in great straits, Xen. An. 7. 6, 11, so εἰς ἀπορίαν ἦκεν Eur. Hel. 813: ἐξ ἀπορίας unexpectedly, Plat. Legg. 699 B.—τὸ ἀπορον = ἀπορία, Thuc. 3. 82: ἀπορον ἐστί c. inf., Xen., etc.

2. hard to get, scarce, opp. to ἐπιδόστος, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 378 A: ἀπ. (δολήματα) bad debts, Dem. 1209. 7. III. of persons, hard to deal with, unmanageable, Hdt. 3. 52, etc.: c. inf., ἀπ. προσιζόμενος, προσφρονέσθαι persons impossible to have any dealings with, Hdt. 4. 46, 9. 49:—against whom nothing will avail, which there is no opposing, ἄνεμος Hdt. 6. 44. 2. without means or resources, and so at a loss, not knowing what to do, Lat. consilii expers, Soph. Ant. 360, etc.: ἐν ἀπόρῃ ἦσαν c. inf., they were at a loss how to—, Thuc. 3. 22. 3. poor, needy, Lat. inops, Thuc. 1. 9, etc.:—also of states of life, scanty, ἀπ. διατὰ Plat. Legg. 762 E.—Adv. -πας, ἀπ. ἔχει μοι περί τινος Antipho 111. 35. Cf. ἀμύχανος.

ἀπορούω, to leap off, spring, hurry away, Hom.: to spring back, Od. 22. 95.

ἀπορρ-, ρ is doubled Att. in all compds. after ἀπό, but Ion. it remains single.

ἀπορρᾶθιμῶ, to neglect from carelessness or cowardice: to leave off in despair, τινὸς Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 9; absol. Plat. Rep. 449 C: cf. ἀποδεικνῶ.

ἀπορραῖω, to spurt out, shed about, Hdt. 2. 93.

ἀπορραῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of shell-fish, v. I. Arist. H. A.

ἀπορραῖω, to bereave one of a thing, τινά τι Od. 1. 404: τινά ἦτορ one of life, Od. 16. 428: also τινά τινος Hes. Th. 393. 2. to lay waste or prostrate, destroy.

ἀπορραῖων, τό, (ἀπορραῖω) a place or vessel for holy water, Eur. Ion 435.

2. a brush, etc., for sprinkling.

ἀπορράξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ = ἀπορροῦ.

ἀπορράξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπορρᾶννμι) a game at ball, bounce-ball.

ἀπορράπτω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἴω, to drive, to send forth with blows or impulses, as in the pronunciation of ρ, Dion. H.

ἀπορράπτω, f. ψω, to sew up again, Hdt. 1. 73.

ἀπορραψιδός, to utter like a ραψιδός: to speak in fragments of Epic poetry, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 54.

ἀπορροή, f. πέλω, to offer some of a thing, like ἀποθῶν, Jac. A. P. p. 566.

ἀπορρέβομαι, Dep., only in pres. and impl., (ρέμω) to wander from, hesitate, M. Anton.

ἀπορρέουσιν, εως, ἡ, a flowing from, ἔχων τὰς ἀπ. to be the source of streams, Polyb.: from

ἀπορρέω, f. ρέουμαι, but more usu. δῖσθαι: aor. ἀπερρῆν, to flow away from, run off from, ἀπό τινος, and so τὸ ἀπορρέον the juice that runs off, Hdt. 2. 94, 4. 23; also ἐκ τινος Plat.:—absol., to stream forth, of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1294; also of fire, Plat. Tim. 67 C. 2. to fall off, as fruit, Hdt. 1. 19; feathers, Plat. Phaedr. 246 D, leaves, Dem. 615. 10; flesh, σάρκες ἀπ. ὀστέων Eur. Med. 1201:—ἀπ. ἀλλήλων to fall away or part one from another, Plat. Legg. 776 A. 3. to melt away, ἀπ. δαίμων, μῆσις happiness, memory melts or dies away, Soph. El. 999, Aj. 523.—The word became very freq. in late prose, v. Lob. Aj. I. c., Wyttenb. Plat. 199 A.

*ἀπορρέω, assumed as pass. from which to form aor. pass. ἀπερρῆν, and deriv. ἀπορροή, etc., v. ἀπείκον, ἀπέρηκτα, ἀπερρῶ.

ἀπορρήγναι, ατος, τό, a thing torn off, Plut.: from

ἀπορρήγνμι, also ρῖω, f. ρῖω, to break off, sever from, τινος Od. 9. 481: ἀπ. εἰρήνης τὴν εὐμαχίαν Dem. ap. Aeschin. 64. 3:—absol., to break off, snap asunder, δεσμούς II. 6. 507: ἀπορρήγναι πνεῦμα βίω to snap the thread of life, Aesch. Pers. 507, 80 ἀπ. πνεύμα, βίω Eur. Or. 864, I. T. 974, cf. Tro. 751. Pass., esp. in aor. ἀπερρῆν, to be broken off, severed from, ἀπό τινος Hdt. 8. 19: absol., to be broken off, severed, Hdt., etc.—The perf. act. ἀπερρωγα is also used in pass. signif., φωνὴ ἀπερρωγία a broken voice, Arist. Aud.; ἀπερρωγῶς broken in constitution, Luc.

ἀπορρήθναι, inf. aor. i pass. of ἀπερρῶ, Plat.

ἀπορρήκτος, ον, broken off, broken loose, Anth.

ἀπορρημα, ατος, τό, (*ἀπορρέω) a thing forbidden: also = sq., Plat. Polit. 295 A.

ἀπορρήσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀπορρέω) a forbidding, prohibition, Plat. Soph. 258 A. II. a refusal, Id. Rep. 357 C. III. a renouncing, esp. of a wife, a divorce, Isae. p. 24. § 36 Bekk.: also of a son, disinheriting. IV. failure of strength.

ἀπορρήσιον, Att. ττω, regul. but rare form for ἀπορρήννμι.

ἀπορρήτος, ον, (*ἀπορρέω) forbidden, Soph. Ant. 44: τὰ ἀπορρήτα forbidden exports, Ar. Eq. 282, Ran. 362, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 74. II. not to be spoken, that should not be spoken, ἀπορρήτων a state-secret, Ar. Eq. 648, and freq. in Orat.: hence mystical, sacred, as the ἀπ. λόγοι of the Pythagoreans, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 62 B: ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι to keep secret, Hdt. 9. 94; ἐν ἀπορρήτοις ποιεῖσθαι ἄνεμον λέγειν to speak under seal of secrecy, Wess. Hdt. 9. 45; so ἐν ἀπορρήτοις or ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ λέγειν Plat., etc.; ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ συλλαμβάνειν to arrest secretly, without any noise, Andoc. 7. 5: also δὲ ἀπορρήτων Lycurg. 158. 26, Plat. Rep. 378 A: ἡγὰρ καὶ ἀπορρήτα things profane and sacred, Dem. 10. 10: but also 2. things unfit to be spoken, foul abuse, Id. 268. 22, 1335. 5, etc., cf. Dict. of Antiq., and πᾶσι II. Adv. -τως. Cf. ἀρρητος.

ἀπορρίγναι, to shrink shivering from a thing, shrink from doing it, c. inf. ἀπερρῆσαι νέεσθαι Od. 2. 52: strictly to shiver with cold, as in Arist. Probl.

ἀπορρίγνω, to freeze up.

ἀπορρίβω, to strike root, Hipp. 2. to root up, Alciph.

ἀπορρίνα, f. ἡσω, to file off. Hence

ἀπορρίνημα, ατος, τό, filings, Strab. [I]

ἀπορρίττω, f. ἴω, to winnow away, blow away, Arist. Probl.

ἀπορρίπτω, f. ψω, poet. ἀπορίπτω (Pind. P. 6. 37), later also ἀπορρίπτω, to throw away, throw aside, put away, Il.:—hence μῆνιν, ἠνιμῶν II. 9. 517, 16. 282: to throw off a garment, Pind.

II. to cast forth, esp. from one's country, Aesch., and Soph.: to reject, renounce, Soph. El. 1006. III. esp. of words, like Lat. jacere, to shoot forth bold, keen words, ἐς τινα at one, Hdt. 1. 153, 4. 142, cf. Blomf. Aesch. P. 320, Büch Pind. P. 2. 81 (148):—but ἔπος οὐκ ἀπέριψεν αὐτοῦ he shot forth a word which missed him not, Pind. P. 6. 37. Hence

ἀπορρίψιμος, ον, that should be thrown away, Artem.

ἀπορρίψις, εως, ἡ, a throwing off, of clothes, Hipp.

ἀπορροή, ἡ, and ἀπορροία, ἡ, (ἀπορρέω) a flowing off, stream,

ἀματος Eur. Hel. 1587. II. an off-stream, emanation, τοῦ κάλλους Plat. Phaedr. 251 B:—esp. in the philosophy of Empedocles, ἀπορορβω means the means by which outward things made themselves perceptible to the mind, cf. Sturz Emped.

P. 349, 416, sq. ἀπορορβδω, f. ἦσω, = ἀπορορβδω. 2. βοὰς ἀπορορβδέν to shriek or scream like birds of prey, Soph. Ant. 1021, cf. ροιέω. ἀπορρός, ov, contr. ἀπόρρους, ov, (ἀπορρῶ) flowing off or away: streaming out of, τινός Antiph. Aphrod. 1. 8.

ἀπορροφάω, also ἀπορροφῶ, f. ἦσω, to gulp down, swallow a part of, τοῦ οἴνου Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10.

ἀπορρύνω, f. ψω, to cleanse thoroughly, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 275. ἀπόρρυστος, ἦ, (ἀπορρῶ) = ἀπορρῶ, Polyb.

ἀπόρρυστος, ov, = ἀπορρός, flowing from, κρήνης Hes. Op. 593. II. having a discharge, subject to εἶναι, opp. to ἐκρίπτω, Plat. Tim. 43 A.

III. ἀπ. σταβμά, stables with drains on a sloping floor, Xen. Eq. 4. 3.

ἀπόρρυνσις, εως, ἦ, (ἀπορρύνω) cleansing, Iambl. ἀπορρῶ, poet. for ἀπορρῶ.

ἀπορρώγας, ἀδος, pecul. fem. of sq., LXX.

ἀπορρώξ, ὄγος, ὅ, ἦ, (ἀπορρύνω) broken off, abrupt, steep, Od. 13. 98.

II. ἦ, as Subst., a piece broken off or divided from any thing, so Στυγὸς ὕδατος ἀπορρώξ, an arm, off-stream of the Styx, Il. 2. 755; and of fine wine, ἀμβροσίης καὶ νέκταρος ἀπορρώξ, as it were, a sample of ambrosia and nectar, (like Germ. Ausbruch), Od. 9. 359:—πέρπας ἀπορρώγας fragments of rock, Diodr. 2. later, esp. with collat. notion of descent, ἀπ. Ἐρινύων a scion of the Furies, Ar. Lys. 813, cf. Valck. Aristobul. p. 16.

ἀπορρύσσω, Att. τρω, f. ῥω, to dig away, trench.

ἀπορφάνιζω, f. ἰώω, = sq., Aesch. Cho. 249, in pass.

ἀπορφάνω, to make orphan: in gen. to sever from one another.

ἀπορφύρος, ov, (πορφύρα) without purple: not clad in purple: without purple border, Plat.

ἀπορχέμαι, Dep. med., ἀπορχήσασθαι τὸν γάμον to dance away one's marriage, i. e. lose it by dancing, Hdt. 6. 129, ubi v. Valck.

ἀπος, eos, τό, in Eur. Phoen. 851, said to = κάματος, weariness: others read ἀπος; Valck., with some MSS., κάμος.

ἀποσάλευω, to lie in the open sea, Thuc. 1. 137; ἐπ' ἀγκύρας Dem. 1213. 24. Metaph. to keep aloof from, seque oneself from, τινός or ἀπὸ τινος Plat.; also in Med., Arr.

ἀποσαρκῶω, to bring flesh on. Pass. σὰρξ ἀποσαρκούται flesh is formed, Arist. Probl.

ἀποσάρωμα, atos, τό, (σάρω) the sweepings, refuse.

ἀποσάττω, f. ῥω, to unsaddle, unload, unpack, opp. to ἐπισάττω, Diphil. ap. Ath.

II. to stop up, caulk, Dinarch. ap. A. B.

ἀποσάφω, (σαφής) to make clear, explain, Plat. Prot. 348 B.

ἀποσαφηνίζω, = foreg., Luc.

ἀποσβέννυμι, also νύω, f. σβέσω, to put out, extinguish, quench: to destroy, blot out, freq. in Plat. Pass. c. fut. med.

ἀποσβήσκω (Plat. Legg. 805 C.) to go out, vanish, die, cease, Plat., and Xen., and so in perf. act., ἀπέσβηκα, Ib., Ruhnk.

Tim. Hence ἀπόσβεσις, εως, ἦ, a putting out, quenching, Arist. Org.

ἀπόσειωσις, εως, ἦ, a shaking off. 2. a licentious dance.

ἀποσειώω, to shake or push off. Med. to shake off from oneself, push away, throw away, Plat. Gorg. 484 A: of a horse, to throw his rider, Hdt. 9. 22, and Xen.

ἀποσειμνῶω, = sq.

ἀποσειμνῶω, to make august, to exalt or extol highly, Plat. Theat. 168 D. Pass. to give oneself airs, like ἀβρίνομαι, to prume oneself upon a thing, τὴ Ar. Ran. 703, cf. 833.

ἀποσεινῶω, to chase away. Pass. to run away, flee, Hom., only in synop. aor. 2 ἀπέσειμνεν, vto etc., c. pass. signif. With the augment σ is usu. doubled.

ἀποσίβω, to strain off, filter, ὕδω Hipp.

ἀποσκήζω, f. δω, to shut out.

ἀποσκήνω (σκήνω) to shut up in a pen.

ἀποσκήνω, f. δω, to announce, make known, esp. by signs or signals, to give a notice or explanation, περί τινος Hdt. 5. 20: in gen. to give a sign, Plat. Euthyd. 276 B. Med. to confirm, prove by a sign, Hdt. 9. 71: also to guess by signs, Ael.

II. ἀπ. εἰς τινα to make signs towards a person, i. e. point at him, allude to him, Thuc. 4. 27.

III. to dissuade by signs, Philostr.

IV. in Med. to seal up as confiscated: hence to confiscate, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 21: also of persons, to proscribe, Ib. 2. 4, 13: and freq. in Roman historians.

ἀποσκήπω, f. ψω, to make rotten, spoil utterly. Pass. c. perf. act. ἀποσκήπτα, to rot off, like putrefaction, Xen. An. 5. 8, 15, also ἀποσκήπτα ἵπ' οὐδ' χιόνος, to lose limbs, etc., by frost, Ib. 4. 5, 12. Hence

ἀποσκήψις, εως, ἦ, a rotting, Plut.

ἀποσκήγισσις, εως, ἦ, (σκήνω) a keeping secret, silence, Hipp. [σι]

ἀποσκήμω, to make flat or pug-nosed: pass. ἀποσκημώμεθα τὴν ῥίνα we are pug-nosed, Luc.

II. ἀποσ. τὰς ναῖς, τὴν στρατὸν to turn the line of sailing or marching aside, make a movement sideways, so as to avoid the direct shock and to attack at advantage, Thuc. 4. 25, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 50. Hence

ἀποσκημωσις, εως, ἦ, the turning a ship aside, App., cf. foreg.

ἀποσκόμω, Ion. for ἀποσκά, Hdt.

ἀποστέλλω, to cease to eat, fast, Luc. Hence

ἀποστία, ἦ, a distaste for food, want of appetite, Hipp.: in gen. = ἀστία.

ἀποστυλίσσω, Dep., τι to get something to eat, Aristaen.

ἀποστυλίσσω, ἦ, ὄν, exciting distaste for food, Hipp.

ἀπόστιτος, ov, = ἀστυτος, having eaten nothing, Philon. ap. Ath. 247 E.

II. without appetite.

ἀποστυπῶω, f. ἦσω, to be silent after speaking, be quite silent, Isocr. 277 D.

II. trans. to keep secret, τὴ. Hence

ἀποστυπῶσις, εως, ἦ, a becoming silent, Plut.

2. a rhetorical figure, when for emphasis or modesty the sentence is broken off, as in Virg. Ecl. 3. 8, Aen. 1. 139, cf. Quintil.

ἀποσκάλλω, to scratch or scrape off.

ἀποσκάπτω, f. ψω, to dig off, cut off or intercept by trenches, Xen. An. 2. 4, 4.

II. strengthd. for σκάπτω, Plat. Legg. 760 E.

ἀποσκαρίζω, also ἀπασκαρίζω, f. ἰωω, to hop away. II. to die struggling, Anth.

ἀποσκαδύνωμι, f. σκεδῶ, contr. σκεδῶ (Soph. O. T. 138) to scatter abroad, disperse, Il. 19. 309, Od. 11. 385: to do away with, μόρος Soph. I. c., ἔβρω Epigr. ap. Dem. 322. 9. Pass. to be scattered, straggle away from, τὴν ψάλαγγος, ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου Xen.

ἀποσκατέω, f. δωω, to uncover, discover, like ἀποκαλύπτω.

ἀποσκατεριάζω, ὅ, (σκατερον) a heaving off with an axe: a wound in the head from a splinter, Gal.

ἀποσσκεπτόν, verb. Adj. from sq., one must look carefully, πρὸς τὴ Arist. Pol.

*ἀποσκέτομαι, obsol. pres., whence ἀποσκέτομαι fut. of ἀποσκοπέω, to look carefully at, εἰς τι Hipp.

ἀποσκέπω, = ἀποσσκεπάω.

ἀποσκενάω, f. δωω, to pack and carry away, to pull off or down, τὴν δροφήν Lycour. 166. 9: also to reject, disdain, scorn: often in med., Emped., Luc., etc.

II. = ἀποπαύω. Hence ἀποσκεινῶ, ἦ, a removing, putting away, dismissing, Plut.

II. baggage, Polyb., in sing., and plur.

III. a privy, seuer, Strab.

ἀπόσκημα, atos, τό, (ἀποσκήπτω) = ἀπόσκηψις, Aesch. Fr. 16, and Hipp.

ἀποσκήμω, = ἀποσκήπτω.

ἀποσκήνω, to dwell away from, to encamp apart from another, τινός Xen. An. 3. 4, 35: from

ἀποσκήνος, ov, (σκήνη) dwelling away from others, living and messing alone, opp. to σύσσιτος, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14. Hence

ἀποσκήνω, to keep apart or away from, τὰ ἅτα τῆς μουσικῆς Plut.

II. intr. to shift one's tent, LXX.

ἀποσκήνω, f. ψω, to prop one thing upon another, to dash one thing upon or against another, esp. of the gods, ἀπ. βέλεα εἰς τι to hurl down thunderbolts upon or at a thing, Hdt. 7. 10, 5: also ἀπ. ὀργῆς εἰς τινα to let loose rage at one, Dion. H.; also without ὀργῆς, to fall furiously upon, Aeschin. 27. 20.

II. intr. to burst or break forth, like thunder, plague, fury, etc., Valck. Hipp. 438: also ἀπ. εἰς φλαύρον to come to a sorry ending, end in a trifle, Hdt. 1. 120: in Medic. of humors, ἀπ. εἰς τι to settle in or determine to a particular part. Hence

ἀποσκήψις, εως, ἡ, a prop, stay. II. the determination of

humor to some one part of the body, Hipp. ἀποσκιάζω, f. ἄσω, to cast a shade or shadow, σκιά ἀποσκιάζουσα shadows cast by a body, Plat. Rep. 532 C. II. to

overshadow, Longin.

ἀποσκίασμα, ατος, τό, a shade or shadow cast. 2. that which casts a shadow.

ἀποσκίασμός, ὁ, a shading: the casting a shadow: ἀποσκ. γαμάνων measures of time by the shadow on the sun-dial, Plut. ἀποσκιδναμαι, Pass., collat. form of ἀποσκεδάννυμι (σκιδνῆμι) to be scattered, Il. 23. 4; mostly poet., but also in Hdt. 4. 113, Thuc. 6. 98.

ἀποσκήπτω, f. ψω, = ἀποσκήπτω: hence δύο ἄγκυραι ἀγαθαὶ ἐκ ναὸς ἀποσκήφθαι it is good to have two anchors fastened from the ship, Pind. O. 6. 172.

ἀποσκιρρῶ, to turn into a scirrhous lump: to harden completely. Hence

ἀποσκιρρῶμα, ατος, τό, a scirrhous lump.

ἀποσκιρτώ, f. ἥσω, to leap, hop or skip away, Dion. H.

* ἀποσκέλω or ἀπόσκλημι, assumed as pres. whence fut.

σκηλῆσομαι, aor. ἀπέσκλην, perf. ἀπέσκληκα, to dry up, wither,

be benumbed, Ar. Vesp. 160: cf. σκέλω, σκέλλω.

ἀπόσκληρος, ον, strengthd. for σκληρός, very hard. Hence

ἀποσκληρῶ, to harden.

ἀποσκληρύνω, = foreg., Theophr.

ἀποσκόφω, to obscure, darken, Emped.

ἀποσκολύπτω, f. ψω, to skin, peel, Strup, Archil. 26, sensu

ousceno: to mutilate, Soph. Fr. 373.

ἀποσκοπεύω, = sq., c. acc., v. Hemst. Luc. Dial. Mar. 6. 2.

ἀποσκοπεύω, like ἀποβλέπω, to look away from other objects at one, and so to look steadily at, look at, πρὸς τινα or τι Soph. O. T. 746, and Plat.; εἰς τι Soph. O. C. 1195: c. acc. to look to, regard, Eur. Hec. 939, Plat. Polit. 291 E.

ἀποσκοπιζέω, = foreg., Qu. Sm.

ἀποσκοπίος, ον, (σκοπός) = sq. 2. far from the mark, Anth.

ἀπόσκοπος, ον, (σκοπεύω) looking at, viewing from afar, Emped.

2. (σκοπός) far from the mark, out of place.

ἀποσκοραΐζω, f. ἴσω, to wish one far enough, cast off utterly, Plut. Hence

ἀποσκοραΐσμός, ὁ, a casting off utterly.

ἀποσκορπίζω, f. ἴσω, = σκορπίζω.

ἀποσκοτεύω, to remove darkness, ἀποσκοτήσων μου stand out of my sunshine, said Diogenes to Alexander, Diog. L. 6. 38.

ἀποσκοτιζέω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰώ, = foreg., Plut.

ἀποσκοτεύω, to darken, blind, ὑπὸ λυγρῶς Polyb. II. to

shade off in painting, Ar. Fr. 586.

ἀποσκυβαλλίζω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for σκυβαλλίζω, to treat with

utter scorn, Stob. Hence

ἀποσκυβάλλισις, εως, ἡ, scornful treatment.

ἀποσκυνδαίνω, to be enraged, to be furious with, τινί Il. 24. 65.

ἀποσκύνω, usu. in Med. ἀποσκύνουαι, = foreg.

ἀποσκυθίζω, f. ἴσω, to strip off the scalp like the Scythians do,

to scalp, Ath. 524 F: metaph. to shave bare, κρᾶτ' ἀπεσκυθισμένη

Eur. Tro. 1026.

ἀποσκυλάω, f. ἥσω, = sq., λάχνην Nic.

ἀποσκυλεύω, to plunder and carry off, Theocr.

ἀποσκόμμα, ατος, τό, banter, raillery: from

ἀποσκόπτω, f. ψω, to banter, rally, τινά Plat. Theaet. 174 A:

also εἰς τινα to jeer at one.

ἀποσκήνω, f. σήσω, to wipe off: to wipe clean, Luc. Hence

ἀπόσκηγμα, ατος, τό, that which is wiped off, wirpings: from

ἀποσκήγω, f. ξω, = ἀποσκάω, Anth.

ἀποσμήκνω, (σμήκνω) to diminish, lessen.

ἀποσμήκνω, = foreg., Luc.

ἀποσμιλεμα, ατος, τό, that which falls off in cutting, a chip,

splinter: from

ἀποσμιλέω, to cut off, work or polish finely.

ἀποσπύσσω, Att. πτω, f. ξω, = ἀπομύσσω, to deceive, hence

ἀποσπυγέτης Luc. Dial. Mort. 6. 3.

ἀποσπρέω, f. ἥσω, to scare or drive away, as one does birds,

Ar. Vesp. 460, Ec. 60, and Xen. II. intr. to be off in a

hurry, in phrase οὐκ ἀποσπρέσεις; be off! Ar. Av. 1029, 1250. Med. to be scared or frightened, Polyb. Hence

ἀποσπρέσις, εως, ἡ, a scaring or chasing away.

ἀποσπρήγῃ, ἥρος, ὁ, one that scares away. Hence

ἀποσπρήγριος, ον, for scaring away.

ἀποσπρήγῃς, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀποσπρήγῃρ.

ἀποσπῶ, ον, without quantity, Eccl.

ἀποσπῶμαι, Lacon. pres. pass. for ἀποσπῶμαι or ἀποσπῶμαι,

to run away, hurry away: hence aor. 2 pass. ἀπεσπῆν or ἀπεσπῆν, and Lacon. ἀπέσπῶ, he is gone, like ἀνάλετο, Xen.

Hell. I. 1, 23.

ἀποσφῶδω, to make wise. Pass. to become so, Epict.

ἀποσπάδιος, ον, (ἀποσπῶ) torn off, ἰορν παγῶ, Orph.: τὸ

ἀποσπ. = ἀποσπασμα, Anth.

ἀποσπάδων, οντος, ὁ, = σπᾶδων.

ἀποσπάραγμα, τό, (ἀποσπῶ) a piece torn off, Anth.: from

ἀποσπάρσσω, Att. πτω, f. ξω, to tear off, Eur. Bacch. 1127.

ἀποσπαργανός, f. ὥσω, to take off the swaddling-clothes.

ἀποσπᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, Subst. an thing torn off; esp. a branch or

bunch of grapes plucked off, Leon. Tr. 13.

ἀπόσπασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποσπῶ) that which is torn off, a

piece, rag, shred, Plat. Phaed. 113 B.

ἀποσπασμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg.

ἀποσπασμός, ὁ, a tearing away, severing, Plut. II. a

being torn away, separation from, Strab.: from

ἀποσπᾶω, f. ἄσω, [ᾶ], to tear, drag away, sever, part from,

τινὰ τιος Hdt., etc., also τινα ἀπὸ τιος Hdt. 3. 102: rarely ἀπ.

τινὰ τι, like ἀποσπᾶται, Soph. O. C. 866: metaph. ἀποσπ. τινα

ἐλπιδος Id. O. T. 1432, also φρενὸς ἐλπίδας Id. El. 899. So

too freq. in Pass., ἀποσπασθῆναι τινα to be torn away, severed

from a thing. 2. to drag away, τινα κόμης by the hair,

Aesch. Supp. 909: esp. ἀπ. πύλας, θύρας to tear off the gates,

doors, Hdt. 1. 17, 3. 159, and Att.: ἀπ. τὸ στρατόπεδον to

draw off the army, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 17: ἀποσπᾶσθαι having

drawn off, Id. An. 7. 2, 11. Pass., of an army, to be separated

or broken, Thuc. 7. 80.

ἀποσπείρω, f. σπείρω, to sow, scatter like seed, Luc.

ἀποσπένδω, f. στέλω, to pour from, pour out: esp. to pour

out wine as a drink-offering, Lat. libare, esp. at sacrifices

εἵχετο, ὥμοτος ἀποσπένδων Od.

ἀποσπερμαίνω, f. ἄνω, to shed seed.

ἀποσπερματίζω, f. ἴσω, = foreg. Hence

ἀποσπερματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a shedding of seed.

ἀποσπένδω, f. εἴσω, to be eager or zealous in preventing, to

dissuade earnestly, Thuc. 6. 29: c. acc. et inf., αἰ. τινα στρα-

τεύσειναι Hdt. 7. 17: also c. acc. rei, Hdt. 6. 109.

ἀποσπινθρίζω, f. ἴσω, to emit sparks, Arist. Meteor.

ἀποσπογγίζω, f. ἴσω, to wipe off with a sponge, Hipp. Hence

ἀποσπογγισμα, ατος, τό, dirt wiped off with a sponge.

ἀποσπογγισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a wiping off with a sponge.

ἀποσποδῶ, f. ἥσω, to rub off, knock off, τοὺς ὀνυχας to wear

off one's nails by walking, walk one's toes off, Ar. Av. 8.

ἀποσπινδός, ον, (σπονδή) far from all treaty, and so like

ἀσπονδός, a deadly enemy, opp. to ἔσπονδος. 2. excluded

from a league.

ἀπόσπορος, ον, (ἀποσπείρω) begotten by, descended from, τινός.

ἀποσπονδαῖω, f. ἄσω, to hinder eagerly, dissuade, Philostr.

II. to slight, despise, c. gen., Id.

ἀποσπῶ, poet. for ἀποσπῶ.

ἀποσπύσσω, ον, (ἀποσπῶ) driven away: escaping, Opp.

ἀπόστυ, imperat. aor. 2 for ἀποσπῆθι of ἀπώστημι.

ἀπόσταγμα, τό, (ἀποσπῶ) that which trickles down, a drop.

ἀποσταδᾶ, Adv. = sq., Od. 6. 143. [88]

ἀποσταδόν, Adv., (ἀπώστημι) standing afar, far off, Il. 15. 556.

ἀποστάζω, f. ξω, to let fall drop by drop, ἀποστάζει αἰδῶ she

weeps away her shame, Aesch. Supp. 579. II. intr. to fall

in drops, hence like ἀπορρέω, μανίας δεινὸν ἀποστ. μένος the

fury of madness trickles away, comes to nought; or (as others)

a strange force comes forth from madness, Soph. Ant. 959.

ἀποσταδᾶμαι, f. ἥσω, to weigh off or out.

ἀποστάλαγμα, ατος, τό, = ἀποστάγμα: from

ἀποσταλάω, f. ἄσω, = ἀποστάζω, Luc.

ἀποσταλάω, = ἀποστάζω, Anth.

ἀπόστασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποστέλλω) a sending off or forth, v. l.

Arist. H. A.

ἀποσπάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποσπᾶω) *a trickling down*, Hipp.
ἀποσπᾶσις, ἡ, (ἀφίσταμαι) later form for ἀποσπᾶσις, *defection, revolt*, Dion. H., cf. Lob. Phryn. 528.
ἀποσπᾶσθαι δικήν, ἡ, *a charge against a freedman, for having forsaken or slighted his προπάτρις*, Dem. 790. 2, 940. 15.
 II. ἀν. βιβλίων, τό, *a writing of divorce*, LXX, and N. T. The nom. not in good authors.

ἀποσπᾶσθαι, εως, ἡ, *a standing away from*, and so I. *a defection, revolt*, Hdt., etc.: ἀπ. ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 3. 128, ἐκ τῆς ἐνυμχίας Thuc. 5. 81. 2. *departure or removal from*, Plou Eur. Hipp. 277, τὸν ἱερῶν Dem. 386. 12. 3. *distance, interval*, ἀποσπᾶσις ἀποσπᾶσθαι or ἀποσπᾶσθαι to be a certain distance off, Plat. Phaed. 111 B, Rep. 587 D. II. *a place where something is put away*, cellar, Strab. III. *in late writers, an imposthume*, Thirlw. Hist. Greece, 3. 137.

ἀποσπᾶσθαι, verb. Adj. of ἀφίσταμαι, *one must stand off or give up*, Plat. Polit. 257 C.

ἀποσπᾶσθαι, f. ἥω, *to stand off, aloof from*, τινός Aesch. Cho. 826, Fr. 147: also *to be different, differ from*, τινός Soph. O. T. 743: *to fall off or away, revolt from*, *be wanting to*, τινός Ar. Av. 314, Plat., and Xen. II. absol. *to stand aloof, be absent*, Aesch. Cho. 444: also ἐκός, πρόσω ἀπ., *to stand afar off*, Id.

ἀποσπᾶσθαι, ἥω, (ἀφίσταμαι) *one who falls off or away, one who abandons his principles, a deserter, rebel*, βασιλέως, Id. the king, Plut. II. *one who diverts another, or sets him right*, Id.

ἀποσπᾶσθαι, ου, ὁ, = *foreg*: *an apostate, renegade*, Eccl. Hence **ἀποσπᾶσθαι**, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to revolt, rebellious*, Plut. Adv. -κός, hence ἀπ. ἔχων, *to be ready for revolt*, Id.
ἀποσπᾶσθαι, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀποσπᾶσθαι.
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ἀποστράττης, δ, *an ex-general*, ἀποστράτηγον ποιεῖν τινα to put him on the superannuated list, Dem. 669. 7. [ἀ]
ἀποστράτοπεδύν, more freq. as Dep. Med. ἀποστράτοπε-
δίσαι Xen., to remove one's camp from, encamp away from,
τῶς Xen. An. 3. 4. 34: ἀπ. πρῶσω to encamp at a distance,
Ib. 7. 7. 1.

ἀποστράβλω, to twist back, torture.

ἀποστρέφω, f. ψω, lengthd. Ep. aor. ἀποστρέψασκε Il. 22. 197:
to turn back, Hom., etc.: and so either to turn to flight, as Il.
15. 62, etc.: or to turn back from flight, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3. 1:
πίδας καὶ χεῖρας ἀποστρ., to twist back the hands and feet so as
to bind them, Od. 22. 173, 190, and so in Att.; but ἔχνια
ἀποστρ. to turn the steps backwards, h. Hom. Merc. 76: to
bring back, recal one from a place, ἐξ ἱσθμοῖ Xen. An. 2. 6. 3.

2. to turn away or aside, Thuc., etc.: hence to dissuade
from a thing, τινά τινος Xen. Hipparch. 1. 12. II. as if
intr., εἰς, ἐάντων, ἴππων, ναῦν etc., to turn oneself, turn back,
Od. 3. 162 more fully, ἀπ. ὀπίσω Hdt. 4. 43. 2. to turn
away or aside, Id. 4. 52. B. Pass., c. fut. med. (Xen. Cyr.
5. 5, 36), to be turned back, ἀποστράφαι τοὺς ἐμβόλους, of
ships, to have their beaks bent back, Hdt. 1. 166, cf. 4. 188.

II. to turn oneself from or away, esp. 1. to turn one's
face away from any one, abhor or detest, Lat. *aversari*, c. acc.,
μή μ' ἀποστραφῆς Soph. O. C. 1272, Eur. I. T. 801, so too Ar.
Pac. 683, Xen. Cyr. 1. c.: also absol., Soph. O. T. 326: ἀπε-
στραμμένοι λόγοι hostile words, Thuc. 7. 160. 2. to turn one-
self about, turn back, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 25: to get away, escape,
Plat. Rep. 405 C: also to turn and flee, Ib. 6. 2, 17. 3.

ἀποστραφῆναι τινος to fall off from one, desert him, Id. Hell. 4.
8, 4; cf. ἀποτρέπω. Hence
ἀποστρόφη, ἡ, a turning away, averting, esp. of evil, v. ἀπο-
τροπή. II. (from Pass.) a turning oneself, turning round or
back, Xen. Eq. 9. 6. 2. a turning away, escaping, or more
freq., a place of refuge from a thing, a resort, resource, Hdt. 8.
109, Eur. Med. 603; c. gen., ἀπ. κακῶν a refuge, escape from
evil, Soph. Fr. 684, ἡμίτας Eur. Med. 1223: but ὕδατος ἀπο-
στροφή a resource against the want of water, a means of get-
ting it, Hdt. 2. 13. III. in Rhet., apostrophe, when one
turns away from all others to one, and addresses him specially,
Quintil. 9. 2, 38.

ἀποστρόφια, ἡ, she that turns away, epith. of Aphrodite.
ἀπόστροφος, ὄν, turned away, averted, of the eyes, Soph.
Aj. 69. 2. turning oneself away, shunning. 3. to be
turned from, dreadful, epith. of the Erinyes, Orph. II. as
Subst. ἡ ἀπόστροφος, *an apostrophe*. Adv. -φως.
ἀποστρώννμι, f. στρώω, to unpack, take off the saddle or
luggage.

ἀποστύνγω, f. στύω, aor. 1 ἐστύξα, aor. 2 ἐστύγον, perf. c.
pres. signf. ἐστύγηκα Hdt. 2. 47, to hate violently, abhor, reject
utterly, Hdt. 2. 47, Soph., and Eur.: c. inf., ἀπ. γαμβρὸν γενέ-
σθαι Hdt. 6. 129.

ἀποστύγῃς, εως, ἡ, abhorrence.

ἀποστυπέλω, f. δσω, to cudgel away, drive off with blows,
Archil. 102.

ἀποστυφέλλω, f. έω, to drive, chase away by force, τινά τινος
Il. 18. 158.

ἀποστυφώ, f. ψω, to make to shrink up, contract, esp. of the
effect of bitters, Hipp.: to dull the sense of taste, etc., Schäf.
Greg. p. 42, who compares Germ. *abstumpfen*. [v, Anth.]

ἀποστυκάω, δσω, to pull figs. II. to squeeze figs, to try
whether they are ripe: hence metaph. of extortioners and in-
formers, with a play on σκυφαντία, cf. Ar. Eq. 259.

ἀποστυλάω, f. ἡσω, to strip off spoils from a person, hence in
gen. to strip off from, τί τινος Pind. P. 4. 195. II. to rob,
defraud one of a thing, τινά τινος Soph. O. C. 1330, ubi v.
Elmsl. et Herm.; also, τινά τι Eur. Alc. 870, Xen. An. 1. 4, 8:
hence in Pass., ἀποστυλάσθαι τι Aesch. Fr. 174.

ἀποστυλίσσω, εως, ἡ, a plundering, spoiling. [v]
ἀποστυμβάλλω, =οὐ συμβάλλω, opp. to συμβάλλω, Sext. Emp.
ἀποστυμβούλω, to advise from a thing, dissuade, Hipp.

ἀποσυνάγω, to gather up a man, to recover, heal him, τῆς
λέπρας LXX.

ἀποσυναγωγος, ὄν, (συναγωγή) put out of the synagogue, N. T.

ἀποσυνεργέω, f. ἡσω, =οὐ συνεργέω, Sext. Emp.

ἀποσυνιργίζω, =συνιργίζω, Hipp.

ἀποσπύλλω, f. έω, strengthd. for σπύλλω, to pipe, whistle aloud
for want of thought, or to shew indifference, μάκρ' ἀποσπύλλων h.
Hom. Merc. 280. Pass. to sound like piping or whistling, Luc.

ἀποσπύρσσω, Att. -πρω, fut. έω, =foreg.

ἀποσπύρμα, ατος, ῥά, that which is peeled off: from

ἀποσπύρω, f. σπύρω, to strip off, drag or tear away, Soph. Fr.
365: τὰς ἐπάλξεις Thuc. 7. 43. [v in pres.]

ἀποσπυνομένη, to absent oneself from the public table (συσ-
τήτω), Plat. Legg. 762 C.

*ἀποσπῶ, assumed as pres., whence several tenses of ἀποσπείν.

ἀποσπῆγμα, ατος, ῥά, =ὀσπῆγμα Ael.: from

ἀποσπῆδω, f. έω, strengthd. for σπῆδω, to cut the throat, ἀπ.
τινὰ ἐς ἄλλους, so that the blood runs into a pail, Hdt. 4. 62,
cf. Aesch. Theb. 43: in gen. to slay, Thuc. 7. 86. Med. to
kill oneself, Xen.: later ἀποσπῆττω, as Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 25,
Lys. 137. 11.

ἀποσφαίριζω, f. ίσω, to strike away or back like a ball, Arist.
Probl. Hence

ἀποσφαίρις, εως, ἡ, the striking a ball back.

ἀποσφαίριον, to round off, make spherical, Ath.

ἀποσφάκελλω, ίσω, to have one's limbs frost-bitten or morti-
fied, Hdt. 4. 28: to die of being frost-bitten or of mortification,
Ar. Fr. 369. Hence

ἀποσφάκελλος, εως, ἡ, Hipp.; and

ἀποσφάκελλισμός, οὐ, δ, a dying from being frost-bitten or of
mortification.

ἀποσφάλλω, f. ἄλω, aor. 1 ἐσφῆλα, to lead astray, make to
miss the way, Od. 3. 320: ἀποσφάλλειν τινά πόνον to make one
miss, cheat one of the fruits of toil, Il. 5. 567: hence Pass., esp.
in aor. 2 ἀποσφάλην, to be led astray from, cheated or robbed of
a thing, miss or lose it, c. gen., e. g. φρενῶν Solon. 25. 4, ἐπὶ-
δῶς Hdt. 6. 5, γνάμης Aesch. Pers. 392, οὐσίας Plat. Legg.
950 B: absol. to be missing or lost, Dem. 801. 15.

ἀποσφαλέω, to fall headlong, Polyb.

ἀποσφᾶξ, άγος, δ, ἡ, broken off, sheer, like ἀπορρᾶξ, Nic.:
also ἀποσφάγος, ὄν, A. B.: from

ἀποσφάττω, f. έω, =ἀποσφάω.

ἀποσφενδονάω, f. ἡσω, to sling or hurl away, Diod.

ἀποσφενδονήτος, ὄν, sling away, Plut.

ἀποσφενδονίζω, f. ίσω, =ἀποσφενδονάω, Joseph.

ἀποσφιγκῶ, to untie, loosen from a snare, Nonn.

ἀποσφίγνω, to wedge tight in. II. to make wedge-shaped,
Paul. Aeg.

ἀποσφιγίζω, f. γέω, to squeeze tight, compress, bind up, Lat.
adstringere: τὰς φλέβας Hipp.: metaph. λόγος ἀποσφιγμένος
a close-packed, terse style, Lat. *oratio adstricta*. Hence

ἀποσφιγίς, εως, ἡ, a squeezing tight, binding up, Hipp.

ἀποσφραγίζω, f. ίσω, Att. ἰω, Ion. σφρήγ-, to seal, close, shut
up, Eur. Or. 1108, in pass. II. to unseal. Hence

ἀποσφράγισμα, ατος, ῥά, the impression of a seal, Ath. [σφρα]
ἀποσφραγίστης, οὐ, δ, one who seals up.

ἀποσφραϊναιώω, f. φρῆσμαι, Dep. med., to smell of a thing,
τινός.

II. the act. γλῆχην αὐτὸν ἀποσφραίνει he refreshes
himself with a smell at pennyroyal, Anth.

ἀποσχαῖω, f. δσω, =σχαῖω, Hipp.; also ἀποσχωάω, Lob.
Phryn. 219.

ἀποσχαλίδω, =σχαλίδω, to prop nets on upright poles.
Hence

ἀποσχαλίδωμα, ατος, ῥά, a forked piece of wood for propping
hunting-nets, Xen.

ἀποσχεδιάω, f. δσω, =ἀποσχεδιάω, to repeal, do, or make
off-hand, νόμον Arist. Eth. N.: to perform a thing without pre-
paration, and so superficially.

ἀπόσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπέχουμαι) abstinence, moderation, Plut.

ἀποσχησώ, inf. fut., ἀποσχεῖν, and ἀποσχεσθαι, inf. aor. act.
and med. of ἀπέχω.

ἀποσχηματίζω, f. ίσω, to shape, fashion off.

ἀποσχιζώ, f. ίσω, to split or cleave off, τι Od. 4. 507: to tear
off, Eur. Alc. 172. 2. to cleave off from, sever, part or
detach from, ἀπό τινος, esp. in pass., of a river being parted
from the main stream, a tribe detached from its parent stock,

etc., Hdt. 1. 143., 2. 17., etc.: also *τινός* Hdt. 7. 233: ἀπ. τινὰ τοῦ λόγου *to cut off, interrupt* in his speech, Ar. Nub. 1408.
 3. *to divide, separate*, Plat. Polit. 262 B. Pass. *to keep separate, stand aloof*, Id. Legg. 728 B.
 ἀπόσχισις, εως, ἡ, a *cleaving: a cleft, rent*.
 ἀποσχίσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is split or severed*, M. Anton. ἀποσχίζω, f. ἴσω, *to separate by a cord: in gen. to separate, divide*, Philo.
 ἀποσχολάω, f. ἴσω, *to rest or amuse oneself, ἐν τινι* Arist. Eth. N. 2. *to have leisure for a thing, devote oneself to it*, τινὶ Ael.
 3. *to spend one's leisure with one, go to him for teaching*, Vita Hom. 5. 34.
 ἀπόσχυλος, ον, (σχολή) *shunning the schools*, Timon.
 ἀποσώω, f. σώω, *to save, restore again, νόσον ἀπ. to heal of a disease*, Soph. Phil. 1379: ἀπ. οἰκάει *to bring safe home*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 19. So oft. in Pass., ἀποσωθῆναι ἐς. *to get safe to a place*, Hdt. 7. 229, and Xen.: also ἐπὶ., Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 2: absol. *to get off safe*, Hdt. 2. 107, etc.
 ἀποσπένω, *to unpack*, Schäf. Long. p. 370.
 ἀποταγή, ἡ (ἀποτάσσω) a *renunciation*, esp. of the world, Eccl. ἀπάταμα, ατος, τό, a *prohibition*, Iambli.
 ἀποτάδην, Adv. (ἀποτέλω) *stretched out in length*, metaph. diffusely, Philostr. [α]
 ἀποτάκτος, ον, also ἀποτακτός, (ἀποτάσσω) *set apart for a special use, specially appointed*, εντὶ Hdt. 2. 69. II. in gen. *settled, appointed*, ἡμέρα Critias 2. 27.
 ἀποταμέναιος, ονομ., Dep. med., *to lock up, keep*, Ael.: rarely in Act. ἀποταμένιος.
 ἀποτάμνω, Ion. for ἀποτέμνω, Hom., and Hdt., used only in pres. and impf.
 ἀπόταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτάσσω) *a setting apart, esp. a classing of persons for taxation*, Antipho ap. Harp., cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 156. 2. = ἀποταγή.
 ἀπόταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτέλω) *a stretching out, lengthening, prolongation*.
 ἀποτάσσω, Att. -τω, f. ξω, *to set apart, assign specially*, τινὶ Plut. Theat. 153 E: ἀπερέτακτο πρὸς τὸ δεῖξναι *had his appointed post on the right*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 40: ἀρχὴ ἀποταγμένη *a delegated office*, Arist. Pol. Med. ἀποτάσσωμαι *to part oneself and bid adieu to a person or thing, to take leave of, abandon him or it*, N. T., cf. ἀποταγή: only late, esp. Alexandr., Lob. Phryn. 24.
 ἀπόταυρος, ον, = ἀταυρος, Arist. H. A.
 ἀποταυρώω, = ταυρώω, *to make into a bull*. Med. δέργματα *to cast fierce glances on*, τινὶ Eur. Med. 188.
 ἀποτάφος, ον, = ἀταφος.
 ἀποτάφρευσις, εως, ἡ, *an intrenchment*, Dion. H.: from ἀποτάφρευω, *to fence with a ditch, intrench*, mostly joined with ἀποσταυρώω, Xen. An. 6. 5, 1, Hell. 5. 4, 38.
 ἀποτέθνασαν, syncop. 3 pl. plqpf. from ἀποθνήσκω, *they were dead*.
 ἀποτεθνήκω, part. perf. Ion. of ἀποθνήσκω, II.
 ἀποτένω, fut. τεῶω, *to stretch out: and so* 1. *to lengthen, prolong*, ἀπ. μακρὸν λόγον *to make a long speech*, freq. in Plat.; so ἀπ. μισθοῦ *they talk at length of rewards*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 363 D. c. part., *to continue doing*, e.g. ἀπ. μαχόμενοι Plut.
 II. *to strain, tighten: of works of art, to draw sharp clear outlines*, Luc. Med. *to strain, exert oneself, esp. to contend with might and main, ὅτερ τινος about a thing*, Luc. 2. intr., i.e. Lat. contendere, *to hasten onwards*, Plat. Prot. 329 A: ἀπ. τόρρω *to go too far*, Id. Gorg. 458 C.
 ἀποτειγίξω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, *to wall off*, 1. *by way of fortifying*, Hdt. 6. 36., 9. 8. 2. *by way of blockade*, Ar. Av. 1576, freq. in Thuc., and Xen.: in gen. *to shut out, εἰς τὴν πύλιν* Heliod. II. *to take away a fortress, ruse fortifications*, Polyæn. Hence
 ἀποτειγίσις, εως, ἡ, *the walling off a town, blockading*, Thuc. 1. 65. 2. *a rasing of fortifications*, Polyæn.
 ἀποτειγίσμα, τό, *walls built to blockade, lines of blockade*, Thuc. 6. 99., 7. 79.
 ἀποτειχιμὸς, ὁ, = ἀποτειχίσις 1, Plut.
 ἀποτεκμαιρόμαι, Dep., *to draw signs or proofs from a thing, conclude*, Ap. Rh.

ἀποτεκνώνω, *to rob of children*.
 ἀποτέλειω, οί, (τέλος) *an Achaian magistracy*, v. Schweigh. Polyb. 10. 21, 9.
 ἀποτελείω, = ἀποτελέω, poet.
 ἀποτέλεισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτελέω) *a completion*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 108.
 ἀποτέλεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποτελέω) *that which is completed or accomplished*, Plut. II. *the completion, accomplishment, issue of a thing*. III. as Astrolog. term, *the influence of the stars on human destiny*, Hence
 ἀποτελεσματικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to the completion or issue: having an issue*. 2. *belonging to astrology: ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, astrology*, οί -κοί *astrologers*, v. Eustath. II. 12. 222. Adv. -κῶς.
 ἀποτελεσματικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to, apt at completing or accomplishing a thing*, τινὸς Plat. Def. 412 C.
 ἀποτελευταίω, f. ἴσω, *to bring quite to an end or close*. 2. intr. *to end, cease*, εἰς τι *in a thing*, Plat. Prot. 353 E: ἀποτελευτῶν *at last*, Id. Polit. 310 E.
 ἀποτελευτήσις, εως, ἡ, *a finishing*, Plat. Soph. 264 C.
 ἀποτέλω, f. ἴσω, *to bring quite to an end, complete a work*, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, Thuc., etc.: hence part. perf. pass., ἀποτετελεσμένος *perfect*, Lat. omnibus numeris absolutus, Xen. Oec. 13. 3. 2. *to fulfil an obligation or debt, pay, perform what one is bound to pay, etc.*, ἀπ. εὐχῆς *τινι* Hdt. 2. 65, and so freq. in Att.: also *to pay or suffer, παθήματα* Plat. Legg. 695 E.
 3. in gen. *to accomplish, perform, do, freq. in Plat.* 4. *to render, make of a certain kind, like ἀποδεκνῆναι or παρέχειν, τὴν πόλιν ἀπ. εὐδαίμονα to make the state quite happy*, Plat. Legg. 718 B; so ἀμείλυνον ἐκ χειρὸν ἀπ. Id. Polit. 297 B: so in Med., ἐμειπτον φίλον ἀποτελέσασθαι *to make him without blame towards himself*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2. 13. Pass. τῶραν ἀντὶ προστάδου ἀποτετελεσμένος Id. Rep. 566 D. 5. *to fill up, satiate*, ἐπιθύμιος Id. Gorg. 503 D. II. *to worship*, Id. Symp. 188 D, in pass.
 ἀποτέμνω, Ion. and Ep. τάμνω, fut. τεμῶ, *to cut off, τι* Hom., and Hdt.: ἀποτέμνω *τινός to cut off part of a thing*, Hdt. 4. 71. 2. *to cut off, sever, or part from*, h. Hom. Merc. 74. 3. *to cut off from a country, in military sense*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 29, in pass. 4. *to cut off in argument, lay out of the question*, Plat. Legg. 653 C, and Phil. 42 B, in Med.
 5. *to cut off, and so take away from*, τινὶ Plut. B. Med. *to cut off for oneself*, Id. 22. 347; esp. with view of appropriating, Hdt. 1. 82: *to cut off from common use, consecrate*, ὕλας Luc.: but oft. much like Act., as Hdt. 4. 3, 3, and Plat.
 2. ἀπ. ἀπὸ τινος ὅς μέγιστα *to reduce his power*, Thuc. 8. 46. C. Pass. ἀποτέμνεσθαι τι *to have something cut off from one*, Plat. Euthyd. 207 C, Luc. Navig. 33.
 ἀπότεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίκτω) *a bringing forth, birth*.
 ἀποτεμνῆξις, f. ἴσω, *to mark off by boundaries*. 2. *to drive out of the boundary, and so, like Lat. exterminare, to root out, destroy: also ἀποτεμνῆξις*, Lob. Phryn. 670. Hence
 ἀποτεμνισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a marking of boundaries, limitation*.
 ἀποτέννω, τό, (ἀποτύγχω) *a miscarriage, failure*, Diod.
 ἀποτεντικός, ὁ, ὄν, *missing, failing, causing miscarriage*, Hippodam. Stob. p. 554. 36.
 ἀπότρεψις, εως, ἡ, *a miscarrying, failing; a repulse, disappointment*, Plat. Ax. 368 C.
 ἀποτρεφῶ, *to reduce to ashes*.
 ἀποτηγάνιζω, f. ἴσω, *to broil on a gridiron (τήγανον), to eat roasted, like ἀπαυθαπίζω*, Pherecr. Myrm. 1.
 ἀποτήκω, f. ξω, *to make to melt away from*, Plat.: metaph. *to dissolve gradually, to consume, of disease: to eat away*.
 ἀποτήλη, Adv. = ἀποτηλοῦ, Anth.
 ἀποτηλόθι, Adv. = sq., Ap. Rh.
 ἀποτηλοῦ, Adv. *far away*, Od. 9. 117.
 ἀπότηξις, εως, ἡ, Subst. of ἀποτήκω, *a melting away*.
 ἀποτήρνω, *to wait for, tarry for*, Diod.
 ἀποτιβᾶτος, ον, Dor. and poet. for ἀποβᾶτος, Soph. Tr. 1030.
 ἀποτίθημι, f. θήσω, *to put away, expose a child*, Plat. Theat. 161 A. 2. *to stow away, like Med.*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15: ἀπ. εἰς δεσμοτήριον Lycurg. 164. 2. B. in Hom. only in Med., *to put from oneself, put off, τεύχεα* II. 3. 89; *to put*
 A a 2 [179]

away, lay aside, ἀποθέσθαι ἐνὶ θυμῷ Il. 5. 402; ἔπλα to lay down one's arms, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 4. 4. 11; τὴν στολὴν to give up the expedition, Hdt. 4. 78: τὸν νόμον to put aside, i. e. disregard the law, Thuc. 1. 77: τὴν Ἀφροδίτῃν to quell desire, Eur. I. A. 558. 2. to put by for oneself, stow away, Ar. Eq. 1219, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 15: also ἀποτίθεσθαι τινα εἰς φυλαχὴν Plut., cf. sup. 3. ἀποτίθεσθαι εἰς ἀδὺς to put aside for another time, put off, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, Xen. Symp. 2. 7. 4. to reserve, keep back, Plat. Legg. 837 C, Dinarch. 94. 6. 5. ἀπ. κόλπον of a woman, to lay down the burthen of her womb, i. e. bear a child, Call. h. Dian. 25.

ἀποτίκτω, f. τέμω, usu. τέξωμαι, to bring forth, Plat. ἀποτίλλω, to pluck or pull out, τὰς τριχάς Hdt. 3. 16; οὐδὲν ἀποτίλλας without pulling off any of the fur, Hdt. 1. 123: ἀποτεγνόμενος σκάφην, like ἀποκεκαρμένους, Ar. Av. 806, cf. ἀποκείρω. Hence ἀπότιλλα, αὖτος, τό, that which is plucked out, a feather, quill, Theocr. 15. 19.

ἀποτίμω, f. ἥσω, not to honor, to slight, h. Hom. Merc. 35. II. to value, fix a price by valuation, in Med., διμένους τιμωσάμενοι having fixed their price at two minae a head, Hdt. 5. 77: hence at Att. law-term, τ. in Act., to mortgage a property according to valuation, borrow money on mortgage. 2. in Med., to receive in pledge or mortgage, lend on mortgage. 3. Pass. of the property, to be pledged or mortgaged, all in Dem., cf. Att. Process, p. 419. Hence ἀποτίμωμαι, τό, anything valued, a sum settled by valuation by way of security: a pledge given in security, Oratt., v. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 158. [τῇ]

ἀποτίμησις, εὐς, ἡ, a valuation, Lat. census, Plut. II. the pledging of a property, Dem. 878. fin. [τῇ] ἀποτιμητής, οὐδ, ὁ, one who receives a thing in pledge. ἀποτίμος, ον, = ἔτιμος, Hdt. 2. 167, Soph. O. T. 215. II. = ἀποτεγνόμενος given in pledge, mortgaged.

ἀποτίναμι, τό, that which is shaken or thrown off. [τ] from ἀποτίνασσω, Att. τρω, fut. ξω, to shake off, throw or cast off, Eur. Bacch. 253.

ἀποτινύμαι, poet. for ἀπορίνυμαι, Hom.; but also in Hdt. ἀποτινύω, = sq.

ἀποτινῶ, f. ἴσω, to pay back, repay what is owing, return, ἀπ. τινί τ. Il. 3. 286, Od. 22. 235: c. dat. rei, to pay with a thing, also ὅν τινα, e. g. σὺν κεφαλῇ Il. 4. 161: c. gen. rei, to pay for a thing, Il. 18. 93, but also c. acc. in same signf., ὑπερβασιῇν to pay for, atone for a fault, Od. 13. 193, (though in 3. 206 he had said τίσασθαι ὑπερβασιῇς); so ἀπ. ἅμα Aesch. Ag. 1338: but c. acc. rei, usu. to pay, ζῆναι Hdt. 2. 65, and Att.: in Aesch. Ag. 1503 the Act. seems to be used like Med., to pay, i. e. punish. Med. ἀποτινόμεαι, poet. ἀποτινύμαι Hom., (but also in Hdt., where it is written -ρίνυμαι) f. τίσομαι, to get paid one, exact, require, κοινῇ τινος penalty from a man, Il. 16. 398 (ubi Spitzn.), etc.; so too διῆμι, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 852: ἀποτίσασθαι τινα to avenge oneself on another, punish him, Od. 5. 24, etc.: ἀποτ. τι to take vengeance for a thing, punish it, Od. 3. 216: absol. to take vengeance, Solon 15. 16. [in pres. I in Ep., I in Att.: fut. always I.] Hence ἀποτινέσθαι, verb. Adj., one must pay, Xen. Rep. Lac. 9. 5.

ἀπότισις, εὐς, ἡ, the payment of a debt. ἀπότινος, ον, (τίσθῃ) put from the breast, weaned, Philo. ἀποτίσις, poet. for ἀποτίσις, only used in pres. and impf.

ἀποτίρμημα, αὖτος, τό, = ἀποτίρημα: from ἀποτίρνω, f. ξω, poet. for ἀποτίρνω, to cut off from, τινὰ πόλιος from the city, Il. 22. 456: κλιτὺς ἀπ. to cut up or plough the hills, Il. 16. 390.

ἀπότιρημα, αὖτος, τό, (ἀποτίρνω) any thing cut off, a piece. ἀποτίρηξ, ἥρος, δ, ἡ, cut off, steep, like ἀπορῳξ, Ar. Rh. ἀποτίρηξις, εὐς, ἡ, a cutting off.

ἀποτιρῆναι, verb. Adj. from ἀποτίρνω, one must cut off, Plat. Rep. 373 D.

ἀποτίμος, ον, unhappy, ill-starred, like δύσποτος, Il. 24. 388, Od. 1. 219, and Eur.

ἀπότοκος, ον, (ἀποτίκτω) begotten by, born of any one: τὸ ἀπὸτ. = ἀπογέννημα, Hipp.

ἀποτολμῶ, f. ἥσω, to make a bold venture, Thuc. 7. 67: [180]

also c. inf., ἀπ. λέγειν Aeschin. 72. 17: part. pass. perf. in act. signf., ἐλευθερία λιαν ἀποτολημένη too presumptuous liberty, Plat. Legg. 701 B; also in pass. signf., Rep. 503 B.

ἀπότολμος, ον, = ἀτολμος. ἀποτομάς, ἀδὸς, ἡ, (ἀποτέμνω) cut off, abrupt, steep, peculiar. fem. of ἀπότομος, πέτρα Diod.

ἀποτομεύς, εὐς, δ, = ἀποτέμνω, one who cuts off. ἀποτομή, ἡ, a cutting off, τῶν χειρῶν Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32.

II. a parting, separation: hence a place where roads part, cross-roads, Polyb.

ἀποτομία, ἡ, steepness: severity, νόμων Diod.: from ἀπότομος, ον, cut off, abrupt, precipitous, Hdt. 1. 84: on Soph. O. T. 877, v. Herm. 2. metaph. severe, harsh, rough, ἅμα Eur. Alc. 983. II. definite, absolute: hence Adv. -τως, absolutely, Lat. praecise, Dem. 1402. 16.

ἀποτοξεύω, to shoot off arrows, esp. from higher ground: to shoot at a thing, to aim or throw at a thing, c. acc., Luc.; to shoot off like an arrow, ῥηματιστικά Plat. Theat. 180 A.

ἀποτορνέω, to round or polish off, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E. ἀποτος, ον, (τίνα) not drunk, not drinkable, ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 81.

II. act. never drinking, ὄνοι Hdt. 4. 192: without drink, Soph. Aj. 324.

ἀποτρέγειν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποτρέγω. Hence ἀποτρέγμα, αὖτος, τό, the remains of a dessert, v. l. Eupol. Xrup. 15.

ἀποτρέχω, to make rough, rugged, or hard, to harden, Lat. exasperare. Pass. to become rough, rugged, or hard, Theophr.

ἀποτρέχω for ἀποτρέχω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214. ἀποτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀποτρέπω) fit for turning aside or dissuading from a thing, τινὸς Luc.

ἀπότερπος, ον, from which one turns away: abominable, Themist.: from

ἀποτρέπω, f. ψω, to turn away, turn aside or back from a thing, τινὸς Il. 12. 249; so freq. in Att., to hinder, prevent, or dissuade from, τῆς κακουργίας Thuc. 6. 38, etc.: but also ἀπ. ἐκ κινδύνων Thuc. 2. 40, ἀπ. τὸ μὴ πορεύεσθαι Hdt. 105.

2. c. acc. only, to turn away or back, hinder, Il. 1. 758, etc.: ἀπ. τινὰ ὑβρίζοντα Aesch. Suppl. 880: ἀπ. εἴρηνην Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 12; esp. to prevent or avert evil, Hdt. 1. 207, etc., cf. ἀποτρέπαιος, ἀπότερπος. 3. ἀπ. ἔγχος ἐπὶ τινί to turn the spear against him, Herm. Soph. Tr. 1010, cf. ἀποβρέπω.

B. Med., and Pass., to turn from or back from a thing, to desist from, τινὸς Xen., but in Hom. only c. part., ἀπὸ δαίμων Il. 10. 220; also c. inf., Dem. 2. to turn away, Il. 12. 329: to turn back, return, Thuc., Xen., etc. 3. c. acc. rei, to turn one's face away, like Lat. aversari, Aesch. Theb. 1060. Cf. ἀποτρέφω.

ἀποτρέφω, fut. θρέψω, to nourish, support upon a thing. ἀποτρέγω, fut. θρέξωμαι (Ar. Nub. 1005), also δραμούμαι (Xen. An. 7. 6, 5), aor. 2 ἀπετρέμον to run off or away, Hdt. 4. 203, and Att. II. metaph. to turn out, happen. Lat. evire.

ἀπότερψις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀποτρέπω) a turning away, averting. 2. (from Med.) aversion, Hipp.

ἀποτρίβω, f. δσω, = τριβέω, to vanquish, triumph over. II. as pugil. term, = πηγάδης τρεῖς δοῦναι, A. B.

ἀποτρίσσω, f. δξω, = foreg. ἀποτριβή, ἡ, a rubbing away, wearing out, like Lat. detrimentum, τῶν σκευῶν Dem. 1215. 22.

ἀποτριβή, f. ψω, to rub or scour clean, Od. 17. 232: ἀπ. τινί to rub down a horse, Xen. Eq. 6. 2. Med. to wipe off from oneself, get rid of, ἀδοξίαν Dem. 12. 19, ἐγκλήματα Aeschin. 25. 29; but also to refuse, decline, Plut. [τ]

ἀποτρίτω, f. δσω, to boil down to a third part, Diosc. ἀποτρίχες, plur. of ἀπότριξ, Call.

ἀποτρίχω, to deprive of hair. ἀποτραπαλύν, Adv. (ἀποτραπή) turned away, Opp. [δ]

ἀποτραπείσιν, ον, (ἀποτραπή) turning away, averting, esp. of the gods that avert ill, Lat. Divi averrunci, esp. of Apollo, Ar. Av. 61, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 4, Paus. 2. 11, 2. II. Pass. that ought to be averted, ill-omened, abominable, Luc.

ἀποτροπάμαι, Peet, poet. for ἀποτρέπω, Pseudo-Phocyl. 125. ἀποτροπή, ἡ, (ἀποτρέπω) a turning away, averting, κακῶς Aesch. Pers. 217, and Plat. 2. a turning off of water, Plat.

Legg. 845 D. II. a *hindering, means of prevention*, Thuc. 3. 45, and Plat. B. (from Med.) *aversion*. II. a *flinching, desertion of one's party, ratting*, Thuc. 3. 82.

ἀποτροπία, ἡ, poet. for ἀποτροπή.

ἀποτροπιάζω, f. ὄω, later collat. form of ἀποτρέπω, Ar. Rh. Hence

ἀποτροπίασμα, atos, τό, a sacrifice to avert evil.

ἀποτροπιασμός, ὁ, an averting by expiatory sacrifice, Joseph. ἀποτρόπιος; ἀποτρόπαιος, Orph.

ἀποτρέπος, on, (ἀποτρέπω) turned away or far from men, Od. 14. 372. 2. from which one turns away, Ar. Eccl. 792: γνάμη ἀπ. a hostile, stern decree, Pind. P. 8. 133. II. act. turning away, averting, like ἀποτρέπαιος I, Lat. *averruncans*, κακῶν Aesch. Cho. 42, Pers. 203. 2. *hindering*, foll. by μή., Plat. Legg. 877 A.

ἀποτροφή, ἡ, (ἀποτρέφω) nourishment, support, Dion. H.

ἀποτρόφος, on, reared away from one's parents, Hdt. 2. 64: in gen. reared up, estranged, Synes.

ἀποτρέχος, ὁ, (ἀποτρέχω) a race-course, Ar. Fr. 541.

ἀποτρυγὰς, f. ἥω, = τρυγὰς, to pluck grapes, or in gen. fruit, Philostr.

ἀποτρυγών, strengthd. for δτρυγών, Aesch. Theb. 698, in Med. ἀποτρυγών, = ἀποτρυγών.

ἀποτρυγῶ, f. ῶω, = sq. [ῶ]

ἀποτρυγῶ, f. ὄω, to rub away, wear out, and so lose, ἐλπίδα Soph. Tr. 124. II. to vex, harass; so in Med. ἀποτρυγεῖσθαι ῶν Soph. Ant. 339. [ῶ]

ἀποτρυγῶ, f. πρῶτος, aor. 2 ἀπέτρυγον, to bite or nibble off, μισθός Ar. Ran. 367. Hence

ἀποτρυκτός, on, bitten off. II. shortened, abbreviated, Gramm.

ἀποτρυπῶ, poet. and Ion. for ἀποτρέπω, Hom., cf. Spitzn. Exc. xix. ad Il. §. 2.

ἀποτυγχάνω, f. τεύθω, to fail in hitting, miss, lose, τυγός Plat. Legg. 744 A, Xen., etc. II. absol. to be unlucky, fail, Xen. Hel. 7. 5, 14: to miss the truth, be wrong, Plat. Legg. 898 E; also περί τυγος Xen. Eq. 1. 16.

ἀποτυκίζω, f. ὄω, = ἀποτυγίζω.

ἀποτυλῶ, = τυλῶ, to harden: = ἀναπλῶν, Pherecr. Incert. 71. c.

ἀποτυμπανίζω, f. ὄω, to beat or cudgel away, i. e. cudgel to death, cf. the Roman *fustuarium*, Lys. 135. 9, Dem. 126. 17.

ἀποτυπῶ, to strike off an impression. Med. to imitate faithfully, copy, like ἀποτύπασμαι, Plat. Tim. 39 E, Theaet. 191 D.

ἀποτύπτω, to cease beating. Med. to cease beating oneself or mourning, Hdt. 2. 40.

ἀποτύπωμα, atos, τό, (ἀποτυπώ) that which is struck off, an impression, copy, Plat. Theaet. 194 B. [ῶ]

ἀποτύπωσης, eos, ἡ, a striking off an impression, copying, Theophr. [ῶ]

ἀποτύρῶ, to make quite into cheese, Erotian.

ἀποτυφλῶ, to make quite blind: hence to stop up, obstruct the pores, Arist. Probl. Hence

ἀποτύφλωσις, eos, ἡ, a making quite blind, LXX.

ἀποτύχημα, τό, = ἀποτεγνυμα. [ῶ]

ἀποτύχη, ἐς, (τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) missing, Plat. Sisyph. 391 D.

ἀποτύχη, ἡ, a missing: a failure, ill result, Dinarch. 94. 6.

ἀποτυγίζω, f. ὄω, = τυγίζω, to heap, polish: also ἀποτυκίζω.

ἀποτύχωντας, Adv. part. aor. 2 of ἀποτυγχάνω, unsuccessfully, against one's wish.

ἀποτύλω, to make to scar over, Plut. Pass. to scar over. Hence

ἀποτύλωσις, eos, ἡ, a scarring over.

ἀποτύλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing to scar over, healing, Diosc.

ἀποτυρῶνέω, to lead the rear-guard, cover the rear, τυρ Polyb. in Ill., Ep. part. aor. 1 act. of ἀποτυρῶ, to take away, oft. in Il., τι τυρ Il. 21. 296, τι τυρ Od. 13. 270, τι τυρ Pind. P. 4. 265:—the part. aor. 1 med. ἀποτυρῶμενος in pass. signf. occurs Hes. Sc. 173: no inf. ἀποτύραι is found, Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπαυρῶ 2.

ἀποურῶ, to pass with the urine, Luc. Hence

ἀποουρήσις, eos, ἡ, a passing with the urine.

ἀποουρίζω, f. ὄω, hence Il. 22. 489, ἄλλοι γὰρ οἱ ἀποουρίσσαντων ἀρούρας, aor. to some Ion. for ἀφορίζω, will mark off, i. e. lessen,

the boundaries of his fields: others read ἀποουρήσουσι, as if from *ἀπουρά = ἀπαυρά, will take them away: cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπαυρά 2, Spitzn. ad l.

ἀπουρος, on, (ὑρος, Ion. ὄρος) far from the boundaries, ἀπ. πάτρας far away from one's father-land, Soph. O. T. 194.

ἀπούρα, (ὄρος) to lose a fair wind, have contrary winds, Polyb.

ἀπους, ὁ, ἡ, ἀπουν, τό, gen. ἀποδος, (ρός) without foot or feet, Plat.: hence without the use of one's feet, Soph. Phil. 632: bad of foot, κίβες Xen. Cyn. 3. 3: not going on foot, of bees, Luc.

II. as Subst., the swift or the martin, elsewhere κνέφος, so called from its seldom lighting on the ground, Arist. H. A.

ἀπουσία, ἡ, (ἀπείναι) a being away, absence, Aesch., Eur., etc.

III. deficiency, want: that which is wanting. III. = ἀποσπερματισμός, Plut. Hence

ἀπουσιάζω, f. ὄω, to lose or give away one's goods. II. = ἀποσπερματίζω, Artemid.

ἀποφαγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀποσθίω, to eat off; eat up, Ar. Eq. 495.

ἀποφαδρύνω, strengthd. for φαδρύνω, esp. in med., Anth.

ἀποφαιδρῶ, f. φάω, to shew forth, display, Solon 15. 32, etc.; ἀπ. ἐς δὲν Hdt. 4. 81: ἀπ. παῖδας ἐκ γυμνακός to shew, i. e. have, children by her, Isae. 58. 32. II. esp. to shew by word, make known, declare, Batr. 144; also λόγῳ ἀπ. Hdt. 5. 84, and so absol., Ar. Nub. 352, etc.: ἀπ. γνῶμην Hdt. 1. 40, more freq. ἀποφαίνεσθαι, v. inf. εἰ: ἀπ. τινὰ ἐχθρόν to declare him an enemy, Dem. 160. 27. 2. to shew by reasoning, shew, prove, represent as being, c. part., ἀπ. τινὰ ὄντα, etc., Hdt. 1. 82, 129, and freq. in Att.; so too ἀπ. ὧς., or ὅτι., Thuc. 3. 63, Plat., etc. 3. to denounce, inform against, Antiphan 142. 17. III. to give an account of, τι Hdt. 2. 177, Dem. 1042. 2: esp. to pay in money to the treasury according to accounts delivered, esp. of officers, Dem. 480. 11, 481. 9. IV. like ἀποδείκνυμι, to shew, display, and so to make so and so, ἀπ. τινὰ σοφόν, διδάσκαλον etc., Plat. Legg. 718 E, Prot. 349 A: so in Med., ἀποφαινεσθαι τινα ταμίαν Pind. N. 6. 43. B. Med. to shew forth, display something of one's own, Μούσαν στυγεράν Aesch. Eum. 309; εἰῶνα Xen.; ἔργα, like ἀποδείκνυσθαι, Plat.: absol. to make a display of oneself, shew off, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 13. II. esp. ἀποφαίνεσθαι γνῶμην to declare one's opinion, Hdt. 1. 207., 2. 120, etc., and freq. in Att.; so too ἀπ. ὅδαν Plat.: also absol., ἀποφαίνεσθαι περί τινος Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, Lys. 214 A: esp. to give sentence, Dem. 899. 9, 1265. 20. The Med. is also often used just like the Act., as Plat. Phaedr. 97 E, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 21. C. Pass. to be shewn or declared, c. gen., ἐξοκίμου στρατῆρος to be declared or appointed to be of a glorious army, Aesch. Pers. 857. II. to appear, come to light.

ἀποφάνω, = φανώ, φαίνω, Soph. Fr. 846.

ἀπόφανσις, eos, ἡ, (ἀποφάνω) v. l. for ἀπόφασις 1, in Dem. II. = ἀπόδειξις, proof, Arist. Org.

ἀποφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, declaratory, assertive, λόγος Arist. Org. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀποφάντως, on, declared, asserted, Diog. L.

ἀπόφάσις, eos, ἡ, (ἀπόφημι) a denial, negation, opp. to κατάφασις, Plat. and Arist.: ἀπ. τινός refusal to do a thing, Plat. Crat. 256 D.

ἀπόφάσις, eos, ἡ, (ἀποφάνω) = ἀπόφανσις, a sentence, decision, δίκης Dem. 1153. 4: also absol., Id. 899. 14. 2. a catalogue, inventory, Id. 1039. 2. II. an answer, Polyb.

ἀποφάσκω, = ἀπόφημι, used only in pres. inf. and part., and in impr.: to deny: in Soph. O. T. 485 the part. τὰ ἀποφάσκοντα is used in a quasi-pass. signf., v. Herm.

ἀποφατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπόφημι) denying, negative, Arist. Org. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀποφλαυρίζω, f. ὄω, = ἀποφλαυρίζω.

ἀποφέρβωμαι, Dep. to feed off or on, c. acc., σοφίαν Eur. Med. 826.

ἀποφέρω, in Hom. only in f. ἀποίωσας, and Ion. aor. ἀπένεικα, to carry off or away, Lat. auferre; of a wind, Hdt. 4. 179; of a disease, 6. 27. II. to carry or bring back, in Hom. only with αἶμα, as Il. 5. 257: hence 2. to bring back, report, Hdt. 1. 66, etc., in pass. 3. to pay back, return, Hdt. 1. 196: hence in gen. to pay what is due, what one owes, as tribute, etc., Hdt. 4. 35, Thuc. 5. 31. III. to deliver in, give in an accu-

sation, accounts, etc., ἀπ. γραφὴν πρὸς τὸν ἔρχοντα ap. Dem. 243. 11, Aeschin. 56. fin.: ἀπ. τοὺς ἰππεύσαντας, to give in a list of, Lys. 146. 10: ἀπ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ to enter in the account, Dem. 1189. 8: to deliver a letter, Id. 909. 14. IV. to receive as pay, v. l. Aeschin. 14. 1. V. intr., like ἔπαυε, ἀπόφωρ ἐς κόρακας Ar. Pac. 1221. B. Med. to take away with one, Hdt. i. 132, etc.: to take for oneself, gain, obtain, λέχη, μόνον, βίον, νόστον Eur.: to have repaid one, Hdt. 7. 152. C. Pass. to be carried away or back, to return, Hdt., Thuc., etc.

ἀποφύγω, f. ῥομαι, to flee from, escape, c. acc., first in Batr. 42. 47, and Hdt. II. esp. as law-term, ἀπ. τοὺς δίκωντας Hdt. 6. 82: γὰρ δίκην Ar. Nub. 167: hence absol. to get clear off, be acquitted, Lat. *fugere iudicium*, opp. to ἄλσκομαι, Hdt. 2. 174, and freq. in Att., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1034. Hence ἀποφευκτικός, ἡ, δν, ready for or useful in escaping, τὰ ἀποφευκτικά means of escape or acquittal, Xen. Apol. 8. ἀπόφευξις, εὼς, ἡ, an escaping, getting off, δίκης acquittal, Ar. Nub. 864; also written ἀπόφυξις, Ar. Vesp. 558, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 727.

ἀποφήμι, f. φῶω, to speak out, declare flatly or plainly, like ἀπολέγω, II. 7. 362: so too in Med., ἀγγελῆν ἀποφασθε II. 9. 422: in this sign. only Ep. 2. to say no, Soph. O. C. 317: to deny, Plat., Xen., etc.: also to refuse.

ἀποφήμις, οὐ=δύσφημις, Ael. ἀπόφησις, εὼς, ἡ=ἀποφάνσις, ἀποφασίς. ἀπόφθαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποφθεῖρω) a miscarriage, abortion. II. a means of procuring abortion, Hipp. ἀποφθέγγομαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med., to speak one's opinion plainly, Luc. i. esp. to utter an *apophthegm*, Plat. ἀποφθεγκτός, οὐ=ἀφθεγκτός, Eur. I. T. 951. ἀπόφθεγμα, ατος, τό, a thing uttered; esp. a sententious answer, a terse, pointed saying, an *apophthegm*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56, and Plut. Hence

ἀποφθεγματικός, ἡ, δν, dealing in *apophthegms*, sententious. ἀποφθεῖρω, f. φθεῖρω, to destroy utterly, ruin, Aesch. Cho. 256, and Eur. 2. to have an abortion, miscarry, Hipp. Pass. c. fut. med., to be lost, perish, Eur., etc.: οὐκ εἰς κόρακας ἀποφθαρεῖ μου; like ἄπαυε, ἔρρε εἰς κ. will not be gone with a murmur? Ar. Eq. 902, Nub. 791, Lat. *abi in malum rem*.

ἀποφθίνω, =ἀποφθίω. To this is us. referred the poet. form ἀπόφθινον in the phrase ἐνθ' ἔλλοι μὲν πάντας ἀπ. ἐσθλοὶ ἔταιροι Od. 5. 110, 133, 7. 251: but as the impf. does not suit these places, Buttm., with E. M. p. 532. 43, reads ἀπέφθινον as 3 plur. aor. pass. from ἀποφθίνω, v. Catal. in voc. φθίω.

ἀποφθίνω, to perish, II. 5. 643. II. trans., ἀπ. θυμὸν to lose one's life, II. 16. 540. Only poet. Cf. ἀποφθίνομαι. ἀποφθίνω, and ἀποφθίω, rare in Act. in pres. always intr., to perish utterly, die away, Aesch. Ag. 857, Soph. Phil. 457: most freq. in Pass., esp. in syncop. aor. ἀπεφθίμην, part. ἀποφθίμενος, Lat. *moriturus*, Hom., Plut., etc. II. fut. ἀποφθίσω, [i] ἀπέφθισα always trans., to destroy, Soph. Tr. 709, Aj. 1027. [i] Ep., except in syncop. aor., and so even in the optat. of this tense, Od. 10. 51., 11. 330: ἴ, Att.]

ἀποφθίω, Ep. pres.=ἀποφθίνω, trans. and intrans. ἀποφθορά, ἡ, (ἀποφθεῖρω)=φθορά, Aesch. Eum. 187: esp. an abortion, Hipp.

ἀποφιλοτιμία, ἡ, want of proper ambition, Theophr. Char. ἀποφίμω, to muzzle completely: in gen. to shut close up. ἀποφλαυρίζω, f. ἴσω, to treat very slightly, make no account of, τ. Pind. P. 23, Hdt. i. 86.

ἀποφλεγμαινῶ, to cease to be inflamed, to burn no more, Plut. ἀποφλεγματίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to purge away phlegm, or cleanse from it. Hence

ἀποφλεγματισμός, οὐ, δ, a purging of phlegm. ἀποφλοιός, (φλοῖος) to take off the rind, strip off the δέρμα, Anth.

ἀποφλύξω, f. ξω, to roar out or away, ὕβρις ap. Rh. ἀποφουβάζω, f. ὄσω, to make quite clear or bright. II. to foretell, Strab.

ἀποφύγω, f. ῥωω, to go quite away, away from, esp. of scholars or pupils, ἀπ. παρὰ τινος to go away from, leave one's master, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 489 D; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα to go away to a new

master, Dinarch. ap. Suid. v. χρυσοχοεῖν: also to cease to go to school, Lys. ap. Eustath. II. absol. to depart, die, Lat. *decedere*. Hence

ἀποφούγησις, εὼς, ἡ, a going away, departure. ἀπόφονος, οὐ, (φονεύω) φόνος unnatural murder, Eur. Or. 163; so too ἀπόφ. αἷμα Ib. 192.

ἀποφορά, ἡ, (ἀποφέρω) a carrying away. II. a bringing what is due, paying: also that which is brought or paid, tax, tribute, Hdt. 2. 109: esp. the money which slaves let out to hire paid to their master, ἀποφάσεις πράττει Xen. Rep. Ath. i. 11; ἀποφοράν κομίζεσθαι Andoc. 6. 11, φέρειν Aeschin. 14. 1, cf. Böckh P. E. i. p. 99: in gen. income, profits, rent, Arist. Pol. III. that which proceeds from a thing, smoke, scent, Plut.

ἀποφορέω, =ἀποφέρω. Hence ἀποφορήσις, εὼς, ἡ, a carrying away. II. =ἀποφορά III, Sext. Emp.

ἀποφορτίσθαι, οὐ, carried away, τὰ ἀπ. presents which guests received at table to take home, Ath.

ἀπόφορος, οὐ, (φέρω) not to be borne or suffered, Phal. II. act. not bearing, unfruitful.

ἀποφορτίζομαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., to unload oneself, rid oneself of a burden, Dion. H.

ἀποφράγγω, also νύω, fut. φράξω, to fence off, block up, τὰς ὁδούς Thuc. 7. 74, so too in Med., ἀποφράσασθαι αὐτοῖς Id. 8. 104: metaphr., ἀποφρ. κύκλῳ τὸ πρᾶγμα Soph. Ant. 241. Hence

ἀποφράξις, εὼς, ἡ, a fencing off, blocking up, τῆς παρόδου Xen. An. 4. 2, 25.

ἀποφράς, ὁδός, ἡ, (φράζω) strictly not to be spoken of or mentioned, and so like Lat. *nefandus*, unlucky, ominous, hence ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι, Lat. *dies nefasti*, days on which no assembly or court was held, opp. to καθαρά, ἡμέρ., Plat. Legg. 800 D, Lys. Fr. 31, cf. Att. Process p. 152, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 431: ἀποφράδες πύλαι the gates, at Rome, through which condemned criminals were led to death, Plut. 2. 518 B: also with masc., ὁ ἐνδρακτος Eupol. Incert. 22.

ἀποφράσσω, Att. πτω, =ἀποφράγγω, Plat. Tim. 91 C. ἀποφρέω, =ἐκφρέω, Cratin. Thraut. 11.

ἀποφρονίζω, to cease caring for one, Nicet. ἀποφρύνω, f. ξω, to dry away or up, bake. [v]

ἀποφύξις, ὁδός, ἡ=ἀπόφυξις, a sucker, Arist. H. A. ἀποφυγγάνω, =ἀποφύγω, Dem. 64. 25.

ἀποφύγη, ἡ, (ἀποφύγω) like ἀπόφευξις, an escape, flight, place of refuge, ἀποφυγὰς παρέχων Thuc. 8. 106: ἀπ. κακῶν, λυτὴν escape from ills, griefs, Plat. II. in architecture, the curve with which the shaft escapes into the capital, Vitruv.

ἀποφύλιος, οὐ, (φύλω) of foreign race, Aesch. Fr. 364. [v] ἀποφυλλίζω, f. ἴσω, to strip of leaves, Theophr. Hence

ἀποφύλλισις, εὼς, ἡ, a stripping of leaves.

ἀπόφυξις, εὼς, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόφουξις.

ἀποφύσσω, f. ῥωω, to blow away or out, Arist. II. to breathe out, ψυχῇ, Lat. *animam efflare*. Hence

ἀποφύσσις, εὼς, ἡ, a blowing away. [v]

ἀπόφύσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀποφύω) an offshoot, scion, πρέμνον Polyb. ἀποφύτεῖα, ἡ, a planting off, transplanting, Theophr.: from ἀποφύτεύω, to plant off or from, set slips or cuttings in a nursery: to transplant, Theophr.

ἀποφύω, f. ὄσω, to put forth a shoot. Med., c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to grow out or forth like a shoot. 2. to be of different nature. 3. to go asunder, separate. [vω]

ἀποφύωμις, οὐ, acc. to the ancients = ἀνεμώλιος, μάταιος, empty, vain, idle, Lat. *vanus, irritus*: Hom. only in Od. νδον ἀποφύωμις 8. 177, and ἀποφύωα εἰδώς 5. 182, empty-minded, also joined with φυγοντόλεμος, braggart, vain-boasting, 14. 212; but in 11. 249, οὐκ ἀπ. ἐνθαὶ θανάτων are not fruitless or without produce: the word also occurs in Eur. Thes. 6. (prob. from ἀπὸ, ὕφελος, -ώλιος being a mere termin., as in ἀνεμώλιος: hence strictly profitless, useless.)

ἀπογάζομαι, f. ὄσμαι, Dep. med., to retire or withdraw from, βόθρον Od. 11. 95. The act. is rare.

ἀπογιάλασμός, ὁ, a slackening: from

ἀπογιάλλω, f. ὄσω, to slack or loose away, as one does a rope, Ar. Nub. 762. [ᾶω]

ἀποχαλινώ, to unbridle, Xen. Cyn. 11. 7, in pass.: metaph., ἀπ. τὴν αἰδῶ Plut.

ἀποχαλκεύω, to forge of brass or copper, Xen. Cyn. 10. 3.

ἀποχαλκίζω, f. ἴσω, to deprive of brass or money, a pun in Anth. ἀποχάρκω, f. ὠνω, to surround with a palisade or wall, Dion. H., cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 126.

ἀποχάραξαι, εως, ἡ, an engraving or stamp, Plut.: from ἀποχάρασσω, Att. τρω, fut. ξω, to mark with lines engraved or impressed: as Medic. term, to heal by scarification.

ἀποχάριζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Att. ἰούμαι, Dep. med., to give a share of, τῶς.

ἀποχειμαίει, impers. it ceases to be winter or stormy, the winter or storm ceases, Arist. Probl.

ἀποχειρόβιος, or, =sq.

ἀποχειροβίωτος, or, living by one's hands, i. e. by manual labor, Hdt. 3. 42, and Xen.

ἀποχειρος, or, (χείρ) off-hand, unprepared, Polyb.

ἀποχειροτονέω, to vote by show of hands away from; and so

I. to vote a charge or accusation away from one, acquit him, τῶς Dem. 583. 7. II. to vote one away from an office, τινά ἀπὸ τῶς Dinarch. 110. 12: hence 1. of persons, to reject, i. e. to supersede, depose, τὸν στρατηγὸν Dem. 676. 10.

2. of things, to reject, vote against, εἰρήνην Ar. Pac. 667, in pass.: to abrogate, annul, νόμους ap. Dem. 706. 17, συνθήκας Id. 678. 1. III. ἀπ. τὴ μὴ εἶναι., to vote that a thing is not., Dem. 703. 24. Cf. ἀποψηφίζομαι. Hence

ἀποχειροτόνησις, εως, ἡ, a rejection, abolition by a show of hands.

ἀποχειροτονία, ἡ, = ἀποχειροτόνησις.

ἀποχειρώω, to take, snatch a thing out of one's hand, cf. ἀποχάρωω.

ἀποχετεύω, to draw off water by a canal, Plat. Rep. 485 D: metaph., ἀπ. φθόνον Plut.

ἀποχέω, f. χέσω, to pour out or off, spill, shed, Hom. only in tmesis, as Od. 22. 20 in poet. form ἀποχέυει, but Il. 22. 468 in common form.

ἀποχή, ἡ, (ἀπέχω) distance. II. abstinence, forbearance, Epict. III. a receipt, quittance, Anth.

ἀποχρήω, = χρήω, to widow, bereave of a thing, τινά τι, prob. I. Ar. Pac. 1013, for ἀποχειράω.

ἀποχναύω, to gnaw, bite off or from.

ἀποχορδός, or, (χορδή) discordant, inharmonic.

ἀποχώρα, f. ὠσα, older form of ἀποχώννυμι, to dam or bank up.

ἀποχραίνω, to soften away the color, to shade off, shade, Plat. Legg. 769 A. Pass. to be shaded off, Id. Rep. 586 B; so too of fruit, to change color, Arist. Color.

ἀποχράω, Ion. ἀποχρέω, inf. ἀποχρήν: impf. ἀπέχρην: fut. ἀποχρήσω: aor. ἀπέχρησα. To suffice, be sufficient, be enough, εἰς ἐγὼν ἀποχρέω Epich. p. 104; δὴ ἀποχρήσουσιν μόνω Ar. Plut. 484: ἐκαστὸν νέας ἀποχρήσι Hdt. 5. 31: usu. only in 3 pers.: in part., ἀποχρήσιν ἀνὴρ a sufficient, satisfactory person, Pherecr. Chir. 1. 6, cf. Plat. Alc. 2. 145 C. 2. c. dat., as ποταμὸς οὐκ ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατίᾳ was not enough for the army, Hdt. 7. 43, 196; so freq. in the phrase, τοῦτο or ταῦτα ἀποχρᾶ μοι, Hdt., and Att.: hence with an infin. as nom., ἀποχρᾶ μοι ἔγωγε, ποιεῖν, etc., 'tis sufficient for me to lead, to do, etc., Hdt. 1. 66, 9. 79, etc.; also c. part., ἀπ. σφί ἡγεομένουσι Hdt. 7. 148: and then strictly impers., ἀπ. τῶς there is enough of a thing, Hipp. p. 597. 7, 688. 49: in most places, where it is used impers., ταῦτα or an inf. may be easily supplied as nom., v. Schweigh. Lex. Hdt.: Hdt. also has the Med. ἀπεχρέω = ἀπέχρη, 8. 14.

3. but in Pass., to be contented with a thing, τινά, as ἀποχερομένων τοῦτοισι τῶν Μυσῶν the Mysians being satisfied therewith, Hdt. 1. 37. II. to deliver an oracle, like χράω, Auct. ap. Suid.

B. ἀποχράομαι, to use to the full, make what use one can of, c. dat., Thuc. 6. 17, 7. 42: hence 2. to use too much, abuse, misuse, Lat. abuti, Dem. 215. 8.

3. to use up, waste, destroy, Lat. conficere.

ἀποχρεμμάω, ατος, τό, that which is coughed up; and ἀποχρεμπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, promoting expectoration. II. frequently coughing up: from

ἀποχρέπτομαι, f. ψομαι, Dep. med., to cough up, expectorate, Hipp. Hence

ἀπόχρημις, εως, ἡ, a coughing up, expectoration.

ἀποχρήματος, Ion. for ἀποχράομαι, Hdt.

ἀποχρέω, Ion. for ἀποχράω.

ἀπόχρη, impers., v. ἀποχράω.

ἀποχρήματος, or, (χρήμα) = ἀχρήματος: ζημία ἀποχρ. a fine, but one not to be paid by money, Aesch. Cho. 275.

ἀπόχρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχράομαι) use, abuse, misuse: a using up: a getting rid of, Plut. II. want, need, Dion. H.

ἀποχρήω, f. ἴσω, to strip or scrape off, [I]

ἀποχρύσω, to turn into gold or money, Artemid. 1. 52.

ἀποχρώντως, Adv. part. pres. from ἀποχράω, ἀπόχρη, enough, sufficiently, Thuc. 1. 21., 7. 77.

ἀποχρώσις, εως, ἡ, (χρόννυμι) a losing of color. II. ἀποχρώσις οὐσίας the distribution of light and shade, gradation of colors, Plut., cf. ἀποχραίνω.

ἀπόχρω, ατος, τό, (ἀποχέω) that which is poured off or out, Tim. Loc. 100 A.

ἀποχρήνω, to secure or cover by fortifications, Plut.

ἀπόχυστις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχέω) a pouring off or out: of corn, a shooting into ear, Theophr.

ἀποχυνέω, =sq., Xen.

ἀποχύνω, to make quite lame, Thuc. 7. 27.

ἀποχώννυμι, f. χδσω, to dam up, bank or silt up the mouth of a river, etc., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4.

ἀποχωρέω, f. ἦσω, but also ἴσομαι Thuc. 3. 13, Dem. 793. 14, to go from or away from, c. gen. δέμων Ar. Ach. 456.

2. absol. to go away, depart, πάλιν ἀπ. Eur.: esp. after a defeat, to retire, retreat, freq. in Thuc. and Xen. 3. ἀπ. ἐκ τῶς to withdraw from a thing, i. e. give up possession of it, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 13.

II. to pass off, of the humours and secretions of the body, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 16: τὰ ἀποχωροῦντα, excrements, Id. Mem. 1. 4, 6. Hence

ἀποχώρημα, ατος, τό, that which goes off, excrement.

ἀποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a going away or off, departure, retreat, Thuc., 5. 73: a place or means of safety, Id. 8. 76.

II. a passing off, becoming empty, opp. to πληρώσις, Plat. Tim. 81 A: esp. = ἀπώσις, Plut. Lyc. 20.

ἀποχωρίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, to part or separate from, τί τῶς or ἀπὸ τῶς Plat., also ἐκ τῶς Id.: absol. to separate, set apart, Lys. 147. 17: ἀπ. ἐς ἐν εἶδος to separate and put into one class, Plat. Polit. 262 D. Hence

ἀποχωρίσις, εως, ἡ, a parting off, separation.

ἀποχωριστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who parts, a separator.

ἀπόχωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχώννυμι) a damming up, embanking, Plut.

ἀποφαίλω, ἴω, = ψαλίω, to cut off with shears, Diosc.

ἀποφάλλω, f. ἀλώ, to pluck off or away. II. θέας to shoot off an arrow, Lys.: also πάγην to spring a trap that is set, Id. Hence

ἀποφάλας, ατος, τό, in music, the part of the string which is touched.

ἀποφάω, f. ἦσω, to wipe off, ἀφρον Eur. I. T. 311. 2. to wipe clean, τινά Ar. Lys. 1035. B. Med. to wipe or rub off from oneself, f. Ar. Eq. 572. 2. to wipe oneself, wipe one's nose, etc., Ib. 909, Ran. 490: also ἀποφάσθαι τὴν χεῖρα etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5.

ἀποψήφδομαι, f. εἴσομαι, Dep. med., strengthen, for ψεύδομαι, to cheat, Joseph. Pass. to be cheated of, c. gen., τῆς ἐλπίδος Plut.

ἀποψήγω, ατος, τό, (ἀποψήχω) that which is scraped off, Lat. ramentum, filings, sawdust, Diosc.

ἀποψήγω, τό, (ἀποψάω) that which is wiped off, dirt, filth.

ἀπόψηστος, or, (ἀποψάω) wiped off.

ἀποψηφίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Att. ἰούμαι, Dep. med.: to vote away from, I. c. gen., and so 1. to vote one free from a charge, acquit him, τῶς Dem. 407. 8, etc., in full. αἰράν, θάνατον etc. 2. τῶς, cf. Lycurg. 169. 11: hence absol. to vote an acquittal, Plat. Apol. 34 D.

2. to vote an office, etc. away from one, and so to reject, esp. from a place in the tribe, demus, etc., also c. gen., Dem. 1365. 14, etc.

II. c. acc. rei, ἀπ. γραφῆν to vote against receiving the indictment, Aeschin. 86. 31: ἀπ. νόμον to reject the law, Plat. Legg. 800 D.

III. ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν etc., to vote against doing, Xen., and Dem. Cf. ἀποχειροτονέω. Hence

ἀπολήψεις, εως, ἡ, an acquittal, Antipho 130. 20. II. a rejection by votes.

ἀπολήχω, f. ξω, to scrape, wipe off, Arist. H. A. ἀποψιλῶ, to strip off hair, make bald, Ar. Thesm. 538: in gen. to strip bare, Hdt. 3. 32: ἀπ. τινά τινας to strip, bereave of a thing, Aesch. Cho. 695. Hence

ἀποψιλῶσις, εως, ἡ, a making bald, Theophr. [ψ] ἀποψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποψύομαι) a looking down from, a view, prospect, Hdt. 1. 204: hence a lofty spot or tower which commands such a view, a Belle-Vue, Belvidere, περιώπη Strab.

II. look, aspect, appearance, Polyb. III. a thing looked at. ἀπόψομα, fut. of ἀποψάω.

ἀποψοφέω, f. ἦσω, to make a sound, Arist. H. A. Hence ἀποψοφῆσις, εως, ἡ, the making a sound, Plut.

ἀποψύξις, εως, ἡ, a cooling, Theophr.: to faint, ἀποψύχω, f. ξω, to leave off breathing, to faint, swoon, Od. 24. 348. 2. c. acc., ἀπ. ψυχὴν, βίω to breathe out life, Soph. Aj. 1031, hence absol., to expire, die, Thuc. 1. 134. Bion 1. 9: so in Pass. ἀπεψύχῃ, Aesch. Fr. 95: cf. ἀποπνέω. II. to cool, refresh. Pass. to be refreshed, recover, revive, Hom. only in Pl., and in phrase, ἰδρῶτα ἀπεψύχοντο they got the sweat cooled off or dried off, Pl. 11. 621, so ἰδρῶ ἀποψυχθεὶς Pl. 21. 561: ἀπεψυγμένοι πρὸς τι cold, careless about a thing, Arist. Rhet.

III. impers. ἀποψύχει, it grows cool, the air cools, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A. [ῶ] ἀποψύξω, (ψυδός) sensu obsceno, praepitium retrahō, hence ἀπεψυλῆμένος, a lewd fellow, Ar. Ach. 161. ἄππα, = ἀπφά, πάππα, ἄππα, Call. Dian. 6. ἀππαπαί, an interjection in Ar. Vesp., cf. ἄππαταί. ἀππῆμει, rare poet. contr. for ἀποπῆμει, Od. 15. 83. ἀππᾶγέω, (πᾶγος) to do nothing, be a good for nothing fellow, Polyb. Hence ἀππᾶγία, ἡ, idleness, Polyb. ἀππᾶγμᾶτεος, on, (πᾶγματεῖομαι) doing nothing, unemployed, idle, taking no pains. II. Pass. treated without care and pains, left undone or unwrought. III. πόλις ἀπρ., an unmanageable i. e. impregnable city. IV. χῳριον ἀπρ., a country which has little commerce, Polyb.

ἀππᾶμσύνῃ, ἡ, the condition of an ἀππᾶγμων, freedom from public business, lawsuits, etc., ease, rest, Lat. otium, Ar. Nub. 1007. 2. the character of an ἀππᾶγμων, easiness, quietness, Thuc. 2. 63.

ἀππᾶγμων, on, gen. onos, (πᾶρσσω, πᾶγμα) without business, free from business, esp. from state-affairs, (πᾶγματα) and so freq. in Att. writers, esp. of people who live in the country, without meddling in public business, law-suits, etc., a good easy quiet man, opp. to πολυπᾶγμων, a restless meddlesome one, e. g. Nicias as opp. to Alcibiades, Ar. Eq. 261, and freq. in Thuc., v. esp. 2. 63: in Dem. we have ἀπρ. καὶ ἀφιλοδυνεῖκος, ἄκακος καὶ ἀπρ. joined: βλος ἀπρ. Plat., also τὸ ἀππᾶγμων Thuc. = Lat. otium: σίτων καὶ ποτῶν ἀπόλαυσις ἀπρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 33: τόπος ἀπρ., a place free from law and strife, Ar. Av. 44. II. pass. got or to be got without pains, Xen. Adv. —ῶνως, easily, Thuc. 4. 61, σώζεσθαι Id. 6. 87.

Ἀππᾶγόπολις, εως, ἡ, city of rest, a name given by Augustus to his retreat on the coast of Campania, like Frederic's Sans souci, Suet. Aug. 98.

ἀππᾶκτέω, to be ἀππᾶκτος, do nothing, to be idle, Arist. Eth. N. 2. to gain nothing, παρά τινας Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 6: from ἀππᾶκτος, on, Ion. ἀππᾶκτος, and so too in Pind. I. 8. 7, (πᾶρσσω) I. act. doing, effecting nothing, hence unprofitable, fruitless, idle, πόλεμος, νεύκος Pl. 2. 121, 376, ἐλπίς Simon. 139: ἀππᾶκτος νέεσθαι to depart without success, Lat. re infecta, Pl. 14. 221: and so in prose, ἀπρ. ἀνέναν, ἀπελθεῖν Thuc.; also ἄππᾶκτον ἀποπῆμειον Id. 1. 24: also of things, ἄπρ. ποιεῖν τι, ἄππᾶκτα τι Dem.: not producing, γῆ ἀπρ. unfruitful land, Plat. 2. doing nothing, idle, Tim. Locr. 104 E, Polyb., etc.: ἀππᾶκτοι ἡμέραι days when no business is done, holidays, Plat. Adv. —ῶς, unsuccessfully, Lat. re infecta, Thuc. 6. 48: II. pass., like ἀμήχανος, ἀποπος, against which nothing can be done, unmanageable, incurable, δδύνα, ἀνὴν Od. 2. 79, 12. 223, μελῆδόνες Simon. 14. 2. not to be done, impossible, πᾶγμα,

ἔργα Theogn.: ἄππᾶκτα impossibilities, Id. 461. 3. not done. 4. μαντικῆς ἀππᾶκτος δύν, untried, unassayed by your divining arts, Soph. Ant. 1022, ubi v. Herm. Hence

ἀππᾶξία, ἡ, a not acting, Plat. Soph. 262 C: inactivity, rest from business, leisure: in plur. holidays, Plat. II. want of success, Aeschin. 26. 38. III. a being at a loss, ῥῆν, = ἀμηχανία, Eur. Or. 426.

ἀππᾶσία, ἡ, want of purchasers, difficulty of selling, Dem. 820. 2, 909. 24.

ἀππᾶτος, on, (πιπᾶσσω) unsold, unsaleable, Lys. 108. 44. Dem. 910. 1: unprostituted, Aeschin. 31. 19.

ἀππᾶντος, on, (πᾶντα) not to be appeased, implacable, θάλασσα Anth. [πᾶ] ἀππᾶτεα, ἡ, unseemliness, indecency, Plat.: ugliness, εἶδους Anth.: from

ἀππᾶτης, ἑς, (πῆπω) unseemly, unbecoming, ἀπ. τι ἐπιγνώναι, πᾶσχειν etc., Thuc.: τὸ ἀπ., disgrace, Id. 6. 11. Adv. —πῶς, poet. —πῶς, h. Hom. Mero. 272.

ἀππᾶτία, ἡ, poet. for ἀππᾶτεα.

ἀππᾶκτος, on, Ion. for ἀππᾶκτος, Hom.

ἀππᾶντων, on, Ion. for ἀππᾶντων.

ἀππᾶντην, Adv. from πᾶναι (ἀππᾶντην would be more analogous), not fem. acc. from ἀππᾶτος, at least not in Od. 14. 317, for there it is used of a man, and prob. not in Pl. 1. 99, without purchase-money, without price or ransom. Cf. sq. [ἀπ] ἀππᾶτός, ὃν, on, (πᾶναι) unbought, ἀππᾶντην h. Hom. Cer. 132, where it must be an Adj., as also ἀππᾶτος Pind. Fr. 151. 8: cf. Lob. Paral. 458, and so old Gramm. take it. [π] ἀππᾶγθα, only in Aesch. Pers. 1057, 1063, prob. = ἀππᾶξ.

ἀππᾶκτόπληκτος, on, (ἀππᾶξ, πλήσσω) struck unceasingly, Aesch. Cho. 425, e. Lachmann conj.

ἀππᾶξ, Adv. (a copul., πᾶς, cf. δᾶξ, γνῶξ, ὀκλᾶξ, etc.), strictly with closed teeth, like ὀδᾶξ, Lat. mordicus, hence in gen. ceaselessly, esp. ἀππᾶξ ἔχειν, ἔχεσθαι and λαμβάνειν Soph. Aj. 310, Plat. Theat. 155 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. ἀππᾶριστος, on, (πᾶρ) unsaved, Q. Sm. ἀππᾶρῖεσθαι, ὃν, inconsistency, Hipp.: from ἀππᾶρῖεσθαι, on, (πᾶρῖεσθαι) without set purpose: inconsistent, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —ῶς, lb. ἀππᾶρβούλευτος, on, (πᾶρβούλευσι) without previous design, unpremeditated, Arist. Eth. N. 2. not submitted to the βούλη, Dem. 594. 23, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125. 8. II. act. imprudent. Adv. —ῶς, imprudently, Plat. Legg. 866 E.

ἀππᾶρβούλια, ἡ, want of design, thoughtlessness, indiscretion, Plat. Legg. 867 B: from

ἀππᾶρβούλος, on, = ἀππᾶρβούλευτος. Adv. —ῶς, rashly, thoughtlessly, Aesch. Cho. 620.

ἀππᾶρδιγῆτως, Adv. (πᾶρδιγέομαι) without previous explanation.

ἀππᾶρῶς, Adv., (πᾶρῶ) undesignedly, Polyb.

ἀππᾶρῶς, on, not eager or ready, disinclined, backward, Hdt. 7. 220, Thuc. 4. 86, etc. Adv. —ῶς, Plat.

ἀππᾶρῶς, ἑς, (πᾶρῶ) not foreseeing, Anth. II. Pass. unforeseen, unexpected, Nic.

ἀππᾶρικός, on, (πᾶρξ) without portion or dowry, Isae. 41. 2, sq., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 122. 2.

ἀππᾶρκαλύπτως, on, (πᾶρκαλύπτω) undisguised. Adv. —πῶς, [ἀ] ἀππᾶρκατασκευάστος, on, (σκευᾶ) unprepared, Dion. H.

ἀππᾶρλήπτως, on, (πᾶρλαβάνω) not taken for granted, not ascertained, Hierocl.

ἀππᾶρμήθεια, ἡ, want of forethought, Plat. Lach. 197 B: from ἀππᾶρμήτης, ες, without forethought, indiscreet, Aesop.

ἀππᾶρμήτης, on, (πᾶρμήτῃ) unforeseen, Aesch. Supp. 357.

ἀππᾶρνοησία, ἡ, inconsistency: from ἀππᾶρνοήσις, on, (πᾶρνοῦ) not thought of beforehand, χάρα ἀπρ. an unguarded country, Polyb. II. Act. not considering beforehand, heedless, improvident, Orph. Adv. —ῶς.

ἀππᾶρνομήτος, on, (πᾶρνομήτω) not ravaged for forage.

ἀππᾶρῶς, on, without πρόρως, Aesch. Suppl. 239.

ἀππᾶρμᾶστος, on, (πᾶρμᾶστω) without preface, Luc.

ἀππᾶρῶς, on, (πᾶρῶ) unforeseen, Aesch. Fr. 1074. Adv. —ῶς.

ἀππᾶρῶρατος, on, (πᾶρῶρα) = foreg., Diod. Adv. —ῶς.

ἀπροπτώσια, ἡ, the character of an ἀπρόπτος; M. Anton.
 ἀπρόπτος, ον, (προπίπτω) inclining to no side, not readily taking up an opinion, Plut.
 ἀπρόρητος, ον, not foretold, Plat. Legg. 668 E, ex Astii conj.
 ἀπροσάνητος, ον, (προσάνω) not accented, not greeted, Plut.
 ἀπρόσβατος, ον, (προβαίνω) Dor. ἀπρίβαντος, inaccessible, νόσος not to be dealt with or healed, Soph. Trach. 1030.
 ἀπρόσβλητος, ον, (προσβάλλω) unapproachable, unquerable.
 ἀπροσδεής, ἐς, (προδέω) without want of any thing more, τινός Luc.
 ἀπρόσδεκτος, (προσδεύκνυμι) dub. l. in Aesch. Supp. 794, where some ἀπρόδεκτος, inhospitable.
 ἀπρόσδιόνυσος, ον, strictly, not belonging to the festival of Bacchus: hence in gen. not to the point, out of place, proverb., like οὐδὲν πρὸς Διόνυσον Cic. Att. 16. 12, 1.
 ἀπρόδιόριστος, ον, (προδιόρίζω) without a definition added. Adv. -τως.
 ἀπρόδοκῆτος, ον, (προδοκέω) unexpected, unlooked for, Hdt. 1. 101, Thuc. 3. 39, etc. II. Act. not expecting, Thuc. 7. 29, 39, etc. Adv. -τως, Thuc. 4. 29.
 ἀπροεγγύιστος, ον, (προεγγύω) unapproachable.
 ἀπρόσειλος, ον, i. e. φ. οὐδεὶς προσελεύεται, where no one suns himself, Eur. Incert. 203.
 ἀπρόσεκτος, ον, (προσέχω) heedless, careless. Hence
 ἀπροσεξία, ἡ, heedlessness.
 ἀπροσηγόρητος, ον, (προσηγορέω) unaccosted, neglected. Hence
 ἀπροσηγορία, ἡ, a not accosting, not greeting. 2. want of intercourse or conversation, Arist. Eth. N. 3. silence.
 ἀπροσηγορος, ον, not to be spoken to, stern, savage, of a man, Soph. O. C. 1277, of a lion, Id. Tr. 1093. II. Act. not accosting, not greeting.
 ἀπροσθετέω, (πρόσθετος) not to assent, like ἐπέχω, Diog. L. 9. 76.
 ἀπρόσθικτος, ον, (προσθίγγω) untouched.
 ἀπρόσθικτος, ον, (προσθίκομαι) not to be reached or won, Pind. N. 11, fin.
 ἀπρόσitos, ον, (προσινέαι) = foreg., Strab. Adv. -τως.
 ἀπρόσκεπτος, ον, (προσκέπτομαι) unforeseen, not thought of, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13. 7. II. Act. improvident, Dem. 1232. 18. Adv. -τως.
 ἀπρόσκλητος, ον, (προσκαλέω) not summoned to attend the trial, cf. Dem. 544. 3: ἀπρ. δίκη a prosecution in support of which no πρόσκλησις has been issued, Dem. 1251. 12.
 ἀπρόσκοπος, ον, (προσκόπτω) not striking against, not stumbling, void of offence, N. T. Adv. -τως.
 ἀπρόσκοπος, ον, (προσκέπτομαι) = ἀπρόσκεπτος, not looking before one, without foresight, v. l. Aesch. Eum. 105.
 ἀπρόσκορπτος, ἐς, not satiating or disgusting, Heliod.
 ἀπρόσκορπτος, ον, (προσκορύνω) not stumbling or taking offence at others.
 ἀπρόσληπτος, ον, (προσλαμβάνω) not adding to. II. Pass. not added to.
 ἀπρόσλογος, ον, (πρὸς λόγον) not to the point. Adv. -γως, Polyb.
 ἀπρόσματος, ον, poet. ἀπρότιματος, q. v.
 ἀπρόσμάχος, ον, (προσμάχομαι) irresistible, Soph. Tr. 1093.
 ἀπρόσμίγητος, ἐς = sq.
 ἀπρόσμικτος, ον, (προσμίγνυμι) holding no communion or commerce with others, c. dat., ξένους Hdt. 1. 65.
 ἀπρόσδεντος, ον, (προσδένω) inaccessible, Diod.
 ἀπρόσδοτος, ον, without approach, inaccessible, βλος Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 1, ubi v. Meineke.
 ἀπρόσοιστος, ον, (προσφέρω, προσοίω) not to be withstood, irresistible, Aesch. Pers. 91. Adv. -τως.
 ἀπρόσμίλος, ον, (προσμιλόω) unsociable, Soph. O. C. 1236.
 ἀπρόσποτος, ον, (προσπόμοι) = sq.
 ἀπρόσφρατος, ον, (προσφράω) not to be looked on, horrid, frightful, πόνοι Pind. O. 2. 121.
 ἀπρόσφορμος, ον, (προσφορίζω) where one cannot land, Diod.
 ἀπρόσπλάστος, ον, (προσπλάω) unapproachable, Strab.
 ἀπρόσπλοκος, ον, (προσπλέω) not to be intervened.
 ἀπρόσπριστος, ον, (προσπρίω) not acquired or gained besides.
 ἀπρόσπταιστος, ον, (προσπταίω) = ἀπρόσκοπος, Hipp.

ἀπροσπτώσια, ἡ, (προσπίπτω) security from attack. II. caution in taking up an opinion, Diog. L.
 ἀπρόρητος, ον, (προρεῖν) = ἀπρόρηγος.
 ἀπροστίσιον γραφή, ἡ, (προστίσις) an indictment of a μέτοικος at Athens, for not having chosen a προστάτης or patron from among the citizens, Dem. 940. 15, v. Act. Process p. 315.
 ἀπροστάτευτος, ον, (προστατεύω) without a προστάτης or leader, Eccl. II. Act. not being a προστάτης. [α]
 ἀπροστάτητος, ον, (προστατέω) = foreg., Anton.
 ἀπρόστομος, ον, (πρόστομος) not pointed, blunt, Magnes Incert. 1.
 ἀπρόσφιλος, ον, (προσφιλέω) unfriendly, hostile, Heliod.
 ἀπρόσφορος, ον, (προσφέρω) unsuitable, inconvenient, dangerous, τιμή Eur. I. A. 287.
 ἀπρόσφυλος, ον, (φύλον) not belonging to the tribe, Heliod.
 ἀπρόσφωγος, ον, (προσφωγέω) inexorable, Plut.
 ἀπροσπολίητος, (πρόσωπον, λαμβάνω) Adv., without respect of persons, N. T.
 ἀπρόσωτος, ον, (πρόσωπον) without a mask: without a face, i. e. without beauty of face, opp. to εὐπρόσωπος, Plat. Charm. 154 D. II. impersonal, Gramm. Adv. -τως.
 ἀπρότιελπος, ον, Dor. for ἀπρόελεπος, unhoped for, Opp.
 ἀπρότιμαστος, ον, Dor. for the unused ἀπρόμαστος, (προσμάσσω) untouched, undefiled, Il. 19. 263: unapproachable, epith. of Homer, Euphor. 62.
 ἀπρότιςτος, ον, Dor. for ἀπρόσιτος, invisible, Q. Sm.
 ἀπρόφάνης, ἐς, = ἀπρόφαντος, unforeseen, unexpected, Orph.
 ἀπροφάσις, ον, (προφασίζομαι) offering no excuse, unhesitating, ready, προθυμία Thuc. 6. 83. Adv. -τως, without disguise, Id. 1. 49, etc.: without evasion, honestly, Id. 6. 72.
 ἀπρόφατος, ον, (πρόφημι) unforetold, unexpected, like ἀπροφανής, Ap. Rh. II. unutterable, terrific, Id. 1. 645.
 ἀπροφύλακτος, ον, (προφυλάσσομαι) unguarded. 2. not guarded against, unforeseen, Thuc. 4. 55. Adv. -τως. [ὅ]
 ἀπταισία, ἡ, a not stumbling or stopping: hence a not making the proper pauses in music, dub. in Plat. Legg. 666 E, for ἀπταισία is the analogous form: Ast proposes ἀπταισία.
 ἀπταιστος, ον, (πταίω) not stumbling, ἀπταιστέρον παρέχειν τὸν ἵππον to make a horse less apt to stumble, Xen. Eq. 1. 6: = τμήνην without slip or false step. Adv. -τως, Plat. Theat. 144 B.
 ἀπτέον, Verb. adj. from ἀπτομαι, one must cling to a thing, bestow pains upon it, τινός Plat. Rep. 377 A.
 ἀπτερός, Adv. of ἀπτερος, Hes., cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 105.
 ἀπτερος, ον, (α. priv., πτερόν) without wings, unwinged, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase τῆ δ' ἀπτερος ἔπλετο μῦθος the speech was to her without wings, i. e. flew not away again, she kept it well in her mind, though elsewh. words are called πτερόεντα: ἀπτερα πτήματα wingless flight, Aesch. Eum. 250: φάτις ἀπτ., in Agam. 276 (acc. to Humboldt), is an unfledged i. e. unconfirmed report, cf. Eur. H. F. 1039, though others interpret it winged, as if from a copul., and πτερός; (at all events the signf. much winged, very swift, must be rejected here and elsewhere): — of arrows, unfledged, Hdt. 7. 92: — of young birds, etc., unfledged, callow, ἀπτερος ὧδιν τέκνον Eur. H. F. 1039. Adv. -ώς, Ap. Rh.
 ἀπτέρυγος, ον, (πτερύξ) without wings.
 ἀπτερόμα, = πτερόσσομαι, (α. euphon.), to fly.
 ἀπτερόμα, ον, (πτερόν) unwinged.
 ἀπτιγή, gen. ἀπτιγῆς, δ, ἡ, (πτιγός) unfledged, callow, of young birds, Il. 9. 323: unwinged, Plat. Polit. 276 A, where it is with neut. ζωῶς.
 ἀπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπτομαι) fit for taking hold of things, γλῶττα ἀπτικωτάτη Arist. Part. An.
 ἀπτίλος, ον, (πτίλον) unfledged.
 ἀπτίστος, ον, (πτίσσω) not winnowed or ground, Hipp.
 ἀπτοιγής, ἐς, (α. priv., πτώω, ἔπος) undaunted in speech, II. 8. 209, ubi al. ἀπτοιγῆς (from ἀπτομαι), attacking with words.
 ἀπτόητος, ον, poet. ἀπτοήτος, (πτώω) undaunted.
 ἀπτόλεμος, ον, poet. for ἀπτόλεμος, II.
 ἀπτόλος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπτω) touched, handled: to be touched, subject to the sense of touch, Cicero's tractabilis, Plat., who usu. joins ὁρατὸς καὶ ἀπτός.

ἄπτρα, ἡ, (ἄπρω ι) *the wick of a lamp*.
ἄπτυστος, ον, (πῦρ) *not spit out*, Hipp.
splitting out.

ἈΠΤΩ, ἰ, ἄπω, *to fasten, fasten to or on, bind to or on, fix upon* a thing, in Hom. once in Act., Od. 21. 408, and once in Med., in a half-act. signif., Od. 11. 278: ἄππει χορόν *to join the dance*, Aesch. Eum. 307: πάλην τινὶ ἄππει *to fasten a contest in wrestling on one, engage with one*, Id. Cho. 868, cf. ἄφή: *to fix, fasten one thing to another*, Βρόχῳ δέρνει Eur. Hel. 136. B. much more freq. as Med., ἄπτοιμαι, fut. ἄποιμαι, *to fasten oneself to, hence to cling fast, hold on*, absol., Il. 8. 67, but mostly c. gen., *to cling to, hang on by, lay hold of, grasp, handle, touch*: Hom. uses esp. ἀπασθαι γούναν, χειρός, ποδῶν, also c. acc. pers. and gen. of part touched, Ὀδυσσῆα γενέλον ἀπασθαι *to take hold of him by the chin*, Od. 19. 473; but v. versa, κύναν ἄπεται σὺς λοχία Il. 8. 339; also νῆαν, Βρώμης δὲε ποτήριον *to lay hand on the ships, on meat and drink*: also ἑδέρθη, prob. belonging to ἄπτω. The Attics transferred this to every thing with which one can come in contact, esp.

1. *to engage in, undertake*, e.g. ἀγώνως Eur. Suppl. 317, πολέμῳ *to prosecute it vigorously*, Thuc. 5. 61; and so very freq. λόγῳ or λόγων Eur., etc., but ἄπτεσθαι τῶν λόγων *also to lay off, dispute the argument of another*, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 497 E, and Phaed. 86 D—absol. *to begin*, Ar. Ecol. 582.

2. *to fasten upon, set upon, attack, assail*, Pind. N. 8. 37, and Att.; esp. with words, Hdt. 5. 92, 3; also of diseases, Soph. Tr. 1009, Thuc. 2. 48.

3. *to touch, affect*, ἄλγος οὐδὲν ἄπεται νεκρῶν Aesch. Fr. 229, cf. Soph. O. C. 955, Plat. Ion 535 A: esp. ἄπ. τι φερὸς or φερῶν, cf. ἀνὰπτοιμαι. 4. *to grasp with the senses, apprehend, perceive*, Plat. Phaed. 99 E; *to see*, Soph. O. C. 1550.

5. *to have intercourse with a woman*, Plat., and Xen. 6. *to come up to, reach, overtake*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 43: *to gain*, Lat. assequi, attingere, τῆς ἀλφειας oft. in Plat.: always c. gen., except in Pind., who uses it in last signif. c. dat., as P. 10. 44, I. 4. 20 (3. 30.), though he has it in same signif. c. gen., O. 3. 78, cf. Böckh Expl. p. 111. Plat. has part. pass. perf. in Med. signif., ἡμίερος φόνον engaged in murders, Phaed. 108 B. II. *to kindle, set on fire*, as being done by contact of fire, Hdt. 8. 52: ἄπ. τι πυρὶ Aesch. Ag. 295; but ἄ. πῦρ *to light, kindle a fire*, Eur. Hel. 503. Pass. *to take fire*, Od. 9. 379: *to be set on fire*, Hdt. 1. 19: ἄνθρακες ἡμίεροι *red-hot embers*, Thuc. 4. 100. (Root prob. the same as Sanscr. ap=Lat. ap-isoor, with copul. prefix ἄ, as: hence also capio, apto, Germ. haften, heften.)

ἄπτως, ὅτως, δὲ, ἡ, (πίπτω) *not falling or failing, unfailing*, δόλος Pind. O. 9. 130.

ἄπτωτος, ον, (πίπτω)=foreg., Longin. 2. Gramm. without case, indeclinable. Adv. -τως.

ἄπῦος, ον, (πυγῇ) *without buttocks*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 2, e conj. Meineke.

ἄπύθμενος, ον, (πυθμήν) *without base or bottom*, φίλην Ath.

ἄπύκνος, ον, (πυκνός) *not thick, not dense*.

ἄπύλωτος, ον, (πυλῶ) *not closed or secured by a door or gate*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 20: also v. l. for ἀθύρωτος, Ar. Ran. 838. [ῶ]

ἄπυδάκωτος, ον, (πύδαξ)=ἄπύθμενος, Soph. Fr. 541.

ἄπῡος, ον, (πῡν) *without matter, not suppurating*.

ἄπυργος, ον, *without tower and wall, unfortified*, Eur. Tem. 12.

ἄπυργῶτος, ον, (πυργῶ) *not girt with towers*, Od. 11. 264.

ἄπυρεκτος, ον, (πυρέσσω) *without fever*. [ῶ] Hence

ἄπυρεμία, ἡ, *absence of fever, time or state free from fever*.

ἄπυρετος, ον, *without fever*, Antiph. Incert. 1. 6. [ῶ]

ἄπύρηνος, ον, (πύρην) *without stone or kernel*, said of stone-fruits which have but a poor one, Arist. de Anim.: ἄπ. ροά a pomegranate with a soft kernel, Lat. apyrrenus, Ar. Fr. 165, and Theophr., cf. Arist. de Anim. 2. 10, 3. [ῶ]

ἄπῡρος, ον, (α priv., πῡρ) *without fire*, in Hom. only of pots and tripods, that have not yet been on the fire, i. e. new, or (as others) that must not be set on the fire, Il. 9. 122., 23. 267: also of food, *uncooked, undressed, or not hot, cold*, ἄπῡρον, δίαμα, τροφή, also ἄπ. οἶκος, a cold cheerless house, Hes. Op. 523: χρυσὸς ἄπ., *unmelted*, opp. to ἀπέρφους, Hdt. 3. 97: ἱερὰ ἄπ. *a sacrifice in which fire was not used*, Pind. O. 7. 88, cf.

Valck. Diatr. p. 43; and the phrase was supposed to be used in Aesch. Ag. 70 of the Furies, because they had no burnt sacrifices; but Blomf. compares Eum. 108: it seems here to be=ἄθῡρα, *unoffered, neglected*, cf. Soph. Fr. 366. Adv. -πος. II. (a copul.) *like fire*, ἄπ. ἄρδς, a sting *burning like fire* (which used to be rendered wrongly, *very fiery*), Aesch. Fr. 880:—as medic. term, *without fever heat*.

ἄπύρωτος, ον, (πύρω) *not yet exposed to fire*: hence φίλην ἀπύρωτος=ἄπυρος I, Il. 23. 270. ἄπυστος, ον, (πυθάνομαι) *of which nothing has been learnt or heard, unknown*, Od. 1. 242. II. act. *having learnt or heard nothing, ignorant*, Od. 5. 127: also c. gen., *ignorant of*, μύθοις Od. 4. 675.

ἄπῡτης, ὁ, Dor. for ἡπῡτης. [ῶ]

ἄπῡω, Dor. for ἡπῡω, Pind.; but also Trag., and even Ar. Eq. 1023. [On quantity v. Fors. ad Markl. Suppl. 813.] ἈΠΦΑ, more rarely parox. ἄπφα, a term of endearment, esp. among brothers and sisters, also of mistresses to their lovers, of like form with ἄψῡς, ἄππα, ἄττα, πάππα, τέττα.

ἄπφάριον, Dim. from ἄπφά, Xenarch. Pent. 1. 15. [φᾶ] ἄπφιδιον, and ἄπφιον, τὸ, Dim. from ἄπφά. [φῖδ]

ἈΠΨΥΨ, also perispom. ἄψῡς, gen. ὥος, ὁ, a term of endearment used by children to their father, papa, Hebr. Abba, Theocr. 15. 14: cf. ἄπφά. [ψῡς] ἄπῡωτος, ὥος, ὁ, ἡ, *beardless*.

ἄπῡδῶ, =ἄπῡδω, from ἀπῡδός, ὄν, (ῶβῖ) *sounding from or wrong, discordant, out of tune*, Eur. Cycl. 490.

ἄπῡων, Adv. =ἄπῡθεν, *from afar*, authenticated only in Soph., Eur., and Ar.: very dub. in prose, Lob. Phryn. 9, Bremi Aeschin. Ctes. 100.

ἄπῡθῆω, fut. ὠθῆσω and ὠσω, *to thrust or push off, drive away*, τινά τιως and ἐκ τιως, freq. in Hom., of the wind, *to beat off, beat from one's course*, Od. 9. 81; δούλην ἄπ. Il. 17. 649: so too even more freq. in Med., *to thrust from oneself, drive away*, and so much like the Act. Later chiefly in three signif., both Act. and Med., 1. *to drive away from the land, banish*, also ῥῆς, χθονός ἄπ. Hdt. 1. 173, Soph. O. T. 641, etc. 2. *to reject, drive back*, Hdt. 8. 109, etc. 3. in Med. only, *to reject, disavow*, τὸ ἀρῡρίον Hdt., τὰς σπονδὰς Thuc., τὰ κέρδη Plat. Hence

ἄπῡθῆτος, ον, *thrust or driven away, rejected*.

ἄπῡλεια, ἡ, (ἀπῡλλωμι) *a losing, destroying*. II. loss, Arist. Prob.: *ruin, misfortune*.

ἄπῡματος, ον, (πῡμάω) *and* ἄπῡμος, ον, (πῡμα) *without a lid or cover*.

ἄπῡμοσία, ἡ, (ἀπῡμῡσω) *a swearing from, denying upon oath*, as Att. law-term, opp. to ἐξῡμοσία, Att. Process, p. 696, n. 8.

ἄπῡμοσις, ὥς, ἡ, =foreg. Hence

ἄπῡμοτικῶς, ἡ, ὄν, *capable of forswearing or denying on oath*. Adv. -κῶς.

ἄπῡμωτος, ον, (ἀπῡμῡμι) *forsworn, abjured, declared impossible upon an oath*, Archil. 16: βροτοῖσιν οὐδὲν ἐστ' ἀπῡμωτον one should never make a vow against any thing, Soph. Ant. 388. II. act. *under oath not to do a thing*, Ibid. 394.

ἄπῡρῡς, γνος, ἡ, (ἀπῡρῡσω) *a canal or drain from a place*. II. *a layer of a vine*, Lat. mergus, Geop.

ἄπῡσικμάτος, ον, (ἀπῡσῆω, κύμα) *driving along or repelling waves*, Anth. [ῶ]

ἄπῡσις, ὥς, ἡ, (ἀπῡσῆω) *a thrusting or driving away*, διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἄπῡσιν αὐτῶν Thuc. 7. 34.

ἄπῡσρός, οὔ, ὁ, =foreg.

ἄπῡστωτος, verb. Adj. from ἀπῡσῆω, *one must thrust away, reject*, Eur. H. F. 294.

ἄπῡστικῶς, ἡ, ὄν, *filled for, disposed to drive away*.

ἄπῡστός, ἡ, ὄν, *thrust or driven away from*, γῆς Hdt. 6. 5, Soph. Ag. 1019. II. *that can be driven away*, Hdt. 1. 71.

ἄπῡτερος, ἑρα, ὀρα, Compar. (ἀπῡ), *further off*. Superl. ἀπῡτάτος, ἄττα, ἄτον, *farthest off*.

ἄπῡτέρω, Compar. Adv. of foreg., Soph. O. T. 137. Superl. ἀπῡτῶτα.

ἄπῡχωρῖος, =ἄχρῡναι, *to make yellow or pale*, Theophr. ἄρ, Ep. before a consonant for ἄρα, Hom.

"APA, Ep. *pd*, which is enclitic, and before a consonant *ap*, akin to *apa*, and so implying close connexion, with a force more or less *illative*. The Epic usages are not easily classified, the Att. much more precise. A. EPIC USAGE. It denotes I. simply immediate transition from one thing to another, then, straightway, *ὡς φάτο, βῆ δ' ἄρ' οὐρεῖσι* Il. 2. 16: usu. here with other particles, *δέ, ἦ, ὅς, etc.*: and so after Advrs. of time, *τότε δὲ βᾶ, τῆμος ἄρα* : in *apodosis*, as *ἀνταρ ἐπειδὴ—θῆσαστο* . . . *ἀντίκ' ἄρ' ἤλυθεν* Od. 5. 77: oft. repeated from the protasis, as Il. 21. 426, etc. 2. in enumerating many particulars, as e. g. in Homer's catalogue, then, next in order, as *οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον* etc.

II. actual connexion between one thing and another, such as 1. that of antecedent and consequent, as where Hephaistos *φρονέει* . . . *ἄρ' ἔπειτα γέλωσ' Il.* 1. 599, cf. 24. 507: so *τοίνεκ' ἄρ' ἔλγε' ἔδωκε* for this cause then, Il. 1. 96: in which cases it is often also found with *οὐνεκα* in protasis. So where a question suggests itself, *τίς τ' ἄρ' τὸν δ' ἄριστος ἔην*; who then, it will be asked, was . . . , Il. 2. 761: likewise in negative answers, as *οὐτ' ἄρ' δ' ἐχθαλῆς ἐπιμέμεται*, where it may be best rendered by, "It is not for a vow (neglected) that he is wroth." Il. 1. 93: and thus with demonstr. pronoun in *apodisi*, *ἀλλ' οὐδὲν Πριάμοιο* . . . *τὸν β' Ὀδυσσεὺς βᾶλε* he it was, whom, Il. 4. 501. This usage is universal in Greek.

2. explanation of a thing going before, e. g. *εἰ μὴ ὑπερφύλον ἔπος ἐκβαλε*, . . . *φῆ β' ἀέκτι θεὸν φυγέειν* "had he not let fall an impious word: for he said", v. Herm. h. Ven. 53: with relat. Pron. *ἄρα* makes it more precise and definite, *ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κλῆρος, ὃν ἄρ' ἤθελον αὐτοῖς* just the one, the very one which . . . , Il. 7. 182, v. Herm. h. Apoll. 390: *ἄρα* cannot begin a sentence. [v]

B. ATTIC USAGE. Here it always has a regular illative force, whether 1. in direct conclusions, = *οὖν, then, therefore*, so then, *καλλίστοισιν—ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ* Arist. Eth. N., or more commonly 2. by way of oblique inference, *μάτην ἄρ', ὡς δοκεῖν, ἤκομεν* so, it seems then, Soph. El. 772: *οὕτω κοῦνδν ἄρα χαρὰ καὶ λύπη* . . . so true is it that . . . , Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32; *usu.* expressing pain or sorrow, Herm. Aj. 1005, always slight surprise, Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 756. 4. 3. in questions, where it differs from *ἄρα* in referring only to a part of the clause, as Aesch. Theb. 92, *τίς ἄρα βύσεται*; who is there, to save? while *ἄρ' αὖ τίς βύσεται* would be will any one save, Herm. praef. Soph. O. C.: connected with this is its use in exclamations, *ὅταν ἄρ' ἤβην* . . . *ἀπώλεον* what a hand was that which he has destroyed! Aesch. Pers. 733: so *ὡς οὐτως, πᾶς ἄρα*, or without other particle, *ἔξῃς ἄρα* Soph. Fr. 603. 4. for *τοῖς ἄρα*, contr. *τᾶρα, v. τοῖς*. 5. *εἰ μὴ ἄρα* seems to be *unless perhaps*, v. Buttm. ad Dem. Mid. n. 35, in which case *ἄρα* is often separated from *εἰ μὴ*, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 355 B.

ἄρᾱ; interrog. particle, = Lat. *num*: in accent and signf. a stronger form of *ἄρα*: 1. it makes the question more doubtful, so that *usu.* a negat. answer is expected, which is sometimes more clearly shewn by the use of *ἄρα μή, = μὴ*, followed by indic. is it so? surely not so? v. Herm. Vig. n. 295. 2. if an affirmative answer is confidently expected, *ἄρα οὐ* is used, = Lat. *nonne?* but *ἄρα* by itself, if the expectation be less confident, = Lat. *ne* enclitic, v. Herm. Vig. n. 294, Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 834. 2, sq. 3. *ἄρα οὖν*; like *οὐκοῦν*, was orig. always a negative question implying an affirmative, but afterwards was used both affirmatively and negatively, v. Herm. Soph. Ant. 268.

4. in *ἄρα γε* each particle retains its force, *γέ* serving to make the question more definite. 5. *ἄρα* is used in exclamations, *δυνάμεις ἄρ' οὐ πλοῦτος!* Eur. Phoen. 575, where *ἄρ' οὐ* with the interrog. would be used, were it a question. *ἄρα* is never used convertibly with *ἄρα metri grat.*, v. Herm. praef. Soph. O. C. In prose *ἄρα* always stands first in the sentence: in poetry emphatic words sometimes precede it, v. Herm. l. c.

'APA, ἡ, Ion. 'APH, a prayer, in Hom. *usu.* as a curse, more rarely as a blessing, as in Hdt. 6. 63, *ἀρὴν ἐποίησαντο παῖδα γενέσθαι*: in Att. poets mostly in plur. II. hence the effect of the curse, mischief, ruin, Hom., cf. Heyne on Il. 12. 334.

III. Aesch. personified 'Apd as the goddess of destruction and revenge, Lat. *Dira*, whose office is the same as that of the

Erinyes in Soph. El. 111, *δὲ πόρνη* 'Apd, *σεμναί τε θεὸν παῖδες* 'Erinyes, while in Aesch. Eum. 417, the Erinyes say that this is their own name *γῆς ὕαλ*, cf. Müll. Eumen. §. 77. (The verb is *ἀρδομαι*: Passow would connect these words with 'Aps, but the roots seem different.) [*ap* Ep. in *arsi*, *ap* in *thesi*, Att. always *ap*.]

ἀραβέος, ov, without staff or rod. *ἀραβέος, ἱ ἥρω*, (*ἄραβος*) to rattle, ring, Hom., mostly in Il. and always of armour, as *ἤρπεν ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ*. II. In Ap. Rh., c. acc. *ἄρ. δδόντας* to gnash or grind the teeth.

'Αραβίζω, to speak Arabic: to take part with the Arabs. 'Αραβιστῆ, Adv., in Arabic.

'ΑΡΑΒΟΣ, ἄ, a rattling, δδόντας the gnashing or grinding of teeth, Il. 10. 375. (prob. Sanscr. *rav*, sonare, with a euphon.: hence prob. *ἀράσσω*, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1. 213.) [*ἀρᾱ*—]

ἀράγδην, Adv. (*ἀράσσω*) with a rattling noise, Luc. *ἀραγμα*, atos, τό, = sq., *τυμπάνων ἄρ.* a rattling of drums, Eur. Cycl. 205.

ἀραγμός, ἄ, a striking so as to make a sound, a clashing, clattering, rattling, Aesch. Theb. 249, *πετρῶν* a crashing shower of stones, Eur. Phoen. 1143; *στέρπων* heating of the breast in grief, Lat. *planctus*, Soph. O. C. 1609.

ἀράδω, v. sq.

ἀράδος, ὅ, violent disturbance, rumbling in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, Nic. (Hesych. quotes also *ἀράδος, κινέω*: akin to *ἀραβεῖω*; *ἄραβος*.)

ἀράζω or ἀρράζω, (a euphon., *ῥάζω*) to snarl, growl, of dogs, Dion. H., Philo.

ἀραιά, ἄς, ἡ, the belly, v. sub *ἀραιός*.

ἀραιόδους, otros, ὅ, ἡ, with weak straggling teeth, Arist. H. A. *ἀραιόθριξ*, τρίχος, ὅ, ἡ, τό, with weak, thin hair.

'ΑΡΑΙΟΣ, ἄ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν Soph. Fr. 97, Att. *ἀραιός*, thin, narrow, weak, slight, Hom. of the legs of Hephaistos, Il. 18. 411, the arm of Aphrodite, Il. 5. 425, the tongues of thirsty wolves, Il. 16. 161, the entrance of a harbour, Od. 10. 90; also of ships, Hes. Op. 807.

II. later, of the substance of bodies, frail, brittle, porous, spongy, flabby, full of gaps or hollows, Lat. *rarus*, opp. to *πυκνός*, Anaxag. 8, and freq. in Hipp. as epith. of flesh and bone: also of time, with intervals. III. as Subst. *ἀραιά, ἡ*, with or without *γαστήρ*, the flank, loins, lower belly, Nic.

ἀραίος, αἰα, αἰών, also os, ov, (*ἀρά*), prayed to or entreated, Zeus *αἰαίος* = *ἱκέτιος*, Soph. Phil. 1181.

2. prayed against, occurred, laden with a curse or curses, Trag. II. act. cursing, bringing mischief upon, c. dat. *πρόγγος ἀρ. οἰκῶς* Aesch. Ag. 236, so *ἀραίος γυνεὺς ἐργόνοισ* Plat. Legg. 931 C; absol., Soph. Tr. 1202, cf. Elmsl. Med. 595, where however the passive sense seems preferable. Adv. —ws. [sometimes ai.]

ἀραιόσκαρκος, ov, (*σάρξ*) with spongy, flabby flesh, Hipp.

ἀραιόστῦλος, ov, with columns standing far apart, araeostyle, Vitruv.

ἀραιότης, ητος, ἡ, (*ἀραίος*) thinness, brittleness, porousness, flabbiness, opp. to *πυκνότης*, Hipp.

ἀραιώω, to make *ἀραίος* or flabby, τὴν σάρκα Arist. Probl.

ἀραιήκη, ἀραιήκος, ἀραιήμενος, ἀραιήτο, Ion. redupl. for *ῥηήκη, ῥηήκος, ῥηήμενος, ῥηήτο*, from *αἰρέω*, Hdt.

ἀραιώμα, atos, τό, (*ἀραίω*) a gap, interstice, interval, Diod. : a little bit, Lat. *frustulum*, Longin.

ἀραιώσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming or making *ἀραίος*, opp. to *πυκνώσις*, Hipp.

ἀραιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making *ἀραίος*, Diosc.

ἀρακίς, ἱδός, ἡ, Acol. word = *φιάλη*, Ath. 2. *ἀρακίδες, ων, αι* = *ἄρακος*, Theophr.

ἀρακος, ὅ, later *ἀραχος*, a leguminous weed growing among *φακὸλ*, Theophr.

ἀραξίχειρ, χειρος, ὅ, ἡ, and

ἀραξίχειρος, ov, (*ἀράσσω*, *χείρ*) beaten or stricken with the hand, *τύμπανα* Anth. The forms *ἀραξέχειρ* and *ἀραξέχειρος* are rejected by Lob. Phryn. 770.

ἀράσμαι, ἱ ἀσμαι [ᾶ], Ion. ἡσμαι, Dep. med., (*ἀρά*). To pray to a god, *τυὶ* Hom., only once *τυὰ* Od. 2. 135. 2. to pray that a thing may be or happen, c. inf. Hom.: to vow to do a

thing, to vow, II. 23. 144, and Att.: also foll. by ἔως c. optat., ἀράμενος ἔως *proving that thou mightest come*, Od. 19. 367, but v. Mehlh. Anacr. p. 121, sq. 3. to pray something for one, *τινὶ τι*, sometimes in good sense, as ἀρ. *τινὶ ἀγαθῷ* Hdt. i. 132, cf. 3. 65; but usu. in bad, to imprecate upon one, esp. ἀρὰς ἀρ. *τινὶ* Soph., and Eur.: also ἀρ. *τινὶ παθεῖν* Soph. O. T. 251; and so ἀράσθαι *to curse one*, Eur. Alc. 714. The Act. only occurs in Ep. inf. ἀρήμεναί=ἀρᾶν, to pray; but Buttm., Catal. in voc., remarks that a past tense is needed there, as in Od. 14. 134, and thinks that ἀρήμεναί may be aor. 2 of pass. form for ἀρῆναι. The part. ἀρήμενος does not belong to ἀρᾶσαι, v. sub voc. [ἀρ Hom., ἀρ Att.]

ἀράρα, Dor. for ἀρᾶρα, p. 2 of *ἀρα, hence ἀράρα, ἀρῆρα, intr. *it is fixed, decreed*. II. but ἀράρα, ἥραρα, aor. 2 trans. to appease, satisfy.

ἀράρισκω, lengthd. form of pres. for *ἄρω, to join, fit together, whereof Hom. has only the impf. Ion. ἀράρισκε Od. 14. 23. ἀράρων, Ion. for ἥραρον, aor. 2 of ἀρω to join, II. 1 part. ἀράρων Od.

ἀράρως, *vía, ós*, part. perf. of *ἄρω. Adv. —ὄτως, Aesch. Supp. 940, Plat.: Themist. has a Superl. ἀραρότατος, Lob. Paral. 48.

ἀράριμος, *ον*, (ἀράραι) cursed. II. act. cursing. [pā] ἀράσσω, f. ξω, Att. —ττω, (a euphon., βάσσω) to strike hard, *smite, dash in pieces*, (Hom. only has it in compds., συναράσσω etc.) Of any violent impact, with collat. notion of rattling, clanging, as of horses, ὀπλὰς ἀρ. *χθόνα* Pind. P. 4. 401, θύρας, πύλας ἀρ. to knock furiously at the door, Eur. Hec. 1044, Ar. Ecol. 978: esp. ἀρ. στήρνα, κρᾶτα to beat the breasts, etc. in mourning, Lat. *plangere*, Aesch. Pers. 1054, and Eur.: ἀρ. πέτραις *νύδα* to strike with the shower of stones, Eur. I. T. 327: hence metaph. ἀρᾶσθαι *ὀνειδεῖν, κακοῖς* to throw with reproaches or threats, i. e. *fling them wildly about*, Soph. Aj. 725, Phil. 374, cf. Ar. Nub. 1373: ἀρ. λύραν to strike the lyre wildly, Orph.: hence also μέλος ἀρ., Lat. *carmina lyra ferire*. Pass. to dash one against one with a noise, to clash, rattle.

ἀράρηιον, τό, v. ἀρῆρηιον.

ἀράρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, disposed for praying or cursing, Philo: from

ἀράτός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. ἀρῆτός, (ἀράραι) prayed for, won by prayer. 2. accursed, unblest, which seems to be the sense of ἀρῆτός γόος II. 17. 37, where some would read ἀρῆτος, v. Spitzn. on the various interpr.: ἀραρὶν ἔλκος Soph. Ant. 972.

II. proparox. Ἀρητος as prop. n., prob. from signif. *1, the Prayed for*, like the Hebrew *Samuel*, Hom.: later Ἀρατος. [ἀρ Ep., ἀρ Att.]

ἀράχιδνα, ἡ, a leguminous plant, perh. *lathyrus amphicaropus*, Theophr.

ἀραχνάος, *αία, αἰων*, =sq.

ἀράχνης, *εία, εἰων*, of or belonging to a spider, Anth.: from ἀράχνη, ἡ, a spider, Aesch. Ag. 1469, Blomf. q. v. II. a spider's web, *coñweb*, Lat. *aranea*. III. a sea-fish.

ἀραχνήεις, *εσσα, εν*, =ἀραχνεύς, Nic.

ἀράχνης, *αία, α*, a spider, Lat. *araneus*, Hes. Op. 775, Pind. Fr. 268.

ἀραχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, =ἀραχνεύς.

ἀραχνῶν, τό, a spider's web, *coñweb*, Od. 8. 280. II. Dim. from ἀράχνη, a small spider, Arist. H. A. [ἀράχνη—Hom., ἀράχνη—Cratin. Pyt. 18.] Hence

ἀραχνῶδ, f. αῶ, to spin a *coñweb*, Arist. H. A. Pass. to be covered with *coñwebs*, Ib. 2. to spread like a *coñweb*, Hipp.

ἀραχνόδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) like a *coñweb*, Arist. H. A.

ἀραχνοειδής, *ές*, (εἶδος) like a spider, Hipp.

ἀραχνός, *ος*, =ἀράχνης, Aesch. Supp. 886.

ἀραχνόφης, *ές*, (ὀφθαλμ) spun by spiders, Philo. [v]

ἀραχνόδης, *ες*, =ἀραχνοειδής.

ἀραχος, *ος*, later form for ἀρακος.

Ἀραφ, *αβος, δ, an Arab*: also Ἀραβος, *ον, δ*, Aesch. Pers. 318.

*ΑΡΑ *ν*, v. ἀράραι, fin.

*ΑΡΑ *α*, supposed pres. of Ep. part. ἀρήμενος, q. v.

ἄρβηλος, *α*, a rounded knife, such as shoemakers use, Nic.

ἀρβύλη, ἡ, a strong shoe coming up to the ankle, a half-boot, used by country-people, hunters, travellers, Aesch. Ag. 944, and

Eur., who calls it *Mycenian*, Or. 1470; also ἀρβύλις in Theocr.: these shoes were also called *πλοσσιτῆες, mudtreaders*: ἀρβύλια in Eur. Hipp. 1180, is taken by Eustath. for the stand of the chariotster, but v. Monk ad l. (prob. akin to *ἄρω, ἀρμόζω.) [v]

ἄρβυλις, *ιδος, ἡ*, =foreg., Theocr.

ἄρβυλόπτερος, *ον*, (πτερόν) with winged shoes, Lyc.

Ἀργαδεῖς, *οἱ*, prob. =ἀργαδεῖς, name of one of the four old Attic tribes, cf. *Aizykonos*.

ἀργαῖον, (ἀργός) to be white, Eur. Alcm. Psoph. 4.

ἀργαλός, *έα, έον, hard, painful, troublesome, grievous*, Lat. *gravis*, of all things hard to do or suffer, revolting to the feelings, v. Nitzsch Od. 2. 244. In Hom. usu. c. dat. et inf. ἀργαλέον μοι *πάσι μάχεσθαι*, more rarely ἀργ. θεός *βροτῶ ἀνδρὶ δαμῆναι* hard to be subdued by mortal man, Od. 4. 397, cf. II. 1. 589: also in Ar. of persons, *troublesome*, also ἀργ. λύπη, ἀργαλίας *νύκτας* ἔχειν: rare in prose, as Xen. Hier. 6. 4, Aeschin. 9. 20. Adv. —έως, from ἄλγος for ἀλλαλός, like στόμαργος for στόμαλγος, ἄλγαρας etc.: cf. Germ. *Arg, Aerg*.

ἀργός, neut. ἀργάγ, gen. ἄργος, Dor. contr. from ἀργαῖος, white, μέστος, ταῦρος Pind., cf. ἀργήεις. II. ἄργας, =ἀργής.

ἀργεῖλοφος, *ον*, (ἀργός, λόφος) white-crested, white-tipped, κολώνια Pind. Fr. 214.

Ἀργεῖος, *εία, εἰων*, (*Αργος) of or from Argos, *Argive*: Ἀργεῖοι in Hom. like Ἀχαιοί, for the Greeks in general.

Ἀργεῖοφόντης, *ον, δ*, for Ἀργοφονεύτης, slayer of Argus, epith. of Hermes, Hom., v. Nitzsch Od. 1. 38. II. in E. M. (from ἀργής) serpent-slamer, epith. of Apollo.

ἀργεῖοφοι, *ον, οἱ*, the feet of a sheepskin: in gen. *afül, refuse*, Ar. Vesp. 672.

ἀργεῖμος, *ος, δ*, ὀργεμον, τό, Soph. Fr. 221, also Theophr. ἄργεμα, τό, a hurt in the iris of the eye, elsewhere *λεῦκωμα*, Lat. *ulcus*.

ἀργενός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. and Dor. for ἀργός, white, Hom., almost always of sheep, also ἀργ. ὀθόνα II. 3. 141; also ἀργ. μόσχος Eur. I. A. 575, κρήνη Chaeerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

ἀργεστήρ, ἥρος, *ος*, =sq. 1.

ἀργέστης, *οῦ, δ*, white, also with a neut. Subst., Nic. Ther. 592, in genit. II. paroxys. ἀργέστης, *ον, δ*, epith. of the South wind, Νότος II. 1. 306, 21. 334, clearing, brightening, like Horace's *Notus albus, detergens nubila caelo*, cf. *λευκόνωτος*. In Hes. Theog. 379, 870 epith. of Ζέφυρος, and so 2. in the improved compass of Aristotle's ἀργέστης was the north-west wind, the Athenian σκίρω, Genelli in Wolf's Anal. 4. p. 474.

ἀργέτι, ἀργέτα, dat. and acc. for ἀργήτι, ἀργήτα, from ἀργής, white, II. the Nom. ἀργέτης, ἡ, =ἀργήσσα, first in Nomm.

ἀργέω, (ἀργός, ἀργός) to be unemployed, do nothing, Xen.; οἱ ἀργεῖντες the idle, Soph. Fr. 288: of a field, to lie fallow, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11: to be slow of sight, Arist. Probl. 2. in good sense, to rest, keep holiday. II. trans. to leave a thing undone: hence Pass. to be left undone, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3: to be fruitless, Id. Hier. 9. 9.

ἀργεῖς, *εσσα, εν*, white, shining, glittering, Opp., cf. Lob. Paral. p. 265.

ἀργής, ἥτος, *δ, ἡ*, also with poet. dat. and acc. ἀργέτι, ἀργέτα, II. 11. 818, 21. 127, white, bright, Hom. mostly of the bright color of lightning, (but acc. to Arist. of its rapid motion) also of the color of fat, II. II. cc.; so too of a robe, II. 3. 419: μαλλός Aesch.; πέπλος (acc. to Ellendt) Soph. Tr. 675: Κολώνης because of its chalky soil, Id. O. C. 670 with neut., ἀργήτος ἑταλόν Nic.; cf. ἀργινεῖς.

ἀργής, *ος*, Dor. ἄργας, a kind of serpent, Hipp.: also an obscure nickname of Demosthenes, Aeschin. 41. 15, Plut. Dem. 4.

ἀργηστής, *οῦ, δ*, =ἀργής, white, flickering, πτηνός ἀργ. ὕψις Aesch. Eum. 181.

ἀργία, ἡ, =ἀργία, want of employment, Soph. Fr. 380; idleness, laziness, Eur. 2. in good sense, leisure, Plat.

ἀργίαις, =ἀργός, ἀργής, white, Aesch. Ag. 115; but better with Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 941. Ann. 15 n, to read ἀργάς.

ἀργιβόειος, *ον*, (βοῦς) with white kine, epith. of Euboea, Ael.

ἀργικέρανος, *ον*, with white, bright, vivid lightning, epith. of Zeus, II. and Pind.

ἀργικέρως, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, (κέρας) *white-horned*, Welcker Syll. Ep. 205. 4.

ἀργικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀργός, *indolent*, Eur. Phil. 6. Adv. -κῶς. ἀργίλιψ, ἴπος, ὄντος, epith. of serpents, Archil. 56, cf. Lob. Paral. 290.

ἀργίλλα, ἡ, *an underground dwelling*, so called in Magna Graecia, Ephor. ap. Strab.

ἀργίλλος, or ἀργίλος, ἡ, *white clay, potter's earth*, Lat. *argilla*, Arist. Prob. Hence

ἀργιλώδης, or ἀργιλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like clay, clayey*, γῆ Hdt. 2. 12.

ἀργιφεφής, ἐς, (νέφος) *white with clouds*, Soph. Fr. 479.

ἀργινέαις, εἶσα, ἐν, = ἀργός, *white, bright-shining*, Il. 2. 647, 656: epith. of the cities Cameiros and Lycastos, from their lying on chalky hills, so Horace *Rhodod clara*, cf. ἀργῆς fin.

ἀργιόδους, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, *white-toothed, white-tusked*, epith. of boars and dogs, Hom.

ἀργιπόδης, οὐ, ὁ, = sq., *χίμαρος* Anth.

ἀργίπους, ὁ, ἡ, *πουν*, τό, gen. ποδός, *swift-footed*, epith. of dogs, Il. 24. 211: of rams, Soph. Aj. 237, where perh. it means *white-footed*, v. Ellendt, Lex. Soph., and cf. ἀργός.

ἀργμα, τό, (ἀρχω) used in plur. ἀργματα = ἀπάργματα, ἀπαρχαί, *the firstlings at a sacrifice or feast*, Od. 14. 446.

ἀργοθήρις, gen. ἱχθός, ὁ, ἡ, τό, *white-haired*, Anth.

Ἀργολίω, f. ἴσω, *to take the part of Argos or the Argives*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 34: from

Ἀργολίς, ἰδός, ἡ, *a district in Peloponnesus*. 2. as Adj. ὁ, ἡ, of Argolis, Argolic, ἐσθῆς Aesch. Supp. 233.

ἀργολογέω, (λόγος) *to talk idly*. Hence

ἀργολογία, ἡ, *idle talking*.

Ἀργοναυτής, οὐ, ὁ, *a sailor in the ship Argo, an Argonaut*.

ἀργεποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *making idle*, Plut.

Ἄργος, εὐς, τό, name of several Greek cities, of which the Peloponnesian is the best known: in Hom. it is also put for the district Argolis, or even for the whole Peloponnesus.

ἌΡΓΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, *shining, bright, glistening*, of a goose, like Pope's *silver swan*, Od. 15. 161, and of a sleek, well-fed ox, Lat. *nitidus*, Il. 23. 30: but most freq. in Hom. πόδας ἀργόας as epith. of dogs, so ἀργιπόδες Il. 24. 211, and ἀργολ alone Il. 1. 50., 18. 283, *swift-footed*, because all swift motion causes a kind of *glancing, flashing or flickering*, which thus connects the notions of *white and swift*, cf. αἰδώς: the old interpr. of *white-footed* has been long given up, as not applicable to all dogs; and that of *running without trouble*, and so *light-footed*, = sq., is forced, v. Nitzsch Od. 2. 11. II. hence parox. Ἄργος, ὁ, the name of a dog, *Swift-foot*, Od. 17. 292. 2. prob. also the herdsman *Argus* was so called from his eyes being ever open and bright.

ἀργός, ὄν, rarely ἡ, ὄν Lob. Phryn. 105, (contr. from ἀεργός) strictly not *working*, esp. not *working the ground, living without labor*, Hdt. 5. 6, ubi Valck.: hence *doing nothing, idle, lazy, slow*, Soph., etc.: c. gen. *re, idle at a thing, free from it*, as τὸν οἰκίον from domestic toils, Eur. I. A. 1000, πόνων, ταλασπίας Plat. Legg. 835 D, 806 A, ὁ, αἰσχρῶν slow to evil, Aesch. Thel. 411: also ἀ. περί τινας or τι Plat.: hence of money, *lying idle, yielding no return*, opp. to ἐνεργός, Dem. 815. 15: of land, *lying fallow*, χῶρα Xen. and Isocr. II. pass. *unwrought*, πηλός Soph. Fr. 432, e Brunckii conj.; ἀργυρος, χρυσός Paus.

2. not done, yet remaining to be done, Lat. *infectus*, Soph. O. T. 287, cf. Valck. Phoen. 773. 3. *unattempted*, μάχη Plat. Euthyd. 272 A. III. *without trouble, easy*, Adv. -γῶς.

ἀργυράχρη, ἡ, the silver quinsy, which Demosthenes was said to have, when he was suspected of being bribed not to speak, and said that he had a sore throat, Plut.

ἀργυραμοιβία, ἡ, *money-changing*, Plut.

ἀργυραμοιβικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to a money-changer; ἡ -κή, sc. τέχνη, *money-changing*, Luc. Adv. -κῶς: from

ἀργυράμοιβός, ὁ, (μειβαίω) a money-changer, banker, Plat. Polit. 289 E.

ἀργυράσπις, ἰδός, ὁ, ἡ, *silver shielded*: οἱ ἀργ. a regiment of the Macedonian army, Polyb.

ἀργυρεῖον, τό, a silver-mine, usu. in plur., cf. sq. II. a

silver-smith's shop, Aeschin. 14. 27: strictly neut. from

ἀργύρεος, or ἀργυρέος, οὐ, = ἀργύρεος, ἀργυρεία μέταλλα *silver-mines*, Thuc. 2. 55., 6. 91: hence τὰ ἀργύρια ἔργα in Xen. Vect. 4. 5, and τὰ ἀργυρεία alone in Aeschin. 14. 27.

ἀργύρεος, or ἀργυρέος, α, ον, contr. ἀργυροῦς, ᾧ οὖν, (argyros) *silver*, of silver, *silvered, silver-shining*, Hom., esp. of the implements of the gods, the bowls, etc. of the rich, and so Pind., and Att. 2. ὁ ἀργυροῦς, a silver coin.

ἀργυρεῖω, to dig for silver, smelt silver, Diod.

ἀργυρηάδης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) *one who works in silver*. [ἀ]

ἀργυρηάτος, οὐ, (ἐλαύνω) wrought of silver, Eur. Ion 1181.

ἀργυρίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀργύριον, Ar. Av. 1609. [ῥι, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

ἀργυρίω, f. ἴσω, to make silver. Med. to make silver for oneself, exhort money, Dinarch. 95. 21.

ἀργυρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to silver or money: = ζημία ἀργ. a fine, Plut.

ἀργυριοθήκη, ἡ, a money-chest.

ἀργυριοκότος, ὁ, (κόττω) = ἀργυροκόπος.

ἀργύριον, τό, (ἀργυρος) a piece of silver, (whence the dimin. form), Plat., etc.: also in gen. *silver*, and so *money*, Ar. Plut. 154, etc., so too in plur. τὰ ἀργύρια Ar. Av. 600: ἀργυρίου ἄνθος, Lat. *spuma argenti*, Hipp. II in plur. = ἀργυρεῖον.

ἀργύριος, ἰα, ἰων, = ἀργυρεῖος, q. v.

ἀργυρίων, ἰδός, ἡ, a silver vessel, esp. a cup, Pind. O. 9. 137, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀργυρίσμος, ὁ, (ἀργυρίζω) a silversmith, turning into silver: a getting money, Dion. H.

ἀργυρίτης, fem. ἀργυρίτης, ἰδός, ἡ, of or belonging to silver: as Subst. *silver-ore*, ἐπέε ἀργυρίτιδος Xen. Vect. 1. 5, cf. 4. 4, and v. Böckh on Laurion in P. E. 2. p. 427. II. of or belonging to money, ἀγών a contest in which the prize was money, on the analogy of στεφανίτης, Plut.

ἀργυρογνωμῶν, to try or assay silver: in gen. to examine strictly: from

ἀργυρογνώμων, οὐος, ὁ, ἡ, *one who tries money, an assayer*, Plat. de Virt. 378 E.

ἀργυροδίνης, οὐ, ὁ, (δύνω) *silver-eddy*, epith. of rivers, Hom.: later also ἀργυροδινῆς, ἐς. [I]

ἀργυροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like silver, silvery*, δῶναι Eur. I. A. 752.

ἀργυρόηλος, οὐ, *silver-studded*, ἑλπος, ὁρόνος Hom.

ἀργυροθήκη, ἡ, = ἀργυριοθήκη, Antiph. Midon 1.

ἀργυρόθρονος, οὐ, *silver-throned*.

ἀργυροκοτεῖον, τό, a silversmith's or coiner's shop, mint, Antiph. ap. Harp.: from

ἀργυροκοτεῖω, to be an ἀργυροκόπος, to coin money.

ἀργυροκοπίω, f. ἴσω, = fore. Hence

ἀργυροκοπιστής, ἥρος, ὁ, ὁ, a coiner, λόγων Cratin. Troph. 7.

ἀργυροκόπος, ὁ, (κόπτω) a worker in silver, coiner, Plut.

ἀργυρόκρανός, οὐ, (κράνω) *silver-headed*, Or. Sib.

ἀργυρόκυκλος, οὐ, *silver-wheeled*, Nonn.

ἀργυρολόγος, to levy money; also c. acc., to levy money upon a country, lay it under contribution, Thuc. 2. 69., 8. 3; and ἀργυρολογία, ἡ, a levying of money, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 8: from

ἀργυρολόγος, οὐ, (λέγω) *levying money*, ναῦς Ar. Eq. 1071, and Thuc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. p. 375.

ἀργυρομίγης, ἐς, (μύνημι, μίγνω) mixed with silver, Strab.

ἀργυρόπαστος, οὐ, (πάσσω) *silver-lacquered*, v. Koen Greg. Cor. p. 454.

ἀργυρόπεζα, ἡ, *silver-footed*, regular epith. of Thetis, Il.; of Aphrodite, Pind. P. 9. 16: hence later was formed an Adj. ἀργυρόπεζος, οὐ.

ἀργυρόπληγος, οὐ, *silver-armed*, Nonn.

ἀργυροποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) a worker in silver, Anth.

ἀργυρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, *πουν*, τό, gen. ποδός, *silver-footed*, κλίτη Xen. An. 4. 4, 21.

ἀργυροπρακτής, οὐ, ὁ, (πράττωμαι) a money-collector.

ἀργυροπρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to money-collecting.

ἀργυρόριζος, οὐ, (ρίζα) with a silver root: πηγάϊ Ταρτησσοῦ ἀργ. i. e. having silver in the soil, Stesich. 5.

ἀργυρορρύντης, οὐ, ὁ, (ρέω) *silver-flowing*, Eur. H. F. 385.

ἀργυρός, ὁ, *silver*, first in Hom.: χρυδός ἀργ. quicksilver, v. ἰδρόαργυρος; ἄνθη ἀργύρου, Lat. *spuma argenti*, Hipp. 2.

silver-money; and in gen. *money*: on its difference from ἀργυ-

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ριον v. Böckh P. E. i. p. 35: ἄργυρος κόλπος *silver plate*, cf. χρυσός. (akin to ἀργός, ἀργής, the white metal.)
 ἀργυροστερής, ἑς, (στερῆς) *robbing of silver*, βίος ἀργ. a robber's life, Aesch. Cho. 1002.
 ἀργυροτάμιος, ον, δ, *an officer in the tax department at Athens under the emperors*.
 ἀργυρότοιχος, ον, *with silver sides*, δολίτη Aesch. Ag. 1539.
 ἀργυρότοφος, ον, (τόφος) *with silver bow*, Hom. as epith. of Apollo, who is also called simply Ἀργυρότοφος, *bearer of the silver bow*, Il. 1. 37.
 ἀργυροφάλαρος, ον, (φάλαρα) *with silver trappings*, Polyb. [φα]
 ἀργυροφειγής, ἑς, (φείγος) *silver-shining*, Anth.
 ἀργυρόφλεψ, ἑβος, δ, ἡ, *with veins of silver ore*.
 ἀργυροφύλαξ, ακος, δ, a money-keeper. [φύ]
 ἀργυροχάλινος, ον, *with reins of silver*, Philostr.
 ἀργυροχοῶ, to melt or cast silver: from
 ἀργυροχόος, δ, (χέω) *a meller of silver*.
 ἀργύρω, (ἀργυρος) *to turn into silver, to silver*. 2. to reward with silver: Pass. to be so rewarded, Pind. N. 10. 80, I. 2. 13.
 ἀργυρώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = ἀργυροειδής. 2. rich in silver, τόπος Xen. Vect. 4. 3.
 ἀργύρωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀργυρώω) *silver plate*, mostly in plur., Lys. Fr. 50. [ῶ]
 ἀργυρώφειρος, ον, (ἀνέομαι) *bought with silver*, θεράπων Hdt. 4. 72, βάσι Aesch. Ag. 949.
 ἀργυρόσφαλος, ἑα, εον, *silver-white, silver-shining*, Hom. (ἀργύ-φειρος related to ἀργυρ-ος as λεγύς to λεγυρ-ός, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1. 114.) [ῶ]
 ἀργυφής, ἑς, = foreg., Orph.
 ἀργύφος, ον, = foreg., epith. of sheep, Od. 10. 85, Il. 24. 621.
 Ἀργώ, ός, contr. οὐς, δ, *the Argo* or ship in which Jason sailed to Colchis, from ἀργός, swift: first in Od. 12. 70.
 ἄρδα, ης, ἡ (ἄρδω) *dirty, filthy*, Pherecr. Epil. 7. [ἀρδᾶ, Lob. Phryn. 438.]
 ἄρδαλιον, τό, also ἄρδαλιον, (ἄρδω) *a water pot or trough*.
 ἄρδαλος, ον, (ἄρδα) *dirty, soiled*. Hence
 ἄρδαλῶ, to dirty, soil, mix, Hipp.
 ἄρδαλιον, τό, = ἄρδαλιον.
 ἄρδεία, ἡ, (ἄρδω) *a watering* either of cattle or fields, Strab.
 ἄρδενσις, εως, ἡ, (ἄρδευω) = foreg., Ath.
 ἄρδευτής, οὐ, δ, a waterer.
 ἄρδευτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., watered: from
 ἄρδευω, to water, Lat. irrigare, Aesch. Pr. 852.
 ἄρδηθμός, ὁ, = ἀρδμός, Lyc.
 ἄρδην, Adv. contr. for ἀέρδην, (αἶρω) *lifted up, raised on high*, Soph. Ant. 430. II. taken away utterly, wholly, Aesch. Pr. 1051, and in prose, εἰρδην ἀνατρέπειν, ἀπολλύναι, διαφθεῖναι, Lat. penitus evertere, etc., Plat., Dem., and, in late prose very freq., ἔ. ἀναγείναι Lob. Paral. 532.
 ἈΡΑΙΣ, εως, ἡ, *the point of any thing, as of an arrow*, Hdt. 1. 215; a sting, Aesch. Pr. 880.
 ἄρδμός, δ, a watering: a watering-place, Il. 18. 521, Od. 13. 247: from
 ἈΡΑΩ, ἡ, ἄρωω, to water, and so I. of men, to water cattle, give them to drink, ἵππους h. Hom. 8. 3, cf. Hdt. 5. 12; ἄρδ. Σιμόεντος to water them at or with the Simois, Meineke Euphor. 75: also to walk or swim cattle in water, Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπέρσσαι 3. Pass. to drink, h. Hom. Ap. 263. 2. of rivers and the like, to water land, Lat. rigare, irrigare, Hdt. 2. 13, 14, etc.: but also σίτος χερσὶ ἀρδόμενος watered by hand, Hdt. 1. 193. II. metaph. to refresh, rear, foster, εὐβον ἄρδην Pind. O. 5. 55, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 61. (Akin to * ἄρδω, ἀρδαίνω, ἀλδήσκω.)
 Ἀρέθονα, ἡ, name of several fountains, the earliest known in Ithaca, Od. 13. 408; the most famous at Syracuse, the Nymph of which became the Muse of Bucol. poetry. (a participial form, prob. akin to ἄρδω, as if ἄρδονα, the waterer.)
 ἀρείαι, ἡ, Ion. and poet. ἀρετή, (ἄρδ) *a curse, menace, threat*, Il. 17. 431, 20. 109. [ἄρ]
 Ἀρεΐωνανος, δ, tassel of Ares, a bold word for a brave and tried warrior, Aesch. Fr. 186.

Ἀρεΐωνανός, ἑς, (μαίνομαι) *full of warlike phrensy*, Simyl. ap. Plut. Rom.
 Ἀρεΐωνανός, ον, = foreg., madly fond of war, Plut. Hence
 Ἀρεΐωνανότης, πτος, ἡ, *marital phrensy*, Stob.
 Ἀρεΐοπαγίτης, ον, δ, Att. Ἀρεοτ. Lob. Phryn. 698, an Areopagite, Aeschin. 11. fin. Hence
 Ἀρεΐοπαγίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Areopagite.
 Ἀρεΐοπάγος, δ, v. Ἀρεΐος πάγος.
 Ἀρεΐος, ον, also α, ον, Eur. H. F. 413, (Ἄρης) devoted to Ares, warlike, valiant, martial, Lat. *mauritus*: in Hom., who almost always uses Ion. form Ἀρήϊος, epith. of warriors, more rarely of weapons: later Compar. Ἀρεΐοτερος, α, ον, = ἀρείων, and prob. formed from it, like χερεΐοτερος from χερεών. [ἄρ]
 Ἀρεΐος πάγος, δ, hill of Ares, over against the Acropolis at Athens on the west side, Hdt. 8. 52: in it was held the highest judicial court, called by the same name: though here some take Ἀρεΐος as simply = φονικός, since capital crimes came specially under its jurisdiction, first in Aesch. Eum. 681, sq.: on its history, cf. Dict. of Antiq., Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. p. 49, 3. p. 23. The form Ἀρεΐοπάγος or Ἀρεΐοπάγος occurs in no good author: Lob. Phryn. 599.
 Ἀρεΐοτόλμος, ον, (τόλμα) *warlike, bold*, Anth.
 Ἀρεΐφάσιν, ον, in Hom. Ἀρηΐφασιν, (* φένω, πέφαμαι, πέφαται) slain by Ares, i. e. slain in war, Hom. 2. later it seems in gen. = Ἀρεΐος, as in ἄρ. ἄγών, λήμα Aesch. Eum. 890, Fr. 139, φόνου Eur. Suppl. 603.
 ἀρείων, δ, ἡ, ον, τό, gen. ovos, better, stouter, stronger, braver, more excellent, in Hom. of all advantages of body, birth and fortune: it serves as Compar. of ἀγαθός, ἕριστος. (On the deriv. v. Ἄρης.) [ἄρ]
 ἄρεκτος, ον, poet. for ἄρεκτος, undone, 'unaccomplished', Il. 19. 150.
 ἀρέομαι, Ion. for ἀρόμαι, Hdt.
 Ἀρεοπαγίτης, ον, δ, v. Ἀρεοπαγίτης.
 Ἀρεος, ἑα, εον, collat. form of Ἀρεΐος, received by Böckh in Pind. N. 9. 97.
 ἀρέομαι, ἀρέασθαι, inf. aor. 1 act. and med. of ἀρέσκω, Hom.
 ἀρέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 med. of ἀρέω, Hom.
 ἀρεσκεία, ἡ, (ἀρεσκέω) the character of an ἀρεσκος, excessive complaisance, obsequiousness, cringing, cf. Theophr. Char. 5.
 ἀρέσκευμα, ατος, τό, obsequious cringing conduct, Plut.: and ἀρεσκευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to obsequiousness or cringing, M. Anton.: from
 ἀρεσκέω, also as Dep. med. ἀρεσκεύομαι, to behave in a pleasing manner: ἀρεσκεύεσθαι τινα to conciliate a person's favor, v. l. Plut.
 ἀρεσκόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. from ἀρέσκω, agreeably, Eur., and Plat.
 ἄρεσκος, η, ον, pleasing, complaisant: but usu. in bad sense, obsequious, cringing, flattering, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Theophr. Char. 5: from
 ἀρέσκω, fut. ἀρέσω, Med. ἀρέσομαι, poet. ἀρέσσομαι: 1 aor. 1 ἤρεσα, Med. ἤρεσάμην, poet. part. ἀρεσόμενος, (* ἄρω, ἄρωω). To make a thing good, make it up, Il. 9. 120, 19. 138: so in Med., ταῖρα δ' ἀρεσόμεναι this will we make up among ourselves, Il. 4. 362, Od. 22. 55; so σπονδὰς θεοῖς ἀρέσασθαι to make full drink-offerings to the gods, Theogn. 760: but c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, to content, satisfy, appease, conciliate, τινὰ δάροισι, ἑτέροισι Il. 9. 112, Od. 8. 396; so too θεοῖς Aesch. Supp. 655; but c. gen. rei, ἀρέσαντο φρένας αἵματος they sated their heart with blood, Hes. Sc. 255. Pass. c. aor. ἤρεσθην, pf. ἤρεσμαι, to be contented, satisfied, appeased, acquiesce, τινί Hdt. 3. 34, Thuc. etc. II. intr. to please, content, gratify, usu. in 3 pers. c. dat., ταῦτα ἀρέσκει μοι Hdt. 1. 89, and freq. in Att.; c. inf., ἡρεσέ σφι ταῦτα ποιεῖν Hdt. 8. 19; so too in Med., Hdt. 6. 128, 9. 79: in Att. also usu. c. dat., as Soph. Ant. 211, Thuc. 5. 37, etc., though also c. acc. (which is called by Gramm. the Att. construction), Koen Greg. p. 66, Valck. and Monk Hipp. 184, Heind. Plat. Crat. 391 C, cf. ἀνδάνω. 2. to flatter, τινί Eur. Alcmen. 6; ἄρ. πρόσωπιν τινός to conform to his ways, Dem. 1362. 11, 1406. fin. 3. part. ὁ ἀρέσκων grateful or acceptable: hence τὰ ἀρέσκοντα or ἀρέσαντα, Lat. *placita*, the favorite dogmas of philosophers, Plut., cf. ἔρω.

ἀρεστήρ, ἦρος, δ, (ἀρέσκω) a propitiatory offering, esp. a kind of cake. Hence

ἀρεστήριος, *ov*, propitiatory.

ἀρεστός, ἦ, *ov*, verb. Adj. from ἀρέσκω, that pleases, gratifies, Simon. Amorg.: agreeable, approved. Hence τὸ ἀρεστόν, a decree, like ἀρέσων or δόξαν. Adv. —τῶς, Hdt.

ἀρεταῖνα, Gramm. for ἀρετὰν.

ἀρετὰλογία, ἦ, the practice of an ἀρεταλόγος, buffoonery.

ἀρετᾶλῶος, δ, (ἀρετή, λέγω) strictly, a prater about virtue: at Rome a kind of buffoon, Casaub. Suet. Aug. 74, Juven. 15, 16, c. ἡθολόγος.

ἀρετᾶω, f. ἦσω, (ἀρετή) to be fit or proper, to thrive, prosper, *ov* ἀρετὰ κακὰ ἔργα Od. 8, 329, λαοὶ ἀρετᾶσι Od. 19, 114.

ἀρετή, ἦ, *ov*, noun, excellence, of any kind; but in Hom. esp. manly, warlike goodness, manhood, prowess, valour, Lat. *virtus*: also mainly beauty, rank, dignity, and in gen. outward distinction, Theogn. 30, etc., cf. ἀγαθός: so of horses, runners, etc.

2. in prose freq. of the virtues or properties of land, fountains, plants, etc., Hdt. 4, 198, Thuc. 1, 2, etc. 3. the usu. sense of it is almost = Lat. *virtus*, of the active rather than the strictly moral virtues, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 21, sq.: hence

4. skill, ἀρετὴ τεκτονική, κυβερνητική etc.; Plat. II. character or reputation for virtue, glory, Pind. P. 4, 331, Thuc. 1, 33; ἀρ. καὶ δόξα Plat. Symp. 208 D; ἀρετὴ ἔργων fame for noble deeds, Lys. 193, 12, cf. εὐρέθεια. (for deriv. v. sub "Ares.") [ἀ]

*Apeus, δ, Aeol. for *Ares, Alcae., cf. Koen Greg. p. 194.

*ἀρέω, assumed as pres. whence to form fut., and aor. of ἀρέσκω.

ἀρή, ἦ, Ion. and Hom. for ἀρά, q. v.

ἀρηαί, 2 sing. conj. aor. 2 Med. for ἀρ, from ἀρω, II., Hes.

ἀρηγοσύνη, ἦ, help, aid, Inscr. Chandl.

ἀρήγω, f. ξω, to help, aid, succour, τινί Hom. only in II., always to succour in war, oft. c. dat. modis, as μάχη, χερσὶ: so too Pind., and Trag. 2. absol. to be of use, be good or fit, c. inf., φέρειν ἀρήγει Pind. P. 2, 173: hence σιγᾶν ἀρήγει Aesch. Eum. 571. II. c. acc. rei, to ward off, prevent, e. g. ἔλθων ἄλκων Aesch. Theb. 119: also like ἀρέω, ἀρ. τινί τι to ward off from one, φόνων τέκνω Eur. Med. 1275, cf. Tro. 772. Chiefly poet., but also in Hdt. 7, 136, and Xen. (akin to ἀρέω, ἐρύκω, arceo, arx, arca, cf. Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 271.) [ἀ]

ἀρηγῶν, ὄνος, δ, ἦ, a helper, aid, II. 4, 7.

*Αρηίθοος, *ov*, swift as Ares, swift in war, II.

*Αρηϊκτάμενος, ἦ, *ov*, (κτείνω) slain by Ares or in war, II. 22, 72. [ἀρ]

*Αρηϊός, *ov*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, Ion. for *Apeios, Hom.

*Αρηϊάτος, *ov*, Ion. for *Αρελάτος, Hom.

*Αρηϊάθορος, *ov*, (φθογγή) martial-sounding, Cornut. 21.

*Αρηϊόθορος, *ov*, (φθέρω) destroyed or slain in war.

*Αρηϊφίλος, δ, ἦ, also η, *ov*, dear to Ares, favoured of the god of war, freq. epith. of warriors in Hom. (the act. signif. loving Ares is very dubi)

ἀρήμειναι, inf. Ion. for ἀρᾶν, v. sub ἀρόμαι.

ἀρήμένος, ἐνή, ἐνόν, distressed, harassed, worn out, expl. by the old Gramm. by Βεβλαμένος, Hom. (only in Od.): also γῆρα ἵπο λαπαρὶ ἀρήμενος Od. 11, 136. (of unknown origin.)

ἀρηΐς, εως, ἦ, (ἀρήγω) help, succour, Aesch. Pr. 547, Soph. O. C. 829.

II. c. gen. rei, help against a thing, means of averting it, e. g. πημάτων Soph. El. 876.

ἀρηρα, perf. 2 of ἀρω: plqpf. ἀρήρειν.

ἀρηρέμενος, part. perf. pass. of *ἀρω, q. v., I. fin.: Brunck in Ar. Rh. alters it to ἀρηρήμενος, as part. aor. i med.

ἀρηρήμενος, ἦ, *ov*, ploughed, II., and Hdt., Ion. for ἡράμενος, II. part. perf. pass. from ἀρῶ.

ἀρηρότως, Ion. ἀραρότως, Adv. part. perf. act. from *ἀρω, *ov*, fitting close: hence fast, tight, Eur. Med. 1192.

*ΑΡΗΣ, δ, gen. *Apeus, never contr., also *Apeus, (equally good Att., being freq. even in Isocr. and Dem., cf. Elmsl. O. C. 947, Monk Alc. 514, although the Att. usage is doubted by Schaff. Greg. p. 607, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 58, in voc.): dat. *Αρεϊ, Att. contr. *Αρεϊ, poet. *Αρη (Matth. Alcae. 1, p. 10): acc. *Αρη, also *Αρην, (both Att., but Hom. has the latter only

in Il. 5, 909, where however Dind. reads *Αρη', from the Aeol. *Apeus) = also *Apea in Soph. O. T. 190: voc. *Ape:—Ion. and Ep. *Αρης, ἦ, η: but the gen. *Αρηως and *Αρεω only in Gramm. Alcae., Lat. Mars, son of Zeus and Hera, god of war and slaughter, represented by Hom. as a gigantic warrior: in Trag., the god of destruction in gen., the spirit of strife, plague, famine, Soph. O. T. 190, etc., cf. Lob. Aj. 692. Hence as appell. for war, slaughter, murder, etc., *Αρης ἐμφύλιος, τιμᾶσός Aesch., etc.; λυθόλευτος "A death by stoning, Soph. Aj. 254: and even for iron, acc. to Eust. (akin to ἄρην, ἔρην, as Mars to mas, perh. also to ἀνήρ, ἦρος, Lat. vir: perh. also to ἀρω, ἐνάλω, Lat. arma, and to the prefix ἀρι.: from the same Root come ἀρετή, ἀρελων, ἄριστος, the first notion of goodness being that of manhood, bravery in war, cf. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 305.) [ἀ] in Hom., but o. ā in arsi, e. g. Il. 5, 31, and so in compounds: later Ep. uncertain: Att. rarely long, Meineke Quaest. Men. p. 38.]

ἀρήτεια, ἦ, fem. from sq., Ap. Rh. [ἀρ]

ἀρήτῆρ, ἦρος, δ, (ἀρόμαι) strictly one that prays: hence a priest, because the priests conveyed the prayers of the people to the gods, II.; poet. for ἱερεύς, acc. to Arist. Poet. [ἀρ] Hence ἀρήτῆριον, τό, a place for prayer, Plut. [ἀ]

ἀρήτος, ἦ, *ov*, Ion. for ἀρατός, Hom.

ἀρήτῶω, = ἀρῶ, to draw water, Alcae.

ἀρείς, part. aor. i pass. from ἀρω, Hom.

ἀρεῖν, 3 pl. aor. i pass. Aeol. for ἥρσαν from ἀρω, II.

ἀρεῖνω, f. ἦσω, (ἀρούς) to join together, unite, Ap. Rh. II. intr. to be joined together or united, ἐν φιλότιμῳ ἀρεῖσαντε (for ἀρουμένην) II. 7, 302.

ἀρέμια, *ων*, τᾶ, (not ἀρμία, ἦ) peaceful relations, peace, concord, opp. to πόλεμος, Hdt. 6, 83: strictly neut. plur. from

ἀρέμιος, *α, ov*, joined, united: hence at peace or in concord with another, τινί Od. 16, 427, and Hdt.: from

ἀρέμιος, δ, (ἀρω) a bond, league, friendship, h. Hom. Merc. 524, Aesch. Pl. 191.

ἀρέρμεβολέω, f. ἦσω, to set limbs, Math. Vett.: and ἀρέρμεβόλησις, εως, ἦ, the setting of a limb, Chirurg. Vett.: from

ἀρέρμεβος, *ov*, (ἔρπον, ἐμβάλλω) with the limbs set: ἀρέρ. ὄργανα instruments for setting limbs: also for torture, Joseph.

ἀρερίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἔρπον, M. Anton.

ἀρερίκος, ἦ, *ov*, =sq., Hipp.

ἀρερίτικος, ἦ, *ov*, (ἔρπον) belonging to the limbs or joints, diseased in them, gouty, Hipp.

ἀρερίτης, ἴδος, ἦ, as if fem. of ἀρερίτης, which does not occur, belonging to the limbs or joints, ἀρέρ. φλεγμονή, etc., Hipp.: ἦ ἀρερίτης, sc. νόσος, gout, Id.

ἀρέρων, τό, (*ἀρω) a joint, esp. the socket of the joint, opp. to ἀσπράγαλος, Hdt. 3, 129: in plur., a limb, and freq. in plur. the limbs, oft. joined with some other word, ἀρέρων ποδῶν, the ankles, Soph. O. T. 718, cf. 1032: also ἀρέρων ἡλυσίς the limbs, legs, Eur. Hec. 82: and even ἀρέρων τὴν κύκλῳ the eyes, Soph. O. T. 1270, ἀρέρων στόματος the mouth, Eur. Cycl. 625: also τὰ ἀρέρων alone, the genitals, Hdt. 3, 87, cf. Valck. ad 3, 103. II. the article in grammar, Plut.

ἀρέρουκτις, ἐς, (κῆδος) afflicting the limbs, πόνει Luc.

ἀρέρουδης, ἦ, a band for the limbs, Jetter, Anth.

ἀρέρωω, (ἔρπον) to form into members, fasten by joints, fit together, and so, to fashion, finish off: esp. of words, to utter distinctly, γλῶσσαι ἀρέρου τὴν φωνήν produces articulate sounds, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 12, as Lucr. 4, 555, voces articulatae... lingua: but ἀρέρων γλῶσσων καὶ νόον to give strength to, nerve the tongue and mind, Theogn. 758.

ἀρέρωδης, ἐς, (ἴδος) like joints, sinewy, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1.

*ΑΡΙ-, insep. prefix, like ἐρι-, strengthening the notion conveyed by its compd.: of same root with *Αρης, ἀρελων, ἄριστος, and so chiefly denotes goodness, excellence, v. Butt. Lexil. v. ἐκλήος 9: mostly in older Ep. and Lyr. [ἀ]

ἀρία, ἦ, a kind of oak, prob. *quercus ilex*, Theophr.: also φελλόδωρος.

ἀρίγνως, ὅπως, δ, ἦ, =sq., Pind. N. 5, 21, but only in nom. pl. ἀρίγνωτες, cf. Lob. Paral. 181.

ἀρίγνωτος, ἦ, *ov*, Od. 6, 108, also *os*, *ov* Il. 15, 490, (γίγνω- [191])

σκω) *easy to be known, well-known, far-famed*, Hom.: also in bad sense, *notorious, infamous*, Lat. *nimium notus*, Od. 17. 375. ἀριθάκρυνος, *ov*, =sq., Arist. Probl.

ἀριθάκρυνος, *ov*, gen. *vos*, (δάκρυ) *much weeping, very tearful*, γῶς Aesch. Pers. 947: also in Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 7.

ἀριθάκρυντος, *ov*, (δάκρυ) *much wept*. II. = ἀριθάκρυνος.

ἀριθάλλος, *ov*, Dor. for ἀριθήλος, Simon.

ἀριθάκετος, *ov*, (δείκνυμι) *much shown, Lat. digito monstratus*: hence famous, renowned: Hom. uses it mostly as a Superl. c. gen. ἀριθάκετος ἀνδρῶν.

ἀριθήλος, *ov*, *very plain, clear, distinct, far seen*, *Οσσα Simon. 62: also *quite clear, manifest*, Hdt. 8. 65: *much known*, ἔργα Tyr. 2. 7, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀριθήλος 9. Adv. -λως, cf. sq.

ἀριθήλιος, *ov*, also *η*, *ov* II. 18. 219, 221, Ep. form for *foreg*, Buttm. I. c.; of the light of a star, 13. 244, of the sound of a voice, 18. 219, of a strange phenomenon, 2. 318, of persons whom all admire, 18. 519. Adv. -λως, Od. 12. 453: so in Pind. O. 2. 55 (101), acc. to Böckh. II. =sq., Hes. Op. 6, and Call. Adv. -λως.

ἀριθήλωςτος, *ov*, (ηλῶω) *much to be envied, very prosperous*, Ar. Eq. 1329.

ἀριθήκοος, *ov*, (ἀκούω) *much heard of, much renowned*, Call. II. act. *far hearing, hearing readily*, Ap. Rh.

ἀριθήματος, *ov*, Dor. for ἀριθμήτος.

ἀριθμέω, *f. ἡσω*, (ἀριθμός) *to number, count, reckon up*, Od., Hdt., etc., and in aor. pass. ἀριθμήθημι for ἀριθμήθηναι, II. 2. 124: δῖχα ἀριθμεῖν *to count, and so halve*, Od. 10. 204: *to reckon, calculate, also to count out or down, pay, τὸ ἀργύριον* Dem. 1192. fin. 2. *to reckon, esteem, account*, Anth. Pass. ἀριθμείσθαι ἐν... *to be reckoned among*..., v. I. Eur. Supp. 969. [Impf. ἀριθμῶν in Hom. always as trisyll.] Hence

ἀριθμήτης, *ov*, *that which is counted, a number*, Aesch. Eum. 753.

ἀριθμήσις, *ews*, *η*, *a counting, reckoning up*, Hdt. 2. 143.

ἀριθμητής, *ov*, *a calculator*, Plat. de Just. 373 B.

ἀριθμητικός, *η*, *όν*, *belonging to numbering or reckoning, skilled therein*, Plat. Gorg. 453 E: *η* -κή, c. aut sine τέχνη, arithmetic, freq. in Plat. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀριθμητός, *η*, *όν*, (ἀριθμῶ) *numbered, easily numbered*, hence *few in number*, opp. *to ἀναριθμητος*, Theocrit. 16. 87: *ὅκ ἄρ. in no esteem*, Lat. *nullo numero habitus*, Id. 14. 48.

ἀριθμῶς, *α*, *ον*, =foreg., poet.

ἀριθμός, *δ*, *number, a number, quantity*, Lat. *numerus*, first in Od. 4. 451: oft. added, where hardly wanted, as πολλοὶ ἀριθμῶ, ἐν ἀριθμῷ Hdt., etc.: so too ἐῖς ἀριθμῶν, or ἀριθμῶν absol., Hdt. 1. 14, 50, etc.: proverb. λέγειν ἀριθμὸν ποτιῶν ψάφον *to count the sand on the sea-shore*, Pind. O. 13. 66.

2. also *amount, size, length, etc.*, as πολλὸς ἄρ. χρόνον Aeschin. 7. 36: ἄρ. οὐδὲ Xen. An. 2. 2, 6; ἄρ. ἀργυρίου *a sum of money*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 15.

3. in dat. absol., *in great, considerable numbers*, Hdt. 6. 58, ubi Schweigh., cf. Thuc. 2. 72: *in fit, proper numbers*.

4. *number, δ δευτέρως* ἄρ. = δ δευτέρως ἀριθμῷ, Eur. Ion 1014: in gen., *the whole system of numbers*, Heind. Plat. Theat. 157 D.

5. *number*, as a mark of station, worth, rank, etc., *μετ' ἀνδρῶν ἵσθαι ἀριθμῷ* *to take one's place among men*, Od. 11. 449: also *eis ἀνδρῶν τελείν ἀριθμῶν* Eur. Melan. 29. 5: hence *ἐξελίξαι ἀριθμῷ* *in regard of friendship*, Id. Hec. 794: *ἐχέειν ἀριθμὸν* *to have account made of one*, Id. Mel. 7: *ὅκ ἐῖς ἀριθμὸν ἥκει λόγων* *you come not into my account*, Id. El. 1054: so too *ὅκ ἐν ἀριθμῷ εἶναι*, *like Lat. nullo esse in numero*.

6. also *mere number, quantity*, opp. *to quality, worth, λόγῳ ἄρ. a mere set of words*, Soph. O. C. 382: so of men, *ὅκ ἄρ. ἄλλος not a mere lot*, Eur. Tro. 476: so too ἀριθμῶς alone, like Horace's *nos numerus sumus*, Ar. Nub. 1203: sometimes even of a single man, Elmsl. Heracl. 997.

7. in some phrases as a mark of completeness, of ἀριθμῷ τὸ σμάρτος Plat. Legg. 668 D: πάντας τοὺς ἀριθμῶν περιλαβὼν *having reached perfection*, Lat. *omni-bus numeris absolutus*, so πάντες ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος *the aggregate of duty*, M. Anton.

II. *a numbering, counting, μέσων ἀριθμῷ* *past counting*, Pind. N. 2. 35: esp. in phrases, ἀριθμὸν ποιῆσθαι τῆς στρατιῆς, τῶν νεῶν *to hold a muster of*

review ..., Hdt. 8. 7: so too ποιεῖν Xen. An. 7. 1, 7, etc.

2. *numeration, λογισμὸς καὶ ἄρ.* Plat. Phaedr. 274 C. (usu. deriv. from ἄρ., ἀριθμός: a new and ingenious one has been proposed by Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 203 n.) [ἄρ]

ἀρίν or ἀρίς, *ivos*, *δ*, *η*, (βίρ, βίς) *without nose, without scent or sagacity*, opp. *to εἶρην*, Xen. Cyn. 3. 2.

ἀρίνος, *ov*, =foreg. Xen. Cyn. 3. 3.

*Ἄριος, *ια*, *ιον*, = Μηδικός, Aesch. Cho. 423, acc. to a most ingenious com. of Herm., cf. Hdt. 7. 62, and Klausen ad I. c.

ἀρίστηρεῖα, *η*, *great stateliness*: from

ἀρίστηρεῖς, *ές*, (ἀρεταί) *very stately or shewy, very splendid or beautiful*, of men and animals, Hom.; also of things, as ἄστρα, ὄρος, αἰγίς, χηλός. Adv. -έως.

ἄρίς, *ivos*, v. ἄριν.

ἄρις, *ιδος*, *η*, *a carpenter's tool*, prob. an *auger, gimlet*, Anth.: cf. φράκτις. [ἄρι]

ἀρίσμιος, *ov*, (σῆμα) *very remarkable, notable*, ἔργα h. Hom. Merc. 12.

ἀρισθάματος, *ov*, (ἔριστος, ἄμμα) *best in the chariot-race*, γέρας *the prize of the best*, Pind. P. 5. 39.

ἀρίσταθλος, *ov*, *victorious in the contest*, Anth.

*Ἀρισταῖος, *δ*, prop. n., Hes.: esp. a rural hero, perh. connected with Lat. *arista*, Virg.

ἀρισταρχέω, (ἄρχω) *to rule in the best way*, Arist. Pol.

ἀριστάφυλος, *ov*, (σταφυλή) *rich in grapes*, Anth. [ἄρ]

ἀριστάω, *f. ἡσω*, *to take the ἀριστον, breakfast, lunch*, Lat. *prandere*, also ἀκαρτίω, Ar. Eq. 815: in gen. *to take any meal, except dinner or supper (δείπνον)*, Xen., cf. ἔριστον: hence irreg. syncope. perf. forms ἰρίσταναι and ἰρίσταμεν, though only in common life, as Ar. Fr. 428, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 110. Anm. 10. [ἄ, for the most part.]

ἀριστεία, *η*, (ἀριστεῖω) *the deed of him that won the prize (ἀριστεῖον)*, in gen. *a great, noble, heroic action; eminent merit*, Soph. Aj. 443. So were called those single rhapsodies of the Il., in which the deeds of some one hero are described, e. g. 5, 11, 17 are respectively Διομήδους, Ἀγαμέμνονος, Μενέλαου ἀριστεία: also freq. in plur.

ἀριστείον, τό, *the prize of the first victor, meed of valour*, Soph. Aj. 464.

ἀριστερεύω, *to be left-handed*, LXX.

ἀριστερῆς, *η*, =περιστερῶν, Orph.

ἀριστερομάχος, *ov*, (μάχομαι) *fighting with the left hand*, Stob.

ἀριστερός, *α*, *όν*, *left, on the left*: ἐπ' ἀριστερά towards the left, on the left, Il.; also ἐπ' ἀριστερά χειρὸς on the left hand, Od. 5. 277.

2. *η* ἀριστερά with or without χειρ, *the left hand*, ἐπ' ἀριστερῆς χειρὸς = ἐπ' ἀριστερά, Hdt. 2. 30, also ἐπ' ἀριστερὰς Soph. El. 7; so too ἐπ' ἀριστερήν, ἐν ἀριστερῇ Hdt. 7. 42: cf. ἐπαρσιτερος.

3. metaph. *boding ill, ominous*, because to a Greek augur, looking northward, the unlucky, western signs came from the left, Od. 20. 242 sq.

4. of men, *left-handed, clumsy*, like French *gauche*, φρονέων ἐπ' ἀριστερά ἔβας thou didst turn off leftwards from thy mind, i. e. didst act like one senseless, Soph. Aj. 183. (On the deriv. cf. Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 203 n.)

ἀριστεροστάτης, *ov*, *δ*, (ἵστημι) *standing on the left*, esp. in the Trag. chorus, Cratin. Seriph. 9.

ἀριστεροχείρ, *pos*, *δ*, *η*, *left-handed*, Synes.

ἀρίστευμα, *ατος*, τό, =ἀριστεία.

ἀρίστης, *έως*, *δ*, (ἔριστος) *the best*: in Hom. usu. in plur. ἀρίστης, Lat. *optimates*, the best, noblest, chiefs, princes, lords, v. Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii.

ἀριστευτικός, *η*, *όν*, *belonging to, fit for valiant deeds*, ὅπλα Max. Tyr.: from

ἀριστεύω, *to be ἔριστος, be best or bravest*, freq. in Hom.: c. gen. Τρῶαν ἀριστεύεσκε *he was the best of the Trojans*, Il. 6. 460, cf. 11. 627, 746, Valck. Hdt. 7. 106, and c. dat. rei, Βουλξὶ πάντων *to be best of all in wisdom*, Il. 11. 627, cf. Pind. N. 10. 17: ἀριστεύοντα χροῖνός ἐκάπτην *the fairest of all fruitful lands*, Pind. N. 1. 20; also ἐν μάχῃ Il. 11. 409, ἐν δόλοισι Pind. N. 11. 18: also ἀρ. τι *to be best in a thing*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 76; and lastly c. inf., ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι *he was best at fighting*, Il. 16. 292, etc.: absol. γνῶμῃ ἀριστεύει *an opinion prevails, is judged best*, Hdt. 7. 144.

2. trans. c. acc.,

ἀριστεῖν τι=τῷ ἀριστεῖσαι λαβεῖν τι, to gain as being the best, Soph. Aj. 435, ubi v. Herm., and cf. 1300.

ἀριστήϊον, Ion. for ἀριστεῖον, Hdt.

ἀριστήϊος, οὔ, δ, (ἀριστάω) one who breakfasts, Hipp. [ā mostly.]

ἀριστήϊκος, ἡ, δν, (ἀριστάω) fond of one's breakfast, Eupol. Dem. 43.

ἀριστήϊω, f. ἰσω, to give one breakfast, τινά Ar. Eq. 538, Av. 659. Med. to breakfast, Hipp. [ā mostly.]

ἀριστινῆ, Adv. (ἀριστος) according to the goodness of one's family, by birth or rank, opp. to πλουτινῆ, Arist. Pol.: in gen. in proportion to worth, Inscr. 71 B.

ἀριστόβιος, on, living best, Heliod.

ἀριστόβουλος, on, (βουλή) best advised: or best advising.

ἀριστογενέθλος, on, (γενέθλη) producing the best children: in gen. very fruitful, χάριος Anth.

ἀριστογόνοις, on, (*γένω) act. bearing the best children, μάτηρ Pind. P. 11. 5. II. born of the best parents.

ἀριστοδένειον, τό, a breakfast-dinner, dejeuner, Alex. Inscr. 25.

ἀριστοεπέω, to speak best: from

ἀριστοεπής, ἐς, (εἶπος) speaking best.

ἀριστοκρατεῖα=ἀριστοκρατία: from

ἀριστοκρατέωμαι, Pass. c. ful. med., (κρατέω) to be governed by the best-born or nobles, have an aristocratical constitution, Plat. Rep. 338 D. Hence

ἀριστοκρατία, ἡ, the rule of the best-born or nobles, an aristocracy, ἀρ. σφόδρ Thuc. 3. 82, Plat., etc. II. the rule of the Best, opp. to δολιγρχία, an ideal constitution of Arist., and Polyb.

ἀριστοκράτικός, ἡ, δν, aristocratical, inclining to aristocracy, Plat. Rep. 587 D. Adv. —κῶς.

ἀριστολοχία, ἡ, (λοχία) an herb promoting child-birth, like our birth-wort, Lat. aristolochia, Diosc.

ἀριστομαντις, εως, δ, ἡ, best of prophets, Soph. Phil. 1338, cf. Lob. Phryn. 600.

ἀριστομάχος, on, (μάχη) fighting best, Pind. P. 10. 3.

ἀριστον, τό, a morning meal, breakfast, twice in Hom., II. 24. 124, Od. 16. 2, where it is taken at sunrise, and so Aesch. Ag. 331: later, breakfast was called ἀρπύριον, and after it ἄριστον was the midday meal, our luncheon, the Roman prandium, as may be seen from Thuc. 4. 90., 7. 81; ἄριστον αἰρεῖσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι to be getting breakfast or luncheon, Hdt. 3. 26. 6. 78. (acc. to Pott, akin to ἥρι, and so perh. to our ear-ly.) [ā in Hom., ā Att., as also in derivs., Br. Ar. Nub. 416.]

ἀριστόνικος, on, (νίκη) conquering gloriously. 2. granting glorious victory, κράτος Ath.

ἀριστόνοος, on, (νοῦς) of the best disposition, Anth.

ἀριστοποιέω, to prepare breakfast, τὰ ἀριστοποιούμενα things prepared for breakfast, Xen. Hell. 4. 5. 1. Med. to get one's breakfast, Thuc. 4. 30, and Xen.

ἀριστοπολιτεύς, on, δ, (πολιτεύω) one who has governed or administered best, Inscr.

ἀριστοπόνος, on, (πόνω) working best, χεῖρες Pind. O. 7. 94.

ἀριστοπόσεια, ἡ, (πόσις) the best wife, Opp.

ἀριστοπράγῃ, (πράγος)=ἀριστεύω.

ἀριστος, ἡ, on, best in its kind, and so in all sorts of relations, like ἀγαθός, to which it serves as superl.: in Hom. usu. best, bravest, noblest, though it is disputed whether ἀριστος is ever used=ἀριστῆς, chiefs, nobles, cf. Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 5, Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii: ἀριστός τι best in a thing, also c. inf., ἀριστοί μάχης, hence ἀρ. ἀπατάσθαι best, i. e. easiest to cheat, Thuc. 3. 38: first transferred in Att. to moral goodness. Neut. τὰ ἀρίστα=ἀριστεία, Soph. El. 1097: but ἀρίστα as Adv., best, most excellently, etc.: contr. c. artic., ἀριστος Hom., ἀριστος Att., ἄριστος Dor. (On deriv. v. Ἀρης.)

ἀριστοτέχνης, on, δ (τέχνη) the best artificer, θεός Pind. Fr. 29.

ἀριστοτέκεια, ἡ, poet. fem. of sq., Theocr. 24. 72.

ἀριστοτόκος, on, (τίκτω)=ἀριστογόνοις, begetting or bearing the best children; but II. Pass. ἀριστότοκος, on,=ἀριστότογος, born of the best parents, γέννα Rhes. 909.

ἀριστοφύης, ἐς, (φυή) of best nature, Ecphantus ap. Stob. p. 324.

ἀριστοχείρ, ειρος, δ, ἡ, with the best hand, ἀγών a contest won by the stoutest hand, Soph. Aj. 935.

ἀριστοῦδιν, υἱος, δ, ἡ, bearing the best children, Anth.

ἀριστοφάλης, ἐς, (σφάλω) very slippery or treacherous, Od. 17. 106.

ἀριφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνωμαι) very famous, Anth.

ἀριφράδης, ἐς, (φράζομαι) easily known, very clear or manifest, like ἀρίγνωτος, ἀρίηλος, σῆμα Hom.: also δόρτα, ἀριφράδες τέκνικτα are easy to know, Anth. II. 23. 240. 2. clear to the sight, distinctly visible, Theocr. 24. 39. II. act. quick at contriving, sharp-witted, cunning, prob. I. Soph. Ant. 347, where the MSS. περιφράδης. Adv. —δῶς, contr. —δῶς.

ἀριφρόν, on, gen. ανος, (σφρίζω) very wise or prudent.

Ἄρκας, ἄδος, δ, an Arcadian, usu. in pl. Ἀρκάδες II.: also as Adj., and so fem., Ἄ. κυνὴ Anth.

ἀρκάλη or ἀρκάνη, ἡ, the bar on which the threads of the warp are fastened.

ἀρκειος, α, on,=ἀρκετιος, of a bear.

ἀρκέντως, Adj. contr. ἀρκόντως, Adv. part. pres. from ἀρκεῖω, enough, abundantly, ἀρκόντως ἔχει 'tis enough, Aesch. Cho. 892: ἀρκόντως ἔχειν τόθ' βλοῦ Vit. Hom.

ἀρκεσίγυις, on, (ἀρκεῖω, γυῖον) limb-strengthening, οἶνος Antiphr. τραυμ. 1. 8.

ἀρκεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρκεῖω) help, aid, service, Soph. O. C. 73.

ἀρκέτος, ἡ, δν, (ἀρκεῖω) sufficient, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 113 B. Adv. —τῶς.

ἀρκευβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a juniper-berry, Theophr.: from

ἀρκευβός, ἡ, a juniper-bush, Lat. juniperus, Theophr.

ἌΡΚΕΩ, f. ἰσω, Lat. ARCEO, to ward off, keep off, τινί τι something from another, Hom., and Att., also τὸ ἀπὸ τῶνος Hom., also ἀρκεῖν τινι τὸ μὴ οὐ θανεῖν to keep one from death, Soph. Aj. 727: c. dat. only, to assist, aid, succour, II. 21. 131, Od. 16. 261, freq. in Soph., and Enr.: the dat. pers. is omitted, II. 13. 371, etc.: and from such places came the later and (in prose) only signif., II. to be of use, avail, suffice, be strong enough, usu. c. inf., first in Pind. O. 9. 5; also c. part., ἀρκεῖω θνήσκειν my death will suffice, Soph. Ant. 547; ἔρδον ἀρκεῖω μένω let him be content to stay within, Id. Aj. 76, and so in prose, as Thuc. 2. 47, and Xen.: also c. dat., to suffice, be enough for, satisfy, Hdt. 2. 115, Soph. Ant. 308, etc.: freq. also absol., to be enough, be strong enough, ἀνὰ, βλος ἀρκεῖω Aesch. Ag. 1314, οὐκ ἥρκει τόξα Id. Pers. 278: hence oft. in part. ἀρκῶν, οὐδᾶ, on, sufficient, enough, βλος ἀρκῶν Hdt. 1. 31; ἀρκούνα or τὰ ἀρκούντα ἔχων Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 1, Symp. 4. 35: cf. ἀρκέωντος. 2. impers., ἀρκέει μοι 'tis enough for me, I am well content, c. acc. et inf., as ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀρκέει τοῖτον ἐν δόμοις μένω Soph. Aj. 80; also ἀρκέει μοι εἰ . . . εἰδῶ . . . (for ἔτι), Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14, cf. Mem. 1. 4, 13: also ἐμὶ ἀρκέει βουλεύειν 'tis enough that I . . . , Aesch. Theb. 248: also absol. β' οὐκ' ἔρκει since there is no help, Soph. Tr. 711; ἀρκέειν δοκεῖ it seems enough, seems good, Soph. El. 1364: ταῦτον ἀρκέει σκόμμα a jest has the same meaning, Plat. Theat. 174 A, but cf. Stallb. III. rarely c. acc. rei, as ἔργα ἀρκέας having accomplished deeds, Soph. Aj. 439. B. Pass. to be satisfied, contented with a thing, τινί Hdt. 9. 33, and freq. in later prose, as Plut. (akin to ἀρήγω, q. v., also to ἀλκίω, ἀλκίδω, Buttm. Lexil. v. χραισμέν 4.)

ἀρκιος, α, on, also os, on, (ἀρκεῖω) Ep. word, on which one may rely, ἄφε, sure, οὐ οὐ ἔπειτα ἄρκιον ἐσσεύεαι φύνην he shall have no hope to escape, II. 2. 393; νῦν ἄρκιον ἡ ἀπολέσθαι ἢ σαωθῆναι one of these is certain, to perish or be saved, II. 15. 502; ἀρκ. μισθός a sure reward, II. 10. 303. This meaning is affirmed by Buttm. to prevail throughout Hom. and Hes., while he confines to the later poets, as Ap. Rh., the sense of II. enough, sufficient, ascribed by others to early Ep.

ἀρκιος, α, on,=ἀρκετιος.

ἀρκος, δ, and ἡ,=ἀρκτος, a bear.

ἀρκος, εος, τό, (ἀρκεῖω) a defence against . . . , βελέον Alcae. 1.

ἀρκόντως, contr. for ἀρκέωντος, q. v.

ἀρκτεία, ἡ, (ἀρκεῖω) an offering at the Brauronia.

ἀρκετιος, α, on, (ἀρκτος) of a bear.

ἀρκτέον, verb. Adj. from ἀρχομαι, one must begin, Soph. Aj. 840; ἀρχῇν ἀρκτέον one must make a beginning, Plat. Tim.

48 B. II. from ἄρχω, *one must govern*, Isocr. 298 D, and so Soph. O. T. 628, unless we can take ἀρκεῖν for you must be ruled, i. e. obey, cf. οὐ καταπληκτέον Dinarch. 103. 45, and Ellendt in v.

ἀρκεῖν, to appoint to the service of ἀρκτος (II). II. to serve as one, Lys. ap. Harp. in v.

ἀρκτῆ, ἡ, sub. δορά, a bear-skin.

ἀρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρκτος II.) near the bear, i. e. northern, ἀρκία, πόλος Arist. Mund.

ἀρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρχομαι) beginning, Gramm.

ἀρκτος, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀρκτικός, Galen.

ἀρκτος, ὁ and ἡ, a bear, Od. 2. ἡ, the great bear or Charles' wain, elsewh. ἀμαξα, a constellation known by Hom. under both names: ἄρκτος the greater and lesser bear, Cic. N. D. 2. 41: hence the north-pole, or in gen. the North.

3. ἡ, at Athens a girl appointed to the service of Artemis Brauronia or Ἀρχηγέτις: she had to sacrifice in a saffron robe at the Brauronia, Ar. Lys. 645; cf. ἀρκεῖν and ἀρκεῖα: on the mythol. connection of this office with ἀρκτος a bear, cf. Müller Prolegom. zur Mythol. p. 73.

4. a kind of fish, Arist. H. A.

Ἀρκτούρος, ὁ, Arcturus, a bright star in the forehead of Bootes, Hes.: hence II. the time of his rising, the middle of Sept., when cattle left the upland pastures, Soph. O. T. 1137: (from οὐρος guard, and so = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, not from οὐρά tail.)

ἀρκτηφόρος, ὄν, (τρέφω) nourishing bears.

Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, ἀκος, ὁ, the bear-keeper, Arctophylax, a constellation, also called Boötes.

ἀρκτύλος, ὁ, a young bear.

ἀρκτός, φά, φων, (ἀρκτος 2) = ἀρκτικός, Anth.

ἀρκυς, υος, ἡ, Att. ἀρκυς, a net, hunter's net, Lat. cassis, Aesch., and Eur., who uses it mostly in plur.; also in Xen., ἀρκυς ἰστανάι to set nets, εἰς τὰς ἀρκυς ἐπιπτεῖν to be caught in them: metaph. ἀρκυς ἐξίφους τοῖς i. e. perils of the sword, Eur. Med. 1278. (akin to ἔρκος.)

ἄρκισμα, τό, a net, v. l. in Aesch. Eum. 112 Well.

ἀρκυστάσις, ἡ, a placing of nets: a net, Xen. Cyn. 6. 6.

ἀρκυστάσιον, τό, (ἵσσημι) a place for spreading nets, the net itself, Ib.

ἀρκυστάσις, ὄν, Eur. Or. 1420, 05, on Aesch. Ag. 1375, beset or surrounded with nets, τὸ ἀρκ. = ἀρκυστάσιον, a net, Aesch. Pers. 99, Soph. El. 1468 — ἀρκ. πηρωθῆ death amid the toils, Aesch. Ag. 1. c.

ἀρκωρεῖν, f. ἴστω, to watch nets: to keep carefully, καλῶδια Eupol. Incert. 18: from

ἀρκωρός, ὁ, (οὐρός) a watcher of nets, Xen. Cyn. 6. 5, etc.

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, a chariot, esp. a war-chariot, car, with two wheels, in Hom. very oft. in plur. for sing.; and so later, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3. 36.

2. chariot and horses, the yoked chariot, Hom.; ἄρμα θέρπικτον, τετράρον etc., Pind. and Trag.: also esp. the team, the horses; metaph. of persons, τρῖ-παιον ἄρμα δαυμόνον Eur. Andr. 277: ἄρματα τρέφειν, like ἀρματοφύλαξ, to keep chariot horses, esp. chariot horses trained for racing, Xen. Hier. 11. 5; so too ἄρματος τροφῆς Plat. Legg. 834 B.

3. a chariot race.

II. a mountain district in Attica, where omens from lightning were watched for: hence the proverb δὴ ἄρματος seldom, late, Strab. 619 B, and Plut.

II. = ἀρμονία, Plut., cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 846. (prob. like ἀρμός, from a copul., ἄρω.)

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀρῶ) that which one lifts and bears, a burden; impost, tribute, = φορὰ.

II. that which one takes, food, nourishment, Hipp.

ἄρμα, ἡ, (ἀρῶ) union, love, intercourse, a Delphic word, Plut., cf. ἀρῆ and ἄρως.

ἀρμαλία, ἡ, (ἀρμός) sustenance allotted, food, Hes. Op. 558, 765; provisions, stores in a ship, Ap. Rh. 1. 393.

ἀρμαμαξα, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄρμα, ἀμαξα) an eastern carriage with a cover, esp. for women and children, Wess. Hdt. 7. 41, often in Xen.

ἀρμάτειος, εἰα, εἰον, (ἄρμα) of or belonging to a chariot, σύργυ-γες Eur., δίπρος Xen.: μέλος ἄρμ. Eur. Or. 1385, a kind of dirge, νόμος ἄρμ. in Plut. is a martial strain: v. Müll. Eum. §. 19. 1.

ἄρματεύω, (ἄρμα) to drive a chariot, go therein, Eur. Or. 994.

ἀρματηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) driving a chariot.

ἀρματῆλασία, ἡ, (ἐλαῖνω) the driving of a chariot, going therein, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1, 27: from

ἀρματῆλατῆς, to go in a chariot or drive it, Xen. Symp. 4. 6.

ἀρματῆλατῆς, οὐ, ὁ, a driver of chariots, charioteer, Pind. P. 5. 154. [λᾷ]

ἀρματῆλατος, οὐ, driven round by a chariot or wheel, e. g. Ixion, Eur. H. F. 1297.

ἀρματίος, ἡ, ὄν, and ἀρμάτιος, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀρμάτειος.

ἀρματίον, τό, Dim. from ἄρμα.

ἀρματίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. ἀρματίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, belonging to, or fond of chariots, Lucil Philostr.

ἀρματοδράμειν, (δραμῶ) to race in a chariot, Apollod. 3. 5, 5, where ἀρματοδρομεῖν has been proposed, v. Lob. Phryn. 617.

ἀρματοδρομία, ἡ, a chariot race, Strab.

ἀρματοδρόμος, ὄν, (δραμῶ) running a chariot-race.

ἀρματοεῖς, εσσα, εν, = ἀρμάτειος.

ἀρματοκτύπος, ὄν, (κτυπέω) rattling with chariots, ὄτοβος Aesch. Theb. 204.

ἀρματομάχῃ, (μάχομαι) to fight in or from a chariot.

ἀρματοπηγέω, to build, make a chariot: from

ἀρματοπηγός, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) making chariots; ὁ ἄρμ. a wheelwright, chariot-maker, Il. 4. 485.

ἀρματοπίξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Theognost. ap. A. B. p. 1340.

ἀρματοποιεῖν, = ἀρματοπηγέω: from

ἀρματοποιός, ὄν, = ἀρματοπηγός.

ἀρματοτροφῆς, (τρέφω) to keep chariot horses, esp. for racing, Xen. Ag. 9, 6, cf. ἄρμα 2. Hence

ἀρματοτροφία, ἡ, a keeping of chariot horses, Xen. Hier. 11. 5.

ἀρματοτροχία, ἡ, (τροχός) the course of a chariot, wheel-track, Ael.

ἀρματοροχίη, poet. for foreg., Il. 23. 505.

ἀρματορῆλῖα, ἡ, = ἀρματῆλασία, with a play on ἀρματωρῆλῖ, Ar. Pac. 415.

ἀρματόρος, φά, φων, = ἀρμάτειος.

ἀρμελάτης, ὄν, = ἀρματῆλατῆς, Welcker Syll. Epigr. 212.

ἀρμενίζω, f. ἴσω, to sail: from

ἀρμενον, τό, a sail, Ap. Rh. II. any tool or instrument, Hipp.: strictly neut. from

ἀρμενος, ὄν, οὐ, joined to, fitting close, fitting, ἀρμενον ἐπαλάμην Il. 18. 600. II. fit, proper, suitable, ἀρμενα πράξας Pind. O. 8. 96; ἐν ἀρμενοῖσι θυμὸν αἰδῶν Id. N. 3. 100: hence

2. pleasing, agreeable. 3. prepared, ready. (strictly synop. part. aor. 2 med. from ἀρῶ.)

ἀρμή, ἡ, (ἄρω) junction, union, Q. Sm.

ἀρμηλάτῆς, = ἀρματηγῆς, Polyb.

ἀρμηλάτης, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀρματηγῆς.

ἀρμονγῆ, ἡ, (ἀρμός) a joining, joint; arrangement, also = ἀρμονία.

ἀρμόδιος, α, ον, also os, on Theogn. 724, (ἀρμός) fitting together, θύρα Theogn. 422: hence well-fitting, accordant, agreeable, ἡβη Id. 724, δέσμιον Pind. N. 1. 31, like ἀρμόζων, cf. ἀρμός II. 2.

II. obliging, complaisant. Adv. -ως.

ἀρμόδιως, Adv. part. pres. from sq., suitably, properly, Diod.

ἀρμόζω, f. ἴσω, but in Att., except Trag., ἀρμόστω, Lob. Phryn. p. 241, (ἀρμός, ἄρω). To fit together, join, esp. of joiner's work, τινὶ τι Od. 5. 247; and so in Med. to join for oneself, put together, Ib. 162: esp. also to fit on clothes, armour, etc., and reversely, ἄρμ. χλαῖνας στεφάνοισι Pind., cf. infir. 11: ἄρμ. πόδα ἐπὶ γάλας to plant foot on ground, Eur. Or. 233, also ἄρμ. ποδὸς ἔχνη Simon. 23. 4: ἄρμ. δίκην εἰς τινα to bring judgment upon him, Solon 28. 17: also ἄρμ. τινι βίοντι to grant him life, Pind. N. 7. 145: in gen. to prepare, make ready, Soph. Tr. 687.

2. esp. of marriage, ἀρμόζων τινι τὴν θυγατέρα to marry one's daughter to any one, Hdt. 9. 108; also ἄρμ. κόρη ἀνδρα Pind. P. 9. 207; ἄρμ. γάμου, γάμος etc. etc., Pind., and Eur. Med. to marry, take to wife, Hdt. 5. 32. Pass. ἡρμοσμαι τινα γυναῖκα to be married to, Hdt. 3. 137, v. Wyttben. Plut. 2. 138 C.

3. to bind fast, ἄρμ. τινα ἐν δρεκνῶ Eur. Bacch. 231.

4. to set in order, arrange, govern, στρατὸν to command an army, Pind. N. 8. 20, στόμ' ἡρμοσεν Eur. Tro. 758: so in pass. κοινδοῖσις ἡρμοτῆσιν I was taught, drilled with cuffs, Ar. Eq. 1236: esp. among the Lacedaemonians, to rule as ἀρμο-στές, Xen. Rep. Lac. 14. 2.

5. to arrange according to the

laws of harmony, compose; to tune instruments, hence Plat. Phileb. 56 A, Phaed. 85 E, etc.: also in Med., ἄρμωσσεσθαι λυρα, ἄρμονίαν Plat. Rep. 349 E, 591 D; and so λυραν ἄρμωσσεσθαι ἄρμονίαν to compose music for the lyre, Stallb. Plat. Lach. 188 C: hence absol., ἡρμοσμένοις in harmony or tune, Plat.; cf. Wytténb. ut sup.

II. intrans. *to fit, fit well*, strictly of clothes, armour, etc., τινί II. 3. 333, so ἡρμοσε τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροί II. 17. 210; so ἐσθής ἄρμωσσεσθαι γυνίος Pind. P. 4. 141, θάρσας περὶ τὰ στήνα ἄρμωσεν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 16. 2. *to fit, suit, be adapted, fit for*, τινί Soph. O. T. 902, ἐπὶ τῷ Id. Ant. 1318, also ἐπὶ or πρὸς τινί Plat.: absol. in part, ἄρμωσεντα ζελνία Pind. P. 4. 229, so too in Pass., Soph. Ant. 520, cf. ἄρμωδιος. 3. impers. ἄρμωζει it is fitting, Lat. deoet, c. inf., σὺ γὰρ ἂν ἄρμωζι Soph. Tr. 731, ἄρμωσει λέγειν Dem. 240. 2, cf. 1025. 4. 4. part. ἄρμωζων, c. gen., Polyb. 1. 44.

ἄρμοι, oft. wrongly written ἄρμοι (Lob. Phryn. 19), Adv. = ἄρτι, ἄρτιος, just, newly, lately, Aesch. Prom. 615, ubi v. Blomf. (in fact, an old dat. from ἄρμος, cf. οἰκοί, πῶδοι etc.) ἄρμολογέω, to join together.

ἄρμολόγος, or, (ἄρμος, λέγω) joining together. ἄρμονία, ἡ (ἄρμωζα) a fitting, joining together, joint, cramp, like ἄρμος, Od. 5. 248, 361, Ar. Eq. 533. II. a union between persons, league, covenant, II. 22. 255, in plur.

III. an ordering, ordinance, decree, hence fate, destiny, ἡ δὲ δὴς ἄρμ. Aesch. P. 551. IV. proportion: hence as a term in music, the relation of sounds, harmony, concord, unison; first as a Mytholog. person, Harmonia, h. Hom. Ap. 195, and then as Appellat., ἀρ. λύρας Soph. Fr. 232, and freq. in Plat.: also a special kind of music, measure, like νόμος, as ἄρμονία λυδία Pind. N. 4. 73. 2. in Rhet. the intonation or modulation of the voice, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 4. 3. in gen. harmony, any harmonious arrangement, agreement, etc., Plat.: hence δὺς-τροπος γυναικῶν ἄρμ. woman's perverse nature or temper, Eur. Hipp. 162.

ἄρμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, harmonical, skilled in musical harmony, Plat.: τὰ ἄρμονικά Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, or ἡ-κή, sub. τέχνη, Arist. Metaph., the theory or science of music, music.

ἄρμόσιος, or, fitting, harmonious, LXX. Adv. -ως.

ἄρμός, ὁ, a fitting or joining, a joint, ἄρμους χυμώσας λυδοσπαθῆς a joint or opening in the tomb made by tearing away the stones, Soph. Ant. 1216: a cramp, peg, nail, Eur. Erech. 17. 12: a limb, esp. the shoulder, Lat. armus: ἄρμος θώρας a chink in the fastening of a door, Dion. H. (from ἄρ for ἄμα copul., ἄρμ, like ἄρμα: so too ἄρμωζα, -ττα, etc.)

ἄρμωσία, ἡ (ἄρμωζα) arrangement: tuning of an instrument. ἄρμωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a joining together, fitting, adapting.

ἄρμωσια, ατος, τό, that which is joined together, joined work, Eur. Hel. 411.

ἄρμωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq.: poet. also ἄρμωστῶρ, a commander, ναυβατὴρ Aesch. Eum. 456.

ἄρμωστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who joins, arranges, governs, a governor, esp. a *harmost*, the governor of the Greek islands and towns in Asia Minor sent out by the Lacedaemonians during their supremacy, Thuc. 8. 5, and Xen., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 39: is also the governor of a dependent colony, Xen. An. 5. 5, 19.

ἄρμωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for joining together.

ἄρμωστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἄρμωζω, joined, fitted, adapted, κατὰ τι Polyb.: betrothed, married: arranged, ordered, governed.

ἄρμωστῶρ, ορος, ὁ, =ἄρμωστήρ, q. v.

ἄρμωστος, or, arranging, governing, ὁ ἄρμωστ. =ἄρμωστής.

ἄρμώττω, Att. for ἄρμωζω, q. v.

ἄρμωττόντως, Adv. part. pres. from ἄρμώττω, fittingly.

ἄρνα, acc. of *ἄρην, dual ὅες, plur. ἄρνες, etc., v. sub *ἄρην.

ἄρναῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sheep's skin, Ar. Nub. 730, Plat. Symp. 220 B. (as if from *ἄρναξ, a Dim. of ἄρνός.)

ἄρνεά, ἡ, =foreg.

ἄρνεϊος, εἰα, εἰορ, (ἄρην) of a lamb or sheep, κρέα Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47: ἃ φόνος slaughtered sheep, Soph. Aj. 309.

ἄρνεϊός, ὁ, a young ram just full-grown, Hom. Orig. a masc. Adj., as appears from ἄρνεϊός δὲς a male sheep, Od. 10. 572.

ἄρνεοδότης, οὐ, ὁ, (δοῖν) feasting on lambs, Anth.

ἄρνεόμαι, Dep. c. fut. med. ἥσομαι, and aor. pass. ἄρνηθῆναι,

but also aor. med. ἄρνησασθαι Hdt. 3. 1. Opp. to εἰπεῖν, to deny, disown, τὸν ἔσος Hom. 1. opp. to δοῦναι, to refuse, decline, Od. 21. 345: absol. to say no, decline, Hom. 1. construct. in prose (where it is not very freq.) usu. c. inf., to refuse to do, Hdt.; and in Att. c. μὴ et inf., Antipho 123. 12: also ἄρν. ὅτι οὐδ., ὥς οὐδ., to deny that it is..., Xen. Rep. Ath. 2. 17, Lys. 100. 41: also c. part., οὐ γὰρ ἐντυχὼν ἄρνησομαι Eur. Al. 1158, cf. Or. 1882. (acc. to Pott from α-, ἄνα negat., and *ῥέω, ῥέω.)

ἄρνευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἄρνεω) =κυβιστήρ, a jumper, tumbler, II. 16. 424: also a diver, Od. 12. 413. (prob. from ἄρην, strictly one that butts and frisks like a lamb.) Hence

ἄρνευτήρεια, ἡ, the art of tumbling or diving.

ἄρνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, =ἄρνευτήρ.

ἄρνεῖω, (ἄρνός) to frisk like a lamb, tumble, Lyc.

ἄρνητις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. ἄρνις.

ἄρνησιθεός, ον, (ἄρνεόμαι, θεός) denying God, atheistic, Eccl.

ἄρνήσιμος, ἰμην, μων, to be denied, Soph. Phil. 74.

ἄρνησις, εὖς, ἡ, a denying, denial, τοῦτον δὲ ὄντις ἄρνησις πέλει Aesch. Eum. 588; also foll. by-μὴ c. inf., Dem. 392. 12.

ἄρνησιχρίστος, ον, denying Christ, Eccl.

ἄρνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, refusing, denying, negative. Adv. -κῶς.

ἄρνιον, τό, Dim. from ἄρην, a little ram, lambkin, Lys. 906. 2.

II. a sheep-skin, fleece, Lyc.

ἄρνις, ἰδος, ἡ, a festival at Argos, in which dogs were slain, held in memory of Línos, who was said to have been torn to pieces by dogs, Conon 19: also called ἄρνις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ael. 12. 34, cf. κυνοφόρις.

ἄρνούλασσον, τό, (γλῶσσα) prob. a kind of plantago, Theophr.

ἌΡΝΟ΄ς, τοῖ, τῆς, gen. sine usitat. nom. ἄρς, the nom. in use being ἄρνος, q. v., (later, as Aesop, ἄρνός): early authors have ἄρνός, ἄρνή, ἄρνα: du. ἄρνε, pl. ἄρνες, q. ἄρναν, d. ἄρνασι (Ep. ἄρνησι), acc. ἄρνας, A lamb, Lat. agnus, agna, Hom., etc.: also a sheep, Od. 4. 85. (hence ἄρνεος, ἄρνιον: akin to Lat. aries, and prob. to Engl. ram, cf. ῥην, but not to ἄρρην, ἄρην, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1. 223: the Sanscr. árñáju means woolly, Ib. 2. 407.)

ἄρνοφάγος, ον, (φαγεῖν) lamb-devouring, Nonn. [ᾶ]

ἄρνήμαι, defect. Dep., used only in pres. and impf., lengthd. form of ἀρνομαι (cf. πταίρω πτάρνυμαι), which supplies the fut. ἀρνοῖμαι and other tenses. To receive for oneself, reap, win, gain, earn, esp. of honor or reward, κλέος, τιμὴν II., Boeotian II. 2. 160: so ψυχὴν ἄρνησθαι to carry off one's life a prize, i. e. rescue it from perils, Od. 1. 5: so too in Soph., Eur., and once or twice in the prose of Plat., e. g. μισθὸν ἄρν., like μισθώρεν, Plat. Prot. 349 A, Rep. 346 C: μάλλον ἄρν. to choose rather, prefer, Legg. 944 C: also in bad sense ἄρν. λάβαν to earn shame, Eur. Hec. 1073. Cf. Ruhnke Tim.

ἄρνωδός, ὁ, (ᾤδῃ) one who sings for a lamb, cf. τραγωδός.

ἄρμα, ατος, τό, (ἄρω) later and worse form for ἄρμα, Lob. Phryn. 227.

ἄρμεν, Ion. aor. 2 med. ὁ ἄρμω, Hom. ἄρμμεναι v. 1. for ἄρμεναι, q. v.

ἄρων, τό, Lat. arum, the wake-robin.

ἄρως, εὖς, τό, use, profit, Aesch. Supp. 885. (rare word, perh. akin to ἀρ-, Ἀρης, etc.) [ᾶ]

ἄρῶσιμος, ον, (ἄρῶ) arable, fruitful, χώρα ἄρ. corn-land, Or. Sib.: also metaph. fit for engendering children, Soph. Ant. 569 in poet. form ἄρῶσιμος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 227.

ἄρῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, a ploughing, tillage. II. arable land, corn-land, Lat. arvum, Od. 9. 134.

ἄρῶτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a plougher, husbandman, II., and Hdt.: also βοὺς ἄρῶτήρ a steer for ploughing, Hes. Op. 403. II. metaph. a begger, father, τέκνον Eur. Tro. 135.

ἄρῶτήριος, ον, =ἄρῶτήριος, Lyc.

ἄρῶτης, ον, ὁ, =ἄρῶτήρ, Pind. I. 1. 67, Hdt. 4. 2: Πιερίδων ἄρῶται workmen of the Muses, i. e. poets, Pind. N. 6. 55.

ἄρῶτήσιος, ον, belonging to ploughing or sowing: ἄρα seed-time, Arat.

ἄρσος, ὁ, a tilling, tillage, ploughing; in gen. husbandry, so in Od. 9. 122, in plur.: (ῥην ἂν ἄρσεν to live by husbandry, Hdt. 4. 46: metaph. the procreation of children, ἐπὶ παῖδων γνησίαν ἄρσεν was the customary phrase in Athen. marriage-contracts, Heind. Plat. Crat. 406 B, cf. ἄρῶς, ἄρουρα. 2. the

crop, fruit of the field, Soph. O. T. 270, ubi Schol. *καρπός* : also *corn-land, a field*, Aesch. Suppl. 638 : metaph. *ἀρ. ἀνδρῶν*, τέκνω, as we say *seed*, Eur. Ion 1095, Med. 1281. II. oxyt. *ἀροτός, the season of tillage, seed-time*, Hes. Op. 456, etc. : hence *the year*, Soph. Tr. 69, 825, where however Herm., as also the Edd. of Hes., intend the usual accent.

ἀροτός, ἡ, ὄν, tilled, that can be tilled.
ἀροτραίος, α, ὄν, of corn-land, Anth.
ἀροτρεύς, ἑως, ὁ, =sq., v. l. Orac. Dem. 531. 19.
ἀροτρευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =ἀροτήρ, a plougher, πόντου Anth.
ἀροτρεῖω, to till, plough, Orph.
ἀροτρήτης, ὄν, ὁ, =ἀροτήρ : belonging to the plough, βίωτος, χαλκός Anth.

ἀροτρίω, =ἀρώ, Theophr., susp. by Lob. Phryn. 254.
ἀρότριος, ὄν, of or belonging to husbandry, epith. of Apollo, Orph.

ἀροτρίωμα, ατος, τό, ploughed land.
ἀροτροβίανλος, ὁ, a plougher, who goes backwards and forwards as in the βίανλος, Anth.

ἀροτροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a plough, Diod. : from *ἀροτρον, τό, (ἀρόω) a plough*, Lat. *aratrum*, Hom., etc. : sometimes in plur. for sing., as in Mosch.

ἀροτροπόνος, ὄν, (πόνω) working with the plough, ζεῖγλι Anth.

ἀροτρόπους, ποδός, ὁ, a plough-share, LXX.
ἀροτροφορέω, f. ἴσω, to draw the plough, Anth.

ἀρουρα, ἡ, (ἀρώ) tilled or arable land, seed-land, corn-land, Lat. *arvum*, Hom. : also in gen., like γῆ, *ground, soil, land*, hence πατρίς ἀρουρα *father-land*, Hom., ἀρ. πατρία, πατρίδα Pind. : *the whole earth*, Od. 7. 332 : metaph. of a woman as producing seed, Aesch. Theb. 754, Soph. O. T. 1257; cf. ἄλωξ. II. later *a measure of land*. Hence

ἀρουραῖος, αλα, αἶων, belonging to corn-land, rustic : μῦς ἀρ. *a field-mouse*, Hdt. 2. 141.

ἀρούριον, τό, Dim. from ἀρουρα, Anth.
ἀρουροπόντος, ὄν, (πόνω) working in the field, Anth.

ἀρώς, f. ὄσα, poet. ὄσσα : aor. 1 ἥροσα, pass. ἥρόσθην : Ion. inf. pres. ἀράμεναι or ἀρόμεναι Hes. Op. 22 : Ion. part. pf. pass. ἀρηρομένος Hom., and Hdt., cf. Spitzl. II. 8. 548, (perh. from ἔρα) *To plough, till, Lat. arare*, Od. 9. 108, in length. poet. form ἀρώσει for ἀροῦσι : metaph. of poets, Pind. N. 10. 49, cf. ἀρότης. II. *to sow, trans., also intrans., ἀροῦν εἰς κήπους* Heind. Plaut. Phaedr. 276 B, cf. στέρεα. 2. metaph. of the man, *to get with child*, τὴν τεκοῖσαν ἥροεν Soph. O. T. 1497, and in pass., of the child, ἥροθην *was begotten*, Ib. 1485. B. med. *to enjoy the fruits of tillage*, and so in gen., like καρπούσθαι, *to enjoy*, δλβους Soph. Fr. 298.

ἀρπάδην, Adv. (ἀρπάω) by robbery or rapine, Ap. Rh.

ἀρπάγην, ἑως, ὁ, =ἀρπας, Themist.

ἀρπάγη, ἡ, (ἀρπάω) seizure, rapine, robbery, rape, first in Solon 15. 13 : ὁπλῶν ἀρπάγης δικήν *found guilty of rape*, Aesch. Ag. 534 : ἀρπάγῃ χρεῖσται *to plunder*, Hdt. 1. 5 : also in plur., Hdt. 5. 94, Aesch., and Eur. II. *the thing seized, booty, prey*, πλῦνδρον, τοῦ φθάσαντος ἀρπάγῃ Aesch. Pers. 752, so too ἀρ. κυσί, θηροί Aesch., and Eur. : also ἀρπάγην ποιεῖσθαι *to make booty of a thing*, Thuc. 8. 62, cf. λέλα. III. *greediness, rapacity*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17.

ἀρπάγη, ἡ, a hook, esp. for drawing up a bucket. 2. *a rake*, Lat. *harpago*, Eur. Cycl. 33.

ἀρπάγμαίος, α, ὄν, =sq., Orph.
ἀρπάγμιος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρπάγῃ) plundered, got by rapine, Call. Dem. 9. Adv. -μως.

ἀρπάγιον, τό, a vessel like the κλεψύδρα.

ἀρπάγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀρπάω) robbery : booty, plunder, Aeschin. 85. 27, cf. ἀρπάγμα. 2. *a catch, a windfall*, Heliod.

ἀρπάγμος, ὁ, robbery, rape, Plut. 2. prob. =ἀρπάγμα 2, N. T., v. Schleuss.

*ΑΡΠΑΓΖΩ, (fut. ἀρπάξω, but Att. always ἀρπάσω, (or ἀρπάσομαι, as Ar. Pac. 1118, Eccl. 866), Lob. Phryn. 241, Hom. has both forms in Act.) : *to tear, snatch, rush away, to carry off, hurry away*, τινά ἐκ . . , Il. 3. 444, etc., also βοῦν ἀγέλης Il. 17. 62 : also c. acc. only, Hom. ; so in part., ἀρπάσας φέρεω, Lat. *raptim ferre*, Od. 10. 48, cf. 5. 416. 2. *to seize, grasp hastily*,

λάαν Il. 12. 445 : of a ball, *to catch* : also *to grasp with the mind, catch, apprehend*, Lob. Soph. Aj. 2. 3. *to seize and overpower, overmaster*, γλῶσσαν ἀρπ. φόβος Aesch. Theb. 259 : also *to seize or occupy a post*, Xen. 4. in Soph. Aj. 2, ὁρᾷ σε θηρόμενον ἀρπάσαι πείραν I see thee always seeking to seize an opportunity of attempting, cf. Lob. ad l. II. *to plunder, τὸνς φίλους, τὴν Ἑλλάδα* etc., Xen., and Dem. (The root seems to have been ἀρπ-, akin to ἀρ-εῖω, q. v. ; hence ἀρπη, ἀρπεδόν, Ἀρπυιαί, and prob. μάρπτω : v. further Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 200.) Hence

ἀρπάκτευνα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.

ἀρπακτῆρ, ὁ, a robber, Il.

ἀρπακτήριος, ὄν, thievish, Lyc.

ἀρπακτής, οὔ, ὁ, =ἀρπακτῆρ, a robber. 2. as Adj. *thievish*.

ἀρπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, =ἀρπακτήριος. Adv. -κώς.

ἀρπακτός, ἡ, ὄν, snatched, seized in haste, with hurry, Hes. Op. 682.

ἀρπακτός, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀρπαγή, Call.

ἀρπάλαγος, ὁ, a hunting implement, Opp.

ἀρπᾶλέος, α, ὄν, and sometimes ὄος, ὄν, grasping, greedy : drawing to oneself, attractive, alluring, κέρδα Od. 8. 164 : hence *delightful, charming, pleasant*, opp. to ἀπηνής, Theogn. 1353 Bekk., so ἄνεα ἤβης Minnerrn. 1. 4, so too Pind. P. 8. 93, 10. 96. Adv., ἀρπαλέως ἥσθε *be ate greedily*, Od. 6. 250 : but ἀρπ. εἶδεν *to sleep pleasantly*, Minnerrn. 8. 8.

ἀρπαλῖω, f. ἴσω, to catch at, receive, excipere, κωκνυτοῖς Aesch. Theb. 243.

ἀρπάλιμος and ἀρπαλός, v. ἀρπαλέος.

ἀρπας, αγος, ὁ, ἡ, robbing, rapacious, Lat. *rapax*, Ar. Eq. 137, Ictin Id. Fr. 525 : also with a neut., ἀρπαγι χεῖλει Anth. II. mostly as Subst., *a robber, peculator, τὸν δημοσίων* Ar. Nub. 350. 2. *ὁ ἀρπ. a hooked dart*, App., but v. Lob. Paral. 131.

3. *ἡ, robbery, rapine*, Hes. Op. 354.

ἀρπαξίβιος, ὄν, living by rapine, Archestr. ap. Ath. 4. E.

ἀρπασμα, τό, =ἀρπαγμα, Plaut. Leg. 906 D, the more Att. form acc. to Lob. Phryn. 241.

ἀρπασμός, =ἀρπαγμός, Plut.

ἀρπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, =ἀρπακτικός, of birds of prey, Arist. Physiogn.

ἀρπάστιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

ἀρπάστρον, τό, a kind of ball : also *the game catch-ball*, Lat. *harpasta*, v. ἐφερίβια and φαβινάδα, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 282. Strictly neut. from

ἀρπαστός, ἡ, ὄν, robbed, to be robbed : to be caught.

ἀρπεδής, ἐς, (πέδον) flat, level, Nic. (perh. for ἀρπεδής.)

ἀρπεδόν, ἡ, a rope, cord, for binding or for snaring game, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 285 : *the twist or thread of which cloth is made*, Hdt. 3. 47, Crit. 18 : *a bow-string*, Anth. Hence

ἀρπεδονίζω, f. ἴσω, to catch or lie with an ἀρπεδόν.

ἀρπεδών, ὄος, ἡ, =ἀρπεδόν, Anth.

ἀρπέα, ἡ, also ἀρπεξέος, ὁ, a hedge, thorn-hedge, Nic.

ἀρπη, ἡ, (ἀρπάω) a bird of prey, prob. a species of falcon, Il. 19. 350. II. *a sickle*, Hes. Op. 571 : hence *the scimitar of Perseus*, Pherecyd. 10 : also *an elephant-goad* : elsewhere δρέπανα, v. Jacobs Ael. 13. 22 : also a harpoon.

ἀρπῆς or ἀρπίς, ἰδός, ἡ, =κρηπίς, akin to ἀρβυλῖς, Call. Fr. 66.

*ΑΡΠΥΙΑΙ, αἱ, *the Harpies, i. e. the spoilers*, mythical beings, greedy after prey, and hideous of shape, first met with in Od., as carrying off any one who has utterly disappeared, 1. 241, 20. 77. Later authors turned them into whirlwinds or water-spouts, and Hes. makes them sisters of *Aello* and *Iris* : but they are persons in Ar. Rh. 2. 188, sq., and Virgil. A singular, *ΑΡΠΥΙΑ Πυδάρχη, mother of the horses of Achilles by Zephyrus, occurs Il. 16. 150, of course with notion of *hurry, speed*. (A quasi-participial form from *ἀρπω = ἀρπάω, cf. ἀργυλῖς ὕργυια.)

*ΑΡΠΥΙΟΓΥΝΟΙ, ὄν, (γόνυ) *Harpy-legged, ἀπιδόνες* Ἀρπ. the Sirens, Lyc. (Passow from γονή, *Harpy-sprung*.)

ἀρπυς, ὁ, Aeol. for ἀρπυς, union, love, Parthen. ap. E. M., cf. ἀρμα.

ἀρρ-, in words beginning with ρ, ρ is doubled after a prefix.

ἀρράβάσσω, =βαβάσσω, with a euphon., like ἀράσσω =βάσσω.

ἀρράβδωτος, ὄν, *not striped*, Arist. H. A.

ἄρραβών, ὥως, δ, earnest-money, caution-money, deposited in case of purchases, etc., Isae. 71. 20: in gen. a pledge, earnest, Lat. *arrabona*, *arrha*, τὴν τέχνην ἔχοντες ἄρραβῶνα τοῦ ζῆν *Antiph.* Κναβ. 1. Hence
 ἄρραβωνίω, *f. law*, to secure by earnest-money: in gen. to take into one's service, engage, Eccl.
 ἄρράγης, ἐς, (βήννυμι) unbroken, continuous, Arist. Probl.: that cannot be rent or broken, Theophr. II. ἄρρ. ὅμμα an eye not bursting into tears, Soph. Fr. 847.
 ἄρράδιουργητος, *ov*, (βασιουργέω) not thoughtlessly made.
 ἄρράξω, *f. δω*,=ἀράξω, Ael.
 ἄρρατος, *ov*, (παῖω) unwatered, unwet, Strab.
 ἄρρατος, *ov*, only found in Plat. Rep. 535 C, and Crat. 407 D, where it is explained by σκληρόν, ἀμετάστροφον, *firm, solid, unchangeable*, (prob. from *παῖω*, βήννυμι, Ruhnke. Tim.: others take it as =ἀρρατος.)
 ἄρράδιος, ἐς,=sq., Arat.
 ἄρράφος, *ov*, (ράπτω) unsewed, without seam, N. T.
 ἄρρεκτος, *ov*, poet. ἄρεκτος, (δέξω) undone, Il. 19. 150: unfinished, unfinished.
 ἄρρενικόν, τό, *v*. ἄρρενικόν.
 ἄρρενικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄρην) male, Theophr. Adv. -κῶς.
 ἄρρενογονία, ἡ, a begetting or bearing of male children, Arist. H. A.: from
 ἄρρενογόνος, *ov*, (* γένω) begetting or bearing male children, Arist. H. A.
 ἄρρενόδηλος, *v*, gen. *eos*, *hermaphrodite*, of both sexes, Ath.
 ἄρρενοκοίτης, *ov*, δ, (κοίτη) Lat. *cinaedus*, Anth.
 ἄρρενοκέω, to bear male children, Strab.
 ἄρρενώμοφος, *ov*, (μορφῇ) masculine-looking, epith. of Artemis, Orph.
 ἄρρενότατος, παῖδος, δ, ἡ, with or of a boy, γένος Anth.
 ἄρρενοποῖς, ὄν, favoring the generation of males, Ael.
 ἄρρενότης, ητος, ἡ, manhood, Hierocl.
 ἄρρενοτέω, to bear male children: from
 ἄρρενοτόκος, *ov*, (τίκτω, τεκέω) bearing male children, Arist. H. A. II. rarely begetting them.
 ἄρρενοφθορία, ἡ, (φθεῖρω)=παῖδεραστία, late word.
 ἄρρενώω, to make manly. Pass. to become a man, do the duties of one, Luc.
 ἄρρενώως, ἐς, (εἶδος) manly-looking. Adv. -δῶς.
 ἄρρενωτία, ἡ, a manly look: in gen. manliness, Plat. Symp. 192 A: from
 ἄρρενωπός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Lob. Phryn. 106. (δύ) manly-looking, courageous, Plat. Legg. 802 E. Adv. -πῶς.
 ἄρρεπής, ἐς, (πέτω) strictly of a balance, inclining to neither side, unswerving, even: hence without bias, without weight, imperceptible, Plut. Adv. -πῶς. Hence
 ἄρρεπής, ἡ, an equilibrium, esp. of the soul, Diog. L. 9. 74.
 ἄρρηγής, ἐς,=ἄρρηκτος, Aristid.
 ἄρρηκτος, *ov*, (βήννυμι) unbroken, not to be broken or rent, τείχος, δεσμός, νεφέλη Hom., so too σάκος, πέδιλα Aesch.: metaph. never worn out, unliving, φωνή Il. 2. 490: also ἄρρ. πείραρ πολέμου, an unending battle, Il. 13. 360. Adv. -τως, ἄρρ. ἔχειν Ar. Lys. 182.
 ἄρρημοσύνη, ἡ, silence: from
 ἄρρημων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (ῥῆμα) without speech, silent.
 *APPHN, δ, ἡ, ἄρρην, τό, gen. *evos*, old Att. ἄρρην, Ion. ἔρρην, male, opp. to θήλυς: hence masculine, manly, strong: as Subst. δ ἄρρην, of gender, the male: τὸ ἄρρην=παῖς ἄρρην, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 144: the form ἄρρην only is found in Hom., and Att. till Plat., while Hdt. uses only the Ion. ἔρρην: the same may be said of all derivs. and compds. (shortd. βήν: prob. akin. to ἀρι-, and perh. to *Aphs etc.)
 ἄρρηγής, ἐς, fierce, savage, of dogs, Theocr. 25. 83. (prob. a collat. form of ἄρρην from ῥήν.)
 ἄρρησία, ἡ, (ῥρηστος)=ἄρρημοσύνη, Nicoph. Incert. 3.
 ἄρρητολεπτόπνευστος, *ov*, (ῥρηστος, λεπτός, πνέω) of ineffably delicate odor, Anth.
 ἄρρητοποιέω, to act infamously, Eccl. Hence
 ἄρρητοποιία, ἡ, an infamous course of action.
 ἄρρητοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) acting infamously, Luc.
 ἄρρητος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov* Eur. Hec. 201, (βήθηναι) unsaid,

unsaid, Lat. *indictus*, Od. 14. 466: not made known or published, untaught, Soph. O. T. 301. II. not to be said or told, and so 1. not to be divulged, forbidden, secret, mysterious, ἱερῶν, ἱερὰ Hdt. 5. 83., 6. 135: hence ἄρρ. κόρη the maid whom none may name, of Proserpine, Eur. Alex. 22, cf. Hel. 1307: but also 2. unutterable, inexpressible, horrible, Lat. *nefandus*, freq. in Soph., and Eur.: ἄρρη' ἄρρητων horrible, most horrible, Soph. O. T. 465. 3. shameful to be spoken, ἱερὰ καὶ ἄρρητα dicenda tacenda, Dem. 268. 13: cf. ἀπόρητος. III. in Mathem. ἄρρητα, like ἄλογα, irrational quantities, surds, opp. to ἡγητά, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 303 B, cf. Rep. 546 C. Adv. -τως.
 *Ἀρρηφόρεω, to carry the peplos, etc., of Pallas in procession, Ar. Lys. 642. Hence
 Ἀρρηφόρεια, ἡ, the procession with the peplos in honor of Pallas, Lys.
 Ἀρρηφόροι, αἱ, at Athens two maidens, chosen from their seventh year, who carried the peplos and other holy things (ἄρρητα) of Pallas in the Scirophoria, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 7, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 872: others wrote it Ἐρση- or Ἐρρηφόροι, which points to Ἐρση a daughter of Cecrops, who was worshipped along with Pallas.
 Ἀρρήγιστος, *ov*, (βρίγω) not shivering from cold or shuddering from fear, Anth. [I]
 Ἀρρήγος, *ov*, without shivering from cold or shuddering from fear, Arist. Sens.
 Ἀρρήτος, *ov*, (ρίζω) not rooted, Arist. H. A.
 Ἀρρίλωτος, *ov*, (βίβω) not rooted, not having struck root, Arist. H. A.
 Ἀρρίν and Ἀρρίτι, ἴσος, δ, ἡ, (βίβω) like ἄρην, without nose, Strab.
 Ἀρρίπιςτος, *ov*, (βίβω) not cooled or dried, Gal.
 Ἀρρίχτος, δ, Att. ἡ, a basket, Ar. Av. 1309.
 Ἀρρυθμέω, *f. ἴσω*, to be arrhythmos, Plat. Legg. 802 E. Hence Ἀρρυθμία, ἡ, want of rhythm or proportion, Plat. Rep. 401 A.
 Ἀρρυθμιστος, *ov*, not reduced to rhythm, Arist. Metaph.
 Ἀρρυθμοσύνη, *ov*, δ, (πίνω) an immoderate drinker, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E.
 Ἀρρυθμος, *ov*, without rhythm, proportion, or order, unsuitable, not fitting, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 11: τὸ ἄρρ.=ἀρρυθμος, Plat. Rep. 400 D. Adv. -μως, out of time, Alex. Incert. 7.
 Ἀρρύπαντος, *ov*, (βύπαινω) unsouled.
 Ἀρρύπτος, *ov*, not dirty.
 Ἀρρυπτός, *ov*, (βύπαινω) unwashed, Nic.
 Ἀρρύσιαστος, *ov*, (βυσιδω) not carried off as a hostage, pledge, or booty, Aesch. Supp. 610: not to be treated as such, Dion. H.
 Ἀρρύτιδωτος, *ov*, (βυτιδω) unwrinkled, Anth.
 Ἀρρῶδω, Ἀρρῶδη, Ion. for Ἀρρῶδω, Ἀρρῶδία.
 Ἀρρῶξ, ὥγος, δ, ἡ, (ράξ) without cleft or breach, unbroken, γῇ Soph. Ant. 251: also c. neut., Ἀρρῶξιν ὄπλοις, like Ἀρρήτοις, Id. Fr. 168, cf. Lob. Paral. 287.
 Ἀρρωστέω, to be arrwostos, Xen., and Dem. Hence
 Ἀρρωστήμα, ατος, τό, weakness, sickness, Dem. 24. 5: Stoics, the imperfection of all but philosophers, Cic. Tuscul. 4. 10.
 Ἀρρωστήμιον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*,=ἄρρωστος, name of a play of Eupol.
 Ἀρρωστία, ἡ, weakness, faintness, sickness, disease, Thuc. 7. 47: ἄρρ. τὸ στρατεύειν inability to serve, Id. 3. 15.
 Ἀρρωσιόω, to be weakly, ill, Arist. Eth. N.
 Ἀρρωστος, *ov*, (δύννυμι) weak, feeble, sickly, ἄρρ. τὴν ψυχὴν Xen. Apol. 30: ἄρρ. ἐς τι remiss in a thing, Thuc. 8. 83. Adv. -τως.
 Ἀρσαι, ἄρσαν, Ἀρσαντες, and Ἀρσάμενος, Ael. aor. 1 act. and med. from ἄρω, Hom.
 Ἀρσενικόν, τό, Arist. Plant.
 Ἀρσενικόν, τό, arsenic, Gal.
 Ἀρσενονγής, ἐς, male, Aesch. Supp. 818.
 Ἀρσενονπληθής, ἐς, ἑσμός a swarm of men, Aesch. Supp. 30.
 *ARSHN, *ev*, Ion. and old Att. for later ἄρρην, q. v.
 Ἀρσιος, *ov*, (ῥω) fitting, suiting together, agreeing, friendly, cf. the *ov*. Ἀνάρσιος.
 Ἀρσίπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, contr. for ἀερίπους, h. Hom. Ven. 212.

ἄρσις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἀρῶ) *a raising or lifting*, as of the foot in walking, Arist. Probl.: *a putting up, building*, Polyb. II. *a lifting or taking away, abolition*, Arist. Metaphys. III. *a raising, levying of taxes, customs, tribute*, LXX. IV. in music and metre, *the rise of the voice on the first syllable*, *arsis*, *ictus*, Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 6, opp. to *thesis*: hence ἄρσις καὶ *thesis* ἀναρτῶναι to keep time. V. in late Rhet., *a negation*.

ἄρσιον, Acol. foot of ἄρσις for ἀρῶ.
ἀρσῖν, ἦ, *a Persian measure*, *artaba*, = 1 medimnus + 2 choenices, Wess. Hdt. I. 192.

ἀρσῖν, *to cut in pieces, cut up*, Eur. El. 816: also ἀρ. γνάβος Id. Alc. 494.

ἀρσῖν, δ, *a butcher, cook*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4: *a murderer*, Soph.

ἀρσῖν, ἦ, (ἀρτῶ) *that by which something is hung up*, *a rope, cord, halter*, Aesch. Ag. 1091: also ἰ. κρεμαστή, πλεκτή Soph.

ἀρτῶς, Ion. ἀρτέω, f. ἴσω, (* ἄρω) *to fasten to, hang one thing upon another*, ἀρ. τῶν τι, τι εἰς τι or τι ἐκ τῶς, and Thuc. 2. 76 ἀπὸ τῶς: ἀρ. δέρνῃ *to hang*, Eur. Andr. 811. Pass. *to be hung upon, hang upon*, ἐκ τῶς Eur. Hipp. 857: hence usu. *to depend upon*, Lat. *pendere ab aliquo*, Hdt. 3. 19, 6. 109, etc.; ἐξ ὧν ἄλλοι ἀρτῶσιν Πέρσας on whom the rest of the Persians depend, i. e. whom they acknowledge as their chiefs, Id. I. 125; so παρρησία ἐξ ἀληθείας ἡρτημένη Dem. 1391. 1: ἀρτῶμένη βρόχους *having nooses hung on her*, Eur. Tro. 1012. II. in Hdt. in Pass., *to be fitted, prepared, made ready*, like ἀρτέσθαι, c. inf., ἀρ. πολέμειν Hdt. 5. 120: also ἀρ. ἐς πόλεμον Id. 8. 97: but in 7. 143, ναυμαχίην ἀρτέσθαι, cf. ναυμαχίην παρσκευασμένοι Ib. 142.

ἀρτῶσιν, Ion. for ἡρτῶσιν or ἡρτημένοι εἰς, 3 pl. perf. pass. from *foreg*.

ἀρτέμειν, *to be safe and sound*, Nonn.: from ἀρτέμης, ἐς, (ἄρτιος) *safe and sound*, ζῶν τε καὶ ἀρτέμειν II. 5. 515, φίλοις σὺν ἀρτέμεινσι Od. 13. 43. Hence

ἀρτέμεια, ἦ, *safety, soundness, recovery*, Anth.

Ἀρτεμιδόβλητος, ἦ, (βάλλω) *stricken by Artemis, diseased*, Macrob. Sat. I. 17.

**Artemis*, gen. *idos*, acc. *iv*, also *ida* h. Hom. Ven. 16, ἦ, *Artemis*, the Roman *Diana*, goddess of the chase, daughter of Zeus and Leto, sister of Apollo: in Hom. women who die suddenly and without pain are said to be slain by her ἀγανά βέλεα, as opp. to δολιχὴ νόστος, Od. 11. 172. Later the legends connect her with the mystical goddesses Selené, Hecaté, Eileithyia and others, (perh. akin to ἀρτέμης.)

ἀρτέμια, ἦ, *a herb like wormwood*, Diosc.

Ἀρτεμίσιον, τό, *a temple of Artemis, place sacred to her*, Hdt.

Ἀρτεμίσιος, δ, *a Spartan month, answering to part of Att. Elaphebolion*, Thuc. 5. 19.

ἀρτέμων, ονος, δ, (ἀρτῶς) *the top-sail*, Lat. *artemon*, *supparum*. II. *the principal pulley in a system*, Vitruv.

ἀρτέων, Ion. for ἀρτῶν.

ἀρτῶμα, τό, (ἀρτῶ) *that which hangs down, a hanging ornament*, e. g. ear-ring, Hdt. 2. 69, cf. λίθως: also *a weight or burden appended, the weight in the steelyard*, Arist. Mechan.

ἀρτῆρ, ῥιπός, δ, *a kind of felt shoe*, Pheracr. Gra. 5, still called ἀρτῆριον. II. *that by which any thing is carried*, LXX.

ἀρτηρία, ἦ, sub. ἀρτήρ, in gen. *an artery, blood-vessel*, Soph. Tr. 1054.

ἀρτῆρ, ἦ, *the wind-pipe*, Hipp., and Plat., called later ἀρτ. ἡ τραχεία Plut., Lat. *aspera arteria*, Cic. N. D. 2. 54.

ἀρτηριακός, ἦ, ὄν, *belonging to an ἀρτηρία*, Plut.

ἀρτηριοτομή, (τέμνω) *to cut the wind-pipe or an artery*. Hence

ἀρτηριοτομία, ἦ, *an incision in the wind-pipe or an artery*, Gal. ἀρτηριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like an ἀρτηρία*.

**APT*, Adv., *just, exactly*, of coincidence of time, *just now, this moment, even now, now first*, oft. of the present, with pres. tense, as first in Pind. P. 4. 281, Aesch. Theb. 534: *straightway, forthwith*, Eur. Phoen. 1160: but also oft. of something *just past*, opp. to πάλαι, with past tenses, as βεβαῖαι ἀρτῇ, τέθηγαν ἐπ' ἀρτῇ Soph.: only later of the future, soon, presently, Lob. Phryn. 19, cf. however ἀρτιδάκρυς: ἀρτῇ., ἀρτῇ., νῦν., νῦν., at one time., at another., Luc. [τῇ] In compos. it

mostly denotes what has just happened: more rarely it has the notion of *perfect, excellent*, = ἀρτίος: but in Hom., who never uses the simple ἀρτῇ, the latter signif. always obtains: ἀρτίκολλος and ἀρτίπους have both. (Prob. from the root ἀρ-, ἄρω, with suffix -τι, as in νεοστῇ, etc.)

ἀρτιάς, f. ἴσω, (ἄρτιος) *to play at odd and even*, Lat. *par impar ludere*, Arist. Plut. 816. II. *to count*, Anth.

ἀρτιάκις, Adv. *even times even*, of numbers which divided by even numbers give an even quotient, as 4, 8, etc., Plat. Parm. 143 E., 144 A.: opp. to περιστάσις.

ἀρτιάλατος, ον, (ἀλίσκομαι) *newly caught*, Xenocr.

ἀρτιασμός, δ, (ἀρτιζῶ) *the game of odd and even*, Arist. Rhet.

ἀρτιβαφής, ἐς, (βάπτω) *newly dyed*.

ἀρτιβλαστής, ἐς, = sq., Theophr.

ἀρτιβλαστός, ον, (βλαστάνω) *newly budding*, Ath.

ἀρτιβρεχής, ἐς, (ἀρέχω) *just steeped*, Anth.

ἀρτιγάμος, ον, (γαμέω) *just married*.

ἀρτιγενέθλος, ον, (γενέθλη) *just born*, Orph.

ἀρτιγένειος, ον, (γένειον) *with the beard just sprouting*, *downy-chinned*, Luc.

ἀρτιγενής, ἐς, (* ΓΕΝΩ) *new-born or made*, Nic.

ἀρτιγέννητος, ον, (γεννώ) = *foreg*, Luc.

ἀρτιγλυφής, ἐς, (γλύφω) *newly carved*, Thuc.

ἀρτιγνώστος, ον, *lately become known*, App., unless it should be written *divisim*.

ἀρτιγόνοος, ον, (γονή) = ἀρτιγενής.

ἀρτιγράφης, ἐς, (γράφω) *just written*, Luc.

ἀρτιδαΐς, ἐς, (δαΐνω) *just instructed or taught*, Anth.

ἀρτιδάκρυς, v. (δάκρυ) *on the point of weeping, ready to weep*, Elmsl. Med. 873, ubi olim ἀρτιδάκρυς.

ἀρτιδάκτος, ον, (διδάσκω) *just taught*, App. [δῖ]

ἀρτιδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀρτος, *a small loaf*, roll.

ἀρτιδομος, ον, (δέμω) *just built*, Nonn.

ἀρτιδορος, ον, (δέρω) *just stripped off or peeled*, Anth.

ἀρτιδρεπος, ον, (δρέπω) *just plucked*, Heliod.

ἀρτιπέπεια, ἦ, pecul. fem. of sq., Hes. Th. 29. II. as Subst. *free speaking, love of truth*.

ἀρτιπτεῖς, ἐς, (ἄρτιος, ἐπὶ) *speaking perfectly or distinctly, ready in speech*, II. 22. 281. II. *speaking straight out, straight forward*, ὅσα, γλῶσσα Pind. O. 6. 105, I. 4 (5). 58.

ἀρτιγύγις, ἦ, (γύγισ) *a late union, ἀνδρῶν ἀρτῇ*, newly-married husbands, Aesch. Pers. 542.

ἀρτιζῶ, f. ἴσω, (ἄρτιος) *to get ready, perform*: also in Med., Theocr. 13. 43.

ἀρτιζῶος, ον, (ζῶη) *just alive, short-lived*, Hipp.

ἀρτιθάλλης, ἐς, (θάλλω) *just budding or blooming*, Mel. 65.

ἀρτιθάνατος, ἐς, (θνήσκω, θανέω) *just dead*, Eur. Alc. 600.

ἀρτιθαντος, ον, (καίω) *just burnt*, Theophr.

ἀρτίκολλος, ον, (κολλάω) *close-glued, clinging close to*, τῷ Soph. Tr. 768. II. *metaph. fitting well together*, ἀρτ. συμβαίνειν *to turn out exactly right*, Aesch. Cho. 580: ἐλς ἀρτίκολλον *in the nick of time, opportunely*, Id. Theb. 373.

ἀρτίκομης, ον, δ, (κομίζω) = ἀρτίκομος, Mel. 26.

ἀρτίκομιος, ον, (κομίζω) *just brought*, Nonn.

ἀρτίκομος, ον, (κόμην) *just having got hair or leaves*.

ἀρτίληπτος, ον, (λαμβάνω) *just taken*.

ἀρτίλογια, ἦ, *a speaking readily or distinctly*: from

ἀρτίλογος, ον, (λέγω) *speaking readily or distinctly*. Adv. -γος.

ἀρτίλοχεύτος, ον, (λοχέω) *just born or produced*, Anth.

ἀρτιμαΐης, ἐς, (μανθάνω, μαθεῖν) = ἀρτιδαΐς, *having just learnt*, κακῶν Eur. Hec. 687.

ἀρτιμελής, ἐς, (μέλος) *sound of limb*, Plat. Rep. 536 B.

ἀρτίνοος, ον, *sound of understanding*, Lat. *integra mente*.

ἀρτιπερίστος, ον, (ἄρτιος, περισσός) *even-numbered*, which become odd when divided by 2, as 6, 10, etc., Plut.

ἄρτιος, α, ὄν, (ἄρω, ἄρτι) *complete, perfect of its kind, suitable, exactly fitted*, πρὸς τι: ἄρτια βάξω *to speak to the purpose*, Hom.: of φρεσίν ἄρτια φῆθ *thought things suited to*, in accordance with him, *was of the same mind with him*, II. 5. 326: also ἄρτια μῆθεσθαι Pind. O. 6. 159. 2. *full-grown*, *sound* of body and mind, hence active, *quick, able, ready*, like εἰσώμος,

c. inf., ἀρτ. ποίειν, πείθεσθαι Hdt. 9. 48, 53. II. of numbers, perfect, i. e. even, opp. to περισπός odd, freq. in Plat.

III. Adv. —*lws* just, newly, now first, just like ἀρτι, first n Soph., cf. Lob. Phryn. 18. Hence

ἀρτιότης, πρὸς, ἡ, an entire state, Lat. integritas, Diog. L. ἀρτιπάγης, ἐς, (πῆγνυ) just up or set up, στάδικες put together or made, Theocr. II. freshly coagulated, Lat. recens coactus, ἀλτύρος Anth.

ἀρτιπλουτος, ον, χρήματα newly acquired money, Eur. Supp. 742, cf. ἀρχιπλουτος.

ἀρτιπόμενος, ον, having just tried war.

ἀρτίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, sound of foot, good afoot, Hom., but only in poet. form, ἀρτίπος: also opp. to χλωδός, Hdt. 3. 130. II. coming just in time, Soph. Tr. 58.

ἀρτίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρτίω) a preparing, adorning, dressing, ἡ περί τὸ σῶμα &c. Hdt. 1. 195.

ἀρτισκαπτος, ον, (σκάπτω) just dug, Anth.

ἀρτίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from ἀρτίς, a little loaf, roll.

ἀρτιστομῶ, to speak readily or distinctly: opp. to βαρβαροφώνεω, Strab. Hence

ἀρτιστομία, ἡ, readiness, distinctness in speech.

ἀρτιστομος, ον, (στόμα) speaking readily or distinctly, Plut. 2. with a good mouth or opening, λιμήν v. I. Strab.

ἀρτιστράτευτος, ον, (στρατεύομαι) young in military service, App., tiro. [δ]

ἀρτιτέλεστος, ον, (τελέω) just completed, Nonn.

ἀρτιτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) newly initiated, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A.

ἀρτίτοκος, ον, (τίκτω, τεκῶ) new-born, Anth. II. but paroxyt. ἀρτίτοκος, ον, act. having only just given birth, μήτηρ Ib.

ἀρτίτομος, ον, (τέμνω) just cut, carved, heven, Ap. Rh.

II. but paroxyt. ἀρτίτομος, ον, act. having just cut or heven.

ἀρτιτρέφης, ἐς, (τρέφω) newly nurtured or suckled, βρέφη Aesch. Theb. 350.

ἀρτίτροπος, ον, in Aesch. Theb. 333, by etymol. prob. noble-minded: but al. ἀρτίτροφοί, and the whole passage is dub.

ἀρτίτυπος, ον, (τύπτω) just stamped or fashioned, Nonn.

ἀρτίτυπαχρος, ον, very pale, Hipp.

ἀρτίφάης, ἐς, (φάος) just recovering sight, Nonn.

ἀρτίφάνης, ἐς, (φαινομαι) just become visible, Anth.

ἀρτίφάτος, ον, (φάω) just killed, Opp.

ἀρτίφρων, ον, gen. φρον, (φρήν) sound of mind, intelligent, Od. 24. 261: with gen. ἀρτίφρον ἐγένετο γάμον he came to a knowledge of his marriage, Aesch. Theb. 780.

ἀρτίφνης, ἐς, and

ἀρτίφντος, ον, (φνώ) just born or grown, in gen. new, Anth.

ἀρτίφωνία, ἡ, = ἀρτιλογία: from

ἀρτίφωος, ον, (φωή) = ἀρτιλόγος.

ἀρτιχάνης, ἐς, (χαίνω) just yawning or opening, Anth.

ἀρτιχάρακτος, ον, (χαράσσειν) newly cut or graven, γράμμα Epigr. ap. Ath. 209 D. [χά]

ἀρτίχειρ, γεν. χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, with perfect, able hand, like ἀρτίπους, Plat. Legg. 795 D.

ἀρτίχρους, ον, gen. ον, = ἀρτιγένειος, with the first bloom or down on, Philostr.

ἀρτιχρίστος, ον, (χρίω) just smeared over, ready spread, φάρμακον Soph. Tr. 687.

ἀρτίχυτος, ον, (χέω) just poured or shed, φόνος Opp.

ἀρτοδοτέω, (ἀρτος, δίδωμι) to distribute bread.

ἀρτοθήκη, ἡ, a pantry: a bread-basket.

ἀρτοκοπεῖον, τό, a bake-house: and

ἀρτοκοπέω, to bake bread, be a baker: and

ἀρτοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a baker or baking: and

ἀρτοκοπίον, τό, = ἀρτοκοπεῖον: all from

ἀρτοκόπος, ον, (ἀρτος, κόπτω) strictly cutting bread, hence baking bread: as and Subst., a baker, Hdt. 1. 51 as fem., 9. 82 as masc. Phrynich. p. 222, found fault with this form, and would write either ἀρτοκόπος, ἀρτοκοπέας, etc. (from πέπωτο), or ἀρτοσός etc. & Butt. Catal. in voc. πέσσω agrees with him: in Xen. An. 4. 4, 21, however, where we have ἀρτοκόπος, along with οἰνοχόος, it seems to be a bread-cutter, paniter, which would also suit Hdt. 1. 51: or perh. it means strictly kneading bread, cf. τρισκοπάνιστος, also Lob. Phryn. 1. c.

ἀρτόκρεας, ατος, τό, bread-meat, a kind of pasty or pie, Persius 6. 50.

ἀρτολάγανον, τό, a savoury cake, Lat. artolaganus, Cic.

ἀρτολάγυνος πήρα, ἡ, a bag with bread and bottle, Anth.

ἀρτοποιεῖον, τό, = ἀρτοκοπεῖον.

ἀρτοποιέω, to make bread, bake, App. Hence

ἀρτοποιία, ἡ, a baking, Ar. Fr. 295.

ἀρτοποικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to baking, Polyb.: from ἀρτοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) = ἀρτοκόπος, baking: belonging to, requisite for it: as Subst., a baker, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 39, cf. ἀρτοκόπος and Lob. Phryn. 222.

ἀρτοποπέω and ἀρτοπόπος, v. sub ἀρτοκόπος.

ἀρτοπτεῖον, τό, (πτερόν) a place or vessel for baking.

ἀρτόπτης, ον, ὁ, a baker, αρτοπία, Juven. 2. a baking vessel.

ἀρτοπῳλίον, τὸ, (πωλέω) = ἀρτοπάλιον.

ἀρτοπῳλέω, to deal in bread.

ἀρτοπῳλῆς, ον, ὁ, a dealer in bread.

ἀρτοπῳλίον, τό, a baker's shop, Ar. Ran. 112.

ἀρτοπῳλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from ἀρτοπῳλῆς, a bread-woman, Ar. Vesp. 238, Ran. 858.

*ΑΡΤΟΣ, ὁ, bread, a loaf, esp. of wheat, for barley-bread is μάλα, first in Od., ἀρτος ὁλδος soft bread Od. 17. 343, ἀρτος τρισκοπάνιστος Batr. 35: when it means bread in gen., usu. in plur. (Perh. from Sanscrit. *ç-ra* to cook.)

ἀρτοσιτέω, (σιτέομαι) to eat wheaten bread, opp. to ἀλφιτοσιτέω, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 28. Hence

ἀρτοσιτία, ἡ, a feeding on bread, Hipp.

ἀρτοσῳγέω, to eat bread, Hdt. 2. 77, and Hipp.: from

ἀρτοσῳγῆς, ον, (φαγέω) bread-eater, name of a mouse in Batr. 209. [δ]

ἀρτοφορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a bread-basket, Sext. Emp.: from ἀρτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying bread: τὸ ἀρτοφ. sc. σκεῦος, = foreg., Ath.

ἀρτοῤῥα, ἡ, = ἀρτυρία.

ἀρτύμα, τό, (ἀρτύω) seasoning, spice, like ἄρωμα, Batr. 41.

ἀρτυματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to spice.

*Αρτύνας, ὁ, (ἀρτύω) a magistrate at Argos and Epidaurus, like Ἀρμύστης, Thuc. 5. 47, Müll. Dor. 3. 9. § 1: cf. Ἀρτυτήρ.

ἀρτύνω = *ἀρτύω, oft. in Hom.

ἀρτύρια, ἡ, the art of dressing, cookery, Ath.

ἀρτύς, ὅς, ἡ, (ἔρω) Ion. for ἀρτύς.

ἀρτύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρτύω) a dressing, seasoning, Diod.

*Αρτυτήρ, ἦπος, ὁ, Director, the name of a magistrate in some Greek cities, Inscr.

ἀρτυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for dressing, seasoning.

ἀρτύτός, ἡ, ὄν, dressed, seasoned, Diosc.

*Αρτύω, and ἀρτύνω, f. ὕσω, (ἔρω) to arrange, manage, contrive, Hom.: esp. of all things requiring art and cunning, hence δόλον, δλεθρον, λόχον, θάνατον, ψεύδεια ἀρτ., like Lat. insidias struere: in gen. to prepare, make ready, γάμον, δσμύην Hom.: σφέας αὐτῶν ἀρτύναντες putting themselves in order, dressing their ranks, Il.—Med. ἡρτύνοτο βουλὴν he prepared his counsel, Il. 2. 55, while Hdt. 1. 12, has ἡρτύσαν τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν: so too in Od. 4. 782, much like act., ἡρτύναντο ἔρεσμα. II. in later writers ἀρτύω is a culinary word, to dress savoury meat, to season, Soph. Fr. 601, Pherecr. Metall. 4. 23: cf. ἐπαρτύνω. [ῥ in fut. and aor., in ἀρτύω, but ῥ in ἀρτύνω.]

ἀρυβαλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, = sq.

ἀρυβαλος and ἀρυβαλλος, ὁ, (ἀρῶ) a pot for drawing water, bucket, larger than the ἀρύτανα, Ar. Eq. 1094. 2. a bag or purse, made so as to draw close, Stesich. 11. [ῥ]

ἀρυσάνη, ἡ = ἀρυτήρ, Timon ar. Ath. 445 E. [α]

ἀρύσσω, Ion. collat. form for ἀρῶ, Hdt. 6. 119.

ἀρυστήρ, ἦπος, ὁ, = ἀρυτήρ, Hdt. 2. 168, Simon. 206.

ἀρυστις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀρυτήρ, Soph. Fr. 703, cf. Lob. Paral. 442.

ἀρύστιχος, ὁ, Dim. from ἀρυτήρ, Ar. Vesp. 855.

ἀρυστρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀρυτήρ, Anth.

ἀρῦσω or ἀρύσσω (the MSS. vary), Hdt. 6. 119, = ἀρῶ, ἀρύνω.

ἀρύτανα, ἡς, ἡ = ἀρυτήρ, Ar. Eq. 1091, cf. ἀρῶβαλλος.

ἀρυναινοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) shaped like an ἀρύτανα, Gal.

ἀρύτηρ, ἦπος, ὁ, (ἀρῶ) a vessel for taking up liquids, ladle, cup: also as a liquid measure, Diosc.

ἀρυνήσιμος, ον, that can be drawn, drinkable, Anth.

ἀρύω, Att. ἀρύτω, ὅσω, (like ἀνάω, ἀνέτω) to draw, draw water for another, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; ἀρ. ἐκ Διὸς Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 253 A: more usual in Med. to draw for oneself, Hes. Op. 548: also ἀρτέσθαι Νεῖλον ὑδάτων to draw from the waters of the Nile, Ar. Nub. 273, also ἐρ. ὑδάτων πῶμα Eur. Hipp. 210, also ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8, ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν Plat. Ion 534 A: hence metaph. to win, get, gain, μισθόν, χάριτας Ael., and Anth.: but in Arat. Dios. 14, ὁκεανὸν ἀρύοντα they draw themselves, i. e. rise from ocean, where Buttm. and Schneid. αἰρῶνται. (Akin to ῥῶα, ῥῶα, Lat. *haurio*.) [ῥ]

ἀρχάγγελος, ὁ, an archangel, N. T.
ἀρχαγέτης, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. for ἀρχηγέτης, chief leader, original title of the Lacedaem. kings, Plut. Lycourg. 6.

ἀρχαῖω, f. ὥσω, to be ἀρχαῖος, be old-fashioned, copy the ancients in manners, language, etc., Plut.

ἀρχαῖκός, ὁ, ὄν, old-fashioned, antiquated, primitive, in dress, manners, language, etc., ἀρχαῖκά φρονεῖν Ar. Nub. 821. Adv. -κάς, Arist. Pol.

ἀρχαιογονία, ἡ, an ancient race: from
ἀρχαιογόνος, οὐ, (γονή) of ancient race, of old descent, Soph. Ant. 981: αἰτία the primal cause, Arist. Mund.

ἀρχαιογράφος, οὐ, (γράφω) writing of antiquities, Lat. *antiquarius*.

ἀρχαιοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) looking old, of antique look, Dem. Phal.
ἀρχαιολόγος, (ἀρχαιολόγος) to discuss antiquities or things out of date, Thuc. 7. 69. Pass. ἱστορία ἃ. a history treated in the manner of antiquities, Dion. H. II. to use an old-fashioned style.

ἀρχαιολογία, ἡ, antiquarian lore, archaeology, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 D.

ἀρχαιολογικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to ἀρχαιολογία or to an ἀρχαιολόγος, Strab.

ἀρχαιολόγος, οὐ, (λέγω) an antiquary, esp. one who writes ancient history.

ἀρχαιομελιτισδωνοφρυνήχηρᾶτος, οὐ, (ἀρχαῖος, μέλος, Σιδώνιος, Φρυνικός, ἑρᾶτος) μέλη dear old songs from Phrynichus' Phoenixias, Ar. Vesp. 220.

ἀρχαῖον, τό, strictly neut. from ἀρχαῖος, sub. δάνειον, the original sum, the principal or capital, τὰρχαῖον or τὰρχαῖα ἀποδίδοναι to repay the principal, Oratt.: ἀρχαῖον is different.
ἀρχαῖονος, οὐ, old-fashioned.

ἀρχαιοπύλος, ἐς, (πύλος) with the dirt or rust of antiquity, Dion. H.

ἀρχαῖοπλutos, οὐ, rich from olden time, Aesch. Ag. 1043, Soph. El. 1393, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 9, and ἀρτίπλους.

ἀρχαιοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) distinguished from olden time, time-honored, Aesch. Pr. 409. 2. old-looking, beseming old age, Plat. Soph. 229 E.

ἀρχαῖος, ὁ, οὐ, ἀρχαῖος 1. from the beginning or origin, Hdt. 4. 117, Soph. Aj. 1292: hence 1. very ancient, primeval, σκότος ἰδ. O. C. 106: and then 2. simply ancient, olden, freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwards: hence in good sense, ancient, time-honored, Pind., etc.: but in bad sense, like ἀρχαῖος, antiquated, gone by, Aesch. Pr. 317, Dem. 597. 18; also simple, silly, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 205 C. 3. ancient, former, Hdt. 1. 75, Soph. O. C. 110. We sometimes have ἀρχαῖος and παλαιός joined, as in Soph. Tr. 555, Dem. 1. c., like Lat. *priscus et vetustus*, *priscus et antiquus*, Ruhnke. Vellei. 1. 16. 3. Adv. -ως, of olden time, anciently, erst, also τὸ ἀρχαῖον, in Hdt. contr. τὰρχαῖον, in same sign., 1. 56, etc., Aesch. Supp. 325: for the Subst. ἀρχαῖον v. sub voc. Irreg. compar. ἀρχαῖοτερος Pind. Fr. 20: ὁν ἀρχαῖοτερος v. sub voc. Hence

ἀρχαιότης, ἡ, antiquity, old-fashionedness, Plat. Legg. 657 B: *simplicitas*, Aleiph.

ἀρχαιοτομία, ἡ, old fashions or customs, Plut.: from
ἀρχαιότροπος, οὐ, old-fashioned, ἐπιτηδεύματα Thuc. 1. 71. Adv. -πως.

ἀρχαιεστιά, ἡ, (ἀλφεισ) ἀρχ. συνίξι an election is held, Hdt. 6. 58 (acc. to Schweigh., the magistrates meet): but usu. in plur., as Plat. Legg. 752 E, and so used to translate the Rom. *comitia*, Polyb. Hence

ἀρχαιεστίαξ, f. ὥσω, to hold the assembly for the election of

magistrates, Plut. 2. to canvass for some magistracy, Lat. *ambire magistratum*, honores, 1d.

ἀρχαιεστιακός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀρχαιεστία.

ἀρχαιεστία, τό, = ἀρχαιεστία, mostly in plur., Polyb.

ἀρχαῖσμός, ὁ, (ἀρχαῖζω) imitation of the ancients: hence in Gramm. an antiquated phrase.

ἀρχε-, insepr. prefix from ἀρχω = ἀρχι-, with which it is sometimes interchanged, Lob. Phryn. 769.

ἀρχέγονος, οὐ, (γονή) the first of a race, founder: hence the first author, beginning or cause, φῶσις Damox. ap. Ath. 102 A.

ἀρχεδίκης, οὐ, ὁ, (δίκη) the first, rightful possessor, Pind. A. 4. 196.

ἀρχεῖον, τό, Ion. ἀρχήιον, strictly neut. from an Adj. ἀρχεῖος, a, οὐ, (ἀρχή II), a public building, senate-house, town-hall, residence of the chief magistrates, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 4. 62, and Xen.

II. the college or board of magistrates, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14: but ἀρχεῖα, the several inferior boards, Ib. 4. 15, 8, v. Kluge Pol. Carthag. p. 161 sq.—ἀρχαῖον, q. v., is different.

ἀρχεκάκος, οὐ, breeding mischief, source of ill, Pl. 5. 63.

ἀρχέλαος, οὐ, Att. ἀρχέλαος, οὐ, leading the people, a chief, Aesch. Pers. 297, and contr. ἀρχέλας Ar. Eq. 164.

ἀρχέμενος, οὐ, gen. ω, (ναῖς) commanding a ship.

ἀρχέπλους, οὐ, enjoying ancient wealth, like ἀρχαῖοπλους, Soph. El. 72, cf. Lob. Phryn. 769.

ἀρχεπόλις, ι, gen. ως, ruling a city, Pind. P. 9. 92.

ἀρχεσίμολπος, οὐ, (μολπή) leading off the song, beginning the strain, Stesich.

ἀρχέστατος, said to be irreg. Superl. from ἀρχή I, most ancient, Aesch. Fr. 173: but v. Lob. Paral. 81.

ἀρχέτας, ὁ, Dor. for ἀρχέτης, a leader, prince, Eur. El. 1149.

II. as Adj., ἀρχ. θρόνος a princely throne, Eur. Heracl. 753.

ἀρχετύπος, οὐ, (τύπη) stamped first and as a model: hence τὸ ἀρχέτυπον an archetype, pattern, model, Arist.: in gen. an image, Anth.: cf. πρωτότυπος.

ἀρχεῦω, (ἀρχω) to command, rule, lead, τινί Pl. 5. 200; τινός Ar. Rh.

ἀρχέχορος, οὐ, leading the chorus or dance, ποῖς Eur. Tro. 151.

ἌΡΧΗ, ἡ, a beginning, first cause or occasion, origin, first in Hom., ἀρχή πελκεος, φόβου etc.; ἃ. γενέσθαι κακῶν Hdt.: ἀρχήν ποιέσθαι to make a beginning, Thuc. 1. 128; ἀρχήν καταβάλλεσθαι to lay a foundation, etc.: esp. in many adverbial usages, ἐξ ἀρχῆς = ἀρχέθεν, from the beginning, from the first, from of old, Od. 1. 188, etc.; so οἱ ἐξ ἀρχῆς φίλοι, ἡ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἔχθρα etc., Xen. etc.: also ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Hdt. 2. 104, Soph., etc.: κατ' ἀρχὰς in the beginning, at first, Hdt. 3. 153, etc.: very freq. also absol. ἀρχήν at first, first in Hdt.; hence ἀρχήν c. negat., not at first, i. e. never at all, not at all, like Lat. *omnino non*, Hdt. 3. 39, Soph. Ant. 92, Plat. Gorg. 478 C, and many other

Exx. ap. Schweigh. Lex. Hdt., Herm. Vig. 3. § 3. 8; but ἀρχήν is not used positively = Lat. *omnino*, at all, v. Herm. Soph. 1. c.; also τὴν ἀρχήν Hdt. 4. 25, 21.

2. a first principle, element, esp. in plur., Plat.

3. also in plur. = ἀπαρχαί, firstlings.

II. the first place or power, hence supreme power, sovereignty, dominion, first in Pind., Διὸς ἀρχή, θεῶν ἀρχαί etc.: also c. gen. rei, ἀρχή τῶν νήσων, τῆς θαλάσσης, τῆς Ἀσίας power over the islands, etc., Thuc., Xen., etc.: proverb., ἀρχή ἄνδρα βέλκεται Dem. 1455. 15: freq. also in plur., commands, authority, Trag.

2. a sovereignty, empire, realm, as Κύρου, Περδίκκου ἀρχή, i. e. Persia, Macedonia, Hdt., Thuc., etc.

3. esp. in Att. prose, a magistracy, office in the government, ἀρχήν ἀρχεῖν, λαμβάνειν to hold an office, Hdt. 3. 80., 4. 147; εἰς ἀρχήν καθίστασθαι, ἀρχήν εἰσεῖναι to enter on an office, Thuc., etc.; ἀρχήν λαχεῖν to obtain an office, Dem.: they were usu. obtained in two ways, χειροτονητῇ by election, κληρωτῇ by lot, Aeschin. 3. 35, cf. 15. 11.

4. also a magistrate, = ὁ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὢν, as we say an authority, so αἱ ἐνδήμιοι ἀρχαί the authorities, magistrates of the country, Thuc. 5. 47: also ἡ ἀρχή collectively, as we say the government, Dem. 1145. 26.

ἀρχηγενής, ἐς, = ἀρχέγονος, causing the first beginning of a thing, τινός Aesch. Ag. 1628.

ἀρχηγεῖναι, to be leader or ruler of people, c. gen., Hdt. 2. 123.

ἀρχηγεῖω, to make a beginning, ἀπὸ τίνος from or with a thing, Soph. El. 83.

ἀρχηγέτης, ου, δ, fem. ἀρχηγέτις, ιδος, but dat. ἀρχηγέτι (Ar. Lys. 644): Dor. ἀρχαγέτης, (ἡγεῖσθαι) a leader, author, first cause, epith. of Apollo, Pind. P. 5. 80: esp. the founder of a city or family, elsewhere κτιστής, οἰκιστής Hdt. g. 86, Pind., etc., cf. Böckh Explic. p. 288: at Athens the ἥρωες ἐπώνυμοι were so called, Ar. Fr. 186, ap. Dem. 1072. 25; cf. μισαρχηγέτης.

II. a first leader, prince, chief, Aesch., and Soph.
ἀρχηγός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἀρχηγός.
ἀρχηγός, ὄν, (ἡγεῖσθαι)=ἀρχηγέτης, beginning, κακῶν Eur. As Subst., like ἀρχηγέτης, a leader, founder, Lat. auctor: first father, Soph. O. C. 60. 2. a prince, chief, Aesch. Ag. 259, general, Ἑλλάνων Epigr. ap. Thuc. i. 132.

ἀρχῆθεν, Adv. (ἀρχή) from the beginning, from of old, from olden time, Pind., Hdt., and Trag., but never in good prose, Lob. Phryn. 93.

ἀρχῆον, τό, Ion. for ἀρχεῖον, Hdt.
ἀρχῆν, Adv., v. ἀρχή 1. 3.

*APXΩ, insep. prefix from ἀρχω, ἀρχός, (so in Engl. arch-, Germ. Erse-.)

ἀρχίατρος, ὁ, (ιατρός) a chief physician: and so 1. a physician of eminence, Aetiae. 2. later, the head of the medical faculty: and (since he usu. held the appointment) the court-physician: v. Dict. of Antiqu.

ἀρχιγένης, ου, (γενέσθαι)=ἀρχέγονος, Orph.

ἀρχιγραμματεὺς, εως, δ, a chief scribe or clerk, Polyb.

ἀρχιδιάκονος, δ, an archdeacon, Eocl.

ἀρχιδιάκωσις, οὐ, δ, a chief judge, Diod.

ἀρχιδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀρχή, a little office, Ar. Av. 107.

ἀρχιεπισκοπος, ὁ, an archbishop, Eocl.

ἀρχιερατεύω, to be ἀρχιερεύς, LXX.

ἀρχιερατικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀρχιερεύς, N. T.

ἀρχιερεῖα, ἡ, the high-priesthood.

ἀρχιερεύς, εως, δ, Ion. ἀρχιερεύς in nom. an arch-priest, chief priest, high priest, Hdt. 2. 37, 143.

ἀρχιερωσύνη, ἡ=ἀρχιερεῖα, LXX.

ἀρχιεταῖρος, ὁ, a chief friend or companion, LXX.

ἀρχιευνούχος, δ, chief of the eunuchs, LXX.

ἀρχιζάκωρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ζάκωρος) the chief keeper of a temple, Eocl.

ἀρχίζω, ου, (ζῶ) beginning life.

ἀρχιθάλασσος, ου, (θάλασσα) ruling the sea, Ath.

ἀρχιθεωρία, δ, to be ἀρχιθεωρός, Dem. 552. 4.

ἀρχιθεωρησις, εως, ἡ=sq., Isae.

ἀρχιθεωρία, ἡ, the office of ἀρχιθεωρός, Lys. 162. 5: from ἀρχιθεωρός, ὁ, the chief thewρός, chief of a thewra or sacred embassy, Andoc. 17. 19, cf. thewra, Wolf Lept. p. xc.

ἀρχιθιάστης, ου, δ, the leader of a θιάσος.

ἀρχικέραυνος, ου, commanding the thunder, Orph.

ἀρχικλοπή, στος, ὁ, an arch-thief, a robber-chief, Plut.

ἀρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρχή) belonging to rule, royal, πυθμῆν Aesch.

Cho. 260, γένος Thuc. 2. 80. 2. fit for rule, command or office: skilled in government or command, freq. Plat., and Xen.

Adv. -κός.

ἀρχικύβερνήτης, ου, δ, the chief pilot, Strab.

ἀρχικύνθηος, ὁ, the chief-huntsman, Joseph.

ἀρχιλασστής, οὐ, δ, a robber-chief, Joseph.

ἀρχιλυχνιφόρεα, to be an ἀρχιλυχνιφόρος.

ἀρχιλυχνιφόρος, ου, the chief torch-bearer.

ἀρχιμάγειρος, δ, chief cook, Plut.

ἀρχιμῖμος, ὁ, the chief comedian, Plut.

ἀρχιοικονομία, ἡ, the office of ἀρχιοικονομός.

ἀρχιοικονοχός, ὁ, chief cup-bearer, LXX.

ἀρχιπειράτης, οὐ, δ, a pirate chief, Diod.

ἀρχιπλάνας, δ, a Nomad chieftain, Luc.

ἀρχιπομπήν, gen. εως, δ, a chief-shepherd, LXX. and N. T.

ἀρχιπρωσία, ἡ, (πρωσία) the presidency of a banquet.

ἀρχιπρεσβυτής, οὐ, δ, the chief ambassador, Diod.

ἀρχιραβδόουχος, ὁ, the chief lictor.

ἀρχιρεῖς, δ, Ion. for ἀρχιερεύς, Hdt.

ἀρχιστράτης, ου, the chief satrap.

ἀρχιστοποιός, ὁ, the chief baker, LXX.

ἀρχιστράτηγος, ὁ, the commander in chief, LXX.

ἀρχισυναγωγος, ὁ, the ruler of the synagogue, N. T.

ἀρχιτεκτονέω, to be an ἀρχιτέκτων, Plut.: in gen. to construct, contrive, Lat. struere, Ar. Fr. 241.

ἀρχιτεκτονίμα, στος, τό, a building: metaph. a stratagem, artifice, plot, Lyc.

ἀρχιτεκτονία, ἡ, architecture.

ἀρχιτεκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἀρχιτέκτων or his business and art, Plat. Polit. 261 C: of persons, fit to be an ἀρχιτέκτων or master builder, Arist. Pol.: ἡ-κή, σης, τέχνη, the master art or science, which prescribes to all beneath it, as an ἀρχιτέκτων to his workmen, Arist. Eth. N. i. 1, Poet. 19. 7. ἡ, σης, τέχνη=ἀρχιτεκτονία, metaph. of the drama, Arist. Poet. Adv. -κός.

ἀρχιτέκτων, σνος, δ, a chief-artificer, master-builder, etc., director of works, architect, engineer, τοῦ ὀρίσματος, τῆς γεφύρας Hdt. 3. 60., 4. 87;=ἐργατῶν ἄρχων, opp. to ἐργαστικός, Plat. Polit. 259 E: hence in gen. author, contriver, Eur. Cycl. 477, ἀρχ. τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς Dem. 1286. 10, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 3, 8, and ἀρχιτεκτονικός. II. at Athens, esp. the lessee of a theatre, Böckh P. E. i. 294.

ἀρχιτελώνης, ου, δ, the chief collector of tolls, chief-publican, N. T.

ἀρχιτρικλίνος, ὁ, the president of a banquet (triclinium), N. T.

ἀρχιφάβ, σπος, δ,=ἀρχιλάφ, Diod.

ἀρχιφωτός, ου, (φῶς) author or source of light.

ἀρχοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an ἀρχή, as if proceeding from principles, Arist. Org.

*Αρχοντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an archon.

*APXΩ, 2, ὁ, a leader, chief, commander, Hom., who also joins ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ. II. the fundament, Lat. anus, Arist. Probl.

*APXΩ, f. ἀρχω, to be first, and that I. in point of Time, to begin, make a beginning, both in Act. and Med., though in Hom. the Act. is more freq., in Att. prose the Med.: nor are they quite in same signf., though it is hard to make a general distinction. Construct. 1. mostly c. gen. to make a beginning of a thing, as ἀρχων πολέμου, μάχης, ὁδοῦ, μύθου etc., Hom., etc.; so too in Att., esp. ἀρχων χειρῶν or χειρῶν ἁδίκων, ἀρχων τῆς πληγῆς to strike the first blow, cf. sub χεῖρ.

2. but c. gen. also, ἀρχεσθαι τινας to begin from or with . . . ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω σὲ δ' ἄρξομαι I. g. 97, so ἀρχεσθαι Διός, Lat. a Jove principium, Pind. N. 5. 45; so too ἀρχεσθαι ἕκ τινος Od. 23. 199, ἀπὸ τινος freq. in Hdt., esp. in part. ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ παιδῶν even from boyhood, Hdt. 3. 12, and so freq. in Plat., v. Stallb. Rep. 366 E. 3. c. gen. rei et dat. pers., ἀρχ. θεοῖς δαίτορος to make preparations for a banquet to the gods, I. 15. 95; so too ἀρχ. ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι Xen. Hell. 2. 23; in Med. also in a religious sense, like ἀπαρχεσθαι, ἀρχ. μελῶν to begin with the limbs, Od. 14. 428, so Att. ἀρχων σπονδῶν Thuc. 5. 19, for which Pind. I. 6. 55 has σπονδαῖων ἄρξαι, v. Dissem. (5. 37).

4. c. acc., ἀρχων δδόν τι, like Lat. praeire viam alicui, to shew him the way, Od. 8. 107, cf. ἡγεμονεύω; so too absol., sub. δδόν, to lead the way, I. 3. 447, cf. inf. ἰ fin.: but also simply c. acc., ἀρχων ἔμων Pind. N. 3. 16, λυτῶν τῇ Soph. El. 553, ἔβρω I. Fr. 337. 5. c. inf., ἀρχεσθαι φορέων Od. 22. 437, etc., so too in Att., ἤρξαντο οἰκοδομεῖν Thuc. 1. 107: also c. part., ἡ ψυχὴ ἀρχεται ἀπολειπόμενα Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 26: on the distinction v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 660, Obs. 2.

6. absol., esp. in imperat., ἀρχε begin! Hom.: part. ἀρχόμενος, at first, Xen. Eq. 9. 3, Cyn. 3. 8. II. in point of Place or Station, to lead, rule, govern, command, be leader or commander, only in Act. Construct. 1. mostly c. gen., to rule, be leader of . . . τινός Hom.: and so in prose. 2. more rarely c. dat., ἀνδράσιν ἡρῆα Od. 14. 230, cf. Il. 2. 805, and so sometimes later, as Eur. Andr. 666, I. A. 337; also ἀρχων ἐν τισι I. 13. 690, and so Plat. Phaedr. 238 A: c. inf. added, ἀρχε Μυρμιδόνεσσι μάχεσθαι to lead them on to fight, Il. 16. 65 (unless this rather belongs to 1. 4, ἀρχε [δδόν] . . .): cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 538. Obs. 2.

3. absol., I. 2. 805, Od. 3. 12, and Att.: hence ἀρχων, στος, ὁ, a magistrate, cf. sq.: rarely like κρατεῖν, to gain the mastery, prevail, σὺ ζῆται, δ' τι κεν ἀρχῃ on thee 'twill depend what prevails, Il. g. 102. 4. ἀρχων ἀρχῆν to hold an office, cf. ἀρχή.

B. Pass. c. fut. med. ἄρξομαι (Hdt. i. 174, Lys. 180. 6), to be ruled, governed, etc., ὑπὸ τινος Hdt., etc.: hence οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, subjects, Xen.

ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ, (part. from foreg.) a ruler, commander, capitain, *vebs* Hdt. 5. 33; a chief, king, Μέγας, Aesch.: esp.

2. οἱ Ἀρχοντες the chief magistrates at Athens, nine in number, the first being called emphatically ὁ Ἀρχων, the second ὁ Βασιλεὺς, the third ὁ Πολέμαρχος, the remaining six of Θεσμοβέται, freq. in Att., v. Dict. of Antiqu.

ἄρχωντος, ὁ, (ἀνέκομαι) the chief farmer of taxes, Andoc.

*ΑΡΩ, a pres. not in use, representing one of the most prolific Greek roots; the families ἀρώσκα, ἀρώτα, ἀρώτω, ἀρώω, ἀρώω, ἀρρωμαι springing immediately from it, the radic. signf. being to *join, fit*, both trans. and intr. The tenses in use divide themselves acc. to the trans. or intr. signf. of the word; all of them are poet. and mostly Ep., though the perf. is used now and then by Pind., and Eur., and the aor. 2 twice in Soph.

A. *Transit.* Act. pres. in use ἀρωσικός formed from aor. 2: fut. ἀρώ, Ion. ἄρωα, aor. 1 ἦρωα, Ion. ἄρωα, inf. ἄρωαι: aor. 2 ἦράων, Ion. ἄραων, inf. ἄραρεν, part. ἄραρων, (but ἄραρον is twice used intr., Il. 16. 214, Od. 4. 777; while ἄρρων, which is perf. in form and so intrans., has a trans. signf. in Od. 5. 248.) Pass. perf. ἄρρημαι, to which the new pres. ἀρώσκα, q. v., is akin in form and signf.: plupf. ἠρήρειναι: aor. 1 ῥήρη, of which Hom. has only 3. plur. ἄρθεν for ῥήρσαν, Il. 16. 211.

Med., aor. 1 ῥήσθαι, from which we have part. aor. 1 ἀρωσμένος Hes. Sc. 320.—To *join, join together, fit, fasten, bind fast*, οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀλλήλους ἔραρον βόσκειν when they had knitted themselves one to another with their shields, Il. 12. 105, so too μάλλον δὲ στήχες ἔρθεν Il. 16. 211; ἔγγιστον ἔραρον ἅπαντα rack up every thing in the vessels, Od. 2. 289: hence esp. II. to *fit together, construct, make, build*, ὅτε τοίχων ἄνωρ ἀράρη πυκνοῖσι λίσσιν Il. 16. 212, and so in Med., Hes. Sc. 320: hence metaph. *μυστήριον θάνατον καὶ Κῆρ' ἀραρόντες*, like ἀρτέων, contriving their death, Od. 16. 169.

III. in gen. to *fit, equip, furnish* with a thing, νῆα ἐρέτας Od. 1. 280, so too ἔραρον πάμασιν ἅπαντας *fit* all the vessels with covers, Od. 2. 353; cf. 289; hence metaph. *θυμὸν ἐδώδ' to provide*, i. e. *satisfy* with food, Od. 5. 95; but ἐμέ γ' ἄραρον φρένας (*sive dat.*), *it satisfies, pleases* my mind, Soph. El. 147, and so ἔρασαντες κατὰ θυμὸν Il. 1. 136, (though some connect this with γέρας) having suited a reward to my desires, like B. II.

IV. of perf. pass. the part. is most in use, ἀρρημένος, ἐνή, ἐνον, joined, closely pressed, fitted, furnished with a thing, τινί Ap. Rh. 1. 787, etc., just as Hom. uses the intr. part. perf. ἀρρήρος.

B. *Intransit.* Act., pf. ἄραρα, with pres. signf., Ion. and Ep. ἄρρα, part. ἄραρός, Ion. and Ep. ἀράρος, fem. ἀραρία, and Ep. metri grat. ἀραρία: plupf. ῥάραρον [ἀ], Ion. and Ep. ῥήρη, also ῥήρηρ, with impf. signf.: of the Med. we only find part. aor. 2 syncop. ἄρμενος, ἐνή, ἐνον, also os. on Hes. Op. 784: (cf. however ἀρρημένος) on ἦραρον intrans. v. sup. B. I. init.: to be joined together, close pressed or compact, Τρῶες ἀρρήρες the Trojans thronged together, in close order, Il. 13. 800, so ἄραρον κούρης τε καὶ ἀσπίδες Il. 16. 214; ποτὶ τοίχων ἀρρήρες πθίοι οἶνον wine-casks piled close against the wall, Od. 2. 342: hence

2. absol. to be fixed, φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἀραρός Od. 10. 553, and in Theoc. 25. 113, θυμὸς ἀρρήρος in Trag., ἄραρε a thing is fixed, either physically, as Aesch. Pr. 60, or metaph., as θεῶν πτόσις οὐκὲτ' ἄραρον, ταῖσ' ἄραρε, or ἄραρε alone, Eur. Med. 414, 322, Or. 1330, ubi v. Pors., and cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. ἀρωσκόω.

II. to *fit or suit, fit well or closely*, ζωστήρ ἀρρήρος a closely fitting belt, Il. 4. 134; πύλα, σανίδες ἐλὺ (or στήβαρὸς) ἄρρητοι Hom.: to *fit or be fitted* to a thing, usu. c. dat., as δοῦρα, ἔγχους, παλάμην ἄρρητε fitted the hands, oft. in Hom.; so too κούρης κροτάφοις, κνημίδες ἐπισφύριος ἀραρία off. in Hom.; also κνηνὴ ἐπὶ κροτάφοις ἀραρία Hes. Sc. 137; κνηνὴ ἐκατὸν πρὸς ἑκατὸν ἀραρία fitting a hundred champions, i. e. large enough for them, Il. 5. 744; so with ἐν, δοῦρατ' ἐν ἀρμονίῳ Od. 5. 361; κεραυνοὶ ἐν κράτει ἄρ. joined with might and victory, Pind. O. 10. 98 (11. 82).

III. to be fitted furnished, with a thing, as τάφος σκολόπεσσιν ἀρρήρι Il. 12. 56, πόλις πύργοις ἀραρία Il. 15. 737; ζώνη θυσάνοις ἄρ. Il. 4. 181: hence later gifted, endowed with, χάρτεσσιν ἀραρός Pind. I. 2. 29, κάλλι ἀραρός Eur. El. 948.

IV. to be fitting, meet, or suitable, agreeable or pleasing, like the kindred ἀρώσκα, hence ἐν φρεσὶν ἦραρον ἡμῖν it fitted our temper well, Od. 4. 777,

not elsewh. in Hom.: so ἔκοιτιν ἀραρίαν πραπίδεςσι Hes. Th. 608: so some interpret ἄραρε, it pleases me, Eur. Med. 745, but better there as sup. 1. 2: also ἄραρεν, 'tis fair or favorable, Pind. N. 5. 81.

V. we must esp. remark the syncop. part. aor. 2 med. ἄρμενος, ἐνή, ἐνον, fitted or suited to, (in Hom. just like perf. part. ἄρρηρός) usu. c. dat. ἐπικριν ἄρμενον αὐτῷ (τῷ ἰσθμῷ) fitted or fastened to the mast, Od. 5. 254, and hence later τὰ ἄρμενα the tackling, rigging of a ship, Hes. Op. 806, Theoc. 22. 13; ἄρμενα τέχνης, like δῖλα, Anth.: also ἄρμ. ἐν . . , Il. 18. 600, Od. 5. 234: metaph., fitting, fit, meet, favorable, Hes. Sc. 116, rarely c. inf. add, ἡμέρα κοῦρησι γενέσθαι ἄρμενος a day meet for girls to be born, Hes. Op. 784, (where the part. is used like an Adj. of two termin.).

2. prepared, ready, χρήματα δ' εἰν ὀκνῶ πάντ' ἄρμενον ποιήσασθαι Hes. Op. 405, ἄρμενα πάντα παρασκευῇ Hes. Sc. 84, Theogn. 275.

3. in gen., agreeable, welcome, ἄρμενα πράξεις ἀνῆρ Pind. O. 8. 96; ἐν ἄρμενι θυμὸν αἴξαν Pind. N. 3. 99: so of men, εὐκόλος, ξείνους ἄρμενος Plat. Epigr. 28.

VI. from the part. perf. act. ἀράρος, Ion. ἀρρήρος, was formed the Adv. ἀρρήτως, Ion. ἀρρήτοσιν, joined fast, firmly, unchangeably, Aesch. Supp. 945; v. Ruhnke Tim.

ἄρωγῇ, ἦ, (ἀρήγω) help, aid, succour, protection, Hom., etc.: Ζηνὸς given by Zeus, Il. 4. 408, ἐπ' ἀρωγῇ τινι in his favor, Il. 23. 574: ἀρ. νόστον, πόνοιν help against . . , Plat. Legg. 919 C, Menex. 238 A.

II. in Aesch. Ag. 47, 73 it is usu. taken as an aid, i. e. a body of helpers or defenders,—perh. needlessly. Rare in prose.

ἄρωγονάτης, ου, ὁ, helper of sailors, Anth.

ἄρωγός, ου, helping, aiding, succouring, propitiating, τινί Aesch.: c. gen., serviceable, useful in a thing, νάας τέχνας Soph. Aj. 357: πρὸς τι against it, Thuc. 7. 62.

II. as Subst., as always in Hom., a helper, aid, esp. in battle, also a defender before a tribunal, advocate, Il. 18. 502, cf. ἀρηγῶν.

*ΑΡΩΜΑ, τό, any seasoning, spice, sweet herb, etc., Xen. An. 1. 5, i. 1. (deriv. uncertain: Pott suspects Sanscr. ghrā to smell.)

ἄρωμα, τό, (ἀρόω) corn-land, Lat. arvum, Soph. Fr. 77, Ar. Pac. 1158: cf. ἄρομα.

ἄρωματίς, ου, δ, to season, spice, Diosc. 2. intr. to have a spicy smell or taste.

ἄρωματικός, ὅς, ἡν, spicy, Plut.

ἄρωματίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἄρωματίτις, ιδος, ἦ, =foreg., Diosc.

ἄρωματωπός, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) a dealer in spices.

ἄρωματοφόρεω, to bear spicy herbs: from

ἄρωματοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing spicy herbs, Plut.

ἄρωματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like spice, spicy.

ἄρωμεναί, Ep. inf. pres. from ἀρόω for ἀροῦν, contr. from ἀροέμεναι, or lengthd. from ἀρόμεναι, v. I. for ἀρόμεναι or ἀρόμεναι,

Hes. Op. 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 227, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105.

Ann. 16.

ἄρωραῖος, Dor. for ἀρωραῖος, Ar. Ach.

ἄρωσμος, ου, poet. for ἀρώσμος, q. v.

ἄρωστος, ου, poet. for ἄρωστος.

ἄς, also ἄς and ἄς, Aeol. and Dor. for ἔως, till, until, Pind.

O. 10. 61, Theoc. 14. 70, v. Koen Greg. p. 188.

ἄς, Dor. gen. for ἦς, from ὅς, ἦ, ὅ.

ἀσάγγινετος, ου, (σαγγίτω) not caught in a net, not to be caught.

ἄσαι, contr. inf. aor. I for ἄσαι from ἄσω, to hurt, Il.

ἄσαι, inf. aor. I from ἄσω, to satiate.

ἄσαι, ἔσαι, inf. and part. aor. I from ἄσω, ἀεῖδω.

ἄσαιμι, opt. aor. I from ἄσω, to satiate, Il. [α]

ἄσαστος, ου, (σάτω) not trodden down, loose, γῆ Xen. Oec.

19. 11.

ἄσάλαμνος, ου, not having been at Salamis, no sailor, Ar.

Ran. 204. [μ]

ἄσάλεα, poet. ἄσάλλα, ἦ, (ἄσάλης) carelessness, ease, Sophron.

ἄσάλετος, ου, (σαλέω) unmoved, unshaken, tranquil, calm,

Eur. Bacch. 390. Adv. -τως, Polyb.

ἄσάλης, ἔς, (σάλος) =foreg., Aesch. Fr. 351.

ἄσάληα, ἦ, poet. for ἄσάλεα.

ἄσάλπικτος, ου, (σαλπῖς) without sound of trumpet, ὥρα

ἄσάλπ., the hour when no trumpet sounds, i. e. midnight, Soph. Fr. 351.

ἀσάμβalos, Acol. for ἀσάνδαλος, Nonn.

ἄσμενος, 1 plur. aor. 2 from ἄω, to sleep, Od. [ἄσ]

ἀσμενός, ἡ, a bathing-tub, freq. in Hom., ἄσ. ἀργυρεαί, ἔχθεται, (perh. from ἄση, ἄσι.) [ἄσ]

Ἀσάν, Ἀσαναί, Ἀσαναίος, Lacon. for Ἀθήνη, Ἀθῆναι, Ἀθηναίος, Ar. Lys.

ἀσάνδαλος, or, (σάνδαλον) unsaddled, unshod, Bion.

ἄσαντος, or, (σάνω) not to be flattered or softened, ungentle, θυμός Aesch. Cho. 422.

ἀσάομαι, v. ἄσσω. [ἄσ]

ἀσάπης, ἑς, (σῆποιμα) not liable to rot. Adv. —έως, Hipp.

ἀσαρκέω, to be ἄσαρκος or lean, Hipp. Hence

ἀσαρκία, ἡ, leanness, Arist. H. A.

ἄσαρκος, or, (σάρξ) without flesh, lean, meagre, Arist. Probl.

ἀσαρκώδης, ἑς, (εἰδώς) lean, meagre-looking.

ἄσῆρος, or, =σῆρ, Plut.

ἄσῆρωτος, or, (σῆρω) unswept, uncleaned : in Plin. H. N. 36. 25, οἶκος ἀσῆρωτος a room paved in mosaic to look as if unswept, and strewn with crumbs, etc. : also τὰ ἀσῆρωτα.

ἄστατο, 3 sing. aor. med. contr. for ἄστατο, from ἄσω, Il. [ἄσ]

ἄσασθαι, inf. aor. 1 med. from ἄσω, to satiate, Il. [ἄσ]

ἀσάφεια, ἡ, want of clearness, uncertainty, opp. to σαφής, Plat. Rep. 478 C : the obscure, Emped. : from

ἀσάφης, ἑς, indistinct to the senses, dim, faint, ἄσ. σημεῖα Thuc. 3. 22, σκιαγραφία Plat. Crit. 107 C : hence indistinct to the mind, baffling, uncertain, obscure, πᾶν ἄσάφη λέγετο Soph. O. T. 439, Thuc. etc. : νύξ ἀσάφεστέρη ἔστιν by night one sees less distinctly. Adv. —ώς, uncertainly, Thuc. 4. 20.

ἄσαφία, ἡ, =ἀσάφεια, Polyb.

ἀσάω, f. ἄσω, (ἄση) to surfeit, cloy, disgust, prob. only used as Dep. pass. ἀσάομαι, in Hipp. also ἀσάομαι, c. aor. pass. ἀσῆην, and aor. med. ἀσάμην, to feel loathing or nausea, caused by surfeit, Hipp. : hence to be disgusted or vexed at a thing, c. dat., μηδὲν ἄγαν χαλεπώτερον ἄσῶ φρένα Theogn. 657 : also ἀσῆθηναι ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. 3. 41 : absol., to be disgusted, ἀσάμενοι Alcæe. 29, θῆαν θυμὸν ἀσῆσθης Theogn. 983. [ἄσ]

ἄσβεστος, or, also ἡ, or Il. 16. 123. (σβέννυμι) unquenched : in Hom. usu. metaph. inextinguishable, endless, ceaseless, ἄσβ. κλέος, γέλαος, μένος, βοή : also ἄκρῖς ἔ. ἀεὶ Pind. I. 4. 71 (3. 60) : and hence πόρος ὠκεανοῦ ocean's ceaseless flow, Aesch. Fr. 532.

II. as Subst. ἡ ἄσβεστος, sub. τίτanos, unslacked, quick lime, Plut.

ἀσβολαῖνον and ἀσβολάω, to cover with soot : from

ἀσβόλη, ἡ, =ἄσβολος, Simon. Amorg. 61.

ἀσβολοῖς, ἑσσω, εν, sooty.

ἀσβολός, ἡ, (but masc., Hippion. 110) the more Att. form for ἀσβόλη, Ar. Thesm. 245, cf. Lob. Phryn. 113, soot. (acc. to Pott Etymol. Forsch. 2. 129, quasi ἀποσβόλος, from ἀποσβέννυμι : akin to φόλος.)

ἀσβολώδης, =ἀσβολαῖνος, Plut.

ἀσβολώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) sooty.

ἄσσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 for ἄσσε from ἄσω, to hurt, Od.

ἄσβεστος, ἡ, (ἀσβής) ungodliness, impiety, profaneness, sinfulness, opp. to ἄδικα, Plat. Prot. 323 E : ἄσβεβαν ἄσκειν Eur. Bacch. 476 : ἄσ. εἰς θεούς Plat. Rep. 615 C : περί θεούς Xen. Apol. 22 : also πρὸς . Lys. 104. 13 : in plur. =ἀσέβηματα, Plat. Legg. 890 A : cf. δίκη or γραφή an action or indictment for profaneness, cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

ἄσβέω, f. ἄσω, to be ἀσβής, to act profanely or wickedly, sin against the gods, opp. to ἄδίκηαι, Ar. Thesm. 367 : ἄσ. εἰς . Hdt. 8. 129, Eur. Bacch. 490, περί . Hdt. 2. 139, Plat., etc., πρὸς . Xen. Cyn. 13. 16 : also c. acc. cognate, ἄσ. ἀσέβημα Plat. Legg. 910 C, cf. 941 A : but rarely c. acc. pers. to sin against, ἡ θεὸν ἡ ξένον τιν' ἀσέβων dub. in Aesch. Eum. 270. Pass. to be affected with the consequences of sin, θῆαν τις ἀσέβησθ' τῶν οἴκων Plat. Legg. 877 E : but also τὰ περί τινος ἡσέβημενα impieties committed against one, Aeschin. Hence

ἀσέβημα, atos, τό, an impious or profane act, sin, opp. to ἄδίκημα, Thuc. 6. 27, Dem. 548. 11.

ἀσέβης, ἑς, (σέβω) ungodly, godless, sinful, profane, sinful, opp. to ἄδικος, and first in Pind. Fr. 97. 1. Adv. —ώς, Hence

ἀσέβητος, εὐς, ἡ, impious conduct, Plut.

ἄσσειν, inf. fut. from ἄσω, to satiate, Il. [ἄ]

ἄσειρος, or, (σειρά) without cord or chain : hence unbridled, free.

ἀσείρωτος, or, (σειρώ) not drawing by a trace (but by the yoke), of the two middle horses in a team of four abreast, the outer two being called σεμφοφόροι, hence ἄσειρ. ὄχημα Eur. Ion 1150.

ἄσειστος, or, (σεῖω) unshaken, not to be shaken. Adv. —τως, Epicur. ap. Diog. I. 10. 87.

ἀσελγαῖνον, to be ἀσελγής, behave intemperately, absol., and εἰς τινα Dem.

ἀσελγεία, ἡ, the character and conduct of an ἀσελγής, excess in any thing, intemperance, extravagance, insolence, Oratt. later esp. lasciviousness, lewdness.

ἀσελγέω, =ἀσελγαῖνω.

ἀσελγής, ἑς, intemperate, extravagant, insolent, Isae., and Dem. : later esp. excessive in lusts and desires, lascivious, lewd, esp. of women, Lob. Phryn. 184. Adv. —ώς, ἀσ. πῶτες extravagantly fat, Ar. Plat. 560 : ἄσ. ζῆν, διακείσθαι Oratt. : ἄσ. τινὶ χρῆσθαι to treat with brutal insolence or violence, Dem. 120. 10. (no doubt from θέλω, by the common change of θ into σ.)

ἀσελγοκέρος, otos, ὁ, ἡ, (κέρας) with huge horns.

ἀσελγομένω, (μαλινω) to be madly dissolute, Luc.

ἀσέληνος, or, (σελήνη) without moon, dark, νύξ Thuc. 3. 22.

ἄσμενος, or, unhonored, ignoble, Arist. Mund. Adv. —ως.

ἄσπετῶς, =ἀσέβως, Soph. Ant. 1350 : from

ἄσπετος, or, (σέβομαι) not to be revered, unholy, τὰ ἄσπετα Soph. O. T. 890.

ἄσσεσθε, 2 pl. fut. med. from ἄσω, to satiate, Il. [ἄ]

ἄσσειμαι, Dor. fut. from ἔδω for ἔδωμαι.

ἄση, ἡ, a surfeit, satiety, loathing, disgust, nausea caused thereby, Hipp. : hence 2. in gen. anguish, distress, Hdt. 1. 136, Plat. Tim. 71 C : also in plur., Sapph. 1. 3. (from ἔω to satiate : akin also to ἔδην, ἔδω, as ἴσ-ημι to ἰδ-εῖν, Pott Forsch. 1. 242.) [ἄ]

ἀσῆσθης, ἀσῆσθηαι, aor. 2 pass. conj. et inf. from ἄσω.

ἀσῆματος, or, (σῆμα) without leader, unprotected, untended, μήλα Il. 10. 485. II. unsealed, unmarked, Hdt. 2. 38 : c. gen., σώματος ψυχῇ ἄσ. without the body by which it could be known, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C. III. act. marking nothing, Diog. L. 7. 57.

ἀσῆμεινός, or, (σῆμα) unmarked.

ἀσῆμυγράφος, or, (γράφω) written indistinctly : but II. parox., Act. writing indistinctly : from

ἄσμος, or, (σῆμα) without sign, mark, or token, ἄσ. χρυσός uncoined gold, bullion, Hdt. 9. 41 : ἄσ. ὅπλα arms without device, Eur. Phoen. 1112 : hence II. of sacrifices, oracles, etc., giving no sign, obscure, unintelligible, χρηστήρια Hdt. 5. 92, 2, ὄργια Soph. Ant. 1013. III. in gen. undistinguishable, indistinct to the senses, unseen, unheard, inaudible, πτερυγὶ βοῖβος Soph. Ant. 1004 : esp. of sounds and voices, inarticulate, ἄσημα φράζειν Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 2. 2 : so ἄσημα βοῆς =ἄσημος βοή, Soph. Ant. 1209.

2. unknown, unperceived, Soph. Ant. 252.

3. of persons, unknown, obscure, ignoble, Eur. H. F. 849, cf. Ion 8.

ἀσῆμότης, ητος, ἡ, a being unknown.

ἀσῆματος, or, gen. onos, =ἄσημος, φθόγγος Soph. O. C. 1668.

ἀσῆπτος, or, (σῆποιμα) =ἀσάπης, Hipp.

ἀσῆρος, or, (σῆ) causing nausea, disgusting, loathsome, Hipp. Adv. —πῶς.

ἄστος, or, (σῆ) unsifted, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 115 D.

ἀσθενεία, ἡ, (ἰσθ. ἀσθενεῖν or ἀσθενήν, (ἀσθενής) want of strength, weakness, Thuc. 1. 3, etc. : esp. feebleness, sickness, Hdt. 4. 135, σωματῶν Thuc. 4. 36, etc. 2. a disease, Thuc. 2. 49. 3. ἀσθ. βίον, poverty, Hdt. 2. 47, 8. 51.

ἀσθενέστερος, Adv. compar. from ἀσθενής.

ἀσθενέω, to be ἀσθενής, weak, feeble, sickly, ἀσθ. μέλη to be weak in limb, Eur. Or. 228, so τὴν χεῖρα Plat., absol. Thuc. 7. 47.

ἀσθένημα, atos, τό, a weakness, sickness.

ἀσθενής, ἑς, (σθένης) without strength, weak : hence in various relations, 1. in body or frame, feeble, sickly, Pind., etc. : also ἄσθ. ἑς ταλαιπωρίῳ too weak for hardship, Hdt. 4. 134, ἑς ἀφῆλειαν Dem. 1471. 4 : ἀσθενέστερος πόνον ἐνεργεῖν too

weak to bear labour, Id. 637. 18. 2. in mind, and the like, τὸ ἀσθ. τῆς γνώμης Thuc. 2. 61. 3. in power, ἀσθ. δύναμις Hdt. 7. 9, 1, etc. 4. in property, poor, ἀσθ. χρήμασι Hdt. 2. 88; so too also, Lys. 92. 2, and οἱ ἀσθενέστεροι οὐδ' ἀσθενέστατοι the weaker sort, i. e. the poor, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 30, Mem. 5. insignificant, οὐκ ἀσθενέστατος σοφιστὴς Ἑλλήνων Hdt. 4. 95: so of streams, small, Id. 2. 25, of water, of small specific gravity, 3. 23: of an event, ἐς ἀσθενὲς ἔρχεσθαι to come to nothing, Id. 1. 120. Adv. -ως, Plat.

ἀσθενή, ἡ, Ion. for ἀσθένεια, Hdt.
ἀσθενικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to an ἀσθενής, weakly, Arist. II. A.

ἀσθενοποιέω, to make weak, App.
ἀσθενόρριζος, or, (βία) with weak roots, Theophr.
ἀσθενόφυκος, or, (ψυχῇ) weak-minded, Joseph.
ἀσθενώ, to weaken, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 3.
ἀσθένους, εως, ἡ, weakness, faintness, Hipp.

ἄσθμα, ατος, τό, (ἄω to blow) a panting, gasping from toil, ἄσθμα καὶ ἱδρὸς Il. 15. 241; ἄσθματι ἀργαλέφ Ib. 10; ὑπ' ἄσθματος νεοί Aesch. Pers. 484: also of the death rattle, ἄσθματι φθίσσοντα πνῶς Pind. N. 10. 139. II. as Medic. term, asthma, Hipp. III. later in gen., a breath, breathing, e. g. πνῶς Anth., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 507. Hence

ἄσθμαζω, f. δω, and
ἄσθμαίνω, to breathe hard, gasp for breath, Il.: esp. of the death-rattle, Il. 10. 496.

ἄσθματικός, ἡ, ὅν, breathing hard, asthmatic, Diosc.
ἄσθματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = foreg., Hipp. Adv. -δως.

Ἀσιαγενής, ἐς, (* γένω) of Asiatic birth or descent, Lob. Phryn. 646.

Ἀσιαρχέω, to be Asiarch: from
Ἀσιάρχης, οὐ, ὅ, (ἄρχω) an Asiarch, the highest religious official under the Romans in the province of Asia, Strab. p. 929. He was elected annually by the several states, and confirmed by the proconsul, and was obliged to exhibit public games at his own expense. Hence

Ἀσιαρχία, the office of Asiarch.

Ἀσιᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, adj. fem. Asiatic, Aesch., and Eur.: hence ἡ Ἀσιὰς κίθαρα the lyre as improved by Cepion of Lesbos, Eur. Cycl. 443: also ἡ Ἀσιᾶς alone, Ar. Thesm. 120.

ἄσιγητος, ἡ, inability to keep silence, loquacity, Plut.: from ἄσιγητος, or, (σιγῶν) not given to silence, chattering, talkative, Call. [σ]

ἄσιγητοποιέω, to compose a poem without a single sigma in it, such as Pind. Fr. 47 speaks of, cf. Casaub. Ath. 448 D, cf. 455 C, Schöff. Dion. Comp. p. 171: from

ἄσιγμος, or, without sigma, Dion. H.

ἄσιδῆρος, or, without iron, without sword, Eur.

ἄσικος, or, not nice as to food: in gen. not nice, unceremonious, Plut. II. not easily causing satiety or disgust, Ib.

ἄσλλα, ἡ, a sort of yoke, resting on a man's shoulders, to carry baskets, pails, etc., Simon. 109: cf. ἀναφορέως.

ἄσινῆς, ἐς, (σίνωμαι) unhurt, unharmed, mostly of persons, ἀσινέας τινὰς εἶναι Od. 11. 110; so ἀσινέα τινὰ ἀπέμπευεν, and ἀρ. ἀπικεῖσθαι, ἀναχαρξέειν Hdt.: also ἀσινῆς δαίμων a secure, happy fortune, Aesch. Ag. 1341, ἀρ. Sforos Id. Cho. 1018: rarely of things, undamaged, οἰκνυαὶ Hdt. 2. 121, 3. II. act. not harming, doing no harm, Hdt. 1. 105: harmless, of wild animals, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7: innocent, ἡδῶν Plat. Legg. 670 D. 2. protecting from harm, σωτήρι πόντος Aesch. Theb. 826. Adv. -ως, [ἀ]

ἄσιος, α, or, (ῥσις) slimy, miry, [ἀ]: so that the quantity forbids us referring to this word Il. 2. 461, Ἀσίω ἐν λειμῶνι in the Asian meadow, where others read Ἀσίω, poet. gen. of Ἀσία, the hero Asia, but cf. Spitzn. ad l.

ἄσιρακος, ὁ, a sort of locust, Diosc., cf. 105 iv.

ἄσις, εως, ἡ, slime, mud, such as a swollen river brings down, Pl. 21. 321. (prob. from ἄω to satiate, and so strictly superfluity.) [ἀ]

ἄσινέω, = sq., Hipp.

ἄσινέα, ἡ, to be ἄσιτος, not to eat, to fast, Eur. Hipp. 277. Hence

ἄσινία, ἡ, want of food, Hdt. 3. 52, Eur. Supp. 1105, both in plur. II. a not eating, fasting, Plut.

ἄσιτος, or, (σῖτος) without eating, fasting, Od. 4. 788, Eur., etc. Adv. -ως.

ἄσκαίρω, = σκαίρω, with a euphon.

ἄσκαλαβος, ὁ, also ἄσκαλαβώτης, ου, ὁ, in Ar. Nub. 170, = γαλεῶτης, a kind of lizard, lacerta gecko, cf. Jacobs Ael. H. A. p. 220.

ἄσκαλαφος, ὁ, a night bird, prob. a kind of owl, Arist. H. A.

ἄσκαλος, or, = sq., Theocr. 10. 14.

ἄσκαλλος, or, (σκάλλω) not scraped up, unhoed, unweeded.

ἄσκαλντης, ου, ὁ, a poor bed, elsewh. κράβας, Ar. Nub. 624.

II. a bier, Anth.

ἄσκαρδαμυκεῖ and -κεῖ, Adv. of ἀσκαρδάμυκος, without

winking, with unchanged look, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 28.

ἄσκαρδαμυκεῖν, not to blink or wink, to look steadily, also

ἄσκαρδαμύκτω: and

ἄσκαρδαμύκτης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Hipp.: from

ἄσκαρδάμυκος, or, (σκαρδάμυκος) not blinking or winking,

with steady impudent look, Ar. Eq. 292. II. of time, in a

twinkling. Adv. -τως, also -τεῖ, q. v.

ἄσκαρδαμύκτω, = ἄσκαρδαμύκειν.

ἄσκαρῆς, ἐς, = sq.

ἄσκαρῆς, or, (σκαίρω) not hopping or skipping.

ἄσκαριδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) full of ascarides or man-worms,

Hipp.

ἄσκαρίζω, f. ἴσω, = σκαρίζω with a euphon., to spring, jump,

hop, kick.

ἄσκαρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a worm in the intestines, a man-worm, Hipp.

II. the larva of a marsh-bug, Arist. H. A.

ἄσκαυλης, ου, ὁ, (ἄσκος, αἰλέω) a bag-piper.

ἄσκαφος, or, (σκάπτω) not dug, unhoed, Strab.

ἄσκηθῆς, ἐς, v. sub ἀσκηθῆς.

ἄσκέα, ἡ, (ἄσκέω) = ἀσκησις.

ἄσκειον, τό, like ἄσκιον, Dim. from ἄσκος, Hipp.

ἄσκηλῆς, or, a word of uncertain deriv. used by Hom. as Adj.

only once, in phrase ἀσκηλῆς καὶ ἔθνοιο Od. 10. 463; but

neut. as Adv., ἀσκηλῆς ἀεὶ Od. 1. 68., 4. 543, and once in

regul. Adv. ἀσκηλῆς ἀεὶ Il. 19. 68. In the first passage it is

interp. worn out, broken down, and so by some deriv. from

a euphon. σκέαλω, i. e. strictly dried up, withered, by some

from a priv. σκέλος, without legs to stand on: the Adverbial usages

are by all assigned to the former deriv., to the last, unceasingly, obstinately. II. later certainly from a copul. σκέλος,

and so = ἰσοσκελῆς, equal-legged, and of a balance, even, Nic.

Ther. 41. Adv. -ως.

ἄσκέπατος, or, (σκέπατον) unheun, ununthought, βάθρον

Soph. O. C. 101.

ἄσκέπαστος, or, (σκεπάω) uncovered, Diosc.

ἄσκηπῆς, ἐς, Anth., and

ἄσκηπος, or, (σκέπῃ) = ἀσκέπαστος, without cover, Luc.

ἄσκηπτος, or, (σκέπτομαι) inconsiderate, unreflecting, Plat.

Rep. 438 A. II. unconsidered, unobserved, Ar. Eccl. 258,

Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 19. Adv. -τως, inconsiderately, Thuc. 6. 21.

ἄσκέρα, ας, ἡ, a warm winter shoe with fur inside, Hippon. 9,

and Lyc.

ἄσκηρίσκιον, τό, Dim. from foreg.

ἄσκευάστος, or, (σκευάζω) not made by art, natural, Philostr.

ἄσκευῆς, ἐς, = sq., Hdt. 3. 131.

ἄσκευος, or, without furniture, utensils, or instruments: with-

out baggage, arms, attire, or ornament: unarmed, unfurnished,

unprepared, Soph. O. C. 1029: c. gen. unfurnished with...

ἀσκηδὼν τε καὶ στρατῷ Id. 16.

ἄσκειωρητος, or, (σκευαρώ) not searched through or tho-

roughly, Strab.

ἈΣΚΕΩ, f. ἴσω, to work raw materials, as ἔρια, κέρατα Il.: hence in gen. to work curiously, form by art, ἀργύρων κρητήρα, ἐρύμα Hom.; χιτῶνα πύρρσεν καὶ ἀσκεῖν to fold and clean a tunic, Od. 1. 439; ἄρια χρυσὸν εἰς ἡσκητὴν the chariot is finely wrought with gold, Il. 10. 438; so ὁρὸν ἡσκησεν 18. 592, v. χορὸς: θρόνον τεύχει ἀσκήσας, χρυσὸν περιχρῶν ἀσκήσας with skilful art will he make a throne, etc.: hence 2. simply to dress out, trick out, adorn, decorate, ἀσκεῖν τινα κόσμω Hdt. 3. 1: freq. in pass. ἡσκημένος πέπλοισι, χιτῶνι etc., v. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 187; so too of buildings, στέλοις, Παρῶν λίθω

ἡσκημ. Hdt.: metaph. σώμα λόγους ἡσκημ. *tricked out with words only*, not real, Soph. El. 1217: also in Med., *to adorn oneself*, Eur. 3. in Pind., *to honor a divinity, do him reverence*, Lat. colere, δαίμονα ἀσκ. Θερπέωνν P. 3. 193; ἀσκέσται Θέμυς O. 8. 29. II. in Att. and prose, usu. *to practise, exercise*, Lat. *exercere*, strictly of athletic exercise, and the like: construct. 1. c. acc. of person or thing trained, *to train, δάσκον τινα*, δ. τὸ σώμα etc., Plat., and Xen.; εἰς or πρὸς τι for an object or purpose, Ib.: in Eccl., *to discipline, mortify the body*. 2. c. acc. of the thing practised, ἀσκ. τέχνην, πετάσθων Hdt. 3. 125., 9. 33, ἀ. παγκράτιον, στάδιον etc., Plat., and Xen.: hence very freq. metaph., ἀσκ. ἀλήθειαν, δικαιοσύνην Hdt., κακότητα, ἀρετήν, σοφίαν, λαλίαν etc., Trag., Ar., etc., cf. Blomf. Aesch. P. 1102. 3. c. inf., ἀσκ. τοιαύτη μένιν *practise, endeavor to remain such*, Soph. El. 1024; so ἀσκ. λέγειν Id. Fr. 865, ἀσκ. κρείττους εἶναι, ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν Xen.; ἀσκεῖ ἐξουλιέν ἡ μεμάδα *a practice of associating with others*, Id. Ages. 11. 4: the full construct. seems to be c. acc. pers., as we find it Eur. Hipp. 1080, ἀσκεῖ σκωτῶν σέβειν. 4. absol. *to practise, go into training, train, take pains*, Plat., and Xen., περί τι Polyb. Cf. ἀσκητός, ἀσκητῶν. (Acc. to Pott from σκεύος, or ξέω with a prefixed.)

ἀσκη, ἡ=ἀσκήσις, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 48.

ἀσκητήρ, ἑς, *unhurt, unharmed*, oft. in Hom. of a safe return to one's country: ἀσκητὴς μέλι *pure, virgin honey*, Antim. 9: and so too Wolf and Pors. in Od. 14. 255, ἀσκηθῆες (to be pronounced as a trisyll.), where the MSS. ἀσκηθῆες. (Acc. to Passow from ἀσκέω, and so strictly *well cared for*: but perh. rather from a privat., and the root which appears in our *scathe*, i. e. *hurt*, and perh. in the Greek σχάζω, Germ. *schaden*, and so exactly=*our unsathed*.)

ἀσκημα, ατος, τό, *an exercise*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 79. II. *preparation*. III. *dress, ornament*.

ἀσκηνος, ον, (σκηνή) *without tent, under the open sky*, Plat. 2. *without illusion*, as on the stage, Synes. Adv. -ως.

ἀσκησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀσκέω) *exercise, training*, Thuc., esp. of the life and habits of an athlete, Thuc. 2. 39, Xen., etc.: c. gen., ἀσκ. τινὸς *practice of or in a thing*, Thuc. 5. 67. II. *any course of life, trade, profession*, Lat. *ars, Luc.*

ἀσκητός, εα, ἐόν, verb. Adj., *to be practised*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43. II. ἀσκητῶν, *one must practise, exercise, τὸς ἱππῆας Xen.: σοφίαν, σωφροσύνην Plat.*

ἀσκητήριον, τό, *a place of exercise: a hermitage*, Eccl.

ἀσκητής, οἱ, δ, *one who practises any art or trade*, ἀσκ. τῶν πολεμικῶν etc., opp. to διδωτής, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11: esp. *an athlete*, Plat. Rep. 403 E, with which word it is oft. confounded.

ἀσκητικός, ὁς, ον, *belonging to ἀσκησις or to an ἀσκητής, industrious*, Blas Plat. Legg. 806 A: esp. *belonging to an athlete*, Ar. Lys. 1085. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀσκητός, ἡ, ὄν, *curiously or carefully wrought, νῆμα, λέχος Od.*

2. *exercised, practised in a thing*, τινὶ Simon. 76. 3. 3. *to be got or reached by exercise*, opp. to διδακτός, Plat. Meno 70 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23.

ἀσκήτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἀσκητής: *a nun*, Eccl.

ἀσκήδιον, τό, Ar. Eccl. 307: and ἀσκήδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀσκός, Hipp.

ἀσκήσιος, α, ον, (σκηιά with a copul. or intens., cf. sub α-) *shady, shaded*, ὄρεα Pind. N. 6. 73. II. (a privat.) *without shade, unshaded*, Polyb.

ἀσκήσιον, ον, gen. ovos, *without staff or stick*, Anth. [I]

ἀσκήσις, ον, δ, (ἀσκός) *νῆσος, a kind of dropsy*, Epicur. ap. Plat.

Ἀσκληπείον, or Ἀσκληπείον, τό, = Ἀσκληπείον.

Ἀσκληπιάδης, ον, δ, *son of Asclepius*, II.: hence later in plur., as a name for physicians.

Ἀσκληπείον, or Ἀσκληπείον, τό, *the temple of Asclepius*, Luc.

Ἀσκληπείος, εια, ειον, ὄν, *belonging to Asclepius: τὰ Ἀσκληπεία*, sub. ipeῖ, his festival.

Ἀσκληπίος, δ, Asclepius, Lat. Aesculapius, in Hom. a Thesalian prince, famous as a physician, Il. 2. 729: later, son of Apollo and Coronnis, tutelary god of medicine, h. Hom. 15. [Ἀσκληπείου Il. 2. 731: Dem. made it proparox. Ἀσκληπίος, because he derived it from ἥσιος, cf. Böckh Pind. P. 3. 6.]

ἀσκοδέτης, ον, δ, (δέω) *a string for tying up wine-skins*, Nic.

ἀσκοθύλακος, δ, *a leathern bag*, Ar. Fr. 217.

ἀσκοκήλη, ον, δ, (κήλη) *having a bad rupture*.

ἀσκοπήτρα, ἡ=πήτρα, *a portmanteau*, scrip, Ar. Fr. 482.

ἄσκοπος, ον, (σκοπέω) *not seeing, imprudent, thoughtless*, Il. 24. 157; ἄσκοποι *unregardful of...*, τινὸς Aesch. Ag. 462.

II. pass. *not seen, unseen*, πλάκας ἀσκ. of the nether-world, Soph. O. C. 1682. 2. *not to be seen, obscure, dark, unintelligible*, ἔπος Aesch. Cho. 816; πρᾶγος Soph. Aj. 21; ἀσκ. χρόνος *an unknown time*, Soph. Tr. 246: *inconceivable, incredible*, Soph. El. 864, 1315. B. (σκοπός) *without aim or end, random*, βέλους Dion. H. Adv. -ως.

ἀσκοπύτην, ἡ, *a leathern canteen*, Antiph. Meleag. [I]

ἄσκιον, δ, *a leathern bag*, mostly of goat-skin, in Hom. usu. *a wine-skin; ἀσκήν βοός the bag in which Aeolus bottled up the winds*, Od. 10. 19: metaph. *a pot-bellied fellow*, Antiph., cf. Theophr. Char. 5 (3). 2. in gen. *an animal's hide*, Hdt. 3. 9: also of the skin of Marsyas, Hdt. 7. 26. Proverb. ἀσκὸν δέπειν τινα *to flay alive, abuse or maltreat wantonly*, Ar. Nub. 441, and in Pass. ἀσκὸς δεδάφει Solon 25. 7, cf. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 285 C. (Acc. to Pott, akin to σκίτος, with a prefixed.)

ἀσκοφόρεος, ον, (φέρω) *carrying wine-skins*.

ἀσκήλυτος, ον, (σκήλω) *not pillaged or stript*. [v]

ἀσκυλτος, ον, (σκήλω) *not torn or mangled: not tortured*. Adv. -τως.

ἀσκυρον, τό, *a kind of St. John's wort*, Diosc.

ἀσκυτός, ον, *without cup*, Ath.

Ἀσκόλια, ων, τό, (ἀσκός) *the second day of the rural Dionysia*, when they danced with one leg upon skins, unctos saluere per utres, as Virg. G. 2. 384. Hence

ἀσκολιάω, f. ἄσω, *to dance as at the Ascolia*: in gen. *to hop*, Ar. Plut. 1129: *to stand upon one leg*, Arist. Inc. An. Hence

ἀσκολιασμός, δ, *a dancing as at the Ascolia*.

ἀσκολίζω, f. ἄσω, = ἀσκολιάω.

ἀσκιμα, ατος, τό, (ἀσκός) *the leather padding or lining of the hole which served for the row-lock, put there to make the oar move easily*, Ar. Ach. 97.

ἄσμα, τό, (ᾄδω) *any thing sung, a song, lay*, Plat., and Xen.

ἄσμεράγος, ον, (σμερᾶγῃ) *noiseless*, Opp.

ἄσματιον, τό, Dim. from ἄσμα, *a little song*.

ἄσματῶκαμπος, ον, δ, (κάμπα) *twister of song: said by Ar. of the Trag. and Dithyramb. poets of his time*, Nub. 333.

ἄσματοποιός, δ, (ποιέω) *a composer of songs*, Ath.

ἄσμεναίτατος, or ἄσμενέστατος, τ. ἄσμενος.

ἄσμενέω, (ἄσμενος)=ἄσμε, only in Dinarch. 94. 34: ἄσμενέω μεταβολὴν *to wish for a change*.

ἄσμενίζω, f. ἄσω, *to take gladly or readily*, τὶ Polyb.: intr. *to be satisfied with a thing, τινὶ or ἐπὶ τινὶ Id.*: also ἄσμ. εἰ., Id. So too as Dep. med., Aesop. Hence

ἄσμενιστός, δ, *a receiving gladly*, Stob.

ἄσμενιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *acceptable, welcome*, Sext. Emp.

ἄσμενος, ὅς, ον, (ἵδωμαι, part. pf. ἡμένομαι) *well-pleased, glad*, always with a verb, where it may be rendered *glad to*, e. g. φῆγεν ἄσμενος ἐκ θανάτου he was glad to have escaped death, Il. 20. 350, cf. Od. 9. 63, and freq. in Att., ἄσμ. ἀρθεῖς Thuc. 6. 12: esp. in such phrases as ἐμὸι δὲ καὶ ἄσμενός εἰν glad should I be of it, Il. 14. 108: just like οἱ βουλευμένοι ἐστί, lat. volentibus vobis est, so ἄσμενός βέ σοι. . . νῆξ ἀποκρίψει φῶς glad wilt thou be when night shuts out the light, Aesch. Pr. 23, cf. Soph. Tr. 18, Plat. Crat. 418 C. Adv. -ως, *gladly, readily, joyfully*, like ἀσπασίως, Thuc. 4. 21, Plat., etc.: Superl. -νέστατα, -νέστατα, Plat. Rep. 320 C, 616 A.

ἄσμηκος, ον, (σμήχω) *not rubbed off*, Pherecr. Incert. 16.

ἄσμος, δ, = ἄσμα, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 50.

ἄσολοκίστος, Adv., = ἀσολοκός.

ἀσόλοικος, ον, *without solecism, not barbarous*, Soph. Fr. 555, cf. σόλοκος: *genuine, good*, κρέας Eubul. Amalth. 1. 8.

ἄσσομαι, fut. of ἄσω, Ar.

ἄσσοβία, ἡ, *folly, stupidity*, Luc.: from

ἄσσοφος, ον, *unwise, foolish, silly*, Theogn. 370. Adv. -φος.

ἄσπαίνομαι, fut. ἄσσομαι, Dep. med. *to welcome kindly, bid welcome, greet*, Lat. *salutare*, τινά Hom., usu. c. dat., as δεξιῶ,

χερσίν, ἔπει, μιλυχίοις, so too φωνῇ ἀσπ. Pind.: in Att. usu. absol., esp. as the common form on meeting, ἀσπάζομαι εἰς or ἀσπάζεσθαι alone, Ar. Nub. 1145, Pl. 1042, cf. Schol.: ἀσπ. and δεξιόσθαι joined, Ar. Plut. 752, and Xen.: also to take leave of, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, etc.: also of the saluting of ships, ταῖς κώπαις Plut.; ἀσπ. τινε βασιλέα to hail as king; metaph. ἀσπ. συμφορὰν to bid misfortune welcome, accept it, Eur. Ion 587.

2. from the modes of salutation in use, to embrace, kiss: in gen. to fondle, caress, Ar. Vesp. 607: hence of dogs, Lat. blandiri, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 9. 3. to love, cling fondly to, ἵσταν σ', ὡς τεκοῦσ', ἀσπάζομαι Eur. Ion 1363, and so Plat., and Xen.: hence to follow eagerly, cleave to, as a disciple his master, Plat.: c. acc. rei, like Lat. amplecti, ἀσπ. τὸ ἄνθρωπον, τὸν οἶνον Plat. Symp. 192 A, Rep. 475 A, and of dogs, ἀσπ. τὰ ἔχνη Xen. Cyn. 3. 7. 4. ἀσπ. ὅτι.. to be glad that..., Ar. Plut. 324 (acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 129, quasi ἀμφι-σπάζομαι, cf. am-plecti.)

ἀσπάθης, ov, (σπάθω) not struck close with the σπάθη; not closely woven, χλαῖνα Soph. Fr. 849: hence in gen. not in close order, φάλαγγι Dion. H.

ἀσπαίρω, (a euphon., σπαίρω) to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively, in Hom. always of the dying, except κραδί ἀσπαίρουσα Il. 13. 443; so too Aesch. Pers. 976, Eur. I. A. 1587, also ἀσπ. ἄνω κάτω Eur. El. 843: but Hdt. 8. 5 has 'Αδελμαντος μούθος ἡσπαίρε was the only one who still made a struggle, resisted. 'Ασπαίρω was held better Att. than σπαίρω, but the word is mostly Ep.

ἀσπάλαθος, ὁ, also ἡ, aspalathus, a prickly shrub, yielding a fragrant oil, Theogn. 1193: used as an instrument of torture, ἐπ' ἀσπαλάθων τινὰ κνῆπτειν in Plat. Rep. 616 A. ἀσπάλαξ, ακος, ὁ, elsewh. σπάλαξ, a mole, Arist. H. A. (akin to scalpo, as σκεπτ— to specio, Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 153.) ἀσπαλιεύς, ἑως, ὁ, an angler, fisherman, Ael. ἀσπαλιεύτης, οὗ, ὁ,=foreg., Plat. Soph. 218 E. ἀσπαλιευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to an angler, ἡ, -κή, the art of angling, Plat. Soph. 219 D: from sq.

ἀσπαλιεύω, or as Dep. med. ἀσπαλιέομαι, to angle, catch fish by angling. (From ἀσπαλά a fish, only in Hesych.) ἀσπανιστία, ἡ, (σπάνις) redundancy, superfluity, Teles ap. Stob. p. 524. 52.

ἀσπαράγιν, ἡ, asparagus, Antiph. Incert. 37. ἀσπάραγος, ὁ, Att. ἀσφάραγος, asparagus, Cratin. Incert. 135: also the shoots of divers plants, like asparagus in form, Gal. cf. Lob. Phryn. 111. (Prob. from a euphon., and σπάραγος, akin to σπάρην, σφάραγος, σφρίγγω, Pott Forsch. 1. 238.) ἀσπαράγγιν, ἡ,=ἀσπαράγιν. ἀσπαρίξω, f. ἰσώ, for σπαρίξω,=ἀσπαίρω, Arist. Part. An. ἀσπαρτος, ov, (σπείρω) land, unsown, untilled, Od. 9. 123: of plants, not sown, growing wild, L. 109. Adv.—τως. ἀσπάσιος, ία, ion, also os, or Od. 23. 233. (ἀσπάζομαι) welcome, seen or received with pleasure, well-pleasing, Hom.

II. well-pleased, glad, delighted, γαῖς ἀσπασίον ἐτέβαν Od. 23. 238, ἀσπασίον τόνγε κακότητος ἔλυσαν they released him to his joy, Od. 5. 397. Adv.—ως, readily, gladly, cheerfully, Hom. with a verb, to be glad to..., as θημί μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κλῆμειν Il. 7. 118, so H. 8. 232, Od. 4. 523, etc. Like ἀσπαστός, Ep. word, though we have the Adv. —ως in Aesch. Ag. 1555. Cf. ἄσπεμος. ἀσπαρμα, atos, τό, a welcome, greeting: freq. in Eur., in plur. embraces, caresses: the thing embraced, dear one.

ἀσπαρμός, ὁ, a greeting, embrace, Theogn. 858: affection, opp. to μῶσος, Plat.

ἀσπατέον, verb. Adj. from ἀσπάζομαι, one must greet, etc., Plat. Phil. 32 D.

ἀσπατικός, ὁ, ὄν, disposed to welcome, greet, etc.: fit for greeting, kindly, friendly, Polyb.: τὸ ἀσπ. sub. οἶκημα, a reception-room.

ἀσπαστός, ὁ, ὄν,=ἀσπασίος, welcome, Hom. only in Od.: ἀσπ. τινί Od. 5. 398, 13. 35. Adv.—τως. ἀσπαστός, ὄσος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀσπαρμός, Call.

ἀσπειστος, ov, (σπένδομαι) to be appeased by no libations, implacable, inexorable, Dem. 786. 10: πόλεμος,=ἀσπονδός.

ἀσπερμος, ov, (σπέρμα) without seed, i. e. posterity, Il. 20. 303. ἀσπερχής, hastily (a euphon., σπέρχω), hotly, unceasingly,

Hom., who uses only this neut. form as Adv., esp. in phrase ἀσπερχῇ μενεαίνει and κεχολώσθαι.

ἀσπετος, ov, (a priv., εἴπειν) unspeakable, unsullerable, Hom., and Hes.; mostly in sense of unspeakably great, ἀσπ. αἰθήρ, ῥόος Ἰκεανού, ὕλη, ὕδωρ: κλέος, κυδοιμός, ἀνίκη, κλαγγή, etc.: more rarely of number, countless, yet Hom. has ἀσπετα πολλά, so κρέα ἀσπετα Od. 9. 162, τρεῖς ἀσπετα γέ γ' ἐν τρέμει σπῆλαι, Il. 17. 332, but φων) ἀσπετος a voice that can no longer be heard, indistinct, h. Hom. Ven. 238, (where Herm. reads τρεῖς ἀσπετον.) As Adv. ἀσπετον and ἀσπετα. The word is Ep., but found once in Soph., twice in Eur.

ἀσπίδατοβλής, ἦτος, ὁ, (ἀσπίς, ἀσπιδάλλω) one that throws away his shield, a runaway, coward, Ar. Vesp. 592.

ἀσπίδης, ἑς, v. σπιδής. ἀσπίδητροφόρος, ov, (σπρέφω) brandishing a shield by the thong, shield-armed, λέως Aesch. Ag. 825.

ἀσπίδηφόρος, ov, (φέρω) bearing shield, under shield: in gen. a warrior, Aesch. Theb. 19, and Eur.

ἀσπίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀσπίς, a small shield, Strab.

ἀσπίδισκάριον, τό,=foreg.

ἀσπίδισκη, ὁ,=ἀσπιδίσκος, I. XX.

ἀσπίδισκον, τό, a second Dim. of ἀσπίς: from ἀσπίδισκος, ὁ, Dim. from ἀσπίς.

ἀσπίδιστος, ov, ὁ,=ἀσπιδιώτης, Soph. Fr. 376. [τ]

ἀσπίδιωτης, ὁ, ἀνήρ, shield bearing, a warrior, Il. 2. 554, 16. 167.

ἀσπίδωδης, ov, (δάνω) bitten by an adder or asp, Diosc.

ἀσπίδωδοντος, ὁ, (δοντέω) clattering with shields, δρόμοι Pind. I. 1. 32.

ἀσπίδοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like, shaped like a shield, Diod.

ἀσπίδοεις, εσσα, εν,=foreg., Opp.

ἀσπίδοθέρμενον, ov, gen. onos, (τρέφω)=ἀσπιδοφέρμενον, living by the shield, i. e. by war.

ἀσπίδοθηγιον, or ἀσπίδοπήγιον, τό, the workshop of an ἀσπιδοπηγός, Dem. 945. 15.

ἀσπίδοτήγος, ὁ, (πήγνυμι) a shield-maker, Themist.

ἀσπίδοτοία, ἡ, the making of the shield: Gramm. name for Il. 18, from its subject: from

ἀσπιδιοποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) a shield-maker.

ἀσπίδοτρόφος, ov, (τρέφω) living or feeding upon adders or asps: but II. parox. ἀσπιδοτρόφος, ov, act., feeding adders or asps.

ἀσπίδοῦχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) a shield-holder, shield-bearer, Soph. Fr. 376, and Eur.

ἀσπιδοφέρμενον, ov, gen. onos, (φέρω) living by the shield, i. e. by war, a warrior by profession, Eur. Phoen. 796.

ἀσπιδοφορέω, to bear a shield: from

ἀσπιδιφόρος, ov, (φέρω) bearing a shield, LXX.

ἀσπίλος, ov, (σπίλος)=sq., Anth.

ἀσπίλωτος, ov, (σπίλω) spotless, stainless.

ἀσπίθιον, τό, sometimes used by Hom. for ἀψίθιον.

ἀσπίς, ἱδός, ἡ, a round shield: in Hom. large enough to cover the whole man, usu. of bull's hide, overlaid with metal plates, with a boss (μυφαρός) in the middle, and fringed with tassels (θύσανος): later, it belonged to the Greek men-at-arms (δολιχῆται, cf. ὅπλων), as opp. to the Thracian πέλτην and Persian γέρρον, cf. esp. Xen. An. 2. 1, 6, Mem. 3. 9, 2: to lose the shield (ἀσπίδα ἀποβαλεῖν) was a soldier's greatest disgrace, Hdt. 5. 95, Ar. Vesp. 19, cf. Bergk Anacr. 26. 2. in common language used for a body of men-at-arms (δολιχῆται), as δεκασιχλίη ἀσπίς Hdt. 5. 30, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7. 10; as we say "a hundred lances, bayonets," etc., for men: so too to estimate a victory, ἀσπίδας ἔλαβον ὡς διακοσίας Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 3. 3. Military phrases: ἐπὶ ἀσπίδα πέντε καὶ ἑκοσὶ τάζεσθαι to be drawn up twenty-five deep or in file, Thuc. 4. 93, also ἐπ' ἀσπίδων δόλυναν Id. 7. 79; ἐπὶ μίᾳ ἀσπίδων in single line, Isocr. 136 C: ἐξ ἀσπίδων, ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, παρ' ἀσπίδα from the left, on the left, towards or to the left, because the shield was held with the left hand, Xen., cf. δόρυ: but παρ' ἀσπίδα στήναι to stand in battle, Eur. Med. 250: ἀσπίδας συγκλείειν to close ranks, Xen.: ἐπειδὰν ἀσπίς φορῇ when the shields ring, i. e. when two bodies of men meet in a charge, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29: a shield was sometimes put as a signal, for battle, etc., Hdt. 6. 115,

121, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 27. II. *an asp, a kind of snake*, Hdt. 4. 191, and Plut.
ἀσπιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq., Soph.
ἀσπιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *one armed with a shield, a warrior*, II., always in gen. plur. ἀσπιστῶν; also ἀσπιστήρ and ἀσπιστῶν, the latter as Adj., κλονοῖ ἀσπιστοπες *din of shielded warriors*, Aesch. Ag. 404.
ἀσπιστωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. foreg.
ἀσπιδαγχος, ον, (σπιδάγχω) *without bowels*: metaph. heartless, spiritless, Soph. Aj. 472: *merciless*. II. *without eating* σπιδάγχω, Plat. (Com.) Poët. 1.
ἀσπληνιος, ον, =sq., Diosc., cf. Lob. Paral. 197.
ἀσπλην, ον, (σπλήν) *without spleen*. II. *act. reducing the spleen*, hence τὸ ἀσπλην, *asplenium*, spleenwort, supposed to be a remedy for the spleen, Diosc.
ἀσπονδία, Adv. of ἀσπονδος.
ἀσπονδος, ον, *not to make or keep a covenant or treaty*: from ἀσπονδος, *or, without σπονδή or drink-offering*, and so I. to whom *no drink-offering is poured*, ἀσπ. θεός i. e. death, Eur. Alc. 424. II. *without a regular truce*, (which was ratified by σπονδαί), ἀναχωρή Thuc. 5. 32: of persons, *without making a truce*, Id. 3. 113, ἀσπονδους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελεῖσθαι *to take up their dead without leave asked*, Id. 2, 22: τὸ ἀσπονδον *a keeping out of treaty or covenant with others*, Id. 1. 37. III. *admitting of no truce*, implacable, ἀστ. ἀρά *a deadly curse*, Aesch. Ag. 1235, ubi ad. 'Arys, so it would be =ἀσπ. πόλεμος, as in Dem. 314. 16: also ἀσπονδῶντι νόμοις ἔχθραν συμβάλλειν Eur. El. 905.
ἀσπρορος, ον, (σπερ) =ἀσπαρτος, *not soven, untitled, χώρα Dem. 379. 4.*
ἀσπουδάστος, ον, (σπουδάω) *not zealously pursued or courted*, γυνή Eur. Melan. 15: *not said in earnest*. II. *not worth* πᾶς, *useless, mischievous*, σπεύδων ἀσπουδάστα Eur. Bacch. 913, I. T. 202.
ἀσπουδεῖ, Adv. and
ἀσπουδῆ, Adv. =sq.
ἀσπουδί, Adv. (σπουδί) *without zeal, effort, or trouble*, II.: *without a struggle, ignobly*, II. 22. 304. [8i]
ἀσπρις, also ἀσπρος, ἡ, *a kind of oak*, Theophr.
ἄσσα, Ion. for ἄνια, neut. pl. from ἄντις, Att. ἄττα, *whish, whishsoever, what, whatever*, Hom. Il. 10. 409, though the line is dub., and Hdt.
ἄσσα, Ion. for τινα, Att. ἄττα, *something, some*, in Hom. only once in Od. ὅποιοι ἄσσα *what sort* . . ? 19. 218, as interrog. for τινα.
ἄσσάομαι, v. ἄσσω.
ἄσσάριον, τό, Dim. from Lat. *as, a small as*, N. T. II. *a sort of saeve*, Lat. *assarium*, Vitruv.
ἄσσαν, Adv. Compar. of ἄγγι, *nearer*, Hom., mostly with the verbs λέναι, ικέσθαι, and στήναι, *to draw near*, as a friend or enemy: sometimes *as*, ἄσσαν ἐμῷ *nearer to me*, II. : so too ἄσσαν λέγει etc., c. gen., also in Hdt. 4. 3. Hence as a new Compar. ἄσσοτερος, also ἄσσύτερος, Adv. ἄσσοτέρα, c. aut sine gen., Od. Superl. ἄσσότατος, and Aesch. Fr. 61 ἄσσιςτος like ἄγγιστος, Adv. ἄσσοτάτω.
ἄσσοτερος and **ἄσσύτερος**, v. sub ἄσσαν.
ἄσσω, Att. contr. for ἄσσω, q. v.
ἄσσωδης, es, =ἀσώδης.
ἄσσύγης, ἐς, (σσύγω) *not trickling*, and so ἄ. κρύσταλλος *hard frozen*, Soph. Fr. 162. II. *not merely trickling*, i. e. gushing, in a stream, Valck. Ad. p. 228.
ἄσσύβης, ἐς, (ἴσσυμαι) *unsteady, unstable*, Anth.
ἄσσύδμυτος, ον, (σσύδμωμαι) *unsteady, unsettled, wandering*, ἀσσύδμυτος Xen. Mem. 4. 7. 5: also of men, *unsteady, unstable, inconstant*, Ar. Av. 169: also of things, *uncertain*, αἰών Eur. Or. 981, τὸ ἄστ. τοῦ μέλλοντος *uncertainty*, Thuc. 4. 62, cf. 3. 59: *indefinite, not to be weighed or decided*, Heind. Plat. Lys. 214 C.
ἄστακος, ὁ, *a kind of crab*, Epich. p. 12.
ἄστακτι, Adv. of sq., *not in drops*, i. e. in floods, Soph. [who has i. O. C. 1646, i. Ib. 1251].
ἄσταλτος, ον, (στάω) =ἀσταγής II, Eur. I. T. 1242.
ἄσταλάκτος, ον, (σταλάσσω) *not dropping or trickling*, i. e. gushing forth, like ἀσταγής, Call.

ἄσταλῆς, ἐς, (στέλλομαι) *unarmed, unclothed*, Call.
ἄσταλῆς, ον, =σταλῆς, dub.
ἄστανδης, ὁ, *a courier*, a Persian word, Wytenb. Plut. 2. 326 F: cf. ἄγγαρος.
ἄσταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, v. l. for ἄστακός, Arist. Part. An. 4. 8, i.
ἄστασία, ἡ, Subst. of ἄστατος, *unsteadiness*.
ἄστασίαστος, ον, (στασιάζω) *not disturbed by seditions*, γῆ Thuc. 1. 2: *without party-spirit, quiet*, Lys. 195. 38. Adv. -τως.
ἄστατών, to be ἄστατος, *be unsteady*: also *to be homeless*, N. T.: from
ἄστατος, ον, (ἴσταμαι) *never standing still*, προχός Mesomed. h. Nemes. 7: *unsteady, uncertain*, Polyb. II. *unweighed*, Nic. Adv. -τως.
ἄσταφιδίτης, ον, ὁ, [i] fem. ἀσταφιδίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, *made of raisins, prepared therewith*, Anth.: from
ἄσταφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (a euphon., σταφίς) *a raisin*, Hdt. 2. 40, and Plat.
ἄσταφύλινος, ὁ, =σταφυλῖνος with a euphon.
ἄσταφύλος, ον, (a priv., σταφυλή) *without grapes*. [α]
ἄσταχς, υος, ὁ, (a euphon., στάχς) *an ear of corn*, II., and h. Hom. Cer.
ἄστέγατος, ον, (στέγῳ) *uncovered*, of a ship, *undecked*, Antiphon 132. 8: διὰ τὸ ἀστέγαστον *from their having no shelter, living in the open air*, Thuc. 7. 87.
ἄστεγής, ἐς, =sq.
ἄστεγος, ον, (στέγη) *without roof, houseless*, Pseudo-Phoc. II. (στέγη) *act. not holding or containing*, metaph. of a person's mouth, *prating*, LXX, cf. ἀθύρτομος.
ἄστενέομαι, Dep. med., *rarer collat. form of sq.*
ἄστεῖζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., (ἄστεῖος) *to behave urbane, be courteous or witty*, Plut.
ἄστοιολογία, ἡ, *refined discourse, wit*, Arist. Rhet. Al.: from
ἄστοιολόγος, ον, (λέγω) *speaking wittily*.
ἄστεῖος, ον, also α, ον, (ἄστν) *of the town*, and so like Lat. urbanus, *courteous, polite, witty, amusing*, opp. to ἄγροκος, esp. ἀστέων τι λέγειν *to say a good thing, make a good joke*, Ar., cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 204 C: of persons, *pretty*, opp. to καλὸς handsome, Arist. Rhet.: of wares, *neat, well made*: but later also of natural productions, *just like αγαθός, good of its kind*, Strab., and Plut. Adv. -ως. Hence
ἄστοισύνῃ, ἡ, and
ἄστειότης, ητος, ἡ, *refinement, politeness, wit*, Lat. urbanitas.
ἄστεπτος, ον, (στέλω) *untrodten*, ἀκτὴ βοτῶν ἀστ. Soph. Phil. 2.
ἄστεσίμος, ὁ, (ἄστέζομαι) *a witty saying or doing*, Philostr.
ἄστεκος, ον, (στέγω) =ἄστεγος, v. sub ἀστερκετος. Adv. -τως.
ἄστελεχης, ἐς, (στέλεχος) *without stalk*, Theophr.
ἄστελεις, ον, =foreg.
ἄστεμβакτος, ον, (στέμβω) *not insulted*, Lyc.: also =ἀστέμφης, Euphor. 106.
ἄστεμβής, ἐς, *rarer collat. form of sq.*
ἄστεμφής, ἐς, (στέμβω) *unmoved, unshaken, unchanging*, Bouché II. 2. 344: ἀστεμφής ἔχεσκε, sc. τὸ σικεππρον, he held it unmoved, stiff, II. 3. 219; but ἀστεμφέως ἔχειν *time to hold one fast*, Od. 4. 419, 459. II. *untrodten*, and so of grapes, *untrope*. Adv. -φῶς. (Samscr. stabh, niti, stambha, columna; cf. our step, stamp, στέμβω.)
ἄστενάκος, ον, (στένάω) *without sigh or groan*, Soph. Tr. 1074, 1200: also ἄστ. ἡμέρα *free from groans*, Eur. Hec. 690. Adv. -τως, also -τέλ, or -τί, Aesch. Fr. 284.
ἄστένω, verb. Adj. from ἄδω, *one must sing*, Ar. Nub. 1205, Plat. Rep. 390 E.
ἄστεπτος, ον, (στέφω) *untrodden*: hence, *unhonored*, τίς ἀστ. θεῶν Eur. Heracl. 440.
ἄστεργάων, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (στέργω, ἀνήρ) *without love of man, hating wedlock*: of Io in Aesch. Pr. 898, where *perch. it is rather aspiring above an union with a mortal*. [γᾶ]
ἄστεργής, ἐς, (στέργω) *without love, unkind, hateful, dreadful*, ὁρῇ Soph. Aj. 776: ἀστ. τι παθεῖν Id. O. T. 229.
ἄστερείος, ον, (ἀστέρη) =ἀστερείς.
ἀστεριαίος, αἰα, αἰών, *like a star*, Cleomed.

ἀσπερίας, *ov, ὁ, starred, mottled, and hence* II. as Subst., a kind of mottled heron, *falcon, or shark*, Arist. H. A.
 ἀσπερίω, *f. ἴω, to make into a star*, Plut., usu. κατασπερίω, also ἀσπερώ, ἀσπρώ.
 ἀστέριος, *α, ov, also os, ov, starred, starry*, Ap. Rh. II. like a star, of a spider, Nic.
 ἀστερίσκος, *δ, Dim. from ἀστήρ, a little star*, Call. II. esp. the mark ✕, by which Gramm. distinguished fine passages in MSS., an asterisk. III. a plant, a kind of aster, Theophr.
 ἀστερικός, *ov, =αστεργής*, Aesch. Fr. 206, ubi al. ἀστεκτα.
 ἀστεροδίνωτος, *ov, (δινέω) brought by the revolution of the stars*, Anth. [I]
 ἀστεροειδής, *ἑς, (εἶδος) star-like, starry, full of stars*, Ar. Thesm. Adv. -ῶς.
 ἀστέροεις, *εσσα, εν, starred, starry*, οὐρανός Hom.: in gen. sparkling, glittering, θώρηξ, Ἥφαίστου δῶμος Il. 16. 134, 18. 370.
 ἀστέρομματος, *ov, =αστεροῦματος*.
 ἀστερόντος, *ov, (νῶτον) with starry back*, Nonn.
 ἀστέροφθαλμος, *ov, (ὄμμα) star-eyed*, epith. of night, Orph.
 ἀστεροπτή, *ῆ, poet. for ἀσπράτῃ, σπεροπτή, lightning*, Il., etc.: hence
 ἀστεροπτητής, *οὔ, δ, the lightener*, epith. of Zeus, Il.
 ἀστεροσκοπία, *ῆ, star-gazing*, Sext. Emp.: from
 ἀστεροσκοπός, *ov, (σκοπέω) a star-gazer, astronomer, astrologer*.
 ἀστεροφειγής, *ἑς, (φέγγω) shining with stars*, Orph.
 ἀστερόφοιτος, *ov, (φοιτάω) walking among the stars*, Nonn.
 ἀστέρω, =ἀσπερίω, Arat.
 ἀστέροδης, *es, =αστεροειδής*.
 ἀστέρωπος, *ov, (ἀσφ) star-faced: and so starred, starry*, αἰθήρ, οὐρανός Eur. II. star-like, and so bright, ὄμμα Aesch. Fr. 158, σελήνη Eur., cf. Valck. Phoen. 131.
 ἀστέφανος, *ov, without crown, ungarnished*, Eur. Hipp. 1137.
 II. esp. without the crown of victory, τιθέναι τινα ἀστέφανον Id. Andr. 1020.
 ἀστέφανος, *ov, (στέφανος) not crowned*, esp. in sign of victory, Sapph. 44, Plat. Rep. 613 C.
 ἀστή, *ῆ, fem. of ἀστός*, Hdt. i. 173 etc., Ar. Thesm. 541.
 ἀστήγος, *ov, without stēgē, esp. without tombstone*, Anth.
 ἀστήν, *ῆνος, δ, ῆ, =sq.*
 ἀστήγνος, *ov, =δυστήγνος*, acc. to old Gramm. from στήναι, without firm footing, but Lob. Phryn. 466 derives it from a root ἑσ, ἑστω.
 ἈΣΤΗΡ, *δ, gen. ἑρος: dat. pl. ἄσπρασσι Il. 22. 28, 317, not ἀσπράσσι (v. Lob. Paral. 175), a star, Hom.: in gen. any luminary, a meteor*, Pl. 4. 75. 2. metaph. like ἄστρον, of illustrious persons, etc., ἀστήρ Μουσῶν, Ἀθήνης Valck. Hipp. 1122. 3. a sea animal of the mollusc kind, a star-fish, Arist. H. A. 4. a kind of singing bird, Opp. 5. a Samian clay used as sealing-wax, Theophr. (the α is euphon.), as in ἄστρον, astrum, cf. our star, Germ. Stern, cf. Pot. Forsch. i. 225.)
 ἀστήρικτος, *ov, (σπρίω) not propped or grounded, unstable*, Anth.
 ἀστήρις, *ἑς, (στέλβω) untrodden by, τινί Aesch. Theb. 859: hence* 1. not to be trodden, holy, ἕλκος Soph. O. C. 126. 2. untrodden, desert, pathless, χάρος Id. Aj. 657. II. Act. leaving no track, τροχός Mesomed. h. Nemes. 7.
 ἀστίβητος, *ov, Lyc., and*
 ἀστίβος, *ov, =ἀστίβης*, Anth.
 ἀστικός, *ῆ, ὅν, (ἄστυ) 1. of a city or town, opp. to country, λέσδς Aesch. Eum. 997, τὰ δ. Διονύσια, more usu. τὰ κατ' ἄστυ, Thuc. 5. 20, cf. sub Διονύσια II: also home, opp. to ξενικός, foreign*, Aesch. Supp. 618. 2. town-bred, witty, like ἀστέιος.—Also ἀστικός, q. v. Adv. -κῶς.
 ἄστικτος, *ov, (στίω) not marked with spots or dots, not tattooed*, Hdt. 5. 6. II. χωρίον, an estate not pledged or mortgaged: for those that were so were marked by stones (σῆλαι, θροί), Menand. p. 277.
 ἄστιγος, *ov, δ, (ἄστυ) a townsman, citizen*, Soph. Fr. 81. [I]
 ἀστέγγιστος, *ov, (στέγγισω) not scraped or rubbed down*, dirty, Anth.

ἄσπλιγξ, *γγος, ῆ, =ὑσπλιγξ*, Philet. 36.
 ἀστοιχεύω, *ov, (στοιχεῖω) without even the elements, grossly ignorant*.
 ἀστοιχος, *ov, not in ranks or ranks, not planted in regular order*, Theophr.
 ἀστολος, *ov, (στολή) without the stole*, χιτών Soph. Fr. 791.
 ἀστομάχηντος, *ov, (στόμαχος) unvoiced*, Alciph.
 ἀστομος, *ov, (στόμα) without mouth, speechless*, Soph. Fr. 78.
 II. of horses, hard-mouthed, unbitted, unmanageable, Aesch. Fr. 336, Soph. El. 724. III. of dogs, bad-mouthed, unable to bite, Xen. Cyn. 3. 3. IV. of meat and drink, unpalatable, Ath.
 ἀστομῶτος, *ov, (στομῶ) unsharpened, untempered, as metal*.
 ἀστονάχηντος, *ov, (στονάχω) =sq.*, Anth.
 ἀστονος, *ov, (α copul. or intens., στένω) loudly sighing or wailing, mournful*, Aesch. Theb. 857: or, as others, (α priv.) not merely sighing, i. e. wailing bitterly, cf. ἀσπαγής. II. πτότος ἀστονος a potion to chase away sighs, Mehlhorn Anacr. 50. 6. p. 188, cf. ἀχολος 2.
 ἀστέζενος, *δ, ῆ, the public guest of a city*, Aesch. Suppl. 356: one who has been made an honorary freeman.
 ἀστοργία, *ῆ, want of natural affection*, Dion. H.: from
 ἀστοργῶν, *ov, (στέργω) without natural affection*, N. T.: cruel, θάνατος Leon. Al.
 ἀστορής, *ἑς, (στορέννυμι) unbedded*, Nonn.
 ἀστός, *δ, (ἄστυ) a townsman, citizen, fellow-citizen*, opp. to ξένος, Hom. Fem. ἀσθή, *ῆ, q. v.*
 ἀστόχαστος, *ov, (στοχάζομαι) not aimed*, Dion. H.
 ἀστοχέω, (ἀστοχος) to miss the mark, in gen. to miss, τινός Polyb.: to fail, περί τινος Id. Hence
 ἀστόχημα, *ατος, τό, a failure, fault*, Plut. like ἀμάχημα.
 ἀστοχία, *ῆ, a missing the mark, failing*, Plut. 2. imprudence, thoughtlessness, Polyb.: from
 ἀστοχος, *ov, (στοχάζομαι) missing the mark, aiming badly at*, τινός Plat. Tim. 19 E: hence in gen., going or doing wrong, heedless, thoughtless, random. Adv. -χῶς.
 ἀσπράβη, *ῆ, (ἀσπράβης) a wooden saddle, pack-saddle: hence* II. a mule with an easy saddle on, Lys. 169. 13, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. Ecx. 7.
 ἀσπράβηλάτης, *ov, δ, (ἐλαίνω) a muleteer*, Luc. [ἀδ]
 ἀσπράβηλος, *δ, =σπράβηλος*, with a euphon., Ath.
 ἀσπράβης, *ἑς, =ἀσπράβης*, immovable or not twisted, straight, κίων Pind. O. 2. 146, τρίγωνον Plat. Tim. 73 B.
 ἀσπράβίζω, (ἀσπράβη) to carry a pack-saddle, serve as a beast of burden, ἀσπράβιζουσι κάμηλοι Aesch. Supp. 285, but the passage is very dub.
 ἀσπράγῃλη, *ῆ, Ion. for ἀσπράγαλος III, Anacr. 44*.
 ἀσπράγῃλιζω, *f. ἴω, to play with ἀσπράγαλοι*, Plat.: also, ἀσπρ. ἄρτος Cratin. Plut. 4.
 ἀσπραγαλῖνος, *δ, a gold-finch*, elsewh. ποικίλις, Opp.
 ἀσπραγῃλον, *τό, Dim. from ἀσπράγαλος*.
 ἀσπραγῃλιος, *εως, ῆ, a playing with ἀσπράγαλοι*, Arist. Rhet.
 ἀσπραγαλίσκος, *δ, Dim. from ἀσπράγαλος*.
 ἀσπραγαλίσκος, *δ, =ἀσπραγῃλιος*.
 ἀσπραγαλῖτης, *ov, δ, fem. ἀσπραγαλῖτις, ἴδος, ῆ, of the nature or form of an ἀσπράγαλος*. [I]
 ἀσπραγαλῖμάντις, *εως, δ, ῆ, divining from ἀσπράγαλοι*, Artemid.
 ἀσπράγῃλος, *δ, one of the vertebrae, esp. in the neck*, Hom.
 II. the ankle bone, Lat. talus, Hdt. 3. 129: Theoc. 10. 36 compares pretty feet to ἀσπράγαλοι, perh. from their being well-turned, or (as the Schol.) from their whiteness. III. usu. in plur. ἀσπράγαλοι, dice, which at first were made of the ankle bones, (often used by boys in their simple state, as in a Marble in the Brit. Mus., Room 3. No. 31,) but soon of other materials also, esp. of stone, Lat. tali: hence the game played therewith, Il. 23. 88, Hdt. i. 94. The ἀσπράγαλοι had only four flat sides, the two others being round: the flat were marked with pips, so that the side with one pip stood opposite to that with six, and that with three to that with four: the two and five were wanting: dice marked on all the six sides were called κύβοι. In playing they threw four ἀσπράγαλοι out of the palm of the hand or from a box (πύργος) as the Thout

(βόλος), which was when each die came up differently, was called Ἀφροδίτη, Lat. *jactus Veneris*, also Μίδας and Ἑρακλῆς: the worst, when all the dice came up alike, κῶλον, Lat. *canis, canicula*: the locus classicus on the subject is Eust. Od. 1. p. 1397, 34 sq. There was another game at dice called περταθλί-
ζειν, q. v.: cf. Becker, Gallus 1. p. 221, sq., Dict. of Antiqu.
voc. *talus*. IV. a scourge of strung bones, used like the *knout*, Diod. also ἀσπραγαλῶδης *lidas* Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 A.

V. a moulding in the form of the Ionic column, Vitruv.,
cf. Dict. of Antiqu. VI. a leguminous plant. VII. a
measure used by physicians. (Deriv. unknown.)

ἀσπραγαλῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) shaped like an ἀσπράγαλος.

ἀσπραγαλῶδης, ἡ, ὄν, *kalariis*, of ἀσπράγαλοι, v. ἀσπρά-
γας IV.

ἀστράιος, ἀλα, αἶον, (ἄστρον) starry, starred.

ἀστράτιος, ἀλα, αἶον, (ἀστράη) of lightning, ἐνεμος ἄ. wind
with thunderstorms, Arist. Meteor.: so too ἀστρ. ὕδατα thunder-
showers, Plut.

ἀσπραπεύς, ἑως, δ, a lightener, hurler of lightning, Orph.

ἀστραπή, ἡ, a flash of lightning, lightning, Βροντῆ καὶ ἀστραπή
Hdt. 3. 86, etc.; also Βροντῆ ἐρράγη δι' ἀστραπῆς Soph. Fr. 507:
etc. also as plur., lightnings, as Aesch. Theb. 430. 2.

ἀστραπῆς, ὁμῶτον Soph. Fr. 421: so βλέπειν ἀστραπῆς Ar. Ach.
566. (akin to ἀσπερσῆ, στεροπῆ.)

ἀστραπηβολέω, (βάλλω) to hurl lightning.

ἀσπραπηφορέω, to carry lightning, Ar. Pac. 722: from

ἀσπραπηφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) carrying lightning, flashing, πῦρ
Eur. Bacch. 3.

ἀσπράπιος, ὄν, = ἀσπραπίος, Orph.

ἀσπραποειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like lightning, forked, twisting.

ἀσπραπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, lightning.

ἀσπράττω, I. ψω, to lighten, hurl lightning, II.: to make im-
pers., ἀσπράττει it lightens, Soph. Fr. 507: trans. to flash forth,
σέλας Aesch. Fr. 356: but II. intr. to flash, glance like
lightning, ἀσπράττει πᾶς χάλυδον O. C. 1067: κατὰ χάλ-
κον ἄ. πέδον gleams with brass, Eur. Phoen. 110. III.

ἀσπράττωμαι as Dep., for ἀσπράττω, Aristid.

ἀσπράρχη, ἡ, queen of stars, epith. of the moon, Orph.

ἀσπράτεια, ἡ, (σπράττω) exemption from service, Ar. Pac.
526. 2. a shunning of service, never appearing on duty,

which at Athens was a heavy offence, liable to indictment
(γραφῆ), but also δίκη Plat. Legg. 943 D, Dem. 999. 6), hence
φεῖγειν γραφὴν ἀσπράτεας to be accused of it, Ar. Eq. 443:
ἀσπράτεας ἄλωνα to be convicted of it, Lys. 140. 10, Dem.
533. 10; cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

ἀσπράτευτος, ὄν, (σπράττω) without service, and so I.
exempt therefrom, Lys. 115. 26. 2. never having served,
never appearing on duty, Aeschin. 78. 41. [ᾧ]

ἀσπράτηγσία, ἡ, incapacity for command, Dion. H.: from

ἀσπράτηγος, ὄν, (σπράττω) not led, badly led, without

leader, Joseph. 2. act. never having been general, Plat. Alc.
2. 142 A.

ἀσπράτης, ες, = sq., Soph. Fr. 367.

ἀσπρεπτος, ὄν, (σπρέφω) not to be bent, not bending or warp-
ing, of wood. 2. of persons, unbending, inflexible, Anth.:
cf. ἀσπρεφος. II. whence none return, Αἰδώς Lyc. Adv.

ἀσπρεπελ.

ἀσπρίω, f. ἰω, (ἄσπρις) = ἀσπραγλιζω.

ἀσπρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the stars.

ἄσπρις, ιως, ἡ, = sq., Call.

ἀσπριχος, ὄ, = ἀσπράγαλος, Antiph. Epidaur. 1.

ἀσπρβλής, ἦτος, ὄ, ἡ, (ἄστρον, βάλλω) star-struck, esp.
stricken by the sun, withered, Arist. Juvent.

ἀσπρβλήτος, ὄν, = foreg., Theophr.

ἀσπρβολησία, ἡ, the state of an ἀσπρβλής, a stroke of the
sun, Lat. *sideratio*, Theophr.

ἀσπρβολήζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Pass. to be struck by the sun, Lat.
siderari, Theophr. Hence

ἀσπρβολήτος, ὄν, = ἀσπρβλής.

ἀσπρβολία, ἡ, = ἀσπρβλησία, Theophr.

ἀσπρβολιμύς, ὄ, = ἀσπρβλησία.

ἀστυγείτων, ὄν, gen. *onos*, near the stars, κορυφαί Aesch. Fr. 721,

ἀστροδίαίτος, ὄν, (δίαίτα) living under the stars, i. e. in the
open air, Orph. [Ὶ]

ἀστροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) starlike, starry, Strab.

ἀστροείμων, ὄνος, ὄ, (θεδομαι) watching the stars: τέχνη ἄ.
astronomy.

ἀστροεσία, ἡ, (ἀστροβέτος) the relative position of stars.
2. a constellation.

ἀστροετής, to class the stars in constellations, Strab.

ἀστροβήτης, ὄν, δ, (τίθημι) one who classes the stars, Orph.

ἀστροβήτος, ὄν, (τίθημι) of classing the stars, κανὼν Anth.

ἀστροβήτης, ὄν, δ, (θῶα) a star-worshipper, Diog. L. [Ὶ]

ἀστρολεσχῶ, to prate of stars and astrology: from

ἀστρολέσχη, ὄν, δ, (λέσχη) prating of stars, nickname for
an astrologer.

ἀστρολόγῶ, to be an ἀστρολόγος, study astronomy, Polyb.
Hence

ἀστρολόγημα, ατος, τό, astronomy.

ἀστρολογία, ἡ, astronomy, Polyb.: and so in Lat., *astrologia*.

ἀστρολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to astronomy or astronomers:
ἡ ἀστρολογική, sub. τέχνη, = ἀστρολογία, Arist. Org.

ἀστρολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) observing the stars, an astronomer,
Lat. *astrologus* = ἀστρονόμος, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10: in later

authors, an astrologer, = ἀστρομαντις.

ἀστρομαντεία, ἡ, = sq., Diod.

ἀστρομαντική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, divination by the stars, astrology,
Sext. Emp.: from

ἀστρομαντις, εως, δ, an astrologer.

ἌΣΤΡΟΝ, τό, a star, constellation, Hom.: esp. the dog-star,
poet. also the sun: metaph. the best and brightest of its kind,
v. ἄστρον. Proverb. ἄστροις σημαίνεισθαι, τεκμαίρεσθαι, to guide
oneself by the stars, cf. ἐκμετρεῖν. (v. sub ἄστρο.)

ἀστρονομέω, to be an ἀστρονόμος, study astronomy, Ar. Nub.
194, and Plat. Hence

ἀστρονόημα, ατος, τό, an observation of the stars, Diog. L.

ἀστρονομία, ἡ, astronomy, Ar. Nub. 201, and Plat.

ἀστρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to astronomy, astronomical, Plat.:
from

ἀστρονόμος, ὄν, (νέμω) classing the stars in constellations,
astronomical; as Subst., an astronomer, Plat.: cf. ἀστρολόγος.

ἀστροπλήξ, ἦτος, ὄ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) = ἀστροβλής.

ἀστροπολέω, to be busied with the stars.

ἀστροφάλης, ες, (φάος) and

ἀστροφάνης, ες, (φαίω) shining like a star, Diod.

ἀστροφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing stars.

ἀστροφος, ὄν, (σπρέφω) without turning round or away, fixed,
Lat. *irrotatus*, ὁματά Aesch. Cho. 99: so ἀστρ. ἐθεῖν to go
without turning the back, Soph. O. C. 490: without turning or
twisting, Plat. Polit. 282 D.

ἀστροχίτων, ὄν, gen. *anos*, star-clad, epith. of night, Orph. [Ὶ]

ἀστροχῶς, α, ὄν, = ἀσπρικός, of the stars, starry, okos Anth.

ἀστροφωτός, ὄν, = ἀσπερσώς, Eur. H. F. 406.

ἀστροφωσία, ἡ, a lying without a bed, on the bare ground, Plat.
Legg. 633 C: from

ἀστροφωτος, ὄν, (σπράννυμι) without a bed, εἶπεν Epich. p. 15:
unsmoothed, rugged, πέδον Eur. H. F. 52: without horsecloth
or saddle.

ἌΣΤΥ, τό, gen. *eos*, contr. *ous*, also *eos*, (the latter form only
in Trag., acc. to Schiff. ad Pors. Or. 719, Ellendt Lex. Soph.)
a city, town, Hom.: the Athenians called their own city Ἄστυ,
as the Romans called theirs *Urbs*, cf. πόλις: though ἄστυ more
usual. denoted the upper town as opp. to the *Peiræus*, more
fully ἄστυ τῆς πόλεως Lycurg. 150. 9. Adv. ἄστυς, q. v.
(strictly ἴδστυ, as in Hom., and so from Sanscr. *vās* to dwell,
akin to *Vesta*, ἑστία, Pot. Forsch. 1. 279.)

ἀστυνάει, ακτος, ὄ, lord of the city, epith. of certain gods,
Aesch. Supp. 1019: in Hom. only as prop. n.

ἀστυβοῶτης, ὄν, δ, (βοῶω) crying or calling through the city,
epith. of a herald, II. 24. 701.

ἀστυγενετόμαι, Dep., to be an ἀστυγείτων, ἄ χθόνα to dwell
in a neighbouring land, Aesch. Supp. 286.

ἀστυγετονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to an ἀστυγείτων, πόλε-
μος a war with neighbours, Plut.

ἀστυγείτων, ὄν, gen. *onos*, near or bordering on a city, σκοπαί
E e [209]

Aesch. Ag. 309, πόλεις Eur. Hipp. 1161; but usu. as Subst., a neighbour to the city, a neighbour, borderer, Hdt. 2. 104, Thuc. 1. 15, etc.

ἄστυδ, Adv., into the city, to or towards the city, Hom.

ἄστυδικής, ον, ὁ, the Rom. Praetor urbanus.

ἄστυδρομέω, (δραμεῖν) to overrun, invest, storm a city, πόλιν Aesch. Theb. 221.

ἄστυκός, ὁ, ἄν, = ἄστυκός, for which perh. it is only a f. l., cf. Bremi Lys. περί δημ. ἀδικ. 3.

ἄστυλος, ον, (στυλος) without pillar or prop, Anth.

ἄστυλως, ον, = ἄστυλος. [v]

ἄστυνικός πόλις, (νίκη) Athens the victorious city, Aesch. Eum. 915; strictly city-conquering.

ἄστυνομία, to be an ἄστυνομός, Dem.

ἄστυνομός, ἡ, the office or rank of ἄστυνομός, Arist. Pol.

ἄστυνομικός, ὁ, ἄν, belonging to an ἄστυνομός or his office, Plat. Rep. 425 D.

ἄστυνομίον, τό, the court of the ἄστυνόμοι, Plat. Legg. 918 A.

ἄστυνομός, ὁ, (νέμω) a magistrate at Athens, who had the care of the police, streets, and public buildings, they were ten in number, five for the city and five for the Peiræus, Isae. 36. 40, Dem. 735. 10, and freq. in Plat. Legg., cf. Böckh P. E. i. p. 272: the word was afterwards used to translate the Roman *Aedilis*: cf. ἀγοράνομος. II. as Adj., protecting or guiding cities, θεοὶ Aesch.: also ἀγλαῖα ἂ. public festivals, Pind. N. 9. 74; ἀγλαί ἂ. the feelings of social life, Soph. Ant. 355.

ἄστυνοχος, ον, (ἔχω) keeping, protecting the city, Anth.

ἄστυπολεῖν, to go up and down in a city, live in it, lounge about the streets, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 526 C. Hence

ἄστυπολία, ἡ, residence in a city, Hierocl.

ἄστυρον, τό, Dim. from ἄστυ, a little city, Call.

ἄστυτος, ον, incapable of the act of στένω, Xenarch. But. 1: hence ἄστυτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Lat. lactuca, a lettuce, salad, so called from its refrigerant properties, Ath. 69 E.

ἄστυρῆν, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρίβω) always living in the city, Critias 63: cf. οἰκορῆν.

ἄστυφελός, ον, (στυφέλιω) unshaken, undisturbed, Βασίλει Χεν. Rep. Lac. 15. 7.

ἄστυφελος, ον, also η, ον Theogn., not rugged or rocky.

ἄστυγενής, ὁ, ἄν, not akin.

ἄστυγνομος, ον, gen. ονος, not pardoning, relentless, merciless, Dem. 547. 8: irr. Superl. ἄστυγνομότατος or ἄστυγνομονέστατος Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445. 38.

ἄστυγγραῖος, ον, (συγγραφῇ) without acknowledgment or bond, Böckh P. E. i. 171.

ἄστυγνύματος, ον, (συγγνύω) unexercised, Luc.

ἄστυκαταθεῖν, (τίθεμι) to withhold one's assent, Sext. Emp.

ἄστυκέρastos, ον, (συγκεράννυμι) unmixed, not to be mixed.

ἄστυκλειστος, ον, (συγκλείω) not shut up together.

ἄστυκλωστος, ον, (συγκλώω) not joined or united by the threads of fule, Cic. Att. 6. 1.

ἄστυκόμιστος, ον, (συγκομίζω) not gathered, unreaped, καπνός Luc.

ἄστυκράτος, ον, = ἄστυκέρastos.

ἄστυκρίτος, ον, (συγκρίνω) not to be compared, unlike. II. unsociable, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

ἄστυκρότης, ον, Thuc. 8. 95. Adv. -τως, v. ἄστυκρότης.

ἄστυκῦτος, ον, (συνχέω) not poured together, not intermixed, not confounded. Adv. -τως.

ἄστυχώρητος, ον, (συνχωρέω) not allowed, not to be allowed, unpardonable, Diod. II. act. unforgiving, relentless. Adv. -τως.

ἄστυκοφάντης, ον, (συκοφαντέω) not accused by sycophants, not calumniated, Aeschin. 84. 44. Adv. -τως.

ἄστυλαός, ἀλα, αἰών, (ἄστυλον) belonging to an asylum, θεός Plut.

ἄστυλει, Adv. of ἄστυλος, inviolably.

ἄστυλος, ον, (συλάω) = ἄστυλος, Eur. Hel. 449. [v]

ἄστυλία, ἡ, inviolability, safety to the person, esp. of a suppliant, ἄσ. βορῶν Aesch. Supp. 610: sanctity of a place of refuge, Polyb. II. act. a paying respect to the sanctity of a place, etc.

ἄστυλληπτος, ον, (συλλαμβάνω) not to be laid hold of or grasped, incomprehensible. II. act. not laying hold of, not conceiving, Diosc. Hence

ἄστυλληψία, ἡ, the state of an ἄστυλληπτος.

ἄστυλόγιστος, ον, (συλλογίζομαι) not concluded by just reasoning, inconclusive, illogical, Arist. Rhet.: in gen. unreasonable, Menand. p. 124. II. act. unable to reason, Polyb. Adv. -τως, Plut.

ἄστυλον, τό, (strictly) neut. from sq.) an asylum, sanctuary.

ἄστυλος, ον, (σύλη) free from plunder or robbery: esp. under divine protection, unharmed, inviolate, Eur. Med. 728; also e. gen., γάμος ἄσ., safe from marriage, Id. Hel. 61: γῆν ἄστυλον παρασχέιν to make the land a refuge, Id. Med. 387.

ἄστυμῆστος, ον, old Att. ἄξυμ-, (συμβάλω) not coming to terms, Thuc. 3. 46: incompatible. II. act. disagreeing, not uniting, bringing no union, Polyb. Adv. -τως.

ἄστυμῆλτος, ον, (συμβάλλω) not to be compared, unequal, incommensurate, Arist. Metaph. II. not to be guessed, unintelligible, ἀξυμῆλτος, τινα μαθεῖν Soph. Tr. 694. III. not to be met with, unusual, Id. Fr. 350.

ἄστυμῆδω, to be ἄστυμῆδω, pay no contribution to a thing, τινός: from

ἄστυμῆδω, ον, (συμβάλλω) without contribution, to which no one subscribes, esp. δέπειν ἂ. a feast where no one brings any thing, Alex. Φυγ., Amphib. Incoert. 3. 2. without social intercourse, solitary, Blos Plut. II. act. not contributing, not paying one's share, esp. at a feast, Aeschin. 11. 13: in gen. useless, unprofitable, Id. Adv. -λως.

ἄστυμῆδωτος, ον, (συμβάλλω) unadvised, without counsel. II. act. not asking for advice.

ἄστυμετρία, want of symmetry, disproportion, Plat. Gorg. 525 A: from

ἄστυμετρος, ον, incommensurate, τινί with a thing, Plat. Tim. 87 D. II. wanting symmetry, disproportionate, unequal, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7: unsuitable, improper, immoderate, χρήματα Plat. Legg. 918 B. Adv. -τως.

ἄστυμικτός, ἔς, = sq.

ἄστυμικτος, ον, (συμμύκνυμι) unmixed, not to be united, Dion. H.

ἄστυμπαγής, ἔς, (συμπήννυμι) not fitted together, not compact, Luc.

ἄστυπάθεια, ἡ, want of sympathy, [πᾶ]: from

ἄστυπάθης, ἔς, without fellow-feeling or sympathy, Plut. Adv. -θως, Diod.

ἄστυμπελεκτος, ον, (συμπλέω) not woven or entwined together, incompatible, Theophr.

ἄστυμπλήρωτος, ον, (συμπληρώω) not filled up, not fulfilled.

ἄστυμπλωτος, ον, = ἄστυμπελεκτος, Philo.

ἄστυμπλωτος, ον, (συμπλέω) not falling together or fitting, Hipp.

ἄστυμώρωτος, ον, (συμπωρώ) not become callous.

ἄστυμφάνης, ἔς, (συμφαίνομαι) invisible, Arist. Mirab. Adv. -νός.

ἄστυμφορος, ον, inexpedient, useless, Hes. Op. 780: inexpedient for . . . τινί Eur. Tro. 491: prejudicial, τῇ ἀρχῇ Thuc. 3. 40. Adv. -ρως.

ἄστυμφύης, ἔς, (συμφύω) not grown together: incompatible, unsuitable, Plut.

ἄστυμφίλος, ον, not akin, strange, unlike, Luc.: incompatible, unsuitable, Plut.

ἄστυμφύτος, ον, (φύω) not mingled together.

ἄστυμφυτος, ον, = ἄστυμφύης, Hipp.

ἄστυμφονία, ἡ, want of harmony, discordance, dissension, Plat. Legg. 861 A: from

ἄστυμφονος, ον, not agreeing in sound, discordant: in gen. disagreeing, τινί with another, Plat. Gorg. 482 C. II. speaking different languages, πρὸς τινα Plat. Polit. 263 D. Adv. -νως.

ἄστυναίρετος, ον, (συναίρειν) uncontracted, Gramm.

ἄστυναίκετος, ον, (συνάγω) uncombined, unconnected, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Org.: incompatible, incoherent, Epic.

ἄστυνάλλακτος, ον, (συναλλάσσω) unsociable, implacable, Plut.

ἄστυνάπητος, ον, (συνάπημι) unconnected, incompatible, Arist. H. A.

ἄστυνάρμωστος, ον, (συναρμώω) = sq., Plut.

ἄστυνάρτητος, ον, (συναρτῶ) not knit together, not united,

disagreeing, inconsistent, Dion. H. II. in metre ἀσύνδετος are verses compounded of heterogeneous feet, Herm. El. Metr. p. 588. Adv.—*τως*.

ἀσύνδετος, *ον*, (συνδέω) not bound together, unconnected, Xen. Cyn. 5. 30. II. without a conjunction, Arist. Rhet. Adv.—*τως*.
ἀσύνδηλος, *ον*, strength, for ἀδηλος, Plut.
ἀσύνδυατος, *ον*, (συνδύω) unpaired, without union. Adv.—*τως*.

ἀσυνείδητος, *ον*, (συνείδω) unconscious, not privy to a thing, τιμή, hence Adv. ἀσυνείδητος τοῖς ἄλλοις, Lat. clam ceteris, Plut. ἀσύνεργος, *ον*, rendering no services, not affording help, Ael. ἀσυνεία, ἡ, (ἀσύνετος) want of understanding, wilfulness, stupidity, Thuc. 1. 122, etc.

ἀσυνετώ, *τε* to be ἀσύνετος, be without understanding of a thing, τινός: from

ἀσύνετος, *ον*, Att. ἀζύν., void of understanding, witless, stupid, Hdt. 3. 81, and freq. in Thuc. II. unintelligible, Eur. Ion 1205, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1510. Adv.—*τως*.

ἀσυνηγόρητος, *ον*, (συνηγόρω) undefended.

ἀσυνήθεια, ἡ, want of use, Arist. Metaph.: inexperience of . . . τινός Polyb.: from

ἀσυνήθης, *ες*, gen. *εος*, (συνήθης) unaccustomed, χάρος Emped. 10: inexperience in a thing, τινός Polyb. Adv.—*τως*.

ἀσυνήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, Att. ἀζύν. (συνήμι) = ἀσύνετος, Aesch. Ag. 1060.

ἀσυνήθεια, ἡ, (ἀσύνετος) breaking covenant, faithlessness.

ἀσυνήθετος, *ος*, to break covenant, be faithless: from

ἀσυνήθετος, *ον*, Att. ἀζύνθ., uncompounded, Plat. Phaed. 78 C, Theaet. 205 C: so later, esp. in Gramm. II. (συνήθεμα) bound by no covenant, breaking treaties, faithless, Dem. 383. 6. Adv.—*τως*.

ἀσύνουος, *ον*, contr. ἀσύνουος, *ον*, inattentive, absent, Plat. Soph. 267 D.

ἀσύνοπτος, *ον*, (συνόψομαι) not to be perceived, not manifest, opp. to εἰδόνιστος, Aesch. 47. 31.

ἀσυνουσίατος, *ον*, (συνουσιάζω) without sexual intercourse.

ἀσυντάκτος, *ον*, (συντάσσω) not arranged together, esp. of soldiers, not in battle-order, opp. to συνταταγμένοι, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 16: hence 2. undisciplined, disorderly, Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 21: so too ἀσ. ἀναρχία Thuc. 6. 72.

II. not combined in society, opp. to ἀρμόδιος, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 45.

III. not put fitly together, ill-proportioned, Xen. Cyn. 3. 3.

IV. not put on the tax-roll, and so free from public burdens, Dem. 170. 19. Adv.—*τως*. Hence

ἀσυνταξία, ἡ, want of arrangement or discipline.

ἀσυντελέστος, *ον*, (συντελέω) incomplete, imperfect, Diod. Adv.—*τως*.

ἀσυντελής, *ές*, (συντελέω) not contributing to the common fund or common good: esp. like ἀτελής, exempt from public burdens. II. = *foreg.*, *βλος* Anton. Adv.—*λως*.

ἀσύντονος, *ον*, (συντείνω) not strained, slack, hence lazy, *λοίτηρος*. Adv.—*τως*, Superl. —*ώτατα*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 31.

ἀσύντριπτος, *ον*, (συντριβω) not rubbed to pieces or bruised.

ἀσύρητος, *ές*, (σύρω) impure, filthy, *βλος* Polyb.

ἀσύνκριτος, *ον*, (συνκρίω) not hitted off the stage. [v]

ἀσυνσκευάστος, *ον*, (συνκενάζω) not well arranged, not ready at hand, Xen. Oec. 8. 13.

ἀσυντάξια, ἡ, want of union, inconsistency, confusion: and ἀσυντάξιος, *ος*, to be inconsistent: from

ἀσυντάξις, *ος*, Att. ἀζύντ. (συντάσσειν) not existing or extant, impossible. II. not holding or hanging together, having no consistency, e.g. γῆ Plat. Tim. 61 A. 2. Metaph. irregular, uneven, Lat. *dispar sibi*, or perh. *inconouth*, rugged, Ar. Nub. 1367, of Aeschylus: and in Aesch. himself, ἀζύντ. ἄλγος Ag. 1467, may have this signifi.: but perh. better a *woe under which one cannot hang or hold together*, i.e. a shattering, crushing *woe*: cf. Xenarch. But. 1.

ἀσύνστολος, *ον*, (συστολή) without contraction, Gramm. Adv.—*λως*.

ἀσύνστροφος, *ον*, (συστροφή) not pressed into a mass, not compressed, Hipp.: also of style in writing, like ἀσυνκρότητος, not condensed, Dion. H.

ἀσύνφλος, *ον*, in Il. 9. 643, *ὥς μ' ἀσύνφλον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν*

ἔρεπον, ὥς τε τιν' ἀτήμητον μετανάστην he has made me *vile*, of *no account*, to the Greeks; and in Il. 24. 767, οὔτω σέω ἔκονσα κακὸν ἔπος, οὐδ' ἀσύνφλον never yet have I heard from thee a *vile* or *good* for nothing word. Q. Sm. uses it as act.: *dishonoring, degrading*. (Deriv. unknown.)

ἀσυχία, ἀσυχίως, ἀσυχος, Dor. for ἄσυχ., Pind.

ἀσφαδάστος, *ον*, (σφαδάζω) without convulsion or struggle, esp. in dying, Aesch. Ag. 1293. Adv.—*τως*.

ἀσφακέλιοςτος, *ον*, (σφακέλιω) not gangrened or mortified, Medic.

ἀσφακος, *ον*, (σφάττω) unslaughtered, Eur. Ion 228.

ἀσφάλεια, ἡ, Ion. ἀσφαλή or ἀσφαλῆ as Hdt. 4. 33, (ἀσφαλής) firmness, stability, ἀσφαλέα ἀνθρώπων πόλιν raise up the city so that it stand fast, Soph. O. T. 51: hence firmness of any kind, firmness of character, steadfastness, etc. 2. assurance from danger, personal safety, Lat. *securitas*, Hdt., etc.: ἡ ἰδία ἀσφ., opp. to ὁ τῆς πόλεως κίνδυνος, Lys. 187. 20: also a safe-conduct, an assurance, Hdt. 3. 7: διδόναι, κηρύττειν, ποιεῖν τινι ἀσφάλειαν Xen.: διὰ ὅτ μετ' ἀσφαλείας, κατ' ἀσφάλειαν, in safety, Thuc., etc. 3. certainty, surety, ἀσφ. πολλὰ μὴ ἂν ἐλθεῖν αὐτοῖς Thuc. 2. 11. 4. ἀσφάλεια λόγου the convincing nature of an argument, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 15, cf. ἀσφαλῆς 1. 4.

'Ασφάλειος, *ον*, epith. of Poseidon, the Securer, Ar. Ach. 682, ubi *ἀλ'* 'Ασφάλειος: in Pans. also 'Ασφάλειος.

ἀσφάλῃς, *ές*, (σφάλλομαι) not liable to fall, firm, fast, steadfast, in Hom. only once as Adj., θεῶν ἔδος ἀσφαλῆς Od. 6. 42, cf. inf., then in Pind., etc.: hence firm in any way, steadfast, ἀσφ. νοῖς Soph. Fr. 322. 2. of persons, also unfailling, firm, as friends, etc., sure, trusty, Lat. *tutus, cautus*, Soph. Aj. 1251, Thuc. 1. 69, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 231 A: c. inf., ἀσφ. φρονέειν unerring in wisdom, Soph. O. T. 617: and of things, sure, certain, Thuc., etc. 3. mostly, assured from danger, safe, Lat. *tutus, securus*, ἀσφ. αἰών Pind., and freq. in Att.: ἐν ἀσφαλέϊ in safety, Valck. Hipp. 785: also ἐξ ἀσφαλοῦς Xen.: τὸ ἀσφαλές=ἀσφάλεια, freq. in Thuc. 4. ἀσφ. ῥήτωρ a convincing speaker, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 15, cf. ἀσφαλῆς 4. II. the Adv. ἀσφαλῆς, ἀσφ. ἔχειν or μένειν to be, remain fast, firm, steady, Hom.: but he also joins ἐμπεδόν, without fail for ever, for ever and aye, Il. 13. 141, Od. 13. 86: so too still further strengthd., ἐμπεδον ἀσφαλῆς ἄελ Il. 15. 683: the Att. Adv.

—*λως* is used in all signs. of the Adj.

ἀσφαλῆξαι, f. *ίσω*, Att. *ἴω*, to make firm, fix, secure, Polyb.: to fortify, Ib.: to assure, guarantee.

ἀσφαλῆλι, ἡ, Ion. collat. form of ἀσφάλεια, q. v.

'Ασφάλιος, *ος*, v. sub' Ἀσφάλειος.

ἀσφάλιστος, *ος*, ἡ, a making firm, securing, assurance.

ἀσφάλισμα, *ατος*, τό, security given, a guarantee, pledge: also that which is secured: also=foreg.

ἀσφαλτίας, *ον*, δ, σφόνδυλος, the last of the vertebrae, as if the supporter.

ἀσφαλτίτης, *ου*, δ, fem. —*της*, ἡ, of asphalt, asphaltic, bituminous, βάλλος Strab.: λίμνη Ἀ. the Dead Sea, Joseph.: from

ἀσφαλτος, *ου*, ἡ, ἀσφαλῆ, bitumen, forming in lumps (θρομβοί) on the surface of some waters, esp. near Babylon, where it was used as mortar, Hdt. 1. 179, cf. 6. 119: also a kind of petroleum or rock-oil, Diosc. (If of Gr. origin, the root is σφάλω.) Hence

ἀσφαλτώ, to smear with asphalt.

ἀσφαλτώσις, *ες*, (είδος) like asphalt, full of it, Arist. Sens.

ἀσφαλτώσις, *εως*, ἡ, a plastering with asphalt.

ἀσφάραγξ, (α εὐφρον, σφαραγξ) to roar, resound, Theocr.

ἀσφαργαία, ἡ=ἀσπαργαία, Theophr.

ἀσφάραγος, δ, for σφάραγος, φάρυξ, φάρυγξ, the throat, gullet, windpipe, Il. 22. 328. [φῶ]

ἀσφάραγος, δ, Att. for ἀσπαργαίος.

ἀσφαργωνία, ἡ=ἀσπαργωνία.

ἀσφῆ, ἀσφε, Acol. for σφῆ, σφέ, Alcae. 80.

ἀσφινκτος, *ον*, (σφίγγω) not to be bound, loose.

ἀσφοδελικός, ἡ, *όν*,=sq.

ἀσφοδελίως, *ον*, of, of asphodel, ναὺς Ἀ. a ship built of asphodel stalks, Luc.: from

ἀσφόμελος, δ, asphodel, a plant of the lily kind, the roots of which were eaten, Hes. Op. 41. II. as Adj., ἀσφοδελός

λεῖμων the asphodel meadow, which the shades of heroes haunted, Od. 11. 539, 24. 13; in gen. of a flowery meadow, h. Hom. Merc. 221, 344. (Deriv. uncertain.)

ἀσφοδελῶδης, es, (εἶδος) like asphodel.

ἀσφράγις, os, (σφραγίζω) unsealed, unsigned.

ἀσφύκτες, to be without pulsation, have an intermitting pulse, Diosc.: from

ἀσφύκτος, os, (σφύζω) without pulsation, lifeless. II. act. causing no violent pulsation, causing no fermentation in the blood, Plut. Hence

ἀσφύξια, ἡ, a stopping or intermission of the pulse, Gal.

ἀσχαλῶ, only used in pres., of which Hom. has these irreg. forms, 3 sing. ἀσχαλάς, 3 plur. ἀσχαλῶσι, inf. ἀσχαλῶν, part. ἀσχαλῶν; he also once has the form ἀσχαλλῶ Od. 2. 103; both forms occur now and then in Trag.; ἀσχαλλῶν in Hdt. 3. 152, and late prose, and sometimes even in Att. prose, as Xen. Eq. 10. 6, Dem. 555. 26. To be distressed, vexed, grieved, in Hom. usu. c. part., ἀσχ. μένων, τίνων to be vexed at waiting, at paying: also absol., as Il. 2. 297: ἀσχ. τινος to be vexed because of . . ., Od. 19. 534: later, πρὶ ἀσχαλῶν, Aesch. Rr. 764, and ἐπὶ τινι Dem. I. c.: also c. acc., ἀσχαλλῶν θάνατον Eur. Or. 785. (Acc. to Dindorf and Grashof, akin to ἄχος, as ἄσχω to ἔχω.)

ἀσχαλλῶ, = foreg., q. v.
ἀσχαλῶν, ἀσχαλῶσι, Ep. part. and 3 plur. pres. of ἀσχαλῶ.
ἀσχεδωρος, ὁ, a boar, so called in Magna Graecia, Aesch. Fr. 240.

ἀσχετος, os, (ἔχω, σchein) not to be held in or checked, πένθος Il. 16. 549; usu. in the phrase, μένος ἀσχετος resistless in might or spirit, Hom. (who in Il. also has the poet. form ἀσχετος). Adv. -τως, Plat. Crat. 415 D.
ἀσχηκτιστος, os, (σχηματίζω) unformed, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C: without figure of speech, Dion. H. Adv. -τως.

ἀσχηκτός, os, (σχήμα) = foreg.

ἀσχηκμένον, to be ἀσχηκτός: hence to behave in unseemly guise, behave ill, act indecorously, awkwardly, or basely, disgrace oneself, Eur. Hec. 407, Plat., etc.: also ἀσχ. ἄλλα, ἄ . . ., Dem. 609. 17.

ἀσχημοσύνη, ἡ, deformity, incency, Plat. Symp. 196 A: ill-behaviour, awkwardness, Id. Rep. 401 A, etc.: from

ἀσχήμων, gen. osos (σχήμα) shapeless, misshapen, ugly: hence unseemly, shameful, base, Lat. turpis, opp. to εὐσχημῶν, Eur., etc. A superl. ἀσχημότατος, as from ἀσχημος, in Diog. L. Adv. -τως.

ἀσχιδής, es, (σχιζώ) uncloven, unseparated, ισχάδες Arist. Probl.

ἀσχιον, τό, = ὄδον, a truffle, Theophr.

ἀσχιςτος, os, (σχιζώ) uncloven, opp. to σχιζόπους, Arist. Metaph. II. undivided, Plat. Soph. 221 E.

ἀσχολεῖν, to be ἀσχολος, be busy, Arist. Pol.: also as Dep., ἀσχολόμαι Polyb. Hence

ἀσχολήμα, atos, τό, business, a hindrance.

ἀσχολία, ἡ, occupation, industry, first in Pind. I. 1. 2: also = foreg., an occupation, business, Thuc. 8. 72, etc. II. want of time or leisure, and so a hindrance from doing other things, ἀσχ. ἔχειν περὶ τινος to be hindered in respect to a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 66 D: esp. in phrase, ἀσχ. παρέχειν τινι to be a perpetual hindrance to one, Ib. B, and freq. in Xen.; also c. inf., to hinder one from doing, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 13; to which the art. is often prefixed, usu. in genit., as Mem. 1. 3, 11; rarely in dat., as Cyr. 8. 7, 12; also eis τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν Hell. 6. 1, 4: from

ἀσχολος, os, (σχολή) without leisure, taking none, and so busy, industrious, Plat. Legg. 832 A: ἀσχ. εἰς τι busy in or about a thing, Hdt. 4. 77; c. inf., busy about doing . . ., Pind. P. 8. 40, Plat. Legg. 831 C: ἀσχ. προσεδρία unceasing attendance, Eur. Or. 93. Adv. -λως.

ἀσώδης, es, (ἀσος) glutted, surfeited, disgusted. 2. act. causing disgust, nauseous, Hipp. II. (ἀσος) slimy, muddy, Aesch. Supp. 32.

ἀσώματος, os, (σῶμα) without body, incorporeal, Plat. Phaedr. 85 E, etc. Adv. -τως.

ἄσως, os, (σάω) = ἄσωτος, in the literal signif. only, cf. Clem. Al. Paed. p. 143 Potter.

ἄσωτεία, ἡ, (ἀσώτεσθαι) = ἄσωτια, Luc.

ἄσωτειον, τό, the abode of an ἄσωτος, Ath.; also ἄσωτειόν.

ἄσωτεῖομαι, Dep. med., to be ἄσωτος, lead a profligate life, Arist. Pol.

ἄσωτια, ἡ, the life and character of an ἄσωτος, profligacy, debauchery, Plat. Rep. 560 E.

ἄσωτειον, τό, = ἄσωτειον.

ἄσωτοδιδάσκαλος, = ἄσωτείας διδάσκαλος, name of a play of Alexis.

ἄσωτος, os, (σάω) without salvation, past redemption, in gen. abandoned, profligate, debauched, Lat. perditus, Soph. Aj. 190, Plat. Legg. 743 B. II. act. unwholesome, ἄσωτος γίνεσθαι bringing a curse on the race, Aesch. Ag. 1597. Adv. -τως.

ἄσωφρόνιστος, os, (σωφρονίζω) not brought to sober sense, not amended.

ἄτακτος, to be ἀτακτος, esp. of a soldier, not to keep his post; and so to be undisciplined, disorderly, opp. to εὐτακτής, Xen.

2. in gen. to lead a disorderly life, be disorderly, etc., Id. Hence

ἀτάκτημα, atos, τό, a disorderly act, excess.

ἄτακτος, os, (τάσσω) out of order, esp. not in battle-order, Hdt. 6. 93, and Xen.; not in one's place in battle, hence in gen. taking no part in the war, Lycour. 152. 42. 2. undisciplined, disorderly, θέρους Thuc. 8. 10, and Xen. 3. esp. of sensual excess, irregular, licentious, ἥδονα, διατὰ Plat.

4. uncivilised, lawless, Sios Crit. Fr. g. 1. Adv. -τως, Thuc.

ἄταλαπῶρος, os, not suffering or toiling patiently, hence careless, thoughtless, indifferent, slovenly, (ἡσυχία τῆς ἀληθείας τῇ) Thuc. 1. 20. Adv. -τως, Ar. Fr. 250.

ἄτάλαντος, os, (α copul., τάλαντον) equal in weight, equivalent or equal to, like τινι Hom., of men, ἀτ. Ἀρηί, also ἄτά μῆτιν ἀτ. equal to Zeus in wisdom. 2. in equivocal, Arat.

ἄταλάφρων, os, gen. osos, (ἀταλός, φρονέω) tender-minded, of a child in arms, Il. 6. 400, ubi al. ἀταλάφρων, but v. Spitzn.

ἄτάλλω, (ἀταλός) to skip in childish glee, gambol, frisk about, Il. 13. 27.

II. act. to bring up a child, rear, foster, like ἀντάλλω, Ep. Hom. 4. 2; so νέαι ψυχὴν ἀτάλλων Soph. Aj. 559; and metaph., ἐλπίς ἀτάλλουσα καρδίαν Pind. Fr. 233. Pass. to grow up, wait, h. Hom. Merc. 400; and so the Act. is used intrans., Hes. Op. 130. Ep. word, though used once or twice by Pind., and Trag. [Hes. has ἄ.]

ἄταλός, ἡ, ὁ, (akin to ἀπαλός) tender, delicate, esp. of youthful persons, as of maidens, Od. 11. 39; of fillets, Il. 20. 222; also of youths and maidens, ἀταλὰ φρονέουρας of young, gay spirit, Il. 18. 567, cf. Hes. Th. 989, h. Hom. Cer. 24, and ἀταλάφρων. Ep. word, though it is used by Pind. N. 7. 134, Eur. El. 699. [ἄτῃ]

ἄταλόφρων, os, gen. osos, v. ἀταλάφρων.

ἄταλόφρυος, os, (ψυχῆ) soft-hearted, Anth.

ἄταμίευτος, os, (ταμιεύω) not husbanded. II. act. not husbanded, prodigal, lavish, Plut. Adv. -τως, prodigally, Plat. Legg. 867 A.

ἄταξια, ἡ, a being ἀτακτος, want of discipline, disorderliness, esp. among soldiers, Hdt. 6. 11, Thuc., etc. 2. in gen. disorder, confusion, licentiousness, much like ἀκολασία, Plat., and Xen.: ἐκ τῆς ἀταξίας without any sort of order, Cicero's ex inordinatio, Plat. Tim. 30 A: opp. to εὐταξία.

ἀταπεινός, os, (ταπεινός) not lowered or humbled, Plut.

ἀτάρ, Conjunct., but, yet, however, nevertheless: ἀτάρ, like Lat. at, introduces an objection or correction, esp. in form of a question; and always begins the sentence, ἀτάρ ποὺ ἐφης still thou didst say, Il. 22. 331, except when it follows a vocat., like δέ, as Ἐκτορ, ἀτάρ . . ., Il. 6. 429; it oft. stands for δέ after μέν, Il. 21. 41, Od. 3. 298, Hdt. 6. 133: sometimes in apodosis after ἐπειδή, when it may be translated then, Il. 12. 133; γὰρ is often added to it with a word between, as to ἀλλά, Elmsl. Med. 83. The word is more freq. in poetry (esp. Ep.) than in prose, though we find it in Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, An. 4. 6, 14: the form ἀτάρ is only Ep.

ἀτάρκτητος, to be ἀτάρκτητος, keep cool or calm, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

ἀταρακτοποίησις, ἡ, acting with perfect composure, Hipp.
ἀτάρακτος, ον, (ταράσσω) not disturbed by passion, fear, etc.,
without confusion, cool, steady, of soldiers. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 31,
and so in Adv., Id. Hipparch. 2. 1. II. not to be disturbed,
uniform, περιφορά Plat. Tim. 47 C. Adv. -τως. [τῶ]

ἀτάραξις, ἡ, freedom from passion, coolness, calmness, Plut.
ἀτάραχος, ον, = ἀτάρακτος, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -χως. [τῶ]
Hence

ἀτάραχώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of an undisturbed, calm nature: the
Compar. in Arist. Divin. in Somn.

ἀτάρακτος, ον, = sq., dub. I. in Pind. P. 4. 149, defended by
Böckh Expl. p. 271.

ἀτάρβης, ἐς, (ταρβος) unfearing, fearless, Il. 13. 299: ἀ τῆς
θέας having no fear about the sight, Soph. Tr. 23.
ἀτάρβητος, ον, (ταρβέω) undaunted, Il. 3. 63, Aesch., and
Soph.

ἀταρίχευτος, ον, (ταρίχευω) not salted, not pickled, Arist. Pol.
ἀταρίμυκτος, ον, unwinning, ὁμοι Euphor. 103, cf. ταρμύ-
ζομαι.

ἀταρπίτός, ἡ, Ion. for ἀτραπίτος, Hom., and
ἀταρπός, ἡ, Ion. for ἀτραπός, a path, Hom.

ἀταρπής, δ, ὄν, also ὄς, ον, strengthd. poet. form from ἀτη-
ρος, mischievous, hateful, ἔσται Il. 1. 223; of a person, Od. 2.
243; of wild beasts, Q. Sm., old Ep. word. [ἀτ] Adv. -ρως.
ἀταρχεutos and ἀταρχίτος, ον, (ταρχέω) unburied, Pseudo-
Phocyl.

ἀτασθάλια, ἡ, (ἀτασθαλος) blind folly, mad violence, pre-
sumptuous sin, arrogance, οὐκ ἦρθε νῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίαν Simon.
ap. Thuc. 6. 59.

ἀτασθάλλω, to be ἀτασθαλος, act presumptuously, only used
in part. pres., Od. 18. 57, 19. 88: from

ἀτάσθαλος, ον, (ἀτάω, ἀτέω) blindly foolish, madly violent,
presumptuous, arrogant, savage, of men and actions, Hom.,
and Hdt.; rare in Att., as in Aeschin. 49. 27, 73. 4. [ἀτ]

ἀταυρος, ον, and

ἀτάυρωτος, ον Aesch. Ag. 244, also η, ον Ar. Lys. 217,
(ταύρος) unviolated, virgin, pure, Blomf. Aesch. l. c.

ἀτάφια, ἡ, want of burial, Luc.: from
ἀτάφος, ον, (θάπτω) unburied, Hdt. 9. 27, Soph., etc.

ἀτάω, f. ἄτω, (ἄτη) to hurt, harm: prob. only used in Pass.,
to suffer, be in distress, Soph., and Eur. [ἀτ]

ἄτε, (orig. acc. plur. neut. from ἄστε, like ἄτε and καθά) just
as, ὡς ὅς, as, Hdt. 5. 85, Pind.: in Il. 22. 127 it may be
merely the acc. pl. of ἄστε.

II. only in prose, inasmuch
as, seeing that, Lat. quippe, utpote, esp. c. Part. to give the
actual reason of a thing, Hdt. 1. 154, etc.: also with absol.
cases, Hdt. 1. 123, etc.; ἄτε δή is freq. in Hdt. Cf. Kühner
Gr. Gr. §. 672.

ἀτεγκτος, ον, (τέγωω) unsoftened, not softened, not to be soft-
ened: hence like ἀδαυτος, ἀκαλός etc., not to be softened or
touched, τινα Aesch. Fr. 405; hard-hearted, relentless, Soph. O.
T. 336, Eur. H. F. 833, Ar. Thesm. 1047, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.
v. τέγγεσθαι Adv. -τως.

ἀτερής, ἐς, (τερεῖω) not to be rubbed or worn away, inde-
structible. Hom. usu. strictly of brass or iron; metaph. of
men, enduring, untiring, Il. 15. 697; so Ἡρακλῆς ἀτερής μένος
Od. 11. 270; of a voice, Il. 13. 45: but also stubborn, un-
bending, κραδίη Il. 3. 60.

ἀτείχιωτος, ον, (τείχιζω) without walls and towers, unfortified,
Thuc. 1. 2.

ἀτέκμαρτος, ον, (τεκμαίρομαι) without distinctive mark, not to be
guessed or made out, obscure, vague, dark, χρηστήριον Hdt.
5. 92, 3; μοῖρα Aesch. Pers. 910: ἀτέκμαρτον προνοήσαι with-
out a mark whereby to judge it, Pind. P. 10. 98: of men, un-
certain, wavering, Ar. Av. 170. Adv. -τως, ἀτ. ἔχειν to be in
the dark, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 4: also neut. pl. as Adv., Pind. O.
7. 83: also ἀτεκμαρί.

ἀτεκνώ, to be ἀτεκνος. Hence

ἀτεκνία, ἡ, childlessness, Plut.: from

ἀτεκνος, ον, (τεκνέω) without children, childless, Hes. Op. 600,
Trag., etc.: also c. gen., ἄτ. ἀρσένων τέκνων Eur. Bacch. 1306.
Hence

ἀτεκνώω, to make childless, Anth.

ἀτέλεια, ἡ, Ion. ἀτελείη and ἀτελήνη, (ἀτελής) want of an
end, incompleteness. II. at Athens, exemption from some
or all of the public burdens (τέλη), Lat. immunitas, Hdt. 1. 54,
etc., v. Böckh P. E. l. 116, sqq., ἀτελείην τινα δίδοναι, ψηφί-
σασθαι to grant such exemption, ἄγεω to enjoy it, Dem. 1217.
23: and so prob. Aesch. Eum. 363, ἀ θεῶν ἐπιταμίην means,
to give them relief from a burdensome office, v. Herm. Opusc.
vol. 6. 2. p. 70: ἐξ ἀτελείας without paying, for nothing, Dem.
1358. 11.

ἀτέλειος, ον, = ἀτελής, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 19.

ἀτέλειος, ον, (τελείω) uncompleted, not to be completed.

ἀτέλειστος, ον, (τέλειω) without end or issue, without effect,
Hom., who always adds μὴν: unfinished, unaccomplished, in-
complete, Od. 8. 571: not quite finished, not ready. 2. end-
less, infinite: hence ἀτέλειστα as Adv., without end or purpose,
in vain, λαλεῖν Anth. II. uninitiated in., c. gen., βακ-
χευμάτων Eur. Bacch. 40.

ἀτελεύτητος, ον, (τελεύτω) not coming to an end or issue,
unaccomplished, Il. 1. 527, 4. 175. II. in which one comes
to no end, endless: impracticable, immovable, Soph. O. T. 336.

ἀτέλειτος, ον, (τελευτή) endless, eternal, Aesch. Ag. 1451.

ἀτελήνη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀτέλεια, Hdt.

ἀτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) without end, i. e. 1. not brought to an
end, unaccomplished, Od. 17. 546, Soph., etc.: not coming to
an issue, εἰρήνη γέγενετο ἀτελής the peace was not brought about,
Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 15. 2. ineffectual, fruitless, Lat. irritus,
Soph. El. 1012. 3. not complete, imperfect, unripe, νῶς,
καρπὸς Pind., and Plat. 4. never ending, endless, Plat.
Philib. 24 B.

II. act. not bringing to an end, not accom-
plishing a thing, τινος Plat. Phaedr. 248 B. c. inf., unable to
do effectually, Andoc. 30. 12. 2. not giving accomplishment
to a thing, μαντεύματι Pind. P. 5. 83. B. (τέλος iv) free
from public burthens or taxes, snot-free, either absol., as Hdt.
2. 168, etc., or c. gen., ἀτ. τῶν ἄλλων, καρπὸν Hdt. 1. 192, 6.
46: in gen. without expenses, frugal. 2. of which nothing
is spent, hence remaining as clear profit, net, ὁβολός an obol
clear gain, Xen. Vectig. 4. 114, sq.; τριδικτῶνα μῶς ἀτελής
ἐλαμβάνει τὸν ἐναυτοῦ Dem. 816, 8.

C. (τέλος v) unini-
tiated in., c. gen., ἰερῶν h. Hom. Cer. 481. Adv. -λως.

ἀτέμω, only used in pres. to bring to harm, Od. 20. 294: to
confound, perplex, θυμὸν Od. 2. 90. Pass. to be bereft or
cheated of a thing, τινός Hom.; also ἀτέμονται νεότητος they
are past youth, Il. 23. 445: But in Med. to blame, τινα Ap.
Rh. (Prob. from ἀτην.) [ἀ]

ἀτενής, ἐς, (α copul, τεῖνω) stretched, strained, tight, κισσός
Soph. Ant. 826: hence intent, attentive, νῶς ἀτενεί Hes. Th.
661, Pind. N. 7. 120: ἀτενέες βλέπειν = ἀτενίζειν, Polyb.

2. on the stretch, intense, unsleeping, ὄργαλ Aesch. Ag. 71.

3. straight, direct, ἦκα δ' ἀτενής ἀπ' οἴκων straight from
home, Eur. Alc. 5. 4. straight-forward, downright, παρ-
ρησία Eur. Tem. 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 547 E.

5. unbending,
firm, stiff, harsh, obstinate, ἀτενής κἀτερφάν Ar. Vesp. 730.
Cf. Ruhnke. Tim. Adv. ἀτενέως, or more freq. ἀτενέες, v. sup.

Hence

ἀτενέως, f. ἴσω, to look at intently, gaze at, πρὸς τι Arist.
Probl., εἰς τι Polyb., τινί N. T.: ἀτ. περί τιως to be clear-
sighted in a thing, Polyb. Hence

ἀτενισμός, δ, intent observation, Theophr.

ἀτενίς, prep. c. gen., without, except, besides, Hom. II.
aloof, apart, away from, Il. 1. 498: H. joins νόσφιν ἀτερ
Op. 91: ἀτερ Ζηνός without his will, Il. 15. 292; so ὁ θεὸς
ἀτερ, non sine diis, Pind. P. 5. 102: so too freq. in Trag.,
mostly after its case. Only poet.: cf. ἀνεν and χωρίς. [ἀ]

ἀτεραμία, ἡ, = ἀτεραμνότης, Hipp.

ἀτεραμνος, ον, (τερω, τέρωμος) unsoftened, not to be softened,
indigestible. II. metaph. hard, stubborn, unbending, cruel,
κῆρ Od. 23. 167, ὄργη, βροντή Aesch. Fr. 190, 1062. Hence

ἀτεραμνότης, πτος, ἡ, hardness, stubbornness, Theophr.

ἀτεραμνότης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an ἀτεραμνος, not to be softened.

ἀτεράμιον, ον, gen. ονος, Att. for ἀτεραμνος, Ar. Ach. 181, cf.
ἀτενής 5. [ἀ-α]

ἀτερήμερος, ον, = ἀτερήμερος.

ἀτερηδόνιστος, ον, (τερηδονίζομαι) not worm-eaten, Diosc.

ἄτερθε, before a vowel ἄτερθεν, = ἔτερ, as ἀνευθε from ἀνευ, Pind., and Trag. Only poet.

ἄτερμάτιστος, *ov*, (τερματίζω) unbounded, boundless, ἐπιθυμία Diod.

ἄτερμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (τέρμα) without bounds or end: ἀτέρμονες αἰῶνα the mirror's countless rays, Eur. Hec. 926; ἄ. πέπλος having no end or way out, inextinguishable, Aesch. Eum. 634, cf. ἄπερος, ἀπέραντος.

ἄτερος, Dor. for ἔτερος [ᾶ]: also τὸ ἄτερον, Megaric in Ar. Arch. 813. [ᾶ]

2. ἄτερος, Att. contr. for δ ἔτερος, gen. δατέρου, dat. δατέρω, βατέρω, etc. [ᾶ], or with mark of crasis, βατέρω, etc. Forms like δατέρος, βατέρος are bad.

ἄτερπής, *és*, (τέρπω) not delightful, joyless, sad, Hom., etc.

II. act. not enjoying a thing, c. gen., κράτους Aesch. Supp. 685. Hence

ἄτερπία, ἥ, = ἀτερπία, Diog. L.

ἄτερπος, *ov*, = ἀτερπής, Pl. G. 285.

ἄτερπνος, *ov*, quoted in E. M. from Ibyc. 9, and Stesich., as = ἀτέρπνιος, ἀγρυπνιος, sleepless, in the Rhégian dialect.

ἄτερπία, ἥ, (ἀτερπής) dissatisfaction, displeasure, Luc.

ἄτερευκτός, to miss, not gain or obtain, τινός Plat.: from ἄτευκτος, *ov*, (τυγχάνω) not gaining or obtaining. Hence

ἄτευεία, ἥ, a not obtaining.

ἄτευχής, *és*, (τεύχω) unequipped, unarmed, Eur. Andr. 1119.

ἄτευχίτος, *ov*, = foreg., Anth.

ἄτέχναστος, *ov*, artless, Themist.

ἄτέχνής, *és*, = ἄτεχνος, cf. ἀτεχνών.

ἄτεχνία, ἥ, want of art, unskilfulness, Plat. Phaed. 90 D, etc.

ἄτεχνίεντος, *ov*, artless, simple, Dion. H.

ἄτεχνος, *ov*, (τέχνω) without art, and so I. opp. to ἐντεχνος, unskilled, rude: of things, inartificial, Plat., and Arist.

II. without art or cunning, guileless, artless, simple. Adv. -ως, q. v.

ἄτεχνός and ἀτέχνως, Adv. from ἀτεχνής and ἀτεχνος, without art or skill, rudely, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 7. 2. artlessly, guilelessly, simply, Ruhnke Tim.

II. naturally, i. e. really, absolutely, entirely, wholly, utterly, Lat. plane, prorsus, omnino, in which sense it is mostly written ἀτεχνώς, Heind. Plat. Soph.

225 C; very freq. in Ar., and Plat., as ἀτεχνώς ξένος ἔχω I am an entire stranger, ἀτεχνώς ὕβρει τῶν out of downright sheer wantonness: very freq. in comparisons, ἀτεχνώς ὥσπερ just like, etc.; c. neg., οὐδὲν ἀτεχνώς not in the least, not a whit, Plat. Polit. 288 A.

ἄτρω, only found in Pl. 20. 332, Hdt. 7. 223, both times in part. ἄτρω fool-hardy, reckless, i. e. one possessed. [ᾶ]: from ἄτρη, ἥ, (ἄδω) distraction, bewilderment, ἄτρη φρένας εἶλε Il. 16. 805; folly, blindness, delusion, Pl. 9. 115: esp. a judicial blindness, sent by the gods, Il. 19. 88; usu. ending in guilt, Pl. 24. 480, Od. 4. 261 (yet less voluntary than ὕβρις, Mill. Eum. §. 45.), and always in misery, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 111.

2. hence in gen. ruin, bane, mischief, Il. 8. 237, and so usu. in Trag.; but opp. to πῆμα simple misery or destruction, Soph. Aj. 363, cf. Eust. 767. 63. 3. said of persons, a bane, mischief, pest, δίκην ἄτρης λαβραίου Aesch. Ag. 1230, δύο ἄτρη Soph. Ant. 533.

4. *Ἄτρη personified, the goddess of mischief, author of all blind, rash actions and their results, having power even over her own father Zeus, Il. 19. 95: the Aetol come slowly after her, undoing the evil she has worked, Pl. 9. 500, sq., cf. Hes. Th. 230. In Trag. her functions coincide with those of Ἀρά and Ἐρις, but v. Herm. Soph. I. c. The word is never found in Att. prose. [ᾶ]

ἄτρηκτος, *ov*, (τήκω) not melted, χιδών Plat. Phaed. 106 A: not able to be melted, not soluble, Id. Soph. 265 C. II. metaph. not to be softened or subdued, νόμοις Id. Legg. 853 D, where prob. ἀτρηκτός should be read.

ἄτρημελία, ἥ, carelessness.

ἄτρημελής, *és*, careless, heedless, Plut. Adv. -λως.

ἄτρημηλιτος, *ov*, (ἄτρημελής) unheeded, uncared for, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 18, 8. 1, 14.

2. baffled, disappointed, Aesch. Ag. 891.

II. act. taking no heed: hence in Adv. -λως ἔχειν τινας to take no heed of., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 15.

ἄτρημελία, ἥ, poet. for ἀτρημελία, Ap. Rh.

ἄτρηής, *és*, = sq., c. gen., Hipp. [ᾶ]

ἄτρηός, ὁ, *ov*, blinded by ἄτρη, hurried to ruin, Theogn. 433, 634.

II. baneful, ruinous, mischievous, Trag.: τὸ ἄτρηόν bane, mischief, Aesch. Eum. 1007. Adv. -πῶς. [ᾶ]

*Ἀτρίς, ἰδός, ἥ, Attic. 2. as Subst., sub. γῆ, χάρα, Attica, Eur. I. A. 247: or sub. γῶττα, the Attic dialect, Strab.

ἄτριος, *ov*, (ρίω) unhonored, Aesch. Eum. 385, 839. II. act., not honoring or regarding, τινός Eur. Ion 700. [ᾶ]

ἀτρίζω, f. ἴσω, not to honor, not to heed: hence part., ἀτρίζων unheeding, Il. 20. 166: but c. acc., like ἄτριάω, ἀτριάω, to slight, treat lightly, c. acc. θεός etc., Trag., cf. Monk Alc. 1056: also c. gen., Ap. Rh. 1. 615. (a priv., and τρίζω, τρίζω, which formation, like that of ἀτρίω, is against analogy, cf. Buttm. Ansf. Gr. §. 121, Ann. 3 and 4.)

ἀτρίδασσεντος and ἀτρίδασεντος, *ov*, (τιδασείω) untamed, untamable, wild.

ἀτρίδασσος and ἀτρίδασος, *ov*, (τρίδασός) = foreg., Hdn.

ἀτρίδᾶγχελος, to forsake the herd or flock, stray, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 16, 9. 3, 4.

ἀτρίδᾶγής, *ov*, δ, (ατρίδα, ἀγέλη) despising the herd or flock, i. e. forsaking it, straying, feeding alone, Soph. Fr. 850, Theocr. 25. 132.

ἀτρίδᾶω, f. ἴσω, (τιμᾶω) not to hold in honor, to esteem or treat lightly, dishonor, insult, slight, Hom. once in Pl. 9. 450; oft. in Od.: so too in Att.

II. τινά τῷ Soph., to deem any one unworthy of a thing, τινά τινος Soph. Ant. 22: also c. inf., either simply, as μή μ' ἀτρίδᾶσθι φάσαι deem me not too mean to tell me., Id. O. C. 49, cf. Eur. H. F. 608; or with τῷ, as μή τοι μ' ἀτρίδᾶσθι τὸ μὴ οὐ θανεῖν σὺν σοὶ deem me not too mean to die with thee, Soph. Ant. 544. Pass. to suffer dishonor, insult, etc., c. neut. pl., ἀνὰ τὴν ἡττησμένην Eur. I. A. 943. II. = ἀτρίδα in legal signif., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 20. Hence

ἀτρίδασμός, δ, dishonor, despite, LXX.

ἀτρίδαστός, *έα*, *έον*, verb. Adj. from ἀτρίδᾶω, to be despised, Plat. Phaedr. 256 D.

2. ἀτρίδαστέον, one must dishonor, Xen. Symp. 4. 17.

ἀτρίδαστήρ, ἥρος, δ, = sq., Aesch. Theb. 637.

ἀτρίδασερ, *ov*, δ, a dishonorer.

ἀτρίδαστος, *ov*, dishonored, despised, Minn. 1. 9. [ᾶ]

ἀτρίδᾶω, f. ἴσω, (τιμᾶω) like ἀτρίδᾶω, to insult, slight, Hom., mostly in Pl.; esp. to deem one unworthy of a favor, Il. 1. 11. Ep., and in Pind., and Soph., v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 1108. Hence ἀτρίδης, *ov*, unhonored, lightly esteemed, despised, Pl. II. (τιμή 11) not valued or estimated, δίκη ἄτ. a cause in which the penalty is not assessed in court, but fixed by law beforehand, Dem. 543. 16, etc.; so ἄτρη Aeschin. 84. 7: cf. Att. Process, p. 171.

ἄτρία, ἥ, (ἀτρία) disesteem, dishonor, disgrace, a slight, Od. 13. 142; ἐν ἀτρίῳ τινά ἔχειν Hdt. 3. 3, and so Att.: ἄτ. τινός dishonor done to one, Plat. Lucr. Cup. 229 C. 2. esp. at Athens, a public stigma, the loss of civil rights, either total or partial, infamy, Lat. imminutio capitis, first in Hdt. 7. 231, cf. esp. Andoc. 10. 14, and ἄτριος. [Hom., and Tyrt. 1. 10, lengthen the penult, metri gr.]

ἀτρίοτενθής, *és*, (πενθῶ) sorrowing for dishonor incurred, Aesch. Eum. 792.

ἀτρίοποιός, *ov*, (ποιῶ) making dishonored.

ἄτριος, *ov*, (τρίη 1) unhonored, dishonored, Pl.: c. gen. without the honor of., dishonored in a thing, Aesch. Cho. 295; but also unworthy of., Soph. El. 1215, sq., cf. Schäf. Mel. 137, sq. 2. esp. at Athens in legal signif., a citizen judicially deprived of his privileges either totally or in part, punished with ἀτρία, Lat. capite imminutus, aerarius, opp. to ἐντρίμω, Andoc. 10. 13, or κατὰ τῷ Ib. 10. 23, 25: also c. gen. ἄτ. γερῶν Thuc. 3. 58; τοὺ συμβουλευμένους deprived of the right of advising, Dem. 200. 15; 80 ἄτ. τινὰ τῆς πόλεως καθιστάμεν Lys. 122. 9. The various kinds of ἀτρία at Athens are given by Andoc. I. c., at Sparta by Xen. Rep. Lac. 9. 4 and 5: cf. Valck. Adon. p. 232. II. (τρίη 11) without price or value: hence τοὺ νῦν οἶκον ἀτρίων εἶσις those who devour their substance without payment made, Od. 16. 431; and so 2. unrevenged, unpunished, like ἀτρίμωτος, Valck. Hipp. 1416. Adv. -μως. Hence

ἀτίμω, to dishonor, make light of, like ἀτιμάω, Aesch. Supp. 644. Pass. to suffer dishonor or indignity, Aesch. Ag. 1068, Eur. Hel. 455. 2. but usu. in legal and political sense, to punish with ἀτίμια, Lat. aerarium facere, Hdt. 4. 66, etc., cf. ἀτιμος.

ἀτίμωρηται and ἀτίμωρηται, Adv. of sq.
ἀτίμωρητος, ον, (τιμωρομαι) unavenged, i. e. I. unpunished, ἀτίμωρητος γίγνεται to escape punishment, Hdt. 2. 100, Thuc. 6. 6: ἀτ. τινός unpunished for a thing, Plat. Legg. 959 C. II. for whom no revenge has been taken, Antiphon 123. 18: ἀτίμωρητόν τινα εἶναι Aeschin. 20. 22. 2. undefended, unprotected, Thuc. 3. 57. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim.
ἀτίμωσις, εως, (ἀτιμία) a dishonoring, τινός Aesch. Ag. 702, Cho. 435. 2. a disgracing, punishment with ἀτίμια. [τι]
ἀτιμωτικός, ῆ, ὄν, inclined to dishonoring, bringing ἀτίμια. Adv.—κώς.

ἀτίμωτος, ον, (τιμώσω) unshaken, immovable, Opp. [ι]
ἀτίμια, ῆ, (τίμω) inability to pay, Cic. Att. 14. 19.
ἀτίμια, aor. I. Ion. ἀτίμια, (ἀταλός) like ἀτάλλω II, to bring up, rear, foster, tend, feed, Hom., esp. of children, but also of horses, dogs, etc.: in gen. to cherish, Theocr. 17. 58: also c. dat., σκευφαίς ἀτ. Hippon. Fr. 82, καλοῖς Theocr. 15. 111.
ἀτίμω, =ἀτίω, Dion. P.

ἀτίμω, ὄν, κ, unpunished, usu. assumed in Aesch. Eum. 257, where however ἀτίμω is acc. plur. from ἀτίμω: also II. unpunished, ἀτίμω σαρκεῖ παλαιῷ Aesch. Ag. 72, acc. to Well., but Dind. and others read ἀτίμω, which may also come from ἀτίμω: Not that ἀτίμω should be objected to in a pass. usage, v. Lob. Paral. 428. [ἀτ]
ἀτίμω, ον, also η, ον, v. foreg., (τίω) unpunished, unavenged, Il. 13. 414: dishonored, Aesch. Eum. 257: but II. unpunished, ποινή Il. 14. 484.
ἀτίμω, (τίω) not to honor, not to revenge, Theogn. 621, cf. ἀτίω. [ι]

Ἀτλανγενής, ἐς, (γένος) sprung from Atlas, Hes. Op. 381: in common Greek Ἀτλαντογενής.

Ἀτλαντής, ἰδος, ῆ, daughter of Atlas, Hes.
Ἀτλας, αντος, ὁ, Atlas, one of the older family of gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven, Od. 1. 52: hence 2. later, one of the Titans, Aesch. Fr. 348, 427. 3. later still, the pillar of heaven, Mount Atlas in West Africa: and so 4. any prop or supporter: esp. in architecture Ἀτλαντες are colossal statues of men serving for columns to support the entablature, called by Roman architects τελαμῶνες, Vitruv. 6. 10, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. (prob. from a euphon., τλήνω).
ἄτλας, αντος, ὁ, (τλήναι) not enduring or daring.

ἄτλητέω, to be unable to bear, be impatient, spiritless, or desponding, Soph. O. T. 515: from
ἄτλητος, ον, Dor. ἄτλατος, (τλήναι) not to be borne, unsufferable, ἄχος, πένθος Il., Pind., etc. II. not to be dared, κίτλητα πλάσα Aesch. Ag. 408.

ἀτμνία, ῆ, (ἀτμνῆ) slavery, servitude, Anth.
ἀτμνιος, ον, τωλσμος, prepared with trouble, Nic.
ἀτμνίς, ἰδος, ῆ, fem. from ἀτμνῆ.
ἀτμνιος, ὁ, =ἀτμνῆ.
ἀτμνέω, for ἀτμνέω, to be a slave, serve, Nic.
ἀτμῆ, ῆ, =ἀτμός, smoke, heat, Hes. Th. 862.
ἀτμῆν, ἐνος, ὁ, fem. ἀτμνίς, ἰδος, ῆ, a slave, servant. (Gramm. have also ἀτμῆ, which is etymologically correct, if like δμῶς it be deriv. from δαμάω.)

ἀτμῆτος, ον, (τῆμα) uncut, unwooded: unfelled, unshewn. II. not cut in pieces, not laid waste, unvaned, γῆ Thuc. 1. 82: but ἀργυρεῖα ἀτμῆτα silver-mines as yet unopened, Xen. Vect. 4. 27. III. not to be cut or divided, indivisible, Plat. Phaedr. 277 B.

ἀτμῆμα, (ἀτμῆ) to steam, emit vapor, Hipp.
ἀτμίδοιχος, ον, (ἐχω) containing vapor, damp.
ἀτμίδω, (ἀτμῆ) to change into steam, Arist. Meteor.
ἀτμίδωσις, ἐς, (εἶδος) steaming, damp, full of vapor, Arist. Meteor.

ἀτμίζω, f. λῶ, =ἀτμῶ, to smoke, βαμῆς ἀτμίζων πυρὶ Soph. Fr. 340: of water, to steam, Xen. An. 4. 5, 15: so of hot meat, ῥιζιστον ἀτμ. Pherecr. Metall. 4. 15.

ἀτμῆς, ἰδος, ῆ, =ἀτμός, ἀτμῆ, Hdt. 4. 75, Plat. Tim. 86 E. [ι]
ἀτμῆτος, ῆ, ὄν, (ἀτμίζω) evaporated, turned into vapor, Arist. Meteor.

ἀτμοειδής, ἐς, =ἀτμίδωσις, like vapor, steaming. Adv.—δῶς.
ἀτμός, ὁ, smoke, Lat. vapor, Aesch. Ag. 131: in plur., vapors, Id. Fr. 181. (from *τῶ, ἔμω, ἔω.)

ἀτμῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) =ἀτμίδωσις, Theophr.
ἀτμοχως, ον, unvalled, Eur. Ion 1133.

ἀτοκίαι, Adv. of ἀτοκος.
ἀτόκιος, ον, (ἀτοκος) causing barrenness, Diosc.: τὸ ἀτόκ. sub. φάρμακον, a medicine for causing it.

ἀτοκος, ον, having never yet brought forth, never having had a child, Hdt. 5. 41, Eur. El. 1127. 2. in gen. not bearing, barren. II. without interest, χρήματα Plat. Legg. 921 C, Dem. 1250. 12. Adv.—κως, also —κέλ.

ἀτολέμω, or ἀτολμῶ, to be τολμος, or disheartened, Thuc. 1. 124, ubi Bekk. οὐ τολμῶντες.

ἀτόλμητος, ον, not to be dared: also not to be endured, insufferable, μῶχος Pind. I. 8. 23: and so prob. of wicked men, but also to be borne with, Aesch. Ag. 375, nisi cum Hermann legend. ἀτόλμητον Ἀρη.

ἀτολμία, ῆ, want of daring or courage, 1. usu. in bad sense, cowardice, Thuc. 2. 89. 2. but also simply, backwardness, Dem. 1407. 14.

ἀτολμος, ον, (τόλμα) daring nothing. 1. usu. in bad sense, wanting courage, spiritless, cowardly, Pind. N. 11. 42, Thuc., etc. 2. but also not overdoing, and of women, retiring, Aesch. Cho. 630: also c. inf., ἀτ. δῆσαι not daring to bind, Id. Fr. 14. Adv.—μως.

ἀτομος, ον, (τομή) uncut, λεῖμων a meadow uncut, Soph. Tr. 200. II. not able to be cut, indivisible, Plat. Soph. 229 D: hence of any thing very small. III. ἡ ἀτομος, acc. to Democritus, an atom or indivisible particle of matter, the first element of the universe: also of time, ἐν ἀτόμῳ in a moment, N. T. Adv.—μως, Arist. Org.

ἀτόνω, to be ἀτονος, slack, relaxed, languid, Arist. Probl.
ἀτονία, ῆ, slackness, languidness, Pint.: from
ἀτονος, ον, (τείνω) not stretched or strained, slack, relaxed, Hipp.: languid, feeble, lazy. II. (τόνος III. 2) without accent, Gramm. Adv.—μως.

ἀτόξευτος, ον, (τόξω) not hit with an arrow: out of bow-shot, Plut.

ἀτόξος, ον, (τόξω) without bow or arrow, Luc.
ἀτόστατος, ον, (τοπάζω) not to be guessed, Aesch. Fr. 108.
ἀτόπημα, τό, (ἀτόπη) a misplaced, absurd word or deed. Hence
ἀτοπημασποῖός, ὁ, (ποιέω) one who does things out of place or absurd.

ἀτοπία, ῆ, a being out of the way, and so 1. strangeness, marvellousness, oddness, Ar. Ran. 1372, and Plat.: unusual nature, νοσήματος Thuc. 2. 51. 2. unnaturalness, and so of persons, unnatural conduct, Ar. Ach. 349: of things, ἀτ. τῶν τιμωρίων Thuc. 3. 82: from

ἀτοπος, ον, out of place, out of the way, and so 1. strange, unwooded, marvellous, odd, ἡδύη Eur. I. T. 842, ἔβρις Ar. Av. 276, πόθος Ar. Ecl. 956, and freq. in Plat.: δοῦλοι τῶν αἰετῶν slaves to every new paradox, Thuc. 3. 38: of persons, odd, eccentric, Dem. 2. strange, absurd, Lat. ineptus, Plat., and Xen. 3. unnatural, disgusting, foul, πνεῦμα Thuc. 2. 49. Adv.—μως, marvellously or absurdly, οὐκ ἀτ. Thuc. 7. 30.

ἀτόρευτος, ον, (τορεῖω) without graven or embossed work.
ἀτόρητος, ον, (τορεῖω) not to be pierced, unvulnerable, Nonn.
ἀτόρευντος, ον, (τορεῖω) not turned in the lathe, not rounded.
ἄτος, ον, contr. for ἄτατος, insatiate, c. gen., ἀτ. πολέμοιο, μάχης etc., insatiate of war, etc., Hom.

ἀτραγυδικός, ον, (τραγυδικός) not treated tragically, not exaggerated, Luc.

ἀτραγυδός, ον, untragic, unsuitable to tragedy, Arist. Poet. Adv.—δῶς, without noise or fuss, Anton.

ἀτράκτιον, τό, Dim. from ἀτρακτος.

ἀτρακτοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) spindle-shaped: from
ἀτρακτος, ὁ, and ῆ, a spindle, Hdt. 4. 162. II. ἀτ. τοξικός Aesch. Fr. 123, ἀτ. without τόξ. Soph. Phil. 290, ἀπ' αἰῶνος, as ἡλακῆ also has both signs, because both were made of

reed, and had nearly the same shape; in this sense it seems to have been specially a Lacon. word, v. Thuc. 4. 40. III. *the upper part of a sailyard*, which too was also called *ῥακάρη* (acc. to Pott, from same root as *torquere* to twist or turn.)

ἀτρακτύλις, ἴδος, ἥ, also **ἀτρακτύλις**, a thistle-like plant, used for making spindles, a kind of *Carthamus Creticus*, hence to Sprengel: we call the *Euxonymus Europaeus*, the Spindle-tree, Arist. H. A., Kiessl. Theocr. 4. 52, hence II. *a spindle*.

ἀτράντος, *ov*, (= *πράντος*) *not made clear*.

ἀτράπελος, *ov*, (= *δοστράπελος*).

ἀτραπίλω, *to walk*, *to go*, pass, Pherecr. Autom. 3.

ἀτράπιτος, ἥ = *sq.*, Od. 13. 195.

ἀτράπος, ἥ, Ep. *ἀταρπος*, (a euphon., *τρέπω*) strictly *a path that does not turn*, hence in gen. *a path, way, road*, Hdt., etc.: Hom. only in Ep. form: metaph. *a walk of life*, ἡ πολιτικὴ ἀτρ. Plat. Polit. 258 C.

ἀτραυματίστος, *ov*, (*τραυματίω*) *invulnerable*, Luc.

ἀτρόφαξ, *ews*, and **ἀτρόφαξ**, *vos*, ἥ, *a pot-herb* like spinach, orach, Lat. *atriplex*, Diosc.: also *ἀδρόφαξ* and *ἀνδρόφαξ*.

ἀτράχηλος, *ov*, (*τράχηλος*) *without neck*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 575. 46. [α]

ἀτρέκεια, ἥ, Ion. *ἀτρεκίη*, but also *ἀτρεκίη*, (*ἀτρεκής*) *reality, strict truth*, Pind. Fr. 232. 4: *ἀτρεκίη τινος εἰδέναι* to know the strict truth, exact state of a thing, Hdt. 4. 152., 6. 1. II. *strictness, justice, uprightness*, Pind. O. 10. 17.

ἀτρέκως, = *ἀκρίβως*, Eur. Bus. 3: from *ἀτρεκής*.

ἀτρεκήτῃ, ἥ, Ion. for *ἀτρέκεια*, Hdt. 6. 82.

ἀτρέκης, *és*, strictly *true, real, certain: strict, exact, ἀλήθεια*, καίριος Pind.: *τὸ ἀτρέκες* = *ἀτρέκεια*, Hdt. 5. 9, etc. II. *strict, just, upright*, Pind. O. 3. 21. Hom. only uses the Adv. *ἀτρέκειως* with the verbs *ἀγορεύω* and *μαντεύομαι*, *truly*, as *truth requires*: but *δεκάς ἀτρέκες* just ten of them, Od. 16. 245. The word and its derivs. are rare in Att., though Eur. has it once or twice, *ἀκριβής* etc. being used instead.

ἀτρεκίη, Ion. for *ἀτρέκεια*, Hdt.

ἀτρέμει, and before a vowel *ἀτρέμας*, Adv. (*τρέμω*) *without trembling*, and so *moveless, fixed, ἐστάναι* Hom., v. esp. Od. 19. 12, where it is used of the eyes. 2. *still, quiet, ἡσάναι* Hom., and so *ἀτρ. ἔχειν*, c. aut sine *εἰνόντων* etc., to keep still or quiet, Hdt. 5. 19., 9. 54, and Att. 3. *quietly, calmly*, εἵδεναι Hom.: *ἀτρ. πορεύεσθαι* to go gently or softly, Xen. Cyn. 5. 31. [α]

ἀτρέμματος, *a*, *ov*, poet. for *ἀτρεκής*, *calm, still, gentle*, *ἀτρ. βοῶ* a whisper, Eur. O. 147.

ἀτρέμας, Adv. v. sub *ἀτρέμα*.

ἀτρέμεότης, *ητος*, ἥ, = *ἀτρέμια*, Hipp.

ἀτρέμεν, *not to tremble or move*, to keep still or quiet, Hes. Op. 537, *to keep peace*, Hdt. 7. 8, 1: so also in Pass., Theogn. 47: from

ἀτρεμής, *és*, (*τρέμω*) *not trembling, unmoved, calm*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, ὅμα Xen. Symp. 8. 3: the neut. *τὸ ἀτρέμεν*, as Subst., *calmness*, Xen. Ages. 6. 7.

ἀτρέμει, Adv. of *ἀτρεμής*, Ar. Nub. 261. [i]

ἀτρέμια, ἥ, *a keeping still: calmness, intrepidity*, Pind. N. 11. 15: *ἀτρέμειαν ἔχω*, ἄγω, = *ἀτρέμεν*, Xen.

ἀτρέμειω, *i*, *Ion*, Att. *ιδῶ*, = *ἀτρέμεν*, esp. *to keep peace*, Theogn. 303, and freq. in Hdt., but always c. negat., οὐκ *ἀτρέμειω* to be restless or unquiet, 1. 185, 190, etc.

ἀτρέπτος, *ov*, (*τρέπω*) *unmoved, immovable, τὴν ἀλκήν* Luc.: *unchanging*, Plut.: *πρὸς τι not caring for a thing*. Adv. = *πῶς*.

ἀτρέπτος, *ov*, (*τρέπω*) *not trembling, unfearing, fearless*, Lat. *intrepidus*, Trag., and Plat. Crat. 395 B: c. gen., *ἀτρ. μάχας fearless of fight*, Aesch. Pr. 416. Adv. = *πῶς*, Aesch. Supp. 240: also neut. pl. *ἀτρέπτα* as Adv., Eur. Ion 1198. (cf. sq.)

ἀτρέψ, *ews*, δ, (*τρέπω*) = *ἀτρέπτος*, as Adj., only in Euphor. 94, and in Anth., *ἀτρέψ* (sic leg. pro *ἀτρέψ*) *ἀνάγκαι* *immutable necessity*: but the prop. n. *Atreus* no doubt had this signf., the *Unfearing*.

ἀτρητος, *ov*, (*τρώω*) *not pierced through, without hole or aperture*, Plat. Polit. 279 E. II. act. *not burrowing holes*, hence of animals, *ἀτρητα*, opp. to *τρηματόδη*, such as ants, Arist. H. A. Adv. = *πῶς*.

ἀτρήχυνος, *ov*, (*τρήχυνον* Ion. for *τραχ-*) *not made rough or hard*, Aret.

ἀτρίκατος, *ov*, (*τρίδω*) *unconquered*, Aesch. Cho. 338.

ἀτρίβαστος, *ov*, = *sq.*, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 3.

ἀτρίβης, *és*, (*τρίβω*, *ἐτρίβω*) *not rubbed*, and so 1. of places, *not traversed, pathless*, Thuc. 4. 8; of roads, *not worn or used*, opp. to *φανερὰ ὁδός*, Xen. An. 4. 2, 8. 2. of clothes, *not much worn, new*, Lat. *integer*, Id. Mem. 4. 3, 13. 3. of the body, *not galled*, Plat. Rival. 134 B. II. *not versed or practised in a thing, τινός*.

ἀτρίβι, Adv. of *ἀτρίβης*, esp. *without loss of time, without delay*.

ἀτρίβων, *ov*, gen. *ωνος*, poet. for *ἀτρίβης*, Eur. Lic. 1. II. (*τρίβω*) *without cloak*. [ατρί]

ἀτρίων, *τό*, Dor. for *ἄτριον*.

ἀτρίπτος, *ov*, (*τρίβω*) = *ἀτρίβης*, hence *χείρες ἀτρίπτοι* hands *not worn hard by work*, Od. 21. 151. 2. of corn, *not threshed*, Xen. Oec. 18. 5. 3. of bread, *not kneaded*, Arist. Probl. 4. *ἀτρ. ἀκανθαί*, thorns on which one cannot tread or walk, Theocr. 5. *untrodden*, and so *strange, ἰστροπία* Artemid.

ἀτρίχες, plur. from *ἄτριξ*.

ἀτρίχως, *ov*, poet. for *ἄτριξ*, *without hair*.

ἀτρίψ, ἴδος, δ, = *ἀτρίβης* II. Hence

ἀτρίψια, ἥ, *want of practice, inexperience*, Cic. Att. 13. 16.

ἀτρίμωτος, (*ἀτρίμος*) = *ἀτρέμεν*, to be fearless, Opp.

ἀτρίμματος, *ov*, (*ἀτρίμω*) = *ἀτρίμος*, Anth.

ἀτρίμωτος, *ov*, (*τρέμω*) *unfearing, fearless*, Lat. *intrepidus*, θυμός, μένος II.

ἀτρίωπία, ἥ, *a being ἀτρίπος*: hence *obstinacy, inflexibility*, Theogn. 218: *folly*, Ap. Rh. II. *clumsiness, indiscretion*.

ἀτρίπος, *ov*, (*τρέπω*), *not to be turned, unchangeable*, and so *eternal, ὄντως* Theocr. 2. of persons, *inflexible, unalterable*, Anth.: hence ἡ *Ἄτριστος* the name of one of the Μοῖραι or Parcae, first in Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 259. II. *not easily turning, awkward, unseemly, ἔρεα* Pind. N. 7. 151.

ἀτρίφω, (*ἀτρίφος*) *to have or get no food, to starve*, Plut.: *ἀτρ. πῦρ* to have no fuel, Philo. 2. *to have an atrophy*.

ἀτρίφω, ἥ, *want of food, hunger*. 2. *an atrophy*: from

ἀτρίφος, *ov*, (*τρέπω*) *not fed, ill fed, decayed*. 2. *ill of an atrophy, pining away, ἴστω* Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4. II. act. *not feeding, not nutritious*.

ἀτρύγετος, *ov*, later also *η*, *ov* A. P. 234, (*τρυγῶν*) *yielding no harvest, unfruitful, barren*, freq. in Hom. as epith. of the sea, also of ether, Il. 17. 425, h. Cer. 67, 457. So Eur. speaks of the sea's *ἀκαρύπιστα πεδία*: and *τραφερή*, *fruitful land*, is in Hom. opp. to the sea, v. Heyne II. 1. 316: later, in gen. *waste, desert*. [ατρυ]

ἀτρυγής, *és*, Anth., and

ἀτρυγγίτος, *ov*, (*τρυγῶν*) *unharvested, not gathered*, Arist. Probl.

ἀτρύγιος, *ov*, (*τρώξ*) *without lees, clarified, pure*, LXX.

ἀτρύμων, *ov*, gen. *ωνος* = *ἀτρυτος*, c. gen., *ἀτρ. κακῶν not worn out by ills*, Aesch. Theb. 875. [ατρυ]

ἀτρύππιτος, *ov*, (*τρυπῶν*) = *ἀτρητος*, Plut. [v]

ἀτρύπος, *ov*, (*τρώω*) *not rubbed away or worn down*, hence of things, *unabating*, e. g. *πόνος* Pind. P. 4. 317, κακὰ Soph. Aj. 788: of a road, *wearisome, never-ending*, Theocr. 15. 7: of persons, *indefatigable*, Joseph. II. *unoccupied, idle*.

Ἀτρώτη, ἥ, (*τρώω*) *the Unwearied, Tameless*, Hom., as epith. of Pallas. (lengthd. form from *ἀτρώτη*, as *Ἀιδώμεν* from *Αἰδώς*.)

ἀτρώφeros, *ov*, *not delicate or luxurious*, Eupol. Bapt. 10: *not costly*, σολή Cebes. [v]

ἀτρώφης, *ov*, (*τρώφω*) = *foreg.*, Plut.

ἀτρώφος, *ov*, = *ἄβρητος*, Alcm. 25.

ἀτρώς, *ἄτος*, δ, ἥ, = *ἀτρωτος*.

ἀτρώσια, ἥ, *invulnerableness*: from

ἀτρώτος, *ov*, (*τρώσκω*) *invulnerable*, Trag., and Plat.

ἄττα, Att. for *τῶν*, ἄττα for *ἄττω*, v. ἄσσω, ἄσσω: it seldom stands without an Adj. or Subst., Heind. Plat. Theaet. 148 C.

ἄττα, a salutation used to elders, *father*, Hom., cf. ἄππα, ἄπφα and *πάππα*. [τῶ]

ἀττάγας, *a*, and **ἀττάγας**, *ᾶ*, δ, Lat. *attagen*, a bird living in marshes, prob. the *moor-hen, water-hen*, esteemed a great delicacy, Ar. Ach. 875, etc.: also *ἀτταγῆν*, ἦνος, δ, Arist., and *ἀτταγῆς*, *ews*, δ, Opp. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 117, sq.

αὐγώπος, *ov*, (ἄψ) *with beaming eye*, in gen. *radiant, beaming*, dub. in Welcker Syll. Ep. 32. 7.

αὐδάζομαι, *f. ἀζομαι*, Dep. med. (*αὐδῆ*) *to cry out, speak*, Hdt. 2. 55.; 5. 51. in aor. ἠδάξαμην, v. sq. An Act. αὐδάξω, *f. δξω*, in Lyc. 892.

αὐδάω, *f. ῥάω*, Att. ἀωω, Eur. Phoen. 124. *to utter sounds, talk, speak*, Hom.: not till later c. acc. rei, *to speak, say a thing*, e. g. οὐκ αὐδῶν ἐστ' ἂ μὴδ' ὄραν καλόν Soph. O. T. 1409: also Pass., ἠδάδω ταῖτα so 'twas said, Soph.: αὐδ. κραγάνω *to utter a cry*, Eur. Ion 893: esp. of oracles, *to utter, proclaim*, Soph. O. T. 392, etc.: αὐδ. ἀγῶνα *to sing of a contest*, like Lat. *dicere*, Pind. O. 1. 12. 2. *to speak to, address*, freq. in Hom., αὐτῶν αὐδῶν τινα *to speak to, accost, call one*; also ἔσος τινα ἀντῶν αὐδῶν Il. 5. 170: hence *to call on*, *invoke a god*, Eur. H. F. 499, 1215: also αὐδ. ἐς πάντας Eur. 3. c. inf., *to tell, bid, order to do*, αὐδ. σε χερσίν Pind. P. 4. 108; so αὐδ. σε μή., — Aesch., and Soph. 4. *to call by name*, λέξιν ὠν ἑρμῶν αὐδῶν Eur. Andr. 20: more freq. in Pass., αὐδῶμαι παῖς Ἀχιλλεύος Soph. Phil. 241; and so, like κελεύθω, *to be*, Ib. 430. 5. like λέγειν, Lat. *dicere*, *to mean*, Eur. Hipp. 352.

B. The Med. used as Dep., just like the Act., in Aesch. Pr. 766, Eur. 380, Soph. Phil. 130, Aj. 772, v. Ellendt, and cf. *fore*, from

Αἴ' Δ' ἦ, *a voice*, not so much the words as the utterance and tone, Hom.: metaph. the sound or twang of the bowstring, Od. 21. 411. 2. rarely, = λόγος, φήμη, *a report, account*, as ἔργων αὐδῆ Soph. O. C. 240, cf. Eur. Hipp. 567. (Strictly ἄδῃ, from Sanscr. *vad* to speak, the *f* or *v* being transposed, as in ἀδῶν, cf. Pott Forsch. i. 245.) Hence

αὐδήεις, *εσα, ev*, speaking with human voice, hence in Hom. only of men and women, as their distinctive epithet, Od. 5. 334., 6. 125, cf. Il. 19. 407: and so when θεὸς αὐδήεσσα is applied in *Od.* to Calypso and Circe, it means a goddess indeed, but *one who, living on earth, uses the speech of mortals*, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1322, and Od. 10. 227: but Nitzsch (Od. 10. 136), observing the vv. Il. αὐδήεσσα, αὐλήεσσα, thinks they may all point to an old form αὐλήεσσα = ὀδῶεσσα, *baneful*.

αὐδρία, ἦ, = ἀνδρία, Plat. Legg. 844 A, acc. to Bekk.: from αὐδρος, *ov* = ἀνδρος, v. I. Hes. Fr. 58, v. Lob. Phryn. 729.

αὐερεύω, *f. ὠεω*, (i. e. αὐ ἐρύω) *to draw back or backwards, stretch, to pull them over*, Il. 12. 261: *to draw the bow*, Il. 8. 325: esp. αὐερεύω absol. in a sacrifice, *to draw the victim's head back*, so as to cut its throat; hence in gen. *to slaughter, sacrifice*, Il. 1. 459., 2. 422. Some write αὐ ἐρύω *divisim*.

II. of leeches, *to suck*, Opp. [ῶω]

αὐλήος, v. αὐήος.

αὐήρ, i. e. ἀήρ, Aeol. for ἀήρ.

αὐήρός, ὁ, *ov* = αὐαλέος, Anth., where however Jacobs reads αὐήλος.

αὐθάδεια, ἦ, poet. αὐθάδία, *self-will, wilfulness, doggedness, stubbornness, arrogance*, Trag. in the poet. form, Plat. in the other. [ῶα] From

αὐθάδης, *es*, (αὐτός, ἥδομαι) *self-willed, wilful, dogged, stubborn, presumptuous*, Hdt. 6. 92, etc., cf. Theophr. Char. 15; c. gen., αὐθ. φρενῶν Aesch. Pr. 908: also *remorseless, unfeeling*, hence σφηνὸς γνάθος αὐθάδης Aesch. Pr. 64, cf. ἀναίδης. Adv. -δῶς, Ar. Ran. 1020. [ῶα]

αὐθάδία, ἦ, poet. for αὐθάδεια, Trag.

αὐθαδιάζω, *f. ἀσώω*, *to make self-willed or stubborn*. Med. *to be so*.

αὐθαδίζομαι, *f. ἴσομαι*, Dep. med. = αὐθαδιάζομαι, Plat. Apol. 34 E, cf. Lob. Phryn. 66.

αὐθαδικός, ὁ, *vn*, like an αὐθάδης, *self-willed*, Ar. Lys. 1116.

αὐθάδισμα, *σος, τό*, conduct of an αὐθάδης, *self-will, wilfulness*, Aesch. Pr. 964.

αὐθαδόστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) *stubborn or haughty of speech*, Ar. Ran. 837.

αὐθαίμος, *ov*, = ἄγ.

αὐθαίμων, *ov*, gen. *oves*, (αὐτός, αἷμα) *of the same blood, kindred*: a brother, sister, near kinsman.

αὐθαίματος, *ov*, *self-chosen, self-elected, στρατηγὸν* Xen. An. 5. 7, 29. II. taken upon oneself, *self-incurred, πημιαν* Soph., ἔρωτες, νόσοι Eur., κινδυνὸν Thuc. 1. 144: in gen. *no-*

luntary, optional, in *ov*δ's *own power*, εὐβουλίᾳ Thuc. 1. 78. Adv. -τως, Luc.

αὐθέκαστος, *ov*, (αὐτὸς ἕκαστος) *each for him, her, itself*: hence of persons, one who says every thing as it is, *calls things by their right names, straightforward, downright, plain, sincere*, first in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 5, Wyttben. Plut. 11 E: also *independent*, *blat Strab.*: in earlier writers we find αὐθέκαστα, but this should always be written *divisim*.

αὐθεντέω, *to be an αὐθεντής*; *to have authority over, τινός N. T.*

αὐθέντημα, *σος, τό*, arbitrary power, Lat. *autoritas*.

αὐθέντης, *ov*, ὁ, contr. for αὐτόντης, which is used by Soph. (αὐτός, έντα) *committing violence, laying hands on one, an actual murderer*, freq. in Eur.: esp. of murders done by those of the same family: also esp. a *self-murderer, suicide*.

2. an absolute master, autocrat, commander, δήμος χθονός Eur. Supp. 442: one who has power, and can delegate it: an instigator, author, Lat. *actor*, τῆς ἱερουσίας Diod.: mostly only in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 120. II. as Adj., αὐθ. φόνος, θάνατος death by murder, Aesch. Eum. 212, Ag. 1572.

αὐθεντία, ἦ, absolute sway, LXX.

αὐθεντικός, ἦ, *ov*, vouched for, warranted, authentic, opp. to ἀδόστος: hence Adv. -κῶς, Cic. Att. 9. 14., 10. 9.

αὐθέλης, *ov*, ὁ, (ἔψω) Lat. *authepsa*, a self-boiler, a utensil for boiling, like our tea-urns, cf. πανθέλης, Lat. *sartago*.

αὐθημεραίος, *α, ov*, = αὐθήμερος, Hipp.

αὐθημερίζω, *f. ἴω*, (ἡμέρα) *to do or return on the same day*: from

αὐθημερίνός, *ov*, = *sq.*, ephemeral, ποιητὰ Cratin. Incert. 5.

αὐθημερον, *ov*, made or happening on the very day: λόγοι αὐθ. extemporaneous speeches, very dub. in Aeschin. 83. 38. Adv. αὐθημερόν on the very day, Aesch. Pers. 456: so too in Ion. form αὐθημερόν Hdt. 2. 122, etc.

αὐθ., Adv. shortened for αὐτόθι, of Place, on the spot, here, there: of Time, forthwith, straightway, both oft in Hom., cf. αὐτόθι. 2. later, also for αὐθίς, Jac. A. P. p. 537.

αὐθιγενής, *és*, Ion. αὐτρυ. (* γένος) born on the spot, born in the country, native, Lat. *indigena*, θεῶς Hdt. 4. 180; αὐτ. ποταμοὶ Σκυθικῆς the Scythian rivers that rise in the country, Hdt. 4. 48; ὕδωρ αὐθ. spring-water, Hdt. 2. 149: genuine, sincere, ἰδέμενος Rhes. 895.

αὐθίς, Adv., in Hom. and Ion. Greek always written αὐτῖς, while αὐθίς is said to be Att. (cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.): Ep. also αὐθι: a lengthd. form of αὐθ, with which it agrees in most signs. I. of Place, back, back again, αὐτῖς ἰέναι, βαλεῖν etc. II. also ἔλ αὐτῖς Il. 8. 335, τὴν αὐτὴν ὀδὸν αὐτῖς Il. 6. 391: this signf. rarer in Att. II. of Time, again, afresh, anew, freq. in Hom., and Att.; oft. strengthd. ὑστερον αὐτῖς Il. 1. 27, cf. Soph. Aj. 858; ἐλ' αὐτῖς Il. 9. 375; πάλιν αὐτῖς Il. 5. 257; so too in Att., πάλιν αὐθίς in Soph. Fr. 434, or more freq., αὐθίς πάλιν O. C. 364, etc.: also αὐθίς αὐ πάλιν Ib. 1420: βῶν αὐθίς to cry enoree I Xen. Symp. 9. 4. 2. of future Time, again, hereafter, καὶ αὐτῖς Il. 1. 140, etc., cf. Soph. Aj. 1283. III. of Sequence, moreover, besides, in turn, on the other hand, Soph. O. T. 1403, etc., cf. αὐ III: hence sometimes in apodosis for δέ, τοῦτο μὲν ..., τοῖτ' αὐθίς ..., Soph. Ant. 167.

αὐθαίματος, strengthd. for δαίματος, Soph. O. C. 335.

αὐθομολογέομαι, *f. ἡσομαι*, Dep. med. (μολογέομαι) *to confess of oneself: πράγμα αὐθομολογούμενον a thing that speaks for itself, is self-evident*, Luc.

αὐθιπαρκτος, *ov*, (ὑπάρχω) *self-subsisting, self-existent*.

αὐθιπύστατος, *ov*, (ὑπύσταμι) = *foreg.*

αὐθιπύστακτος, ὁ, the conj. of aor. 2, sometimes also of aor. 1, Gramm. Adv. -τως, in this conj., Gramm.

αὐθωρος, *ov*, (ῥα) at the very hour. Adv. -πον, Strab., -pel Plut., and -pl.

αὐτιάχος, *ov*, (a copul., ἰαχῇ, as ἀψίαχος) shouting together or in common, like ἄβρομος, of the Trojans marching to battle, Il. 13. 41; acc. to others, (a priv.) *not shouting, noiseless*: the former best, since in Hom. the Greeks advance in silence, the Barbarians with loud shouts. In Qu. Smyrn. certainly noiseless.

αὐλαία, ἡ, (αὐλή) Lat. *aulaeum*, a curtain, esp. in the theatre, Menand. p. 253.

αὐλαγκράτης, οὐ, δ, (αὐλαξ) tracing furrows, Anth. [α] αὐλακίζω, f. ἰων. (αὐλαξ) to trace furrows, αὐλακισμένα ἀρουῖν proverb. of doing work over again, Pratin. ap. Ath. 461 E.

αὐλακισμός, δ, a tracing of furrows.

αὐλακός, εσσα, εν, furrowed.

αὐλακοτομός, (τέμνω) to furrow, plough, γῆν Sext. Emp.

αὐλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (perh. from ἔλκω)=ἄλος, a furrow, Hes. Op. 437, 441, Hdt. 2. 14: also δλαξ, for which Hom. uses δλαξ.

II.—ὄγμος, a sward, Theocr.

αὐλέα, ἡ, v. sub αἰλιος.

αἰλιον, τό, an ante-room, hall, Lat. *vestibulum*, neut. from αἰλιος, α, ον, sometimes also ος, ον (cf. infr.), of or belonging to the αἰλή or court, Hom. only in Od.: αἰλ. οὐδός Od. i. 104, but mostly ἐπ. αὐλείησι θύρῃσι at the door of the court, i. e. the outer door, house-door, so too Pind., and Hdt.: in Att. also, ἡ αἰλία θύρα Ar. Pac. 982, Plat. Symp. 212 C: also ἡ αἰλιος θ. Lys. 93. 20, αἰλιος θ. Menand. p. 87, and sometimes ἡ αἰλιος alone, cf. αἰλή.

αἰλείτης, οὐ, δ, (αἰλή II) like αἰλήτης, Lat. *villicus*, Ap. Rh. αἰλέω, f. ἴστω, (αἰλός) to play on the flute, Hdt. i. 141. Pass., of tunes, to be played on the flute, δ Βάκκιος ρυθμός Xen.: but αἰλείται πᾶν μέλατρον is filled with music, Eur. I. T. 367. Med. to get oneself played to, hear music, Xen. An. 6. i. 11, Cyr. 4. 5, 7.

αἰλή, ἡ, (prob. from *ἄω, ἔμω, in the Hom. was open to the air, τόπος διαπνεύμενος Ath. 189 B) in αἰλῇ the open court before the house, court-yard, surrounded with out-buildings, with the altar of Ζεὺς Ἐρκεῖος in the middle, so that it was at once the meeting place of the family and the cattle-yard, Il. 4. 433; it had two doors, one the house door (cf. αἰλιος), and one leading through the αἶθουσα into the πρόδομος, Od. 9. 185.

II. post-Hom., the αἰλή was the court or quadrangle, round which the house itself was built, having a corridor (περίστυλιον) all round, from which were doors leading into the men's apartments; opposite the house door (cf. αἰλιος) was the μέγας or μέγανος, leading into the women's part of the house, cf. Bekker Charikles i. p. 173, sq., 182 sq. III. in gen. any court or hall, ἱερὸς αἰλή Od. 4. 74, cf. II. 6. 247.

IV. any dwelling, abode, chamber, Soph. Ant. 785, Phil. 153, esp. in the country, cf. αἰλιον; and so later, a country-house, Lat. *villa*, Dion. Hr.: also αἰλή κενὸν Eur. Alc. 259.

V. late, ἡ αἰλή, the Court, as we say, hence οἱ περὶ τὴν αἰλήν the courtiers, etc., Polyb., cf. αἰλικός.

αἰλήγης, εσσα, εν, (αἰλέω) belonging to a flute, αἰλᾶν μέλος, contr. from the Dor. αἰλᾶν for αἰλήν, a tune or air on the flute.

αἰλήμα, ατος, τό, a piece of music for the flute, Ar. Ran. 1302, and Plat.

αἰλήτρα, τα, Dor. for εἰλήτρα, Epich. p. 107.

αἰλήσις, εως, ἡ, a playing on the flute.

αἰλήστρια, ἡ,=αἰλήτης, Lob. Paral. 451.

αἰλήτης, ἴρος, δ,=sq., Hes. Sc. 283, 299.

αἰλήτης, οὐ, δ, (αἰλέω) a flute-player, Hdt. i. 141, etc.

αἰλήτης, οὐ, δ, (αἰλή) a farm-servant, steward, bailiff, Lat. *villicus*, Soph. Fr. 445.

αἰλήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a flute-player, Plat.: ἡ αἰλήτικη, sub. τέχνη, his art, Id. Adv.—κῶς.

αἰλήτρια, ἡ,=αἰλήτης, Diog. L. 7. 62.

αἰλήτριον, τό, Dim. from αἰλήτης, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 532 D.

αἰλήτης, ἴδος, ἡ, a female flute-player, Ar. Ach. 551, etc.

αἰλία, ἡ, (αἰλός) want of matter or material, Hierocl. [αῶ] Αἰλιάδες Νύμφαι, αἱ, nymphs who protected cattle-folds, Anth.

αἰλίδιον, τό, Dim. from αἰλή, a small court: place of combat, ring, Theophr. Char. 5.

αἰλίσσμαι, Dep. c. fut. med. αἰλίσσμαι; aor. i med. ἠύλίσσ-μην Thuc. 6. 7, etc., and aor. i pass. ἠύλίσσην Xen., v. Poppo Xen. An. 2. 3, 22, (αἰλή) to lie together in the αἰλή or court-yard, and so, to lie out at night, of oxen and swine in Od. 12. 265, 14. 412: in gen. to house, take up one's abode, lodge,

live, Hdt. 9. 37, etc.: ἵο ἡαῖντ, περί τι Hdt. 3. 110: esp. as a military term, to encamp, δίνουσι, Hdt. 8. 9, and Thuc.

αἰλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἰλός) belonging to the flute: δ, a good flute-player.

II. (αἰλή) of or belonging to the court: δ, a courtier, Polyb.; a statesman, Id.

αἰλιον, τό, any country house, a cottage, h. Hom. Merc. 103: a fold, Eur. Cycl. 345, etc. II. a chamber, cave, ἀμφιτῆρής αἰλ. Soph. Phil. 19, etc. (Not a dimin., though some write it παροχ. αἰλιον.)

αἰλιος, α, ον, (αἰλή) belonging to stalls or farm-yards, ἀσὶτῆρ αἰλιος Milton's "star that bids the shepherd fold," Ap. Rh.

αἰλις, ἴδος, ἡ, an abode, stall, fold, tent, esp. for passing the night in, αἰλῶν θέσθαι to pitch one's tent for the night, Il. 9. 232: αἰλῶν εἰσιέναι to betake oneself to rest, to roost, of birds, Od. 22. 470.

αἰλικός, δ, Dim. from αἰλός, a small reed, a pipe, λεγύ-φθογος Theogn. 241: proverb., φυσὰ οὐ μικροῖσιν αἰλίκοις to be absurdly eager about a thing, Soph. Fr. 753. II. in gen. a tube, Polyb.

αἰλισμός, δ, (αἰλίσσμαι) a housing, dwelling, lodging.

αἰλιστρια, ἡ,=sq.

αἰλιστής, ἴδος, ἡ, a female inmate in a house, so Herm. Theocr. 2. 146. (from αἰλιον.)

αἰλοδόκη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) a flute-case, like αἰλοθήκη, Leon. Tar. αἰλοθετή, (τίθημι) to make flutes or pipes, Id.

αἰλοθήκη, ἡ, a flute-case.

αἰλοκόπη, (κόπτω) to cut into pipes or flutes, Artemid.

αἰλομάνης, ες, (μαλινῶμαι) flute-inspired, Nonn.

αἰλοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an αἰλοποιός: ἡ—κή, sub. τέχνη,=αἰλοποιική.

αἰλοποιία, ἡ, (αἰλοποιός) flute-making.

αἰλοποιήτης, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of flute-making, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C.

αἰλοποιός, δ, (ποιέω) a flute-maker, Plat.

αἰλός, δ, (*ἄω, ἔμω, αἰω, to blow) any wind-instrument, mostly rendered a flute, though it was more like an oboe, as well from its having a mouthpiece, as from its fuller deep tone: they were of reed, wood, bone, ivory, or metal: the first mention of them in Il. 10. 13., 18. 495: in Hdt. i. 17, αἰλὸς ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν prob. like Lat. *tibia dextra et sinistra*, i. e. bass and treble. Sometimes one person played two αἰλοί at once, Theocr. Ep. 5, see a painting from Pompeii, and Dict. of Antiqu., voc. *Tibia*: αἰλός Ἐνναλίω a trumpet, Anth.

2. any hollow body, a tube, pipe, or groove: esp. the sockets of the clasp into which the bolt is shot, Od. i. 227: so in Il. 17. 297, ἐν κέφαλος παρ' αἰλῶν ἀνέβραμε, it seems to mean the socket of the spear-head into which the shaft fitted, v. Poll. 5. 20, and cf. διαλῶν, δολύχαυλος; and in Od. 22. 18 αἰλὸς παχὺς, prob. the gush of blood through the tube of the nostril: and so Passow interprets παρ' αἰλῶν (in the last passage) like a gush or stream: cf. σὺργξ. II. a fish.

αἰλός, ον, (ἐλη)=αἰνός, without matter, immaterial, Arist. Gen. An., cf. Lob. Phryn. 729. [αῶ]

αἰλοστήτης, δ, v. ἀποτορσάω.

αἰλοτρήτης, δ, (τρυνάω) a flute-borer, Stratt. Atalant. i. [v] Hence

αἰλοτρήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to flute-boring. Adv.—κῶς.

αἰλουρός, δ, a watch of the court or fold.

αἰλωδία, ἡ, (ψῆ) a singing or song to the flute, Plat. Legg. 700 D.

αἰλωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to αἰλωδία, Plut.

αἰλωδός, δ, (ψῆ) singing to the flute, like κισαφωδός, Plut.

αἰλῶν, ἄνω, δ, poet. also ἡ Soph. Fr. 493, any hollow between hills or banks, a hollow way, defile, ravine, glen, h. Hom. Merc. 95: a canal, aqueduct, Hdt. 2. 100, 127: a channel, strait, Μαωτικός Aesch. Fr. 731: so too in Soph. Tr. 100, αἰλῶνες ποταμοὶ the sea-straits, an expression descriptive enough of the Archipelago, or (as others) the sea with its troughs or hollows between the waves. Hence

Αἰλωνιάς, ἴδος, ἡ, a glen-nymph, Orph.

αἰλωνοειδής, δ, Dim. from αἰλῶν, Theophr.

αἰλωνοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like an αἰλῶν, glen-like, σικκεν, Diod.

αὐλωπίας, ου, ὁ, = αὐλωπός, Arist. H. A.
αὐλωπῖς, ὁσ, ἡ, (ὥψ) in Il. always epith. of a helmet (τρο-
φάλεια), with a visor, acc. to Hesych. (as αὐλῶν, αὐλωπῖς are
said also to mean ἡλλου-εγεί, cf. sq.) ; but acc. to Schol. with
a tube (αὐλός) to hold the λόφος.

αὐλωπός, ὁ, (ὥψ) a hollow-eyed fish, Opp.
αὐλωτός, ἡ, ου, made with αὐλός, αὐλ. φινός a nose-band, with
αὐλός on it, which sounded like trumpets when the horses
snorted, Aesch. Fr. 330, cf. κώων Id. Theb. 463.

ΑΥΤΑΝΘ or ΑΥΤΩΘ, f. αὐτήσω, aor. 1 ηὔξησα: the fut. αὐτῶ
only in LXX: Lat. AUgeo, used in poets and prose just
like poet. λέγω, to make grow, make large, increase, Pind., Hdt.,
etc.: to promote to honor, exalt, πάλιν, πάτρην Pind., and Trag.:
to praise, exalt, Pind. c. dupl. acc., αὐτ. τινα μέγαν to bring
a child up to manhood, Plat. Rep. 565 C. cf. infr.): also αὐτῆ-
σει σε τροφὸν καὶ μητέρα will celebrate, speak of thee as . . , Soph.
O. T. 1092. Pass., c. f. med. αὐτανθῶμαι, but also f. pass.
αὐτῆθῆσθαι Meum. 1297. 15): aor. 1 ηὔξηθην: pf. ηὔξημαι: to
grow, wax, increase, in size, number, strength, power, etc.,
Hes. Th. 493, Hdt., etc.: also αὐτ. ἐς πλῆθος, ἐς ὕψος Hdt. 1.
58., 2. 14: of a child, to grow up, Hdt. 5. 92, 5: of the wind,
to rise, Hdt. 7. 188: also to become perfect, Dem. 1402. fin.:
freq. αὐτανθεῖν αὐτὸς μέγας to wax great, grow up, Eur. Bacch. 183,
Plat., etc., so αὐτ. μέλιν Plat. Legg. 681 A; αὐτ. ἐλλόγμους
Id. Prot. 327 C: but ηὔξανθον ἀκούων I grew taller as I heard,
Ar. Vesp. 638. II. the Act. is used intrans., like
Pass., only in late writers, as N. T., cf. Ellendt, Lex. Soph. v.
αὐξω. (Cf. Germ. wachsen, our wax, the v or w being trans-
posed, cf. αὐδή.) Hence

αὐξή, ἡ, = αὐξήσις, growth, increase, enlargement, freq. in Plat.
αὐξημα, ατος, τό, that which is increased: also = foreg.
αὐξήσις, εως, ἡ, growth, increase, Hdt. 2. 13, Thuc. 1. 69.
2. in Gramm. the augment.

αὐξήτης, ου, ὁ, an increaser, giver of increase, Orph.
αὐξητικός, ὁ, ὄν, growing, waxing, thriving. II. act. in-
creasing, good for increasing or enlarging, Arist. Adv. -κῶς.
αὐξητός, ὄν, promoting growth, Arist. Coel.
αὐξήσιος, εως, ὄν, prolonging life.

αὐξηθάλῃς, ἐς, (θάλλω) promoting growth, Orph.
αὐξηκέρως, ω, (κέρας) with rising horns, Meineke Archipp.
Heracl. 2.

αὐξήμος, ὄν, promoting growth, Bionth Hippion. 87.
αὐξήεις, εως, ἡ, = αὐξήσις. II. Byzant. for κορύνη, a kind of
thyrsus, Arist. H. A.

αὐξητροφός, ὄν, (τροφή) promoting growth, Orph.
αὐξήφωνος, ὄν, (φωνή) strengthening the voice.
αὐξήφωτος, ὄν, (φῶς) increasing light.

αὐξήμεως, εως, ἡ, (μειδω) the rising and falling of the tide,
ebb and flow, Strab.
αὐξήσελήνιον, τό, (σελήνη) the increase of the moon, new moon,
Anth.

Αὐξά, οὗς, ἡ, (αὐξάνη) the goddess of growth, called to witness
in an Athen. citizen's oath.

αὐξω, the more usu. poet. form of αὐξάνω, first in Hes. Th.
493, also in Pind., and Att.: only used in pres. and impf., the
other tenses being the same as those of αὐξάνω.

αὐσόνῃ, ἡ, Att. αὐσόνῃ (αὖος) dryness, withering, Aesch. Eum.
333; though Müller joins αὐσόνῃ with ἀφρόμικτος, v. sq.
αὐσόνῃ, ἡ, (αὖω to cry) a cry, Simon. Amorg. 20.

αὖος, ἡ, ου, Att. αὖος, (*ῥω, αὖω, δῶ) dry, dried, of fruit,
opp. to ἄπαλός, Hdt. 2. 71, cf. Plat. Legg. 761 C: in Hom. only
in Pl., and in phrase, αὖον αὐτῶν to give a dry, grating, rasp-
ing sound, of metal, Il. 12. 160., 13. 441, cf. aridus fragor of
the cracking of dry wood, Virg. 2. withered, parched up,
Ar. Lys. 385. 3. drained dry, exhausted, Theoc. 16. 12,
cf. Hemst. Luc. 1. p. 115, and ξηρός. Hence

αὐσότης, ητος, ἡ, Att. αὐσότης, dryness, drought.
αὐσνία, ἡ, sleeplessness, Plat.: from
αὐσνός, ὄν, without sleep, sleepless, wakeful, Hom.: ὕπνος
ἔσθην a sleep that is no sleep, Soph. Phil. 848: metaph. sleep-
less, unweaving, πηδάλια Aesch. Theb. 206, κρήναι Soph. O. C. 685.

αὐσνοσύνη, ἡ, = αὐσνία, Q. Sm.
αὔρα, ἡ, Ion. αὔρη, (*ῥω, ἔρη, αὔω) air in motion, a breath of

air, breeze, esp. a cool breeze from water, or the fresh air of
morning, Lat. aura, in Hom. only once, Od. 5. 469, but freq.
in Pind., etc., though rare in good prose, as Plat. Crat. 401 C,
and once or twice in Xen.: αὔραι the air, Aesch. Supp. 871.
II. in gen. movement, as of the stars, Phut. 2. 878 F.

αὔραος, v. ἄπαυραος.
αὐραβήτης, ου, ὁ, swift-striding, Aesch. Fr. 263, (from αὐρι-
= ταχύς, in A. B.)

αὐρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to put off till to-morrow, Lat. procrastinare:

from
αὔριον, Adv. to-morrow, Hom.: strictly neut. from αὔριος, q. v.:
ἐς αὔριον on the morrow, next morning, Hom.; also till morning,
Od. 11. 351: ἡ αὔριον, sub. ἡμέρα, the morrow, Soph. O. T.
1090 and Eur., also ἡ ἐς αὔριον ἡμέρα Id. O. C. 567, and τὸ ἐς
αὔριον Fr. 685. (Prob. from αὐ-ός = ἄος, Aur-ora, akin to ἥρι.)

αὔριος, ὄν, the morrow, χρόνος αὔριος. = ἡ αὔριον, Eur. Hipp. 1115:
αὔ. δαίμων, v. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr.

ΑΥΡΩΝ, τό, Lat. AURUM, gold, Dosiad.: a very rare word
in Greek, whence comes θησαυρός.

αὔρω, v. ἄπαυραος.
ΑΥΤΩ, αἰτός, τό, Lacon. and Cret. for οὖς, q. v. sub fin.

αὔσιος, Dor. for τῆσιος, Ibyc. 19, Alc. 100.

αὐσταλός, α, ὄν, (αὔστος) sun-burnt, shrivelled, squalid, Lat.
siccus, squalidus: poet. αὐσταλός Od. 19. 327: cf. αὐαλός,
αὐχμυρός.

αὐστηρία, ἡ, = αὐστηρότης, Theophr.: from
αὐστήρης, ὁ, ὄν, (*ῥω, αὔω, δῶω) making the tongue dry and
rough, harsh, rough, bitter, ὕδαρ Plat. Phil. 61 C: οἶνος, opp. to
γλυκύς, Arist. Probl. 2. metaph. like Lat. austerus, stern,
harsh, crabbed, ποιητής Plat. Rep. 398 A: so too in moral sense,
LXX, and N. T. Adv. -πῶς. Hence

αὐστηρότης, ητος, ἡ, harshness, roughness, οἶνος Xen. An. 5.
4, 29, also ἡ περί οἶνον αὐστ. Plat. Theat. 178 C: opp. to
γλυκύτης. 2. metaph. harshness, crabbedness, sternness, τοῦ
γίγνους Plat. Legg. 666 B.

αὐτάγγελος, ὄν, (αὐτός, ἀγγέλλω) carrying one's own message,
Soph. O. C. 333, Phil. 568: bringing news of what oneself has
seen, Thuc. 3. 33.

αὐτάγγελτος, ὄν, (ἀγγέλλω) = αὐτεπάγγελτος.

αὐτάγητος, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) = αὐθάδης, Anacr. 112: self-conceited,
Ion ap. Hesych.

αὐταγρεσία, ἡ, free choice, ἐξ αὐταγρεσίας Call. Fr. 120. 2:
from

αὐτάγρετος, ὄν, (ἀγρέω) poet. for αὐθαίρετος, self chosen, freely
chosen, left to one's choice, Od. 16. 148. II. act. taking or
choosing freely, of one's self, Simon. Amorg. 2. 19.

αὐτάδελφος, ὄν, related as brother or sister, αἶμα Aesch. Theb.
718, Eum. 80: one's own brother or sister, Soph. Att. 503.

αὐτανδρί, Adv. of sq., Polyb.
αὐτανδρός, ὄν, (ἄνρι) together with the men, men and all, Polyb.

αὐτανέσιος, α, an own cousin, cousin-german, Aesch. Supp.
933, 984.

αὐτάρ, Conjunct., Ep. for ἀτάρ, but, yet, however, still, besides,
moreover, furthermore, Hom. Like ἀτάρ it always begins a
proposition. (Related to ἀτάρ, as the Aeol. αὐῖς to ἀήρ.)
αὐταρέσκεια, ἡ, self-satisfaction: from

αὐταρέσκος, ὄν, (ἀρέσκει) = αὐθάδης, self-satisfied, Lob. Phryn.
621.

αὐτάρκεια, ἡ, the state of an αὐτάρκης, contentedness, inde-
pendence, Plat. Phil. 67 A, Arist. Eth. N.: a competence.

αὐτάρκεω, f. ἴσω, to be contented or satisfied. II. to be
sufficient for, τινι Thuc. 7. 15.

αὐτάρκης, ἐς, (ἀρκέω) satisfying oneself, contented, αὐταρ-
κέστατα ἦν Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 14. II. having enough, inde-
pendent of others, Hdt. 1. 32, Aesch. Cho. 757: χώρα or πόλις
αὐτ. a country wanting no help of others, that supplies itself,
wants no imports, Thuc. 1. 37, cf. 2. 36: αὐτ. πρὸς τι strong
enough for a thing, Thuc. 2. 51: hence absol., αὐτ. βοή a
strong brave shout, Soph. O. C. 1057. 2. complete, perfect,

independent, Stoic. term in Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

αὐταρκία, ἡ, poet. for αὐτάρκεια.

αὐταρχία, (αὐτάρχεις) to be αὐτάρκης.

αὐταρχί, ἡ, the very beginning.

αὐτάρκης and αὐταρχος, ὁ, an absolute sovereign. Hence αὐταρχία, ἡ, absolute power.

αὐταρχος, ὁ,=αὐτάρκης.
αὐτάρχαις χερσίν, for αὐταῖς ταύταις χ. Sophron ap. Apoll. de Pone. 339 B, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 1488.

αὐτε, Adv., used by Hom. in all the senses of αὐ, except that of place. I. of time, again, over again. II. to mark sequence or transition, again, furthermore, like Lat. *autem*: hence 2. however, on the contrary: hence it sometimes follows *μή* instead of *δέ*, Od. 22. 5, h. Hom. Cer. 137: also in Att. poets. Seidl. Eur. I. T. 316, Herm. Vig. § 237; but never in prose.

αὐτέκμημα, ατος, τό, an exact impression, true portrait, Ar. Thesm. 514.

αὐτεναιτός, ὄν, of this year, this year's, Geop.

αὐτεξουσός, ον, (ἐξουσία) one's own master, free, unconditional, Diod.: τὸ αὐτεξουσόν free power. Adv.—ως. Hence αὐτεξουσότης, ητος, ἡ, free, independent power, Joseph.

αὐτεπαγγέλτος, ον, (ἐπαγγέλλομαι) offering, promising of oneself, being in gen. of oneself, freely, Lat. *sponite*, αὐτ. ὑποστῆναι to undertake of free choice, Eur. H. F. 706; so αὐτ. παρῆναι, χωρεῖν Thuc. i. 33, cf. 120, βοηθεῖν Isocr. 7 C.

αὐτεπιστάτος, ον, (ἐπιστάω) self-brought on, self-incurred.

αὐτεπιτάκτης, ον, δὲ, (ἐπιτάσσω) one who commands of his own authority, Plat. Polit. 260 E. Hence

αὐτεπιτακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to an αὐτεπιτάκτης or to absolute power: ἡ—κη, sub. τέχνη, the art of ruling by oneself, Plat. Polit. 260 E, etc. Adv.—κώς, Plut.

αὐτεπιτάκτος, ον, (ἐπιτάσσω) commanded or ruled by oneself.

αὐτεπώνυμος, ον, of the same surname, τῶς with another, Eur. Phoen. 769.

αὐτερέτης, ον, ὁ, oneself a rower, i. e. rower and soldier at once, Thuc. i. 10, etc., cf. Böckh P. E. i. 373.

αὐτέτης, ἐς, (ἔτος)=αὐτενιατός.

αὐτέω, αἰώω, but only used in pres. and impf., to cry, shout, μακρὸν, μέγα Hom.: also Act., to call, Pl. ii. 258. [ῥ]

αὐτή, ἡ, a cry, shout, call, esp. a battle-shout, war-cry, hence also the battle itself: Hom. is fond of joining αὐτὴ τε πόλεμος τε, cf. Boh. [ῥ]

αὐτήκοος, ον, (ἀκούω) one who has himself heard, an ear-witness, Thuc. i. 133. II. obeying only oneself, independent, Plut.

αὐτῆμαρ, Adv.,=αὐθήμερον, on the self-same day, Hom.

αὐτῆμερον, Ion. for αὐθήμερον, v. sub αὐθήμερος.

αὐτῆ, as some old Gramm. write in Hom. for αὐθῆ, on the analogy of αὐτῆς for αὐθῆς.

αὐτιγενής, ἐς, Ion. for αὐθιγενής.

αὐτίκα, Adv. (αὐτός) forthwith, straightway, in a moment, which notion is strengthened by Hom. in αὐτίκα νῦν, μὲν αὐτίκα; so in prose, αὐτ. μᾶλα Plat.: αὐτίκα καὶ μετέπειτα now and hereafter, Od. 14. 403: so Thuc. opposes τὸ αὐτίκα and τὸ μέλλον: so with a Partic. αὐτίκ' ἵκνται immediately on his going, Od. 2. 367: but Plat. uses it in a slightly future sense, presently, directly, Lat. *mox*, opp. to νῦν, Gorg. 459 C: with a Subst., as ὁ αὐτίκα φόβος momentary, passing, opp. to lasting fear, v. Herm. Vig. § 238. 2. αὐτίκα τε...καὶ like ἅμα τε...καὶ, as soon as, simul ac, Hdt. II. for example, just to give an example, αὐτίκα γὰρ ἔρχεται διὰ τὴν τὸ Ζεύς; for example, by whom does Zeus rule the gods? Ar. Plut. 130, cf. Plat. Prot. 359 D, Rep. 340 D: this usage is only Att., v. Koen Greg. p. 416, and cf. ἐνθάδε. 3.=αὐτῆς, Arat. (Buttm. Lexil. v. εἴτε not. i, derives the word from τῆν αὐτῆν ἵκα, assuming an old word *ῥε, ῖῥε, correspondent to the Lat. *vices*.) [f]

αὐτῆς, Ion. and Dor. for αὐθῆς, q. v.

αὐτίτης, ον, δὲ, (αὐτός) by oneself, alone, apart, Arist. II. as Subst., sub. οἶνος, unmixed wine, v. Foes. Oenocr. Hipp.

αὐτμή, ἡ, (*ἄω, ἄμω, αἰώω to blow) a breath, wind, air: in Hom. breath as the sign of life, Il. 9. 605; the blast of a bellows, Il. 18. 471; of wind, Od. 11. 400; hot air from fire or a heated body, Od. 9. 389, 16. 290. II. a scent, fume, Il. 14. 174, Od. 12. 369.

αὐτμήν, ἐνος, δὲ=αὐτμή, Hom.

αὐτοάγαθον, τό, the very ideal good, Arist. Org.

αὐτοαληθῶς, Adv., perfectly, truly, Arist. Org.

αὐτοάλφα, τό, the very ἄλφα, Arist. Metaph.

αὐτοάνθρωπος, ὁ, man in the abstract, the very, ideal man, Arist. Eth. N. II. a very man, a living man, Luc., of a statue.

αὐτοβαφής, ἐς, (βάπτω) self-dipped, Nonn.

αὐτοβόω, to bear testimony of oneself.

αὐτοβοεῖ, Adv. (βοῇ) by a mere shout, at the first shout or onset; hence αὐτ. ἐλῶν to storm without a blow, without resistance, Thuc. 2. 81; by storm, 8. 62, etc.

αὐτοβόητος, ον, (βοάω) self-called, self-sounding, Nonn.

αὐτοβόρεας, ον, δὲ, Boreas bodily, Luc.

αὐτοβουλήσις, εως, ἡ, the absolute, abstract will, Arist. Org.

αὐτοβούλητος, ον,=sq. Adv.—τως.

αὐτοβούλος, ον, (βουλή) of one's own will or choice, Aesch. Theb. 1053.

αὐτογένηλος, ον, (γενέθλη)=sq. Anth.

αὐτογενής, ἐς, (*γενῶ) born on the very spot, native: sprung from the same parents, v. l. Aesch. Supp. 9.

αὐτογένητος, ον,=αὐτογενής.

αὐτογέννητος, ον, (γεννώ)=αὐτογενής: hence αὐτογέννητα κοίμηματα μητρὸς a mother's intercourse with her own child, Soph. Ant. 864.

αὐτογλήχιν, ἱνος, δὲ, ἡ, (γλῶχιν) together with the point, οἰστός Heliod.

αὐτογνωκῶν, to act of one's own will or judgment, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 6: from

αὐτογνωῶν, ον, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) acting or speaking of one's own will or judgment. Adv.—vos, κρῖνεν αὐτ., opp. to κατὰ γράμματα, Arist. Pol.

αὐτόγνωτος, ον,=foreg., ὀργή Soph. Ant. 875.

αὐτογόνος, ον, self-produced, Nonn.

αὐτογραμμή, ἡ, the very, ideal line, Arist. Metaph.

αὐτογράφος, to write with one's own hand: from

αὐτογράφος, ον, (γράφω) written with one's own hand, Dion. H.: τὸ αὐτ. one's own handwriting, the original, Plut.

αὐτόγυος, ον, (γύς) τροπὸν, a plough whose γύς is of one piece with the ἔλμα and ἰστοβοεὺς, not fitted together (πηκτόν), Hes. Op. 431.

αὐτοδαής, ἐς, (δαῖναι) unpremeditated, Soph. Aj. 700.

αὐτοδαίκτης, ον, (δαίω) self-slain or mutually slain, Aesch. Theb. 735.

αὐτοδαίτος, ον, (δαίνυμαι) self-eating, Lyc. II.=αὐτοδειπνος.

αὐτοδάξ, Adv. strengthd. for ὀδᾶξ, with clenched teeth, γυναῖκες αὐτοδάξ ὀργισμέναι women angered even to biting, Ar. Lys. 687: metaph. ὁ αὐτοδάξ τρόπος a right stubborn temper, Id. Pac. 607.

αὐτοδειπνος, ον, (δειπνέω) boarding or providing for oneself, bringing one's own victuals to a common meal, cf. αὐτόστιος.

αὐτόδεκα, just ten, Thuc. 5. 20.

αὐτόδετος, ον, (δέω) self-bound, Opp.

αὐτόδηλος, ον, self-evident, Aesch. Theb. 848.

αὐτοδιάκονία, ἡ, self-service, Chrysipp. ap. Ath.

αὐτοδιάκονος, ον, serving oneself, Strab. [α]

αὐτοδιάδακτος, ον, (διάδαω) self-laughed, Od. 22. 347: so αὐτ. ἔσθωθε θυμὸς Aesch. Ag. 991: τὸ αὐτοδ. natural genius, Luc. Adv.—τως.

αὐτοδιηγήτος, ον, (διηγέομαι) narrating in one's own person, opp. to writing in dialogue, Diog. L.

αὐτοδιηγούμενος, ὁ, ον, (διηγέομαι)=foreg., Diog. L.

αὐτοδίκαιον, τό, (δίκαιος) abstract right, Aristid.

αὐτοδίκειν, to be αὐτοδίκος, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr.

αὐτοδίκος, ον, (δίκην) with independent jurisdiction, with one's own law-courts, conducting one's own suits at home, Thuc. 5. 18.

αὐτοδίοον, Adv. straightway, only in Od. 8. 449, (either from αὐτός and ὀδός, or simply lengthd. for αὐτός, like μαψίδιος from μάψ, μυννθάδιος from μυννθα, etc.)

αὐτοδόρος, ον, (δόρα) skin and all, Plut.

αὐτοδόροπος, ον, (δραμεῖν) running or moving of itself, Gal.

αὐτοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like itself, uniform, Anton.

αὐτοεἶναι, τό, (εἶμι) self-existence, of the Deity, Eccl.

αὐτοέκαστος, ον,=αὐτοέκαστος: αὐτ. δᾶξ each thing's own particular opinion, Arist. Eth. N.: τὸ αὐτοέκαστον the ideal or idea of each, Ib.

αὐτοέλικτος, *ον*, (ἐλίσσω) *self-twisted, naturally curling*, of hair, Anth.

αὐτοεντεί, Adv. *with one's own hand*: from αὐτοέντης, *ον*, δ, in Soph. for αὐθέντης, a murderer, O. T. 107, El. 272, cf. Lob. Phryn. 120.

αὐτοστειθυμία, ἡ, *desire in the abstract*, Arist. Org. αὐτοσεύ, Adv. of sq., Theophr., ubi Bergk αὐτοσεύ, from ἔνος. αὐτοστής, ἔς, (ἔρος) *in or of the same year*, Arist. Adv. αὐτό- *eres in the same year, within the year*, Od. 3. 322.

αὐτοζήτητος, *ον*, (ζήτηώ) *self-sought, i. e. coming unsought*, cf. αὐτοβήτορος.

αὐτοζωή, ἡ, *underived existence, of the Deity*, Eccl.

Αὐτοθαίς, ἡ, *Thais herself*, Luc.

αὐτοθάνατος, *ον*, *dying by one's own hand*, Plut. [α]

αὐτόθε, *v. αὐτόθεν*.

αὐτοθελεί, Adv. of sq., *voluntarily*, Mel. 122.

αὐτοθελής, ἔς, (θέλω) *of one's own will, voluntarily*, Leon. Tar.

αὐτοθεμβλος, *ον*, (θεμβέω) *founded by oneself*, Nonn.

αὐτόθεν, Adv. (αὐτοῦ) of Place, ἔξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπου, like Lat. *illic*, from the very spot where one is, from hence, from thence, usu. c. prep. to define more accurately, e. g. αὐτόθεν ἔξ ἐδρῶν immediately from their seats, on the spot where they were sitting, Od. 13. 56, cf. Schif. Theocr. 25. 170: βιοτεύειν to find a living on the spot, Thuc. 1. 11: αὐτὰρ οἱ natives, Id. 6. 21.

II. of Time, ἔξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ χρόνου, like Lat. *illico*, on the spot, immediately, directly, at the very time present or spoken of, Ar. Eccl. 246: hence *without more ado, off-hand, at once, straightaway*, Hdt. 8. 64, once for all, Thuc. 1. 141: *readily, voluntarily, Lat. sponte, hastily, on the spur of the moment, rashly*, Polyb. Before a conson. oft. αὐτόθε. Most comm. in poetry.

αὐτόδηκτος, *ον*, (θήγω) *self-sharpened*, an epithet of cold-forged iron, Aesch. Fr. 360.

αὐτόδι, Adv. for αὐτοῦ=ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ τόπῳ, on the spot, in the place, here, there, Hom., and Hdt.: held to be an Ion. form and poet, but is also freq. in Att. prose.

αὐτόδροπος, *ον*, *self-spoken, self-sounded*, Nonn.

αὐτόδιπτος, ὁ, *the very ideal horse*, Arist. Metaph.

αὐτοκαβέδαλος, *ον*, *wrought or done coarsely or carelessly, slovenly*: in gen. slight, trivial, random, both of persons and things, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14. 11: hence also περί εὐδόγῳ αὐτοκαβέδαλος λέγειν to speak at random on important matters, Ib. 7. 2.

II. hence also αὐτοκαβέδαλοι were a sort of buffoons or buffo-actors, who spoke off-hand, Semus ap. Ath. 622 B. (said to be from κάβος, ill-kneaded dough: also written αὐτοκαύδαλος and αὐτοκάβαλος.)

αὐτόκακος, *ον*, a *self-tormentor*, Theopomp. (Com.) Thes. 4. αὐτοκάσινγνῆτι, ἡ, *an own sister*, Od. 10. 137.

αὐτοκάσινγνῆτος, ὁ, *an own brother*, Pl.

αὐτοκατάκριτος, *ον*, (κατακρίνω) *self-condemned*, N. T.

αὐτοκατασκευάστος, *ον*, (κατασκευάζω) *self-contrived, natural*.

αὐτοκέλευτος, *ον*, *going one's own road*, Tryphiod.

αὐτοκέλευτος, *ον*, (κελεύω) *unbidden, of one's own accord*, Anth.

αὐτοκλής, ἔς, (κέλωμαι)=foreg., Hdt. 9. 5.

αὐτοκράς, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq.

αὐτοκράστος, (κεράννυμι) *self-mixed, naturally tempered*, esp. of light wines that need no water, Or. Sib.

αὐτοκέφαλον, τό, αὐτὴ ἡ κεφαλὴ.

αὐτοκίνησις, *εως*, ἡ, *voluntary motion*. [κί] From

αὐτοκίνητος, *ον*, (κίνω) *self-moved*, Plut.

αὐτοκλάδος, *ον*, *branches and all*, Luc.

αὐτοκλήτος, *ον*, (καλέω) *self-called, i. e. coming unbidden*, uncalled, Aesch. Eum. 170. Adv. -τως.

αὐτοκμής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq., Opp.

αὐτοκόμης, *ον*, (κάμνω) *αὐτοπόνητος*.

αὐτόκομος, *ον*, (κόμω) *with natural hair, shaggy*, Λοφία Ar. Ran. 821. II. *hair or leaves and all*, Luc.

αὐτόκρανος, *ον*, λόγος *self-accomplishing*, Aesch. Fr. 421.

αὐτοκράτειρα, ἡ, fem. of αὐτοκράτωρ, Orph.

αὐτοκράτης, ἔς, (κράτος) *ruling by oneself, having full power, absolute*, vois Anaxag. 8, φρήν Eur. Andr. 483: τὸ αὐτ., *absolute sway, free-will*.

αὐτοκράτορεω, to be or become αὐτοκράτωρ.

αὐτοκρατορία, ἡ, *absolute sway or sovereignty*.

αὐτοκρατορικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to absolute power. Adv. -κως, Plut.

αὐτοκράτορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *the residence of an absolute sovereign*. Joseph.

αὐτοκράτος, *ον*, (κεράννυμι)=αὐτοκράς, αὐτοκράστος, Ath.

αὐτοκράτωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, ἡ, (κρατέω) *one's own master, and so*

1. of persons or states, *free and independent*, Lat. *sui juris*, Thuc. 4. 63, Plat., and Xen. 2. of ambassadors, etc. possessing full powers, plenipotentiary, αὐτοκράτορα τινα ἐλθεῖν Ar. Pac. 359, πρεσβεῖν Ar. Av. 1595, ἐγγραφεῖς Thuc. 8. 67: so too αὐτ. βουλή, cf. Herm. Pol. Act. 125. 10. 3. of rulers, *absolute, στρατηγὸς Thuc. 6. 72, ἄρχωντες Plat., and Xen.*: hence used to translate the Roman Dictator, Polyb., and in later times, *the Emperor*: hence in gen. *peremptory, λογισμός Thuc. 108*. II. c. gen., *complete master of*, . . . ἐαυτοῦ, τῆς τύχης Thuc. 3. 62., 4. 64: hence αὐτ. ἐπιτοκίας quite at liberty to swear falsely, Dem. 215. 2. [α]

αὐτοκρήσις, ἔς, Ion. for αὐτοκράσις.

αὐτόκριτος, *ον*, (κρίνω) *self-condemned*, Artem.

αὐτόκτητος, *ον*, (κτάομαι) *self-possessed*, χωρίον Inscr.

αὐτόκτιστος, *ον*, =sq., Soph. Fr. 306.

αὐτόκτινος, *ον*, (κτίω) *self-produced, made by nature*, ἄντρα natural grottoes, Aesch. Pr. 301.

αὐτοκτείνω, to *slay themselves, or one another*, prob. 1. Soph. Ant. 56, for the anomalous αὐτοκτενούντε, Lob. Phryn. 623: from

αὐτόκτονος, *ον*, (κτείνω) *self-slain*: but II. αὐτοκτόνος, act. *slaying one another*, χεῖρες Aesch. Thet. 805: θάνατος αὐτ. mutual death by each other's hand, Ib. 681. Adv. -τως, with one's own hand, Id. Ag. 1635.

αὐτοκυβερνήτης, Adv. (κυβερνώ) *by one's own steering or guidance*, Anth.

αὐτοκυβερνήτης, *ου*, δ, (κυβερνώ) *one who steers himself*, Anth. αὐτοκυβερνήτι, Adv. =αὐτοκυβερνήτι.

αὐτόκυκλος, ὁ, *the ideal circle*, Themist.

αὐτόκυλιςτος, *ον*, (κυλίω) *self-rolled or moved*, Orph. [ῥ]

αὐτόκυλος, *ον*, (κύλον) *with mere legs, i. e. whose legs are nothing but skin and bone*, Simon. Amorg. 76.

αὐτόκυτος, *ον*, (κῆπη) *together with the handle, hilt and all*: but in Aesch. Com. 163, βέλη αὐτ. seems to be weapons with a handle, i. e. swords, cf. πρόκυτος.

αὐτολαλήτης, *ον*, (λαλέω) *talking to oneself*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 69. [α]

αὐτολέξει, Adv. (λέξις) *with the words themselves, word for word*.

αὐτολήκυθος, ὁ, *one who through poverty or avarice carries his own oil-flask, one who has no slave*: hence in gen. *wretchedly poor, penurious*, Dem. 1261. 17. II. a flatterer, parasite, v. Wytténb. Plut. 50 C.

αὐτολίθινος, *ον*, (λίθος) *all of stone, stony-hearted*.

αὐτολίθιος, *ον*, *made of a single stone*, prob. 1. Soph. Fr. 133.

αὐτολόχευτος, *ον*, (λοχεύω) *self-engendered*.

αὐτολόκος, ὁ, a very wolf: Hdt. has it as prop. n.

αὐτολυρίζων ὄνος, ὁ, *an ass that really plays the lyre*, proverb. in Luc.

αὐτολύσις, *εως*, ἡ, a couple or leash for hounds.

αὐτομάθεια, ἡ, a *learning of oneself*, Plut. [α]: from

αὐτομάθης, ἔς, (μαθεῖν) *learning or learnt of oneself*, Plut. Adv. -θως.

αὐτομαρτύρεω, to *bear witness of oneself*, Diog. L.

αὐτομαρτής, ὅς, ὁ, ἡ, *oneself the witness, i. e. an eyewitness*, Aesch. Ag. 989.

αὐτοματέω and αὐτοματί, Adv. of αὐτομάτος, of one's free will or choice.

Αὐτοματία, ἡ, the goddess of Fortune, Lat. Fortuna, Plut.

αὐτοματίω, f. law, to *act of one's own will, to act of oneself, and so to act unadvisedly*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21. Hence

αὐτοματισμός, ὁ, *an acting of oneself*. 2. an accident that occurs without human agency, Hipp.

αὐτοματοποιός, ὁ, an *automaton-maker*: ἡ αὐτοματοποιητική his art: τὰ αὐτοματοποιητικὰ a treatise thereupon.

αὐτόματος, η, ον, also Att. os, ον Meineke Metag. Thur. 1, (* μάω, μέμα) acting of one's own will, of oneself, unbidden, uncalled, II., etc.: esp. self-moving, self-acting, like the tripods of Hephaistos, which ran of themselves on wheels or rollers, II. 18. 376: hence τὰ αὐτόματα self-moving machines, automata. 2. of plants, growing of themselves, unsown, αὐτ. φύσσει Hdt. 2. 94., 8. 138. 3. of events, happening of themselves, without external agency, αὐτ. βίος a life needing no external support, Plat. Polit. 271 E: but αὐτ. θάνατος a natural death, Dem. 296. 18, cf. Hdt. 2. 66: without cause, accidental, opp. to ἀπὸ πέρας, Hdt. 7. 9, 2: esp. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου or ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, naturally, by chance, Hdt. 2. 66, etc.: also, ἐκ αὐτ. Xen. An. 1. 3, 13, from τὸ αὐτ., ταυτομάτου, chance, Lyc. Adv. -τως, Hdt. 2. 180: also -τέλ-, -τή, and -την.

αὐτοματοργός, ὁ, (* ἔργω) = αὐτοματοποιός.

αὐτομάχη, (μάχομαι) to fight for oneself, esp. to plead one's own cause in a law-court, Lys. ap. Harp.

Αὐτομέδων, οντος, ὁ, strictly ruling of oneself, name of Achilles' charioteer, II.

αὐτομήκης, τό, abstract length, Arist. Org.

αὐτομήτηρ, ορος, ἡ, (μήτηρ) a very mother herself, or her mother's very child, Simon. Phryg. 12. The form αὐτομήτηρ, εpos is against analogy, Lob. Phryg. 659.

αὐτόμοιρος, ον, (μοίρα) with a lot of one's own, with a special destiny, Soph. Fr. 249.

αὐτομόλεω, to be an αὐτόματος, to desert, either absol. or αὐτ. ἐκ τινος, πρὸς καὶ εἰς τινα Hdt., etc.: ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ to keep changing sides, to rat, Aeschin. 64. 22. Hence

αὐτομόλησις, εως, ἡ, = sq.

αὐτομόλῳ, ἡ, desertion, Thuc. 7. 131, etc.

αὐτόμος, ον, (μολεῖν) going of oneself: hence as Subst., in war, a deserter, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: γυνή αὐτ. Hdt. 9. 76. Adv. -ως, treacherously, Soph. Fr. 617. 2. δ αὐτόμ, a sucker, springing from a plant's root, Lat. stolo.

αὐτομορφος, ον, (μορφή) self-formed, formed without art, cut from the rock, Eur. Andromed. 7.

αὐτόνεκρος, ον, really dead, Alciph.

αὐτονομέαι, Dep., to be αὐτόνομος, live by one's own laws, be independent, freq. in Thuc.

αὐτονομία, ἡ, the state of an αὐτόνομος, independence, Thuc. 3. 46.

αὐτόνομος, ον, (νόμος) living by one's own laws, free, opp. to τυραννεύμενος, Hdt. 1. 96: esp. independent, not subject to another state, freq. in Thuc.: of animals, feeding and ranging at will, Anth. Adv. -ως.

αὐτονουκί, Adv. = sq., Joseph.

αὐτονυχί, Adv. (νύξ) that very night, II. 8. 197: in the same night, Arat. [I]: also αὐτονυχί.

αὐτονυχὶς καὶ αὐτονυχίδις, = foreg., A. B. p. 1319.

αὐτοξύλος, ον, (ξύλον) of mere wood, cut out of wood, ἔκωμα Soph. Phil. 35.

αὐτοπάθῃς, ἐς, (πάθωμι) self-joined, self-built.

αὐτοπάθεια, ἡ, one's own feeling, self-experience, Polyb.: conviction. [I]: from

αὐτοπάθῃς, ἐς, (παθεῖν) with feeling or experience of oneself, speaking from one's own experience, from conviction. Adv. -θῆς, Polyb. II. in Gramm., αὐτοπαθῆ, nouns, pronouns, and verbs, which throw back the action on themselves, reflexiva, opp. to ἀλλοπαθῆ, q. v.

αὐτοπαῖς, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, an own child, son or daughter, Soph. Tr. 826.

αὐτοπαῖον or αὐτοπαῖον, ον, gen. ονος, (πέπαμαι) an only heir, Hesych. e conj.

αὐτοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, oneself a father, Orph. [I]

αὐτοπέριος, ον, (πεῖρα) having experienced oneself: τὸ αὐτόπ. one's own experience.

αὐτοπήμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (πήμα) self-harming: with or for one's own woes, γῶας Aesch. Theb. 916.

αὐτοπιστία, ἡ, credibility: from

αὐτόπιστος, ον, credible in itself.

αὐτόπλεκτος, ον, (πλέω) self-plaited, Opp.

αὐτοποδηγί, Adv. = sq., Luc.

αὐτοποδί, Adv. (πούς) on one's own feet, on foot.

αὐτοποδία, ἡ, a going on one's own feet, journey on foot.

αὐτοποιήσις, ἡ, ὅν, (ποίη) opp. to εἰδωλοποιός, one who makes not a copy but the thing itself, Plat. Soph. 266 A.

αὐτοποίητος, ον, self-made, simple.

αὐτοποίησις, ὅν, (ποιέω) self-produced, self-sprung, not planted, as the Athenian olive, Soph. O. C. 698.

αὐτοπόκιτος, ον, (ποκίω) = sq.

αὐτόποκος, ον, (πέω) with natural wool, with the wool on, shaggy, e. g. ἱμάτιον.

αὐτόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, πόλις a free independent state, Thuc. 5. 79. Hence

αὐτοπολίτης, ον, ὁ, a citizen of a free state, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 14, e conj. Valesii. [I]

αὐτοπόνητος, ον, (πονέω) self-wrought, natural, of honey, Anth.

αὐτόπονος, ον, = foreg., Nic.

αὐτόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πούρ, τό, gen. ποδος, on one's own feet, on foot, Luc.

αὐτοπραγείω, (πράγος) to act for oneself, form a state by oneself, Strab. Hence

αὐτοπράγῃα, ἡ, free, independent action, Def. Plat. 411 E.

ἐξουσία αὐτοπράγας the moral freedom of the Stoics, Lat. libertas vivendi ut velis, Cic.

αὐτοπραγματέω, ον, = αὐτοπόνητος. Adv. -τως, Dion. H.

αὐτόπρεμος, ον, (πρέμων) together with the root, root and all, αὐτ. ἑλλυθαί to perish root and branch, Soph. Ant. 714, parodied by Antiph. Incert. 10: so too αὐτ. ἀναστῶν Ar. Ran. 903: αὐτ. τι δίδου to give in absolute possession, Aesch. Eum. 401.

αὐτοπροηΐς, ἐς, v. αὐτοπροηΐσας.

αὐτοπροαιρέτος, ον, (προαίρω) self-chosen, freely undertaken, Vit. Hom. II. act. acting of free-will or choice, Philo. Adv. -τως.

αὐτοπροσωπεία, to be personal: from

αὐτοπρόσωπος, ον, (πρόσωπον) in one's own person, without a mask, face to face, (πρόσω) τὸ αὐτοπρόσωπον, sub. σύγγραμμα, a work in which the author speaks in his own person, as opp. to dialogue, Arist.: cf. αὐτοδιδήγητος. Adv. -πως.

αὐτοπτέω, to see with one's own eyes, Paus.: from

αὐτόπτητης, ον, ὁ, (ὄψομαι) seeing oneself, an eyewitness, Hdt. 2. 29, etc. Hence

αὐτοπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, like an eyewitness, Hipp.: πίστις αὐτ. the credit of an eyewitness, Scymn.

αὐτοπτός, ον, seen by oneself, self-detected.

αὐτοπύριος, ον, ὁ, (πύρ) = ἀποπύριος, Ath.

αὐτοπυρίτης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Phryn. (Com.) Poastr. 1.

αὐτόπυρος, ὁ, of coarse wheat flour, ἄρτος Alex. Cypr. 2.

αὐτοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (πωλέω) selling one's own goods, Plat. Polit. 260 C: αὐτ. περί τι Id. Soph. 231 D: cf. μεταβολεύς. Hence

αὐτοπωλικός, ἡ, ὅν, = foreg.: ἡ -κῆ, sc. τέχνη, the trade of an αὐτοπώλης, opp. to ἐμπορικὴ καὶ καπιλική, Plat. Soph. 223 D.

αὐτορέγγω, ον, gen. ονος, (ρέω) self-done, self-incurred, πότμος Aesch. Fr.

αὐτορέκτος καὶ αὐτόρρεκτος, ον, (ρέω) done by oneself, self-slain, Opp.

αὐτορόφος, ον, (δροφή) self-covered, roofed or vaulted by nature, σκηνά Dion. H.

αὐτόρριζος, ον, (ρίζα) roof and all, Diod. II. self-rooted, self-founded, ἐστία Rhes. 287.

αὐτόρρυντος, and in Pind. poet. αὐτόρυντος, ον, (ρέω) self-floving, P. 12. 30.

ΑΥΤΟΣ, αὐτή, αὐτό, reflexive pron., self: in the oblique cases oft. for the person. pron., him, her, it: with artic. ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, etc., the very one, the same.

I. self, myself, thyself, etc., acc. to the pers. of the verb: oft. also joined with ἐγώ, σύ, etc., as αὐτὸς ἐγώ I myself, Hom., v. infr. 8.

1. oneself, i. e. the part properly called self, as the soul, opp. to the body, Od. 11. 602: but also reversely the body, opp. to the soul, II. 1. 4: or oneself, as opp. to others, e. g. the king to his subjects II. 6. 18, parent to his children II. 2. 317, shepherds to their herds Od. 9. 167, and in gen. the whole to its parts II. 7. 474: hence it implies emphasis, without opposition: and is used absol. for the master, chief, as

in the Pythag. phrase *Αὐτός ἔφα*, Lat. *Ipse dixit*, cf. Ar. Nub. 210, of Socrates: so *αὐτῇ* the mistress: hence just, *exactly* a thing, *ὅσο λόφον αὐτὸν*, Lat. *sub cristam ipsam*, Il. 13, 615; *αὐτὸ τοῦ περιόρῳν* the point of dawn, Thuc. 2, 3: hence also for Lat. *vel, adeo, even, ubi* αὐτῆς Ἐκάδης nay, not even He-cuba, Il. 6, 451. In these senses *αὐτός* in Att. prose either precedes both the article and subst., or follows them both, e. g. *αὐτός δ υἱός*, or *δ υἱός αὐτός*: the article can only be omitted with proper names, or at least nouns appropriate to individuals, e. g. *αὐτός Μένων* Krüg. Xen. An. 1, 2, 20, *αὐτός βασιλεύς*, πατήρ, etc.

2. of oneself, *of one's own accord, sponte*, like *αὐτόματος*, *ἀλλὰ τῷ αὐτῷ* I saw each go of himself, without special order, Il. 17, 254: *ἤξει γὰρ αὐτὰ* for they will come of themselves, Soph. O. T. 341.

3. by oneself, alone, = *μόνος*, *αὐτός περ ἑὼν* although alone, Il. 8, 99, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1235, Wolf. Lept. p. 303. Hom. also adds *οἷος* Od. 14, 459, and the Att. join *αὐτὸν* *μόνος* Wolf Lept. p. 288, cf. inf. iv. 3: Att. also *αὐτός καθ' αὐτόν* himself by himself, i. e. quite alone: but also *αὐτός* simply, as *αὐτὸς ἀνακομισθῆναι* to return alone, Hdt. 5, 85; so *αὐτὸ ἔσμεν* we are by ourselves, i. e. none but citizens are present, Ar. Ach. 504: and hence, we are among friends, and can speak in confidence, Heind. Plat. Parm. 137 B.

4. in Dat. case c. Subst., *αὐτός* denotes accompaniment, together with, *ἀνέρουσεν αὐτῇ σὺν φόρμῳ* he sprang up byre in hand, Il. 9, 194: *αὐτῇ σὺν πῆλῳ* káph helmet and all, Il. 14, 498, and without *σύν*, *αὐτῇ κερ γαλῇ ἑρῳά* Il. 8, 24: the latter use is most freq. in Att., *αὐτοῖσι συμμάχοισι* allies and all, Aesch. Pr. 221, and with Artic. *αὐτοῖσι τοῖς πόρταξ* Ar. Eq. 849, etc., cf. Hdt. 7, 39, 6, 93: sometimes however the Att. add *σύν*, e. g. *αὐτῷ ἔνν ἄγγει* Eur. Ion 32, v. Elmsl. Med. 160: cf. inf. v. 8.

5. added to ordinal numbers, e. g. *πέμπτος αὐτός*, himself the fifth, i. e. along with four others, Thuc. 1, 46, when *αὐτός* is always the chief person. 6. *αὐτός* is said to be put for *οὗτος* or *ἐκεῖνος*, but it always retains its own proper meaning of *self*; this happens esp. before a relative: but here *αὐτό* is not itself the antecedent, but seems to be in appos. with *τοῦτο* understood, as *αὐτό οὐκ ἔληται*, δ *μάλιστα εἰ* Plat. *αὐτὸ τοῦτο* is most freq. conjoined, e. g. *αὐτὸ τοῦτο τοῖς ἡρηγόρῳ* Polit. 267 C. 7. seemingly pleonast. where the noun has gone before, to which it serves to recall the attention and add distinctness, as *hic* and *is* in Latin, whether in the apodosis of the same sentence, e. g. *ὃν φέρο πύσθον, αὐτὸν εἶρε* Xen. An. 1, 9, 20, or after a stop, as Od. 7, 73: an actual pleonast. use is alleged from Soph. Phil. 315, *οἷς Ὀλῳμπίοι δοῦν ποτ' αὐτοῖς*, where however it retains its force, v. Herm. in l.: in fact this usage dates from the time of Callim. in phrases like *ὃν δ μὲν αὐτῶν* etc.

8. in connexion with the person. Pron., e. g. *ἐγὼ αὐτός*, ἐμὲ αὐτῆς, σὺ αὐτός, etc. but always *divisim* in Hom. who with enclit. puts *αὐτός* first, as *αὐτὸν μὲν* Od. 4, 244. 9. sometimes the person. Pron. is omitted, as *αὐτός*. ὁ *πῶς αὐτὸν* Il. 13, 252; *αὐτὸν ἐλέησον*, for ἐμὲ αὐτὸν Il. 24, 503. In Od. 2, 33, *οἱ αὐτῷ* is simply a strength. form of *οἱ*: and so in Att., when *σὺ αὐτόν*, ἐμὲ αὐτῷ, etc., are read *divisim*, they are merely emphatic, not reflexive.

c. again *αὐτός* is joined with the reflexive *ἑαυτοῦ*, *αὐτοῦ* etc., to add force and definiteness, *αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ* Aesch. Theb. 406, and sometimes before the Art. and reflex. Pron. *τοῖς αὐτοῖς αὐτοῦ* *πῆμασιν* Id. Ag. 836; so *αὐτοῖς σφῆριν ἀπαθάλῳσιν* Od. 1, 33, Lat. *sua ipsi stultitia*: but *αὐτῶν σφετέρῳ* Ar. Od. 1, 7.

9. *αὐτός* for *δ αὐτός*, the same, but only in Ion. poetry: for all the Att. instances in which *αὐτός* is the predicate (and beyond this no one extends the supposed Att. usage of *αὐτός* for *δ αὐτός*) may be strictly translated *himself*, etc. although the Lat. idiom would require *idem*: see them in Herm. Soph. An. 920; cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. *αὐτός* sub fin.

10. Epich. p. 2, has a Compar. *αὐτότερος*, and Ar. Plut. 83, a Superl. *αὐτότατος*, Lat. *ipissimius*, his very self, cf. Bast Greg. p. 366, 896.

II. *He, she, it*, for the simple pron. of the third person, only in oblique cases, and never at the beginning of a sentence: hence unnecessarily considered enclitic by some old Gramm., v. Spitzn. Il. 12, 204. The nearest approach to this use in the nom. case, is in such instances as those given sup., i. 6, q. v. On the varying shades of difference between the oblique cases

αὐτοῦ, *αὐτῷ*, *αὐτόν*, and the reflex. Pron. *αὐτοῦ*, *αὐτῷ*, *αὐτόν*, v. sub *ἑαυτοῦ*.

III. With Artic. *δ αὐτός*, *ἡ αὐτή*, *τὸ αὐτό*, and Att. contr. *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *ταυτό* and *ταὐτόν* (v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 414, Elmsl. Med. 550): gen. *ταυτοῦ* etc., Ion. *ὠτρός*, *ταῦτὸ*, the very one, the same, Lat. *idem*, of which there are some examples even in Hom., as Il. 6, 391, Od. 7, 55, 326. It freq. takes a dat., like *ὁμοῖος*, *παρὰλήσιος*, etc., to denote *sameness* or *agreement*, esp. in prose, as *τὸνδὲ ἴον ἐκρήσσομεν* Hdt. 4, 119; *δ αὐτὸς τῷ λίθῳ τὴν σάμην* the stone, Plat. Euthyd. 298 A; *τὸ αὐτὸ πράσσειν* or *πάσχειν* τι *τι* Hdt. 4, 119, etc.; *ἢ ταὐτῷ εἶναι* τι *τι* to be in the place with . . . , Xen. An. 3, 1, 27; *προσέσθαι* τι *ἐς* *ταὐτὸ ἑαυτῷ* to have a person meet one, Ib. 1, 30: also *κατὰ ταὐτά* τι *τι* Hdt. 2, 20: also *δ αὐτός* . . . *καὶ* like Lat. *simul* ad . . . Hdt. 4, 109, *δ αὐτός* . . . *ἔσπερ* Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 86 A, and *δ αὐτός* . . . *τε* . . . *καὶ* Wolf Lept. p. 258, 370.

IV. Peculiar phrases, 1. *αὐτὸ ἕκαστον* a thing in itself, as it is, v. *αὐτοέκαστος*. 2. *αὐτὸ μόνον*, like *αὐτοχρημα*, simply, merely, nothing but, strength. form of *μόνον*, Valck. Call. p. 28. 3. *κατ' αὐτὸ* just, about, of accidental meeting, also of loose definitions of number, Herm. Vig. § 123. xiv: but *κατὰ ταὐτά*, and *ὅτῳ ταὐτό*, at, about the same time, Lat. *sub idem tempus*, Id. ib. 4. *εἰς ταὐτό*, *ἐν ταὐτῷ*, *ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, to, in, from, the same place, Att.

V. In Compos. 1. of itself, i. e. natural, native, not made, as in *αὐτόκτιστος*, *αὐτόρφος*. 2. in a simple, rude state of nature, *αὐτοπίκιστος*. 3. of mere . . . of nothing but . . . as in *αὐτόζυλος*, *αὐτολίθινος*. 4. of oneself, self . . . as in *αὐτοδιδάκτος*, *αὐτογνώμων*, *αὐτόματος* and so independently, as in *αὐτοκράτωρ*, *αὐτόνομος*. 5. very . . . bodily, as with proper names, *Αὐτοθαῖς*, Lat. *altera Thais*, Schäf. Mel. 28. 6. the very, the ideal, as in *αὐτογάβον*, *αὐτοάνθρωπος* etc., freq. from Arist. downwards. 7. just, exactly, as in *αὐτόδεκα*. 8. rarely, with reflex. signif. of *αὐτοῦ* and *ἀλλήλων*, as *αὐθέντης*, *αὐτοκτονέω*. 9. together with, as in *αὐτόπρεμος*, *αὐτόρριζο* roots and all. 10. alone, by oneself, as in *αὐτόσκηπος*. For *αὐτό*, *αὐτῶς* etc., v. the respective heads. The chief authority for this article is Hermann's *Disertatio* de pron. *αὐτός*, Opusc. 1, 308, etc., reprinted at the end of his *Viger*, with a summary of its contents, ib. § 123. B: v. also Kühner Gr. Gr. § 630.

αὐτοσανδρακῆ, ἡ, *σανδρακῆ* itself, the essence of it, Alciph. *αὐτόσε*, Adv. (αὐτοῦ) *thither, to the very place*, Hdt. 3, 124, Thuc., etc.

αὐτοσίδηρος, ον, of sheer iron, *ἄμιλλα* Eur. Hel. 356. *αὐτόσιτος*, ον, (στέω) providing for oneself, bringing one's own provisions to a common meal, Crobyl. ar. Ath. 47 E, cf. *αὐτόδειπνος*.

αὐτοσκάπνευς, ἑως, δ, a very digger, Alciph. *αὐτόσκευος*, ον, (σκευή) self-made, i. e. artless, plain, Aristaen., cf. *αὐτοποίητος*.

αὐτόσκηπος, ον, (σκηνή) living and messing alone, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 14.

αὐτοσοφία, ἡ, very wisdom, Eccl.

αὐτόσπορος, ον, (σπερω) self-sown, Aesch. Fr. 184.

αὐτόσσυτος, ον, (σείβομαι) self-moved, self-spied, Aesch. Eum. 170.

αὐτοστάδια, ἡ, (σταμαί) a stand-up fight, close fight, fray, μέλλε, Il. 13, 325: strictly Adj., sub. μάχη, elsewh. ἡ συστάση μάχη.

αὐτόστεγος, ον, (στέγη) = *αὐτόρφος*, στήληγξ Dionys. ar. Ath. 401 F.

αὐτόστολος, ον, (στέλλομαι) self-sent, going of oneself, Soph. Phil. 496.

αὐτόστονος, ον, (στένω) sighing for or by oneself, Aesch. Theb. 916.

αὐτοστράτηγος, δ, ἡ, a general with full powers. [ἀ]

αὐτοσφάγης, ἑως, (σφάττω) slain by oneself or by kinsmen, both which signs. are found in Soph. A. 841.

αὐτοσχεδιάζω, v. sub *αὐτοσχεδόν*.

αὐτοσχεδιάω, ἰ. άω, (αὐτοσχεδῶ) to do, act, speak off-hand, Plat. Crat. 413 D, Xen., etc.: hence 1. usu. in bad sense, to do, act, speak unadvisedly or hastily, *περὶ τῶνος* Plat. Apol. 20 C: to judge superficially, take a thing too lightly or

easily, Xen.: εἰς τὰ σώματα τῶν Ἑλλήνων to practise, make experiments upon, Aeschin. 76. 12. 2. in good sense, to strike out a plan at a heat, τὰ δέοντα Thuc. 1. 138: also of nature, to produce freely. Hence

αὐτοσχεδίασμα, atos, τό, work done off-hand, an impromptu, Arist. Poët. II. a rash act, rashness, Plat. (Com.) Νῦξ μ. 5. αὐτοσχεδίασμός, ὁ, an acting or speaking without thought or preparation.

αὐτοσχεδίαστis, οὐ, ὁ, one who acts, does, speaks off-hand: and so a raw hand, bungler, Lat. tiro, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13. 5.

αὐτοσχεδίαστis, Adv. extempore.

αὐτοσχεδιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, extemporary: from αὐτοσχεδός, α, or, also os, or (σχέδῃ) hand to hand, hence αὐτοσχεδῆ=αὐτοσταδίη, a close fight, fray, μέλλε, αὐτοσχεδῆ ἡλῆαι χεῖρας Il. 15. 510: hence in acc. αὐτοσχεδῆν as Adv., =αὐτοσχεδόν, πᾶσιν τινα αὐτοσχεδῆν Il. 12. 192, αὐτ. οὐτασμένος Od. 11. 536. II. even from the hand, i. e. off-hand, on the spur of the moment, first in h. Hom. Merc. 55.

αὐτοσχεδόν, Adv., near at hand, hand to hand, Lat. cominus, in Hom. always of close fight, like αὐτοσχεδῆν: once also αὐτοσχεδῆ Il. 16. 319. 2. c. gen. near, close to, Arat.: of Time, forthwith.

αὐτοσχιδής, ἐς, (σχίω) simply slit, and so simple, ὑπόδημα Hermipp. Dem. 5.

αὐτοτέλεια, ἡ, the state of an αὐτοτελής, independence.

αὐτοτέλεστος, or, (τελέω) accomplished of oneself, Jac. A. P. 12. αὐτοτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) ending in itself, hence constant throughout: ended, accomplished in or of itself, complete in itself, Arist. Org.: hence sufficient, αἷρια. 2. absolute, self-subsisting, independent, Plut. 3. with full powers, πρὸς τι Polyb. 4. sufficing or having enough for oneself: also supporting or feeding oneself, ἡπείε Luc. II. (τέλος v) tazing oneself, self-tazed, Thuc. 5. 18. Adv. —λάς, perfectly, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 85: at discretion, Polyb.

αὐτοτέχνης, or, (τέχνη) self-instructed in an art, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Plut.

αὐτότης, πρὸς, ἡ, (αὐτός) identity, Sext. Emp.

αὐτότοκος, or, young and all, Aesch. Ag. 137: but II. παῖος. αὐτότοκος, or, (τίκτω) act. self-producing, Nonn.

αὐτοτραγικός, ἡ, ὄν, πῆχκος, an arrogant tragic ape, Dem. 307. 25, ubi al. αὐτοτραγωικῆτος in one word.

αὐτοτρίγωνον, τό, the very ideal triangle, Arist. de Gen. et Inter.

αὐτοτροπήσας, in h. Hom. Merc. 86, ὁδὸν αὐτ., as if from αὐτοτροπῶ, to turn straightway: but the place is dub., other MSS. give αὐτοτροπῆς ὁς, others αὐτοτροπῆς ὅς, and Herm. conj. ὁδὸν αὐτοτροπῶσαν, as if penetraturus viam, extending to make his way through.

αὐτότροφος, or, =αὐτόστος, a word blamed by Phryn. 201. αὐτότυπος, or, (τύπτω) self-stricken.

αὐτοῦ, Adv., orig. gen. neut. from αὐτός, and in full ἐν αὐτοῦ τὸν τόπον at the very place, there, here, on the spot, Hom., Hdt., and Att.: oft. with the place added, αὐτοῦ ἐν Τροίῃ, αὐτοῦ τῷδ' ἐν ἑλὶ χώρῃ here in Troy, etc., Hom.: also αὐτοῦ ἐνθά Il. 8. 207, κείνῳ αὐτοῦ h. Hom. Ag. 374: αὐτοῦ ταῦτι in this very place, exactly here, in Hdt., cf. Valck. ad 4. 135.

αὐτοῦ, Att. contr. for ἑαυτοῦ, q. v.

αὐτοῦργεῖα, to be an αὐτοῦργός, do one's own work, serve oneself, work with one's own hand, Arist. Mund.: to execute or fulfil of oneself, τὴν μαντήνην Luc. Hence

αὐτοῦργητός, or, self-wrought, i. e. rudely wrought, βῆθρον Anth.

αὐτοῦργία, ἡ, a working with one's own hand, αὐτ. φόνου self-inflicted murder, Aesch. Eum. 336: hence one's own practice or experience, Polyb.: hardship, Id.

αὐτοῦργικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined or able to work with one's own hand, Anton.: but ἡ —κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of making real things, not semblances (εἰδωλά), Plat. Soph. 266 D. Adv. —κῆς.

αὐτοῦργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) self-working, αὐτοῦργῳ χερί Soph. Ant. 52. 2. usu. as Subst., one who works his land himself, and not by slaves, a husbandman, farmer, Eur. Or. 917, sq.: esp. of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 1. 141: also a workman, slave: hence poor, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1. 5: metaph. αὐτοῦ-

ργός τῆς φιλοσοφίας one that has worked at philosophy by himself, without a teacher, Xen. I. c. II. pass. self-wrought, i. e. rudely, coarsely wrought, cf. αὐτοσχεδῆς, Dion. H. Adv. —γῶς.

αὐτοῦργότευκτος, or, (τεύχω) =foreg. II, Lyc.

αὐτοφάγος, or, (φαγῶν) self-devouring.

αὐτοφαινόμενον ἀγαθόν, τό, the self-appearing good, Arist. Org. ἀτόφι, αὐτόφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and plur. from αὐτός, in Hom.: also as Adv. =αὐτοῦ, there, at the very place: Hom. always joins it with a prep., ἀπ' αὐτόφιν, ἐπ' αὐτόφιν, παρ' αὐτόφιν from, in or by the very place.

αὐτόφλοιος, or, bark and all, Theocr.

αὐτόφονος, or, (φονεύω) self-murdering, murdering in one's own family, αὐτόφωνα κακὰ Aesch. Theb. 850, Ag. 1091, cf. αὐθέντης. In Hom. only as pron. n. Adv. —ως, Aesch. Supp. 65.

αὐτόφονος, or, ὁ, a murderer, Eur. Med. 1269.

αὐτόφορος, or, (φέρω) =αὐτοφάγος, Aesch. Fr. 105.

αὐτόφορτος, or, (φορέω) self-borne, Nonn.

αὐτόφορος, or, bearing one's own baggage, carrying a knapsack, Aesch. Cho. 675. II. cargo and all, ναῦς Plut.

αὐτοφροῦνός, or, (φρουρέω) self-guarded.

αὐτοφύσις, ἐς, (φύω) self-growing, Hes. Th. 813: self-existent, Critias 15. 2. produced in the country, of home production, Xen. Vect. 2. 1. 3. natural, opp. to artificial, λιγὴν Thuc. 1. 93: χρυσὸς virgin gold, Diod.: αὐτ. λόφοι hills in their natural state, not quarried or mined, Xen. Vect. 4. 2: of a horse, πῶν ἀποφύσῃ (sc. δρόμον) διατροχάειν to have natural paces, Xen. Eq. 7. 11. Adv. —ᾶς, hence αὐτοφύς ὅμοιον like by nature, Plat. Gorg. 513 B.

αὐτόφυτος, or, =foreg., Pind. P. 3. 83: αὐτ. ἐργασία=αὐτοῦργια, Arist. Pol.

αὐτοφωνία, ἡ, the voice itself, Julian: from

αὐτόφωνος, or, (φωνῇ) self-sounding, χρησμός αὐτ. oracles delivered by the god himself, Luc.

αὐτόφωρος, or, (φάω) caught in the act of theft, and in gen. caught in the act, Thuc. 6. 38: αὐτόφωρα ἀμυλακῆματα self-detected misdeeds, Soph. Ant. 51. The usu. phrase is ἐν αὐτοφώρῳ λαμβάνειν to catch in the act, Lat. in ipso furto deprehendere, Eur. Ion 1214, and Orat.: and so in Pass., ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ δᾶμων Hdt. 6. 72, εἰληθῆαι Ar. Plut. 455: also c. part., ἐπιβουλεύοντας φανῆναι ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ to be caught in the very act of plotting, Hdt. 6. 137: ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ εἰλημμαι κλουσιώτατος ὢν I am proved by facts to be the richest, Xen. Symp. 3. 13. Adv. —ως.

αὐτοφάρατος, or, (χαράσσω) self scratching or graving.

αὐτοχάρης, ιτος, ἡ, very grace: αὐτοχάριτες Ἀττικάι the Graces bodily, Alciph. 3. 43.

αὐτόχερ, pos, ὁ, ἡ, working or fulfilling with one's own hand, αὐτ. λούει, πλύνει, κτείνει etc., to wash, strike, etc., with one's own hand, Soph., and Eur.: also c. gen., the very doer, perpetrator of a thing, τράπον Soph. Ant. 306. II. absol., like αὐθέντης, one who kills himself, or one of his kin, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1160: but also 2. simply a murderer, homicide, Soph. O. T. 231, Dem. 552. 18: in full, αὐτ. τοῦ φόνου Soph. O. T. 266, El. 955. 3. as Adj. murderous, esp. of murder by one's own hand or by kinsmen, αὐτ. θάνατος, σφαγῆς, μοῖρα Eur.: πληγῆντες αὐτόχερι μάματι of brothers stricken by mutual slaughter, Soph. Ant. 172.

αὐτοχερί, Adv. from foreg., with one's own hand, Lycurg. 165. 8, cf. Pors. Or. 1037.

αὐτοχερία, ἡ, a doing or working with one's own hands, esp. in dat. as Adv. =foreg., esp. αὐτοχερίῳ κτεάνειν Eur. I. 140, etc., also αὐτ. λαβεῖν Dem. 787. 26: hence 2. absol. actual murder, Plat. Legg. 872 B.

αὐτοχερίῳ, f. ἴσω, to work with one's own hand, Philist. ap. Poll. 2. 154.

αὐτοχείριος, ἰα, ιον, =αὐτόχερ.

αὐτοχειροτόνιος, or, (χειροτονῶ) self-elected.

αὐτοχέρῃ, Adv. of αὐτόχερ, poet. for αὐτοχερί, Call.

αὐτόχθωνος, or, (χθών) country and all, Aesch. Ag. 536.

αὐτόχθων, or, gen. ονος, from the land itself, Lat. terrigena: hence of αὐτόχθωνες, like Lat. Aborigines, Indigenae, not settlers, of native stock, Hdt. 1. 171, etc.: so the Athenians were fond

of being thought, Eur. Ion 29, 589, 737, Ar. Vesp. 1076, cf. Thuc. i. 2.

αὐτοχόλωτος, *ov*, (χαλδομαι) *angry* or *at oneself*, Anth.

αὐτοχορηγῆτος, *ov*, (χορηγέω) *self-furnished*, Plat. Ax. 371 D.

αὐτοχώνος, *ov*, length, for αὐτόχωνος contr. from αὐτοχάωνος, (χόανη) *rudely cast, shapeless*, of a mass of iron used as a quoit, Pl. 23. 826, or acc. to others, *cast solid, massive*.

αὐτόχηρμα, Adv. indeed, *really: at once, plainly*, Ar. Eq. 78.

αὐτόχρους, *ov*, contr. χρους, *own*, (χρός) *with its own, natural color*, Plut.: of one color, Id.

αὐτόχυμος, *ov*, *with its own, natural juice*, Aristid.

αὐτόχυτος, *ov*, (χέω) *shed, poured out of itself*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 119.

αὐτοψεί and αὐτοψή, Adv. of αὐτοπτος, *with one's own eyes*.

αὐτοψία, ἡ, (αὐτοπτος) *a seeing with one's own eyes*, Diosc.

αὐτοψηγίτης, *ov*, δ, (ἀνοέμαι) *one that buys for himself*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 3. 81.

αὐτῶρης, *es*, *acting or speaking of oneself*, Call. Fr. 264, but both signf. and deriv. are dub.

αὐτῶς, Adv. from αὐτός with Aeol. accent, I. *even so, just so*, as it is, γυνὸν ἔντα, αὐτῶς, ὥστε γυναῖκα, *unarmed just as I am*, Pl. 22. 125.

2. hence in a contemptuous sense, *just so, no better*, τί σὺ κίθδει αὐτῶς ἀνδρῶν; *why take you no better care?* Pl. 6. 55 (but Spitzn. οὕτως). and so freq. joined with other words implying contempt, *ἡπίσιος αὐτῶς* *a mere child*, so μὰψ αὐτῶς, ἀνεμόλιον αὐτῶς, αὐτῶς ἄχθος ἀρούρης etc. Hence seems to come the form ὠσαῦτος, in Hom. always ὡς δ' αὐτῶς, *in just the same manner*, common in Att.

II. *still so, just as before*, as it was, λευκὸν ἔρ' αὐτῶς *still white as when new*, Pl. 23. 268, ἐτι κεῖται αὐτῶς ἐν κλισίῃσι *he still lies just as he was*, Pl. 24. 413: so too καὶ αὐτῶς *still, unceasingly, even without cause*, Pl. i. 520.

III. the Gramm. supposed a third sense, *in vain, without effect*, but all the passages seem to fall under one of the former heads, v. Pl. 16. 117, 18. 584, etc., in this sense they wrote αὐτῶς, but αὐτῶς in the others: Buttm. Lexil. in voc. always writes αὐτῶς, Herm. (de pron. αὐτός, § 15) always αὐτῶς.

αὐγᾶλός, α, *ov*, (αὐχῆ) *boastful, proud, braggart*, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 526 B.

αὐγενεῖω, f. *low*, Att. *low*, (αὐχὴν) *to behead, cut the throat of*., τινά Soph. Aj. 298.

2. *to hang*.

αὐγενίος, α, *ov*, (αὐχὴν) *belonging to the neck*, τένοντες *the neck-sinews*, Od. 3. 450.

II. a kind of tunic, Antiph.

αὐγενιστήρ, ἦρος, δ, (αὐχενίω) *a halter*, Lyc.

αὐγέω, = καυχέομαι, *to boast, plume oneself*, ἐπὶ τινι *on a thing*, Batr. 57, c. inf. *to boast that*., Hdt. 2. 160, etc.: in gen. *to protest, declare, say*, almost like φημί, Aesch., and Eur.: from

ΑΥ'ΧΗ', ἡ, *boasting, pride*, Pind. N. 11. 38, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 153. (Akin to καύχη and εὐχῆ.) Hence

αὐχῆς, *εσσα*, *ev*, *braggart, proud*, Anth.

αὐχημα, *ατος*, τό, *a thing boasted of, an object of pride*, the *pride, boast, χθόνος* Soph. O. C. 710.

II. *a boast*, Id. 713: also *αὐχῆ, boasting*, Thuc. 2. 62, 7. 66: ἐπισθόμβροτον αὐχ. *posthumous fame*, Pind. P. i. 197.

ΑΥ'ΧΗΝ, ἔνος, δ, *the neck, throat*, of men or beasts, Hom., etc.: for its several parts, cf. Arist. H. A. i. 12, i.

II. *memph.* any narrow band or passage: and so *a neck of land*, isthmus, Hdt. i. 72, 6. 37: but also *a narrow sea, strait*, Id. 4. 85, so αὐχ. πόντου Aesch. Pers. 72: *the narrow bed of a river*, Hdt. 4. 89: *a narrow mountain pass, defile*, Id. 7. 223.

III. *the tiller in a ship*. Cf. πρᾶχλος. (Acc. to Pott, from Sanscr. root *wah* to bear, cf. Gr. ὄχεω.)

αὐχῆσις, *εως*, ἡ, (αὐχέω), *boasting, exultation*, Thuc. 6. 16.

αὐχητικός, ἡ, *ov*, = αὐχῆσις.

αὐχημᾶλος, α, *ov*, = αὐχημῆς, Choeril. p. 130.

αὐχημάω, v. sq.

ΑΥ'ΧΜΕΩ, (αὐχμή) *to be dry, dusty, dirty: look squalid or unwatched*, Lat. *squalere*, Od. 24. 250, Ar. Nub. 442, etc. Only the part. pres. of αὐχμάω occurs.

αὐχμή, ἡ, = αὐχμός, Q. Sm.

αὐχμηέας, *εσσα*, *ev*, = αὐχημῆς, h. Hom. 18. 6.

αὐχημροκόμης, *ov*, δ, (κόμη) *with staring, wild hair*, Anaxandr. Prot. i. 9, cf. sq.

αὐχημῆς, α, *ov*, *dry, thirsty*, Plat.: *sunburnt, rough, dusty, dirty*, Lat. *squalidus*; and of hair, *staring, wild*, Soph. Fr. 422, cf. ἀσταλάς.

2. *improvised, needy*.

αὐχμός, δ, (ἔω, αὖω, αἶος, ἔξω) *drought*, Eur., Thuc. i. 23: thence *scarcity*, σοφίας Plat. Meno 70 C.

II. *the rough, burnt look of the earth in time of drought*: and so of the body, like Lat. *squalor*, *squalidity*, *filth*, *wretchedness*, Plat. Rep. 614 D. Hence

αὐχμώδης, *ος*, (εἶδος) *looking dry and squalid*, Lat. *squalosus*, aestuosus, κόμη Eur. Or. 223, cf. αὐχημῆς.

ΑΥ'Ω, Att. αὖω, *to dry, wither*, hence *to singe, kindle, set on fire*, Od. 5. 490: ἴνα μή ποθεν ἄλλοθεν αὖω, sub. πῦρ, where the Att. would use ἐναῖοι. Only poet.: cf. ἀπαῖω, ἐναῖω. (The Sanscr. root is *ush* to burn, whence also εἰω, εἶω: αἶος, αὐχμός: αἶος, ἥδς, ἔος: Lat. *uro*, *ustus*; cf. *aurora*.)

ΑΥ'Ω, f. αὖσω; aor. ἔψα, [for in the pres. and impf. αὖ- is a diphthong, in fut. αὖ and aor. two syll.] *To shout out, shout, call or cry aloud*, oft. in Hom., who usu. adds μακρόν, μέγα, δεινόν; also of things, *to ring, sound, echo*, cf. αὖτέω: c. acc. pers., *to call upon*, Od. 9. 65. (Hence αὖτή, αὖτέω, ἀδδή, ἀνεως, αἰχέω: the root is in Sanscr. *wa*=*ἔψμι* to blow.)

*ΑΥ'Ω, *to sleep* (from ἔω, ἔψμι, to breathe), only found in the derivs. ἰάω, ἰατέω, εἰδῶ.)

αὖος, ἡ, Aeol. for δός, ἥδς.

ἀφαγεύω, = sq., Plut.

ἀφαγίξω, f. *low*, *to purify*. Med. *to purify oneself*, devote oneself with purifying offerings, τοῖς νεπτρέοις θεοῖς Eur. Alc. 1146.

ἀφαγιγμός, δ, *purification*.

ἀφαδία, ἡ, *unpleasantness, enmity*, Eupol. Astr. 7: from ἀφάδης, *ov*, (ἀφανδάνω) *displeasing, odious*.

ἀφαιμαξίς, *εως*, ἡ, *a bleeding*, Hipp.: from ἀφαιμάσσω, Att. ττω, fut. ἔω, *to bleed*, *let blood*, Hipp.

ἀφαιρέμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἀφαίρειν) *that which is taken away*: hence in IuxX., *the heaven-offering*. II. = ἀφαιρείς.

ἀφαίρεματικός, ἡ, *ov*, *taking away, abstracting*, Gramm.

ἀφαίρεσις, *εως*, ἡ, *a taking away or out*, Plat. II. in logic, *abstraction*, Arist. Org.

ἀφαιρέτω, verb. Adj., *one must take away*, Plat. Rep. 361 A.

ἀφαιρετικός, ἡ, *ov*, *fit for taking away*.

ἀφαιρέτης, *ιδος*, ἡ, *a she-robber*, Orph.

ἀφαιρέτος, *ov*, *to be taken away, to be separated*. II. *proparox.* ἀφαίρετος, *taken away*, Paus. (on the difference of accent, v. Lob. Paral. 479): from

ἀφαιρέω, f. ἔσω: med. ἥσωμαι, though in Hdt. 5. 35 we have it in pass. signf.: aor. ἀφείλον: aor. med. ἀφείλομαι, later ἀφείλομαι: aor. pass. ἀφάρθην. *To take from, take away from another*, τινί *ti* Od. 14. 455, also τινός *ti* Xen. Rep. Lac. 4. 7: but ἀφ. τινά *ti* *to bereave, to rob of a thing*, Aesch.: ἀφ. τινός *to take from a thing, hence to diminish*, also ἀφ. ἐκ τινος *Luc.* *to separate, set aside*, Plat.: *to let off, pardon*, τινί Xen.

B. Med. from Hom. downwards, more freq. than Act., *to take away for oneself*, bear off, κλέβη, νόστον Hom.: also like Act., though always with the notion of *taking for oneself*, ἀφ. τινί *ti* *to take away from*., Il. i. 161, also *ti* πρὸς τινί Eur. Tro. 1034: ἀφ. τινά *ti* *to bereave, deprive, rob of a thing*, Il. i. 275, Hdt. 7. 104, cf. Valck. Hdt. 8. 3, and freq. in Att., v. Elmsl. Ach. 464: followed by μή c. inf., *to prevent, hinder from doing*, Soph. Phil. 1304, cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 260 A: ἀφαιρείσθαι εἰς εὐλευερίαν, Lat. *vincicare in libertatem*, to set a man free, Isocr. 252 E.

C. Pass. to be robbed or deprived of a thing, *ti* πρὸς or ὑπὸ τινός Hdt. 3. 65, 7. 159, or simply *ti* Hdt., and Att.: also τινός.

ἀφαιρήμα, *ατος*, τό, = ἀφαιρέμα.

ἀφαιρητικός, ἡ, *ov*, = ἀφαιρείς.

ἀφάκη, ἡ, (φακός) *a kind of vetch or lentil*, v. φακή: also

II. *a wild plant, damelion*, Arist. H. A.

ἀφάλλομαι, f. ἀφαλομαι, *to spring off or down from*, πηδῆμα ἀφῆλατο Aesch. Pers. 305: *to jump off*, Ar. Nub. 147.

ἀφᾶλος, *ov*, *without the phalos or metal boss in which the plume was fixed*, Il. 10. 258: cf. τετράφαλος. [ἀφ]

ἀφαλσις, *εως*, ἡ, (ἀφάλλομαι) *a springing off or back*, Arist.

ἀφαλτος, *ov*, *springing off, down, or back*.

ἀφαμαρτάνω, *f. τίσσομαι*, to miss, esp. one's aim at a mark, c. gen., II. 1: in gen. to miss one's aim, fail in gaining, II. 6. 411: always c. gen.

ἀφαμαρτερός, ἑς, (ἐπος)=ἀμαρτερός, always missing the point, random talking, II. 3. 215.

Ἀφαιδέω, ὦν, οἱ, *serfs*, ascripti glebae, at Crete, like the Helots in Laconia, Strab. (said to be from ἀφαίμα=κλήρος.)

ἀφαιδάνω, *f. ἀσθώ*: Ion. aor. 2 inf. ἀπαιδέναι Hdt. 2. 129: To displease, not to please, Od. 16. 387, Soph. Ant. 501.

ἀφάνεια, ἡ, a being ἀφανής: darkness, obscurity, Pind. I. 4. 52: ἀξιώματος ἀφ. want of illustrious birth or rank, Thuc. 2. 37.

II. disappearance, utter destruction, perdition, Aesch. Ag. 384. [φά]: from

ἀφάνης, ἑς, (φαίνωμαι, φανήναι) unseen, invisible, viewless, Hdt., etc.: inscrutable, νόος ἀφανῶν Solon 10: esp. of the ether world, Τάρατρος Pind. Fr. 223, ἡ ἀφ. θεός of Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 1556.

2. unseen, vanished, hence ἀφ. γίγνεσθαι =ἀφανίεσθαι, Hdt. 3. 104: of the slain, whose bodies were missing after a battle, Thuc. 2. 34.

3. unseen, hidden, unnoticed, secret, ἀφ. νύμια a secret sign, Thuc. 1. 134, etc.: c. part., ἀφ. εἰμι ποῦν τι I do it without being noticed, Xen. An. 4. 2, 4: hence ὑποκινῶν, uncertain, ἀφ. νόσος Hdt. 2. 84, λόγος Soph. O. T. 657: ἀφ. χάρις a favor from an unknown hand, Dem. 416. 4: esp. of future events, as ἐλπίδες etc.: τὸ ἀφανές uncertainty, Hdt. 2. 23, and τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀφ. Eur. Alc. 785: ἐν ἀφανεί κείσθαι, ἐν τῷ ἀφανεί εἶναι Thuc.: τὰ φανή uncertainty, Soph. O. T. 131.

Hence Adv. -πῶς, secretly, doubtfully, Thuc., etc.: but also neut. pl., ἀφανῆ as Adv., Eur. Hipp. 1289, superl. ἀφανίστατα Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27: also in Adv. signf., ἡ ἀφα- οὐς Aesch. Fr. 54.

4. ἀφανής οὐσία personal property, as money, etc., which can be secreted, opp. to φανερά real, as land, c. lys. Fr. 47: hence ἀφανή καταστήσαι τὴν οὐσίαν to turn one's property into money, Lys. 160. 8: so too ἀφ. πλοῦτος opp. to γῆ, Ar. Eccl. 602. Hence

ἀφανίζω, *f. ἰσώ*, Att. ἰδῶ, to make unseen, hide from sight, Schneid. Xen. An. 3. 4, 8: in gen. to hide, conceal, suppress, Thuc. 7. 8: hence to make away with: and so in various relations:

1. of killing and burying secretly, as was the custom with state-criminals, etc., Hdt. 3. 126, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 53, cf. Thuc. 4. 80, Xen. An. 1. 6, 11.

2. to drive or take away, ἔξος Soph. O. C. 1712: τινὰ πλοῦτος one from the city, Eur. Phoen. 1041: τινὰ εἰς τὸν πῶν to carry him off into the temple, Ar. Plut. 741.

3. to destroy utterly, raze to the ground, erase writing, etc., Thuc. 6. 54, etc.

4. to obliterate or mar footsteps, oft. in Xen. Cyn.

5. to secrete, steal, Id. Oec. 14. 2.

6. to darken, rob of its brightness, obscure, ἀρετήν, ἐλάων, δόξαν, τὸ δίκαιον etc., Thuc., Plat., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 373: but also ἀφ. ἀγαθῷ κακὸν to wipe out ill deeds by good, Thuc. 2. 42, δύνκλειαν Id. 3. 58: ἀφ. τὴν οὐσίαν to turn property into money, Dem. 827. 12, Aeschin. 14. 38, cf. ἀφανής.

7. to drink off, drain a cup of wine, Eubul. Pamph. 3, cf. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2. 829.

B. Pass. to become unseen, to disappear and be heard of no more, vanish, Hdt. 3. 26, etc.: esp. of persons lost at sea, Thuc. 8. 38, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 24: also ἀφ. ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Lys. 191. 27: ἀφ. εἰς ἔθνην to disappear into it, Xen. Cyn. 10. 23: καταγελασθέν ἡφανίσθη was laughed out of sight, Thuc. 3. 83.

2. to keep out of public, live retired, Xen. Ages. 9. 1.

ἀφάνισμα, ἑως, ἡ, a making away with, getting rid of, τῆς δίκης Ar. Nub. 764.

II. (from Pass.) a vanishing, disappearance, Hdt. 4. 15.

ἀφάνισμός, ὁ,=foreg. II, of the moon, Plut.

ἀφάνιστρος, οὗ, ὁ, a destroyer, Plut.

ἀφανιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, destroying, Synes. Adv. -κῶς.

ἀφανιστός, ἡ, ὄν, destroyed.

ἀφανιστάτος, ὄν, not moved by φαντασία.

ἀφαντασιώτος, ὄν, (φαντασία) without imagination, unable to imagine a thing, Plut.

ἀφαντασιος, ὄν,=οὐ φανταζόμενος.

ἀφαντός, ὄν, (φαίνωμαι) invisible, made away with, blotted out, forgotten, II. 6. 60, 2. 303, Pind., and Trag.: esp. ἀφ. ἔρρει, οἰχέσθαι, ἀφανισθῆναι, Trag. Metaph. unlooked for, ἔσθην' ἄφαντον φῶς Soph. Phil. 297. Only poet.

ἀφάπειω, fut. ψω, to fasten from or upon, opp. to λῶω, ἄμματα to tie knots on a string, Hdt. 4. 98. Pass. to be hung on, hang on, hence ἀπαμεινός (Ion. for ἀφημ.) Hdt. 2. 121, 4. II. to untie, loose.

ἀφάρ, Adv. (either from ἄπρω or ἀπό and ἀρα) strictly denoting immediate following of one thing on another, hence

I. straightaway, forthwith, II. 19. 405, Theogn. 716, Aesch. Pers. 469, Soph. Tr. 135 etc. (but only in this play): hence at once, quickly, II. 17. 417, Od. 2. 169.

II. without the notion of immediate: thereupon, then, after that, II. 11. 418, Od. 2. 95, Pind.: ἀφάρ ἀντίκα in one phrase, II. 23. 593.

III. without the notion of following: continuously, without break, II. 23. 375. Only poet.: v. also ἀφάρτερος. [ἀφ]

ἀφαρέυς, ἑως, ὁ, the belly-fin of the female tunny, Arist. H. A.

ἀφάρειν, to deprive of clothing: from

ἀφάρης, ἑς, without φάρος, unclad, naked, of the Χόριτες, Horace's nudae Gratiae, Euphor. 66.

ἀφάρκη, ἡ, an evergreen tree, a kind of Phillyrea, Theophr.

ἀφαρμακέντος, ὄν, (φαρμακένω) without medicine, poison or color, not mixed therewith, Hipp.

ἀφάρμακος, ὄν, (φάρμακον) without poison.

ἀφαρμακτος, ὄν, (φαρμάσσω)=foreg., κύλιξ ἀφ. an unpoisoned cup, Luc.

ἀφαρμόζω, *f. ὁσώ*, Att. -μῶτα, not to fit or suit.

ἀφάρως, ὄν,=ἀφάρωτος, Call. Fr. 183.

ἀφαρπάζω, *f. ἄζω*, Att. ἄσω, to tear off or from, κόρυθα κρατὸς II. 13. 189: to snatch away, steal from, τί τινας Ar. Eq. 1062: c. acc. only, Eur. Ion 1178: to snatch eagerly, τι Soph. Tr. 548.

ἀφάρτερος, α, ὄν, Compar. from ἀφάρ, more quick, hastier, II. 23. 311. Rare poet. word.

ἀφάρωτος, ὄν, (φάρω) unploughed, untilled, Gramm.

ἀφασία, ἡ, (ἄφατος) speechlessness, caused by fear or perplexity, Eur. I. A. 837, Ar. Thesm. 904, and Plat.: cf. ἀμψασία.

ἀφασίστω, *f. ἴσω*, Hipp.

ἀφάσσω, *f. ἀφάσω*: aor. 1 ἡφασα, (ἄπτω, ἀρή, ἀράω) to take hold of, handle, feel, touch, Hdt. 3. 69. (In Galen. Gloss. ἀφ., which is more acc. to analogy.)

ἀφάτος, ὄν, (φάτος, φημι) not uttered or named, nameless, Hes. Op. 3. 2. unutterable: hence huge, monstrous, μέλεια Pind. N. 1. 70: ἀφ. χρήματα untold sums, Hdt. 7. 190: ἀφ. νέφος, κνῆτος, ἄχρα Soph., and Eur.: ἀφάνων ὥς... there's no saying how... i. e. marvellously, immensely, Ar. Av. 427, Lys. 198.

3. that should not be uttered, shameful, like ἔρητος.

4. act. speechless. Adv. -τως.

ἀφαναίω, fut. pass. ἀνανήσσομαι,=ἀφάνω, Ar. Eccl. 146.

ἀφανρός, α, ὄν, weak, feeble, powerless, πᾶσι II. 7. 235: Hom. and others almost always use it in Comp. and Superl. the posit. in Soph. O. C. 1018, ubi v. Herm. Adv. -πῶς. (Acc. to some also, ἀφάνω, acc. to others from παῖλος, φαῖλος, φαῦρος.) Hence

ἀφανρότης, ἡ, weakness, Anaxag. Fr. 25.

ἀφανρώω, (ἀφανρός) to make weak.

ἀφάνω, (αῖω, αῖω) to dry, dry up, parch, Lat. torrere, Ar. Eq. 394. Pass. to become dry or thirsty, to pine, v. ἀφαναίω: cf. also ἀφάνω.

ἀφάω, or less well ἀφάω, (ἄπτω, ἀρή) to handle, feel, examine, δαίσιβα II. 6. 322.

ἀφειγγής, ἑς, (φέγγος) without light, dark, Aesch. Pr. 115, φῶς ἀφ. a light that is no light, Soph. O. C. 1549: hence metaph. ill-starred, Ib. 1481.

ἀφειράω, *f. ἄσω*, to remove.

ἀφειδρατέω, (ἐπιδω) hence of ἀφειδρατέοντες, a Boeotian magistracy, Müller Orchom. p. 471.

ἀφειδρών, ὥως, ὁ, (ἔδρα) a privy, the draught, N. T.

ἀφείη, Ep. for ἀφῆ, conj. aor. 2 from ἀφίημι, II.

ἀφείκη, Ep. for ἀφῆκα, aor. 1 from ἀφίημι, Hom.

Ἀφείδας, αὐτός, ὁ, prop. n., strictly nought-sparing, Od.

ἀφειδέως, poet. Adv. of ἀφείδης, for ἀφείδως, Ar. Rh.

ἀφειδῆς, *f. ἴσω*, to be ἀφείδης, to be unsparing or lavish of, ψυχῆς Soph. El. 980, τοῦ βλοῦ Thuc. 2. 43: absol. ἀφειδήςαντες (sc. κινδύνου, πόνου etc.) recklessly, Eur. I. T. 1354, but in Soph. Ant. 414, ἀφείδην πόνου to be careless of toil, i. e. to neglect,

avoid it, so that it comes to be much the same as φειδῆσθαι πόνου, Herm. ad l. From

ἀφειδής, ἔς, (φειδομαι) unsparing or lavish of, τινός Aesch. Ag. 195: ἀφ. ὁ κατάπλους καθεσθῆκει the landing was made recklessly, without regard to cost, Thuc. 4. 26: hence Adv. -δῶς, Att. -δῶς, freely, lavishly, δίδοναι Hdt. i. 163: also sparing no pains, with all zeal, Dem. 152 fin. 2. unsparing, bountiful, Lat. benignus. 3. unsparing, cruel, harsh, hence ἀφειδῶς φονεῖν Hdt. g. 39, ἀφειδῶς κολάζειν, τιμωρεῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47, An. i. 9, 13.

ἀφειδία, ἡ, profuseness, liberality, Def. Plat. 412 C. 2. harshness, punishing, neglecting, N. T.

ἀφείη, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίημι, II. ἀφείλον, ἀφείλουμην, aor. 2 act. and med. of ἀφαιρέω. ἀφεκάς, Adv. (ἐκάς) far away, Nic. [ᾶς] ἀφεκτόν, verb. Adj. from ἀπέχω, one must abstain from, τινός Xen. Mem. i. 2, 34, etc.

ἀφεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπέχωμαι) abstemious, Epict. ἀφέλεια, ἡ, (ἀφελής) evenness: hence simplicity, Polyb.; neatness, Antiph. Myst. i.

ἀφελείν, ἀφελῶσαι, inf. aor. 2 act. and med. of ἀφαιρέω. ἀφελής, ἔς, (φελῆς) without a stone, level, even, smooth, πῶτα Ar. Eq. 527. II. metaph. of persons, simple, plain, blunt, Dem. 1489. 10: hence ἀφελῶς rudely, coarsely, Theogn. 1211: also unaffected, modest, frugal, Lat. tenuis, Plut.

2. of language, simple, not intricate or involved, Arist. Rhet.: also unaffected, Plut. 3. in gen. without offence, blameless.

ἀφελκῶ, to tear open a wound just skinned over, Lat. exulcerare, Arist. Probl., in Pass.

ἀφελκίστις, εὖς, ἡ, a dragging away: from ἀφελκω, f. ὦσα, = ἀφελκω, Plat., and Xen.: θρόμβους φόνου to drain, suck out, Aesch. Eum. 184.

ἀφελκω, to drag away, draw back, carry off, Soph. O. C. 844, in Pass.: to draw aside, ἐπὶ τι Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 6.

ἀφελκωσις, εὖς, ἡ, Subst. from ἀφελκῶ, the tearing open a wound, Theophr.

ἀφελότης, ἥτος, ἡ, = ἀφέλεια, N. T. ἀφελπίζω, = ἀπελπ., Thiersch Act. Phil. Mon. 2, 3, p. 422.

ἄφεμα, αἶος, τό, (ἀφίμη) that which is let go: remission, LXX. ἄφενος, τό, (ἄφνος, ἀφνεῖς) wealth, resources, abundance; where joined with πλούτος the Gramm. explain it of cattle and land, II. i. 171: of the wealth of the gods, Hes. Th. 112: some poets have the masc. acc. ἄφενον, as Hes. Op. 24, Crinag. 18. (Acc. to Gramm. from ἀπό and ἔνος or ἔνος, q. v., annual income, cf. Lat. annona: but v. Buttm. Lexil. in v.)

ἄφεσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀπέχομαι) abstemiousness, Aret. ἀφέως, ἀφέσομαι, fut. act. and med. of ἀπέχω.

ἄφερτος, ὄν, (ἀπεργω), shut out from, μυχοῦ Aesch. Cho. 446. ἀφερμηνεύω, to interpret, explain, recount, narrate, report, παρά τινος Plat. Soph. 246 E; absol., Id. Legg. 660 B.

ἀφερπτύω, = ἀφέρπω.

ἀφερπύλλω, to change into ἔρπυλλος, Theophr. ἀφέρπω, f. ψω, to creep off, steal away, Soph. O. C. 490, etc.

ἄφερτος, ὄν, (φέρω) insufferable, Aesch. Eum. 146. ἄφες, 2 sing. imperat. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίημι.

Ἀφείστος, ὁ, (ἀφίμη) the Releaser, epith. of Zeus.

ἄφεσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀφίμη) a letting go, freeing, e. g. of a slave or captive, Plat.: a discharge from the obligations of a bond, Dem.: a dismissal, divorce, Plut.: a letting go (Lat. missio), of horses from the starting-post, and so the starting-post itself, Soph. El. 686 Herm.: the opening of barriers or sluices: remission, forgiveness, Plat.: also = sq., Arist. H. A.

ἄφεσμός, ὁ, a swarm of bees, Arist. H. A.

ἄφεσταλῆ, 3 sing. opt. perf. act. syncope. from ἀφίστημι, Od. 23. 101.

ἄφεστήκω, f. ξω, = ἀφίσταμαι, formed from the perf. ἀφέστηκα, Plat.

ἄφεστής, οὗ, ὁ, the president of the council at Cnidos, who took the votes, Plut. (from ἀφίστασθαι Dor. for ἐπεσπᾶν, so that it should not be ἐπίστης, as some write it.)

ἄφεστίος, ὄν, (ἐστία) far from hearth and home, hearthless, foreign.

ἄφεταιρος, ὄν, friendless. ἀφετός, ἔα, ἔον, verb. Adj. from ἀφίημι, to be let go. II.

ἀφετόν, one must let go, Plat.

ἀφετήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = ἀφείρης.

ἀφετήριος, α, ὄν, (ἀφίμη) for letting go, sending away, throwing, e. g. ἀφ. θύρανα engines for throwing stones, etc. 2. ἡ ἀφετήρια, a starting-place, harbour, etc.; also τὸ ἀφετήριον Strab.: esp. the opening of barriers for horses or men to pass.

II. connected with the ἀφετήρια: Διόσκουροι whose statues adorned the racecourse, Paus. 3. 14.

Ἀφίτης, οὗ, ὁ, (ἀφίμη) one who lets go or throws off, esp. a slinger, Polyb. II. pass. a freed-slave among the Spartans Myron ap. Ath. 271 F.

Ἀφετικός, ἡ, ὄν, for letting go: from ἀφετός, ὄν, (ἀφίμη) let go, let loose, free, at will, esp. of sacred flocks that were free from work, ἀφ. ἀλᾶσθαι Aesch. Pr. 666, νέμεισθαι Plat. Rep. 498 C: hence 2. dedicated to some god, and so free from worldly business, Eur. Ion 822. III. but parox., Ἀφῆρ, Ἀφῆται, n. pr., the place, whence the Argonauts loosed their ship, Hdt. 7. 193. (On the accent v. Lob.

Paral. 475, sq.)

Ἀφεκτος, ὄν, v. ἄφυκτος fin. Adv. -τως.

Ἀφῆνω, to singe off, τρίχη Ar. Eccl. 13: hence to singe clear of hair, joined with ἀποξερεῖν, τίλλειν, Ar. Thesm. 216, 236, 590.

2. to toast, roast, κρέα Simon. 136, φασήλους Ar. Pac. 1144.

Ἀφῆλμια, ατος, τό, (ἀφῆνω) that which is boiled off: a devotion. ἀφῆλσις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq.

Ἀφῆλμις, εὖς, ἡ, a boiling off, boiling away, Theophr.: from ἀφῆψω, fut. ἀφῆψω, Ion. ἀπέψα, etc., to boil off, boil down.

καρπῶν Hdt. 2. 94. II. esp. to boil free of all dirt and dross: to refine, purify, χρυσὸν ἀπεψήσας, ὕδωρ ἀπεψήμενον Hdt.

166, i. 188, cf. ἀπεψόος: hence to boil young again, as Medea did her father, Ar. Eq. 1321.

Ἀφῆκω, Dor. for ἀφῆκα, perf. act.: and ἀφῆνται, 3 plur. Dor. perf. pass. of ἀφίημι, N. T.

Ἀφή, ἡ, (ἄφνω) a fastening: a lighting, kindling, περι λύχνου ἄφας about lamp-lighting time, Lat. prima face, Valck. Hdt.

7. 215. II. (ἄφτοιμα) a touching, handling: the sense of touch, Plat. Rep. 523 E: ἀφῆν ποσέφερον to grapple with, resist, Plut.

2. also a touching, i. e. close connexion, union, φωνῆς Arist., like συναφή: but ἀφῆν ἔχειν to have something attractive, enchanting, Plut.

III. the yellow sand sprinkled over wrestlers after they were anointed, to enable them to hold one another, Epict.

Ἀφῆβω, f. ῥω, to be past the spring of life: from ἀφῆβος, ὄν, (ῥῆβη) beyond youth.

Ἀφῆγέομαι, f. ῥομαι, to lead away, lead off: hence in gen. to lead the way, go first, Plat., and Xen.: οἱ ἀφῆγόμενοι the van, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37.

II. to tell, relate, explain, Hdt. i. 24, etc.: the perf. is sometimes used as pass., ἀφῆγγαί μοι τι Hdt. 5. 62; so τὸ ἀφῆγγμένον what has been told, Id. i. 207.

A prose word, but used by Eur. Supp. 186 in sign. II.

Ἀφῆγημα, ατος, τό, a tale, narrative, Hdt. 2. 1. II. a guiding, leading, LXX. Hence

Ἀφῆγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a story or tale, Dion. H. Adv. -κός.

Ἀφῆγησις, εὖς, ἡ, a telling, narrating, ἄξιον ἀφῆγησίως worth telling, Hdt. 2. 70: so οὐκ ἄξιως ἄν. in a way not fit to be told, Id. 3. 125.

Ἀφῆγητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq.

Ἀφῆγητης, οὗ, ὁ, a narrator. II. a guide.

Ἀφῆδνω, f. ῖνω, like ἥδνω, to sweeten, Plut.

Ἀφῆθῶ, = ἀπῆθῶ, Theophr.

Ἀφῆκα, aor. 1 act. from ἀφίημι.

Ἀφῆκα, f. ξω, to arrive at, only in Plat. Rep. 530 E, with v. l. ἀνῆκα.

Ἀφῆλιξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, beyond youth, elderly: said in A. B. 3, to be used only in Comp. and Superl. ἀφῆλικέτερος, -έστατος; Hdt. has the former, but the Posit. occurs in early writers, as h. Hom. Cer. 140, Cratin. Incert. 95, v. Lob. Phryn. 84.

Ἀφῆλιώτης, οὗ, ὁ, the analogous, but hardly ever used Att. form of ἀπηλιώτης, q. v.

Ἀφῆμαι, to sit apart: only found in part. ἀφῆμενος II. 15. 106.

ἀφίμερυν, f. εἶσω, to be absent by day or for a whole day, Dem.

ἀφίμος, on, and

ἀφίμων, on, gen. onos, (φήμη) unkenown.

ἀφίμναι, f. δσω, (ήνια) to get rid of the bridle, to run away, Luc.: hence to rebel against, c. gen., Id. Hence

ἀφίμνασμός, δ, a shaking off the bridle, rebellion, Plat.

ἀφίμναι, contr. ἀφίμναι, Dor. ἀφίμναι, f. σω, (ήρως) to make a hero of, Inscr. ap. Valck. Ep. ad Roem. p. 69.

ἀφίμναι, f. σω, to be calm, quiet, Hipp.

ἀφίμναι, fut. i act. from ἀφίμναι.

ἀφίμναι, on, δ, (ἀφίμναι) the archer, epith. of Apollo, Il. 9.404. ἀφίμναι, η, (ἀφίμναι) an erysipelous eruption in the mouth, perh. the thrush, Lat. sacer ignis, mostly in plur. ἀφίμναι Galen.

ἀφίμναι, η, (ἀφίμναι) incorruption, immortality, Philo. (The form ἀφίμναι is against analogy.) Hence

ἀφίμναι, f. σω, to make immortal.

ἀφίμναι, on, (φείμναι) uncorrupted: incorruptible, immortal.

ἀφίμναι, to suffer from ἀφίμναι, Hipp.

ἀφίμναι, f. ήσω, to be speechless.

ἀφίμναι, Adv., in silence: from

ἀφίμναι, on, (φείμναι)=ἀφίμναι, Aesch. Eur. 245: ἐν ἀφίμναι γαίῃ in a grove where none may speak, Soph. O. C. 155.

II. pass. unspeakable, Bacchyl. 10.

ἀφίμναι, ιος, δ, η, of eternal counsel: from

ἀφίμναι, on, later also η, on Anth. (φίμναι) undestroyed, undecaying, imperishable, freq. in Hom., mostly in II, σκίπτρον, βρόνος, κλέος ἀφίμναι ἀέι, also ἀφίμναι Od. 9. 133: of the gods, h. Hom. Merc. 326.

ἀφίμναι, on, voiceless, tongueless, speechless, h. Hom. Cer. 198, and Trag. II. ἀφίμναι, like ἀφίμναι, sub. γράμματα, consonants, Heind. Plat. Theast. 203 B.

ἀφίμναι, on, (φθονέω) unenvied, Pind. O. 10 (11). 7, 13. 35: also=ἀφίμναι. Adv. -τως.

ἀφίμναι, η, the disposition of an ἀφίμναι, freedom from envy, readiness, προθυμία καὶ ἀφίμναι, Plat. Prot. 327 B: but more usu. II. of things, plenty, Pind. N. 3. 14, Plat., and Xen.: from

ἀφίμναι, on, without envy, and so I. act. free from envy, Hdt. 3. 80: ungrudging, bounteous, Lat. benignus, of earth, h. Hom. 30. 16: ἀφίμναι χειρ Eur. Med. 612. II. more freq., esp. in prose, not grudged, bounteously given, plentiful, ἀφίμναι πάντα παρέσται h. Hom. Ap. 536, καρπὸν πολλὸν τε καὶ ἄ. Hes. Op. 118, cf. Hdt. 7. 83; ἄ. λίην Hdt. 2. 6; ἄ. βίος Aesch. Fr. 184: hence ἐν ἀφίμναι βιοτεῖν to live in plenty, Xen. An. 3. 2, 25.

2. =ἀφίμναι, unenvied, provoking no envy or jealousy, Aesch. Ag. 471. Irreg. Comp. -γέστερος, Pind. O. 2. 171, Aesch. Fr. 65. Adv. -ως, ἀφίμναι, etc.: -ως ἔχειν τινα to have enough of it, Plat. Gorg. 494 C.

ἀφίμναι, η, incorruption, purity: from

ἀφίμναι, on, (φείμναι) uncorrupt, esp. of maidens and youths, chaste.

ἀφίμναι, es, (είδος) suffering from ἀφίμναι.

ἀφίμναι, η, a wild plant, used for food, Theophr.

ἀφίμναι, on, ήμέρα, a day when a Spartan was excused from appearing at the public table, (φείμναι) if engaged in a sacrifice or in hunting, Hesych. i. p. 637, cf. Plat. Lyc. 12: others prefer ἀφίμναι.

ἀφίμναι, f. σω, to sweat off, get rid of by sweating, Diosc. II. to throw oneself into a perspiration, Arist. Probl.

ἀφίμναι, ατος, τό, (ἀφίμναι) a model or copy, esp. of a statue or temple, Diosc.

ἀφίμναι, f. σω, η, a setting up a statue made after a model, Strab.: from

ἀφίμναι, f. σω, to make statues, temples, etc. after a plan or model: hence, to copy, imitate. II. to send away and place elsewhere, to remove, με γής Eur. Hel. 273. [ῥ in pres. ῥ in fut., aor. i, perf. pass.]

ἀφίμναι, es, η, (ἀφίμναι) a sweating off: a falling into a perspiration, Arist. Probl.

ἀφίμναι, f. σω, to purify, hallow, like καθιερώ, freq. in later prose, Lob. Phryn. 192: but

II. in Pass., ταῦτ' ἀφιερώμεθα I have had these expiatory rites performed, Aesch. Eur. 451. Hence

ἀφιερώμα, ατος, τό, a consecrated thing, votive offering.

ἀφιερώσις, εως, η, a hallowing, consecrating, Diod.

ἀφίμναι, =sq.

ἀφίμναι, f. ήσω, to rise from one's seat.

ἀφίμναι, f. ήσω, etc., as in ήμναι: irr. 3 sing. impf. ήφίμναι Dem. 301. 10, 3 plur. ήφίμναι Id. 540. 11, but ήφίμναι Isae. 60. 19, To send forth, discharge, Lat. emittere, esp. of missiles, ἀφίμναι, έρχος, κεραυνὸν etc., Hom.; hence in various senses, ἀφίμναι γλώσσαν τῇ make utterance, Hdt. 2. 15, etc., so φωνήν, φθόγγον, γόσυν, δάκρυα Eur.: in prose, to send forth on an expedition, send out, dispatch, Hdt. 4. 69 etc.

II. to send away, let go, Lat. dimittere, turn Hom., etc.: hence to throw away, get rid of, ήφίμναι Il. 11. 641: of plants, ἀφίμναι shed their blossom, Od. 7. 126; ἀφίμναι μένος to lose strength, Il. 13. 444; ἀφίμναι θυμὸν to put away wrath, Aesch., and Soph.: ἀφίμναι ψυχῇ, πνεύμα to give up the ghost, Aesch., and Eur.

2. to let go, loose, set free, ζῶν τινα acc. Il. 20. 404; 80 ἀφίμναι ελευθερὸν ἀχίμναι Plat., etc.: hence c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to set free from a thing, let off from, τινα τινας Hdt. 4. 157, esp. from an engagement, accusation, etc., ἀφίμναι τὸν φόνον, συναλλαγμάτων, έγκλημάτων, λειτουργιῶν etc., Dem.; but also c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, ἀφίμναι τινα αἰτίην to remit him a charge, Hdt. 6. 30: also ἀφίμναι πλῆγας to excuse him a flogging, Ar. Nub. 1426; ἀφίμναι ὄρκον v. ap. Andoc. 13. 19: absol. ἀφίμναι τινα to acquit, Xen., etc.

3. to let go, dissolve, disband, break up, of an army, Hdt. 1. 77, etc.: of the council and law-courts at Athens, whereas λείπει was used of the assembly, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 173, cf. Vesp. 595, Eccl. 377.

4. to put away, divorce, γυναικα Hdt. 5. 39: 80 ἀφίμναι γάμον, λέκτρα Eur. 5. to let go as an ἀφίμναι, consecrate, Plat. Crit. 116 C.

6. ἀφίμναι πλοῖον eis. . to loose ship for a place, Hdt. 5. 42.

III. to give up, hand over to, τινα τι Hdt. 9. 106: hence 2. c. acc. rei, to give up, leave off, let alone, Lat. omittere, μόχθον Hdt. 1. 206, ἀφίμναι Aesch. Fr. 315; so too oft. in Thuc., ἀφίμναι σπονδὰς, συμμάχων etc.: to pass on, pass by, not notice, Hdt. 3. 95, etc.: to let pass, neglect, τὰ θεῖα Soph. O. C. 1537, τὸν καὶ ποῖον Dem. 11. 8: ἀφίμναι to leave unguarded, Hdt. 8. 70; 80 ἀφίμναι Soph. Ant. 878.

3. c. inf., ἀφίμναι τι δημόσιον εἶναι to give up to be public property, Thuc. 2. 13: but ἀφίμναι τὸ πλοῖον φέρεσθαι to let the boat be carried away, Hdt. 1. 194: hence freq.

IV. to let, suffer, permit one to do a thing, Lat. permittere, c. inf., Hdt. 6. 62, etc., Plat., etc.

V. seemingly intr., sub. στρατὸν, ναὺς etc., to break up, march, sail, etc.

B. in Med. to send forth from oneself, and so freq. in prose, much like the Act.

2. to loose oneself from, δέσρως οὐκ ἀφίμναι πίχρει she loosed not her arms from off my neck, Od. 23. 240: hence freq. in Att. c. gen. only, ἀφίμναι τέκνων let go the children, Soph. O. T. 1521, and so oft. in Plat., etc., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 513. 3. [usu. ῥ in Ep. (except in augm. tenses), always ῥ in Att.: but even Hom. has ἀφίμναι metri grat., Od. 22. 251, cf. 7. 126.]

ἀφίμναι, poet. for sq., only in pres., and impf., to arrive at, to have come at: Hom. uses it mostly c. acc., once πρὸς τι Il. 6. 388. [a]

ἀφίμναι, f. ήζομαι, Dep. med., also ήζω; aor. ἀφίμναι: perf. ἀφίμναι; Ion. ἀπικναι, etc., to arrive at, to come to, a person or place, to reach, gain, etc., in Hom. usu. c. acc. loci, less freq. with εἰς or ἐπὶ; in Trag. both constructions appear, but in prose the prep. is seldom omitted; also ἀπ. πρὸς, παρά, or ὡς τινα. : Phrases, ἄλγος ἀφίμναι με grief came upon me, Il. 18. 395: ἀφίμναι ἐπὶ or εἰς πάντα to try every means, Soph. O. T. 265, Eur. Hipp. Eur. 284, 80 εἰς πάσαν βάσανων Hdt. 8. 110: εἰς πᾶν κακὸν or κακοῦ, εἰς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ to come into extremest misery, Valck. Hdt. 7. 118: ἀφίμναι ἀπορίην, ἀπιστίην, νείκεα etc., Hdt.: also ἀφίμναι τινα εἰς λόγους to hold converse with one, Hdt. 2. 28, 80 εἰς ἔρην, ἔχθρην τινα Hdt. 3. 82, Eur. I. A. 319; also διὰ μάχης, δι' ἔχθρας απ. τινα to come to battle, or into enmity with one, Hdt. 1. 160, Eur. Hipp. 1161: εἰς ὁδὸν ἀφίμναι to come within little of being conquered, Thuc. 4. 129.

II. to come or go back, return, Seidl. Eur. El. 6, Heind. Plat. Prot.

ἀφίμναι, ορος, δ, = ικέτης, Aesch. Supp. 241.

2. Ζεὺς ἀφίμναι=ικέσιος, Ibid. 1. Only poet.

ἀφιλάγαθος, *on*, *not loving the good*, N. T.
 ἀφιλάνθρωπος, *on*, *not loving men*, Plut.
 ἀφιλαργύρια, *η*, *freedom from avarice*, Hipp.
 ἀφιλαργύρος, *on*, *not avaricious, not loving money*, N. T.
 ἀφιλαρινώ, = *ιλαρινώ*, *to cheer up, make glad*, Diog. L.
 ἀφιλάσκομαι, *f. άσσομαι*, *to appease*, θυμόν Plat. Legg. 873 A.

[*τ*]
 ἀφιλεργέω, (φιλεργός) *to dislike work*. Hence
 ἀφιλεργία, *η*, *a dislike of work*.

ἀφιλέταρος, *on*, *disliking friends or companions*.
 ἀφιλέχθρος, Adv. (φιλέχθρος) *with no disposition towards*
enmity.

ἀφιλήδονος, *on*, (ήδονή) *not liking sensuality*, Anton.
 ἀφιλήτος, *on*, (φιλέω) *not loved*, Soph. O. C. 1702. [*τ*]
 ἀφιλία, *η*, (άφιλος) *want of friends*, Arist. Eth. N.

ἀφιλοδοξία, *η*, *want of ambition*: from
 ἀφιλοδοξός, *on*, *not ambitious*.

ἀφιλοκίρνω, *on*, *gen. onos*, *unmerciful*.
 ἀφιλοκάλλια, *η*, *character of the ἀφιλόκαλος*, Ath.
 ἀφιλόκαλος, *on*, *without love for good or beauty*, Plut.

ἀφιλόδοτος, *on*, *without love for science*, Plut.
 ἀφιλόνεκος, *on*, *not fond of strife*. Adv. —ως, Polyb.
 ἀφιλόξενω, *to be inhospitable*.

ἀφιλοπλουτία, *η*, *contempt for wealth*, Plut.
 ἀφιλόπολεμος, *on*, *not fond of war*.
 ἀφιλόπονος, *on*, *disliking work*.

άφιλος, *on*, of persons, *friendless*, Aesch., Soph., etc. 2. of
 persons and things, *unfriendly, disagreeable, hateful*, Th. Adv.
 —λος, Aesch. Ag. 805.

άφιλοσοφήςτος, *on*, (φιλοσοφώ) *not versed in philosophy*,
 Dion. H.

άφιλοσοφία, *as*, *contempt for philosophy*, Def. Plat. 415 E: from
 άφιλόσοφος, *on*, *without taste for philosophy, unphilosophic*,
 Plat. Tim. 73 A. Adv. —φως.

άφιλοστάχους, *on*, (στάχυς) *without ears of corn*: *starved*,
 περία Anth. [σπρά]

άφιλοστοργέω, *to be without love*: from
 άφιλοστοργος, *on*, *without affection or love*, Plut.
 άφιλοστήμια, *η*, *want of proper ambition*, Arist. Eth. N.

άφιλότιμος, *on*, *without proper ambition*, Isae. 67. 5, Arist.
 Eth. N., etc. Adv. —μως.

άφιλοχρηματία, *η*, (φιλοχρήματος) *contempt for riches*, Plut.
 άφιματώς, (μάτω) *to strip of clothing*.

άφιξις, *ως*, *η*, Ion. άπιξις, (άφικνέομαι) *an arrival*, freq. in
 Hdt., etc., άφ. ές, έτι, παρά τινα. II. *a going home again*,
 Plat. Legg. 868 A, Dem. 1463. 6. III. = *ίκεσία*, Aesch.

Supp. 483.
 άφιπτάζομαι, *f. άσσομαι*, *to ride off or away*, Luc.
 άφιππεία, *or*, as others, άφιππία, *η*, (άφιππιέω) *awkwardness*
in riding, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 13.

άφιππένω, *to ride off, away, or back*, Xen. An. I. 5, 12.
 άφιππος, *on*, *unsuited for riding or for cavalry*, χάρα Xen.
 Hell. 3. 4, 12. II. *awkward at riding, opp. to ίππικός*, Plat.

Prot. 350 A.
 άφιπποτόξότης, *on*, *δ*, *ν*. άφιπποτο.

άφιπταίμα, = άποπταίμα, *to fly away*, Emped. 327.
 άφιστήμι, *f. άσσηω*: *aor. έσσηα*, in which tenses it is trans.,
to put away, remove, separate, τινά τινας or από τινας: hence

άφ. τινα λόγον *to hinder from*, Eur. I. T. 912: άφ. την έρην
 βουλήν *to frustrate it*, Thuc. I. 93: άφ. τόν άρχοντα *to depose*
 him, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 45: but in prose mostly, *to make revolt*,
move to revolt, τινά από τινας from Hdt. downwards. II. *to*

weigh out, Xen. Symp. 2. 20 (in opt. pres. άφιστήφην): also in
aor. I med., *μη χρέως άποστήθωνται* lest they *weigh out*, i. e.
pay in full the debt, Lat. *ne debitum nobis rependant*, II. 13.

745: but Dem. 1109, 24 has this tense in strict Med. signf.,
άποστήσασθαι τόν χαλκόν *to have the money weighed out to one*.
 Except the place quoted, Hom. has not the trans. usage.

B. intrans., in Pass., with *aor. 2*, perf. and plqpf. act., and
 fut. med. (Thuc. 5. 64, etc.), while *aor. I med.* is trans. (Eur.
 Phoen. 1087, *f. sup. II*), and Hdt. 9. 23 has *άποστήσας*
 (sc. *εαυτός*) = *άποστάντες*. *To stand off, away, or aloof from*,
keep far from, τινός II. 23. 517, Od. 23. 169: hence later in

various relations, άφεστάναι φρεσίν *to lose one's wits*, Soph.
 Phil. 865, άφ. τών δικαίων *to depart from, object to* right proposals,
 Thuc. 4. 118: άφ. άρχής *to be deposed from office*, Plat. Legg.
 928 D: άφ. πραγμάτων, τής πολιτείας etc., *to withdraw from*
business, be done with it, Dem.: άφ. κυνόνων, πόνων *to shun*
them, Xen.: but in prose most usu. άφ. από τινας *to revolt*
from, Hdt., etc.: also άφ. πρós τινα Hdt. 2. 162, and Xen.:
 and freq. absol. *to revolt*: also άφ. τινός τινι *to give up a thing*
to another, Dem. 99. 4: and hence άφ. τινι only, *to get out of*
another's way, give way to him, Eur. Hec. 1054, Plat. Legg.
 960 E: also c. inf., άφ. έρωτήται *to give over asking*, Eur. Hel.
 536. 2. absol. *to stand aloof, keep off*, II. 3. 33: *to take no*
part, Pind. O. 1. 84, Dem. 355. 20.

άφλαστον, τό, Lat. *aplustris*, the curved stern of a ship with
 its ornaments, II. 15. 717, Hdt. 6. 114.

άφλεπός, *on*, (φλέψ) *without veins*.
 άφλέγμαντος, *on*, (φλεγμάλω) *not inflamed, checking inflam-*
mation, Theophr. 2. without phlegm, with the juices sound
 and pure, Hipp.

άφλεκτός, *on*, (φλέγω) *unburnt*: in gen. *not dressed with*
fire, Eur.

άφλόγιτος, *on*, (φλογίζω) *not inflammable*, Arist. Meteor.
 άφλογος, *on*, (φλόξ) *without flame or fire*, Lyc.
 άφλοιος, *on*, *without bark*, Anth.

άφλοισβος, *on*, *without rushing noise*, Nonn.
 άφλοισμός, *δ*, only in II. 15. 607, of an angry man, άφλοισμός
 δέ πρὸς στόμα γίγνεται, *where it is expl. by άφρός, foam, foaming*,
 or φλοῖσβος, *sputtering, gnashing of teeth*. (Prob. like the latter
 word, formed from the sound.)

άφλύαρος, *on*, *not chattering idly*, Anton.
 άφλυκταίντος, *on*, (φλυκταίνομαι) *without heat-spots*, Diosc.
 άφνεύομαι, Pass., *to be rich or wealthy*, Cratin.

άφνεύς, *on*, also *η*, *on* Hes. Fr. 39, (άφνεύς) *rich, wealthy*,
 Hom.: also *rich in a thing*, c. gen., βούτιον II.: also άφ. μήλοισι
 and άφνεύς φρένας Hes. Op. 453: irreg. Superl. —έστατος,
 Antim.; but Hom. has the regul. Compar. and Superl. Cf. sq.

άφνεός, *δ*, *όν*, collat. form of *foreg*, mostly in Pind., though
 he uses the other form: also in Theogn. 188, 559, Aesch.
 Pers. 3, Soph. El. 457. [In Theogn., and Aesch., as spondee.]

άφνεύω, *to be άφνεός*. Hence
 άφήνμων, *on*, *gen. onos*, = άφνεός, Antim. Fr. 61.
 άφνος, *εως*, τό, short, for άφνεός, Pind. Fr. 240. Hence

άφνύνω, *to make rich, enrich*.
 ΆΦΝΩ, Adv. *unawares, of a sudden*, Aesch. Fr. 181, Eur.
 Med. 1205, Alc. 420, Thuc. 4. 104: also άφνως = *έσφηνς*,
αἰφνιδίως, *έξαφνης*, *έξαπνως*.

άφόβητος, *on*, (φοβέομαι) *fearless, without fear of*, c. gen. δί-

κνς Soph. O. T. 885.
 άφοβία, *η*, *fearlessness*, Plat.: from
 άφοβος, *on*, *without fear*, and so 1. unfearing, fearless,
 Pind., etc. 2. *causing no fear, not to be feared*, Aesch. Pr.

902, Soph. Aj. 366. Adv. —βως.
 άφοβόσπλαγχνος, *on*, (σπλαγχνών) *fearless of heart*, Ar. Ran.

496.
 άφοδένω, *ατος*, τό, *a going to stool, a motion*: from
 άφοδένω, *to go aside, to go to stool*, Arist. Mirab.: from
 άφοδος, *η*, *a going away, departure*: also *a going back, re-*
turn, both in Xen. II. like άπόπατος, *a going aside to ease*

oneself: hence 2. a *privy*, Ar. Eccl. 1059. 3. *ordure*.
 άφοβιαντός, *on*, (φοβίαινω) *uncleansed, unclean*, Aesch. Eum.

237, Fr. 140.
 άφοίνκτος, *on*, (φoινίσσω) *unreddened*.
 άφοίτητος, *on*, (φοιτάς) *untrodden, unapproachable*. II. act.

not coming to, *not seeking*.
 άφολκος, *on*, (δύκω) *not having weight, δραχμή άφ. too light*
by a drachm, Strab.

άφομοίος, *on*, *unlike*. II. *likened, made like to*. Hence
 άφομοιώω, *f. άσσω*, *to liken, make like*, τινί τι Plat. Crat. 427

C: 1. *άφομοιούν έαυτόν τινι* *to make oneself like*, i. e. *to copy an-*
other, Id. Rep. 396 A: so too in Med. and Pass., *to be or*
become like, τινί Plat. I.

II. *to compare*, τινί τι Plat. Rep.
 517 B. III. c. acc. rei only, *to pourtray, copy, of painters*,
 Plat. Crat. 424 D.

ἀφοροῖμα, τό, *that which is made like, a copy*, Plat. Rep. 395 B.
 ἀφοροῖωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making like*, Plut.
 ἀφοροῖωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit or disposed to compare*.
 ἀφορῶ, f. ἴσω, *to disarm, strip of arms, τινά τινας* Luc.
 Med. ἀφορῶ(ν)τα ἐντα ἔντα *to put off one's armour*, Hdt. 11. 23. 26.
 ἀφώρα, f. ἀφώρας: aor. ἀφείδον: perf. ἀφείδρα, *to look away from all others at one, and so like ἀποδῶ, to look at*, Lat. respicere, *Pl. Dem. 1472. 15, πρὸς τι* Plat. Rep. 585 A: ἀφ. ἴδεν . . *to look to see whence it arises*, Ib. 584 D. II. *to see clearly, to look in full view*, Lat. prospicere, Hdt. 8. 37.
 III. rarely, *to look away, have the back turned*, ἀφώραντας παύειν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 36.
 ἀφρόδιον, τό, = ἀφρόδευμα, Nic.
 ἀφρόργος, ον, (φορέω) *unbearable, insufferable*, κρυμὸς, χεῖμῶν Hdt. 4. 28., 7. 188: μεγάλῃ βοῇς ἀφ. *overwhelming*, Thuc. 4. 126. II. *not worth, new*, Luc. Adv. —τως.
 ἀφώρα, ἡ, (ἄφορος) *a not bearing, dearth of a thing, καρπῶν* Xen. Vect. 4. 9, παίδων *Lat. Xen. 470 C. II. barrenness*, ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 546 A, φρενῶν *Gen. Symp. 4. 55.*
 ἀφορίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, *to mark off by boundaries*, strictly of land, hence ὁδία ἀφοριμένη *property marked out*, as was done in case of mortgage, Dem. 1202. 21: hence 2. *to mark out, determine, define*, both in Act. and Med., Plat., etc.: hence ἀφορίζεσθαι περὶ τινας *to lay down determinately on a subject*, Plat. Charm. 173 E: χρόνος ἀφορισμένος *a determinate time*, Id. Leg. 785 B: hence part. ἀφορισμάς, much like Adv. ἀφορισμένος, definitely, Dem. 778. 27. 3. *to part off, lay aside, except, distinguish*, Plat., etc.: ὅροι ἀφορισμένοι *distinct bounds*, Id. Crit. 110 D, so ἐπιστήμη ἀφαρ. Arist. Rhet. 4. *to bring to an end, finish*, Polyb. II. *to carry out of the boundaries, carry off*, Eur. Alc. 31, in Med. Hence ἀφορίσμος, τό, *that which is parted off: the wave-offering*, LXX. ἀφορισμός, ὁ, *a limitation, definition, Lat. determinatio: a short pithy sentence, aphorism, such as those of Hipp.*
 ἀφοριστέον, verb. Adj., *one must put aside*, Arist. Eth. N. ἀφορίστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for or good at marking out*. 2. *aphoristic, sententious*. Adv. —κῶς.
 ἀφορίζω, f. ἴσω, *to haste away, to make to start from a place, set a going, ἀφ. πείραν* *to make an attempt*, Soph. Aj. 290: but the Act. is mostly intr. = Pass., as Eur. Tro. 939, Thuc. 4. 78. Pass. *go forth, start, depart*, Il. 2. 794, Od. 2. 375, and Att. ἀφορίζω, *to leave port, weigh anchor*.
 ἀφορμή, ἡ, *a starting-place, means of starting safely, base of operations*, Thuc. 1. 90: hence *a place of safety*, Eur. Med. 342. 2. in gen. *a starting-point: the cause, occasion, or pretext of a thing, λόγων* Eur. Hec. 1239 etc.: ἀφ. λαμβάνειν *to take occasion*, Isocr. 53 A: δίδων, παρέχειν *to give it*, Luc. 3. *the means with which one begins a thing, ἀφ. κτᾶσθαι, πορίζειν* etc., Xen.: πλοῖτος ἀφορμή μεγίστη πρὸς χρηματισμὸν *credit is the best help to borrowing*, Dem. 958. 3; esp. *means of war*, as money, men, ships, etc., Wolf. Lept. p. 287: capital, Lat. fundus, Dem. 947. 2. II. *a making a start, undertaking, ἔργων* Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 11. III. *with the Stoics opp. to δρμή, disinclination*, Plut.
 ἀφορμίμα, desiderat. from ἀρμόω, *to wish to start*, Archyt.
 ἀφορμικός, ον, v. ἀφορμικός.
 ἀφορίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, *to carry out of port*. Med. *to leave port, weigh anchor*.
 ἀφορμικός, ον, (φορμίζω) *without the lyre, of wild or melancholy music*, e. g. of the αἰῶς etc., v. Müller Eumen. § 18.
 ἀφορμός, ον, *without harbour, ἀφορμός ἐμὰς χερσὶν* *without the shelter of my land*, Soph. O. C. 234.
 ἀφορολόγητος, ον, (φορολογέω) *not taxed, paying no tribute*, Polyb.
 ἀφορος, ον, (φέρω) *not bearing, barren, δένδρεα* Hdt. 2. 156.
 ἀφορτος, ον, *not laden*. Adv. —τως, ἀφ. φέρειν *to bear easily*, Muson. ap. Stob.
 ἀφορμικός, ον, (φορμίζω) *unspotted*, Anth.
 ἀφοσίω, *to dedicate, devote: but only found in Med., ἀφ. τῇ θεᾷ* *to devote the firstlings to the goddess*, Hdt. 1. 199.
 II. *to purify, cleanse*, Lat. expiare, τὴν πόλιν, ἐάντων ἀφ.: here too most usu. in Med. *to purify oneself from sins of negligence*, Id. Phaed. 60 E, Phaedr. 242 C; also c. acc. rei, ἀφο-

σινοῦσθαι τι *to expiate, avert a curse or omen*, Lat. procurare, v. Müller Eumen. § 58. 8, and ἀφουσιῶσθαι ὑπὲρ τινας Plat. Leg. 874 A: *hence to abominate, turn away with horror*, Plat. Phil. 12 B, cf. Wytténb. Plat. 63 A. III. also in Med. *to acquit oneself of service due*, hence ἀφουσιῶσθαι ἐξέσκειν *to quit oneself conscientiously of an oath*, Hdt. 4. 154; ἀφ. λόγιον *quitting oneself of the orders of an oracle*, Ib. 203. IV. also in Med., ἀφουσιῶσθαι τι *to do a thing for form's sake, ceremoniously*, Lat. auspici, omnis causa: and so to do slightly, cursorily, Lat. defungi re, perfunctorie, dicis causa tractare, ἀφ. περὶ τινας Plat. Leg. 752 D. Hence
 ἀφουσίωμα, τό, *the act of ἀφουσιῶσθαι, purification, expiation*.
 ἀφουσίωσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Plut. II. *a doing as matter of form*, hence ἀφουσίωσις ἐνεκα *for form's sake*, Plut.: τιμῆς ἀφουσίωσις *outward, formal respect*, Id.
 ἀφούνη, Ep. length. for ἀφάνη, acc. part. pres. act. from ἀφᾶς, Pl.
 ἀφράδῶ, *to be, act without sense*, Il. 9. 32, Od. 7. 294: from ἀφράδῶς, ἐς, (φράζομαι) *thoughtless, insensate*, Od. 2. 282: of the dead, senseless, Od. 11. 476. Adv. poet. ἀφράδῶς, *foolishly, idly*, Pl. Hence
 ἀφράδεια, ἡ, *folly, thoughtlessness*, Hom. always in dat. plur. ἀφράδειν, —σι, —νῶν, by or through folly, also by or through heedlessness, Il. 16. 354; except Od. 19. 523, where δι' ἀφραδίας *is used in same signif.*, and Il. 2. 368, where we have ἀφράδην πολέμοιο *from ignorance of war*. Ep. word: ἀφροσύνη *is the prose word*.
 ἀφράδμων, ον, gen. ovos, = ἀφράδης, c. inf. ἀ. προγνώμεναι *without sense to foresee*, h. Hom. Cer. 257. Adv. —μόνος, Aesch. Pers. 477. Only poet.
 ἀφράνω, (ἀφρων) *to be silly*, Il. 2. 258, Od. 20. 360. Only poet.
 ἀφράκτα, ων, τὰ, *vessels without hatches*, Polyb.: strictly, neut. from
 ἀφράκτος, ον, (φράσσω) *unfenced, unfortified, unguarded*, ὁ-κρησις, στρατοπέδων Thuc. 1. 6, 117: c. gen. φίλων *by friends*, Soph. Aj. 910, c. dat., ὅρκιοι Eur. Hipp. 657. II. *unguarded, off one's guard*, Ar. Thesm. 581, and Thuc., πρὸς τινα Thuc. 3. 39.
 ἀφράσμων, ον, gen. ovos, = ἀφράδμων, Aesch. Ag. 1401. Adv. —μόνος, Ib. 290.
 ἀφράστος, ον, (φράζω) *unspoken, unutterable, strange, marvellous*, h. Hom. Merc. 80, Ep. Hom. 5. 2. 2. *untold, numberless, σταγόνες* Aesch. Cho. 186. II. (φράζομαι) *not perceived, unseen*, h. Hom. Merc. 353: *not to be observed, known, or guessed*, ὅτ' ἀφραστῶτον χωρίον Hdt. 5. 92, 4: *unforeseen*, Ap. R. 2. act. *unreasoning, deranged*, Nic. Adv. —τως, unexpectedly, Soph. El. 1263. Hence
 ἀφραστῆς, ὅς, ἡ, = ἀφράδης, Ion.
 ἀφρέω, (ἀφρός) *to foam*, Hipp.: c. acc. *to befoam, cover with foam*, ἵπποι ἀφρὸν στήθεα Il. 11. 282.
 ἀφρηλόγος, ον, poet. for ἀφρολόγος, Anth.
 ἀφρητήτης, οὐ, δ, (ἀφρέω) *the foamer, epith. of a dolphin*, Anth.
 ἀφρητῶρ, ορος, δ, Ion. for ἀφράτῶρ, *without φράτρα*, i. e. *bound by no social tie*, Il. 9. 63.
 ἀφρίαι, poet. for ἀφρέω, Opp.
 ἀφρίζω, f. ἴσω, = ἀφρέω, *to foam*, Soph. El. 719, and Hipp.
 ἀφρίκτι, Adv. (φρίσσω) *without shuddering*, Call. Dian. 65. [τῇ]
 ἀφρίδιος, εσσα, εν, (ἀφρός) *foamy*, Nic.
 ἀφρίσμος, δ, (ἀφρίζω) *a foaming*, Herm. Orph. Lith. 475.
 ἀφρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *the foam-fish, anchovy*, elsewhere ἀφύν.
 ἀφρόγυλα, ακτος, τό, *frothed milk*, Galen.
 Ἀφρογενεία, ἡ, *the foam-born, epith. of Aphrodite*, Hes. Th. 196, Bion: from
 ἀφρογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) *foam-born*, ἡ Ἀφρογενής Aphrodité.
 Ἀφροdisia, ων, τὰ, v. sub Ἀφροdisiās.
 Ἀφροdisιάω, f. δσω, *to love, enjoy sexual intercourse*, in Act. of the man, Plat. Rep. 426 A; Pass. of the woman, Xen. Hier. 3. 4.
 Ἀφροdisiakός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to venery, ἡδοναί* Diod.: *aphrodisiac, provocative*.
 Ἀφροdisiās, δδος, ἡ, *sacred to Aphrodite, name of an island*, Hdt. 4. 169. II. as Subst., *an aphrodisiac, provocative plant*.

Ἀφροδισιασμός—ἀφύπτεντος.

Ἀφροδισιασμός, ὁ, sexual intercourse.

Ἀφροδισιασμός, ἡ, ὄν, = Ἀφροδισιασμός, χάρις Arist. Pol.

Ἀφροδισιασμός, α, ὄν, also ὄν, on, Lat. veneres, belonging to love or ventry, Soph. Fr. 257. II. τὰ Ἀφροδισιασμία ventry, love, freq. in Plat. 2. a festival of Aphroditē, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 4.

3. the pudenda, Luc. III. τὸ Ἀφροδισιον the temple of Aphroditē, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 58. [δ]

Ἀφροδίτη, ἡ, (ἀφρός) Aphroditē, Lat. Venus, the goddess of love, desire, grace, and beauty: Hom. never alludes to her as foam-born (acc. to the deriv.), except in Hymn 5: she was daughter of Zeus and Dionē, wife of Hephaistos, paramour of Ares; hence, II. as appellat., love, enjoyment, Od. 22. 444; though in this sense ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης is most usu. 2. beauty, grace, Lat. venustas. 3. any vehement longing or desire, like ἔρως, Eur. I. A. 1264. [i]

ἀφρόκομος, ὄν, (κόμη) foam-haired, βαθυμήξ Musae.

ἀφρόλιτρον, τό, Att. for ἀφρόνιτρον.

ἀφρόλογος, ὄν, (λέγω) foam-gathering, duh. in Anth.

ἀφρόνεια, f. ἡσω, (ἄφρων) to be silly, act foolishly, Hom., only in part. pres. II. 15. 104. Hence

ἀφρόνεια, εως, ἡ, folly, senselessness.

ἀφρόνιτρον, τό, Att. ἀφρόλιτρον, a kind of coarse alkali, distinguished by Galen from the finer ἄνθος νίτρον: in earlier Greek, as Hipp., written divisiu, ἀφρός νίτρον, Lob. Phryn. 303.

ἀφρόντης, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φροντίς) free from care, Lat. securus, c. gen. τοῦ θανάου Eur. Incert. 76.

ἀφρόντιστος, f. ἡσω, to be ἀφρόντιστος, be heedless, Plat. Legg. 885 A: to have no care of a thing, τῷος Xen. An. 5. 4. 20.

ἀφρόντιστις, verb. Adj., one must disregard, Polyb.

ἀφρόντιστι, Adv. of ἀφρόντιστος, Ath.

ἀφρόντιστία, ἡ, thoughtlessness, Clem. Al.: from

ἀφρόντιστος, ὄν, (φροντίς) thoughtless, heedless, taking no care, Xen. Symp. 6. 6. 2. senseless, ἔρως Theoc. II. pass.

without of, unexpected, ἀγών Aesch. Ag. 1377. Adv. -τως, without taking thought, Soph. Tr. 366: to be ἀφρ. ἔχειν, euphem. for ἄφρων εἶναι, to be crazed, Soph. Aj. 355.

ἀφρόνως, Adv. from ἀφρων, Soph. Aj. 766.

ἈΦΡΟΣ, ὁ, foam, usu. of the sea, II.: but also of an angry lion, II. 20. 168. 2. frothing blood, Aesch. Eum. 183.

ἰ. ἀφρός νίτρον, c. sub ἀφρόνιτρον. III. a kind of fish = ἀφύνη, Arist. H. A. (cf. Sanscrit. abhira, a cloud, also ὄμβρος, imber-).

ἀφροσιβομβας, ὁ, a puffing, bustling fellow, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 126.

ἀφροσύνη, ἡ, (ἄφρων) folly, thoughtlessness, senselessness, Hom., in plur. Od. 16. 278., 24. 457, in sing. II. 7. 110: also in Trag., and Att. prose, as Plat., and Xen.; δι' ἀφροσύνης, ἐπ' ἀφροσύνης etc.

ἀφρορεύω, f. ἡσω, (ἄφρωνος) to be without guards, Strab. Hence

ἀφρορεύητος, ὄν, unguarded, ungarrisoned, Plat. Legg. 760 A.

ἀφρορούς, ὄν, (φρουρά) unguarded, unwatched, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C: free from garrison duty, Arist. Pol.

ἀφροφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) foam-bearing.

ἀφροφύτης, ἔς, (φύω) foam-producing, of a lettuce, Lat. lactuca, from its milky juice, Anth.

ἀφρύνη, ἡ, = ἀφύνη, q. v.

ἈΦΡΩ, οὖς, ἡ, = Ἀφροδίτη, Nic.

ἀφρώδης, ες, (είδος) foamy, full of foam, Plat. Tim. 60 B.

ἀφρων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (φπν) senseless, and so witless, crazed, but also silly, foolish, Lat. amens, demens, Hom.; also φρένας ἄφρ. II. 4. 104. Compar. and Superl., -νέστερος, -νέστατος, Plat., etc. Adv. -δως.

ἀφωρίξω, f. ἡσω, to give a loose to one's fury or insolence, εἰς τὴν Plut.: hence to exhaust it, to cease from insolence or raging, metaph. of wine, to be done fermenting, Alex. Dem. 6.

ἀφωγής, ες, (φένγω) without strength to flee, Sext. Emp.

ἀφωγιάζω, = ὀργιάζω, to make sound again, Iambl. Hence

ἀφωγιάσμος, ὁ, δ, a healing, Iambl.

ἀφωγυαίνω, = ὕγραίνω, to moisten, Arist. II. A., in Pass.

ἀφωδιον, τό, Dim. from ἀφύνη, Ar. Fr. 422. [v, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

ἀφωδραίνω, to wash, sprinkle, Med. to wash oneself, bathe, καθάρσις δρόσους Eur. Ion 97.

ἀφωδρος, ὄν, (ὕδαρ) without water, Hipp.

ἀφύνη, ἡ, but in gen. plur. usu. written ἀφών, not ἀφώνη: a sort of anchovy or sardine, Att. usu. in plur.: first in Epich. p. 32. (a priv., φύω, because they were thought to be bred from mud alone: acc. to others, quasi ἀφύνη from ἀφρός, and hence sacred to Aphroditē.) [δ, v]

ἀφύνης, ἔς, (φύνη) without natural talent, witless, not clever, dull, Plat. Rep. 455 B; ἀφ. πρὸς τὴν wanting wit for a thing, Id. Phaed. 96 C.

II. in good sense, simple, unschooled, Soph. Phil. 1014. Adv. ἀφύως. Hence

ἀφύτα, ἡ, want of talent, Plut.

ἀφύτιον, τό, Dim. from ἀφύνη.

ἀφύκτος, ὄν, without cosmetics, honest.

ἀφύκτος, ὄν, (φένγω) not to be shunned, from which none escape, χεῖρ, γυνισθῆ, ὄμμα, κύβες etc., Pind., and Trag.: esp. of arrows, unerring, like Lat. certae sagittae, Soph., and Eur. Later ἀφύκτος, Lob. Phryn. 726. II. act. unable to escape. Adv. -τως.

ἀφύλακτώ, (ὕλακτώ) to bark out, Luc.

ἀφύλακτος, f. ἡσω, to be ἀφύλακτος, to be off one's guard, Xen. Hipparch. 5. 15: c. gen. to be careless about, neglect, Id. Cyr. I. 6, 5. Pass. to be ill-guarded, Polyb.: from

ἀφύλακτος, ὄν, (φύλασσω) unguarded, of a place, ἀφύλακτος ἡδύτης Hdt. 8. 70. II. (φύλασσω) of persons, unguarded, unheeding, Lat. securus, Hdt. 9. 116; ἀφ. εἰδέν εὐφρόνῃν to sleep securely through the night, Aesch. Ag. 337: ἀφ. τινὰ λαμβάνειν to catch one off his guard, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 37: τὸ ἀφ. want of precaution, Thuc. 3. 30.

III. in prose esp. of places, not guarded, watched, or garrisoned, Thuc., and Xen.: in gen. not watched. Adv. -τως, Xen. [v]. Hence

ἀφύλαξία, ἡ, want of guard, carelessness in watching, Xen. Oec. 4. 10.

ἀφύλλω, f. ἡσω, = ὕλλω, to strain off, Anth. Hence

ἀφύλλωμα, ατος, τό, that which is strained off, lees, sediment.

ἀφύλλος, ὄν, (φύλλον) leafless, of dry wood, II. 2. 425: ἀφύλλος a mouth not seconded by the suppliant's olive-branch, Eur. Or. 383. II. act. stripping off the leaves, blighting, λυχίν Aesch. Eum. 785.

ἀφύλλωτος, ὄν, = forec. I, Soph. Fr. 281.

ἀφύξιμος, ὄν, in Neg. Th. 603: acc. to some from φύξιμος, = μόνιμος, enduring: acc. to others, from ἀφύσσω, abundant.

ἀφύπνιξω, f. ἡσω, to wake one from sleep, Rhcs. 25. Pass. to wake up, keep awake, Cratin. Incert. 5, Pherecr. Incert. 31: so too in Act., intr., Philostr.

ἀφύπνιος, ὄν, roused from sleep. Hence

ἀφύπνιος, f. ὄσω, to wake from sleep, Anth. II. to fall asleep, N. T.

ἀφύρτος, ὄν, (φύρω) not kneaded, unmixed. [v]

ἀφύρτος, ὄν, (φύρω) = forec., unmixed. Adv. -τως.

ἀφύρτωτος, ὁ, (ἀφύσσω) the mud and filth which a stream carries with it, II. 11. 495: in gen. corrupt matter, Nic.

II. ἀφύρτωτος νεκτάρ, like ἀφύρτωτος, Nic.

ἀφύρτωτος, ὄν, (φύσσω) not blown or puffed up. [v]

ἀφύρτωτος, (φύσις) = ἀφύρτωτος, Diog. L.

ἀφύρτωτος, ὄν, (φύσις) = ἀφύρτωτος, Diog. L.

ἀφύρτωτος, ὄν, (φύσις) = ἀφύρτωτος, Diog. L.

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ἀφύρτωτος, ὄν, (φύσις) = ἀφύρτωτος, Diog. L.

ἀφύω, to become white or bleached, Hipp.
 ἀφύωδης, es, (ἀφύα) whitish, like a sardine or anchovy, χρῶμα Hipp.
 ἀφώνητος, ov, (φωνέω) unspeakable, unutterable, ἄχος Pind. P. 4. 422: inexpressible, Anth. II. voiceless, speechless, Soph. O. C. 1283.
 ἀφώνια, ἡ, (ἄφωνος) speechlessness, loss of voice, Plat. Symp. 198 C.
 ἀφώνιζω, f. low, to deprive of voice, Arist. Probl.
 ἀφώνος, ov, (φωνή) voiceless, speechless, dumb, silent, first in Theogn. 669. Adv. -ως, Soph. O. C. 131, also neut. pl. as Adv., Aesch. Pers. 819. 2. τὰ ἀφωνα, sub. γράμματα, mutes, Lat. litterae mutae, Diog. L. 7. 57, opp. to τὰ φωνήεντα.
 ἀφώρητος, ov, (φωρῶ) not detected.
 ἀφωρισμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀφορίζω, especially, apart from, Arist. H. A.
 ἀφώτιστος, ov, (φωτίζω) not enlightened, dark, obscure, Joseph.
 Ἀχαιά, Ion. Ἀχαιή, ἡ, epith. of Demeter in Attica, Hdt. 5. 61. (Acc. to Hesych. from ἄχος grief for the loss of her daughter; acc. to others to be written Ἀχαιά, Elmsl. Ach. 709, and=ἔριος; acc. to Butt. Lexil. from ἀχέειν to make a noise.)
 ἀχαιῖνη, ἀχαιῖνη, ἀχαιά, ἀχαιά, ἡ, ἀχαιῖνης, ov, δ, ἀχαιῖνης, ov, δ, ἀχαιῖνῃ, ἡ, a brocket or two-year stag, from his single pointed horns (ἀκίδες, cf. ἀκακύνος): poet. the stag in gen., Ap. Rh.: cf. Schneid. Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 3. [ῖν]
 ἀχαιῖνη, ἡ, a kind of large loaf, baked by the women at the Thesmophoria, Ath.
 Ἀχαιῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Att. Ἀχαιῖς, the Achaean land, with or without γαῖα, Hom. 2. an Achaean woman, sub. γυνή, II.
 Ἀχαιῖος, δ, ov, Achaian, Lat. Achivus: hence as Subst.
 1. οἱ Ἀχαιοί, ai Ἀχαιαί, Achaicans, Achaian women, in Hom. Greeks in gen.; esp. Spartans and Argives, Paus. 7. 1.
 2. ἡ Ἀχαιά, Achaia in Peloponnese, in prose usu. Ἀχαιά.
 ἀχαιῖος, ov, (χέλας) without hail, Or. Sibyll.
 ἀχαιῖνος, ov, unbridled, στόμα Plat. Legg. 701 C. [ᾶ]
 ἀχαιῖνως, ov, (χαλινῶ) unbridled, without bridle, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 5. 3: στόμα Anth.: not to be forced or bent, ἀνάγκη Orph.
 ἀχαιῖκος, ov, having not a χαλκοῦς, Anth.
 ἀχαιῖκευτος, ov, (χαλκῆς) not forged of metal, πέδαι Aesch. Cho. 493.
 ἀχαλκῆς, to have not a χαλκοῦς, to be penniless, Anth.
 ἀχαλκῆς, es, (χαλκός) without brass or money.
 ἀχαλκος, ov, (χαλκός) without brass, without arms, ἀχαλκος ἀσπίδων, i. e. ἀνεῦ ἀσπίδων χαλκῶν, Soph. O. T. 190.
 ἀχαλκωτος, ov, (χαλκῶ) not worked with brass, κυνοῦχος Anth.
 ἀχάνεια, ἡ, (ἀχάνης) immense width, a chasm, Anton.
 ἀχάνη, ἡ, a Persian, and also Boeotian measure, = 45 μέθυνοι, Ar. Ach. 108, 109. 2. a chest, box, Plut. [ᾶ] Elmsl. Ach. I. c.]
 ἀχάνης, es, (a priv. χάνω) not gaping, not opening the mouth: hence close, Theophr.: also not speaking, struck dumb, Hegesipp. ap. Ath. 290 D. II. (a copul.) wide opening, gaping, e. g. πέλαγος, βάθος Plut.: eis ἀχανεῖς far away, Arist.
 ἀχάρακτος, ov, (χαρᾶσσω) not cut deep, without stamp or expression, δὴσκη Nonn. [χᾶ]
 ἀχάρακτος, ov, (χαράκω) not furnished with χάρακες, not palisaded, Polyb. [ᾶ]
 ἀχάριότης, πτος, ἡ, awkwardness, stupidity, with a play on the name Χαριμόρτης, Polyb. 18. 38: from
 ἀχάρις, δ, ἡ, ἀχαρῖ, τῷ, gen. τως, without grace or charms, unattractive, unpleasant, wretched, Od. 20. 392, Theogn. 496, in Comp. ἀχαριστέος Eur. etc. II. ungracious, thankless, Lat. ingratus, τιμῇ Hdt. 7. 36; esp. in phrase χάρις ἔχαρις Aesch., and Eur.; cf. ἀχαρίστες, ἀχαρίτες.
 ἀχαριστέω, to be thankless, proud, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 2. Pass. to be treated ungratefully, Polyb.
 ἀχαρίστια, ἡ, thanklessness, Plat. Rep. 411 E: from
 ἀχαρίστος, ov, poet. also ἀχαρίτος, (χαρίζομαι) unpleasant, displeasing, Od. 8. 236, Theogn. 839: without grace or charms, not attractive: οὐκ ἀχαρίστος not displeasing, i. e. right plea-

sant, Lat. lepidus, Xen. An. 2. 1, 13. II. ungracious, and hence 1. ungrateful, thankless, Hdt. 1. 90, etc., χάρις ἀχάριτος, like χ. ἔχαρις, Eur. Phoen. 1757; also in Plat., Xen., etc., ἀχ. τιμῇ, els or πρὸς τινι ungrateful towards one, Xen.
 2. pass., unthanked, unrequited, Lys. 162. 34: so -στος ἔχεν πρὸς τινος Xen. An. 2. 3, 18. 3. with an ill will, hence Adv. -τως ἐπεσθαί to follow sulkily, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4. 14. [ᾶ]
 ἀχάριτος, ov, =foreg., unpleasant, Hdt. 1. 207., 7. 156. Adv. -τως.
 ἀχάρης, Arist. H. A., and ἀχαρῖος, δ, Ath., a kind of sea-fish.
 ἀγάτης, ov, δ, the agate, Theophr. [ᾶ, ᾷ]
 ἀγέλιος, ov, without lip or edge.
 ἀγέλμαντος, ov, (χειμάλω) not disturbed by storms, calm, still, Alcae. 46.
 ἀγέλμαστος, ov, (χειμάλω) =foreg.
 ἀγέλματος, ov, =foreg., Aesch. Supp. 135.
 ἀγέλμερος, ov, (χειμᾶ) =foreg., Arat.
 ἀγέλμων, ov, gen. ονος, =foreg., Nonn.
 ἀγερ, pos, δ, ἡ, without hands: hence awkward.
 ἀγερᾶγώγητος, ov, (χειραγωγῆ) untamed, wild.
 ἀγερᾶπτης, ov, (χειραπτῶ) not to be touched by hand, Iambel.
 ἀγερῖς, es, =ἄγερ, Batr. 300.
 ἀγερία, ἡ, want of hands, awkwardness, Hipp.
 ἀγερῖδωτος, ov, (χειρῖς) without sleeves, Sext. Emp.
 ἀγερῖσπλοστος, ov, (πλόσσω) not formed by hand.
 ἀγερῖσπλοτος, ov, not made by hands, N. T. Adv. -τως.
 ἀγερῖος, ov, =ἄγερ: τὰ ἄγερια the defenceless parts of the body, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45.
 ἀγερῖστευκτος, ov, (τεύχω) =ἀγερῖσπλοτος.
 ἀγερῖσπλοτος, ov, (χειροπτονέω) not elected. 2. not ordained, Eccl.
 ἀγερῖσργητός, ov, (χειρουργέω) not made by hands.
 ἀγερῖστος, ov, (χειρῶ) not planted by hand, ἔλαιον Soph. O. C. 698. II. untamed, unconquered, Thuc. 6. 10.
 Ἀχελῷος, δ, poet. Ἀχελῷος, Achelous, name of several rivers; the best known ran through Aetolia and Acarnania, II., and Hes.: another in Phrygia, II. II. In later poets it signified any running water: water in gen., Eur. Bacch. 625, so Virg. Acheloius pocula, cf. Passow ap. Wellauer Aesch. Pers. 850, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 883, and Ἀναυρος.
 ἀχέρδος, ἡ, rarer δ, a wild prickly shrub, used for hedges, Od. 14. 10: the wild pear, Soph. O. C. 1596. (akin to ἀχρᾶς.)
 Ἀχέρδουσιος, formed from ἀχέρδος, as if the name of a δήμος, crabbed, Com. ap. E. M.; cf. ἀχραδούσιος.
 Ἀχέρδοντιος, -τιος, -εστῶς, α, ov, peculi. fem. -ουσίος Plat., Acherontian, of or belonging to Acheron.
 ἀχέρως, ἴδος, ἡ, the white poplar, II. 13. 389., 16. 482: prob. from Ἀχέρωρ, because from the whiteness of its leaves it was believed to have been brought from the shades by Hercules, to whom it was sacred: also called λεύκη.
 Ἀχέρων, οντος, δ, Acheron, a river of the nether world, Od. 10. 513, as if δ ἄχρα ῥέων the stream of woe, like Κοκκύτος, cf. Fragm. ap. Valckn. Diar. p. 17.
 ἀχέρως, ov, also Dor. for ἡχέρως, sounding, Aesch. Pr. 575: the male cicada, which chirps, Ar. Av. 1095, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 13.
 ἀχέων, only used in part., to sob, mourn, be sad, θυμὸν ἀχέων sad at heart, Hom., and Hes. Op. 397: τινὸς ἔνεκα, also c. gen. Ὀδυσσεὺς μέν' ἀχέων mourning loudly for him, Od. 16. 139; and absol., Od. 2. 23.
 ἀχέω, (ἄχος) like foreg., only used in part., Hom., usu. absol., but also ἀχ. ἐνέκα τινος II. 20. 298, and τινὸς II. 18. 446. [ᾶ]
 ἀχέω, old poet. form for ἡχέω, to sound, and trans. to make to sound, h. Hom. Cer. 479, cf. Butt. Lexil. in voc. [ᾶ]
 ἀχέω, Dor. for ἡχέω. [ᾶ]
 ἀχέλωστος, ov, (χηλῶ) without notch.
 ἀχῆν, ἔως, δ, ἡ, poor, needy, Theocr. 16. 33. (α euphon., χάλω, akin to Lat. egenus.) [ᾶ] Meineke Theocr. I. c.] Hence
 ἀχῆνια, ἡ, need, want, χημῆτων Aesch. Cho. 301: ὀμμάτων ἀχ. the eyes' blank gaze, Id. Ag. 419. [ᾶ]
 ἀχηρῖς, es, (ἄχω) =ἀχρηρῖς.

ἄχθινος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄχθος) burdensome, oppressive, unpleasant, Xen. Mem. 4. 8. 1. Adv. —vós, unwillingly, Id.

* ἀχθόμεναι, assumed as pres. from which to form the fut. of ἀχθόμεναι.

ἀχθῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, a weight, burden, pain, grief, Aesch. Pr. 26: ἀπογοάνε, Thuc. 2. 37, 4. 40, but strictly a poet. form. (from ἄχθος, as ἀλγῶν from ἄλγος.)

ἀχθρήεις, ἐς=sq.

ἀχθρός, ὄν, burdensome, grievous, Antiph. Epicl. 1. Adv. —ρός.

ἀχθίστομαι, fut. of ἀχθόμεναι. 2. fut. pass. from ἄγω.

ἀχθιφόρος, = ἀχθοφόρος, Lob. Phryn. 680.

* ΑΧΘΟΜΑΙ, Pass. c. fut. med. ἀχθέσσομαι Ar. Nub. 865, Av. 84, more rarely ἀχθίσσομαι, yet also in pass. form ἀχθεσθῆσομαι, Piers. Moer. p. 21, aor. ἠχθέσθην, to be burdened, loaded, Od. 15. 457. Hence use of mental oppression, to be weighed down, out of spirits, discontented, vexed, disgusted, angry at a thing. Construct: usu. τινι as δδύνησι Il. 5. 354, and freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.: also ἐπὶ τινι and περί τινος Hdt. 8. 99; also ἐχθ. τινός, ὑπέρ and ἐπὶ τινος Plat., and Xen.: more rarely τῇ, as Hom., ἐχθ. ἔλκος to be heavy from a wound, Il. 5. 361, so with neut. Adj. τοῦτο Xen. An. 3. 2, 20, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 88 E: also c. part., ἤχθετο δαμναμένους he was grieved at their being conquered, Il. 13. 353: ἐχθ. ἰδών Soph. Phil. 671, and freq. in prose: ἐχθ. εἰ., Thuc. 8. 109, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 1; less usu. ἐχθ. ὄν., Ar. Plut. 899, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. 771, 7. (The root of ἀχθόμεναι, ἐχθος is ἀχ- in ἀχ-ος, Sanscr. sah to endure, θ being euphon.)

* ΑΧΘΟΣ, εὖς, τό, a weight, burden, load, Hom., Hdt, etc.: ἀχθος ἀρούρης a dead weight on earth, proverb. of idle, do-nothing people, Lat. pondera terrae, fruges consumere nati, Il. 18. 104, Od. 20. 379: hence II. a load of grief, in full λόπτης ἐχθος Soph. El. 120: hence absol., trouble, distress, sorrow, Trag., etc.: ἐχθος φέρειν to bring or cause such, Xen. Epist. 1. 4. (cf. sub ἀχθόμεναι.)

ἀχθοφόρος, to be an ἀχθοφόρος, to bear burdens, Hipp., and freq. in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 680: also ἀχθοφόρεν.

ἀχθοφόρία, ἡ, a bearing of burdens, Plut.: from ἀχθοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing burdens, κτήνεια Hdt. 7. 187: ἀχθίλλεος and ἀχθίλλης, ἴδος, ἡ, a fine kind of barley, Hipp.: τὸ ἀχίλλειον a cake of fine barley, Ar. Eq. 819.

* Ἀχιλλεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦος, ὅ, Hom. also * Ἀχιλλεύς, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, prince of the Myrmidons, hero of the Iliad: hence Ad. Ἀχιλλίαιος, and Patronym. Ἀχιλλεΐδης, ὄν, ὅ.

II. the fallacy called in full Ἀχιλλίαιος and the Tortoise, invented by Zeno of Elea or Parmenides, Aristot. Phys. 6. 9, 3.

ἀχίλλης, ἴδος, ἡ, v. ἀχίλλεος.

ἐχίλος, ὄν, without grass or fodder. II. (a intens. or copul.) rich in grass, dub.

ἐχίτων, ὄν, gen. ἄνω, without tunic, scantily clothed, of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 2. [ἐχί]

ἐχλαίνια, ἡ, want of a χλαῖνα, Eur. Hel. 1282: from ἐχλαίνος, ὄν, (χλαῖνα) without cloak or mantle, Simon. 101.

ἐχλαος, ὄν, contr. ἐχλαύος, ὄν, (χλάα) without herbage, Eur. Hel. 1327. II. sere, withered, Opp.

ἐχλάειος, εἶσα, ἐν, (ἐχλός) murky, gloomy, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5. 77.

ἐχλόςτετα, ἡ, gloom-footed, Tryph.

* ΑΧΛΥΨ, ὄν, ἡ, a mist, hence gloom, darkness, Lat. caligo: in Hom. often the mist which comes over the eyes of the dying or swooning: metaph. trouble, and so personified in Hes. Sc. 264. [ῦ in nom. and acc. sing., Hom., and Hes.: ῦ in late poets.]

ἐχλῶν, f. ἴσω, aor. 1 ἤχλῶσα, to be or grow dark, Od. 12. 406, 14. 304. II. act. to darken, Q. Sm.

ἐχλῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ἀχλῶδης, misty, murky, Arist. Meteor. * ΑΧΝΑ, Ion. ἐχνη, ἡ, (akin to χνός, λάχνη, Lat. lanugo) any thing shaved or taken off, or that comes off the surface of a thing.

I. esp. of liquids, foam, froth, in Hom. of the sea, more fully ἄλδς ἐχνη: the froth of wine, οἰνώπδς ἄ. Eur. Or. 115: hence ἐχνη οὐρανία the dew of heaven (because it stands on the surface of the grass, etc.), Soph. O. C. 681: also δακρῶν ἐχνην πέγει dewy tears, Id. Tr. 849. II. of solids,

as chaff that flies off in winnowing, Il. 5. 499: the down on the plow or quince, Anth.: δδονίον ἐχνη lint, Hipp.: ἄ χαλκίτιδος metallic dust, Plut. III. ἐχνην in acc. as Adv., a morsel, a little bit, κἀν ἐχνην καταμήσθην Ar. Vesp. 92, cf. Soph. Fr. 48.

ἐχνήσθαι, (ἐχω, as if Dor. for ἀχά(σ)μαι) to be miserable, to mourn, Alcae. 98, v. Koen Greg. p. 620.

ἐχνοός, ὄν, contr. ἐχνούος, ὄν, (χνόος) without down, Anth.: metapl. nom. pl. ἐχνοές, in Maneth. 1. 126.

ἐχνομαι, only used in pres. and impf. (ἐχός), to trouble oneself, grieve, Hom., mostly in part., ἀχνύμενος κῆρ, θυμόν ἐν τῇσθεσσιν, grieved at heart: also c. gen., ἀχνυται φθιμένους, ἀποχούμενους for the dead, the absent; also περί τινι ἡ. Hom. Cer. 77; and ἄχν. τι to mourn for a thing, Pind. P. 7. 18, Soph. Ant. 627: from

ἀχνύς, ὄν, ἡ=ἐχός, trouble, Ion.

ἐχολία, ἡ, want of gall; metaph. gentleness, meekness, Plut.: from

ἐχολος, ὄν, (χολή) lacking gall; metaph. meek, gentle. II. Od. 4. 221, φάρμακον ἐχολόν allaying bile or anger, cf. ἄστονος 11, and ἀβλαβής 11. 2.

ἐχομαι, Med. from * ἄχω, to mourn, bewail oneself, Od. 18. 256, 19. 129.

ἐχορδος, ὄν, (χορδή) without strings: unmusical, Arist. Rhet. ἐχόρεντος, ὄν, (χορεῖα) that has not danced, banished from the dance or chorus, Plat. Legg. 654 A. II. like ἐχορος, not attended with the dance, joyless, wretched, δνελθ Soph. El. 1069, ἄται Eur. Tro. 121.

ἐχορηγσία, ἡ, (χορηγία) want of supplies, Polyb.

ἐχορηγίτος, ὄν, (χορηγία) without supplies, τῶν ἀναγκαίων Arist. Eth. N.

ἐχορηγία, ἡ=ἐχορηγία, Polyb.

ἐχορος, ὄν, without the dance, and so like ἐχόρεντος, as a sign of sorrow or the like, epith. of war, Aesch. Supp. 635, 681: of death, Soph. O. C. 1223; ἐχ. σπονχαί Eur. Andr. 1038.

* ΑΧΟΖ, εὖς, τό, an ACHE, pain, distress, in Hom. always of mind, in Pind. also of body, and in Trag. freq. of both: οὐδῶν ἐχος plague of heaven, of a storm, Soph. Ant. 418, where Herm. takes οὐπ. in the signif. of huge, awful, as in Aesch. Pers. 573, cf. 581: the Trag. use it mostly in plur.: ἐχος τινός grief for a thing. (cf. sub * ἄχω.)

ἐχράντος, ὄν, poet. for ἀχράντος, q. v., Call. Apoll. 110. [ρᾶ]

ἐχραΐης, ἐς, gen. εἶος=sq., Nic.

ἐχράντος, ὄν, (χράω, χρᾶνω) untouched, undefiled, pure, Eur. I. A. 1574.

* ΑΧΡΑΔΟΣΥΝΟΣ, an epith. in Ar. Eccl. 362 formed from sq., as if from the name of a δήμος.

ἐχράς, ὄν, ἡ, a kind of wild pear, like ἐχέρδος, used for a fence, Ar. Eccl. 355: Theophr. has it both for the tree and fruit.

ἐχρέα, ἡ, uselessness, Diosc., v. Lob. Phryn. 106.

ἐχρείελεως, ὄν, untimely laughing, epith. of the Athenians, Cratin. Incert. 51, cf. ἐχρείος.

ἐχρείον, Att. ἐχρείων, as Adv. of ἐχρείος, q. v., Hom.

ἐχρείος, ὄν, rarely a, ὄν, Ion. ἐχρήϊος, (χρεῖα) useless, unprofitable, good for nothing, ἐχρήϊος ἄνθρωπος Hes. Op. 295, and freq. in Trag., and Att. prose: esp. unserviceable, unfit for war, ἀχρ. δμῖλος Diod. 3. 81: τὸ ἐχρήϊον the unserviceable part of an army, opp. to καθάρων, Id. 1. 191, cf. Thuc. 1. 93, 2. 6, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18: so τὸ ἀχ. τῆς ἡλικίας Thuc. 1. 44. II. Hom. uses the word twice, in Il. 2. 269 of Theristes after being beaten by Ulysses, ἐχρείων ἰδὼν giving a helpless look, looking foolish; and in Od. 18. 163 of Penelope trying to disguise her feelings, ἐχρείων ἐγέλασσε laughed without use or cause, made a forced laugh, cf. ἐχρείελεως: so too ἐχρείον κλάζειν to give tongue at the wrong time, of hounds, Theocr. 25. 72. Adv. —ως. Hence

ἐχρείων, to make useless, disable, Polyb.

ἐχρείος, ὄν=ἐχρείος, Tryph.

ἐχρήϊεις, εἶσα, ἐν=ἐχρείος, poet.

ἐχρήϊος, ὄν, Ion. for ἐχρείος, Hes.

ἐχρήϊστος, ὄν=ἐχρείος, Musae.

ἐχρημάτια, ἡ, (ἀχρημάτος) want of money, Thuc. 1. 11.

ἐχρημάτιστος, ὄν, (χρηματίζω) ἡμέρα a day on which no public business was done, Plut.

ἀχρημάτος, *ov*, (χρημα) *without money or means*, Hdt. i. 89: of ἀχρ. the poor, Aesch. Pers. 167.

ἀχρημονέω, *to be ἀχρημα*.

ἀχρημοσύνη, *ῆ*, *want of money*, Od. 17. 502: from ἀχρημων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (χρηματα) *poor, needy*, like ἀχρηματος, Solon 5. 41, Eur. Med. 460. [ᾶ]

ἀχρησία, *ῆ*, (χρησμαι) *a being obsolete*.

ἀχρηστος, *ov*, *useless, profitless*, Theophr.

ἀχρηστέω, *to be ἀχρηστος*, *be obsolete*, Gramm.

ἀχρηστία, *ῆ*, *uselessness, unfitness*, Plat. Rep. 489 B. II. = ἀχρησία: from

ἀχρηστος, *ov*, (χρησμαι, χρηστός) *useless, unprofitable, unserviceable*, Hdt. i. 166, Thuc., etc.: *unfit for a thing*, ἐς τι Hdt. 8. 142, τῷ to a person, Eur. Heracl. 4: *without effect*, Lat. *inritus*, θέσφατον Id. I. T. 121: in gen. just like ἀχρείος, (which it nearly superseded in the Oratt. and later Greek,) of *useless, do-nothing persons*, ἀχρ. πολιτὰ Isae. 67. 15, σοφιστὰ Lys. 912, etc.: ἀχρηστος as Adv. *vainly*, Batr. 70. II. *not χρηστός*, *unkind, cruel*, Hdt. 8. 111. III. *act. making no use of*, c. dat. (like χροσμαι), ἀχρ. ξυνέρε: Eur. Tro. 667. IV. *not used, and so new*, ἱμῖα Luc. 2. *obsolete*, Gramm. Adv. -τως. Hence

ἀχρηστέω, *to make useless, destroy, corrupt*, τὴν Ἑλλάδα φανήν Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 360, Greg. p. 965.

ἄχρη and ἀσρ. before a vowel ἄχρης, prep. c. gen., *unt' l*, of time, like μέχρι, ἄχρη μάλα κρέσας until deep in the night, Od. 18. 370: sometimes follows its case, Pseudo-Phoc.: also c. acc., but only Ep., Schäf. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 38. II. as Conj., *until, to the time that*, c. aut sine ἄν: only late, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 402: in this sense ἄχρη οὐ is used in Hdt. i. 117.

III. in Hom. as Adv. of place, *on the surface*, like ἄκρως, *just touching*, Il. 17. 599. and 2. *even to the outermost, utterly*, Il. 4. 522. Some Atticists condemn ἄχρη, like μέχρις, as not Att.: others make ἄχρη the Adv. of time, and ἄχρης = ἄχρις: but Lob. Phryn. 14, doubts whether any rule can be laid down. (From ἄκρος, as μέχρι from μήκος, μακρός.)

ἄχρηστος, *ov*, (χρῖω) *unannoted*.

ἄχροός and ἀχρῶεύς, (ἄχρος) *to be colorless, pale*, Hipp.

ἄχροια, *ῆ*, *want of color, loss of color, paleness*, Hipp.: from ἄχρῖος, *ov*, = ἄχρος.

ἄχροος, *ov*, *without time: not temporary*. Adv. -τως.

ἄχροος, *ov*, contr. ἄχρους, *ov*, (χρόα) *colorless, having lost color, pale*.

ἄχρῶς στεπτελος, *ov*, *without cloth of gold: from*

ἄχρῖστος, *ov*, *without gold, not rich*, Plat. Legg. 679 B. 2. *without golden ornaments*.

ἄχρωματίστος, *ov*, (χρωματίς) *uncolored*, Arist. Meteor.

ἄχρώματος, *ov*, (χρῶμα) *without color, colorless*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C.

ἄχρωμος, *ov*, (χρῶμα) *colorless, not changing color: hence not blushing, shameless*, Hipp.

ἄχρως, *ov*, gen. *ω*, Att. for ἄχροος, Plat. Charm. 168 D.

ἄχρωστος, *ov*, (χρᾶω) *uncolored, untouched*, Eur. Hel. 831.

ἄχρῶλος, *ov*, *without juice, insipid*.

ἄχρῶμος, *ov*, = *foreg*.

ἄχρῶματος, *ov*, = *foreg*. [ῶ]

ἄχρῶντος, *ov*, (χρῶν) *poured far and wide, far-spread*, Nic. [ῶ]

ἄχρῖντος, *ῆ*, *ov*, (ἄχρῖν) *of chaff*.

ἄχρῖντις, ἰδος, *ῆ*, *pecul. fem. of foreg*, Anth.

ἄχρῖνμά, *ῆ*, *a heap of chaff*, Il. 5. 502: *a place where chaff is thrown away*.

ἄχρῖνμος, ἰα, *ov*, = ἄχρῖντος, ἄμῆτος *a harvest of chaff*, Arat. 1098.

ἄχρῖνοδόκη, *ῆ*, (δέχομαι) *a chaff-holder, place where it is collected*, Xen. Oec. 18. 7.

ἄχρῖνοδόκη, *ῆ*, (ρίσῃμα) = *foreg*.

ἄχρῖνον, τό, mostly in plur., *chaff, bran, husks left after threshing or grinding, first in Hdt. 4. 72; metaph., ἄχρῖνον ἄντων Ar. Ach. 508. (perhaps from ἄκ- ἄχ-, from its pointed nature, cf. *ἄχω).* [ᾶ]

ἄχρῖνος, *ῆ*, *later form for ἄχρῖνως*.

ἄχρῖνότης, ἰβος, *ῆ*, *ῆ*, (τριβω) *rubbing off or threshing out the husks*, Anth.

ἄχρῖνοβάγῳ, (φαγεῖν) *to eat chaff*.

ἄχρῖνός, *ov*, *to sprinkle or mix with chaff*.

ἄχρῖνός, *es*, (είδος) *like chaff, full of chaff*, Diosc.

ἄχρῖνός, ἄνος, *ῆ*, = ἄχρῖνος, *a chaff-heap*, Ar. Vesp. 1310.

ἄχρῖνους, *ews*, *ῆ*, (ἄχρῖνός) *a mixing with chaff*, Arist. H. A. [ῶ]

ἄχρῖνῶτος, *ov*, (χρῖνῶτος) *unannoted*, Nonn.

*ἌΧῶ, a pres. not used in Act., whence come the Med.

ἄχῳμαι, and the forms ἄχῳ, ἄχῳ, ἄχῳμαι, ἄχῳμαι, ἀχῳμαι, ἀχῳμαι, all intrans., *to ache, to be sad, troubled: but ἀκαχῳσῳ, ἄχῳ, ἀκαχῳσῳ, trans., to trouble, and Subst. ἄχῳ. (The root is the ejaculation of pain Ach! Ah! ἄχ-, cf. ἄχῳμαι.)*

ἄχῳ, *ῆ*, Dor. for ἄχῳ.

ἄχῳνεντος, *ov*, (χῳνέω) *not molten, not cast: that cannot be melted*.

ἄχῳρ, ὦπος, *ῆ*, *scurf, dandriff*, Medic.

ἄχῳρτος, *ov*, (χῳρέω) *that cannot be contained*, Lat. *immensus*, Eccl.

ἄχῳρίστος, *ov*, (χωρίζω) *not parted, not divided*, Plat. Rep. 524 B: *not to be parted*. II. (χῳπος) *without a place assigned one*, Xen. Adv. -τως.

ἄχῳστος, *ov*, (χῳνῖσῳ) *not heaped up*, Heliod.

*ἈΨ, Adv. of Place, *backwards, back, away from, away*, very freq. in Hom., mostly with verbs that signify going, going back, yielding, returning, with ἀπό and ἐκ, more rarely c. gen. only; also pleon. ἀψ αὐτῖς, ἀψ πάλιν. 2. of actions, *again, over again*, Il. 5. 505, not so freq. ἀψ λαμβάνειν = ἀναλαμβάνειν, Theocr. 25. 65. (prob. from ἀπό.)

ἄψάλατος, *ov*, (ψάλασσω) *untouched, unhanded*, Soph. Fr. 495: *immovable*. 2. *scot-free*, Ar. Lys. 275.

ἄψαλτος, *ov*, (ψάλλω) *of an arrow; not shot from the string*.

2. of a stringed instrument; *not played: in gen. that cannot be played or sung*.

ἄψάματος, *ov*, = *sq*.

ἄψαμος, *ov*, *without sand, not sandy*. [ᾶ]

ἄψαντος, *ov*, *to touch, to keep away from*, App. 2. intr. *to be untouched*.

ἄψαντος, *ov*, (ψάω) *untouched*, Hdt. 8. 41, Thuc. 4. 97.

II. act. *not having touched, not touching*, τινός Soph. O. T. 960. Adv. -στί.

ἄψηνγῖς, *es*, (ψέγω) *unblamed, blameless*, Soph. El. 497. Adv. -γῖς, Ar. -γῖος, Ar. Rh. 2. 1023.

ἄψεκτος, *ov*, = ἄψηνγῖς, Theogn. 797. Adv. -τως.

ἄψευδεία, *ῆ*, (ἄψευδῖς) *truthfulness*, Plat. Rep. 485 C.

ἄψευδέω, *ov*, *not to lie, to speak truth, πρὸς τινά Soph. Tr. 469, Plat., etc.: later ἀψευτέω*, Lob. Phryn. 593, sq.

ἄψευδῖς, *es*, (ψεύδομαι) *without lie and deceit, truthful, sincere, trusty*, esp. of oracles and the like, Hes. Th. 233, Hdt. i. 49, and freq. in Att.: in Hom. only as a pr. name: — of things, *unperverted, genuine*, ἄκταν ἀψ. *pure from all deceit*, Pind. P. i. 166. Adv. -δέως, Att. -δῶς, *really and truly*, *ῆ* ἀψ. ἄριστος Hdt. 9. 58.

ἄψευστέω, = ἄψευδέω, Polyb.: from

ἄψευστος, *ov*, = ἄψευδῖς.

ἄψληκτος, *ov*, (ψήκω) *not rubbed off, untanned*, Ar. Lys. 658: *uncombed*, Ap. Rh.

ἄψηλάφητος, *ov*, (ψηλάφω) *not handled: metaph. not tried or proved*, Polyb. 8. 21. 5.

ἄψηφιστος, *ov*, (ψηφίζω) *not elected by votes*. 2. act. *not having voted*, Ar. Vesp. 752.

ἄψηφος, *ov*, *not having a vote*. 2. *without a stone*, δακτύλιος Artemid.

ἄψηφοφόρητος, *ov*, (φορέω) *who has not yet voted*, Polyb.

ἄψηδοειδῖς, *es*, (ἄψῖς, εἶδος) *arched, vaulted like an apse*.

ἄψηδός, *ov*, *to vault, to tie or join*, Anth., cf. ἄψῖς.

ἄψηθῖμος, *ov*, and

ἄψηκάριδος, *ov*, (ἄπτομαι) *heart-touching, moving*, Anton.

ἄψηκόρῖα, *ῆ*, *the character of an ἄψηκόπος, fastidiousness, fickleness*, Polyb.

ἄψηκόπος, *ov*, (ἄπτομαι, κόπος) *strictly, one that has had enough if he has but touched a meal, fastidious, fickle*, Plat. Ax. 369 A.

ἄψημάχῳ, *to skirmish with an enemy*, Polyb.: *to entice or lead on to fight*, Plut.; and

ἀψιμαχία, ἡ, a skirmishing, Aeschin. 51. 37: ἀψιμ. χειρῶν a close fray, Dion. H.: from

ἀψιμάχος, on, (ἀπτομα, μάχη) enticing to fight, skirmishing.

ἀψιμῖα, ἡ, (μῖος) trivial and transient enmity.

ἀψίνθιον, τό, Lat. absinthium, wormwood, Xen. An. 1. 5, 1.

ἀψίνθητις, on, δ, sub. olvos, wine prepared with wormwood, Diosc.

ἀψίνθιον, ἡ, = ἀψίνθιον.

ἀψίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. ἀψίς, and so in Plat., (ἀπτα) a tying, fastening, knotting, ἀψίδες λίνου the joinings, i. e. meshes of a net, II. 5. 487.

ἀψίς, 424, the hoop or felloe of the wheel, the wheel itself, Hes. Op. 224, Hdt. 4. 72: hence any curved form, a bow, arch, vault, ἡ ὑπὸ πᾶσι δα the vault of heaven, Plat. Phaedr. 247. B: κύκλος ἀψίδος the potter's wheel, Anth.: metaph. κάμπτεω ἑπὶν ἀψίδας Ar. Thesm. 53.

ἀψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀπτομαι) a touching, Plat. Parm. 149 A, sq.: metaph. ἀψίς φρεῶν distraction of mind, Hipp.

ἀψίχολος, on, (ἀπτομαι, χολή) quick to anger, choleric, cf. ἀψιμῖα.

ἀψιγος, on, = ἀψιγός, unblamed, blameless. Adv. -ως.

ἀψιόροια, ἡ, a flowing back.

ἀψιόροπος, on, contr. ἀψιόρους, ου, (ἀψ, ῥέω) back-flowing, in Hom. epith. of Ocean, regarded as a stream encircling the earth and flowing back into itself.

ἀψιόροπος, on, strictly a shortd. form for ἀψιόροπος, but in Hom. usu. in the gen. signf. moving backwards, going back, ἀψιόροπος ἐκίομεν, ἀπονέοντο II.; so ἄψ. περᾶν, ἀπέναντι Soph.: but mostly in neut. as Adv., ἀψιόρο backward, back: again, much like ἄψ, Hom., and Soph. (Not from ὄρω, ὀρνυμι, but from ῥέω: acc. to Döderl. from ἔρρω).

ἄψος, εως, τό, (ἀπτα) a joining, fastening together. esp. a joint, limb, ἄψα πάντα λύνει all the limbs were relaxed (by sleep), Od. 4. 794, 18. 189.

ἀψοφῆτι, Adv. of sq., Plat.

ἀψοφῆτος, on, (ψοφῆ) without noise, noiseless, c. gen. κακομάτων without cry of wailing, Soph. Aj. 321.

ἀψοφος, on, = foreg., Soph. Tr. 967, Eur. Tro. 887.

ἄψυκτος, on, (ψύχω) uncooled, not to be cooled, i. e. warm, Plat. Phaed. 106 A.

ἀψυχάγνῳτος, on, (ψυχαγνέω) not bewitching the soul, not rejoicing the heart, Polyb.

ἀψυχέω, (ἀψυχος) to be lifeless or weak.

ἀψυχία, ἡ, lifelessness, weakness: cowardice, Aesch. Theb. 250, 383, and Eur.

ἀψυχος, on, (ψυχή) lifeless, Archil. 24, Soph. Fr. 743, and Eur. II. spiritless, fainthearted, κἀκή Aesch. Theb. 192, without spirit, dull.

ἀψυχρος, on, not cold, dub. I. for ἀψυκτος I. c.

* Ἄ, root of ἄψιμα, to blow, used only in impf. ἄων, Ap. Rh.; cf. ἄω, ἀβω.

* Ἄ, root of ἀβω, ἰάβω, ἀντέω, to sleep, only used in aor. ἀεα, contr. ἀσα, Hom. akin to foreg.

* Ἄ, to hurt, contr. from ἀδω, q. v.

* Ἄ, to saliate, only found in act. ἀμεναι, [ἀ], contr. for ἀέμεναι, Hom., for aor. ἀσα, pres. pass. ἀσαι belong to ἀδω: hence Adj. verb. ἀδός, [ἀδ], but with a priv. ἄστος, [ἀδ], contr. ἄτος, Hom.; cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἄστος, and Ausf. Gr. § 114.

ἄσθεν, es, (δύω) not smelling.

ἄσθεν, Adv., Dor. for ἡσθεν, from the morning, or from the East.

ἄων, ἄωνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἡών, Mosch.

ἄωρ, δ, v. sub ἄωρ.

ἄωρεω, (ἄωρος II) to be careless.

ἄωρι, Adv. of ἄωρος, untimely, at a wrong time, too early, esp. before midnight, Eur. Incer.: νυκτός ἄωρι too early in the night, Antiphon 115. 18. [ἀϊ]

ἄωρία, ἡ, a wrong time, untimely fate or death, Pind. Fr. 101: ἄωρ. θέρους an untimely, i. e. too early summer, Plut.: esp. midnight, Lat. non intertempa, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 136: in acc. as Adv., to come too late, ἄωριαν ἦκεν Ar. Ach. 23.

ἄωριλοσύτης, on, δ, (λοδομαι) bathing too early, v. I., Anton.

ἄωριος, α, on, = ἄωρος, Anth.

ἄωροβάνατος, on, untimely dead, Ar. Fr. 592. [θᾶ]

ἄωρόλειος, on, unnaturally smooth, esp. of men who by pulling out their beards tried to make themselves look young, Cratin. Archil. 9.

ἄωρονυκτος, on, (νύξ) at midnight, Lat. intempesta nocte, Aesch. Cho. 34.

ἄωρος, on, (ἄρα) untimely, unseasonable, χειμῶν, τίχαι Aesch., θάνατος Eur. II. before the time, unripe, unformed: hence mishapen, deformed, πῶδες ἄωροι, of Scylla's feet, Od. 12. 89: in gen. without ὥρα, without youthfulness, opp. to ὥραιος, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 14. II. (ἄρα) without care, careless, heedless.

ἄωρος, δ, contr. ἄωρος, sleep, Sapph. 39.

ἄωρότοκος, on, (τίκτω) untimely born.

ἄωρτο, Ep. plpf. pass. of ἀέρω, Hom. in phrase μάχαιρα παρὰ ἔλφος κουλῶν ὁπορτο the dagger hung by its sword-sheath, II. 3. 272, 19. 253. (akin to αἰώρω, Dor. ἄωρτή, ἄωρτήρ.)

Ἄως, ἡ, Dor. for Ἥως, Ἐως. Hence

Ἄωσφόρος, δ, = Ἐωσφόρος, Φωσφόρος, the bringer of light, the morning-star, Lat. Lucifer, Pind. I. 4. 41 (3. 42).

ἄωτεύω, = ἄωτέω.

ἄωτέω, (ἄω) to sleep, πάννυχον ἔπνον, γλυκύν ἔπνον ἄωτέω II. 10. 159, Od. 10. 548: later also absol. (Acc. to some from ἄωο to breathe, Lat. spirare, and hence at once, to sleep, cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἄωτος 8; others from ἄωτον, Lat. somnum carpere, very far-fetched.)

ἄωτον, τό, and ἄωτος, δ, usu. the fairest, best, choicest of its kind: only poet., and esp. in Pind., who has it in various relations, ἄωτος (ῥῶς, στεφάνων, χαρίτων etc.: Hom. too uses it only in the above sense, and mostly of the finest wool, οἶδς ἄωτον II. 13. 599, 716, Od. 1. 443: also without οἶδς (which must be supplied from the context) flock, down, Od. 9. 434: and once of the finest linen, λίνου λεπτίνου ἄωτον II. 9. 657; Ap. Rh. calls the golden fleece, χρύσειον ἄωτον; and Call. Apoll. 111, calls pure spring-water ἄωρον ἄωτον: hence

II. the decoration, honor, pride of a thing, so ἄωτος ἱππών of a song in praise of horses, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 3. 3, ἄωτον ἀρετῶν O. 5, 2, ἄωτον χειρῶν O. 8. 99.—The gender cannot be settled from Hom.; Pind. always has δ ἄωτος, and so Theoc. 13. 272: Ap. Rh. and the later Ep. τό ἄωτον, prob. because they supposed that Hom. used it so. (The signf. flower, which was long regarded as the primary one, is not found at all: the word seems orig. to have been used of the flock of wool. The deriv. unknown: Buttm. Lexil. in v., fancifully enough derives it from ἄψιμα, that which is easily blown about, and, since the beauty of cloth depends on its flocky surface, hence, he thinks, arose the metaph. sense of best, choicest, etc.)

ἄωτος, δ, v. foreg.

ἄωτος, on, (οὖς) without ears: of vessels, without handle or handles, Philet. 39.

B

B, β, βῆτα, indecl., second letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence numeral = δύο and δεύτερος, but β = 2000.

The pronunc. was softer than our B, like the Spanish or modern Greek; and so late authors used it for the Roman V, as Bérpav, Beryllios, and in modern Greek it is pronounced like our V, cf. infr. VII. The Ael. and Dor. used it as the simple aspirate before p, as Βρόδον, βρόκος, for ῥόδον, ῥάκος, also before vowels, as βέδος for ῥόδος. It was often inserted between μλ and μρ to give a fuller sound, as in μεσημβρία, γαμβρός, μέμβρεται: so also in words like ἄμβροτος, ὑμβριμος.

The change of β into other consonants was chiefly owing to the different pronunciations of the several dialects. I. into π, so the Welch change the English β into p, e. g. βατεῖν for πατεῖν.

II. Arcad., into ζ, as ζέλω, ζέρεθον, for βάλω, βέρεθον, βάραθρον, Pors. Phoen. 45.

III. into γ, as γλῆχων for βλήχων: this is a very freq. change in the cognate languages; e. g. βάω, βαίνω, Sanscr. gā, to go; βόος, Sanscr. gō, a cow, βαπύς, Lat. gravis: cf. βαυά in Corinna = γυνή.

IV. into κ, as Lat. labeo compared with ἴκω, ἔτακον. V. into μ, as μεμβρός for βευβρός.

VI. Macedon. into φ, as Βλίπτος, Βρίγες, Βερενίκη, for Φλίπτας, Φρίγες, Φερενίκη.

VII. in

late authors, sometimes for *υ* in diphthongs, as ἄβρα, καλᾶβρον/ for ἀβρα, καλαῖρον, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 586.

βα, shortened form of Βασίλει, *O King!* Aesch. Supp. 892, Valck. Hdt. 4. 59, Adon. p. 383; so μᾶ for μᾶτερ, and δᾶ for δῆμα.

βαβάξω, *ι. ἔξω*, redupl. for βᾶζω, to chatter: also to stutter.

2. = βιβάζω: both very rare.

βαβαί, and βαβαιάξ, *Lat. papae!* Exclamation of surprise, or amazement, *bless me!*

βαβάκτης, *ον, ὁ, ν. sq.*

βαβαξ, *ακος, ὁ, and βαβάκτης, ου, ὁ, (βαβάζω) a chatterer.*

2. a dancer or mad reveller, epith. of Pan, Cratin. Incert.

22. Βάβακος was a name for grasshoppers with the Eleans, for frogs in Pontus.

βαβραδών, *όνος, ἡ, the grasshopper, ν. βαμβραδών.*

βαβράζω, to chatter, chirp, of the grasshopper, Anan. 1. 6. (hence βαβραδών, also βεβράς, βεμβράς, μεμβράς.)

βαβυκάς, = πελεκάν, Philot. 40.

βαβύξ, *υκος, ἡ, or βαβύκα, ἡ, Lacon. for γέφυρα, a bridge, Plut. Lycurg. 6, Pelop. 17.*

βάγμα, *ατος, τό, (βάζω) a speech, address, report, Aesch. Pers. 636.*

2. a sound, voice, speaking.

βαγός, ὁ, Lacon. for ἀγός, a commander, Böckh C. I. 1. 83.

βαγώας, ὁ, *Lat. Bagaois and Bagouis, Persian word = εὐνοῖχος.*

βάθην, Adv. (*Balwo*) step by step, slowly pacing, opp. to quick running, II. 13. 516.

II. walking, marching on foot, opp. to riding, driving or sailing, Aesch. Pers. 19. [ᾶ]

βαδίζω, fut. *ἴσω*, usu. Att. *ἰούμαι*, in Luc. also *ἴσμαι*, less correctly *βαδῶ*, (*βᾶδος, Balwo, vado*) to march, walk, go, travel, h. Hom. Merc. 210, esp. to pace slowly towards, to advance step by step, opp. to πρέχω. Hence

βάδις, *εως, ἡ, a walking, advancing, walk, Ar. Plut. 334.*

βαδισμα, *ατος, τό, a step, walk, in gen. gait, Dem. 982. 18. Hence*

βαδισματίας, *ον, ὁ, a good walker, one that can step out, Cratin. Incert. 105.*

βαδισμός, ὁ, = βάδις, Plat. Charm. 160 C.

βαδιοτέον, Adj. verb., *one must walk, go, Soph. El. 1502.*

βαδιοτής, *ον, ὁ, one that goes on foot, a walker; but ταχὺς βαδ. a quick runner, Eur. Med. 1182.*

βαδιοτικός, ἡ, *όν, belonging to, fit for walking, used to or good at walking, active, Ar. Ran. 128.*

βαδιστός, ἡ, *όν, (βαδίζω) that can be passed on foot, Arr. βάδος, ὁ, (βαῖνω) a walk, step, path, βᾶδον βαδίζειν Ar. Av. 42.*

* BA'ZO, to go, supposed form, ν. Βιβάζω.

BA'ZO, f. βᾶξω, to speak, say, Hom., who often joins ἄφρα, πεπνυμένα, ἀνεμώλια βᾶξεν, also βαξέειν τινα τι, to say somewhat to a man, II. 16. 207; besides pres. and imperf. act. he has perf. pass. ἔπος βάβεται a word has been spoken, Od. 8. 408; also c. dat. rei, χαλεποὶς βᾶξεν ἔπεσσι to address with sharp words, Hes. Op. 184. (ν. βαβάζω, βᾶξις, βᾶσκα: φράζω, φάσκα, φημί.)

βαθέη, Ion. fem. from βαθὺς for βαθεῖα, II.

βαθὺς, Adv. from βαθύς.

βάθιστος, ἡ, *ον, Superl. from βαθύς, II.*

βαθυμῶδον, Adv. (*βαθυός*) by steps, Ath.

βαθυίς, *ἰδος, and ἰδος, ἡ, = sq., a pedestal, Pind. N. 5. 3: acc. to others a Dim.*

βαθύς, ὁ, (*Balwo*) = βάσις, a step, stair, threshold, LXX.

II. a degree, rank, *Lat. gradus, N. T., and Eccl. III. = βάδις, Eccl.*

βάθος, *εως, τό, (βαθύς) depth or height, acc. as measured up or down, Lat. altitudo, ἐπὶ βάθος in file, of soldiers, Thuc. 5. 68:*

in gen. extension in space, breadth, freq. metaph. βάθος κακῶν Aesch., etc. depth, fullness, multitude, cf. βαθύς: depth of mind, Heind. Plat. Theat. 183 E, ἐν βάθει πόσιος deep in drink, Theoc. 14. 29: οἱ ἐν βάθει τοῖς that live far inland, Strab.

(Akin to it are βένθος, βυθός, βυσσός, πωμήν.)

βάθρα, ἡ, (*Balwo*) = βαθμός, a step, stair: mostly in compds. ἀποβάθρα, ἐπιβάθρα, Dim.

βαθράδιον, τό, Dim. from foregoing, a step or stool, Ar. Fr. 433.

βαθρεῖα, ἡ, = βάθρον, Aesch. Supp. 859.

βαθρικόν, τό, a small staircase, *Lat. scalare, to ascend:* from

βάθρον, τό, = βάσις, a step, stair, staircase, threshold, Soph. O. C. 1591: a round of a ladder, Eur. Phoen. 1179: a seat, bench, Soph. O. C. 101: a base, pedestal, Aesch. Pers. 812: a foundation, ἐπὶ βάθροισι εἶναι to stand fast, Eur.: but κινδύον βάθρα the threshold, verge of danger, Eur. Cycl. 352: ἐκ βάθρων funditus, Dion. H. (contr. from βατήριον.)

βαθυσκήης, ἑς, (*βαθύς, ἄγκος*) with deep vales, Anth.

βαθύβουλος, *ον, (βουλή) deep-counselling, profoundly wise, Aesch. Pers. 142. [ῆ]*

βαθύγεος, *ον, Ion. βαθύγεος, ον, Hdt., Att. βαθύγεως, ον, (γῆ) with deep soil, hence fruitful, Theophr.: opp. to rocky ground, that has only a thin covering of soil.*

βαθυγένειος, *ον, (γένειον) with low, full-flowing beard, Julian.*

βαθύγεος, *ον, Ion. for βαθύγεος, Hdt. 4. 23.*

βαθύγεως, *ον, Att. for βαθύγεος.*

βαθυγῆρας, *ον, gen. ω, (γῆρας) sunk in old age, decrepit, Anth.*

βαθύκλυπτος, *ον, (γλύφα) deep-carved, Anth.*

βαθυγνώμοσυνή, ἡ, depth of wisdom, late: from

βαθυγνώμων, *ον, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) = βαθύβουλος.*

βαθυδένδρος, *ον, (δένδρον) deeply-wooded, Lyr. ap. Plut.*

βαθυδιντής, *εσσα, εν, deep-dying, II. 21. 15: poet. for βαθυδίνης, ον, ὁ, (δύνη) the deep-dying, Hom., and Hes., epith. of Ὀκεανός and ποταμῶν. [ῆ]*

βαθυδίνης, ἑς, = foregoing, late form.

βαθύδοξος, *ον, (δόξα) fur-famed, illustrious, Pind. P. 1. 127.*

βαθυεργῶ, (* ἔργα) to work deep, esp. to dig or plough deep.

βαθύζωνος, *ον, (ζώνη) deep-girded, i. e. not under the breast, but over the hips, so that the gown fell over the girdle in large, full folds: only of women's, and esp. of the Ionian dress, Müll.*

Archöl. d. Kunst § 339, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 3. 35: but since maidens and matrons appeared in full drapery only on great occasions, it meant in gen. richly clad, Hom.: cf. βαθύκλωπος.

βαθύρριξ, *τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with thick, full, long hair: of sheep, with thick or long wool, h. Hom. Ap. 412.*

βαθυκαμπής, ἑς, (*καμπή*) strongly curved, Anth.

βαθυκήτης, *ες, (κήτος) πόντος the deep, deep sea, Theogn. 175; ν. κητώεις.*

βαθυκλῆης, ἑς, (*κλῆος*) = βαθύδοξος, Anth.

βαθύκληρος, *ον, immensely rich, esp. having large landed property, Ep. Hom. 17.*

βαθυκνήμις, (*κνήμη*) wearing high greaves, Q. Sm.

βαθυκόλπος, *ον, deep-bosomed, with the dress in deep, full folds, hence richly clad, like βαθύζωνος, Hom., epith. of the Trojan women; which others explain of their full, swelling breasts, and so certainly used by Aesch. Theb. 864.*

II. of the earth, with deep valleys, Pind. P. 9. 77: of the sea or rivers, with deep bays or creeks.

βαθύκομος, *ον, (κόμη) with thick hair: woody, Ar. Fr. 557.*

βαθυκρημνος, *ον, with high, steep cliffs, ἑας Pind. I. 4. 96.*

βαθυκρήτης, *ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, with deep foundations, Musae: others less correctly βαθυκρήτης.*

βαθυκρύσταλλος, *ον, with deep ice, Anth.*

βαθυκτέανος, *ον, (κτέανον) with great possessions, esp. of flocks and herds, Anth.*

βαθυκύμα, *ον, gen. ονος, (κύμα) with deep, swelling waves, Orph. [κῶ]*

βαθυλέμος, *ον, = sq., II. 9. 151.*

βαθυλέμων, *ον, gen. ονος, with rich meadows, πέτρα βαθ. prob. a rock surrounded by rich fields, Pind. P. 10. 23.*

βαθυλήϊος, *ον, (λήϊον) with a heavy crop, fruitful, II. 18. 550.*

βαθυμάλλος, *ον, long or thick fleeced, Pind. P. 4. 286.*

βαθυμήτης, *ον, ὁ, also βαθυμήτα, cf. μητιέρα, deep-counselling, profound, like βαθύβουλος, Pind. N. 3. 92.*

βαθύνοος, *ον, contr. -νοος, ον, of deep mind, profound, Anth.*

βαθύνω, fut. βαθύνω, perf. βεβαθύνα, (*βαθύς*) to hollow out, excavate, II. 23. 421: τὴν φάλαγγα to deepen the phalanx by shortening the ranks, and increasing their number, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 23, 8. 5. 15.

βαθύξύλος, *ον, (ξύλον) with deep, thick wood, Eur. Bacch. 1138.*

βαθύπεδος, *ον, (πέδον) forming a deep vale, Pind. N. 3. 30: the form βαθυπέδος is dub.*

βαθύπτελος, *ον, (πέμα) thick-soled, Anth.*

βαθύπεπλος, *ον, with long robe, Q. Sm.*

βαθυπλεκής, ἐς, (πλέκω) *close knit*, Nonn.

βαθύπλευρος, ον, (πλευρά) *deep flanked*.

βαθυπλήξ, ἦγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) *deep striking*, Nic.

βαθυπλόκος, ον, *with thick, falling hair*, Ap. Rh. 1. 742.

βαθυπλούς, ον, (πλέω) *going deep in the water*, Diod.

βαθυπλόσιος, ον, =sq.

βαθύπλουτος, ον, *exceedingly rich*, Aesch. Supp. 555.

βαθύπλευρος, ον, *always plunged in war*, Pind. P. 2. 2.

βαθυπύρρος, ον, *most depraved*, Procl.

βαθύπυρρος, ον, (πύρρα) *dub.* I. Diod., for βαθυπλόος.

βαθυπύθμην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, *with deep foundations*, A. B.

βαθυπύων, ον, gen. *ωνος*, *with long, thick beard*, Luc.

βαθυρρείτης, ον, ὁ, (ρέω) = βαθύρρος, II. 21. 195.

βαθυρρείων, ον, gen. *οντος*, = βαθύρρος, Ap. Rh. 2. 659.

βαθύρρηνος, ον, (ῥήν) *with long or thick wool*, Anth.

βαθυρρίζα, ἡ, *depth of root*, Theophr.: from

βαθυρρίζω, ον, (ρίζα) *with deep root, deep-rooted*, Soph. Tr.

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βαθύρρος, ον, contr. -ρρος, ον, (ρέω) *deep flowing, swelling with waves, brimming*, Hom.

βαθύρρωχος, ον, (ρῶχμη) *with deep clefts*, Q. Sm.

ΒΑΨΤΣ, βαθεία, and Ion. βαθέη, βαθύ, fem. *βαθύς* only once,

h. Hom. Cer. 384: Comp. βαθύρρος, poet. βαθίων, Dor. βάσσων,

Sup. βάσσινος, poet. βάσσινος: *deep or high* acc. to one's position,

extended: φρήν βαθεία the depths of one's mind, II. 19. 125:

extended in any way, long, broad: also *thick, close, abundant*:

Hom. uses it strictly of the sea, rivers, eddies, valleys, cliffs,

the nether world, of deep sand, and deep rich soil, νεύς βαθεία

in sense of *thick*, of woods, corn, clouds; rarely also of a full,

strong wind, II. 11. 306. Pind. has it of deep, well-grounded

fame: in prose esp. of *all full luxuriant growth*, of the hair

and beard, of plants, etc.: hence of *exhaustless or accumulated*

treasures, βαθύς πλοῦτος, θησαυρός, κληρός, also βαθύ ἐσθλόν

sure good-fortune, βαθύς ἀνὴρ a rich man, Xen. Oec. 11. 10,

and so οἶκος, hence Μίθεω βάθιον πλουτεῖν to be richer than

Midas, Tyrt. 3. 6, but βαθύ χρέος deep debt, over head and

ears: also of colors, *deep, dark*, Ael., so βαθύχρους: of the voice,

deep, hollow, cf. βαθύφωνος: of time, βαθύς ὄρθρος *morning-*

prime, Ar. Vesp. 216, but βαθύ γήρας the depth of old age:

βαθύς ὕπνος deep sleep, Theocr. 8. 65: βαθεία φάλαγξ a phalanx

deep in file, (v. βαθύω) Xen., but βαθύς τόπος a place that

stretches far away into the distance, like βαθεία ἀλήη II. 5. 142.

Metaph. βαθέτερα ἦθεα deeper habits of thought, Hdt. 4. 95;

so βαθεία φροντίς deep thought, Aesch. Supp. 407.

βαθύσκορμος, ον, (σκαρμό) *high leaping*, Nonn.

βαθυσκάφης, ἐς, (σκάπτω) *deep dug*, Soph. El. 435.

βαθύσκιος, ον, (σκιά) *deeply shaded*, h. Hom. Merc. 229.

II. att. *throwing a deep shade*, Musae.

βαθύσκαπλος, ον, *with high cliffs*, Orph.

βάθυσμα, ατος, τό, (βαθύνα) *excavation*, Theophr.

βαθυσμήρις, ἦγρος, ὁ, ἡ, *long or strong haired*, Nonn.

βαθύσπορος, ον, (σπερμ) *deep sown, fruitful*, Eur. Phoen. 648.

βαθύστερος, ον, (στέρον) *with high, strong breast, broad-*

chested, Pind. I. 3. 19: αἶα broad-bosomed earth, Hom. Fr. 23.

βαθυστολή, (στολή) *to wear long, flowing robes*, Strab.

βαθύστομος, ον, *with a long upper garment*, Jac. A. P. 3. 319.

βαθύστομος, ον, (στόμα) *deep-mouthed*, deep, Strab.

βαθύστρωτος, ον, (στρώννυμι) *deep-covered, hence well-stuffed*,

soft, λέκτρα Musae.

βαθύσχιος, ον, *deep grown with rushes or sedges*, II. 4. 383.

βαθύτερμος, ον, gen. *ωνος*, (τέρμα) *deep laden*, ναῖς Opp.

βαθύτης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βαθύς) = βάθος, depth, Luc.

βαθύνδρος, ον, (ῥόδω) *with deep water*.

βαθύνηρος, ον, *in deep sleep*, Nic.

βαθύφρον, ον, gen. *ωνος*, (φρήν) = βαθύβουλος, Pind. N. 7. 1.

βαθύφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) *thick leafed, leafy*, Mosch. 5. 11.

βαθύφωνος, ον, (φωνή) *with deep, hollow voice*, LXX.

βαθυχαιος, ον, of old nobility, Aesch. Supp. 858.

βαθυχαιτής, εσσα, εν, =sq., Aesch. ap. Anth.

βαθυχαίτης, ον, ὁ, (χαίτη) *with deep falling hair*, with Theoc.

name, Hes. Th. 977.

βαθυχείλος, ον, *with deep lips or edges*.

βαθυχέμων, ον, gen. *ωνος*, (χεῖμα) = βαθυκώμων, Anth.

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βαθύχων, ον, gen. *ωνος*, = βαθύγειος, Aesch. Theb. 306.

βαθυχρήμων, ον, gen. *ωνος*, (χρήμα) = βαθύπλουτος.

βαθύχρους, ον, contr. χρους, ον, (χρῶα) of deep, dark color.

βαίεν, 3 plur. from sq., for βαλίων.

βαίων, ἡς, ὃ, opt. aor. 2 of βαίω, II.

βαίνος, ὄν, (βάσις) of palm-branches.

ΒΑΙΝΩ, fut. βήσομαι, Dor. βάσειμαι. Perf. βέθηκα, whence

syncope. forms βεβάσαι, βεβάσι, inf. βεβήμεν, part. βεβῶς,

βεβαιία, contr. βεβῶς, βεβῶσα, βεβῶς, which are rare except

in poets: Hom. has Ep. forms βεβῶσι, part. βεβῶς, βε-

βαιία, inf. βεβήμεν. Aor. 2 ἔβην, imperat. βῆθι, conj. βῶ

Opt. βαίην, Inf. βῆιην, Part. βῶς, βῶσα, βῶν. Hom. has also

βῆτην [ᾗ], shortd. for ἐβήτην. Aor. med. ἐβήτησθαι, rarer ἐβή-

σατο. All these forms come from obsol. βῶω: the word is

inflected like ἵστημι, and so even the pres. part. with redupl. in

Hom., βιβῶς. Cf. also βέωμαι, βέωμαι, βέω.

I. Intr. to go, walk, tread, step: of all motion on ground,

the direction being used, determined by a prepos. The kind of

motion is often marked by a part., ἔβη φεύγων, ἔβη ἄεσσα

Hom.: a part. fut. points out the purpose, ἔβη ἐξεναρξάν

he went to slay, II. 11. 101. 2. also very often c. inf. in

Hom., βῆ δ' ἔμει, βῶν δ' ἔλεγει they set out to go, βῆ δέ θέλει

he started to run, βῆ δ' ἔλδαν II. 13. 27. 3. βαίνειν μετὰ

τι to go after a thing, go to fetch it, oft. in Hom.; βαίνειν

ἐπ' ἐλπίδος, δι' δόλων, διὰ πόθου to feel hope, etc., for ἐλπίζω,

δοῦνόςμαι, ποθέω, Valck. Phoen. 1554. 4. The sense of

being in a place, resting, standing is chiefly found in perf.,

διὰ τυγος, also ἐπ' τυγος, to be in a situation: εἰ or ἀσφαλῶς

βεβηκέναι to stand fast, to be well established, to be in a good

state, Hdt., and so alone, Wess. Hdt. 7. 164, οἱ ἐν τέλει βεβῶ-

τες they who are in office, Valck. Hdt. 9. 106, Soph. Ant. 67.

5. to go away, depart: hence euphem. for ἐθήσκεν, Jac.

Anth. 2. 2. p. 238. 6. metaph. of lifeless things even in

Hom., ἐνεία ἐναντιοὶ βεβάσαι nine years have come and gone,

II. 2. 134; and 339, πῇ ὄρκα βῆσεται; cf. 8. 229. 7. Freq.

in later authors c. acc., as Pind. O. 2. 173, αἶων ἐβα κόρος

disgust comes after praise, and so χρός ἐβα me debts came on

me, Ar. Nub. 30: βαίνειν ὁδόν or κέλευθον, e.g. ὕμνων to tread

the path of song, Pind. Fr. 201.

II. Transit. 1. to make to go, put in motion, lead, drive

up or down, to lift, carry, but almost always Ion. and Poet., and

exclus. in pres. att. and med.: fut. αἰσθῶ: aor. 1 ἔβησα, aor. med.

ἐβήσαμην: φάτος βῆσεν ἀπ' ἵππων he made them dis-

mount, II. 16. 810: but II. 5. 164, ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἵππων βῆσε

κακῶς ἀέκοντας he brought them with violence to the ground,

hurled them from the chariot. 2. Med. βήσασθαι ἵππου to

mount the chariot, II. 3. 262, Od. 3. 481: and so βαίνειν νέας.

3. of animals, to cover, βαίνουμαι brood-mares, Hdt. 1. 192,

also Att., Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 250 E. 4. βαίνειν πόδα to

advance the foot, Hom., Hdt., and Att., cf. Pors. Or. 1427,

Kühner Gr. Gr. § 552.

βαίον, τό, = βάσις N. I.

ΒΑΙΟΨ, ᾧ, ὄν, little, insignificant, short, not far: ἐχάρης βαίως

with small escort, unattended, Soph. O. T. 750: ἀπὸ βαίως,

sub. ἡλικίας, from infancy, Anth.: βαίων, as Adv. a little, Hes.

(hence ἡβαίος.)

βαίοφόρος, ον, v. βαίόφορος, Eccl.

βαίς, ἡ, a palm-branch, Coptic bair.

ΒΑΙΨ, ἡ, a shepherd's or peasant's coat of skins, Att. σισύρα,

Hdt. 4. 64.

βαίόφορος, ον, and βαίόφορος, ον, (βάσις) bearing a palm-branch.

Βαίων, ὄνος, ὁ, a coarse fish, elsewh. βλίννος, Epich. p. 34:

prob. from βαίος.

βάκελος and βάκηλος, ὁ, also βακέλας, Lat. bacellus, bacellus,

an eunuch in the service of Cybele, Gallus, Jac. A. P. p. 399.

II. A lewd or weak man, like βακάς, Anthip. Cares 1.

v. Thom. M. p. 138.

Βακίτω, to prophesy like Bacis, Ar. Pac. 1072.

βακκάρινος, ἰση, ἰων, made of βάκκαρις, μύρον, v. Voss Virg.

Eccl. 4. 19.

Βάκκαρις, ἰδος Magnes Lyd. 1, and εως Hippon. 27, ἡ, bac-

char, baccharis, an unknown plant, with an aromatic root

yielding an oil, cf. Ath. 690.

βακτριζέω, = βακτρέω, Eocl.

βακτριρία, ἡ, = βάκτρον, stick, staff, Ar. Ach. 784; a general's baton, Thuc. 8. 84.

βακτριον, τό, Ar. Ach. 448, and βακτριδιον, τό, Dim. from foregoing.

βακτρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = βακτρις, prob. l. Achae. ap. Poll. 10. 157. βάκτρισμα, ατος, τό, a staff, prop, Eur. Phoen. 1539: from βακτρέω, to lean on a staff.

βάκτρον, τό, (*βάω, βιβάζω) Lat. baculus, a staff or stay, Aesch. Ag. 201.

βακτροπορεύεσθαι, ου, ὁ, (προσπαύειν) going about with a staff, begging: epith. of a Cynic, Luc. Ep. 9.

βακτροφόρος, ου, ὁ, (φέρειν) the staff-bearer; epith. of Diogenes the Cynic, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 76.

Βακχάω, = Βακχάω.

Βακχᾶς, ὁ, = Βακχευτής, Soph. Fr. 598, v. Lob. Phryn. 433, sq. Βακχᾶω, to be in Bacchic frenzy, to rave, Aesch. Sept. 498.

Βακχεβάκχον φῆσαι, to raise the strain Βάκχε, Βάκχε to Bacchus, to invoke him, Ar. Eq. 408.

Βακχεία, ἡ, v. Βάκχειος III.

Βακχεϊον, τό, v. Βάκχειος IV.

Βάκχειος, εἰς, εἰωρ, (Βάκχος) Bacchic, belonging to Bacchus or his rites: like a priest or priestess of Bacchus, inspired, frenzied, intoxicated, raving, Βάκχειος Διόνυσος h. Hom. 18. 46, also Βάκχειος θεός Soph. O. T. 1105, ὁ Βάκχειος δεσπότης Ar. Thesm. 683, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 79. B. as Subst. I. Βάκχειος, sub. θεός, = Βάκχος, the God himself, Hdt. 4. 79. II. ὁ Βάκχειος, sub. πούς, also Βακχεϊακός, a metrical foot of three syllables, ο — ο — ο — v. Herm. el. metr. p. 291. III. ἡ Βακχεία, the feast of Bacchus, sometimes in plur. αἱ Βακχεΐαι Eur. Bacch. 215. 2. the conduct of a Bacchant, Aesch. Cho. 698. IV. τὸ Βακχεϊον, the temple of Bacchus, Ar. Lys. 1: drunkenness, Eur. Phoen. 21: also τὰ Βακχεΐα the orgies of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 357.

Βακχεῖα, ατος, τό, (Βακχεῖα) a festival of Bacchus, in gen. revelry, Eur. Bacch. 317.

Βακχεῖς, εἰς, ὁ, = Βάκχος, Soph. Ant. 1122, and Eur.

Βακχεῖσμος, ον, Bacchanalian, frenzied, Eur. Bacch. 298.

Βακχεῖσμος, εως, ἡ, a feast of Bacchus, the revelry which attended it, Eur. Bacch. 357.

Βακχευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a Bacchanalian: any one full of Bacchic frenzy or of wine, Orph.

Βακχευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = Βάκχειος, Bacchanalian, Arist. Pol.

Βακχεύτωρ, ατος, ὁ, = Βακχευτής, Böckh C. I. 1. 54.

Βακχεῖω, (Βάκχος) to keep the festival of Bacchus, his mysteries, esp. the great Trieterides, Hdt. 4. 79. 2. to speak or act like one frenzy-struck, to be frantic or fanatic, rush about like a drunken man, Lat. bacchari, Trag. II. transit. to inspire with frenzy, Eur. Or. 411, H. F. 966.

Βακχεύωρος, ον, leading the Bacchic dance, Orph.

Βάκχη, ἡ, a Bacchant, v. Βάκχος II, Trag. II. any inspired, frenzied female, Βάκχη Αἰδου frantic handmaid of Hell, Eur. Hec. 1076.

Βακχιᾶω, = Βακχεῖω, Eur. Cycl. 204.

Βακχιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = Βάκχειος, Orph.

Βακχιᾶς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Βάκχη, freq. in Nonn.

Βακχιικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Diod.

Βάκχος, α, ον, = Βάκχειος, Bacchanalian, Soph., and Eur.: in gen. inspired, enthusiastic, raving. II. as Subst. ὁ Βάκχος, = Βάκχος, Soph. Ant. 154, Eur. Cycl. 9, cf. Valck. Eur. Phoen. 21. 2. ἡ Βακχία, = Βάκχη. Hence

Βακχιῶω, to madden with Bacchic fury, Soph. Fr. 782.

Βακχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Βάκχη, Soph. Ant. 1129.

Βακχιώτης, ου, ὁ, = Βακχευτής, Soph. O. C. 678, where others Βακχειώτης.

ΒΑΚΧΟΣ, ὁ, Bacchus, the planter and guardian of the vine, god of wine and inspiration, esp. that of dramatic poetry; patron of the theatre and scenic representations at Athens: the same word with Ἰάκχος, and so from ἰάω, id, ἡ. This name first occurs in Hdt.: but his worship is primitive and manifold, and he himself is variously represented, as the ennobler of mankind, and giver of joys, as the symbol of the generative and productive principle of nature, etc.; v. Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst

§ 383, sq. Metaph. used for wine itself, Eur. II. a Bacchanalian, Eur. H. F. 1119, like Βάκχη a Bacchant: in gen. any one inspired, infuriated, frantic with passion or otherwise, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 69 C.

Βάκχων, ατος, ὁ, Dim. from Βάκχος, A. B.

Βάλλανγρα, ἡ, (ἀγρα) an instrument to open a door, a key, v. βάλλων IV, Hdt. 3. 155: a thing to catch the bolt of a βάλλων.

Βάλλεινμφαλος, ον, with a boss like the value of a bath, φάλη, a cup with a spherical base, and conseq. unable to stand, Cratin. Frag. 9, ubi v. Meineke.

Βάλλεινον, τό, Lat. balineum, balneum, a bath, bathing-room, Ar. Plut. 535, etc.: the water of the bath.

Βάλλειντής, ου, ὁ, = sq., Polyb.

Βάλλεινς, εἰς, ὁ, the bath-man, balneator, Ar. Eq., etc., whose office was to trim the hair, beard, and nails: like barbers they were proverbial for silly chattering, Dorvill. Char. p. 529. The forms βαλλειντής and βαλλειντής are more rare. (in some way or other connected with βάλλων.) Hence

Βάλλειντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to baths: ἡ -ική, sub. τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 227 A.

Βάλλειντρια, ἡ, fem. of βαλλειντής.

Βάλλεινω, to keep or wait upon a bath, τιμῇ in gen. = διακονέω, to serve, wait upon: v. interpp. Ar. Pac. 1103.

Βάλλειντής, ου, ὁ, rarer form of βαλλειντής.

Βάλλεινρός, ὁ, ὄν, (βάλλων) of the acorn kind, Theophr., like καρπὸς, σταχυρὸς, etc.: hence βαλανρῶ, ὦν, τό, seeds of the oak kind.

Βάλλεινφάγος, to live on acorns, App.: from

Βάλλεινφάγος, ον, (φαγέω) acorn-eating, Alcae. 91. [φά]

Βάλλεινφόρος, ον, (φέρειν) bearing acorns or dates, Hdt. 1. 193.

Βάλλεινξ, δρῶν, to shake acorns from the tree, Anth. II. τιμῇ, to administer a pledge or pessary, cf. βάλλων v.

Βάλλινος, ἰση, ὡν, made of βάλλων, Theophr.

Βάλλινον, τό, a decoction of acorns, a remedy for drunkenness.

Βάλλινς, ἰδος, ἡ, and

Βάλλινσσα, ἡ, fem. from βαλλειντής, like βασιλὶς and βασιλίσσα from βασιλεὺς, = βαλλειντρια, Anth.

Βάλλιντής, ου, ὁ, fem. Βαλλανίης, ἰδος, ἡ, like, shaped like an acorn; esp. of a precious stone, Plin.: also = Βαλάνος.

Βάλλινδοξία, ἡ, (δέχομαι) the socket in a door-post to receive the βάλλων, v. βάλλων IV.

ΒΑΛΛΑΝΟΣ, ἡ, an acorn or any such fruit, esp. the den-nut, glans myrsina, and the date, Hdt. 1. 193: Διὸς Βάλλ. the sweet chestnut: also the trees which bear these fruits. From similarity of shape II. a kind of sea shell-fish. III. glans membri virilis, Arist. H. A. IV. an iron peg, Lat. pessus, pessulus, passed through the bar when quite home in the socket, into a hole in the doorpost behind it, βαλανδοξία, and taken out again with a key or hook, βαλανδῶρα, when the door was to be opened: the Athenian βαλανδῶρα had one tooth, the Lacedaemonian three, Ar. Thesm. 423, cf. Salmas. in Solin. pp. 648-656. V. Medic. n plug, pessary, Lat. pessus, pessarium, Hipp. [88] Hence

Βάλλνω, to bar the door by putting in the βάλλων, to close up, Ar. Av. 1159, v. βάλλων IV.

Βαλαντίον, τό, Dim. from Βαλάντιον, Eupol. Aeg. 23. [τί]

Βαλαντίωτος, = Βαλαντιώσιμος, Ar. Ran. 772.

Βαλάντιον, τό, a bag, pouch, purse. Others write βαλλάντιον and so through all the compds., cf. Piers. Moer. 96, Thom. M. p. 139: Bekker in Plato always writes it thus, after Simon. 60. 3; but from Ar. Ran. 772, the single λ seems to be the Att. usage: so too Epich. p. 4.

Βαλαντιωτόμω, to cut purses, Plat. Rep. 575 B: from

βαλαντιωτός, ον, (τέμνω) a cut-purse, Ecphant. Incert. 3.

Βάλλεινδός, ες, (βάλλων, εἶδος) acorn-like, Theophr.

Βάλλεινώς, ἡ, ὄν, (βαλανώ) shaped like an acorn, δχεύς Parmenid. ap. Sext. Emp. p. 393.

Βαλανόστιον, τό, the flower of the wild pomegranate, Diosc.

II. an unripe pomegranate, Lat. balaustrum.

Βαλβιδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) with two projecting edges, Hipp.: from

βαλβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the post of the race-course, Lat. carceres, whence the racers started, and to which they returned, both in running and driving. Sometimes the goal alone, meta, or the point of

be gained, e. g. the battlements of a wall, Soph. Ant. 131; or the starting point alone, the beginning, Ar. Vesp. 548. Hence

II. *any starting point, a foundation, prop, step, threshold*, like βάσις, *βάσις*: esp. the point from which the quail, *δικκος*, was thrown, Philostr. (Some say from βάλλω, others from ἄλλω.)

βάλε, *utinam!* O that! would God! c. opt., Alc. Fr. 12: later ἐβαλε: cf. βάλλω III. 2. (orig. imperat. from βάλλω.)

βαλῆν, ἦνος, ὅ, also written βαλῆν, a king, Aesch. Pers. 658: a Phrygian, or, acc. to Euphor. Fr. 127, Thurian word, akin to Hebr. *Bel* or *Baal*, Lord: others absurdly contract it from an old form βασιλῆν.

βαλῆος, ὁ, ὄν, also προπαρῶς. βάλιος, (βάλλω) Lat. *varius*, spotted, dappled, striped, Eur. Hec. 90: hence 2. the name of Achilles' horse Βάλιος, pie-bald, Il. II. swift, v. αἰόλος.

βαλλάντιον, τό, v. under βαλάντιον.

βαλλῆν, ἦνος, ὅ, = βαλῆν.

Βαλλήναδε βλέπειν, a pun between βάλλω and the Attic deme Παλλήνη, Ar. Ach. 234.

βαλλήτης, ὅς, ἡ, (βάλλω) a throwing, Ath.

βαλλίω, (βάλλω) to throw the leg about: hence to dance, jump about, in Sicily and Magna Graecia, Epich. p. 46, cf. Ath. 362 B, sq. (Ital. *ballare*, the French *ballet*, and our ball.)

βάλλος, εὖς, ἡ, an unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal properties, v. Creuzer Xanth. Lyd. p. 195.

βαλλόμενος, ὁ, a jumping about, dancing, Alc. Cur. 1.

ΒΑΛΛΩ, fut. Βάλλω, later βαλλῶν as Ar. Vesp. 1491; aor. 2 ἐβαλον, med. ἐβαλόμην: perf. βέβληκα, perf. pass. βέβλημαι, Ep. also βεβόλημαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐβλήθην. A Syncop. Aor. pass. is found in the Ep. forms ἐβλητο, Conj. βλήεται, Opt. βλείμην, βλείω etc., in Hom.

I. Act. to throw, cast, hurl at with any kind of missile, τινά τινι Hom., v. esp. Il. 15. 495, and sometimes τινά τί τινι Il. 5. 795: so to wound without naming the weapon: less freq. like τύπτω, to strike, hit, Il. 5. 73. Hence also to throw down, fell, Il. 4. 473: and simply to hit, touch without wounding, Il. 21. 591, opp. to ἄμαρταν, ἄμαρτανάω, and so oft. in rose εὐστοχα and εὐστοκα βάλλειν.—Metaph. like *ferire*, κτύπος οὐατά βάλλει Il. 10. 355, and so φθογγά Soph. Phil. 205. More rare like *aprobálo*, to let fall, and that mostly, δάκρυ to shed tears, Hom., δδόντας to cast teeth, Arist. H. A.: to cast about, move, Il. 8. 306, ὅματα Od. 16. 179. Of ships, to dash, strike, πρὸς πέτρας Od. 12. 71, νῆας ἐς πόντον to thrust to sea, Od. 4. 359. Also to put on, over a thing, κύκλα ἀμφὶ χεῖρας Il. 5. 722, cf. 731: and freq. of clothes or arms, αἰγίδα ἀμφὶ ὤμοις: φιλόνητα μετὰ τι τοι to put friendship among them, Il. 4. 16: also βάλλειν τινι τί ἐν θυμῷ to put something into his mind, give him advice, Od. 1. 201, elsewhere in Hom. τινέαι ἐπὶ φρεσίν, ἐν being always preferred to εἰς, as in Latin in c. abl. with *ponere*: ἔπνον ἐπὶ θρασύφρονι Od. 1. 364: also τινι λόγῳ Soph. Phil. 67, βάλλειν σκότον ὅμασι Eur. Phoen. 1530, like ἐμβάλλειν: βάλεν is sometimes added, like λαβὼν or ἔχων, at the end of a sentence, almost expletive, with, Soph. O. C. 475.

II. intr. to fall, tumble, ποταμὸς εἰς ὕδα βάλλων Il. 11. 722, ἵπποι περὶ τέρμα βαλοῦσιν the horses running round the post, Il. 23. 462, and in common language, βάλλῃ εἰς μακαρίαν, εἰς ὀδύην, εἰς κόρακα away with you, be hanged, Ruhnke. Tim.: where the reflect. pronoun is supplied.

III. Med. βαλέσθαι τι ἐν φρεσὶ, ἐν θυμῷ, has in Hom. a twofold sense: most usu. to take to heart: also to weigh in one's mind, ponder, with and without acc. 2. in ἐτέρους ἐβαλοντο, they resolved it otherwise, Od. 1. 234, Buttm. and others read ἐβόλοντο: but cf. ἐπ' ἐμωτοντο βαλόμενος ἐπρήξα I acted on my own judgment, did it of myself, Hdt., and v. βάλε.

3. τόξα or ἔξοφος ἀμφὶ ὤμοις βάλλεσθαι to throw over one's shoulder, Il. 4. χρὸς βάλλεσθαι λουτροῖς to dash oneself with water, bathe, h. Hom. Cer. 50, cf. λουτρά ἐπὶ χροῖς βαλέειν Eur. Or. 303. 5. βάλλεσθαι ὑπὸν τα to found a city, so Pind. κρητῖδα βάλλεσθαι, Lat. *fundamenta jacere*, Valck. Adon. p. 250.

βαλομήνη, ἡ, the balsam-plant.

Βάλαμον, ὅν, balsamon, the fragrant resin of the balsam-tree, Theophr.

βάλαμος, ἡ, the balsam-tree.

Βαλασαμώης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like balsam, Plin.

βαλῶ, fut. act. of βάλλω.

βάμα, τό, Dor. for βῆμα.

βάμβα, τό, Dor. for βάμμα.

βαμβαῖνα, to stutter, speak indistinctly, lisp, to chatter with the teeth, Il. 10. 375: γλῶσσα βαμβαίνει Bion 4. 9. More rarely βαμβακύνω, βαμβαλίζω, βαμβάλω. (akin to βάζω, βαβάζω.)

βαμβακεία, ἡ, = φαρμακεία.

βαμβακενῆτρια, ἡ, = φαρμακενῆτρια: from

βαμβακίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg.

βαμβακοειδής, ἐς, = βομβυκοειδής.

βαμβακύνω, βαμβάλυνω, and Mosch. 3. 7, βαμβάλω, rare collat. forms of βαμβάλω.

βαμβραδόν, ὄνος, = βεμβράς, μεμβράς, Epich. p. 33.

βάμες, Dor. for βάμεν, 1 plur. conj. aor. 2 from βαῖνω, Theocr.

βάμμα, ατος, τό, (βάπτω) that in which a thing is dipped, sauce, dye, paint: βάμμα Σαρδιανόν Sardinian dye, crimson, Ar. Ach. 112, v. βάπτω 2.

Βάν, Ep. for ἐβαν, and this for ἐβήσαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 of βαῖνω, Hom. [v]

βανά, Boeot. for γυνή, Dor. γανά Corinna, v. Donalds. N. Crat. p. 162.

βἀναυσία, ἡ, handicraft, trade, like χειρωναξία and τέχνη, Hdt. 2. 165, cf. 167: the life and habits of a mechanic: hence 2. *vulgarity*, bad taste, Arist. Eth. N.

βἀναυσικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for mechanics or handicraft: of the mind, vulgar, cockneyish, opp. to all that is refined: τέχνη βανασυική, a mechanical trade, strictly of one who works by the fire, sitting down, *ars sellularia*, opp. to art properly so called, Xen.

βἀναυσος, ὄν, (for βαῖναυσος from βαῖνος and αἶω) strictly working by the fire: hence in gen. of mechanics, etc., who lead a sedentary life, despised among warlike or nomad people: esp. βλος, τέχνη βἀναυσος, ἔργον βἀναυσον a mechanical trade, opp. to the higher branches of art, Soph. Aj. 1121: metaph. *low*, vulgar, illiberal, base, Arist. Eth. N. [ε]

βανασοτεχνέω, (τέχνη) = sq., Strab.

βανασουργέω, (βανασουργός) to follow a mechanical trade, be a mechanic: and

βανασουργία, ἡ, handicraft, Plut.: from

βανασουργός, ὄν, ὁ, (*ἐργω) a handicraftsman, base mechanic. βῆξις, εὖς, ἡ, (βάω) a saying, address, call, report, announcement, esp. of an oracle, ἀλώσιμος β., telling of the capture, Aesch. Ag. 10.

βαπτίζω, f. ἴω, (βάπτω) to dip repeatedly, dip under: Med. to bathe, Eubul. Naus. 1: hence to steep, wet: metaph. οἱ βεβαπτισμένοι soaked in wine, Lat. *vino madidi*, Plat. Symp. 176 B: to pour upon, drench, εἰσπορεύς, ὀφλήμασι βεβ. over head and ears in debt, Plut.: μεράκιον βαπτίζομεν a boy overwhelmed with questions, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 277 D. II. to dip a vessel, draw water, Plut., cf. βάπτω.

III. to baptize, N. T.

βάπτισις, εὖς, ἡ, a dipping, bathing: a washing, drawing water: baptism, Eccl.

βάπτισμα, ατος, τό, that which is dipped. II. = foreg., N. T.

βαπτισμός, ὁ, = βάπτισις, N. T.

βαπτιστήριον, τό, a bathing-place, swimming-bath, Plin.: the baptistery of a church, Eccl.

βαπτιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one that dips, a dyer. II. a baptiser: δ βαπτ. the Baptist, N. T.

βαπτός, ὁ, ὄν, dipped, dyed: bright-colored, Ar. Av. 287.

II. drawn like water, Eur. Hipp. 123: from ΒΑΠΤΩ, fut. βάψω: pf. pass. βέβαμμαι: aor. 2 pass. ἐβάφη, transit. to dip, dip under, Lat. *immergere*, πλέκειν ἐν ὕδατι, of the smith tempering the red-hot steel, Od. 9. 392, v. βαφή.

2. to dip in dye, color, steep, ἔματα βαψαμένα Hdt. 7. 67: βάπτειν to dye the hair, v. Moer. p. 263: also of the glazing of earthen vessels: proverb. βάπτειν τινα βάμμα Σαρδιανόν to steep one in crimson, give him a bloody oxcomb, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 112, v. βάμμα. 3. to fill by dipping in, draw, Theocr. 5. 127.

II. intrans., ναὺς ἐβαψεν the ship dipped, sank, Eur. Or. 707.

βαραγγιάω, = βαργγιάω.

Βαράγγιον, τό, = Βαράγγιον.

Βαράγγος, ὁ, = Βαράγγος, Hipp.

Βαράβρον, τό, Ion. Βέβρον, a gulf, cleft, pit: esp. at Athens a yawning cleft behind the Acropolis, into which criminals were thrown, = Spartan κεδάα, Ar. Nub. 1450: hence II. metaph. ruin, perdition, Dem. 101. 1. III. like Lat. barathrum, a desperate glutton or spendthrift; but cf. sq. (akin to Βάβρον, Βέβρον, Βόβρος, cf. Βάβος, Βόβος.)

Βαράβρος, ὁ, one that ought to be thrown into the pit, Βάβραβρον, Valck. Amm. p. 42.

Βαβαρώτης, es, (εἶδος) like a gulf or pit, Strab.

Βαβαρίψω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰω, to behave like a barbarian or foreigner, speak like one, speak a foreign tongue, Hdt. 2. 57: to ape foreigners, make blunders in one's own tongue.

II. to hold with barbarians, esp. the Persians, cf. μηδίσω etc., Xen. Βαβαρίκος, ἥ, ὄν, barbaric, foreign, like a foreigner, opp. to Ἑλληνικός: τό -κόν = οἱ Βάβραβοι, Thuc. 1. 6. Adv. -κώς, Xen.

Βαβαρίσμιος, a speaking a foreign tongue, speaking or writing one's own tongue amiss, a barbarism, Arist. Poet.

Βαβαρίστί, Adv. in barbarous fashion, like a barbarian, esp. a Mede or Persian, Ar. Fr. 45.

Βαβαρόγλωσσος, ov, (γλῶσσα) = βαβαρόφωνος, speaking a foreign tongue. II. speaking bad Greek.

Βαβαρόκτονος, ov, (κτείνω) slain by barbarians, esp. Medes or Persians.

ΒΑΨΒΑΨΟΣ, ov, barbarous, i. e. not Greek, strange to Greek manners or language, foreign: mostly as Subst., οἱ Βάβραβοι, orig. all that were not Greeks, or that did not speak Greek: and so Plato divides mankind into Barbarians and Hellenes, Polit. 262 D, cf. Thuc. 1. 3: just so, the Egyptians had a like term for all foreigners, Hdt. 2. 158, and the Hebrews called the rest of mankind Góim, Gentiles. It was used of all defects which the Greeks thought foreign to themselves and natural to other nations: but as the Hellenes and Barbarians were most of all separated by language, the word had always especial reference to this, and at last it chiefly denoted any thing faulty in speaking or writing: so Ar. Av. 199, calls the birds Βάβραβοι, as singing inarticulately, v. sub κάρβαρος. Adv. -πως. (Some think it was formed to imitate the sound of a foreign tongue; others derive it from the Syrian; cf. Gibbon c. 51, F. Roth über Sinn und Gebrauch des Wortes Barbar. Nürnberg. 1814.) II. After the Persian war the word took the contemptuous sense of slavish, ignorant, rude: and the Persians were emphatically the Barbarians. Of the same date is the belief in a natural enmity between the Hellenes and Barbarians, and a natural superiority of the former. III. The Romans even called themselves Barbarians, until the Greek language and literature were naturalised at Rome: from the Augustan age the name belonged to all tribes which had no Greek or Roman accomplishments. IV. As these spread, the name was at last confined to the Teutonic race: though the Greek writers of Constantinople persisted in calling the Romans so to the last. The word is found first in Hdt., but Hom. uses the compd. Βαβαρόφωνος.

Βαβαροστομία, ἡ, a barbarous way of speaking, Strab.: from βαβαρόστομος, ov, (στόμα) speaking a foreign tongue.

II. speaking ill or barbarously.

Βαβαρότης, ητος, ἡ, the nature or conduct of a Βάβραβος.

Βαβαρόφωvός, to speak a foreign language. II. to speak Greek barbarously, Strab.: from

Βαβαρόφωνος, ov, (φωνή) speaking a tongue not Greek, or speaking Greek ill or barbarously, Hom. II. 2. 867.

Βαβαρόω, to make barbarous, put under barbarian sway, make foreign: hence to make rude or savage. Pass. to become barbarous or savage, Eur. Or. 485: to be inarticulate, Soph. Ant. 1002.

Βάβριλος, ὁ, the wild peach-tree. (Akin to Βράβυλος.)

Βαβρίττω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰω, to play on the Βάβριτον, Ar. Fr. 594.

Βαβρίττης, οὔ, ὁ, a player on the barbiton, name of a play of Magnes, as emended by Küster.

Βάβριτον, τό, and Βάβριτος, ἡ, a musical instrument of many strings, like the lyre: used also for the lyre itself: Anacr. 113: in later poets δ Βάβριτος also occurs, Jac. A. P. p. 221.

Βαβρίτωδός, ὄν, (ᾠδή) singing to the barbiton, Luc.

Βάβριτος, ητος, ov, poet. for Βάβριτος, Superl. from Βραδύς, II. 23. 310, esp. Dor.: the similarly formed Compar. Βαβρύτερος occurs Theocrit. 29. 30.

Βάβδος, οἱ, the poets of the Keltis, who sang the praises of warriors at meals, Strab.

Βάβω, to weigh down, only in later Gr. II. intr. in perf. part. Βεβαρῆς, weighed down, overcome, Hom.; οἶνω Βεβαρῆτες Od. 3. 139: for this in later Greek the part. pass. Βεβαρημένος is used, Poët. ap. Plat. Symp. 203 B, Theocrit. 17. 61, and N. T.

Βαβῶς, Adv. from Βαβῶς.

Βάρημα, atos, τό, (Βάρη) a burden, load, Dion. H.

Βάρηβας, avtos, ὁ, (Βάρης, Βαίρω) one that goes in a skiff, Soph. Fr. 453: from

Βάρης, ἰδος, Ion. ἰος, ἡ, an Egyptian boat, a sort of raft, Hdt. 2. 41, 96: in gen. a skiff, canoe, boat, Lat. ratis; esp. in Trag.

2. later a large house, tower, palace, Lat. insula, Valck. Amm. p. 44. (also parox. Βάρις.)

ΒΑΨΟΣ, eos, τό, weight, burden, pressure, fatigue, all that is burdensome, tires, or gives trouble: hence grief, misery, Aesch. Pers. 945: troublesomeness. II. a quantity, excess, πλοῦτος Eur. El. 1287.

III. metaph. weight, authority, dignity, influence, power, strength, energy, Lat. gravitas, Polyb.

Βαροῦλον, τό, (Βαρός, ἔλκω) the lifting screw, invented by Archimedes, Hero Math.

Βαρυῆς, ἔς, (ἄημι) breathing hard. II. strong smelling, Nic.

Βαρυαλγής, ἔς, (ἄλγος) Orph., and

Βαρυάλητος, ov, (ἄλγος) deeply-suffering. II. act. bringing deep affliction, Soph. Aj. 199.

Βαρυαχῆς, ἔς, (ἔχω, ἄχω) heavy groaning, dig with woe, cf. δυαχῆς, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1557, where Elmsl. takes it = sq.

Βαρυαχῆς, ἔς, Dor. for Βαρυαχῆς, q. v., Ar. Nub. 278.

Βαρυβόας, ov, ὁ, (βοή) loud shouting, Pind. Fr. 107. 2.

Βαρυβρεμέτης, ov, ὁ, and Βαρυβρεμετήρ, ητος, ὁ, fem. Βαρυβρεμέτειρα, ἡ, (βρέω) loud thundering, roaring, rattling, Soph. Ant. 1117.

Βαρυβρήτης, ov, ὁ, (βρομέω) = foreg., Anth.

Βαρύβρομος, ov, = foreg., Fr. Hom. 71: Βαρ. ἁρμονία Αἰολίς Lasus ap. Ath. 624 F.

Βαρυβρώς, ᾠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) greedily eating, biting: gnawing, corroding, στόνος Soph. Phil. 695.

Βαρύδουπος, ov, sounding heavily, roaring, thundering, Pind.

Βαρύγλωσσος, ov, Att. γλωττος, (γλῶσσα) chattering grievously, weariful, Nonn.

Βαρυλόχιν, ivos, ὁ, ἡ, terribly sharp, dub. in Opp.

Βαρυγούνατος, ov, Theocrit., and

Βαρυγούνος, ov, (γόνυ) with heavy knees, slow, lazy, Call. Del. 78.

Βαρύγιος, ov, (γυῖον) with heavy limbs, lame, lazy, slow, Anth.

II. act. weighing down the limbs, laming, tiring, poet.

Βαρυδαίμωνω, to be possessed by an evil spirit, an ill genius, Ar. Eq. 558: in gen. to be unlucky: and

Βαρυδαίμονία, ἡ, a heavy fate, ill luck, Antipho 116. 29: from Βαρυδαίμων, ov, gen. ovos, pressed by a heavy fate, unlucky, wretched, Alcæe. 5.

Βαρυδάκρυς, ov, and Βαρυδάκρυς, v, gen. vos, (δάκρυ) weeping bitterly.

Βαρυδέτης, ov, loaded with chains, Nonn.

Βαρυδίκος, ov, (δίκη) taking heavy vengeance, Aesch. Cho. 936.

Βαρυδέτειρα, ἡ, giver of ill gifts, Aesch. Theb. 975.

Βαρύδουπος, ov, = Βαρύδουπος, Mosch.

Βαρυεκέφαλος, ὁ, one that has a heavy brain, a blockhead, Plut.

Βαρυεργῆς, ἔς, (*ἐργω) hard working, dub. 1, Opp.

Βαρυήλος, ov, exceeding jealous or envious, Lyc.

Βαρυκοῖα, to be hard of hearing, Hipp.: and

Βαρυκοῖα, ἡ, hardness of hearing, Id.: from

Βαρυκοῖος, ov, (ἀκούω) hard of hearing. II. act. deafening, Hipp.

Βαρυκήγος, ἔς, (ἡχέω) sounding heavily, loud sounding, Orph.

Βαρυμήμω, to be weighed down or sorrowful: to be indignant, App.: also in Med.: and

Βαρυμήμω, ἡ, annoyance, grief, Plut.: anger: from

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βαρύθυμος, *on, troubled in spirit, cast down, mournful: indignant, sullen*, Eur. Med. 176. Adv. -μῶς, Alciph. βαρύθυ, *to be weighed down, oppressed, ὀνό τιμος* Il. 16. 519: hence *to be heavy, dull, sluggish, cf. βαρύνομαι, βόλῃ*. [v] βαρυκαρδῖος, *on, (καρδία) heavy, slow of heart*, LXX. βαρυκέφαλος, *on, (κεφαλή) top-heavy*, Vitruv. 3. 2. βαρυκοῦρος, *on, (κορυβή) loudly roaring, λέοντες* Pind. P. 5. 76. βαρύκοτος, *on, (κορέω) heavy in wrath, implacable*, Aesch. Eum. 780. II. Pass. much hated. βαρυκτυπῆς, *ēs, =sq.*, Or. Sib. βαρύκτυπος, *on, (κτυπέω) sounding heavily, terribly thundering*, epith. of Zeus, h. Hom. Cer. 3, etc., Hes. Op. 79: also of Poseidon, Hes. Th. 813, and Pind. βαρυλαίλαψ, *ἄπος, δ, ἡ, loudly storming*, Anth. βαρύλλιον, *τό, Dim. from βάρος, a small weight*. βαρύλλος, *on, of vexatious, annoying speech, ἔχθεα* hate vented in bitter words, Pind. P. 2. 100. βαρύλυτος, *on, (λύπη) grievously afflicting*. II. Pass. heavily afflicted, very sad, Plut. βαρύμastos, *on, with strong, heavy breasts*, Strab. βαρυμηνίος, *to be exceeding wrathful*, Heliod.: from βαρυμηνίς, *on, =sq.*, Theocr. 15. 138. βαρυμηνις, *ι, gen. ιος, exceeding wrathful*, Aesch. Ag. 1481. βαρύμσος, *on, largely paid, grasping*, Anth. βαρύμοχος, *on, (μοχθεῖν) hard working, suffering heavily, painful*, v. l. Soph. O. C. 1231. βαρύνην, Ep. and Aeol. for ἐβαρύνθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from βαρύνα. βαρύνοστος, *on, (νόσος) exceeding sick*, Nonn. βαρυντικός, *ἡ, ὄν, weighing down*, Arist. Coel. 3; *oppressive*. II. Gramm. = βαρύντον: from βαρύνα, f. ἰνά, (βαρύν) *to load heavily, to burthen*, Od. 5. 321: *to oppress, torment, tease*, Hom. Pass. *to be lame, βαρύνεσθαι γυνί, χεῖρα* *to be weary in limb, to be maimed in hand*, Hom.: also *βαρύνεται μοι τό σκέλος* Ar. Ach. 220. Metaph. *to be annoyed, grieved*, Lat. gravari, aegre ferre, Pind. N. 7. 63. II. *to use the grave accent*, Gramm. βαρύντος, *on, with heavy back*. βαρύδομος, *on, (ὀδμή) of heavy, strong, oppressive smell*, Nic. = Ion. βαρύσμος. βαρύζος, *on, (ῥίζω) = foreg.*, Diosc. βαρύοπτης, *on, δ, (ὄψ) of strong, loud voice*, Pind. P. 6. 24. βαρύοργγίτος, *on, (ὀργή) = βαρύμηνις, violently angry*, Anth. βαρύροσος, *on, Ion. for βαρύδομος*, Arist. Mirab. βαρυτάδω, (παθεῖν) *to suffer heavily, be much annoyed*, Plut. βαρυτάλαμος, *on, (παλῆμει) heavy handed*. Metaph. *fierce of device*, Pind. P. 11. 37. [πᾶ] βαρυπειθής, *ēs, (πειθεμαι) slow to obey*, Nonn. βαρυπένθεα, *ἡ, = βαρυπένθεα*: from βαρυπένθος, *ēs, (πένθος) mourning heavily*. II. act. causing grievous woe, Anth. βαρυπένθτος, *on, = foreg.*, II. Anth. βαρυπένθος, *ἡ, heavy, deep affliction*, Plut. βαρυπείτης, *ēs, (πεισείν) heavy falling*, Aesch. Eum. 369. βαρυπήμων, *on, gen. ονος, (πήμα) afflicting heavily*. βαρυπνέων, *ονσα, on, (πνέω) blowing heavily*, Musaei, ubi legend. Barū pn. βαρύπνοος, *on, (πνέω) = βαρυπνής*, Nic. βαρύποτος, *on, = βαρυβαῖμας*, Soph., and Eur., cf. Pors. Phoen. 1367. βαρύπους, *δ, ἡ, πον, τό, gen. ποδός, with heavy foot, sluggish*, Anth. II. act. making lame. ΒΑΡΥΤΨ, *εία, υ, Comp. βαρύτερος*, Superl. βαρύτατος, Adv. βαρύτεως, *esp. that which makes itself felt by pressure, always involving the notion of strength and force*: so almost always in Hom., who freq. has βαρεῖα χεῖρας, also βαρεῖα στενέων *to sob heavily*, ἄτη, ἔρις, κακότης βαρεῖα, Κατακλῶδες βαρεῖα, etc.: hence 1. in bad sense, burdensome, grievous, oppressive, esp. of bad air and unhealthy situations, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 12; πόλεμος Dem. 307. 15: and of persons, troublesome, annoying, Ib. 231. 15: βαρύνως φέρειν τι *to take a thing ill*, suffer it impatiently, Lat. graviter ferre: βαρύνως ἄκουειν *to be annoyed by hearing*. 2. in good sense, weighty, impressive,

strong, in Hom. only in a phys. signif., Od. 9. 257: influential, powerful, Polyb.: in moral sense, firm, immovable, true to one's principles, honest, Plut. II. of soldiers, heavy-armed, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 37, and Polyb. III. of sound, strong, impressive: also opp. to ὀξὺς, deep, full, Hipp.: hence βαρεῖα, sub. προσφῶτα, accentus gravis. Cf. the poet. θρύβος and the equiv. Lat. gravis. (In compounds it almost always means burdensome, strong, or impressive; very seldom difficult, as in βαρυπείτης.) βαρυσίδηρος, *on, heavy with iron*, Plut. [v] βαρυσκίτων, *on, gen. ανος, with a heavy club*, Call. Fr. 120. [v] βαρυσμάραγος, *on, (σμαράγη) = βαρύκτυπος, loud roaring or rattling*, Anth. [σμά] βαρυσταβέω, *to weigh heavy*, prob. 1., Diosc.: from βαρυστάβος, *on, weighing heavy*, Ar. Ran. 1397. βαρυστενάχων, *ονσα, on, (στενάχω) sobbing heavily*, Il., like Βαρυστονος. βαρύστομος, *on, (στόμα) cutting sharply or deeply*, Opp. βαρύστονος, *on, (στένω) deeply groaning, mourning heavily*, Soph. O. T. 1233. Adv. -μῶς, Aesch. Eum. 794. βαρυσύφορος, *on, (συμφορὰ) weighed down by ill luck*, Hdt. I. 45. βαρυσφάραγος, *on, = βαρυσμάραγος, heavy or loud thundering*, epith. of Ζεύς, Pind. I. 8 (7). 47. [α] βαρύσμως, *on, (σῶμα) heavy in body*. βαρυταρβής, *ēs, (τάρβος) exceeding fearful*, Aesch. Fr. 54. βαρύτης, ἥτος, ἡ, (βαρύν) weight, heaviness, Thuc. 7. 62: troublesome conduct or character, Isocr. 239 B: harshness, cruelty. βαρύτιμος, *on, (τιμή) of great worth, hence 1. venerable*, Aesch. Supp. 25. 2. costly, N. T. βαρύτλητος, *on, (τλήναι) bearing heavy weight*, Naumach. ap. Stob. p. 420. 4. II. pass. ill to bear, heavy, Anth. βαρυτόνος, (βαρύντον) *to put the grave accent*, Gramm. Hence βαρυτόνισις, *εως, ἡ, a marking with the grave accent*, Gramm. βαρύτονος, *on, (τείνω) stretched tight, compact: στήθος* Xen. Cyn. 5. 30, a tight, narrow chest. II. (τόνος) deep-sounding, like βαρύνω, Arist. Physiogn. 2. Gramm. of syllables, with grave accent, i. e. with none at all: and of paroxylon words. 3. Rhet. emphatic, strongly expressed. Adv. -μῶς. βαρυφθόγγης, *on, δ, =sq., λέων* Pind. Fr. 265. βαρυφθόγγος, *on, (φθογγή) deep, strong, heavy sounding, speaking, roaring, &c.*, h. Hom. Ven. 160. βαρύφθοισος, *on, loud roaring*, Anth. βαρύφορος, *on, heavy-burdened*. βαρυφρονέω, (βαρύνω) *like βαρυθυμέω, to be dejected, miserable*. βαρυφροσύνη, *ἡ, misery; indignation*, Plut.: from βαρύφρων, *on, gen. ονος, (φρήν) = βαρύθυμος, miserable, afflicted, indignant*, Ap. Rh. βαρυφωνέω, (βαρύνω) *to have a strong coarse voice or way of speaking*, Arist. Probl. βαρυφωνία, *ἡ, a strong deep voice or pronunciation*, Hipp., Alex. Incert. 51: from βαρύφωνος, *on, (φωνή) with a hoarse, deep voice*, Hipp. βαρύχελος, *on, thick-lipped*, Anth. βαρύχορδος, *on, (χορδή) deep-toned, φθόγγος* Anth. βαρύψυχος, *on, (ψυχή) heavy of soul, sluggish, mean-spirited*, Soph. Aj. 319. βαρύωδης, *ēs, (ῥώω) = βαρύδομος*, Nic. βαρύωδυνος, *on, (ὀδύνη) inflicting pangs: or suffering pangs*, Nonn. βάς, βάσα, βάν, part. aor. 2 of βαίνω. βασαναστραγάλα, *ἡ, (βάσανος, ἀστραγάλος) plague of the joints*, epith. of the gout, Luc. βασανέω, rare form of sq. βασανίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, *to rub upon the touch-stone, βάσανος: theta to try the genuineness of a thing, ὑπὸ δακτύλῳ Βασανίσθαι* *to be convicted of being painted, by tears washing off the cosmetic*, Xen. Oec. 10. 8: *in gen. to make proof of, convict, esp. to elicit truth by applying the torture, to rack, torment*, Ar. Ran. 616, etc.: also *in gen. to test, examine*, Bornem. Xen. Cypor. 5. 3, 16: βασανισμένον, of style, strained, tortured, unnatural, Dion. H. Hence βασανισμός, *δ, a proving, trial, examination: torture: pain like that of the rack*, Alex. Incert. 23.

βασανιστέον, verb. Adj., one must apply the torture to, τινδ Dem. 855. 2. II. βασανιστέος, εἰς, εὖ, to be examined, Plat. Rep. 539 E.

βασανιστήρ, ἥρος, δ, = βασανιστής. Hence βασανιστήριος, α, ον, belonging to trial, inquiry, torture: τὸ -ον, the question-chamber, the rack itself, Thernist.

βασανιστής, οἰ, δ, pecul. fem. βασανιστρία, ἡ, Ar. Ran. 826, an examiner, prover, torturer, Dem. 978. 11.

ΒΑΣΤΑΨΩ, ἡ, the touch-stone, Lat. lapis Lydius, Theogn. 250, Pind. P. 10. 105, cf. παρατίβω. II. metaph. a trial whether a thing be genuine, solid, or real, ἐς πᾶσαν β. ἀπικνεύσθαι Hdt. 8. 110, δοῦναι τι βασάνω Pind. N. 8. 33, and so freq. in Soph. III. inquiry, esp. by torture, Isocr. 369 D; hence confession upon torture, Dem. 1254. 9. 2. torture, anguish, disease, N. T. [Bā]

βασίλεια, ἡ, poet. for sq., Böckh Pind. N. 1. 39; cf. ἱφέα.

βασίλειά, ἡ, fem. from βασίλειος, a queen, princess, lady of royal blood: also of goddesses, Hom.: βασίλεια θεά are joined, Ar. Pac. 974.

βασίλειά, ἡ, (βασίλειω) a kingdom, dominion, Hdt.: hereditary monarchy, opp. to τυραννίς, Thuc. 1. 13, etc., cf. Arnold. Append. 1. II. a diadem, Inscr. Ros. III. majesty, as a form of address, Byzant.

βασίλειδιον, τό, Dim. of βασίλειος, Lat. regulus, Plut. βασίλειον, τό, most usu. in plur., a kingly dwelling, palace, Xen. 2. a seat of empire, Polyb. 3. at Athens, the place where the φιλοβασιλεῖς met. 4. the king's or general's tent.

5. the royal treasury, Hdt. 2. 149. II. a tiara, diadem, Plut. Strictly neut. from

βασίλειος, ον, and in Aesch. and Eur. α, ον, kingly, royal, princely, ordained by royal authority: Ion. βασικῆός, α, ον Od. 16. 401.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, ἑως, Ion. ἥος, δ, irr. acc. βασίλῃ Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220:—a king, prince, lord, Hom., freq. with collat. sense of captain or judge, Hes. Op. 200: called ὑπερβρέτης, because Zeus was the founder of monarchy, Hom.: cf. βασίλεια. II. one of the nobility, the royal family, the governing body, Hom.

III. a lord, master, householder, Il. 18. 556, Pind. O. 6. 79: the name used by slaves of their owner, by parasites, flatterers, clients, etc. of their patrons, as Lat. rex. IV. as a form of addressing the gods, esp. Zeus, from Pind. downwds.: Zeus θεῶν βασίλειος Hes. Th. 886, cf. ἀναξ.

V. the second of the nine Archons at Athens was called βασίλειος: he had charge of the public worship, and the conduct of criminal processes, Plat., etc.

VI. After the Persian war the king of Persia was called βασίλειος (without the Art.), or δ μέγας βασίλειος, as afterwards the Roman emperor, or now the Grand Signior, Thuc., Xen., etc.

VII. metaph. the first or most distinguished of any class, Philostr.—Passow considers the Homeric phrase ἀνὴρ βαρ., and particularly the forms βασίλειντερος, -πατος, sufficient evidence that the word was orig. an Adjective: but cf. κίων, κύντερος, and many others in Buttm. Ausf. Gr. §. 69. 3.

βασίλευτός, ὅς, ον, (βασίλειω) under monarchical government, Arist. Pol.

βασίλευτωρ, ορος, δ, = βασίλειος, Antim.

βασίλειω, to be king, to rule, ἐν ἰσχύϊ, κατὰ δῆμον Hom.; in aor. to be made king, Hdt. 2. 2, etc. II. to rule over a people, τισί Hom., afterwards, more usu. c. gen., which is found also Od. 11. 285. Pass. to be governed, to be under a king, Pind. P. 4. 189. III. to be of the king's party.

βασίλη, ἡ, = βασίλεια, rare poet. form, a queen, princess, Soph. Fr. 292, and so W. Dind. and Ellendt in Pind. N. 1. 39.

βασίλητή, ἡ, Ion. for βασίλεια.

βασίληϊος, ἡ, Ion. for βασίλειος, Il.

βασίληϊός, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. of βασίλειος, τιμή Il. 6. 193.

βασίλῃω, to be of the king's party, Plut. Med. βασιλίζουσι, to behave like a king, App.

βασίλικός, ὅς, ον, like βασίλειος, royal, princely, lordly, Xen., Plat., etc. Adv. -κῶς. II. as Subst. ἡ -κῆ, i. sub. τέχνη, monarchy, Plat. Polit. 291 E. 2. sub. οἰκία or σπῶδ, Lat. basilica, regia, a royal mansion: esp. a colonnade such as was attached to palaces, Plat. Charm. 153 A. 3. at Rome, a public build-

ing with colonnades in the forum, where merchants congregated, trials were held, etc., Vitruv. 5. 1: on the same plan Constantine built the Christian churches, which were hence called basilicae. But 4. τὸ -κόν, sub. ταμείον, the royal treasury, Diod. βασίλινά, barbarism for βασίλιννα, βασίλεια, Ar. Av. 1678. βασίλινδα, Adv. παιδίδ, ἡ, king I am, a child's game, cf. ἀριστοῖδα, etc., Poll. g. 110.

βασίλιννα, ἡ, = βασίλεια, Menand. p. 280.

βασίλεις, ἰδός, ἡ, = βασίλεια, Soph. Aut. 941, (but Herm. βασίλεις).

Βασίλισκος, ὁ, Dim. from βασίλειος, a little king, chieftain, Lat. regulus, Polyb. II. a kind of lizard or rather serpent, a basilisk, perh. the Cobra Capello, Plin. III. a little bird, the golden-crested wren, Plut. IV. a sea-fish.

Βασίλισσα, ἡ, = βασίλεια, a queen, Arist. Oec., cf. Lob. Phryn. 225. II. the wife of the Ἀρχων βασίλειος at Athens. (never βασίλιττα.)

Βασίμος, ον, (βαίνω) passable, accessible, attainable, Dem. 793. 5: safe, secure. II. reached, gained.

Βάσις, εως, ἡ, (βαίνω) a step, walk, Pind., etc. II. that with which one steps, a foot, Plat. Tim. 92 A. III. that whereon one steps, ground: a foundation, base, pedestal, Ib. 53 C, etc.

IV. motion, esp. rhythmical, hence rhythm, time, Plat. Rep. 399 E:—in Rhetoric, the rhythmical close of a sentence. [δ]

Βασκαίνω, fut. ἀνά: aor. ἐβάσκηνα, aor. pass. ἐβασκάνην, (βάσκω, βάω), βάω. To use ill words of another, esp. to slander, backbite, belie, disparage, τινά, cf. βᾶσκων, Dem. 94. 19.

II. to use ill words to another, bewitch him, by means of invidious praise, spells, an evil eye, etc., which was believed to check the growth of children, fascinare, τινά; the charm was broken by spitting thrice, Arist. Probl. 20. 34, Theocr. 6. 39: hence

III. in gen. to envy, τινί Piers. Moer. (Hdn.) p. 470: but the cases were sometimes interchanged.

Βασκάνια, ἡ, slander, blame, Plat. Phaed. 95 B. II. envy, ill-will.

Βασκάνιον, τό, = προβασκάνιον, a charm against witchery, an amulet, Strab.

II. Dim. from sq.

Βᾶσκων, ον, (Βασκάνω) envious, slandering, Ar. Plut. 571. Adv. -ως, Joseph. II. as Subst. a slanderer, tale-bearer, like συκοφάντης. 2. one that bewitches, a magician, Strab.: one that bears ill-will, is malignant, Plat. A. 369 A.

Βασκαντικός, ὅς, ον, belonging to slander or witchery, inclined thereto, Plut.

Βασκάς, ἡ, ν. φασκάς.

Βάσκε, in Il. always in form βᾶσκ' ἴθι, speed thee! away! βᾶσκε alone in Aesch. Pers. 664, 672, come! prob. imperat. of an obsol. βᾶσκα, akin to βᾶβάω, βαίνω.

Βασκοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for Βασκάνια.

Βάσκω, = βάω, only in Gramm., as root of βασκαίνω.

Βασμός, ὁ, Ion. for βαβμός.

Βάσσα, ἡ, Dor. for βῆσσα.

Βασσάρα, ἡ, = ἁλώπηξ, a fox. II. the dress of Thracian bacchantes, prob. made of fox-skins.

III. a Bacchantess, Hesch., but very dub. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 70. IV. an impudent woman, courtesan, Lyc. (of Thracian origin.)

Βασσαρέως, ἑως, δ, epith. of Bacchus, from βασσάρα III, Horat. Od. 1. 18, 11. Hence

Βασσαρέω, = Βασχεύω, v. ἀναβασιος.

Βασσαρκός, ὅς, ον, = βασσαρέος.

Βασσάριον, τό, Dim. from βασσάρα I, Hdt. 4. 192.

Βασσαρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, = βασσάρα III, Anacr. 54.

Βασσαρεῖς, δ, = Βασσαρεῖς.

Βάσσω, ον, gen. ονος, Dor. comp. of βαβός, Epich. p. 109.

Βαστάγμα, ατος, τό, that which is borne, a burthen, Eur. Supp. 767. II. that which bears, a staff: from

ΒΑΣΤΑΨΩ, f. δσω: aor. pass. ἐβαστάχην, to lift, lift up, raise, λᾶν, τόξον Od. 11. 594, 21. 405: metaph. to lift up, praise, laud, Pind. O. 12. 27. II. to bear, support, hold upright: also to have in one's hands: to have in mind, consider, weigh, make proof of, ἐν γνώμῃ Aesch. P. 888, φρενί Ar. Thesm. 437.

III. to carry off, take away, like φέρω for ἀποφέρω.

IV. Att. also = ψηλαφῶ, to handle, touch, Aesch. Ag. 35, ubi v. Blomf. Hence

βαστακτής, οὐ, δ, a bearer, porter.

βαστακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for bearing. Adv. -κῶς.

βαστακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., to be borne, Mel. 7.

βαταλίζομαι, to live like a βάταλος, Theano.

βάταλος, δ, = κιναιδός, pathicus; perh. from βατεύω, βατέω.

II. a nick-name given to Demosthenes, v. 288. 17 (ubi al. βάτταλος), with allusion to βατταρίζω, because he stuttered as a young man, and could not pronounce the β.

βατάνη, ἡ, = πατάνη, Lat. patina, Sicil. word, Matro ap. Ath. 136 D.

βατάνιον, τό, Dim. of βατάνη, Antiph. Euthyd. 1.

βατέω, = βαίνω II. 3, and sq.

βατέω, (βαίνω) to tread, cover, of animals, Theocr. II. at Delphi = πατέω, Plut.

βάτην, 3 dual. aor. 2 of βαίνω, Ep. for ἐβήτην, Hom.

βατήρ, ἦρος, δ, (βαίνω) strictly the strider: usu. the threshold on which one treads, Amips. Incert. 5: the bounds on the race-course, like βήλος, Βαλβίς: the staff with which one walks, Nic.

βατηρία, ἡ, = βακτηρία, Βάκτρον.

βατηρίος, ὄν, belonging to the βατήρ: βατ. λέχος, = ὄχλος, Pseudo-Phocyl., v. Βάτης.

βατηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, κλμαξ β. a mounting ladder, Anth.

βάτης, ου, δ, (βαίνω) one that treads or covers. [δ]

βατία, ἡ, = βάτος, a bush, thicket, Pind. O. 6. 90. II. a kind of cup, dub. ap. Ath. 784 B.

βατιακή, ἡ, ὄν, βατιακίον, τό, a kind of cup, vv. II. Philem. p. 389.

βατιδοσκόπος, ὄν, (Βαρίς, σκοπέω) looking after roaches, greedy for them, Ar. Pac. 811.

βάτινος, ἡ, ὄν, (βάτος) of the bush or thicket.

βάτιον, τό, Dim. of βάτος. II. = Βατιάκιον, Βατιακή.

Βατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the prickly roach, Epich. p. 55. II. a bird that frequents bushes, Arist. H. A. III. a plant, akin to βάτος.

Βατοδρόπος, ὄν, (δρέπω) pulling thorns off or up, h. Hom. Merc. 190.

Βατοίς, ἐσσα, εν, (βάτος) thorned, Nic.

βάτον, τό, a black-berry: from

βάτος, ἡ, a Bramble or any prickly bush, Od. 24. 230: βάτος ἰδαία the raspberry-bush, Diosc. [δ]

βάτος, δ, the prickly roach. [δ]

Βατός, ἡ, ὄν, (βαίνω) passable, accessible, Soph. Fr. 109: passed, mounted: τό Βατόν, Lat. vadum, the ford of a river.

βατραχέως, ὄν, (βάτραχος) of or belonging to a frog: Βατραχίου, sub. χρώμα, frog-color, pale green, Ar. Eq. 523.

βατραχίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰω, to act or be like a frog.

βατραχίον, τό, ranunculus, as we might say frog-wort, Hipp.

βατραχίου, τό, a court of law at Athens, Pausan. 1. 28, 8, so called from its color, cf. Φοινικίου.

βατραχίς, ἴδος, and in Ar. Eq. 1406 ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of βάτραχος, Nic.

II. a frog-green coat, Ar. Eq. 1. c.

βατραχίτης, ου, δ, λίθος, a frog-green stone, Plin. [δ]

Βάτραχος, δ, a frog, Batr. 2. a kind of fish, sea-frog, Arist. H. A. 3. a disease of the tongue. 4. the frog of a horse's hoof, Xen., elsewhere χελιδν.

Βάτταλος, f. v. βάταλος II.

βατταρίζω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἰω, to stammer, Hippon. 108.

βατταρισμός, δ, a stuttering.

βατταριστής, οὐ, δ, a stutterer.

βαττολογία, = βατταρίζω, to babble, use vain repetitions, N. T. (This family of words usu. derived from Battus, n. pr. of a stuttering king of Cyrene, Hdt. 4. 155: more prob. merely formed to imitate the sound.) Hence

βαττολογία, ἡ, = βατταρισμός: also idle talk, Eccl.

βατύλη, ἡ, a she-dwarf, late.

Βατώδης, ἐς, (βάτος, εἶδος) overgrown with thorns, Polyb.

βαυβαλίζω, = sq.

βαυβάω, to lull asleep. II. intr. to slumber, fall asleep, Eur. Syl. 6, cf. Βαυκαλάω.

βαῦω, fut. Βαῦεω, Βαυβάρη, to cry βαῦ βαῦ, to bark: hence to wail, mutter, like ὑλατῶ, Lat. lairare, Aesch. Ag. 449: to reproach, assail, Ar. Thesm. 895. II. transit. to cry aloud for, τινά Aesch. Pers. 13.

Βαυκαλῶ and Βαυκαλίζω, akin to Βαυβάω, to put to sleep, rock, sing, lull to sleep, Ael. (prob. from βα, αἰω, if not onomatop.) Hence

Βαυκαλήμα, ατος, τό, a lullaby.

Βαυκαλίζω, v. under Βαυκαλάω.

Βαυκαλίον, τό, also Κανκαλίον, a narrow-necked vessel, that gurgles when water is poured in or out.

Βαυκαλῆς, ἡ, a copper or earthen vessel for cooling wine or water in, elsewhere ψυκτήρ, Lat. gillo or gello, opp. to μυλλήριον, Anth., akin to Κανκαλῆς, Coray Isocr. p. 446.

Βαυκίδες, αἱ, a kind of woman's shoes, Alex. Isost. 1. 7: also Κανκίδες.

Βαυκίς, f. ἴω, Att. ἰω, (Βαυκός) to play the prude, to be nice, Lat. delicias facere, Alex. Tarant. 4. 9.

Βαυκισμα, ατος, τό, = Βαυκιμός.

Βαυκισμός, οὐ, δ, prudery, affected delicacy.

Βαυκοπανούργος, δ, a magnanimous rogue, who puts a good face on the worst case: also στεγνοπανούργος, Arist. Eth. N.

Βαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, delicate: prudish, affected, like τρυφερός.

Βαῦνη, ἡ, = sq.

Βαῖνος or Βανός, δ, also ἡ Βαῖνη, (αῖω) a furnace, forge: prob. the root of Βάνευος.

Βαφέϊον, τό, a dyer's house, Strab.

Βαφέως, ἐως, δ, (Βάττω) a dyer, Plat.

Βαφή, ἡ, (Βάττω) a dipping, as of red-hot iron in cold water, Soph. Aj. 651. II. esp. a dipping of cloth in dye, and so dyeing, coloring, Theophr.: also the dye itself, Κρόκον Βαφάς, prob. the saffron-dyed robe, Aesch. Ag. 239:—the meaning of χαλκοῦ β. in Aesch. Ag. 612, is yet uncertain.

III. of wine, freshness, strength, Plut.

Βαφικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to dipping or dyeing: ἡ Βαφική, sub. τέχνη, the art of dyeing, Plut.

Βαψίμος, ὄν, to be dyed, Iamb.

Βάψις, ἐως, ἡ, a dipping, dyeing, Antipho ap. Poll. 7. 169.

ΒΑΔ'ΑΔΩ, fut. βδάλω, to suck, milk, Plat.; so in Med., Arist. H. A. Hence

βδάλσις, ἐως, ἡ, a sucking, milking, Gal.: and βδella, ἡ, a leech, Hdt. 2. 68: also the river-lamprey. II. = βδella, Arr. [δ] Hence

βδella, to place leeches, bleed with them, Gal.

βδella, τό, a plant, Diosc. II. the fragrant gum which exudes from it, Id., v. Plin. N. H. 12. 9.

βδella, ὄν, a leech-throated man, a parasite, Cratin. Dionys. 4.

βδella, (βδella) an abomination, esp. of idols, LXX.

βδella, ἡ, = sq., Cratin. Hor. 6.

βδella, δ, disgust at any thing unseemly.

βδella, ἡ, ὄν, disgusting, abominable, N. T.

βδella, ὄν, = foreg., Aesch. Eum. 52.

βδella, Dep., to act like a βδella, behave disgustingly, Dem. 214. 24.

βδella, ἡ, the character or conduct of a βδella, shamelessness, Isae. 73. 38: disgust, nausea, Hipp.

βδella, δ, ὄν, abominable, breeding disgust, offending the outward senses, or more freq. the sense of propriety, nasty, lost to all sense of shame, Ar. Ran. 405, v. omnino Theophr. Char. 12. Adv. -πῶς. Hence

βδella, Att. -ττω, fut. εἶω, (βδέω) to cause disgust by bad smell or otherwise, LXX, and Eccl. Usu. as Dep. med. βδella, aor. ἐβδella, to feel disgust at, τινά to detest, have a horror of, Ar. Ach. 586. The perf. ἐβδella occurs in pass. signif. in N. T.

βδella, δ, ὄν, Dor. for βδella, Epich. p. 31.

βδella, = βδέω.

βδέσμα, ατος, τό, a stench, visium.

ΒΔΕ'Ω, f. βδέω, to break wind, Ar. Plut. 693; c. acc. cognat., οὐ λιβάττον βδέω Id. Plut. 703: in gen. to stink, Gal. (βδella, βδella, βδella).

βδella, δ, (βδέω) a stench.

βδella, = βδέω c. acc., to be afraid of, Ar. Eq. 224.

βεβάσις, 3 pl. perf. of βαίνω, II.

Βεβαιός, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Thuc. 1. 32, (βαίνω) firm, fast, hence trusty, sure, safe, Thuc., etc.: βεβαιότερος μηδὲν νεωτε-

ρῖον more certain to make no resistance, Id. 3. 11: *steadfast, lasting*, χάρις Id. 1. 32: τὸ βέβαιον *certainty*, Hdt. 7. 50. Adv. βεβαίως and βέβαιον. Hence

βεβαιότης, ητος, *firmness, certainty*, Arist. Eth. N.: *safety*, Thuc. 4. 66: *constancy*, Plat. Legg. 735 A.

βεβαίω, to fix, make firm, establish, Plat. Crito 53 B: to redeem one's word, βεβαιῶν τὴν πρᾶξιν to accomplish, ratify, Xen. But unus. in Med. to establish for oneself, to confirm, secure, Thuc. 1. 33, 6. 10, 34, etc.: to affirm stoutly, asseverate, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 489 A. Hence

βεβαιώω, ατος, τό, that which is made firm; a pledge, token, security, Joseph.

βεβαίωσις, εως, *fixing, establishing*, β. γνώμης the test of your determination, Thuc. 1. 140.

βεβαιωτέον, verb. Adj., one must make firm, confirm, Philo.

βεβαιωτής, οῦ, δ', an establisher, ratifier, surety, Polyb. 2. 40.

βεβαιωτικός, *fit for establishing, confirming*, Epict.

βεβαίωμ, Ep. syncope. inf. perf. for βεβηκέναι, of βαίω, Il. [α]

βεβαρηώς, weighed down, Ep. part. perf. from βαρύνω, Od.

βεβᾶσαν, Ep. syncope. 3 pl. plqpf. of βαίω, Il. 17. 286.

βεβᾶως, βεβᾶνία, Ep. syncope. for βεβηκώς, from βαίω.

βεβηκα, perf. act. of βαίω.

βεβηκει, 3 sing. plqpf. Ion. for ἐβεβηκει, Hom.

βεβηλος, ον, (βαίω, βηλός) accessible, allowable to tread, closed against none, opp. to ἱερός, as βάσιμος to ἄδντος, Trag. II. of men, unhallowed, uninitiated, = ἀμύητος, Lat. profanus, Rubnk. Tim.: also unholy, impure, Eur. Protes. 1. Hence

βεβηλῶς, to profane, to pollute, Julian. Hence

βεβηλῶσις, εως, *a profanation*.

βεβαιοσμός, Adv. from part. perf. pass. from βιάζομαι, by violence, on compulsion, Diod.

βεβήκει, 3 sing. perf. act. from βιάω, Il.

βεβήλα, 2 sing. perf. pass. of βάλω, Il.

βεβήλαται, βεβήλατο, 3 plur. perf. and plqpf. pass. of βάλω, Hom.

βεβήλκει, 3 sing. plqpf. act. of βάλω, Ion. for ἐβεβήλκει, Hom.

βεβήλκεται, part. perf. pass. of βάλω, Hom.

βεβήλται, βεβήλητο, 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. pass. of βάλω, Hom.

βεβολήατο, 3 plur. plqpf. pass., and βεβολημένος, part. perf. pass. from βολέω for βάλλω, Il.

βεβουλευμένος, Adv. from part. perf. pass. from βουλεύομαι, deliberately, unwisely, Dem.

βεβράω, βεβράς, v. βαβράω.

βεβρίθα, perf. from βρίθω, Hom.

βεβρύχε, v. under βρύχω.

βεβρώω, poet. form for βιβρώσκω, to eat up, swallow, only in Il. 4. 35.

βεβρωώς, part. perf. act. of βιβρώσκω, Hom.

βεβρώσεται, 3 sing. fut. pass. of βιβρώσκω, Od.

βεβρωνμένος, part. perf. pass. from βύζω, Od.

βεβρός, βεβρώα, contr. from βεβᾶς part. perf. from βαίω.

βέη, 2 sing. from βέομαι, Il.

βέθρον, τό, contr. from βέρεθρον, Euphor. Fr. 136.

βεινέω, βεινιτιάω, rare forms of βιν-, qq. v.

βέομαι, poet. for βέομαι, q. v.

βέομαι, 1 sing. conj. ar. 2 for βῶ, of βαίω, Il. 6. 113: cf. καταβέομαι for καταβᾶμεν, Il. 10. 97, βέω for βῶ, etc., v. Butt. Gramm. p. 95. Ann. 20.

βεκεσέληνος, ον, = ἀρχαῖος, superannuated, old-fashioned, dotard: in gen. simple, silly, childish, stupid, like κρονικός, κρόνιος, Ar. Nub. 308. (Deriv. obscure: perh. the former part from βέκος, cf. Hdt. 2, while the moon heightens the notion of indefinite antiquity, v. προσέληνος: acc. to others, lunatic.)

βεκός, τό, bread: Hippon. 57, has Κυπρίων βέκος, whence some think the word Cyprian: but Hdt. 2. 2, says it is Phrygian, v. Höck's Kreta, 1. 116. The best Edd. of Hdt. have βέκος, others βέκος, Bekkός and βέίκος.

βελεμνίτης, ον, δ, a kind of stone, blemnitis: from βελεμνον, τό, poet. for βέκος, a dart, javelin, Il. only in plur., Aesch. Ag. 1496 in sing.

βελεσυχάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) joying in darts, hence fond of the chase, epith. of Apollo, Anth.

βελίτης, ον, δ, κάλαμος, a reed for making arrows, Geop.

βελόνη, *quiver*.

βελοναντία, *divination by drawing arrows out of the quiver*, like ραβδομαντία.

βελόνη, *η*, (βέλος) an arrow-head, point, Eupol. Tax. 11: a needle, Baitr. 130: a spine of the fir-tree. II. a sharp-nosed kind of fish, elsewhere. βᾶψ.

βελονίς, ἰδος, *η*, Dim. from foreg., a little needle, Hermipp.

Μοε. 8: a little fish, Opp.

βελονοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) pointed, needle-shaped, Gal.

βελονοποικίλης, ον, δ, (ποικίλω) an embroiderer.

βελονοπώλης, ον, δ, fem. βελονοπῶλις, ἰδος, *η*, (πῶλω) a needle-seller.

βελοποιτία, *η*, the making, preparing of arrows, Math. Vett.: from

βελοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making arrows, Math. Vett.

βέλος, εος, τό, (βάλλω) a missile, esp. an arrow, dart, shaft, Hom.: any thing hurled from a distance at an enemy, e.g. a fragment of rock, Od. 9. 495. 2. the throw, the blow itself, Il. 8. 513, Od. 20. 305: ἐκ βέλων out of the reach of darts, out of shot, Il.: and so ἐξω βέλων γίνεσθαι: βέλος is used of a sword, Ar. Ach. 345, cf. Soph. Aj. 658. 3. metaph., the ἀγῶν βέλεα of Apollo and Artemis in Hom. are sudden, easy death: but Il. 11. 269, βέλος δὲ of the Eileithyiae, child-birth pangs: metaph. also of any thing swift-darting, as δόρυμβρα βέλῃ sharp, driving showers, Soph. Ant. 358: ὁμμάτων βέλος the glance of the eye, Aesch. Ag. 742; ἡμῶν βέλος the shaft of love, Pr. 649: also of mental pang, anguish, Disson Pind. N. 1. 48.

βελοστάσια, *η*, a receptacle for warlike engines, Ath.

βελοστόσις, εως, *η*, (ιστήμι) an engine to hurl missiles, e.g. a catapult, Diod.: also = foreg., Polyb.

βελοςφενδόνῃ, *η*, an engine to hurl darts. 2. a dart wrapt with pitch and tow, and thrown while on fire from an engine, Plut., Lat. falarica, Liv. 21. 8, Sil. 1. 351.

βελουκῆω, (βελουκός) to draw out arrows, Medic.

βελουκία, *η*, a drawing out of darts.

βελουκικός, *η*, ὄν, belonging to βελουκία, Medic.

βελουκός, *η*, ὄν, (ἐκω) drawing the dart from a wound, Medic.

βέλτερος, α, ον, = βέλτιον, poet. Comp. of ἀγαθός, better, more excellent, Hom. Hence is found a rare Superl. βέλτατος, ἀπῇ, στον, prob. metri grat., Aesch. Eum. 487, Supp. 1055. (prob. akin to βάλλω, βέλος.)

βελτίω, to make better, improve, Arist. de Plant., in Pass.

βέλτιστος, *η*, ον, Superl. of ἀγαθός, οἱ βέλτιστοι, the aristocracy, Lat. optimates, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 16, etc. Adv. βέλτιστα, thank you, a form of refusing, Lat. benignè, rectè.

βελτίων, ον, gen. ονος, Comp. of ἀγαθός, Hom.

βελτιώσις, εως, *η*, (βελτιώω) a bettering, amendment, Philo.

βεμβίλιος, (βέμβις) to spin like a top, Ar. Av. 1465.

βεμβικίζω, f. ἰω, (βέμβις) to spin as one does a top, to set in motion, Ar. Vesp. 1517.

βεμβικώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) whirling; like a top, Ath.: from ΒΕΜΒΙΞ, ικος, *η*, Lat. turbo, a top, spun by whipping, elsewhere. βόμος and στρόβιλος, Ar. Av. 1461. II. a whirl, spinning motion: a whirlwind, whirlpool, Opp.

βεμβράδιον, τό, Dim. from βε.

βεμβρός, ἰδος, *η*, = βεβρός and μεμβρός, Ar. Fr. 170.

Βενδίδειον, τό, the temple of Bendis, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 11.

2. in plur. Βενδίδεια, ὡν, τό, festival of Bendis, v. Interpp. ad Plat. Rep. 354 B.

Βένδις, ἰδος, *η*, the Thracian Artemis, worshipped under this name in the Peiræus at Athens, Rubnk. Tim.

ΒΕΝΘΟΣ, εος, τό, (poet. for βάθος, as πένθος for πάθος) depth, esp. of the sea, θαλάσσης, ἡμνης βένθεα Hom.; βένθεα ὕλης the depths of the wood, Od. 17. 316.

βέντιστος, α, ον, Dor. for βέλτιστος, Theocr. 5. 76.

βέομαι, also βελομαι, Homer. pres. c. fut. sign., I shall go, move, and, since motion implies life, I shall live, Il. 15. 194, 16. 852, 22. 431; 24. 131.

βέρβερι, εος, τό, mother-of-pearl, pearl, a foreign word in Ath. 93 B.

βερβέριον, τό, prob. a shabby garment, Anacr. Fr. 19, ubi v. Bergk.

βέρβερτος, τό, Ep. and Ion. for βάρβαρον, Hom.

βερύχθεος, ό, a body; in plur. Ar. Eq. 635. (Origin unknown; prob. without a real root).

βεῦθος, εος, τό, a woman's dress, Sapph. Fr. 101: acc. to others βεδθος, Parthen. II, extr.

βῆ, βαα, the cry of sheep, Cratin. Dionys. 5.

βῆ, poet for ἐβη, 3 sing. aor. 2 of βαῖνω, Hom.

βῆγμα, ατος, τό, (βῆσσω) that which is coughed up, phlegm: the cough itself.

βῆλᾶ, ὄν, τᾶ, =πέδιλα, Panyas. ap. Schol. II. 1. 591.

βῆλός, ό, (prob. from βαῖνω) the threshold, on which one treads: poet. also the entrance of a house: the house itself, dwelling, Lat. limen, II. 1. 591: later the heaven.

βῆμα, ατος, τό, (βαῖνω) a step, pace, footstep, h. Hom. Merc. 222.

II. a raised place, step which one mounts, esp. a tribune to speak from before a court of law, Ar. Plut. 382, in a public assembly, etc., Thuc. 2. 34, esp. in the Pnyx at Athens, Oratt.: hence the stage. III. a measure of length, pace, = 10 παλαιαὶ, about 2½ feet. Hence

βηματίζω, f. ἴσω, to step, pace, measure by pacing, Polyb.

βηματίζεις, οὔ, ό, one that steps or measures by pacing, Ath.

βῆμεν, poet. for ἐβημεν, I plur. aor. 2 of βαῖνω, Od.

βῆμεναι, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of βαῖνω for βῆναι, Hom.

βῆν, poet. for ἐβην, aor. 2 of βαῖνω, II.

βῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of βαῖνω.

βῆξ, βηχός, ῆ, (βῆσσω) a cough: also masc. in Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Porpo Thuc. t. 1. p. 102.

βηρύλλιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

βηρύλλος, ό and ῆ, a jewel of sea-green color, beryl, Luc.

βῆσα, as, ε, aor. 1 act of βαῖνω, Hom.: poet.

βῆσαν, aor. 1 Med. of βαῖνω, Hom., but only in II. βῆσαν.

βῆσμαι, fut. of βαῖνω, Hom.

βῆσσα, ῆ, Dor. βᾶσσα, (βαῖνω) Lat. saltus, a glade or wooded glen: Hom. usu. joins, οὔρεα ἐν βῆσσι in the mountain glens; also simply ἐν καλῇ βῆσσι II. 18. 588, cf. Od. 19. 435: κολή, τρηχέια h. Hom. Ar. 284: also in plur. for sing., Od. 10. 210: also in Pind. and Trag. Hence

βηστής, εσσα, εν, woody, Hes. Op. 387.

ΒΗΨΩ, Att. βήττω, f. ἔω, to cough, Hipp. Ar. 200 56

βητάρως, ό, (βαῖνω, ἄρως) a measured step, Ap. Rh. Hence

βητάρωω, ονος, ό, a dancer, Od.: also ῆ, a dancing girl.

βήτην, poet. for ἐβήτην, 3 dual aor. 2 of βαῖνω, Hom.

βηχία, ῆ, and βηχίας, ου, ό, sub. φθόγγος, (βῆξ) hoarseness, opp. to κοκκυσμός.

βηχίας, ου, ό, v. foreg.

βηχικός, ῆ, ὄν, belonging to or suffering under a cough, Hipp. βηχιον, τό, collar-foot, Lat. tussilago, used to allay cough, Id. βηχότης, ες, (ἔδος) coughing, like a cough, Id.

ΒΙᾶ, ῆ, Ion. βλή, bodily strength, force, power, might, esp. of men and animals, also of winds, II.; in Hom., like ἴς, freq. periph. of strong men, βλή Ἑρακλῆος and Ἑρακλῆϊν, Διομήδεος, Ἑρacles, etc. He uses it as opp. to δόλος, μήτις, ἔπος: but also

2. strength of mind, II. 3. 45. II. force, an act of violence, violent and wrongful dealing, in Hom. usu. in plur.: joined with ὕβρις, Od. 15. 329: βία τινός force used against another, hence βία τινός against one's will, in spite of him, Hom., and Att.: but βία alone as an Adv., perforce, Hdt. 6. 5, etc.; so too ποτὶς βίαν Aesch. Fr. 208, Ar. Vesp. 443; also ἐκ βίας Soph. Phil. 563; ὑπὸ βίης Hdt. 6. 107: λαμβάνειν τι βία πράττειν to make a thing one's own perforce, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 31. [?] Hence

βιάζω, f. δσω, to overpower, constrain, Od. 12. 297: hence Pass., esp. in pl. βεβλήμεν, aor. ἐβιάσθην, to be overpowered, have violence done one, suffer violence, Thuc. 4. 10: βιάζομαι τάδε I am wronged herein, Soph. Ant. 66: βεβιάσμενοι freemen unjustly enslaved. More usu. as Dep. med., βιάζομαι τινα, to force a man, overpower, subdue him, Hom., who also uses the Pass.: βιάζεσθαι παρθένον to force a maiden, Ar. Plut. 1093, and Xen.: βιάζεσθαι αὐτόν to do oneself violence, kill oneself, Plat. Phaed. 61 C, D: c. acc. rei, to do violence to, h. ο. τὰ σφάγια to force the victims to be favorable, Hdt. 9. 41; so β.

ἕσταν Theocr. 22. 9, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 246 B: but β. τὸν ἕκλον to carry it by force, force it through: absol., to use force, act with violence, force one's way, β. δια φυλάκων Id. 7. 83; cf. 7. 70: βιάζεσθαι ἑω or εἰς τι to force oneself in or into, Dion. H.: also c. inf., βιάζεσθαι ἐλθεῖν to force one's way, Thuc. 7. 79: esp. in part. with another verb, e.g. σκήπτρον βιάσμενος ἔχω, δικην οὐ δίδωμι βιάζομενος I have got the sceptre by force, I use force to escape punishment, v. also βιάω.

βιαοιᾶσθαι, ῆ, violent death: and

βιαοιᾶνᾶνται, to die a violent death, Plut.: from

βιαοιᾶνᾶτος, ον, dying a violent death.

βιαοιᾶν, ὤπος, ό, (κλέπτω) stealing forcibly, Lyc.

βιαοιᾶχος, α, ό, (μάχη) fighting violently, Anth.

βιαοιᾶχέω, to fight with open force, not by deceit, Polyb.

βιαίος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (βία) forcible, violent, once in Od. 2. 236: hence acting with violence: δική βιᾶων an action for forcible seizure. II. pass. forced, compulsory, elsewh. βεβιασμένος, opp. to ἑκούσιος, Plat. Rep. 603 C. Adv. -ως, by force, perforce, twice in Od. 2. 237, 22. 37. [?] Hence

βιαότης, ητος, ῆ, violence, Antipho 130. 16.

βιαρτής, ἐς, (βίος, ἀρκέω) supplying the necessities of life, Anth.

βιάρχος, ό, (βίος, ἄρχω) one who superintends the commissariat, a commissary-general.

βιασμός, ό, (βιάω) violence, force, compulsion, Eupol. Autol. 26.

βιαστής, οὔ, ό, one who shews strength or force, strong: one who uses force, a violent man, N. T.: a robber.

βιαστήκος, ῆ, ὄν, inclined to deeds of violence.

βιατής, οὔ, ό, =βιαστής, Pind.

βιάω, perf. βέβηκα, older Ep. form of βιάω, to constrain, overpower: more freq. in Med., βιάομαι, f. ἵσταιμι, to force, drive into a narrow space, treat with violence, Hom.; βιάωνται Od. 11. 503, ψεύδεται βησάμενος overreaching, II. 23. 576, νῆα μισθὸν βιάσαντο he cheated us off or pay, II. 21. 451.

βιᾶζω, f. δσω, fut. part. βιάων, to lift up, raise, exalt, Soph. O. C. 381, v. Ellendt in voc. 2. to couple two animals.

II. =βαῖνω, esp. to mount, Lat. inire, Arist. H. A.

βιβάς, ᾠα, dv, part. from obsol. βιβῆμι, =βαῖνω, Hom. usu. with μακρά, v. sq.

βιβάζων, ουσα, ον, part. from obsol. βιβάζω, =βαῖνω, striding, II., always with μακρά, long striding, so also βιβάς and βιβᾶν, cf. βιβᾶω.

βιβᾶσις, εως, ῆ, (βιβάζω) a peculiar kind of dance, such as is described in Ar. Lys. 82.

βιβαστής, οὔ, ό, a coverer, male animal for breeding.

βιβάω, poet. collat. form of βαῖνω, to stride, πέλαρα βιβᾶ he takes huge strides, h. Hom. Merc. 225, ἐβίβασκε, impf. Ion., h. Hom. Ar. 133. Elsewh. we find only the part. βιάων, βιβᾶσα II. 3. 22, Od. 11. 539, both times with μακρά, also κοῦφα βιβᾶν lightly stepping, Pind. O. 14. 24: v. βιβᾶσθαι.

βιβλαριδιον, τό, =sq., N. T.

βιβλαριον, τό, Dim. from βιβλος, a little book, Anth.

βιβλιαγράφος, ον, =βιβλιογράφος, Cratin. Chir. 18, v. Lob. Phryn. 655.

βιβλιακός, ῆ, ὄν, belonging to books, versed in books, literatus, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D.

βιβλιαριον, τό, =βιβλαριον, Diog. L. 6. 3.

βιβλιαφόρος, ον, =βιβλιοφόρος, Polyb.

βιβλιᾶριον, τό, Ar. Fr. 596, and

βιβλίδιον, τό, Dim. from βιβλίας, Dem. 1283. 5. [δ]

βιβλινος οἶνος, ό, Biblian wine, from Biblis, a hill in Thrace, Hes. Op. 587, Theocr. 14. 15.

βιβλινός, ον, =βιβλινός, of paper.

βιβλιογράφος, ῆ, the writing of books, Diosc.

βιβλιογράφος, ον, (βιβλίον, γράφω) writing books, A. B. [α]

βιβλιοθήκη, ῆ, a book-case, library, Cratin. Jun. Pseud. 2.

βιβλιοκαπῆλος, ον, dealing in books, Luc. [α]

βιβλιολάθος, α, ό, (λήθη) book-forgetting, nickname of Didymus the Gramm., who had written so many books (3500!) that he could not remember them, Ath. 139 C.

βιβλίον, τό, Dim. from βιβλος, a little book, letter, Hdt.

βιβλιοπώλης, ον, ό, (πωλέω) a bookseller, Dion. H. fast,

βιβλιοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying books, papers, letters. ιωτε

βιβλιοφυλάκιον, τό, (φυλάκη) a place to keep books, *in*, LXX.
βίβλις, βίος, ἡ, esp. in plur., = βιβλίον. II. a cord of papyrus, βιβλος.

ΒΙΒΛΟΣ, ἡ, the inner bark of the papyrus, βύβλος: bark in gen. II. the paper made of this bark, first in Egypt: hence a book, writing, Aesch. Supp. 947.

BIBΛΩΣΚΩ, (redupl. form from root BPO—, which is found in the deriv. stems and words): fut. βρώσωμαι in late authors: fut. pass. βεβρώσωμαι Od. 2. 203: perf. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρωκάς, also contr. βεβρώς Soph.: aor. ἔβρων Ep.: Hom. uses the part. perf. and fut. pass.: Att. pres., imperf., perf. act., all the tenses in pass.: the deficient tenses were supplied from ἐσθία. To eat, gnaw, eat up, consume, χρήματα Od. 2. 203: also c. gen. Od. 22. 403. (Cf. Bopd., Lat. voro.)

Βιβαιοί, οἱ, officers at Sparta, whose duties are not clearly known, but were connected with the charge of the youth, Paus. 3. 11: Büchli supposes the word to be connected with ἰδουί, ἰδύουαι, witnesses or judges over them, Inscr. i. p. 609, cf. Müller, Dor. 3. 7, § 8.

βιγμάχος, ον, = βισαιμάχος, Anth.

βικίδιον, τό, and

βικίον, τό, Dim. from sq., Diosc. II. = κύαμος, vicia.

ΒΙΚΟΣ, or βίκος, ὁ, an earthen wine-vessel, like πίθος, Hdt. i. 194.

ΒΙΝΕΨ, inire, coire, of illicit intercourse, opp. to δυνίω, Ar. Av. 563: also of beasts.

βινητήριον, Desiderat. from βινέω, coire cupio, Ar. Lys. 715.

βιδοότης, ὁ, (βίος, δίδωμι) the giver of life or food, a guardian, Plat. Legg. 921 A.

βιδοῦρος, ον, (δίδωρ) life-giving, Aesch. Fr. 159: bounteous, Soph. Phil. 1162.

βιδοῦτης, ον, ὁ, fem. βιδοῦταις, βίος, ἡ, = βιδοότης, Anth.

βιδοῦτος, ον, ὁ, poet. for βιδοότης.

βισθάμιος, ον, (βάλλω) lively, strong, hale, h. Hom. Ven. 190.

βιστρέμμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (τρέφω) nourishing, supporting

life, Ar. Num. 570.

βιστρέπτειρα, ἡ, (τρέφω) life-supporting, Orph.

βιστρέφω, (βιστρέφω) to sketch, describe to the life, Longin.

βισλογικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to a βισλόγος.

βισλόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) like ἠθολόγος, one who represents a character to the life or who represents the life and manners, i. e. a player, Plut.

βιομηχανία, ἡ, industry in gaining a living, Antipho ap. Poll. 7. 189: from

βιομηχάνος, ον, (μηχανή) knowing, clever, skilled in getting a living, Arist. H. A.

βιοπλάνης, ἐς, (πλάνη) unsettled, wandering for a living, a beggar, Callim. ap. A. B.

βιοπονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 249. 2, and

βιοπόντος, ον, (πονέω) living by labor, Ib. p. 248. 26.

βιοποριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πορίζω) getting a living, Euseb.

ΒΙΟΣ, ὁ, life, the course of life, of man or beast, Od.: also of plants: esp. happy life: freq. βίω βιούν or ζῆν, but very unust.

βίος ζωῆς course of life, Plat. Epinom. 982 A. II. manner of life, occupation, livelihood, means: in gen. way of living, τὸν βίον ποιεῖσθαι, τὸν βίον ἔχειν ἀπὸ τινος to make one's living of, to live by a thing.

III. the world we live in, common life, the course of events, ἐν and παρὰ τῷ βίῳ. IV. diagraphē, Plut.

ΒΙΟΣ, ὁ, a bon, = τόξον, Hom. (perh. orig. same with βίος, since the first Greeks, like all rude tribes, lived by the chase).

βιοσσοτός, ον, (βίος, σώζω) protecting, supporting life, Nonn.

βιοστερητής, ἐς, (στερῶ) robbing of life or means. II. pass. in want of means, Soph. O. C. 747.

βιοτεία, ἡ, (βιοτεία) a way of life, livelihood, Xen. Oec. 6. 10.

βιολίσματα, στος, τό, life, a manner of life: from

βιοτεῖω, to live, obtain sustenance, αὐτὸθεν Thuc. i. 11: to follow a business, to live by a thing, ἀπὸ πολέμου Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25: β. βιολίον Eur. Alc. 242.

βιοτή, ἡ, Lat. vita, = βίος, Od. 4. 565, and Xen.

Αεσγῆς, ητος, ἡ, = foreg., h. Hom. 7. 10.

βελήσιος, ον, Ap. Rh., and

χασέος, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to, supporting life.

βιότιον, τό, Dim. from βίος, a scant living, Ar. Plut. i. 165.
βίος, ὁ, (βίος) life: esp. manner of life, means of life, Lat. vita, victus, Hom.

βιοφειδής, ἐς, (βίος, φείδομαι) stingy, penurious, Anth.

βιοφάγος, ον, (φαγεῖν) consuming, squandering one's means, Bast ap. Ep. Cr. p. 52. [α]

βιοφθορία, ἡ, destruction of life, Orph.

βιοφθόρος, ον, (φθείρω) destructive of life.

βιόχρηστος, ον, good for or useful in life.

βίω, f. βιώσωμαι, also Diog. L. 2. 68 βιώσω: aor. i. ἐβίωσα: aor. 2. ἐβίω, inf. βιώμαι, part. βιώας: aor. i. med. ἐβίωσμαι

(βίος, Lat. vivo). To live, live, etc., both of men, beasts, and plants: esp. to live happily, comfortably: in Pass., βιοῦται one lives, Lat. vivitur, βεβιωται ἐμοὶ I have lived. The irr. form βιώμεθα, as if from βιώω, h. Hom. Ap. 528, is corrected by Wolf βεβιωμεθα.

II. trans. to quicken, make alive, to keep alive, only in aor. i. Med., Od. 8. 468.

βιόωνται, βιόνοντο, poet. 3 plur. pres. and imperf. Med. from βίω, Od.

βιπτάζω, Epich. p. 109, and Sophron, for βαπτάζω, E. M. p. 197.

βίσων, ονος, ὁ, the wild bull, Bison, Paus. 10. 13. (so called from the country of the Bistones.) [i]

βίττακος, ον, ὁ, = ψίττακος, Eubul. Incert. 14.

βιώατο, 3 plur. opt. pres. med. from βίω, Il. 11. 467.

βιώναι, inf., and βιώτω, imperat. aor. 2, from βίω, Hom.

βιώσιμος, ον, (βίω) belonging to life: life-like, worth living, possible to live, Soph. Ant. 566.

βίωσις, εως, ἡ, life, N. T.

βιώσκομαι, as Pass., to be made alive, to revive, Arist. Meteor. βιωθέν, verb. Adj. from βίω, one must live, Plat. Gorg. 500 D.

βιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = βιώσιμος: also lively, Arist. H. A.

βιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (βίω) to be lived, worth while living, worth considering as life, Ar. Plut. 197, βίος βιωτός vita vitalis.

βιωφελής, ἐς, (ὠφέλῃ) = βιόχρηστος, useful, profitable for life, Luc.

βλάβερός, ὁ, ὄν, (βλάπτω) hurtful, ruinous, h. Hom., and Hes. Adv. — πῶς.

βλάβη, ἡ, (βλάττω) hurt, damage, opp. to wilful wrong (ἀδικημα), Aesch., etc.: βλ. τινος damage to a thing, Ar. Vesp. 1407: of a person, ἡ πάσα βλάβη an action for damage done, v. Att. Process p. 475, sq.: cf. βλάβος. [α]

βλάβεις, εσσα, εν, = βλαβερός, Nic.

βλάβομαι, = βλαπτόμαι, only 3 sing. βλάβεται occurs in Hom.

βλάβος, εος, contr. ον, τό, = βλάβη, hurt, injury, loss, usu. poet., and Hdt. i. 9; but also found in Att. prose, e. g. Plat. Legg. 843 C, etc.: indeed the Atticists mostly prefer βλάβος, Piers. Moer. p. 103, Osann Philom. p. 293.

βλάδερός, ὁ, ὄν, = πλαδαρός, flaccid, loose, spongy: metaph. silly, fatuous: akin to βλάξ, q. v.

ΒΛΑΨ, fut. βλάσω: pf. βεβλάσθαι, a supposed radic. form, acc. to Hesych. = μωραίνω: acc. to Eustath. the root of βλάξ.

Hesych. connects it with βλάσκω, = λέγω, and βλαπτόω, = παιδαριόομαι, also with βλαδάρος and πλαδάρος: the Lat. blattire, and frequent. blaterare are traced by Festus to the same root; cf. Buttin. Lex. v. βλάττειν, 6.

ΒΛΑΔΙΣΩΣ, ἡ, ὄν, having the legs bent inwards, and the feet outwards, bandy-legged, Hipp.: in gen. crooked: also of limbs distorted by gout, or of a stammering tongue; hence κισσός, πλατάνιστος Bly. twisted ivy, a plane-tree bending every way, Mel. i: τὰ βλαία τὰν ὀπίσθων the hollow of the hind-leg in which bees carry the pollen, Arist. H. A. Hence

βλαισότης, ητος, ἡ, crookedness of the legs, Arist. Probl.

βλαισμός, to make blaisós, Arist. H. A.

βλαισώσις, εως, ἡ, = βλαισότης. II. double-dealing: also in Rhet. the retorting of a dilemma on the proposer of it, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 15.

βλάκεια, ἡ, (βλακεῖν) slackness, indolence, sloth, stupidity Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 25, 7. 5, 83.

βλάκευμα, στος, τό, the conduct of a βλάξ, a silly, stupid trick; also = foreg. [α]: from

βλακεῖω, to behave like a βλάξ, to be slack, indolent, spiritless, silly, Xen. An. 2. 3. 11. II. in late authors, = θρόπτομαι, to be nice, fastidious, delicate.

βλακικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a βλάξ: in gen. indolent, stupid, Plat. and Xen., v. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. —κώς, Ar. Av. 1323.

βλακώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a βλάξ, Xen. Eq. g. 1.

βλάμμα, atos, τό, (βλάπτω) = βλάβη, Cic. Fin. 4. 21.

βλαΐ'Ε, βλακός, ὁ, ἡ, slack, inactive, sluggish, spiritless, silly, stupid, oft. in Xen., v. Ruhnk. Tim.

II. later, effeminate, delicate, fastidious, braggart, Koen. Greg. 557. Comp. βλακώτερος, Sup. βλακώτατος, and rarely βλακίστατος. (Passow from βλάξω, q. v.: Butt. Lexil. v. βλῆναι ὁ, from μαλακός, as βλάσκω from μαλεῖν.)

βλαπτήριος, ov, Opp. = sq.

βλαπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βλάπτω) hurtful, mischievous, Philo.

βλαΐ'ΠΤΩ, fut. φω, fut. med. βλάνομαι, used as pass. in Thuc. 6. 64: perf. pass. βέβλαμμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐβλάδην Thuc. 4. 73.

Antiphon 123. 18: but more usu. aor. 2 pass. ἐβλάδην (which is nearest the root BLAB—). To disable, weaken, hinder, stop, Od. 13. 22, πόδας, γούνατα to disable the feet, etc., for running, to lame them, to entangle or trip them up, Hom., who also has ἐβλαγέ με πόδας: in gen. Hom. mostly uses it of material things, to hinder or stop so as to do one harm, c. gen., to hinder from, βλάπτειν τινα κελεύθου Od. 1. 195: so βλαβέντα λουσθῶν δρόμων arrested in its last course, Aesch. Ag. 120: βλαβέλις κατὰ κλώνων entangled in the melée, Il. 16. 331: βλαφείβ εν δ'εφ caught in the branches, Il. 6. 39: βλάβειν ἄρματα καὶ ἵππας were stopped, could not get forwards, Il. 23. 545.

2. also of the mind, φρένας ἐβλαφε distracted his senses or understanding, drove him mad: and so c. acc. pers. alone, to blind, deceive, mislead, Il. 22. 15, Od. 23. 14: of Atέ, who distracts men's minds, Lat. m. g. 503: also of wine, Od. 21. 294: hence βλαφείλις, Lat. mente captus, Il. g. 508, for which Theogn. 222 says νόον βεβλαμμένους ἐσθλόν, c. βλαψίφρων and φρενο-βλάβης.

3. After Hom., in gen., to harm, damage, hurt, opp. to wilful wrong (ἀδικεῖν), c. acc., Pind. and freq. in Att.: also c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 661.

βλάσαμον, τό, poet. metaph. for βάλσαμον, Nic.

βλαστ'ΑΝΩ, fut. βλαστήσω: aor. ἐβλάστην: later aor. ἐβλάστησα: to bud, sprout, Thuc. 3. 26: in gen. to burst forth, grow, Trag., etc.

II. transit. to bring forth, bring up, Ap. Rh. 1. 1131.

βλάστειον, τό, = βλάστη, Nic.

βλαστέω, = βλαστάνω, rare, Aesch. Cho. 589.

βλαστ'ΕΤΗ, ἡ, a bud, sprout, leaf, twig, Soph. Fr. 296, cf. Ant. 327. II. increase, growth, παῖδς βλάσταται Soph. O. T. 717.

βλάστημα, atos, τό, Aesch. Theb. 533, and

βλάστημος, ὁ, = βλάστη, Aesch. Theb. 12, Supp. 317.

βλαστήμιον, ov, gen. onos, = βλαστικός, Nic.

βλαστήμις, eως, ἡ, a budding, sprouting, growth, Theophr.

βλαστήμιος, ἡ, ὄν, able, apt to bud or sprout, quick growing, Theophr.

βλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to shoot, Theophr.: belonging to growth, ὥρα Geop.

βλαστοκοτέω, (κόπτω) to cut or break off young shoots, Theophr.

βλαστολογέω, (λέγω) to thin or pick off young shoots, Lat. rumpinare, Theophr. Hence

βλαστολογία, ἡ, the thinning or pruning of young shoots, esp. of the vine, Theophr.

βλαστ'ΟΣ, ὁ, a bud, sprout, shoot, sucker, Lat. germen, Hdt. 6. 37: offspring, Soph. Fr. 314.

βλασφήμει, pf. ἐβλασφήμηκα, but also βεβλασφήμηκα Dem. 228. 14, (βλασφήμι) to hurt a man's good name, to speak ill or to the prejudice of one, to defame, περί τινος Isocr. 310 B, eis θεούς Plat. Rep. 381 E, and so N. T., and Eccl., to blaspheme. II. to utter words of ill omen, opp. to εὐφημει.

βλασφημία, ἡ, defamatory, calumnious, abusive language, Eur. Ion 1189: blasphemy, τινός against one, N. T.: from βλάσφημος, ov, (perh. from βλάξ and φήμι, others from βλάπτω, quasi βλαψίφημος) abusive, Dem. 110. 9: speaking blasphemy, N. T. II. speaking words of ill omen, opp. to εὐφημος. Adv. —μῆς. Hence

βλασφημοσύνη, ἡ, = βλασφημία.

βλαύτη, ἡ, usu. in plur. βλαύται, ὦν, αἱ, a kind of slipper or sandal, Lat. solea, Plat. Symp. 174 A.

βλαυντιον, τό, Dim. from βλαύτη, Ar. Eq. 889.

βλαυντώ, (βλαύνω) to beat with slippers, cf. Ter. Eun. 5. 7, 4.

βλαυνίονα, ἡ, (βλάπτω, γονή) a procuring of abortion.

βλάβις, eως, ἡ, (βλάπτω) a harming, Plat. Legg. 932 E.

βλαψιγράφος, ov, damaging graves, Welcker Syllog. Ep. 71. 4.

βλαψιφρόν, ov, gen. onos, (φρήν) maddening, φάρμακα Orph., and Euphor. Fr. 10. Adv. —όνως Aesch. Theb. 726.

βλεῖω, 2 sing. opt. aor. pass. for βληθείς, of βάλλω, Il. 13. 288.

βλεῖς, = βληθείς in Epich. (p. 109) acc. to E. M. p. 199.

βλεμεινῶ, (prob. from βρέμω) to brag, be proud of a thing, Il., always in phrase σθένει βλεμεινῶ or βλεμεινῶν exulting in his strength. But in Batr. 275, = μειναινῶ, c. inf.

βλέμμα, atos, τό, (βλέπω) the look, glance, Eur. H. F. 306: the eye itself, in plur., Aesch. Fr. 224.

ΒΛΕ'ΝΝΑ, ἡ, also βλεννα, ἡ, and βλένος, τό, = μύξα, κόρυφα, φλέγμα, phlegm, Lat. mucus, pituita, Hipp.: also written πλένα.

ΒΛΕ'ΝΝΟΣ, ὁ, a blockhead, simpleton, driveller, cui pituita molesta est: strictly, one with his head stuffed and stupefied, cf. κορυβῆς, and its opp. ἀπορυβῆς. II. a coarse fish, like the κυβίος, also called βαύων, Sophr. ap. Ath. 288 A.

ΒΛΕ'ΝΝΟΣ'Ε, ἡ, ὄν, stupid, silly, good for nothing. II. = sq.

βλενωδής, es, (βλένω, εἶδος) running at the nose, Arist. H. A.

βλένος, eως, τό, = βλέννα.

βλεπταδαίμων, ov, gen. onos, seeing ghosts, superstitious: a nickname of the Socratics either from their staring, absent look, or from their ghastly, pale complexion: also written βλεπιδ. or βλεποδ.

βλέπτης, eως, ἡ, a look, a glance, Ar. Fr. 597.

βλέπος, τό, = βλέμμα, a look, Ar. Nub. 1176.

βλεπτέον, verb. Adj., one must look, εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 965 D.

βλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, sharp-seeing, Anth.

βλεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, seen, worth seeing, Soph. O. T. 1337: from

ΒΛΕ'ΠΩ, f. φω, to look, see, have the power of sight, Soph. O. C. 73: to look on, cast the eyes on, freq. c. Adv. φιλοφρόνως, ἐχθρῶς &c. πρὸς τινα Xen., εἰς τινα Dem.: also c. acc. *Ἀρην, φόβον βλ. to look fury, terror: Trag., and hence in Comedy, κάρδαμα, ὀρίανων, νάνη βλέπειν to look cress, mustard, etc., i. e. sour, freq. in Ar., v. Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 53.

II. to look in a particular direction, to be inclined, to turn towards, Soph. Aj. 514: esp. of aspects, οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν βλέπουσα looking towards the south, like Lat. spectare for vergere. III. to see the light, c. aut sine φῶς, hence, to live, Trag.: but σκότον βλ. not to see the light, to be blind, Soph. O. T. 419.

IV. to look and long after a thing c. inf., Ar. Ach. 376. 2. to take care of, guard, look to a thing, or to take care, beware, ἀπὸ τινος N. T.

VI. τὰ βλέποντα really existing, true, real things, Aesch. Cho. 844.—The word is not found in Hom.

βλεφάριον, f. ἰσω, to wink, Clem. Al.: from

βλεφάρις, ἰδος, ἡ, the eyelash, Arist. H. A. [Att., ἰ Ion and usu., c. Drac. p. 45]: from

βλεφάρον, τό, (βλέπω) hardly used save in plur., strictly the eyelids, in Hom. usu. as the seat of sleep. II. poet. the eyes, Hes. Sc. 7 (where a fem. form βλεφαρη seems not improb.), and very freq. in Trag.

βληθήναι, Adv. (βάλλω) by throwing, hurling.

βληῖται, Adv. conj. aor. pass. of βάλλω for βλήται, βλήται, Od. 17. 472.

βλημά, atos, τό, (βάλλω) a spear-cast, shot, throw. II. a missile, arrow.

III. a wound, Hdt. 3. 35.

βλημένος, ἡ, ov, Ep. part. aor. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

βληστής, Adv. inf. aor. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

βληστρίφω, f. ἰσω, (βλητός) to toss about, Hipp. Pass. to be restless. Hence

βληστρισμός, ὁ, a tossing about, restlessness, Hipp.

βλητός, α, ov, (βάλλω) verb. Adj., to be thrown.

βλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, fem. βλητρεα, ἡ, a hurler, thrower.

βλητικόν, τό, = βλητόν, Theophr., v. βλητός 11.

βλητό, Ep. 3 sing. aor. pass. of βάλλω, Il.

βλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (βάλλω) hurried, struck, shot: stunned, affected by a blow or stroke, Hipp.

II. τὸ βλητόν, sub. ζῶων,

a beast that wounds or stings, like *δακτόν, ἐρεπτόν, βληχρόν*, Ael.

βλήτρον, τό, *an iron band or hook*; acc. to others, *a wooden nail or rivet*, *ἐνσὺν τοῖς κολλήτοις βλήτροισι* II. 15. 678.

ΒΛΗΚΑΪΟΜΑΙ, fut. ἵσσομαι, also **βληχόμαι**, Dep. med. (βληχῆ) to cry, esp. to bleat, of sheep, as *μυκάομαι* of goats; though Ar. Plut. 293, applies the first to both, cf. also *μυκάομαι*: also of infants, Ar. Vesp. 570. Hence

βληχῆς, δῶς, ἡ, *the bleating animal*, i. e. *sheep*, Opp. **βληχῆ**, ἡ, *bleating*, *οἶον* Od. 12. 266: in gen. *the cry, wailing of children*, Aesch. Theb. 348.

βληχῆσθός, ὁ, Ael., and **βληχῆμα**, ατος, τό, = *βληχῆ*. **βληχῆτά**, ὧν, τὰ, (*βληχόμαι*) *bleating animals*, Ael.: *βληχῆτά τέκνα* *sheepish*, said of the sons of Hippocrates by Eupol. Dem. 38, called *βλητοῦμαι* by Ar. Nub. 1001.

βληχρός, ὁ, ὄν, *weak, nerveless, pliant*, Alcæa. ap. Eust., and Hipp., but not in Att.; also with a euphon., *ἀβληχρός*, Valek. Ad. p. 218, Butt. Lexil. v. *βλήτειν*, 6. Adv. -*ῥῶς*, slightly, Hipp. (prob. from *βλάξ*.)

βλήχρος, ἡ, *a woody plant, flowering late*, Theophr. **βλήχρως**, ἐς, (*βληχῆ*, *ἔδος*) *bleating, sheepish*, Babrias. **ΒΛΗΧΩΝ**, ανος, ἡ, *more rarely and perh. only in acc. βληχῶς*, οὗς, ἡ, *Ion. γλῆχων, γλῆχῶ*, Koen. Greg. p. 40: i.—*pennyroyal*, Lat. *mentha pulegium*, Hipp. II.—*ἐφθαίσω*, Ar. Lys. 89, acc. to Gramm., with a pun on signf. 1.

βληχονίας, ον, ὁ, *prepared with pennyroyal*, cf. *γ. κικεῶν* Ar. Pac. 712.

ΒΛΙΜΑΪΩ, f. *δω*, to feel, strictly *hens to see if they have eggs*, but also *sensu obsceno*, Cratin. Incert. 23. [?] Hence **βλιμάς**, εως, ἡ, *a feeling, squeezing*. [?]

βλισμός, v. *βλίστω* and *βλῖω*.

βλιστήρις, ἴδος, ἡ, (*βλίστω*) *χείρ βλ.*, *the hand which βλίστει*, Anth.

βλιτομάμμος, also **βλιτομάμμος**, ον, ὁ, *a booby*, v. sub *βληχῆτά*: akin are *μαμμάκυνθος* and *σκούμαμμος*, from *μάμμα*.

ΒΛΙΤΩΝ, τό, *a pol-herb, orach*, v. Butt. Lexil. *βλίστειν*.

ΒΛΙΤΤΩ, f. *βλίσω*, *Ion. βλίσσω*, to out, esp. the comb of bees, to take the honey. (from *μέλι*, as *βλῖξ* from *μαλακός*, Butt. Lexil. in voc., and *ἀμβροσίος* 9.) [*ισω*]

ΒΛΟΣΤΨΟΨ, ὁ, ὄν, *awful, awe-inspiring*, Hom. only in II., of the look and mien of heroes: also in Plato *manly, noble*.

II. *latter, terrible, stern*. Adv. -*ῥῶς*.

βλοσυρόφρων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*φρίν*) *manly-minded*, Aesch. Supp. 833.

βλοσυρόπτης, ον, ὁ, later masc. of sq., Opp.

βλοσυρόπις, ἴδος, ἡ, (*ψῖ*) *awful-looking*, Γοργώ II. 11. 36.

βλοσυρόπτης, ὄν, later form of foreg., Dion. P. 123.

ΒΛΥΨΩ, = *βλύω*, Anth. Hence

βλυσμός, ὁ, *a bubbling up*.

βλύτω, = *βλῖω*, *βλῖξ*, dub. I. in Plat. Rep. 564 E.

ΒΛΥΨΩ, f. *βλῖσω*, to bubble, sprout, or gush forth, Lyc.: hence to be full, to be haughty: also *βλῖξω*. II. transit. to pour out, Græfe Mel. 119. [ῶ in pres. and impf., except when it stands between two long sylls.: ῶ in other tenses.] (Akin to *φλύω, fluo, būvō*.)

βλωθρός, ὁ, ὄν, (*βλῶσκα*) *shooting up, tall growing*, always of plants and trees, Hom., only poet.

βλωμίδιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

ΒΛΩΜΟΣ, ὁ, = *ψωμός*, *a bit, a mouthful*, esp. of bread. II. *a commons of bread*, Lat. *quadrata*, v. *ὀκτάβλωμος*.

βλῶσις, εως, ἡ, *an arrival, presence*.

βλῶσκα, fut. *μολοῦμαι*: aor. *ἔμολον, μολέιν, μολῶν*: perf. *μέβλωσκα*: Hom. uses aor., and perf., the fut. is in Aesch. Pr. 689, Soph. O. C. 1742. To go, to come, even of lifeless things, esp. of time, II. 24. 781, Od. 17. 190: of ships, II. 15. 720. (v. sub *μολέιν*.)

βοάγριον, τό, *a shield of wild bull's hide*, Hom.: from *βοάγριος*, ὁ, (*βοῦς*, *ἄγριος*) *a wild bull*, Philostr.

βοάθδος, Dor. for *βοθός*, Pind.

βῶμα, ατος, τό, (*βοάω*) *a shriek, cry*, Aesch. Ag. 920: *a loud strain*, *λύρας* Cydias ap. Ar. Nub. 967.

βοάσθμεον, τό, = *βοῦφθαμνον*, Hipp.

βοάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, contr. **βῶξ**, (*βοάω*) *a fish*, so called from the sound it makes, bow! sacred to Hermes, Epich. p. 11, Ar. Fr. 400.

βοάτης, ον, ὁ, fem. *βοάτις*, ἴδος, ἡ, (*βοάω*) *crying, screaming*, Aesch. Pers. 575. [α]

βοάυλιον, τό, = sq., Orph.

βόανυλος, ὁ, Theocr. 25. 108, and **βόανυλον**, τό Ap. Rh. 3. 1288, (*βοῦς*, *αὐλή*), *an ox-stall*.

ΒΟΑΪΩ, f. *βοήσω*, Att. *βοήσομαι*, and *Ion. contr. βῶσω, βῶσομαι*: aor. *ἔβησα*, *Ion. ἔβωσα* II. 12. 337: aor. pass. *ἐβόηθη*, *Ion. ἐβῶσθην*, (*βοή*):—*Ion. like Lat. boare, to utter a cry from joy or grief, to shout*, Hom., *ἵσον τε γέγωννε βοήσας* as far as he could make himself heard by shouting, Hom.: also of things, to thunder, roar, howl, as the wind and waves, to echo, Lat. *re-boare, kuma*, *hūones* II. 14. 394., 17. 265. II. later also trans. c. acc. pers., to call to one, call on, Pind. P. 6. 36, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5: esp. to call to aid: to proclaim by name, praise. 2. to command, demand in a loud voice, Soph. O. T. 1287: *τινὶ τι* to shout something out to another.

βοεία, ἡ, v. under *βόειος*.

βοειάκος, ἡ, ὄν, and

βοεικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*βοῦς*) = *βόειος*, of *ox-hide*: *ζείγη* *h.* wagons drawn by oxen, Thuc. 4. 128.

βόειος, α, ον, also **βόεος**, α, ον, (*βοῦς*) of *an ox or oxen*, of *ox-hide* or *ox-leather*, Hom., who uses both forms: hence *ἡ βοεία* and *ἡ βοεία*, contr. *βοή*, sub. *δορῆ*, the hide when taken off, Hom.: *a shield or thong of ox-hide*, h. Hom. Ap. 487.

βοεύς, ἴως, ὁ, *a thong or cord of ox-leather*, Od. 2. 426.

βοή, ἡ, for *βοήη*, v. *βόειος*.

ΒΟΗΪ, ἡ, *a cry*, whether of joy or grief, *shout, cry for succour*, Hom.; but with him it is usu. the *battle-cry*, the *alarm*, and even the *battle itself*: *βοήν ἀγαθός*, freq. epith. of his heroes, good at the battle-cry, or in battle: also of things, as the notes of the lyre and flute, II. 18. 495, where *βοήν ἔχειν* stands for *βοῶν*: of the roar of the sea, Od. 24. 48: the cry of suppliants. Trag. Proverb. *ἵσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκεν* as far as words went only in appearance, Thuc. 8. 92, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 31.

II. = *βοήθεια*, aid called for, succour, Aesch. Supp. 730, Ag. 1349. **βοήγενίς**, ἐς, (*ἦένω*) *born, sprung from an ox*, of bees, Mel., cf. *βοιπαῖα* 11.

βοηδρομέω, (*βοηδρόμος*) = *βοηθῶ*, to run to a cry for aid, haste to help, succour, Eur. Or. 1356. II. to run with a shout upon the enemy, assail, Luc. Hence

βοηδρόμα, ον, τὰ, v. sub *βοηδρόμος*.

βοηδρομήη, ἡ, *a helping, aiding*, Maxim. 381.

βοηδρόμος, ον, = *βοηδρόμος*.

βοηδρομίων, ἄνος, ὁ, *the third Attic month*, in which the *Boēdroia* were celebrated, in memory of the conquest of the Amazons by Theseus; answering to the latter half of September, and the beginning of October.

βοηδρόμος, ον, *helping, giving succour, a helper*, Eur. Phoen. 1432.

βοηθάρχος, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*) *a captain of auxiliaries* (*βοήθεια*), a Carthaginian officer, Polyb. 1. 79, 2.

βοήθεια, ἡ, *help, aid, rescue, support*, freq. in Thuc. II. = *βοηθός*, *auxiliaries*, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20.

βοηθῶ, (*βοηθός*) to assist, succour, come to the rescue, Aesch. Supp. 608, *τινὶ* Eur. I. A. 79; to go to aid, *ἐπὶ τόπον* Thuc., and Xen.

βοήθημα, ατος, τό, *aid, succouring, means of assistance*, Polyb. 2. *a remedy, medicine*, Hipp.

βοηθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *βοηθητικός*, Diosc.

βοηθητικός, ον, *that may be assisted or cured*, Theophr.

βοηθητέον, verb. Adj., *one must help, give aid*, Dem. 14. 5.

βοηθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*βοηθῶ*) *ready or able to help, aiding*, Arist. Rhet.

βοηθός, ον, (*βοή*, *θέω*) *hastening to the battle-shout, warlike*, II. 13. 477: *βοηθῶν ἄρμα* *a chariot hastening to the battle*, II. 17. 481, cf. Pind. N. 7, 48, which however is dub.: cf. sq.

βοηθῶς, ὄν, prose and Att. form of foreg., *helping, aiding*: oft. as Subst. an assistant, Hdt. 5. 77, Thuc., etc.

βοηλασία, ἡ, *cattle-lifting, a stealing of oxen*, in Homer's time the chief object of plunder: hence in gen. = *plunder, booty*, K k [249]

Π. 11. 671.

II. a driving and keeping of oxen; the place

where they are kept, Anth.: from

βοηλατέω, (βοῦς, εἰλάνω) to drive away oxen, Opp. II. to drive and tend oxen.

βοηλατής, ου, ὁ, fem. βοηλατίς, ἰδος, ἡ, one that steals oxen: driving or tormenting oxen, μύθος Aesch. Supp. 307. 2. that drives oxen, a drover, Plat.: διδύραμος which gains a bull for the prize, Pind. O. 13. 26. Hence

βοηλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to drive or steal oxen: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of tending cattle, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D.

βόημα, ατος, τό, v. βόαιμα.

βοηγόμενος and βοήγόμενος, ου, =βονύγματος and βούνομος, Theocr. βόης, ου, ὁ, (βόω) a crier, Luc.

βόησις, εως, ἡ, a crying, shouting: also =βοή.

βοήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. βοήτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion., =βοάτης, q. v.

βοήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (βόω) shouted, sung aloud, ὑμῆνας θρήνησι βοήτης Welcker Syllog. Ep. 50. 7.

βοήτης, ὡς, ἡ, Ion. for βόσις, Od. i. 369.

βοθρεῖω, (βόθρος) to dig a trench, bury therein, Geop.

βοθρίζω, f. ἰώω, =foreg.

βοθρίον, τό, Dim. from βόθρος.

βοθρορέσσης, ἐς, (εἶδος) ditch-like, hollowed, Hipp.: from βΟΨΡΟΣ, δ, a pit, any hole dug in the ground, Od. 6. 92., 10.

517: a trench, ditch, hollow, such as a fire makes in the snow, Xen. An. 4. 5, 6. (akin to βάθος, βυθός, fodio.) Hence

βοθρόα, =βοθρεῖω, Gal.

βοθρός, ὁ, =βόθρος, Xen. Oec. 19. 3.

βοῖ, like αἰβοί, exclam. of dislike or of scorn, Ar. Pac. 1066.

βοιδάριον, Att. βοιδάριον, τό, Dim. from βοῦς, Ar. Av. 585.

βοιδίον, Att. βοιδίον, τό, Dim. from βοῦς, Ar. Ach. 1036, Piers. Moer. 276: a little or young ox or ox.

βοϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, =βοιωτικός, in an ox: β. ζεύγος a team of oxen. βοϊστή, Adv. ox-wise, in ox-language, βοϊστή λαλεῖν Iamb.

Βοιωταρχέω, to be a Boeotarch, Thuc. 4. 91: from

Βοιωτάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἀρχω) a Boeotarch, one of the chief magistrates at Thebes, Arnold Thuc. 4. 91.

Βοιωτία, ἡ, Boeotia, so called from its rich cattle-pastures, see in Hes. Hence

Βοιωτιάω and Βοιωτίζω, to play the Boeotian, i. e. to be heavy, dull: to speak Boeotian, Xen. An. 3. 1, 26. II. to side with the Boeotians, Boeotize in politics, etc., Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 34.

Βοιωτιδίων, τό, Dim. from Βοιωτός, a little Boeotian, Ar. Ach. 872. [τῷ]

Βοιωτοπυργίς, ἐς, (*ἔργω) of Boeotian work, κράνος Xen. Cyn. 12. 3.

βολά, ἡ, Dor. and Aeol. for βουλή, Koen Greg. p. 191.

βολαῖος, α, ου, (βολή) of or belonging to the throw: but II. βόλαος, ἡ, wounded, Trag. ap. Plut. Lucull. 1.

βόλβα, ἡ, the Lat. vulva, Luc.

βόλβαριον, τό, Dim. from βολβός, Epict. II. =sq.

βολβιδίον, τό, also βολβίτιον, a small kind of cuttle-fish, Lat. polypus, Hipp.: elsewh. βολίταινα, βολβίτην, βολβότην, βολβότης (βόλβιτον), so called from its smell: also βολμβόλιον and ὕβολις.

βόλβις, ἡ, a white kind of βολβός, Theophr. [ῖ]

βολβόν, τό, Hipp., and βολβίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from βολβός.

βολβιτήν, ἡ, and

βολβίτιον, τό, v. sub βολβιδίον.

βολβίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, others parox. βολβίτης, v. Epich. p. 31, but dub., =βολβιδίον.

βόλβιτον, τό, and βόλβιτος, ὁ, Att. βόλιτον, βόλιτος, (βόλος) excrement, dung, manure, esp. cow-dung, Cratin. Dionys. 6, Ar. Eq. 658. Hence imbulviare.

βολβόειδος, ἐς, (εἶδος) bulb-like, bulb-shaped, Theophr.

ΒΟΛΒΟΨ, δ, Lat. BULBUS, a bulb, onion, any bulbous root: also a mushroom, truffle: a particular bulbous root that grew wild in Greece, and was much eaten both as a strengthening and pleasant food, v. Schol. Ar. Nub. 189. (Akin to vulva, vulvere, from the layers or folds which formed these roots.)

βολβότην, ἡ, =βολβιτήν.

βολβόδης, ἐς, =βολβίτης.

* βόλω, obsolet. pres. whence is formed βεβόλωμαι, perf. pass. of βάλλω.

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βολέων, ὧς, ὁ, (βολή) a place where one throws things away, esp. a dunghill, privy, cf. τιτοβολέων.

βολή, ἡ, (βάλλω) a throw, stroke, Od.: a wounding with missiles: also act. a throwing, darting, Aesch. Theb. 430: a hitting, wounding: metaph., like βέλος, a glance, ὀφθαλμῶν Od. 4. 150, expressing also the quick motion of the eye: βολαί ἡλίου sunbeams, Soph. Aj. 877.

βολίζω, (βολίς) to heave the lead, sound, N. T.

βόλινος, ὁ, =βόνασος.

βόλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (βάλλω) any thing thrown, a missile, arrow, Plut. 2. the sounding lead. 3. ἀστραπῶν βόλις a flash of lightning.

4. Lat. tessera, a die, Anth.

βολίταινα, ἡ, =βολβίτιον, Arist. H. A.

βολίτινος, ὃν, of dung, esp. cow-dung, Ar. Ran. 295.

βόλιτον, τό, and βόλίτιος, ὁ, Att. for βόλβ, q. v.

βόλλα, Aeol. for βόλη.

βόλλομαι, Aeol. for βούλομαι, Theocr. 28. 15.

βολοκτύπια, ἡ, (βόλος, κτυπέω) the rattling of the dice, Anth.: the sound of any thing thrown or falling.

βόλομαι, =βούλομαι, only found II. 11. 319, ubi v. Spitzn.; Od. 16. 387, acc. to Wolf's correction; and acc. to some MSS. in Od. i. 234; q. Butt. Lexil. v. βούλομαι 8.

βόλος, ὁ, (βάλλω) a throw, esp. with dice, or with a casting-net: metaph., Eur. Bacch. 847: hence II. a casting-net: also 2. the thing caught, βόλος ἰχθύων a draught of fishes, Aesch. Pers. 424.

III. the casting of teeth, Arist. H. A. βομβάζω, f. ἰώω, and βομβάινω, =βομβέω.

βομβάλοβομβέε, mock-heroic exclamation of admiration. Ar. Thesm. 48: stronger form of sq.

βομβάε, exclamation of surprise or mock admiration, Ar. Thesm. 45, cf. πύπαι.

βομβαύλιος, ὁ, Com. word for ἀσκαίλης a bag-piper, Ar. Ach. 866, Vesp. 107, a pun on αἰσθητής and βομβυλός.

βομβέω, f. ἰώω, (βόμβος) to sound deep, dull, or hollow, in Hom. of the heavy sound of a falling body, like δυνέω, and of the hollow roar of the waves: later to hum, whistle, rustle, esp. of bees or gnats, to buzz, Ar. Plut. 538. (onomatop.) Hence

βομβήδων, Adv. buzzing, Ar. Rh. 2. 133.

βομβήεις, εσσα, εν, =βομβητικός, Anth.

βόμβησις, εως, ἡ, any deep, hollow sound, esp. buzzing, humming: hence a buzzing crowd, LXX.

βομβητής, οὔ, ὁ, a buzzer, hummer, Anth.

βομβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, buzzing, humming.

βόμβο, τό, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176, for βόμβος.

ΒΟΜΒΟΣ, ὁ, Lat. BOMBUS, any deep, hollow sound, rustling, whistling, humming, buzzing, Heliod. (onomatop.)

βομβύκια, ὡν, τά, (βόμβυξ) buzzing insects. II. also the cocoons of the silk-worm, Arist. H. A.

βομβυκίος, ὁ, v. sub βόμβυξ.

βομβύλη, ἡ, =βόμβυλος.

βομβυλάω, (βομβέω) v. βορβορύω, Arist. Probl.

βομβύλος or βομβυλός, ὁ and ἡ, a buzzing insect, humble-bee, gnat, Ar. Vesp. 107. II. =βόμβυλος, Hipp.

βομβύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, =πομφόλυξ, a bubble. II. =βόμβυξ, Arist. H. A.

βόμβυλος, ὁ, a narrow-necked vessel, that gurgles in pouring. ΒΟΜΒΥΞ, ὡς, ὁ, a silk-worm, Arist. H. A. II. part of the flute, also the flute itself, Aesch. Fr. 54: hence, βομβυκίας κάλαμος Theophr.

III. the windpipe of birds.

βόνασος, ὁ, the donasus, wild ox, Arist. H. A. [ᾶ, acc. to Gesner, Thes. L. L.]

βονθλεύσις, εως, ἡ, and βονθλεύω, v. ὄνθ.

βοσοσκός, ὁ, (βόσκω) a herdsman.

βοσγίλιος, ὡν, (γίλην) ox-eyed, Nonn.

βοσδητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (βαρῶ) a tamer of oxen, Q. Sm.

βοσζύγιον, τό, (ζυγός) a team of oxen.

βοσθύτης, ου, ὁ, =βουθ.

βοσκήψ, εσος, ὁ, (κλέπτω) contr. βοῦκλεψ, a stealer of oxen, Soph. Fr. 857.

βοοκλόπος, ὡν, (κλέπτω) ox-stealing, Orph.

βοοκράμος, ὡν, (κραῖρα) ox-horned, Nonn.

βοοκράνος, ὡν, =βούκρ.

βοοκτάσια, ἡ, (κτείνω) a slaying of oxen, Anth.

βοτρυφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *grape-bearing*, dub. I. in Orph.

βοτρυδής, *es*, (είδος) *like grapes, clustering*, Eur. Phoen. 1485. *βου-*, often used in *compos.* to express something *huge* and *monstrous*, e. g. *βουλοῖμος*, *βοῦπαις*, *βούγαιος*, *βουφάγος*, *βουχανδής*, but no doubt it is merely a form of *βοῦς*, as we also find compounds with *ἵππος*, like our *horse-laugh*, *horse-radish*, etc.

βουβάτια, *ov*, *τά*, a kind of *bracelets*, Diphil. ap. E. M.
βουβάις, *ios*, *ή*, and βούβαλος, *δ*, an African species of *deer* or *antelope*, Hdt. 4. 192. II. in late authors, the *buffalo*.
βουβόσιον, *τό*, (βόσκω) a *cattle-pasture*: a *herd of kine*, Call.
βουβότης, *ov*, *δ*, *feeding cattle*, πᾶνες Pind. N. 4. 85: as Subst. a *cowherd*, Id. I. 6 (5). 46.

βουβότος, *ov*, *grazed by cattle*, once in Hom. Od. 13. 246.
βουβροστις, *ews*, *ή*, (βιβρώσκω) a *ravenous appetite*, *bulimiy*, Opp.: *metaph. grinding poverty or misery*, Il. 24. 532.
βουβών, *ωνος*, *δ*, Lat. *inguen*, a *gland in the groin*: the *pudenda*, Il. 4. 492: esp. when in a state of *disease and tumour*, a *boho*, Hipp. (Prob. quasi *βουβών*, any round, tumid protuberance, Gramm.) Hence

βουβωνίον, *to suffer from swollen groins*, Ar. Ran. 1280.
βουβώνιον, *τό*, a *plant*, *Aster Atticus*, because used medicinally against a *βουβών*, Diosc.

βουβωνοκίλη, *ή*, a *kind of rupture*, *hernia inguinalis*, Medic.
βουβωνόμαι, as *Pass.* to *swell* to a *βουβών*, Hipp.

βουγάτος, *δ*, (γαλώ) a *braggart*, *exulting in strength* or *excessively exulting, overbearing*, only used in *vocat.* as a term of reproach, Il. 13. 824, Od. 18. 79, cf. κιδεῖ γαλῶν. [α]

βουγενής, *ēs*; = *βουγενής*, Emped. 215 et Call.
βούγλωσσον, *τό*, late form for *sq*.

βούγλωστος, *δ*, (γλώσσα) *bugloss*, a *boragineous plant*.
II. a *shell-fish*, Epich. p. 34. (Both from the shape.)

βουδόρος, *ov*, (δέρω) *slaying oxen*, *afflicting*, *galling*, Hes. Op. 502. But II. βουδόρος, *ov*, *taken off oxen*.

βουδύτης, *ov*, *δ*, (δύω) a *little bird*, the *wagtail*, Opp.

Βουζύνης, *δ*, (ζεύγνυμι) *epith.* of an *Attic hero*, who *first yoked oxen*, and *ploughed with them*. II. The man whose part it was to *guide the sacred plough* and *keep the bullocks* at Eleusis, Böckh. Inscr. I. 473. Hence

βουζύγιος, *ov*, *belonging to the yoking of oxen*, Plut.
βουδερής, *ēs*, (θέρω) *summering cattle*, *pasturing them for the season*, Λεμῶν Soph. Tr. 188.

βουβήτης, *ov*, *δ*, (βουβάω) a *beef-eater*, *epith.* of *Hercules*, Anth.
βουβόρος, *ov*, (βορέω) *vaccas iniens*, Aesch. Supp. 301.

βουβούστια, *ή*, (θύω) *the slaughter or sacrifice of oxen*, Ap. Rh.
βουβούστιον, *τό*, = *foreg*.

βουβύτεια, *to slay, sacrifice oxen*, Soph. O. C. 888: in *gen.* to *sacrifice or slaughter*, Ar. Plut. 519: from

βουβύτης, *ov*, *δ*, *slaughtering, sacrificing oxen*, Ath. [v]
βουβύτος, *ov*, (θύω) *of or belonging to sacrifices, ἡθωρή* Eur. Ion 664.

2. *on which oxen are offered, sacrificial, ἑρτία* Soph. O. C. 1495, ἐρχάρα Ar. Vesp. 1232, ἡμέρα Eur. Hel. 1474.

βουκαῖος, *δ*, (βουκοῖς) Lat. *bubulcus*, a *cow-herd*, Nic. II. *one who ploughs with oxen*, Theocr. 10. 1, 57.

βουκανάω, *i. q.* βουκανάω, *to blow the trumpet*, Polyb.
βουκεντρον, *τό*, an *ox-goad*.

βουκεράος, *ov*, = *βουκερως*.
βουκεράς, *ov*, *δ*, a *plant*, prob. *fennugreek*, Nic., also βουκεράς, *ας*, *τό*.

βουκερως, *ov*, *gen.* *ω*, (κεράς) *horned like an ox*, Hdt. 2. 41.
II. = *foreg*.

Βουκεφάλος, *ov*, (κεφαλή) *bull-headed*: *epith.* of *horses*, prob. because *branded with a bull's head*, cf. Ar. Fr. 135, v. κοπάρτας and σαρφόρας: in *Maced.* βουκεφάλας, *gen.* *α*, *δ*, the *horse of Alexander the Great*.

βουκινίω, *i. q.* βουκινίω, Lat. *bucino*, *to blow the trumpet*, Sext. Emp.

βουκολέω, *i. q.* βουκόλος) *to tend cattle*, Hom., β. βοῖς Il. 2. 1. 448: but also of other *cattle*, esp. *horses*, ἵπποι βουκολέοντο Il. 20. 221, Valck. Phoen. 28, cf. ἵπποβουκόλος: Ar. Vesp. 10, βουκολέεις Σαβάζιον *you tend, serve him*, *perh.* with allusion to him as a *tauriform god*. Med. *to graze, wander in the pasture*, II., as Aesch. uses ἀπαιλόμαι. *Metaph.* of the *wandering stars in heaven*, Call. Del. 176, etc.

II. *metaph.* like ποιμαίνω, Lat. *pascio*, *lacto*, *to delude, beguile*, πῶτος Aesch. Ag. 669, cf.

Ar. Eccl. 81: and in *Med.*, μὴ πρόκαμνε, βουκολούμενος πόνον *desp. not in beguiling your suffering*, i. e. *do not faint under it*, Eur. 73: ἐλπίσι βουκολοῦμαι *I feed myself on hopes, cheat myself with them*, Valck. Hipp. 151. Hence II. 2. in *gen.* *to cheat one, deceive one's hopes, ruin one*, Ar. Pac. 153, in *Med.* Hence

βουκόλημα, *ας*, *τό*, *comfort, refreshment, support*, Babrias.
βουκόλησις, *ews*, *ή*, *the tending of cattle*. II. *comforting*.

2. *cheating*, Plut.

βουκολία, *ή*, a *herd of cattle*, h. Hom. Merc. 498. II. = *foreg*. II. βουκολιάω, *i. q.* βουκ, Dor. βουκολιάω, *f. αἶω*, *to sing or write pastorals*, usu. in *Med.*, Theocr. 5. 44, etc. Hence

βουκολισμός, *δ*, a *pastoral song*. II. *the singing of it*.
βουκολιστής, *οὔ*, *δ*, Dor. *Boik*. a *singer or composer of pastorals*, Theocr. 5. 68.

βουκολικός, *ή*, *όν*, Dor. *Βοκ.*, *rustic, pastoral*, freq. in Theocr.: *τά βουκολικά*, (ποίηματα) *pastoral poetry*.

βουκόλιον, *τό*, a *herd of cattle*, Hdt. 1. 126. II. *τά βουκ.* a *marshy district* of lower Egypt, inhabited by *shepherds*, Heliod.

βουκόλις, *ιδος*, *ή*, *fit for feeding cattle*, Dion. H.
βουκόλος, *δ*, a *cowherd*, Hom.: in *gen.* *one who tends cattle*, Valck. Call. p. 75. Aesch. applies the word to the *gad-fly*. (From *βοῦς* and *κόλέω*, a word which only occurs in compounds, cf. Lat. *colō*: others from *κόλον*.)

βουκόρυα, *ης*, *ή*, much *phlegm or mucus in the nose*, a *severe cold in the head*. *Metaph.* *great stupidity*. Hence

βουκόρυος, *ov*, *having a severe cold in the head; much stuffed; and metaph.* *very stupid*: cf. βλάνυος.

βούκος, *δ*, Dor. *βᾶκος*, = *βουκαῖος*.
βουκρανίος, *ov*, *belonging to, like a bull's head*: βουκράνιον, *τό*, a *plant*, Diosc. [α]: from

βουκράνιον, *τό*, a *bull's head*. II. a *helmet of bull's hide*. Hence

βουκράνιος, *ov*, *bull-headed*, Emped. 216, and Soph.

βουλαῖος, *α*, *ov*, (βουλή) *belonging to counsel or to the council, counselling*: *epith.* of *Zeus and Themis*, the *establishers and guardians of legal systems and deliberative assemblies*, Plut.

βουλαρχέω, *to preside in council*, Arist. Pol.: from
βουλαρχος, *δ*, (βουλή, ἄρχω) *the president of the council*, Inscr. II. *the adviser of a plan*, Lat. *auctor consilii*, Aesch. Supp. 12.

βουλεύα, *ή*, (βουλεύω) *the office of a councillor*, Ar. Thesm. 809.
βουλεύειον, *τό*, the *courthouse*, Vit. Hom.

βουλέμμα, *ας*, *τό*, (βουλεύω) *a decree of the council*: in *gen.* a *conclusion, determination, plan*, Eur. Antioip. 31.

βουλευμάτων, *τό*, Dim. from *foreg*, Ar. Eq. 100.
βουλευσις, *ews*, *ή*, a *consulting, deliberation*, Arist. Eth. N.

βουλευτόν, *verb.* Adj. from βουλεύομαι, *one must take counsel*, Thuc. 7. 60.

βουλευτήριον, ἵπος, *δ*, = *βουλευτής*. Hence
βουλευτήριος, *ov*, *fit for, appropriate to counsel*. Hence *τό* βουλευτήριον, = *βουλεύειον*, the *courthouse*, Aesch. Eum. 570, 684, cf. Eur. Andr. 1097: or the *deliberative assembly*, Dion. H.

βουλευτής, *οὔ*, *δ*, a *councillor*, *one who sits in council*, Il. 6. 114: also *βουλευτήριον*, fem. βουλευτρίς. Hence

βουλευτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to the council, or to a councillor, befitting him*: βουλ. ὅρκος the *oath taken by the councillors*, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18. II. as Subst. *τό βουλ.*, in the *Athen.* theatre, the *seats next the orchestra*, belonging to the *council* of 500, Ar. Vesp. 794: later = *ή βουλή*, the *council*, Dio C.

βουλευτής, *ιδος*, *ή*, fem. of βουλευτής, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 3.
βουλευτός, *ή*, *όν*, *devised, plotted*, Aesch. Cho. 494: *to be deliberated upon*, a *fair subject for deliberation*, Arist. Eth. N.

βουλεύω, *i. q.* βουλή) *to deliberate, take counsel, consider*, Hom.: in *past tenses*, to *have considered*, and so in *gen.* to *determine, resolve, plan, devise*, Id., who *uses*, joins it with *βουλάς*, also ἀπαρνέω, ὑθεῖον, πῆμα, φέγω, κέρβει βουλεύειν τι, more rare c. inf., or ὅπως, usu. with *notion of secrecy*: β. ἐς πλαν *to resolve unanimously*, Il. 2. 379. Med. *to determine with oneself*, τί Il. 2. 114: most *used* in Att., *to deliberate in one's own mind*, *form a plan or resolution*, *determine*, c. inf., *perh.* also c. *gen.* rei, Soph. Ant. 490, but v. Herm. The *perf.* βεβουλευμαι is used both *Med.* and *Pasp.*, cf. Soph. El. 385, Aesch.

Pr. 998. II. *to sit in council, be a councillor*, Xen. Mem. I. 1, 18. III. the act. sign. *to furnish a person with advice*, τινα ἡ. Hom. Merc. 167, is now rightly rejected: from βουλή, ἡ (βουλόμενος) *counsel, will, determination*, Lat. *consilium*, esp. of the Gods, Hom. 2. *a project, plan, intention, object*: advice, whether given or taken, oft. in Hom.: ἐν βουλῇ ἔχειν τι *to deliberate about a thing*, Hdt. 3. 78. II. also like Lat. *consilium* or *concilium*, the *Council* or *deliberative assembly*, Lat. *Senatus*, Hom.: at Athens esp. that of the 500, who were in fact a committee of the ἐκκλησία, to prepare measures for that assembly, etc., Ar. Vesp. 590, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, sq.: in this sense ἡ β. is always used, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3. p. 104. [Hes. Th. 534 has the Dor. acc. βουλάς, ᾶ.] βουλαῖα, Ar. 2 sing. conj. pres. from βουλόμαι, Hes. βουληγορέα, (βουληγός) *to speak in the senate*, App. βουληγορία, ἡ, *a speech in the senate*: from βουληγός, ον, (ἀγορεύς) *speaking in the senate*. βουλήεις, εσσα, εν, of good counsel, sage, Solon. 25. 1. βουλήμα, ατος, τό, (βουλόμαι) *the will, intention*, Arist. Eth. N. βουλήσις, εως, ἡ, *will, a wish, aim, object*, Thuc. 3. 39, Plat., etc. βουλητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to the will*: τὸ -κόν *the will*. βουλητός, ὁ, ὄν, *that is or should be wished or willed, the object of the wish or will*, Arist. Eth. N. βουληφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *counselling, advising*, in II. a constant epith. of princes and leaders, also c. gen., βουλ. Ἀχαιῶν, Τρώων etc., like βασιλεῦς in Od. epith. of ἀγορεύς, also in Pind. O. 12. 6. βουλαῖος, αία, αιν, = βουλαῖος, Inscr. βουλίμια, ἡ, (λίμος) *ravenous hunger, bulimy*: esp. *a sudden faintness from hunger*, removed by a mere mouthful of food. βουλιμάσις, εως, ἡ, *a suffering from βουλίμια*, Plut.: from βουλίμια, f. ὥσα, *to suffer from βουλίμια*, Ar. Plut. 873, Xen. An. 4. 5, 7. βουλίμος, ὁ, = βουλίμια, Plut. βουλιμώτα, later form for βουλίμια. βούλιος, ον, (βουλή) = βουλαῖος or βουλευτικός, Aesch. Cho. 672. ΒΟΥΛΟΜΑΙ, fut. βουλήσομαι: perf. βεβούλημα, in Hom. as compd. also προβεβούλημα: aor. ἐβούλησθην, Att. also ἡβουλήσθην: Dep. pass. c. fut. med., (the form βόλομαι, whence the Lat. *volo*, only twice in Hom. v. sub v.). *To will, wish, be willing*. Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. in v., it differs from the more usu. ἐθέλω, in that ἐθέλω expresses *choice* and *purpose*, βούλομαι a mere *inclination* towards a thing, a *willingness*, v. esp. II. 24. 226, Od. 15. 21; on the other hand Hom. always uses βούλ. for ἐθέλω in the case of the gods, for with them *will* is also *effect*: rare c. acc., βούλεσθαι τι, as Od. 20. 316: usu. c. inf., sometimes c. inf. fut., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 211, and Theogn. 187: c. acc. et inf., Od. 4. 353, II. 1. 117, and so more freq. in Prose: c. Adv., ἄλλῃ II. 15. 51. From the usu. construct. c. inf. arose the Homer. usage sine inf., c. acc. rei et dat. pers., Τρώεσσιν ἐβούλετο νικῆναι *he willed victory to the Trojans*, II. 7. 21, or in full, Τρώεσσιν ἐβούλετο κῆδος ὀρέσθαι II. 11. 79, cf. II. 23. 682, only of gods.—Βούλει or βούλεσθε c. conj., adds force to the demand, βούλει φράσαι *would you have me tell*, Ar. Eq. 36, cf. Valck. Hipp. 782: ἐὰν δὲ βούλει, expresses a concession, or *if you like it*, Plat.: βούλεται εἶναι, like μέλλει or κινδυνεύει εἶναι, freq. in Plat.: ὁ βουλόμενος, Lat. *quivis*, the first that offers, Hdt. 1. 54, Thuc., etc.: βουλλόμενος c. inf., in order that . . , so that . . : βουλλόμεν μοι ἔσθι, nobis volentibus esē, Thuc. 2. 3, cf. ἀρμενος, and Kühner Gr. Gr. § 581 c. II. *to prefer*, inasmuch as every wish implies a preference, usu. with ἡ, e. g. βούλωμ' ἐγὼ λῶν σὸν ἔμμεναι, ἡ ἀπολέσθαι I had rather . . , II. 1. 117, cf. Od. 12. 350, etc.; more rarely without ἡ, II. 1. 112, Od. 15. 88: with ἡ it is also freq. in Att. prose: Ast Plat. Rep. 2. p. 388, in full βουλόμαι μάλλον. βουλόμαχος, ον, (μάχη) *strife-desiring*, Ar. Pac. 1293. βουλόσιος, ον, (βουλός) ὥρα, *the time for unyoking the oxen*, Arat. 825. [v] βουλύσις, εως, ἡ, = βουλός, only in Cic. Att. 15. 27, 3. βουλύτης, ὁ, (βούς, λῶν) *sue. karpós, the time for unyoking oxen, evening*, Ar. Rh. 3. 1342: in Hom. only as Adv., βουλύ- τῶδε, *towards evening, at eventide*.

βούμαστος, and βούμαστος, ον, sub. ἀμπλος, *bumastus*, a kind of vine bearing large grapes, Virg. G. 2. 102. βουμेलία, ἡ, *a kind of ash*, Theophr. βουμολγός, ὁ, (ἀμέλγω) *cow-milking*, Anth. βουμύκαι, or βουμύκοι, οἱ, (μυκάομαι) *the bellowing of oxen*, a kind of subterraneous noise, Arist. Probl. βουναία, ἡ, epith. of Hera, because her temple stood on the βουρός or height on the road to the Acrocorinthus, and so = ἐκράτα, Paus. 2. 4. 7. βουνέβρος, ὁ, *a large fawn*, Aesop. βουνιάς, ἀδός, ἡ, *a plant of the rape kind*. βουνίω, f. ὥω, (βουνός) *to heap up, pile up*, I. XX. βουνίον, ὁ, *a plant*, perh. the earth-nut, *butium*. βουνίς, ἰδός, ἡ, hilly, Aesch. Supp. 776. II. Dim. of βουνός, sub γῆ, II. 117. III. = βουνιάς. βουνίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. βουνίτις, ἰδός, ἡ, hilly: as Subst., a dweller on the hills, epith. of Pan, Jac. A. P. p. 148. βουνοβάτη, *to walk on, mount hills*. βουνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *hill-like, hilly*, Diod. βουνόμος, ον, (νέμω) *cattle-feeding*, or II. proparox., βού- νομος, *grazed by cattle*:—either sense will suit Soph. El. 185, the edd. vary: ἀγέλαι βουνόμοι herds of grazing oxen, Id. O. T. 26. ΒΟΥΝΟΣ, ὁ, *a hill, height, heap, mound* (cf. Germ. *Bühne*), prob. orig. Cyrenaic, adopted by Aesch. in Sicily, Valck. Hdt. 4. 158, 199. II. later, a woman's breast, cf. μαστός. βουνώδης, ον, ὁ, βουνοειδής, hilly, Polyb. βούταις, ἀδός, ὁ, (ταῖς) *a great fat boy, a bull-calf*, Ar. Vesp. 1206. II. child of the ox, epith. of bees in allusion to their fabulous origin, v. Virg. G. 4. 281: so also βουγενής, βουποληγός. βουτάλειος, ον, like *Bupalus*, i. e. *stupid*, v. βουτάλος. βουτάλις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (πάλη) = ἐπτάλος, *wrestling like a bull, hard-struggling*, Anth. βουτάλος, ὁ, *a sculptor of Chios*, satirized by Hipponax for extreme stupidity. βουτάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πόμαι) *rich in cattle*, Anth. [ā] βούτεινα, ἡ, = βουλίμια. βουτελάτης, ον, ὁ, (τελάω) *a herdsman*. [ā] βουτελάνκτιστος, ον, (πλάση, κτίω) *built on the track of an ox, of Troy, λῶφος Lyc.* βουτλάτης, ον, ὁ, (πλάσσω) *ox-forming*, epith. of the sculptor Myron, Anth. βούτλευρον, τό, *a plant, bupleurum, hare's-ear*, Nic. βουπληγός, ἐς, (πλήθω) *full of oxen*, Euphor. Fr. 82. βουπληγκτος, ον, (πλήκτρον) = sq., Anth. βουπληγῆς, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλησσω) *ox-goading*. II. as Subst. ἡ βουπληγῆς, an ox-goard, stimulus, II. 6. 135. βουποληγος, ον, (ποιέω) = βούταις II, Anth. βουπολήμων, ενος, ὁ, a herdsman, Anth. βουπόλος, ον, (πολέω) *tending oxen*: also βουπολέων, part. as if from βουπολέω, Leon. Tar., dub. βουπόρος, ον, (πείρω) *ox-piercing*, βουπ. ὀβελός *a spit that would spit a whole ox*, Hdt. 2. 135. βούπρηστις, ἰδός, ἡ, (πρήτω) *a poisonous beetle*, which being eaten by cattle in the grass, causes them to swell up and die, Hipp. II. *a kind of pot-herb*, Theophr. βούπρωρος, ον, (πρώρα) *with the forehead or face of an ox*, v. I. Soph. Tr. 13. II. βούπρ. ἐκατόμβη *an offering of 100 sheep and one ox, or 99 sheep and one ox*? Plut. ΒΟΥΤΨ, gen. βοός, poet. also βοῦ Aesch. Fr. 422: acc. βοῦν, poet. also βόα: dat. pl. βοῦσι, poet. βόεσι, very rarely βοῖσι, ὁ, and ἡ—*a bullock* or *cow*, an ox; in plur. *cattle*: if the gender is not marked, it is usu. fem., and so Hom. uses it even in plur.: to mark the male he adds a word, as βούς ἥρσων, or ταῦρος βούς II. 17. 389. 2. metaph. *the wife*, as ταῖρος the husband, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4. 142, Aesch. Ag. 1125. II. ἡ βούς *a shield covered with ox-hide*, always fem., II. III. *a sea-fish*. IV. proverb. βούς ἐπ' ἡλώσῃ βέβηκε, ἐπ' ἡλώσῃς ἐπιβαίνει, of people who keep silence from some weighty reason:—rather from the notion of a heavy body keeping down the tongue, than from that of coin bearing the stamp of an ox, (cf. ὅς ἐπ' ἑσάμω Menand.), Theogn. 813, Aesch. Ag. 36: βούς ἐν πόλει, proverb, for some strange event, a bull in a china-shop, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 133. (Acc. to Donalds. N. Crat.

p. 365, the word is onomatop., akin to βοῶ etc., as if the *bel-lowing beast*: but we can scarcely go wrong in identifying it with the synon. Sanscr. *gō*, nom. *gou*, and, through that, with our *oou*: v. sub β, for instances of β and γ interchanged.)

ΒΟΥΣΚΑΦΕΩ, (σκάπτω) to undermine, Lyc.

ΒΟΥΣΟΔΟΣ, *ov*, = Βουσοσός.

ΒΟΥΣΤΑΘΜΟΝ, τό, an *ox-stall*, Eur. Hel. 29.

ΒΟΥΣΤΑΣΙΑ, ἡ, Luc., and

ΒΟΥΣΤΑΣΙΣ, εως, ἡ, = Βουσταθμόν, Aesch. Pr. 653.

ΒΟΥΣΤΡΟΦΗΔΟΝ, Adv. (στροφή) turning like *oxen in ploughing*: only used of the early Greek manner of writing, which went from left to right, and right to left alternately: so Solon's Laws were written, and so the Sigeian Inscr. ap. Böckh i. p. 15, sq.

ΒΟΥΣΤΡΟΦΟΣ, *ov*, (στρέφω) turned up, ploughed by *oxen*, Lyc.: but II. parox. ΒΟΥΣΤΡΟΦΟΣ, *ov*, *ox-guiding*, Anth. 2. as Subst. δ ΒΟΥΣΤΡΟΦΟΣ, an *ox-goat*, stimulus.

ΒΟΥΤΥΚΟΝ, τό, a large kind of fig.

ΒΟΥΣΦΑΓΕΩ, (σφάττω) to slaughter *oxen*, Eur. El. 627. Hence

ΒΟΥΣΦΑΓΙΑ, ἡ, a slaughter of *oxen*, poet. Βουσφ., Anth.

ΒΟΥΤΗΣ, *ov*, δ, a *herdsman*, Aesch. Pr. 569. (uncertain whether from *βοῦς*, or for *βοῦτης* from *βόσκη*.)

ΒΟΥΤΙΜΟΣ, *ov*, (τιμή) worth an *ox*.

ΒΟΥΤΙΟΝ, τό, and ΒΟΥΤΙΟΝ, τό, = sq.

ΒΟΥΤΟΜΟΝ, τό, and ΒΟΥΤΟΜΟΣ, δ, (τέμνω) a water-plant, *butomus*, the flowering rush, Theophr.

ΒΟΥΤΡΑΓΟΣ, δ, an *ox-goat*, a fabulous animal, Philostr.

ΒΟΥΤΡΟΦΟΣ, *ov*, (τρέφω) *ox-feeding*. II. δ ΒΟΥΤΡΟΦΟΣ, = Βούτνης.

ΒΟΥΤΥΟΣ, *ov*, (τύπτω) an *ox-slayer*, Ap. Rh. II. as Subst. δ ΒΟΥΤΥΟΣ, = οἰστρος, the gadfly. [v]

ΒΟΥΤΥΡΙΝΟΣ, ἡ, *ov*, of butter, Diosc.: from

ΒΟΥΤΥΡΟΝ, τό, butter: in Plin. a kind of ointment. (Said to be a Scythian word, cf. *Plut.* 28. 9; yet the compos. from *βοῦς*, τυρός can hardly be mistaken.) [v]

ΒΟΥΤΥΡΟΦΑΓΟΣ, *ov*, δ, (φαγεῖν) an eater of butter, Anaxandr. Protes. i. 8, ubi v. Meineke.

ΒΟΥΦΑΓΟΣ, *ov*, (φαγεῖν) *ox-eating*, λέων Simon. 108. 4: hence every gluttonous. [δ]

ΒΟΥΦΘΑΛΜΟΝ, τό, (ὀφθαλμός) *ox-eye*, a kind of *chrysanthemum*, Mel. 4.

ΒΟΥΦΟΝΕΩ, (Βουφόνος) to slaughter *oxen*, Il. 7. 466.

ΒΟΥΦΟΝΙΑ, *ov*, τό, sub. *isep*, a festival with sacrifices of *oxen*, at Athens, Ar. Nub. 985: from

ΒΟΥΦΟΝΟΣ, *ov*, (φονεύω) *ox-slaying*, *ox-offering*, h. Hom. Merc. 436. II. at or for which steers are slain, θοῖναι Aesch. Pr. 531.

ΒΟΥΦΟΡΒΙΟΝ, (Βουφορβός) to tend cattle, Eur. Alc. 8.

ΒΟΥΦΟΡΒΙΑ, *ov*, τό, a herd of *oxen*, Eur. Alc. 1031. II. a pasture: from

ΒΟΥΦΟΡΒΟΣ, *ov*, (φέρβω) *ox-feeding*. II. as Subst. δ β., a herdsman, Eur. I. T. 237.

ΒΟΥΦΟΡΤΟΣ, *ov*, = πολυφόρτος, Anth.

ΒΟΥΧΑΝΘΗΣ, *es*, (χανθάνω) holding an *ox*, capacious, Anth.

ΒΟΥΧΙΛΟΣ, *ov*, rich in fodder, cattle-feeding, Aesch. Supp. 540. Βοῦν, *avos*, δ, (βοῦς) a cow-house, byre, cf. ἀνδρών.

ΒΟΥΝΗΣ, *ov*, δ, (ἀνέμαι) a buyer of *oxen*: at Athens a magistrate of rank, who bought *oxen* for the sacrifices, Dem. 570. 7; cf. Böckh. Inscr. i. p. 250, P. E. i. 289.

ΒΟΥΝΗΤΟΣ, *ov*, (ἀνέμαι) purchased with an *ox*.

ΒΟΥΝΙΑ, ἡ, the office of the Βούνης.

ΒΟΥΠΤΗΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὥψ) *ox-eyed*, i. e. having large, full, finely rounded eyes: in Hom. always of females, and most freq. of the goddess Hera, as a point of majestic beauty, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 352. The Masc. Βούπτης was formed later.

ΒΟΥΤΕΩ, to plough, Hes. Op. 389: from

ΒΟΥΤΗΣ, *ov*, δ, = Βούτης, Lyc.

ΒΟΥΤΗΣ, *ov*, δ, = Βούτης, Lyc. II. a name given to the constellation Arcturus as early as Od. 5. 272, Charles' wain.

ΒΟΥΤΙΑ, ἡ, arable land.

ΒΡΑΒΕΙΑ, ἡ, the office of the Βραβείας, presidency of the games, distribution of the prizes: in gen. arbitration, decision, Eur. Phoen. 450.

ΒΡΑΒΕΙΟΝ, τό, a prize in the games, Lat. *praemium*, N. T.

ΒΡΑΒΕΥΜΑ, *avos*, τό, later form for *foreg*.

ΒΡΑΒΕΤ΄, *avos*, δ, Att. plur. Βραβῆς, the president, judge or moderator who assigned the prizes at the games, Soph. El. 690: hence in gen. a judge, arbitrator, umpire, δίκης Eur. Or. 1650, λόγῳ Med. 274: a chief, leader, Aesch. Ag. 230.

ΒΡΑΒΕΥΤΗΣ, *ov*, δ, = *foreg*, Isae. 78. 28.

ΒΡΑΒΕΥΟ, to be a Βραβείας, preside in the games, assign the prizes: in gen. to distribute rewards, to be a judge or umpire, Isocr. 144 B: to direct, decide, c. acc., δίκαια Dem. 36. 7.

ΒΡΑΒῆς, *ov*, δ, = Βραβείας, only in an old Epigr. ap. Dem. 322. 11, where others read Βραβῆ = Βραβεία.

ΒΡΑΒῆΛΟΝ, τό, also Βραβῆλον, a wild fruit, a kind of plum or sloe, Theocr. 7. 146.

ΒΡΑΒῆΛΟΣ, ἡ, the tree which bears Βραβῆλα, cf. Βάβριδος.

ΒΡΑΓΧΑΛΕΟΣ, *av*, *ov*, (Βράγχος, δ) hoarse, Hipp.

ΒΡΑΓΧΙΑ, (Βράγχος, δ) to be hoarse, Arist. H. A.

ΒΡΑΓΧΙΑ, *av*, τό, Lat. *branchiae*, the gills of fishes, Arist. H. A. 2. in sing. Βράγχια, a fin, Ael., v. Βράγχος, τό.

ΒΡΑΓΧΙΑ, = Βραγχία, Arist. Probl.

ΒΡΑΓΧΙΟΕΙΔΗΣ, *es*, = Βραγχοειδής.

ΒΡΑΓΧΙΟΝ, τό, v. Βράγchia.

ΒΡΑΓΧΙΟΕΙΔΗΣ, *es*, (είδος) like fishes' gills, Arist. Part. An.

ΒΡΑΓΧΟΣ, δ, hoarseness, sore throat, Thuc. 2. 49: a strain of the throat from shouting. (akin to Βράγχος, βόγχος, and τό Βράγχος.)

ΒΡΑΓΧΟΣ΄, ἡ, *ov*, hoarse, Anth.

ΒΡΑΓΧΟΣ, *es*, τό, = Βράγchia, Opp. (akin to δ Βράγχος.)

ΒΡΑΓΧΩΔΗΣ, *es*, (δ Βράγχος, είδος) hoarse-like, somewhat hoarse, Hipp.

ΒΡΑΔΙΝΟΣ, δ, *ov*, Aeol. for βραδινός, Sapph. Fr. 32, 34.

ΒΡΑΔΟΣ, *es*, τό, (Βραδῖς) = Βραδύτης, slowness, Xen. Eq. 11. 12.

ΒΡΑΔΥΒΑΜΟΝ, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (βῆμα) slow-walking, Arist. Physiogn. [α]

ΒΡΑΔΥΓΑΜΟΣ, *ov*, (γαμέω) late-marrying.

ΒΡΑΔΥΓΛΩΣΣΟΣ, *ov*, Att. Βραδύγλωττος, (γλῶσσα) slow of tongue or speech, LXX.

ΒΡΑΔΥΔΙΝΟΣ, *ov*, δ, (δινέω) slow-eddying, slow-circling. Later also Βραδύδινος, *es*.

ΒΡΑΔΥΚΟΟΣ, *ov*, (ἀκούω) slow of hearing.

ΒΡΑΔΥΚΑΡΠΟΣ, *ov*, late fruiting, Theophr.

ΒΡΑΔΥΚΙΝΗΤΟΣ, *ov*, (κινέομαι) slow moving, Gal.

ΒΡΑΔΥΛΟΓΙΑ, ἡ, (λέγω) slowness of speech.

ΒΡΑΔΥΜΑΘΗΣ, *es*, (μαθεῖν) slow, late in learning.

ΒΡΑΔΥΝΟΙΑ, ἡ, slowness of understanding, dullness, opp. to ἀγχινοία, Diog. L.: from

ΒΡΑΔΥΝΟΣ, *ov*, contr. *vovs*, *ovs*, slow of understanding, dull.

ΒΡΑΔΥΝΩ, f. ὑνῶ, (Βραδύς) trans. to make slow, stop, put off, delay. II. intrans. to be long, Βραδύνω περὶ τι, opp. to σπεύδειν περὶ τι: esp. in Med. to be slow, loiter, be long, Aesch. Theb. 623.

ΒΡΑΔΥΠΕΤΗΣ, *es*, (πειθομαι) slow to be persuaded, slow to believe, Anth.

ΒΡΑΔΥΠΕΤΤΟΝ, (πέπτω) to cook or digest slowly, Diosc.

ΒΡΑΔΥΠΕΨΙΑ, ἡ, slowness of digestion, Gal.

ΒΡΑΔΥΠΛΩΕΩ, (πλέω) to sail slowly, N. T.

ΒΡΑΔΥΠΝΟΟΣ, *ov*, (πνέω) breathing slow or hard, contr. Βραδύπνοος, *ov*, Aretae.

ΒΡΑΔΥΠΟΡΕΩ, to walk slowly, Plut.

ΒΡΑΔΥΠΟΡΟΣ, *ov*, (περὶ, πορεύομαι) slow going, slow passing, Hipp.

ΒΡΑΔΥΠΟΥΣ, δ, ἡ, πους, τό, gen. ποδος, slow of foot, slow, Eur. Hec. 66.

ΒΡΑΔΥ΄, *es*, *av*, Comp. Βραδύων Hes., Βραδύτερος and Βραδύτατος Pl., Superl. Βραδύτατος, metath. Βαδύριτος Pl., and Βραδύτατος Adv. Βραδύτας: slow, heavy, opp. to ταχὺς or ὥκεις, Hom.: metaph. heavy, dull, slow of understanding, *ardus*, *tardus*, Pl. 10. 226. II. of time, late, Thuc. 7. 43. Adv. -δέος, Thuc. 1. 78. (akin to βαρύς.) [α]

ΒΡΑΔΥΣΚΕΛΗΣ, *es*, (σκέλος) slow of leg, Anth.

ΒΡΑΔΥΣΤΗΣ, ἦτος, ἡ, (Βραδύς) slowness, heaviness, Pl. 19. 411: dullness, Theophr. Char.

ΒΡΑΔΥΤΟΚΟΣ, *ov*, (τίκτω) late in having young, Arist. Probl.

ΒΡΑ΄ΖΩ, f. ἄρω, to boil, ferment, froth up, Callias ap. Macrobr.

5. 19. II. to roar, growl, of bears. Cf. βράσσω. (akin to βράθυ, ἀράσσω, βράχω, orig. onomatop.)

βράθυ, τό, the savin, *herba sabina*, Gal.

βράκαι, ὧν, αἱ, Lat. *braccae*, the breeches or trousers of the Gauls, cf. ἀναβρίσις, Diod. (Keltic breach, i. e. stripe.)

βράκανα, τὰ, wild herbs, Theocr. Agr. 2. (qu. akin to our brake, bracken?)

βράκος, τό, Ael. for βράκος, a rich female garment, Sappho Fr. 23. Theocr. 28. 11.

βράσμα, στος, τό, (βράζω) that which boils up, scum.

βρασματίας, ου, δ, ἔνεμος, = βράσσης, Diog. L.

βρασματῶδες, ἐς, (βράσμα, εἶδος) like boiling, etc., shaking violently.

βρασμός, δ, (βράσσω) a shaking, Arist. ap. Stob. Ecl. i. 628. BPA'ΞΩ, Att. βράττω, f. ὥω, usu. form for βράζω, intr. to boil up, ferment, froth.

II. trans. to shake violently, throw up with force, of the sea, Anth.: to winnow, sift, grain, for the purpose of cleansing, Ar. Fr. 267, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. The Pass. always takes the intr. signifi.

βράσσω, or, gen. ονος, Comp. of βραδύς, as θάσσω of ταχύς, Il. 10. 226. (Acc. to others of βραχύς, but Hom. never uses this Adj.)

βραστήρ, ἦρος, δ, (βράσσω) = λίκνον, a winnowing-fan, Lat. *vanus*, Gloss. Casaub. ad Strab. T. 7. p. 377.

βράσσης, ου, δ, (βράσσω) βράσσαι σεισμοί earthquakes, attended with a violent fermentation, Arist. Mund.

βραστικός, ἥ, ὧν, (βράζω) belonging to boiling or fermenting, κίνησης Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. i. 742.

βραυκανόμαι, Dep. med. = βρυχανόμαι, to roar or cry out, Nic.

βράχεια or βράχαια, τὰ, v. βράχος.

βράχης, εἰσα, ἑν, part. aor. 2 pass. from βρέχω.

βράχως, Adv. from βραχύς.

βραχίστιονστήρ, ἦρος, δ, an armlet, Lat. *torques*, Plut.: from βράχων, ονος, δ, the arm, Lat. *brachium*, Hom.; πρυμνὸς βραχὴν the shoulder, Il.; βραχὴν brace for the shoulder of beasts, Arist. H. A. [2]

βράχων, or, gen. ονος, [Ion. γ, Att. ι], and βράχιστος, Comp. and Superl. of βραχύς.

βράχος, εος, τό, esp. in plur. βράχαια, contr. βράχη, also accent. βραχέα, as if from βραχύς, nearly = τέρας, shallow, stagnant pools, Lat. *brevia* et *syrtis*, Hdt. [α]

βραχύβιος, or, short-lived, Plat. Rep. 546 A. Hence βραχυβιότης, πτος, ἥ, shortness of life: Arist. wrote περὶ μικρο-, καὶ βραχυ-βιοτήτος.

βραχύβληθής, ἐς, (βλάπτω) harming slightly, Luc.

βραχύβωλος, or, with small or few clods, β. χέρος a small spot of ground, Anth.

βραχυγνώμων, or, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) of short or small understanding, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 18.

βραχυδρομος, or, running a short way, Xen. Cyn. 5. 21.

βραχυεπής, ἐς, (ἔπος) of few words. Adv. πῶς.

βραχυκαταλήκτω, to end short, i. e. with a short syllable.

II. to be too short by a foot, Metric.: from βραχυκατάληκτος, or, (καταλήγω) ending with a short syllable.

II. too short by a foot, Metric.

βραχυκομάω, to wear short hair, Strab.

βραχύκωλος, or, (κῶλον) with short limbs, Strab. II. consisting of short sentences, Arist. Rhet.

βραχυλόγος, to be short in speech, Plut.: and βραχυλογία, ἥ, brevity in speech or writing, Plat. Prot. 343 B, etc.: from

βραχυλόγος, or, (λέγω) speaking briefly, short in speech, of few words, Plat.

βραχυμείρα, ἥ, littleness of parts, smallness: from βραχυμείρης, ἐς, (μέρος) made up of small parts.

βραχυμυθία, ἥ, = βραχυλογία.

βραχυμυτικός, ἥ, ὧν, making short: from

βραχύμυ, f. ὑνάω, (βραχύς) to use as short, συλλαβὴν Plut.

βραχύμυτος, or, (μύτον) short-backed, Strab.

βραχύνειρος, or, with short or few dreams, ὕπνος Plat. Tim. 45 E.

βραχυπαλαγκτώ, to have the antepennula short: from

βραχυπαράληκτος, or, (παράληγω) with the antepennula short, Metric. Adv. -τως, Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 121.

βραχύπνοος, or, contr. πνοος, ου, (πνέω) short breathing, Hipp.

βραχύπολις, εως, ἥ, poet. -πολις, a little town.

βραχύπτορος, or, with a short or narrow passage, Plat. Rep. 546 A.

βραχυπότης, ου, δ, one that drinks little, Hipp.

βραχύπτορος, or, (πίνω) drinking little, Gal.

βραχύπολις, εως, ἥ, = βραχύπολις, Lyc.

βραχυρριζία, ἥ, shortness of root, Theophr.

βραχυρριζίος, or, (ρίζα) with a short root, Id.

BPA'X'Z, εἰα, ὧν, Comp. βραχύτερος and βραχύνων, Sup. βραχυτάτος and βραχυστός, small, first in Hdt., of Space and Time, short: of Number, few, little, mean, trifling: τείχος low, Thuc.

7. 29: βραχύ, a little, a short time: βραχύ τοξένειν, to shoot not far: δὲ βραχύνω in few words, Lat. *brevisus*, *paucis*, Plat.

Prol. 336 A.: ἐν βραχεί, ἐν βραχείνι briefly, Soph. El. 673: ἐν βραχύ a little, for a short time: κατὰ βραχύ little by little, Thuc. 4. 96, Plat., etc.: παρὰ βραχύ, = παρὰ μικρόν, by a little, almost. Adv. -έως. (Perh. from βράσσω, ἥγημι.)

βραχυσιόηρος, or, ἕκων βρ. a dart with a short, small head, Pind. N. 3. 79. [1]

βραχύσκιος, or, (σκιά) with a short shadow.

βραχυστελέτης, ἐς, (στῆλεχος) with a short stem, Theophr.

βραχυστομία, ἥ, smallness of mouth: from

βραχύστομος, or, (στόμα) with a short, narrow mouth or opening, Plut.

βραχυσυλλαβία, ἥ, fewness of syllables, brevity, Call.: from βραχυσυλλάβος, or, (συλλαβή) with short, i. e. few syllables.

2. consisting of short syllables, Dion. H.

βραχυσμβολος, or, (σμβολον) bringing a small contribution, Anth.

βραχύτης, πτος, ἥ, (βραχύς) shortness, μελετῆς βραχ. brief study, Thuc. 1. 138: narrowness, deficiency, γνώμης Id. 3. 42.

βραχυτομέω, to cut short off, Theophr.: from

βραχυτόμος, or, (τέμνω) cutting short: but II. proparox., βραχυτόμος, or, pass., cut short, clipped, Theophr.

βραχυτόναι, to extend, reach but a short way.

βραχύτονος, or, (τείνω) reaching but a short way, Plut.

βραχυτράχηλος, or, short-necked, Arist. H. A. [α]

βραχύντονος, or, of short or little sleep, Arist. Somn.

βραχυφύγιος, ου, δ, (φέγγω) giving a short light, Anth. [1]

βραχύφυλλος, or, (φύλλον) short-leaved, or few-leaved, Anth.

βραχυχρόνιος, or, (χρόνος) of short time, of brief duration, Plat. Tim. 75 B.

βραχύωτος, or, (οὶς) short-eared, with short handles, Ath.

*BPA'XΩ, root of the Hom. ἐβραχε or βράχε, to rattle, clash, ring, Il.; mostly of arms and armour: also of the roaring of a torrent, Il. 21. 9: the groaning of the battle-field, Il. 21. 387: the creaking of a heavy wagon, Il. 5. 838: the shriek of a wounded horse, Il. 16. 468, etc.: always 3 sing. aor. ἐβραχε or βράχε, taken by others as perf. of βράζω, for βέβραχε. (Akin to βράζω, βράσσω, onomatop.)

βρέμα, στος, τό, the upper part of the head, Lat. *sinciput*, Batr. 230, also βρεγμός, βρέχμα, βρεχμός, (from βρέγω, because this part of the bone is longest in hardening.) II. = ἀπὸ βρεγμα, an infusion, extract, Diod.

βρεγμός, δ, = foreg.

βρεκεκεκέ, sound to imitate the croaking of frogs, Ar. Ran. 209, sqq.

BPE'MQ, only used in pres. and impf. — the Lat. *FREMO*, to roar, of the waves, Il. 4. 425: so in Med. βρέμωμαι Il. 2. 210, and of the storm, Il. 14. 399. After Hom. of all kinds of sounds, to whistle as the wind, Simon. 7: to clash like arms, Aesch. Pr. 423: to mutter, of a seditious mob, Id. Eum. 978: and Pind. applies it even to the lyre, N. 11. 8: esp. like *fremo*, of the gnashing of teeth, Aesch. Theb. 350, in Med. (Akin to βροντή.)

BE'NOCΞ, δ, an unknown water-bird, of a stately bearing, Arist. H. A.: hence II. a haughty carriage, arrogance, Ath.: cf. σκώπτω from σκώψ. Hence

βρενθίομαι, later βρενθίομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to be of a proud and haughty bearing, hold one's head

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high in the air, look big, swagger, Ar. Pac. 26, Nub. 362, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. [5]

βρέξις, εως, ἡ, (βρέχω) = *brochi*, a wetting, Xen.

ΒΡΕ΄ΤΑΣ, τό, gen. βρέτεος, nom. pl. βρέτῃ, a wooden image of a god, Aesch., and Eur. 2. in Anaxandr. Didym. 1, = *aval-sḥtōs*: cf. Lat. *stipes*, *stupidius*, *our blockhead*.

βρεφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βρέφος) childish, Philo.

βρεφόθεν, Adv., from a child.

βρεφοκτονία, ἡ, child-murder: from

βρεφοκτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) child-murdering, Lyc.

ΒΡΕ΄ΦΟΣ, εος, τό, the child while yet in the womb, Lat. *foetus*, = *ἐμβρυον*, Il. 23. 266. II. the new-born babe, *whelp* or *cub*, from Pind. O. 6. 55. downwards: pleon., νέον βρέφος Eur. Bacch. 289. (Akin to τρέφω and φέβω: others compare βρών, *ἐμβρυον*, as δένω, δέφω.)

βρεφοτροφίον, τό, (τρέφω) a foundling hospital, late word.

βρεφύλλιον, τό, Dim. from βρέφος, a little babe, Luc.

βρέχμα, ατος, τό, = βρέγμα.

βρεχμός, ὁ, = βρέγμα, βρεγμός, Il. 5. 586.

ΒΡΕ΄ΧΩ, f. ῶω, to wet, moisten, sprinkle, rain on: metaph. to shower down blessings upon one. Pass. to be wetted or drenched, βρεχόμενοι πρὸς τὸν ὀμφαλὸν Xen. An. 4. 5, 2: μέτρη βρεχέλις Eur. El. 326: hence βεβρεγμένοι *tipsy*, Lat. *uiduus*, *madidus*, Eubul. Incert. 5. Impers. βρέχεται, like βεῖ, Lat. *pluit*, it rains. (Akin to Lat. *rigo*, Germ. *regen*, our rain.)

βρίσσω, Ion. for βράσσω.

ΒΡΙ-, [1], insepar. intensive prefix, whence come βρίδω, βριάρος, also βρύμιος, cf. βριάρεως, Ὀβριάρεως: not to be confounded with

II. βρι̇ contr. from βριθύ, which only occurs in Gramm., except that acc. to Strabo, Hesiod used it for βριαρόν, as βῆ from βῆδιον, κρῖ δῶ, etc. (Qui. akin to Sanscr. *vṛjya* fortitudo, *vṛja* heros, Lat. *vir*?)

Βριάρεως, ὁ, Il. 1. 403, a hundred-handed giant, so called by the gods, but by men Aegaeon, who assisted Zeus, cf. Hes. Th. 714, 817: he was son-in-law to Poseidon, and with his brothers Cottos and Gyas, defended the gods against the Titans.

Βριάρος, ἄ, Ep. triepyll.]

βριάρός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. βριαρός, (βρίδω) strong, in II. always epith. of a helmet, κόρυς, τρυφάλεια.

βριαρόχειρ, επος, ὁ, ἡ, strong handed.

βρίάω, (βρι-) to strengthen, to make strong and mighty, Hes. Op. 5, Th. 447. II. intr. to be strong, Hes. Op. 5. [3]

βρίζα, ἡ, a kind of grain in Thrace and Macedonia, still called *vrisa*, of same species with *ρίζη*, like our *rye*, Gal. (The word seems orig. to be Aeol. for *ρίζα*, Greg. Cor. p. 576.)

ΒΡΙ΄ΖΩ, fut. ἔζω (never βρίσω), to nod, slumber, sleep: in gen. to be sleepy, slow, and heavy, Il. 4. 223. (Akin to βρίω.)

βρίήπτος, ὄν, (ἀπύω) strong or loud shouting, epith. of Ares, Il. 13. 521.

βρίδος, εος, τό, (βρίω) weight, heaviness, Hipp., and Eur. Tro. 1050.

βριθοσύνη, ἡ, weight, burthen, heaviness, Il. 5. 839, 12. 460.

βριθύκερος, ὄν, gen. ω, (κέρας) with heavy horns, Opp.

βριθύνους, ὄν, contr. vous, our, grave-minded, thoughtful, Anth.

βριθύς, εία, ὄν, (βρίω) weighty, heavy, in Hom. always epith. of ἔγχος, cf. Brie-

ΒΡΙ΄ΘΩ, f. βρίσω: aor. ἔβρισα: perf. βέβριθα: to have weight or bulk, to be heavy, to be weighed down, heavy laden with a thing, c. dat., σταφυλίας βρίθουσα ἄλῃη Il. 18. 561, cf. Od. 16. 474, 19. 112: also c. gen., πράττειν αἰτῶν βεβρίθαι Od. 15. 334. Also in Med. *μυκῶν καρπῶ βριθομένη* laden with fruit, Il. 8. 307: with notion of *burthenous*, *oppressive*, ἐπὶ βεβρίθῃ, elsewhere. βαρεία, Il. 21. 385, cf. 16. 384:—hence also in Prose to bow, sink under a burthen, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B.; to incline to one side, Arist. Probl.

2. of men, to outweigh, prevail, ἐξείκω βρίσας Od. 6. 159: to be superior in the fight, to be master, Lat. *prevaleare*, Il. 12. 346, cf. ἐπιβρίθω. II. trans. to load, press, Hes. Op. 464: πλοῦτε Pind. N. 8. 31, βρ. τέλῃατα Aesch. Pers. 346. (Akin to βάρος, βαρύνη, βαρύω.) [1]

βρίκελος, ὁ, a name of a tragic mask, Cratin. Seriph. 11. (Acc. to Hesych., quasi βροτῶ εἰκελος-?)

βριμάζω, ὄω, and

βριμάω, =sq., only in Gramm.

βριμάομαι and βριμίομαι, Dep. med., to be wrathful, furious, Ar. Eq. 85: τῷ Xen.: esp. of beasts, to give vent to anger by roaring, snorting, etc.: from

ΒΡΙ΄ΜΗ, ἡ, wrath, any expression of anger, snorting, esp. threatening: also power, strength, bulk, like βριδός, h. Hom. 28. 10. (Akin to βρέω, φριμάω, φριμώσω.) [1] Hence

βριμῶδον, Adv., with snorting, Nonn.

βριμῆμα, ατος, τό, = βριμῆ, Anth. [1]

βριμίομαι, v. βριμάομαι, Xen.

Βριμῶ, ἡ, (βριμῆ) epith. of Hecate or Persephone, the wrathful, the terrible one, Ap. Rh.

βρισάρομαι, ὄν, (βρίδω, ἄρμα) chariot-pressing, epith. of Ares, Hes. Sc. 441, h. Hom. 7. 1.

Βριτόμαρτις, ἡ, epith. of Artemis in Crete.

βρόγχια, ὡν, τῶ, (βρόγχος) the end of the windpipe that joins the lungs, Arist. Probl.

βρογχοκλήη, ἡ, a tumour in the throat, Celsus.

ΒΡΟ΄ΓΧΟΣ, ὁ, the throat, gullet, windpipe, Hipp. II. a gulp, draught, Epict. (βράγχος, ῥόγχος.)

βρογχιώτης, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, the neck-hole in a garment, Joseph.

βρομέω, = βρέω, to buzz, hum, of gnats, Il. 16. 642.

βρομιάζομαι, Dep., = βακχεύω, from βρόμιος, Anth.

Βρομιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Antiph. Aphr. 1. 12.

βρόμιος, α, ὄν, (βρόμιος) sounding, φούρῳγ Pind. N. 9. 18: hence as Subst. II. βρόμιος, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, the noisy, boisterous god, Aesch., and Eur.: and as Adj. 2. βρόμιος, α, ὄν, = Βάκχεος, Bacchic, etc., Eur.

βρομιάδης, es, (εἶδος) like Bacchus or wine, Bacchic, Anth.

βρομιάτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. βρομιάτις, ιως, ἡ, = foreg.

βρόμος, ὁ, (βρέω) Lat. *fremitus*, any loud noise, only once in Hom. of the crackling of fire, Il. 14. 396: in Pind., of thunder; Aesch. Fr. 181, of wind; Simon. 108, of the drum; and of many other sounds, as of the flute, h. Hom. Merc. 452, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 174.

βρόμος, ὁ, a kind of oats, also written βόμπος, Theophr.

βρόμος, ὁ, = βρώμος, dub.

βρονταίος, αία, αἰών, (βροντῆ) of, belonging to thunder, Arist. Mund.

βροντάω, fut. ἔσω, to thunder, Hom.: metaph. of Pericles, Ar. Ach. 531: βροντᾶ impers. it thunders, Arist. H. A.

βροντήτωρ, τό, an engine for making stage-thunder, Poll.

ΒΡΟΝΤῆ, ἡ, thunder, Hom., who adds Διὸς and Ζηνός, cf. κεραυνός: hence any loud sound or voice. II. the state of one struck with thunder, astonishment, Hdt. 7. 10, 5. (Akin to βρέω, βρόμιος.)

βρόντημα, ατος, τό, thunder, Aesch. Fr. 993.

Βρόντης, ὄν, ὁ, *Bronies*, name of one of the Cyclopes, who forged the bolts of Zeus, Hes. Th. 140: from βροντῆ.

βρονθησκέαννος, ὄν, (κεραυνός) sending thunder and lightning, νεφέλη Ar. Nub. 265.

βροντιαίος, α, ὄν, = βρονταίος, Hipp.

βροντοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) thunder-making.

βροντοσκοτία, ἡ, (σκοτέω) the taking note of thunder, divination by it, cf. κεραυνοσκοτία.

βροντώδης, es, (εἶδος) like thunder, thundering, Anth.

βρόζα, v. under ἀναβρόζειν and καταβρόζειν.

βρότειος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, and βρότεος, ἐν, εον Od. 19. 545, h. Hom. Ven. 47, Aesch. Eum. 171, (βροτός) mortal, always epith. of mortal mould. Only poet.

βροττοίος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, = foreg., Hes. Op. 771, Alcman. 8.

βροτοβῆλαιον, ὄν, gen. ονος, (βῆμα) trampling on men. [3]

βροτογῆρυς, v, gen. vos, with human voice, Anth.

βροτοειδής, es, (εἶδος) like man, of man's nature, Maneth.

βροτοεῖς, εσσα, εν, (βρότος) bloody, blood-besprinkled, Il., mostly with ἔναρα.

βροτοκτόνιος, to murder men, Aesch. Eum. 421: from

βροτοκτόνιος, ὄν, (βροτός, κτείνω) man-slaying, Orph.

βροτολοιγός, ὄν, man-slaying, a plague to man, always epith. of Ares, Hom., esp. in Il.

βροτός, ὁ, a mortal, man, opp. to ἀθάνατος or θεός, oft. in Hom., who always uses it as Subst.; with ἀνὴρ added, Il. 5. 361: the fem. βροτὸς αἰδήσασα once, Od. 5. 334: as Adj. mor-

tal, *Pind.*: only poet. (Akin to *μóρος, μορτός*, Lat. *mori, mors*, Sanscr. *mri*, cf. sub *ἀμβρόσιος*.)

βρότος, *δ*, blood that has flowed from a wounded man, gore, *λύθρον*: Hom. in *Il.* always adds *αἱματώεις*, but Od. 24. 189, *μέλας βρότος*. (Acc. to Damn from *βέω, βότος*, Acol.)
βροτοσκοπός, *ov*, (*σκοπέω*) taking note of man, epith. of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 499.

βροτοστόνος, *ov*, (*σάω*, *σάω*) man saving, Orph.
βροτοστόνος, *ov*, (*στένω*) Eur. Stenob. 10.
βροτοστυγής, *és*, (*στυγέω*) man hating. II. pass. hated by men, Aesch. Cho. 51.

βροτοφάγος, *és*, (*φάγος*) giving light to men, Anth.
βροτοφθορός, *ov*, (*φθείρω*) man destroying, Aesch. Eum. 787.
βρότω, (*βρότος*) to make bloody, stain with gore, *βεβρωμένα τεύχεα* Od. 11. 41.

βρούκος, also **βρούχος**, *δ*, a kind of locust without wings, also *ἀττέλαφος*, Theophr.

βρούγιος, *α, ov*, (*βρώκος*) belonging to a noose: *τὸ βρούγιον*, like *βρούκος*, a cord for strangling.

βρούγιος, *δ*, (*βρέχω*) a wetting, rain, Anth.
βροχή, *ή*, (*βρέχω*) = foreg., Geop.

βροχέζω, *f. éω*, to gulp down, swallow, Arist. Probl.; to devour; hence to squander. II. to wet the throat: from *ΒΡΟΧΟΞ*, *δ*, the throat, gullet. II. a draught, Hipp.

βρούξις, *ή*, Dim. from *sq.*, a little noose, Anth. II. (*βρέχω*) a vessel for watering; an ink-horn, Anth.

ΒΡΟΧΟΣ, *δ*, a noose for hanging or strangling, Od.: later esp. a snare for birds: in gen. a noose, a cord. (akin to *βρόγχος*.) [Theogn. 1095, uses the first syll. long, v. Schäf. and Herm. El. Metr. p. 60, but Gaisf. reads *βρόγχος*.]

βρούχος, Adv. *βρούχως*, Acol. for *βραχός, βραχέως*, Sappho.
βρούχως, *ov*, ensnared, entangled, Neophr. ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 1337.

βρύ, *v. βρύν*.
βρύδω, (*βρώα*) to swell with plenty, power, joy, pride, Aesch. Fr. 4: to overflow, to bubble up, ἀπαρ Timoth. ap. Ath. 465 C: of plants, to be full of sap, in full vigor, blossoming and fruit bearing: in gen. = *ήσθια*, in Epicur. ap. Stob. p. 159. 25: hence to live at ease, enjoy oneself, Plut. Hence

βρυάκτης, *ov*, *δ*, epith. of Pan, the jolly, rollicking god, Orph.

βρυαλίκτης, *ov*, *δ*, one who performs in a kind of war-dance, dub. in Stesich. 93, Ibyc. 50.

βρύας, *ov*, *δ*, = *βύας*, for which it is freq. v. I.
βρύδην, Adv. (*βρώα*) snarling, Anth.

βρύμα, *ατος, τό*, a bite, gnawing, Nic.
βρυγμός, *δ*, a snarling, biting, greedy eating, A. B.: a grinding or gnashing of teeth, Eupol.

βρύω, = *βρώα*, Archil. 26. 6.
βρυκετός, *δ*, (*βρώα*) = *βρυκετός*.

ΒΡΥΚΩ, *f. éω*, to bite, bite in pieces, devour, Ep. Hom. 14. 13, *ἀλ βρυχέλις* Anth.: in Nic. *βρύκων στόμα* the mouth with the teeth closed, intr.: akin to *βιβρώσκα, βροχέζω*, v. also *βρώα*. [v except in aor. 2 *έβρυε*, Ep. Ad. 418.]

ΒΡΥΛΛΩ, Ar. Eq. 1126, to cry like a child for drink, like *μαμμώ*, *βρύν* *είπω*: acc. to others, to let oneself be cheated.

βρύν, Ar. Nub. 1382, *βρύν* *είπω* to cry bryne, i. e. cry for drink, like little children: either a simple imitation, or accus. of obsol. *βρύ*: some would write *βύν* from Varr. ap. Non. on *duas*, and Festus v. *imbrium*, and v. Phryn. A. B. p. 31.

* **ΒΡΥΉ**, gen. *βρυχός*, *ή*, the depths of the sea, in acc. *βρύχα* in Opp. Hal. 2. 588.

βρύειος, *εσσα, ev*, mossy, full of moss or sea-weed: in gen. flourishing, fresh, blooming, Nic.: from

βρύον, *τό*, (*βρώα*) a kind of mossy sea-weed, Lat. *alga*, Hipp. 2. more rarely tree-moss, lichen, Diosc. II. the clustering male blossom of the hazel, etc., the catkin, Theophr.: poet. the blossom or flower in gen., Nic. [v]

βρύοφόρος, *ov*, (*φέω*) bearing catkins, e. g. *δάφνη* the male laurel, Theophr.

βρώα, to cover or fill with moss, Arist. Color.

βρώς, *εως, ή*, (*βρώα*) a bubbling up, spouting out.

βρύσσης, *δ*, Att. *βρύτος*, a kind of sea-urchin, Arist. H. A.

βρύτα and **βρύτια**, *ov, τό*, Lat. *bryssa, brissa*, refuse of olives or grapes after pressing, Ath.

βρύτινος, *ή, ov*, made of *βρύτιον*, Cratin. Malth. 4, ubi v. Mein.

βρύτιον, *τό*, and **βρύτος**, *δ*, a fermented liquor, mostly made from barley, and so a kind of beer; but also from fruits, like cider or perry, Aesch. Fr. 116.

βρυχάλεος, *α, ov*, roaring, howling, from *βρυχάλαμ*.
βρυχάλαμ, Dep. med., rarer form of *sq.*, Nic.

βρυχάμα, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass., though the aor. med. also occurs, e. g. Plat. Phaed. 117 D, (*βρώα*) to roar, howl, bellow, Lat. *rugire*, expressive of pain; strictly used of the lion, but also, *ταύρος βρυχάμενος* Soph. Aj. 322. (Akin to *βρώα*.)

βρυχετός, *δ*, also **βρυκετός**, *δ*, (*βρώα*) the ague, from the teeth chattering.

βρυχή, *ή*, a roaring, howling, bellowing: gnashing of teeth, Ap. Rh. v. Adv., *βρώα*.

βρυχηδόν, Adv., roaring, howling, bellowing, Ap. Rh. *βρυχηδός*, *δ*, = *βρυχή*, Opp.

βρυχημα, *ατος, τό*, = *βρυχή*, Aesch. Fr. 146. [v]
βρυχητής, *ov*, *δ*, a bellower, howler, Anth.

βρυχητικός, *ή, ov*, roaring, bellowing.
βρυχιος, *ov*, also *α, ov*, (akin to *βρύε* and *βρώα*) engulfed, plunged into, sunk in water, *βρυχία ήχό* an echo from the sea, Aesch. Fr. 1090; usu. *βροβρύχιος*. The signf. bellowing, from *βρώα, βρυχάλαμ*, assumed by many scholars, esp. Blomf. Pers. 403, is uncertain, and would seem to require v.

βρυχμός, *δ*, = *βρυγμός*, Nic.
ΒΡΥΧΩ, fut. *έω*, to bellow, howl, gnash the teeth, in gen. of any loud burst of rage or pain. Hom. has only perf. *βέβρυχε, βεβρύχως*, and plusspf. *έβεβρύχει* of the death-cry, or (as Buttm. Lexil. voc. *βρόα* 4 sqq., prefers) of the gnashing of the teeth of a wounded hero, cf. Soph. Tr. 904, 1072: and of the howling or roaring of the waves, *Il.* 17. 264, Od. 12. 242: akin to *βρώα*. Acc. to Moeris *βρώα* was the comm. form of the Att. *βρώα*, but v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 735. (Hence *βρυχάλαμ, βρυχή*, etc.) [v]

ΒΡΥΪ, prob. only used in pres. and impf., yet v. *έβρυα*, to be full of any thing, swell therewith, bubble over, overflow: of fulness and abundance of all kinds, esp. luxuriant growth and blossoming of plants, c. dat. *έβρος άνθεϊ βρύει* swells with bloom even to bursting, *Il.* 17. 56, later also c. gen., Soph. O. C. 16.

II. trans. to cause to burst forth, *πηγή υδωρ* N. T., *ρόδα* Anacreont. (akin to *βλύω, βλύω, φλύω*.) [v in pres. and impf.]

βρύωνης, *es*, (*βρίων*) moss-like, full of moss, Arist. H. A. **βρύωνή**, *ή*, a wild creeping plant, bryony, Nic.

βρύωνία, *ή*, and **βρύωνιάς**, *δος, ή*, = foreg., Diosc.
βρύωνίς, *ίδος, ή*, = *βρύωνή*, Nic.

βρώα, *ατος, τό*, (*βιβρώσκα*) that which is eaten, food, Ar. Fr. 313: that which is eaten out, Hipp.

βρωμάμα, Dep. med., to bray like an ass, rudere, Ar. Vesp. 618. (Prob. from *βρέω*.)

βρωμάμα, Dep. med., = *βρωμώ*, dub. I. Arist. H. A. **βρωμάτιον**, *τό*, Dim. from *βρώμα*, Ath.

βρωματοειδέπαιτη, *ή*, (*μύγνυν, άπάρτη*) the false pleasure of eating made dishes, Anth. [v]

βρωματώδης, *es*, = *βρωμώδης*, Diosc.

βρωμώ, (*βρώα*) to stink: also in Med.
βρώμη, *ή*, (*βιβρώσκα*) = *βρώμα*, food, Od. II. (*βρωμάμαι*) the braying of an ass, late.

βρωμήεις, *εσσα, ev*, (*βρωμάμαι*) braying, Lat. *rudens*, Nic.
βρωμητής, *εως, ή*, the braying of an ass.

βρωμητής, *ov*, *δ*, the brayer, name of the ass.
βρωμητωρ, *οπος, δ*, = foreg.

* **βρώμ**, assumed as pres., whence to form *έβρων*, aor. of *βιβρώσκα*.

βρωμολόγος, *ov*, (*λέγω*) speaking foul words, foul-mouthed, Luc.

βρώμος, *δ*, a stink, esp. of beasts at rut: the form *βρώμος* is dub., but may be defended as Ion., v. Schweigh. Ath. t. 2. p. 94.

βρώμος, *δ*, (*βιβρώσκα*) = *βρώμ*.
βρωμώδης, *es*, (*είδος*) stinking, foul-smelling, Strab.

βρωσέα, Desiderat. from *βιβρώσκα*, to wish to eat, to be hungry, Call. Fr. 435.

βρώσιμος, ον, (βρώσις) *edible, solid*, opp. to πιστός, Aesch. Fr. 479.

βρώσις, ὥς, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) *meat*, as opp. to drink πόσις, Hom. II. an eating, eating out, rust, N. T.

βρωστήρ and βρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *eating, devouring, biting*, βρωτήρες αἰχμάλ Aesch. Eum. 803.

βρωτός, ἑ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of βιβρώσκω, to be eaten, Luc. βρωτικός, ἑ, ὄν, inclined to eat. 2. promoting this inclination, of certain medicines, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 335 D. Adv. κῶς.

βρωτός, ἑ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of βιβρώσκω, *eaten*. II. *edible*, τὸ βρωτόν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1, and τὰ βρωτά Eur. Supp. 1110, *meat*, opp. to ποτόν.

βρωτός, ὅς, ἡ, = βρώσις, Hom. [v]
βρώς, ὅς, ἡ, *the owl*, δούλο, Arist. H. A.: also βρώας, and poet. βρώα.

βυβλάριον, τό, Dim. from βύβλος.

βύβλιος, ον, (βύβλος) *made of byblus*, ὕπλον νεός a cable, Od. 21. 391.

βυβλίον, also βύβλιον, τό, *the byblus prepared for use*, esp. for ropes and paper, hence II. a book, like βιβλίον.

ΒΥΒΛΟΣ, ἡ, *the Egyptian papyrus*; of which the triangular stalk and root were eaten by the poor, *Cyperus papyrus*, Hdt. 2. 92. II. *its coats or fibres*, esp. as prepared for ropes, sails, mats, paper, etc.: also βύβλος, esp. after any thing was written upon it: in plur. τὰ βύβλα Anth.

βύβα, ἡ, = βύας, Nic.
βύβην, Adv., *close-pressed, closely*, β. κλείειν Thuc. 4. 8.

βύβα, f. ὥσα, = βύα, Aetæa.

βυβάω, (βυβός) *to be in or go into the deep*, Nic.
βυβίω, f. ὥσα, *to throw into the deep, immerse, sink*, Arist. Probl.

βύθιος, α, ον, *in the deep, sunken, deep*, in Plut. of the voice: τὰ βύθια, scil. ζῶα, *water-animals*, Anth.: βύθιος Κρονίδης Poseidon, Anth. Adv. -ας.

βυθίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. βυθίτις, ἰδός, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Anth.
βυθίω, Adv. *in the deep, at the bottom*.

ΒΥΘΟΣ, ὁ, *the depth*, esp. of the sea, *the water-deeps*, Aesch. Fr. 432. (akin to βάθος, βυσσός.)

βυσσοτρεφής, ἑ, (τρέφω) *reared, living in the deep*, LXX.
βυκαάνω and βυκανίζω, *to blow the trumpet*: from

βυκάνη, ἡ, a trumpet, Lat. buccina, Polyb.: v. βύω. [α]
βυκάνημα, ατος, τό, *the sound of the trumpet*, App.

βυκανήτης, οὔ, ὁ, a trumpet, App.
βυκανίζω, = βυκανέω, Sext. Emp. Hence

βυκανισμός, ὁ, = βυκάνημα, *trumpeting: the trumpet's sound*.
βυκανιστήριον, τό, = βυκάνη.

βυκανιστής, οὔ, ὁ, = βυκανήτης, a trumpet, Polyb.
βυκίτης, ου, ὁ, (βύζω, βύω) *swelling, blustering, άνεμος βύκει*

Od. 10. 20, where is gen. plur. βυκράω. II. a wind, hurricane, Lyc. 738, 757.

βυνέω, Att. for βύω, Ar. Pac. 645.
βύνη, ἡ, *malt for brewing*.

Βύνη, ἡ, *an old name of the sea-goddess Ino or Leucothea*; hence *the sea itself*, Euphor. 90: acc. to some from βυθός, others from βουρός. [v]

ΒΥΨΣΑ, ἡ, *the skin stripped off, a hide*, Lat. bursa, Hdt. 3. 110.

βυρραίορος, ὁ, *the leather-eagle*, comic epith. of Cleon the tanner, Ar. Eq. 107.

βυρσεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a tanner, N. T.
βυρσεύω, *to dress hides, tan*.

βυρσίνη, ἡ, *a leathern thong*, Ar. Eq. 59, 449, with a play on the word βυρσίνη: strictly fem. from

βύρσιος, ον, *made of skin or leather*.
βυρσίς, ἰδός, ἡ, Dim. from βύρρα.

βυρσοδέψω, *to dress hides, be a tanner*, Ar. Plut. 167: from βυρσοδέψης, ου, ὁ, (δέλω) a tanner, Ar. Eq. 44, etc. Hence

βυρσοδέψικός, ἑ, ὄν, of, belonging to tanning, Hipp.
βυρσοδέψιον, τό, a tan-pit, tan-yard, Inscr.

βυρσοπέγγης, ἑς, (πήγγνω) *made of skins*, Plut.
βυρσοπαφλαγών, ὄνος, ὁ, *the leather-Paphlagonian*, nickname of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 47.

βυρσοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *dressing skins*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 160.

βυρσοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) a leather-seller, Ar. Eq. 136.
βυρσοπητής, ἑς, Eur. Hel. 1347, and

βυρσοτόνος, ον, (τείνω) *covered with skin or leather*, κύκλωμα -τόμων, Eur. Bacch. 124.

βυρσοτομή, *to cut leather*: from
βυρσοτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) *leather-cutting*.

βυσσώ, *to cover with skins or leather*, Math. Vett.
βυσσώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like leather*, Gal.

βυσσάνην, ἐπος, ὁ, ἡ, (βύω, αἰχμήν) *short-necked, bull-necked*, high-shouldered, Ar. ap. Poll. 2. 135.

βύσμα, ατος, τό, (βύω) *any thing used to stop up, a plug, bung*, Ar. Fr. 285.

βύσσαι, ἡ, = βυσσός, Opp. II. a sea-bird, M. Anton.
βύσσινος, ον, *made of byssos*, σινδών Hdt. 2. 86., 7. 181.

βυσσοδομεύω, (βυσσός, δομέω) *orig. to build in the deeps*, hence *to think over, brood upon* in one's inmost soul: Hom. only in Od., and there usu. in phrase κακὰ φρεσὶ βυσσοδ., yet also μήδους βυσσοδ. Od. 4. 676: Hes. says δόλον φρεσὶ βυσσοδ., Sc. 30; and later authors, as Luc., ὄργην β.

βυσσοδόν, Adv., (βυσσός) *from the bottom*, Soph. Ant. 590.

βυσσομέτρης, ου, ὁ, (μετρέω) *measuring the deeps*, epith. of a fisherman, Anth.

βυσσός, ὁ, = βύθος, *the depths of the sea, water-deeps*, Il. 24. 80: so also βύσσα.

βύσσος, ἡ, (prob. the Hebrew Bûtz, Gesenius Lex. in v.) a fine yellowish flax, and the linen made from it, Theocrit. 2. 73; cf. Paus. 5. 5, 2:—said also to be cotton, of which the Egyptian mummy-cloths (σινδών βύσσινος Hdt.) were supposed to be made, v. Forster de Byssos Ant. pp. 9, 48; but these are now ascertained to be of linen, Wilkinson Egypt. (1st series) 3. p. 115.

II. of the silken threads of the pinna marina.

βυσσοφφών, ον, γεν. ονος, (βυσσός, φφών) = βαθύφρων, *deep-thinking, unfathomable of soul*, Aesch. Cho. 651.

βυσσώω, = βύω, Gramm. Hence
βύσσωμα, ατος, τό, = βύσμα, of nets, which stopped the passage of a shoal of tunnies, Anth.

βύσταξ, ακος, ὁ, = μύσταξ, whiskers, Antiph. Arch. 1.

βύστρα, ἡ, = βύσμα, Antiph. Orph. 1.

βύτις, ἡ, and βυτίνη, ἡ, v. βούτις.

ΒΥΩ, f. βύωω, *to stuff full, stop up, plug*, c. gen., νήματος βεβυσμένως stuffed full of spun-work or spinning, Od. 4. 134: c. dat., σπγγίω βεβυσμ. Ar. Ach. 463; absol., Hdt. 6. 125: so also the forms βύζω, βυέω, βυσσώω.

From the notion of filling sprang that of puffing up, swelling, as in βύκτης, and hence that of a sound caused by gathering up the breath, as in βυκάνη, βυκανάω etc. [v] in oblique tenses, Ar. Vesp. 128, Lucill. Ep. 114.]

βῶ, conj. aor. 2 act. of βαίνω.

βῶδιον, τό, = βῶδιον, Dor.

βῶθεω, Ion. contr. for βωθεῶ.

βωκολιάδω, f. ἀώ, βωκολιαστής, ὁ, Dor. for βουκ.

βωκόλος, βωκολικός, Dor. for βουκ.

βῶκος, ὁ, Dor. for βούκος, βουκάδος.

βωλάνιον, τό, Dim. from βῶλαξ.

βωλάκιος, α, ον, *cloddy, forming clods, of rich loam*, opp. to dry, sandy soil, Pind. P. 4. 228: from

βῶλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, = βῶλος, a clod of earth, Pind. P. 4. 66.

βῶλάριον, τό, Dim. from βῶλος, Strab.

βῶληδόν, Adv. *clod-like, cloddy*.

βῶλος, ἡ, ον, *made of clods*.

βῶλιον, τό, Dim. from βῶλος, Ar. Vesp. 203.

βῶλητης, ου, ὁ, Lat. a mushroom, Lat. boletus, Gal.

βῶλειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) *cloddy, lumpy*, Theophr.

βῶλοκόπη, *to break clods of earth*, Ar. Fr. 600: and βῶλοκόπια, ἡ, *the breaking of clods*: from

βῶλοκόπος, ον, (κόπτω) *clod-breaking*, Cratin. Archil. 6.

βῶλος, ἡ, (prob. from βάλλω) a clod or lump of earth, Od. 18. 374: also like Lat. gleba, a piece of land, ground, soil: in gen. a lump of any thing, as of gold, Arist. Mir.: so Eur. calls the sun βῶλος, = μῦθος, Or. 983, ubi v. Pors. (975).—Later ὁ βῶλος is found only in dat. βῶλεϊ Leon. Trar. 77.

βωλοστροφέω, (στροφή) *to turn up clods in ploughing*, to plough, Geop.

βωλοστροφία, ἡ, the turning up of clods.
βωλοτομία, to break clods of earth, Vit. Hom.: from
βωλοτόμος, *ov*, (τέμνω) clod-breaking, Anth.
βωλώδης, *es*, (είδος) = βωλοειδής, Diosc.
βωμάς, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, = βωμαλόχος. II. **βάμας**, ἄκος, ἡ, Dim.
 from βωμός. [on quantity v. Drac. p. 18.]
βωμαίος, αἶα, αἶων, rarer form for sq.
βωμῖος, α, *ov*, Soph. and Eur., also *os*, *ov*, Eur. Phoen. 274,
 1750, (βωμός) *on* or at the altar, or of belonging to the altar.
βωμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from βωμός. II. a step, Hdt. 2. 125.
βωμίσκος, δ, Dim. from βωμός.
βωμίστρια, ἡ, an attendant on the altar, priestess, Nic.
βωμοειδής, *es*, (είδος) like an altar.
βωμολογεῖν, ατος, τό, the conduct, language of a βωμολόχος,
 Ar. Eq. 902: from
βωμολογεῖν, Dep. med., (βωμολόχος) to use low jesting,
 be a buffoon or lickspittle, to flatter, Ar. Nub. 970; opp. to
 σεμνώνωσι: Act. not used.
βωμολογέω, = foreg., Plut.
βωμολοχία, ἡ, buffoonery, ribaldry, manners of a βωμολόχος,
 Plat. Rep. 606 C, cf. βωμολόχος.
βωμολοχικός, ἡ, *ov*, inclined to coarse jokes, Luc.
βωμολόχος, *ov*, (λοχμάς) orig. of the rabble that waited about
 the altars, to beg or steal some of the meat offered thereon:
 hence living on offerings, haunting the altar, half-starved, cf.
 Plaut. Rud. 1. 2, 52, Ter. Eun. 3. 2, 38:—usu. metaph. of
 such as would do any dirty work to get a meal, a lick-spittle,
 low jester, buffoon, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 3, Rhe. 3. 18, 7:—
 Ar. Nub. 970, applies the Verb, and, Ran. 358, the Adj., to
 the music of his day, which had lost its former gravity, and
 sought to tickle the vulgar ear by tricks of art.
βωμονίκης, *ov*, δ, (νίκη) at Sparta, the lad who won the prize
 for endurance in the voluntary whipping at the altar of Artemis
 Orthia, v. Thiersch Epochen der Kunst, p. 172. II. hono-
 rary title of a Spartan magistracy: but v. Böckh Inscr. 1.
 p. 664.
βωμός, δ, (*βῶς, βῶν) any elevation, whereon to place a
 thing, a stand, base, trestle, step, Lat. suggestus, II. 8. 441, Od. 7.
 100, elsewh. βῶσις, βῶμῖος: but mostly of erections for sacred
 purposes, offerings, etc., an altar, Hom., who sometimes adds
 ἱερός, but usu. omits the distinctive epithet: later also a funeral
 barrow, cairn, Lat. tumulus, Jac. A. P. p. 922.
βῶν, Dor. for βῶν, acc. from βῶς, also II. 7. 238.
βωνίτης, *ov*, δ, = βωνίτης, dub. I. Call. Fr. 157.
βωξ, βωκός, δ, contr. for βῶξ.
βῶσας, contr. part. aor. 1 act. for βῶσας from βῶω, II.
 6. 28, 3 plur. conj. aor. 2 act. of βῶω, Od.
βῶστρο, to call, call in, call on, esp. to call to aid, Od. 12.
 124; also in Ar., and Theocr. Usu. said to be Dor. for βῶω,
 but rather formed like καλίστρον from καλέω, ελίστρον etc.
βωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, = βῶτης.
βῶτης, *ov*, δ, a herdsman, = βῶτης.
βωτιάνειρα, ἡ, (βῶσκω, ἀνήρ) man-feeding, nurse of heroes,
 epith. of fruitful countries, as Phthia, II. 1. 155. No such Adj.
 as βωτιάνειρος, *ov*, seems to have been used. [α]
βῶτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of βῶτης, v. παμβῶτις.
βῶτωρ, ορος, δ, = βῶτης, Hom.

Γ

Γ, γ, γάμμα, Ion. γέμμα, indecl., third letter in Gr. alphabet:
 hence as numeral γ = three, third: but γ = 3000.—Before the
 palatals γ, κ, χ, and before ξ, γ is pronounced like n in our ng,
 as ἄγγος, ἄγκος, ἄγκη, ἄγκω.

In Aeol., and sometimes in Ion., the old Greek γ was a
 kind of aspirate, called from the way of writing it (f) Digamma.
 This aspirate was carried by the Pelasgian race into Italy, and
 was strengthd. by the Latins into a real consonant *Vau*, as may
 be seen from many words orig. Greek, *foivos*, *foikos*, *δφης*, *vinum*,
vicus, *ovis*. It disappeared from the Greek tongue so early,
 that even in the Homer. poems it has no regular character, and
 many even deny its influence in softening the hiatus, while

others allow this effect in Pind.; and it seems to remain in one
 word, *προσελέω*, as late as Aristoph., cf. Butt. Lexil. in v.

Hom. has γ as an aspirate before some words, αἶα, γαῖα:
 δοῖπος, γδοῖτος. This use is most freq., esp. in Att., before λ
 and ν, e. g. λέουσσω γλαύσσω, λήμην γλήμην, λαο γλάξ (as also
 χ is freq. prefixed to λ, cf. χ), νοῶν γνώων, νέφος γνόφος.

In Dor. δ is sometimes put for γ, as γῆ, γνόφος, Dor. δᾶ,
 δνόφος; on the other hand, γ for β, βιέφαρον γλέφαρον: the
 Att. β for γ, γλήχων βλήχων: also κ, γνάπτο κνάπτο: and λ,
 γήιον λήιον, μύγις μόγις. In the formation of words it is often
 interchanged with λ, Butt. Lexil. voc. ἄγρα 3.

γᾶ, Dor. for γε, enclit. particle, also in compds. ἔγωγα, τίγη,
 just like κε, Dor. ka.

γᾶ, Dor. also Aeol. for γῆ, the earth.

Γάγαντις, *ov*, δ, gagates, jet, Orph., so called from Γάγας or
 Γάγαια, a town and river in Lycia: also πέτρα Γαγγήτις. [α]

γαγγαλίξω, Att. γαργαλίξω, Lob. Phryn. 97, Mehlhorn Anacr.
 5. 7, (contrariwise A. B. p. 31,) to charm or engage the senses,
 esp. to tickle: γαργαλῶ or γαργαλίδω only in Gramm. (The
 root is *γᾶω, or rather *χᾶω: akin to καρχᾶω, καρχαλῶ,
 carchinari, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 181.)

γαργαμῆς, ἑως, δ, an oyster-fisher: from
 γαργάμη, ἡ, also γάγαμον, τό, a small round net, esp. for
 oyster-catching, elsewh. σαγήνη: metaph. γάγαμον ἄτης Aesch.
 Ag. 361. The form γαργαμῆν, δ, is dub., cf. μάγαμον.

γαργαμουλκός, *ov*, (ἐλκω) dragging an oyster-net.

γάγγλιον, τό, a tumor under the skin, on or near tendons or
 sinews, Medic.: in modern anatomy, a plexus of the nerves:
 prob. orig. written γαγγῆλιον. Hence

γαγγιλώδης, ἑς, (είδος) of the ganglion kind, Hipp.

γάγγραινα, ἡ, (γρᾶω, γρᾶν) a gangrene, an eating sore, end-
 ing in mortification, when it became σφάκελος, Gal. Hence

γαγγραινικός, *ov*, gangrenous, Diosc.

γαγγραινόμαι, as Pass. to have a gangrene, Hipp. Hence

γαγγραινώδης, *es*, (είδος) of the gangrene kind, Hipp.

γαγγραινωσις, *es*, ἡ, affliction with a gangrene, Hipp.

γάλα, ἡ, the royal treasure or treasury: in gen. riches,
 Theophr.: in Polyb. a sum of money. (Persian word.)

γαῖοφύλαξ, τό, a γαῖοφύλαξ, Diad.

γαῖοφύλακίον, τό, a treasury, Lat. avararium, Strab.: from
 γαῖοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, (φύλασσω) a treasurer, Joseph.

γᾶδω, Dor. for γρᾶδω, Pf. γέγαδα, Part. γεγᾶδω.

γαῖα, ἡ, like αἶα, poet. for γῆ, earth, ground, soil: land, esp.
 father-land, country, in Hom. mostly πατρίς γαῖα: χυτή γαῖα
 earth thrown up into a cairn, II. In Hom. it is the most
 usu. form; also often in plur.: the form γαίη rare and late,
 Herm. Orph. p. 766, Jac. A. P. p. 134. II. Gaia, as prop.

n., Gaia, Tellus, Earth, spouse of Uranos, mother of the
 Titans, Cyclopes and other monsters, Hes. (With γαῖα and αἶα
 Diderl. well compares the German Gau and Au.)

γαῖαχος, *ov*, Dor. for γαῖοχος.

γαῖηνις, ἑς, poet. for γαῖηνις.

γαῖηθεν, Adv. (γαῖα) from the land, Opp.

Γαῖϊος, ἡ, *ov*, sprung from Earth, υἱός son of Gaia, epith. of
 Tityos, Od. 7. 324.

γαῖοχος, *ov*, (ἔχω) poet. for γρῶιχος, earth-upholding, earth-
 surrounding, in Hom. always epith. of Poseidon, perh. as opp.
 to his celestial and infernal brothers: of other gods, guarding,
 protecting a country, Soph. O. T. 160.

γαῖηφάγος, *ov*, (φάγεῖν) earth-eating, Numen. ap. Ath.
 305 A.

γαῖογράφος, *ov*, = γεωγράφος, poet.

γαῖοδότης, *ov*, δ, (δίδωμι) a giver of land, Call. Fr. 158.

γαῖος, *ov*, Dor. for γῆιος, on land, Aesch. Supp. 826. II.
 under earth, read by some, Ib. 156.

γαῖοτρεφής, ἑς, (τρέφω) earth-nourished.

γαῖοφάγος, *ov*, = γαῖηφάγος.

γαῖοφανής, ἑς, (φαῖνομαι) = γεωφανής, earth-colored, Medic.:
 τὸ γαῖοφ. the earthly appearance of the moon, Philolaus ap.
 Stob. Ecl. 1. 562.

γαῖσός, δ, or γαῖσον, τό, gæsum, a sort of javelin, Polyb.
 ΓΑΓΩ, radic. form, seldom used, to be proud of a thing, to exult
 or rejoice in, Hom. (in II.) always in phrase κῶδεϊ γαῖων exult

ing in his strength, of Zeus, Ares, Briareos: so *μονὴν γαίων* Emped. (hence *γαῖρος*, *ἀγαυρός*, *γαυρία*, *gaudeo*, *γάνυμι*, *γῆθω*.)
γαϊώδης, *es*, = *γέωδης*, Polyb.

γαίων, *ωνος*, *ῆ*, (*γαῖα*) a heap of earth, boundary-heap, Dor., v. Koen. Greg. 224.

γαυρώσης, *ον*, (*δύσσω*) like *γεωρῶσης*, *grubbing* or *digging* in the earth. [6]

γάκινος, *δ*, and γάκινια, τᾷ, (*γῆνέω*) an *earthquake*: γάκινος, *δ*, the *earth-shaker*, only in Gramm.

ΓΑΛΑ, gen. γάλακτος, τό, milk, Hom., also in plur. γάλακτα Plat. Legg. 887 C. II. the *sap* of plants, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 241.

III. a plant, Nic. IV. *δρόνιον* γάλα, proverb. of rare and dainty things, Br. Ar. Av. 733, *gallinacei lactis haustus* Plin. H. N., *our pigeon's milk*. Sometimes indecl., Valck. Ad. p. 351, v. also γάλαγος. (the same as *lac*, as appears from gen., and from the form γάλαγος: perh. also to ἀ-μέλγ-ω, milk, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2. 204.) [γάλα]
γαλάδες or γάλακες, αἱ, a kind of smooth-shelled mussel, Arist. H. A.

γαλαθηνός, *όν*, sucking, hence young, νεβροί Od.

γαλακτιά, *α*, to have or give milk.

γαλακτιζώ, *ι*, f. *σω*, to be milky or milk-white, Philo.

γαλακτικός, *ή*, *όν*, milky, milk-like, milk-white, Diosc.

γαλακτίων, *ον*, = *foreg*, Anth.

γαλακτίον, τό, Dim. from γάλα, a little milk, Alciphro.

γαλακτις πέτρα, *ή*, = *sq*, Orph.

γαλακτίτης λίθος, *α*, a stone which, when wetted and rubbed, gives out a milky juice, Diosc., elsewhere γαλαξίας, Id.

γαλακτοδόχος, *ον*, (δέχομαι) receiving milk.

γαλακτοειδής, *ές*, (είδος) milk-like, milky, Plut.

γαλακτορέμιον, *ν*, γαλατ.

γαλακτόομαι, *α*, *Pass*, to become milk, Theophr.

γαλακτοπαγής, *ές*, (πάγνυμι) of or like curdled milk, Anth.

γαλακτοποσία, *ή*, a drinking of milk, Hipp.: and

γαλακτοποσία, to drink milk, Id.: from

γαλακτοπότης, *ου*, *δ*, (πίνω) a milk-drinker, Hdt. 1. 216.

γαλακτοურγέω, to make of milk, as cheese, etc.: from

γαλακτοῦρος, *όν*, (= ἔργω) making milk-dishes, Parmen. ap. Ath. 608 A.

γαλακτοῦχέω, to have or suck milk, Plut.: and

γαλακτοῦχια, *ή*, a sucking of milk, Clem. Al.: from

γαλακτοῦχος, *ον*, (ἔχω) having or sucking milk.

γαλακτοφάγος, *ον*, (φάγειν) milk-fed, Sext. Emp., v. γλακτ.

γαλακτοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) bearing or bringing milk, Nic.

γαλακτοχρῶος, *ον*, contr. *χρῶος*, *ον*, (χρῶα) milk-colored, dub. I. Opp.

γαλακτοχρῶος, *ωτος*, *δ*, *ή*, = *foreg*, Philyl. Aug. 2.

γαλακτώδης, *ες*, = *γαλακτοειδής*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 91 E.

γαλακτώσις, *εως*, *ή*, (γαλακτοῦμαι) a growing of milk, changing into milk.

II. of seeds or young plants, which become soft and so die, cf. ἐγκαλκτώσις.

γαλάνα, Dor. for γαλήνη.

γαλάνος, Dor. for γαλάνος.

γαλάξια, τᾷ, a festival at Athens in honor of Cybele, at which a kind of milk-furment was eaten.

γαλαξίας, *ου*, *δ*, with or without κύκλος, the galaxy, milky way, Lat. *circulus lacteus*, *via lactea*, Diod. II. = γαλακτίτης, Plin.

γαλακτορέμιον, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (τρέφω) milk-fed, Antiph. Aphrod. 1. 4, ubi v. Meineke. αἱ γαλακτ.

γαλαέγρα, *ή*, a weasel-trap, cat-trap, Theophr.

ΓΑΛΗΝ, *ή*, contr. γαλή, *ή*, a weasel, marten-cat, Hdt. 4. 192: γ. βδέουσα the foul-mart or polecat, Ar. Plut. 693: γ. ἄγρια or Βυβική the ferret, Arist. H. A. II. a sea-fish, usu.

γαλέος, yet v. H. A. 2. 17, 26.

γαλεοειδής, *ές*, like the γαλή or γαλέος, esp. weasel- or cat-like, Arist. H. A.

γαλομυμοχαλία, *ή*, Battle of the Cats and Mice, a burlesque poem by Theod. Prodromus.

γαλέος, *δ*, a kind of shark, marked like a γαλή, Arist. H. A.

γαλέρος, *α*, *όν*, cheerful, well-pleased, Anth. Adv. -ρᾶς: also γαληρός, v. γαληνός.

γαλερωπός, *όν*, (ᾠή) with cheerful, happy face.

γαλεῖδός, *ες*, = *γαλεοειδής*, Arist. H. A.

γαλεῖδός, *ον*, *δ*, a kind of spotted lizard, elsewhere ἀσκαλαβότης, Ar. Rub. 173.

II. the sword-fish, elsewhere ἐξίπας, Polyb.

γαλή, *ή*, contr. for γαλή, *ν*.

γαληναία, *ή*, poet. for γαλήνη, Ar. Rh.

γαληναῖος, *α*, *ον*, = *γαληνός*, Anth.

γαλήνη, *ή*, Dor. γαλάνη = γαλήνη, Eur. I. 546.

ΓΑΛΗΝΗ, *ή*, calm, stillness of wind and wave, Od.: γαλήνην εἰλάειν to sail through the calm, Od. 7. 319: in gen. calm, tranquillity, cheerfulness, φρόνημα νηνέμου γαλάνος spirit of serene calm, Aesch. Ag. 740.

II. a kind of lead-ore, Plin.

III. an antidote to poison, Gal.

γαληνός, *ές*, = *γαληνός*, Arist. Physiogn.

γαληνιάζω, Hipp., rarer form of

γαληνίζω, to be calm, tranquil, esp. of the wind, Mosch.

γαληνίζω, *ι*, *σω*, to calm, still, hush, esp. the waves or winds, Eur. Incert. 47.

2. intrans. to be calm or tranquil, Alex. Paras. 1, ubi v. Meineke: and so in Med.

γαληνίος, *ον*, = *γαληνός*, Luc.

γαληνίος, poet. for γαληνιάς.

γαληνισμός, *δ*, a calm, tranquillity, cheerfulness, rest, Epicur. ap. Diog. 1.

γαληνός, *ον*, calm, stilly, serene: esp. of the sea, γαλήν' ὁρᾷ I see a calm, Eur. Or. 279. Adv. -νός. (γαληνός, γαληρός, γελανής, γάλα, γελᾶω, γάνυμι, ἀγέδαιμα.)

γαληνότης, *ητος*, *ή*, = *γαλήνη*, Sext. Emp.: from

γαληνός, (γαληνός) = *γαληνίζω*, to be calm, at ease, Plut.

γαληνώδης, *ες*, (είδος) calm, stilly.

γαληνωπός, *ον*, = *γαλεωπός*.

γαλιαγκών, *ωνος*, or γαλιαγκών, *ωνος*, *δ*, *ή*, having one arm shortened by an accident, Hipp.

γαλιδεύς, *έως*, *δ*, a kitten or young weasel, Cratin. Hor. 19.

γάλιον, τό, galium, perh. the yellow bed-straw, Diosc.

Γάλλος or Γάλλος, *δ*, a priest of Cybele: and hence in gen. an eunuch, Anth. (From the Phrygian river Gallos.)

γαλονυργέω, -ουργός, -ουγέω, -ουχία, = *γαλατ*.

γάλως, *ή*, gen. γάλως, nom. pl. γαλόφ, Att. γάλως, gen. γάλως, *ή*, a sister-in-law, Pl., Lat. *glos*: the corresponding masc. is *δασφ*.

γαμβρέω, (γαμβρός) to form connexions by marriage, LXX.

Pass. to be connected by marriage, Joseph.

γάμβριος, *α*, *ον*, belonging to a γαμβρός, Ath.

γαμβροκτόνος, *ον*, (κτείνω) bridegroom-slaying, Lyc.

γαμβρός, *δ*, (γάμεω) any connexion, relation by marriage, Lat. *affinis*, cf. *νός*, and so I. son-in-law, usu. in Hom.

II. brother-in-law, Pl. 5. 474.

III. = *πενθρός*, father-in-law, Valck. Phoen. 431.

IV. any connexion, Pind. N. 5. 67.

V. in Dor. and Aeol., a bridegroom, Valck. Theocr. 15. 129.

γαμετή, *ή*, fem. of *sq*, a wife, γυνή γαμ. Hes. Op. 404.

γαμέτης, *ου*, *δ*, a husband, spouse, Aesch., and Eur.: and

γαμέτις, *ιδος*, *ή*, a wife: from

γάμεω, fut. γάμεω, Il. 9. 391, Att. contr. γαμῶ, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 12, etc., later γαμίσω, but γαμέω is altogether dub.: fut. med. γαμίσσομαι, hence γαμίσσομαι Il. 9. 394: aor. I. ἐγάμησεν, med. ἐγάμησεν: perf. γεγάμηκα: aor. I. pass. ἐγαμήθην, in Theocr. 8. 91 also shorted γαμείσω, as if from fut. γαμέω: on aor. I. act. ἐγάμησα v. inf. 1. 2. — (γάμος).

To marry, i. e. to take to wife, Lat. *ducere*, of the man, τινά Hom. very freq. in Il., also γυναικα γαμεῖν, for which γαμεῖν γάμον in Aesch., and Eur., and γῆμαι λέκτρα βασιλεύς Eur.: ἐκ κακοῦ, ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ γῆμαι to marry one of a good or bad stock, Theophr. 189, 190: rare

c. dupl. acc., γάμους τοὺς πρώτους ἐγάμεε Κύρου δύο θυγατέρας, for πρῶτον ἐγάμεε Κύρου θυγατέρας, Hdt. 3. 88, cf. 4. 145: ἐπὶ δέκα ταλάντοις γαμεῖν Andoc. 30. 37.

2. also of mere sexual intercourse, to take for a paramour, Od. 1. 36.

II. Med. to give in marriage, and that

1. of the woman, to give herself in marriage, i. e. to get married, to wed, Lat. *nubere*, τινί Od.

2. of the parents, to get their children married, betroth, as well to get a wife for the son, Πηλεὺς θῆναι μὴ ἐκείτῃ γυναικα γαμίσσεται ἑαυτῷ Il. 9. 394: as to get a husband for the daughter, τὸν δόντα τῷ ἀντῷ θυγατέρι, ἢν τῷ ἐγγάμῳ Eur. Med. 264, acc. to Herm., (which however Pors. explains as ironical, and where Elmsl. reads ἢ τῷ ἐγ.) : γῆμασθαι with εἰς, of the woman,

to marry into a place, as γῆμαι with εἰς of the man, to take his wife home, Valck. Hdt. 4. 78. In this last signif., to betroth, later authors, from Menand. (p. 274) downwards, used also aor. 1 act. ἐγάμησα, v. Lob. Phryn. 742, cf. however Reisig. de an. partic. p. 127. III. Pass. γαμῆσθαι, to be wedded or taken to wife, Theocr. 8. 91, later just as in Med. to marry a husband, Lob. Phryn. 742; though Poll. 3. 45, objects to this usage.

IV. Moreover, acc. to Hermann, Leipz. Litt. Zug. 1817, p. 294, the older form of the aor. 1 med. γαμέσασθαι has the peculiar signif. to desire a maiden in marriage, woo or court her, Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 257.

γαμήλευμα, ατος, τό, = γάμος, Aesch. Cho. 624. γαμήλιος, ον, belonging to a marriage or wedding; bridal: δ γάμος, sub. πλακοῦς a bride-cake, Philaet. Oen. 1, γαμήλιαν (sub. θυσιαν) εἰσφέρειν τοῖς φράτοροι to subscribe for the wedding-feast of one's phratroes.

Γαμηλιών, ἄνος, ὁ, the seventh month of the Attic year, from γαμέω, because it was the fashionable time for weddings: it answered to the last half of January and beginning of February; and was in old times also called Ἀπαιών.

γαμησιεύω, desider. of γαμέω, to wish to marry, Alciph. γαμησιέων, verb. Adj., one must marry, Plut.

γαμίζω, f. ὤω, to give in marriage, τινα, of parents who get their daughter married. Med. to get married, to wed, τινα, of the bride.

γαμικός, ἥ, ὄν, bridal; τὰ γαμ. nuptiae, Thuc. 2. 15: γαμικῶς ἐστίν to feast as at a wedding, Arist. Eth. N.

γάμος, ον, also α, ον, = γαμήλιος, bridal, Mosch.

γαμίσκω, = γαμίζω, Arist. Pol.

γάμμα, τό, the letter γ, v. sup. Hence

γάμματον, τό, Dim. from γάμμα, a little γ.

γαμμοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) shaped like a γ, Paul. Aeg.

γαμοδαΐστα, ον, τὰ, (δαίς) a marriage-feast; in gen. a wedding, sub. ἱερὰ, Ael.

γαμοκλοπέω, to have illicit intercourse, Pseudo-Phocyl.: and γαμοκλοπία, ἡ, lawless love, adultery, Or. Sib.: from

γαμοκλόπος, ον, (κλέπτω) adulterous, an adulterer, Anth.

γαμοποιία, ἡ, (ποιέω) the celebration of a wedding, Ath.

γάμος, ὁ, Dor. for γῆμος, Aesch.

ΓΑΜΟΣ, ὁ, a wedding, wedding-day, Hom., γάμον ἐκτελεῖν, ἀρτύνειν to furnish forth a wedding, or esp. the wedding-feast, Il. 18. 491, Od. 1. 226, and γάμον δανύειν Od. 4. 3: in Prose γάμον ἐστίν. II. marriage, the union of man and wife, Hom., etc.: also of mere sexual intercourse, Hemst. Plut. p. 401.

III. wedlock, matrimony, freq. in Prose. IV. a wife, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 19. [ᾗ]

γαμοστολόω, to prepare, furnish forth a wedding: from

γαμοστόλος, ον, (στόλλω) managing, preparing a wedding, epith. of Hera and Aphrodite, Orph.

γαμφαί, αἶ, = αἶ, Lyc.

γαμφηλαί, ὄν, αἶ, (γαμφός, γαμπτός, κάμπτω) the jaws, Il., mostly of beasts: of birds, the beak, Eur. Ion 159: the sing. is late and very rare.

γαμφός, ἥ, ὄν, (κάμπτω) bent, curved, crooked; οἰωρός with crooked talons, Ar. Rub. 337.

γαμφότης, ητος, ἥ, α bend, bending, crooking, Arist. H. A.

γαμφώω, to bend, curve, Arist. H. A.

γαμφωλή, ἡ, = γαμφήτης.

γαμφώνυς, υχος, ὁ, ἥ, (δυνέω) with crooked talons, Hom.

γαμφώνυχος, ας, = foreg., dub. 1. Epicharm. p. 12.

γάνωω, (γάνω) to shine, glitter; esp. to have a bright look, of metals: metaph. to be cheerful, be refreshed, revive, Eust. Od. 7. 128: in Hom. always in part, λαμπρὸν γανώνοντες, γανώσονται of arms, Il.; ἐμπανταὶν γανώσονται of garden-beds, Od.; and sing. γανώοντα of a flower, h. Hom. Cer. 10. 2. trans. to make or keep bright, Arat.

γάνειον, τό, Lat. gameum, γανίται, οἶ, Lat. gameones, Gramm.

γάνη, ἡ, ὄν, γάνα, Dor., esp. Sicil., for γανή. [ᾗ]

γάνος, ὁ, v. γλάνος.

γάνος, εος, τῆ, (γαιά, γανώω, γάνυμαι) brightness, beauty; hence ornamental, Aesch. Ag. 579: esp. a quickening, refreshing, cordial, used of water, wine, milk, also γάνος βάκχου, ἀμπέλου, κρηναῖον γάνος, etc., mostly in Trag. [ᾗ] Hence

γάνωος, (γάνω) to make bright or shining, σπλῶον καὶ γεγανώμενος of Eros, Anacr. 11 Bergk, to polish, varnish, esp. to glaze or lacker, hence γεγανώμενα lackered vessels: metaph. to light up, clear or cheer up, Jac. A. P. p. lxxixv. Pass. to be delighted, to enjoy, Ar. Ach. 7. II. intr. = γανώω, to shine, glitter.

γάνυμαι, Dep., only used in pres., impf., and Ep. fut. γανύσσομαι, (γάνω) to brighten up, be merry, delighted or happy at a thing; c. dat. δάμαρ ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ ἐλθόντι γανύσσομαι Il. 14. 504, cf. Od. 12. 43, Il. 20. 405: also γάνυσται φρένα he is pleased at heart, Il. 13. 493: rare c. gen., Musgr. Eur. I. T. 959, Cycl. 505. II. Act. γάνυμι, to make bright; esp. metaph. to clear up, cheer up, delight, late. The forms γανῶω and γανύμι are not used. [ᾗ] Hence

γάνυσμα, ατος, τό, = γάνωος, Anth.

γάνωσις, ες, (εἶδος) bright and clear, Theophr.

γανώμα, ατος, τό, = γάνωος, brightness, Plut. II. lacker, glazing, varnish, late.

γανώσις, εος, ἡ, a varnishing, lacker, II. = γάνωμα, LXX.

γάπεδον, τό, Dor. for γήπεδον, Pors. Or. 324, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 7. 83. [ᾗ]

γάπητις, γαπῶνος, γάπητος, Dor. for γηπ.

ΓΑΡ, Conjunction, from Hom. downwards, the most usu. causal or syllogistic Particle. Its chief usages are

I. ARGUMENTATIVE, for; and here 1. simply introducing the reason or cause: it often stands for ἐπεὶ in the first clause, so that the reason precedes that of which it is the reason, when it may be rendered by since or as; so esp. in an address, Ἀτρεΐδῃ, πολλοὶ γὰρ τεθνᾶσιν Ἀχαιοί, . . . τῇ σε χρὴ πόλεμον παῖσσι Il. 7. 328: so very freq. in Hdt., in parenthesis, as, καὶ ἦν γὰρ ὁ Μαραθὼν ἐπιτηδεύσαντον, . . . ἐς τοῦτό σφι κατηγήτο 6. 102: also in a kind of Attraction, where the principal proposition is blended with the causal one, τῇ δὲ κακῶς γὰρ εἶσε γενέσθαι, πρὸς ταῦτα εἶπε, i. e. ἡ δὲ κακῶς γὰρ οἱ εἶσε . . . 9. 109.—In Hypothesis. Propositions γὰρ sometimes follows the Hypothesis. Particle instead of being joined to the apodosis, οὐδ' εἰ γὰρ ἦν τὸ πρᾶγμα μὴ θελήσαντον, ἀκάθαρτον ἡμᾶς εἶδος ἦν οὕτως εἶναι, i. e. οὐδὲ γὰρ, εἰ ἦν . . . , Soph. O. T. 255. 2. where that of which γὰρ gives the reason is omitted, and must be supplied, as a.) is common in Trag. Dialogue, when yes or no may easily be supplied from the context, καὶ δὴτ' ἐτόλμας τοῖσδ' ὑπερβαίνειν νόμους; οὐ γὰρ τί μοι Ζεὺς ἦν ὁ κηρύξας τῶδε [yes], for it was not Zeus, etc., Soph. Ant. 405: so freq. in Plat., ἐστὶ γὰρ οὕτω [yes], for so it is, i. e. certainly, no doubt, v. Stallb. Symp. 194 A: and in negatives, as Ar. Ran. 262, τοῦτ' οὐ γὰρ οὐ κηρύσσετε, [do so], yet shall ye never prevail by this means: for ἀλλὰ γὰρ v. inf. IV. 1. b.) where γὰρ is used simply to confirm or strengthen something said, οὐδ' οὐκ' εἰσὶ τοῦτο γὰρ σε δέχεται, [I say this], for it will sting thee, Eur. Med. 1370: so after an Exclamation, ὦ πόσι! ἀνάρημι γὰρ φέρω πῆματα Soph. O. T. 167. γ.) in the Antic Propositions, where the Condition is omitted, οὐ γὰρ ἂν με ἐμπεπον πάλιν, so. εἰ μὴ ἐπίστονον, Xen. An. 7. 6, 33; here it may be translated else.

II. EPEXEGETIC, where γὰρ introduces the full detail of what has been before alluded to, and so often beginning a promised narration, as ὅμως δὲ λεκτέα ἃ γερῶσιν κω' ἔχει γὰρ ἡ χώρα πέδιλα κάλλιστα νῦν, the Argives . . . , Xen. An. 5. 6, 6: and so freq. after the Pronoun or demonstr. Αἰῖ, ἀλλὰ τὸδ' αἰὼν ἄχος, . . . , Ἐκτορ γὰρ ποτε φήσει Il. 8. 148; after the Superlatives δὲ δὲ (or τὸ δὲ) μέγιστον, δεινότατον e. g. Ar. Av. 514: and after the introductory forms, σκέψασθε δὲ, δηλοῦν δὲ, τεκμήριον δὲ etc., esp. in Plat., and Oratt., or more fully τοῦτο δὲ τεκμήριον, τοῖδε . . . , Hdt. 2. 58.

III. STRENGTHENING 1. a question, like Lat. nam, Engl. why, what, τίς γὰρ σε ἤεν υἱὸν who hath sent thee? Il. 18. 182; πῶς γὰρ ἂν εἴδουσι 10. 424, and so generally after interrog. Particles, as τί γὰρ; quid enim? i. e. it must be so, Herm. Vig. n. 108, opp. to πᾶς γὰρ; πόθεν γὰρ; it cannot be so: but also without any Particle, as Aesch. Cho. 927. 2. a wish, κακῶς γὰρ ἐξόλοιο O that you might perish! Eur. Cycl. 261; in Hom. usu. ἂν γὰρ, Att. εἰ or εἴθε γὰρ, Lat. utinam, O that! so also πᾶς γὰρ, would that!

IV. IN CONNEXION WITH OTHER PARTICLES: 1. ἀλλὰ γὰρ, where γὰρ gives the reason of a clause to be supplied between

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ἄλλα and itself, as ἄλλα γὰρ ἤκουσ' αὖδ' ἐπὶ πρῶτος πικρὸν but *hush, for.*, Aesch. Theb. 861; the full construction is found Hdt. 9. 109, ἄλλ', οὐ γὰρ ἔπειθε, διδοὶ τὸ φάρος, so that γὰρ should follow not ἄλλα but the second word, as it does Il. 15. 739, Od. 19. 591. 2. γὰρ ἔρα for indeed, Plat. Prot. 315 C. 3. γὰρ ὅθι Il. 23. 607, and γὰρ ὅθι Plat. 4. γὰρ νῦν Od. 14. 359. 5. γὰρ οὐν for indeed, Il. 15. 232, and Att., Pors. Med. 585. 6. γὰρ που Plat. 7. γὰρ ἅ like γὰρ ἔρα, freq. in Hom. 8. γὰρ τε, Lat. etenim, Il. 23. 156, cf. τε. 9. γὰρ τοι makes the reason stronger, for surely . . , very freq., Herm. Vig. n. 299.

B. γάρ, like enim, properly stands second in a sentence, never first, but from Grammat. reasons, often third or fourth: Soph. Phil. 1451, is curious, v. Herm. ad l.: but the license was greater with the late Scenic Poets, Meineke Menand. p. 7.

(Usu. said to be compd. of γε and ἔρα, though it is hard to reconcile this with iv. 2.) [γάρ sometimes in Hom. in arsi, but prob. only before digammatized words, or two short syllables, Voss h. Hom. Cer. 57; v. however Od. ii. 580: Ar. Eq. 366, Lys. 20 are corrected by Porson.]

γαργαίρω, f. ἄρῳ, (γάργαρα) to be full, to swarm with, ἀνδρῶν Cratin. Incert. 141, Ar. Fr. 327, cf. the poet. passages ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 3.

γαργαλίζω, Att. for γαργαλίζω, to tickle: in Pass. to itch, be excited, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.

γαργάλισμα, atos, τό, and

γαργαλισμός, δ, Plat., a tickling, itching.

γάργαιρος, δ, =foreg., Ar. Thesm. 133.

γάργαρα, τὰ, hears, lots, plenty, Sophron: hence γαργαίρω, ψαμμοκοσιογάργαρα, cf. καρκαρά. II. as n. pr. Γάργαρον, τό, one of the peaks of the Trojan Ida, Il.

γαργαρέων, ὄνος, ὁ, the udder; hence the weasand, the throat itself, Hipp.

γαργαρίζω, f. ῶω, to gargle, Diosc. (onomatop.) Hence

γαργαρισμός, ὁ, a gargling, Plin.

γαρισκος, ὁ, an unknown fish: from

γάρων, τό, and γάρος, ὁ, a sauce made of brine and small fish: acc. to others a kind of caviare, Aesch. Fr. 195, and Com. [ᾶ]

γάρῳ, f. ὥω, Dor. for γηρῳ, to chatter.

γαστρόχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἦ, =γαστρίχειρ, Strab.

γαστήρ, ἑρος, synonym. γαστρός, dat. plur. γαστράσι, in Hipp.

γαστήρις, ἦ, the paunch, belly, Lat. venter, Hom.: hence metaph.

ἀσπίδος the hollow of a shield, Tyr.: also esp. the womb, ἐν γαστρὶ φέρειν Plat., λαβεῖν Arist. H. A., uterus, Il. 6. 58, ἐκ γαστρός from the womb, from infancy, Theogn.: the paunch

stuffed with mince-meat, etc., a black-pudding, sausage, haggis, Od. 18. 44, Ar. Rub. 408. Usu. of the gut itself, Lat. ventriculus; and hence appetite, almost always in a bad sense, glutinoy, oft. in Od.: so γαστρός καὶ ποτοῦ eating and drinking, Xen., γαστρός ἐγκρατὴς or ἀρχων master of his belly, γαστρός ἥττω, γαστρί δουλεύειν or χαλῶσθαι to be the slave of his belly, Xen., etc., γαστρί δειλὰ (εἶναι) to be lured by hunger to the bait, Jac. Anth. 2. 2. p. 416: but Il. 19. 225, γαστρί νέκυν ποθέσθαι to fast in token of mourning. (prob. from *γῶω, *γῶω, as root of γέντω = ἔλαβε, cf. Hesych. γέντρει κοῖλα, Lat. venter: Bopp less prob. from Sanscr. ghas, comedere.)

γᾶστρα, Ion. γάστρη, ἦ, the belly of a jar, etc., Hom. II.

a big-bellied drinking vessel, Q. Sm.

γαστράρα, ἦ, (γαστήρ) a kind of turnip, prob. I. Ath. 369 A.

γαστρίδιον, τό, Dim. from γαστήρ, γαστρίων, Ar. Rub. 392.

γαστρίῳ, f. ῶω, (γαστρί) to fill one's belly, stuff oneself, eat heartily, Luc. Med. to be full, Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F.

II. to hit in the belly, a trick in boxing, also κολετῶω, Ar. Eq. 274, ubi v. Interpp.

γαστρίμαργα, ἦ, gluttony, Hipp.: from

γαστρίμαργος, or, of a greedy belly, gluttonous, ravenous, cf. λαίμαργος, Pind. O. i. 82.

γαστρίον, τό, Dim. from γαστήρ, Archestr. ap. Ath. 286 D:

also of γάστρα.

γαστρίος, ιος, ὁ, ἦ, pot-bellied, πῖθος Ael.: hence a glutton, Ar. Av. 1604; compar. γαστρίστρεπος Plat. (Com.) Incert. 11.

γαστρίσμός, ὁ, (γαστρίζω) the filling of the belly, gluttonous eating, Sophil. Phyl. i.

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γαστροβάρης, ἔς, (βαρὺς) heavy with child, pregnant, Anth.

γαστροβορέος, ὄν, (βορὰ) = γαστρίμαργος.

γαστροειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) paunchlike, round, ναῦς Plut.

γαστροῦς, =foreg., Pherecr. Tyr. i. 5.

γαστροκνήμη, ἦ, Hipp., γαστροκνήμη Gal., and γαστροκνήμῳ, τό, (κνήμη) the calf of the leg.

γαστρολογία, ἦ, the Greek Almanach des Gourmands, written by Archestratus, Ath.: from

γαστρολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) teaching gastronomy, a gastronome.

γαστρομαντεύομαι, Dep. med., to divine by the belly, Alciphr., cf. ἐγγαστρίμυθος.

γαστρονομία, ἦ, (νόμος) = γαστρολογία, Ath.

γαστροπῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἦ, a fat-bellied person. [I]

γαστροφίλος, ὄν, a glutton.

γαστροφόρος, to bear in the womb, be pregnant, Anth.

γαστροχάρυβδης, ιος, ὁ, ἦ, with a gulf of a belly, Cratin.

Incert. 130.

γαστρίχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἦ, living by one's hands; also χειρογάστρον.

γαστρίδης, ἔς, = γαστροειδής, Hipp.

γᾶστρων, ὄνος, ὁ, = γαστρί, potbellied, gluttonous, Alcae. 6.

γᾶστρῳ, Dor. for γηστῳ.

γαυλικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to a γαῦλος, χρήματα γ. its cargo, Xen. An. 5. 8, i.

γαυλῖς, ἦ, = γαυλός, Opp.

γαυλιτικός, ἦ, ὄν, = γαυλικός, v. l. for it in Xen.

γαυλός, ὁ, a milk-pail, Od. 9. 223: a water-bucket, Hdt. 6.

119; any round vessel, a butter-firkin; a bee-hive, Anth. II.

properispom. γαυλός, ὁ, a round-bull, Phoenician merchant-vessel, Epich. p. 24, Hdt. 3. 136, etc., where however the MSS.

always have γαυλός, cf. Dind. Ar. Ar. 602. (acc. to Wessel. of Syrian deriv.—is it the galley, galeon, galleons of the middle

ages?)

γαυρᾶς, ἄκος, ὁ, Ion. γαυρήξ, (γαῖρος) a braggart, Alcae. 6.

γαυρίαμα, atos, τό, arrogance, boasting, Plut.: from

γαυριῶω, f. ὶωω, to be arrogant, overweening, to pride oneself; be over-confident, Cratin. Incert. 9: also in Pass. to leap, spring, Theocr. 25. 133, in Ep. part. γαυριῶντες. [ᾶω]

γαῦρος, or, also α, or, leaping: εαυτὶν in, Boστρήσιον Archil.

9; overweening, haughty, Ar. Ran. 282: unmanageable, Theocr.;

fierce: τό γαῦρον, = γαυρήσιος. (* γᾶω, γᾶω, ἀγαῦος, ἀγαυρός,

Sanscr. gartu superbiere, Lat. gaudeo.) Hence

γαυρότης, ητος, ἦ, arrogance, pride; dashing courage, Plut.

γαυρόομαι, as Pass. = γαυριῶω, to exult, be overweening, Batr.

266: to be proud of, τινὶ Eur. Or. 1533.

γαῦρωμα, atos, τό, a subject for boasting, Eur. Tro. 1250.

γανυάπος, ὁ, more rarely γανυάπης, ου, ὁ, Lat. gausapa,

gausape, a shaggy woollen-cloth; the pile or nap of it, Strab.

γανυός, ἦ, ὄν, and Aeol. γανυός, crooked, bent, Hipp. (akin to γανυός).

* ΓΑΨ, obsol. pres., from which is formed γέγᾶ for γέγονα

Ep. perf. of γίγνομαι, to be born or to come into being, to spring

or be derived: hence in gen. to be, to live; only used of men,

Hom.; the inf. γεγᾶμεν for γεγᾶναι is only found in Hom. in

comps., but Pind. O. 9. 164, has the simple form, as also γε-

γᾶναι [ᾶ] for γεγᾶναι, O. 6. 83: γεγᾶως was contr. Att. into

γεγᾶς, γεγᾶσος, γᾶσος, like βεβαῖος, βεβᾶς.—2 plur. γεγᾶτε,

[γᾶ] Batr. 143, is anomalous.

* ΓΑΨ, obsol. Root, = γᾶω, to exult, from which come a num-

ber of words, γηθῶ, γαυρᾶς, Lat. gaudeo: prob. also ἀ-γα-θός,

ἡγάθεος, ἀ-γαυ-ός, ἀ-γα-μαι, ἀ-γα-ομαι.

γδούπος, γδοντεύω, poet. strengthd. forms for δοῦπος, δοπτεύω,

metri grat., esp. in comps., e. g. ἐργδούπος and ἐργδοντεύω,

yet also in tmesis, Il. 11. 45.

ΓΕ, Dor. γα, enclitic Particle, serving to limit or call attention

to the word or words which it follows, generally = Lat. quidem.

Its various usages are difficult to classify, but are brought by Hermann (Vig. n. 296 b.) under the two general

heads of vis minuendi and vis augendi.

I. VIS MINUENDI: 1. at least, at any rate, Lat. saltem,

ἀνὴρ ὅστις πυνόων γε μετέλλοι any man . . at least a prudent

man, Ar. i. 229; οὐδὲν γε νε δυο γινώσκω, Il. 20. 286; ὁ γ' ἐνθάδε λέως at any rate the people here, Soph.: freq. attached

to the pronouns, e. g. ἐγὼ γε, σὺ γε, and esp. in Hom. ὅγε.

2. *true*, introducing an opposition, as *οὐ δ' οὐ λέγεις γε, δρᾶς δέ...* *true*, you do not..., etc., Eur. Andr. 239. 3. *well then, then*, implying doubt or unwillingness, *εἰμὶ γε* then I will go, Eur. H. F. 861: *δρᾶ γ' εἴ τι δράσεις* come, act if you mean to act, I. A. 817.

4. and indeed, too, *ἡ μὴν κελεύει καπιπιδύω* *γε πρὸς* and, besides that, I will urge on, Aesch. Pr. 73; serving to make more definite, often after *καί*, *παρήσαν τινας καὶ πολλοὺς γε* some and many too, Plat. Phaed. 58 D: and so in answers, where a simple *yes* would have sufficed, but more is particularised, *κενὸν τὸδ' ἄγχιος ἡ στέγει τι; σά γ' ἔνδρ'*... yes, it does hold something, and that something *σὰ ἔνδρτα*, Eur. Ion 1412; of this kind is the phrase *καλῶς γε ποῖαν* and quite *right* too! Ar. Ach. 1050, and freq. in Plat., *so πάνν γε*, etc.

II. *VIS AUGENDI*, when in English it often can be expressed only by the tone of voice, or in printing by Italics, but still 1. it may be rendered by *even*, *ἤλδον Ἀμφιφραεὺς γε πρὸς Ἰλῶν* against even Amphiaræus' will, Eur. Supp. 158; *αὐτὴ γε λυπεῖται* even thyself, Med. 1361.

2. to strengthen oaths, *νῆ Δα... γε*, etc., with a word between, to which *γε* usu. refers, but v. Ar. Eq. 698; *so οὐ μὴν...* *γε* Eur. Phoen. 1638; cf. Pors. Advers. p. 33—38. 3. sometimes in a question which implies an *emphatic* negative *γε* is added, *ποῖον γε τοῦτον πλὴν γ' Ὀδυσσεύς* Soph. Phil. 439, ubi v. Herm.—It often serves to limit the whole clause, when it is added to the relative or conjunction, v. under *εἵνε* and *ἐπεὶ*, *so δὲ γε* *quidem*, *quippe* *quis*, since he, *inasmuch* as he., *ἡμᾶς ἀπειργεῖν οὐ γέ σου καθύριαν* Soph. Phil. 1364.

B. POSITION. It ought to follow the word which it limits; but in case of Substantives it often follows the Article, as *δ' ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, or the Prepos., *κατὰ γε τὸν σὸν λόγον*. In Aristoph. it coalesces with the demonstr. —, *αὐττῆλι, ποντογί, etc.*

C. IN CONNEXION WITH OTHER PARTICLES *γε* usu. has its simple force, *quidem*, at least. 1. freq. after *ἄλλὰ μὴν*, *καὶ μὴν*, *οὐ μὴν*, but in Att., with a word between, Pors. Phoen. 1638.

2. *ἀν γε* in Att. only when preceded by *καί*, *οὐ* etc., cf. Elmsl. Med. 837. 3. *ἀρὰ γε*, v. *ἀρα*. 4. *ἀτάρ γε* but yet, Ar. Ach. 448. 5. *γε δὲ*, and *γέ τοι*, for their difference v. Herm. Vig. n. 297. 6. *εἰτε γε*, *εἰτεπέρ γε* etc., since at least, *so* *ἵπου γε*, *ἵπου γε μὴν*. 7. *καί... γε*, v. I. 4, *καί γε* only in late authors. 8. *καίτοι γε*, v. *καίτοι*. 9. *γε μέντοι* certainly however, Herm. Vig. n. 337. 10. *γε μὴν* nevertheless, Id. n. 298. 11. *γέ τε* never occurs in Att., Pors. Med. 863.

γέα, ἡ, rare resolved form of *γῆ*, Or. Sib.

γεῶχος, *ος*, Dor. for *γαῖοχος*.

γέγᾱ, v. sub **γάω*.

γεγάατε, *γεγάσσι*, 2 and 3 pl. indic. perf. *γέγᾱ*, v. *γάω*. Partic. *γεγάς*, *ῶς*, Att. *γεγάς*, Inf. *γεγάμεν*, *γεγάκειν*, poet. *γεγάθει*, Dor. for *γεγῆθει*, 3 plqpf. from *γεγῆθαι*, Epich. p. 62. *γεγάμεν*, Dor. for *γεγάκεν*, = *γεγονέμεν*, Pind. O. 6. 83. [α] *γεγάμεν*, Eur. inf. of *γέγαα*, v. *γάω*. [α]

γέγιος, *ος*, Ion. for *ἀρχαῖος*, akin to *χαῖος* and *γῆ*, in signf. of *αὐτοχθόν*, v. Creuzer Hecat. p. 74 sq.; cf. Benti. Call. Fr. 103. *γέγιος*, *γέγιθει*, 3 sing. perf. 2 and plqpf. of *γεγῆθαι*, Hom. *γέγινα*, perf. of *γίγνομαι*.

ΓΕΓΩΝΑ, perf. 2 c. pres. signf., part. *γεγωνός* Hom., the other tenses are formed as from pres. *γεγῶνα* or *γεγωνός*, viz. inf. *γεγωνέν* II.; imperf. *ἐγεγωνέμεν* or *γεγωνέμεν* for *ἐγεγωνέμεν*, Od., and 3 sing. *ἐγεγῶναι* Hom., but also *γέγωνε*, (which form also occurs as pres., imperf., and aor., in Eur. also as imperat.): an inf. aor. *γεγωνήσας*, Aesch. Pr. 990. To call, cry, Hom., *ἵπου γε γέγωνε βοήσας* as far as he could make himself heard by shouting, Od. 5. 400, etc., cf. *οὐκας* οἱ ἔην βῶσαντι *γεγωνέν* II. 12. 337, in gen. to speak loud, publish, proclaim, Aesch. Pr. 193, etc.—c. dat. pers., to call on, cry out to, II. 14. 469, etc.; also *μετὰ βοῆς* Od. 12. 370, in Pind. c. acc. pers. to sing, celebrate, O. 2. 10, P. 9. 3:—of things, to sound, ring, tinkle, δ *ἀρη γ*. Arist. Anim. (Acc. to some from *γινώσκα*, *γινώσκα*; others from *γῶα*.)

γεγωνέω, v. sub *γέγωνα*.

γεγωνήσας, *ως*, ἡ, loud talking, screaming.

γεγωνήσων, verb. Adj., one must celebrate or proclaim aloud, c. acc., Pind. O. 2. 10,

γεγωνίσκα, lengthd. pres. for *γέγωνα*, to proclaim, tell, Aesch. Pr. 627, Thuc. 7. 76.

γεγωνός, *ος*, Adj. from part. *γεγωνός*, as *ἀπαρός*, *ος*, from *ἀπαράς*, loud spoken, clear, Aesch. Theb. 443, v. Valck. Hipp. 584. Comp. *γεγωνότερος*, Philostr.

γεγωνόν, v. *γέγωνα*.

γεγάς, *ῶς*, *ᾶς*, Att. part. perf. of *γίγνομαι*, for *γεγονός*, *γεγάς*, v. *γάω*.

γεγηπνός, *ος*, *γῆ*, v. *γεωπ*.

γεγῆρ, *ος*, (*γῆα*) of earth, earthy, like *γεώδης*, Arist. Respir. 139n, Ael. for *ἔθεν*.

γεῖροσθῆρ, ἦρος, δ, =sq.

γεῖροσθῆρ, *ος*, δ, (*γῆα*, *ᾶς*) a plougher of earth, Anth.

γείναι, Aor. 2 sing. conj. aor. 1 med. for *γένηται*, Od. 20. 202, cf. sq. 11.

γείνομαι, Pass. from obsol. act. *γίγνω*, for which *γεννῶ* is in use, to be engendered, be born, *γεγνόμενος* one is that is born, oft. in Hom.: only in pres. or imperf., and that only in Poets. But II. in act. signf., aor. 1 med. *ἐγενάμην*, *γείνασθαι*, = *γεννάω*, to beget, bring forth, oft. in Hom. *γείναι* Aor. 2 sing. conj. for *γένηται*, Od. 20. 202; οἱ *γεγνόμενοι* the parents: also in Prose. (**γένω* is the common root of *γείνομαι* and *γίγνομαι*, cf. Lat. *gigno*, *genui*).

γεῖοθεν, Adv. = *γαῖοθεν*, *γῆθεν*, Call. Fr. 509.

γεῖοκός, *ος*, (*κομέω*) cultivating land.

γεῖομός, *ος*, *γῆ*, *γεῖοτός*, *ος*, *γῆ*, *γεῖοτός*, etc.

γεῖοφόρος, *ος*, (*φέρω*) earth bearing, Anth.

γείσιον, τό, Dim. from *γείσων*, Joseph.

γείσιον, *ος*, *γῆ*, to prop the *γείσων*.

γείσιον, *ος*, *γῆ*, a propping of the *γείσων*.

γείσιον, *ος*, *γῆ*, a prop of the *γείσων*.

ΓΕΓΪΣΤΟΝ or *γείσιον*, τό, any thing projecting so as to shelter, the eaves of a roof, the cornice of the entablature, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 284: in gen. the coping, like *θήρυκος*, Eur. Or. 1569: hence the *eye-brows*: also the hem or border of a garment, Ar. Fr. 602: also οἱ *γείστος* LXX; but the form *γείσων*, *γείσῶ* etc., is the better, Jac. A. P. p. 640. (Said to be of Carian origin, Ruhnck. Tim. Valck. Phoen. 1165.) Hence

γείσῶ or *γείσῶ*, to put on, protect with a *γείσων*, Jac., ubi sup.

γείσῶ or *γείσῶ*, *ος*, *γῆ*, a *pent-house*, Arist.

Part. An.

γείσῶ or *γείσῶ*, *ος*, *γῆ*, a covering with a *pent-house*, etc.

γείτανᾱ, ἡ, fem. of *γείταν*, a neighbour, as *τέκταν* of *τέκτων*.

γείτανᾱ, ἡ, = *γείτανᾱ*. Hence

γείτανᾱ, = *γείτανᾱ*.

γείτανᾱ, ἡ, *ος*, neighbouring, Joseph.

γείτανᾱ, ἡ, = *γείτανᾱ*, neighbourhood, nearness, Arist. Pol.

2. the neighbours, Plut. Coriol. 24.

γείτανᾱ, to be a neighbour, to border on, Ar. Ecl. 327.

γείτανᾱ, Hipp., and

γείτανᾱ, = *γείτανᾱ*, Aesch. Pers. 310.

γείτανᾱ, *ος*, τό, neighbourhood; hence also a neighbouring place, dwelling or settlement, Alcibi. 62, cf. Plat. Legg. 705 A.

γείτανᾱ, *ος*, ἡ, =sq., Luc.

γείτανᾱ, ἡ, neighbouring, nearness, Plat. Legg. 843 C.

γείτανᾱ, = *γείτανᾱ*, Theopomp. ap. Antiatt.

γείτανᾱ, = *γείτανᾱ*, Strab.

γείτανᾱ, *ος*, neighbouring, near, Anth.

γείταν, *ος*, δ, ἡ, a neighbour, borderer, Od.; from Pind. downwards. often found as Adj., neighbouring, near, bordering, ἐκ *γείτανῶν* Ar. Plut. 435, ἐν *γείτανῶν* Luc., cf. Schif. Bos.

Ell. p. 296, 342. Metaph. akin to, like, Luc. C. gen. aut dat., Thom. Mag. p. 184, Ast Plat. Legg. 4. 1. (From *γέα*, *γῆ*, *γῆτης*, *γῆτης*.)

γελαινός, δ, = *γεωτελής*.

γελᾶω, = *γελᾶω*, Gramm.

γελᾶω, ἡ, (*γελᾶω*, *γαλῶν*) laughing, cheerful, Pind. O. 5. 5.

γελᾶω, Desiderat. from *γελᾶω*, to be like to laugh, ready to laugh, Plat. Phaed. 64 B, Valck. Phoen. 1214.

γελᾶω, *ος*, laughable, Att. *γελᾶω*, Luc.

γελᾶω, δ, (*γελᾶω*) a laugher, fem. *γελᾶω* Ael. II. οἱ *γελᾶω*, *ος*, ὄδοντες, the grinners, i. e. the front teeth, which

shew when one laughs. 2. the *dimple*, which laughing makes in the cheeks, Martial, *l. 7, 24*; hence in Alciph., and Anth., of the hinder parts, for which Luc. uses γέλας.

γέλασκις, = γελᾶω, Anth.

γέλασμα, ατος, τό, laughing, laughter: hence κυμάτων ἀντήριμον γέλασμα "the many-twinkling smile of Ocean," Aesch. *Pr. 90*, ubi v. Blomf.: Passow takes it of the sound, like καχλάω, Lat. *cachinnus*.

γελαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a *laugher, sneerer*, Soph. *O. T. 1422*.

γελαστικός, ὅς, ὁ, *inclined to laugh, risible*, Sext. *Emp.*: laughable. Adv. —κῶς.

γελαστός, ὅς, ὁ, *laughable, absurd, laughed at*, Od. 8. 307, and Att.

γελαστός, ὅος, ἡ, Ion. for γέλαω, Call. *Del. 329*.

ΓΕΛΑΨ, fut. γελᾶσομαι, more rarely γελᾶω [ᾶ], Bornem. *Xen. Symp. 1. 16*, Dor. γελᾶς: aor. ἐγέλασα, poet. ἐγέλασσα. To laugh at a thing, ἐπὶ τινι Hom., also τινί Br. *Ar. Eq. 696*: for ἀπαλόν or ἡδὺ γελᾶν, ἀχρεῖον γ., ἀλλοτρίοις γραβμοῖς γ., Ζαρόδιον γ. Hom., v. the respective Adjs.: ἐγέλασσε φίλον κῆρ his heart laugh within him, Hom.: also of things, ἐγέλασσε δὲ πᾶσα πέρι χθονὶ Il. 19. 362; ὀδυρ πᾶς οὐρανός, γαῖα τε καὶ οὐρα θαλάσσης ἐγέλασσε heaven, earth and sea laughed, were glad with the smell, Ruhnck. h. *Hom. Cer. 14*; ὅπτι at the sound, Hes. *Th. 40*: hence to look laughingly, glad, gracious, to smile upon, Lat. *arridere*, Eur., to be pleased with, c. dat., *Ar. Nub. 560*: to laugh at, sneer at, usu. ἐπὶ τινι, as *Xen. Symp. 2. 18*, also τινί Soph. *Aj. 1043*, τινός Phil. 1125: γελᾶν is also not unfreq. followed by εἰ. and δι., *Xen.* II. transit. to laugh at one, τινά Theocr. 20. 1, at a thing, τι *Xen. Symp. 2. 19*.

γέλην, ᾧν, τᾶ, = ῥῶπος, small wares, frippery: also sweetmeats: hence the market where they are sold, *Eupol. Incert. 5*.

γελγιδόμαι, as Pass., of garlic, to grow to a head (γελγίς), Theophr.: from

ΓΕΛΥΓΊΣ, ἰδος, and ἰδος, also γέλγυς, εως, ἡ, = ἀγλῖς, a head, clove of garlic, Lat. *spica, nucleus allii*, πότμοι γελγίτες making one thirsty, Anth., cf. *Theocr. 14. 17*.

γελγοτωλέω, to deal in γέλην, *Hermipp. Art. 6*: from

γελγοτωλής, ου, ὁ, fem. γελγοτῶλις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Cratin. Dionys. 10*, a dealer in γέλην.

γέλλω, γελλίζω, v. ἐλλίξω.

γελοιᾶω, fut. ᾶω [ᾶ], (γέλοιος) to make sport, jest, *Plut.*

γελοιασμός, ὁ, jesting, *LXX.*

γελοιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a jester, buffoon, fool, *Ath.* II. a sneerer. γελοιασμός, ὅω, Ep. for γελᾶω, *Od. 20. 347*, h. *Hom. Ven. 49*, cf. γελοιώτες.

γελοῖος, Ep. for γέλοιος, *Il. 2. 215*.

γελοιομελῶς, (μέλος) to write comic songs, *Leon. Tar.*

γέλοιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (γελᾶω) laughable, absurd, *Ar. Vesp. 566*.

II. making laughter, jesting, humorous, facetious, *Eur. Melan. 29*. (In this signf. some choose to write γελοῖος, which others regard as not Attic: and the old Gramm. contradict one another on the point, *Ruhnck. Tim., Koen Greg. p. 23, 26*.) Adv. γελοῖος. Hence

γελοιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = foreg.

γελοῖωντες, *Od. 20. 390*, poet. for γελῶντες, γελῶντας, as *perh. Od. 20. 347*, γελοῖων for ἐγέλων, though this may come from γελοῖος: others write γελῶντες, γελῶν, but in *Od. 18. 111* we have γελῶντες.

γελῶω, γελῶντες, Ep. form for γελᾶω, γελᾶω etc., *Od.*

γελοωμία, ἡ, company in laughing, opp. to κλωωμία, *Anth. γελῶντες*, poet. for γελῶντες, *Od. 18. 111*.

γέλως, ατος, Att. ω, δ, acc. γέλωτα and Att. γέλων, *Piers. Moer. p. 108*, *Buttm. Ausf. § 58*: *Wolf Od. 18. 100*, has the apocor. dat. γέλω for γέλωτι, as *18. 212*, ἔρω for ἔρωτι, and *20. 8*, apoc. acc. γέλω for γέλωτα (γελᾶω): laughing, laughter, *Hom.*: ἐπὶ γέλωτι for laughter's sake, for a joke, *Hdt.*: also of the ripple or gentle plash of waves, like γέλασμα, *Opp.*

II. a subject, occasion of laughter: γέλωτα ποιῆσαι or τίθεσθαι τι to make a joke of it, *Hdt.*

γελωτοποιῶ, (γελωτοποιός) to create, make laughter, esp. by buffoonery, *Plat. Rep. 606 C*, and *Xen.*

γελωτοποιία, ἡ, buffoonery, *Xen. Symp. 4. 50*.

γελωτοποιός, ὄν, (ποιῶ) exciting laughter, ridiculous, *Aesch. Fr. 166*: ὁ γελωτοποιός a jester, *Xen.*

γεμίω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰῶ, (γέμω) to fill, load or freight with a thing, *τινός Aesch. Ag. 443*, *Thuc. 7. 53*. Pass. to be full, *Anth.* Hence

γεμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, filled, full, loaded, *Ath.*

γέμος, τός, = γένος, *Aesch. Ag. 1232*: from

ΓΕΜΩ, used only in pres. and impf., to be filled, loaded, to be full of a thing, *τινός Aesch. Ag. 613*, *Soph., Plat., etc.* (hence *Lat. gemo*, cf. στένω, which links them together.)

γένα, Ion. γένη, ἡ, = γέννα, γένος, *Call.*

γενάρχης, ου, ὁ, (γένος, ἀρχα) the founder of a family or tribe, ancestor, *Lyc.*

γενεή, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. γενεή, (* γένω) birth, *Hom.*, esp. in *Il.*, usu. in phrases νεώτατος γενεῇ, ἀπλοτέρως, προγενέστερος, πρότερος γενεῇ younger by birth, i. e. in age, etc.: of lifeless things, production, growth.

II. birth, race, descent, esp. noble birth, *Hom.*, γενεῆς καὶ αἱμάτων of race and blood, *Il. 6. 211*, ἐκ γενεῆς acc. to rank, *Il. 10. 68*, γενεῇ by descent, *Αἰτῶλός γενεῇ Il. 23. 471*, γενεῇ ὑπέρτερος higher by blood, *Il. 11. 785*, γενεῇ τιος and ἐκ τιος descent from, *Il. 21. 157, 187*, γενεῇ ἐπὶ λήμῃ *Tyrt. birthplace*, *Il. 20. 390*, of an eagle's aerie, *Od. 15. 175*, of horses, *breed, Il. 5. 265*.

III. a race, φύλλον, ἀνδρῶν γενεῇ *Il. 6. 146*, a generation, δύο γενεαὶ μερόντων ἀνθρώπων *Il. 1. 250*, etc., of which, acc. to *Hdt.*, three made a century:—also the successive ages of gold, silver, etc., and hence the times.

IV. offspring, descendants, post-Hom.

γενεολόγῳ, (γενεολόγος) to trace ancestry, make a pedigree, γένεσιν *Hdt. 2. 146*: τινά to draw out his pedigree, *Id. 2. 143*.

γενεολόγημα, ατος, τό, a pedigree.

γενεολογία, ἡ, the making a pedigree, tracing a family; in plur., a work by *Hecataeus*.

γενεολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, genealogical, *Polyb.*: from

γενεολόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) a genealogist, *Dion. H.*

γενεάρχης, ου, ὁ, = γενάρχη, *Apollod.*

γενεῇ, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for γένει.

γενεῇθεν, Adv. from birth, by descent, *Arat.*

γενέθλιος, α, ον, Ion. γενεθλῖος, = γενέθλιος.

γενέθλη, ἡ, birth, origin, source, descent, *Hom.*: of horses, *breed, Il. 5. 270*.

2. birth-place, hence ἀργύρου γ. a silver-mine, *Il. 2. 857*.

γενέθλια, τᾶ, v. γενέθλιος.

γενεθλιάζω, f. δῶω, to keep a birth-day, *App.*

γενεθλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a birth-day, *Leon. Al.*

II. = γενεθλιακόγος, *Gal.*

γενεθλιαλόγῳ, to cast nativities, to practise astrology, *Strab.*: and

γενεθλιαλογία, ἡ, astrology, casting of nativities, *Joseph.*: from γενεθλιακόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) a caster of nativities, *Hierocl.*

γενεθλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of γενέθλιος, *Nonn.*

γενεθλίδιος, ον, = γενέθλιος, *Anth.*

γενεθλιαλογία, ἡ, and γενεθλιακόγος, ὁ, = γενεθλιαλ.

γενέθλιος, ον, also α, ον *Lyc.*: —belonging to one's family or one's birth, natalis, *γερ. ημέρα*: so also τὸ γενέθλιον: τὰ γ. a birth-day feast, birth-day presents, (but in *Eccl.*, the commemoration of a martyr's death, v. γενέσις), γ. θέτω to offer birth-day offerings, *Eur. Ion 653*, σ. ἐορτάζειν γ. *Plat. Alc. 2. 121 C*, *ἔπειν Plut.*: —γεν. δαίμων, Ζεὺς the genius of one's nativity, *Pind. P. 4. 299*; γ. θεοὶ the gods of one's race or family, *Aesch. Theb. 639*; like γενέθλιον αἷμα, kindred blood, *Eur. Or. 80*.

γενέθλιον, τό, = γενέθλη, descent, *Aesch. Supp. 290*. 2. offspring, *Id. Ag. 914*, etc.

γενεῖάω, Dor. —δῶω, f. δῶω, (γένειον) to get a beard, come to man's estate, *Theocr. 1. 9*: more rarely to have a beard.

γενεῖάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (γένειον) a beard, *Od. 16. 176*.

II. the chin or cheeks, *Eur.*

γενεῖακος, = γενεῖάω, to get a beard, *Plat. Symp. 181 D*, *Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5*.

γενεῖατης, ου, ὁ, fem. γενεῖατις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Theocr. 17. 33*, Ion. γενεῖατης, ἡτις, *Luc.* also γενεῖατις: bearded.

γενεῖάω, f. ἡσω, = γενεῖάω, to get a beard, *Od. 18. 176, 269*, and *Plat.*

2. to have a beard, *Ar. Eccl. 145*.

γενεΐτης, *ov*, *δ*, Ion. for γενεΐδης.
 γένειον, τό, *the chin*, Hom.: later also *the jaw, the cheek*, Anth.
 II. *the hair of the chin, beard*, Hom. Proverb. of excessive leanness, γένειον καὶ κέρατα (like our skin and bones), Ar. Av. 902, probably from the goat. (no doubt from γένος, q. v.)

γένεο, Ep. for ἐγένου.
 γενέσθαι, inf. aor. of γίγνομαι.
 γενέσθαι, *ων*, τό, *v. γενέσθαι*.
 γενεσιάρχης, *ov*, *δ* = γενάρχης, LXX.
 γενέσιος, *ov*, = γενέθλιος, *belonging to the birth-day*, *beds* Plut.: but τὰ γ. a day kept in memory of the dead, Hdt. 4. 26, Ammon. p. 34: to be distinguished from τὰ γενέθλι birth-day feast, v. Stallb. Plat. Alc. 1. 121 C, though used by it in N. T.
 γενεσιουργός, *δ*, (γένεσις, *ἐργα) *the author of one's race: productive*, Iambli.

γένεσις, *εως*, ἡ, (*γένω) *an origin, source*, Il. 14. 201, 246; *creation, generation, birth, race, descent*, Hdt. 2. 146.

γενέτερα, fem. from γενετήρ, *she that bears, a mother*, Pind. N. 7. 3. II. *she that is born, a daughter*, Euphor. 47, v. Meineke p. 112.

γενετή, ἡ, = γενεή, *a source, beginning, birth*, Hom. in phrase ἐκ γενετῆς, from the hour of birth.

γενετήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, fem. γενέτερα, = γενέτης, Arist. Mund.
 γενέτης, *ov*, *δ*, a begetter, father, ancestor, Eur. Or. 1011: also metaph., Jac. A. P. p. 48. II. *the begetter, the son*, Soph. O. T. 472 (ubi v. Erf.), Eur. Ion 916, cf. γενέτερα. III. as Adj., = γενεθλιος, *ε. θεοί*, Aesch. Supp. 77, and Eur., cf. γενετήρης.

γενετήσιος, *ov*, *δ*, *δρμή sexual impulse*, Anth.
 Γενετυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *goddess of one's birth hour*, Ar. Nub. 52.

γενέτωρ, *opos*, *δ*, = γενέτης, Hdt. 8. 137.

γενετής, ἰδος, ἡ, = γένος, *the edge of an axe, an axe, mattock*, contr. gen. γενεθός Soph. Ant. 249.

γενετήης, *ov*, *δ*, v. γενετήης.

γενετός, ἡ, *ov*, (γενέσθαι) *come into being, born*: but γεννητός, ἡ, *ov*, *begotten*, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ar. Rh. 2. 4.

γενικός, ἡ, *ov*, (γένος) *belonging to the γένος, hence generic, general*, opp. to ειδικός specific, Dion. H.: ἡ γενική, sub. πᾶσις, *the genitive case*, Gramm.

γεννᾶ, ἡ, poet. for γένος, *descent, offspring*, in Pind., and Aesch. and Eur.: once in Prose, Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 6.

γεννάδας, *ov*, *δ*, plur. γεννάδι, *noble, whether in mind or birth, high-born, high-minded*, Ar. Ran. 179. [vā]

γενναίοσπετής, *ēs*, (γενναῖος, πρέπτα) *becoming, besetting a noble*. Adv. -πῶς, Ar. Pac. 988.

γενναῖος, *α*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, Eur. Hec. 592, (γέννα) *suitable to one's birth or descent*, οὐ μοι γενναῖον it fits not my high blood, Hom., but only Il. 5. 253: esp. *noble*, both in mind and blood, *high-born, high-minded*, Trag., etc.: also of beasts, κίων, σκύλας, etc., Plat.: of things, *good of their kind, excellent*, οὐκα Plat. Legg. 844 E: *notable*, πολλά... γενναῖα ἐποίησεν *δ* ἔνεμος Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 17: *great, intense*, δὴν Soph. Aj. 938: used as a form of civil refusal, γενναῖος εἰ you are very good! Ar. Thesm. 220: also iron., Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 233. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 2. 41: Superl. γενναϊότατα, Eur. Cycl. 657. Hence

γενναϊότης, *πτος*, ἡ, *the character of a γενναῖος, nobility, high spirit and bearing*, Eur. Phoen. 1680: *fertility*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3. 38.

γεννάω, *ῥ*, ἡσω, (γέννα) *to beget*, Soph. El. 1412, οἱ γεννή-σавτες the parents, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27: later, *to bring forth*: also of things produced by the working of natural powers, like φύνει, *ε. γ. μέγα σῶμα to get a large frame*, Soph. Aj. 1077: metaph., ἡσὼν θράδην καὶ λῆπν γεννᾶ Plat. Ep. 315 C, cf. Legg. 673 D: *in gen. to generate, produce*, Arist. Coel. Hence

γέννημα, *ατος*, τό, *that which is produced, fruit both of animals and plants*, Polyb. II. *act. that which begets*, Plat. Soph. 266 B.

III. *a begetting*, Aesch. Pr. 850.

γεννήσιος, *εως*, ἡ, *an engendering, producing*, Eur. I. A. 1065.

γεννήτειρα, ἡ, fem. of γεννητήρ, Plat. Crat. 410 C.

γεννήτης, *ov*, *δ*, (γέννα, v. Schönn. ad Isae. p. 355):—οἱ γεννή-ται the Gennetes at Athens, i. e. the citizens, heads of houses, 30 of whom made up a γένος or clan: 30 γένη made a φπα-

τρία, and 3 φπατρία a φυλή. V. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. p. 12, and the places quoted by Taylor on Dem. 1365. 9.

γεννητικός, ἡ, *ov*, *belonging to, fit for begetting*, Hipp.

γεννητός, ἡ, *ov*, (γεννάω) *begotten*, *vids* γ. opp. to ποιητός, Plat. Legg. 923 E: *mortal*, Luc.: v. also γενητός.

γεννήτρια, ἡ, fem. of γεννητής, = γεννήτειρα.

γεννήτωρ, *opos*, *δ*, = γενέτωρ, Aesch. Supp. 206, and Plat.

γεννικός, ἡ, *ov*, = γενναῖος, Plat.; *brave, stout, spirited*, Ar. Eq. 457. Adv. -ως, Ar. Lys. 1071.

γεννοδότερα, ἡ, *the giver of heirs*, epith. of Aphrodite, Orph.

γεννοῖατο, Ep. and Ion. for γένουατο, Hom.

γένος, *εως*, τό, (*γένω) *race, stock, descent*, esp. *noble*, Hom., etc.: freq. in acc. absol. γένος, as ἐξ Ἰθάκης γένος εἰμι from Ithaca I draw my race, Od. 15. 267; γένος ἀδάμαντος Hes. Th. 161; in Att. usu. τὸ γένος, as Ar. Pac. 187; so too in dat., γένει πολίτης Dem. 628. 8; γένει υἱός, opp. to an adopted son, Id. 1081. 7.—θεῖον γένος εἶναι to be of divine descent, Il. 6. 180: οἱ ἐν γένει = συγγενεῖς, opp. to οἱ ἐξω γένους, Soph. O. T. 1016, Ant. 660.

II. *offspring, a descendant, a child*, Il. 19. 124, Hdt. 3. 159, like Virgil's Divi genus.

III. *a race in regard to number, γένος ἀνδρῶν, βοῶν γένος Il. 12. 23, Od. 20. 212, cf. γένεδ*: from Hdt. downwards, *a people, nation, race*.

2. *a race in regard to time, an age, generation*, Od. 3. 245, γ. χρύσειον etc., Hes.; hence *age, time of life, γένει ὑσπερος Il. 3. 215*.

IV. *sex*, Plat. Symp. 189 D: *gender*, Gramm.

V. *kind, genus*, opp. to εἶδος, species, Plat., who also calls the elements τὰ γένη Tim. 54 B.

VI. *a division of the citizens at Athens, a clan, sept, cf. γεννήτης*.—On the word v. Spitzn. Exc. ix. ad Il.

γενουῖατος, *ov*, *δ*, *an ancestor*, Plat. Phil. 30 E.

γέντα, τὰ, *the entrails, flesh*, Lat. viscera, Call. (ἐντος, ἐντερα, cf. γέντρ in Hesych., venter.)

γεντιανή, ἡ, Lat. gentiana, gentian, a common Alpine plant, Diosc.

γέντο, *he grasped*, = ἔλαβεν, 3 sing. of an old Verb only found in this form, Il.: acc. to some Aeol. for ἔλετο, ἔλτο, ἔντο, γέντο, like κέλετο, κέντο, ἤλαθον, ἤνθον, Alcm.

II. contr. for ἐγένετο, Theocr., in compd. ἐτέγεντο for ἐπεγένετο, as early as Theogn. 640.

γόνυ, τό, = σῆλ, Trag.

ΓΕ'ΝΥ'Σ, *vos*, ἡ, acc. plur. γύννας, contr. γύνις: *The under jaw*, Od. 11. 320: γύννης, *both jaws, the mouth*, Il. 23. 688., 11. 416: in gen. *the cheek, chin*; also *the beard*.

II. *the edge of an axe, a biting axe*, Soph. Phil. 1205, v. Valck. Diatr. p. 145. (Sancser. hauri maxilla, Lat. gena, our chin, Germ. Kinn, also γένειον, γνάθος, and perh. Germ. Gaumen, our gums.) [v twice in Eur., El. 1214, Meleg. 4. 6.]

*ΓΕ'ΝΩ, obsol. pres. from which are formed some tenses of γελνομαι and γίγνομαι.

γεοειδής, *ēs*, (γέα, εἶδος) *earth-like, earthy*, Arist. H. A.

γεόμααι, Pass. *to become earth*, Diod.

γεοῦχος, *ov*, = γεοῦχος.

γεοφόρος, *ov*, = γεοφόρος.

γεραῖος, *δ*, *ov*, (γέρων, γήρας, γηραῖος) *old*: in Hom. (who never has γηραῖος of words of men, with notion of dignity, venerable; esp. *δ* γεραῖος, the reverend sire, so γεραῖα Il. Compar. γεραῖερος, like παλαιέρος, Hom.: οἱ γεραῖεροι the elders, senators, who in old times formed the council of state, Aesch. Eum. 848, cf. γέρων. Superl. γεραῖστος Ar. Ach. 286. Also of things, πόλις Aesch. Ag. 710. [αἰ' Seidl. Dochn. p. 101.] Hence

γεραῖοφλοιος, *ov*, *with old, wrinkled skin*, Anth.

Γεραῖραι, αἰ, v. γεραρός.

γεραῖρω, *ῥ*, ἀρῶ: aor. I ἐγέραρ, inf. γεραῖραι: aor. 2 ἐγέραρον, in Plat. Rep. 468 D also γεραῖρωμαι, (γέρας) *to honor or reward with a gift*, τιμὰ τιμι Hom.: in gen. *to honor, favor* Ar. Thesm. 961: *to pay in honor*, τί τιμι, τὰ Ἰοβάκχεια τῷ Διονύσῳ ap. Dem. 1371. 25.

γεραῖερος, γεραῖστος, Comp. and Superl. from γεραῖος.

γεράνθρον, τό, (γεράσις, θῆψ) *an old tree or stem*, Theophr.: hence of an old man or woman, Aristae. [v Jac. A. P. p. 185.]

γεράνιος, *ov*, *δ*, (γέρανος) *crane-necked*, A. B.

γεράνιον, τό, (γέρανος) *geranium, crane's-bill*, a plant, Diosc. II. *a crane for lifting with*, cf. γέρανος II.

γερανίτης, *ov, δ, λίθος, a stone of the color of a crane's neck*, Plin. 37. 11.

γερανόβοττα, *ἡ, (βόσκη) the feeding of cranes*, Plat.

γερανόμαχία, *ἡ, (μάχη) a battle of cranes*, Strab.

γεράνος, *ἡ, a crane*, II., later also *δ, Ael.*

lifting weights, esp. used in the theatre.

III. *a dance resembling the flight of the crane*, Luc.

IV. *a fish*, Ael.

γεράδος, *ἡ, ὄν, = γεραίος*, Soph. O. C. 238, only poet.

γεράρος, *δ, ὄν, (γεραίρα) of reverend, stately bearing*, II. 3.

170, 211: later in gen. = γεραίος, γηραίος, Aesch. Ag. 722:

γεραροί priests, Aesch. Supp. 667, and so αἱ γεραροί, now written

for γεραροί in Dem. 1369. fin., etc., priestesses of Dionysos.

ΓΕΡΑΣ, *ας, never ατος, τός, nom. pl. γέρα for γέρατα:—a*

gift of honor, such esp. as chiefs and princes received from the

spoil before it was divided, very freq. in Hom.; and so γέρας, *apud*

τὸ μοῖρα, Od. 11. 534: hence in gen. *a gift, honor*: metaph. γέρας

θανόντων the last honors of the dead, Hom.

II. *rank, prerogative, power, dignity*, II. 20. 182, Od. 7. 150, Thuc.

1. 13, cf. γήρας. (Hom. has apocop. plur. γέρα for γέρατα, Hdt.

2. 168, τὰ γέρα. [Ep. ο ο, Att. υ υ, Pors. Phoen. 888.]

γεράσιμος, *ον, (γέρας) honoring, doing honor to, h. Hom.*

Merc. 122. II. *honored, venerable*, Eur. Phoen. 923.

γεράσιος, *a Spartan month*, Thuc. 4. 119, ubi v. Arnold.

γερασφόρος, *ον, (φέρω) bringing or receiving honor*, Pind. P.

2. 81.

γερίρα, *ἡ, collat. form of γογγύρα, q. v., acc. to Hesych., an*

underground drain or sewer, Alcman. 101. (cf. γογγύρα, κάρκα-

ρον, Lat. carcer, perh. akin to καρκάω to sound hollow.)

γέρεα, *Ion. nom. pl. of γέρας*, Hdt.

Γερνίος, *δ, Hom., epith. of Nestor, from Gerenia or Gerenon*

a city of Messenia, not from γέρας: cf. Hes. Fr. 22. 10.

Γερνιοφόρη, *ἡ, (φέρω) the bearing of a dignity*, Dion. H.

Γερμιαόλης, *ον, δ, (δάλμι) a German-killer*, Or. Sib. 14, 45.

γεροντάγωγος, *to guide an old man*, Soph. O. C. 348: in Ar.

Eq. 1099, *to bring up an old man, like παιδαγωγέω, from*

γεροντάγωγός, *δ, (γέρων, ἄγω) guiding an old man.*

γεροντέος, *ἡ, ὄν, (γέρων) belonging to an old man or old age.*

γεροντία, *ἡ, old age.* II. *the assembly of the Gerontes at*

Sparta, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10. 1, v. γέρων, γεροντία.

γεροντιώσις, *α, ὄν, = γερόντιος.*

γεροντιώω, *to grow old or childish*, Diog. L.

γεροντικός, *ἡ, ὄν, = γερόντιος*, Plat. Legg. 761 C: τὸ γερον-

τικόν, the Carthaginian Senate, Polyb., where others γερόντιον.

Adv. -κῶς.

γερόντιον, *τό, Dim. of γέρων, a little old man*, Ar. Ach. 993.

γεροντογράφος, *τό, (γέρων, γραφῆς) an old man-woman, barbarism*

in Ar. Thesm. 1199, though Dind. writes it divi-

sim. [ᾶ]

γεροντοδιδάσκαλος, *δ, ἡ, an old man's teacher*, Plat. Euthyd.

272 C.

γεροντοκομείον, *τό, (κομῆ) a hospital for the old.*

γεροντομανία, *ἡ, name of a play of Anaxandrid, v. Arist.*

Rhet. 3. 2, 3.

γερούσια, *ἡ, a council of elders, Senate*, Rhes. 401: esp. at

Sparta, Dem. 489. 19, where it was opp. to the βουλὴ as an

aristocratic body; and was characteristic of Doric States, cf.

Müller Dor. 3. 6. II. = πρεσβεία, an embassy, Rhes. 936.

γερουσιάζω, *f. ᾶσω, to be a senator.*

γερουσιαστής, *οὔ, δ, a senator.*

γερούσιος, *α, ὄν, belonging to the old or to a senator, befitting*

them: γ. οἶνος drunk only by the chiefs at the king's table, II.

4. 259, γ. ὄρκος taken by the elders and chiefs, II. 22. 119.

γεράδια, *τά, mats of plaited work*: from

γέρρον, *τό, (έρω) Lat. gerrae, any thing made of wicker-work,*

esp. I. *an oblong shield, covered with ox-hide, such as the*

Persians wore, Hdt. 7. 61. II. *a wattled hut or booth*, Dem.

284. 24. III. *the wicker body of a cart*, Strab.

IV. *a wicker fence, enclosure*, Dem.: hence γεροχελώνη, *ἡ, Lat. tes-*

tudo viminea, Dion. H. V. = αἰδοῖον, Com. VI. *a rod,*

stake, Eupol. Incert. 140: *a dart, susp. in Alcman. 125.* Hence

γεροφόρος, *ον, (φέρω) a shield-bearer, a kind of troops that*

wore wicker shields, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9.

γεροχελώνη, *ἡ, v. γέρρον*, Philo Math.

ΓΕΡΑΝ, *δ, = γέρωνος*, Nic.

ΓΕΡΑΝ, *οντος, δ, an old man*, Hom.; pleon., παλαιοὶ γέρον-

τες Ar. Ach. 676: οἱ γ. the elders, and so most venerable of

the people, who with the king formed the chief council, Hom.:

hence the Senators, esp. at Sparta. 2. δ γ. the elder, as

Ἀντίγονος *δ γ. Πλάτ.* II. as Adj. γέρον σκόκος Hom., but

only in Od. 22. 184; and though later poets followed this usage

they usu. kept it in mascul., Valck. Phoen. 103, while the

Latinus said *avus mater*, *charia, fama, amphora*, etc., Catull.

68. 46, etc., Martial. 6. 27. III. *a part of the spinning-*

wheel. (Acc. to Donaldson, New Crat. p. 376, akin to γέρας,

but not to γήρας.)

γερωσία, γερωχία, *ἡ, Lacon. for γερούσια*, Ar.

Lys. 980: cf. Müll. Dor. 3. 6, 1, n.

γευθμός, *δ, = γεύσις*, Nic.

γεύμα, *ατος, τό, (γέωω) a taste of a thing*, Eur. Cycl. 150:

food, meat and drink, Hipp.: *a foretaste.*

γεύσις, *εως, ἡ, a giving to taste, tasting: the sense of taste*,

Arist. Eth. N.

γευστόν, verb. Adj. from γεύω, *one must make to taste, τινά*

τινός Plat. Rep. 537 A. II. (γεύομαι), *one must taste.*

γευστήριον, *τό, a thing to taste with, cup*, Ar. Fr. 285.

γευστικός, *ἡ, ὄν, belonging to taste, γ. αἰσθητήριον the sense*

of taste, Arist. Anim.

γευτός, *ἡ, ὄν, tasted, to be tasted*, Ibid.

ΓΕΥΤΩ, *f. γεύω, to give one a taste of, τινά τινός* Valck. Hdt.

7. 46: also τινά τι γ. Eur. Cycl. 149: hence *to feed, board.* But

usu., and in Hom. only, in Med. γεύομαι, *to taste*, Od. 17. 413:

pass. perf. ἐγέγευτο they had tasted, eaten, Thuc. 2. 70:

hence *to try, make proof of, τινός*, in Hom. usu. in hostile sen-

τις, χερῶν, ἀγκυκίς, δοῦρος γεύσασθαι *to taste, i. e. feel the spear,*

etc.: γευόμεθα ἀλλήλων ἐγγχεῖαι *we will try one another with*

the spear, II. 20. 258: so also ἐμπύρω *to examine them*, Soph.

ἔμνω *to taste the sweets of song*, Pind. 5. 25 (4. 22); ἀρχῆς

Hdt. 4. 147; πέπθους Eur. Alc. 1069; etc. Always c. gen.,

until late, e.g. A. P. 6. 120. Cf. πεύσμα, Lat. gustare.

ΓΕΥΤΡΑ, *ἡ, a dam, mound of earth*, esp. to keep out water, II.

5. 88, 89, cf. γεφυρός, ἀπογεφυρός: also Pind. N. 6. 67, calls

the Isthmus of Corinth πόντον γέφυραν, cf. I. 4. 34 (3. 38).

II. in II. usu. the lane between two lines of battle, which

served (acc. to Passow) to keep them apart, as it were a dam,

hence the battle-field, the place of fight, always πολέμιον γέ-

φυρα or γέφυρα: not found in Od.

III. Post-Hom. usu.

a bridge, γέφυραν ζευγνάναι or γεφύρα ζευγνάναι *ποταμόν*

to build a bridge, throw a bridge over a river, Lat. ponte jungere

fluvium. [v, late also v Ep. ad. 632. 6, Orell. Inscr. Lat. 1.

n. 1949.] Hence

γεφυρίζω, *to abuse from the bridge*;—for there was a bridge

between Athens and Eleusis, and as the people passed it in so-

lemn procession they had an old custom of abusing whom they

would, Hesych.: hence in gen. *to abuse freely*, Plut. Sull. 13.

γεφυρίον, *τό, Dim. from γέφυρα.*

γεφυρίσμός, *δ, an abusing, insulting*, Strab., v. γεφυρίζω.

γεφυρίστης, *οὔ, δ, an abuser, reviler*, Plut.

γεφυροποιέω, *to make a bridge*, Polyb.: from

γεφυροποιός, *δ, (ποιέω) a bridge-maker: used to translate the*

Lat. Pontifex, Plut.

γεφύριον, (γέφυρα) *to dam, bridge*, γεφύριωσεν κέλευθον he

made a pathway, II. 15. 357, νόστον Ἀργείας γ. Pind. I. 8.

111, so διάβασις or δύσποτα γεφυροῦν *to make them passable by*

causeways, Polyb., Luc., γεφύρισε ποταμόν *a fallen tree made*

a bridge over the river, II. 21. 245. So also in prose, *to pro-*

vide with a bridge, Hdt., ποταμόν νεκροῖς γεφυροῦν Luc. Hence

γεφύρισμα, *ατος, τό, that which is dammed or bridged*. [v]

γεφύρισις, *εως, ἡ, a furnishing with a bridge*, Strab. [v]

γεφύριστης, *οὔ, δ, a bridge-builder.*

γεωγράφω, (γεωγράφος) *to draw or describe the earth's sur-*

face, Ar. Mund.

γεωγραφία, *ἡ, geography*, Plut. II. *a map of the world*,

elsewh. πῦνξ γεωγραφικός, *ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, learned in geography*, Strab.

γεωγράφος, *ον, (γῆ, γράφω) earth-describing: δ γ. the geo-*

grapher, epith. of Strabo in Gramm. [ᾶ]

γεωδασία, ἡ, (δαῖω) *a dividing of earth*: also = γεωμετρία, *geodesy*, Arist. Metaph.

γεώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *earth-like, earthy*, Plat. A. 365 E.

γεωλόφια, ἡ, (λόφος) *a hill of earth*, Strab.

γεωλόφος, ον, *covered with hills of earth*, δρη Strab., *hilly*, Diosc. II. ὁ γεώλοφος οὐ τὸ γεώλοφος, = γεωλοφία, Dion. H.

γεωμετρία, *to measure land, to measure*, Xen. Symp. 6. 8. II. *to study geometry*, Plut.

γεωμέτρης, ον, ὁ, *a land-measurer, geometer*, Plat. Theaet. 143 B.

γεωμετρία, ἡ, *land-measuring, geometry*, freq. in Plat.

γεωμετρικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to, skilled in land-measuring, geometrical*: ἡ —κῆ, sub. τέχνη, *geometry*, both freq. in Plat. Adv. —κῶς, Cic. Att. 12. 5. 3.

γεωμύξης, ἐς, (μύγμα) *mixed with earth*, Strab.

γεωμορία, ἡ, (μόρος) *a division of lands*. II. *the land so divided*, Nic. 2. *the cultivation of it*, Anth.

γεωμορικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to γεωμορία or to a γεωμός*: γ. νόμος an Agrarian law, Dion. H.

γεωμός, ὁ, ἡ, also γημός, γαμός and γεομός, (μετομοία) *a sharer in the division of lands, landholder, landowner*, = κληρούχος, Plat.: *one whose property made him liable to public offices or burdens, λειτουργία*: hence in gen. the wealthy, noble, influential in a city, γεωμοί Valck. Hdt. 5. 77, etc., Ruhnke Tim. But at Athens under Theseus the γεωμοί were opp. to both the εὐπατριῖαι and δημιουργοί, the husbandmen. II. Adj. land-tilling, ploughing, e. g. βοῦς Ap. Rh. III. = Lat. *deceumviri agri dividundis*.

γεωνόμος, ον, (νέμα) *distributing lands*.

γεωπέδιον, τό, Dim. from sq., restored from MSS. by Schweigh. Hdt. 7. 28, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 518.

γεώπεδον, τό, Ion. for γῆπεδον, *a portion, plot of ground*, esp. within a town, v. I. Hdt. 7. 28.

γεωπείνης, ον, ὁ, (πένομαι) *poor in land, having little or bad land*, Hdt. 2. 6., 8. 111, Ruhnke Tim.

γεωπενία, *to till the ground*, Philo.

γεωπονία, ἡ, *agriculture*, Pseudo-Phocyl.

γεωπονικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to agriculture*: τὰ γ. a treatise on the subject compiled by Cassianus Bassus: from

γεωπόνος, ον, (πονέω) *tilling the ground, a husbandman*, Philo.

γεωργάω, (γεωργός) *to till ground*, ἐν τῇ γῇ Andoc. 12. 28, τὶ Thuc. 3. 88: *to have property in cultivated land*, like Lat. *avare*: of the Nile, *to fertilise*, Heliod.: metaph., γεωργεῖν ἐκ τινοῦ *to draw profit from it, live by it*, Dem. 442. 6: hence

τέχνην γεωργεῖν Heliod. Hence

γεώργημα, ατος, τό, *tilled, cultivated land*, Plat. Legg. 674 C.

γεωργήσιμος, ον, *fit for tillage*, Arist. Probl.

γεωργία, ἡ, *agriculture, tillage*, Thuc. 1. 11. II. *tilled land, a farm*, Isocr. 146 A.

γεωργικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to tillage*, σκεῦη, βλος Ar. Pac. 552, 590: —ῆ γ. sub. τέχνη, *agriculture*, Plat. Legg. 889 B. Adv. —κῶς.

γεώργιον, τό, *a field*, Dion. H. II. *cultivation*, Philo.

III. *a crop, late*.

γεώργιος, ον, *late form for sq.*

γεωργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) *tilling the ground*, Βολιδιον Ar. Ach. 1036: as Subst. *a husbandman, laborer*, Ar. Pac. 296.

γεωργόδης, ες, *like, after the manner of a husbandman, agricultural*, dub. in Plut.

γεωρύχια, *to dig, trench the earth*, Hdt. 4. 200: and γεωρυχία, *digging, excavation of the earth*, Ael.: from

γεωρύχσω, ον, (ρύσσω) *trenching the earth*, Strab. [ῥ]

γεωρομία, ἡ, *a turning up the earth, ploughing*: from γεωτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) *cutting the ground*: ploughing, Anth.

γεωτραγία, ἡ, (τραγέειν, τρώγω) *an eating of earth*, Hipp., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5. 3.

γεωφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνωμαι) *looking like earth*. II. τὰ γ. a spot where some kind of ochre was dug, at Samos, Theophr.

Γεωφάνιον, τό, = foreg. II, Dinarch. ap. Dion. H.

γεωχάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) *fond of the earth*: of plants, creeping, Lat. *humilis*, Julian.

Γῆ, ἡ, contr. for γέα, *earth, land*: the only form in Att., and found even in Hom. for γαῖα, q. v.: γῆν πρὸ γῆς forth of one

land to another, Aesch. Pr. 682, Ar. Ach. 235: γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν and δίδδναι as token of submission, freq. in Hdt.: κατὰ γῆν on land: κατὰ γῆς στέλλεσθαι to come to land: also of husbandry, τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι or θεραπεύειν to till the ground. The plur. γαῖ, γεῶν, contr. γῶν etc., is very rare in good authors, Valck. Hdt. 4. 198, cf. however Schäf. Mel. p. 15.

γγεγέντης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Phoen. 128.

γγεγῆς, ἐς, (* γένω) *earthborn, earthsprung*, e. g. Βολβός Xenarch. Butal. 1. 2. *indigenous*, elsewhere. αὐτόχθων, Hdt. 8. 55. II. *born of Gaia or Tellus*, of the Titans and

Giants, Aesch. Pr. 351, 677.

γγίδιον, τό, Dim. from γῆ, esp. a small estate, Ar. Fr. 344.

γγῆεν, Adv. out of or from the earth, Aesch. Eum. 904.

γγῆθω, f. ἦσω, perf. γέγηθα, (γαῖω, * γδα, q. v.) *to be delighted, to rejoice*, Hom.: who however uses not the pres., but perf. in pres. signf.: the subject of joy is in acc., Il. 8. 378, 9. 77: cf. Valck. Hipp. 1339.

γγῆθος, εος, τό, = sq., Orph.

γγῆθσιν, ἡ, (γγῆθω) *joy, delight, cheerfulness*, Il.: rare in plur., h. Hom. Cer. 437.

γγῆθσυνος, ἡ, ον, *joyful, cheerful, delighted, in a thing*, τιν' Hom. Adv. —ως, Hipp.

γγῆθλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from γῆθον, Epich. p. 72.

γγῆθον, τό, Lat. *gelythum*, a kind of leek, Ar. Fr. 122, v. Schneid. Theophr. 3. 574.

* γῆθω, obsol. pres., from which γέγηθα, the perf. of γῆθῶ, is formed: the part. γῆθόμενος occurs first in Q. Sm.

γγῆνιος, ον, and γῆνιος, ον, *earthy, of earth or clay*, πλωθοί Xen. An. 7. 8, 14: σῶμα, περίβλημα etc., Plat.: — on the form v. Loeb. Phryn. 97.

γγῆτης, ον, ὁ, a husbandman, contr. γῆτης Soph. Tr. 32.

γγῆλεχῆς, ἐς, (λέχος) *sleeping on the earth*, = χαμαίενος, Call.

γγῆλοφος, ὁ, = γεώλοφος II, *a mound of earth, a hill*, Xen. Anab. 1. 5, 8.

γγῆμαι, γῆματος, γῆμασθαι, γῆμάμενος, inf. and part. aor. I act. and med. of γαμέω.

γῆμόρος, ὁ, = γεωμός, q. v.

γῆνουέω, *to possess land*: from

γῆνούχος, ον, (έχω) *land-holding*: epith. of the tutelary deity of a country: and esp. of Poseidon, cf. γαῖόχος.

γῆοχέω, Ion. for γῆνουέω, Hdt. 7. 190.

γῆόχος, ον, Ion. for γῆνούχος.

γῆπάταλος, ὁ, *a radish*, or some such fusiform root, comic word in Luc. Lexiphr.

γῆπεδον, τό, = γεώπεδον, *a plot of ground*, esp. within a town, Plat. Legg. 741 C.

γῆπετης, ἐς, (πίπτω) *falling or fallen to earth*, Eur. Phoen. 668.

γῆπονέω, γῆπονία, γῆπονικός, γῆπόνος, = γεωπ., qq. v.

γῆποτος, ον, (πίνω) *to be drunk up by Earth*, in Dor. form γάποτος χόρις Aesch. Cho. 97.

γῆραῖος, ὁ, ὄν, (γῆρας) *old, aged*, Hes. Op. 376, and Att., cf. γῆραῖος.

γῆραλέος, α, ον, = foreg., Aesch. Pers. 171.

γῆράλιος, = γῆραῖος.

γῆράμα, ατος, τό, = γῆριον.

γῆράναι, inf. aor. 2 of γῆράω, γῆράσκα.

γῆραντις, ἡ, *a growing old*, Arist. Phys. Ausc.

γῆραδός, ὄν, = γῆραῖος.

γῆρας, ὄν, 2 of γῆράω, γῆράσκα, Il. 17. 197.

ΓῆΡΑΣ, τό, Hom. gen. γῆραος, Att. contr. γῆραος, (and very late γῆρατος) dat. γῆραι, Att. contr. γῆρα Soph. Aj. 507, *hoary old, advanced age*, in Hom. usu. with λυγρόν, στυγερόν, χάλειπον. II. *the old cast skin of a serpent*, Arist. H. A. (The Sanscr. root is ṛi, senesce, conter: cf. sub γῆρων.) Hence

γῆράω and γῆράσκα, fut. δσω, Att. δσώμαι: inf. aor. 2 γῆράναι, later γῆράσσαι, part. γῆράς: —Hom. has only impf. of the first pres. of the second, and aor. part. γῆρας Il. 17. 197: the inf. γῆράναι is preferred in earlier Att., γῆράσαι in later, Piers.

Moer. 115, Thom. M. p. 192: —this aorist is formed like διδράσκα, ἔδραν, δράναι, δράς. To grow aged, become old and infirm.

II. *trans. to bring to old age, ἐγῆρασαν με τροφή* Aesch. Supp. 894. [ἀσώμαι Ar. Eq. 1308.]

γῆριον, τό, *the down on some seeds*, Lat. *pappus*, Arat.

γηροβοσκέω, to nourish or take care of an old man, to cherish the old and infirm, Eur. Alc. 663. Pass. to be cherished when old, Ar. Ach. 678: and

γηροβοσκία, ἡ, care of an old person, Plut.: from γηροβοσκός, ὁν, (βόσκω) nourishing in old age, taking care of the aged and infirm, Soph. Aj. 570, and Eur.

γηροκομέω, = γηροβοσκέω, to take care of the old, Call. Ep. 53.

γηροκομία, ἡ, = γηροβοσκία, care of old people, Plut.

γηροκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to γηροκομία, Gal.

γηροκομός, ὄν, (κομέω) = γηροβοσκός, tending, cherishing the old, Hes. Th. 605.

γῆρος, τό, = γῆρας, LXX.

γηροτροφία, to tend, to feed old people, Lys. 133. fin.

γηροτροφία, ἡ, support of old people, Plut.

γηροτρόφος, ὄν, (τρέφω) feeding the old, ἐπιστ Pind. Fr. 233.

γηροφόρεω, to carry an old person, Plut.

γηρυγόνος, ὄν, (γῆρυς) producing sound, epith. of Echo, Theocr. Syg. 6.

γῆριμα, ατος, τό, (γῆριώ) a voice, sound, tone, Aesch. Eum. 569.

γῆρισμα, Dep. med., v. γῆριω.

γῆρυς, υος, ὅ, a voice, Il. 4. 437: a sound, song, Rhes.

Γῆρῦ, ὅ, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. γαρίω — to utter, send forth a voice,

speaks, sing, cry, also in Med., h. Hom. Merc. 426: often c. acc.

of thing spoken or sung of, γῆρῦ ἀνθρώπων ἔδικον νόον Hes.

Op. 258:—in Med. also absol. to sing, and γαρ τι to sing

against one for a prize, Theocr. 1. 135, 8. 77. (The Sanscr. root is grī sonare, our cry: cf. also Lat. garrire, and our to jar:—

all prob. onomatop.) [ῦ in pres.: but ῖ in late Dor., as Theocr.,

and so even in Aesch. Pr. 78: ῖ always in fut. and aor.]

γηροβοσκέω, = γηροβοσκέω; and

γηροκοσμέω, = γηροκομέω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 692.

γῆρος, contr. gen. from γῆρας, for γῆραος.

γῆτειον, τό, and γῆτιον, Att. for γῆτιον, Ar. Eq. 677.

γῆτις, ὅ, contr. for γῆτης, a husbandman, q. v.

γῆτομέω, to cleave, trench the ground, Ap. Rh. 1. from

γῆτόμος, ὄν, (τέμνω) cleaving, ploughing, trenching the earth,

Dor. γαρ. Aesch. Fr. 184.

γῆφάγος, ὄν, (φάγῶ) = γαηφάγος, Call. Fr. 58.

γῆ, v. γῆ, fin.

Γίγαντας, αία, αίων, also Γιγαντεῖος, εία, είων, of a giant,

gigantic, Luc.

Γίγαντιάω, to behave like a giant, cf. γεροτιάω, τυραννιάω etc.

Γίγαντολετήρ, ἦρος, Γιγαντολετής, ὄν, and Γιγαντολετήτωρ,

ορος, ὅ, (δύλωμι) a giantkiller. Fem. Γιγαντολετήρα, and Γι-

γαντολετής, ιδος.

Γίγαντομαχία, ἡ, the battle of the giants, Plat. Rep. 378 C.

Γίγαντοράστος, ὅ, giant-quelling, Lyc. 63.

Γίγαντοφόνος, ὄν, (φονέω) giant-killing, Eur. H. F. 1191.

Γίγαντοδης, ες, (εἶδος) gigantic, Philo.

γίγαρτον, a grape-stone, Simon. 205. [ῖ]

γίγαρτῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) full of γίγαρτα, like them.

Γίγας, ατος, ὅ, usu. in plur. the giants, a huge, savage, godless

race, at last destroyed by the gods, Od. In Hes. Th. 185, the

sons of Gaia, whence the name = γιγγῆρης. From Aesch.

downwards. any giant, esp. a reckless warrior, that cared neither

for gods nor men. [ῖ]

γίγγυλμοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a γίγγυλμος, Hipp.

γίγγυλμος, ὅ, also γίγγυλμός, any hinge-like joint, with a ball

and socket, Lat. ginglymus; and so the joint of the elbow, etc.,

Hipp.: a joint of a coat of mail, Xen. Eq. 12. 6: the hinge of

a door. (Perh. redupl. from γάγγω.) Hence

γίγγυλμοόμαι, as Pass. to be jointed by a γίγγυλμος, Hipp.

γίγγυλμοτός, ὄν, jointed, filled by a γίγγυλμος, Math. Vett.

γίγγυραντός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the γίγγυρας, μέλη Aetion. ap.

Ath. 175 B (not in Meineke).

γίγγυρας, ὄν, ὅ, γίγγυρος, ὅ, and γίγγυρα, ἡ, a small Phoenician

flute or pipe, of a shrill, querulous tone: also its music, Ath.

ubi sup. (ginggrire, ginggritus, cf. Sanscr. grī, sonare, v. sub γῆ-

ρύω.) Hence

γίγγυρασμός, ὅ, a playing on the γίγγυρας, its tone.

γίγγυρος, also Ion. and late γίγγυρις [ῖ], a redupl. form from

the root *ΓΕΓῶ, as if γιγνέμαι, γίγγυμαι, cf. γιγνώσκω, μίμνω,

μυμήσκω. From this root are formed the fut. γενήσομαι: aor.

ἐγενόμην: perf. γεγέννημαι and γέγονα: but a root *ΓΑῶ is

usu. assumed for the Ep. pf. γέγασα, part γεγάς, Hom. inf.

γεγάμεν, Dor. inf. γεγάκεν Pind. Dep. med., v. sub *γάω.

The pass. forms ἐγενήθην and γενηθήσομαι only occur in Dor.

and the Common Dialect.

Rad. signf.: to become, to happen, Lat. fieri: next, to be

born; in aor. usu. to be; in perf. γέγονα to be by birth, or to

have become so. Hom. uses pres., aor., perf. γέγονα and γέγας,

the last quite as pres., to be, to live at a place, ἐν μεγάροις

γεγάσσι, ὑπὸ Τμώῳ γεγάστας etc.; but νέον γεγάς new-born,

Od. 19. 400. Pres. and aor., 1. of men and things, to be

born, to have arisen.

2. of events, to occur, arrive, happen, esp.

in phrases ἔχος γένητο αὐτῷ grief was his portion, ἀγορή,

ἰαχὴ γένητο αὐτῶν a crowd collected, cry arose: περὶ ἄλλων

γενέσθαι to be beyond, excel others: later γίγνεσθαι τῶν γεραί-

τέρων to become of the number of the elders, be raised to their

rank, Xen. In a pregnant sense, γίγνεται μοι it comes to my

share, it is mine: τὰ ἱερὰ γίγνεται the sacrifices are perfect,

favorable, Lat. hilatum est, Xen.

II. Post-Hom. it is used

in many more phrases: 1. with Preps. or Adv. of motion, to

arrive at, come to, ἐγένετο ἐς Λακεδαίμονα Hdt. 5. 38; and even

sine Prep., ἐπεὶ χρεὼ γίγνεται Od. 4. 634. Hom. uses γενέ-

σθαι ἐκ τιος, where Att. have γενέσθαι τιος or ἀπὸ τιος, to

spring from one; but ὑπὸ τινι γίγνεσθαι to come under one's

jurisdiction, Thuc. 6. 86.

2. πάντα, παντοῖος, παντοδαπὸς

γίγνομαι to take all shapes, turn every way, from passion, e. g.

fear, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3. 124, which may be traced to Od. 4.

417; opp. to ἐαυτοῦ γενέσθαι to be master of oneself, be col-

lected, Soph. O. C. 660; ἐνδὲς ἐαυτοῦ γενέσθαι to recover one-

self, Hdt. 1. 119; also ἐν ἐαυτῷ γίγνεσθαι Xen. An. 1. 5, 17,

πρὸς αὐτῷ γίγνεσθαι, Lat. apud se esse, Plut.: γίγνεσθαι περὶ

τινα to behave to a person; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ δρους to reach it,

Xen.: ἐπὶ τινι τῶν κοινῶν to have the charge of, Dem.: μετὰ

τιος to be on his side, Xen.: ἀπὸ τιος γ. to come from, to

leave, e. g. ἀπὸ δέλπου γ. to have done supping, Hdt.

3. τί γένομαι; more rarely τίς γένομαι; what is become of me?

Schäff. Mel. p. 98.

4. γίγνεσθαι δι' ἐρίδος, διὰ λόγων, periph-

ras. for ὀρίσει, λέγειν etc., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 208.

5. c. gen. pretii, to cost, be at such a price, e. g. ὀβολοῦ Ar. Eq. 662.

III. Part. τό γιγνόμενον, 1. that which takes place or

is, the truth: also an accident.

2. that which results, e. g. as income, Dem.; more fully, οἱ γ. δασμοί Xen., v. Herm. Vig.

n. 228 b. But τὰ γεγεννημένα early reminiscences, Xen. (Akin

to γελνομαι, γεννᾶν, γενο, γίγμο: Sanscr. jan, to be born; and

γεννῆ—also nascor, gnatus, cf. γινώσκω, nosco, co-gnosco.)

γινώσκω, redupl. from the root *ΓΝΩῖ, ΓΝΩῖΝΑΙ, Lat.

NOSCO, only later γινώσκω, fut. γινώσομαι: aor. ἔγνω, part.

γνούς, inf. γνῶναι, opt. γνῶνι, imperat. γνῶθι: perf. ἔγνωκα,

perf. pass. ἔγνωμαι: aor. pass. ἔγνωσθην.

To know, perceive, gain knowledge of, observe, mark, of

persons and things, c. acc., Hom.: of facts and circumstances,

to be aware of, see into, understand, c. acc., e. g. γινώσκω,

φρονέω, τάδε ἔνι νοέοντι κελεύεις Hom. in bad sense, εἰ νύ τις

αὐτὸν γνῶσκει he will know him to his cost, Il. 18. 270, cf.

125, Soph. Ant. 960, Theocr. 3. 15, like Lat. sentire and

scire, Ter. Eun. 1. 1, 21, Virg. Ecl. 8. 43: sometimes c. gen.

instead of acc., to know of, γνῶ χρωόμενοι Il. 4. 357, cf. Od.

21. 36, 23. 109, as we sometimes find with εἰ εἶδω, and so

even in prose, Xen. Oec. 16. 3, cf. Kühner Gr. §. 528; it

also has clauses added with ὅτι, also ὥς., Od. 21. 209, and el.,

Il. 21. 266: rarely also c. part. ἔγνω ἡττημένος I felt that I

was beaten, Ar. Eq. 658: but c. inf., ἴνα γνῶ τρέφειν that he

may learn or resolve to keep, Soph. Ant. 1089; so too c. acc. et

inf., to give judgment that . . , Hdt. 6. 85, Isocr. 361 D; cf.

Kühner Gr. §. 657, Anm. 2. c. dupl. acc., to know or judge

another to be . . . ὅπως γινώσθε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. An. 1. 7, 4.

II. in Att. prose to investigate with a view of learning, and

discriminating truth and falsehood: hence to form and give an

opinion, to determine, approve, αὐτὸς γνῶσει see thou that,

Plat. Gorg. 505 C: χάριν γνῶναι to feel grateful, more usu. χ.

εἶδέναι. III. to know carnally, Call. Ep. 58. 3, and freq. in

LXX. IV. to condemn, Aesch. Supp. 8.

(*ΓΝΩῖ, the root of γινώσκω, which appears in ἀγνοέω,

and in *vous, voué*, etc., recurs in most of the kindred languages, Lat. *nosco, novi*, Engl. *know* or *ken*, Germ. *kennen*, French *con-noltre*, etc.: in most of these it is opp. to another Verb. of like signf., Greek *οἶδα*, Engl. *to wit* or *wot*, Germ. *wissen* (which are all one root), to Latin *scire*, French *savoir*, etc. The strict distinction seems to be, that the former class, *γιννώσκω, novi*, etc., mean *to know a person or thing, circumstance*, etc., directly; the latter, *οἶδα, scire*, etc., *to know something of a person*, etc. Hence the former class is most usu. found constructed with an acc., the latter followed by a relative, an infin., or (in Greek) by a participle, v. sup. 1. fin. The distinction is less strictly observed in Greek, and in English has been quite lost.)

ΤΙΝΝΟΣ, δ, Lat. *HINNUS*, a mule, the produce of a horse and she-ass: also the supposed young of a mule and a mare, Arist. H. A. II. a dwarfed, deformed horse, Strab. (Viciously written *γίννος, γίνος, γιννός, ἴννος, ἴννος, ἴννός, ἴννος*, Schneid. Arist. H. A. 6. 24. 1: *vánnos*, Lat. *manus*, are akin.)

γίνομαι, v. γίγνομαι. [I]
γίνωσκω, v. γιγνώσκω.
γλαύκος, (γλάγος) to be milky, juicy, Anth.
γλαγερός, δ, ὄν, =sq., full of milk, Nic.
γλαγείος, εσσα, εν, milky, abounding in milk, milk-white, Opp.
γλαγοτήεις, ἦγος, δ, (πήγνυμι) curdling milk, γαυλοὶ bowls for the purpose, Anth.

ΓΛΑΓΟΣ, εος, τό, poet. for γάλα, milk, II. 2. 471, and late Ep. γλαγοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) milk-fed, Lyc.: but II. parox. γλαγοτρόφος, ον, act. feeding with milk.
ΓΛΑΓΩ, softer form for κλάω, to cry aloud, Pind. Fr. 64.
γλακτοφάγος, ον, (φαγέω) Synop. for γαλακτ-, living on milk, II. 13. 6: hence the Γλακτοφάγοι, a Scythian shepherd people, Hes. Fr. 16, cf. γαλακτοπότης. [Δ]
γλακτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) having milk.
γλάμα, f. ἴστω, Lat. *hippo*, to have watery, bleared eyes, in the corners of which collects humor, γλάμη, λίμη, Lat. *gramia*, *glama*: acc. to Moer. Att. for λήμα.

ΓΛΑΜΗ, ἦ, =λήμη, humor in the eyes, Lat. *gramia*.
γλαμυξίω, =γλαμώ: from γλάμωξος, ὄν, =sq.
γλαμυρός, δ, ὄν, (γλάμη) blear-eyed, Lat. *gramiosus*, Hipp.
γλαμυδής, ες, (εἶδος) =foreg.
γλάμων, ον, gen. *onos*, =γλαμυρός, Ar. Ran. 588, Eccl. 254.
γλάνις, ιος, and ἰδος, δ, a kind of *shad*, Lat. *silurus*, Archipp. Ichth. 10.

γλάνος, δ, the *hyena*, Lat. *hyaena*, Arist. H. A.: written in Hesych. γάνος.
γλάξ, ἦ, a milky plant, prob. 1. Diosc. (supposed radic. form of γάλα, *lac, lactis*, v. sub γάλα.)
ΓΛΑΠΤΣ, ἰδος, ἦ, a chisel, whether for wood or stone-work, Lat. *caelum, scalprum*, Soph. Fr. 477.
γλαυκηφόρος, ον, (γλαυκός, πορεύομαι) blue-rolling, κλύων Emped.

γλαυκίω, (γλαυκός) in Hom. only found in Ep. part., γλαυκίον *glaring* with the eyes, of fighting lions, II. 20. 172: so more fully, γλαυκιδών ὅσσιος δεινόν Hes. Sc. 430: and later, γλαυκιδωσι κόρα Opp.

γλαυκιδιον, τό, Dim. from γλαῦκος, a sea-fish. [κ]
γλαυκίζω, f. ἴσω, to be bluish, Strab.
γλαυκινίδιον, τό, =γλαυκιδιον, Amphip. Philet. 1. [ν'] from γλαυκίνος, δ, =γλαῦκος, cf. κεστρίνος.
γλαυκίνος, η, ον, bluish-gray, Plut.
γλαυκίον or γλαυκίον, τό, a kind of poppy, *glaucium*, Diosc. II. a water-bird with gray or blue eyes, Ath.

γλαυκίσκος, δ, a fish so called from its color, Damoc. ap. Ath. 102 B.

γλαυκοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) bluish-looking.
γλαυκόμεματος, ον, (όμμα) bluish-gray eyed.
ΓΛΑΥΚΟΣ, ἦ, ὄν, Aeol. γλαῦκος: at first prob. without any notion of color, (cf. infr.) bright, gleaming, glancing, silvery, in Hom. only once of the sea, γλαυκή βάλασσα II. 16. 34, (whence Hes. Th. 440 calls the sea simply γλαυκή); though he has the Derivs. γλαυκώπις, γλαυκίδα: so too γλ. σελήνη Emped. 176, γλ. ἄς Theocrt. 16. 5; and freq. in late Ep.: also γλ. ὀράκων

Pind. O. 8. 48, where the Schol. takes it =γλαυκῶς, γλαυκώπις.

II. later certainly with notion of Color, prob. taken from its application to the sea, hence a pale green, blue-green, gray, Lat. *glauca*, of the olive, Pind. O. 3. 23, and Trag.; of the willow and sedge, Virg. G. 4. 182, Aen. 6. 416; in Soph. Tr. 703 also of the vine: of some precious stones, as the beryl and topaz, Dion. P. 1119, sq.; the σμάραγδος, Nonn., and Plin.
2. esp. of the eye, blue-gray, light gray, Lat. *caecius*, the lightest shade of eyes known to the Greeks, who distinguished μέλας as the darkest, then χάρωτος, and then γλαυκός, Arist. Gen. An. 5. 1, Philostr. Heroic. 4. p. 702, cf. Foes. Oecon. Hipp., v. γλαυκόμεματος: so Hdt. 4. 108 speaks of a people being γλαυκὸν ἰσχυρὸς καὶ πυρρὸν, blue-eyed and red-haired, cf. Arist. Probl. 10. 11. (That γλαυκός even when applied to eyes orig. meant flashing, glaring, as in the Hom. γλαυκώπις, γλαυκίδα, with collat. notion of fierce, appears from the analogy of χάρωτος, which also, as we see, took a notion of color: and this order of signf. agrees with the fact that its root is λᾶω to see, γλαύσω, λεύσω, λευκός, Lat. *luceo, lux*, γ being dropped, as in γάλα, γά-λακ-τος, *lac*: further, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. §. 53, sq.)

γλαῦκος, δ, an eatable fish of gray color, Arist. H. A. γλαυκώπις, πτος, ἦ, bluish-gray color, Arist. Gen. An. γλαυκοφθαλμος, ον, =γλαυκόμεματος, gray-eyed, Diosc. γλαυκοχαίτης, ον, δ, (χαίτη) with grayish hair or mane. γλαυκοχόρος, δ, ἦ, acc. γλαυκοχόρα, gray-colored, gray, of the olive, Pind. O. 3. 23, cf. γλαυκός, and Dissen. ad l.

γλαυκόω, to make grayish. II. in Pass. to have a γλαῦκωμα, Hipp.

γλαυκοδής, ες, (γλαυξ, εἶδος) like an owl, of the *mus owl*, Arist. H. A.

γλαῦκωμα, ατος, τό, (γλαυκός) opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract in the eye, Arist. Gen. An., and Medic., cf. ὀφθαλμῖος and Foes. Oecon. Hipp.: v. also λευκωμα.

Γλαυκῶπιον, τό, the temple of *Athena Glaukopis*, Alcae. ap. Strab. p. 600.

γλαυκώπις, ἰδος, ἦ, acc. ἰδα, but also ἰν, Od. 1. 156, (ῥψ) in Hom. as epith. of *Athena*, not so much of the color as of the expression of her eyes, fierce-eyed, v. esp. II. 1. 206, Nitzsch Od. 1. 44; and Hesych. in v.: so too in Anacreont. 85, opp. to the softness, τὸ ὑγρὸν, of Aphrodite's eyes: *Athena's* eyes in works of art were represented by light gleaming gems, Paus. 1. 14, 6, cf. Winckelm. T. 5. p. 138, with Fea's note. II. =γλαυκός, shining, silvery, of the olive, Euphor. Fr. 140.

γλαυκωπός, ὄν, =foreg.

γλαυκώσις, εως, ἦ, blindness from γλαῦκωμα, Hipp.

γλαυκῶς, ἄπος, ὅ, ἦ, =γλαυκώπις, Pind. O. 6. 76.

γλαυξ, Att. γλαυξ, κός, ἦ, Lob. Phryn. p. 76: the owl, Lat. *noctua*, so called from its glaring eyes (v. γλαυκός): hence *Athena's* owl (*strix passerina*) as an emblem of her (cf. γλαυκώπις), Müller Archæol. d. Kunst §. 371. 9. Proverb. γλαυξ 'Αθήνας, ἡ γλαυξ 'Αθήνας, like our 'carry coals to Newcastle', Ar. Av. 301. Athenian coins were called γλαυκῆς Δαυρωτικαί, from the stamp on them, Ib. 1106.

γλαύσω, to shine, glitter. (γλαυκός, γλήγη, γλήγνος, λᾶω, λεύσω, λευκός.)

γλάφυ, τό, (γλάφη) a hollow, hole, cavern, Hom. Op. 531. [Δ]
γλάφυρία, ἦ, smoothness, polish, Plut.: metaph. smoothness of manner, Id.

γλάφυρος, δ, ὄν, (γλάφη) hollow, hollowed, Hom., usu. epith. of ships; γλ. πέτρῃ, σπέος, a cavern, Hom.: γλ. φόρμιγγι made so for the sake of sound, hollow, Od. 17. 262; γλ. ἄρμα Pind. N. 9. 28: also γλ. λιμὴν a deep harbour or cove, Od. 12. 305, cf. κοῖλος.—In this signf. only in Ep., and Pind. II. smoothed, polished, finished, hence 1. of persons, smooth, subtle, critical, exact, δ σοφάτα, δ γλαφυρότατε Ar. Av. 1272; 2. so Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 11, and freq. in Plut.: hence skilful, neat, χεῖρ Theocrt. Ep. 7. 5. 2. of things, neat, pretty, delicate, πόδες Arist. H. A.; κνήον Ib. 3. of dishes, delicate, nice, ἐμβαμνία Anthipp. ap. Ath. 404 C. Adv. -ρῶς, neatly, prettily, Alex. Kpat. 1. 20: also neut. γλαφυρόν as Adv., γλ. μειδίαν, μελωδεῖν Luc.—The word in this signf. common from Arist. downwds. Hence

γλαφυρότης, ητος, ἡ, = γλαφυρία, Luc.

ΓΛΑΨΩ, f. ψω, to *hew, carve, dig*, ποσὶ γλάφει *tears the ground* with his feet, of a lion, Hes. Sc. 431. (Cf. *glaber*, γλάφω, κολλᾶτω, *scalpo, sculpo, celsus, glubo, lēpo, liber*; *scale, shell*: also v. sub γράφω, and cf. Pott Forsch. i. 140.) [α] γλευκάγωγός, ὄν, (γλεύκος, ἔγω) for carrying new wine, βύρσα Pherecr. Agr. 10.

γλεύκυνος, η, ὄν, of new wine, Gal.

γλυκύποσις, ὄν, ὁ, (πῖνω) a drinker of new wine, Anth.

γλεύκος, εὐς, τό, Lat. *mustum, must*, i. e. sweet new wine, Nic.: metaph. youthful freshness, Clem. Al. (Cf. γλυκίς, ἀγλευκής, δεύκος.)

γλεύξις, εὐς, v. l. for γλώξις.

γλέφαρον, τό, Dor. for βλέφαρον, Pind.

γλήμη, ἡ, = γλάμη, cf. γλαμάω.

γλημίον, τό, Dim. from γλήμη, Hipp.

γλήν, ἡ, arocor. form for γλήνη, Hermesian. i.

γλήνη, ἡ, (λάω, cf. γλαυκός) the pupil, eye-ball, Pl. 14. 494. Od. 9. 390: and, because figures are reflected small in the pupil, II. a puppet, doll, esp. a little girl, cf. κόρη, Lat. *pupilla, pupula*: a taunt in Hom., ἔρρε κακὴ γλήνη away, slight girl! Pl. 8. 164.

III. a hinge-joint, = κοτύλη or γύγλυμος, Gal. IV. a honey-comb.

γληνοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a hinge-joint, Hipp.

γλήνος, εὐς, τό, (λάω, cf. γλαυκός) a thing to stare at, a show, a wonder, Pl. 24. 192: γλήνεα in Arat. 318, is translated by Cic. *stellae*. II. = γλήνη γ, Nic.

ΓΛΗΨΩ, ὤν, ὁ, h. Hom. Cer. 209: γληψών, ὄν, ὁ, and γληψώ, οὐς, ἡ, *penny-royal*, Ion. for βλήψων, βληψώ, v. Koen Greg. p. 40: but the form γληψώ or γληψω only appears as acc., Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 874. Hence

γληψωνίτης, ὄν, ὁ, οἶνος wine prepared with γληψω, Geop.

ΓΛΙΨΑ, ἡ, glue, al. γλοιώ, v. γλοιός.

γλίνος or γλείνιος, ὁ, a kind of maple, Theophr.

γλικραῖνω, fut. ἄνω, (γλίχρος) to make gluey, sticky. Pass. to be so, Hipp.

γλισχραντιλογεσέπιτροπος, ὄν, comic word in Ar. Nub. 997, a greedy pettifogging knave. (γλίχρος, ἀντιλογία, ἐπεπιτροπος.)

γλισχρασμα, ατος, τό, stickiness, Hipp.

γλισχρομίαι, Dep. med., to be close, stingy, M. Anton.

γλισχροία, ἡ, = γλισχροτής. II. closeness, greediness.

γλισχρολόγομαι, Dep. med., to split straws, squabble about trifles, like λεπτολογέω, Philo. Hence

γλισχρολογία, ἡ, straw-splitting, Philo.

γλίχρος, α, ὄν, gluey, sticky, clammy, Hipp., etc.: hence slippery. II. metaph. I. sticking close to another, importunate, officious, γλίχρος, προσαιτών, λιπαρῶν τε Ar. Ach. 452.

2. sticking close to his money, close, greedy, stingy, οικοδόμημα γλ. a mean, shabby building, Dem. 689. 25; γ. δειπνῶν Plut.; γλ. τέχνη a poor way of living, Luc. 3. esp. of disputations, quibbling, petty, miserable, Lat. *putidus*, cf. Wytenb. Plut. 31 E. Adv. -χρως, greedily, importunately, Plat. Crito 53 E: scantily, Id. Rep. 553 C: also pettily, Lat. *putide*, Heind. Plat. Crat. 434 C. (Prob. akin to γλίχομαι, γλοιός.) Hence

γλισχροτής, ητος, ἡ, stickiness, clamminess, Arist. H. A.

II. metaph. closeness, stinginess, Arist. Pol.: of disputations, quibbling, pettiness, Plut., cf. foreg.

γλισχρολόλος, (χολή) viscous from bile, Hipp.

γλισχροτής, ες, (εἶδος) of a sticky, clammy nature, Hipp.

γλισχρον, ὄν, ὁ, a niggard, Ar. Pac. 193.

ΓΛΙΨΟΜΑΙ, only used in pres. and impf., to strive after a thing, struggle for it, c. gen., ἐλευθερίας Hdt. 3. 72, 4. 152: also c. acc., Hipp., and Plat. Hipparch. 226 D: foll. by ὥς and fut. indic., Hdt. 7. 161. 2. γλψ. περί τινας to be eager about or for a thing, περί ἐλευθερίας Hdt. 2. 102, though in 8. 143 he has γλ. ἐλευθερίας: also to be in doubt about it, Arist. de Sens. (Akin to γλίσχρος, and perh. λίχνος, λίχσσαι.) [γλψ. but we also have γλίσχων Schol. Heph. p. 2 Gaisf., and so perh. should be read, Ar. Pac. 193, for γλίσχρων.]

ΓΛΟΪΑ or γλοιώ, ἡ, = γλία, glue.

γλοιάω, f. ὄσω, (prob. from γελοιάω) to wink or twinkle with the eyes, Gal. Hence

γλοιή, ητος, ὁ, fem. γλοιός, ἄδος, ἡ, vicious, of horses, Soph. Fr. 863.

γλοιοποιέω, (ποιέω) to make sticky, Diosc.

γλοιοπότης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. γλοιοπότης, ἰδος, ἡ, (γλοιός, πῖνω) sucking up grease, χλαμύς Anth.

ΓΛΟΪΩ, ὄν, strictly any sticky, clammy stuff, as mud, Simon. 202, gym. Hdt. 3. 112: but usu. oil-lees, the oil and dirt scraped off the wrestler's skin with the στέλεγυς, Lat. *strigmenum*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 448: in gen. oil, Teles ap. Stob. 97. 31: hence

II. as Adj. γλοιός, ὁ, ὄν, slippery, tricky, knavish, Ar. Nub. l. c., cf. γλίχρος. Hence

γλοιώ, f. ὄσω, to make clammy and slippery, Diosc.

γλοιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of a sticky, slippery nature, Hipp.

γλοῦτια, ἡ, the buttocks, Lat. notes. II. two lobes of the brain, Lat. also notes, Gal.: from

ΓΛΟΤΤΩ, ὄν, the rump, bottom, Il., and Hdt.: later πυγή.

γλυκάω, f. ὄσω, (γλυκίς) to sweeten, give a relish to, Sext. Emp. Pass. to be or become sweet, Geop.: in which sense we have the Act. in LXX. Hence

γλίκανσις, εὐς, ἡ, a sweetening, Theophr.

γλίκαντικός, ὄν, ὄν, sweetening. Adv. -κώς, Sext. Emp.

γλίκασμα, ατος, τό, sweetness, LXX.

γλίκασμός, ὁ, a sweetening, sweetness, LXX.

γλυκερός, ὁ, ὄν, = γλυκίς, Hom.

γλυκεροσάφυλος, ὄν, (σταφυλή) with sweet grapes, Opp. [α]

γλυκερόφρος, ατος, ὁ, ὄν, with sweet, fair skin, Mel. 120.

γλίκιος, α, ὄν, = γλυκίς, v. l. in Soph. Phil. 1461, etc.

γλίκισμός, ὁ, sweetness, Ath.

γλίκσις, εσσα, εν, = γλυκίς, Nic.

γλυκύδακρυς, υ, gen. vos, (δάκρυ) shedding or causing tears of joy, Mel. 45. γλυκύδερκίς, ες, (δέρκω) sweet-looking, Or. Sib. γλυκύδωρος, ὄν, (δῶρον) with sweet gifts, Νίκη Bacchyl. 8. γλυκυσχίς, ες, (σχέω) sweet-sounding, Anth. γλυκύθυμος, (γλυκύθυμος) to be pleasant, Hierocl. γλυκύθυμία, ἡ, pleasure, delight, γλ. πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς devotion to sensual pleasure, Plat. Legg. 635 D, opp. to ἐγκράτεια. II. kind disposition, benevolence, Plut.: from

γλυκύθυμος, ὄν, sweet-minded, Il. 20. 467. II. act. charming the mind, delightful, ἔπος, ὕπνος Ar. Eys. 151, Nub. 705.

γλυκύκαρπος, ὄν, to bear sweet fruit, Theophr.: from

γλυκύκαρπος, ὄν, with sweet fruit.

γλυκύκρεως, ὄν, gen. α, (κρέας) of sweet flesh, Sophr. ap. Ath.

γλυκύμαλον, Aeol. and Dor. for γλυκύμηλον.

γλυκύμαριδες, α, a kind of oyster, Xenocr.

γλυκύμηλιχος, ὄν, sweetly winning, h. Hom. 5. 19.

γλυκύμηλον, τό, (μήλον) a sweet-apple, Sapph. 35, in Aeol. form -μαλόν: hence as a term of endearment, Theocr. 11. 39.

γλυκύμορφος, ὄν, (μορφή) of sweet form.

γλυκύμυθεύω, to speak sweetly, Mel. 23: from

γλυκύμυθος, sweet-speaking, Mel. 89.

γλυκύσους, ὄν, gen. οὐ, = γλυκίστους.

γλυκύταις, αἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, having a fair offspring, Mel. 7.

γλυκυνάρβενος, ὁ, a sweet maid, Mel. 54.

γλυκύπικρος, ὄν, sweetly bitter, ἔπος Sapph. 37.

γλυκύριζα, ἡ, and γλυκύριζον, τό, a plant with a sweet root, from which *hiquirize* (i. e. *glycyrrhiza*) is made, Gal.

ΓΛΥΚΥΨΩ, εἰα, υ, sweet to the taste, sweet, νεκταρ Pl. i. 598; but, even in Hom., more usu. metaph., sweet, delightful, ἡέρος, ὕπνος, also γλ. αἶων Od. 5. 152, πόλεμος Il. 2. 453, πατρίς καὶ τοκῆς Od. 9. 34, and so freq. in Pind., and Att.: later of men, dear, kind, Soph. O. C. 106; ὦ γλυκύτατε my dear fellow, Ar. Ach. 462: sometimes in bad sense, simple, silly, like ἡδύς, εὐήθης, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 B. II. as Subst. ὁ γλυκίς, c. ὄν, Hipp., and τὸ γλυκὶ Diosc., Lat. *passum vinum*: also ἡ γλυκία = γλυκύριζα, Theophr. Comp. and Superl. γλυκίων, γλίκιστος: also γλυκίκερος, -τατος Pind., and Ar.: also γλίσχων Xenophon. ap. E. Gud.: and γλυκίτερος A. P., Append. 153. Adv. -κέως. [γλίκις]

γλύντις, ἡ, the peony, Theophr. [σι-, Nic. Th. 940.]

γλύνσμα, ατος, τό, sweetness.

γλυκύστρυφνος, ὄν, sweet with an astringent taste, Theophr.

γλυκύτης, ἡ, (γλυκύς) *sweetness of taste*, Hdt. 4. 177: also γλ. λέξεω Dion. H.

γλυκύτράχλος, ον, *with a sweet neck*, [ἄ] γλυκύφθογγος, ον, (φθογγή) *sweet-speaking*. γλυκύφωνος, *to speak sweetly*, Theocr. 15. 146: and γλυκύφωνία, ἡ, *a sweet voice or speech*, Diod. 4: γλυκύφωνος, ον, (φωνή) *sweet-voiced*. γλυκύχυλος, ον, *with sweet juices*, Hipp. γλυκύκηνος, ον, =foreg., Gal.

γλύκαν, ὁ γλύκαν, like ὁ γλυκύντατε, *my sweet fellow*, a coaxing term, but insinuating that your friend is silly, Ar. Ecol. 985. [ῥ]

Γλυκόνειος, εἰα, εἰον, *Glyconic*, a kind of verse, so called from its inventor Glycon, Ephæst. 10. p. 56. Gaisf.

γλύμμα, τό, (γλύφω) *an engraved figure*, Eupol. Incert. 113. γλύξις, εὖς, ἡ, *sweet insipid wine*, Phryn.

γλυπτήρ, ἦρος, δ, and γλύπτης, ου, δ, both Anth., (γλύφω) *a carver, a sculptor*.

γλυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for carving*, of wood, Theophr. II. carved, LXX.

γλίσσαν, irreg. Comp. of γλυκίς. γλύφανον, τό, (γλύφω) *a knife, chisel, or other instrument for carving*, h. Hom. Merc. 41, Theocr. 1. 28.

γλύφεον, τό, = γλύφανον, Luc. γλύφεύς, εὖς, δ, = γλυπτήρ, Joseph.

γλύφῃ, ἡ, *carving: a carving, carved work*, Plut. II. = sq., Aesop. III. *a hole cut*, ap. Suid. v. *καυστοπέρες*.

γλύφῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, in good authors always in plur., γλυφίδες *the notch of the arrow*, which fits on the string, Il. 4. 122, Od. 21. 419: later, *the arrow itself*, Eur. Or. 274. II. = γλύφω, *a knife, penknife*, Anth. III. in architecture, = τριγλύφος, *the triglyph*, Ar. Rh.

ΓΛΥΨΩ, f. ψω, *to hollow out*, ναῦς Ar. Nub. 879: esp. *to engrave or carve*, in brass, stone, or wood, γλ. σφρηγίδας Hdt. 7. 69: also in Med., Plut. II. *to write*, which was done by scraping in the wax, Anth. (Akin to γλάφω, q. v., which is said to denote ruder, coarser work than γλύφω.) [ῥ]

ΓΛΩΞ, αχός, ἡ, *the beard of corn*, only in plur., Hes. Sc. 398, Hædr. (akin to γλωχίν.) ΓΛΩΞΣΑ, ης, ἡ, Att. γλωττα, *the tongue*, Hom.: γλώσσας τέμνειν and ἐν πυρὶ βάλλειν *to cut out and burn the tongues of victims at the end of a meal*, Od. 3. 332, sq., in honor of Hermes, yet v. Nitzsch ad L.: γλώσσας χάριν *through love of talking*, Hes. Op. 707, Aesch. Cho. 266: ἀπὸ γλώσσας, like ἀπὸ στόματος, *by word of mouth*, Hdt. 1. 123, Thuc. 7. 10: but οὐκ ἀπὸ γλώσσας *not from another's tongue, hearsay*, but of one's own knowledge, Aesch. Ag. 813: ὅ τι κεν ἔσθῃ ἐπὶ γλώσσας *to say whatever comes uppermost*, Lat. *quicquid in luccat venerit*, Valck. Diatr. p. 288 C: πάσαν γλώτταν βασάνει *try every art of tongue*, Ar. Vesp. 547: πᾶσαν ἰέναι γλώτταν *to let loose one's whole tongue*, speak without fear and restraint, Soph. El. 596.

2. of persons, *one who is all tongue, a speaker*, of Pericles, Cratin. Incert. 4, Ar. Fr. 719. II. *a tongue, language*, Il. 2. 804, Od. 19. 175: γλώσσας ἰέναι or νομίζειν *to speak, use a language or dialect*, Hdt., etc. III. *the mouth-piece of a flute*, Aeschin. 86. 20. IV. *a tongue of leather, thong*, Lat. *lingula*, Plat. (Com.) Zeûs Kak. 4. V. *an obsolete or foreign word*, which needs explanation, γλώσσημα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2, Poet. 21. 6. (Prob. of same family as γλώξ, γλωχίν.)

γλωσσαλγέω, Att. γλωσσαργέω, *to talk till one's tongue aches, chatter without end*: and γλωσσαλγία, ἡ, Att. γλωσσαργία, *endless talking, wordiness*, Eur. Med. 525, Andr. 690: from γλωσσαλγος, ον, Att. γλωσσαργος, (ἔλγος) *talking till one's tongue aches, very talkative*, Philo. γλωσσαργος, etc., γ. γλωσσαλγος, etc.: cf. στόμαργος. γλωσσαρίον, τό, Dim. from γλώσσα, Gal. γλωσσημα, ατος, τό, *the gloss, by which a γλώσσα or strange word is explained: also=γλώσσα*, M. Anton. II. *the head of a dart*, Aesch. Fr. 143. Hence γλωσσηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of the nature of a γλώσσα*, Dion. H. Adv. κωξ.

γλωσσίς, = γλωττίς, q. v., Luc.

γλωσσογάστρω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) *living by one's tongue*. γλωσσογράφος, ον, (γράφω) *interpreting γλώσσας*, Ath. [ῥ] γλωσσοειδής, ἐς, or γλωττίς, (εἶδος) *tongue-shaped*, Arist. H. A. γλωσσοκατάτος, ον, (κατέχω) *keeping the tongue still, organs*, Medico.

γλωσσοκομείον, τό, (κομῶ) *a case to keep mouthpieces*, Lysipp. Bacch. 4: hence in gen. a *box, case*, Gal. II. *prudendum multibre*, Eubul. Incert. 27.

γλωσσόκομον, τό, = foreg., *a case or bag for money*, N. T.: in Ep. ad. 488. 4 prob. *a coffin*, v. Jac. ad 1.

γλωσσόμητος, ον, (τέμνω) *with the tongue cut out*, LXX.

γλωσσόμομος, (τέμνω) *to cut out the tongue*, LXX. γλωσσόμαχῆτις, = χαριτωγλωσσεῖα, *to flatter*, LXX.

γλωσσώδης, ἐς, = γλωσσοειδής. II. *chattering*, LXX.

γλώττα, ἡ, Att. for γλώσσα.

γλωττίζω, ἡ, *to kiss lasciviously*, Anth.

γλωττικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the tongue*, Arist. Part. An. γλωττίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *the glottis, mouth of the windpipe*, Gal. II. *the mouthpiece of a flute*, etc. III. *a shoe-string*, Lob. Phryn. 229.

IV. *a kind of bird*, Arist. H. A.

γλώττισμα, ατος, τό, = sq.

γλωττίσμος, ὁ, (γλωττίζω) *a lascivious kiss*, Anth., v. καταγλωττίζω.

γλωττοδενέω, *obscene word*, Lat. *fellare*.

γλωττοποιέω, = foreg., Ar.

γλωττοστροφέω, (στροφή) *to twist the tongue, to wrangle, quibble*, Ar. Nub. 792.

ΓΛΩΞΙΝ' or rather γλωχίς, gen. ἰδος, ἡ, *any projecting point*, hence 1. once in Hom., *the end of the strap or thong of the yoke*, Il. 24. 274. 2. *the point of an arrow*, etc., Soph. Tr. 681. 3. among the Pythagor. *an angle*, Hero Math. 4. *the world's end*, Dion. P. (Cf. γλώξ and γλώσσα.)

γναβμός, ὁ, *the jaw*, poet. form of sq., q. v., Hom.: also in plur., Od. 18. 29, and Eur. for ἀλλοτρίοις γναβμοῖς γελᾶν v. sub ἀλλοτρίοις.

ΓΝΑΨΩ, ὅς, ἡ, = foreg., *the jaw, mouth*, the usu. prose form, but also in poets, first in Ep. Hom. 14. 13, cf. infr. II.: strictly *the lower jaw*, Hdt. 9. 83: ἔπαγε γνάθον *take your teeth to it!* Ar. Vesp. 370: γνάθου δοῦλος *a greedy fellow*, Eur. Autol. 1. 5, cf. Antiphr. Incert. 24, and v. γνάθος. II. *like γένος, the point, edge, esp. of a deadly weapon, σπῆνός Aesch. Fr. 64; metaph. πυρὶς Ib. 368; and perh. Σαλμυσῆσ' ἡν' a destructive, tempestuous strand*, Ib. 726, cf. Xen. An. 7. 12. (cf. γένυς, Sanscr. *ganda*, Lat. *gena*: akin also to γνάω, our *gnaw*.) [ῥ] Hence γνάθω, *to hit on the jaw or cheek*, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 9. γνάθος, ανος, ὁ, (γνάθος) *puff-cheek, full-mouth*, hence in the later Com. as prop. n. of a parasite, as in Plaut. and Terent.: cf. γνάθος. [ῥ]

γναθώδης, ον, *like a γνάθος*, Plut.

γναμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, *curved, bent, ἀγκυροτρον* Od. 4. 369, γένους II. 11. 416, δύνηξ *Hees* Op. 203: usu. in Hom. *supple, pliant*, of the limbs of living men, opp. *to the stark and stiff ones of the dead*: metaph. γναμπτόν νοῦμα *a bending, evorable mind*, Il. 24. 41: from

γναμπτω, f. ψω, *to crook, bend*, Il. 23. 731. (akin to γαμψός, γαμψήλαι, κάμπω, καμπύλος.)

γναπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (γναπτω) *carded, pulled, teased*.

ΓΝΑΨΤΑ, -πτωρ: γνάφαλον, -φεῖον, -φεύς, -φευτικός, -φεύω, -φικός, ΓΝΑΨΦΟΣ, -ψις, v. sub κνάπτω, etc.

γναφάλιον, τό, *a downy plant used in stuffing cushions*, Lat. *gnaphalium, cudweed* (?)

γνήσιος, α, ον, (prob. from γένος, γενέσιος, as Lat. *genuinus* from *genus*) *belonging to the race, i. e. lawfully begotten, born in wedlock*, in Hom. always with νόος, *a true, own son*, opp. to νόθος, Il. 11. 102, and in Att., cf. Ar. Av. 1665, Dem. 1095: hence in gen. *real, genuine, true, legitimate*, as γν. γνήσιος *lawful wives*, opp. to παλλακίδες, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1: ἀδελφές Ar. Av. 1659: πολῖται Arist. Pol.; γν. Ἕλληνες *true Greeks*, Dem. 118. 24; γν. ἀρεταὶ *real, unfeigned virtues*, Pind. O. 2. 21: φρονεῖν γνήσια *to have a noble mind (though of base birth)*, Eur. Hipp. 309: and so of writings, *genuine*, Gal. Adv. -ίως, *lawfully, really, truly*, Eur., and Dem. Hence

γνησιότης, *προς, ἡ, true birth, genuineness*, Arist. Rhet. Γινώδην, *δ, a nigard, curmudgeon*, Arist. Eth. N. (akin to κενός.) [i. prob.]

γνοήν, *ης, η, opt. aor. 2 act. ἔγνω of γινώσκειν.*

γνοφερός, = *δυοφερός, dark. 2. stormy.*

ΓΝΟΨΟΣ, *δ, darkness. 2. a kind of storm, a whirlwind*, Arist. Mund.: = *δυόφος*, Koen Greg. p. 373, Buttm. Lexil. v. *καλαῖος* g. Hence

γνοφώ, *to make dark.*

γνοφώδης, *ες, (εἶδος) = γνοφερός, LXX.*

ΓΝΟΨΟΣ, *τό, a cave, pit, hollow, Lyc.*

γνύς, Adv. (*γόνυ*) with bent knee, *Il.*, always in phrase γνύε ἐριπτεῖν *to fall on the knee.*

γνυπέτος, *όν, (γόνυ, πῖπτα) falling on the knee, weak in the leg*, whence, acc. to Hesych., γνυπέτω, γνυπόω, γνυπόμαι, *to be sad or weak.*

γνώ, *Ion. for ἔγνω, 3 sing. indic. aor. 2 act. from γινώσκειν*, Hom.: also *1 sing. conj.*: but γνῶ, *3 sing. conj. act. 2, Il.*: γνῶθι, *imperat.*

γνώμα, *ατος, τό, (γνώμαι) a mark, sign, symptom*, like γνώμων, γνώρισμα, Hdt. 7. 52, Soph. Tr. 593. II. *judgment* = γνώμη, Aesch. Ag. 1352. III. = *Lat. groma.*

γνώματευμα, *ατος, τό, judgment, a maxim: from γνῶματεω, (γνώμα) to give an opinion, utter maxims. 2. esp. σκιάς γν. to measure the gnomon of the sun-dial, v. γνώμων, Ruhnck. Tim.*

γνώμενα, *Ep. for γνῶμαι, inf. aor. 2 act. of γινώσκειν, Hom.* γνώμη, *ἡ, (γνῶμαι) a means of knowing, and so like γνώμα, γνώμων, a mark, token, sign*, Theogn. 60, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 12.

II. *that by which one knows, judges, etc., the mind, and so the various ways in which it exerts itself: 1. the judgment, understanding, opp. to σῶμα, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; opp. to ισχύς, Thuc. 3. 11: γνώμην εἶναι to understand, Soph. El. 214: ἀπὸ γνώμης from one's judgment, with good conscience, Aesch. Eum. 674: γνώμη with good reason, Xen. An. 2. 6, 9: γνώμη τῇ ἀρίστῃ to the best of one's judgment, Arist. Rhet. 2. the will, disposition of the mind, ἐν γνώμῃ εἶναι or γενέσθαι *τινι* to be according to his mind, in favor with him, Hdt. 6. 37: ἀφ' αὐτοῦ γνώμης of his own accord, Thuc. 4. 68: ἐκ μᾶς γνώμης of one accord, with one consent, Dem. 147. 1; also μὲν γνώμῃ Thuc. 6. 17: κατὰ γνώμην as one wishes, opp. to παρὰ γνώμην, freq. in Att.*

III. *the result of such exertions of the mind, and so 1. a judgment, opinion, γνώμην εἶναι to be of opinion, περί τιος Xen., etc.; c. inf., Thuc., etc.; πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 5. 13, 7. 15; οὕτως γνώμην εἶναι to be of such and such an opinion, Thuc. 7. 15, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11; also to be right, Ar. Nub. 157: γνώμης τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχειν, εἶναι to hold by, be of the same opinion, Thuc. 1. 140: πλείστον εἶναι τῇ γνώμῃ to incline mostly to the opinion that... Hdt. 7. 220, cf. 5. 126: γνώμην ἀποφάσκειν, θέσθαι to deliver an opinion, Eur. Supp. 338, Soph. Phil. 1448, etc.: γνώμην ἐμῇν in my judgment or opinion, Ar. Pac. 232, Vesp. 983: hence also a mistaken judgment, fancy, Soph. Aj. 51, Ant. 389: γνώμαι the opinions of wise men, maxims, often in metrical collections, Lat. sententiae, v. γνωμικός, and cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 21.*

2. a resolve, counsel, advice, γνώμην ποιεῖσθαι c. inf., to resolve to do, Thuc. 1. 128: esp. a public resolution, vote, decree, Lat. rogatio, consultum, γνώμην ἐσφέρειν Hdt. 3. 80; λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι, προτιθέναι Thuc., etc.

γνωμηδόν, Adv., *vote by vote*, Dion. H. (γνώμη III. 2.) γνώμηδιν, *τό, Dim. from γνώμη, Ar. Nub. 321.*

γνωμηδωκτής, *ου, δ, a hunter after γνώμαι or sententious sayings, Cratin. Insc. 145.*

γνωμικός, *ἡ, ὄν, (γνώμη III. fin.) dealing in maxims, sententious, ποιηταί γν.*, Poetae Gnomici, didactic poets, such as Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, etc. Adv. —κῶς.

γνωμολογέω, *to speak in maxims, be sententious*, Arist. Rhet. γνωμολογία, *ἡ, a speaking in maxims*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C: a collection of maxims, Plut.: and

γνωμολογικός, *ἡ, ὄν, sententious*, Dem. Phal. Adv. —κῶς. From

γνωμολόγος, *ον, (λέγω) = foreg.* γνωμονικός, *ἡ, ὄν, (γνώμων) fit to give judgment*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10: experienced or skilled in a thing, τινός Plat. Rep.

467 C. II. *belonging to the gnomon of the sun-dial: ἡ —κῶς, sub. τέχνη, the art of making sun-dials*, Vitruv. Adv. —κῶς. γνωμοσύνη, *ἡ, (γνώμων) prudence, judgment*, Solon 8. 1. γνωμοπύται, *to coin maxims*, Ar. Thesm. 55; and γνωμοτυπικός, *ἡ, ὄν, clever at coining maxims*, Ar. Eq. 1379: from

γνωμοτύπος, *ον, (τύπτω) maxim-coining, sententious*, Ar. Ran. 877, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 21.

γνώμων, *ονος, δ, (γνῶμαι) one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter*, θεσφάτων Aesch. Ag. 1130, τῶν παραχρήμα Thuc. 1. 138: in Lys. 110. 28, γνώμονες are the guardians of the sacred olives at Athens, v. Bremi. II. *the gnomon or index of the sun-dial*, Hdt. 2. 109: also = κλεψύδρα, Ath. III. *of γνώμων the teeth that mark a horse's age*, Xen. Eq. 3. 1. IV. *a rule or guide of life*, Theogn. 543: esp. a carpenter's rule or square, Lat. norma, Arist. Categ. V. γνώμονες with the Pythagoreans, are the five odd numbers, v. Böckh Philoloea p. 143.

γνῶναι, *inf. aor. 2 act. of γινώσκειν, and from this most derivs. are formed.* γνῶμεν, *Ep. for γνῶμεν, 1 plur. conj. aor. 2 act. of γινώσκειν*, Od. 16. 304.

γνώριω, *1. ίστω, Att. ἰδῶ, to make known, point out, declare*, Aesch. Pr. 487. 2. *to gain knowledge of, discover, detect*, Thuc. 5. 103: *to examine, recognise, acknowledge*, Soph. O. T. 538, Eur. Alc. 564, Dem. 924. 28. 3. *to make one's friend*, Plat. Lach. 181 C, Rep. 402 A: from

γνώρισμος, *ον, rarely ἡ, or (Plat. Rep. 614 E), well-known: as Subst. an acquaintance*, Od. 16. 9: less than φίλος, Dem. 320. 16: but also in gen. a friend, Lat. familiaris, τινί Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 1, also τινός. II. *that may be known: hence known to all, distinguished, of γνῶριμοι the notables*, Lat. optimates, opp. to δῆμος, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 6, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4. Adv. —μως, so as to be known, familiarly, πᾶσι γν. γράφειν Dem. 722. 15: γν. ἔχειν τινι to be on friendly terms with him, Id. 1247. 14. (γνώσις, γνωστός, notus, gnarus.) Hence

γνωριμότης, *προς, ἡ, acquaintance*, Stob.

γνώριστος, *εως, ἡ, acquaintance, τινός with another*, Plat. Polit. init. 2. *knowledge*, Id. Legg. 763 B.

γνώρισμα, *ατος, τό, that by which a thing is made known, a mark, token*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 27: esp. γνωρισματα tokens by which a lost child is recognised, Plut., and Paus.

γνωρισμός, *δ, a recognition.*

γνωρίστέον, *verb. Adj., one must know*, Arist. Eth. N.

γνωρίσιος, *οῦ, δ, one that takes cognisance of, διέκνς Antipho 140. 27.*

γνωριστικός, *ἡ, ὄν, capable of knowing, δύναμις Plut. II. serving as a mark or token.*

γνῶς, *2 sing. conj. aor. 2 act. of γινώσκειν, Od.*

γνῶσις, *3 pl. conj. aor. 2 act. of γινώσκειν, Il.*

γνωσιμαχέω, *(γνώσις, μάχομαι) to contest one's own opinion, i. e. to confess oneself in the wrong, change one's mind or purpose, repent of*, Hdt. 3. 25, Eur. Herac. 706 ubi Elmsl., Ar. Av. 555: γν. μὴ εἶναι ὅμοιον to confess that one is not equal, Hdt. 8. 29. 2. πρὸς τινα to differ with another in opinion, Dion. H. Freq. in late prose.

γνώσις, *εως, ἡ, (γνῶναι) inquiry, esp. of a judicial kind, Lat. cognitio*, Dem. 544. 2. II. *a knowing, knowledge*, Arist. Eth. N.: esp. of a higher kind, deeper wisdom, N. T., and Eccl. 2. *acquaintance with a person, πρὸς τινα ap. Aeschin. 8. 4. 3. a knowing, recognising*, Thuc. 7. 44. III. *fame, credit*, Luc. γνώσονται, *fut. of γινώσκειν.*

γνωστήρ, *ἦπος, δ, one that knows or inquires: one that warrants the truth of a thing*, Lat. cognitor, notor, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 39, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 116.

γνώστης, *ου, δ, commoner form of foreg., Plut., etc.*

γνώστω, *ἡ, ὄν, good at knowing, quick, sagacious*, Diog. L.: οἱ γνωστοί men that claimed to have a deeper wisdom, Gnostics, Eccl. Adv. —κῶς.

γνωστός, *ἡ, ὄν, collat. form of γνωστός, known: as Subst. a friend, τινί Aesch. Cho. 702. II. to be known*, Soph. O. T. 361, Plat. Theaet. 205 B. Adv. —τῶς.

γνώτε, *Imperat. aor. 2 act. of γινώσκειν: γνῶτον, γνῶτην, 2 and 3 dual ind. aor. 2 act.*

γυνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὁς, ὄν, (γυνάων) *known*, well known, Il. 7. 401; γυνωτὰ κοῦκ ἄγνωτα *mis* Soph. O. T. 58; but in Hom. esp. freq. as Subst., a friend, kinsman, brother: also γυνωτοὶ τε γυνωταὶ *te brothers and sisters*, Il. 15. 350.
 γυνωτοφόνος, ον, (φονεύω) Nonn.; and
 γυνωτοφόντης, ἴδως, ἡ, fratricidal, Lyc.
 γυνώω, γυνώσκει, Ep. for γυνῶ, γυνῶσι, conj. aor. 2 act. of γυνῶσκαω.

ΓΟΥΝΑ, Ep. inf. γοῦμαι Il. 14. 502, part. γούων, ὅσσα Il.: impf. ἔγουον Il. 6. 500, γούασκαον Od. 8. 92: fut. γούσσω (γόςος). To wail, grieve, weep, Hom. II. c. acc. to bewail, mourn, weep for, Hom.: also in Med. γούομαι Il. 21. 124, and so in Trag.

γογγυροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a γόγγυρος, Arist. H. A. γόγγυροκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) conger-killing, Plut. ΓΟΓΓΥΡΟΣ, ὁ, a conger-eel, Lat. conger, Arist. H. A. II. a swelling or excrescence on trees, Theophr. Hence
 γογγυρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = γογγυροειδής.

γογγυρώγη, ἡ, a scrofulous excrescence on the neck, Hipp. = γόγγυρος II.

γογγυλέω, to mutter, murmur, N. T.
 γογγυλέω and γογγυλλίζω, (γογγύλλω) = γογγύλλω.
 γογγύλη, ἡ, worse form of γογγυλῖς, Ar. Thesm. 1185.
 γογγυλλίδιον, τό, v. γογγύλλω.
 γογγυλλίζω, v. γογγυλέω.

γογγυλίον and γογγυλλίδιον, τό, Dim. from γογγύλη. in plur. γογγυλλία and γογγυλλίδια, pills, Medic.

γογγυλλίος, ἰα, ον, = γογγυλῖος, q. v.
 γογγυλῖς, ἴδως, ἡ, a turnip, Ar. Fr. 476, cf. Ath. 369.

γογγυλλῶ, to round, round off, should be read, Ar. Thesm. 56. ΓΟΥΓΓΥΛΛΑΟΣ, ἡ, ον, also γούγγυλλος, ἰα, ον, = στρουγγύλος, round, spherical, Aesch. Fr. 182. [v] Hence

γογγυλλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) roundish.
 γογγυλῖς, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., LXX.

γογγυσμός, ὁ, (γογγύω) a murmuring, muttering, LXX.
 γογγυστής, οἷ, ὁ, a murmurer, mutterer, N. T.

γογγυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to murmur, Eccl.

γοερός, ἡ, ὄν, (cf. μακερός) = sq., Aesch. Pers. 1057, Supp. 72. γοερός, ἰα, ον, (γοάω) of things, mournful, distressful, πάθη Aesch. Ag. 1176; δάκρυα, μέλος etc., Eur.: of persons, wailing, sad, Call. Adv. p. 185.

γοέω, Ion. for γοάω.
 ΓΟΉ, ἡ, = γόος, only in Hdt. 7. 191, καταειδόντες γόησι τῷ ἀνέμῳ charming the wind with howls, where however Schiæf. and Schweigh. prefer γόησι, from γόης.

γοήμειαι, Ep. for γοῶν, inf. pres. from γοάω, Il. 14. 502.

γοήμωι, ον, gen. ονος, = γοερός, Anth.

γοήρως, ἰα, ὄν, poet. for γοερός, Lyc.

γόςης, ἡ, ὄν, howling, wailing, Aesch. Cho. 822. II. a wizard, sorcerer, enchanter, Hdt. 4. 105, etc., cf. γόη: a juggler, cheat, cf. Ruhnke. Tim., Sturz Emped. p. 36. (From γοάω, because such people chartered their spells in a sort of howl, γόος, Seneca's *ululatus barbaricus*, cf. Soph. Aj. 582.)

γοητεία, ἡ, (γοητεύω) sorcery, witchcraft, juggling, Plat. Symp. 203 A. and freq. in late Prose.

γοητεύμα, τό, a magic spell or trick, juggle, Plat. Phil. 44 C.

γοητεύτικος, ἡ, ὄν, = γοητικός, ἡ, ὄν. Adv. -κῶς.

γοητεύτρια, ἡ, a witch.

γοητεύω, (γόςης) to spell-bind, bewitch, Plat., etc., cf. γόςης. Hence

γοήτης, ἴδως, ἡ, fem. as from a masc. γοήτης, a witch, Anth.

γοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γόςης) belonging to or good at witchcraft, juggling, Diog. L. Adv. -κῶς.

ΓΟΥΓ, ΓΟΥΓ, an imitation of the grunting of swine, Jac. Del. Epigr. 6. 47. 2, cf. κοῖ.

γόςος, ὁ, (γέμω) a ship's cargo, freight, load, πεντακισχιλίων ταλάντων γόμον ἔχειν to be of 5000 talents burden, Hdt. 1. 194.

γόςωα, (γόςος) to lade, freight.

γομφάριον, τό, Dim. from γόμφος.

γομφαίω, to have pain in the back teeth (γομφίοι), LXX.

γομφεύω, εὖς, ἡ, and

γομφιασμός, οἷ, ὁ, a pain in the back teeth, LXX.

γομφιδόντος, ον, rattling on the teeth, χαλινός Anth.

γομφίος, (not γόμφιος) ὁ, sub. ὁδοῦς, a grinder-tooth, Lat. molaris, Epich. p. 9, Hdt. 9. 83, opp. to πρσβολῆς: the tooth of a key, Ar. Thesm. 423. (From γόμφος, because of their rounded upper surface.)

γομφόδετος, ον, (γόςος, δέω) nail-bound, Aesch. Supp. 846.

γομποπῆνις, ἐς, (πηγνύω) nail-fastened, strong compacted, βήματα the long-tailed compounds of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 824.

ΓΟΥΜΦΟΣ, ἰα, a nail, peg or pin, for ship-building, Od. 5. 248, and other uses, Hes. Op. 429, Aesch. Theb. 542; in gen. any bond or fastening, as in Hdt. 2. 96, γόμφοι are the cross ribs of the Egypt. canoes: in Arist. Part. An., the articulation of joints that turned on an ἀσπράγγαλος. The Gramm. distinguish γόμφος from ἥλος by making the former of wood, the latter of metal; but Polyb. 13. 7, 9 has γόμφοι σιδηροί: they seem rather to differ in size and shape, γόμφοι being a large, wedge-shaped nail, v. Schol. Ar. Eq. 463.

γομφότομος, ον, (τέμνω) pierced with nails, Nonn.

γομφῶ, ἰα, ὄν, (γόςος) to fasten with nails, pegs, or pins, esp. of ships; γομφόμωται σκάφος the ship's hull is ready built, Aesch. Supp. 440: metaph. γάλα γομφῶν, like πηγνύω, to make milk thick or curdled, Emped. 193. Hence

γόμφομα, σρος, τό, that which is fastened by nails, pegs or joinings, Lat. compages, Plut.

γομφωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one that fastens with nails or pegs, esp. a ship-builder, Anth.

γομφωτήριος, α, ον, ὁ, belonging to fastening with nails.

γομφωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg.: -κῆ, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, carpentry, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

γομφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (γομφῶ) fastened with nails or pegs: πλοία γ. ships put together with pins, so that they could be taken to pieces, Strab.

γονατίξω, ἰ, ὄν, Att. ἰῶ, (γόνυ) to thrust with the knee, A. B. 2, to make to kneel. 3. intr. to kneel.

γονάτιον, τό, Dim. from γόνυ, Luc.

γονατόδεσμος, ὁ, a knee-band.

γονατοόμαι, Pass., (γόνυ) to get, have a knee or joint, of grasses, reeds, etc., Theophr.

γονατώδης, ἐς, (γόνυ, εἶδος) with joints, like reeds, etc., Id.

γονεαία, ἡ, (γονεύω) generation.

γονεῖς, εὖς, ὁ, a begetter, father, sire, Hdt. 1. 91: more freq. in plur., the parents, h. Hom. Cer. 241, Hes. Op. 233, and so in Hdt., and Att.

γονεύω, to beget, generate, produce, Theophr.: from γονή, ἡ, (*γένω) that which is begotten, offspring, race, Hom., etc.: the young of animals, Aesch. Fr. 180: the fruits of the earth, Plat. Ax. 371 C. II. that which begets, the seed, Hdt. 3. 101, 109: the parts of generation, also the womb, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.

III. generation, child-birth, Eur. Phoen. 1597.

IV. birth, descent, γονή γενναῖος Soph. O. T. 1469.

V. a generation, Aesch. Pers. 818.

γονίας, ὁ, χέλιω v. Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 1054.

γονικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to generation or the seed, like kaklas, ἀρνέβας etc., a storm blowing, arising from the family, Arist. Probl. 2. ancestral, late.

γόνιμος, ον, also ἡ, ον, productive, fruitful, opp. to ἀρενός, Hipp.: also metaph. ποιήτης γ., a poet of creative powers, of true genius, Ar. Ran. 96: it hence genuine, true, Plat. Rep. 267 D, 673 C.

II. with full powers, full grown, Lat. vitalis, Arist. H. A.

III. with ἡμέρα, μὴν, ἔτος, odd, because on odd days, etc., illnesses came to their crisis, hence critical, decisive, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon. Hence

γονιμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fruitful, Orph.

γονοειδής, ἐς, (γονή, εἶδος) like seed, Hipp.

γονεῖς, εσσα, εν, (γόνος) fruitful, Nic.

γονοκτονέω, (κτελέω) to murder one's children, Plut.

γονοποιέω, to impregnate, Geop. Hence

γονοποιία, impregnation.

γονόρροια, ἡ, (βέω) gonorrhoea, Gal.

γονορροικός, ἡ, ὄν, Paul. Ag.; and

γονορροῖος, ον, subject to gonorrhoea, Joseph.

γονορρεῖος, ὁ, subject to gonorrhoea, LXX.

γονορρήνις, ἐς, = γονόρροιος, LXX.

γόνος, ὁ, like γονή, also ἡ γόνος Eur. I. A. 794, (*γένω) that

which is begotten, a child, grandchild, offspring, race, oft. in Hom.; later also of the young of animals, the young shoots of plants, as γόνος ἀμπελίου Anacreont.: γόνος πλουτόχθων a generation rich in the fruits of earth, Aesch. Eum. 946. II. like γένος, race, birth, descent, Od. 1. 216, Hdt. 6. 135.

III. a begetting, Aesch. Supp. 172. IV. the seed, Hipp., and Hdt. γόνος, ὁ, γ. γόνος.

ΓΟΝΥ΄, τό, gen. γόνυτος, dat. pl. γόνυσι: Ion. γόνυτος, γόνυσι, rarely γόνυσισι II.: poet. also γόνυος, γόνυι, pl. γόνυα, γόνυων, like ὄδου: Aenl. plur. γόνυα, gen. γόνων Neue Sapph. Fr. 25; but γόνυι is never used: the knee, freq. in Hom., esp. in phrase θῆσθαι γόνυον to clasp the knees as a suppliant, so λαβεῖν γόνυων and γόνυατα: also γόνυ ἀμψιπτεῖν, ἀμψιχειν, προσπίπτειν, γόνυσι or πρὸς γόνυ πῖπτειν, very freq. in Eur.; ἄντεσθαι, λίσσεσθαι τινα πρὸς γόνυάτων Eur., etc.: γόνυ κἀμπειν to bend the knee, i. e. sit down, take rest, II., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 32: γόνυατά τινα λύειν to make his knees slack, i. e. weaken, lame, kill him, II., cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 267: θῆσθαι γόνυασι κείται it lies on the knees of the gods, i. e. depends on their will and pleasure, Hom. Metaph. from warriors stricken down, ἐς γόνυ βάλλειν, κλίνειν, ῥίπτειν, πῖπτειν of fallen cities and peoples, to bring down, cast down, overthrow, Valck. Hdt. 6. 27, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 927. II. the knee or joint of the grasses, such as the cane, Lat. geniculum, Hdt. 3. 98, cf. γόνος. (Sansk. jānu, Lat. genu, our knee, knuckle, cf. γρόξ, γρυπερός.)

γόνυκαμπήκρυτος, ὁ, the angle formed by the bent knee.

γόνυκαμψιέκρυτος, or, (κἀμπτω, ἐκίεκρυτος) twisting the knee away: and

γόνυκαλῶσθαι γρυπνῶν, ἡ, (κλῶω, ἔγρυπνος) keeping the knee without sleep: epithets of the gout in Luc.

γόνυκλίνειν, to bend the knee: from

γόνυκλινής, ἐς, (κλίνω) with bent knee, Euseb. Hence

γόνυκλίσια, ἡ, a bending of the knee, Eccl.

γόνυκροτες, or, (κροτέω) knocking the knees together, of weak, cowardly persons, Arist. Physiogn.

γόνυπετώ, to fall on the knee, Polyb.: fall down before, τιwι and τιwά N. T.: from

γόνυπετής, ἐς, (πίπτω, πεσών) falling on the knee, ἔδρα γον. a kneeling posture, Eur. Phoen. 203.

γόνυδης, es, = γόνυειδής, Hipp.

γόνυ, Gen. 3. pl. aor. 2 irr. of γονω for ἔγονο, II. 6. 500.

ΓΟΝΟΣ, ὁ, any sign of grief, weeping, wailing, groaning, howling, mourning, woe: in Hom. as well of weeping, e.g. στήθε δ' ὄστε γόνιο Od. 4. 758, as of louder signs of grief; in Trag. almost wholly in latter sense. (also γόνῃ: hence γονῶ.)

γονῶ, Ep. for γονῶ, Hom.

Γοργεῖος, Att. Γοργεῖος, α, or, (Γοργῶ) of, belonging to the Gorgon, Γοργεῖα κεφαλῇ II. 5. 741, Od. 11. 634: τὸ Γοργεῖον, sc. πρόσωπον, Medusa's head, Cic. Att. 4. 16.

Γοργαῖω, to speak like the sophist Gorgias, to use his style and arts, Philostr.

Γοργεῖος, or, of Gorgias, Gorgias-like, Xen. Symp. 2. 26.

Γοργολόφος, or, δ(όφος) he of the Gorgon-crest, Ar. Ach. 567: fem. Γοργολόφα, ης, ἡ, Ar. Eq. 1181.

Γοργόνειος, or, = Γοργεῖος, Aesch. Pr. 793.

Γοργόνῃ, ἡ, rare collat. form of Γοργῶ, Herm. Eur. Alc. 1123.

Γοργωνόδης, es, (εἶδος) Gorgon-like.

Γοργονότος, or, (νῆτορ) ἄσπις I., a shield with the Gorgon on its back, Ar. Ach. 1124.

γοργόμοι, as Pass., to be spirited, hot or wild, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10. 4: from

ΓΟΡΓΟ΄Ξ, ἡ, or, fearful, fierce, esp. of the eye and look, ὄμμα Aesch. Theb. 537, γοργὸν βλέπειν to look fierce, Eur. Supp. 322: also γ. εἰσεῖδεν, ὁρᾶσθαι fearful to behold, Eur., and Xen., cf. Valck. Phoen. 149: esp. also of horses, hot, spirited, Xen. Eq. 10. 17. (the earliest form of the word is the Subst. Γοργῶ, q. v.)

γοργότης, ης, ἡ, fierceness of eye, eagerness, quickness, Hermog.

γοργόφθαλμος, or, = γοργωπός.

Γοργοφόβος, or, (φονέω) Gorgon-killing, Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 747 D: also fem. Γοργοφόνῃ, as a name of Athena, Id. Ion 1478.

γοργυρή, ἡ, Hdt. 3. 145, an underground dungeon, Lacon.

γοργύρα: acc. to Hesych. also an aqueduct. (prob. akin to κάρκαρον, Lat. carcer.) [ū prob.]

Γοργῶ, dos, contr. οὐς, ἡ, the Gorgon, a monster of fearful aspect (cf. γοργός), II. 8. 349, 11. 36; she dwelt, acc. to Od. 11. 635, in the lower world, cf. Heintz. Hes. Sc. 224; but Hes. just after, v. 230, speaks of several Gorgons, while in Theog. 276, he names three (daughters of Phorcys and Ceto), Euryale, Stheino and Medusa, the last the most fearful; her snaky head was fixed on the aegis of Athena, and all who looked on it became stone; she was the Gorgon. From Hes. Sc. 230, downwards the form Γοργών, ὄνος occurs, but the Att. preferred the usu. Homeric form, though in plur. Γοργῶνες is more freq., Valck. Phoen. 458. (from γοργός, akin to ὄργῃ, and Lat. torvus.)

Γοργών, ὄνος, ἡ, v. foreg.

γοργώπις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., as if from a masc. γοργώπις, epith. of Athena, Soph. Aj. 450.

γοργωπός, ὄν, (ὄψ) fierce-eyed, fearful, Aesch., and Eur.

γοργώψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Eur.

γόνυ, Ion. γών, (γε ὄν) restrictive Particle with I. an illative force, at least then, at least, esp. in quoting an example, freq. in Att., e. g. Thuc. 1. 2. II. without such force very much like γε 11, certainly, at any rate, Hdt. 1. 31: of a truth, in sooth, freq. in answers, e. g. Eur. Phoen. 618. Only twice in Hom., II. 5. 258, 16. 30, both times with γε added. Freq. in good authors in tmesis, as πάνυ γ' ἂν ὄν Ar. Eccl. 806, but γε ὄν not till late.

γόνυα, γόνυον, (not γονύων) Hom., plur. of γόνυ, sometimes also in Trag., Pors. Phoen. 866.

γονυάρομαι, f. σομαι, Dep. med. (γόνυ) to fall down and clasp another's knees, to entreat, supplicate, τιwά Hom.: ὑπὲρ τινος and τιwὸς in behalf of another, II. 15. 665: but also τιwὸς and πρὸς τινος to entreat by such and such things, Od. 11. 66, γόνυον γονυάρομαι II. 22. 345.

γονυάσμα, ατος, τό, (γονυάρομαι) supplication, Lyc.

γονυάτα, γονυάσι, Ion. and Hom., plur. of γόνυ, though in II. only dat. plur. γονυάσι occurs, for which others γόνυεσσι, and gen. sing. γονυάσι II. 21. 591.

γονυόμοι, Dep. med. = γονυάμοι, Hom.

γονυοπαχής, ἡ, (παχὺς) thick-kneed, Hes. Sc. 266: but better γονυοπαγής, compact of knee, or of limb, cf. γυιοπαγής, Herm. Opusc. 6. 1. p. 202.

γόνους, ὁ, (γόνος, γορή) corn-land, a sown field, Hom., usu. in phrase γονούν ἄλωις, also γονούς Ἀθηναίων Od. 11. 323; so too in plur. γονού Ἑλεuthήριος, Νεμεῖης Hes. Th. 54, 329, Ἀθανών Pind. I. 4. 42: also γονούς Σουνιακός Hdt. 4. 99, where Valck. proposes γόνους: cf. ὄσθα. (γόνους is lengthd. Ion. form of γόνος, which however does not appear in use.)

γόνυδης, es, (γόνος, εἶδος) mournful, plaintive, Plat. Legg. 800 D.

γραιβήν, Adv. (γραιφω) grazing, scraping.

γραιβίω, for sq., barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1194.

γραιβόν, τό, contr. for γραιβίον.

γραιῖα, ἡ, (γραιός) an old woman, for γεραιά, Od. 1. 438: also with Subst., γραιῖα παῖδες, δαίμονες, of the Eumenides, Aesch., and freq. in Eur., cf. γραιός. 2. Γραιῖα, αἱ, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, with fair faces, but hair gray from their birth, Hes. Th. 270, cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 1. p. 168.

γραιδίον, τό, Dim. from γραιός, γραιός, an old hag, contr. γραιδίον Ar. Plut. 674.

Γραικίω, ἰω, (Γραικός) to speak Greek, late.

Γραικίτης, or, ὁ, = Γραικός, a Greek, Lyc. 605.

γραικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γραιός) old-womanish, Clem. Al.

Γραικός, ὁ, Lat. Graecus, old name of the Greeks, earlier than Ἑλλην, Tzetz. Lyc. 532. The word fell into disuse, but was revived by Sophocles, Eust. II. p. 890. 14, Alb. Hesych. 1. p. 854, Steph. Byz. in v.

γραινω, = γραιῶ, to gnaw, hence γραιγραινα.

γραιόμοι, Pass., to become an old woman, grow old, Anth.: from

γραιός, γραιῖα, γραιῖον, (syncop. from γεραιός) old, aged; gray, of things, ἐρεβη Aesch. Ag. 295, ἁκανθᾶ Soph. Fr. 748, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1013, 1688, Adon. p. 316 C: γραιῖν σταφυλή, Lat. uva passa, raisins, Anth. When joined with names of persons, it

should be referred to *γραῖα*, like *γέρων*, *γράβς*, so too (as the accent shews) *γραῖαι ὁλέντων* Eur. Ion 1213, and so therefore *γραῖα χερὶ* Hec. 877.

γραῖς, ἰδὸς, ἧ, = *γραῖς*, *γραῖα*, Chariton.

γράμμα, *ατος*, τό, (γράφω) that which is written, a written character, letter, Lat. *litera*, and so in plur., letters, the alphabet, freq. from Hdt. downwds.; *γράμματα διδάσκειν* and *μανθάνειν* Plat., etc. 2. a note in music, Anth. 3. a drawing, picture, Valec. Theocr. 15, 81, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 580. 4. a mathematical diagram, Diog. L. 5. the letter in the lots which the *δικασταί* drew, Ar. Plut. 277, etc. II. that which consists of written characters, but usu. in plur. like Lat. *literae*, a letter, Hdt., etc.; an inscription, writing, Hdt. i. 187, etc.; papers, esp. state-papers, accounts, Lat. *tabulae*, Plat., etc.; a table of laws, written law, Ar. Eccl. 1050: a man's writings, i. e. a book, treatise, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 1: in sing. a passage or part of a book or letter, etc., Thuc. 5. 29. III. that which is in written books, rudiments: also letters, learning, the sciences, etc., Plat. Apol. 26 D, though *μαθήματα* is more usu.

γραμμάριον, τό, a weight of three obols.

γραμματεῖα, ἡ, writing: the office of the *γραμματεὺς*, Plut.

II. learning, LXX.

γραμματεῖδιον, τό, v. l. for *γραμματίδιον*, Antipho 135. 32, Dem. 1268. 14.

γραμματεῖον, τό, that on which one writes, tablets, Ar. Fr. 206: hence a writing, letter, account-book, bond, contract, will, freq. in Oratt. 2. γρ. *ληξιαρχικόν* the list in which all Athenian citizens were enrolled, by which means only they could get possession of their patrimony (τῆς λήξεως ἄρχειν), Schömann de Comit. Ath. p. 379. 3. the place where *γράμματα* were taught, a school.

γραμματεὺς, ἑως, δ, a scribe, secretary: the name of many officers at Athens of various ranks, Böckh P. E. i. p. 249, those of lower grade being much looked down on: also a clerk, for the *γραμματεὺς* had to read out state-papers, etc., Thuc. 7. 10: ἡ *γραμμ.* in joke, Ar. Thesm. 432.

γραμματεὺς, to be *γραμματεὺς* or secretary, hold his office, freq. in public documents, e. g. Thuc. 4. 118.

γραμματῆφόρος, δ, (φέρω) a letter-carrier.

γραμματίδιον, τό, Dim. from *γραμματίον*, a little writing, letter, tablet, v. *γραμματεῖδιον*.

γραμματίξω, to teach *γράμματα*.

II. to be a γραμματεὺς, Böckh Inser. 1. p. 756.

γραμματικεῖσθαι, Dep. med., to teach *γράμματα*, be a grammarian, Anth.

γραμματικός, ὁ, ὄν, knowing one's letters, well grounded in the rudiments, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20. 2. busied with explaining books, teaching youth their *γράμματα*, a grammarian, Plut.

3. grammatical, like a grammarian, by the rules of grammar: ἡ *-ική*, with or without *τέχνη*, grammar, Plat., and Arist.; also the alphabet, Wolf Prol. lxiv. Adv. -κῶς.

γραμματίον, τό, Dim. from *γράμμα*, a little letter, ticket, billet, v. l. Antiphon 135. 39.

γραμματιστής, οὗ, δ, one who teaches *γράμματα*, a schoolmaster, Plat., Xen., etc.: but Hdt. 2. 28, 3. 123, etc., = *γραμματεὺς*, cf. Poll. 4. 19. Hence

γραμματιστικῆ, ἡ, sub. *τέχνη*, grammar, Sext. Emp.

γραμματοδιδασκαλεῖον, τό, = *γραμματεῖον* II, Plut.

γραμματοδιδασκαλίδης, οὗ, δ, = sq., Timon ap. Ath. 588 B.

γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, οὗ, δ, = *γραμματιστής*, a schoolmaster, Teles ap. Stob. p. 535. 15.

γραμματόκος, οὗ, (ρικτώ) mother of letters, epith. of ink, Anth., where Lob. Phryn. 669, reads *γραμματόκος*.

γραμματοκύβητος, οὗ, (κύβητος) nickname of a *γραμματεὺς*, a grubber in musty records, Dem. 297. 22. [κῶ]

γραμματοκύρις, ἰδὸς, δ, a puzze-headed grammarian, Anth.

γραμματοφόρεω, to carry or deliver letters, Strab.: from *γραμματοφόρος*, οὗ, (φέρω) letter-carrying, Polyb.

γραμματοφύλαξιον, τό, a letter-box, charter-chest, Plut. [λα]: from

γραμματοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, (φυλάσσω) a keeper of records, registrar, Böckh Inser. 1. 608.

γραμμή, ἡ, (γράφω) a stroke in writing, a line, Plat.: ἡ *μακρὰ*

the long line of condemnation, Ar. Vesp. 106: an outline in drawing, v. Salmas. Plin. Exerc. p. 5 A. II. = *βαλβίς*, the line across the course, to mark the starting or winning place, v. Interp. Ar. Ach. 483: hence like Horace's *ultima linea rerum*, the end, ποτὶ *γραμμὴν* Pind. P. o. 208, ubi v. Schol., and cf. Eur. El. 956, Antig. 13.

III. the middle line on a board like our draught board, also called ἡ *ἑρὰ*, hence proverb., τὸν ἀπὸ *γραμμῆς* or ἀπὸ *ἑρᾶς* κινεῖν *λίθον* to move one's man from this line, i. e. try one's last chance, Alcaea 47, cf. Eust. P. o. 633. 58, Od. p. 1397. 31: αἱ *γραμμαὶ* the board itself, Poll., cf. πεσῶσι: but διὰ *γραμμῆς* παῖξιν was a game played by two parties pulling against one another across a line, elsewhere διελκυστίνδα, v. Heind. Plat. Theat. 181 A. Hence

γραμμικός, ὁ, ὄν, consisting of lines, linear, esp. γρ. ἀπόδειξις, θεωρία geometrical proof, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

γραμμαδοδασκαλίδης, οὗ, δ, v. *γραμμαδ.*

γραμματοδίδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) in lines. Adv. -δῶς, Arist. Mund.

γραμματοεὐκίλος, οὗ, striped, Ath.

γραμματοστόκος, οὗ, v. *γραμματ.*

γραμματῶδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = *γραμματοειδής*, Theophr.

γρασολογία, ἡ, (γραῖς, λέγω) old-wife's talk, gossip, Sext. Emp.

γρασπρετής, ἑς, (σπρέω) old-womanish.

γραστοβήτης, οὗ, δ, (σπρέω) scaring old women, Ar. Pac. 812.

γραστοσυλέκτρια, ἡ, (συλλέγω) a gossip-monger, epith. of Timaeus in Suid.

γρασφίλος, οὗ, (φίλος) a lover of old women.

γραῖταις, ἰδὸς, ἡ, the cast slough of serpents, insects, etc., Lat. *cuticulae*.

γραπτέος, ἑα, ἑόν, verb. Adj. from *γράφω*, to be written or described, Xen. Eq. 2. 1.

γραπτῆρ, ἥρος, δ, a writer, Anth.

γραπτῶς, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *γράφω*, scratched: written, Eur. Hups. 11.

γραπτύς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, a scratching, tearing, Od. 24. 229.

γραῖσος, δ, the smell of a goat, also of men, Lat. *hircous*, Eur. Pol. 34, Arist. Probl.: cf. *γράφω*.

γραστόν, ἡ, ἴσω, to feed at grass, ἴπκους Geop.: from

γραστός, ἑως, ἡ, grass, green fodder, also κράστις or κράτις, v. Moer. p. 211, et Interp.

γράφω, οὖος, δ, ἡ, (γράφω) smelling like a goat, Lat. *hircum olens*, in gen. = *μαρῶς* Ath.: also = *γραῖσος*, M. Anton. [ᾱ]

γραῖς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, Dor. for *γρηῖς*, *γράβς*, Call.

GPAT 2, gen. *γράφος*, ἡ, Ion. *γρηῖς*, *γρηῖς*: voc. *γρηῖ*: poet. also *γρηῖς*, voc. *γρηῖ*, barbarous vocat. *γρηῖ* in Ar. Thesm. 1222: a gray woman, old woman, Hom., esp. in Od.; strengthened, γρ. *παλαιή* Od. 19. 346: also with a Subst., *γραῖς γυνή* Eur. Tro. 490, Dem. 432. 12: in Ar. Thesm. 1214, δ *γραῖς* an old man dressed as a woman.

II. *scum*, as of boiled milk, which we call mother, Ar. Plut. 1206.

III. a sea-crad, Schmid. Opp. Hal. i. 285. (From same root as *γέρων*, *γρηαῖς*, etc.)

γραφέιδιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

γραφεῖον, τό, (γράφω) a thing to write with, pencil, Lat. *stilus*, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C.

II. τὰ *γραφεία* = ἀγύγραφα, Eccl.

γραφεὺς, ἑως, δ, a painter, Eur. Hec. 807, Plat. Rep. 377 D. II. = *γραμματεὺς*, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 39. III. a writer, Diod.

γράφῃ, ἡ, (γράφω) a marking with lines, drawing, painting, esp. in phrases, ὅσον *γραφῇ*, ὥσπερ *εἰ* *γραφῇ*, ὥς *εἰ* *γραφαῖς* Hdt. 2. 73, Aesch., etc., Valec. Phoen. 131: κατὰ *γραφὴν* perh. in profile, Plat. Symp. 193 A.

2. writing, Soph. Tr. 683.

3. a way of writing, form, Gramm. II. that which is drawn, etc., a painting, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B: also embroidery, Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 226.

2. a writing, letter, etc., Thuc. 1. 129: also in plur., like *γράμμα*, Eur.

3. a description, Diod. B. (γράφωμαι) as Att. law term, an indictment for a public offence, public prosecution or accusation, opp. to *δική*, a private action, γρ. *τῶς* indictment for a thing, freq. in Oratt.: cf. Dict. of Antiqu., and v. sub *γράφωμαι*, εἰσαγγελία, ἐγκύλημα, προβολή.

γραφικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to drawing or painting, skilled therein, Luc.: ἡ *-ική*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of painting, Plat.: of things, as if painted, like painting, Plut.

2. belonging to writing, of or in writing: suited for writing, *γραφικὴ* λέξις,

opp. to ἀγωνιστική, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12: but of style also, graphic, lively, Dion. H. Adv. —κώς.

γραφίον, τό, = γραφείον.

γράφis, ίδος, ή, = γραφείον, esp. a style for writing on waxen tablets, a needle, Hipp. II. = γραφή, drawing in outline, Vitruv.: also in plur., Anth.

γράφος, εος, τό, = γράμμα, Böckh Inser. 1. p. 26.

ΓΡΑΦΩ, Γ. ψω: perf. γέγραφα, later γεγράφηκα Lob. Phryn. 764: in Hom. only in signif., to GRAVE, scratch, scrape, εἰμὴ γράψεν ὁ δούτων δχρυσ II. 17. 599: σήματα γράψας ἐν πίνακι having drawn marks or figures on tablets, II. 6. 169, cf. Wolf Prol. p. lxxxi. sq., Heyne ad l.: nowhere else in Hom., but cf. γράπτis, ἐπὶ γράμῃ, ἐπὶ γράμῃ, ἐπὶ γράμῃ. II. to draw lines with a pencil, etc.: to sketch out, draw, paint, Aesch. Eum. 50, εἰκὼν γεγραμμένη Ar. Ran. 537: also in Med., (ᾧ γράφεται) = ζωγραφείν, Hdt. 4. 88.

III. to write, τι Hdt., etc.; γρ. τινά to write a person's name, Xen.: γρ. τι ἐν τι to write on . . . , Xen., etc., but also εἰς διφθέρας Hdt. 5. 58; hence Proverb. γρ. εἰς ὄνον, of women's oaths, cf. Xenarch. Pent. 3. 2. to inscribe, like ἐπιγράφειν, γρ. εἰς σκίλα, εἰς στήλην Eur. Phoen. 574, Dem. 121. 21. Pass. γράφεσθαι to be inscribed with a thing, Br. Soph. Tr. 157. 3. to write down, γρ. τινα αἴτιον to set him down as the cause, Hdt. 7. 214, cf. Pind. O. 3. 54: to register, enrol, γρ. τινα τῶν ἱπποδυνῶν among the cavalry, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3. 21. 4. γρ. εἰς or πρὸς τινα to write a letter to one, Luc. 5. γρ. περὶ τινας to write on a subject, Xen. Cyn. 13. 2: hence absol. to write, as an author does, describe, Polyb.

6. to write down a law hereafter to be proposed, hence to propose, moue, γνώμην, νόμον, ψήφισμα etc., Xen.; γρ. πόλεμον, εἰρήνην etc., Dem., but also c. inf. γρ. πολεμῆν Dinarch. 99. 8: γρ. παράνομα to propose an illegal measure, freq. in Dem.: cf. inf. in Med. B. Med. to write for oneself or for one's own use, note down, Hdt. 2. 82; γράφεσθαι τι φρονέων ἑω Soph. Phil. 1325, cf. ἐγγράφομαι. 2. esp. as Att. law-term, γράφεσθαι τινα to indict one, τινός for some public offence, e. g. τῆς ἀρχαιοκτελέας Plat. Legg. 754. fin.: in full δίκην or γραφὴν γράφασθαι τινα Ar. Nub. 1482 but in pass., εἰ σοι γράφοιτο δίκη Ib. 758; also c. inf., γρ. τινα δέδικεν Ar. Vesp. 894, cf. Pass. 107; absol., ὁ γράφεται the prosecutor, Ar. Vesp. 581; cf. γραφή II: but γράφεσθαι τι, ψήφισμα, δαρεῖν etc., to denounce as unlawful, (where παράνομον may be supplied), ἐγράψατο τὴν Χαβρίον δαρεῖν Dem. 501. 28: very rarely in act. in this signif., as Ar. Av. 1052; but in pass., to be indicted, not seldom in Dem., and Aeschin.: τὰ γεγραμμένα the disputed property, Dem. 244. 10; but he also has γέγραμμαι in signif. of Med., 557. 10. (Our grave, en-grave, Germ. graben, gruben, cf. Lat. scrobs, also scrofa, scurf, scurfy; akin to χράω, χραῖω, χραῖω: χρίω, χρίμωτο: χαράσσω, scratch: also to γράφω, γράφω, as Lat. scalpo, sculpo to scribo.) [δ]

γραφάιος, δ, a crab, Diphil. Siphn., ap. Ath. 106 D. ΓΡΑΪΟ, fut. σω, = γράλω, to gnaw, eat, Call. Fr. 200. (the Sanscr. root is grās to devour, hence γράνω, γάγγρανα, also Lat. gramen, grāsitis, our grass, Pott Forsch. 1. 278.) [δ]

γραῖωδης, ες, (είδος) = γράϊκος, Strab.

γρηγόρεω, = ἐγέρω, from the perf. ἐγρήγορα, LXX. Hence γρηγόρησις, εως, ή, later form for ἐγρηγόρησις, LXX.

γρηγορικός, ή, όν, later form for ἐγρηγορικός.

γρηγόρησις, εως, ή, later form for ἐγρηγόρησις, Philo.

γρηγός, ον, gray, old: from γρηψ, ή, Ion. for γρᾶψ, poet. also γρηψ, both in Hom.

γρῖνος, δ, ή, Ael. for ῥῖνός.

γρῖνός, εως, δ, a fisherman, Theoc. 1. 39: pecul. fem. γρηγῆτις, ίδος, ή.

γρῖνέω, to fish, also γρῖνίζω.

γρῖνῆτις τέχνη, ή, the art of fishing, Anth.

γρῖτισμα, ατος, τό, that which is caught, gain. [γρῖ]

ΓΡῖΠΟΣ, δ, a fishing-net, Anth.; cf. γρῖφος. II. right of fishery, Diog. L. 1. 32.

γρῖπων, δ, = γρῖπεις, Anth. [γ]

γρῖψος, (γρῖφος) to speak riddles, Diphil. ap. Ath. 451 B. ΓΡῖΦΟΣ, δ, also γρῖφος, like γρῖπος, a fishing-net, strictly of rushes, Opp.: hence 2. any thing interwoven or intricate, a dark saying, riddle, Ar. Vesp. 20, cf. Müll. Dor. 4. 8, § 4, sq. [276]

(from same root as ῥῖψ, ῥῖπος, Lat. scirp-us, Germ. schiff, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 140.) Hence

γρῖφώδης, ες, (είδος) ridding, Luc.

ΓΡΟΜΦΑΣ, ίδος, ή, or γρομφίς, ίδος, ή, the Lat. scrofa, an old sow, Hippon. 48. (perh. onomatop., like the Scottish grumphy.)

ΓΡΟΝΘΟΣ, δ, = κύνδολος, Lat. pugnis, the fist. II. any projection sufficient to stand on. III. = χελώνειον 111.

IV. a measure of length, = παλαιστή. Hence

ΓΡΟΝΘΟΝ, δ, the first part of the art of flute-playing: fingering the flute.

γροσφομάχος, ον, (μάχομαι) fighting with the γρόσφος, of the Roman Velites, Polyb., cf. γροσφοφόρος.

ΓΡΟΣΦΟΣ, δ, a kind of javelin, Polyb.

γροσφοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing the γρόσφος, like γροσφομάχος, Polyb.

γρονός, δ, γ. γρονός.

ΓΡΥ, or better Γρῦ, a grunt, like that of swine; hence οὐδὲ γρῦ ἀποκρίνασθαι, for οὐδὲ ἔγρυπε, not even to give a grunt, Ar. Plut. 17; and so οὐδὲ γρῦ not a syllable, not a bit, Dem. 353. 10, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 13.

γρύξω, Γ. ξω Ar. Eq. 294 also ξομαι, Alcae. (Com.) Palaestr. 1, to say γρῦ, grunt, Lat. grunio, strictly of swine: hence to grumble, mumble, mutter, esp. of the inarticulate sounds uttered by children and sulky people, freq. in Ar., esp. c. negat. οὐδὲ γρ., not even to wag the tongue, v. foreg.

γρυκτός, ή, όν, verb. Adj. from γρύξω, to be muttered, ἀρα γρυκτός ἐστιν ὕμιν; dare you wag your tongue? Ar. Lys. 656.

γρυλλίος, (γρύλλος) to grunt, of swine, Ar. Ach. 746, Plut. 307: others γρυλλίω, cf. γρύλλος. Hence

γρυλλισμός, δ, grunting, Arist. H. A.

γρυλλίον, ονος, δ, Dim. from sq., a little pig.

γρύλλος, δ, a pig, porker: also a kind of fish, Diphil. ap. Ath. 356 A. —acc. to the Atticists, we should write γρύλλος, γρύλλω etc.

II. an Egyptian dance, A. B. (onomatop. from γρῦ.)

γρύμια, ή, a purse, wallet, Lat. crumena, Themist., v. κρύπτω. γρυμιαστώνης, ον, δ, (πυλώ) = γρυπτόωνης, Luc.

γρύμια, ή, = γρυμια II, a little fish, Sotad. Έγκλ. 1. 3. ΓΡΥΝΟΣ, δ, a fagot, firebrand, dry wood, Lyc.: also γρονός.

γρυπάετος, δ, (γρύψ) a kind of griffin or wyvern, Ar. Ran. 929.

γρυπαίω, (γρυπός) to crook.

γρυπαλώπτης, εκος, ή, (ἀλάττης II) a man with his back bent by disease, Hipp.

γρυπείαιος, ον, bowed by age, Antipho ap. Harp.

ΓΡΥΠΟΣ, ή, όν, curved, esp. in the nose, hooked-nosed, with a raised or aquiline nose, opp. to σμύδς, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21, Plat. Rep. 474 E: also γρυπτή γαστήρ Xen. 1. c., δρυχες Aretae.

II. = γρύβω. Hence

γρυπτότης, ητος, ή, curvedness, of the nose, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21.

γρυπτός, (γρυπός) like γρυταίω, to curve or bend. Pass. to become bent, Hipp.

γρυπτός, δ, (γρύβω) a grunting, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A. γρυπτάριος, τό, Dim. from γρύπτη, Zenob.

ΓΡΥΤΗ, ή, (Lat. scruta, also gruta, schol. Hor. Ep. 1. 7, 65.) Trash, frippery, small ware. II. a woman's dressing-case, Sapph. 102. III. a little fish, Geop. [δ]

γρυτόδοκη, ή, a place for lumber, Anth.

γρυτόπωλειον, τό, a frippery-shop: from

γρυτόπωλης, ον, δ, (πωλέω) a seller of small wares.

ΓΡΥΤΥ, gen. γρυπτός, δ, a griffin, hippogriff; a fabulous creature variously described, first mentioned by Aristeas about 560 B. C., v. Hdt. 3. 116, cf. Aesch. Pr. 395. [ῦ in obliq. cases, Virg. Ed. 8. 27, which is confirmed by the connexion with γρυπός etc.: hence, in Hdt. 4. 13, 27, should be written γρυπας not γρύπας]

γρύωος, ης, ον, (γρώω) eaten out, deep, Lyc.: ή γρώνη, a cavern, goat, Nic. II. a kneading trough, Anth.

ΓΥΑ, ή, poet. and Ion. γυνή, ploughed, tilled land, esp. a piece of land, field, Eur. Hel. 89: in other places of Trag., Dind. follows Elmsl. (Herac. 839) and Herm. in substituting δ γύνης.

2. metaph. the womb, Soph. Ant. 569, in plur., though here also it may be from γύνis. (Akin to γύνis, γύνιον, γύλαον: but never γύνια, Pors. Phoen. 655.) [γύα Jac. A. P. p. 517:]

γυῖα, τῶ, = *πρωμῆσια*, stern-cables fastened to the land, Leon. Tar. 57.

γυῖα, δ, or γυῖα, ἡ, strictly a hollow, cf. sq.: hence Megar. name for a cup, Phillet. 41.)

γυῖον, τό, (perh. akin to κοῖλος) a hollow, always in pl. ὀρθῶς γ. the hollow body-armour, it being composed of a back-piece and breast-piece, called γυῖα, ἡμιώρακια, which were joined by straps and buckles (πόρτα, περόνα) under the arms: hence called γυῖαθώραξ Paus. 10. 26, 2: Il. 15. 530, we have ὀρθῶς γυῖασι σὺν ἀρήρῳ a coat formed of these two pieces, cf. κραταυγυῖασι: so too, κρατήρων γ. Eur. I. A. 1052: πέπρας γ. a cave, grot, Soph. Phil. 1081: but, after Hom., it was mostly used, esp. in plur., of hollow ground, vales, dales, dells, γυῖαλα Παρνησσόιο Hes. Th. 499, h. Hom. Ar. 396: Νύκτις 25. 5: hence much like γῆς, γῶα, Λυδία γυῖαλα plains of Lydia, Aesch. Supp. 550, γυῖαλα χώρα Ar. Thesm. 110: also αἰθέρια γυῖαλα the vault of heaven, Opp. (Hence ἑγγυῖαλ(ω). [v])

γυῖαλός, ὄν, hollow, Eust. II. 526. 42.

ΓΥΨ, οὐ, δ, the curved piece of wood in a plough, to which the share was fitted, the share-beam, Lat. *dentale*, or acc. to others, *buris*, under which the *dentale* was fixed, Hes. Op. 425, cf. Voss Virg. G. 1. 160. II. killed land, Trag. form of γυῖα, q. v., cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 58, Eur. Bacch. 13, Heracl. 839.

γυῖαλῆς, ἐς, (γυῖον, ἄλῃος) strengthening the limbs, Nic.

γυῖαλῆς, ἐς, (ἀλκή) strong of limb, Opp.

γυῖαρκῆς, ἐς, (ἀρκέω) = γυῖαλῆς, Pind. P. 3. 12.

γυῖοβάρῃς, ἐς, (βαρέω) weighing down the limbs, Aesch. Ag. 63.

γυῖοβορός, ὄν, (βορῶ) gnawing the limbs, eating, μελεδῶναι Hes. Op. 66, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 80.

γυῖοδάμας, οὐ, δ, (δαμάω) taming limbs, i. e. conquering, χεῖρες Pind. I. 5. 75 (4. 60), where others take it training limbs, as if applied to a wrestling-master.

γυῖοκόλλος, ὄν, (κολλῶ) gluing, binding the limbs, Lyc.

ΓΥΤΟΝ, τό, a limb, freq. in Hom., but always in plur. the limbs, esp. the lower limbs, feet, knees, in phrases γυῖα ἔλυντο, πρῶτος or κῆματος λάβε γυῖα etc.: in full γυῖα ποδῶν Il. 13. 512: γυῖον in sing., the hand, Theocr. 22. 121: but γυῖον in Pind. v. 7. 108, and Hipp. (who first use the sing.) the whole body, v. Foës. Oecon.: γυῖα, in plur., seems to be the womb in h. Hom. Merc. 20.

γυῖοπᾶνῃς, ἐς, (πῆγνυμι) stiffening the limbs, νιφᾶς Anth.

γυῖοπέδη, ἡ, a fetter, Pind. P. 2. 41, Aesch. Pr. 168, in plur.

γυῖός, ἡ, ὄν, lame, Lyc.

γυῖοτάκτις, ἐς, (τήκω, τακέω) melting the limbs, i. e. wasting, consuming them, Anth. II. pass. with pining limbs, Ib.

γυῖοτόρος, ὄν, (τορέω) piercing the limbs, Anth.

γυῖοῦχος, ὄν, (έχω) holding, fettering the limbs, Lyc.

γυῖοφάγος, ὄν, (φαγέω) eating, consuming the limbs. [δ]

γυῖοχέαιλος, ὄν, of braced limb, Anth.

γυῖώω, (γυῖός) to lame, Il. 8. 402: in gen. to weaken, unman, make useless, Hipp. Pass. to be or become lame, Hes. Th. 858: of the leg, to be too short, Hipp.

γυῖαλῶν, ενος, δ, ἡ, long-necked, Ar. Pac. 789: from

γυῖλος, δ, a long-shaped wallet or knapsack, Ar. Ach. 1097,

Pac. 527, ubi v. Schol. (akin to γαῖλος.) [δ]

γυῖναδδωμα, Dor. for γυῖναζωμα, Ar. Lys. 82.

γυῖναζω, f. δωσ, (γυῖνός) to train naked in gymnastic exercises, to train, exercise, τὸ σῶμα Isocr., εἰαυτὸν Xen.; also γ. πόλεμον Plut. c. inf. γ. τοῖς παῖδας νωτοῖς to train or accustom them to do a thing, Xen. Cyr. I. 6. 32; also γ. τινὶ τινι to accustom him to it, Ib. I. 2, 10. Pass. to practise gymnastic exercises, Hdt. 7. 208, etc.: hence in gen. to practise, exercise oneself, of ships, Xen. Hell. I. 1, 16, of an orator, Arist. Org., etc.: γ. πρὸς τι to be trained or practised for a thing, Plat. Legg. 626 B: περί τι in a thing, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 23, also ἐν τινι Plut., τινὸς Philostr., and N. T. II. metaph. to distress, harass, Aesch. Pr. 585, Ag. 540.

γυῖνός, ἀδος, strictly fem. of γυῖνός, naked, but oft. as masc.

= γυῖνός, as γ. στόλος ἀνδρῶν Eur. Alop. 6, cf. Lob. Paral. 263.

II. trained or exercised, ἵπποι Eur. Hipp. 1134: hence

= παλαιστής, Böckh Inscr. I. p. 534. III. as Subst. ἡ, =

γύμνασις, γυῖνάσιον, Jac. Anth. 3. 2, p. 309.

γυῖνασία, ἡ, = γύμνασις, practice, Arist. Org.: exertion, Polyb.

γυῖνασιαρχέω, to be gymnasiarch, e. g. for the torch-race, Isac. 67. 10, also in Med., γυῖνασιαρχεῖσθαι ἐν ταῖς λαμπροῖς Xen. Vect. 4. 52: Pass. to be supplied with gymnasiarchs, γυῖνασιαρχεῖσθαι οὐ πλοῦσι., ὁ δὲ δῆμος γυῖνασιαρχεῖται Id. Rep. Ath. I. 13.

γυῖνασιαρχῆς and γυῖνασιαρχος, δ, (ἀρχω) a gymnasiarch, performer of one of the liturgies at Athens, who superintended the palaestrae, and paid the training-masters, Xen., Dem., etc.: he was elected by his φυλή for a definite time, Böckh P. E. 2. 216, Wolf Lept. p. xcii: also a training-master, esp. at Sparta, Böckh Inscr. I. p. 611.

γυῖνασιαρχία, ἡ, office of the gymnasiarch, Xen., etc.

γυῖνασιαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the gymnasiarch, Plut.

γυῖνασίαρχος, δ, = γυῖνασιαρχῆς.

γυῖνάσιον, τό, in earlier authors only in plur., bodily exercises,

Pind. Fr. 95. 4, Hdt. 9. 33, and so in Plat., Xen., etc. II. in

sing., the public place where athletic exercises were practised, the gymnastic-school, like παλαίστρα, held sacred to the gods, Eur. Phoen. 368, Plat., etc.: hence ἐθιμώτερον γυῖνάσιον from our school, Ar. Vesp. 526: in gen. any public exercising or playground, even a bath, Plut. I. 69 B.

γύμνασις, εως, ἡ, exercise.

γυῖνασιάδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fit for a γυῖνάσιον, Cic. Att. I. 6.

γύμνασμα, ατος, τό, exercise, practice, Dion. H.

γυῖναστήιον, verb. Adj., one must practise, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28.

γυῖναστήριον, τό, = γυῖνάσιον, Aristae.

γυῖναστής, ὄν, δ, the trainer of the professional athletes, Xen.

Mem. 2. 1, 20; opp. to the παιδοτρίβης, who taught free youths gymnastics as an accomplishment, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 7.

γυῖναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, trained in, or fond of athletic exercises, Plat.: ἡ -κή, with or without τέχνη, gymnastics, Plat. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1212.

γυῖνῆς, ἥτος, δ, = γυῖνός: esp. a light armed foot-soldier, Hdt. 9. 63, and freq. in Xen. II. = γυῖνός.

Γυῖνισαί and Γυῖνιτιδες νῆσοι, αἱ, the Balearic islands, from the skill of the inhabitants in the use of missiles.

γυῖνιστός, δ, an Argive serf, like the Spartan helots, Thessalian penests, etc.; v. Müller Dor. 3. 4, § 2, and cf. 3. 3, § 2.

γυῖνιτέα, ἡ, (γυῖνῆς) nakedness, late.

γυῖνιτέος, to be naked: of soldiers, to be light armed, Plut.

γυῖνιτῆς, οὐ, δ, fem. γυῖνιτῆς, ιδος, ἡ, = γυῖνῆς, with which it is often interchanged, Schneid. Xen. An. 4. 1, 6.

γυῖνιτῆ, ἡ, the body of γυῖνιτῆς, the light armed troops, Thuc. 7. 37.

γυῖνιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a γυῖνῆς, δπλα Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 4.

γυῖνιτῆς, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of γυῖνιτῆς, σοπλα γ. of the Indian gymnosophists, Plut.

γυῖνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to gymnastic exercises, or exercise in gen.: esp. γυῖνικός ἀγών a gymnastic contest, Hdt. 2. 91; opp. to ἱππικός, μουσικός δ. Thuc., Plat., etc.

γυῖνοδερκέομαι, as Pass., to let oneself be seen naked, Luc.

γυῖνοκάρπος, ὄν, with the fruit bare, i. e. without a shell or husk, Theophr., cf. γυῖνοστέρματος.

Γυῖνοταιφία, ἡ, usu. in plur., a yearly festival in honor of those who fell at Thyrea, at which naked boys danced and went through gymnastic exercises, Hdt. 6. 67, Thuc., and Xen., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

γυῖνοταιφική, ἡ, a kind of dance, Ath.

γυῖνοποδέω, to go bare-foot: from

γυῖνοπόδης, οὐ, δ, = γυῖνοπούς.

γυῖνοπόδιον, τό, a kind of sandal or slipper.

γυῖνόπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (πούς) barefooted, Joseph.

γυῖνορροπᾶρος, ὄν, naked and dirty, epith. of Zeno, Diog. L. [v]

ΓΥΜΝΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, naked, stripped, unclad, Od. 6. 136; esp. unarmed, defenceless, Hom.; also sometimes of things, γυῖνόν τόξον an uncovered bow, i. e. taken out of the γυῖνός or case, Od. 11. 607, so δισκός 21. 417, φάσγανον Pind. N. I. 80: from Pind. downwards c. gen., stripped of a thing, γ. δένδρων Pind. O. 3. 43; and so in prose, δπλα Xen. 2. 141, cf. Plat. Gorg. 523 D.—In common language γυῖνός meant lightly clad, in the under garment only (χιτῶν), without the ἱμάτιον, Hes. Op. 389, cf. Xen. An. I. 10, 3, Virg. G. I. 299; of horses, without

harness, *Att.*: τὰ γυμνὰ *the exposed parts of an army, the flank*, Thuc., and Xen.: of style, *naked, bald*, Diod. : *bare, mere*, γ. κόκκος N. T.: γουήφυλ, *Dial. impubis*, Ar. Rh. 2. 707. Proverb. of impossibilities, γυμνὴ φυλακὴν ἐπὶ τέρεισσι Pherecr. Tyr. 4, Philem. p. 361: also γυμνὸς ὡς ἐκ μητρὸς *naked as he was born*, etc. Adv. —*vōs*.

Γυννοσοφισταί, ὧν, οἱ, *the naked philosophers of India*, Luc. *γυμνοσπεράματος* and —*σπερμος*, *ov*, (σπέρμα) *having the seed bare, uncovered by a shell or husk*, Theophr., cf. γυμνοκαρπος. γυμνότης, *πτος*, ἡ, *nakedness, want*, LXX., and N. T.

γυμνώχρους, *χρῆσος*, δ, ἡ, *having the body naked*, Nonn. γυμνώω, (γυμνός) *to strip naked or bare, strip*, τὰ δὲ στέα τῶν κρέων *the bones of their flesh*, Hdt. 4. 61. Hom. uses only *Pass.*, mostly of warriors, to be *unarmed, defenceless*, Il. 12. 428, Od. 10. 341; so too τείχος ἐγυμνώθη *the wall was left bare*, i. e. defenceless, Il. 2. 399; but also *to strip oneself naked, be naked*, Od. 6. 222; also γυμνωθὲν ἔξιος Hdt. 3. 64: c. gen. ἐγυμνώθη βακένω *he stripped himself of his rags*, Od. 22. 1: also *to be stripped, deprived of a thing*, Plat. Rep. 601 B.

γυμνωσις, *εως*, ἡ, *a stripping, robbing*, Plut. II. *nakedness*, LXX.

γυμνωτός, *εως*, ἑὸν, *verb. Adj.*, to be *stript or robbed*, τινὸς Plat. Rep. 361 C.

γυναικαδελφός, δ, *a wife's brother*, fem. γυναικαδελφή, ἡ, *a wife's sister*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 304.

γυναικάγῃρ, *ανδρὸς*, δ, *a woman-man*, dub. except in dat. plur. γυναικάγῃρσιν in Epich. p. 116, cf. Lob. Phryn. 687.

γυναικάριον, τό, *a little woman*, Diocl., Dim. from γυνή.

γυναικεῖον, τό, v. sq.

γυναικεῖος, *εἰα*, *εἰον*, also *ov*, Aesch. Cho. 878, Eur. I. A. 233, Ion. γυναικίος, ἡ, ἴον, (γυνή) *of, belonging to women*, like *women*, *befitting them*, feminine, Lat. muliebris, γυναικεῖα *Boula* *a woman's designs*, Od. 11. 437, λουτρόν Hes. Op. 751.

2. as Subst., ἡ γυναικίη = γυναικος, *the women's part of the house, the harem*, Hdt. 5. 20: also τὸ γυναικεῖον LXX. 3. τὰ γυναικεῖα *the menses of women*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. 4. ἡ γ. θεὸς *the Bona Dea of the Romans*, Plut. II. *womanish, effeminate*, δρόμας Ar. Thesm. 151. Adv. —*ws*.

γυναικεραστὴς, *to love women*: from

γυναικεραστής, οὗ, δ, (ἐράω) *a woman-lover*.

γυναικίος, ἡ, ἴον, Ion. for γυναικεῖος, Hdt.

γυναικῆρς, δ, ὄν, = γυναικεῖος, Diocl. Melitt. 6.

γυναικεῖα, *ov*, δ, = γύννις, *a weakling*, Luc.

γυναικίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, *to be womanish, play the woman, dress or speak like one*, Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 268: later *used in med.*, etc. II. *muliebricitas*, Luc.

γυναικικός, ἡ, ὄν, *womanish, weakly*, Arist. H. A.

γυναικίον, τό, Dim. from γυνή, *a little woman*, Longus.

γυναικίσις, *εως*, ἡ, (γυναικίω) *a playing the woman, womanish behaviour*, Ar. Thesm. 863.

γυναικισμός, δ, *womanish weakness*, Polyb.

γυναικιστή, Adv., *like a woman*, Ath.

γυναικόβουλος, *ov*, (βουλή) *devised by a woman*, μέγιδες Aesch. Cho. 626.

γυναικοειδής, *ές*, (είδος) = γυναικώδης.

γυναικοκήρυτος, *ov*, (κήρυξ) v. l. for γυναικοκήρυκτος.

γυναικοδοῖνας, δ, (δοῦν) *feasted by the women*, epith. of Ares at Tegea, Pans.

γυναικοθύμος, *ov*, *of womanish mind*. Adv. —*ως*, Polyb.

γυναικοκήρυκτος, *ov*, (κήρυξ) *proclaimed by women*, κλέος Aesch. Ag. 487.

γυναικόκλωψ, *ωπος*, δ, *a stealer of women, adulterer*, Lyc.; cf. γαμοκλόπος.

γυναικοκοσμῶν, *ων*, οἱ, (κοσμέω) = γυναικονόμοι.

γυναικοκρασία, ἡ, *womanish temper*, Strab., and Plut., but no doubt we should read γυναικοκρατία.

γυναικοκράτῶμαι, as Pass., (κρατέω) *to be ruled by women*, Arist. Pol.

γυναικοκρατία, ἡ, *the dominion of women*, Arist. Pol.

γυναικομανέω, *to be mad for women*, Ar. Thesm. 576: from

γυναικομανής, *ές*, (μαλῖναι) *mad for women*, Luc. Hence

γυναικομανία, ἡ, *madness for women*, Chrys. ap. Ath. 464 D.

γυναικομασθος, *ov*, *having breasts like a woman*, Gal.

γυναικομήμιος, *ov*, (μυέομαι) *aping women*, Aesch. Pr. 1005: female, ἐσθήμα Soph. Fr. 706.

γυναικομορφός, *ov*, (μορφή) *of womanish shape or gait*, Eur. Bacch. 855.

γυναικονομέω, *to be a γυναικονόμος*, Artemid.

γυναικονομία, ἡ, *the office of γυναικονόμος*, Arist. Pol.

γυναικονόμοι, *ων*, οἱ, (νέω) *magistrates at Athens and other cities, to maintain good manners among the women, and in gen. to enforce sumptuary laws at feasts*, Menand. p. 94; cf. Παιδονόμοι.

γυναικοπαθέω, (παθεῖν) *to have a woman's passions*, to be *effeminate*, Ath.

γυναικοπότης, *ov*, δ, (ὀπιτεύω) *one who looks lustfully on women*, cf. παρβονόπτης. [I]

γυναικοπληρής, *ές*, (πλήθος) *full of, crowded with women*, δμικος Aesch. Pers. 122, σύλλογος Eur. Alc. 955.

γυναικόποιος, *ov*, (ποιή) *woman-avenging*, πόλεμοι Aesch. Ag. 225.

γυναικοπρεπής, *ές*, (πρέπω) *befitting women and their sex*: *womanish*, Plut. Adv. —*πῶς*.

γυναικοπρῶσπος, *ov*, (πρῶσπον) *with a woman's face*.

γυναικοφίλης, *ov*, δ, (φιλέω) *woman-loving*, Polyzel. Mus. 4, and Theocrit.: but φιλογύναις is the approved word. [I]

γυναικόφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρήν) *of womanish mind*, Eur. Erechth. 20. 34.

γυναικοφύης, *ές*, (φύη) *female by nature*, Emped. 217.

γυναικόφωνος, *ov*, (φωή) *speaking small like a woman*", Ar. Thesm. 192.

γυναικόψυχος, *ov*, (ψυχή) *of womanish soul*.

γυναικόμοι, *to become, be turned into a woman*, Hipp.

γυναικίως, *es*, *woman-like*, *womanish*, Polyb.

γυναικών, ὄνος, δ, *the women's part of the house*, opp. to ἀνδρῶν, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 2.

γυναικωνίτης, *ov*, δ, sub. θάλαμος, and fem. γυναικωνίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, γυναικῶν, Lys. 92. 28: *the harem of an eastern prince*, i. e. *the women*, Plut. II. as Adj., γ. ἀλήθ Diocl.

γυναιμανής, *ές*, = γυναικομανής, *mad for women*, Pl. 3. 39. In late Ep. γυναιμανέας, as if from γυναιμανέα.

γύναιον, τό, Dim. from γυνή, *a little woman*, Dem.: τὸ γυν. *one's little woman*, as a term of endearment for a wife, Ar. Thesm. 792. II. *a low, bad woman*, Luc.

γύναιος, *a, ov*, = γυναικεῖος, γύναια δῶρα, *presents made to a woman*, Od.

γύνανδρος, *ov*, (ἀνῆρ) *of doubtful sex, effeminate*, Soph. Fr. 865.

ΓΥ'NH', ἡ, gen. γυναικός, acc. γυναικά, voc. γύναι, pl. γυναικες, γυναικῶν, etc. (as if from γύναις): we find also a Comic acc. γυνή, and plur. nom. and acc. γυναί, γυνύς, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58 in voc. *A woman*, Lat. femina, opp. to man, Il. 15. 683: without regard to age or station, both married and single, freq. in Od.; *a maid, female servant*: in vocat. often *a mistress, lady, dame*: Hom. also very oft. joins it, like ἀνῆρ, with a second Subst., γυνή ταμὴν housekeeper, δέσποιναν, γρηψῆς, ἀλετρίς, δμῶαι γυναικες etc., also γυνή Περσῶν.

II. *a wife, spouse*, opp. to παρθένος, Il. 6. 160, Od. 8. 523; but also *a concubine*, Il. 24. 497.

III. *a mortal woman*, opp. to a goddess, Pl. 4. 315, Od. 10. 228.

IV. *the female, mate of animals*, first in Arist. H. A. V. in Il. 24. 58, γυναικά θῆσαστο μαζόν, it has been taken as Adj.; but μαζόν merely stands in the Homeric schema καθ' ἑλὼν καὶ μέσος, v. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 564. (Akin to γύννις, γυννός, and many words in kindred tongues; Pott Forsch. 1. 253: γύναικ- is said to be from γυνή, εἰκος, as ἀνθρωπος from ἀνῆρ, ὦψ, Id. 2. 45, 440.)

γύννις, ἴδος, δ, *a weakling*, Ar. Thesm. 136. (the form γύννις is wrong: cf. γυννός, ὄνος.)

γύνπριον, τό, Dim. from sq., *a nest, cranny*, Ar. Eq. 793.

γύπτη, ἡ, (γύψ) *a vulture's nest*: in gen. *a hole, cranny*; cf. κόπτη.

γυπίδις πέτρα, ἡ, *a vulture-haunted crag*, Aesch. Supp. 796.

γυπίνιος, ἡ, *ov*, *of a vulture*, πτέρυξ Luc. [V]

γυπώδης, *es*, (είδος) *vulture-like*, Arist. Physiogn.

γυράλεος, *a, ov*, = γυρός, *rounded, curved*, Opp.

γυργάθος, *a, ov*, = γυρός, *rounded, curved*, Opp.

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fish, a net, Arist. H. A.: proverb., γύραβον φυσᾶν to labor in vain, Aristean.

γύρεω, (γύρος) to run round about to catch, Strab.
γυρητόμος, ον, (τέμνω) tracing a circle, circular, αλλαξ Anth.
γύρινος, δ, also γύρινος, a tadpole, porwigle, so called from their round shape, δάτραχος γύρινος Plat. Theaet. 161 D: also γέρινος or γέρυν, Nic. Hence

γύρινωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a tadpole, Arist. H. A.
γύριος, α, ον, (γύρος) circular, round. [ῥ]
γύρις, εως, ἡ, the finest meal, Lat. pollen, Luc. Hence
γύριτης, ου, δ, bread of the finest meal, Geop.
γυροδρόμος, ον, (δραμῖν) running round in a circle, Anth.
γυροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a circle, round, Diosc.
γυρῶθεν, Adv., in a circle, Liban.

γυρόμαντις, εως, δ, prob. better γυρίμαντις, (γύρις) = ἀλευρόμαντις, Artem.
ΓΥΡΩΣ, δ, ον, round, Lat. curvus, γυρὸς ἐν ὤμοισι round-shouldered, crook-backed, Od. 19. 246: freq. in late poets.

ΓΥΡΩΣ, δ, a round, ring, circle, Polyb.: a round hole to plant a tree in, Theophr.

γυρώω, (γυρὸς) to round, bend, twist, Opp. II. to surround, LXX. III. to plant in a γυρὸς, Arat.: to dig round, Geop.

γύρωσις, εως, ἡ, a whirling round: a digging round, Geop.
γύψ, γύψος, δ, a vulture, Hom.

γύψος, ἡ, chalk, Hdt. 7. 69. 2. gypsum, from Theophr. downwds. Hence

γύψωο, to rub with chalk, chalk over, Hdt. 3. 24: to plaster with gypsum, Geop.

ΓΥΛΕΩΣ, δ, a hole, lair of a wild beast, Arist. H. A.: heterog. plur. γυλεῖ Nic. Th. 125, γυλεῖ Lyc. 376. (akin to γαῦλος, κούλος, cf. φωλεός.)

γών, Ion. for γοῖν, as ὦν for οῖν, Hdt.
ΓΟΝΙΑ, ἡ, a corner, angle, our coign, Hdt. 1. 51, etc. II. a joiner's square, Plat. Phil. 51 C. III. the buttress of a bridge, made angular to divide the stream, Diod.

γωνιαίος, α, ον, angular, Dion. H.

γωνιασμός, δ, a cornering off, squaring the angles: ἐπὼν γ. nicely-fitted, well-finished verses, Ar. Ran. 956.

γωνιδιον, τό, Dim. from γωνία, Luc.

γωνιοβόμβυξ, ὅκος, δ, one that buzzes in a corner, nickname of Grammarians, Herodic. ap. Ath. 222 A.

γωνιοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) angular, Theophr. Adv.—δως.
γωνιοποιέω, to make into an angle, Gal.

γωνιόποτος, δ, ἡ, —που, τό, crook-footed, Diog. L.
γωνιόφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) with pointed leaves, Theophr.

γωνίωο, to make angular.

γωνιώδης, ες, = γωνιοειδής, Thuc. 8. 104.
γωρύτης, δ, a bow-case, quiver, Od. 21. 54, Lyc. 458: also ἡ γωρύτης in A. P. 6. 34 (akin to χωρέω, κάρκος, Lat. corytos.)

Δ

Δ, δ, δελτα, indecl., fourth letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral, δ' = τέσσαρες and τέταρτος, but δ = 4000.

Changes of δ in the dialects. I. Aeol. into β, as σάνδαλον, δβελός, into σάββαλον, δβελός. II. Dor. into γ, as ἀμέρω, δα, δνόφος, for ἀμέργω, γῆ, γνόφος.

III. Ion. into ζ, as Ζεύς, ζόρε, ζα, into Δεῖς, δόρε, δα: while Dor. ζ changes into σδ, as in μελίσσω, φρόσδομαι, for μελίζω, φράζομαι, and sometimes into δδ, as γυμνάδομαι for γυμνάζομαι.

IV. into θ, as we have both θδομαι, ψεύδοις, Dea, and γηθώ, ψύθοις, θεδ.

V. into κ, as δαίω and καίω, δνόφος and κνέφας: cf. ι. VI. into λ, as δάκρυ, lacryma, δασύς λάσιος.

VII. into σ, as δόμη, δομή, also with an additional consonant, βάδος and βασιμός, εῶω and ἐσθλώ.

VIII. into τ, as γδοῖπος and κτύπος, δειμός and τίμος, δαίδες and ταεδας.

IX. sometimes δ is inserted to give a softer or fuller sound, ἀνῆρ, ἀνέρος, ἀνδρός, and so, acc. to Buttm. Lexil. ἐχθοδοτῆσαι 4, in some compds. as Lat. prodesset, prodire.

X. at the beginning of some words δ is now added, now omitted, as in δελῆλ and εἰλη, δῆ and ἡ, δίκωω and ἰκώω, δαίω and αἰώ, Buttm. Lexil. δελῆλ, q. v.

δᾶ-, intensive prefix, = ζα- (v. δ, III), as in δασκιος, δαφονός, thick-shaded, deep-red.

δα, Dor. for γα, γῆ, usu. in voc., yet Theocr. has the acc. δαν.

δαγκάνω, late form of δάκνω.

δάγμα, τό, Dor. for δῆγμα.

δαγύς, ὅδος, ἡ, a waa-doll, used in magic rites, a puppet, Theocr. 2. 110, ubi al. δαγός. (prob. a Thessal. word, cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 8. 73.) [ῥ]

δαδιον, τό, Dim. from δαῖς, δάς, a little torch, Hipp.

δαδοκοπέω, (κόπτω) to cut into torches, τὴν πείκην Theophr.; cf. δαδουργέω.

δαδοόμαι, Pass. (δᾶς) to become resinous, Theophr.

δαδουργέω, to cut or split into torches, hence πείκην δαδουργούμενην Theophr.: from

δαδουργός, ὄν, (δᾶς, *ἔργω) a torch-maker, Theophr.

δαδουρχέω, to be of δαδούχος, to hold torches, esp. in pageants, Eur. Tro. 343. Pass. to be illuminated, Ath. Hence

δαδουρχία, ἡ, a holding of torches, illumination, Plut.

δαδούχος, ον, (ἔχω) holding torches: as Subst. a torch-bearer, esp. at the festival of the Eleusinian Demeter, representing her search for her daughter; this office was hereditary in the family of Callias, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 3, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10: hence metaph., δαδούχης σοφίας Plut.

δαδοφόρεω, to hold torches, Luc. II. to bear resin, Theophr.: from

δαδοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) holding torches, Νύξ Bacchyl. 40, ubi v. Nene.

δαδωδής, ες, (εἶδος) resinous, Theophr.

δαδωσις, εως, ἡ, (δαδοόμαι) a becoming resinous, Theophr.

δάειρα, ἡ, contr. Δαίρα, (δαίρω) the knowing one, epith. of Persephone at Athens, Lyc. [δᾶ] Hence

Δαειρίτης, ον, δ, priest of Δαίρα.

δαελός, Syracusan word for δαδός, Sophr.

δαέω, Ep. conj. aor. 2 pass. of *δᾶω, for δαώ, Hom.

*δαζομαι, assumed as pres., to form some tenses of δαίω, to divide.

δαήμεναι, Ep. for δαήναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of *δᾶω, δαίω.

δαήμεσσύνη, ἡ, skill, knowledge, wisdom, Ap. Rh.: from δαήμεν, ον, gen. ονος, (δαίρω) knowing, experienced in a thing, c. gen., ἀθλῶν Od. 8. 159; also ἐν παλάμῳ, ἐν πάντεσσι ἐργοῖσι Il. 15. 411, 23. 671.

δαήναι, inf. from δαῖναι, of *δᾶω.

ΔΑ'Η'Ρ, ἐπος, δ, voc. δαερ, a husband's brother, brother-in-law, Il., answering to the fem. γάλως. (Strictly digammated δα'ήρ, the Sancr. dēvri, Lat. levir: cf. δάκρυ, lacryma.) [gen. pl. δαέρων as dissyll. in Il. 24. 769.]

δαήται, 3 sing. conj. aor. med. from δαίω, Il.

δαητός, ὄν, (δαίρω) wise, v. l. Orph. for δαίρετός.

δαῖ, used only after interrogatives, very common in colloquial language, and so in Plat., and Comici, expressing wonder or curiosity, e. g. τί δα; What then? πῶς δα; how so? said to be Att. for δῆ. Not found in Hom. (v. Spitzl. Il. 10. 408), nor, acc. to Pors. Med. 1008, Ellendt Lex. Soph., in Trag., but Herm. Vir. n. 346, leaves it in a few places of Eur.

δαῖ, Ep. dat. from δαῖς, for δαῖσι, Il. [ῥ]

δαιδάλεδμος, ον, (δομῶ) smelling artificially, Emped. 309.

δαιδάλεος, α, ον, also δα, ον, (δαδᾶλλω) cunningly or curiously wrought, richly dight: Hom. uses it always of metal or wood, never of weaving, not even in Od. 1. 131, v. Wolf Anal. 4. p. 505; cf. δαδάλωος.

δαιδάλεντρα, ἡ, a skilful workwoman, Lyc.

δαιδάλεω, = εἶ, Philo.

δαιδάλλω, f. ἀλῶ, to work cunningly, deck or inlay with curious art, esp. of gold, silver, etc. Il. 18. 479, Od. 23. 200: in gen. to trick out, embellish, μῦθοι ψεύδει δαδαιδάλμενοι Pind. O. 1. 46: also δαδαιδᾶω. (Prob. a redupl. form of the root δα-, *δᾶω, δαίρω, etc. cf. Pott Forsch. 1. 59, as our cunning, from to ken: cf. αἰδώς, ποικίλος.) Hence

δαδᾶλμα, ατος, τό, a work of art, Theocr. 1. 32.

δαδᾶλεις, εσσα, εν, = δαδᾶλεος, Anth.

δαδᾶλεργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) curiously working, Anth.

δαδᾶλον, τό, v. sq.

δαδᾶλος, ἡ, ον, as Adj., = δαδᾶλεος, cunningly or curiously

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work, δαίδαλα πολλά much *curious work*, Il. 14. 179; also in sing., δαίδαλον *curious work*, Od. 19. 227: δ. μάχαιρα Pind. N. 4. 95, πέπλος Aesch. Eum. 635. II. as prop. n., Δαίδαλος, δ., Daedalus, i. e. the *cunning worker, the Artist*, of Chosus in Crete, contempor. with Minos, the first sculptor who gave the appearance of motion to his statues by separating their feet, v. Stallb. Plat. Meno 97 D. Homer mentions him, Il. 18. 592, as the maker of a χόρδς (q. v.) for Ariadne. (v. δαιδάλλω.) δαιδάλοισι, εἶρος, δ., *his cunning of hand*, Anth. δαιδάλλω=δαιδάλλω, Pind. O. 1. 170.

δαῖω, f. ξω: part. pass. δεδαῖσμένος, also δεδαῖσμένος: part. aor. 1 pass. δαΐσθεις, also δαΐσθεις, (δαῖω) To sever, cleave, slay, sacrifice, Od. 14. 434, Il. 2. 416, 18. 27; but Hom. usu. in pass. in phrase χαλκῷ δεδαῖσμένος: but ἐδαΐετο θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσιν his soul was divided within him, i. e. was in doubt, Il. 9. 8, cf. 14. 20; so too δαΐσμενος κατὰ θυμὸν διχρόδια divided, doubting between two opinions: but φρεσὶν ἔχων δεδαῖσμένον *torment a heart torn and tortured by misery*, Od. 13. 320; again Il. 17. 535, δεδαῖσμενος ἦτορ pierced through the heart, as if χαλκῷ had been supplied: δαΐζειν πόλιν to destroy it utterly, Aesch. Supp. 680. [δᾶ] Hence

δαΐκταίμενος, η, ον, (δαΐς, κτείνω) better read in two words δαΐ κταίμενος, slain in battle, Il. 21. 46, 301.

δαΐκτηρ, ῥος, δ., γόος heart-rending wail, Aesch. Theb. 916. δαΐκτης, σῖ, δ, (δαΐω)=foreg.: φθόνος Anacreont.

δαΐκτός, ῃ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from δαΐω, slain, to be slain, Orph. δαΐκτωρ, ορος, δ.=δαΐκτηρ, Aesch. Supp. 798.

δαίμονας, (δαίμων) to be overruled by destiny, etc., δαιμονῆ δμοος κακοῖς the house is plunged in heaven-sent woes, Aesch. Cho. 566: so δ. ἐν ἅπα Theb. 1001. 2. c. acc. δ. ἄχη to have griefs decreed one, Ar. Thesm. 1054: hence II. absol. to be possessed by an evil spirit, be driven to madness, Eur. Phoen. 888, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 9.

δαίμονας,=δαίμονας, Joseph.

δαίμονιζομαι, as Med.,=δαίμονας, ἕλλος κατ' ἄλλην δαιμονίζεται τῶν each one hath his own fate appointed, Philem. p. 426. II. as Pass. to be deified, Soph. Fr. 180. 2. to be possessed with a devil, N. T.

δαίμονικός, ῃ, ὄν, of persons, possessed by a demon, Plut.: of things, sent, inflicted by a demon, φθόνος Ib.

δαίμονιότης, ον, (λαβεῖν) possessed by a devil, Eccl.

δαίμόνιον, τό, the Deity or divine Essence, Lat. numen, Hdt. 5. 87, Eur., Plat., etc.: as to Arist. θεὸς ἢ θεοῦ ἔργον. II. esp. an inferior race of divine beings, demons, opp. to θεοί, καὶ δαίμονια ἐσφέρει Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, Plat. Apol. 24 B.

2. the name by which Socrates called his genius, or the spirit he supposed to dwell within him, v. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2. (not Dim. from δαίμων, but neut. from δαιμόνιος.)

δαίμονοπληκτος, ον, (πλήσσω)=δαίμονοπληκτος. Hence δαιμονοπληξία, ῃ, a being δαιμονοπληκτος.

δαίμονιος, ῃ, ὄν, also os, on (Aesch. Theb. 891), of, belonging to a δαίμων.

I. in Hom. only in vocat. δαίμονι, in addresses, expressing something astonishing or strange, in good sense, noble, excellent, Od. 14. 443; but more freq. as a reproach, strange, unhappy man, wretch, as Ar. 2. 200: in Att. usu. ironical, my fine fellow! like ὦ βέλτιστε, but also in wheedling, my good fellow! good sir! Ar. Ran. 44, 175.

II. from Hdt. and Pind. downwards. any thing depending on, proceeding from the Deity or Fate: so δαιμονίη ὁμή Ηδ. 7. 18, ἄρα Αesch., ἄχη Soph.: ἐμὴ τι δαιμόνιον εἶν were it not a divine intervention, Xen.: τὰ δαίμονια visitations of Heaven, Thuc., etc.: of persons, divine, godlike, Plat.: and so in gen. of godlike or superhuman nature, and so preeminent in any thing, σοφῶν Luc. Adv. -ως, opp. to ἀνθρώπων, Aeschin. 72. 33; and so, marvellously, strangely, extraordinarily, Ar. Nub. 76: so too in neut. pl. δαίμονια Ar. Pac. 585, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 3; and in fem. dat. δαιμόνια formed like κοῦρῃ, θεοπεσίῃ etc., Pind. O. 9. 118, with v. l. δαιμονίως.

δαίμονωδης, es, (εἶδος) like a demon. II. devilish, N. T. δαιμονοβλάβεια, ῃ, a heaven-sent visitation, Polyb.

δαίμονοφάτος, ον, (φωρέω) possessed by a demon.

δαίμων, ονος, δ, ῃ, a god, goddess, used like θεός and θεά of individual gods, Il. 1. 222, 3. 420. II. the Deity, divine

essence, Lat. numen, to which are attributed events beyond man's power, yet not to be assigned to any special god. This is in Hom. the usu. sign., στυγερὸς δ. an evil deity, Od. 5. 396, καὶ δ. Od. 10. 64, or periph., δαίμονας ἀσκα καθύ Od. 11. 61: hence fate, destiny, fortune, good or bad, δαίμονα δώσω I will give thee an ill destiny, i. e. death, Il. 8. 166; πρὸς δαίμονα against fate, Il. 17. 98; but ὅν δαίμονι with the favour of the gods, Il. 11. 792: so freq. in Trag. for special interventions, fate, death, Lat. sors, v. Valck. Hipp. 809: κατὰ δαίμονα by chance, Hdt. 1. 111. III. the souls of men of the golden age, hovering between heaven and earth, and acting as tutelary deities, Lat. lares, lemures, genii, were δαίμονες, cf. Hes. Op. 121: they formed the connecting link between gods and men, and so Aesch. Pers. 620, calls the deified Darius δαίμων: hence when δαίμονες and θεοί are joined, the δαίμονες are gods of lower rank; and here note, that θεός is never used for δ, though δ. is for ε, v. sign. i. In later authors, as Luc., in gen. departed souls, Lat. manes, lemures.

IV. in N. T. an evil spirit, devil.

B.=δαΐμων, knowing, skilled in, μάχης Archil. 4. 4. (Some held this last to be the first meaning of the word; but it prob. comes from δαῖω to divide or distribute destinies: cf. Alc. 48.) δαῖνῷ, 2 sing. imperf. med. from δαίνωμι, for εἰδάνωσσι, εἰδάνω, Il. 24. 63.

δαῖνῳ, 2 sing. conj. pres., Od. 8. 243.

δαίνωμι, also δαῖνω, fut. δάσω, (δαῖω) to distribute, assign as a share, esp. at meals, δαῖναι δαῖτα γέροντι give the old men a banquet, Il. 9. 70; so τάφον, γάμον to give a funeral or wedding feast, Od. 3. 309, Il. 19. 299; δ. τινά τινι to feast one on a thing, Hdt. 1. 162. 2. Pass. δαίνωμαι, fut. δάσωμαι, to be entertained, to feast, in Hom. much more freq. than Act.: also c. acc. δαῖτα, ἐκατόμβας, κρέα δαίνωσθαι to feast on, consume, eat, so Hdt. 3. 18: to eat, burn like poison, Soph. Tr. 765.

δαίνω,=δασω, Call. Cer. 84.

δαῖος, α, ον, in Trag., also os, or, Ion. and Hom. δήιος, η, ον, Att. contr. δᾶος, (δαῖω, δαΐς) hostile, destructive, dreadful, Hom. but only in Il., esp. as epith. of τῆρ burning, consuming fire; in this sign. the Att. poets also use the Ion. form: δάωι the enemy, λάφωρα δάων Aesch. Theb. 271, φόβηται δάων Soph. O. C. 699. 2. unhappy, wretched, Trag., v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 771; always in Dor. form. II. (δαῖναι) knowing, cunning, τεχνήτης Anth. (δαῖος: but in Hom., where the last syll. is long, the word is dissyll.: so in Att. δᾶος, Aesch. Pers. 271.)

δαῖοφρων, ονος, δ, ῃ, (φρήν) unhappy, miserable, prob. l. for δαῖφρων, Aesch. Theb. 919.

δαῖρω, inf. aor. δῖραι,=δέρω, to flay, cudgel, Ar. Nub. 442, and later: Gramm. are divided between this form and δεῖρω.

δαῖς (A), gen. δαῖδος, ῃ, Att. contr. δᾶς, δᾶδος, (δαῖω to kinde) a fire-brand, pine-torch, Lat. taeda, Hom. only in Od., and always in plur.: but in sing., Ar. Nub. 1494: metaph. ἐπὶ τὴν δᾶδα προελθεῖν to come to the funeral-torch, i. e. end of life. Plut. 2. 789 A, as Propert. 4. 12, 46, victimis insignis inter utraque facem. 2. as collective noun, pine-wood, such as torches were made of, Thuc. 7. 53, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23. 3. a disease in trees, like Lat. taeda, Theophr., cf. ἐνδοξόμαι.

δαῖς, ῃ (B), mostly in apoc. dat., δαῖ, as always in Hom., and so Hes. Th. 650, Aesch. Theb. 926; acc. ἐς δαῖν Call. Fr. 243, (perhaps akin to δαῖω) war, battle.

δαῖς (C), gen. δαῖρος, ῃ, (δαῖω to divide) a meal, feast, banquet, oft. in Hom., who calls the usu. meal δαῖς ἐσθ equally divided, because each guest got his share: δαῖς πείρα, Lat. coena oppariare apparatus, a sumptuous banquet, Il. 19. 179: a sacrificial feast, Il. 24. 69; also in plur., Od. 20. 182—used even of beasts of prey, Il. 24. 43. 2. of the meat or food itself, Eur. Cyl. 245.

δαῖσφαλτος, ον, (δαῖς, σφάλω) of uncertain issue, πάλῃ Lyc. δαῖταλς, ἐως, δ, (δαίνωμι) a guest, banquetter, ἀκπρος δ. an unbidden guest, of the eagle eating Prometheus' liver, Aesch. Pr. 1024.

δαῖταλοργία, ῃ, (*ἔργω) cookery, Lyc.

δαῖτη, ῃ, poet. for δαῖς, a feast, banquet, Hom.: of beasts, Nic. Hence

δαῖτηθεν, Adv., from a feast, Od. 10. 216.

δαίτις, ἰδος, ἥ, (δαίω) a torch: and from some fancied resemblance, a head of garlic, dub. in Hipp. ap. Gal.

δαίτρεα, ἥ, a place where meat is cut up: from

δαίτρεω, (δαίτρος) to divide, distribute, ἐς δὴνον II. 11. 705: esp. to cut up, carve, portion out, Od. 14. 433, 15. 323: later of feeding of wild beasts, Opp.

δαίτρον, τό, (δαίω) that which is assigned one, a portion, δαίτρον πίνειν to drink one's share, II. 4. 262.

δαίτρος, ὁ, (δαίω) one that carves and portions out, esp. meat at table, Od. 1. 141, etc. Hence

δαίτροσύνῃ, ἥ, the art of carving meat and portioning it out, a helping at table, Od. 16. 253.

δαίτμων, ὄνος, ὁ, (δαίς) one that is entertained, an invited guest, Od., in plur.: in gen. an eater, Eur. Cycl. 610: later also δαίτμωνεύς.

2. one that prepares a meal, a cook, but so only in Od. 4. 620, cf. Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 9; Wolf Proleg. cxxxi, suspects the passage, but not so Nitzsch.

δαίτις, ὄνος, ἥ, Ion. for δαίς, a meal, II. 22. 496.

δαίφρων, ὁ, gen. ὄνος, (δαίς, φρήν) of warlike mind, eager for the fray, bold, oft. joined with ἐπιδόματος, II. II. (δαίρην) of knowing mind, prudent, thoughtful, oft. with ποικιλομήτης, Od.—Later poets use the word in both senses; but in Hom. the first sense belongs to II., the second to Od.: II. 24. 325 is the only place of II. where we must assume the sense of prudent: and even the Ancients thought this book later than the rest of the II.; h. Hom. Cer. follows Od.; v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. Nitzsch Od. 1. 48, takes δαίρην for the common root of both signs, and so of warriors, tried, proved; of other men, prudent, experienced.

ΔΑΪΩ (Δ), = καίω, only in pres. and impf., to light up, kindle, πῦρ, φλόγα Hom.: never intrans., for in II. 5. 4, δαΐε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθος πῦρ, Athena is the subject—she lit up a fire on his helm: but in Pass. δαίωμαι, to burn, blaze, Hom., who besides pres. and imperf. has in II. δαίρην [αἰ], conj. of aor. ἐδάμην: δαίεται ὁρσε the eyes sparkle, Od. 6. 132: to this also belongs perf. and plup. δέδηκα, ἐδέδην, perf. δέδην, always in metaph. sense πόλεμος, ἔρις, μάχη, ἐπὶ δέδην war, etc. blazed forth, II. (except πῦρ ὅσση δέδην II. 12. 466); so ὅσα δέδην the report spread like wild-fire, II. 2. 93, like Lat. flagrat bellum, flagrat rumor. A perf. pass. δέδωμαι, like καίω etc. from καίω, occurs Simon. 212. (The Sanscr. root is *dāh* to burn: hence δαίς δαίω, δαός δάος.)

ΔΑΪΩ (Δ), to divide, part, distribute: in Act. sense δαίω is used for δαίω, but we find in pass. δαίεται ἥτορ my heart is divided, Od. 1. 48, and perf. δέδαμαι II. 1. 125, Hdt. 2. 84, 3 plur. δέδαται Od. 1. 23. More usu. the Med. δαίωμαι is found in act. sense, perf. δάσωμαι, aor. 1 ἐδάσωμην, to distribute, portion out, μοῖρας, κτήματα Hom., κρέα to distribute portions of meat, Od. 15. 140; but Ἐκτορα κυδί δάκε δάσσαται he gave the dogs Hector to tear in pieces, II. 23. 21, cf. Od. 18. 87. The aor. ἐδάσα used in the sense of to feast, from Hdt. downwards, though formed from δαίω, belongs by strict analogy to δαίνωμ, q. v., cf. Buttm. Catal. in voc. (The Sanscr. root is *dā*, to cut off, hence δαίω, δαίς δαίω, δαίνωμ, δαίτρος, δαίρομαι: and perh. also akin δάπτω, dapes.)

δάκεύω, ὄν, (δακέω) biting the heart, heart-stinging, heart-verging, ἴσθας Simon. 15. 5, cf. θηξέω and θυμοδάκεις.

δάκειν, inf. aor. 2 act. of δάκνω.

δάκνον, τό, (δακέω) = δάκος, a stinging, poisonous animal, Ar. Av. 1069. (better prob. δακνόν, Jac. A. P. p. 451.)

δανδύομαι, Dep., = δάνωμαι, poet. occurs only once, in metaph. sense, to be afflicted, mournful, Aesch. Pers. 571.

ΔΑΚΝΩ, f. δέχομαι: perf. δέδηκα: aor. ἔδων, inf. δακέειν: (Hom. only uses aor., and that only in II.) To bite, sting, esp. of dogs and gnats, II. τσόνον II. to champ the bite, Aesch. Fr. 1009: δάκνειν ἑαυτὸν to bite one's lips for fear of laughing, Ar. Ran. 43; and hence prob. δακέειν θυμὸν Id. Nub. 1369, δ. χόλον Ap. Rh. II. metaph. of pungent smoke and dust, to sting, prick, Ar. Ach. 18, Plut. 822.

III. of the mind, to sting, vex, distress, μῦθος δάκε φρένας II. 5. 493, cf. Hes. Th. 567; and so of love, Valck. Hipp. 1303. Pass. to be vexed, annoyed, provoked, disgusted, oft. in Eur.; καρδίαν δέδηκαμ Ar. Ach. 1: ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 3, or c. part., e. g. ἐδήχθη

ἀκούσας τοῦ, (The Sanscr. root is *danç* or *daç*, to bite: hence prob. *dānta* tooth, Lat. *dens*, δ-δούς δ-δόν-ος, Germ. Zahn.) [ο-] δανκώδης, ἐς, (δάκνω) biting, pungent, Hipp. δάκος, εὐς, τό, (δακέω) an animal of which the bite or sting is dangerous, a snake, any noxious animal, esp. a beast of prey: also δάκρον Pind., etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 646. 2. a bite, sting, Opp.

ΔΑΚΡΥ, vos, τό, poet. for δάκρυν, a tear, Lat. *lacryma*, Hom.: also δάκρυν, any drop, as of gum, etc., λιβάνον δ. Pind. Fr. 87. 2, δ. πείκων Eur. Med. 1200.—Not apocop. for δάκρυν, as is shown by dat. plur. δάκρυνσι. (The Lat. *lacrī*-ma, Sanscr. *acrū*.)

δάκρυνιον, τό, Dim. from δάκρυ.

δάκρυν, ατός, τό, (δακρύνω) that which is wept for, a subject for tears, Hdt. 7. 169. II. that which is wept, a tear, Aesch. Pers. 134, Eur. Andr. 92, in plur.

δακρυγόνος, ὄν, (* γένω) author of tears, Ἄρης Aesch. Supp. 681.

δακρύνεις, εσσα, ἐν, (δάκρυν) tearful, Hom., whether of persons, whilst weeping, as II. 21. 506; or of things, calling forth tears, πλάκεις etc., II. 5. 737, γόος Od. 24. 333: δακρύνειν γελᾶσαι, as Adv., to smile through one's tears, II. 6. 484.

ΔΑΚΡΥ'ΟΝ, τό, poet. also δάκρυ, δάκρμα, a tear, Hom., who uses. joins it with χέω, λείβειν, εἰβειν, ἀπὸ βλεφάρων βάλλειν: Ep. gen. δακρυφῷ II. 17. 696, Od. 5. 152: ἐς δάκρυα πίπτειν Hdt. 6. 21.—Later any thing that drops like tears, gum, sap, τῆς ἀκάνθης Hdt. 2. 96, κρομίου Hipp., Anth., cf. δάκρυ.

δακρυοπέτης, ἐς, (πίπτω) making tears fall or flow, Aesch. Supp. 112.

δακρυότιμος, ὄν, (τιμή) honored with tears, Orph.

δακρυνήλας, (πλέω) to swim or run over with tears, of drunken men, to be maddened, Od. 19. 122.

δακρυνόρροε, to melt into tears, Soph. Tr. 326; of the eyes, to run with tears, Hipp.: also of plants, to drop gum, Theophr.

δακρυόρροος, ὄν, (ρέω) melting into tears, Eur. Supp. 773.

δακρυόστακτος, ὄν, ῥεός a flood of tears, Aesch. Fr. 399.

δακρυότις, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj., wept over, tearful, ἐπὶ τῆς Aesch. Cho. 236.

δακρυχάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) joying in tears, Anth.

δακρυχέων, ουσά, ὄν, (χέω) shedding tears, weeping, freq. in Hom., and later Ep., but only in part.; and so too Aesch. Theb. 917: Nonn. has an impf. δακρυχέσκε.

δάκρυ, f. ὄνω, (δάκρυ) intr., to weep, shed tears, Hom., etc.: perf. pass. δεδάκρμα, to be tearful, be all in tears, II. 16. 7: hence δεδάκρμενος, all tears, like κεκλαμμένος, Aeschin.: c. acc. cognato, δακρύνειν γόους to utter tearful groans, Soph. Aj. 579: of trees, δ. κομῆ to weep gum, Arr.

II. transit. to weep for a thing, lament, Aesch. Ag. 1490, Ar. Ach. 1027; and so Pass. to be wept for, Id. Theb. 814.

III. δ. βλεφάρα to weep one's eyes, flood them with tears, Eur. Hel. 948. [i, except in very late poets.]

δακρυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like tears, Theophr.: tearful, Luc.

δακτυλήφρα, ἥ, (δάκτυλος) a finger-sheath, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17.

2. an instrument of torture, thumb-screw, LXX.

δακτυλίαιος, α, ὄν, of a finger's length, breadth, etc., Hipp.

δακτυλίδιον, τό, Dim. from δάκτυλος, a toe, Ar. Lys. 417. [αἰ]

δακτυλίω, f. ἰώω, = δακτυλοεκτήω.

δακτυλικός, ἥ, ὄν, of or for the finger, Lat. *digitalis*: αἰῶς δ. a flute played with the fingers, Ath.: δ. ψήφος a stone set in a ring, Anth.

II. *dactylicus*, ὁδυμῶς Longin.

δακτυλογλυφία, ἥ, the art of cutting seal-rings or gems, Plat. Alc. 1. 128 C: from

δακτυλογλύφος, ὁ, (γλύφω) an engraver of gems, Critias 56.

δακτυλοθήκη, ἥ, a collection of gems, Plin.

δακτυλός, ὁ, a ring, seal-ring, Hdt. 2. 38, Plat., etc.: often worn as a charm, Ar. Plut. 884, Eupol. Dem. 22: hence

II. in gen. any thing ring-shaped, as 1. the fellow of a wheel, Hipp.

2. the anus, Diosc., cf. Lat. *anus*, *annulus*. [ῥ]

δακτυλοπρόγος, ὁ, (* ῥέω) a ring-maker, Pherecr. Incert. 77.

δακτύλις, ἰδος, ἥ, fem. of δακτυλῖος, name of a kind of grape, Plin.

δακτύλις, ου, ὁ, fem. δακτυλίτις, ἰδος, ἥ, finger-shaped: as Subst., a kind of plant, perh. *aristolochia*, Diosc.

δακτυλοδεκτέω, *to point at with the finger*, in scorn, Dem. 790. 20: from

δακτυλοδεκτός, *όν*, *pointed at with the finger*, and so notable, *illustratus*, cf. Horace's *digitis monstrari*, Aesch. Ag. 1332, cf. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 12.

δακτυλοδόχμη, *ή*, *four fingers' breadth, a palm*, elsewh. *παλαιστή*.

δακτυλοειδής, *ές*, (*είδος*) *like a finger*, Anth.

δακτυλοκαμψόδυνος, *ον*, (*κάμπω*, *δύνω*) *wearily the fingers by keeping them bent*, Anth.

δάκτυλος, *ός*: (from Theocr. *downwards* we have a poet. plur. *δάκτυλα*, and in Nonn. a sing. *τὸ δάκτυλον*), *a finger*, *ἐπὶ δακτύλων συμβάλλεσθαι* to reckon on the fingers, Hdt. 6. 63, cf. *χείρ*: *ὁ μέγας δ*, the thumb, Id. 3. 8: *δ. τοῦ ποδὸς ἡ* toe, Xen. An. 4. 5, 12: also without *ποδός*, Ar. Eq. 874, like Lat. *digitus*: also = *πῶσθ*. 2. the shortest Greek measure of length, *a finger's breadth*, = about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, Hdt. 1. 60, etc.: hence a very short time, *πῶσιν*, *δάκτυλος ἄμερα* Alcæe. 31. 3. *a date*, fruit of the *olive*, Artemid. 4. a metrical foot, *dactyl*, -ο υ, Plat. Rep. 400 B, cf. Ar. Nub. 651. 5. Δ. 'Ἰδαίοι, mythical personages in Crete, priests of Cybele, and so prob. the same as the Corybantes, Strab. (Prob. like *digitus*, from the Sanscr. root *dic*, Lat. *in-dic-are*, Gr. *deik-nymi*.)

δακτυλότριπος, *ον*, (*τρίβω*) *worn by the fingers*, *ἄτρακτος* Anth.

δακτύλωτος, *ής*, *όν*, *with finger-like handles*, *ἔκρωμα* Ion ap. Ath. 468 C.

δαλέρωμα, Dor. for *δληρόμα*.

δαλέρως, *ός*, *όν*, (*δαλός*) *burning, blazing, hot*, Emped.

δαλιν, *τό*, Dim. from *δαλός*, Ar. Pac. 959.

δαλματικῇ, *ή*, *a state-robe*, esp. worn by officiating priests, *dalmatic*, Eccl.

δαλός, *ός*, (*δαλω*) *a fire-brand, piece of blazing wood*, Hom.; also in Aesch. Cho. 607: a kind of meteor, Arist. Meteor.

II. *a burnt out torch*, and so of an old man, Met. 49, cf. Hor. *diapsam in cineres facem*. III. *a fugot, beacon light*, Anth.

δαμῖω, post-Hom. form of *δαμάω*, at least the pres. is not found before Eur., though we have the aor. pass. *ἐδαμίστην* in Il., cf. *δαμάω*.

Δαμάιος, *ός*, *πατήρ*, epith. of Poseidon in Pind. O. 13. 98: prob. from *δαμάω*, the Tamer.

δαμαλείδιον, *τό*, Dim. from *δαμάλης*, *δαμαλῖς*.

δαμάλη, *ή*, = *δαμαλῖς*, Eur. Bacch. 739, and Theocr.

δαμάληστος, *ον*, (*βόσκω*) *fed on by young cattle*, *ἄκρα* Anth.

δαμάλης, *όν*, *δ*, (*δαμῶ*) *one that tames, subdues, overpowers*, *ἔρως* Anacr. 2. 1. II. *a young steer*, Arist. H. A.; cf. fem. *δαμαλῖς*.

δαμαλῖφάγος, *ον*, (*φαγεῖν*) *beef-eating*, *Ἡρακλῆς* Anth. [ᾧ]

δαμαλῖφω, *φ*, *ίσω*, poet. lengthd. collat. form of *δαμάω*, *δαμῖω*, *to tame, subdue, overpower*, Pind. P. 5. 163.

δαμάλις, *εως*, *ή*, (*δαμάω*) *a young cow, heifer, calf*, Lat. *juvencula*, Aesch. Suppl. 350, cf. *δαμάλη* and *δαμῖλῖς*. II. like *μόσχος* and *πῶλος*, *a girl*, Anth., cf. Hor. Carm. 2. 5.

δαμαλοπόδια, *ον*, *τά*, (*πόδις*) *calves' feet*.

δαμάλος, *ός*, *a calf*, Lat. *vitulus*.

δαμαντήρ, *ήρος*, *ός*, *a tamer*, Alcm. 3, acc. to Schol. Ven. Od. 14. 216.

δάμαρ, *απτός*, *ή*, (*δαμάω*) *a wife, spouse*, Hom. Strictly one that is tamed or yoked, like *conjugum*, whereas an unwedded maiden was *ἄδμαστος*, *ἄδμη*.

δαμάσσω, Dor. for *δαμάω*.

δαμασίμβροτος, *ον*, *taming mortals, man-slaying*, *Σπάρτη* Simon. 164; *αἰχμή* Pind. O. 9. 119.

δαμάστιπος, *ον*, *horse-taming*, epith. of Athena, v. Stesich. 97; Kleine.

δάμασις, *εως*, *ή*, *a taming, subduing*.

δαμασίφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*φρήν*) *heart-compelling, heart-winning*, *χρυσός* Pind. O. 13. 111.

δαμασίφωτος, *ωτος*, *ός*, *ή*, = *δαμασίβροτος*, *ἔπνος* Simon. 190.

δαμαστῖος, *ον*, good for taming or subduing, Eccl.

δαμαστῖς, *οῦ*, *δ*, = *δαμῖλῖς*, as epith. of Eros, Epich. p. 106.

δαμασώνιον, *τό*, *a plant, Alisma*, Diosc., cf. Plin. 25. 10.

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Δάμαρπ, ὦ Δάμ. Dor. vocat. from *Δημήτηρ*, an exclamation of surprise, [Δά]

ΔΑ' ΜΑ' Ω, 3 sing. *δαμῖ*, or lengthd. *δαμά* Il. 20. 271; fut. *δαμάσω* [ᾶ], poet. *δαμάσσω*: aor. 1 *ἐδάμῃσα*, *ασσα*: aor. 2 *ἐδάμην*: perf. *δέδαμκα*, pass. *δέδαμμαι*: aor. pass. *ἐδαμήθην* and *ἐδάμην*, part. *δαμῖνός* and *δαμῖνός*, inf. *δαμῖνέαι* Il. 20. 312, but we also have *δαμῖνέαις*, as if from *δαμάω* (q.v.), Il. 16. 816, and this is the usu. form of aor. pass. in Pind., and Trag.

To overpower: the orig. signif. is assumed as *to tame, break in, to bring under the yoke*, as oxen; yet this signif. occurs only twice in Hom., Il. 23. 655, of a mule, and Od. 4. 637, of wild horses: hence II. of maidens, *to yoke in marriage, give to wife*, cf. *δαμα*, only once in Hom., *ἀνδρὶ δαμάσσειν* Il. 18. 432; also simply, *to force, tie with*, Lat. *subigere*: and Pass. *to be forced or seduced*, Il. 3. 301, Od. 3. 269;—indeed it had at first prob. no connection with marriage. III. in gen. *to subdue, conquer*, esp. in war, the most usu. signif. in Hom.: hence, since in the heroic age subjection followed defeat, *to rule over*; and Pass. *to be subject, to obey*, Il. 3. 183, Od. 3. 304; later also *to make a slave of*, whence *δμάς* etc. 2. also *to strike dead, kill*, esp. in fight, Hom. 3. in gen. *to overcome, overpower*, and in Pass. *to be overcome*, as the senses by sleep, exhaustion, Od. 14. 318, Il. 10. 2, by wine, Od. 9. 454, 516, where the Med. *δαμασόμενος φρένα ὀνῶ* and *ἐπέμ' ἐδαμύσσατο ὀνῶ*, is used: *οἱ δαμνέτες* the dead, Eur. Alc. 127. In Hom. the Construct. is *δαμνῖναι τι* or *ὅτι τι*. (Of like signif. are the forms *δαμνάω*, *δαμνῶμι*, *δαμῶω*, *δαμῖω*, cf. Sanscr. *dam* to be tame, Lat. *dam-are*, our tame, Germ. *zähm*: hence perh. also *dammare*, *damnum*, *ζημία*.)

δαμῖω, *πρ*, *7*, Ep. for *δαμῖω*, conj. aor. 2 pass. from *δαμάω*.

δαμῖν, Ep. for *ἐδάμην*, 3 plur. indic. aor. 2 pass. from *δαμάω*.

δαμῖνέαι, Ep. for *δαμῖναι*, inf. aor. 2 pass. from *δαμάω*, Il. 20. 312.

δαμῖνός, 2 sing. pres. pass. from *δαμῖναι*, for *δαμῖναι*, Il. 20. 312.

δαμῖνός, = *δαμάω*, Hom., only in pres. and imperf.

δαμῖνῃ, = *δαμάω*, Hom., who also has the pass. form *δαμῖναι* Od. 14. 488, in act. signif.: in Il. it is always pass.

δαμῖνῖς, *ον*, *δ*, fem. *δαμῖνῖς*, *ἰδός*, *ή*, = *δαμαστήρ*.

δαμῖντος, *ον*, *horse-taming*, Orph.

δαμῖστος, *ία*, *ιον*, Dor. for *δημῖστος*, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8.

δαμῖω, Ep. for *δαμάω*, Il. 6. 368.

δαμῖωματα, *τά*, = *τὰ δημοσίᾳ δέδμενα*, Ar. Pac. 797, from Stesich. (Fr. 39, Kleine).

δάν, Dor. for *δῆν*, *γῆν*, *ὅ* *δάν*, a strong negation, *No, by earth!* Theocr. 4. 17.

δανῖκα, *ή*, a small Persian coin, worth something more than an obol. II. the coin buried with a corpse as Charon's fee.

Δαναός, *ός*, usu. plur. *Δαναοί*, the Danaans, subjects of the mythological Danaos, king of Argos about 1500 B. C., and so in Hom. = *Ἀργεῖοι*, and so in Il. for the Greeks in age: *Δαναΐδαι*, *ἄν*, *οἱ*, the sons or descendants of Danaos, Hes. Sc. 229, [where it is *Δαναΐδαι*, but in Att. *Δάν*]: *Δαναΐδες*, *αἱ*, his daughters, name of a play of Aesch.: Ar. Fr. 259 b, uses a Com. Superl. *Δαναάτατος*.

δανῖδαις, *ἰδός*, *ή*, = *δενδῖδαις*.

δανείω, *φ*, *ίσω*, (for the forms *δανείω*, -οῦμαι are barbarous, Suid. in v. *θερίω*, cf. Bast. Greg. p. 174.) *To put out money at usury, to lend*, Ar. Thesm. 842: more fully, *δ. ἐπὶ τόκῳ* Plat. Legg. 742 C. Med. *δανείζωμαι*, *to have lent to one, to borrow*, Ar. Nub. 756, 1306: *ἀπὸ τινος* Plat. Tim. 42 E; *ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ* *τόκῳ* Dem. 13. 19.

δάνειον, *τό*, (*δάνος*) *money lent or borrowed on usury, a loan*, *δ. ἀπαρτίδων* Dem. 911. 3, *ἀποδιδόναι* Arist. Eth. N., cf. sq.: strictly neut. from *δάνειος*, sub. *ἀργύριον*. [ᾶ]

δάνεισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*δανείω*) = *foreg.*, *δ. ποιέσθαι* = *δανείεσθαι*, Thuc. 1. 121.

δάνεισμός, *δ*, *money-lending*, Plat. Legg. 291 C: metaph., *αἶμα αἵματος δαν*, Eur. El. 858.

δάνειστος, *οῦ*, *δ*, *a money-lender, usurer*.

δανείστικός, *ής*, *όν*, disposed to lend, *money-lending*, Plut.

δανῖω, *φ*, *ίσω*, worse form for *δανείω*, Anth.

δάνος, *εος*, *τό*, *a gift, present*, Euphor. Fr. 89; but usu. *money lent out at interest, loan, debt*, Anth. (cf. old Lat. *dano*, = *dono*, do.) [ᾶ]

δανός, *ή, όν*, (δαίω) *burnt, dry, parched*, ξύλα δανά firewood, Od. 15. 322. Hence

δανότης, *ήτος*, *ή, misery*, Soph. Fr. 338.

δαξ, Adv. (δάκνω) = *δάξω* with or by the teeth, Lat. *mordicus*, like γνῖξ, πύξ, λάξ, Opp. H. 4. 60, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 235.

δαξάσας, *ή, δάσασας*, δαξάσας, *ή, the itch*, Tim. Locor. δαξας, *εως, τό*, (δαίω, akin to φάος) = *δαίς, δαλός, light, a fire-brand, torch*, Hom., esp. in Od., also written δαός, *δ*. [α]

Δαός, *δ*, as the name of a slave, Lat. *Davus*, Menand., prob. as the name of a barbarous people, the *Dai*, like the earlier *Kaplan*, *φρίξ*, etc., v. Niebuhr *Kleine Schriften*, I. 377. [α]

δᾶπνᾶω, *ή, ήσω*, to spend, Thuc., etc.: *δ. εἰς τι* to spend upon a thing, Thuc. 8. 45, Xen. Mem. I. 3, 11, and so in Pass., Hdt. 2. 125: in Med. to spend of one's own, and so much like Act., Hdt. 2. 37, and Att.: c. acc. cognato, δαπανᾶσθαι δαπάνης

Lys. 161. 41: so too in perf. pass. δσα δαδανῆσθε εἰς τὴν πόλεμον Dem. 17. 3. and aor. pass. δαπανηθείς Isae. 55. 22.

II. rarely c. acc. objecti, as *δ. τὴν πόλιν* to put the state to expense, *exhaust* it, Thuc. 4. 3.

ΔΑΠΑΝΗ, *ή, outgoings, expense*, Hes. Op. 721: *expenditure*, *δ. χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργυρίου, χρημάτων* Thuc. I. 129., 3. 13: also in plur., Thuc. 6. 15, and metaph. δαπάναι ἐλπίδων Pind. I. 5. 73 (4. 57).

II. money spent, as *δ. ἵππων* on horses, Pind. I. 3. 49: also money for spending, δαπάνην παρέχων Hdt. I. 41, *ἐμφορῶν* Thuc. I. 99.

III. *expensiveness, extravagance*, *ή ἐν τῇ φύσει δαπάνη natural extravagance*, Aeschin. 85. 8. (Perh. from same root as δάπτω.) [πᾶ]

δᾶπνήμα, *ατος, τό*, = *foreg*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 3, in plur.: δαπανημάτων ἐνδεία want of necessities, Polyb.

δᾶπανήρος, *δ, όν*, of men, *lavish, extravagant*, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 2. II. of things, *expensive, πόλεμος* Dem. 58. 6, *λευτούγια* Arist. Pol., just like Lat. *sumptuosus*. Adv., *-ρως*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 4.

δᾶπανήτικός, *ή, όν*, *consuming*: hence *eating*, φάρμακον Aet. δάπανος, *ον*, = *δαπανήρος, extravagant*, ἐλπίς Thuc. 5. 103.

δάπεδον, *τό*, *land, soil*, Od. 11. 577, usu. the floor of a chamber, often splendidly wrought in the heroic age, Hom., esp. Od., elsewh. ἑδαφος, cf. *ταπεινός*: in gen. a country, esp. a plain, Eur. (Usu. taken as Dor. for γάπεδον, γάπεδον, like *Δη-μητήρ*: but Döderl. and Pott take it to be for ζάπεδον, and the quantity seems in favor of this.) [δα- Ep.; δᾶ sometimes in Trag., though this is very dub., and Pors. Or. 324. Böckh v. I. Pind. N. 7. 12: always read γάπεδον, where the α is needed.]

δαπιδίον, *τό*, Dim. from sq., Hipparch. ap. Ath. 477 F.

ΔΑΠΙΣ, *ιδος, ή, a carpet, rug*, Ar. Plut. 528. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16, in plur. (merely another form of *τάπης*.) [α]

δάπτης, *ον, δ*, (δάπτω) *an eater, consumer, gnawer*: hence δάπται bloodsucking insects, Lyc. 1403.

δάπτρια, *ή, fem.* of *foreg*, Anth.

δάπτω, *ή, ψω*, to tear, rend, devour, feed on, as wild beasts, Pl. 16. 159, etc.: hence also of fire, Pl. 23. 183, of a spear, Pl. 13. 831: hence to tear or torture in mind, Soph. O. T. 682, and so in Pass., *συνοπλό δάπτοιμα κείω* Aesch. Fr. 437. (Akin to Lat. *dar-ε*, prob. from δαίω to divide; strengthd. by redupl. *δαρ-δάπτω*.)

δάρατος, *δ*, a Thessalian sort of unleavened bread, Ath.

Δάρδανος, *δ*, Dardanus, son of Zeus, founder of Dardania or Troy. As Adj. *Δάρδανος ἄνθρωπος*, *ή, Trojan*, Pl., but more usu. in plur. *Δάρδανοι*: hence *Δαρδανίος, α, όν, Trojan*, also with peccul. fem. *Δαρδανία, ιδος, ή, a Trojan woman*, Pl.; *Δαρδανία, ή, Troy*: but *Δαρδανίδης, όν, δ*, a son or descendant of Dardanus, *Δαρδανιδεύς, ός, sons of D*, all in Pl.

Δαρδάπτω, lengthd. form of δάπτω, of wild beasts, Pl. 11. 479, etc.: metaph. *χρήματα* to devour one's patrimony, Od. 14. 92. This form seems strictly Ep.

Δαρείος, *δ*, or in Hdt. and Thuc. *δαρ. στατήρ* joined, a Persian gold coin, = 20 Attic drachmas, or about our guinea, so that 5 = a mina, 300 = a talent. (Said to have been first coined by Darius, but prob. derived from Pers. *darā*, a king, like our *sovereign*.)

Δαρείος, *δ*, Darius, Persian name, acc. to Hdt. = Gr. ἐξέτης, q. v.: in fact a Greek form of Persian *darā*, a king, v. Bähr Hdt. 6. 98.

δάρησμαι, fut. 2 pass. from δέρω.

ΔΑΡΘΑΝΩ, fut. δάρθησμαι: perf. δεδάρηκα: aor. 2 ἔδαρθον, poet. ἔδραθον, cf. δέκω, ἔδρακον, etc. To sleep, fall asleep, in aor. to be asleep, Od. 20. 143, cf. *καταδάρησεν*. (The Sanscr. root is *drai*, Lat. *dor-mire*, our *dream*, cf. Pott *Forsch.* i. p. 230, sq.)

δάρβριος, *ον*, = *δερβριος*, Dor.

δάρρος, *δ, όν*, Dor. for *δρρος*, also in Att., Monk. Hipp. 1093.

δαρίσις, *εως, ή, (δέρω)* a skinning, *flaying*, Gal.

δαρτός, *ή, όν*, verb. Adj. from δέρω, *skinned, to be skinned*, δαρτά πρόσωπα ἵππων the skin taken off horses' heads, Choeril. 4. II. τὰ δαρτά a kind of fish, skinned before dressing, Ath.

δαξ, gen. δαδός, *ή, Att. contr.* for *δαίς*.

δάσασθαι, inf. aor. med. c. act. signf. of δαίω to divide, Hom., who has from it the Ep. 3 indic. *δαδάσκετο* Pl. and i plur. opt. *δαδαμθα* Od.: *δασαίται* is fut. Dor.

δασέως, Adv. from δασός.

δαστικός, *ον*, *thick-shaded, dark*, *βλη* Hom. (from intens. prefix *δα-*, *σκαί*: not for δαστικός.)

δάσμα, *ατος, τό*, (δάσασθαι, δαίω) a share, portion.

δάσμευσις, *εως, ή, a dividing, distributing*, Xen. An. 7. 1, 37.

δασμολογέω, (δασμολόγος) to collect, exact as tribute, τι παρά τινος Dem. 1355. 8: but c. acc. pers., δασμολογέειν τινα to subject one to tribute, exact it from him, Isocr. 68 A, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 375: and

δασμολογία, *ή, collection, exaction of tribute*, Plut.: from δασμολόγος, *ον*, (λέγω) *exacting tribute*, Strab.: *δ δ. a tag-gatherer*, cf. *ἀγρογολόγος*.

δασμός, *δ*, (δαίω, δάσασθαι) a division, sharing of spoil, Pl. 1. 166: distribution, h. Hom. Cer. 86. II. in Att., *an impost, tribute*, Soph., etc.: δασμὸν τίνειν Soph. O. C. 635, ἀποφέρειν, ἀποδιδόνα Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 9, 2, 4. 14: in plur., Id. An. 1. 1, 8.

δασμοφόρεω, to pay, be subject to tribute, Aesch. Pers. 586. Pass. *-φορεῖται* τινι tribute is paid one, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 4: from δασμοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) *paying tribute, subject to it, taxed*, Hdt. 3. 97, etc.

δασομαί, fut. c. act. signf. of δαίω, to divide, Hom.

δασός, *εως, τό*, (δασός) a thicket, Strab. II. a being rough, bristly, Alciph. [α]

δασόφρυν, v, gen. *vos*, with shaggy brows.

δασυλής, *ήτος, δ, ή* = sq., *δασυλῆς* Simon. 3: v. Meineke Euphor. Fr. 52.

δασυλήτης, *ή, horrid, frightful*, epith. of the Erinyes, Od. 15. 234, cf. *Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 155*; of Hecate, Theocr. 2. 14: later also for any monsters. (prob. from intens. prefix *δα-*, and *πλήσσω*, very striking, or *δα-* (ζα-) *πελάζω*, very daring: there is no ground for taking it as if for *δυσπλήτης* = *δυστέλαστος*.)

δασοσάου, poet. inf. aor. i med. from δέζομαι, δαίω, Hom.

δασυγένης, *ον*, (γένησθαι) with thick beard.

δασυθήρ, *ή, τρίχος, δ, ή, thick-haired, hairy*, *μῦλα* Bacchyl. 12.

δασυκέρος, *ον*, *bushy-tailed*, ἀλόπηξ Theocr. 5. 112.

δασυκήρυς, *ιδος, (κηρύη)* = sq., Nonn.

δασυκήρυτος, *ον*, (κηρύη) *shaggy-legged*, epith. of Pan, Anth.

δασυκήρυτων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, = *foreg*, Anth.

Δασύλλιος, *ον*, epith. of Bacchus, from the thick foliage of the vine, Paus. (not from δασός, *βλη*: *-ύλλιος*, or, as perh. it should be, *-ύλιος* being a mere termination.)

δασύμαλλος, *ον*, *thick-fleeced, woolly*, Od. 9. 425.

δασυμέτωπος, *ον*, (μέτωπον) with hairy forehead, κρίς Geop.

δασυντέον, verb. Adj. from δαρύω, one must aspire, Ath.

δασυντής, *ός, δ*, fond of the rough bristling, epith. of the Attics, Piers. Moer. p. 179, 245: (from δαρύω III.)

Δασύνω, *ή, ύνᾶ*, to make rough, hairy, Diosc.: Pass. to become or be hairy, Ar. Eocl. 66, and Hipp. II. to thicken, overcast, οὐρανὸν πέφει Theophr. III. to aspire, Gramm.

δασυντόδεος, *ον*, of a hare, Arist. H. A.: from δασυντός, ποδός, *δ, rough-foot, and so a hare*, Antiph. Cycl. 2, and freq. in Arist. H. A.: but in Plin., a particular kind of hare.

δασυπρωτός, *ον*, *rough-bottomed*, Plat. (Com.) Adon. 1.

δασυντύπος, *ον*, (πυγή) = *foreg*.

δασυντήριον, *ωνος, δ, ή, shaggy-bearded*, Ar. Thesm. 33.

ΔΑΣΥΤΕΣ, *εία, ύ, fem.* Ion. δασή Hdt., *thick, thickly covered*

or grown with hair, etc., hairy, rough, Od. 14. 51, Simon. 8 : downy, opp. to ψιλός, of young hares, Hdt. 3. 108 : γέρρα δασέα βῶαν and γέρρα βῶαν δασείων ἀμβρόνια shields of skin with the hair on, Xen. An. 4. 7, 22, 5. 4, 12 : hence of places, thickly grown with bushes, wood, etc., Hdt., either absol., as 4. 191, or c. dat. modi, δ. ἢλρ παντοῖα Id. 4. 21, ἴδρηι 4. 109, πίτυσι, δένδρεσι etc., Xen. : δ. ῥιδαία a lettuce with the leaves on, opp. to περιτεταμένη, Hdt. 3. 32.

II. like Lat. *densus*, thick, crowded, Od. 14. 49.

III. aspirated, Dion. H., and Gramm. esp. in Adv. —ως : ἡ δασεία, sub. προσψῖδα, the rough breathing, Ath. Adv. —ως, δ. ἔχειν Arist. Physiogn. (Akin to *δασίος*, and to Lat. *densus*, as *βῆθος* to *βένθος*).

δασυσμός, δ. (δασύνω) a making rough or hoarse, Diosc.

δασύστερνος, ον, (στερνών) shaggy-breasted, Hes. Op. 512.

δασύστομος, ον, (στόμα) with rough voice, Gal.

δασύτης, πτος, ἡ, (δασύς) roughness, hairiness, Arist. Physiogn.

II. the use of the aspirate, Polyb.

δασύτρωγλος, ον, (τρώγλη) = δασύτρωκος, Anth.

δασύφλοιος, ον, with rough rind, Nic.

δασυχαίτης, ου, δ. (χαίτη) hairy, with thick mane or wool, Anth.

δασέομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf., the other tenses from δαίω, fut. δάσωμαι, aor. ἔδασάμην. To divide, distribute, portion out, ἡλίδα, κρέα πολλά Il. 9. 138, Od. 1. 112 ; so too in χόδνα δασέοντο Ζεὺς τε καὶ ἀθάνατοι Pind. O. 7. 102 ; to assign as a portion, τινί τι Hdt. 3. 216 : but to cut up, cut in two, ἐπιστάτοισι Il. 20. 394, ἡμίονοι χόδνα ποσὶ δασέοντο measured the ground with their feet, Il. 23. 121, cf. Lat. *carpere viam pedibus* : μένος ἄρως δασέονταί they shared, were equally inspired by the fury of Ares, Il. 18. 264. Poet. word, not used in Att., except in compd. ἐνδασέομαι. (Prob. akin to δαίω, to divide.) Hence

δασίτριος, ἰα, ιον, dividing, distributing, Aesch. Theb. 711.

δασίτητος, οὐ, δ. a distributor, Aesch. Theb. 945.

Δατιστής, ον, a speaking like *Datis* (the Median commander at Marathon), i. e. speaking broad Greek, called by Ar. Pac. 289 Δατίστος μέλος.

δαυκέος, τό, = δαῦκος, Nic.

δαῦκος, τό, Theophr., also δαῦκος, δ. a kind of *parenip* or *carrot*, growing in Crete, used in medicine.

Δαυλίς, ἡ, a woman of *Daulis*, esp. as epith. of Philomela, who was changed into the nightingale, Luc. 2. 29.

ΔΑΥΛΟΨ, ον, also δαυλος, thick, shaggy, ἰππῆρη Aesch. Fr. 27 : metaph. δαυλοὶ πρᾶξιόν δαυλοὶ τίς πόροι dark devices, like πικνὰ φρένες, Aesch. Supp. 97. (perh. from δασύς, by the omission of σ.)

δαύω, = ἰαύω, to sleep, only in Sapph. 86. II. = δαίω, καίω, to set on fire, Jac. A. P. p. 205.

δανναίος, αἰα, αἰων, = δαφνικός, of or belonging to a laurel, Anth. : epith. of Apollo, Nonn.

δανφέλαιον, τό, oil of laurel, Diosc.

δάφνη, ἡ, the laurel, Od. 9. 183, Hes. Th. 30, sacred to Apollo, because of the metamorphosis of Daphne ; hence supposed to have inspiring properties.

δανφήεις, εσσα, εν, = δαφνικός, of or like a laurel, Nonn.

δανφηρεδής, ες, (ἐρέφω) laurel-shaded, Incert. ap. Euseb.

δανφηράγος, ον, (φαγέω) laurel-eating, hence inspired by chewing the laurel, epith. of prophets, Lyc. [α]

δανφηροειών, τό, the temple of Apollo δανφηρόφος, Theophr.

δανφηροφέω, to bear laurel boughs or crowns, Plut. : and δανφηροκόμος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a δανφηρόφος : esp. τὰ καὶ songs in honor of Apollo δανφηρόφος : from

δανφηρόφος, ον, (φέρω) growing, planted with laurels, or fitted for them, ἄσος Hdn. II. bearing laurel-boughs, laureate, τιμάς Aesch. Supp. 706, κλέων Eur. Ion 422.

δανφιακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a laurel : δανφιακά, τό, a poem of Agathias.

δανφινος, η, ον, made from laurel, ἔλαιον Hipp. : cf. laurel-wood, ὀρηξέ Call. h. Ap. 1.

δαφνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a laurel-berry, Hipp.

δαφνίτης, ου, δ. fem. -ίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, laurel-crowned, laureate, epith. of Apollo at Syracuse. II. of, belonging to laurel, οἶνος Geop.

δαφνογηθής, ἐς, (γηθέω) delighting in the laurel, epith. of Apollo, Anth.

δαφνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like laurel : τὸ δ. a laurel-like shrub, Hipp., and Theophr.

δαφνοκόμης, ου, δ. = sq., Opp.

δαφνοκόμος, ον, (κόμην) laurel-crowned, laureate, Anth.

δαφνόσκιος, ον, (σκιά) shaded with laurel, ἄσος Diogen. (Trag.) ap. Ath. 636 A.

δαφνοφόρος and δαφνοφόρος, ον, worse forms for δαφνηφ.

δαφνώτης, ες, = δαφνοειδής, laurelled, γάλα Eur. Ion 76.

δαφνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, like a laurel, Geop.

δαφνοῖνεις, ὄν, (φονεύς) = δαφνικός, εἶμα δαφνοῖνεν αἵματι a garment red with blood, Il. 18. 538, Hes. Sc. 159.

δαφνοῖνεις, εσσα, εν, later form of sq., Nonn., cf. φουήεις.

δαφνοῖνεις, ὄν, late also ἡ, ὄν, (δα-, φονεύς) in Il. mostly of wild beasts, acc. to some blood-reeking, bloody, murderous, but better of their color, blood-red, dark-red, blood-spotted : it must be so taken in δαφνοῖνεν δέρμα λεόντος Il. 10. 23, δράκων ἐπὶ νύκτα δ. Il. 2. 308, λαίφης ἐπὶ νύκτα δαφνοῖνεν λυγκός h. Pan. 23, cf. Hes. Sc. 167 ; and so prob. ὅσες δ. Il. 11. 474 : perh. better in the former signif. of the Κῆρες, Hes. Sc. 250, and of Prometheus' eagle, Aesch. Pr. 1022, and so metaph. δ. πῆμα h. Hom. Ap. 304. Cf. δαφνοῖνεις.

δαφνεία, ἡ, abundance, plenty, Polyb. : and

δαφνέομαι, Dep. med., to abound, be wealthy and liberal, τινί in or with a thing : from

δαφιλίς, ἐς, (δᾶπνω) abundant, plentiful, esp. of feasts (dapes), hence Lat. *dapsilis* : large, ample, ποτόν Hdt. 2. 121, 4, δωρεᾶ 3. 130. II. of persons, liberal, profuse, Epich. p. 86. III. Emped. 180 has δαυλός in signif., ample, wide, αἰθήρ, and so δαυλός in Lyc.

* ΔΔ, an old root with signif. of teaching and learning, as appears in the deriva. διδάσκειν, and δαίω, δαῖναι : the principal Homer. forms are as follow :

I. to teach : only used in redupl. aor. 2 act. (δεδάων) hence δέδαι, he taught, like Lat. *docere* c. dupl. acc., τινί τι Od. 6. 233, 8. 448 ; but also c. inf., as ἐργάζεσθαι Od. 20. 72 : ap. Rh. is the first who has the regul. ἔδαν.

II. to learn : to this sense belong the fut. δάησμαι absol. Od. 3. 187 ; c. gen., ἐμεῦ δάησαι thou wilt learn from me, Od. 19. 325 : perf. forms δεδάκη, δαδακός (Od. 8. 134, 2. 61), δεδάος (Od. 17. 519), δεδάκμενος (h. Hom. Merc. 483) : aor. pass. ἔδην, conj. δαῶ, δαείω, inf. δαῖναι, δαῖνμεναι, part. δαείς, also absol. or c. acc., εσσα in Il. 21. 487, where we have πολέμοιο δαῖνμεναι : from δέδαι again is formed an inf. pres. δεδάσθαι, to search out, c. acc., Od. 16. 316.—The pres. and impf. are supplied by διδάσκειν, διδάσκειναι. (Akin to δῆω, δι-δάσκω, to Lat. *discere*, *docere*, and perh. to *di-cre-re*, *delicere* : on the root v. Pott Forsch. 1. p. 185.)

δαῶμεν, conj. aor. pass. ἔδην of * δᾶω, II.

ΔΕ΄, but : conjunctive Particle, used to call attention to the fact that the word or clause with which it stands is to be distinguished from something preceding ; and usu. having an opposing or adversative force. It usu. answers to μέν, esp. in Prose, when it may be rendered by *while*, *on the other hand*, *v. μέν* : but as the opposition often suggests itself after the sentence is begun, ΔΕ΄ marks this even without μέν, so as early as Hom. ; v. μέν. 2. however it freq. serves merely to pass from one thing to another, when it may be rendered, *and*, *further* : and so, by an easy transition, to denote something like the connection of Cause and Effect, when it nearly = γάρ, Il. 6. 160, Od. 1. 433, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 344. 3. in Questions, Addresses, etc. ΔΕ΄ retains more or less its adversat. force, though often it cannot be expressed in English, Il. 1. 540 : in Trag. it follows the pers. pron. in turning from one person to another, esp. after a vocat., Pors. Or. 614 ; and sometimes it begins a speech, as if referring to something omitted, Soph. Ant. 1181 Herm.

4. it serves also to mark the *apodosis*, after ὅτε, ἐπεὶ, εἰ etc., in protasi, and so esp. in Ep., οἱ δέ . . , τοὺς δέ . . , etc., should often be written for οἶδε, τοῖςδε, v. Buttm. Exc. 12 ad Mid., Herm. Soph. Phil. 86 ; so in Latin *si . . at*, Catull. 30. 11. 5. and in Att. Greek, ΔΕ΄ is often used to resume the discourse after a long parenthesis, like Lat.

igitur, when it may be rendered by *now*, *I say*, Ar. Ach. 509, v. Herm. Vig. § 345.

II. *δέ* properly stands second, but it is also found third or fourth, when the preceding words are closely connected, Soph. Aj. 169; and in Ep., v. Herm. Orph. p. 820: even sixth in Epigen. Pont. 1, v. Meineke Menand. p. 7.

B. in connection with other Particles: 1. καὶ *δέ* in Ep., καὶ . . . *δέ* Att., and too, and also, Herm. Vig. n. 345 b. 2. *δ'* ἀλλὰ *but at least, then*, Elmsl. Heracl. 505. 3. *δέ γε* or *δέ . . γε* but at least. 4. *δὲ δὴ* but then, v. *δὴ*. 5. *δ' οὖν*, much like *δέ* *δὴ* . . . 6. *δέ . . τε* and also, Hom., but never in Trag., v. Herm. Vig. § 316.

—*δε*, an enclitic Preposition, or rather a *Post-position*; joined

I. to names of Places in the acc, to denote *motion towards* that place, and so merely an enclitic preposit., οἰκόνδε (Att. οἰκάδε), ἔλαθε home-wards, sea-wards, Οὐλυμπόνδε to Olympus, θύραζε for θύρασδε to the door, Hom.; more rarely repeated with the possess. Pron. ὄνδε δόμωνδε, and sometimes even after εἰς, as Od. 10. 351; and in Ἀϊδῶσδε it follows the gen., just as εἰς Ἀΐδου sub. οἶκον: in Att. usu. joined to the names of cities, Ἀθήναζε, Ὀθήναζε: sometimes it denotes *purpose* only, μήτι φόβονδ' ἄγρονδε Il. 5. 252.

II. to the demonstr. Pron., to give it greater force, δδε, τοῖσδε, τοσῶδε etc., such a man as this, Att. —δὲ [i].

δέα, *ḡ*, Dor. for θέα, Lat. *Dea*.

δέατος, genit., as from *δέαor or *δέας, =δέος, Soph. Fr. 305.

δέατο, the only form remaining from an old Verb δέαμαι = δοκῶ, to seem, found only in Od. 6. 242, ἀεκέλιος δέαρ' εἶνα *he seemed, methought* he was. . . ; where before Wolf was read δααρ' εἶνα, v. δοκῶμαι. (Buttm. Lexil. voc. δέαται 5, derives it from *δῶα, δέαα, a being changed Ion. into εἰ, and connects δαοσαστο with it.)

δέαμενος, Ep. part. aor. syncope. from δέχομαι, Hom.

δέασασθαι, inf. pres. pass. of *δῶα, Od. 16. 316.

δέαας, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of *δῶα, Od. 8. 448.

δέατῃκα, as, ε, perf. of *δῶα, Hom., part. δεδατῃκός Od.

δεδατῃμένος, part. perf. pass. of *δῶα, h. Hom.

δεδαταί, Ion. for δέδανται, 3 pl. perf. pass. from δαῶω, Od.

δεδατῃμένος, part. perf. pass. from δαῶω, Hom.

δεδασται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of δαῶω, Hom.

δεδαώς, part. perf. of *δῶα, Od.

δεδεγμένος, part. perf. of δέχομαι, Il. . . . hence imperat. δέδεξο Il. 5. 228, and fut. δέδεξομαι Il. 5. 238, all c. act. signif.

δεδειπνάται, irreg. inf. perf. of δειπνέω, q. v.

δεδέχται, Ion. 3 plur. pf. of δέχομαι, Hdt.

δέδῃ, δεδῃε, 3 sing. perf. and plpf. of δαῶω.

δέδια, poet. δέδια, q. v., perf. of an old root δῖω, δέω, for the later δέωω, *I fear*, plur. without vowel of union, δέδιμεν, 3 pl. δέδιασι Il. 24. 663. Imperat. δέδιθι.

δέδιωσθαι, Adv. from part. perf. δεδίως, fearfully, in fear, Dion. H.

δέδισκομαι, =δειδίσκομαι, Od. 15. 150, poet. II. =δειδίσκομαι, Ar. Lys. 564.

δέδισσομαι, =δειδίσσομαι, Att. δειδίτομαι: I. as Dep. to frighten, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, Dem. 434. 24., 1451. 7. II. as Pass. to fear, Hipp.

δεδμήατο, Ion. for δέδμητο, 3 pl. plpf. pass. from δαμῶω. δεδμημένος, part. perf. pass. of δαμῶω, and of δέμα, and δεδμημην, ητο, ἡατο, plpf. of δαμῶω, Hom.

δέδοικα, part. δεδωκός, perf. of δέδω c. pres. signif., *I fear*.

δεδοίκα, Dor. pres. =δεδω, δέδια, Theocr. 15. 58.

δεδοικῆμένος, irreg. part. perf. of δέχομαι or δοκέω, c. act. signif., waiting for, lying in wait, Il. 15. 730, Hes. Sc. 214: not to be confounded with Att. δεδόκηαι from δοκέω.

δεδορκα, part. δεδορκός, perf. of δέρομαι, Hom.

δεδουπῶς, Ep. part. perf. act. of δουπέω, Il.

δεδραγμένος, part. perf. pass. of δράσσω, Il.

δέελος, η, ον, resolved form of δῆλος, Il. 10. 466.

δέημα, ατος, τό, (δέομαι) a wish, prayer, entreaty, δέημα δέισθαι Ar. Ach. 1059.

δέισις, εως, ἡ, (δέομαι) a wanting, entreating, asking, Isocr. 186 D, Plat., etc.

δεητικός, ἡ, ὄν, praying, asking, given to ask, Arist. Etli. N.

ΔΕΙΓ', conj. δέγ, contr. δῆ (as is written by Dind. Ar. Ran. 266, but very rare), opt. δέοι, inf. δέω, part. δέων, Att. δέιν: imperf. ἔδει: fut. δέσει: aor. 1 ἐδέξας, impers. from δέω.

I. c. acc. et inf, δέ τινι ποῖσθαι it is binding on one, it behoves one to do, one must, one ought, Lat. oportet, decet: in Hom., who elsewh. uses χρεῖ, only once, τὶ δέ πολεμῆμεναι Ἀργείοις why should the Argives fight? Il. 9. 337, but in Att. very common; so c. ὅπως et indic., δέ τινι ὅπως ποίσειε Herm. Soph. Aj. 553, Phil. 54: very rare c. dat., δέ τινι ποῖσθαι Eur. Hipp. 942, and Xen.

II. c. gen., there is need of, there is wanting, Lat. opus est re, freq. in Hdt., and Att.: most freq. in phrases πολλοῦ δέι there wants much, far from it, ὀλίγον δέι there wants little, all but, and so stronger πολλοῦ γε δέι, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δέι Dem. 326. 1: πλείονος δέι it is still farther from it, Hdt. 4. 43: τοῦ παντὸς δέι Luc.: also πολλοῦ, ὀλίγον δέι absol., in same sense, and sometimes ὀλίγον δέι with δέων omitted; very rare ὀλίγον δέιν: cf. δέω:—with the person added, δέι μοί τυος, Lat. opus est mihi re, Aesch. Ag. 848, Thuc. 1. 71, etc.; more rarely δέι με τυος Aesch. Pr. 86, cf. Pors. Or. 659; and sometimes δέι μοί τι, as Eur. Supp. 594. (In signif. 1, δέι seems to come from δέω to bind, in II, from δέω to want, q. v.)

δείγμα, ατος, τό, (δείκνυμι) a sample, pattern, proof, specimen, Lat. documentum, καρτῶν Isocr. 321 A, τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων Eur. Supp. 354, τοῦ Blov Ar. Ach. 988.

2. prob. 1. in Aesch. Ag. 976, an image, vision. 3. a place in the Peiræus, where merchants set out their wares for sale, like an Eastern bazaar, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21, hence δ. δικάν Ar. Eq. 979. Hence

δειγματίζω, sing. to make a show of, N. T.

δείδεκτο, 3 sing. plpf. of δέκνομαι, in sense to welcome, Il.; and δεδέχεται, 3 plur. perf. med., Od.; δεδέχατο, 3 pl. plpf., Il. Others wrongly from δέχομαι.

δειδμήων, ον, γεν. ονος, (δείδω) fearful, cowardly, Il. 3. 56.

δείδια, as, ε, like δέδια, perf. of δέδω c. pres. signif., plur.

δείδιμεν, δείδιτε, imperat. δείδιθι [though Nic. Al. 443, has

δείδιθι], inf. δειδῖμεν, Hom.; part. δειδώς, hence δειδωδές Hes.:

δείδιοναι, 3 plur. plpf., Il. 15. 652.

δείδισκομαι, Dep. med., (δείκνυμι) to meet with outstretched hand, to greet, welcome, δεδέτερι χειρὶ Od. 20. 197; δέπειαι to hail with the cup, Od. 18. 121; also δειδίσκομαι, only used in pres. and impf.; cf. δεκνάνομαι. 2. =δείκνυμι, to shew, Ar. Rh. Only Ep., δειξίμοι being the form in Prose and Att. (Cf. δεικνύμι sub fin.)

δείδισσομαι, fut. ἰξομαι, Dep. med., (δείδω) to frighten, alarm, τινά Il. 13. 810, etc.; δ. τινά ἀπὸ νεκροῦ to scare him away from the corpse, Il. 18. 164. 2. intr. to be afraid, to tremble, Il. 2. 190: Ep. word, in Att. sometimes δειδίτομαι, q. v.

δείδοικα, Ep. for δέδοικα, Hom.

ΔΕΙΔΩ, the pres. only used in 1st pers., *I fear*, Hom.: fut. δέσωμαι, Il.: aor. 1 εἰδωσα, but Hom. always in Ep. form ἔδδωσα, as, (so too in compos. ὑποδδίστας): perf. c. pres. signif. δέδοικα, also δέδια Il. (which last is rare in Att. Prose), with syncope forms δέδιμεν, δέδιτε, imperat. δέδιθι, part. δεδώς: plur. εἰδωσαν, for which in Ep. more freq. δέδοικα, δέδια etc.; v. sub δῖω. The irreg. form δεδιέω, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A, should (acc. to Buttm.) be δεδιόω, if the opt. is right at all. 1. intr. to be afraid, to fear. Construct. either absol., or with a clause subjoined, usu. with μή . . ., like Lat. vereor ne . . ., *I fear* it is . . . and mostly c. conj., as Il. 1. 555, etc.; but c. indicat., Od. 5. 300; but δ. μὴ οὐ . . ., vereor ne non . . ., vereor ut . . ., *I fear* it is not . . . c. conjunct., Hdt. 7. 163; Thuc. 3. 57; so too δ. ὅπως . . ., ὅπως μή . . ., ὥς . . . are used=δ. μή . . ., usu. c. indic., as Soph. O. T. 1074, El. 1309, Ar. Eq. 112, Dem. 130. 13; also δ. ὥς οὐ . . ., =δ. μὴ οὐ . . ., c. indic., Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 30.

2. c. inf., to fear to do, δέισαν δ' ὑποδῆχθαι Il. 7. 93, cf. Thuc. 1. 136. 3. δ. περί τι to be alarmed, anxious about . . ., Il. 17. 242, and freq. in Att., also περί or ὑπέρ τις Thuc., etc.; ἀμφί τινι Aesch. Pr. 182. 4. c. acc. to be afraid of, to fear, stand in awe of, θεός Od. 14. 389, σιμύντορας Il. 4. 431, etc.: in Thuc. 4. 117, exactly=φόβομαι. 5. part. perf. τὸ δεδῖος, one's fearing, and so much like δέος, Thuc. 1. 36.

δειλιῶω, ἡ, ἡσω, (δείελος) to spend the afternoon, to ait till evening: only in οὐ δ' ἔρχοο δειλιήσας Od. 17. 599: ec.

to Buttm. Lex. v. δεικλίη 12, *having taken an afternoon meal*, a sort of *luncheon*, cf. sq.

δεικλίη, ἡ, an afternoon *luncheon*, an intermediate meal, v. l. Call. Fr. 190, v. δειλος, and cf. Buttm. Lex. δεικλίη 12. δεικλίης, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., at evening, Theocr. 13. 33: from δειλος, *on, belonging to δεικλίη*, δειλον ἡμαρ the evening part of day, *eventide*, Od. 17. 606, so δ. ῥῆρ Ar. Rh., δ. φῶς Opp.: hence II. as Subst. = δειλή, ἑσπερος, the late, sinking evening, Il. 2. 232; ὑπὸ δειλον at even, Ar. Rh. 2. = δεικλίη, Call. Fr. 190.

δεικανώ, = δεικνυμι, to point out, *shew*, in Ep. impf. δεικανάσκεν Theocr. 24. 56, Ep. 3 pl. pres. δεικανώσι Arat. 208: but Hom. uses it only in II. Med. = δεικνυμι, δέχομαι, to salute by offering the right hand, in gen. to welcome, greet, ἔπεισι, δάπασι Od. 18. 111, Il. 15. 86. (cf. δεικνυμι fin.)

δεικελίτης and δεικλήτις, δ, Dor. cf. δεικελίστης and δεικλήστης, οὐ, δ, one who represents; esp. Λαοον, = ὑποκριτής, Lat. *micus*, an actor who played low, burlesque parts, Plut. Of all these words there was yet another form δεικλός, etc. (v. δεικλον.)

δεικελος and δεικλῆλος, *on*, (δεικνυμι) exhibiting. Hence δεικελον and δεικλῆλον, τό, a representation, exhibition, Hdt. 2. 171, ubi v. Creuzer ap. Bähr. Hence δεικνυ, shortened for δεικνύσθαι, Hes.

ΔΕΙΚΝΥΜΙ and δεικνύω, (Hes. Op. 449, 500, Hdt. 4. 150, and freq. later), 3 sing. δεικνυ (Hes. Op. 524): fut. δείξω: aor. 1 εἶδεα: perf. δειξέμεναι (the perf. δειξέω first in Dem. 805. 12, in compd. ἐπιδ., but freq. in later Prose, as Polyb., and Plut.): these become in Hdt. δέξω, εἶδεα, δεδέμεναι: on the perf. forms δειξάται, δειδέκτο v. infir. To shew, point out, absol., or c. acc., Hom., etc.: seemingly impers. δείξει time will shew, Ar. Ran. 1261: δ. εἰς τινά to point towards, Hdt. 4. 150, and so in Med., h. Hom. Merc. 367. 2. to bring to light, display, θεὸς ἡμῖν εἶξε τέρας shewed us a marvel, Od. 3. 174, cf. Il. 13. 244: hence of artists, to portray, represent to the life, by statuary etc., Strab., v. Hemst. Luc. Somm. 8.—Med. δεικνυμι, to display, set before one, Il. 23. 701: cf. ἐνδεικνυμι.

3. to point out, make known, esp. by words, to tell, explain, teach, like ἀναφαίνει, Lat. *indicare*, Hom., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 533: to shew, prove, usu. c. part., ποῦ γὰρ ἂν εἰξω φίλος Eur. Or. 792, ubi v. Pors., so εἶδαν ἐποιοῖ ὄντες Thuc. 4. 73, etc.: also followed by ὥς . . , ὅτι . . , εἰ . . , and other relatives, Aesch. Theb. 176, Thuc. 1. 76, 143, etc.: absol. δεικνύται ἵε is clear or proven, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 66 D. 4. of accusers, to inform against, τινά Ar. Eq. 278. II. in Od. 4. 59, Il. 9. 196, we have δεικνύμενος = δεχόμενος, δεξιόμενος, *welcoming, greeting*: whence also Buttm. Catral. in voc., refers to δεικνυμι the 3 plur. pl. δειδέσθαι, 3 pl. plpf. δειδέχατο, which are usu. placed under δέχομαι, τοὺς μὲν κυπέλλους δειδέχατο they pledged them, drank to them, Il. 9. 671, cf. 4. 4: δειδέσθαι μῦθοισι Od. 7. 72: in δειδίσκομαι and δεικανώ, -όμαι, we have a like variety of signif., though Hom. uses each of these in one signif. only. (Buttm. further traces both to a common root *dek-*, with the common notion of stretching out the right hand (δείω), either to point, as in δεικνυμι, or to welcome, as in δεχόμεναι the usu. signif. of δεικνυμι is that of Sanscr. *dā*, Lat. *dic-ere*, *doc-ere*, *in-dic-ere*, whence perh. also *dig-it-us*, *δάκ-τυλος*.)

δεικνύω, = δεικνυμι, q. v. [ῥ] δεικνύσθαι, α, *on*, verb. Adj., to be shewn or proved, Xen. Mem. 3. 8.

δεικτηρίς, ἡ, Lat. *mima*, Polyb., cf. δεικελιστής: from δεικτηρίος, *on*, (δεικνυμι) *fit for shewing*: τὸ δ. a place at Samos, where Athena shewed Perseus a representation of the Gorgon.

δεικτικός, *on*, δ, a shewer, exhibitor, Orph. δεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined, able to shew: pointing with the finger. Adv. -κῶς.

*ΔΕΙΚΛΩ, assumed as pres., whence to form some tenses of δεικνυμι, q. v. sub fin.

δεικλιών, (δειλός) to be a coward or cowardly, Arist. Eth. N.: so also as Dep. med., Luc.

δειλαιός, α, *on*, lengthd. form of δειλός, q. v., *fearful*: and so wretched, sorry, pally, miserable, freq. of persons, Trag.: [286]

also δ. χάρις a sorry kindness, Aesch. Cho. 517, δ. σποδός pally trust, Soph. El. 758, δ. ἀλγυδόν, δῖα Soph., γῆρας Eur. An Att., and mostly poet. word, but used also by Lys. 170. 22, Aeschin. 24. 32. [ai in Ar. Eq. 139, Vesp. 165, etc.] Hence δειλαιότης, *πτος*, ἡ, misery.

δειλακρίων, *ωνος*, δ, α, coward, but usu. in addresses, with a patronising and coaxing signif., poor fellow! Ar. Pac. 193, Av. 143: from

δειλακρός, α, *on*, (δειλός, ἄκρος) very pitiable, Ar. Plut. 973. δειλανδρέα, to be cowardly, LXX, and Joseph.: from

δειλανδρός, *ον*, (ἀνῆρ) cowardly. δειλαρ, *ατος*, τό, = δέλεαρ, Call. Fr. 458.

δειλετο, v. δειλομαι.

ΔΕΙΛΗ, ἡ, sub. ὥρα, (akin to εἰλη) strictly, the time when the day is hottest, i. e. just after noon; then in gen. the whole time from noon till evening, ἔσεται ἡ ἡδὴ ἡ δειλή ἡ μέσον ἡμαρ Il. 21. 111, where the three parts are mentioned, which make up the whole day, evening excepted: this was further divided into δειλή πρωῒα and δειλή ὀψία early and late afternoon, Hdt. 7. 167, 8. 6, 9: later, esp. in Att., it came to mean *usu. the later part of the afternoon, just before evening*, Ruhnk. Tim., Piers. Moer. p. 133: and so evening itself, until night set in, hence δειλός, as Adv. in the evening, Ep. Plat. 348 E, περὶ δειλῆν Thuc. 4. 69: Xen. however has it in the older signif., Hell. 1. 1. 5. In late Prose, any time of the day, e. g. δειλή εἰς τὸ ἑσπέρην, Synes. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

δειλά, ἡ, (δειλός) timidity, cowardice, Hdt. 1. 37, Soph., etc.: δειλὸν ὀφείν to be charged with cowardice, Hdt. 8. 26.

δειλαιώ, to make afraid, LXX.

δειλίστις, *ως*, ἡ, fright, faintheartedness, Plut.: from δειλιάω, f. *αω*, to be afraid, Diod., more usu. in compd. ἀποδειλιάω, [αω]

δειλινός, ἡ, ὄν, (δειλή) contr. for δεικλινός, in the afternoon, at even, Luc.: τὸ δεικλινόν an afternoon or evening meal, Ath.: δεικλινόν, as Adv., at even, Luc.

δειλομαι, (δειλή) to decline towards evening, to begin to sink, δειλετό τ' ἥλιος, as Aristarch. reads in Od. 7. 289, for δύσσο, approved by Buttm. Lexil. v. δειλή 11, and Nitzsch ad l.

δειλόδομαι, Pass. to be cowardly, afraid, LXX.

δειλοποιός, *ον*, (ποιέω) making cowardly.

δειλός, ἡ, ὄν, (δέος, δειδω) cowardly, faint-hearted, opp. to ἄκμος, Il. 2. 278, hence, in the heroic age, in gen. good for nothing, vile, worthless, Il. 1. 293: δειλὸν ἄγγειον worthless are the pledges of the worthless, Od. 8. 351: hence opp. to ἐθλός, much like κακός, Hes. Fr. 55, cf. Welcker Praef. ad Theogn. p. 30: sometimes c. inf., Jac. A. P. p. 180: much more however as II. miserable, luckless, wretched, Hom., with compassionate signif. like Lat. *misere*, our poor! hence δειλοὶ βροτοὶ poor mortals! freq. in Hom., address ἀδειέ, ἀ δειλοὶ poor wretches! The Att. used δειλός chiefly in former signif., δειλαιός in latter. Adv. -λῶς. Cf. δεινός.

δειλόστis, *πτος*, ἡ, = δειλιά, cowardice.

δειλόφυγος, *ον*, (φυγῆ) faint-hearted, LXX.

δειμα, *ατος*, τό, (δειδω) fear, affright, Il. 5. 682, Hdt., etc.: δέμα λαμβάνει τινά Hdt. 6. 74, ἐς δ. πείνει, ἐν δειματι κατεσθῆναι Id. II. an object of fear, a terror, horror, Trag.: δειμάτων ἄρξῃ fearful plagues or monsters, Aesch. Cho. 586, so δειμάτα θηρῶν Eur. H. F. 700: cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 261. Hence δειμαίνω, f. *ανώ*, to be afraid, in a fright, h. Hom. Ar. 404: Hdt., etc. Construct. as in δειδῶ, δ. μή . . , Hdt. 1. 165, etc. 2. δ. περὶ τινι, ὑπὲρ τινος Hdt. 3. 35, 8. 140. 3. c. acc. to fear a thing, Hdt. 1. 159, etc. II. in Aesch. Pers. 600, Eum. 519, it is taken in Act. signif., = φοβέω, to frighten: but the latter place is corrupt: so Passow takes it in Plat. Legg. 865 E, but needlessly; cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 2. 83.

δειμαλέος, α, *on*, timid, Mosch. 2. 20. II. horrible, fearful, Batr. 289. Adv. -λέως, Or. Sib.

δειμάτιος, *ον*, δ, epith. of Zeus, the Scarer, Dion. H.

δειματός, *ωνος*, *ατος*, *ον*, frightened, scared, Anth.

δειματώ, to put in a fright, Hdt. 6. 3. Pass. to be frightened, Aesch. Cho. 845.

δειματώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) frightful.

δειμονεν, Ep. for δειμαμεν, shortd. i plur. conj. aor. i act. of δέω, Π. 7. 337.

δειμός, δ, (δένος) *fear, terror, Lat. timor*. In Π. always personified as accompanying *Phobos, Eris*, etc., as Π. 4. 440, cf. 11. 37, 15. 119, and so for distinction's sake, written properly, Δείμος: acc. to Hes. Th. 934, son of Ares.

δειν, inf. of δέω, h. Hom., etc. II. Att. for δέω, part. from δέ, cf. πλεῖν for πλέον.

ΔΕΙΝΑ, δ, ή, τό, gen. δεινός, acc. δεινά, plur. δεινές etc. (not used in dat.) *such an one, a certain one*, whom one cannot or will not name, hence in Ar. τό δεινά, a common expression when one forgets, *what's his name, thingumbob*, Bruckn Ar. Lys. 921, Ar. 648, Pae. 268, cf. οὐδείς: sometimes indecl. Ar. Thesm. 622.

2. τό δ. euphem. for πέος, Ar. Ach. 1149.

δεινοβίης, ου, δ, (βία) *terribly strong*, Orph., ubi Heyne αἰνοβ.

δεινοθέτης, ου, δ, (τίθημι) *a knave*, Mosch. 7. 7.

δεινοκάδεκτος, ου, (κατέχω) *hard to be repressed*, Orph.

δεινολεχής, ές, (λέχος) *dreadfully married*, Orph., ubi L.

Dind. αἰολ.

δεινολόγομαι, ή, ήσομαι, Dep. med., (λέγω) *to complain*

loudly, δ. 871. . Hdt. i. 44, absol. Id. 4. 68. Hence

δεινολογία, ή, *exaggerated description*, Polyb.

δεινοπάθειν, (δεύα παθεῖν) *to suffer dreadfully: to complain*

loudly of one's sufferings, Dem. 1023. fin., Polyb., etc.

δεινοπότης, ου, δ, ή, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, *with terrible foot*, hence

Ἄρα δ. as if she was a hound upon the track, Soph. O. T. 418.

δεινοπροσώπew, *to have a terrible face*.

δεινός, ή, όν, (from δέος, and so strictly δεινός, like έλεινός

from έλεος) of any thing *strange and unusual* : I. terrible,

horrible, fearful, astounding: the chief signif. in Hom.,

who uses it of battle-cries and the like, δεινόν αὐτῶν, βοῶν-

των *to shout, thunder terribly*, Π.; δεινόν δέρεσθαι, παπταίνειν

to look terrible, Hom. Also in milder sense, αὐψιλ, δεινή τε

καὶ αἰδολή Id. 18. 394, cf. 3. 172. From Hdt. downwards.

τὸ δεινόν *danger, sufferings*; so also τὰ δ. freq. in Thuc.: δεινόν

γίγνεται, μή . . there is danger that . . Hdt. 7. 157; οὐδέν δει-

νόη, μή ἀποστείουσιν no fear of their revolting, Id. i. 155, etc.

δεινόν or δεινά ποιεῖν, or more freq. ποιεῖσθαι, *to take ill, com-*

plain of, be indignant at a thing, Lat. aegre ferre, oft. in Hdt.,

etc., absol. or c. inf., as i. 127, 5. 41, etc.; also δεινόν τι έσχε

αὐτόν c. inf., Hdt. i. 61: δεινά παθεῖν, more rarely sing. δεινόν

π., *to suffer dreadfully, illegal, arbitrary treatment*, very freq.

Att., Elmsl. Ach. 323, cf. δεινολογέμαι, δεινοπάθειν. So also

Adv. δεινώς φέρειν Hdt. 2. 121, 3. 4. δ. έχειν *to be in straits*, to

be greatly moved, Xen. An. 6. 4. 23. II. to this sense is

added a notion of Force or Power, 1. marvellously strong,

mighty, powerful, for good or ill; hence oft. in Hom. of the

gods without any notion of terrible; so, δεινόν ὀράος the mighty

shield, Π. 7. 245. 2. wondrous, marvellous, strange, τό συρ-

γενές τοι δεινόν; ή δ' ὁμιλία kin and social ties have strange

power, Aesch. Fr. 39, cf. Valck. Phoen. 358: esp. freq. in the

phrase δεινόν ἄν έν, oft. followed by εἰ . . it were strange

that . . , as Eur. Hec. 592: hence Adv. -ως, marvellously, ex-

ceedingly, like αἰσώς in Hom., δ. μέλας, ένδρος Hdt. 2. 76, 149,

δ. έν φυλακῇσι εἶναι 3. 152, and so in Att. III. The sense of

powerful, wondrous, passed into that of able, clever, skilful,

first in Hdt. 5. 23, ἄνθρ δεινός τε καὶ σοφός, but this first be-

came common in Plato's time, v. Protas. 341 B: oft. c. inf.

δεινός λέγειν (εἰπεῖν is rare, Wolf Lept. p. 370), δεινός λαλεῖν,

διδάσκειν, φαγεῖν *clever at talking*, etc.: also c. acc. δεινός τὴν

τέχνην Xen.: in Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13, δεινός is a man natu-

really quick and clever, who may become φρόνιμος by good

training, παυρόνως by bad. IV. δεινή ἄγορή Π. 7. 346, is

explained by Eustath., the timid assembly, which gives a good

sense; but as it is without parallel, it is safer to take it *fearful-*

looking, ill-boding, or perh. mighty, crowded. (Related to δειλός,

as act. to pass., frightful to fearful, but oft. confounded with

it, Pors. Or. 767: oft. also with the Ep. αἰνός.)

δεινός, δ, =δένος, a name for different round vessels: also, a

round floor for dancing or threshing, Dionys. (Com.) Soz. i,

v. Ath. 467 D.

δεινότης, ητος, ή, (δεινός) *terribleness*, Thuc. 4. 10: harshness,

sternness, severity, νόμον Id. 3. 46, cf. 59. 2. power, natural

ability, cleverness, Dem. 318. 8, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13: esp.

in an orator, Thuc. 3. 37, in full ή έν τοῖς λόγοις δ., Isocr. i D.

δεινώς, (δένος) *to make dreadful, terrible: to exaggerate*,

enhance, επί τό μέγιστό δ. Thuc. 8. 74.

δεινωτός, έως, =δεινώψ, Hes. Sc. 250.

δεινωσις, έως, ή, (δένωσις) *a making dreadful, exaggerating*,

enhancing, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

δεινώει, άπος, δ, ή, (δύψ) *terrible to behold*, of the Erinyes,

Soph. O. C. 84.

δείξει, εως, ή, (δείκνυμι) *a shewing, manifesting, exhibiting*:

hence a public display, declamation, exhibition, like έπίδειξις,

Macho ap. Ath. 245 E. 2. a proof, argument, example.

δείξω, fut. of δείκνυμι, aor. i δείξει.

δείος, τό, Ep. for δέος, fear, χλωροί έπαλ δέους Π. 15. 4, like

κλέιος for κλέος.

δειπνάριον, τό, Dim. from δειπνον, Diphil. ap. Ath. 156 F.

δειπνέω, ή, ήσω, there was an Att. perf. 2. δέδειπνα, inf. δε-

δειπνάει Ar. Fr. 78, cf. Ath. 422 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 5 110,

Ann. 10, (δειπνον). To make a meal, dine, Hom., v. sub

δειπνον: in Att. always to take the chief meal, to dine, Ar. Av.

464, etc. Construct. c. acc., δ. άπρον *to make a meal on bread*,

Hes. Op. 440, cf. Xen. Symp. i. 11; also δ. άπό τινος Ar. Plut.

890; cf. φαγεῖν.

δειπνητός, δ, meal-time, esp. the time of the chief meal: the

dinner itself, Od. 17. 170: some write δειπνητός or -τός, νός, ή:

later δειπνητος and δειπνιστός, like δοπμιστός, occur. (Acc. to

some Gramm. δειπνητός is the meal-time, δειπνηστος the meal.)

δειπνητήριον, τό, a dining-room, Joseph.

δειπνήτης, ου, δ, a diner, a guest, Polyb.

δειπνητικός, ή, δ, belonging to dinner, fond of it, Ath. Adv.

-κάς, like a clever cook, Ar. Ach. 1016.

δειπνητος, δ, v. sub δειπνηστος.

δειπνόν, ου, τό, Dim. from δειπνον, Ar. Fr. 407.

δειπνώει, ή, ήσω, to entertain at dinner, Od. 4. 535, Hdt. 7.

118: also c. acc. cognato, δ. τινα δειπνον *to give one a dinner*,

Matro ap. Ath. 134 D.

δειπνιστός, δ, v. sub δειπνηστος.

δειπνίτης, ου, δ, fem. δειπνίτις, ίδος, ή, =δειπνητικός, Dio C.

δειπνήσθαι, ου, δ, (θπρώδ) =δειπνολόχος, Philo.

δειπνοκλήτης, ου, δ, (καλέω) *one who invites to dinner*.

II. =έλεατρος, Artemid. ap. Ath. 171 B.

δειπνολόγος, ή, a poet on eating, by Archestratus, Ath.

δειπνολόγος, ου, (λέγω) epith. of Archestratus in Ath., the

dinner-bard.

δειπνολόχος, η, ου, (λοχάω) *laying traps, fishing for invita-*

tions to dinner, parasitic, Hes. Op. 702, cf. βωμολόχος.

δειπνομάνης, ές, (μαίνομαι) *mad after a dinner, devoted to the*

pleasures of the table, Timon ap. Ath. 162 F.

δειπνον, τό, a meal or meal-time, used by Hom. quite gene-

ally, sometimes =άριστον, as Π. 10. 578, sometimes =δόριον,

as Od. 17. 176: v. Buttm. Lex. v. δειλή 12, Nitzsch Od. i.

124, who holds it to be the principal meal, whenever taken:

in Att. certainly, the chief meal, answering to our dinner, Lat.

coena, begun towards evening, and often prolonged till night:

often in plur., like Lat. epulae, Eur.: από δειπνου straightway

after the meal, από δ' αὐτοῦ θαρήσονται Π. 8. 54, cf. από 11,

ék 11. 2. 2. in gen. food, as provender for horses, έπ-

ποισιν δειπνον δόρε Π. 2. 383; and so, όρνιαι δειπνον Aesch.

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δειπνοποιέω, *to prepare a meal, to give a dinner*, Alciph. Med.

to dine, Thuc. 4. 103, and Xen.: and

δειπνοποιία, ή, a preparing of dinner: eating of it, Diod.: from

δειπνοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) *preparing dinner*.

δειπνός, δ, =δειπνον, very late form, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. App.

p. 22, 61, Greg. p. 22, 772.

δειπνοσοφιστής, οῦ, δ, a dinner-sage, one learned in the

mysteries of the kitchen: Athenaeus called his work δειπνοσο-

φιστά, as consisting of discussions on dinners, oates, etc.

δειπνοσύνη, ή, comic for δειπνον, Matro ap. Ath. 134 F.

δειπνοφορία, ή, a solemn procession with meat-offerings to

Herse, Pandrosos, and Aglauros, Isae. ap. Poll. 6. 102: from

number, Od. 16. 18. 2. *δεκάτη*, *h*, sub. *μερίς*, *the tenth part, tithe*, Hdt., etc. 2. *δεκάτη*, *h*, sub. *ἡμέρα*, *the tenth day*, Hom.: at Athens, *the festival on the tenth day after birth*, when the child has a name given to it, *τὴν δ. θένει* to give a naming-day feast, Ar. Av. 922, cf. 494, and Eur. El. 654; so *τὴν δ. ἐστιάζει* ὑπὲρ τοῦ υἱοῦ Dem. 1016. fin. *δεκατόσπορος*, *ον*, (*σπέρω*) *in the tenth generation*, Epigr. ap. Strab. p. 404.

δεκατόσ, *to take tithe* of a person, *τινὰ Ν. Τ.* *δεκατρεῖς*, *δεκάτρια*, *thirteen*, prob. a late form, though found in MSS. of Dem., v. I. Dind. Steph. Thes. in v. *δεκατώνης*, *ον*, *δ*, (*ἰστέμει*) *a farmer of tenths*, Anaxil. Glauco. 1. Hence

δεκατώνιον, *τό*, *the office of the δεκατών*, Antiph. 'Αλλι. 2. *δεκάφυλος*, *ον*, (*φύη*) *tenfold*, Call. Fr. 162, ubi v. Bentr. *δεκάφυλος*, *ον*, *consisting of ten tribes* (*φυλαί*), Hdt. 5. 66. *δεκάχαλκον*, *τό*, *the Rom. denarius*, = *ten χαλκοί*, Plut. *δεκαχῆ*, Adv., *in ten parts*, Dio C. *δεκάχιλοι*, *αι*, *α*, (*χιλίοι*) *ten thousand*, Hom., cf. *ἐννέχχιλοι*. *δεκάχορδος*, *ον*, (*χορδή*) *ten-stringed*, LXX. *δεκάβηλος*, *ον*, *with ten beaks* (*έμβολα*), ναῦς Aesch. Fr. 129. *δεκτηρίς*, *ἰδος*, *h*, *a space of ten years*, Dio C. *δεκτηρῖος*, *ον*, = *sq.*, Anth. *δεκτηρίς*, *ον*, *δ*, (*έτρος*) *lasting ten years*, χρόνος Soph. Phil. 715; Plat. Legg. 682 D. II. *ten years old*, Eur. Andr. 307. *δεκέτις*, *ἰδος*, *h*, *pecul. fem. of foreg.*, Ar. Lys. 644.

δεκτήρης, *ες*, (*έριςσω* or *ἄρω*) *with ten oars* or *ten banks of oars*, ναῦς *δ*, *deceris*, Polyb., cf. *τριήρης*. *δέκομαι*, *Ion.* for *δέχομαι*.

δεκρόγγυος, *ον*, (*δργυιά*) *ten fathoms long*, δίκτυα Xen. Cyn. 2. 5. *δεκτός*, *α*, *ον*, verb. Adj. from *δέχομαι*, Strab.

δεκτηήρ, *ἦρος*, *δ*, = *sq.* *δεκτηής*, *ον*, *δ*, (*δέχομαι*) *strictly a receiver*: hence *a beggar*, Od. 4. 248.

δεκτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*δέχομαι*) *fit for receiving, able to receive*, Lat. *capax*, c. gen. *δ*. *ἐπιστήμης* Def. Plat. 415 A, *τροφῆς* Arist. Pol.

δέκτο, *Ep.* syncop. 3 sing. aor. from *δέχομαι*, II. *δεκτός*, *ή*, *όν*, verb. Adj. from *δέχομαι*, *received*: *to be received, acceptable*, Lat. *acceptus*, N. T.

δέκτρια, *ή*, poet. fem. of *δεκτηήρ*, *δεκτηής*, Archil. 44. 2.

δέκτορ, *ορος*, poet. for *δεκτηής*, *δεκτηήρ*, *one who takes upon himself*, *δ. αἵματος νέον taking new spilt blood on oneself*, on *one's own head*, Aesch. Eum. 204.

δελαστορέυς, *έως*, *δ*, poet. for *δελεαστρέβης*, Nic.

δελεάζω, *ι*, *άωω*, (*δέλεαυ*) *to entice or catch by a bait*, Isocr. 166 A, in Pass.: hence in gen. *to allure, entice, deceive, catch*, *γαστρί δελεάζεσθαι* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4, *σχολῆς* Dem. 241. 2. Med. *to entice to oneself*, Aesop. II. c. acc. cognato, *ῥήτων* *δὲς περὶ ἄγκιστρον δ.* *to put it on the hook as a bait*, Hdt. 2. 70, but *δ.* *ἄγκιστρον ἰσχαδί* *to bait the hook with a fig*, Luc.

δελέαμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a bait*.

ΔΕΛΕΑΡ, *ατος*, *τό*, *a bait*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4: hence *a bait, enticement, deception*, *δ. τινός* *baits* for a person, Eur. Andr. 264: *ο ἥδυν κακοῦ δ.* Plat. Tim. 69 D, Cicero's *esca malorum*: poet. also *δελεαρ* Call. Fr. 478; and in dat. sometimes contr. *δέλητρι* (from the root *δελ*—comes *δόλος*, *deus*: the only verb is *δελεάζω*, and *δέλος* is found in a late writer).

δελεάστραξ, *αγος*, *δ*, *ή*, (*ἀπράζω*) *greedy of the bait, biting freely*, περίετος Anth.

δελεάσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, = *δελέαμα*, *δέλεαρ*, Ar. Eq. 789.

δελεασμάτιον, *τό*, Dim. from foreg., Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A.

δελεασμός, *δ*, (*δελεάζω*) *catching with a bait*, late.

δελεαστόρα, *ή*, *a baited trap* or *noose*, Cratin. Seriph. 12.

δελεαστρον, *τό*, = *foreg.*, Nicoph. Aphrod. 4.

δέλητρον, *τό*, = *δέλεαρ*, Opp. 2. *a lantern*, perh. because it was used *to catch fish by night*, ap. Ath. 699 E.

δελήτιον, *τό*, Dim. from *δέλεαρ*, Sophr., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

δελλίδιον, *τό*, *the nest of the δέλλης*. [λί]

δέλλης, *ἰδος*, *ή*, *a kind of wasp*.

ΔΕΛΟΞ, *εος*, *τό*, = *δέλεαρ*, Geop.

ΔΕΛΤΑ, *τό*, indecl., v. sub Δ. 2. *a name for the islands*

formed by the mouths of large rivers, esp. of the Nile, so called

from their shape, Hdt. 2. 13, Strab., etc. 3. = *γυναικείον* αἰδοῖον, Ar. Lys. 151.

δελτάριον, *τό*, Dim. from *δέλτος*, Polyb.

δελτόν, *τό*, Dim. from *δέλτος*, Hdt. 7. 239.

δελτογράφος, *ον*, (*γράφω*) *writing on a δέλτος* or *tablet*, registering, recording, φρήν Aesch. Eum. 275. [ᾶ]

δέλτοις, *ές*, (*είδος*) *delta-shaped, triangular*. Adv. — *δῶς*.

δέλτος, *ή*, *a writing-tablet*, from Δ, the old shape of tablets, Lat. *pugillares*, Soph. Tr. 683; in plur., Eur. I. A. 798, also *πυλῶν δέλτοι* Ar. Thesm. 778: metaph. *δέλτοι φρενῶν* *the tablets of the heart*, Aesch. Pr. 789, ubi v. Blomf. (814).

II. *any writing, a will*, Luc. Hence

δελτώω, *to put into a δέλτος*, *to note down on tablets, record*: hence in Med. *δελτοῖσθαι ἐπὶ* *to note down words for oneself*, Aesch. Supp. 179. Hence

δελτωτός, *ή*, *όν*, *in the shape of a Δ*: *τὸ δελτωπὼν a triangle*; esp. *a triangular-shaped constellation*, Arat.

δελφάκειος, *ον*, *δ*, *belonging to a δελφάς*: *πλευρά δ.* ribs of pork, Pherecr. Metall. 1. 16.

δελφάκινη, *ή*, = *δελφάς*, Epich. p. 67.

δελφάκιον, *ον*, *a sucking-pig*, Dim. from *δελφάς*, Ar. Thesm. 237, Lys. 1061.

2. = *γυναικείον αἰδοῖον*, cf. *χοῖρος*.

δελφάκομα, *ατος*, *δέλφακῶμα*, as Pass. *to grow up to pig-hood*, Ar. Contr. 786.

ΔΕΛΦΑΞ, *ἄκος*, *δ*, Epich. p. 58, *ή*, Hdt. 2. 70, *a pig*, cf. Comicos ap. Ar. 374 D, sq.: from Arist. downwards, *a young pig*.

δελφίν, *ἴνος*, *δ*, late form of *δελφίς*.

δελφιντόρος, *πορ*, I. in Aesch. Fr. 142, *δ. πεδῖον πόντου* *where the dolphins gambol*, v. Herm. Opusc. 5. 151.

δελφινίζω, *ι*, *ωω*, *to play the dolphin*, *κάρα δ.* *to duck or dive like one*, Luc.

Δελφίνιον, *τό*, *a temple of Apollo at Athens*, Plut.: *τὸ ἐπὶ Δελφῶν* *δικαστήριον* *the law-court there*. 2. *a plant*, perh. *larkspur*, Diosc. [φί] Strictly neut. from

Δελφίνιος, *δ*, epith. of Apollo, h. Hom. Ap. 495, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 26.

δελφίνισκος, *δ*, Dim. from *δελφίς*, *a little dolphin*, Arist. H. A.

δελφινισδής, *ές*, (*είδος*) *like a dolphin*, Diosc.

δελφινισδής, *ον*, (*σήμα*) *bearing a dolphin as a device*, Lyc.

δελφινόφορος, *ον*, (*φέρω*) *bearing dolphins*, Aesch. Fr. 142 Dind., but cf. *δελφιντόρος*: *κεραία δ.* *beams with pulleys*, *to lower the δελφίς* (v. sign. II), Thuc. 7. 41.

ΔΕΛΦΥΣ, *ἴνος*, *δ*, *the dolphin*, a small species of whale, which played or tumbled before storms as if to warn seamen, and so was counted the friend of men; hence the story of Arion, Hdt. 1. 24, cf. esp. Opp. Hal. 1. 648, 5. 416, 449. Some of the accounts bring it near to our porpoise: Hom. names without describing it. II. *a mass of iron or lead*, prob. shaped like a dolphin, which was hung at the yard-arm, and then suddenly let down on the enemy's ships, Ar. Eq. 762, Thuc. 7. 41: hence *any weight or mass of metal*, Opp.

III. *a constellation*, Arat.

Δελφοί, *ων*, *αί*, *Delphi*, a famous oracle of Apollo in Phocia at the foot of Parnassus, once called Pytho, as in Il. 9. 405: the later name first in h. Hom. 27. 14.

II. *the Delphians*, Hdt.: fem. *Δελφίς* Soph., etc.: hence Adj. *Δελφικός*, *ή*, *όν*.

ΔΕΛΦΥΣ, *ῥος*, *ή*, *the matrix*, Hipp.; also *δελφία*, *ή*, (hence *ἀδελφός*.)

δέμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*δέω*) *a band*, Polyb.: *a bundle*.

ΔΕΜΑΣ, *τό*, *the body, frame, or stature*, esp. of *man*, freq. in Hom.: strictly the living body, *σῶμα* being the corpse, Soph. Ant. 205, but also of a corpse, v. Schol. Bekk. Il. 1. 115: Hom. oft. joins it with *είδος* and *φύη*, *shape, figure*: he only uses it in acc. sing., esp. absol., *μικρός δέμας* *small in stature*, *ἕριστος δέμας* *ἡνδρεσσών* *έλικτρον*, *δέμας* *ἀθανάτων* *εἶκοι* etc.: and in later writers it remains indeclin. In Trag. freq. as a periphrasis, like *κάρα*, e. g. *κτανεῖν ὑπὸ τῶν δ.* Aesch. Eum. 84, cf. Soph. Tr. 908, Valck. Phoen. 455: in Com. = *πόσθη*, Valck. Ad. p. 222 A.

II. as Adv. c. gen., *δέμας πυρὸς αἰομένοιο* *in form or fashion like burning fire*, Lat. *instar ignis*, Il. 11. 596. (The root is the same as *δέω*, cf. *δομή*.)

δεμάτιον, *τό*, Dim. from *δέμα*, Hippiatr.

δέμνιον, *τό*, (*δέμω*) *a couch, bed*, freq. in Od., in Il. only 24.

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644: use both of the whole bed with its furniture, and of the wooden bedstead separately.

δεμνιοτήρης, es, (τηρέω) keeping one to one's bed, hence μοῖρα δ. a lingering fate, Aesch. Ag. 1450; πόνος δρατλίχων δ. Ib. 53, cf. πόνος.

ΔΕΜΩ, also med. δέμομαι: aor. act. ἔδεμα, med. ἔδεμαμην: perf. I δέμηκα; pf. 2 δέμομαι: perf. pass. δέμημαι: Hom. uses impf. and aor. act., aor. med.=aor. act., perf. and plarf. pass., but pres. act. only h. Merc. 188. To build, πόλιν, πύργους, τεῖχος, etc., Hom., etc.; in med. ἔδεμαστο οἶκους he built him houses, Od. 6. 9: in gen. to construct, prepare, make, e. g. δ. ἄλων h. Hom. Merc. 87, ἔρκος ἀλως Ib. 188, δδόν, ἀματιόν Hdt. 2. 124., 7. 100, ubi v. Wessel.: esp. of carpentry. (Akin to δέω, δαῖμα, root of δόμος, δόμη, δομέω, Lat. domus.)

δενδαλῆς, ἰδος, δ.=δανδαλῆς, Eratosth.

δενδῖλλον, turn the eyes about, give a glance at, make a sign to, εἰς τινα Pl. 9. 180; also δέξω δ. Ar. Ph. 3. 281. Rare Ep. word. (akin to ἱλαίνω, and perh. to δυνέω.)

δενδράς, ἄδος, ἦ, (δένδρον) woody, Nonn.

δενδρεόφρετος, on, (τρέφω) nourishing trees, Emped. 405.

δένδρεον, τό, Ion. for δένδρον, a tree, Hom., who has not the usu. δένδρον: Hdt. has both, but more freq. δένδρεον: poet. also δένδρεον, τό, Arat.

δενδρήεις, εσσα, εν, woody, h. Hom. II.=δενδρικός, of or for a tree, πόθος Opp.

δενδριακός, ἦ, ὄν,=δενδρικός, Anth.

δενδρικός, ἦ, ὄν, (δένδρον) of a tree, καρπὸς δ.: of the tree kind, both in Theophr.

δένδριον, τό, Dim. from δένδρον, Ath.

δενδρίτης, ου, δ, fem. δενδρίτις, ἰδος, ἦ, of, belonging to, like a tree: γῆ δενδρίτις soil suited for planting, Dion. H.: ἄμπειλος δενδρίτις the tree-vine, elsewh. ἀναδενδράς, Strab.: but νύμφη δενδρίτις a wood-nymph, Anth.

δενδροβάπτω, to climb trees, Anth.

δενδροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) tree-like.

δενδροκόμης, ου, δ,=sq., Anth.

δενδροκομος, ου, (κόμη) shaggy with wood, Eur. Hel. 1107, Ar. Nub. 280.

δενδροκοπέω, (κόπτω) to cut, fell trees, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13: δ. χώραν to waste a country, Dem. 256. 1, cf. δενδροτομέω.

δενδρολάχανα, τά, tall-growing potherbs, etc., Theophr.

δενδρολίβανος, ἦ, the tree which bears the λίβανος, Geop.

δενδρομαλάχη, ἦ, tree-mallow, perh. an Althaea, Geop.

ΔΕΝΔΡΟΝ, τό, a tree: first in Pind., for Hom. always uses δένδρεον, and so oft. Hdt.: in Ion. also and sometimes the Att. poets have δένδρος, εος, τό, which is rare in nom., but very freq. in dat. sing. δένδρει, nom. and acc. plur. δένδρεα, gen. δένδρεων, dat. δένδρεσι, which is more usu. than δένδροις even in Att. prose, e. g. Thuc. 2. 75, v. Schäff. Greg. p. 61, 62, 265:—δένδρον ἑλάας an olive-tree, Ar. 617; and so in gen. δένδρα for fruit-trees, opp. to ἕλην timber, Hdt. 1. 193, Arnold Thuc. 1. c., 4. 60, hence δ. ἕληρα καὶ ἄγρια Hdt. 8. 115: αἶον δ. a stick, Call. Fr. 49. (δένδρον is prob. a redupl. from of the root δρ-, which appears in our tree, Sansc. dru, also Gr. δρύς.)

δενδροπτήμων, on, gen. ονος, (πτήμα) blasting the groves, Aesch. Eum. 938.

δενδρος, εος, τό, Ion. for δένδρον, q. v.

δενδροτομέω,=δενδροκοπέω, to cut down the fruit-trees, and so lay waste a country, Thuc. 1. 108: metaph. δ. τὰ ῥήτα Ar. Pac. 747.

δενδροφορέω, to carry branches, and so=θυρσοφορέω, Artemid.: and

δενδροφορία, ἦ, a bearing of branches, v. θυρσοφορία, Strab.

II. Later a bearing of trees, fertility, Geop.: from

δενδροφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing trees, rich in wood, ἦ δ. sub. γῆ, Philo. II.=θυρσοφόρος.

δενδρόφυτος, ου, (φύω) χώρα planted, Plut. II. πέτρα δ. a stone with tree-like marks, perh. the moss-agate, Orph.

δενδρόμαι, (δένδρον) as Pass. to grow to a tree, Theophr.

δενδρῆαζω, to lurk in the wood, late word.

δενδρῆιον, τό, Dim. from δένδρον, a bush, Theophr.

δενδρώδης, ες,=δενδροειδής, tree-like, Diosc.: δενδρ. Νύμφαι wood-nymphs, Mel. 111.

δενδρώεις, εσσα, εν,=δενδρήεις, Nonn.

δενδρῶν, ἄνος, δ, a thicket.

δένδρωσις, εως, ἦ, (δενδρόμαι) growth so as to become a tree, Theophr.

δενδρώτης, ου, δ,=δενδρίτης: fem. —ῶτις, ἰδος, ἦ, Aesch. Fr. 38.

δενάω, f. ἀνάω, (δένω) to abuse, treat despitefully, τυρά Br. Soph. Ant. 759; also c. acc. cognato, κακὰ ῥήματα δένάω Soph. Aj. 243. Hence

δενασσός, ἦ, ὄν, reproached: to be reproached.

δένος, δ, a reproach, disgrace, Hdt. 9. 107. (prob. formed Ion. from δένω.)

δεξαμένη, ἦ, (orig. fem. part. aor. I from δέχομαι) a receptacle, esp. of water, a reservoir, tank, cistern, Hdt. 3. 9., 6. 119.

II. philosoph., matter, as being that which receives form, Plat. Tim. 53 A.

δεξιὰ, ἦ, sub. χεῖρ, (orig. fem. from δεξίς) the right hand, Pl. 10. 542; ἐκ δεξιᾶς on the right hand, Ar. Eq. 639; also ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχειν or λαβεῖν Thuc. 2. 98., 7. 1; cf. δεξιός: freq. as token of saluting or addressing, hence δεξιὰ δίδοναι Ar. Nub. 81, so δ. προτελεῖν, ἐμβάλλειν etc.: also esp. as a sign of assurance, a pledge or treaty, δεξιὰ ᾗς ἐπέστημεν Pl. 2. 341; δεξιὰν δίδοναι τινι καὶ λαβεῖν παρά τινος to exchange assurances, to make a treaty, Xen. An. 2. 3, 11, and even δεξιὰς παρά τινος φέρειν μή... to bring pledges that he would not... Ib. 2. 4, 1, cf. Pers. Med. 21.

δεξιᾶζω, to use the right hand, LXX.

δεξιδωρος, ου, (δέχομαι, δῶρον)=δωροδόκος.

δεξιμήλος, ου, (δέχομαι, μῆλον) receiving sheep, esp. rich in sacrifices, δόμος, δόχηρα Eur. Andr. 129, 1138.

δεξιόνυχος, ου, (δεξιός III, γύναι) ready of limb, nimble, Pind. O. 9. 164.

δεξιολάβος, δ, a spearman, guard, N. T.

δεξιόμαι, f. δώσωμαι: aor. ἐδεξιόσάμην, Dep. med., (δεξιός) to offer the right hand, greet with the right hand, c. acc. pers., Ar. Plut. 753, and Xen., but also c. dat., δεξιούσθαι θεοῖς to pay greeting or honor to the gods, Aesch. Ag. 852: also c. dat. modi, δ. χειρὶ h. Hom. 5. 16, ἑταίριος Soph. El. 976: but c. acc. rei, πικνὴν ἡμιστὴν δεξιόνυχον handling one or pledging one in many a bumper, Rhes. 419. Cf. δέκνυμι fin. Plat. Rep. 468 B, has aor. δεξιαθῆναι in pass. signif.

ΔΕΞΙΟ΄, δ, ὄν, Lat. DEXTER, DEXTIMUS, Sansc. DAKSHA. I. on the right hand or side, Hom., ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ and ἐπὶ δεξιᾶν to the right, Il.; later also χειρὸς εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ Soph. Fr. 527 (indeed ἐπὶ ἄριστῳ χειρὸς is in Hom.), and ἐπὶ δ. χειρὸς Thuc. 25. 18; but ἐν δεξιᾷ and ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ,=ἐν δεξιᾷ, on the right: for which Hdt. has πρὸς δεξιᾷ 1. 51., 7. 69, v. also δεξιᾷ.

II. fortunate, boding good, esp. of the flight of birds and other omens; so δεξιὸς ὄρνις,=αἰσώς, freq. in Hom.: Heyne indeed, Il. 7. 184, remarks that he always uses it in signif. 1: but the fact is that Greek augurs looked to the North, so that the lucky omens from the East were on their right, the unlucky ones from the West, on their left: to the Romans, on the contrary, who looked South, the good omens were laeva or sinistra; though their poets often use the Greek form. From the Greek preference of the right hand, it was considered lucky to hand wine from left to right, Il. 1. 597; and in the same way to do all things which went round a circle, as handing round lots, begging round a table, cf. Il. 7. 184, Od. 17. 365., 21. 141, Theogn. 938, and ἐν δεξιᾷ, ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ.

III. metaph. dexterous, ready, nimble, opp. to left-handed (French gauche), and of mind, sharp, shrewd, clever, first in Pind. 1. 5. 77 (4. 61), who has also Superl. in this sense, N. 3. 12, and then freq. in Ar., both of persons and things, as Nub. 423, 834. Adv.—ως, Superl. δεξιότατα Ar. Nub. 148. (Cf. δέκνυμι fin.)

δεξιόσειρος, δ, (σειρά) πικρός, the horse which was not yoked to the chariot, but ran in traces, usu. on the right side: and as it thus had more liberty for prancing, etc., than the others, the finest horse was prob. put there for display: hence spirited, impetuous, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 712, and σειραφόρος: so metaph. in Soph. Ant. 140, as epith. of Ares.

δεξιόστατης, ου, δ, (ἵσταμαι) one who stands in the right file of the Chorus, Müll. Eum. § 12. [ε]

δεξιότης, ητος, ἦ, (δεξιός) dexterity, activity, esp. of mind,

sharpness, cleverness, σοφία καὶ δ. Hdt. 8. 124, and so freq. in Ar.

II.=δεξιότης, Paus.

δεξιότοιχος, *ov*, on the starboard side of a ship.

δεξιόφανής, *ēs*, (φαίνομαι) appearing on the right, Plut.

δεξιόφρον, Adv., but also ἐπὶ δεξιόφρον, towards the right, II. 13. 308, v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 262.

δεξιόπυρος, *ov*, (δέχομαι, πῦρ) receiving fire or burnt-sacrifices, θυμὸν Eur. Supp. 65.

δέξις, *eos*, ἡ, (δέχομαι) reception, Eur. I. A. 1182, cf. δοχή.

δεξιτερός, *α, ov*, poet. lengthd. form for δεξιός, right, the right, Hom., and Pind., δ. κατὰ μαζόν II. 5. 393; δ. χειρὶ Od. 20. 197, also δεξιτερὰ, like δεξιὰ, sub. χεῖρ, the right hand, Hom.

δεξιόλωμα, *ατος, τό*, (δεξιόλωμα) that which is well received, an acceptable thing, Eur. Bell. 15.

II.=δεξιότης, a pledge of friendship, Soph. O. C. 619.

δεξιόνημος, *ov*, (δύναμις) right, or lucky in name: also simply =δεξιός, χειρὶ δεξιόνημος, Aesch. Supp. 607, cf. εὐδύνημος.

δεξιόσις, *eos*, ἡ, (δεξιόσις) the offer of the right hand, a greeting, welcome, Plut.: also canvassing, Lat. ambitus, Id.

δέξο, imperat. of a sync. aor. from δέχομαι, II. 19. 10.

δέχομαι, f. δέχομαι, and Epich. p. 67 δεοῖμαι, Dep. pass. c. fut. med., to need, want: to beg, ask: v. sub δέω (B).

δέομαι, Dep., to be afraid, c. inf., Aesch. Pers. 700, from δέος, but dub. (not occurring elsewhere.), and Dind. reads δέομαι.

δέον, *οντος, τό*, and Att. δέον Lys., part. neut. from the impers. δεῖ, that which is binding, needful, right, proper, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8; also τὰ δέοντα Thuc. 1. 22 etc.: ἐν δέοντι, sub. καρφῷ, in good time, Lat. opportune, Eur. Med. 1277, also ἐν τῷ δέοντι Hdt. 2. 159: so too εἰς δέον Hdt. 1. 119, Soph. O. T. 1416, also εἰς τὸ δέον Hdt. 2. 173: but εἰς τὸ δ. also, for needful purposes, needful, hence, at Athens, the phrase for secret service, εἰς τὸ δέον ἀπάλεσα Ar. Nub. 859, ubi v. Interpp.

II. like ξέον, ἐόν, παρόν etc., δέον is used instead of the gen. absol. δέοντος, esp. in Thuc., and Oratt., it being needful or fitting, c. inf., Ar. Nub. 989: this is rather the acc. than the nom., v. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 670: so, οὐδὲν δέον there being no need.

δέον, Ion. for ἔδεον, imperf. from δέω, to bind, Od.

δεόντως, 3 pl. imperat. from δέω, let them bind, Od.

δεόντως, Adv. from δέω, as it ought: fittingly, Polyb.

Δεόντιος, *α, v.* Δεύνσιος.

ΔΕ'ΟΣ, *gen. deous, τό* the plur. only in Ael.: poet. δέος, (δεῖω)=δέω, fear, alarm, affright, Hom., who uses both forms, and oft. joins χλωρόν δέος pale fear: distinguished by Ammon. from φόβος, as being more lasting, cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 358 D; we have them joined in Hdt. 4. 115. Construct. δ. τινός fear of a person or thing, Ar. Ach. 581, Thuc. etc.: δέος (ἐστὶ ἢ γίνεταί) c. inf., II. 12. 246, more usu. foll. by μή c. conjunct., Ar. Eccl. 650, Thuc. 3. 33 etc.: also δέος ἔχειν μή. . Soph. O. C. 223.

II. awe, reverence, Aesch. Pers. 702: ἀδελὸς δέος δεδιέναι to fear where no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A.

III. a terror, means of inspiring fear, δ. δεινότερον Thuc. 3. 45.

ΔΕ'ΑΨΑΣ, *αος, τό*, plur. nom. δέπᾶ Od., poet. dat. δεπᾶσαι and δεπᾶσι II. 15. 86, a beaker, goblet, chalice for libations, Hom., with whom it is always of gold, sometimes richly wrought, II. 11. 632: later also of earthenware, Anth.: cf. ἀμφικύπελλος.

II. the golden bowl or boat in which the sun floated back west to east during the night, Sturz Pherecyd. p. 103, Kleine Stein. 7. fin., cf. Mimmern. g. Hence

δεπαστραῖος, *α, ov*, in or of a cup, Lyc.

δεπαστρον, *τό*,=δέρας, Antim. 9.

δεράχη, ἡ, (δέρη, ἄγχω) a collar, Anth.

δεραχῆς, *ēs*,=δεραχῆς, Anth.

δέραιον, *τό*, a necklace, Eur. Ion 1431 in plur.: a collar, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1: strictly neut. from δέρας, of the neck. Hence

δερασιπέδη, ἡ,=δεοσιπέδη, Anth.

δέρας, *ατος, τό*, like δέρος, poet. for δέρμα, skin, hide.

δεράς, *αδος, ἡ*,=δεῖρας, Soph. Phil. 491, Eur. I. T. 1240, e conj. Hermann.

δέργμα, *τό*, (δέρκομαι) a look, glance, κοιναὶν λέουσιν δέργμα δρακόντος looking the look of, i. e. looking like . ., Aesch. Pers. 83, cf. Eur. Med. 187.

δέρη, ἡ, Att. for δειρή, the neck, Trag.

*ΔΕ'ΡΩ, assumed as pres., whence to form some tenses of δαρδάνω.

δέρις, *ιος, ἡ*,=δέρη. II.=δέρρις.

δερκενής, *ēs*, (εὐνή) sleeping with the eyes open, Nic.

δερκίωμα, Dep., poet. for δέρομαι, Hes. Th. 911.

ΔΕ'ΡΚΟΜΑΙ, Dep. pass. (for the act. pres. δέρομαι only occurs in Gramm.): perf. with pres. signif. δέδορκα: aor. ἔδρακον, also in pass. form ἔδρακον and ἐδέρχθην, all in act. signif.: Hom. uses only part. δερκόμενος, imperf. δερκίσκετο, with aor. ἔδρακον and perf.

To look, see, Hom., and as life is necessary to sight, to behold the light of the sun, to live, like βλέπω, II. 1. 88, Od. 16. 439: δεινόν, σμερδαλέον δ. to look terrible, Hom., and so in Att., φόνια δ. Ar. Ran. 1336: also c. acc. cognato, πῦρ ὀφθαλμοῖσι δερκόμενος flashing fire from his eyes, Od. 19. 446, and so δ. Ἄρη Aesch. Theb. 53: also 2. c. acc. objecti, to look on or at, esp. in pres., and aor., Hom.: also δ. κατὰ τι Aesch. Pr. 679: hence in gen. to perceive, be aware of, κτήνον δερκόμεν Aesch. Theb. 103.

II. of light, to flash, gleam, like the eye, φάος, φέγγος δέδορκε Pind. N. 3. fin., g. 98: hence δερκόμενος βλέπειν to be keen-eyed, Chrysipp. ap. Gell.—It seems strictly to be used not merely of sight, but of sharp sight, cf. Aesch. Supp. 409, Soph. Aj. 85, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 15. Only poet. (The Sanscrit root is dric: hence prob. δορκάς, δράκων.)

δέρμα, *ατος, τό*, (δέρω) the skin, hide of beasts, Lat. pellis, Hom., δέρμα λέοντος a lion's skin for a cloak, II. 1: also skins prepared for bags, bottles, etc., Od. 2. 291. Once in Hom. of a man's skin stripped off, II. 16. 341, cf. Hdt. 4. 64., 5. 25. 2. later in gen. one's skin, Lat. cutis, περί τῶ δερμάτι δέουκα Ar. Eq. 27, cf. Pac. 746. 3. the bark of trees, Theophr.: also the skin or slough of fruit, Id. Cf. δαρᾶ, δέρας, δέρος, δέρις. Hence

δερματικόν, *τό*, sub. ἀγρίον, the revenue arising from the sale of the hides, etc., of victims, Lycurg. ap. Harp., cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 50: strictly neut. from

δερματικός, ἡ, *ov*, (δέρω) of or like skin, Arist. H. A. δερματίνος, *ov*, of skin, leathern, Od. 4. 782, ὁπλῆς Th. 7. 9.

δερμάτιον, *τό*, Dim. from δέρμα, Arist. Physiogn.

δερματῆς, *ιδος, ἡ*, Dim. from δέρμα.

δερματοουργία, ἡ, (*ἐργω) the preparing of leather, tanning.

δερματουργός, ἡ, *ov*, of, belonging to a tanner or tanning, Plat. Polit. 280 C.

δερματοδόνην, (φαγέω) to eat the skin and all, Strab.

δερματοδόρεω, (φέρω) to wear a skin or hide: from

δερματοδόρος, *ov*, clothed in skins, Strab.

δερματώδης, *ēs*, (είδος) like skin, Arist. H. A.

δερμηστῆς, or δερμωστῆς, *ov*, δ. (δέρμα, ἐσθλω) a worm which eats skin or leather, Soph. Fr. 397, v. Ellendt.

δερμώπτερος, *ov*, (πτερόν) leather-winged, as a bat, Arist. H. A.

δέρις, *eos*, ἡ, (δέρκομαι) the sense of sight, Orac. ap. Plut.

δέρον, imperf. for ἔδερον from δέρω, Hom.

δέρος, *eos*, *τό*, like δέρμα, poet. for δέρμα, skin, hide, Soph. Fr. 16.

δέρριον and δερριδίων, *τό*, Dim. from sq.

δέρις, *eos*, ἡ, also δέρις, (δέρος, δέρμα) a leathern covering or coat, Eupol. Incert. 399.

II. in plur. screeds of skin, etc., hung before fortifications to deaden the enemy's missiles, like the Roman cilia, Thuc. 2. 75; where δέρις differ from διδέραι prob. as undressed skins from dressed.

δέρτρον, *τό*, (δέρω) the caul or membrane which contains the bowels, Lat. omentum, Antim. 107, and Hipp.: in Od. 11. 579, the vultures of Tityos are represented δέρτρον ἔσω δύνοντες, where Aristarch. took it for the skin of Tityos; others still worse for the vulture's beak (for δύνοντες is neut., not act.); rather δέρτρον ἔσω is put for εἰς δέρτρον, even to the bowels, as in Hipp. 1149 E.

ΔΕ'ΡΩ, Ion. δέρω, fut. δερῶ: aor. act. ἔδωρα: aor. pass. ἐδέρην, but we also have a part. δαρβῆς in Nicoch. Cent. 1: fut. 2 pass. δαρῆσομαι: perf. δέδαρκα and δέδορα: of which Hom. has imperf., and aor. act. To skin, flay, of animals, δ. βούς, μῆλα Hom.: ἄσπον δέρειν τινά to flay one alive, Plut. Sol. 15, v. δαίρω: also δερῶ σε θύλακον I will flay you into a purse, Ar. Eq. 370.

II. also (like our vulgar words to tan or hide) to cudgel, thrash, Ar. Vesp. 485, Ran. 619: hence Proverb, δ. μή δαρῆς ἐνθροῦτος οὐ παιδεύεται,=παθόμενα μαθήματα Menand. Monost. 422. (δαίρω and δείρω, both post-Hom., yet come nearer the

Sanscrit, *dri*, to cut under, and this brings *δέω* into connexion with *δέπω*, = *δρῶ*.)

δέσις, εως, ἡ, (δέω) a binding, tying together. II. like *πλοκή*, the complication or involution of a dramatic plot, opp. to *λύσις*, Arist. Poet. 18.

δέσµα, ατος, τό, (δέω) poet. for *δεσμός*, a bond, fetter, Od. i. 204. II. a head-band, Il. 22. 468, in plur., like *ἀνάδημα*, *διδήµα*.

δεσµευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, good for binding, Plat. Legg. 847 D. δεσµένω, (δεσμός) to fetter, put in chains, h. Hom. 6. 17, Eur. Bacch. 616; to tie together, as corn in the sheaf, Hes. Op. 479.

δεσµή, f. ἡσω, (δεσμός) = *δεσµένω*, N. T. δεσµή, ἡ, (δέω) a bundle, Alex. Κυβερν. 2, and ap. Dem. 934. 26. δεσµή, τό, = *δεσμός*, Anth.: strictly neut. from

δέσµιος, ον, also α, ον Soph. Fr. 217, binding: hence binding as a spell, bewitching, c. gen., ὕμνος δ. φρενῶν Aesch. Eum. 332. II. pass. bound, captive, Soph. Aj. 299, and Eur.

δεσµίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *δέσμη*, Hipp. δεσµός, δ, plur. τὰ δεσµά h. Hom. Merc. 157, Hdt. 6. 91, and so usu. Att., but *δεσμοί* Eur. Bacch. 518, 634, (δέω) a band, bond, fetter: Hom. in gen. any thing like a band for tying and fastening, as a halter, Il. 6. 507; a mooring cable, Od. 13. 100, etc.

2. in gen., bonds, imprisonment, δεσμός ἀχλύος Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5. 77, οὐδὲν δέον δεσµῷ Hdt. 3. 145: so too in plur., Thuc. 7. 82. II. = *δέσμη*, a bundle, late. [v]

δεσμοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, ἡ, a prison-keeper, gaoler, N. T. [v] δεσµώω, = *δεσµένω*, to bind, fetter. Hence

δεσµωµα, ατος, τό, a fetter, Aesch. Pers. 745, in plur. δεσµωτήριον, τό, a prison, Thuc. 6. 60, δ. ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 3. 23. δεσµωτής, ου, δ, a prisoner, captive, Hdt. 3. 143, and Att.

II. as Adj. in chains, fettered, Aesch. Pr. 119: so too fem. δεσµωτίς, ἰδος, δ, πόιµη Soph. Aj. 234.

δεσπόζω, f. ὄσω, (δεσπότης) to rule with absolute sway, be lord of, c. gen., h. Hom. Cer. 366, Hdt. 3. 142, etc.; later also c. acc., δ. πόλιν Eur. H. F. 28: absol. to gain the mastery, Aesch. Pr. 208. II. to make oneself master of a thing; and so, to comprehend, catch the meaning of, λόγον Aesch. Ag. 543. Pass. to be under the control of one, Diod.

δέσποινα, ἡ, peccil. fem. of *δεσπότης*, the mistress, lady of the house, Lat. *hera*, Od.; where ὄλοςος *δεσποῖνα* and *γυνὴ* *δέσποινα* are joined; with reference to her entire authority over the domestics. From Pindar's time, a princess, queen, P. 4. 19, Fr. 87. 11: in Att. oft. joined with the names of goddesses, δ. Ἐκάτη Aesch. Fr. 374, Ἄρτεµις Soph. El. 626, etc.: but at Athens esp. as a name of Proserpine, Paen. 837. 1-10.

δεσποσιναιῖται, ἄν, οί, Helots at Sparta who were freed on condition of serving at sea, Myron ap. Ath. 271 F, cf. Müll. Dor. 3. 3. § 2.

δεσποσύνης, ον, = *δεσποσύνης*, Aesch. Supp. 845. δεσποσύτης, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *δεσπάζω*, to be governed with absolute sway, Arist. Pol.

δεσποσύνη, ἡ, absolute sway, despotism, Hdt. 7. 102. δεσποσύνης, ον, (the fem. *δεσποσύνη* only as Subst.) of or belonging to the master or lord, λέχος *δεσπ.* the master's bed, h. Hom. Cer. 144: τὰ *δεσποσύνη* χρέµατα the master's property, Xen. Oec. 9. 16; δ. ἀνάγκη arbitrary rule, Aesch. Pers. 587: δ. *δεσπ.* the young master, the heir, Anaxandr. Prot. 1. 33.

δεσποτεία, ἡ, (δεσποτεῖω) absolute sway, despotism, esp. of the Orientals, Plat. Legg. 698 A, Isocr. 113 D.

δεσπότης, α, ον, = *δεσποσύνης*, Lyc. δεσπότηρα, ἡ, fem. of *δεσπότης*, a mistress, Soph. Fr. 868. δεσποτεῖω, = *δεσπάζω*, LXX.

δεσποτεῖω, f. ἡσώ, = *δεσπάζω*, c. gen., Plat. Tim. 44 E. Pass. to be despotically ruled, πρὸς ἄλλης χερσὶ *δεσπ.* Ch. 104, σὴ χερσὶ Eur. Heracl. 884.

δεσπότης, ου, δ, voc. *δεσπότη*, acc. *δεσπότεα*, *δεσπότεας* Hdt. 1. 11, 111: a master, lord: strictly in respect of slaves, so that the address of a slave to his master was *ὦ δεσπότη* *ἀνὰ* Ar. Pac. 90: otherwise it was used chiefly 2. of oriental rulers: hence a despot, absolute ruler, whose subjects are slaves, Lat. *dominus*, Hdt. 3. 89, Thuc. 6. 77. 3. also of the gods, cf. Eur. Hipp. 88, Xen. An. 3. 2, 13. II. in gen. an owner, master, lord, *μῶμου*, *ναῶν* Pind. O. 6. 30, P. 4. 369, *μαρτυµάτων* Aesch.

Thieb. 27, τοῦ *δρυγος* Xen. An. 7. 4, 10, cf. *ἀνὰ*. Post-Hom., though he uses *δεσποῖνα* in Od. (The deriv. is uncertain.) δεσποτιδίων, τό, Dim. from *δεσπότης*, Aristaeon.

δεσποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, concerning a master or his authority: δεσποτικὰ συμφορὰ misfortunes that befall one's master, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 64. 2. fit to be a master, c. gen. δ. τῶν ἀνθρώπων Id. Oec. 13. 5. II. inclined to tyranny, despotic, Plat. Rep. 344 C: τὸ δεσποτικόν = *δεσποτεία*, Id. Legg. 697 C: so too ἡ *κῆ* Arist. Pol. Adv. — *κῆς*, Isocr.

δεσπότης, ἰδος, ἡ, = *δέσποινα*, Soph., Eur., and Plat. δεσποτικός, ὄ, Dim. from *δεσπότης*, Eur. Cycl. 267.

δετή, ἡ, (strictly fem. from *δετός*, sub. *λαµπάς*) sticks bound up, a fagot, καίµενα *δετά* Il. 11. 554-, 17. 663: Polyb. has *δεσµένων λαµπάδας*.

δετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *δέω*, bound. δεσφραστὰ, poet. inf. fut. med. of *δεῖω*, to miss, want, Hom. Δευκαλίων, υἱος, ὁ, in Hom. only father of Idomeneus: the Thessalian Deucalion first in Pind.

δεύκος, εος, τό, = *γλεύκος*. δεῦμα, ατος, τό, (δεῖω) that which is wet, soaked: δεῦµατα κρεῖν boiled flesh, so Böckh and Dissen Plat. O. 1. 80, from MSS., for the old reading *δεύτατα*.

Δευνύσιος, ὁ, Ion. for *Δεώνσιος*, Διώνσιος, v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 2. (Acc. to E. M. *δεύνσιος* is Indian for βασιλεύς: on this v. Pott Forsch. i. 102.)

δευνόλατο, poet. for *δεύνωτο*, from *δεῖω*, to miss, Il. δεύομαι, ποτ. for *δεόμαι*, Hom., v. *δεῖω*. δευρί, cf. sq. sub fin.

ΔΕΥΡΟ, Adv. of Place, hither, here, with all verbs of motion: in Hom. freq. used in cheering up, or calling to one, Here! this way! On! Come on! *ἔγχε* *δεῦρο*, *δεῦρ' ἔγχε*, *δεῦρ' ἔθι*, and *δεῦρ' ἔτω* always with a Verb sing., *δεῦτε* being used with plur.: *δεῦρο* stands alone for the imperative, Od. 8. 292: *δεῦρο* τὸς *ἰκάνω* occurs Il. 14. 309, Od. 17. 444: *δεῦρο* sc. *ἔθι* here, you! Ar. Pac. 845: — c. gen. δ. τοῦ λόγου on this point of the argument, Plat. Symp. 217 E. 2. also with Verbs like παραστήτην, παρῆναι, in pregnant constr., to have come hither and be here, and so it may be translated simply here, first in Il. 3. 405; but most freq. in Att. II. of Time, until now, up to this time, hitherto, only in Att., esp. Trag.: also *δεῦρ' ἀέ* Valck. Phoen. 1215, Pors. Or. 1679: freq. μέχρι *δεῦρο*, sometimes with Art., μέχρι τοῦ *δεῦρο* Thuc. Ar. has the stronger Att. form *δευρί* [2], Nub. 323: *δεῦρω* is quoted by Hdn. from Il. 3. 240, v. Spitzner.

Δεῦς, Aeol. for Ζεύς, Koen Greg. p. 599. δευσοποιέω, to dye, stain, Alciphr.; and δευσοποιία, ἡ, dyeing: from

δευσοποιός, ὄν, (δεῖω) deeply-dyed, so as to keep its color, Plat. Rep. 420 E: δ. χρῶς, βαφή, a fast color: hence II. metaph., deeply imbued with a thing, lasting, indelible; δδξα Od. 430 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

δευτάσιος, α, ον, poet. for *δεύτατος*, Jac. A. P. p. 74. δεύτατος, ἡ, ον, the last, superl. from *δεύτερος*, q. v., Hom. = *ὑστάτος* for Pind. O. 1. 80, cf. *δεῦμα*.

δεῦτε, Adv. as plur. of *δεῦρο*, hither! Come on! Come here! just like *δεῦρο*, but always with plur., and only as Exclam.: esp. *δεῦτε φίλοι*, *δεῦρ' ἔγχε* Hom., also *δεῦρ' ἔγχε*, *φαίχω* *ἡγήτορες* Od. 8. 11: sometimes merely used in exhorting, come then! Il. 7. 350. (Acc. to Buttm. contr. from *δεῦρ' ἔγχε*.)

δευτεραγωνιστέω, to be δευτεραγωνιστής, to play the second part in a drama.

δευτεραγωνιστής, οἱ, δ, (δευτέρος, ἀγωνίζομαι) the actor who takes the second class of parts, Lat. *secundarius*, cf. *πρωταγωνιστής*, *ὑπεραγωνιστής*. Hence metaph., the second advocate in a court of law, like our *junior counsel*, Dem. 344. 8.

δευτεραῖος, α, ον, on the second day, usu. agreeing with the subject of the Verb, as *δευτεραῖος ἦν ἐν Σπάρτῃ* Hdt. 6. 106; but also ἄτῃ *δευτεραῖᾳ*, sub. *ἡμέρᾳ*, Id. 4. 113.

δευτερεία, τά, sub. ἄλλα, the second prize in a contest, hence in gen. the second place or rank, δ. *τινὶ νέμειν* Hdt. 1. 32, *δευτερεῖαι* *ὑπερβάλλει* Id. 8. 123; and so in sing., Diog. L.

δευτερέχματος, ον, the last but one.

δευτερεύω, (δευτέρος) to be second in rank, value, or esteem,

Diosc.: *δευτερεύειν τινος* to be inferior to: *τινι* to play second to, Plut., like Cicero's *secundarius fuit Crassi*.

δευτεριάζω, *f. ὥσω*, to play the second part, to come after another, Ar. Eccl. 634.

δευτερίας, *ov, δ, (ὀλνος)* a kind of poor wine made by pouring water over the grapes and pressing them a second time, Lat. *lora*.

δευτερίος, *a, ov, of inferior quality, ὀλνος* Nicoph. Χερ. 6: *δ. ἄρμα* an attendant chariot, LXX: τὸ δεύτερον or τὰ δεύτερα the afterbirth, Lat. *secundinae*, also τὰ δεύτερα Paul. Aeg.

δευτεροβόλος, *ov, (βάλλω II, fin.)* casting the teeth again, Hierocl.

δευτερογάμειο, to marry a second time; and

δευτερογάμια, *ῆ, second marriage*: from

δευτερογάμιος, *ov, (γαμέω)* marrying again, all in Eccl. [α]

δευτεροκοιτέω, (*κοιτῶ*) to have a bedfellow, Ath.

δευτερολόγιον, to be *deuterologos*, to speak or act as the second. II. to speak a second time, LXX.

δευτερολογία, *ῆ, the second place in acting or speaking*: from *δευτερός*, *ov, (λέγω)* = *δευτεραγωνιστής* the second actor, in rank between the *πρωτολόγος* and the *υπερολόγος*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 68. 50.

δευτερονόμιον, τό, (*νόμος*) the second or repeated Law, the last book of the Pentateuch.

δευτερόποτος, *ov, = υπερτόποτος*.

δεύτερος, *a, ov, the second*, being in fact a sort of Comp. of *δύο*, as *δέυτατος* is the Superl., Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 41. n. (cf. *γλεικός* from *γλυνός*).

I. in point of Time, *δεύτερος* γλῆθε he came the second, i. e. latter of the two, Hom.: as an actual Compar., *ἔμειο δεύτεροι* after my time, Il. 23. 248: *δεύτερον ἔχος* a second, i. e. another grief, Il. 23. 46: *δεύτερον χρόνον* in after time, Pind. O. 1. 69: esp. freq. in neut. as Adv., *δεύτερον αὖ, δεύτερον αὖτις* secondly, next, afterwards, again, a second time, opp. to *πρώτον*, Hom.: in Prose usu. *δέυτερα*, which Hom. has once, Il. 23. 538: τὸ δεύτερον Hdt. 1. 79, etc., and *τὰ δεύτερα* Thuc.: later, *ἐκ δεύτερον* for the second time, Lat. *denovo*, Diod., and N. T. II. in point of Place, Order, Rank, second, i. e. inferior, Hom. only in Il., of one who is beaten in a contest: *τοὶ δεύτερον ἔσται* it will be given you as a second choice, i. e. it will be allowed, Hes. Op. 34: later freq. c. gen., as *δεύτερος οὐδένος* second to none, Hdt. 1. 23, *δ. παιδὸς ὅης* Eur. Tro. 614, cf. Dem. 348. 22: also *δ. μερὰ* τι Thuc. 2. 97: *ἡγείσθαι* δεύτερον etc., to think little of it in comparison, Soph. O. C. 351, so *δ. ἄγειν, ποιεῖσθαι, τίθεσθαι* Plut., and Luc.: *τὰ δεύτερα*, = *δεύτερος* and *δεύτερον*, the second prize or place, Il. 23. 538, Hdt. 8. 104.

III. the second of two, *δεύτερον αὐτῇ* herself with another, Hdt. 4. 113: *εἰς . . . δεύτερος unus . . . alter, the one . . . the other*, Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 174. Superl. *δείτατος*, usu. of Time, Hom. Adv. *-ως*, Plat. Legg. 955 E.

δευτεροστάτης, *ov, δ, (ἵσταμαι)* one who stands in the second file of the Chorus, v. Müller Eum. § 12.

δευτεροστόκος, *ov, (τίκτω)* bearing, producing a second time, Arist. H. A.: but

II. *proparox. δευτερότοκος, ov, pass. the second-born*.

δευτεροπύργος, *ές, χλαῖνα δ.*, a cloak cleaned and felled, also *ἐπίργαφος*.

δευτεροπύργος, *ός, (*ἐργω)* working in an inferior class, second-rate, Plat. Legg. 897 A. II. *δ. δευτ.* a fuller, clothes-cleaner.

δευτερόφυκος, *ov, = τὰ δευτερεία ἔχω*, of second rank, Lyc.

δευτερόφωνος, *ov, (φωνῇ)* speaking after one, epith. of Echo, Nonn.

δευτερώ, *f. ὥσω*, to do a second time, LXX; *δ. τινα* or *τινι* to give one a second blow, Ib.: *τὸν ἄγρον δ.*, Lat. *iterare agrum*, cf. *πρώτω*. Hence

δευτερώμα, *ατος, τό, a repetition*.

δευτερώσις, *ως, ῆ, the second rank or course*, LXX. II. the Jewish traditions were so called, Eccl. Hence

δευτερωτής, *οὗ, δ, an expounder of the traditions, a rabbi*, Eccl. δευτερῶν, *ῆρος, δ, (δέω)* an utensil for cooking or baking.

ΔΕ'Ω, *f. δέωω*, Hom. uses only pres. and impf. act. and pass.: 3 plur. impf. *δέοντο*, as if from *δέωμι*, occurs in Q. Sm. To *woel*, *gloom*, *steep*, *πικρία πτερά* *δέοντα* ἄλμυρ Od. 5. 53: *δάκρυσι* *δέοντο* ἔμματα γ. 260:—later the gen. was used for the dat., as *αἵματος* *δέοντο* *γαῖαν* Eur. Phoen. 674, like *καταδύνω* in

Hom. II. to fill with liquid, fill up, *γλαῦρος ἄγγρα* *δέει* Il. 2. 471. III. to mix with liquid, to knead, Ar. Fr. 267. IV. to make to flow, shed, *ἀλμύ' ἔδωσα* Soph. Aj. 376. (Akin to *δαῖνω*: cf. *δέωω*, our dew, *bedew*.)

ΔΕ'ΥΩ, *f. δέωω*, Acol. and Ep. form for *δέω*, to miss, want: Hom. uses only the aor. act. *δέδωκεν δ' ὀρίων ἔκρον* *ἰκέσθαι* he missed, failed in reaching it, Od. 9. 483, 540. More freq. *δέωμαι*, *f. δέωσμαι*, Dep. pass. c. fut. med., to feel the want or loss of, to be at a loss for, *be without*, *τῶνός* Hom., as *θυμὸν* *δέωμενος* *refl* of life, Il. 3. 294: hence also to be wanting, deficient in, *μάρης* *δέδωκε* *πολλὸν* Il. 17. 142: *ἔλλα πάντα* *δέειαι* 'Αργεῖων *thou art inferior to them in all else*, Il. 23. 484.

ΔΕ'ΦΩ, *f. ψω*, to moisten, soften by moisture, make supple, esp. to work skins, to curry, tan. Med. sensu obscuro, = Lat. *masurbari*, Ar. Eq. 24. (Hence *δεψέω*, Lat. *despo*, also *διψέθρα*: perh. akin to *δέωω*, but v. Pott Forsh. 1. 210.)

δέχματος, *ov, (δέκα, ἄμμα)* with ten knots or meshes, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5.

δέχματα, 3 plur. perf. from *δέχομαι*, sine redupl., Il. 12. 147. *δέχημερος*, *ov, (δέκα, ἡμέρα)* for ten days, lasting ten days: *ἐκχευέτω* *δέχ.* a truce, from *ten days to ten days*, i. e. terminable at any time on giving ten days' notice, Thuc. 5. 26: *τὸ* *δέχ.* a space of ten days, Polyb.

δέχθαι, Ep. inf. aor. syncop. from *δέχομαι*, Il. 1. 23, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 110. 9.

δέχνημα, poet. for *δέχομαι*, Orph. Arg. 566.

ΔΕ'ΧΟΜΑΙ, Ion. *δέχομαι*, but not so in Hom.: fut. *δέξομαι*, and *δεδέσθαι* Il. 1. perf. *δέδεγμα*: plqpf. *δέδεσθαι*, aor. pass. *δέδεσθην*: the forms of the Ep. syncop. aor., viz. 3 sing. *δέκτο*, 2 sing. imperat. *δέξο*, inf. *δέχθαι*, part. *δέχμενος*, are esp. to be noticed, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 110. 9: on the forms *δεδέχσθαι*, *δεδέχτο*, v. *δέκνυμι* sub fin.: Dep. med. I. of things, etc., to take, accept, receive what is offered, Lat. *accipere*, Hom., in various phrases: *μῖθον δ.* to take well, receive kindly, Od. 20. 271: with which is connected the post-Hom., *τὸν οἰωνὸν δ.* to accept, hail the omen, Hdt. 9. 91: also *δ. τὸν ὄρκον* Ar. Ran. 589: *διδότω καὶ δέχεσθαι τὰ δίκαια* Thuc. 1. 37, cf. b. Hom. Merc. 312: also hence to listen to, give ear to, *ἀγρῶσιν, λόγους, ἐμπαλῶν* Hdt., cf. Valck. Phoen. 462: to accept, bow to, *submitti* to, *Κῆρα* Il. 18. 155: to receive, accept graciously, of the gods, *δ. ἱρὰ* Il. 2. 420: also with *πρόφρων* Il. 23. 647. Construct., *δ. τί τι* to receive something at the hand of another, Hom., and Att., as Il. 2. 186, Pors. Hec. 533: also *τί ἐκ* or *παρὰ* *τινός* Ib., sometimes *τὸ τί τι* Il. 1. 596, 24. 305: but also *δ. τί τι* to receive one thing for another, as *χρυδὸν ἀνδρὸς* *δέδεσθαι* Od. 11. 327, for *τι ἀντί τι* as in Plat. Gorg. 475 D: c. inf., to take rather, to choose, Thuc. 1. 143, Plat. Apol. 41 A: in full, *μᾶλλον δ.*, as Xen. Hell. 5. 14, Symp. 4. 12.

II. of persons, to receive hospitably, entertain, Lat. *accipere*, Hom., in full *ἐν μεγάρῳσι* *δ.* Il. 18. 331: also *στῆγῃ, πυρὶ δ.* *τινα* Valck. Hipp. 82. 2. to receive as an enemy, to await the attack of, watch for, Lat. *excipere*, *ἐπιόντα* *δ.* Il. 5. 238: so *τοὺς εἰς χεῖρας* *δ.* Xen., *τοὺς πολεμίους* *δ.* freq. in Att.: *τὴν πρότην ἐφοδὸν* Thuc. 4. 126: and so absol. to await the onset, Id. 4. 43.

3. in gen. to expect, wait for, c. acc. et inf. fut., Od. 9. 513, 12. 230: *δ. ὁπότε . . . λήξειν* Il. 9. 191, *δ. εἰσοκεν* *ἔλθῃς* Il. 10. 62: these two signs, belong only to *f. δεδέσθαι*, perf. *δέδεγμα*, and part. *δέχμενος*, which indeed is used in this sense only, except in h. Hom. Cer. 29, Merc. 477.

B. apparently intr. to succeed, come next, Lat. *excipere*, *ὡς μὴ* *δέχεται* *κακὸν* *ἐκ καοῦ* *αἰὲ* Il. 19. 290, so *ἄλλος δ' ἐξ ἄλλου* *δέχεται* *κακὰ* *πατόν* *ἄλλος* Hes. Th. 800: and *ἐκ τοῦ* *στενοῦ* *τὸ* 'Αργεῖσιον *δέκεται* Hdt. 7. 176. (On its possible connexion with *δέκνυμι*, v. *δέκνυμι* fin.)

ΔΕ'ΨΩ, *f. ῥωω*, *depro*, = *δέφω*, to soften, make supple, *κηρόν* *το* *work* *wax* *ill it is soft*, Od. 12. 48.

ΔΕ'ΨΩ, = *foreg.*, Hdt. 4. 64.

ΔΕ'Ω (A), fut. *δήσω*, aor. act. *έδησα*, pass. *έδωθην*: perf. act. *δέδεκα* Dem. 764. 18, but rare; pass. *δέδεμαι*, and 3 sing. plqpf. *δέδετο* Il. 5. 387: fut. pass. *δέδοσμαι*, rarely *δεδοσμαι*, as in Dem. 759. 23. To bind, tie, fasten, fetter, Hom., etc.: also *δεσμῷ* and *ἐν δεσμῷ* *δέσται* Hom.: also *δ. ἐκ* *τινός*, as *ἐξ ἐπιδωφριάδος* *ἱμάσι* *δέδεντο* Il. 10. 475, cf. Hdt. 4. 72: *δῆσται* *τινα*

ἐλόμεν, or πεντεσέβηντι ἐλόμεν to put him in the pillory, Ar.; δ. κύνα κλωῖ to tie a clog to a dog, Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 24; also δ. πρὸς τινι Aesch. Fr. 15, πρὸς τι Soph. Aj. 108: absol. to put in bonds, imprison, Aesch. Eum. 641, Thuc. 1. 30, etc.

2. to bind or keep to a thing, as metaph., πῶς ἂν ἐγὼ σέ δεύω; how shall I bind you to your pledge? Od. 8. 352, where however Nitzsch, perh. better, takes it literally, as if Hephaistos pointed to the nets in which he had caught Ares. 3. to bind, enchain, make still, γλώσσα δέεται Theogn. 178; δέεται κέρδι Pind. P. 3. 96, ἄλπη Eur. Hipp. 160: later to bind by spells, enchant, Jac. A. P. 1. 138. 4. c. gen. to let, hinder from a thing, = καλῶς, ἔδωκε κελεύθου Od. 4. 380, 469, like βλάπτω. B. Hom. also freq. uses the Med. to bind, tie, put on oneself, e. g. ποσὶ δ' ὑπάλι καταρσίον ἐδέησεν καλὰ πέδιλα tied them on his feet, Il. 2. 44, etc.: but in Pass. perf. κνημῖδας δέδετο he had greaves bound round his legs, Od. 24. 228. Cf. also δέδημι.

ΔΕ'Ω (δ.) fut. δέσω: aor. ἐδέησα, yet Hom. once has δῖσεν for ἐδέησεν, Il. 18. 100, to lack, miss, stand in need of, c. gen.: (elsewh. Hom. always uses the poet. form δέω); so παραδέλγματος τὸ παρδένειον αὐτὸ δέδεκε Plat. Polit. 277 D; but in Att. usu. c. gen., ὀλίγον, πολλοὺ δέω I want much, i. e. am far from, usu. c. inf. pres., e. g. πολλοὺ δέω ἀπολογισαίμαι I am far from defending myself, Plat. Apol. 30 D; so too ὀλίγον δ. c. inf., I want but little of doing, am at all but doing, e. g. ὀλίγον δέω διακρύσαι Ib.: so ποσὶ τὸν δέω, παρὰ μικρὸν δέω c. inf., Isocr. 222 B, in Prose also freq. with numbers, as δυνὸν δέοντα τεσσάρωντα forty lacking two, save two, like Lat. duodeviginti, Hdt. 1. 14, so too freq. in Att. II. on δέω impers., v. sub voc.—so too οὐ δέων. B. as Dep. δέομαι: fut. δέσησμαι: aor. ἐδέθην, always personal, and only used by Hom. in form δέομαι, q. v., to stand in need of, want, c. gen., Hdt. 4. 54, etc.: hence, to long or strive after, wish, beg for. Construct., usu. c. gen. rei, as Hdt. 1. 36, etc.: also c. dupl. gen., to beg a thing from a person, Id. 1. 8: but this more freq. δέισθαι τί τινας, as Ar. Ach. 1059, also δέσιν δέισθαι τινας Aeschin. 33. 41: hence c. gen. pers. et inf., to beg a person to do, Hdt. 1. 59, and so freq. in Att.: very rarely c. acc. pers., as Thuc. 5. 36, ἐδέοντο Βωιωτῶν ὅπως παραδίδω. II. absol. to be in want or need, usu. in part., as κάρτα δέμενος Hdt. 8. 59.

ΔΗ', Particle, prob. shortd. from ἤδη; and, as the weaker form, always put after one or more words in a sentence, except in Ep. δὴ τότε, δὴ γὰρ: hence also it does not, like an Adv. proper, refer to the whole sentence, but usu. serves to strengthen or limit the word to which it is attached: and this in various ways: I. strictly of Time, to fix the attention on the present moment; now, just now, already, ἵκνῃ δὴ πρόεκα. ὁ διστοῦς already have I shot., Il. 8. 297; δεῖω μὴ δὴ τελέσθαι I fear he will now accomplish, Il. 14. 44; ἔκον δὲ δὴ τὸ δ' ἡμαρ this is now the sixth day, Eur., cf. Il. 24. 107: oft. after Adv. and Conjunct. of Time, πολλοὶ δὴ ἡμ. σπε, Il. 19. 85; ἔς τε δὴ till at last, Aesch.; νεωστὶ δὴ, νῦν δὴ, ἡμῖ δὴ etc.: with imperat. and fut., now, forthwith, directly, χωρὶς δὴ πάντες Soph.; νῦν δὴ οὐ δηλώσεις Xen.: οὐ δὴ νῦν no more, σὺ δ' ἔστιν., ἔμοι δ' οὐκ ἔστι δὴ Eur. Or. 1060. II. marking Sequence without distinct reference to Time, though arising from it, then; e. i. χρὴ μαθεῖν σε, πάντα δὴ φανεῖν χρεῶν, Soph.; and so in summing up numbers, γίνονται δὴ οὗτοι χίλιοι these then make up a thousand, Xen.; hence to resume what has gone before, like Lat. igitur, our so, Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἥρηνος., τοῦτερ δὴ θυγάτηρ Il. 6. 395; Σόλων μὲν δὴ ἐνεμε Hdt. 1. 32; and oft. in phrase τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ πάντα, Lat. haec haecum: καὶ δὴ is used to subjoin the thing meant to be chiefly emphatic, εἰς Ἀλφειον ἀπικετο., καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐς Σάρις, and, what's more, to Sardin, Hdt. 1. 30, and more fully ἄλλος τε.. καὶ δὴ καὶ: but καὶ δὴ oft. in Trag. to put a supposed case strongly forward, e. g. καὶ δὴ δέδεγμαί and now (suppose) I have accepted., Aesch. Eum. 804, cf. Herm. Virg. n. 331: δὴ is added to interrogs. when the question refers pointedly to something gone before, e. g. τί δὴ; why then? Eur. Med. 1012; so πᾶς δὴ; πῶς δὴ; and τί οὐν δὴ; πᾶς οὐν δὴ; but in τί δὴ οὐν; δὴ strengthens the question.

III. used simply to limit, define, or strengthen the word which it follows, and

here it comes nearer δὴτα than ἤδη in sense. 1. with Verbs, esp. in imperat., ἔγε δὴ, φέρε δὴ, σκύπει δὴ do but come, (only) come, freq. in Plat.; so μὴ δὴ μοι φύβην γε ἐμβάλλει θυμῷ (think of what you like, but) only don't think of fying, Il. 10. 447: in repeating another's words, ἐρώτα.. ἐρωτῶ δὴ., well, I do ask, Xen. 2. with Substantives, usu. Att. in ironical sense, Lat. scilicet, videlicet, e. g. εἰσέγαγε τὰς ἐταῖριδας δὴ he brought in the pretended courtesans, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6, cf. Thuc. 6. 80. 3. with Adjectives, usu. to strengthen their force, μόνῃ δὴ all alone, Soph.: hence freq. with μέγας, πολλὸς δὴ, and esp. with Superl., e. g. κράτιστον δὴ confessedly the best. 4. with Pronouns, to mark the person or thing strongly, ἔμε δὴ ἄδε διαβείναι thus to use a man like me, Hdt.; and so oft. in questions, σὺ δὴ.. ἐτόλμης; you of all persons? Id.: τοιαῖδε δὴ.. ἐπ' αἰτιμασίν with so strong charges, Aesch.; τοῖτο δὴ this and this only, Thuc.: so with Relatives, οἷος δὴ σὺ just such as thou, Il. 24. 376: so with indef. Pronouns, δὴ increases the indefiniteness, ὅστις δὴ etc., some one or other, Lat. nescio quis; ἄλλοι δὴ others be they who they may, Il. 1. 295.

5. with other Particles, δὴ adds explicitness: esp. after relat. words, as ὅς δὴ.., ἐνθα δὴ, also ὡς δὴ, ἵνα δὴ, that (it may be) exactly so, just so; also ὡς δὴ, ἄγε δὴ, οἷα δὴ in that, inasmuch as, though this ὡς δὴ is usu. ironical, e. g. Soph. O. C. 800; very freq. with Particles of protestation, ἦ δὴ, ἦ μάλα δὴ, οὐ δὴ or δῆπου, e. g. οὐ δῆπου καὶ σὺ ἐγ., why surely you are not., Xen.: for ἄλλα δὴ etc., v. sub ἄλλα etc. For fuller details v. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 691 sq., Hartung Partikeln-Lehre, 1. p. 245 sq.

δηλώσας, on, contr. for δηλώσας q. v. δῆγμα, ατος, τό, (δάκνω) a bite, sting, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12: metaph. ἄλπτως Aesch. Ag. 791, ἔρωτος Soph. Fr. 721, cf. Valck. Phoen. 386.

δηγμός, δ, a bite, sting, Diod.: gnawing pain, Hipp.

δηδᾶ, =δην, Adv., long, for a long time, Hom.: οὐ μετὰ θεῶν not long after, Ar. Rh. (orig. neut. of an old word δηδῶς=δηρός.) δηβάκι and δηβάκις, Adv.=foreg, Nic.

δῆρε and δῆθεν, Adv. (δῆ) perhaps, I suppose, like δηλαδῆ: mostly iron., like Lat. scilicet, videlicet, to wit, forsooth, esp. with ὥς, of misconceptions and mistakes, as if forsooth, φέροντες ὡς ἔκρινον Hdt. 1. 73, ὡς κατασκόπους δ. ἐόντος Hdt. 3. 136, cf. 6. 39, 8. 59; so too Eur. H. F. 949, etc.

δηθύνω, ἑ, ὕνα, (δηδᾶ) to tarry, be long, delay, Hom.

δητιάσκον, Ep. impf. of δητιώ.

δητιάσας, on, (δητίος, ἄλσκαμα, ἄλδαναι) taken by the enemy, carnive, Eur. Androm. 105: contr. δηλάτως Aesch. Theb. 72.

δητίος, η, on, Ep. and Ion. for δαίος, hostile, Il.; contr. δηός, Aesch. Cho. 628. [ῆ in Anyte Ep. 1, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 152.] Hence

δητιότης, ἦτος, ἦ, the press or din of battle, the fight, battle, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.): mortal struggle, death, Od. 12. 257.

δητιώω, contr. δηῶω, (δητίος) to treat as an enemy, Hom., esp. in Il., to cut down, slay, oft. c. dat. instrum., δ. χαλκῷ, ἔγχε Hom.: also δ. ἀσπίδας to cleave shields in the fight: more rare of verbs, e. g. of a horse striking with his hoof, Il. 11. 153, of waves rending a stag, Il. 16. 158; δ. περί τινος to struggle for., Il. 18. 195. Later, to ravage a country, δ. χώραν Ar. Lys. 1146, ἄστν πυρὶ Soph. O. C. 1319. [When the third syll. is long, Hom. uses the contr. forms δητιώνων, δητιών, δηροθέντων etc.]

δῆτω, =foreg., δῆτιον, Ar. Rh. 3. 1374.

δηκτηριος, on, biting, stinging, torturing, καρβίς Eur. Hec. 235.

δῆκτις, on, δ, (δάκνω) a biter, δ. λόγος stinging, Plut. Hence

δῆκτικὸς, ἦ, on, biting, stinging, Arist. H. A.: metaph. πῦρ γεντ, severe, ἀστέιον καὶ δ. Luc. Adv.—κῶς.

δηλαδῆ, Adv. (δῆλος, δῆ) clearly, plainly, of course, Soph. O. T. 1501, Eur. I. A. 1366: iron., προφάσις ἥσπεδ., on this pretext as if forsooth., Hdt. 4. 135: also in answers, οὐ πόλλ' ἐνεστὶ δεῖνὰ τὰ γῆρα κακά.; δηλαδῆ yes plainly, Ar. Vesp. 441.

δηλαῖον, collat. form of sq.

δηλέομαι, fut. ἥσομαι, Dep. med., (δαίω, Iat. deleo) To destroy, slay, Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 4. 66: to do a mischief to, wound, χαλκῷ Od. 22. 278: also absol., to do mischief, be hurtful, Il. 14. 102, Od. 10. 459: of things, καρπὸν δηλῆσασθαι to waste, spoil, Il. 1. 156: ὅρια δ. to make nothing of, break oaths, truces, Il. 3. 107: of

loss by theft, to *plunder*, *rob*, Od. 8. 444, 13. 124. Later of mischief done by magic, Theocr. 9. 36, by wine, etc. Perf. in pass. signf. δειλῆσθαι Hdt. 4. 198.

δηλῆεις, εσσα, εγ, = δηλῆμων, Orph.

δηλῆμα, ατος, τό, mischief, ruin: usu. Act., πῶν δ. the curse of ships, Od. 1. 286; δ. δδοσῶν a pest to wayfarers, Aesch. Fr. 114, cf. Soph. O. T. 1495.

δηλῆμων, ον, gen. ονος, bringing mischief, destructive, Il. 24. 33: as Subst. βροτῶν δηλῆμων destroyer, Od. 18. 85, 116; 30 ὅπως ἀνθρώπων οὐ δηλῆμονες doing men no hurt, Hdt. 2. 74.

δηλῆσις, εως, ἡ, ruin, mischief, Hdt. 1. 41., 4. 112.

δηλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a destroyer, Ep. Hom. 14. 8. Hence

δηλητήριος, ον, mischievous, destructive, τὸ δηλητήριον, sub. φάρμακον, poison, Plut.

δηλητηριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) hurtful, poisonous, Theophr.

Δήλια, τό, v. sub Δήλιος.

Δηλίδας, δδος, ἡ, a Delian woman, h. Hom. Ap. 157. II. the Delian ship, which bore Theseus to Crete when he slew the Minotaur. In memory of this, it was sent every fourth year, with a solemn deputation to the Delian Apollo: v. θεωρίς, θεωρός, cf. Plat. Phaed. 58, Böckh P. E. 1. 286, sq.

Δηλιαστῆς, οὔ, δ, one of the Athenian deputation to Delos, Ath., v. foreg.

Δήλιος, α, ον, Delian: τὰ Δήλια, (ἐπεὶ) the festival of Apollo at Delos, v. Δηλίδας.

Δηλομαι, Dor. for βούλομαι, also δηλέομαι, ἥσομαι, Valck. Ad. p. 258 C.

δηλονότι, Adv. for δῆλον ὅτι, = δηλαδὴ, it is plain that, clearly, of course, Plat. Crito 53 A. II. Gramm., namely, that is, Lat. videlicet, Bast. Greg. p. 804.

δηλοποιέω, to make clear, Plut.

Δήλος, ἡ, Delos, one of the Cyclades, birthplace of and sacred to Apollo and Artemis, Od. etc.: called also Ὀρτυγία. (Prob. from sq., acc. to the story of its becoming visible on a sudden.)

δῆλος, ἡ, ον, also os, ον Eur. Med. 1197; also δέελος Il. 10. 466, visible, clear: manifest, evident, certain, Od. 20. 333, (not found elsewhere in Hom.); in Att. often constr. with Part., δῆλοι αἱ μὴ ἐπιτρέποντες they are clearly not going to permit, i. e. it is clear that they will not, Thuc. 1. 71; also with ὡς, δῆλός ἐστιν ὡς τὴ δρασκεῖν κακόν Soph. Aj. 326, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 9; but also δῆλος or δῆλον ὅτι., with a Verb, as Thuc. 1. 38. 93, cf. Xen. An. 1. 3, 9, whence δηλονότι, q. v., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 771. 2: δῆλος itself is oft. used like δηλονότι, as αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτοῦ δηλον., all by himself; yes plainly, Soph. Aj. 906, cf. Ar. Av. 1407, Lys. 919: Eur. also has δῆλος ὁρασταί. ὦν (where the inf. is pleon.). 3: δῆλον ποιέω, = δηλοῖν, to make plain or know, Thuc. 6. 35; also to explain, Dem. Adv. -λος. (Acc. to Buttm. akin to ἰδεῖν, through ἰδηλός, ἀριδηλός, ἀρῆλος.)

δηλώω, f. ὤω, (δῆλος) to shew, make visible or clear, Hdt., etc. 2. to point out, make known, reveal, Aesch., and Soph. 3. to prove, Soph. O. C. 146, Thuc. 1. 3. 4. to declare, Thuc. 4. 68: to explicate, set forth, 2. 62: also to indicate, signify, Id. 1. 10, etc. 5. to point out, order, Soph. O. T. 77. Constr. 1. δ. τινί τι, also δ. τι πρὸς or εἰς τινα Soph. Tr. 369, Thuc. 1. 90, and δ. τινι περὶ τινος Lys. or δηλῶ δι., Hdt. 2. 149, etc.; but this is oft. expressed by a Part., which if it refers to the nom. of the Verb, is itself in nom., as δηλώσω πατρί, μὴ ὀπλῶντος γεγώς I will shew my father that I am no weakling, Soph. Aj. 472: δηλοῖς ὅς σμῆναντί τι thou lookest as though thou hast somewhat to tell, Soph. Ant. 242, cf. foreg., and Kühner Gr. Gr. 658. The usu. fut. pass. is δηλώσομαι, but we have δηλωθήσομαι Thuc. 1. 144.

II. intrans. = δηλός εἰμι, to be clear or plain, δηλοῖ διότι οὐκ Ὀμήρῳ τὰ Κύπρια ἐπεὶ ἐστί Hdt. 2. 117, and so prob. 9. 68, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 434 C for Soph. Aj. 878, v. Herm. ad l.: so too, ἐδήλωσε Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 32. Hence δηλωμα, ατος, τό, a means of pointing out, a proof, Plat.

δήλωσις, εως, ἡ, a pointing out, manifestation, explaining, Thuc., Plat., etc.: δ. ποιέσθαι = δηλοῖν, Id. 4. 40. 2. a direction, command, Plat. 3. a proclamation, manifest, Hdn.

δηλωτέον, verb. Adj., one must set forth, explain, Plat. Tim. 48 E.

δηλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, expressive, indicative, τινός Hipp.

δημαγωγέω, to be a demagogue, to lead the people, καλῶς δ.

Isocr. 18 A: but almost always in bad sense, Ar. Ran. 419, etc., cf. δημαγωγός: c. acc. pers., δ. ἄνδρας to curry favor with them, Xen. An. 7. 6, 4; c. acc. rei, to introduce measures so as to win popularity, Dion. H.

δημαγωγία, ἡ, the conduct, tricks, character of a δημαγωγός, Ar. Eq. 191, cf. δημαγωγός.

δημαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for, belonging to a demagogue, Ar. Eq. 217. Adv. -κῶς: from

δημαγωγός, ὁ, (δῆμος, ἄγω) a popular leader: orig. without any bad sense, and so of Pericles in Isocr. 184 D: but by that time in gen. the head of a mob, an unprincipled, factious orator, demagogue, like Cleon, etc., Ar. passim, cf. esp. Arist. Pol. 4. 4., 5. 6, and Herm. Pol. Ant. § 69.

δημαίητος, ον, (αἰρέω) demanded by the people.

δημαίειον, τό, a comic Dim. from δῆμος, used by way of coaxing, Ar. Eq. 823. [κί]

δημαῖατος, ον, (ἀράομαι) prayed for by the people: hence as a prop. n. of a king of Sparta, Hdt.

δημαρχέω, to be δημαρχος at Athens, Isae. ap. Dion. H., or tribune at Rome, Plut.

δημαρχία, ἡ, the office or rank of δημαρχος, Dem. 1318. 18: the tribunate, Plut.

δημαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a δημαρχος or tribune, Dio C.

δημαρχος, ὁ, (ἄρχω) governor of the people, and so r. at Athens, the president of a δῆμος or township, who managed its affairs, kept the registers, etc., and had to enforce the collection of certain taxes, Ar. Nub. 37, and oft. in Inscr.: in earlier times the corresponding officer was called ναύκρατος, Böckh P. E. 2. 281, sq. 2. at Rome, a tribune of the people, Plut.

δημεραστής, οὔ, δ, (ἐπάω) friend of the people, Plut.

δημευσις, εως, ἡ, confiscation of one's property, Lat. publicatio bonorum, Plat. Prot. 325 C, Dem. 215. 24: from

δημεῖω, (δῆμος) orig. to declare a thing public property, esp. of a citizen's goods, to seize, confiscate them, Lat. publicare, Thuc. 5. 60, Xen., etc. 2. in gen. to make public, δέδεικται κράτος the power is in the hands of the people, Eur. Cycl. 119.

δημεχθής, ες, (ἐχθρός) hated by the people, Call. ap. Choerob.

δημηγορέω, to be a δημηγόρος or public orator, Ar.; to harangue the people, Dem. 29. 17: also c. acc. cognate, δ. λόγον Id. 345. 29: to make long speeches, to be long-winded, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 482 C, or perh. to use tricks and fallacies, such as go down in popular harangues, Heind. ibid., v. sq., and cf. δημόμαχος, ῥητορέω.

δημηγορία, ἡ, a deliberative speech, opp. to judicial speaking: a speech in the public assembly, Aeschin. 36. 31. II. a long copious speech, Plat., or perh. an excursive style, or of a plausible, fallacious kind, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 162 D, cf. foreg.

δημηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to public speaking, σοφία Plat. Rep. 365 D, λόγος Arist. Eth. N.: qualified for it, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 48. Adv. -κῶς.

δημηγόρος, ον, (ἀγορεύω) haranguing the people, addressing the assembly, ὁ δ. a public speaker, Plat., and Xen.: τιμὰ δ. a speaker's honors, Eur. Hec. 254; στροφαὶ δημηγόροι rhetorical tricks, Aesch. Supp. 623.

δημηλασία, ἡ, (ἐλαύνω) exile, Aesch. Supp. 7.

δημηλάτος, ον, (ἐλαύνω) publicly exiled, Aesch. Supp. 614.

Δημήτηρ, τερος, and τρος, ἡ: an acc. Δημήτραν also occurs, as if from a nom. Δημήτρα, Plat. Crat. 404 B, Epigr. ap. Paus. 1. 37, 2: Demeter, Lat. Ceres, goddess of agriculture and rural life, mother of Persephone, seldom mentioned in Il. (never in Od.): the chief authority for her legends is h. Hom. Cer. (Prob. = γῆ μήτηρ, mother earth, cf. δα.) Hence

Δημητρείος, ον, = sq., Plut.

Δημητρίος, ιων, of or belonging to Demeter, καρπὸς Δ. corn, Theophr. II. τὸ Δημήτριον the temple of D., Strab. III. τὰ Δημήτρια her festival, Plut.

δημιδίων, τό, comic Dim. from δῆμος, Ar. Eq. 726, 1199, like δημακίδιον. [δ]

δημιζέω, f. ὤω, to affect the popular side, cheat the people, Ar. Vesp. 699.

δημιουργός, ὄν, poet. for δημιουργός, q. v.

δημοπληθής, ες, (πληθός) κτήνη δ. cattle which are the people's wealth, Aesch. Ag. 128.

δημιόπρτα, τὰ, (πράσκα) goods seized by public authority, and put up for sale; included among the heads of revenue by Ar. Vesp. 659, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 265., 2. 127, sqq.

δήμιος, *ov*, Att. also sometimes α, *ov*, (δήμιος) belonging to the people, οἶκος Od. 20. 264; αἰσμητῆτα judges elected by the people, Od. 8. 259; πρῆξις a public matter, opp. to ἰδία, Od. 3. 32.; δῆμιον Od. 2. 32., 4. 314; as Adv., δῆμια πνεῖται at the public cost, Il. 7. 250; τὸ δῆμιον,=τὸ κοινόν, the commonwealth, Aesch. Supp. 370; δημόσιος is more use. II. δ δῆμιος, (δούλος) the public executioner, Aeschin. 44. fin.; also δ κοινὸς δῆμιος Plat. Legg. 872 B. In Rep. 439 E, we have νεκροὺς παρὰ τῷ δῆμῳ κεμένους, where it would seem to be the place of execution rather than the man: but this is dub.

δημιουργεῖον, τό, a work-place, App.: from δημιουργεῖν, to be a δημιουργός, practise a trade, do work, Plat. Soph. 219 C, etc. 2. c. acc., to work at, make, Id. Polit. 288 E; hence in Pass., *oft*, in Plat. II. to be one of the magistrates called δημιουργοί, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 739. Hence δημιουργημα, ατος, τό, a work of art: in gen. work, workmanship, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. p. 279. 20.

δημοურγία, ἡ, workmanship, art and skill, Plat., etc.: in gen. work, operation, Arist. Rhet. II. the office of the magistrate δημιουργός, Arist. Pol. III. Creation, Eccl. δημιουργικός, ἡ, *όν*, cf. belonging to a δημιουργός, whether 1. a handicraftsman, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; δ. τεχνήματα base mechanical works, Id. Legg. 846 D: or 2. a magistrate, hence τὸ δ. the board of magistrates so called, Arist. Pol. Adv. -κῶς, workmanlike, Ar. Pac. 429.

δημοουργός, *όν*, poet. δημιουργός Od. (δήμιος; *ἐργῶν) working for the people, a workman, handicraftsman: among them in early times we have soothsayers, surgeons, heralds, along with carpenters, etc., Od. 17. 383, sq., 19. 135, cf. Plat. Symp. 188 D; of confectioners in Hdt. 7. 31, esp. a maker of bride-cakes, Meineke Menand. p. 45: in gen. a maker, νόμος Arist. Pol.; λόγων Aeschin. 84. 36; δ. κακῶν author of ill, Eur. Incer. 32: metaph. ὄρετος δημιουργός morn that calls man to work, h. Hom. Merc. 98. 2. esp. the Maker of the world, Plat., and Xen., and so esp. in the Neo-Plat. philosophy, as the name of God, the Creator. II. name of a magistrate, esp. in the Dorian states, of which few particulars are known, Thuc. 5. 47, cf. Müller Dor. 3. 8. § 5, cf. ἐπιδῶμι.

δημιωστί, Adv. publicly, formed like ἱερῶστί, μεγαλῶστί. δημοβόρος, *ον*, (βορά) devourer of the people, δ. βασιλεὺς a prince that grinds his people down, Il. 1. 231.

δημογέρων, *ωντος*, δ, an elder of the people, one who ranks high among them from age; in gen. an elder, chief, Il. 11. 372; and in plur., the nobles, chiefs, like Lat. senatores, Pl. 3. 149, cf. Arist. Eth. 2. 9, 6: δημογ. θεός,=Lat. deus minorum gentium, Anth.

δημοδιδάσκαλος, δ, a public teacher, preacher, Eccl. δημόθεν, Adv., at the public cost, Od. 19. 197; opp. to οἰκόνθεν, from among the people, Ar. Rh. II. δημόθεν Εὐπυρίδης an Eupyrian by deme, i. e. by birth, Anth.

δημοθονία, ἡ, (θονία) a public feast, Luc. δημότροπος, *ον*, contr. -θρους, -θρου, uttered by the people, φῆμη, ἀρὰ δ. Aesch. Ag. 938, 1409, 1413; hence δ. ἀναρχία lawlessness and sedition, lawless clamour, Ib. 883.

δημοκατάρατος, *ον*, (καταράδομαι) cursed publicly. δημοκτιδής, *εὸς*, δ, (κτῆδομαι) friend of the people, Lat. populi-cola, Strab.

δημόκοινος, δ, sub. δούλος,=δήμιος, esp. the executioner, Soph. Fr. 869, Isocr. 361 D, cf. δήμιος II. II. as Adj., δημόκοινος, *ον*, vile, common, of coarse food, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.

δημοκλάξ, *ακος*, δ, a mob-flatterer, Dion. H. δημοκλήμ, to be a δημοκόπος, to curry mob-favor, Plut.; and δημοκότημα, ατος, τό, an attempt to gain mob-favor, App.; and δημοκοπία, ἡ, love of mob-popularity, Dion. H.; and δημοκοπιτικός, ἡ, *όν*, cf. belonging to a δημοκόπος, βίος δ. Plat. Phaedr. 248 E: from

δημόκοπος, *ον*, (κόπτω) a mob-courtier, popularity-hunter, Philo: cf. δοξοκόπος.

δημόκραντος, *ον*, (κραίνω) confirmed, ratified by the people, ἀρὰ δ. Aesch. Ag. 457.

δημοκράτεσθαι, as Pass. (κρατέω) to have a democratical constitution, live in a democracy, Ar. Ach. 642, and freq. in Thuc.: in very late authors also in Act.: cf. διαγυρῆσθαι.

δημοκράτεια and -ρία, ἡ, democracy, popular government: on its nature, v. Thuc. 6. 89, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 12., 6. 1, sq.

δημοκρατίζω, f. *ισα*, to be on the democratical side, App.

δημοκρατικός, ἡ, *όν*, belonging, suited to a democracy, νόμοι Plat. Rep. 358 E: δημοκρατικὸν τι δρᾶν to do a popular act, Ar. Ran. 952 E: of persons, a democrat, favorer of democracy, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς, Diod.

δημόλευστος, *ον*, (λέω) publicly stoned, δ. φόνος death by public stoning, Soph. Ant. 36.

δημολογέω,=δημιόλογα, Anth.; and δημολογέω, ἡ, *όν*, belonging to public speaking: δ δ. a mob-orator, Plat. Soph. 268 B. Adv. -κῶς.

Δημολογοκλέων, δ, a nickname given to Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. by the Chorus: from

δημολόγος, *ον*, (λέγω) a haranguer.

δημόλογος, Dep., (δήμιος) to talk or act popularly, Lat. populariter loqui, agere: esp. to play the buffoon, Ruhnck. Tim.

δημοπιθήκος, δ, a mob-monkey, charlatan, Ar. Ran. 1085.

δημοποίητος, *ον*, (ποίη) enrolled, made a citizen, but not a citizen by birth, Ruhnck. Tim., cf. Dem. 1376. 15.

δημόπρακτος, *ον*, (πράσσω) done by the people, Aesch. Supp. 942.

δημορρίφης, *ές*, (ρίπτω) hurled, cast, flung by the people, ἀρὰ δ. Aesch. Ag. 1616.

δήμιος, δ, prob. first a country-district, tract of enclosed or cultivated land, Βοιωτοὶ μάλα πλῆθι δῆμον ἔχοντες Il. 5. 710: hence opp. to πόλις, as δήμιος τὴ πόλις τῶ, so too ἐν δῆμῳ Ἰδαίης, δῆμῳ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, Λυκίῃς ἐν πλῆθι δῆμῳ, λαοὶ ἀνὰ δῆμον Od.; where it is purely local (cf. δήμιος ὀνειρέω Od. 24. 12): hence for its inhabitants, πόλιν τε παντὶ τῷ δῆμῳ to town and country, Il. 3. 50. Hence, as in early times the common people were scattered through the country, while the chiefs held the city, II. the commons, common people, Lat. plebs, δῆμον ἀνθρ. opp. to βασιλεὺς, ἔσχως ἀνθρ. etc., Il. 2. 188, etc.; and as Adj., δήμιος ἔων being a commoner, Il. 12. 213: as collect. with plur. verb, h. Hom. Cer. 271. But III. in democratical states, esp. at Athens, the commons, the people, the privileged order of citizens, Lat. populus, as opp. to plebs, *oft*, in Ar. Eq., etc.: hence

2. a popular constitution, democracy, opp. to οἰκῶντες, καταπαβεῖν, καταλβεῖν τὸν δ. to put down the democracy, Id. 1. 107., 3. 81.

IV. οἱ δῆμοι (from signif. 1) in Attica, townships, hundreds, Lat. pagi,=Dor. κῶμαι, subdivisions of the φῦλα, in the time of Hdt., 100 in number, 10 in each φυλή; afterwards, 170: their origin is usu. referred to Theseus, but they must have been greatly altered under Cleisthenes, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 73, Arnold Thuc. vol. 1, app. 3. (Acc. to some from δέμω to build, settle: better perh. from δέω to bind, connect, v. Arnold l. c.)

δήμιος, δ, fat, tallow, of beasts, Hom., but also of men, Il. 8. 380: strictly the fat of the ramoth, the curd, Lat. omentum. (Perh. from δέω, to bind.)

Δημοσθενίω, to imitate Demosthenes, Plut.

δημοστιά, Adv., v. δημόσιος.

δημοσίσις, *εως*, ἡ, a public proclamation, announcement: also=δημεινός: from

δημοσεινέω, to make public or common, make public property, τὰ δεδημοσεινέα common proverbial sayings, as γινώθι σεαυτῷ, Arist. Rhet. 2.=δημνεῖν, to confiscate, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 10.

II. intr. to lead a public life, opp. to ιδιωτεῖν, Plat. Gorg. 515 A; to belong to the state, be public: διδάσκαλοι δημοσεινέων public teachers paid by the state, Plat. Apol. 32 A: esp. of physicians, to practise with a public salary, Ar. Ach. 1030, cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 514 D: metaph. φροντιστὶ δημοσεινέω to devote one's thoughts to the common good, Plut.

δημόσιος, α, *ον*, belonging to the people or state, Lat. publicus, opp. to ἰδίος, ἀγρὸς δ., Lat. ager publicus, Hdt. 5. 29, δ. πλοῦτος Thuc. 1. 80, etc., δδίκτωα Aeschin., etc. II. δ δ., with οἰκείτης, δούλος etc., a public officer or servant, as 1. the public crier, Hdt. 6. 121. 2. the public executioner, Oratt.; cf. δήμιος. 3. a policeman, Ar. Lys. 436, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 277.

4. a public notary, = γραμματεὺς, Dem. 381. 2. 5. also a public victim, = φάρμακος II, acc. to Schol. Ar. Eq. II.36.

III. as neut., τὸ δημόσιον the state, Lat. res publica, Hdt. 1. 14; πρὸς τὸ δ. προσέειπαι to enter public life, Dem. 2. any public building, as the public hall, Hdt. 6. 52, 57: the state-chest, treasury, Dinarch. 105. 11, elsewhere. τὸ κοινόν: the public prison, Thuc. 5. 18. 3. τὰ δ. δημόσια property, Ar. Vesp. 554.

IV. as fem. ἡ δημοσία, sub. σκηνή, the tent of the Spartan kings, Lat. praetorium, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8. V. as Adv., 1. dat. δημοσίᾳ, in public, at the public expense, Hdt. 1. 30, etc.; but τελευτᾶν δ. to die by the hands of the executioner, Wolf Leptin. p. 362. 2. ἐκ δημοσίου by public authority, Xen. Rep. Lac. 3. 3.

δημοσιόω, to make public property, to confiscate, like δημεύω, Thuc. 3. 68. II. to publish, make commonly known. Pass. to be commonly known, Plat. Soph. 232 D.

δημοσιότης, ου, δ. (ἀνέμοιαι) a farmer of the revenue, Lat. publicanus, Diod. Hence

δημοσιωνία, ῆ, a leasing of the revenues.

δημοσιώνιον, ῆ, the office of revenue-leases, Diod.

δημοσσοῖς, ου, (σώζω) driving the people: but II. pro-parox., δημόσσοις, (σέναι) driven away by the people.

δημοσιότης, ἐς, (τὰ τέλη) at the public cost, public, national, Thuc. Hdt. 6. 57, ἐσθλή Thuc. 2. 15, cf. δημοσιότης. Adv. -λως.

δημότερος, ας, ου, poet. for δημοτικὸς, Ap. Rh., and Arat.

δημοτερπής, ἐς, (τέρπειν) popular, attractive, Plat. Minos 321 A.

δημοτεύομαι, as Pass., to be member of a deme, Dem. 1314. 9.

δημότης, ου, δ. of, belonging to the people: hence a commoner, plebeian, opp. to a man of rank, Hdt. 2. 172, 5. 11; so δ. ἀνὴρ Soph. Aj. 1071, δ. λέως Ar. Pac. 921. II. a member of a δήμος, brother-freeman, fellow-citizen, Pind. N. 7. 96, Soph. O. C. 78, Susario I; and so fem. δημότις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ar. Lys. 333, Theocr. 28. 22.

δημοτικός, ῆ, ου, of, belonging to the people, common, δ. γράμματα in Egypt, opp. to the ἰδὰ or hieroglyphics, Hdt. 2. 36: in gen. public, = δημόσιος, Dion. H. II. of the populace, one of them, Lat. plebeius, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, Dem. 581. 24.

III. on the democratic side, Lat. popularis, Ar. Nub. 205, Av. 1584, Thuc., etc.: οὐδὲν δ. πράττειν to do nothing for the people, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 39: in gen. popular, δ. καὶ φιλόδημος Id. Mem. 1. 2, 60; and so freq. in Adv. -κως, affably, kindly, as καλῶς καὶ δ. Dem. 719. 8, δ. χρῆσθαι τι Arist. Pol.

IV. of or belonging to a deme, opp. to δημόσιος, ap. Dem. 1074. 20. Adv. -κως, v. sup. II.

δημοῦχος, ου, (ἐχῶ) protecting, dwelling among the people, as epith. of guardian deities, Soph. O. C. 458; also Subst., δημοῦχοι γὰς, χθονὸς Ib. 1086, 1348.

δημοφάγος, ου, (φαγεῖν) = δημοβόρος, τύραννος Theogn. [α]

δημοφθορῶς, ου, (φθείρω) mischievous, ruinous, Callistr.

δημοχαρής, ἐς, (χαίρω) pleasing the people, popular.

δημοχάρειος, ου, δ. (χαρίζομαι) a mob-courier, Eur. Hec. 134.

δημοχάριστος, ῆ, ου, like α δημοχάριστος. Adv. -κως.

δημόω, f. ὠσω, to appropriate to the public use, confiscate, Dio C. v. δημεύω, and δημοδομαί.

δημῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the people, popular, Plat. Phaed. 61 A, Legg. 710 A. II. well-known, Plat.

δημῶμα, στος, τό, (δημόμα) a popular pastime, χρίτων δ. odes for public performance, Stesich. (39) ap. Ar. Pac. 798.

δημωφέλης, ἐς, (ὠφέλει) of public usefulness, λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 227 E. Adv. -λως.

δῆν, Dor. δάν, Adv. Lat. dū, long, for a long while, this long time, δῆν ἦν he was (i. e. lived) long, Il. 6. 131: long ago, δῆν ἔσχεται Od. 18. 313. Only Ep., for in Aesch. Pers. 584 it is more than doubtful. (Akin to δῆ, ῖδη: hence δηναῖς, δηθά, δηθάκις, δηθύνω, δηρός.) Hence

δηναῖος, ας, ου, long-lived, Pl. 5. 407: also δ. κλέος Theocr. 16. 54. II. old, aged, Aesch. Pers. 794: ancient, Ib. 912, Call. Fr. 105.

III. late, Lat. serus, Ap. Rh.: hence θάωσα and θῆναι, over-speed and loitering, Emped. 13.

δηνάριον, τό, a Roman coin, a denary, nearly, but not quite, = Gr. δραχμή, being about 8½ d., Plut.

δῖνεα, τὰ, counsels, plans, arts, whether good or bad, Hom.:

only in plur.: the sing. nom. was assumed by Hesych. to be τὸ δῆνος, by Suid. τὸ δῆνεον. (Akin to δῆνω.)

δῆξ, gen. δῆκος, δ or ῆ, a worm in wood, Schol. Hes. Op. 418. δῆξιδύμος, ου, (δάκνω, θυμός) = δακέθυμος, heart-consuming, wasting, of love, Aesch. Aj. 744.

δῆξίς, εως, ῆ, (δάκνω) a bite, biting, Arist. H. A.

δῆῶς, usu. contr. form of δηῶω, q. v., Hom.: to lay waste a country, Hdt. 5. 89, etc.; δ. δαυτὸν Soph. O. C. 1319.

δῆπυθεν, indef. Adv., now usu. written δῆ ποτε, from any quarter, Lat. undecunqve, Aesch. Cho. 632: ὁπόθεν δῆπυθεν from some quarter or other, Dem.

δῆποκα, Dor. for sq.

δῆποτε, indef. Adv., now usu. written δῆ ποτε, at some time, once, once on a time, Aesch. Aj. 577, etc.: εἰ δῆποτε, Lat. si quando, Il. 1. 40: as interrog. τί δῆποτε; what in the world? what, why now? and with οὐν, δημοτοῦν, = Lat. cunqve, Dem. 1010. 15, cf. Lob. Phryn. 373.

δῆπου, indef. Adv., now usu. written δῆ πον, perhaps, it may be, cf. δημοὶν ἀδελφεῶν ἔκτανε Il. 24. 736: in Att. usu. with a sense of doubtless, I suppose, I ween, Lat. scilicet, nimirum, οὐ δῆπου πλῆγόν Aesch. Fr. 1064; cf. Ar. Plut. 491, 582, Thuc. 1. 121, etc.: oft. in phrases, ὥστε γὰρ δῆπου, μέμνησθε γὰρ δῆπου Plat., and Dem. II. as interrog. implying an affirm. answer, τὴν αἰχμάλωτον κάτοισθα δῆπου; i. e. I presume you know, Soph. Tr. 417: hence οὐ δῆπου, implying a negat. answer, as Ar. Ran. 526, Plut. 261.

δῆπυθεν, indef. Adv., = foreg., esp. before a vowel, Ar. Plut. 140, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

δῆριάσθαι, Ep. 3 dual δῆριάσθων Il., 3 pl. δῆριόωντο Od., inf. δῆριάσθαι Od., Dep. (δῆρις) to contend, fight, περί τινος Il. 17. 734, and absol. Od. 8. 78; δ. τῷι to contend with one, Ap. Rh.: to contend with words, to quarrel, wrangle, Il. 8. 78. The Act. δῆριάω, to contest a prize, occurs in Pind. N. 11. 34. δῆρίαται, Dep., c. fut. δῆρίασμαι, 3 pl. aor. med., Od. 8. 76, 3 dual. aor. pass. δῆριυθήτην, as if from δῆριόμαι, Il. 16. 756, = foreg.: in the same signif. Pind. has pres., O. 13. 63. [i in pres., in fut. and aor. i.]

ΔΗΡΙΞ, ios, and εως, ῆ, fight, battle, contest, Hom.: only poet. (Akin to δαῖς, δαίω.)

δῆριφάτος, ου, (φάω) = ἀρεφάτος, slain in fight, Anth.

δῆριβίος, ου, Dor. δαρ., long-lived, Aesch. Theb. 524: from δηρός, ας, ου, (δῆν) long, too long, long beyond one's wish, always like βραδύς in bad sense, Il. 2. 298, etc.: Hom. usu. has the neut. δηρόν as Adv., all too long, also as Adj., ἐπὶ δηρόν Il. 9. 415: as δηρόν χρόνιον Il. 14. 206, cf. Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 282: c. negat. it marks the shortest possible time, e. g. οὐδέ σέ φημι δηρόν ἀλύξειν, σῆχσειν etc., Hom., cf. Soph. Aj. 414, Eur. I. T. 1339.

δῆσάκομος, Ep. for δῆσαστο, 3 sing. aor. 1 med. from δέω, Il. δῆσσε, poet. for ἔδσσε, from δέω, to bind: also for ἐδέσσε, from δέω, to want, Il. 18. 100.

δῆτα, Adv., emphat. for δῆ ιτι, certainly, to be sure, of course, freq. in answers, yes certainly: and so οὐ δῆτα certainly not, Trag.: λέγεις κοινοῦναι; κοινοῦναι δῆτα, yes to be sure, Plat.: ironical, τῷ σὺ δικαίᾳ δῆτα your principle forsooth, Soph. El. 1037. In questions, τί δῆτα; what then? with ἐπειδάν Ar. Pac. 844, Elmsl. Ach. 1024, etc.: in answers, e. g. ἴω δῆτα, yes I say so too, Aesch. Pers. 1071, Soph. O. C. 536: ἀπόλεσας., ἀπόλεσας δῆτα, Soph. El. 1164: μὴ δῆτα., nay do not, do not now, Soph., Ar., etc.

δῆτυτε, contr. for δῆ αὔτε, Bergk. Anacr. 15.

δῆω, to find, meet with, Hom. always in pres. c. fut. signif. (Prob. akin to *δαω, δαίνω.)

Δηῶ, dos, contr. οὐς, ῆ = Δημήτηρ, Demeter, Lat. Ceres, first in h. Hom. Cer. 47, 211, 492, so Soph., Eur., etc.

Δῆ, poet. dat. from Ζεύς, contr. for Δαῖ, Pind. N. 1. 111.

ΔΙΑ, poet. dial. Prep. c. gen. et acc. = Radic. signif., right through: never anastrophe for fear of confusion with Δία: v. however Herm. on Elm. Med. 1143.

A. WITH GEN. I. of Place or Space, usu. through, strictly with signif. of passing right through and going out of, as the gen. properly denotes that from which a thing proceeds: διὰ ἄμου ἦλθεν ἔγχος through it and out at the other side, so διὰ Q q [297]

κυνήτης, δι' ἀσπίδος etc.; διὰ Σκαιῶν *through*, out at the Scaean gate; this sense appears most clearly in IL 14. 288, δι' ἥρος αἰθέρ' ἵκανε *quite through* the lower air even to the ether; so of crowds, διὰ Τρώων πέτρον straight through them, etc.; διὰ νηὸς ἴδν from end to end, (thus βαίνειν, ἐρχεσθαι, ἵναμι, μολεῖν, πορεύεσθαι, χωρεῖν διὰ τινος Valck. Phoen. 482, 1554) διὰ τῶν ἐπισθάνων σκελῶν this radic. sense is strengthened by other prepositions, e. g. ἐκ, δι' ἐκ μεγάροιο, δι' ἐκ προθύρου (Wolf however writes *dicke conjunctum*) and διὰ πρὸς *through and straight on*, IL 14. 494; but usu. as Adv. without case.

2. the notion of preeminence in ἐπερεκε καὶ διὰ πάντων IL 12. 104; is obtained from his standing out from among them, and thus being distinguished. These are all Homer. usages.

3. also of Intervals of Space, διὰ πολλοῦ at a great distance, Thuc. 3. 94: so too διὰ πλείστον, δι' ἐλάσσονος Id.; διὰ πέντε σταβῶν at a distance of . . . Hdt. 7. 30. 4. but also διὰ ἐκάτα ἐτάδεων at intervals of ten battlements, i. e. at every tenth battlement, Thuc. 3. 21, cf. infr. II. 2.

II. of Time, implying an extension, *through, throughout, during*, and, of the past, *since*, διὰ χρόνον after some, after a length of time, Xen. Cyp. 1. 4, 28; also διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνον Ar. Plut. 1045; διὰ μακροῦ χρόνον Plat., etc.; sometimes without χρόνον, δι' ὅλγουν in a short time, Thuc. 1. 77: διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου, τοῦ αἰῶνος *throughout* all time, and simply διὰ παντὸς freq. in Att.; δι' ἡμέρας for a whole day, Hdt.: διὰ βίου *throughout* life: hence

2. of several Successive Intervals, διὰ τρίτης ἡμέρας every third day, Hdt. 2. 37; so δι' ἑτους ἐμπέτουν Ar. Plut. 584; also with plur., διὰ πέντε ἔτων every five years, Luc.; but δι' ἐνδεκάτου ἔτους in the eleventh year, Hdt. 1. 62.

III. Causal,—*coming through and out of, arising from*; and 1. of the Agent or Instrument, *through, by means of, by*, Lat. *per*, διὰ χειρῶν=χειρσί, Soph. O. C. 470, δι' ἀγγέλου λέγειν etc., Hdt. 6. 4, cf. 1. 113; πείσωντ' ἀλλοτρίας δὴ γυναικὸς by her doing, Aesch. Ag. 449; ἀ διὰ σώματος ἡδοναί pleasures enjoyed *through* the senses, Xen.; διὰ βασιλέων πεφυκέναι to owe one's birth to kings, Id. 2. of the Manner, Way, in which a thing is done, διὰ σπουδῆς with earnestness, Eur.; hence such phrases as δι' οὐκτον λαβὼν to pity, Eur., δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν to be angry with, Thuc., δι' ὕλκων εἶναι to be troublesome, Id.: (with verbs of motion, as δι' ὀργῆς ἵναμι etc., these strictly belong to signf. 1.) This signf. passes into the Adv., as διὰ ταχέων, τέλους, ἀκριβείας, for ταχέως, τελῶς, ἀκριβῶς etc.: so διὰ πένθους διάγειν to live in sorrow.

3. of the Material out of which a thing is made, for which ἐκ is sometimes used, δι' ἐλέφαντος, διὰ λίθων made of ivory, of stone, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 167, Jac. A. P. 194.

B. WITH ACC. I. Poetical usage, almost=signf. A. 1. of Place, *through, throughout*, βῆ διὰ δώμα Hom., διὰ κύμ' ἄλιον Aesch., v. A. 1. 2. of Time, *during, by*, e. g. διὰ νύκτα by night, Hom., v. A. II. 3. of the Means or Instrument, διὰ θυμῶς Od., δι' ἐμῇν ἰσότητα Hom.; νυκτῆσαι δι' Ἀθῆνῃν by her aid, Od.; διὰ στόμα quite=διὰ στόματος, *through* or in the mouth, Aesch., v. A. III. II. strictly acc. to the signf. of the accus. case, *through and towards, aiming at: with a view to, on account, for the sake, by reason of*, e. g. διὰ τί; for what? διὰ πολλὰ for many reasons, δι' ἀσπαθλίας ἐπαθόν they suffered for their follies, Od.; often c. inf., διὰ τὸ ἔρῶ Xen.

C. WITHOUT CASE, as Adv., *throughout*, Hom., who strengthens it by using διὰ πρὸς.

D. IN COMPOS. I. all *through, across*, of Space, as in διαβαίνω, διαπτείνω. 2. to the end, of Time, as in διαβίωσις: also of an action, as in διαμάχομαι, διαπράττω, cf. Lat. *de-certare*: hence simply to add strength, *thoroughly, out and out*, as in διαγαλνίζω, etc., cf. §d. II. *between, partly*, esp. in Adj., as διαλέκτος, διάχρυσος, διάχλωρος etc. III. *one with another, mutually*, as διαβῆναι, διαφιλοτιμέσθαι, v. Valck. Hdt. 5. 18, 6. 15, Kiessl. Theocr. 5. 22. IV. *one from another, asunder*, Lat. *dis-* (a cognate word), as in διαλύω, διαγινώσκω. (διά: only in II., i four times in arsi: ā in arsi more freq. in Hom.: later, if ult. was wanted long, dial was used: διά is said to be a monosyll., Ar. Eccl. 1156, Nub. 916, Ar. 1752, but Dind., Thes. Gr. L. v. διά fin., proposes §d.)

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Διά, acc. of Ζεύς, no nom. Δία being in use. [1] διὰ ἡ, the godlike one, fem. from διος, Hom.: usu. διὰ θεῶν γυναικῶν a goddess among goddesses, among women, etc.

Δία, τό, (ἱερὰ)=Διάστω, Inscr.

διαβάδίζω, ἱ. ἴσα, to go *through, go across*, Thuc. 6. 101.

διαβάθρα, ἱ. a ship's ladder: in gen., a ladder, Luc. διαβάθρον, τό, a slipper, Lat. *diabathra*, Alex. Isost. 1. v. 8.

διαβαίνειν, ἱ. θέρομαι, I. intr. to make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, Lat. *divaricare*, εὐ διαβῆς IL 12. 458, of a warrior standing firm to throw his spear or wrestle, cf. Tyr. 2. 21, Ar. Eq. 77, Xen. Eq. 1. 14. II. c. acc., to sleep, spring abross or over, τάφρον IL 12. 50, δῖον Hdt. 7. 35; also with acc. θάλασσαν or ποταμὸν omitted, to cross over, like Lat. *trajicere*, ἐς Ἥλιν Od. 4. 635; and so more freq. in Att., as Thuc. 1. 114: metaph., τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδα he passed over to, turned to, Hdt. 8. 62.

διαβάλλω, ἱ. βῆλω: pf. βέβηκα, to throw over or across, to set over, carry over or across, véas Hdt. 5. 33; hence seemingly intr., like Lat. *trajicere*, to pass over, cross, pass, etc. . . ἐς. . . Hdt. 9. 114; σπός . . . Eur. Supp. 931; also δὲ τὸ πέλγος ἐς τόπον Demetr. Sic. 1: so later in Pass., Ar. II. like Lat. *traducere*, to attack a man's character, slander, libel, τινὰ πρὸς τινά, differre aliquem sermonibus, to accuse a man to another, Hdt. 5. 96; oft. δ. τινὰ ἄς. . . as διαβαλὼν αὐτοῦς ἄς οὐδεν ἀλγῆεν ἐν νῶ ἔχουσι Thuc. 5. 45, δ. τινὰ εἰς τινά 3. 109, cf. Hdt. 8. 90; so too c. inf., Plut.: also δ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι, πρὸς τινι, etc.: also in Med. Pass., διαβάλλεσθαι τινι and πρὸς τινά, to be filled with suspicion and hatred against another, Thuc. 8. 81, 83, Plat. Phaed. 67 E.

III. to deceive by false accounts, mislead, impose upon, Mess. Hdt. 5. 50, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 255 B. So also in Med., Hdt. 9. 110, Ar. Av. 1648.

διαβατίζωμαι, Dep. med., (βαπτίζω) to dive for a match, πρὸς τινά Polyæn.: metaph. to contend in abuse and foul language, Dem. 782. 26, cf. πλύνω.

διαβάσινω, to try, prove *thoroughly*, Plat. Legg. 736 C.

διαβάσειω,=διαβήσειω, Dio C.

διαβάσσω, εὐς, ἡ, (διαβαίνω) a crossing or passing over, ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 1. 186 etc. 2. a cross or place of crossing, Ib. 205: δ. ποταμοῦ a ford, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, etc.: the passage along a ship's deck, Hipp., and Plut.

I. a passing or lapse of time, Ael. III. in Gramm. a passing from one point to another.

IV. in Prosody, of the pauses in pronunciation caused by long syllables and the like, Dion. H.

διαβάσσω,=διαβαίνω, to strut about, Ar. Av. 486.

διαβαστάω, ἱ. ἴσω, to carry over, Luc. II. to weigh in the hand, estimate, Plut.

διαβᾶτός, α, ov, verb. Adj. from διαβαίνω, that must be crossed, ποταμός Xen. An. 2. 4, 6.

διαβατήρια, ων, τό, v. sq.

διαβατήριος, ov, belonging, with a view to a fortunate passage; as epith. of Zeus, giving it: hence διαβατήρια, ων, τό, (ἱερὰ)

1. offerings for a happy passage, made either before or after it, τὰ δ. ἐγένετο they were favorable, Lat. *adicebant*, Thuc. 5. 55. 2. =πάρχω, Philo.

διαβάτης, ov, δ, (διαβαίνω) one who ferries over or crosses. [ἀ]

διαβητικός, ἡ, ov, able to pass over. II. in Gramm. transitive.

διαβᾶτός, ἡ, ov, verb. Adj. from διαβαίνω, to be crossed or passed, fordable, Hdt. 1. 75; Thuc., etc.: νῆσον δ. ἐξ ἡπείρου easily got at from the main land, Hdt. 4. 195.

διαβεβᾶσμαι, Dep. med., to affirm, maintain, Dem. 220. 4.

διαβεβᾶστος, εὐς, ἡ, an assertion, affirmation.

διάβημα, ατος, τό, (διαβαίνω) a step *through or across*; in gen. a step, LXX.

διαβησέω, Desiderat. from fut. of διαβαίνω, to wish or be about to cross over, Dion. H.

διαβήτης, ov, δ, (διαβαίνω) the compass, so called from its outstretched legs, Ar. Nub. 178, Ar. 1003; in Plat. Philib. 56 B, it is usu. taken for a carpenter's level, Lat. *libella*.

II. the siphon, Lat. *diabetes*, Columell.: hence III. as Medic. term, the disease *diabetes*, Aretae.

διαβιάζωμαι, ἱ. δέσσομαι, strengthd. for βιάζομαι, Eur. I. T. 1365.

διαβιβάζω, ἱ. ἴσω, to carry *through, over, or across*, to transport, lead over, δ. τὸν στρατὸν κατὰ γεφύρας Hdt. 1. 75; later

also c. acc. loci, as δ. τινὰ ποταμὸν to take one across a river, Plut. 2. to pass time, go on, Lat. *transigere*.

διαβιβρώσκω, f. βρώσω: pf. pass. βέβρωμαι, to eat through, eat up, consume, Hipp.

διαβίων, f. δόμοι: aor. 2 εβίων, inf. βιώων, to live through, pass, χρόνον Plut. Legg. 730 C: βίωv Isocr. 203 B. 2. intr. to spend one's whole life in doing something, a. part., μελετῶν διαβεβιώκειν Xen. Apol. 3. Hence

διαβιωτέον, verb. Adj., one must live on, Plat. Legg. 803 E.

διαβλάστανω, f. στήσω, to shoot out, bud, Theophr. Hence

διαβλάττεισι, εως, ἡ, a shooting out, budding, Id.

διαβλέπω, f. ψομαι, to look through: absol. to look straight before one, Arist. Somn.: to look earnestly, Plat. Phaed. 86 D.

2. to look at, els or πρὸς τινα Plut.

διαβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν.=διαβολικός.

διαβοάω, f. ἡσω, Dor. ποτα Aesch. Pers. 638, but Att. ἡσμαι, to shout out, proclaim, publish, Aesch. l. c. Pass. to be in every one's mouth, be the common talk, Ep. Plat. 312 B: to cry out, δ. ὅτι., ὡς., Thuc. 8. 53, 78. Med. to contend in shouting, Dem. 806. 2. Hence

διαβόησις, εως, ἡ, a crying out or aloud, Plut.

διαβόητος, ον, cried out: in every one's mouth, notorious, Plut., cf. περιβόητος.

διαβολή, ἡ, (διαβάλλω) false accusation, slander, Lat. *calumnia*, Hdt. 3. 66, 73, etc.; δ. λόγον Thuc. 8. 91: διαβολὰς ἐνδεχέσθαι, προσέσθαι Id. 3. 80., 6. 123: ἐμὴ δ. the slanders against me, Plat. Apol. 19 B. II. enmity, πρὸς τινα Plut.

διαβολία, ἡ=foreg., Theogn. 324; and in plur., Pind. P. 2. 140. [Pind. has δῖα in arsi.] Hence

διαβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, slanderous, devilish, Eccl.

διαβολος, ον, slanderous, libellous, injurious, Ar. Eq. 45, in Superl.: as Subst. a slanderer, Pind. Fr. 270: esp. The slanderer, the devil, Eccl. Adv. -ως, injuriously, invidiously, Thuc. 6. 15.

διαβομβέω, to buzz through.

διαβορоруέω, strengthd. for βορборуέω, Hipp.

διαβόρος, ον, (Boréas) stretching northwards, Strab.

διαβόρος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) eating through, piercing, Soph. Tr. 1084: c. acc., νόσος δ. πόδα a sore that eats through my foot, Id. Phil. 7. Though others refer πόδα to καταστέζοντα, comparing Aj. 10. II. proparox. διαβόρος, ον, pass., eaten through, eaten up, consumed, Id. Tr. 676.

διαβοστρύχω, hence, διαβεδοστρυχόμενος all curled, Archil. 117.

διαβουκολέω, to feed with false hopes, cheat, Luc. Med. διαβουκολέσθαι τι to beguile oneself with a thing, Themist.

διαβουλεύομαι, Dep., to deliberate, debate, Thuc. 2. 5. Hence διαβουλία, ἡ=sq., LXX.

διαβούλιον, τό, a resolve, plan, counsel, advice, Polyb.

διαβροβένω, to assign as umpire, Aesop.

διαβρεχῆς, ἐς, wet through, soaked, Luc.

διαβρέχω, ξω, to wet through, soak, Aesch. Fr. 306. Pass. to be drunk, Heliod.

διαβροχισμός, δ, a catching in a noose, entangling, Gal.

διαβροχος, ον, (διαβρέχω) very wet, moist, ὕμνα Eur. El. 503: ἄγκος ὕδασι δ. Id. Bacch. 1051. 2. wet through, soaked, steeped, ναὺς δ. ships soaked, and so rotten or letting wet through, Isae. Thuc. 7. 12: metaph. ἔρωσι δ. Luc.

διαβρομα, ατος, τό, (διαβιβρώσκω) that which is eaten through: worm-eaten wood, parchment, etc., Strab.

διαβρωτός, εως, ἡ, an eating through: ulceration, Aretae.

διαβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to eat through, corrosive.

διαβύνω, Dep., to put through. Pass. to pass through, Hdt. 4. 71.

διαβύνω,=foreg., Hdt. 2. 96, in Pass. [ὑ]

διαβύνω, to pass through: to put or thrust into, Hipp.

διαγάνηνίω, f. λω, to make quite calm, τά πρόσωπα Ar. Eq. 646.

διαγάνανκτέω, to be very indignant, exasperated, Plut. Hence διαγάνανκτησις, εως, ἡ, great indignation, Plut.

διαγνώλλω, ἡ, a giving notice, declaration, Joseph.

διαγνώλλω, f. ελῶ: aor. διγγέλα, not διγγελλον in good Greek. To give notice by a messenger, to send as a message, Xen., etc.: in gen., to give notice, proclaim, make known, δ. ὅτι.

Pind. N. 5. 6; also c. acc. rei, Eur. Hel. 436; also c. inf., to order to do, Id. I. A. 353. Med. to pass the word of command from man to man, inform one another, Xen. An. 3. 4, 36. Hence

διαγγέλλω, ατος, τό, a message, notice, LXX.

διαγγέλλος, δ, a messenger, negotiator, Lat. *internuncius*, esp. a secret informant, go-between, spy, Thuc. 7. 73; later, a special officer in the Greek army, an adjutant or aid-de-camp, Plut., cf. West. Hdt. 6. 4.

διαγγέλω, f. ᾶω [ᾶ], to laugh at, mock, τινά Eur. Bacch. 272, and in late Prose, as Plut. 2. intr. to laugh, smile, look

cheering, of the air, Theophr.

διαγεύομαι, to taste, Plut. Hence

διαγεύσις, εως, ἡ, a tasting, Geop.

διαγίγνομαι, f. γενήσομαι: later διαγίνομαι, Dep. med. To go through, pass, ἔτη Plat. Apol. 32 E, τὴν νύκτα Xen. An. 1. 10, 19: absol. to go through life, live, Ar. Av. 45; survive Hipp.: very freq. c. part., as διαγίγνεσθαι ἔρχων to continue in the government, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 1; οὐδὲν ἕλλο διαγεγένηται ἂν ἡ διασκοπῶν he was never any thing but a theorist, Id. Meñ. 4. 5, 4, cf. διατελέω. 2. to be between, intervene, clasp, χρόνον διαγενομένων after some time, Isae. 84. 14, so ἔτη ὅκτω τῇ κρίσει ἔκεινθ διαγεγονότα ap. Dem. 541. 10.

διαγινώσκω, f. γνώσομαι: later and Ion. διαγινώσκω, To know one from the other, distinguish, separate, Lat. *discernere*, in Hom. ἐπ. δ. Il. 7. 424, 23. 240: δ. εἰ ὁμοῖοί εἰσι to distinguish whether they are equals or no, Hdt. 1. 134, δ. λῆνος ἡ κανάβησι ἐστί Id. 4. 74: also c. acc. et part., Ar. Eq. 517.

II. to resolve, determine, vote to do so and so, c. inf., Hdt. 6. 138: so διεγνώστο αὐτοῖς τὰς σπονδὰς λελύσθαι Thuc. 1. 118.

2. as Athen. law term, to give judgment, decide, δίκην Aesch. Eum. 709, or absol., ap. Dem. 629. 25. III.=διαναγνιν, to read through, Polyb.

διαγκυλέομαι, f. ἡσμαι=sq., Luc., in part. pf. pass.

διαγκυλλίζομαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep., to hold the javelin by its thong ready to throw: hence part. pf. pass., διηγκυλισμένος, ready to throw or shoot, Xen. An. 4. 3, 28.

διαγκυλόομαι,=foreg., Anth.; and so διηγκυλισμένος, like διηγκυλισμένος, Xen. An. 5. 2, 12.

διαγκωνίζομαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., to lean on one's elbow.

διαγκωνισμός, δ, a leaning on the elbow, Plut.

διαγλαύσσω, to shine brightly on, ἀπαρπών Ap. Rh.

διαγλάφω, f. ψω, to carve or hollow out, εὐνὰς ἐν ψαμδοῖσι Od. 4. 438. [ᾶ]

διάγλυμμα, ατος, τό, (διαγλύφω) scrapings.

διάγλυπτος, ον, carved, engraved, Anth.: from διαγλύφω, f. ᾶω, to carve all over, engrave, tool, make rough, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 C. [ᾶ]

διαγνώμη, ἡ, (διαγινώσκω)=διάγνωσις, a decree, resolution, vote, Thuc. 1. 87; δ. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 3. 67.

διαγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (διαγινώσκω) distinguishing, and so rewarding, Antipho 122. 39.

διαγνωρίζω, f. λω, to make close distinctions, inquire accurately, περί τινος N. T.

διαγνώσις, εως, ἡ, a distinguishing, distinction, καλῶν ἡ μὴ τοῦτων τίς δ.; Dem. 269. 27: esp. as medic. term, Galen.

II. a resolving, deciding, resolution, Eur. Hipp. 696: δ. ποιεῖσθαι to decide, determine a matter, Thuc. 1. 50: δ. τῆς ἀξίας ποιεῖσθαι to fix the value, Plat. Legg. 865 C.

διαγνώσκεις, ον, δ, one who examines and decides.

διαγνώστις, ἡ, ὄν, fit, able to judge or decide on, τινὸς Luc.

διαγογγύω, f. σω, to mutter, murmur, N. T.

διαγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, a declaration: from

διαγορεύω, to speak plainly, to speak out, declare, Hdt. 7. 38, and oft. in later Prose. II. to speak of, καὶ δ. τινά Luc.

διάγραμμα, ατος, τό, (διαγράφω) that which is marked out by lines, a figure, form, plan, Plat. Rep. 529 E: esp. a geometrical figure, diagram, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 3, and Plat.: in music, prob. the gamut, Phanias ap. Ath. 352 D. II. a writing, edict, decree, Plut. III. a list, register, Lat. *scriptura*.

διαγραμμίζω, f. λω, to divide by lines: hence to play at draughts, Philom. p. 429, cf. sq.

διαγραμμισμός, δ, a dividing by lines: esp. a kind of game like draughts, cf. Ern. Clav. Cic. v. scriptorum duodecim ludus.

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διάγραπτος, *ov*, (διαγράφω *iv*) crossed out, e. g. *δικη*.
διαγράφεις, *έως*, *δ*, one who makes a *διάγραμμα*; esp. at Athens, one who drew up financial tables.

διαγράφη, *ή*, a marking off by lines: a geometr. figure, Plut. II. a dividing, classification, catalogue, register, Arist. Eth. N.: hence later, as = Lat. *scriptura*. III. a decree, ordinance, Dion. H.

IV. a crossing out, cancelling, esp. of a debt, Polyb., v. διαγράφω *iv*. V. payment by note of hand, Lat. *perscriptio*, v. διαγράφω *v*.

διαγράφω, *f. ψω*, to mark out by lines, draw out, Lat. *delineare*, *την πόλιν* Plat. Rep. 500 E. 2. to divide up by lines, partition, part out, Plut. II. to draw out, lay down, Lat. *præscribere*, Dion. H.

III. to write in a list, enroll, levy, στρατιώτας, Lat. *conscribere milites*, Polyb. IV. to cross out, strike off the list, Lat. *circumscribere*, Ar. Lys. 676, Plat. Rep. 387 B, and so prob. Eur. El. 1073: esp. *δ* *δικην* to strike a cause out of the list, cancel, quash it, Ar. Nub. 774, in Pass., cf. Dem. 1324. 12, and Att. Process p. 27: in Med. διαγράφασθαι *δικην* to give up a cause, withdraw it, Lys. ap. Harp., Dem. 501. 20, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Hemst. Thom. M. p. 211, Bremi Lys. περί δημ. δίκ. 5.

V. to pay by note of hand, Lat. *perscribere*, Dion. H. [α]

διαγρηγορέω = διαγρηγορέω, to keep awake, Hdn.

διαγρηναίνω, strengthd. for ἀγρηναίνω, Plut.

διαγρυπνέω, to lie awake, keep awake, εν μακρῷ χρόνῳ νυκτὸς δ. Ar. Ran. 931. Hence

διαγρυπνήτης, *σὺ*, *δ*, one who keeps awake.

διαγυμνάζω, *f. άσω*, to keep in hard exercise, train, Polyæn. Med. to take hard exercise, Gal.

διάγχω, *f. γχω*, strengthd. for ἄγχω, Luc.

διάγω, *f. άγω*, to carry through, over or across, take across, Od. 20. 187; so *δ*. *την στρατιάν* etc., Thuc. 4. 78, Xen., etc.

II. of Time, to pass, spend, go through, αιώνα h. Hom. 19. 7, *βίον* Ar. Nub. 463, χρόνον, γήρας, ἡμέραν Xen.; also *δ*. *τρόπον* εὖσεβη *to* conduct oneself piously, Ar. Ran. 457: hence 2.

but oft. without *βίον* etc., to live, pass life, like Lat. *degere*, transigere, Hdt. 1. 94: but also to delay, put off time, Thuc. 1. 90; to pass time, amuse oneself, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 213: also in gen. to continue, *δ*. *σπατή* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 14, εν εὐδαιμονίᾳ Dem. 794. 19: oft. c. part., to continue, go on doing so and so, e. g. *μακρόν*, ἐσθλῶν *δ*. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2. 6, 7. 5, 85.

III. to make to continue, keep, support, πόλει εν ἡμεροίᾳ Isocr. 35 B, cf. Dem. 255. 12.

IV. to entertain, amuse a person, Xen. An. 1. 2, 11, and Luc., cf. διαγυγῆνι *iii*.

V. to keep, celebrate, ἐορτήν Ath., cf. άγω *iv*.

VI. to manage, conduct business, Dio C.

VII. to separate, part, LXX.

διαγυγῆνι, *f. άγῳ*, a carrying through or across.

II. a passing of life, a way, plan, or course of life, c. gen. *βίου* Plat. Rep. 344 E, absol., Arist. Pol.

2. a way of passing time, amusement, pastime, Arist. Eth. N., and freq. in late Prose, v. Wyt. Plut. 126 B, 158 D.

IV. management, τῶν πραγμάτων *δ*. dispatch of business, Dio C.

V. a station, moorage for ships, Hdn.

διαγυγμός, *ή*, *ον*, belonging to a passage: τέλος *δ* = sq., Strab.

διαγυγνόντος, *α*, a payment for passing, bridge or harbour-toll, Lat. *portorium*, Polyb.

διαγυνώσκω, *f. άσω*, strengthd. for άγνώσκω, to be in great fear, in an agony, Polyb.: c. acc., to stand in dread of, τινα *Id.* [άσω]

διαγωνίζομαι, Dep., to contend, struggle or fight against, τινα and πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 2. Cyr. 1. 6, 26.

II. to contend or struggle earnestly, of the Chorus, Id. Hell. 6. 4, 16: to fight to the end, decide the contest, περί τινος Aeschin. 72. 27.

διαγυνώσκω, *ov*, (γνώσις) from angle to angle, diagonal, Vitruv.

διαγωνοθετέω, to propose for the prize of contest, Polyb.

διαδαίω, fut. δασάομαι: aor. εδασάμην, which is most in use. To divide, distribute, in tmesis, *διά παύρα* δασάσκω Il. 9. 333: διαδασάσθαι *ε*ς φυλάς Hdt. 4. 145.

διαδάκνω, *f. δήξομαι*, to bite through: metaph. to attack, Polyb. Med. to bite one another, τινα.

διαδάκνω, to weep, shed tears, Dion. H. [v]

διαδάπτω, *f. ψω*, to tear, rend, δια χροά καλὸν *ε*δ. Il. 21. 398.

διαδιδοίμαι = διαδαίω, Dep., to divide, dismember, δια κτήσιν δαπέοντο Il. 5. 158.

διαδιέναι, *f. δείξω*, to shew through, like διαφαίνω, hence

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like δηλῶν, to make clear, shew, let a thing be seen, oft. in Hdt., who usu. joins it with *ὅτι*: also c. part., διαδέδωτο τις βασιλῆος κηρύξοντος Hdt. 8. 118. Pass. to be shewn, to appear, διαδουκύνσθω *έων* πολέμου let him be declared the king's enemy, Hdt. 3. 72: sometimes intrans. in forms διέδεξε and *ώς* διέδεξε, *it was* clear, manifest, Hdt. 3. 82.

διαδέκτομαι, *opos*, *δ*, (διαδέχομαι) an inheritor. II. pass. as Adj., πλοῦτος *δ*. inherited wealth, Eur. Ion 478.

διαδέξιος, *ov*, of very good omen, Hdt. 7. 180.

διαδέξω, *έως*, *ή* = διαδοχή, Hipp.

διαδέσκειν, aor. έδρακον, Dep. To see a thing through another, οὐδ' *αν* ναὶ διαδράκοι would not see us through it, so. the cloud, Il. 14. 344.

διαδέσμος, *δ*, (διαδέω) a connecting band, Hipp.

διαδέσμεύω, to bind fast, Gal.

διαδέτω, *ov*, (διαδέω) bound fast: χαλινὸς *δ*. γενώνιν ἐπιείνω firm-bound through the horse's mouth, Aesch. Theb. 122.

διαδέχομαι, *f. έομαι*, Dep. med. — to receive one from another, Lat. *excipere*, *δ*. λόγον to take up the word, i. e. to speak next, also without λόγον, Hdt. 8. 142: *δ*. *την άρχήν* to succeed to the government, Polyb., etc., for which Hdt. uses ἐκδέχομαι, cf. vv. *Id.* at 1. 26: hence also c. acc. pers., to succeed one, take his place, Strab., and absol., οἱ διαδεχόμενοι successors, Polyb.: but also c. dat. pers., to succeed to, relieve on guard, etc., Plat. Legg. 758 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 18: hence in pass. part., διαδεχόμενος *in* turns, by turns, Lat. *vicissim*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; so too νύξ *είσεται* καὶ νύξ ἀπώσεται διαδεχόμενῃ Soph. Tr. 30: to take up, come next upon, τινα Polyb. II. Med. later, to give one a successor, to supersede, Diod., etc.

διαδέω, *f. δήσω*, to bind round, bind fast, Hdt. 2. 129: in gen. to bind on, tie up, fasten, διαδεύσθαι μίτρα *την* κεφαλὴν Diod.; *δ* διαδοκίμος a famous statue of Polyclethus, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 120. 3.

διαδιδοίμαι, Dep., to do great harm to, tear to pieces, ὀλγος σε κίνος διεδηλόγηται Od. 14. 37.

διαδηλός, *ov*, shewing through: plainly seen: easily known, distinguished among others, Thuc. 4. 68, Plat., etc.

διαδηλόω, to make manifest, prove clearly, Diog. L. 4. 46.

διαδήμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (διαδέω) a band or fillet: esp. the blue band worked with white which went round the turban (τάρα) of the Persian king, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13: hence the *diadem*, crown, put for kingly power, LXX. Hence

διαδηματοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) bearing a diadem, Plut.

διαδιδράσκω, *f. δρῶσομαι*, Ion. διδρήσκω, δρήσομαι: aor. 2 έδραν: πρ. δέδρακα. To run off, escape, get away, oft. in Hdt. [for quantity v. διδράσκω.]

διαδιδόμι, *f. δάσω*, to give from hand to hand, to pass on, give or hand over, Lat. *tradere*, λαμπάδια ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 328 A.

2. to transfuse, digest, of the stomach, Hipp.

3. to distribute, assign, τινα *τι* Xen. An. 1. 10, 18, Dem. 1188. 21.

4. to spread about, scatter, disperse, publish, φήμην Polyb.: *δ*. κόρας to cast one's eyes around, Eur. Or. 1267 Dind., cf. Phoen. 1377.

II. intr. to spread about, spread, Arist. Mirab.

2. = ἐνδίδωμι, to remit, Hipp.

διαδικάζω, *f. άσω*, to give judgment in a case, Plat. Rep. 614 C: c. acc. rei, to decide, rule, Xen. Rep. Ath. 3. 4. Med. to go to law, πρὸς τινα Dem., τινα Dinarch.: to plead one's cause, Plat. Phaed. 107 D. The aor. pass. διαδικασθήναι = διαδικάσασθαι occurs in Diog. L., and Dio C.

διαδικαίω, to hold a thing to be right, Thuc. 4. 106: to defend as matter of right, *τι* and *ὅτι* *πρὸς* τινα Dio C.

διαδικασία, *ή*, (διαδικάζωμαι) an action at law, law-suit to settle disputed claims as to guardianship of a child, claims on the treasury, etc., Plat. Legg. 916 C, and Oratt., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 121. 7.

διαδικασία, *ατος*, *τό*, the object of litigation in a διαδικασία, Lys. 149. 7, cf. Att. Process p. 368.

διαδικασμός, *δ*, a law-suit: contention.

διαδικέω, (δική) to contend at law: οἱ *δ*. *δ*. the contending parties, Plut.

2. strengthd. for άδικέω, Dio C.

διαδίκος, *δ*, one party in a suit.

διαδιπλός, *ov*, (διπλός) doubled, Diosc.

διαδιφρένω, to run a chariot-race: Πέλοψ πελάγεσι διεδί-

φένετο Μυρτίνον φόνον (by a forced construction in Eur. Or. 990) killed M. by hurling him from the chariot into the sea.

διαδοκίμω, (δοῖναι) to rub as with a pestle.

διαδοκίμω, f. δωω, to test closely, Xen. Oec. 19. 16. Hence

διαδοκίμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit or able to test.

διαδοκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (δορός) a cross-beam.

διαδόνω, to shake in pieces, overthrow.

διαδοξάω, strengthd. for δοξάζω, Plat. Phileb. 38 B.

διαδορατίζομαι, Dep., to fight with the spear, Lat. *velitari*, Polyb., cf. διαφιζοίμαι. Hence

διαδορατικός, ὁ, a fighting with the spear, M. Anton.

διαδόρμος, or, transmitted, Synes.: from

διαδορμίζω, εως, ἡ, (διαδίδωμι) a giving or handing over: a distribution, largess, Dem. 1091. 24, Polyb., etc.

διαδοχῇ, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι) a succession, διαδοχάς in succession, Aesch. Ag. 313, Eur. Supp. 406; also ἐκ διαδοχῆς in turn, Lat. *vicissim*, Dem. 46. 1: a relief on guard, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 17: hence διαδοχὰ Ἐπύρινον Eur. I. T. 79.

διαδοχος, ὁ, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι) taking another's place, succeeding, a successor, usu. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, δ. Μεγαβιάω τῆς στρατηγίας his successor in the command, Hdt. 5. 26, cf. 1. 162., etc., and so Att., as Aesch. Pr. 464, Isocr. 393 A, cf. Eur. Hec. 588: but also δ. τῆς Ἀστυνόου ναυαρχίας Thuc. 8. 85: oft. c. gen. pers. only, as ἔπινον φέγγος δ. Sleep's successor

Light, Soph. Phil. 867: absol. διαδοχοὶ ἐπόλτον they went to work by turns, in reliefs, Hdt. 7. 22: ἔργα διαδοχα works done by turns, successive works, Eur. Andr. 743.

διαδραμνίζω, to finish acting a play, M. Anton.

διαδραμνέω, inf. aor. 2 of διατρέχω.

διαδράναι, Ion. δρῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of διαδιδράσκω.

διαδραῖσσιπλοῖται, οἱ, citizens who shirk all state burdens, Ar. Ran. 1014: from

διαδράσσει, εως, ἡ, (διαδιδράσκω), an escape, Joseph.

διαδράσκω, Ion. δρῆσκω, fut. of διαδιδράσκω. [ᾱσ]

διαδράττομαι, f. ζομαι, Dep. med., to seize hold of, τινός Polyb.

διαδρήσομαι, Ion. for δράσομαι.

διαδρηστένω, lengthd. Ion. form for διαδιδράσκω, Hdt. 4. 79; acc. to Schneider's conj. for διαπρηστένω.

διαδρομή, ἡ, (διαπραμνέω) a running through or about, an incursion, a foray, Aesch. Theb. 351. 2. a place for running through, passage through, Xen. Cyn. 10. 8.

διαδρομος, ὁ, a running through, Luc.

διαδρομος, or, running through or about, wandering, *φυγά* Aesch. Theb. 191: λέχος δ. stray, lawless love, Eur. El. 1156, like Lat. *vestibulum desulteriorum*: ἐμβολα κλοῖσι δ. the vestibule shaken with its pillars, Id. Bacch. 592.

διαδύνω, Hipp., and διαδύνω Hdt. 2. 66: more usu. as Dep. med. διαδύνομαι, c. fut. δύσομαι, aor. 2 διέδυν. To pass through, slip through: absol. to slip away, get off, escape, Ar. Vesp. 212, 281, Plat., etc. [On quantity, v. δύω.] Hence

διαδύνω, εως, ἡ, a passing through, passage, Theophr. II. in plur. passages, galleries, in mines, etc., Diod.: metaph., means of escape, evasions from a thing, τινός Dem. 744. 5.

διαδύντικός, ἡ, ὄν, penetrating, Theophr.

διάδω, f. φάω and φάομαι, to sing for a prize, contend in singing, v. δαίδω; or to sing between the acts, Arist. Poet.

II. to produce a discord, Heracl. ap. Arist. Mund.

διαδωροῦμαι, Dep., to distribute in presents, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6: in gen. to distribute, assign, Joseph.

* διαδωδ, f. εἶσομαι, to let appear, shew forth, prove, ἢν ἀρετὴν διαδελσεται Il. 8. 535: but in Il. 13. 277 as Pass., ἀρετὴ διαδελσεται courage is proved, cf. διείδω.

διαδωδ, f. εἶσω and εἶσομαι, poet. for διᾶδω, to sing for a prize, τινί with a man, Theoc. 5. 22.

διαπεινός, poet. perf. pass. from διπνυμι.

διαπεινέω, poet. διαπεινέω, Ep. for διειπνέω, to speak one with another, Od., v. διείπνω.

διαπείρος, or, (ἀήρ) through the air: in air, sublime, Ar. Rh.

διαζάω, inf. διαζην, fut. ἦσω, to live through, pass, τὸν βίω Eur. I. A. 923, τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν Plat. Rep. 561 C: absol. like Lat. *degere*, Ar. Plut. 906, Xen., etc.: c. part. like διαβιάω, to live doing so and so, as δ. ποιηταγέροντες Hdt. 3. 25, in

Ion. form διαζάω: δ. ἀπὸ τινος to live off or by a thing, Ar. Av. 1434.

διαζευγνύω, δ=διάζευξις, Polyb.

διαζευγνύμι, f. ζεύω, to disjoin, part: usu. in Pass., to be parted, τινός from one, Aeschin. 52. 13: to be divorced, Plat. Legg. 784 B: cf. also διαζεύξις.

διαζευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disjunctive, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

διαζεύξις, εως, ἡ, a disjoining, separating, parting, Plat. Phaed. 88 B: δ. ποιεῖσθαι=διαζευγνύναι, Plat. Legg. 930 B: as Musical term, opp. to συναφῆ, the interposing of a tone between two tetrachords, Plut., cf. τετραχορδόν.

διαζηλεύομαι, Dep. med., to rival, dub. 1, Hipp.

διαζηλοῦστέομαι, Dep. med., to rival, emulate, τῷ Ath.

διαζήσις, εως, ἡ, (διαζάω) a way of living.

διαζήτησ, f. ἦσω, to search through, examine, Plat. Polit. 258 B. II. to seek out, invent, λόγους Ar. Thesm. 439.

διάζομαι, Dep., to set the threads in the loom, to fix the warp, and so begin the web, Nicoph. Pandor. 1: opp. to προφορεῖσθαι τὸν στήμνα, Schol. Ar. Av. 45: cf. διάσμα.

διαζύγνια, ἡ=διάζευξις, Anth.

διαζυγνῶσθαι, f. ἦσω, to paint completely, Plat. Tim. 55 C.

διάζωμα and διάζωμα, atos, τό, (διαζύνωμι) that which is girt, the part above the hips, the waist: hence the narrow part of an island, Plut. II. that which girds or binds, hence

1. a girdle, drawers, Lat. *subligaculum*, Thuc. 1. 6: hence

2. φρενῶν δ. = διαπράγμα, Arist. Part. An. 3. the cornice or frieze in architecture, Lat. *corona*, Theophr. 4. the narrow gallery that ran between the rows of seats in a theatre, Lat. *praecinctio*, Vitruv., cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 289. 6.

διαζωμένω, to make into soup, τὰ κρέα Hipp.

διαζώνωμι, also διαζώνω, fut. ὀσσω, to gird round, surround: and so to separate, part off, cut off, Polyb., τὸν ἀχχέα ἐρύμασι Plut. Med. to gird oneself, gird up one's loins, and so to be ready, τι with a thing, Luc.

διάζωμα, atos, τό=διάζωμα, Plut.

διαζωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, the twelfth vertebra in the back.

διαζώστρα, ἡ=διάζωμα, Persae. ap. Ath. 607 C.

διαζώω, Ion. for διαζάω, Hdt.

διάμω, to blow or breathe through a thing, τινός, or τι διὰ τινος Hes. Op. 512, 515, 517.

διαβάλασσεύω, to part by the sea, Alciphro.

διαβάλλω, to warm through, Plut.

διαβαρρῶ, to take heart, Ael.

διαβαροῦμαι, f. δομαι [ᾶ], Ion. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., to look through, look closely into, examine, Plat. Crat. 424 D, and Xen. Hence

διαθεατόν, verb. Adj., one must examine, Plat. Rep. 611 C.

διαβέω, to fumigate, Od. 22. 494.

διαβέλω, to soothe thoroughly, Incert. ap. Suid.

διαβέβα, τό, (διατίθωμι) disposition, arrangement, Sext. Emp.

διαβέρβω, to cut asunder.

διαθερμάλω, f. ανώ, to warm through, heat, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

Pass. to grow hot, Dem. 402. 23. Hence

διαθερμᾶσται, ἡ, a warming through, heating, Plut.

διαθερμος, or, thoroughly warmed, very hot, Hipp.

διαθέσις, εως, ἡ, (διατίθωμι) a placing in order, Lat. *dispositio*, defined by Arist. Metaph. 4. 191: an arranging, regulating, disposing, e. g. by will, and so 2. a will and testament, = διαθήκη, Lys. Fr. 44: a covenant, LXX. 3. the composition, e. g. of a picture, and so the subject of a picture, Callix. ap. Ath. 210 B: and in gen. the subject of any thing, as μυθικά δ. Plut. 4. a drawing, plan, design, the result of εἰρεσις, Plat. Phaedr. 236 A. 5. the dress, etc., of an actor, Ath. 6. rhetorical art, Polyb. II. a disposing of, selling, sale, Isocr. 224 B, and Plut., cf. Gronov. Harpocr. in v.

III. (from Pass.) a disposition, state, condition, situation: esp. the state, temper of mind consequent on πάθος, Arist. Org.

διαθερομεθεύω, to arrange and set in order, Plat. Tim. 42 D.

διαθετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ=σὺν, Plat. Legg. 765 A.

διαθέτης, ου, ὁ, (διατίθωμι) one who arranges and sets in order, a regulator, governor, like διοικητής: δ. χρησίων, like διασκευαστής, a collector and arranger of oracles, Hdt. 7. 6, ubi v. Bähr, and cf. διατίθωμι III.

διαβέω, f. θεόσμαι, to run about, Thuc. 8. 92; also of reports, to spread, Xen. Oec. 20. 3; ἀστέρες δ. falling stars, Arist. Meteor. II. to run a race, Plat. Theat. 148 C: πρόσ τινα Plut.: c. acc. cognato, as δ. τὴν λαμπάδα to run the torch-race, Plut., v. λαμπάδηρσθαι.

διαθήκη, ἡ (διαθήκη) a disposition, esp. of property by will; a will and testament, Ar. Vesp. 584, 589, and freq. in Oratt.: also in plur., Isae. 36. 32. II. ἀπόρρητοι δ. mystic deposits on which the commonwealth depended, prob. oracles, Dinarch. 91. 17, cf. διαθήτης, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 965. III. a convention, arrangement between two parties, covenant, διαθέσθαι διαθήκην ἐμὸν Ar. Ar. 439, so LXX, N. T., and Eccl.

διαθιγνύω, f. ὑψώ, strengthd. for θηλύνω, Theophr.

διαθιγρός, and

διαθιγρεύω, to hunt after, pursue, v. l. Plat. Phileb. 32 D. διαθιγρός, strengthd. for θηριώδης, Plut.

διαθιγνύω, strengthd. for θηγνύω, Arist. H. A. διαθλάω, f. δσω, to break in pieces, crush, pound, Ael. [λα]

διαθλέω, to fight through: struggle with, πρόσ τινα Ael. Hence διαθλητόν, verb. Adj., one must fight it out, Philo.

διαθλίβω, f. ψω, to crush in pieces, Call. Fr. 67. [I] διαθολόω, to make quite dark or muddy, Plut.

διαθορίζω, to confound or perplex utterly, Thuc. 5. 29. διάθραντος, or, easily broken, Theophr.: from

διαθραύω, to break in small pieces, pound, Plat. Tim. 57 A. διαθρεύω, to look through, look closely into, examine closely, Ar. Eq. 543, Nub. 700, Thesm. 658.

διαθρίβω, shortd. from διαθρίβω, Q. Sm. διαθροέω, to spread a report, give out, Thuc. 6. 46.

διαθροίζω, to collect, Gal.

διαθρυλλέω, or better διαθρυλέω, f. ἡσω, usu. in perf. pass., to be the common talk, be commonly reported, διεθρυλλήτο ὤς. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 37: διαθρυλλήμαι I am quite deafened, c. part. ακούων Plat. Lys. 205 B: διαθρυλλημένος τὰ ὅσα one who has been talked deaf, Plat. Rep. 358 C.

διαθρυμματίς, ἴδος, = θρύμματις, Antiph. Austerar. 2. διαθρύπτω, f. ψω: aor. pass. διεθρύπην [ῶ]. To break in sunder, break in pieces, shiver: in Hom. only once [ἔφος] πριχθὲ τε καὶ τεραχθὲ διαθρύπην I. 3. 363, so ἀσπίδες διαθρυπνύμεναι Xen. Ages. 2. 14.

II. metaph. like Lat. frangere, to break down, weaken, esp. by profligate living; to enervate, make weak and womanish, Plat. Lys. 210 E, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2. 1. Pass. like Lat. frangi, dissolvi, to be broken down or weakened, esp. to be enervated, corrupted, ὑπό τιος Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24 and 25; διὰ τι Ib. 4. 2, 35: to live riotously, πλοῦτῳ δ. to revel in riches, Aesch. Pr. 891: to lose one's force of mind, be a weakening, hence διαθρυπνύμενος, Lat. animo fractus, Adv. -μένος, Plat. Legg. 922 B. Med. to bear oneself proudly, to be affected, esp. of women, to be prudish, behave insolently, τῷ Theocr. 6. 15; but in 15. 99, of a singer, διαθρύπτεται ἥδη she is beginning her airs and attitudes. Hence

διαθρύψις, εὖς, ἡ, a breaking asunder: enervating.

διαθρύσκω, to spring asunder, Opp.

διάθρυα, ὤν, τὰ, (θύρα) a sort of rail or wicket set in the doorway, Lat. prothyra, Vitruv.

διάτ, poet. for διά, esp. in Trag., Seidl. Dochm. p. 94.

διατύνω, Adv. (διάσω) bursting through, Opp.

διατρίβω, f. δσω, to be quite clear and fine: ἐδόκει διατρίβειν it seemed likely to be fine, Xen. An. 4. 4, 10.

διατρίβω, or, αἵμα) quite clear and fine, Plut.

διατύνω, to rush away, sweep by, Pind. O. 7. 175.

δαίμας, or, (αἶμα) mixed with blood: blood-stained, Hipp., and Eur. Hec. 656.

δαίμων, f. ἀνά, aor. ἐδίνα, to wet, moisten, I. 22. 495. Med. διαίνεσθαι ὅστε to wet one's eyes, Aesch. Pers. 1064: hence absol. to weep, Blomf. ib. 263: and so in Act. to weep for, weep, διαίναε ἡμία Ib. 1038. (Akin to λαίνα, δένω, διαίρως.)

διαίρειος, εὖς, ἡ, (διαίρεω) a dividing, division, Hdt. 7. 144: ἐν διαίρεισι (ψήφω) in the separate, distinct reckoning of the votes on either side, Aesch. Eum. 749: esp. in Logic, division of a class into its constituent parts, Arist. Org.: ἐκ διαίρεισως disjunctively.

II. division of spoil, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 55.

διαιρετός, εἰς, ὅν, verb. Adj., to be divided, Plat. Rep. 412 B. II. διαιρετόν, one must divide, Id. Legg. 874 E.

διαιρέτης, ου, ὁ, a divider, distributor.

διαιρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit to divide or be divided, divisible, Plat. Soph. 226 C. Adv. -τως, Plut.

διαίρετος, ἡ, ὄν, divided, separated, opp. to σύνθετος, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 20: divisible, opp. to συνεχής, Arist. Eth. N. II. divided, distributed, Soph. Tr. 163.

III. distinguishable, hence, οὐ δ. λόγῳ not to be distinguished or determined by word, Thuc. 1. 84. Adv. -τως: from

διαίρει, f. ἡσώ: aor. διέλω: aor. pass. διηρέην: to take one from another, to divide, part, cleave in twain, διὰ δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἔλε κύκλους ἀσπίδος I. 20. 280: to cut one, λαγὼν Hdt. 1. 123, cf. 119: to cut away, tear away, pull down, τὴν ὀροφὴν Thuc. 4. 48, and Xen. II. to divide, distribute, Hdt. 9. 85: δ. δύο μοίρας Ἀνδῶν to divide the Lydians into two parts, Hdt. 1. 94, so δ. τριχῇ Plat. Phaedr. 253 C: for δ. εἰς., as it is in Dem. 144. 27: διὰ θαλάμους διέλω Hdt. 5. 33, v. θαλάμους. Med. to divide among themselves, each to take a part, Hes. Th. 112, Thuc. 7. 19, Dem. 1113. 10.

III. to distinguish, determine, Lat. decidere, διαίρειν διαφορὰς to put an end to controversies, Hdt. 4. 23; δίκην Aesch. Eum. 472.

2. to say distinctly and expressly, to define, interpret, Hdt. 3. 103, 7. 16, and so in Med., Id. 7. 47, and oft. in Plat.

δαίρω, f. ἀρῶ, to raise up, lift up, δαίραι τὸ στόμα to open one's mouth and lift up one's voice, Dem. 375. 14: λόγον to exalt one's style, Lat. elate dicere, Schäf. Mel. p. 10: hence διηρέως lofty, Lat. sublimis, Dion. H. Med. to lift up what is one's own or for oneself, as δ. βακτηρίαν Plut. II. intr. sub. ταῦτον etc., to lift oneself over, cross, pass, τὸν πόρον Polyb., εἰς Σικελίαν Id., cf. ἀρῶ.

διαισθάνομαι, f. ἡσώμαι, Dep. med., to perceive clearly and distinctly, distinguish perfectly, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, etc.

διαίσσω, f. διαίω, Att. διάσω, ἔτρω, fut. ἔξω. To rush through or across, Hdt. 4. 134: of sound, to dart or shoot through the air, διῆξεν ἡχώ Aesch. Pr. 133, cf. Eur. I. A. 426: also c. acc., ὅρη δ. Soph. O. T. 208; and c. gen., of pain, δ. πικρῶν Id. Tr. 1083. [On quantity, v. ἀίσσω.]

διαίστω, f. δσώ, to make an end of, Soph. Tr. 881.

διαίχνομαι, strengthd. for αἰχνομαι, Luc.

δαίαια, ἡ, life, way of living, mode of life: with esp. reference to food, dress, etc., maintenance, board and lodging, Lat. cultus victusque, in full, δ. ζῆσις Hdt. 1. 157: δ. ἔχειν Id. 1. 35, μεταβαλλέειν Id. 157: πυχῶς δ. Soph. O. C. 751, σκληρὰ δ. Eur. Meleag. 8, and so freq. in Att. prose: δ. ποιεῖσθαι to pass one's life, live, Hdt. 2. 68; but δαίαιαν π. τινὸς to make another live, Ib. 3.

2. a place for living, a dwelling, abode, Plut.: hence a room, Lat. diaeta, Plin. Ep. II. as Medic. term, a prescribed manner of life, diet, Hipp.

III. at Athens, arbitration, Soph. El. 1073; ἐμμένειν τῇ δ. Ar. Vesp. 524; ἐπιτρέψαι τῷ δαίαιον Lys. 893. 10: δόλεν τὴν δ. to have a cause given against one, Dem. 862. 2. 2. the office of arbiter, Luc. Cf. διαιτητής. Hence

διαταίω, f. ἡσώ: aor. 1 either ἐδίαιτσα, or διήτησα, or even ἐδίητησα: so pf. δεδίηται Thuc. 7. 77. To maintain, support: to diet. Pass. to lead a certain course of life, to live, Hdt. 1. 120, 123, Soph. O. C. 769, Thuc., etc.; δ. πάντα νόμῳ to live in the observance of all the law, Thuc. 1. c. II. to be arbiter or umpire (διαιτητής), and so to settle, decide, τὴν Strab., and Dion. H. 2. in gen. to regulate, govern, πόλιν Pind. O. 9. 100, cf. Dem. 1142. 26.

δαίαια, or, αἰος, τό, usu. in plur., rules of life, a mode or course of life, esp. in regard of diet, Hipp.; but also in gen., ἔς τι Thuc. 1. 6, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 8.

διαιτησίμος, or, belonging to an arbiter or umpire (διαιτητής), Isae. ap. Poll. 8. 64.

διαιτητόν, verb. Adj. from διαταίω, one must live, Hipp.

διαιτητήριον, τό, (δαίαια III.) in plur., the dwelling rooms of a house, Xen. Oec. 9. 4.

διαιτητής, ου, ὁ, an arbitrator, umpire, Lat. arbiter, Hdt. 5. 95. At Athens the διαιτηταί were a kind of jury, which did not sit in any of the large courts, and were paid not by the state but by the parties: most petty causes came before them, and

appeal lying to the higher courts, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 145. 11, or for a full account Hudtwalcker über die Diäteten in Athen.

διατητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to living or diet: ἡ δ., sub. τέχνη, wholesome eating, drinking, etc., dietetics, Hipp. 2. belonging to the διατητής, λόγος δ. an arbitration, Strab. διατινίζω, f. σω, to perpetuate, Philo. II. intr. to be eternal, Id.

διαίνιος, α, or, strengthd. for αἰώνιος, lasting through time, everlasting, Plat. Tim. 39 D. Adv. —ως.

διαίρω, f. ἴσω, to make float through. Pass. to float or pass through, Plat. Tim. 78 E.

διακίβη, ἐς, (διακω) burnt through, very hot, Theophr. διακθαίρω, f. ἀρῶ, to cleanse, purge thoroughly, Ar. Eccl. 847, and Plat. II. to clear of wood, γῆν Theophr.

διακαθαρίζω, fut. ἴω, = foreg., N. T.

διακάθαρσις, εως, ἡ, a thorough cleansing or purging, Plat. Legg. 735 D. II. a clearing of ground, Theophr.

διακαθίζωμαι, fut. ἐδοῦμαι, Dep. med., to sit apart, take one's seat, Plat.

διακόβημαι, = foreg., Id.

διακαθίζω, fut. ἴσῃσθαι and ἴω, to make to sit apart, set apart, Xen. Oec. 6. II. intr. = foreg., LXX.

διακάω, f. καύσω, to burn through or up, set on fire, heat to excess, Hdt. 2. 26: hence to inflame, excite, Plut.

διακἀλοκἀγῶβίζομαι, Dep., to vie with another in virtue, etc. (καλοκαγαθία), τινί Diog. ap. Stob. p. 59. 8.

διακαλύπτω, f. ψω, to reveal to view, Dem. 155. 26.

διακάμπω, f. ψω, to bend, turn about, LXX. Hence διακάμψις, εως, ἡ, a bending, turning.

διακαναΐω or —άσω, only found in Eur. Cycl. 157, in aor. I, μὲν τὸν λάρυγγα διεκναΐε σου; has anight run gurgling through thy throat?

διακἀρόδωκε, to expect anxiously, prob. I. Philem. p. 363.

διακάρδιος, ὄν, (καρδία) heart-piercing, δόνην Joseph.

διακαρτέρω, to endure to the end, last out, Hdt. 3. 52, ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον p. 107: hence to abstain from food, Dion. H. εἰς τὴν πατριδα δ. to stand by one's country, Lycurg. 158. 33: δ. μὴ λέγειν to be obstinate in refusing to speak, Arist. Rhet.

διακατελέγχω, to confute utterly, τινί N. T., in Med.

διακατέχω, f. καθέξω, to hold back, delay, check, Polyb.: to hold, possess, Id. Hence

διακατοχή, ἡ, a holding, possessing.

διακάτοχος, ὄν, holding, possessing.

διακαυλῶ, to grow, run to stalk, Lat. decallescere, Theophr.

διακαυμα, ατος, τό, (διακαλω) burning heat, Anth.

διακαναΐζω, to determine by lot, draw lots, Ar. Pac. 1081.

διακανύω, εως, ἡ, (διακω) = διακάω, Plut.

διακέαζω, f. ἴσω, to cleave asunder, in tmesi, διὰ ἔζλα δανὰ κέασθαι Od. 15. 322.

διακείμαι, inf. κείσθαι, fut. κείσομαι, Dep. med. To be in a certain state, of mind, body or circumstances: to be disposed or affected so and so, Hdt. 2. 83, etc. very freq. c. Adv., ὅς διακείμαι what a state I am in, Eur. Tro. 113, ὑπὸ νόσῳ Thuc. 7, 77, etc.: κακῶς, ταλαιπῶρος, μοχθηρῶς, φάλλως δ. to be in a sad state, sorry plight, ill health. Ar. Fr. 250, Plat. Gorg. 504 E, etc., opp. to εὖ δ., Arist. Rhet.: also c. dat. pers., εὖ or κακῶς δ. τινί Isae. 48. 18: πρὸς τῶνα Isocr. 28 D, cf. Isae. 25. 23: οὐ οικέει δ. τινί Xen. An. 7. 5, 16: ἑρωτικῶς δ. τῶν καλῶν to be in love with . . . , Plat. Symp. 216 D: ὑπόπτως τινί δ. to be suspected by him, Thuc. 8. 68: ἄμην δ. = ἀμυλῆσθαι, Hdt. 2. 162.

II. of things, to be settled, fixed, or ordered, ὥς οἰκέειτο so was it ordered him, Hes. Co. 20: τὰ διακελευμένα certain conditions, settled terms, ἐπὶ διακεκλιμένοις μονομαχῆσθαι Hdt. g. 26: of a gift, ἔμεινον διακεκρίσθαι it will be better disposed of, more serviceable, Xen. An. 7. 3, 17.

διακείρω, fut. κείρω and κέρσω, pf. κέκαρα, strictly to cut in pieces; hence ἔρος δ. to make it null and void, frustrate, Lat. rescindere jussum, or, to cut it through, and so to break through, transgress, II. 8. 8: cf. ἐπικέρω, ἐπικτότω. In Ar. Vesp. 1313, σκευαία διακεκαρμένους stript of his trappings.

διακεκρίμενός, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διακρίνω, separately, differently, Arist. H. A.

διακέλευμα, ατος, τό, an exhortation, command, Plat. Legg. 805 C, Bekk.: from

διακελεύομαι, Dep. med., to exhort, give orders, direct, τινί εἶναι, ποιεῖν etc., Hdt. 1. 36, Plat. Euthyphr. 26 D. 2. to encourage one another, Hdt. 1. 1; oft. with ἀλλήλοις added, to cheer one another on, Xen. An. 4. 8, 3: hence even, δ. εὐαντῷ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13.

3. to admonish, inform, τινί περί τινος Isocr. 206 E. The Act. only in Philostr.

διακέλευσμος, τό, = διακέλευμα, for which it is v. I.

διακελευσμός, δ, an exhortation, cheering on, Thuc. 7. 71.

διακελεύεσθον, verb. Adj., one must direct, advise, Plat. Legg. 631 D.

διακενῆς, Adv. for διὰ κενῆς πράξεως, and now usu. written divisim, in vain, idly, to no purpose, Hipp., and Eur. Tro. 753: δ. ἄλλως Ar. Vesp. 929, μάτην δ. Plat. (Com.) Phaon 2. 21.

διακένο, ὄν, quite empty, hollow, τό δ. a gap, Thuc. 4. 135: τὰ δ. hollows, Plat. Tim. 58 B. δ. δεδορκέναι to have a lean and hungry look, Luc. Adv. —ως, Joseph.

διακενώ, to empty outright, Hipp.

διακεντέω, to pierce through, make a puncture, Hipp. Hence

διακέντησις, εως, ἡ, a piercing through, puncturing, Hipp.

διακένωσις, εως, ἡ, (διακενώ) an emptying out.

διακείρω, Ion. for διακείμαι.

διακεράννυμι, also διακεραννύω, f. κερᾶσω, to mix up. Med. to mix themselves up with, τινός Philostr.

διακερματίζω, to change into small coin, to change, δραχμὴν Ar. Vesp. 789.

διακερτομέω, strengthd. for κερτομέω, to mock at, τι Dio C.

διακεχρῦμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαχέω, poured out; hence excessively, like Lat. effuse, δ. γελᾶν ap. Suid.

διακεχωρισμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαχωρίζω.

διακρησκέομαι, Dep. med. to negotiate by herald, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 38. Very late in Act., to proclaim by herald.

διακρήσσω, f. ξω, to proclaim by herald, Diod., in Med, ἐν διακρησκόμενοις in declared war, Plut.

διακιγκλίζω, strengthd. for κικγλίζω, to shake or move constantly, Hipp., and Ar. Fr. 94.

διακινδυνεύοντες, verb. Adj., one must risk all, δ. φάνα one must speak at all risks, Plat. Tim. 72 D: from

διακινδυνέω, to run all risks, make a desperate attempt, adventure, ἔς τι Thuc. 7. 47, πρὸς τινα 1. 142: also c. inf., Id. 7. 1; and absol., 8. 27. Pass. of the attempt, to be risked, hazarded, Dem. 866. 27: διακεκινδ. φάρμακα desperate remedies, Isocr. 225 D.

διακίνω, to move throughout, confound, confuse, Thuc. 5. 25.

II. to stir about, and so scrutinise, pry into, Lat. exoutere, Ar. Nub. 477. B. Pass. to be put in motion, move, Hdt. 3. 108, and Hipp.: and so late writers in Act.

διακίλημα, ατος, τό, a moving of a bone from its place, a sprain, dislocation, Hipp.

διακίρνω, = διακεραννύμι, Hipp.

διακλάσις, εως, ἡ, a breakage: from

διακλάω, f. δσω: poet. aor. διέκλασσα. To break in twain, break up, shiver, II. 5. 216. II. = διαβρίπτω, to weaken, enervate: hence in Pass., διακλᾶσθαι ἰωνικῶς to practise effeminate

Ionic melodies and dances, motus Ionici, Ar. Thesm. 163. [ἄσω]

διάκλεισις, εως, ἡ, a blocking up, Joseph.: from

διακλέω, f. ελω, to separate by shutting up, to shut out, cut off, Lat. discludere, τί τινα and ἀπὸ τινος Polyb.

διακλέπτω, f. ψω, to carry off by stealth, plunder, Dem. 817. 7. II. to save, keep alive by stealth, τινά Hdt. 1. 38. Med., c. aor. pass. διεκλέπην, to steal away, get safe off, Thuc. 7. 85.

III. to keep back by stealth, evade, καταγγέλλων Lys. 175. 19.

διακληρονομέω, to disperse, Longin.

διακληρώω, to assign by lot, allot, decree as one's lot, Aesch. Supp. 978. 2. to choose by lot, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 36. Med.

to cast lots, Thuc. 8. 30, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34. Hence

διακλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, an allotment. II. (from Med.) a casting of lots, App.

διακλήριζω, strengthd. for κλιμακίζω, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2.

διακλίνω, to turn away from, retreat, τινός and ἀπὸ τινος Polyb.: to decline, shun, τι Id. [ινω] Hence

διάκλισις, εως, ἡ, a retreat, Plut.

διακλονέω, to shake violently.

διακλώω, f. ὥσω, to wash throughout, wash out, wash, Eur.

I. T. 107. Pass. to be purged, Medic. [ῥω] Hence

διάκλυσμα, ατος, τό, a washing, lotion, Diosc.

διάκλυμος, ὅ, = a lotion, etc., Diosc.

διακλώω, strengthd. for κλώω, Anth.

διακλωάω, poet. for διακλέω.

διακναίω, f. αἰσω, to scrape, grate to nothing, ὅμμα δ. to

grind out his eye, Eur. Cycl. 487 : to crush in pieces, annihilate, Id. Med. 164 : to wear out, wear away, Id. I. A. 27, and so in Hipp., v. Poes. Oecon. : τὸ χρώμα διακεκνασμένος

having lost all one's color, Ar. Nub. 120.

διακνίω, to scratch, tear to pieces, tear or pull off, Arist. H. A.

διάκοιλος, ov, quite hollow, Diod.

διακοιρᾶνέω, to hold rule through or over, πολέας II. 4. 230 ;

where however Wolf πολέας διά κ.

διακοῦαῖνέομαι, Dep. med. : to vie with each other in flattery,

πρὸς τινα Isocr. 266 B : so later in Act.

διακολλάω, f. ἥσω, to glue together, λίθω διακεκολλημένους

inlaid with stone, Luc. Hence

διακολονέω, strengthd. for ἀκολονέω, Sext. Emp.

διακολυμβάω, to swim through or across, Polyb. II. to dip

under.

διακομιδή, ἡ, a carrying over or across, transporting, τινὸς

eis τὸπον Thuc. 3. 76 : from

διακομίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to carry over or across, Thuc. 3.

75 : to carry to the end, Hdt. 1. 31. Med. to carry over what

is one's own, δ. τοὺς παῖδας Id. 1. 89. Pass. to be carried over,

Thuc. 1. 136 : to pass, cross, Id. 2. 23, and Plat. Hence

διακομιστής, οὗ, ὅ, a letter-carrier, Synes.

διάκομμα, ατος, τό, a cut, gash, Hipp.

διακοπτέω, strengthd. for κοπτέω, to brag, Pind. Fr. 128.

διακονάω, strengthd. for ἀκονάω.

διακονέω, f. ἥσω, with both agan. ἐδιακονόν and διεκόνουν,

ἐδιακόνισα and διεκόνισα, and even δεδιακόνισκα, (διακόνος). To

wait on, serve, do service, absol., Eur. Ion 397, Ar. Av. 1323 ;

c. dat. pers., Dem. 362. ult. etc. : also c. acc. rei, to serve up,

supply, Lat. ministrare, τί τινα Hdt. 4. 154 : hence in Pass., to

be supplied, Dem. 1206. 18. Med. to serve oneself, Soph. Phil.

287 : also αὐτῷ διακονέσθαι Ar. Ach. 1017. Hence

διακόνημα, ατος, τό, service, Plat. : servants' business, Arist.

Pol. 2. instruments of service, as jugs, etc., Ath.

διακόνιστος, εως, ἡ, a serving, doing service, Plat.

διακονία, ἡ, the office of a διακόνος, service, business, Thuc.

1. 133. 2. attendance on a duty, ministry, N. T. : deaconship,

Ecccl. II. a body of servants or attendants, Polyb. III. in-

struments of service, like διακονία, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B.

διακονίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, = διακονέω.

διακονικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at service, serviceable, Ar. Plut. 1170,

Plat., etc. : δ. ἔργα etc., servants' business, Arist. Pol. Adv.

-κίος, in a business-like way, Menand. p. 45.

διακόνον, τό, a sort of cake, Pherecr. Incert. 6.

διακονία, to cover with dust. Med. to roll in the dust, Hipp. ;

and so to prepare for combat, Plut. [v]

διακόνος, Ep. and Ion. δῆκ., δ, ἡ, a servant, waiting-man or

woman, Lat. minister, Hdt. 4. 71, 72, Soph., etc. : a messenger,

Aesch. P. 942. 2. a minister of the church, esp. a deacon, N. T.

II. as Adj. serving, serviceable ; with irreg. Compar.,

διακονότερος Epich. p. 120. (Usu. deriv. from διά, κόνις, one

who is dusty from running, cf. ἐγκονέω) ; or one who sleeps in the

dust and ashes, v. Od. 11. 190 ; or in gen. one who has to do

with dust and dirt, cf. κονιόπους. Buttm. however, Lexil. v.

διὰκροπος 3, makes it very prob. on prosod. grounds that an

old verb δάκω, δῆκω, to run, hasten (whence also δάκω), is the

root ; διὰκροπος being a collat. word from the same.)

διακοντίζω, f. ἴω, to throw a javelin at, τινά. Med. to contend

with another at throwing the javelin, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4,

πρὸς τινα Theophr. Char. 27.

διακοντῖος, εως, ἡ, = κόντιος, Ael.

διακοπή, ἡ, (διακπῆτω) a cutting in two : a deep wound, Hipp.

διακόπος, ov, well-manured, Theophr.

διακόπτω, f. ψω, to cut in two, cut through, Thuc. 2. 4, Xen.,

etc. : to break through, τὴν χιτῶνα Polyb. Pass., to receive a

deep cut, Hipp. 2. to break up, knock or pull down. 3.

to cut off, cut short, Polyb. : metaph. to break off, interrupt,

stop short, Arist. Rhet. 4. to stamp falsely, coin, like

παράκοπτα, ap. Suid. II. intr. to break through, burst

through, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23.

διακόρενσις, εως, ἡ, = διακόρησις.

διακορέω, f. εἴσω, = sq., Luc.

διακορέω, (κόρη) to deflower, ravish, Ar. Thesm. 480.

διακορήσις, ἐς, = διακόρος, Plat. Legg. 629 B, v. Ruhnck. Tim.

διακορήσις, εως, ἡ, (διακορέω) rape, ravishment, Joseph.

διακορίζω, = διακορέω. II. to gaze intently at.

διακοροῦνέω, to tumble through, τὴν γαστήρα Ar. Nub. 387.

διακόρος, or, (κορέννυμι) satiated, glutted, τινὸς with a thing,

Hdt. 3. 117, Xen. Lac. 1. 5. Adv. -πας.

διακόσιοι, αι, α, Ion, and Hom. διηκ., two hundred : in sing.

with n. of multitude, ἵππους δ. two hundred horses, Thuc. 1. 62.

διακοσιοντάχος, or better διακοσιόχους, ουν, (χόος, χέω)

two-hundred-fold, Strab.

διακοσιούστος, ἡ, ὄν, the two-hundredth, Dion. H.

διακοσιοσεσσαράκοντάχος, ουν, two-hundred-and-forty-fold,

Strab.

διακοσμέω, f. ἥσω, to divide, arrange, Lat. dividere, ἐς δεκάδας

Pl. 1. 126 : to draw up in rank and file, to marshal, II. 2. 476 ;

also δ. τὴν ποιήτην Thuc. 1. 20 ; hence in gen. to arrange, regu-

late, set in order, Hdt. 1. 100, Thuc. 2. 100, cf. Valck. Diatr.

p. 40 : δια τὰ πλῆκα κοσμηθέντες Pl. 2. 655, v. sub τήρια, cf. διά-

τρηχα. Med. to set all in order, Od. 22. 457.

διακοσμήθηναι, Hom. and Att. opt. aor. 1 pass. for διακοσμη-

θῆναι, from foreg.

διακόσησις, εως, ἡ, a setting in order, arranging, regulating,

governing, Plat. Symp. 209 A, Legg. 853 A.

διακόσμος, ὁ, = foreg. II. the Catalogue of ships in II. B,

Strab.

διακοφίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to relieve. II. intrans. to be com-

er lighter, remit, Hipp.

διακώω, f. οὔσωμι, to hear through, hear out or to the end,

Xen. Oec. 11. 1 : to hear, learn from another, τί τινας Plat.

Polit. 264 B, παρά τινας Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 595 A ;

esp. to be a hearer or disciple of, τινὸς Plut.

διακοψίς, εως, ἡ, = διακοπή, Theophr.

διακορᾶναι, f. ἄνω, to shake violently.

διακρέω, to cry aloud, scream, Ar. Av. 307 : to match an-

other at screaming, τινά Eur. 1403.

διακράτew, f. ἥσω, to hold fast, occupy : hold together, Phy-

larch. ap. Ath. 693 F. II. intr. to hold up, Plut. Hence

διακράτησις, εως, ἡ, a holding fast : an occupying, Diosc.

διακράτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to hold fast, Sext. Emp.

διακρέω, f. ἴω, to strike, play on, χέλιν Leon. Tar.

διακρημνίζω, strengthd. for κρημνίζω, Joseph.

διακρηνῶ, Dor. κρήνω, (κρήνη) to make to flow, pour forth,

πῶμα Theocr. 7. 154.

διακριβόλογέομαι, Dep. to inquire too closely, too minutely,

Plat. Soph. 245 E.

διακριβῶ, to make or portray exactly, Anth. : to inquire

closely into, have an accurate knowledge of, τί τινα Xen. Cyr. 2.

1, 27, Arist. Probl. ; so too in Med., περί τινας Isocr. 44 C.

Pass., οἱ διακριβωμένοι accomplished persons, Plat. Legg. 965 A.

διακριδᾶν, Adv. = sq., Opp.

διακριδῶν, Adv., (διακρίνω) separately : and so, eminently,

above all, Lat. eximie, διακριδῶν ἀριστος, like ἔξοχα, II. 12. 103,

Hdt. 4. 53. 2. distinctly, Nic.

διακρινθῆναι, Ep. for διακρῆνθαι, aor. 1 pass. of sq.

διακρίνω, f. ἰνώ, to separate one from another, to divide, part,

as shepherds do their flocks, Hom., etc. : esp. in II., to part

combatants. Pass. to be parted or dissolved, opp. to συμμίσγε-

σθαι, freq. in Anaxag. to συγκρίνασθαι, Epich. p. 95 : to break

up, disperse, Hdt. 8. 18 : also, διακριθῆναι ἀπ' ἄλλήλων Thuc.

1. 105 ; δ. πρὸς . . to part and go to different places or persons,

Hdt. 1. 15. 2. to distinguish, tell one from another, Lat.

discernere, II. 2. 475, Od. 8. 195 : οὐδένα διακρίνω all without

distinction, Hdt. 3. 39. 3. to settle, determine, decide a

quarrel or dispute, Pind. O. 8. 32, δῖος Hdt. 1. 700 ; also δ.

αἰρεσιν to make a choice, Id. 1. 11 : δ. εἰ . . Hdt. 7. 54 : also

to interpret dreams, etc., ap. Stob. p. 598. 43. Med. to get a dispute decided, νεῖκος Hes. Op. 35. Pass. of persons, to come to a decision, hence aor. 1 pass. διακρινθῆναι to fight it out, Il. 20. 212; also δ. μάχη Hdt. 9. 58, ὅπλοις Dem. 163. 15; but also in strict pass. signf. of things, to be decided, Hdt. 7. 206.

II. to differ, be at odds with another, πρὸς τινα Dem. 890. 1. III. to make a distinction, ἡ νόσος δ. ἐν οὐδενί Hipp. 486.

32. IV. in Med. to doubt, hesitate, N. T. Hence

διάκρισις, εὖς, ἡ, a separating, parting, dissolution, opp. to σύγκρισις, Plat. Soph. 243 B, Legg. 894 B. 2. a deciding, interpreting, judgment, Id. Legg. 765 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27; interpretation, as of dreams, Paus.

III. in Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, the space between the eyes in dogs.

διακρίνεν or -έα, verb. Adj., one must decide, Thuc. 1. 86.

διακριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, able to separate or distinguish; ἡ δ. sub. τέχνη, Plat. Polit. 282 B. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

διάκριτος, on, separated: and so, excellently, Theocr. 22. 163.

διακροβαλίζομαι, to skirmish with others, Joseph.

διακροβατικός, ὁ, a skirmishing, mock-fight, Strab.

διακροτέω, to strike through, break through, sensu obscuro, Eur. Cycl. 180, like Lat. *perfundere*. II. to strike asunder,

resolve into component parts, as words into their elements, opp. to συγκεκοῖναι, Plat. Crat. 421 C.

διακρούω, εὖς, ἡ, a driving away, putting off, esp. of a cause, Dem. 1265. 14: an escape, Plut.

διακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, able to knock away or solve: from διακρούω, to knock or drive through, σφήνα Theophr.: esp. to try or prove by knocking, as an earthen vessel, Luc.: in gen. to prove, Plat. Theaet. 179 D. II. like διακόπτω, to interrupt, hinder, Plut.

B. Med. to drive from oneself, put off, get rid of, elude, τοῖς ἑλληνας Hdt. 7. 168, cf. Dem. 523. 14: esp. of Time, to put off, prolong, spin out, Dem. 988. 7: to escape, frustrate, Dion. H.: πρύμναν δ., like ἀνακπ., to back water.

διακρύπτω, strengthd. for κρύπτω.

διακτενίζω, to comb through, comb well, Philostr.

διακτενία, ἡ, office of a διακτορας, service, Musae. 6: from διακτορας, ὁ, freq. epith. of Hermes in Hom. Its signf. is disputed. The usu. deriv. is from δάτω, acc. to which it would signify the Conductor, Guide, which would suit Il. 5. 390, where he releases Ares, Il. 24. 339, where he conducts Priam to Achilles; hence it came to be his usu. epithet, oft. joined with Ἀργεφόντης. But it is commonly interpreted the messenger, as if ὁ δάτω τὰς ἀγγελίας, which is unsupported by any place in Il., and is not necessary in Od. 1. 84, ubi v. Nitzsch. Later writers certainly used it in this sense, e. g. as Call. Fr. 164, of the owl, as Athena's attendant; but the still later use, = ψυχότομος, would favour the former interpret.—Buttm., Lexil. in voc., brings it from διάκω [α], as a collat. form of δάκω, and makes it simply equiv. to δάκωνος.

διάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = foreg., Anth.

διακυβερνάω, to steer through: to direct, govern, Plat. Tim. 42 E, Legg. 709 B.

διακυβεύω, to play at dice with another, πρὸς τινα Plut.: hence to make a hazard or stake, Id.

διακυκάω, to mix one with another, jumble, Dem. 263. 19.

διακυλινδέω, to roll about, Arist. H. A.

διακυμάνω, to raise into waves, make to swell, τὸ πέλαγος Luc.

διακυπτόω, f. ψω, to stoop and creep through a narrow place, to creep out, Hdt. 3. 145, Ar. Eccl. 930: to peep through, pry into, πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 3. 36.

διακυρίττομαι, to butt against, τινί Syne.

διακοδονίζω, strengthd. for κοδονίζω, Lys. ap. E. M.

διακόλωμα, στος, τό, a hindrance, obstacle, Plat. Legg. 807 D.

διακολύοντες, verb. Adj., one must hinder, Plat. Rep. 401 B; and

διακολύτής, οὐ, δ, a hinderer, obstructor, Hdt. 6. 56; and διακολύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, preventive, Plat. Polit. 280 D: from διακόλω, f. ὕω, to hinder, check, μὴ ποῖν Hdt. 8. 144; absol., Soph. O. C. 1771, Thuc., etc.: to prevent, c. inf., Eur. Hec. 150, Plat. Apol. 31 E; δ. τινα τι Ep. Plat. 315 D; τινα τους Diog. [ε]

διακομώδεις, to satirise in a comedy: in gen. to satirise, libel, Plat. Gorg. 462 E.

διαχωρή, ἡ, a cessation, Thuc. 3. 87: esp. an armistice, Dio C.: on the form v. ἀναχωρή.

διαλβή, ἡ, (διαλαμβάνω) a seizing by the middle, Dion. H.

διαλαγχάνω, f. λήθομαι, to divide, part by lot, Hdt. 4. 68, Aesch. Theb. 816, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: metaph. to tear in pieces, Eur. Bacch. 1292.

διαλαμοτρεῖω, to cut the throat, make an end of, Mnesim. Ἰπποτ. v. 16.

διαλάκω, to crack asunder, burst, Ar. Nub. 410.

διαλακτίζω, f. ἰω, strengthd. for λακτίζω, Theocr. 24. 25.

διαλάλω, to talk with, τινί Polyb.: δ. τινα τι to talk over a thing with another, Eur. Cycl. 175. Hence

διαλάλησις, εὖς, ἡ, talking, discourse.

διαλαμβάνω, f. λήθομαι: aor. διέλαβον: perf. διετέληκα, pass. διετέλημαι: Ion. διατέλαμαι. To take or receive separately,

to take each his share of a thing, τὰς οἰκίας Lys. 120. 41.

II. to grasp with both hands, to take hold of, embrace, seize, Lat. *complecti*, Hdt. 1. 114, 4. 94: as Gymnast. term, to clasp round the waist, take by the middle, Ar. Eq. 262: hence metaph.

2. to grasp with the mind, to imagine, conceive, Lat. *inducere in animum*, πλὴν δ. περὶ τους Arist. Pol.: to believe, think, suppose, Polyb.: to weigh, debate, and so to determine, resolve, c. inf., Id.; but δ. τοῖς διανοήμασιν to form a different judgment, Plat. Legg. 777 A.

III. to separate, part, divide, Lat. *dirimere*, *distinguere*, Hdt. 1. 202; τί τους Plat. Symp. 222 E: metaph. to interpret, τοῖς νόμοις Lys. 139. fin.

2. to mark separately, στήλαις τοὺς θρύους ap. Dem. 278. 23. 3. to cut off, interrupt, τὰ σπένδορα Thuc. 7. 73.

4. to distribute, e. g. θόρακες διειλημμένοι τὸ βάρος ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ σώματος μερῶν armour which has its weight distributed and borne by the several limbs, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13: hence metaph.

5. to set out or state clearly and distinctly, Lat. *disserere*, *exponere*, also in Med., Schäf. Greg. p. 7, 931.

Adv. part. perf. pass. διειλημμένως separately, specially. IV. to interrupt, Arist. Probl.: hence part., διαλαβὼν at intervals, Hipp.

διαλάμψω, f. ψω, to shine through, flash through: to dawn, Ar. Plut. 744: to shine or be conspicuous in a composition, Isocr. 233 B: c. acc. cognato, δ. φῶς Hipp. Hence

διαλαμπύς, εὖς, ἡ, a lighting up, Arist. Meteor.

διαλανθάνω, f. λήσω: aor. διέλαθον, to escape notice, Isocr. 29 ult.: διαλαθὼν without being noticed, Thuc. 3. 25: c. acc. pers., to escape the notice of, θεοῖς Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 19, σὲ τοῦτο διαλέλυσθαι this has escaped you, Plat. Euthyd. 278 A.

διαλέγω, strengthd. for ἀλέγω, Polyb.

διαλγής, ἐς, (ἀλγος) giving great pain, grievous, ἔτα Aesch. Cho. 68.

II. suffering great pain, Plut.

διαλέγω, f. ἔω, to pick out one from another, to pick out, choose, Hdt. 8. 107, 113, Xen., etc. II. in Ar. Lys. 720, δ. τὴν ὁπὴν picking at, widening the hole, to escape. B. more usn. as Dep. med. διαλέγομαι, c. aor. med. διελέξαμην, pass. διελέχθην: fut. διαλέξομαι, rarely διαλεχθήσομαι. To lay a thing out in thought, to consider, think over, ταῦτά μοι φίλος διέλεσθαι θυμῷ II. (which sense belongs esp. to this med. form of aor., though later it was used just as διαλεχθῆναι.) II. in Prose usn., to converse, reason, talk with, τινί Hdt. 3. 50, 51, Ar. Nub. 425, etc.; also πρὸς τινα Plat. Polit. 272 D: δ. τι τινι or πρὸς τινα to discuss a question with another, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 1, 2. 10, 1; also τινί περὶ τους Thuc. 8. 93; δ. τινι μὴ ποῖν to argue with one against doing, Id. 5. 59. 2. absol. to use a dialect or language, Hdt. 1. 142: so also to speak in public, Isocr. 104 C. 3. to discourse, argue, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12, esp. applied to the dialectic method of the Socratics, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 84 C: hence to profess dialectics. 4. Attrib. euphem. for συνομιλᾶν, Aeschin. Epist.

διαλείπω, στος, τό, (διαλείπω) an interval, gap, Plat. Tim. 59 B: an interval of time, Polyb.

διαλείπτω, τό, (διαλείπω) a liniment, Hipp.

διαλείπω, f. ψω, aor. διέλειπον, to leave an interval, and so

1. of Place, to leave a gap, hence in Pass., διετέλειπτο a gap had been left, Hdt. 7. 40, 41. 2. intrans., to διαλείπω a gap or space, Xen. An. 4. 8, 13: δ. δύο πλεθρά ἀπ' ἀλλήλων to be placed at intervals of two plethra, Thuc. 7. 38. II. of

Time, always intrans., to leave off, cease, wait, the Time being oft. added in acc., as ἀκαρὶ διαλφῶν having waited an instant, Ar. Nub. 496; ἐνιαυτὸν διαλφῶν Dem. 459. 13; later also in gen., δ. μίας ἡμέρας Hdn.; so too διαλφῶν, absol., after a time, Thuc. 5. 10: c. part. d. (στῆναι) to leave off inquiring, Xen. Apol. 16, οὐδένα διαλεῖσθαι χρόνον διαβαλλόμενος I have never ceased to be slandered, Isocr. 233 D: also 2. of the Time itself, to intervene, elapse, pass, Thuc. 1. 112., 3. 74.

δ. πυρετὸς an intermittent fever, Hipp.

διαλέφω, f. φω: aor. 1 δῆλεψα, to smear over: to wipe out, strike off the list, Plut.

διαλέξω, f. ξω, to lick clean, Ar. Eq. 1034, Vesp. 904.

διαλέψης, εως, ἡ (διαλέψω) an intermission.

διαλεκτόν, verb. Adj. from διαλέγω, one must discourse or discuss, Arist. Org.

διαλεκτικέομαι, Dep., to be skilled in logic, M. Anton.: from διαλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in discourse, discussion or argument, Plat. Crat. 390 C: ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of arguing, dialectic, the art, practice of logic, Plat. Adv.—κῆς, Plat.: from διαλεκτός, ἡ (διαλέγω) discourse, conversation, πρὸς τινι Plat. Symp. 203 A: discussion, arguing, Plat. Theat. 146 B, Rep. 454 A.

2. common discourse, Arist. Poet. 3. style, Dion. H., and Plut.

II. speech, language, way of talking, Ar. Fr. 552.

2. the language of a country, esp. the dialect of a special district, as the Ionic, Attic, etc. were dialects of Greek, Plut.

III. a way of speaking, enunciation, Dem. 982. 19.

διαλελύμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαλύω, in Gramm., without contraction.

διαλέξω, εως, ἡ=διαλεκτός, discourse, discussion, argument, Ar. Nub. 317, Plat., etc.

διαλεπτολόγομαι, Dep., to discourse subtly, chop logic, τινί Ar. Nub. 1496.

διαλεπτός, ον, strengthd. for λεπτός, very small or narrow, Ar. Nub. 161, ubi al. divisim. Hence

διαλεπτόν, to make small or thin, Hipp.

διαλεκκῶν, to whiten, Philostr.

διαλεγκός, ον, marked with white, βοῦς Strab.

διαλήγω, to cease, end, Or. Sib.

διαλήψης, εως, ἡ (διαλαγχάνω) a division by lot.

διαληπτόν, verb. Adj. of διαλαμβάνω, one must take in hand, treat of, Plat. Polit. 258 B, etc.

διαληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, treating of, arguing, M. Anton.

διαλήψης, εως, ἡ (διαλαμβάνω) a holding fast, grasping with both hands: ἐκ δ. opp. to ἐκ καταφοράς, Polyb. 2. 33, 6, is explained junctim et casim, trusting and cutting, v. Schweigh.

II. a grasping with the mind, opinion, resolution, Polyb.

III. the power of holding, capacity, Diod.

διάλιθος, ον, set with precious stones, jewelled, Menand. p. 175.

διαλιμπάνω,=διαλείπω, to intermit, Gal.

διαλινάω, to escape through a net.

διάλιος ἱερῆς, δ, the Roman flamen *Dialis*, Dio C.

διαλιχμάω and διαλιχόμεαι,=διαλέχω.

διαλλάγῃ, ἡ (διαλλάσσω) an interchange, exchange, Dion. H.: a change, esp. from enmity, a reconciliation, treaty of peace, Hdt. 1. 22; but also in plur., as Eur. Phoen. 375, Ar. Vesp. 472.

διαλλάγμα, ατος, τό, that which is put in the place of another, a changeling, Eur. Hel. 586. II. a difference, Dion. H.

διαλλακτήρ, ἦρος, δ, a mediator, Hdt. 4. 161, Aesch. Theb. 908. Hence

διαλλακτήριος, ον, reconciling, conciliatory, Dion. H.

διαλλαχτής, οὔ, δ,=διαλλακτήρ, Eur. Phoen. 468, Thuc. 4. 60.

διαλλάσσω, Att.—ττω, fut. ξω, to change, alter, Emped. 148.

II. to exchange, whether 1. to give in exchange, τί τινι Eur. Alc. 14; or 2. to take in exchange, τί τινος or ἀντί τινος: hence c. acc. only, δ. ἀετοῦ βίον to take an eagle's life for one's own, choose it, Plat. Rep. 620 B. 6. τὴν χώραν to change one land for another, i. e. to pass through a land, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 3; hence Med., like Act., to interchange, exchange, Hdt. 9. 47.

III. esp. to change enmity for friendship, to reconcile one to another, τινὶ τινι Thuc. 6. 47, τινὶ πρὸς τινι Ar. Lys. 628, Isocr. 104 E; but most freq. c. acc. plur. only, as Eur. Phoen. 436, etc. Pass. c. fut. med. διαλλάσσομαι (though pass. διαλλαγήσομαι occurs Plat. Rep. 471 A): aor. pass. διαλλάχθην: to be

reconciled, become friends, Aesch. Theb. 885, etc.; τινὶ Isocr. 201 D, πρὸς τινι περί τινος Id. 33 D, τῆς ἐχθρας ἐς φίλους Eur. Med. 896.

IV. intr. διαλλάττειν τί τινος, also τί τινι to differ from one in a thing, Lat. differre, discrepare ab aliquo and aliquid, Hdt. 7. 70, τὸ διαλλάσσειν τῆς γνώμης Thuc. 3. 10: so too in Pass., esp. in aor. διαλλάχθηναι to be different, Lat. distare: διπλάσιον τοῖς εἶδει Thuc. 3. 82.

διάλληλος, πρότος, δ, (ἀλλήλων) arguing in a circle, Sext. Emp.

διαλλώω, strengthd. for ἀλλοῖω, Theophr.

διάλλομαι, fut. αλούμαι, Dep. med., to leap over or across, τάρρον Xen. Eq. 8. 8. Hence

δίλωμα, ατος, τό, a leap: as Gymnastic term=ἄλωμα.

διαλόω, strengthd. for ἀλωω, Ael.

διαλογή, ἡ (διαλέγω) a selecting, counting out, Arist. Pol. 2.=διάλογος or διδάξεις, Vita Hom. 36.

διαλογίζομαι, f. λοῖομαι, Dep. med., to balance, settle accounts, πρὸς τινι Dem. 1236. 17: hence to take account of, consider, think over, πρὸς ἐαυτὸν Isae. 68. 14, Isocr. 134 D.

II. to converse, discourse, argue, περί τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 1.

διαλογίζομαι, ὄν, ὄν, belonging to discourse or dialogue.

διαλόγημα, ατος, τό, (διαλογίζομαι)=sq., Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

διαλογισμός, δ, a balancing of accounts, Dem. 95 f. 20: hence

II. consideration, thought, reasoning, Dion. H. III.

conversation, discussion, Plut.

διαλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to discourse or reasoning: ἡ—κῆ, the reasoning faculty, Plut.

διάλογος, δ, (διαλέγομαι) a conversation, discourse, dialogue, Plat. Prot. 335 D, Soph. 263 E.

διαλοιδορέομαι, Dep. c. aor. pass. δειλοδορήθην (Dem. 542. 10). To abuse, rail at, τινί Hdt. 2. 121, 4: the Act. only in late authors, as Liban. Hence

διαλοιδορήσις, εως, ἡ, a reviling, LXX.

διαλοεῖναι, to turn aside, Liban.: from

διάλοξος, ον, strengthd. for λοξός, Id.

διαλύγίζω, to twist or bend about. Hence

διαλύγισμα, ατος, τό, a great bend.

διαλυρινοῦμαι, strengthd. for λυαίνομαι, to maltreat shamefully, Hdt. 9. 112: to cheat shamefully, Ar. Plat. 436: Hdt. has also pf. διαλελύσασμαι in pass. signif., 9. 112. [5]

διαλύσῃς, εως, ἡ (διαλύω) a losing one from anything, separating, parting, Plat. Gorg. 524 B: dissolution, τοῦ σώματος Id. Phaed. 88 B: a breaking up, τῆς γεφύρας Thuc. 1. 137: δ. ἀγορᾶς the time of its breaking up, Hdt. 3. 104.

2. χρεῶν δ. liquidation of debts, Plat. Legg. 654 D. II. an ending of hostilities, peace, δ. γίνεται πρὸς τινι Dem. 553. 20.

διαλυσιφίλος, ον, love-dissolving, Anth.

διαλύτρεν, verb. Adj., one must break up, Arist. Eth. N.

διαλύτικός, οὔ, δ, a dissolver, breaker up, τῆς ἐταρίας Thuc. 3. 82.

διαλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to dissolve or relax, relaxing, Hipp.

διαλύτος, ον, dissolved, relaxed, Plut., but II. oxyt. διαλύτος, ὄν, capable of dissolution, Plat. Phaed. 80 B.

διαλύτρουσις, εως, ἡ (αὐτράφω) mutual redemption, Polyb.

διαλύω, f. ὠω, to loose one from another, to part asunder, τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους Hdt. 8. 11: to break up, dismiss, σύλλογον Hdt. 7. 10, 4; ναυτικούς Thuc.; στρατιάν, πανήγυριν Xen.; and in Pass. to break up, disperse, Hdt. 1. 128, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ συλλόγου Id. 3. 73: 2. to break off, put an end to friendship or enmity, ἐχθραν Isocr., φίλιν Arist. Eth. N. So too in Med., διαλυσάσθαι ξενίην Id. 4. 154: but διαλυσάσθαι τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους to settle mutual claims, Isocr. 48 D: hence ἐν φίλοις δ. περί τινος to come to a friendly understanding about a thing, Id. Pass., c. gen. rel. διαλυσθῆναι νέικους to be parted from quarrel, i. e. be reconciled, Eur. Or. 1679, so too τῆς διαφορᾶς Diod.: also absol. to be reconciled, πρὸς τινι Polyb.

3. διαλύει διαβολήν to do away with false accusations or false impressions, Thuc. 1. 131; so too διαλυσάσθαι ἐγκλήματα Id. 1. 140.

4. δ. τιμὰς, χρήματα to pay off, liquidate a debt, Dem. 846. fin., 460. 19: to pay, discharge, τὴν δαπάνην Hdt. 5. 30, cf. Lat. diluo, Cic. Off. 1. 33. II. to dissolve, relax, τὸ σῶμα Hipp.: to make supple and pliant, Lat. relaxare, Ar. Pac. 85. [5] usu.; yet oft. ὦ in pres. and impf., and always so in perf., plqpf., and aor. pass.]

διαλφίτω, (ἀλφίτον) to fill full of barley meal, Ar. Nub. 669.

διαλωβᾶν, strengthd. for λωβᾶν, so also in Med., Polyb.
 διαμᾶγευα, to bewitch, charm with magic arts, Luc.
 διαμαθῖναι, strengthd. for ἀμαθῖναι, to grind to powder, utterly destroy, Aesch. Ag. 824.
 διαμαλάττω, f. ῥω, strengthd. for μαλάττω.
 διαμανθᾶναι, to learn by inquiry, Philostr.
 διαμαντεύομαι, Dep., to make divinations, Dion. H.: to consult an oracle, perf. τιως Id.
 διαμαρτῖναι, f. ἥσμαι (Dem. 388. 15): strengthd. for ἀμαρτῖναι, to miss entirely, go quite astray from, τῆς οδοῦ Thuc. 1. 106; τοῦ πράγματος Dem. 1228. 10, τοῦ παντός Plut. 2. to fail utterly of, fail of obtaining, τιος Thuc. 2. 78, Plat., etc.: also δ. τινί fail utterly in a thing, Arist. Eth. N. Hence
 διαμάρτημα, ατος, τό,=ἀμάρτημα, Arist. Poet.
 διαμάρτια, ἡ,=ἀμάρτια: a total mistake, Plut.: δ. τῶν ἡμερῶν a wrong reckoning of the days, Thuc. 4. 89.
 διαμαρτύρεω, as Att. law term, to use a διαμαρτυρία (q. v.), to call evidence for or against an objection, Dinarch. ap. Harp., and Dem. 1088 ult.: also to give such evidence, Isae. 38. 11. Med. c. aor. pass. διαμαρτυρήσθην (Isae. 38. 22), to have this evidence given for one, Oratt.
 διαμαρτυρία, ἡ, a calling to witness: as Att. law-term a calling evidence to support or refute an objection raised by the defendant, Oratt., v. Att. Process p. 639.
 διαμαρτύρομαι, Dep. med., to call God and man to witness, to protest solemnly, esp. in case of falsehood or wrong, Dem. 275. 17, etc. II. to beg earnestly of one, to conjure him, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 9. Ὡς
 διαμασκόμαι, also διαμασ-, to gnaw in pieces, chew up, Arist. H. A. Hence
 διαμᾶσθη, τό, also διαμᾶσ-, that which is chewed, Diosc.
 διαμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, also διαμασ-, fit for chewing, Hipp.
 διαμᾶσσω, Att. μᾶττω, fut. μᾶξω, to knead thoroughly, knead well up, Ar. Eq. 1105, Av. 403.
 διαμαστύρομαι, to scourge severely, Plat. Gorg. 524 E. Hence
 διαμαστιγύσις, εως, ἡ, a severe scourging, esp. of the Spartan boys, Plut. [ε]
 διαμαστροτεύω, to pander: δ. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν γάμοις to bargain away the empire by a marriage, Plut.
 διαμαχαλίω, to stick under one's arm, τῇ Ar. Fr. 249.
 διαμάχη, ἡ, a fighting or striving against, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 633 D.
 διαμαχέω,=διαμάχομαι, Joseph. Hence
 διαμαχητόν, verb. Adj., one must deny absolutely, Plat. Soph. 241 D (with v. 1. διαμαχετόν), Rep. 380 B.
 διαμάχομαι, fut. μαχέομαι, or μαχοίμαι, poet. also μαχί-σμαι, Dep. med.: to fight or strive with, struggle against, τῷ Hdt. 4. 11, πρὸς τι Dem. 217. 2: also c. μὴ et inf., to fight off, Thuc. 3. 40, δ. τὸ μὴ θανεῖν Eur. Alc. 694. 2. to fight through, fight it out, Lat. depugnare, Eur. Supp. 678, Ar. Eq. 339, Thuc., etc.
 διαμάω, f. ῥωα, to move through, cut through, χιτῶνα Il. 3. 359: to scrape or clear away, δακρύλοις δ. χθόνα Eur. Bacch. 709, ubi v. Elmsl.; and so in Med., Thuc. 4. 26.
 διαμεθίμηναι, to let go, leave off, μύχθω Eur. Bacch. 627: to give up, τῷ τι Id. El. 978. [on quantity v. ἡμι.]
 διαμείβω, f. ψω, to change, exchange, τῷ πρὸς τι Plat. Polit. 289 E, and so in Med., τῷ τιος or ἀντὶ τιος Solon 13. 2, Plat. Legg. 915 E: 2. δδόν to make a journey, Aesch. Theb. 334, and so in Med., Id. Pr. 285. II. Med. strictly, to change oneself from one place to another, δ. Ἀσίαν Εὐρώπης to pass from Europe into Asia, Eur. I. T. 398: to pass by, Aesch. Supp. 543. 2. absol. to change, Hdt. q. 108. 3. ἀγοράς διαμενέω δ. to trade in foreign markets, Dion. H. 4. to requite, Dio C.
 διαμειδίω, f. ᾠω, to laugh, smile, Plat. Tim. 21 C.
 διαμεινπτος, or, (διαμείβω) changeable. [ε]
 διαμερῖσκετομαι, Dep. med., to bear oneself like a youth, strive hotly and eagerly, τῷ τι Plut.
 διαμερίσσω, εως, ἡ, (διαμείβω) an exchange, of prisoners, Plut.
 διαμελαινω, f. ἀνῶ, to make quite black or dark, Plut. II. intr. to be so, Id.
 διαμελειστόι, Adv., limb by limb, joint by joint, limb-meal, διαμελειστοὶ ταμών,=διαμελίζω, Od. 9. 291, 18. 339.

διαμελεῖω, f. ῥωα, to practise diligently, Plat. Parm. 126 C.
 διαμελίσσω, to cut up piece-meal, tear in pieces, dismember, Diod.: but II. Med. διαμελίζομαι, to rival in singing, Plut.
 διαμελισμός, δ, a cutting in pieces, dismembering, Plut.
 διαμελλᾶναι, εως, ἡ, a being on the point to do, a pretence, φυλακῆς Thuc. 5. 99, and
 διαμελλᾶντις, οὐ, ὁ, one who delays: from
 διαμελλω, f. μελλῶ, to be always going to do a thing, to make a shew or pretence of doing: hence to delay, put off, Thuc. 1. 71, 142.
 διαμέφομαι, strengthd. for μέφομαι, to blame exceedingly, τι Thuc. 8. 89, τινα τιος one for a thing, Isocr. 26. a.
 διαμένω, f. ἐνῶ, perf. μεμένηκα, to remain by, continue with, stick by, τῷ τι Hipp., and Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 7. 2. to be constant, persevere, continue, ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Apol. 30. 3. to continue, c. part., δ. λέγων Dem. 107. 21: absol., to last, remain, live on, Epich. p. 90: to endure, be firm, strong, Isocr. 169 D.
 διαμερίζω, to divide, distribute, Plat. Phil. 15 E: so in Med. LXX. Hence
 διαμερισμός, δ, a division, Diod.
 διαμέσος, or, midway between: τὸ δ. the part between, Dio C.
 διαμέστος, or, brim full, Antiph. Incert. 14. Hence
 διαμέστω, to fill full, Arist. Probl.
 διαμετρέω, to measure through, measure out or off: χάρων δ. to measure out lists for combat, Il. 3. 315: ἡμέρα διαμετρημένη measured by the clepsydry, cf. Aeschin. 82. 12. 2. to measure out in certain portions, distribute, τῷ τι Call.: esp. to give out rations, τῶν στρατιωτῶν Xen. An. 7. 1, 40, cf. 41. Med. to measure out and take one's share, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66, and Xen.: to sell, Dem. 918. 8. II. intr., (διαμέτρος)=ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι to be directly opposed, τῷ τι Manetho. Hence
 διαμετρήσις, εως, ἡ, a measuring out, measuring, LXX.
 διαμετρήτος, ἡ, ὄν, measured out, δ. ἐπὶ χάρφῃ Il. 3. 344.
 διαμέτρον, τό, that which is measured out, Lat. dimensum, esp. soldiers' rations, Plut.
 διάμετρος, ἡ, a diameter, i. e. any line passing through a centre, Plat. Meno 85 B; esp. the earth's axis, Procl.: hence κατὰ δ. ἐνυπὶθεῖσθαι to be placed opposite one another, Plat. Tim. 54 E: ἐκ δ. ἀντικεῖσθαι to be diametrically opposed, Luc. 2. the rule for drawing the diameter, Ar. Ran. 801. 3. a crossing, κατὰ δ. κινεῖσθαι of animals which cross their hind and fore feet in running, Arist. Inc. An. 1, and so prob. in Plat. Polit. 266 B.
 διαμένω, poet. for διαμείβω.
 διαμῆδομαι,=μῆδομαι, Ep. Hom. 4. 12.
 διαμηκίω, (μήκος)=διαμετρέω II, Mathem.
 διαμηνύω, to point out, Strab.
 διαμηρίξω, (μῆρος) femora diduco, in eo, Ar. Av. 669, etc. Hence
 διαμηρισμός, δ, coitio, Plut.
 διαμηρῖω, to roll up into a ball. [v]
 διαμηχανάομαι, strengthd. for μηχανάομαι, Dep. med., to bring about, contrive, Ar. Eq. 917, and Plat. Hence
 διαμηχανήσων, verb. Adj., one must contrive, Plut.
 διαμηννυμι, also διαμίσγω, f. μίξω, to mix up, mingle, Plut.
 διαμικρολογέομαι, Dep., strengthd. for μικρολογέομαι, Plut.
 διαμίσλαομαι, f. ἥσμαι, Dep. c. fut. med., and usu. aor. pass., to strive, contend one with another, δέκα πρὸς δέκα Plat. Legg. 833 E, τῷ τι Rep. 516 E, περὶ τιος Id. Ib. 517 E, ἐν τινι Ib. 563 A; though he also has gen. rei, as δ. λειοτέρας οδοῦ Legg. 833 B. Hence
 διαμίσλησθαι, verb. Adj., one must strive, Plut.
 διαμνησέω, only found in pf. pass. διαμνησέναι, to keep in memory, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 13.
 διαμνησάομαι, Dep., to sing plaintively, Ar. Thesm. 100. [v]
 διαμίσγω,=διαμηννυμι, Hipp.
 διαμίστω, to hate bitterly, Arist. Pol.
 διαμισθῶ, f. ᾠω, lat out, App.
 διαμιστύλλω, f. ὤλλω: aor. I —ῶλα, to cut up piece-meal, Hdt. 1. 132.
 διάμιτρος, or, veiled with a μίτρα.
 διαμύσκω, or, very sandy, Polyb.
 * διαμνᾶομαι, pres. whence is formed διαμνησέναι, perf. of διαμνησκω.

διαμνημονεύω, to call to mind, recall, remember, absol., Hdt. 3. 3, περί τινος Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 1, τι Plut.: to record, mention, Lat. commemorare, Thuc. 1. 2; διαμνημονεύεται ἔχων he is said to have had, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 2. 2. to recall to another's mind, τιτι τι Plat. Epin. 976 C.

διαμοιράω, to divide, tear, rend asunder, Eur. Hec. 1076, Hipp. 1376. 2. as Dep. med., to portion out, distribute, ἐπάχα πάντα διειμοιράτο Od. 14. 434. Hence

διαμοιρήδω, Adv., in equal portions, Ap. Rh., ubi al. διαμμ. διαμοιρήδω, to defile, pollute.

διαμονή, ἡ, (διαμένω) a remaining, lasting, duration, Theophr. διαμονομάχew, to fight a single combat, πρὸς τινα Plut.

διαμορφος, or, (μορφή) endowed with form, Emped. 74.

διαμορφοσκοπεῖν, to vie with another in beauty, τιτι Ath.

διαμορφώω, to give form to, form, shape, Plut. Hence

διαμορφώσις, εως, ἡ, a forming, shaping, Id.

διαμορῶω, to keep a wound open by putting in lint (μότος), to put lint in or on, Medic.

διαμπάξ, Adv. right through, through and through, c. gen., Aesch. P. 65; also δ. διά τινος Supp. 548.

διαμπειρῶ, poet. for διαναιπ., to pierce through, spit, Q. Sm.

διαμπερές, Adv. 1. of Place, through and through, right through, clean through, Od. 14. 11; also c. gen., Id. 20. 362, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 380: wholly, altogether. 2. of Time, throughout, for ever, Od. 10. 88, and Hes.: pleon. ἡματα πάντα δ. Il. 16. 499, διαμπερές αἰεὶ for ever and aye, Il. 15. 70. In Prose also διαμπερέως. II. διαμπερής, as Adj., in Hipp. 645. 22. (The simple ἡμπερές found only in tmesis, διά δ. ἡμπερές Il. 11. 377., 17. 309; which proves that it is not from διαπερῶς, but for διαναιπ., cf. διανόμω: perh. akin to διαμπάξ.)

διαμπερής, ες, v. foreg.

διαμυδαλέος, α, or, drenching, δάκρυσι Aesch. Pers. 538.

διαμυδάω, to decay, rot from wet or mould, Hipp.

διαμύθησις, εως, ἡ, deception, a talking over. [v]

διαμυθολογέω, to communicate by word of mouth, to speak, γλώσση τι Aesch. P. 889: πρὸς ἀλλήλους to converse, Plat. Apol. 39 E; περί τινος Id. Phaed. 70 B.

διαμυκτηρίζω, f. ἰσω, strength, for μυκτηρίζω, Diog. L.

διαμυλλάω, f. ἄνω, to curl or shoot out the lip in scorn, to make mouths, Ar. Vesp. 1315.

διαμφίδιος, or, utterly different, Aesch. P. 555: from διαμφίς, Adv. (δί, ἀμφί) separately, Dion. P.

διαμφισβητέω, to dispute or disagree, πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί τινος Dem. 1097. 23: διαμφισβητέται οὐκ ὀλίγα not a few questions are raised, Arist. Eth. N. Hence

διαμφισβήτησις, εως, ἡ, a dispute or doubt, ἔχει δ. it admits of doubt, Arist. Pol.

διαμοφάω, to miss the right ἔμφοδες.

διαμοκάωμαι, Dep. med., to mock, laugh at, Dio C. Hence

διαμώκησις, εως, ἡ, mocking, raillery, τινός Ath.

διαναβάλλω, to put off continually: to seek delays, late.

διαναγνώσκω, f. γνώσκω, to read through, Isocr. 275 A, and Polyb.

διαναγκάζω, f. ἄνω, to coerce, compel, Plat. Legg. 836 A. 2. to set a joint, Hipp. 3. δ. πόρους to open the pores violently, Id. Hence

διαναγκασίς, εως, ἡ, the setting of a joint, Hipp.; and διαναγκασμός, δ, violence, compulsion. II. the setting of a limb: an instrument for doing it, Hipp.

διαναγέω, to bring back into its place, Galen.

διανακαθίζω, f. ἰω, = ἀνακαθίζω, Hipp.

διανακλάω, f. δω [α], to break, bend: to refract, as light.

διανακνύω, to raise the head: to look carefully into, Philo.

διαναλίσσω, to consume, Dio C.

διανάπασις, εως, ἡ, a resting at intervals, Arist. Spir.: from διανάπασις, to let rest awhile, τὴν δύναμιν Polyb.: to interrupt, stop one's talking, v. l. for διαπαύω, Plat. Symp. 191 C. Med. to rest awhile, Plat. Legg. 625 B.

διαναρκάω, f. ἴω, to remain torpid, to sleep through the winter, Arist. Mirab.

διανασύω, f. ἴω, to fill up, stop chinks: to caulk ships, Strab.

διαναστάσις, εως, ἡ, (διαναστήναι) a rising, Hipp.

διανανομάχew, to maintain a sea-fight with one, τιτι Hdt., etc.

διανόω, to flow through, percolate, prob. 1. Theophr.

διανόμω, Adv., (διά, ἀνά, νόμω) like ἀννόμω, two ways, διανόμω μεμυρίσιν to be of two minds, to halt between two opinions, to doubt, Il. 1. 189: οἱ διανόμω δάκε gave you the choice of two, Il. 9. 37: also διά δ. ἀνόμω Hes. Op. 13.

διανέκεις, ες, Dor. and Att. collat. form of διανεκής, q. v.

διανέμμις, εως, ἡ, (διανέμω) a distribution, Arist. Mund.

διανεμτικός, ἡ, or, distributive, Arist. Eth. N.

διανέμω, (ἀνεμω) to air, expose to the wind. Pass. to flutter in the wind, Luc.

διανέμω, f. νεμά: πρ. νεμεμήκα, to distribute, portion out, Ar. Plut. 510, Plat., etc.: τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Theat. 194 D: δ. μέρη to divide into portions, Id. Legg. 756 B, cf. Tim. 35 C, and διακρίνω: δ. ἄστυ to manage, rule a city, Pind. P. 4. 465, cf. 8. 90. Med., διενέμοντο τὰς ψυχὰς gave their several votes: also in Med., to divide among themselves, Hdt. 8. 123, Dem. 1317. 6. Pass. δ. εἰς τὸν λαόν to spread abroad, N. T. II. to set in order, govern.

διανέομαι, as Pass., to go through, ἔργα Anth.

διανέω, to nod, beckon, τιτι Diod.: τιτι τι Alciph. II. to bend away from, shun, τι Polyb., like διακλίω.

διανέω, f. νεύομαι, to swim across, Hdt. 8. 89. II. c. acc., to swim through, i. e. get safe through, δ. πλῆθος λόγων Plat. Parm. 137 A, cf. Rep. 441 C; so too ἐξ ὑπέρτας ἀνάπαλιν δ. λόγον Id. Phaedr. 264 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

διανήθω, f. σω, to spin out. Hence

διανήμα, τό, that which is spun, a thread, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

διανήμις, εως, ἡ, (διανήμιμαι) a swimming through or out, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 944.

διανηστεύω, to remain fasting, Hipp.

διανηστισμός, δ, breakfast, Ath.

διανήχομαι, f. ἵομαι, = διανέω, to swim across, escape, Plut. II. to swim a race, Ael.

διανήψω, εως, ἡ, (ρῆψω) a clearing off, τῶν χυμῶν Aretae.

διανήψις, εως, (ἀνέψω) double-flowering, Nic., and so some take ἀνὴ διανήψι Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2; but better either with Passow, hermaphrodite, or with Schneid., variegated.

διανθίζω, f. ἰω, to adorn, strew, paint with flowers: in gen. to variegate, make florid, Plut.

διανῶω, strength, for ἀνῶω, Ael., in Med. [ἰωω]

διανύω, f. νύω, to wash out, rinse, Crates Ther. 1. 7, Eubul. Dol. 2.

διανύπτω, rarer form of foreg.

διανύσσομαι, Dep., to go through, τινός Pind. P. 12. 43.

διανύσσωμι, fut. ὀσσω, to set up, make to stand. 2. to stir up, excite, Dion. H. B. Perf., aor. 2, and Med., to stand up, start up, Polyb. II. to stand aloof from, depart from, τινός Thuc. 4. 128.

διανύσις, εως, ἡ, (διανύω) a washing off or out, Hipp.

διανοέομαι, Dep., c. fut. med. and aor. pass. διανοήθητι: though the part. aor. also occurs in pass. signif. in Plat. Legg. 654 C. (νόω) To think over, intend, purpose, like μέλλω, c. inf. pres. vel aor., Hdt. 2. 121, 4, and 126, Ar. Lys. 724, etc.: also c. inf. fut., Hdt. 7. 206, Thuc. 7. 56, etc. II. to think over or of, Lat. meditari, τι Hdt. 6. 86, 4; so too δ. περί τινος or τι Plat. Legg. 644 D, 686 D. III. c. Adv., to be disposed or affected so and so, ὁτῶν δ. πρὸς τινα, περί τινος Id. Rep. 343 B, Prot. 352 B: καλῶς, κακῶς δ. Id. Apol. 39 E, Isocr. 9 D: also c. ὡς et part., διανοοῖνται ὡς περὶ οὐνοῖ ἐστὶν they are affected as if, i. e. fancy they are, flying, Plat. Theat. 158 B. Hence

διανόημα, ατος, τό, a thought, imagination, notion, Plat., and Xen.: esp. a whim, sick fancy, Hipp.

διανόησις, εως, ἡ, a thinking, thought, Plat. II. an intention, Id. Legg. 888 C.

διανοήσθην, verb. Adj., one must so think of one, Plat.

διανοήτικός, ἡ, or, inclined to thought, thinking, intellectual, Plat. Tim. 89 A; opp. to θύκω in Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —κῶς.

διανόω, ἡ, poet. also διανόω (cf. ἀνοία, ἀγνοία): a thinking over, thought, intention, purpose, Hdt. 1. 46, 90, etc.: διανόωω ἔχειν = διανοεῖσθαι, c. inf., Thuc. 5. 9, ἐπὶ τινι Isocr. 85 B.

II. thought, the faculty of thought, intellect, opp. to σῶμα, Plat., and Arist.: in gen. mind, μανθάνω δ. Aesch. Supp. 109.

III. a notion, belief, Hdt. 2. 169: the thought, or sense of

a word or passage, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D, Ion 530 B, cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 205 A. IV. in Arist. Poet. 6, one of the constituents of poetry, the *cast of thought, sentiment of the piece*.

διανοίγνυμι and διανοίγω, f. ξω, to open, esp. to dissect, Arist. H. A., in Pass.

διανοικίζω, to build up, restore, Philostr.

διανοίξις, εως, ἡ, an opening.

διανομεύς, εως, ὁ, (διανέμω) a divider, distributor, Plat.

διανομή, ἡ, division, distribution, Plat. Legg. 714 A, etc.

διανομοῦστέω, = νομοθετέω, to get a motion carried and made law, Lat. *legem perferre, νόμον* Plat. Legg. 628 A.

διανοσέω, strengthd. for νοσέω, to be very ill or long ill, Hipp. διανοσφίζω, to separate, part asunder, Dion. P. Med. to put aside for oneself, peculate, Dioid.

διανταῖος, αλα, αἰών, right over against, right opposite. 2. going right through, ἡ διανταῖα, σου. πληγή, Aesch. Theb. 894, Cho. 640, a home-thrust: metaph., μοῖρα δ. unchanging, remorseless destiny, Id. Eum. 334.

διαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διανέω) fit for wetting, humid, Arist. Meteor. διαντλήω, to drain out, exhaust: usu. metaph. to drink even to the dregs, drain, see to an end, last out, νόστος Pind. P. 4-523, νόστος Eur. Andr. 1217, πόλεμον Plat. Menex. 241 E, like Lat. *exhaustire, exantare labores*.

διαντλήσμαι, as Pass., to exhaust oneself, to be worried or troubled, περί μοσχαίων Hipp.

διανυκτερεύω, to pass the night, νύκτα Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 3, and freq. in Plut., cf. διμερεύω.

διανύσις, εως, ἡ, an accomplishing: a journey, Ptolem.

διάνυσμα, ατος, τό, a thing accomplished, a journey, Polyb.

διανύτω, strengthd. for νύτω, Aristaen.

διανύω, later also διανύτω, f. ὄσω, (ἀνέω) to bring quite to an end, accomplish, finish, c. acc., esp., κέλευον δ. to finish a journey, h. Hom. Ap. 108, Cer. 381; so, δ. διανύον Eur. EL 825; hence also c. acc. loci, ὁδόν being omitted, as πόντον δ. to finish one's course over, to cross the sea, Hes. Op. 633; also absol., δ. εἰς τόπον to arrive at a place, Polyb., cf. ἄνω 1. 3: c. part. to finish doing a thing, as κακότητα δύνυσεν ἄγορεύον Od. 17. 517; but, νόμους σε διδούσα δύνυσεν has continued giving, has been continually giving, Eur. Or. 1663. [u]

διαξάβω, f. ἄνω, to cut thoroughly, scrape to bits: to tear in pieces, Ar. Lys. 578: to wear out, waste away, Strab.: metaph., δ. ἄδρασσαν Opp.

διαξέω, f. ἔσω, to smooth, polish off.

διαξηραίνω, f. ἄνω, strengthd. for ξηραίνω, to dry up, Dioid.

διαξηρὸς, or, very dry, parched up, Geop.

διαξίφισμαι, Dep. med., (ξίφος) to fight with the sword: to fight to the death, τῷ περί τῆς Ar. Eq. 781. Hence

διαξίφισμός, ὁ, a fighting with swords, Plat.

διαξύλον, τό, a cross bar or beam.

διαξύρομαι, as Med., to shave oneself, Epict.

διαξύσμα, ατος, τό, filings, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. II. the flute of a column, Dioid.

διαξύνω, f. ὄσω, to make an incision, form a flute or hollow: to cut, lacerate, Arist. Physign. [u]

διαπαγκράτιάω, f. ἄνω, to contend in the παγκράτιον, Plat.

διαπαιδάγνυμι, to guide, attend children: in gen. to guide, lead, Plat. Tim. 89 D: metaph. to entertain, ἡδοναῖς τὴν πόλιν Plut.; δ. τὸν καιρὸν to beguile time, Lat. *fallere tempus*, Id.

διαπαίδεω, to instruct thoroughly. Pass. to go through a course of education, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15.

διαπαίζω, f. ἔμαι, to keep on playing, παιδιὰ διαπεπαισμένη a sport well kept up, Plat. Legg. 769 A. II. to mock, laugh at, c. acc., Plut.

διαπάλας, to continue wrestling, go on wrestling, Ar. Eq. 573. II. to struggle with, τῷ Joseph.

διαπάλη, ἡ, a hard struggle, Plat. [u]

διαπάλλω, to shake, brandish, Aesch. Fr. 291. 2. to dis-

tribute by lot, χθόνα Aesch. Theb. 731, v. πάλος. διαπάλλω, to shiver, shatter, Eur. Phoen. 1159.

διαπαννύχζω, strengthd. for παννύχζω, Plat. Hence

διαπαννύχισμός, ὁ, a watching the night through, Dion. H.

διαπαντός, Adv., now usu. written δι παντός, throughout, always; also pleon., δ. ἀεὶ Xen. An. 7. 8, 11.

διαπαπταίνω, to look timidly round, Plut.

διαπατριβή, ἡ, an useless study or pursuit.

διαπαρθέσεις, εως, ἡ, a deflowering of maidens: from διαπαρθένω, to deflower maidens, like διακορεύω. Pass. to be deflowered, Hdt. 4. 168.

διαπαρθένα, ὦν, τὰ, (δῶρα) presents made to the bride on the morning after the wedding.

διαπαρθένω, strengthd. for παρθένω, dub. in Joseph.

διαπάρσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπείρω) a piercing through, Aretae.

διάπασμα, ατος, τό, (διαπράσσω) scented powder to sprinkle over the person, usu. in plur., like Lat. *pastilli*, Theophr.

διαπασσάλεω, Att. διαπασσάλεω, to stretch out by nailing the extremities, as in crucifixion, Valck. Hdt. 7. 33: of a hide stretched for tanning, Ar. Eq. 371.

διαπασσάω, f. ἄσω, Att. διαπασσάω, to sprinkle, τῶς ἐς τι Hdt. 6. 125; ὅτι τινι Eubul. Incert. 15. b.

διαπασῶν, ἡ, strictly ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, the concord of the first and last notes, the octave: so, ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων the fourth, ἡ διὰ πέτερε or δι' ὀκτεῶν the fifth: cf. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 624.

διάπαστάω, strengthd. for ἀπαστάω, Plat. Legg. 738 E.

διαπείτω, to tread through, break through, τὴν χιῶνα Polyb.

διάπανμα, τό, a pause, rest, πόνων from toil, Plat. Legg. 824 A.

διάπανσις, εως, ἡ, a pausing, resting: from

διάπανω, to make to pause. Med. to rest between times, pause, Plat. Symp. 191 C.

διάπεγος, or, (πέγα) of women's robes, either reaching to the feet, elsewh. πόδων, or having a border, (πέγα, πεγίς) Callix. Rh. ap. Ath. 198 C.

διαπειλέω, to threaten one another: in gen. to threaten, Hdt. 7. 15; also δ. ὡς μινύσει Hdt. 2. 121, 3; so too later in Med., Dioid.: but in Med. also strengthd. for ἀπειλέω, to threaten severely, τῷ Aeschin. 7. 1.

διαπεινάω, inf. πεινῶ, to hunger one against the other, with a play on διανίω, Ar. Ach. 751.

διάπειρα, ἡ, an experiment, trial, εἰς διαπείραν τῶς λένας, ἀφικέσθαι to make proof of a thing, Hdt. 2. 28, 77. Hence

διαπειράομαι, Dep., c. fut. med., ἐτ. aor. pass. ἐπειράσθην (Plut.), pf. πεπειράμαι (Thuc.) To make trial or proof of a thing or person; πεπειρώ Hdt. 5. 109, Plat. Apol. 27 A: to prove a man, and so tamper with, try to bribe him, Plat. Legg. 921 B: δ. τῶς to have experience of a thing, Thuc. 6. 91. The Act. occurs in Plut. Pomp. 51.

διαπείρω, to transfix, drive through, τι διὰ τῶς Eur. Phoen. 26, cf. Il. 16. 405.

διαπέρτω, f. ψω, to send about, send off in different directions, send round, Hdt. 1. 84, etc. II. to send over or across, τινὰ πρὸς τινα Ar. Plat. 398, τινὰ τινι Thuc. 4. 123: to transmit, ἐπιστολῇ Thuc. 1. 129: so too in Med., Id. 3. 75: but in Med. like μεταπέμψομαι, also, to send for, Dion. H.

διαπερθεῖω, to mourn through, ἐνταῦρον Plut.

διαπέντε, ἡ, a fifth in music, v. διαπασῶν.

διαπεπνημένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαπνέω, elaborately, Isocr. 419 B.

διαπεινάω, fut. ἄνω, bring to an end, make an end of, λόγον Eur. Andr. 333, so διαπεινάω μοι tell me all, Ib. 1056; δ. ὁδόν Plat. Legg. 625 B; also in Med., διαπεινάσθαι κρῖον Eur. Hel. 26, δ. λόγους oft. in Plat.

διαπειράω, to take across, ferry over, Plut. Pass. to be carried over, go across, Hdt. 2. 124, 5. 23, and Thuc.: διαπειράω ἑξηφ. κολῶν were drawn from out the sheath, Soph. Aj. 730.

διαπειράωσις, εως, ἡ, a carrying over. II. a crossing over.

διαπείραμα, ατος, τό, (διαπείρω) a strait of the sea, a ferry.

διαπειράνω, verb. Adj. from διαπειράω, one must conclude, finish, Plat. Legg. 715 E.

διαπείρασις, or, penetrating. [αῶ]

διαπείρω, f. ἄσω, to go over or across, to pass, ῥόδς Eur. Tro. 1151, also ἐπ' ὁδῷ Id. I. T. 395: but δ. πόνω to pass through it, Ar. Eur. 1264; δ. εἰς . Plut.: also of time, δ. βίω to pass through life, Xen. Oec. 11. 7. [ἄσω]

διαπέρβω, f. πέρωσ: aor. 2 διέπέρβω II. 1. 367, Ep. inf. -έων II. 7. 32: aor. med. διεπέρβητο in pass. signif., Od. 15. 384. To destroy utterly, to sack, waste, Hom., always of cities.

διαπεριπατέω, to keep walking about, Ath.
 διαπερονάω, f. ἥσω, to pierce and fusten with a needle (πρόνυ),
 Diod.
 διαπέρχομαι, Dep. med., to slip away one by one, of soldiers
 deserting, Dem. 1188. 23.
 διαπείνω, inf. aor., and διαπείσεσθαι, inf. fut. from διαπίπτω.
 διαπείσσω and διαπείσω, v. διαπτέω.
 διαπέταμαι, aor. διαπέτην, Dep. med., to fly through, of an
 arrow, Il. 5. 99: c. aoc., Eur. Med. 1: also διαπετόμαι.
 2. to fly different ways, Soph. O. T. 1310: not used in prose,
 cf. διατόρμαι, διπταμαι.
 διαπετάννυμι, also διαπεταννύω, f. δώω [ᾶ], to spread out
 separately, to open, unfold, Ar. Lys. 732, 733.
 διαπετόμαι, = διαπέταμαι, poet.
 διαπετίς, ἐς, spread out, unfolded, open, Hipp.
 διαπέτοι, fut. πεθήσομαι and πτήσομαι, Dep. med., = δια-
 πέταμαι, Ar. An. 1217, cf. διπταμαι.
 διαπτείνω, Att. for διαπείω, to play with another at dice; δ.
 τὴν ἐλπίδα πρὸς τινα to try one's luck at dice against him, Luc.
 διαπέντω, to digest, τροφήν Arist. Gen. An.
 διαπένθομαι, poet. for διαπυνθάνομαι.
 διάπεις, εὖς, ἡ (διάπείσω) digestion, Hipp.
 διαπήγγω, aor. τό, (διαπήγνυμι) a cross-beam.
 διαπήγματον, τό, Dim. from foreg.
 διαπήγνυμι, f. πήξω, med. aor. 1 διαπήγμην, to fasten toge-
 ther, σχεδίασ Luc. II. to freeze hard, Theophr.
 διαπήδω, f. ἥσω, to leap through or across, to jump, leap,
 τάρπον Ar. Ach. 1178, Xen. Eq. 3. 7. II. intr. to make
 a leap, of a horse, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 8. Hence
 διαπήδησις, εὖς, ἡ, a leaping through or across: δ. αἷματος
 a sweating of blood, Hipp., ubi Schneid. διαπύσιν.
 διαπνηκίζω, strengthd. for πνηκίζω, Cratin. Incert. 24.
 διάπηξ, ηγος, δ, = διαπήγμα, Philo.
 διάπηξις, εὖς, ἡ, a fastening together, structure, Lat. com-
 poses, Hermes ap. Frob. Ecl. 1. 1094.
 διαπνέω, to make very fast, Theophr. 16. 91.
 διαπνέσις, εὖς, ἡ, an oozing through, cf. sub διαπήδησις.
 διαπνέω, to ooze, spirt or burst through, Arist. Gen. An. [v]
 διαπνέω, f. ἔσω, to press together, Luc.
 διαπνέαντομαι, as Med., to oppose one another by probable
 arguments, Sext. Emp.
 διαπνέκω, strengthd. for πνέκω.
 διαπικραίνω, strengthd. for πικραίνω, to embitter, Plut.
 διαπικρός, ον, very bitter, Diod.
 διαπύμπλημι, f. διαπλήσω, to fill full of. Pass. to be quite
 full of, τῶς Thuc. 7. 85.
 διαπύπτω, f. διαπρήσω, to burn all of a thing, Polyb.: to
 burn up, heat violently, Nic.
 διαπύω, to drink against one another, challenge at drinking,
 Valck. Hdt. 5. 18, 19. 16: so also διαπύομαι, as Dep. med.,
 Hedyd. ap. Ath. 486 C. [v]
 διαπυπράσκω, Ion. -ήσκω, to sell off, Lat. divendere, Plut.
 διαπίπτω, f. πεσύναι, to fall through, fall off or away, slip
 away, escape, εν τῇ μάχῃ Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4, πρὸς τινα Ib. 4. 3,
 18: also to fall through by force, burst through, Polyb.: of re-
 ports and rumours, to get out, spread abroad, eis τὸ σπράττειν
 Plut. II. to fall asunder, vanish, perish, Plat. Phaed. 80 C:
 hence of authors' works, to be lost, Gramm. III. to fall
 away from a thing, i. e. lose it, c. gen., Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 219:
 and absol., to fail utterly, go quite wrong, Ar. Eq. 695: of
 a thing, to turn out ill, be useless, τὸ συκοφάνημα διέπτεν αὐτῷ
 Aeschin. 33. 19.
 διαπιστεύω, strengthd. for πιστεύω, to entrust to one in con-
 fidence, Aeschin. 54. 39: Pass. to have a thing entrusted to one,
 Dem. 145. 3. II. to put trust in, believe, τὴν Arist. Part. An.
 διαπιστεύω, strengthd. for ἀπιστεύω, v. l. Dem. 870. 26: τὸ δ. ἀλ-
 λήλοις mutual mistrust, Polyb. Med. to mistrust oneself, Id.
 διαπλάνω, strengthd. for πλάνω, to lead astray, misled,
 Plut. Pass. to go astray, wander, Diod.
 διάπλῃσις, ἡ (διαπλάσσω) formation, conformation.
 διάπλῃσις, τό, that which is formed or moulded: also = foreg.
 διαπλάσμος, δ, = διάπλῃσις, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 877 D.
 διαπλάσσω, Att. δπτω, f. δσω, to form, fashion, mould, Ael.

II. to plaster over, πηλῷ Theophr. III. as Medic. term,
 to set a limb, Galen.
 διαπλάστικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at forming or moulding.
 διαπλάτνω, strengthd. for πλάτνω, to make wide or broad,
 extend, Chryssip. (Tyran.) ap. Ath. 648 A.
 διαπλέγω, aor. τό, that which is interwoven, the woof: from
 διαπλέκω, f. ἔω, to interweave, to weave together, plait, διέ-
 πλεκε θανυτά ἐργα he wrought wondrous plaited-work, h. Hom.
 Merc. 80: metaphr., ὅρῃον δ. Pind. P. 12. 14; ἄγαν, πάγχυ δ.
 to try every twist, wind all ways, Ib. 2. 152. II. to weave
 asunder, i. e. unweave, separate, like διασπᾶω, σπαραύν δ. to
 disband, Plut. = metaphr., δ. τὸν βίον 1. like καταπλέκειν,
 Lat. pertexere vitam, to make an end of, finish one's life, Hdt.
 5. 92, 6, ubi olim διαπλέσσαντος: but 2. to blend one's life
 with that of others: hence in gen. to pass life, live, Plat. Legg.
 806 A: and without βίον, δ. μετ' ὀρίσθων Ar. Av. 754.
 διαπλέω, ον, Att. πλεω, ων, brim full, Cratin. Incert. 11.
 διαπλέω, f. πλεσσομαι, to sail through or across: metaphr. δ.
 βίον to make life's voyage, Plat. Phaed. 85 D, cf. διαπλέκω.
 διαπλήθω, = διαπύμπλημι.
 διαπληκίζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to spar, skirmish with,
 τινα and πρὸς τινα Plut.: also τοῖς σκάρμασι Id.
 διαπληκτισμός, δ, a contending with blows, sparring, skir-
 mishing, πρὸς τινα Plut.
 διαπληρώω, strengthd. for πληρώω.
 διαπλήσσω, f. ἔω, Att. πτω, to break in pieces, split, cleave,
 δρῖς Il. 23. 120, ubi v. Spitzn. Pass. διαπληρτεσθαι πρὸς τι,
 like Lat. stupere ad, to be astonished at . . . , Epict. 33. 13.
 διαπλύω, f. ἔω, to unfold, part asunder. Med. c. perf.
 pass. διαπλέγνυμαι, to unfold oneself, take large strides, stalk
 along, Archil. 9.
 διαπλοκή, ἡ (διαπλέκω) an intermixture, Hipp.: complexity.
 διαπλόκος, ον, = sq., Strab.
 διαπλόκος, ον, (διαπλέκω) interwoven, plaited, Heliod.
 διαπλόος, contr. πλοος, δ, (διαπλέω) 1. as Adj., sailing
 across, passing over, δ. καθίστασαν ἰσών they passed the people
 over, Aesch. Pers. 382. II. as Subst., δ δ, a voyage across,
 passage, πρὸς τόπον Thuc. 3. 93, cf. 6. 31. 2. a sailing
 through, passage, διούν νεοῖς for two ships abreast, Id. 4. 8.
 3. a cross-channel, sluice, Plat. Criti. 118 E.
 διαπλώω, ὥσω, (ἀπλώω) to unfold, v. l. Xen. Symp. 2. 2.
 διαπλύνω, strengthd. for πλύνω, Ar. Fr. 546.
 διαπλώϊζομαι, Dep., later collat. form for διαπλέω. Hence
 διαπλώϊσις, εὖς, ἡ = διαπλόος.
 διαπλώω, f. ὥσω, Ion. for διαπλέω.
 διαπνέω, poet. for διαπνέω.
 διαπνευμα, aor. τό, (διαπνέω) a blast, wind, Hipp.
 διαπνευσίς, εὖς, ἡ = διαπνέω, an exhaling, Galen.
 διαπνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting exhalation, Aretae.
 διαπνέω, f. πνεύσω, Ep. πνέω, to blow through, refresh, re-
 vive, Xen. Symp. 2. 25, in Pass. II. to breathe between
 times, get breath, recover, like ἀναπνέω, Plut., ἐκ τινος Polyb.
 80 C: esp. of plants, to exhale, Theophr.: so sometimes intr.
 in Act., Arist. Resp. 17. Hence
 διαπνοή, ἡ, a blowing through: a passage for the wind, outlet,
 Arist. Meteor. II. exhalation, evaporation, Galen.
 διαπνέω, f. = foreg.
 διαπνέω, f. ἴω, to measure with the foot. Hence
 διαπνέοις, δ, a jumping about: a kind of dance.
 διαπνέοις, to keep dying, Polyb.
 διαποίω, to do thoroughly, effect, Dion. H.
 διαποικίλλω, to cover with bright spots, Arist. H. A.: to trick
 out, adorn, Lat. variare, πολίσιν Isocr. 190 E.
 διαποικίλος, ον, variegated, spotted here and there, Hipp.
 διαποικνύω, to be active in celebrating, ὄργια δ. dub. I. Her-
 mesian. 5. 19.
 διαπολεμέω, f. ἥσω, to carry the war through, end the war,
 fight it out, Lat. debellare, Hdt. 7. 158; δ. τινα Polyb., πρὸς τινα
 Diod. Pass. διαπολεμῆσθαι πόλεμος the war will be at an
 end, done with, Thuc. 7. 14. II. to carry on the war, conti-
 nue it, Id. 6. 37. III. to force from another by war, τι Xen.
 An. 3. 3, 3. IV. to spend some time at war, Plut. Hence

διαπολέμησις, εως, ἡ, a finishing of the war, making an end of it, Thuc. 7. 42.

διαπολιόρκει, to besiege continually, to blockade, Thuc. 3. 17.

διαπολιότης, ἡ, party strife, party-spirit, Plut.

διαπολιτεύομαι, Dep. med., to be the political opponent of another, Aeschin. 81. fin., cf. ἀντιπολιτεύομαι: hence

διαπολιτεύτης, οὗ, δ, a political opponent, App.

διαπολύμι, f. ολέωσ, pf. ολώλεκα, to destroy utterly, Theophr.

διαπομπεύω, to carry the procession to an end, Luc. II. to carry all round, ὠδωρ Crit. 7. 7: from

διαπομπή, ἡ (διαπέμπα) a sending round, or back and forward, interchange of messages, negotiation, πρὸς τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 6. 41.

διαπόμψις, εως, ἡ=foreg.

διαπόμψος, ον, carried through or across, transmitted, exported, Diod. 2. fit for transmission or exportation.

διαπονεύω, to work out with labor, toil ad, Isocr. 99 C: to labor to make complete, to practise, exercise, cultivate, like ἐκπονεύω, Lat. elaborare, γράμματια Plat. Legg. 810 B: to train, σόμα Plat. Rep. 535 C: but more usu. διαπονέομαι, as Dep. med., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 28; δ. ἐπιτηδεύματα καὶ τέχνας Plat. Legg. 846 D, cf. Phaedr. 273 E. Pass. to be cultivated, administered, Aesch. Ag. 19: also to be troubled, vexed, N. T. II. intr. to work hard, toil, strive, δ. τῇ διαβολῇ τὰ σώματα Arist. Pol.; δ. εἰς τι Ep. Plat. 326 D, περὶ τι Arist. Eth. N., ἐν τινι Plat. & c. inf., δ. πᾶν ἰσάροπον ποιεῖν Xen. Symp. 2. 17: so too as Dep. med., Plat. Legg. 966 C: οἱ διαπονόμενοι the hard-working, hardy, opp. to πόνον, Xen. Rep. Lac. 5. 8.

διαπονήμα, ατος, τό, that which is worked out. II. hard labor, toil, exercise, Plat. Criti. 114 E.

διαπονεύομαι, Dep. med., to act maliciously: to fight unfairly, πρὸς τινα Dion. H.

διαπόντης, εως, ἡ, a working out, preparing, Plut.: an exercising.

διαπονητέον, verb. Adj., one must work hard, Clem. Al.

διαπόντος, ον, of persons, hard-working, diligent: practised, exercised, hardy, δ. τὰ σώματα Plut. II. of things, toilsome, wearisome. Adv. -ως, with labor or toil.

διαπόντιος, ον (πόντος) across the sea, beyond seas, foreign, Lat. transmarinus, γῆ Aesch. Co. 352; πόλεμος Thuc. 1. 141. II. crossing the sea, going beyond seas, Alex. Συναπ. 2.

διαπορεία, ἡ, a crossing, passage, esp. the course of the stars, Plat. Epin. 984 E: metaph. λόγον δ. Id. Criti. 106 A. And

διαπορεύσις, εως, ἡ=foreg.: from

διαπορεύω, to carry over, set across, Xen. An. 2. 5, 18. More freq. as Pass., c. fut. med. et aor. pass. διαπορεύθη, to go through, pass along, Hdt. 4. 33, Plat., etc.: to migrate, as birds, Plat. metaph. = ἐξηγεῖσθαι, to go through, detail, Polyb.: c. acc. cogn., δ. τὰς ὁδοὺς Plat. Legg. 845 A.

διαπορεύω, with Med. διαπορεύομαι, aor. διηπορήθη, (ἀπορώ) to be quite at a loss, to be in doubt or difficulty, τί χρὴ δρᾶν Plat. Legg. 777 C: to be in want or need, Arist. Oec.: so too in Med., Plat. Soph. 217 A. But as Pass., of things, to be matter of doubt or question, Plat. Soph. 250 E, Legg. 799 E.

διαπορήμα, ατος, τό, a doubt, Arist. Metaph.: restlessness, Hipp.

διαπορήσις, εως, ἡ, a doubting, perplexity, Polyb.

διαπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, at a loss, hesitating, Plut. Adv. -κώς.

διαπορθέω, = διαπέρθω, II. 2. 691.

διαπορθνεύω, ἡ, ὄν, fit for carrying over. Adv. -κώς: from διαπορθνέω, to carry over or across, esp. over a river or strait, Hdt. 4. 141, etc.: to carry a message, Id. q. 4: metaph. to translate from one tongue into another, to interpret, Plat. Symp. 202 E, like ἐρμηνεύω. II. δ. ποταμόν of ferry-boats, 'o ply across a river, Hdt. 1. 205, 5. 52.

διαπορία, ἡ=διαπορήσις, Diog. L.

διαπορτάκιζω, v. πορτακίζω.

διαπορφύρος, ον (πορφύρα) shot with purple, Diosc.

διαποστέλλω, f. εἰλᾶ, to send about, dispatch, Polyb. Hence

διαποστολή, ἡ, a dispatching, exchange of messengers, Polyb.

διαποσώζω, to carry safe through, Arr.

διαπραγματεύομαι, Dep. med., to treat of thoroughly, investigate, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 77 D. 2. to undertake, Dion. H.

διαπράθειν, Ep. for διαπραθεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of διαπέρθω, II.

διάπραξις, εως, ἡ, (διαπράσσω) an accomplishing, finishing: business, Plat. Symp. 184 B.

διάπρασος, εως, ἡ, (διαπράσσω) a selling, sale, Dion. H. διαπράσσω, f. ἔω, Att. -πρω, Ion. πρήσω, to accomplish, go through, come to the end of, κέλευθον δ., Lat. conficere iter, Od. 2. 213, 429: also διεπρήσανον πέδιλον, sub. κέλευθον, they got to the end of the plain, II. 2. 785, 3. 14: c. part., ἡματα διεπρήσανον πολεμίζων I went through days in fighting, II. 9. 326: εἰς ἐναντιὸν πάντων ὀντι διαπρήξαιμι λέγων Od. 14. 197.

2. to bring about, effect, settle, Hdt. 9. 94: δ. τινὶ τι to get a thing done for a man, obtain it for him, τινὶ τι Hdt. 3. 61, Aesch. Eum. 953: and so freq. in Med., as Ar. Lys. 518, etc.: but also strictly in med. signif., to effect for oneself, settle one's business, gain one's point, Hdt. 9. 41, παρὰ τινι Xen.: also c. inf., to manage that a thing may be, Plat. Rep. 360 A: and with ἔστε c. inf., Lys. 147. 11: or with ὅπως, ἴνα, ἔστε, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 479 A: also to gain, seek to obtain, τι πρὸς or παρὰ τινα, v. Stallb. Plat. Alc. 2. 40 B. 3. to make an end of, slay, Lat. conficere, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 265: Pass. to be killed, Id. Cho. 1008.

διάπρᾶναι, to soothe completely, Philostr.

διάπρεπής, ἐς, eminent, distinguished, illustrious, Pind. I. 5. 56, Thuc. 2. 34; δ. τινι or τι eminent in a thing, Eur. Supp. 841, I. A. 1588 ἔδ. τὸ magnificence, Thuc. 6. 16. Adv. -πῶς, Superl. -πῆστατα, Dem. 1208. 19: from

διάπρεπῶς, to appear prominent, to strike the eye, h. Hom. Merc. 351: δ. τινὶ to distinguish oneself by a thing, τινὸς above a person or thing: hence δ. πάντων ἀνυχία Eur. Alc. 642. II. c. acc. rei, to adorn, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 485 E.

διαπρεσβεία, ἡ, a reciprocal embassy, Polyb.: from

διαπρεσβεύω, Dep. med., to send embassies to different places, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 24: or from one to another, Polyb.

διαπρήσσω, Ion. for διαπράσσω, Hom.

διαπρήσνενω, a doubtful word in Hdt. 4. 79, where Schneider conj. διεπρήστευε, al. διεπρήστευε, v. Interpp.

διαπρίστος, ον, sown through: from

διαπρίω, to saw through or in two, Hipp., and Ar. Eq. 768: δ. τοὺς δόντας to gnash the teeth, Luc. II. Med. to gnash with the teeth, esp. in Eccl. [πρί] Hence

διαπρίωτός, ἡ, ὄν, = διαπρίστος, sown in two, Hipp.

διαπρό, (also written διὰ πρό) through and through, thoroughly, II. v. διὰ A. 1. 1.

διαπρόθι, Adv. =foreg, Nic.

διαπροστατέω, strengthd. for προστατέω, c. acc., Polyb.

διαπρύσσειν, Adv., far penetrating, piercing, ἦσαν δ. he shouted piercingly, thrillingly, elsewh. μακρὸν ἦσαν II. 8. 227, etc.: and so δ. κηρύσσων h. Hom. Ven. 80: but πρὸν πᾶσι δ. τετυχηκώς a ill piercing, i. e. running far into the plain, II. 17. 748, v. sq. [ῥ]

διαπρύσιος, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ον, going through, piercing, esp. of the voice, thrilling, shrill, Soph. O. C. 1479: metaph. far heard of, far-famed, h. Hom. Ven. 19, Merc. 336; also in Pind. N. 4. 83. Adv. -λως; but in Hom. -ων, q. v. (Prob. formed Ael. from πρᾶω, perh. akin to διαμπερές. [ῥ])

διαπταῖα, strengthd. for πταῖω, to hit against a thing, stumble: to stutter, stammer, Luc.

διαπτερνιστής, οὗ, δ, =πτερνιστής, Eccl.

διαπτερνίζω, to spread the wings, in gen. to spread, open, Hipp. II. to clean out with a feather.

διαπτερύσσομαι, Dep. med., to flutter about, Plut.

διαπτερόσις, εως, ἡ, Subst. from διαπτερνίζω, a spreading of the wings. II. a cleaning out with a feather, Erot.

διαπτοῖω, f. ἦσω, poet. πτοῖω, to scare away, starile and scatter, ἐρεῖσισι διεπτοῖωσι γυναικας Od. 18. 340: in gen. to strike with panie, Eur. Bacch. 304: and in Pass., to be panic-stricken, Plat. Rep. 336 B. Hence

διαπτόσις, εως, ἡ, poet. πτοῖσις, violent agitation, esp. by fear, but also by desire, as δ. ἀροῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 783 C.

διάπτυξις, εως, ἡ, an unfolding, Galen: from

διαπτύσσω, f. ἔω, to open and spread out, to unfold, disclose, Soph. Ant. 709, Eur. Hipp. 985. II. to fold one with another, to fold up, Theophr.

διάπτυστος, ον, (διαπτύω) spat upon, abominable.

διαπυχή, ἡ, = πτυχή, Eur. I. T. 727.

διαπύω, f. ὥω, to spit upon, τῶς Ael.: metaph., to condemn, τὴν Δεμό. 313. 8: δ. χαλινόν to champ the bit, Philostr. [ὑ in pres., ὤ in fut., and aor.]

διάπτωμα, ατος, τό, (διαπίπτω) a stumble, slip, Philem. p. 374: loss, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 122.

διάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling away, wandering, Longin.: agitation, grief, LXX.

διαπύω, to suppurate, Hipp.

διαπύω, ατος, τό, a suppurating, Hipp. [ὑ]

διαπύσις, εως, ἡ, suppurating, Id. [ὑ]

διαπύητικός, ἡ, ὅν, promoting suppurating, Galen.

διαπύω, ὥω, to pulvify, [ὑ]

διαπύω, to cause suppurating, Aretae.

διαπυκνέω, to box, spar, fight with, τῶι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 53.

διαπύλιος, ον, (πύλη) through the gate; paid for passing through, δραχμή Arist. Pol.: hence τὸ διαπύλιον a gate-toll paid at Athens, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 37, n. [ὑ]

διαπυθάνομαι, f. πύσομαι, pf. πύσομαι, aor. εὔπυθμι, Dep. med., to question, cross-question, learn by hearsay, τι Plat. Symp. 172 A; τί τινας a thing from him, Id. Rep. 469 A.

διάπυτος, ον, (πύον) suppurating, Hipp.

διαπύριος, to warm, cherish, Hipp.

διαπύριζω, to heat thoroughly. Pass. to glow: from

διάπυρος, ον, (πύρ) red-hot, Anaxag. ap. Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 7, Eur. Cycl. 63: metaph. hot, fiery, passionate, Plat. Rep. 615 E, Legg. 783 A; also δ. πρὸς ὄργην Plat. Adv. -ρως. Hence

διαπύριζω, to set on fire: also in Med., Eur. Cycl. 694.

διαπυρλαμᾶω, to contrive artfully, h. Hom. Merc. 357.

διαπυραίνω, to throw a light over, τῶς Philostr.

διαπυρσεύω, to give light or signals by beacons, Polyb.

διαπύστος, ον, (διαπυθάνομαι) heard of, well-known, Hdn.

διαπύτιζω, to spit or spit out, Archel. ap. Ath. 294 C.

διαπύλω, to sell publicly, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 6.

διαπύω, poet. for διαπύω.

διαπύριται, Ion. for διαπύριται, 3 sing. perf. pass. from διαπύρ. Hec. 364, in unest.

διάρρητος, ον, fleck with white, Babrius.

διάρρῳ, f. ὥω, to water, to flood, Joseph.

διάρρητομαι, Dep. (ἀρῆρῳ) to be emulous in virtue.

διάρρῳ, to joint, i. e., I. to divide by joints: metaph., to distinguish clearly between things, describe distinctly and clearly, Plat. Legg. 645 C: to speak in distinct syllables, to articulate, opp. to συγχέω, Arist. Metaph.: also in Med., διαρρῳάσσω φωνῇ Plat. Protr. 322 A.

II. to fit together by joints, set as a limb, Pöcs. Occ. Hipp.: in gen. to form into shape, mould in detail, Plat. Symp. 191 A, Phaedr. 253 D. Hence

διάρρῳσις, εως, ἡ, a jointing: articulation, φωνῆς Arist. H. A. II. a compacting by joints, Hipp.

διάρρῳτικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for, belonging to disjoining, distinguishing, or explaining, Epict.

διάρρῳέω, f. ὥω, to reckon, count up by one, Eur. I. T. 666: but more freq. in Med., as Plat. Crat. 437 D; also to distinguish, Plat. Phaedr. 273 E.

II. to divide, separate, Aeschin. 83. 32, in Pass. Hence

διάρρῳήσις, εως, a reckoning by single items, Plut.

διάρρῳέω, f. ὥω, = διαρρῳέω Ar.

διάρρῳάομαι, Dep., to eat at breakfast for a wager, Boiv. αὐτῷ δ. to eat an ox against another, Ath.

διάρρῳιστομαι, Dep. med., to strive for the preeminence, πρὸς τινα Longin.

διάρρῳεα, ἡ, (διάρρῳεα) sufficiency, Theophr. II. duration.

διάρρῳεα, f. ὥω, to suffice, Pind. N. 7. 71: to have strength, to endure, hold out, prevail, Isocr. 18 D: δ. πρὸς . . to be a match for a person or thing, Luc. 2. to supply nourishment to, τῶι Plut. II. to endure, last, Aesch. Theb. 842.

διάρρῳεα, ες, sufficient, χάρα Thuc. 1. 15, ες τι Theophr.: lasting, Luc. Adv. -κώς, Superl. -έστατα, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6.

διάρρῳα, τό, (διάρρῳα) a passage by sea, Polyb.: a ferry, Strab. II. elevation, e. g. of style, Lat. elatio uoluntis, Longin.

διάρρῳός, ον, -τῳ, f. ὥω, to separate, distribute in various places, Eur. Or. 1450: hence, to arrange, dispose, Polyb.

διάρρῳή, ἡ, plunder, Hdt. 9. 42: peculation, Polyb.: from

διάρρῳάω, fut. Att. ὥω, later ὥω, to tear in pieces, Il. 16. 355: to spoil, plunder, Lat. diripere, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 88, etc.: to carry off as plunder, χρήματα Ib.

διάρρῳή, ἡ, (διάρρῳήναι) a tearing asunder, breaking, Hipp. διάρρῳήναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of διάρρῳήναι.

διάρρῳαίνω, to besprinkle, water, LXX. Pass. to flow all ways, Soph. Tr. 14.

διάρρῳαίω, to destroy utterly, Hom.: in Med., Il. 24. 355.

διάρρῳαμα, ατος, τό, (διάρρῳάω) a seam, Plut.

διάρρῳαντίζω, to besprinkle.

διάρρῳάτω, to cuff soundly, Heliod.

διάρρῳάτω, f. ὥω, to sew through or together, Plut.

διάρρῳάω, to split, sever, carve, Eubul. Airy. 1.

διάρρῳέω, to oscillate as a balance: to halt as with one short leg, Hipp.

διάρρῳεα, f. βέσσω, to flow through, διὰ μέσου Hdt. 7. 108: c. acc., δ. ὥω, Isocr. 224 B: διάρρῳεα τῷ βίῳ, Lat. diffinere luxuria, Ael.: so δ. ὑπὸ μακρίαις Plut.: to slip through, τῶν χειρῶν Luc.: absol. of a vessel, to leak, Id.: χεῖλιν διερρηκτοῖα gajing lips, Ar. Nub. 873.

II. to fall away like water, die or waste away, χυβὸς διάρρῳε Id. Aj. 1267: of one diseased, Ar. Vesp. 1156: of money, Dem. 982. 10: of the moon, to wane, Soph. Fr. 713.

διάρρῳήναι, f. ῥήω, to break, rend through, cleave, Il. 12. 308, Soph. Aj. 834: to break a hole in, τι Hdt. 3. 12. Pass. to burst, in various ways, as with eating, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21, with passion, Ar. Eq. 340, Dem. 254. 19: διάρρῳήναι as a curse, "split you!" Ar. Av. 2, etc.

διάρρῳήναι, Adv. (διερῳεα, διερρῳήναι) expressly, distinctly, h. Hom. Mer. 313, and Att., as Plat. Legg. 876 C, etc.

διάρρῳήσις, εως, ἡ, = διαρρῳή, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

διάρρῳήσις, εως, ἡ, (διερῳεα, διερρῳήναι) a clear explanation, definition, Plat. Legg. 932 E.

διάρρῳκνύομαι, Dep., to draw up, twist the body, of an unseemly kind of dance, Cratin. Troph. 4.

διάρρῳμα, ατος, τό, a casting about, questing, of a hound, Xen. Cyn. 4.

διάρρῳέω, f. ὥω, to file through, make thin, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

διάρρῳίτιζω, f. ὥω, to ventilate, blow about or away, Heliod.

διάρρῳίτιζω, only used in pres. and impf., = εἰς, Ar. Vesp. 59. II. intr., to throw oneself, plunge, Xen. Cyn. 5. 8.

διάρρῳίτιζω, poet. sometimes διάρρῳίτιζω, f. ὥω, to sting, hurl, dart about, διάρρῳίτιζον διέρων Od. 19. 575: so, ὅμῳα διάρρῳίτιζον to sting glances round, Ar. Thesm. 665. Pass. to differ, Plat. Legg. 860 B.

II. to throw to or among people, Plut. III. to squander, make away with, Bion Liliän. Hence

διάρρῳίτιζω, ἡ, a scattering, Pratinas ap. Ath. 617 F, Dind.

διάρρῳίτιζω, εως, ἡ, a scattering, Xen. An. 5. 8, 7.

διάρρῳος, ον, (ῥῳος) compounded of roses, κολοῦρον Gal.

διάρρῳή, ἡ, (διάρρῳή) a flowing through or away, a channel or pipe, πνεύματος διαρρῳή the wind-pipe, Eur. Hec. 567: ἡ ὥω τε καὶ κάτω τοῦ ὕδατος διάρρῳή ebb and flow, Dio C.

διάρρῳέω, to roar or rustle through. II. trans., δ. κώην τῶι to inspire fear by clamour, Aesch. Theb. 192.

διάρρῳα, ἡ, = διάρρῳα, a flowing through: esp. as Medical term, diarrhoea, Ar. Fr. 198. 13, Thuc. 2. 49.

διάρρῳέω, to whiz through, διερρῳήναι στέρων (sc. ἰός) Soph. Tr. 568: where others supply ἰός in acc., so that the verb is trans., made it whiz through: cf. διάρρῳέω.

διάρρῳήομαι, Dep., (διάρρῳα) to give a diarrhoea, Medic.

διάρρῳος, ον, δ. (διάρρῳή) a passage, channel, Diod.

διάρρῳάω, melting away, vanishing, Aesch. Cho. 65: usu. taken as contr. from διαρρῳάδεν, Dor. neut. of a supposed Adj. διαρρῳάδης: but prob. a mere Adv., διαρρῳάδεν, Dor. for -ρῳάδην (ρῳάδην), cf. ἀμφοβάδην in Pind.

διάρρῳήναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of διάρρῳέω, fut. διαρρῳήσομαι, perf. διερρῳήκα.

διάρρῳήτω, strengthd. for ῥῳάτω, Gal.

διάρρῳήσις, εως, ἡ, (διάρρῳή) = διάρρῳος.

διάρρῳός, ον, well watered, intersected by streams, Strab.

διαρρύω, (ῥύομαι, ῥίω) to drag across, c. dupl. acc., δ. τὰς νῆας τὸν Ἰσθάμν Hdt. 7. 24.

διαρρῶς, ὄρος, δ, ἡ, (διαρρήννυμι) rent asunder, by the waves, Eur. I. T. 262. II. as Subst., a portion rent off, Opp.

διαρρῖς, εὖς, ἡ, (διαρρῖ) a raising up, ἰσθίων Diod.: ἐκ δ. μάχεσθαι, Lat. caesim pugnare, to fight as with broadswords, Polyb. διαρράτω, f. δω, Aesch. Fr. 323, and διαρρατῶ, strengthd. for ἀρρατῶ, to cut limb-meal, Aesch. Fr. 1023, Anaxandr. Alexop. 1.

διαρρῶ, f. ἴω, to suspend, break off, ὀδόν Plut.: hence to separate, divide, Strab. II. metaph., to mislead, deceive, Menand. p. 285. Hence

διάρρησις, εὖς, ἡ, separation, disagreement, Sext. Emp.

διάρρῖα, ἡ, a forming, putting in shape, form, late: from διαρρῖω, to mould, form, LXX.

διαρρυθίω, to form, arrange in order.

διαρρῖ, strengthd. for ἀρρῖ, ἀρῖω.

διάρρῖ, v. διαρρῖ.

Διάρρῖοι, οἱ, (ἀρρῖ) the two Hellanodicae.

διάρρῖ, to hold office to the end, Lys. ap. Harp.

διαρρῖα, strengthd. for σαῖνω, Xen. Cyn. 4. 3.

διαρρῖα, strengthd. for σαῖνω, hence part. pf. διαρρῖα, grinning like a dog, sneering, Plut.

διαρρῖα, strengthd. for σαῖνω, Ar. Vesp. 1169.

διαρρῖα, to agitate greatly, reduce to anarchy or ruin, Luc.: to confound, make inarticulate, ἴχθον Dion. H.

διαρρῖα, to stuff with a thing, τῇσι Galen.; also c. gen., διαρρῖα, ἀφῆς gorged with anchovy, Macho ap. Ath. 244 C.

διαρρῖα, (σαφῆς) Eur. Phoen. 393, Plat., etc.

διαρρῖα, to make clear, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11, Apol. 1.

διαρρῖα, εὖς, ἡ, an explanation, interpretation, LXX. [σά]

διαρρῖα, ἡ, ὄν, explanatory, declaratory, Gramm.

διαρρῖα, δ, (διαρρῖ) a shaking. II. abuse of power, extortion, Lat. concussio, late.

διαρρῖα, or, shaken or to be shaken thoroughly, Aeschin. g. 9.

διαρρῖα, to shake well, or violently, κεφαλῇ, τὰρσός Plut.:

but intr., δ. τῇ οὐρᾷ to keep wagging with the tail, Xen. Cyn. 6. 15.

2. to confound, τὸ πορρῖω Hdt. 6. 109. II. to harass, oppress, Lat. concutere, N. T.

διαρρῖα, as Pass., to shoot, dart, rush through: hence in Hom., 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass. διέρσσω, c. acc. λαόν, II. 2. 450, more usu. c. gen., τὰρσος, στέρνῳ II. 10. 194., 15. 542;

also δ. ἐκ. Od. 4. 37.

διαρρῖα, to sift or filter, Diosc.

διαρρῖα, to weigh.

διαρρῖα, f. ἀνῶ, to mark, point out, Xen. An. 2. 1, 23:

to make known, explain, Hdt. 5. 86. Med. to observe by marks,

to remark, notice, Arist. H. A. 2. intr. to shew oneself,

appear, Hipp. II. to give a sign, beckon, χεῖρι Plut.

διάρρῖος, or, (σῆμα) clear, distinct, δ. θνήσκῃ Soph. Phil. 209.

II. well-known, distinguished, Plut.

διαρρῖα, f. ψω, to make to putrefy. Pass. to rot, decay, Theophr., and so perf. διαρρῖα Geop.

Διάρρῖα, τὰ, the festival of Zeus μελῆχος at Athens, Ar. Nub. 408. [Διάρρῖα l. c., cf. Schol. Il. 862.]

διαρρῖα, to hiss off, Lat. explodere, Arist. Rhet.

διαρρῖα, to mock, jeer at, c. acc., Luc.

διαρρῖα, = foreg., Dio C.

διαρρῖα, ἡ, (σῖτος) a dining at the public table, Hipp.

διαρρῖα, to remain silent, Eur. Hel. 1551. II. trans.

to pass over in silence, Id. Ion 1566. Poet. διαρρῖα, q. v.

διαρρῖα, to bound through, dart along, Ap. Rh.

διαρρῖα, = sq.

διαρρῖα, to dig or pick out, Plut.

διαρρῖα, (σκαρῖ) strictly, to turn one into chervil or potherbs, hence in Ar. Eq. 19, to dose with Euripides, whose mother was said to be an herbwoman.

διαρρῖα, to dig through, make a breach in, Lys. 131. 5.

διαρρῖα, usu. as Dep. med. διαρρῖα, to scratch up, scratch about, like hens: hence metaph. to scratch up, ruin, destroy, Isocr. 142 B.

διαρρῖα, or, (σκάρ, σκαρῖ) befouled, filthy, ἑνω-

δρος καὶ δ. τρυφή attributed to the Epicureans by Diog. ap. Clem. Al.

διασκεδάννυμι, f. σκεδῶ, Att. σκεδῶ (Soph. Ant. 287, Ar. Vesp. 229). To scatter abroad, Od. 5. 369, and Att.: metaph., δ. ἀγλαῖας τῷ to scatter, i. e. drive away his pride, Od. 17. 244, σπαρτῖν, σπαρτῖν to disband an army, Hdt. 1. 77., 8. 57: later, δ. φῆμιν to spread a report, Lat. spargere voces, Hdn. Pass. to be scattered, esp. in pf. and aor. 1, Hdt. 1. 63., 5. 15, etc.

διασκελῖω, (σκέλος) to part the legs.

διασκεπῖω, f. ἴω, to cover, conceal.

διασκεπῖν, verb. Adj., one must examine, Plat. Legg. 859 B.

διασκεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cautious, considerate: from

*διασκεπτομαι, a pres. which supplies the past, and aor. etc. of διασκοπῶ, q. v.

διασκευῶ, f. δω, to set in order, get ready, τῖ Polyb.: more usu. in Pass. and Med. to arm, equip or prepare oneself, εἰς τῖ Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19, πρὸς τῖ Dinarch. 99. 14; δ. τὰλλα ὡς εἰς πλοῖον Thuc. 4. 38: metaph., διασκευῶσθαι πρὸς τὸν δικαστῆν to prepare all one's tricks for a trial, Xen. Ath. 3. 7: but, διασκῶ τὴν οὐσίαν to have disposed, got rid of one's property, Dem. 845. 133.

II. to revise a work for publication, Lat. recensere, Diod. Hence

διασκευῖα, οὐ, δ, (διασκευῖω) the reviser of a literary work, cf. Wolf Proleg. Hom. p. cli.

διασκενῖ, ἡ, like σκενῖ, equipment, armour, dress, Polyb.

II. a revision of an author's works, Gramm.

διασκευῖα, strengthd. for σκενωρέω, Ep. Plat. 316 A.

διασκεψῖ, εὖς, ἡ, (διασκεπτομαι) examination, inquiry, consideration, Plat. Legg. 697 C.

διασκεῖω, to deck out, Ath.

διασκηνῖω or διασκηνῖω, to separate, and retire each to his tent or quarters (σκηναί), to take up one's quarters, εἰς or κατὰ πτόν Xen. An. 4. 4, 8, and 5. 29, cf. sq. Hence

διασκηνῖω, verb. Adj., Xen. An. 4. 4, 14.

διασκηνῖω, v. σκηναίω.

διασκηνῖω, to pitch tents at intervals, Ael. II. intr. = διακηνῖω, Xen. An. 4. 4, 10.

διασκηνῖω, to prop on each side; in gen. to support, Anth.

διασκηνῖω, poet. for -σκεδάννυμι, II. 5. 526, also Hdt. 2. 25.

διασκηνῖω, to leap about or away, Plut.

διασκοπῖω, in pres. and impf.: fut. διασκοπῶμαι. To look through, look about, examine, consider, Lat. dispicere, Hdt. 3. 38, Eur., etc.: also in Med., διασκοπῖω πρὸς τῖ Thuc. 1. 59: in Ar. Thesm. 687, we have pf. pass. διασκεπῖα, in pass. signf., to be examined. II. to look round one, keep watching, Xen. Cyn. g. 3.

διασκοπῖω, Dep., to look out from a height or watchtower, to spy out, bring tidings of, τῖ II. 10. 388., 17. 252, both times in inf. διασκοπῖσθαι.

διασκορπῖω, to scatter abroad, Polyb. Hence

διασκορπῖος, δ, a scattering, dispersion, LXX.

διασκώπτω, f. ὤνω, to jeer, jest upon, τῷ Plut. Med. to jest one with another, pass jokes to and fro, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 23.

Διάσμια, αρος, τό, (διάσμι) the warp, or threads stretched lengthways in the loom, Call. Fr. 244.

διασμιῶ, f. ἴω, Ion. σμῆω, to wipe out, to rinse, clean, purify, Hdt. 2. 37.

διασμιῶ, f. ἴω, to cleanse by rubbing, etc., Ar. Nub. 1237.

διασμιῶ, to smoothe with the chisel, to polish, διασμιλευμένα φρονεῖς refined, subtle theories, Alex. Tar. 1. 8.

διασμιῶ, f. ἴω, to smoke a thing: pass. διασμιχόμενον πῦρ a smouldering fire, Philo. [σ]

διασπῖω, to scare, drive away, Plut. II. to agitate, Id.

διασπῖω, f. ἴωμαι, Dep. med. to act or speak like a sophist, to evade or quibble, Ar. Av. 1619.

διασπῖω, to squander, bring to nothing, Plut., cf. σπαθῶ.

διασπῖακτός, ἡ, ὄν, torn to pieces, Eur. Bacch. 1220: from διασπῖακτος, Att. -πῖα, fut. ἴω, to rend in sunder or in pieces, Aesch. Pers. 195: and in Pass., Eubul. Aity. 1.

διασπῖος, or, separated, separable. [σπῖ]: from διασπῖα, εὖς, ἡ, a tearing asunder, Theophr.

Διάσπασμα, αρος, τό, a thing torn off, severed: a gap, Plut.

διασπασμός, δ, = διάσπασις, Plut.: from

διασπᾶω, *f. δόσμαι* Ar. Ran. 477, Eccl. 1076: *aor. —έσπασα*, but also —εσπασάμην Eur. Bacch. 339. *To tear asunder, part*, Lat. *divellere*, Hdt. 7. 236, Eur. Supp. 830, Ar. Il. cc. etc.: esp. in military sense, *to separate part of an army from the rest*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 19; hence, *στράτευμα διασπασμένον* an army scattered and in disorder, Thuc. 6. 98, cf. 7. 44, 8. 104: *δ. τὸ σταίρωμα* *to pull down, tear up* the palisade, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 10; so *δ. τὸ ἔδαφος* Plut.: *διασπ. νόμος* *to break the laws*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 25: *δ. τὴν πόλιν* *to distract the city or state*, Plat. Rep. 462 A; hence *διασπασμένος* *distracted*, Lat. *negotius distractus*, Luc.: in Pass. of soldiers, *to be distributed in quarters*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 9. [Δ]

διασπείρω, *f. ἐσπῶ*, *to sow, scatter or spread abroad*, Hdt. 3. 13; *δ. λόγον* Xen. Hell. 5. 1. 25; *τοῦνομα εἰς . .*, Isocr. 103 B: *to squander*, Soph. El. 1291. Pass. *to be scattered, and wander about*, Ib. 748, Thuc. 1. 11, etc.: *to be distributed*, Id. Rep. 455 D. II. *to separate*, Hdt. 3. 68.

διασπείδω, *to work zealously*, Polyb.: in Med., Isae. ap. Harp. **διασπλεκώ**, strengthd. for *σπλεκώ*, Ar. Plut. 1082.

διασποδέω, *sensu obscuro*, Lat. *subagitare*, Ar. Eccl. 939.

διασπορά, *ἡ* (*διασπείρω*) *a scattering, dispersion*: also collectively, *persons scattered or dispersed*, LXX, N. T.

διασπουδάζω, *f. ἄω*, strengthd. for *σπουδάζω*, *to be very zealous*, *do zealously*, Dion. H.: also in Med., Arr. Pass. *to be anxiously done or looked to*, Dem. 505. 8; though he also uses *διασπουδάζειν* in Act. signf., 681. 21.

διασπῶ, only in Att. form *διαστῶ*, *q. v.*

διάσσω, *f. ἔσω*, Att. *διήττω*, and *διδάσσω*, poet. *διάσσω* (*q. v.*), but never *διαττῶ*.

διασπᾶδόν, Adv. (*διασπᾶναι*) *apart, asunder*. II. *opposite to*, c. dat., Ap. Rh.

διασπᾶζω, *f. ἔω*, *to drop through*: *to leak*, Geop.

διασταθμάω, Dep., *to measure off, settle*, Eur. Supp. 201.

διασταλάω, *εὐς, ἡ* (*διαστέλλω*) *an ordering, arranging*: *a compact, treaty*, LXX.

διασταλτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *fit for, skilled in distinguishing*, Gramm.

Adv. —*κῶς*, *for a distinction*.

διασπᾶσῖα, *f. ἄω*, *to excite to faction or sedition*, Arist. Pol. II. *to be at variance, πρὸς τῶα* Polyb.

διασπᾶσις, *εὐς, ἡ* (*διασπᾶναι*) *a standing apart, separation, division*, Hipp.: *distance, an interval, space*, Plat. Tim. 36 A.

2. difference, Plat. Rep. 360 E. 3. esp. difference of opinion, feelings, etc., disagreement, Lat. *dissidium*, *τινὶ πρὸς τῶα* Thuc. 6. 18. II. *distention, as of bodies by air, etc.*, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.: in gen. *extension in length and breadth*, Arist. Metaph.

διασπᾶτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *separating, causing discord*, Plut. Adv. —*κῶς*, *separately*, Lat. *divisim*: from

διασπᾶτός, *ἡ, ὄν*, =sq.

διασπᾶτος, *ὄν*, (*διασπᾶναι*) *severed, disunited, disturbed*, Menand. p. 178. II. *extended in space*, Plut.

διασπαύρω, *to fortify with stakes or a palisade*, Dio C.: and so Thuc. 6. 97, in Med. *τὸν ἰσθμὸν*: cf. *διασπαύειν*.

διασπείρω, *to go through, across, παρ' ὅσθ' Pind. Fr. 242. 4.*

διασπείχω, *to go right on, straight forward*, Pind. I. 3. 27: c. acc., *to go through or across, πάλω, γὰρ ἄα* Eur. Andr. 1090, 1092: c. inf., *διέσπичε* (aor. 2) *μᾶλα νομείναι* Theocr. 27. 68.

διαστέλλω, *f. ἐλῶ*, *to put asunder, sever, open*, Plat. II. metaph., *to distinguish, explain*, Plat. Euthyd. 295 D, Polit. 265 E. Med. *to give a decision, determine, like διαπείρω*, Id. Rep. 535 B and Polyb. III. *to command, give orders, τινὶ* Diod.: so too in Med., LXX, and N. T.

διαστερος, *ὄν*, (*ἀσπῆρ*) *starred*, *δ. λίθος* Luc.

διάστημα, *αὖτος, τό*, (*διασπᾶναι*) *a distance, interval*, Hipp., Plat., etc.: esp. in music, Aristox. Hence

διαστηματικός, *f. ἰσῶ*, *to make an interval*, Joseph.

διαστηματικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *with intervals*, opp. *to συνεχής*, in music, Aristox.

διαστηρίζω, strengthd. for *στηρίζω*: Pass. *to hold out to the end*, Hipp.

διαστίλλω, *f. ἔλω*, *to distinguish by a mark, punctuate*, Arist. Rhet.: *to spot, mottle*, Nonn.

διαστικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*διάζωμαι*) *ἡ διαστ.*, sub. *τέχνη*, weaving.

διασπᾶω, *to glimmer or appear through*, Ar. Pac. 567.

διασπᾶσις, *εὐς, ἡ*, (*διασπᾶναι*) *punctuation, Gramm.*

διασπᾶσῖα, *f. ἄω*, *to stuff in between*, Hdt. 1. 179.

διασπᾶσῖομαι, *f. ἰσμαι*, Dep. med., *to distribute or appoint regularly*, Aesch. Pr. 230.

διαστολέω, *εὐς, ὁ*, (*διαστέλλω*) *a surgeon's instrument for opening sores, etc.*

διαστολή, *ἡ*, (*διαστέλλω*) *a drawing asunder, drawing out, prolonging*: hence, *the lengthening of a syllable*, opp. *to συστολή*, Gramm.: in Music, *a pause*. II. *a separation, distinction*, Plut.: *an accurate account*, Polyb.

διαστομάω, *to open, make to gape*, Arist. H. A. Hence

διαστομάσις, *εὐς, ἡ*, *the opening of any thing closed*.

διαστοματρίς, *ἰδος, ἡ*, sub. *μήλη*, = *διαστολέω*, Galen.

διαστράττειν, Dep. med., *to serve through one's campaigns*: hence *διαστρατευμένος* *a veteran*, Dio C.

διαστράττειν, *to serve as general, or (at Rome) as Praetor*, Plut. 2. *to come to the end of one's Praetorship*, Dio C.

II. trans., *δ. τινά* *to out-general one*, Polyb.: *δ. πόλεμον* *to conduct a war*, Id.

διαστρεβλώ, strengthd. for *στρεβλώ*, Aeschin. 85. 38.

διαστρέμμα, *αὖτος, τό*, *a distortion, deformity*, Hipp.: from

διαστρέφω, *f. ἄω*, *to distort, twist*: *to turn aside or change*, Aesch. Supp. 1017, *to pervert, τρῶναι* Eur. Pirith. 7: *δ. τάληθές* *to misrepresent it*, Dem. 1453. 13. Pass. *διαστρέφειν*, *to be distorted or twisted*, of the eyes, limbs, etc., Hipp., and Plat.: but also of persons, absol. *to have one's eyes distorted, to squint*, or *to have one's neck twisted*, Ar. Eq. 175, cf. Av. 177; also, *διαστρέφμενος τὰ μέλη* *with one's limbs dislocated*, Plat. Gorg. 524 C: *τοὺς πόδας* *with the feet twisted*, but in what way is dub., v. ap. Siebel. Paus. 5. 18, 1.

διαστρεβέω, *to rush, whirl through*, ap. Plut.

διαστροφή, *ἡ* (*διαστρέφω*) *distortion, ῥάχιος, ὁμμάτων* etc., Hipp.: in gen. *perversity, corruption*, Plut. Hence

διαστροφος, *ὄν*, *distorted, twisted*, κοῖρα Eur. Bacch. 1122: *perverted, deranged*, φῆρες Soph. Aj. 447: hence *μορφή καὶ φῆρες* *disfigurement* Aesch. Pr. 673, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 74. Adv. —*πως*, Sext. Emp.

διαστρόννυμι and **διαστρωννύω**, *f. στρώω*, *to spread, cover* a couch or table, Plut.

διαστύλιον, *τό*, in architecture, *the space between the columns*, Lat. *intercolumnium*. [ὅ] : from

διαστύλος, *ὄν*, *having a space of three diameters between the columns*, *diastyle*, Vitruv. Hence

διαστύλω, *to support with diastyle columns*, Polyb.

διασυνήχω, strengthd. for *συνήχω*, Plut.

διασυνίστημι, *to set forth clearly, establish*, Philo.

διασπᾶζω, *f. ἔω*, *to blow through with a hissing noise*, LXX.

διασπᾶσῖς, *ὁ*, (*διασπᾶναι*) *a tearing in pieces*: in Rhet. *a figure of speech expressing mockery and contempt*, Longin.

διασπᾶσῖον, verb. Adj., *one must attack with ridicule*, Arist. Rhet. Al.

διασπᾶσῖος, *ἡ, ὄν*, *fit for, given to abuse, late*: from

διασπᾶω, perf. *εσπῆκα*, *to tear in pieces, pull to pieces*, χωρᾶ Dem. 234. 12; hence metaph. *to worry with abuse*, Lat. *probris lacere*, τινά Dem. 288. 17, cf. 169. 22. [ὅ in pres., ὅ in perf.]

διασπᾶζω, *ἡ*, *a chasm, cleft*, LXX, v. *διασπᾶζω*: and

διασπᾶσῖος, *αὖτος, τό*, = *διασπᾶζω* 11, Hippon. 45: from

διασπᾶζω, Att. —*εσπᾶτω*, *f. ἔω*, *to cut in two*: slaughter.

διασπᾶρίζω, *f. ἰσῶ*, *to throw about, like a ball*, *to toss about*, Eur. Bacch. 1136.

διασφακτῆρ, ἦρος, *δ*, *a slayer*: as Adj., *slaughtering*, Anth.

διασφάλιζω, strengthd. for *ἀσφαλίζω*, Polyb., in Med.

διασφάλλω, strengthd. for *σφάλλω*. Pass. *to fail of, be disappointed of, τινός* Aeschin. 66. 34.

διασπᾶζω, ἄγος, *ἡ* (*διασπᾶσῖον*) *any opening made by violence, a rent, cleft*, esp. *a rocky gorge*, through which a river runs, both in sing. and plur., Hdt. 2. 158, 3. 117, etc.: strictly an Adj., sub. πέτρα, cf. Schaff. Greg. p. 538. II. = *αἰδοῖον γυναικείον*, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 26, Ruhnck. Tim.

διασπᾶζω, Att. for *διασπᾶζω*.

διασπᾶσῖον, *to scatter as by a sling*, Diod. Pass. *to fly in pieces*, Xen. An. 4. 2, 3.

διασφενδονίζω, = foreg., Plut.

διασφτερίζομαι, fut. ἴσμαι, strenchd. for σφτερίζομαι, Philo.
in Pass., to lace up the waist tight, like a wasp: hence

in Pass., διασφτικωμένος As. Vesp. 1072.

διασφηνόω, to separate or open by wedges.

διασφίγγω, f. γύγω, to bind tight round, Aretae. Hence

διασφίγγεις, εως, ἡ, a binding tight, Ib.

διασφύεις, εως, ἡ, (σφύω) φλεβών the pulse, Hipp.

διασφικτίζω, to form accurately, copy a model, Plat. Tim.

50 B, and Luc. Hence

διασφικτῖσις, εως, ἡ, a forming, moulding.

διασφίω, f. ἴωω, to cleave asunder, severs, Il. 16. 316, Od.

9. 71. Pass., to be parted, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 13. Hence

διασφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = δισφύσις, I. Hipp.

διασφίστις, εως, ἡ, division, splitting, Ath.

διασφισμα, atos, τό, anything cut off or through, A. B.

II. in Music, half the diesis.

διασφολέω, strengthd. for ἀσφολέω.

διασφώω, f. σώω, to preserve through, e. g. an illness, a battle,
bring one well through, keep safe, Hdt. 2. 156, 7. 49, etc.: also
to keep in memory, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 22: Med. to preserve to
oneself, retain, Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 28, etc. Pass. to come safe through,
recover, as from illness, Id. Mem. 2. 10, 2, διασφύσθαι eis . .
or πρὸς . ., to come safe to a place, Thuc. 4. 113, Xen. An. 5. 4, 5,
etc. Hence

διασωστών, verb. Adj., one must keep safe, Ep. Plat. 360 B.

διασωπιδάω, f. σωπίω, Dep. med., poet. for διασωπιδάω,
Böckh Pind. O. 13. 130.

διασωστής, οὔ, δ, (διασφύω) one who brings one into safety, a
preserver.

διασωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for saving.

διασώω, to rub to pieces, Nic.

διατάγω, to arrange, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 33.

διατάγη, ἡς, ἡ (διατάσσω) = διτάξις, N. T.

διατάγμα, atos, τό, an ordinance, edict, Diod.

διατάκτης, δ, a leader, Hernes ap. Stob. Eccl. i. 1084.

διατάκτωρ, opos, δ, = foreg.

διατάλαιπωρέω, to bear up against misery.

διατάλαντόω, to make to oscillate, toss about.

διατάμνω, to manage, dispense, Plat. Legg. 805 E; and in
Med., Id. Criti. 111 D.

διατάμνω, f. ἀνῶ, Ion. for διατέμνω, Hdt. 2. 139.

διατάξις, εως, ἡ (διατάσσω) disposition, arrangement, Plat.
Tim. 53 B: esp. the drawing up of troops, order of battle, Hdt.

9. 26. II. an order, a will, Polyb.

διατάρασσω, f. ῥῶ, Att. -τρω, to throw into great confusion,
confound, Lat. perturbare, Plat. and Xen. Hence

διατάρᾱχή, ἡ, disturbance, Plut.

διάτασις, εως, ἡ, tension, distension, Plat. Rep. 407 C. 2.

a stretching, straining, as of the limbs, voice, Arist. Pol.

διατάσσει, f. ῥῶ, Att. -τρω, to arrange, ordain, establish, c.
acc., νόμον Hes. Op. 274, Th. 74: to set in order, draw up
an army, Hdt. 6. 112, 107: also to draw up separately, Id. i.

103. 2. c. acc. et inf., to appoint one to do or be . . , as, δ.
τοὺς μὲν οὐκίας οἰκοδομῆν τοὺς δὲ δορυφόρους εἶναι Id. i. 114.

B. Med., aer. part. f. διατάξαι, to be appointed posted in battle-order, Ar.
Vesp. 360, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20; so too in Pass. pf. διατερᾶχθαι,

to be in battle order, to be put at different posts, Hdt. 7. 124,
178: c. inf., to be ordered, appointed to do . . , Id. i. 110. II.

in Med., to make a decree or will, Plut., and Anth.

διατᾶκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διατέμνω) on the stretch, urgent, Polyb.

διατᾶφρεύω, to divide, cut off or fortify by a ditch, Polyb.

διατᾶχους and διατᾶχῶν, Adv. for διὰ τᾶχους, διὰ ταχέων,
as now usu. written, v. τᾶχος.

διατέγω, strengthd. for τέγω.

διατεβρυμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαβρίπτω, effe-
minately, Plat. Legg. 922 C.

διατέλλω, f. τελλῶ, pf. τέταμαι, pf. pass. τέταμαι, to stretch out,
stretch, τόξον Hdt. 3. 35, so too in Med., Id. 4. 9; τὰς χεῖρας

Xen. Cyr. 3. 34. 2. intr. to extend, ἐπὶ πολὺ Arist. Eth. N.;
καθ' ἑαυτὸν τὸ σῶμα Id. H. A. II. δ. δδδν to accomplish a

journey, Diod.: hence seemingly intrans., to reach, arrive at,
Lat. contendere, eis or πρὸς . . , Polyb. B. Med. to strain

oneself, or what is one's own, διατελεσθαι τὰ βέλεα to have their
lances poised and ready to throw, Hdt. 9. 18, cf. Xen. Cyr. i.
4, 23, Theocr. 22. 67: hence absol., to exert oneself, labor with
might and main, esp. in part. aer. i, διατεταμένους φέρων Xen.
Mem. 4. 2, 23; and in Pass., θεῖν διατεταμένους Plat. Rep. 474
A, cf. 501 C: διατελεσθαι πρὸς τι to exert oneself for a purpose,
Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 9; c. inf., δ. πρᾶττεν Arist. Eth. N.: followed
by ὥς . . , δτι . . , to maintain stoutly that . . , Plut., and Luc.

C. Pass. also in Medic. sense, to be distended.

διατερίζω, f. ἴωα, Att. ἰῶ, to cut off and fortify by a wall,
Ar. Eq. 818; in gen. to divide as by a wall, ἡ ἴσις δ. τὰ ὄμματα

Xen. Symp. 5. 6. Hence

διατερίζω, τό, = sq., Diod.

διατερίζω, atos, τό, a wall, fence between two places, Polyb.

2. a place walled off, or fortified, Thuc. 3. 34, 7. 36.

διατεκμαίρομαι, Dep. med., to mark out, appoint, Lat. designare,
ἐργα Hes. Op. 396.

διατελεστών, verb. Adj. from διατελέω, one must continue,
Clem. Al.

διατελεντάω, to bring to fulfilment, Il. 19. 90, in tmesi.

διατελέω, f. ἐώω, to accomplish, bring quite to an end, pass, δ.
τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ζῆς Hdt. 6. 117, cf. Plat. Apol. 31 A; also δ. διὰ
βλδ Id. Symp. 192 C: of actions, to fulfil, δ. χάριν Eur. Heracl.
434: c. part., vel Adj., to continue, remain so and so, as δ.
ἐόντες ἐλευθέρῳ Hdt. 7. 111, cf. i. 32, etc.; δ. πρόθυμῳ
to continue zealous, Thuc. 6. 89; δ. ἀχίρων Xen. Mem. i. 6, 2: it
may oft. best be rendered by an Adv., etc., as δ. φεύγων he
runs straight on, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 200. Hence

διατελής, ἐς, incessant, βρονταί Soph. O. C. 1514: permanent,
τυραννίδες Plat. Rep. 618 A: διὰ τέλους or τέλους stands for
the Adv., Hipp.

διατέμνω, Ion. τᾶμνω, f. τεμῶ, to cut through, cut in twain,
Il. 17. 522, 618, and Hdt.: to sever, part. Aesch. Supp. 545:
to cut up, Hdt. 2. 41; hence in Pass., διατμηθῆναι λέπαδρα
to be cut into strips, Ar. Eq. 768.

διατενής, ἐς, (διατέμνω) stretching, tending, πρὸς τι Theophr.

διατερσάμην, strengthd. for τερσάμην.

διατερσάω or διὰ τερσάων, ἡ, sub. χορδῶν συμφωνία, the
fourth, as an interval in the musical scale, cf. διασάων.

διατεταμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διατέμνω, with might
and main, earnestly, Arist. Eth. N.

διατερπαίω, f. ἀνῶ, Ion. ἀνέω, to bore through, make a hole
in, τὴ Hdt. 2. 11, 3. 12, Ar. Thesm. 18: Theophr. has διατρι-
παίω, and in late prose we have διατριπᾶν, with part. διατριπᾶς.

διατῆκω, f. ῥῶ, to melt, soften by heat, Ar. Nub. 149. Pass.
to waste away, Plut.

διατρηῶ, to watch closely, Arist. H. A.; δ. μή . . , Dem. 115.
26: δ. τᾶν to keep a post faithfully, ap. ennd. 238. 9. II.

sub. ἐαυτῶν, to keep, abstain from, N. T.

διατήρησις, εως, ἡ, a watching, guarding, preservation, Diod.

διατηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed for keeping, etc., M. Anton.

διατίθημι, f. θίσω, to place separately, set, arrange, put
things in their places, Lat. disponere, Hdt. i. 132, etc.: hence

II. to direct, guide, manage, Thuc. 6. 15: esp. c. Adv.;
διατίθεναι τινὰ εἰς, κακῶς etc., to treat, manage well, ill, etc.,
Hdt. 3. 155, Dem. 369. 13: in gen. οὐτὼν διατίθεναι τινα
to dispose one so or so, give him such or such a character, taste,
etc., Isocr., cf. Wolf. Lept. p. 240; δ. τινας ἁπλῶς to make
them not trusty, Dem. 463. 19:—so too in Pass., διατίθεναι
to be disposed in a certain manner, πρὸς τινα Plat. Theat. 151 C,
Isocr. 161 E: to be disposed of, treated, οὐ βᾶλως διετέθη he
was not handled gently, Thuc. 6. 57.

III. to set forth, of
speakers, minstrels, etc., to recite, Plat. Charm. 162 D, Legg.

658 D: so too in Med., cf. C. II.

C. Med., to set forth, arrange as one likes, esp. of mer-
chandise, to set out for sale, dispose of it, Hdt. i. 1, 194; to dis-
pose of one's property by will, Plat. Legg. 922 C, sq., and Orat.,

cf. διαθήκη. 2. in gen. to dispose of as one likes, τὰ σώματα
Isocr. 261 E, τὴν σχολήν Luc. i: always c. Art., Schäf. Mel.

p. 24, 87. 3. to arrange, settle mutually, δ. διαθήκην τινὶ
to make a covenant with one, Ar. Av. 439: ἐφιν δ. τινὶ to settle a
quarrel with one, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 23: absol. to make an agree-

ment with, promise, N. T. 4. to compose, make, νόμους Plat.

Legg. 834 A. 5. *to set forth, recite, λόγους Polyb.*: cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 29, Heind. Plat. Charm. 162 D. 6. διατίθεσθαι ὄργην εἰς τινα *to direct, let loose one's anger against one.*
 διατιλάω, *to pass excrements, Hipp.*
 διατίλλω, *to pluck bare, Soph. Fr. 587.* Hence
 διατίλλω, *στος, τό, a portion plucked off, Anth.*
 διατίμω, *strengthen, for τιμώ, Aesch. Theb. 1047.* Hence
 διατίμω, *εως, ἡ, = τιμω, Ath. [I]*
 διατίμω, *ως, ἡ, = τιμω, an appraiser, valuer.*
 διατινάζω, *to shake asunder, shake to pieces, Od. 5. 263, Eur. Bacch. 588, 606: in gen. to shake violently, κάρα δ. ἐνὸς κάτου Id. I. T. 282.*
 διατινάζω, *α, ον, = τυνάζω, Ar. Vesp. 329.*
 διατινάζω, *καινο, α, ον, = τινάζω, v. sub διατεταίνω.*
 διατινάζω, *to pierce through, wound, Hipp.*
 διατλήναι, *to endure, suffer, v. τλήναι.*
 διατρέω, *(ἀτρός) to eviscerate, Hipp.*
 διατρίγω, *αορ. i διέτριψα: αορ. 2 διέτριγον, pass. -μύγων, Ep. for διατρίνω, to cut in twain, divide, sever, Il. 21. 3: νηρόμενος διέτριγων λαίμα swimming I cleft the wave, Od. 7. 276, cf. 5. 409: διέτριγεν, 3 plur. pass. for -μύγαν, δ. ἐν φιλότῳ they parted friends, Il. 7. 302; but absol. in Il. 16. 354, they were scattered abroad.*
 διατρίβω, *f. ἴσω, to eviscerate, Arist. Meteor.*
 διατριχέω, *(τοῖχος) = ἀνατριχέω, q. v., Eubul. Καται. 5.*
 διατριχέω, *ἡ, (διατρίνω) a cutting in two, parting, Ael.: from διατρίνω, ον, cut in two, equally divided.*
 διατριβή, *strength, for τριβή, v. τριβή.*
 διατριβή, *ἡ, ὄν, = sq. III.*
 διατριβή, *ον, (διατριβή) stretched out, on the stretch, vehement, Theophr.* II. in Music, *γένος or μέλος διάττονον, and διαττονική, a melody of the diatonic kind, the simplest of the three, cf. ἑναρμονικός, and χρωματικός, and Dict. of Antiq. p. 625.*
 διατριβή, *ον, that can be shot across, δ. χώρα a place within bow-range or arrow-shot, Plat.: from διατρίνω, to shoot through or across.* II. in Med., *to contend in archery with... τινί Xen. Cyr. I. 4. 4.*
 διατρίβω, *ατος, τό, graven work, LXX: from διατρίνω, = sq., Philo.*
 διατρίβω, *αορ. διατρίνω, to strike through, pierce.*
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, a piercing voice: from διατρίνω, ον, (διατρίνω) piercing, Aesch. Pr. 76: metaph. of sound, piercing, thrilling, Id. Eum. 567.* II. *proparox. διάττονος, ον, pass., pierced, bored through, Soph. O. T. 1034.*
 διατρίβω, *inf. aor. of διατρίνω.*
 διατρίβω, *to talk in tragic style, v. I. Dem. 232. 22.*
 διατρίβω, *δ, ἡ, = λισπώγος, Strattis Incert. 15.*
 διατρίβω, *strength, for τριβή, to state clearly, Iamb.*
 διατρίβω, *to throw neck over crop, Plut.: cf. ἐκτριβή.*
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, ὄν, fit, suited for dissuading, Plut.: from διατρίνω, f. ψω, to turn, esp. of persons, to turn one away or dissuade from a thing, make him ashamed of it, Polyb. Pass. c. fut. med., aor. med. διατρίβω, and also aor. pass. διατρίβω, πιν = To turn from a thing, be ashamed, Hipp. and Dem. 708. 20: to be perplexed, Polyb.*
 διατρίβω, *f. θένω, to breed up, support, Araros ὕμν. I: to sustain continually, in pass., Thuc. 4. 39: τινά ἀπό τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.*
 διατρίβω, *f. θέρομαι: αορ. διέτρεον, also διέτρεα Call. Lav. Pall. 23: πεδέρωμαι. To run through or over, ἐχθρόντα κενύει, ὕδωρ Od. 3. 177, 5. 100: also freq. metaph., δ. τὰ ἡδέα to run through, exhaust them, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31; δ. λόγον to get to the end of it, Plat. Phaedr. 237 A.* II. *intr. to run about, Lat. discurre, Ar. Pac. 536: διατρέχοντες ἀσπίδες Ib. 838.* III. *δ. εἰς... to come quite to... Hipp.*
 διατρίβω, *f. ἴσω, to run trembling about, flee all ways, διέτρεσαν ἑλλοιδί ἄλλοι Il. 11. 481, cf. 486.*
 διατρίβω, *τά, Egyptian canal-boats for carrying grain.*
 διατρίβω, *εως, ἡ, (διατρίβω) a boring through: a pore, Hipp.*
 διατρίβω, *ον, (διατρίβω) bored through, pierced.*
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, a wearing away, esp. of time, a spending, way or manner of spending, χρόνον Soph. Fr. 380, συμποσίον Alex. Polycl. 1: hence 2. a pastime (pass-time), amusement, Ar.*

Plut. 923. 3. *serious employment, labor, study, διατρίβην ποιεῖσθαι περί τι Isae. 87. 36: πρόσ τι Aeschin. 33. 15: ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Ran. 1498: esp. a discussion, argument, Plat. Apol. 37 D: a rhetorical essay, Arist. Rhet.* 4. *a way of life, living, δ. ἐν ἀγορᾷ Ar. Nub. 1058.* II. in bad sense, *a waste of time, loss of time, delay, with or without χρόνον, Thuc. 3. 38, 5. 82: hence διατρίβην πότῳ ποιεῖν to prolong it, Alex. Tirō. 1.*
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, ὄν, good at διατρίβω, scholastic, Polyb. Exc. Mai. p. 395.*
 διατρίβω, *f. ψω, to rub between or against, rub away, consume, Il. 11. 847: νύπν. πρόσ τι: to waste, destroy, Od. 2. 265, Theogn. 917: hence in Pass., κείσθαι διατρίβην to perish utterly, Wess. Hdt. 7. 120.* II. *metaph. δ. χρόνον, Lat. contere tempus, to spend time, Hdt. 1. 189, παρά τινι Id. 1. 24, etc.; so too δ. βίον, Lat. terere vitam, both in good and bad sense.*
 2. but more freq. *sine χρόνον, as if absol., to spend, pass time, live, ἐν γυμνασίοις Ar. Nub. 1002, μετ' ἑλλήνων Plat., etc.: hence 3. to busy, employ oneself, ἐν γῇσι Plat. Apol. 29 C, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 22. 25; περί τι Isocr. 1 C, etc.*
 4. *to lose time, delay, Il. 19. 150, Ar. Eq. 515, etc.: c. part., λέγων δ. to waste time in speaking, Isocr. 34 A; μέλλον διατρίβω δεῦρο I have been always dilatory till now, Plat. Theaet. 143 A.* 5. *to maintain a discussion, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 59 D.* III. *with another acc., to put off, delay, thwart, hinder, χρόνον, γάμον Il. 4. 42, Od. 20. 341: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, διατρίβει Ἀχαιοὺς γάμον to detain them by a wedding, Od. 2. 204: also c. gen. rei, μὴ διατρίβωμεν ὀδοῖς let us not lose time on the way, Od. 2. 404. [I, except in διατρίβω.]*
 διατρίβω, *ατος, τό, μύρον, a raw or sore from the skin being rubbed off, in riding, etc., Lat. intertrigo.*
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, ὄν, fit for rubbing, dilatory, Ar. Lys. 943.*
 διατρίβω, *ον, returning every third day, tertian, Galen.*
 διατρίβω, *Adv. = τριχῶ, in three divisions, three ways, Hom., though Wolf writes διὰ τριχῶ, except h. Hom. Cer. 86.*
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, (διατρίβω) a turning away, change of sentiment: hence confusion of mind, agitation, Polyb.*
 διατρίβω, *ον, various in dispositions, τρόποι Eur. I. A. 560.*
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, (διατρίβω) sustenance, support, Xen. Vect. 4. 49.*
 διατρίβω, *f. ἴσω, of a horse, to trot, Xen. Eq. 7. 11.*
 διατρίβω, *ον, (τρίβω) ὄρθω Od. 24. 342, acc. to some, rows of vines with corn between them, others, better, vineyards planted with vines ripening in succession, one after the other, cf. Od. 7. 124, sq. [I]*
 διατρίβω, *to bore through, pierce, Arist. H. A.*
 διατρίβω, *strength, for τριβή, Plat. Legg. 695 C.*
 διατρίβω, *neut. part. aor. 2. pass. from διατρίβω, Il.*
 διατρίβω, *f. τρώομαι, aor. διέτρεον, to nibble, gnaw through, Ar. Vesp. 164, 368, etc.*
 διατρίβω, *Att. for διασάω, to sift through, Plat. Soph. 226 B, etc., cf. Ruhnck. Tim.* Hence
 διατρίβω, *εως, ἡ, a sifting through, Plut.*
 διατρίβω, *δ, a sieve, v. Ruhnck. Tim.*
 διατρίβω, *ον, fut. διέτω, Att. for διάσω, διασώω, q. v.*
 διατρίβω, *to form, mould, fashion, Diod.: in late authors, to form a plan, meditate a thing, c. aut sine λογισμῷ. Hence διατρίβω, εως, ἡ, a shaping, formation, shape, Arist. H. A.* II. *a statute, canon, etc., Eccl. [I]*
 διατρίβω, *verb. Adj., one must form, Dion. H.*
 διατρίβω, *strength, for τριβή, to sneer at, Alciph.*
 διατρίβω, *to glance, shine through, τινί Plut.: esp. διατρίβω, sub. ἥλιος or ἡμέρα, day dawns, ἅμα τῷ διατρίβω Polyb. Hence διατρίβω, δ, splendor bursting forth, Plut.*
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, = foreg., Themist.* II. *a hole to admit light, Diod.*
 διατρίβω, *= διατρίβω, Plut.*
 διατρίβω, *εως, (αὐτῇ) translucent, transparent, radiant, Call. Lav. Pall. 21, Anth., and freq. in late Prose.* Hence
 διατρίβω, *ἡ, = διατρίβω.*
 διατρίβω, *δ, Dim. from διατρίβω II.*
 διατρίβω, *ον, (δὲ ἀποῦ, ἀλφειά) chosen for its self.*
 διατρίβω, *(αὐθεντῆς) to be certainly informed, Sext. Emp.*
 διατρίβω, *ον, δαίμον, τό, (αὐδός) an air on the flute in the interval of the choral song.*

διαυλοδρομέω, to run the δαυλος, return to the starting-point, Arist. Gen. An.: and διαυλοδρόμης, ου, ὅ, a runner in the δαυλος, Pind. P. 10. 14: and

διαυλοδρομία, ἡ, a running forwards and backwards: from διαυλοδρός, ου, (δραμίν) running the δαυλος, Artemid. Διαυλος, ὅ, (δῖς, αἰὼς) a double pipe or channel: hence in the race, a double course, where the runner (διαυλοδρόμος) ran to the farthest point of the στάδιον, turned the post there (καμπτήρ), and then ran back again, Soph. El. 691, Eur. El. 825: hence metaph., δαυλὸν δάρερον κόλον κάμπτην to run the backward course, retrace one's steps, Aesch. Ag. 344, ubi v. Blomf.: δαυλὸν κυμάτων ebb and flow, rise and fall of the waves, Lat. fluctus reciproci, Eur. Hec. 29. II. a strait, Eur. Tro. 435. III. a breathing hole, Opp., cf. αὐλῶν.

διαυλονία, ἡ, (αὐλῶν) a strait.

διαυλωνίζω, f. ἴω, to pass through a strait, Arist. Meteor. διαυχέζομαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., to hold the neck erect. Διαυχένιος, ου, (αἰχλήν) running throughout the neck, μυελός Plat. Tim. 73 E.

διαδύναι, inf. aor. 2 of διεσθῆναι, to eat, bite, gnaw through, Hdt. 3. 109.

διαδάνω, and διαδάνην, Adv., openly: from διαδάνω, f. φάνω, to shew through, make to shine through. Pass. διαδανίωμαι, to be seen, appear or shew through, Il. 8. 497, Hdt. 3. 24: to glow, to be red-hot, μοχλὸς διεδανέτο αἰνῶς Od. 9. 379: metaph. to be proved, shew itself, Pind. N. 3. 123, cf. Thuc. 2. 51: to be conspicuous among others, Thuc. 1. 18.

II. seemingly intr., to shew light, dawn, ἡμέρα, ἡδὲ φανεῖν Hdt. 7. 219., 8. 83: so too metaph., Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5. 2. to be transparent, Pind. P. 3. 78.

διαφαίρω, to take quite away, LXX.

διαφάνεια, ἡ, =διάφαισις, transparency, Plat. Phaed. 110 D. διαφάνης, ἐς, (διαφαίνω) seen through, transparent, ὕαλος Ar. Num. 767: cf. Föls. Oec. Hipp. 2. glowing, red-hot, Hdt. 4. 73, 76.

II. metaph., well-known, manifest, Soph. O. T. 754. 2. famous, illustrious, Plat. Rep. 600 B. Adv. -νός, Thuc. 2. 65.

διαφανία, ἡ, and διάφανσις, εὖς, ἡ, =διάφαισις.

διαφαρμάκεω, to give medicine to, τινά Plat.

διάφαισις, εὖς, ἡ, (διαφαίνω) transparency, as giving a view through, opp. to ἔμφαισις, Theophr.

διαφαιλύω, f. ἴω, strengthd. for φαλύω, Plat. Legg. 804 B. διαφασκώ, Ion. φάσκω, to shew light through, be clear, dawn, ἐπὶ ἡμέρᾳ διαφασκούσα as soon as day began to dawn, Hdt. 3. 86., 9. 45, cf. διαγάζω.

διαφεγγής, ἐς, (φέγγω) transparent, brilliant, Luc.

διαφερόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. from διαφέρω, differently from, at odds with, τινί foll. by ἡ, Plat. Rep. 538 B, etc.: esp.

2. differently from others, especially, extremely, Thuc. 1. 37: c. gen., διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων above all others, Plat. Crito 52 B.

διαφέρω, fut. διόσω and διόσομαι: aor. 1. διήνεγκα, Ion. διήνεκα: aor. 2. διήνεγκον, to bear through, carry over or across, carry from one to another, convey, e. g. κηρύγματα Eur. Supp. 382: γλῶσσαν δ. to put the tongue in motion, to articulate, Soph. Tr. 323, where however Herm. takes it otherwise.

2. to carry different ways, to carry about, Lat. differre: hence to tear asunder, tear in pieces, Valck. Hdt. 7. 10, 8, Aesch. Cho. 68: also διαφέρειν τὴν ψῆφον to give their votes a different way, i. e. against one, Hdt. 4. 138: but also to vote one way or the other, to determine by vote, Eur. Or. 49: metaph. to disperse, spread, esp. reports, διαφ. τινα to spread a man's fame abroad, Pind. P. 11. 91.

3. to carry through, bring to an end, bring to perfection, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5: δ. βλῶν, αἰῶνα, Lat. peragere vitam, to go through life, Hdt. 3. 40, Eur. Hel. 10: and very freq. without βλῶν, as if intrans. to live, last, Hipp.: so too in Med. to live, Soph. Aj. 511, but v. Herm.: hence 4. to bear through, endure, support, sustain, Lat. perferre, off with an Adv. ῥῆστα or χαλεπῶς, Lat. facillime, graviter ferre, Soph. O. Tr. 321: to bear, endure throughout, to the end, πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 25.

5. ἐράνους διαφέρειν, =διαλίσσασθαι, to pay them up, Lyourg. 150. 38, cf. ἐράνους.

II. intr. to differ, to be different from, c. gen., Eur. Or. 251, etc.: to make a difference, Lat. differre, ἀρ' οἱ τεκόντες διαφέρουσιν ἢ τροφαί: is it one's parents or nurture that make the difference? Eur. Hec. 599.

2. mostly impers. διαφέρει, it makes a difference: πλείστον δ., Lat. multum interest, Hipp.: οὐδὲν διαφέρει, οὐ διαφέρει it makes no odds, Lat. nihil refert, Plat., etc.: c. dat. pers. διαφέρει μοι it makes a difference to me; αὐτῷ ἰδίᾳ τι δ. he has some private interest at stake, Thuc. 3. 42: c. inf., ἀποθανεῖν Hdt. 1. 85.

3. τὰ διαφέροντα points of difference, Thuc.: but esp., the odds, the difference, Lys. 187. 13, Isae. 47. 35.

4. to be different from a man, to surpass, excel him, τινός c. inf., Thuc. 3. 39, τινός ἐς ἀρετήν Plat. Apol. 35 B, τινός τι Thuc. 2. 39, τινός ἔν τι Isocr. 34 E: absol. to excel, surpass, ἐπὶ τι Isocr. 210 C: hence to prevail, become common, Thuc. 3. 83.

B. in Pass. διαφέρωμαι, much like the intrans. usage, to differ from, differ in opinion, be at variance with, quarrel, περί τινος Hdt. 1. 173, τινός, τινί and πρὸς τινα Plat.: also διαφέρεισθαι γνώμῃ Hdt. 7. 220.—The whole word is post-Hom.

διαφείνω, f. ζομαι, to flee through, get away, escape, absol., or c. acc., Hdt. 1. 10, 204, etc., and Att.: also δ. ἐκ πόνων εἰς ἀγαθὰ Plat. Legg. 815 E: διαφείνω με it slipped me, escaped my memory, Lat. fugit me, Isocr. 80 B, cf. Plat. Meno 96 E.

διαφευκτός, ὁ, ὄν, (διαφείνω) able to escape, Luc.

διαφύεσις, εὖς, ἡ, an escaping, means of escape, Thuc. 3. 23.

διαφύμιζω, f. ἴω, post. ἴω, to make known, make famous, Arat.: also in Med., Dion. P.

διαφάρτακός, ὁ, ὄν, destructive: from διαφείρω, f. φερῶ, and Ep. φέρσω II. 13. 625. To destroy utterly, bring to nothing, blot out, II., Hdt., and Att.: to make away with, kill, Hdt. 9. 88, etc.: in gen. to spoil, harm, make worse in any way, δ. χεῖρα to weaken, slacken one's hand, Eur. Med. 1055: δ. βλῶν to waste one's substance, etc.

2. in moral sense, to lead astray, corrupt, ruin, γνώμην τινός Aesch. Ag. 932: δ. τοῖς νέουσ Plat. Apol. 25 A, 30 B, etc.; esp. to corrupt by bribes, Lat. corrumpere, Hdt. 5. 51: δ. γυναῖκα to seduce a woman, Lys. 93. 16, etc.: δ. γραμματεῖον, νόμιον to falsify, counterfeit them, off. in Isocr.

3. οὐδὲν διαφείρωσιν τοῦ χρώματος to lose nothing of one's color, Plat. Phaed. 117 B.

B. Pass., c. fut. pass. διαφάρησμαι, and med. διαφάρησμαι, Ion. διαφερέσμαι Hdt. 9. 42: (on the supposed aor. 2 med. διαφάρησται in Hdt. 8. 90, v. Butt. Catal. voc. φέρω.) To be destroyed, go to ruin, perish: esp. to be crippled, disabled, Hdt. 1. 34, 166, etc.: τὴν ἀκὴν διεφάρησεν, deaf, Hdt. 1. 38: τὰ σκέλεα δ. with their legs broken, Id. 8. 28: διεφάρησεν rotten, corrupt, Plat. Rep. 614 B: τὸ φρενὸν διαφάρησεν = φρενοβλάβεια, Eur. Or. 297.

II. The perf. διεφάρησεν is intr., to be deranged, mad, Il. 15. 128: also to be dead, διεφάρησεν αἷμα putrid blood, Hipp.: but in Att. poets also transit., as Soph. El. 306, Ar. Fr. 418, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1014, Plat. Phaed. 117 B.

διαφρόνω, to envy, τινί LXX.

διαφθορά, ὁ, (διαφείρω) corruption, ruin, destruction, death, ἐπὶ διαφθορῇ διεστέλλετο Hdt. 4. 164: δ. μαρψίς Aesch. Fr. 643, πόλεως Thuc. 8. 86: δ. φρενῶν madness.

2. in moral sense, corruption, seduction, τῶν νέων Xen. Apol. 19: κριτῶν bribery, Arist. Rhet. 3. abortion, Hipp. 4. ἔχθρην διαφθ. a prey for fishes, of a corpse, like ἀρπαγῇ, Soph. Aj. 1297. Hence

διαφθορεῖς, εὖς, ὁ, a corrupter, seducer, Valck. Hipp. 682.

διαφθίμι, f. ἴσω, to dismiss, disband, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 24, etc. [on quantity, v. ἀφθίμι.]

διαφιλοτιμώμαι, Dep., to strive emulously, Theophr.: to rival one, τινί Plat.

διαφλέγω, f. ζῶ, to burn through, consume, LXX.

διαφοιβάω, f. ζῶω, or

διαφοιβάζω, to drive mad. Pass. to rave, Soph. Aj. 332.

διαφοινίσσω, strengthd. for φοινίσσω, Hipp.

διαφοιτάω, f. ἴσω, Ion. -τέω, to wander abroad, run about, Hdt. 1. 60, 186: also διά τῆς χώρας δ. Ar. Av. 557: also to get abroad, as a report, Plat.

διαφορά, ἡ, (διαφέρω) difference, distinction, Thuc. 3. 10, etc. 2. difference, variance, disagreement, Hdt. 1. 1: also in

plur., τὰς διαφορὰς διαίρειν, καταλαμβάνειν to settle them, Hdt. 23. 7. 9, 2, and so Thuc. II. distinction, superiority, excellence, Plat. Tim. 23 A: hence III. advantage, interest, profit, and so 2. money, v. διαφέρω II. διαφορὰ III. διαφορέω, = διαφέρω, to drag about, spread, Od. 19. 333: to drag or tear away, carry off, plunder, Hdt. 1. 88, to ravage, Dem. 44. 25, in Pass.: also to tear asunder, rend in pieces, destroy, Hdt. 7. 10, 8, Eur. Bacch. 739, Ar. Av. 338, etc.: to disperse tumours, etc., Gal. II. = διαφέρω I. 1, to carry through or across, from one place to another, in Pass., πρόσδος ἀπὸ ξυμμάχων δ. Thuc. 6. 91. III. a sense peculiar to this form is to throw off by perspiration, derived from the passage of food through the body, Gal.: hence διαφορητικός. Hence διαφόρημα, τό, a thing divided, torn to pieces, scattered, LXX. διαφόρησις, εως, ἡ, a division: plundering, Plut. II. perspiration, Gal. III. perplexity, Plut. διαφορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting perspiration, diaphoretic, Gal. διαφορά, ἡ, = διαφορὰ, Dion. H. διαφορὰς, ὄν, (διαφέρω) different, separate, unlike, Hdt. 2. 83., 4. 81. 2. differing or disagreeing with another, τῷ Eur. Med. 579: esp. in hostile sense, at variance with, Hdt. 5. 75, etc.: hence c. gen., δ. τυοὺς one's adversary, Dem. 849. 10. II. distinguished, superior, excellent, Antiph. Ὀμάρτα I.: hence 2. making a difference to one, advantageous, profitable, important, δ. ἐτέρου μάλλον Thuc. 4. 3. III. as Subst., τὸ διαφορὸν has every signf. of διαφορὰ. 1. difference, Hdt. 2. 7: disagreement, Thuc. 2. 37, in plur. 2. interest, advantage, Hipp. 3. expense, Theophr. Char. 10. 4. profit, money, Polyb. IV. Adv. -ως, with a difference, variously, Thuc. 6. 18. 2. excellently, Polyb. Hence διαφορότης, προς, ἡ, difference, variety, freq. in Plat. διαβάραμα, ατος, τό, a partition wall, Thuc. 1. 133. II. the membrane which divides the lungs from the stomach, the midriff, Gal., called in older Greek φρένες, Plat. Tim. 70 A: from διαβράγγιμι, f. φράξω, to divide by a hedge or partition, fortify, bar, Plut. διαφράδης, ες, distinct, of sound. Adv. -έως, Hipp.: from διαφράξω, to tell, point out distinctly, τῷ τι Il. 18. 9, Od. 6. 47, and later Ep., always in Ep. aor. διεφράδαον. διαβράσσω, f. ξω, Att. -ττω, = διαβράγγιμι, Hdn. διαδρέω, f. φρήσω Ar. Av. 194, Thuc. 7. 32, to let through, let out. (The root is only found in compos. with διδ, εἰς, ἐκ.) διαφρίσω, strengthd. for φρίσω. διαφροντικός, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰῶ, to meditate on, attend to, τι Hipp.: absol., Epicr. Incert. 1. 22: to take care of, τῶς Arist. Pol. διαφρος, ὄν, all foamy, Galen. διαφρουρέω, to keep one's post: metaph., διαπεφρουρηται Blos Aesch. Fr. 247. διαφυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = διαφυή, v. I. Diod. διαφυγάνω, = διαφεύγω, Thuc. 7. 44. διαφυγή, ἡ, (διαφεύγω) a refuge, means of escape, τῶς from a thing, Plat. Prot. 321 A. διαφυή, ἡ, (διαφυή) any natural partition or break, as the knees or joints in grasses, the joints in bodies, Plat. Phaed. 98 C: a cleft, division, as in nuts, Xen. An. 5. 4. 29. II. a layer of something running through another, a stratum or vein of earth, stone, metal, Theophr. διαφύλακτος, εἶα, ἔον, verb. Adj., to be watched, preserved, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43. διαφύλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for watching, preserving, Def. Plat. 412 A: from διαφύλασσω, f. ξω, Att. -ττω, to watch, preserve, defend, Hdt. 2. 121, 1, etc., and Att. διαφύξις, εως, ἡ, = διαφενξις, Plut. διαφύράω, f. δσω, to knead together, [ἄσω] διαφύσσω, to blow or breathe through, Luc. II. to blow away. Pass. to be scattered to the winds, vanish away, Plat. Phaed. 77 D, 80 D. Hence διαφύσσις, εως, ἡ, a blowing through or away: evaporation from the body, Arist. Probl. [ῶ] διαφύσις, εως, ἡ, (διαφύω) a growing through, bursting of the bud. II. = διαφυή, Hipp.

διαφύσσω, f. ξω, aor. διήφυσσα, Od., to draw out, draw off, as liquids, Od. 16. 110, with collat. notion of waste: but, πολλὸν (οὐς) διήφυσεν σαρκὸς δδόντι he tore assunder, ripped up much flesh with his tusks, Od. 19. 450, cf. Il. 13. 508, and v. ἀφύσσω. διαφύτεύω, to plant in order, Ar. Fr. 162. διαφύω, the pres. used only in Pass. διαφύομαι, to grow through, between, or across, Theophr. 2. to be scattered, disperse, Emped. 38. B. in same signf. we have intr. aor. διέφυν, χρόνος διέφυν, Lat. tempus intercessit, Hdt. 1. 61, and the perf. διαπέφυνκα Theophr.: but in late Prose, διατέφυνκα, to be grown through with, closely connected with, τῶς Plut. [ῶ, except in pres. and impf.] διαφώνω, to sound apart, to be dissonant, differ in tone, voice, opp. to συμφώνω, Plat. Gorg. 482 B: in gen., to disagree, Il. Phaed. 101 D: διαφανεῖ τι τῶν χρημάτων the accounts disagree, are not balanced, Polyb.: δ. τῷ to disagree with one: to be incongruous, opposed to, ἀλλήλοις Arist. Pol. Pass. διαφανεῖται it is disputed, Dion. H. II. to breathe one's last, die, LXX.: to perish, be lost, Diod. Hence διαφώνησις, εως, ἡ, = διαφονία. διαφωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined, leading to disagreement. διαφωνία, ἡ, difference in sound or voice, discord: hence difference, opposition, Plat. Legg. 680 A: opp. to ὁμοφωνία. διάφωνος, ὄν, (φωνή) discordant, different, Diod. Adv. -ως. διαφώσκω, Ion. for διαφάσκω, which is v. I. in Hdt. 3. 86. διαφωρίζω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰῶ, to enlighten, Plut.: ἡ διαφωρίσαι τῶν to clear a place, make room by force, Id. διαχάσσω, Dep., to draw back, separate oneself, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31: the intr. act. διαχάω is only found Xen. An. 4. 8, 18, ubi v. Krüger. διαχάλω, to gape wide, yawn, Plut. διαχάλασις, εως, ἡ, a disruption, disunion of the bones in the skull, etc., Hipp.: and διαχάλασμα, ατος, τό, a gap, hiatus, Dion. H.: from διαχάλλω, f. δσω, to loosen, relax, τὸ σάμα Epicr. Antil. 2. 19: δ. μέλαθρα to open, unbar, Eur. I. A. 1340. II. to make supple by exercise, Xen. Eq. 7. 11. III. intr. to be loose, relaxed, Hipp. διαχάρσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to cut in pieces, divide, Dion. H.: to hew out, carve, engrave, Plut. διαχαρρίζω, f. ἰσμαι, Att. ἰῶμαι, Dep. med., to distribute as presents, Diod. διαχάσκω, = διαχάλω, Ar. Eq. 533. διαχειρίζω, f. ἰσω, to winter, pass the winter, Thuc. 7. 42. διαχειρίω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰῶ, to have in hand, conduct, manage, Plat. Gorg. 526 B, and Xen.: so too Med. in Hipp., Polyb., etc. II. in Med. also, to lay hands on, to slay, Polyb. Hence διαχειρίσις, εως, ἡ, management, administration, Thuc. 1. 97. διαχειρισμός, δ, = foreg., Hipp. διαχειροτονία, to decide, choose between two persons or things by shew of hands, or in gen. by open vote, Dem. 1152. 9, and so in Med., Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 34. Pass. to be so elected, Plat. Legg. 755 D: cf. διαφιζόμεαι. II. later, in gen. to choose, elect, Joseph. Hence διαχειροτονία, ἡ, a decision, choice between two persons or things, δ. ποτεῖν = foreg., Dem. 707. 25: δ. δίδοναι to put the question for decision, Aeschin. 59. 13. διαχέω, f. χέσω, Ep. διαχέω, to pour, scatter different ways, Hom., only in 3 plur. aor. Ep. διέχευαν of the cutting up, dismembering a victim, Il. 7. 316, Od. 3. 456, etc. 2. to pour out, dissolve: and of metals, to soften, melt: also to disperse, Hdt. 2. 150. 3. metaph. to confound, τὰ βεβουλευμένα Hdt. 8. 57. B. Pass. to flow through or out, Hdt. 6. 119: to be melted, Xen. 2. to melt away, perish, fall to pieces, of a corpse, Hdt. 3. 16: to be dispersed, of humours, Hipp. 3. metaph. to be melted with delight, much pleased, Plat. Symp. 206 D, and Plut.: also διακεχυμένος τρυφή, Lat. diffusiens molliē. διαχλαυνός, strengthd. for χλαυνός, Nonn. διαχλευνός, strengthd. for χλευνός, Dem. 1221. 26. διαχλαυνώ, f. ανώ, strengthd. for χλαυνώ, Hipp. διαχλιδάω, strengthd. for χλιδάω, part. perf. διακεχλιδώς = διακεχυμένος τρυφή, Archipp. Incert. 3. διάχλωρος, ὄν, with a shade of livid green, Philo.

διαχώ, old regul. form for διαχώννυμι, only found in Hdt. 8. 97, in inf., διαχούν τὸ χῶμα to complete the mound: the other tenses belong to διαχώννυμι.

διαχράομαι, f. ὁσμαι, with Dor. 3 sing. διαχρησείται Theocr. 15. 54, Dep. med.: I. c. dat. rei, to use constantly or habitually, δ. ὀνόματι, ἡλώσῃ, τρώφῃ (ῥῆσι etc., Hdt.: also, like Lat. *uti*, of passive states, to meet with, suffer under, συμφορῇ μεγάλῃ, μόρῃ, δλῆρῃ, Lat. *affici morie*, Hdt. II. c. acc. pers., to use up, destroy, slay, Hdt. 1. 24, 110, etc., Thuc. 3. 36.

διαχρέομαι and διαχρέομαι, Ion. for διαχράομαι. διαχρίσμα, τό, an unguent or anointing, Medic.; and διαχρίστος, on, anointed, Diosc.: from διαχρίω, f. ἰω, to anoint, besmear all over, Hipp. [I] διαχρίστος, on, inlaid or intervenient with gold, ἐσθῆτες Polyb. διαχρώννυμι, f. χρώσω, to paint, daub over.

διάχλυος, on, very juicy, succulent, Arist. H. A. διαχλύς, εως, ἡ, (διαχέω) a pouring forth, Plut.: a spreading abroad, wasting, Theophr.: metaph. relaxation, enjoyment, Plat. Crat. 419 C. Hence

διαχλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to dissolve, scatter, Plat. Tim. 60 B: hence, prodigal.

διαχώννυμι, f. χῶσω, = διαχώ, q. v. II. to separate by a mound, Strab.

διαχωρέω, to go asunder, Arr. II. to go through, τινός Philostr.: to pass through, as excrement, Hipp.; hence impers., κάτω διαχωρεῖ αἰσίοις they labored under diarrhoea, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 268 B. 2. of coins, to pass, be current, Luc.

II. c. acc., to pass, eject, Arist. Part. An. Hence διαχώρημα, atos, τό, excrement, Strab.

διαχωρήσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp.

διαχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, easy of digestion, promoting it, Hipp.

διαχωρίζω, f. ἰω, Att. ἰω, to separate, Xen. Oec. 9. 7. Hence

διαχωρίσις, εως, ἡ, a separation.

διαχώρισμα, τό, a cleft, interval, division, Bast. Greg. p. 543.

διαχωρισμός, ὁ, = διαχώρισις, Joseph.

διαχωριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to divide or separate.

διάκωσις, εως, ἡ, (διακώννυμι) the making of a mound, Dioid.

διακώσω, to wipe thoroughly, Valck. Phoen. 1399. II. to

blow asunder, blow away, πλεκτάνη καπνοῦ Ar. Av. 1717.

διαψάλλω, strengthd. for ψάλλω, Eupol. Bap. 1.

διαψάλλω, used by the LXX. in the Psalms for the Hebr. *Selah*: for its various interpretations, v. Suicer in voc.

διαψάσω, strengthd. for ψάσω, Plut.

διαψάω, f. ἴω, to scratch through.

διαψέω, f. ξω, strengthd. for ψέω, Plat. Legg. 639 A.

διαψεύω, to deceive utterly, (Dem.) 1482. 26: so too in Med., Andoc. 6. 38. But διαψεύομαι also as Pass.; pf. διεψεύομαι: aor.

διεψεύσθην: to be deceived, mistaken, Isocr. 82 A: τινός in a person or thing, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 27, Dem. 626. 24. Hence

διεψεύσις, εως, ἡ, deceit, Stob. Ecl. 2. 220.

διαψηλάφω, to handle a thing, Lat. *pertractare*, LXX.

διαψηφίζομαι, f. ἰσμαι, Att. ἰσμαι, Dep. med.: to vote in order with ballots (ψήφοι, calculi), to give one's vote, περί τινος Plat. Legg. 937 A. II. to vote, decide by vote, Lys. 175. 10.

διαψηφισίς, εως, ἡ, (διαψηφίζομαι) a putting to the vote, collection of the votes, Plat. Legg. 958 A. 2. a decision by ballot, δ. ποιεῖν = foreg., Lys. 123. 18.

διαψήσω, δ. = foreg., Ath.

διαψηφιστός, ἡ, ὄν, elected by vote, Arist. Rhet. Al.

διαψιθύρω, to whistle or hiss through. II. intr. to whisper among themselves, Polyb.

διαψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, a cooling, refreshing, Hipp.; and

διαψύξις, ἡ, a cooling, Plut.: from

διαψύω, f. ξω, to cool, refresh, Hipp.: to air, to ventilate, dry and clean, ναῖς Thuc. 7. 12; so of misers bringing out their hoards, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21, Theophr., etc. [v]

διᾶω, = διᾶμι, to blow through, Od. 5. 478, 19. 440. [δ]

διβάμος, on, (βῆμα, balva, δῖς) two-legged, Rhes. 215.

διβάφος, on, (βάττω) twice-dipped, double-dyed, esp. of purple cloth, Horace's *laeae his murice tinctae*: cf. δ., sub. ἐσθῆς, a robe of the rarest purple, Cic. Fam. 2. 16; cf. δευτεροπυργός.

διβολία, ἡ, (βᾶλλω) = διβολος χαλᾶρα, Plut.

II. a double-edged lance, halbert, Ar. Fr. 401.

διβόλιον, τό, = foreg. II, in Plut. Mar. 25, of a German weapon, perh. = the *framaea* of Tacit. Germ. 6.

διβόλος, on, (βᾶλλω) twice-thrown: δ. χαλᾶρα a garment doubled, and so twice thrown over the body, Lat. *duplex paenula*.

II. two-pointed or edged, Rhes. 374.

διβρόχους, εια, υ, of two short syllables, Gramm.

διβρόχος, on, (βρέχω) twice soaked or moistened, Diosc.: δ.

ἔλαιον oil made by twice pressing.

διγᾶμέω, (διγάμος) to marry a second time, Eccl. Hence

διγάμη, ἡ, a second marriage, Eccl.

διγάμμα, τό, the Digamma, v. sub Γ.

διγάμος, on, (γάμεω) married to two people, adulterous, Ste-

sich. 74-75. II. married a second time, Eccl.

διγενής, ἐς (γένος) of double descent. II. of doubtful sex.

διγλήνιος, on, (γλήνη) with two eye-balls, Theocr. Ep. 6.

διγλύφος, on, (γλύφω) with twofold carving, doubly indented.

διγλωσσος, on, Att. -ττος, (γλῶσσα) speaking two languages,

Lat. *bilinguis*, Thuc. 8. 85, cf. 4. 109: hence 2. as Subst.,

ὁ διγλ., an interpreter, Plut. II. double-tongued, deceitful,

LXX.

διγνώμος, on, (γνώμη) doubtful, undecided.

διγονία, ἡ, a twin birth or a second birth, Arist. H. A.: from

διγόνος, on, (*γένα) twice-born, epith. of Bacchus, Anth.

II. twin; and so in gen., double, μάσθλης δ. Soph. Fr. 137:

δ. σώματα two bodies, Eur. El. 1178: but III. parox. διγόνος,

on, act. bearing twice or twins.

διγύος, on, poet., also διγύσιος, (γύα) of two hides of land.

διδαμα, atos, τό, (διδάσκω) that which is taught, instruction,

Ar. Nub. 668. II. a thing which teaches, means of instruction,

Eur. Bell. 13.

διδάκτεον, verb. Adj., one must teach, Plat. Rep. 452 A.

διδακτήριος, on, = sq.: τὸ διδακτήριον a proof, Hipp.

διδάκτικος, ἡ, ὄν, apt to teach, skilled in teaching, N. T.

διδάκτος, ἡ, ὄν, also on, Plat. Eryx. 398 D: I. of things,

taught, learnt: that can be taught or learnt, Pind. N. 3. 71,

Plat., etc. 2. that ought to be taught, Soph. Tr. 64. II.

of persons, taught, instructed, LXX. Adv. -τῶς.

διδάκτρον, τό, in plur. the teacher's fee, Lat. *Minerval*.

διδακτυλῖαιος, ala, αῖον, two fingers long or broad, Gal.: from

διδάκτυλος, on, two-fingered, two-toed. II. = foreg., Theophr.

διδαξίς, εως, ἡ, (διδάσκω) teaching, instruction, Eur. Hec.

600: doctrine, Eccl.

διδασκᾶλειον, τό, a teaching-place, school, Soph. Fr. 779,

Thuc. 7. 29. II. in plur. = διδάκτρα, Vit. Hom. 26.

διδασκᾶλια, ἡ, teaching, instruction, Even. 1: education,

training, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 24: δ. ποιεῖσθαι and παρέχειν to be a

lesson to one, Thuc. 2. 42, 87: but in good Att. more usu. διδαχῇ

or διδαξίς. 2. an admonition, warning: announcement by

words, Arist. Poet. 19. 6. II. the preparation, rehearsing of

a drama, etc., δ. τῶν χορῶν Plat. Gorg. 501 E, Plut.: also the

drama so produced, the Tetralogy acted together, v. διδάσκω II:

hence III. διδασκαλία or περί διδασκαλίαν Catalogues of the

Dramas, their writers, dates, and success, Arist. ap. Diog. L.

διδασκαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for teaching, instructive, Plat. Crat.

388 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 21. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. l. c.

διδασκάλιον, τό, = διδάγμα, a thing taught, science, art, Wess.

Hdt. 5. 58. II. in plur., = διδάκτρα, Plut.

διδασκᾶλος, δ, ἡ, a teacher, master, h. Hom. Merc. 556:

εἰς διδασκάλιον (sc. οἶκον) φοῖτᾶν to go to school, oft. in Plat.,

Schäff. Greg. p. 45: a dithyrambic or dramatic poet was called

χοροῦ διδασκᾶλος, or simply διδασκᾶλος, Ar. Av. 912, Ach. 628,

because he himself superintended the rehearsals and taught the

actors (χοροί): cf. χοροδιδασκᾶλος and διδασκᾶ II.

διδασκᾶσις, poet. for διδάξει, inf. aor. of sq., Hes.

διδάσκω, redupl. form from root ΔΑ-, δᾶμι: fut. διδάξω,

poet. διδασκᾶω Voss h. Hom. Cer. 144, Hes. Op. 64, Pind.

P. 4. 386: perf. διδάξα. To teach, τινά a person, τι a

thing, Hom., etc.: hence c. dupl. acc., ἱπποπόνας ες διδάξαν

they taught these riding, Il. 23. 307, cf. Od. 8. 481; so too in

Att., as Eur. Hipp. 252, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10: also, δ. τινά περί

τινός Ar. Nub. 382: c. acc. pers. et inf., θεοί ες διδασκόντι

ὕψαρον ἔμεναι: teach thee to be . . . , Od. i. 384; and c. inf.

alone, Ἀρτεμὺς διδάξει βάλλειν ἔγγρα πάντα she taught how

to shoot, *Il.* 5. 51: also with inf. omitted, διδάσκειν τινα ἵππεα (sc. εὖαι) to teach one to be . . , train one as a horseman, *Plat. Meno* 94 B; so δ. τινα σοφόν, κακόν *Elmsl. Heracl.* 575, *Stallb. Plat. Prot.* 327 C. B. but in *Med.*, to have one taught, = διδάσκειν δι' ἑτέρου, so διδάσκεισθαι τινα ἵππεα *Plat. Meno* 93 D, cf. *Pors.* and *Herm.* *Med.* 297, *Ruhnck.* *Tim.*: the *Act.* is sometimes so used, *Hemst. Ar. Plut.* p. 4, and conversely the *Med.* simply = *Act.*, *Pind. O.* 8. 77, *Ar. Nub.* 783. 2. in *Med.* like *Pass.*, to teach oneself, learn, *Soph. Ant.* 356.

C. *Pass.* to be taught, to learn, c. gen., διδάσκαλόμενος πολέμου trained, skilled in war, *Il.* 16. 811, cf. *δῶν: also c. acc., φάρμακα πρὸς τὴν διδιδάχθαι to learn medicine from one, *Il.* 11. 831, and so *Hdt.* 3. 81; c. inf., *Hdt.* 2. 69, etc. II. διδάσκειν, like *docere fabulam*, is peculiar used of the dithyrambic and scenic poets, who taught the actors their parts, and superintending the whole getting up and bringing out of their pieces, δ. διδύραμον, δράμα *Plat.* 1. 23, 6. 21; also διδιδάσκειν χορόν *Simon.* 54, cf. *Böttiger*, quid sit docere fabulam, 1795 (*Opusc.* p. 284).

διδαχῆ, ἥ = διδάξαι, teaching, *Hdt.* 3. 134, *Thuc.*, etc.: not poet. διδῆμι, *Ep.* collat. form from δέω, to bind, fetter, as τίθημι from *θέω: hence 3 sing. imperf. διδῆν, for ἐδιδῆν, *Il.* 11. 105: *Pors.* would also read διδέντων, 3 plur. imperat. pres. for δέντων, *Od.* 12. 54; and 3 pl. indic. διδέσται occurs as v. l. for δεινόμενοι in *Xen. An.* 5. 8, 24. [δ]

δίδωι, *Ion.* for δίδωσι, 3 sing. pres. from δίδωμι, *Hom.*

διδόναι, *Ep.* for δίδωσι, inf. pres. from δίδωμι, only *Il.* 24. 425.

διδράσκειν, to run away, escape, only used in compos., e. g. ἀποδιδράσκειν, διδιδράσκειν, fut. διδράσμαι [α]: perf. δεδράκα: *aor.* 2 ἐδράν, inf. δράναι, part. δράς, imperat. δράδι, conj. δρῶ, opt. δρῶν: *Ion.* διδρήσκειν, f. δρήσσομαι, ἐδρην etc. (N. B. not to be confounded with the regul. δρᾶω to do.)

διδραχμαῖος, α, ον = sq., *Critias* 40.

διδραχμος, ον, (δραχμή) of two drachms, worth them, at the price of them, *Arist. Oec.*: δ. δικάται soldiers with pay of two drachms a day, *Thuc.* 3. 17. II. τὸ διδραχμον, a double drachm: esp. in plur. the half-shekel, paid to the temple-treasury at Jerusalem, *Matth.* 17. 24, cf. *Exod.* 38. 26.

διδύμανον, ορος, δ, ἡ, τὸ, (διδυμός, ἀνήρ) touching two or both the men, κακὰ *Aesch.* *Theb.* 849. [α]

διδυματικός, ον, *Dor.* for διδυμητός, διδυμοτικός.

διδυμαχρος, ον, poet. for διδυμηχρος.

διδυμῶν, ονος, δ, ἡ, (διδυμός) a twin-brother, *Il.*: in gen. poet. for διδυμος, usu. in dual or plur. [α]

διδυμῆναι, to bear twins, *LXX.*

διδυμητός, ον, *Ion.* for διδυμοτικός.

διδυμος, poet. for διδυμός, like ἀπάλαμος and νάνυμος, *Böckh Pind. O.* 3. 37 (63).

διδυμογενής, ἑς, (*γενέω) twin-born, *Eur. Hel.* 206.

διδυμόζυγος, ον, and διδυμόζυνε, υγος, δ, ἡ, (ζυγόν) with a pair of horses: twofold, *Nonn.*

διδυμέροος, ον, double-voiced, epith. of Echo, *Nonn.*

διδυμῆκτος, ον, double-sounding, echoing, *Nonn.*

διδύμος, ἡ, ον (and perh. os), *on Pind.* P. 4. 371, but v. *Böckh Not. Crit.* p. 130), double, twofold, *Od.* 19. 227, *Il.* 23. 641, and freq. in *Att.*: δ. κατ'ἑντος a twin-brother, *Pind. N.* 1. 56: hence διδυμοί twins, for which διδυμά was also used, *Id.* 5. 41., 6. 52. II. οἱ δ. τὰς τεστιδας, *Anth.* (From δύο, δίς.) [Γ] Hence διδυμότης, ἡρος, ἡ, doubling, duality, *Plat. Philab.* 57 D.

διδυμοτοκία, to bear twins, *Hipp.*

διδυμοτοκία, ἡ, a bearing of twins, *Arist. H. A.*: from διδυμοτόκος, ον, (τοκίω) bearing twins, *Arist. H. A.*

διδυμηχρος, ον, contra. χρους, ον, (χρῶς) two-colored, *Musae.*

διδωθι, *Ep.* for δίδωθι, imperat. pres. from δίδωμι, *Od.* 3. 380.

διδωμι, redupl. from the root ΔΟ-, which appears in the deriv. forms, as also in *Lat.* do, cf. *dedo*, *dido*: fut. δώσω: *aor.* 1 ἔδωκα: perf. δέδωκα: *aor.* 2 ἔδων: pf. pass. δέδομαι: *aor.* med. ἐδόμεν. *Hom.* has also 2 and 3 sing. pres. διδοίς, διδοί, as *Il.* 19. 270, 2 sing. διδοίσθα, as if from δίδωμι, or acc. to *Buttm.* *Ausf. Gr.* § 107, *Ann.* 8. n, διδοίσθα. The following are also exclus. *Homer.*, Imperat. pres. δίδωθι *Od.* 3. 380, inf. pres. διδόναι *Il.* 24. 425, and fut. διδώσω, διδώσομεν

Od. 13. 358., 24. 314. *Aor.* 2 δόσκον for ἔδων is *Ion.*: but the Imper. pres. δίδωι, as if from δίδωμι, *Pind. Ol.* 1. 136, and the infin. pres. δίδων *Theocr.* 29. 9, are *Dor.* *Hdt.* also has 3 impf. ἐδίδου 5. 94.

Orig. signf. to give, present (with implied notion of giving freely, unforced, opp. to ἀποδίδωμι), τινί τῳ, from *Hom.* downwards. the most usu. construct.: also 2. to be ready to give, to offer, *Il.* 9. 519. 3. of the gods, to grant, assign, κῖδος *Hom.*: but more usu. of evils, δ. ἄλγεα, ἔρας, κήδεα etc., *Hom.*: later ἐδιδόναι to give good fortune, *Soph. O.* T. 1081, and *Eur.*: so too of the laws, to permit or sanction as a privilege, δεδωκέντων ἀπὸ τῶν νόμων *Isae.* 63. 8. 4. to devote, offer to the gods, ἐπὶ, ἐκατόμβας *Hom.* 5. c. acc. pers. to give up, surrender, ἀγέσσοι με δώσεις *Od.* 19. 167, δύνῃσι μιν ἔδωκεν *Il.* 5. 397, Ἐκτορα κύνιν *Il.* 23. 21, πυρί τινα *Il.* 183: c. inf. added, ἔλθω γὰρ οἱ ἔδωκεν . . ἐς πόλεμον φορέην gave him to whom to wear in war, *Il.* 15. 532, ἔδωκε τινὲν gave him to drink, *Hdt.* 4. 172; also c. inf. pass., δόκε τεύχεα θεράποντι φορήναι *Il.* 7. 149, where φέρεν would be equally good, v. *Taylor Ind.* in *Lys.* v. Infinit.: this differs from the use of the infin., inf. to. 6. esp. of parents, to give their daughter to wife, θυγατέρα ἀνδρί *Il.* 6. 192, *Od.* 4. 7; and so of *Telemachus*, ἀνέρι μητέρα δώσω *Od.* 2. 223; 2d. μνηδὲ ἔδωσαν αὐτὴν settled her in marriage at *Same*, *Od.* 15. 367, cf. 17. 442; more fully, δώσω σοι χαρίτων μίαν ὅπῃ *Il.* 14. 268: in *Prose* more usu. ἐκδίδωμι, *Wess.* *Hdt.* 5. 92.

7. but in *Att.* δίδοναι τινὶ τῳ to grant another to one's entreaties, pardon him at one's request, *Xen. An.* 6. 4, 31, like *Romulus Marti redonare*, *Hor. Od.* 3. 3. 33. 8. δίδοναι τινί τῳ to forgive one a thing, remit its punishment, Lat. condonare alicui aliquid, *Interp.* ad *Eur. Cycl.* 296, *Dem.* 274. 1: τινί τῳ εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν τῳ put it in one's head. 9. δίδοναι ἐαυτὸν τῳ τῳ put oneself in his hands or power, *Thuc.* 2. 68, τινὲ εἰς χεῖρας *Soph. El.* 1348. 10. δ. ὄρκον, opp. to λαμβάνειν, to tender an oath, *Isae.* 77. 16, v. *Arist. Rhet.* 1. 15.

11. δ. ψήφον, γνῶμην to give a vote, an opinion, *Oratt.*: but for δ. διαχειροτονίαν, cf. sub v. 12. δ. λόγον ἐαυτῷ τῳ to deliberate, *Hdt.* 1. 97, etc. 13. δ. δίκην, v. sub δίκη.

II. in vows and prayers, c. acc. pers. et inf., to grant, allow, bring about that . . , esp. in prayers, freq. in *Hom.* δὲς ἀποφθίμενον δύναι δόμεν Ἄϊδος ἔστω grant that he may go . . , *Il.* 3. 322; δὲς με τίσασθαι give me to . . , *Aesch. Ch.* 18; but also c. dat. pers., as *Soph. O.* C. 1101, *Phil.* 316. But in this form δὲς is oft. omitted. III. seemingly intr., to give oneself up, devote oneself, τινί, esp. ἡδονῇ, only in *Att.*, *Valck.* *Phoen.* 21, *Diatr.* p. 233. IV. The *Pass.* occurs but once in *Hom.*, οὐ τὸ δέδοται πολεμῆτα ἔργα deeds of war belong not to you, *Il.* 5. 428: but in *Att.* it is very freq.

διδωρος, ον, (δῶρον) of two hands' breadth, *dub.* in *Plin.*

δῖε, vocat. from δῖος, godlike, *Hom.*

δίε, poet. for ἐβῆ, imperf. from δῖω to frighten, *Hom.* [Γ]

διεγνήα, ἡ, (ἐγγνή) surety, bail.

διεγνήαω, f. ἵστω, to bail, to set free by giving bail. *Pass.* τινὶ τῳ to be bailed by any one, set free on his security, διατακοῦντα τῶνδε τοῖς προέκοις δ. bailed by their Proxeni for eight hundred talents, *Thuc.* 3. 70; ὅσο τινας *Dem.* 1358. 28.

II. to take out of pledge, redeem, c. gen. preti, σῶματα χρημάτων *Dion. H.*

III. διεγνήαντος Μενέχου τὸν παῖδα, *Πασίαν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὰ τῶνδε διεγνήαστο Isocr.* 361 C, is explained, (in *Act.*) demanding security for the boy's being produced, (in *Med.*) he became security for him in the sum, v. *Interp.*, and *Att. Process* p. 520, sq. Hence

διεγνήσθαι, εως, ἡ, bail, surety: a giving of bail, *Dem.* 724. 6, v. *Att. Process* p. 521.

διεγέρω, strengthd. for ἐγέρω, to arouse, *Hipp.* Hence

διεγέρω, εως, ἡ, an arousing.

διεγερτικός, ἡ, ον, exciting, stimulant, *Sext. Emp.*

διεγέρμενος, ον, part. *aor.* pass. syncope. from διεγέρω.

διδέξαι, *Ion.* *aor.* 1 for διδέξαι from διαδέκμεναι, *Hdt.*

διδῆν, Adv. (δῆμι) throughout, to the end.

διδράμων, *aor.* 2 of διατρέχω, *Od.*

διερίαι, ἡ, (διέρος) a sitting apart, disagreement, *Lat. dissidium, dissidentia*, *Arist. H. A.*

διέδριον and διέδριον, τό, (ἔδρα) a seat for two persons.
διέδριον, (ἔδρα) sitting apart, hence unfriendly, hostile, Lat. dissidens, opp. to σύνεδριον, Arist. H. A.

διέεργον, poet. imperf. from διέργω, διεργάω, II.
διεεργμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαείργνυμι, separately, severally.

διείδης, ἐς, (διείδων) transparent, clear, Theophr.
διείδων, aor. 2, inf. διδεῖν, διορᾶω supplying the pres., etc.—to look through, discern, τι Ar. Nub. 168, and Plat.: to distinguish, Eur. Med. 518: also διδεῖν περί τινας Plat. Phaed. 62 B. Pass. διεδομένη πεδῖον seen through or across the plain, Ap. Rh.: but the poet. fut. διείσομαι in Nic., is better assigned to διέμι to go through. On the Homer. usage v. διαείδομαι. Cf. also διόδοα.

διείλω, to unroll, open, Plut.
διειλημένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. of διαλαμβάνω, distinctly, precisely, Xen. Oec. II. 25, ubi al. διειλημένως.

διείλισσα, = διείλω.

διείλω, to roll apart or away. Pass. to roll oneself out of, slip away through, δόμοιο Ar. Rh. 4. 35. [v]

διέμι, fut. διείσομαι, (εἶμι) to go about, roam about, Ar. Ach. 845: in gen. to go away, Theophr. II. c. acc. to pass through or throughout, τὸν ἀέρα Ar. Av. 1392. 2. hence, to go through a subject in speaking or writing, to narrate, describe, discuss, Plat. Crito 47 C: also δ. τῇ λόγῳ Id. Gorg. 506 A, cf. διέξεμι.

διέμι, f. διείσομαι, (εἶμι) to be always: very dub. in Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24, where Dind. would read διόσει.

διέπτον, inf. διειπεῖν, poet. διαπεινέω, to say through, tell at length, detail, c. acc., II. 10. 425: in gen. to explain, declare, Soph. O. T. 394: to distinguish, Wolf. Lept. p. 246. II. to speak one with another, converse, διαπεινέω ἀλλήλοισιν Od. 4. 215. III. in Med. to fix upon, Arist. Oec.: v. διεῶ.

διεργώ, f. ἔω, Ep. and Ion. διεργάω, Ep. also διεργάω—to keep asunder, τοὺς διέεργον ἐπάλξεις II. 12. 424, Arist. H. A.: to separate, part, Hdt. 1. 180: δ. τί τινας and τί ἀπὸ τινας, to separate one from another. 2. to keep off, ward off, Plat. Legg. 880 B. II. seemingly intr., to lie between, Xen. An. 3. 1, 2.

διεργάω, perf. of διέπειν, to say clearly and distinctly.
διερόμαι, poet. for διέρομαι, to question thoroughly, closely, strictly, τινά and τινά τι Hom., only in pres.

διεῖρυν, Ion. for διεῖρυν, to draw through, draw across, τὰς νέας τὸν ἰσθμὸν Valck. Hdt. 7. 24, and τί τινας Ap. Rh., cf. διαστρέψω. [v]

διεῖρω, rare perf. διεῖρκα, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 10:—to insert, pass or draw a thing through, χεῖρας δὲ τῶν κανόνων Xen. 1. c.

II. to string or knit together in order, Diosc.: λόγος διεύρομενος = εἰρόμενος, q. v.

διειρωνόβην, ον, (ἔρων, ἔξενος) dissembling with one's guests, treacherous under the mask of hospitality, Ar. Pac. 623; cf. κατεῖρωνόβην.

διεισδύνω and διεισδύω, f. δύσω, to penetrate, go into and through. [vna, vna.]

διέκ, before a vowel διέξ, (διά, ἐκ) right through, through and through, II.; v. διά A. 1. 1, cf. παρῆκ.

διεκβαῖνω, to go out or pass through, of a river, τὰ ὕδα Strab.

διεκβάλλω, to throw out a thing, διά τινας Gal., to carry through or across. II. intr., sub. στρατόν, to cross, march through, χώρων Polyb. Hence

διεκβολή, ἡ, a throwing through; a passing or bursting through, a pass, Polyb.

διεκβολίον, τό, a medicine to produce abortion, Hipp.

διεκδοῖμαι, = διαδοῖμαι, Hipp.

διεκδικέω, strengthd. for ἐκδικέω, late.

διεκδρομή, ἡ, (διεκδραμεῖν) a breaking or passing through.

διεκδύστω, εως, ἡ, a means of escape, refuge, Ath.: evasion, trick, Plut.: from

διεκδύνω, aor. διεξέδυν, to slip through, get out, escape, Hipp.

διεκθῆν, f. θεσδομαι, to run, escape through, Arist. Mund.

διεκπορεύω, aor. 2 inf. of sq., Opp.

διεκπρώσκω, to leap, spring through, τινός Clem. Al.

διεκπύπτω, to peep out, LXX.

διεκλάμπω, to shine through, Heliod.

διεκλῖνω, to dissolve, relax, Gal.

διεκκνύρομαι, Dep., to unwind, Philo.

διεκκνύω, to suck out, Geop.

διεκπαῖω, to force one's way through, to break or burst through, τινός Philostr., τι Dioxiop. ap. Ath. 100 E.: later, usu. in Med., Kuster Ar. Plut. 805.

διεκπεραῖω, f. ᾠώ, to go through with, complete, bring to an end, Soph. Fr. 572.

διεκπεραῖω, strengthd. for περαῖω, Strab.

διεκπεράω, f. ἦνω and δσω, to cross, pass over, ποταμόν Hdt. 4. 152, cf. 3. 4; δ. ἐς χθόνα Aesch. Pers. 485. II. to pass by, overlook, Plat. Tieg. v. Schol. III. to pass through, Plat. Tim. 73 A: also δ. τὸν βίον Eur. Supp. 954.

διεκπηδῶ, to leap out, bound, beat, καρδία Aristaen.

διεκπίπτω, fut. πεσούμαι, to fall out, get out through, τινός Plut., τι Heliod.

διεκπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι: Ion. πλώω, aor. —ἔπλωσα. To sail out through, τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον Hdt. 7. 147; also διά τινας Id. 4. 42: 1. to sail out, Id. 4. 43. II. in naval tactics, to break the enemy's line by sailing through it, so as to be able to charge their ships in flank or rear, Hdt. 6. 15, Thuc. 7. 36, cf. sq.

διεκπλοος, ὅ, contr. διέκπλους, a sailing across or through, passage across or through, Hdt. 7. 36: δ. τὰν βραχύνων through the shallows, Hdt. 7. 36. 2. esp. a breaking the enemy's line in a sea fight, Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 1. 49, ubi v. Arnold, cf. foreg.

διεκπλώω, Ion. for διεκπλέω.

διεκπνέω, f. πνεύσω, to blow out, Arist. Mund. Hence

διεκπνοή, ἡ, a breathing out, exhalation, Theophr.

διεκπορεύομαι, strengthd. for ἐκπορεύομαι, Dion. H.

διεκπύτω, f. ύώ, to spit all round, Philostr. [ύώ]

διέπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling or running through, escape, Gal.

διέπρωσις, ὅ, a channel, means of escape, Hdt. 7. 129.

διεκτάσις, εως, ἡ, a stretching out, Clem. Al.

διεκτείνω, to stretch out, extend, Hipp.

διεκτέλλω, to arise, grow from, Nic.

διεκτέμνω, strengthd. for ἐκτέμνω, Joseph.

διεκφαίνομαι, strengthd. for ἐκφαίνομαι.

διεκφέρω, strengthd. for ἐκφέρω.

διεκφεύγω, strengthd. for ἐκφεύγω, Ap. Rh., in tmesi.

διεκέγω, strengthd. for ἐκέγω, Aretae.

διελῖσας, εως, ἡ, (διελάνω) a driving through, ἤλου Plut.

II. a charge or exercise of cavalry, like δειππασία, Xen. Hipparch. 3. 4: from

διελάνω, fut. διελάσω, Att. διελῶ, aor. 1 διήλασα, to drive through or across, ἵππους τάφοιο II. 10. 564; to thrust through, ἔργον λατάρων II. 16. 318, cf. Hdt. 4. 72. II. intr. to drive, ride through, charge as cavalry, sub. ἵππον, ὄχον etc., Xen. Hipparch. 3. 6 and 11. 2. ἡμέρα διήλασε day broke, Eur. Heracl. 788.

διελέγχω, strengthd. for ἐλέγχω, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, etc.

διελήγω, inf. aor. of διέρχομαι: Ep. διελθέμεν, Hom.

διελύνω, strengthd. for ἐλύω, Hipp.

διελίσσω, Att. —πτω, f. ἔνω, to unfold, expose, Plut.

διεκλυσμός, ὁ, (διεκλύω) a dragging about, Dion. H.

διεκλυσιτύνη, Adv., with παῖδων or παιδία, a game at pulling and tearing, like our boys' game of French and English, Poll. q. 112: also, διά γραμμῆς παῖδων Plat. Theat. 181 A: from

διεκλύνω, = sq., Ar. Plut. 1036, Plut. Tieg. 440 A. [v]

διέκλω, to tear asunder, pull away or through: of time, to protract, Polyb.: with βίον, Plut. = διέγω, and so perh. without it, Ar. Pac. 1131, though there it may mean to quaff, drink off, v. Interp. ad l.

ΔΙ'ΕΜΑΙ, to speed, press on, ἵπποι πεδῖον δύνειν speed over the plain, II. 23. 475, cf. 12. 304. (From an obsol. διήμι, still found in ἐνδιήμι, akin to διώ and δώκω.) [v]

διεμβάλλω, to put through, LXX.

διεμνήσω, f. μνήσω, to last throughout, Theophr.

διεμπύλω, ον, well capped or hatted, Luc.

διεμπύπλημι, to fill completely, LXX.

διεμπύπτω, strengthd. for ἐμπύπτω, Polyb.

διεμπολῶ, to make merchandise of, sell, dispose of, Lat. vendere, Eur. Bacch. 512; ἐμπορικὰ πράγματα δ. to deal in merchandise, Ar. Ach. 973. II. to betray, Soph. Phil. 579.

διεμφαίνω, f. ἄνω, to *show through*, Luc.
διενέγκαι, Ion. —ενέγκαι, inf. aor. I of διαφέρω: διενεγγήθημι
pass. of same.

διενελέω, to *involve, make intricate*, λόγος διενειλημένος Luc.
διενεργέω, strengthth. for ενεργέω.
διενθυμέομαι, to *consider, reflect*, Eccl.
διενιαντίζω, to *live out the year*, Hdt. 4. 7.

διενιαύσομαι, f. στήσομαι, to *maintain, assert*, Lob. Phryn. 154.
διένιος, ov, (ένιος) *two-year-old*, Lat. biennis, Theophr.
διενοχλέω, strengthth. for ἐνοχλέω, c. dat., Philo.
διενταί, 3 pl. from διέμαι, Pl. [?]

διεντρέψω, atos, τό, (έντερον) a *looking through entrails*,
Com. word for sharp-sightedness, coined by Ar. Nub. 166.

διέξ, v. διέκ.
διεάγω, to *bring to an end*, Polyb.: to *manage, conduct*, Id.
II. to *pass time, live*, Id. [α] Hence

διεξαγωγή, ἡ, the *transaction of business*, Polyb. II. a *way*
of living, Sext. Emp.

διεξαίρω, strengthth. for εξαίρω, Dem. Phal.
διεξαίσσω, contr. διεξάσσω, Att. διεξάττω, f. φέω, to *rush or*
spring forth, Theocr. 13. 23.

διεξανθίζω, to *variegate with flowers*, Eubul. Steph. 4.
διεξατρίβω, strengthth. for εξατρίβω, Hipp.

διέξωμι, to *go out*, Il. 6. 393. II. to *go through, pass*
through, a country, c. acc., Hdt. 5. 29: also δι' ἐδρώσης Id. 2.

36, etc.: also c. gen., 12. 25. 2. to *go through* in counting or
telling, Hdt. 7. 77, 238, and Plat., cf. διέμι and διέρχομαι.

διεξάδωσις, εως, ἡ, = διέλασις, Plut.: from
διεξάλαω, f. λάωω, Att. λάω, to *drive, ride, march through or*
across (sub. ἵππων, στρατών etc.), c. acc. loci, e.g. τὴν χώραν, τὰς

πόλεις Hdt. 3. 11., 5. 52, etc.: also κατὰ τι 3. 86, παρά τι 7. 100.

διεξελέγχω, strengthth. for ἐξελέγχω, Luc.
διεξέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (διεξέρχω) = διεξόδος.

διεξελίσσω, Att. —τω, f. ξω, to *unroll, untie*, Hdt. 4. 67.
διεξεργάβομαι, Dep., to *complete*, Plat. Legg. 798 D. II.

to *make away with*, Dion. H.
διεξερόμαι, to *question closely*, τινά τι Il. 10. 432.

διεξερευνάω, f. ἴσω, to *search out, examine, survey closely*,
Böckh Pind. N. 3. 24 (41), and Plat.

διεξεργάζω, = sq., Arist. Mund.
διεξέρπω, to *creep or peep out*, Arist. de Sole.

διεξέρχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, = διέμι, to *go through, pass*
through, τὴν χώραν Hdt. 5. 29, etc. 2. to *go through, get to*
the end of, τὴν ὁδὸν Plat. Legg. 822 A, τὴν διπλὴν Ib. 856 A:

so δ. πόνοισι, Lat. exhaurire labores, Soph. Phil. 1419: also c.
part., δ. πάλαιον to *be done selling*, Hdt. 1. 196. 3. to *go*
through in order, διὰ τῶν δέκα Hdt. 5. 92, 3. 4. to *go through*
in words, set forth, Hdt. 7. 18, Plat. Legg. 893 A: also περί

τινος Philo. II. intr. to *be past, gone by*, of time, Hdt. 2. 52,
cf. Butt. Ind. in Dem. Mid., Bremi Dem. Olynth. 2. 5.

διεξετάζω, strengthth. for ξετεράζω.
διεξηγήομαι, strengthth. for ἐξηγήομαι, dub. in Xen. Mem. 4.

2. 12.
διεξίημι, strengthth. for ἐξίημι, to *let go through, c. acc. or διὰ*
τινος Hdt. 1. 207, 5. 29. II. intr., sub. αὐτόν, of a river,

to *empty itself, ἐς θάλασσαν* Thuc. 2. 102, cf. ἐξίημι.
διεξικνέομαι, Dep., to *arrive at*, Polyb.

διεξοδέω, to *have a way out, escape*, Hipp. II. c. acc., to
go through, λόγῳ Sext. Emp.

διεξοδικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for *going through*: ἱστορία copious nar-
rative, Plut.: τὸ διεξοδικόν the *vent*, Arist. H. A.

διεξόδος, ἡ, a *way through or out, passage*, Hdt. 1. 199, etc.:
the *sun's orbit*, Id. 2. 24. 2. a *way out, and so issue, event*,
Βουλευμάτων Id. 3. 156: an *end*, Polyb. II. a *detailed nar-*
rative, story, Plat. Prot. 326 A: κατὰ διεξόδον in *detail*, Gal.

III. a *military evolution*, δ. τακτικά Plat. Legg. 813 E.
διεξοιδέω, f. ἴσω, to *swell out*, Philostr.

διεξορεύω, strengthth. for ἐξορεύω, Hipp.
διεξοφάινω, to *weave to the end, finish the web*, Plut.

διεορτάω, to *keep the feast throughout, end it*, Thuc. 8. 9.
διεπφράδε, Ep. aor. 2 of διαφράζω, Hom.

διεπφώσσω, strengthth. for ἐπιφώσσω, Dion. H.
διεπράβην, διεπράβην, aor. 2 act. and med. of διαπέρβω, Hom.

διεπάτο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. of διαπέταμαι, Hom.

διέπω, f. ψω, to *manage an affair, sway, order, arrange*, τὸ
πλεῖον πολέμιον Il. 1. 165, στρατὸν Il. 2. 207, ἄνεπας σκηπῶν
to *drive the men about with his staff, drive them aside*, Il. 24.
247: also in Hdt., but rare in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 931.

διέρμα, atos, τό, a *funnel or strainer*, Plut.: from
διέρω, to *pour through, strain through*, Plut.

διεργάζομαι, f. δρομαι, Dep. med., to *work at, γῆν δ. to cul-*
tivate it, Theophr. II. to *do for, destroy, ruin, kill*, Lat.

conficere, Hdt. 1. 213, etc.: also perf. in pass. signf., διεργαστο
τὰ πρῶτα acium erat de rebus, Hdt. 7. 10, 3: and so in
aor., Eur. Heracl. 174.

διέργω, Ep. and Ion. for διέργω, Il.
διερεβίξω, strengthth. for ἐρεβίξω, Polyb. Hence

διερεβίσμα, atos, τό, *vehement excitement*, App.
διερίδω, f. σω, to *prop up*, Plut. B. Med. to *lean upon*,
τινί Eur. Hec. 66: though Ar. Eccl. 150 has also c. acc., σχῆμα

βακτηρία δ.: but 2. διερεβίσθαι περί τινας to *push against*
one another, i. e. struggle for a thing, Polyb.

διερίσσω, fut. διερίσω, aor. διήρεσα, poet. διήρεσσα, to *row*
about, χερσὶ δ. to swim, Od. 14. 351: in gen. to *swing about*,
τὰς χεῖρας Eur. Tro. 1258.

διερευνάω, f. ἴσω, to *search through, examine closely, inves-*
tigate, Plat. Theat. 168 E, in Pass.; Phaed. 78 A, in Med.
Hence

διερευνητέον, verb. Adj., *one must trace out*, Plat. Soph. 260 E.
διερευνητής, οὐ, δ, a *scout or vidette*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 2.

διερίψω, f. low, to *strive with one another*, Epigr. ap. Gall.
Med. to *contend with*, τινί Plat.

διερμηνεύσις, εως, ἡ, an *interpretation*, Plat. Tim. 19 C.
διερμηνευτής, οὐ, δ, an *interpreter*, Byzant.: from

διερμηνεύω, to *interpret, expound*, LXX.
διερόμαι, Ep. for διειρόμαι, q. v.

ΔΙΕΡΩΣ, δ, ὄν, moist, wet, *fresh, juicy*: strictly of plants: and
so metaph. of men, *fresh, quick, strong*, actives: διερὸς ποδὶ, Lat.

liquido pede, Od. 9. 43: διερὸς βορῶς not *living* merely, but
also *lifelike*, Od. 6. 201, where however others διερὸς.

II. after Hom. the notion of *wet, liquid*, prevailed: ἄλμα Aesch.
Eum. 263: τὸ δ., opp. to ξηρὸν, Anaxag. 6: of the air, opp. to

λαμπρὸν, Hipp. 290. 161: of birds, *which float through the air*,
Ar. Nub. 337, cf. ἀερονυχίς: δ. μέλας of the nightingale's
notes, Lat. liquidæ voces, Id. Av. 213. (Akin to διαλῶ.)

διερπύξω, = sq., Opp.
διέρπω, f. ψω, to *creep or pass through*, πῦρ Soph. Ant. 265.

διερρημένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαρρίπτω, in a
scattered, i. e. *careless way*, Polyb.

διέρρωγα, perf. of διαρρηγγίμι.
διέρρυθρος, ov, *shot with red*, like διάλευκος etc., Diosc.

διέρυκω, f. ξω, to *keep off*, Arat.: to *keep apart, pacify*, Plut. [v]
διέρχομαι, fut. διελθένομαι, aor. διήλθον, Dep. med.: to *go*
through or across, traverse, pass through, c. gen., Il. 20. 263:

more freq. c. acc., as δ. πῶν, ἵστυ Il. 3. 198., 6. 392, and so
Hdt., etc.: δ. βίω Plat., etc. 2. to *come to the end, arrive at*,
βίων τέκος Pind. I. 4. 7 (3. 23).

II. intr. to *pass*, as time,
διελθόντος χρόνου Hdt. 1. 8: to *go abroad, prevail, λόγος* Thuc.
6. 46.

III. to *go through, tell all through, λόγῳ* Pind. N.
4. 117, χρηστέον Aesch. Pr. 874, and Plat., cf. διέξιμι.

διέρω, fut. and διερχομαι, perf. of διεῖπω, hence διερχεν δ
νόμος, the law says expressly, Wolf. Lept. p. 246.

διερωτάω, ἴσω, to *cross-question*, Plat. Apol. 22 B, etc.
Δίες, ol, rare plur. of Ζεὺς, Plut.

διεσθαι, inf. pass. from διέμαι, Il.: more usu. in act. signf. as
Med. of δῖω, Hom. [?] *διεσθῶ, fut. διεσθώμι, to eat through*, τι Hdt. 3. 109: to *con-*
sume, corrode, Plut.

διεσταίος, αλα, αἰών, (δίστις III) consisting of *semi-semi-*
tones.

διεστυς, εως, ἡ, (δίστυμι) a *passing through one, discharge*, esp.
of a liquid, Hipp. II. a *moistening, soaking*, Diosc. III.

an *interval in Music*, less than a semi-tone: taken by Arist.
Org. for the least subdivision, the unit in musical tones, cf.

Dict. of Antiq. p. 624.
διεσκεπμένως, from —σκεπτομαι, *prudently*, Xen. Oec. 7. 18:

διεσπασμένως, from διασπῶ, *intermittedly*, Hipp.: and

διεσπουδασμένως, from διασπουδάζω, *diligently*, Dion. H. All Adv. part. perf. pass.

διόσσυτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. of διασύνω, Hom.
διεστραμμένως, from διαστρέφω, *perversely*, LXX: and
διεσφαλμένως, from διασφάλλω, *ill, wrongly*, Epict. Adv. part. perf. pass.

διετηρίς, ίδος, ἡ, (διετής) *a space of two years*, LXX.

διετήριος, ον, =sq., Welcker Syll. Ep. 183. 21.

διετής, ἐς, or διετίας, for the Gramm. differ, (ἐτος) *of or for two years*, χρόνος Hdt. 2. 2: *two years old*: διετές, τό, Lat. biennium, hence ἐπὶ δ. up to two years, ap. Dem. 1135. 4. II. (διετ(ω) *lasting through the year*, Lat. perennis.

διετήσιος, ον, =foreg, N. T. οὐσιαί Thuc. 2. 38.

διετία, ἡ, =διετηρίς, N. T.

διετιζω, f. ἴσω, (ἐτος) *to continue quite through or over the year*, of wasps, Arist. H. A.: of plants, *to live through the winter*, Lat. perennare, Theophr.

διετμᾶν, Ep. for διετμᾶν, 3 pl. aor. 2. pass. from διατμῶ, διατμῶν, f. ἴσω, (διετμῶν, 1 sing. aor. act., Od.

διετμεγέτω, *to be a firm friend to*, τινί.

διευερέτω, strengthd. for εὐερέτω. Hence

διευεθέρις, εως, ἡ, *good order*.

διευθύνω, strengthd. for εὐθύνω.

διευθυντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (διευθύνω) *a pilot, governor*.

διευθύω, f. ἴνω, *to direct, set right, amend*, Luc.

διευκρινέω, *to separate accurately, arrange carefully in order*, Xen. Oec. 8. 6, in Pass. II. *to examine subtly, analyse, explain*, Polyb.: but in earlier writers this signf. only in Med., as Plat. Parm. 135 B, Dem. 818. 13.

διευκρίσις, εως, ἡ, *separation, discussion*, [I]

διευλάβομαι, Dep., *to take good heed, beware of, be shy of*, c. acc., Plat. Phaed. 81 E, Legg. 797 A; c. gen., Legg. 843 E.

διευλαβητέον, verb. Adj., *one must take heed of*, ταῦτα Plat. Rep. 536 A.

διευνάω, f. ἴσω, *to lay asleep*, Βίοντο Eur. Hipp. 1377.

διευπραγέω, *to continue fortunate*, Joseph.

διευριτίζω, (εὐριτος) *to be constantly changing, like the tide of the Euripus*, Arist. Probl. 25. 22, but rejected by Dind.

διευρύνω, f. ἴνω, *to dilate, widen*, Hipp.

διευστοχέω, strengthd. for εὐστοχέω, dub. 1. Dion. H.

διευτηριονέω, f. ἴσω, *to preserve decorum*, Plut.

διευτελεῖω, f. ἴσω, *to hold very cheap*, Ael.

διευτηνέω, f. ἴσω, *to retain one's energies*, Theophr.

διευτυχέω, f. ἴσω, *to continue prosperous*, Dem. 1040. 5; περί τι Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 531 D.

διεφθός, ον, well boiled: in gen. boiled, opp. to ὀπτός, Hipp.

διεχίς, ἐς, (διέχω) *separate*, opp. to συνεχής, Plat.

διεχθρέω, strengthd. for ἐχθρέω, τινί Dion. H.

διέχω, f. διέξω, *to go quite through*, δισπός ἀντικρὺ διέχευε the arrow held on right through, Il. 5. 100; so too δι' ἄνω ἔγχυε ἔσχευ Il. 5. 520: *to stretch across, reach*, ἐς, Hdt. 4. 42., 7. 122: hence may be traced 2. the prose signf. *to divide, keep apart*, Lat. distingere, ὁ ποταμὸς δ. τὰ πῆερα Hdt. 9. 51. 2. *to hold fast*.

III. intrans., *to stand apart, be separated, distant*, Theogn. 970, Xen., etc.: hence, δ. πάλι ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Thuc. 2. 81; ἀλλήλων Xen. An. 1. 10, 4; διέχοντες ἦσαν they marched with spaces between man and man, Thuc. 3. 22. διεψευδισμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαψεύδομαι, *falsely*, Strab.

διέψω, f. διεψήσω, *to boil through, burn*, Hipp.

ΔΙΨΗΜΑΙ, Dep. med., *to seek out, look for among many*, Hom., and Hdt.: *to seek after, try for a thing*: ἄλλους δ. *to seek friends for aid*, Od. 16. 239, ἑκάστος μυσθὸν ἐδόθεισιν διψήμενος each rival strives with wedding gifts, Od. 16. 391; νόστον ἐταίροις συνίμενος ἦδ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ devising means for a return, Od. 23. 253. II. *to seek out, seek the meaning of*, τὸ μαντήριον Hdt. 7. 142.

III. c. inf., *to demand, require that...*, Hdt. 7. 103. Cf. διζω, διψάω.—The word is Ep. and Ion., once occurring in Trag., Aesch. Supp. 821; and is one of the few in μ, which retain η in the Pass. Hence

διψήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *seeking out*, Nonn.

διψήσις, εως, ἡ, *inquiry*, Parmen. ap. Plat. Soph. 237 A.

διζυγία, ἡ, *a double yoke of draught-cattle*, Geop.: from

διζυγος, ον, (ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν) *doubly-yoked, double*, Anth.

διζυγός, ἡ, (ζυγός, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg, II.

ΔΙΖΩ, *to be in doubt, at a loss*, διζε, ἡ ἐ μύχοιτο, ἡ ἀμοκλήσειε Il. 16. 713, so διζω ἡ σε θεὸν μαντεύσομαι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 65: akin to διζήμαι, as we say *to be to seek in a thing*: later, the Med. διζομαι is actually used for διζήμαι, e.g. Ep. Adesp. 305. 2.

διζώος, ον, (ωή) *amphibious*. II. φῶρ διζώος, epith. of Sisyphus, who returned from Hades, Dosiad. in Anth., cf. Theogn. 702, 894.

διηβολία, ἡ, Ion. for διαβολία.

διηγᾶν, aor. 2 of διαγῶ, Od.

διηγέμαι, Dep. med., *to set out in detail, describe, narrate*, Ar. Av. 198, Thuc., etc.: the perf. pass. διηγῆσθαι in pass. signif., Luc. Hence

διήγημα, ατος, τό, *a narrative*, δ. ἀνωφελές *an idle tale*, Polyb.

διηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to narrative, μῆσις d. imitation by means of description*, Arist. Poet. Adv. —κῶς, Diog. L.

διηγηματιόν, τό, Dim. from διήγημα, Strab.

διηγησις, εως, ἡ, *narration*, Plat., etc.: in Rhet., *the statement of the case*, Arist. Rhet.

διηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to narrative, anecdotes, or in gen. to talking*, Arist. Eth. N.

διήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ion. for διαίριος.

διήρως, f. ἴσω, *to strain through, filter, sift*, Lat. percolare, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Tim. 45 C: hence 2. *to wash out, cleanse, strain*, θυμίσσας Hdt. 2. 86. II. intrans., *of the liquid, to filter through, percolate*, Hdt. 2. 93. Hence

διήρσις, εως, ἡ, *a straining, filtering*, etc., Theophr.

διηρικός, διηρικός, Ion. for διαρ., Hdt.

διηκρόστιοι, α, α, Ion. for διακρόστιοι, two hundred, II.

διηκριβώμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διακριβῶ, *exactly, carefully*, v. 1. Plat. Legg. 965 A.

διήκω, f. ἴω, *to go through, extend from one place to another*, ἐκ... εἰς... Hdt. 2. 106, μέγρε... 4. 185. II. c. acc., *to pervade, fill*, πλῆν δ. στόνος, βάδεις Aesch. Theb. 900, Ag. 476: more rarely c. gen., Valck. Pome. 1099.

διήλασε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of διεκάλω, II.

διήλθε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of διέρχωμαι, Hom.

διηλίω, *to burn up by the sun's heat*, Theophr.

διηλίφης, ἐς, (ἀλεῖω) *smeared all over*, Soph. Fr. 148.

διηλόω, *to drive a nail through, nail fast*, LXX.

διηλύσις, εως, ἡ, (διέρχομαι) *a passing, crossing*, Ap. Rh.

διημερεύω, *to stay through the day*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 53.

διημερώω, *to tame thoroughly, cultivate*, γῆν Theophr.

* ΔΙΗΜΙ, supposed root of the Med. διέμαι, q. v.

διηνεκίς, ἡ, (ἡνεκίς, διήνεκα, διαφέρω) *stretching with an even, unbroken surface*: as and unbroken, uninterrupted, Lat. continuus, perpetuus, δ. ἀταρπτικός Od. 13. 195; νῶτα δ. the whole length of thechine, Il. 7. 321; ρίζαι δ. Il. 12. 134: so of Time, Ap. Rh. The Adv. διηνεκίως occurs in Od., but only with ἀγορεύειν, *to tell from beginning to end*, Lat. uno tenore, e.g. 7. 241., 12. 56; but in 4. 836, clearly, distinctly; so δ. καταλέξει Hes. Th. 627. The Dor. form is διανεκίς, used also in Att., as Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B, E, Bekk. Comm. Crit. in Plat. 1. p. 469, Meineke Anaxand. Alcxp. 1.; but we have νόμοι δ. perpetual laws, Plat. Legg. 839 A. Adv. —κῶς, Aesch. Ag. 319.

διημερος, ον, *blown through, wind-swept*, πάρος Soph. Tr. 327.

διημέρις, 3 aor. 1 from διαμέρις for διήμις, but διήμις from διήκω.

διημερίω, *to make dry land of*, θάλασσαν Anth.

διήρσα, aor. 1 from διερέσω, Od.

διηρημένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διαίρει, apart.

διήρης, es, *doubly fitted or fixed together, διήρης μελάνθρον, τό, the second fitting of the floors, an upper story, upper chamber*, Eur. Phoen. 90, elsewhere. ἑρπῶν. II. esp. of ships, *fitted, equipped with two banks of oars*, cf. τρήρης. (Prob. from δίς, and *ἄρω, not ἐρέσσω.)

διήται, conj. med. from δίω, II. [I]

διηχέω, *to resound with, to transmit the sound of*, τι Plut.

διηχηή, ἡ, *a conductor of sound*.

διηχίς, ἐς, *sounding, conducting sound*, Plut.

διθάλασσοι, ον, Att. —τος, (θάλασσα) *divided into two seas*, Strab.

II. *washed by two seas, between two seas*, Lat. bitmaris, N. T. [θα]

δίηκτος, *ov*, (θήγω) *two edged*, ἕλφος Aesch. Pr. 863.
 δίθρονος, *ov*, κράτος δίθρονον Ἑλλάδος *the two-throned royalty of Hellas*, i. e. the brother-kings, Aesch. Ag. 109.
 δίθροος, *ov*, of sound, redoubled, Nonn.
 δίθυμος, *ov*, at variance, Lat. discors, LXX.
 διθύραμβος, *ov*, to sing a dithyramb, Anth.
 διθύραμβικός, *η, ov*, dithyrambic, Dion. H. Adv. -κάς, Dem. Phal.

Διθύραμβογενής, *δ*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth., v. διθύραμβος II.
 διθύραμβοδιδάσκαλος, *δ*, the dithyrambic poet who taught his chorus, Ar. Pac. 828, v. δίδασκα II.
 διθύραμβοποιητική, sub. τέχνη, the art of writing dithyrambic poetry, Arist. Poet.

διθύραμβοποιός, *δ*, a dithyrambic poet, Arist. Rhet.
 διθύραμβος, *δ*, the dithyramb, first in Epich. p. 72, Hdt. i. 23, and Pind.: a kind of lyric poetry, chiefly cultivated at Athens, of a lofty but usually inflated style, v. Ar. Av. 1388: orig. in honor of Bacchus, afterwards. also of other gods: it was always set in the Phrygian mode, and was at first antistrophic, but later usu. monostrophic. Hdt. i. c. calls Arion (fl. B.-C. 624) the inventor of it.—Metaph. any bombastic language, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C. II. epith. of Bacchus, said to have given the name to the strain from his own double birth, Eur. Bacch. 526; but the *i* makes this very dub., Pors. Or. 5: in fact the origin of the word is unknown, Müller Literat. of Greece i. p. 133.
 διθύραμβώνα, *η*, (χώνη) the funnel of dithyrambs! Μοῖσα, Anth.

διθύραμβώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) dithyrambic, high-flown, bombastic, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

δίθυρος, *ov*, (θύρα) with two doors or folding doors, Plat.; bivalve, of shell-fish, Arist. H. A.; τὰ δ. in Polyb. 27. i. 6, seems to be a seat of honor, Livy's tribunal, v. Schweigh. ad I. [1]

δίθυρος, *ov*, with two thyrsi: τὸ δ. a double thyrsus, Anth. Δί [ω], dat. of Ζεύς, Hom., also contr. Δί [-], Büch Pind. O. 13. 102 (149).

διαμβος, *δ*, a syzygy of two iambic feet, Hephaest.

διαδύν, inf. aor. 2 of διαρῶ, v. sub διεῖδον.

διέθρος, *ov*, (ἰθρῶς) perspiring, Gal.

διέρῶ, to perspire, Hipp.

διήμι, to send through or across, let go through c. gen., διένειμι τὸ στόματος to give utterance to, Soph. O. C. 963. 2. to drive, thrust through, ἕλφος λαμῶν δ. Eur. Phoen. 1092; also c. dupl. acc., στέρνα λαγχρῶν δ. Ib. 1398. II. to send apart, to dismiss, disband, στράτευμα oft. in Xen. Hell. 2. to dissolve, melt, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. i. 27 in aor. part. διέλις; and so in Med., διέμενος ὕξει being melted in vinegar, Ar. Plut. 720, cf. Lob. Phryn. 27.

διευντήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, = διευνότηρ: from

διεύθυν, like διεύθυνναι: to steer straight, Leon. Tar.

δικεμάζω, to moisten, Theophr.

δικενομαί, fut. δικέμαι, aor. δίκημην, Dep. med.: to go through, penetrate, pervade, Theophr. 2. in speaking, to go through, tell of, like διέρομαι, πάντα δ. II. 9. 61, 19. 186.

3. to come to an end of, Ap. Rh. II. to reach, with mis-

siles, Thuc. 7. 79.

Δίος, *ov*, (Δίος) of Zeus, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E. [Δί-]

Διωπτής, *es*, (Ζεύς, Δίος, πέτρα, πῖπτα) fallen from Zeus, i. e. from heaven, in Hom. always epith. of streams fed or swollen by rain, as II. 16. 174, 17. 263: in later auth. usu. heaven-sent, cf. διοπτής: but ἀπὸ Δ., = διος, ἱερός, divine, holy, pure, Eur. Bacch. 1268, cf. Rhcs. 433. In Hipp. 599. i, it seems to mean continual, as if from διὰ, πέτρα, v. Foes. Oecon. [δῖ]

Διωπτής, *es*, (πέτομαι) floating, hovering in air, οἰῶναι II. Hom. Ven. 4; cf. ἀεροπτής. [Δῖ-]

Διυπόλεια, τὰ, = sq.

Διυπόλεια, contr. Διπόλεια, τὰ, v. sub Διπόλεια. Hence

Διυπολιώδης, *es*, v. l. for Διπολιώδης, q. v.

διυπόλεια, to ride through, Diod.

διυπέμαι, fut. διαυπέσομαι, aor. διαυπέμην, Dep. med. = διαπέτομαι, to fly through or across, II. 5. 99: c. acc., Eur. Med. i, Ar. Vesp. 1086.

Διυθαλίω, *ι*, *σω*, (ισθαῖος) to draw ships across an isthmus, esp. the isthmus of Corinth, Polyb.; cf. διευρώ and διωλκος,

διούτανω, = διώτημι, Diod.

διούτην, verb. Adj. of διειδέναι, one must inquire, examine, Eur. Hipp. 491.

διώτημι, *φ*, διαστήσω, to set apart, divide, Hdt. 9. 2, Plat. Phil. 23 D.

2. to distract, create schism in, τὸν δῆμον Ar. Vesp. 41.

B. mostly used (and so alone by Hom.) intrans. in Med. with aor. 2, perf., and plpf. act. to stand apart, to be divided, II., usu. in aor. 2, once in impf. med. θάλασσα διώτατο the sea made way, Odys. II. 13. 29; ο γῆς βάθρον δ. yawned, Soph. O. C. 1662; τὰ διωστέα chasms, Hdt. 7. 129; ἐς θυμολαχλὺν ἑκατέρω δ. took different sides, Thuc. 1. 15: πρὸς ἀλλήλα to differ one with another, Arist. Pol.: hence

2. to differ, be at variance, quarrel, διαστήτην ἐρίσσετε II. 4. 6, cf. Thuc. 1. 18; but

3. also to part after fighting, Hdt. 1. 76, 8. 16, 18.

4. to stand at certain distances or intervals, as trees in a row, post-stations, etc., Hdt. 3. 72, 8. 98.

διωτρώω, to relate, Anth.

διώσχων, poet. for διέχω.

διώσχαλιν, strengthd. for ἰσχαλίνω, to make very lean, Hipp.

διώσχυριεω, = sq., Hipp.

διώσχυρίζομαι, Dep. med., to lean upon, rely on, τι Aeschin. 25. 9. II. to affirm confidently, τι Plat. Phaed. 63 C, στῖ. . Ib., and Oratt. Hence

διώσχυριστός, verb. Adj., one must affirm, Strab.

διχύνω, to track, trace out, hunt about, Opp.

διχύνω, rare form for διχύνω.

δικάζω, fut. δικάσω, Ion. and Att. δικάω, (δική) judge, ad-

judge. Construct. 1. c. acc., give equal justice to both parties, cf. II. 8. 431: to decide, determine a point at issue, and so usu. in Prose and Att., as Aesch. Eum. 471; more fully, δ. δίκην Hdt. 6. 139; δ. δίκην ἄδικον to give an unjust judgment, Hdt. 5. 25; more rarely, γραφήν δ. Lycurg.: rarely c. gen., as δ. τοῦ ἐγκλήματος Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7.

2. c. dat. pers., to decide for a person, judge his case, Τρωῶί τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι δικάσεται ὡς ἐπικεύς II. 8. 431; ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων δικάσσετε II. 23. 574, cf. Hdt. 1. 97: later to pass sentence on, condemn, Dio C.: but δ. φυγῆν τινι to decree banishment as his sentence, Aesch. Ag. 1412.

3. absol. to be judge, Od. 11. 545, Hdt. 1. 14; to judge, give judgment, δ. ὡς. . Hdt. 1. 84; in gen. to come to a decision, form a judgment, II. 1. 542. II.

Hom. once uses Act. in signif., to plead one's cause, ἀμειβόμεν δὲ δικάζον II. 18. 506: and so φόνον δ. to plead the cause of, defend the murder, Eur. Or. 580. But the Med. was usu. in this sense, to plead, speak before the judges, Od. 11. 545, 12. 440: in gen. to bring a case before the judge, have one's case tried, Hdt. 1. 96: δ. τινι τὸν to be at issue with a person on a thing, Lys. 120. 7, etc.: and absol. to go to law, Thuc. 1. 77: πρὸς τινα Id. 3. 44.

Pass. to be brought before the judge, to be accused, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7: impers., δικάζεται it is judged or ruled that. ., c. inf., Thuc. 1. 28.

δικαία, *η*, poet. for δική, like Σεληναία for Σεληνή etc., Pind.

δικαίειν, Ion. for δικαῖον, inf. of δικαῖω, Hdt.

δικαιοδοσία, *η*, (δικαιοδότης) the jurisdiction, office of a judge, Polyb. II. an international compact for trying in his own country any one accused by foreigners, = ἡ ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοινωρία, v. σύμβολον II.

δικαιοδοτέω, to administer justice, Diod.

δικαιοδότης, *ov*, *δ* (διδῶμι) a judge, Strab.

δικαιοκρισία, *η*, (κρίνω) righteous judgment, N. T.

δικαιολονόμαι, Dep. (δικαιολόγος) to plead one's cause before the judge, come to issue with a person, usu. περί τινος Lys. Fr. 18, πρὸς τινα Polyb. The Act. in Luc. in same signif. Hence

δικαιολογία, *η*, a plea, defence, Demad. 179. 19, and Polyb.

δικαιολογικός, *ος, ov*, belonging to pleading, judicial.

δικαιονομῶ, (νέμω) = δικαιοδότης, Philo.

δικαιονομία, *η*, = δικαιοδοσία, Id.: from

δικαιονόμος, *ov*, (νέμω) = δικαιοδότης.

δικαιοπόλις, *ews, δ, η*, strict in public faith, of a country, Pind. P. 3. 31.

δικαιοπράγως, (πράσσω) to act honestly, Arist. Eth. N. Hence

δικαιοπράγεια, *ατος, τό*, honest dealing, Ib. [α]

δικαιοπράγεια, *η*, honesty, fair dealing, Ib.

δικαιοπραγμοσύνη, *η*, = foreg., Heracl. ap. Diog. L. 9. 14.

δικαιος, α, ον, in Att. poets also ος, ον Eur. Herad. 901, I. T. 1202, cf. Seidl. Tro. 972, (δικη) *observant of custom or rule, esp. of social rule, well-ordered*, Lat. *humanus*, opp. to wild, unmannered tribes, like the Cyclopes, Od. 8. 575, and so Cheiron is called δικαιότατος Κενταύρων, as opp. to his rude brethren, Il. 11. 832, cf. Theogn. 314, 795, and Nitzsch Od. 9. 172: so δικαιος μνάσθαι to woo in due form, decently, Od. 4. 90: hence

II. (δικη η) *observant of the rules of right, upright*, in all duties both to gods and men, *righteous and just*, freq. in Hom.; later this was δ. καὶ δίκαιος, v. Plat. Gorg. 507 B.

III. Solon uses it in quite a physical sense, of the sea, *calm, smooth*, Fr. 18. 4.

B. In Prose we may adopt Aristotle's division, Eth. N. 5. 2 (where he derives it from δίκη): I. like *isos*, *equal, even, proportional*; hence ἴσους δικαίαν an even going chariot, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26: cf. ἴσους ἵπποι ill-matched horses, Ib. 2. 2, 26.

II. *strict, exact*, τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ τῶν λόγων to speak quite exactly, Hdt. 7. 108: *sternly just*, Thuc. 3. 44: of numbers, *just, exactly, precisely*, αἱ ἐκάρτοι ὀργυαὶ δικαίαι Hdt. 2. 149.

III. *right, lawful, just, fair*, esp. τὸ δικαίον *right*, opp. to τὸ ἄδικον, Hdt. 1. 96, etc.; τὰ δ. κἀδικία Ar. Nub. 99: τούτων my own right, Eur. I. A. 810: hence τὸ δ. ἐκάστην, Lat. *suam cuique*: τὰ δ. *rights, dues, claims, pleas*, Thuc. 3. 54; τὰ δ. στρατιώται ποιεῖν Xen.; τὰ δ. ποιεῖν τινι to do what is just and right by a man; τὰ δ. πᾶντες, προστάττει τινα, Lat. *jura reddere*, to order, command; τὰ δ. πρᾶττεσθαι τινα to give a man his deserts, punish him, Ar.; but also in gen., like Lat. *justus*, all that is as it should be, e. g. ἵππων δ. ποιεῖσθαι τινι to make a horse fit for another's use, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 5, cf. Cyn. 7. 4; δικαιος *really and truly* mine, Soph. Aj. 547.

2. *fair, moderate*, =μέτριος, Thuc. 1. 76: δικαιώω with reason, 6. 34.

C. We must esp. notice the phrase δικαιός εἰμι c. infin., δικαιοὶ ἐστέ ἵνα you are bound to come, Wess. Hdt. 9. 60, cf. 8. 137: δ. εἰμι κολάζειν I have a right to punish, Ar. Nub. 1434: δικαιοὶ εἰσι ἀπιστοῦνται εἶναι they have most reason to distrust, Thuc. 4. 17: δικαίος ἐστ' ἀπολωλέναι he deserves to perish, Lat. *dignus est qui pereat*, Dem. 74. 26: more rarely in Superl., as Plat. Symp. 172 B: our way of speaking is rather δικαιοὶ ἐστέ, which is good Greek, as in Hdt. 1. 39, as also δικαιῶς ἂν c. opt.; cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 650. An irreg. Comp. δικαιέτερος is mentioned by Gramm.

Hence

δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, *justice*, Theogn. 147: *the character of the δικαιος, uprightness, righteous dealing*, Hdt. 1. 96., 6. 86, 1, etc.

δικαιοσύνης, ἡ, *epith. of Zeus as Guardian of justice*.

δικαίωσις, ητος, ἡ, =δικαιοσύνη, Xen. Cyr. 8. 13, An. 2. 6, 26.

δικαίω, fut. δώω, or rather δώομαι Thuc. 3. 40, strictly, to make right: hence I. to hold as right or fair, think right or fit, usu. c. inf., like ἀξίω, Hdt. 1. 89, 133, etc.: c. adv., οὕτω δ. Id. 9. 42: to consent, Id. 2. 172, and οὕ δ. to refuse, 3. 42: also to claim as one's right or due, τι γενέσθαι Hdt. 9. 93: c. acc. pers. et inf., to desire one to do, Id. 3. 118.

II. to do a man right or justice, to judge: hence I. to condemn, Thuc. 3. 40: to chastise, punish (as the Scots use "justify" for "execute"), Hdt. 1. 100, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Pass. to have right done upon, opp. to δεικνύσθαι, Arist. Eth. N. 2. to make just, hold guiltless, justify, N. T.

δικαιῶν, τὸν, an Indian bird, v. Bähr Ctes. p. 313.

δικαίωμα, ατος, τό, an act of justice, the making good, amendment of a wrong, opp. to ἀδικημα, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 7, Rhet. 1. 13, 1: hence judgment, punishment, Plat. Legg. 864 E: but

2. an acquittal, sentence, act of justification, N. T. II. a legal right, justification, plea of right, claim, Thuc. 1. 41, Isocr. 121 A.

III. a legal requirement, ordinance, LXX.

δικαίωσις, εως, ἡ, a settling right, doing justice to: hence

1. conviction, condemnation, Thuc. 8. 66.

2. judicial defence, plea, Plat.

II. a claim, demand of right or as of right, Thuc. 1. 141.

III. judgment of what is right, hence in gen. judgment, opinion, ἀντήλασεν τῇ δικαίωσει altered it at their will and pleasure, Thuc. 3. 82.

δικαιοσύριον, τό, like κολαστήριον, a house of correction, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A.

δικαστήρ, οὔ, δ, a judge, Plat.

δικᾶν, Ion. and Att. for δικάζειν, inf. fut. from δικάζω, Hdt.

δικάνους, ὃ, ὄν, skilled in law, versed in pleading, Plat.

II. belonging to trials, judicial, λόγοι ἰσοκ.: ῥημάτων δ. a law term, Ar. Pac. 534: hence, *accurate, circumstantial*, usu. in bad sense, wordy, wearisome, like στωμίλος, of the long law speeches, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 32 A, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 17. (The Gramm. assume δικαῖος, a pleader, as the root.)

δικαῖριος, ον, (καρδία) with two hearts, Ael.

δικαῖρηγος, ον, (κάρηνον) two-headed, Batr. 300.

δικαρπῆς, to bear two crops, Theophr.: from

δικαρπος, ον, bearing two crops, Lat. *biferus*, Strab.

δικασίμος, ον, (δικάσις) judicial, e. g. δικ. ἡμέρα, Lat. *dies fastus*, a day when the courts are open, Plat. Legg. 958 B. [ἄ]

δικαστοῶ, to adjudge, Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 330. 10, in Pass.

δικαστολία, ἡ, a trial, cause, sentence, Orph.: from

δικαστόλος, δ, (πολέω) one who gives law, a judge, Il. 1. 238, Od. 11. 186.

δικαστήρ, ἡ, =δικαστήριον, Inscr.

δικαστηρίδιον, τό, Dim. from δικαστήριον, a little court of justice, Ar. Vesp. 803. [πρὸ Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

δικαστήριον, τό, a court of justice, ἐπὶ δ. ἔχειν, ὑπάγειν τινα Hdt. 6. 72, 104: δ. συνάγει Id. 6. 85: hence the court, i. e. the judges, Ar. Vesp. 624.

δικαστής, οὔ, δ, a judge, or rather a juror; at least the Athen. dicasts, like the Roman judices, came nearer the latter than the former, the presiding judge being ὁ κριτής, first in Aesch., and Ar., v. esp. Xen. Symp. 5. 10, and cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 134.

δικαστικός, ὃ, ὄν, belonging to law or trials, practised in them, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 38: ὃ δικ. sub. τέχνην, the law as a profession, Plat. Gorg. 464 B: τὸ δικαστικόν the juror's fee, daily pay of an Athenian dicast: it was first one obol (never two), then three obols, Ar. Nub. 863, Ran. 140, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 312, sqq. Adv. -κάς, Luc.

δικαστρία, ἡ, a she-judge, pecul. fem. of δικαστής, Luc.

ΔΙΚΕΓΓΝ, inf. of ἔδικον, to throw, hurl, an aor. used by Pind. and Trag., of which no other tenses are found except aor. 1 διζε, Simmias: also of she-animals, to cast their young. (Prob. the same as Lat. *jac-ere*: hence *δικος*, as *λέσχη* from λέγω, and perh. δίκτυον)

δικελλα, ης, ἡ, (δι-, κέλλω) a mattock or pick-axe with two teeth, Lat. *bidens*, Aesch. Fr. 184, cf. μάκελλα. [?] Hence

δικελλήτης, ον, δ, one that uses the δικελλα, a digger, Luc.

δίκεντρον, ον, (κέντρον) with two stings, Ael.

δίκηραλος, ον, (κεράλα) two-horned or pointed, Anth.

δίκηραος, and **δίκηρος**, ον, (κέρας)=foreg.

δίκηρας, ατος, τό, a double horn, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 B.

δίκηρος, ον, =sq.

δίκηρος, gen. ωτος or ω, δ, ὃ, ὄν, τό, =δίκηραος, h. Hom. 18. 2.

δίκηφῶλος, ον, (κεφαλῆ) two-headed, Arist. H. A.

ΔΙΚΗ, ἡ, right: but as in early times right was thought to rest upon usage, the orig. signif. of δίκη was, custom, usage, manner or fashion, αὕτη δίκη ἐστὶ βορᾶν this is the way of mortals, Od. 11. 218: so δίκη θεῶν, βασιλῶν, δμῶν, μνηστήρων, γερῶντων their custom, way of acting, law of being, Od. 4. 691., 14. 59, etc.: also ἡ γὰρ δίκη, ὅππότε . . . this is always the way when . . . Id. 19. 168. Hence the adverbial use of the acc. δίκῃ, in the way of, after the manner of, c. gen., in Pind. P. T. 97, Aesch. Theb. 85, etc., and oft. in Plat. (v. Ruhnk. Tim.), mostly in Prose: so that it is=Homer's ἡ γὰρ δίκη ἐστὶ γερῶντων Od. 24. 255: also like χάριν, for the sake of, Schneidewin Simon. p. 74. Hence I. good custom, order, law, right: Hom. uses the sing. of propriety in them, μῆτι δίκης ἐπιδενέει nothing less than becomes you, Il. 19. 180: δίκην ἰδύντατα εἰπεῖν to give the most upright judgment, Il. 18. 508, cf. 165: abstract right, opp. to βία might, Il. 16. 388, Od. 14. 84: personified as a goddess, daughter of Zeus and Themis, Hes. Th. 902: in Pind. truth.

III. Hom. has it in plur. for the rule of justice, judgments, in the hands of monarchs, e. g. Λυκίην εἴρωτο δίκηρσι τε καὶ σθένει φ. Il. 16. 542, cf. Od. 3. 244, etc.: hence in gen. a judgment, sentence, δίκαι σκολιά, opp. to ἰθύναι, Hes. Op. 217, 248, cf. 260. Hence

IV. post-Hom., legal justice, the right which is presumed to be the object of law, and so, 1. the suit instituted to get at it: either in gen. any law-suit, Dem. 298. 2; [325]

or, strictly, a *private suit* or action, opp. to *γραφὴ* a public suit or indictment, Att. Process, Book 2, 2, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 135: so *ἐγκλησέν τινι* δ. to bring an action against one, Dem., δ. ἐπελεθὲν Plat. 2. hence, the *actual trial* of the case, *πρὸ δίκης* Thuc. 1. 141; and, the *court* by which it was tried, *ἐν ᾧ ἐστὶ καὶ τῇ δίκῃ* Antipho 142. 5. 3. the *object* or *consequence* of the action, *attonement, satisfaction, penalty*, —καταδικη, δίκην τίνειν, ἐκτίνειν Hdt. 9. 94, Soph. Aj. 113: and very freq. *δίκην* or *δίκας δίδοναι* to suffer punishment, i. e. give *satisfaction*, Lat. *poenas, poenam dare*, Hdt., and Att.; δίδοναι δ. *τῷ* to pay it to one, Hdt. 1. 2, τῶς for a thing, Hdt. 5. 106, etc.; also δίκην δίδοναι *ὑπὸ τῶς* to be punished by... Plat. Gorg. 525 B; but δίκας δίδοναι ἤθελον they consented to submit to trial, Thuc. 1. 38: δίκας λαμβάνειν is sometimes = δ. δίδοναι, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 852, but more usu. opp. to it; = Lat. *sumere poenam*, to inflict punishment, take vengeance, Lys., etc.: so too δίκην ἔχειν to have one's punishment, Plat. Rep. 529 C (but also to have satisfaction, *παρὰ τῶς* Hdt. 1. 45): so too δίκας ὑπέχειν to stand trial, Hdt. 2. 118, etc.; παρέχειν Eur. Hipp. 50; δίκης τυγχάνειν Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 11: δίκην φέρειν to try to escape it, be the defendant in the trial, Dem., opp. to δ. δικάζειν to prosecute: δίκας αἰτέειν to demand satisfaction, τῶς for a thing, Hdt. 8. 114; δ. ἐπιτιθέσθαι *τῷ* Id. 1. 120: —lastly, δίκας δίδοναι καὶ λαβεῖν to have their causes tried, of subject-states who were obliged to submit to trial in the ruling state's courts, as the Aeginetans at Epidauris, and the allies at Athens, v. Valck. Hdt. 5. 83: δ. δοῦναι καὶ δεῖσθαι to submit differences to a peaceful settlement, Thuc. 5. 59.—The various Athenian δίκαι, with their appropriate phrases, will be found in their respective places. [7]

ΔΙΚΗΛΙΚΤΗΣ, ΔΙΚΗΛΩΝ, collat. form of *ΔΕΙΚΗΛ*.
ΔΙΚΗΝ, Adv., v. *ΔΙΚΗ*.
ΔΙΚΗΣΙΣ, εως, ἡ, (*δίκη*) *vengeance*, = *ἐκδίκησις*, LXX.
ΔΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ, *ον*, (φέρω) *bringing justice, avenging*, δ. *Ζεύς* Aesch. Ag. 525; δ. *ἡμέρα* the day of vengeance, Ib. 1577: as Subst. δ. δ., *an avenger*, opp. to *δικαστής*, Id. Cho. 120.
ΔΙΚΙΔΙΩΝ, τό, Dim. from *δίκη*, a *little trial*, Ar. Eq. 346, Vesp. 108. [8]

ΔΙΚΛΙΣ, ἴδος, ἡ, (κλίω) *folding two ways*, only as epith. of doors, gates, etc., *double folding*, usu. in plur. θύραι, πύλαι, σπινθίδες, Od. 2. 345., 17. 268, Il. 12. 455: later, *δικλίδες* alone, *folding doors*, Mel. 125. The form *δικαίς*, εἶδος, as if from *κλεις*, *double-fastened*, is dub.

ΔΙΚΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ, ἡ, the *compilation* or *drawing up* of pleadings, Isocr. 310 B: from
ΔΙΚΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ, ὁ, (γράφω) a *composer of law-speeches*, Diog. L. [α]
ΔΙΚΟΔΙΦΗΣ, *ον*, δ, (δίφω) *one who grubs for law-suits*, Luc.
ΔΙΚΟΚΚΟΣ, *ον*, with *double kernel*.
ΔΙΚΟΛΕΚΤΗΣ, *ον*, δ, = *δικολόγος*, Anth.
ΔΙΚΟΛΟΓΕΨΑΙ, to *plead a cause, speak in court of justice*, Arist. Rhet.; and

ΔΙΚΟΛΟΓΙΑ, ἡ, *forensic oratory*, Arist. Rhet.: from
ΔΙΚΟΛΟΓΟΣ, ὁ, (λέγω) a *pleader, advocate*, Plut.
ΔΙΚΟΠΛΟΣ, *ον*, with *two hollows*, Gal.
ΔΙΚΟΝΔΥΛΟΣ, *ον*, *double knuckled*, Arist. H. A.
ΔΙΚΟΡΡΑΠΤΗΣ, *ον*, δ, = *δικορράφος*.

ΔΙΚΟΡΡΑΠΕΨΑΙ, to *get up a law-suit*, Ar. Nub. 1483; and
ΔΙΚΟΡΡΑΨΙΑ, ἡ, the *getting up of a law-suit*.
ΔΙΚΟΡΡΑΦΟΣ, ὁ, (ράπτω) a *pettifogger*, Aristaeon. [α]
ΔΙΚΟΡΟΣ, *ον*, (κόρση) *two-headed*.
ΔΙΚΟΡΩΜΒΟΣ, *ον*, *two-pointed* or *topped*, Luc.
ΔΙΚΟΡΥΦΟΣ, *ον*, (κορυφή) = *foreg.*, Eur. Bacch. 307, Phoen. 277, and Arist. H. A.

ΔΙΚΟΤΥΛΟΣ, *ον*, holding *two kotylai*. II. with *two rows of tentacula*, like the polypus, Arist. H. A.

ΔΙΚΡΑΙΟΣ, *ον*, (κεραία) *forked, cleft*, Hipp.
ΔΙΚΡΑΙΩΤΗΣ, *ητος*, ἡ, *division*, Id.
ΔΙΚΡΑΙΩΔΕΙ, to *divide*. Pass. to *branch out*, prob. 1. Hipp.
ΔΙΚΡΑΙΟΣ, *ον*, (κράρα) *two-pointed* or *horned*, Anth.: *forked*, ἡ δ. the *forked tail* of Triton, Ap. Rh.

ΔΙΚΡΑΝΟΣ, *ον*, (κράνω) *two-headed, two-pointed*, hence as Subst., τὸ *δικρανόν*, a *pitchfork*, *δικρανούς* *ἐξωθεῖν*, like Lat. *furca expellere*, Luc. Hence

ΔΙΚΡΑΝΩΣ, to *make forked*.
ΔΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ἐς, (κράτος) *co-mate in power*, Ἀρεΐδα Soph. Aj. 252: —δ. λόγχαι spears *mastering twin, double-slaying spears*, of Eteocles and Polyneices, Id. Ant. 146.

ΔΙΚΡΟΣ, *ον*, contr. *δίκρως*, *ον*, and *δίκρως*, *ον*, contr. *δικοῦς*, *ον*, = *δίκρατος*, *δίκραιος*, *δίκρανός*, *forked, cleft*, Hipp., etc.: τὸ *δίκρανον* Plat. Tim. 48 B, cf. Schaf. Mel. p. 82, Herm. Opusc. 5. p. 153. Also shortened *δίκρος*, *η*, *ον*, Br. Ap. Rh. 4. 1613, Lob. Phryn. p. 233.

ΔΙΚΡΟΣΣΟΣ, *ον*, *double bordered* or *fringed*.
ΔΙΚΡΟΤΟΣ, *ον*, (κροτήρ) *double-beating*, κῶραι Eur. I. T. 408 hence *double-oared*, with *two banks of oars* on a side, elsewhere *δίηρης*, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28, Opp., etc.

ΔΙΚΡΟΥΝΟΣ, *ον*, with *two springs* or *mouths*: *ῥυτὸν δ.* a *double vase*, from which two kinds of wine could be poured, Damox. ap. Ath. 469 A.

ΔΙΚΤΑΙΟΣ, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, from the Cretan hill *Dicta*.
ΔΙΚΤΑΜΩΝ, τό, *δίκταμος*, ἡ, and *δίκταμον*, τό, *dittany*, a plant which only grew in perfection on mountains Dicta and Ida, Euphor. 79, v. Höcks Kreta, 1. p. 34.

ΔΙΚΤΥΛΥΓΓΟΣ, ὁ, (δικτυον, ἄγω) a *drawer of nets*.
ΔΙΚΤΥΑΛΩΤΟΣ, *ον*, (ἀλίσκομαι) *taken in the toils*.

ΔΙΚΤΥΒΟΛΕΩ, to *cast the net*, Anth.: from
ΔΙΚΤΥΒΟΛΟΣ, *ον*, (βάλλω) *casting nets*; δ. δ. a *fisherman*, Anth.
ΔΙΚΤΥΔΙΩΝ, τό, Dim. from *δικτυον*.

ΔΙΚΤΥΕΣ, οἱ, unknown animals of Libya, in Hdt. 4. 192.
ΔΙΚΤΥΕΥΣ, εως, δ, *one who fishes with nets*, Strab.

ΔΙΚΤΥΝΑ or **ΔΙΚΤΥΝΝΑ**, ἡ, epith. of Artemis the goddess of the chase, Hdt. 3. 59, Eur., etc.

ΔΙΚΤΥΟΒΟΛΟΣ, *ον*, (βάλλω) = *δικτυβόλος*.
ΔΙΚΤΥΟΕΙΔΗΣ, ἐς, (εἶδος) *net-like*, Gal.

ΔΙΚΤΥΟΚΛΩΣΤΟΣ, *ον*, (κλώθω) *women-in-meshes*, σπείρειν *δικτυοκλωστοι* the net's meshy folds, Soph. Ant. 347.

ΔΙΚΤΥΩΝ, τό, *any net-work, a fishing-net*, Od. 22. 386: a *hunting net*, Hdt. 1. 143, Ar. Av. 1083, etc.: metaph., δ. ἄτης 'Αἶδον Aesch. Pr. 1078, Ag. 1115. II. the *bottom of a sieve* (Perh. from *δικτυέν*.)

ΔΙΚΤΥΟΠΛΟΚΟΣ, *ον*, (πλέκω) *weaving nets*.
ΔΙΚΤΥΟΠΛΟΚΟΣ, *ον*, (έκλω) *drawing nets*: οἱ Δ., a *play* of Aesch.

ΔΙΚΤΥΩΝ, to *weave like a net*, Lat. *reticulare*.
ΔΙΚΤΥΠΟΣ, *ον*, (κτυπέω) *resounding*, Nonn.

ΔΙΚΤΥΩΔΗΣ, ἐς, (εἶδος) = *δικτυοειδής*.
ΔΙΚΤΥΩΤΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, (*δικτυώτης*) *made in net fashion, grated, trellised*, Lat. *reticulatus*, θύραι *δικτ.* Polyb.: θυρίς *δικτυωτή* a *lattice-window*, LXX.

ΔΙΚΥΚΛΟΣ, *ον*, *two-circled, two-wheeled*, τὸ *δικυκλον*, (ἔρμα) a *two-wheeled chariot*.

ΔΙΚΥΡΤΟΣ, *ον*, *two-humped*, of a camel, Geop.
"ΔΙΪΚΩ, supposed pres.: but v. *δικεῖν*.

ΔΙΚΩΛΟΣ, *ον*, (κῶλον) with *two limbs* or *legs*, Lyc. II. with *two clauses*, *περίοδος*.

ΔΙΚΩΤΕΩ, to *ply a pair of sculls*: *used* in gen. to *work double-handed*, Ar. Eccl. 1091; and

ΔΙΚΩΤΙΑ, ἡ, a *pair of sculls*, Luc., cf. Schol. Thuc. 4. 67: from *δικωτος*, *ον*, (κῶτη) *two-oared*, σκάφος *δικ.* a *skiff*, Eur. Alc. 252, cf. 444.

ΔΙΛΗΚΤΩΝ, τό, a *pair of ἀλήκθοι*, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 C.
ΔΙΛΗΜΜΑ, *ον*, τό, (λαμβάνω) a *double proposition*, Lat. *dilemma*: in Logic, an *argument*, in which the adversary is pinned between (*διαλαμβάνεται*) two difficulties, Cicero's *complexio*.

ΔΙΛΗΜΜΑΤΟΣ, *ον*, with *two handles*. II. consisting of a *dilemma*, τὸ *διλ.* = *δίλημμα*, Gramm.

ΔΙΛΟΓΕΩ, to *say again, repeat*, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 2. II. to *speak ambiguously*; and

ΔΙΛΟΓΙΑ, ἡ, *repetition*, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 2. II. *ambiguity*.
ΔΙΛΟΓΟΣ, *ον*, (λέγω) *repeating*. II. *double-tongued, doubtful*.

ΔΙΛΟΧΧΟΣ, *ον*, (λόγχη) with *two spears*: hence *double-pointed, two-fold*, ἔρη Aesch. Ag. 643.

ΔΙΛΟΦΟΣ, *ον*, with *two plumes* or *crests*: *two-topped*, Soph. Ant. 1126.

ΔΙΛΟΧΙΑ, ἡ, a *double λόχος*, Polyb.

ΔΙΜΑΚΡΙΟΣ, *ον*, of *two long syllables*, Gramm.

ΔΙΜΑΧΑΙΡΟΣ, *ον*, (μάχαιρα) with *two swords*, Artemid.

διμάχης, ου, δ, (μάχομαι) one who fights either on foot or horseback, a dragoon. [ἀ]

διμεδώνον, τό, a measure holding two μέδιονα.

διμερής, ἐς, (μέρος) of two parts, Arist. H. A. Adv. -ρως.

διμετρητος, ου, holding two μετρηται, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F.

διμετρος, ου, (μέτρον) of two measures : of a verse, having two metres, v. διποδία.

διμετωπος, ου, (μέτωπον) two-fronted, two-fold, App.

διμήνηος, ου, (μήν) for two months, Diod.

διμήτωρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, (μήτηρ) twice born, Alex. Incert. 16, Ovid's Bacchus bimatrix.

διμήτος, ου, of double thread, woven double. II. as Subst. δ, δ, dimity.

διμήτρος, ου, (μίτρα) with double mitre, dub. in Plut.

διμναίος, αλα, αἰον, (μνά) with two minae, of that price, Arist. Oec. 2. 6, cf. sq.

διμνέως ἀποτιμήσασθαι, to value at two minae, Hdt. 5. 77, cf. Hemst. Polt. γ. 56 : διμναίος is now read in Hdt., to which διμνέως is related as λέως to λαός, etc. : it cannot be a Subst. in this place, but agrees with σφέας going before.

διμορία, ἡ, (μοῖρα) a double share, double pay, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4, Lac. 15. 4. 2. two thirds, Dion. H. II.=ἡμιολογία, two morae, half a λόχος, Ael.

διμοριότης, ου, δ, one who has a double share, double pay, Arr.

II. the leader of a μοῖρα, Luc.

διμοριος, ου, (μοῖρα) divided between two, Aesch. Theb. 850, Supp. 1071. II. τὸ δ, half a drachma, Plat. Ax. 366 C.

διμορφος, ου, (μορφή) two-formed, Lyc. : androgynous, Diod.

διμυξος, ου, (μύξα) with two wicks, Plat. (Com.) Νύξ 2.

δινώω,=δινώ, rare, Artemid.

δινεύμα, ατος, τό, any thing whirled round : a whirling, twisting, dancing, Arr. Thesm. 122, Xen. Eq. 3. 11. [ι] : from

δινέω, and δινέω, f. ἴσω, (δίσω) to whirl or twirl, to spin round, both in Hom. : σόλον δινήσας after whirling the quoit (before pitching), Il. 23. 840 : ζεύγεα δινέειν to drive them round a circle, Il. 18. 543 : μοχλῶν δινεῖν to turn the stake round and round in the Cyclops' eye, Od. 9. 388 : also in Pind., and Trag.

II. intr. to whirl about, esp. in the dance, Il. 18. 494, 606 : of a bird, to whirl in air, Il. 23. 875 : in gen. to wander, roam about, Il. 24. 12, Od. 19. 67 : δ. βλεφάροις to look wildly about, Eur. Or. 835 : as also in Pass., like Lat. versari, Od. 9. 153, Il. 17. 680, and in Med.

III. to thresh on the δινος, cf. δίνω. Poet. word.

ΔΙΝΗ, ἡ, a whirling, esp. I. a whirlpool, eddy, Lat. vortex, Il. 21. 213, and Att.

II. a whirlwind, Eur., etc. : metaph., δινῶς ἀνέγκης Aesch. Pr. 1052, δινῶς κυκλομένον κέαρ Id. Ag. 997. [ι] Hence

δινεῖν, εσσα, εν, whirling, eddying, epith. of a stream, Hom., and Eur.

II. rounded, Mosch. 2. 55.

δινησις, εως, ἡ, a whirling, eddying motion, Eccl.

δινητός, ὅ, ὄν, (δινέω) whirled round, Anth.

ΔΙΝΩΣ, δ, like δινῶ, a whirl, eddy, Lat. vortex, Arr. Nub. 380, etc. : esp. of a dance like the waltz. II. a dizziness, vertigo, Hipp.

III. the round area, where oxen trod on the corn, threshing-floor, v. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 179.

IV. a large round goblet, also written δινῶς, Arr. Vesp. 618, cf. Ath. 467 D. Hence

δινώω, like δινέω and δινέω, to spin round, esp. to turn with a lathe, to round.

δινω,=δινέω and δινέω, esp. to thresh out on the δινος (III), Hes. Op. 596. [ι]

δινώδης, ἐς, (είδος) eddying.

δινωτός, ὅ, ὄν, (δινάω) turned, rounded, Il. 3. 391, Od. 19. 56 : ἀντὶς δινώσι βόαν καὶ χαλκῷ δινώηι covered all round or worked round with hides and brassen plates, Il. 13. 407.

ΔΙΞΑΣ, ατος, δ, a Sicilian copper-coin,=two χαλκοί, Hemst. Poll. 9. 81, cf. τριξάς.

ΔΙΞΕΩ, ὅν, (ξέω) cleft, forked, Theophr.

ΔΙΞΗΣ, ὅ, ὄν, Ion. for δισός, double, Hdt. 2. 44, etc. 7. 57, Koen Greg. p. 435 : like τριξός for τρισός.

διο-, is found at the beginning of many compd. nouns, both proper and common, meaning not only sprung from Zeus or the gods, but in gen. excellent, godlike, like θεο- in compos.

διδ, conjunct. contr. for δι' δ, wherefore, on which account : therefore, thence : with enclit. διότι, Lat. propter quod, propterea, Thuc. 8. 92, etc.

Διοβλής, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, and

Διόβλητος, ου, Ael.,=sq.

Διόβολος, ου, (Ζεύς, βάλλω) hurled by Zeus, of lightning, Soph. O. C. 1464, Eur. Alc. 125.

Διόβολον, τό, (ὀβολός) v. διάβολον.

Διογενέτωρ, ορος, δ, hence ἔναυλοι Διογενέτορες natū cave of Zeus, Eur. Bacch. 122.

Διογενής, ἐς, (* γένω) sprung from Zeus, of his race, always masc. in Hom., with whom it is a freq. epith. of kings and princes, as ordained and upheld by Zeus, (ἐκ Διὸς βασιλῆες Hes. Th. 96) : not as if actually his offspring : Aesch. calls the gods themselves θεοὶ Διογενεῖς Theb. 301, Supp. 631. II.

παροχ., Διογένης, ους, δ, prop. n.

διογκώω, to make to swell. Pass. to swell out. Hence

διογκωσις, εως, ἡ, a swelling, distension, tumor, Gal.

Διόγνητος, ου, contr. for Διογνήτος,=Διογενής, Hes. Sc. 340.

Διόγονος, ου,=Διογενής, Hipp. Hipp. 560.

διοδεία, ἡ, (διοδεύω) a passage through, Arist. Eth. Eud.

διοδεύσιμος, ου, passable.

διοδενσις, εως, ἡ,=διοδεία, Hipp. : from

διοδεύω, to travel through, Polyb.

διοδέω, f. ἴσω, (διδω) to go through again, repeat, cf. τριδέω.

διοδοιπέριω,=διοδέω, Hdt. 8. 129.

διοδοποιέω,=foreg., dub. in Theophr. : from

διδω, ἡ, a way through, passage, thoroughfare, Hdt. 7. 201 : δ. ὅστος Thuc. 2. 102 : an orbit, ὅστρον Aesch. Pr. 1049 : δ. ἔχειν to command the road, Thuc. 7. 32 : right or permission to pass, Arr. Ar. 189.

Διόδωρος, Dep., to befall sorely, c. acc., Dem. 1248. 19. [v]

δίοξος, ου, with two branches, Theophr.

Διόδομαι, as Pass., to be divided, to branch, Hipp.

Διόθεν, Adv. from, sent from Zeus, according to his will, Il. 15. 489, 24. 194 : in gen. from heaven, Lat. divinitus.

Διογνῆμι, f. ἴω, to open, Arr. Eccl. 852 : also διώλω, Soph. Aj. 346, O. T. 1287.

Διόδα, inf. διεδάειν, perf. without any pres. in use, to know the difference, distinguish, Eur. Med. 524, and Plat. : cf. διείδω.

Διοδινάω, f. ἴω,=sq., Hdn.

Διοιδέω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for οιδέω, Strab. Hence

Διοιδής, ἐς, swollen, turgid, Nic.

Διοικέω, ἴσω, strictly, to manage all the house : hence in gen. to manage, direct : esp. to govern, conduct the affairs of a state, πόλιν Thuc. 8. 21, Plat., etc. : but also δ. τὸν βίον to regulate one's life, Isocr. 2. E, etc.

2. to treat a person well or ill, Dem. 763. 6. 3. as Medic. term, to distribute nourishment through the body, to digest, Diog. L.

B. Pass. to be provided with, to be supported by a thing, ὑπὸ τῶς Strab., τῶι Ath.

2. in Rhetor. διοικεῖσθαι was used of the distribution and arrangement of a discourse, etc., Dion. H.

II. to inhabit distinct places, Plat. Tim. 19 E. Med. to live apart, κατὰ κόμας Xen. Hell. 5. 2. 5. But

2. διοικεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα to place oneself over against him, match oneself with him, Dinarch.

Διοικῆμα, ατος, τό, management, government.

Διοικισμός, εως, ἡ, direction, government, civil administration, Plat. Rep. 606 E, etc. : esp. in the financial department, expenditure, Lys. 185. 21.

II. one of the lesser Roman provinces, Cic. Fam. 13. 53, 67 : and hence, as an Eccles. division, a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, Eccl.

Διοικητής, οὔ, δ, a manager, director, governor, comptroller, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 22. Hence

Διοικητικός, ὅ, ὄν, regulating, δυνάμις Plut.

Διοκῆτρια, ἡ, a housekeeper.

Διοικέω, f. ἴω, Att. ἴω, to cause to live apart, to place in separate dwellings, to disperse, Arist. Pol. δ. τὰς πόλεις to break up, scatter their population, Isocr. 91 A, the same as δ. κατὰ κόμας Polyb.

Pass. to be scattered abroad, Plat. Symp. 193 A. Med. to change one's abode, etc., Lys. 902. 1. Hence

Διοικισμός, εως, ἡ, a dispersion : a removal, Lys. 901. fin.

Διοικισμός, δ,=foreg., Dion. H.

διοικοδομέω, to build across, wall off, Thuc. 8. 90: to separate, *τί τινας* Plat. Tim. 69 E. II. to barricade, *δὲν* Diod.

διοικονομέω, strengthd. for *οικονομέω*.

διοινοχέω, (*οἶνον*) to mix, prepare wine for drinking, Ath.

διοινία, strengthd. for *οἶνία*, Plat. Legg. 775 C.

διοίσις, *εὖς*, *ἡ* (*διοίγνυμι*) an opening, Theophr.

διοίστην, verb. Adj. of *διαφέρω*, one must carry, move round, *εἰμα* Eur. Phoen. 265.

διοίστεω, to shoot an arrow through, *τινός* Od. 19. 578: absol. *καὶ κεν διοίστεσθαις* thou mightest reach it with an arrow, i. e. art a bow-shot from it, Od. 12. 102.

διοιστρέω, strengthd. for *οιστρέω*, Diod.

διοίσω and **διοίσσομαι**, fut. of *διαφέρω*.

δίοιστο, opt. med. from *δίοω*, Od. 17. 317.

διοιχέω, to go through, *αἶψα* Aesch. Eum. 315. II. absol. to wander about, *ἐν πέτραις* h. Hom. 18. 10.

διοίχομαι, *ε*. *χέσσομαι*, Dep. med.: to be quite gone by, of time, Hdt. 4. 136: of persons, to be clean gone, to have perished, Lat. *perisse*, Soph. Aj. 973, Eur., etc. II. to be gone through, ended, *δὲ λόγος* δ. Soph. O. C. 574: ubi al. *διέρχεται*. Poet. word.

διοικωχῆ, *ἡ* = *διακωχῆ*.

διοικωβαίνω, and **θάνω**, *φ*. *ῥωσ*, to slip through, Hipp. II.

c. acc., to give one the slip, Ar. Nub. 434, Plat. Lys. 216 C.

διολιστῆ, *ἡ* (*διέλκω*) distraction, Sext. Emp.

διόλκος, *ὁ*, a crossing, dragging across. II. the spot in the isthmus of Corinth where slips were drawn across, Strab.

διόλκνυμι, fut. *ολέσω*, Att. *ολῶ*, to destroy utterly, bring to naught, Soph. Tr. 1028, etc.: to blot out, put out of mind: hence to forget, opt. to *ολώω*, Br. Soph. O. T. 318. Med. to perish utterly, come to naught, Trag., and Plat.; *ἐκ τινός* by some one's hand Soph. O. T. 225.

διολοφύρομαι, strengthd. for *δλοφύρομαι*, Polyb. [v]

δίομαι, v. sub *δίοω*.

διομαλίζω, to keep smooth or even. II. intr. to be always calm and evenminded, Plut. Hence

διομαλίστος, *ὁ*, evenness, steadiness, Sext. Emp.

διομαλύνω, = *διομαλίζω*, in transit. signif., Plut.

διόμβροσ, *ον*, wet through, Arist. Probl.

Διομειαλίζω, *ὄνος*, *ὁ*, the braggart of the deme Diomeia, Ar. Ach. 605.

Διομήδης, *εὖς*, *ὁ*, Diomedes, strictly The divinely-counselling (*Διός, μήδομαι*), II.

Διομηνία, *ἡ* (*μῆνις*) wrath of Zeus, Orph. [v]

διόμνυμι, fut. *ομνοίμαι*, Dep. med., to swear, *ὅρκον, ἡ μῆν* . c. inf., Soph. Tr. 255: to declare on oath, esp. in courts of justice, c. inf., Lycurg. 165. 43: also in Med., *διόμνυμι* Soph. Aj. 1233; and so almost always in Prose, as, *ταῦτα διωμόσω* Plat. Apol. 27 C, *δ*. *τινὶ* Lys. 96. 35.

διομολογέω, to make an agreement, settle, undertake, Xen. Ages. 3. 5: hence also in Pass., to be agreed on, Polyb. B. more use as Dep. Med., to agree mutually to or upon a thing, c. acc. rei, *τοὺς τόκους* Dem. 1284. 14: esp. to agree upon as granted, Plat. Legg. 953 E: also, *δ*. *τινὶ* περί *τινός* Isae. 41. 43; and c. inf. fut., Id. 41. 29.

διομολόγησις, *εὖς*, *ἡ*, a mutual compact, convention, Polyb.

διομολογήσεν, verb. Adj., Plat. Rep. 527 A, etc.

δίοω, acc. from *δίοω*.

δίοω, imperf. from *δίοω*.

διομορῶω, to name far and wide, make known or famous. Pass. to be widely known, Isocr. 398 D, and in late Prose.

Διονύς, *ὁ*, shortened for *Διόνυσος*, Lob. Phryn. 436.

Διονύσειον, *τό*, = *Διονύσιον*, Schäf. Greg. p. 651. [v]

Διονύσια, *τὰ*, sub. *ιερά*, the feast of Dionysos or Bacchus, esp. at Athens: were formerly supposed to be three, 1. the *Δ. κατ' ἀγρούς*, 2. the *Ἀνθεστήρια*, 3. the *Δ. ἐν ἄστει*, or *μεγάλα*: the *Ἀθήναια* being supposed by some to be the same with the first, by others, with the second. But Böckh (Abhandl. Berl. Akad. 1816, 17, pp. 47—124) seems to prove that they were four distinct feasts in four consecutive months: viz. I. *τὰ κατ' ἀγρούς*, ἐν ἀγροίς, or *μικρά*, in Poseideon (December) when the vintage is just over: at these prob. old Tragedies and Comedies were represented. II. *τὰ ἐν Αἰμναίς* or *Ἀθήναια* (in

the suburb Αἰμναί, where the *Ἀθήναια* stood), in Gamelion (January) when the wine was just made, and the presses (*ἀγνοί*) cleaned up: from this feast the month was once called *Ἀθηναῖος*, which name was retained by the Ionians of Asia: cf. *Ἀνθεστηρίων, Σκιοφρονίων* etc. At these new Tragedies and Comedies were performed, and a prize of the rich must of the new vintage was given. III. *τὰ Ἀνθεστήρια* in Anthesterion (February), of which the first day was called *πιθογία*, when the casks of the by-gone vintage were first tapped, the second *χῆες*, and, perhaps, the third *χύτρωα* from the public picnic with which they were celebrated. It is doubtful what dramatic performances accompanied them. IV. *τὰ μεγάλα, τὰ ἄστικα* Δ., *τὰ κατ' ἄστυ*, ἐν ἄστει, or, simply *τὰ Διονύσια* in Elaphebolion (March), when Athens was full of strangers from all Greece, and all the most splendid exhibitions took place. For these most of the new Dramas were reserved. (Cf. also Buttm. Dem. Mid. Exc. 1.) [v]

Διονυσιάδης, to keep the Dionysia, hence to live, dress festively or extravagantly, Luc.

Διονυσιακός, *ἡ, ὅν*, belonging to the Dionysia, or to Dionysos, Δ. *ἑσπερον* Thuc. 8. 93, *ἄγων* Arist. Rhet., etc.: *Διονυσιακά* were poems on the legend of Bacchus, as those of Nonnus.

Διονυσιάς, *δόσις*, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. of *Διονυσιακός*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C, Eur., etc. 2. as Subst. a Bacchant, Paus. II. a kind of plant, Diosc., elsewhere *ἀνδρόσαυον*.

Διονύσιον, *τό*, sub. *ἱερόν*, the temple of Dionysos, Ar. Fr. 187. [v]

Διονύσιος, *α, ὄν*, of Dionysos or Bacchus, Bacchyl. 26. [v]

Διονυσισκός, *ὁ*, Dim. from *Διώνυσος*.

Διονυσιοκόλακες, *οἱ* (*κόλαξ*) nickname of the *τεχνῖται Διονυσιακοί*, *ἀρτίφεις* scenici, like *Μουσικοκόλακες*, v. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10, Chares ap. Ath. 538 F: hence II. applied to the flatterers of Dionysius the Tyrant; and to the school of Plato, Diog. L. 10. 8, ubi al. *Διονυσιοκόλακες*.

Διονυσιομανία, (*μαίνομαι*) to be full of Bacchic frenzy, Philostr.

Διώνυσος, *ὁ*, and poet. *Διώνυρος*, (Hom., Hes., etc.) and *Δεώνυσος*, *q. v.*, *Dionysos, Bacchus*, god of wine, vineyards, and of high entertainment, son of Zeus and Semele: not often mentioned in Hom. On the later development of his legend, v. *Cruizer's* Dionysos, and cf. *Bäckus*.

διοξάνη, *ἡ*, the fifth in the musical scale, v. *διαπασών*.

διοξάνη, *αἱ*, a kind of earrings, Ar. Fr. 309, v. *δίοπος*.

Διόταις, *παῖδος*, *ὁ*, son of Zeus, Anth.

Διοτέμπετος, *ον*, (*πέμπω*) sent from Zeus.

διότερ, Conjunct. for *δι' ὅτερ*, v. sub *διό*.

Διοτετής, *ἔς*, (*πίπτω*) = *Διπτετής*, *ἐγχαλμα* Eur. I. T. 997.

***Διοτομήτης**, and **Διοτομήτης**, *εὖς*, *ἡ* = *ἀποδιοπ*.

Διότος, *ὁ* (*διέπω*) a director, overseer, ruler, Aesch. Pers. 44, Rhes. 741: an officer on board a ship, *Πύρρος*, = the later *ἐπίταυρος*.

Δίοτος, *ον*, (*ὀπῆ*) with two holes: hence *διοταί*, *ὦν*, *αἱ*.

διοπτέω, to watch accurately, spy about, II. 10. 451; in gen. to behold, Soph. Aj. 307. II. later, c. acc. to look after, take charge of a thing, *δ*. *τὴν ναῦν* ap. Dem. 929. 20.

διοπτῆρ, *ἦρος*, *ὁ*, a spy, scout, στρατὸς II. 10. 562. II. *διωγέλοι* καὶ *διοπτῆρες* in Plut., the options and tesserarii of the Romans: also the speculators, light troops for reconnoitring.

III. = *διοπτρα*.

Διοπτῆρ, *ον*, *δ*, strictly, a looker through, *δ* *Ζεὺ διοτρά* says Dicaearchus in Ar. Ach. 435, holding up a ragged garment to the light. II. = *foreg*, Rhes.

διοπτρα, *ἡ*, and **διοπτρον**, *τό*, any thing through which one sees clearly, a spying-tube, Polyb.: Alcibiades calls wine *διοπτρον ἀνθρώπου*, because *aperit praecordia Bacchus*. II. an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc., a Jacob's staff.

III. = *διαστολεύς*, Gal. IV. a plate of talc, Lat. *lapis specularis*, for glazing windows, Strab. Hence

διοπτρικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, belonging to the use of the *διοπτρα* (II): *ἡ -κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of using it: *ὄργανον* δ. = *διοπτρα* II, Strab.

διοπτρισμός, *ὁ*, an opening with the *διοπτρα* (II), Paul. Aeg.

διοπτρῶν, *τό*, v. *διοπτρα*.

διορῶτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, able to look through, clear-sighted, Lat. *perspicax*, Luc.: from

διωράω, to see through, look through, understand, discern, Xen. An. 5. 2, 30, Plat., etc.: cf. διέδον, διόδοα.

διωργάνω, to provide with organs, to mould, late. Hence διωργάνωσις, *ews*, ἡ, formation, fashioning. [ἀ]

διωρίζω, strengthd. for δριγίζω, Polyb.

διώρυγος, *ov*, (δρύγω) two fathoms long, high, etc., Hdt. 4. 195. διώρυγε, =sq., Eur. Supp. 417.

διωρθόω, to make straight, Hipp.: and so to set right, restore to order, Isocr. 198 C. δ. ἐπὶ ναυὶν to make up a quarrel, Eur. Hel. 1159: δ. ἀδικήματα to amend them, Polyb.: δ. πίστιν πρὸς τι to make good, redeem it, Id.: δ. τὰ προσφευδόμενα to pay them, clear off, Ib. Med. like Act., Polyb.: but also, διορθώσθαι περὶ αὐτὸν τὸς to make amends for . . . , Dem. 112. 15., 895. 24.

II. to go or tell straight through, λόγῳ Πινδ. O. 7. 38. διορθωμα, *ατος*, τό, a making straight, setting right, Hipp.: correction, Arist. Pol.: an amendment, Plut.

διόρθωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a making straight, as in the setting of a limb, Hipp. 2. a correcting, amending of a fault, Arist. Pol.

3. right arrangement, τῶς Plat. Legg. 642 A. 4. a fortunate event, Polyb. II. a revision, revised edition of a work, v. Wolf. Proh. p. clxiv.

διωρθώτης, ἦρος, δ, =sq., Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 22. διωρθώτης, *ου*, δ, a corrector, regulator, Plut.

διωρθωτικός, ἡ, *όν*, fit for correcting or amending, corrective, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

διωρίζω, Ion. διωρρίζω, f. *ισα*, Att. *ῖω*, to draw a boundary through, divide by limits, separate, Hdt. 4. 42. 2. to distinguish, determine, define, τὰ οὐνόματα Hdt. 4. 45, τὰ χεῖρα Aesch. Pr. 440, and so Plat.: in Med., to pronounce clearly, τὰ γράμματα Alex. Incert. 21: hence 3. to determine, lay down, ordain, declare, τὴν Soph. O. T. 723; also c. inf., to determine one to be so and so, Dem. 505. 19; and so with the inf. omitted, Soph. O. T. 1083: δ. *πῶς* . . . Dem. 1286. 11, in Med. 4. to explain, τὴν Plat. Gorg. 488 D. 5. absol., to draw distinctions, lay down definitions, usu. in Med., περὶ τῶς Isocr. 27 C., etc.

II. διορίξεν πόλεμον to remove the seat of war across the country, Isocr. 77 B: in gen. to move from the country, carry abroad, στρατεύμα Eur. Hel. 394: δ. πόδα to depart, Ib. 828: to banish, Lat. exterminare, Plat. Legg. 873 E. III. intr. to pass the boundaries, ὅτεπὶ τὴν Eur. Ion 46. Hence

διορισμός, δ, a prescribing of bounds, limiting: Definition, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 43.

διορίστέον, verb. Adj., one must distinguish, Plat. Legg. 874 D. διορισμός, δ, an assurance on oath, Polyb.

διωρίζω, f. *ισα*, Att. *ῖω*, strengthd. for δριγίζω, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 450. 37, in Pass.

διώρυνμι, f. διώρυνω, to drive through. Med. to hurry through, Aesch. Supp. 552.

διόρος, *ov*, a divider: a stone used in the game ἐφεδρισμός.

διόρφοτος, *ον*, v. διαρφοτος.

διωρρόω, to make serious, Arist. H. A.

διώρρωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a becoming or making serious, Hipp.

διωρύγι, ἡ, (διωρύνω) v. διαρύνχ.

διώρυγμα, *ατος*, τό, a canal, ditch, Thuc. 4. 109. II. a digging through, LXX.

διωρύσσω, f. *ῖω*, Att. *ῖω*, to dig through, τοῖχον Hdt. 9. 37, Ar. Plut. 565: δ. τάπρον to dig a trench, Od. 21. 120: metaph. like τεχνουργεῖν, to undermine, ruin, Dem. 118. 11. II. to bury, Diod. III. to worm one's way, pry into. Hence

διωρύχτης, ἡ, v. διαρύνχ.

διωρχόμεαι, Dep., to dance across or along, Opp. II. to dance a match with one, τῶν Eur. Vesp. 1481.

διός, δια, δῖον, more rarely *os*, *ov*, (contr. for the less comm. δῖος from Ζεύς, Διὸς) from, sprung from, belonging to, sacred to Zeus, are certainly the etymological signs: but the certain examples of these do not occur before the Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 619, etc.; the nearest approach to them in Hom. is Il. 9. 538, δῖον γένος, ἰαχέαιρα, which however seems to be *Heaven*, not *Jove-descended*. Usu. in gen. signf. godlike, excellent, mighty, vast, unearthly: in Hom. 1. epith. of the goddesses, δια θεά Π. 10. 290, etc.; usu. in phrase δια θεῶν, with superl. force, like πιστὰ πιστόν, ἔρρητα ἄρρητον, etc., in Trag.; so too δια γυναικῶν: Hes. uses it so in masc. Th. 991, διός δαίμων. 2.

of illustrious men or women, noble, princely, high-born, but also highminded, honest, trusty, as of Eumæus the swineherd, διός ὑφάρβος Od. 21. 240. 3. also of a noble horse, Il. 23. 346.

4. of things, esp. of the powers of nature, αἰθέρος ἐκ δίης, εἰς δια δῖαν, δια χθάνον Hom.; so δια Χάρυβδις Od. 12. 104, with the sense of vast, awful, but not without a collat. notion of divine, holy.

Διός, gen. of Ζεύς, from absol. Δῖς. [I]

Διόδοτος, *ον*, (διδῶμι) given by Zeus, heaven-sent, Pind. P. 8. 137, and Aesch.

Διοσημεία, ἡ, poet. Διοσημεία, ἡ, Ar. Ach. 171, a sign from Zeus, an omen from the sky, in gen. a prodigy, portent, Lat. omenum, esp. of thunder, lightning, rain, Ar. l. c., and Plut.

Διοσκέτω, to eat earnestly at, τινά, acc. to Bergk. Anaor. 81, sq. Διόσκουροι, *οἱ*, Att. and poet. for Διόσκουροι, as Hdt. writes it, 2. 43, (κόπος, κόπος) sons of Zeus: esp. the twins of Leda, Castor and Polydeuces (the Roman Pollux), h. Hom. 16. 33.

II. the constellation named from them the Twins, Lat. Gemini, supposed to bring safety from a storm, if it appeared over the ship—the modern fires of St. Elmo: hence the Dioscuri were tutelary deities of sailors, Hor. Carm. 1. 3, 2, Hemst. Luc. Dial. D. 26. The sing. Διόσκουρος, one of the Dioscuri, only in Gramm., and Varro L. L. 5. 20. Hence

Διοσκούρειον, τό, the temple of the Dioscuri, Thuc. 4. 110, etc. Διόσμου, δ, (δῶω) the power of transmitting smells: the internal organ of smell, Themist.

Διόστεος, *ον*, (δοτέον) double-boned, Arist. H. A.

Διοσφραίνω, to give a smell to, perfume.

Διότι, Conjunction, for διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι . . . , because that, for the reason that, since, Lat. quare, quoniam, Hdt. 1. 44. 2. indirect, wherefore, for what reason, φράσω διότι . . . Hdt. 2. 24; μανθάνειν διότι . . . 9. 7. 3. interrogat. wherefore? Arist.

II. =ὅτι, that, mostly late, but found Hdt. 2. 50, Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 1.

Διοτρεφής, ὅς, (τρέφω) trained, cherished by Zeus, in Hom. freq. epith. of kings and nobles, cf. Διογενής: of the Scamander, Il. 21. 223, it is perh. =διπτερής, q. v.

διωρέω, to pass in urine.

διωρίζω, Ion. for διωρίζω, Hdt.

διοχερεία, ἡ, an aqueduct, Strab.: from διοχερεῖν, to conduct by a canal through or throughout a place, Diod.: metaph. τροφὴν τῷ σώματι Plat. Tim. 77 C.

διοχῆ, ἡ, (διέχω) distance, Philo.

διοχλέω, strengthd. for ὀχλέω, to be very troublesome to, τινά Lys. 103. 38, and Dem.; later τινί, Long.: also διανοχλέω.

διοχλέω, f. *ισα*, to move asunder, to open, Nic.

διοχλύω, strengthd. for ὀχυρώ, Polyb.

διόψ, *ας*, δ, ἡ, =διόπος, *ον*, dub.

διόψις, *εως*, ἡ, a view through, perspective, accurate view of, Plat. Tim. 40 D: from

διόψομαι, irr. fut. of διωπάω.

δίπαις, παῖδος, δ, ἡ, with two children, Aesch. Supp. 318: δ. ὀρήνος a dirge chanted by one's two children, Id. Cho. 335.

δίπαλσιος, *ον*, (πάλαστρον) two palms broad, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4. δίπαλτος, *ον*, (πάλας) twice, doubly brandished, esp. brandished with both hands: σπάρδος δ, in Soph. Aj. 402, is explained by Herm. from the Homer. δύο δοῖρε ἔχων, well-armed: Passow takes it, forced on by its two leaders (Agamemnon and Menelaus): δ. ἐξήν two-handed swords, Eur. I. T. 312: δ. πῦρ lightning hurled by Zeus with both hands, i. e. with all his might, Eur. Tro. 1104.

δίτηχλος, *υ*, two cubits long, broad, etc., Hdt. 2. 78, etc. διτλάδιος, *ον*, (διπλόω) double, poet. for διπλάσιος. [ἀ]

διπλάζω, =διπλασιάζω, to double, v. l. Andoc. 30. 27. Pass. to be doubled, double or twofold, Eur. Supp. 781: and so II. intr., τὸ διπλάζον κακόν the twofold evil, Soph. Aj. 258. Hence

δίπλαξ, *ακος*, ἡ, as Subst., a double-folded mantle or cloak, like διπλή, διπλῶς, Lat. duplex laena, Il. 3. 126, Od. 19. 241; or, acc. to others, variegated, woven with threads of various dye, or in gen. with double woof, like δίχμος. 2. in Aesch. Pers. 277, διπλάκες are perh. ship-planks (which double one over the other, cf. διπλόν), and so ships, like δόρυ, τραβ. II. as Adj., lying, folded double, Il. 23. 243, cf. διπλυντος.

διπλασιάζω, f. *ισα*, to double, Plat. Legg. 920 A. Hence

U u [329]

διπλασιασμός, *δ*, a doubling: in Gramm. esp. the Ionic doubling of consonants, as in τόσος.

διπλασιολογία, *α*, double-speaking: repetition, accumulation of words, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

διπλάσιος, *α*, *ον*, Ion. διπλῆσιος, double, twice as much, as many, as long, etc., Hdt. 4. 68, and Att.: freq. as Compar. foll. by ἥ., Id. 6. 87, Thuc. 1. 10, etc.; or c. gen., Hdt. 6. 133: also δ. ὅσον., Hdt. 7. 23: τὸ διπλάσιον as much again, Id. 7. 23. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 8. 1. [ἀ. Schaff. Greg. p. 527.]

διπλάσιον, *φ*, ὥσω, to double. Pass. to be doubled, become twofold, Thuc. 1. 69.

διπλασμός, *δ*, (διπλάω) = διπλασιασμός.

διπλέθρος, *ον*, two πλέθρα long or broad, i. e. 202 ft. 6 i.: τὸ διπλ. a space of two πλέθρα, Polyb.

διπλή, *ῆ*, (strictly, fem. from διπλοῦς) = διπλοῖς, i. e. χλαῖνα διπλή, Hom. II. a marginal mark used by Gramm., like an T or V lying on its side (≡ >, < ≡), to indicate vv. ll. rejected verses, etc.; and, in dramatic poetry, a new speaker.

διπλή, as Adv., twice, twice over, Soph. Ant. 725. II. twice as much, followed by ἥ, Plat. Rep.

διπληγής, ἴσος, *ῆ*, = διπλοῖς.

διπληγής, ὅς, (πλήθω) twice filled, Nic., acc. to others διπλήρης.

διπλήσιος, *η*, *ον*, Ion. for διπλάσιος, *η*, *ον*.

διπλοέματος, *ον*, (εἶμα) with double cloak, Cerid. ap. Diog. L.

διπλόη, *ῆ*, a fold, doubling, esp. the overlapping of the bones in the scull, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon. II. a joining, as of two plates of iron welded together, Plat. Soph. 267 E: hence an imperfection, flaw, Plut., v. Ruhnk. Tim. 2. metaph. duplicity, Eccl.

III. the sting of the scorpion with its sheath, Ael. διπλοῖω, Aesch. Ag. 835, Eum. 1014, and διπλοῖω = διπλασιάζω, to double.

διπλοῖς, ἴσος, *ῆ*, a double cloak, like διπλή, Anth.; the usu. costume of the Cynics, cf. Hor. Ep. 1. 17, 25.

διπλός, *ος*, *ον*, contr. διπλοῦς, *ῆ*, *ον*, twofold, double, Hom. (but the contr. form only in phrase χλαῖνα διπλή), and Att.: cf. ἡ διπλή.

2. doubled, bent, διπλή ἄκανθα spine bent double by age, Eur. El. 492, ubi v. Seidl. (487), cf. Virgil's *duplicato popule*.

3. διπλή χειρὶ θανεῖν by mutual slaughter, Soph. Ant. 14.

4. διπλὰ ὀνόματα compound words, Arist. Rhet.

II. sometimes used as a Compar., like διπλάσιος, twice as much, etc., followed by ἥ., (v. sub διπλή): also διπλοῦν ὅσον., ap. Dem. 629. 22.

III. in plur., = ἄμφω or δύο Aesch. Fr. 950, Soph. Ant. 51.

IV. metaph. double-minded, treacherous, Lat. duplex, opp. to ἀπλοῦς, Plat. Rep. 397 D, 554 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Cf. ἀπλός).

διπλός, *ῆ*, *ον*, poet. for διπλός, like ἀπλός.

διπλοσημάτων, *ον*, (σημαῖνα) with a double meaning.

διπλόω, (διπλός) to double, fold back, Plut. II. to repay twofold, N. T. Hence

διπλωμα, *ατος*, τό, twice as much of a thing, Arist. Meteor.

II. any thing folded double, esp. a license, diploma, like our letters patent, Inscr.

III. a double pot, like our glue-pot, for boiling unguents etc., Gal.

διπλωσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, a compounding of words, Arist. Rhet.

διπνοος, *ον*, (πνοή) with two breathing apertures, Gal.

διπδόης, *ες*, (ποῦς) two feet long, broad, etc., Xen. Oec. 10. 3.

διπδοῖα, *ῆ*, (δίπους) a Laced. dance, Cratin. Plut. 5.

II. a metre, *zeugyon* or pair of feet, Gramm.

διπδοῖα, *ῆ*, *αὖ*, to dance the Laced. διπδοῖα, Ar. Lys. 1243.

διπδοῖος, *α*, *ον* = διπδόης, dub. l. Xen. Oec. 19. 4.

διπδοῖα, τό, contr. from διπ., an ancient festival of Zeus at Athens, Ar. Pac. 420; and so, or διπδοῖα, Antipho 120. 10.

διπποῖς, *εως*, *δ*, *ῆ*, containing or divided into two cities, Strab.

διπποῖα, *ες*, *ῆ*, like the feast of the Dipoleia, i. e. obsolete, out of date, Ar. Nub. 984.

διππολος, *ον*, (πολέω) twice turned or ploughed, γῆ Hes. II. = διπλός, διπλοῦς, Aesch. Fr. 163.

διππορος, *ον*, with two roads or openings, Eur. Tro. 1097.

διππόταμος, *ον*, lying between or on two rivers, πόλις Eur. Supp. 621, like διπλάσιος.

δίπους, ποῖος, *δ*, *ῆ*, two-footed, Lat. bipes, Aesch. Ag. 1258.

II. δ δ. a Libyan kind of mouse, the jerboa, Hdt. 4. 192.

διπρόσωπος, *ον*, (πρόσωπον) two-faced: ambiguous, Luc.

διπρυνος, *ον*, (πρύμνα) v. sq.

διπρυνος, *ον*, (πράρα) ναῖς δ. καὶ διπρυνος a ship double-proved and double-sterned, i. e. with both ends alike, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 E: also ἀμφίπρυνος, cf. Tac. Ann. 2. 6.

διπτερος, *ον*, (πτέρων) with two wings, Arist. H. A. II. δ δ., with or without ναῖς, a temple with double peristyle, Vitruv. 3. 1, 21.

διπτέρυγος, *ον*, (πτέρυξ) = διπτερος, Böckh Inscr. 1. 246.

διπτύχις, *ες*, = διπτύχος, Arist. H. A.

διπτύχις, *ον*, (πτύχω) folded, laid together, doubled, λώπη Od. 13. 224; δ. δελτοῖν a pair of tablets, Hdt. 7. 239, (in late Greek, τὰ διπτύχα): διπτύχα ποιεῖν (sc. τὴν κτίσιν) to wrap the flesh of the sacrifice in a coat of fat, that it may burn the better, freq. in Hom.

II. = δισός, twofold, two, like Lat. *geminus*, Pind. N. 6. 90, and Trag., esp. Eur.

διτύλος, *ον*, (πύλη) double gated, with two entrances, Soph. Phil. 295. At Athens the Θριάσιαι πύλαι were also called τὸ διτύλον, at Rome the Temple of Janus, Polyb., Plut.

διτύρητος, *ον*, (πυρήν) with two kernels or two knobs, Gal. [v]

διτύριτης, *ος*, *δ*, sub. ἄρτος, (τύρ) twice baked bread, like our *bis-cuit*, Hipp.

διτύρος, *ον*, (πύρ) twice put in the fire, hence δ. ἄρτος, = foreg., Eubul. Gan. 2.

II. δ. λαμπάδες lamps with double lights, Ar. Ran. 1361.

δίρραβδος, *ον*, with two stripes, Arist. H. A.

δίρρυνθος, *ον*, = δίρυνος.

δίρρυνθια, *ῆ*, a double pole, Aesch. Fr. 334: from

δίρρυνος, *ον*, (πύλη) with two poles, i. e. three horses, Aesch. Pers. 47-δς, Adv., twice, double, δις τόσον twice as much, Od. 9. 491, Hdt. 8. 104, and Att.—In compos., before a conson, except before σ, θ, τ, μ, π, and χ, s is dropped. (From δύο for obsolet. *duis*, Buttm. Lexil. v. *κελαινός* 4: hence δισός, διπλός, διχα.)

-δς, inseparable suffix, signifying motion to a place, = -δε, but only used in a few words, as ἄλλανδς, οἰκάνδς, χαμάνδς.

* Δΐς, an old nom., Ζεύς, which appears in the oblique cases Διός, Δέ, Δα, and the Lat. *Dis*, *Diespiter*, *Dijovis*. The Cre- tans used *Θιός*, the Lacedaemon. Ζεύς, so that Ζεύς, Σδεύς, θεός, *deus*, seem to be only dialectic variations. The contr. dat. Δί is in Pind. N. 1. 111, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 35.

δισάργητος, *ον*, (ἀργάτω) twice ravished, Lyc.

δισέγγονος, *δ*, *ῆ*, also *η*, *ον*, great grand-child.

δισεκτος, *ον*, the 24th of February, reckoned twice over in leap-year, Lat. *bis sextus*, (*dies ante Kal. Mart.*), Mathem.

δισεννος, *ον*, (ἐννῆ) with two wives, Anth.

δισεφθός, *ον*, (ἐφω) twice boiled.

δισηβός, *ον*, (ἑβη) twice young, Anth.

δισθάνής, *ος*, (θανεῖν) twice dead, Od. 12. 22.

δισκευία, *ατος*, τό, (δισκέω) the cast of a quoit.

δισκευτής, *ος*, *δ*, one who pitches quoits: from

δισκευή = sq., Sosit. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 59: in Pass., Eur. Ion 1268.

δισκέω, to pitch the quoit (δίσκος); ἐδίσκειον ἀλλήλοισιν they played at quoits with each other, Od. 8. 188: in gen. to cast, toss, Pind. I. 2. 51.

δίσκημα, *ατος*, τό, a thing thrown, Eur. Tro. 1121. II. the pitching of a quoit, Soph. Fr. 69.

δίσκηππος, *ον*, (σκήπτρον) two-sceptered, of the Atreidae, like δίσκρον, Aesch. Ag. 43.

δισκοβόλῳ, to pitch the quoit, Inscr.: from

δισκοβόλος, *ον*, (βάλλω) pitching the quoit: δ δ. a famous statue by Myron, Luc., v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 122. 3.

δισκοειδής, *ῆ*, (εἶδος) quoit-shaped, Diosc.

δίσκος, *δ*, (δύκειν) a round plate, a quoit, orig. of stone, Od. 8. 190, Pind. I. 1. 34; later of brass, iron, lead, or wood: it had a hole in the middle for a wooden helve, or leather strap to swing it by, whereas the σόλος was a solid piece of metal, Ammon. p. 40. In Sparta: like the old English and Scotch *puttin'* at the stane. In Hom. there is no mark to aim at: the trial being simply who can pitch farthest; v. Nitzsch Od. 8. 192, et ibi Herm. Plur. οἱ δίσκοι the quoit-ground.

II. any thing quoit-shaped, trencher, Anth.: the sun's disc, Plut.

δίσκουρα, τό, (οὔρον) a quoit's cast, as we say, a stone's throw,

only ἐς δίσκουρα λέλειπτο II. 23. 523; resolved into δίσκου οὐρα, II. 23. 431, cf. ἐπιούρα.

δισμύριοι, αἱ, α, twenty thousand, Hdt. i. 32, etc.: sing. δισμύριος, α, ον, with collective nouns, as ἵππος δισμύρια, Luc. [v]

δισπαππος, ὁ, a great-grandfather, Lat. *atavus*.

δισπιδήμαιοι, αἱ, αἰων, =sq.

δισπιδήμιοι, ον, (σπιδήμι) of two spans' length, Diosc.

δισπρόνδεις, ον, a double spondee, Hephaest.

δισπορεύω, (σπορεύω) to double twice, Strab.

δισσάκις, and poet.—ἀκι, Adv. (δισσός) twice, twice over, Arat.

δισσάρχης, ον, ὁ, (ἑρχω) partners in sway, joint-ruling,

δισσάρχαι βασιλεῖς Soph. Aj. 390.

δισσαχή, Adv. (δισσός) in two places, Arist. de Anima.

δισσαχοῦ, Adv., =foreg., Theophr.

δισσογλωττία, ἡ, the use of two languages: from

δισσογλωττος, ον, (γλωττα) speaking two languages.

δισσογονέω, (* γένω) to bear twins, or twice, Arist. Gen. An.

δισσογραφείται, (γράφω) it is written two ways, there is a various reading, Gramm.: hence τὸ δισσογραφούμενον a various reading, Gramm.

δισσολογέω, (λέγω) to say twice: to double words. Hence

δισσολογία, ἡ, repetition of words.

δισσός, ἡ, ὅν, Att. διττός, ἡ, ὅν, Ion. διξός, (δῖς) twofold,

double, Pind., Hdt., etc.: in plur. also=ἕμφω or δύο, esp. in

Trag.: ἁλμῆσαι δισσοῖς divided, disagreeing, Aesch. Ag. 122: δ. ὄνειροι doubtful dreams, Soph. El. 645; also τὸ διττὸν ambiguity, Arist. Pol. 2. 3. 3.

δισσοτόκος, ον, (τίκτω) bearing twin or twins: but

προπαρὰ. δισσότοκος, ον, pass., twice born: both in Nonn.

δισσοφώνος, ον, of two consonants, Gramm.

δισταγμός, ὁ, (διστάω) doubt, uncertainty, Plut.

διστάδιος, ον, (στάδιον) two stadia long, i. e. 125 ft. 6 i., the length of the διαιλον, App.

διστάω, f. δῶω, (δῖς) to doubt, puzzle oneself, be at a loss, Str., i. el., Plat. Ion 534 E, Legg. 897 B, πῶς., Arist. Eth. N., cf. δοῶω. Hence

διστακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, doubtful, expressive of doubt, Gramm.

διστασιος, ον, (στάσις), of twice the weight or value, Plat. Hipparch. 231 D.

διστασιός, ὁ, =δισταγμός, Theophr.

διστεγία, ἡ, a house of two stories: from

διστεγος, ον, (στέγη) of two stories, Strab.

διστηχία, ἡ, a double row: medic. the growth of a second row of eyelashes.

διστήχος, ον, of two rows, lines, or verses: τὸ δ. an elegiac couplet.

διστοιχία, ἡ, a double row, two rows, Theophr.: from

διστοίχος, ον, in or of two rows, δδόντες Arist. H. A.

διστολός, ον, (στέλλω) in pairs, two together, δελφαί Soph.

O. C. 1055, cf. μονόστολος.

διστομος, ον, (στόμα) double mouthed, with two entrances or openings, πέτρα Soph. Phil. 16: also δ. δύο τὸν two roads, Id. O. C. 900.

II. of a weapon, two-edged, ξίφος Eur. Hel. 983.

δισυλλαβία, τὸ, be of two syllables, and

δισυλλαβία, ἡ, a pair of syllables, Gramm.: from

δυσύλλαβος, (συλλαβή) of two syllables, Dion. H.

δισχιδής, ἐς, (σχίζω) cleften, Arist. H. A.

δισχιδών, Adv. of foreg., dub.

δισχιλίοι, αἱ, α, two thousand: also in sing., δισχιλῖος, α, ον,

with collective nouns, e. g. ἵππος Hdt. 7. 158. [x]

δίχοινος, ον, two χοῖνοι, i. e. 60 stadia long, Strab.

διώματος, ον, (σῶμα) double-bodied, Orph.

δίωμος, ον, =foreg.

Δισωτήριον, τὸ, contr. for Δῖσωτήριον, the temple of Zeus Σωτήρ on the Acropolis at Athens, Coray. Lycurg. p. 48. (Former like Διπλόα.)

διτάλαντος, ον, worth or weighing two τάλαντα, Hdt. i. 50., 2. 96.

διτοκέω, τὸ, bear twins or twice, Arist. H. A.: from

διτόκος, ον, (τίκτω) twin or twice bearing, Anacr. 115.

δίτονος, ον, of two tones, Plut.

διτρυχία, τὸ, have double rows of hair, cf. διστηχία, Gal.

διτρώχαιος, ὁ, a double trochee, Gramm.

διττός, etc., v. sub δισ—.

δίτῳον, ον, with two humps or bunches, κάμηλοι Diod.

διτυγίαν, τὸ, be healthy throughout, Plut.

διτυγανόν, strength, for τυγανόν, to soak thoroughly, Hipp.

διτύγρος, ον, moistened, soaked, Hipp.: ὕμμα 8, a melting eye,

Anth., cf. ὕγρος: metaph. διτυγα πημάτων Aesch. Theb. 985.

διτύρος, ον, (ὕδωρ) =foreg., Hipp.

διυλάω, f. δῶω, (ῥῥα) only found in Plat. Tim. 69 A, τὰ τῶν αἰτῶν γένη διυλασμένα the first principles prepared like matter to work on, v. Stallb.

διυλάω, τὸ, strain or filter thoroughly, refine, Diosc.: metaph.,

διυλασμένα ἀρετὰ Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13. 40.

II. to strain off; τι N. T. Hence

διυλίσαι, εως, ἡ, and διυλισμός, ὁ, a filtering, refining, Eccl. [v]

διυλίμα, ατος, τό, that which is strained, clarified liquor, Gal.

διυλίστηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a filter, strainer.

διυντίζω, (ὕπνω) to awake from sleep, I. trans., Aquor. II.

intr., Luc.: also in Pass, Anth.

διυφαίνω, f. ἄνω, τὸ, interweave, Gal.: to fill up by weaving, Luc.

διυφάλαγγαρχία, ἡ, the command of a double phalanx, Ael.

διυφάλαγξ, ἡ, (φάλαγξ) a double phalanx, Polyb.

διυφάσιος, α, ον, twofold, double, Lat. bifarius, for διπλάσιος:

in Ion. form used also for δύο, Hdt. i. 18., 2. 17, etc.

ΔΙΨΑΨΩ, f. ἴσω, τὸ, dive and seek after, II. 16. 747: in gen.,

to seek after, hunt for, Hes. Op. 372; δ. λαγῶν Call. Ep. 33:

δ. τὰ καλύμματα τὸ search them well, Theophr. Char. (Akin to δῶω, διζημαί, διῶω.)

διψέω, =foreg., Anth.

διψήγῃτῃ, ορος, ὁ, a searcher, Opp.: τινός after a thing, Anth.

διψέρα, ἡ, (δέφω) a prepared hide, leather, Hdt. i. 193, etc.;

and so expressly opp. to δέρπει, mere hides, Thuc. 2. 75:

διψέραι were used for writing on in the East, like vellum or parchment, Hdt. 5. 58, ubi v. Valck. Id. Diatr. p. 185; and so Ctesias calls the Persian records δ. βασιλικαί.

II. any thing made of leather, as

1. a leathern garment such as peasants

wore, Ar. Nub. 72, cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. c. 38.

2. a wallet,

bag, Xen. An. 5. 2, 12.

3. a tent, Plut., like Lat. pelles.

διψεράλιοφος, ὁ, (ἀλεέρω) a Cyprian word for a schoolmaster,

διψερβίος, ον, ὁ, =διψερτίης, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, Dind.

διψερβίνος, ἡ, ον, of tanned leather, Xen. An. 2. 4, 28.

διψερβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =διψέρα, Anth.

διψερβίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ἴδος, ἡ, clad in a leather frock:

the dress of old men in Tragedy, of boors in Comedy.

διψερβώλης, ον, ὁ, (πώλω) a leather-seller, Nicoph. Xeroph. i.

διψερβώ, τὸ, cover with leather, Strab.

διψεργος, ον, (ψεργύωμαι) with two voices: ἡ διψε. and τὸ

διψε. a diphthong: hence διψεργικός and διψεργογραφέω, τὸ

spell, write with a diphthong, Gramm.

διψερώς, (διψερός) to bear double, esp. of fruit, Theophr.

II. Gramm. to write or pronounce in two ways.

διψερός, ον, bearing fruit twice in the year, Lat. biferus, Ar.

Eccl. 708, Arist. Πολ. 3. 1.

II. carrying two.

διψράξ, ἄκος, ἡ, poet. for διψρος, a seat, chair, Ep. Hom. 15.

8, Theocr. 14. 41. The form διψράξ, ἄκος, ἡ, is dub.

διψρέα, ἡ, (διψρέω) chariot-driving, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16.

διψρέαυτερα, ἡ, peculiar form of διψρηκτάς, Anth.

διψρευσίς, εως, ἡ, =διψρέα: and

διψρευτής, ον, ὁ, a charioteer, Soph. Aj. 857: from

διψρέω, (διψρός) to drive, absol. or c. acc., Eur. Andr. 108,

Supp. 991, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 326 B.

διψρηλᾶστια, ἡ, (ἐλαύνω) chariot-driving, Pind. O. 3. 67.

διψρηλᾶτες, τὸ, drive a chariot, or as a chariot, Soph. Aj. 845.

διψρηλᾶτης, ον, ὁ, a charioteer, Pind. P. 9. 143, Aesch., etc.

Only poet. [α]

διψρηλᾶτος, ον, car-borne, ap. Argum. Rhcs.

διψρηφόρος, ον, poet. for διψρόφορος.

διψρίον, τὸ, Dim. from διψρος.

δίφριος, α, ον, hence δίφρια συρόμενον dragged at the chariot

wheels, Anth.

δίφρικτός, ὁ, Dim. from δίφρος, Ar. Nub. 31.

δίφροντις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, distraught in mind, Aesch. Cho. 196.

δίφρονηγία, ἡ, coach-building, Theophr.

δίφρος, ὁ, and later ἡ, (synop. for δίφρος II) in Call. Dian.

135, with metapl. plur. τὰ δίφρα: the chariot-board, on which

two could stand, the driver (*ἥρσιος*) and the combatant (*παραιβάτης*), v. II. 5. 160., II. 1. 748: but in II. oft. the *war-chariot* itself, as 10. 305: in Od. 3. 324 a travelling-chariot; later, a sort of litter.

II. in gen. a seat, couch, stool, II. 3. 424, and so usu. in Od.: in Polyb., Plut., etc., the Roman *sella curulis*. διφορρῶν, (*ἐλκω*) to draw a chariot, Anth. διφορρῶν, (*ἐλκω*) = διφορρῶν, Anth. διφορρῶν, (*ἐλκω*) with a seat, ἄρμα Menalipp. ap. Ath. 65.1 F.

διφοροφόρε, to carry a chair or litter. Pass. to travel in one, hence of διφοροφοροῦμενοι, of the Persian princes, Hdt. 3. 146.

II. to carry a camp-stool, as the female μέτοικος had to do for the Athenian women in processions, Ar. Av. 1552: in διφοροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying a chair, litter, or stool, Ar. Eccl. 734, Strattis Atal. 4. II. carrying another upon one, Plut. Anton. 11.

διφρύνγης, ἐς, (φρύγω) twice parched or roasted: τὰ δ., Lat. *lapis calaminarius*, Gal.

διφύς, ἐς, (φύς) of double, mixed, doubtful nature or form, Hdt. 4. 9, like the Centaurs, Sphinx, etc., Soph. Tr. 1095, Valck. Phoen. 1030: so δ. ἔργος sexual intercourse, Orph.: hence in gen. twofold, double, Arist. H. A. Hence

διφύα, ἡ, double nature. II. a division, branching out, Arist. Part. An.

διφύων, ον, of two natures or families, Aesch. Ag. 1468. [I]

διφύλλος, ον, (φύλλος) two leaved.

διφώνος, ον, (φωνή) speaking two languages, Diod.

διχᾶ, Adv. (δῖς) in two, asunder, apart, διχὰ πάντας ἡρβόμεν Od. 10. 203, διχὰ πάντα δέασται Od. 15. 412. 2. metaph. at two, whether with others or oneself, hence either at variance or in doubt, freq. in Hom.: διχὰ δέ φσισι ἦνδαν βουλῆ, διχὰ θυμὸν ἔχεν, διχὰ δέ φσισι θυμὸς ἔπτο II.; διχὰ θυμὸς ἐν φρεσὶ μεμρῖται, διχὰ θυμὸς ὀρώρεται, διχὰ βάσει Od.; so too in Att. poets. In Prose, διχὰ γίνεσθαι to be divided or different, Hdt. 6. 109: διχὰ ποιεῖν to separate, sever: also δ. λαβεῖν Thuc. 6. 10: hence differently, oppositely, Aesch. Pr. 927, cf. χωπῖς.

II. as Prep. c. gen., apart from, without, Aesch. Theb. 25, δ. φύναι τιος Thuc. 4. 61: differently from, unlike, ἄλλων Aesch. Ag. 757: I like even, against the will of, Soph. Aj. 768: also of Place, away from, far away, Soph. Phil. 195: δ. ἐκ τιος Ant. 164. 2. except, like χωπῖς, δ. δις Aesch. Pr. 162. 3. sometimes also c. dat., Schif. Theogn. 91. [I] Hence διχάω, f. ἀω, poet. διχάω, to cleave asunder, disunite. διχάλος, δ, and διχαλκον, τό, a double chalcos, a copper coin, = $\frac{1}{2}$ of an obol, Diosc.

διχᾶλος, Dor. for διχᾶλος, q. v.

διχᾶς, ἀδός, ἡ, the half, middle, Arat.

διχᾶστος, εως, ἡ, division, half, Id.

διχαστήρ, ἦρος, δ, the incisor or cutting tooth.

διχᾶω, poet. for διχᾶω.

διχῆ, Adv., = διχᾶ, in two, Aesch. Supp. 544, Plat., etc.

διχῆλευς, and -λέω, ὅπλιν, to divide the hoof, I.X.X.

διχῆλος, ον, (χηλῆ) cloven-hoofed, Hdt. 2. 71, Eur. Bacch. 740: two-clawed, hence τὸ δ. a forceps, Gal. Usu. in Dor. form διχᾶλος, even in Att. writers, Lob. Phrynx. 639.

διχῆρης, ἐς, (ἔρω) divided, Eur. Ion 1156.

διχθά, Adv., poet. for διχᾶ, like πριχθά for πρίχα, δ. δεδαῖσται they are parted in twain, Od. 1. 23, δ. δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε my heart is divided, II. 16. 435. Hence

διχθάδιος, α, ον, twofold, double, divided, II. 9. 411., I. 4. 21.

διχθάς, ἀδός, ἡ, Adj., pecul. fem. of foreg., Minsae. 298.

διχῆλιν, ωνος, δ, ἡ, with two tunics. [I]

διχόβουλος, ον, (βουλή) adverse, Nemesius Pind. O. 8. 114.

διχογνώμονεω, to differ in opinion, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21.

διχογνώμονήν, ἡ, discord: from

διχογνώμων, gen. ωνος, (γνώμη) between two opinions, Plut.

διχόθεν, Adv., on or from both sides, Aesch. Pers. 76, and so Ar. Pa. 477, Thuc. 2. 44.

διχόθυμος, ον, wavering, hesitating, Pittac. ap. Diog. L.

διχόλινκος, ον, holding 2 χολίνες, i.e. near 3 pints, Ar. Nub. 640.

διχόλος, ον, (χολή) with double gall, Ael.

διχόλωτος, ον, (χολόμαι) doubly furious, Anth.

διχόμην, ηνος, δ, ἡ, = διχόμενος, Arat.

διχομηνία, ἡ, (διχόμενος) the full moon, which divided the Greek month, LXX.

διχομηνιάς, α, ον, in the middle of the month: ἡ δ., Lat. *Idus*.

διχομηνίς, ἰδός, δ, ἡ, = Id., Pind. O. 3. 35.

διχομηνίς, ον, (μην) in the middle of the month, at or of the full moon, h. Hom. 32. 11, and Plut.; cf. διχομηνία.

διχομήτης, ἰός, δ, ἡ, uncertain.

διχομήδης, ον, double-speaking, γλῶσσα Solon 31. 5, λέγειν διχομήδα to speak ambiguously, Eur. Or. 890.

διχονόεω, = διχογνωμόεω.

διχονόια, ἡ, (νοῦς) difference of opinion, Plut., and App.

διχορδος, ον, (χορδή) two-stringed, πικρὶς Ath.

διχορία, ἡ, (χορὸς) a division of a chorus into two parts.

διχορράγης, ἐς, (ρήννυμι) breaking in twain, Eur. H. F. 1009.

διχορροπος, ον, (ῥέτω) oscillating, wavering. Adv. = πᾶς, waveringly, doubtfully, in Aesch. c. negat., Ag. 349, 815, etc.

διχοστάσια, ἡ, a standing apart, quarrel, dispute, Solon 15.

37, Hdt. 5. 75. II. doubt, Theogn. 78: from

διχοστάω, (στῆναι) to stand apart, disagree, Aesch. Ag. 323: πρὸς τινα Eur. Med. 15, Plat. Rep. 465 B. II. to be at a loss, to doubt.

διχοστόμος, ον, (στόμα) = δίστομος, Soph. Fr. 164.

διχοτομία, (διχοτόμος) to cut in two, cut up, sever, Plat. Polit. 302 E, and Polyb. Hence

διχοτόμημα, ατος, τό, the half of a thing cut in two: in gen. any portion of a thing cut up, LXX.

διχοτομήσις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Sext. Emp.

διχοτομία, ἡ, a cutting in two, division into two equal parts, Arist. Part. An.

διχοτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting in two, separating: but II. παραχρῆς διχοτόμος, ον, pass., cut in half, divided equally, Arist. H. A.: σελήνη the half-moon, Ib.

διχού, Adv., = διχᾶ, Hdt. 4. 120.

διχους, ον, gen. οὔ, holding two χόες, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 495 A, v. sub χούς.

διχοδρονέω, to hold different opinions, Plut.: and διχοδρυστήν, ἡ, discord, faction, Plut.: from

διχόδρων, ον, gen. ωνος, (φρῆν) at variance, at two, Lat. *discors*, πρῶτος δ. a destiny full of discord, Aesch. Theb. 899.

διχοφῶνία, ἡ, = διφύα, Gal.

διχοφῶνία, ἡ, discord, Iamb.

διχόφωνος, ον, (φωνή) discordant, dissonant.

διχροία, ἡ, (διχρος) double color, Arist. Gen. An.

διχροκατάληκτος, ον, (κατάληξις) ending in a common syllable, Gramm.: from

διχρονος, ον, in metre, of two quantities, long or short, common, Lat. *anceps*, Gramm.

διχρως, ον, contr. χρους, αυ, (χρῶς) two-colored, Arist. H. A. διχρωπος, ον, (χρῶμα) = foreg., Luc.

διχῶς, Adv. like διχᾶ, doubly, in two ways, Aesch. Cho. 915. ΔΙΨΑ, ης, ἡ, in late Ep. perh. also διψή, but v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 176: thirst, II., etc.: διψᾶ τε καὶ λυμὸς II. 19. 166: so πείνα καὶ δ. Plat. διψᾶ ἐνυέσθαι Thuc. 2. 49: cf. διψός.

διψᾶκος, δ, a disease of the kidneys, attended with violent thirst, Gal. elsewhere διαθρήν. II. the teasle, a plant used by wool-carders, *dispacus fullonum*, Diosc.

διψαλός, α, ον, = διψιος, thirsty, Batr. 9: dry, parched, ἀήρ Call., and Ap. Rh.

διψᾶς, ἀδός, ἡ, Adj., fem. of διψιος, thirsty, parched, Ap. Rh.

II. as Subst., a venomous serpent, whose bite caused intense thirst, Nic. 2. a plant, Theophr.

διψᾶω, inf. διψῆν, (never διψᾶν), fut. διψήσω, (διψᾶ) to thirst, Od. 11. 584, etc.: and of the ground, to be dry, parched, Hdt. 2. 24: metaph. δ. πινὸς to thirst after, long earnestly for a thing, like Lat. *sitire*, Pind. N. 3. 10, Plat. Rep. 562 C; later also δ. τ. Teles ap. Stob. p. 69. 24, and N. T.; and c. inf., διψῶ χερσὶν ἐσθαι ὅμην Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, fin. (Perh. akin to διψᾶω.)

διψήρης, ἐς, Nic., and διψήρης, δ, ὄν, Arist. H. A. = διψιος.

διψήσις, εως, ἡ, thirst, longing, Ath.

διψήτικος, ἡ, ὄν, causing thirst, Arist. Part. An.: thirsty, Eccl.

διψιος, α, ον, also os, ον Nonn. (διψᾶ) thirsty, athirst, and of things, thirsty, dry, parched, κόνις, χθάν Aesch. Ag. 495, Eur. Alc. 563: c. πολυδιψιος.

διψοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) provoking thirst.
 διψός, εὐς, τό, =διψα, Thuc. 4. 35, and Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 36, and very oft. v. l. for δίψα; it seems to be the later Att. form, W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

διψυγέω, to be perplexed, hesitate, Eccl.; and
 διψυγία, ἡ, uncertainty, indecision: from
 διψυγής, ὄν, (ψυχή) =δίθυμος, double-minded, wavering, N. T.
 διψώρης, ες, (είδος) thirsty, exciting thirst, Hipp.

ΔΙΨΩ, an Epic verb, (used also by Aesch. in lyric passages, v. sub fin.), akin to supposed root * δέλω, to fear: I. In Act. δῖω, always intr.

1. to run away, take to flight, flee, like
 δέμα, περί ὅστω Π. 22. 251. 2. to be afraid, διέ νηυσὶν he
 feared for the ships, Il. 9. 433, 11. 557; ποιμένι λαῶν μήτι πάθῃ
 Il. 5. 566. II. in Med., of which Hom. has conj. δέμα, *δίγμαι*,
δίγμαι, δέμαται, opt. δέματο Od. 17. 317, but most usu. inf. δέ-
 σθαι, cf. Buttm. Catal. v. δέμαται: mostly trans, to frighten
 away, chase, put to flight, Il. 12. 276; μητέρα ἀπὸ μηρός to
 scare her from the house, Od. 20. 343; in gen. to make one
 move against one's will, esp. in Od.; to drive horses, Il. 15. 681;
 to hunt deer with hounds, Il. 22. 189; μάχην νῆσιν to drive
 battle away from the ships, Il. 16. 246.

III. the Pass. sense, to be driven away, occurs only once, ἀπὸ σταθμοῖο δέσθαι
 Il. 12. 304, (for ἵπποιο πεδίοιο δέσθαι Il. 23. 475, belongs to
 δέμαται: whereas Aesch. has δέμαται, =δίω, I fear me, Pers. 700;
 but also, δέσθαι ἐπὶ τινα to hunt after one, Eum. 357, μετὰ
 τινα Supp. 819. Cf. δέμαται and δέωμαι. [I]

διωβελία or διωβολία, ἡ, (βόβολος) at Athens, the daily al-
 lowance of two obols from the treasury to each citizen during the
 festivals, to pay for their seats in the theatre, cf. θεωρικός,
 Böckh P. E. 1. 296.

διωβόλιον, τό, Arist. Pol., and
 διωβόλον, τό, Ar. Fr. 111, a double obol.

διώγμα, ατος, τό, (διώκω) a pursuit, pursuing, chase, Aesch.
 Eum. 139, Eur., and Plat.: δ. ἐφοκασέν the mortal stab, Eur.
 Hel. 354.

II. that which is chased, as in old Eng. the deer
 was called 'the chase', Xen. Cyr. 3. 9. III. a secret rite
 in the Thesmophoria, from which men were driven away.

διωγμός, ὁ, the chase, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21, etc. II. perse-
 cutum, harassing, Aesch. Supp. 1046, etc.

διώδυνος, ὄν, (δύνη) with thrilling anguish, Soph. Tr. 777.
 διωθέω, fut. ωθήσω and δώσω, to push, tear, drag away, πε-
 λέη ἐκ ριζῶν ἐρπύσσα κρημνὸν δώσω the uprooted elm tore the
 bank away in its fall, Il. 21. 244: hence to thrust or push away,
 Hdt. 4. 103.

B. Med. to push from oneself, push away, Id.
 9. 102. 2. to repulse, drive back, σπαρνὶν Id. 4. 102. 3. to
 reject, Lat. *respuere*, τὴν εὐνοίαν Id. 7. 104: and so absol.,
 to refuse, 6. 86, 2. 4. to avert danger from oneself, Id. 9.
 88. 5. to refuse, Dem.

διωθίζω, f. ίωω, =foreg., App. Hence
 διωθισμός, ὁ, a pushing about, a scuffle, Plut.

διωκαθεῖν, inf. aor. from διώκαμαι, without any pres. διώκω,
 (v. Elmsl. Med. 186, Eminent Lex. Soph. οὐ εἰκαθεῖν) =διώκειν,
 Eur. Erechth. 201 25, Ar. Nub. 1482, Plat. Gorg. 483 A.

διωκτέος, εἶς, ὄν, verb. Adj. from διώκω, to be pursued, aimed
 at, Hdt. 9. 58, Ar. Ach. 221. II. διωκτέον, one must pur-
 sue, Plat. Gorg. 507 D, etc.

διωκτής, ἦρος, ὁ, a pursuer, Babrius.

διωκτός, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg., Eccl.

διωκτός, ὄν, to be pursued, Soph. Fr. 870: to be aimed at,
 Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 8 D, and Arist. Eth. N.

διωκτρία, ἡ, fem. from διωκτής, late.

διωκτής, ὄς, ἡ, Ion. for διώκεις, persecution, Call. Dian. 194.

διώκτω, ὀρος, ὁ, =διωκτής, Anth.

διώκω, f. ὄω, Pind., better Att. ἔωμαι, Elmsl. Ach. 278, etc.,
 yet also ἔω Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13, An. 1. 4, 8, Dem. 989, 11, (δίω).
 To make run, set in quick motion: 1. to pursue, chase, hunt,
 in war or hunting, c. acc., Il., etc., opp. to φεύγω Il. 22. 199:
 hence to hunt or seek after, ἀλκήν τε διώκειν Il. 17. 75: freq. in
 Prose, ἡδονήν, τὰ καλά Arist. Eth. N.: so of persons, to attach
 oneself to, be a follower of, Lat. *sequi*, *sectari*, τινά Xen. Mem.
 2. 8, 6. 2. to drive on, drive away, hunt or chase away, διώκω
 οὐτις ἔγωγε I don't force any one away, Od. 18. 409: to expel,
 ἐκ γῆς Hdt. 6. 77, and so absol. to banish, Id. 5. 92, 5: of the

wind or oars, to urge on a ship, speed her, Od. 5. 332; and
 Pass., γῆνός ῥίμψα διωκομένη Od. 13. 162: also δ. ἄρμα to drive,
 speed the chariot, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; so δ. πόδα Aesch.
 Eum. 403, cf. Blomf. Gloss. Pers. 86: hence seemingly intr.,
 to drive, Il. 23. 344, 424: to gallop, speed, run, etc., Aesch.
 Theb. 91; and so in Med. διώκεσθαι τινα δόμοιο, πεῖλοιο, to
 hunt, chase one through the house, over the plain, Od. 18. 8,
 Il. 21. 602: but also, like Act., intrans. to speed, hasten,
 hence διώκομαι μολεῖν, like βῆ δ' ἔμεν, Lat. *contendo ire*, Soph.
 El. 871 (?) 3. as law-term, to prosecute, bring an action
 against a man, ὁ δέωκας the prosecutor, opp. to δ. φεύγων
 the plaintiff, Hdt. 6. 82, Aesch., etc.: γραφὴν δ. (τινα)
 to indict him, Antipho 115, 24, and Dem.: δ. τινά, c. gen. rei,
 to prosecute for., as τυραννίδος Hdt. 6. 104, δειλίας Ar. Eq.
 368: also ἐνεκά τινας Hdt. 6. 136: so too δ. τινά φόνου, but
 φόνον τινός δ. to avenge another's murder, Eur. Or. 1534:
 δίκην δ. to pursue one's rights at law, v. δίκη fin. 4. to
 pursue in way of narrative, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 34 (ubi al. διώ-
 κει), Heind. Plat. Soph. 251 A. 5. late, like ἔτομαι, to attend
 another, esp. on a journey, Thom. M. p. 244.

διωλένιος, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Anth. (ὠλένη) with stretched-out
 arms, Arat.

διωλόνιος, ὄν, fur-extending, wide-spread, of voice, fur-sound-
 ing, heard afar, Plat. Theaet. 161 D, etc., and freq. in Neo-
 Plat., cf. Ruhrk. Tim. (Perh. akin to λῶζω or δολαλῶζω.)

διωμοσία, ἡ, (διόμνημι) an oath taken at the ἀνέκρισις before
 a trial, strictly by both parties, the plaintiff's being προωμοσία,
 the defendant's ἀντιωμοσία: often however διωμ. is used for one
 or other of these terms, v. Att. Process, p. 624, sqq.

διώμωτος, ὄν, (διόμνημι) one who is upon oath, Lat. *iuratus*;
 hence, bound by oath, pledged, Soph. Phil. 593.

Διώνη, ἡ, (Διός) Dione, mother of Aphrodite by Zeus, Il., and
 Hes. II. later, as a Metronymic, daughter of Dione, Aphro-
 ditē, Theoc. 7. 116, Bion 1. 93, for Διωνάτις, as Theoc. 15.
 106 has it. (Formed from Διός, as Ἀφροδῖτις from ἄφροδος.) [I]

διωνομασμένος, ἦ, ὄν, part. pf. pass. from διωνομάω, well-
 known, far-famed.

διωνύμια, ἡ, a pair of names, Gramm.; from
 διώνυμος, ὄν, (δῖς, ὄνυμα, ὄνομα) with two names: or, of two
 persons, named together, Eur. Phoen. 683. II. (διδ.) far-
 famed, Plut., and Ael.

Διώνυσος, ὁ, Ep. for Διόνυσος, Hom.

διωξέκελευτος, ὄν, urging along the way, κέντρα Nonn.

διώξεις, εὐς, ἡ, (διώκω) chase, pursuit, freq. in Thuc. 2. a
 pursuit, desire, Plat., and Arist. 3. the following up, con-
 tinuation of a discourse, Plut. 4. as law-term, prosecution, Id.

διωρία, ἡ, (ἔρα) a couple of hours. II. (ῥος) a fixed space
 or interval, an appointed time, Joseph.

διωρισμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from διορίζω, definitely,
 separately, Arist. H. A.

διώροφος, ὄν, (ῥοφος) with two roofs or stories, LXX.

διωρύγη, ἡ, (διωρύσσω) =διωρυγή.

διωρυκτής, οὐ, ὁ, (διωρύσσω) a digger.

διωρύξ, υχος and, very rarely, υγος, Lob. Phryn. 230, ὁ, ἡ,
 (διωρύσσω) dug or cut through: ἡ δ. (γῆ) a trench, canal, Hdt.
 1. 75, etc.: κρυπτή δ. an underground passage, Id. 3. 146.

διωρυχή, ἡ, =διωρυγή, διωρυχή.

διώσις, εὐς, ἡ, =sq.

διωσμός, ὁ, (διώθω) a pushing off or through, Aretae. Hence
 διωστική, ἦρος, ὁ, a surgical instrument to extract things from
 wounds, Paul. Aeg.

II. a staff or pole running through
 rings, for carrying, e. g. the ark, LXX.

διώστος, ὄν, (ὀδός, ὥρος) two-eared; of vessels, with two handles,
 Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D, and Ath.: hence Horace's diota.

διωχτής, εἶς, (δῖς, ἔχω) a chariot that will hold two, Paus., with
 v. l. διοχτής.

δημηθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. of δαμάω; δημόθην, 3 imperat., may
 he be prevailed upon, Il. 9. 158.

δημῖος, εὐς, ἡ, (δαμάω) a taming, breaking, ἔπων Il. 17. 476.

δημῖταιρα, ἡ, a tamer, subduer, Il. 14. 259; fem. from
 δημῖτης, ἦρος, ὁ, a tamer, breaker, ἔπων h. Hom. 21. 5.

δημῖτός, ἡ, ὄν, tamed.

δμοή, ἡ, (δαμώ) strictly *she* that is tamed or enslaved, and so a female slave taken in war, II. 18. 28: hence in gen. a female slave attendant, Lat. ancilla, freq. in Hom., who only has plur. and that usu. joined with γυναικας; so too in Trag.: very rare in Prose, as Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6. Cf. δμῶς.

δμῶς, ἰδῶς, ἡ,=foreg., Aesch. Supp. 334, Eur. Bacch. 514: more rarely, δμῶδης, δμῶδης, ἰδῶδης, ἡ, Q. Sm.

δμῶτος, *on*, in a servile condition, Bréfos Anth.

δμῶς, ὡς, ὅ, strictly *one* that is tamed or enslaved, and so a slave taken in war, Od. 1. 398, and in gen. a slave, attendant. Hom. has it mostly in plur., joined with ὡς, freq. in Od., but only once in II., viz. 10. 333: also in Soph., and Eur., but very rare in Prose. Cf. δμῶν.

δνοπαλίζω, f. ζω, *to swing, fling about*, ἀνὴρ ἄνδρα II. 4. 472; τὰ σά βάκκα δνοπαλίζει 'wrap thine old cloak about thee,' Od. 14. 512. Pass., γυνὴ δνοπαλίζεται, of the polypos, its tendrils wave about, Opp. (Akin to δονέω as a sort of frequentat.)

δνοφερός, ὁ, ὄν, dark, dusky, murky, νύξ Od. 13. 269, δδωρ II. 9. 15; also in Theogn. 243, and Trag. Poet. word: from ΔΝΟΦΟΣ, ὁ, darkness, gloom, Simon. 7. 9; and in plur., Aesch. Cho. 52. Poet. word, though its collat. form γνῶφος sometimes occurs in later Prose. (Akin to νέφος, κνέφος, κνέφας, cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. κελάνος 9.)

δοάσαστο, Homeric aor. form with impers. signif. = Att. ἔδοξε, it seemed, always in phrase δὲ δὲ (or ὡς ἄρα) οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσαστο κέρδιον εἶναι so it seemed to them to be best, II. 13. 458, Od. 5. 474, etc.; except in II. 23. 339, where we find a 3 sing. fut., ὥς ἂν σοι πλῆμην ἐδοάσεται ἄκρον ἰκίσθαι till the nave appears even to graze: the supposed impf. ἀεικέλιος δδασ' εἶναι, Od. 6. 242, has been altered since Wolf into δεασ', v. δέαμαι. (Its relation to δοκέω, not to δοῖν, is almost certain, v. Butt. Lexil. voc. δέαται.) II. In Ap. Rh. we find not only aor. med. δοάσαστο, but also inf. aor. 1 act. δοάσας, in signif. to doubt, hence to suppose, believe, and so to be taken as a poet. form from δοῖν, q. v.

δόγμα, ατος, τό, (δοκέω) *that which seems true to one, an opinion*, esp. of philosophic dogmas, Lat. placita, freq. in Plat. 2, a public resolution, decree, Plat. Legg. 644 D, etc. Hence δογματίας, *ος*, ὁ, a writer who abounds in apophthegms and the like, Philostr.

δογματίζω, f. ἴσω, *to lay down an opinion, a maxim*, Diog. L. 2. to decree, Diod. Pass. *to submit to ordinances*, N. T.

δογματικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to opinions or maxims, maintaining them*: hence δ. λατρί, physicians who go by general principles, opp. to ἐμπειρικοί, Gal.

δογματιστής, *οῦ*, ὁ, *one who maintains δόγματα*, Eccl.

δογματολογία, ἡ, (λέγω) *the expounding of a δόγμα*, Sext. Emp.

δογματοποιεῖν, *to make a decree*, Polyb.

δογματοποιεῖα, ἡ, *a making or advocating of δόγματα*, Aristob.

ap. Clem. Al.

δοθῆν, ἦνος, ὁ, *a small abscess, boil*, Lat. furunculus, Hipp.

δοθῶν, *ονος*, ὁ,=foreg.

δοῖάω, f. ἄσω, (δοῖοι) *to make double*, βουλὰς i. e. hesitate between, Ap. Rh. 3. 819: cf. δοάσαστο II. Pass. *to be divided, perplexed, to scruple*, Id. 4. 576: a sense which recurs in many derivs. (From δῶ, δισός, δίχα, duo, and so to be at two, either with oneself i. e. to doubt, or with others, i. e. to dispute.)

δοῖδύξ, *υκος*, ὁ, *a pestle*, Ar. Eq. 984, etc.

δοῖν, ἡ, *doubt, perplexity*, ἐν δοῖν II. 9. 230, and Call.

δοῖοι, ὁ,=δῖο, two, both, Hom.: neut. δοῖα as Adv., in two ways, in two points, Od. 2. 46. The sing. δοῖς like δισός, twofold, double, in Call. Ep. word.

δοῖοσκόος, *ον*, (ρίκτω) *bearing twins*, Anth.

δοῖώ=δοῖοι, of which it is strictly the dual, two, both, indecl. in Hom., who usu. has it masc., but in II. 24. 648, neut.

δοκάω, f. ἄσω, (δοκέω) *to wait for*, Soph. ap. Dem. Phil. 51.

δοκάνη, ἡ, (δοκεῖν, δέχομαι) *a place, receptacle for a thing*,=θηκη.

II.=στράλιξ, the forked pole on which hunting nets are fixed. III. τὰ δόκανα, (δοκός) at Sparta a hieroglyphic of the Dioscuri, being two upright beams joined at the ends by two transverse ones, cf. the astronom. figure of the constellation Gemini: v. Welcker's Trilogie, note 389, Müll. Dor. 2. 10. § 8.

δοκάω, v. sq., sub fin.

δοκέω, (δέχομαι) *to pursue, try to catch*, II. 8. 340: hence *to lie in wait for, lay snares for*, τινά II.: in gen. *to fix one's eyes on, watch*, II. 18. 488, Od. 5. 274, and so Eur. Bacch. 982: in late auth. to observe, see, Nonn.: also, to think, Herm. Orph. p. 823. The part. perf. δεδοκῆμένος belongs not to this, but to δέχομαι.

ΔΟΚΕΩ, fut. δόξω: aor. 1 ἔδοξα: perf. pass. δεδογμαι: the regul. fut. δοκῆσαι is only poet.: aor. ἔδοκκα Od. 10. 415, Pind., and Trag., pass. ἐδόκῃην Eur.: pf. δέδοκκα Aesch. Eum. 309, pass. δέδοκκα Ar. Vesp. 726. Besides the aor., Hom. only has pres. and impf.: for δέδοκῆμένος belongs to δέχομαι. I act. *to think, expect, fancy*, c. acc. et inf. δοκέω νικησέμεν Έκτορος II. 7. 192, and so Hdt., and Att.: *to expect, imagine, τούτους τι δοκεῖν* (sub. εἶναι) Xen.; but in Att. this double acc. is seldom expressed, v. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 28: very freq. in parenthet. phrase πᾶς δοκεῖς; to express something remarkable or excessive, τοῖτων (πᾶς δοκεῖς;) καθύβριον Eur. Hipp. 446, cf. Her. 1160; so πᾶσαν δοκεῖς; Ar. Eccl. 399. II. intr. *to seem, appear*, (strictly opp. to εἶναι, as Aesch. Theb. 592, Plat. Gorg. 527 B.) Hom.—Construct., c. dat. pers. et inf., δοκεῖς μοι οὐκ ἀνιύσκειν you seem to me to be not without sense; ὥς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα so seems it best; δοκεῖς σφίσι θυμὸς ὥς ἔμεν ἔσει. . . their heart seemed just as if . . . felt as though . . . Od. 10. 415; more rarely c. inf. fut., δοκεῖ δέ μοι ἄδε λῶνιν ἔσσεσθαι: c. inf. aor. never in Hom., but so in Att., v. infir. This usage was in Att. much more various: 1. δοκῶ μοι I seem to myself, methinks, Lat. videtur mihi, used esp. by persons relating a vision or dream, ἔδοξ' ἰδεῖν methought I saw, Eur. Or. 408; also ἐδόξατῃν μοι μολεῖν δύο γυναικας Aesch. Pers. 181. 2. δοκῶ μοι *to think fit, to resolve*, Lat. videtur mihi, c. inf., ἐγώ μοι δοκέω καταπνεῖν τούτω Hdt. 2. 93, and so Ar. Vesp. 177, Plat. 1186, Xen., etc.; rarely without μοι, and prob. only poet., as Aesch. Theb. 650: hence δέδοκται, Lat. visum est, c. inf., τινι τοιεύ Hdt. 4. 68, Trag., etc.: freq. as Att. law-term, ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ, τῷ δήμῳ etc., it was decreed or enacted, Hdt. 1. 3, etc., Ar. Thesm. 372, Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Böckh Inscr. i. p. 116, Wolf Leptin. p. 342; and so, τὸ δῶν or δέδογμένον,=δόγμα, the decree, Hdt. 3. 76, and Att.; but, οἱ δέδογμένοι ἀνδρόπονοι those who have been found guilty, Dem. 629. 17: τὸ δοκῶν μοι my opinion, Plat., etc. 3. like προσποτιεῖσθαι, to put on the appearance, and so to pretend that a thing is, Lat. simulare, or, c. negat., to pretend that it is not, Lat. dissimulare, Hdt. 1. 10, Ar. Eq. 1146, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6; always c. inf., Valck. Hipp. 462. 4. to appear to be something in the eyes of others, to be of repute, οἱ δοκούρες Eur. Hec. 295, and in full οἱ δοκούρες εἶναι ti men who are held to be something, of some account, Plat. Gorg. 472 A: οἱ δ. σοφοί, ὁλοβί men who are reputed wise, happy: hence ἀρετῇ δοκούσα,=δόξα ἀρετῆς Thuc. 3. 10.

5. impers. δοκεῖ or δοκεῖ μοι it seems to me, seems me good, likes me, nearly equiv. to δοκῶ μοι, q. v.: also, ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ and ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν as it seems to me, as I think, Valck. Hdt. 1. 172. 9. 113, and freq. in Att., but ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ is also good Greek, Wess. Hdt. 6. 95. 6. Accus. absol. δόξαν when this was resolved or determined, (as we say) this done . . . Hdt. 2. 148, and Att.: also, δόξαν ταῦτα Plat. Prot. 314 C.

δόκη, ἡ,=δοχῆ: also II. a vision, fancy, Aesch. Ag. 421, acc. to Herm.

δόκημα, τό, a vision, fancy, δ. δνείρων Eur. H. F. 111: τὰ δοκήματα=οἱ δοκούρες, Poët. ap. Stob. p. 451. 52: οἱ δοκήσαν σοφοί the wise in appearance, Eur. Tro. 411. 2. opinion, expectation, δοκημάτων ἐκτός Id. H. F. 771.

δοκησιδέξις, *ον*, (δεξιός III) *clever in one's own conceit*, Pherecr. Pseud. I.

δοκησίνους, *ον*, gen. *on*, shrewd in one's own conceit.

δόκησις, *εως*, ἡ, (δοκέω) *an opinion, belief*, Hdt. 7. 185, Soph., etc.: a conceit, fancy, κενὴ δ. Eur. Hel. 36: δ. ἄγνων λόγων ἦλθε a vague suspicion was thrown out, Soph. O. T. 681.

II. good report, credit, like δόξα, Lat. aestimatio, Thuc. 4. 18.

δοκησισοφία, ἡ, *conceit of wisdom*, Plat. ap. Poll. 4. 9: from δοκησισοφός, *ον*, wise in one's own conceit, Ar. Pac. 44.

δοκίας, *ον*, ὁ, v. δοκός II.

δοκίδιον, τό, Dim. from δοκός.

δοκιμάζω, f. ἄσω, (δοκίμας) *to try, search, prove, test*, esp.

metals, to see if they be pure, Isocr. 240 D: hence in gen. to prove, to examine, Hdt. 2. 38, Plat., etc. 2. esp. to examine youths, who claim to be admitted to the rights of manhood, Ar. Vesp. 578, v. infr. II. as a consequence of such trial, to approve, sanction, Thuc. 3. 38, in Pass.; to hold as good, pure, useful, also as trial, Lat. probare, comprobare, Plat. Rep. 407 C, etc.: also c. inf., Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4. III. to consider as fit for a place; and Pass. to be approved and chosen, Plat. Legg. 765 B, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 148: also to admit a youth after trial, εἰς ἐφηβοὺς or εἰς ἄνδρας: hence, δοκιμασθῆναι approved and admitted to the rights of manhood, Isocr. 352 C, Herm. § 123. 12.

δοκιμασία, ἡ, a proving, trial, test, examination, esp. of a youth before admission among men, or a citizen on being appointed an officer, Plat. Legg. 765 B, Xen., and Oratt, cf. δοκιμάζω III. II. a review of soldiers, Lycurg. ap. Harp.

δοκιμαστέον, verb. Adj., one must prove, examine, Plut. δοκιμαστήν, ἦρος, δ.=δοκιμαστής, Polyb. Hence

δοκιμαστήριον, τό, a test, proof, means of trial, Artemid.

δοκιμαστής, οὐ, δ, an examiner, prover, judge, Plat. Legg. 802 B, Dem., etc. II. an approver, panegyrist, Dem. 566. 17. δοκιμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to examination. Adv. -κῶς.

δοκιμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (δοκιμάζω) approved, Diog. L.

δοκιμεῖον, τό,=δοκιμῶν, for which it is v. l. in Plat. II. a specimen of metal to be tested, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 752.

δοκιμή, ἡ, a proof, test, trial, Diosc.

δοκιμῶν, τό, a test, way, or means of proving, Plat. Tim. 65 C, with v. l. δοκιμεῖον.

δοκίμος, ὄν, (δοκέω) tried, assayed, approved, genuine; as of coin etc.; hence in gen. 1. of persons, approved, esteemed, notable, Hdt. 1. 65, 158, etc.: proved, able, Aesch. Pers. 87.

2. of things, worthy, excellent, ὕμνος Pind. N. 3. 18, τὸ ἐπὶ Hdt. 7. 162: also considerable, great, ποταμός Hdt. 7. 129. Adv. -μως, well, rightly, Aesch. Pers. 547, Xen., etc. Hence δοκιμότης, ἦτος, ἡ, excellence.

δοκιμῶ, =δοκιμάω, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. δοκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from δοκός, Hipp.: a stick, rod, Xen. Cyn. g. 15.

δοκίτης, οὐ, δ, v. δοκός II.

δοκός, ἡ, later also δ, Jac. A. P. 327, a beam, rafter of a roof, Hom.: any wooden beam or bar, Ar. Vesp. 201: a shaft, spear, Archil. 14. 3, though others refer this to sq. II. Proverb., ὁ τὴν δοκὸν φέρων of a stiff, ungraceful speaker, Ar. Rhet. 3. 12. 3.

II. a kind of meteor, also δοκίας and δοκίτης, Schaff. Schol. Par. Ar. Rh. 2. 1088.

δόκος, δ, =δόκησις, opinion, fancy, Xenophon. ap. Sext. II. an ambush, snare, as some interpr. Archil. 14. 3, v. foreg.

δοκά, dos, contr. οὐς, ἡ, =foreg. 1, only in Eur. El. 747. δολερός, ὁ, ὄν, (δόλος) tricky, deceitful, treacherous, Hdt. 2. 151, Soph., etc. Adv. -ρῶς.

δολιεινομαί, Dep. med., (δόλιος) to act treacherously, λόγος δεδολιευμένος Sext. Emp.

δολίω, f. ἴσω, to adulterate, Diosc.

δολιότης, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, crafty, treacherous-minded, prob. I. Aesch. Supp. 750.

δολιόπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, of stealthy foot, Soph. El. 1392.

δόλιος, α, ὄν, and os, ὄν Eur. Alc. 33, Tr. 530: crafty, deceitful, treacherous, Od.; always of things, e.g. ἔπεια, τέχνη etc., never of men: κύκλος δ, the snare or net disposed round the game, Od. 4. 792. Later, freq. epith. of Hermes, Soph., etc., cf. Spanh. Ar. Pl. 1158. Adv. -ίως.

δολιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, (δόλιος) deceit, subtlety, LXX.

δολιόφρων, δ, ἡ, gen. ονος, (φρήν) crafty-minded, wily, Aesch. Cho. 947, Eur. I. A. 1301.

δολίω, to deceive, deal treacherously with, τινά LXX.

δολιχαῖον, δ, ἡ, (δολιχός) long-lived, immortal, Emped. 79.

δολιχαυλός, ὁ, πουν, τό, gen. αὐλός, δ, αἰγανέα a spear with a long iron socket for fixing the shaft in the head, v. αὐλός II: in gen. long-shafted, tall, Od. g. 156.

δολιχαῦχρον, ενος, δ, ἡ, long-necked, κύκνος Eur. I. A. 794.

δολιχεγής, ἐς, (ἐγγχος) with tall spear, Palaeos II. 21. 155.

δολιχεύω, =δολιχοδρομέω, Anth. in gen., δρόμον δ. to go through a long course, Philo.

δολιχεύων, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, with long feet, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.

δολιχίρετος, ὄν, (ζηρέτος) long-eared, epith. of a ship, Od. 4. 499, etc.; also of sea-faring people, e.g. the Phaeacians, as using long oars, Od. 8. 191: so δ. Ἀίγυπα Pind. O. 8. 27.

δολιχίρης, ἐς, =δολιχός, long, Nic.

δολιχογράφια, ἡ, (γράφω) prolix writing, Leon. Al.

δολιχοδέρους, ὄν, (δεῖρη) poet. δουλ., long-necked, II. 2. 460.

δολιχοδρομέω, to run the δόλιχος, Aeschin. 66. 32: from

δολιχοδρόμος, ὄν, (δραμῆν) running the δόλιχος, like σταδιοδρόμος, Plat. Prot. 335 E, etc.

δολιχός, εσσα, εν, poet. for δολιχός, Leon. Tar.

δολιχοσούρος, ὄν, (οὐρά) long-tailed, metaph. of verses with a syll. redundant, as Od. 5. 231, Gramm.; cf. μελουρός.

δολιχόπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, =δολιχίπους.

ΔΟΛΙΧΟΨΩΨ, ὁ, ὄν, long, ἔγχεα, δῶν Hom.: also of Time, long, wearisome, νόσος, νύξ Od.: also δολιχόν as Adv. II. 10. 52, Plat. Prot. 329 A: but δολιχός πλάος, δολιχὴ δδός Od. uniting both signs.

II. as Subst. 1. δόλιχος, δ, the long course, in racing, opp. to στάδιον, esp. freq. in Inscr.; τὴν δ. ἀμιλλᾶσθαι Plat. Legg. 833 B. Acc. to some it was =24 stadia, run both ways 12 times, and so =near 36 Engl. miles; others make it only =7 stadia, run 7 times, =about 5½ Engl. miles.

2. a kind of pulse, Theophr., v. λοβός III.

δολιχόσκιος, ὄν, (σκιά) casting a long shadow, long, tall, Hom., always as epith. of ἔγχος. (Others however from δσχος, long-shafted, as if for δολιχοσχος, not improb.)

δολιχόσματος, ὄν, (όσος) long-eared, Opp.

δολιχόφρων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (φρήν) deep-thinking, far-sighted, μερίμναι Emped. 109.

δόλεις, εσσα, εν, (δόλος) subtle, wily, Od. II. of things, craftily contrived, artificial, artful, like τεχνήεις, δέσματα δολ., Od. 8. 281, only poet.

δολοκτασία, ἡ, (κτείνει) murder by treachery, Ap. Rh.

δολομήδης, ἐς, gen. εος, (μήδος) wily, crafty, Simon. 116.

δολομήτης, ἐς, ὄν, =sq., II.

δολομήτης, ι, gen. ιος, crafty-minded, wily, Od. 1. 300, etc.

δολομήτης, ὄν, (μηχανή) contriving wiles, wily, Simon. 116.

δολομήτης, ὄν, subtle-speaking, treacherous, Soph. Tr. 840.

δολοπλανής, ἐς, (πλάνη) treacherous, Nonn.

δολοπλοκία, ἡ, subtlety, craft, Theogn. 226: from

δολοπλόκος, ὄν, (πλέκα) weaving wiles, wily, epith. of Aphrodite, Sapph. 1. 2.

δολοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) treacherous, ensnaring, Soph. Tr. 832.

δολορράφω, to lay snares, Lat. suere dolos, Ctes. ap. Phot.

δολορράφης, ἐς, (ράπτω) contriving snares; or, subtly, treacherously contrived; of nets, Opp. Hence

δολορράφια, ὄν, a contriving of tricks, treachery, art, Anth.

δολορράφος, ὄν, (ράπτω) treacherous. [ᾶ]

δόλος, δ, (δέλω, δέλος, δέλεα) strictly a bait, for fish, Od. 12. 252: hence any snare, cunning contrivance for deceiving or catching, as the robe of Penelope, Od. 19. 137, the net in which Vulcan catches Mars, Od. 8. 276: in gen. any trick or crafty attempt, δόλαφ opp. to Εἰρήφ. Od. g. 406: and so in the abstract, wile, craft, cunning, treachery, Lat. dolus, Hom., and so usu. Att. and in Prose; ἐκ δόλου, ἐν δόλῳ, σὺν δόλῳ Soph., μετὰ δόλου Isocr.; cf. ἀπάτη.

δολοφονέω, to murder by treachery, Dem. 401. 26, and Polyb.; and

δολοφόνησις, εως, ἡ, =sq., App.: and

δολοφονία, ἡ, death by treachery, Arist. Eth. N.: from

δολοφόνος, ὄν, (*φών, φονεῖω) slaying by treachery: in gen.

murderous, fatal, λέβης δ. Aesch. Ag. 1129.

δολοφρόδης, ἐς, (φράω) wily-minded, crafty, subtle, h. Hom.

δολοφρόνως, οντα, ὄν, (δολόφρων) planning craft, wily-minded, Hom.; only found in part. Hence

δολοφροσύνη, ἡ, craft, subtlety, wiliness, II. 19. 97, 112: from

δολόφρων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (φρήν) =δολοφρόδης, Anth.

δόλοφ, σκος, δ, a lurker in ambush, Gramm.

δόλωδ, (δόλος) to beguile, ensnare, take by craft, Hes. Th. 494,

Hdt. 1. 212, Soph., etc. II. to make deceitful, counterfeit,

adulterate, e.g. gold, wine etc., Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 125: to

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stain, dye, δ. μορφήν *to disguise oneself*, Soph. Phil. 129. Hence

δόλωμα, *ατος, τό, a trick, deceit*, Aesch. Cho. 1003.
δολων, *ανος, δ, a small top-sail*, only used in very favorable winds, like our *studding-sails*, Polyb. II. *a secret weapon, poniard, stiletto*, Plut.—In Hom. only as prop. n.

δολωτής, *ιδος, η, (ωψ) artful looking, treacherous*, Soph. Tr. 1050.
δολωτής, *εως, η, (δολώω) a tricking, catching by snares*, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 28.

δόμα, *ατος, τό, (διδωμι) a gift*, Plut.
δομαίος, *αίας, αίων, (δομή) of, belonging to building: οι δομαίοι*, sub. λίθοι, *foundation-stones*, Ap. Rh.
δόμειναι, *δόμεν*, Ep. for *δοῖναι*, inf. aor. 2 from *διδωμι*, Hom.
δομή, *η, (δόμεν) building: a building*, Lyc. II. = *δέμας*, *figure, body*, Ap. Rh.

δομησις, *εως, η, = foreg.*, Joseph.
δομήνηρ, *ορος, δ, a builder*.

δόμονδε, Adv., *home, homeward*, like *οἰκόνδε* and *οἰκαδε*, Hom.: also *νῦνδε* *δδμονδε* to his own house, Od. I. 83; from

δόμος, δ, (δέμα) Lat. *domus, a building*. I. *a house, dwelling*, Hom., who uses it (like Lat. *aedes*) in sing. of gods, in plur. of men. Sometimes the house and all that belongs to it: whence *δόμος* Ἄϊδος or Ἀΐδαο, of the whole realm of Hades, freq. in Hom.: *πυκινὸς δόμος* Ἐρεχθῆος Athena's temple, and her city, Od. 7. 81: hence in Trag. *the family of the house, household*, Eur. Or. 70, Med. 114: also of beasts, a *sheepfold*, Il. 12. 301; *a wasps' or bees' nest*, Il. 12. 169. II. *a part of the house, chamber, room, esp. the banquet-hall*, Hom. III. *all that is built, built up, fitted or put together*, διὰ τριήκοντα δόμων πλίνθον at every twentieth layer or row of bricks in the building, Hdt. I. 179. 2. *a chest, receptacle, wooden holder of any kind*.

δομοσφάλῃς, *ές, (σφάλω) shaking, ruining the house*, Aesch.

δονακεύονα, Dep. med., (δόναξ) *to fowl with reed and bird-time*, Anth. Hence

δονακέυς, *έως, δ, a thicket of reeds*, Il. 18. 576. II. *a fowler*, Opp.

δονακίτης, *ου, δ, fem. δονακίτις, ιδος, η, of reed*, Anth.

δονακογλύφος, *ον, (γλύφω) reed-cutting, pen-making*, Anth. [v]

δονακέες, *εσσα, εν, abounding in reeds*, Eur. Hel. 208: *δολος*

δ. *a trap made of them*, Anth.

δονακοτρεφής, *ές, grown up with reeds*, Nonn.

δονακοτρόφος, *ον, (τρέφω) producing reeds*, Theogn. 783,

Eur. I. A. 179.

δονακοφοίτης, *ου, δ, poet. δονακ., (φοιτάω) walking with*

δόνακες, *επιθ. of a fowler*, A. P. 10. 22, 3.

δονακόχλοος, *ον, contr. χλοος, ου, (χλόα) green with reeds*,

Eur. I. T. 400.

δονακώδης, *ες, (είδος) reedy*, Νείλος δ. Bacchyl. 39.

δονακῶν, *ανος, δ, a thicket of reeds*.

δόναξ, *άκος, δ, Dor. δάν., Ion. δών., a reed*, Hom.: *δόνακες*

καλάμιοι *reed-stalks*, l. Hom. *Med.* 47. II. *any thing made of reed*, esp.

1. *a dart, arrow*, Il. 11. 584. 2. *later, a flute, shepherd's pipe*, Pind. P. 12. 44, Aesch. Pr. 574.

3. *a fishing-rod*, Anth. 4. *a lime-twigs*. 5. *a writing-reed*,

pen, Lat. *arundo, calamus*, Anth., cf. *καλαμος*. III. *a kind of fish*, Xenocr. (From *δονέω*, 'shaken by the wind', N. T.)

δονέω, *f. ήνω, to shake, shake to and fro*, esp. of winds, shaking

trees, Il. 7. 55; scattering clouds, Il. 12. 157, etc.: in gen. to

move about, stir, γάλα Hdt. 4. 2: to excite, θρόνον θμνων Pind. N.

7. 119, cf. P. 10. 60: hence of the mind, to rouse, agitate,

disturb, θυμὸν Pind. N. 6. 96, cf. P. 6. 36. Pass., η Ἀσίη

ἐδονέετο Asia was in commotion, Hdt. 7. 1. (Akin to *δινέω*.)

Hence

δόνιμα, *ατος, τό, agitation, waving*, δένδρον Luc.

δονητός, *ής, όν, shaken*, Anth.

δόξά, *η, (δοκέω) a notion, opinion*, which one has of a thing,

true or false: and so 1. *expectation*, ἀπὸ δόξης otherwise

than one expects, Il. 10. 324, Od. 11. 343; in Prose *us. παρὰ*

δδαν or *παρὰ δδδαν* *ή., Hdt. I. 79, etc.: opp. to κατὰ δδδαν*,

Plat., etc.: *δδδαν παρδδεν τι* to make one expect that . . , c. inf. or *ώς., Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 21, Plat. Soph. 216 D.* 2. *an opinion*, = *δόγμα*, *a sentiment, judgment*, whether well-grounded

or not, Pind. O. 6. 140: esp. *a philosophic opinion*, Lat. *placitum* or *scōpία* *δδδαι* the peculiar tenets of a philosopher, Epicur. ap. Cic. Fin. 2. 7. 3. next with collat. signif., of mere opinion, δδδρ ἐπιστάσθαι to fancy, think . . , but wrongly, Hdt. 8.

132, cf. Thuc. 5. 105: hence *δδδα*, *opinion*, is opp. to ἐπιστήμη, knowledge, as doubtful to certain, subjective to objective, Plat., etc., cf. Wyttenb. Ep. Crit. p. 240. 4. hence *a fancy, vision*, Aesch. Cho. 1053; of a dream, Rhcs. 780. II. *an opinion of oneself or others' character, reputation*, Lat. *existimatio*, first in Solon 5. 4 ἄνθρωπον δδδαν ἔχειν ἀγαθόν, cf. Ib. 34, and then freq. in Pind., Trag., etc.: used either of good or bad report, but absol. almost always of good report, credit,

honor, glory, δδδαν φέρεσθαι Thuc. 2. 11, τινὸς for a thing, Eur. H. F. 157.

δδδζώω, *f. δσώ, to think, believe, judge*, c. inf., δ. τι εἶναι, ἔχειν etc., Aesch. Ag. 673: sine inf., Aesch. Cho. 844: c. acc. cognato, δδδαν δ, to entertain an opinion, Plat. Crit. 46 D; so too absol., Soph. Phil. 545, Plat., etc. II. to magnify, extol, Thuc. 3. 45. Pass. to be distinguished, held in honor, ἐπ' ἀρετῇ Polyb.

δδδζάριον, τό, Dim. from *δδδα*, Lat. *gloriola*, Isocr. Ep. 10.

δδδζασία, *η, (δδδζάω) an opinion*, Dio C.

δδδζαμα, *ατος, τό, an opinion, notion*, Thuc. 1. 141, Plat. Phaedr. 274 C, etc. 2. *a fancy*, Eur. El. 383.

δδδζατίτης, *ου, δ, a judge, decider*, Antipho 140. 38, and Plat.

δδδζαυτικός, *ής, όν, able to form a judgment, reasoning from opinion*, Arist. Eth. N.: in Plat. opp. to δ τεχνικός, Theaet. 207 C; and *ή-κή* opp. to ἀλήθεια, Soph. 233 C.

δδδζαυτός, *ής, όν, judged, to be judged of by opinion*, matter of opinion, Plat., and Arist. II. renowned, LXX.

δδδξίς, *εως, η, = δδδα*, Democrit.

δδδζοκάλεια, *η, (καλός) apparent beauty; or, self-conceit of beauty*, Plat. Philab. 49 B.

δδδζοκοπέω, to seek popularity, esp. mob-popularity and notoriety, Polyb.: others δδδζοκομύα, but cf. δημκοπέω: and

δδδζοκοπία, *η, thirst for popularity or notoriety*, Plut.: others δδδζοκοπία: from

δδδζοκοπία, *ον, (κόπω) thirsting for notoriety*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 523. 34.

δδδζολόγω, *to praise, give glory to*, θεόν Eccl.

δδδζολογία, *η, a praising*, esp. liturgical, the Doxology, Eccl.

δδδζολόγος, *ον, (λέγω) praising, giving glory*, Eccl.

δδδζομάνεω, *to be mad after fame*, Philo: from

δδδζομάνης, *ές, mad after fame*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D.

δδδζομάνη, *η, a mad thirst for fame*, Plut.

δδδζοματιάσοφος, *ον, a would-be philosopher*, Epigr. ap. Ath. 162 A.

δδδζομμητής, *ου, δ, one who follows his own fancies, or pretends to imitate*, Plat. Soph. 267 E.

δδδζομμητικός, *ής, όν, of or belonging to a δδδζομμητής*, Ib.

δδδζομαί, *ας*, Pass., to have the character or credit of being, c. inf., ἐδοξέω *ήναι* σοφάτατος Hdt. 8. 124, cf. 7. 135., 9. 48.

δδδζομαιδευτικός, *ής, όν, (παίδεω) teaching mere opinions* (δδδζαι), as opp. to ἐπιστήμια, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

δδδζοποιία, *η, (ποιέω) the adoption of an opinion*, Clem. Al.

δδδζοσοφία, *η, conceit of wisdom, unreal wisdom*, Plat. Soph. 231 B, Philab. 49 A.

δδδζοσσοφος, *ον, wise in one's own conceit*, Plat. Phaedr. 275 B, cf. δοκησισοφος.

δδδζοφάνγία, *η, (φαγών) hunger after fame*, Polyb.

δδδρά, *ή, (δέρω) a skin, hide*, of beasts, δ. αἰών Theogn. 55, ubi v. Bruckn, θηρῶν Eur. Cycl. 330; of birds, Hdt. 4. 175; of men, Plut.

δδδρατα, *nom. pl., δδδρατι*, dat. sing. of δδδρ.

δδδρατιάος, *αλα, αίων, (δδρ) of a spear's length*.

δδδρατίβομα, *f. Ισομα*, Dep. med., *to fight with spears*.

δδδρατίον, τό, Dim. from δδδρ, Hdt. 1. 34.

δδδρατισμός, δ, (δδδρατίομαι) *a fighting with spears*, Plut.

δδδρατύλφος, *ον, (γλύφω) cut, carved from wood*, Lyc. in Ion. form δουρατόγλ. [v]

δδδρατοθήκη, *η, = δουροθήκη, δουροθήκη, a spear-case*.

δδδρατομάχew, (μάχουμαι) *to fight with spears*.

δδδρατοξόος, *ον, = δουροξόος*, Nic.

δορατοπαχίς, ἐς, (παχύς) of a spear-shaft's thickness, Xen. Cyn. 10. 3.

δόρατος, gen. of δόρυ.

δορατοφόρος, ον, =δορυφόρος; Dion. H.

δόρει, rare dat. sing. of δόρυ, esp. Trag.

δόρη, τό, rare nom. and acc. plur. of δόρυ, Rhcs. 274.

δορίδω, α, ον, (δόνυ) wooden, Anth.

δοριάλωτος, ον, or δορυάλωτος, (ἀλίσκομαι) captive of the spear, taken in war, like αἰχμάλωτος, Hdt. 8. 74, 9. 4.

δοριγάμβρος, ον, (γαμέω) bride of battles, causing war by marriage or wooed by battle, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686.

δοριθιράτος, ον, (θιρώ) chased, taken by the spear, Eur. Hec. 105, Tro. 572.

δορικανίς, ἐς, (καίω) slain by the spear, δ. μόρος Aesch. Supp. 987.

δορικυλνός, ἡ, ὄν, only in Ion. form δορυκυλνός, q. v.

δορικυμής, ἥτος, δ, ἡ, (κάμω) subdued, slain by the spear, Aesch. Cho. 365.

δορίκρανος, ον, (κράνον) spear-headed, λόγχη Aesch. Pers. 148, with v. l. δορυκρ.

δορικτήτος, ον, (κτάμαι) Ion. δορυ, Π. 9. 343, and Eur.

δορικτύτος, ον, (κτυπέω) spear-clashing, Pind. N. 3. 103.

δορίληπτος, ον, (λαμβάνω) won by the spear, Soph. Aj. 146, 894, and Eur.

δοριλύματος, ον, (λυαίνωμαι) destroyed by the spear, Aesch. Fr. 122. [v]

δοριμάνγης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) raging with the spear, Eur. Supp. 485.

δοριμαργος, ον, raging with the spear, Aesch. Theb. 687.

δοριμαχος, ον, Ion. δορυ, fighting with the spear, Poet. ap. Schol. Π. 2. 543.

δοριμήτωρ, ορος, δ, master of the spear, Eur. Andr. 1016.

δοριπαλτος, ον, (πάλλω) wielding the spear, χεῖρ δ. the right hand, Aesch. Ag. 117, ubi al. δορυπ.

δοριπεττής, ἐς, (πίπτω) fallen by the spear, πεσέματα, ἀγωνία δ. death by the spear, Eur. Andr. 653, Tro. 1003.

δοριπληκτος, ον, Ion. δοριπλά, stricken by the spear, Aesch. Theb. 278, ubi Pors. δοριπληκτος.

δοριπνονος, ον, (πνέω) toiling with the spear, bearing the brunt of war, Aesch. Theb. 169, and Eur.

δοριπτοίητος, ον, (πτοίω) scattered or slain in war, Anth.

δορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (δέρω) a sacrificial knife, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 169 C.

δορισθενής, ἐς, (σθένος) v. sub δορυσθ.

δοριστέφανος, ον, crowned for bravery in war, Anth.

δοριτύκτατος, ον, (τύσσω) shaken by battle, αἶθρ Aesch. Theb. 155; al. δορυτ.

δοριτύλητος, ον, (τύωμαι) pierced by the spear, Aesch. Cho. 347.

δοριτόλειος, ον, (τόλμα) bold in war, Anth.

δορικάειος, α, ον, (δορκάς) of an antelope, Polyb.

δορικαβίω, f. law, to bound like an antelope, Gal, cf. δαμαλίω.

δορκάδιον, τό, Dim. from δορκάς, LXX.

δορκάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, =δορκάς, Call. Ep. 33. 2. II. παλγία

δορκάλιδων, dice made of the αὐστράγαλοι of an antelope, Anth.

III. a deerskin whip, Eccl.

δόρκανα, as Adv., prob. from δέρκομαι, quick-sightedly, accurately, Cret. word ap. Hesych.

δορκάς, δόος, ἡ, (δέρκομαι, δέδορκα) an animal of the deer kind, so called from its large bright eyes, an antelope, gazelle, Hdt. 7. 69, Eur., etc.: the forms δόρξ, δόρκη, δόρκος, δόρκων, ζόρξ, ζορκάς, ζορκος, occur, perh. of varieties of the species.

δόρκη, ἡ, v. φορέω, Eur.

δόρκος, δ, v. δορκάς, Dioscor.

δόρξ, δορκός, ἡ, v. δορκάς, Opp.

δοροδόκη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) v. sub Ion. δορυδ.

δοροθήκη, ἡ, =δοροδόκη.

δόρος, δ, (δέρω) a leather bag or wallet, Od. 2. 354, 380.

Δορπεια, ἡ, v. Δορπία.

δορπεία, f. ὥσω, to eat the evening meal, Π. 23. 11, Od. 8. 539.

δορπητος or δορπητοςός, δ, supper time, evening, Ar. Vesp. 103: written also δορπητος and δορπητός, cf. δειπηνητος.

Δορπία, ἡ, and Δορπεια, ἡ, the first day of the feast Apaturia, celebrated by public supper in each phratry, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 110. 10: but Hdt. 2. 48, τῆς δόρης τῇ δορπίᾳ on the eve of the feast, cf. Schweigh. at Ath. 171 D.

δόρπητος or δορπητός, ὁ, v. δορπητοςός.

δόρπον, τό, in Hom. the afternoon or evening meal, whether called dinner or supper, Lat. coena, the chief meal of the day, v. esp. Od. 12. 439: in Aesch. Fr. 168 it is distinguished as the last of the three meals, ἀρίστα, δειπνα, δόρπα ἢ αἰρέσθαι τρίτα: but the name disappeared from Att. Greek, prob. because at Athens it was customary to take only two regular meals, ἄριστον, and δειπνον, which last took the place of δόρπον. The form δόρπος is dub. (Prob. by metathesis from δρῆμα.)

ΔΟΡΡΥ, τό, gen. δόρατος, Ion. δούρατος, and contr. δουρῆς, in Att. poets also δορός, dat. δόρατι, δούρατι, δουρί, δορί, (the phrase δόρῃ ἐλεῖν even in Thuc. 1. 128, and App., but said to be only in lyric passages of Com., Dind. Ar. Pac. 357); Trag. also δόρει, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1109. Ion. dual δούριε. Plur. nom. δόρατα, dat. δόρασι, Ion. δούρατα, dat. δούρασι, contr. δούρα, gen. δούραν, dat. δούρεσσιν, in Rhcs. 274 nom. pl. δόρη: cf. γόνυ. Except the sing. δόρυ (never δούρυ) Hom. only has the Ion. forms.

I. wood, a stem, a tree, Od. 6. 167: but usu. only when cut down, a beam, esp. timber for ships or houses, Il. 3. 61, Od. 5. 162, 371; more fully, δούρατα πύργων Il. 12. 36; δόρυ νήϊον, δούρα νῆαν a ship's timber, Hom.: hence a ship, δόρυ νάϊον, ἀμύρπης, ἐνάλιον Trag.; but also δόρυ alone, like Lat. trabs, Aesch. Pers. 411, Eur. Hel. 1611.

II. the wood, shaft of a spear, δόρυ μελαινός the ashen shaft, Il.; hence in gen. the spear itself, Dryden's 'beamy spear'; a spear, lance, whether used as a pike or a missile, freq. in Hom., Hdt., etc.: a hunting-spear, Il. 12. 303: ἐπὶ δόρυ to the right hand, in which the spear was held, opp. to ἐπ' ἀριστερά, also παρά δόρυ Lob. Aj. 407, cf. δορίλατος: 80 δόρυ κτερίζωμαι to win wealth by the spear, in war, Il. 16. 57, δουρί πολὺν πέτρην Il. 16. 708: for δόρῃ ἐλεῖν cf. sup.

δορυάλωτος, ον, (ἀλίσκομαι) v. δοριάλωτος.

δορυβάλλος, ον, (βάλλω) hurling spears, μυγχάημα Joseph.

δοριδίου, τό, Dim. from δόρυ.

δορυδρέπανον, τό, a kind of halberd, Plat. Lach. 183 D; esp. used in sea-fights, Caes. B. G. 3. 14.

δορυθαυστής, ἐς, (θαυσέω)=δορίτολμος, Anth., also δορυθαυστής, ἐς, Nonn., daring in war.

δορυκινόν, τό, a poisonous plant, perh. a kind of Solanum, Diosc.

δορικόρηνος, ον, =δορικόρηνος.

δορικτήτος, ον, =δορκί, Plut.

δορύληπτος, ον, =δορίλα.

δορύμαχος, ον, (μάχομαι) =δορίμ.

δορύμενος, ὁ, ἡ, strictly a spear-friend, i. e. an ally offensive and defensive, Aesch. Cho. 562, Soph., etc.: acc. to others, a reconciled enemy, a friend made in war, Valck. Ammon. p. 198.

δορυεὺς, ον, contr. εὖος, οὖν, also δορυεὺς Ar. Pac. 447, 1213, 1260, (ξέω) spear-polishing: a maker of spears.

δορυπτάνης, ἐς, (πύρνωμι) compact of beams, νῆας Aesch. Supp. 743, cf. δορυπακτής: Ion. δορυπτοκ.

δορύπαλτος, =πειτής, =πληκτος, =πτοίητος, v. δορίπ.

δορυσθενής, ἐς, or δορισθ, mighty with the spear, h. Hom.

Mart. 3, Aesch. Cho. 158.

δορυστός, ον, for sq., Aesch. Theb. 125.

δορυσσοτός, ον, (σείω) brandishing the lance, Hes. Sc. 54.

δορίσσω, f. ζω, to war, δορυσσόντων μάχων evils of war, Soph. Aj. 1188.

δορυστεφάνος, ον, =τινάκτος, v. δορί-

δορυφορέω, to be a δορυφόρος, attend as a body-guard, τινάδ Hdt. 2. 168, 3. 127, Thuc., etc.: in gen. to keep in guard, preserve, τι Dem. 661. 8, τιλ Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 84, Isocr. 215 C:

so in Pass. to be kept in guard, Plat. Rep. 573 A. Hence

δορυφορήμα, ατος, τό, a guard, escort, suite, Plut.: esp. a mute on the stage, such as attended kings, etc., Luc.: metaph.

of kings governed by their ministers, rois faineants, Plut.

δορυφορήσις, εως, ἡ, an escort or body-guard, M. Anton.

δορυφορία, ἡ, a keeping in guard, guard kept over, τιλ Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10. II. =δορυφορέω.

δορυφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to the guard, Plat. Tim. 70 B: τὸ δ. the guard, Dio C.

δορυφόρος, ον, (φέρω) spear-bearing, Lat. hastatus: esp. of δορυφόροι the body-guard of kings and tyrants, of which this was the characteristic armour, v. Hdt. 1. 59, 98, etc., also

αἰχμοφόροι. at Rome, the *Prætorian bands*, Hdn.

πρόσωπον *a mule on the stage*, cf. δορυφόρημα.

δός and δέδω, imperat. aor. 2 from δίδωμι: c. inf., *grant that*...! Hom., etc.

δοσίδικος, *ov*, v. l. for δωσίδικος, Hdt. 6. 42, and Polyb. 4. 4. 3. δόσις, *ews*, *h*, (δίδωμι) *a gift, present*, Hom., *esp.* in Od., as, δόσις ὀλέγῃ τε φίλῃ τε Od. 6. 208, Hdt., etc.; δόσις κακῶν κακοῖς Aesch. Pers. 1041, also *es* *τινα* Plat. Phil. 16 C: *a bequest, legacy*, hence κατὰ δόσιν=κατὰ διδόναι, *by will*, opp. to κατὰ γένος, as *heir at law*, Lat. *ad intestato*, Isae. 47. 25, cf. Isocr. 393 C. 2. in medic., *a dose*, Gal. II. *a giving, μισθό* Thuc. 1. 143; opp. to αἰτήσις, Plat., and Arist.

δόσκειν, Ep. aor. 2 from δίδωμι, for ἔδωκ, Hom.

δόστειρα, *h*, fem. from δοστήρ, Hes. Op. 354.

δοτέος, *ea*, *en*, of δίδωμι, *to be given*, Hdt. 8. 111. II. δο-

τέον, *one must give*, Hdt. 8. 88.

δοτήρ, ἥρος, *δ*, *a giver, dispenser*, Il. 19. 44; *esp.* of the gods, cf. δοτήρ: διδοῖτο θανάτῳ δ. Hes. Sc. 131: *δ*. πύδος βοροῖσι Aesch. Pr. 312. Poet. form of sq., but also in Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9.

δότις, *ov*, *δ*=foreg., N. T.

δοτικός, *h*, *ov*, *good at, inclined to giving, generous*, Arist.

Eth. N.: *h*—*κῆ*, sub. πτώσις, *the dative*, Dion. H. Adv.—*kws*.

δοτός, *h*, *ov*, (δίδωμι) *granted*: *to* *δ*. *a gift*, Inscr.

δοῦ, imperat. aor. 2 med. from δίδωμι.

δουλόγυνγος, (δοῦλος, *δγω*) *to bring into slavery, treat slavishly*, Diod.: hence, *δ*, *to* *σῶμα* *to mortify the body*, N. T.

δουλοπάτεια, *h*, (ἀπατή) *entirement of slaves from their masters*, Arist. Eth. N., ubi al. δολοπ.

δουλόρανον, *δ*, Dim. from δοῦλος or δοῦλη, Ar. Thesm. 537, Metag. Incert. 3.

δουλεία, *h*, Ion. δουλητή, poet. also δουλία, q. v., (δουλεύω) *servitude, slavery, bondage*, Hdt. 6. 12, Trag., etc.; *τῶνος* under one, Thuc. 1. 8: applied to the condition of the subject allies of Athens, Thuc., cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 148. II. *the body of slaves, the bondsmen, servile class*, cf. Εἰλωτεύα, Πενεστής, Thuc. 5. 23, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 22.

δουλειος, *a*, *ov*, Ion. δουλήσις, *h*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov* Eur. Tro. 1330: *slavish*, εἶδος Od. 24. 252, ἐσθής Hdt. 3. 14; δούλειον ἥμαρ, like δούλιον *h*, Eur. Hec. 56.

δουλέμμα, *atos*, *τό*, *a service*, Eur. Or. 221. II. *a slave*,

Lat. *mancipium*, Soph. Ant. 756, cf. Eur. Ion 748.

δουλεύσις, *ews*, *h*, *slavery*, late: from

δουλεύω, (δοῦλος) *to be a slave or subject*, opp. to ἄρχω, Hdt. 2. 56, etc., Aesch. Pr. 927, etc.; *to serve, obey, τοῖς νόμοις* Plat., also γαστήρ, ὄντω, λαγνέλα Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 8, Plat., etc.: *τῇ γῇ* *δ*. *to make oneself a slave to one's land*, i. e. give up liberty to keep it, Thuc. 1. 81: *δ*. *τῷ καιρῷ* *to accommodate one's self to the occasion*, Lat. *servire, inservire*, Anth.

δοῦλη, *h*, fem. from δοῦλος, Hom.

δουλητή, *h*, Ion. for δουλεία, Hdt.

δουλησίος, *h*, *h*ion, Ion. for δοῦλειος, Hdt.

δουλεία, *h*=δουλεία, only poet., Pind. P. 1. 147.

δουλικός, *h*, *ov*=sq., q. v., Tragic, Xen., etc. Adv.—*kws*, Xen.

δοῦλος, *a*, *ov*, *slavish, servile*: in Hom. only, δούλιον ἥμαρ *the day of slavery*, on which one is enslaved: also in Trag., and in Hdt. 7. 8, 3, though the foreg. is the Att. prose form.

δουλῆς, *idos*, *h*=δοῦλη, Anth.

δουλιχόδερος, *ov*, Ion. for δολιχόδ. II.

δουλιχόεις, *es*, *en*, Ion. for δολιχέεις.

δουλιχόροτος, *ov*, (δόσκω) *eaten up by slaves, οὐσία* Dio Philostr.

δουλογνώμων, *ov*, gen. *on*os, (γνώμη) of slavish mind.

δουλογράφειον, *τό*, also *—ov*, *a contract of voluntary slavery*.

δουλογράφειν, (γράφω) *to write one down a slave*, late.

δουλοδιδάσκαλος, *h*, *the slave-teacher*, a comedy of Pherecr.

δουλοκρατέωμαι, Pass. (κρατέω) *to be ruled by slaves*, Dio C., or, like slaves, Liban. Hence

δουλοκρατία, *h*, *a slave-government*, Joseph.

δουλομαχία, *h*, (μάχη) *a servile war*.

δουλοπότηρος, *ov*, *bad like a slave's, σκλόθυρον* Telecl. Amphit. 5.

δουλοπρέπεια, *h*, *a slavish spirit*, opp. to μεγαλοψυχία, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 C, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 33: from

δουλοπρέπης, *es*, (πρέπω) *of, defiling a slave, πόνος* Hdt. 1.

126; *low-minded, mean*, Plat. Gorg. 485 B, etc.: opp. to ἐλευθέριος, as Lat. *servilis* to *liberalis*. Adv.—*πᾶς*.

δοῦλος, *δ*, *a slave, bondman*, strictly *one born so*, opp. to ἀνδράποδον, q. v., cf. esp. Thuc. 8. 28: Hom. has only the fem. δοῦλη, *h*, *a bondswoman*: opp. to δεσποτίας: also freq. of national subjection to despotic government, e. g. the Persians were deemed δοῦλοι: metaph. χρημάτων *δ*. Eur. Hec. 865. II. as Adj., δοῦλος, *h*, *ov*, like Lat. *servus, slavish, enslaved, subject*, esp. in Trag., as δοῦλη πόλις Soph., *δ*. βίος, θάνατος, ἡγήνη Eur.: *τὸ δ*. *slavery*, Eur. Ion 556: Hdt. 7. 7, has δουλότερος *more of a slave*. (Prob. from *δew* to *bind*; as the Pers. for slave is *bendeh*, and ours *bond-man*.)

δουλοσύνη, *h*, *slavery, slavish work*, Od. 22. 423.

δουλόσυνος, *ov*, =δοῦλος, as Adj. *enslaved*, τινί Eur. Hec. 452.

δουλοφάνης, *es*, (φαίνομαι) *slave-like, slavish to look on*, Joseph.

δουλόφρων, *ov*, gen. *on*os, (φρῆν) *slavish-minded*.

δουλόπλυχος, *ov*, (ψυχή)=foreg.

δουλόω, *δ*, *ω*ωα, *to make a slave of, enslave*, Hdt. 1. 27, and Att. Pass. *to be enslaved, ὑπὸ τινος or τινι* Hdt. 1. 94, 174:

δουλοῦσθαι τῇ γνῶμῃ Thuc. 4. 34, cf. 2. 61. Med. *to subject to oneself*, Thuc. 1. 18, etc. Cf. ἀνδραποδίζομαι. Hence

δουλάσις, *ews*, *h*, *an enslaving, subjugation*, Thuc. 3. 10, etc.

δουναῖοκοφίτης, *ov*, *δ*, poet. for δονακ., q. v.

δοῦναξ, *ikos*, *δ*, and δουνακῆς, Ion. for δονακ.

δοῦπτέ, *δ*, ἥσω, perf. δέδωμαι Il. 23. 679, (δοῦπος) *to sound heavy or dead*; in Hom. usu., δοῦπτε *made* *πεσών* of the heavy fall of a corpse, opp. to the clang or ringing of the arms, ἀρβασε *δ* *τεύγῃ* *ἐπ'* *αὐτῷ*: without πεσών, *to fall in fight*, Il. 13. 426; δεδουπότες Οἰδιστοῖσι Il. 23. 679; and so very freq. in later Ep., *to fall*, Heron. Orph. p. 819: later, of the clapping of hands, Eur. Alc. 104; of soldiers, ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδούπτησαν Xen. An. 1. 8, 18: in Pl. 1. 45, the aor. ἐγδούπτησε from γδούπτω occurs, related to δοῦπτε as κτύπε to τύπτω.

Pass. ἐδουπτήθη, *ov*, they were laid prostrate, Crinag. 28.

δοῦπτημα, *atos*, *τό*, βροντῆς *a peal of thunder*, Or. Sib.

δοῦπτηρ, *oros*, *δ*, *a clatterer, χαλκός* Anth.

ΔΟΥΤΗΠΟΣ, *δ*, *any dead, heavy sound*, freq. of bodies falling on knocking against each other: Hom. freq. has δούπος ἰκόντων the hurdling of spears: also of the measured tread of infantry, Od. 16. 10; *the hum of a multitude*, Od. 10. 556; *the roar of the sea*, Od. 5. 401, of a torrent, Il. 4. 455; and oft. of the din of war. (Akin to κύτος.)

δούρατα, contr. δοῦρα, *τά*, Ion. and poet. plur. for δόρατα, of δόρυ, wood, and any thing made therefrom, *esp. spears, beams, ship's timbers*, Hom., v. sub δόρυ. Later a nom. sing. δοῦρας, *atos*, *τό*, was formed for it, Anth. Hence

δουράτεος, *a*, *ov*, of planks or beams, ἵππος *δ*. the Trojan (wooden) horse, Od. 8. 493, 512. The Att. word is δοῦρειος.

δουράτιον, *τό*, Ion. for δοῦράτιον.

δουρατόγλυφος, *ov*, Ion. for δορατόγλ., Lyc.

δοῦρειος, *a*, *ov*, =Ep. δουράτεος, Eur. Tro. 14, and Plat.; als

δοῦριος, *ia*, *ion* Ar. Av. 1128.

δουρηνητής, *es*, (δόρυ, ἐνεγκεῖν) *a spear's throw off or distant*, Hom., but only in neut. as Adv., Il. 10. 357, cf. διηνεκής.

δουριεκάωτος, *ov*, Ion. for δοριμά.

δουρικλειτός, *ov*, (κλειτός)=sq., Od. 15. 52.

δουρικλυτός, *h*, *ov*, (κλυτός) *famed for the spear*, Hom., freq. epith. of heroes, cf. Butt. Lex. v. τηλεκλειτός.

δουρικρητός, *h*, *ov*, —ληπτος, —μανής, Ion. for δορ.

δοῦριος, *a*, *ov*, =δοῦρειος, q. v.

δουριπλάκτης, *ov*, Ion. for δορ.

δουριτυπής, *es*, (τύπτω) *wood-cutting, σφύρα* Anth.

δουριφότος, *ov*, (φάω) *slain by the spear*, like Ἀρεΐφατος, Opp.

δουροδοκῆ, *h*, (δέχομαι) *a case or stand for spears*, Od. 1. 128.

δουροδόκος, *δ*, *the beam above the architrave*, v. Müller

Archäol. d. Kunst § 283.

δουροθήκη, *h*, =foreg.

δουρομάνης, *es*, Ion. for δοριμάνης.

δουροπάγης, *es*, Ion. for δορυπαγής.

δουροτόμος, Ion. for δορυτόμος, Opp.

δοχαίος, *a*, *ov*, (δοχῆ) *receiving, holding*, Lat. *capax*, Nic.

δοχείον, *τό*, Ion. δοχῆιον, *a holder, receptacle*, LXX.

δοχεύς, *ews*, *δ*, *a receiver*, Eccl.

δοχή, ἡ, (δέχομαι) *a receiving, entertainment*, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F. II. =δοχείον, *a receptacle*, Eur. El. 828, and Plat. δοχίον, τό, Ion. for δοχείον.
 δοχήν, ἡ, (δέχομαι) *a measure of length, like σπιθαμή, a span*, Cratin. Incert. 87: others explain it by παλαιστή. Aristarch. wrote δοχίην, deriving it from δόχμος.
 δοχμακός, ἡ, ὄν, dochmiac, v. sq. II.
 δόχμος, α, ὄν, cross, across, athwart, sideways, aslant, Lat. obliquus, δόχμα ἡθον came sideways on, Il. 23. 116; like πλάγος: in gen. opp. to any thing in a straight line, δ. κέλευθος Eur. Alc. 1000. II. in Prosody, the Dochmiac measure, of which the type is $\cup \cup \cup \cup$, but admitting nearly 30 variations, v. Seidler de Vers. Dochim.
 δοχμολόφος, ὄν, δ, and
 δοχμολόφος, ὄν, wearing one's plume aslant or cross-ways: with bent, nodding plume, Aesch. Theb. 115.
 δοχμός, ἡ, ὄν, =δόχμος, δοχμῷ ἀΐσσοντε rushing on slantwise, Il. 12. 148. Hence
 δοχμός, to bend, turn sideways or aslant: δοχμῶεις said of a boar twisting himself sideways, to whet his tusks or rip up his enemy, Hes. Sc. 389: so of Hermes twisting himself up and darting through the keyhole, h. Hom. Merc. 146, cf. κυρτώ.
 δοχός, ἡ, ὄν, (δέχομαι) containing, able to hold, c. gen., Theophr. 2. d. δοχός, *a receptacle*.
 δράβη, ἡ, a plant, draba cochlearia, Diosc.
 δράβην, Adv. (δράσσω) in the grasp, Q. Sm.
 δράγμα, ατος, τό, (δράσσω) as much as one can grasp, *a handful*, Lat. manipulus: esp. as many ears of corn as the reaper can grasp in his left hand, or the gleaner bind up together, *a sheaf*, *a truss*, Il. 11. 69, 18. 552. II. later, uncut corn, Anth.
 δραγματεῦν, =δραγμεῖν.
 δραγματολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) *gleaning*.
 δραγματοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρειν) carrying sheaves, Aesop.
 δραγμεῖν, to collect the corn into sheaves, Il. 18. 555.
 δραγμή, ἡ, =δράγμα, *a handful*. II. =δραχμή, q. v.
 δραγμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a small handful, i. e. a pinch, Hipp.
 δραγμῖς, ὁ, (δράσσω) *a taking hold of, handling*, Eur. Cycl. 170.
 δραγέειν, inf. aor. 2 of δράναι.
 δράναι, f. δράνῶν, (δράω) =δρασεῖν, to be going to do something, a sort of desiderative, Il. 10. 96. II. =δράω.
 δράκαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of δράκων, cf. Λάκαινα, *a she-dragon*, h. Hom. Ap. 300: of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 128.
 δρακαινίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =foreg. II. a kind of fish, Ephipp. Cyd. 1.
 δράκων, Ion. for δράκον, aor. of δέркоμαι, Hes. Sc. 262; from which Pind. P. 2. 38, also has a part. aor. 2 pass. δρακεῖς, εἶσα, ἐν, as from δράκην.
 δρακονθόμιλος, ὄν, of dragon broad, prob. l. for δράκονθ' ὅμιλον in Aesch. Supp. 267.
 δρακόντειος, α, ὄν, of a dragon, Eur. Phoen. 1325.
 δρακόντειον, τό, dragon's blood, a drug.
 δρακοντίς, ὄν, δ, =δρακόντειος, Theophr.: but II. δρακοντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, πελίδας a kind of pigeon, Nic. ap. Ath. 395 C.
 δρακόντιον, τό, Dim. from δράκων. II. a sort of tape-worm, Plut.
 III. a plant of the arum kind, spotted like a snake.
 δρακοντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of bird.
 δρακοντοβότος, ὄν, (βόσκω) feeding dragons, Nonn.
 δρακοντογενής, ἐς, (γένος) dragon-generated, epith. of Thebans.
 δρακοντοεχέαιρα, ἡ, with snaky locks, Γοργών Orph.
 δρακοντοειδής, (εἶδος) snaky, Lyc.: of or full of snakes.
 Adv. -δῶς, in meanders, Strab.
 δρακοντοκόμος, ὄν, (κόμην) with snaky locks, Nonn.
 δρακοντολέτης, ὄν, δ, (ἐλλυνμι) serpent-slayer, Anth.
 δρακοντομάλλος, ὄν, with snaky locks, Aesch. Pr. 799.
 δρακοντομήμιος, ὄν, (μυῖομαι) like a serpent, serpentine, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E.
 δρακοντομορφος, ὄν, (μορφή) snaky, of serpent-form, Lyc.
 δρακοντοπόος, ὄν, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, snake-footed, with serpents for feet.
 δρακοντοπόος, ὄν, (* φένω, φονένω) serpent-slaying, Orph.
 δρακοντοφόρος, ὄν, (φρονέω) watched by a dragon, Lyc.
 δρακοντοβότης, ἐς, =δρακοντοειδής, Eur. Or. 249.
 δράκος, εος, τό, (δέркоμαι) the eye, Nic.
 δράκων, δρακεῖς, δρακόμενος, part. aor., act. pass. and med. of

δέркоμαι, by metath., as ἔδραβον from δαρβάνω, and ἔπραβον from πέρβα.
 δράκων, ὄντος, ὁ, (prob. from δέркоμαι, δρακεῖν) *a dragon*, Hom., who describes it as a creature of huge size, coiled like a snake, of blood-red color, or shot with many changing tints (δαρδανός, κύνειος, ἱρσιον εὐκότες); indeed in Il. 11. 40, he describes a three-headed one: later however for a serpent, Trag.
 II. a sea-fish, Epich. p. 33. III. a twisted bracelet or necklace:—fem. δράκαινα and δρακαινίς. [α]
 δράμα, ατος, τό, (δράω) *a deed, act*, Aesch. Ag. 533: *an action, office, or duty* which one fulfils, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 150 A, Rep. 451 C. II. esp. *a whole action, drama*, worked up by rules of art and brought upon the stage, esp. *a tragedy*, Ar. Ran. 920, etc.: hence δράμα διδάρκειν to bring out a play, v. διδάρκειν II: metaph. stage-effect of any kind, Plat. Apol. 35 B. Hence
 δράματιζέω, f. ἰσω, to dramatise a subject.
 δράματικός, ἡ, ὄν, dramatic, Arist. Poet.: of or like a drama, Dion. H. Adv. -κῶς.
 δράματιον, τό, Dim. from δράμα, Plut.
 δράματοποιέω, to write dramatically, τῷ Arist. Poet.: and
 δράματοποιία, ἡ, dramatic composition, the drama, Philo: from δράματος, ὄν, δ, (ποιέω) *a dramatic poet*, Luc.
 δράματοουργέω, =δραματοποιέω, Ath.: and
 δράματοουργημα, ατος, τό, *a dramatic composition*; and
 δράματοουργία, ἡ, =δραματοποιία: metaph. of life, Sopat. ap. Stob. p. 311. 39: from
 δραματοουργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) =δραματοποιός, Joseph.
 δράμειν, inf. aor. of πρέχω, to run.
 δράμημα, ατος, τό, (δραμεῖν) *a course, a race*, Hdt. 8. 98, Aesch. Pers. 247, Soph. O. T. 193, Ion ap. Ath. 468 C: Blomf. would read δράμματα everywhere, but v. Lob. Phryn. 618, sq. [α]
 δραμητέον, verb. Adj. from δραμεῖν, one must run, Sext. Emp.
 δράμωμαι, fut. of πρέχω.
 δράνως, εος, τό, (δράω) *a doing, a deed, a work*, dub.
 δράξ, ἰδος, ὁ, (δράσσω) *a handful*, LXX., cf. δράγμα. II. a measure, one fourth of a ξέστης. III. the hand.
 δράπταγυνός, ὄν, (δραπέτης, ἄγω), recovering a runaway slave: δ δ. a comedy of Antiphanes.
 δράπτενυμα, ματος, το, =sq., Diocl. Mel. 7.
 δράπτενυσις, εως, ἡ, *a flight, escaping*.
 δράπτεσθαι, to run away, flee, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 16; τινά from one, Plat. Symp. 216 B; also παρά τινος Luc.: from
 δράπτης, ὄν, δ, Ion. δρα-, (from διδράσκω, δράναι,) *a runaway*, βασιλεὺς from the king, Hdt. 3. 137: esp. *a runaway slave*, Soph. Fr. 60. II. also as Adj., Blos δρ. life that slips away, glides away insensibly: δ. κληῖρος (of a mouldering clod) which fell in pieces so as never to be drawn out of the urn, prob. also with allusion to cowardice, Soph. Aj. 1285. Fem. δραπέτης.
 δραπέτης, ὄν, δ, =foreg., Mosch. 1. 3: patronym. only in form, Lob. Aj. 879.
 δραπτερός, ἡ, ὄν, of, connected with a δράπτης, δρ. θρίαμβος *a triumph over a runaway slave*, Plut.
 δραπτερίδα, Adv., παῖξεν or παῖδαι, ἡ δραπ. a game where one chased the rest, a sort of blind-man's buff, E. M.
 δραπέτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of δράπτης, in plur. name of a comedy of Cratinus.
 δραπέτισκος, ὁ, Dim. of δράπτης, Luc.
 δραπέτοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) causing to run away.
 δράρεω, Desiderat. from δράω, to have a mind to do, to be going to do, Soph. Aj. 326, 585, Eur., and Ar.
 δράστιμος, ὄν, =δραστήριος, active: τὸ δ. action, as opp. to words, Aesch. Theb. 554. [α]
 δράστις, εως, ἡ, strength, efficacy, Luc.
 δρασκάζω, (διδράσκω) to attempt an escape, ap. Lys. 117. 36.
 δρασμός, ὁ, Ion. δραμῶς, (διδράσκω) *a running away, flight*, Aesch. Pers. 370, and oft. in Eur.: δρασμῷ χρήσθαι Aeschin. 56. 38.
 δράσσομαι, Att. δράττομαι, c. perf. pass. δέδραγμαi (the only tense used by Hom.): aor. ἐδράξμην Plat., etc., to grasp, take hold of, seize, esp. with the hand, c. gen. rei, κόνιος δεδραγμένος αἰματοσπῆς clutching a hand-full of gory dust, Il. 13. 393, 16. 486; so metaph., ἐλπίδος δεδραγμένος Soph. Ant. 235, ubi

αλ. πεφραγμένοι: so too δράσασθαι τῶν ἄλων to take a handful of salt, Plat. Lys. 209 E, etc.: hence to obtain, *win, win* Anth.: —but also c. acc. rei, to take by handfuls, Hdt. 3. 13.

δραστήριος, ἄ, ἔον, verb. Adj. from δράω, to be done, Soph. Tr. 1204. II. δραστήριον, one must do, Soph., and Eur.

δραστήρ, ἦρος, δ, fem. δράστειρα, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. δρῆστ-, (δράω) a doer, hence a worker, laborer, Od. 16. 248, cf. δρῆστης.

II. as Adj., doing, active, Nonna. Hence

δραστήριος, ἦ, vigorosus, active, efficacious, μηχανή Aesch. Theb. 1041, φάρμακον Eur. Ion 1185; εἰς τι Thuc. 4. 81: τὸ δρ. activity, energy, Id. 2. 63: δ. ῥημα an active verb, Dion. H.

δραστηριότης, ης, ἡ, activity, energy, late.

δράστης, ου, δ, (δράω) = δραστήριος, from θεραπεύω as less honorable by Pind. P. 4. 511, ubi v. Disson (287), though others refer it to sq.

δράστης, ου, δ, fem. δράστῆς, ἡ, Ion. δρῆστ-, (διδράσκω) = δραπέτης, a runaway, Call. Ep. 43. 5, cf. foreg.

δραστηκός, ἡ, ὄν, = δραστήριος, Plat. Legg. 815 A: as Medic. term, draslic, Diosc.

δραστήριον, ἡ, Ion. δρῆστ-, activity, vigor, Od. 15. 321.

δράττης, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from δράω, δράω, metaph. for δαρτός, skinned, flead, δρατὰ σώματα Il. 23. 169.

δραχμῖος, αἰα, αἰών, = δραχμῖος: from

δραχμή, ἡ, (δράσσω) a drachma, a coin worth six obols, i. e. 9/16, nearly = Roman denarius, Hdt. 7. 144, etc. II. an Attic weight, = about 66 gr. Avdp. (orig. as much as one can hold with the fingers, δραγμα, δράξ.) [penult. sometimes long in Com., though in these cases Dind. ad Ar. Vesp. 691 would read δραχμή.]

δραχμῖος, α, ὄν, Ion. for δραχμῖος, Nic.

δραχμῖος, α, ὄν, worth a drachma, Ar. Fr. 370, Plat. Crat. 384 B.

2. weighing a drachma, Nic., v. Lob. Phryn. 545.

δραχμῖον, τό, Dim. from δραχμή.

ΔΡΑΟ, f. δράω: aor. ἰ δράσα: perf. δέδρακα, pass. δέδραμαι: to do, be doing, accomplish, fulfil, Lat. agere, freq. in Att. prose and poetry, esp. to do some great thing, good or bad, Wunderlich Obs. Crit. p. 36, cf. Lat. facinus: acc. to Arist. Poet. 3, the Dor. word for the Att. πράττειν: only once in Hom., Od. 15. 317: ἀνὰ κεν εἰ δρόμοι μετὰ σφίσσι, where it is explained intr. to serve, wait as a servant, but the usu. signif. must be kept, as δ τι θέλοντι follows: c. dupl. acc., εἰ, κακὸς δρῶν τινα, to do one a good or ill turn, Theogn. 108, Soph. Aj. 1154; also δρῶν τι εἰς τινα Soph. O. C. 976: πάντα δράω to try every way, Valck. Hipp. 284: τὸ δρῶν the doing, Soph. O. C. 1604, cf. Herm. Trach. 195: very oft. opp. to πάσχω, εἰ δρῶναι, εἰ πάσχοντα, ξία δράσας ξία πάσχοντα etc.: hence Proverb, δράσαντι παβέν Aesch. Cho. 313: πεπονθότα . μάλ- λον ἢ δεδρακότα things of suffering rather than doing, Soph. O. 267, best explained by Shakspeare's "man more sinned against than sinning." In Att. Poets we often find the interg. form οἰσθ' ὁ δράων; this softens the imper. δράων, and Bentley, Emend. Menand. p. 107, rightly explains it to be the same as δράων οἰσθ' ὁ; do—know'st thou what? i. e. make haste and do: cf. *εἰδω sub fin. [α in pres. and impf., except in very late Poets.]

δραπάνη, ἡ, (δρέπω) a sickle, reaping-hook, Pl. 18. 551, and Hes.: in gen. a curved sword, scimitar, cf. δρέπανον. [α]

δραπανῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. for foreg., Nic.

δραπανήφορος, ὄν, (φόρω) bearing a scythe or hook, ἄμμα δ. a scythed-car, Lat. curvus falcatus, Xen. An. i. 7, 10.

δρέπανιον, τό, Dim. from δρέπανον, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 155 E.

δρεπάνης, ἴδος, ἡ, the sand-martin, from the shape of its large wings, Arist. H. A.

δρεπανοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) scythe or sickle-shaped, Thuc. 6. 4: from

δρέπανον, τό, (δρέπω) = δρεπάνη, a sickle, Od. 18. 368: a curved sword, scimitar, Hdt. 5. 112., 7. 93.

δρεπανουργός, ὄν, (*έργω) making scythes, etc.: δ δρ. a smith, armourer, Pherecr. Pers. i. 2.

δρεπανοειδής, ἑς, = δρεπανοειδής.

δρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δρέπω) plucked or to be plucked.

δρέπτω, poet. for δρέπω, to pluck, cull, Mosch. 2. 69: more freq. in Med., Luc., Opp., etc.

ΔΡΕΠΩ, f. ψω, to break off, pluck, h. Hom. Cer. 425, Hdt. 2. 92, Eur., etc.: freq. in Med., δρέπωμαι to pluck for oneself, cull, gather, φύλλα Od. 12. 357, h. Hom. Cer. 429, usu. of flowers or fruit: hence metaph. like Lat. decerpere, to gain possession or enjoyment of, ε. τιμῶν, ἦβην Pind. P. i. 95., 6. 48, etc., and more fully εὐζωῆς ζωτον Ib. 4. 234: so too ἀρετήν, σοφίαν δ., etc.: by a bold metaph., Aesch. says αἶμα δρέψασθαι to shed it, Theb. 718, cf. Bion i. 22. Also δρέπω, q. v. (The Sancer. root is drī to break, akin to δειρῶν, δράω: hence δρέπαιον, δρέπανον as reaping instruments, and δρεπτής.)

*δρήμι, assumed pres. whence to form some tenses of διδρασκω, esp. aor. 2 ἔδραν, inf. δρᾶναι, Ion. ἔδρην.

δρηπτής, ὄ, Ion. for δρεπτής.

δρησμός, ὄ, Ion. for δρασμός.

δρησοσύνη, ἡ, = δρηστοσύνη, service, Lat. cultus, δ. ἱερῶν care of the holy rites, h. Hom. Cer. 476. II. = δρασμός, late.

δρηστήρ, ἦρος, δ, δρηστέρας, ἡ, Ion. for δραστ.

δρηστής, ου, δ, δρηστῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for δράω, etc.

δρηστοσύνη, ἡ, Ion. for δραστ-, service, Od. 14. 320.

δρίλος, δ, = πόσθη, hence = Lat. fellator, Jac. Lucill. 8.

δριμύλος, ὄν, Dim. from δριμύς, ὅμμα δρ. a sharp, piercing little eye, Mosch. i. 8.

δριμύμοσχος, ὄν, = δέξυμοσχος, Galen.

ΔΡΙΜΥΣ, εἰα, ὄ, piercing, cutting, to the sense, δριμύ βέλους Il. 1. 270: of smoke, pungent to the eyes, Ar. Vesp. 146; of certain herbs, as radish, biting, pungent, Xen. Mem. i. 4, 5: hence

II. metaph., like Lat. acris, sharp, keen, bitter, δριμεία μάχη Il. 15. 666, Hes. Sc. 261: δριμύς χόλος Il. 18. 322, θυμός Aesch. Cho. 392, ἄχος Hes. Sc. 457: and of persons, Ar. Eq. 808, etc. also shrewd, keen, Eur. Cycl. 104, and freq. in Plat.: δριμύ βλέπειν to look bitter, Ar. Ran. 562; but also to look sharply, keenly, Plat. Rep. 519 B. Adv. —ως. Hence

δριμύσσω, to make pungent; metaph. to embitter, late: and δριμύτης, ης, ἡ, sharpness, pungency of taste, etc., Theophr.: δ. τυπετό violence, Gal.

II. metaph. keenness, shrewdness, δρ. πρὸς τὰ μαθήματα, Lat. acre ad discendas artes ingenium, Plat. Rep. 535 B: keenness of wit or satire, Luc.

δριμυφάγος, to live on acrid food; and δριμυφάγῃ, ἡ, an acrid diet, Diosc.: from

δριμύφωγος, ὄν, (φαγέω) living on acrid food. [α]

ΔΡΙΦΟΣ, δ, also τό, in plur. τὰ δρία, (Hes. Op. 528, Soph., and Eur.): a corpse, wood, thickset, δριφὸς ἑλης the tangled wood, Od. 14. 353: only found in nom. sing., nom. and acc. plur.: some read δριφός from δριψ, to which it is akin, Jac. A. P. p. 259, 263.

[α]

δρίφος, metaph. for δίφρος, Sophron ap. E. M., cf. Schöff. Greg. p. 337.

ΔΡΟΪΤΗ, ἡ, a wooden bathing-tub, a bath, Aesch. Ag. 1540: also explained a bier, coffin: also δρότη.

δρομάσκε, the only relic of an old verb δρομῶ = τρέχω, Hes. Fr. 2, for which the Ven. Schol. Il. 20. 227, reads φοίτασκε, and Lob. Phryn. 583 would either restore this, or read δρώ- μασκε from δρωδω.

δρομάδην, (δρομός) in running.

δρομαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, Ar. Pac. 160, but os, ὄν Eur. Alc. 244, Hel. 543, running at full speed, swift, fleet. Adv. —ως.

δρομάς, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, running, δρ. προσέβην Eur. Supp. 1000: ἔμπεδον δρ. the whirling wheel, Soph. Phil. 680: also c. neut., κῶλα Eur. Hel. 1301.

II. of fish, migratory, Arist. H. A.

III. a street-walker, δρομαῖ, Lat. currax, Geop. 16. 22.

δρομάς, v. δρομασκε.

δρομεύς, ἑως, a runner.

δρόμημα, ατος, τό, = δράμημα, q. v.

δρομῖας, ου, ὄ, = δρομεύς, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.

δρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at running, nimble, Plat. Theat. 148 C, etc. Adv. —κᾶς, Plat. Legg. 706 C.

δρομοκίρην, ἴκος, δ, a runner, postman, Aeschin. 45. 20.

δρόμος, ὄ, (τρέχω, δραμεῖν, δέδρομαι) a course, race, running, in Pl. usu. of horses, but in 23. 758, of the race run by heroes: and hence in gen. δρόμῳ ἀγωνίζεσθαι to run a race: any quick movement, e. g. flight, Aesch. Pers. 205: a fleeing, escape; also of Time, e. g. a day's running, i. e. the distance one can go in a day, ἡμέρης δο. Hdt. 2. 5, cf. 8. 98; δρόμῳ hurriedly:

δυνάμις, Adv. twice, =dis, so *twice* and *twice*, Ar. Fr. 607.

δύας, *dyas*, ἡ, the number two: *duality*: both in Plat.

δυναμὸς, ὁ, (δυνάμει) *pairing, union*.

δυνάω, (δύνω) to plunge in misery, to ruin, ἀνθρώπους Od. 20. 195; where δύωσι is not conj., but indic. pres. Ion. for δύωσι.

δυνός, Dor. for (γυνός), E. M. p. 356. 16.

δύνει, Att. for δύνω, gen. and dat. dual from δύω.

δυνερός, ἄ, ὄν, (δύνω) miserable, Böckh Inscr. 1. 537.

ΔΥΤΗ, ἡ, ill-luck, misery, anguish, Od.: πῆμα δύης the weight of woe, Od. 14. 338: grievous labor, toil, pain, Soph. Aj. 938: hard usage, violence, Aesch. Pr. 179. (The Sanscr. root is, *du* to suffer pain, hence prob. also δύς—, and δύνω.)

δυνήπαισις, ἡ, and Anth. δυνήπαισις, ἡ, misery, suffering: from δύνηπαισις, ἐς, (παθεῖν) *miserable, much-enduring*, Opp.

δυνήπαισις, ἡ, v. δυνήπαισις.

δυνήπαισις, ὄν, =δυνήπαισις, h. Hom. Merc. 486.

δυνήμῃ, ἡ, Dor. for δυνήμῃ, δύσις.

δυνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δύω) of, belonging to two, ὁ δ. sub. ἀριθμός, the dual, like δυνικός.

δύνος, ἄ, ὄν, =δυνερός, Aesch. Supp. 842.

δύνειναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of δύω, Ep. for δύναμι, Il. [ὑ]

*δύμι, assumed as pres. whence to form some tenses of δύω, δύω.

ΔΥΝΑΜΙ, I can, in pres. and imperf. like ἴσταναι, 2 pres. rather δύνασαι than δύνῃ, which in good authors is only conjunct., though even in Eur. Hec. 253, we find δύνα as Att. and Dor., cf. Schäf. Soph. Phil. 798: Conj. δύναμι, 2 Ion. δύνημι Il.: Dep. c. fut. med. δύνησμαι, and aor. pass. δύνησθην, and (always in Hom., and usu. in Hdt.) δύνησθην: aor. med. δύνησθην Hom.: perf. δυνήσμαι: verb. Adj. δυνάρος. The Att. prefer the double augment δύνησθην, δύνησθην, which is found as early as Hdt. 1. 10; yet in Thuc., and Xen. the single augm. is more usu.

I. to be able, capable, strong enough, c. inf., Hom.: also absol., though strictly an inf. must be supplied from the context: εἰ δύνασαι γε if at least thou canst, Il.; ὅσσον δύναμαι χερσίν τε ποσσίν τε as far as I can do it. . . Il.; Ζεὺς δύναται πάντα Zeus can do all, Od.; μέγα δυνάμενος very powerful, mighty, Od.; hence of δυνάμενοι men of power, rank, and influence, Eur. Or. 889.

2. of moral possibility, to be able, to dare, Soph. Ant. 455. The inf. aor. is most freq. with δύναμαι, the inf. fut. most rare and only post-Hom., e. g. Soph. Phil. 1394, cf. Herm. Opusc. 1. p. 281.

II. to pass for, and that 1. of money, to be worth, c. acc., σίγλους δύναμιαι ἐπὶ δόλοισι Xen. An. 1. 5; 6; metaph. λόγοι ἔργα δύναμιαι words that are as good as deeds, Thuc. 6. 40.

2. of words, to signify, ἴσων δύνασθαι to have the same meaning, be equivalent to, Hdt. 6. 86, 3, like Lat. *valere* for *significare*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 88, ἴσων δύναμιαι, Lat. *idem valet*, Hdt. 6. 86, 3; 30 τοῖτο δύναται αἱ ἀργαλῆαι they mean this much, Thuc. 6. 36, 30 δύω. δουλειαν Ib. 1. 141.

3. as Mathem. term, δύναμις expresses the power of a number to produce its square, e. g. δύο δύναται τέτταρα *two is the square root of four*, ἵππους δύναται τετράκωπον etc., Plat. Theat. 147 E, 148 B, and δύναμις 9. III.

οὐ δύναται, c. inf. aor., it cannot be, i. e. it is against destiny, Valck. Hdt. 7. 134. 9. 45; 30 οὐκ ἐθέλει in Xen. (Perh. connected with δύω, δύω, to undertake, to have the power of doing, etc.) [ὑ, except in δυνάμενοι Od. 1. 276, 11. 414, Ep. Hom. 15. 1, and nom. pr. δυνάμενῃ, metri grat.]

δυναμικός, ἡ, ὄν, able, powerful, efficacious, Theophr.

δύναμις, ἡ, gen. εως, Ion. 105, Ion. dat. δύναμι, (δύναμι) power, might, strength: in Hom. esp. of bodily strength; πάρ δύναμι beyond one's strength, Il. 13. 787, so in Prose, παρά δ. Plat., ἐπὶ δ. Dem., opp. to κατὰ δ. as far as lies in one, δ. Plat. *pro virili*, Hdt. 3. 142, etc., also to εἰς or πρὸς δ. Thuc., and Plat.: in gen. power, force, ability; esp. 1. force of mind, power, ability, skill, δ. τῆς ποίησεως Plat. and δύω. alone, esp. force of eloquence, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 410.

2. outward power, might, influence, authority, Lat. *potentia*, opes, Hdt. 1. 90. 3. a force for war, forces, δ. περὶ etc., Hdt. 5. 100, Xen., etc.

4. in gen. a power, quantity, like Lat. *vis*, χρῆσθαι Hdt. 7. 9. 5. the force of a word, etc., meaning, Lat. *vis*, Plat. Crat. 394 B.

6. δύναμις, as Adv. virtually, potentially; opp. to ἐνεργεῖα, actually, Arist. Metaph. 7. a faculty, power, capacity, Arist. Eth. N.: hence a faculty, art, as Logic and

Rhetoric, Arist. Org.: also a *medicina*, Hipp., cf. Bast Greg. p. 907. 8. worth, value, as of money, Plut. 9. Mathem.

term, *potentia*, either in Geom. the side of a square, or in Arithm., the square root; each of which being multiplied into itself produces the complete square, Plat. Theat. 147 D, sq., ubi v. Stallb. [ὑ]

δυναμῶ, to strengthen, confirm, LXX.

δυνασῖς, εως, ἡ, poet. for δύναμις, Pind. P. 4. 424, Soph., and Eur. [δυνασῖς, Ellendt v. in voc.]

δυναστεία, ἡ, (δυναστεύω) power, lordship, rule, Soph. O. T. 593: δ. ἀλγυν ἀνδρῶν Thuc. 3. 62; hence δύνασται simply for an oligarchy, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 46; in Thessaly, Thuc. 4. 78: government by force, despotism, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 14.

δυναστευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited to power, arbitrary, absolute, opp. to πολιτικός, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 13: from

δυναστεύω, to be a δυνάστης, hold power or lordship, be powerful or influential, Hdt. 9. 2, Thuc. 6. 89: to be high in rank, Isocr. 249 C: in gen. to prevail, be prevalent, Hipp. 11. on the mathem. sense of the word, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 546 B.

δυνάστης, ου, ὁ, a lord, master, ruler, Soph. Ant. 608: οἱ δ. the chief men, Lat. *optimates*, Hdt. 2. 32.

δυναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a δυνάστης or δύνασται, absolute, arbitrary, Arist. Pol.

δυνάστης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from δυνάστης, Dem. Phal.

δυνάστωρ, οπος, ὁ, =δυνάστης, Eur. I. A. 280.

δυνατέω, to be powerful, mighty, N. T.

δυνάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for δυνάστης, dub. in Aesch. Pers. 675.

δυνατός, ἡ, ὄν, strong, mighty, esp. in body, τὸ δυνατάτατον the ablest-bodied men, Hdt. 9. 31. 2. powerful, able, absol. or c. inf., as δ. ἄλιστα mighty to loose, Pind. O. 10. 11, and so oft. c. inf., cf. δύω: c. dat., χρῆμασι, Thuc. 1. 13: of δ. the chief men, men of chief rank and influence, Id. 2. 65: τὸ δ. one's strength or power; hence εἰς, κατὰ τὸ δ. as far as in one lies, Lat. *pro virili*, Plat. 2. of things, possible, Lat. *quod fieri possit*, Hdt., etc.: τὰ δ. things which, being possible, are subjects of deliberation, Thuc. 5. 89, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 4.

3. Adv. —τως, strongly, powerfully, Lat. *valide, valde, elreiv* δ. Aesch. 34. 22: δ. ἔχει it is possible, Hdt. 7. 11.

δυνήρης, ἡ, ὄν, =δυνατός, late word.

δύνω, v. sub δύω.

ΔΥΟ, gen. and dat. δύω, Att. also δύνω, esp. in fem. gen., though δύνει is now excluded from the best Ed. of good Att. writers, as Eur. El. 536, Thuc. 1. 20, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. δύο fin.: strictly the dual form is δύο Hom.: but never so in Trag., Pors. Or. 1550: gen. plur. δύνων, dat. δύνω Thuc. 8. 101, Ion. also δύοισι Hdt. 7. 105: cf. δύοῦ and δύοιοι, sometimes like ἄμφω used indecl., e. g. τῶν δύο μούρων Il., and so Att., e. g. Thuc. 3. 89. Lat. *duo*, Sanscr. *dvā*, our two, old Germ. *zwo*, and so through all the kindred languages. Hom. etc. joins it with plural Nouns and Verbs, as δύο δ' ἄνθρωποι etc.; so also in Att.: δύο sometimes for one or two, Lat. *vel duo vel nemo*, a few, Theocr. 14. 45: σύν δύο by twos, Il. 10. 224; εἰς δύο two and two, Xen.; δύο ποιεῖν τὴν πόλιν to split the state into two, divide it, Arist. On the Gramm. forms of this word v. Lob. Phryn. 210 sq., Butt. Ausf. Gr. §. 70. 2.

δυσονόρ, τό, supposed old form of (γυνό), Plat. Cratyl. 418 D.

δυσοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of two forms, Porph.

δυσοῖσι, Ion. for δυσί, dat. of δύο, Hdt.

δυσοκαδέα, οἱ, αἱ, τό, twelve, Il.: also δωδέκα, δώδε.

δυσοκαδέκαμηνος, ὄν, Soph. Tr. 648, δυσοκαδέκας, ἄδος, ἡ, and Hipp. δυσοκαδέκατος, =δωδεκ.

δυσοκαδέκας, sub. ἀριθμός, the number twelve, Alcae. 99.

δυσοκατεντηκτοστής, ἡ, ὄν, the fifty-second, Archimed.

δυσοποιός, ὄν, (ποίηω) making two, Arist. Metaph.

δυσοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the second.

δυστοκέω, (τίκτω) to produce two, Arist. Gen. An.

δύπηγος, ου, ὁ, a diver, Lat. *mergus*, Call. Fr. 167.

δύπνω, (δύω) to duck, dive, Lyc.: trans., δ. κεφαλὰς Ap. Rh. 180, poet. for δύνωμι, Trag., v. Pors. Hec. 728. [ὑ]

δύς—, insepar. prefix, opp. to εἰς, and like our *un-* or *mis-* in *un-rest*, *mis-chance*, always with notion of hard, bad, ill, unlucky, dangerous, etc., whether in excess or defect, as δυσήλιος, δύσ-αγνος: destroying a word's good, or increasing its bad signf.;

and so joined even to words of negat. signf., as *δυσάσχετος*. The poets are fond of it in strong contrasts, as *Ἰπιδίς Δύστηρις*, γάμος *δύσγαμος*; in gen. it is nearly = a priv. These compds. are very numerous; being always admissible with verbal Adjts.: before στ, σθ, στ, σφ, σχ, s was omitted, v. *δυστ*—(In Sanscr., *dis-*, or more freq. *dur-*; which may be akin to *δύρ-μαι*, *δ-δύρ-μαι*; others connect it with *δύο*, as if orig. of severance, or simple privation, like a.)

δύς, *δύσα*, *δύν*, part. aor. 2 of *δύω*.
δυσάγγελος, *ον*, a messenger of ill, Nonn.
δυσάγης, *ές*, (ἄγος) guilty, impious, opp. to *εὐάγης*.
δυσάγκομιστος, *δυσάγκριτος*, poet. for *δυσαναι*.
δύσανος, *ον*, unchaste, impure, Aesch. Supp. 751.
δυσάγρην, *ο*, to have bad sport in fishing, Plut.: from *δυσάγρην*, *ές*, (ἄγρην) hard to catch: ill-caught, Opp.: hence *δυσάγρια*, *ή*, bad sport.
δυσάγωγός, *όν*, (ἄγω) hard to guide, restive, Dion. H.
δυσάγων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *ή*, (ἀγών) full of hard contests: having seen hard service, Plut. [ἄ]

δυσάγώνιστος, *ον*, impregnable.
δυσάδελφος, *ον*, unhappily in one's brothers, Aesch. Theb. 870. [ἄ]
δυσάειρος, *ή*, badness of air, mistiness, Strab.: from *δυσάειρος*, *ον*, (ἄειρ) having bad air, Id. [ἄ]
δυσᾶής, *ές*, (ἐπιμ) blowing ill, i. e. adverse or stormy, mischiefladen, Hom.: poet. gen. pl., *δυσᾶων* for *δυσᾶέων*, Od. 13. 99.
 II. ill-smelling, Opp.

δυσάθλιος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, most miserable, Soph. O. C. 328.
δυσαιακτος, *ον*, (αἰδω) most mournful, miserable, LXX.
δυσαιαγής, *ές*, strengthd. form of *αἰαγής*, Aesch. Pers. 281.
δυσαιθριος, *ον*, not clear, cloudy, misty, Eur. Heracl. 857.
δυσαινιγρός, *ον*, (αἰνέω) hard to praise, or of ill fame, Orph.
δυσαινίγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a riddle of woe.
δυσαιρετος, *ον*, (αἰρέω) hard to take, impregnable.
δυσαισθησία, *ή*, insensibility, Tim. Locr.: and
δυσαισθητώ, *ο*, to be unfeeling: from
δυσαισθητός, *ον*, (αἰσθάνομαι) unfeeling, insensible.
 hard to perceive or trace.

δυσαιών, *ωνος*, *δ*, *ή*, living a hard life, most miserable, Trag.: *αἰών* *δυσαιών* a life that is no life, Eur. Hel. 214, cf. *ἄβλωτος*.
δυσάλγης, *ές*, Plut., and
δυσάλγητος, *ον*, (ἄλγος, ἄλγέω) hard to be borne, most painful, or, acc. to Meineke, hard to hurt, Eupol. Incert. 106.

II. unfeeling, hard-hearted, Soph. O. T. 12.
δυσελθής, *ές*, =sq., Hipp.
δυσέλθητος, *ον*, (ἄλθε, ἄλθew) hard to cure, inveterate, Nonn.
δυσέλιος, *ον*, Dor. for *δυσήλιος*, Rhds. 247, where others *δυσάνιος* for *δυσήλιος*. [ἄ]
δυσελλοιώτος, *ον*, (ἄλλοιῶ) hard to alter: hard to digest, Hipp.
δυσέλκωτος, *ον*, (ἄλσκω) hard to escape, Nic.
δυσέλκωτος, *ον*, (ἄλκω) hard to catch, take, conquer, Aesch. Pr. 166: *δ*. *κακῶν* out of the reach of ills, Soph. O. C. 1723: hard to comprehend, Plat. Tim. 51 A.

δυσέμβατος, *ον*, poet. for *δυσανάβατος*.
δυσέμμορος, *ον*, strengthd. for *ἄμμορος*, most miserable, ill-starred, II. 22. 428.
δυσανάβατος, *ον*, (ἀναβαίνω) hard to mount, Simon. 15, in form *δυσέμβ*.

δυσαναβιβαστος, *ον*, (ἀναβιβάζω) hard to bring back.
δυσανάγωγος, *ον*, (ἀνάγω) hard to throw up or off, Diosc.
 II. hard to guide or steer.
δυσανδότης, *ον*, (ἀναδίδωμι) hard to digest, Ath.
δυσαναθυμιάτος, *ον*, (ἀναθυμιάω) hard to evaporate, Artem.
δυσανάκλητος, *ον*, (ἀνακαλέω) hard to call back, check, stop, Joseph.

δυσανακόμιστος, *ον*, (ἀνακομίζω) hard to bring back, to recal, restore, recover, Aesch. Eum. 262, in form *δυσάγκ*.
δυσανακρίτος, *ον*, (ἀνακρίναι) hard to mix or temper, Plut.
δυσανακρίτος, *ον*, (ἀνακρίνω) hard to distinguish or examine, Aesch. Supp. 126, in form *δυσάγκρ*.
δυσαναλήψιος, *ον*, (ἀναλαμβάνω) hard to recover, Alcidas.
δυσανάλυτος, *ον*, (ἀνάλω) hard to undo.
δυσανάπειστος, *ον*, (ἀναπειθω) hard to dissuade or convince, Plat. Parm. 135 A.

δυσανάπλους, *ον*, (ἀναπλέω) hard to sail up, ὁ Ῥοδάδος Strab.
δυσανάπλωτος, *ον*, = foreg., Strab.
δυσανάπνευστος, *ον*, (ἀναπνέω) breathing hard, Arist. Sens.
δυσαναπόρευτος, *ον*, (ἀναπορεύομαι) hard to pass, Philo.
δυσανασκεύαστος, *ον*, (ἀνασκεύζω) hard to restore.
δυσανάσφαλος, *ον*, (ἀνασφάλωμαι) hardly recovering from a fall or illness, Hipp.

δυσανασχετόν, *ο*, to bear ill, to be unable to bear, τι Thuc. 7. 71: to be greatly distressed or vexed, ἐπὶ τινι or πρὸς τι Plut.: from *δυσανάσχετος*, *ον*, (ἀνέχομαι) hard to bear, intolerable, Ap. Rh.
 II. act. hardly bearing, τινός. Adv. -τως.
δυσανάρπκτος, *ον*, (ἀναρπάζω) hard to overthrow, Plut.
δυσανδρία, *ή*, (ἄνθρω) want of men, App.
δυσάνεμος, *ον*, (ἀνέχω) = *δυσανόσχετος* I, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 8.
δυσάνεμος, *ον*, Dor. for *δυσήν*. [ἄ]
δυσανθής, *ές*, (ἄνθος) shy of flowering.

δυσανίας, *ον*, =sq., Critias Fr. 37.
δυσάνιος, *ον*, (ἄντα) soon distressed or vexed, ill to please, impatient, Antipho ap. Harp.
δυσανίων, *ωνος*, *ων*, (ἄνδια) much distressing, vexing, Plut.
δυσανόδος, *ον*, hard to get at, Cebes.
δυσανόλβος, *ον*, strengthd. for *ἄνολβος*, Emped. 352.
δυσαντάγωνιστος, *ον*, hard to struggle against, Diog. L.
δυσάντης or *δυσαντής*, *ές*, =sq., Opp.
δυσάντητος, *ον*, (ἀντάω) hard to withstand, disagreeable to meet, hateful, boding of ill, opp. to *εὐδάντης*, Orph.

δυσαντίβλεπτος, *ον*, (ἀντιβλέπω) hard to look in the face, terrible, Plut.: hard to vie with, Philostr. Icon.
δυσαντλεκτος, *ον*, (ἀντλέω) hard to gain say, Dion. H.
δυσαντήρητος, *ον*, (ἀντερήν) = foreg. Adv. -τως, Polyb.
δυσαντοφθαλμητος, *ον*, = *δυσαντίβλεπτος*, Id.
δυσάνωρ, *ωπος*, *δ*, *ή*, (ἄνθρω) γάμος d. marriage with a bad husband, an ill-assorted marriage, Aesch. Supp. 1064. [ἄ]

δυσεζίωτος, *ον*, (ἄξιω) inexorable.
δυσεπαλείπτως, *ον*, (ἀπαλείφω) hard to wipe out.
δυσεπαλλακτία, *ή*, = *δυσεπαλλαξία*, Plat. Philib. 46 C, Bekk.: doubted by Lob. Phryn. 509.

δυσεπαλλάκτος, *ον*, (ἀπαλλάσσω) hard to get rid of, to escape from, ὁδῶναι Soph. Trach. 959: *δ*. τῶν ἐμβρίων having difficulty in bringing forth, Arist. H. A. Adv. -τως. Hence
δυσεπαλλαξία, *ή*, difficulty of getting rid of a thing, prob. 1. for *ἀπαλλακτία*, q. v.

δυσεπατήγητος, *ον*, (ἀπατῶ) = *δυσάντητος*.
δυσεπάτητος, *ον*, (ἀπατῶ) hard to deceive. [ἄ]
δυσεπίστος, *ον*, strengthd. for *ἐπίστος*, very untruthy, Anth.
δυσεποβιβαστος, *ον*, (ἀποβιβάζω) hard to remove, Gal.
δυσεποδείκτος, *ον*, (ἀποδείκνυμι) hard to demonstrate or prove, Plat. Rep. 487 E.

δυσεποδιδάκτος, *ον*, (ἀποδιδάσκωμαι) hard to unlearn, Joseph.
δυσεποδοτος, *ον*, (ἀποδοίκεμι) hard to give back. 2. hard to define, Sext. Emp.
δυσεποκατάστασις, *ωνος*, *ή*, difficulty of recovering; a mortal sickness, Erotian.: from

δυσεποκατάστας, *ον*, (ἀποκαθίστημι) hard to restore, Gal.
δυσεποκρίστος, *ον*, (ἀποκρίνω) hard to remove.
δυσεποκρίτος, *ον*, (ἀποκρίνωμαι) hard to answer, Luc. II. act. hardly answering, Paul. Aeg. Adv. -τως.
δυσεπολόγητος, *ον*, (ἀπολογέομαι) hard to defend, Polyb.
δυσεπολύτος, *ον*, (ἀπολύω) hard to unloose. Adv. -τως, Gal.
δυσεπολύντος, *ον*, (ἀπολύω) hard to wash off.
δυσεποστάυτος, *ον*, (ἀποπαύω) hard to stop. Adv. -τως.
δυσεποσπλήντος, *ον*, (ἀποσπλήνω) hard to wash off.
δυσεποσπύτως, *ον*, (ἀποσπύτω) hardly falling off, close clinging, Theophr.

δυσεποσπαστος, *ον*, (ἀποσπάω) hard to tear away or separate, Philo. Adv. -τως, Plat. Ax. 365 B.
δυσεπόσχετος, *ον*, (ἀπέχωμαι) hard to abstain from, Sext. Emp.
δυσεποτέλεστος, *ον*, (ἀποτελέω) hard to accomplish.
δυσεποτρέπτος, *ον*, (ἀποτρέπω) hard to turn away or aside, refractory, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 4.
δυσεποτρίπτος, *ον*, (ἀποτριβωμαι) hard to rub off, to shake off, get rid of, Plut.

δυσάπουλος, *ον*, and

δυσάπολωςτος, *ov*, (ἀπολῶ) hardly forming a peer, Medic.
 δυσάρεστος, *ov*, (ἀρέσκω) unaccommodating, scabish.
 δυσάρεστος, (δυσάρεστος) to be displeased, vexed, annoyed,
 Arist. H. A.: τὴν Polyb. also oft. as Dep. med., Polyb. II.
 to cause displeasure to, vex, τὴν Diod. Hence
 δυσάρεστον, *atos*, τό, an unpleasant event, annoyance, Gal.
 δυσάρεστος, *εως*, ὃ, displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent,
 Plat. A. 366 D.
 δυσάρεστος, ἡ, =foreg., Hierocl.
 δυσάρεστος, *ov*, (ἀρέσκω) easily displeased, soon angered,
 Aesch. Eum. 928: peevish, morose, Eur. Or. 232. Adv. —ως.
 δυσάριθμος, *ov*, (ἀριθμέω) hard to count up, App.
 δυσάριστο τέκνη, ἡ, (ἀριστος, ῥίκτη) unhappy mother of the
 noblest son, as Thetis calls herself, Il. 18. 54.
 δυσάρκτος, *ov*, (ἀρκῶ) hard to govern, Aesch. Cho. 1024.
 δυσάρμοστία, ἡ, disagreement, Plut.
 δυσάρμοστος, *ov*, (ἀρμόζω) ill united, discordant, Plut.
 δυσάρχη, ἡ, (δύσρατος) ill government, ill discipline, App.
 δυσάργη, *es*, (αὐγή) ill lighted, dark, Arist. de Vir. Herb.
 δυσάυλος, ἡ, ill or hard lodging, Aesch. Ag. 555: from
 δυσάυλος, *ov*, (αὐλή) bad for lodging or encamping: δυσάυλον
 πᾶσαν βέλῃ the nipping frosts of night, Soph. Ant. 357.
 δυσάυλος, *ov*, ἔπιδ δ, an unhappy contest with the flute, Anth.
 δυσανῆς, *es*, (αὐδάνω) hardly or slowly growing, Theophr.
 δυσανῆτος, *ov*, =foreg., Id.
 δυσανῆς, *es*, (αὐγῶ) idly boasting, vain-glorious, Ap. Rh.
 δυσάφαιρος, *ov*, (ἀφαίρω) hard to take away, Arist. H. A.
 δυσάχνης, *es*, (ἡχέω) Dor. for δύσυχης, Anacr. Ep. 8.
 δυσάχνης, *es*, (ἡχος) most painful, most miserable, πᾶθος
 Aesch. Eum. 140, cf. βαρναχῆς.
 δυσάχνης, *es*, (ἄχος) very heavy or grievous, v. l. for foreg.
 δυσβάσανιστος, *ov*, (βασανίω) hard to put to the test, Or. Sib.
 δυσβάστακτος, *ov*, (βαστράω) grievous to be borne, N. T.
 δύσβατος, *ov*, (βαίω) hard to get at, inaccessible, impassable,
 Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 27, Polyb., etc.
 δυσβάκτος, *ov*, (βαύω) full of wailing, Aesch. Pers. 574.
 δύσβιος, *ov*, and
 δύσβιος, *ov*, (βίος) making life wretched, πῆλιν Leon. Tar.,
 cf. ἄβιος, ἄβιος.
 δύσβλαστος, *ov*, to be slow of budding or growth: from
 δύσβλαστῆς, *es*, (βλαστάνω, βλαστέω) slowly budding.
 δύσβοήθητος, *ov*, (βοηθῶ) hard to help, heal or cure, Diosc.
 δύσβολος, *ov*, (βολῇ) throwing badly, esp. with dice.
 δύσβουλος, ἡ, ill counsel, jolly, Aesch. Ag. 1609: from
 δύσβουλος, *ov*, (βουλή) ill-advised.
 δύσβρωτος, *ov*, (βιβρώσκω) hard to eat, Plut.
 δύσβρωτος, *ov*, of ill soil, unfruitful, χθών Ep. Hom. 7.
 δυσγᾶμία, ἡ, an ill marriage: from
 δυσγᾶμος, *ov*, ill wedded, γάμος δ. Eur. Phoen. 1047, cf. ἄγαμος.
 δυσγάργαιλος, ἡ, (γάργαιλος) very ticklish, skittish, vicious,
 Ίππος Xen. Eq. 3. 10, cf. Ar. Fr. 136.
 δυσγάργάλιος, *ov*, =foreg.
 δυσγένεια, ἡ, low, mean birth, Soph. O. T. 1079: lowness of
 mind, Philo: from
 δυσγηνής, *es*, (γένος) low-born, Eur. Ion 1477: low-minded,
 low, mean, Epich. p. 87.
 δυσγεφύρωτος, *ov*, (γεφύρω) hard to make a bridge over, Strab.
 δυσγεργητος, *ov*, (γεωργῶ) hard to till or cultivate, Id.
 δυσγνοία, ἡ, (γνώμαι) ignorance, doubt, Eur. H. F. 1107.
 δυσγνώριστος, *ov*, (γνωρίζω) hard to recognise. Adv. —ως.
 δυσγνωσία, ἡ, difficulty of knowing: δ. εἶχον προσώπου I did
 not know thy face, Eur. El. 767: from
 δύσγνωτος, *ov*, (γνώμαι) hard to understand, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 C.
 δυσγοήτενος, *ov*, (γοητέω) hard to charm, bewitch, fasci-
 cate, Plat. Rep. 413 E.
 δυσγράμματος, *ov*, (γράμμα) ill hard to write, Aristid.
 II. unlearned, Philostr.
 δυσγρίπιος, *ov*, (γρίπις) very grasping, Liban.
 δυσδαιμονέω, *ov*, to be wretched, Longin.; and
 δυσδαιμονία, ἡ, misery, Eur. I. T. 1120: from
 δυσδαιμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, wretched, unhappy, Trag., esp. Eur.
 δυσδούκρης, *ov*, (δούκω) much wept, Aesch. Ag. 442: δούκρια
 δ. tears of anguish, Mel. 109. II. act. much weeping, Id. 12.

δυσδάμαρ, *artos*, ὁ, ἡ, unhappy in one's wife, ill wedded,
 Aesch. Ag. 1319.
 δυσδεκτος, *ov*, (δεῖκνυμι) hard to prove.
 δυσδεκτος, *ov*, =sq., Opp.
 δυσδερχής, *es*, (δέρκομαι) hardly seeing, purblind, Id.
 δύσδερχς, *i*, gen. *ios*, hard to fight with, Nic.
 δυσδιὰβάτος, *ov*, (διαβαίνω) hard to get through or over, Polyb.
 δυσδιὰγνώστος, *ov*, (διαγινώσκω) hard to distinguish or mark
 out, Dion. H.
 δυσδιὰγωγος, *ov*, (διάγω) unpleasant to live in, Strab.
 δυσδιὰθετος, *ov*, (διατίθημι) hard to dispose of, Menand. p. 14:
 hard to manage or settle, Plut.
 δυσδιαιρέτος, *ov*, (διαίρω) hard to divide, Theophr.
 δυσδιαίτητος, *ov*, (διαίτω) hard to decide or settle, Plut.
 δυσδιακόμιστος, *ov*, (διακομίζω) hard to carry through.
 δυσδιακοντήστος, *ov*, (διακοντίζω) hard to pierce or transfix, Ael.
 δυσδιακρίτος, *ov*, (διακρίνω) hard to distinguish, Strab.
 δυσδιάλλακτος, *ov*, (διαλλάσσω) hard to reconcile. Adv. —ως.
 δυσδιάλυτος, *ov*, (διαλύω) hard to dissolve, Gal. II. hard
 to reconcile, Arist. Eth. N.
 δυσδιανόητος, *ov*, (διανοέμαι) hard to understand.
 δυσδιάνευτος, *ov*, (διανέω) hard to disperse in fumes, hard
 to evaporate, Theophr.
 δυσδιάπορεύτος, *ov*, (διαπορεύω) hard to pass through.
 δυσδιάσπατος, *ov*, (διασπῶ) hard to tear asunder, hard to
 break, τάξις Polyb.
 δυσδιάτηκτος, *ov*, hard to melt, Theophr.
 δυσδιατύπτος, *ov*, (διατυπῶ) hard to form or fashion.
 δυσδιάφεκτος, *ov*, and —φύκτος, *ov*, (διαφεύγω) hard to escape.
 δυσδιαφορησία, ἡ, a difficulty of evaporating: from
 δυσδιαφορήτος, *ov*, (διαφορέω) hard to pass off in perspiration,
 hard to evaporate, Gal. II. act. hardly evaporating, Id.
 δυσδιαφύλακτος, *ov*, (διαφύλασσω) hard to keep or guard.
 δυσδιαχρήστος, *ov*, (διαχρήστω) indigestible. II. act. costive.
 δυσδιαδακτος, *ov*, (διδάσκω) hard to instruct, Hipp.
 δυσδιεγέρτος, *ov*, (διεγείρω) hard to wake or rouse, Gal.
 δυσδιεφέκτος, *ov*, (διεφέω) hard to pass, blos Porph.
 δυσδιεξήτητος, *ov*, (διεξιέμω) hard to get through.
 δυσδιεξέδωτος, *ov*, and
 δυσδιεξέδωτος, *ov*, hard to get through, hard to pass, Diod.
 δυσδιερενής, *ov*, (διερευνῶ) hard to search or see through,
 Plat. Rep. 432 C.
 δυσδιήγητος, *ov*, (διηγέομαι) hard to narrate.
 δυσδιόδωτος, *ov*, =sq.
 δυσδιόδοτος, *ov*, hard to pass, ποπέλα δ. a difficult march, Polyb.
 δυσδιόκριτος, *ov*, (διούκω) hard to manage or digest, Xenocr.
 δυσδιόρθωτος, *ov*, (διορθῶ) hard to set right.
 δυσδιόριστος, *ov*, (διορίζω) hard to define, Sext. Emp.
 δυσδοκίμαστος, *ov*, (δοκιμάζω) hard to prove.
 δύσδωρος, *ov*, (δῶρον) =δωρος, Opp.
 δύσενγος, *ov*, (ἐγγείρω) hard to wake, Medic.
 δυσενκαρτέρητος, *ov*, (ἐνκατερῶ) hard to sustain, Sext. Emp.
 δυσεγχείρητος, *ov*, (ἐγχειρέω) hard to take in hand, Joseph.
 δυσεγχεωτος, *ov*, hard to earth or block up, prob. I. Strab.
 δύσεδρος, *ov*, (ἐδρα) having an ill-fated seat, bringing ill luck
 to one's abode, Aesch. Ag. 746. 2. filling ill, avary, Dion. H.
 δύσειδεια, ἡ, unshapeliness, ugliness, Diog. L.
 δύσειδής, *es*, (εἶδος) unshapely, ugly, deformed, Hdt. 6. 61.
 δύσεικαστος, *ov*, (εἰκάω) hard to make out, of Thucydides'
 style, Dion. H. II. ill formed.
 δύσειματός, *ov*, to wear mean clothes, Plut.: from
 δύσειματος, *ov*, (εἶμα) meanly clad, Eur. El. 1107.
 δύσειμονία, ἡ, mean clothing: from
 δύσειμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (εἶμα) ill-clad, Hes. ap. Ath. 116 A.
 δύσεισβολος, *ov*, (εἰσβάλλω) hard to enter or invade, Eur.
 Cresph. i. superl., —ωτατος, *ov*, least accessible, Thuc. 3. 101.
 δύσεισπλους, *ov*, gen. *ov*, (εἰσπλέω) hard to sail into, Strab.
 δύσεισπλωτος, *ov*, Ion. =foreg.
 δύσεκβάτος, *ov*, (ἐκβαίνω) hard to get out of, Dio C.
 δύσεκβαστος, *ov*, (ἐκβιάζω) hard to overpower, Plut.
 δύσεκβαστος, *ov*, (ἐκβιάζω) hard to bring out.
 δύσεκδεκτος, *ov*, (ἐκδέχομαι) intolerable, Gal.
 δύσεκδοτος, *ov*, (ἐκδίδωμι) hard to dispose of in marriage.

δυσέκδρομος, *ov*, (ἐκδραμῆν) *hard to escape*, Nic.
 δυσεκθέρμαντος, *ov*, (ἐθερμαίνω) *hard to warm*, Gal.
 δυσέκθυστος, *ov*, (ἐκθύω) *hard to avert by sacrifice*: σημεῖα δ.
crisita extra, Plut.
 δυσεκκάβαρτος, *ov*, (ἐκκάβαρω) *hard to wash away*, Dion. H.
 δυσεκκάμιστος, *ov*, (ἐκκομίζω) *hard to carry out*.
 δυσεκκρίτος, *ov*, (ἐκκρίνω) *hard to separate*: *hard to digest*
and pass, Xenocr.
 δυσεκκρουστος, *ov*, (ἐκκρούω) *hard to drive away*, Sext. Emp.
 δυσεκκάλυπτος, *ov*, (ἐκκάλω) *hard to express*, Dion. H.
 δυσέκλειπτος, *ov*, (ἐκλείπω) *hardly, not easily stopped*, Plut.
 δυσέκκληπτος, *ov*, (ἐκλαμβάνω) *hardly recovering*. Adv. —ως,
 Gal.
 δυσεκλογίσιος, *ov*, (ἐκλογίζομαι) *hard to calculate*.
 δυσεκλύτος, *ov*, (ἐκλύω) *hard to undo, inexplicable*. Adv.
 —ως, *indissolubly*, Aesch. Pr. 60.
 δυσέκνυστος, *ov*, (ἐκνέω) *hard to swim out of*, Max. Tyr.
 δυσέκνυπτος, *ov*, (ἐκνύπτω) *hard to wash out*, Plat. Rep. 378 D.
 Adv. —ως, Gal.
 δυσεκπέρατος, *ov*, (ἐκπεράω) *hard to pass out from, hard to*
escape, Eur. Hipp. 678, where old MSS. δυσεκπέραντ.
 δυσεκπληκτός, *ov*, (ἐκπλήσσω) *hard to terrify*, Arist. de Virt.
 δυσέκπλους, *ov*, gen. *ov*, (ἐκπλέω) *hard to sail out of*, Polyb.
 δυσέκπλυτος, *ov*, (ἐκπλύνω) *hard to wash or cleanse*, Philo.
 δυσέκπλυτος, *ov*, *hard to wash out*, Plut.
 δυσέκπνευστος, *ov*, (ἐκπνέω) *hard to breathe out*.
 δυσεκπρόρευτος, *ov*, (ἐκπροέβω) *hard to get out of*, Philo.
 δυσεκπύτος, *ov*, (ἐκπύω) *hard to bring to suppuration*, Gal.
 δυσέκτηκτος, *ov*, (ἐκτρίνω) *hard to melt*, dub. in Hipp.
 δυσέκφυκτος, *ov*, (ἐκφεύγω) *hard to escape from*, Theodect.
 ap. Stob. p. 126. 52.
 δυσέκφορος, *ov*, (ἐκφέρω) *hard to bring out or to pronounce*,
 Dion. H. Adv. —ως, Strab.
 δυσέκφυκτος, *ov*, (ἐκφωνέω) *hard to pronounce*.
 δυσέκφυκτος, *ov*, (ἐκφώνω) *hard to pronounce*.
 δυσέλεγκτος, *ov*, (ἐλέγχω) *hard to refute*, Strab.
 Δυσέλενα, *ἡ*, *ill-starred Helen*, Eur. Or. 1388, cf. Δύσπαρις.
 δυσέλενα, *ov*, (ἐλέσσω) *hard to unravel, much involved*.
 δυσελκίς, *ἑς*, (ἐλκω) *soresly ulcerated*, Hipp. Hence
 δυσελκία, *ἡ*, *a bad ulceration*, Id.
 Δυσέλπις, *ἰδός*, *ἡ*, *hardly hoping, with scarce a hope, despond-*
ing, Aesch. Cho. 412.
 δυσελπίστω, *ov*, *to have scarce a hope, to despond*, τινί, ἐπὶ τινί,
 περί τινος Polyb. Hence
 δυσελπιστία, *ἡ*, *despondency, despair*, Id.
 δυσελπιστος, *ov*, = Δυσέλπις. II. *unhoped for*, ἐκ δυσελπί-
 στω, like *Livy's ex insperato, unexpectedly*, Xen. Cyr. 6. I, 47.
 Adv. —ως, Polyb.
 δυσέμβάτος, *ov*, (ἐμβαίω) *hard to walk on or to enter upon*,
 χωρίον Thuc. 4. 10.
 δυσέμβλητος, *ov*, (ἐμβάλλω) *hard to set, δασέα* Hipp.
 δυσέμβολος, *ov*, (ἐμβάλλω) = *foreg.*, Id. II. *hard to enter*
or invade, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 24.
 δυσμετέω, = Δυσμετέω.
 Δυσμέτες, *ov*, = Δυσμετής, Synes.
 Δυσμετέω, *ov*, *to vomit with difficulty*, v. I. Hipp.: *from*
 Δυσμετής, *ἑς*, (ἐμέω) *hardly vomiting*, Gal.
 Δυσμεφάτος, *ov*, (ἐμφάνω) *ill boding, cf. κακέμφατος*.
 Δυσένδοτος, *ov*, (ἐνδίδωμι) *hardly giving in*.
 Δυσενδρευτος, *ov*, (ἐνδρέφω) *hard to woe-lay*, App.
 Δυσεντερία, *ἡ*, (έντερον) *a bowel complaint, dysentery*, Lat.
 tormina intestinorum, Hd. 8. 115, cf. λειεντερία. Hence
 Δυσεντερικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, Plut., and
 Δυσεντέρος, *ov*, Nic., *suffering from bowel-complaint, dysenteric*.
 Δυσεντέριον, *τό*, *late form of Δυσεντέρα*.
 Δυσεντεριώδης, *ἑς*, (Δυσεντερία, εἶδος) *ill with dysentery*, Hipp.
 Δυσέντευκτος, *ov*, (έντυγχάνω) *hard to meet and speak with*,
unsocial, repulsive, Polyb. Hence
 Δυσεντευξία, *ἡ*, *a repulsive, haughty demeanour*, Diod.
 Δυσένωτος, *ov*, (ένώω) *hard to unite*, M. Anton.
 Δυσεξάγωγος, *ov*, (ἐξάγω) *hard to bring out or take away*, Hipp.
 Δυσεξάλειπτος, *ov*, (ἐξάλεφω) *hard to wipe out*, Polyb.
 Δυσεξάλυκτος, *ov*, (ἐξάλυκω) *hard to avoid*.

Δυσεξανάλωτος, *ov*, = Δυσανδλ., Hipp. [ᾶ]
 Δυσεξαπάτης, *ov*, (ἐξαπατάω) *hard to deceive*, Plat. Rep.
 413 C.
 Δυσέξαπτος, *ov*, (ἐξάπτω) *hard to unbind*: ψυχὴ δ. *hard to loose*
from the bonds of the body, Plut. II. *hard to kindle*.
 Δυσεξαρῖθιμος, *ov*, (ἐξαρῖθνέω) *hard to count*, Polyb.
 Δυσεξατμιστος, *ov*, (ἐξατμίζω) *hard to evaporate*.
 Δυσεξέλεγκτος, *ov*, = Δυσέλ., *hard to refute or to make out*, Plat.
 Phaed. 58 C.
 Δυσεξέλικτος, *ov*, (ἐξελέλιξι) *hard to unfold or explain*, Dion. H.
 Δυσεξέργαστος, *ov*, (ἐξεργάζομαι) *hard to work out*.
 Δυσεξερευνητος, *ov*, (ἐξερευνάω) = Δυσερ., *hard to investigate*,
 Arist. Pol. 7. 11.
 Δυσεξευρέτος, *ov*, (ἐξευρίσκω) *hard to find out*, Arist. H. A.
 Δυσεξηγητος, *ov*, (ἐξηγέομαι) *hard to explain*, Darius ap.
 Diog. L. 9. 13.
 Δυσεξημέρωτος, *ov*, (ἐξημερώω) *hard to tame*, Plut.
 Δυσεξημυστος, *ov*, (ἐξανίτω) *hard to bring to an end*: *indis-*
soluble, δεσμός Eur. Hipp. 1237.
 Δυσεξήλαστος, *ov*, (ἐλάσσομαι) *hard to appease*, Plut. [ῖ]
 Δυσεξήτλητος, *ov*, *hard to destroy*: *not easily perishing*, Strab.
 Δυσεξήτλητος, *ov*, and
 Δυσεξήτος, *ov*, (ἐξέω) *hard to get out of*, Diod.
 Δυσέοδος, *ov*, *hard to get out of, without remedy*, Hipp.
 Δυσέοιστος, *ov*, (ἐξοίσω) = Δυσέκοφος.
 Δυσεπανόρθωτος, *ov*, (ἐπανορθόω) = Δυσδιόρθωτος, *hard to cor-*
rect, set right.
 Δυσεκτάτως, *ov*, (ἐκτελέω) *hard to extend or distend*.
 Δυσετήβολος, *ov*, *hard to master*.
 Δυσετήβατος, *ov*, (ἐπιβαίω) *hard to get at*, Diod.
 Δυσεπιβουλευτος, *ov*, (ἐπιβουλεύομαι) *hard to attack secretly*,
 Xen. Hippiarch. 4. 11.
 Δυσεπιγνώστος, *ov*, (ἐπιγινώσκω) *hard to know or find out*.
 Δυσεπιθετος, *ov*, (ἐπιτίθεμαι) *hard to attack*.
 Δυσεπικούρητος, *ov*, (ἐπικουρέω) *hard to help or relieve*.
 Δυσεπικρίτος, *ov*, (ἐπικρίνω) *hard to decide*, Apoll. Tyan.
 Δυσεπιμιγνύμις, *ov*, (ἐπιμιγνύμι) *hard to mix or unite with*:
with little social intercourse, Strab.
 Δυσεπινοήτος, *ov*, (ἐπινοέω) *hard to understand*, M. Anton.
 Δυσεπιστήτροφος, *ov*, (ἐπιστρέφω) *hard to turn or guide*, App.
 Δυσεπίσχετος, *ov*, (ἐπέχω) *hard to stop*, Gal. Adv. —ως.
 Δυσεπίτευκτος, *ov*, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) *hard to reach or compass*, Diod.
 Δυσεπιτηδευτος, *ov*, (ἐπιτηδένω) *hard to effect*.
 Δυσεπιχείρητος, *ov*, (ἐπιχειρέω) *hard to attempt*, Arist. Org.
 Δυσεραστός, *ov*, (ἐράω) *unhappy in love*, Max. Tyr.: *un-*
gracious, Mel. 81.
 Δυσεργασία, *ἡ*, *difficulty of performing*, Artem., and
 Δυσεργάστος, *ov*, (ἐργάζομαι) *hardly working, idle*.
 Δυσεργημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a difficulty, hindrance*, Diosc.: *from*
 Δυσεργής, *ἑς*, = Δυσεργής, App.
 Δυσεργία, *ἡ*, *difficulty in acting, performing, etc.* II. *in-*
activity, App.
 Δυσεργος, *ov*, (* ἐργω) *hard to work out, hard to effect, very*
difficult, Plut. II. *act., hardly working, idle*: χεῖμα δ.,
 hiems ignavia, Orion. Adv. —ως.
 Δυσερευνητος, *ov*, (ἐρευνάω) *hard to find out*, Joseph.
 Δυσερήμιος, *ov*, *very lonely, desolate*, Anth.
 Δυσέρπης, *ι*, gen. *ἰδός*, *hard to strive with*, Plat. Legg. 864 B:
very quarrelsome, peevish, snappish, Isocr. 8 D. II. *act.*
producing unhappy strife, Plut. Pelop. 4; and
 Δυσέρπιστος, *ov*, δ. αἷμα *blood of unholy strife*, Soph. El. 1385.
 Δυσερμηνευτος, *ov*, (ἐρμηνεύω) *hard to explain*. Adv. —ως.
 Δυσερμία, *ἡ*, *ill luck*: *from*
 Δυσέρμος, *ov*, (Ἐρμῆς) *not favored by Hermes, unlucky, cf.*
εὐερμος.
 Δυσερής, *ἑς*, (ἐρως) *hardly shooting or sprouting*.
 Δυσερως, *ωτος*, *ἡ*, *passionately loving, "sick in love with,"*
Lat. perditie, misere amans, τινός Eur. Hipp. 194, Thuc. 6. 13,
 and Xen. II. *hardly loving, proof against love, stony-*
hearted, Theocr. 6. 7. Adv. —ως. Hence
 Δυσερωτίως, *ov*, *to be passionately in love, sick for, τινός* Plut.
 Δυσερωτικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, *like one that is Δυσερως*.
 Δυσετηρία, *ἡ*, (ἐτος) *a bad season*.

δύσπετο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. med. of δύω, Hom.
 δυσετυμολόγητος, ον, (ἐτυμολογέω) with hard etymology.
 δυσενήγρω, ορος, ὁ, (ἐνήγ) an ill bed-fellow, Aesch. Theb. 292.
 δυσένιγρος, ον, (ἐνιάδω) ill bedded.
 δυσενέρετος, ον, (εὐνέρετω) hard to find out, Aesch. Pr. 816:
 hard to find one's way through, impenetrable, ὅλη Eur. Bacch.
 1221.

δυσέφικτος, ον, (ἐφικνέομαι) hard to come at, difficult, Polyb.
 δυσέφοδος, ον, hard to get at, inaccessible, Diod.
 δυσέφανος, ον, and
 δυσέψητος, ον, (ἐψω) hard to digest, A. B.
 δυσζηλία, ἡ, jealousy, Ath.: from
 δυσζήλος, ον, over-jealous, jealous, suspicious, Od. 7. 307.

II. envious in ill or hardship, βίος αἰσθησι δ. a life that
 vies with that of sea-birds, Ep. Hom. 8. Adv. -λως, Plut.

δυσζήγητος, ον, (ζηγέω) hard to seek or track, Xen. Cyn. 8. 1.
 δυσζωία, ἡ, an ill life: from
 δυσζωος, ον, (ζωή) wretched, βίος δ. Anth.
 δυσζέκστος, ον, (ἀκεῖμαι) hard to heal or cure, Hipp.
 δυσζήκης, ἐς, = δυσζέκστος.

δυσηκοῶ, (δυσηκοος) to be hard of hearing: hence to be dis-
 obedient, Paul. Aeg.

δυσηκοῖα, ἡ, hardness of hearing, Plut.: hence disobedience, Id.
 δυσηκοος, ον, (ἀκοή) hard of hearing, Anth.: hence disobe-
 dient. II. hardly to be heard, Philostr.

δυσηλάκατος, ον, (ἡλακάρη) a spinner of ill, Nonn.
 δυσηλάτος, ον, (ἐλαύνω) hard to drive through or over.

δυσήγειρος, ἐς, (λέγω to lay asleep) laying in a hard bed: in
 Hom. epith. of death and war, that sends one to an ill bed, that
 stretches one on a hard, cold bed, Od. 22. 325, Il. 20. 154, cf.
 τανηγλήρης. Hence came the usu. signif., hard, painful, uneasy,
 e. g. πηγάδης Hes. Op. 504; δεσμός Hes. Th. 652: also of men,
 hard-hearted, unfeeling, πολιταί Theogn. 793. (This last place
 esp. has led some to derive it from ἀλέγω, others from ἀλγέω:
 both needlessly: v. however ἀπληγέω.) Ep. word.

δυσήλιος, ον, ill-sunned, sunless, without the light of day, νέ-
 φας Aesch. Eum. 396. II. too much sunned, parched.

δυσημερέω, (ἡμέρα) to have an unlucky day, to be unlucky,
 Pherecr. Crap. 20: opp. to εὐημερέω. Hence

δυσημέρμια, ατος, τό, ill-luck.
 δυσημερία, ἡ, an unlucky day, ill-luck, mischance, Aesch. Fr.

220, acc. to Dind. Steph. Thes. in v.
 δυσημέριος, α, ον, ill-fated, ominous, dreadful, usu. l. for foreg.

δυσήνεμος, ον, (ἀνεμος) with ill winds, stormy, Soph. Antig. 591.
 δυσήναστος, ον, (ἡνάω) hard to bridle. Adv. -ρας, Synes.

δυσήνιος, ον, (ἡνία) = foreg., refractory, Gal. 2. (ἡνία) =
 δυσάνιος, ill at ease, uneasy, Id. Adv. -λως.

δυσήνοχτος, ον, (ἡνοχέω) hard to hold in, ungovernable, Luc.
 δυσήνυστος, ον, and -ύτος, ον, (ἀνύω) hard to accomplish.

δυσήρης, ἐς, (ἄρω) difficult, opp. to εὐήρης.
 δύσπρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, very quarrelsome, contentious, Pind.: old

form of δύσπρις retained in Att., v. Moer. p. 126, Böckh Pind.
 O. 6. 19 (33).

δυσήριστος, ον, and -πίτος, ον, = foreg., Gramm.
 δυσήροτος, ον, (ἄρω) hard to plough, Call.

δυσήρτητος, ον, (ἥρτω) hard to conquer.
 δυσήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἥτορ) heavy in heart.

δυσήτης, ἐς, (ἤχω) ill-sounding, hard, harsh or heavy-sound-
 ing: Hom. has it only in Il. usu. in its proper sense, as epith.
 of war: but also of death, having an ill sound, hateful to hear
 of, much like δυσάνυμος: hence in gen. ungrateful, ill-pleasing,
 not however without some notion of sound, h. Hom. Ap. 64.

δυσθάλης, ἐς, (θάλλω) hardly growing, Cratin. Incert. 59.
 δυσθάλα, ας, ἡ, a misfortune, Sophr. 77.

δυσθαλπής, ἐς, (θάλπω) hard to warm: chilly, χεῖμώ Il. 17.
 549. II. over warm, burning hot, Q. Sm.

δυσθανάτω, = sq., Plut.
 δυσθανάτω, to die hard, die a lingering death, Hdt. 9. 72.

δυσθανάτος, ον, dying hard, struggling with death. II. act.
 bringing a hard, painful death, κερτήρης Eur. Ion 1051. [δ]

δυσθάνης, ἐς, (θανήω) that has died a hard, painful death, Anth.
 δυσθέατος, ον, (θεάομαι) ill to look on, Aesch. Pr. 69.

δυσθενής, (σθένος) to be weak and powerless, Hipp.

δύσθεος, ον, like ἄθεος, godless, ungodly, Aesch. Ag. 1590: δ.
 μίσμα a thing hateful to the gods, Soph. El. 289.

δυσθεράπευτος, ον, (θεράπειω) hard to heal or cure, hard to
 restore or recover, Soph. Aj. 609.

δυσθερής, ἐς, (θερῶ) hard to warm.

δυσθερμαντός, ον, (θερμάλω) hardly warming, Gal.
 δύσθερος, ον, (θερός) over hot, parched.

δυσθεσία, ἡ, (δύσθετος) an ill state, bad condition, prob. l.
 Hipp.: ill disposition, peevishness, Erotian.: from

δυσθετέω, to be in bad case, ill disposed, in a bad temper,
 dissatisfied, discontented, Diod.: but usu. as Dep. med., c. dat. rei,
 Polyb.: in Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5, δυσθετέσθαι absol., to take a thing
 ill, be disgusted, Lat. aegre ferre: from

δύσθετος, ον, (τλήω) in bad case: τὸ δ. badness, bad condi-
 tion, Joseph. II. hard to set right, hard to restore, Hipp.

δυσθεώρητος, ον, (θεωρέω) hard to see into, to know thoroughly,
 to understand, Arist. H. A.

δυσθεώρατος, ον, (θηράω) hard to catch, Plat. Soph. 218 D,
 with v. l. δυσθέρευ.

δυσθηρία, ἡ, bad hunting: from
 δύσθηρος, ον, (θήρα) having bad sport, Opp.

δυσθηναίριος, ον, (θησαινρίω) hard to store up, hard to
 keep in store, καπρός Plat. Criti. 115 B.

δυσθήστω, = δυσθανάτω, but only in part., Eur. El. 843,
 αἶμα δυσθήσσκον Rhes. 791. On the form v. Lob. Phryn. 616.

δυσθραυστός, ον, (θραύω) hard to break, Diosc.
 δυσθρήνιος, ον, (θρήνω) loud-wailing, most mournful, Soph.

Ant. 1211: θρήνος δ. Eur. I. T. 143.

δυσθρόος, ον, ill-sounding, harsh, grating, φωνή Plat. P. 4. 111.

δυσθυμῖαι, ον, to be dispirited, to despond, h. Hom. Cer. 363.
 δυσθυμέω, = foreg., Hdt. 8. 100: also in Med., to be melan-
 choly, angry, Eur. Med. 91.

δυσθυμία, ἡ, despondency, despair, distress, Hipp.
 δυσθυμικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to despond, melancholy, Arist. Physiogn.

δυσθυμῖος, ον, desponding, anxious, melancholy, repentant, τιμῇ
 Soph. El. 550. Adv. -μως, Polyb.

δυσίαςτος, ον, (ἰδομαι) hard to heal or cure, κακὸν δ. an ill that
 none can cure, Aesch. Ag. 1103. [I]

δυσίβρω, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, hardly perspiring, Theophr.

δυσίβρεω, (ἰεπεῶ) to be unlucky in an offering, to have bad
 omens therein, Lat. non litare, Plut.: opp. to καλλιρέω.

δυσιδιόλαστος, ον, (δύω, θάλασσα) dipped in the sea, Anth.
 δύσικμος, ον, (ἰκμύς) hard to wet or moisten, Hipp.

δυσίμερος, ον, unlovely, hateful, Ap. Rh. II. unhappy in
 love, unhappy, Nonn. [I]

δυσίμπτος, ον, hard to ride in: τὰ δ. parts unfit for cavalry-
 service, Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 12.

δύσις, εως, ἡ, (δύω) a sinking, dipping under, esp. setting of
 the sun or stars, Aesch. Pr. 458: δ. ἡλιος the west, Thuc. 2.
 96: hence, without ἡλιος, Polyb., but so most usu. in plur., Id.

II. a place of refuge, a retreat, Opp. [V]

δυσίχυντος, ον, (ίχυνω) hard to track.

δυσκάβης, ἐς, (καίω) hard to burn, burning badly, Plut.

δυσκαβαίρετος, ον, (καθαίρεω) hard to take down, to throw
 down, overthrow, Philo.

δυσκαβαρτος, ον, (καθαίρω) hard to cleanse or purify: hard to
 appease by offerings, inexorable, Lat. inexpiabilis, δ. Αἰδου λιμὴν
 Soph. Ant. 1284.

δυσκάθεκτος, ον, (κατέχω) hard to hold back or in, ἵπποι Xen.
 Mem. 4. 1. 3.

δυσκάθοδος, ον, hard to descend.

δυσκαμπής, ἐς, (κάμπω) hard to bend, unbending, firm, Plut.

δυσκαμπτος, ον, = foreg.

δυσκαπνιος, ον, very smoky, δ. δάματα like Milton's "smoky
 rafters," Aesch. Ag. 774.

δυσκαρτέρητος, ον, (καρτέρεω) hard to endure, Plut.

δυσκατάγωνιστος, ον, (καταγωνίζομαι) hard to struggle with,
 hard to overcome, beat or take, Polyb.

δυσκατέκλαστος, ον, (κατακλάω) hard to break.

δυσκάτακτος, ον, (κατάγνυμι) = foreg., Theophr.

δυσκατάληπτος, ον, (καταλαμβάνω) hard to grasp: hard to
 understand, M. Anton.

δυσκατάλλακτος, ον, (καταλλάσσω) hard to reconcile, Ath.

δυσκατάλυτος, *ον*, (καταλύω) *hard to undo, put down, bring to an end, Joseph.*

δυσκαταμάθητος, *ον*, (καταμαθάνω) *hard to learn, to understand, Plat. Polit. 303 D. Adv. —ως, Isocr. 21 C.*

δυσκαταμάχητος, *ον*, (καταμάχουμαι) *hard to overcome, Diod.*

δυσκατανόητος, *ον*, (κατανόω) *hard to make out, Plut.*

δυσκατάπαυστος, *ον*, (καταπαύω) *hard to make an end of, scarcely to be checked, ἄλγος Aesch. Cho. 470, restless, ψυχὴ Eur. Med. 109.*

δυσκαταπληκτος, *ον*, (καταπλήσσω) *hard to frighten or keep in awe, Polyb.*

δυσκαταπολέμητος, *ον*, (καταπολεμέω) *hard to conquer, Diod.*

δυσκαταπονήτος, *ον*, (καταπονέω) *hard to work out, hard to bring about by labor, Arr.*

δυσκατάποτος, *ον*, (καταπίνω) *hard to swallow down, Arist. Sens. δυσκατάπρακτος, ον*, (καταπράσσω) *hard to bring about, hard to effect, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12.*

δυσκατάσβεστος, *ον*, (κατασβέννυμι) *hard to extinguish, Diod.*

δυσκατάσταστος, *ον*, (κατασκευάζω) *hard to get ready.*

δυσκατάστατος, *ον*, (καθίστημι) *hard to restore or rally, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 43.*

δυσκαταφρόνητος, *ον*, (καταφρονέω) *not to be despised, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1. 42.*

δυσκατέργαστος, *ον*, (κατεργάζομαι) *hard to work, λίθος Strab. : hard to overcome, hard of digestion, Diosc.*

δυσκάτοπος, *ον*, *hard to see into or understand.*

δυσκατόρθωτος, *ον*, (κατορθώω) *hard to set right or correct : hard to attain, Gal.*

δυσκατοῦλαιος, *ον*, (κατοῦλόω) *hardly forming a scar, Diosc. δύσκη, Ion. for ἔξω, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from δύω, Il.*

δυσκείλαδός, *ον*, *ill-sounding, harsh, grating : φόβος δ. flight, with its wild cries and alarms, Il. 16. 357 : ἥλιος δ. envy, with its tongue of malice, Hes. Op. 194.*

δυσκένωτος, *ον*, (κενῶω) *hard to secrete, Gal.*

δυσκέραιος, *ον*, (κεράννυμι) *hard to temper or regulate, Plut.*

δυσκέρδης, *ές*, (κέρδος) *with ill gains, Opp.*

δυσκρήδης, *ές*, (κῆδος) *full of care, painful, νύξ Od. 5. 466.*

δύσκηλος, *ον*, (κηλέω) *past remedy, Aesch. Eum. 825.*

δυσκίνησις, *ἡ*, *difficulty of moving, Arist. Gen. An. : from δυκίνητος, ον*, (κινέω) *hard to move, torpid, sluggish, Plat. Rep. 503 D : also firm, steadfast, Plut. Adv. —ως, Plat. I. c.*

δυσκίλες, *ές*, (κίλεός) *inglorious, Il. 9. 22, where is found poet. acc. δυσκίλεός for δυσκίλεα : infamous, shameful, Trag. Adv. —ώς, Soph. El. 1006. Hence*

δύσκιελα, *ἡ*, *ingloriousness, obscurity, Dem. 1396. 18 : ill fame, shame, Soph. Aj. 143 : an ill name, Eur. Med. 218.*

δυσκληρόνιστος, *ον*, (κληρώνω) *of ill name, boding ill, Luc.*

δυσκληρέω, *to be δύσκληρος, be unlucky in drawing lots, esp. in standing for a public office, to lose one's lot or chance, Plat. Legg. 690 C : hence in gen., to be unlucky, fail. Hence*

δυσκληρήμα, *ατος, τό, a piece of ill luck, Polyb.*

δυσκληρία, *ἡ*, *ill luck.*

δύσκληρος, *ον*, *unlucky.*

δύσκλητος, *ον*, *of ill-fame, infamous, Diocl. ap. Ath. 120 D. δυσκόλιος, ον*, (κοιλία) *with hard bowels, costive. II. act. making so, binding, Plut.*

δυσκοινωνήτος, *ον*, (κοινωνέω) *hard to live with, unsocial, Plut.*

δυσκοιτέω, (δύσκοιτος) *to sleep ill, to have bad nights, Hipp.*

δυσκοιτία, *ἡ*, *a sleeping ill : from*

δύσκοιτος, *ον*, (κοιτῶ) *sleeping ill. II. act. causing bad nights, Aristaeon.*

δυσκολαίω, *ι. ἀνώ*, (δύσκολος) *to be peevish, discontented, annoyed, disgusted, Arist. Rub. 36, Plat., etc. : τῷ at a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 2. 8.*

δυσκολία, *ἡ*, (δύσκολος) *discontent, peevishness, Arist. Vesp. 106. II. of things, difficulty, Arist. Pol. 5. 7.*

δυσκόλλητος, *ον*, (κόλλω) *hard to glue or stick together, Gal. : ill-glued or fastened, loose, Luc. de Conscr. Hist.*

δυσκολόκαμπτος, *ον*, (κάμπω) *hard to bend : δ. καμπή an intricate flourish in singing, Arist. Rub. 971.*

δυσκολόκοιτος, *ον*, (κοιτῶ) *making one's bed uneasy, μέριμνα Arist. Rub. 420.*

δύσκολος, *ον*, (κόλλω) *strictly, hard to satisfy with food : hence*

in gen., hard to please, never satisfied, freful, peevish, cross, Eur. Bacch. 1251, Arist. Vesp. 942, Plat., etc. II. of things, diseases, etc., harassing, wearing, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. : in gen. unpleasant, Dem. 291. 21. Adv. —ως, Plat. Phaedr. 84 E.

δύσκολος, *ον*, *with an ill-formed womb, Anth. δυσκόμιστος, ον*, (κομίζω) *hard to bear, scarce to be endured, πτόμος Soph. Ant. 1346.*

δύσκοπος, *ον*, (κόπτω) *hard to bruise, Democrat. ap. Gal.*

δυσκράτης, *ές*, =δύσκρατος, *Opp.*

δυσκράσια, *ἡ*, (δύσκρατος) *bad temperament, of the air, Plut.*

δυσκράτης, *ον*, (κρατέω) *hard to overcome or master, Diod. [α]*

δυσκράτος, *ον*, (κεράννυμι) *of bad temperament, ἀήρ Strab.*

δυσκρήνης, *ές*, (κρίνω) *hard to distinguish, Plut.*

δυσκρίσιμος, *ον*, =sq., *Hipp.*

δυσκρίσις, *ον*, (κρίνω) *hard to discern, read or interpret, Aesch. Pr. 458 : hard to determine, doubtful, νοῦσος Hipp. Adv. —ως, doubtfully, darkly, Aesch. Pr. 662.*

δύσκτητος, *ον*, (κτάομαι) *hard to reach or gain, Polyb.*

δυσκίβητος, (κυβέω) *hard to be unlucky at dice, Ath.*

δυσκίμαινος, *ον*, (κυμάλω) *in Aesch. Ag. 653, δ. κακά evils from the stormy sea.*

δυσκωφένω, *to be stone-deaf, Leon. Tar. : from*

δύσκωφος, *ον*, *stone-deaf, Hipp.*

δύσλεαντος, *Dor. (αελαίνω) hard to pound or levigate, Archig. δύσλεκτος, ον*, (λέγω) *hard to tell or to report, Lat. infandus, Aesch. Pers. 702.*

δύσλεκτος, *ον*, (λέκτρον) *ill-wedded.*

δυσλητής, *ές*, (λέπος) *hard to shell, Nic.*

δύσληπτος, *ον*, (λαμβάνω) *hard to take or catch, Luc. : hard to comprehend, Plut.*

δύσληγντος, *ον*, (λογίζομαι) *hard to reckon or compute, Gal.*

II. act. misdirected, mad, χεῖρ Soph. Aj. 40.

δύσληφος, *ον*, *hard for the neck, hard to bear, ζεύγλη, ζυγόν Theogn. 846, 1018 : πόνος Aesch. Pr. 931. II. Adv. —πως, act., impatiently, φέρειν Eur. Tro. 303.*

δύσλυτος, *ον*, (λύω) *hard to loose or undo, indissoluble, Aesch. Pr. 19. Adv. —ως, Xen. Oec. 8. 13.*

δυσμάθεω, *to be slow at learning or knowing, Aesch. Cho. 225.*

δυσμάθης, *ές*, (μαθάνω, μαθέω) *hard to learn, difficult, Aesch. Ag. 1255 : δ. ἰδεῖν hard to know at sight, Eur. Med. 1196 : τὸ δ. difficulty of knowing, Id. I. T. 478. II. act. hardly learning, slow at learning, dull, Plat. Rep. 358 A, etc. Adv. —θώς, Ib. 503 D.*

δυσμάθια, *ἡ*, *slowness at learning, Plat. Rep. 618 D, etc.*

δυσμαρής, *ές*, (μαρνός) *thick, sluggish, ὕδαρ Theophr.*

δυσμαρσότης, *ον*, (μαρσάσσω) *hard to chew, Gal.*

δυσμάχεω, *to fight in vain, struggle, or to fight an unholy fight with, τῷ Soph. Trach. 492, Herm. the latter. II. to fight desperately, Plat. Hence*

δυσμάχητόν, *verb. Adj. one must struggle hard, obstinately with, τῷ Soph. Ant. 1106.*

δυσμάχητος, *ον*, =sq.

δύσμαχος, *ον*, (μάχομαι) *hard to fight with, unconquerable, irresistible, Aesch. Pr. 921 : in gen., hard, difficult, Id. Ag. 1561.*

δυσμεΐλεκτος, *ον*, (μεΐλίσσω) *hard to appease, implacable, Plut.*

δυσμεγαλνέω, (δυσμενής) *to be ill-affected, hostile, to bear ill-will, τῷ against another, Eur. Med. 874 : strictly a poet. word, but also in Dem. 300. 26, v. Schäf. Appar. 2. 297.*

δυσμενεία, *ἡ*, *ill-will, enmity, Soph. El. 619 : from*

δυσμενέω, *ουσα, ον*, *ill-affected, bearing ill-will, hostile, Od. 2. 72, 2. 304 : also found in masc.*

δυσμενής, *ές*, (μένος) =foreg. : *δυσμενέες enemies, Il. 16. 521, ἄνδρες δ. Il. 5. 488 : also in Hdt. and Trag., esp. Eur. : c. gen., δ. χθονός Soph. Ant. 187. Adv. —ώς, Plat. Theat. 168 B.*

δυσμενέως, *ον*, δ =foreg., *Ael.*

δυσμενικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *like an enemy, hostile, Polyb. Adv. —κώς, Id.*

δυσμετάβλητος, *ον*, (μεταβάλλω) *hard to alter, Hipp.*

δυσμετάδοτος, *ον*, (μεταδίδωμι) *not imparting freely, Strab.*

δυσμετάθετος, *ον*, (μετατίθημι) *hard to alter or change, Polyb.*

δυσμετακίνητος, *ον*, (μετακινέω) *hard to shift. Adv. —τως.*

δυσμετάκλαστος, *ον*, (μετακλάω) *hard to move.*

δυσμετάκλιτος, *ον*, (μετακλίνω) *hard to change, Geop.*

δυσμετάπειστος, *ον*, (μεταπείθω) *hard to convince.*

δυσπάλαιμος, ὄν, (πάλαμον) using bad arts, treacherous, wily, or hard to struggle with, like ἀπάλαιμος, δόλος δ. Aesch. Eum. 846. II. unable to help oneself, helpless; so Adv. -μως, δ. ἄλθειαι to perish helplessly, Aesch. Supp. 867.

δυσπάλῃς, ἐς, (πάλη) hard to wrestle with, δυνή Aesch. Eum. 559: in gen. hard, difficult, Pind. P. 4. 488; c. inf., Id. O. 8. 33: dangerous, noxious, βίαια Ap. Rh.

δυσπαράβλητος, ὄν, (παράβλητος) incomparable, Plut.

δυσπαράβοητος, ὄν, (παράβοη) hard to assist, Polyb.

δυσπαράβουλος, ὄν, (βουλή) hard to persuade, stubborn, φρένες Aesch. Supp. 109.

δυσπαράγγελλος, ὄν, (παράγγελλω) hardly admitting advice, Polyb. in Exc. Vat. p. 395.

δυσπαράγρῳφος, ὄν, (παράγρῳφω) hard to limit, Polyb.

δυσπαράγωγος, ὄν, (παράγω) hard to mislead.

δυσπαράδεκτος, ὄν, (παράδεχομαι) hard to take in, admit, believe, Clem. Al. II. act. hardly believing. Adv. -τως; δ. ἔχειν to doubt, Polyb.

δυσπαράδελκτος, ὄν, (παράδελγω) hard to assuage or soothe, Aesch. Supp. 386.

δυσπαράειπτος, ὄν, (παράειπμι) hard to move by prayer, inevitable, Aesch. Pr. 34.

δυσπαράκλητος, ὄν, (παράκαλέω) inexorable.

δυσπαράκολούθητος, ὄν, (παράκολουθῶ) hard to follow, i. e. hard to understand, Menand. p. 171. II. act. hardly understanding, dull, M. Anton.

δυσπαράκομίστος, ὄν, (παράκομιζω) hard to carry along, Plut.: πλοῖς δ. a difficult voyage, Polyb.

δυσπαράμυθτος, ὄν, (παράμυθεῖν) hard to console or appease, Plat. Tim. 69 D. [v]

δυσπαράπειστος, ὄν, (παράπειθω) hard to dissuade, v. l. Arist. Physiogn.

δυσπαράπλευστος, ὄν, (παράπλέω) hard to sail along, Strab.

δυσπαράπλους, οὖν, =foreg., Diod.

δυσπαράποιήτος, ὄν, (παράποιῶ) hard to copy or forge.

δυσπαράρηγτος, ὄν, (παράρῃω) hard to observe.

δυσπαράρπτετος, ὄν, (παράρπτεω) hard to seduce or bribe.

δυσπαράρευος, ὄν, ill-mated: ἑκτόν δ., ill-assorted, luckless marriage, Soph. Trach. 791.

δυσπαρηγόρητος, ὄν, =sq., Plut. Adv. -τως.

δυσπαρηγόρος, ὄν, (παρηγορέω) hard to soothe or appease, Aesch. Eum. 384.

δυσπαρένιος, ὄν, an unhappy maiden, Anth.

Δυσπαρίς, ἰδός, δ, unhappy Paris, that bird of ill-omen Paris, Il. 3. 39, 13. 769, cf. Αἰνότης.

δυσπαρίτος, ὄν, (παρίτω) hard to pass, Xen. ap. Suid.

δυσπαρόδος, ὄν, hard to reach or enter, Apoll. ap. Ath. 682 D.

δυσπάτηςτος, ὄν, (πατέω) hard to the feet, δδός Luc. [α]

δυσπαυστος, ὄν, hard to stop or appease, Gal. Adv. -τως.

δυσπᾶχυς, Dor. and Aeol. for δύσπηχυς.

δυσπειθία, ἡ, ill discipline, disobedience, App.: from

δυσπειθής, ἐς, (πειθεῖν) hard to persuade, not easily talked over, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D.: self-willed, stubborn, disobedient, Id. Legg. 880 A: ill-trained, ill-broken, κύνες Xen. Mem. 4. 1. 3. Adv. -θῶς, Plut.

δυσπειρία, ἡ, (πείρα) difficulty of learning by experiment, Hipp.

δυσπειστος, ὄν, (πειθω) hard to persuade or convince, stubborn, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -τως, δ. ἔχειν to be incredulous, Isocr. 44 C.

δυσπέλαστος, ὄν, (πέλαζω) dangerous to come near, Soph. Fr. 663.

δυσπέμψτος, ὄν, (πέμπω) hard to send away, Aesch. Ag. 1190.

δυσπέμφελος, ὄν, in Il. 16. 748 Cebrenios is likened to a diver, who will jump into the sea, ἐ καὶ δυσπέμφελος εἴη even if it be rough and stormy: so in Hes. Th. 440, as a general epith. of the sea, γλαυκὴ δ.: also ναυτιλὴ δ. a stormy, dangerous passage, Hes. Op. 616: metaph. like δίσκολος, rough, rude, uncourtious, Il. 720. (The sign of the word is clear; though how this is connected with the usu. deriv. from πέμπω is not equally so: perh. it may rather be akin to πέμφε.)

δυσπενθής, ὄν, to be sore afflicted, Plut.: from

δυσπενθής, ἐς, (πένθος) bringing sore affliction, most grievous, κέαρτος Pind. P. 12. 18. II. pass. much lamented, δόλος Id. 11. 28.

δυσπεπτατος, ὄν, (πεπταίνω) hard to soften.

δυσπεπτεῖν, to digest with difficulty, Diosc., in Pass.

δύσπεπτος, ὄν, (πέπτα) hard to digest: hard to ripen or bring to suppuration, Plat. Tim. 83 A.

δυσπεραίωτος, ὄν, (περαίω) =sq.

δυσπεραῖος, ὄν, (περάω) hard to pass or get through, χάρα Strab.: metaph. αἰὼν δ. Eur. Med. 645.

δυσπεριάγωγος, ὄν, hard to wheel about, Arr.

δυσπεριγένητος, ὄν, hard to overcome, Philo.

δυσπερικαθάτος, ὄν, (περικαθαίρω) hard to clean, Theophr.

δυσπερικληπτος, ὄν, (περικλαμβάνω) hard to surround or encompass, Arist. Pol.: hard to comprehend, Diod.

δυσπερινόητος, ὄν, hard to conceive, Philo.

δυσπεριτρέπτος, ὄν, hard to overturn, Gal.

δυσπεριψυχτος, ὄν, (περιψύχω) hard to cool, warm, Diosc.

δυσπετρέω, to fall out ill. II. act. to bear impatiently: hence

δυσπέτρημα, ατος, τό, a misfortune, LXX.

δυσπετής, ἐς, (πίπτω, πτενέω) falling out ill, grievous: μαθεῖν δ., hard to know, Soph. Aj. 1046. Adv. -τως, Ion. -τέως, hardly, with difficulty, Hdt. 3. 107.

δυσπενία, ἡ, (δύσπεπος) indigestion, Macho ap. Ath. 341 B.

δυσπήμαντος, ὄν, (πημαίνω) full of grievous evil, dub. in Aesch. Eum. 481.

δύσπηχυς, υ, Dor. πᾶχυς, unmeasurable, πόλος Sapph. Fr. 9.

δυσπνής, ἐς, (πνός) squalid, sorry, σοιοι Soph. O. C. 1597.

δυσπιστός, (δύσπιστος) to mistrust, distrust, τινί Plut.

δυσπιστία, ἡ, incredulity, mistrust, Clem. Al.: from

δύσπιστος, ὄν, hard of belief, distrustful. II. pass. hard to be believed. Adv. -τως, δ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be incredulous about a thing, Plat. Eryx. 405 B.

δύσπλάνος, ὄν, (πλάνη) wandering in misery, Aesch. Pr. 608.

δύσπληκτος, ὄν, (πλήσσω) hard to frighten.

δύσπληρωτος, ὄν, (πληρῶ) hard to fill or fulfil.

δυσπλοία, ἡ, difficulty of sailing, Anth.: from

δύσπλοος, ὄν, (πλέω) dangerous for ships, Ib.

δύσπλους, ὄν, (πλύνω) hard to wash clean.

δύσπλωτος, ὄν, (πλῶω) =δύσπλοος, Anth.

δύσπνοος, Ion. δύσπνοιος, to breathe with difficulty, Hipp.

II. to smell ill, Anth. Hence

δύσπνοια, ἡ, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, Xen. Cyn. g. 20. II. contrary winds.

δυσπνοϊκός, ὄν, ἡ, short of breath, Hippiatr.

δύσπνοος, ὄν, contr. πνοος, ὄν, (πνέω) short of breath, breathless, Soph. Ant. 224. II. hard or unfit to breathe, ἄηρ Theophr. II. πνοαὶ δ. contrary winds, Soph. Ant. 588.

δυσπολέμτος, ὄν, (πολεμέω) hard to fight with, unconquerable, Aesch. Supp. 649.

δυσπολέμος, ὄν, unlucky in war, Aesch. Pers. 1013.

δυσπολιόρκτητος, ὄν, (πολιόρκτη) hard to take by siege, Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 5.

δυσπολιεύτος, ὄν, (πολιτεύομαι) unfit for governing or public business, Plut. [1]

δυσπονής, ἐς, (πονέω) toilsome, troublesome, wearisome, κέματος Od. 5. 493. Adv. -νέως.

δυσπόνητος, ὄν, (πονέω) hard-earned, toilsome, τροφή Soph. O. C. 1614. II. bringing toil and trouble, δαίμων Aesch. Pers. 515.

δυσπονία, ἡ, toil and trouble: from

δύσπονος, ὄν, toilsome, wearisome, grievous, Soph. Ant. 1276.

δυσπόρευτος, ὄν, (πορεύομαι) hard to pass, impassable, τινί Xen. An. 1. 5. 7.

δυσπορέω, to have a toilsome march, Joseph.

δυσπορία, ἡ, (δύσπορος) difficulty of passing, Xen. An. 4. 3. 7.

δυσπορίστος, ὄν, (πορίζω) hard to get, gotten with much labor, Dion. H.

δύσπορος, ὄν, hard to pass or get through, scarce passable, Plat. Crat. 420 E, Xen. An. 6. 5. 12: in gen. =ἀπορος.

δυσπορτέω, to be unlucky, Polyb.

δυσπορτία, ἡ, ill luck, ill success, Dion. H.: from

δύσπορτος, ὄν, unlucky, ill-starred, unhappy, wretched; of persons and things, Trag. Adv. -μως, Aesch. Pers. 72.

δύσποτος, ὄν, (πίνω) hard to drink, unpalatable, πῶμα Aesch. Eum. 266.

δυσπραγία, to be unsuccessful, to be unlucky or in misery, Aesch. Ag. 790: and
δυσπράγμη, ατος, τό, a failure, mischance. [ἀ] From
δυσπράγης, ἐς, (πράγος) unsuccessful, unlucky, miserable, Dion. H. Hence

δυσπράγια, ἦ=δυσπραξία, Antipho 120. 12.
δυσπραγματεύομαι, ον, (πραγματεύομαι) hard to manage, intractable, Plut.

δυσπρακτος, ον, (πράσσω) hard to do. Hence
δυσπραξία, ἦ, older from of δυσπραγία, ill success, ill luck, misery, Trag.: also in plur., Aesch. Eum. 769, Soph. Aj. 759.
δυσπράτος, ον, (πιπράσκω) hard to sell: name of a play of Antiphaneas.

δυσπρέπεια, ἦ, indecency, Joseph.: from
δυσπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) base, undignified, Eur. Hel. 300.
δυσπρίστος, ον, (πρίω) hard to saw through, Theophr.
δυσπρίπτωτος, ον, (προπίπτω) not easily running out, Gal.
δυσπρόσβάτος, ον, (προσβαίω) hard to approach, scarce accessible, Thuc. 4. 129.

δυσπρόσβλητος, ον, (προσβάλλω) hard to approach.
δυσπρόσδεκτος, ον, (προσδέχομαι) hardly admitted, disagreeable, Plut. II. act. hardly admitting, M. Anton.

δυσπροσήγορος, ον, hard to speak with, repulsive, Dio C.
δυσπρόσιτος, ον, (πρόσειμι) hard to get at, Id.
δυσπροσμάχος, ον, (προσμάχομαι) hard to fight with: hard to attack, Plut.

δυσπροσμίκτος, ον, (προσμίγνυμι) hard to get into, λυμήν.
δυσπροσδός, ον, hard to get at, Thuc. 5. 65.
δυσπροσόριστος, ον, (προσφέρωμαι) hard to deal with, morose, Soph. O. C. 1277.

δυσπροσόριστος, ον, (προσώρα, προσόφομαι) hard to look on: of ill aspect, boding, Soph. El. 460.

δυσπροσориτος, ον, (προσориζω) hard to land on, having few ports, Polyb.

δυσπροστέλαστος, ον, (πελάζω) hard to get at, Plut.
δυσπροστέριστος, ον, (προσπορίζω) bad for foraging in, χώρα Aen. I. act.

δυσπροσρητος, ον, (προσπειν, προσρηθῆναι) hard to speak with.
δυσπροσωπος, ον, (προσώπων) of ill aspect, unshapely, Soph. O. C. 286, where the best MSS. δυσπροσωπον.

δυσπύλτος, ον, (πύω) hard to bring to suppuration, Gal.
δυσπύγης, ἐς, hard to break, Luc.

δύσπευστος, ον, (πέω) hardly, i. e. slow flowing, Sext. Emp.
δύσρηκτος, ον, (ρήγνυμι) hard to break or break through, Dio C.
δύσρηγτος, ον, (ρηθῆναι) hard to speak: that should not be spoken, Dem. Phal.

δυσρίγης, ἐς, and
δύσριγος, ον, impatient of cold, chilly, Ξα Hdt. 5. 10.
δύσρөө, (πέω) to flow ill, i. e. to go on ill, to be unlucky, Epict. Hence

δυσροητικός, ἦ, ον, leading to ill-luck, Id.
δύσροια, ἦ, ill-luck, misfortunes, Id.

δύσρεβεια, ἦ, impiety, ungodliness, Trag.: a charge of impiety, Soph. Ant. 924. Also δύσρεβια, Aesch. Eum. 534.

δύσρεβέω, to be δύσρεβής, to think or act ungodly, Soph. Tr. 1245: of δύσρεβήνους Aesch. Eum. 910, and Eur.

δύσρεβημία, ατος, τό, an impious, ungodly act, Dion. H.
δύσρεβής, ἐς, (σέβομαι) ungodly, impious, profane, of persons and their acts, Trag.: also, δ. μέλαθρα Eur. I. T. 694. Adv. -βώς, Eur. Phrix. 11. (This family of words is freq. in Trag., but not found in Ep. poets.)

δύσρεβια, ἦ, poet. for δύσρεβεια, q. v.

δύσρηγτος, ον, (σῆποιμαι) not easily rotting, κρέα Gal.

δύσσοτος, ον, (σώζω) hard to save, lost, wretched, Theocr. 3. 24., q. 45:

δύσστ-: in compos. with a word beginning with στ, σθ, σπ, σφ, σχ, the oldest MSS. omit the final s of δύσ-, to avoid the concurrence of consonants; nor can this cause any ambiguity (for δύσσοτος be pronounced diff. from δύσσοτος, and in writing may be perfectly distinguished from it), and the analogy of δίσ, τρίς etc. is for it, though this cannot be extended to εἰς and πρός. Some modern critics however keep to the strict form δύσστηνος, δύσσοτος etc., as Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 91.

δυσσύμβυτος, ον, (συμβάω) hard to agree with; unsocial, Plut.

δυσσύμβλητος, ον, and δυσσύμβολος, ον, v. δύξ.

δυσσύνακτος, ον, (σύναγω) hard to bring together, Joseph.

δυσσυνείδητος, ον, (συνείδησις) with an ill conscience, Eccl.

δυσσύνοπτος, ον, (συνιδέω, συνόψομαι) hard to get a view of, hard to see, Polyb.

*δυσταλῆς, found in Gramm. as root of δύστηνος, deriv. from στένω like ἀσταλῆς, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 138.

δύστακτος, ον, (τάσσω) hard to arrange, irregular, Plat. Legg. 781 A.

δυστάλῃς, αῖνα, ᾧ, gen. ᾧσος, αἰσῆς, αῖνος, very wretched, most miserable, Soph., Eur.

δυσταμεινός, ον, (ταμείω) hard to manage, Arist. Aud.

δυστάραχος, ον, (ταραχῇ) very stormy. [ἀ]

δυστάτεω, to be hardly able to stand, to be unstable, Plut.

δυστίκταρος, ον, (τεκμαίρομαι) hard to make out from the given signs, hard to trace, ἔχνος Soph. O. T. 109: dark, riddling, τέχνη Aesch. Pr. 497: ποικίλον τι καὶ δ. Eur. Hel. 712. Adv. -τως.

δυστεκνία, ἦ, want of children, late: from

δυστεκνιος, ον, (τέκνον) unfortunate in one's children, δ. παιδουργία Soph. O. T. 1248.

δυστερπής, ἐς, (τέρπω) ill-pleasing, i. e. very grievous, Aesch. Cho. 277. Adv. -πῶς.

δύστηκτος, ον, (τήκω) hard to melt, Hipp.

δυστηγία, ἦ, misery: from

δύστηνος, ον, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate; oft. in Hom. of men; but Pind. P. 4. 478, has μόχθος δ., Soph. El. 511, αἰκία δ.: δύστηνον παῖδες sons of the unhappy, i. e. born to misery, Il. 6. 127. II. post-Hom. like Lat. miser, in moral sense, wretched, profligate, abominable, e. g. Soph. El. 121, v. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 139. The poets seem also to have used δύστηνος. (v. δύσταλον: and on the way of writing v. δύσστ-.)

δυστήρητος, ον, (τηρέω) hard to keep or preserve, (Phocyl.) 205, or Plut.

δυστίβευτος, ον, (στίβεω) hard to trace, Plut.

δυστίβισσεντος, ον, (τίβασσεν) hard to tame, Strab.

δυστήλημον, ον, gen. αῖνος, suffering hard things, wretched, h. Hom. Ap. 532.

δύστηλητος, ον, (τήλημι) hard to bear or endure, Aesch. Ag. 1571.

δύστοκεια, ἦ, one who has borne a child to misery, cf. δυσπαιστοκεία: from

δυστοκέω, ὥς, δ., an unhappy parent: δ. τοκέας Anth.: from δύστοκεω, to bring forth with difficulty, to have a hard birth, travail hard, Plat. Theat. 149 D; metaph. Ar. Ran. 1423: and

δύστοκία, ἦ, a painful delivery, hard birth, Arist. H. A.: from δύστοκος, ον, (τίκτω) bringing forth with difficulty, Eur. Incert. 118.

δυστομέω, like βλασφημέω and δυσφημέω, to speak evil of another, τινά τι Soph. O. C. 986: from

δύστομος, ον, (στόμα) hard or ill-mouthed; of a horse, Anth.

δύστομος, ον, (τέμνω) hard to cut asunder.

δύστονος, ον, (στένω) lamentable, grievous, Aesch. Theb. 984.

δυστόπατος, ον, (τοπάζω) hard to guess or make out, Eur. Tro. 885.

δυστοχάλαστος, ον, (στοχάζομαι) hard to hit or to hit upon, Diosc.

δυστραπέζος, ον, (τράπεζα) fed on horrid food, Eur. H. F. 385. [ἀ]

δυστράπελεια, ἦ, and
δυστράπελος, ἦ, difficulty of turning or managing, impracticability, Diod.: obstinacy: from

δυστράπελος, ον, (τρέπω) hard to turn, move: to deal with, hence stubborn, unmanageable, implacable, Soph. Aj. 914: cf. the opp. εὐτράπελος, and the equiv. δύστροπος. Adv. -λως, αὐκωλύτως, clumsily, Xen. Oec. 8. 16. [ἀ]

δύστηριπτος, ον, (τρίβω) hard to bruise or grind, Artem.

δύστηροπία, ἦ, stubbornness; and

δύστηροπικός, ἦ, ον, of stubborn mind: from

δύστηροπος, ον, (τρέπω) hard to turn or move: hence stubborn, perverse, unmanageable, δ. γυναικὰ ἀρμονία woman's wayward nature, Eur. Hipp. 161. Adv. -πῶς.

δύστροπος, δ, Macedon. name for March, δ. μήν Anth.

δυστροφος, *ov*, (τρέφω) *hard to rear*, Theophr.
 δυστροπήτος, *ov*, (τρύπω) *hard to bore through*, Id.
 δυστυχία, *pf*. δεδυστήχια Lyc. ap. Stob. 119, 13; (δυστυχία) *to be unlucky, unhappy, unfortunate*, Hdt. 8. 105, and Trag.; in a thing, *τινί* Eur. Phoen. 424, εἰς τι Plat. Lach. 183 C; περί τινος Eur. Andr. 713; ἐν τινί Plut.: also c. acc., πάντα δ. Eur. Hec. 429: so also in Pass., Plat. Legg. 877 E: of things, *to fail, turn out ill*, Plut. Hence
 δυστυχία, *atos*, τό, a piece of ill-luck, a failure, misfortune, Plat. Crat. 395 D. [ῥ]
 δυστυχής, *és*, (τύχη) *unlucky, unfortunate, fallen*, Trag., Plat., etc.; εἰς τι Eur. Phoen. 1643. Adv. —χῶς, Aesch. Ag. 1660. Hence
 δυστυχία, *ή*, *ill-luck, ill-fortune, failure*, Eur. Bacch. 387, Plat., etc.
 δύσδωρος, *ov*, (ῥδωρ) *scant of water*, Joseph.
 δύσπνυτος, *to sleep ill*, Plat. Legg. 790 D: from
 δύσπνυτος, *ov*, *sleeping ill*.
 δύσπνυσιος, *ov*, (ὑποφέρω) *hard to endure*, Mel. 108.
 δύσπνομήτος, *ov*, (ὑπομένω) =sq., Sext. Emp.
 δύσπνομήτος, *ov*, *hard to abide*, Philo.
 δύσπνοστός, *ov*, (ὑπὸσταμαι) *hard to withstand*, Diod.
 δύσφαλος, *ov*, (σφάλλωμαι) *very tottering*.
 δύσφάνης, *és*, (φαίνωμαι) *scarce visible, dark*, Plut.
 δύσφάντατος, *ov*, (φαντάζομαι) *hard to imagine*, Plut.
 δύσφάτος, *ov*, (φημί) *hard to tell, unspeakable, horrible*, Aesch. Ag. 1152. II. *hard to explain*, Lyc.
 δύσφειγής, *és*, (φείγος) *shining ill*.
 δύσφημω, *to be δύσφημος, to use vile, abominable words*: esp. words of ill omen, Soph. El. 905. II. *trans. to speak ill of, blaspheme, slander, τὸν θεόν* Aesch. Ag. 1078, cf. Soph. El. 1182. Hence
 δύσφημημα, *atos*, τό, a word of ill omen, Plut.
 δύσφημία, *ή*, *vile, abominable language*: esp. words of ill omen, lamentations, Soph. Phil. 10: *blasphemy, slander*, Plut. II. *ill fame, obloquy*, Soph. Fr. 185.
 δύσφημιος, *ov*, (φημί) =sq.
 δύσφημος, *ov*, (φύνη) *of ill omen, boding*, Hes. Op. 733; opp. to εὐφημος, Eur. Andr. 1144. II. *slandorous, shameful*, κλέος Pind. N. 8. 62. Adv. —μως.
 δύσφθορτος, *ov*, (φθείρω) *hard to spoil: not easily spoiled*, Di-phil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C.
 δύσφθογγος, *ov*, (φθέγγομαι) *harsh-sounding*.
 δύσφιλής, *és*, (φίλω) *hateful, horrid*, Aesch. Ag. 1232, etc.
 δύσφορέω, (δύσφορος) *to bear a thing with pain and difficulty: hence to bear ill, to be grieved or oppressed, Lat. aegre ferre; hence to be disgusted, angry, discontented, distressed*, Hdt. 5. 19; at a thing, *τινί* Trag., ἐπὶ τινί Aesch. Theb. 780, περί τι Hipp.; τῇ Isocr.: also in Med., Xen. Cyr. 2. 5. Hence
 δύσφορητος, *ov*, *hard to bear*, Eur. Cycl. 344.
 δύσφορία, *ή*, *pain hard to be borne, excessive pain*, Hipp.
 δύσφορικός, *ή*, *ov*, *of, belonging to disgust, anger*.
 δύσφορήτης, *ιγνος*, *δ*, *ή*, *unlike the lyre, mournful, melancholy*, Eur. I. T. 225.
 δύσφορος, *ov*, (φέρω) *hard to bear, insufferable, grievous, overpowering*, Pind. N. 1. 85, and Trag.: also =παράφορος, Herm. Soph. Aj. 51. II. *act. making heavy, oppressive, δύσφορον ἔσθι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17. Adv. —πως, hence δ. ἄγειν, ἔχειν Soph. O. T. 770, 783.
 δύσφραστος, *ov*, (φράζομαι) *hard to speak or tell, hard to explain, mysterious*, Plat. Tim. 50 C. II. *act. speaking with difficulty*. Adv. —τως, Lyc.
 δυσφορήσιν, *ή*, *anxiety, care*, Hes. Th. 528, in plur.: from
 δύσφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρῆν) *sad, sorrowful, angry, λῆπαι* Soph. O. C. 202, Eur. Andr. 1043: τὸ δύσφρον melancholy, Aesch. Ag. 547: τὰ δύσφρονα sorrowous, Pind. O. 2. 95. II. *ill disposed, hostile*, Aesch. Ag. 608, 834 and Eur. III. = *φρόνως, senseless, insensate*, Aesch. Theb. 874. Adv. —ῶως, *foolishly, rashly*, Aesch. Pers. 552.
 δυσφύης, *és*, (φύομαι) *growing or coming up slowly*, Theophr. Hence
 δυσφύτα, *ή*, *slow, difficult growth*, opp. to ταχυβλαστία, Id.
 δυσφύλακτος, =δυσφύλακτος, *to have a hard watch*: from

δυσφύλακτος, *ov*, (φυλάσσω) *hard to watch, keep or guard*, Eur. Dan. 13. II. *hard to keep off, prevent*, Eur. Phoen. 924. [ῥ]
 δυσφωγία, *ή*, *roughness of sound*: from
 δύσφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) *ill-sounding, harsh*, Dem. Phal. Adv. —ως.
 δυσφύρατος, *ov*, (φωρῶ) *hard to catch, detect, convict*, Plut. with irreg. Comp. and Superl. δυσφωρότερος, ὅσατος, cf. δύσχειρος.
 δυσγάλιντος, *ov*, (χαλινῶ) *hard to rein, unbridled*, Gal. [I]
 δυσγάριστος, *ov*, (χάρ(ζομαι) *thankless*, Aesch. Fr. 128.
 δυσχείματος, *ov*, (χείμα) *having a long, severe winter: wintry, frosty, stormy*, Hom., only in II. as epith. of Dodona: δ. πέλας δὴς Aesch. Ag. 146.
 δύσχειμος, a corrupt form of δύσχειμος, v. Elmsl. Bacch. 15.
 δυσχειμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, =δυσχειμέτος, Ap. Rh.
 δυσχειμος, *ov*, =δυσχειρότος, only found in superl. δυσχειρότατος, Diod., cf. Schäf. ap. Nake Choeril. 274.
 δυσχείρμα, *atos*, τό, (χείρω) a thing hard to be subdued, a hard conquest, Soph. Ant. 126; cf. χείρμα.
 δυσχειρόντως, *ov*, (χείρω) *hard to subdue or conquer*, Hdt. 7. 9, 2.
 δυσχεραίνόντως, Adv. part. pres. from sq., *with disgust*, Arist. Rhet.
 δυσχεραίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, (δυσχερής) *to be unable to suffer, endure or put up with*, Lat. aegre ferre, c. acc., Isocr. 305 C: *to feel dislike, disgust or annoyance, to be discontented, displeased, distressed, perplexed*, περί τι Plat. Rep. 475 C, ἐπὶ τινί Isocr. 7 C, or τινί Dem. 1274. 24. Pass., *to be hateful, ὄνομα δυσχεραίνοντων* Plut. II. *to make a thing hard or difficult, δ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις to make difficulties, to be unfair in argument*, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 450 E; and so c. acc., δ. τὴν ὁδὸν App.: ῥήματα δυσχεράναντα *annoying, vexatious words*, Soph. O. C. 1281. Hence
 δυσχεραντέον, verb. Adj., *one must be annoyed, etc.*, Plat. Legg. 828 D, etc.
 δυσχεραντικός, *ή*, *ov*, *difficult, perplexing*, M. Anton.
 δυσχερασία, *atos*, τό, *peevishness, ill-temper*, Plat. Phil. 44 D.
 δυσχέρεια, *ή*, *difficulty*, Plat. Rep. 502 D: a difficulty, Isocr. 84 D. II. *annoyance, inconvenience, trouble*, Soph. Phil. 473. 2. of persons, *peevishness, ill-temper, enmity*, cf. Theophr. Char. 19, and the opp. εὐχέρεια: from
 δυσχερής, *és*, (χέρω) *hard to take in hand, difficult, hard to make out*, Soph. Ant. 254: *annoying, distressing, unpleasant, troublesome, uncomfortable*, Trag.: δυσχερῆ ποιέειν, Lat. aegre ferre, Thuc. 4. 85; δ. λόγοι contradictory expressions, Wolf Lept. p. 334, so τὰ δυσχερῆ difficulties, logical subtleties, Arist. Metaph. 2. of persons, *peevish, ill-tempered, unfriendly, hateful*, Valck. Phoen. 393, cf. εὐχερής. Adv. —ῶς, δ. φέρειν, Lat. aegre ferre, Hipp.: δ. ἔχειν *to be annoyed, vexed*, πρός τι Plat. Prot. 332 A.
 δυσχηματίστος, *ov*, (σχηματίζω) *hard to shape or form*.
 δύσχιμος, *ov*, *troublesome, dangerous, fearful*, Lat. horridus, δράκων Aesch. Theb. 503; also πημυμῆς Aesch. Cho. 186, κλέυθι Soph. 567. (Prob. formed at once from δύς-, as μελάνχιμος from μέλας the usu. deriv. from χείμα, wintry, was favored by the reading δύσχειμος, which is now every where corrected, Elmsl. Bacch. 15; yet Blomf. Pers. 573 maintains the latter, comparing χλος, χιτών, χίμπελον.)
 δύσχιστος, *ov*, (σχίζω) *hard to split*, Theophr.
 δυσχλαΐνα, *ή*, *bad, shabby clothing*, Eur. Hec. 240: from
 δύσχλαινος, *ov*, (χλαΐνα) *ill clad*.
 δυσχορήγιος, *ov*, (χορηγέω) *difficult from the expense*, Plut.
 δύσχορτος, *ov*, *with little grass or food, δ. οἶκος an inhospitable dwelling*, Eur. I. T. 219.
 δυσχορήστος, *ov*, *to be δύσχορτος, to cause difficulties, Polyb.*
 II. *more freq. intrans., to fall into hardships or difficulties, to be distressed or perplexed, πράγμασι, λόγοις, also ἐν or ἐπὶ τινί, περί τι* Polyb.: so also in Pass., Id.: of things, *to be useless*, Id.
 δυσχρήστημα, *atos*, τό, *inconvenience*, Lat. incommodum, Cic. Fin. 3. 21.
 δυσχρηστία, *ή*, *difficulty, perplexity, trouble, distress*, Polyb.: from
 δύσχηρστος, *ov*, (χρησάμαι) *hard to use or manage, nearly useless, opp. to εὐχρηστος*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 26: *intractable, κύν* Id. Cyn. 3. 11. Adv. —τως, δ. διακείσθαι *to be in difficulties*, Polyb.

δωδεκαμήχανος, *ov*, (μηχανή) *knowing twelve arts*, dub. in Eur. Hups. 10: hence τὸ δ. Ar. Ran. 1327.

δωδεκαμναῖος, *ala*, αἰων, (μνα) *worth twelve minae*, = 1. 48. 515.

δωδεκάμοιρος, *ov*, (μοῖρα) *divided into twelve parts*, Anth.

δωδεκάμυς, παῖδος, *δ*, *η*, *with twelve children*, Anth.

δωδεκάπαλαι, Adv., *twelve times so long*, ever so long ago, Ar. Eq. 1154, cf. δεκάπαλαι, μυριάπαλαι.

δωδεκάπηγυς, *u*, *twelve cubits long*, Hdt. 2. 153.

δωδεκάπολις, *i*, gen. *ios*, *formed of twelve united states*, δυνδ. *Twelve Hdt. 7. 95.*

δωδεκάπους, *δ*, *η*, *πουν*, τὸ, gen. ποδος, *twelve feet long*, v. Meineke Menand. p. 129.

δωδεκάριμος, *ov*, *the twelfth*, Nonn. [ἄ]

δωδεκάρξης, *ov*, *δ*, = δωδεκάδάρχος.

δωδεκάς, *αδός*, *η*, *the number twelve*, Anth. II. *a number of twelve*, Plat. Legg. 756 B.

δωδεκάσημος, *ov*, (σημή) *with twelve signs*, as the Zodiac.

δωδεκάσκαλμος, *ov*, *twelve-oared*, Plut.

δωδεκάσκηπτρον, τὸ, = δωδεκάφυλον, of the twelve tribes of Israel, Eccl.

δωδεκάσκιον, *ov*, σφαῖρα *δ*, a ball of twelve different-colored pieces of leather, Plat. Phaed. 110 B.

δωδεκάσταδιος, *ov*, (στάδιον) *twelve stades broad*, Strab.

δωδεκαστάμιον, *ov*, (στάμι) *weighing twelve pounds*, Plat. Hipparch. 231 D. [ἄ]

δωδεκάταια, *ala*, αἰον, on the twelfth day, Plat. Rep. 614 B: poet. *ταῖς*, *twelve days old*, Hes. Op. 749.

δωδεκάτημέριον, τὸ, (μέρος) *a twelfth part*, Plat. Legg. 848 C.

δωδεκάτος, *η*, *ov*, *the twelfth*, Hom.

δωδεκάφορος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bearing twelve times in the year*, Luc.

δωδεκάφυλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) *with twelve petals*, ῥόδα *δ*. Theophr.

δωδεκάφυλος, *ov*, (φυλή) of twelve tribes, Or. Sib.: τὸ *δ*, the twelve tribes of Israel, N. T.

δωδεκάωρος, *ov*, (ώρα) of twelve hours, Sext. Emp.

δωδεκαῖτες, *ες*, *v*. δωδεκαῖτες.

δωδεκαῖς, *έως*, *δ*, = χούς, because it held twelve cotylae.

δωδεκάηρης, *ες*, (ἥρα) *a twelve-oared vessel*, Ath.

Δωδώνη, *η*, Dodona, a town in Thesprotia, the seat of a very early oracle, Hom.

δῶρ and δῶρησ, Ep. for δῶρ, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 act. from δίδωμι, Hom.

δῶμα, *ατος*, τὸ, (δέω) *a house, dwelling*, both of gods and men, Hom., Pind., etc.; also in plur.: δῶμ' Αἰδαο the nether world, Hom. II. *a part of the house, a chamber, room*, esp. the chief room, the great hall in which was the ἑστία or hearth, oft. in Od., cf. δῶ and δῶμος. III. *a house, household*, Aesch. Ag. 1468, Soph. O. T. 1226, etc.

δωμάτιον, τὸ, Dim. from δῶμα, Ar. Ran. 100.

δωματίτης, *ov*, *δ*, fem. -ίτις, *idos*, *η*, *of, belonging to the house*, *δ*. ἑστία Aesch. Ag. 968.

δωματοφθορέω, (φθείρω) *to ruin house and home*, as Schütz for *δωματοφθ*, Aesch. Ag. 948.

δωμάτωρ, *αδός*, *η*, *pass.* in Aesch. Supp. 958, *δωματῶμαι* οὐ σμικρῇ *χερὶ* I am housed in no scanty way.

δωμάω, (δέω) usu. as Dep. med., = δομέω, Ap. Rh., and Lyc.

Hence

δωμήσις, *εως*, *η*, = δόμησις.

δωμήτις, *υός*, *η*, Ion. for foreg.

δωμήτωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, = δωμῆτωρ.

δωμός, Dor. for ζωμός, Epilyc. Cor. 2.

δῶναξ, *δ*, Dor. for δόναξ, δούναξ.

δῶμεν, 1 pl. conj. aor. 2 from δίδωμι, Ep. for δάμεν, II.

δωρεῖ, Ion. δωρεή, *η*, a gift, present, Hdt. 3. 130: esp. an honorary gift, Isocr. 122 A, Dem., etc. Acc. δωρεάν, like δω-τῆρη, πρῶκα, *usu.* as Adv., *as a free gift, freely, Lat. gratis*, Hdt. 5. 23; so ἐν δωρεῇ Polyb.: hence in vain, LXX.

δωρέω, *to give, present*, δῶρον Hes. Op. 82; *to present one with*, τινά *τινι* Pind. O. 6. 131: but more usu. as Dep. med., δωρούμαι II. 10. 557; *τί* *τινι* and *τινά* *τινι*, like Lat. *donare aliqui dūci* or *aliquem dūci*, Hdt. 1. 54, 2. 126, 3. 130, and Att. The aor. pass. ἐδωρήθη, c. pass. signif. in Hdt. 8. 85, and Att. Hence

δῶρημα, *ατος*, τὸ, *that which is given, a gift, present*, Hdt. 7. 38, and Trag.; c. dat. pers., Soph. Tr. 668.

δωρηματικός, *η*, *δ*, *or*, = sq., Dion. H.

δωρητικός, *η*, *δ*, *or*, *inclined to give, open-handed, liberal*, Plat. Soph. 223 C.

δωρητήρ, *ῆρος*, *δ*, a giver, Leon. Tar.

δωρητός, *η*, *δ*, *or*, (δωρέω) *inclined to gifts or presents, to be appeased thereby*, II. 9. 526.

O. T. 384. II. *presented, freely given*, Soph. O. T. 384.

Δωριᾶν, f. *δ*, *δ*, *δ*, = Δωρίων.

Δωριεύς, *έως*, *δ*, a Dorian, descendant of Δῶρος: in plur. the Dorians, Od. 19. 177.

Δωρίων, Dor. Δωριῶν, f. *δ*, *δ*, *δ*, *to imitate the Dorians in life, manners, dialect, or music*; *to speak Doric Greek*, Theocr. 15. 93: *to dress like a Dorian girl*, i. e. in a single garment open at the side; in this signif. Δωριᾶς is most usu., cf. Anacr. 58.

Δωρίος, *α*, *ov*, Dorian: esp. in poets with names of musical instruments etc., v. Δωρισί.

Δωρίς, *ιδος*, *η*, strictly fem. Adj., Dorian, ἐσθῆς Hdt. 5. 88: hence esp. 1. Δωρίς γῆ, νῆος etc., the Dorian land, i. e. Peloponnesus, Soph. O. C. 6. 95: also 2. sub. *κοῖτις*, a Dorian knife used at sacrifices, Seidl. Eur. El. 814: cf. δόρις.

Δωρισμός, Dor. for Δωρίων.

Δωρισμός, *δ*, a speaking in the Doric dialect, Dorism.

Δωριστί, Adv. in Dorian fashion: ἡ *δ*, ἄριον the Dorian mode or measure in music, Arist. Poet. 8. v. Müller Dor. 4. 6, and cf. φωνιστί, λυδιστί: in Ar. Eq. 989, with a play on δῶρον. [1]

Δωρίτης ἀγών, *δ*, (δῶρον) a game, in which the conqueror received a present, Plut., cf. ἀγυρίτης, στεφανίτης.

Δωροβόρος, *ov*, (βιβρώσκω, βόρῃ) = δωροφάγος.

Δωροδέκτης, *ov*, *δ*, (δέχομαι) one that takes bribes, LXX.

Δωροδέκω, *to be a δωροδέκτης, to accept as a present*, esp. to take as a bribe, c. acc., ἀγυρίων πολὺ Hdt. 6. 72: also absol., to take bribes, Hdt. 6. 82, Dem. 378. 12. II. c. acc. pers., like δέκω, to corrupt by bribes, Diod., cf. δωροφάγος. Pass., to have a bribe given one, Cratin. Nom. 3; hence c. acc., to receive as a bribe, Dem.: τὸ δωροδοκῶν χροῖον the bribe, Dinarch. 98. 34. Hence

Δωροδοκία, *ατος*, τὸ, a present taken as a bribe, a bribe, Dem. 236. 2.

Δωροδοκιστήρ, Adv. (Δωροδοκῶ) in bribe fashion, in Ar. Eq. 996, with a play on Δωριστί, whence some read δωροδοκιστήρ.

Δωροδοκία, *η*, a taking of bribes, openness to bribery, Dinarch. 96. 7: a bribe, Aeschin. 62. 4: δωροδοκία γραφή an indictment for bribery, more technically δῶρον γρ., Att. Process p. 351.

Δωροδόκος, *ov*, (δέχομαι) taking presents or bribes, corrupt, πράγματα *δ*. Ar. Eq. 403, and Plat. II. act. bribing, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Δωροδότης, *ov*, *δ*, (δίδωμι) a giver of presents, Mel.

Δωροκοπέω, = δωροδοκῶ, LXX.

Δωροληπτεῖω, *to take presents*: from

Δωροληπτής, *ov*, *δ*, (λαμβάνω) one that takes presents, greedy of gain, LXX. Hence

Δωροληψία, *η*, a taking of presents, Dio C.

δῶρον, τὸ, (δίδωμι) a gift, present, an honorary gift, Hom.: a votive gift or offering to a god, II. 6. 293: but δῶρα *τιος* the gifts of another, i. e. given by him, esp. δῶρα θεῶν II. 20. 265, Od. 18. 142: δ. Ἀφροδίτης the joys of love, II. 3. 54: ἔνιου *δ*, the blessing of sleep, II. 7. 482: δῶρα presents given as tribute, II. 17. 225. From Hom. downwards the usu. phrases are δῶρα δίδωαι, φέρεω, πορεύ. II. the breadth of the hand, the palm, used like παλαιστή, q. v., as a measure of length, which must have been known to Homer, v. ἑκατάδεκάστωπος.

Δωροεπίαις γραφή, *η*, the indictment of a ξένος for bribing the judges to declare him an Athenian, Lys., ap. Hesych., cf. Att. Process p. 348, 84.

Δωροτελέω, *to bring presents*, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 26.

Δωροφάγος, *ov*, (φαγείν) devouring gifts, greedy of presents, Hes. Op. 219, 262. [ἄ]

Δωροφορέω, *to bring presents*, τινί *Πλάτ*: *to give as presents or bribes*, τί *τινι* Ar. Vesp. 675, Dind., ubi vul. Δωροδοκῶν: and

Δωροφορία, *η*, a bringing of presents, Alciphr.: and

δωροφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, bringing presents, Plat. Soph. 222 D: also brought as a present. From

δωροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bringing presents, Pind. P. 5. 116: tributary, as the Mariandyni were called in reference to the Heracleots Euphor. Fr. 73.

δωροῦντομαι, Dor. for δωρόμαι, Theocr. 7. 43.

δῶς, ἦ, Lat. dos = dōsis, only found in nom., Hes. Op. 354.

δωσεῖν, Desid. from δίδωμι, to wish to give, be ready to give.

δωσέμεναι, δωσέμεν, Ep. inf. fut. from δίδωμι for δώσεμεν, Hom. δωσίδικος, ον, (δική) giving oneself up to justice, abiding by a sentence, Hdt. 6. 42, Polyb. 4. 4, 3, though Schweigh. writes δωσίδικος in both places.

δωσιπύγος, ον, (πυγή) = κναιδός.

δῶσαν, οντος, ὁ, part. fut. from δίδωμι, always going to give, always promising, hence as a name of Antigonos II, Plat.

δωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a giver, δωτήρης ἔδων givers of good, i. e. the gods, Od. 8. 325: fem. δώτειρα, Arat. Cf. δωτήρ.

δῶτης, ον, ὁ, rare form for foreg., Hes. Op. 353.

δωτινάω, f. δῶω, to receive or collect presents, Hdt. 2. 180: from δωτήν, ἡ, a gift, present, δῶρον Hom., and Hdt.: the acc. δωτινὴν Adv., as a free gift, freely, for nothing, like δωρεάν, Hdt. 1. 60. [I]

δωτός, υός, ἦ, Ion. for foreg.

δῶτωρ, οντος, ὁ = δωτήρ: δῶτορον ἔδων is addressed to Hermes, Od. 8. 335, h. Hom. 17. 12., 29. 8.

δώσωσι, 3 plur. conj. aor. 2 act. from δίδωμι, Ep. for δῶσι, II.

E

Ε, ε, ε ψιλόν, the fifth letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral ε = πέντε and πέμπτος, but ε = 5000. The ancients called this vowel εἰ, Plat. Crat. 426 C, 437 B, Dawes Misc. Crit. p. 12, as also they called ο, οῦ; in order that these, like all the monosyll. names of letters μῦ, πῖ, ρῶ etc., might be long. When in the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403) the Athenians adopted the η from the Samian alphabet, the Gramm. introduced the name of ε ψιλόν, i. e. ε without the aspirate, because in the early Gr. character Ε was one way of writing the spirit. asper; and so the vowel ε retained this name.

As the sound ει belonged prob. only to the long ε, it passed from εἰ ψιλόν to ἦτα: hence the various forms of the same word, εἰάνος εἰάνον, ἔαρ ἦρ εἰαρ, and (since ε easily passed into ι) εἰλω ἔλω, εἰκη ἔκη, εἰδὸς ἔδως, are found in use together.

Not only was ε used as the syllabic augm. of the historic tenses, but also as a prefix in many old forms, e. g. in Hom. εἰκκοῖσι, ἔειδνα, ἐέλδωρ, ἐέλδεται, ἐέλπεται, ἐέρση, and it then always has the spir. lenis, even if the word without the prefix have the spir. asper, as ἔδνα ἔειδνα, except in one case, ἔε for ἔ. It seems often to be inserted between two consonants, as ἀλγος ἀλέγω, ἀλκη ἀλέω, Butt. Lexil. voc. ἀφρονε 2.

ε, usu. doubled εἴ, also repeated three or four times, an exclamation of pain or grief: woe! woe! more rarely εἴ or εἴ: most freq. in Trag., and Ar.

ε, him-, her- or it-self, etc., Lat. se, acc. sing. and plur. reflex. Pron. of 3d pers. without nominat. and always enclitic: freq. in Hom., but rare in Att., as there the compd. εἰάνον is usu. taken as the reflex. Pron.: this appears in εἰ αὐτόν, εἰ αὐτήν, εἰ ἑμῶν, him self, Od. 8. 396, II. 14. 162. The Att. usage is confined to such places as require no emphasis on the Pron.; though it is used in oppos., when in a speech quoted in oratione obliqua the speaker himself is meant: the plur. is more freq. than sing. in Att. A rarer Ep. form is εἴ II. 20. 171: it is never enclitic.

II. without reflex. sense, for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτός, him, her, it, freq. in Hom., but never in Att. This usage is most rare in neut., as II. 1. 236; as plur., only h. Hom. Ven. 268.

εἶ, exclam. of wonder or displeasure: sometimes doubled εἶα, εἶα, Lat. uah! also εἶα. Prob. imperat. from εἶω for εἶε, let be! Also used like ἄγε, φέρε, εἶα δὴ, come then! [oft. by synizesis as monosyll.], Erf. Soph. Ant. 95, Br. Ar. Nub. 932, Ran. 1243.]

εἶω, for εἶε, 3 sing. impf. from εἶω.

εἶω, 1 sing. impf. from εἶμυ, I was, Ion. for ἦν: hence came the other Ion. form ἦα and old Att. ἦ, II. 14. 321. In Ion. prose also 2 sing. εἶε and 2 plur. εἶετε.

εἶς, and length. Ep. εἶας, 3 sing. pres. from εἶω, II.: inf. εἶω, Ep. εἶω, Od.

εἶαγ, perf. 2 of ἄγνυμι c. pass. signifi., Hes. Op. 532.

εἶαγγ, aor. 2 pass. of ἄγνυμι, Hom. [ἄ in Hom. except II. 11. 558.]

εἶδα, perf. 2 of ἀνδάνω, part. εἶδώς: Hom. uses only acc. part. εἶδῶτα.

εἶλῃ, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. of εἶλω, II.: some write εἶαλ. [ἄ]

εἶλωκα perf., εἶλῶν aor. of ἀλίσκομαι. [ἄ]

εἶλῶκεν, Lac. for -ένα, inf. perf. of ἀλίσκομαι, Plat. Lys. 14.

εἶν, Conj. (strictly εἰ ἄν, if, if so be that, in case that, followed by Conjunctive: c. Optat. only in orat. obliqua, when the sentiments of another are quoted, but this is a rare case, Herm. Vig. n. 312: c. Indicat. fut., only in very late writers.—It is distinguished from εἰ, in that εἰ expresses a mere supposition, εἰν relates to a real contingency, and so usually implies something future, Herm. Vig. n. 312. Hom. instead of this Conjunction uses εἰ κε or αἴ κε: the Att. contract it into ἦν (though this is also in Hom.), and εἰν.

II. with Verbs of seeing and inquiring, it answers to Lat. an, our if, whether, σκόπει εἰν ἰκανόν ἦ see if it be enough: but without any verb expressed, to try whether, Schneid. Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 12.

III. εἰν καὶ even if, granting that, often separated, e. g. εἰν τις καὶ etc.: εἰν ἢ if not, except, unless, and εἰν ἄρα μὴ if perhaps not: εἰν περ..., if at all events: εἰν τε..., εἰν τε..., in positive clauses, be it that..., or that..., like εἴτε, εἴτε, sive..., sive..., for which is also found εἰν τε καὶ Soph. Ant. 327; but in indirect questions, whether..., or...: εἰν τε..., εἰν τε μὴ..., be it that..., or not... IV. after relat. Pronouns and Particles εἰν stands for ἄν, e. g. ὅς εἰν ὅσσοις, ὅπου εἰν ὅπου, where- soever, but this only in N. T., and very late writers.

εἰληφόρος, ον, (εἰλόν) wearing a thin light robe, epith. of Ἥρας, Antim. 85.

εἰάνον, τό, v. sq.

εἰάνος, ἡ, ὄν, an old Homer. Adj., known as such only from II., used of all things fit for putting on or wearing from their beauty, lightness, or convenience, fit for wear, hence the deriv. from ἐννυμι is prob. right: εἰανὸν κατὰ with linen good for wear- ing, i. e. fine and white, II. 18. 352, 23. 254; so πέπλος εἰανός a fine or light veil, II. 5. 734, 8. 385; and εἰανός κασσίτερος tin beat out thin and so made fit for wear, II. 18. 612.

B. hence neut. as Subst. τό εἰάνον, sub. εἰμα or ἰματίον, a rich state-robe, fit for goddesses, ladies of rank etc., to wear, II. 3. 385, 419, 14. 178, h. Ven. 63, also εἰανόν II. 16, 9; the Masc. εἰανός, sub. πέπλος, is found II. 21. 507. [in II. ἄ in Adj., ἄ in Subst., Clarke II. 3. 385, Herm. Orph. Arg. 880: later authors use ἄ or ἄ, as suits the metre.]—(Buttm. Lexil. in voc. is led by this difference of quantity to assume a twofold root: 1. ἐν- νυμι for the Subst.: 2. εἶω for the Adj.; which would then have as its orig. sense yielding, giving way, and so flexible, pliant, clasping. Nor is this very improb., as the Subst., like ἐννυμι, has the digamma, II. 14. 178., 21. 507; whereas the Adj. has not, v. II. 18. 352, 612., 23. 254.)

εἶα, aor. 1 act. of ἄγνυμι for ἦα, Hom.

ΕΑΡ, ἔαρος, τό, Hom., and Hdt.: in later poets, as Theocr., εἰαρ, ἔαρος: contr. ἦρ, ἦρος, rare in nom., Alc. 24, but in genit. and dat. the only forms used in Att. prose, cf. ἦρι:—spring, Hom., etc.: ἔαρ νέον ἱστάμενον early spring, Od. 19. 519; ἄμα τῷ ἔαρι at the beginning of spring, Hdt. 5. 31. Later poets use it of any thing early, young, or fresh, the prime, γένιον ἔαρ the first down on the chin, ὕμνον, χαρίτων ἔαρ Anth., cf. Hdt. 7. 162.

II. the sap, which rises in spring; ἔαρ ἀλσὺς oil, Nic., and so ἔαρ alone, Call. Fr. 201: hence of men, blood, Opp. (Strictly φέαρ, Lat. ver, cf. Pers. behār.)

εἰρίδρεπτος, ον, (δρέπω) plucked in spring, Pind. Fr. 45.

εἰρίω, f. ἴω, to pass the spring, Lat. vernare, Xen. An. 3. 5, 15, like χεμαδῶν hiemare. II. to enjoy spring, to be green, etc., as in spring, Philo: also in Med. λευμάνες ἄνθρωποι εἰρίζουσι Plat. Ax. 371 C.

εἰρινός, ἡ, ὄν, rarely ος, ον Matth. Eur. Hipp. 76, Lat. ver-

nus, of spring, ἔρη ἔ. spring-time, Polyb.; ἄλλος ἔ. the heat of spring, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22. In Hom. *εἶαρ*: Att. ἡρινός. [1]

ἐαροτρεφής, ἔς, (τρέφω) nourished, flourishing in spring, Orph. ἐαρόχρους, ov, (χρῶς) spring-colored, fresh green, Orph. ἐάρτερος, α, ov, poet. for ἐαρινός, Nic. εἶσι, 3 plur. pres. from εἶμι, Ep. for εἰσί, Hom. εἶσται, Dor. part. fem. from εἶμι, for ὄσθα. ἔαται, 3 plur. pres. from ἔμαι, Ion. for ἦνται, Il.: so ἔατο, imperf. for ἦντο, Il.

*ἐάτος, α, ov, verb. Adj. from ἔαω, to be suffered, Eur. Phoen. 1210; to be let alone, ἐατ. εἶναι φεύγειν Hdt. 8. 109. II. ἐατέον, one must suffer, Plat. Gorg. 512 E. ἐαυτότης, πτος, ἡ, identity, Proclus: from ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, οὔ, plur. ἐαυτῶν etc., Ion. ἐαυτοῦ etc., Att. contr. αὐτοῦ etc., of himself etc.; Pron. reflex. of 3d pers.; but not seldom in Att. for 1st and 2d, ἐαυτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ, in cases easily determined from the context; though in all these Elms. Heracl. 144, 814, would write αὐτοῦ etc. The usage of the plur. ἐαυτῶν, ἐαυτοῖς etc., for ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλοις, of one another, is more rare, Erf. Soph. Ant. 154, Heind. Plat. Lys. 215 B, Parm. 133 B: this use was at first prob. confined to the dual, Alb. Hesych. 1. 1059. Both ἐαυτοῦ and αὐτοῦ are post-Hom.: in Hom. always divisim, ἑὸ αὐτοῦ, οἱ αὐτῶ, ἐ αὐτῶν etc., Lat. *sui ipsius* etc., Wolf Hes. Th. 470.—In many cases it is indifferent whether the pers. Pron. αὐτοῦ or the reflex. αὐτοῦ be used, and so it is often hard to decide, v. esp. Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 140.*

*ἐάφθῃ, Hom. form, only found Il. 13. 543, and 14. 419, ἐπὶ δ' ἄσπις ἐάφθῃ καὶ κόρυς, ἐπ' αὐτῶ ἄσπις ἐάφθῃ. Most follow Tyrannio ap. Schol. Ven. in drawing it from ἀπτω, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. for ἥφθῃ, in which case it is upon him *were fastened*, i. e. to him *clung* his shield and helmet;—i. e. they fell all together, whereas in other cases the arms flew off as a man fell. Aristarch. brings it from ἐπομαι, shield and helmet *followed after*, which would be quite irreg. in point of form. In both cases the syllabic augm. before a Verb not having the digamma is objectionable. For a full discussion of the word v. Spitzn. Exc. xxiv ad Il.*

*ἐΑῶ, fut. ἐάσω: imperf. ἐών: aor. ἐασα, poet. ἔασα: poet. pres. εἶω, εἶω, Hom. To let, i. e. to let happen, suffer, allow, permit, Lat. *sistere*; and so often absol., οὐκ ἐὰς Κρονίδης, oft. c. acc. pers. et inf., τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἐὰ Παλλὰς Hóm.: also with collat. notion of carelessness, τοῖσδε ἐὰ φθινύειν leave them alone to perish, Il.: οὐκ ἐὰν not to suffer, Il. 4. 55, i. e. to forbid, hinder, prevent, Od. 19. 25, and freq. in Hdt.: also, to persuade not to do . . . , Thuc. 1. 133: οὐκ ἐὰν . . . , ἀλλὰ . . . , where κελεύειν must be supplied with the latter clause, Valck. Hdt. 7. 104: c. dupl. acc., οὐκ ἐάσει σε τοῦτο will not allow thee this, Soph. Ant. 538. II. to let go, let alone, let be, Lat. *omitte*, c. acc., ἐὰ χόλον, Od. 9. 260; μηροστήνη ἐὰ βουλὴν heed not the suitors' plan, Od. 2. 281; ἐὰν τινα to let one alone, let him go about his business, Il. 24. 557, Od. 8. 509; ἐὰν τινὶ τὰν to let a man of a thing, i. e. keep or hinder him from it, Plat. Legg. 969 C.*

2. in same signif., c. inf. κλέειν ἐάσωμεν we have done with stealing, let it alone, Il. 24. 71; also absol. ἀλλ' ἔγε δὴ καὶ ἔασον have done, let be, Il. 21. 221; θεὸς τὸ μὲν δώσει, τὸ δ' ἐάσει he will give one thing, the other he will let alone (i. e. not give), Od. 14. 444: ἐὰν χερσίν i. e. to let alone, Hdt. 6. 23. III. Med. δαδῶν τινὶ τι to give up a thing to another, Soph. O. C. 368.—Fut. med. ἐάσωμαι in pass. signif. Thuc. 1. 742. [2] in pres. and imperf., 2 in fut. and aor. in all good poets. From Hom. downwds. 3 sing. pres. ἐῖ, and imperat. pres. ἐῖ oft. as monosyll., Heyne Il. 5. 256: so Att., Erf. Ant. 95, v. sub ἐα.]

*ἐάων, Ep. gen. plur. of εἶς for ἕων, Hom. [2] ἐβῶν, 3 plur. aor. 2 of βαίνω, Aeol. and Ep. for ἔβησαν, Hom. ἐβδμήκοντα, Dor. for ἐβδομήκοντα. ἐβδομάγενής, ἔς, (*γένω) born on the seventh day: Plut., as epith. of Apollo; cf. also sq., which indeed is preferred by Valckn. Aristot. p. 115.*

ἐβδομάγενής, ου, δ, (ἐβδμή, ἔγω) epith. of Apollo, to whom the Spartans offered sacrifices on the seventh of every month,

Aesch. Sept. 800: c. Spanh. Call. Del. 251, Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie, p. 65. n.

ἐβδομαῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐβδομος) belonging to seven: weekly, Gal. ἐβδομαῖος, αἰα, ἀν, (ἐβδομος) on the seventh day, Hipp., Thuc. 2. 49.

ἐβδομάκις, Adv., seven times, Call.: from ἐβδομάς, ἀδός, ἡ, the number seven. II. a time of seven days, a week, Arist. Pol.: also of seven years, septenary, Plut. ἐβδομάτος, ου, =ἐβδομος, the seventh, Hom.

ἐβδομεῖναι, as Pass., to be born on the seventh of the month and called thereafter, Lys. ap. Harp.

ἐβδομήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl., seventy, Hdt. i. 32, etc. Hence ἐβδομήκοντάκις, Adv., seventy times, LXX.

ἐβδομήκοντός, ου, δ, —οὔτως, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἔτος) seventy years old. ἐβδομήκοστος, ἡ, ὄν, the seventieth, Hipp.

ἐβδομος, ἡ, ov, (ἐπτά) the seventh. II. ἡ ἐβδμή, (ἡμέρα) the seventh day of the lunar month, Hdt. 6. 57; the Rom. Nonae.

ἐβνίος, ἡ, ov, of ebony: from ἐβενος, ἡ, the ebony-tree, ebony, Hdt. 3. 97; also ἐβέρη, Theophr. There were two kinds, the black Ethiopian, and the variegated Indian (ποικίλη).

ἐβην, ἡς, ἡ, aor. 2 of βαίνω. Med. ἐβησάμην, with Ep. collat. form ἐβήσετο, Hom.

ἐβίσκος, ἡ, =ιβίσκος.

ἐβλάβην, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐβλάβησαν, 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. from βλάπτω.

ἐβλητο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. syncope. of βάλλω, c. pass. signif., Il. ἔβραιζω, f. ἴσω, to speak Hebrew, Joseph.: also =ἰουδαῖζω, Eccl.

ἐβραῖστῃ, Adv. in the Hebrew tongue, N. T.

ἐγγαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, also ἐγγεῖος, ου, (γῆ) in or of the land, native, Aesch. Pers. 922. II. usu. of property, in land, consisting of land, ἔγγ. κτήματα landed property, Xen. Symp. 4. 31; κτήσεις ἔγγ. καὶ οἰκία Böckh Inscr. 1. 862; συμβόλαιον ἔγγ. opp. to ναυτικόν, Dem. 893. 15; τόκος ἔγγ. rent, opp. to common interest, Dem.

ἐγγαλήνις, f. ἴσω, to be calm, to live quietly, Diog. L. ἐγγᾶλος, ov, (γάλα) giving milk, in milk.

ἐγγάμεω, to marry into a family.

ἐγγάμιος, f. ἴσω, to give in marriage.

ἐγγάμιος, ov, (γάμος) married. [2] ἐγγαστρίμναις, εως, δ, ἡ, (γαστήρ, μνῆτις) one that prophesies from the belly, cf. ἐγγαστρίμνιμος.

ἐγγαστρίμυχαῖρα, ἡ, comic word in Hippon. Fr. 56, one who makes havoc with his belly.

ἐγγαστρίμυθος, ov, a ventriloquist, one that prophesies from the belly, LXX.

ἐγγάστριος, ov, (γαστήρ) in the womb.

*ἐγγένεια, (γένεα) poet. esp. Ep. perf. of ἐγγίγνομαι (v. *γῶω), to be born in: to live in, Ἰάλω Hom., only in 3 plur. ἐγγεγγάει.*

ἐγγένωνται, 3 plur. conj. aor. 1 from ἐγγίνομαι in trans. signif., to engender or breed in, εὐλὰς ἔγγ. Il. 19. 26. (no pres. ἐγγίνομαι is found.)

ἐγγεῖος, ov, (γέα, γῆ) =ἐγγαῖος, Dem. 914. 9, etc.; esp. II. of plants, sprung from the earth, Plat. Tim. 90 A, opp. to ζῶα.

ἐγγεῖοτος, ov, or better ἐγγεῖός, (τρικτύς) born in the land, indigenous, Theophr.

ἐγγεῖοφυλλος, ov, (φύλλον) having creeping foliage, Id.

*ἐγγελαστής, οὔ, δ, a mocker, scoffer, Eur. Hipp. 1000: from ἐγγελάω, f. δῶω, to laugh one in the face, laugh at, mock, jeer at one, c. dat., like Lat. *irridere*, Eur. Med. 1355, etc.; also κατὰ πῶς Soph. O. C. 1339: absol. to mock, jeer, Soph. El. 807, and Eur. II. to laugh in or among, αἶψα κίμας ἐγγελάσῃa gently rippling, Sosicr. ap. Ath. 474 A: cf. γελᾶω. [2] αἶσω*

ἐγγενέτης, ου, δ, in-born, native, Ar. Rh.: from ἐγγένης, ἔς, (γένος) in-born, native, Hdt. 2. 47: natural, Pind. N. 10. 95: ἔγγ. θεοὶ gods of the race or country, Erf. Soph. Ant. 199.

II. born of the same race, kindred, Soph. O. T. 1168. Adv. —νῶς, =γγυσίως, or like kinsmen, Soph. O. T. 1225.

ἐγγεννάω, to generate or produce in, τινὶ Plut.

ἐγγεῖομαι, (γέωω) to taste, taste of, πῶς Polyb.

ἐγγήραμα, ατος, τό, the joy or delight of old age, Plut.

ἐγγηράσκω, c. fut. ἄνω [ᾶ], to grow old in, ταῖς βασιλείαις Polyb. : med. fut. δέσσειν, to grow old, wear out, Thuc. 6. 18.

ἐγγηροτρόφος, = γηροτρόφος.

ἐγγίγνομαι, and later ἐγγίνομαι [ῖ], fut. ἐγγενήσομαι, Dep. med., to be produced in, to grow in, to take place, happen, arise in, or among, c. dat., Hdt. 5. 3.

II. to come in, intervene, pass, of Conversation, Hdt. 2. 121. 4; but most usu. of Time: χρόνον ἐγγινομένου, ἐγγενομένου Hdt. 1. 190, Thuc. 1. 113, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 339 E.

III. ἐγγίγνεται it is allowed, like ἔξεστι, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 132., 6. 38.

IV. for aor. ἐγγεί- νασθαι, v. ἐγγέινονται.

ἐγγίνωσκω, and later ἐγγίνω, to acknowledge, ἀνοω, Aretae.

ἐγγίζω, f. ἴσω, (ἐγγός) to bring near, bring up to, τὰ τι Polyb.

II. usu. intrans., to be near, come near, approach, τινί and (like ἐγγύς) τινός Polyb.; also with εἰς and πρὸς, LXX: and absol. to draw nigh, be at hand, Ib.

ἐγγίνομαι, ἐγγίνωσκω, v. ἐγγίγω. [ῖ]

ἐγγίοναι, Hipp., and Arist. H. A., Comparat.; and ἐγγιστος, η, on, most freq. neut. pl. as Adv. ἐγγιστα Hipp., Superl., from ἐγγύς.

ἐγγίλαυκος, or, blueish, blue, Dioid.

ἐγγίλισχος, or, somewhat sticky.

ἐγγίλυκαίνω, to sweeten, soften, Euseb.

ἐγγίλικος, or, (γλυκός) sweetish, Diosc.

ἐγγίλυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγγίλυμα) carved work, Themist.

ἐγγίλυσμα, (γλυκός) to have a sweet taste, Hdt. 2. 92.

ἐγγίλυφος, f. ψω, to cut in, carve, esp. in stone, Hdt. 2. 4. [ῦ]

ἐγγίλωτογαστήρ, ορος, ὅ, ἡ, = γλωσσόγαστήρ, Ar. Av. 1695:

ἐγγίλωτοπιπέω, (γλωσσά, τιπύω) to coin with the tongue, to be always talking of, Ar. Eq. 782.

ἐγγίοντεύω, to bring on by charms, τινί τι Philostr.

ἐγγιόφωβος, to nail on, Gal.

ἐγγιόφωσις, εως, ἡ, a nailing or fixing in, fastening, Gal.

ἐγγίονος, ὅ, usu. distinguished from ἐκγονος, as meaning a grandson: but ἐγγίονος = ἐκγονος is read Plat. Rep. 364 E, ubi v. Stallb.: ἡ ἐγγόνη a granddaughter, Artem.: also ἡ ἐγγονος Plut.: τὰ ἐγγόνια the fruit of the womb, Arist. Pol. Later ἐγγονος was used just like the older ἐκγονος.

ἐγγράμματος, or, (γράμμα) marked by letters, written, opp. to spoken, Epict.

ἐγγραπτός, or, = ἐγγραφος, Polyb.

ἐγγραυλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a small fish, a sprat, Ael., also ἐγκρασίχολος.

ἐγγράφειν, ἡ, a registering, registration, Dem. 996. 1: an inscription.

ἐγγράφος, or, (γράφω) written in, written, Polyb.: esp. of the written word, Eccl. Adv. -φως.

ἐγγράφω, f. ψω, to mark in or on, to paint on, ζῶα ἐς τὴν ἐσθίτην ἐγγ. Hdt. 1. 203: to write in or on, γράμματα στήλην or ἐν στήλῃ Hdt. 4. 91., 2. 102; and so med., Aesch. Tr. 789: Pass., ἐγγεγραμμένους τι having it written on, Soph. Tr. 157.

II. to enter in the public register or accounts, to set down, Ar. Pac. 1180: esp. in case of a youth when come to manhood, εἰς κώρας ἐγγρ. Dem. 412. 25: also to enter in the judge's list, to indict, λοιποταξίω Aeschin. 48. 1: ἐγγεγραμμένους ἐν ἀποπόλει registered among the state-debtors, Dem. 771. 6. [ῦ]

ἐγγυάλλω, f. ξω, (γυάλλω) strictly, to put into the palm of the hand: hence to put into one's hands, grant in full, impart: Hom. has it metaph. τιμὴν, κῖδος, κράτος, but also ἐδνα, ἴππους; and Od. 16. 66, to give over a man to the care of another. Ep. word, also used by Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D.

ἐγγυάω, f. ἥσω: when augmented, usu. γγγύων, γγγύησα, but in perf. commonly ἐγγεγύηκα, on which and other irregularities of augm. v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 5. 8. Anm. 5. n. To give or hand over, esp. as a pledge, to plight, Lat. spondeo: hence to betroth, θυγατέρα ἐγγυῶν τινι Hdt. 6. 57, opp. to ἐγγυᾶσθαι to accept an offer (cf. inf.), to engage, promise, c. acc. et inf., Ar. Plut. 1202.

B. Med. to pledge or plight oneself, to give a pledge: in full ἐγγυῶν ἐγγυᾶσθαι Plat. Legg. 953 E: δεῖλὰ δεῖλῶν ἐγγυᾶν ἐγγυᾶσθαι a rogue's word is poor surety, Od. 8. 351; hence proverb. ἐγγύα, πᾶρα δ' ἄρα, cf. also Epich. p. 91.

2. to promise under a pledge: oft. joined with inf. aor. et fut., ἐγγυᾶσθαι παρέχειν Lys. 132. 2: sometimes c. acc. et inf., Pind. O. 11. 16: also c. acc. rei, to answer for, τι

ap. Dem. 713. 3; more rarely c. acc. pers., ἐγγυᾶσθαι τινά τινα to give surety for him to another, Dem. 901. 14; and in same sense ἐγγύην ἐγγυᾶσθαι τινα πρὸς τινα Heind. Plat. Phaed. 115 D. But C. Pass., ἐγγυᾶσθαι τὴν θυγατέρα παρὰ τινος to accept an offer of marriage, Hdt. 6. 130, cf. Dem. 1311. 20.

ἐγγύη, ἡ, (γυῖος) surety given by putting a pledge in one's hand: in gen. surety, security, bail, whether received or given, Od. 8. 351, v. ἐγγυᾶω B; ἐγγύην τιθέναι Aesch. Eum. 898. II. a betrothing, Plat. Legg. 774 E [ῦ, later also ὁ Anth.]

ἐγγύσιος, εως, ἡ, a giving bail or security, v. 1. Dem. 724. 6.

ἐγγυήτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who stands bail, gives security, a surety, ἐγγ. καθιστάειν Hdt. 1. 196, and ap. Dem. 712. 22; παρέχειν Plat. Legg. 871 E.

ἐγγυήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to bail or surety.

ἐγγυητός, ἡ, ὄν, pledged, plighted: betrothed, legally married, Dem. 1365. 18.

ἐγγύθεν, Adv. (ἐγγύς) from nigh at hand, hard by, near, oft. in Hom. and Att.: sometimes c. dat., ἐγγύθεν τινί hard by him, Il. 17. 554, Il. 18. 133; also c. gen., Aesch. Cho. 852.

II. of Time, nigh at hand, Il. 18. 133., 19. 409. [ῦ]

ἐγγυθήκη, ἡ, and in Luc. ἐγγυθόα, a chest or case to keep things in, Luc. II. a stand for vessels, tripods, etc., Ath., Lat. incitega, Müller Arch. d. Kunst § 299. 9. Scaliger's reading, ἀγνοθήκη, is not required: for ἀγνος, ἀγχι, ἐγγύς are near akin.

ἐγγυθί, Adv. hard by, near, in Hom. usu. c. gen., seldom, as Il. 22. 300, c. dat., sometimes absol., as Il. 7. 341, and Hes.

II. of Time, nigh at hand, soon, Il. 10. 251. [ῦ]

ἐγγυθίω, also ἐγγυθώω, (γυῖος) to put into the hands. II. to stretch the limbs upon, τινί LXX.

ἐγγυμνάω, f. ἄσω, to exercise in. Med. to exercise or practise oneself, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.

ἐγγυος, or, giving surety or bail: hence secured, under good security, Lys. 902. 3. II. as Subst., = ἐγγυητής, ὁ ἐγγυος a surety, Xen. Vect. 4. 20, Arist. Oec.

ἔγγυς, 2d Adv., of Place, near, nigh, at hand; very freq. in Hom., who uses it either absol. or c. gen., hard by, near, to; later also c. dat., Eur. Heracl. 37, for which construct. Il. 11. 340 is sometimes quoted, cf. ἐγγύθεν, ἐγγυθί.

II. of Time, nigh at hand, soon, Il. 22. 453; Od. 10. 86. III. of Numbers, etc., nearly, ἐρεσι ἐγγύς εἰκοσι Thuc. 6. 5; ἐγγύς ἐνιαυτοῦ Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28. οὐδ' ἐγγύς not nearly, i. e. not by a great deal, like πολλοῦ γέ δεῖ, Plat. Symp. 198 B, cf. Wolf Leptin. p. 238: c. inf., ἐγγύς τοῦ οὐδεῖα all but expecting, Plat., also without τοῦ.

IV. coming near, i. e. like, akin to, οἱ Ζηνὺς ἐγγύς Aesch. Fr. 146: esp. in construct. ἐγγύς τι τινός Heind. Plat. Phaed. 65 A: but also c. dat.—Post-Hom. in Comparat. ἐγγύων, or, and ἐγγυτέρως, α, or, Adv. ἐγγυτέρω, nearer, Superl. ἐγγιστος and ἐγγίστατος, Adv. ἐγγίστατα as near as possible, τοῦ νῦν πρό- που Thuc. 1. 13; also ἐγγυρτάτω. Comp. and Superl. very freq. in last sign., nearer, more like: coming very near, most like. (Akin to ἐγγι, q. v.) [ῦ] Hence

ἐγγύτης, πρὸς, ἡ, nearness, neighbourhood, late. [ῦ]

ἐγγύσιος, or, (γυῖος) angular, forming an angle, esp. a right angle, Hom.: ἄλφει ἐν τομῇ ἐγγ. cut square, Thuc. 1. 93.

ἐγγυνοειδής, ἐς, = foreg., Theophr.

ἐγδυθήσων, 3 plur. aor. i from γδυθῆναι, Ep. for δου. Il. 11. 45.

ἐγδυθρόων, or, gen. ονος, (πρην) rousing the mind.

ἔγγειρα, fut. ἐγγρά: aor. ἡγεῖρα: perf. ἐγγήγεκα. Pass. perf. ἐγγήγεμαι: synoop. aor. ἡγγόμην, inf. ἐγγέρσθαι: besides these, perf. ἐγγήγορα, Hom. ἐγγήγορα, with signf. of pres. pass.; plupf. as imperf. ἐγγήγομαι, with signf. of impf. pass. (From ἐγγήγορα came the Hom. part. pres. ἐγγήγορον, the later pres. ἐγγήγορος, and the N. T. form γρηγορέω, all intrans.) Of the Act. Hom. uses the pres. imperf. and aor., and the pres. and aor. of Pass.

1 Act. to awaken, wake up, rouse, stir, ἐξ ὕπνου or ὕπνω- οντας Hom.; c. gen., εὐνῆς ἐγ. Eur. H. F. 1050: but post-Hom. often without any addition.

2 metaph. to rouse, stir up, Π. 5. 208; ἐπεὶ μιν ἔγειρε διδὸς νόος Il. 15. 242: also ἐγείρειν Ἄρπα to stir the fight; so μάχην, φύλοισιν etc., Hom.: ἐγ. τινα ἐπὶ ἔργον Hes. Op. 20: πῦρ ἐγ. to wake up the flame, Aesch. Ag. 299; λαμπρά ἐγ. Ar. Ran. 340: and freq. metaph., to wake

up the muse, the song, etc., ἐγ. λύραν, μέλος, θρήνον Pind. N. 10. 39, Cratin. Troph. 10, Soph. O. C. 1779. 2. to raise from a sick bed or from the dead, N. T. 3. to raise, erect a building, Anth.

B. Pass. to wake, get up from bed, rise, Od. 20. 100, Hdt. 4. 9, etc.: aor. also to keep watch, ἀμύει πυρὶν Il. 7. 434: to rouse, stir oneself, be excited by passion etc., Hes. Sc. 196, Dem. 439. 1. Cf. ἔγγραμι. II. the Act. in intrans. signif. is rare and only poet., except in perf. ἐγρήγορα, v. sub init.

(Hence ἔγρηπτος: prob. akin to ἐγείρω).

ἐγεντο, Dor. shortd. for ἐγένετο, Hes. Th. 705, and Pind.

ἐγερσίβητος, ov, (βόαω) waking one by crowing, Anth.

ἐγερσίγελως, ωτος, δ, ἡ, laughter-stirring, Anth.

ἐγερσίθεατρος, ov, (θέατρον) exciting the theatre, i. e. the audience, Anth.

ἐγερσίμαχος, ov, δ, =sq., Anth.

ἐγερσίμαχος, ov, (μάχη) battle stirring, Anth.

ἐγερσίμοθος, ov, = foreg., Opp.

ἐγέρσιμος, ov, (ἐγείρω) waking, easily waked: ἐγ. θνους sleep from which one wakes, opp. to the sleep of death, Theocr.

ἐγερσιος, ov, contr. vous, ov, soul stirring, Nonn.

ἐγερσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγείρω) a waking, Hipp.: a rousing, stirring up, excitement, Plat. Tim. 70 C: a raising, building up, Joseph.

ἐγερσίφλης, ἐς, (φάος) light-stirring: ἐ. λίθος the fire-stone, Anth.

ἐγερσίχορος, ov, stirring or leading the dance, Opp.

ἐγέρτερον, verb. Adj. from ἐγείρω, one must raise, Rhcs. 690.

ἐγερτήριον, τό, an excitement, Ael.

ἐγέρτι, Adv. (ἐγείρω) stirring, eagerly, busily, Soph. Ant. 413: wakefully, Rhcs. 524. [I]

ἐγερτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐγέρσιμος, waking, stirring, rousing, τινός Plat. Rep. 523 D.

ἐγέρτιος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐγείρω) = ἐγέρσιμος, Arist. Somn.

ἐγυήρατο, Ion. for ἐγυήρμενοι ἦσαν, 3 pl. plpf. pass. from ἐγείρω.

ἐγμημα, aor. 1 act. of γαμέω.

ἐγκαθαρμόω, f. ὄσω, to fit in, Ar. Lys. 682.

ἐγκαθεζομαι, f. ἐθούμαι, Dep. med., to sit in, settle oneself, Ar. Ecol. 23, encamp, Thuc. 4. 2: eis ὅσον Ar. Ran. 1523.

ἐγκαθέρω, also—γνώω and—γνύμι, f. ξω, to shut up, enclose, confine, Plat.

ἐγκάθετος, ov, (ἐγκαθίμι) put in, adopted, Hyperid. ap. A. B.: esp. put in secretly, suborned, Plat. Ax. 368 E. Adv. —τως, D. od.

ἐγκαθεύδω, f. εὐδήσω, to sleep in, Arist. H. A.

ἐγκαθέψω, f. ψήσω, to boil in any thing, Hipp.

ἐγκαθηβώ, f. ἡσώ, to pass one's youth in: in gen. to live agreeably in, Eur. Hipp. 1096.

ἐγκάθημαι, Dep., to sit in or on, lie in ambush, Ar. Ach. 343.

ἐγκαθιδρύω, f. ὄσω, to place in, erect or set up in, χθονί v. Eur. I. T. 978. Pass., in Philox. Symp., v. Com. Gr. 3. 636. [v]

ἐγκαθίσω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἴδω, to seat in or upon, Plat. Rep. 553 C.

II. intr. to sit at or upon, τινί Pind. P. 4. 272: Med. ἐγκαθίσσασθαι eis θρόνον to take one's seat, Hdt. 5. 26.

ἐγκαθίμι, f. ἡσώ, to let down, Ar. Lys. 308, to transmit, commit, Aesch. Fr. 79.

ἐγκάθισμα, atos, τό, (ἐγκαθίω) a sitting in a thing, esp. in a vapor bath, Diosc.

II. a hesitation in pronouncing difficult consonants, Dion. H. III. late, a watching, lying in wait, Lat. insidiare.

ἐγκαθισμός, δ, = foreg.

ἐγκαθίστημι, f. στήσω, to place, put or appoint in, τόπω Eur. I. T. 982, cf. Thuc. 1. 4: to put, place or set between. Med. c. aor. 2, perf., et plpf. act., to stand or be placed in or among others, Thuc. 1. 122.

ἐγκαθοράω, to view in: to direct one's eye to, watch, Plat. Epin. 990 E.

ἐγκαθορμίζω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἴδω, to bring into harbour: usu. in Med. to run into harbour, come to anchor, Thuc. 4. 1. Hence

ἐγκαθορμιστός, εως, ἡ, a putting into harbour, τῶν νεῶν Arr.

ἐγκαθυβρίω, to riot, revel in a thing, τρυφαίς Eur. Tro. 957.

ἐγκαίνια, τὰ, (καῖνός) a feast of dedication, LXX. Hence

ἐγκαίνιζω, to renew, dedicate, consecrate, LXX. and N. T.

ἐγκαίνισις, εως, ἡ, LXX., and

ἐγκαίνισμός, δ, (ἐγκαινίω) a consecration, inauguration, LXX.: spiritual renewal, Ecol.

ἐγκαίρια, ἡ, a convenient, favorable time; in gen. that which is fit, suitable or proper, Plat. Polit. 305 D: opp. to ἀκαίρια: from ἐγκαίριος, ov, at a convenient time, seasonable, proper, Plat. Legg. 928 A. Adv. —ως, Aret.

ἐγκαίω, f. καίσω, to burn in or at the end, ὀβελοὶ ἐγκεκαυμένοι Eur. Cycl. 393.

2. to paint in encaustic, i. e. with colors mixed with wax and burnt in, Lat. encausta pingere, LXX., cf. Plin. 35. 11.

II. to make a fire in, prob. only in pass. οἰκοὶ ἐγκαίμενοι heated chambers, Luc.

ἐγκάκω, (κακός) to behave badly or cowardly therein. II. c. acc. ἐνεκακῶσαν τὸ πέμπειν they omitted through cowardice to send, Polyb.

ἐγκάλλω, fut. ἐγκαλέσω: perf. ἐγκέκληκα: to call upon, esp. in the way of accusation. Construct: c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to bring an accusation against one, charge something upon one,

φόνον τινί Soph. El. 778, ἀδικίαν τινί, etc.; also ἐγκ. τινί ἄς . . or δι . . , Xen. An. 7. 7, 44, etc.; c. dat. et inf., Thuc. 4. 123: oft. also c. dat. pers. only, to accuse, Xen., etc.: and in gen. of actions, etc., to upbraid, blame, censure: c. acc. rei only, to bring as a charge, Thuc. 5. 46: hence χλόν, νεῖκος ἐγκ. to throw the blame of anger, of quarrel on another, Soph. Phil.

328, O. T. 702. Cf. ἐγκλημα. 2. as law term, to prosecute, Dem. 907. 6, ἐγκ. δίκην τινί 1014. 8.

3. of creditors, to call for, claim a debt, χρέος Isocr. 402 C, cf. Xen. An. 7. 7, 33.

B. in Med. like Act. to accuse, τινί Arist. Eth. N.: to bring a charge, πόρος τινα Eur. Melanipp. 9.

ἐγκάλυνδω, to roll a thing in. Pass. to roll about in, wallow in, τῇ ψάμμῳ Arctae: hence metaph., to be busied among; ταῖς λυαύσαις Ath.

ἐγκαλλώπιζομαι, as Pass., to make a show with a thing, pride oneself in it, τινί Plut. Hence

ἐγκαλλώπισμα, atos, τό, that of which one makes a show or is proud: an ornament, decoration, Thuc. 2. 62.

ἐγκαλυμμός, δ, (ἐγκαλύπτω) a covering, wrapping up, = συγκάλυμπος, Ar. Av. 1496.

ἐγκάλυπτρία, τὰ, Comic word opp. to ἀνακαλυπτήρια, the veiling-feast, Philostr. Soph. 2. 25, 4: from

ἐγκάλυπτος, f. ψω, to veil in, hide closely, Aesch. Fr. 269: to wrap up, Ar. Ran. 911. Med. to hide oneself, esp. one's face etc., Ar. Plut. 707, esp. as a mark of shame, hence to be ashamed, Plat. Phaed. 117 C, (Dem.) 1485. 9; and so in Pass., Ar. Plut. 714. Hence

ἐγκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, a veiling: a being ashamed, Strab. [α]

ἐγκάμνω, f. καμύομαι, to toil, grow weary from toil, Joseph.

ἐγκάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend in, bend, Xen. Eq. 1. 8.

ἐγκάνασσω, f. ξω, to pour in, aor. imp. ἐγκάνασον Ar. Eq. 105.

ἐγκανᾶχμομαι, (καναχή) Dep. med., to make a sound on a thing, κόχλω to blow on a shell, Theocr. 9. 27.

ἐγκανθίς, ἰδός, ἡ, (κανθός) a hard tumour in the inner corner of the eye, Gal.

ἐγκάπτω, f. ψω, pf. ἐγκέκαφα, to gulp in greedily, swallow up, snap up, Ar. Pac. 7, Stratt. Lemn. 2: esp. jokingly of the Athen. dicasts, who put the small coin in which their fee was paid into their mouth, Ar. Vesp. 791, Ecol. 815: ἐγκ. αἰθέρα γαβούς to hold one's breath, Eur. Cycl. 629: hence ἐγκαφός, c. v.

ἐγκάρδιος, ov, (καρδία) in the heart, going to the heart, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 310. 40, Diod., etc.: τὸ ἐγκ., the heart, pith or core of wood, Theophr.

ἐγκάρσιος, δ, the brain, like ἐγκέφαλος: from κάρ, κάρα, Lyc.

ἐγκαρτίω, to put one in enjoyment of, fill one full of, τινός, late.

ἐγκάρτιος, ov, of fruit, containing seed within it, Hipp.

ἐγκαρτος, ov, containing fruit, καλὸν Soph. O. T. 25: fruitful, σπέρματα Plat. Phaedr. 276 B.

2. fruitful, useful, Plut.

II. τὰ ἐγκ., festoons of fruit on the capital of a column, Lat. encarsa, Vitruv.

ἐγκάρσιος, ἰα, ov, also later os, ov, cross, transverse, oblique, slanting, Thuc. 2. 76: metaph., ἐγκ. ἀποδείξις Plut. Adv. —ως.

ἐγκαρτερέω, to persevere, persist in a thing, ἐγκ. ἃ ἐγώ τε Thuc. 2. 61: τινί Arist. Rhet. πρὸς τι Plut.

II. to await, τινί Eur. H. F. 1351.

III. absol. to hold-out, remain firm under sufferings, Plut.

ἐγκάς, Adv., *deep, down below*, Hipp.: from ἐγκῆτα, τὰ, (ἐν) *the inwards, entrails, bowels*, also ἐντερα, Lat. *intestina*, Hom. always in acc., except in Il. 11. 438, where is the dat. ἐγκῆσσι, so that the nom. sing. was prob. ἐγκῆς, not ἐγκατος.

ἐγκαταβαίνω, to go down into, put oneself in, c. acc. κροκῶντιν σπάρταρον Pind. N. 1. 58.

ἐγκαταβάλλω, to throw down into, δύνῃ Ap. Rh.

ἐγκαταβίω, to pass one's life in, Plut.

ἐγκαταβρέχω, to wet or soak with, Geop.

ἐγκαταβυσσομαι, (βυσσός) to go deep into, to penetrate, Lat. *insinuare*, Plut.

ἐγκαταγέλοστος, ov, γ. I. for, and = καταγ., Aeschin. 64. 31.

ἐγκαταγηράσκω, f. ἀσσομαι, = ἐγγηράσκω, to grow old or in-

tolerate in, Dinarch. 105. 20. [ἀσ]

ἐγκαταγράφω, to write down among, Ael. [γρᾶ]

ἐγκατάγω, to lead down into. Med. to put up in or at. [ᾶ]

ἐγκαταδάμω, to tame, overpower, ὑπό τινα Hipp.

ἐγκαταδαρβάνω, to sleep in, Plut.

ἐγκαταδέω, f. δήσω, to bind fast in, involve in, τυλῖ Plut. Phaed. 84. A.

ἐγκαταδύνω and -δύνω, to go down into, dive into, Hipp. [ὑ]

ἐγκαταἐγγυμνί, f. εἴξω, to join with, tie or bind to, associate with, τυλῖ τι Soph. Aj. 736.

ἐγκαταθνήσκω, f. θανούμαι, to die in, Ap. Rh.

ἐγκατακαίω, f. καίσω, to burn in, Luc.

ἐγκατακείμαι, to lie in, c. dat., Theogn. 1191: to lie down, παρὰ τινι Ar. Plut. 742.

ἐγκατακεράννυμι, f. κερᾶσω, to mix in or among. [ᾶσω]

ἐγκατακλείστος, ov, shut up: from

ἐγκατακλείω, to shut up in.

ἐγκατακλίνω, to lay down, put to bed in a place, Ar. Plut. 621.

Pass. to lie down in it, Ar. Av. 122. [ῖ]

ἐγκατακοιμώμαι, Pass. c. fut. med., to lie down and sleep in, Hdt. 8. 134.

ἐγκατακρούω, to beat or stamp in: ἐγκ. χορεύαν τοῖς μύσταις, to tread a measure, dance among them, Ar. Ran. 330.

ἐγκατακρύπτω, f. ψω, to hide in, Lyc.

ἐγκαταλαμβάνω, fut. λήψομαι, to lay hold of, hold fast, Aeschin. 62. 17: to bind or trammel, ὅρκους Thuc. 4. 19. Pass. to be caught in a place, Thuc. 3. 33.

ἐγκατάλεγω, f. ξω, to gather in, hear up among, Thuc. 1. 93: in Pass.: to count or reckon among, Luc.: to enlist soldiers, Anth. Med. ἐγκαταλέσθαι to lie in or on, Ap. Rh.

ἐγκατάλειμμα, atos, τό, a remainder, LXX: from

ἐγκαταλείπω, f. ψω, to leave behind, φρουρᾶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Thuc. 3. 51: to leave behind one, παῖδα Hes. Op. 376: to pass by, Hdt. 3. 119: to forsake, leave in the lurch, Lat. *derelinquere*, Lycurg. 148. 7, etc. Pass. to be left behind, e.g. in a race, Hdt. 8. 59.

ἐγκατάλειψω, f. ψω, to appoint with, mix in an ointment, ἅλιος Hipp.

ἐγκατάλειψις, eos, ἡ, Subst. of ἐγκαταλείπω, a forsaking, leaving behind, Eccl.

ἐγκατάληψις, eos, ἡ, (ἐγκαταλαμβάνω) a catching, holding fast, seizing in a place: a checking, suppression, Hipp.: in gen. a catching; a being caught in a place, cut off from retreat, Thuc. 5. 72. II. the contents, purport of a thing; a notion, dogma.

ἐγκαταλιπᾶν, = ἐγκαταλείπω, Hipp.

ἐγκαταλογίζομαι, f. ἰσσομαι, Dep. med., to reckon in, among, Isae. 88. 36.

ἐγκαταμειγνέσθω, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐγκαταμίγνυμι, mixed up together.

ἐγκαταμένω, to remain in, Theophr.

ἐγκαταμίγνυμι, f. μίξω, to mix in, mix up with, Hipp.: to join to, Dion. H.

ἐγκαταναίω, aor. I. ἐνάσσα, to make to dwell, settle in, οὐρανῷ τινα Ap. Rh.

ἐγκαταπήγνυμι, f. πήξω, to thrust firmly into, ξίφος κούλεῳ Od. 11. 98: in gen. to put, place, stick in, σκέλους Il. 9. 350.

ἐγκαταπίνωμαι, as Med., to drink among, Philo.

ἐγκαταπίπτω, f. πεσσομαι, to fall down into, throw oneself upon, λέκτροις Ap. Rh.

ἐγκαταπλέω, f. πλέω, to interweave, entwine, Xen. Cyn. 9. 12.

ἐγκαταριθμῶ, to number in with, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 147.

ἐγκαταρραπτῶ, f. ψω, to sew in, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1.

ἐγκατασβέννυμι and -σβέννω, f. σβένσω, to quench in a thing, Plut., in Pass.

ἐγκατασκευάζω, f. ᾶσω, to make, prepare in, τι ἐν τινι Diod.

ἐγκατάσκευος, ov, (κατασκευῆ) prepared, wrought artificially: of style, flowery, rhetorical, opp. to ἀπλοῦς, Dion. H. Adv. -ως.

ἐγκατασκήπτω, f. ψω, to fall upon, burst into, of epidemics, to break out, rage among, Thuc. 2. 47. II. trans. to throw, fling or hurl in or upon, Belsus Soph. Tr. 1087, κατὰ τινα Aesch. Pers. 514. Hence

ἐγκατασκήψις, eos, ἡ, an assault, bursting upon one, Diosc.

ἐγκατασκιρῶ, to make hard: pass. to grow hard, be engrained in, Hipparch. ap. Stob. p. 575. I.

ἐγκατασπείρω, to sow, plant, scatter in or among, Plut.

ἐγκατασπριζέω, f. ξω, to fix in.

ἐγκαταστοιχείω, f. ᾶσω, (στοιχείον) to implant as a principle in one, cf. ἐμφυσῶ, Plut.

ἐγκαταστρέφω, as Med., to give back, run back, Antiph. Inoert. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

ἐγκατασφάζω, f. ξω, to slaughter in, κόλπῳ τινός Plut.

ἐγκατατάσσω, Att. -τω, fut. ξω, to arrange, place in, Clem. Al.: to approve, sanction, Id.

ἐγκατατένω, to cut up amongst, in pass., Plut. Rep. 565 D.

ἐγκατατίθημι, f. θήσω, to lay or put in, hide in, κόλπῳ Il. 14. 219: metaph. of a girdle round the bosom, Od. 3. 223: but in aor. med. τελαμῶνα ἐπ' ἐγκάθετο τέχνην he wrought the sword-belt by his art, strictly included it in, made it a specimen of his art, Od. 11. 614: but στέροισ ἐγκάθετο stored in their breast, Simon. 100. 5, so φρεσὶν ἐγκ. βουλὴν Theocr. 17. 14.

ἐγκατατρίβομαι, aor. 2 -τρίβην, to be practised in. [ῖ in pres. ῖ in aor.]

ἐγκαταφλέγω, f. ξω, to burn in, τόπῳ Geop.

ἐγκαταφύττω, to sow, plant in.

ἐγκαταχέω, f. χεύσω, to pour, shed, Epigr. ap. Plut.

ἐγκαταχώννυμι, f. χῶσω, to heap over, overwhelm, τινά τινα Dion. H.

ἐγκαταχωρίζω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰω, to place in.

ἐγκατέδω, aor. 2 of ἐγκαδοῖν.

ἐγκατέλειψω, to wrap, involve in, Arist. Mund.

ἐγκατεφάλλομαι, f. αλουμαι, Dep. med. to leap into, Opp.

ἐγκατέχω, f. καθέξω, to hold fast, contain within it, Böckh Inscr. 2. 184.

ἐγκάθεο, Ep. for ἐγκατάδω, 2 sing. Imperat. aor. 2 med. from ἐγκαταθήτω, Il. 4. 219.

ἐγκάθετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. from ἐγκαταθήμι, shortd. for ἐγκατέθετο, Hom.

ἐγκατίλλω, = ἐγκατεῖλω, Hipp.

ἐγκατίλπτω, f. ᾶσω, to mock, scoff at, τυλῖ Aesch. Eum. 113.

ἐγκάτοεις, eos, εν, (ἐγκατα) like the intestines: containing or enclosing intestines, κεκροφῶλος Nic. Ther. 580.

ἐγκατοικέω, to dwell in, Hdt. 4. 204, δόμοι Eur. Ant. 27.

ἐγκατοικίζω, f. ἰσω, to fix, make to dwell in a place, Lyc.

ἐγκατοικοδόμω, to build on a spot, Thuc. 3. 18. 2. to build in, immerse, shut up, Aeschin. 26. 7.

ἐγκάτοικος, ov, duelling therein, indwelling.

ἐγκατοπτρίζομαι, to look at oneself in, λεκάνη Artemid. 3. 30.

ἐγκατορρυσσω, Att. -τω, fut. ξω, to bury in, Dion. H.

ἐγκατῶ, to sew, stitch into the shoe-sole, Alex. Isot. 1. 8.

ἐγκαυλῶ, to grow to a stalk, put forth a stalk, Theophr.

ἐγκανμα, atos, τό, (ἐγκάλω) a mark burnt in, broad, Plat. Tim. 26 C: a sore from burning, Luc. II. an encastic picture, Dicaearch., and Luc.

ἐγκαστος, eos, ἡ, a burning in, esp. of encastic pictures, Böckh Inscr. 2. 242: a heating through, inflammation, Diosc.

ἐγκαστινός, οὐ, ὁ, one who burns in, practises encastic painting, Plut.

ἐγκαστικός, ἡ, ὁ, of, belonging to burning in; ἡ ἐγκ., sub. τέχνη, the art of encastic painting, Plin.

ἐγκαστος, ov, (ἐγκάλω) burnt in, encastic, Plin.: τὸ ἐγκ. purple-red ink, with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Lat. *encastum*.

ἐγκαυχάομαι, Dep. med., to *pride oneself in*, be proud, boast of, ἐν τινι LXX.

ἐγκάψος, ὁ, (ἐγκάπτω) a *mouthful, morsel*, Eupol. Incert. 53. ἐγκαψικidalos, ον, (ἐγκάπτω, κίδαλον) *onion-eating*, dub. in Luc. ἐγκέμαι, f. κείσμαι, Dep. med., to *lie in or on*, be *wrapped in* a thing, εἵμαισι, of a corpse, II. 22. 513: in gen. to *sit in*, be in, Hes. Th. 145: hence to *lie in*, involved in, Lat. *versari* in., Βλάβας Soph. Phil. 1318, μάχῃσι Eur. Ion 181: also ὅλος ἐγκέμαι τινι to be wholly devoted to one, desperately in love with., Theocr. 3. 33.

II. to *press upon*, *urge by entreaty*, *importune*, *attack*, πολλὸς ἐγκέμαι τινι to be *forward or vehement* in attacking, II. 7. 158: absol., to be *urgent*, Thuc. 4. 22: so also in hostile sense, to be *vehement against one*, Ar. Ach. 309: and so without πολλός, to *press one hard*, pursue, Lat. *instare*, *urgere*, ἰσχυρῶς Thuc. 1. 69: esp. of an army *pressing on* a retreating enemy, Thuc. 1. 144, etc.

ἐγκέρω, only in part. perf. pass. ἐγκεκαρμένῃ κάρῃ with *shorn head*, Eur. Or. 108, v. Schäff. Mel. p. 78.

ἐγκέλευδος, ον, *sounding, rumbling, buzzing*, esp. = βομβύλιος.

ἐγκέλευμα or ἐγκέλευσμα, atos, τό, (ἐγκελεύω) an *encouragement*, cheer, Xen. Cyn. 6. 24.

ἐγκέλευσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.

ἐγκέλευσμα, τό, v. ἐγκέλευμα.

ἐγκέλευσμός, ὁ, = foreg., Att.

ἐγκέλευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἐγκέλευσις, cheering.

ἐγκέλευστος, ον, *hidden, commanded*, Xen. An. i. 3, 13: from ἐγκελεύω, to *command, urge, impel*, Aesch. Fr. 72: to *call to*, cheer on, κωλύ Xen. Cyn. g. 7: also as Dep. med., Dion. H.: τὸ πολεμικὸν ἐγκ. to *sound a charge*, Plut.

ἐγκεῖλω, to *move into or in*, *drive into*. II. intr. to *move into*, *lean on*, *fit into*, Hipp.

ἐγκέντρία, τά, (κέντρον) *spurs*.

ἐγκεντρίω, f. ἴσω, to *goad, spur on*, LXX. II. of plants, to *stick into a cleft*, *inoculate*, *ingraft*, Theophr.

ἐγκεντρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κέντρον) a *sting*, Ar. Vesp. 427. 2. a *spur*, Pherecr. Δουλοδ. 10. 3. a *pointed stile* for writing.

4. a *spike worn on the leg* for climbing trees.

ἐγκέντρισις, εως, ἡ, and ἐγκεντρίσμός, ὁ, (ἐγκεντρίω) the *inoculation or grafting of trees*, Geop.

ἐγκεντρος, ον, (κέντρον) *furnished with a point or sting*, Arist. H. A.: hence

ἐγκεντρόω, to *thrust in a sting*: to *fix firmly in*.

ἐγκεράννυμι, fut. πῶσω, to *mix in*, mix, esp. wine, ὄνον II. 8. 189: κρατήρα *put*: ἐγκ. τῇ εἰς τὴν Plac. Crat. 427 C: also metaph. to *concoct*, *contrive*, plot, Hdt. 5. 124. [δω] Hence

ἐγκεράστος, ον, *mixed, blended*, Plut.

ἐγκερτομέω, to *abuse*, *mock at*, τινί Eur. I. A. 1006.

ἐγκερχνω, to *make hoarse*, Hipp.

ἐγκεφαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, the *cerebellum*, Gal., cf. παρεγκεφαλῖς.

ἐγκεφάλος, ον, (κεφαλή) *within the head*: hence ὁ ἐγκ. the *brain*, where μυελὸς is usu. supplied, head-marrow, Hom., Hdt., etc., for which Gal. μυελὸς ἐγκεφαλῖτης: cf. ἐγκεφαρός.

II. the *edible pith* of young palm-shoots, Xen. An. 2. 3, 16.

ἐγκέχοβα, perf. of ἐγγέζω.

ἐγκεκρημένος, v. sub ἐγγράω.

ἐγκήρω, to *wax over*, *rub with wax*, Lat. *incroare*, Hipp.

ἐγκιδῶριζω, f. ἴσω, to *play the harp among*, τινί h. Hom. Ap. 201, μέσῳ ἡματι h. Hom. Merc. 17.

ἐγκικράω, Dor. for ἐγκεράννυμι.

ἐγκιλικεύομαι, Dep. med., = sq.

ἐγκιλικίζω, (Κιλίε) to *play the Cilician* to one, τινί, i. e. to *act treacherously, infamously*.

ἐγκινέομαι, Dep. med. to *disturb, trouble*, τινί Ar. Fr. 56.

ἐγκινύμαι, Ep. pass. of foreg.

ἐγκιρνύμι, Ep. and poet. for ἐγκεράννυμι, to *mix in*, pour in.

ἐγκισσάω, to *long as a woman with child*. 2. to *conceive*, LXX.

ἐγκισσεύομαι, Pass., (κισσός) to *twine round like ivy*, τινί Hipp.

ἐγκίσσησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκισσάω) *impregnation*.

ἐγκλάστριδια, ὠν, τὰ, *ear-rings*.

ἐγκλάω, f. ὶσω, to *break, break to pieces, hinder*, Lat. *infringere*, cf. ἐνκλάω. [ᾶω]

ἐγκλεισμός, ὁ, a *shutting up, keeping close*: from ἐγκλέω, to *shut in*, shut up in, confine within, τινὰ ἐρέων, for ἐνδὸς ἐρέων, Soph. Aj. 1274. Med. to *shut up in oneself, keep secret*.

ἐγκλείω, Ion. for ἐγκλέω.

ἐγκλήμα, atos, τό, (ἐγκαλέω) an *accusation, charge, complaint*, Thuc. 3. 53, an *objection, reproach*, Xen. Oec. 11. 3.

II. a *bill of indictment*, Lat. *libellus accusatorius*, freq. in Oratt.: also ἐγκλήμα δις Dem. 787. 9. Hence

ἐγκληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to *accusation or complaint*, litigious, Aristol. Pol.: belonging thereto. Adv. —κῶς.

ἐγκληματοίαι, as Pass., = ἐκκλ., to *shoot into twigs, κλήματα*, Theophr.

ἐγκλήμων, ὠν, *blaming, accusing*, dub. ap. Leon. Tar. 52.

ἐγκλήρος, ὠν, having a *lot or share* of a thing with another, c. gen. rei, Soph. Ant. 814, c. dat. pers., Ib. 837: esp. *having a share of an inheritance*, an heir, heiress, = ἐπικληρος, Eur. I. T. 682: ἐγκ. εὐνὴ a *marriage which brings wealth*, Id. Hipp. 1011: ἐγκ. πείδια *land possessed as an inheritance*, Id. H. F. 468.

ἐγκλήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκαλέω) *on accusing, blame*, Clem. Al.

ἐγκλητέος, α, ὠν, verb. Adj. from ἐγκαλέω, to be *blamed*, Plut.

ἐγκλητός, ὠν, *blamed*, to be *blamed*, Plut.

ἐγκλιδόν, Adv. (ἐγκλίνα) *bent down, leaning*, h. Hom. 22: hence *sideways, askant*, ἐγκλιδὸν ὅσπερ βαλεῖν Ap. Rh., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 110.

ἐγκλίμα, atos, τό, *that which is bent or inclined, a slope*, Polyb.: the *turning, rout* of an army, Id.

ἐγκλίνα, f. ἰνῶ, to *bend, incline to* or *towards*, τινί τι Eur. Hec. 739. Pass. *to lean over or on*, *lean, rest or weigh upon one*, Xen. Symp. 3. 13: and so metaph., πόνος ὅμιμ ἐγκέκλιται II. 6. 78: ἐγκλ. νῶτόν τινι to *turn one's back towards*, Eur. Hec. 739. 2. to *turn or put to flight*, Lat. *inclinare in fugam*, Polyb.

II. intr. to *bend, incline, eise* δεξιὰν Plac. Rep. 436 E: to *incline towards*, πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 2. a. absol. to *give way, flee*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 14, etc.

3. in Gramm., to *throw back the accent upon the word before*, Lat. *inclinare*. [i, except in fut. and perf.] Hence

ἐγκλίσσις, εως, ἡ, a *bending, inclining, slope*, Arist. Pol. II. the *depression, mood* of a verb, Gramm.

2. the *throwing back* of the accent, Lat. *inclinatio*, Ib.

ἐγκλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined, inclining*: in Gramm. of a word which *leans or throws back* (ἐγκλίνα) its accent upon the one before, *enclitic*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 14.

ἐγκλιδαζέομαι, Pass., to *be in flood, swell in waves*, Hipp. Hence

ἐγκλιδαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inwardly swelling and rolling like waves*, Hipp.

ἐγκλύζω, f. ὶσω, to *wash, rinse a thing*, Diosc.: to *treat by clysters*, τινὶ τινι Diod. [ῶω] Hence

ἐγκλύσμα, atos, τό, an *injection, clyster*, Diosc.

ἐγκλύθω, to *spin or tie to*.

ἐγκνήθω, f. ὶσω, to *scrape or grate in*, Nic.

ἐγκνέδσω, to *sleep in*, Mosch.

ἐγκολαίνω, f. ᾶνῶ, to *hollow, scoop out*, Hdt. 2. 73.

ἐγκολίαιος, ὠν, (κοιλία) in the *belly*: hence as Subst. τὰ ἐγκ., i. the *bowels, intestines*, Diosc.

2. esp. the *ribs* of a ship, *belly-ltimbers*, Lat. *costae, interamenta navium*, Theophr.

ἐγκοίλος, ὠν, *hollowed out, hollow*, ὀφθαλμοί Hipp.: τὰ τῆς γῆς caverns, Plac. Phaed. 111 C.

ἐγκοιμόδομαι, as Pass., c. fut. med., to *sleep in or upon*, τινί, *incubate*: esp. of those who *slept in a temple*, to seek prophetic dreams, Valck. Hdt. 8. 134: esp. for the cure of a disease, cf. Ar. Plut. 659, sq. Hence

ἐγκοιμήσις, εως, ὁ, a *sleeping in or upon*: esp. *sleep in a temple*, Lat. *incubatio*, v. foreg., Diod.

ἐγκοιμητήριος, ἰα, ὠν, for *sleeping on*.

ἐγκοιμητήριον, τό, a *counterpane*.

ἐγκοιμήω, f. ἴσω, to *hull to sleep*, Anth.

ἐγκοισύρω, (Κοισύρα) hence part. perf. pass., ἐγκοισιτωμένης as *luxurious as Coesyra* (a female name in the Alcmaeonid family), Ar. Nub. 48.

ἐγκοιτάζομαι, = ἐγκοιτάω.

ἐγκοιτάς, ἰδος, ἡ, *serving for a couch or bed*, Anth.: from

ἐγκοιτέω, to sleep or lie upon or in, τινί Dio C.

ἐγκόλαμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκολάπτω) any thing engraven, v. I. in LXX.

ἐγκολαπτός, ἡ, ὄν, engraven, sculptured, LXX.

ἐγκολάπτω, f. ψω, to engrave, carve, sculpture upon, Plut.

ἐγκολαβάζω, in Ar. Eq. 264, prob. to gulp down like a κόλαβος, swallow up, though others think it a pugilistic term, like κόλερδα, to tread upon, kick one in the belly. Moreover, the reading varies between ἐγκολάβω, ἀνακολάβω, ἐγκολαβίζω.

ἐγκολάβω, f. δσω, to glue on or to, join to, LXX.

ἐγκολπίας, ου, ὅ, ἔνεμος, a local wind blowing from a bay, Arist. Mund.

ἐγκολπίζω, f. ίσω, to sink into, press upon the bosom : to form a bay, ἥνιν ἐγκολπιζούσα Strab. Med. to take in one's bosom or lap, embrace, Philo: to form a bay or swell, widen. Pass.

περίοδος ἐγκολπιζομένη a turgid, swollen sentence, opp. to the Lat. oratio adstricta, Dion. H.

ἐγκόλπιος, ου, (κόλπιος) in or on the bosom, lap: τὸ ἐγκ. a jewel etc., worn in the bosom, late.

ἐγκολπώω, f. δσω, to make full and round, like the folds of a robe on the bosom, Orph.: Pass. πρὶ ἐγκολπώσθαι to be curved in the form of a bay, Lat. sinuati, Arist. Mund.

ἐγκομβόμαι, (κόμβος) as Med., to bind a thing on oneself, wear it constantly, Apoll. Caryst. ap. Suid.: also in Pass., Epich. p. 3: = δεθῆναι, ἐνελίσσθαι, Hesych. Hence

ἐγκόμβωμα, ατος, τό, a sort of smock-frock, worn esp. by slaves, to keep the ἐξωμὸς clean: an apron.

ἐγκόμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκόπτω) an incision: metaph. a hindrance.

ἐγκόνειν, to hasten, be quick and active, esp. in service: Hom. uses only the part. pres., with another verb, σπέρσασα λέχος ἐγκόνειν αὐτά they made the bed in haste, Od. 7. 340., 23. 291, II. 24. 648.

II. trans. to hasten, expedite, c. acc., like σπεύδω, esp. in Aesch.: more rarely c. inf., Opp. Hence ἐγκονίτη, Adv. in haste, hastily, with pains, by vigorous exertion, Pind. N. 3. 61.

ἐγκονίαι, Loc. for ἐγκόνειν.

ἐγκονίζομαι, Med. (κονίω) v. I. in Luc. for σκ.

ἐγκονιομαι, as Med., (κονίω) to roll in the dust or sand, combat therein, contend in the arena, sprinkle sand over oneself, after anointing, and before wrestling, Xen. Symp. 3. 8. [I]

ἐγκόνις, ἰδος, ἡ, a maid-servant, cf. δαίκωνος.

ἐγκοπέυς, εὐος, ὅ, (ἐγκόπτω) a tool for cutting stone, chisel.

ἐγκόπη, ἡ, an incision, cleft: metaph. a hindrance, N. T.: an interruption, Dion. H.

ἐγκόπος, ου, wearied, harassed, LXX.

ἐγκόπτω, f. ψω, to hew or cut in, make incisions: to fasten in, πάπταλοι Theophr.: metaph. to hinder, weary, τινά N. T.: to throw obstacles in the way of, τινί Polyb.

ἐγκορδύλει, to wrap up in coverlets, Ar. Nub. 10.

ἐγκορδύλιζω, =foreg.

ἐγκορπύτω, to strike or butt at, aim a blow, τινί πληγὴν Lyc.

ἐγκοσμέω, to dispose, arrange in a place, τεύχεα νηϊ Od. 15. 218.

ἐγκόσμος, ου, (κόσμος) in order. II. in the world or universe. Adv. -ως.

ἐγκότεις, f. έσω, to be indignant at one, τινί Aesch. Cho. 41.

Hence

ἐγκότημα, ατος, τό, =sq.

ἐγκότῃσις, εως, ἡ, anger at one, hatred: late words.

ἐγκότος, ου, angry, having a grudge, spiteful, vengeful, στόγος Aesch. Cho. 392, 924. II. Hdt. uses ἐγκότος, like κότος, as Subst., a grudge, hatred, in phrase ἐγκοτον ἔχειν τινι Hdt. 6. 73, etc., to bear a grudge against one, for a thing, τινός 8. 29.

ἐγκοτύλη, ἡ, an Athenian game, the victor in which was carried about kneeling on the palms of the other players' hands, κοτύλαι, Paus.

ἐγκορύς, ἄδος, ἡ, a painting on the ceiling, Aesch. Fr. 132, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 320. 4.

ἐγκράζω, f. έομαι, aor. ἐνέκραγον, to cry aloud at one, esp. in anger, τινί Ar. Plat. 428.

ἐγκραιπάδω, to be drunk with a thing, act like a drunken man, Hdn.

ἐγκράσις, εως, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) a mixing in, mixture.

ἐγκράστιας, ου, (ἐγκεράννυμι, χόλος) with an infusion of bile. II. as Subst. ὁ, ἡ, a small fish, like an anchovy, Arist. H. A.

ἐγκράτεια, ἡ (ἐγκρατής) moderation in sensual pleasures, self-control, Lat. continetia, Xen., etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4: abstinence from or in a thing, τινός and πρὸς τι Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 1. [α]

ἐγκράτευμα, ατος, τό, an act, instance of continence (ἐγκράτεια), Iamb. [α]

ἐγκράτευσμαι, Dep. med., to be ἐγκρατής, to exercise self-control, N. T.

ἐγκράτεω, to fasten in, hold in.

II. =κρατέω, Metop. ap.

Stob. p. 7. 38.

ἐγκράτης, ές, (κράτος) holding fast, stout, strong, σθένος Aesch. Fr. 55: χεῖρ ἐγκρατεστάτη having the firmest hold, Xen. Eq. 7. 8.

II. having the upper hand, c. gen. rei, master of a thing, having possession of it, Hdt. 8. 49, Soph. Phil. 75, etc.: oft. also having control or mastery over one's appetites, ἐγκ. ἐαυτοῦ, ἐγκ. γαστρός, ἔπνου, ὄλου etc., Xen.: hence

III. absol. master of oneself, moderate, self-disciplined, Lat. continens, Arist. Eth. N. 2. also in bad signif. unwielding, harsh, stubborn, Soph. Ant. 115.

B. Adv. -τως, firmly, powerfully, Arist. Pol.

2. with a strong hand, strictly, Thuc. I. 76.

3. temperately, Plat. Legg. 710 A.

ἐγκράτῃσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκρατής) a holding, retaining, e. g. holding in the breath, Diog. L.

ἐγκεράννυμι, rarely ἐγκρεμάω, f. δσω, to hang in or upon, LXX. [δω]

ἐγκριδοπώλης, ου, ὅ, (ἐγκρίς, πωλέω) a dealer in ἐγκρίδες, Ar. Fr. 252.

ἐγκρίδω, to enclose as in a ring, bind as with a hoop, Hipp.

ἐγκρίνω, to reckon in or among, hence to choose, prefer, approve, opt., to ἀποκρίνω, Plat. Legg. 936 A: to regard as genuine, admit, sanction, e. g. an author as classical, Gramm.: hence

II. to reckon as, ἄριστον ἄνδρα Eur. H. F. 183. B. Pass. to be reckoned among, to be among, c. dat., Ap. Rh. [I]

ἐγκρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a cake made with oil and honey, also τερηνίας, Stesich. 2, and Att. Com.

ἐγκρίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκρίνω) approval, admission, acceptance, esp. admission to a contest for a prize, Böckh Inscr. 1. 862.

ἐγκρίτεω, verb. Adj. from ἐγκρίνω, one must reckon in or among, εἰς ἀριθμὸν τινα ἐγκρ. one must number under a class, make some account of, Plat. Rep. 537 A, opp. to ἀποκρ.

ἐγκρίτος, ου, (ἐγκρίνω) approved, Plat. Legg. 966 D: admitted, esp. to a contest.

ἐγκροτέω, f. ήσω, to strike into, strike against or on, θύρας to knock at the door, Anth.: esp. of a dance, εἰς μέλος ἐγκροτέουσι ποσὶν to beat time with the feet to one tune, Lat. plectere pedibus, Theocr. 18. 7. As Pass., πνυγμὰ ἐγκροτούμεναι adverse fists, Lat. manus conseruae, Eur. I. T. 1368.

ἐγκρονώ, to strike, hammer in, Ar. Vesp. 130: to strike on or against, Mel.

II. to dance, like ἐγκροτέω and ἐγκατακρούω, Ar. Ran. 374.

ἐγκρυμμα, ατος, τό, any thing concealed, an ambushade: from ἐγκρύπτω, f. ψω, to hide, conceal a thing in, δαδὸν σποδῆϊ Od. 5. 488, πῦρ ἐγκρύπτειν to keep fire concealed, Ar. Av. 841.

ἐγκρύφωμαι, f. δσω, intr. to keep oneself hidden, to act underhand, unfairly, Ar. Eq. 822.

II. transit., =foreg.

ἐγκρύφιος, ου, ὁ, ἄφρος, a loaf baked in the ashes, Hipp.

ἐγκρύφιος, ου, =sq., Anth.

ἐγκρύφος, ου, (κρύπτω) hidden, concealed in, Nonn.

ἐγκράτομαι, Dep. med., to acquire possessions in a country, esp. in a foreign one, Hdt. 5. 23.

ἐγκτερίζω, to perform funeral rites upon, τύμβω to complete the obsequies, Ap. Rh. 1. 1060.

ἐγκτήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκτερόμαι) property held in a foreign country, Dem. 87. 7, cf. Valck. Hdt. 5. 23.

ἐγκτήσις, εως, ἡ, the right of holding property in a foreign land, Böckh Inscr. 1. 652: the possession of such property, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19, cf. also ἐπεργασία.

ἐγκτητικόν, τό, the price paid for the right of holding property, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 139.

ἐγκτιζω, f. σω, to found, build, in or upon, Plut.

ἐγκυβερνάω, f. ήσω, =κυβερνάω, Diog. L.

ἐγκύησις, εὖς, ἡ = ἐγκύσις, Theophr.
ἐγκύκλις, to roll or stir up in, Ar. Ach. 939, in Med.
ἐγκυκλῆς, to roll, turn or wind in or on, Hipp., v. ἐκκυκλῆς.
ἐγκυκλήθρον, τό, and
ἐγκύκλημα, ατος, τό, v. ἐκκύκλημα.
ἐγκύκλις, ον, (κύκλος) circular, rounded, round, χοροί Eur.
I. T. 429. II. revolving in a circle, returning in a certain

period, periodical, going round in succession; esp. at Athens, λειτουργία ἐγκ. public services required of each citizen in turn, Dem. 463, 13, v. Wolf Prol. Lept. p. 86, sq.: so ἐγκ. δίκαια rights common to all citizens, Dem. 792. 16: hence III. general, common, Lat. quotidianus, Arist. Pol. I. 7, 2, 2, 9, 9.

IV. Later, as in Plut., ἐγκ. παιδεία, very freq. the circle of those arts and sciences, which every free-born youth in Greece was obliged to go through before applying to any professional studies, school-learning as opp. to the business of life, v. Vitruv. I. 6, Quinctil. Inst. I. 10, 1, Ath. 184 B, cf. γράμμα III.: hence ἐγκ. ἀγωγή, instruction in general knowledge, Strab.; ἐγκ. μαθήματα the subjects of it, Luc.: called also by philosophers τὰ κοινὰ and τὰ ἑξῶς.

ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, ἡ, the circle of general education, f. l. for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, Spald. Quinct. Inst. I. 10, 1: hence the modern word *Encyclopaedia*, which is a sheer barbarism.

ἐγκυκλῶς, ον, circular, round. II. τὸ ἐγκυκλῶν, a woman's upper garment, Ar. Thesm. 261, Lys. 113, etc.

ἐγκυκλῶς, also in Med. Plut. to surround with a circle, encompass, encircle: to move about or round in a circle, ὀφθαλμὸν Eur. I. T. 76. Pass. to be round about, go round about: hence also in trans. signf. to come around, surround, αἰθρὰ ἑχόνα Eur. Bacch. 292, φωνὴ μέ τις ἐγκεκύκλωται a voice has echoed around me, Ar. Vesp. 395.

ἐγκυκλῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, a surrounding, encompassing, Strab.

ἐγκυκλινδῶς, to roll in, just like ἐγκυκλινδῶς. Hence ἐγκυκλινδῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, a rolling, wallowing among, Plut.

ἐγκυλίω, f. ἰσῶ, = ἐγκυλινδῶς, to wrap in, involve, ἐμαυτὸν πράγμασι Pherecr. Chir. 7. Med. to roll, wallow in, Theophr. [I] ἐγκυμονέω, to become pregnant, Geop., τινὰ of a child, Apollod. Hence

ἐγκυμονήσις, εὖς, ἡ, impregnation, Arist. Plant.: from ἐγκύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κύμα) pregnant, with young, Arist. H. A.: filled with a thing, ἵππον τευχῶν of the Trojan horse, Eur. Tro. 11: also metaph. of the mind, Plat. Theat. 148 E. [v] ἐγκύος, ον, (κύω) = foreg., Hdt. I. 5, 6, 131.

ἐγκύπτω, f. ψα, to stoop down or under a thing, Ar. Thesm. 236: to peep down into, peep at, τινὶ, but also εἰς τι Hdt. 7. 152; and absol., Ar. Nub. 191, Thuc. 4. 4.

ἐγκύρῶ and ἐγκύρω, imperf. ἐνέκυρω: fut. ἐγκύρωσῶ: aor. ἐνέκυρσα: pres. pass. ἐγκύρομαι: the regul. form ἐγκυρήσω etc. is more rare, to fall into or upon, light upon, meet with; usu. c. dat., Lat. incidere in, ἐνέκυρσε φάλαγγι he fell in with the ranks of battle, Il. 13. 145, ἐγκύρωσας ἄρτων having fallen into misfortune, Hes. Op. 214: so too Hdt., yet also c. gen., ἀλογίης ἐνέκυρσε Hdt. 7. 208, where others propose ἀλογίησι or ἐκύρωσῃ, but v. ἐντυγχάνω: in Att. only in Soph. El. 863, Cratin. Del. 12. Hence

ἐγκύρησις, εὖς, ἡ, a falling upon or in with, meeting with, Sext. Emp.

ἐγκύρτιον, τό, (κύρτος) a part of a bow-net, v. Stallh. Plat. Tim. 78 B.

ἐγκύτα, τό, Lacon. for ἐγκατα.

ἐγκύτι, Adv. (κύτος) shaven, shorn to the skin, to the quick, quite bare, ἐγκύτι κεκαρμένος, like ἐν χροῖ, Alciph. 97. (cf. cutis, σκύτος.) [I]

ἐγκύω, to be pregnant, be with young. [v]

ἐγκωμιάζω, fut. δῶ Isocr., usu. δῶμαι Plat. Symp. 198 C, D, (ἐγκώμιον) to praise, laud, extol, τινὰ τι one for a thing, Plat. Rep. 363 D; also τινὰ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ Plat. Euthyphr. 9 B. Pass. to be praised, Hdt. 5. 5. Hence

ἐγκωμιστός, έα, έον, verb. Adj., to be praised.

ἐγκωμιστής, οὔ, δ, a praiser, panegyrist.

ἐγκωμιστικός, ἡ, όν, of, belonging to encomium, panegyric, Polyb.

ἐγκωμιστός, ἡ, όν, to be praised, Philo.

ἐγκώμιον, τό, v. sq. sub fin.

ἐγκώμιος, ον, (κώμη) at home, of the same village, like ἐγκάπιος, Hes. Op. 342, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 84. II. (κῶμος) belonging to a Bacchio festival or revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment.

Πind. uses ἐγκώμιος and ἐπικώμιος of every thing belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, ἐγκ. μέλη, ὕμνοι etc., O. 2. 85, P. 10. 82. II. esp. τὸ ἐγκ., sub. ἔτος, was a laudatory ode to a conqueror, as were many of Pindar's: hence III. in gen., praise, encomium, eulogy, panegyric of a living person, Ar. Nub. 1205, distinguished from ἔπαινος by Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12.

ἐγκων, ας, ω, aor. 2 of γιγνώσκω, hence Pind. has ἐγκων Ep. 3 pl. for ἐγκωναν, cf. ἔδων.

ἐγγέω, f. ἔσω, to scratch or scrape, Eur. Beller. 11.

ἐγγεραίω, to dry in, Hipp.

ἐγγέω, = ἐγγέω, Hipp. [v]

ἐγγεκοιδίωσις, ον, (ἐγγεῖω) rousing the din of war, strife-stirring, Hes. Th. 925, epith. of Pallas. [v]

ἐγγεμάχης, οὔ, δ, = sq., Soph. O. C. 1054.

ἐγγεμάχος, η, ον, (μάχη) exciting, rousing the fight, epith. of Pallas, h. Hom. Cer. 424.

ἐγγεμόσθω, ον, stirring strife, Nonn.

ἐγγεστικωμος, ον, (ἐγγεῖω) stirring up to revelry.

ἐγγήγρω, to be awake, wake, watch, perf. 2 of ἐγείρω, whence part. ἐγγήγρως Aesch. Ag. 346, Eum. 706; plqpf. ἐγγήγρως, Ar. Eccl. 32, 3 sing. ἐγγήγρως Xen. Cyr. I. 4. 20. For these Homer uses the Ep. form ἐγγήγρως in 3 pl. ἐγγήγρῳσσι Il. 10. 419, 2 pl. imperat. ἐγγήγρῳ Il. 7. 371, inf. perf. pass. ἐγγήγρῳσθαι (which however Wolf writes ἐγγήγρῳσθαι as aor.) Il. 10. 67. From this perf. a new pres. was formed later ἐγγήγρως: v. Buttm. Catal. p. 79.

ἐγγήγρως, to be awake, watch, later prose pres. form from the perf. ἐγγήγρω.

ἐγγήγρως, v. ἐγγήγρω.

ἐγγήγρως, ἡ, όν, watchful, awake, ἐγγ. πράξεις, one's waking habits, Arist. Somn.: the form ἐγγήγρως, ον, is dub., and prob. arose by mistake from the part. ἐγγήγρως, via, δs.

ἐγγήγρῳστος, Adv. part. of ἐγγήγρω, wakefully, awake, Plut.

ἐγγήγρῳσων, Ep. part., as if from a lengthd. root ἐγγήγρῳσῶ, watching, awake, Od. 20. 6: cf. ἐγγήγρω.

ἐγγήγρῳστος, ον, watchful, keeping awake: rare word.

ἐγγήγρῳσις, εὖς, ἡ, a being awake, watchfulness, Hipp.

ἐγγήγρῳσι, Adv. awake, watching, Il. 10. 182. [I]

ἐγγήγρῳσ, Hom., pres. from ἐγγήγρω, to watch, be awake or watchful.

ἐγγρῶμαι, shortd. pres. pass. from ἐγείρω, to awake, rise from sleep, arise, Od. 13. 244, with the frequent. imperf. ἡγρόμην: in Hom. sine augm. ἔγρεο, ἔγπερο. Some, and not improb., wholly deny the pres., writing in Od. 13. 244, ἔγρεσθαι for ἔγρεσθαι, so that a syncope. aor. of ἐγείρω is everywhere, to be assumed, Buttm. Catal. p. 75: in late Ep. however, as Opp., Q. Sm., the pres. ἐγγρῶμαι is certainly found: ἔγρεο is trans. in Nic.

ἐγγράλιω, f. ἀνῶ, to laugh outright in one's face, grin at him, τινὶ Ar. Ach. 1197, Ep. 1313, in Med.: γγχι. ἐκφυγῶς ταυρίνι us with his having escaped us, Ar. Ach. 221. II. to gape upon, hanker after, Alciph. Also ἐγγράσκω.

ἐγγράδω, f. δῶω, to relax, Plut. [δῶω]

ἐγγράλινω, to bridle, put the bit in the mouth. Pass. pf. ἐγγεχαλινώσθαι τὸ σῶμα to have the bit in the mouth, Hdt. 3. 14.

II. to keep in check, rein in, Plut.

ἐγγαλκεῖω, to beat in, impress or design on brass, late.

ἐγγαλκός, ον, of copper, brassen, mixed with copper or brass. II. moneyed, rich, Anth. (γαλκός, like aes, being used for coin.)

ἐγγανθής, ές, (ἐγγαλῶ) wide, capacious, Nic.

ἐγγαράνη, ἡ, (ἐγγαλῶ) an incision, Apollod.

ἐγγαράμια, ατος, τό, any thing engraven, written, or out: an impress: a cleft, Polyb. [x]

ἐγγαράεις, εὖς, ἡ, a cutting in, engraving: scarification, cupping, Gal. [x]

ἐγγαράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. έω, to cut in, engrave, carve, impress, Plat. Medic. to cup, scarify.

ἐγχάρισσομαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med. = χάριζομαι, Anth.
ἐχάρω, collat. form of ἐχάρω I, Ar. Vesp. 721.
ἐχάρω, f. ἴσω, also ἐσοῦμαι, perf. ἐγκέχοδα, Lat. *incasso*, Ar.
Ran. 479: hence c. acc., to be in a horrid fright at one, Ar.
Vesp. 627.
ἐχάρω, f. ἴσω, (ἐχάρω, βρέω) κόρα ἐχάρω, maid of the thun-
dering spear, Pind. O. 7. 78.
ἐχάρω, ἦ = ἐχάρω, a spear, lance, Hom., esp. in Il.: hence
skill in the use of the spear, ἐχάρω ἐκέκαστο Il. 2. 530.
ἐχάρω, 3 sing. conj. pres. act. from ἐχάρω, Ep. for ἐχάρω,
Od. 9. 10.
ἐχάρω, f. ἴσω, (ἐχάρω, βρέω) κόρα ἐχάρω, Pind.
P. 4. 345.
ἐχάρω, f. ἴσω, to winter, pass the winter in, late word.
ἐχάρω, f. ἴσω, = ἐχάρω, Ep. for ἐχάρω.
ἐχάρω, (ἐχάρω) to put one's hand to a thing, take it in hand,
undertake, attempt, begin, usu. c. dat. rei, Eur. Med. 377, Thuc.,
etc.: also c. inf., Xen. Mem. 2. 3. 12, etc.: absol. to make an
attempt or beginning, Soph. El. 1026, Thuc., etc. 2. to han-
dle or manage, in hostile sense, to attack, assail, τινί Polyb.
3. to treat, as a physician, Hipp. 4. to handle in argu-
ment, discuss, Plut., in Pass. Ἐπιχερῶ is more usu.: cf. ἐχάρω
sub fin. Hence
ἐχάρω, ατος, τό, an undertaking, beginning, attempt,
Soph. O. T. 540, Isocr., etc. 2. esp. an argument to main-
tain a proposition, Arist.
ἐχάρω, εως, ἦ, a taking in hand, undertaking, Thuc. 6.
83: a mode of treatment, Gal.
ἐχάρω, verb. Adj., one must put one's hand to or at-
tempt, Xen. Ages. 1. 1.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, one who takes in hand, begins a thing, Ar.
Av. 257.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, enterprising, able, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 22.
ἐχάρω, ἦ = ἐχάρω, Hipp.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) in the hand, Aesch. Supp. 22: hence τὸ
ἐχάρω, a handle, haft, hilt, Theophr.: a hand-knife, dagger, Hdt.
1. 12, 214, etc.: later also a manual, hand-book, Epict. [pī,
Meineke Menand. p. 160.]
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) v. l. for ἐχάρω.
ἐχάρω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, (ἐχάρω) to put into one's hands, τινί
Thuc. 2. 67: to hand over, deliver up, entrust, τινί τ.
Hdt. 5. 72, 92, 8 etc. Med. to take in hand, take on oneself,
encounter, κινδύνου Thuc. 5. 108.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) put or delivered into one's hands,
ἐχάρω τινά παραδίδωμι Hdt. 5. 106.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, a towel, late.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) living from hand to
mouth, Ath.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to choose among others, Dio C.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to produce as by manual labor, Eccl.
ἐχάρω, Ep. for ἐχάρω, Hom.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, Dim. from ἐχάρω, a little eel, Ar. Ach. 1043,
unless ἐχάρω there be an Adj., sub. κρέα.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) of an eel.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, an eel-basket, eel-trunk, Arist. H. A.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, ἐχάρω, and ἐχάρω, Dim. from ἐχάρω,
a little eel, ἐχάρω Amphip. Philot. 1. [v in l. c.]
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) feeding, keeping eels, Arist. H. A.
ἐχάρω, vos, ἦ, later also δ, Att. plur. ἐχάρω, εων, an
eel, Il. 21. 203, 353, where we have the old regul. plur. ἐχάρω:
this is almost solely poet: v. however Luc. Anach. 1.
Proverb. ἐχάρω θηράσσεια to be fond of fishing in troubled
waters, Ar. Eq. 864, c. Nub. 559. (Akin to ἐχάρω, Sanscr.
ahi, Lat. anguis, anguilla, whence, through French aiguille,
our eel.)
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) eel-faced, Luc.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, raging with the spear, cf. sq.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, wielding the spear, Hom., epith. of the
heavy-armed, who fought man to man. (Some have derived
the termin. from μάχος, as if raging, furious with the spear,
like ἐχάρω: others from μάχος or from μάχος, whose
portion is the spear, who has chosen it for his weapon, and is
practised in the use of it: cf. ἰόμαχος, ὁλομαχος, σινέμαχος.)

ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) brandishing, wielding the spear or
lance, Il.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, wielding the spear; living by war,
like γαστρόχειρ.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) spear-bearing, Pind. N. 3. 107.
ἐχάρω, f. ἴσω: aor. ἐχάρω, Ep. ἐχάρω: Ep. conj. ἐχάρω
for ἐχάρω, Od. 9. 10: 3 pl. aor. ἐχάρω, Od. 8. 436. To pour
in, οἶνον Od. 3. 40, 6. 77: μέθυ Od. 9. 10: and so absol. to fill
the cup, Eur. Cycl. 560, Ar., etc.: also of dry things, to pour
in, shoot in, ἐλπίδα Od. 2. 354: Hom. mostly in tmesis: also
ἐχάρω ἐκίλικα Od. 4. 70. Medea. to pour or flow in, be poured
in, ὅπως ἐχάρω Od. 19. 387, ἐχάρω eis τὴν χεῖρα to pour
into the hands, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 9.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) inland. 2. earthy, earthen, κίλικα
Anth.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to clothe, cover with a χλαῖνα, Lyc.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to dissolve in luxury, riot in a thing or among per-
sons, like ἐντροφα, ἐχάρω Ἑλλαντων Aesch. Supp. 914. [1]
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to be of a greenish hue, Nic.: from
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) = sq., Nic.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, of a yellowish, sickly green, Theophr.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, contr. ους, οὐν, downy, Nic.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, in small crumbs or lumps, Lat. grumosos, λί-
βαιος Diosc.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, (ἐχάρω) stringed, with strings.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to dance in or upon, Plut.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, a spear, lance, very oft. in Hom., consisting of
two parts, αἰχμή and δορυ, head and shaft, Il. 6. 319, where its
length is eleven cubits: the shaft is usu. ashen, hence freq. in
Il. μέλιον ἐχάρω. It served both for throwing and thrusting,
but from its weight was only used by the stoutest men, and
when near the enemy: hence the most honorable weapon.
II. a sword, oft. in Soph., as Aj. 287, 658, etc.: in gen. a
weapon, and so even an arrow, Eur. H. F. 1098: metaph.
φροντίδος ἐχάρω Soph. O. T. 170.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, ἐχάρω, Xen. Oec. 10. 2, Ameips. Apoc. 4.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, ἐχάρω, to dye with ἐχάρω.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to heap or dam up, fill up by a mound: late, and in
Prose, ἐχάρω.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, = sq.
ἐχάρω and ἐχάρω, like ἐχάρω, to bring one thing vio-
lently against another, thrust or dash against, Lat. impellere,
impingere, ἐχάρω ἐς τὸ πρόσπιον τὸ σκίπτρον he dashed his
staff in his face, Valck. Hdt. 6. 75. The pass. from ἐχάρω
occurs Hdt. 7. 145, ἔσαν δὲ πρὸς τῶν καὶ ἄλλων ἐχάρω
(sc. πόλεμοι) there were violent wars on foot also against some
others; but many think this form to be syncope for ἐχάρω-
μένοι from ἐχάρω.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, fut. ἴσω, to neigh in.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, a spitting at a thing, Plut.: from
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to spit, expectorate, Luc.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to want, have need, εἰς τι: hence τὰ ἐχάρω
necessaries, Luc.
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, a stumbling, stumbling-block: from
ἐχάρω, οἱ, δ, to bring near to, make approach, usu. with collat.
notion of force and speed, to strike, dash, push against, τινί τ.
ἵππου τέμνειν to drive the horses close to, sharp round the
post, Il. 23. 334: so too ἐχάρω τὴν βάρην τῇ γῇ to bring the
boat to land, Hdt. 2. 60: then with the acc. omitted, ἐχάρω
αἰγιάλας to come to land, Id. 9. 98: and so in gen., to approach,
τινί Soph. El. 898: but this is more usu. expressed by Pass.,
as ἐχάρω ἔχοντες having come near to assault one, Il. 13. 146:
αἰχμή δὲ πρὸς ἐχάρω the point driven to the very bone, Il.
5. 662: ἀπὸ ἐχάρω struck and falling on his shield,
Il. 7. 272, ὡς ἐχάρω τὸν πρὸς τὸν ἐχάρω they pressed unceasing on, Il.
17. 413, (never in Od.): so too later, to keep close to, ap-
proach, Hdt. 2. 93, and Att.: ἐχάρω γυναικί, like πλησιάζειν,
of sexual intercourse, Valck. Hdt. 4. 113: also in Act., ἐχάρω τὸν
ἵππον τῇ θηλῇ 3. 85. II. later freq. intr. both in Act.
and in Pass., like ἐνέπικτω, to fall upon, attack, pursue, τινί
Eur. Hipp. Ar. Rh., Nic., etc., Ruhnck. Tim. The word be-
longes chiefly to Ep. poetry and Ion. prose.
ἐχάρω, collat. form of foreg., Wessel. Hdt. 2. 60.

ἔγχρισις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἐγγρῶ) an anointing, rubbing in, Hipp.

II. a slight wound, scratch, bite, Ael.

ἔγχρισμα, ατος, τό, that which is rubbed in, an ointment, Hipp.

ἔγχριστος, ον, rubbed in, applied as an unguent, Arist. Gen. An.: from

ἐγγρῶ, to rub in, Anth.: to anoint, Id.: to stick in, τὸ κέντρον Ael.: hence like ἐγγρίπτω, to attack, assail, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, v. Ruhnck. Tim. [I]

ἐγγρῶνις, f. low, Att. ἰῶ, to be long about a thing, to delay, Thuc. 3. 27; πρὸς τι at a thing, Arist. Rhet.; τὴν in a thing, Polyb.: part. aor. pass. ἐγγρῶνισθῆς become inveterate, lasting, νόημα Plat. Gorg. 480 A.

ἐγγρῶνισμός, δ, a long continuance: a delay in a thing.

ἐγγρῶνος, ον, temporary. 2. still lasting for a time, App. Adv. -ως, Eccl.

ἐγγρῶς, collat. form of ἐγγρῶννυμι.

ἐγγρῶσος, ον, containing gold, Diod.

ἐγγρῶβῶ, collat. form of sq.

ἐγγρῶννυμι, fut. χρῶσθαι, to rub in, stain: metaph. to imbue the mind with, Arist. Eth. N.

ἐγγυλλῖν, to convert into juice: to press and so extract the juice, Theophr.

ἐγγυλλος, ον, juicy, succulent, Theophr. II. savoury, Alex. Leb. 5. 12. Hence

ἐγγύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγγέω) that which is poured in, an infusion, Gal. Hence

ἐγγυματίς, f. low, to pour in, τὴν Diosc.: to treat by infusions, τινά τινι Id.

ἐγγυματισμός, δ, an infusion, Medic.

ἐγγύμος, ον, juicy, succulent, Theophr. Hence

ἐγγύμωμα, ατος, τό, and

ἐγγύμοσις, εὖς, ἦ, a pouring and distribution of juices through the whole body, Hipp., v. ἐγκύμ. [v]

ἐγγύσις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἐγγέω) a pouring in, Plat.

ἐγγύτος, ον, poured in, infused, Hipp.: δ ἐγγ., sub. πικρούς, a cake poured or cast into a mould, Lat. enchytus, Hippon. Fr. 21, Menand. p. 179, cf. Ath. 644 C, sq. II. τὸ ἐγγ., sub. φάρμακον, = ἐγγύμα, Hipp.

ἐγγυτρίβω, f. low, to put into a pot: esp. to catch the blood of expiatory victims in a pot. II. to expose children in an earthenware vessel, v. Piers. Moer. p. 138: hence in gen. to kill, ruin, dish, Ar. Vesp. 289. Hence

ἐγγυτρίστρα, ἡ, a woman who offers a victim at the tomb of a murdered person, and collects the blood in a pot, to cleanse the polluted with, Plat. Min. 315 D, where Böckh (p. 57) takes it of women who gathered the bones from a funeral pile into an urn, who managed the ossilegium: Solon suppressed them.

ἐγγύω, collat. form where some tenses of ἐγγέω are derived.

ἐγγύμα, ατος, τό, a dam, mound of earth, etc., Polyb.: from ἐγγύννυμι, f. χάσω, later and prose form for ἐγγῶ, to heap, dam up, fill up by a mound, Polyb.

ἐγγυρῶ, f. ἡσῶ, to take in, give room or time to do, c. inf., Xen. Ec. 12. 13, Lys. 175. 33. 2. to make way for, yield, τινί Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 16: hence 3. to concede, allow, admit, permit, τινί Hdt. 2. 135, Xen., etc.: hence impers. ἐγγυρῶν, it is possible or permitted, c. dat. pers., Plat., Xen., etc.: ἐν ἐγγυρῶν there is yet time, Plat. Phaer. 116 E.

ἐγγύριος, ἰα, ον, also ον, (χάρπα) domestic, native, of or belonging to the country, Hdt. 6. 35. Adv. -ως: δ ἐγγ., any one in the country, Eur. Ion 1167: acc. to A. B. not necessarily indigenous, which is ἐπιχθῆριος.

ἐγγυρος, ον, (χάρπα)=foreg., Soph. Phil. 692.

ἐγγυσις, εὖς, ἦ, (ἐγγύννυμι) a heaping up, damming or filling up, e. g. of a channel, Arist. Meteor.

ἐγγυστήριος, ον, useful for damming or filling up, Ar. P.

ἔγω, Lat. EGO, Sanscr. AHAM, Germ. ICH, our I, etc.: pers. Pron. of the first person, Ep. ἐγὼν before vowels: strengthd. by compos. with enclit. γε, ἐγῶγε, ἐμοίγε, ἐμοίγε, ἐμείγε, Lat. equidem, I at least, for my part, indeed, for myself, these forms are much more freq. in Att. than in Hom., (where note that the gen. formed from ἐγῶγε does not change its accent): Dor. ἐγῶγα and ἐγῶγγα Ar. Ach. 736; Boeot. ἰῶγγα or ἰῶγα

Ib. 898; ἐγῶγγε Tarent. A different root ME appears in the oblique cases, viz. gen. 'EMOT', enclit. MOT, Lat. MEI, Sanscr. ME, Ion. and Ep. δέω, ἐμευ, μεν, also ἐμέθεν Il. 1. 525; and μέθεν Sophron: Dor. ἐμέος, ἐμέυς; Boeot. ἐμοῦς; Dat. ἐμοί, enclit. μοί; Dor. ἐμῶν Ar. Ach. 733, Theocr. 4. 30; Tarent. ἐμῶν; Acc. ἐμέ, enclit. με. Dual, nom. and acc., ΝΟΤ, rarely νόε, also νό, Lat. NOS, Att. ΝΟΙ: gen. and dat. νῶν, Att. νόν; Plur., nom. ἡμέας, Ion. ἡμέες, Dor. ἡμεας, Acol. ἡμεας (also in Od. 9. 303, and Pind.): to this too belongs the dual form ἡμῶν or ἡμέ Ar. Lys. 95, etc.: gen. ἡμῶν, Ion. ἡμῶν, Dor. ἡμῶν and ἡμῶν, Acol. ἡμῶν. Dat. ἡμῶν (in Att. poets also ἡμῶν or ἡμῶν [I], v. Dind. Ar. Av. 386): Dor. ἡμῶν or ἡμῶν, Acol. ἡμῶν or ἡμῶν (also in Od. 1. 384, Pind., and Aesch.): acc. ἡμᾶς, Ion. ἡμέας, Dor. ἡμᾶς, Acol. ἡμᾶς. On all these dialectic varieties, v. Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. pp. 324—387.

Usage: oft. in answer, as an affirmative, esp. in form ἐγῶγε, Soph. Tr. 1248, etc.: es. e. e. τὶ τοῦτο σοί; Lat. quid tua hoc refert? Ar. Eccl. 521, Thesm. 518: οἷός ἐγῶ, Dat. ἴλλε ego, ἐγῶ δέε, here am I, Pind. O. 4. 37, and Att. ἐγῶδα, Att. contr. by crasis from ἐγῶ οἶδα, Soph., etc. ἐγῶμαι, Att. contr. by crasis from ἐγῶ οἶμαι, Ar., etc. ἐγῶν, ἐγῶνγα, ἐγῶννυ, collat. dialectic forms of ἐγῶ, q. v. ἐδάην, ης, η, aor. 2 of ΔΑΝ, I have learnt, I know, Hom. ἐδάκον, es, e, aor. 2 of δάκνω, Hes. ἐδάμην, ης, η, aor. 2 pass. of δάμω, Il. ἐδάνας, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐδῶ) eatable: τὸ ἐδ., food, Aesch. Ag. 1407, cf. sq. ἐδάνας, ἡ, ὄν, as epith. of oil, Il. 14. 172, h. Hom. Ven. 63, where the best Gramm. derive it from ἡδός, ἄδός, ἡδῶμαι, ἄδῶν, pleasant, grateful, agreeable, precious, v. Heyne Tr. 6. p. 557: Buttman however, Lexil. v. ἐνάος, makes an intensive form of ἐδ., excellent: others write ἐδ., eatable, hence drinkable, in gen. savoury.

*EAP, ατος, τό, (ἐδῶ) orig. form of εἶδα, but not in use.

ἐδαρθον, aor. 2 of δαρδάνω.

ἐδαρκον, transp. for ἐδαρκον, aor. 2 from δέρκω.

ἐδαφίζω, f. low, Att. ἰῶ, (ἐδαφος) to dash to earth, level with the earth, N. T.: to beat level and firm like a threshing-floor or pavement, Theophr.: ἐδαφισμένη γῆ land become hard, Theophr.

ἐδαφίον, τό, Dim. from ἐδαφος. [α]

ἐδαφος, εὖς, τό, a seat, bottom, foundation, base, on which a thing rests, Thuc. 1. 10: esp. ἐδαφος νηὸς the bottom, hold of a ship, Od. 5. 249: later, esp. of the ground-floor, pavement, οἶκον ἔδ. Hdt. 8. 137, cf. Thuc. 3. 68: metaph. the original text, original, Gal. (Usu. referred to ἐδος, ἐξομαι, but rather from same root as δάπ-εδον, τάν-ης.)

ἐδεῖσα, ας, e, aor. 1 from δέδω, Ep. for ἐδεῖσα, Hom.

ἐδέατος, δ, in Persian one who tasted first, and named the order of dishes; hence in gen. = θαλάσσης, the seneschal of a prince's table, or the carver, Ath.: cf. δαίτρος.

ἐδέμην, Ep. syncop. aor. from δέχουμαι, Od.

ἐδέδατο, Ion. for ἐδέδεντο, 3 plur. plpf. pass. from δέω, Hdt.

ἐδέδμητο, Ion. for -μνητο, 3 plur. plpf. pass. from δέμω, Hdt.

ἐδέδμητο, 3 sing. plpf. pass. of δέμω, Il.

ἐδέθλιον, τό, Nomm., and

ἐδέθλον, τό, (ἐδος) = ἐδαφος, Antim. Fr. 87, and Ap. Rh.

ἐδέδιμεν, ἐδέδισαν, 1 and 3 pl. plpf. 2 from δέδω, δέδω, Ep.

ἐδεκτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. from δέχουμαι, Od., cf. ἐδέμην.

ἐδέμεν, Ep. inf. from δέω.

ἐδεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐδῶ) food, meal, a dish, Batr. 31.

ἐδεσματίον, τό, Dim. from foreg.

ἐδεματοθήκη, ἡ, a larder, pantry.

ἐδεστέος, verb. Adj., one must eat, Plat. Crito 47 B.

ἐδεστέος, οὐ, δ, an eater, devourer, Hdt. 3. 99.

ἐδεστέος, ἡ, ὄν, to be eaten, eatable, Eur. Cret. 2. 20. II.

eaten, Soph. Ant. 206: in gen. consumed, Soph. Tr. 677.

ἐδηδα and ἐδηδοκα, pf. act. of ἐδῶ, ἐσθίω.

ἐδηδοται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ἐδῶ, ἐσθίω, Od. 22. 56.

ἐδηδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, = φαγέδων, Gramm.: from

ἐδῶν, δος, part. pf. of ἐδῶ, ἐσθίω, Il. 17. 542.

ἐδητῶς, ὄος, ἡ, meat, food, Ion.: in Hom. always opp. to πῶρις drink, except in Od. 6. 250, where it is meat and drink, nourishment in gen. [v]

ἔδμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. from ἔδω, for ἐδέδμεναι, Hom.

ἐδνάομαι, = ἐδνώ, Eur. Hel. 933.

ἔδναα, α, ον, (ἔδνω) *bridal, nuptial, χιτών* a bridal dress.

ἔδνα, τᾷ, Ep. also ἔδνα (which form prevails in Od.), *nuptial gifts*, whether 1. *from the suitor to the girl*, to win her for his bride, in Hom. the most freq. use, and so Aesch. Pr. 560; or 2. *from the suitor to the girl's father*, to purchase (as it were) his daughter, Od. 8. 318; or 3. *a portion or dowry*, given to the bride by her parents, elsewh. usu. φέρη or προίε, Od. 1. 277., 2. 196; or 4. *wedding presents* to the wedded pair from their guests, Pind. P. 3. 167. The sing. ἔδνω is found late, as in Call. Fr. 193, and Anth. (Prob. akin to ἐδανός, ἡδύς, ἀνδάνω, cf. μελία from μέλι.)

ἐδοφορέω, (φέρω) *to bring wedding-presents*.

ἐδνώ, (ἔδνω) *to promise, betroth for presents*: Hom. uses the med. of a father who portions off his daughter, ὥς κ' ἀνδρὸς ἐδνώσαιο τήγατρα Od. 2. 53. Later, also in med., *to marry*, Leon. Tar. Hence

ἐδνωτή, ἡ, *a bride betrothed for ἔδνα*.

ἐδνωτής, οὔ, δ, Ep. ἐδνωτής, *a betrother, father who portions a bride*, Il. 13. 382.

ἔδομαι, fut. from ἔδω, ἐσθλω, Hom.

ἔδον, 3 plur. aor. 2 act. from διδομι, for ἔδσαν, like ἔσταν for ἔστησαν, ἔγγον for ἔγγισσαν, Ep. and Dor., Hes. Th. 30.

ἔδοσ, εος, τό, (ἔζομαι) *a thing sat on, a seat, stool*, Il. 1. 534, 581., 9. 194. 2. *a seat, abode, dwelling-place*, esp. of the gods, ἔς Ὀλύμπου, ἔν' ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστὶ, and Ὀλύμπινδ' ἐδόν ἔδος Hom.: periph. ἔδος Ὀλύμπιοι Il. 24. 144: also of earthly dwellings, ἔδος Θήνης, Ἰθάκης Hom., and ἔδος Μάκαρος the abode of Macar, Il. 24. 544. Later, the abode of a god, a temple, Ruhnk. Tim. 3. in gen. *whatever a thing rests upon, a bottom, foundation, base*, Hes.: esp. the pedestal of the statue of a god; also the statue of a god itself, cf. Dion. H. 1. 47, Plut. Peric. 13, Paus. 8. 46, 2, Ruhnk. Tim. II. the act of sitting, time or reason for it, οὐκ ἔδος ἐστὶ 'tis no time now to sit idle, Il. 11. 648., 23. 205: hence *a loitering, tarrying, delay*, more usu. ἔδρα. The word is rare in Prose, and there in gen. only used of temples, ἔδη θεῶν: ἔδρα is usu. prose form.

ἔδομαι, fut. of ἔζομαι.

ἔδρα, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. ἔδρη, (ἔδος) *any seat, a chair, stool, bench*, Il. 19. 77, Od. 3. 7: *τίεν τινά ἔδρα* to give one the seat of honor, Il. 8. 162., 12. 311, and so freq. in Xen. 2. *a seat, habitation*, Pind., and Trag.; esp. of the gods, *a temple, altar*, etc., Aesch. Ag. 596, etc., cf. ἔδος. 3. *that on which any thing rests, a bottom, foundation, base*, Orph.: ἐξ ἔδρας out of its right place, Eur. Bacch. 928: ἔδραν στρέφειν *to trip one up*, Theophr. Char. 27, v. ἔδραστον. II. *a sitting still, being idle or inactive, dead*, like ἔδος, Hdt. 9. 41, ubi v. Valck., Thuc. 5. 7: οὐκ ἔδρας ἀκμή Soph. Aj. 811, cf. Bacchyl. 21, Eur. Or. 1201, and ἔδος II.: γονυπετεῖς ἔδραι kneeling, Eur.: also the place where a weapon is forced in, Hipp., v. Poes. Oecon. 2. *a sitting, session*, ἔδραν ποιεῖν *to hold a sitting*: also ἔδρας θαλάμους, cf. sub θαλάμω: in gen. of *κρέτα*, who seek protection at an altar, or in a house. III. *the seat, breech, fundament*, Hdt. 2. 87, and Hipp.

ἐδράζω, fut. ἄρω, (ἔδρα) *to make to sit*, in prose ἔδρω and καθίζω. Med. ἔδραζομαι, *to sit as suppliant at an altar*.

ἐδραῖον, ες, ε, poet. aor. 2 of δαράω for ἔδραον, Od.

ἔδραιος, αἰα, αἰον, also ος, ον, (ἔδρα) *sitting, sedentary*, Hipp.

II. *sitting fast, immovable, ὑπνος* Hipp. Adv. -ως. Hence

ἐδραιότης, πρως, ἡ, *firmness, fixedness*, Clem. Al.

ἐδραῖον, = ἔδρω, Luc.

ἐδραῖωμα, σπος, τό, *a foundation, base, ground*, N. T.

ἐδραῖον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of δέρομαι for ἔδρακον, Od.

ἐδραῖον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of τρέχω, Il.

ἐδρᾶν, Ep. 3 plur. aor. 2 from διδράσκω for ἔδρασαν.

ἐδρᾶνον, τό, *a seat, abode, dwelling*, Hes. Fr. 18: esp. in plur., Aesch. Pers. 4, Soph. Aj. 194, and Eur. 2. *a stay, support*, said of an anchor, Anth.

ἐδρασμα, σπος, τό, (ἐδράζω) = ἔδρα, ἔδρανον, Eur. Bell. 2.

ἔδρη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἔδρα, Hom., and Hdt.

ἐδρήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἐδραῖος.

ἔδρησα, Ion. for ἔδρασα, aor. 1 from ἔδρω.

ἐδριάω, (ἔδρα) *to seat, set, place*. Med. *to seat oneself, sit*, Hom., but only in Ep. forms ἐδριάσθαι, ἐδριάωντο: the Act. occurs, but in intrans. signf., in Theocr. 17. 19.

ἐδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔδρα) *belonging to the seat or the bowels*, Medic.

ἐδριον, τό, Dim. from ἔδρα.

ἐδρίτης, ου, δ, *a stranger or suppliant sitting on the hearth*, cf. ἱκέτης.

ῥοστροφόρος, δ, (στρέφω) *a wrestler who throws his adversary*, Argive fashion, by a cross-buttock, Theocr. 24. 109, v. ἔδρα IV.

ἔδυν, 1 sing. aor. 2 of δύνω, but ἔδυν, 3 plur. aor. 2 Ep. and Dor. for ἔδυσαν, Il. 4. 222.

ἔδω, fut. ἔδομαι, Od. 2. 123, and ἐδοῦμαι, more rarely ἐδέω: perf. ἐδόδοκα, perf. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι, aor. pass. ἡδέσθην, v. Butt. Lexil. v. ἀνήροθεν 29: ἐφαγον is used as aor. act., cf. also ἐσθλω. Hom. uses pres. (in inf. always in Ep. form ἔδμεναι), Ep. impf. ἔδσκον, part. ἐδδός, from an old perf. act. ἔδηδα, Il. 17. 542, and 3 sing. ἐδήδουσι, of a perf. pass. ἐδήδομαι, Od. 22. 56.

I. *To eat*, as opp. to πίνω, Hom.: also of beasts, *to eat, devour*, Hom., esp. in Il.: of worms, *to gnaw*, Il. 22. 509, Od. 21. 395: hence II. *to eat up, consume, waste*, esp. in phrases, ἔδ, θύοντες, οἶκον, κτήματα, χρήματα ἔδουσι, they eat up house and having, Od.; so too ἡμέτερον κῆματον ἔδουσι Od. 14. 417. III. *meeting*, καμάτῳ τε καὶ ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ἔδοντες eating one's heart, i. e. wasting away with trouble and sorrow, Od. 9. 75, cf. 10. 379, Il. 24. 129. (The root is met with in all the cognate languages, Sanscr. ad, Lat. ed-o, esse, our eat, Germ. ess-en, etc., cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2. p. 242.) Hence

ἔδωδῆ, ἡ, *food, meat, victuals*, Hom., etc. 2. esp. *forage, fodder* for cattle, Il. 8. 504. 3. *a bait*, Theocr. 21. 43. Hence ἔδωδιμος, *ov, eatable*, Hdt. 2. 92: τὰ ἔδ, *eatables, provisions*, Thuc. 7. 39.

ἔδωδός, ὄν, *hungry*, Hipp.

ἔδωλιάω, f. δωο, *to place on a seat, rowing-bench* etc., Lycurg. ap. Harp. from

ἔδωλιον, τό, (ἔδος) *a seat, dwelling, abode*, esp. in plur., like ἔδρανα, Aesch. Theb. 455, Soph. El. 1393. II. esp. in a ship, *the seat of the rowers, rowing-bench*, Lat. transtrum, Weis. Hdt. 1. 24: also the seat or socket of the mast, Lat. calva mali, Arist. Probl. III. in a theatre, *a semi-circle of benches*, Lat. fori.

ἔδωλιός, δ, *a bird* in Gramm., but perh. only v. l. for αἰγώλιος, or ἐρωδιός.

ἔε, poet. for ἐ, him, acc. from οὔ, Il.

ἔδνα, τᾷ, Ep. plur. for ἔδνα, Od., v. ἔδνω.

ἔδνωος, -ωτης, Ep. for ἔδν., Od.

ἔδνωτης, οὔ, δ, Ep. for ἔδνωτης, Il.

ἔκκοστροβόλος, ὄν, ἔκκοσι, -κόστρος, -κόστρος, Ep. for ἐκ., Hom.

ἔκλειον, Ep. for ἐκλεον, from ἐκλω, Il.

ἔκιο, Ep. = εἰο, Ap. Rh. 1. 1032.

ἔκιστα, ας, ε, ἔκειτον, ες, ε, Ep. for ἐκίτ., Hom.

ἔκιστος, Ep. for ἐκς, Hes. Th. 145.

ἔκιστήν, αο, ατο, part. ἔκισάμενος, Ep. aor. for ἐκίσ., of ἔκιδον, ἔκιδωμα, Hom.

ἐκισάσθην, for ἐκίσ., 3 dual aor. 1 med. Ep. from ἐκίμ, to go, Il. 15. 544.

ἐκίσω, Ep. for ἐκίσω, Il. 5. 645, v. ἐκισάμην.

ἐκλδομαι, ἐκλδω, Ep. for ἐκλ., Hom.

ἐκλέμα, ἐκλέματος, perf. pass. of ἐκλω, ἐκλώ, Il.; hence ἐκλσαι, inf. aor. 1, Il., v. Butt. Cat. v. ἐκλω.

ἐκλπομαι, Ep. for ἐκπομαι, Hom.

ἐκργάω, ἐκργε, ἐκργμένος, ἐκργνυμι, ἐκργω, Ep. for ἐκργ., Il.

ἐκργμένος, part. perf. pass. of ἐκρω, Od.

ἐκρση, ἐκρηγίης, Ep. for ἐκρ., Hom.

ἐκρτο, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐκρω, Od.

ἐκρτατο, Ep. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of ἐκργω, Od.

ἐκρτατο, v. ἐκρτα.

ἐκρτατο, 3 sing. aor. med. Ep. of ἐκρνυμι, Hom.

ἐκρτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ep. of ἐκρνυμι, Il.

ΕΖΟΜΑΙ, fut. ἐδοῦμαι, *to seat oneself, sit*, Hom., who however has only pres. and impf.: usu. with ἐν, also ἐπὶ τινος, τινί,

πλ and πρὸς τι: c. acc. only, Aesch. Eum. 3, Soph. Aj. 249: ἐπὶ χθονὶ ἐξέστη they sank to the earth, of a pair of scales, Il. 8. 74: more rarely ἐξ. εἰς τόπον Mimn. 12. In Prose καθέσθαι is more common. There is no such Att. as ἐξω to set, place, in Greek: though, as if from it, we have the trans. tenses εἶσα, mid. εἰσάμην, fut. med. εἰσομαι, perf. pass. εἰμαι: v. εἶσα and the supplemental verbs ἴζω and ἰδρώ.

ἐπ. Ion. for ῥ, 3 sing. conj. pres. from εἰμί Hom.
ἐπ. fem. for ἐός, his, etc.
ἐπικ, Ep. for ἥκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἦμι, Pl. 1. 48.
ἐπν, 3 sing. imperf. from εἰμί, Ep. for ἦν, Hom.; it occurs as first pers. only once, Il. 11. 762, in a dub. passage, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108. Ann. 16.

ἐπνδάε, Ep. for ἠνδάε, 3 sing. imperf. act. from ἀνδάνω, Hom.
ἐπός, gen. masc. of ἐπός, good, excellent, noble, five times in Il., twice in Od. In four of these passages ἐπός was formerly written, and taken for an irreg. gen. for the possessive: but Damm, Wolf, and Buttm. Lexil. in voc., with the best Gramm., have every where restored ἐπός, as the general epith.; παῖδός ἐπός is as easily explained as παῖδός φιλόν.

ἐπς, gen. Ep. for ἥς, from pron. relat. fem. ἥ, only Il. 16. 208; but ἐπς gen. from ἐπ, Hom.

ἐπσάα, Ep. for ἥς, 2 sing. imperf. from εἰμί, Hom.
ἐπσι, Ep. for ῥ, 3 sing. conj. pres. from εἰμί, Hom.
ἐπάνον, es, e, aor. 2 of ἐπνσκα, Hom.
ἐπός, dōs, ὅς, ἡ (ἐπός) accustomed, Hipp., ἐθ. γενέσθαι τινός Thuc. 2. 44: hence II. tame.

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ἐθελόκωφος, on, pretending deafness, unwilling to hear.
ἐθελοντῶν, Adv. of free-will, voluntarily, spontaneously, Thuc. 8. 98.

ἐθελοντῶν, Adv. voluntarily, Hdt. 1. 5.
ἐθελοντῶν, ἥρος, ὁ, a volunteer, Od. 2. 292, in prose, esp. Att.
ἐθελοντῶν, Lob. Phryn. 4, sq. II. as Adj. voluntary.

ἐθελοντῶν, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg., Hdt. 5. 110.
ἐθελοντῶν, Adv. =ἐθελοντῶν, Thuc. 8. 2.

ἐθελοπνία, ἡ, love of work, laboriousness, prob. in Xen. Oec. 21. 6: from

ἐθελόντος, on, willing to work, zealous, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22.
ἐθελόπορος, on, a voluntary, unseduced prostitute, Anac. 19.

ἐθελόπρξενος, on, one who unsolicited charges himself with the office of πρξενος (q. v.) to a foreigner or foreign state, and looks after their interests, a sort of honorary consul, Thuc. 3. 70.
ἐθελόσυχνος, on, fond of frequenting a place or of doing one thing, Crates Incert. 8.

ἐθελότρεπτος, on, (τρέπω) given to change, Eccl.
ἐθελουργῶ, to work freely, indefatigably, Ael.: and

ἐθελουργία, ἡ, willingness to work, Eccl.: from
ἐθελουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) willing to work, indefatigable, Xen.

Eq. 10. 17.
ἐθελούσιος, ia, on, (ἐθέλω) voluntary, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 11, Symp.

8. 13. II. of things, optional, e. g. τὸ ἐρᾶν ἐθελούσιον ἐστὶ love is a matter of free choice, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 10. Adv. -ως.

ἐθελόφιλῶστος, ὁ, a would-be, pretended philosopher, late.
ἙΘΕΛΩ, fut. ἐθέλωσθα: aor. ἐθέλῃσθα, (v. fin.) To will, be

willing, distinguished from βούλωμαι, acc. to Buttm., as expressing will combined with choice and purpose; while βούλωμαι (q. v.) denotes mere inclinations.

Radic. signif.: To will, be willing, wish, desire, Hom., etc.

Construct.: usu. c. inf. pres. or aor.; also freq. c. acc. et inf.: c. acc. only it does not occur: for in places like εἰκηλος τὰ φράσαι, δὲσθ' ἐθέλησθα Il. 1. 554, φράσθαι is to be repeated from the context, cf. Il. 9. 397, 7. 182, Od. 14. 172; so too, Ζεὺς τοι δόξῃ διττὴ μάστιγα ἐθέλει (sc. δοθῆναι τοι) Od. 18. 113: often also absol., esp. in part., where the notion of wish or choice is prominent: so in Att.: Hom. has freq. θυμῷ ἐθέλει, more rarely ἐθέλει μοι θυμὸς Il. 17. 702, Od. 11. 566. 2. oft, esp.

c. negat., almost = δύναμαι, to be able, have the power, as Il. 13. 106, μῆμιν οὐκ ἐθέλεσκον ἐναιοντες they cared not to make a stand, i. e. they were unable: and, by poet. figure, of things, as of a stream, οὐδ' ἐθέλε προεῖν ἄλλ' ἴσχετο it would not flow, i. e. it could not, Il. 21. 366, cf. Od. 8. 223, 316, h. Cer. 45, and φίλως: also Hdt., and Att. Prose, Schäf. Greg. p. 135: there is a slight irony in this signif.

3. of ἐθέλω in signif. to prefer (so freq. in βούλωμαι) no instance occurs except Od. 3. 324.

4. After Hom. ἐθέλω is found, like μέλω, c. inf., so as merely to give it a fut. signif., like our will or shall as a sign of the fut. tense, εἰ θελήσει ἀναβῆναι ἡ τυραννίς, εἰ (ὁ ποταμὸς) ἐθέλῃσι ἐκτρέφειν τὸ ρέεθρον Hdt. 1. 109, 2. 11, v. Wessel. 47. 49, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 370 B: sometimes, of things, though more rarely, of persons, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 375 A, though this is denied wholly by others: hence

5. to be wont or accustomed, to do a thing readily, συμβαίνεισιν ἰσχυρὰ οἱ ἐθελόντι μένειν, μεγάλα πρῆγματα μεγάλοις κινδύνουσι ἐθέλονσι κατατρέφεισθαι Hdt. 1. 74, 7. 50, 2, and so Thuc. 2. 89, etc. 6. in Hdt., and Att. Prose, oft. in phrases, τί ἐθέλει τὸ τέρας, τὸ έπος: Lat. quid sibi vult? what means it...? Hdt. 1. 78, 6. 37: in full τί ἐθέλει λέγειν; Hdt. 2. 13, cf. 4. 131.

The synonym. shorter form θέλω never occurs in Hom. or Ep., v. Interp. ad Il. 1. 277: and reversely ἐθέλω is never used in Trag. dialogue, except indeed in imperf. ἤθελον: in Ar. Pac. 852, we have the fut. ἐθέλῃσθαι: Pind. follows the Homer. usage, Böckh v. l. P. 1. 62, 10. 5: the other Lyr. have both forms, both of which occur also in the Trag. anapaests, Lob. Aj. 24. In Att. Prose the form ἐθέλω prevails, except in the one phrase εἰ θέλεις, hence in Att. Prose the only imperf. and aor. are ἤθελον, ἤθελον, regul. formed from θέλω.

ἤθεν, Ep. and Att. poet. gen. for ἐός, masc. and fem., his, her, of him, of her, Hom., usu. in Il.: Aeol. (from ῥέθεν) ῥέθεν. ἐθνητο, ἐθνημέω, ἐθνηντο, Ion. for ἐθεάτο, ἐθεάμεθα, ἐθεάωντο, from θεάομαι.

ἐθνημέσθα, Ion. for ἐθεώμ, Od.

ἐθνήσαντο, Ion. for ἐθεώσ, 3 pl. aor. 1 med. from θεάομαι, Od.

ἐθνημολόγη, (λέγω) to gather customarily, Anth.

ἐθνημολογία, ἡ, custom: from

ἐθνημα, ov, gen. ovos, (ἔθος) accustomed: well-known, Musae.

ἔθνη, aor. 1 pass. from ἔθνη: but ἔθνη, aor. 2 act. from τίθημι.

ἔθις, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53, (ἔθος) to accustom,

use, τὴν αὐτήν. Pass. to be or become accustomed or used to, τι

Plat. Legg. 681 B; c. inf., Thuc. 1. 77, and Xen.; also absol.,

to become accustomed, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 33: in this signif. the

later Stoics use the act.

ἐθικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, arising from use, custom, habit, Plut.

ἔθιμος, ov, accustomed, usual: τὰ ἔθιμα customs, Diod. Adv.

—μας, customarily, Gramm.

ἐθισμα, atos, τό, ἐθίζω custom: a habit, Plat. Legg. 793 D.

ἐθισμαρία, ἡ, an accustomed: custom, habit, use, Arist. Eth. 1. 1.

ἐθιστέον, verb. Adj., one must accustom, c. acc. et inf., Xen.

Mem. 2. 1, 28.

ἐθιστός, ἡ, ὄν, accustomed: acquired by habit, Arist. Eth. N. 1.

ἐθναρχία, ου, δ, (ἀρχω) an ethnarch, Luc. Hence

ἐθναρχία, ἡ, rule over a nation, Byzant.

ἐθνηρόν, Adv. by nations, as a whole nation, late word.

ἐθνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging, peculiar to a nation, national, Polyb.

II. almost = βάρβαρος, foreign.

III. heathen, gentile,

N. T. and Eccl. Adv. —κός, N. T.

ἐθνίστης, ου, δ, and ἐθνίτης, ου, δ, of the same nation.

*ΕΘΝΟΣ, eos, τό, a number of people living together, a com-

pany, body of men: Hom., esp. in Pl., has usu. ἔθνος ἔταιρων

a band of comrades; also in plur. ἔθνη πεζῶν and κεκράν, and

of particular tribes, ἔθνος Ἀχαιῶν, Λυκίων, ἀλλοῖς λαῶν a

host of warriors, Il. 13. 495: hence, of animals, ἔθνη μινῶν,

μελισσῶν, ὀρνίθων συναιτίς, flocks, etc., Hom.

2. Pind. has also ἔθνος μερότων, ἀνέρων, γυναικῶν a race, family, tribe.

3. in gen. a nation, people, τό Μηδικὸν ἔθνος Hdt. 1. 101,

and freq. in Att.: but in N. T. and Eccl. τὰ ἔθνη the nations,

Gentiles, i. e. all except Jews and Christians; cf. βάρβαρος.

4. a particular class of men, a caste, Stallb. Plat. Rep.

351 C. 5. sex, τό ἔθνη ξ. Xen. Oec. 7. 26. 6. a part,

number, Hipp. c. ὁμοεθνία II. (Acc. to some from ἔθος: acc.

to others akin to ἐθμός.)

ἔθρον, es, e, aor. 2 of θρόσκω, Hom.

*ΕΘΟΣ, eos, τό, custom, usage, manners, habit, Plat., etc.:

hence ἔθος πρός, or πρόςθε, τοῦτων temper, disposition, inher-

ence from its sires, Aesch. Ag. 728, yet not precisely=ἦθος,

since the signif. of usage, habit, prevails even here.

ἐθρέφην, aor. 1 pass. from τρέφω, Hes.

ἐθρέμω, aor. 1 act. of τρέφω, Hom.

ἐθρίσεν, poet. for ἐθρίσεν, aor. 1 from θρίζω, Eur.

*ΕΘΩ, to be accustomed, to be wont: the pres. is only found in

Il. 9. 536, κακὰ πόλλ' ἔθρεσκεν ἔθων much ill he wrought ha-

bitually, i. e. was wont to do so; and so Il. 16. 260, οὐδ' παῖδες

ἐριθμιαῖων ἔθοντες: the construct. is like that of λαβὼν and

τυχὼν with finite Verb. The Att. use as pres. the perf. εἴωθα,

Ion. εἴωθα (both also in Hom.) I am wont or accustomed, I am

in the habit, I usually. . . usu. c. inf., as Il. 5. 766, Thuc. 1. 99,

etc.; but the part. εἰώθως stands absol., accustomed, customary,

usual, Il. 5. 231, and Att.; hence τὸ εἰώθως one's custom,

Thuc. 1. 7; τὰ εἰωθότα ordinary things, Ar. Ran. 1. Perf.

Dor. ἔθωκα.

E'I, a conditional Particle, in Hom. and Dor. also αἰ.

A. if, distinguished from ἐάν, as betokening a pure mental

supposition, without reference to any real contingency, Herm.

Vig. n. 312: most freq. c. Optat., but also c. Indic. or Conj.

I. WITH OPTAT., it states a thing as supposed, but without

giving any opinion on the likelihood of its existence. 1. with

Optat., followed by Optat. with ἄν, expressing simple uncer-

tainty, τῶες μέγα κεν κεχαρίσσοι, εἰ τότε πάντα τυχάλοιο if

they should hear it, they would rejoice, Il. 1. 256. 2. with

Optat., followed by Indic., when the conclusion is peremptory,

though the case is only supposed: with Indic. pres., Il. 9. 389,

Wolff Lept. p. 283, fut., Il. 10. 222; also with past, Att., v.

Math. Gr. Gr. § 524. 3. 3. with Optat., followed by Conj.

with ἄν, Il. 11. 386; in Att. this use is dub. 4. the first

clause with ἄν is left out, when it can be easily supplied from

the context, Il. 3. 52., 9. 245, etc.: or its place is supplied by a

Part. 1. Il. 10. 246. 5. with Optat., without apodosis, to express

a wish, If only. . . , O that. . . , would that. . . , Il. 24. 74, Herm. Vig.

n. 190; but εἴθε, εἰ γὰρ and αἰ γὰρ are more freq., v. εἰ γὰρ.

6. with Optat., as a sort of particle of time, of repeated actions, as

often as, whenever, Thuc. 7. 79, usu. with impf. or plupf., some-

times with aor. II. WITH INDIC., where possibility is as-

serted, without expressing any uncertainty or question. 1. with

Indic. pres., εἰ μ' ἐθέλεις πολεμεῖν, ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Il. 3.

67, where no doubt is thrown on the supposition. 2. with

Indic. past, esp. in oaths and prayers, εἰ ποτέ τοι ἐπὶ νηὶν ἔρεψα,

τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐξέδωκε Il. 1. 39, etc., v. ἄποτε. 3. with

Indic. fut., γνῶσθαι, εἰ καὶ θεοπέστη πόλιν οὐκ ἀλαπάξει Il. 2.

367, 379, where the fut. is looked on as certain: Att. the

Optat. with ἄν freq. follows, to soften the positiveness of the

phrase, Soph. El. 244. So the Indic. often follows, even after the

Opt. expressing a simply supposed case, e. g. πρὸς μὲν ὡς, εἰ

τελευτῶν Il. 12. 59, they tried whether they could; where they

are represented as it were saying, We will try whether we

can. . . so as to add vivacity to the sentence: esp. oft. in Att.

Prose. The Indic. pres. or fut. is also put after εἰ in protasi,

when not a mere probability, but a necessary result on a con-

dition is intended, Il. 5. 350., 15. 213. In Att., εἰ with Indic.

is used not only of probable, but of actual events, to qualify the

positive assertion, and so much like ὅτι: most freq. after θαυ-

μάζω, also after other Verbs, esp. expressing strong feeling, e. g.

ἀγανακτεῖ, δεινὸν ποιῶμαι, δηλοῖ etc., Hdt. 1. 155, Thuc. 6.

60, Plat. Laeb. 194 A. 4. In Att. where εἰ with impf. is

followed by ἄν with impf., the first implies that a condition has

not been fulfilled, the second that a result has therefore not

taken place; e. g. εἰ τί εἶχεν, εἰδὼν ἄν, if he had it, he would

give it. . . (but he has it not). 5. with Indic. aor., followed

by Indic. aor. with ἄν, it expresses the same thing in reference

to a past time, for which in Lat. both verbs would have been

in conj. plupf., εἰ τί εἶχεν, εἰδὼν ἄν had he had it, he would

have given it, cf. Il. 21. 211, 544. In this case the impf. with

ἄν may follow, εἰ ἐπεισθον, οὐκ ἄν ἠρπάστον had I obeyed, I

should not have been ill, Buttm. Gramm. § 130. 9, 4, and 10:

sometimes, but not oft., this ἄν is left out with the impf. ἄν,

Thuc. 1. 37. More rarely the opt. with ἄν follows εἰ μή and the

indic. aor., Il. 5. 388., 17. 70. III. WITH CON-

JUNCT., εἰ is scarcely to be distinguished from ἐάν, though an

attempt has been made to explain εἰ as expressing greater prob-

ability in the condition, suppose that, Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 818.

Anm. 1, Herm. Soph. Att. 706; much more rare than the former,

but most freq. in Hom., Il. 1. 340, Od. 5. 221, etc.: εἰ

κεν with Conjunct. being the more freq. For the Att. it was

formerly laid down that only ἐάν or ἤν, never εἰ, was used with

Conjunct.: but many exceptions are found in Trag., as Soph.

O. T. 198, 874, O. C. 1443, Att. 710, 1032, c. Herm. Ag. 491:

also in Comies, as Ar. Eq. 698, 700, Pac. 450: nay it has been

admitted even in Prose, as Thuc. 6. 21, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 12,

Plat. Phaedr. 234, Rep. 579 E: in later authors εἰ with Con-

junct. is very common, Herm. Vig. n. 304: cf. also εἰ κε.

IV. WITH PARTICIP. instead of indic., where ἐστί is usu.

supplied, but rare, Soph. Ag. 886, and Herm. ib. 179, Bornem.

Xen. Mem. 6. 2, 65. V. WITH INFIN., sometimes in Hdt.

e. g. 3. 105, 108, in orat. obliqua.—Ei from the first clause must

sometimes be supplied with each of several following clauses,

even when these are in different moods, Schäf. Mel. p. 111.

B. whether, in indirect Questions and after Verbs contain-

ing a question, doubt, uncertainty, σάρα οὐκ οἶδ', εἰ θεός

ἐστί I know not whether he be a god, Il. 5. 183; in Hom. also

freq. in ellipt. clauses, where περὶ μὲν, σκοπεῖν etc. must be

supplied, e. g. κηρύσσει κέλευσται, ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στήσας τρίποδα

μέγαν, (πειρησάμενοι) εἰ πεπλοῖεν Πηλεΐδην trying whether

they could move Achilles, Il. 23. 40; where the Optat. without

ἄν is used, because the action is past, cf. Il. 10. 206., 20. 464;

if present or future, it would require εἰ κε or ἐάν with Conj., Il.

5. 279; though Att. εἰ with Conj. is used even in this signif.

C. Regularly εἰ begins the sentence, and so is followed by the

Particles: hence all compds., as εἰ κε, εἴπερ, εἰ μή, εἰ καὶ,

εἴ τις etc., may be best referred to their own special heads. It is preceded by one or two Conjunctions: I. καὶ εἰ and ἰφ, implying that the case is not so, Il. 20. 371; καὶ εἰ που Od. 7. 320; also καὶ εἰ κε, which follows the same rules as εἰ κε, Att. καί, κἄν, κἄν εἰ: in Att. also ὅμως is oft. added in apodosis (even though . . . yet still), though this word is sometimes attached to the end of the conditional clause, to which it adds force, Aesch. Pers. 295, Cho. 115: care must be taken not to confound καὶ εἰ with εἰ καὶ, Herm. Vig. n. 307. II. οὐδ' εἰ, nay not if, not even if, Il. 5. 645, 20. 102, Od. 4. 293.

III. ὥς εἰ and ὥς εἰ τε or (as Wolf writes it) ὥς, ὥς τε, as if, as though, in comparisons, Od. 7. 36, Il. 13. 492, 19. 366, Od. 19. 39: the Att. also inserts ἄν or περ, ὥστερ εἰ, ὥς ἂν εἰ, ὥστερ ἂν εἰ, or ὥστερ ἂν, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 479 A. εἰ, Dor. for ἦ and οὐ, cf. πεί. εἴα, also proterisp. εἴα, and poet. trisyll. εἴα, Lat. eia, a cheering or stimulating exclamation, on! up! away! Trag., etc.: also come on! Aesch. Ag. 1650, and Plat.: εἴα νῦν, well now! Ar. Pac. 459, stronger than ἄγε νῦν: also εἴα δῆ: εἴα and εἴα are akin to it. [α always, whence Gramm. wrote εἴα, v. Reisig de Constr. Antistr. p. 19.] εἴα, 3 sing. imperf. act. from εἴω, Hom. εἴδω, f. δῶα, to cry εἴα, like αἰδῶα from αἰ, and εὐδῶα from εὐα, v. Valck. Diatr. p. 20.

εἴαμεν, ἦ, a low, moist pasture, water-meadow, ἐν εἴαμεν ἔλεος Il. 4. 483, in Ap. Rh. a flooded meadow. (Usu. deriv. from εἴαται, ἦται, ἦμαι, ἦμενος, whence some Gramm. wrote εἴαμεν, cf. κάθημαι: Buttm. however, v. ἦσις, connects it with ἦδον.) εἰ, Adv. and Ion. εἰ κε, q. v., is contr. into εἰν and ἦν. But εἰ . . . ἂν seems permissible both in Hom., and Att., where some words come between, Il. 2. 597, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 303. εἰανός, ἦ, ὄν, Ep. for εἰανός, Il. 16. 9.

εἴα, εἰαρίνος, εἰαρίσις, poet. for εἴα etc. εἰαρίσσιος, Adv. with youthful, swelling breasts, Anth. εἰαρίσσιος, ἐς, (τέρτομαι) joying in spring, Orph. εἴας, 2 sing. imperf. εἴασι, as, ε, aor. 1 act. from εἴω. εἴασκον, Ep. for εἴων, imperf. from εἴω, Hom. εἴαται, εἴατο, 3 pl. pres. and imperf., poet. for Ion. εἴαται, εἴατο, and this for ἦται, ἦτο, from ἦμαι, Hom. εἴατο, 3 plur. imperf. med. from εἴμι, for ἦτο, i. e. ἦσαν, occurs only Od. 20. 106, where Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108. Ann. 14. n. would read εἴατο.

εἴατο, 3 sing. plqpf. med. from ἐννυμι for εἴντο, they had on. εἴβωσι, on, trickling: from εἴ' βω, Ep. form of λείβω, to drop, let fall in drops, Hom., who regul. uses it in phrase δάκρυον εἴβειν and κατὰ δάκρυον εἴβειν, to shed tears. Med. to trickle or run down, drip, Hes. Th. 910: but also in Act., δάκρυα εἴβωσιν Soph. Ant. 527. εἰ γάρ, for ἰφ, Il. 20. 26: but usu. II. expressing a wish, O ἰφ, O that . . . would that . . ., Lat. utinam! c. Optat., εἰ γάρ Ἀθήνη δοίη κάρτος ἐμολ Il. 17. 561, so εἰ γάρ τοι Od. 17. 513, and εἰ γάρ πῶς Od. 16. 148: But Hom. more freq. has αἰ γάρ, αἰ γάρ δῆ, αἰ γάρ δῆ ποτε, αἰ γάρ πῶς. The following use of c. Inf. is rare, αἰ γάρ, τοῖος ἄν, . . . εὖδς γαμβρός καλέσσει Od. 7. 313. εἰ γάρ, like εἰ A. 1, is used where the result of the wish is more clearly indicated than with εἴω, which expresses the wish without alluding to its result, Nitzsch Od. 1. 265.

εἴγε, if however, adding a condition which makes the thing dependent upon it unlikely or impossible, e. g., οἰκόνδε θέλεις ἵνα: εἴγε μὲν εἴθεως, ὅσα τοι αἰσά κῆδ' ἀναπλήσῃ, ἐνθάδε κ' αὖθι μένων ῥόδε δάμα φυλάσσεις thou wishest to go home: yet if thou didst know. . . etc., Od. 5. 206. II. if them, since, Lat. siquidem, of things which are taken for granted, Il. 1. 393, Od. 16. 300, Herm. Vig. n. 310. Cf. εἴπερ.

εἰ γούν, even if, implying that the thing will not be so, only used in Hom., viz. Il. 5. 258, ubi al. εἰ γ' οὖν. εἰ δ', ἄγε, used in cheering, etc., on then, come on! oft. in Hom., who also has plur., εἰ δ', ἄγερε, Il. 22. 381. He usu. joins εἰ δ', ἄγε νῦν, εἰ δ', ἄγε δῆ, εἰ δ', ἄγε μῆν, or εἰ δ', ἄγε μοι, followed by Imperat., also εἰ δ', ἄγε τοι Od. 9. 37. For the Imperat. δεῦρο is found Il. 7. 685, and in speaking to oneself the conj. aor., Od. 9. 37, or indic. fut., Il. 1. 524, 9. 167. The phrase is elliptic, and would be in full εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις or εἰ δέ βού-

λει, ἄγε, and so serves to qualify the Imperat., like Lat. sis vide, fac sis, agite sultis, Nitzsch Od. 1. 270.

εἰδάνομαι, poet. lengthd. form of εἶδομαι, to be like, τινί Nic. εἰδάλμιος, ἦ, on, (εἶδος) formed; hence shapely, comely, Od. 24. 270. II. like, looking like, Anth.

εἰδάλλομαι, = εἰδάνομαι, ἰδάλλομαι. εἰδάρ, αρος, τό, (εἶδω, as if lengthd. poet. from εἶδω) food, meat, victuals, Hom. 2. of cattle, fodder, forage, Il. 5. 369. 3. also a bait for fish, Od. 12. 524. 4. μελισσῶν ἀνθιμον εἶδω, of honey-cakes, Theocr. 15. 115. Ep. word.

εἰ δέ, with no apodosis, is elliptic, as Il. 9. 46, εἰ δέ καὶ αἰρόλ, φευγόντων, but if they (will), let them flee, where ἐθέλοναι is to be supplied, as in εἰ δ', ἄγε: so too q. 262, εἰ δέ, (ἐθέλεις) σὺ μὲν μὲν ὅκονον. In Il. 21. 487, and Od. 2. 115, the apodosis is implied in the protasis. II. in complete sentences, but if, even if, oft. in Hom. It may be followed by any Particle which follows εἰ, v. esp. εἰ μὲν: on εἰ δ' οὐ and εἰ δ' οὖν v. εἰ μή. We have the notion of εἰ δέ strengthd. in εἰ δ' αἰ, if on the other hand, Od. 16. 105.

εἶδα, ἦ, for ἰδέα, dub. in Ar. Thesm. 438. εἰδέην, opt., and εἰδέαι, inf. of ἰδέα, q. v.

εἰ δέ μή, v. sub εἰ μή. εἰδέχεια, ἦ, an odious, ugly look, LXX: from εἰδέχθης, ἐς, (εἶδος, ἔχθος) of hateful look, in gen. ugly, Polyb.: putrid, fetid, Hipp. εἰδέω, for εἶδω, conj. from ἰδέα.

εἰ δῆ, expressing a supposition which cannot be contradicted, if now, seeing that, Il. 1. 61, esp. after ἦ, Il. 1. 294, 574: also in indirect questions, whether now, Od. 1. 207: always c. Indicat.

εἶδημα, αρος, τό, (εἰδέναι) knowledge. εἰδημονικός, Adv., with knowledge, skilfully. εἰδημων, on, gen. onos, knowing, experienced, skilled, expert, τινός Clem. Al. Adv. — μῶως.

εἰδίσμεν, Ep. inf. fut. for εἰδῆσεν, of *εἶδω II, Od. εἰδίσως, εως, ἦ, (εἰδέναι) a knowing, science, knowledge, intelligence, Clem. Al.

εἰδίσω, fut. of *εἶδω. εἰδικός, ἦ, ὄν, (εἶδος) formal, αἰτιον Plut.: specific, opp. to γενικός, Gal. Adv. — κῶς, specially, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 205.

εἰδοί, ὦν, αἰ, the Roman Idus, Dion. H. εἰδομαι, v. sub *εἶδω. εἶδον, aor. 2 of *εἶδω, q. v.

εἰδοποιέω, (εἰδοποιός) to make an image of a thing, figure, model, mould a thing after another, Plut. Hence

εἰδοποιήμα, αρος, τό, and εἰδοποιήσις, εως, ἦ, = αἰ. εἰδοποιεία, ἦ, the specific nature of a thing, Strab.: from εἰδοποιός, ὄν, (εἶδος, ποιέω) specific, characteristic of a species. εἶδος, εος, τό, (*εἶδω) that which is seen, the form, shape, figure, Lat. species: freq. of human form in Hom., who usu. has the acc. εἶδος ἄριστος, ἀγνῆτος, κακός, ἀλγικῶς, ὁμοιος, etc.; sometimes opp. to the understanding, sometimes to bodily strength, v. Od. 17. 454, Il. 21. 316: also of the appearance, look, as of a dog, Od. 17. 308, cf. δέμας. Esp. beautiful form, like Lat. forma, Hdt. 1. 199, 8. 105, etc. In Trag. periph. for the person, Soph. El. 1177. II. in gen. a form, figure, fashion, sort, particular kind, εἶδα τῶν κύβων Hdt. 1. 94, εἶδος νόσου Thuc. 2. 50, etc.: esp. species, opp. to γένος, genus, hence also = ἰδέα, Plat., and Arist., cf. Ritter Hist. of Philos. 2. 265, sqq.

III. in later authors τὰ εἶδη are spices, fine and costly wares.

εἰδένως, Adv. part. from εἶδός of ἰδέα, perf. of *εἶδω.

εἰ δ' οὖν, v. sub εἰ μή. εἰδοφορέω, (εἶδος, φέρω) to represent, express, Dion. H. εἰδωλόρεα, τό, Dim. from εἶδος, strictly a little form or image: usu. a short, highly wrought descriptive poem, mostly, but by no means only, on pastoral subjects, an idyll, cf. Plin. Ep. 4. 14.

εἰδύλομαι, = εἰδάλλομαι, εἰδάνομαι, Pemp. ap. Stob. p. 461. 9. εἰδύλος, on, = εἰδήμων, also fem. εἰδυλός, ἰδος, ἦ, Call.

*Εἴ' ΔΩ, *ἴΔΩ, Lat. VIDEO, to see, a Root wholly obsol. in pres. act., which is supplied by ὁράω: its tenses form two families, one exclus. in signif. to see, the other, to know.

A. to see, behold, look at, mostly in aor. εἶδον, in Hom. and Ep. aor. sine augm., ἰδον, inf. ἰδεῖν, in Il. and Ep. also ἰδέειν, conj. ἴδω, in Hom. and Ep. also ἰδωμι, part. ἰδών, in

Hom. freq. with an Adv., *ὁπδρα, ἄντα, ἀχρεῖον* *ιδῶν*: he also freq. has more fully *ὀφθαλμοῖσιν* *ιδῶ*. The same act. signf. belongs to the aor. med. *εἰδόμεν*, in Hom. more freq. *Ἐπ. ἰδόμεν*, inf. *ἰδῶσθαι*, aor. *ἰδωμαι*, imperat. *ἰδού*: with which Hom. has also *ὀφθαλμοῖσιν*, or more freq. *ἐν ὀφθ.*, to see before the eyes: this tense alone is joined with *πειράομαι*, in phrase *ἄγε, πειράσομαι* *ἥδὲ ἰδωμαι* well, I will make trial and see, Od. 6. 126, cf. 21. 159: also without *πειράομαι*; just our to look and see, Od. 4. 22, 10. 44. But Hom. also uses both aorists of mental sight, to see, perceive, as must be the case in Il. 21. 61 *ἴδρα ἰδωμαι* *ἐνὶ φρεσίν*, *ἥδὲ δαέω*, cf. Il. 4. 249, Od. 21. 112. This indefiniteness belongs only to the oldest Greek: in later Poets, to perceive by any of the senses, Jac. A. P. p. 189.—In Construction, *ιδεῖν* and *ἰδῶσθαι* are either absol., or used c. acc. followed by a relative clause, where the relative is to be resolved by *ἔτι*, so that the acc. is not strictly the object, but belongs to the Verb in the relat. clause, e. g. Od. 10. 195, *εἰδόν* *ν. ῥήσαν*, *τὴν περὶ πόντος ἐστεφάνωνται*, i. e. *εἰδόν* *ἔτι περὶ ἡθρον πόντος ἐστεφάνωνται*; though in the remarkable passage, *ἀλόχου* *ν. οὐτι* *χάρην ἴδε* *he saw*, i. e. *enjoyed* not the favor of his spouse, Il. 11. 243, *χάρην* is the object; (this phrase must not be confounded with *χάρην εἰδέναι*, v. inf. r.): freq. also *ιδεῖν* *ἔτι τι*, more rare *ἐπὶ τι* Il. 23. 143, and *πρὸς τι* Od. 12. 244, to look at or towards a thing. The Imperat. med. *ιδού*, see, occurring first in Att., is mostly used as an exclamation, *lo! behold!* Lat. *ecce*: but it is then written *ιδού*, or sometimes *ιδού*: where it is a true imperat. it remains *ιδού*, e. g. *ιδού* *με* Eur. Hec. 808.—*Ὀρῶ* is used as pres., *ὠράμαι* as perf., *ὠρόμαι* as fut. (for *ἰδῶσθαι* belongs to signf. B. to know).—But to the signf. to see belong II. the Ep. and Ion. Pass. and Med. *εἰδομαι*: aor. *εἰσάμην*, in Hom. also *ἑισάμην*, acc. *ατο*, in pass. signf., to be seen, appear, seem, *εἰδεται ἡμᾶρ, ἄστρα* the day, the stars are visible, appear, Il. 8. 555, cf. 24. 319, Od. 5. 283; metaph., *τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἰδεται εἶναι*, that is very death in thine eyes, Il. 1. 228, cf. Od. 9. 11, etc.; and freq., *αὐτὰ τόγχε κέρδιον ἐσάτο θυμῷ*: hence 2. to have the appearance or look of a thing, *take the appearance, make a shew* of a thing, *ἐσάτο ἴμεν* *ἔς Διμόν* *he made a shew* of going to Lemnos, Od. 8. 283; *ἐσάτο*, *ὡς δρε βῶν* *it had the look* as of a shield, Od. 5. 281; and c. dat., *to make oneself like*, *be like*, *ἐσάτο φθογγὴν Πυλῆν* *she made herself like Pylus* in voice, Il. 2. 791, cf. 20. 81. Most usu. in part. pres. and aor., *εἰδόμενος*, *εἰσάμενος*, *ἑισάμενος*, besides which Hom. uses only 3 sing. pres. and aor.; and once 2 sing. and 3 plur. aor. An impf. *εἰδετο*, *he was seen*, occurs first in Ap. Rh.

B. to know: which signf. comes from the perf., for what one has seen or observed, that one knows: hence the word is mostly used of mediate knowledge, whilst for such as is immediate *σύννοια* is most usu., Wolf Lept. p. 230. The tenses which belong to this signf. are these: perf. used as pres., *οἶδα* (in Alcæe. 94 e, p. 72, *οἶδα*) *I know*, c. part. *οἶδώς*, inf. *οἶδέναι*, Ep. *ἴδωμαι* and *ἴδωμ*, imperat. *ἴσθι*, conj. *οἶδω*, Ep. also *οἶέω*, opt. *οἶεθν*: plupf. as impf. *ἴδεν* and *ἴδεα*, Att. *ἴδην*, *I knew*: fut. *οἰσμαι*, more rarely and mostly Ep. *οἰδήσω* (also in Hdt. 7. 234): aor. and perf. are supplied from *γινώσκει*. The forms are so irreg. in pres. and impf., that they can only be fully treated in Grammars. In Hom., Ion., and Dor., also sometimes 2 sing. perf. for *οἶσθα*, e. g. Od. 1. 337, (in Att. also *οἶσθας* Cratin. Malth. 10, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 122): *ἴδμεν* 1 pl. for *ἴσμεν*: besides *ἴδωμαι* and *ἴδωμ*, inf. for *οἶδέναι*: *οἶδω* conj. for *οἶδω* Il. 14. 235, *οἶδετε* 2 pl. conj. for *οἶδητε* Od. 9. 17, *οἶδομεν* for *οἶδωμεν* Il. 1. 363, and *οἶδία* fem. part. for *οἶδία*, but only in phrase *ἰδύνην πρᾶπιδεσσι*: plupf. 2 and 3 sing. *ἥειδης*, *ἥειδεν* for *ἥιδης*, *ἥιδεν* Il. 22. 280, Od. 9. 206, 3 pl. *ἴσαν* for *ἴσαν*, Il. 18. 405, Od. 4. 772; *ἴσαν* Eur. Cycl. 231. Lastly Hom. uses both futures, yet *οἰδήσω* only in Il. 1. 546, Ep. inf. *οἰδήσεμεν* Od. 6. 257, where it almost passes into signf. A. to see, and so in the Hymns. For the rest v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 109. III, and Catal. in voc. [*ἴσασι* has usu. *ἴ*, as Od. 2. 211, but sometimes also *ἴ*, as Od. 2. 383.]

In Hom. it must be rendered sometimes by *to know*, understand, have knowledge of, sometimes by *to know*, discern, perceive; later *to come to know*, learn; though it may be so taken together in Od. 2. 16: very freq. strength. by *εἶ* or

σάφα, esp. *εἶ* *οἶδα* *I know* well, and part. *εἶ* *οἶδώς*, also *εἶ* *ἴσθι* *know* well, *be assured*. It is oft. followed by a clause with *ὥς*, *ὅπως* or *ὅτι*, and in case of doubt with *εἰ* *whether*, rarely with the relat. Pron. Also followed by acc., or infin. Hom. has the peculiar usage, *νόματα, μῦθεα* *οἶδε* *he is knowing*, *skilled* in wise counsels; and so still more freq. with *Ἀδῆς*, *πεπνυμένα*, *κεχαρισμένα*, *φίλα*, *ἄρτια*, *ἥπια*, *κεδνά*, *ἀνεμίστια* *οἶδέναι*, but usu. in Part. *οἶδώς*. In this signf. to be skilled in, the word also takes a gen. in Hom., mostly indeed c. Part., e. g. *τόζων* *εἶ* *οἶδώς* *cupping* with the bow, *οἰάνων*, *τεκτοσύνων*, *μάχης* etc.; but also in pres. indic., Il. 15. 412. The Imperat. is freq. in protestations, like *ἴστω* *Zeus*, *ἴστω* *νῦν* *Zeus* let Zeus know it, be witness, Hom.; Dor. *ἴτω* *Z*: *χάρην* *οἶδέναι* *τινὶ* to acknowledge a debt to another, thank him, first in Il. 14. 235, Hdt. 3. 21, but most freq. in Att., and Prose. Post-Hom. usages: 1. to be in a condition, be able, have the power, c. inf., Jac. Anth. 2. 1. p. 308. 2. *οἶδ' ὅτι*, *οἶσθ' ὅτι*, used absol. parenthetically proposition to strengthen *I know*, *you know* *it well*, Wolf Lept. p. 388, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 486 B. 3. *οἶσθ' οὖν*; freq. interrog. form, usu. answered by *οὐκ* *οἶδα*, Valck. Hipp. 598. 4. *οἶσθ' ὅτι*, also *οἶσθ' ὅ* and *οἶσθ' ὡς*, followed by imperat., gives a command without specifying what, as if this was known before, esp. *οἶσθ' ὅ* *δράσων*, for *δράσων*, *οἶσθ' ὅ*, v. sub *δράω*.

(The word always has the digamma in Hom., *ἴδων*, *φειδώς*, etc., which remains in Lat. *videre*, Sanscr. *vid* scire, Germ. *wissen*, our to wit or wot. On the difference of *οἶδέναι* from *γινώσκειν*, v. *γινώσκειν* fin.)

εἰδωλεῖον, τό, an idol's temple, N. T.
εἰδωλόθυτος, ον, (θύω) sacrificed to idols; as subst. τὸ *εἶδ*, N. T.
εἰδωλολατρεία, ἡ, worship of idols, idolatry, N. T.
εἰδωλολατρεῖν, to worship idols, Eccl.: from
εἰδωλόλατρες, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (λάτρη) an idol-worshipper, idolater.
εἰδωλόμορφος, ον, (μορφή) formed after a likeness, like an image, Geop.

εἰδωλον, τό, (εἶδος) a shape, figure, image: in Hom. of disembodied spirits, esp. *βοτῶν* *εἰδωλα καμόντων*: any unsubstantial form, esp. a vision, phantom, Hom., etc.: hence a phantom of the mind, a fancy, Plat. Phaed. 66 C. II. an image in the mind, image, Xen. Symp. 4. 21: esp. with the Stoics, Cic. Fam. 15. 16. III. an image, statue, γυναικός Hdt. 1. 51, 6. 58. 2. esp. of a god; hence an idol, false god, LXX.

IV. *εἰδωλα οὐράνια* the constellations, Lat. *signa*, Ap. Rh. *εἰδωλοπλαστέω*, to form, model, Heracl.: from
εἰδωλόπλαστος, ον, (πλάσσω) modelled: hence ideal, Lyc.
εἰδωλοποιέω, (εἰδωλοποιός) to make an image, *εἰδωλον* *εἶδ*. Plat. Rep. 605 C: to represent by an image or figure, *τινὶ* *Διῶ*. 2. to body, image forth, depict by words, Longin. Hence *εἰδωλοποιήσις*, εως, ἡ, a figuring: representation, Sext. Emp. *εἰδωλοποιία*, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Tim. 46 A.
εἰδωλοποιικός, ἡ, ον, af, belonging to figuring or representing, τέχνη Plat. Soph. 235 A.
εἰδωλοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) figuring, forming, making figures or pictures: as Subst. ὁ *εἶδ*, Plat. Soph. 239 D.
εἰδωλουργικός, ἡ, ον, (**ἔργω*) = *εἰδωλοποιικός*, Plat. Soph. 266 D.

εἰδωλοφάνης, ἐς, (φαινομαι) like an image, Plut.
εἰδωλοφάνης, ἐς, (χαίρω) delighting in idols, Synes.
εἶναι, Att. 3 plur. opt. from *εἶμι*, for *εἴηναι*, be it so, well, good, proceed, or to proceed, Lat. *est* to a very common Particle, esp. in Att. dialogue, in passing to the next point, Herm. Eur. Supp. 795: the phrases *ἀλλ' εἶναι*, *εἶν' ἔγω*, *εἶν' ὅ* are more rare: also to express impatience, Ar. Nub. 176. [*εἶναι* in Att. poets is sometimes used as a spondee, Aesch. Cho. 657, Ar. Pac. 663.] *εἶην*, opt. aor. 2 act. from *εἶμι*: but *εἶην*, opt. pres. from *εἶμι*. *εἴθαρ*, Adv., (εἴθεός) at once, forthwith, instantly, Il., and Ion. *εἴθε*, Interj. *I wish! O that! I would that!* Lat. *utinam!* Od. 2. 33: the Dor. *αἴθε* is more freq. in Hom.: on *αἴθ' ὥφελον* and *ὥφελον*, ἐς, ε, γ. *ὥφελος* = c. opt., of things possible, but not likely; with the part. tenses of indic. of things impossible: later also the inf. follows *εἴθε*, Herm. Vig. n. 190. a, cf. sub *εἶ γάρ*. *εἴθιζω*, f. *ἴστω*, poet. for *εἴθιζω*.

εἰδισμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *εἴθιζω*, in the accustomed manner, Diog. L.

εἰκα, Att. for εἰκα, q. v.
 εἰκα, perf. from ἔμμι.
 εἰκαδάρχη, *ov*, ὁ (εἰκάς, ἄρχω) a leader, commander of twenty.
 εἰκαδιστῆς, *ov*, οἱ (εἰκάς) epith. of the Epicureans, because they commemorated their founder's death on the twentieth of Gamelion, Att. 298 D.
 εἰκάδω, f. ἄνω, Att. perf. pass. ἤκαμαι, Dind. Ar. Eq. 230, Piers. Moer. p. 182, and on the augm. in gen. v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 84. Anm. 3, (εἰκάς). To make like to, represent by an image or likeness, portray, Xen. Oec. 10. 1: hence in Pass., εἰκὼν γραφῆ ἑκασμένη a figure colored to the life, Hdt. 2. 182; αἰετὸς εἰκάμω a figure like an eagle, Id. 3. 28: hence II. to liken, compare, τὶ τινα Aesch. Cho. 633; εἰκ. τι καὶ τι Hdt. 9. 34, etc.: hence to compare and infer something, to conjecture, guess, Lat. conicere, esp. in phrase εἰς εἰκάσαι Hdt. 2. 104, etc.: and c. dupl. acc. to guess to be, Hdt. 4. 31, Aesch. Supp. 288, Soph. Ant. 1244. Pass. to be like, resemble, τιτι Eur. Bacch. 942, 1253; also πρὸς τινα Ar. Ach. 783.
 εἰκαθεῖν, inf. of a lengthd. *ov*. εἰκαθεν, from εἰκω to yield, Soph., etc.: there is no such pres. as εἰκάω, Elmsl. Med. 186, Elendt Lex. Soph. in v.
 εἰ καὶ, even though, although, c. Indic, Hom.; c. opt. II.: distinguished from καὶ εἰ by expressing that the thing is really so, Herm. Vig. n. 307: cf. εἰ c.
 εἰκασιβουλία, ἡ, rashness, Eccl.: from εἰκασιβουλος, *ov*, (βουλή) rash, ill-advised, Eccl.
 εἰκασιλόγος, *ov*, (λέγω) talking at random, Philodem. ap. Vol. Hercul. 2. 10.
 εἰκασιμῦθος, to speak inconsiderately; and εἰκασιμῦθία, ἡ, thoughtless talking, useless babble: from εἰκασιμῦθος, *ov*, talking at random or to no purpose, Eccl.
 εἰκασιρρημονέω, = εἰκασιμῦθος.
 εἰκασιρρημοσύνη, ἡ, = εἰκασιμῦθία: from εἰκασιρρημων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (ῥῆμα) = εἰκασιμῦθος.
 εἰκαίος, αἰα, *ov*, without plan, purpose: random, rash, hasty, nearly = Lat. temerarius, Soph. Fr. 288. II. = τυχών, casual, hence common, worthless, Luc. Adv. -ως, Joseph. Hence εἰκασιμονή, ἡ, thoughtlessness, Timon ap. Diog. L. 5. 11.
 εἰκαίωτης, *ov*, ἡ, = foreg., Philodem. ap. Vol. Hercul. 2. 9. εἰκάς, *ov*, ἡ, (εἰκοσι) the number twenty, for εἰκοσάς. II. the twentieth day of the month, sub. ἡμέρα, Hes. Op. 790, 818: also pl. εἰκάδες Ar. Nub. 17. One of the days of the Eleusinian mysteries was also so called, Eur. Ion 1076.
 εἰκάσθω, Acol. and Dor. for εἰκάω, Sapph. 34.
 εἰκάστια, ἡ, (εἰκάω) a likeness, image, representation, Xen.
 II. a comparison, Plut.: a conjecture, a guessing, Plut. Rep. 534 A.
 εἰκάσμα, *ov*, τό, a likeness, image, Aesch. Theb. 523.
 εἰκασμός, *ov*, a conjecturing, guessing, Plut.
 εἰκαστής, *ov*, ὁ, one who conjectures, a guesser, diviner, τῶν μελλόντων Thuc. 1. 138.
 εἰκαστικός, ἡ, *ov*, of, belonging, suited to representing, guessing or interpreting: ἡ εἰκ., sub. τέχνη, the art of copying or portraying, Plat. Soph. 235 D, etc.: τὰ εἰκ., sub. ἐπιρρήματα, adverbs of doubting. Adv. -κάς, by conjecture, by guessing.
 εἰκαστός, ἡ, *ov*, to be compared, like, Soph. Tr. 699: copied, represented.
 εἰκάτι, Dor. for εἰκοσι.
 εἰ κε, εἰ κεν, and εἰ . . . ἂν, if, very freq. in Hom., and Ep., the same as ἔαν, q. v., usu. c. conj., but. c. opt. Od. 7. 315: Att. c. opt., never c. conj., Plat. Legg. 807 C, Xen. Ages. 1. 1, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 525. 7. a. On its difference from αἰ κε, v. Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 327, cf. § 329, 330.
 εἰκαλόνειρος, *ov*, dream-like, Ar. Av. 687.
 εἰκαλος, ἡ, *ov*, (εἰκός) like, after the form or fashion of, τῶν Hom.; also ἱκαλος.
 εἰκαλόφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) of like voice, Anth.
 εἰκέναι, Att. inf. for εὐκέναι.
 εἰκή, Adv. of εἰκαίος, without plan or purpose, heedlessly, rashly, at random, at a venture, Lat. temere, Hipp., Trag., Plat., etc. Hence
 εἰκαβόλεω, (βολή, βάλλω) to aim or act at random, at a venture, Ar. Fr. 549.

εἰκονίζω, f. ἴω, (εἰκόν) to mould, fashion, Plut.: to copy.
 εἰκονικός, ἡ, *ov*, representing a figure, copied from it, ὄνασμα τῶς a portrait statue, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F. II. counterfeited, forged, pretended, Anth. Adv. -κός.
 εἰκόνιον, τό, Dim. from εἰκόν, a little image or figure, Polem. ap. Ath. 574 C.
 εἰκόνισμα, *ov*, τό, a copy, image, Anth.
 εἰκονισμός, ὁ, a delineation, esp. by words, Lat. effictio, Plut.
 εἰκονογράφος, to delineate, describe, Philo.; and εἰκονογράφία, ἡ, a sketch, description, Strab.: from εἰκονογράφος, *ov*, (γράφω) painting figures; as Subst., a painter, Arist. Poet. [αἰ].
 εἰκονολογία, ἡ, (λόγος) figurative speaking, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.
 εἰκονομάχια, ἡ, a war against idols or images, Eccl.: from εἰκονομάχος, *ov*, (μάχομαι) warring against images, assaulting images, Eccl. [αἰ].
 εἰκονοποιός, *ov*, (ποιέω) making figures or images; as Subst., Arist. Poet.
 εἰκός, Ion. οἰκός, ὅτος, τό, that which is like, esp. like truth, likely, probable, reasonable, a likelihood, Eur., etc.: in Hdt. usu. τὰ οἰκτά likelihoods, 1. 155, etc., τὸ οἰκόν Thuc. 2. 89: κατὰ τὸ εἰκόν in all likelihood, Thuc. 1. 121; also τῷ εἰκόν Thuc. 6. 18; παντὶ τῷ οἰκόν Hdt. 3. 103: εἰκός, sub. ἔσθι, it is likely, c. inf., Eur., Thuc., etc. 2. εἰκότα, propositions generally true, likelihoods, Arist. Org. II. reasonable, fair, equitable, Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; παρὰ τὸ εἰκόν unreasonably, Id. 2. 62: cf. ἐπιεικής. Neut. part. from εἰκα, εἰκα. Compar. εἰκότερον.
 εἰκοσάβοιος, *ov*, poet. εἰκο. (βοῖς) worth twenty oxen, Od.
 εἰκοσάεδρος, *ov*, (ἑδρα) of twenty sides or surfaces, Plut.
 εἰκοσαετής, ἑς, (ἔτος) of twenty years, Hdt. 1. 136. Hence εἰκοσαετία, ἡ, a period of twenty years, Phil.
 εἰκοσαετής, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of εἰκοσαετής, a woman twenty years old, Plat. Rep. 360 E.
 εἰκοσάκις, poet. εἰκο. (εἰκοσι) twenty times, II.
 εἰκοσάκλινος, *ov*, = εἰκοσίκλινος.
 εἰκοσάκωλος, *ov*, (κῶλον) of twenty clauses.
 εἰκοσάκωπος, *ov*, (κῶπη) with twenty oars.
 εἰκοσάμηνας, *ov*, (μήν) of twenty months, or so old, Anth.
 εἰκοσάπηγος, *ov*, = εἰκοσάπ., κλωες Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.
 εἰκοσάπλυστος, α, *ov*, and
 εἰκοσάπλυστος, *ov*, Plut., twenty-fold.
 εἰκοσάς, ἰδος, ἡ, = εἰκάς, rare form, Sext. Emp.
 εἰκοσαστάδιος, *ov*, (στάδιον) of twenty stadia, Strab.
 εἰκοσάφυλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) with twenty leaves, πόδον Theophr.
 εἰκοσέτης, ὁ, fem. εἰς, ἰδος, ἡ, = εἰκοσαετής, Anth.
 εἰκοσῆρης, *es*, with twenty banks of oars, Ath., like τήρης.
 ΕΙ'ΚΟΖΙ, poet. εἰκοσι, and before a vowel ἑκοσιν, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. twenty, Hom.: Dor. εἰκοσι, Sanscr. vinçati, Lat. viginti.
 εἰκοσιβόιος, *ov*, = εἰκοσάβοιος.
 εἰκοσιδυό, *ov*, -δυό, two and twenty.
 εἰκοσιέδρος, *ov*, = εἰκοσάεδρος; εἰκοσιεννέα, nine and twenty, Ath.; εἰκοσιεῖς, six and twenty; and εἰκοσιέπτα, seven and twenty, Hipp., are all suspected by Dind., who prefers εἰκοσινε-
 εἰκοσιετής, ἑς, fem. εἰς, ἰδος, ἡ, = εἰκοσαετής, Dio C.
 εἰκοσίκλινος, *ov*, with twenty couches or seats at table, Diod.
 εἰκοσίμηνας, *ov*, (μῶν) (or rather -μένως, Lob. Phryn. 554) of twenty minae, Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 57.
 εἰκοσῆριτος, *ov*, only II. 22. 349, εἰκ. ἄποινα a twenty-fold ransom. (from εἰκοσι and ἡριτος, ἡριτος, twenty-fold without dispute; others from εἰκοσι ἐπὶ ὄντα, i. e. ἐξισούμενα.)
 εἰκοσιοκτώ, twenty-eight, Diod.
 εἰκοσινενταετής, ἰδος, ἡ, five and twenty years old, Anth.
 εἰκοσινέντε, twenty-five, ap. Dem. 926. 4.
 εἰκοσιτήγες, υ, of twenty cubits, Hdt. 3. 60.
 εἰκοσιτεσάρες, neut. α, twenty-four, Diod.
 εἰκοσόργυιος, *ov*, (ὄργυια) of twenty fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5.
 εἰκόσπος, *ov*, poet. εἰκ., with twenty oars, Od. 9. 322, cf. πενηκτόσπος.
 εἰκοστάιος, αἰα, *ov*, on the twentieth day, Hipp.
 εἰκοστή, ἡ, v. sub εἰκοστός II.
 εἰκοστολόγος, ὁ, ἡ, (λέγω) one who collects the twentieth, a tax or toll collector, Ar. Ran. 363: from

εικοστός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. *εικοστός, the twentieth*, Hom. II. ἡ *εικοστή, a tax of a twentieth*, Lat. *vicesima*, esp. one levied by the Athenians on the imports and exports of the subject allies in lieu of tribute, *εικ. τῶν γυγνομένων, τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν* Thuc. 6. 54, v. 28, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 38, sq. Hence *εικοστῶν, οὐ, ὄ, (ἀνέομαι) a farmer of the εικοστή; like εικοστολόγος, Att.*

εικοτολογία, (εἰκός, λέγω) to infer from probabilities, guess, Strab. Hence

εικοτολογία, ἡ, a probability, or an inference from one, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 724.

εἰκότως, Att. Adv. part. perf. from εἶκα, εἶκα, in all likelihood, probably, as may be expected, naturally; fairly, reasonably, Aesch. Supp. 403, and freq. in Thuc.: εἰκότως ἔχει 'tis reasonable, Eur. I. T. 911, cf. Or. 737: oft. followed by γάρ, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 252.

*εἰκτέον, verb. Adj. from εἶκα, one must yield, Philo. εἰκτόν, 3 dual perf., εἰκτην, 3 dual plqpf., εἰκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. c. pass. signif. from *εἶκα, εἶκα, Hom.*

εἰκότως, ἡ, ὄν, (εἶκα) readily yielding, pliable, Themist.

*Εἰ'Κ'Ω, a pres. which appears in 3 imperf. *εἰκε, if appeared, seemed good*, only in Il. 18. 520: for its deriv. tenses v. sub εἶκα.

Εἰ'Κ'Ω, f. ἔω, to yield, give way, draw back, retire, Hom., more strongly ὁπίσσω *εἶκω* Il. 5. 606: c. dat. pers. et gen. loci, μὴδ' ἐκείτε χάρμης 'Αργείοι shrink not from the fight for them, Il. 4. 509, cf. 5. 348; *εἶκε προθύρου retire from the door*, Od. 18. 10, so *εἶκα. τιμὴ τῆς ὀδοῦ* Hdt. 2. 80: c. dat. pers. et inf., Od. 5. 332: also absol., c. gen. of retreating, making way, rising from one's seat out of respect, Il. 24. 100, Od. 2. 14: later also with *εἶκα* metaph. c. gen., *εἶκεν θυμὸς to withdraw from passion, give it up*, Soph. Ant. 714, although Herm. reads *θυμῷ*, with Ald., in next signif. II. to submit to, obey, follow, very freq. in Hom. c. dat., e. g. *θυμῷ, ὀκνῶν, ἀπαρτάς, αἰδοί εἶκεν to give way to, yield to passion, folly, sloth, sense of shame, and freq. in Trag.*: hence also at any impulse, *ᾧ θυμῷ εἶκας following his own bent*, Il. 9. 593; *so τῇ ἡλικίᾳ εἶκ. Hdt. 7. 18: also εἶπ καὶ κόρη-τις εἶκεν to give oneself up to one's might and strength, trust therein*, Od. 13. 143, *πεντὶ εἶκων biassed, impelled by poverty*, Od. 14. 157. As this implies a state of subjection, hence

III. to be under, be weaker or inferior, *τιμὴ τι to another in a thing*, Il. 22. 459, Od. 11. 515: also c. dat. rei, *εἶκεν πόδεςσι* to be less swift of foot, Od. 14. 221: hence in gen. to be conquered, excelled by *τιμὴ*. IV. transit. to yield up, abandon, resign, *τιμὴ τι* Il. 23. 337: in gen. to give, grant, allow, Lat. *concedere*, *πλοῦν τι* Soph. Phil. 465; *so too* Id. O. C. 172, Plat. Legg. 781 A. (*εἶκω* oft. has the digamma in Hom., so that it is well compared to Germ. *weichen*, Anglo-S. *wéican*, and prob. to our weak.)

*εἰκῶν, ἡ, gen. ὄνος, acc. ὄνα, etc.; also Poet. and Ion. gen. εἰκῶς, acc. εἰκά, acc. pl. εἰκῶς, but with no nom. εἰκά in use, Valck. Phoen. 457, (εἶκα) a figure, image, likeness, both of a picture or statue, Hdt. 2. 130, 143, etc.: of needlessness, Eur. I. T. 223. II. anything like, a similitude, semblance, phantom, Eur. H. F. 1002. 2. a simile, Ar. Nub. 559, and Plat., cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 4. III. εἰκόνα, as Adv. after the manner of, like, Lat. *instar*, δεσμοτηρίου *εἰκόνα* Plat. Crat. 400 C. *εἰκῶς, part. of εἶκα, q. v.**

εἰλαδόν, Adv. (εἰλην) = ἰληδόν, Hdt. 1. 172.

εἰλαπίνω, f. ὄσω, (εἰλαπίνω) to feast, revel, esp. in a large company, to be a guest, Od. 2. 57, 17. 536, and Pind.

εἰλαπινστής, οὐ, ὄ, a feaster, guest, boon-companion, Il. 17. 577.

εἰλαπίνη, ἡ, a feast, given by a single host, Hom., who distinguishes it from γάμος and ἔρανος, but comprehends all three in δαίς, Od. 1. 226. (Usu. deriv. from πίνω κατ' εἶλας: acc. to others from λάττω.) [1]

εἰλαρ, aros, τό, (εἰλω) orig. a covering, wrapping round: hence a protection, defence, ἡνῶν τε καὶ ἀντῶν a shelter for ship and crew, Il. 7. 338, etc.: also a fence, defence against a thing, κύματος Od. 5. 257, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν g.

εἰλαρχέω, to command a squadron of horse, Theb. word in Inscr., v. Müller Orchom. 470, sq.: from

εἰλαρχης, οὐ, ὄ, (εἰλη, ἄρχω) a leader, commander of a troop or squadron of horse, esp. at Thebes; cf. ἰλ.

εἰλατίνος, ὄ, ἡ, (εἰλη, τίνω) a leader, commander of a troop or squadron of horse, esp. at Thebes; cf. ἰλ.

εἰλατίνος, ὄ, ἡ, (εἰλη, τίνω) a leader, commander of a troop or squadron of horse, esp. at Thebes; cf. ἰλ.

εἰλατίνος, ὄ, ἡ, (εἰλη, τίνω) a leader, commander of a troop or squadron of horse, esp. at Thebes; cf. ἰλ.

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εἰλατίνος, ὄ, ἡ, (εἰλη, τίνω) a leader, commander of a troop or squadron of horse, esp. at Thebes; cf. ἰλ.

acc. to some from ἔλω and τείνω, *stretching* or *spreading through marshes*; others from ἔλω and τείνω, *spreading by twists and tendrils*, like ivy; the first more prob., as ἔγρωσις is a kind of couch-grass.

εἰλίχατο, Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from ἐλίσσω, for εἰλιγγμένοι ἦσαν.

εἰλῶ, εἰλλᾶς, ἦ=ἱλῶ, ἱλλᾶς, dub.

εἰλον and εἰλόμην, aor. 2 act. and med. of αἰρέω, Hom.

εἰλόπεδον, τό, rarer form for θεῖλόπεδον.

εἰλοχα, Att. perf. from λέγω.

εἰλυθμός, ὁ (εἰλῶ) a *hurking-place*, den, Nic.

εἰλμα, ατος, τό, (εἰλῶ) a *cover, wrapper, dress, clothing*, Od. 6. 179, and Ap. Rh.

εἰλῦός, =εἰλυθμός, a *hurking-place*, den, Xen. Cyn. 5. 16.

εἰλῦς, ὅς, ἦ=ἱλῦς, *misere, a morass*. [ῶ Valck. Ad. p. 248.]

εἰλυσσι, εως, ἦ, Att. εἰλ., (εἰλῶ)=εἰλησις: also a *creeping*.

εἰλυσπόμοι, ας=ἱλυσσι, for which it is almost always a v. l., to *wriggle along, crawl like a worm*.

εἰλυσπομα, ατος, τό, a *worm-like, wriggling motion*.

εἰλῶσω=εἰλῶ.

εἰλῶφάω, =εἰλῶ, to *roll along, wind, whirl*, Il. 20. 492.

II. intr. to *roll oneself forth or along, whirl about*, of blazing torch-light, Hes. Sc. 275.

εἰλῶφάω, =foreg., II. 1. 156.

Εἰλῶν, Att. εἰλῶ, f. ὥσω: perf. pass. εἰλῶμαι: aor. pass. part. εἰλυθῆς.

To *wind* or *wrap* a person or thing round, *enfold, envelop, cover*, very rare in Act., as only once in Hom., viz. Il. 21. 139, κῆδῃ μιν αὐτὸν εἰλῶσα φαρμάβοις (and this might be referred to κατεῖλνα). Pass. to *wrap oneself round* or *about*, be *concealed* or *covered*, Hom. esp. in part. perf. εἰλυμένος, as εἰλ. φαρμάβῃ buried; also εἰλ. σκέσσι, χαλκῷ covered with shields, brass; εἰλ. νυκτὶ, νεφέλῃ, *veiled, shrouded* in night, cloud; also ἀμαρτί καὶ κοινῶς εἰλῶτο Il. 16. 640, cf. Od. 5. 403.

II. also Pass. to *wind, wriggle, creep, or crawl along*, Soph. Phil. 289, 701, Metagen. Thur. 1. 4. (Akin to εἰλω, εἰλῶ, etc.: Butt. Lexil. in voc., assumes that εἰλῶ had orig. only the signf. of *wrapping, enfolding, ἐλῶ* that of *twisting together* or *winding*, which agrees with Homer's use: but later they were confused: v. εἰλω, fin.) [ῶ in Hom., except in 3 pl. perf. pass. εἰλῶται: in pres., which is not found in Hom., ῶ, ῦ in Soph.: ῦ in Metag. I. c., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 588.]

Εἰλῶ, also εἰλλῶ, and sometimes ἱλλῶ (q. v.), more freq. εἰλῶ, Att. εἰλῶ, esp. in Act.: fut. εἰλῶσα: aor. 1, 3 plur. ἔλσαν, inf. ἔλσαι, Ep. ἔλσαι, part. ἔλσας Hom.: perf. pass. ἔελμαι: aor. pass. ἔελην Il., inf. ἔλῃαι, ἔλῃμεναι Il., part. ἔλεις, εἶσα, ἐν Hom.; in Prose, also aor. 1 εἰλῆην, but prob. only in compos., cf. κατεῖλνα: plqpf. 3 sing. ὄλητο Ap. Rh.: an aor. 1 med. ἡλώμην, and a still more strange aor. 2 ἡλώμην, are quoted only from Simon. and Ibyc., v. sub vocc.

Rad. signf. of Act. to *roll* or *twist tight up*, hence to *press hard* or *close*, e. g. of a warrior who presses the enemy close, Il. 8. 215; λαόν, κατά τεύχεα ἔλσαι to *force* the host *back* to the walls, Il. 21. 205, 225; so κατά πρύμνας or ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι Il. 1. 409, etc.: to *force together*: hence to *coop, block up, shut up* in a thing, crowd together, ἐν σπητὶ, ἐν στείνοι Od. 12. 210., 22. 460; c. dat. only, Il. 18. 294: metaph. of a storm, which *drives* a ship *along* or *about*, Il. 2. 294, Od. 19. 200: νῆα κεραυνῷ ἔλσας *striking* the ship with a thunderbolt, Od. 5. 132., 7. 250. In Act. Hom. has only εἰλῶ, never εἰλω. II. Pass. and Med. to *crowd, be rolled all up together, to throng together*, Il. 5. 782: to *be shut, cooped up* or *in*, of the besieged, Il. 5. 203, ἐπὶ νηυσὶ Il. 12. 38, εἰ ποταμὸν εἰλύντο *they were pushed into* the river, Il. 21. 8: metaph., Διὸς βουλήσιν ἑλμένους *straitened, held in check* by the counsels of Zeus, Il. 13. 524: to *throng together, assemble, crowd thickly together*, ἀμφὶ Διομήδεα εἰλόμενοι Il. 5. 782: this signf. is very freq. in Hom. in aor. pass. ἔελμαι, esp. of a routed army; which however does not justify us in inferring a signf. to *retreat, recoil*, as some have done in Il. 5. 823, etc.: ἄλλεν θῦμα *water collected, ponded*, Il. 23. 420: also to *draw oneself together, crouch, cower*, ὤμ' ὀστέῃ Il. 13. 508., 20. 278; also, Ἀχιλλῆα ἀλῆς μένει *collecting himself* he waited the attack of Achilles, Il. 21. 571; so of a lion which *gathers itself* for a bound, Il. 20. 168, cf. 22. 308; so too, οἰμνησεν ἀλῆς *collecting all his powers* he rushed, Od. 24.

538. III. post-Hom., to *go to and fro, go about*, Lat. *versari*, ἐν ποτὶ εἰλῆσαι to be common or familiar, Hdt. 2. 76.

B. a signf. commonly attributed to the Verb is to *turn, whirl* round, *revolve*, like εἰλίσσω, and so is commonly interpreted ἰλασμένοι (or εἰλασμένοι) ἄνθρωποι ἔως εἰς ἔθος Soph. Ant. 349; though the simple signf. of *versari* will suit here very well (there is also a v. l. παλλόμενοι): so too is interpreted γῇ εἰλαμένη (or ἰλαμένη) the earth *turning on its axis*, Plat. Tim. 40 B, cf. Arist. Coel. 2. 13. Butt. indeed maintains εἰλῶ etc. to be utterly distinct from εἰλίσσω etc.; but if we consider that εἰλῶ etc., εἰλίσσω, and εἰλῶ are all digammatized in Hom., and then compare Lat. *volvō*, Germ. *wälzen*, we can hardly doubt that they belong to one root v. Philol. Museum. 1. 405 sqq. (Akin prob. also to ἱλλος, ἱλαίνω: ἱλλος, ἱλλγμένω: ἑλλᾶς, ἑλληανδρός: also οἶλος, οἶλος, οἶλαμός; and perh. to εἶλω or ἱλω.)

Εἰλῶς, ὥτος, ὁ, and Εἰλωτής, οὗ, ὁ, fem. ἱς, ἱδός, a *Helot, bondsman, serf*, of the Spartans, Hdt., etc., usu. employed in agriculture and other unwarlike labors, but sometimes enrolled as soldiers, v. Thuc. 4. 80, etc., and not without the capacity of attaining civil rights under certain restrictions, v. Müller Dor. 3. 3. (Acc. to Passow, from *Ελος, a town of Laconia, Il. 2. 584, whose inhabitants were enslaved: but more prob. a verbal, from the Pass. of *ἔλω, v. Müller l. c.) Hence

Εἰλωτής, ἡ, the *condition* of a *Helot, slavery*. 2. the *body of Helots* at Sparta, Plat. Legg. 776 C.

Εἰλωτῶς, to *be* a *Helot*, or in gen. a *serf*, Isocr. 67 E.

Εἰλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Helots, πόλεμος* Plut.: τὸ εἶλ. the *Helots* collectively, Paus.

εἰμα, ατος, τό, (ἐννυμι) a *dress, garment, cloak*, oft. in Hom., who uses it either in gen. for *clothing*, or embraces under it φάρος, χλαῖνα and χιτών, as Od. 6. 214., 10. 542: in Hdt., usu. an *over-garment*, like ἱμάτιον, 1. 155., 2. 81. II. later also a *cover, rug, carpet*, Aesch. Ag. 921, like φάρος.

εἰμαι, perf. pass. of ἐννυμι, Od.

II. perf. pass. of ἦμαι.

III. pf. pass. of ἔζω, rarer form for ἦμαι.

εἰμαρμα, for μέμαρμα, perf. pass., whence εἰμαρτα impers., *it is ordained, fated*: part. εἰμαρμένος, esp. ἡ -νῃ and τὸ -νον, fate, destiny, Trag.: εἰμαρτο plqpf. Hom., v. sub μερμαι.

εἰματῶντεριβαλλός, ὁ, (εἰμα, ἄνω, περιβάλλω) one who *wraps his cloak over him*, Comic word in Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A.

εἰ δέ, followed by εἰ δέ, expresses alternative conditions, *sin, sin vero*, Hom.; but sometimes one is not expressed, e. g. Il. 1. 135: Hom. oft. joins εἰ μὲν γάρ and εἰ μὲν δέ.

εἰμὲν, Ep. and Ion. for ἐσμέν, 1 pl. pres. from εἰμί, Hom.: but εἰμεν, Dor. for εἶμαι.

εἰμῆνος, part. perf. pass. of ἐννυμι, Hom.

εἰμῆς, Dor. for ἐσμέν, 1 pl. from εἰμί: but εἶμες, Dor. for εἶμαι.

εἰ μὴ, if *not*, when *not*, unless, Lat. *nisi*, Hom.: when the negat. applies to the whole sentence: whereas in εἰ . . . οὐ, *οὐ* exclus. belongs to a part of it, e. g. εἰ δέ οἱ οὐκ ἐπέτελλε *if thou obey not*, i. e. *disobey*, Il. 15. 178, cf. 3. 288, Herm. Vig. n. 309: Hom. has it c. ind., and opt.; also without verb, *except*, Od. 12. 326, in which case εἰ μὴ εἰ is sometimes found, as Lat. *nisi si*, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 480 B: esp. εἰ μὴ ὅσον and εἰ μὴ ὅσα *except so far*, v. save only., Hdt. 1. 45; so εἰ μὴ μῦθον Hdt. 1. 200: also εἰ μὴ ὅσον μῦθον Hdt. 2. 20, strengthen. εἰ μὴ ἄρα Il. 5. 680, εἰ μὴ περ γὰρ *unless perhaps*, Att.: τί δ' ἄλλο γ' εἰ μὴ., Ar. Eq. 615: Att. also freq. εἰ δέ μὴ, but *if not* so, but *if otherwise*, absol., in opp. to an affirmative clause, Herm. Vig. n. 308, for which Soph. Ant. 722, has εἰ δ' οὐν. But εἰ δέ μὴ is not rarely used loosely in opp. even to a preceding negative clause, and consequ. in affirmative signf., Hdt. 6. 56, Heind. Plat. Hipp. 285 E. Εἰ δέ is more rare after εἰ μὲν for εἰ δέ μὴ, Wolf Plat. Symp. 29. 8: μὰ τὸ θεῷ, εἰ μὴ Κρίτυλλὰ γ', *nay, faith*, but I am Critylla, Ar. Thesm. 898, as in vulgar English 'nay! if it is not so and so!'

εἰμί, from root *Εἰ, to *be*, inf. εἶναι: impf. ἦν: fut. ἔσομαι, part. ἔσομαι: which, with the verb. Adj. ὅστων, are the only active forms in gen. use: but of Med. we have 2 sing. imperat. ἔσθω Ep., ἔσθω Dor., and 1 sing. imperf. ἦμην, of which the other persons also are found, but only in bad authors, and usu. with ἔν, Piers. Moer. p. 172: εἴατο for ἦντο, *they were*, is only in

Od. 20. 106, ubi al. εἶατο. For the usu. formation of this very irreg. Verb. v. the Grammars. The foll. forms are esp. Homeric: εἰς 2 sing. pres. for εἰ as also Hdt., and εἰσὶ also Dor.: εἰμέν in gen. Ion. 1 plur. pres. for ἐσμέν: εἰσι 3 pl. pres. for εἰσι. Conj. εἰω for εἰ, besides which Hom. had another and rarer Ep. conj. εἰώ, εἰς, εἴη, freq. confounded with optat., v. l. 9. 245, Od. 15. 448, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 107, Anm. 33 n, Thiersch § 224 fn.: Opt. εἰοιμι for εἰσιν etc., and εἴη 2 pl. for εἴητε only once, Od. 21. 195: Infin. ἐμμενα, sometimes ἐμμεν, ἐμμεναι and ἐμεν: Part. ὄν, ὄντα etc.: Imperf. ἔον 1 sing. for ἦν, only Il. 32. 643, though sometimes the other persons, also ἔσκον, εἰ, etc., very freq., but in Hdt. always with frequent. notion: lastly the strict Ion. εἶα, εἶas, 2 pl. ἔατε, lengthd. ἦα, 3 sing. ἦεν, always with ν ἐφελκ. But ἔην as 1 sing. only in Il. 11. 762, ubi al. ἔον: but very freq. ἔην as 3 sing. also sometimes ἦην, and ἔσθα 2 sing. for ἦσθα, and very freq. also ἔσαν 3 pl. for ἦσαν, both Ion. and Dor. In Hes. Th. 321, 825, ἦν seems to be plur. for ἦσαν, but is rather a peculiarity of syntax, v. iv. Fut. ἔσσομαι for ἔσομαι etc., also ἔσσεσθαι from Dor. ἔσσομαι, Il. 2. 393., 13. 317.—The whole of the pres. indic. may be enclitic, except the 2 sing. εἰ, and perh. εἰς, though Wolf Od. 4. 611, makes this enclitic. The other persons are enclitic, when εἰμί is merely the logical Copula; when it is a Verb substantive, they retain their accent. But εἰσὶ is also written ἔστι in certain cases of emphasis, e. g. ἔστι μοι, I have, ἔστιν ὅτε etc., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108, Anm. 18, 19.

To be, usu. followed by a Subst. or Adj., but sometimes by an Adv., Κουρήσσει κακῶς ἦν it went ill with them, Il. 9. 551; so too with ἀκῶν, ἀκῆν, ἄλυσ etc., Hom., and so in Att., though ἔχω is more freq. in this signif. Prose. In this case the word seems always to keep the full accent.

1. εἶναι τι, to be something, be of some consequence, οἱ δοκοῦντες εἶναι τι those who seem, pretend to be something, v. sub δοκέω 4: but also to be, in signif. of to signify, amount to, import, ὅσων τι ἔστι τὸ τοιοῦτον ὄναι: so τὰ εἰς πέντε δέκα ἔστιν twice five are or make ten. 2. of facts, events, to be, in the signif. of to take place, happen, e. g. ἦσαν κελεύματα, ἦσαν πληγαί L. Dind. Eur. Heracl. 838. 3. as a Verb Substant., to be, to exist, be in existence, opp. to οὐκ ἔστι, also μή or μὴνεν εἶναι, e. g. μὴδ' ἔρ' ὄντος Od. 1. 287, οὐκ ἔστι he is no more, is dead, Valck. Hipp. 1162. And so in Hom. esp. to live, e. g. in the phrase, οὐκ ἔστι ὄντος ἀνὴρ, οὐδ' ἔσσεται there lives not, no nor will, Od. 16. 437; ἔτι εἰσὶ they are still alive, Od. 15. 432, and reversely οὐδ' ἦν he was not long-lived, Il. 6. 131. So the gods are αἰὲν ὄντες: and ἔσσομεν, those who are yet to live, Lat. posterī, Hom.: but ἀμφὶ τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη εἶναι to be about forty years old. On εἴστω ἔην γε v. under εἴστω III.

II. ἔστι c. inf., it is possible, lauvful, one can, ἔστιν ἀποφθερίσιν δυνεῖα μῆσασθαι Il. 20. 246: εἰ τι πού ἐστιν if it be possible, Od. 4. 193: this, however, is usu. c. negat., e. g. οὐκ ἔστι Il. 13. 786, ὅπως ἔστι Il. 9. 225, οὐδέ πῃ ἔστιν Il. 6. 267, where it is this—ἔσται, as est—hiet. This is c. dat. pers.: also c. acc. et inf. in Att., and even Od. 2. 310.

III. εἶμι c. gen., expresses descent or extraction, πατὴρ δ' εἰμι ἀγαθοῖο Il. 21. 109: αἵματος εἰς ἀγαθοῖο Od. 4. 611: also freq. in Att.; it need not be taken as an ellipse, although a Subst. is often added, e. g. τὸν γὰρ ἐγὼ παῖς εἶμι Od. 9. 519, etc.: cf. εἶναι τίς τιμος and ἀπὸ τιμος. 2. the gen. of dependence, obedience, ἐκαστὸν εἶναι to be one's own master, εἶναι τὸν αἰς at his mercy, in his power, ἔστι τὸν λέγοντος, Soph. O. T. 917: hence too with signif. of property.

3. the gen. part. putatively, e. g. δήμου ἔστί he belongs to the people, is one of them, νομῆζει τινὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν εἶναι to reckon him among one's enemies. 4. the gen. as in Lat., of the duty or property of a thing, ἀνδρὸς ἔστι it is the part of a man, befits, becoms him, σωφροσύνης ἔστί it is a mark of temperance, etc.

IV. c. dat. ἔστι μοι, Lat. est mihi, there is to me, i. e. I have, possess, from Hom. downwards. very freq.: τί ἔσται ἡμῶν; what will become of us? near akin to signif. II. 2. We have even in Hom. the pecul. phrase, εἰμὶ δέ κεν δαμένον εἴη Il. 14. 208, just the Lat. est mihi volenti, more freq. in Att., Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 13, esp. with the part. θέλων, βουλούμενος, ᾄδόμενος, ἀρχόμενος. More rarely, τί τοῦτ' ἔσται τῇ πόλει; of what use

will it be to the state? so that it is really a dat. commodi, Dem.—In these cases ἔστι and ἦν sometimes stand with a plur., Hes. Th. 321, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 303. 5. Hesiod uses also the gen. for this dat. V. Hom. once paraphrases the perf. by the perf. part. and εἰμί, τετάρηδες ἐμὲν, for τετάρηκαμεν, Il. 5. 873: Att. this is more freq.: even εἰμί ἄν occurs, Boisson. Philostr. Her. p. 522, 660.

VI. the neut. part. c. Artic. denotes the real nature or truth of a thing, hence τὰ ὄντα existing things, the universe: also perh. = ὁδία, property, fortune: τὰ ὄντα εἰρηκέναι to speak what is, i. e. the truth, Xen.; τὸ ὄντι indeed, in truth, really, so Adv. ὄντως, opp. to τὸ δοκῶν: but κατὰ τὸ ὄν in very truth. 2. τὸ ὄντι and ὄντως in applying some remark to a particular case, as τὸ ὄντι κλισιγενέας ὅρχη Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 9 (from Il. 6. 484), cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 66 D.

VII. with a Relat. ἔστιν ὅς, εἰσὶν ὅς, Lat. est qui, sunt qui, some one, some, many: ἔστιν or ἔσθ' ὅτε, Lat. est cum, at times, sometimes: ἔσθ' ὅρη or ὅπου, Lat. est ubi, somewhere, somehow: ἔστιν ὅπως in some way: οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως ὅ... it cannot be but that... it cannot but be, i. e. necessarily, Ar. Pac. 188. Also ἔστιν ὃ or ὄτις occurs through all its cases and genders in the middle, as well as at the beginning of a sentence, e. g. Thuc. 2. 67, εἰς ὅντις πᾶσι, Ar. Eq. 333: v. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 66.

VIII. freq. c. praepos., esp. ἐν, denoting a state, esp. a passive state, ἐν νόμῳ, ἐν ἡθύνῃ εἶναι: so ἐν στόματι, ἐν λόγῳ εἶναι, Lat. in ore hominum esse, to be famous, ἐν τέχνῃ, ἐν Μούσαις εἶναι to be occupied with, given to a thing, also with sundry other prepositions, to be on one's side or of his party, assist, support or favor him, etc.: εἶναι εἰς τόπον, cf. εἰς.

IX. freq. left out, esp. in 3 pers. sing. or plur. pres., e. g. Il. 3. 391, 3 conj., 14. 376, 3 imperat., Il. 13. 95.

X. εἶναι oft. seems redundant, e. g. τὸ νῦν εἶναι, τὸ σήμερον, τὸ σῦντα εἶναι Hdt. 7. 143, ἐκὼν εἶναι Valck. Hdt. 7. 164, esp. in negat. sentences, e. g. Plat. Phaed. 61 C.

2. esp. after λέγα, ἀναμύδα, etc., as, ἀναμύδα ὅτι ἡγερέσθην εἶναι Hdt. 4. 33, cf. ἀναμύδα. The impf. ἦν with ὅρα often has a pres. signif., Valck. Hipp. 360, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 66 B. This appears esp. c. negat.: also simply τοῦτ' ἔστι: for ἔστί, Ar. Ach. 157, Plat. Crat. 387 C, cf. Matth. Gramm. § 405. 3.

(εἶμι is in Dor. ἐμμί, of which we have a Part. εἰς ἔστος. In the kindred languages this Verb is strictly alioque; Greek εἶμι, εἰς or ἔσσι, ἔσθι, Dor. 3 pl. ἔσσι: Lat. s-um, es, est: s-unt: Sanscr. asmi, asi, asti... santi, and so forth, v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 273.)

εἶμι, from Root *i1q, to go, inf. ἵεμαι, part. ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰδών: besides the pres. it has only imperf. ἦεν, Ep. and Ion. ἦια, Att. ἦα, and from Med. a pres. ἵεμαι, imperf. ἵέμεν, together with the verb. Adjs. ἱρός, ἱερός, and ἱερός, ἱερός: for the formation, v. the Grammars. The forms of Med. are indeed rejected by some Critics, as Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 1242, and L. Dind. Eur. Suppl. 699, who write ἵεμαι, ἱενται etc.; but cf. Schäf. Plut. 4. p. 326.—Irreg. Homer. forms: εἰσθα 2 sing. pres. for εἰς, Il. 10. 450, Od. 19. 69, inf. ἵμεν, more rarely ἵενται, for ἵεμαι, for which Hes. Op. 351 perh. had εἶναι, though Buttm. l. c. Anm. 28, disputes this: 3 sing. opt. εἴη for ἵη, Il. 24. 159, Od. 14. 496. Imperf. from Ion. ἦια, 3 sing. ἦιεν, ἦιε, contr. ἦε, Il. 1 plur. ἦιεν Od. 3 plur. ἦιον Od.: besides 3 sing. ἦεν, 3 dual. ἦτην, 3 plur. ἦσαν, which impf. forms have also an aor. signif. Lastly Hom. has an Ep. fut. εἴσομαι, in signif. to hasten, and from an aor. med. εἰάμεν, the 3 sing. εἰάτω, εἰάτωρο, 3 dual εἰάσθων, Il. 15. 544. The 3 plur. pres. ἴσι or εἴσι, for ἵασι, is only in Theogn. 716.

To go, to come, also modified acc. to context, as for ἀπέμμι, to go away, πάλιν εἶμι to go back, and in case of greater distances, to wander or travel, freq. in Hom., and Att.: oft. with collat. notion of hostility, to fall upon any one, usu. with ἄντα, πρὸς, ἐπὶ, Hom.; also ἵεναι τινι εἰς or πρὸς ἀγῶνα Valck. Ad. p. 300 C: ὃς ἵεναι τινι διὰ φίλης, δι' ἔχθρας, διὰ πολέμου etc., to live in friendship or enmity with any one: followed by acc. only in such phrases as ὁδὸν ἵεναι to go a road, Od. 10. 103: by gen. in such as ἵδν πεδίοις going across the plain, Il. 5. 597; χροὸς ἐλάρσσι to went through the skin, Il. 13. 191: c. inf. fut. εἰσάσθων συλῆσειν they went to plunder, Il. 15. 544; so c. inf. aor., Od. 14. 496, and Att. c. part., ἦτε αἰνέων he began

to praise, Hdt. 1. 122 (where nothing is to be altered); *ἤτα λέγων* *I was going to tell*, Hdt. 4. 82; and so, *ἴτα θύσας* Plat. Legg. 909 D; like French *aller* with infin. On the Homer. *βῆ δ' ἔμην* etc. v. sub *Balva*.—It was used not only of walking or running, but also 1. of going in a ship, esp. *ἐπὶ νηὸς ἵναμι* oft. in Od. 2. of the flight of birds, Od. 22. 304, of flies, Il. 2. 87. 3. of the motion of things, e. g. *πέλειους εἰσι διὰ δουρὶς* the axe goes, cuts through the beam, Il. 3. 61; of clouds or vapor, Il. 4. 278; of the stars, Il. 22. 317; and even of abstract notions, *ἔτος εἰσι* the year will pass or close, Od. 2. 89, cf. 106, sq.; *φάτις εἰσι* the report goes, 23. 362.—In Att. freq. in abstract signif., *ἵναμι εἰς ταῦτόν* to come together, agree: *ἵναμι εἰς λόγους* to come to conference: also *ἵναμι ἐπὶ τι*, or *εἰς τι*: Imp. *ἴθι δὴ* go then: usu. *well then!* *good!*—On the pres. *εἰμι* it must be remarked, that Hom. often has it as a real pres., though even he uses it also as fut.: but that in Ion. prose and in Att. it is almost always a true fut., *I shall go, shall come*, and only in later writers, as Pausan. and Plut., returns to a pres. signif.: though strictly this only holds of the indic. with the inf., and part.: the Att. use it more freq. than *ἐλεύσομαι* and *πορεύσομαι*, Valck. Hipp. 1065. For single examples of *εἰμι* as a real pres. in the best Att., v. Herm. Opusc. 2. 326. (The orig. Verb was **ew*, **iw*, cf. Lat. *eo, ire*, Sanscr. *i to go*, etc., Pott. Etym. Forsch. p. 1. 202.) [i, but sometimes *i* in Hom., in Ep. conj. *ἵομεν* for *ἵωμεν*, when it begins a verse, and always in part. pres. med. *ἵέμενος* metri grat.; but Wolf always writes *ἵέμενος* from *ἵημι*.]

εἰν, poet. esp. Ep. for *ἐν, in*, Hom. In Trag. usu. admitted only in Iyr. passages, Erf. Soph. Aj. 608: but *εἰν Ἀἰδου* seems genuine in Lambics, Ant. 1241, perh. from the Homer. *εἰν Ἀἴδου*: *εἰν*—is also found in compds., e. g. *εἰνάλιος, ἐνιδόσι*: more rarely *εἰν*. Cf. *ἐς, εἰς*. *εἰνάτης, ἐς, (ἐννέα, ἔτος)* of nine years, nine years old: in Hom. only in neut. *εἰνέτες* as Adv. nine years long. Hence *εἰναῖσθαι*, poet. for *ἐνναῖσθαι*. *εἰναί*, inf. from *εἰμι*, to be. II. for *ἵναμι*, inf. from *εἰμι*, to go, Hes. Op. 351, but this dub. *εἰναί*, inf. aor. 2 act. from *ἵημι*, to send. *εἰνάκις*, Adv. poet. for *ἐνάκις*, nine times, Od. 14. 230. *εἰναῖς*, χίλιος, *ον*, nine thousand, Hdt. 3. 95, etc. *εἰνακίστιος*, αἰ, α, poet. and Ion. for *ἐννακ.*, Hdt. 2. 13. *εἰναλίδιος, ον*, *roaming in the sea*, Arat., for *ἐν ἅλ δινεύων*. *εἰνάλιος, ης, ον*, poet. for *ἐνάκ.*, Od. *εἰναλίδιτος, ον*, (ἐν ἅλ φουτῶν) *wandering, moving in the sea*, of nets, Anth. *εἰνανύχες*, as Adv. (ἐννέα, νύξ) *nine nights long*, Il. 9. 470, like *εἰνδύρες*. [α] *εἰνάπηγος, υ*, poet. for *ἐννεάπηγος*. *εἰνάς, ἄδος, ης*, poet. for *ἐννέας*, Hes. Op. 808. *εἰνατῆρες, αἱ*, *brothers' wives* or *wives of brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law*, Il. 6. 378, etc. (never in Od.): hence Lat. *jani-tria*, Scailg. Catull. 67. 3: no sing. *εἰνατῆρ* is found. The corresponding masc. is *ἀέλιος*; but in an Epitaph. ap. Orell. Inscr. Lat. 2. p. 421, *ἡνατῆρ, δ*, is the husband of the deceased's sister. *εἰνατός, ης, ον*, poet. for *ἐννατός*, the ninth, Il. and Hdt. *εἰναφόσωνος, ον*, gen. *winos*, with nine sails, Lyc. *εἰνεκα*, poet. esp. Ep. for *ἐνεκα*, on account, because of, first in Hom.: Dawes rejected *εἰνεκα* in Att. Poets. always substituting *ὄνεκα* (q. v.), but Ahlwardt (Beytr. 11. zu Schneiders Wörterb. 1813) has vindicated it; and *εἰνεκα* is sometimes used, even in Att. Prose, as in Bekker's Plat., cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 338. But *εἰνεκεν* only occurs in Poets (first in Pind.), and in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 1. 2. *εἰν*, Ep. for *ἐν, in*, Hom. *εἰνδόσι, ης, α, and ον*, poet. for *ἐνδ.*, Il. 16. 260, Aesch. Pr. 487. *εἰνοσφύλλος, ον*, (ἐνοσις, φύλλον) *shaking foliage, quivering with leaves*: hence woody, Hom. epith. of mountains. *εἰνύμι*, Il. 23. 135, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108. Anom. 12, v. sub *καταῖνυμι*. *εἰξάστ*, 3 plur. Boeot. and Att. for *ἐοῖκαστι*, v. *εοικα*. *εἰξασκε*, Ion. lengthd. aor. from *εἰκω*, Hom. *εἰξίς, εως, ἡ*, (εἰκω) *a yielding, giving way*, Plut.

εἰο, Ep. gen. for *ἐο, οὐ, of him, of her*, Il.: ἀπὸ εἰο from *himself*, Od. 22. 19.

εἰοικνία, nom. pl. part. fem. Ep. for *εοικα* for *εοικε*, Il. 18. 418. *εἰος*, old Ep. Adv. for *ἔως*, Hom., v. Herm. Elem. Metr. 1. 10. 19. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116. Anom. 16, thinks that *εἰος* was the proper form, whence Ion. and Att. *ἔως*, also *εἰως*.

εἰ οὐ, v. sub *εἰ μή*.

εἴπα, aor. 1 for the usu. *εἶπον*, *I said*, freq. in Hom., and Ion., mostly used in 2 imperat. *εἰπὸν* or *εἶπον*, 3 imperat. *εἰπάτω*, part. *εἴπας*, v. *εἶπον*.

εἴπεμεν, Ep. for *εἶπεν*, Hom.

εἴπερ, if at all events, if indeed, v. Herm. Vig. n. 310: freq. in Hom. c. ind., oft. with a word between: he also has *εἴπερ τε*, *εἴπερ γάρ τε*, *εἴπερ γάρ γε*, *εἴπερ γάρ τε γε*, *εἴπερ τις*, c. Conj., much more rarely c. Optat. *εἴπερ* is also used like *καὶ εἰ*, even if, Od. 1. 167; so too, *εἴπερ καὶ* Od. 9. 35, *εἴπερ τε* Il. 10. 225. In Att. *εἴπερ* and *εἴπα* instead of a full clause, if so then, Heind. Plat. Parmen. 150 B.

εἴ ποθεν, if from any place, Hom.; also written *εἴποθεν*, as Od. 1. 115.

εἴ ποθι, if, whether any where, Od. 12. 96., 17. 195.

εἶπον, *I spoke*, *I said*, an aor. from Root **ΕΙΠΩ* (which appears in *ἔρ-ος*), for which *σημι* is used as pres.: imperat. *εἶπέ*, part. *εἰπών*, inf. *εἰπών*. Besides, we have an aor. 1 *εἴπα*, imperat. *εἰπὸν*, Böckh Pind. O. 6. 92 (155), yet the accent *εἶπον* seems better, Stallb. Plat. Meno 71 D, Meineke Theocr. 14. 11. This form of the aor. is esp. Homer. and Ion., but also freq. in Att., esp. in the forms *εἴπατε* and *εἴπατον*: *εἴπέ*, like *ἄγε*, occurs also for *ἔσπερε* before a plur., esp. freq. in Ar., v. Ach. 328, and so in Dem. 43. 7. In Compos. also a Med. form appears, as *ἀπέπασθαι* in Hdt. The fut. and perf. are supplied by *ἐρέω ἐρῶ, εἴρηκα*. Cf. also *ἐνέπω, ἐνέπειω*. The aor. is sometimes used absol., sometimes c. acc., e. g. *ἔπος εἶπεν, μῦθον, θεοπρόπιον, ὄνομα εἶπεν* etc., Hom.: *ὡς ἔπος εἶπεν* so to speak, for instance, Att.: c. acc., *εἰπὼν τινα* to declare, tell or proclaim of one, Pind. O. 14. 32.

εἴποτε, if ever, if at all, Il. 1. 39, strengthd. *εἴποτε δὴ* Il. 1. 503: esp. used in asking a favor of any one, to call something to his mind.

II. indirect, if or whether ever, c. Optat., Il. 2. 97. III. pecul. Homer. phrase, *εἴτωρ' ἐν γέ* to express painful recollection of what was, but is no more, e. g. Il. 3. 180, *δαρὸν αὐτ' ἐὺς ἔσκε κινῶντιος, εἴτωρ' ἐν γέ*. Even the ancients differed in the meaning of this phrase: Wolf takes it as a wish, *would he were yet so!* Herm. Vig. Append. xi, explains it, if he ever was, which he is now no more: cf. Il. 11. 762., 24. 426, Od. 15. 268., 10. 315., 24. 289.

εἴ που, if any where, if at all, oft. in Hom.; also *εἴ τι που, εἴ που γε, εἴ μή που τι, εἴ δὴ που*. Ellipt. *εἴ τι που ἔστιν* if it is any way possible, Od. 4. 193.

εἴ πως, if at all, if by any means, Hom.

Εἰραφώτης, ον, δ, epith. of Bacchus, h. Hom. Bacch., cf. Welcker Nachtr. 3. Trilogie, p. 187, 195.

εἰραθεῖν, aor. form from *εἴρω*, *ἔργω*, Hom., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. *εἰραθεῖν*.

εἰργμός, Att. *εἴρ.*, δ, (εἴρω) *a shutting up* or in. Plat. II. a cage, prison, Plat. Rep. 495 D: *a fetter, bond, lamb.* Hence

εἰργμοσύνη, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, *a gaoler*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 8. [v] *εἰργνύμι* and *εἰργνύω*, more rarely c. Spir. leni., = *εἴρω*, to shut in or up, the former in Od. 10. 238, in Ep. form *εἰργνυν*, the latter in Andoc. 32. 36.

Εἰργνόν or *εἴρω*, Att. for the earlier form *ἔργω*, q. v. *εἰρέαται*, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. from *ἐρέω*, for *εἰργναι*.

εἴρεπος, δ, bondage, slavery, only in Od. 8. 529, prob. from *εἴρω* to tie together, bind; as perh. *servus* from *sero*, from the same root.

εἰρεσία, ἡ, (ἐρέσω) *a roving*, Od. 2. hence in gen. any violent motion, e. g. *γλώσσης* Dionys. ap. Ath. 669 A: esp. of intermitting motion, throbbing, *μαστῶν* Eur. Tro. 570. II. later also a complement, *orew* of *rovers*, Lat. *remigius*, as perh. in the phrase *ἐνδύγην τὴν εἰρεσίαν* to keep them together, make them keep time, Thuc. 7. 14. 2. a boat-song, to which the rovers kept time, Plut. III. Philo seems to use it for an oar.

εἰρεσώνη, ἡ, (εἶρος) *a harvest-wreath of olive or laurel round*

round with wool and adorned with fruits, borne about by singing boys at the Πυανέψια and Θαργῆλια, while offerings were made to Helios and the Hours: it was afterwards hung up at the house-door. The song was likewise called Eiresione, which became the general name for all begging-songs, such as Epigr. Hom. 15, v. Ilgen Opusc. Philol. 1. p. 129, sq., Plut. Thes. 21, Schol. Ar. Plut. 1055. II. the staff of Athenian heralds wound round with wool, elsewh. κηρύκειον.

III. a crotchet hung up in honor of the dead, Alciph. 3. 37.

εἰρέω, Ion. for ἐρέω, to say, used in part. fem. pres. Ep. εἰρέσαι Hes. Th. 38, and fut. med. εἰρήσεται in pass. signif., Soph. Phil. 127, cf. ἐρέω.

εἰρή, ἡ, a place of assembly, assembly, = the usu. ἀγορά, gen. plur. εἰρών II. 18. 531, and dat. εἰραις Hes. Th. 804, prob. from εἰρω to say: but the word is dub., ἰρών being a v. l. in Hom., and εἰραίς in Hes.

εἰρην, εὐος, ὁ, a Laced. youth from his 18th year, when he was entitled to speak in the assembly (so prob. from εἰρω, ἐρέω to say), and to lead an army, like Att. εἰρηβος. Hdt. 9. 85 calls them ἰρέες, though the reading is dub., cf. Müll. Dor. 4. §. 5. 2. n.

εἰρηναῖος, αἴα, αἰών, (εἰρήνη) peaceful, εἰρηναῖον εἶναι τι to live peaceably with any one, Hdt. 2. 68, Thuc. 1. 29: τὰ εἰρηναῖα the fruits of peace, Hdt. 6. 56. Adv. -ως, Hdt. 3. 145.

εἰρηναρχός, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω) a justice of the peace. Hence εἰρηναρχικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to an εἰρηναρχός.

εἰρηνήϊον, τό, a temple of peace.

εἰρήνευσ, εὐος, ἡ, a making of peace, Iambl.: from εἰρήνω, to bring to peace, reconcile, Dio C. II. intrans. to keep peace, live peaceably, Plat. Theaet. 180 B: πρὸς τινα Diod. 1. 29: μετὰ τινας N. T.: also as Med., in this signif., Polyb.

εἰρήνω, = εἰρήνω II, Diog. L.

εἰρήνη, ἡ, peace, time of peace, Hom.: εἰρ. γίγνεται peace is made, Hdt. 1. 74: opp. to εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι Aesch. 38, 12, κατεργάσθαι or πράττειν Andoc. 24. 26., 25. 30, διαπράττειν Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4, to make, conclude, negotiate peace: εἰρήνης δέσπαινα to sue for peace, Xen. Hell. 2. 13, 13: δέχσθαι to accept it, oft. in Xen.; εἰρήνην ποιεῖν τι καὶ τινί to make peace between two, Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 12; εἰρήνην ἄγειν to keep peace, be at peace with one, τινί Ar. Av. 386, πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 465 B: but εἰρ. ἔχειν to enjoy peace, v. Xen. An. 2. 6, 6: πολλὰ εἰρήνην profound peace: metaph. rest, repose, also calmness of mind. II. the goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis, Hes. Th. 902; worshipped at Athens from 449 B. C., Plut. Cim. 13. (Prob. from εἰρω to bind, join; though the notion of speech, peaceful converse, is not inadmissible.)

εἰρηνικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to, concerning peace, λόγος Isocr. peaceful, peaceable, Plat., Xen., etc. Adv. -κῶς.

εἰρηνοῦκαί, ὦν, οἱ, the Roman Fœdæles, Dion. H. [I]

εἰρηνοποιέω, to make peace, LXX.

εἰρηνοποιήσις, εὐος, ἡ, a peace-making, Clem. Al.: from εἰρηνοποιῶ, ὅν, (ποιέω) making peace; ὁ εἰρ. a peace-maker, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4. II. = εἰρηνικός.

εἰρηνοφυλάκει, to be a guardian of peace, Philo: from εἰρηνοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a guardian of peace, Xen. Vect. 5. 1.

II. = the Roman fœdalis, Plut., cf. εἰρηνοῦκαί.

εἰρήνεος, ὄν, Ion. for ἐρείος, woollen, of wool, Hdt.: from εἰριον, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἐριον, εἰρος, wool, Hom., usu. in plur.; so too Hdt. 3. 106.

εἰρῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, worse form for ἰπῆς.

εἰρεῖον, verb. Adj. from εἰρῶν, one must prevent, Soph. Aj. 1250.

εἰρηκή, ἡ, Ion. ἐρηκή, (εἰρῶν) a shut place, inclosure, prison, Hdt. 4. 146, 148, Thuc. 1. 131.

εἰρηκοφύλαξ, to be a gaoler, Philo: from εἰρηκοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a gaoler, turnkey, Philo. [ῶ]

εἰρμός, ὁ, (εἰρω) a train, series, Plut.: like series from sero.

εἰροκόμος, ὄν, (εἰρος, κομέω) dressing wool, spinning, Il. 3. 387.

εἰροκαί, Ion. for ἐροκαί, to ask, Hom., and Hdt., cf. εἰρω to say.

εἰροπόκος, ὄν, (πόκος) wool-fleece, woolly, dis Hom.: and εἰροπόνος, ὄν, (πόνω) working in wool: from εἰρος, τό, wool, Od.: cf. ἐπος, ἐριον, εἰριον, ἐρέα.

εἰροχάρης, ὅς, (χαίρω) delighting in wool, Anth.

εἰρόσται, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. from ἐρίσται for ἐρίνται, Hom. εἰρόσται [ῶ], poet. inf. pres. for ἐρίναι: but εἰρόσται nom. plur. fem. part. pres. from εἰρόν.

εἰρόσμαι, v. εἰρόω.

εἰρόσμον, ὁ, poet. esp. Ep. for ἐρίσμον.

εἰρόν, εἰρόμαι, poet. for ἐρίον, ἐρίομαι, q. v., Hom.

Εἰρῶ, aor. εἰρα and ἔρα: pass. perf. part. ἐρίμενος, Ep. ἐερίμενος, Lat. SERO, to tie, join, fasten together in rows, string,

σπείραδος εἰρ., Lat. coronas neclere, Pind. N. 7. 113, but rare in Act.; cf. however ἐξείρω. Hom. has only part. perf. pass. Ep. ἡλεκτριον ἐρίμενος bound, set with pieces of electron, of a golden necklace, Od. 18. 296, and in some phrase 3 sing. plqpt. pass. μετὰ δ' ἡλεκτριον ἔετρο Od. 15. 460, ubi al. ἔετρο from εἰρω.

In Pass. also, εἰρομένη λέξις a continuous, running style, Ar. Rhet. 3. 9.

Εἰρῶ, to say, speak, talk, tell: the pres. used only in first pers., in Od. 2. 162, 13. 7, and in some imitations. Of Med. in act. signif. is found the impf. εἰρωτο and εἰρωτο II. 1. 513, Od. 11. 542. In Ion. the Med. has the signif. to cause to be told to one, i. e. to ask: cf. ἐπειρώμαι. (Some hold this εἰρω to be the same word with foreg. Plato Crat. 398 D. says, τὸ εἰρῶ λέγειν ἐστὶ, cf. Lat. sero, sermo, sermonem neclere: but this rare form must, with Schneider, be referred to Att. ἐρῶ (ἐρέω), which indeed is strictly a fut. from it: and under this word see the remaining tenses, as fut. pass. εἰρῶμαι, pf. εἰρημαι etc.)

Εἰρῶν, εὐος, ὁ, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks, opp. to ἀληθής by Arist. Eth. N., to αὐθάκαστος by Philom. p. 392, who calls the fox εἰρῶν. Hence

εἰρωνεία, ἡ, dissimulation, esp. an ignorance purposely affected to provoke or confound an antagonist, irony, used esp. by Socrates against the Sophists, Plat. Rep. 337 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7: in Rhet. the figure of speech called irony.

II. any assumed appearance, esp. a pretext, when a person at first appears willing, but then draws back, Dem. 42. 7.

εἰρωνεόμαι, Dep., to dissemble, esp. to feign ignorance, so as to tease or confound, Plat. Apol. 38 A. Hence

εἰρωνευτής, ὄν, ὁ = εἰρων, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 19.

εἰρωνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq.

εἰρωνίς, = εἰρωνεόμαι, Philostr.

εἰρωνόω, ἡ, ὄν, dissembling, putting on a feigned ignorance, Plat. Soph. 268 A: τὸ εἰρ. = εἰρωνεία, Id. Legg. 908 E. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Symm. 218 D, etc.

εἰρωτάω, also εἰρωτεύω, Ep., and Ion. for ἐρωτάω, Od.

Εἰς, PREP. C. ACC. ONLY, also εἰς: the former is the usu. form in Prose, εἰς being used regul. only when the verse requires a short syll., so that it is εἰς, inversely as ἐν to εἰν: however εἰς is found in the best prose, and so usu. in Ion., and old Att.

Radice. signif.: direction towards, motion to, on or into:

I. OF PLACE, the oldest and most freq. usage, though not only of lands, cities, etc., but also of persons, εἰς ἡμᾶς, εἰς Ἀχιλλᾶ, εἰς Ἀγαμέμνονα etc., v. Spitzn. Exc. xxxv ad II. 1: from Hom. downwards with all Verbs implying motion or direction, Schäf. Greg. p. 46, and so with Verbs of looking, as oft. in Hom., εἰς ἄντα ἰδέσθαι to look in the face, so εἰς ὀφθαλμούς II. 24. 204: εἰς ἄντα εὐκεῖν he is like in face, where ἰδόντι may be supplied: but εἰς ὀφθαλμούς ἐλθεῖν τι to come before another's eyes: more rare after a Subst., as εἰς δὲς ἐς λατρήν Od. 22. 128, for which the genit. is more usu., Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 522. Anm. 4. In Hom. εἰς never got the notion of hostile direction,

Lat. contra, adversus, = πρὸς, which it prob. has in Att., Valck. Phoen. 79.

2. in pregnant usage, joined with Verbs which express rest in a place, when a previous motion to or into it is implied, e. g. ἐς μέγαρον κατέθηκε he put it in the house, i. e. he brought it to the house, and put it there, Od. 20. 96:

εἰς θρόνους ἐζόντο they sat them down upon the seats, Od. 4. 51: ἐφ' ἃν λῆς εἰς δδὸν the lion appeared in the path, Il. 15. 376, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 80: so too in Att. and prose phrases, εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι εἰς τόπον Hdt. 1. 21., 5. 38: also παρῖναι εἰς τόπον, ἀφικνεῖσθαι εἰς πόλιν, στήναι εἰς τὸ μέσον etc.

For the reverse usage of ἐν with Verbs of motion, cf. ἐν vi.

3. with Verbs of saying or speaking, εἰς relates to the persons to, before, or among whom one speaks, λόγους ποιεῖσθαι εἰς τὸν

δῆμον to speak to or before the people. 4. *ellipt. c. gen.*, in such phrases as εἰς Ἀῖδα (δῶμον), Att. εἰς Ἀΐδου (in full in Hom. εἰς Ἀΐδα δόμου), εἰς Ἀθηνᾶς (τέρον) to the temple of Athena, εἰς Πριάμου (οἶκον) etc.; so freq. in Prose, εἰς Διμήτρος, εἰς Διονύσιον, εἰς φιλοσόφου, εἰς διδασκάλου φοῖτον to go to the philosopher's, to the teacher's, Lat. ad Apollinīs, Castoris, Opis, sub. *uodem.* II. OF TIME, only in particular phrases, 1. *until*, εἰς ἥν, εἰς ἡλίαν κατὰδύνα Hom., εἰς ὅτε till the time when . . . till, Od. 2. 99; so too εἰς πόρε; until when? how long? Soph. Aj. 1185; εἰς τῆμος till then, meanwhile, Od. 7. 318; εἰς τί; like εἰς πρόσ; II. 5. 465; εἰς ὅτι, also εἰς ὅδ Hdt. 1. 67., 3. 31, etc.; εἰς ἐμέ up to any time, Id. 1. 92; cf. εἰς τε. 2. to determine a period, *for*, esp. εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν for a year, i. e. a whole year, II. 19. 32, Od. 4. 495, *within* the year, Od. 4. 86; also εἰς ὥρας Od. 9. 133, εἰς θέρος, εἰς πᾶρῳν Od. 14. 384; *for* the summer, etc., i. e. *throughout* it; but also *till* summer: εἰς αἰῶνα Od. 7. 317; εἰς περ ὅσῳ for the future, Od. 20. 199; εἰς ἀεί for ever: εἰς ἡμᾶς up to our time: εἰς τοῖτον χρόνον *about* this time: εἰς τρίτην ἡμέραν to the third day, i. e. in three days or on the third day.

III. OF AN END OR PURPOSE, εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθὸν to speak for good, i. e. with a good object, II. 9. 102; also πείσεται εἰς ἀγαθὸν he will obey for his good, II. 11. 789; εἰς ἀγαθὰ μυσθεῖσθαι II. 23. 305, so too εἰς πόλεμον θωρήσθαι I will arm me for war, II. 8. 376; εἰς φόβον to cause fear, II. 15. 310. IV. WITH NUMERALS: εἰς μίαν βουλεύειν to resolve one way or unanimously, II. 2. 379, so also Att., εἰς ἐν ἔρχεσθαι to agree together, εἰς μίαν, εἰς ταῦτον ἔρχεσθαι or ἔκειν Valck. Hipp. 273, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 228; with and plurals, *up to*, εἰς μύριους as many as ten thousand: εἰς ἀριθμὸν also is added pleon., Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 283, App. p. 50; also distributively, εἰς ἑκατὸν the hundred, each hundred: εἰς δύο too deep. 2. also of round numbers, *about*, at most, and so rather less than more, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 345, Xen. An. 1. 1. 10. V. in gen. to express REFERENCE or RELATION, εἰς δ in regard to which i. e. *wherefore*, Hdt. 1. 115; εἰς μὲν ταῦτα as to this, Lat. *quod attinet* . . . Heind. Plat. Lys. 210 B, cf. Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 170; εἰς καλῶν, like ἐν καλῶ, fitly, seasonably, Lat. *opportune*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 76 E; but εἰς κάλλος ζῆν to live for shew or form, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 83; εἰς τί; *for* what? why? εἰς πάντα in every respect: hence periph. for Adv., εἰς τάχος for ταχέως, Ar. Ach. 686, εἰς εὐτέλειαν Ar. Av. 805, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 578, d.

B. POSITION. Εἰς is sometimes parted from its acc. by several words, εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἄρματα βήτην II. 8. 115; the most remarkable instance is Solon Fr. 18: seldom (only in Ep.) put after its case, II. 15. 59, Od. 3. 137: the notion is redoubled in εἰς ἄλαδε Od. 10. 351. If εἰς is expressed in the first clause, it may be either repeated or omitted in the second, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 749. II. εἰς is strictly opp. to ἐκ: hence such phrases as, ἐκ νεότητος εἰς γῆρας II. 14. 86, εἰς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, εἰς σφύρον ἐκ πτέρους from head to foot, top to toe, II. 22. 397, 123. 169; ἐκ παύτος εἰς σκότην II. 20. 137, εἰς μυχὸν ἐξ οὐδο Od. 7. 87, εἰς ἔτος ἐξ ἔτους from year to year, Theocr. 18. 15.—Midway between them stands ἐν, whence prob. comes ἐνς, εἰς. Cf. ὡς as prep.

C. IN COMPOS. εἰς retains its chief signif. *into*, Od. 6. 91. Hence
Εἰς ἴσ, μία, ἔν, γεν. ἐνός, μιάς, ἐνός, (the Root being 'EN-', which appears in Lat. UNUS, Engl. ONE, etc.): the fem. μία points to a second Root, which appears in Hom. also without the init. μ, in the Ep. masc. ἴος, fem. ἴα, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 223; they are perh. united by οἶος, οἴνη, ὀνός.) Hom. strengthens it by εἰς οἶος, μία οἶα or οἴη a single one, one alone, Hom.; so too μία μόνη Od. 23. 227: εἰς μόνος is also freq. in Prose, Schäf. Mel. p. 19, 20; c. Superl., εἰς ἑρως II. 12. 243; Soph. Aj. 1340; in oppo. it is made emphatic by the Art., δ εἰς, ἡ μία II. 20. 272, Od. 20. 110: εἰς τις some one, Lat. unus aliquis: εἰς ἕκαστος, each one, each by himself, Lat. unusquisque: καθ' ἐν ἑκαστον each singly, piece by piece. Εἰς is used, as in modern Greek, for the indef. Article, like τις, a, one, some one, Lat. quidam, first in Ar. Av. 1292: εἰς μὲν . . . εἰς δέ the one, the other: also εἰς, δεύτερος, Lat. unus, alter, Valck. Amm. p. 49: εἰς καὶ αὐτός one and the same, Lat. unus et idem, Schäf. Mel.

p. 54, in this case oft. c. dat.: εἰς ἀνὴρ, Lat. unus omnium, Elmsl. Herac. 8: καθ' ἐν, by itself alone: on εἰς μίαν, εἰς ἐν, cf. εἰς iv. Proverb., εἰς ἀνὴρ, οὐδὲς ἀνὴρ one or none, more commonly ἡ τις, ἡ οὐδὲς, Valck. Hdt. 3. 140, in Lat. vel duo vel nemo, Persius 1. 3: ἐν ἐνὶ one by one, singly, each by itself, through all genders, C. F. Herm., Luc. de Conscr. Hist. 2. p. 13; also ἐν πρὸς ἐν Hdt. 4. 50, Plat. Legg. 647 B. 2. μὴ βάλλειν, sub. βαλῇ, to have one throw. II. μία = πρώτη, Lat. Aglaoph. p. 878. [μῖα, though in later Ion. prose μίη also is found.]

εἰς, 2 sing. pres. from εἰμι to be. II. 2 sing. pres. from εἰμι to go.

εἰς, part. aor. 2 of ἵμι.

εἶσα, I put, placed, laid, εἶσαν ἐν κλισμοῖς, κατὰ κλισμούς, ἐπὶ θρόνον, εἰς δῖφρον, εἰς ἀσπίδων seated them, made them sit down upon . . . Hom.; εἶσε μ' ἐπὶ βουσί placed me with the oxen, Od. 20. 210; σκοπὸν εἶσε placed a spy, II. 23. 359; λόχον εἶσαν they laid an ambush, II. 4. 392; δῆμον εἶσαν ἐν Σχερίῳ settled them in Scheria, Od. 6. 8, cf. II. 2. 549; imperat. εἶσον Od. 7. 163, part. εἶσας Od. 10. 361. Post-Hom. εἶσας, inf. εἶσαι, ἔσσαι, only in compds., e. g. ἔσσεσθαι. Other tenses are not used by Hom., for on ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔσσεσθαι Od. 14. 295, v. ἐφέλσα. The Att. however have only the aor. med. εἰσάμην, to found, erect, in the strict med. sense for oneself, like ἱδρύν of building temples or setting up statues of deities; this occurs as early as Theogn. 12, Hdt. 1. 66. Ion. also are fut. ἔσσομαι, Ep. ἔσσομαι, and perf. pass. εἶμαι. The other tenses are supplied from ἱδρύν. This defective is usu. referred to the intr. ἔζομαι or ἡμαι.

εἰσαγγελεύς, εἰς, δ, (εἰσαγγεῖλλον) one who announces; esp. a sort of lord-in-waiting at the Persian court, Hdt. 3. 84, v. Philol. Mus. I. 373, sq. II. an accuser.

εἰσαγγελία, ἡ, an announcement, news, Polyb. II. an accusation preferred in the Athen. council for some public offence; esp. in cases not provided for by law, an information, denunciation, Isocr. 185 C, Dem. 310. 4, cf. Att. Process p. 260, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 133. 6.

εἰσαγγέλλω, f. εἰλῶ, to give in notice, go in and announce; the business of a πυλῶρος, Hdt. 3. 118, cf. εἰσαγγελεύς: in gen. to announce, report, bring news, τὰ εἰσαγγελλόμενα Thuc. 6. 41: εἰσαγγελλέσθαι ὅτι . . . information having been given that . . . Thuc. 1. 116.

II. to accuse one of a state-offence, denounce, perf. τιwos εἰς τὴν βουλὴν Antipho 145. 27, v. εἰσαγγελία: τιwά c. inf., Lys. 116. 17. Pass. to be reported of, esp. to be accused, Thuc. 1. 131.

εἰσαγγελιστής, eas, ἡ, = εἰσαγγελία, Def. Plat. 414 C.

εἰσαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to an εἰσαγγελία, ap. Dem. 720. 18.

εἰσαγέλω, to gather or collect in, assemble in, e. g. ἐρέτας ἐς νῆα Hom. Med., to assemble in, Od. 14. 248; and c. acc. νέον εἰσαγέλωτο θυμὸν he summoned fresh courage, recovered himself, II. 15. 240, 21. 417.

εἰσάγω, f. εἰω, to lead in or into, esp. to lead into one's dwelling, in Hom. usu. c. dupl. acc., e. g. Κρήτην εἰσάγαγ' ἐταίρους he led his comrades to Crete, Od. 3. 191, αὐτοὺς εἰσῆγον ἑσθλὸν δῶμον 4. 43; also εἰς. τιwά εἰς . . . Hdt., etc.; also c. dat., ψυχὰς χάριν Eur. Hipp. 526. 2. esp. εἰσάγειν or εἰσαγεσθαι γυναῖκα to lead a wife into one's house, Hdt. 5. 39, 40., 6. 63.

3. to import foreign wares, Hdt. 3. 6, and εἰσάγειν σῖτον Thuc.; hence εἰσαγεσθαι κ. ἐξέσθαι Xen. Art. 2. 3. 4. in Med. to admit forces into a city, Thuc. 8. 16: also to take in with one, to introduce into a league or association, Hdt. 3. 70; to introduce new customs, Id. 2. 49; but, ἰατρὸν εἰσαγεσθαι to call in a physician, Arist. Pol.

II. to bring in, bring forward, esp. on the stage, Plat. Rep. 381 D. 2. as political term, εἰσαγωγή. τι εἰς βουλὴν etc., to bring before the Council, Xen., etc. 3. as law-term, εἰς δίκην or γραφὴν to open the proceedings, state the case, Aesch. Eum. 582, etc. III. in Eccl., οἱ εἰσαγόμενοι are the catechumens. [α] Hence

εἰσαγωγεύς, εἰς, δ, one who leads or brings in, Plat. Legg. 765 A at Athens, magistrates who received informations and brought the case into court; varying acc. to the nature of the case, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 138. 4.

εἰσαγωγή, ἡ, a leading or bringing in, introduction, importation, Plat. Legg. 847 D. II. as law-term, an opening of the

pleadings, Ib. 855 D, cf. εἰσάγω II. 3.

III. in Rhet., an

elementary treatise, principles of art, Dion. H.

εἰσαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to bringing in or introduction,

elementary, Eccl.

εἰσαγωγικός, or, that can or may be imported, opp. to ἐξαγωγικός, Arist. Rhet.: hence 2. alien, opp. to home or native,

Plat. Legg. 847 D: hence metaph., σωτηρία εἰσαγ. Eur. Iucert.

—; eἰσαγ. πόλεις of colonies, Id. Erechth. 17. 10. II. eἰσαγ.

δική a suit which is determined by the archon to be within the jurisdiction of the court, Dem. 939. 12.

εἰσαέ, for εἰς ἀέ, for ever.

εἰσαέρω, = εἰσάω, to acc. to oneself, Theogn. 970 (954), like προσφέρωμαι.

εἰσαέρω, to see, perceive, behold, view, c. acc., II. 3. 450.

II. to look at, consider.

εἰσάω, to lift in or into, bring or carry in, Ar. Ran. 518.

εἰσάω, f. ξω, poet. for εἰσέξω, to dart, spring in or into,

Ar. Nub. 543.

εἰσάω, opt. aor. med. of *εἰδω, II. 2. 215.

εἰσάω, poet. for εἰσαίνω, to listen or hearken to, c. gen., Ap. Rh.: c. acc., Anth.

εἰσακοή, ἡ, (ἀκούω) a listening, hearkening, Philo.

εἰσακοντίζω, f. ἰω, to throw or hurl javelins at, τινά Hdt. I. 43: εἰς τὰ γυνά Thuc. 3. 23: absol., to dart or spout, of blood, Eur. Hel. 1588.

εἰσακούω, f. σμαι, to listen, hearken or give ear to, c. acc., II. 8. 97, h. Cer. 285; also c. gen.; hence to understand: and often simply to hear, τινός Soph. Aj. 789, etc. II. to obey,

comply with, give heed to, τινί Hdt. I. 214, etc.; also c. neut. Adj., εἰσάκ. τινί τι to comply with one in a thing, Id. 9. 60.

εἰσακτόν, verb. Adj., one must bring in, Ar. Vesp. 840, v.

εἰσάγω II. 3.

εἰσαλέβω, to smear or rub in, Hipp.

εἰσάλομαι, f. εἰσαλόμαι, Dep. med., to leap, spring or rush at, hence in Hom. always c. acc., πύργον, πύλας, τείχος εἰσάλλεσθαι to take them by a sudden assault, by storm: later, εἰσάλλ. ἐς τὸ πτόρ to leap into it, Hdt. 2. 66; also to leap upon,

εἰς τὴν Eubul. Damal. 1.

εἰσαμβω, to go into, Aesch. Theb. 558.

εἰσάμην, Ep. aor. med. of εἶμι, χρόσις εἰσάτο it passed through the skin, Id. 13. 191. II. Ep. aor. med. of *εἰδω, εἰδομαι, I appeared, seemed, Hom.

εἰσαμηνάω, aor. med. of εἶσα, Att.

εἰσαμβαίνω, fut. βήσομαι, to go up to or into: in Hom. always c. acc., to mount up to, ascend, *ἴλιον, ὑπερώϊον, ἀκτῆν, λέχος, except Od. 19. 602, ἐς ὑπερήφα.

εἰσαναγκάζω, f. δσω, to force into, constrain, Aesch. Pr. 290.

εἰσανάγω, f. ξω, to lead into, c. acc. εἰσέρον to bring into slavery, Od. 8. 529. [ᾶ]

εἰσανάλλω, f. λώσω, to expend upon, Antiph. Strat. 1. 10.

εἰσανεῖδον, (*εἰδω, Irr.) to look up to or at, c. acc., οὐρανὸν εἰσανεῖδον II. 16. 232.

εἰσανέμην, to go aloft to, ascend to, c. acc., ἥλιος οὐρανὸν εἰσανέμην the sun mounting high in heaven, II. 7. 423.

εἰσανέγω, f. ξω, to raise or lift up to: usu. seemingly intr., sub. ἐαυτὸν, to rise up, tower, Ar. Rh.

εἰσανορούω, to rush up to, c. acc., οὐρανὸν Q. Sm.

εἰσαντα, Adv., right opposite, over against: Hom. joins εἰς. εἰδὲν to look full at, look in the face, and εἰς. εἰδῆσθαι to be seen right opposite.

εἰσαντλέω, to draw into, fill in, Ath.

εἰσάπα, Adv. for εἰς ἅπαν, altogether, entirely, generally.

εἰσάπαξ, Adv. for εἰς ἅπαξ, at once, Hdt. 6. 125. II. already.

εἰσαποβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to go up into, c. acc., Ap. Rh.

εἰσαποκλέω, to shut up in.

εἰσαποστέλλω, f. ελῶ, to send in or into, M. Anton.

εἰσαρδύσσω, Att. — ττω, fut. ξω, to throw into or upon, τὴν ἴππον εἰσαρ. to drive the enemy's horse upon his foot, Hdt. 4. 128, cf. 5. 116.

εἰσαρπάζω, to tear or hurry into, Lys. 94. 16.

εἰσαρπίζω, f. ἰω, to join or fit into, εἰς τι Hipp.

εἰσαρνούμαι, Dep. med., (ἀρνώ) to draw, Hipp.

εἰσάτω, εἰσάτω, v. εἰσάμην, εἰσάμην.

εἰσάτω, Att. for εἰσάσω, q. v.

εἰσαυγάζω, to look at, view, Anth.

εἰσαιθῖς, Adv. for εἰς αἰθῖς, hereafter, afterwards.

εἰσαύριον, Adv. for εἰς αὐριον, on the morrow, Ar. Eq. 661.

εἰσαντικά, Adv. strengthd. form of ἀντικά, Arat.

εἰσαιτῖς, Adv. Dor. and Ion. for εἰσαιθῖς.

εἰσαφάω, also εἰσαφύσσω, to feel in or within: εἰσαφ. τὸν δακτύλον to feel by putting in the finger, Hipp.

εἰσαφίημι, f. ἤσω, to send, throw in or into: to let in, admit, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 14.

εἰσαφικάνω, = σγ., Hom. [ᾶ]

εἰσαφικνέομαι, f. ἰξομαι, Dep. med., to come into or to, reach or arrive at, usu. c. acc., e. g. *ἴλιον εἰσαφικνέσθαι Hom.; yet also c. dat., Hdt. 1. 1, 9. 100.

εἰσαφύσσω, to draw into, Ar. Rh., in Med.

εἰσβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to go into, enter a ship, usu. absol., to go on board ship, embark, Od. 9. 103, etc.; but also ἐσβ. ἐς τὴν Hdt. 3. 41; and c. acc., ἐσβ. σκάφος Eur. Tro. 681 (cf. ἐμβαίνω): also ἐσβ. δόμος etc.: εἰσβαίνει μοι it comes into my head, Soph. Tr. 298. II. aor. 1 εἰσέβησα, trans., to make to go into, to bring or take into, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην βῆσε θεῶ II. 1. 310, cf. Eur. Alc. 1055.

εἰσβάλλω, f. βάλω, to throw into, e. g. στρατιὰν ἐς Μίλητον to throw an army into the Milesian territory, Hdt. 1. 14; 80 ἐσβ. βάς ἐς τὰς αὐρούπας Id. 2. 14: also c. dupl. acc., σοὺς πότνους εἰσβ. to drive them to the sea, Eur. I. T. 261.—In Med. esp. to put on board one's ship, ἐς τὴν ναὺν Hdt. 1. 1, 6. 95; or absol., Thuc. 8. 31. II. as if intrans. sub. ἐαυτὸν, στρατιὰν etc., (which is expressed in Hdt. 1. 17), to throw oneself into, fall into, make an inroad into, εἰς χώραν Hdt. 1. 15, 16, etc.: more rare c. acc., Eur. Hipp. 1198, Bacch. 1045: esp. to land, Lat. appellere.

2. in gen. to go into, enter: of rivers, to empty themselves into, fall into, Hdt. 1. 75, 4. 48, etc., (though sometimes τὸ βέηρον, τὸ ὕδωρ is expressed, Id. 1. 179, and Eur.), cf. εἰσίδωμι, ἐκδίδωμι.

3. also to come to, fall into accidentally, Lat. incidere in aliquem, πόλιν Eur. Cycl. 99. 4. also absol. to begin, late, as Gal.

εἰσβάσις, εως, ἡ, an entrance, Eur. I. T. 101: embarkation, Thuc. 7. 30.

εἰσβατός, ἡ, ὄν, accessible, τῇ πόλει Thuc. 2. 41.

εἰσβάλλω, to suck in, Gal.

εἰσβάλομαι, f. ἀσσομαι, Dep. med., (βιάζω) to enter by force, force one's way, burst into, Ar. Av. 32.

εἰσβάζω, f. δσω, to bring, carry, put or place in or into, εἰς ἄρμα Hdt. 1. 60; εἰσβ. ἐς τὰς νέας to put on board, Ib. 6. 95.

εἰσβλέπω, to look at, look upon one, c. acc., Eur. Or. 105; but also εἰς., Hdt. 7. 147., 8. 77.

εἰσβηθῆναι, to go into or in, in order to help.

εἰσβολή, ἡ, (εἰσβάλλω) a throwing in or into. II. a falling in or into, an inroad, invasion, attack, assault, Hdt. 6. 92: ἐσβ. ἐς χώραν Id. 7. 1. 2. a place for falling in, etc., an entrance, pass, gorge, ἐσβ. ἐξ οὐράν στενὴν ἐς τὸ πῆδιον Hdt. 2. 75, cf. 7. 173, and v. Arnold Thuc. 3. 112; 80 too in plur., Hdt. 1. 185: in plur. also the mouth of a river, 7. 182. Cf. ἐκβολή.

3. an entering into a thing, beginning, λόγων ἐσβολαί Eur. Supp. 92; 80 too of a play, Antiph. Πολιτ. 1. 20.

εἰσγραφῆ, ἡ, a writing in or among, Dio C.

εἰσγράφω, f. ψω, to write in, inscribe. Med. ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς to have oneself written or received into the league, Poppo Thuc. 1. 31: to write down, Soph. Tr. 1167. [ᾶ]

εἰσδάνειω, to gain by lending upon interest, Plat. Rep. 555 C.

εἰσδέρκομαι, Dep. c. aor. att. εἰσδέρκω, to look at or upon, behold, observe, c. acc., Od. 9. 146, and Eur.

εἰσδέχομαι, f. ξομαι, Ion. ἐσδέκομαι, Dep. med., to take into or in, receive, admit, usu. εἰς., as Hdt. 1. 144, cf. 206; also c. dat., Eur. Cycl. 35; very rarely c. gen., as εἰσδέχσθαι τινα τειχέων to admit within the walls, Valck. Phoen. 454: c. dupl. acc., to admit one as., Pind. Fr. 185. Pass. aor. εἰσδέχθηναι Luc. Toxar. 30. Hence

εἰσδοχή, ἡ, a taking into, receiving, εἰσδοχαὶ δόμοι a hospitable house, Eur. El. 396.

εἰσδρομή, ἡ, (εἰστρέχω) an inroad, onslaught, assault: in Thuc. 2. 25, of one who throws himself into a besieged place.

εἰσδύσας, εως, ἡ, an entrance, Arist. ap. Plut.: from εἰσδύμι, only used intr., =εἰσβάλλω II. 2, of rivers, to flow into, εἰς, . . , Hdt. 4. 49, 50.
 εἰσδύνω or εἰσδύνω, to enter into, also δεινόν τι εἰσδύνει σφίσι great fear came upon them, Lat. *subitū animo*, Hdt. 6. 138, also c. acc., cf. Soph. O. T. 1317. Usu. in Med. εἰσδύομαι, c. aor. εἰσδύνω, to go into, enter into, slip into, penetrate, plunge into, εἰς, . . , Hdt. 2. 121, 123, Att.: in Hom., c. acc. ἀκοντιστὴν ἐσδύσσεια θοῦν *wilt enter into, engage in* a contest of archery, II. 23. 622. [ἴω, ὤω, ὠω.]
 εἰσε, v. εἰσα.
 εἰσεαί, εἰσομαί, fut. of *εἰδω, Hom.
 εἰσεάω, f. *ἰσα*, to let in, Geop. [dub.]
 εἰσεγγίζω, f. *ἰσα*, to approach, [dub.] I. Polyb.
 εἰσεῖδον, to look on or at, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, its place being supplied by εἰσάω, Ep. εἰσίδον and εἰσίδωμην, Hom.
 εἰσεῖμι, to go into or in, enter in, οὐκ Ἀχιλλῆος ὀφθαλμοῖς εἰσεῖμι I will not come before Achilles' eyes, II. 24. 463, and so oft. c. acc., ἀρχὴν εἰς. to enter on an office, Dem.: and so absol., Hdt. 6. 59: freq. also with a prep., μετ' ἀνέρας among or to the men, Od. 18. 184; παρὰ βασιλῆα Hdt. 1. 99; but most freq. with εἰς, as Hdt. 1. 65, Thuc., etc.: absol. to go in, enter, and so esp. of actors coming on the stage, Dem. 418. 13.
 II. as Law-term εἰσέναι is, to come before the court, and that not only of the parties, but also of the charges or actions, αἱ δίκαι, αἱ γραφαὶ εἰσάων, also τὴν δίκην or γραφὴν εἰσέναι to commence an action, Att. Process, p. 30, 706. III. metaph. to come into one's mind, ἀνάγκησις ἐστὶν αὐτὸν Hdt. 1. 116; also c. dat., ἄλλως εἰσῆμι φρενὶ Eur. I. A. 1580, cf. Plat. Phaed. 59 A, and εἰσέρχομαι III.
 εἰσελάσσω, εως, ἡ, (εἰσελάττω) a driving into or in, Plut. Hence εἰσελαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to a marching in or entry, Lat. *iusulisti*, games on triumphant entry, Plin. Ep. 10. 119.
 εἰσελάσσω, fut. -ελάσω [ᾶ], Att. -ελά, poet. εἰσελάω. To drive in, Od. 10. 83; to drive in or over, ἵππους II. 15. 385; to drive to, esp. a ship to land, to land, Lat. *appellere*, Od. 13. 13.
 II. In Prose seemingly intrans., to go, ride, drive, sail, march into or in, where πόδας, ἵππων, ἄρμα, ναῦν, στρατόν must be supplied, Xen. An. 1. 2, 26, etc.
 εἰσελευστίς, εως, ἡ, (εἰσερχομαι) a going in or into, an entrance.
 εἰσεκύνω, =sq., Hdt. 2. 175, Ar. Ach. 379.
 εἰσεκύνω, to draw, haul, drag in or into, Xenarch. Pent. 1. 13.
 εἰσεμβαίνω, to go on board, Anth.
 εἰσεμπορεύομαι, (πορεύω) as Pass., to travel to as a merchant.
 εἰσέπειτα, Adv. for εἰς ἑπειτα, for hereafter, i. e. henceforward.
 εἰσεπιδιδόμην, to come or go to as a stranger, Plat. Legg. 952 D.
 εἰσεργνύμι, εἰσεργνύω, to shut up in, enclose in, Hdt. 2. 86.
 εἰσεργνύω, f. ὠω, =sq., Plut.
 εἰσερπύω, to creep into, in or on.
 εἰσερπύω, to go in, get in: in imperat. in *with thee*! perf. εἰσ-ήρκαται occurs Ar. Thesm. 1075, and aor. εἰσέρρηκεν Ar. Eq. 4.
 εἰσερρίπτω, εως, ἡ, (εἰρω) to tie a fastening, binding.
 εἰσερπύω, to draw into, νῆα σπείος to draw up a ship into a cave or cove, Lat. *subducere*, Od. 12. 317.
 εἰσερχομαι, fut. εἰσεύομαι, Dep. med., to go in or into, enter, come into, go in: in Hom. usu. c. acc. only, φεγγῆν, δόμον, κλισίην εἰσελθεῖν etc., more rarely with εἰς, which in Prose is the usual construct.: εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὰς σπονδὰς to come into the treaty, Thuc. 5. 36; so, εἰς τὸν πόλεμον Xen. An. 7. 1, 27: εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβους to enter, come to the age of the Ephēbi, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1: εἰς, πρὸς τινα to enter his house, visit him, Ib. 3. 13: εἰς ἐπὶ δειπνῶν Id. 7. 3, 21: absol. of money, etc., to come in, πρόσδοσις εἰσῆλθον Id. Vect. 5. 12. II. as Att. law-term, of the accuser, to come into court, bring on the charge: also c. acc., εἰσερχ. τὴν γραφὴν to enter upon the charge, Dem. 261. 8: of the accused, to come before the court, Id. 260. 19. Cf. Att. Process, p. 30 n. III. metaph. μένος ἄνδρα εἰσερχεται courage enters into the men, II. 17. 157: where Att. the dat. also is used, Plat. Rep. 330 D; πείνη δῆμον εἰσερχεται famine comes upon the people, Od. 15. 407: so too Κροίσων γέλως εἰσῆλθε Hdt. 6. 125, cf. Valck. ad 7. 46: also αὐτὸν εἰσῆλθε c. inf., it came into his mind to . . , Id. 7. 46; ὡς

εἰς τέρas H. 137: also c. dat., Κροίσω ἐσῆλθε τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος I. 86, cf. 3. 14. Cf. εἰσεῖμι III.
 εἰσεπρόμην, to get or procure in plenty, χρήματα τῇ πόλει Diod.
 εἰσεφίμην, f. ἦσω, to send, let in.
 εἰσεῖω, f. ῥω, to hold in. II. intr. to reach, stretch into or in, κλόας ἐκ τῆς Βορρῆης θαλάσσης ἐσέχων ἐπὶ Αἰθιοπίας stretch- ing from the north sea into Ethiopia, Wess. Hdt. 2. 11; with εἰς, as ἡ διὰρπὲς ἐσέχει ἐς ποταμὸν Hdt. 1. 193; ἦν θάλαμος ἐσέ- χων ἐς τὸν ἀνδρείωνα 3. 78; ἐς τὸν οἶκον ἐσέχων δ' ἥλιος the sun shining in, II. 13.7.
 εἰσηγοῖμαι, fut. ἥσομαι, Dep. med., to bring into or in, intro- duce, advise, propose, propound, bring forward, usu. c. acc. rei, τὴν θυσίην Hdt. 2. 49, τὴν πείραν Thuc. 3. 20: also εἰσπῆ. περί τινος to make a proposition on a subject, Isocr. 76 C: more rarely c. inf., to propose to do, Plat. Crito 48 A: freq. in such forms as εἰσηγουμένον τινὸς at his proposal, on his motion, Thuc. 4. 76. II. εἰσηγείσθαι τινι to inform, instruct any one, Thuc. 7. 73. Hence
 εἰσήγημα, αὖτος, τό, that which is brought in, a proposition, motion, Aeschin. 12. 3.
 εἰσήγησις, εως, ἡ, a bringing in, introduction, proposing, bringing forward, Thuc. 5. 30. II. a motion, Lat. rogatio, Plut.
 εἰσηγητής, verb. Adj., one must bring in, move, Thuc. 6. 90.
 εἰσηγητής, ὅ, δὲ, one who brings in, a leader, mover, author, κακῶν τινι Thuc. 8. 48.
 εἰσηγητικός, of fit for bringing in, τινὸς Clem. Al.
 εἰσηγορέομαι, Dep. to address, LXX.
 εἰσηθῶ, to strain into: also to inject by a syringe, Hdt. 2. 87.
 εἰσῆκα, aor. εἰσῆκα, to be come in, Ar. Vesp. 606: to come in, Aesch. Ag. 1181.
 εἰσθα, Aeol. and Ep. for εἰς, 2 sing. pres. from εἰμι, II. 10. 450, Od. 19. 69.
 εἰσθαί, inf. perf. pass. from ἵημι.
 εἰσεθεοῖμαι, Dep., to look into, contemplate, Trag. ap. Euseb.
 εἰσεθεῖς, εως, ἡ, (εἰσθήμη) an introduction: an interposition.
 εἰσθῶ, f. θεσμοῦ, to run into or in, run up to, Ar. Av. 1169.
 εἰσθλίβω, to squeeze into. [ᾶ]
 εἰσθρόσκω, aor. ἐθορον, to spring, leap into or in, II. 12. 462, 21. 18: but εἰσθρόε is a vox nihili, Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 133, Buttm. Catal. v. θρώσκω.
 εἰσι, εἰσίν, 3 plur. pres. from εἰμι.
 εἰσι, εἰσιν, 3 sing. pres. from εἰμι.
 εἰσίδειν, Ep. εἰσείδειν, inf. aor. of εἰσίδω, Hom.
 εἰσίδρῶ, to found or build in; hence perf. pass. εἰσδρῶτα σφί Ἀργος ἰδὼν Hdt. 4. 62.
 εἰσιθίσκομαι, (ἴζω) to place oneself, lie down in, λόχον to place oneself in ambush, II. 13. 285.
 εἰσῆμι, f. ἦσω, to send, put, let into or in, τι εἰς τι Hdt. 2. 87, 3. 158: of a river, εἰσέναι τὸ ὕδωρ Id. 7. 109. Med. to betake oneself into, ἀδὴν εἰσέναι: Od. 22. 470, (not to be derived from εἰσεῖμι): more rarely in act. signif., to admit, let in, introduce, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 19. [on quantity, v. ἵημι.]
 εἰσθήμη, ἡ, (εἰσεῖμι) an entrance, Od. 6. 264.
 εἰσυνέχομαι, fut. ἴξομαι, Dep. med. to go into, Hdt. 3. 108. In Aesch. Supp. 557, as Pass., εἰσυνέχοντες βέλαι pierced through by an arrow: but the reading is dub., and this signif. unlikely.
 εἰσπνέωμαι, to ride into, Diod.
 εἰσπταρμαι, aor. εἰσπτήμην, Dep. med., =εἰσπτόμαι, to fly into, c. acc., II. 21. 494; εἰς . . Ar. Av. 1173: also of reports, Hdt. 9. 100: in all these places in aor. med., but Plut. has also an aor. act. εἰσπτήν.
 εἰσιτήριος, α, ον, (εἰσεῖμι) belonging to entrance: τὰ εἰσιτήρια (ἐσθ) a festival sacrifice at the beginning of a year, or an office, Dem. 400. 24: εἰς λόγος an inaugural speech, opp. to ἐξιτήριος.
 εἰσιτηρίως, verb. Adj. from εἰσεῖμι, one must go in.
 εἰσιτηρός, ἡ, ὅν, (εἰσεῖμι) accessible.
 εἰσκάλεω, f. ῥω, to call in, τοὺς μάρτυρας Ar. Vesp. 936: to invite. Med. to have one called in, Polyb.
 εἰσκαταβάνω, to go down into, c. acc., ὄρχατον Od. 24. 222.
 εἰσκαταδύνω, =foreg., Timon ap. Diog. I.
 εἰσκατατίθημι, f. θῶω, to bring in, put down into a thing, γνῶν into the belly, Hes. Th. 890.

εἰσκειμαι, to be put in, lie in, Hdt. 2. 73: to be put on board ship, Thuc. 6. 32: cf. eis vi.
εἰσελλών, f. κέλωσ, to push in or into: usu. as if intr., sub.
παῖν, to put in, to land, hence εἰσεκάλειν σκάφει Ar. Thesm. 877.
εἰσεκρύνει, f. ξω, to call in, summon by a herald or orier, Ar. Ach. 135: esp. to call into the lists for combat, Soph. El. 690.
εἰσεκλύω, to wash in or into, Strab.
εἰσεκλύω, poet. for εἰσακούω, Opp.
εἰσεκλυμβάω, to swim into.

εἰσεκομῆ, ἡ, a bringing into or in, importation, esp. of supplies, Thuc. 7. 24: from
εἰσεκομίζω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to bring into or in, carry in, Hes. Op. 604: to import: also in Med., Thuc. 1. 117. Pass. εἰσκομίζεσθαι εἰς τόπον to flee into a place, Thuc. 2. 100.

εἰσκρίνω, to choose in or into, opp. to ἐκκρίνω. II. to bring into: Pass. to enter into, Philo. [i] Hence

εἰσκριστός, εως, ἡ, a selection. II. an entering in, Plut.
εἰσκρούω, to strike, beat in, Pherecr. Anp. 7.
εἰσκτητόμαι, Dep. to acquire, Eur. Archel. 10.

εἰσκυλεύω, to turn in, esp. in a theatre, turn a thing inwards, and so withdraw it from the eyes of the spectators, by machinery, v. ἐκκυλεύω and sq., Ar. Thesm. 265. Metaph., δαίμων πρῶτα εἰσεκύκληκεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν some spirit has brought ill luck into the house, Ar. Vesp. 1475. Hence

εἰσεκύκλημα, ατος, τό, a revolving scene in a theatre, opp. to ἐκκύκλημα, q. v.

εἰσκύλιω, to roll into, entangle, involve, ἐμπτὸν εἰς πρᾶγματα Ar. Thesm. 651. [i]

εἰσκύπτω, f. ψω, to peep into, look into.

εἰσσω, to make like, ἀνὴρ ἦσκει δέκτηρ he took the likeness of a beggar, Od. 4. 247, cf. 13. 313: to think, deem like, liken, τάδε νυκτὶ εἴσκει Od. 20. 362, cf. Il. 5. 181: and metaph. to compare, Ἀργεῖμβί σε εἴσω I deem thee like, liken, compare thee to her, Od. 6. 152, cf. Pl. 3. 197: hence, οὐ σε δαίμονι φασὶ εἴσω I do not deem thee like, i. e. take thee for, a wise man, Od. 8. 159: also c. acc. et inf., οὐ σε εἴσωκεν ἡπεροπῆα ἔμεν Od. 11. 363, cf. Pl. 13. 446, 21. 332: and so too to guess, conjecture, c. acc. et inf., Theoc. 25. 199: absol., ὡς οὐ εἴσκεις as thou deemest, Od. 4. 148: cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.—Ep. word. (From ἴσος, εἶσος, hence also ἴσως, q. v.: acc. to others from ἔωκα, like ἐκδᾶω.)

εἰσχωμέω, f. δωσ, to enter like a κῶμος, i. e. like young people, who after a feast dance and sing through the streets: hence in gen., to burst in upon, τι νι Luc.

εἰσλάμπω, to shine in, Theophr.
εἰσλεύσσω, to look into, Soph. Aj. 260.

*εἰσμάσσω, cf. sub voc. ἐσεμασάμην.

εἰσμάσσωμαι, fut. ἔδωμαι, (μάσσω) to impress, imprint, τι εἰς τι Theoc. 17. 37. Cf. also sub ἐσεμασάμην.

εἰσματεύομαι, also εἰσματεύομαι, Dep. to feel, handle, δακτύλῳ Hipp.

εἰσμίγνυμι, fut. μίξω, to mix in, Plut.

εἰσνέω, fut. νεύσομαι, to swim into, Thuc. 4. 26.

εἰσνήχομαι, = foreg., Ael.

εἰσνοέω, to perceive, remark, recognise, Hom., only poet.

εἰσοδιόομαι, as Pass., (εἰσόδος) so come in, of money, Lat. redire, Casaub. Pers. 6. 79.

εἰσδίδω, or, belonging to going in or entry. II. going in, coming in, τὰ εἰσδία income, revenue, LXX: from

εἰσόδος, ἡ, an entrance, i. e. place of entrance, entry, Od. 10. 90, Hdt., etc. II. a coming in, entrance, esp. of persons into the lists to contend in the games, Pind. P. 5. 156: so too εἰσοδοὶ Ἰππια Ib. 6. 50, ubi v. Schol.: also of the Chorus into the Orchestra, Ar. Nub. 326, ubi v. Schol.

2. a right of entrance, Hdt. 3. 118. III. an area in front, fore-court.

IV. income, revenue, Polyb.

εἰσοικεῖω, (οἰκίος) to bring in as a friend: Pass. to become friend to any one, gain his confidence, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 25.

εἰσοικέω, to dwell in, settle in, Anth. Hence

εἰσοίκιστος, εως, ἡ, settlement: a dwelling, ἄνους εἰς. Soph. Phil. 534.

εἰσοικίζω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to bring in as a dweller or settler, τιὰς εἰς τόπον Hdt. 2. 30, 7. 171: to settle, establish, of colo-

nies, etc. Pass. = εἰσοικέω. But in Med. to establish oneself in, settle in, Plat. Rep. 424 D. Hence

εἰσοικισμός, ὁ, a bringing in as settler, Heliod.

εἰσοικοδομέω, to build into, πλίνθους εἰς τεῖχος Thuc. 2. 75.

εἰσοιχέω, to go into, enter, c. acc., Od. 6. 157, q. 120.

εἰσόκε, εἰσέκεν, (εἰς ὅ κε) until, in Hom., usu. c. conj.; or ind. fut., Herm. Vig. n. 381; yet also c. opt., Il. 15. 70. II. so long as, c. conj., Il. 9. 609.

εἰσομαι, fut. of εἰδω, v. sub *εἰδω. II. Ep. fut. of εἰμι, Il.

εἰσομоргνύω, to impress upon: so also in Med., Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

εἰσόν, imperat. from εἶσα, Od. 7. 163.

εἰσπίπν, (πίπν) Adv. back: c. gen. εἰσπίπν χρόνον hereafter, in after-time, Aesch. Supp. 617.

εἰσπίσω, Adv. in time to come, hereafter, Hom. Ven. 104. [i] εἰσπτος, or, (εἰσέδω, fut. εἰσέδομαι) looked upon: to be seen, visible, Hdt. 2. 138.

εἰσπρίβω, f. ἴω, to reflect like a glass, Plut. Pass. to see oneself in a glass, Id.; and

εἰσπρίκτος, ἡ, or, of belonging to a mirror, Plut.; and

εἰσπρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = εἰσπρίπος, Anth.; and

εἰσπρίσμιος, ὅς, a reflection in a mirror, Plut.; and

εἰσπρίσσειδης, εἰς, (εἶδος) like a mirror or a reflection, Plut.

εἰσπρίων, τό, (ἴδωμαι) a looking-glass, mirror, Anacreont.

εἰσπρίω, Ep. inf. εἰσπαρᾶν, part. εἰσπρίων: fut. εἰσπρίομαι: aor. εἰσείδων. To look at or upon, view, behold, Hom., who also uses Med. esp. in inf., e. g. μέλινους εἰσπαρᾶναι Od.; in act. with collat. notion of admiration or esteem, Lat. suspicere, hence to look up to, revere, Od. 20. 166; also with addition of θεῶν ὡς or ἴσα θεῶ εἰσπρίω to revere one as a god, Il. 12. 312, Od. 7. 71; hence to pay regard to, respect, Eur. El. 1097: εἰσπ. πρὸς τι to look at, eye eagerly or longingly, Soph. Ant. 30: in gen. to look at, gaze upon steadily and without wincing, Aesch. Pers. 109: but also of angry gods, to visit, punish, Soph. O. C. 1370: εἰς. μὴ. . . to take care lest. . . , Soph. El. 584.

εἰσπρίω, to haste, press on, rush into: so also in Med., Soph. Tr. 913. II. later also trans., to bring hastily into, Anth.

εἰσπρίω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to bring into port. Pass. and Med. to run or put into port, of ships in Pass., Xen. Vect. 3. 1; of persons in Med., Plut.

εἶσος, εἶση, εἶσων, [i] poet. lengthd. form from ἴσος, alike, equal, Hom., though he uses only fem., and only in these phrases: 1. δαῖς ἑσται ἡ equal banquet, i. e. equally shared, of which each partakes alike, used esp. of sacrificial feasts and meals given to a stranger, for on other occasions the greatest men had the best portions: in Hom. this is far the most freq. usage.

2. ῥῆς εἶσαι the equal ships, built alike on both sides, and so lying even in the water, also oft. in Hom.: cf. ἀμφιέλισσα.

3. ἀπὸς πάντων εἶση the all-even shield, i. e. having its rim every where equidistant from the centre, and so quite round, freq. in Il.

4. φρένες ἔχον εἶσαι an even mind, that is well-balanced, calm, Lat. mens aequa, only in Od. 14. 178.

εἰστέ, for εἰς ὅτε, until, v. eis 11.

εἰσχερέω, to conduct into, Heliod.

εἰσοχή, ἡ, (εἰσέχω) a hollow, recess, opp. to ἐξοχή, Strab.

εἰσόνις, εως, ἡ, a looking upon: also a spectacle, joined with παραδόναι, Eur. El. 1085: from

εἰσέδομαι, fut. of εἰσπάω, εἰσείδων, Il. 5. 212, 24. 206.

εἰσπαίω, f. παῖσω, to burst, rush, dash in, Soph. O. T. 1252.

εἰσπαράδω, f. δύσω, to slide gently into, Philo.

εἰσπέμπω, ψω, to send in, bring in, let in, Soph. O. T. 705, and Thuc.

εἰσπεράω, f. δωα, Ion. ἦσω, to enter by passing over, εἰσπ. Χαλκίδα to pass over to Chalcis, Hes. Op. 653. [ᾶσω]

εἰσπτόμαι, to fly into, Dio C.: cf. εἰσπταμαι.

εἰσπρίδω, fut. ἦσω, to leap in, εἰς τι Xen. An. 1. 5, 8.

εἰσπρίπτημι, = εἰσπρίπτημι, dub.

εἰσπίπτω, f. πεσούμι, to fall, rush in or into, εἰς πόλιν, εἰς ναὺν Hdt. 5. 15, etc.; ἐπ. εἰς εἰρκήν to be thrown into prison, Thuc.

1. 131: ἐρέπεσέ τιμι ποιεῖν it came into his head to do it, Id. 4. 4. II. to fall upon, attack, Hdt. 1. 63, Soph. Aj. 55.

εἰσπίπνω, = foreg., Eur. Tro. 746.

εἰσπλέω, f. πλεύσμαι, to sail into, enter, Hdt. G. 35: usu. c. acc., as Soph. O. T. 423.
 εἰσπληρώω, to fill, fill full, Diog. L.
 εἰσπλοος, δ, contr. εἰσπλους, (εἰσπλέω) a sailing in of ships, entering, Thuc. 7. 22. II. the entrance of a harbour, Id. 4. 8.
 εἰσπνέω, f. πνεύω, to breathe in, inhale, draw breath, opp. to ἐκπνέω, Arist. Probl. II. to blow, breathe in or upon, τινά Ar. Ran. 314. III. Lacon., esp. to inspire with love, hence the lover was called by them εἰσπνηος or εἰσπνήλας, the beloved ἀνής, but this was only of boys, v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 169.
 εἰσπνήλας, α, δ, and
 εἰσπνήλος, δ, v. sub εἰσπνέω III.
 εἰσπνοή, ἡ, (εἰσπνέω) a breathing in, drawing breath, Plut.
 εἰσπνοος, on, inflated, Hipp.
 εἰσποιέω, f. ἴσω, to put in, give up, resign, hand over, assign, esp. a son to be adopted by another, ἰών τινι Plat. Legg. 878 A; hence in Med. to make one's own, esp. to adopt as a son: εἰσποιέω ἐαυτὸν τινι to intrude, thrust oneself upon another, Dem. 462. 20, cf. Dinarch. 94. 23. Hence
 εἰσποίησις, εως, ἡ, a making one's own, adoption, esp. of a child, Plut.
 εἰσποίησις, η, on, adopted, Lys. Fr. 33.
 εἰσπομπή, ἡ, (εἰσπέμω) a sending into or in, introduction.
 εἰσπορεύω, to lead into, Eur. El. 1285. Pass. c. fut. med., to go into, enter, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3. 21.
 εἰσπράκτις, on, δ, one who exacts, a collector, LXX.
 εἰσπραξις, εως, ἡ, an exacting, Thuc. 5. 53. II. receipts.
 εἰσπράσσω, f. ἴω, Att. -ττω, to get in, exact, collect debts and taxes, esp. for the public treasury, τινά τι Isocr. 111 E. Med., to collect, exact for oneself, τι Eur. I. T. 559. But the distinction of Att. and Med. is not uniform.
 εἰσπύω, f. πύω, to spit into. [ἔσω]
 εἰσρέω, f. ρεΐσμαι, to stream in or into, Eur. I. T. 260. Hence
 εἰσροή, ἡ, = ἴω, Ael.
 εἰσρούω, δ, contr. -πούς, a flowing in, εἰσρ. ποιεῖν = εἰσρεῖν, Arist. Mund.
 εἰσρύσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.
 εἰσρύω, f. ἴσω, to draw into or to, LXX. [ἄσω]
 εἰστέλω, f. ἴω, to receive into a class. Pass. to be received into it, εἰς γένος Plat. Polit. 290 E.
 εἰστίθηναι, τινά θύω, to place, put into or in, τινά or τι εἰς χεῖρας Hdt. 1. 208, etc.: ἐσθέναι τινά εἰς ἄμαξαν Id. 9. 25: also with or without εἰς ναύ, to put on board ship, Lat. navi imponere, Hdt. 4. 179: also in Med., τέκνα ἐσθέναι to put their children on board, Id. 1. 164.
 εἰστιάομαι, (τιμάω) Dep., to enter in the census, Dion. H.
 εἰστυρώσκει, v. ἐστινρώσκει.
 εἰστένω, to shoot or throw into, Dio C.
 εἰστρέπω, to turn to or towards: so also in Med., Arist. H. A.
 εἰστρέχω, fut. εἰστρέμομαι: aor. 2 εἰσδράμων, to run in or on, Thuc. 4. 67.
 εἰστρύω, f. ἴσω, to bore into. II. intr., to glide into.
 εἰστυάω, f. φάνω, to inform, Philomn. ap. Ath. 75 A.
 εἰσφέρω, fut. εἰσίοισα: aor. 1 εἰσφένγκα, to carry into or to, Od. 7. 6: εἰσφ. ἀγγελίας Hdt. 1. 114: to bring in or upon, πένης, πόλεμον τινά Eur. Bacch. 367, Hel. 38. II. to bring in, contribute, τινί τι, esp. of ἐρανοί, Plat. Symp. 177 C, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 12, opp. to διαφέρω, q. v.: esp. at Athens, to pay an extraordinary tax on property, v. εἰσφορά II, Thuc. 3. 19, Plat., etc.: εἰσφ. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Dem. 565. 15. III. to introduce, bring forward, propose, γράμην Hdt. 3. 80, and Thuc.; εἰσφ. λόμον, Lat. legem rogare, Dem. 705. 26: also εἰσφ. εἰς τινα, like Lat. referre ad senatum, Plat. Legg. 961 B. B. Med. to carry with one, sweep along, Il. 11. 495: also like Att.; εἰσφ. τι εἰς πόλιν to introduce into poetry, Hdt. 2. 23: to apply, employ, Dion. H. II. to bring in with one, import, Hdt. 5. 34. C. Pass. to rush in, like εἰσπύττω, Thuc. 3. 98. II. to be imported, Hdt. q. 37.
 εἰσφθειρόμαι, as Pass., (φθίρω) to plunge into ruin.
 εἰσφύω, f. ἴσω, to go into, visit, Eur. Andr. 945.
 εἰσφορά, ἡ, (εἰσφέρω) a carrying or gathering in. II. a bringing in, contribution, esp. at Athens, an extraordinary

property-tax, raised to meet the exigencies of war: in full εἰσφορὰν εἰσφέρειν Thuc. 3. 19, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 227, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 162. 8. III. a proposal, moving, νόμον Dio C.
 εἰσφορέω, = εἰσφέρω, Od. 6. 91, 19. 32.
 εἰσφράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἴω, to fence in.
 εἰσφρέω, fut. φρήσω, Ar. Vesp. 892, and φρήσμαι, Dem. 93. 17: to let in, admit, Lat. admittere, Ar. l. c. 2. to devour, Arist. Mirab. II. intr. to betake oneself into, enter, v. l. Ar. Eq. 4. and Polyb. B. Med. to bring in with one, Eur. Tro. 647. (φρήω is not found: the root is prob. akin to φέρω. The imperat. is εἰσφρες, cf. διαφρέω, ἐκφρέω.)
 εἰσχυρίζω, to mix in, Max. Tyr. [ῶ]
 εἰσχυρίω, f. ἴω, Att. ἴω, = ἐγγυρίω, to put into one's hands, hand over, entrust, τινί τι Soph. O. T. 384.
 εἰσέχω, f. χέω, to pour in or into, Eur. Cycl. 389. Pass. c. perf. ἐκκέχυμαι, to stream or rush in, εἰς πόλιν Il. 21. 610.
 εἴσω, more rarely εἴω, Adv., (εἰς, εἰς) into, in, within, in Hom. freq. c. acc., e. g. δῶνα δῶμον Ἀΐδος εἴσω into the mansion of Hades, ἡγήσατο Ἴλιον εἴσω into Ilium, etc.; but this acc. is to be explained by the motion towards: εἴσω usu. follows this acc., put before it only Il. 21. 125: εἴσω is more freq. put first. In Od. 8. 290, εἴσω δώματος fies he went into and out of the house, i. e. through it, where the gen. does not really depend on εἴσω: but really c. gen., εἴσω βλεφάρων Eur. Cycl. 483. II. there-in, within, inside, Od. 7. 13, also only a seeming deviation, to be explained in same way as εἰς, when it seems to stand for ἐν, v. εἰς l. 2. of Time, within, in.
 εἰσθεῶ, fut. ὠθήσω and ὠσω, to thrust in or into, Aretae. Med. to force oneself into, press in, Xen. An. 5. 2, 18.
 εἰσωπός, ὄν, (ὠπ) in sight of, before the eyes, set up against, gen. εἰσωπὸς δ' ἐγένοντο νεῶν they came in front of the ships, faced them, having before had them astern, Il. 15. 653. Later also c. dat., Arat.; absol., Ap. Rh.
 εἴτα, Adv. Ion. εἴτε, I. of succession of Time, then, afterwards, after, thereupon, Lat. deinde, soon, hereafter, Soph. O. T. 452. II. like Lat. ita and itaque (which are akin to it), of succession of Thought, and so, then, therefore, accordingly; esp. in indignant questions, εἴτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε; Dem. 16. 11: also in ironical questions, expressing disbelief, etc., Lat. itane? itane vero? is it so? aye really? indeed? Valek. Phoen. 549, Hipp. 1415: εἴτα τί τοῦτο; what next? what then? εἴτ' ἄνδρα τῶν αἰσίων τι χρὴ ποιεῖν; should one then yet lose of one's own property? Ar. Nub. 1214; also εἴτα τότε Ar. Eq. 1036; κἄτα, = κἄπειτα, cf. εἴτετα v. III. εἴτα often stands pleon. with the finite verb after a Part., where it may be rendered straightway, or the part. may be resolved into a finite verb, and εἴτα rendered and then, and thereupon, as Soph. Aj. 468, Eur. El. 1058, Ar. Ach. 24, 1197, cf. Koen Greg. p. 145: εἴτα is much more rare before the part., Herm. Ar. Nub. 857, Schaff. Mel. p. 124: cf. εἴπειτα.
 εἴται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of ἐνναι, Od. 11. 191.
 εἴτε, . . . εἴτε, . . . Lat. sive, . . . sive, . . . either, . . . or, . . .; so that several cases are always put as equally possible or as equivalent: in Hom. the first εἴτε is sometimes answered by ἢ καί, Il. 2. 349. The Trag. sometimes leave out the first εἴτε, or put εἴ instead, Herm. Vig. n. 311; indeed εἴ . . . εἴτε, . . . utrum. . . an., occurs Hdt. 3. 35, and εἴτε in second clause only, Plat. Soph. 224 E, ubi v. Heind.: ἢ . . . εἴτε . . ., Soph. Aj. 178.
 εἴτε, for εἴτε, 2 pl. opt. pres. from εἴμ, Od. 21. 195.
 εἴτε, Ion. for εἴτα, like εἴτερον for εἴπειτα.
 εἴ τις, εἴ τι, Lat. si quis, si quid, if any one, if any thing, hence any one who, . . . any thing which. . . Hom. II. whether any one, whether any thing, Hom.
 εἴω, Ep. for εἴω, Il. 4. 55.
 εἴω, Ep. for εἴω, 2, conj. pres. from εἴμ.
 εἴωθα, perf. 2 in pres. signif. of the exclud. Ep. εἴω, to be wont or accustomed, c. inf.: usu. of men, Hom., who also uses the Ion. εἴωθα: absol., ὥστε εἴωθα, (sub. γενέσθαι) as it was wont to be, Plut. Part. εἰωθός, θία, θός, wonted, usual: hence Adv. -θώς, in the usual way, Soph. El. 1456.
 εἴω, imperf. from εἴω, Hom.
 εἴως, Ep. for εἴω, q. v., εἴως αἰέν constantly, cf. εἴος.

ἜΚ, before a vowel ἐξ, Lat. *e*, *ex*, **PREP. C. GEN.** Radic. signf., *from out of, away from a thing*, directly opp. to εἰς.

I. OF PLACE, the most freq. usage, but variously modified: 1. of Motion, *out of, forth, from forth or out*, ἐκ μάχης, δυσμένειαν, ὀχέων, ἔδρης, χειρῶν etc., Hom.: with all Verbs of motion, or such as express *taking away*, *separating*, e. g. ἐκ πάντων μάλιστα chief *from among all*, of all: also ἐκ πάντων by itself, *out of, above all*, with signf. of distinction, Il. 4. 66, Soph. Ant. 1137, etc., like ἐξοχα: ἐκ πολλῶν πλείους *four from among many*, Il. 15. 680, ἐκ νῆαν *beginning from the ships*, Il. 8. 213: ἐκ νυκτῶν *arising from or by night*, Od. 12. 286; esp. in antithet., as ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας, v. εἰς, 1x, μεταστρέψαι ἦτορ ἐκ χόλου *to turn his heart away from wrath*, Il. 10. 107.

2. of Position, like ἐξω, *outside of, beyond*, only in early writers, in Hom. esp. ἐκ βελῶν *out of shot*: also ἐκ καπνοῦ *out of the smoke*, Od. 19. 7, cf. esp. Valck. Hdt. 2. 142. In this case some Gramm. give it the accent, e. g. ἄσπετος ἐκ σφετέρου Il. 18. 210, cf. Herm. Opusc. 2. 55, cf. ἀπο.

3. with Verbs implying Rest, e. g. ἐκ πασσαλόδι κρέμασεν φόρμιγγα *he hung his lyre from, i. e. on the peg*, Od. 8. 67: ἀναπτεσθαι ἐκ τινοσ *to fasten from, i. e. upon a thing*, Od. 12. 51, etc.: hence καθίσθαι ἐκ πύγων, *perh., to sit on the heights*, and look from them, Soph. Ant. 411; so too Hdt. 3. 83, cf. στάσ' ἐξ Οὐλύμπου Il. 14. 154. We find even in Prose φέρειν ἐκ τῶν ζωστῆρων *to wear at, i. e. hanging at*, the girdle, ἐκ χειρὸς, ἐξ οὐράς λαμβάνεσθαι *to take by the hand, the tail*, etc., by a pregnant construction: cf. a similar usage of εἰς τ. 2, and the verbs δῶν, πειράων, πέλω, πῶω. Similar are such phrases as ἀράξασθαι τὰ ἐκ τῶν οἰκῶν *to carry off the furniture from, or of the houses*, οἱ ἐκ Πύλου ληφθέντες *taken at*, and brought from Pylos, Thuc., etc., v. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 596, c.

II. OF TIME, esp. ellipt. c. Pron. relat. and demonstr., ἐξ ὁδὸς *since*, and in apod. ἐκ τοῦ or ἐκ τοῦδε Il. 8. 295: freq. in Od. ἐξ οὗ alone, Lat. *ex quo*, Il. 1. 6: ἐκ τοῦδε alone, Il. 15. 69: ἐκ τοῦ *from that time*, Il. 1. 493, where χρόνου must be supplied, if any thing: very freq. ἐκ τούτου.

2. of particular points of time, ἐξ ἀρχῆς *from the beginning*, at first, Hom., ἐκ νεότητος ἐξ ἡγίας Il., ἐξ αἰθέρος *after clear weather*, Il. 16. 365: so ἐκ θυσιᾶς γενέσθαι, *to have just finished sacrifice*, etc., Hdt. 1. 50, cf. ἀπὸ τῆς: ἐξ εἰρήνης πολέμειν *to go to war after, or out of, peace*, Thuc.; ἐκ δακρύων γελῶν *to turn at once to smiles from tears*, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3. 82: esp. c. part., to mark the point of Time, e. g. συνετάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἑτῖ προσόντων *the army arranged itself at, i. e. from the beginning of*, their approach, Xen. An. 1. 8, 14.

III. OF ORIGIN, 1. of physical Origin, Birth, Descent, in Hom., esp. in phrases ἐκ τινοσ εἶναι, γενέσθαι, *usu. of the immediate relation of son to father, ἀπὸ being used of more remote descent*: more fully ἐξ ἐμοῦ γένος εἶμι *thou comest of me by blood*, γένος being the acc. absol., Il. 5. 896: ἐξ αἱματός τινοσ εἶναι Il. 2. of the materials of which a thing consists, e. g. πῶμα ἐκ ἔβλου *a cup of wood*, cf. ἀπὸ C. v.

3. of Cause, Motive, Impulse, ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλεῖν *from the heart*, Il. 9. 486; so ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ νοῦ Plat.; ἐξ ἔριδος μάχεσθαι *to fight out of, for hate*, Il. 7. 111; cf. Od. 4. 343, Buttm. Soph. Phil. 91.

4. of Occasion, Inducement, Means, ἐκ θεοῦ πολεμῆσαι *at the gods' instance*, Il. 7. 101: ἐξ ἐμθεν as far as I can, Il. 1. 525; sometimes it may be translated *arising from, through*; μῆνις ἐξ δλοῦς Od. 3. 135, and ἐξ ἀρέων κεχολωμένους Il. 9. 566: also with Verbs of hearing, learning, etc., as ἐκ Lat., e. g. κλένει ἐκ τινοσ Od. 19. 93, Hdt. 8. 80. More rarely of things, ἐξ ἰωῆς ἀνέμου = ἰωῆ Il. 11. 308: ἐκ καύματος ἀρῖσιν *from, through the heat*, Il. 5. 805: ἐκ βίας ἄγειν = βία ἄγειν, Soph. Phil. 563, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 27. In Prose it esp. expresses any result, ἐκ τῶν νόμων *in pursuance of law*, according to it; ἐκ τῶν λόγων *according to the oracles*, Hdt. 1. 64: ἐκ τοῦ; wherefore? on what ground? Seidl. Eur. El. 244. Connected with this is

5. ἐκ, like ὑπὸ and παρά, with a pass. Verb, ἐξήχθηεν ἐκ Διὸς *beloved of or by Zeus*, Il. 2. 669, etc.: esp. freq. in Hdt., v. Valck. 7. 175, cf. Wess. 2. 148; but this use is almost solely Ion.

6. ἐκ c. neut. Adj., as periph. for Adv., in Hom. only once, ἐξ ἀγχιμόλου *from ἀγχιμόλου*, Il. 24. 352; from Hdt. downwards, very freq. with or without the Art., as

ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανούς and ἐξ ἐμφανούς *for ἐμφανώς* etc., also with plur., ἐκ τῶν δικαίων, προσκόντων etc.: more rarely c. Adj. fem., as ἐκ τῆς ἰδεῖνης, ἐκ νῆς Hdt. 3. 127., 5. 116; ἐξ ὁστέρης 6. 85, v. Fisch. Well. 3. 2. p. 124: so Lat. *ex facili*, *composito*, *improvisu*, *tempo*, etc.

IV. WITH NUMERALS, σύνμυθος ἡμῖν ἐκ καὶ σὺ ἐκ τρίτων *you give your vote as a third with ours*, Plat. Gorg. 500 A, cf. Symp. 213 B; so ἐκ τρίτου Eur. Or. 1178.

B. ἐκ is oft. separated from its Case by one or more words, e. g. Il. 11. 109: it is put after its case in Ep., esp. Hom. It takes an accent if it is peculiarly emphatic, as Il. 5. 865, or if it ends a verse, as Il. 4. 472, Od. 7. 518. In Ep. only there is a redupl., ἐξ οὐρανόνδε, ἐξ ἁλόνδε, ἐξ Αἰσίοιμην *even from heaven, etc.*, Il., ἐκ Αἰδῶν Hes. Op. 763. Ἔκ is joined with other preps. to make a signf. more definite, e. g. ὑπ' ἐκ κακοῦ, *out from under*, Od. 12. 107: cf. διέκ, παρῆκ.

C. In Compos. the signf. of removal prevails; οὐτ, away, off; indeed in Hom. it oft. stands in this signf. sine casu, either as simple Adv., or, less naturally, as divided from a Verb by tmesis: it then expresses a *carrying out, fully accomplishing*, like our *utterly*, c. ἐκτέρθω, ἐξαπατάω, ἐκβαρβαρώ, ἐκδιδάω, ἐκδωρίω, ἐξευρίσκω, ἐξοπλίζω, ἐξοματῶ, ἐκλευκος, ἐκκυρος.

Ἐκαδημία, ἦ, old form for Ἀκαδημία, from an old hero Hecademos, Diog. L. 3. 7, 8.

Ἐκάργος, ὁ, (ἐκάς, *ἐργω) *the far-working*, in Hom. sometimes as Subst., sometimes as Adj., but always epith. of Apollo, the far-shooting, far-darting, and so = ἐκβόλος, ἐκαστος: so, fem. Ἐκάργη of Artemis, Spanh. Call. Del. 292. [ᾧ]

ἐκάνην, aor. 2 pass. of κάω, Hom. [ᾧ]

ἐκάνην, Adv., (ἐκάς) *from afar, from far away*, Hom. II. also = ἐκάς, *far off, far away*, Od. 17. 25.

ἐκάβηθη, 3 sing. aor. from καβέομαι: late form.

ἐκάβηθη, for καβίζω, imperf. from καβίω, Od. 16. 408, dub. I.

Ἐκάλειος Ζεύς, from Ἐκάλη or Ἐκαλήνη, an old lady who entertained Theseus, and for this received the yearly honor of the Ἐκαλήνηων ἱερῶν: hence the epith. was given to Zeus as worshipped on the same day, v. Bentr. Call. Fr. 40. [ᾧ]

ἐκάς, Adv., Att. ἐκας, (ἐκ) *far, afar, far off*; Hom.; he also freq. has it as prep. c. gen. *far from, far away from*, but always of Space.

II. of Time, οὐχ ἐκάς χρόνον *in a short time*, Hdt. 8. 144. [ᾧ]; only a in Call. Ap. 2, in arsi.]

ἐκαστάκις, Adv. (ἐκαστος) *every time*: cf. ἐκαστ. = οἱ ἅες, Inscr. ἐκαστάκις, Adv. Superl. from ἐκάς, *farthest off, farthest away*, Il. 10. 113: c. gen., Hdt.

ἐκασταχῆ, Adv. *every where*.

ἐκασταχόθεν, Adv. *from every side, from all sides*, Thuc. 7. 20.

ἐκασταχόθι, Adv. = ἐκαστόθι, *on every side, every where*, Plut.

ἐκασταχοῖ, Adv., *to every side, every way*, Plut. A. B. p. 1397.

ἐκασταχόσε, Adv. *to every side, every way*, Thuc. 8. 55.

ἐκασταχοῦ, Adv. *every where*, Thuc. 3. 82.

ἐκαστέρω, Adv. Compar. from ἐκάς, *farther, further off*, Od. 7. 321: c. gen., Hdt.: also ἐκαστέρω Theocr. 15. 7. Superl. ἐκαστάτω.

ἐκαστόθεν, Adv. = ἐκασταχόθεν, Diog. L.

ἐκαστόθι, Adv. *for each or every one*, Od. 3. 8, though Schol. Harl. read ἐκαστόθεν: *every where*.

ἐκαστος, ἡ, ον, *every, every one*, esp. each, each one, opp. to a number or a body, Hom. both in sing. and plur.: the sing. from its collective signf. is freq. joined with a plur. Verb, Il. 1. 606, 5. 878; also Att., v. Br. Ar. Plut. 785. Hom. usu. puts the Subst. Pron. or Adj. plur., which expresses the whole body, and so should be in genit., in same case with ἐκαστος; as Τρώας ἐκαστὸν ἠπείλωτο τρώας, for Τρώων ἐκαστὸν Il. 2. 115, cf. Il. 15. 109, 18. 496, where ἐκαστος is to be taken as in appos., fear seized them every one, etc.: so in Att. ἐκαστος takes the plur. Verb, ἐκαστος ἐπρίστασθε Xen. Symp. 3. 3, without a Subst. plur. having gone before; cf. Hdt. 3. 158, Ar. Plut. 785, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 503 E: sometimes, but rarely, the chief word takes the Art., as Il. 18. 496, Thuc. 5. 49, ἐκαστος never: ὅστις ἐκαστος *every one who*, ἐκαστος, ὅστις. Hes. Th. 459. This notion of individuality is still more definitely given in Prose by εἰς ἐκαστος, Lat. *utisquisque*: ἐκαστὸς τις, αὐτὸς ἐκαστος, πᾶς ἐκαστος, *each and every one, all and every one*, πάντες ἐκαστος Od. 6. 265: αἱ καθ' ἐκά-

στον each one singly, one after the other, Lat. *singuli*, τὰ καθ' ἑκάστον each singly, point by point, Lat. *singula quaeque*, καθ' ἑκάστον singly, by itself, alone, Lat. *singulatim*: καθ' ἑκάστην (ἡμέραν) every day, daily, so also with μὴν, ἐνιαυτός etc., every month, i. e. *per month*, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 132, 4: ὡς ἑκάστοι each by himself, freq. in Thuc. (ἐκάτερος and ἑκάστος seem to be a kind of Compar. and Superl., like Sanscr. *ekateras*, *ekatas*, from *eka* one; cf. πρότερος, πρῶτος: perh. *ekás* is akin, in signif. apart, by itself.)

ἐκάστοτε, Adv. each time, always, Hdt. 1. 128, etc.: ἵνα ἐκάστοτε wheresoever, Hdt. 8. 115.

ἐκατοτέρω, Adv. like ἐκαστέρω, Compar. of ἐκάς, yet only in Theocr. 15. 7, and there sup.

Ἐκάτειον or Ἐκάτειον, τό, a statue or chapel of Hecate, Ar. Lys. 64: on τὰ Ἐκάτεια and Ἐκάτεια κατεσθίειν v. Ἐκάτη.

ἐκατέρakis, Adv. (ἐκάτερος) at each time, both times, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4.

ἐκατέρω, in dancing to kick the rump with one heel after another: hence ἐκατέρῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, a dance of this kind.

ἐκατέρωθεν, before a vowel ἐκατέρωθεν, Adv. for ἐκατέρωθεν, from each side, from both sides, on both sides, Lat. *utrimque*, Hom., who also has it c. gen., often of two opposed armies.

ἐκατέρῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub ἐκατέρω.

ἐκατερομόσχαλος, ον, (μασχάλη) with sleeves hanging from both shoulders.

ἐκάτερος, α, ον, each of two, each by himself, each singly, sometimes c. art., v. Poppo Obs. Cr. ad Thuc. p. 28: the signif. one of two, is very dub. (On etymol., v. sub ἑκαστος.) Hence ἐκατέρωθεν, Adv. from both sides, on both sides, Hdt. 3. 102, Thuc. 2. 75, who also has it c. gen., 3. 6. III. from one of two sides, dub.

ἐκατέρωθι, Adv. on both sides, Pind. O. 2. 124, Hdt. 2. 19.

II. on one of two sides, dub.

ἐκατέρωσ, Adv. in both ways, Plat. II. in one of two ways, dub.

ἐκατέρωσσε, Adv. to both sides, both ways, Plat. Phaed. 112 E.

II. to either side, dub.

Ἐκάτη, ἡ, (prob. from ἑκατος) Hecate, daughter of Perses or Persaeos and Asteria, granddaughter of Coeus and Phoebe, who had power from Zeus, in heaven, earth, and sea: she presided over purifying and atoning rites; was giver of riches, honor, victory, and fair voyages; protectress of new-born babes, Hes. Th. 411 sq., h. Hom. Cer. 25. 52, where she is represented with a torch. Later she was held to be the same as Artemis, as goddess of the nether world, mistress of spells and magic, v. J. H. Voss in Nov. Act. Soc. Lat. Jen. p. 363 sq.—Ἐκάτης δέσπινον, also τὰ Ἐκάτεια, the things used to purify the house on the 30th of each month, eggs, onions, young dogs, etc.: they were deposited for Hecate at three cross-roads, and there eaten by paupers or beggars, and also by Cynics: this was called Ἐκάτεια κατεσθίειν, Dem. 1269. 10; and he who partook of this repast was held in abomination. [ἀ]

ἐκάτηβελίτης, ον, δ, =sq., II. 1. 75.

ἐκάτηβόλος, ον, (ἐκάς, βάλλω) far-throwing, far-shooting, in Hom. always as epith. of Apollo, cf. ἑκατος, ἐκάεργος, ἐκηβόλος: as Subst. δ' ἐκάτ. II. 15. 231.

Ἐκατήσιον, τό, =Ἐκάτεια, a statue of Hecate, Plut.

ἐκάτι, Dor. for ἐκῆτι, on account of: but also in Att. poets, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 337; and Pors. Or. 26, considers it strictly Att. ἐκατόγγυις, ον, (ἐκατόν, γυῖον) with a hundred limbs or bodies, κορὰν ἐκ. ἀγέλα a band of 100 maidens, Pind. Fr. 87. 12.

ἐκατογκράανος, ον, (κάρηνον) prob. I. Aesch. Pr. 353; and ἐκατογκεράδας, ον, δ, Pind. O. 4. 11, -ῶς, ον, (κεφαλή), =sq.

Eur. H. Fr. 882, Ar. Ran. 473.

ἐκατογκράανος, ον, (κράνον) hundred-headed, Pind. P. 8. 20.

ἐκατογκρήψις, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, with a hundred-fold base, Julian.

ἐκατόγχειρ, εἰρος, δ, ἡ, Plut.; and ἐκατόγχερος, ον, II. 1. 402, hundred-handed.

ἐκατόβλυος, ον, with 100 benches for rowers, II. 20. 247. (On form, cf. συζυγία etc.)

ἐκατομβάιος, α, ον, Hecatombean, epith. of several gods, to whom hecatombs were offered: τὰ ἐκατόμβαια (ἐπὰ) a festival wherein hecatombs were offered, Inscr. Hence

ἐκατομβάιον, ὄνος, δ, the month Hecatombaeon, the first in the Att. year, answering to the last half of our July and the first of August, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 2; in it the ἐκατόμβαια were held: called at Sparta ἐκατομβέας.

ἐκατόμβη, ἡ, (ἐκατόν, βοῦς) strictly an offering of a hundred oxen: but even in Hom. the word has lost its strict etymol. signif. I. 6. 93, 115, we find a hecatomb of twelve oxen, Od. 3. 59, of eighty-one: nor does Hom. confine it to oxen; for hecatombs of oxen and rams often occur, II. 1. 315, Od. 1. 25: nay we find hecatombs without any oxen, e. g. of fifty rams, II. 23. 146, ἀρνῶν 864, cf. Valck. Phoen. 28: therefore in gen. a sacrifice offered publicly: Hdt. 4. 179, reckons even the votive gifts under the hecatomb; but 6. 129, shews that Homer's τελεῖσθαι ἐκατόμβαι were really offered.

ἐκατόμβιος, ον, (βοῦς) of or worth a hundred oxen, II.

ἐκατόμβος, ον, (ποῦς) a hundred feet long, πηρὲς ἐκ. ἑνθα καὶ ἑνθα a hundred feet all ways, II. 23. 164, where some prefer ἐκατόμπος, q. v.: but the Parthenon at Athens is always τὸ ἐκατόμπεον, v. Παρθενόν.

ἐκατομπλάσιον, ον, gen. ovos, a hundred-fold.

ἐκατόμπος, ον, =πεδος, v. I. II. 23. 164, received by Spitzm., and by Bekk. in Thuc. 3. 68: acc. to Koen. Greg. p. 270, and Lob. Phryn. 546, =pedos is Dor. (as Pind. I. 6. 32) and =ποδος Att.

ἐκατομπολέτρος, ον, =sq., Eur. Cret. 2. 4.

ἐκατόμπους, ι, gen. eus, with a hundred cities, Κρήτη II. 2. 649. Νηρηίδες Soph. O. C. 718, acc. to Elmsl. the 100 Nereids, (cf. ἐκατόγγυις), acc. to Herm. only many, countless.

ἐκατόμπυλος, ον, (πύλη) hundred-gated, Θῆβαι II. 9. 383.

ἐκατομόφνεια, τό, (φόνος) a sacrifice for a hundred enemies slain, sub. ἑπὰ Πλут.

ἘΚΑΤΟΝ, οἰ, αἰ, τό, indecl. a hundred, II.: in compos. often loosely for very many. (Sanscr. *catan*, which is a link between *ekátón* and *centum*.)

ἐκατοντάβραχος, ον, (δραχμή) worth or for a hundred drachms, Gal.

ἐκατονταετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a period of one hundred years, century, Plat. Rep. 615 A: from

ἐκατονταετηρος, ον, (έτος) of a hundred years, Orph.

ἐκατονταετής, ές, (έτος) of a hundred years, centenarian, Pind. P. 4. 502: also =έτης, ον, δ. Hence

ἐκατονταετία, ἡ, a period of a hundred years, Schweigh. App. 3. p. 613.

ἐκατοντακάρηνος, ον, Dor. -άνος, (κάρηνον) hundred-headed, Pind. P. 1. 31, cf. ἐκατογκήρ.

ἐκατοντακέφαλος, ον, =ἐκατογκ., Julian.

ἐκατοντάκις, Adv. a hundred times.

ἐκατοντάκλινος, ον, (κλίνη) with 100 couches, Chares ap. Ath. 538 C.

ἐκατοντάλαντία, ἡ, the sum of 100 talents: from

ἐκατοντάλαντος, ον, (τάλαντον) worth 100 talents, γραφή ἐκ. an action for damages laid at that sum, Ar. Eq. 442. [ἀ]

ἐκατοντάμαχος, ον, (μάχη) able to fight 100 men, Joseph.

ἐκατοντάπηχυς, υ, of 100 cubits, Joseph.

ἐκατονταπλάσιος, α, ον, Adv. -ίως, LXX; and ἐκατονταπλάσιον, ον, gen. ovos, a hundred-fold, 100 times as much or many, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 2. 3.

ἐκατοντάπυλος, ον, (πύλη) =ἐκατόμπος, Auth.

ἐκατονταρχέω, to be a centurion, Dio C.: from

ἐκατονταρχης, ον, δ, (άρχω) a leader of a hundred, Lat. *centurio*, Hdt. 7. 81, Aesch. Fr. 168. Hence

ἐκατονταρχία, ἡ, the post of a centurion, Dio C.

ἐκατόνταρος, δ, =ἐκατονταρχης, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 41.

ἐκατοντάς, ὁδος, ἡ, the number a hundred, Hdt. 7. 184, 185.

II. a company of one hundred, Lat. *centuria*.

ἐκατοντάφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) with 100 leaves or petals, βόβα Theophr.

ἐκατοντάχειρ, ρος, δ, ἡ, =ἐκατόγχειρ, Plut.

ἐκατοντάχοος, ον, contr. χους, ον, (χός) of 100 measures: esp. yielding fruit a hundred-fold, Theophr.

ἐκατοντόπυλος, ον, =ἐκατοντάπυλος.

ἐκατοντόργυις, ον, (ὀργυιά) of 100 fathoms, Pind. Fr. 110.

ἐκατονορογίους, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Ar. Av. 1131, acc. to Dind.
ἐκατόντορος, *ov*, (ἐρέσω) *hundred-oared*.
ἐκατονούτης, *ov*, δ, (έτος) Luc., fem. ούτης, ιδος, ἡ, Ath.,
contr. for ἐκατοναέτης.

ἐκάτος, δ, (έκας) *far-shooting*, epith. of Apollo, Il. 7. 83., 20.
295, cf. ἐκέρους, ἐκατηβόλος: fem. ἐκάτη, epith. of Artemis,
Aesch.: cf. Ἐκάτη.

ἐκατοσταίος, *αλα, αῶν*, = ἐκατοστός, Inscr.
ἐκατόστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) *hundred-mouthed*, Eur. Bacch. 404.
ἐκατοστός, ἡ, *ov*, the *hundredth*, Hdt. i. 47; ἐφ' ἐκατοστῇ
a *hundred-fold*, Id. 4. 198.

II. ἡ ἐκατοστή, the *hundredth*
part, a tax or duty at Athens, Ar. Xen. 658.

ἐκατοστῆς, *ὅος, ἡ*, = ἐκατοστῆς, Ven. Cyr. 6. 3, 34.
ἐκβάλω, *f. ζω*, to *speak out, declare*, Aesch. Ag. 498.
ἐκβαρέναι, *f. σω*, to *overthrow from the foundations*.

ἐκβαίνα, *f. θήσομαι*, intr. to *go, come, or step off from*, c. gen.,
πέρους Il. 4. 107, ἀπέρους Aesch. Ag. 906. 2. to *step out of*,
esp. out of a ship, to *disembark, land*, Il. 3. 113, Hdt. 4. 196,
etc. 3. to *go out over, pass over, overstep, depart from*, Lat.
egredi, c. gen., as ἐκβ. τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ιδίας Plat. Rep. 380 D.
Sometimes also c. acc., ἐκβ. τὴν ἡλικίαν Ib. 461 B, cf. Stallb.
Ib. 368 E.

II. metaph. 1. to *come to pass, turn out*, like
ἀποβαίνα, Hdt. 7. 209, 221, Thuc. etc. — to *be fulfilled*, esp. of
prophecies, dreams, etc., Dem. etc.: also to *turn out so and so*,
as, κακίους ἐκβ. to *prove a villain*, Eur. Med. 229; freq. τὸ ἐκβαίνω,
τὰ ἐκβαίνοντα the *issue, event*, Dem. 12. 6, etc. 2. in speak-
ing or writing, to *digress*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 1. 3. to *cease*, App.

II. transit. in fut. and aor. 1, both act. and med., to *lead*
out or *down from*, land from a ship, *unship*, Od. 24. 301. 2.
ἐκβαίνα πῶτα to *put out the foot*, Eur. Heracl. 802, cf. Baίνω II. 4.
ἐκβακχέω, to *excite to Bacchic frenzy, to make frantic*, Eur.
Tro. 408, and Plat. Pass. and Med. intr. to *be transported*,
be frantic, rage, Eur. Supp. 1001, Bacch. 1296. So too intr.
in Act., Alex. Μανδράγ. i. 13.

ἐκβακχέω, = ἐκβακχέω 1.
ἐκβάλλω, *f. βάλλω*, to *throw or cast out*, e. g. out of a ship, Od.
15. 481, Hdt. i. 24; out of the sea on land, Od. 19. 278;
to *disembark, unship, land*, and so in Med., Hdt. 6. 101: but
also to *carry out to sea*, Hdt. 2. 113. 2. to *cast out*,
throw down from, in Hom. τί τινας, also ἐκ τινας. 3. πόλεως
ἐκβ. to *banish from the country*: and so absol. to *drive or*
chase away, thrust out, banish, Hdt. i. 103, etc.: ἐκβ. τέκνα
to *expose children*, Eur. Ion 964: but v. signif. v.

4. ἐκβ. ναῦν to *put a ship out of her course*, Eur. Cycl. 20. II. to
make something *fall out, strike out*, Lat. excutere, χειρὸς ἔγ-
χος Il. 14. 419, Od. 2. 396; δοῦρα ἐκβ. to *fell trees*, strictly
to *cut them out of the forest*, Od. 5. 244. III. metaph.
ἐπος ἐκβ. to *let fall a word, throw it out thoughtlessly*, Il. 18.
324, Od. 4. 593, and so Hdt. 6. 69, and Trag., cf. ἀπορρίπτω:
so too ἐκβ. δάκρυα to *let drop, shed tears*, Od. 19. 362: ἐκβ.
δόντνας to *cast, shed one's teeth*, Solon 14. 2, Eur. Cycl. 644,
etc.

2. Att. also to *reject*, Ar. Nub. 1477, Plat., etc.: esp.
of actors, to *hiss off*, cf. ἐκπιδρῶ, Dem. 449. 19; and so
in Pass., Ar. Eq. 525, cf. ἐκπύρρει. IV. to *send out, get*
rid of, lose, Soph. Aj. 965, Ar. Eq. 404. V. to *put forth*,
produce, of plants or women, Hipp.: esp. in case of a miscar-
riage, Id. p. 686. 27. VI. to *put out, dislocate a limb*, Id.

VII. to *put off*, like Lat. rejicere, Polyb. VIII. seem-
ingly intr. sub. ἐαυτόν, to *go out, depart*, ἵν' ἐκβάλω ποδὶ ἄλλῃ
ἐπ' ἄλῃ Eur. Id. 96. 2. esp. of a river, to *empty, discharge*
itself, Plat. Phaed. 113 A, cf. ἐκδιδῶμι, ἔζημι.

ἐκβαρβάρω, to *make quite into a barbarian, to make quite*
wild or savage, Isocr. 192 E. Hence
ἐκβαρβάρωσις, *ews, ἡ*, a *growing quite savage*, Plut. [α]
ἐκβάσανξ, *f. σω*, to *try, search*, esp. by the question or *tor-
ture*; hence to *put to the question, torture*, Joseph.

ἐκβάσιος, *ov*, belonging to *alighting or landing*, epith. of
Apollo, Ap. Rh. [α]: from
ἐκβάσις, *ews, ἡ*, (ἐκβαίω) a *going out, alighting*: esp. from a
ship, a *landing*, Aesch. Supp. 771. II. a *way out, egress*,
ἐκβ. ἀδὸς a *landing-place*, Od. 5. 410, and Xen. 2. = ἀπο-
βάθρα, the *steps or ladder at a ship's side*, Polyb.

III. the
issue or event of a matter.
ἐκβῆλτος, *α, ov*, also *os, ov*, belonging to *alighting*, esp. from a
ship, usual thereupon, τὰ ἐκβατήρια, with or without *τερά*, a
sacrifice offered on *landing*; and hence, ἐκβ. νόσων for *recovery*
from an illness, Philostr.
ἐκβῶ, Dor. for ἐκβαίω, in a *Doric treaty*, Thuc. 5. 77.
ἐκβεβαίω, to *confirm, establish, viceroy*, etc., Plut.; like ἐμβε-
βαίω. Hence
ἐκβεβαίωσις, *ews, ἡ*, a *confirmation*, Plut.
ἐκβήσω, *f. ζω*, to *cough out* or *up*, Hipp.
ἐκβιάζω, to *force out, thrust or drive away from*, Plut. II.
to *wrest from*, πόλεων χειρὸν ἐκβεβιασμένον Soph. Phil. 1129.
III. to *express in a forced, elaborate way*, of works of art,
Plut., v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 135. B. often as Dep.
med. to *compel, force*, Polyb.: the form ἐκβιδῶμι in Hipp.
ἐκβιβάζω, *f. σω*, to *make to go or step out, make to leave*, τινὰ
ἐκ τινας Ar. Av. 662: ἐκβ. τινα δικαίων λόγων to *stop one from*
discussing the question of justice, Thuc. 5. 98; esp. to *land from*
a ship, *disembark*, Id. 7. 39: ἐκβ. ποταμὸν ἐκ τοῦ αὐλῶνος to
turn the course of a river, Hdt. 7. 130. Hence
ἐκβιβασμός, δ, a *landing, bringing out*.
ἐκβιβαστής, *οὔ, δ*, one who *lands, brings out*.
ἐκβιβαστικός, ἡ, *ov*, belonging to *landing or bringing out*.
ἐκβιβρόσκω, fut. βρόσκω, to *devour*, Soph. Tr. 1053, in tmesi.
ἐκβίος, *ov*, deprived of *life*, Artem.
ἐκβλαστάνω, *f. στήσω*, to *shoot out or forth, bud, sprout out*,
Plat. Rep. 505 D. Hence
ἐκβλαστήμα, *ατος, τό*, a *new shoot, bud, sprout*, Philo.
ἐκβλάστησις, *ews, ἡ*, a *shooting or budding forth*, Diosc.
ἐκβλέπω, to *look out, look*, Philostr. II. to *get the power*
of sight, Ael.
ἐκβλητήν, verb. Adj. from ἐκβάλλω, one *must cast out*, Plat.
Rep. 377 C.
ἐκβλητικός, ἡ, *ov*, able, fit to *cast out, get rid of, shake off*,
τινὸς Arist. H. A.
ἐκβλήτος, *ov*, (ἐκβάλλω) *thrown out, thrown away*, Eur. Hec.
700: *rejected, despised, despicable*, Emped. 354.
ἐκβλύω, to *bubble or gush forth*, Orph. II. trans. to *pour*
out or *forth*.
ἐκβλύω, *f. ὄσω* = *foreg.* [ῶ in Ap. Rh., but ὄσω.]
ἐκβοάω, *f. ἥσομαι*, to *call or cry out*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 10.
ἐκβοήθεια, *α, ἡ*, a *going, marching out to aid*, a *sally* of the be-
sieged, Thuc. 3. 18: from
ἐκβοήθω, *f. ἥσω*, to *march out to aid*, πανδημὲ Hdt. 6. 16;
ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν Id. 9. 26: to *make a sally*, Thuc. 1. 105.
ἐκβόσις, *ews, ἡ*, (ἐκβοῶ) a *crying out or aloud*, Philo.
ἐκβολὰς, *αδὸς, ἡ*, (ἐκβάλλω) *thrown away, any thing thrown*
out or away; esp. 1. = σκαρία, *dross*, Strab. 2. ἐκβ. μήτρα,
Lat. vulva ejectitia, a *Roman dish*, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 101 A.
ἐκβολβίξω, *f. ὄσω*, (βολβός) to *peel*, as an onion of its outer
coats, ἐκβ. τινὰ τῶν κωδίων to *peel, strip one of his stolen skins*,
Ar. Pac. 1123.
ἐκβολή, ἡ, (ἐκβάλλω) a *throwing out*, e. g. *throwing the cargo*
overboard in a storm, Aesch. Theb. 769, Plat., etc. II. a
thrusting out, driving out or away etc. III. a *letting fall*
or *drop*, δακρύων Eur. H. F. 743: so ἐκβ. δόντνων a *casting*
or *shedding of teeth*, Hipp.: ἐκβ. στῆν the *time when the corn*
shoots or comes into ear, Thuc. 4. 1. IV. the *bringing forth*
of a child, Hipp. V. the *putting out of a joint*, Id. B. (from
Med.) a *going out, outlet*, Lat. exitus, ἐκβ. ποταμοῦ the *dis-
charge, mouth of a river*, Hdt. 7. 128, but usu. in plur., ἐκβο-
λαί Thuc. 2. 102: so, ἐκβολαὶ ὕπου a *defile leading out of a*
chain of mountains, a mountain pass, gorge, Hdt. 9. 38, and
ἐκβολαὶ εἰς χώραν a *pass into a country*, Plut. 2. ἐκβολή
λόγου, a *digression*, Thuc. 1. 97. C. from Pass., that
which is *cast out*, ἐκβ. διεκλήτης earth *cast out or scraped up*
by a hoe or mattock, Soph. Ant. 250: οὐπέλα ἐκβολῆς children
cast or exposed on the mountains, Eur. Hec. 1078. Hence
ἐκβολιμαῖος, *αλα, αῶν*, and
ἐκβολιμος, *ov*, *thrown out or away, rejected*: of the fruit of
the womb, abortive, Arist. H. A.
ἐκβόλιον, *τό*, sub. φάρμακον, a *drug for procuring abortion*,
Hipp.: strictly neut. from
ἐκβόλιος, *ov*, = ἐκβόλιος, *olivos* wine for *procuring abortion*.

ἐκβολος, *ov*, (ἐκβάλλω) *throwen out* or *away*, *exposed*, of a child, Eur. Phoen. 104; *abortive*, Id. Bacch. 92. II. as Subst., δ ἐκβ. a *carpe*, *promontory*, Eur. I. T. 1024. 2. τὸ ἐκβολον, *that which is cast out*, *throwen up*, *vads* ἐκβολα Eur. Hel. 422.

ἐκβόμβησις, *ews*, ἡ, (βομβέω) *a shouting*, *murmuring* in token of *approbation*, Themist.

ἐκβόσκω, *f. βοσκήσω*, *to make to be eaten off*. Med. *to eat off*, *feed on*, Lat. *depasci*, c. acc., Nic.

ἐκβράζω, *f. βράσω*, *to throw off* or *out* by *boiling*, *fermenting*, etc.: *to throw up* or *to the surface*, *to throw off humours*, Hipp.: *to cast up*, of the sea, Lyc. Hence

ἐκβράσσω, *ews*, ἡ, *a throwing up*, *boiling*, *foaming*.

ἐκβράσμα, *atos*, τό, *that which is thrown out* or *up* by *boiling* or *fermenting*, *scum*: *scurf*, *a cutaneous eruption*, Gal.

ἐκβράσμος, δ, = ἐκβράσις.

ἐκβράσσω, Ion. ἐκβρήσω, like ἐκβράζω, *to throw out* or *up*, esp. of things, *boiling*, *frothing* etc.; hence Pass., *to be cast up*, *throwen on shore*, of ships, Hdt. 7. 188. Hipp. also has Med. in act. signf.

ἐκβροντάω, *f. ῥωα*, *to thunder out* or *away*, *strike out* by *lightning*, Aesch. Pr. 362, in Pass.

ἐκβρῦχόομαι, Dep. med., *to bellow out* or *aloud*, Eur. I. T. 1390.

ἐκβρωμα, *atos*, τό, (ἐκβρώσκω) *that which is eaten* or *sawn out*, ἐκβ. πλοῖνος *saw-dust*, Soph. Tr. 700.

ἐκβρῦξω, *to fetch out* of the deep, Callistr., in Pass.

ἐκβυρσίζω, (βύρσα) *to make to project* from the skin. II. *to flay*.

ἐκβυρσισμα, *atos*, τό, Gal., and

ἐκβυρσισσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a projecting* of the bones out of the skin.

ἐκγαλάκτω, (γαλακτοῖμαι) *to turn into milk*. Pass., *to become milk*, of the seeds of plants: both in Theophr.: hence

ἐκγαλάκτωσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a turning into milk*, Id.

ἐκγυμῶμαι, v. sq.

ἐκγυμῶ, *to give away* in marriage, of parents who give away a daughter. Pass., *to be given in marriage*, marry, N. T.: so also ἐκγαμίσκομαι N. T., and ἐκγαμέομαι.

ἐκγυμίσκομαι, v. foreg.

ἐκγυαυρόομαι, as Pass., *to be very haughty*. II. Dep., *to be proud of*, *exult in*, *magnify*, *exalt*, τι Eur. I. A. 101.

ἐκγυῖα, poet. perf. of ἐκγυῖομαι for ἐκγυῖομαι, from * γυῖω, *to be born of*, i. e. *sprung* or *descended* from, τινός Hom., whether father or mother. Hom. has the forms ἐκγυῖαν in 3 dual, Od.; inf. ἐκγυῖαν, II. [α]; part. ἐκγυῖας, ἐκγυῖαν, Ἀθηναῖη, Ἑλένη Διὸς ἐκγυῖανία Hom. The pres. ἐκγυῖονται h. Hom.

Ven. 198, is quite irreg.

ἐκγυῖσθαι, inf. aor. med. from a pres. not in use, *to bring forth*, Luc.

ἐκγυλάω, *f. ῥωμαι*, more rarely ῥωα, *to laugh out*, *laugh loud*, *burst out laughing*, Od. 16. 354., 18. 35: metaph. of a liquid that rushes out with a laughter-like sound, *to burst out*, Eur. Tro. 1176. Hence

ἐκγυλος, *wtos*, ὁ, *loud laughter*.

ἐκγυέντης, *ov*, δ, = ἐκγονος, Eur.

ἐκγυέντης, ὅς, (γένος) *put out* from one's family, *without kith* or kin, Soph. O. T. 1506, acc. to W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

ἐκγυένω, *f. ῥωα*, *to beget*: also *to bring forth*, Eupol. Dem. 10.

ἐκγυερτίζω, (γυερτον) *to take out* the kernel, of a fruit, τὴν σταφίδα Diosc.

ἐκγυῖομαι, later ἐκγύν, [i], fut. γυήσομαι, Dep. med. — *to grow out of*, *spring from*: *to be descended* from, *born of*, *begotten* by any one: in Pl. always in last signf. c. gen., only once c. dat., *to be born to* . . , II. 14. 115, and so Hdt. 1. 30. II.

(intrans.) absol. in aor., *to be gone away*, *to have gone by*, χρόνον ἐκγυῖοντός time having gone by, passed, Hdt. 2. 175: ἐκγυῖσθαι τοῦ ζῆν *to have departed* this life, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 23.

2. freq. impers., ἐκγυῖνται, like ἔξεστι, *it is allowed*, *it is granted*, c. dat. et inf., and usu. with a negat., οὐκ ἐκγυῖνέτο μοι ποιεῖν *it was not granted* me to do, so freq. in Hdt., as 1. 78., 3. 142; also c. acc. et inf., Ar. Pac. 346.

ἐκγυελλέομαι, as *cease fermenting*, Hipp.

ἐκγυλίω, *f. ψω*, *to scoop*, *carve*, *hollow out*: instead of the regul. perf. ἐκγυλλύομαι we find the irreg. ἐξέγλυμμα Plat. Rep. 616 D, cf. κατεγλώττισμαι. [v]

ἐκγονεῖν, strengthd. for γογγεῖν, Joseph.

ἐκγονος, *ov*, (ἐγγίγνομαι) *spring*, *descended from* any one, τινός Hom.: any descendant, son or daughter, grandson, grand-daughter, and so on, hence of ἐκγονοί Hdt. 7. 106, etc., and Trag.: τὰ ἐκγονα children, offspring, young, posterity, Trag., and Plat.: cf. ἐγγονος.

ἐκγράφω, *f. ψω*, *to write out*, *copy*: Med. *to write out* or *copy for oneself*, for one's own use, χρησμένων παρὰ τὰ πόλλους ἐκγράψασθαι Ar. Av. 982; Μορμύλον ῥῆσιν ἐκγράφασθαι Ran. 151. II. *to strike out*, *expunge* from a list, ap. Andoc. 10. 37. [α]

ἐκγυρτεῖν, (γυρτή) *to search out* from old lumber.

ἐκδαδῶ, *to make resinous*: Pass., *to become so*, Theophr.

ἐκδαῖναι, strengthd. form of δαῖναι, Ap. Rh.

ἐκδαίνω, *f. δῖζομαι*, *to bite out*, *bite away*, Anth.

ἐκδακρύνω, *to burst into tears*, Soph. Phil. 278. II. metaph. of trees, *to exude drops of gum*, Plat. [v] in pres. and fut.]

ἐκδανείζω, *to lend out* at interest, χρηματὰ τινα Arist. Oec.

ἐκδάνεισις, *ews*, ἡ, *a lending* on interest, Inscr.

ἐκδανείσθης, οὐ, δ, *one who lends* on interest, Inscr.

ἐκδᾶπνᾶν, *f. ῥωα*, strengthd. form of δαπνᾶν, Polyb.

ἐκδεδαρμένος, part. perf. pass. from ἐκδέρω.

ἐκδέης, ἐς, (δέω *to be wanting*) *defective*, *imperfect*: hence ἐκδεῖα, ἡ, *a falling short*, *being in arrear*, φόρων καὶ νεῶν in tribute and ships, Thuc. 1. 99.

ἐκδείκνυμι, *to show forth*, *display*, *manifest*, Soph. El. 348, etc.

ἐκδειμαίνω, strengthd. for δειμαίνω, Heliod., and ἐκδειματίζω, strengthd. for δειματίζω, Plat. Rep. 381 E.

ἐκδεινός, strengthd. for δεινός, *to exaggerate*, Joseph.

ἐκδειπνέω, fut. ῥωα, *to finish* a meal.

ἐκδεκάτω, *to pay tithes*, τινα Diod.

ἐκδέκομαι, Ion. for ἐκδέχομαι, Hdt.

ἐκδεκτικός, ἡ, δν, (ἐκδέχομαι) *belonging to taking*, *taking up* or *receiving*, *to relieve* or *succussion*.

ἐκδέκτωρ, *oros*, ὁ, *one who takes from* another, ἐκδ. πόνων, like διδοχός, *one who relieves* another's toil, Aesch. Fr. 180; though Plat. 2. 964 F, has ἀνδέκτωρ.

ἐκδέξω, *ews*, ἡ, *a taking from*, *taking up*, *reception*; esp. *succession*, τῆς βασιλείης Hdt. 7. 3.

ἐκδέρκομαι, *to look out from*, II. 23. 477, ubi nunc ἐκ δέρκεται, *division*.

ἐκδερματίζω, (δέρμα) *to flay*, *skin*.

ἐκδέρω, Ion. -δεραι, *f. ἐρῶ*, *to skin*, *flay*, *strip off* the skin, Hdt. 2. 42., 7. 26, in full βύρσαν ἐκδ. Eur. El. 824: hence II. *to cudgel* *soundly*, *hide*, Ar. Vesp. 450.

ἐκδιδέσμεν, *to bind*, *fasten* to or upon, Polyb.

ἐκδιδέμεν, = foreg.

ἐκδετος, *ov*, (ἐκδέω) *fastened to* or upon, ἐξ ἔππων Anth.

ἐκδέχομαι, Ion. ἐκδέκ., *f. ῥωμαι*, Dep. med.: *to take* or *receive* from another, τινα τι II. 13. 710: in gen. *to take from*, *take up*, *catch up*.

2. esp., ἐκδ. τὴν ἀρχήν, τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τινος Hdt. 1. 7, 26, etc.; hence absol., *to follow*, *succeed*, of kings, Hdt. 1. 16, etc.; but also of events, *to follow*, ἐξεδέξατο οὐκ ἐλάσαν πόνους Hdt. 4. 1, cf. 7. 211: also of contiguous lands, *to come next*, 4. 39, 99.

3. *to wait for*, *expect*, Lat. *expectare*, Soph. Phil. 123. II. like Lat. *accipere*, ἐκδ. λόγους etc., *to take*, *understand* in a certain sense, Polyb.

ἐκδέω, *f. δῖζω*, *to bind so* as to hang from, *to bind*, *fasten* to or on, c. gen. ἐπὶ ἐκδὼν ἡμῶν τὴν οὐκ ἐκδὼν τὴν οὐκ ἐκδὼν, i. e. *they yoked the mules to them*, II. 23. 121; also, ἐκδ. τι ἐκ τινός, cf. ἐκ 1. 3: σπινθεὶς ἐκδῆσαι *to fasten* the door with the *locks*, shut it fast, Od. 22. 174. Med. *to bind* a thing to oneself, hang it round one, ἐκδῆσθαι ἀγάλματα Hdt. 4. 76.

ἐκδῆσθαι, strengthd. for δῆσθαι, Aretae.

ἐκδηλος, *ov*, strengthd. for δηλός, *very clear*, *quite plain*, *known* to all; distinguished, II. 5. 2. Adv. -λως. Hence ἐκδηλάω, *to make plain* or *manifest*, *show plainly*, Theophr.

ἐκδηρᾶν, *to win* by the arts of a demagogue, Dion. H.

ἐκδηρῶ, (ἐκδησθαι) *to go out* of one's country, *go abroad*, travel: *to be abroad* or *on one's travels*, Hdt. 1. 30. Hence ἐκδημία, ἡ, *a going out* of one's country, *a going* or *being* abroad, *a journey*, *travels*, Eur. Hyps. 15: metaph. also *departure* from life, Anth.

ἐκδημοκοπέομαι, strengthd. for δημοκοπέω, Chio.

ἐκδημος, *ov*, from home, abroad, gone on a journey or travels, *c. gen.*, ἐκδ. ἤνδε χθονός Eur. Hipp. 281: ἐκδ. στρατεία service in foreign lands, Thuc. 1. 1.

ἐκδημοσιεύω, strengthd. for δημοσιεύω, Dio C.

ἐκδιβαίνειν, to go through and out of, pass over, *c. acc.*, τὰ φρον Π. 10. 198.

ἐκδιαζωμεύω, strengthd. for διαζωμεύω.

ἐκδιατάρμαι, as Pass., (διατάρω) to depart from one's accustomed mode of life, change one's habits, Hipp.; also in Pass., ἐκδ. ἐκ τῶν καθεστῶτων νομίμων Thuc. 1. 132: later also *c. acc.*, Philo, esp. to indulge in excess, degenerate. Hence

ἐκδιατρίσις, *ews*, ἡ, a departure from one's accustomed mode of life, change of habits, Plut.

ἐκδιαπρίζω, strengthd. for διαπρίζω, to saw off, App.

ἐκδιδάγμα, *aros*, τό, prentice-work, a sampler, Eur. Ion 1419.

[I.] from ἐκδιδάσκω, *f. ζω*, poet. —σῆσθω Πind. P. 4. 386. To teach thoroughly, teach, Lat. edocere, Trag.; τινά τι Soph. El. 621: to teach one to be so and so, εἶναι κακῶν Ib. 395; also with inf. omitted, γενναῖον τινά ἐκδ. Ar. Ran. 1019: *c. inf. only*, Ib. 1026: ἐκδ. ὥς., Hdt. 4. 118, Soph. O. T. 1370. Med. to have another taught, Hdt. 2. 154. Cf. διδάσκειν.

ἐκδιδράσκω, Ion. —δρήσκω, fut. δρᾶσθαι, *aor.* ἐξέδραν. To run out from, run away, escape, usu. ἐκ τόπου Hdt. 3. 4, etc., and Thuc. [ἀσφαλι]

ἐκδιδύσκω, = ἐκδύω, to pull off, strip, despoil, Joseph.

ἐκδίδωμι, *f. δώσω*, to give out, give or deliver up, esp. something seized and detained unlawfully, Lat. reddere, Έλένην to give back the stolen Helen, II. 3. 459. 1. also to give up, surrender, without the notion of unlawful possession, Lat. dēdere, Hdt. 1. 74, etc.: so too ἐκδίδομαι, *aor.* 2 med., seems to be used, Πind. P. 4. 525. 2. to give out or away from oneself, ἐκδ. θυγατέρα to give one's daughter in marriage, Lat. nupti dare, τινά Hdt. 1. 196, etc., ἐς τινά Plat. Rep. 362 B: freq. also in Med., Hdt. 2. 47, and Dem.: συνολίευν καλ ἐκδ. to settle in marriage, Plat. Soph. 242 D. 3. to give out for money, farm out, let out for hire, Lat. locare, Hdt. 1. 68: ἐκδ. υἱὸν ἐν τέχνῃν to apprentice one's son, Xen. Eq. 2. 2. 4. to put out money to interest, lend out, ap. Dem. 941. 8, etc. 5. to put out, publish, of books, etc., Lat. edere, Isocr. 84 D. 6. of land, to return, yield, produce, Strab., and Luc. II. intr. to break or issue forth from a place, break out, of waters, to pour out, empty themselves, ἐκδ. ἐς θάλατταν, ἐς τὸν Μαίανδρον Hdt. 1. 80., 7. 26, etc.; cf. ἐκβάλλω, ἐξήμι.

ἐκδιηγέομαι, to tell out to the end, tell in detail, LXX.

ἐκδιθύραμβόμαι, as Pass., to sink into dithyrambic bombast.

ἐκδιστρίπτω, = διστρίπτω, dub.

ἐκδικάζω, *f. σω*, δικνῶ, to see a lawsuit out, end, decide it, of a judge, Ar. Eq. 50; and so in Pass., to be settled, Plat. Legg. 958 A. Med. to prosecute one's right against another, Isae. ap. Harp. II. to avenge, Eur. Supp. 154. Hence

ἐκδικαίσις, *ews*, ἡ, Dor. for ἐκδικσις, Inscr.

ἐκδικαστής, *ov*, ὁ, one who obtains right: an avenger, Eur. Supp. 1153.

ἐκδικέω, (ἐκδικος) to revenge, avenge, punish, τι Diod. 1. τινά ἀπὸ τινος to avenge one on another, N. T.

ἐκδικημα, *aros*, τό, vengeance taken.

ἐκδικισις, *ews*, ἡ, a revenging: vengeance, ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι to give satisfaction, Polyb., but ἐκδ. ποιεῖν τινι to avenge one on another, N. T.

ἐκδικήτης, *ov*, ὁ, an avenger, protector, Joseph.

ἐκδικητικός, *is*, ὁ, revengeful.

ἐκδικία, ἡ, = ἐκδικσις. II. a remission in rent, Dio C.

ἐκδικος, *ov*, (δικη) without law, lawless, unlawful, unjust, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. fin. II. carrying out or maintaining right and justice, avenging: hence ὁ ἐκδ. an avenger; esp. 2. = σύνδικος, Lat. cognitor civitatis, a public advocate, state counsel or syndice, Cic. Fam. 13. 56. Adv. —ως.

ἐκδισκεύω, to whirl or toss out.

ἐκδιφρέω, to knock off the chariot seat, throw from the chariot, Luc.

ἐκδιψάω, *f. ἥσω*, to be very thirsty, Theophr.

ἐκδιψωσ, *ov*, (δίψα) very thirsty, Diod.

ἐκδιωκτέον, verb. Adj., one must chase away, Plut.: from ἐκδιώκω, *f. ζω*, to chase, drive out or away, banish, Thuc. 1. 24. Hence

ἐκδιώξις, *ews*, ἡ, a chasing, driving away. [I]

ἐκδιόνω, to shake or throw out, confound, Anth.

ἐκδορά, ἡ, (ἐκδέρω) a stripping off the skin, and so eradicating, Diosc. Hence

ἐκδόριος, *ov*, belonging to flaying: τὰ ἐκδ., sub. φάρμακα, medicaments which take off the skin, blisters, etc., Diosc.

ἐκδόσμος, *ov*, to be given out, let out: from

ἐκδόςμις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐκδόμι) a giving out or up, surrendering, Hdt. 1. 159. 2. a giving in marriage, portioning out, ἐκδ.

ποιείσθαι τῆς θυγατέρος = ἐκδίδομαι 2, Plat. Legg. 924 C: 1. a letting, hiring or farming out, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 747. 3.

a lending money on ships or exported goods, bottomry, Böckh P. E. 1. 176. 5. the edition or recension of a book.

ἐκδοτέον, verb. Adj., one must give up: one must give in marriage, Ar. Av. 1635.

ἐκδοτός, *ov*, given out or up, delivered over, esp. betrayed, ἐκδοτον ποῦσθαι Hdt. 3. 1, and ἐκδ. δίδομαι Dem. 618. 25, just like ἐκδίδομαι. 2. given in marriage, Luc. 3. let or hired out.

ἐκδοχίον, τό, a receiver, reservoir, tank, Joseph.

ἐκδοχή, ἡ, (ἐκδόχμω) a receiving from or at the hands of another, succession, alternation, Aesch. Ag. 299. II. a receiving, holding, ὕδατος Joseph. III. expectation. IV. a taking or understanding in a certain sense, interpretation, ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι Polyb.

ἐκδρακόντω, (δράκων) to change into a serpent: Pass. to be changed into a serpent, become a very serpent, Aesch. Cho. 549.

ἐκδράμειν, *inf. aor.* 2 act. of ἐκτρέχω.

ἐκδραχμος, *ov*, (ἐξ, δραχμή) of six drachms.

ἐκδρέτω, (δρέτω) to pluck, break out, Aristae. in Med.

ἐκδρομάς, *ados*, ὁ, (ἐκτρέχω) one who has run out from the age of youth, Lat. ex ephēbis egressus, Eustath.

ἐκδρομή, ἡ, (ἐκτρέχω) a running out, sally, charge, Xen. Hell. 3. 2. 4. 2. a band, party of skirmishers, = ἐκδρομοί, Thuc. 4. 127. II. a shooting or sprouting out, of trees, Theophr.

III. a digression in speaking, Aristid.

ἐκδρομος, ὁ, (ἐκτρέχω) one that runs out or before, esp. of ἐκδρ. troops who sallied out from the ranks to make a sudden charge, Thuc. 4. 125, Xen. Hell. 4. 5. 16.

ἐκδύμα, *aros*, τό, (ἐκδύω) that which is stripped off, a skin, garment, etc.: also ἐκδύμα Hedy. Ep. 1. 5.

ἐκδύνω, = ἐκδύω, Adv. [I]

ἐκδύσιος, *ov*, belonging to a putting off: from

ἐκδύσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐκδύω) a putting off. II. (from ἐξέδν) intr., a getting out or away, escape, way out, opp. to ἐσόδος, Hdt. 2. 121, 3: τὴν ἐκδ. ποιεῖσθαι to creep out, Hdt. 3. 109.

ἐκδυσμέω, to move, affect through shame, intreat earnestly, τινά Eccl. Hence

ἐκδυσμήσις, *ews*, ἡ, earnest intreaty.

ἐκδύω, also ἐκδύνω, *f. ὥσω*, to strip off, pull off; χιτῶνα, χλαῖναν Hdt. 1. 437., 14. 460; also *c. dupl. acc. pers.* et rei, ἐκ μὲν με χλαῖναν ὕδωσαν Od. 14. 341; and so in Att. Med. To strip or put off from oneself, τεύχεα ἐξέδυνον they put off their armour, II. 3. 114, κισθῶνα Hdt. 5. 106; also absol. to strip, put off one's clothes, Ar. Lys. 688.—The Act. is used like Med. in Hdt. 1. 9, ἐκδ. τὰ ἱμάτια, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 15 (17), fin. II. intrans. in *aor.* 2 ἐξέδυν, pf. ἐκδένυκα, and in Med. ἐκδύομαι, to come, go out of a thing, *c. gen.*, μεγάρω Od. 22. 334. 2. metaph. to get away from, escape, *c. acc.*, ἐκδύμεν ὄλεθρον Π. 16. 99. (On the form ἐκδύμεν v. Buttm. Lexil. v. vof 8 sqq., Spitzn. ad l.) [ῶω, ὥωω]

ἐκδυρίομαι, as Pass., (Δάριος) to become a thorough Dorian, Hdt. 8. 73.

ΕΚΕΙ, Adv., there, at or in that place, freq. in Att., opp. to ἐνθάδε: τάκει what is or happens there, events there, Thuc.: in Trag. sometimes as euphem. for ἐν Αἰδῶν, Aesch. Supp. 230, Eur. Med. 1073.—Aeol. κῆνω: Dor. τῆνέ, Theocr. II. with Verbs of motion, for ἐκεῖσε, as we say there for thither, Hdt. 9. 108, Soph. O. C. 1019. III. also, but rarely, of Time = τότε, then, A. B. 188, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3. p. 531.

ἐκεῖθεν, Adv., from that place, thence, freq. in Att., opp. to

ἐκείσε: c. gen. τοῦ κείθεν ἄλσους on your side of the grove, Soph. O. C. 505. In Att. poets also κείθεν: Aeol. κηνόθεν Alcæa; Dor. τῆσθεν Ar. Ach. 754, and Theocr.

ἐκείθι, Adv., at that place, Od. 17. 10: there: Dor. τῆσθι Theocr. II. = ἐκείσε, Aesch. Theb. 810.

ἐκείνη, v. under ἐκείνος.

ἐκείνους, ἢ οὐ, (ἐκείνους) of that kind, of the same sort as that, like that, Arist. Metaph.

ἐκείνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκείνο, Ion. κείνους, which is the usu. form both in Hom. and Att. poets; Aeol. κήνος: Dor. τήνος: Att. also strengthened. ἐκείνοισι, demonstr. Pron., (ἐκεῖ). The person there, that person or thing, Lat. ille, Hom.: strictly it refers to what has gone immediately before, Wolf Leptin. p. 282; but when οὗτος and ἐκείνος refer to two things before mentioned, ἐκείνος, like Lat. ille, regul. belongs to the more remote, i. e. the former, cf. οὗτος 1.

II. used esp. like ille, to denote well known persons, etc., κείνος μέγας βέος Il. 24. 90, ἐκ. Θουκυδίδου Ar. Ach. 708: and so, strengthened, οὗτος ἐκείνος, ὅδ' ἐκείνος, τοῦτ' ἐκείνο freq. in Trag.

III. like deīna for things, of which one cannot remember or must not mention the name, Ar. Nub. 195, cf. αὐτός 1.

IV. with simple demonstr. force, ἵππος ἐκείνος ἦσται Iru sits there, Od. 18. 239. V. in orat. obliq. where regul. the reflex. person. Pron. would stand, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 14.

VI. after a Relat. in apodosis almost pleonast., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19. VII. when in Att. the Subst. has the Article, ἐκείνος precedes the Art. or follows the Subst., acc. as it is emphatic or not, ἐκείνος δ' ἄνθρωπος or δ' ἄνθρωπος ἐκείνος.

VIII. Adv. ἐκείνως, in that way, in that case, Thuc. 3. 46, Plat., etc.: Ion. κείνως Hdt. 1. 120, and in Att. VIII. the dat. fem. ἐκείνῃ is used as Adv. I. of Place, sub. ὁδῷ, there, at that place, on that road, κείρῃ Od. 13. 111. 2. of Manner, in that manner.

ἐκείσε, and in Att. ποῦσε κείσε, Adv., thither, to that place, opp. to ἐκείθεν. II. = ἐκεῖ, but late, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A.

ἐκέαστο, 3 plqpf. from κέασμαι perf. of κείνμαι, Hom. ἐκέλαστο, 3 sing. aor. redupl. and sync. of κέλομαι, Hom. ἐκέκαστο, 3 plqpf. pass. from κείνω, Il.

ἐκέκοσμάτο, Ion. for ἐκεκόσμητο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from κοσμέω.

ἐκχευρία, ἢ, (ἐχῶ, χεῖρ) strictly a holding of hands, and so a cessation of hostilities, armistice, truce, ἐκ. ποιέσθαι, ἄγειν Thuc., ἐκ. ἀπεπείν to declare a truce ended, Id. 5. 32: hence 2. in gen. the cessation of any thing: vacation, rest, Joseph. ἐκχεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκέω) any thing thrown off or out by heat, esp. a cutaneous eruption, pustule, Medic.

ἐκκίσεως, εως, ἢ, a boiling out or over; hence metaph. licentiousness, Clem. Al.

ἐκκίσημα, ατος, τό, = ἐκκίσημα.

ἐκκίσημος, ὁ, = ἐκκίσημα.

ἐκκίσσος, ὄν, boiled out or down, boiled, τευτλον Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 A: from

ἐκίξω, f. ξίζω, to boil out or over: metaph. c. gen., ζωσα ἐδλέων ἐξέξω ran over with worms, i. e. bred worms and was eaten by them, Hdt. 4. 205: so c. dat., φθειρσί Diog. L., c. acc., σκόληκας LXX. II. trans. = ἐκβρᾶσσω, to throw out by heat. Pass. to be heated, Aretæa.

ἐκκίττω, to seek, search out, demand, require, LXX. Hence ἐκκίττης, εως, ἢ, a seeking out, LXX.

ἐκκίττης, οὔ, ὁ, a searcher out, LXX.

ἐκκόφω, to make quite dark.

ἐκκόσω, to make into an animal. Pass. to become full of animals or worms, Theophr.

ἐκκοπύρω, to light up again, to light or stir up a smouldering fire, rekindle, hence ἐκκ. πόλεμον Ar. Pac. 310. Hence

ἐκκοπύρησις, εως, ἢ, a lighting up again, rekindling, Plut. [v]

ἐκκρη, ας, ε, Ep. for ἐκκρησα, aor. 1 act. from κείνω, Hom.

ἐκκρηλότης, οὐ, ὁ, = ἐκρηβόλος, 1 act.

ἐκρηβόλα, ἢ, skill in darting or shooting from afar, in plur., Il. 5. 54: from

ἐκρηβόλος, οὐ, (ἐκός, βάλλω) far-darting, far-shooting, fur-hitting, like ἐκρηβόλος, ἐκέρσγος, epith. of Apollo, both as Adj., and Subst., Hom., but only in Il., and Hymn. Adv. -λως.

ἐκρηλία, ἢ, = εὐκρηλία, rest, peace: from

ἐκρηλος, οὐ, poet. collat. form of εὐκρηλος, at rest, at one's ease, in peace and comfort, free from care, danger, hindrance, etc., Lat. securus: in Hom. esp. of persons feasting and enjoying themselves in peace and comfort: yet also, ἐκρηλοι συλῆσθε ye shall plunder undisturbed, Il. 6. 70; and ἐκρηλος ἐρρέτω let him be off in peace, Il. 9. 376; so that he plainly uses it of any action pursued without hindrance or disturbance; so also Hes., and Pind.: of mere inaction, still, quiet, only once in Hom., ἐκρηλοι καθέσθε Od. 21. 259, cf. 309, ἐκ. εἰδέναι Soph. Phil. 769: neut. as Adv., ἐκρηλα ἡμερεῖν Id. El. 786. II. metaph. of things, as of a field lying at rest or fallow, h. Hom. Cer. 451; more freq. in Ar. Rh. Adv. -λως. (Prob. from same root as ἐκός and ἐκρητι, ἥλος being merely a termin.; and κρηλός is to be derived from ἐκρηλος not v. versa, Butt. Lexil. in voc. 6.)

ἐκρητι, Att. ἐκᾶτι, q. v., prep. c. gen., by means of, by virtue of, by the power of: Hom. only in Od., and always of gods, Διός, Ἀπόλλωνος, Ἑρμείας ἐκρητι by the grace, help or aid of Zeus, according to his will, etc. Od. 15. 319, 9. 86, 20. 42: so in Hes. In Il. we find ἰσῆρητι instead. Pind. sometimes puts ἐκᾶτι before the gen., and uses it also of things, as = ἐνεκα, on account of, for the sake of, as oft. in Trag.; in Trag. also as to, for, Lat. quod attinet ad, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 337, Eur. Cycl. 655. (Prob. an old dat., from same root with ἐκός and ἐκρηλος, and connected with ἥκα, as ἰσῆρη with ἥμυ.)

ἐκβάλαντο, to make into a sea. Pass. to become all sea, Strab.

ἐκβάλλω, to warm thoroughly, warm, Anth.

ἐκαμβέω, (καμβέομαι) to be quite stunned or amazed, Orph.

II. trans. to amaze, astonish, LXX: and in Pass., N. T. ἐκαμβος, οὐ, quite stunned, amazed, astounded, Polyb. ἐκαμβίνω, (δάμνος) to root out, extirpate, Aesch. Sept. 72. ἐκαμβόνομαι, as Pass., (δάμνος) to grow bushy, Theophr.

ἐκβάρον, Ep. for ἐξέβ, aor. 2 of ἐκθνήσκω, Od. 18. 100.

ἐκβαρύνω, Ion. ἐκβαρύνω, strengthd. for βαρύνω, to have much confidence, much courage. Hence

ἐκβαρύνσις, εως, ἢ, confidence, Porphy.

ἐκβάρησμαι, ατος, τό, a ground for confidence, defence, Plut.

ἐκαβάρμας, strengthd. for θαυμάζω, to admire much, Dion. H.

ἐκθαύμαζω, f. θαύμαζω, Ion. ἡσθαύμαζω, Dep. med., to see out, see to the end, Soph. [ταύμαζω]

ἐκαθεπτίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to bring out on the stage, in gen. to make a public shew of, disgrace utterly, gibbet, Polyb.

ἐκθεάω, to make a god of, treat as such, deity, worship, Plut.

II. of things, to make matter of religion, Lat. in religionem vertere, Id. Hence

ἐκθεάσιμος, ὁ, adoration. II. (from pass.) inspiration.

ἐκθειώ, to make a god of, worship as such. Pass. to be deified, Dion. H.

ἐκθεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκτίθημι) that which is put out, a public notice or order, edict, Polyb.

ἐκθέμεναι or ἐκθέμην, Ep. for ἐκθεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 from ἐκτίθημι.

ἐκθόω, = ἐκθειώ, Oenom. ap. Eus. II. of temples or places, to consecrate, θαυμάζω App.

ἐκθεράπτεω, strengthd. for θεραπεύω, to wait upon wholly, hence 1. to cure perfectly, Polyb.: Med. to get oneself quite cured, Hipp.

2. to court and gain by marked attention, gain over entirely, Aeschin. 24. 15.

ἐκθερίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to reap, mow, cut completely, of a crop, θέρος ἐκθ. Dem. 1253. 15: hence 2. metaph. to cut off root and branch, Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 104 B, in Med.

ἐκθερμάλω, f. ἀνῶ, strengthd. for θερμάλω, to warm thoroughly, heat: in Pass. to become hot with wine, Timæa. ap. Ath. 37 B.

II. to make to evaporate by heat, Arist. Probl.

ἐκθερμός, οὐ, very hot, Gal.

ἐκθεσις, εως, ἢ, (ἐκτίθημι) a putting out, casting out, exposing, Hdt. 1. 116. II. a setting forth, exposition, interpretation, Arist. Metaph.

III. the stake at play, Philostr.

IV. in late authors, a public notice, proclamation. V. in Gramm., the conclusion of a play or metrical system, freq. in Scholl.

ἐκθεσμός, οὐ, out of law, lawless, unlawful, Lat. exlex, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444. 37, cf. ἐκδικος. II. Adv. -μως.

ἐκθετικός, ἢ, ὄν, belonging to, adapted for putting out, etc.

ἐκθετός, οὐ, (ἐκτίθημι) put out, exposed, γόνος Eur. Andr. 70.

ἐκθῶ, f. θεύσσομαι, to run or dart out, make a sally, Ar. Lys. 456.

ἐκθούσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθεύω) a deification, consecration, Philo.
 ἐκθηλικός, ἡ, ὄν, deifying.
 ἐκθελῶ, to suck out, Arist. H. A.
 ἐκθίλανσις, εως, ἡ, a softening, relaxing, making quite soft
 and flabby, σαρκῶν Hipp.: from
 ἐκθίλνω, strengthd. for θλίνω, to make quite soft, flabby,
 tender or delicate, Hipp.: hence metaph. to enervate, make
 weak, effeminate, timid, Polyb.
 ἐκθροάμαι, Dep., to hunt out, i. e. catch, Xen. Cyn. 5. 25.
 ἐκθρεύω, =foreg., Hdt. 6. 31.
 ἐκθριώω, to turn quite into a beast, make wild or savage, Lat.
 cfferare: Pass. to become so, Eur. Bacch. 1332.
 ἐκθισαυρίω, to exhaust a treasure, Phalar.
 ἐκθλίβω, to press, squeeze out, squeeze away, destroy, Arist.
 H. A.: hence 2. metaph. to oppress, distress much, Xen.
 An. 3. 4. 19. [I] Hence
 ἐκθλίμω, ατος, τό, a pressure, squeeze, crush, bruise, Hipp.
 ἐκθλίψις, εως, ἡ, a pressing, squeezing out, Arist. Meteor.
 II. affliction, distress, LXX. III. in Gramm. the figure
 ecclipsis, whereby a letter is thrown out as σκήπτρον, σκάπτων.
 ἐκθνήσκω, fut. θνήσκω: aor. ἐξέθανον, to be dying, be at one's
 last gasp, Soph. Tr. 568: γέλω (in Prose, γέλωτι) ἐθανόν to be
 in high dead with laughter, Od. 18. 100: also of fear, terror,
 etc., like Lat. exanimari, emori, Valck. Phoen. 1691. II. to
 lie for dead, lie in a swoon, opp. to ὄντως τεθνηκέναι, Plat.
 Legg. 959 A.
 ἐκθινάσμαι, f. ἡσμαι, Dep. pass. c. fut. med., (θινάω) to eat
 up, feast on, c. acc., Aesch. P. 1025.
 ἐκθρεῖω, poet. aor. of ἐκθρόσκω, Il. 16. 427.
 ἐκθρόνυμι, later collat. form for ἐκθρόσκω, M. Anton.
 ἐκθροῦβω, to disturb, disquiet, Aetæa.
 ἐκθρεψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτρέφω) a bringing up, rearing, Ael.
 ἐκθρήνω, to mourn, lament aloud, Luc.
 ἐκθροῶ, to speak out, declare.
 ἐκθρομβώ, strengthd. for θρομβώω, to make clotted. Hence
 ἐκθρομβώσις, εως, ἡ, a making clotted. II. (from Pass.)
 a curdling, clotting, Diosc.
 ἐκθροῦλλω or ἐκθροῦλλω, to chatter out.
 ἐκθρόσκω, fut. θροῦμαι: aor. ἐθρον, to leap, spring out or
 forth, from, c. gen., δέφρου Il. 16. 427; also, κρατὶ ἔξω στήθεω
 of the violent beating of the heart, Il. 10. 95: freq. absol.,
 to leap out or forth, Il. 7. 182, etc. Later also ἐκθρόνυμι, but there
 is no such pres. as ἐκθρέω.
 ἐκθύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκθύω) a pustule, pimple, Hipp.
 ἐκθύμαίνω, strengthd. for θυμῶν.
 ἐκθύμια, ἡ, (ἐκθύμος) spirit, ardour, eagerness, Polyb.
 ἐκθύμια, f. αω, to kindle, burn as incense, Eur. Ion 1174.
 Pass. to pass off in vapour, Diosc. [αω]
 ἐκθύμος, ov, very spirited, ardent, eager, violent, Plut.: also
 frantic, senseless, like Lat. amens, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 378, cf.
 Hom. ἐκ θυμοῦ πσεῖν: though L. Dind. in Steph. Thes. retains
 the sense. Adv. -μως, violently, etc.: hence exceed-
 ingly, beyond measure, Lat. improbe, Polyb.
 ἐκθύσις, ἡ, =ἐκθύσις.
 ἐκθύσιάζω, to sacrifice, Or. Sib.
 ἐκθύσιμος, ov, belonging to atonement: that must be atoned
 for, Lat. piacularis, Plut. [S]: from
 ἐκθύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθύω) I. atonement, expiatory rites, Lat.
 expiatio, Plut. II. ἐκθύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθύω II) a breaking
 out, eruption, Hipp.
 ἐκθύω, f. θω, to offer up, sacrifice, splay, Soph. El. 572: to
 destroy utterly, Eur. Or. 191. 2. Med. ἐκθύω, to atone
 for, expiate by offerings, etc., Lat. lustrare, expiare, ἔργος Hdt.
 6. 91, also ὑπὲρ τῶσι Theophr.: of a god, to propitiate,
 appease, τινὰ μακρῶν Eur. Incer. 103. 12. [S] usu. in pres., ὕ
 in fut., and aor., ὕ in aor. pass.] II. to break out as heat or
 humours, break out in pustules, etc., Hipp.
 ἐκθύωται, Dio C.; and
 ἐκθύπτω, f. ψω, Soph. Fr. 736, to gain by flattery, wheedle over.
 ἐκκαγγέλω, to burst out into loud laughter, Xen. Symp. 1. 16,
 Arist. Eth. N.
 ἐκκαθαίρω, to cleanse out, clear out, Il. 2. 153, Hdt. 2. 86, etc.:
 to clear away, get rid of, τινὰ Plat. Euthyphr. 3 A: but, χθόνα

ἐκκαθαίρει κνωδάων he clears this land of monsters, Aesch.
 Supp. 264: metaph. to clear a thing for discussion, Stallb. Plat.
 Rep. 361 D: ἐκκ. λογισμὸν to clear off an account, Plut. Pass.
 to be thoroughly cleansed, to be purified, Plat., and Xen.
 ἐκκαθαρίζω, =foreg., LXX.
 ἐκκαθεύδω, f. ευθίσω, to sleep out, sleep away from one's
 quarters, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 24.
 ἐκκαίδεκα, οί, αί, τό, indecl. (ἐξ, δέκα) sixteen, Hdt. 2. 13, etc.
 ἐκκαίδεκαδάκτυλος, ov, sixteen fingers long, Ath.
 ἐκκαίδεκάδωρος, ov, (δῶρον) sixteen palms long, Il. 4. 109.
 ἐκκαίδεκαετής, ιδος, ἡ, (ἔτος) a period of sixteen years.
 ἐκκαίδεκαέτης, ov, δ, (ἔτος) of sixteen years, χρόνος Plut.
 ἐκκαίδεκακλινός, ov, consisting of sixteen threads, δίκτυον Xen.
 Cyn. 2. 5.
 ἐκκαίδεκάπηχυς, υ, 16 cubits long or high, ap. Dem. 256. 11.
 ἐκκαίδεκαστάδιος, ov, (στάδιον) sixteen stades long, Strab.
 ἐκκαίδεκατάλαντος, ov, worth sixteen talents, Menand. p. 143.
 ἐκκαίδεκάτος, η, on, the sixteenth, Hdt. 2. 143.
 ἐκκαίδεκέτης, ov, δ, (ἔτος) sixteen years old, Plut.: fem. -ρίς,
 ιδος, ἡ, Anth.
 ἐκκαίδεκήρης, ους, ἡ, (ἔρα) a ship of sixteen banks, Polyb.
 ἐκκαίρος, ov, out of season, untimely; antiquated, Anth.
 ἐκκαίω, Att. ἐκκάω, fut. καῖσω, to burn out, τὸ φῶς Κίρκωπος
 Eur. Cycl. 633, cf. 657: hence Pass., ἐκκαῖσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς
 to have one's eyes burnt out, Plat. Gorg. 473 C. II. to light
 up, set on fire, kindle, τὰ πυρὰ Hdt. 4. 134, τὰ ξύλα Ar. Pac.
 1133, and metaph., ἐκκ. πλέμων, ἐλπίδα Polyb. Pass. to be
 set on fire, be kindled, burn, blaze up, Lat. flagrare, Plat. Rep.
 556 A. 2. to scorch up, burn, Theophr.
 ἐκκαῖω, (κακός) to lose spirits, be slow or sluggish, Polyb.
 ἐκκαλῆμαίμαι, Dep., to pull out with a caldron, fish out, Ar.
 Vesp. 609.
 ἐκκαλέω, f. έω, to call out or forth, summon forth, Hom.,
 Hdt., etc.: τινὰ δέμας Eur. Bacch. 170. Med. to call out to
 oneself, Od. 24. 1, Hdt. 8. 79: hence metaph., to call forth,
 elicit, excite, δάκρυον ἐκκαλεῖσθαι Aesch. Ag. 270, ὀργὴν Aeschin.
 28. 11.
 ἐκκαλύνω, to make quite clean and nice.
 ἐκκαλύνω, ατος, τό, that which is revealed: a token, Plut.
 ἐκκαλύντω, f. ψω, to uncover, strip, reveal, Hdt. 1. 112, and
 Trag. Med. to unveil, discover oneself, Ar. Av. 1503. Hence
 ἐκκαλύνσις, εως, ἡ, a revelation, Clem. Al.
 ἐκκαίνω, f. κάμωμαι, to be tired out: c. acc. to grow weary of
 a thing, τὰς δολοφύρεis Thuc. 2. 51.
 ἐκκάνασσω, to drink out or off, Eupol. Phil. 8, and also in
 Eur. Cycl. 152, e conj. Piers., ἐκκάναζω.
 ἐκκάπηλεύω, to sell out by retail: to adulterate as higglers do.
 ἐκκαρδίω, to deprive of heart or sense.
 ἐκκαρπύω, to grow to seed, Hipp.
 ἐκκαρπίζω, to gather fruit from. Med. to yield as produce,
 Aesch. Theb. 601. II. =sq. II, Theophr.
 ἐκκαρπτόμαι, as Med., (καρπός) to gather or enjoy the fruit
 of, γυναῖκας παῖδας ἐκκ. to have children by a wife, Eur. Ion
 815: metaph. to derive advantage from, τινὰ Thuc. 5. 28, cf.
 Dem. 700. 19. Hence
 ἐκκαρπύσις, εως, ἡ, an enjoyment, use.
 ἐκκατανύω, strengthd. for κατανύω, Soph. O. C. 1562, e conj.
 Hermann.
 ἐκκατέδω, to look down from, Περιγῶμος ἐκκ. Il. 4. 508, ubi
 nunc ἐκ κατιδών.
 ἐκκατηγορία, ἡ, strengthd. for κατηγορία, the title of three
 speeches of Antiphon.
 ἐκκαλέω, to put forth a stalk, run to stalk, Arist. Probl.
 Hence
 ἐκκαύλημα, ατος, τό, a stalk put forth, Gal.
 ἐκκαυλίσις, εως, ἡ, a shooting into a stalk, Theophr.
 ἐκκαυλίω, to pull out the stalk: metaph. καυλὸς τῶν εὐθυνῶν
 ἐκκ. to do away with them root and branch, Ar. Eq. 824.
 ἐκκαύω, ατος, τό, (ἐκκαίω) that which is lighted or kindled:
 hence wood for lighting fires, fagots, Soph. Fr. 218. II. =sq.,
 a kindling, lighting up, Eur. Incer. 7.
 ἐκκαυσις, εως, ἡ, a kindling, setting on fire, burning, Arist.
 Meteor. Hence

ἐκκαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to, fit for lighting, kindling, etc.; inflammator*, Ael.

ἐκκαυόμεαι, strengthd. for καυόμεαι, Eur. Bacch. 31.

ἐκκαύω, Att. for ἐκκαλο, Plat. Gorg. 473 C.

ἐκκειμαι, as Pass., *to lie out, be cast out or exposed*, παῖς ἐκκειμένος Hdt. i. 110. 2. *to lie open or in public, to be set before one's eyes, be offered to view*, Arist. Pol.: hence later, of public notices, decrees, etc., *to be put out, set up in public*. 3. *to be set forth, supplied*, Strab.

II. c. gen., *to lie out of, fall from out of*, Soph. Ant. 1011.

ἐκκέλω, *to shear completely; hence, Σκυθιστὶ ἐκκεκαμένους shaven*, orot Scythian fashion, Soph. Fr. 420, cf. σκυθίζω.

ἐκκέλευος, ὄν, *out of the road*: τὰ ἐκκ. *lonely bye-paths*, Lyc. 1162, ubi Dind. κακέλευθα, i. e. κατὰ κέλευθα.

ἐκκέω, *to empty out, empty, leave desolate*, Aesch. Theb. 330, in Pass.: ἐκκεῖνον θυμὸν ἐς στήλαι γέροντος *to pour out one's spirit into Charon's boat*, i. e. give up the ghost, Theoc. 16. 40.

ἐκκεντῶ, *to prick out, put out, ὑμματα* Arist. H. A. II. *to prick, pierce or stab*, Polyb.

ἐκκεντρος, ὄν, (κέντρον) *out of the centre, eccentric*, Math.: opp. *to σύγκεντρος*. Hence

ἐκκεντρότης, ητος, ἡ, *eccentricity*, Jambl.

ἐκκένωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκενω) *an emptying out*.

ἐκκεραῖω, *to plunder, pillage, sack*, Call. Dem. 50: *to cut off root and branch*, Anth.

ἐκκεράννυμι, *to pour out and mix*, Ath.

ἐκκεχρήμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκχέω, *profusely, extravagantly*, ἐκκεχ. ζῆν, like Lat. effuse vivere, Isocr. Antid. § 222; ἐκκεχ. λέγειν Plat. Euthyphr. 3 D.

ἐκκηραίνω, *to enfeeble, exhaust*, Aesch. Eum. 128.

ἐκκηρυγμός, ὁ, *banishment by public proclamation*.

ἐκκηρυκτος, ὄν, *banished by public proclamation: excommunicated*, Eccl.: from

ἐκκηρύσσω, Att. ττω, fut. ξω, *to cry aloud by a herald, have proclaimed, declare publicly*, c. acc. et inf., Soph. Ant. 27.

II. esp. *to banish by public proclamation; in gen. to banish*, Hdt. 3. 148. 2. *to excommunicate*, Eccl.

ἐκκιναιδίζομαι, strengthd. for κιναιδίζομαι, Dio C.

ἐκκινέω, *to move out, to stir, rouse, ελαφρον* Soph. El. 567, cf. Xen. Cyn. 3. 10: metaph., *την νόσον* Soph. Tr. 979.

ἐκκλάζω, *to cry, scream aloud*, Eur. Ion 1204, in tmesi.

ἐκκλάω, f. δσω, *to break off*, Plat. Rep. 611 D. II. *to break in pieces, crush, destroy*, Lat. infringere, Plat. [α]

ἐκκλέω, Ion. ἐκκλήνω: Att. fut. ἐκκλήσω, Eur. Or. 1127, cf. Butt. Catal. v. κλέω. *To shut out*, Eur. H. F. 330, c. gen., *της μεροχῆς* Hdt. i. 144, *της πόλεως* Polyb.: metaph. *to shut out, exclude, hinder from*, c. inf., Dem. 349. 5. Pass. ἐκκληζόμενοι τῇ ᾠρῃ *being hindered by (want of) time*, Hdt. i. 31.

ἐκκλέπτω, *to steal and bring off, remove cunningly or secretly, purloin*, Ἐρμῆς ἐκκλέπειν Ἀρηα *he stole away, rescued Ares from his chains*, Il. 5. 390; so Hdt. 2. 115, Thuc. etc.

ἐκκλήνω, Ion. for ἐκκλέω, Hdt.

ἐκκληματόομαι, as Pass., *to put forth κλήματα, run to wood*, Theophr.

ἐκκλησία, ἡ, (ἐκκλητος) *an assembly of the citizens summoned by the orator, the legislative assembly*: at Athens the ordinary assemblies were called κῆρια ἐκκλ., four in each πρυτανεία: the extraordinary συνέλευσις, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, 128 sqq.: ἐκκλ. συναγείρειν, συλλέγειν, συναγείρειν, ἀδρόζειν *to call an assembly*, Hdt. 3. 142, Thuc., etc.; also, ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν (as we say) *to make a house*, Thuc. i. 139; ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν τινα Ar. Ach. 160; opp. *to ἐκκλ. διαλέγειν* Thuc. 8. 69; ἐκκλ. ἐγένετο *an assembly was held*, Thuc. 6. 8; ἐκκλ. περί τινα Ar. Av. 1030, etc.

II. in Eccl., the Church, 1. the body, 2. the place, (whence French *église*.)

ἐκκλησιάζω, *to hold an ἐκκλησία, debate therein*, Ar. Thesm. 84, ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 161 C: also absol., *to debate, talk*, Thuc. 8. 77. II. *to sit in assembly*, Ar. Av. 1027, etc. III. later also trans., *to summon to the assembly, convene, call together*, LXX. The augm. is sometimes used, ἐξεκκλησιάζω, etc., perh. also ἡ ἐκκλ., sometimes omitted, ἐκκλ.: Butt. Dem. Mid. 577. 4, thinks ἐξεκκλ. also a real, though late and mistaken form: L. Dind. (Steph. Thes. in v.) rejects it altogether.

ἐκκλησιασμός, ὁ, the holding an ἐκκλησία, a debate there, Polyb. ἐκκλησιαστήριον, τό, a place for the ἐκκλησία, Dion. H.

II. a church, Eccl.

ἐκκλησιαστής, οἱ, ὁ, one who sits or speaks in the ἐκκλησία, a member thereof, ecclesiast, Plat. Gorg. 452 E.

ἐκκλησιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the ἐκκλησία*, Dem. 1091. 6: τὸ ἐκκλ. (ἀργύριον) *the public pay received by each Athen. citizen who sat in the ἐκκλησία*, as compensation for loss of time: orig. one obol, afterwards three, Böckh P. E. i. 304 sqq.: cf. μαρδός.

II. of or belonging to the Church, οἱ ἐκκλ. the clergy, Eccl.

ἐκκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκαλέω) *a calling out, challenging*, Polyb.: a calling up, evocation by magic arts, Plut.

ἐκκλητήσιον, = κλητήσιον, Aeschin. 37. 3, cf. Att. Process, p. 672.

ἐκκλητήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to calling out: provoking, alluring, exciting*, ὁρέξεις Diosc. Adv. -κῶς.

ἐκκλητός, ὄν, (ἐκκαλέω) *called out or forth, summoned*, Lat. evocatus, esp. *selected to judge or arbitrate on a point*, ἐκκλ. πόλις *an umpire city*, Aeschin. 12. 39. II. ἡ ἐκκλητος, in Sparta and other aristocracies, a committee of citizens chosen to report on certain questions, called by Eur. Or. 612, ἐκκλ. Ἀργεῶν ὄχλος: οἱ ἐκκλητοὶ the members of such committee, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 38: also ἐκκλητος.

ἐκκλίμα, ατος, τό, = ἐκκλίστω.

ἐκκλίνεις, ἐς, *inclined outwards*, Arist. Physiogn.: from ἐκκλίνω, f. ἰνώ, *to bend out or from, turn aside or out of the way*; *to incline* as a word, Plat. Crat. 404 D. II. *to turn away from, shun, avoid, decline*, τὶ Plat. Leg. 746 C. III. intr. *to turn away or aside, draw back, ἀπὸ τινος* Thuc. 5. 73: also absol. *to give ground, retire*, Xen. Cyr. i. 4. 23. 2. *to bend away towards something, to bend down, of stakes*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 10: ἐκκλ. εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν *to incline towards an oligarchy*, Arist. Pol. Hence

ἐκκλίσω, εως, ἡ, *a bending out or aside, turning aside, dislocation*, Hipp.: *a declining, turning away from, avoiding*, Plut.

ἐκκλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, *belonging to shunning or avoiding: opp. to ὁρεκτικός*, Epict.

ἐκκλίτω, ὄν, *avoided, to be avoided*.

ἐκκλύω, f. ὠω, *to rinse, wash out, wash away*, Plat. Rep. 430 A. II. intr. *to stream out*, [ῶω] Hence

ἐκκλύσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is washed away, filth*, Plut.

ἐκκλόω, *to hiss or hoot at*.

ἐκκναίω, *to wear out, destroy*: metaph. of troublesome loquacity, like Lat. ennuicare, Theoc. 15. 88; in Dor. 3 pl. ἐκκναίσειντι.

ἐκκνάω, f. ἡσώ, *to rub, scour, scour severely*, Hdt. 7. 239, ubi Suid. ἐκκνέω.

ἐκκοβαλίκευομαι, Dep., *to cajole, trick, cheat by juggling tricks, flattery*, etc., Ar. Eq. 271.

ἐκκοιλῶ, f. ἄω, *to hollow out*, Polyb.

ἐκκοιλίζω, (κοιλία) *to disembowel*, Mithaec. ap. Ath. 325 F, ubi Koen. Greg. p. 328 ἐκκοιλιάζας.

ἐκκοιμάομαι, as Pass., (κοιμάω) *to have done sleeping, awake*, Plat. Leg. 648 A.

ἐκκοινῶ, = ἐκαθεύδω, *to sleep out, keep night-watch*, Joseph.

ἐκκοιτία, ἡ, (κοίτη) *a night-watch*, Philo.

ἐκκοκκίζω, *to take out the seeds or kernel*: hence metaph., ἐξεκοκκισα ὀσάκιον *I have taken the kernel out of my fortune*, Nicom. ap. Ath. 58 A: and in gen. *to pull or put any thing out of its place*, ἐκκ. σφύρον *to put out one's ancle*, Ar. Ach. 1179; ἐκκ. τρίχας *to pluck out the hair*, Ar. Lys. 448; ἐκκ. τὸ γῆρας *to drive away old age*, Ib. 364; ἐκκ. τὰς πόλεις *to sack, wipe the cities*, Ar. Pac. 63. Cf. ἐκκωγνρίζω.

ἐκκολάπτω, f. ψω, *to scratch, scrape out, erase, obliterate*, Thuc. i. 132: *to pick, peck out, and so of eggs, to hatch*, Arist. H. A., like ἐγκλῶω, ἐκλεπίζω. Hence

ἐκκόλαψω, εως, ἡ, *a cutting out*; a hatching, Arist. H. A.

ἐκκολυμβάω, f. ἡσώ, *to swim out of, escape from by swimming*, c. gen., νάω Eur. Hel. 1600.

ἐκκομιδῆ, ἡ, *a carrying out or away, carrying off*, Hdt. 8. 44: esp. of a corpse, burial, Lat. elatio, Dion. H.: from

ἐκκομίζω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἰώ, *to bear, carry or take out*, Hdt. i. 34. 3. 24. etc.: esp. *to carry out to a place of safety*, Id. 3. 122; and so in Med., Id. 8. 20, 32: ἐκκομίζειν τινα *ἐκ πρήγμα-*

τος to keep out of trouble, Hdt. 3. 43. 2. ἐσπ. to carry out a corpse, bury, Lat. *efferre*, Polyb. 3. ἐκκ. σίτον, of a horse, to throw the provender out of the manger, Xen. Eq. 4. 2.

II. to endure, Eur. Andr. 1269. Hence ἐκκομίζω, δ. = ἐκκομίζω, Strab. ἐκκομιάζω, strengthd. for κομιάζω, Soph. El. 569. ἐκκομίζομαι, as Dep. pass., to set forth in fair, plausible terms, Eur. I. A. 333.

ἐκκινῶ, to reduce to powder, Hipp. ἐκκοπτέω, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐκκόπτω) a knife for cutting out, Gal. ἐκκόπτειν, εὖς, ἡ, a cutting out. ἐκκοπή, ἡ, a cutting out, destruction, a cutting down, felling, δένδρον Polyb. II. an incision. ἐκκοπός, ον, much tired.

ἐκκοπρέω, to cleanse of dung, empty, Hipp. ἐκκοπρίω, Hipp.; and ἐκκοπρῶ, Arctae, to have a stool. II. = ἐκκοπρέω. Hence ἐκκόπρσις, εὖς, ἡ, a cleansing from dung; ἐκκόπρ. τῆς κοιλίας an emptying of the stomach, purging, Hipp.

ἐκκόπτω, f. ψω, to cut out or off, slay, Hdt. 4. 110: Pass. ἐξέκοπτι πάφθαλμῳ he had his eyes knocked out, Ar. Av. 342: τὴν φωνὴν Luc. 2. to cut, hew down, fell, δένδρεα Hdt. 6. 37., 9. 97: hence to destroy root and branch, Lat. *excidere*, *exscindere*, ἡ θρασυτὴ ἐξέκοπτο Plut. 3. to beat off from a place, drive away, of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 15. 4. οἰκίαν ἐκκόπτω to break open a house, Polyb. 5. to stamp money, Diod. ἐκκοράϊζω, (κοράς) to send to the crows, bid go hang. 2. to pick out the eyes, as crows do.

ἐκκορέω, f. ἥσω, to sweep, brush, clean out: metaph. to sweep clean, empty, μη ἐκκορεῖ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ar. Pac. 59; and with a quibble on κόρη, τὴς ἐξέκορησέ σε who has robbed you of your daughter? Ar. Thesm. 760: in gen. to sweep away, destroy, ἐκκορηθεὶς σὺ γέ μαι you may be swept clean away, i. e. away with you! Menand. p. 279. Proverb., κόρε ἐκκορεῖ κορωνὴν boy, drive away the crow!—the opening of a wedding song, because the crow was a prognostic of widowhood; but the matter is obscure, cf. Herm. Opusc. II. 327, sq.; and against him Böckh Expr. Pind. P. 3. 16, Welcker Trilogie, p. 397, sq. ἐκκορίζω, (κόρις) to clear of bugs, Anth.: also sensu obsceno, Eupol. Pol. 5.

ἐκκορίζω, λόγον to tell a tale briefly, in substance, summarily, state the main points, Hes. Op. 106, like ἀνακεφαλαιῶω. ἐκκοσμέω, to deck out, Aristid. Hence ἐκκοσμήσις, εὖς, ἡ, decoration, Diose. ἐκκουφίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to lift or raise up, exalt, Plut. II. to relieve, Id. III. to weigh anchor, sail, Ael. ap. Suid.

ἐκκορυγῶ, and ἐκκράω, f. κράω: aor. ἐξέκράων, to cry, shout out, Plut. ἐκκορυγῶ, = ἐκκράω, Id.

ἐκκρέμαμαι, to hang from, hang down, be suspended, Hipp.: also to hang from or upon, hang on by, c. gen., Plat. ἐκκρεμάννυμι, f. κρεμῶω, to let hang down, hang from or upon, τὶ ἐκ τῶος Ar. Eq. 1363. Med. like ἐκκρέμαμαι, to hang from or upon, hang on by, keep close to, τῶος Eur. El. 950.

ἐκκρεμῆς, ἐς, hanging from, down or upon, Anth. ἐκκρημναιός, = ἐκκρεμῆς, c. gen., Eur. H. F. 520: also in Act., Iamb.

ἐκκρίδω, Adv., apart, alone, prob. I. Tryphiod. 224. Schäf. ἐκκρίνω, τό, that which is secreted; a secretion, Theophr.: from ἐκρίνω, f. ἰνῶ, to choose or pick out, single out for honor, ἐκκριθεὶς singled out as best, bravest, Soph. Phil. 1425, cf. Thuc. 6. 31.

2. to single out for disgrace, expel, reject, like Lat. *trihui movere*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14. 3. to separate, secrete, of vapours, the animal functions, etc., Anaxag. 5: and so, ὅταν δὲ νοῖς ἐκκρίθῃ Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 20: opp. to εἰσπρῶ. Hence

ἐκκρίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a picking out: secretion, esp. of vapours, the animal functions, etc., Arist. Meteor. II. = ἐκκριμα, excretion, Arist. H. A.

ἐκκρίττω, verb. Adj., one must pick out, Plat. Polit. 303 B. ἐκκρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for, capable of picking out, etc., Theophr. ἐκκρίτος, ον, chosen or picked out, set apart, Trag., and Plat., e. g. ἐκκρ. δέκας a chosen ten, Aesch. Pers. 340: ἐκκρίτων as Adv., above all, eminently, Eur. Tro. 1241.

ἐκκροτέω, to beat or knock out, τί τῶος Joseph. II. to hammer out, form, educate, A. B.

ἐκκροτός, ον, of sound, very harsh or rough. ἐκκρούσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐκκρούω) a beating out, thrusting or driving out, driving away, Xen. Cyn. 10. 12.

ἐκκρούσται, ον, beaten or hammered out: of embossed work, worked in relief, Aesch. Theb. 542: from

ἐκκρούω, to beat, knock or dash out, Ar. Fr. 372: τὶ ἐκ τῶος Xen., but also ἐλπίδος τινά to dash one from one's hope, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E. 2. to drive out, drive back, repulse, Thuc. 4. 131, ἀπὸ τόπου Ib. 128. 3. to put off, adjourn, εἰς ὀστεράων Dem. 385. 26: hence also to defeat by putting off, elude, τῶος λόγων Plat. Prot. 336 C; χρόνον to waste time, Plut.

4. to throw or shoot out, βέλη Dio C. II. intr. to break forth, break out.

ἐκκτείνω, f. I. Eur. Med. 585, ubi Pors.; cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 81. ἐκκτείνω, to burst forth with noise.

ἐκκτείνω, to play out at dice: metaph. ἐκκ. τοῖς ὁλοῖς, ὑπὲρ τῶν ὅλων to stake one's all, Polyb. II. Pass. to lose at play, be gambled out of, χιλιὸς ἐκκυβεύσθαι Δαρκεύος Plut.

ἐκκυβίσταω, f. ἥσω, to fling oneself head foremost, ἐς κρῆτα πρὸς γῆν Eur. Supp. 692: ἐκκ. ὑπὲρ τῶος to throw a sunset over a thing, Xen. Symp. 2. 11.

ἐκκυκλεύω, to turn, wheel out, esp. by means of the ἐκκυκλήμα, q. v.: hence in Pass., c. fut. med. ἥσωμαι, to be brought to sight by this means, ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήσθην come, wheel yourself out! i. e. shew yourself, Ar. Ach. 408: opp. to εἰσκυλεύω, cf. ἐγκυκλεύω. Hence

ἐκκυκλήμα, ατος, τό, a theatrical machine which served the purpose of drawing back the scenes, and disclosing the interior of the house etc. to the spectators; it was most freq. used to exhibit murders after perpetration; as in Aesch. Ag. 1372, Clytaemnestra is discovered standing over the bodies of her husband and Cassandra; so too in Soph. El. 1466, Ant. 1294; and by this means Aristoph. exhibits Euripides in his study, Ach. 408. The mode adopted is uncertain: some think it was the same with the ἐξώστροι, a sort of platform on wheels, which was pushed through the great doors in the back-scene; others that it was a contrivance to roll off or draw aside the back-scene itself: v. Müller Eumen. § 28, and against him Herm. Opusc. 6. 2. p. 165; both appealing to Pollux 4. 128.

ἐκκυκλίνω, = ἐκκυκλεύω, Soph. O. T. 812. ἐκκυκλίστος, ὄν, (στρόφανος) a garland closely wreathed or rolled together, Archipp. Rhin. 1, cf. κυκλίστος.

ἐκκύλω [ι], to roll out or off, Pind. Fr. 2: usu. in Pass., to be rolled, thrown, hurled out, Hom., but only ar. 1, ἐξεκλύσθη ἐκ δίφρου he rolled headlong from the chariot, Il. 6. 42., 23. 394: to wind, twist oneself out, ἐκ δυκτῶν Xen. Cyn. 8. 8: in gen. to get out of any how, escape from, τῶος Aesch. Pr. 87:—metaph., ἐκκυκλώσθην εἰς ἔρωτα to plunge headlong into love-intrigues, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22.

ἐκκύμαίνω, to go beyond, overflow in waves, and so in marching, to make the line wavy or uneven, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18. II. trans. to cast out by the waves, Dion. H.

ἐκκύματίζω, = forag. II, Strab.

ἐκκύνω, (ἐκκυνος) a technical word for hounds which do not keep on one scent, but keep questing about, Xen. Cyn. 3. 10.

ἐκκύνηγετο, to pursue in the chase, hunt down, τινά Eur. Ion 1422, and so prob. Aesch. Eum. 331.

ἐκκύνος, ον, (κύνων) of a hound, questing or beating about, not keeping on one scent, Xen. Cyn. 7. 11.

ἐκκύπτω, to peep out or forth, prob. I. Ar. Thesm. 790, for ἐγκ.: in gen. to come or get out, Ar. Eccl. 1052. II. transit. to put forth, Ael.

ἐκκύρτω, to make quite curved, Philostr. jun.

ἐκκυρῶνίζω, to proclaim by a bell, bruit or blazon forth, Ath.

ἐκκυμάω, opp. to εἰσκωμ., to go out, come forth in the κύματος or other festive procession: to go out or forth with rejoicing and revelry, rush madly out, Eur. Andr. 603.

ἐκκυφῶς, = sq., Ar. Eq. 312. Pass. to be deafened, stunned, of the mind, αἰ δέ μιν φρένες ἐκκεκωφέσθαι Anacr. ap. Cramer Anecd. 1. p. 288. 4. Cf. sq.

ἐκκυφῶς, to deafen, stun, Plat. Lys. 204 C: metaph., to blunt,

dull, in Pass., ἐς τὸ κάλλος ἐκεκώφεται ξίφη their swords grew blunt at her beauty, Eur. Or. 1288. The form ἐκκώφει wrongly suspected, v. Pers. l. c. (1279), Dind. Ar. Eq. 312. ἐκλαγχάνω, f. -λῆσμαι, to obtain by lot or fate, Soph. El. 760. ἐκλακτιζέω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to kick, fling out behind, σκέλος Ar. Vesp. 1525: metaph. to spurn at, scorn, τινί Menand. p. 15; πρὸς τι to stand upon one's guard against a thing. Hence ἐκλάκτισμα, atos, τό, a dance, in which the legs are thrown up behind, a fling.

ἐκλακτισμός, ὁ, = foreg.
ἐκλάλει, to speak out, blab, tell, divulge, Hipp.: τὸ ἐκλαλοῦν talkativeness, Eur. Antiope. 40.

ἐκλάλῃς, εως, ἡ, a speaking out, uttering. [ἀ]
ἐκλαμβάνω, f. λήσμαι, to take, choose out, Soph. Phil. 1429: to seize and carry off, Isocr. 273 E: to get, have the use or enjoyment of a thing, Id. 420 D. II. to receive, hear, prove, λόγους Eur. Ion 1335. III. to receive from another, accept, νόμους Polyb.

IV. to contract to do work, to take it, Wess. Hdt. 9. 95, opp. to ἐκδιδάμι to let or farm out. V. in Graunm. to take or understand in a certain sense, Lat. accipere, like ἐκδεχόμεναι. VI. Med. ἐκλαμβάνομαι, = ἐπολογίζομαι, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

ἐκλαμπρος, ov, very bright, Arat.: ἐκλαμπρον γέλαν Ath. ἐκλαμπρινόν, to make to shine, make splendid, Joseph. Pass. to shine forth, Dion. H.

ἐκλάμπω, to shine, flash, beam forth, Aesch. Pr. 1083. 2. metaph., to shine forth in all brightness, appear in full splendor, Hdt. 6. 82, Soph. Fr. 11: in gen., to shew oneself plainly; to appear fully, of a fever, Hipp. II. transit. to make to shine, light up, kindle, Eur. Dan. 4. Hence

ἐκλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, LXX. ἐκλανθάνω, fut. λήσω, Ep. aor. ἐκλεθανον, to make quite forgetful of a thing, to make forget, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, Μούσαι αὐτὸν ἐκλεθανον κίθαριστὴν they made him forget his harping, II. 2. 600. Med., to forget, c. gen., Hom.; also c. inf., Od. 10. 557.

ἐκλαπάζω, f. ἔω, = ἐξαλαπάζω: but c. gen., to cast out, ἐδωλὼν τινά Aesch. Theb. 456.

ἐκλάπτω, f. σω, to heave out, LXX.
ἐκλάπτω, to lap up: to swallow down, drink off, Ar. Ach. 1220; also in Med., Ar. Pac. 885.

ἐκλαπτομέω, to heave out in stone, heave, dig, LXX.
ἐκλάχαινω, to dig, hollow out, Ap. Rh.

ἐκλάχάνίζομαι, Dep. med., to cut vegetables, Theophr. ἐκλεαίνω, f. ἀνώ, to smooth out or away, πύρις Plat. Symp. 191 A: to wear away, bring to nothing, Hipp. 2. to smooth, polish, and so metaph., to smooth down, soften, Plut.

ἐκλέγω, f. ἔω, to pick, single out, Thuc. 4. 59, etc.; esp. as soldiers, rowers, etc., Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19: also in Med., to pick out for oneself, choose out, Hdt. 1. 199., 3. 38, etc.; esp. to pick, pull out, remove, e. g. πολλὰς τρήχας Ar. Eq. 908, Fr. 360. II. to collect, exact taxes or tribute, χρήματα παρά τινος Thuc. 8. 44; ἐκ τινων Dem. 1199. 5: also in Med., Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 22.

ἐκλεγμα or ἐκλεκτόν, τό, (ἐκλέγω) medicine that is licked away, i. e. melts in the mouth, Lat. electima, electuarium, Diosc. ἐκλεοτριβέω, f. ἄνω, to rub smooth, powder very fine, Diosc. ἐκλεῖω, to rub away out to pieces.

ἐκλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλεψις) belonging to, producing an eclipse, Plut.

ἐκλείπω, to leave out, pass by or over, omit, ὄχλον λόγων Aesch. Fr. 827; also c. part., ἐκλ. λέγων Id. Pers. 513; and so Xen., etc. 2. to forsake, abandon, quit, τὴν πατρίδα, ἐμμάχιον etc., Hdt. 1. 169., 6. 13, etc.: freq. in elliptic phrases, as, ἐκλείπει πόλιν εἰς ἄλλην to quit one city (and go) to another, forsake one for the other, Valck. Hdt. 6. 100, Schneid. Xen. An. 1. 2, 24: also absol. ἐκλείπει εἰς . . . (as we say) to leave for a place, Hdt. 8. 50: and even without eis, to emigrate, quit, Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 161. 3. εἰ τις ἐξέλειπε τὸν ἀριθμὸν (of the Persian immortals) if any one left the number incomplete, Hdt. 7. 83. II. seemingly intrans. of the sun, etc., to suffer an eclipse, be eclipsed, Thuc. 2. 28: in full, ἐκλ. τὴν ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ ἔβην Hdt. 7. 37, τὰς ὁδοὺς Ar. Nub. 584, cf. ἐκλείψις. 2. to die, like Lat. decedere, οἱ ἐκελ. the deceased, Plat.

Legg. 856 E: but in full, ἐκλ. βλῶν Soph. El. 1131, ἐκλ. φῶς Eur., τὸ ζῆν Polyb. 3. to faint, Hipp. III. really intr.

to leave off, cease, stop, Hdt. 7. 239: sometimes also c. part., to leave off doing, Plat. Menex. 234 B: to fail, be wanting, Dion. H.: so in Pass., ὕνεσθαι ἐκλείπεται the reproach disappears, Aesch. Eum. 97. Part. τὸ ἐκλείπον that which is wanting.

ἐκλείτουργέω, strengthd. for λειτουργέω, Isae. 67. 29.

ἐκλείω, to liek up, LXX. II. to take as an ἐκλεγμα, Diosc.

ἐκλείψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλείπω) a forsaking, abandonment, τινὸν νεὸν Hdt. 6. 25. II. usu. (from intr.) a ceasing, disappearance, esp. of sun or moon, an eclipse, ἐκλ. ἥλιον Thuc. 1. 23, σελήνην Arist. Meteor.; hence metaph., εἰς πολλὴν Hdt. 7. 37.

ἐκλεκτός, ἐς, ἔον, verb. Adj. from ἐκλέγω, to be chosen out, Plat. Rep. 456 B. II. ἐκλεκτόν, one must choose out, Id. Rep. 412 D.

ἐκλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλέγω) choosing, picking out, selecting, Dion. H.: οἱ ἐκλ. the Eclectics, philosophers who selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school, Diog. L. ἐκλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλέγω) picked, chosen or culled out, selected, Ibyc. 32: οἱ ἐκλ. the elect, N. T.

ἐκλελᾷδαι, Ep. aor. 2 redupl. of ἐκλανθάνω, to make quite forgetful of, II.: ἐκλελᾷδασθαι, Ep. aor. 2 med., to forget quite, Hom.

ἐκλελῆναι, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκλᾶν, loosely, carelessly, Isocr. 419 B: freely, licentiously, Plut.

ἐκλεμμα, atos, τό, (ἐκλείπω) what is peeled off, rind, Hipp.

ἐκλεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλέγω) a choosing out, Plat. Phaedr. 231 D.

ἐκλεω, Ep. for ἐκλέω, 2 sing. imperf. from κλέω, II. 24. 202.

ἐκλεψίς, = ἐκλέπω, to free from shell or rind, peel: esp. of birds, to bring their young out of the shell, hatch, Hipp., cf. ἐκκολάπτω. Hence

ἐκλεπίσις, εως, ἡ, a taking off the shell: hatching.

ἐκλεπτός, ov, very thin or fine, Hipp.

ἐκλεπτήνω, to make very thin or lean.

ἐκλεπτύω, to strip off the bark: metaph. to strip, rob, Lat. emungere, Sophron. (?) ap. A. B., cf. Bast. Greg. p. 313, sq.

ἐκλέπω, = ἐκλερίω, Hdt. 2. 68, Ar. Av. 1108.

ἐκλευκαίνω, to make quite white. Pass. to grow so, Theophr.

ἐκλευκος, ov, quite white, white, pale, Hipp., cf. ἐκτυπος.

ἐκλεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλείπω) = ἐκλείσις.

ἐκλήγω, f. ἔω, to leave off, cease entirely, Soph. El. 1312.

ἐκλᾶνθάνω, Od. 7. 220, in tmesi; and

ἐκλᾶθω, poet. collat. forms for ἐκλανθάνω.

ἐκλήθην, aor. 1 pass. from καλέω.

ἐκλήπτωρ, opos, ὁ, (ἐκλαμβάνω) one who undertakes or contracts for works, Lat. exceptor, conductor.

ἐκλήρῳ, to be very foolish. II. trans. to make a fool of, Polyb.

ἐκλείσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλανθάνομαι) forgetfulness; forgetting and forgiving, Od. 24. 485.

ἐκλήψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλαμβάνω) a taking out: collecting, Diosc.

ἐκλῆδολογέω, to clear by picking up the stones, Theophr.

ἐκλιμᾶς, f. ἴσω, to winnow, sift, empty, Lat. evannare, LXX.

ἐκλιμᾶ, ἡ, (λιμός) exceeding hunger, LXX.

ἐκλιμαίνω, rarer form for sq., App.

ἐκλιμνῶ, to turn completely into a pool or marsh, Dion. H.

ἐκλίμω, ov, starved out, famished, Theophr.

ἐκλιπνᾶν, = ἐκλείπω trans., Eur. Med. 800: intr., Id. El. 909.

ἐκλιναίω, to escape out of the net.

ἐκλιπαίνω, to make fat, fatten: metaph. to smooth, to make smooth or calm, πέλγας Posidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

ἐκλιπαρέω, to obtain by supplication or prayer, Plut.: to move by entreaty, Strab. Hence

ἐκλιπαρίσις, εως, ἡ, earnest entreaty, Joseph.

ἐκλιπής, ἐς, (ἐκλείπω) failing, deficient, ἥλιον ἐκλιπές τι ἐγένετο = ἐκλείψις, Thuc. 4. 52. II. omitted, overlooked, Id. 1. 97.

ἐκλογίζομαι, Dep. med., like ἐκλογίζομαι, to excuse oneself, defend oneself on the score of any thing, ὑπέρ or περί τινος: also to plead in excuse, usu. c. acc. rei, but also c. acc. et inf., App.

ἐκλογεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἐκλέγω) a collector, receiver of taxes, rents, etc., Böckh P. E. 1. 210, 238.

ἐκλογή, ἡ, a picking out, choice, election, Plat. Rep. 536 C.

2. a collecting, levying of troops, levy, Polyb. 3. also of tribute, taxes, etc., Lex Attica ap. Ath. 335 C. II. that which is chosen out, a choice collection, esp. of passages in au-

thors, etc., such as the Eclogae or *Elegant Extracts* of Sto- baetus.

ἐκλόγησις, *ews, ἡ*, an inquiry, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 144. ἐκλογία, *ἡ*, = ἐκλογία, dub. in Dion. H.

ἐκλογίζομαι, Dep. med., to compute, reckon, calculate; to consider, reflect on, τι Hdt. 3. 1, Thuc., etc., περί τινος Thuc. 2. 40: ἐκλ. θτι. . Dem. 555. 8. II. = ἐκλογέομαι, to excuse oneself, plead in excuse, App. Hence

ἐκλογίσαι, *ews, ἡ*, and ἐκλογισμός, *ὁ*, a computation, reckon- ing up, Dion. H.: a calculation, inquiry.

ἐκλογιστής, *οὔ, ὁ*, an accountant, LXX: a tax-collector, Philo. ἐκλογιστία, *ἡ*, a reckoning: accounts, LXX.

ἐκλογος, *ὁ*, = διήγησις, Aesch. Fr. 201. ἐκλογος, *ον*, picked out, choice, Philo. II. foolish.

ἐκλουτήριον, *τό*, = sq., Inscr. Aegin. ἐκλουτρον, *τό*, a washing vessel: from

ἐκλούω, to wash out, wash, Aesch. Fr. 25. ἐκλοφίζω, (*λόφος*) to form into a hill.

ἐκλοχέω, to bring forth, Orph.: so in Med., Eur. Hel. 258. Pass. to be born, Eur. Ion 1458.

ἐκλοχίζω, (*λόχος*) to pick out of a cohort; and in gen. to choose out, LXX.

ἐκλοχμόμαι, strengthd. for λοχμόμαι, to become a corpse or thicket, Theophr.

ἐκλύγιζω, to twist exceedingly, Porphyr. ἐκλυαίνομαι, strengthd. for λυαίνομαι, Liban.

ἐκλύσσει, *ews, ἡ*, (ἐκλύω) a loosing, release, deliverance from a thing, τινός Trag. II. a relaxing, unnering: weakness, faintness, Hipp.

ἐκλυσσάω, strengthd. for λυσσάω, Joseph. ἐκλυτήριος, *ον*, of or belonging to release: τὸ ἐκλ. a means of

delivering, release, Soph. O. T. 392; an expiatory offering, Eur. Phoen. 969.

ἐκλύτος, *ον*, (ἐκλύω) to lose loose, let go, of missiles, Eur. Andr. 1133. II. relaxed, unnered, Enpol. Col. 11. Adv. -τως.

ἐκλυτρόω, to release on ransom. Hence ἐκλυτρώσις, *ews, ἡ*, a means of release, atonement, LXX.

ἐκλύω, *ῶ, ὤω*, to loose, release, set free, deliver, τινά τινος one from a thing, Aesch. Fr. 326, so Hom. has the fut. Med. κακὸν σε ἐκλύσωσι Od. 10. 286; also c. dat. τινὰ φόβοισι Soph. Aj. 531: also in Med., Aesch. Fr. 235, etc.: but ἐκλύειν σόμω to give a loose to his tongue, Soph. Aj. 1225.

II. to unloose, undo, ἐκλ. τόξα to unsling it, Hdt. 2. 173: hence to take away, put down, break up, put an end to, Soph. O. T. 35: so, ἐκλ. μόχθον Eur. Phoen. 695. 2. to dissolve, relax, enfeeble:

Pass. to be faint, fail, give way, Isocr. 322 A: πρὸς τι Id. 72 A. 3. Medic. ἐκλ. κοιλίαν to relax the bowels, Diosc.

III. intr., to break up, depart, LXX. [ῶ usu. in pres.: ὤ in fut. and aor.: ὤ in perf. pass.]

ἐκλωβῶ, *ῶ, ὤω*, strengthd. for λωβῶ: Pass., to sustain grievous injuries, ἐκλωβήθητι τι Soph. Phil. 330.

ἐκλωπίζω, (*λῶπος*) to unveil, lay bare, strip, Soph. Tr. 925. ἐκμᾶγναι, *τό*, (ἐκμάσσω) like χειρόμακτρον, that with which one wipes one's hands, etc., a towel, napkin, Plat. Tim. 72 C.

II. that in which an impression is made, as wax, gypsum, plaster, Ib. 50 C: also 2. the impression itself, an impress, cast, image, Id. Legg. 800 B, sq.: a seal, Arist. Metaph. metaph., ἐκμαγνέων πέτρης the impress of the cliffs, of a fisherman who is always wandering over them, Anth.

ἐκμαγμία, *ατος, τό*, (ἐκμάσσω) that which is impressed, a lump of wax, plaster, etc.: also an impression in wax, plaster, etc.: cf. αὐτέκμαγμα, ἐκμακτρον.

ἐκμαίνομαι, *ῶ, ὤω*, to drive mad with anger, fear, love, etc., πόθον ἐκμαίνοι to kindle passionate desire, Soph. Tr. 1142: ἐκμαίναί τινα δαυμάτων to drive one raving from the house, Eur. Bacch. 36. Pass. c. perf. 2 act., to go mad with anger, love, etc., to rave, rage, be frantic, τοιαῦτα ἐκμαίνεσθαι εἰς τινα to rage so against one, Hdt. 3. 33, 37: also c. acc., ἐκμαίναί τινα to be madly in love with . . . Anacreont.

ἐκμακάρῳ, strengthd. for μακαρίῳ, to esteem very happy. ἐκμακρός, *ον*, (ἐκμάσσω) impressed, express, Emped. 133. ἐκμακτρον, *τό*, an impress, Eur. El. 535.

ἐκμαλᾶσσω, Att. -ττω, *ῶ, ὤω*, to soften, enervate, corrupt, Plut.

ἐκμαλᾶσκώ, = foreg. ἐκμάνης, *ῆς*, (ἐκμαίνομαι) raving much, Ath. Adv. -νός.

ἐκμαίναναι, *ῆς*, μαθήσομαι, to learn thoroughly, τὴν Ἑλλάδα γλώσσαν Hdt. 2. 154, and so Plat., etc.: in past tenses, to have learnt thoroughly, to know full well, perceive thoroughly, Hdt. and Trag.: ἐκμ. θτι. ., Hdt. 3. 134. II. to examine closely, search out, Hdt. 7. 28, Eur. I. T. 667. III. to learn by heart, Plat. Legg. 811 A.

ἐκμαντεύομαι, strengthd. for μαντεύομαι, Joseph. ἐκμαΐσις, *ews, ἡ*, (ἐκμάσσω) a wiping or clearing out, Arist. Insomn.

* ἐκμαόμαι, supposed pres. from root μάω, μάομαι, whence the Ep. aor., ἐκμάσαστο τέχνην he devised, invented another art, h. Hom. Merc. 511: cf. εἰσμάομαι, ἐπιμάομαι.

ἐκμαράω, *ῶ, ὤω*, to parch up, dry up: to make to fade, wither or faint away, Theophr.

ἐκμαργώω, to drive raving mad: Pass. to become so, Eur. Tro. 992.

ἐκμαρτυρέω, to testify, declare as a witness, bear witness to a thing, c. acc., φόνον Aesch. Eum. 461, cf. Ag. 1196, εἰς πολ- λούς before many persons, Aeschin. 15. 19. II. to make depo- sitions when absent from court, Isae. 40. 8, Dem. 929. 24. Hence

ἐκμαρτυρία, *ἡ*, the deposition of one absent, Isae. 40. 5, Dem. 1130. fin.; cf. Att. Process p. 670, sq.

ἐκμαρτυρίον, *τό*, evidence, late word. ἐκμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, to wipe out, off, away, cleanse off, τινί with a thing, Soph. El. 446, Eur. H. F. 1400. II. to press or squeeze out, squeeze, Hipp.: hence

III. of an artist, to mould, model in wax, plaster, etc., represent, Lat. exprimere, ἀπὸς ἐκμαγμένους his very image, Cratin. Hor. 5: metaph. of a writer, to represent or express in words, αὐτὸν ἐκ- μάττειν τε καὶ ἐπιστάειν εἰς τοὺς τύπους to mould and adapt oneself to certain forms, Plat. Rep. 396 D: so of bees prepar- ing wax, of making pills, etc., Hipp. 2. to impress an image, imprint, Theoc. 17. 122: and so in Pass., Plat. Theat. 191 D. Cf. ἀπομάττω.

ἐκμαστρεύω, to search or seek out, track, νέβρον πρὸς αἵμα Aesch. Eum. 247.

ἐκμάω, obsol. for ἐκμάομαι. ἐκμεθύσκω, *ῶ, ὤω*, to make quite drunk: in gen., to over- charge with anything, τινός Theophr.

ἐκμελλίσσω, *ῶ, ὤω*, usu. in Med., to appease entirely, Dio C. ἐκμείρομαι, to have a chief share in a thing, c. gen., Od. 5. 335, ἐξέμειρον τιμῆς Ep. perf. used only in 3 pers.

ἐκμελαίω, to make quite black, Clem. Al. ἐκμέλεια, *ἡ*, (ἐκμელής) a failure of time, a false note, Dion. H.

II. carelessness; opp. to ἐμμέλεια. ἐκμελετάω, *ῶ, ὤω*, to practise, train, teach carefully, τινά Plat. Hipp. Ma. 287 A: also of things, to practise, Antipho 121. 41: to learn perfectly, Lat. meditari, Plut.

ἐκμελής, *ῆς*, (μέλος) out of tune, dissonant, Plut.: irregular unbridled, Id. Cf. πλημμελής, opp. to ἐμμελής. Adv. -λῶς.

ἐκμελίζω, to dismember, LXX. ἐκμεστώω, to fill up.

ἐκμεταλλεύω, to empty of ore or metal, Strab. ἐκμετρέω, to measure out, measure, χρόνον Eur. I. A. 816:

usu. in Med., to measure for oneself, measure out, χρόνα of measuring distances, Soph. O. T. 795: to take measure of, τὰ ἐκείνου ὅπλα Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2. Hence

ἐκμέτρησις, *ews, ἡ*, a measuring out, measurement, Polyb. ἐκμετρον, *ον*, (μέτρον) out of measure, measureless, boundless, ὁλβος Soph. Fr. 324: opp. to ἐμμετρος. Adv. -τῶς.

ἐκμηνός, strengthd. for μνηνός, Dion. H. ἐκμηνός, *ον*, (ἕξ, μῆν) of six months, half-yearly, χρόνιοι ἔκμ. Soph. O. T. 1137: as Subst., ἡ ἔκμ. a six-month, Plat. Legg. 916 B.

ἐκμηνύω, to inform of, betray, Plut. [ῶ usu. in pres., always in fut.]

ἐκμηρῶμαι, Dep., to wind out or off, like a ball of thread: to unfold an army, make it defile out, to lead through or across, ἐξ δυσχωρίων Polyb. II. intrans. to defile, Xen. An. 6. 3, 22. [ῶ]

ἐκμαίω, to pollute thoroughly, defile, Opp. Pass., effluvi seminis pollui, Ar. Ran. 753.

ἐκρίμιέομαι, Dep. med., to imitate faithfully, copy, represent exactly, Eur. H. F. 1298.

ἐκρίστω, to hate much, Plut.

ἐκρίστος, *ov*,=ἀπόμισθος.

ἐκρίσθω, to let, put out for hire, τινί Xen. Vect. 3. 14: also ἐκρ. τινα c. inf., Aeschin. 2. 41. Med., to hire.

ἐκρίσθους, *ews*, ἡ, a letting out for hire.

ἐκρολέω, inf. of *aor.* 2 ἐξέμολον, Ep. 3 sing. ἐκρολε, to go out, go forth, Il. 11. 604: no pres. ἐκρόλω occurs, Βλῶσκα, q. v., being used instead.

ἐκρορφόω, to form out, express in form, mould, Plut.

ἐκρουσάω, strengthd. for μουσάω, to teach fully, τινά τι Eur. Bacch. 825.

ἐκροχόω, to work out with toil, achieve, Lat. elaborare, τι Aesch. Pr. 825, πόνους Eur. I. T. 1455: but also, to win hardly, gain by great exertion, Eur. Tro. 873.

ἐκροχολέω, to lift out with a lever, Hipp.: to heave with the lever, force one's way, Ar. Lys. 430: hence in gen., to force, compel, Plut.

ἐκρυσάλιζω, (μυελός) to deprive of marrow, LXX.

ἐκρυσάω, f. ἦσα, Ion. ἐκρυσάω, to suck out, Il. 4. 218. Hence

ἐκρυσήθης, δ, Gal.; and

ἐκρυσήτης, *ews*, ἡ, Diosc., a sucking out.

ἐκρύβδω, to make into a mythos or fable, Philostr.

ἐκρύκασμαι, to bellow aloud, Phalar.

ἐκρυκτῆρίζω, strengthd. for μυκτῆρίζω, LXX.

ἐκρύσσω, f. ξω, to wipe out, in Med., Diosc.

ἐκρυκασάω, to become quite torpid or sluggish, Plut.

ἐκραυλώω, and ἐκραυσθλῶω, to carry out by sea, export. II. to cast out or up, wash on shore, Lyc. 726.

ἐκρεάζω, to renew entirely. II. intr. to grow young or fresh, Luc. Hence

ἐκρεασμός, δ, a renewal.

ἐκρέμω, more freq. in Med. ἐκρέμωμαι, to feed off, eat down, Lat. depasci, Theophr.

2. to take out to feed, and in gen., to lead out or forth, ἐκρέμειναι πόδα to depart, Soph. Aj. 369.

ἐκρεοστύω, to hatch, Arist. Mirab.

ἐκρευρίζω, (νεῦρον) to cut the sinews: metaph., to relax, unnerve, Dem. 37. 3.

ἐκρευρόκαλος, *ov*, strengthd. for νευρόκαλος, Theophr.

ἐκρευνίστις, *ews*, ἡ, a turning the head aside, bending down to shun a blow, Plat. Legg. 815 A: in gen., a turning off or away, ἐκρένω, to turn the head aside, turn away, to shun blows, etc., of a horse, ἐκρ. ἄνω to toss the head, Xen. Eq. 5. 4: also c. acc., to turn off, away or aside, Orph.

II. to nod, fall downcarelessly, ἐς οὐδας Eur. Phoen. 1151: to turn aside, ἐς θάνατον Ib. 1268.

III. to give a nod, sign to do a thing, c. inf., Id. I. T. 1330.

ἐκρέφειλος, *ov*, (νεφέλη) bursting forth from clouds, Theophr.

ἐκρέφιας, *ov*, δ, (νέφος) sub. ἄνεμος, a hurricane, caused by clouds meeting and bursting, Alex. Dem. 1: ἐκρέφιας ὕμνος rain with sunshine, Hipp.

ἐκρέφωμαι, as Pass., (νέφω) to become a cloud, Theophr.

ἐκρένω, fut. νέσωμαι, *aor.* 1 ἐξένευσσα, to swim out or away, escape by swimming, Thuc. 2. 90: hence in gen., to escape, run off, Pind. O. 13. 162, cf. Valck. Hipp. 469.

ἐκρηπίδομαι, as Pass., (νήπιος) to become a child, Philostr.

ἐκρηστύω, to continue fasting, Hipp.

ἐκρήφω, f. ψω, to sleep off a drunken fit, become sober again, Lync. ap. Ath. 130 B: hence to recover from mental intoxication, be sobered, Plut.

ἐκνήχομαι, fut. ζομαι, Dep. med.,=ἐκρένω, to swim out or away, εἰς τόπον Arist. Mund.

ἐκνήψω, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐκνήφω) a becoming sober or calm, LXX.

ἐκνήψω, f. ψω, to wash out, Lat. eluere, diluere, φόνον φόνω Eur. I. T. 1224: also in Med., ἐκνήψασθαι τὰ πεπραγμένα to get clear of . . like Lat. diluere crimen, Dem. 274. 23. II. to cleanse thoroughly, Eubul. KuB. 1, in Pass.

ἐκνικάω, f. ἦσα, to conquer completely: to achieve a point, to win, gain, carry by force, Lat. evincere, Eur. Ion 629: to prevail, carry one's point, c. inf., Dion. H. 2. to give cogent proof, like Lat. evincit ratio.

3. intr. to gain the upper hand, prevail, become the custom or fashion, come into vogue or use, ἅπασι among all, Thuc. 1. 3; ἐπὶ τὸ μωδῶδες ἐκνευκτικέναι

to win its way to the fabulous, Thuc. 1. 21, like evalescere in suspicionem, in ordinem, in tumultum, Tac. Hist. 1. 80. Hence ἐκνίκημα, *ατος*, τό, that which is conquered, won, achieved. [I] ἐκνίκησις, *ews*, ἡ, a conquering, achieving. [I]

ἐκνίπτω, later form of ἐκνίω, q. v.

ἐκνίπρω, to wash out, cleanse with νίπρον, Alex. Agon. 2.

ἐκνίψω, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐκνίπτω) a washing out.

ἐκνοέω, f. ἦσα, to think out, contrive, Dio C.

ἐκνοια, ἡ, (ἐκνοος) madness, Lat. amentia, Arist. Somn.

ἐκνομή, ἡ, a grazing, pasture, Dion. H.

ἐκνομός, *ov*,=sq., unusual, unwonted, Pind. N. 1. 86: immense, prodigious. Adv.-ίας, Ar. Plut. 981. Superl. ἐκνομώτατα, Ib. 992.

ἐκνομος, *ov*, unusual, unwonted: unlawful, abominable, Lat. nefastus, Diod.: opp. to ἔνομος. Adv.-μος, Aesch. Ag. 1473, where it prob. means, out of tune, discordantly.

ἐκνοος, *ov*, contr. *ovs*, *ovv*, unwise, senseless, silly, Lat. amens, Plut.

ἐκνοσέω, f. ἦσα, to be all diseased, Arist. Gen. An.

ἐκνοσθλέω, to cure completely, Philo.

ἐκνοσφίβομαι, Dep., (νοσφίω) to steal from, take for one's own, Anth.

ἐκξύλω, strengthd. for ξυλόω, to make all into wood: Pass., to become all wood, Theophr.

ἐκοντῆδόν, Adv.=ἐκοντί.

ἐκοντής, *ov*, δ, (ἐκόν) a volunteer, rejected by Gramm., who allow only θελοντής, Osann Philem. p. 49.

ἐκοντί, Adv. (ἐκόν) freely, willingly, of one's own accord, Pseudo-Phocyl. 14.

ἐκουσιάζομαι, f. δσομαι, Dep. med., (ἐκούσιος) to do a thing of oneself, offer freely, LXX. Hence

ἐκουσιασμός, δ, a free-will offering, LXX.

ἐκούσιος, *α*, *ov*, (ἐκόν) also *os*, or Thuc. 6. 44, and Plat.: of free-will, by one's own choice, voluntary, Βαδβή Soph. Phil. 1318, φυγή Eur. Supp. 151: as Adv. ἐκουσία sub. γνώμη, also ἐξ ἐκουσίας and καθ' ἐκουσίαν=regul. Adv. ἐκούσιος, v. Lob. Phryn. 4.

ἐκπαγλώω, as Pass., to be astonished or amazed, Hdt., usu. absol. in Part. pres. with another Verb, with great admiration, γ. 181, 8. 92: ἐκπαγλωμένος ὢς . . , 9. 48. II. to wonder at, admire exceedingly, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 217, Eur. Or. 890: from

ἐκπαγλος, *ov*, (ἐκπλήσσω) frightful, terrible, terrific, fearful, in Hom., use of warriors, but sometimes of things, as χειμῶν

ἐκπ. a fearful storm, Od. 14. 522; esp. ἐκπαγλα ἔπεα and ἐκπαγλος ἐνιτή: also in Superl., πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν Il. 1. 146. As Adv. Hom., besides ἐκπάρως, has also ἐκπαγλον and ἐκπαγλα, terribly, fearfully, though these freq. pass into the general notion of greatly, exceeding: hence he says not only ἐκπαγλος ὠδίσαστο, ἤχηθρε, μαινεταί, δδύρεται, but also ἐκπαγλα φιλεῖν to love beyond all measure, Il. 3. 415, 5. 423. And generally in Hom. the word implies neither praise nor blame, but merely the notion of something monstrous, vast, tremendous, etc. Later it signifies merely astonishing, wonderful: not freq. in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Ag. 862, Soph. O. C. 716, and very rare in Prose, as Xen. Hier. 11. 3.

ἐκπαθαίνωμαι, as Pass., to be affected with violent passion, περί τι Clem. Al.

ἐκπαθεῖα, ἡ, violent passion, Longin. [α]: from ἐκπαθῆς, ἐς, (πάθος) very passionate, beside oneself or transported with passion, ἐκπ. πρὸς τι passionately eager for a thing, Polyb.

II. out of harm, unhurt. Adv.-θῶς.

ἐκπαίδευμα, *ατος*, τό, that which is brought up or reared, a child, Eur. Cycl. 601: from

ἐκπαίδω, to bring up, rear, and so claim as one's child, Eur. Cycl. 276: to educate, Plat. Crit. 45 D. II. to teach, τινά τι Dio C.: but

III. to impress something on another by education, Lat. ingenerare, τινί τι Eur. Alex. 16.

ἐκπαίω, f. ζομαι and ζοίμαι, to make sport of, banter, τινί.

ἐκπαίφσσω, to run furiously out, rush madly to the fray, Il. 5. 803.

ἐκπαίω, f. παίσω, *aor.* ἐξέπαισα, like ἐκβάλλω, to throw or cast out of a thing, δόξης μ' ἐξέπαισαν ἐλπιδες they have dashed me from my expectations, Eur. H. F. 460, cf. 780, where it

must not be referred to ἐκπαίω. II. intr., to burst, dash out, escape, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 17, ubi v. Meineke: cf. ἐμπαίω. ἐκπαίαι, Adv. for ἐκ πάλαι, for a long time, Plut. ἐκπαίαιω, to transgress the laws of wrestling, Philostr. ἐκπαίλω, to wrench out, dislocate a joint: also of the joints, to start out of the socket, Hipp. Hence

ἐκπαλής, ἐς, out of joint.
ἐκπαλήσις, εως, ἡ, a dislocation, Hipp. [ᾶ]
ἐκπάλλω, to shake out. Pass., to spring, spirit out, μινδὸς σφονδύλιον ἐκπάλλω (syncop. aor. med. c. signif. pass.) Il. 20. 483.
ἐκπώνουργον, strengthd. for πανούργον.
ἐκπανός, Adv. for ἐκ παντός, in the whole, entirely, altogether.
ἐκπαπτόμαι, as Pass., to have a tuft or top (πάππος), as the pine-apple, Theophr.

ἐκπαρθενύω, (παρθένος) to disflower, Luc.
ἐκπατύνω, to deafen with noise, Themist.
ἐκπάτασσω, f. ἔω, to strike, afflict, τινὰ κακοῖσι Eur. H. F. 888: also metaph. like ἐκπλήσσω, φρένας ἐκπαταγαγμένους stricken in mind, Od. 18. 327.
ἐκπατέω, to retire from the road, to go apart, withdraw, Diog. L. ἐκπάτος, α, ον, (πάτος) out of the common path or course, excessive, ἄλγας Aesch. Ag. 50, ubi alii aliter. [ᾶ]
ἐκπαυμα, ατος, τό, total rest: from ἐκπαύω, strengthd. for παύω, to set quite at rest, put an end to, μόχθους Eur. Ion 144: Med., to take one's rest, Thuc. 5. 75.
ἐκπαφλασμός, δ, (παφλάω) a bubbling, boiling out or over, Arist. Probl.

ἐκπαχύνω, strengthd. for παχύνω, Theophr.
ἐκπιέω, strengthd. for πιέω, to persuade, over persuade, Soph. O. T. 1024, Tr. 1141.

ἐκπειράω, f. ἔσω, to tempt, c. acc., N. T.
ἐκπειράομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. pass., to make trial of, prove, tempt, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3. 135: ἐκπειρά λέγειν; art thou making proof of me in speech? Soph. O. T. 360. 2. to inquire, ask of another, τί τινος Arist. Eq. 1234. [ᾶσω from ἄω, asω from ἄω.]
ἐκπλεθρίω, = ἐκπλεθρίω, q. v.
ἐκπτελέω, fut. ἔσω, to cut out or away with an axe, Theophr.
ἐκπέλω, of which is used the impers. ἐκπέλει, = ἐξέσι, 'tis permitted or allowed, Soph. Ant. 478.

ἐκπέπω, fut. πῶ, to send out or forth, lead or convey out, bring out, Hom. c. gen. loci, ἐκπ. τινα δόματα, πολέμου Od. 18. 336, Il. 21. 598: of things, to send off, export, Il. 24. 381: so also in Med., δόμον ἐκπέψασθε θύρας Od. 20. 361. 2. to bring out by calling, call or fetch out, send for, Soph. Ant. 19: so also in Med., O. T. 951. II. to send out or away, i. e. dismiss, Il. 24. 681: to cast out, drive away, usu. with collat. notion of disgrace, ἐκπ. τινα ἄτιμον Soph. O. T. 789, Aesch. Cho. 98, and freq. in Prose: hence esp. to divorce, ἐκπ. γυναῖκα Hdt. 1. 59, Dem. 1364. 3. Hence

ἐκπεψίς, εως, ἡ, a sending out or forth, τινός Thuc. 4. 85.
ἐκπεπαιώ, f. ἄνω, to make quite ripe or mellow, Theophr.
ἐκπεπέτασται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of ἐκπεπαιώ, Hdt.
ἐκπέπτοι, 3 sing. perf. pass. of ἐκπέπω, Od. 22. 56.
ἐκπεπταμένος, ἐν, ἐνόν, Part. perf. pass. of ἐκπεπαιώ, expanded, open. Adv. = νως, extravagantly, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 7.
ἐκπέπτω, later collat. form of ἐκπέσω, Arist. Color.
ἐκπεραίνω, f. ἄνω, to bring to an end, finish off, Aesch. Fr. 70. Pass. of oracles, to be fulfilled, Eur. Cycl. 696.
ἐκπεράω, ατος, τό, a going or coming out, δωμάτων Aesch. Cho. 658: from

ἐκπεράω, f. ἄω [ᾶ], Ion. ἔσω, to go through and out again, go or pass over, μέγα λαῖμα to pass the ocean wave, Od.: also sine casu, of an arrow, to pass through, pierce, Hom., where the thing pierced must be supplied in acc.: metaph., to go through, fulfil, accomplish, ἐκπ. βίω Eur. H. F. 428. 2. simply to pass, go or come out of, c. gen., ἐκπ. μελῶν Eur. Cycl. 512. II. f. ἄω [ᾶ], to bring or carry out, fetch, LXX. ἐκπερδιέω, (περδιέω) to escape like a partridge, Ar. Av. 768.
ἐκπέρθω, fut. πέρω, to destroy utterly, lay waste, sack, plunder, of cities, oft. in Il., never in Od.

ἐκπερίω, to lead out round, Polyb. [ᾶ]
ἐκπερίεμι, to go out and around, go all round, make a circuit or compass, Xen. Cyn. 6. 10, etc.

ἐκπεριέρχομαι, = foreg., Polyb.

ἐκπεριλαβάνω, to encompass on all sides.

ἐκπεριδύω, to go quite round, compass, Sext. Emp.

ἐκπεριπλέω, f. πλεῖσσομαι, Ion. πλώω, f. πλώσω, to sail round out of a place, Polyb.

ἐκπεριτορνομαι, as Pass. c. fut. med., to go all round, encompass, Joseph.

ἐκπεριστασιός, δ, (περιστάσις) an evolution in military tactics, consisting of a right-about-face (περισπασμός), followed by a right face, Polyb.

ἐκπεριτρέγω, to run all about.

ἐκπερονώ, to put out with the tongue of a buckle.

ἐκπτεσε, Ep. for ἐξέπτεσε, aor. of ἐκπίπτω, Hom. ἐκπτεσέν, inf. for ἐκπτεσέν, Il.

ἐκπτεσσω, Att. -πτω, f. πέφω, to cook thoroughly: hence 1. of animals, to digest thoroughly, Hipp. 2. of plants, to mature, ripen, Theophr.

ἐκπτάβω, ον, (ἐκπεπαιώ) spread out, spreading.

ἐκπτάμαι, f. -πτήσομαι, to fly out, forth or away, Hes. Op. 98: fut. in Ar. Vesp. 208.

ἐκπεπαιώ, f. πέρω, to spread out, unfurl, spread, of a net, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62, in Pass.: of the body, to stretch out, ἐπὶ κόμον ἐκπεπαιώσθαι Eur. Cycl. 497.

ἐκπτάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπεπαιώ) a spreading out, opening, Plut.

ἐκπέτασμα, ατος, τό, that which is spread out or unfolded: the title of a work of Democritus, Diog. L. 9. 48.

ἐκπεπταίος, ον, (ἐκπέταμαι) ready to fly out, fledged, Ar. Av. 1355: metaph. of a marriageable girl, Ar. Fr. 500.

ἐκπέταμα, = ἐκπέταμαι, ἐξίταμαι, Ar. Av. 788, in aor. 2 ἐξεπτόμην.

ἐκπευθομαι, Ep. for ἐκπυνόομαι, Il.

ἐκπεφύνναι, part. perf. from ἐκφύω, Il.

ἐκπεψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπέτω) a cooking thoroughly: of plants, a ripening, Arist. Color.

ἐκπηνύω, f. πῆω, to make firm, stiff, or torpid, esp. of frost, to congeal, freeze, Theophr. Pass., to become firm, hard, etc. to be frozen, frost-bitten, Id.

ἐκπιδάω, Ion. δέω, f. ἔσω, to spring, leap, jump out or forth, Hdt. 1. 24, 8. 118: esp. to make sallies, Lat. excurrere, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16. 2. to leap-up, start, Soph. Tr. 175. II. to burst out, escape, Polyb. Hence

ἐκπιδήμια, ατος, τό, a leap out or forth, ὕψος κρείσσον ἐκπιδήματος too high to leap out of, Aesch. Ag. 1376.

ἐκπιδήσις, εως, ἡ, a springing forth or up, Plat. Legg. 815 A. ἐκπιδήσις, ἡ, δν, (ἐκπηνύω) belonging to, capable of freezing, Theophr.

ἐκπηνίω, f. σω, Att. ἰω, (πῆνιον) to unravel, reel off, wind out: Ar. Ran. 578 uses also fut. med., ἐκπηνείσθαι τί τινος to wind or twist something out of a man.

ἐκπῆξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπηνύω) a stiffening, freezing, Theophr. like γαιερῶς.

ἐκπηνύω, v. six cubits long, better ἐξπηνύω.

ἐκπιάω, ἐκπιασμα, τό, = ἐκπιέω, ἐκπείω, c. gen. loci, ἐκπιδιόμαι, Dep. (πιόω) to gush, spout, well forth, prob. I. Aesch. Pers. 815. [ᾶ]

ἐκπτείω, f. ἔσω, to squeeze, press out, Hipp.: to thrust, push out, Polyb.: ἕλκος ἐκπτεισμένον a sore that protrudes out of the skin, Hipp.

ἐκπτεῖσις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing or pressing out, a violent squeezing, Arist. Part. An. [ᾶ]

ἐκπτεσμός, ατος, τό, that which is squeezed out, juice, Diosc. [ᾶ]

ἐκπτεσιός, δ, = ἐκπτεῖσις, Arist. Mund.

ἐκπτεστήριον, τό, sub. ὄργανον, an implement for pressing out, press, Poll. 10. 135.

ἐκπτεστός, ἡ, δν, pressed out: ἐκπ. ξύλα logs cleft by the wedge and mallet, Arist. Probl.

ἐκπτεράω, Hipp., and ἐκπτεραίω, Dion. H., = ἐκπτερώ.

ἐκπτερός, ον, very bitter, Arist. Probl.

ἐκπτερώ, to make very bitter: metaph., to embitter, provoke. Pass., to become very bitter, Hipp.

ἐκπτεπλήμι, f. πλῆω, to fill up, fill, fill full. 2. to satiate, φιλονεκία Thuc. 3. 82 Bekk., al. ἔμτ. II. to fulfil, cause

to be fulfilled, e. g. a dream, Hdt. 1. 43.

complete, accomplish, Valck. Phoen. 174.

ἐκπίμπρημι, to set on fire, burn up.

ἐκπίνω, *f. πίωμα*, to drink out or off, *quaff*, *drain*, Od., though only in 3 aor. 2 act., and perf. pass. ἐκτίεν, ἐκτίον, ἐκτίεσθαι, the last also in Hdt. 4. 199.

II. metaph., to empty out, drain, χρήματα Valck. Hipp. 626. [ίνω]

ἐκπίπρασκα, to sell out, sell off, Dem. 121. 6.

ἐκπίπτω, *f. πεσούμαι*: aor. ἔπεσον: perf. ἐκπέπτωκα, to fall out of or down from, χειρός, δίφρου, ἵππων Hom.; also c. dat. pers. to fall or drop from one, e. g. δάκρυ οἱ ἔκπεσε Il. 2. 266; to fall down, of trees. Later, in various relations: 1. to fall from a thing, i. e. lose, be deprived of it, Lat. *excidere*, ἐκ τῶν ὄντων Hdt. 3. 14; τυραννίδος, ἀρχῆς Aesch. Pr. 757, sq., ἀπ' ἐλπίδων Thuc. 8. 81: esp. to be banished from one's country, Lat. *excidiere patria*, Hdt. 1. 150, etc., by a person, ὑπὸ τιος Hdt. 8. 141, πρός τιος Aesch.: of sea-faring men, to be cast up, thrown ashore, Eur. Hel. 409: of one's limbs, to fall from the socket, be dislocated, Hipp.: metaph., ἐκπ. ἐαυτοῦ to lose one's wits; and absol. ἐκπεῖν to forget, Arist. Eth. N. 2.

ἐκπ. ναυῶν to be wrecked, Hdt. 3. 138, cf. 8. 13: to come out, get out of, escape, Thuc. 6. 95. 3. to come, go out or forth, ἐκ τῆς τάξεως Hdt. 9. 74. 4. to go forth, be made known, Polyb.: esp. of oracles, issuing from the sanctuary, χρησμός ἐκπίπτει μοι an oracle is imparted to me, Ael.: to cause to spread, come into vogue, prevail, παροιμία ἐκπίπτει ἀπὸ τιος hence arises the proverb, Strab.

5. to fall out, issue, come, pass into, result in a thing, Lat. *evadere in*, στάσις ἐς φίλια ἔκπεπται Thuc. 7. 50. 6. of dramatic pieces, to be hissed off the stage, Lat. *explodi*, Dem. 315. 10, Arist. Poet. 24. 7; cf. ἐκβάλλω III.

ἐκπίτνω, poet. for foreg., Aesch. Pr. 912.

ἐκπιτύω, better ἐκπιτύω, q. v.

ἐκπλήγῃς, ἔς, (ἐκπλήσσω) panic-stricken, Polyb.

ἐκπλεβεῖν, to run round and round, in a course which narrows every time, Gal.

ἐκπλεβρος, ὄν, (ἔξ, πλέθρον) six plethra long, ἐκπλ. ἀγών, = στάδιον, Eur. Hel. 883.

ἐκπλεονάζω, strongthd. form of πλεονάζω, to be superfluous, Lat. *redundare*, Arist. Probl.

ἐκπλεος, *a*, or, Att. ἐκπλεως, or, poet. ἐκπλεος, filled up, quite full of a thing, c. gen., Eur. Cycl. 247, 416: hence complete, entire, of a number of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 7: abundant, copious, Ib. 1. 6, 7. Adv. ἐκπλεως.

ἐκπλεως, ὄν, (ἔξ, πλεῖρα) size-sided.

ἐκπλέω, *f. πλεόσμαι* and πλεουσάμαι, Ion. πλώω, *f. ὄσω*. To sail out, go out of port, weigh anchor, Hdt. 6. 5, etc.: ἐκπλ. εἰς . . . Hdt. 6. 22, etc., κατὰ τι in search of . . . Id. 2. 44, 152: c. acc. cognat., ἐκπλ. τὸν ὑπερτον ἐκπλουν Dem. 1186: 11: metaph., ἐκπλεῖν τοῦ νοῦ, τῶν φρενῶν to go out of one's mind, lose one's senses, Hdt. 3. 155. II. c. acc., ἐκπλ. τὰς ναῦς εἰς τὴν ἑνῶν χωρίαν to out sail the ships into the open them, i. e. to pass them and get there first, Thuc. 8. 102. Cf. ἐξορμάω, ἐκποτόμαι.

ἐκπλεως, *wp*, Att. for ἐκπλεος.

ἐκπλήγῃην, Adv. (ἐκπλήσσω) terribly.

ἐκπλήγνυμι, = ἐκπλήσσω, Thuc. 4. 125.

*ἐκπλήγω, assumed as pres., from which to form ἐκπλήσω, and other tenses of ἐκπίμπρημι.

ἐκπλήττω, ἥ, ὄν, striking with terror, astounding, θόρυβος Thuc. 8. 92. Adv. -κῶς: from

ἐκπλήκτος, ὄν, (ἐκπλήσσω) terror-struck, astounded, Lat. *percellus*. II. astounding, strange. Adv. -τως.

ἐκπλημμύρω, to gush out and overflow, Philostr.

ἐκπλήξια, ἥ, = sq.

ἐκπλήξω, *ews*, ἥ, (ἐκπλήσσω) a striking with any sudden shock, hence panic fear, consternation, Thuc. 2. 94: ἐκπλ. κακῶν terror caused by misfortunes, Aesch. Pers. 606. II. any vehement passion, lust, Polyb.

ἐκπλήρω, = ἐκπίμπρημι, to fill quite up, complete, make up, to a certain number, Hdt. 8. 82. 2. to man completely, ναῦς Id. 7. 186. 3. to fulfil, ὑποχρῶν, χάριν ἐκπλ. Id. 5. 35, 8. 144. II. ἐκπλ. λιμένα πᾶντ to make one's way over, Lat. *emeliri*, Eur. Or. 54.

ἐκπλήρωμα, *atos*, τό, that which is filled up: a filling up, Hipp. ἐκπλήρωσις, *ews*, ἥ, a filling up, completion, Diosc.

ἐκπλήρωσις, *αὐ*, ὁ, one who fills up, Dio C.

ἐκπλήσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, to strike out of, bring out of by a blow, τινά τιος Aesch. Pr. 360: hence II. to drive out of one's senses by a sudden shock, to scare, frighten out of one's wits, astound: hence Pass., usu. in aor. 2 ἔξεπλάγην, in Hom. 3 sing. and plur. ἐκπλήγῃ, ἐκπλήγην Il. 16. 403, 18. 225; but also aor. 1 ἐξέπληγῃην Eur. Tro. 183; to be panic-struck, amazed, ἐκ γὰρ πλῆγῃ φρένας Il. 15. 403; and freq. in Att.: ἐκπλήγην τινα to be astonished with a thing, Hdt. 1. 116, etc., also τι Id. 3. 148, Soph., etc.; ὑπὸ τιος Id. 3. 64; ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 271—but, ἐκπλήγην τινα to be struck dumb before another, fear him much, Soph. Phil. 226. 2. in gen., of any sudden, overpowering passion, as, ἔρωτι ἐκπλήττεσθαι Valck. Hipp. 38.

III. εἰς τι ἐκπλήττειν to bring one to a thing by a sudden shock, Polyb. IV. Proverb., φόβος μνήμην ἐκπλήττει fear thrusts out memory, Thuc. 2. 87.

ἐκπληνύω, to take out bricks or tiles, Isae. ap. Suid.

ἐκπλήσω, to unfold: Pass., to open, gape, Hipp.

ἐκπλεος, ὁ, contr. ἐκπλους, (ἐκπλέω) a sailing out, leaving port, ποιεῖσθαι ἐκπλ. = ἐκπλεῖν Thuc. 1. 65, etc., cf. ἐκπλέω 1: εἰς πλους καὶ ἐκπλ. the right of using a port, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 463 etc.

ἐκπλύνω, to wash out, Hdt. 1. 203. [ῶ] Hence

ἐκπλύνσις, *ews*, ἥ, a washing out.

ἐκπλῦτος, ὄν, to be washed out, μίσμα Aesch. Eum. 281

ἐκπλῦς, Ion. for ἐκπλέω, q. v., Hdt.

ἐκπνέω, Ep. for ἐκπνέω.

ἐκπνευμάτω, to blow out, puff out, Arist. Probl.: to agitate, disturb by blowing. II. to turn into air, Theophr. Hence ἐκπνευμάσις, *ews*, ἥ, a breathing out, Epicur. ap. Diog. E. 10. 114.

ἐκπνεύσις, *ews*, ἥ, a breathing out, opp. to ἀνάπν., Arist. H. A. ἐκπνέω, *f. πνεύσω*, Ep. πνέω, to breathe out or forth, πνεύμα opp. to ἀνάπν., Plat. Phaed. 112 B: to breathe out, make an end of, cool, θυμὸν Eur. Bacch. 620. 2. σίω ἐκπν. to breathe one's last, expire, Aesch. Ag. 1493; and so ἐπνέω alone, to die, ὑπὸ τιος Soph. Aj. 1026. II. intr., to blow out or outwards, of a wind, Hdt. 7. 36, Thuc. 6. 104: to burst out, Soph. Aj. 1148. Hence

ἐκπνοή, ἥ, a breathing out, expiring, Eur. Hipp. 1438: an exhalation, Arist. Mund.

ἐκπνοα, ἥ, = ἐκπνοή, Arist. Somn.

ἐκπνοος, *ov*, contr. *ous*, *on* (πνόν) breathless, lifeless, Strab.

II. (ἐκπνέω) breathing out, exhaling, Hipp.

ἐκποδῶν, Adv. (ἐκ ποδῶν) away from the feet, out of the way, and in gen., *away*, far *away*: ἐκποδὸν ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι to depart and get away, Hdt. 8. 76; ἐκπ. χωρεῖν, ἵστασθαι to stand aside, Trag.: so with εἶναι Hdt. 6. 35, ἐκπ. γίγνεσθαι, ἀπείναι, οἰχεσθαι etc., freq. in Att.: also c. dat., ἐκπ. χωρεῖν τινα to get out of his way, Eur. Hec. 52, etc.: but, ἐκποδὸν ποιεῖσθαι τινα or τι to put out of the way, make an end of . . . Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 3, Isocr., etc.: ἐκποδὸν εἶναι τιος to be free from a thing, Eur. Phoen. 978: ἐκποδὸν λέγειν to declare away or removed, Aesch. Eum. 453. Adv. to ἐμποδῶν.

ἐκποδῶν, Adv. from some place or other, c. gen., Ap. Rh.

ἐκποείω, *f. ἴσω*, to make out of, make free from, τινά τιος: to make away with, part with, transfer, Dio C.: hence 2. in Med., to give away a child to be adopted by another, cf. ἐκποίητος.

II. also in Med., to produce, bring forth, Ar. Ach. 255. III. to make completely, finish off, like ἀπεργάζομαι, Hdt. 2. 125, 175: Παρίου λίθου τὰ ἐμπροσθε ἔκποισαν they made all the front of Parian marble, Diod. 5. 62. IV. intrans., to be sufficient, to suit, Theophr. V. impers. ἐκποίει, it is time, it is fit, Hipp. Hence

ἐκποίησις, *ews*, ἥ, a making free, Lat. *emancipatio*: an alienating, parting with, e. g. *emissio seminis*, Hdt. 3. 109.

ἐκποίητος, *ov*, *país*, a child given to be adopted by another, ἐκπ. εἰς οἶκον Isae. 65. 41: the child was so called in relation to its natural, εἰσποίητος in relation to its adopted father.

ἐκποικίω, fut. Att. ἴω, to pull out wool or hair, Ar. Thesm. 567.

ἐκπολεμέω, like sq., to excite to, make ready for, war, Thuc.

6. 91: to make hostile, τινὰ πρὸς τινα Schneid. Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 20. II. to go to war with, ἀλλήλους Polyb.

ἐκπολεμῶ, to make an enemy, to make hostile, to involve in war, τινὰ τινὶ Hdt. 3. 66, and πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 77. Pass., to become an enemy to, be set at feud with, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 66; πρὸς τινα 5. 73. Hence

ἐκπολεμῶσις, eos, ἡ, a making hostile, Plut.
ἐκπολιζῶ, strengthd. for πολίζω, to join to the city, Aristid.
ἐκπολιόρεω, to force a besieged town to surrender, to take by siege, Thuc. 1. 94, Xen., etc. Pass., to be taken, to surrender, Thuc. 1. 117.

ἐκπολιτεῖν, to change the constitution of a state, to make it fall away and degenerate, LXX.

ἐκπομπεύω, to walk in state, to strut, Luc. II. trans., to make a shew of, divulge, publish, Eccl.

ἐκπομπή, ἡ, (ἐκπέμω) a sending out or forth, Thuc. 3. 51: esp. a divorce, Antipho ap. Stob. p. 422. 2.

ἐκπνέω, to work out, accomplish, finish, Lat. elaborare, Sapph. 38: also to make accomplished, finish by instruction, as Chiron did Achilles, Eur. I. A. 209. Pass. to be wrought out, brought to perfection, τὸ ναυτικὸν μεγάλαις δακτύλοις ἐκπονηθέν Thuc. 6. 31; hence ἐκπετον. σῖτος, ὄπλα corn, arms prepared for use, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5, Hell. 4. 2, 7; practised, disciplined, Id. Hell. 6. 4, 28. In Pass. of persons, ἐκπονησθαι τὰ σώματα to be in good training, practice, etc., Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57. 2. to work through, get through by great toil and pains, ἐκπ. βλοταν, ἄβλον Valkh. Phoen. 1642: hence in gen. to endure, go through, ἐπιτακτὸν μέτρον Pind. P. 4. 421.

II. to earn by labor, gain by toil and pains, Eur. I. A. 367: also c. acc. pers., to prevail on, τοὺς θεούς Eur. Ion 375. III. to work up by searching, to search out, Ib. 1355.

IV. to work out, wear out, tire out, Strab.: of food, to digest by labor, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4. V. to labor to shield off, τί τινας Eur. H. F. 581.

ἐκπονηρέω, to corrupt, vitiate, Synes.

ἐκπορεύσις, eos, ἡ, a going out from, procession, Eccl.: from ἐκπορεύω, to make to go out, fetch out, Eur. Phoen. 1068. Usu. in Med., ἐκπορεύομαι, c. fut. med. et aor. pass., to go out or forth, to go away, march out, Xen. An. 5. 1, 8, etc.: c. acc., to go out of . . . Polyb.

ἐκπορεύω, = ἐκέρβω, to sack, pillage, waste, Eur. Tro. 95: metaph., to undo, Soph. Tr. 1104. II. to plunder and carry off, τὰ ἐνόητα Thuc. 4. 57.

ἐκπόρησις, eos, ἡ, a sacking, wasting, Strab.

ἐκπορήτωρ, opos, ὁ, a waster, destroyer, Eur. Supp. 1223.

ἐκπορθεῖν, to carry away by sea: hence Eur. has pf. pass., ἐκπεπόρμεναι χθονὸς in pass. signif., Hel. 1179; but in act., ἐκπεπ. τινὰ χθονὸς Ib. 1517.

ἐκπορίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to invent, discover, bring forward, contrive, ἄδικα Eur. Bacch. 1042; ἐκπ. θῶος . . ., Ar. Lys. 421. II. esp. to find means, money, etc., to provide, furnish, supply, Soph. Phil. 299, Plat., etc. III. to gain, acquire, procure, Glor Ar. Vesp. 1113: also in Med., Thuc. 1. 82, 125, etc.

ἐκπορτέω, to be given to fornication, N. T.

ἐκποτόεμαι, = εἶμι.

ἐκποτόεμαι, Ion. for ἐκπέτομαι, -ταμαι, to fly out or forth, e. g. of snow-flakes, Διὸς ἐκπέτονται Il. 19. 357; perf. pass. ἐκπεπόταμαι Sapph. 19: metaph. θυρὸν ἐκπεπόταμαι ἐν τινὶ I fly aloft, i. e. am lifted up, proud in mind, Eur. El. 177; so too, πὰ τὰς φρένας ἐκπεπότασαι; whether hast thou flown in thought? Theocr. 11. 72.

ἐκπραΐεις, eos, ἡ, an exalting, demanding, Diod.: from ἐκπράσσω, Att. -πρω, fut. ἔω, to do completely, finish, complete, accomplish, freq. in Trag.: c. dupl. acc., μάντιν ἐκπράσσειν τινα to make one a prophet, Aesch. Ag. 1275: hence II. to make an end of, kill, Lat. conficere, like διεργάζομαι, Soph. O. C. 1659. III. to exact, levy, ζητεῖν ἐκπρ. Plat. Legg. 774 E, and Xen.; also c. dupl. acc., χρήματα ἐκπρ. τινὰ Thuc. 8. 108. 2. to exact punishment for a thing, to avenge, Soph. O. T. 377, and Eur.: so also in Med., φόνον Hdt. 7. 158; also, ἐκπρ. φόνον πρὸς τινα to require it at his hands, Ib.

ἐκπράνω, strengthd. for πρᾶνω, Anth.
ἐκπρεμνίζω, (πρέμνον) to tear up by the roots, root up, Lat. excadicare, Dem. 1073. 27.

ἐκπρέπεια, ἡ, excellence, Iambl.: from ἐκπρέπης, εἰς, (ἐκπρέπω) distinguished, eminent, excellent, before all, ἐν πολλοῖσι Il. 2. 483. In bad sense Thuc. 3. 55; beyond what is fit and right (πρέπον), unseemly, monstrous. Adv. -πῶς, without reasonable grounds, Thuc. 1. 38.

ἐκπρεπόντως, Adv. = ἐκπρεπῶς, Dio C.: from ἐκπρέπω, to be remarkable, esp. distinguished, excellent, in a thing, τινὶ Eur. Heracl. 597.

ἐκπρίσις, eos, ἡ, a setting on fire, inflaming, Plut.
ἐκπρίσμος, ὁ, the seething of water.

ἐκπρίσσω, Ion. for ἐκπράσσω.

ἐκπρίσθαι, to buy off, get rid of, Antipho 136. 36: only used in aor.: ὠνέομαι supplies the pres., etc.

ἐκπρίω = ἐκπρία, Geop.

ἐκπρίσις, eos, ἡ, a sawing out, Medic.

ἐκπρίσμα, ατος, τό, that which is sawn out, Arist. Gen. et Corr.

ἐκπρία, to saw out, Thuc. 7. 25. [I]

ἐκπρίσθεσμαι, to be later than the appointed day: from ἐκπρίσθεσμος, or, not keeping the set time, beyond the appointed day, and so coming too late: ἐκπρ. τῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ἡμερῶν seven days too late, Luc.: ἐκπρ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος past the time of, i. e. too old for the games, Id. Adv. -μως.

ἐκπρίσθωσκω, f. θορούμαι, aor. 2 θορον, to spring out or forth, Orph.

ἐκπρὸθυμέομαι, strengthd. for προθυμέομαι, Eur. Phoen. 1678.

ἐκπρόττω, to let break forth, pour forth, Eur. Ion 119. [I Ep., i Att.]

ἐκπροικίζω, to portion, Phalar.

ἐκπροκάλέω, f. ἔσω, to call forth. Med. to call forth to oneself, ἐκπροκαλεσάμεν μεγάρον Od. 2. 400.

ἐκπροκρίνω, to choose out, select, Eur. Phoen. 214. [I]

ἐκπρολείπω, to leave and desert, forsake, λόχον Od. 8. 515, Theogn. 1132.

ἐκπρομολεῖν, to go forth from, λίμνης Ap. Rh. Poet. word used only in aor.: βλάσσω supplies the pres.

ἐκπροπίπτω, f. πεσοῖμαι, to fall out of, fall down, Orph.

ἐκπρόρρω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow or stream forth, Orph.

ἐκπροτίμω, to honor above all, Soph. Ant. 913.

ἐκπροφαίνω, to shew forth, shew, Orph., in aor. 2 part. ἐκπροφαινοῖσα.

ἐκπροφέρω, f. ὴσω, to bring forth.

ἐκπροφύγω, f. ἔξωμι, to flee away from, escape, Orph.

ἐκπρόρω, f. χεύσω, to pour forth, shed, Orph.

ἐκπρόρω, to make winged or airy, Hipp.

ἐκπρόρρωσις, to move the expanded wings, Luc.

ἐκπτήσσω, f. ἔω, to scare away from, τινα ὀκνῶ Eur. Hec. 180.

ἐκπτοέω, = φορέω: Pass. to be scared; to be struck with admiration, Eur. Cycl. 185.

ἐκπτύω, f. ὴσω, to spit out, στόματος ἄλμην Od. 5. 322: hence to shew disgust, be disgusted. [ἴω, ἴσω.]

ἐκπτόω, ατος, τό, (ἐκπτόω) that which is fallen out: a dislocation, Hipp.

ἐκπτωσις, eos, ἡ, a falling out of, missing: a mischance, esp. banishment, Polyb. II. the dislocation of a joint, Hipp.

ἐκπτύω, to bring to suppurate, Hipp. Hence

ἐκπτόημα, ατος, τό, a sore that has suppurated, a boil, Id. [v]

ἐκπτόσις, eos, ἡ, suppurate, Id. [v]

ἐκπτόητις, ἡ, ὄν, bringing to suppurate, Id.

ἐκπύσσω, = ἐκπύω, Id.

ἐκπυνθάνομαι, f. πύσομαι, Dep. med., to search out, to learn, hear, find out, τι Soph. Aj. 215; τί τινας to learn from . . ., Eur. H. F. 529; c. part., ἐκπρ. τινα ἀφγμένον Eur. Hel. 817: in Pl. 20. 129, Wolf has written θεῶν ἐκ πύσεται ὁμήφης.

ἐκπύω, = ἐκπύω, Diosc.

ἐκπύρηνιζω, (πύρη) to squeeze out the kernel: hence to squeeze like a kernel, to force or drive out, Arist. Phys. Ausc.

ἐκπύρηνσις, eos, ἡ, the squeezing out of a kernel.

ἐκπύρηνισμα, ατος, τό, a bursting out like a kernel.

ἐκπύρω, to heat, Hipp.: from

ἐκπύρος, or, (πύρ) heated, burning hot, Theophr. Hence

ἐκπύρω, to burn to ashes, consume utterly, Eur. I. A. 1070: to set on fire, Arist. Meteor.

ἐκπυρσεύω, to set on fire, inflame, Sext. Emp. II. to light a beacon fire, give signals thereby, τὴν Joseph. ἐκπύρωσις, εὐς, ἥ, (ἐκπύρω) a burning utterly, conflagration, Arist. Meteor. [ῥ]

ἐκπυστος, ον, (πυνθάνουμαι) heard of, reported, discovered, Thuc. 4. 70, etc.

ἐκπύτιζω, f. ἴσω, to spit out, Alex. Mandrag. 1. 12.

ἐκπίρω, ατος, τό, (ἐκπίρω) a drinking-cup, beaker, Hdt. 9. 41, 80, Soph. Phil. 35.

ἐκπιρμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Strab.

ἐκπιρματοποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) a cup-maker, a play of Alexis.

ἐκπιρτώδης, poet. for ἐκπυτόδης, ἐκπυτόδης.

ἐκράανθην, Acol. and Ep. for ἐκράνθησαν, aor. 1 pass. from κραίνω, [κρά]

ἐκράβδιζω, to flog out, drive out with a rod, Ar. Lys. 576.

ἐκράγγη, ἥ, = ἐκρήγης.

ἐκράνην for ἐκρήνην, aor. 1 from κραίνω, q. v.

ἐκράβην, aor. 1 pass. from κραίνω, [α]

ἐκράνω, f. ἄνω, to scatter out of or forth, κόμης μυελὸν ἐκρ. Soph. Tr. 781.

ἐκρέμα, 2 sing. impf. from κρέμαμαι, II. 15. 18.

ἐκρέω, f. ρεούσμαι: pf. ἐρήκηκε: to flow out or forth, in tmesis freq. in Hom., usu. of blood: of rivers, ἐκρ. ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 2. 20.

2. of feathers, to moult, fall off, Ar. Av. 104: hence 3. to melt or fall away, disappear, Lat. effluere, Plat. Theag. 130 E: he uses aor. 2 pass. ἐξέρρηκε in same sense, Rep. 452 D.

II. trans. to shed, let fall, Anth.

ἐκρήγμα, ατος, τό, that which is broken off, a piece, fragment, Hipp.: the broken bed of a torrent, a ravine, Polyb.

II. a breaking forth of a stream, Theophr.: an eruption, Hipp.

ἐκρήγνυμι, also ἐκρήσσω, fut. ρήσω, to break out or off, snap asunder, II. 15. 469: c. gen., ὅδωρ ἐξέρρηξεν ὁδοῖο the water has broken off a piece of the road, II. 23. 421. Pass. to break or snap asunder, of a bow, Hdt. 2. 173: of clothes, to be rent asunder, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B.

II. in Pass. also, to break or burst out, to break forth, of an ulcer, Hdt. 3. 133: ἐκρήγνουνται ποταμοὶ Aesch. Pr. 367: of a quarrel, ἐξέμουν ἐξέρρηγξεν it broke out in public, Hdt. 8. 74: of persons, to break out into passionate words, ἐκρήγναι ἐς τινα Id. 6. 129.

III. sometimes also intr. in Act., ἐκρήξει μάχη Soph. Aj. 775: ἐκρήξας ἔνεμος Arist. Meteor.

ἐκρήξις, εὐς, ἥ, a breaking or bursting out, violent discharge, Hipp.

ἐκρίζω, to root out, uproot, N. T. II. to produce from the root. Hence

ἐκρίβωσις, εὐς, ἥ, a rooting out or up.

ἐκρίπτῆς, οὐ, ὁ, a rooter out or up, a destroyer, LXX.

ἐκριμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκρίπτω) that which is thrown out, rubbish. ἐκρίν, ἰνος, ὁ, ἥ, with a high, prominent nose, Aretae.

ἐκρίνω, to file away, consume, Alciph.

ἐκρίνιζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, (ῥίω) to smell or snuff out, Luc.

ἐκρίνιζω, f. ἴσω, to blow up a flame, light up, set on fire, Arist. Meteor.: metaph., to stir up, rouse, Plut. Hence

ἐκρίπτισμός, ὁ, a lighting up, blowing up, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101.

ἐκρίπτω, f. ψω, also ἐκρίπτέω, to throw out or away, cast forth, Soph. O. T. 1412: ἐπὶ ἐκρ. Aesch. Pr. 932. Hence

ἐκριψίς, εὐς, ἥ, a throwing out or away.

ἐκροή, ἥ, (ἐκρέω) = ἐκροός, Hipp.

ἐκροιβδέω, to empty by gulping down, κρατήρα Mnesim. Hipp. 1. 17.

ἐκροός, ὁ, contr. ρους, (ἐκρέω) a flowing out or forth: the channel or mouth of a river, Hdt. 7. 129: a passage, escape, Hipp.

ἐκροφέω, to drink out, gulp down, Ar. Vesp. 1118.

ἐκρυνθος, ον, out of tune, Sext. Emp.

ἐκρύομαι, f. ὄρομαι, to rescue, deliver, Eur. Bacch. 258.

ἐκρύπτω, to wash or rinse out.

ἐκρύσις, εὐς, ἥ, = ἐκροός, Polyb. II. a miscarriage, Hipp.

III. a shedding, loss of the hair, Theophr.

ἐκοῦγγινεύω, to let out of the net, to extricate from the toils, Plut.

ἐκοῦλάσσω, = ἐκοῦαλέω, to shake violently, Anth.

ἐκοῦσάω, f. ὥσω, Ep. form for ἐκοῦσάω, to rescue, II. 4. 12: θαλάσσης ἐξέσωσας out of the sea, Od. 4. 501.

ἐκσαρκεῖω, to strip off the flesh, LXX.

ἐκσάρκω, to make grow to flesh: Pass., to grow to flesh, Theophr.

II. intr., = Pass., Diosc. Hence

ἐκσάρκωμα, ατος, τό, a fleshy excrescence, Diosc.

ἐκσῶρώ, to sweep out.

ἐκσείω, to shake out, τι Hdt. 4. 64: to shake well, drive out or forth, Lat. excolere, Plut.

ἐκσεύω, perf. pass. ἐξέσσυμαι: plqpf. ἐξέσσυμην, though this form is sometimes found as syncop. Aor., for in Od. 12. 366 it must be Aor., as in Od. 9. 373 it must be plqpf., or in signif. Imp.—To drive forth. Pass. to rush out, burst forth from a place, πύλων, νόμου Hom.: βλεφάρων ἐξέσσυτο ὕπνος sleep fled away from his eye-lids, Od. 12. 366: absol., αἰχμὴ ἐξέσσυτο the point burst out, II. 5. 293.

ἐκσημαίνω, f. ἄνω, to signify, disclose, express, Soph. El. 1191.

ἐκσήπω, to make rotten: Pass., to rot, Theophr.

ἐκσιγῶ, strengthd. for σιγῶ, Mel. 125, in tmesis.

ἐκσιφονίζω, to empty by the siphon, drain, LXX.

ἐκσιώπω, f. ἥσσομαι, to be silent, Arr.: also as Pass., to be put to silence, Polyb.

ἐκσκάλεω, to rake out, pull away, Ar. Lys. 1028.

ἐκσκεδάννυμι, f. δάσω, to drive out and disperse, scatter abroad, Ar. Eq. 795.

ἐκσκευάζω, f. δώω and δωομαι, to disfigure, strip of tools and implements, Dem. 872. 11, in Pass. 1.—in Med., Strab.

ἐκσκευος, ον, (σκευή) without equipment: τὰ ἐκσκ. the attendants on the stage; opp. to ἐκσκευος.

ἐκσηκνός, ον, (σηκνή) off the stage, Sext. Emp.

ἐκσκορπισμός, ὁ, (σκορπίζω) a scattering abroad, Plut.

ἐκσμάω, f. ἥσω, to wipe out, clean out, Hdt. 3. 148.

ἐκσοβέω, to scare away, Menand. p. 62.

ἐκσπάω, f. δάω, to draw out, pluck out, II. 6. 65; also Med.

ἐχρεα ἐκπασσάμενος II. 7. 255. [α]

ἐκπῆδον, f. στέλσω, to pour out as a libation, Eur. Ion 1193.

ἐκπερματίζω, = σπερματίζω, LXX.

ἐκπερματόομαι, Pass. (σπερματώ) to run to seed, Theophr.

ἐκπυτεύω, to hasten out or forth, Ar. Thesm. 277.

ἐκπυγγίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to wipe off with a sponge, Eubul. Pamph. 4.

ἐκπονδός, ον, (σπονδή) out of the treaty or alliance, not a party thereto, excluded from it, Thuc. 3. 68: c. gen. συνθήκων Polyb.: in gen., with whom no treaty can be formed, implacable, N. T.

II. contrary to a treaty, violating it, Dion. H.

ἐκπονδυλίζω, to break the vertebrae, LXX.

ἐκσταδός, ον, (ἐξ, στάδιον) six stades long, Luc.

ἐκστασις, εὐς, ἥ, (ἐξίστημι) any displacement or removal from the proper place, Arist. Gen. An.: esp. of the mind, distraction, esp. from terror or astonishment, Hipp.: in full ἐκστ. φρενῶν etc.: in good sense, entrancement, astonishment, N. T.: also a trance, N. T. Hence

ἐκστατικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to move or depart, λογισμοῦ Arist.

Eth. N. T.: esp. from one's senses, mad, distraught, raving, Arist. Probl.: entranced, astonished: in a trance. II. act., able to displace or remove, τινὲς Plut.: esp. the mind, maddening, distracting, Theophr. Adv. —κῶς.

ἐκστέλλω, fut. εἰώ, to send out: to fit, deck out, Soph. O. T. 1269.

ἐκστέφω, f. ψω, to take off the crown: to empty a full cup, opp. to ἐπιστέφω, q. v. II. to crown, deck with garlands, in Pass., Soph. O. T. 3.

III. ἐξέστειψε θάλασσαν he poured it all round like a garland, Opp.

ἐκστηθίζω, = ἀποστηθίζω.

ἐκστηλβος, ον, (στήλβω) very bright, Heliod.: from

ἐκστήλβω, to shine forth, Id.

ἐκστραγγίζω, to squeeze, strain out, Diosc.

ἐκστράτεια, ἥ, (ἐκστρατεύω) a going out on service, Luc.

ἐκστράτευς, ατος, τό, an army, Memn. ap. Phot.: and

ἐκστράτευσις, εὐς, ἥ, = ἐκστράτεια: from

ἐκστράτεύω, to march out, ἐς Λεύκτρα Thuc. 5. 54: to take the field and so as Dep. med., Hdt. 1. 190., 4. 159, etc.: so perf. pass. to be in the field, Thuc. 2. 12: but also, to have ended the campaign, Thuc. 5. 55.

ἐκστράτοπεδεύομαι, Dep. c. pf. pass., to encamp outside, Thuc. 4. 129: later as Act.

ἐκστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn or twist aside, overturn, δένδρον βάθρον to root up a tree from the trench it stands in, Il. 17. 58.

II. to turn inside out, τὰ βρέφα Ar. Plut. 721: metaph., to change, alter entirely, τρόπους Ar. Nub. 88. III. to pervert, corrupt, N. T. Hence

ἐκστροφή, ἡ, an overturning, twisting to one side, Plut. ἐκστρίγγω, to open a passage, like a pipe: in Pass., of an abscess, to discharge itself by a fistulous opening, Hipp.

ἐκστρίσσω, Att. -τρω, f. ξω, to whistle or hiss out, off the stage, Lat. explodere, τινά Dem. 449. 19, and, in Pass., Antiph. Poës. 1. 21.

ἐκσύνω, to drag out, Anth. [ῶ]
ἐκσφενδονάω, f. σω, to throw as from a sling, hurl, cast.

ἐκσφραγίζω, f. σω, to seal up. Med., to take an impression, Lat. consignare. Pass. to be shut out from, δόμω Eur. H. F. 53, in tmesi.

ἐκσφράγισμα, atos, τό, an impression, copy. [pā]
ἐκσχιζω, to cleave, part, Arist. Mund.

ἐκσωάω, f. σω, to preserve from danger, keep safe, guard, Hdt. 9. 107, Soph., etc.: τινά τινας to save one from another, Eur. El. 28. So in Med., Aesch. Pers. 360: but also to save oneself, Hdt. 2. 107: νήσον ἐκσωόλατο they sought for safety in the island, Aesch. Pers. 451. Ep. ἐκσωάω, Il. 11. 405.

ἐκσωρεύω, to heap or pile up, Eur. Phoen. 1195.
ἐκτά, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of κτείνω, Od. 11. 410.

ἐκτάγη, ἡ, (ἐκτάσσω) an order, regulation.
ἐκτάδην, Adv. (κτείνω) outstretched, ἐκτ. κείσθαι to lie outstretched, i. e. dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691. [ā]

ἐκτάδιος, ἱγ, ion, Att., also os, ov, (κτείνω) outstretched, outspread, χλαῖνα ἐκτ. a wide, ample cloak, Il. 10. 134. [ā]

ἐκτάδων, Adv. = ἐκτάδην.
ἐκτάθεν, Acol. and Ep. for ἐκτάθην, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of κτείνω, Hom.

ἐκτάθησμαι, fut. 1 pass. of κτείνω.
ἐκταῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (ἔξ) on the sixth day, Diod. II. ἔρτος,

μαῖα ἐκτ. a loaf of six choenices or cotulae.
ἐκτάλαντος, (τάλαντον) to strip of money, ταλάντοις ἐκταλάντωβας Sopater ap. Ath. 230 E.

ἐκτάμα, atos, τό, (κτείνω) that which is stretched out: length. ἐκτάμα, Ep. for ἐξέταμα, 3 sing. aor. of κτείνω, Il.

ἐκταμεν, Ep. for ἐκτάμενος, 1 plur. aor. 2 from κτείνω, Od. ἐκτάμενος, Ep. and Ion. for ἐκτέμενος, Il.

ἐκτέαν, poet. 3 pl. aor. 2 of κτείνω, Hom. ἐκτέαν, 3 sing. aor. 2 from κτείνω, Hom.

ἐκτέανω, f. ὥω, = κτείνω: Hom. has this form only, and always in signf. to stretch out, i. e. on the ground, lay low, Il. 17. 58, etc., Pind. P. 4. 430. In Pass., to lie outstretched, Il. 7. 271: but h. Bacch. 38, to stretch, spread out for Soph. O. C. 1562, v. ἐκαπαρσάω. [ῶ usu., but ῶ Anacreont. 8.]

ἐκταῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτάσσω) a drawing out in order, array of battle, Polyb.

ἐκταπνέω, strengthd. for ταπνέω, Plut. ἐκταράκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculated to trouble or disturb, Hipp.; and ἐκταράξις, εως, ἡ, a troubling, agitation, Hipp. [ā]: from ἐκταράσσω, Att. -τρω, f. ξω, to throw into great trouble or confusion, confound, agitate, Isocr. 311 B.

ἐκταρβέω, strengthd. for ταρβέω.
ἐκταρίχυνω, strengthd. for ταρίχυνω.

ἐκταρσος, strengthd. for ταρσος, prob. 1. Hipp. ἐκταρσις, εως, ἡ, (κτείνω) a stretching or spreading out, extension, Hipp.: extension in space. II. the lengthening of a short syllable, Gramm.

ἐκτάσσω, Att. -τρω, f. ξω, to draw out in order, esp. to draw out an army, put it in array, Xen. Med., to post oneself, be posted, Id.

ἐκταρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κτείνω) capable of extension, Plat. Tim. 44 E. ἐκταφρεύω, to dig trenches.

ἐκτάτω, Ion. for ἐκτέμνω, κέκτηντο, 3 pl. plpf. from κτάσμαι. κτείνω, fut. τενώ: πρ. τέτακα, pass. τέταμαι, to stretch out, πρὸς κέντρα κωλον Aesch. Pr. 323: to stretch along, τινά ἐπὶ πυρὴ Hdt. 2. 107: to lay low, Eur. Med. 585. Pass., to lie outstretched, lie along, esp. of sleepers, Soph. Phil. 858; also of the dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691: also metaph. to be on the stretch,

on the rack, ἐκτάμαι φοβεράν φρένα Id. O. T. 153. II. to stretch out, spin out, prolong, πλεῖστα λόγων Hdt. 7. 51; and so, ἐκτ. φροῖμων, λόγων etc., Trag.: of Time, πλείστα ἐκταταὶ χρόνος Soph. Aj. 1402. III. to stretch, strain to the uttermost, πᾶσαν προθυμίαν ἐκτ. to put forth all one's zeal, Hdt. 7. 10: ἐκτ. to put on to put a horse to full gallop, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 5. IV. to lengthen a short syllable, Gramm. Cf. ἐκταρῶ.

ἐκτενέω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰά, to fortify completely, Thuc. 7. 26: τεῖχος ἐκτ. to build it from the ground, Ar. Av. 1165. Hence ἐκτενιζμός, ὁ, fortification, Arr.

ἐκτεκνόμεαι, (τεκνέω) Dep. med., to beget children, generate, παῖδας ἐκτ. prob. 1. Eur. Ion 438.

ἐκτελέω, to spring from, τελός Emped. 42.
ἐκτελείω, strengthd. for τελεῖω, Theophr., in Med. Hence ἐκτελείσις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for τελεώσις, a bringing to perfection, Id.

ἐκτελευτάω, to bring quite to an end, accomplish, Pind. P. 12. 55: also c. inf., ἐκτ. γενεσθαί to bring it at last to be, Id. P. 4. 33. ἐκτελέω, f. ἴω, to bring to an end or consummation, carry out, bring about, Hom., etc.: esp. to accomplish a wish, vow, etc., ἐλδωρ, ἔπος, νοήματα, ὑπόσχεσις, ἀπειλὰς Hom., ἐπιθυμίαν Hdt. 1. 32: also of Time, Hdt. 6. 69.—Hom. has also the Ep. impf., ἐξετέλειον.

ἐκτελής, ἔς, (τέλος) brought to an end, perfect, Aesch. Pers. 218: and so ῥίπε, ἐκτὶ Δημήτρεος Hes. Op. 464; ἐκτ. νεανίας Eur. Ion 780: also of persons, ἄνδρες ἐκτ. Aesch. Ag. 105.

ἐκτέμνω, Ep. and Ion. ἐκτάμνω, f. τεμῶ: a rare fut. 3 ἐκτεμνήσεσθον Plat. Rep. 564 C. To cut out, μῦθος to cut the bones out of the thighs before offering them, Hom.: διστών ἐκτάμνω μῦθον to cut an arrow from the thigh, Il. 11. 829: besides this Hom. only uses it of trees, planks, etc., to hew out, hew, shape: in pres. he has always the form ἐκτάμνω. II. to castrate, Hdt. 6. 32, 8. 105; in full, ὄρχεις ἐκτ. Soph. Fr. 549.

III. to cut out, divide, γῆν ἐκτ. to divide the earth by zones, Arist. Meteor. IV. ἐκτεμνέσθαι φιλονεικῶντι to be disarmed and deceived by kindness, Polyb. 3. 1. 6, 8, ubi v. Schweigh.

ἐκτένεια, ἡ, extension: usu. metaph., attention, assiduousness, Cic. Att. 10. 7, 1: zeal in prayer, earnestness, Eccl.: also exuberance, abundance, Hdn.: from

ἐκτενής, ἔς, (κτείνω) stretched out, strained: hence excessive, earnest, steadfast, Aesch. Supp. 983: also assiduous, attentive, officious, Polyb.: earnest in prayer, unceasing, fervent, so εὐχή ἐκτ. N. T. Adv. -νῶς, excessively, Macho ap. Ath. 579 E: magnificently, Agatharch. ap. Ath. 527 C.

ἐκτέυς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτεῖω) child-birth, Arist. Mirab. ἐκτέος, α, ov, verb. Adj. from ἐξω, to be held, Ar. Ach. 259.

ἐκτεταμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκτάσσω, in set order. ἐκτεταμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from κτείνω, outstretched: lengthened, of a short syllable, Gramm.

ἐκτεύς, εως, ὁ, (έκτος) the sixth part (sextarius) of the μέδιμνος, Ar. Eccl. 547.

ἐκτεύω, f. ξω, to work out, produce, Hipp. ἐκτεφρόω, to burn to ashes, calcine, Strab. Hence ἐκτεφρώσις, εως, ἡ, a burning to ashes, Id.

ἐκτεχνόμηναι, to contrive, devise, τι to play a trick, Thuc. 6. 46. ἐκτήκω, f. ξω, aor. ἐξέτακον, to melt out, melt away, τι Ar. Nub. 772.

II. to let melt away, let pine, peak or waste away, καρβίαν, ὀρθάλμω, ὅμα διακρίωσι, γόισι etc., Eur. Freq. in Pass., cf. pf. ἐτέρηκα, to melt, pine or waste away, γόισι Eur. Or. 860, etc. III. in Pass. also to slip from the mind, opp. to ὑμνέω, Aesch. Fr. 525.

ἐκτήμοριος, ov, (έκτος, μόριον) of a sixth part: hence of ἐκτ. = τὸν ἐκτον τῶν γυμνομένων τελοῦντες, those who paid a sixth of the produce as rent, Plut. Sol. 13: also ἐκτήμοροι: τὸ ἐκτ. a sixth part: also a liquid measure, Poll. 4. 165.

ἐκτημορῆτης, ὁ, = ἐκτήμοριον, Gal. ἐκτήεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτέκω) a making to melt away: a wasting illness, Hipp.

ἐκτίθασσεν, strengthd. for τιθασσέναι, to make quite tame. ἐκτίθημι, f. θήσω, to set out, place outside, Od. 23. 179: to put out, expose, Soph. Phil. 5, esp. of a new-born child, Hdt. 1. 112, Ar. Nub. 530; in full, ἐκτ. δωμάτων Eur. Ion 344. II. to set up, propose for a prize, Soph. Fr. 68: to expose to public

view, *exhibitis*, ap. Dem. 707. 13, etc.: also to set out for sale.

161. *to set forth, declare*, Lat. *exponere*, γνάμναι Polyb. ἐκτίθω, *to rear up, foster*: Plut. in Med. ἐκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξίς) *habitual*, Epict. II. *hectic, consumptive*, Gal. Adv.—κῶς, *habitually*, Plut. ἐκτίκτω, *f. τέξω and τέξομαι, to bring forth, give birth to*, Plat. Theaet. 210 B.

ἐκτίλλω, *f. τίλλω, to ease oneself*, Lat. *cacare*. ἐκτίλλω, *f. τίλλω, to pluck or pull out*, Hippocr. Fr. 60: in Pass. κόμην ἐκτείνωμαι Anacr. 19.

ἐκτίμω, *f. τίμω, to honor, reverence very highly*, Soph. El. 64. ἐκτίμησις, *ews, ἡ, high esteem*: estimation, Strab. [71] ἐκτίμος, *ον, (τιμή) without honor*: ἵσχυος ἐκτίμος γόους to restrain the lament from shewing honor due, Soph. El. 242, ubi v. Herm.

ἐκτίναξίς, ὁ, *a shaking out, violent shaking*, LXX. ἐκτίναξις, *ews, ἡ*=foreg.: from ἐκτίνασσω, *f. ξῶ, to shake out, shake violently, knock out*, Lat. *excutere*, Plut.: Hom. has it in tmesis, Il. 16. 348. II. intr., *to be greatly moved*, Hipp. 1170 E.

ἐκτίναμι or ἐκτινύμι=ἐκτίνω, Diod.: cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 112. Anm. 19. [71 Ep., τί Att.]

ἐκτίνω, *f. σῶ, to pay off, pay in full*, ἐκτ. χίλια πάλαντα Hdt. 6. 92: ἐκτ. ἐνεργεῖν Id. 3. 47, χάριν Eur. Or. 453, and Plat.: τροφὴν ἐκτ. *to make a return for bringing one up*, Aesch. Theb. 548: δίκην ἐκτ. *to suffer full punishment*, Eur. El. 260: ἐκτ. δίκην, ἵππου, τίαν τι, *like dare poenas alicui*, Hdt.: τυὸς for a thing, Id. 9. 94. Med., *to exact full payment for a thing, avenge, like ἀποτίσασθαι, ὄβριον Soph. Aj. 304; to take vengeance on, τιῶν Eur. Med. 267*. Cf. ἐκτίω, [1 Ep., 1 Att.] Hence ἐκτίσις, *ews, ἡ, a paying off, payment*, Plat. Legg. 855 A. ἐκτίσμα, *ατος, τό, that which is paid, esp. as a penalty, a fine*, Plat. Legg. 868 B.

ἐκτιθένω=ἐκτιθηνέω, *to suckle*, Arist. H. A. ἐκτιτράω, *f. τρήσω, to bore through*: also ἐκτετραίνω. ἐκτιτρώσκω, *f. τρώσω, to cause a miscarriage, βρέφη ἐκτ. Diosc.* II. intr. *to miscarry*, Hdt. 3. 32. ἐκτίω=ἐκτίνω, in pres. and impf. only Ep., but supplies the other tenses to ἐκτίνω. [1 Ep., 1 Att.] ἐκτιμῶ, *ατος, τό, (ἐκτίμω) that which is cut out, a segment*, ἐκτ. γῆς the zones, Arist. Meteor.

ἐκτιμῶσις, *ews, ἡ, a cutting out*. ἐκτιθεῖν, Adv. (ἐκτός) also ἐκτῶσθαι, Ep. for ἐξῶσθαι, *from without*, c. gen., Od. i. 132; but Od. 9. 239, ἐκτῶσθαι αἰλῆς is not outside the court, but outside in the court, so that ἐκτῶσθαι is a simple Adv., αἰλῆς being a gen. loci.

ἐκτοθί, Adv. (ἐκτός) *out of, outside, far from*, like ἐξω, c. gen., Il. 15. 391, 22. 439. Only Ep.

ἐκτοιχωρέω, *to break into a house and rob it*: hence in gen., *to pillage, plunder*, Polyb.

ἐκτοκος, *ον, (ἐκτίκω)=ἐκγονος*, Ael.

ἐκτολύνω, *f. ἡλώω, f. l. for foll.*: in Joseph. *to make to dare*. ἐκτολύπνω, *strictly to wind quite off*; hence *to get quite through, bring to an end, πόνον Hes. Sc. 44*.

ἐκτομαίς, *αδος, ἡ, a door out in a gate, a wicket*, Ael.

ἐκτομεύς, *ατος, ὁ, (ἐκτέμνω) one that cuts out*.

ἐκτομέω, *to cut out*, Joseph.: from ἐκτομή, ἡ, (ἐκτέμνω) *a cutting out; castration*, Hdt. 3. 48, 49.

II. *a place cut out, a hole*, Plut. Hence ἐκτομαίς, *ον, ὁ, one that is castrated, a eunuch*, Hdt. 3. 92: ἐκτ. ποιεῖν τινά Id. 6. 9.

ἐκτομαίς, *ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐκτομεύς, that which cuts out or off*, ὁρεπάην καυλῶν Anth.

ἐκτομον, *τό, a plant, black hellebore*, Gal.

ἐκτομος, *ον, (ἐκτέμνω) cut out*: castrated.

ἐκτονος, *ον, out of time*, Clem. Al.

ἐκτοσθῆναι, *to shoot out, shoot away, τὰ βέλη ἐξετοσθέντο Hdt. i. 214*: hence *to waste, throw away*, ἐκτ. βλοῦν Ar. Plut. 34. 2. *to shoot from*, Xen. An. 7. 8, 14. II. intr., *to fall from, vanish away from*, φρενός Eur. Andr. 365.

ἐκτοπιζέω, (ἐκτοπος) *to move from a place, take off*, ἐαυτοῦς Arist. Mirab. II. intr., *to take oneself from a place, change one's dwelling, migrate*, Arist. Pol.

ἐκτοπίος, *α, ον, also os, ον*=ἐκτοπος, *ἀντίον ἐκτ. φλόγα to quench and put away the fire*, Soph. O. T. 166.

ἐκτοπισμός, ὁ, (ἐκτορίζω) *a going away, migration*, Arist. H. A. II. *a being away, distance*, Strab.

ἐκτοπιστέον, verb. Adj., *one must send away*, Clem. Al.

ἐκτοπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to go away, migratory*, Arist. H. A. ἐκτοπος, *ον, away from a place, distant, out of the way*, c. gen., ἑδρώνων Soph. O. C. 233: hence in gen., *foreign, strange*, Soph. Tr. 132: and metaph., *out of the way, extraordinary*, Theophr., cf. ἄτοπος. Adv.—πως.

ἐκτορέω, *to bore through, to kill by piercing*, h. Hom. Merc. 42. ἐκτορῶν, (τόρη) *to turn from the way*, Paus.

ἐκτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξ) *the sixth*, Hom.

ἐκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *from ἐξω, to be had in possession, that one can possess*, Diog. L. 3. 105.

ἐκτός, Adv., (ἐκ) *without, outside*, Hom. Hom. uses it mostly as prep. c. gen., which may either go before or follow; in gen., *out of, far from*, καπνοῦ καὶ κύματος ἐκτός Od. 12. 219. Proverb., ἐκτός πηλοῦ πόδα ἔχειν etc. 2. ἐκτός τυὸς out of a thing, *free from it*, αἰλῆς Hdt. 4. 133, and so Aesch. Pr. 330, Plat., etc.: also *exempt from*, σπαρτείας Plat. Rep. 408 B. 3. ἐκτός ἑαυτοῦ *beside himself, out of his wits*, Hipp. 4. out of, beyond, Hdt. 3. 80: ἐλπίδος etc., Soph. Ant. 330, and Eur. 5. except, ἐκτός ὀλίγων Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 3, and Plat.: also, ἐκτός εἰ. . . unless, Luc. 6. οἱ ἐκτός strangers, Polyb.: also the vulgar, the common herd, and Eccl. and the Gentiles.

II. of Time, beyond, over, ἐκτός πεντὲ ἡμερῶν Hdt. 3. 80.—Opp. to ἐντός.

ἐκτοσε, Adv., *outwards*; in Hom. only once, c. gen. ἐκτοσε χειρὸς Od. 14. 277: like ἐξω. Only Ep.

ἐκτῶσθαι, ἐκτῶσθαι, poet. also ἐκτῶσθαι, Adv., *from without, without, outside*, in Hom., like ἐκτός, as prep. c. gen.: *far from, apart from*, Od. 1. 132: ἐκτ. γενέσθαι *to be beside oneself*, Hipp., but hardly to be found in Att. Opp. to ἐντῶσθαι. ἐκτοσε, Adv. for ἐκ τότε, *from that time, thereafter, since*, Ath.

ἐκτράψω, *to deck out in tragia, i. e. high-flown, sounding words, to work up, exaggerate*, Polyb.: *to talk big*, Theophr.

ἐκτράπελος, *ον, (τράπε(α) banished from the table*, Luc. [α] ἐκτράπελος γαστήρ, opus, ὁ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) *with an enormous paunch*, Epich. p. 26.

ἐκτράπελος, *ον, (ἐκτρέπω) turning from the common course, twisting, devious, strange*, Meineke ad Pherecr. Chir. 1. 23: monstrous, of huge children, Plin. 7. 16. Adv.—λως. [α]

ἐκτράφω, *strictly of a horse, to throw the rider over its head*, Xen. Cyr. i. 4, 8: hence in gen., *to throw off or down, knock down*, Ar. Lys. 705: Pass. *to break one's neck*, Ar. Nub. 1501, Plat. 70; metaph. *to plunge headlong into destruction*, Dem. 124. 7. II. *to talk in a big, break-jaw style*, Hermog.

ἐκτράφω, *to make rough*, Lat. *exasperare*, Luc. [υ]

ἐκτρέπω, *f. ψω, to turn out, off or aside, τὸν ποταμὸν Hdt. i. 186; κακὸν εἰς τινα Aesch. Theb. 628; to turn one off the road, order out of the way*, Soph. O. T. 806, cf. infr.: but, ἀσπίδας θύροισι ἐκτρέπειν *to turn the shield and fly before the thyrsus*, Eur. Bacch. 799: metaph., *to turn aside, dissuade*, Soph. El. 350.—Pass. and Med., *to turn off, turn aside, ἐκτραπέσθαι ὀδὸν Hdt. i. 104*: c. gen., *to turn aside, degenerate, also with etc.*, Hdt. i. 75: but ἐκτραπέσθαι τινα *to get out of one's way, avoid him*, Dem. 411. 12; and absol., Ar. Plut. 837: so ἐκτ. τι *to avoid, detest* a thing, Polyb.

ἐκτρέφω, *f. θρέψω, to bring up from childhood, rear up*, Hdt. i. 122, and Trag.: also of plants, Hdt. i. 193. Med. *to rear up for oneself*, τιῶν h. Hom. Cer. 166, 221: usu. of the τροφός, but also of the teacher, Soph. El. 13.

ἐκτρέχω, fut. θρέξομαι, usu. δρᾶσθαι, *to run out or forth*, Il. 18. 30, in tmesis: *to make a sally*, ἐκ πόλεως Thuc. 4. 25, and Xen. 2. *to run off or away*, Ar. Av. 991. 3. of plants, *to run or shoot up*, Theophr.: metaph. of anger, *to burst forth*, Soph. O. C. 438.

ἐκτρήσις, *ews, ἡ, (ἐκτρίνω) a hole*, Hipp.

ἐκτρίανω, *to shake with the trident*, Ἑλλάδα Theopomp. ap. Luc. Pseudolog. 29.

ἐκτρίβω, ἡ=ἐκτριψέω: from ἐκτριβέω, *f. ψω, to rub out, produce by rubbing*, e. g. πῦρ Xen.

Cyr. 2. 2, 15. II. to rub much or long, ἐν πέτρῳσι πέτρων Soph. Phil. 296: to rub completely, polish, Theophr. III. to destroy by rubbing, rub to nothing, destroy root and branch, πῖτος τρόπον or δίκην like a pine that never shoots again from the root, Hdt. 6. 37, cf. 86, and πῖτος, Valck. Hipp. 683; πόλην ἐκ τῆς γῆς Hdt. 4. 120; ἐκτρ. τὸ Κύκλωρος ὀφθαλμόν Eur. Cycl. 477; βλοῦν ἐκτρέβην to bring life to a wretched end, Lat. conterere vitam, Soph. O. T. 248. [5] Hence

ἐκτριμμα, ατος, τό, a sore caused by rubbing, gall, Hipp. II. a towel, cloth, rubber, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

ἐκτρίχως, ατος, τό, to deprive of hair. ἐκτρίψας, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτρίβω) a rubbing out: violent friction, Diog. L.

ἐκτροπή, ἡ, (ἐκτρέπω) a turning off or aside, ἐκτρ. ὕδατος a turning off of water from its channel, Thuc. 5. 65. II. (from Med.) a turning oneself off or aside, an escape, μόχλων Aesch. Pr. 913, ἐκτρ. λόγου a digression from the subject, Plat. Polit. 267 A: ἐκτρ. δδὸν the turn-off of a road, but in Ar. Ran. 113; the place to which one turns from the road, a resting-place, Lat. deverticulum. 2. metaph., aberration of mind.

ἐκτροπίας, ου, ὁ, (ἐκτρέπω) olus sour, turned vine, Alciph. ἐκτρόπιος, ου, = ἐκτροπος, dub. l. for ἐκτροπος.

ἐκτρόπιον, τό, a disease of the eye-lid, when it cannot shut, Cels. ἐκτρόπιος, ου, (ἐκτρέπω) turning off or aside, out of the way, Cic. Att. 12. 12, 1. 2. digressing. II. immoral.

ἐκτροφή, ἡ, (ἐκτρέφω) a bringing up, rearing, Arist. H. A. ἐκτροφάω, = ἐκτρέχω. II. to run over, treat of briefly, Diosc. ἐκτρίναυ, to gather in all the vintage, gather completely, LXX. ἐκτρίπναι, f. ἦσα, to bore, hollow out. II. intr., to escape

or slip out through a hole, Ar. Eccl. 337. Hence ἐκτρίνημα, ατος, τό, the dust etc., made by boring, Theophr. [5]

ἐκτρίνησις, εως, ἡ, a boring through, Hipp. [5] ἐκτρίφω, to be over-luxurious, Ath.

ἐκτρίχυνω, to wear out, grind down, exhaust, Thuc. 3. 93, 7. 48: ῥάκη ἐκτρίνυχμῶνα worn out rags, Luc. ἐκτρίχω, = foreg., Dio C. [5]

ἐκτρίνω, to wear out, destroy, App. ἐκτρίνω, f. πράσσομαι, to eat up, devour, Ar. Vesp. 155.

ἐκτρίνωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκτρίνωσκα) a child untimely born, an abortion, Arist. Gen. An. II. = ἐκτροπος. Hence

ἐκτρίνωματιος, αλα, αἰον, abortive, Hipp. ἐκτρίνωσις, εως, ἡ, miscarriage, Hipp.

ἐκτρίνωσμός, ὁ, = foreg., Arist. H. A. ἐκτρίνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to abortion, Plut.

ἐκτρίλωσσω, to unfold, develop, Tim. Loc. ἐκτρίνωσσις, εως, ἡ, a swelling out or up, like a drum (τύμ-πανον), Strab.

ἐκτρίπτω, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κτρίπτω, Hom. ἐκτρίπτω, ου, (τρίπτω) expressed in form, esp. worked in relief, Ion ap. Ath. 185 A: ὁ ἐκτ. gemma ectypa, a cameo, Senec. cf. τῖπος. II. formed in outline, just moulded, τὸ ἐκτρίπτον a rough sketch, Marcellin. Adv. πῶς.

ἐκτρίπτω, to express in form, model, mould, work in relief, freq. in Plat., in Pass.: also in Med., Id. Theaet. 206 D. Hence

ἐκτρίπωμα, ατος, τό, that which is modelled, a relief, Plat. Tim. 50 C: ἐκτρίνωσσις πρόσωπα faces in relief, Menand. p. 120. [5]

ἐκτρίπσις, εως, ἡ, a modelling, Aresas ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 85. II. a mould, image, Joseph. III. an allegory, Philo. [5]

ἐκτρίφλω, to make quite blind, Hdt. 4. 2. Hence ἐκτρίφλωσις, εως, ἡ, a making blind, Hdt. 9. 94.

ἐκτρίφω, ου, puffed up, empty, Oenom. ap. Eus. ἐκτρίφω, to turn into smoke. Pass., to vanish into smoke, Diosc.: metaph., to be all smoke, i. e. to be vain-glorious, full of empty boasting, Polyb.

ἐκτρίφω, fut. -θήσω, to burn in a slow, smoky fire: hence metaph. in Med., ἔρωτα ἐκτρίφεσθαι to light a slow fire of love, Philostr. II. to make smoky or like smoke, ἐκτρίφωρ κραιώσας I (my face) swelled up with weeping, Menand. p. 66. [5] except in aor. 2 pass.]

ἐκτρίφω, ου, ὁ, (ἔχω, ἔξω) holding fast, epith. of Zeus, Sapph. 107; also of a net, Leon. Tar.: cf. ἔστωρ also keeping off, a gen., Lyc.:—in Hom. only as prop. n.

ἐκτρία, ἡ, a step-mother, in prose usu. πενθερά, Il. 22. 451: and

ἐκτρία, a step-father, elsewhere. πενθερός, Il. 3. 172, 24. 770. (Sanscr. चाग्र, Lat. socer.) [in one late writer A. P. 14. 9, 5.] ἐκφάγειν, to eat up, devour, Ar. Eq. 698: only used in aor.; ἐξέφαγον supplying a pres.

ἐκφαιδρύνω, strengthd. for φαιδρύνω, to make quite bright, clear away, τι Eur. Bacch. 768.

ἐκφάω, f. φάω, to shew forth, bring to light, reveal, φάωδε ἐκφ. of the goddess of birth, Il. 19. 104: to betray, make known, Hdt. 3. 26, also ἐκφ. λόγον, γράμην, αἴτην etc.: to set forth, declare, Hdt.: c. part., ἐκφ. σεαυτὸν ἐόντα Hdt. 3. 71: ἐκφάων τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς τινα to declare war against one, Xen. An. 3. 1, 16. More usu. Pass., to shine out or forth, Il. 19. 17: to shew oneself, appear, come to light, stand forth, become plain or visible, Hom. (only in 2 aor. ἐξέφωρ and Ep. ἐξεφάων), and freq. in Att.: c. gen., Χαρίβδιος ἐξεφάωνθη he came up from out Charybdis, Od. 12. 441.

ἐκφάλαγγέω, (φάλαγξ) to leave the phalanx, Dem. Phal. ἐκφάνω, Adv. = ἐκφανώ, openly, Philostr.

ἐκφάνης, ἐς, (ἐκφάνομαι) shining forth, and so 1. plain, manifest, Aesch. Eun. 244, and Plat. II. τὰ ἐκφάνη figures in alto relievo, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 A. Adv. -ώς, Polyb. ἐκφάν(ω), = ἐκφάνω, Hesych.

ἐκφάνω, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφάνω) a making clear, known, plain, Synes. ἐκφάντασθαι, to form in imagination, Alciph.

ἐκφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκφάνω) shewing forth, demonstrative, Iamb. Adv. -κώς, Plut.

ἐκφαντορίας, ἡ, a revealing of secret things, Gal. Hence ἐκφαντορικός, ἡ, ὄν, revealing, Adv. -κώς.

ἐκφαντος, ου, (ἐκφάνομαι) shewn forth, revealed. Hence ἐκφάντωρ, ου, ὁ, a shewer forth, revealer.

ἐκφάσθαι, inf. pres. med. of ἐκφημι, Od. ἐκφάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφημι) a speaking out, declaring: a declaration, Hdt. 6. 129.

ἐκφάτιζω, to throw out of the manger: hence in gen., to throw away, Posidon. ap. Ath. 540 C. Hence

ἐκφάτιζμα, ατος, τό, that which is cleaned out of the manger: usu. in plur., scraps, Ath. II. a board of the manger taken out in cleaning it.

ἐκφάτος, Adv. (ἐκφημι) either expressly, plainly; or beyond power of speech, i. e. impudently, Aesch. Ag. 705. [5]

ἐκφάυλιζω, to make of small account, slight, Luc. Hence ἐκφάυλισμός, ὁ, contempt, Joseph.

ἐκφάυνω, ου, strengthd. for φαῖλω, Heliod. Adv. -λως. ἐκφερεμίδω, for μῦθον ἐκφέρειν, to utter, promulgate a thing.

ἐκφέρειν, f. ἐξίστασθαι, aor. 2 ἐξήνεγκον, to bring out, carry out, τινά τινας and ἐκ τινας Hom., who usu. omits the prep.: esp. to carry out a corpse for burial, Lat. efferre, Il. 24. 786, Hdt. 7. 117: so also of things, ἀπας ἐκφέρει the path leads out, Plat. Phaed. 66 B, cf. inf. v: also to carry away, take away, Od. 15. 470: more rarely to carry off as prize or reward, ἔσθλον Il. 23. 785: but freq. in Med., Hdt. 6. 103, Dem. 178. 7, etc.

2. to put out, esp. out of a ship, to land, τινά ἐκ τῆς πλοῦς Hdt. 1. 24, etc. II. to bring forth, in various senses: 1. of women, to bear children, Hipp., etc.: of the ground, to bear fruit, also in Lat. efferre, Hdt. 1. 193: in gen., to produce.

2. to bring out, accomplish, fulfil, τὸ μόνιμον Pind. N. 4. 100. 3. to bring to light, bring about, τέλος Il. 21. 451: to make known, esp. in public affairs, to publish, proclaim, Hdt. 9. 5: προβαλόμενα εἰς τὸν δῆμον to bring a project of law before the people, Dem. 1346. 16; so in Med., Aeschin. 71. 21: also, ἐκφ. χρηστῶν to deliver an oracle, Hdt. 5. 79: hence in gen., to report, tell abroad: and in bad sense to betray, Hdt. 8. 132: also in Med., ἐκφάσσειν γνῶμην to declare, express one's opinion, Hdt. 5. 36: also to pronounce words so and so, Ath. 4. to put forth, exert, δύνασιν Eur. Ion 1012; and in Med., ἐκφάσσειν σθένος Soph. Tr. 497. 5. ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, Lat. inferre bellum, to begin war, Dem. 15. 10, ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 6. 56, πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1, etc. 6. to bear visibly upon one, bear the marks of, shew, like Lat. referre, ὀφειδός Eur. Andr. 621.

III. to carry out beyond bounds, usu. in Pass., to be carried away by passion, ἀπαυδουσία ὀργῆς Thuc. 3. 84: ἐκφ. πρὸς ὀργήν to give way to passion, Soph. El. 628. IV. to lead, conduct, esp. in phrases, ἀπας, βάσις εἰ μ' ἐκφέρει, ἐς

ὁρῶν ἐκφέρει Soph. Aj. 7, O. C. 1424: in which signifi-
the Pass. also is freq. V. intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν) to rush forth, to

run out of the course, of race-horses, Il. 23. 376, and of men,
23. 759: also to run away, Xen. Eq. 3. 4. 2. in Soph. Tr.
824, to come to an end.

ἐκφύγω, f. ἔσμαι and ἔσμαι, to flee out, flee away, escape:
Hom. joins it, 1. c. gen., to express merely quick flight
from a place, Od. 23. 236, esp. of a dart, which flies from the
hand, βέλος ἐκφυγῆ χειρὸς Il. 2. c. acc., to express escape
from near danger, θάνατον Il., κῆρα, κακότητα Od.: and so in
Hdt., and Att., esp. of persons acquitted: φεύγων ἐκφύγει
Hdt. 5. 95: in Att. very freq., followed by τὸ μή . . . τὸ μὴ
εἶναι etc., as Plat. Parmen. 147 A, Soph. 235 B, cf. Buttin.
Dem. Mid. Exc. 11: sometimes also c. gen., e. g. ἐκφ. τοῦ μὴ
πετρωμένοι Xen. An. 1. 3, 2. Hence
ἐκφενῆς, εως, ἡ, an escaping, escape.

ἐκφῆμι, to say out, speak out, speak: Hom. uses only inf.
pres. med. ἐκφάσθαι, just like ἐκφάναι, from ἐκφάμαι, but this
only in Od.

ἐκφθεῖρω, to destroy utterly, Seymn. Usu. as Pass., ἐκφθε-
ρομαι, to be in sorry plight, undone, ruined, Eur. Hec. 669:
but ἐκφθεῖρον begone! Lat. abi in malam rem! Ar. Pac. 72.

ἐκφθίω, f. ἴσω, in Hom. only in 3 plqpf. pass. ἐξέφθιτο οἶνος
ῶν the wine had all been consumed out of the ships, had
vanished from the ships, Od. 9. 163, cf. 12. 329: so too ἐξέφθι-
νται they have utterly perished, Aesch. Pers. 679, 927. [for
quantity v. φθίω.]

ἐκφθορος, on, (φθεῖρω) v. ἐκφθορος IV.
ἐκφίλω, strengthd. for φίλω, Anth.

ἐκφλαυρίζω, Att. for ἐκφωαίω, Plut.
ἐκφλεγμᾶτώ, (φλέγμα) to change, turn into phlegm, Hipp.

ἐκφλέγω, f. ξω, to set on fire: metaph., to inflame, stir up, τὴν
πόλιν Ar. Pac. 608.

ἐκφλίβω, Ion. for ἐκθλίβω, Hipp. []
ἐκφλογίζω, = ἐκφλέγω.

ἐκφλογίζω, = ἐκφλέγω: Pass., to blaze up, Arist. Mir. Hence
ἐκφλόγως, εως, ἡ, a setting on fire, conflagration, Diod.

ἐκφλόρῳ, to treat as nonsense, jeer, hiss off.
ἐκφλόρῳ, = foreg., Plut.

ἐκφλύω, ἐκφλυνδάνω, = ἐκφλύω.
ἐκφλόσσω, transit. to spout, shoot, squeeze out: metaph., ἐκφλ.

γόνω to give vent to a groan, Ar. Rh.
ἐκφλώω, to burst, rush, stream forth. [σ]

ἐκφρόσω, to frighten out or away, affright, Aesch. Pers. 606:
τῶν τι to fright one with a thing, Thuc. 6. 11. Pass., to be
afraid, to fear, c. acc., Soph. El. 276: also with ὡς . . . Ib. 1426.

ἐκφρόβηρον, τό, a bugbear.
ἐκφρόβησις, εως, ἡ, a frightening: alarm.

ἐκφροβος, on, affrighted, Arist. Physion.
ἐκφρονίσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, strengthd. for φρονίσσω, to
make red or bloody, Eur. Phoen. 42.

ἐκφροῖτω, Ion. -έω, fut. ἡσω, to go out or forth, Hdt. 3. 68,
and Eur.: ἐπὶ τὸ Hdt. 4. 116. II. to come out, get known.

ἐκφροῖσθαι, εως, ἡ, a becoming known or public, Clem. Al.
ἐκφρορά, ἡ, (ἐκφρώ) a carrying out, esp. of a corpse to burial,
Trag., etc., cf. Valok. Hipp. 294. II. a bringing out, as of
meats at a sacrifice, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 8, et Meineke
ad ejusd. Κατηλ. 4.

2. a blabbing, betrayal, ἐκφ. λόγον Ar.
Thesm. 471. III. (from Pass.) of horses, a running away,
Xen. Eq. 3. 5. IV. a projection in a building, Vitruv.

V. an expressing of the thoughts in words: an expression.
ἐκφρόσω, = ἐκφρώ, to carry out, as a corpse for burial, Od. 22.
451. Med. to take out with one, Eur. Cycl. 234. Pass. to move
forth, Il. 19. 360. II. in Prose, to carry quite out, leave
none behind, of earth dug from a trench, Hdt. 2. 150, 7. 23.

III. in Pass., to be cast on shore, Hdt. 8. 12.
ἐκφρόρημα, ατος, τό, that which is brought out or forth.

ἐκφρόρησις, εως, ἡ, a bringing out, Clem. Al.
ἐκφρορικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to pronunciation, τό ἐκφ. the power
of expressing oneself in words, Plut., v. ἐκφρορά V. Adv. -κῶς.

ἐκφρόρον, τό, that which is brought forth, fruit, produce, v.
ἐκφρώ Il. 1: also vent, issue, ἐκφρόρια τοῦ καρποῦ Hdt. 4. 198,
cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 6.

ἐκφρορος, on, (φέρω) brought, carried out: to be carried out,
exportable, Ar. Plut. 1138. II. made known: to be made
known, told, divulged, πρὸς τινα Eur. Hipp. 295. III. car-
ried away by passion, violent: ἵππος ἐκφ. a run-away horse,
Gal.

IV. ἐκφρορέσθαι in Aesch. Eum. 910, is yet to be
explained: acc. to Schütz, rather weeding them out (cf. φυ-
τομῶν in next line); acc. to Müller, rather carrying them out
to burial.

V. as Subst., of ἐκφροροι, reefing-ropes, elsewh.
θρίοι, q. v.

ἐκφρορίζομαι, as Med. = ἀποφρορ. II. as Pass., in Soph.
Ant. 1036, to be sold, betrayed; metaph. from exported wares.

ἐκφράξω, f. άσώ, to say out, speak out, declare, tell over, Aesch.
Pr. 950. II. to describe.

ἐκφρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκφράσσω) fit for clearing obstructions:
τὰ ἐκφρ. opening medicines.

ἐκφράσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφράσσει) an explaining, recounting: de-
scription, Dion. H.

ἐκφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to remove obstacles, open, Diosc.
ἐκφραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκφράξω) able to explain, describe: τὸ
ἐκφρ. the faculty of describing, Diog. L.

ἐκφρέω, poet. ἐκφρέω Ar. Vesp. 125, f. ἡσμαι, also ἡσω Ib.
156, but cf. εἰσφρέω to let out, bring out: Pass., to go out.
(The simple φρέω not used.)

ἐκφρονέω, to be ἐκφρων, act like one, act foolishly, proudly,
etc., Dio C.

ἐκφροντίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to think out, invent, Lat. exco-
gitare, Ar. Nub. 695.

ἐκφροσύνη, ἡ, (ἐκφρων) madness.
ἐκφρόντω, to roast thoroughly.

ἐκφρων, on, gen. ανος, (φρῆν) out of one's mind, beside oneself,
mad, Hipp.: senseless, stupid, Dem. 426. 23: also frenzied,
enthusiastic, of Poets, Plat. Ion 534 B. Adv. -ῶνως.

ἐκφύας, ὁδος, ἡ, (ἐκφύω, ἐκφύναι) an outgrowth, excrecence,
like ἀποφυάς, Arist. H. A.

ἐκφυγνάνω, = ἐκφύγω, Aesch.
ἐκφύγε, Ep. for ἐξέφυγε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐκφύγω, Hom.

ἐκφύγη, ἡ, an escape.
ἐκφύης, ες, (φυή) unnatural. Adv. -ῶς.

ἐκφύλασσω, to watch with care, guard securely, Soph. O. C. 285.
ἐκφύλλω, = ἐκφυαίω.

ἐκφυλλοφρέω, (φύλλον, φέρω) to expel or condemn by leaves,
used of the Athen. βουλῆ, which gave their votes written on
olive-leaves, Aeschin. 15. 43. Hence

ἐκφυλλοφρέω, ἡ, a sentence passed by means of leaves, cf.
πεταλισμός.

ἐκφύλος, on, (φυλή) out of the tribe, hence II. not of the
nation, foreign, Strab. (so it might also be deriv. from φύλον.)

III. metaph., strange, unnatural, Plut.; opp. to ἐμφύλος.
ἐκφύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκφύω, ἐκφύναι) an outgrowth, eruption of
pimples, Hipp.

ἐκφύω, inf. aor. 2 of ἐκφύω.
ἐκφύεις, εως, ἡ, = ἐκφενῆς.

ἐκφύρω, strengthd. for φύρω, I. XX. [σ]
ἐκφύσσω, f. ἡσω, to blow, puff, shoot out, μέγας Aesch. Pr.
721: and so in Polyb., of elephants spouting water through
their trunks: metaph. ἐκφ. πῶλον to blow up a war from a
spark, Ar. Pac. 610. II. to breathe out, βαρὺν ἔνταν ἐκφ.
i. e. to snore loudly, Theocr. 24. 47. III. intr. to snort,
Lyc.: to burst forth, Arist. Mund. Hence

ἐκφύσσω, ατος, τό, that which is blown out or up, a pustule:
also = sq. [σ]

ἐκφύσσω, εως, ἡ, a blowing out or up, a breathing out, emis-
sion of the breath, Gal. [σ]

ἐκφύσσω, poet. for ἐκφύσσω.
ἐκφύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφύω, ἐκφύναι) a growing out or forth:
growth, increase, Arist. Part. An. II. that which has grown
out, a shoot, sucker, Polyb.: also like ἐκφύς, an excrecence,
ulcer, Arist. Probl.

ἐκφύττω, to plant out, to graft, εἰς συκὴν Arist. Probl.: to
plant land, Philostr.

ἐκφύω, f. ὥσω, to generate from something, to beget, of the
male, Soph. O. T. 437: more rarely of the female to bear,
Pors. Phoen. 34. II. intr. in perf. and aor. 2 act. and in

Med. ἐκφώναι, to be produced, to spring up, arise, be born from, c. gen., πατρός, μητρός ἐκφώναι Soph.; also in Ep. part. perf., κεφαλὰς τρεῖς ἑνὸς ἀχέοντος ἐκπεφύσται Il. 11. 40: absol., λάλημα ἐκπεφύσται a born tattler, Soph. Ant. 320. [ῥ in pres.; ὕ in fut., aor. I and perf., v. φάω.]

ἐκφώνω, to cry out, call by names, pronounce, Philo. Hence ἐκφώνημα, ατος, τό, a thing called out: a sermon, Eccl.; and ἐκφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a crying out, pronouncing: an exclamation. II. the ending of the sermon, Eccl.

ἐκφωτίζω, strengthd. for φωτίζω, Clem. Al.
ἐκχάλαω, fut. ἀσσω, to slack out, let go. II. intr., to become loose or slack, Hipp.

ἐκχαλκεύω, to work from brass, Joseph.
ἐκχαράσσω, strengthd. for χαράσσω, to scoop out a channel, form a ravine, Polyb.

ἐκχαρῶνβδίζω, strengthd. for χαρῶνβδίζω, Pherecrat. Crap. 17.
ἐκχαυνόω, to puff out or up, make vain and arrogant, ἐκχ. τὸν πολὺν ὄχλον to win the gaping crowd, Eur. Supp. 412.

ἐκχέω, f. χέωσθαι, to pour out, ὄνον δεκάσει Il. 3. 296. 2. to empty out, hence to lavish, squander, θύρω away, δέξων etc., Trag., cf. Plut. 2. 544 C. Valck. Hipp. 626; and so in Pass., ἐκκέχνηται φίλητης Theogn. 110. 3. esp. to let fall from the memory, forget, Valck. Hipp. 1062.

ἐκχεύω, 4. to pour forth, spread abroad, γλώσσαν Soph. Fr. 668. Ep. aor. med. 3 sing. ἐκχεύατο in act. signif., Od. 22. 3. II. Pass., used by Hom. mostly in plaq. ἐκκέχνητο, as also in aor. synop. ἐκχέχνητο or ἐκχέχνητο, part. ἐκχέχνητος: to be poured out, to stream out or forth, strictly of water, as Il. 21. 300, Od. 19. 504: metaph., of men or animals, Il. 16. 259, Od. 8. 515; and in gen., to spread out, spread abroad, Od. 8. 279: cf. ἐκχώννυμι.

Later, to give oneself up to any passion, like Lat. effundi in., to be overjoyed, Ar. Vesp. 1469: ἐκχ. εἰς τινα, εἰς τι to be given up, devoted to a person or thing, Polyb.: ἐκχ. γέλωτι to burst out laughing: hence to be unnerved, languid, Anth.

ἐκχίλω, to cover all over with grass (χίλος): γῇ ἐκκέχρη land that bears nothing but χίλος, Paus.

ἐκχλευάω, strengthd. for χλευάω.
ἐκχλοῖομαι, as Pass. (χλοῖω) to be, become of a greenish-yellow color, to grow pale or sallow, Hipp.

ἐκχολάω, to make bilious: to enrage, LXX.
ἐκχολοῖομαι, as Pass., (χολάω) to become bilious, to be changed into bile or gall, Gal.: to be wrathful.

ἐκχονδρίζω, (χόνδρος) to make into cartilage, Gal.
ἐκχορεύω, to break out of the chorus or dance: in gen. to break or burst out, εἰς τι Opp. II. as Dep. med., to drive out of the chorus, Eur. Hel. 381.

ἐκχράω, Ion. χρέω, like ἀποχράω, to suffice, be enough for, please, τι: mostly impers. ἐκχρήσει Hdt. 3. 137, ἐξέχρησε 8. 70.
ἐκχράω, f. ἦσθαι, to declare as an oracle, tell out, Soph. O. C. 87.

ἐκχρημάτίζω, Dep., (χρημάτιζω) to squeeze money from, levy contributions on, τυὰ Thuc. 8. 87.

ἐκχώννυμι, f. χρώσω, to discolor, Theodect. ap. Strab.
ἐκχύνω, to squeeze out the juice or liquor, Hipp.: to suck out, τι Arist. H. A.

ἐκχύλλομαι, Pass. (χύλλω) to be squeezed or sucked out, Galen.
ἐκχύλω, ατος, τό, (ἐκχέω) that which is poured out: αἷματος ἐκχ. blood-shed, Or. Sib.

ἐκχύνω, part. of synop. aor. pass. of ἐκχέω, Od. [ῥ]
ἐκχύνω, = ἐκχύνω, Arist. H. A.

ἐκχύνω, as Pass., to shed juice or liquor: esp. of the small arteries, to shed the blood and leave it extravasated just under the skin, Hipp. Hence

ἐκχύνω, ατος, τό, and ἐκχύνωσις, εως, ἡ, a bursting of a small blood-vessel, extravasation of blood, Hipp. [ῥ]
ἐκχύνω, collat. form of ἐκχέω, LXX.

ἐκχύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκχέω) a pouring out, shedding, spilling, Arist. Meteor.

ἐκχύτης, ον, δ, one who pours out, a spendthrift, Luc. [ῥ]
ἐκχύτο, 3 sing. aor. sync. pass. of ἐκχέω for ἐξέχυντο, Od.

ἐκχύτος, ον, (ἐκχέω) poured out or forth, shed, Anth.: hence immoderate, unrestrained, Lat. effusus, e.g. γέλως. II. τὸ ἐκχύνον a sort of liquid food, Anth., ubi al. ἐγγυον.

ἐκχύνω, to melt down, coin anew, Dio C.
ἐκχώννυμι, f. χώσω, to raise by heaping up soil, Hdt. 2. 137, 138: to earth up, silt up, of a river, Hdt. 2. 11.

ἐκχωρέω, to go out and away, depart, ἐκ τόπου Hdt., etc.: to emigrate, Id. 1. 56: in gen. to leave a country, Herodot. p. 54.

2. to slip out of, ἀσπράγματος ἐξ. ἐξ ὁρίων Hdt. 3. 129; hence to be dislocated. 3. to give way, Dem. 1029. 17: c. dat., to give place, yield to, Soph. Aj. 676: ἐκχ. τινί τυως to give up a thing to another, Hipp., later also τινί τι Diog. L.

ἐκχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a departing.
ἐκχημα, ατος, τό, (ψήχω) that which is rubbed off, a particle, Clem. Al.

ἐκψύχω, f. ψω, to give up the ghost, expire, Hipp. [ῥ]
ἐκω, barbarism for ἐχω, in Ar. Thesm. 1197.

ΕΚΩΝ, ἐκούσθαι, ἐκόν, willing, willingly, of free will, with good will, Hom., etc. II. knowingly and purposely, of design, actively, Od. III. In Hdt., and Att., the pleonast. phrase ἐκόν εἶναι is freq., as far as depends on my will, as far as concerns me, usu. c. negat., as Hdt. 7. 104, etc., v. Herm. Vig. App. 111; but also affirm., as Hdt. 7. 164, and Xen. (Akin to ἐκέρτα).

ἐλαά, ἡ, Att. and ἐλαῖον Ion. for ἐλαία. [ᾱ Att., ᾰ Ion., cf. Ar. Ach. 550, Pac. 582, Av. 617, etc., Drobare Ar. Plut. 586, with ref. to Eur. Erechth. 46, Meineke Alex. Incert. 1.]

ἐλαάν, Ep. inf. from ἐλάω, ἐλαίνω, for ἐλαῖν, Hom.
ἐλαδῖον, τό, Dim. from ἐλαῖα, a young olive-tree, Alciph.

II. a little oil, Arched. ap. Ath. 292 F. [ᾱ]
ΕΛΑΙΑ, ἡ, Att. ἐλαῖα, the olive-tree, Hom., esp. in Od.: sacred to Athena, who is said to have planted the first at Colonus, Soph. O. C. 701, sq., cf. μύρια; (or acc. to others) in the Acropolis of Athens, cf. μύριος; and we have it called ἐπὶ ἐλαίᾳ as early as Od. 13. 372. Its epithets are χρυσέα and ξανθή Pind. O. 11. 13, Aesch. Pers. 617 (Virgil's *flava olivæ*), but most freq. γλαυκῇ, v. γλαυκός. Cf. κότρωσι. Proverb., φέρεσθαι ἐκτός τῶν ἐλαῶν to run beyond the olives, which stood at the end of the Athen. race-course, i. e. to go too far, Ar. Ran. 995, ubi v. Schol.

II. the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive, Ar. Ach. 550.—Acc. to Gramm. ἐλαῖα was the proper form in this sense, ἐλαία in the first.

ἐλαίανος or ἐλάανος, ὁ, a Boeotian marsh-plant, perh. the *viteæ agnus castus*, Theophr.

ἐλαίαις, εσσα, εν, of the olive-tree. II. of the olive, oily, Soph. Fr. 405. [ᾱ]

ἐλαιᾶκόνῃ, ἡ, a whetstone used with oil, Lat. *cos oleuria*, opp. to *cos aquaria*.

ἐλαιολογέω, = ἐλαιολογέω, LXX.
ἐλαῖος, δδος, ἡ, = ἐλαῖα II.

ἐλαῖω, to cultivate olives, Ar. Fr. 167. II. intr. to be olive-green.
ἐλαίησις, εσσα, εν, Ion. for ἐλαίησις.

ἐλαιήρος, δ, ὄν, oily, oiled, Hipp.: glutinous, epith. of bees, Pind. Fr. 88.

ἐλαῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, of an olive, like an olive. Adv. —κως, Epict. ἔλαινος, α, ὄν, = sq., Od. 9. 320, 349.

ἐλαῖνος, ἡ, ὄν, of the olive-tree, of olive-wood, Hom., esp. Od. ἐλαῖοβῆψις, ἐς, (βᾶπτω) dipped in oil.

ἐλαῖοβρᾶχης, ἐς, Paul. Aeg.; and —βρεχῆς, ἐς, Gal., = sq.
ἐλαῖοβροχος, ον, (βρέχω) Ath., wet with oil, soaked in oil.

ἐλαῖοθεντος, ον, (σπένω) = foreg.
ἐλαῖοδόκος, ον, also ἐλαῖοδόχος, ον, (δέχομαι) holding oil.

ἐλαῖοειδής, ἐς, = ἐλαιώδης, Aretae.
ἐλαῖοθέσιον, τό, (θέσις) the oiling-room at the baths, Vitruv.

ἐλαῖοθήλος, ον, (τρέθηλα) feeding olives, Epigr. ap. Welcker Syll. 49. 6.

ἐλαῖοδρεπτος, ον, (τρέφω) oil-fed.
ἐλαῖοκάπηλος, δ, an oil-man, Liban. [ᾱ]

ἐλαῖοκομέω, to rear or cultivate olives. Hence ἐλαῖοκομία, ἡ, the cultivation of olives.
ἐλαῖοκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἐλαῖοκομία.

ἐλαῖοκόμος, ον, (κομέω) rearing olives: an olive-cultivator.
ἐλαῖοκονία, ἡ, a powder made from olives, Lat. *malla*.
ἐλαῖολογέω, to pick olives, LXX.
ἐλαῖοφόρος, ον, (λέγω) an olive-gatherer, Ar. Vesp. 712.
ἐλαῖομέλι, ιτος, τό, a sweet gum, that oozes from the olive-tree, Diosc.

ἐλαιομετρέω, *to measure out oil, τινά to another*, Inscr.
ἐλαιον, τό, (ἐλαία) *olive-oil, tree-oil, oil*: in Hom. mostly anointing oil, used after the bath, (and usu. scented, hence ἐὼδες Od. 2. 339, ῥόδεν II. 23. 186), or before and after gymnastic exercises, esp. wrestling, hence ἐλαίον ὄζειν prov. of those who exercise much. II. *any oily substance*: ἐλ. ὄσος hog's lard, Hipp.: ἐλ. ἀπὸ γάλακτος *butter*, Hecat. p. 62. III. at Athens, the *oil-market*, cf. μύρον, ἰχθύς.

ἐλαιοντίνης, ἡ, (πίνος) *stained with, and so soaked in oil*, Hipp.
ἐλαιοποιία, ἡ, (ποιέω) *the making of oil*.

ἐλαιοπύργος, ὁν, (πύργος) *having the upper part like an olive*, Arist. Phys. Ausc.
ἐλαιοπωλείον, τό, (πωλείω) *an oil-shop*.
ἐλαιοπώλης, ὁ, δ, *an oil-man, oil-merchant*, Dem. 784. 18.
ἐλαιοπώλιον, τό, = ἐλαιοπωλείον.

ἐλαιος, δ, = κότινος, *the wild-olive*, Lat. *oleaster*, Soph. Tr. 1197.
II. ἐλαϊός, δ, a Rhod. word = *φαρμακεύς*.
ἐλαϊόσπονδα, ὠν, τῶ, (σπένδω) sub. ἱερὰ, *drink-offerings of oil*, cf. οἰνόσπονδα, ὑδρόσπονδα.

ἐλαιοτριβέιον, τό, (τριβω) *an olive-press, oil-mill*.
ἐλαιοτρόπιον, τό, (τρέπω) = *foreg.*, Geop.
ἐλαιοτρυγίτης, δ, (τρυγῶ) *the olive-gathering*.
ἐλαιοτρυγίον, τό, (τρυγέ) *the lees of oil*, elsewh. ἀμύργη, *amurca*.
ἐλαιουργεῖον, τό, *a place for making oil, oil-press, oil-mill*, Diog. L.: from

ἐλαουργία, ἡ, *the making of oil*.
ἐλαουργιον, τό, = ἐλαιουργεῖον, Arist. Pol.
ἐλαιοφόρος, ὁν, (φέρω) *olive-bearing*, Eur. H. F. 1178: χώρα ἐλ. *land fit for olives*, Theophr.

ἐλαιοφύλιον, ες, (φύω) *olive-planted*, πάγος Eur. Ion 1480.
ἐλαιοφύλλοφαγός, ὁν, (φαγεῖν) *eating olive-leaves*, of birds, prob. I. in Epich. p. 102.

ἐλαιοφύτεία, ἡ, *a planting of olives*.
ἐλαιοφύτος, ὁν, (φύω) *olive-planted*, Aesch. Pers. 884: ἐλ. δένδρεσι set with olive-trees, Strab.: τὸ ἐλ. *an olive-yard*, Lat. *olivatum*, Plut.

ἐλαιοχρυσία, ἡ, (χρῶ) *an anointing with oil*, Bud. in Diog. L. 5. 71, where the MSS. ἐλαυχρυσία, *the use of oil*.
ἐλαιοχρῶς, ὁν, contr. -χρῶς, ὁν, *olive-colored*.
ἐλαιοχρῶν, ὁν, *to anoint with oil*.
ἐλαϊώω, (ἐλαῖω) *to anoint with oil, to oil*, Soph. Fr. 556.

II. *to gather olives*.
ἐλαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *an olive-tree*: Att. plur. ἐλᾶδες Ar. Ach. 998.
ἐλαῖστος, οὗ, δ, (ἐλαῖω) *an olive-gatherer*.
ἐλαϊώδης, ες, *like an olive: oily, slippery*, Arist. H. A.: *olive-green*, Diosc.

ἐλαῖων, ἄνος, δ, *an olive-yard*, Lat. *olivatum*, LXX.
ἐλαιωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, (ἐλαῖω) = ἐλαῖστος.
ἐλαϊώτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλαῖω) *oiled*.

ἐλανόρος, ὁν, (ἐλεῖν, ἀντὶ) *man-slaying, destroyer of men*, epith. of Helen, ἐλέας, ἐλανόρος, ἐλέπολις Aesch. Ag. 689.
ἐλάνη, ἡ, also ἐλένη, *a torch*, Ath., v. ἐλη.
ἐλαπρός, ὄν, barbarism for ἐλαπρός, Ar. Thesm. 1180.

ἐλάσα, ας, ε, etc., poet. for ἐλάσσα, aor. I. of ἐλαῖνω, Hom.: ἐλάσασκε, poet. for ἤλασε, II. 2. 199: ἐλάσατο, for ἐλάσαντο, 3 plur. opt. aor. I. med., II. 10. 537.
ἐλάσας, δ, *an unknown bird*, Ar. Av. 886.

ἐλάσειν, Desiderat. from ἐλαῖνω, *to wish to drive, ride, march*, etc., Luc.

ἐλάστια, ἡ, = ἐλαστis: *riding*, Xen.: *a march*, Joseph.
ἐλαστιβροντος, ὁν, (ἐλαῖνω, βροντή) *thunder-hurling*, Pind. Fr. 108.

II. *hurled like thunder*, ἐπη ἑλ. Ar. Eq. 626.
ἐλάστος, α, ὁν, (ἐλαῖνω) *driving away*: οἱ ἐλ. *those who avert the epilepsies*, Plut. [ᾶ]

ἐλάστιπτος, ὁν, (ἐλαῖνω, ἵππος) *horse-driving or riding*, Pind.: elsewh. ἱππελάτης. [ᾶ]

ἐλάστις, εως, ἡ, (ἐλαῖνω) *a driving*. 1. *a driving away, banishing*, Thuc. I. 139. 2. sub. στρατοῦ, ἵππου, νεώς etc., *a march, expedition*, Hdt. 4. 1, etc.: ἐλαῖνω ποιεῖσθαι Id. 7. 37: *riding*, Xen. Eq. 9. 6: *rowing*, etc.

ἐλασμα, ατος, τό, (ἐλαῖνω) *metal beaten out with a hammer, a metal-plate*, Diosc. II. = *foreg.*

ἐλασματίον, τό, Dim. from *foreg.*, Diosc.

ἐλασμος, δ, = ἐλασμα II, Diosc. II. = ἐλαστis.
ἐλασσα, poet. for ἐλασα, ἤλασα, aor. I. of ἐλαῖνω, Hom.

ἐλασσόω, Att. ττώω, (ἐλάσσω) *to make less, smaller, worse*: *to lessen, diminish, damage*, Tr. Isocr. 162 C: *to detract from*, τινός Thuc. 3. 42. Pass. *to become smaller, diminish*, Thuc. 2. 62, etc.: *to come short, have too little, to suffer loss, be behind* hand in a thing, Tr. Thuc. 4. 59: *to be less than, inferior to*, c. gen. pers., Dem. 226. 13, cf. ἡσσώω. Hence

ἐλάσσωμαι, ατος, τό, Att. πτωμαι, *a being made less, loss, defeat*, Polyb.: *a defect, fault*, Dion. H.

ἐλάσσων, neut. ἐλάσσων, c. gen. ονος, Att. πτων, ὄν, *smaller, less, fewer, worse*, II.; esp. in war; hence ἐλάσσων ἔχειν *to have the worse*, Hdt. 9. 102: c. gen. pers., *worse, inferior*, Thuc., etc.: ἐλ. πλῆθος *the smaller number*, Thuc. I. 49: περί ἐλάσσωνων ποιεῖσθαι *to consider of less account*, Hdt. 6. 6: οἱ ἐλ. *the meaner sort*, Isocr. 17 C. Adv. -όνως, for which ἐλάσσων is very freq. It was from this signif. used as Compar. of μικρός. Superl. ἐλάχυστος: the orig. Posit. ἐλαχὺς is found only in old Ep.

ἐλαστής, οὗ, δ, = ἐλατήρ.
ἐλαστός, worse form for ἐλατρός, q. v.

ἐλαστρέω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐλαῖνω, ζεύγεια ἐλάστρεον they drove the teams, II. 18. 543: ἀμαξίτον Theogn. 599: *to drive or row a ship*, Hdt. 2. 158.

ἐλάσω, fut. of ἐλαῖνω. [ᾶ]
ἐλάτερα, ἡ, fem. of ἐλατήρ, *a driver*, ἵππων ἐλ. epith. of Artemis, Pind. Fr. 59.

ἐλατέρον, verb. Adj. of ἐλαῖνω, intransit. *one must ride*, Xen. Hipparch. 2. 7.

ἐλάτη, ἡ, *the pine*, Hom.: afterwds. distinguished as ἐ. ἄρρη *the pine*, Lat. *pinus abies*: ἐ. θήλη *the fir*, Lat. *pinus picea* Linn.

II. *an oar*, as being usu. made of pine-wood, Od. 12. 172, II. 7. 5; later also *the whole ship*, Eur. Phoen. 208.

III. *the young bud of the palm*, elsewh. σπάθη, Diosc. [ᾶ] (Perh. from ἐλαῖνω, from its high, straight growth.)

ἐλάτης, ἴδος, ἡ, *like the pine*, Nic.
ἐλατήρ, ἦρος, δ, (ἐλαῖνω) *a driver*, esp. of horses, *a charioteer*, II. 4. 145, etc.; also with ἵππων etc., Aesch. Pers. 32: ἐλ. βροντῆς *the hurler of thunder*, Pind. O. 4. 1; ἐλ. λύρας *the striker of the lyre*, Anth.

II. *one that drives away, expels*, Call. Jov. 3. Also ἐλάτης. III. *a sort of broad, flat cake*, Ar. Eq. 1183; v. Suid. in voc. Hence

ἐλάτηριος, α, ὄν, *driving, driving away*, c. gen. καθαρῶι ἀτῶν ἐλ. Aesch. Cho. 968: τὸ ἐλατήριον, with or without φάρμακον, an opening medicine, Hipp.

ἐλάτης, ὁν, δ, = ἐλατήρ, Eur. Phäeth. [ᾶ]
ἐλάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to driving.

ἐλάτινος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλάτη) *of the pine or fir*, Eur. Bacch. 1070: of pine or fir-wood, πλατή Anaxil. Neot. I. 17: Hom. uses ἐλ.

II. *of the palm-bud*, e. g. ἐλάτινος Diosc., cf. ἐλάτη III. [ᾶ]
ἐλάτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἐλαῖνω, *driven or beaten out*, esp. like metal *hammered, beaten, forged*, Arist. Meteor.: on the ἐλ. χαλκός, v. Müller Archäol. D. Kunst. 5306. 4.

ἐλατρεύς, εως, δ, *thrice-forged iron*, v. ἐλαῖνω III. 1.
ἐλαττων, Att. neut. for ἐλασσων, usu. as Adv., less.

ἐλαττονάκις, Adv. (ἐλάττων) *fewer times, less often*, Plat. Theat. 148 A: opp. to μειονάκις, πλεονάκις.

ἐλαττονέω, = ἐλασσώω, LXX.

ἐλαττονότης, πτος, ἡ, *a being smaller or less*, Iambl.: opp. to μειονότης: from

ἐλάττων, Att. for ἐλάσσων: so also ἐλαττώω, ἐλάττωμαι.

ἐλάττωσις, εως, ἡ, *a making smaller or less, lessening*, Def. Plat. 412 B: *loss, defeat*, Polyb.: *a fault, defect*, Plut. Hence

ἐλαττωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to lessen, or to give way, not insisting on his full rights*, Arist. Eth. N.

ΕΛΑΨΝΩ, fut. ἐλάσω, Ep. ἐλάσσω: aor. I. act. ἤλασα, poet. ἐλάσα, ἐλάσσα, pass. ἤλδην, less good ἤλδσθην: perf. ἐλήλακα, pass. ἐλήλαμαι. The pres. ἐλάω is very rare, as in Eur. Phäeth.: but ἐλῶ, inf. ἐλῶν, is the fut. in Att. Prose: this Att. fut. is found resolved ἐλῶν as early as Od. 7. 319. [ᾶ always.]

Radic. signif.: *To drive, drive on, set in motion*, more in bodily than in mental relations, esp. of driving flocks, Hom., who also uses aor. med. ἤλασάμην in act. signif., II. 10. 537, II. 682, 1. very freq. of horses, chariots, ships, ἵππων, ἄρμα,

ῥῆα or ναῦν ἐλάφειν II. 23. 334, Od. 12. 47, 169, etc.: so also, ἐλάφειν δρόμον to run a course, Ar. Nub. 28. This usage became so common that 2. the acc. was omitted, as with ἄγω etc., and the Verb took the seeming intrans. signf., to ride, drive, sail, row: very freq. from Hom. downwards, e. g. μάλιστα δ' ἐλάαν (sub. ἵππους) he whipped them to go on, Il. 5. 366, etc.: βῆ δ' ἐλάαν ἐπὶ κύματα he went on to drive over the waves, Il. 13. 27: διὰ νύκτα ἐλάν to travel the night through, Od. 15. 50: often with the direction or aim of the journey added with εἰς . . . or πρὸς . . . So also of sea-voyages, μάλα σφοδρῶς ἐλάαν, (ναῦν) to sail very quickly, Od. 12. 1241: παρέθ' τὴν νῆσον ἐλάαντες to pass the island, Od. 12. 276: hence ἐλαίνοντες the rowers, Od. 13. 22: these usages are freq. also in Att. In this signf. it sometimes took a new acc., γαλήνῃν ἐλάαντες to sail on a calm sea, Od. 7. 319: so too in Eur. El. 731, πόντον ἐλάτας ἐλάαντες to urge the main with oars, Lat. pontum remis impellere, Il. 7. 6. 3, to drive away, carry off, like ἀπελαίνα, Lat. abigere, in Hom. always of stolen cattle, βούς Od. 12. 353, ἵππους Il. 5. 236: also in Med., c. act. signf. Od. 4. 637: in Att. μύσος, μίσμος, ἄγος ἐλάαντες, = ἀγλατύνει, Aesch. Cho. 967, Eur. 283, Thuc. 1. 126, etc.: ἐλ. λυστάς Ar. Ach. 1188, etc. 4. to drive into narrow compass, press in battle, press, Il. 13. 315, Od. 5. 290: hence freq. in Att. to hunt down, harass, vex, trouble, πόλιν etc., Soph. O. T. 28, etc. to attack, affront, insult, esp. in Dem. 5. = βινεῖν, like Lat. agitare, subagitare, Ar. Ecl. 39. 6. in Pass., ἐλαίνεσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν, τὴν γαλήνῃν to be driven, i. e. to be mad, beside oneself. 7. really intrans., in expressions like, εἰς τοσοῦτον ἥλασαν they drove it so far, Hdt. 5. 50: where πράγμα must be supplied: εἰς κόνον τῆς νύκτος ἐλάαντες to push it till disgust ensued, Tyr. 2. 10, cf. 2: hence to push on, go on, ἐγγύς μανίας Eur.: πρὸς αὐ. τινὸς to go far in a thing, Xen. But in Od. 5. 290, ἐγὶ μὲν φημι ἄδην ἐλάαν κακότητος I mean yet to hunt him about even till his misery satiates me, belongs to the trans. signf. v. supr. 4, cf. Herm. Opusc. 3. 298.

II. to strike (as the best way of driving), to cut, push, wound by cut or thrust, Il. 2. 199, 5. 584, etc.: c. dupl. acc. τινά ὤμον ἐλάαντες to hit, wound him on the shoulder, Il. 5. 50: οὐλὴν με σὺς ἥλασε a boar gave me this scar, Od. 21. 219: hence of the beating of the waves, Od.: χθόνα ἥλασε μετώπῳ he struck earth with his forehead, of a falling man, Od. 2. 94. 2. to cut off, Il. 13. 614, but this rare. 3. to thrust, drive through, διαπρὸν χαλκὸν ἥλασε Od.: δόρυ διὰ στήθεσιν ἥλασε Il. 5. 57, cf. 20. 269: and in pass. to go through, Il. 4. 135, etc. Hom. uses only plapt. pass. ἡλῆλατο, ἐλῆλατο.

III. in various metaph. signfs.: 1. to beat out metal, because it is (so to say) driven out on all sides, hence ἀσπίδα ἐλάαντες to make a shield of beaten metal, Il. 12. 296: so too πύργους to beat out plates of metal, Il. 20. 270: later also χαλκὸν ἐλ. to beat out metal. 2. to draw out, set in a certain direction, in line, τάφρον, ἔρκος, σταυροῦς to draw a breastwork, trench, etc., Il. 7. 450, Ar. Od. 14. 11, and so freq. in Hdt., e. g. τεῖχος ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν τοὺς ἀγκῶνας the wall has its angles carried down to the river, Hdt. 1. 180: so too, ἔργον ἐλ. to work one's way down a ridge or swathe in reaping or mowing, Il. 11. 68, ἀτακά Hes. Op. 441: ὄρχον ἀμπελίδος to draw a line of vines, i. e. plant them in line, Ar. Ach. 995: hence in gen. to plant, produce, and so metaph., ἐλ. τέσσαρας ἀρετὰς αἰών Pind. N. 3. 129. 3. καλῶν ἐλάαντες to prolong, keep up the brawl, Il. 1. 575.

ἐλάφειος, (ἐλαφος) of, belonging to deer, ἐλ. κρέα venison, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2. deer-like, and so cowardly.

ἐλάφηβόλος, ἡς (ἐλαφηβόλος) a shooting or hunting of deer, Soph. Aj. 178.

ἐλάφηβόλια, τὰ, sub. ἱερὰ, a festival of Artemis, Plut. Hence ἐλάφηβόλιον, ὄνος, δὲ, the ninth month of the Attic year, in which the Elaphelobia were held (at Elis ἐλάφιος), answering to the last half of March and first of April.

ἐλάφηβόλος, (βάλλω) hitting or shooting deer, a deer-hunter, in gen., a hunter, Il. 18. 319.

ἐλάφινης, ου, δ, a young deer, fawn.

ἐλάφιος, ου, = ἐλάφειος, v. also ἐλαφιβόλιον.

ἐλάφορρόσκον, τό, (βόσκω) a plant, eaten by deer as an antidote against the bite of snakes, Lat. sium sisarum, Diosc.

ἐλάφογενής, ἐς, (* γένω) born from a deer.

ἐλάφοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) deer-like, Strab.

ἐλάφοκράνος, ον, (κράνον) deer-headed, Id.

ἐλάφοκτόνος, ον, (κτελνόν) deer-killing, Eur. I. T. 1113.

ἘΛΑΦΟΨ, δ, ἡ, a deer, whether male, a hart or stag, or female, a hind, Hom.: καρδίῃν ἐλάφιο ἔχων having a deer's i. e. a coward's heart, Il. 1. 225. As gener. term, the Att. always use it in fem., as Eur. Hipp. 218, and oft. in Xen. (Akin to ἐλαφρός, and to Lat. lepus, lepōris, Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1. 233: prob. also to Germ. laufen, our leap.)

ἐλάφοστολή, ἡ, (στέω) deer-hunting, Anth.: only poet.

ἐλαφρία, ἡ, (ἐλαφρός) lightness: and so thoughtlessness, Lat. levitas. II. a lightning, alleviation, Aretae. III. littleness.

ἐλαφρίζω, to lighten, make light, Plut.: to alleviate, Synes.

II. intr. to be light and nimble, Eur. Meleag. 4.

ἐλαφρόγειος, ον, (γέα, γῆ) of light soil, Geop.

ἐλαφρόνους, ον, light-minded, thoughtless, Pseudo-Phoc.

ἐλαφρόπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, light footed, Poet. ap. Dion. Comp.

ἘΛΑΦΡΟΨ, δ, ὄν, and in Pind. N. 5. 38 ὄς, ὄν, light in weight, Il. 12. 450, and Att.: hence light, not burdensome or troublesome, trifling, ἐλαφρότερος γίγνεται πόλεμος Τρώεσσι Il. 2. 287: οὐκ ἐν ἐλαφρῷ ποιεῖσθαι πόνον to not make light of a thing, to be distressed by it, take it ill, Lat. graviter ferre, Hdt. 1. 118. Adv. -ῶς, lightly, easily, Od. 5. 240.

II. light in moving, nimble, quick, swift, ready, active, Hom., etc., esp. with the hands and feet, hardly, Lat. facilis, agilis: ἐλαφρὰ ἡλικία the age of active youth, Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 27: but of ἔλ. light troops, Lat. levis armatura, Id. An. 4. 2, 27.

III. metaph. light-minded, unsteady, thoughtless, Polyb.: λούσα ἐλ. light-headed madness, Eur. Bacch. 851. Adv. -ῶρως, (ἐλαφρός is the Lat. lev- is with e euphon., cf. ελαχός: akin to ἐλαφρός.) Hence

ἐλαφρότης, ητος, ἡ = ἐλαφρία, lightness, Plat. Legg. 795 E.

ἐλαφρόνως, to make light, lighten.

ἐλαφδής, ἐς, = ἐλαφοειδής.

ἐλαχίστος, ητος, ον, Superl. from ἐλάσσων, the fewest, smallest, least, worst, h. Hom. Adv. ἐλαχίστω. Hence comes a new Comp. ἐλαχιστότερος, yet smaller, Superl. ἐλαχιστότατος, less than the least: v. ἐλαχός. [ἀ]

ἐλαχον, ἐς, e, aor. 2 of λαχάω, poet. also ἐλλαχον, Hom.

ἐλαχύντερος, υγιος, δ, ἡ, short-winged, short-finned, epith. of the dolphin, Pind. P. 4. 29.

ἘΛΑΧΥΤΉΣ, εια, ὡ, small, short, low, mean, little: old Ep. positive, hence ἐλάσσων and ἐλαχίστος are formed: it remains only in h. Hom. Ap. 197, and as v. l. Od. 9. 116., 10. 509, and there only as fem., and proparoxyt. (ἐλαχ-υς is the Sanscr. lagh-υ, our light, with e euphon.; cf. ἐλαφρός.)

ἐλάω, Ion. ἐλώω, rare poet. pres., v. sub ἐλαῖνω.

ἐλαῶν, ὄνος, δ, = ἐλαῖων.

ἘΛΑΔΟΜΑΙ, ἐλδομαι, defect. Dep., to wish, long, c. inf., Il. 13. 638, Od. 4. 162: to wish for, long for, strive after, covet, desire, τινὸς Il. 23. 122, Od. 5. 210: τι Il. 5. 481, Od. 1. 409. As Pass. only once, Il. 16. 494. Hom. most freq. uses the lengthd. form ἐλδομαι, but only in pres. and impf. Ep. word, also in Pind. O. 1. 6. (ἐλδομαι was prob. digammated, and so = velle, βοῦλομαι, cf. will, would.) Hence

ἐλδωρ, ἐλδωρ, τό, and Ibyc. 44 ἡ, a wish, longing, desire, Hom. only in resolved form. Poet. word.

ἐλε, poet. for ἐλεε, 3 aor. 2 of αἰρέω, Hom.

ἐλεάγνος, ὡ, v. ἐλεάγνος.

ἐλεαῖρω, poet. for ἐλέεω, to take pity, have compassion on, τινά Hom.

ἐλεᾶς, ὄνος, δ, a kind of owl, Ar. Av. 304, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3. ἐλεάτρος, δ, (ἐλεός) a manager of the table, sever, taster, Ath.

ἐλεγαίνω, ὡ, to be wrathful, wanton, violent, E. M.

ἐλεγεία, ἡ, (ἐλεγος) an elegy, i. e. any poem written in distichs (ἐλεγεία), v. ἐλεγείων.

ἐλεγείων, = ἐλεγαῖων, Suid.

ἐλεγειογράφος, δ, (γράφω) a writer of elegies. [ἀ]

ἐλεγείον, τό, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, the metre of the elegy, Critias 3. 3, Thuc. 1. 132.

II. in plur., many distichs forming a whole: hence = ἐλεγεία, an elegiac poem, but merely in reference to the metre, not to the

subject, v. Müller Literat. of Greece, 10. 2. III. *a single line in an elegiac inscription*, Dem. 1378. 13: later, *a distich of two hexameters*, if on a mournful subject. Strictly neut. from ἐλεγεῖος, and in signf. ἱ μέρων, in signf. ἱ ἔπος may be supplied, Francke Callin. p. 53; 58.

ἐλεγειοποιήτης, οἱ, δ, and ἐλεγεῖοποιός, ὁ, (ποιεῖν) *an elegiac poet*, Arist. Poet. ἐλεγεῖος, εἶα, εἰον, of the elegy, elegiac, e. g. μέτρον, Μοῦσα. ἐλεγεῖνοι, οἱ, *a kind of fish*, Arist. H. A.

ἐλεγκτέον, verb. Adj. from ἐλέγχω, *one must refute*, Plat. Legg. 905 D. 2. also ἐλεγκτέον, οὐ, to be refuted, Strab.

ἐλεγκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐλέγχω) *able, ready to refute, fond of arguing*, Plat. Soph. 216 B: *fond of reproving*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -κός, Xen.

ἐλεγκτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἐλέγχω, *fit to be refuted*, ἐλεγκτός, ὁ, = ἐλεγεῖς, LXX.

ἐλεγεῖν ἄμας, οὐ, trying, proving a wife's fidelity, Anth. ἐλεγεῖνος, ὁ, the wrangler, pun on the name of the philosopher Alexinus, in Diog. L. 2. 109.

ἐλεγεῖς, εὖς, ἡ, = ὁ ἐλεγχος, *a refuting, reproving*, LXX.

ἐλεγεος, ὁ, *a song of mourning*, a lament: at first without reference to metrical form, so that ἐλεγοὶ were ascribed to the nightingale and halcyon, Eur. Hel. 185, I. T. 1091: orig. accompanied by the flute. Since the distich was mostly used in these songs, it got the name of the elegiac metre, (though it was constantly used for poems of far different subjects), and so in later times ἐλεγος was usu. taken to mean *a song of mourning in distichs*, Francke Callin. p. 41, 50, 58; acc. to whom the word arose at Athens in Simonides' time. The whole treatise may be referred to. II. as Adj., ἐλεγος, mournful, rejected by Seidler Eur. I. T. 1061. (Usu. deriv. from ἔλ ἐλεγειν, to cry woe! woe! cf. Eur. I. T. 146: acc. to Riemer akin to ἄλγος: Passow refers its origin to a simple cry such as ἐλελεῦ.)

ἐλεγεῖν, ἡ, (ἐλέγχω) *a reproach, affront, disgrace*, Hom.

ἐλεγχῆς, ἐς, visited with reproach or reproof, shameful, esp. cowardly, II., always of men. Irr. Superl. ἐλεγχιστος Hom. Only poet.—On ἐλέγχεα v. ἐλεγχος.

ἐλεγγύματος, οὐ, = ἐλεγγύματος.

ἐλεγγύτος, Irr. Superl. of ἐλεγχῆς.

ἐλεγεοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like, in the form of a refutation*, Arist. Org.

ἐλεγχος, τό, *a reproach, insult, disgrace, dishonor, shame*, in Hom. esp. *shameful cowardice*, in the heroic age the bitterest reproof: in plur., καὶ ἐλέγχεα *base cowards, reproaches* to your name, II. 2. 235.

ἐλεγχος, ὁ, *a proof, trial*, Lat. argumentum, ἔλ. διδόναι τίνος to give proof of a thing, Pind. N. 8. 35; λαμβάνειν to make trial of it, Antipho 112. 40; ἔλ. χειρός *the ordeal of single combat*, Soph. O. C. 1297. II. esp. of proofs used to refute or put to shame, refutation, ἐλεγχον οὐκ ἔχει it does not admit of refutation, Hdt. 2. 23, cf. Thuc. 3. 53: esp. *a form of logical argument, the reductio ad absurdum*, Arist. Org.

III. *a proof, account, as well demanded as given*, ἔλ. διδόναι τοῦ βλοῦ to give an account of one's life, Plat. Apol. 39 C, cf. Dem. 44. 15; εἰς ἔλ. καταστήναι Isocr. 264 A: *a question, inquiry, accusation*.

ἐλέγχω, fut. ἐς, perf. pass. ἐλήλεγμαι, to disgrace, put to shame, dishonor, μῶνον ἔλ. to treat a speech with contempt, so that the speaker speaks in vain, II. 9. 522, ἔλ. τινά to put one to shame, Od. 21. 424. This usage only Homer.

II. to convince, refute, confute, and so put to shame, of persons, Hdt. 2. 22, 115; ἐλεγχῆ, ἐλέγχω Ar. Ran. 857, and freq. in Nub.: τινά περί τινας Ar. Plut. 574: also of arguments, to disprove, confute, Dem. 805. 28, etc.: and so, to reject, Lat. hence also to accuse, reprove, reproach, Aesch. Cho. 919, Soph. Ant. 260. 2. to enquire into, examine, question, ἔλ. τινα εἰ., Aesch. Cho. 851, Soph., Xen., etc.: in gen. to prove, make clear, attest, Lat. arguere, Thuc. 6. 86; hence to betray.

III. in gen. to overpower, conquer, Pind. P. 11. 74. (Prob. from λέγω.) ἐλεθεμνάς, δδος, (δένειν) *storming the couch*, Aesch. Theb. 83. ἐλεθών or ἐλεθώνη, ἡ, *a kind of polygyn*, Arist. H. A. ἐλένας, Ep. resolved form of ἐλεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of αἰρέω, Hom. ἐλεεινολογέω, (ἐλεεινός, λέγω) *to speak piteously*. Hence

ἐλεεινολογία, Att. ἐλεῖν, ἡ, *a speaking piteously, complaining*, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

ἐλεεινός, ὁ, ὄν, Att. ἐλεεινός, q. v., (ἐλεος) *pitiable, piteous*, Hom.: *pitied*, Il. 24. 309: in gen. *wretched, miserable*, esp. in neut. sing. and pl., which Hom. uses as Adv. Adv. -ῖος.

ἐλεεῖν, f. ἡνω, (ἐλεος) *like ἐλεάω, to have pity on, take compassion, share mercy upon*, twof. oft. in Hom.: also to pity, τινά τινας *to pity for a thing*, Xen. Ephes. Pass. to have pity or mercy shown one, Plat. Rep. 337 A. (Akin to ἴλαος, ἴλεως.)

ἐλεημονικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐλεῖν) *merciful, compassionate*.

ἐλεημοσύνη, ἡ, pity, mercy, Call. Del. 152: esp. *a charity, alms* (which is a corruption of the word), N. T.: from ἐλεῖν, οὐ, gen. ονός, (ἐλεῖν) *pitiful, merciful, compassionate*, Od. 5. 191; c. gen., Ar. Pac. 425. Adv. -μόνος.

ἐλεητικός, ὁ, ὄν, = ἐλεημονικός, Arist. Rhet.

ἐλεητός, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. for ἐλεος, pity, mercy, Od. 1. 75, 1.

Ἐλεῖα, αἱ, (ἐλος) μεadow-νymphs, like Λευκωνίδες, Δεμακίδες, h. Hom. Cer. 23, acc. to Ilgen's prob. conjecture.

Ἐλεῖθια, ἡ, = Εἰλεῖθια, Pind., and Call.

ἐλεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of αἰρέω, Hom.

ἐλεεινός, ὁ, ὄν, Att. for ἐλεεινός, Pors. Praef. Hec. p. viii (4 Ed. Scholer.); also h. Hom. Cer. 285. Adv. -ῖος, Ar. Thesm. 1063.

ἐλεοβάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐλος, βαῖνα) *walking the marsh, dwelling in the marsh*, Aesch. Pers. 39. [8]

ἐλεονγενής, ἐς, (ἐλός, *γένω) *marsh-born*: τὸ ἐλ. = ὄρυζα.

ἐλεονομός, οὐ, (ἐλος, νέμωμαι) *dwelling in the marsh, marsh-frequenting*, Orph.

ἐλειος, οὐ, and in Ar. Av. 244, a, ον, (ἐλος) *marshy, dwelling or growing in the marsh*, Aesch. Pers. 494: in gen. of the meadow, meadowy, Ar. Ran. 351, cf. Ἐλεῖα.

ἐλειός or ἐλειός, ὁ, *a kind of mouse, perh. the dormouse*, Lat. glis, Arist. H. A.: acc. to others, the squirrel. II. *a kind of falcon*. (The readings vary: prob. from εἰλός a nook.)

ἐλειοστέλιον, τό, *marsh-parsley*, Theophr.

ἐλειότροφος, οὐ, (ἐλός, τρέφω) *bred or growing in the marsh*, Ath.

ἐλειόχρυσος, = ἐλίοχρυσος, Theophr.

ἐλεκτο, Ep. syncop. form of aor. pass. from λέγω, to lie down, Od. 19. 50.

ἐλελεῦ or ἐλελελεῦ, like ἀλαλά, *a war-cry*, raised by the general in the attack and taken up by the soldiers, Ar. Av. 364: in gen. any loud cry, e. g. of pain, Aesch. P. 877.

ἐλελήθει, Ion. 3 sing. plupf. of λαβάνω for ἐλελήθει.

ἐλελήξω, f. ἔω, (A), length. and strengthd., but only poet., form of ἐλίσσω, to whirl, spin or twirl round, Od. 5. 314, and 12. 416, in Pass.

II. to turn once round, turn about: in II. always of an army, to wheel round or about: in Act, 17. 278, in Pass., 6. 106.

III. in gen. to make to tremble or quake, to shake from the roots, Ὀλομύρον ἐλ. of Zeus, Il. 1. 530, φόρμυγξ ἐλ. to make its strings quiver, Pind. O. 9. 21, and so in Pass., φόρμυγξ ἐλελόμενυ P. 1. 7. Pass. to quake, tremble, quiver, γυνὴ ἐλελήχθη Il. 22. 448: so of the quivering of a brandished sword, Il. 13. 558; ἐλελήχθη πέπλος the robe fluttered, h. Hom. Cer. 183: hence also in Med. of the nightingale trilling her song, Valck. Phoen. 1517; transit. ἐλελίσσεται Ἴτρυ Ar. Av. 213.

IV. Pass. to wind or twist oneself around, of a serpent, Il. 2. 316, 11. 39. The pres. is rare, h. Hom. 28. 9, and Pind. Il. cc.: ἐλελίσκω, syncop. aor., Il. 13. 558.

ἐλελήξω, f. ἔω, (B), strictly to cry ἐλελεῦ, and so, like ἀλαλάζω, to raise the battle-cry, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18, τυλ to a god, Ib.: in gen. to raise a loud cry, of pain, etc., Eur. Phoen. 1514; also in Med., so that here it comes very near the other ἐλελίζω III, fin.

ἐλελίσφακίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄλνος) *wine flavored with sage*, Diosc. [1]

ἐλελίσφακον, τό, Diosc.; and

ἐλελίσφακος, ὁ, Theophr., *a kind of sage* (σφακός).

ἐλελήχθη, ατος, τό, (ἐλελίζω A) *a violent shaking*.

ἐλελήθων, οὐ, ονός, (ἐλελίζω A) *earth-shaking, terraepolia* Pind. P. 2. 8: in Soph. Ant. 153, Bacchus is called ὁ θήβας ἐλελίζων because the ground shook at the approach of his dancing bands, cf. Call. Apoll. 1, ubi v. Spanh.

ἐλελόνην, plupf. 2 of λαχάνω.

ἐλένας, ἡ, (ἐλεῖν, νᾶς Dor. for ναῖς, cf. ἔναυς) *ship-destroying*, in Aesch. Ag. 689, epith. of Helen, cf. ἔκλινος.

ἐλένη, ἥ, = ἐλάνη, a torch or firebrand.

II. (perh. from ἐλύν) a wicker basket, to carry the sacred utensils at the feast of the Brauronian Artemis. Hence

ἐλενηφόρεω, to carry the basket at this feast: οἱ Ἑλ. name of a play of Diphilus, v. Casaub. Ath. 223 A.

ἐλενηφόρια, ἥ, a carrying of the basket at this feast.

ἐλενηφόρια, ον, τὰ, the feast of the Brauronian Artemis.

Ἑλένια, ον, τὰ, sub. lepa, a feast in honor of Helen.

ἐλένιον, τό, a plant, perh. elecampane, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

ἐλεόβρεπτος, ον, (ἐλος, τρέφω) like ἐλεότροφος, marsh-bred,

growing in the marsh, σέλιον II. 2. 776: yet Wolf writes ἐλεόθρ.

ἐλεόν, Adv. like ἐλεόντως, piteously, only in Hes. Op. 207.

ἐλεόν, τό, = sq., Ar. Eq. 152: also proparox. ἔλεον.

ἐλεός, δ, a kitchen-table, a board on which meat was cut up, a dresser, II. 9. 215, Od. 14. 432.

ἔλεος, δ, pity, mercy, compassion, II. 24. 44, more freq. Att.: also in plur. in Plat. Rep. 606 C: ἔλ. τινος pity for . ., Eur. I. A. 491: in LXX, and N. T. also τὸ ἔλεος. II. an object of compassion, a piteous thing, Eur. Or. 832. At Athens 'Eleos was worshipped, Schol. Soph. O. C. 261.

ἐλεοσέλιον, τό, = ἐλεοσέλιον.

ἐλέπολις, ι, poet. ἐλπίστοις, ἰδος and εως, (ἐλεῖν, πόλις) city-destroying, in Aesch. A. 689, epith. of Helen, cf. ἐλεάνορος.

II. ἡ, an engine for sieges, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Dioid.

ἐλέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 med. of αἰρέω, Hom.

ἐλεστίς, ἰδος, ἥ, = ἔλος, a marshy country, marsh-lands, a meadow, Ar. Rh.

ἐλετός, ἥ, ὄν, (ἐλεῖν) that can be taken, seized, caught, II. 9. 409.

ἐλευθερία, ἥ, (ἐλευθερος) freedom, liberty, Pind. P. i. 119, Hdt. i. 62, etc.: esp. the condition of a free man, Aesch., etc.: i. freedom from a thing, ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Legg. 608 A, τιμὸς Rep. 329 C. 2. licence, Id. Gorg. 492 C. 3. later = ἐλευθεριότης.

ἐλευθερία, ον, τὰ, sub. lepa, the feast of Liberty, Inscr.

ἐλευθεριάζω, to speak or act freely, to speak, act, live like a freeman, to be free, Plat. Legg. 701 E. Hence

ἐλευθεριστικός, ἥ, ὄν, free of speech, etc.

ἐλευθερίος, ον, speaking or acting like a free man, free-spirited, frank, Lat. liberalis, Plat. Gorg. 485 B: esp. freely-giving, bountiful, liberal, Arist. Eth. N.: also of dress, etc., in good taste. It bears the same relation to ἐλευθερος as liberalis to liber.

II. as epith. of Zeus, the Relaiser, Deliverer, Pind. O. 12. 1, Hdt. 3. 142, etc. Adv. -ως. Hence

ἐλευθεριότης, ἥ, the character of an ἐλευθερίος, freeness of mind and spirit: esp. freeness in giving, liberality, Plat. Rep. 402 C and Arist. Eth. N.

ἐλευθερόπαις, παῖδος, δ, ἥ, having free children, and so a free man, Anth.

ἐλευθεροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making free, Epict.

ἐλευθεροπραγία, ἥ, (πράσσω) freeness in acting, licence, Or. Sib.

ἐλευθεροπρασίτου δίκη, ἥ, (πιπράσκω) a prosecution for selling a freeman as a slave, Att. Process, p. 229.

ἐλευθεροπρέπεια, ἥ, the disposition of a freeman, dub.: from ἐλευθεροπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) worthy of a freeman, Plat. Alc. i. 135 C. Adv. -πῶς.

ἐλευθερός, α, ον, and Att. os, on Aesch. A. 328, Eur. El. 868, free, Lat. liber: hence free-spirited, gentle. Hom. has the word only in II. in two phrases, ἐλευθερον ἡμῶν the day of freedom, i. e. freedom; and κρητὴρ ἐλευθερος the cup (drunk) to freedom, II. 6. 528: of persons, Hdt. i. 6, etc.: τὸ ἔλ. freedom, Hdt. 7. 103, etc.

2. free, freed from a thing, φόνου, κακῶν, φόβου Trag.; also ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Legg. 832 D. II. like ἐλευθερίος, fit for a freeman, free, Lat. liberalis, ὑπόκρισις Hdt. i. 116: βάσανοι ἐλ. tortures such as might be used to a freeman, Plat. Legg. 946 C: and so more freq. in Adv. -πῶς, esp. ἔλ. εἰρεῖν Hdt. 5. 93, etc. (ἐλευθερός is prob. the same as Lat. liber, with e euphon., cf. ελαφρός.)

ἐλευθεροστομαίω, to be free of speech, Aesch. P. 180.

ἐλευθεροστομία, ἥ, freedom of speech, Dion. H.

ἐλευθεροστόμος, ον, (στόμα) free-spoken, Aesch. Supp. 948.

ἐλευθεροσύνης, ὄν, (*ἐργω) bearing himself freely, nobly, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 10. 17.

ἐλευθερόω, to free, Hdt. 5. 62, πατριδα Aesch. Pers. 403: to set

free, release from debt, Hdt. 6. 59, χρῆν Plat. Rep. 566 E: to set free from blame, acquit, Soph. O. T. 705, ubi v. Herm. Pass.

to be set free, Hdt. i. 95, etc.: to be acquitted, Xen. Hell. i. 7, 25: to indulge in licence, Plat. Rep. 575 A. Hence

ἐλευθερώσις, εως, ἥ, a freeing, setting free, Hdt. 9. 45, ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 3. 10. II. licence, Plat. Rep. 561 A.

ἐλευθερώσων, verb. Adj., one must set free, Polyb.

ἐλευθερωτής, οὔ, δ, a liberator, Dio C.

*ἘΛΕΥΘΩ, assumed as pres., whence to form ἐλεύσομαι, ἔλυνθαι, ἐλθήσθαι, the fut., aor. and perf. of ἔρχομαι. Hence

Ἐλευθώ, dos, conj. οὐς, ἥ, = Εἰλεθῶν, Pind.

Ἐλευσίν or Ἐλευσίς, ἰνός, ἥ, Eleusis, an old city of Attica, sacred to Demeter and Cora (Proserpine), first in h. Hom. Cer.

Ἐλευσις, εως, ἥ, a coming, esp. of our LORD, the Advent, N. T.: from

ἐλεύσομαι, fut. of ἔρχομαι, Hom.

ἐλευστῶν, verb. Adj. of ἔρχομαι, one must come, LXX.

ἐλεφαίρομαι, Dep., (ἐλπωρή, ἔλπω) old Ep. word, to cheat with empty hopes, opp. to ἐτῆμα κραίνειν, said of the dreams that come through the ivory gate, διὰ πρὸς τοῦ ἐλέφαντος Od. 19. 565, (there is a play of words between ἐλέphas and ἐλεφαίρωμαι, but no etymol. alliance): hence in gen. to trick, overreach, II. 23. 388: and in Hes. Th. 330, of the Nemean lion, ἐλεφαίρωτο φῶλ' ἀνθρώπων used to destroy, devour them.

ἐλεφαντάγωγός, δ, (ἐλέphas, ἄγω) an elephant-driver.

ἐλεφανταρχης, ον, δ, (ἄρχω) the commander of a squadron of elephants with the men upon them, Plut. Hence

ἐλεφανταρχία, ἥ, the office of the ἐλεφανταρχης.

ἐλεφαντός, ον, of, belonging to an elephant, Diosc.

ἐλεφαντίασις, εως, ἥ, Aretae, also ἐλεφαντισμός, δ, a cutaneous disease, esp. in Egypt, so called from its likeness to elephant's-hide: from

ἐλεφαντίνος, to suffer from elephantiasis, Diosc.

ἐλεφαντίνος, α, ον, Anth.; and

ἐλεφαντίνος, ον, Alcæa 67, of ivory, ivory: ἐλεφαντίνων τῶντος Crates Sam. i.

ἐλεφαντιστής, οὔ, δ, an elephant-driver, Arist. H. A. II. in App., a shield of elephant-hide.

ἐλεφαντόδετος, ον, (δέω) bound, inlaid with ivory, Eur. I. A. 583, Ar. Av. 218.

ἐλεφαντοκόλος, ον, δ, an elephant-hunter, Agatharch. ap. Phot.

ἐλεφαντοκόλλητος, ον, (κολλῶ) inlaid with ivory, Clem. A. ἐλεφαντόκωπος, ον, (κώπη) ivory-handled, ξιφομάχαιρα Theopomp. (Com.) Καπλ. 2.

ἐλεφαντομάχια, ἥ, a battle of elephants, Plut.: from ἐλεφαντομάχος, ον, (μαχόμεναι) fighting with elephants, Strab. [α]

ἐλεφαντόπους, δ, ἥ, ποῖν, τό, gen. ποδος, ivory-footed, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 8.

ἐλεφαντοτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) an ivory-cutter, Opp.

ἐλεφαντοργυκή, sub. τέχνη, the art of working in ivory: from ἐλεφαντοργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) working in ivory, Philostr.

ἐλεφαντοφάγος, ον, (φάγην) an elephant-eater, Agatharch. ap. Phot.

ἐλεφαντότης, ες, (εἶδος) like an elephant, Aretae.

ἘΛΕΦΑΣ, αὐτος, δ, the elephant, first in Hdt. II. the elephant's tusk, ivory: Hom., Hes., and Pind. have it in this signif. only, for ivory was an article of traffic, long before the animal was known to Greek travellers: Hom. brings false dreams through an ivory gate, ἐλεφαίρομαι.

III. = ἐλεφαντίασις, Gal.

IV. a precious stone, Theophr. (Eleph in Hebr. is an os: dos Lucas was the old Lat. name of the elephant, Lucret. 5. 1301: and Paus. 9. 21, 2, calls a rhinoceros ταῦρον Αἰθιοπικόν: v. Pott Etym. Forsch. i. Ixxxi.)

ἔλη, ἥ, = ἔλην, ἄλα, the heat or light of the sun. (Root of ἥλιος, σέλας, σελήνη, ἑλένη, ἑλάνη: cf. Germ. Helle, brightness.)

ἔλη, 3 conj. aor. 2 of αἰρέω, II.

ἔληαι, Ion. for ἔλη, 2 sing. conj. aor. 2 med. of αἰρέω.

ἐληαίρης, ἐς, (ἐλη, θέρω) warmed by the sun, also ἐληαίρης.

ἐληλάκα, perf. act., and ἐληλάκα perf. pass., of ἐλαύνω.

ἐληλάται, ἐληλάτο, 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. pass. of ἐλαύνω, Hom.

ἐληλάμαι, perf. pass. of ἐλέγχω.

ἐληλέδατο, 3 plur. plqpf. of ἐλαύνω for ἐλήλατο, v. I. Od. 7. 86, ubi Wolf ἐρηέδατ', Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 98. Ann. 13. n., ἐληλέατ'.

ἐλῆλυθα, perf. of ἔρχομαι: Hom. has only part. ἐληλυθώς, and this has somewhat of the Aeol. ἐλῆλυθα, Il. 15. 81. ἐλθεῖν, Ep. ἐλθέμεν, ἐλθέμεναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἔρχομαι, Hom. ἐλῆλθον, Adv., (ἐλίσσω) whirling, spinning, Aesch. Pr. 882. ἔλιγμα, ατος, τό, that which is rolled, twisted, etc.; hence

I. the fold of a garment, wrapping, Ehipp. Nautay. 1. 9. II. a curl, ringlet, Leon. Tar. III. a bending of the bone without fracture, Medic.

ἐλιγματώδης, ες=ἐλικοειδής, twisted. ἐλιγμός, ὁ, a rolling, winding, twisting, turning, esp. of a winding road or passage, Hdt. 2. 148.

ἐλικάπτει, υκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐλῖξ, ἔμπει) with a cirelet round the hair, Pind. Fr. 45. 18.

ἐλικαυγής, ἑς, (αὐγῇ) with circling rays, ἥλιος Orph. ἐλική, ἡ, (ἐλῖξ) a winding, twisting, etc.; hence

I. the constellation of the Great Bear, from its form or from its turning close round the pole, Arat. 37. II. part of a shell-fish, Arist. H. A.

II. in Arcadia, the willow, from its pliant nature, Theophr. H. Pl. 3. 13. fin., cf. Lat. *salix*.

ἐλικήδον, Adv.=ἐλῆλθον, twisting, spirally, Theophr. ἐλικίας, ον, ὁ, forked lightning, Arist. Mund.

ἐλικοβλέφαρος, ον, (βλέφαρον) with ever-moving eyelids, and so quick-glancing, quick-eyed, epith. of Aphrodite, h. Hom. 5. 19, Hes. Th. 16: cf. ἐλίκωψ.

ἐλικοβόστρυχος, ον, with curling hair, Ar. Fr. 314.

ἐλικογράφω, (γράφω) to describe a winding line, to wind, twist, Agathem. 2. 10.

ἐλικοδρόμος, ον, (δραμεῖν) running in curves, twisting, prob. l. Eur. Bacch. 1067.

ἐλικοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) poet. ἐλικ. of winding, twisted form, curved, twisting, Aretas. Adv. -δῶς.

ἐλικορροος, ον, (ῥέω) with winding stream, Orac. ap. Paus. ἐλίκος, ἡ, ὄν=ἐλκτός, of water, edging, Call. Fr. 290.

ἐλικτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, any thing twisted or winding: an armlet, earring, Ar. Fr. 309.

ἐλκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλίσσω) rolled, twisted, wreathed, Βοῦς κεράσων ἐλκταί H. Hom. Merc. 192; ἐλ. στέφανος Chaearem. ap. Ath. 669 f: circling, twisting, winding, and so metaph. tortuous, not straight-forward, Eur. Andr. 448.

ἐλικώδης, ες=ἐλικοειδής, Nonn.

ἐλικων, ανος, ὁ, (ἐλίσσω) the thread spun from the distaff to the spindle. II. ἐλικών, ανος, ὁ, a nine-stringed instrument, Aristid. Quint. 3. p. 187, Meib.

Ἐλικών, ανος, ὁ, Helicon, a hill in Boeotia, famous since Hes. Op. 637, Th. 2. 23, as the chief seat of the Muses. Hence Ἐλικωνιάδες, αἱ, c. aut sine παρθένοι, the dwellers on Helicon, the Muses, Hes. Op. 656, Th. 1.

Ἐλικόνιος, α, ον, Heliconian, of Helicon. II. epith. of Poseidon, Il. 20. 404, acc. to old Interpr., from Helice in Achaia, where he was especially honored, Il. 8. 203, but v. h. Hom. 21. 3.

ἐλικώπις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἐλίκωψ, Il. 1. 98. ἐλικωπτός, ὄν=sq., Orph.

ἐλίκωψ, υπος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐλίσσω, ὤψ) with rolling or quickly-moving eyes, quick-glancing, quick-eyed, as a mark of youth and spirits, hence ἐλίκωψες Ἀχαιοί Il. 1. 389, etc.; and as pecul. fern. ἐλίκωπις κοῦρη Il. 1. 98: neither form occurs in Od.: in Hes. and later esp. as epith. of the Muses, Aphrodite, and young girls.

ἐλῖνες, αἱ, also written ἐλῖννες, days of rest, holidays: in Polyb. for the Roman supplicatio. (v. ἐλῖνος.)

ἐλῖνός, ὁ, (ἐλίσσω) a tendrill, Phillet. 43: the vine itself, Opp. ἐλῖνω, or ἐλιν., f. ὄνω, to rest, keep holiday, keep peace, enjoy leisure, esp. Ion., Wess. Hdt. 1. 67, γ. 56; also in Pind.; hence to take rest, sleep.

II. to slack from work, be slack, lazy, Aesch. Pr. 53. [ῥ usu. in pres., always in fut. and aor., Böckh Pind. N. 5. 1: later we find ἐλῖνω, though ῖ by nature, Schaff. Greg. p. 502.]

ἐλῖξ, υκος, ὁ, ἡ, Adj. twisted, bent, curved, crooked, winding, spiral: in Hom. also epith. of oxen, acc. to some from their crooked legs, others better from their twisted, crumpled horns (cf. ἐλκτός), the Lat. *camurus*, Voss Virg. G. 3. 55.

ἐλῖξ, υκος, ἡ, poet. ἐλῖξ, as Subst., (ἐλίσσω, ἐλῖω) any thing

twisted, winding or spiral: in Hom. only once, Il. 18. 401, an armlet or earring, like ἐλκτήρ, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 87. Afterwards in various relations, I. a twist, whirl, eddy, whirlwind, Lat. *vortex*, ἐλ. σπερσῆς flashes of forked lightning, Aesch. Pr. 1083; ἔλικες τοῦ ὀφρανοῦ the orbits of the heavenly bodies, Arist. Metaph. II. the tendrill of the vine, Theophr.: βότρυς ἐλ. the grape, Ar. Ran. 1321. 2. the tendrils of ivy, Ar. Thesm. 1000: also, a kind of ivy, *hedera helix*, Theophr.

3. a curl or lock of hair, Anth. 4. the volute of the Ionic capital, Vitruv. III. the bowels, from their twisting form, Arist. Part. An.: also part of a shell-fish, cf. ἐλική. IV. the outer ear, Arist. de Anim. V. in Math., a spiral line.

VI. an engine invented by Archimedes: a sower, windlass, elsewhere κοχλίας, Ath. VII. later, a vault, arch, like ἐλκημα.

ἐλῖξιν, εως, ἡ, a twisting, winding, of the bowels, Hipp. ἐλῖξόκερος, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. ων, (κέρας) with crumpled horns, κρίς Anth.

ἐλῖξότροπος, ον, going round and round, Procul. h. Sol. 48. ἐλίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ῥω, Ep. and Ion. ἐλίσσω, (ἐλῖξ, ἐλῖω) to turn round or about: the Act. in Hom. always of turning a chariot round the doubling-post, e.g. Il. 23. 309: later in gen., to turn, roll, wind, wrap, bend, twist, twine: to whirl, spin, move quickly, ἐλ. τὴ περί τὴ δ. 2. 38., 4. 34; πλάταν to ply the oar quickly, Soph. Aj. 358: χεῖρας ἀμφὶ γόνυ to clasp the arms around, Eur. Phoen. 1622; λῖνω to spin threads, Id. Or. 1432.

2. metaph. to turn in one's mind, resolve, Soph. Ant. 231; ἐλ. λόγους to speak with words, Eur. Or. 802. II. intrans. in Eur. Or. 1292. B. Pass. and Med. to turn oneself round or about, turn quick round, move from one side to another, run to and fro, oft. in Il.; ἐλῖξθεις one who has turned to face the foe, Il. 12. 74; with ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα Od. 20. 24: to wind one's way, διὰ βήσσας Il. 17. 283: to move 'in circling spires,' of a serpent, Il. 22. 95: to spin round, ἐλίσσασθαι καλαυρὸν the shepherd's staff that is thrown so as to spin through the air, Il. 23. 846: and Pass., ἐλίσσασθαι περὶ δῖνας whirling round in the eddies, Il. 21. 11: but Med. in act. signf. κεφαλῇν σφαιρῶν ἐλῖξασθαι to whirl the head round like a sling, Il. 13. 204, so also in Pind.: ὅραι ἐλίσσόμεναι the circling hours, Pind. O. 4. 5. 2. ἐλῖξθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν μῆτρῃ to have one's head rolled round with a turban, Hdt. 7. 90. (Cf. ἐλῖω sub fin.: hence prob. our *whirl*, for ἐλίσσω is digammatized.)

III. ἐλῖστροχος, ον, (ἐλίσσω, τροχός) whirling the wheel round, σῦργερος ἐλ. Aesch. Theb. 205.

ἐλῖσθεν, Aeol. for ἐλεῖσθεν, 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from λείπω. ἐλῖχρύσος, ὁ, (ἐλῖξ, χρύσος) a creeping plant with yellow flower or fruit, Alcm. 29, Ibyc. 7.

ἐλκαίνω, (ἐλκος) to be sore from a wound, Aesch. Cho. 843. ἔλκᾶνον, τό=ἔλκος, a wound.

ἐλκάνω, =ἐλκαίνω.

ἐλκεστέπλος, ον, (ἐλκος, πέπλος) trailing the robe, with a long train, epith. of Trojan ladies in Il.: only poet.

ἐλκεστέχειρος, ον, (χείρ) drawing the hand after it, τρύπανα Anth.: only poet.

ἐλκετρίβων, υπος, ὁ, (τρίβων) cloak-trailer, nick-name of a Laconian, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2. [I]

ἐλκεχῖτων, υπος, ὁ, (χῖτων) trailing the tunic, with a long tunic, epith. of the Ionians, Il. 13. 685: cf. ποδήρης.

ἐλκῶ, f. ῥω, strength, for ἔλκω, to drag, pull about, tear asunder, in impf. Il. 17. 395, in fut. 17. 558 (where however others ἐλκάνωσιν), 22. 336. II. to carry off captive, Il. 22. 62: hence in gen., to treat roughly, misuse, esp. to abuse a woman, Ἀπὸ δ' ἤλκισε he attempted violence to Leto, Od. 11. 580. Very rare in pres. and impf., cf. ἔλκωνται: and in gen. only in early Poets, the later form is ἐλκῶ.

Hence ἔλκῃδον, Adv., by dragging, pulling, πῶς τε καὶ ἐλκῃδον with both boxing and wrestling, for ἐν πάλῃ, Pass. 302, Heintz., cf. Il. 23. 715.

ἐλκῃθμός, ὁ, a dragging or pulling roughly: Pass. a being carried off, misused, Il. 6. 465.

ἐλκῃθρον, τό, part of the plough, prob.=ἐλυμα, Theophr.

ἐλκημα, ατος, τό, that which is carried off; prey, κυνὼν ἐλκ. Eur. H. F. 568.

ἐλκητήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, one that draws: only in Anth., κτένες ἐλκη-
τήρες the harrow.

ἐλκῆτον, 3 dual impf. act. from ἔλκω, and so for ἐλκῆτην, Od.
13. 32. But as this lengthening of *e* is against all analogy, it
seems better to write ἐλκῆτον from ἐλκείω.

ἐλκτοῖαι, *to make wounds or sores*: metaph. *to rip up old
sores*, Lat. *vulnus refricare*, Aeschin. 83. 37: from

ἐλκτοῖος, ὄν, (ποίηω) *making wounds, having power to
wound*, Aesch. Theb. 398.

ἘΛΚΟΣ, εὖς, τό, *a wound*, oft. in Pl., never in Od.: ἔλκος
ἔδρου the festering bite of a serpent, Il. 2. 723: hence later, *a
sore, ulcer*, Thuc. 2. 49, Xen., etc.: esp. *a concealed sore,
abscess*, Lat. *ULCUS*, Medic. Hence

ἐλκώ, *to wound sorely*, Eur. Hec. 405: *to make sore, to bring
to suppuration*, Diosc.

ἐλκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἔλκω, *one must draw, drag*, Plat. Rep.
355 C.

ἐλκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλκω) *drawing, attractive*, Plat. Rep. 523 A.
ἐλκτός, ἡ, ὄν, *drawn: that can be drawn*, Arist. Gen. An.

ἐλκυτόριον, τό, Dim. from ἔλκος, *a slight sore*, Ar. Eq. 907.
ἐλκνυμός, *δ*, later form for ἐλκνυμός.

ἐλκνύς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐλκνύω) *a drawing, pulling, attraction*, Aretae.
ἔλκυσμα, αὖτος, τό, *that which is drawn*, e. g. spun wool. II.

= σκωρία, *the dross of silver, because drawn off with a hook*, Diosc.
ἐλκυστός, *δ*, = ἐλκνυτός, Philo.

ἐλκυστάριον, *f*, *draw, poet. for ἔλκω, to drag, trail*, Pl. 23. 187.
ἐλκυστήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, *an instrument for drawing: the midwife's
forceps*, Gal. II. as Adj., *drawing*, Opp.

ἐλκυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *drawing, attractive*, Diosc.
ἐλκυστίδα, Adv. = διελκυστίδα.

ἐλκυστός, ἡ, ὄν, *drawn, to be drawn*: ἐλκ. ἔλαιον *refined oil*,
Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 486: from

ἐλκνύς, *f*, ὥσα, = ἔλκος, *q*, *v*, and also ἐλκείω. [ῥ] in pres. in fut.
and aor. usu. ῥ, both in Att. and Pind. N. 7. 152, cf. Herm.
Ar. Aub. 536 (540).]

ἘΛΕΓΩ, *f*, ξω *i* aor. εἶλα, but only late, the deriv. tenses being
mostly formed from ἐλκνύω, viz. fut. ἐλκνύσω: aor. ἐλκνυσά, pass.
ἐλκνυσθήν: pf. pass. ἐλκνυσμαι; whereas the pres. ἐλκνύς is only
used by late writers: in early Ep. ἐλκείω, *q*, *v*, and poet. also
ἐλκυστάω: Hom. and the Ion. never use the aorism, but always
ἐλκον, ἔλκετο etc. *To draw, trail, drag, pull*, both animals
and things, usu. with collat. notion of force or exertion, *to drag
along, pull away*: ἔλκειν τινα ποδός, ποδῶν *to drag him by the
feet*, etc., Il. 13. 383, Od. 16. 276: but, ἄπορον νεύειν ἔλκειν
to drag the plough through the field, Pl. io. 353, cf. 23. 518:—very
freq. in Hom. *to draw ships down into the sea, to draw car-
riages, to drag along a dead body, to carry away captive*, Il.
22. 65; of wrestling, Il. 23. 715, cf. ἐλκῆδόν: *to draw after
one, make to follow*, Il. 8. 486, c. dat. instrumenti, Br. Ar. Eq.
366: also *to tear in pieces*, c. ἐλκεί: hence Pass., ἐλκυσθήναι
ὅπῃ κύνων Hdt. 1. 140. 2. *to draw or bend a bow*, Il. 4. 122,
Od. 21. 419: *ε*, ἰστιά. 3. *to stretch, bend sails*, Od. 2. 126.

4. *to draw or hold up scales, to weigh with*, Il. 8. 72,
22. 212, cf. infr. II. Post-Hom. in many ways: 1. *to
pull* an oar, Hdt. 1. 194. 2. ἔλκειν χλαυίδα *to let one's robe
trail behind*, Erhipp. Pelt. 1, cf. Homer. ἐλκείσιντοί, ἐλκεύ-
σαν. 3. ἔλκειν μένιν etc., *to drink in long draughts, quaff*,
Eur. Ion 1200: also absol., *to draw the air, breathe*, Phyll.
Incert. 1: ἔλκ, sub. ταῖς βύαι, *to draw up with the nose, smell*,
Theophr. 4. ἔλκειν γυναικα, cf. ἐλκείω, βυστάζω. 5. ἔλκ.
βλοτον, ὄννη, *to drag out a weary life*, Eur. Or. 207, Phoen.
1535: προφάσιος ἔλκ. *to keep making excuses*, Hdt. 6. 86.
6. ἔλ. κόρυδα, σχῆμα ἐλκείσθαι *to dance in long, measured steps*,
Lat. *pedem trahere*, Ar. Pub. 540, Pac. 328. 7. in gen. *to
draw to oneself, attract*, Hdt. 2. 25: esp. of the magnet, Eur.
Oen. 5. 8. esp. ἔλκ. σταθμὸν *to draw down the balance, i. e.
to weigh so much*, Hdt. 1. 50; or absol., Id. 2. 65; ἔλκει πλείον
it weighs more, Plat. Min. 316 A: cf. supr. 1. 9. ἐλκείσθαι
πλινθίον *to mould bricks*, Hdt. 1. 179. 10. *to turn in a wheel*,
ἔλκ. ἰνργα Schneid. Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 18. III. intr. ἐπὶ οὐσαντό
λέγεσθαι ἐλκείσθαι τὴν οὐσαντον... that the conflict dragged on,
lasted, Hdt. 7. 167, though it may be taken trans.,... that they
prolonged the conflict. B. Med. ἔλφος ἔλκεσθαι *to draw*

one's sword, Pl. i. 194; ἔλ. χαίτας ἐκ κεφαλῆς *to tear one's
hair*, Il. 10. 15; ἔ. διφρον πυρὸς δασσένω *to draw one's chair
nearer to the fire*, Od. 19. 506: *to draw to oneself, scrape up*,
amass, τυμάς, ἔρπον ἐλκεσθαι Theogn. 30. C. Pass. in
Theophr., *to be drawn aside or twisted*, of certain phenomena
in the pith of trees. 2. *to be drawn or to flow to a place*,
of streams, Lyc. 702.

ἐλκώδης, εἶς, (ἐλκος, εἶδος) *like a wound or sore, ulcerous*,
χρόός Eur. Hipp. 1359.

ἐλκωμα, αὖτος, τό, (ἐλκώω) *that which is wounded or sore: a
sore, ulcer*, Hipp. Hence

ἐλκωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *causing sores, ulcerating*, Diosc.

ἐλκωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a causing of wounds or sores: ulceration*,
Hipp., and Thuc. 2. 49.

ἐλκωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐλκωματικός, Diosc.

ἐλλάβε poet. for ἔλαβε, aor. 2 of λαμβάνω, Hom.

Ἐλλαδάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *a certain Greek officer*, Böckh
Inscr. 1. 580.

ἐλλαμβάνω, *f*, λήφωμαι, *to seize hold of: so in Med., c. gen.,
Diosc.*

ἐλλαμπρόνμαι, as Pass., (λαμπρύνω) *to be splendid or mag-
nificent, boast oneself*, Dio C.

ἐλλαμπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serving to enlighten: from*

ἐλλάμπω, *f*, φω, *to shine upon*, Archil. 42: *to shine or be re-
flected in, τυλί* Plat.: *to enlighten, illumine*. Med. *to be dis-
tinguished, gain glory in a thing*, τυλί Hdt. 1. 80., 8. 74. Hence
ἐλλαμνίς, εὖς, ἡ, *a shining in or on, illumining*, Plut.

Ἐλλανοδίκαι, ὧν, οἱ, ("Ἐλλην, δικη) *the nine chief judges at
the Olympic games*, Pind. O. 3. 21 (in sing.), freq. in Paus.

II. at Sparta, *a kind of court-martial to try causes arising
among the allied troops*, Xen. Lac. 13. 11. [?] Hence

Ἐλλανοδίκειν, *to be a judge at the games*, Paus.

Ἐλλάς, δδος, ἡ, Hellas, *a city of Thessaly*, said to have been
founded by Hellen. II. next, all that that part of Thessaly in
which the Myrmidons dwelt, also called Phthiotis, Hom. III.
lastly, the mainland of Greece beyond Peloponnesus to Thes-
protia, with the exception of Thessaly, Hes. Op. 651, Hdt. 8.
44, 47: v. Ἐλλην. But ἡ ἀρχαία Ἑλλάς, *Old Greece*, opp. to
Magna Graecia, Plut. Timol. 37.

Ἑλλάς, δδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem.* of Ἐλληνικός, Hdt. 6. 98, and
freq. in Trag.

ἑλλάς, ἀδος, ἡ, also εἰλάς, (ἔλλα, εἰλέω) = δεσμός: (hence ἑλλε-
δανός.)

ἐλλάχε, Ep. for ἔλαχε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from λαγχάνω.

ἐλλεβορίδα, *to need hellebore*, i. e. *to be mad*, Hipp., and
Callias Incert. 10.

ἐλλεβορίω, *to cure one by hellebore*, i. e. *to bring him to his
senses*, Hipp.

ἐλλεβοριόμος, *δ*, *a curing by hellebore*, Id.

ἐλλεβοροποσία, ἡ, (πίνω) *a drinking of hellebore*, Id.

ἐλλέβορος, *δ*, more rarely ἑλλ., *hellebore*, Lat. *veratrum*,
a plant used by the ancients as a specific for many illnesses,
esp. for madness, Hipp.: πῶς ἐλλέβορον you are mad, Ar. Vesp.
1489: the best grew at Anticyra, in the Aegaeon, cf. Hor. Sat.
2. 3, 83, and 166.

ἐλλεδανός, *δ*, (ἐλλάς, εἰλέω) *the band for binding corn
sheaves*, Il. 18. 553: *a straw-rope: always in plur.* Cf. Buttin.
Lexil. uoc. εἰλέν 21.

ἐλλεμμα, αὖτος, τό, (ἐλλείπω) *that which is wanting, defect*,
deficiency, Hipp.

ἐλλεπασμός, *δ*, = foreg.

ἐλλειπής, *ές*, worse form of ἐλλειπής.

ἐλλειπόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. from ἐλλείπω, *incompletely*,
Plotin.

ἐλλειπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *wanting, deficient: in Gramm. elliptic*, v.
ἐλλειψις. Adv. —κῶς.

ἐλλέπω, *f*, φω, *to leave in, leave behind*, τι Eur. El. 609:
τί τινα Ar. Rh. II. *to leave out, pass by, omit*, τι Plat.,
Xen., etc.: c. partic., οὐκ ἐλλείπει ἐχθραστῶν *he does not for-
get to be thankful*, ap. Dem. 257. 2: whence, ἑλλ. τὰς εἰσφορὰς
(sc. ἀποδοῦναι) *to omit paying in the taxes*, Id. 3. ἐλλείπει
μέ τι, *something fails me*, Polyb. III. most usu. intrans.,
to lack, stand in need of, be in want of, like δέω c. gen., προθυ-

μίας οὐδὲν ἐλλείπει Aesch. Pr. 341, cf. Plat. Rep. 571 D, etc.: also impers., ἔλλείπει πομάτων *there is lack of drink*, Plat. Legg. 844 B: also to come short of, τῆς δέξης Thuc. 2. 61: πολλοὺ γε καὶ τοῦ παντός ἐλλείπω, like πολλοῦ δεῖ, Aesch. Pr. 961: ἔλλ. τινὶ μὴ to be inferior to a person in a thing, Plat. Rep. 484 D: ἔλλ. μή... or τὸ μή..., c. inf., to fail of doing, Aesch. Pr. 1056, Soph. Tr. 90. 2. of things, to be wanting, lacking to..., c. dat., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8, Dem. 326. 20. 3. about to come short, fail, h. Hom. Ap. 213; opp. to περιγενέσθαι, Plat. Legg. 740 D; ἐν τινι in a thing, Thuc. 1. 120: to want energy, fail in duty, Xen. Eq. 8. 5, Hell. 7. 5, 8: τὸ ἐλλείπον a deficiency, Thuc. 6. 69, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 39, etc. B. also in Med., to fail of..., τῶν Xen. Eq. 3. 8, in... τι Plat. Rep. 484 D: to be inferior to..., τῶν Plat. Amat. 136 A. Hence

ἔλλειψις, εὖς, ἡ, a leaving behind: a leaving out, ellipse of a word acc. to the rules of grammar, v. Bos Ellipses Graec. ed. Schäf., Herm. Vig. Append. II. (from intrans.) a falling short, want, defect, Plat. Prot. 356 A, etc.

ἔλλερος, said to be the dialectic word=κακός, Eust. II. 6. 181.

ἔλλοπος, ον, (ἐν, λέσχῃ) in every body's mouth, the common talk, Hdt. 1. 153.

Ἐλληγ, πρὸς, ὁ, Hellen, son of Deucalion, Hes. Fr. 28: his descendants Ἕλληνες, at first, dwellers in the Thessalian Hellas, Il. 2. 684: later, the common name for all the Greeks, v. Thuc. 1. 3, and cf. βάρβαρος.

II. as Adj.=Ἑλληνικός, Thuc. 2. 36: also with a fem. Subst., Ἑλληνα στολὴν etc., Lob. Aj. p. 272, though Elmsl. Heracl. 131, attempts to alter all the passages. Cf. Ἑλλάς.

Ἑλληνίζω, to imitate the Greeks, play the Greek: to speak Greek, Plat. Charm. 159 A; in full Ἑλλ. τῇ φωνῇ Aeschin 78. 25; esp. to speak or write pure Greek, Arist. Rhet. 2. to favor the Greeks.

II. Ἑλληνίζειν τι to make Greek; and Pass., Ἑλληνισθῆναι τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀπὸ τινος to be made Greeks in language by another, Thuc. 2. 68.

Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hellenic, Greek: τὸ Ἑλλ.=οἱ Ἑλληνες, Hdt. 7. 139, etc.: pecul. fem. Ἑλληνίς, ἴδος. Adv.—κῶς, in Greek fashion, Hdt. 4. 108.

Ἑλληῖνος, α, ον,=foreg.: Zeῦς Ἑ. Hdt. 9. 7, 1: τὸ Ἑλλ. their temple, Id. 2. 178.

Ἑλληνικός, ὁ, an imitating of the Greeks, a playing the Greek, LXX.: esp. the use of a pure Greek style and idioms, Gramm.

Ἑλληνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a follower of the Greeks in language, etc.: esp. in N. T. an Hellenist, a Greek-Jew.

Ἑλληνιστί, Adv., in Greek fashion, Luc.: Ἑλλ. ξυνίεναι to understand Greek, Xen. An. 7. 6, 8.

Ἑλληνοδίκαι, ὦν, οἱ, less used Ion. form of Ἑλλανοδ.

Ἑλληνοκοπέω, (κόπτω) to affect Greek fashions, play the Greek, Polyb., cf. δημοκοπέω.

Ἑλληνοτάμια, ὦν, ἡ, sq.

Ἑλληνοτάμιαι, ὦν, οἱ, the trustees of Greece, i. e. officers appointed by Athens to levy the contributions paid by the Greek states towards the Persian war; their treasury was first at Delos, but moved by Pericles to Athens; their office was called Ἑλληνοταμία, ἡ, Xen. Vect. 5. 5; and was first instituted Ol. 76. 2, Thuc. 1. 96: v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 156.

Ἑλλησποντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, as if pecul. fem. from Ἑλλησπόντιος, caught in the Hellespont, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 278 D.

Ἑλλησπόντος, ὁ, the Hellespont or sea of Helle, daughter of Athamas, who was drowned therein; now the Dardanelles: Hom. esp. in Il.

Ἑλλημενίω, to come into port, Synes. 2. to exact the harbour-dues, Ar. Fr. 392. Hence

Ἑλλημενικός, ἡ, ὄν, and τὸ ἔλλ.=sq., Plat. Rep. 425 D.

Ἑλλημενίος, ἡ, ὡν, (ἡμῶν) of or in the harbour: τὸ ἔλλ., sub. τέλος, harbour-dues, Lat. portorium, Böckh P. E. 2. 31. Hence

Ἑλλημενίος, εὖς, ἡ, a being in port.

Ἑλλημενιστής, οὗ, ὁ, the collector of harbour-dues, Dem. 917. 10.

Ἑλλημενιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who is in, protects a harbour, prob. l. Leon. Tar. 57.

Ἑλλημέτις, to form a marsh or pool.

Ἑλλήπις, ἐς, (ἐλλείπω) behind-hand, wanting, defective, in a thing, τῶς Thuc. 7. 8; ἐλ. τῆς δοκίσεως so much lost which

they reckoned upon, Id. 4. 55; also τινὶ 6. 69, ἐν τινι Polyb.

τὸ ἔλλ., a defect, Polyb. Adv.—πος.

ἐλλιάσμων, poet. for ἐλισσμων, aor. from λίσσμαι, Od.

ἐλλιάτρευε, poet. for ἐλιτ., impf. from λιταίνω, Hom.

ἐλλοβίω, (λοβός) to form pods.

ἐλλόβιον, τό, (λοβός) that which is in the lobe of the ear, an earring, Lat. inauris, Luc.

ἐλλοβος, ον, in a pod: καρπός ἔλλ. Theophr. Hence

ἐλλοβοσπέρματος, ον, (σπέρμα) with its seed in a pod, Id.

ἐλλοβώδης, es, (εἶδος) like pulse, Id.

ἐλλογέω, (λόγος) to reckon in, Böckh Inscr. 1. 850: to reckon, impure, τί τινι N. T.

ἐλλογιζέω,=foreg., Clem. Al.

ἐλλόγημος, ον, (λόγος) whatever comes into account or regard (ἐν λόγῳ ᾑστί), wrong reckoning, notable, famous, like ἔξιος λόγου, Hdt. 2. 176, Plat. Prot. 361 E, etc. II. eloquent: learned, Philo. Adv.—μως.

ἔλλογος, ον, reasonable, endowed with reason, opp. to ἔλογος, Arist. Eth. N. Adv.—γως.

ἔλλοπιδαί, ὦν, or better ἐλλόποδες, the young of birds or serpents, Cratin. Incert. 60.

ἐλλοπιεύω, (ἐλλοπ) to fish, Theocr. 1. 42.

ἔλλοπος, ὁ, v. sub ἔλλοφ II.

ἙΛΔΟΣ, ὁ, also written ἐλ., a young deer, fawn, ποικίλος Od. 19. 228.

ἙΛΔΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, mute: or quick, only as epith. of fish, Soph. Aj. 1297. (v. sub ἔλλοφ.)

ἐλλοφόνος, ον, (ἐλός, *φένω) fawn-slaying, epith. of Artemis, Call. Dian. 190.

ἐλλοχάω, f. ἥσω, to lie in an ambush (λόχος), Plat. Theat. 165 D. II. to lie in wait for, τινά Id. Symp. 213 B. Hence

ἐλλοχίστις, εὖς, ἡ, a lying in ambush, Auct. ap. Suid. voc. δεξιός.

ἐλλοχίω, to lie in ambush, Eur. Bacch. 723. II. to lie in wait for..., τινά Plut.

ἔλλοφ, σπος, Hes. Sc. 212 ἔλλοπος ἰχθύς, v. Heinr. p. 167, also ἔλλοπος, δ, Emped. 363: by some explained mute: by others quick, gliding, and so perh. better, from its apparent alliance to ἔλω, ἔλλω, ἔλδω, ἔλαινω. II. as Subst. a fish, Nic.

III. a particular sea-fish, perh. the sword-fish, acc. to others the sturgeon, Arist. H. A.: also ἐλῶν Epich. p. 39.

ἐλλύπος, ον, (λύπη) in grief, mournful, Plut.

ἐλλυχνιάζωμαι, as Pass., to have a wick, Diosc.: from ἐλλυχνιον, τό, (λύχνος) a lamp-wick, Hdt. 2. 62. Hence

ἐλλυχνίος, ἡ, ὄν, made of wick-cotton, μότρος.

*ἔλλω, v. ἔλω.

ἐλλωβόρμαι, to commit an outrage, εἰς τινα M. Anton.

Ἑλλωτία or Ἑλλωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, epith. of Athena, hence τὰ Ἑλλωτία her festival at Corinth, Pind. O. 13. 57.

ἐλμινθίος, (ἐλμινς) to suffer from worms, Arist. H. A.

ἐλμινθιον, τό, Dim. from ἐλμινς, a little worm, Hipp.

ἐλμινθώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a worm, Arist. H. A.

ἐλμινς, ὠθος, ἡ, dat. plur. ἐλμινσι, a worm, esp. a tape-worm or man-worm, Hipp. We also find αἰ ἑμυγες. (From εἰλω, εἰλέω, ἐλίσσω, from their wriggling motion, v. εἰλῶ, εἰλυ-σπάρμαι.)

ἐλίνη, ἡ, (ἐλκω) a plant with woolly capsules, perh. parietaria or urceolaris, Diosc. [I]

ἐλεις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐλκω) a drawing, dragging, trailing, Plat. Rep. 391 B: attraction, Plat. Tim. 80 C. II. a draught, Anth.

ἐλομαι, ἐλόμην, opt. aor. 2 act. and med. of αἰρέω, Hom.

ἔλον, ἐλόμην, poet. for αἰρον, ἐείδομην, aor. 2 act. and med. of αἰρέω, Hom.

*ΕΛΟΣ, εὖς, τό, wet, low ground, a marsh, meadow, Il. 20. 221, Od. 14. 474, with collat. notion of richness and fitness for pasture: nowhere else in Hom. II. standing water, a pool, lake, like λίμνη, Wess. Hdt. 1. 191.

ἐλούσα, fem. part. aor. 2 act. of αἰρέω, Hom.

ἐλοφ, ὁ, v. ἔλλοφ III, Epich. p. 36. II. also a harmless kind of snake.

ἐλώσις, Ep. 3 pl. pres. from ἐλῶ, ἐλαινῶ, for ἐλῶσι, Hom.

ἐλπίδοδότης, ον, ὁ, (ἐλπις, δίδωμι) giver of hope, Anth.

ἐλπίδοκος, (κόπτω) to lead by false hopes, Sext. Emp.

ἐλπίδοποιέω, to raise hopes.

ἐλπίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, (ἐλπω) mostly in intrans. signif. of ἔλπομαι (q. v.) to hope, look for, expect: to think, imagine: also to fear, Soph. Aj. 799. Construct. c. inf., to hope to . . . hope that . . . of things present, c. pres., as Hdt. i. 30; of things fut., c. fut. vel aor. c. ἄν, as Hdt. 3. 143, 151, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 67 B: also ἐλπ. μή . . ., like δέδοκα, c. aor. conj., Hdt. i. 77; ὅπως, ὅς . . . c. fut., Eur. Heracl. 1051, cf. Schiäff. Soph. O. C. 385, El. 963: c. acc., to hope, hope for, expect, Aesch. Theb. 589; τὴ παρά νῆος Xen. Mem. A. 4. 3, 17; hence also in Pass., Soph., etc.; c. dat., to hope in . . ., τῇ τύχῃ Thuc. 3. 39. The word is not found in Hom., Hes., or Pind., but is the prevailing Att. form, v. ἔλπω.

ἘΛΠΙΣ, ἰσός, ἡ, hope, Od. 19. 84, Hes. Op. 96; τῶνός of a thing, Att.: ἐλπιδ' ἔχων=foreg., and like it, c. inf., etc., Hdt. 6. 11: also, ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι Thuc. 7. 46, etc.; ἐλπίδα λαμβάνειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 7; also ἐλπίδα ἐμποίειν, παρέχειν, ὑποτίθεναι, etc., to raise, give, suggest hope, freq. in Att.: ἐλπίδα καταλύνειν, ἀποκρίνεται, to destroy it, also in plur., Pind. and Att.

II. the object of hope, that from which one hopes something, a hope, Trag.: so Lat. spes, Casaub. Pers. 2. 35. III. later, any thought on the future, expectation, boding; also fear, Dissep. Pind. N. i. 32 (48), Plat. Legg. 644 C.

ἘΛΠΙΣΜΟΣ, αὐτός, τό, (ἐλπίω) the thing hoped for, Epicur. Ἐλπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to hope, Arist. de Mem.

II. of ἐλπιστικὸν a sect who made hope the only stay of life, Heumann. de Elipist.

Ἐλπιστός, ἡ, ὄν, hoped: to be hoped for, Plat. Legg. 853 E. ἘΛΠΩ, in Act. to make to hope, πάντας μὲν ῥ' ἔλπει she feeds all with hope, Od. 2. 91, 13. 380. But usu. in Med. ἔλπομαι, Ep. ἔλπομαι, with perf. ἔλποτα, plupf. ἔωλεν in pres. and imperf. signif. To hope, indulge hope, Hom., Hes., Pind., and Hdt., though the latter as often uses the Att. form ἐλπίζω, q. v.: in gen. to have any thoughts about the future, to look for, expect, suspect, think, believe, Od. 6. 297, 17. 199; and in bad sense to fear, 11. 13. 8. Construct., like ἐλπίζω: but usu. in Hom. c. acc. et inf., or c. inf. only of all tenses: sometimes also c. acc. rei, 11. 13. 609, 15. 539: absol., to hope, 11. 18. 194, h. Hom. Cer. 227. Hom. is fond of the pleon. phrases, θυμῷ ἐλπεσθαι, ἐν κατὰ θυμὸν ἐλπεσθαι 11. 13. 8; ἐλπεσθαι ἐν στήθεσσι, also θυμὸς ἐλπεται: he uses imperf. sine augm. ἔλπειτο, except in Od. 9. 419, where at least Wolf and Dind. leave ἥπτε.

Ἐλπωρή, ἡ=ἐλπίς, Od., c. inf. aor. and fut.: only poet.

Ἐλῶαι, inf. ἔλσας, part. aor. i of ἐλῶ, q. v., Hom.

Ἐλῶα, αὐτός, τό, (ἐλῶ) the tree or stock of the plough, on which the share was fixed, Lat. dentale, Hes. Op. 428, 434, Buttm. Lexil. voc. εἰλῶ 3. II. =ἐλῶμος i a cover, case.

Ἐλῶμος, ὁ, (ἐλῶ) a cover, case, sheath, quiver. II. a kind of flute of box-wood, Soph. Fr. 398: also ἐλῶμοι ἀλοῖοι Callias Ped. 7. III. a kind of grain, elsewh. μελῖν, millet, Ar. Fr. 351. [Drac. p. 68. 15.]

Ἐλῶντρον, τό, (ἐλῶ) a cover, covering: as 1. the case of a spear, Ar. Ach. 1120. 2. the sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, Arist. H. A. 3. the capsule of seeds, Diosc. 4. the body, as being the shell of the soul, Plat. Rep. 588 E. 5. a place for holding water, a reservoir, Hdt. i. 185, 4. 173. Hence

Ἐλῶντρον, to cover, case, Hipp.

Ἐλῶναι, Att. ἐλῶναι, aor. pass. ἐλῶσθη, to roll about, wrap up, cover, cf. εἰλῶν. Pass. to be rolled about, to wind, twist oneself, etc. Hom. has only aor. i pass., θυμὸς ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἐλῶσθη the pole rolled, fell to the ground, 11. 23. 393: προπρόειπε ποδῶν Ἀχιλλεύς ἐλῶσθελς rolling before Achilles' feet, 11. 24. 510: λαστὴν ὑπὸ γαστρίῃ ἐλῶσθελς twisting himself up, crouched, hidden, Od. 9. 433: cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. εἰλῶν. [ῶ]

Ἐλῶ, conj., aor. 2 of αἰρέω.

Ἐλῶσθης, es, (ἔλως, εἰδός) marshy, ferny, Arist. H. A.

Ἐλῶν, imperf. from ἐλῶναι, Hom.: but ἐλῶν part. from εἰλῶν, aor. 2 of αἰρέω.

Ἐλῶρ, ὤρος, τό, (ἐλεῖν) booty, spoil, prey, esp. of wild beasts, in Hom. usu. in sing., of unburiel corpses, which are left to the enemy or given up to dogs and birds; often joined with κύρια: of things which may be stolen, Od. 13. 208. II. ἐλῶρα, τὰ, Πατρόκλοιο ἔλῶρα ἀποτίνειν to pay for leaving Patroclus a prey to all dishonor, 11. 18. 93, where it is needless to suppose a

pecul. nom. τὸ ἔλῶρον. Ep. word, also used by Aesch. Supp. 800 (in plur.), Soph. Aj. 830 (in sing.)

Ἐλῶριον, τό=foreg., 11. i. 4, in plur.

Ἐλῶριος, ὁ, a water-bird, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E.

Ἐλῶρον, τό, v. ἔλῶρ 11.

Ἐμῶδον, es, ε, aor. 2 of μανθῶναι.

Ἐμαντοῦ, Ἐμαντῆς, Ion. Ἐμαντοῦ or Ἐμαντοῦ, ἡς, reflective Pronoun of first person, of me, of myself: only used in gen., dat., and acc. sing., both masc. and fem.: in plur. separated, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν etc.: cf. σεαυτοῦ and ἐαυτοῦ.

Ἐμβᾶ, shortd. Att. imperat. aor. 2 of ἐμβαίνειν for ἐμβηθῆναι.

Ἐμβάδισ, f. ἔω, to interrupt, ἁλλήλοισ prob. l. Hippon. 38 for ἐμβᾶθ.

Ἐμβάδας, ὁ, (ἐμβάς) a cobbler, name given to Anytus, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 5.

Ἐμβάδεναι, to pace, measure by stepping.

Ἐμβάδισ, to walk on, pace, Dio C. to enter, Ael.

Ἐμβάδον, τό, Dim. from ἐμβάς. [ᾶ]

Ἐμβαδομετρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμβαδόν, μετρέω) belonging to the measuring of surfaces.

Ἐμβαδόν, Adv. (ἐμβαίνω) on foot or by land, Pl. 15. 505, like πεζῇ.

Ἐμβάδος, ὁ, a surface, area, Mathem. term.

Ἐμβαρῶς, ὄν, on the judgment-seat: ἐμβ. δικαστῆς the regular judge.

Ἐμβαρᾶ, ὄν, τὰ, a kind of shoes, cf. ἐμβάς.

Ἐμβάθινον, to make deep, hollow out, Alciph. to make to sink deep in, to ingrain, τί νινι Plat. II. intr. to go deep into, νινι Eccl., esp. of allegorizing.

Ἐμβαίνω, f. βήσομαι: perf. βέβηκα, Homeric part., ἐμβεβαός: aor. 2 ἐνέβην. To go in, come in, step in, 11. 16. 94, with notion of interfering: to go on, go quickly, speed, of horses, 11. 23. 403. 2. more freq. to step into, to go or get into, enter, esp. a ship, to embark, νῆι and ἐν νῇ Hom.; and without any addition, Eur. Tro. 455: to mount, esp. in perf. to be mounted on, ἐμβεβαῖος ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι Plat. 5. 199: to be fixed or fastened, κατὰ τὴ 11. 24. 81. 3. to tread upon, νινι Od. 10. 164 and so Plat. Phaedr. 252 E: but in Prose and Att. usu. ἐμβ. εἰς τι, as ἐς πλῆθον, Hdt. 2. 29: more rarely ἐμβ. τινός to be upon, Soph. O. C. 400, cf. ἐμβατεῖν: ἐμβ. τι to mount, Eur. Hec. 922, Cycl. 92, Plat. Rep. 443 C.

II. in aor. 1 ἐνέβησα transit., to make to enter, bring in or into, ἐς φρονίδα Hdt. 1. 46.

2. ἐμβ. πόδα ὄχοις to enter a chariot on foot, Soph. Fr. 599, Eur. Heracl. 168, cf. βαίνω 11. 4.

Ἐμβακχεῖν, to rage against, 11. Heliod.

Ἐμβάλλω, f. βᾶλῶ: perf. βέβληκα: aor. 2 ἐνέβαλον, to throw, lay, put in. Construct. I. usu., ἐμβ. τί νινι Hom.; also τί ἐν νινι Od. 19. 10; χερσίν to put into another's hands, 11. 14. 218; but ἐμβαλέ μιν χερσίν Ἀχιλλεύς she let him fall into Achilles' hands, 11. 21. 47: κόπτης ἐμβαλέειν (sub. χεῖρας) to lay oneself to the oar, Lat. incumbere remis, Od. 10. 129, also without καίρας, to lay to, pull hard, Ar. Eq. 602, Ran. 206: esp. freq. of mental operations, ἐμβαλεῖν νινι τι θυμῷ, φρονεῖν τι put into a man's mind or heart, Hom.; and so in Med., ἐμβαλέεσθαι τι θυμῷ, ἐν θυμῷ to lay a thing to heart, 11. 10. 447: ἐμβ. τὴν χεῖρά τινι to slide one's hand into another's, Ar. Vesp. 554; and so ἐμβ. δεξιάν Dem. 553. 14: ἐμβ. φόβον νινι to inspire with fear, Hdt. 7. 10, 5: ἐ. πληγὰς νινι to inflict stripes, Plat. 2. in Att. also, ἐμβαλέειν εἰς τι, e. g. τινὰ ἐς βάρβαρον Ar. Ran. 574; ἐς γραφάς to throw him into a suit, Ar. Ach. 686, etc., and so Hdt. 4. 72. 3. c. acc. only, to put in, λόγον ἐμβ. like Lat. injicere sermonem, Plat. Rep. 344 D, and Xen.: to graft a tree, Dem. 1251. 22, in Pass. 4. ἐμβ. νινι, sub. ἄκουτα, to throw at another, 11. 12. 383. II. intr. to break, burst, rush in, sub. αὐτόν, hence ἐμβάλλειν εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν to betake oneself to the agora, go boldly into it, Lycurg. 148. 24: to enter in a hostile way, sub. στρατόν, εἰς τὴν Ἰσθμὸν Hdt. 9. 13, and Xen.: to fall on, encounter, run against, Lat. illidi, νινι Hdt. 2. 28, Plat. Rep. 563 C. 2. esp. of a ship that falls on another with its ἐμβόλος, Hdt. 8. 84; ἐμβεβληκέναι καὶ ἐμβεβλήσθαι Thuc. 7. 70: in Med. also c. gen., ἐμβαλέειν τῶν λαγῶν fall upon the hare's flesh, Ar. Pac. 1312: of a river, to empty itself, εἰς τι Plat. Phaed. 113 D. Cf. εἰσβάλλω.

Ἐμβαμα, αὐτός, τό, (ἐμβαπτω) sauce, soup, Xen. Cyr. i. 3, 4

εμβαματίον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Anthipp. ap. Ath. 404 C. εμβαπτίζω, =sq., Nic.

εμβαπτόν, fut. *ω, to dip in*, τὶ τινι Hippon. 26, τὶ εἰς τι Ar. Nub. 150: as Dep. med., Ar. Fr. 205.

εμβαρύνω, *to be heavy*, τινί Nic.

εμβάς, ἄδός, ἡ, (εμβαίνω) *a kind of felt-shoe*, Lat. *solea*, *soccus*: used esp. by the Boeotians, Hdt. I. 195: and by old men, Ar. Plut. 759, etc.: also = *κόσμονος*, Jac. A. P. p. 230: εμβάς *Σικωνία* a woman's shoe of white felt, Luc.

εμβασινοῦτας, *ov*, *δ*, name of a *cup*, Ath.

εμβασιτεύω, *to be king in or over*, c. dat. of lands or men, Hom.

εμβασιτός, *ov*, *propitious to embarkation*, epith. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. [ἀ]: from

εμβασις, *ews*, ἡ, (εμβαίνω) *a going or coming in*, esp. *a going on shipboard*, *embarking*, Polyb.: *a place of embarking*, Id.

II. *that on which one goes or steps*, εμβ. ποδός *a shoe*, like εμβάς, Aesch. Ag. 945. 2. *the sole, foot, hoof*, Eur. Bacch. 740.

III. *a bathing-tub*, bath, Diosc. Hence

εμβασιχῦτρος, *δ*, (χῦτρον) *pot-visiter*, name of a mouse in Bar.

εμβασιτάς, *δ*, *σω*, *to bear in or on*, carry, Luc.

εμβατεύω, *to step in or on*, *stand on*, hence *to dwell in or on*, frequent, *havunt*, usu. c. acc., esp. of gods, like the Homer.

ἀμφιβαίνω, *to protect, watch*, Trag., and Cratin. Incert. 22, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 455, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 428: but c. gen. in simple sense, *to stand or be upon*, Soph. O. T. 625, cf. O. C. 400, and Kühner Gr. Gr. §. 523. 3.

II. εμβατ. *els τι* *to come into possession of*, *eis την οὐσίαν*, as we say "to come in to the property," Dem. 1086. 19: *εἰς τὸ χωρίον* Isae. 74. 42. III. later simply, *to go into*, *enter*, LXX.

εμβατέω, =foreg., Leon. Tar. 98. 3: in Med., Lyc. 642.

εμβατήριος, *α, ov*, also *os*, *ov*, *belonging or suited to entering*, *marching in*, etc.; hence 1. τὸ εμβ., sub. μέλος, *the air to which the soldiers marched*, a march, Polyb., cf. Thuc. 5. 70: the anapaestic songs of Tyrtæus were so called, Francke Callin. p. 131: εμβ. ῥυθμός *the time of march*, Plut. 2. τὰ εμβ., sub. *iepd*, offerings made on embarking, before weighing anchor, also εμβατήριος οὐρία Piers. Moer. p. 223.

εμβατής, *ov*, *δ*, (εμβαίνω) *he that goes in or on*, *a ship's passenger*.

II. *a kind of half-boot of felt*, Xen. Eq. 12. 10: also *the tragic cothurnus*, Luc.

III. *the modulus or unit of measurement* in Greek architecture, Vitruv. [ἀ]

εμβατός, *ov*, also *η, to be gone in or into*, *passable*, Dion. H.: ἡ εμβατή *a bath*, like εμβασις III.

εμβαφιος, *ov*, (εμβαπτω) *for dipping in or into* τὸ εμβ. *a flat vessel for sauces*, Lat. *acetabulum*, like ὀξυβάφιον, Hippon. 93, Hdt. 2. 62. [ἀ]

εμβέβηα, Ep. perf. of εμβαίνω, II., but only found in part. εμβεβαύς, εμβεβαυία: but εμβέβησαν II. 2. 720, 3 pl. plqpf. act., syncope. for εμβεβήκεσαν.

εμβεβαίω, *to set fast and firm*: dub.

εμβεβηλώς and εμβεβηλώς, *to desecrate*.

εμβελής, *és*, (βέλος) *within a dart's throw*, *within shot*, Polyb.

εμβη, Ep. for ἐνέη, 3 sing. aor. 2 of εμβαίνει, Od.; εμβητον, dual for ἐνέητον, II.; and εμβητη, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 for ἐμβη, II. 16. 94.

εμβητάω, *f. σω*, *to set in or on*, esp. *to put on board ship*, *embark*, τινὰ εἰς πλοῖον Thuc. I. 53, etc.: *to lead, guide to a thing*, e. g. *eis τὸ λῆστον* Eur. H. F. 856: cf. εμβαβάω.

εμβιος, *ov*, *in life*, *tenacious of life*, *lively*: of trees, etc., which will bear transplanting, Theophr.; hence τὸ εμβ. *a taking root and growing*, Ael.

II. *lasting one's whole life*, εμβιος τιμωρία *punishment for life*, Dio C.

εμβιότωμα, =sq., Aretae.

εμβίω, *f. σωμαι*, *to live in or on*: of trees, etc., *to live and grow* after transplantation, Theophr. Hence

εμβιώσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a living and growing*, Plut.

εμβιωτήριον, τό, *a place to live in*, *dwelling*, Diod.

εμβιόληβης, *és*, (βάβος) *hurlful*.

εμβλαστάνω, *to grow in or on* as a graft, Theophr.

εμβλαστῆσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a growing in or on* as a graft, Id.

εμβλεμα, *ατος*, τό, *a looking at*, *looking straight at*, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4: from

εμβλέω, *f. ψω*, *to look in or on*, *look in the face*, *look at*, τινί

Plat. Charm. 155 C, etc.; also *eis* . . , Plat. Alc. I. 132 E, etc.; rarely τινά, Anth.: also like βλέπω simply, *to look*, Soph. El. 995. Hence

εμβλεψίς, *ews*, ἡ, *a looking at*, *look*, Hipp.

εμβλημα, *ατος*, τό, (εμβάλλω) *that which is put in or on*, εμβλ. ξύλον *the shaft fitting into the spear-head*, Plut.: *jewels and ornaments in raised work*, *that could be taken from their setting*, Dio C.: perh. also *a tessellated pavement: a sole put into the shoe in winter*, etc., Philo.

εμβλησις, *ews*, ἡ, (εμβάλλω) *a throwing in*. II. intr. *a breaking in*, Hipp.

εμβλητήρην, verb. Adj. from εμβάλλω, *one must throw in*, Plat. Philab. 62 B.

εμβόω, *to call upon*, *shout to*, τινί Xen. Cyn. 6. 17: absol. *to shout aloud*, Thuc. 4. 34. Hence

εμβόσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a shouting*, Aretae.

εμβορέω, *to make a pit in*, *make holes*, Philostr.

εμβορός, *ov*, like *a pit or hole*, hollow, Theophr. Hence

εμβορόω, *to dig into* a pit, Hipp.

εμβολάς, *αδός*, ἡ, (εμβολος 4) *a graft*; σκαλὲς εμβολάδες *grafted fig-trees*, Plut.

εμβολέω, *έως*, *δ*, (εμβάλλω) *any thing put in: a peg, stopper: the sucker of a squirt: a dibble, a stick for setting plants*, Anth.

εμβολή, ἡ, (εμβάλλω) *a throwing in: a putting in*, *insertion*, Hipp.

II. intrans. *a breaking or bursting in*, *inroad into an enemy's country*, *foray*, Xen. An. 4. 1, 4, etc. 2. *a falling in*, *assault*, *attack*, *the charge made by one ship upon another*, Aesch. Pers. 279, 336, etc., where strictly εμβ. *was the charge on the side of the other ship*, προσβολή *the charge prow to prow*, Thuc. 7. 70, cf. 36: εμβ. ἔχειν *to receive such a charge*, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 10; *δουναί* *to make it*, Polyb. 3. *an entrance: a place of entrance*, pass, L. Dind. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 48: *the mouth of a river*, Dion. H.; cf. *eis-* and *ek-*βολή.

III. *the head of a battering-ram*, Thuc. 2. 76: but Aesch. Pers. 415, εμβ. χαλκίστομοι *are the shocks of brazen beaks*.

εμβολιμαῖος, *αλα*, *αἶον*, and

εμβολίμος, *ov*, *thrown in*, *inserted*, esp. *intercalated*, μὴν εμβ. *an intercalary month*, Hdt. I. 32: τὰ ἐμ. *interpolated verses*, Arist. Poet.; also εμβ. παῖδες *supposititious sons*, Enpol. Dem. 38.

εμβόλιον, τό, *something thrown in*, *a javelin*, Diod. II. *an interlude in a play*, *an episode in a writing*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3. 1, 7.

εμβόλιωμα, *ατος*, τό, *that which is put in*, *a piece or patch*.

εμβολιμός, *δ*, *a putting in*, *intercalation*.

εμβολον, τό, =sq., τῆς χώρας *a tongue of land*, Hdt. 4. 53.

εμβόλος, *δ*, (εμβάλλω) like εμβολέω, *any thing running to a point and so put or thrust in*, *a wedge*, *peg*, *stopper*, etc.: esp. 1. *the brazen beak of ships of war*, which was driven into the hostile ship, Lat. *rostrum navis*, Hdt. I. 166: hence εμβάλλειν ναυρί. 2. hence of εμβολοὶ *the rostra or tribune of the Roman forum*, Polyb. 3. *the wedge-shaped order of battle*, *cuneus* or *cuenei* *companies of the Romans*, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 22.

4. *a graft*. 5. =πέος, Ar. Fr. 301. 6. in late Greek, *a portico*. Cf. foreg.

εμβομβέω, *to buzz in*, ταῖς ἀκοαῖς Synes.

εμβόστω, *to feed in*, Philo.

εμβράδην, *to stop in or upon*, *dwell on*, Lat. *immoror*, τινί Luc.

εμβραμένω, ἡ, *Lacon*, for ἐμπαμένω, Sophron ap. E. M.

εμβραχῶν or εμβραχῦ, Adv. (ἐν, βραχῦς) *in brief*, *shortly*, in general, Ar. Vesp. 1120. II. *in the least*, esp. after οὐδέν.

εμβρεγμα, *ατος*, τό, (εμβρέχω) *that in which a thing is wetted: a lotion*, *fomentation*, like ἐμβροχή, Aretae.

εμβρέμωμαι, Med., (βρέμω) *to roar*, *bluster in*, ἀήτης ἰστίε εμβρ. II. 15. 627.

εμβρέφος, *ov*, *boy-like*, Anth.

εμβρέχω, *f. ψω*, *to wet or soak in*, *to foment*, Plut.: *to water*, Nic.

εμβριθεία, ἡ, *weight, dignity*, Lat. *gravitas*. [Γ] From

εμβριθής, *és*, (βρίθω) like βαρύς, *heavy*, *weighty*, Hdt. 7. 36: hence II. metaph. *weighty*, *grave*, *stately*, *dignified*, Plat. Crat. 407 A; and ironical, Plut.: *important*, Id. Ep. 328 B.

2. of meats, *strong*, *nourishing*. 3. in bad sense, *heavy*, *weighing down*, *grievous*, Aesch. Pers. 693: of persons, *vio-*

lent, savage, fierce, Hipp. Exactly the Lat. *gravis*. Adv. -*θῶς*, firmly, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.

ἐμβρίθω, f. *sw*, to be heavy, fall heavily, Anth. [I] ἐμβρίθωμαι, Dep. c. aor. med., to be moved with strong indignation, to be wrath at, threaten, τι ν. T.: in gen. to be vehemently moved or troubled, Ib. Hence

ἐμβρίθωμα, τό, that which is spoken in wrath, threatening. [I] ἐμβρονταῖος, ἀδ., αἰὼν, (βροντή) struck by lightning: τὸ ἐμβ. a place so stricken, which no one might enter, the Lat. *bidental*, Diod.: from

ἐμβροντάω, f. *haw*, to strike with lightning, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 7: hence to strike dumb: esp. in pass. to be thunderstruck, astonished, Dem. 413. 10. Hence

ἐμβροντήσια, ἡ, a being thunderstruck: hence stupidity, Plut. ἐμβροντήτης, ον, (ἐμβροντάω) thunderstruck, and so like Lat. *attonitus*, ὑπεβροντήσθαι σὺ thou gaping fool, Ar. Eccl. 793.

ἐμβρόχος, ἀδός, ἡ, a layer of the vine, Lat. *mergus*, from ἐμβρέχω, Geop.

ἐμβρόχη, ἡ, (ἐμβρέχω) = ἐμβρεγμα, Plut. II. (βρόχος) a noose, halter, Luc.

ἐμβρόχιζω, (βρόχος) to catch in a noose.

ἐμβρόχος, ον, (ἐμβρέχω) wetted, soaked. II. (βρόχος) caught in a noose.

ἐμβρόσιον, τό, (ἐμβρον) the flesh of embryos, Ar. Fr. 476.

ἐμβρόσιος, to bite at, bite, Nic. [v]

ἐμβρύδοχος, ον, (ἐμβρον, δέχομαι) receiving the foetus, Luc. ἐμβρυοθάλαττης, ὁ, (θάλα) an instrument for extracting a dead foetus, Gal.

ἐμβρύοικος, ον, (ἐν, βρύον, οἶκος) dwelling in sea-weed, ἄγκυρα Anth. [v]

ἐμβρύοκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) killing the foetus in the womb.

ἐμβρύον, τό, v. sq. II.

ἐμβρύον, ον, all that grows in another body (τὸ ἐντὸς βρύον): hence as Subst. ἐμβρύον the fruit of the womb before birth, the embryo, Lat. *foetus*, Aesch. Eum. 945: but in Od. 9. 245, 309, 342, a new-born lamb, lambkin or kid. II. act. genial, productive, ὑγρότης Theophr. Hence

ἐμβρύοτομέω, (τέμνω) to cut the foetus from the womb. Hence ἐμβρύοτομία, ἡ, a cutting out the foetus, Gal.

ἐμβρυουλκία, ἡ, the extraction of the foetus, Gal.: from ἐμβρυουλκός, ὁ, (ἐλκω) a midwife's forceps, Gal.

ἐμβρωμα, ατος, τό, (βιβρώσκω) that which is bitten in, ἐμβ. δόντων a hollow in the teeth, Diosc. II. a bite, breakfast, Ath.

ἐμβύθιζω, to throw or sink to the bottom, Plut.

ἐμβύθιος, α, ον, also os, ον, (βυθός) at the bottom, Orph. [v]

ἐμβυσκάνω, to blow with the trumpet, κέρασι ἐμβ. Dion. H.

ἐμβυσκόω, to sew up in skins, Plut.

ἐμβύνω, f. *sw*, to stuff in, stop, τί τι ν. Ar. Vesp. 128. [v]

ἐμβώμιος, ον, (βωμός) on the altar, Jul.

ἐμέ, acc. of ἐγώ, enclit. με Hom.

ἐμέθεν, poet. gen. for ἐμεῖον, in Hom., and Att.: never enclit. ἐμεῖ, Dor. for ἐμέ, as τὰν for τέ, sé.

ἐμέιο, Ep. gen. of ἐγώ for ἐμοῖ, in Hom.: never enclit., v. ἐμέιο.

ἐμέιηλον, Ep. aor. 2 redupl. of ἐμκάομαι, Od. 9. 439.

ἐμεν, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἶμι, Hom., cf. ἔμμεν.

ἐμέν, for ἐσμέν, Call.: but in Soph. El. 21, very dub.

ἐμεν and ἐμεναι, poet. for εἶναι, inf. aor. 2 from ἔμμι.

ἐμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἶμι, Hom., cf. ἔμμεναι.

ἐμενος, ἡ, ον, part. aor. 3 med. of ἔμμι.

ἐμέο, Ep. gen. of ἐγώ for ἐμοῖ, Il. 10. 124: never enclit.: Ep. strengthd. form ἐμέιο.

ἐμεσία, ἡ, (ἐμέω) a disposition to vomit, Hipp.

ἐμεσις, εως, ἡ, a vomiting, being sick, Id.

ἐμεσια, ατος, τό, that which is thrown up. II.=foreg., Id.

ἐμετηρίω, to give an emetic, Id.

ἐμετηρίος, ον=εμετικός, hence ἐμ. φάρμακα emetics, Hipp., or without φάρμ., Diosc.

ἐμετινάω, to feel sick, Arist. Probl.

ἐμετικός, ἡ, ὄν, provoking sickness, ἐμ. φάρμακον an emetic, Arist. Probl. II. inclined to vomit, going to be sick, Hipp.: one who uses emetics, like the Roman gourmands, Cic.

ἐμετοποιοῦμαι, to make oneself sick, Hipp.: from

ἐμετοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) causing sickness.

ἐμετος, ὁ, =εμεσις, sickness, Lat. *vomitus*, Hdt. 2. 77.

ἐμετός, ἡ, ὄν, vomited, thrown up.

ἐμετώδης, ες, (είδος) like sickness, Hipp. Adv. Ion. -δέως, Id. ἐμεῖ, Ep. and Ion. for ἐμοῖ, gen. of ἐγώ, Hom.: enclit. μεῖ, Acol. and Dor. ἐμεῖος.

*EME'OF, f. *sw*, also ἐμοῦμαι Aesch. Eum. 730, to vomit, throw up, cast up, αἷμα Il. 15. 11: absol., to be sick, Hdt. 1. 133, Aesch. I. c., Xen. An. 4. 8, 20: ἐμειν πτεῖλαι to make oneself sick with a feather, Ar. Ach. 587: metaph. to throw up a flood of bad words, Eupnup. (Alkin to Lat. *vomo*, Sanscr. *vam*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 262.)

ἐμεωντοῖ, Ion. gen. for ἐμειντοῖ, Hdt.

ἐμῖ, old form for ἐμῖ, ἐμῖ, Inscr. Sigel.

ἐμικτο, Ep. sync. aor. of ἔμικτω c. pass. signf., Od.

ἐμιν, Dor. poet. for ἐμοῖ dat. of ἐγώ, [I] but when enclit., [I]

ἐμίνγα, Dor. for ἐμοργε.

ἐμίνη, Tarentine for ἐμοργε.

ἐμῆδε, Ep. for ἐμαδε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of μανθάνω, Od.

ἐμαίνομαι, to be mad at, τι ν. T.

ἐμαλλος, ον, woolly, fleecy, Luc.

ἐμάνης, ες, (ἐν μανίᾳ ὄν) in madness, frantic, raving, Hdt. 3. 25, and Trag.; θεοῦ πνοαῖον ἐμ. Eur. Bacch. 1094, Böckh Plat. Min. 145. Adv. -νῶς. The form ἐμάνης is rare, if not dub.

ἐμαπτέω, only found in part. ἐμαπτέουσα, Nic. Alex. 137, where the Schol. explains it by ἐνεργουσα, doing quickly. If not f. I. for ἐμαπτέουσα, it is fancifully formed from sq.

ἐμαπτέως, Adv. forthwith, quick as thought, hastily: only poet.: in Hom. with ἀπορροῖ Il. 5. 836, and with ὑπάρκους Od. 14. 485: in Hes. with ὑπέδεκτο Sc. 442. (Acc. to some from ἔμα τῷ ἔπει no sooner said than done: others better from μαπτέω, μάρπτει, clutching at, and so hastily, Lat. *prompte*.)

ἐμαρτύρος, ον, (μαρτυρ) with evidence, with testimony. Adv. -πας.

ἐμαρσσομαι, f. *sw*, (μάρσσω) to press in or on, inflict, ὀργὴν τι ν. Call. Dian. 124, and Anth.

ἐματάξω, ἐματὰίξω or ἐματὰίξω, to talk idly, make a fool of oneself.

ἐματέω, (ματέω, ματέω) to feel with the finger, put the finger down the throat to cause sickness, cf. ἐμαπτεώ.

ἐμαχομαι, fut. *sw*, (μαίνομαι, Dep. med.), to fight a battle in, πεδὶον ἐπιτήθειον ἔμ. Hdt. 9. 7. [a]

*ἐμῶς, supposed pres. of ἐμεμαῖος, q. v.

ἐμεθόδος, ον, according to rule or system: τὸ ἐμ. systematic arrangement, Philo. Adv. -*θῶς*.

ἐμεθίστομαι, as Pass., to be drunk in or among, τι ν. Joseph. ἐμεθιδιάω, f. *sw* [a], to smile at or upon, τι ν. Xen. Cyn. 4. 3.

ἐμελεια, ἡ, (ἐμελῆς) pure and perfect harmony in music, hence the fit modulation of the voice in speaking, Dion. Comp. 408. 6: in gen. all harmony and fitness, gracefulness, Lat. *concinna*, Plut.: *wittiness*, Longin. II. a kind of *Tragic* and *Satyr* dance accompanied by music, Plat. Legg. 816 B:

hence the time of this dance, Hdt. 6. 129, ubi Schweigh., cf. Dind. Ar. Ran. 897: Ar. Vesp. 1503 jokingly speaks of ἐμ. κουδίλων, the knuckle dance.

ἐμελετάω, f. *sw*, to exercise, practise in, τι ν. Plut.: absol. to teach, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.

ἐμελής, ἐς, (μέλος) sounding in unison, in tune, well-timed, harmonious, melodious, Theoc. Ep. 19: in gen. fitting, regular, agreeable, Ar. Eccl. 807: but usu. in Att., in good taste, elegant, graceful, well-bred, witty, Heind. Plat. Theat. 174 A.

Adv. -λῶς, Ion. -λέως Simon. 139, Compar. -λεώτερος Plat. Phaedr. 278 D, -πον Id. Rep. 471 A. II. (μέλωμαι) diligent, pains-taking, Polyb.

ἐμελετήμα, ατος, τό, that in which one is exercised, a practice, Anth.

ἐμελετήθητι, verb. Adj., one must exercise oneself in, τι ν. Plut. ἐμεμαῖος, *vias*, ὁς, (μεμαῖος) pressing eagerly on, eager, hasty, hot, of persons, Hom., esp. in Il.: of things, as ἡχὴ Hes. Sc. 439: and later c. dat. ἐμεμαῖος Βέβρυχι Ar. Rh. Only Ep.

ἐμμένονα, ἡ, ὄν, ὅν the soul is lost in passion, Soph. Tr. 982. ἐμμεν, rarer Ep. form for ἔμεν, εἶναι, inf. from εἶμι, Hom.

ἐμμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἶμι, oft. in Hom.

ἐμμενετόν, verb. Adj., one must abide by, τι Diog. L.
ἐμμενετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμμένω) abiding by, τι Arist. Eth. N.
ἐμμενετός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμμένω) to be stood by, endurable, Stob.
ἐμμενής, ἐς, abiding in, τι: τὸ ἐμμενές steadfastness, Plut.:
Hom. has only the neut. ἐμμενές as Adv., and always in phrase,
ἐμμενέας αἰὲν unceasing ever, Il. 10. 361, etc. Adv. -ώς, Ep.
and Ion. -νώς, Hes. Th. 732.
ἐμμενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, later form for -νετικός, Diog. L. Adv. -κώς.
ἐμμένω, f. μενῶ, to abide in a place, Eur. Erechth. 20. 12: to
abide by, stand by, cleave to, be true to, c. dat., ὁρκίῳ Hdt. 9.
106, κηρύγματι Soph. O. T. 351; συνθήκαι, Lat. *manere in*
inductis, Thuc. 5. 18, v. Wolf Lep. p. 250: also, ἐν σπονδαῖς
Thuc. 4. 118: hence, ἐμμενέμενεν continued as a custom,
Thuc. 1. 5. 2. to acquiesce in, τοῖς δικαίοις Dem. 972. 18.
ἐμμεσιτεύω, to conciliate by mediation, Clem. Al.
ἐμμεστος, or, in the middle.
ἐμμεστος, or, filled full, τῶνς Ep. Plat. 338 D.
ἐμμετερίζω, to carry up into, τὸ ἀδέρῃ Philostr.
ἐμμετρώ, to measure by or according to, τι Anth.
ἐμμετρία, ἡ, measure, proportion, Plat. Rep. 436 D: from
ἐμμετρος, or, (μέτρον) in or according to measure, measured,
proportional, Plat. Phil. 26 A: hence II. moderate, fitting,
meek, Id. Legg. 823 D. III. in metre, metrical, Id. Symp.
197 C. Adv. -πως. Hence
ἐμμερότης, ητος, ἡ, proportion, fitness, Aristaen.
ἐμμενής, or, (μήν) monthly: τὰ ἐμμ. the menses of women, Hipp.
ἐμμηνς, 4 gen. 105, in wrath, an avenger, Inscr.
ἐμμηνος, or, (μήν) in a month, a month long, lasting a month,
Plat. Legg. 956 A. II. = ἐμμήνως, monthly, ἐπὶ Soph. El.
281: on the ἐμμ. δίκαι v. Böckh P. E. 1. 70.
ἐμμηρος, δ, poet. for ἐνομήρης, Demetr. Sic. 2, ubi v. Meineke.
ἐμμητρος, or, (μήτρα) in the womb: but II. ἐύλα ἐμμ.
wood with pith in it, Antiph. Philomet. 1, and Theophr.
ἐμμί, Aeol. for ἐμί.
ἐμμίγναι, also ἐμμίγνύω, f. μίξω, to mix or mingle in, Plut.,
in Pass.: ἐμμίξω intrans. I will meet, Soph. O. C. 1057.
ἐμμίλος, or, painted red, red, Diosc.
ἐμμίλων, poet. for ἐμμένω.
ἐμμίσθος, or, in pay, for hire, hired, Thuc. 6. 22. Adv. -θως.
ἐμμίροισ, or, (μοῖρα) partaking in, Aesch. Eum. 890, e. conj.
Herm., sed alii aliter.
ἐμμονή, ἡ, (ἐμμένω) an abiding in, standing by, cleaving to,
τῶνς Plat. Gorg. 479 D.
ἐμμονος, or, (ἐμμένω) abiding in or by, steadfast, steady, Xen.
Cyr. 3. 3, 52: ἐμμ. τι abiding by a thing, Ib. 55. Adv. -ως.
ἐμμορα, as, e. perf. 2 of μεμρομαι, Hom., but only in 3 pers.
ἐμμορος, or, (μεμρομαι) partaking in, τῶνς Od. 8. 480, cf. ἐμ-
μοιρος. II. (μόρος) destined, esp. fortunate, Anth.
ἐμμορφος, or, (μορφή) in form, corporeal, Plut.
ἐμμοτος, or, stopped with lint (μότος), and so in gen. *suppur-*
ating, festering, having an open sore, Hipp.: metaph., ἄλγος
δάμας ἐμμοτον an open, unhealing sore for the house: or (as
others) one that clings like lint to the house, Aesch. Cho. 471.
II. τὸ ἐμμοτον, with or without φάρμακον, salve spread on
lint and so put on a sore, Gal.
ἐμμουσος, or, (Μοῖσα) = μουσικός.
ἐμορχος, or, in labor, toilsome, painful, Eur. Supp. 1004.
ἐμοί, dat. of ἐγώ, enclit. μοί, Hom.
ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, possess. Adj. of first pers. from ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, mine,
Lat. *meus*, Hom., contr. c. Art. οὔμος, τοῦμόν Il. 8. 360.
Sometimes joined c. gen., to strengthen the possessive notion,
ἐμόν αὐτοῦ mine own, Od. 2. 45, cf. Il. 3. 180: used object-
ively, ἐμὴ ἀγγελίη a message about me, Il. 19. 336, cf. Od. 2.
97: αἱ ἐμοὶ διαβολαὶ slanders against me, Thuc. 6. 90, etc.
In Att. sometimes for dat. ἐμοί, Wolf Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 33, esp.
with words like ἐχθρός, φίλος, Seidl. Eur. El. 668, so we
say my wellwishers, for those who wish me well: οἱ ἐμοὶ Lat.
mei, my friends, Plat., Xen., etc.: τὸ ἐμὸν mine, my part, my
interest, etc., Hdt. 4. 127, and Trag.; also simply for ἐγώ, Soph.
El. 1302, etc., cf. Il. 9. 386: in full, τοῦμόν μέρος Soph. Tr.
1217: freq. also in plur., τὰ ἐμά, τὰμά: τό γε ἐμὸν, τὸ μὲν ἐμὸν,
for my part, as far as concerns me, Hdt. 1. 108, Plat. Gorg.
453 C, Soph. 237 B.

ἐμοῦς, Dor. gen. of ἐγώ, Bruck Ar. Ach. 911.
ἐμπά, Adv., v. ἐμπάς.
ἐμπαίζωμαι, poet., esp. Ep., defective Dep., to busy oneself
about, take heed of, care for, c. gen., μύθῳ etc., Hom.; once
c. acc. pers., Od. 16. 422. (Prob. akin to ἐμψας A, q. v.)
ἐμπαθεῖν, ἡ, passion, affection. [ἀ] from
ἐμπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) in a state of violent emotion, in a pas-
sion, passionate, Plut. Adv. -θως, passionately, Polyb.
ἐμπαίγμαι, atos, τό, (ἐμπαίω) a jest, game, trick, LXX.
ἐμπαίγμος, δ, a jesting, mocking, LXX.
ἐμπαίδεω, = παίδεω ἐν, to educate or bring up in, τι Philostr.
ἐμπαίδριβεμαι, as Pass., to be brought up in, τι Dio C.
ἐμπαίδροφόμαι, as Med., (παίδροφώ) to bring up one's
children on or by means of, τι Plut. Dem. 1087. 22.
ἐμπαίω, f. ἐποιαι and ἐποιμαι, to mock, Lat. *illudere*, τι Hdt.
4. 134: hence to trick, deceive, Soph. Ant. 799. II. to play,
sport in or on, λείψας ἡδοναῖς Eur. Bacch. 867: ἐμπ. χοροῖς
to sport in the dance, Ar. Thesm. 975. Hence
ἐμπαίκτης, ου, δ, a mocker, deceiver, N. T.
ἐμψαιος, or, (A) = ἐμψεος, knowing, practised in, c. gen. ἐρ-
γων, κακῶν Od. 20. 379., 21. 400. An old Poet. word, not to
be confounded with sq. (Perh. akin to πῶμαι, cf. Pott Etym.
Forsch. 1. 189: cf. ἐμπαίζωμαι.) [ai in 2d passage.]
ἐμψαιος, or, (B) (παλο) bursting in, sudden, τόξαι, κακὰ Aesch.
Ag. 187, 347: only Poet.
ἐμψαις, παῖδος, δ, ἡ, with child.
ἐμψαισμα, atos, τό, (ἐμψαλω) that which is struck in: esp.
embossed work.
ἐμψαιστική, ἡ, τέχνη, the art of embossing, Ath.: from
ἐμψαιστός, ὄν, (ἐμψαλω) struck in, embossed.
ἐμψαίω, f. παλώ, but usu. παήσω, to strike in, stamp, emboss.
II. strengthd. for ἐμψαίω, intr. ἐμψαίω μοι ψυχῇ, burst
in upon my soul, Soph. El. 902.
ἐμψακτός, to close, stuff, caulk, τὰς ἀρμύρας βύβλω Hdt. 2. 96.
ἐμψάλαγμα, atos, τό, = ἐμψαλός, from
ἐμψάλασσω, f. ψω, like ἐμπλέω, to entangle in, ἐν τι Hdt.
7. 85: absol. to entangle together, Thuc. 7. 84.
ἐμψάλιν, poet. also ἐμψάλλιν, Adv., backwards, back, h. Hom.
Merc. 78, Hes. Sc. 145. II. contrary to, c. gen., τένυσσας
Find. O. 12. 15, cf. Hdt. 7. 58; also foll. by ἡ., Hdt. 1. 207,
cf. Valck. Hipp. 388. III. in return, Soph. O. C. 637. IV.
c. Artic., τὸ ἐμψαλιν or τὰ ἐμψαλιν, contr. τοῦμπαλιν, τὰμπαλιν,
the contrary, the reverse, Trag.: but also euphem. for τὸ κακόν,
τὰ κακὰ, Aesch. Pers. 223. So also ἐς τοῦμπαλιν Xen. An. 3.
5, 13, etc., ἐκ. τ. Thuc. 3. 22, to or from the opposite side.
ἐμψάλλωμαι, (πάλλω) to shake, quiver in, Ap. Rh.
ἐμψάμων, or, gen. anos, (ἐπάμων) in possession, the heir. [ἀ]
ἐμψαγήγυρλω, to hold festal assemblies, Plut.
ἐμψαράββαλλομαι, f. βληθήσομαι, as Pass., (παράβαλλω) to
thrust oneself into, ἐμψ. τιμωρίας into punishment, Phalar.: but
ἐμψ. τῇ ψυχῇ to make a venture at risk of life, Id.]
ἐμψαραγίγνομαι, to come upon, τι LXX.
ἐμψαράβετος, or, (ἐμψαραστήμι) laid in or on.
ἐμψαράσκευδός, to prepare, τι Clin. ap. Stob. p. 8. 19.
ἐμψαράσκω, or, (παράσκευῇ) prepared.
ἐμψαραστήμι, to lay down or deposit in, τι τινι.
ἐμπαρέχω, f. ψω, to give into another's hands, give up, Thuc.
7. 56: c. inf., to put in another's power or allow him to do
something, Id. 6. 12: ἐμ. ἐάντων τινι to give oneself up as his
tool, Plut. II. to afford, grant, τινι τι Id.
ἐμπαρήμι, to remit, relax in. [i Ep., i Att.]
ἐμπαρίστημι, to send in or near: in aor. 2, to stand near, Heliod.
ἐμπαροινέω, to behave like one drunken, do absurd, mad,
offensive things, τινι to another, Luc. Hence
ἐμπαροινήμα, atos, τό, an object of drunken, offensive treat-
ment, Long.
ἐμπαρρησιόζομαι, Dep., to speak boldly and freely against,
τινι Polyb.
ἐμψός, Ion. and Hom. ἐμψης, Adv., (strictly ἐν παντί) wholly,
altogether, utterly, at all events, at any rate, like πάντως, Il. 12.
326, Od. 18. 354, etc. II. on the whole, i. e. nevertheless,
still, yet, like ὅμως, freq. in Hom., though he usu. puts δέ or ἀλλά
before it, as in Il. 1. 562, Od. 16. 147, but also ἐμψης δέ Il. 5.

191; and strength, *ἀλλά καὶ ἔμπας* Pl. 2. 297, or *καὶ ἔμπας* Od. 5. 205: Pind. A. 5. 58 has *καὶ περ*, Soph. Aj. 563 *καὶ* after it. III. when joined with the enclitic *περ*, it gains in force, *however much, ever so much*, Νέστορα οὐκ ἔλαβεν τι-
νοντά περ ἔμπας it escaped not Nestor, *busy though he was* with drinking, Il. 14. 1, cf. 98, Od. 15. 361, etc.: always with Partic. IV. = *ὁμοῦ, ὁμοίως, ἐν ὅλῳ*, in like manner, Il. 14. 174, Od. 19. 37, acc. to Gramm., but in both places it can be taken in its orig. sense, = *πάντως* or *ὅλως*, *altogether*, cf. also Soph. Ant. 845.—The Adv. *ἐμπας* never occurs in Att. Prose, but is found in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 48, 187, Soph. Ant. 845. Besides *ἐμπας* Pind. has the exactly equiv. forms *ἐμπάν* and *ἐμπά*, Böckh Pind. P. 5. 55, Jac. A. P. p. 355, the latter also Soph. Aj. 563, Call. Ep. 13.

ἐμπασις, εὖς, ἦ, (πέπαιμαι) = *ἐγκτησις*.
ἐμπάσω, Att. ττω, fut. *δσω*, to sprinkle in or on, Plat. Lys. 210 A: in Hom. only metaph. to weave in, of cloths with rich patterns on them, Il. 3. 126, 22. 441. [ā always.]

ἐμπάγγω, to make a noise in, c. dat., Themist.
ἐμπάττω, fut. ἔσσω, to tread in, walk into, enter, c. acc. like Lat. *ingredi*, μέλαθρον Aesch. Ag. 1434. II. transit. to tread or trample on, c. acc., Joseph.

ἐμπέδα, Adv., v. *ἐμπεδος*.
ἐμπέδα, Ion. -έω, f. ἔσω, = *ἐμπεδίζω*, to put in fetters, v. l. Hdt. 4. 69; and perh. Soph. Aj. 675, in tmesis.

ἐμπεδής, εἰς = *ἐμπεδος*, only in Hesych., but Adv. *ἐμπεδῶς*, *ἐμπεδῶς*, Simon. Amorg.

ἐμπεδοκαρπος, *ον*, like *ἀελκαρπος*, ever-fruiting, Emped. 287.
ἐμπεδοκυκλος, *ον*, ever-circling, c. g. χρόνος, Nonn.

ἐμπεδολάβης, *ον*, δ, (λάβω) ever hurting.
ἐμπεδοληγνις, ι, gen. *ιος*, steadfast of purpose, ἀνάγκη Nonn.

ἐμπεδομυχος, *ον*, ever-painful, Blos Pind. O. 1. 96.
ἐμπεδομύθος, *ον*, steadfast to one's word, ὅρκιον Nonn.

ἐμπεδορκέω, (ὅρκος) to abide by one's oath, Hdt. 4. 201.
ἐμπεδος, *ον*, (ἐν, πέδον) on the ground, firm in or on the ground, fast in its place, in gen. *fast, steadfast, immovable, unshaken*, Hom.; esp., *is, βίη* *ἐμπ.* strength unshaken. 2. of Time, lasting, continual, unbroken, Il. 8. 521, Od. 8. 453. 3. metaph. steadfast, firm, undaunted, unswerving, οὐδ', ἥτορ, φρένες Hom.: so Priam is always called *ἐμπεδος*, νῶς ἀσφαλῶν, as Il. 20. 183. Also in Pind., and Trag.—In Hom. the Adv. *ἐμπεδον* and *ἐμπεδα* are very freq.: esp., μένεν *ἐμπεδον* to stand fast, stand one's ground, Il.; θέεν *ἐμπεδον* to run on and on, run unceasing, Il.: strength, *ἐμπεδον αἰεὶ* or *ἀσφαλῶς*, also *ἐμπεδον ἀσφαλῶς αἰεὶ* Pl. 15. 683. Later also *ἐμπεδῶς*, fast, sure, truly, certainly, absolutely, Aesch. Ag. 854, Soph. Tr. 847; cf. *ἐμπεδῶς*.

ἐμπεδοσθενής, εἰς, (σθένος) with force unshaken, Blosot a settled, untroubled life, Pind. N. 7. 98.

ἐμπεδοφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (φρήν) steadfast of mind, Phalar.
ἐμπεδοφυλλος, *ον*, (φύλλον) ever-green, Emped. 287.

ἐμπεδῶς, (ἐμπεδος) to fix in the earth or on the ground; in gen. to make firm and fast, establish, ratify, observe, esp. ὅρκιον Eur. I. T. 790; σπονδᾶς etc., Plat., and Xen.: ὅρκος καὶ δεξιὰς τινα Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 22. The Impf. is sometimes *ἡμπεδον*, sometimes *ἐνπεδον*.

ἐμπεριάζω, to make trial of, c. gen. rei, Polyb.
ἐμπεριάρως, *ον*, poet. for *ἐμπεράως*, *ἐμπεριος*, τινός Anth.

ἐμπερίω, (ἐμπεριος) to be experienced in, have knowledge of, c. gen. rei, χάρας Polyb. Hence

ἐμπερία, ἦ, experience, Eur. Phoen. 529, Plat., etc.: knowledge, skill, as the result of experience, c. gen. rei, experience, acquaintance with it, Thuc. 3. 95, τῶν πραγμάτων Antipho 129. 26; also περί τι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 4; κατὰ πόλιν Thuc. 2. 3. 2. mere experience, without knowledge of principles, esp. in Medicine, ἱατρὸς τῶν ταῖς ἐμπερίας ἀνευ λόγου τὴν ἱατρικὴν μεταχειρομένην Plat. Legg. 857 C, cf. sg. Hence

ἐμπερικῶς, ἦ, *ον*, experienced, skilful, Arist. H. A. 2. esp. of ἔμπ. a sect of physicians, who contended that experience was the one thing needful in their art, which they called ἡ ἐμπερική, empirics, v. Plin. H. N. 29. 1. Adv. -κάς, Alex. ap. A. B.

ἐμπειροπόλεμος, *ον*, experienced in war, veteran, Dion. H.
ἐμπειρος, *ον*, (πέπια) experienced, proved, practised in a thing;

and so acquainted with it, skilful at it, usu. c. gen., Hdt. 8. 97, etc., Trag., Plat., etc.: so also as Adv. -πῶς, τινός ἔχειν to know a thing by experience, by its issue, Xen. An. 2. 6, 1.

ἐμπεριόστος, *ον*, (τίκτω) having experienced child-birth, having borne one child, Hipp.

ἐμπεριος, f. ἐπῶ, to fix on, in Il. 2. 426 before Wolf: but dub.
ἐμπελαγίζω, (πέλαγος) to be in or on the sea, Achill. Tat.

ἐμπελάδων, Adv., = sq., hard.

ἐμπελάδω, Adv., near, hard by, c. dat., Hes. Op. 732: from *ἐμπελάω*, f. *σω*, to bring near or close to, δίσπους to bring up the war-chariots, Hes. Sc. 109. Pass. to be brought, to come near, approach, τιμῇ, but also τῆς κοίτης Soph. Tr. 17. II. the Act. also is used. In this signif., c. dat., h. Hom. Merc. 523, ἀνδρὶ Soph. Tr. 748.

ἐμπελάσσις, εὖς, ἦ, an approaching, Sext. Emp.
ἐμπελαστικῶς, Adv., = *ἐμπελάδων*.

ἐμπελάττω, ἦ, = *πελάτις*, *πλάτις*, Call. Fr. 170. [ā]
ἐμπελάω, = *ἐμπελάω*, Nic.

ἐμπελάω, *ον*, black within, or blackish, Nic.
ἐμπεμπω, to send in, make go in, like Lat. *immittere*, LXX.

ἐμπερῶμος, f. *εἰω*, = *ἐμπεράως*, *ἐμπεριος*, knowing, c. gen., Anth.
ἐμπεριος, εἰς, poet. for *ἐμπεριος*, Soph. Fr. 412.

ἐμπεριμάω, f. *εἰω*, to bring round, Joseph.: to traverse. [ā]
ἐμπεριβάλλω, to embrace, comprehend, Aristid.

ἐμπεριβόλος, *ον*, (περιβολή) hung round with ornament: of style, ornate.

ἐμπεριγράφω, fut. *ψω*, to embrace in writing, Sext. Emp. [ā]
ἐμπερικεκκῶς, Adv., *ον*, (ἐμπεριέχω) able to compass, embracing, c. gen., Clem. Al.

ἐμπεριέρχομαι, Dep., to go round and about, to visit, Luc.
ἐμπεριέχω, f. *εἰω*, to compass in itself, comprehend, Arist. Mund.
ἐμπερικλείω, to enclose on all sides.

ἐμπεριλαμβάνω, to take in, compass, embrace, both in Act. and Med., Arist. Meteor.

ἐμπεριληπτικός, ἦ, *ον*, embracing or comprehending in itself.
ἐμπεριληψις, εὖς, ἦ, a compassing, confining, Arist. Meteor.

ἐμπερινόω, to comprehend in the mind, Epicur.
ἐμπεριόστος, *ον*, in periods, periodic, of style, Dion. H.

ἐμπεριοχή, ἦ, (ἐμπεριέχω) an inclosing, compassing, Cleomed.
ἐμπεριπατέω, to be greatly affected at a thing.

ἐμπεριπατέω, to walk about in, ἐμπαρίας Luc.: to tarry among, ἐν τισι LXX; and so metaph. to dwell on, discuss. II. to trample on, spurn, Lat. *insultare*, rival Plut.

ἐμπεριτρέπω, to fix all round, to spit, Strab.
ἐμπεριτίπτω, f. *πεσθῶμαι*, to fall upon, rival Hipp.

ἐμπεριπλέω, f. *πλεσθῶμαι*, to sail in or on, dub. in Joseph.
ἐμπεριρρηγνύμι, f. *ρήω*, to break all round, v. l. Arist. H. A.

ἐμπερισπούδαστος, *ον*, zealously frequented, of temples, Joseph.
ἐμπεριπνῶ, f. ἔσω, to fasten with a clasp, buckle on; Hermipp. Moer. 2, in Med.

ἐμπερόνημα, Dor. ἄμα, ατος, τό, that which is clasped, a garment fastened with a clasp on the shoulder, Theocr. 15. 34.
ἐμπερρονέομαι, = *περρονέομαι*, Cic. Att. 1. 14, 4.

ἐμπεσσον, εἰς, *ε*, poet. aor. 2 of ἐμπίπτω, for ἐνέπεσσον, Hom.
ἐμπεταλῖς, ἰδος, ἦ, a dish consisting of cheese wrapped in a leaf (ἐν πετάλῳ), Hesych.

ἐμπετανύμι, also *νῶ*, f. *πετάσω*, to unfold and spread in or on, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40. Pass. to be spread or hung, ὑφesi with cloths, Socr. Rhod. ap. Ath. 147 F.

ἐμπετάσμα, ατος, τό, a curtain, Joseph.
ἐμπετρος, *ον*, (πέτρα) growing on rocks: τὸ ἐμπετρον a rock-plant, as saxifrage, Diosc.

ἐμπευκής, ἦ, (πέυκη) bitterish, ὅτος Nic.

ἐμπτῇ, Dor. for πῇ, A. P., but v. Jac. p. 786.

ἐμπηνύμι, also *νῶ*, fut. *πῆω*, to fix, plant or graft in or into, c. dat. Pass. with perf. and plupf. act., to be fixed or stick in. II. to make congealed, curdled or frozen.

ἐμπτιδάω, f. ἔσω, to leap or jump in, τιμῇ Hdt. 3. 32; but usu. εἰς τι, as in Polyb. Hence

ἐμπτίδισσις, εὖς, ἦ, a leaping in or upon, Hipp.

ἐμπτήκης, *ον*, δ, (ἐμπήκνυμι) the person who stuck up the public notices, etc., of the magistrates, Hesych.

ἐμπηλος, *ον*, rather muddy, Geop.

ἐμπήξω, εως, ἦ, (ἐμπήγνυμι) a fixing or setting in, Gal.
 ἐμπήγρος, *on, crippled, disabled, deformed*, Hdt. 1. 167, 196.
 ἐμπής, Adv., Ion. and Hom. for ἐμπας, q. v.
 ἐμπήσσομαι, late form for ἐμπήγνυμι.
 ἐμπέζω, to press in, confine, Hipp. Hence
 ἐμπέρισμα, τό, a squeezing, making an impression or dint. [i]
 ἐμπικραίνω, f. ἀνά, to embitter. Pass. to be bitter against,
deal cruelly with, τινί Hdt. 5. 62.
 ἐμπικρος, *on, embittered, harsh*, Diosc.
 ἐμπικλέω, to press close together, Plat. Tim. 74 E.
 ἐμπίμελος, *on, (πιμελή) of a fatty substance*, Xenocr. [i]
 ἐμπίπλημι, v. ἐμπίπλημι, sub fin.
 ἐμπίπλημι, v. ἐμπίπλημι, sub fin.
 ἐμπίνης, ἐς, (πίνος) soiled, dirty, Antig. Car. ap. Diog. L. 5. 67.
 ἐμπίνω, fut. ἐμπίωμα, to drink in, drink up, c. acc., Epich. p. 15, Eur., etc.: ἐμπ. τοῦ αἵματος to drink of the blood, Hdt. 4. 64: absol., to drink one's fill, prob. I. Theogn. 1125. [ἴνω, ἴωμα]
 ἐμπίτρεσκω, fut. ἐμπίτρω [i]: aor. ἐνέπιτσα, pass. ἐνεπίσθη:
to moisten, steep, Pind. Fr. 77.
 ἐμπίτλημι, f. πλήσω, to fill, fill quite full of a thing, τινά
 τινας, e. g. θυμὸν μένος, δύνδανα Hom. B. more usu. in
 Pass. and Med. to fill oneself with, be full of, have one's fill of
 a thing, τινός Hom., etc.: but in Med. also trans., to fill, satisfy,
 μένος ἐμπλήσασθαι θυμὸν II. 22. 312, cf. Hdt. 5. 12: metaph. to
 have enough of, enjoy, τινός, e. g. υἱὸς ἐνπλησθῆναι ὀφθαλμοῖς
 to look my fill on my son, to sate myself with looking on him,
 Od. 11. 452: 60 θαλάμον ἐμπλήσμενος κῆρ II. 22. 504: and
 absol., Od. 7. 221: post-Hom. also, ἐμπίπασθαι τινι to be filled
 with, Hdt. 1. 112: in Att. also c. part., μῶν οὐστ' ἐμπλη-
 σθῆσμαι Eur. Hipp. 664, cf. Ion 925, Ar. Ach. 236. In other
 points the Prose and Att. Construction agrees with Homer's.
 (The pres. ἐμπίπλημι is never used, because of the double μ,
 Lob. Phryn. 95, but the augm. tenses, ἐνέπιπλην etc., are ad-
 missible: in Hdt. 7. 39, we have a 3 sing. ἐμπίπλεει.)
 ἐμπίπρασκα, = πῖπρασκα.
 ἐμπίπρημι, aor. ἐνέπρησα, to kindle, set on fire, ἔστω, νῆας
 οὐκ. in II., mostly with πυρ added, also c. gen., πυρὸς αἰδομένοιο
 νῆας ἐμπίπρησι to burn them by force of fire, II. 16. 82: the Att.
 pres. is ἐμπίπρημι (not ἐμπίμπ., v. foreg. sub fin.), Ar. Nub.
 399, Lys. 311, 322. Hom. has an impf. ἐνέπρησον once, II. 9.
 589, elsewhere only aor. ἐνέπρησα.
 ἐμπίπτω, fut. πεσούμαι, aor. ἐπέπεσον, Ep. ἐπεσον, to fall
 on or in, to sink in, to be thrown into, in Hom. always c. dat.,
 κακὸν ἐμπέσσειν οὐκ evil fell upon, burst into the house, πῦρ
 ἐμπεσε νηυσὶν, ὕλη etc.: ἀχύνει ἐμπεσεν ἰὸς the shaft lighted
 on, struck his neck: esp. of frames of mind, δέος, χόλος ἐμπεσε
 θυμῷ fear, anger, came upon, seized the soul, Hom.: so too
 later, but in Prose, freq. ἐμπ. εἰς . . , Thuc. 2. 48, etc.: later
 also variously used, 1. to tight, chance upon a thing, to fall
 in with, to meet with any thing unexpected, τινί Hdt. 1. 34, etc.;
 also ἐπὶ τι Id. 7. 88; Lat. incidere in. . . , εἰς τι Plat., etc.: esp.
 ἐμπ. εἰς λόγους Dem. 244. 28; but also, λόγος ἐνέπεσε a report,
 a conversation came in, arose, Ar. Lys. 858, etc. 2. to fall
 into a crime, an illness, and the like, ἀνομίᾳ ἐμπ. Plat. Ep. 336 B;
 πῖρ ἐμπέσσειν σπασμῶν before the spasm seizes him, Soph.
 Tr. 1253. 3. to throw oneself upon, ἀκοντίῳ, Lat. incumbere
 jaculo, Hipp. 4. to break in, burst in, Aesch. Ag. 1350;
 εἰς τὴν θύραν Ar. Lys. 309: hence absol. the Part. ἐμπεσὼν violently,
 rashly, Hdt. 3. 81. 5. of circumstances, to happen,
 occur, τὰ ἐμπέπτοντα whatever occurs, circumstances. Att. freq.
 with εἰς, also with ἐπὶ Hdt. 7. 88. [i by nature.]
 ἐμπής, ἴδος, ἦ, a mosquito, gnat, Ar. Nub. 157: rather larger
 than the κῶνῳψ.
 ἐμπήσια, ἐμπήσθηναί, inf. aor. act. and pass. of ἐμπήσσω.
 ἐμπήστω, to believe, trust in, τινί. II. to entrust, τινί τι.
 Pass. to have entrusted to one: all in LXX.
 ἐμπήστος, *on, faithful, believing*.
 ἐμπήτιν, poet. for ἐμπίπτω, to fall upon, τινί Aesch. Ag. 1468,
 etc. Cf. πίντω.
 ἐμπλάξω, f. πλάγξω, transit. to drive or chase about in, τινά
 τινι. Pass. to wander about in, be at a loss about, Emped.
 2. intr. to wander in, c. dat., Nic.
 ἐμπλάζω, f. δῶω, poet. for ἐμπελάζω.

ἐμπλάσσω, Att. -τω, f. δῶω, to plaster up, δαυδ over, τινί
 with a thing, Hdt. 2. 73. II. to stamp, make an impression
 on, Hipp. 2. to stuff up, plaster up, τι Arist. Probl. Hence
 ἐμπλάστικός, ἦ, ὄν, stopping the pores, clogging, Diosc.
 ἐμπλάστον, τό, v. sq.
 ἐμπλάστος, ἦ, ὄν, (ἐμπλάσσω) daubed on or over: hence ἐμ-
 πλαστον, τό, sub. φάρμακον, a plaster or salve, Hipp. Galen
 writes ἐμπλάστον, τό, and Diosc. ἐμπλάστος, ἦ.
 ἐμπλάστον, τό, and ἐμπλάστος, ἦ, v. foreg.
 ἐμπλάστρω, to put on as a plaster or salve, Diosc.
 ἐμπλάστρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like an ἐμπλάστος.
 ἐμπλάτνω, to spread, widen, extend in, LXX. Pass. λόγους
 ἐμπλάτνεσθαι περὶ τι to expatiate, dwell on a subject, Strab.
 ἐμπλάτνω, Adv., (ἐμπλέκω) in the manner of plaiting in.
 ἐμπλέκεις, η, *on*, Ep. for ἐμπλεος, Od.
 ἐμπλέκτης, *on*, ὅ, (ἐμπλέκω) one who curls or plait hair, fem.
 ἐμπλέκτρια, ἦ.
 ἐμπλεκτος, *on*, interwoven, plaited: τὸ ἐμπ., a kind of ma-
 sonry, in which two thin walls are run up, and the interval
 filled up with rubbish, Vitruv.
 ἐμπλέκτρια, ἦ, fem. from ἐμπλέκτης, q. v.
 ἐμπλέκω, f. ξῶ, to plait or weave in, inweave, interweave, Lat.
 implicare, τι εἰς τι Arist. Eth. N.: χεῖρα ἐμπλ. to fold one's
 hands in another's clothes, so as to hold him, Eur. Or. 262.
 Pass. to be interwoven or entangled in a thing, τινί Soph. O. T.
 1264, Eur. Hipp. 1236, also εἰς τι Aesch. Pr. 1079: to be wholly
 engrossed, occupied, εἰς τι Polyb. 2. metaph., like dolos
 neclere, to weave by subtle art, ἐμπλ. ἀνίγματα Soph. Pr. 610;
 ἐμπλ. πλοκάς Eur. I. A. 936. 3. to mix up, confound, Plat.
 Legg. 669 B. Hence
 ἐμπλέξεις, εως, ἦ, a twisting in, inweaving, Plat. Polit. 282 E.
 ἐμπλέκω, αἵματι, to have or shed blood in profusion, Heraclit.
 ἐμπλεος, α, *on*, Att. πλεως, *on*, Ion. πλειος, εἴη, εἰω, also ἐνί-
 πλεος, quite full of a thing, τινός Od., but only in the Ion.
 forms. Adv. -έως.
 ἐμπλευρος, *on*, (πλευρά) with large sides, Philo, ubi al. εἴρ.
 ἐμπλευρόν, to strike one in the side, Soph. Fr. 50.
 ἐμπλέω, f. πλεύσσω and πλεουσώ, to sail in, πλοῶν v. I.
 Hdt. 7. 184: absol., Thuc., etc. 2. to float in or upon, Nic.:
 hence to remain undigested, Horace's innature stomacho, Aretae.
 ἐμπλήγδην, Adv. (ἐμπλήσσω) madly, rashly, Lat. temere,
 opp. to πυντός, Od. 20. 132: cf. ἐμπληκτος.
 ἐμπλήγηξ, ἐς = ἐμπληκτος, Nic.
 ἐμπλήγη, Adv. (ἐμπλήσσω) fully, as a whole, Nic.
 ἐμπλήθηξ, ες = ἐμπλεος, Nic. 1 from
 ἐμπληκτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἐμπλήσσω) scaring, maddening, stupify-
 ing. II. pass. easily scared, amazed, stupid, Plut.
 ἐμπληκτος, *on*, (ἐμπλήσσω) stunned, amazed, stupified as by
 a blow, Lat. attonitus: hence, like ἐμβρόντητος, stupid, senseless,
 Plut.: Att. esp. unsettled, fickle, unsteady, rash, Soph., and
 Eur., cf. Lob. Aj. 1358, and ἐμπλήγη. Adv. -τως, madly,
 wildly, Thuc. 3. 82.
 ἐμπλήμενος, filled, a rare Part. of the syncope. aor. pass. of
 ἐμπλήσσω, Ar. Vesp. 984.
 ἐμπλημυρῶ, to welter in, αἵματι Philostr.
 ἐμπλην, Adv., near, next, close by, like πλησίον, c. gen., Βοιω-
 τῶν ἐμπλην II. 2. 526: before its case, Lyc. 1029; sine caus.,
 Hes. Sc. 372. (Prob. from ἐμπελάω; quite distinct from sq.)
 ἐμπλην, Adv. strengthd. for πλην or χωρίς, besides, except, c.
 gen., Archil. 57, Cal. Del. 73.
 ἐμπλήξια, ἦ, (ἐμπλήσσω) the state of an ἐμπληκτος, amaze-
 ment, Lat. stupor: hence 2. infatuation, silliness, Aeschin.
 84. 30, τινός in a thing, Id. 50. 10.
 ἐμπλήξεις, εως, ἦ, = foreg., Ae.
 ἐμπληρῶ, to fill full, Hdt.
 ἐμπληρῶεις, εως, ἦ, a filling, fulfilling, Eccl.
 ἐμπλήσας, αἵματος, part. aor. 1 act. and med. of ἐμπλήσσω,
 Hom. ἐμπλάσσω, Ep. for ἐνεπλάσσω, ἐμπλητο for ἐνέπλητο,
 aor. pass., II. 21. 607.
 ἐμπλήσις, εως, ἦ, = ἐμπληρῶσις, Epict. ap. Stob. p. 72. 27.
 ἐμπλήσσω, Att. -τω, in Hom. ἐνπλ., f. ξῶ, intr. to strike
 against, stumble upon, fall upon or into, like ἐμπήστω, c. dat.,
 ἐμπλ. ἔρκες, of birds in a snare, Od. 22. 469; γάρφω to fall,

tumble into, II. 12. 72.

II. trans. to *stun, amaze, stupify*, v. ἐμπληκτός. (In first signif., which is only poet., some needlessly refer it to πελάζω.)

ἐμπληστέος, ἑα, ἔον, verb. Adj. of ἐμπλήναι, to be filled with, τινός Plat. Rep. 373 B.

ἐμπλοκή, ἡ, (ἐμπλέω) an inweaving, knotting, Strab. Hence ἐμπλοκήιον, τό, a fashion of plaiting women's hair, Macho ap. Ath. 570 D.

ἐμπνεύω, poet. for ἐμπνέω, II.

ἐμπνευμάτω, to blow up, inflate, Theophr. : in Pass. to be whiffed along, as a ship, Luc. Hence

ἐμπνευματώσις, εως, ἡ, a blowing up, inflation : as Medic. term, flatulency, Hipp. [α] Hence

ἐμπνευσίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐμπνέω) a breathing, breath, LXX : inspiration, Eccl.

ἐμπνευστός, ἡ, ὄν, breathed, blown into : ἐμπν. ὄργανα wind-instruments, Ath.

ἐμπνέω, f. πνεύσω, poet. ἐμπνέω, to blow, breathe on or in, c. dat., πότῳ Hes. Op. 506, and Att. : ἐμπνέοντε μεταφρένῳ of horses so close behind that their hot breath could be felt, II. 17. 502 : c. acc., ἰστίον ἐμπν. to swell the sail, h. Hom. Bacch. 331 : later αὐλοῖς ἐμπνέειν to breathe into, play the flute, also μέλος, μύσαν ἀνάλῳ ἐμπνέειν to play an air on it, Anth. : but absol. to breathe, live, be alive, like πνέειν = ζῆν, Aesch. Ag. 671, Soph., etc.

II. to breathe into, infuse, esp. into the soul, τινί τι in Hom., esp. μένος or θάρσος τινί, also τινί φρεσίν : also c. inf. pro acc., ἐνέκνευσέ μοι φρεσίν φάρος ὕψαιεν breathed, put into my mind to . . . Od. 19. 138 : hence in Pass. to be inspired, Plut., cf. εἰσπνέω.

ἐμπνέω, f. ζοῦμαι, to suffocate in, τινί Eccl.

ἐμπνοή, ἡ, (ἐμπνέω) a breathing, breeze, Strab.

ἐμπνοία, ἡ, a breathing in, inspiration, Luc. : from

ἐμπνοος, ov, contr. οὐς, οὖν, (πνοή) breathing, and so alive, living, Hdt. 7. 181, Eur., Thuc., etc.

ἐμπνύτο, read by Aristarch. II. 22. 475, where we now have ἐμπνύτο, v. sub ἀνάνεω, cf. II. 5. 697.

ἐμποδίω, f. ἴσω, (ἐν, πούς) to check, entangle the feet, Hdt.

II. in gen. to hinder, stop, cetter, τινά Ar. Av. 965, Xen., etc. : also τινί Arist. Pol. 4. 15, etc. : ἐμπ. τινά τινι by a thing, Aesch. Pr. 550, also πρὸς τι in a thing, Isocr. 415 E : o. gen., to hinder from . . . τοῦ ἵνα Plat. Crat. 410 C.

II. ἐμπ. λοχάδας to the figs by their stalks on a string, Ar. Eq. 755. Hence

ἐμποδιζόμενος, Adv. part. pres. pass., slowly, as if fettered, Plat. Crat. 415 C.

ἐμποδῖος, ov, (πούς) in the way, an obstacle, τινί to one, Hdt. 1. 153, 2. 158 : τὸ ἐμπ. = sq.

ἐμποδισμός, τό, an obstacle, hindrance, Plat. Polit. 295 B, etc.

ἐμποδισμός, ὁ, a hindering, thwarting, Arist. Rhet. II. = foreg., Arr.

ἐμποδιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a hinderer, Joseph.

ἐμποδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, hindering, trammolling, Arist. Eth. N.

ἐμποδοστέτης, to be in the way, LXX : from

ἐμποδοστέω, ov, ὁ, (ἐμποδών, στήναι) in the way. [α]

ἐμποδών, Adv. formed acc. to anal. of ἐκποδών for ἐν ποσὶν ὦν, before the feet, in the way, in this simple signif., Arist. Eth. N. : ἐμποδών εἶναι to be in the way, be an obstacle, ἐμποδὼν γενέσθαι to put oneself in the way, interfere, Trag., etc. Construct., c. dat., ἐμπ. τινί Aesch. Theb. 1016, and freq. in Eur. : also foll. by μή c. inf., as ἐμπ. γενέσθαι τινι μή . . . to prevent a person's doing, Ar. Pac. 315, Thuc. 6. 28 : also, τί ἐμπ. μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν : what prevents my doing? Xen. Ep. II. 13, cf. An. 3. 1, 13.

With the Art., οἱ or τὰ ἐμποδὼν persons, things, circumstances, which are in one's way, i. e.

1. what meets one, is at hand, Hdt. 1. 80, like ὁ τυχών.

2. what meets, opposes, hinders one, Hdt. 7. 183, Ar. Lys. 1161.

3. what lies before one, is immediately present, Eur. Phoen. 706 : τὸ μὴ ἐμπ. Thuc. 2. 45.

II. also, open, manifest, plain, Andoc. 30. 16 : openly, Ar. Vesp. 247.

ἐμποίω, to make in, πύλας ἐν πύργοις II. 7. 438 : also without prep. χοροὺς Ἐλικῶν Hes. Th. 7 : also εἰς τι to put into, insert, foist in, χρησμόν Hdt. 7. 6.

2. to produce or create in, ἐπιβρύκων τινι Thuc. 4. 81, ἐπίσθαι, ἐπιστήμην τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19, Mem. 2. 1, 20 : also c. inf. pro acc., ἐμπ. τινι ἀκολουθεῖν

τόν εἶναι to produce in one's mind the persuasion that . . . Xen. Oec. 21. 7 : and so foll. by ὥς . . . Id. An. 2. 6, 8.

3. to introduce, and so to produce, cause, στέδων, φθόνον, ὀργήν etc., freq. in Thuc. : ἐμπ. χρόνους τινι to cause one delay, Dem. 651. 26, cf. Thuc. 3. 38.

ἐμποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, implanting, producing, τινός Clem. Al.

ἐμποικίλλω, f. ἰδω, to embroider upon a thing, Plut.

ἐμποίνιμος, ov, (ποινή) liable to punishment, ὅρκος οὐκ ἐμπ. that may not be violated with impunity, Incert. ap. Stob.

ἐμποίνιος, ov, = foreg.

ἐμπολαῖος, ἀλά, αἶων, (ἐμπολή) of, concerned in traffic, esp. epith. of Hermes as god of commerce, etc., Ar. Plut. 1155.

ἐμπολάω, f. ἴσω, to gain by traffic, Isae. 88. 26, ubi Bekk. ἐνεπλάω, and so in gen. to earn, gain, Soph. Tr. 93 : and so in Hom. only once, in Med., βλοτον πολλὸν ἐμπολῶντος they had amassed much substance, Od. 15. 456.

II. absol. to be a merchant, deal, traffic, Ar. Pac. 448 : hence metaph., ἡμποληκὸς τὰ πᾶσις ἐμμένονα having dealt in most things with success, Aesch. Eum. 631 : and then in gen. to fare well, prosper, Hipp.

III. to purchase, buy, Soph. O. T. 1025, Ar. Pac. 367.

IV. to sell, v. Ar. ap. Piers. Moer. p. 156. (Akin to πᾶλω : ἀνέομαι was synon., but was thought less Att.)

ἐμπολεμέω, to wage war in, Andoc. 26. 41.

ἐμπολέμιος, ov, (πόλεμος) of, belonging to war, hostile, Hdt. 6. 56.

ἐμπολέμος, ov, = foreg.

ἐμπολέυς, εως, ὁ, a merchant, trafficker, Anth. : from ἐμπολέω, Ion. for ἐμπολάω.

ἐμπολή, ἡ, any wares or merchandise, Pind. P. 2. 125, Ar. Ach. 930 : also in plur., Soph. Fr. 499.

II. gain made by traffic, profit, money, Piers. Moer. p. 155 : esp. a harlot's hire, Artemid.

III. a purchasing, Xen. Cy. 6. 2, 39. Hence

ἐμπόλημα, ατος, τό, that which is bought or made by traffic, λαβητόν ἐμπ. a ruinous bargain, Soph. Tr. 538 : in plur. wares, merchandise, Eur. Cycl. 137.

ἐμπόλησις, εως, ἡ, a buying, trafficking.

ἐμπόλησις, ἡ, ὄν, dealt in, bought and sold, Soph. Phil. 417.

ἐμπόλησις, (πόλις) to take into, inclose within the city, Ἀδών Dion. H.

II. (πόλος) to fit with or to the pole, Ptolem., like ἐναρμόζω.

ἐμπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, in the city or state : ὁ ἐμπ. τινί one's fellow-citizen, Soph. O. C. 1156.

ἐμπολιτεύω, to be one of a state, to be a citizen, hold civil rights, Thuc. 4. 103 : but so more usu. in Pass., as Isocr. 83 B.

2. ἐμπολιτεύεσθαι τινι to talk politics with one, Cic. Att. 7. 7, 7.

II. transit. to introduce into a state, εἰς . . . Heracl.

ἐμπολῶντο, Ep. 3 plur. impf. pass. from ἐμπολάω, Od.

ἐμπορμεύω, to lead out in procession, in triumph : hence, to display oneself, shew off in or with a thing, τινί Luc.

ἐμπονέω, to work in a thing, Alciph.

ἐμπονος, ov, patient of labor, Incert. ap. Schol. Hephaest. p. 172. Adv. -ως, Eccl.

ἐμπορεία, ἡ, (ἐμπορεύομαι) = ἐμπορία, Eccl.

ἐμπορείον, τό, dub. I. in Polyb. for ἐμπόριον.

ἐμπόρευμα, ατος, τό, ware, an article of commerce, Xen. Vect. 3. 4, Hier. 9. 11 : from

ἐμπορεύομαι, Dep. pass. c. fut. med., to go or travel in or to, be on a journey, Soph. El. 405, O. T. 456, Epich. p. 26, etc.

II. as Dep. med., (ἐμπόρος) to travel for traffic or business, metaph. εἰς ἱατρικὴν to invade the art of healing, Hipp. : hence

2. to be a merchant, to trade, traffic, Thuc. 7. 13, Xen., Dem., etc.

3. c. acc. rei to deal in, Dion. H., Luc., etc. : esp. to import, Ep. Plat. 313 E : and so freq. in late Prose.

4. c. acc. pers. to make gain of, to overreach, cheat, Polyb. 38. 4, 3, in Act., which Valck. would alter, v. ad N. T. p. 408.

ἐμπορευτέον, or -έα, verb. Adj., one, or we must go, Ar. Ach. 480.

ἐμπορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to commerce, skilled in it, mercantile, Plat. Polit. 290 A.

ἐμπορία, ἡ, (ἐμπορος) commerce by sea, Hes. Op. 644, hence in gen. traffic, trade, commerce, Theogn. 1168, Hdt., etc. : ἐμπορίαν ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 15 A.

II. goods trafficked in, merchandise, Xen. Vect. 3. 2. More rarely ἡ ἐμπορεία.

ἐμπορίζομαι, Dep., = ἐμπορεύομαι II. 2, Menand. p. 243.

ἐμπορικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐμπορευτικός, mercantile, χρήματα ἐμπ. foreign, imported goods, Ar. Ach. 974: δέχγῃμα ἐμπ. a merchant's or traveller's tale, i. e. a lie, Polyb. Adv. —κῶς, Strab.

ἐμπόριον, τό, v. sq.

ἐμπόριος, α, ὄν, belonging to commerce or merchants: esp. as Subst. I. τὸ ἐμπόριον, Lat. *emporium*, a trading-place, factory, entrepot of merchandise, such as were made esp. by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians in Sicily, Spain, etc., Hdt. 1. 165, 2. 179, etc. II. τὰ ἐμπόρια, merchandise, Xen. Vect. 1. 7: from

ἐμπόρος, ὄν, one who goes on shipboard as a passenger, Lat. *vector*, Od. 2. 319, 24. 300, later ἐπιβάτης, opp. to the owner ναύκληρος. II. any one on a journey by land or sea, a traveller, wanderer, = ὁ ἐν πόρῳ ἄν, Soph. O. T. 456, O. C. 25, 203: hence

III. a merchant, wholesale dealer, Lat. *mercator*, *insolitor*, Simon. 134, Hdt. 2. 39: distinguished from the retail-dealer κάπηλος, Lat. *caupo*, by his making trading journeys and voyages and importing goods which the other buys of him for his shop, Plat. Rep. 371 D, cf. Valck. Opusc. 2. 321: hence 2. as Adj., = ἐμπορικός, ἐμπορευτικός, Diod.

IV. metaphr., ἐμπόρος κακῶν freighted, laden with ills, Aesch. Pers. 597, cf. συνέμπορος, Valck. Call. p. 207, though many MSS. have ἐμπειρος.

ἐμπόρῳ, Ion. πῶς, to fix on with a buckle or pin. Pass., ἐμάτα ἐνεπορπάτο (Ion. for —ητρο), they wore garments buckled over the shoulder, Hdt. 7. 77: cf. Lycurg. 153. 5. Hence

ἐμπόρῳ, τό, a garment secured by a buckle on the shoulder.

ἐμπόρως, = ἐμπόρως, LXX.

ἐμπόρφος, ὄν, (πορφύρα) clad in purple, Lat. *purpuratus*.

II. inclining to purple, Diosc.

ἐμπότης, ὄν, (ἐμπύς) drinkable, Aret.

Ἐμπουσα, ἡ, *Empusa*, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes, said to be sent by Hecate, also Ὀνοσκελὶς, Ὀνοκάλῃ the donkey-footed, Ar. Ran. 293, Eccl. 1056. Acc. to others Hecate herself, v. *Aquila*.

ἐμπρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, efficacious, operative, Diosc.: from

ἐμπρακτος, ὄν, (ἐμπράσσω) efficient, practicable, μηχανή Pind. P. 3. 110: of persons, active, περὶ τι Diod.: τὸ ἐμπρ. energy, effect, Longin. II. under bond to pay, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 741. ἐμπρεπτός, ε, distinguished among or above others, θύνας. πᾶν ἰχθύος ἐμπρ. ἐν νωτῷ ἄν. Anan. 1. 8. II. distinguished in, conspicuous for, c. dat., ἐσθίμασι Soph. Fr. 706: metaphr., ἐμπρ. γόους Aesch. Supp. 116, cf. sq.

ἐμπρέπω, to stand forth, be distinguished among, τισὶ Ar. Nub. 605. 2. to be distinguished in, conspicuous for, ἔλγειν Soph. El. 1187: also ἐμπρ. ἔχων τι Hdt. 7. 67, 83: absol. to be distinguished, excellent, Eur. Heracl. 407. II. to become, sit well upon, τινὶ usu. impers., Pind. P. 8. 29.

ἐμπρήθω, f. σω, to blow up, inflate, of the wind, in tmesi, ἐν δ' ἔνεμος πρήεν μέσον ἰσταν ἰλ. 1. 481, v. πρήθω. Pass., ἐμπρησμένῃς ὅς of a bloated sow, Ar. Vesp. 36. II. for ἐμπρήθω to burn, v. sub ἐμπρήθημι. Hence

ἐμπρηστis, εως, ἡ, a setting fire to, kindling: a conflagration, Hdt. 8. 55.

ἐμπρηστικός, ὁ, = foreg., Plut.

ἐμπρηστής, οὐ, ὁ, an incendiary.

ἐμπρίω, f. σω, to save into, δότεόν Hipp.: hence to bite or crush, τοῖς ὀδοῖσι τι Diod.: hence ἐμπρ. γένυν χαλινῶς to champ upon the bits, Opp. II. to gnash together, δόντας ἐμπρ. to keep the teeth fixed in a bite, Diod. III. intr. to bite, be pungent, of mustard, etc., Nic. Rare in Prose. [?] ἐμπροθεν, Adv., poet. for ἐμπροσθεν, as ἔκροθεν, πρόθεν, ὀπίθεν, Theophr. 9. 6.

ἐμπροθέσμως, ὄν, doing a thing, etc., within or in less than the stated time, opp. to ἐκρόθεν, Plut. Adv. —πῶς.

ἐμπροίκιον, τό, (ποῖς) a dower, portion, App.

ἐμπρομελέτω, f. ἴσω, to train oneself in beforehand, τινὶ Philo.

ἐμπροσθα, Adv. Dor. for sq.

ἐμπροσθεν, and poet. —ε, Adv., I. of place, before, in front of, in the way, like ἐμπόδης: c. Art., ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἐμπρ. the foremost, τό and τὰ ἐμπροσθεν the front, the fore side, Hdt. 5. 62, etc.: εἰς τὸ ἐμπρ. forwards, Hdt. 4. 61., 8. 89, opp. to ἐκ τοῦ

ἐμπρ. in front, opposite, στήναι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 6. 2. in Gramm. nearer the end of the book, below, Lob. Phryn. 11.

II. of time, before, earlier, of old, Plat., Xen., etc., ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἐμπρ. the former, earlier. B. also used in both signs as prep. c. gen., before, just = Lat. *ante*, as first in Hdt. 2. 110, etc.: ἐμπρ. εἶναι τὰν πραγμάτων to be beforehand with events, Dem. 51. 15: but, ἐμπρ. τοῦ δικαίου preferred before justice, Id. 1207. 26. Hence

ἐμπρόσθιος, ὄν, the former, fore, esp. like πρόσθιος, of the feet of a quadruped, opp. to ὀπίσθιος, ἐμπρ. πόδες Hdt. 4. 60, σκέλη Xen. Eg. 11. 2.

ἐμπροσθένκεντρον, ὄν, (κέντρον) with a sting in front, of insects, Arist. H. A.

ἐμπροσθοτονία, ἡ, a drawing of the head forward, esp. by cramp or spasm: and

ἐμπροσθοτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from ἐμπροσθοτονία: from ἐμπροσθότονος, ὄν, (τείνω) bent, contracted forwards by cramp, etc., Hipp.: ὁ ἐμπρ., sub. σπασμός, a fit of cramp, etc. which draws the head forward upon the chest, Aretae: opp. to ὀπισθότονος.

ἐμπροσθορηντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (οὐρέω) making water forwards, opp. to ὀπισθορηντικός.

ἐμπροπος, ὄν, (πρόα) proposed reading in Polyb. 16. 4, 12, depressed towards the prore.

ἐμπύσις, εως, ἡ, a spitting, Aret.: and

ἐμπύσσω, ατος, τό, spittle, spitting, LXX: from

ἐμπύω, f. ἴσω, to spit upon, εἰς τινα Plut., τινὶ N. T. [?] usu. in pres., v. always in fut. and aor.

ἐμπύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμπίπτω) a falling or pressure upon, Dion. H.

ἐμπύσις, ὄν, (ἐμπίπτω) falling into, inclined, εἰς τι M. Anton.

ἐμπύελιδιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

ἐμπύελis, ἰδος, ἡ, (πύελος) a socket in which a pivot, etc., works. ἐμπύεω, (πύεω) to have abscesses, esp. in the lungs, Hipp., etc.

ἐμπύησις, ἡ, suppuratio, an abscess, Aretae.

ἐμπύημα, ατος, τό, a gathering, suppuratio, Hipp.: an abscess, esp. an internal one, Gal. [?]

ἐμπύηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, suppurating.

ἐμπύησις, εως, ἡ, = ἐμπύη, Hipp.

ἐμπύητικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing suppuratio, Hipp.

ἐμπύσις, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐμπύηματικός, Aretae.

ἐμπύσις, to cause an abscess: Pass. to labor under one, Hipp. ἐμπύκαζω, f. σω, to wrap up, conceal in: Pass., νόος ὁ ἐμπύκαστος his mind is shrouded, hard to make out, Mosch. 1. 15, Homer's πυκνὰ μύθεα.

ἐμπύλιος, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν, (πύλη) at the gate, epith. of Artemis Hecate, Orph. [?]

ἐμπυνδάκωτος, ὄν, (πύνη) with a bottom to it. [?]

ἐμπύσις, ὄν, (πύνη) suffering from an abscess, esp. of the lungs, Medic.: in gen. discharging pus, Soph. Phil. 1378.

ἐμπύρεια, ἡ (ἐμπύρεια) a prophesying from sacrificial fire.

II. an oath by this fire.

ἐμπύρηνω, ατος, τό, a kindling, heating, cooking. II. a

burnt fureur in meat or drink. III. a gathering coal, coal to preserve a smouldering fire, elsewhere ἔναυσμα: hence in gen. the last relic, remains: late word. [?] from

ἐμπύρηνω, to set on fire, Ar. Pac. 1137, Lys. 372: to inflame, excite, Arist. Resp. B. Med. to catch fire, burn, Theophr.

ἐμπύρηνήτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἐν, πύρ, βαλνῶ) standing on or above the fire, epith. of a τριπότος, II. 23. 702, opp. to ἔκπυρος.

ἐμπύρηνω, = ἐμπύρηνω, Diod. Hence

ἐμπύρηνος, ὄν, = ἐμπύρηνος, Iamblich. [?]

ἐμπύρηνος, ὁ, = ἐμπύρηνος, but less Att., acc. to Phryn. p. 335, who censures it in Hyperid.

ἐμπύρος, ὄν, (πύρ) in, on or by the fire, σκευή ἐμπρ. implements used at the fire, Plat. Legg. 679 A: ἐμπρ. τέχνη the trade of the forge, Id. Prot. 321 E, (but in Eur. Phoen. 954, the soothsaying trade, v. III): prepared by fire, whether molten or cooked, Anth.

II. exposed to fire or sun, hot, torrid, Theophr.: scorched, burnt, fire-scorched, νεκρός Eur. Phoen. 1186. 2. feverish, Hipp.

III. as Subst., τὰ ἐμπύρα (τέρψ) burnt sacrifices, opp. to ἔκπύρα, Pind. O. 8. 4, and Trag.: εἰς ἐμπύρα λαβεῖν to make trial of them, Eur. I. T. 16: hence also τὰ ἐμπύρα (σημάτα) the tokens or omens in them by which the soothsayer (θεοσκόπος, τυρικός) divined, described by Soph. Ant. 1005, Eur. Phoen.

1255: ὀρκωθῆναι ἐπὶ ἐμπύρων to swear upon the sacrifice, Polyb.: cf. Liv. 21. 1, Virg. Aen. 12. 201.

ἐμπύροσκόπος, *ov*, (σκοπέω) one who divines by ἐμπύρα.

ἐμπύρῳ, = ἐμπύρεω.

ἐμπύρρος, *ov*, ruddy, Theophr.

ἐμπύρωσις, *ews*, ἡ (ἐμπύρω) = ἐμπύρευμα, Arist. Resp. [ῥ]

ἐμπύρῳζω, to curdle with rennet, γάλα Diosc.

ἐμπύρῳ, more correctly ἐμπύρῳ, q. v.

ἘΜΤ'Σ, ὅς, ἡ, the water-tortoise, Arist. H. A.; also written ἐμῶς.

ἐμφάγειν, *aor. 2*, indic. ἐνέφαγον, the pres. in use being ἐσθλά: to eat in, take in or take some food, absol. or c. acc., Xen. An. 4. 2, 1, 5, 8.

ἐμφαίνα, *f. ἄνω*, to shew, let be seen in, e. g. in a mirror, Plat. Tim. 71 B. Pass. c. fut. med., to be seen in a mirror, water, etc., Id. Rep. 402 B, etc.: τὰ ἐμφαινόμενα images therein, Plat.: hence simply to appear, shew oneself, become visible to one, Arist. Physiogn., Polyb., etc. II. in gen., to present an appearance of a thing, Eur. Dan. 15. 2. III. to point out, shew, Diod. IV. impers. ἐμφαίνει, like ἐμφαίνεται, it is manifested, with or without εἰναι, Cebes.

ἐμφάνεια, ἡ, an appearing, manifestation, εἰς ἐμφ. ἄγειν to bring to light, Theophr. [ἀ]: from

ἐμφάνης, *ēs*, (ἐμφανῶ) shewing itself, appearing in or on a thing, visible, open, clear, plain, manifest, distinct, Hdt. 1. 111, Trag., etc.; esp. of the gods appearing among men, Ar. Vesp. 733, Plat., etc.: also, ἐμφ. ὁρᾶν, ἰδεῖν, μαθεῖν etc., Soph. Aj. 538, El. 1454, Ar. Thesm. 682: τὰ ἐμφανῆ res notae, Hdt. 2. 33: παρασχέιν τι ἐμφανές = ἐμφανίζειν, Dem. 1294. 15: ἐμφανῆ καταστήσαι to produce in court, either the property or the vouchers, etc., Dem. 1239. 5, and Subst. ἐμφανῶν κατάστασις, Lat. editio, Isae. 59. 22.

2. open, in public, Lat. in propalato, Hdt. 1. 203: εἰς τοῖμαφάνες ἵναί to come into light, come forward, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13.

3. palpable, real, actual, ἐμφ. κτήματα Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 10. II. of bodies with polished surfaces, in which, as in a mirror, one can see things, Plat. Tim. 46 A. Adv. -νός, Ion. -νέως, openly, manifestly, Lat. palam, Hdt. 1. 140, Trag., etc.: also ἐξ ἐμφανέος or ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφ., as Adv. Hdt. 3. 150, 4. 120.

ἐμφανίζω, to shew forth, manifest, ἐαυτῶν Eur. Philoct. 10: τινί τι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4: to make clear or plain, = ἐμφανές ποιεῖν, like ἐμφανῶ, Plat., Xen., etc.; also ἐμφ. ἑρῶ, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 26: to declare, explain, indicate, Arist. Org. Hence

ἐμφάνισις, *ews*, ἡ, a shewing or demonstration, Arist. Org. [ἀ]

ἐμφάνισμός, *ος*, ἡ, a declaration, indication, Def. Plat. 413 D.

ἐμφανιστός, verb. Adj., one must explain, Plat. Tim. 65 C.

ἐμφανιστής, *ος*, ὁ, an informer, Eccl.

ἐμφανιστικός, *ος*, ὁ, making known, indicating, Def. Plat.

414 E: expressive, Longin.

ἐμφαντάζομαι, as Pass., to appear as phantoms, M. Anton.

II. as Med., to fancy, τι.

ἐμφαντικός, ἡ, *ov*, = ἐμαρτικός, Polyb. Adv. -κώς, Id.

ἐμφασίς, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐμφαίνωμαι) appearance, seeming, outward look, Polyb. II. a setting forth, proof, Plat. III. any thing appearing on the surface of a body, a reflexion, image, Arist. Mund., of the rainbow. IV. in Rhetor., significance, emphasis, esp. the force of an expression, which means more than meets the ear. Hence

ἐμφαστικός, ἡ, *ov*, significant, expressive. Adv. -κώς.

ἐμφέρεα, ἡ, likeness, Diosc.: from

ἐμφέρης, *ēs*, answering to, like, τι, freq. in Hdt., as 2. 76, 92, etc.: also in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 412, but rare in Att. Prose.

Adv. -ράς, similarly, just as, Diog. L. 6. 103: from

ἐμφέρω, *f. ἐνοῖσθαι*, to bear, bring in: Pass. to be borne or carried in, ἐν τι Hipp.: to be held or to live in, πόντῳ Opp. Med. to carry in or with oneself, τι Arat. II. to bring up against one, cast in one's teeth, τι τι, like προφέρω, Soph. O. C. 989.

ἐμφεγγεῖν, Dep., = φεγγεῖν ἐν, to speak or converse then or there, Luc.

ἐμφθορῆς, *ēs*, (φθορά) lost, destroyed in . . . , Nic.

ἐμφιλήδονος, (φιλήδονος) to delight in, love.

ἐμφιλοκάλεω, to pursue honorable studies, Plat.: also, ἐμφ.

τινι to be engaged in such a pursuit, Id.

ἐμφιλονεΐκως, = φιλονεΐκως.

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ἐμφιλοσοφία, to philosophise, study philosophy in . . . , Ζηκέλια Philostr. Hence

ἐμφιλοσόφημα, *ατος*, τό, that in which one studies, an intellectual pursuit, Eccl.

ἐμφιλόσοφος, *ov*, philosophical, besitting a philosopher, Diog. L. Adv. -ωος.

ἐμφιλοστεγνέω, to bestow pains on . . . , τι, τι.

ἐμφιλοχρῶν, to be fond of dwelling in . . . , τι, τι Joseph.

ἐμφλῶ, *f. ἀπα*, Ion. for ἐνθλῶ, q. v.

ἐμφλεβοτόμος, = φλεβοτομέω ἐν, Hipp.

ἐμφλέγω, *f. ἔω*, to kindle in . . . , τι, τι Anth.

ἐμφλοιος, *ov*, with a bark, Theophr.

ἐμφλῶς, *ος*, ὁ, ἡ, with fire in it, πέτρος Anth.

ἐμφόβος, *ov*, fearful, terrible, Lat. formidolossus, Soph. O. C. 39.

II. later, pass., frightened, timid, LXX.

ἐμφονεῖω, to kill in . . . , τι ἐν τι, τι Geop.

ἐμφόρβιος, *ov*, (φορβή, φέρβω) eating away, consuming, τινός Nic.

ἐμφορβίος, to put on the flute-player's mouth-piece, (φορβεία) Ar. Ar. 861.

ἐμφορέω, = ἐμφέρω, to bear or bring in: to pour in, Diod. Pass. to be borne about in or on, dat., κόμασιν ἐμφορέοντο Od. 12. 419. Med. to fill, satiate oneself with a thing, make much use of, indulge in the use of, τινός Hdt. 1. 55: to be full of, ἀνολας Isocr. Ep. 10: and so freq. in late Prose, as ἐμφ. ἐξοντίας, ὕβρεως, τιμωρίας Plut. Cic. 19, Sertori. 5, etc.: also c. acc. τι, Diod. 2. to put upon, inflict on, Lat. incutere, πλῆγας τι, Diod.

ἐμφορήσις, *ews*, ἡ, eating and drinking to satiety, late.

ἐμφορτος, *ov*, laden with, full of, τινός Opp.

ἐμφραγία, *ατος*, τό, (ἐμφράσσω) a barrier, Isocr. 148 A. II.

= ἐμφραγία, a stopping, stoppage, Hipp.

ἐμφραγμός, *ος*, = ἐμφραγία, LXX.

ἐμφρακτικός, ἡ, *ov*, likely to obstruct, stop, Hipp.

ἐμφραγίς, *ews*, ἡ, a stopping, stoppage, Arist. Probl. II.

= ἐμφραγία, as a weir, dam, Strab.: from

ἐμφράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, to bar a passage, stop up, block up, Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἐμφρ. τὸ στόμα Dem. 406. 5: ἐμφρ. ὁδοῦ ἀδικημάτων Lycurg. 165. 24. 2. to bar the passage of, bar, stop, τι, Diod., and Plut.

ἐμφρονέω, (ἐμφρων) to be in or come to one's senses, Hipp.

ἐμφρονδής, *ēs*, (εἶδος) seeming sensible or intelligent, Hipp.

ἐμφρουρέω, to keep guard in . . . , Thuc. 4. 110: c. acc., Dio C.

ἐμφρουρος, *ov*, (φρουρά) guarding, on guard at a post, Xen. Hell. 1. 6. 13: in gen. liable to serve, opp. to ἄφρουρος, Schneid. Xen. Lac. 5. 7. II. Pass. guarded, watched, garrisoned, πόλει Ar. Dem. 289. 10. III. shut up in, τι, τι Phalar.

ἐμφρύνω, = φρύνω ἐν, Ael. [ῥ]

ἐμφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρήν) in one's right mind, ἐμφρονά τινα τιθέναι Aesch. Pr. 848; and ἐμφρων γίγνομαι or καθίσταμαι I came to myself, Hipp., and Soph. Aj. 306. 2. sensible, shrewd, prudent, Theogn. 1122, Thuc. 1. 84, Plat., etc.: ἐμφρ. περί τι wise about or in a thing, Plat. Legg. 809 D. Adv.

-νός, Plat. Rep. 396 C.

ἐμφύτης, *ēs*, (ἐμφύω) implanted by nature, innate, ἥθος Pind. O. 10. 20, cf. ἐμφύτος.

ἐμφύλιος, *ov*, = ἐμφίλος, q. v.

ἐμφύλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) leafy, Geop.

ἐμφύλος, *ov*, and ἐμφύλιος, *ov*, (φύλον) in the tribe, i. e. of the same tribe or race, ἀντὶ ἐμφύλου Od. 15. 273: ἐμφύλιον αἷμα kindred blood, Pind. P. 2. 57, Soph., etc.; but τοῖμαφύλον αἷμα also a kinsman's blood, i. e. murder, Soph. O. C. 407. II.

in or among one's people or family; esp. ἐμφ. στάσις etc., intestine, civil or family discord, Solon 15. 19, Hdt. 8. 3; so too ἐμφύλιος Ἄρπυς Aesch. Eum. 863, μάχη Theocr. 22. 200. Both forms occur both in Verse and Prose.

ἐμφύρω, to mix up, confuse, Aesch. Fr. 29. [ῥ]

ἐμφύσσω, fut. ἔσω, to puff up, inflate, swell, Hipp. Hence

ἐμφύσσημα, τό, an inflation, whether of the stomach, peritoneum, or cellular tissue, Hipp.; usu. of stomach. [ῥ]

ἐμφύσσησις, *ews*, ἡ, a blowing out, Plat. [ῥ]

ἐμφύσιδω, = ἐμψνῶσις: metaph. to cheer, LXX: to elate.

ἐμφύσιδομαί, Dep., (φύσις) to be natural in, Hipp.

ἐμφύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμφύω) a growing in, Lat. *ingeneratio*.

ἐμφύτελα, ἡ, (ἐμφύτεω) a planting in, *grafting*, Arist. Invent. ἐμφύτευσις, εως, ἡ, =foreg.: from

ἐμφύτεω, to plant in, to graft one plant on another, τί τιτι Diod.: metaph. of the soul, Plat. Tim. 70 C.

ἐμφύτος, ον, *inborn, innate*, Hdt. 9. 94, τιτι in one, Plat. Symp. 191 C. Hence

ἐμφύω, fut. ὄσω, to implant, create in, inspire, τιτι τι, e. g. θεός μιν ἐν φρεσὶ ὅλμας παντοίας ἐνέφυσεν has planted them in my soul, Od. 22. 348; so too Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 7; but more freq.,

II. intr., in Med., with perf. ἐμφύεσθαι and aor. 2 ἐνέφυον, 1. to grow, be, on or in, τιτι, e. g. τρήχες κρανίῳ ἐμφύεσθαι (Ep. perf. for ἐμφύεσθαι, with ὅ) II. 8. 84: φθόνος ἀρχήθεν ἐμφύεται ἀνθρώπῳ Hdt. 3. 80; and so freq. in Att.: also ἐμφύεσθαι ἐν τότῳ Hdt. 2. 156: hence 2. to be rooted in, cling closely, ἔχεται ἐμφύεσθαι (Ep. part. perf. for ἐμφύεσθαι) she hung on clinging, II. 5. 513; so too ἐμφύς Hdt. 3. 109; and c. dat., to cling to, Id. 6. 91, Soph. O. C. 1113, etc.; cf. also ἐν δ' ἔρα οἱ φίλ' χειρὶ or χειρὶ she clung fast to his hand, clasped his hand tight, as a warm greeting, II. 6. 253, etc.; and, ἐν χεῖρεσσι φύοντο Od. 24. 410: also, ὁδᾶς ἐν χεῖλεσσι φύντες sticking close to their lips with their teeth, i. e. biting them hard, in suppressed anger, Od. 1. 381., 18. 410. [ῶω, ὄω]

ἐμφυλεύω, to have a den, to lurk, Plut.: τιτι in a place, Aret. ἐμφύων, to call out to, τιτι Clem. Al.

ἐμφωνος, ον, (φωνή) with a voice, vocal, Ael.: loud of voice, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20.

ἐμφωτίζω, to enlighten, Clem. Al.

ἐμψάω, f. ἥσω, to wipe in or upon, Call. Fr. 121, in Med.

ἐμψόφω, to sound, make a noise in, Hipp.

ἐμψοφος, ον, sounding, Anth.

ἐμψύεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμψύω) cooling, refreshing, Aretae.

ἐμψύχλια, ἡ, (ἐμψύχος) the having life, animation, Plat. II. (ψύχος) cold, Archel. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 454.

ἐμψύχος, ον, (ψυχή) in life, having life, living, Lat. *animatus, animosus*, Hdt. 1. 140, etc., Trag., Plat., etc.; v. esp. Plat. Phaedr. 245 E.

2. of a speech, vivid, animated, Dion. H. Phaedr. 245 E. II. (ψύχος) cold, Theophr.

ἐμψύχω, (ἐμψύχος) to animate, Ant.

ἐμψύχω, f. ὥω, to cool, refresh, Gal. [ῶ]

*EN, and poet. ἐν, scarcely except in Ep. ἐν, q. v., cf. eis and ἐς, only Ep. ἐν, II. 8. 199, etc. PREP. C. DAT., Sausser. *INA*, our *IN*, etc. Radic. signf., a being or remaining within, and so half-way between eis and ἐκ.

I. OF PLACE, of all situated within a given space, in, on, at.

1. strictly, within, ἐν νήσῳ, δόματι, προθύρῳ, νηυσὶ Hom., and so in geographical phrases, ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι, ἐν Τροίῃ II., whereas in Att. the Prep. is omitted, and the Ion. dat. used as Adv., e. g. Ἀθήνῃσι, Θήβῃσι, also Ὀλυμπίῃσι, Μουνυχίασι etc., Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 363, Ann. 5: so Ἰσθμοὶ and Πυθό only have the Prep. in late Poets, Jac. A. P. p. 788: ἐν χειρὶ in one's hands, II.; hence ἐν θυμῷ II.

2. on, upon, ἐν ὄρεσσι, ἐν κορυφαῖς, ἐν ἱπποῖσι, ἐν ὄρεσσι on the mountains, etc., Hom.

3. enclosed within, surrounded by, οὐρανὸς ἐν νεφέλῃσι καὶ αἰθέρι II. 15. 192; very freq. post-Hom. of clothing, ἐν ἐσθῇτι, νεβρίδι, πορφυροῖσι, στεφάνῳσι, Lat. *coronis impeditus*, Schäf. Long. 342: hence ἐν πλοῖσι in or under arms; also of particular kinds of arms, ἐν τόξοις, ἀκοντίοις, equipped with them, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 2.

4. on, at or by, ἐν ποταμῷ by the river, II. 18. 521, Od. 5. 466, and so ἐν ἔλπει, ἐν ῥυμῷ, ἐν καινῷ etc., Hom., ἐν οἶνῳ at the wine, Lat. *inter pocula*, Valck. Call. p. 15, 262:—ἐν αὐτῷ εἶναι to be with oneself, one's own master, collected; ἐν αὐτῷ γίγνεσθαι to come too oneself, one's senses, Herm. Vig. n. 389; more rarely ἐν αὐτοῦ εἶναι, cf. signf. vi.

5. in the number of, amongst, very freq. in Hom., ἐν ἀθανάτοισι, Δαναοῖσι, προμάχοις, μέτοισι, νεκροῖσι etc., also οἷον ἐν ἀθανάτοισι II. 1. 398: and with Verbs of ruling, ἄρχων, ἀνάσσει ἐν πολλοῖσι to be first or lord among many, i. e. over them, II. 13. 689, Od. 19. 110. In the form ἐν τοῖς C. superl., Hdt. 7. 137; the Superl. is rather modified than strengthened, e. g. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις not first of all, but among some of the very first, Thuc. 1. 6: it is doubtful whether ἐν τοῖς here stands for ἐν τοῖσιν, or πρώτοις should be understood, and the phrase taken as hav-

ing lost its definite emphasis so as to become a simple Adv.: at any rate we find, from Thuc. 3. 17, 81, ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις νῆες ἐγένοντο, ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, i. e. 1st, that ἐν τοῖς does not agree in gender with the same Subst. as the Superl., but is neut.; and 2dly, that it means among, about the most, for he goes on to say, ἐπὶ πλείους ἀρχομένους τοῦ πολέμου, cf. omnino Arnold l. c.: of the double Superl. expressed we have no sure instance; for in ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις μέγιστον Plat. Crat. 427 E, it is rejected by Bekk. and Stallb. So with Positives, ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστον ἐγέναντο Thuc. 8. 90: later also with μάλιστα, μάλιστα, σφόδρα, πάντῃ, Lat. *ut qui maxime*.

6. within one's reach or power, ἐν one's hands, Lat. *penes, vinctus* περὶ τ' ἔχοντα ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι depend on them, II. 7. 102; δύναμις γὰρ ἐν ὕμνῳ Od. 10. 69; more freq. in Hdt., and Att., Valck. Hdt. 3. 85; ἐν τινι εἶναι to lean, depend wholly on him, Valck. Phoen. 1256; so ἐν τινι εἶσθαι, ἐν ἐμοὶ ἔστι it is in my power, rests with me, ἐν γ' ἐμοί, ἐν σοίγῃ, without γέ, so far as rests with me, thee, Lat. *quantum in me*, Hdt. 6. 109, etc.; but also, in my, thy judgment, Valck. Hipp. 324.

7. in presence of, and strictly with plur. among, ἐν παρί among, before all, Lat. *coram*, Od. 2. 194., 16. 378, cf. Walf. Lept. p. 249: but in gen., in presence of, before, even with sing., ἐν τιαί λέγειν or λόγους ποιεῖσθαι to speak before them: to this some refer the phrases ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἰδεῖν, δρᾶν as if before one's eyes, but v. signf. iv.

8. in respect of, ἐν γῆρῃ τιτι σύμμετρος in point of age., I. Soph. O. T. 1112.

9. ἐν τούτῳ λόγῳ in accordance, union with it, Pind. P. 4. 105, ἐν τοῖς νόμοις κρείεσι ποιεῖν Thuc. 1. 77, cf. Eur. Alc. 732.

10. Some hold that ἐν is put for eis with Verbs of motion: but in such cases the construction is pregnant, since both the motion to and the consequent position in the place is implied, e. g., very freq. in Hom., πίπτεν and βάλλειν ἐν κονίῃσι to throw, fall to the ground (and lie there in the dust): so the Homer. phrases ἐν χειρὶ τιθέναι, βαλεῖν, λαβεῖν, μένος ἐν στήθεσσι βαλεῖν, ἐν Τρωσὶν βρουσάν II. 16. 258, λέων ἐν βουαὶ θοράν II. 5. 161, ἐν ἀμφιφορεῖσιν ἄφυσσον Od. 2. 349, ἐν τεύχεσι δύνειν II. 23. 131: but also ἐν τεύχεα δύνειν Od. 24. 498.

For the reverse usage of eis with Verbs of rest, v. eis vi.—But ἐν is really put for ἐς in the Dor. and Aeol. dialect, when of course it has the acc., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 305, Böckh Pind. P. 2. 11, 86, 5. 38, N. 7. 31.

II. OF THE STATE, CONDITION, POSITION in which one is: in this signf. the Prep. and Subst. jointly=an Adj. or Part.

1. of outward circumstances, ἐν πολέμῳ, ἐν ἀγῶνι, ἐν διατῇ, ἐν αἰῶνι, ἐν μοίρῃ Hom.: hence of occupations, pursuits in. gen. ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, ἐν λόγοις εἶναι to study philosophy or oratory, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 59 A, οἱ ἐν ποίσει γινόμενοι poets, Hdt. 2. 82, οἱ ἐν νόσῳ the sick, οἱ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχῃ in the practice of it, Soph. O. T. 562.

2. of inward states, of feeling, etc., ἐν φιλότῃτι, ἐν διοτῇ II. 7. 302., 9. 230: these phrases are esp. freq. in Att., e. g. ἐν φόβῳ εἶναι to be in fear, afraid, ἐν αἰσχύνῃ, ἐν σωφίᾳ etc.; also ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν τινα to make him the object of one's anger, ἐν αἰρίᾳ ἔχειν τινα to blame him, ἐν αἰρίᾳ εἶναι to have the blame, ἐν τινι εἶναι to be connected with, belong to: still more freq. C. Adj. neut. ἐν καλῇ, ἐν ἰσῳ, ἐν ὁμοίῳ, ἐν ἐλαφρῷ, ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ, ἐν εὐμαρεῖ, for the Adv. καλῶς, ἰσῶς, ὁμοίως etc., usu. with ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι Valck. Hdt. 3. 154, Phoen. 1282: more rare in plur., ἐν ἀργείοις for ἀργῶς, Soph. O. T. 287.

III. OF THE INSTRUMENT OR MEANS, esp. with a Verb, e. g. ἐν πυρὶ πρήβην II. 7. 429, cf. 2. 340., 17. 739, ἐν δαμῶ δῆται II. 5. 386, Od. 12. 54, etc., and most freq. ἐν χειρὶ λαβεῖν, strictly, to grasp it, so that it is in the hands: and so in almost all cases the orig. signf. is traced, to put in the fire and burn, in fetters and bind, etc.: thus ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς δρᾶν to see with eyes, i. e. take the object in with the eye, Trag.: metaph. ἐν λυαῖσι, ἐν δόλῳ Soph. Phil. 60. 102: in Att. esp. with Verbs of shewing, etc., δῆλόν ἐστιν ἐν ἱεροῖς it is revealed in, i. e. by the sacrifices, so σημαίνειν ἐν οἰωνοῖς very freq. in Xen.

IV. OF TIME, post-Hom.: usu. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, strictly, within this space or period; so ἐν μακρῷ χρόνῳ: freq. ellipt. ἐν ᾧ, sub. χρόνῳ, while, during the time that, Hdt. 6. 89, so ἐν βραχεί, ἐν τούτῳ in this time, etc.

V. ELLIPT. C. GENIT., in such phrases as ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς Π. 6. 47, ἐν Ἀλκινόοιο Od. 7. 132, etc., esp. ἐν Αἴδαο Π. 22. 369, Att. ἐν Αἴδου etc., where οἶκος, μέγαρος, δόμος is understood: sometimes expressed, II. 22. 52, Od. 4. 834, 11. 62: this ellipse is also freq. post-Hom., Valck. Hdt. 1. 35, 7, 8, and in all Att.

VI. WITHOUT CASE, AS ADVERB, very freq. in all its signs, as prep., therein, thereat, thereby, thereamong; and hence moreover, and especially, very freq. in Hom., where it is often explained by *imesis*, but cf. ἐν δ' ὕπερας τε κάλους τε πόδας τ' ἐνέθρονεν ἐν αὐτῇ Od. 5. 260, cf. Hdt. 2. 176: we usu. find ἐν δέ joined in signif., moreover, especially, Wess. Hdt. 1. 18, Elmsl. O. T. 27: also ἐν δὲ δὴ. Hdt. 3. 39; ἐν δὲ καὶ. Hdt. 2. 43.

VII. POSITION. ἐν sometimes Ep. follows its dative, e. g. Π. 18. 218, Od. 12. 103, but most freq. in the form ἐνί, then written by anastrophe ἐνί, Π. 7. 221, Od. 5. 57: nor is this rare in Lyr., cf. Böckh v. l. Π. 1. 60. 53. Several independent words sometimes come between the prep. and its dat., e. g. Od. 11. 115, and so in Prose.

VIII. THE OMISSION OF ἐν occurs as early as Hom., esp. with names of places, v. Schäf. Bos in voc.

IX. for ἐνεστί only ἐνί (written ἐνί) is used.

X. IN COMPOS. With Verbs the Prep. usu. retains its signif. of being near, at or in a place, etc., c. dat., e. g. ἐνὸρᾶν τινί τῇ in translating we resolve the compd., to remark a thing in one. In compos. with Adj. it expresses either a modified degree, e. g. ἐμικρος, ἐσμικρος, ἐνλευκος, rather harsh, whitish, etc., or else the possession of a quality, e. g. ἐναίμος, ἐνάκανθος, with blood in it, thorny, etc. 2. In compos. ἐν becomes ἐμ- before β, μ, π, φ, ψ: ἐμ- before γ, κ, ξ, χ: ἐλ- before λ: and in a few words ἐφ- before ρ.

ἐν, neut., and ἐνα, acc. masc. from εἰς, Hom.
ἐναβρόνομαι, (ἀβρόνω) as Pass., to be conceived or vain of or in, ἐσθῆτι Luc.
ἐναγγελοσπέρματος, on, = ἀγγειοσπ., q. v., Theophr.
ἐναγείρω, to collect, gather together in or with, Ap. Rh.
ἐναγέλασμαι, Dep., (ἀγέλαω) to assemble as a flock in, οἰκία τινός Epict. ap. Stob. p. 74. 20.

ἐνάγης, ἐς, (ἀγος) = ἐν ἐγεί ἐν, under a curse or pollution, esp. blood-guilty, and hence curse of the gods and an outcast among men, ἐκκομμεῖσθαι: in gen. abominable, accursd, Hdt. 1. 61, etc.: ἐνάγης τῆς θεοῦ an offender against her and under her curse, Thuc. 1. 126, cf. Aeschin. 69. 13. II. in Soph. O. T. 656, ἐνάγῃ φίλον, acc. to Eri. who has pledged himself under a curse in case of treachery, Lat. sacer, cf. Aesch. Suppl. 123; but acc. to Herm., quem criminis suspectum habes.
ἐνάγλω, to offer, sacrifice, esp. to the dead, Lat. parentare, τινί Hdt. 1. 167; v. esp. 2. 44, where it is ἐνάγ. ἥρωϊ, opp. to θύειν θεῷ.
ἐνάγκος, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to an ἐνάγης, χρήματα Plut.
ἐνάγκισμα, atos, τό, (ἐνάγλω) an offering to the dead, Luc.
ἐνάγκισμα, τό, an offering to the dead, Lat. parentatio, Plut.
ἐναγκάλλομαι, as Med. to take in one's arms, Mel. 109. Hence ἐναγκάλλισμα, τό, that which one embraces, a consort, Lyc. [κᾶ]
ἐναγκιλάω, Xen., to fit thongs (ἀγκυλά, Lat. amenta) to javelins, for the purpose of throwing them by, c. dat. ἀκούτιος Xen. An. 4. 2, 28, cf. ἐναγκιλλῶ.
ἐναγκιλέω, = sq., Diod.
ἐναγκιλλῶ, to fit with a thong, c. acc., βέλως, Lat. amentare jaculum, Polyb. 27. 9, 5, cf. ἐναγκιλλῶ.
ἐναγκιτῶ, = foreg., Plut.
ἐναγκονίζω, to lean on the elbow.
ἐναγλαίω, to bedeck. More usu. in Med. = ἐναβρόνομαι, late.
ἐναγρόμενος, ἐνγ, ἐνον, Ep. part. of synop. aor. pass. from ἐναγρεύω, assembled there.

ἐναγρος, Adv. (ἐγχι) just now, even now, lately, Ar. Nub. 639, Eccl. 823, yet more freq. in Att. Prose, ἀρτίως, νεωστί, προσφάτως being more poet., Valck. Phoen. 204, Ruhnk. Tim. ἐνάγω, ἡ, ἐω, to lead in or into, esp. to lead into a proceeding, lead on, urge, persuade, Lat. inducere, τινά c. inf., Hdt. 3. 1, 4. 79; also, ἐνάγ. τινα Od. 5. 90, etc.: hence 2. c. acc. rei to propose, suggest, urge on, πόλεμον, ἔξοδον etc., Thuc. 1. 67., 2. 21. [ᾶ] Hence

ἐνάγωγῃ, ἡ, a bringing into court, accusation, late.
ἐνάγωνίζομαι, Dep., to contend, fight among, τινί Hdt. 2. 160, etc.: γῆν ἐμὴν ἔαλψαν ἐναγωνίζεσθαι favorable for them to fight in, Thuc. 2. 74.
ἐνάγωνίος, on, of, connected with a contest, fight or game, πᾶς Πind. N. 6. 23; and so freq. in late Prose, πυκνώσεις Polyb., νόμος Luc., κόσμος Plut., etc. 2. ἐναγ. θεοί the gods who presided over the games, esp. Hermes, Pind. P. 2. 18, Aesch. Fr. 375.
II. In Rhetoric, contentious, debating, vehement: struggling, energetic, hence as epith. of the Iliad, compared with the Odyssey, Argument. Od. Adv. -ως, Plut.
ἐνδιθρομεύω, to brood over, afflict oneself about, τινί Joseph.
ἐναδολοσχεῖω, to prate about a thing, Philo: also τινί.
ἐναίερω, = ἐναίρω, dub. l. in Ap. Rh.
ἐνάεινος, on, (ένος) of a year old, Theophr., cf. δεινός, πρίνως. ἐνάεζω, = ἐναυάζω, to make to grow, nourish in, τινί Nic.
ἐναερίω, to lift in air.
ἐναέριος, on, (ἀήρ) in the air, aerial, (ῥα Tim. Loc. 101 C.
ἐναέρος, on, (ἀήρ) tinted like the air, Plut. [ᾶ]
ἐναθλέω, = ἀθλέω ἐν, Diod.: also in Med., Anth.
ἐναθρέω, = ἀθρέω ἐν, to look searchingly on or in.
ἐναυέριος, on, (αἰθήρ) in upper air, M. Anton.
ἐναυέριος, on, (αἶθρα) in open air, Theophr.
ἐναυαίττω, to tinge with blood, make bloody, Hipp.
ἐναυαίτης, εσσα, ἐν, = sq., Anth.
ἐναυίμος, on, (αἷμα) with, possessed of blood, Hdt. 3. 29: bloody, Hipp., bleeding, τραυματῶσα Diose. II. in or of blood, Plat. Tim. 81 A.
III. ἐναίμον φάρμακον a medicament for stanching blood, Hipp. Hence
ἐναμιάσθης, ἡ, the having blood in one, Hipp.
ἐναμιάδης, ες, (εἶδος) bloody, like blood, Antipho ap. Poll.
ἐναμίον, on, gen. onos, = ἐναμίος, Hipp.
ἐναίρω, also ἐναίρω Batr. 275: fut. ᾶρω: aor. 2 ἥναρον Eur. Andr. 1182, also ἥναρον Supp. 821: aor. 1 med. ἐνήραμην, hence 3 sing. ἐνήρατο Hom. To slay, kill, freq. in Π., always of slaughter in battle: also in Med., just = Act., II. 5. 43, etc. ῥήτεροι ἐναίρωμεν easier to kill, Lat. leviores tolli, II. 24. 244 in gen. to make away with, destroy, even of things, μηκέτι νῦν χροά καλὴν ἐναίρω waste, disfigure it not, Od. 19. 263; ἐναίρειν πόλιν Soph. O. C. 842. Only poet., and used by Trag. mostly in lyric passages. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνίστημι 10, no compd. with αἶρω, but deriv. from ἐνεροί, akin to ἐναρω, ἐναρίζω, and so strictly to send to the nether world.)
ἐναίσιμος, on, (ἀλῶ) fated, sent by destiny, fateful, Lat. fatalis, II. 2. 353, Od. 2. 159, 182: esp. in good signif., seasonable, Lat. opportunus, II. 6. 519: in gen. lucky, favorable, boding good, Lat. faustus, Ap. Rh. II. in harmony with fate or law, right, seemly, just, ἐν. ἀνῆρ, νόος, φρένες Hom.: opp. to ἀδέμωτος, Od. 17. 363, cf. Aesch. Ag. 775. Adv. -ως, filly, becomingly, Aesch. Ag. 916. Poet. and mostly Ep.
ἐναίστιος, on, = foreg., Soph. O. C. 1482.
ἐναίσχυνομαι, = αἰσχύνομαι ἐν, to be ashamed of a thing, Dio C.
ἐναίχημᾶ, to fight in, Lyc.
ἐναυερόμαι, as Pass., (αἰσρέω) to float, be tost, drift about in, θαλάσῃ Eur. Cycl. 700: hence 2. to be agitated, always in motion, ὀρθάλομαι Hipp. Hence
ἐναυερόω, τό, that which floats in or on a liquid, scum, Hipp.
ἐνακάνθος, on, (ἐκάνθα) thorny, prickly, rough, Theophr. [ᾶ]
ἐνακμάω, = ἀκμάω ἐν, to bloom in or among, τὰ ἐνακμάζοντα ἀνθῆν the flowers which bloom at each season, Ael.
ἐνακρος, on, = ἐν ἀκμῇ, in full bloom or strength.
ἐνακωλασάτω, gen. στήσω, to indulge one's lust in, τινί Ath.
ἐνακόστιοι, αι, α, nine-hundred, better form than ἐνακόστιοι, Porpo Thuc. 1. 46. Hence
ἐνακόστιος, ἡ, ὅν, nine-hundredth, better than ἐνακ.
ἐνακῶν, ἡ, σομαί, to hear in a place, c. gen. rei, Herm. Soph. El. 81. II. in gen. to hear, take in as with the ears, Hipp.: to listen, attend to a thing, Hipp.
ἐναλαῖνεομαι, Dep., to boast, vaunt in a thing, Gramm.
ἐναλαῖνω, to feed up, rear in a thing or place, Nic. Pass. c. aor. med. ἐνήδωμην, to grow in, τινί Id.
ἐναλειμμα, atos, τό, (ἐναλείω) any ointment or smearing, Arist. Probl. [ᾶ]

ἐνάλειπτος, *on, anointed with*, Hipp. [ἀ]: from ἐνάλειψω, *f. ψω, to smear, anoint with*, τί τινι Hipp. ἐνάλληξ, *es, true, accordant with truth*, Lougin. Adv. ἔως, *truly: like truth, probably*, Luc. ἐνάλγκιος, *on, and in Ap. Rh. η, on, like, τινί freq. in Hom.; in a thing, τι, e. g. θεοῖς ἐνάλγκιος αὐτῶν*. Ep. word, also in Pind. I. 8. 82. ἐνάλινδω, *to roll in*. Pass. *to be involved in*, συμφοραῖς Hipp. ἐνάλιος, *a, on, and os, on Eur. Andr. 85, Hel. 526: Ep. and Lyr. also ἐνάλιος (ἄς) in, on, of the sea*, Lat. *marinus*, Od., Pind., and Trag.: sometimes also in later Prose, as Arist. [ἀ] ἐνάλιταινα, *f. ἴσω, aor. ἐνήλιτον, = ἀλιταῖνα ἐν, Q. Sm. ἐνάλλαγδην, Adv. = ἐνάλλδξ, late. ἐνάλλαγξ, η, (ἐνάλλδσω) an exchange; κατ' ἐνάλλαγην interchangeably*, Tim. Loc. 99 B. ἐνέλλαγμα, *atos, τό, any thing given in exchange: hence the price, value of a thing*, LXX. ἐνάλλδξ, Adv. (ἐναλλάσσω) *crosswise*, Ar. Nub. 983. 2. *alternately*, Lat. *vicissim*, Pind. N. 10. 103; *πράσσειν ἐν, to have alternations of fortune*, Hdt. 3. 40, c. dat., ἐν. *προσπίπτειν* *to befall alternately with* . . . Ib.: also c. gen., Diod.: but ἐν. *ἐμπιπτειν*, of two things that fit into each other, Arist. Part. An. ἐνάλλαξις, *ews, η, = ἐνάλλαγξ, Arist. Part. An.: from ἐνάλλδσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to exchange, barter, receive in exchange, τί τινι one thing for another*, Eur. Andr. 1028; *μεταβολῆν ἐν, to undergo a change*, Polyb.: c. inf., ἔβρον πρὸς μῦλα πεσεῖν *to turn aside his fury so as to fall upon the cattle*, Soph. Aj. 1060. B. Pass. *to be changed, to differ from*, τινὸς Ib. 208: part. perf. ἐνηλλαγμένος Lat. *inversus*; but, ἄρθρα ἐνηλλαγμένα *alternating joints*, Hipp. 2. *to have traffic, be in commercial relations with*, ἐνάλλαγηναι *τινι* Thuc. 1. 120. ἐνάλλομαι, *f. ἀλούμαι, Dep. med., to leap in or on, to rush at*, πύλας Soph. O. T. 1261, cf. Ar. Ran. 39; also ἔτι Soph. O. T. 263; absol., Ar. Vesp. 1305: hence like Lat. *insulare*, *to trample upon, tread under foot*, τινί Aesch. Pers. 516. ἐνάλλος, *on, changed, contrary*, Theocr. Adv. -λως, Plut. ἐνάλιος, *on, (ἄς) = ἐνάλιος, h. Hom. Ap. 180. ἐνάλω, = ἄλω ἐν, [ῶ, v. sub ἄλω.] ἐνέμαρτυρος, *on, (ἁμαρτάνω) subject to sin, peccable*, Eccl. ἐναμβλύνω, = ἁμβλύνω ἐν, *to blunt or dull in a thing*, Plut. ἐνέμειβω, *f. ψω, to change, alternate*, Hipp. ἐνέμελγω, *f. ξω, to milk into, γαυλοῖς Od. g. 223. ἐνέμυλλομαι, = ἁμύλλομαι ἐν, Theistm.: from ἐνέμυλλος, on, (ἁμύλλα) in a contest, rivaling: hence, a match for one, like, τινὶ and πρὸς τι Plat. Prot. 316 C, Criti. 10 E: more rarely nouns Schäf. Plut. 5. 150. Adv. -λως τινί, equally with, Isocr. 234 B. [ἀ] ἐνάμμα, *atos, τό, (ἐνέπω) a thing bound or tied on, ἐν. ἀγκύλης, the Lat. amentum, Plut.: hence 2. a garment, covering, ἐν. νεβρίδος a deerskin cloak*, Diod. ἐνέμοιβδης, Adv. = ἁμοιβδης, *alternately*, Ap. Rh. ἐναμφόρω, *to clothe one in*. Pass. *to be clad in*, τι Philo. ἐναναπαύομαι, *as Pass., to lie, rest in or on, to submit to, acquiesce in*, τινί. ἐνανάπτω, *f. ψω, to tie in or on*, Gal. ἐναναστρέφωμαι, (ἀναστρέφω) *to be conversant in or with*, τινί Arist. ap. Stob. p. 243. 47. ἐνανθρωπένω, (ἐνθρώπου) *to put on man's nature*, Eccl. Hence ἐνανθρωπένω, *ews, η, The Incarnation*, Eccl. ἐνανθρωπίζω, = ἐνανθρωπένω, Eccl. ἐνανθρωπότης, *ητος, η, = ἐνανθρώπησις, Eccl. ἐναντα, Adv., opposite, over against, c. gen., ἐν. τινος ἵστασθαι Pl. 20. 67; and so absol., Pind. N. 10. 123; ἐν. προσβλέπειν τινά Soph. Ant. 1299. II. on the other hand, on the contrary, later. ἐναντι, Adv., = foreg., LXX; from ἀντί. ἐναντίαως, *αία, αἰών, of contrary nature*, Hipp. ἐναντίβιος, *on, (βία) = ἀντίβιος, opposing force with force, struggling against*, Hom., but only in neut. as Adv., ἐναντίβιον *μαχέσασθαι, στήναι, μέναι to fight, stand against*; also c. gen., ἐν. *πολεμῖν τινός Il. 20. 85. Only Ep. ἐναντιόβουλος, on, (βουλῆ) of contrary or wavering will.****

ἐναντιογνωμόνως, *to be of contrary opinion: from ἐναντιογνώμων, on, gen. ονος, (γνώμων) of contrary opinion.* ἐναντιοδρομέω, (δραμεῖν) *to run different ways, and so to meet or cross*, ἀλλήλοισι Strab. ἐναντιοδύναμος, *on, (δύναμις) of opposite force or meaning*, Gramm. [ῶ] ἐναντιολογέω, *to contradict, τινί Plat. Soph. 268 B; and ἐναντιολογία, η, contradiction*, Plat. Soph. 236 E; and ἐναντιολογικός, *η, ὄν, able, given to contradict*, Gal.: from ἐναντιολόγος, *on, (λέγω) contradicting.* ἐναντίον, Adv. and Prep., v. sub ἐναντίος. ἐναντιόομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass., (ἐναντίος) *to set oneself against, oppose, withstand, with arms, argument, or in any way, τινί Hdt. 7. 49, etc.; περί τινός about or in a thing*, Lys. 131. 16; *or simply τινός τινι Thuc. 1. 136, Xen. An. 7. 6, 5: foll. by μή οὐ c. inf., to oppose one's doing*, Aesch. Pr. 786. 2. *to contradict, deny*, Eur. Alc. 152; *toll. by μή οὐ c. inf., Plat. Symp. 197 A: also ἐν. πρὸς τι Id. Crat. 390 E.* 3. *of the wind, or of circumstances, to be adverse to, τινί Soph. Phil. 643, Thuc. 8. 23. ἐναντιοπαθέω, to have contrary properties or affections: from ἐναντιοπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) of contrary properties, etc.* Adv. -θώς. ἐναντιοποιοῦμαι, *η, ὄν, (ποιός, λέγω) making the adversary contradict himself, in argument*, Plat. Soph. 268 C, ubi al. ἐναντιολογικός. ἐναντιοπράγην, (πράγος) *to hold with the opposite party*, Diod. ἐναντίος, *a, on, over against, opposite*, Lat. *adversus, ἐν. ἐλθεῖν to come to meet*, Il. 6. 251, etc.: hence *face to face, fronting, in sight or presence of*, Lat. *coram*, Od. 6. 329; in Hom. always c. dat.: *τάναντια τινί things open to one's sight*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 45. 2. in hostile signf., *against, opposing*, esp. in fight, Il. 5. 497, etc., usu. c. gen.: δ' ἐναντίος *an adversary, opponent, of ἐναντίοι the enemy*, Thuc., etc. II. in Prose and Att., usu. *opposite, contrary, reverse, τὸ ἐναντίον and τὰ ἐναντία the contrary, the reverse*: usu. c. gen., as, τὰ ἐν. τούτων *the very reverse of these things*, Hdt. 1. 82, Plat., etc.; 1 but also, *τάναντια τοῖσιν Plat. Prot. 323 D: also foll. by ἡ . . . τοῖναντιον δρᾶν, ἡ προσήκει Ar. Plut. 14, and so Plat., etc., cf. infr. III: oft. strengthd., τᾶν, πολλὰ τοῖναντιον quite, much the contrary*, Plat., etc. III. very freq. in various Adv. usages: 1. from Hom. downwards the neut. ἐναντίον very freq. as Adv., like ἐναντίβιον, ἀντίβιον, *against or in presence of, ἐναντίον μαχέσασθαι, μῦναι, ἐλθεῖν etc.*, c. dat., when the local signf. prevails; c. gen., when that of hostility; later however it is used much like a Prep. c. gen., ἐν. τινὸς λέγειν *coram aliquo loqui*, Thuc. 6. 25, etc.: ἐναντίον ὦδε *here to my face*, Od. 17. 544; *so εἰς ἅπα ἰδέσθαι ἐναντίον to look one in the face*, Od. 23. 107; *so too in Prose, ἐν. βλέπειν, προσβλέπειν τινά Eur. etc., cf. ἐναντα in Att. also c. Art. τοῖναντιον on the other hand*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 9, ἐναντίαν ἡ. . . Hdt. 1. 22, Plat. Rep. 567 D, etc.: also ἐναντία as Adv., Hdt. 6. 32. 2. in Prose freq. also, ἐν. ἐναντίον *over against, opposite*, Lat. *ex adverso, e regione*, Xen., etc.: also ἐν. ἐναντίας Hdt. 7. 225, etc. 3. the regul. Adv. -λως, *contrariwise, c. dat.*, Aesch. Eum. 642; c. gen., Plat.; ἐν. ἡ. . . Plat. Theat. 175 D: ἐν. ἔχειν *to be exactly opposed*, Plat. Hence ἐναντιότης, *ητος, η, contrariety: opposition, contradiction*, Plat. Phaed. 105 A, etc. ἐναντιοτροπή, ἡ, (τρέπω) *dub. for sq. ἐναντιοτροπία, η, (τρέπω) an opposite tendency or disposition, inclination*, prob. l. Heradit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 7. ἐναντιόφωνος, *on, (φωνή) sounding against or in answer.* ἐναντίω, v. ἐναντιόομαι. Hence ἐναντίωμα, *atos, τό, any thing opposite or in the way, an obstacle, hindrance*, Thuc. 4. 69. 2. a contradiction, disagreement, discrepancy, Plat. Rep. 524 B, etc. Hence ἐναντιωματικός, *η, ὄν, opposite, opposed, quarrelsome.* ἐναντιώσις, *ews, η, a contradiction*, Plat. Rep. 454 A. 2. a disagreement, discrepancy, Aesch. Isocr. 275 C, in plur. ἐναξέ, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from νάσσω, Od. 21. 122. ἐναξέζω, *to sit with an axle*, prob. l. Plut., cf. ἑμπολῶ II. ἐναολλῆς, ἐς, = ὁλλῆς, *dub. l. Nic., cf. ἐνομηρῖς.* ἐναπαυρόεμαι, Pass. c. fut. med., *to hang in a place.*

ἐναπειλέω, *to threaten in or for a resolution*, Dion. H.
 ἐναπειναινίζω, *to dwell a year in a strange place*, *Parmenisc.*
ap. Schol. Med. 277.
 ἐναπεργάζομαι, = ἀπεργάζομαι ἐν, *to create, produce, contrive in*, *τινί τι* Plut. *Polit.* 273 C.
 ἐναπερείδω, *f. εἶσαι, to press against, make to lean or push against*: so in *Med.* ἐναπ. τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα Polyb. 2. also in *Med.*, *to struggle with, resist*, *τινί* Plut. Hence
 ἐναπέρεισμα, *ατος, τό, that which is leaned upon: an impression, impulse*, *Clem. Al.*
 ἐναπερείγω, *to vomit forth, disgorge*, *Philo.*
 ἐναποφραγισμένος, *Adv. perf. pass. part. from ἐναποφραγίζω, expressly, distinctly*, *Sext. Emp.*
 ἐναπήπτε, *Ion. for ἐναφήπτε, 3 impf. from ἐναφάπτω.*
 ἐνάπηκε, *Ion. for ἐναφήκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from ἐναφήμι, Hdt.*
 ἐνάηλωσις, *εως, ἡ (ἀπλω) the resolution of a thing into its elements.*
 ἐναποβάπτω, *f. ψω, to dip quite in, τί τινι* Hipp.
 ἐναποβλύω, *to sputter, spit out into, τινί* Clem. Al.
 ἐναποβρέχω, *to steep, soak in, τινί* Hipp.
 ἐναπογεννάω, *to beget in, σώματι* Plut.
 ἐναπόγραφος, *ον, inscribed, registered*: from
 ἐναπογράφω, *to write down, inscribe, εἰς τι* Plut. Pass. *to be inscribed, ἐν τι* Clem. Al. [ᾶ]
 ἐναποδεδνύω, *to display, manifest in a thing, oft. almost= delictuous, so in Med., Polyb. Pass. to be distinguished, become illustrious, ἐν τισι* Hdt. *g. 58, and Polyb.*
 ἐναπόδεω, *f. θῆσω, to bind, fasten up in a thing, Hipp.*
 ἐναπόδομαι, *Med. c. perf. act., (δύω) to strip in a place, τόπῳ: metaph. to exercise oneself there, τ. ἀποδύω.*
 ἐναποδέννυμι, *also -νύω, to boil in a thing, Gal.*
 ἐναποδέω, *f. εἴω, = foreg.*
 ἐναπόθεσις, *εως, ἡ, (ἐναποτίθημι) a deposit*, *Sext. Emp.*
 ἐναποθοσαυρίζω, *to lay up, store up in a place, Philo.*
 ἐναποθλίβω, *to squeeze, press into*, [ῖ]
 ἐναποθνήσκω, *f. θανόνυμι, to die in a place, ἐν νήσῳ* Thuc. 3. 104; *absol., Hdt. g. 95: to die in the midst of, βασιλεύς* Ath.
 ἐναποθραύω, *to break a thing in, εἰσὶν τράματι* Plut.
 ἐναποικοδομέω, *to build in, enclose by a wall, τινά.*
 ἐναποκάνω, *f. κἀνύμαι, to be exhausted in, ψυχῇ* Joseph.
 ἐναποκείμαι, *as Pass., to lie, be stored up in, τόπῳ* Plut.
 ἐναποκινδυνεύω, *to run a hazard in or with, παυδ* Joseph.
 ἐναποκλάω, *f. ἀνω, to break off or short in a thing, e. g. in a shield, Thuc. 4. 34. [ἀνω]*
 ἐναποκλείω, *to enclose in, τινί.*
 ἐναποκλίνω, *to lay down in, εαυτὸν στιβάδι* Philostr. *Imag.*
 ἐναποκλύω, *to dip into, wash in, τί τινι* Clem. Al.
 ἐναποκρύπτω, *to hide, conceal in*, *Strab.*
 ἐναποκρίβανω, = ἐναποκινδυνεύω, *ταῖς ψυχαῖς* Diod.
 ἐναπολαμβάνω, *f. λήθωμαι, to cut off and include, εἰς τὸ μέσον* Plut. *Tim.* 84 D, *ἐν τινι* Arist. *H. A.*
 ἐναπολαύω, *to enjoy in a place, etc., Plut.*
 ἐναπολείπω, *to leave in, ἐν τινι* Xenocr. 58. Hence
 ἐναπολείμνις, *εως, ἡ, a being left in, remaining behind, used in a rather dub. signifi. by Theophr. Sens. 62, Plut. 2. 134 C.*
 ἐναπολήψω, *εως, ἡ, (ἐναπολαμβάνω) an intercepting, catching, detention*, *Theophr.*
 ἐναπόλλυμι, *and -λύω, fut. ὀλέσω, Att. ὀλῶ, to destroy, kill in or among*, *Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 4.*
 ἐναπολογέομαι, *Dep. med. to defend oneself in, Aeschin. 17. 18.*
 ἐναπολούω, *to wash in a thing, Ath.*
 ἐναπόμαγμα, *ατος, τό, a cast, image*: from
 ἐναπομάσσω, *f. εἴω, to make an impression in or on, Plut.: Pass. to be stamped on, κηρῷ* Plut.
 ἐναπομένω, *to remain permanently in, τινί* Clem. Al.
 ἐναπομνησκύω, *to rub, wipe upon, and so to impart e. g. color to one, τί τινι*: also in *Ar. Ach. 843, ubi al. ἐξομώργ.*
 ἐναπομόρις, *εως, ἡ, an imbuing, tinge, Theophr.*
 ἐναπομούσσω, *or -μύτω, to blow the nose upon, τινί* Plut.
 ἐναπόναμαι, *(ἀπονήμι) to have enjoyment in a thing.*
 ἐναπονίζω, *f. ψω, to wash clean in a thing, τινί* Polyzel. *Dem.* 4; hence *Med.* ἐναπονίζεσθαι, *τοὺς πόδας ἐν τῷ ποδαντήπτηρι to wash one's feet in it, Hdt. 2. 172; cf. 1. 138.* Hence

ἐναπονήμις, *εως, ἡ, a washing in a thing.*
 ἐναποπόω, *to scrape into, Clem. Al. [ῶ]*
 ἐναποπατέω, *ventrem exonerare in. . .*, *Ar. Pac. 1228.*
 ἐναποπλύνω, *to wash away in, ἐν ὕγρῳ* Arist. *Sens.*
 ἐναποπνέω, *f. πνέσω, to expire, die in, Diod.*
 ἐναποπνίγω, *f. ξοῖμαι, to suffocate, choke in, Ath. [ῖ]*
 ἐναποπέω, *to be in doubt, dub. ap. Polyb.*
 ἐναποπρίπτω, *to throw aside, Diost.* 2. *to throw in, as if by chance, of phrases.*
 ἐναποπρῆννυμι, *f. σβέσω, to quench in a thing, Arist. Meteor.*
 ἐναποσημαίνω, *f. ἀνώ, to indicate, point out in, ἰστορία* Plut. *Med.* *to impress, stamp on a thing, Clem. Al.*
 ἐναποστηρίζω, *Dep., to learn, fix oneself in or on, εἰς τι* Hipp.
 ἐναποσφάττω, *f. ἀξω, to slaughter in or among, παυδ* Joseph.
 ἐναποσφράγίζω, *fut. Att. ἰῶ, to stamp, impress in or on, τι εἰς τι* Joseph. Hence
 ἐναποσφράγισμα, *τό, an impression, as of a seal, Clem. Al. [ῶ]*
 ἐναποτελέω, *f. εἴω, to accomplish in.*
 ἐναποτίθημι, *f. θῆσω, to place, deposit in, εἰς τι* Diod.
 ἐναποτίμα, *to pay (in goods) according to valuation, τί τινι* *Dem.* 1253. 9.
 ἐναποτίω, *to pay as a penalty, spend in litigation, in a place, πόλις κοινῇ ἐναπ. χρήματα* *Ar. Av. 38. [ῖ in pres., ῖ in fut.]*
 ἐναποτυπώω, *to stamp, impress upon, Plut.* Hence
 ἐναποτυπωτόν, *verb. Adj., one must stamp upon, Clem. Al.*
 ἐναποχράομαι, *f. ἥσομαι, (χρᾶω) to abuse, τινί* *Dem.* 218. 4.
 ἐναποψάω, *f. ἥσω, to wipe in or on.*
 ἐναποψύχω, *f. εἴω, to ease oneself in, euphem. for ἐναποπατέω, Hes. Op. 757. II. to give up the ghost, expire, Anth. [ῶ]*
 ἐνάπτω, *f. ψω, to bind or tie in, on or to, τινί* *Eur. Ion 1491, εἰς. . . Xen. Cyn. 6. 8. In Pass. c. acc. to be fitted with, clad in, etc., λεοντάς ἐναμύνει (Ion. for ἐνημν.)* *Hdt. 7. 69, εἰσθλέ- ραν ἐνημν.* *Ar. Nub. 72, etc.: also in Med., δ χορδὸς. . . ἐναψά- μενος δάπιδας* *Ar. Fr. 240. II. to kindle, set on fire, Ar. Pac. 1225, in Pass. 211. Med. to touch, reach, like ἄπτομαι, Ar. Metaph.*
 *ENAP' A, *ων, τό, only in plur., the arms etc. of a slain foe, spoils, Lat. spolia*: or, in *II.*, in gen. *booty, spoli*, like *ἀφύρα*, *6. 68., g. 188.* *Ep. word, used also by Soph. Aj. 177. (Cf. ἐναρπ.)*
 ἐνάρσσω, *f. ξω, to strike, dash against, εἰς τι* App.
 ἐνάργει, *impf. Dor. from ἐνεργέω for ἐνήργει, Theoc.*
 ἐνάργεια, *ἡ, (ἐναργής) clearness, distinctness, Plat. Polit. 277 C: esp. in Rhet., clearness, perspicuity, vivid description, Dem. Phal. II. a clear view, Polyb.*
 ἐνάργημα, *ατος, τό, a thing seen clearly, phenomenon, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 93: from*
 ἐναργής, *ἑ, clear, distinct, visible, in bodily shape, Hom., esp. of the gods appearing in their own actual forms, II. 20. 131, Od. 7. 201., 16. 161, cf. ἐμφανής: of a vivid dream or vision, Od. 4. 841, Hdt. 5. 55, etc. 2. bright, brilliant, splendid, Pind. O. 7. 76. 3. of words, etc., clear, distinct, plain, manifest, of an omen or oracle, Aesch. Pr. 663: freq. in Prose, ἐφ. ἀπδείξει, μαρτύριον, σημείον ἄ clear, πῶμα proof, etc. II. act. clearly shewing, setting forth, revealing. Adv. -γῶς, Ar. Eq. 1173. (Acc. to some from ἀργός, ἀργής bright, others from ἐν ἔργῳ real.)*
 ἐναργότης, *γρος, ἡ, = ἐνάργεια.*
 *Ενάρεος or *Ενάρεις, *οἶ, also *Ενάρεις, prob. a Scythian word, = ἀνδρογόνου: esp. a band who plundered the temple of Aphro- dite Urania at Ascalon, and were thus smitten by the goddess, Hdt. 1. 105, ubi cf. Bähr: they asserted that she had given them prophecy in compensation, Id. 4. 67, as in the story of Toiresias.*
 ἐνάρετος, *ον, Adv. ἐναρέτως, (ἀπερῆ) excellent, Hdn. [ᾶ]*
 ἐνάρηρος, *νᾶ, ὅς, part. perf. 2 of ἐνάρω, filled, Od.*
 ἐνάρηφόρος, *ον, (ἐνάρω, φέρω) wearing the spoils, Anth.: in Hes. ἐνάρηφορος.*
 ἐναρῆσος, *ον, (ἄρῃον) limbed, jointed, Aretae.: esp. of speech, articulate, opp. to mere sounds, Diod. Adv. -θῶς.*
 ἐνάρϊξω, *f. ξω, (ἐνάρω) to strip, spoli a slain foe, Lat. spoliare, τινά II., c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐναρῖξεν τινα ἔντα, τούχῃ το strip one of his arms, II. 17. 187., 22. 323: elsewh. σκυλεύω: in gen. to slay in fight, Hes. Sc. 194, and in gen. to slay, Aesch.*

Ag. 1644: hence in Pass. *νὴς ἐναριθμόμενα* night put to death, i. e. brought to an end, Soph. Tr. 94.

ἐναριθμέω, *account, reckon, number in or among*: in gen. to reckon, *account, οὐδὲν* as nothing, Soph. O. T. 1188. Med.=*ἐν ἀριθμῷ ποιεῖσθαι* to make account of, value, Eur. Or. 623.

ἐναριθμητός, *ov*, reckoned among, counted, v. l. in LXX. ἐναριθμῶ, *ov*, (ἀριθμός) reckoned in, to make up a number, Od. 12. 65; also counted among, i. e. among, *τινὶ* Theocr. 7. 86.

II. taken into account, valued, Lat. in numero habitus, *ἐν πολέμῳ* *ἐναρ.* II. 2. 202. ἐναριθμός, *ov*,=foreg. II, Plat. Soph. 258 C, Phil. 17 E: poet. also ἐναριθμος Call. Fr. 127.

ἐναριθμῶτος, *ov*, (ἐναίρω, βορῶς) homicidal, warlike, Pind. ἐναριστάω, f. ἥσω, to make a breakfast, Hipp.

ἐναρμόζω and -ττω, f. ὄσω, to fit, suit, adapt, *τινὶ τι* Pind. O. 3. 9; *τι ἐς τι* Plat. Legg. 819 C. also to fix a weapon in, *τινὶ* Eur. Phoen. 1413, H. F. 179. II. intr. to fit, suit, be convenient for, *τινὶ* Ar. Ran. 1202, Plat. Legg. 894 C.

ἐναρμονικός, *ης, ὄν*, and ἐναρμόνιος, *ov*, (ἀρμονία) fitting, in accord or harmony, Plat. Legg. 654 A, etc. Adv. -ῶς. II. In Gr. Music the technical name of a particular melody, *γένος* or *μέλος ἐναρμόνιον* or *ἐναρμονικόν*, differing from the *διὰτονον* and *χρωματικόν* in the intervals of the tones, Plut.: cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 625.

ἐναρμόστος, *ov*, (ἐναρμόζω) fitting, neat, LXX. ἐναρμόστω, v. sub ἐναρμόζω.

ἐναρον, τό, sing. of ἐναρα, but not in use. ἐναροφόρος, *ov*, synonym for ἐναροφόρος, Hes. Sc. 192, as epith. of Ares: for which others read ἐναροφόρος, but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120, Anm. 11.

ἐναρχομαι, f. ἔομαι, Dep. med.: to begin with, *τινός* Polyb. 2. in sacrifices, ἐναρχέσθαι τὰ κατὰ or καυόν to begin the offering, by taking the barley (οὐλοχόηται) from the baskets, (κατὰ, καυόν) Eur. I. A. 435, 1471; so *ἐν. προχίτας χερυβιάς τε* Ib. 955, cf. κατάρχομαι. II. the Act. 1. to begin, in LXX.

2. to hold office, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 280. ἐναρχος, *ov*, (ἀρχή) in office, in authority, App. II. in the beginning, first, Eccl.

*ἐνάρω, to fit in: only used in part. perf. *ἐδ ἐναρπῶς*, with pass. signif., well fitted or secured, Od. 5. 236, and 3 sing., *ἐνάρπει* Arat. 453.

ἐνός, *δδός, ἥς* (ἐν)=mords, an unit, Plat. Phil. 15 A. ἐνασεργαίνω, =ασεργαίνω *ἐν*, to be wanton, insolent in or among, Diop. S. Pass. to be treated with insult in a thing, prob. I. Ar. Vesph. 61.

ἐνασκέω, to train, practise in, Philo. in Pass. II. to stick or fix in, Joseph. III. intr. to be trained, practised in, Polyb. ἐνασπίδόμαι, as Pass., (ἀσπίς) to fit oneself with a shield, Ar. Act. 368.

ἐνασσαγ, Ep. 3 pl. aor. I of ναῖω, for ἐνασαγ, h. Hom. Ap. 298. ἐναστράπτω, f. ψω, to flash in or on, late.

ἐναστρος, *ov*, (ἀστρον) among the stars, Achae. ap. Hesych. ἐνασχημονέω, to behave oneself unseemly in, *τινὶ* Luc.

ἐνασχολέομαι, Dep., =ἀσχολέω *ἐν*, to be busy, engrossed with. ἐνατάτος, *αἰα, αἰών*, (ἐνατος) on the ninth day, Hipp.: of nine days in duration, Id.: cf. sub ἐνάτος.

ἐνατέλλω, (ἀτενέλλω) to look fixedly on, gaze on, Heliod. ἐνατμός, *ov*, steaming, f. νω, of vapor, Diod.

ἐνατος, *η, ον*, (ἐννέα) ninth, II. 2. 313: in Prose only late, Schöll. Mel. p. 32; yet others think ἐνατος, ἐναταῖος etc., more Att. than ἐννατος, etc., Poppo Thuc. 1. 46, 117: poet. also *ἐν-νατος* II.

ἐναττικίζω, =ἀττικίζω *ἐν* . . . ἐναττικίζουσι τῷ χωρίῳ ἀπὸ δυνάμεως, the nightingales sing in this place like those of Attica, Philostr. ἐναυγίζω, f. δαω, to kindle, light up in, Lyc. II. intr. to shine, be seen, Ael.

ἐναυδής, *ἑς*, and ἐναυδος, *ov*, (αὐδή) speaking, living. ἐναυλοκόποιτος, *ιδός, ἥς* (αὐλαξ, ποιεῖω) wandering in the fields, Anth.

ἐναυλίω, f. σω, (αὐλίωμαι) intr. to dwell, abide in . . . , Soph. Phil. 33. But more freq. in Med. to pass the night, rest, esp. of soldiers, to take up night-quarters, Thuc. 3. 91, etc.: in full, *νύκτα ἐναυλίεσθαι ἐν* . . . , Hdt. 9. 15.

ἐναύλιος, *α, ον*, (αὐλή) the inner, inmost: *ἡ ἐναυλία, the inwards*, Hipp.

ἐναυλός, *ιδός, ἥς*, (αὐλός) in or on the flute, *ἐν. γλωττίς α mouthpiece*.

ἐναυλισμα, τό, (ἐναυλίωμαι) a dwelling-place, abode, Artemid. ἐναυλιστήριος, *ov*, to be dwell in, habitable, Anth.

ἐναυλον, τό, (αὐλή) an abode, Anth.

ἐναυλος, *δ*, (A) as Subst.: I. (αὐλός) a hollow, conduit, channel, of brooks or torrents, a water-course, II. 16. 71: also a torrent, mountain-stream, II. 21. 283, 312. 2. said to be used for αὐλός in Anacreont.

II. (αὐλή) a dwelling, shelter, but in Hes. Th. 129, and h. Hom. Ven. 74. 124, etc., only of *hunts* of the gods in the country, hence *σκιόντες* and *δελήφτες* ἐναυλοι: so Opp. calls the sea Ποσειδάωνος ἐναυλος, where both signfs. are conjoined. The plur. is more freq. than the sing., and the word chiefly Ep., though it is used in signif. *τι* by Eur. Bacch. 122, H. F. 371.

ἐναυλος, *ov*, (B) as Adj.: I. (αὐλός) on or to the flute, esp. accompanying or accompanied by it: usu. metaph., *λόγοι, φθόγγοι* *ἐν*, speech, voice ringing in one's ears, still heard or remembered, Plat. Menex. 235 B; so too, *ἐν. φόβος* fresh fear, Id. Legg. 678 B: hence, ἐναυλον ἦν πᾶσιν, *ὅτι* . . . , all had it fresh in memory, that . . . , Aeschin. 81. 18: most freq. in late Prose, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. II. (αὐλή)=ἐναυλιος, dwelling in dens, λόντες Eur. Phoen. 1573: *ἐν one's den, at home*, opp. to *οὐραῖος* abroad, Soph. Phil. 158.

ἐναυλῶν, f. ἔζωω, to increase, enlarge, Xen. Cyn. 12. 9. Pass. c. dat. to grow in a thing, Hdn.

ἐναυρος, *ov*, (αἶρα) airy, exposed to the air, v. l. Theophr. ἐναυσος, *εως, ἥς*, (ἐναῖω) a kindling, Plut.

ἐναυσμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἐναῖω) any means of lighting a fire, a match, spark, etc., like *ἐμπύρευμα*. Hence metaph. a stimulant, impulse, Orph.

ἐναυχίνιος, *ov*, (αὐχὴν) in or on the neck, βρόχος Anth.

ἐναῖω, to kindle, *ἐν. πῦρ* *τινι* to light one a fire, give him a light, Hdt. 7. 231, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 12: for the *ἔκτιστος* this was forbidden to be done, cf. Soph. O. T. Med. *πῦρ ἐναεῖσθαι* to light oneself a fire, get a light, *ἐκ τινος* from a place, Luc.: *ἐν. τὸ θάρσος* to kindle one's own courage, Plat. Ax. 371 E.

ἐναφάνειω, fut. *λαω*, Att. *ῖω*, to make to vanish, esp. in Pass. to vanish or be lost in, *τινὶ* Plut.

ἐναφάπτω, to tie up or hang in a thing, *τι ἐς τι* Hdt. 1. 214. ἐναφέψω, f. ψήσω, to boil or boil away in a thing, Hipp.

ἐναφίρμι, f. φήρω, Ion. ἐναπ., to let loose in, let drop into, *πῦρ* in, Hdt. 1. 214.

ἐναφροδισιάω, venerer exercise in . . . , κόρη, Aristaeen. ἐναφρῶν, =ἐμψ, q. v., Epich. p. 37.

ἐναφταῖος or ἐν γὲ ταυθί, in Ar. Thesm. 646, by tmesis for ἐναφταῖ γε, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414, cf. *καὶ ἐν γὲ ταυθενί*.

ἐνγόνασι, i. e. in full, *δὲ ἐν γόνασι* καθήμενος ἀνὴρ, the kneeler, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, Arat., ubi Buttm., Bekk. *ἐνγόνασι*: Cicero keeps the Gr. name, Ovid translates it *geniunus*, Manilius *ingenicus*, Firmicus *ingeniculus*.

ἐνδάδος, *ov*, (δάς) resinous: *ἐνδ. πικρὴ α pine choked by the stoppage of its resin*, Theophr., cf. sq. Hence

ἐνδάδομαι, as Pass., of a pine, to be choked by a stoppage of its resin, Theophr., called by Pliny *taeda fieri*.

ἐνδαινύμαι, =δαινύμαι *ἐν*, to feast on, *τι* Ath.

ἐνδαυς, *αἰδός, ὅς, ἥς*, with lighted torch, Aesch. Eum. 1044.

ἐνδαῖω, to light, kindle in: metaph., *ἐνδ. πῶθον* *τινὶ* Pind. P. 4. 328. Med. to burn, glow in, Od. 6. 132, in tmesis.

ἐνδάκνω, f. δήξομαι, to bite into, hold with the teeth, esp. *ἐνδ. στόμα*, of horses, to clamp upon the bit, Valck. Hipp. 1223: metaph. of sharp things, to fix themselves firm in, *τινὶ* Math. Vett.

ἐνδακρυσ, v. gen. vos, (δάκρυ) in tears, weeping, Luc.

ἐνδακρύνω, to weep in . . . , *ἐνδ. ὁμμασι* Aesch. Ag. 541. [on the quantity, v. sub δακρύω.]

ἐνδάπιος, *ια, ὡν*, native, of the country, Mosch. 2. 11. (Acc. to Buttm. from ἐνδον and ἀπό, like French *de chez soi* but prob. at once from ἐνδον, as ἀλλοδόπος from ἄλλος.)

ἐνδάσυν, v, somewhat rough, hairy, Diosc.

ἐνδατέομαι, Dep., to divide, distribute: esp. to distribute one's [421]

words, ἐνδ. λόγους ἐνδιδιστήρας to *fling about* reproaches, Eur. H. F. 218: hence II. c. acc. objecti, to *speak of*, either 1. in bad sense, to *upbraid, reproach, revile*, Aesch. Theb. 578, Soph. Tr. 791; c. *differe verbis* in Plautus. 2. to *tell of*, Lat. *celebrare*, Aesch. Fr. 266, Soph. O. T. 205. III. to *lean in pieces, devour*, Lyc. 155. B. also as Pass., in Nic. ἐνδραφίλειομαι, to *show oneself a दाφίλης*, to be liberal in, late. ἐνδραφίλειος, Adv. Comp. from sq.

ἐνδεής, ἐς, (ἐνδῶ, δέσῳ) *wanting or lacking in, in need of*, a thing, τινός Hdt. 1. 32, etc.: τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδεᾶ πράξις not to act up to our powers, Thuc. 1. 70: *absol. in want, in need*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 3: *lacking, deficient, poor, weak, inferior*, like ὑποδής, Hdt. 7. 48, Thuc., etc.: so of things, οὐδὲν ἐνδεῆς ποιῆσαι to *leave nothing unsaid*, Soph. Phil. 375, τὰ ἐνδεῆς lack, want, defect, = ἐνδεᾶ, Thuc. 1. 77. Adv. ἐνδεῶς, Comp. ἐνδεέστερον, Plat., also —ως, Thuc. 2. 35. Hence

ἐνδεᾶ, ἡ, *want, lack, δυναμέως* Thuc. 4. 18, χρημάτων Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 5: *hence absol. need, Lat. egestas*, Dem. 312. 24: in plur., *wants, needs, αἰ σάματος* ἐνδ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22; also *deficiencies*, opp. to ὑπερβολαί, Isocr. 177 B.

ἐνδελγμᾶ, ατος, τό, (ἐνδελγμᾶ) *a proof*, Plat. Crit. 110 B, εὐ- volas ἐνδ. *as an instance, token of good will*, Dem. 423. 13.

ἐνδελγῆς, ἐς, Ep. for ἐνδελγῆς.

ἐνδελγνῆμι, f. δελγῶ, to *mark, point out*, Lat. *indicare*, Pind. O. 7. 60, and Plat.: as Att. law-term, to *inform against, complain of*, lay an ἐνδελγῆ against, Plat. Apol. 32 B, and Dem.

B. Med. to *show forth oneself or what is one's own*, once in Hom., Πηλεΐδῃ ἐνδελγέομαι, (where the Gramm. supply λόγῳ) I *will declare my mind to Achilles, lay myself open to him*, Il. 19. 83; cf. ἐνδελγῆς II: so too ἐνδελγνῆσθαι γνάμην Hdt. 8. 141.

2. ἐνδελγνῆσθαι τι to *display, make a show of* a thing, Lat. *prae se ferre, enūtiari, aperire* etc., Ar. Plut. 785, Plat., etc.: hence 3. ἐνδελγνῆσθαι τι, Lat. *ostentare or venditare se aliquid*, to *display oneself to one, make a set at him, court him*, Dem. 375. 21, Aeschin. 84. fin., etc. 4. also c. part. to *show, give proof of doing*, Eur. Alc. 154, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 10: also, ἐνδ. ὤς., ὅτι., to *show that* . . . , Plat. Apol. 23 B. Hence

ἐνδελγῆς, ου, δ, an *informor, complainant*, Philostr.

ἐνδελγῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, *indicative*, τινός Gal. Adv. —ως, Id.

ἐνδελγῆς, ους, ἡ, ἡ, *a pointing out, indicating*: esp. as Attic law-term, *a laying information against one who undertook an office or business for which he was legally disqualified*, Plat. Legg. 966 B; also *the writ of indictment in such a case*, Att. Process pp. 239-46. II. *a demonstration, display of one's good will*, εἰς τινα Aeschin. 85. 12. III. *a display of innocence, exculpation*, = ἀπολογία.

ἐνδεκά, οἱ, αἱ, τό, indecl. (ἐν, δέκα) *eleven*, Hom. II. οἱ ἐνδεκά, the *Eleven*, at Athens the board which had charge of the prisons, the police, and the punishment of criminals, Plat., etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 139.

ἐνδεκάτης, ἑς, (ἑτος) *eleven years old*, Böckh Inscr. 2. 258.

ἐνδεκάτω, to *keep the eleventh day as a feast*, (Dem.) 1335-7, ubi al. συνδεκατέρω or συνδεκατρίω.

ἐνδεκάκις, Adv., *eleven times*, Arist. H. A.

ἐνδεκάκλιнос, ον, (κλίνη) *with eleven couches*: κεφαλῇ ἐνδ. as *long as eleven couches*, Telecl. Inscr. 6.

ἐνδεκάμηνος, ον, (μήν) *of eleven months*, Hipp.

ἐνδεκάμητις, υ, gen. εος, *eleven cubits long*, Il. 6. 319, 8. 494.

ἐνδεκάποδος, ὅ, ἡ, ποντ, τό, gen. ποδός, *eleven feet long or broad*.

ἐνδεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the *number Eleven*, Plat.

ἐνδεκαταίος, αἰα, αἰων, on or for the *eleventh day*, Hipp.

ἐνδεκατος, ἀτη, ατον, the *eleventh*, Hom.

ἐνδεκάρης, ἐς, *with eleven banks of oars*, Ath. (* ἔρω ?)

ἐνδεκόμα, Ion. for ἐνδεχ.

ἐνδεκτόν ἐστι, = ἐνδεχεται, it is *possible, may be*.

ἐνδελγῆτος, ἐς, *continuance, constancy*, Lat. *continuatio*, perennitas, Choeril. p. 169, ubi v. Nāke.—Oft. confounded with ἐν-τελέχεια (q. v.), though quite unconnected with it: and

ἐνδελγέω, to *hold out, last, go on*, Choeril. Nāke p. 173. II. c. acc. to *prolong, continue*, LXX: from

Plat. Rep. 539 D, etc., and freq. in late Prose. Oft. confounded with ἐντελέχεις, though quite a different word, v. sub ἐνδελγέω, and cf. Donald. N. Crat. p. 223.

ἐνδελγέω, ἡ, = ἐνδελγέω, intr., LXX. Hence

ἐνδελγέωμος, ὁ, = ἐνδελγέω, LXX.

ἐνδεμα, τό, (ἐνδῶ, δέσῳ) *a thing bound on or round, band, etc.*

ἐνδεμα, to *wall up*, τὴν Hdt. 3. 117. II. to *build in a place*, τὴν τῶν Theocr. 17. 82.

ἐνδεξέομαι, Dep., to *grasp with the right hand, clasp, embrace*, Eur. I. A. 1473.

ἐνδεξίος, ἰα, ἰω, Hom. has only the neut. plur. ἐνδεξία, *towards the right hand, from left to right*, usu. as Adv., θεοῖς ἐνδεξία πάντων φρονέει i. e. he filled for all the gods *from left to right*, Il. 1. 597: so δέξω ἐνδεξία πάντων Il. 7. 184, and βῆ δ' ἔμεν ἀπῆσιν ἐνδεξία φῶτα ἕκαστον Od. 17. 365. The contrary procedure was avoided, as being *unlucky*; as indeed it still is by the Scots, who call it going *withershins* (i. e. *widershins*, like Germ. *rechtshin*, etc.): cf. δεξιός: hence, ἐνδεξία σήματα *right, good omens*, Il. 9. 236, cf. ἐπιδεξιός. After Hom. it was used without signf. of motion = δεξιός, Valck. Hipp. 1360. 'Εν δεξίῳ, was written *divisim*, where it was opp. to ἐν ἀριστερῷ, as Thuc. 1. 24, Alb. Hesyeh. 1. p. 1220. II. as Adj. *clever, expert*, h. Hom. Merc. 454, and later, but rare. Ep. word, also in Eur. Cycl. 6, but never in Prose.

ἐνδέρμοι, f. δερσῶμοι, v. ἐνδῶ, f. δέσῳ.

ἐνδέρως, εως, ἡ, (ἐνδῶ, δέσῳ) *a tying on, joining: a joint, point of junction*, Hipp.

ἐνδέρμοι, ατος, τό, = ἐνδεμα.

ἐνδέρμευο, to *bind to or upon*, τινὶ or ἐς τι Diod.

ἐνδέρμεω, = foreg., Diosc.

ἐνδέρμοι, ὁ, (ἐνδῶ) *a tie, bandage*, Diosc.: *a bundle, bag*, LXX.

ἐνδέρτος, on, bound or tied to a thing, *entangled in*, τινὶ Anth.

ἐνδύνω, to *dip, dye, soak in*, βάμματι Nic., in Med.

ἐνδύχομαι, Ion. δέχομαι, f. ζομαι, Dep. med. —to *take upon oneself*, Lat. *assuipere, talamipolus* Hdt. 6. 11; αἰτίαν v. l. Dem. 352. 26. II. to *accept, admit, approve of*, συμβουλίην Hdt. 7. 51; λόγους terms or conditions, Hdt. 1. 60, and so Att.; but also, ἐνδ. λόγον to *believe*, Id. 4. 25, etc., ἐνδ. λόγον ὅπως . . . , to *believe that* . . . , Id. 5. 106; and absol. ἐνδ. ὅπως . . . , 7. 237.

III. of things, to *admit, allow of*, Lat. *recipere, logismen ἐνδεχόμενα* Thuc. 4. 92; καθ' ὅσον φόβος ἐνδεχεται as much as our nature *admits of*, Plat. Tim. 69 A, 90 C and c. inf., ἐνδ. ἄλλως ἔχειν to *admit of being otherwise*, Arist.: hence 2. ἐνδεχεται, impers. it *may be, it is possible, c. inf.*, Thuc. 1. 124, Plat., Dem., etc. 3. it *frequently happens*, Thuc. 1. 140: part. ἐνδεχόμενος, ἐνη, ενον, *possible, feasible, τὰ ἐνδ. things possible*, ἐκ τῶν ἐνδεχομένων by every possible means, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 4: αἱ ἐνδεχόμεναι τιμωραὶ the *appropriate punishments*, Lycourg. 164. 38: of events, *contingent*, Arist.:—Adv. ἐνδεχομένως, *possibly*, ap. Dem. 283. 5.

ἐνδῶ, f. δέσῳ, to *bind in, on or to*, τὴν ἐν τινὶ Od. 5. 260, εἰς τι Plat. Tim. 43 A: *more usu.*, τὴν τινα Ar. Ach. 929, etc., so too metaph. Ζεὺς ἐνδεδέχθαι με ἀπὸ ἡρῆ he *has bound me to* . . . , *entangled me in it*, Id. 2. 111, cf. Soph. O. C. 526: τὸν πόντον ἄρκιός ἐνδεδέσθαι Eur. Med. 163; and so in Pass., ἐνδεδέσθαι ἄρκιός Hdt. 3. 19: in Med. also absol., to *tie or pack up*, Ar. Ach. 905.

ἐνδῶ, f. δέσῳ, to *be in want of, deficient in*, τινός Eur. I. A. 41, Plat., and Xen.: so too in Med., Plat. Polit. 311 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26, etc.: also to *be wanting, to fail, be deficient*, τινὶ, and absol., Plut.: hence II. impers. ἐνδῆ, there is *need or want*, there *fails*, c. gen. rei, πολλοῦ, πένοντος, ὀλίγου etc., Plat., cf. δεῖ: ἅπαντος ἐνδῆ τοῦ πόρου there is *an utter failure of resources*, Dem. 14. 23; c. dat. pers., πολλῶν ἐνδῆ αὐτῶν he *had need of*, was *wanting in much*, Xen. An. 7. 1, 41. III. Med. ἐνδῶμοι, to *want, be in need of*, τινός, freq. in Xen.

ἐνδηλος, ον, = δήλος, manifest, clear, Soph. Ant. 495, Thuc. 2. 64. Adv. —ως, Superl. —τάτα, Thuc. 1. 139.

ἐνδημιᾶ, (ἐνδημιᾶ) to *live at or in a place*, Lys. 114. 36.

ἐνδημία, ἡ, *a dwelling, sojourning anywhere*, Böckh Inscr. 1. 652. II. in Eccl., the *Incarnation*.

ἐνδημιος, ον, ἐνδημιος, Opp.

ἐνδημιουργέω, = δημιουργέω ἐν, to *work, make or contrive in*, τινὶ Plut.

ἐνδομος, *ov*, dwelling any where: esp. at home, Aesch. Cho. 570: a native, countryman, opp. to ξένος, Hes. Op. 223, Thuc. 1. 792, etc.: attached to home, Thuc. 1. 70: βῶθ' ἐνδ. intestine war, Aesch. Supp. 682. II. *of or belonging to a state or people*, ἀρχαί Thuc. 5. 47. ἐνδιαβάλλω, *to calumniate in a matter*, Ctes. ἐνδιαγών, *f. ξω*, sub. τὸν βίον *to pass one's time*, live, Anth. [α] ἐνδιαερίανερνιχητος, *ov*, (ἐνδῖος, ἀήρ, ἀνῆρ, νήχω) comic word, coined by Ar. Pac. 831, in ridicule of the Dithyrambic poets, *of men that float aloft in air*: but the reading is uncertain. ἐνδιάζω, (ἐνδῖος 1) *to pass the afternoon*, Plut. ἐνδιαθέτος, *ov*, (διατίθημι) *conceived and residing in the mind*: ἐνδ. λόγος *a conception, thought*, opp. to προφορικὸς λ. an expression, word, Plut.: hence applied to the Divine Logos by Eccl. Adv. —τὸς λόγον *to speak from the heart*, to use no vain words, Rhet. II. βιβλίον, *a canonical book*, prob. = ἐν τῇ διαθήκῃ, Eccl. ἐνδιαθρύπτουμαι, *as Pass.*, (θρύπτω) *to play the coquet with, trifle with*, τινί Theocr. 3. 36. ἐνδιατάττοιμαι, *Ion.* —τοίμαι, *f. ήσονται*, Dep. pass. c. fut. med., (διατάττω) *to live or dwell in a place*, ἐν . . Hdt. 8. 41, παρὰ τινι Thuc. 2. 43. Hence ἐνδιατήριμα, *ατος, τό*, *a dwelling-place*, Dion. H. ἐνδιακειμένως, Adv. (διαίκεμαι) = ἐνδιαθετός, Rhet. ἐνδιακοσμέω = διακοσμέω ἐν, *to dispose or arrange in*. ἐνδιαλλάσσω, Att. —ττω, *f. ξω*, *to change, alter*, Arist. Physic. 1. 1. ἐνδιμένω, *to remain in a place*, Dion. H. ἐνδιαπρέτω, *to be noted, distinguished in*, τινί Diod. ἐνδιόσκοντες, *ov*, (διασκενῆ) *disgraceful*, in Rhet., *an elaborate highly wrought statement*. Adv. —ως. ἐνδιασπείρω, *f. ερῶ*, *to sow or scatter through or among*, Plut. ἐνδιατάττω, Att. —ττω, fut. ξω, *to arrange in thorough order*, esp. *to draw up*, στρατὸν Hdt. 7. 59. ἐνδιαρίβω, *f. ψω*, *to spend, consume, χρόνον* Ar. Ran. 714, Thuc. 2. 85: but usu., sub. χρόνον *or βίον*, *to spend time in a place or on a thing*, *to waste time, delay*, Thuc. 5. 12, Plat., etc.: εἰς ἐντρίβειν τὴν δὴν ἐν τινι *to let one's eyes linger on it*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16. [τρί] Hence ἐνδιατριπτεῖν, verb. Adj., *one must dwell upon*, τινί Luc. ἐνδιατριπτικός, *ή, όν*, *dwelling on, constant to*, τινί M. Anton. ἐνδιαφθερίω, *f. ερῶ*, *to destroy in*, as a child in the womb, Hipp. ἐνδιαχειμάω, *f. σω*, *to winter in a place*, Strab. ἐνδιάω, (ἐνδῖος) *to take the air, repose in the open air*: in gen. *to linger in, have in a place*, c. dat.; also in h. Hom. 32. 6, in Med.; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 79. II. trans., ποιμένες μῆλα ἐνδιασκον *shepherds let their sheep out*, i. e. to feed, Theocr. 16. 38. ἐνδιάδασκω, *to teach*, dub. ἐνδιδύσκω, = ἐνδύω, *to put on*, τινά τῃ LXX. Pass. *to wear*, τῇ N. T. ἐνδίδωμι, *f. δώσω*, *to give in*, variously. I. *to give into one's hands*, give up to one, *to surrender*, τινά *or* τῇ τινι Eur. Cycl. 510, Plat., etc.: εἰς τινά τινι *to give oneself up, surrender oneself*, Eur. To. 687, Ar. Plut. 781: *to surrender a city*, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 14: *to give up as lost, throw up*, Thuc. 7. 48, etc. II. *like παρα-έχειν*, *to afford*, Lat. praebere, ἀπορμήν Eur. Hec. 1239, λαβὴν Ar. Eq. 847: also *to admit, allow, grant*, Eur. Andr. 905, τινί τῇ Isocr. 136 C: *to cause*, ληξέ σπασμὸν ἐνδιδοῦσα Thuc. 2. 49, πρόσφατος Thuc. 2. 87, etc. III. *to shew, exhibit, give proof of*, πειστήριον καὶ δικαιοσύνην ἐνδοκῶν, ἔχαρι δ' οὐδέν Hdt. 7. 72, μαλακὸν οὐδέν ἐνδιδοῦσα *to shew no sign of flagging*, Hdt. 3. 51, 105, ubi v. Valck., Ar. Plut. 488, cf. Eur. Hel. 508: hence IV. intr. *to give in, give up, give way, surrender*, freq. in Thuc. as 2. 81, c. Hdt. 1. 91: *to flag, fail*, Arist. Gen. An. 2. of things, *to cease*, prob. I. Soph. O. C. 1075, and so freq. of verbs, etc., *to remit*, Hipp., v. Poës. Oecon. 3. of trees and the like, *to yield, be pliant, flexible*, Arist. Probl. 4. *to sink, fall in*, of a funeral pile, Theophr. V. of a river, *to disembody, empty itself*, Hdt. 3. 117: cf. ἐκδίδωμι. VI. *to strike a note, prelude*, cf. ἐνδύσσω.

ἐνδῖμος, (δίημι, δῖεμαι, δίω) *to chase, pursue*, like διάκω, δίω: only in 3 pl. impf. ἐνδίσκων *for* ἐνέδίσκων, Il. 18. 584, v. δίω. [δῖ] ἐνδῖκος, *ov*, (δίημι) I. of things, *according to right, fair, right, just*, Pind. P. 5. 138, and Trag.: legal, e. g. ἐνδῖκος ἡμέρα, *a day of trial, court day*, Lat. dies fastus. 2. *right, true*, τολύδικον = τὸ ἀληθές, Soph. O. T. 1158. II. of persons, *righteous, just, upright*, = δίκαιος, Aesch. Eum. 699, Plat. Legg. 915 D: so too, ἐνδ. πῶλις *a well-governed state*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 B. 3. *possessed of right*, τῷ ἐνδουκότες; *who has a better right, or more reason?* Aesch. Theb. 673. III. Adv. —ως, *right, with justice, fairly*, Trag. ἐνδύνα, τὰ, *the entrails*, Lat. intestina, only in Il. 23. 806, ψάειν ἐνδύναρ, *where others interpret it, any part of the body which is covered*, as here by the mail. (From ἐν, ἐνδον, like ἐντερα.) [ῖ] ἐνδύνειω, and ἐνδύνειω, *to roll, move about*, ὁμματα Hipp. II. *to revolve*, go about, Theocr. 15. 82. ἐνδιόλοκος, *ov*, (έλκω) *attractive*, Philo. ἐνδιόν, τό, *a place of sojourn in the open air*, ἐνδία πέτρης, *of a grotto*, Opp.; ἐνδιόν εὐφροσύνης *seat of joyousness*, epith. of a wine-cask, Anth. Only poet. [ῖ] Strictly neut. from ἐνδῖος, *ov*, at midday, at noon, ἐνδῖος ἦλθεν Od. 4. 450; so too, ἐνδιόι ἰκομεθα Il. 11. 725; and more freq. in later Ep.: ἐνδιόν ἡμαρ, ἐς ἐνδιόν, noon, Ap. Rh. 1. 603; ποτὶ τῶνδῃν Call. Cer. 39: hence ἐνδιάζω. [ῖ] in Hom., and usu., but ῖ in Ap. Rh. 4. 1312, Call. 1. c. II. in the open air, v. foreg. [ῖ] usu. (From Ζεὺς, Διός, Lat. sub divo or dio, Hor. sub Jove, the lower region of the air being esp. his province.) ἐνδιόφριος, *ov*, (διόφρος) *sitting on the chariot-seat, or in gen. on a seat*; hence, *sitting at table with one, a messmate*, Xen. An. 7. 3, 38. ἐνδονγενής, ἐς, (ἐνδον, γενέσθαι) *born in the house*, like οἰκονγενής, esp. = Lat. verna, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 828. ἐνδόνειν, Adv. (ἐνδον) *from within outwards*, Od., and Att.; also II. within, c. gen., ἀνὰ τῷ Il. 6. 247, οἶκον Hes. Op. 521, στέργους Soph. Aj. 761: and so freq. absol. in Att. ἐνδοβή, Adv., within, Hom. usu. ἐνδοθι θυμός; also, at home, Od. 5. 58: sometimes c. gen., ἐνδοθι πύργων Il. 18. 287, νήσου Hes. Fr. 37. Only Ep. ἐνδοί, *or*, rather, acc. to Herodian, ἐνδοί, Aeol. for ἐνδοθι: cf. οἶκος. ἐνδοιάζω, *to be in doubt, at a loss*, Thuc. 1. 36, *to waver*, Id. 6. 91: also in Pass., of things, ἐνδοιασθῆναι *to be matter of doubt*, Thuc. 1. 122; but the same tense also c. acc. signif., Valck. Diatr. p. 109. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. voc. δέσσει 2, not a regul. compd., but a Verb. formed from the phrase ἐν δοσί.) Hence ἐνδοιάσιμος, *ov*, *doubtful*, Luc. Adv. —ως, Joseph. ἐνδοιασῖς, *εως, ή, and ἐνδοιασμός*, δ, *doubt, uncertainty*. ἐνδοιαστικός, *οὐ, όν*, *a doubter*, Philo. ἐνδοιαστικός, *ή, όν*, *doubting, dubious*. Adv. —κώς. ἐνδοιαστός, *ή, όν*, *doubtful, ambiguous*, Hipp. Adv. —τώς, Hdt. 7. 174, and Thuc. ἐνδομία, *ατος, τό*, (ἐνδύμια) *a diminution of fever*, Gal. ἐνδομάχη, *ου, ό*, Dor. —χας, (ἐνδον, μάχημα) *fighting, bold at home*, epith. of a dunghill-cock, Pind. O. 12. 20. [ῖ] ἐνδομενία, *ή*, also ἐνδυμενία, Macedon. word, *a stock of any thing, plenishing*, Lat. supellex, Polyb. (From ἐνδον εἶναι, *or* from ἐνδον μέναι.) ἐνδομέω, *to build in*, Hipp. Hence ἐνδομήσις, *εως, ή, a thing built in*, esp. in the water, *a mole or breakwater*, Lat. moles, Joseph. ἐνδομύξω, *to lurk in the recesses of a house*; and ἐνδομύχῃ, Adv. *in secret*: from ἐνδομύκος, *ov*, (ἐνδον, μυκός) *in the recesses, inmost part of a dwelling*, Soph. Phil. 1457, Call. Cer. 88: in gen. *secret, hidden*. ἐνδον, Adv. (ἐν) *in, within*: esp. at home, in the house, Lat. domi, elsewh. ἐν δομῇ, freq. in Hom.; who has also metaph. φρένες ἐνδον εἶσται, κραδίη ἐνδον ὑλάκτει, etc.: in gen. at one's home, in one's own country, of one returned from abroad: c. gen., only in phrases, Διός ἐνδον, Ζεφύρου ἐνδον *in the house of Zeus, of Zephyrus*, Il. 20. 13., 23. 200. Pind. uses it c. dat. as strengthd. for ἐν, N. 3. 93., 7. 65, also Eur. Antioip. 13: of

ἐνδον those of the house, the family, esp. the domestics, Soph. Tr. 677, etc.; τὰ ἐνδον family matters, household affairs, Ib. 334, etc. II. Compar. ἐνδοτερος, etc., q. v. (Cf. the old Lat. *endo*, *indu*.)

ἐνδοξάω, =δοξάζω II, LXX.

ἐνδοξολόγῳ, (ἐνδοξός, λόγος) to speak for fame, Diog. L.: to glorify in a thing, Eccl.

ἐνδοξός, ὄν, (δόξα) of high repute, ποιητής Xen. Mem. I. 2, 56; ἐνδ. εἰς τι famous in a thing, Ib. 3, 5, 1: esp., of ἐνδοξοί men of note, rank or distinction, opp. to ἰδοξοί, Plat. Soph. 223 B: held in honor, honored, πρὸς τιος by one, Xen. Oec. 6, 10: also

2. of things, notable, πράγματα Aeschin. 86. 42: glorious, ταφῇ Plut. Adv. —ἔως, hence Superl. —ἄτατα βουλευέιν Dem. 246. 25; and freq. in Inscr. II. by common opinion, probable, opp. to παράδοξος, Arist. Org., Eth., etc.

ἐνδοξότης, ητος, ῆ, distinction, glory, late.

ἐνδοσθία, τά, (ἐνδον) =ἐντοσθία, LXX.

ἐνδοσίμος, ον, (ἐνδιδωμι) sounding a note, prelude: hence τὸ ἐνδοσίμον, sub. μέλος or κροίσμα, a prelude, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 1, Pol. 8, 5, 1: metaph. an introduction, occasion, ἐνδ. τι παρέχειν to give one the hint, Plut. 2, 73 B, ubi v. Wyttben.

2. yielding, giving way, Lat. *facilis*, like ἐνδοτικός, Plut.

II. pass. granted, given into the bargain.

ἐνδοσις, εως, ῆ, (ἐνδιδωμι) =τὸ ἐνδοσίμον. II. a giving in, alleviation, remission, Hipp.

ἐνδοτέρος, α, ον, Compar. formed from ἐνδον, with Superl. ἐνδοτάτος, η, ον, the inner, inmost, the farther, farthest in, like Lat. *intus*, interior, *intimus*. II. ἐνδοτέρω, farther in, or as we say farther on, lower down, in a speech or writing, Diog. L., cf. Lob. Phryn. 11.

ἐνδοτικός, ῆ, ὄν, (ἐνδιδωμι) yielding, favorable, benign, like ἐνδοσίμος II, Aristaeon. Adv. —κῶς, Chrysipp. ap. Gal.

ἐνδοντεύω, f. ῥῶω, to fall in with a hollow heavy sound, μέσση ἐνδοτήσῃ Od. 12. 443, cf. 15. 479.

ἐνδουχία, ῆ, (ἐνδον, ἔχω) =ἐνδομενία, Polyb.

ἐνδοχείον, τό, =δοχείον, Hipp.

ἐνδρομεῖν, (δραμεῖν) to run in, fall into, Anth.

ἐνδρομή, ῆ, (ἐντρέχω) a running in or upon, onset. II. an air played during a wrestling-match, Plut. 2, 1140 D?

ἐνδρομῆς, ἰδος, ῆ, (δρῶμαι) a sort of strong high shoe, esp. for hunting; worn by Artemis in the chase, Spanh. Call. Dian. 16, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 363. 6. II. a thick wrapper or cloak, worn by runners after exercise, for fear of cold, Juven. 3, 102, 6. 145, Martial. 4, 19.

ἐνδροσος, ον, bedewed, dewy, dank, Aesch. Ag. 12.

ἐνδρῶν, τό, (δρῶ) the heart of oak: hence the strong oaken peg or pin by which the yoke is fixed to the pole (ιστοβοῆς), being secured by a leathern strap (μύσας), Hes. Op. 467.

ἐνδυσάω, to doubt, hesitate about a thing, like ἐνδοιάζω. Hence ἐνδυσασμός, ὁ, doubt, uncertainty, like ἐνδοισμός, dub.

ἐνδυσαστός, ῆ, ὄν, =ἐνδοισαστός.

ἐνδύκεται, as Adv., v. sq.

ἐνδύκεται, Adv. zealously, eagerly, heartily, earnestly, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.), usu. with Verbs expressing kind or friendly actions. e. g. πέμπειν Od. 14. 337, ἀποπέμπειν Od. 10. 65, ἡμαρτύν II. 2, 428, λούειν καλ χρίειν Od. 10. 450, παρέχειν βρῶσιν τε πόσιν τε Od. 15. 491, τρέφει Od. 15. 543, τρέφει II. 23. 90, δέχεται Pind. P. 5, 114, etc.; but also, ἐνδύκεται ἐσθίειν to eat greedily, Od. 14. 109, cf. Hes. C. 427. The Adj. ἐνδύκης is not found. Only poet. (Prob. from ἐν and δύνω, δέδυνκα, piercingly, in the depth of the heart.)

ἐνδύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνδύνω) any thing put on, a garment, LXX.

ἐνδύμενία, ῆ, v. ἐνδομενία.

ἐνδύματος, ον, (δύναμις) gifted with strength, mighty, Themist.

ἐνδυνάμειω, to strengthen, LXX.

ἐνδυναστεύω, to reign, have power in or among, τισί Aesch. Pers. 691, Plat. Rep. 516 D.

III. to prevail, procure by authority, ἔσται Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 42.

ἐνδύνω, =ἐνδύνω, q. v., II. [v]

ἐνδύσσει, εως, ῆ, (ἐνδύνω) an entering in, entry, Plat. Crat. 419 C.

II. a putting on, dressing, dress, Dio C.

ἐνδυστῆγχε, to be unlucky in or with..., Eur. Bacch. 508, Phoen. 727.

ἐνδοτήριον, ἦπος, ὁ, clothing, to be put on, πέπλος Soph. Tr. 674.

ἐνδοτήριος, ἰα, ὠν, (ἐνδύνω) =foreg, Soph. Fr. 473.

ἐνδοτός, ὄν, put on, θρούσιν over, ἕλκη ὑπὸν, ἔσθημα Aesch. Eum. 128: hence τὸ ἐνδ. that which is put on, a garment, dress, Simon. 108; ἐνδ. νεβρίδιος a dress of fawn-skin, Eur. Bacch. 111, 138; ἐνδ. σαρκόδιος the skin, Ib. 746. II. covered, clad with, τινί Eur. Ion 224: from

ἐνδύνω and ἐνδύνω, trans. to bring in or on, esp. like Lat. *induo*, to put on, χιτῶνα II.: ἐνδ. τινί to put on one, clothe one in, Ar. Lys. 1021, Them. 1044. II. intr., mostly in aor. 2, or in Med., 1. to put on oneself, put on, wear, χιτῶνα II. 5. 736, and so freq. in Hdt., as, ἐνδύντες τὰ ὅπλα I. 172: and in Med., ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἐδύσατο χιτῶνι II. 2. 578, ἐνδύνειν to dress, accou-

ture oneself in, ὅπλα Hdt. 7. 218, and freq. in Trag., etc.

2. Metaph. ἐνδύνει αὐτὸν to entangle oneself, of a hare in the net, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 40, as in Cic. *dum se expedire vult, induit se*.

3. to go in, enter, to press into, c. acc. loci, ἀκονιστῶν ἐνδύσεια θοῦ will enter the contest, II. 23. 622, though there Wolf has ἐδύσεια; but freq. also, ἐνδ. εἰς... Ar. Vesp. 1024, ὑπὸ τι Hdt. 2. 95. 4. metaph. to undertake a matter, involve oneself in it, εἰς τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐνδύνει Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 12: also c. dat., ἐνδ. τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν ἀκούοντων to insinuate oneself into their minds, Ib. 2, 1, 13. [On quantity, v. δύνω.]

ἐνεαίω, (ἐνέος) to strike dumb, astonish.

ἐνεαίρῳ, =ἐπαίρῳ ἐν, to pass the spring in a place, c. dat., Plut.

ἐνεργῶς, wrongly assumed for ἐγγῶς, v. Lob. Phryn. 155.

ἐνεργῶς, Adv. =ἐγγῶς, near, Q. Sm.

ἐνεγκαι and ἐνεγκεῖν, inf. from ἡνεγκα, ἡνεγκον, aor. 1 and 2 of φέρω: Ion. ἐνεκαί, Hom.

ἐνέδρα, ῆ, a sitting or lying in or on, position, Hipp. II. a lying in wait, ambush, Lat. *insidiae*, Thuc., Xen., etc.: ἐν. ποι-εῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 90: εἰς ἐν. ἐμπέμπειν Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 14. 2. in gen. treachery, Plat. Legg. 908 D. Hence

ἐνέδρα, to put or place in or on.

ἐνεδραία, ῆ, =ἐνέδρα, Epich. p. 60.

ἐνεδρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, an ensnarer, plotter. Hence

ἐνεδρευτικός, ῆ, ὄν, given to lying in wait, treacherous, Strab.

ἐνεδρεύω, (ἐνέδρα) to lie in wait for, plot against, Lat. *insidiari*, τινί Dem. 1011. 3; hence in Pass., to be caught in an ambush, and in gen. to be ensnared, of animals, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 5: absol. to lie in ambush in a place, oft. in Xen.; also ἐν. εἰς τόπον Thuc. 4. 67. II. to place in ambush, Joseph.

ἐνέδρον, τό, =ἐνέδρα, N. T.

ἐνέδρος, ον, (ἐδρα) an inmate, inhabitant, Soph. Phil. 153.

ἐνέδρμαι, f. ῥῶμαι, Dep. med., to sit down in, have one's seat or abode in, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Pers. 140, cf. ἐνῆμαι. 2. Ep. aor. 1 ἐνέδρατο he seated or placed in..., Ap. Rh. The act. ἐνέω was not in use.

ἐνέηκε, Ep. for ἐνῆκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐνίμην, Hom.

ἐνέην, 3 sing. impf. from ἐνεμι, Ep. for ἐνῆν, Od.

ἐνεβίζω, to accustom, use to a thing.

ἐνέδω, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, its place being supplied by ἐνορῶ, to see or observe in, ἐν τινι Ep. Plat. 318 D, τινί Xen. An. 7, 45: absol. to observe, remark, Thuc. 7. 36.

ἐνειδωφόρεω, f. ῥῶω, (εἶδος, φέρω) πέτρων ἐν, of a sculptor, to produce form or shape in a stone, μούδι τι, Mel. 12, cf. Gräfe p. 56: Dind. however reads πέτρῳ ἐν εἰδοφόρῳ.

ἐνεκαί, inf. from ἡνεκα, Ion. for ἡνεκα, aor. 1 of φέρω, Hom., who also uses ἐνεκαί, ἐνεκαί, ἐνεκαί for ἡνεκαί etc.

ἐνεκονίζω, to form or introduce a shape or image, Stob. Ecl. 1. 334. Med. to have bodied forth or portrayed in a thing, τοῖς αὐτοῖς λόγους τοῖς ἐτέροις ἐνεκονίζεσθαι Plut.

ἐνελαίω, =ἐνέλαω, Plut. Hence

ἐνελάημα, ατος, τό, a wrapper or cover, Joseph.

ἐνελάσω, f. ῥῶ, Ion. for ἐνέλασω.

ἐνελλάω, to wrap up in, τι ἐν τινί Thuc. 2. 76.

ἐνεμιεν, Ep. for ἐνεμεν, 1 pl. pres. from sq., Il. 5. 477: but ἐνεμιε is reg. aor. 1 from νέμω.

ἐνεμι, f. ἐνεσμαι, to be in or at a place, to be with, esp. to be at home, Hom., usu. absol. but sometimes c. dat., ὅμην οἴκοι ἐνεσσι γῶος II. 24. 240, ἄργυρος δοκῶ ἐνεσσι Od. 10. 45; and so usu. later: also ἐν. ἐν τινί, ἐν τισί to be in or among, Hdt. 7. 112, 184, etc.; rarely c. gen., Soph. Phil. 648: c. Adv. loci, ἐν-

εἶπω αὐτοῖς is in this very place, Ar. Eq. 119, ἐνταῦθα Nub. 211, etc. II. to be possible, ἀρρηγὶς οὐκ ἐν. ὡν ἀντορεῖς there's no denying it, Soph. O. T. 578: hence ἐνεσσι, c. dat. pers. et inf., it is in one's power, possible, allowed, one may or can, Soph. Tr. 296, Ant. 213, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1326, cf. ἔξεσσι, ἐγγίγνεται: ἐν is oft. used alone in this signif., even in Prose, as Dem. 19. 6. 2. part. absol. ἐνόν, it being, seeing that it is, if it be or were possible, Luc. 3. τὰ ἐνόντα things possible, τὰ ἐν. εἰπεῖν matter for speaking, Isocr. 104 D, 229 E: ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων as well as one can under the circumstances, Dem. 312. 20.

ἐνείργω, also γνύω and γνύμι, to shut up, coop up. ἐνεῖρω, to knit to or on, entwine, interweave, Hdt. 4. 190. ἐνεκα, Ion. and Ep. ἐνεκεν, poet. also ἐνεκα, more rarely ἐνεκεν, all used by Hom. as his verse requires: Prep. c. gen., in Hom. put both before and after its case; as also later, when they are sometimes separated by several words, as in Hdt. 1. 30, cf. Ar. Eocl. 105, 106. I. on account of, for sake of, for, answering to the Lat. gratia, causa, orig. signifying to please or gratify one, as a favor to one, and next used of the motive or object of a thing, Il. 14. 89, etc.; that which has brought on a consequence, Il. 1. 214, τῶν ἐνεκα therefore, for this, Hom., cf. οὐνεκα: λόγων ἐνεκα, Lat. dicis causa, merely as an excuse, to have something to say: so ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα Thuc. 8. 92, v. ἀπὸ, c. vi., and τίνος χάριν ἐνεκα, v. χάρις iv. II. with respect to, as far as regards, as for, = ὅσον εἰς . . , as ἐνεκα ἐμοῦ as far as depends on me, etc., e. g. τοῦ φύλασσόντος ἐνεκεν Hdt. 1. 42: ἐνεκεν γε χρημάτων for money, Hdt. 3. 123, etc., v. Valck. ad 6. 63, Heind. Plat. Charmid. 158 E, cf. ἔκασι, οὐνεκα. III. by means of, τέχνῃς ἐνεκα by force of art, Anth. B. as Conjunction, for οὐνεκα, because, h. Hom. Ven. 200. (The origin of the word is altogether dub.)

ἐνεκπλύνω, = ἐκπλύνω ἐν, to wash off, e. g. dirt, in a thing, Polyzel. Demot. 4.

ἐνέκυρως, aor. i from ἐγκύρω, II. ἐνελαύνω, fut. λάσω, Att. λῶ, to drive in or into, c. dat., χαλκόν, πλευράς Pind. N. 10. 131; metaph., καρδίᾳ κόντον Pind. P. 8. 11. ἐνελάσω, to roll or wrap up, ἐν τινι Hdt. 2. 95, in Med.: Pass. to be wrapped in, τινι Nic.: also, ἐνεκλυμένους τοὺς πόδας εἰς τι having one's feet wrapped in . . , Plat. Symp. 220 B.

ἐνεμα, atos, τό, (ἐνίμῃ) that which is sent in, esp. a lament, clyster, Diosc.

ἐνεμέω, f. ἐσω, to vomit in, εἰς τι Hdt. 2. 172, τινι Anth. ἐνηνέκω, οἷ, αἷ, τό, indecl. ninety, II. 2. 602. (The form ἐνεν is dub., Bekk. and Poppe Thuc. 1. 46.) Hence ἐνηνέκωταις, ἐς, contr. form -τούτης, ου, δ, fem. -τούτης, ιδος, (ἑνος) ninety years old, Luc.

ἐνένιπτε, Ep. redupl. 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐνίπτω, Hom., but, acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνήνθεν, 18, f. l. for ἐνένιπτε.

ἐνένιστος, ἐς, contr. form -τούτης, ου, δ, fem. -τούτης, ιδος, (ἑνος) ninety years old, Luc.

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ἐνένιστος, ἐς, contr. form -τούτης, ου, δ, fem. -τούτης, ιδος, (ἑνος) ninety years old, Luc.

ἐνεπισκήπτομαι, Med., to lay claim to property as pledged or mortgaged, ἀργύριον ἐνεπισκόμενον τινι Dem. 1197. fin., 1198. 5, 15.

ἐνέπω, and poet. lengthd. ἐνέπω, both in Hom.; in Att. poets the latter only: the pres. only of this form is in use, and in the indic. not before Pind.; the aor. being ἐνίσπειν, fut. ἐνίσπηω or ἐνίπω, v. ἐνίσπω, (εἰπεῖν). To tell, tell of, describe, relate, detail, μῶδον, νημερία πάντα Hom.: ἄνδρα μοι ἔνεπε tell of the man, Od. 1. 1: σὺ μογησάμενος θάνατον Od. 24. 414. 2. to speak to, address, τινὰ μῦθοις σκολοῖς Hes. Op. 192, cf. Soph. Aj. 764.—The signif. to upbraid lies not in the verb itself, but sometimes in the context, cf. Hes. Op. 192, Soph. O. T. 1033.

3. simply, to speak, say, absol., Il. 2. 761, Od. 23. 301, τιλὶ and πρὸς τινι Trag.; just like εἰπεῖν, (whence Buttm., Lexil. v. ἀνήνθεν 15, thinks it no compd., but only a lengthd. form of *ἐπω.) 4. c. inf., to bid, Pind. P. 9. 171, Soph. O. C. 932.

ἐνεργάζομαι, fut. σομαι, Dep. med., to make, create in, τί τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 6, Dem., etc. 2. to labor, work for hire in, absol. esp. of harlots, αἱ ἐνεργαζόμεναι, quae corporis questum faciunt, Hdt. 1. 93, ubi v. Valck., cf. ἐργάσιμος, ἐργαστήριον: v. τῇ οὐσίᾳ to trade with the property, Dem. 1087. 22.

ἐνέργεια, ἡ, (ἐνεργής) an action, operation, energy, opp. to ζῆς a habit, Arist. Eth. N.

ἐνεργέω, (ἐνεργός) to work, do, be active, esp. of mental activity, Polyb.: in N. T. esp. of things spiritual. Hence in Pass. to be possessed by an evil spirit, οἱ ἐνεργούμενοι demoniacs, Eccl.

II. euphem. for βυεῖν, in opere esse, Theocrit. 4. 61. Hence ἐνέργημα, atos, τό, an effect, work, doing, Diod.

ἐνεργής, ἐς, = ἐνεργός, but seemingly a later form, at work, active, mighty, Diod.

ἐνεργητός, α, or, verb. Adj., to be done, Plut.

ἐνεργητικός, ἡ, or, doing, active, Polyb.: in Gramm. of the active verb. Adv. —κῶς.

ἐνεργμός, δ, (ἐνεργία) a way of playing on the lyre.

ἐνεργοβάλλω, to step vehemently, to pass wonderfully from one thing to another, εἰς τι Pseudo-Luc.

ἐνεργολλάβω, to make gain of, labor at, Aeschin. 75. 1.

ἐνεργός, or, (ἐργον) at work, working, active, busy, Hdt. 8. 26: of soldiers, ships, etc., on service, fit for service, Thuc. 3. 17: γῆ, χώρα ἐνεργός Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 25, Hell. 4. 4, 1, land in work, in tillage, and so productive; opp. to ἀργός, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 19: so too, ἐνεργὰ χρήματα employed capital, which brings in a return, Dem. 815. 15; hence, ἐνεργον ποιεῖν to put out (money) to interest, Id. 1291. fin. Adv. —γῶς, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 11.

ἐνερεῖδω, f. σω, to push, press in, ἐν. μοχλῶν ὀρθάμηνι to thrust it in his eye, Od. 9. 383: metaph. to fix upon, ὅψιν τινι Plut.

II. intr. to lean, press, lie in or on, Diosc.; and so Ap. Rh., in Med. Hence

ἐνέρευσθαι, eow, ἡ, a pressing or pushing in, pressure, Hipp.

ἐνέρευσω, to belch out on one, ἐν. τυποῦ Ar. Vesp. 913: also in Med., Nic.

ἐνερειυθής, ἐς, (ἐρευνος) somewhat ruddy, Polyb.

ἐνερθε, before a vowel ἐνερθεν, also νερθε, νέρθεν, (ἐνεροι) from beneath, up from below, Hom.: also without signif. of motion, beneath, below, under the earth, οἱ ἐνερθε θεοὶ the gods below, Lat. di inferi, Il. 14. 274. II. c. gen., beneath, under, ἐνερθ' Ἀΐδωσιν Il. 8. 16, and so Hdt.: also following its genit. θάρσικος, ἀγκώνικος ἐνερθεν Il. 11. 234, 252, γῆς ἐνερθε Trag.: also ἐν. ὑπὸ γῶν Pind. P. 9. 142. 2. below, in the power of, Soph. Phil. 666.

ἐνερθεῖς, eow, ἡ, = ἐνερθεῖς, ἐνεργμός.

ἐνερτοι, or, of, Lat. inferi, those below, those of the deep, beneath the earth, used alike of the dead and the gods below, ἐνερτοῖσι ἀνίστασθαι, ἀναστῆναι Il. 15. 188., 20. 61, etc. (The root is ἐν, whence the supposed *ἐνερ, inner, and from this ἐνερθε, ἐνέρτερος, ἐνέρτατος (shortened into νέρθε, νέρτερος) by analogy of ὑπέρ, ὑπέρθε, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος: so from Ιατ. in, with digamma infra, infer, inferius, inferior, infernus, just like super, superius, superior, superius: cf. ἐνδότερος.)

ἐνερόστως, ωτος, δ, ἡ, (ἐνεροι, χρώς) cadaverous, Alciphr.

ἐνερῶς, eow, ἡ, (ἐνέλω) a fitting in, fastening, Thuc. 1. 6.

ἐνέρτερος, α, or, Comp. of ἐνεροι, deeper, lower, Il. 5. 898.

ἐνέρυθμος, or, = ἐνερειυθής, reddish, Aretae.

ένεσαν, Ep. for ένησαν, 3 plur. imperf. from ένειμι, Hom.
ένεσια, ή, (ένημι) a suggestion, counsel, only used in Ep. plur.
dat. έννεησιν, Il. 5. 894, Hes. Theog. 494.
ένεσις, εως, ή, (ένημι) a putting or letting in, cf. ένεμα.
ένεστι, v. ένειμι II.
ένεστιάδωμαι, Dep., to feast, give an entertainment in, Luc.
ένετρί, ή, (ένημι)=πρόντν, a pin, brooch, Il. 14. 180: strictly
fem. from ένερός.
ένετρίτν, ήρος, ό, (ένημι) a clyster-syringe, cf. ένεμα. II. an
engine of war to hurl missiles, late.
ένετός, ή, όν, verb. Adj. from ένημι, sent in privately, esp.
suborned, App.
ένευδαιμόνως, to be happy in, Thuc. 2. 44.
ένευδιδω, to hover, float in the clear sky, in Ep. part., ένευ-
διδών περιτόγεσσι Ap. Rh.
ένευδοκιμω, to gain glory in, Dem. 294. 13; τιwί Plut.
ένευδω, fut. δήσω, to sleep in or on, τιwί Od. 3. 350., 20. 95.
ένευημερέω, to prosper, be lucky in, τιwί Plut.
ένευηγήνομαι, as Pass., to abound in.
ένευκαιρέω,=ευκαιρέω έν, Philo.
ένελογέω,=ελλογέω έν, LXX.
ένευνωσις, ον, (ένυή) on which one lies or sleeps, hence δέρμα
ένευνωσιον a skin to sleep on, Od. 14. 51: χήριτε ένευνωσιον
for want of bed-furniture, Od. 16. 35, where others take it as masc.
for want of people to sleep there: in gen.=ένευνος.
ένευακτοί, ον, οί,=έπεινακτοί.
ένευαυαίωμαι, as Pass., (ένυω) to sleep in, Nic.
ένευαυαί, ών, οί,=έπειναυαί, έπειναυαί.
ένευνος, ον, (ένυή) in bed: belonging to a bed.
ένευπαθέω,=επαθέω έν, Liban.
ένευρίσκο, to find, discover έν, Joseph.
ένευσοτομέω,=ευστομέω έν, to sing sweetly έν, άλσει Philostr.
ένευσηγμένω,=εσσηγμένω έν, Hierocl.
ένευσοχολέω, to refresh, amuse oneself in, τιwί Luc.
ένευτυχέω,=ετυχέω έν, to be lucky, prosperous έν, Aristid.
ένευφραίνωμαι, as Pass.,=ευφραίνωμαι έν, to rejoice in, LXX.
ένεύχομαι, f. έτοιμαι, Dep. med., to pray, insert a prayer, Böckh
Inscr. 2. p. 361.
ένευχόμηναι, Pass. c. fut. med.,=ένευχέομαι έν, to feast, revel in.
ένευφάλωμαι, fut. ένυλάωμαι, to leap on or into, Q. Sm.
ένευχθίσομαι, fut. pass. of φέρω, v. ένήνοχα.
ένεχθιπν, ένεχθην, ένεχθώ, ένεχθηναι, Imperat., Optat., Conj.,
Inf. aor. I. pass. ήνεχθην of φέρω.
ένευχράω, f. άνω, (ένέχυρον) to take a pledge from one, τινός
Lex. ar. Dem. 518. i: later τιwά, LXX. 2. c. acc. rei, to
take in pledge, Dem. 762. 4: hence in Pass., ένευχράζομαι τά
χρήματα to have one's goods seized for debt, Ar. Nub. 241. i—
in Med., to have surety given one, τόκου for interest, Ar. Nub.
35: but in Eccl. 567, to seize as a pledge, unless it be here, to
give in pledge.
ένευχρῶσις, ή, a pledging, Plat. Legg. 949 D, Dem. 1162. 12.
ένευχρασμία, τό, a pledge, thing pawned, LXX. [v]
ένευχρασμός, ό,=ένευχρασία, Plut.
ένευχραστός, ή, όν, that may be seized for debt, Böckh Inscr.
2. p. 365.
ένευχρίδιw, ένευχριασίς, εως, ή, ένευχριασμός, ό, bad forms
for ένευχράω, ένευχρασία, q. v.
ένευχρον, τό, (έχυρός) a pledge, surety, έν. αποδεικνύμαι, υπο-
τιθέναι to offer one, Hdt. 2. 136: έν. λαμβάνει Xen. An. 7. 6.
23: έν. τίθεναι to make a thing a pledge, put it in pawn, Ar.
Plut. 451: έν. κείταί τι it lies in pawn, Plat. Legg. 820 E. On
the use of the sing. and plur. v. Interpr. ad Moer. p. 338.
ένεχω, f. ένέχω or ένσχωw, to hold, keep fast within, χόλον
ένέχων τιwί to lay up, cherish inward wrath at one, Hdt. i. 118.
6. 119. II. Pass. to be held, caught, fettered, entangled in,
like Lat. teneri, c. dat., πάγχρ Ηdt. 2. 121, 2; also ένέχουθαί
άπορίας i. 190: φιλοτιμία Eur. I. A. 527; freq. also έν τιwι, as
έν άπορίας, άγει, κατέχ Ηdt. 4. 131., 6. 56, ubi v. Valck., etc.;
έν θαύματι ένέχ. to be held in wonder, Id. to be obnoxious to,
subject to, άπό Plat. Legg. 881 D; ήγῶς, νόμῳ Plut.: also in
good sense, ένέχουθαί άγγελία to meet with a message, Pind. P.
8. 70. III. intr. to enter, pierce into, εἰς τι Xen. Cyn. 10.
γ: to press upon, urge, τιwί N. T.

ένέψημα, ατος, τό, (ένέψω) a thing boiled or infused, Aretae.
ένέψηστρον, verb. Adj., one must boil in, infuse, Aretae.
ένεψημα, τό, (ένόμασι) a plaything. [i metr. grat., Nic.]
ένέψω, f. ψήσω, to boil in or among, Aretae.
ένέωσα, aor. I of ένώθεω, Ap. Rh.
ένέωμαι, f. έσμαι, (έξω) to be boiled in, very dub. in Aretae.
ένέυνγνυμι, f. έξέω, to-yoke in, bind, involve in, τιμῶναις
Aesch. P. 578: to bind, tie, άρρα Soph. O. T. 718: poet., ένι-
ζούργῳ Ap. Rh.
ένεωγράφω, f. ήσω, to paint in or on, Bekk. Plat. Phileb. 40 A.
ένω or ένη, ή, ένη καί νη, ένη etc., v. sub ένος.
ένη, a dub. word, given by the MSS. in Ar. Ach. 610, ήδη
πεπρόβηκες οὐ πολλός άν ένη; where some explain it last year,
afore-time. (v. ένος i.); others, as Herm. Vig. n. 333, read ένη,
the day after to-morrow, joining it with πάλιν έν.
ένηβώ, to spend one's youth in: hence to flourish in, Nic. ap.
Ath. 370 A: to be joyful in, Valck. Hipp. 1095. Hence
ένηγήτριον, τό, a place of amusement, Valck. Hdt. 2. 133.
ένηβος, ον, (ήβη) youthful, in the prime of youth, cf. έφηβος.
ένηδομαι, as Pass., to rejoice, delight in.
ένηδονος, ον, (ήδονή) in or of enjoyment, late.
ένηδυνώ, to cheer, gratify.
ένηδυπάθεω,=ήδυπαθέω έν, Philo.
ένηελή, ή, (ένηής) kindness, goodness, Il. 17. 670.
ένήην, 3. sing. impf. from ένειμι, Ep. for ένην, Il.
ένήης, ές, kind, friendly, good-hearted, Il. 17. 204., 23. 252,
Od. 8. 200, etc., always as epith. of dear friends: Hes. Th.
651, has also φίλότης ένηής, cf. προσπνής, opp. to άπηνής. Ep.
word. (Not from ένς, έής, but for ένηής, connected with
άπηνής and προσπνής.)
ένηλάτῳ, τό, (ένελάτῳ) any thing driven in or fixed together:
hence ένήλατα, sub. έλα, the four beams which make the frame
of a bedstead, Lat. spondae, Soph. Fr. 295, v. Lob. Phryn. 132.
II. the upright poles or shafts of a ladder, in which the
rounds are fixed, κλίμακος Phoen. 1179: but also the rounds of
the ladder fixed in the uprights, Id. Supp. 729. III. έξέ-
ων ένήλατα the pins driven into the axle, linchpins, Eur. Hipp.
1235.
ένήλικος, ον, Plut.; and
ένήλιξ, ίκος, ό, ή, of ages, in the prime of manhood, like έφηβος.
ένηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from έναλλάσσω, reversely.
ένηλυστός, ον, (ήλυσον I.) struck by lightning: hence, τὸ έν
a place set apart from worldly uses, because a thunderbolt has
fallen there, the Roman bidental, Aesch. Fr. 15.
ένηλωσις, εως, ή, (ήλω) a nailing. II. an ornamental nail
or stud, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.
ένημαι, to sit in, έν ένήμερα πάρες Od. 4. 272; also, έν. θάκω
Eur. Phil. 6. Cf. ένέζομαι.
ένημερέω, to spend the day in, τιwί Diod.
ένημημένος, ένη, ένωρ, part. perf. pass. from ένάπτω.
ένηνοθε, only found in the compds. επένηνοθε, κατενένοθε,
παρενένοθε, all of which have the notion of being upon or
close to: in form it is perf. 2 c. Att. redupl., but in signf. a
pres., or (sometimes) an impf. Butt. Lexil. voc. άνηνοθερ,
will not allow it to be a compd., assuming an old form *ένθωα,
*ένθωα as the root, akin to έθώ: acc. to Voss h. Hom. Cer. 280,
from άνθωα, like άνθώα, q. v.
ένήνοχα, ένηνεγμα, perf. act. and pass. of φέρω, from a root
*έγκω, ένέκα, Butt. Lexil. v. άνήνοθεν 23: fut. pass. ένεχθή-
σομαι.
ένήνρατο, 3 sing. aor. I. med. of ένάλρω, Hom.
ένήνρεμα,=ήνρεμα έν, Philo.
ένήρησις, es, with oars, ναύς Plut., cf. διήρησις. (* άρω?)
ένήριθμος, ον, Ion. for ένάρηριθμος. II. intimate, friendly,
as if from άρῶμαι, Call. Fr. 127.
ένήσα, aor. I from ένω, to spin, Bacr.
ένήσυχάζω, f. άνω,=ήσυχάζω έν, to be quiet in, Philo.
ένήσω, eis, έλ, fut. of ένήμι.
ένήχω, to sound in or echo to, Plut. 2. to teach by voice,
word of mouth, like κατηχέω, Eccl. Hence
ένήχημα, ατος, τό, a sound or noise in a thing, Iambli.
ένήχος, ον, sounding, as opp. to έχορδα, Ath.
ένθα, (έν) Adv. I. of Place, there: here, Lat. hic, ibi, first

in Hom.: also as relat. Adv., for *δοι*, where, on which spot, Lat. ubi, II. 1. 610., q. 194: *ἐνθα* . . *ἐνθα*, as antec. and relative, there . . where, Lat. ibi . . ubi, Theocr. B. 45: also *ἐνθα τε* II. 2. 594., 5. 305: and *ἐνθα περ* II. 13. 524, etc., but these mostly poet., though Hdt. has *ἐνθαπερ*, q. v. 2. rare with signf. of Motion, *thither*, *hither*, cf. *ἐνθάδε*, II. 13. 23., 14. 340, Od. 3. 295., 6. 47., 12. 5. In all these signfs. Hom. has also redupl. *ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα* here and there, *hither* and *thither*, *thither* and back, Od. 2. 213, etc., also *ἢ ἐνθ' ἢ ἐνθα* Od. 10. 574: *ἐνθα μὲν* . . , *ἐνθα δὲ* . . , in one place . . , in another . . , Plat. and Xen.

II. of Time, *then*, *just then*, the *whilst*, flat in Hom.: he has also *ἐνθα δ' ἔπειτα* and *then*, even *then*, Od. 7. 156., 10. 516: *ἐνθα ὅτε* there, *hereupon*, and so, Hdt. 1. 59. The reference to Time often disappears, as in our *then*, and Lat. *ibi*, e. g. Od. 1. 11., 2. 82. Hence

ἐνθάδε, Adv., *thither*: *hither*, freq. in Hom.: but also just = *ἐνθα*, there, here, and of Time, *then*, *thereupon*, not only poet., but also in Att. Prose: *δ' ἐνθάδε* one who is there, or here, Herm. Soph. O. C. 42: esp. here, in this world, alive, opp. to *ἐκεῖ*, q. v., Pind. O. 2. 104. Plat. Rep. 330 D.: a gen., *ἐνθάδε τοῦ πάθους* at this stage of my suffering, Soph. Phil. 899: Att. also more emphat. written *ἐνθαδί* [τ], Ar. Plut. 54, etc. The Adj. *ἐνθάδιος*, *on*, occurs in Byzant.

ἐνθαδί, Adv. Att. strength. for foreg. *ἐνθάκεν*, *to sit in on*, *opposite* Soph. El. 267, cf. O. C. 1293. *ἐνθάκεις*, eos, *ἡ*, a sitting in or on: a place to sit, *ἐνθ' ἡλίου* a seat of the sun, i. e. a spot where the sun shines long, or (as others) a seat in the sun, a sunny seat, Soph. Phil. 18. [α] *ἐνθάλασσαν*, Att. -ττα, *to be or live at sea*, Ael. *ἐνθάλάσιος*, *on*, Att. -ττιος, *on*, -σῆ, Soph. Fr. 379. *ἐνθάλαστος*, *on*, Att. -ττος, *in, of, or by the sea*, Diod. [βδ] *ἐνθάλαττω*, *to warm in*, Diod. Pass. *ἐνθάλατθεαί* *ἔρωτι* *to glow with love*, Soph. Fr. 421, acc. to Valek. Hipp. 468.

ἐνθανάτω, *to condemn to death*, Philoch. ap. Dion. H. *ἐνθαπερ*, Adv. there where, where, stronger form of *ἐνθα*, Hdt. 1. 14, Trag., etc.

ἐνθάπτω, *f. ψω*, *to bury in*, Plut.: aor. pass. *ἐνθάφην*. *ἐνθάπτα*, *ἐνθεύην*, Ion. for *ἐνθαπτα*, *ἐντεύην*.

ἐνθάδης, *to be inspired, rapt, frenzied*, Hdt. 1. 63: also in Med., Plut.: cf. *ἐνθουσιάζω*. Hence

ἐνθεαστικός, *ἡ*, *ὧν*, inspired, rapt, frenzied, dub. ap. Plat. Legg. 682 A. Adv. -κός, Luc.

ἐνθεμα, τό, (ἐντίθημι) a thing put in, a graft, Theophr. Hence *ἐνθεματίζω*, *to graft in*, engraft, Geop.

ἐνθεματισμός, *δ*, a grafting in, inserting, Clem. Al. *ἐνθεμιον*, τό, the cabin etc. in the poop of a ship.

ἐνθεν, (ἐν) Adv., thence, from thence: hence, from hence, Lat. inde, of Place, oft in Hom.: also in tracing pedigrees, *ἐνθεν ἐμοί γένος*, *θεν σοί* II. 4. 58: opp. to *ἐτέρωθεν*, on the one side and on the other, Od. 12. 235, cf. 59: *ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν* on this side and on that, Hdt. 4. 175, etc., *ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν* Thuc. 7. 81: *ἐνθεν μὲν* . . , *ἐνθεν δὲ* . . , on one side . . , on the other . . , Xen. An. 3. 5, 7, cf. Hdt. 1. 72. 2. relat., for *θεν*, whence, whereof, Lat. unde, ovis, *ἐνθεν ἔπυνον* Od. 4. 220: *δέπα*, *ἐνθεν ἔπυνον* Od. 19. 62: then oft. answering to the Adv. *ἐνθα*, as, *δ' μὲν ἐνθα καθέζετο*, *ἐνθεν ἀνέστη* *Ἐρμεας* in the spot from which . . , Od. 5. 195.

II. more rarely of Time, *thereupon*, after that, II. 13. 747, *ἐνθεν*. III. of Cause, etc., post-Hom., as relat. whence, like Lat. unde, Aesch. Eum. 689, Eur. El. 38. *ἐνθεναρτίω*, *v.θεναρτίω*.

ἐνθένδε, (ἐνθεν) from hence, away, II. 8. 527, Od. 11. 69, and Att.: τό, τό, οἱ ἐνθένδε freq. in Att. II. in gen. hence, of all results whatever, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 91.

ἐνθεός, *on*, contr. *ἐνθους*, *on*, full of the god, inspired, possessed, Trag., etc.: inspired by some god, *τινὶ* Aesch. Theb. 497, *ἐκ τινος* Eur. Hipp. 141, *πρὸς τινος* Plat. Symp. 179 A.: c. gen. rei, *ἐνθεός* *τέχνης* gifted of heaven with prophecy, Aesch. Eum. 17.

II. of the divine frenzy, inspired by the god, *τέχνα* Aesch. Ag. 1209, *ποίησις* Arist. Rhet.: τό *ἐνθεον* inspiration, Plut. Adv. -ως, App.

ἐνθερίω, *to spend summer in a place*.

ἐνθερμαίνω, *to warm*. Pass. *ἐνθερμαίνεσθαι* πόθω *to glow with passion*, Soph. Tr. 368, cf. *ἐνθάλαττω*.

ἐνθερμος, *on*, hot, Hipp. Adv. -ως.

ἐνθεσις, eos, *ἡ*, (ἐντίθημι) a putting in, insertion, Plat. Crat. 426 C. II. that which is put in, esp. into the mouth, a slice, mouthful, Antiph. Strat. 1. 12: in gen. food, Ar. Eq. 404.

2. a graft, Geop. Hence

ἐνθεσιδουλος, *δ*, = *ψωμόδουλος*, ap. Hesych.

ἐνθεσιος, *on*, *lawful*, allowed, like *ἐννομος*, Plut. Adv. -ως.

ἐνθεσιον, verb. Adv. from *ἐντίθημι*, one must put in, Platin.

ἐνθετός, *on*, (ἐντίθημι) put in, implanted, Theogn. 435.

ἐνθεττάλιζομαι, as Pass., (Θετταλός) to become a Thessalian, i. e. wear the large Thessalian cloak (Θετταλικά πτερά), Eupol. Maric. 24.

ἐνθεύην, Adv. Ion. for *ἐντεύην*.

ἐνθήκη, *ἡ*, (ἐντίθημι) a store, capital, later word for ἀπορμή.

ἐνθλιπτάδω, (ἐθλυσ, πῶδος) to be effeminated, Joseph.

ἐνθροπος, *on*, (θήρ) full of wild beasts, infested by them, e. g. δρυμὸς Rhes. 289.

II. metaph. savage, wild, rough, ὀρεῖ Aesch. Ag. 562: also, ἐνθ. ποὺς of the foot of Philoctetes, ἰσχυρὶ by cruel pain, or perh. untended, undressed, in Soph. Phil. 698, not for ἐνθρόηκτος, as the Schol. says; cf. Livy's *effervata corpora*, and θηρλωμα.

ἐνθήσαυρίω, *to treasure up*.

ἐνθλάσις, eos, *ἡ*, a dimt, pressure inwards, Ael.; and

ἐνθλασμα, atos, τό, = foreg., Gal.: from *ἐνθλάω*, *f. δσω*, to press in, indent, Hipp.: to stamp, make an impression, Ael. [α]

ἐνθλίβω, *f. ψω*, to make an impression on, squeeze, Nic. [τ]

ἐνθλιπτικός, *on*, *pressing*. Adv. -κώς, by pressure, Sext. Emp.

ἐνθλιψς, eos, *ἡ*, a pressing, squeezing, Aret.

ἐνθνήσκω, *f. θνώμιαι*, to die in, Soph. O. C. 790: simply, to die, Eur. Heracl. 560. 2. of the hand, to grow rigid or torpid in, *τινὶ* Id. Hec. 246.

ἐνθολος, *on*, muddy.

ἐνθόρε, Ep. for *ἐνέθόρε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἐνθρόσκω*, Hom.: inf. *ἐνθόρεῖν*.

ἐνθόρος, *on*, (ἐνθόρεῖν) impregnated, of animals, Nic.

ἐνθους, *on*, contr. for *ἐνθεός*.

ἐνθουσιάζω, *to be enthous*, *ἐνθους*, inspired, possessed by the god, Plat. Apol. 22 C, etc.; ὅπῃ τῶν Νυμφῶν Id. Phaedr. 241 E: to be rapt, in ecstasy, be enthusiastic, ὁρ' ἡδονῆς Id. Phil. 15 D: be frantic, frenzied, cf. *ἐνθουσιάζω*.

ἐνθουσιασμός, *δ*, = sq., Plat. Phaedr. 249 E.

ἐνθουσιασμός, *δ*, inspiration, enthusiasm: in gen. any wild passion, Plat. Tim. 71 E.

ἐνθουσιαστής, *οὗ*, *δ*, a zealot, enthusiast, late word. *ἐνθουσιαστικός*, *ἡ*, *ὧν*, inspired, excited: τὸ ἐνθ. excitement, Plat. Phaedr. 263 D.

II. act. inspiring, exciting, Arist. Pol. Adv. -κώς, Plut.

ἐνθουσιάζω, = *ἐνθουσιάζω*, Aesch. Fr. 120, Eur. Tro. 1284.

ἐνθουσιώδης, es, (εἶδος) possessed, Plat. Adv. -δώς, Hipp.

ἐνθράσσω, Att. -ττω, = *ἐντραπσσω*. [α by nature.]

ἐνθρέψασθαι, inf. aor. 1 med. from *ἐντρέφω*, Hom.

ἐνθρήνηω, = *θηρήνηω* *ἐν*, to mourn in, Aristid.

ἐνθρίακτος, *on*, (θρίαξ) inspired, rapt, Soph. Fr. 489. [τ]

ἐνθρίδιον, (θρίων) to wrap in a fig-leaf: in gen. to wrap, muffle up, Ar. Lys. 664.

ἐνθρόνιζω, *to place on a throne*: in Pass. *to sit there*, LXX.

ἐνθρόνιος, *on*, = *ἐνθρόνος*.

ἐνθρόνισμός, *δ*, (ἐνθρόνιζω) an enthroning, inauguration, Eccl.

ἐνθρόνιστικός, *ἡ*, *ὧν*, inaugural, Eccl.

ἐνθρόνος, *on*, on a throne, belonging to it.

ἐνθρύλλω, also written *ἐνθρύλλω*, cf. *ἐνθρύλλω*.

ἐνθρύπτος, *on*, crumpled into some liquid: τὸ ἐνθρ. a sop, morsel of cake, Dem. 314. 1: from

ἐνθρύπτω, *to sop*, crumblе in to liquid, Hipp.

ἐνθρυσκομαι, τό, v. l. for *ἐνθρῶ*.

ἐνθρῶσκα, *f. θροῦμαι*, aor. ἐνθροον, Ep. ἐνθροον, to leap into, upon, among, c. dat., μέσσω ποταμῷ II. 21. 233: ὀμίλῳ II. 15. 633: βοσὶ II. 5. 161, in tmesi: λαξ ἐνθροον ἰσχυρῶς leapt at and kicked his hip, Od. 17. 233.

ἐνθυμέομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., *f. ἤσομαι*, aor. pass. *ἐνθυμήσθην*, Thuc. 2. 62. To lay to heart, consider well, ponder, τὶ Thuc.

2. 40, etc.; also *τινὸς* to think much or deeply of, Thuc. 1. 42,

Xen., etc., cf. Coray Isocr. 2. p. 15; *πρὸς τὸν* Plat. Rep. 595 A: also freq. foll. by *ὅτι* . . . to consider that . . . Plat., etc.; by *ἐλ.* Isocr.; by *ὅς* . . . Her., Ar. Ran. 40, etc.; more rarely by part., *ὅς* ἐνθεύμεται ἐπαύριμος was not conscious that he was becoming excited, Thuc. 1. 120; but c. inf., to think of doing, Dem.: ἐνθυμείσθαι μὴ, c. conjunct., to take heed, beware that . . . Lat. *cavere ne* . . . Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 D. 2. esp. to take to heart, be concerned, hurt or angry at, τι Aesch. Eum. 222, cf. Thuc. 7. 18. 3. to think out a thing, form a plan, κράτιστος ἐνθυμώθηται Thuc. 8. 68. II. to desire, long for, like ἐπιθυμῶ, Heyne Epict. 21.—The Act. form ἐνθυμέω occurs in Aen. Tact.; and ἐνθυμείσθαι, as Pass., to be excited, to be desired, in App. Hence

ἐνθύμημα, *σας*, τό, a thought, sentiment, Soph. O. C. 292, Isocr., etc. II. a device, stratagem, Xen. An. 3. 5, 12, etc. III. an argument, called by Arist. the rhetorical syllogism, i. e. a syllogism of which the conclusion is only probable, not absolute, Anal. Prior. 2. 27. IV. the thought, sense of a passage, Dion. [5] Hence

ἐνθυμηματικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, consisting of, skilled in the use of ἐνθυμήματα, Arist. Rhet.

ἐνθυμηματίον, τό, Dim. from ἐνθύμημα.

ἐνθύμησις, *εως*, ἡ, consideration, esteem, Eur. Arch. 20. [5]

ἐνθυμητέον, verb. Adj. one must consider, think, Epich. p. 96, Dem. 40. 18.

ἐνθύμησις, ἡ, thought, consideration: suspicion, Thuc. 5. 16.

ἐνθυμῶμαι, to fumigate.

ἐνθυμῶμαι, = ἐνθυμέομαι 1, v. l. Thuc. 5. 32: also in signif. iv, App.: the Act. ἐνθυμῶ is late.

ἐνθύμιος, *ον* (θύμῳ) taken at heart, thought much of, weighing upon the heart, μὴ σοὶ ληρ ἐνθύμιος ἔστω let him not lie too heavy on thy soul, take not too much thought for him, Od. 13. 421; so, ἐνθύμιον οἱ ἐγένετο ζυμρήσαντι τὸ ἰδόν he had great trouble of heart for having done it, Hdt. 8. 54; so too in Att., ἐπὶ ἐστὶ μοί, Lat. *religio est mihi*, Soph. O. T. 739, ubi v. Erf., and Eur.; ἐνθύμιον ποιεῖσθαι τὸ to take to heart, to have a scruple about it, Thuc. 7. 50; ἐνθ. τιθέναι τί τι to make him have scruples about it, Eur. Ion 1347, cf. 39: also ἐπὶ ἐνθ. εὐκαὶ a marriage that lies heavy on her soul, harassing, anxiou, Soph. Tr. 110. [5]

ἐνθύμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, ἐπὶ ποιεῖσθαι τὸ to make a scruple of it, Valck. Hdt. 2. 173, cf. foreg.

ἐνθύμιος, *ον*, spirited, Arist. Pol. Adv. -μῶς.

ἐνθύσιάζω, to sacrifice in, LXX.

ἐνθωρακίζω, f. *ῶ*, to arm, equip with armour, hence part. pf. pass. ἐνθωρακισμένος mailed, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16.

ἐνί, poet. for ἐν, poet. both Ep. and Att., also in Ion. prose: but II. ἐνί, dat. from εἰς.

ἐνί, for ἐκεῖ, it is in. II. it is allowed, is possible, can be, esp. in Att., v. ἐνεμῖ.

ἐνιαῖος, *αια*, *αιῶν*, (ἐν) single, Diog. L.

ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, (ἐνιαύς) an abode.

ἐνιαυσιαῖος, *αια*, *αιῶν*, = *αια*, Arist. Org.

ἐνιαύσιος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον* Hdt. 4. 180, (ἐνιαυτός) of a year, one year old, *οὗς* Od. 16. 454. II. yearly, year by year, Hes. Op. 447.

III. for a year, lasting a year, φυγὴ a year's exile, Eur. Hipp. 37; ἐκχειρία, σπονδαί, etc., Thuc., etc.; ὅδ' ἐν. Xen.; ἐν. βεβῶς gone, absent for a year, Soph. Tr. 165.

ἐνιαυτίζομαι, Dep., to spend a year, Plat. (Com.) Mosch. 1.

ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, a year, Hom.; ἰδὲ ἐνιαυτοί, because Zeus ordered the course of time, II. 2. 134: κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν yearly, every year, Plat., etc.; δις ἐνιαυτὸν twice in the year, Id. The word, though common in all Greek, is most freq. in Poets. It meant any complete space, period of time, v. Nitzsch Od. 1. 16: hence, ἔτος ἦλθε περιπολιόμενα ἐνιαυτὸν as times rolled on the year came round, Od. 1. 16; and, χρονίους ἐτῶν παλαιῶν ἐνιαυτὸς Ar. Ran. 347, acc. to the Rav. MS., cf. Hdt. 1. 32: the completion of a woman's time for being delivered, Hes. Th. 493, Sc. 87; and Thuc. 3. 68 speaks of ἐν. *τις*. Acc. to Herodorus ap. Schol. Soph. Tr. 253, etc., an ἐνιαυτὸς contained three ἔτη. (From **enos*, q. v.: the deriv., ἐνὶ αὐτῷ self-contained, or ἐν, *ἰαῶν*, are mere subtleties.)

ἐνιαυτοφανής, *ές*, (φαίνομαι) yearly seen,

ἐνιαυτοφόρος, bearing fruit through the year before it ripens, Theophr.: from

ἐνιαυσίος, *ον*, (φέρω) bearing its fruit throughout the year. ἐνιαύς, f. *αῶ*, to sleep in or among, *τις* Od. 15. 557; with ἐνθα Od. 9. 187.

ἐνιάχῃ, Adv., (ἐνιοί) in some places, c. gen. loci, Hdt. 1. 199, 2. 19.

ἐνιάχῳ, Adv., (ἐνιοί) in some, or many, places, Plat.

ἐνιάχως, = *ἰάχῃ* ἐν, Nonn.

ἐνιβάλλω, ἐνιβάλλω, poet. for ἐμβ.

ἐνίγνυμι, *ον*, (ἐν, γνύν) joined in one body, of the Molionidae, Ibyc. 27.

ἐνίδω, inf. of aor. ἐνείδω, q. v., rare, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 841.

ἐνιδρῶ, to sweat over, labor at, c. dat., Lat. *insudare*, Xen. Symp. 2. 18.

ἐνιδρῖναι, and ἐνιδρῶ, f. *ύω*, to put, place, fix or found in a place, Plat. Also in Med., ἐνιδρῖσασθαι πόλις, βαμοῦς Hdt. 1. 94, 2. 178. [ὑω, ὑνω, ὑσω, v. ἰδρῶ.]

ἐνίζω, f. *ήσω*, to sit in or on, like ἐνίζω II, v. l. II. 20. 11.

ἐνίζηνγνυμι, or νύω, poet. for ἐνζ.

ἐνίζημα, *ατος*, τό, (ἐνίζω) a seat, Clem. Al.

ἐνίζησις, *εως*, ἡ, a sitting in, ἐς τὴν Aretae.

ἐνίζω, f. *ήσω*, to put, set in or on. II. intr. like ἐνίζω, to place oneself, to sit in or on, τι Eur. Hel. 1108, *τινί* Plat. Symp. 196 B: also in Med., Aretae.

ἐνίλω, f. *ύω*, (ἐν) to make one of, unite, Plut.

ἐνίμην, fut. *ήσω*, aor. *ήκα*, Ep. *ήκα*, to send in or into, e. g. into the ranks of war, II. 14. 131, among a number, Od. 12. 65: to put in, implant, inspire, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., as ἐνίκα δὲ οἱ μένος ἦν II. 20. 80; καὶ οἱ θάρσος ἐλὶ στήθεσιν ἐνίκα II. 17. 570; and reversely c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, πῶν μιν μάλλον ἀγνῶριον ἐνίκα plunged him in, inspired him with pride of soul, II. 9. 700: so, ἦδε δ' ὅδ' καὶ μάλλον ὁμοφροσύνην ἐνίκα, sc. *ήμας*, shall bring us yet more to harmony, Od. 15. 1981: τὸν ἐνίκα πῶνις plunged him into toils, II. 10. 89, just like ἐμβάλλω and Lat. *immittere, conjicere*: in gen. to throw, cast in or among, *τί* τι, e. g. νηυσὶν πῶρ II. 12. 441, φράμακον οἶνῳ Od. 4. 233: of ships, to launch them into the deep, in Hom. without acc., ἐνίκαμεν εὐρεῖ πόντῳ (sc. *νῆα*), Od. 2. 295, cf. 12. 293: and metaph. to urge on, incite to do a thing, c. inf., Mosch. 2. 153. II. later also, ἐν. τὴν ἐς τὴν Hdt. 8. 32, and Att. 2. to send in secretly, = *νέμην*, Thuc. 6. 29.

III. intr., like ἐνιδῶμαι, to give in, relax, Plut. 2. 437 A. [usu. ἐνί- Ep., ἐνί- Trag.: yet Hom. has *ι*.]

ἐνικατατίθωμι, poet. for ἐτικ: hence ἐνικατέθεο, Ep. imperat. aor. 2 med. for ἐγκατάθεο, ἐγκατάδου, Hes. Op. 27.

ἐνικλάω, fut. *άσω*, poet. for ἐγκ., to break, snap, Lat. *infringere*: metaph., ἐωθεν ἐνικλῶν, ὅττι νόσω is wont to break off, frustrate what I devise, II. 8. 408, 422.

ἐνικλέω, poet. for ἐγκ.

ἐνικμος, *ον*, (ικμός) moist, wet, Theophr.

ἐνικνέομαι, fut. ἱζομαι, Dep. med., to penetrate, Theophr.

ἐνικνίθω, ἐνικνόςσω, poet. for ἐγκ.

ἐνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐν) single, ἀριθμός ἐν, the singular number, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

ἐνικρῖναι, poet. for ἐγκ.

ἐνίλλω, ἐνίλλῶτω, -ώπλω, to look askance at, Clem. Al.

ἐνιναεῖσθαισκον, Ep. impf. from ἐνιναεῖω, = ἐνναῖω.

ἐνιοβρόλω, to poison, *τινί* Hipp.

ἐνιοί, *αι*, *α*, some, once in Hdt. 8. 56, (v. l. γ. 187) and once in Ar., viz. Plut. 867; else first in Plat., and Xen. (cf. however *ἐνίοτε*, and in gen. only in Prose. (Not from εἰς, ἐνός, but from ἐστὶν ἄι, ἐνὶ οἷ, as ἐνίοτε from ἐστὶν ὅτε, ἐνὶ ὅτε, Böckh Pind. O. 10. 1.)

ἐνιόκα, Dor. for sq.

ἐνίοτε, Adv. for ἐνὶ ὅτε, ἐστὶν ὅτε, at times, sometimes, Hipp., Ar. Plut. 1125, Plat., etc.: ἐν. μὲν . . . ἐν. δέ . . . Plat. Gorg. 407 E: v. ἐνίοι.—Not ἐνίοτε, cf. ἄλλοτε, ἑκάστοτε etc.

ἐνίπῃ, ἡ, (ἐνίπω) a speaking to, speech, address, always in Hom. with signif. of reproach, II. 4. 402: usu. with an Adj., ἀργαλέῃ, ἐκταλῶς, κρατερῇ II. 5. 492, etc.; yet also absol. for rebuke, chiding, Od. 5. 446; abuse, Od. 20. 266; and so, ψευδῶν ἐνὰ τὸν τὸν reproach of lying, Pind. O. 10. 8:—later of all violent attacks, as of the sun's rays, thirst, Opp.—Ep. word,

ἐνίπλιος, *ov*, Ep. for ἐμπλεος, *full, filled*, c. gen., Od.
ἐνιπλήσσομαι, —σθῆναι, —σσει, Ep. for ἐμπλ., from ἐμπλήμι, Od.

ἐνιπλήσσω, poet. for ἐμπλήσσω, Hom.
ἐνιππάζομαι, (ἱππάζω) = sq., Arr.
ἐνιππεύω, *to ride in*, Hdt. 6. 102.
ἐνιπρήθω, poet. for ἐμπρήθω, Il.
ἐνιπράτω, poet. lengthd. form for ἐνίπτω, Ap. Rh.
ἐνίπτω, poet. for ἐμπτύω.

ἐνίπτω, fut. ἐνίψω, also ἐνιπῶσα, strictly, *to speak to, call upon, address*, c. acc. pers., but always with signf. of *reproof*, which is usu. strengthd. by a dat. modi, as δνείδων, αἰσχροῖς ἐπέσαι, χαλεπῶ μύθῳ ἐνίπτει τινα *to attack, assail, upbraid* with abusive words, Il. 2. 245, etc.; and c. Adv., αἰσχροῖς ἐνίπτει τινα Od. 18. 321, cf. Il. 23. 473; or simply, μύθῳ ἐνίπτει τινα *to attack* with words, Il. 3. 427, or in mildest signf., κραδίην ἠνίπαμε μύθῳ *reproved* his soul with words, Od. 20. 17: μύθῳ is not redundant, as the word is sometimes used of actions, v. ἐνίσσω—used absol., εἰ τίς με καὶ ἄλλος ἐνίπτει were another *to attack* me, Il. 24. 768, cf. 15. 546, 552, and the verbal Subst. ἐνιπτή.—Hom. has two irreg. aor., ἐνέπνιτε and ἠνίπατε [ἱπᾶ], but only in 3 sing.; for the former, Buttm., with Wern. Tryph. p. 355, proposes everywh. to follow several MSS. in reading ἐνέπνιτε, Lexil. v. ἀνίπνοεν 18: ἐνίσσω is a synonym. form.

Il. = ἐνέπω, ἐνέπια, ἐνέπια, *to announce, give out*, very rare, once in Pind., ἐνέπιας ἐνίπτων *proclaiming* hopeful tidings, P. 4. 358, cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 150.—Ep. word, also in Aesch. Ag. 590, in signf. 1. (Root, acc. to Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 40, ἵπτω, akin to ἵπος, ἱπτός; hence ἱ in ἐνίπτω and ἐνιπτή.—Buttm. Lexil. ubi sup. supposes a root NII. The word's likeness to ἐνίσσω is proved by its different usage and construction to be casual.) ἐνισκέλλω, poet. for ἐνσ.
ἐνισκίπτω, poet. for ἐνσ., Il., but changed by Wolf into ἐνισκίπτω, v. ἐνισκίπτω.

ἐνισκίπτω, poet. for ἐνσ., Il.
ἐνισπείν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐνίσπω, Od.
ἐνισπῆσω, fut. of sq., Od.
ἐνίσπω, fut. ἐνίψω and more rarely ἐνιπῶσα: aor. 2 ἐνισπες, ἐνίσπε, inf. ἐνιπείν: synonym. collat. form of ἐνέπω, ἐνέπια:—*to tell, utter, announce*, usu. c. acc. rei et dat. pers., μύθον, νημερτέα, μῆτιν, κληιδόνα, νόστον, δειλῶρον *τινι* etc.; freq. in Hom. also absol., *to say, speak*, Od. 17. 529, h. Hom. Cr. 71: the pres. occurs first Hes. Th. 369, the other tenses in Hom. with ἐνέπω as the pres.: once, Il. 23. 473, the redupl. aor., τὸν δ' αἰσχροῖς ἐνέπνιπεν, occurs c. acc. pers., quite = ἐνίπτω, where perf. Buttm. is right in reading from Od. 18. 321, ἐνέπνιτε or ἐνέπνιτε: Eustath. distinguishes the futures ἐνίψω *I shall upbraid*, and ἐνιπῶσα, simply, *I shall say*; but cf. Il. 7. 447, Od. 2. 137, 11. 148.—Ep. word: also in Eur. Supp. 435. (Akin to εἰπέω, ἐσπερε, but not to ἐνίπτω: for ἐνισπῆ, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνίπνοεν, 16.)

ἐνίσσω, collat. form of ἐνίπτω, *to attack, reproach*, ἐκπάρλοις or αἰσχροῖς ἐπέσαι, δνείδειλος Il. 15. 198, etc.; but also of ill usage in deed, ἔπειτα τε κακοῖσιν ἐνίσσωμεν ἥδε βολῶν *maltreat* him with words and blows, Od. 24. 161, hence Pass. ἐνισσόμενος, misused, Od. 24. 163.—Ep. word.

ἐνίστημι, f. στήσω, *to put, set, place in*, eis χώραν Hdt. 2. 102, and so Plat. II. The Med. is used in Act. signf., *to place in*, τινὶ τι Ap. Rh. 2. *to begin*, τι Ar. Lys. 268, Dem. 137. 2, and Polyb. B. but usu. in Med., with aor. 2, perf., and plupf. act., intrans. *to be set in, to stand in or within*, τινὶ Hdt., etc. II. *to be appointed*, βασιλεῖς or εἰς ἀρχὴν Hdt. 3. 67, 69. III. *to be upon, be close upon*, Lat. imminere, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 83: absol. *to be at hand, begin*, Ar. Nub. 779, etc.; esp. in part. pf. ἐνεστησάς, ἐνεστώς, *impending, immediate, instant, present*, μὲλς Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 476, πόλεμος Aeschin. 35. 27: χρόνος ἐν. *the present tense*, Gramm.—also, πρᾶγματα ἐν. *wounds inflicted*, Plat. Legg. 878 B: of circumstances also, *to arise, occur*, Xen. IV. *to stand in the way of, oppose, resist*, τινὶ Thuc. 8. 69, and Oratt.: also πρὸς τι Plut.: also as law-term, *to take exceptions*, cf. ἐνοστάσις: of the Roman tribunes, *to intercede*, Plut. V. *to become solid*, of fluids, *to congeal, curdle*, Diosc.

ἐνίσχνος, *ov*, somewhat thin, slight, Nic.
ἐνισχύρομαι, Med., *to rely upon*, τινὶ Dem. 1082. 26.
ἐνισχύω, *to strengthen*, Hipp. II. more freq. intr. *to gain strength*, be strong, Arist. Eth. N. [ῶ? ὤω]
ἐνίσχω, = ἐνέχω, Hdt. 4. 43, in Med.
ἐνιτρέφω, poet. for ἐντ., Il.
ἐνιφέρβομαι, poet. for ἐμψ., *to graze, feed in or on*.
ἐνιχρίπτω, poet. for ἐγχ., Il.
ἐνιψάω, poet. for ἐψάω, *to wipe on*.
ἐνλακτεύω, for ἐλλ., (λάκκος) *to shut up in a vault or cloister*, Byz., cf. ἐνοηκάω.

ἐν μεν θεούβη, rare tmesis for ἐντεούβη μέν, Metagen. Thur. 1. 5.
ἐννέμετρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth.
ἐννέμετρος, ἡ, (ἐννάλω) *an inmate, inhabitant*, Anth.
ἐννέμετρος, ἰδὸς, ἡ, (ἐνναετής) *a period of nine years*, Plut., cf. τριετηρῖς.

ἐννέμετρος, *ov*, = sq., *nine-years-old*, Hes. Op. 434.
ἐννέμετρος, ἐς, (ἐννέα, ἔτος) *nine-years-old*: neut. ἐννέμετρος as Adv., *for nine years*, Hes. Th. 801: cf. ἐνναετής.
ἐννέμετρος, *ov*, ὁ, (ἐννάλω) = ἐνναετήρ, Ap. Rh.
ἐννέμετρος, *to be nine years old*, Call. Dian. 179.
ἐννέμετρος, ἰδὸς, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐνναετής, *nine years old*, Anth.

II. also of ἐνναετής, *an inhabitant*, Ap. Rh.
ἐνναερέω, poet. for ἐνναερεν, Batr.
ἐνναίω, *to dwell in*, δόμοις Eur. Hel. 488; ἐν κακοῖσι Soph. Phil. 472; ἐκεῖ Id. O. C. 788; also c. acc. loci, Mosch. 4. 36.
ἐννάκις, Adv., (ἐννέα) *nine times*, worse form for ἐννέκις or ἐνάκις, Anth. [ᾗ]

ἐννάκοστος, αἰ, α, v. ἐνακοσ.
ἐννάσαντο, Ep. for ἐνενδάντο, 3 plur. aor. 1 med. of ἐνναίω.
ἐννάτατος, αἰα, αἰών, v. ἐννατάσις.
ἐννάτος, ἡ, *ov*, ninth, Hdt. 1. 51: τὰ ἐννατα, sub. ἱερὰ, offerings to the dead *nine days after the funeral*, Lat. sacra novendialia, cf. τρίτος, but the form ἐνάτος is the only good one, and so in the derivs., v. Bekker and Poppo Thuc. 1. 46.

ἐνναυάγέω, *to be shipwrecked in*.
ἐνναυολόγω, = ναυολόγῃ ἐν, Dio C.
ἐνναυμάγέω, = ναυμαχέω ἐν, *to have a sea-fight in*, Plut.
ἐνναυηπόω, *to build ships in*, Thuc. 1. 13, v. Poppo t. p. 244.
ἐνναύω, v. ναύω, ἐνναύω.

ΕΝΝΕΨΑ, indecl., *nine*, Hom. apparently a sacred number, as being *thrice three*: hence oft. in Hom., *nine* victims, heralds, judges, etc., Il. 6. 174, Od. 3. 7, 8, 8. 258; *nine* days visit, Il. 6. 174, cf. ἐννήμηρ: *nine* Muses, Hes. Th. 917, cf. Od. 24. 60: *nine* archons at Athens:—on this v. Hücks Kreta, 1. 246, sqq.: hence, seemingly, as a round number, for *many*, Il. 16. 785, Od. 11. 577. (It was orig. digammated, ἐν-νέψα, cf. Lat. novem, Sanscr. navam, Germ. neun: these forms have a strange likeness to the various words for *new*, Gr. νέος (νέφος), Lat. novus, Sanscr. nava, Germ. neu.)

ἐννέβοις, *ov*, (βοῦς) *worth nine bees*, Il. 6. 236.
ἐννεαγῆρως, ω, ὁ, ἡ, (γῆρας) *nine ages old, very old*; also ἐννεαγῆρρα, ἡ, κοινή dub. I. Arat.
ἐννέδεσμος, *ov*, with *nine bands or joints, many-jointed*, Nic.
ἐννεαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐννέδες) *of the number nine*, Lat. nonarius.
ἐννεάδω, *to spend one's youth in*, c. dat., ῥόδον ἥν ἐννέδωσαν *an early blooming rose*, Philostr.

ἐννεακαῖδεκα, indecl., *nineteen*, Il.: hence
ἐννεακαῖδεκαετηρῖς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, *a period or cycle of nineteen years*, esp. the astronomical cycle of Meton, Diod.; v. Clinton F. H. 2. p. 337.
ἐννεακαῖδεκαετής, *ov*, ὁ, ὅ, *of nineteen years*, χρόνος Diod.: so old, Anth.

ἐννεακαῖδεκάμηνος, *ov*, (μήν) *nineteen months old*, Anth.
ἐννεακαῖδεκαπλάσιον, *ov*, gen. ονος, *nineteen times as large* as, c. gen., Plut.

ἐννεακαῖδεκατόσις, αἰα, αἰών, *on the nineteenth day*: so old.
ἐννεακαῖδεκάτοτος, ἡ, *ov*, *nineteenth*, Hipp.
ἐννεακαῖδεκαετής, ἐς, = ἐννεακαῖδεκαετής, *nineteen years old*, Anth.

ἐννεακαίκοιςκαίεπτακοισιοπλάσιος, Adv., *seven-hundred-and-twenty-nine times*, Plat. Rep. 587 E.
ἐννέκεντρος, *ov*, (κέντρον) *with nine points or stings*, Nic.

ἐνεακέφαλος, *ον*, (κεφαλή) nine-headed, Alcæe. 93.
 ἐνεάκις, Adv., = ἐνάκις, nine times.
 ἐνεάκλινος, *ον*, (κλίση) with nine dining-couches, Phryn.
 (Com.) Incert. 5.
 ἐνεάκρονος, *ον*, with nine springs, esp. a well at Athens, in
 earlier times (as at this day) called Καλλιρόη, Thuc. 2. 15,
 Polyzel. Dem. 3.
 ἐνεάκυκλος, *ον*, in nine circles, Coluth.
 ἐνεάδινος, *ον*, (λίανον) of nine threads or strands, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4.
 ἐνεαήμεριος, *αλα*, αἰών, = 84.
 ἐνεαμήνιος, *ον*, (μήν) of nine months, Hdt. 6. 69.
 ἐνεαμυκελος, *ον*, v. μυκέλα.
 ἐνεάνειρα, (ἄνθρωπος) κοράνη, which lives nine times man's life,
 Arat. 1021, v. Lob. Phryn. 538: al. ἐνεάγηρα.
 ἐνεάπτηχης, *υς*, nine cubits long, Hom.
 ἐνεαπλάσιος, *α*, *ον*, ninefold, Ibyc.
 ἐνεάς, δῶδ, *ή*, the number nine: a body of nine, Theocr. 17.
 84. II. the ninth day of the month, Hes. Op. 808.
 ἐνεάστεγος, *ον*, (στέγη) of nine stories; Diod.
 ἐνεασύλλαβος, *ον*, (συλλαβή) nine-syllabled.
 ἐνεάθρογγος, *ον*, of nine tones or notes, Incert. ap. Stob.
 p. 520. 41.
 ἐνεάφωρος, *ον*, (φανή) = foreg., Theocr. 8. 18.
 ἐνεάχιλοι, *αι*, *α*, poet. for ἐνεάκις χίλιοι, nine thousand, Il.
 14. 148. Nonnus has sing. κτήπος ἐνεάχιλος, noise as of 9000.
 ἐνεάχορδος, *ον*, (χορδή) of nine strings: as Subst., τὸ ἐνν.,
 sub. ὄργανον, Ath. 636, cf. Chion. Ptoch. 1.
 ἐνεαΐψυχος, *ον*, (ψυχή) with nine lives, ἐνν. δὲ κύων was the
 Greek proverb: we take the cat.
 ἐνεκρόω, to kill in: Pass. to die in, τῷ Plut.
 ἐνεμῆω, poet. for sq.
 ἐνέμω, to feed cattle in, Dio C. Med. to graze, feed in, Opp.
 ἐνενηκόντα, worse, if not dub., form for ἐνεήκοντα, ninety: so
 ἐνενηκοῦστας, κοιτάεσθαι, for ἐνεε, E. M. p. 308. 52, and ἐννατος.
 ἐνεον, Ep. impf. from νέω, to swim, for ἔνεον, Il. 21. 11.
 ἐνεόργυιος, *ον*, (ὄργυια) nine fathom long, Od. 11. 312. [νεορ.
 as one syll., cf. ἐννεόργυιος.]
 ἐνεός, *α*, *ον*, dub. l. for ἐνέος, dumb.
 ἐνεοσσεύω, Att. —τρέω, to make a nest, or hatch young in,
 ἔν τινι Ar. Av. 1108: c. acc., to hatch, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 E;
 and in Pass., to be hatched, Id. Rep. 573 E.
 ἐνέπω, poet. length. for ἐνέπω, q. v., both in Hom., and
 Trag.: in Trag. even c. inf., Jac. A. P. p. 72.
 ἐνεσσία, *ή*, poet. for ἐνεσία, q. v.
 ἐνέωρος, *ον*, (ἐνέα, ἔρα) nine years old, or long, ἐνέωρος βα-
 σίλειος Od. 10. 179. Some Gramm. took it in Il. 18. 351, for
 of one year (from εἰς, ἔν), and in Od. 10. 390, for nine seasons,
 or quarters old: so too Od. 11. 311, cf. Herm. Briefe über Hom.
 und Hes. p. 75, Hekkes Kreta, i. 245. [in Hom. always trisyll.]
 ἐνέηκοντα, Ep. for ἐνεήκοντα, Od. 19. 174.
 ἐνήμερ, Adv., for nine days, Il. 1. 53, etc.:—only Ep. On
 nine as a holy number v. sub ἐννέα.
 ἐννήρης, *ες*, of nine banks of oars, with or without ναῦς, like
 τριπῆρης, Polyb. (ἔρα?)
 ἐννήσκιλος, *ον*, (ὑσκιλος) with nine sandal-straps.
 ἐννήφιν, Hes., v. sub ἔνος III.
 ἐννήχομαι, to swim in, τῷ Philo.
 ἐννοέω, f. ἤσω: Ion. part. aor. ἐννώσας, pf. ἐννένωκα. To
 have in one's thoughts, think of, contrive by thinking, Plat.: to
 consider, ponder, τι Hdt. 1. 68, Soph. Ant. 61, etc.; τι περί
 τινος Plat. Rep. 595 A: foll. by ὅτι..., Hdt. 1. 86, and Att.;
 by εἰ... whether... Plat. Phaed. 74 A: foll. by μή..., to take
 thought, be anxious lest..., Xen. An. 4. 2, 13. And so freq. in
 Med., c. aor. pass. ἐννόσθη Eur. Med. 900, Plat., etc.: c. gen.,
 to have thought of, Eur. Med. 47. II. to understand, Aesch.
 Ag. 1088, and Soph. III. to intend to do, c. inf., Soph.
 O. T. 330; c. acc. rei, Id. Aj. 115. IV. to devise, plan,
 invent, Lat. excogitare, Xen. An. 2. 2, 10, etc. V. of words,
 to mean, signify, Plat. Euthyd. 287 C. Hence
 ἐννόημα, *ατος*, *α*, *ο*, a thought, notion, Arist.
 ἐννοητικὸς, *ή*, *ον*, in thought, intellectual.
 ἐννόησις, *εως*, *ή*, (ἐννοέω) a thinking on, consideration, Plat.
 Rep. 407 B.

ἐννοητέον, verb. Adj., one must consider, Plat. Legg. 636 C.
 ἐννοητικός, *ή*, *ον*, thoughtful, Arist. Physiogn.
 ἐννοία, *ή*, (νοῦς) a thought, conception, notion, Plat. Legg. 657
 A, and Xen.: an intent, design, Eur. Hel. 1026: ἐννοίαν λα-
 βεῖν τινας to form a design of a thing, intend it, Id. Hipp. 1027,
 and Plat.; ἐννοίαν ἐμποεῖν to put a thought into one's head,
 Isocr. 112 D. 2. the faculty of thought, Aretae. III in
 Rhetor., a thought put into words, a sentence.
 ἐννομολόγησις, *ον*, δ, (λέγειν) a prater about laws, Timon ap.
 Diog. L. 2. 19: from
 ἐννομος, *ον*, within the law, lawful, right, Pind., Trag., etc.,
 like ἐνδικος: usu. of things, words, etc.; but of persons, just,
 upright, Aesch. Supp. 404. 2. of persons also, under the
 law, N. T. Adv. —μας, Dio C. II. (νέμομαι) feeding in,
 i. e. inhabiting, γὰς Ἄεθρος Supp. 565.
 ἐννοος, *ον*, contr. νους, *ον*, (νοῦς) thoughtful, shrewd, sensible,
 Aesch. Pr. 444. Compar. —νότερος, Sup. τωτος, cf. Lob.
 Phryn. 143.
 ἐννος or ἐννος, *ον*, v. sub ἔνος.
 'Εννοσίγαιος, δ, poet. for ἐνοσίγ. (ἐνοσίς, γῆ) the Earth-
 shaker, epith. of Poseidon in Hom.
 'Εννοσίδα, *α*, δ, Dor. for 'Εννοσίγαιος, Pind. P. 4. 58. (ἐν-
 νοσίς, δᾶ, Dor. for γῆ: or perh. formed as patronym. from ἐνοσίς,
 like Τεκτονίδης, Τερψιδῆς etc., in Od.)
 ἐνοσίς, *εως*, *ή*, poet. for ἐνοσίς.
 ἐνοσίφυλλος, *ον*, = ἐννοσίφυλλος, poet. for ἐνοσίφ., with qui-
 vering leaves, epith. of wooded mountains, Simon. 117.
 ἐνοσσεύω, ἐννοσσοποιέω, v. ἐνεοσ.
 ἐνόστιος, *α*, *ον*, = sq., dub. in Eur.
 ἐνότος, *ον*, (νοτία) moist, damp.
 ἐννοκτερεῖω, = νυκτερεῖω ἐν, like ἐννοχέω, to pass the night
 in, Polyb.
 ἐννῆμι, also ἐννῆμ, length. from root *ἐν: f. ἔνω, Ep. ἔσσω:
 aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσαι: fut. med. ἔσμαι, aor. med. ἐσάμην: perf.
 παρ. εἴμαι, εἴσαι, εἴται etc.: hence 3 pl. plqpf. εἴατο Il. 18. 596.
 Of the pass. ἔσμαι, ἔσμεν, Hom. has 2 and 3 sing. ἔσσο, ἔσσο,
 and 3 dual ἔσθην. The forms with syllabic augm. and aspirate,
 ἔσσαστο and ἔσσοτο, are solely Ep. In Ion. it is length., ἐννῆμι
 Il. 23. 135. The temporal augm. is not found except in perf.:
 indeed Hom. only uses the syllabic, because of the digamma.
 Radio. signif.: to put on another, as clothes, τινά τι, e. g.
 κείνους σε χλαῖνάν τε χιτῶνά τε ἔσσει he will clothe thee in cloak
 and frock, Od. 15. 338., 16. 79, Il. 5. 905. More freq. in
 Med. c. acc. rei only, to clothe oneself in, put on, Hom.: and
 so in Pass., to be clad in, to wear: yet the acc. pers. is oft.
 omitted, and the Act. is used in signif. of Med., καὶ ἐλμαστα
 εἶμαι, χλαῖνας ἐδ' εἰμένωι Hom.: also of armour, ἔσαντο νάρωπα
 χαλκῶν Il. 14. 383, etc.; esp. freq. ἀσπίδας ἐσάμενοι, of tall
 shields which covered the whole person, Il. 14. 372: also of
 any covering, to wrap or shroud oneself in, νεφέλῃν ἔσαντο Il.
 14. 350, ἔρα ἐσάμενέω Il. 14. 282: and by a strong metaph.,
 λάνον ἔσοο χιτῶνα thou hadst been clad in coat of stone, i. e.
 buried, Il. 3. 57; so later, ἔσασθαι γῆν, cf. Pind. N. 11. 21,
 Soph. O. C. 1701, and ἐφέννῆμι: metaph. also, φρεσίν εἰμένωι
 δαλῆν Il. 20. 381, cf. ἐφέννῆμι: and Pind. P. 4. 363 has, ἔσαν-
 το Ποσειδάωνος τέμενος they entered it. In Att. Poets mostly
 in compounds, and so always in Prose, v. esp. ἀμύνεσθαι.
 ἐννυστάζω, f. ἀζω, to nod, fall asleep over, sleep on, τῷ Escl.
 ἐννύχεω, like ἐννοκτερεῖω, to sleep, lodge, dwell in, τῷ Soph.
 Ant. 784: like incubare in Hor. Od. 4. 13. 8.
 ἐννύχιος, *α*, *ον* Hes. Th. 10, or, on Soph. Aj. 180, (νύξ) nightly,
 in the night, by night, Hom.; νῆες ἐννύχια κατάγοντο Od. 3.
 178. II. dwelling in the realms of Night, of the dead,
 Soph. O. C. 1558, cf. sq. [ἔν]
 ἐννύχον, *ον*, = foreg., Il. 11. 716. II. = foreg. II, epith. of
 Hades, Soph. Tr. 501.
 ἐννώσαι, —νώσας, Ion. for —νοῦσαι, —νοήσας, aor. from ἐννοέω,
 II. δ.
 ἐννοπαιός, *αία*, *αίον*, (νῶτον) on the back.
 ἐνόδιος, *ια*, *ιον*, Ion. *ή*, *ιον*, in Ep. εἰνόδιος, Hom., (δῆδος) in
 or on the way or road, σφῆκες ἐν. wasps that have their nests
 by the way-side, Il. 16. 260: later usu. as epith. of certain gods,
 who had their statues by the way-side or at cross-roads, Lat. tri-

viales, as of Persephone and Hecate, Soph. Ant. 1199, Fr. 480; but esp. of Hermes (who had his statues by the way-side), Theoc. 25. 4, etc., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 138, 167. II. *of or belonging to a journey*, ἐν. σύμβολοι omens of a (good or bad) journey, Aesch. Fr. 487, cf. Horat. Od. 3. 27.

ἐνοδότης, οὐ, ὁ, ἴτις, ἴδος, ἦ = foreg., Orph. ἐνόμος, οὐ, (ὀδμή) sweet-smelling, fresh, Nic.

ἐνοετής, ἐς, (ἐν, εἶδος) single, simple, Eccl. Adv. -δῶς.

ἐνοιδεῖν, to swell, Hipp. Hence

ἐνοιδής, ἐς, swollen, Nic.

ἐνοικίδιος, οὐ, = ἐνοικίδιος, Aretae.

ἐνοικεῖν, = εἰσικεῖν. II. intr. to be an οἰκίος, relation, Diod. ἐνοικεῖν, to dwell in, c. dat. loci, Eur. H. 1282, ἐν τινι Xen. An. 5. 6, 25, ἐνταῦθα Ar. Nub. 95: mostly c. acc. loci, to inhabit, Hdt. 1. 4, etc.: freq. also absol., ὁ ἐνοικοῦντες Thuc., etc. ἐνοικοῦσιμος, οὐ, habitable.

ἐνοικιστής, εὠς, ἦ, a dwelling, living in a place, Thuc. 2. 17.

ἐνοικητήριον, τό, an abode.

ἐνοικίδιος, οὐ, (οἰκία) of or in a house, domestic, Clem. Al.

ἐνοικίω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to settle in a place; to take into a house, LXX: metaph. to plant or fix in, Aesch. Fr. 234. Pass. to be settled in a place, take up one's abode there, Hdt. 1. 68; and so in Med., Thuc. 6. 2.

ἐνοικιολόγος, οὐ, (ἐνοικιον, λέγω) collecting house-rent, Artemid.

ἐνοίκιος, οὐ, (οἶκος) in the house, keeping at home, ὄρνις ἐν. a dunghill cock, Aesch. Eur. 866, cf. ἐνοδμάχος. II. as Subst.,

1. τὸ ἐνοικιον house-rent, Isae. 58. 23, and Dem. 2. τὰ ἐνοίκια a dwelling, Dion. P.

ἐνοικοδομεῖν, to build in a place, τι Thuc. 3. 51, etc. II.

to build up, block up, Thuc. 6. 51, in Pass.

ἐνοικος, οὐ, (οἰκίαν) dwelling in: an inhabitant, Trag., Thuc., etc.: usu. τινός of a place, Aesch. Fr. 415; but also, τινί in a place, Plat. Criti. 113 C.

ἐνοικοῦρέα, to keep house, Dion. H.

ἐνοῖνος, οὐ, full of wine, Long. II. = ἐνσπονδος, Böckh

Inscr. 2. p. 409.

ἐνοικοφλῶν, (οἶνος, φλῶ) to prate in one's cups, Luc. [ῥ]

ἐνοικοῦσος, (χέω) to pour in wine, but usu. c. acc. cognato, ὄνον, νέκταρ Od. 3. 472, Pl. 4. 3.

ἐνοικιάζω, f. δῶω, to squat upon, τοῖς ὑποσθίοις one's haunches, of a dog, Philostr.

ἐνολισθαίνω, or θανω, f. θήσω, to slip or fall in, Plut.

ἐνολμος, οὐ, or ιος, ιον, sitting on the tripod, prophesying, Soph. Fr. 875.

ἐνομήρης, es, = ὀμήρης, ἐν, joined, Nic., cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 877.

ἐνομιλέω, = ὀμιλέω ἐν, Plut.

ἐνομμάτω, to furnish with eyes, Philo.

ἐνομόργνημι, f. μόρτω, to wipe off in or on: med., ἐνομόρην-σθαι τι make a stamp upon, Plut.

ἐόν, part. pres. neut. from ἐνεῖμι, freq. as Nom. absol., it being possible, cf. sub ἐνεῖμι.

ἐνόται, ὦν, αἱ, earrings, Soph. Fr. 51: cf. δυνάται.

ἐνοπή, ἦ, (ἐνέπω, ἐνίσπω) a call, cry, as of birds, Il. 3. 2; esp. a war-cry, battle-shout: hence μάχην ἐνόπην τε Il. 16. 246: also of any cry, a wail, Il. 24. 160: hence, of persons, a voice, Od. 10. 147, and of things, a sound, αὐλῶν συρτήγων τ' ἐνόπη Il. 10. 13; ὁστέων ἐν. crashing of bones, Plut. Fr. 150. 4: cf. Butt. Lexil. in voc. Ep. word, also in lyrical passages of Eur.

ἐνοπάζω, to arm, Lyc.

ἐνόπλιος, οὐ, (ὅπλον) = sq., Call. Dian. 241. II. ὁ ἐνόπλιος,

sub. ρυθμός, Athl., music for the war-dance, the war-tune, Epich. p. 30, Xen. An. 6. 1, 11; also ἐν. μέλη Ath.: hence, ἐνόπλια παίζειν Pind. O. 13. 123: on the ρυθμός κατ' ἐνόπλιον v. Herm. Schol. Ar. Nub. 653.

ἐνόπλος, οὐ, (ὅπλον) in arms, armed, Alc. 127, Soph., etc. ἐνοποιεῖν, to unite, Arist. An.: from

ἐνοποιός, ὄν, (ἐν, ποίω) making one, uniting.

ἐνόπτος, οὐ, (ὀφθαλμοί) visible in a thing, Arist. Probl.

ἐνοπτρίζω, fut. ἴω, to reflect as in a mirror. Pass. to look in a mirror, Plut.: and

ἐνόπτρις, εὠς, ἦ, a reflecting, reflexion in a mirror: from

ἐνόπτρον, τό, (ὀφθαλμοί) a mirror, Eur. Hec. 925, Or. 1112, in plur.: also κάτοπτρον, cf. Lat. *speculum* from *specio*.

ἐνόρσας, εὠς, ἦ, a looking in or at, Clem. Al.: from ἐνόρσας, Ion. -έω: f. ἐνόρσμαι: aor. ἐνείδον. To see, remark, observe something in a person or thing, τί τινι Hdt. 3. 53, Thuc., etc.; also ἐν τινι Hdt. 1. 89; c. acc. et part. fut., ἐνέαρσα τιμωρίην ἐσομένην he saw that vengeance would come, Id. 1. 123, cf. 1. 170, Ar. Ach. 1129: but in Hdt. 8. 140, ἐνέρεω δὴν οὐκ οἶσσι τε ἐσομένοις, 1. e. ἐνερ. δὴν τὸ οὐκ οἶσσι τε ἐσσεσθαι. Cf. ἐνείδον. II. to look at or upon, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27.

ἐνέρεος, οὐ, (ὄρος) in the mountains.

ἐνέρεα, Ion. for ἐνόρεα.

ἐνέρθαι, f. δῶω, to raise, lift up, Philo.

ἐνόριος, οὐ, (ὄρος) within the bounds: ἦ ἐν. sub. γῆ, an empire, late.

ἐνόρκοις, οὐ, = sq., Pind.

ἐνόρκος, οὐ, having sworn, bound by oath, θέσθαι τινά ἐν. to bind one by oath, Soph. Phil. 811; c. dat. ἐν. οὐδέν, Lat. *nulli addictus*, Ib. 72: ἐν. ἐν bound by oath, Thuc. 2. 72. II. that whereto one is pledged or sworn, δίκη Soph. Ant. 369: λαμβάνειν τι ἐνόρκον to receive on security of oath, Dem. 773. 3: τὸ ἐνόρκον = ὄρκος, ἐνόρκον ποιεῖσθαι to swear an oath, Plat. Phaed. 89 C; ἐνόρκον εἰπεῖν τι to speak on oath, Plut. Adv. -κας. On the diff. of ἐνόρκος and εὐνόρκος v. Butt. Dem. Mid. Ind. in voc.

ἐνόρμα, to rush in, εἰς τι Polyb.

ἐνόρμε, to be at anchor in a place, Polyb.

ἐνόρμιζω, fut. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, to bring (a ship) to land. Pass. c. aor. 2 med., to land, come to land, Dion. H. Hence

ἐνόρμισμα, ατος, τό, an anchorage, roadstead, App.

ἐνόρμητης, οὐ, ὁ, in harbour, Anth.

ἐνόρνημι, fut. ἐνόρνω: aor. ἐνώρσα: 3 aor. 2 med. ἐνώρτο, c. pass. signf., the only two tenses used by Hom. To arouse, stir up in, esp. in a man, c. dat. pers. et acc. rec. τι, ἤρην γόνον ἐνώρσεν Il. 6. 499; so too, αὐτοῖς φέων ἐνώρσας Il. 15. 62, cf. Spitz. An. 16. 656. Pass. to be roused, to arise, ἐνώρτο (3 sing. aor. synop. pass.) γέλως θεοῖσιν Il. 1. 599.

ἐνώρσος, f. οὐσώ, to spring, leap, bound in or upon, assail, Il., always of an assault, c. dat., Τρωῖ Il. 16. 783, αἰγέσιν ἡ ὀϊεσσι Il. 10. 486.

ἐνόρξομαι, = ὀρχέομαι ἐν, to dance in, Alciph.

ἐνόρξης, οὐ, ὁ, = ἐνόρκος, Ar. Eq. 1385.

ἐνόρξης, οὐ, ὁ, (εἰς, ὄρχις) with one testicle.

ἐνόρκυς, ιος, ὁ, ἦ, = sq., Hdt. 6. 32, etc.

ἐνόρκος, οὐ, (ὄρχις) uncircumcised, entire, ἐνόρκα ἡμίλη Il. 23. 147, for wethers were excluded from the altar: in Att. and Prose also ἐνόρξης, ἐνόρκυς.

*ΕΝΟΣ or ἐνός, ὁ, the Lat. *ANNUS*, a year, hence ἐναντός, διενός, τριένος, like *biennius*, *triennius*, etc., cf. ἀφενός, but ἐνός as Subst. (cf. sq.) seems only to occur in Gramm. Hence

ἐνός or ἐνός, ὁ, οὐ, like περίσσιος, a year old, last year's, ἐναὶ ἀρχαὶ the last-year's magistrates, Dem. 775. 25; ἐνός καρπός last-year's fruit, opp. to νέος this year's, fresh, Theophr. H. Pl. 3. 4, 6, etc.: cf. also sub ἐνι: in gen. old, by-gone, hence

II. ἐνι καὶ νέα, sub. ἡμέρα, the old and new day, 1. e. the last day of the month, elsewh. τριακάς, Ar. Nub. 1134, sq., Ly- sias 167. 8, etc. — So called for this reason. The old Greek year was lunar: now, the moon's monthly orbit is 29½ days, so that if the first month began with the sun and moon together at sun-rise, at the month's end it would be sun-set, and the second month would begin at sunset. To prevent this irregularity, the latter half-day was reckoned to belong to the first month, so that this 30th day consisted of two halves, one belonging to the old, the other to the new moon. This would be the case every other month; the other six months would only have 29 days apiece, and in them properly there would be no ἐνι καὶ νέα. Later however, when the lunar year was disused, the last day of the month in gen. was so called. It is a question whether the ἐνι of Hes. Op. 768, is the last day, or rather the first day of a 30 days' month: Scaliger and Herm. prefer the former, Göttl. the latter. On the subject v. Butt. Exc. in Dem. Mid. (For deriv., v. foreg.) B. In oblique cases of fem., ἐνῆς, etc., = Lat. *perendie*, the day after to-morrow, as ἀβριον καὶ

ἐνηψιν (Ep. gen. for ἐνη), sub. χρόνῳ, Hes. Op. 408: so too, ἐνης Ar. Eccl. 796, Dor. ἐνας Theocr. 18. 14, ἐς ἐνην Ar. Ach. 172; also ἀνιον τῇ ἐνῇ Antipho 143. 44. How this sense arose is yet unexplained. (In this signifi. it seems to be an old fem. of ἐς, ἐνός, cf. Lat. *per-en-die*, i. e. *per unum diem*, and so should prob. be written ἐνης etc., v. Herm. Ar. Nub. 1137.)

ένός, gen. from ἐς and ἐν, one.

ένοςίγαιος, supposed prose form of έννοσίγαιος, q. v.
ένουςις, εως, ἡ, a shaking, quake, Hes. Th. 681, 849. (Usu. deriv. from a supposed verb ένδω, supposed to be akin both to δάω, and δόμαι, though these are quite unconnected. Buttin. Lexil. ἀνῆρθεν 5 assumes a root, *ένδ-, *ένδω to shake.)

Ένοσίχθων, ονος, ὁ, (ένοσις, χθών) Earth-shaker, epith. of Poseidon, oft. in Hom., v. Έννοσίγαιος: later, in gen. earth-stirring, Euphor. 140.

ένότης, πτος, ἡ, (ἐς) unity, Arist. Part. An.
ένουλα, ων, τὰ, (ὀδον) the gums within the teeth.

ένουλιζέω, (ὀδλος) to curl (hair). Pass. to be curled or curly, Alciph. Hence

ένουλιτμός, ὁ, a curling, πλοκάμων Clem. Al.
ένουλος, ον, curled, curly, Anth.

ένουράνιος, ον, (ὀυρανός) in heaven, heavenly, Anth.

ένουρεύω, to make water in, ἐς τι Hdt. 2. 172. Hence

ένουρήθρα, ἡ, a chamber-pot, Soph. Fr. 430.

ένουρος, ον, (ὀδρον) in urine, Hipp.

ένουσίσιος, ον, (ὀυσία) actual, substantial, Eccl.

ένοφέλομαι, as Pass., to be due upon a security, τινί to one, Dem. 1107. fin., 1249. 23.

ένοφθαλμιάω, to cast longing eyes upon, Hyperid. ap. Poll.

ένοφθαλμιζέω, (φθαλμιζέω) to inoculate, graft, Theophr. Hence

ένοφθαλμιμός, ὁ, a grafting, budding, Theophr.

ένοχή, ἡ, (ένέχομαι) a being bound, responsibility, late.

ένοχλεω, i. ἥω: in augm. tenses usu. with double augm., ἡνάχων, ἡνάχουσιν Dem. 30. 6, Aeschin. 59. 39, but with v. l. ένοχλ. To trouble, disquiet, τινά Plat. Alc. i. 104 D, etc.: also c. dat., to give trouble to, Isocr. 42 C, Xen. An. 2. 5, 13: absol. to be a trouble, a nuisance, Ar. Ran. 708, etc.

Pass. ένοχλοῦμαι to be troubled, teased or annoyed, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 34. Hence

ένόχλησις, εως, ἡ, a teasing, annoyance, Diog. L.

ένοςος, ον, (ένέχομαι) = ένεχόμενος, held or bound by, hence liable, subject to, τῷ νόμῳ, ῥημῇ, οὐδεὶς, δίκαις etc., Plat., Xen., etc.: έν. οὐλοῖαι liable to the imputation of it, Isocr. 160 A: έν. οχος ψευδομαρτυροῖς liable to action for . . , Plat. Theaet. 148 B: rarely έν τι, as ap. Andoc. 11. 5; but sometimes τινός, sub. ποιῇ etc., Plat. Legg. 914 E.

ένουφισ, εως, ἡ, (ένομαι) = ένοψις, Themist.

ένάω, v. ένοσις.

ένάω, f. ὤω, (έν) to unite, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 802.

ένάπτω, f. ψω, to sew, stitch in, ἐς τι Hdt. 2. 146, in Med.; έν τι, Eur. Bacch. 286, in Pass.

ένράσσω, to dash against, τινί Joseph.

ένρίγγνμι, f. ρήζω, to break into Pass. to burst, discharge itself into, ἐς τι Aretae.

ένρίγνις, = ρήγνις έν, to shiver, freeze in, Ar. Plut. 846.

ένριζος, ον, (ρίζα) with a root, Geop.

ένρίζω, f. ὤω, to strike root, thrive, Hipp.

ένρίπτω, f. ψω, to throw in or on, Dio C. [i by nature.]

ένριθμικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq.

ένριθμος, ον, in rhythm, measure, metre; also of oratorical cadences: in gen. accordant, in harmony, Plut.: the form έρρυθμος is more freq., Schäf. Dion. Comp. 136.

ένσάρω, to sweep about: hence in Pass., πόντος μυχοῖς ένσάρωμενος Lyc. 753.

ένσάττω, f. ἔω, to stuff, Alciph.

ένσβέννμι, f. σβέσω, to quench in, ὕδατι Diosc.

ένσείω, to shake in or at, Lat. *incutere*, *impingere*, c. acc. rei, ένσ. βέλος κεραυνῷ to dart the thunderbolt, Soph. Tr. 1087; ὅξιν δι' ὥτων κέλαδον ένσ. πόλιος to drive a shrill sound into their ears, Id. El. 737: also reversely, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, to plunge in, ένσ. τῶν ἀγρίων δόδοις Id. Ant. 1274. 2. metaph.

to shake or sift thoroughly, Lat. *excutere*. Med. to examine

oneself, Arr. II. intr. to rush upon, attack violently, τινί Diod., ἐς τι Dion. H.

ένσθω, to sift in, Aretae.

ένσθω, (σθῆς) to shut up, esp. in a cloister, Eccl.

ένσθμάλνω, f. ἄνω, to mean, imply, contain a signification, Plat. Crat. 395 A: more freq. in Med. to give notice of, intimate, τινί τι Isocr. 399 A; foll. by ὅτι . . , Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 3. II. also in Med., to impress or stamp upon, σημείων, τύπον τινί Plat. Theaet. 191 D, Rep. 377 B.

ένσῆμος, ον, somewhat flat-nosed, in gen. somewhat flat or hollow, Hipp.

ένσῆνις, ἔς, (σῆνος) injured.

ένσέκλω, poet. ένσκ., to dry, wither up, Nic. Pass. c. perf. act. ένέσκηκα, intr. to be dry, withered, hard, Hipp.

ένσενεάζω, f. ἄσω, to get ready, prepare, like παρασκευάζω, δέσινον Ar. Ach. 1006. Pass. to be equipped, Hdt. 9. 22. Med. to dress oneself up, Ar. Ach. 384, 436.

ένσκενος, ον, (σκενή) equipt, esp. furnished with a mask, opp. to έσκενος.

ένσκήπτω, f. ψω, poet. ένσκ., to hurl, dart in or upon, ὁ θεός ένέσκηψε τὸ βέλος the god darted his lightning on it, Hdt. 4. 79: so, ῥσόν τινί, Lat. *incutere*, *infundere morbum alicui*, Id. i. 105, cf. II. intrants. to break loose upon, fall in or on, ένέσκηψαν οἱ ἄλβιοι ἐς τὸ τέμενος Id. 8. 39; also τινί, esp. of diseases, Nic. Ther. 336. Cf. ένσκηπτω.

ένσκιατροφέομαι, as Pass. (σκιά, τρέφω) to live in the shade or out of the world (Lat. *vita umbratica*), hence ένσκ. έλπίσι to feed on sickly hopes, Plut.

ένσκιμτω, fut. ψω, poet. ένσκ., Ep. and Lyr. form of ένσκηπτο, to dash in or upon, οὐδὲ ένσκιμῶντε καρῆατα Il. 17. 437: to fix, plant in, Ap. Rh. Pass. to stick in, ὀδον οὐδὲ ένσκηπτο Il. 16. 612. II. = ένσκήπτω, κεραυνός ένέσκημψε μόρον Find. P. 3. 105, ubi olim ένέσκηψε.

ένσκηπρός, also ένσκηπρός, to harden: Pass. to become callous, inveterate, of diseases, Xen. Eq. 4. 2.

ένσκέλλω, inf. aor. 2 act. ένέσκηλν of ένσκέλλω.

ένσβεβω, to step proudly in or on, τινί Philostr.

ένσποριάω, to lay in the tomb, late: from ένσπορον, τό, (σπόρος) a sarcophagus, Inscr.

ένσποφος, ον, = σποφός, Anth.

ένσποργάνω, to wrap in swathing bands, Longin.

ένσπείρω, f. εῶ, to sow among. Pass. to be sown or spread, among people, of reports, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 30.

ένσπέρματος, ον, (σπέρμα) = sq., Phan. ap. Ath. 406 C.

ένσπερμος, ον, (σπέρμα) with seed in it, Diosc.

ένσποδος, ον, ashen, of color, Diosc.

ένσπονδος, ον, (σπονδή) included in a truce or treaty, opp. to έκσπονδος, ένσ. ποιείσθαι Thuc. 3. 10: hence, in alliance with, τινί Eur. Bacch. 924, Thuc. 1. 40: also τινός Thuc. 1. 31.

II. under truce or safe-conduct, Eur. Phoen. 171. Adv. -δως.

ένσπάζω, f. ἔω, to let drop or trickle in, τινί τι Ar. Vesp. 702: Pass., ένσπάζεται τὸ μένος ἡδ is instilled, infused into thee, Od. 2. 271; so, . . οἱ δεινὸς τὴν ένσπάζοντι ἡμερος Hdt. 9. 3.

ένσπάλω, f. ἔω, = ένσπάζω, Ar. Ach. 1034.

ένσπάλω, f. ἔω, = sq.

ένσπῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ένσπῆμαι) a beginning, plan, management, τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 18. 35, 30. 36; τοῦ πολέμου Polyb.: a way of life, with or without (ὥς), Epict. 23. II. a hindrance, obstacle, objection to an argument, Arist. Rhet. Hence

ένσπῆστις, ὁ, ὅ, one who stands in the way, an adversary, Soph. Aj. 704. [α]

ένσπῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. qui instat, setting oneself in the way, stubborn, savage, of beasts, Arist. H. A. II. hindering, τινός M. Anton.

III. finding objections, captious, of the Gramm., who were fond of starting difficulties in Homer: those who solved them were called λυτικοί or επιλυτικοί, v. Wolf Proleg. p. 195. Adv. -κῶς.

ένσπέντω, to hinder, coop up in, Q. Sm.

ένστέλλω, to dress in, put on: Pass. ένπᾶθα στολὴν ένεσταλμένος clad in a horseman's dress, Hdt. 1. 80.

ένσπερνάντια, ἡ, ventriculism, Soph. Fr. 52, cf. στερνόναντια.

ένσπέρθω, to lay up in the breast or heart, Eccl.

ἐνστηλόω, to put up on a post, στήλα ἐνστ. Inscr.
ἐνστημα, ατος, τό, (ἐνίστασις II, Sext. Emp.
ἐνστηρίζω, f. ξω, to fix, fasten in: hence in Pass., ἔγχρη γαῖῃ
ἐνστηκτο it stuck fast in earth, II. 21. 168.
ἐνστήζω, f. ξω, to stitch, embroider in, Dio C.
ἐνστήσας, ον, (στήμα) in the mouth, ἔλκος Diosc.
ἐνστήμιμα, ατος, τό, a bit, curb, Joseph.
ἐνστήρατοπεδεύομαι, Dep., = στρατοπεδεύομαι ἐν, to encamp in,
χάρος ἐπὶ τῷ δεινέστερον ἐνστήρατοπεδεύεσθαι Hdt. 9. 2, 85: later in
Act., Thuc. 2. 20.

ἐνστήρω, fut. ψω, to turn a thing in: Pass. to turn or move
in, μῆδος ἰσχυρὴ ἐνστήρεται II. 5. 306. 2. intr. c. acc. loci,
σκηοὺς ἐνστήρῃν to visit them, Eur. Ion 300.

ἐνστηρογγυλῶ, = στορογγυλῶ ἐν.
ἐνστήροφαί, ὦν, αἶ, (ἐνστήρῳ) a place of resort, abode, Lat.
diverthacula, Aristid.

ἐνστήρωφάω, = ἐνστήρῳ, poet.
ἐνστήρω, f. ψω, to be bitter, astrigent, Diosc. [v]

ἐνστήσθης, ον, (συνθήκη) = ἐνσπoudος.
ἐνστήσθω, to wedge in, fill close, Diosc.
ἐνστήσζω, f. ἰω, Ion. ἐνστήσζω, to impress on, as with a
seal, Tit. Luc.

ἐνστήσχω, Adv. also ἐν σχερῷ, continuously, in a row, v. σχερός.
ἐνστήσζω, f. ἰω, = σχολάζω ἐν, to spend time in a place,
Arist. Pol.: to spend time upon, τινί Cic. Att. 7. 11, 2.

ἐνστήματός, ον, (σῶμα) bodily, incarnate, Eccl. Hence
ἐνστήματόω, to embody, Clem. A. Hence
ἐνστήματώσας, εως, ἡ, an embodying, incarnation, Eccl.
ἐνστήμα, Ion. for ἐντέμνω.

ἐντήνω, f. ὦσα, poet. and Ion. for ἐντέλνω, to stretch, strain,
Hom. (who also uses ἐντέλνω in II.); esp. freq. in Od. of bend-
ing the bow, νεύρην, τόξον, βῶν ἐντ.; so too in Med., Od. 21.

403: also to stretch a thing on or over another, Hdt. 5. 25;
ἐντ. ἀλλυκας, Lat. ducere sulcos, Pind. P. 4. 405. [v]
ἐντήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντήσσω) a putting in, insertion.

ἐντήρσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to make a disturbance in, τί
Aristaen. Pass. to be disturbed, scared by a thing.

ἐντήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντένω) a stretching, distention, Hipp.
ἐντήσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to insert, enroll, register in, ἐν τῷ
Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 493. In Pass. to be posted in battle, Xen.
An. 3. 3, 18. II. = ἐντήσσω, τινί τ. Rhcs. 492.

ἐντήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐντέλνω) stretching, straining, stimulating,
Medic.: τὸ ἐντ. a plant, a kind of satyrium, Diosc.

ἐντήτρός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐντέλνω) stretched: ἐντ. ὄργανα stringed in-
struments, Plut.

ἐντήθα, Ion. ἐνθαῦτα, Adv. (ἐν) = ἐνθα, but more freq. in
Prose. I. of Place, here, there, Lat. hic, Hdt. I. 76, etc.:

but freq. like ἐνταυθί, with signf. of motion towards, hither,
thither, Lat. huc, II. 9. 601, and so in Att., as Aesch. Pers. 450,
Soph. Tr. 1193, etc.; oft. c. gen. like all Adv. of place, ἐντ.
γῆς, Lat. hic terrarum, cf. Aesch. Cho. 691; μέχρη ἐντ. τοῦ
λόγου Stallb. Plat. Crat. 412 E.

II. of Time, at the very time,
whether past, then, or present, now, Trag., etc.: also c.
gen. ἐντ. ἡλικίας, Lat. ad hoc aetatis, Plat. Rep. 329 B. 2.

also = Lat. deinde, thereupon, then, Hdt. I. 98, etc. III. of
Conditions, in this state of things, Soph. Fr. 98.—In Att. also
strengthened. ἐνταυθί [I], Ar. Lys. 4.

ἐντήσθαι, Adv. (ἐν) hither, II. 21. 122, Od. 18. 105; in Hom.,
only with κείσο and ἴσο, come and lie, come and sit down: also
in Att., as Ar. Plut. 608, Plat., etc. II. acc. to others =
Att. ἐνταῖθα, here, but seemingly not Att., v. Elmsl. Iph. T.
1010, Dind. Steph. Thes.

ἐντήφιαζω, (ἐντάφιος) to bury; or rather to prepare for the
burial, Plut.

ἐντήφιασμός, ὁ, burial, N. T.
ἐντήφιαστῆς, οὔ, ὁ, one who is charged with a burial, an un-
dertaker, of the Bactrian dogs, Strab. p. 517.

ἐντήφιστόλης, οὔ, ὁ, (πώλεω) an undertaker, Lat. libitinarius.
ἐντάφιος, ον, (τάφος) of, belonging to, used in burial, Dion. H.

II. as Subst. 1. τὸ ἐντ. a shroud, winding sheet, hence
καλὸν ἐντάφιον ἡ τυραννίδος Inscr. 125 A. 2. τὰ ἐντ. obsequies,
hence ἐντ. αὐτοῦ, Lat. obsequia, Plut. [A]
ἐντ. αὐτοῦ, αὐτοῦ, αὐτοῦ, instruments, gear, tools of any kind, ἐντ. αὐτοῦ

Hom., who mostly uses it, esp. in II., simply for fighting gear,
arms, armour: esp. a coat of mail, corslet, like θώραξ, II. 10. 34:
hence ἐντ. αὐτοῦ II. 3. 339, etc.: but also, like ὅπλα, ἐντ.
αὐτοῦ furniture, appliances for a banquet, Od. 7. 232, ἐντ.
αὐτοῦ rigging, tackle, Pind. N. 4. 115; also ἐντ. ἡπείρα, βόεια
trappings, gear, harness, etc., Pind., who also uses ἐντ. αὐτοῦ
for chariots, O. 4. 34; also ἐντ. ὄφρον Aesch. Pers. 194: ἐντ.
αὐτοῦ periph. for αὐτοῦ, Pind. O. 7. 22; but also ἐντ. αὐτοῦ alone,
musical instruments, Id. P. 12. 37. Ep. and Iyr. word. The
sing. ἐντος only occurs in Archil. 3. 2. [Prob. from ἐννῦμι: from
ἐντ. αὐτοῦ come ἐντ. αὐτοῦ, ἐντ. αὐτοῦ.]

ἐντέλνω, fut. ἐντένω: perf. ἐντέτῃκα, perf. pass. ἐντέτῃμαι,
to stretch, strain, tie tight or fast, κυνὴ ἐντέτῃσθαι ἡμῶν ἐντέτῃται
II. 10. 263; and also, ὁλοος ἡμῶν ἐντέτῃται is hung on straps, II.

728: to bend and string a bow, Aesch. Fr. 78, also in Med.,
to string one's bow, Eur. I. A. 550; τόξα ἐντέτῃμένα Hdt. 2.

173, cf. ἐντῶν: γέφυρα ἐντέτῃμενα a bridge of boats with
the mooring cables all taut and steady, Id. 9. 106, cf. 8. 117:
to stretch or cover with a stretched skin, Hdt. 5. 25: ἐντέλνωσθαι
ἀρμονίαν to raise it to a higher pitch, Ar. Nub. 962: ἐντ. γαῖν
ποδὶ to keep a ship's sail tight by the sheet, hence, ναὺς ἐντα-
θεῖσα ποδὶ ἐθαῖεν Eur. Or. 706: ἐντ. ἵππων τῷ ἀγωνεῖ to lead a
horse at full gallop by the rein, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 3. II. to

stretch out at or against, Lat. intendere: hence πλῆθυν ἐντε-
νῖναι, Lat. plagum intendere, to threaten one with a blow, Xen.
An. 4. 11, also without πλῆθυν, Plat. Minos 321 A. 2. to

entangle in, βρόχους Eur. Andr. 720. III. to constrain
within, to confine, limit, εἰς τὴν Plat. Meno 87 A: esp. to keep or
put in metre, εἰς ἔπος ἐντ. τὴν Plat. versu includere, astringere,
Plut.; also ἐκτενῖναι by itself, Heind. Phaed. 60 D.

IV. intrans. to strain, be vehement, Lat. contendere, Eur. Or. 698,
Dict. 6: more freq. in Pass. and Med., Xen., and Polyb.

ἐντέρω, = τέρω ἐν, v. I. Q. Sm.

ἐντερίδιος, ον, = ἐντερίχος.

ἐντερίχζω, fut. ἰω, Att. ἰω, to wall in, fortify, Diod.: but in
Med., to wall in, i. e. blockade, Thuc. 6. 90.

ἐντερίχος, ον, (τεῖχος) enclosed by walls, walled in, Dion. H.

ἐντεκμαίρομαι, Dep. med., (τεκμαίρω) to infer, Hipp.

ἐντεκνος, ον, (τέκνον) having children, opp. to ἀτεκνος, Luc.

ἐντεκνόομαι, Dep., to beget children in, Plut.

ἐντέλειω, = τελέω ἐν, Nic.

ἐντέλεια, ἡ, (ἐντέλής) perfection.

ἐντελευτάω, f. ἴσω, to end in or with: intr. to die in, sub. τὸν
βίον, Thuc. 2. 44.

ἐντέλεχεια, ἡ, the absoluteness, actuality, actual being of
a thing, as opp. to simple capability or potentiality (δύναμις): a
philosophic word formed by Arist., who calls the soul the ἐντε-
λέχεια of the body, that by which it actually is, though it had a
δύναμις or capacity of existing before, de Anima 2. 1, cf. also

Metaph. 8. 3, and 6: so also later, κατ' ἐντελέχειαν actually,
opp. to δυνάμις virtually, potentially, Sext. Emp. It is quite
distinct from ἐνδελείχεια: though Cicero (Tusc. I. 10) confounded
them, v. Choeril. Nāke pp. 174-177, Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 418,
sq. (Prob. deriv. from ἐν τέλει ἔχειν, to be complete or absolute,
on the analogy of νουνείχεια, νουνείχης = νοῦν ἔχων: but the Adj.

ἐντελεχῆς nowhere occurs; for even the Adv. ἐντελεχῶς in
Plat. Legg. 905 E, should no doubt be read ἐνδελεχῶς.) Cf.
ἐνδελείχεια, -χῆς.

ἐντέλεχης, ἐς, Adv. -χῶς, v. foreg.

ἐντέλής, ἐς, (τέλος) complete, full, ἐντ. μισθός Ar. Eq. 1367,
cf. Thuc. 6. 45, etc.: full-grown, like τέλειος, Aesch. Cho. 250,
Soph. Tr. 760. Adv. -λῶς, -λέστατα. II. οἱ ἐντέλεις = οἱ

ἐν τέλει, magistrates, persons of note, Diod.; cf. ἐκτελής.

ἐντέλλω, only in Pind. O. 7. 73, Soph. Fr. 252: usu. in Med.,
ἐντέλλομαι, (τέλλω) to enjoin, command, τινί τὴν Hdt. I. 47, etc.;
c. dat. pers. et inf., Id. I. 53, etc.: ἐντέλλεσθαι ἀπὸ γλώσσης to
command by word of mouth, Id. I. 123. But in Pass., τὰ ἐντε-
ταλμένα commands, Soph. Fr. 411, and Xen.

ἐντέλεμιστός, ον, (ἐντέλής, μισθός) with full pay, Dem. 1212. 12.

ἐντεμενίζω, fut. ἰω, to place within the τέμενος.

ἐντέμνω, Ion. ἐντάμνω, to cut in, engrave upon, esp. γράμματα
ἐν λίθοις Valck. Hdt. 8. 22. II. to cut up: esp. 1. to cut
up the victim, sacrifice, ἡρώϊα to a hero, Thuc. 5. 11, cf. ἐντομος,

ἐντραχύν, εἰς, ὃ, somewhat rough or hard, Diosc. [5]
ἐντραπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for reproving or producing shame, λόγος
Ael. Adv. —ως: from

ἐντρέπω, f. ψω, to turn about, τὰ νῶτα to turn the back, Hdt. 7. 211: metaph. to bring one to his senses, reprove, make ashamed, Plut. Pass. to be turned, turn, twice in Hom. in phrase οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐκ περ ἐντρέπεται φίλον ἥτορ is not thy heart yet turned or won, Il. 15. 554, Od. 1. 60: also to turn about, and so to delay, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1538. Med. ἐντρέπεσθαι τινας to turn towards a person, give heed to, listen to, reverence him, esp. in Trag., c. inf., as Soph. Aj. 90, Plat. Crito 52 C, etc.: to take care, see that a thing happens, Theogn. 400: later also to dread, c. acc., Plut.

ἐντρέφω, f. θρέω, —τρέφω ἔν, to bring up, train in, Eur. Ion 1428: also in Med., φντά ἐντρέφασθαι Hes. Op. 779: to be raised in, γυναισὶν Eur. Phoen. 368, νόμοις Plat. Legg. 798 A; also of habits, etc., to grow up with, become natural to, c. dat. pers., v. 1. Xen. Cyr. 3. 32: in Il. 19. 326, Wolf reads divism ἐν τρέφεται.

ἐντρέχεια, ἡ, skill, industry, Lat. solertia, Strab.: from
ἐντρεχίς, ἑς, skilful, ready, ἐν πόντοις καὶ μαθήμασι καὶ φόβοις Plat. Rep. 537 A; also in late Prose. Adv. —ως: from
ἐντρέχω, f. θρέωμαι, usu. δρᾶσθαι, to run in, be active in, hence to fit, suit, once in Hom. ἑντρέχου ἀγέλα γυνί if they suit the armour, Il. 19. 385. 2. to be current among, λόγος ἀνθρώποις Arat. II. to run in, slip in, enter, Diosc.

III. to come in the way, intervene, Strab.
ἐντρέβης, ἑς, strictly rubbed in or on: usu. by metaph. from the touchstone, versed or practised in, c. dat., ἀρχαῖς καὶ νόμοις Soph. Ant. 177: more rarely c. gen.: cf. παρατρέβω: from
ἐντρέβω, f. ψω, to rub in, esp. unguents or cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 8. 20. Pass. to have them rubbed in, to be anointed, painted, Ar. Lys. 149, Eccl. 732: c. acc., παιδέω? ἐντρ. Alex. Isost. 1. 18: metaph., ἐντρ. κακὸν τινι to bring ill upon him, Luc.; so ἐντρ. κοῦδόντι τινι to give him a drubbing, Plut., and Luc. II. to rub away, wear by rubbing, Ar. Ran. 1070. [4]

ἐντρυμμα, τό, that which is rubbed in, esp. a cosmetic, Plut.
ἐντρυτώνη, Com. word in Ar. Eccl. 1189, to third, temper with a third, alluding to ἡ Τριτογενής.

ἐντρίχης, ὄν, (θρίξ) hairy, Anth.: τὸ ἐντρίχης a wig.
ἐντρίχμα, ατος, τό, (τριχών) the hair of the eyelids, eyelashes.

II. a hair-sieve or strainer, also ἡμέδος, Plut. [1]
ἐντριψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐντρίβω) a rubbing in or on, esp. of cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2.

ἐντρομος, ὄν, trembling, Plut.
ἐντροπαλίζομαι, frequent. from ἐντρέπω, as Pass., only used in pres. and impf., to keep turning round, keep looking back, Il. 6. 496; esp. of men unwillingly retreating before an enemy, Il. 11. 547, etc.

ἐντροπή, ἡ, (ἐντρέπομαι) a turning towards, hence ἐντρ. τιως respect, reverence for one, like αἰδώς, Soph. O. C. 299.

II. absol. a coming to oneself, shame, N. T.
ἐντροπία, ἑς, —foreg., Hipp.: but in h. Hom. Merc. 245, δόλαι ἐντροπίας are subtle twists and tricks, artful dodges.

ἐντροπίας, ου, δ, οἶνος, —τροπίας.
ἐντροφος, ὄν, (ἐντρέφω) brought up, trained, living in or with, τινη Soph. O. C. 1362, Aj. 622: ἐντρ. τιως a nursing, Eur. I. A. 280.

ἐντρούλλω, also ἐντροῦλλω, to whisper in one's ear, τινί τι Ar. Thesm. 341.

ἐντρυφάω, fut. ἥσω, to delight, indulge, revel in, τινί Diod.: to sport, play in, κόμαι ἀνέμοις ἐντρυφῶν Chae rem. ap. Ath. 608 E: absol. to be luxurious, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30. II. to make sport of, mock, τινί Eur. Cycl. 588. Hence

ἐντρυφήμα, ατος, τό, a pride or pleasure, Eccl. [5]
ἐντρυφής, ἑς, luxurious, wanton, late.

ἐντρυφήμα, as Pass., (τρίχων) to waste oneself away, Dio C. [5]
ἐντρώγω, f. ζομαι, aor. 2 ἐντρώγων. To eat up greedily, to gobble up, esp. sweetmeats, Ar. Eq. 51, Vesp. 612, cf. πρήγμα.

ἐντυγχάνω, f. τεύχομαι: aor. 2 ἐντεύχων: perf. ἐντεύχκηκα. To light upon, fall in with, meet with, c. gen., Hdt. 4. 140, ubi v. Wess.; more usu. c. dat., Hdt. 1. 134, 2. 70, etc. II.

to converse with, talk to, τινί Plat. Apol. 41 B, etc.: to have dealings with: esp. to have sexual intercourse with, τινη Solon ap. Plut.

III. c. inf., to intreat one to do, Plut. Pomp. 55.

IV. of books, to meet with, and so to read, τινί Plut., etc.

V. —τυγχάνω ὄν ἐν Soph. Aj. 433, Eur. Beller. 28.

ἐντύλιος, f. ζω, to roll, wrap up, Ar. Plut. 692.

ἐντύλος, also make hard or callous.

ἐντύω and ἐντύω, f. ἐντύω: aor. 1 ἐντύω. Of ἐντύω [5], Hom. has only impf. act.; of ἐντύω [5], pres. med., impf. act. and med., aor. act. and part. aor. med. (ἐντρε). To equip, deck out, get ready, like ὁπλίζω: in Hom., ἐντρ. ἵππους to harness them, Il. 5. 720; ἐντρήν to get it ready, Od. 23. 289; δέσας τινί to prepare the cup, i. e. to mix the wine, Il. 9. 203; ἀοιδὴν to raise the strain, Od. 12. 183; εὖ ἐντύσαν αὐτὴν having decked herself well out, Il. 14. 162: and for this in Med., ἐντύνεσθαι to get oneself ready, Od. 6. 33. But Hom. more freq. has Med. c. acc., only however in the phrases, ἐντύνεσθαι ἀριστον, δαῖτα, δειπνόν to prepare oneself a meal, Il. 24. 124, Od. 3. 33, 15. 500: κερμον ἐντύνασθαι to provide what is needful, Hes. Op. 630: ἐντύειν τινί to make one ready, urge him on, Theogn. 196, Pind. O. 3. 51; also c. inf., to urge to do a thing, Pind. P. 9. 117, N. 9. 86. Ep. and Lyr. word, also in Eur. Hipp. 1183, ἐντύναθ' ἵππους ἄρμασι.

ἐντύπας, Adv. (τύπτω) only in Il. 24. 163, ἐντύπας ἐν χλαίρῃ κεκαλυμμένος of Priam, lying in grief on the ground, and after him in Ar. Rh. 1. 264, 2. 861, Q. Sm. 5. 530: acc. to some, struck down, cast on the earth; acc. to others, wrapt up so as to shew but the outline of his form, his general form (τύπος). [5]

ἐντύπος, ὄν, (τύπτω) impressed. Hence

ἐντύπτος, to represent by stamping or moulding, to model, τι Anth.; and so in Med., Arist. Mund.: to stamp upon a thing, τι εἰς τι or τινί Plut. Hence

ἐντύπωμα, τό, a piece of carving in intaglio, Clem. Al. [5]

ἐντύπτος, εως, ἡ, the socket of the shoulder-bone, Theophr. [5]

ἐντύρανέομαι, as Pass., (τυρανέω) to live under a tyranny or tyrant, C. Att. 2. 14, 1.

ἐντύφω, f. θύω, to smoke, as one does wasps, Ar. Vesp. 459. Pass. to smoulder, be on fire, Philo. [5]

ἐντύχια, ἡ, (ἐντυγχάνω) = ἐντεύσις, Plut.

ἐντύω, = ἐντύω, q. v., Hom. [5]

Ἐντύλιος, ὁ, (Εντύς) Enyalios, the Warlike, epith. of Ares in Il. v. esp. Il. 2. 690; but later thought to be different from him, Ar. Pac. 456, ubi v. Schol., cf. Alman. Fr. 41. Battle began with cries to him, Ἐνταλὶ ἐλελεῖν, ἀλαλάειν Xen. An. 1. 8, 18, 5. 2, 14: whence late, as in Poll., ὁ Ἐνταλὶος for a war-song, like pauid.

II. as Adj. (in Opp. Ia, in) warlike, furious, ἄγρις δεινός, ἐνταλὶος Il. 17. 211. [5] in Il. 17. 259, va as one long syll.]

ἐνυβρίω, f. σω, to insult, mock one in a thing, τινί τινι Soph. Phil. 342; τινὰ ἐν κακοῖς Eur. El. 68: c. dat. pers., to mock at, insult, Polyb. Hence

ἐνυβρίσμα, ατος, τό, a laughing-stock, Lat. ludibrium, Plut.

ἐνυβρίαινα, to moisten.

ἐνυβρορρεντής, οὗ, ὁ, (θηρέω) one who seeks his prey in the water, a fisherman, Plat. Legg. 824 C.

ἐνυβρορρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θήρα) of, belonging to fishing, Plat. Soph. 220 A, 221 B.

ἐνυβρος, ὄν, in the water, aquatic, Diosc. II. wet, damp, Arist. H. A.; watery, καρπὸς Diod.

ἐνυβρίς, ιος, ἡ, or ἐνυβρίς, ἱδός, ἡ, an otter, Hdt. 2. 72, 4. 109. II. a water-snake, Lat. enhydris, Plin. H. N. 32. 7.

ἐνυδρόβιος, ὄν, (ῥωα) living in the water, χῆν Anth.

ἐνυδρος, ὄν, (ῥωα) with water in it, holding water, τεῖχος Aesch. Ag. 1128. II. of water, watery, ἁλυνή, νύκτα etc., Eur.

III. living in or by water, νύμφα ἐν. water-nymphs, Soph. Phil. 1454; δόναξ Ar. Ran. 234: esp., ἐν. ῥωα aquatic animals, Plat., and Arist.

ἐνύλος, ὄν, (ῥηλ) = ελακός, material, Arist. An. Adv. —ως.

ἐνυμενόςσπερμος, ὄν, (ὀμήν, σπέρμα) with seeds enclosed in a membrane, Theophr.

ἐνυπατεύω, f. ζω, = ὑπάρχω, to be in, τὸ ἐνυπατέων the substance of a thing, τὰ ἐνυπ. the elements, Arist. Metaph.

ἐνυπάτευω, to act as consul in or with, βουλευμαί Plut.

ἐνπνιάζω, (ἐνπνίον) to dream, Arist. H. A.: in LXX both as Dep. pass., and med. Hence

ἐνπννιαστής, οὔ, δ, a dreamer, LXX.

ἐνπνίον, τό, (δῖνος) a thing seen in sleep, in appos. with δεινός, θεός μοι ἐνπνίον ἦλθεν δεινός a dream from the gods came to me in sleep, Od. 14. 495. II. 2. 56. Proverb., ἐνπνίον ἐστιασθαί 'to feast with the Barmecide'; Ar. Vesp. 1218. Cf. sq.

2. later, a dream, δῖς ἐνπνίον the vision, form of a dream, Hdt. 8. 54; so, δῖς ἐνπνίον Aesch. Pers. 518: and so freq., ἐν. ἰδὲν Plat., etc. When distinguished, ἐνπνίον was a mere dream, opp. to δεινός a significant, prophetic one: strictly neut. from

ἐνπνίος, ον, in sleep, in dreams appearing, Aesch. Theb. 710: hence some expl. ἐνπνίον in Hom. as Adv., in sleep, v. foreg.

ἐνπνιώδης, es, (εἶδος) dream-like, dreamy, unreal, Strab.

ἐνπνίος, ον, = ἐνπνίος, Trag. ap. Plut., v. Pors. Or. 401.

ἐνπνίον, to sleep in, ἄνταλ Nic.

ἐνπνίσκεμαι, to lie or be under: to be substance of, Hierocl.

ἐνπνίσσας, partly putrid, Hipp.

ἐνπνιστότατος, ον, (ἐνπνίσταμι) substantial, real, Eccl.

ἐνπνιάω, to lean, throw back upon, εὐνδὸν τῇ γῇ Philostr.

ἐνπνίον, f. ἄνω, to weave in as a pattern, τιλὶ τι Hdt. 1. 203; and in Pass., to be interwoven, Id. 3. 47.

ἐνπνιανός, ὤν, unwoven, Theocr. 15. 83. [ῥ]

ἐνπνίσματα, ατος, τό, a pattern or figure woven in, Diod. [ῥ]

ἐνπνίστημι, f. στήσω, to put, place in. Med. with aor. 2

perf. and plqpf. act., intrans. to stand, be in, Joseph.

Ἐννώ, dos, contr. οὖς, ἡ, Enyo, goddess of war, answering to the Roman Bellona, Il. 5. 333; daughter of Phorcys and Ceto, Hes. Th. 273. [ῥ]: hence Ἐννώλιος.

ἐννώδιον, τό, = ἐνώτιον, an earring, Büchh Inscr. 1, p. 232, 237.

ἐνώθει, f. ὤσω and ὠθήσω: aor. ἐνώεσα: to drive in or upon,

c. dat., Ap. Rh.

ἐνώμος, ον, rather crude, unripe, Diosc.: hardish, Hipp.

ἐνωμοτόρηξ, ου, δ, leader of an ἐνωμοτία (q. v.), Thuc. 5. 66,

and Xen.

ἐνωμοτής, ου, δ, v. sq.

ἐνωμοτία, ἡ, (ἐνώματος) strictly, any band of sworn soldiers:

esp. a division of the Spartan army, first mentioned Hdt. 1. 65,

but without explanation: in Thuc. 5. 68, a subdivision of the

λόχος, which he says contained 4 πεντηκοστίες, and each πεν-

τηκη 4 ἐνωμοτίαι, and an ἐνωμοτία (on the average) 32 men:

others assign 25 men to it, so that 2 make a πεντηκοστής, 16 a

mora, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 12, and cf. μόρα. The leader

was called ἐνωμοτάρχης.

ἐνώματος, ον, (δύμνυ) sworn, bound by oath, ὅρκιος Soph. Aj.

1113. II. a conspirator, Plut. Adv. -τως, on oath, Plut.

ἐνωπαδῖς, Adv., v. sq.

ἐνωπαδῖος, Adv., (ἐνωπή) in one's face, to one's face, Lat.

coram, Od. 23. 94, ubi al. ἐνωπαδῖος: ἐνωπαδῖς also occurs in

Ap. Rh., and ἐνωπαδόν f. Q. Sm.

ἐνωπαδόν, Adv., v. foreg.

ἐνωπή, ἡ, (ὤψ) the face, countenance, Hom., only in dat.

ἐνωπή, as Adv., before the face, openly, Lat. palam, Il. 5. 374.

ἐνώπια, ὤν, τό, the inner walls fronting those who enter a

building, opp. to the προνώπια which from the street, Hom.:

chariots were set against it, Il. 8. 435. Od. 4. 42, also spoils

taken in war, Il. 13. 261, cf. Od. 22. 121; in Hom. always

παμφανόωντα, because they were plastered smooth: cf. Interp.

ad Xen. An. 7. 8, 1. II. in Aesch. Supp. 145, ἐνώπια σεμνά,

said to be = ἐνωπή, but perh. it may be understood of the temple-

walls, i. e. the temple, of Pallas.

ἐνωπιιδῖος, Adv. v. l. for ἐνωπαδῖος, q. v.

ἐνώπιον, in the presence of, before, Lat. coram, c. gen., Plut.:

strictly neut. from

ἐνώπιος, ον, (ὤψ) in one's presence, face to face, Theocr. 22. 152.

ἐνωπιάζομαι, Dep., (ἐνωπίζω) to indulge oneself, indulge in a

thing. II. to pay court to, τοῖς θυγατέσι Luc.

ἐνώρος, ον, (ἄρα) well-timed: in the prime, blooming, Irreg.

Comp. ἐνωρίστερος, more seasonable, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 142 C.

ἐνώρως, 3 sing. aor. 1 act., ἐνώρτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass.,

of ἐνόρηνμι, Hom.

ἐνώσα, Ion. contr. for ἐνόσηα from νοέω.

ἐνώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνός) union, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 714.

ἐνωτίσθαι, Dep. med., (οὖς) to give ear, hearken to, LXX.

As Dep. pass., Byzant.

ἐνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνώ) causing union, Plut. Adv. -κώς.

ἐνώτιον, τό, (οὖς) an earring, Aesch. Fr. 94.

ἐνωτοκόλιντος, ου, δ, (οὖς, κόλιν) with ears large enough to

sleep in, Strab.

ἐνωτόκοιτος, δ, = foreg., dub.

ἐνώχρος, ον, pallish, rather pale, Arist. Part. An.

ἜΞ, Lat. EX, Prep., put for ἐκ before a vowel, both in a

sentence and in compos., sometimes even before the cons. σ,

e. g. ἐξ Σμύρνης, Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. p. 232, 659, cf. παρέκ.

ἜΞ, of, al. τῷ, indecl., Lat. SEX, our SIX, Sanscr. SHASH,

also Heb. SHESH, etc.: Hom., etc. On its modifications in

compos., e. g. ἐκκαίδεκα, ἐξάμετρος, etc., v. Lob. Phryg. 412.

ἐξάβιβλος, ον, of or in six books, Erot.

ἐξαγγελεός, εως, δ, = ἐξαγγελος.

ἐξαγγελία, ἡ, an announcement: esp. secret information sent

out to the enemy, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 23.

ἐξαγγέλλω, f. ἐλῶ, to tell out, publish, make known, report,

oft. with collat. signif. of betraying a secret, Il. 5. 390, τιλὶ τι

Plat., etc.; τὸν δτι . . Hdt. 5. 33; τιλὶ οὐνεκα . . Soph. O. C.

1393; and so of traitors, and deserters, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 42, etc.:

cf. sq. Hdt. uses the Med. ἐξαγγέλλομαι just like Act., τιλὶ τι

3. 122., 5. 92, etc.; and so Soph. O. T. 148; and c. inf., to

promise to do, Eur. Heracl. 531. II. to narrate, Themist.

Pass. ἐξαγγέλλεται it is reported that . . c. inf., Xen. Hell. 3.

2, 18; also c. part., ἐξαγγέλλει βασιλεὺς ἀβρόβω the king was

reported to be collecting, Id. Ages. 1. 6. Cf. ἐξαγορεύω.

ἐξαγγελος, δ, ἡ, a messenger who brings news out from those

within: esp. who betrays a secret, an informer, Thuc. 8. 51.

II. on the Greek stage ἔγγελοι came to tell news from a

distance, but ἐξαγγέλοι told what was a-doing in the house,

behind the scenes, esp. murders, etc., as in Soph. Ant. 1278:

Aeschylus is said to have used the ἐξαγγελος first, Valck. Hipp.

776.

ἐξαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, conveying information, Arist. Probl. 2.

apt to tell tales, gossiping, Id. Rhet.

ἐξαγγέλλω, ον, told of, detected, Thuc. 8. 13.

ἐξαγγίτω, (ἄγγος) to pour out of a vessel, Hipp.

ἐξαγγίω, f. σω, to expel as a pollution from, hence in Pass.,

ἐξαγγισθέντες δῖμον Aesch. Ag. 624.

ἐξαγινίω, Ion. for ἐξαγω, esp. of merchandise, Hdt. 6. 128.

ἐξαγίον, τό, a weight used in late times, Lat. hexagium, Geop.:

sometimes written ἔαγιον, i. e. ἔ' ἄγιον.

ἐξαγίστος, ον, (ἐξαγγίω) abominable, accursed, Dem. 798. 6.

Aeschin. 69. 34. II. of things, devoted, mystical, Soph. O. C.

1526.

ἐξαγωνίζω, f. ἰσω, to nudge, jostle with the elbow, Ar. Eccl.

259, cf. προεξαγωνίζω. II. to bind any one's hands behind

his back, Diod.

ἐξαγνύμι, f. ἐλω, to tear away, shatter, hence in tmesi, ἐλ

αὐχὲν ἐλξε Il. 5. 161., 17. 63: Ap. Rh. 4. 1686 has irreg. aor.

2 pass. part. ἐξαγνύσας, v. Butt. Catal. v. ἄγνυμι.

ἐξαγορεύω, f. ὤσω, to buy from one, τί τινας Polyb.: to release,

redeem, N. T.

ἐξαγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξαγορεύω) a telling out, betraying,

Dion. H.: in Eccl., confession.

ἐξαγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt, fit to tell, explain, Luc.

ἐξαγορεύω, to speak out, make known, publish, Od. 11. 234:

esp. of betraying a secret or mystery, Hdt. 2. 170, τι πρὸς τινα

Id. 9. 89, cf. ἐξαγγέλλω.

ἐξαγριναίω, to make savage, exasperate, Plat. Lys. 206 B;

and in Pass., Id. Rep. 336 D.

ἐξαγρίω, = foreg., to make wild or waste: in Pass. to be so,

Isocr. 202 C: hence, like foreg., to make savage, exasperate,

Hdt. 6. 123; and Plat. Hence

ἐξαγῶ, f. ξω, to lead, bring, carry out or away, Hom. (esp.

in Il.) but in him only of persons, usu. c. gen. loci, πόλις,

μεγάροισι, ὁμίλῳ, μάχῃς etc., or with ἐκ . . as Od. 8. 106: so

ἐκ ἐκ χώρας Hdt. 4. 148, etc. of Εὐλείῳ, to bring into the

world, Il. 16. 188; to send for from a place, Il. 13. 379: ἐξ

Λυδούς ἐς μάχην Hdt. 1. 79; to lead out to execution, Id. 5. 38:

to draw off water, Xen. Oec. 2. 12: c. dupl. acc., ὁδὸν ἐξαγαγέ με Soph. O. C. 96.

2. of things, to carry out, *export*, esp. merchandise, Aesch. Fr. 242, Ar. Ecg. 282, etc.: hence τὰ ἐξαγόμενα exports, Xen. Vect. 3, 2, etc.

3. to draw out from, free from, ἄχων Pind. P. 3. 91.

4. to drive out, expel, Lys. 117. 7, Dem., etc.

II. to bring forth, produce, καρπὸν Soph. Fr. 717: to call forth, excite, ἄδκνν Eur. Supp. 770, γέλωτα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15.

2. and of persons, to lead on excite, rouse, τινὰ ἐπ' οἴκτον Eur. Ion 361; ἐς κινδύνου Thuc. 3. 45; and in bad signf., to lead on, tempt, Theogn. 414; ἐξ. ἐπὶ τὰ πορνόπτερα τὸν ὄχλον Thuc. 6. 39.

III. Pass. to be led on to do a thing, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 572 B, etc.: to be carried away by indignation, etc., Dinarch. 92. 3.

Med. to bring on, lead the way to, μικρὰ ἄλλα πολλοὺς πόνοὺς ἐξάγειται Xen. Hier. 9. 11.

IV. ἐξάγειν ποτόμας πρὸς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διάλεκτον to express in Greek, Lat. *exigere* ad. 1. Plut.

B. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτὸν, στρατόν, or the like, to go, march out, once in Hom., τῖμβον ἑλόμεν ἐξαγαγόντες we made the mound as we went out, Il. 7. 336, as Eustath.; (others, as Heyne, take it trans., drawing it out, but Hom. never uses the word of things): and so verbal ἐξάκτεον, one must march out, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 18.

2. later ἐξαγ., sc. ἐκ τοῦ βίου, to depart from life, Synes. [α] Hence ἐξαγωγέων, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐξάγω) one who leads out, of the queen-bee, Arist. H. A.

ἐξαγωγή, ἡ, a carrying out, drawing out, means of doing so, exportation, of merchandise, etc., Hdt. 5. 6, cf. 7. 156: Hdt. 4. 179: the privilege of exporting, Isocr. 370 B, and Plat.

II. intr. a going out, and then like Lat. *exitus*, the end of a thing, Polyb.; esp. of life, Plut.

III. as law-term, an ejection, to try the right of property, Isae. 40. 12, Dem. 1090. 23.

ἐξάγωγμος, *ov*, carried or that may be carried from place to place, Lycurg. 151. 18: τὰ ἐξαγωγμια exports, Arist. Oecon.: hence II. unsettled, moving about, of people, v. 1., Eur. Erechth. 1710.

ἐξαγωγόν, *α*, a duty on exports, Joseph.

ἐξαγωγίς, ἰδος, *us*, a drain, Math. Vett.

ἐξαγωνίσμα, *ov*, fut. Att. ἰσμά, Dep. med., to fight, struggle hard, Eur. H. F. 155.

ἐξαγωνίζω, to be in *sextile*, Astron.

ἐξαγωνίος, *ov*, (ἀγών) out of the struggle: irrelevant, Luc.

ἐξαγώνος, *ov*, (γωνία) six-cornered, hexagonal, Heliod.

ἐξαδάκτυλος, *ov*, six-fingered.

II. six inches long.

ἐξάδαρχος, *ov*, (ἐξάς, ἀρχω) leader of a body of six, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11.

ἐξάδελφος, ὁ, ἡ, also ἐξάδελφή, ἡ, a cousin-german, late, Lob. Phryn. 306, cf. ἐξαινεῖν.

ἐξάδραχμος, *ov*, (δραχμή) of six drachmae, Arist. Oec.: also as Subst. τὸ ἐξ, Id.

ἐξάδρῳς Geop., ἐξάδρυν Hipp., strengthd. for ἀδρῳς, ἀδρύν.

ἐξάδυνάτω, strengthd. for ἀδυνάτω, Arist. Gen. An.

ἐξάδω, fut. ὄσω, usu. ὄσωμα, to sing away, ἐξ. τὸν βίον to sing away one's life, end it in a song, as the swan, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 85 A.

2. to sing away a spell, Luc.

II. to sing of, laud, Lat. *decanare*, Eur. Tro. 472.

ἐξάειρω, Ion. for ἐξάιρω.

ἐξάερῶς, (ἀήρ) to make into air, volatilise, τι Arist. Probl.: in Pass., to evaporate, Hipp.

ἐξάερως, εὖς, ἡ, evaporation, late.

ἐξάετης, εὖς, gen. εὖς, (ἔτος) six years old, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 545; and so fem., ἐξάετις, ἰδος, Theocrit. 14. 33.

II. parox. ἐξάετης, εὖς, of six years, χρόνος Plut.: hence Adv., ἐξάετες for six years, Od. 3. 115. Cf. ἐξέτης. Hence

ἐξάετια, ἡ, a space of six years, Philo.

ἐξάήμερος, *ov*, (ἡμέρα) of or in six days, Eccl.

ἐξάβελγω, (ἀβέλγω) = ἐξαβέλγω, to milk, suck out, Hipp.

ἐξάβλος, *ov*, past service, Luc.

ἐξαβροίκομαι, as Med. (ἀβροίω) to seek for and collect, Eur. Phoen. 1169.

ἐξαβύμω, strengthd. for ἀβύμω, Polyb.

ἐξαάω, strengthd. for ἀάω, Eur. Tro. 108.

ἐξαειροίκομαι, as Pass., of the λεύκη or white poplar, to degenerate into a black poplar (αἰγίρεως), Theophr.

ἐξαθερῶ, (αἰθήρ) to change into ether or air, Plut.

ἐξαθρίαζω, to expose to the sun and air, dry, cool, Hipp.

ἐξαίμασσον, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, to make quite bloody, τὸν ἵππον τῷ κέντρῳ Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 29.

ἐξαίματός, (αἷμα) to make into blood, Arist. Somn., in Pass.

ἐξαίματος, εὖς, ἡ, a making into blood, Gal.

ἐξαίματοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making, producing blood, Medic.

ἐξαίματος, *ov*, (αἷμα) bloodless, drained of blood, Hipp.

ἐξαίνωμαι, Dep., to take out, take away, carry off, δῶρα Od. 15. 206.

In Il. always with θυμὸν, to take away life, Lat. *animam eripere*, 5. 155, etc.: cf. ἐξαιρέω. Ep. word.

ἐξάιπτος, *ov*, with six horses.

ἐξαιρέσιμος, *ov*, (ἐξαιρέω) that can be taken out, ἡμέρα ἐξ. a day taken out of the calendar so that six months were only of 29 days each, to make the year come right, opp. to ἐμβόλιμος, Arist. Oec., v. Cic. Verr. 2. 52.

ἐξαιρέσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐξαιρέω) a taking out or away, esp. of the entrails of victims, Hdt. 2. 40: hence the entrails themselves, the offal, Ath.

2. a way of taking out, Hdt. 2. 121, 1.

3. in Rhetor., an exception, questioning of an adversary's arguments.

II. a place where cargoes were landed, a wharf, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9. 34.

III. as law-term, ἐξαιρέσις δική an action for selling a man free from slavery.

ἐξαιρετόν, verb. Adj. from ἐξαιρέω, one must choose out, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 52.

II. one must take out, reject, Plat. Legg. 942 C.

ἐξαιρέτος, *ov*, taken out, picked, chosen, Lat. *eximius*, Il. 2. 227, Od. 4. 643, and so in Hdt. and Att.: ἐξ. τι ποιεῖσθαι to set apart, like Lat. *exors*, Thuc. 2. 24, cf. 3. 68; also, ἐξ. τι δίδναι, λαμβάνειν Hdt. 3. 84, etc., cf. ἐξαιρέω II: but

2. reversely, to be taken out, rejected, expelled, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 23.

3. exempt, free from, χρόνον μὴδὲν ἐξαιρετον ποιεῖσθαι τοῦ πολέμου Dion. H. Adv. -τως, especially, Plut.

II. oxyt. ἐξαιρετός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be taken out, Hdt. 2. 121, 1.

ἐξαιρέω, f. ἦσω, aor. ἐξέλω, Ep. ἐξελον, inf. ἐξελεῖν. To take out, draw out of, in Hom. oft. c. gen. loci, ἀφ' ἧρας ἰστών Il. 8. 323, or with ἐκ., and so in Hdt. and Att.: to take away, esp. by violence, as booty, Il. 2. 690, Hdt. 3. 137: also to expel from their seats, remove, = ἐξαισταναι, Hdt. 1. 159, etc.

In Med., ἐξελέσθαι c. acc., to take out for oneself: esp. to unlade, discharge one's cargo, Hdt. 4. 196; and in Pass., Id. 3. 6.

—Hom. uses the Med. only in the phrases ψυχήν, θυμὸν, φρένας ἐξελέσθαι, either c. acc. pers., to bereave a person of life, etc., as, μὴ ἐξέλωτο θυμὸν Il. 15. 460, cf. 17. 678, (which is also Att., Valck. Diatr. p. 203), or c. gen. pers., as, μὴ φρένας ἐξέλωτο Zeus Il. 19. 137, cf. 24. 754; or, rarely, c. dat. pers., Γλαύκῃ φρένας ἐξέλωτο Zeus Il. 6. 234, cf. Od. 16. 218: in Pass. also, to be deprived of, get rid of, either c. acc., as Thuc. 6. 24; or c. gen.

II. to take from among others, to pick out, choose, Lat. *exsortem ducere*, *sorti excipere*, Hom., etc.; in Act. for another, τινί Il. 16. 56; in Med. for oneself, Od. 14. 232.

Pass. to be picked and given, τινί to one, Thuc. 3. 114: but also to be dedicated, devoted, τινί Hdt. 1. 148., 2. 168: c. ἐξαιρέτος: but

2. in Med. also, to take out and reject, cast off.

3. ἐξαιρεῖσθαι εἰς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. *vindicare in libertatem*, to claim as a free-man, Oratt., cf. ἐξαιρέσις II.

III. to make away with, ἐκ τῆς χάρας Hdt. 1. 36, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 19, etc.: to destroy, raze, sack a city, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 103, cf. Dem. 235. 27: in gen. to do away with, put out of the way, Valck. Phoen. 519.—Oft. confounded with ἐξάιρω.

ἐξαιροῦμαι, as Pass. (αἶψα) to become darnel, Theophr.

ἐξάιρω, contr. from Ion. form ἐξάειρω, fut. ἐξάρῶ. To lift up, lift off the earth, in tmesis ἐκ μὲν ἡμαρταν ἔειπαι Il. 24. 266, cf. Od. 13. 120 (elsewhere Hom. only uses Med., v. infr.); then in Hdt. 9. 107, etc.: later seemingly intr., to rise, take flight, of a bird, Diod., ἐξ. τῷ στήραματι ναὶ στῆρι, Polyb., cf. αἶψα.

II. to raise, exalt, magnify, Soph. Tr. 147: esp. by words and praise, ἐξ. τινα ὕψος Hdt. 9. 79.

III. to raise, arouse, stir up, θυμὸν ἐξ. τι Theogn. 630; and c. inf., Eur. Hipp. 322.

IV. to carry off, remove, Hipp.

B. Med. (which Hom. uses only in 3 aor. ἐξήρατο), to carry off for oneself, earn, μισθὸς Od. 10. 84, Troijs τῇ from Troy, Od. 5. 39.

2. to raise higher for oneself, Hdt. 6. 133.

3. νόσον to take a disease on oneself, catch it, Soph. Tr. 491.

C. Pass. to rise, [437]

Eur. Med. 106.

2. to excite oneself, be excited, agitated, ἐλπίει Soph. El. 1461: hence ἐξαίρωμαι, to be excited to a belief, c. acc. et inf., Rhcs. 109. [On quantity, v. sub αἶρω.]

ἐξάσιος, *on, beyond what is ordained or fated:* hence I. ill-boding, ominous, Il. 15. 598.

II. outstepping right and *plῆρη, lawless*, Od. 4. 690., 17. 577. III. of things, monstrous, huge, ἐπινοήματα, Hipp.: violent, of a wind, Hdt. 3. 26.; and so, ἐξ, γέρας Plat. Legg. 732 C.; ἐξ, πυγὴ headlong flight, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 8.

ἐξάσω, Att. —έσω, f. έω, to rush forth, start out, Il. 12. 145, in tmesis; and so in Pass., Il. 3. 368; also in Ar. Plut. 733.

ἐξάσω, to bring to nought, utterly destroy, Aesch. Pr. 668.

ἐξάτω, f. ήω, to demand, ask for from another, τί τινος Soph. Tr. 10, more usu. τί τινα Eur. O. 1657, etc.; also, ἐξ, τινα ποιεῖν Soph. O. T. 1255: esp. to demand a criminal for punishment, Hdt. 1. 74, or a slave for the torture, Antipho 144. 28, cf. ἐκδίδωμι; so too in Hdt., Hdt. 1. 159; but in Med. also, —παραιστέω, to beg as a favor to oneself, beg off, gain a person's release, Lat. exorare, Aesch. Ag. 662, Eur., etc.; also, τινα παρά τινος Schliß. Appar. Dem. 3. p. 484, cf. ἐκλιπαρέω.

ἐξάτης, εως, ή, a demanding one for punishment or torture, Dem. 1200.

2. a begging off, intercession, Id.

ἐξαιτος, *on, (αἰτέω) chosen, choice, precious, like ἐξαιπερος*, Il. 12. 320, Od. 2. 307; or, acc. to others, —ἐξαιτητός, sought for, —perhaps better, cf. ἐπαίτης, μεταίτης.

ἐξαίφνης, Adv. (αἰφνης, άφνης) on a sudden, Il. 17. 738, Hdt., etc.: cf. ἐξαίφνης. Hence

ἐξαίφνης (ιδιος), *on, coming unexpectedly*, Plat. Crat. 414 A.

ἐξαίμαλωτιζω, to make capricious, Eccl.

ἐξαίκαυθίζω, to pick out thorns, Cic. Att. 6. 6, 1.

ἐξαίκαυθός, to make prickly. Pass. to be so, Theophr.

ἐξαίκαυθος, fut. έσμαι, Dep. med. to cure, make amends, Il. 9. 507; metaph. to appease, χόλον Il. 4. 36, Od. 3. 145.

III. to supply, ἐνδελας φίλων Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22. The Act. only late. Hence

ἐξαίκεσις, εως, ή, a thorough cure, Ar. Ran. 1033. [ά]

ἐξαίκεστήριος, *on, of belonging to expiations, Dion. H.*; ἐξ, *on* as an expiation, Id.

ἐξαίεις, Adv., (έξ) six times, Lat. sexies, Pind. O. 7. 157, Plat., etc.: also ἐξάκι Call. Fr. 120. [ά] Hence

ἐξαίχις (χίλιοι), six thousand, Hdt. 1. 192, etc.

ἐξαίχιμύριοι, sixty thousand, Hdt. 4. 86.

ἐξάκλιος, *on, (κλινή) with six couches or seats: τὸ ἐξ, as Subst., Martial. 9. 60.*

ἐξακμάω, f. σω, to be past blooming; in gen. to be gone by.

ἐξακμήσιος, *on, (κνήμη) six-spoked.*

ἐξακολουθέω, to follow up, pursue, Eccl. Hence

ἐξακολουθήσιος, εως, ή, a following, pursuits, Clem. Al.

ἐξακονάω, strengthd. for ἀκονάω, LXX.

ἐξακοντίζω, fut. ίσω, Att. έω, to dart or hurl forth, launch, έξ, τὰ δόρατα or τοῖς δόρασι Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 40, An. 5. 4, 25; φάσαντων πρὸς ήπαρ έξ, to strike it home, Eur. H. F. 1149.

2. metaph., off, in Eur., as, έξ, κῶλον τῆς γῆς to dart one's foot out of the country, i. e. run away, Eur. Bacch. 665; also, έξ, χείρας γενεῖν to stretch out the hands to his chin (in supplication), I. T. 326; to shoot forth from one's mouth, utter, Tro. 444.

Supp. 456, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 262. Hence

ἐξακόντισμα, τό, a thing darted forth.

ἐξακοντισμός, ό, a darting or shooting forth, as of a meteor, Arist. Mund.

ἐξακόσιοι, αι, α, six hundred, Hdt. 1. 51, etc.

ἐξακόσιοστος, ή, όν, six hundredth.

ἐξακότυλας, αι, αἰών, (κοτύλη) holding six cotylae, Sext. Emp.

ἐξάκουστος, *on, heard, audible*, Dion. H. Adv. —ως. [ά]

ἐξακούω, f. σμαι, to hear or catch a sound, esp. from a distance, c. acc. rei, Aesch. Eum. 397; c. gen. pers., Ar. Thesm. 293; and τι από τινος Soph. El. 553; cf. ακούω: to understand, Nic.

ἐξακριβάζω, later form of εἰς, Joseph.

ἐξακριβώω, to make accurately or carefully, finish off, Arist.

Eth. N. II. to inquire accurately, από τινος lb.

III. ακ. λόγον to speak positively, distinctly, Soph. Tr. 426.

ἐξακρίω, to reach the top off, έξ, αἰθέρα to skim the upper air, Eur. Or. 275.

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ἐξακτόν, v. sub ἐξάγω B.

ἐξάκυκλος, *on, six-wheeled*, Hipp.

ἐξάκυκλος, *on, (κῶλον) of six members.*

ἐξάλαός, strengthd. for ἀλαός, to blind utterly, τινά Od. 11. 103., 13. 343; also, δόρατον ἐξάλαόςαι to put it out, Od. 9. 453, 504.

ἐξάλατόω, f. έω, to sack, storm, πόλιν, πολιοίερον, oft. in Hom.: also to empty a city of its inhabitants, to receive new settlers, Od. 4. 176: in gen. to ruin, destroy, τείχος, νῆας Il. 13. 813., 20. 30: to exhaust, of sickness, Theocr. 2. 85. Ep. word.

ἐξάλασθαι, Ep. for ἐξάλασθαι, inf. aor. i med. of ἐξάλαμαι.

ἐξάλαεῖν, —ἐξάλαμαι, Opp.

ἐξάλεπτρον, τό, a box for ointment, Ar. Ach. 1063. [ά]: from

ἐξάλεῖψω, fut. ψω, perf. pass. ἐξήλιμμαι, Att. ἐξάλεψαι: conj. aor. 2 pass. ἐξάλεψθ, Plat. Phaedr. 258 B, Bekk. To

αἰσιν, τὸν thoroughlῆ, γνῶψ, μίλτω, Hdt. 7. 69.

II. to wipe out, Lat. obliterare, Ar. Pac. 1181; opp. to ἀναγράφω Thuc. 3. 57: metaph. to destroy utterly, bring to nothing, Lat. delere, Hdt. 7. 220, Trag., etc.; usu. of things: but, έξ, τινα εκ τοῦ καταλόγου to strike his name off the list, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 51.

In Med., ἐξαλεψασθαι πόδον φρενός to blot it out from one's mind, Eur. Hec. 590. Hence

ἐξάλεψις, εως, ή, a blotting out, destruction, late. [ά]

ἐξάλειψαι, Dep., to beware of, avoid, escape, in tmesis, εκ τ' ἀλόντο Il. 18. 886: usu. in inf. aor. i ἐξαλεψασθαι, c. acc. Hec. Or. 105, 756, 800, Ar. Eq. 1080; also c. gen., Ar. Rh. Poet., and mostly Ep. word, cf. sq.

ἐξάλεούμαι, f. σμαι, (άλεω) = foreg., c. acc., Soph. Aj. 656.

ἐξάλιω, v. ἐξάλιω.

ἐξάλιπτης, *on, ό, (ἐξάλεψω) an ointment*, Hipp.

ἐξάλιπτος, ή, (ἐξάλιω) = ἀνωστήρα.

ἐξάλυτρος, *on, (άλυρα) of six pounds.*

*ἐξάλυνδω, of which we find only part. aor. ἐξάλυσας [I], perf. ἐξήλυκα, to roll out or thoroughly, άπαγε τὸν ἵππον ἐξάλυσας

οἰκᾶς take him away when you have given him a roll on the ἀλυνθήρα, Ar. Nub. 32, cf. Xen. Oec. 11. 18; hence ἐξάλυστρα.

II. by Com. metaph., ἐξήλυκας με εκ τῶν ἐμῶν you have rolled, tumbled me out of house and home, Ar. Nub. 33. There is no pres. άλίζω or άλιω; the form here adopted is from the analogy of κυλινδῶ, κυλινδῶ, connected through καλυνδῶ.

ἐξάλλαγή, ή, (ἐξάλλάσσω) a changing, Plat. Phaedr. 265 A: eis ἑτέρον γένος a changing or degenerating, Theophr.: a difference, variety, ὀνομάτων Arist. Poet.

ἐξάλλαγμα, τό, a recreation, Anaxandr. Thes. 2, cf. ἐξάλασσω IV.

ἐξάλλαξις, εως, ή, —ἐξάλλαγή, Strab.: from

ἐξάλλάσσω, Att. —τω, fut. έω, to change utterly or quite, in gen. strengthd. for ἀλλάσσω, Pind. I. 3. 30; ἐξάλλ. ἐσθῆτα Eur. Hel. 1297; βίος καλῶς ἐξάλλάττεται life comes to a change as to its miseries, i. e. changes them for good, Herm. Soph. Aj. 469; part. perf. pass. ἐξηλλαγμένοις, ἑστῇ, ἑνῶν, altered, strange, unusual, Arist. Poet.

II. in gen., to turn away, withdraw from, τι τινος Thuc. 5. 71: hence in Pass., ἐξηλλαγμένους estranged from, τινος Isocr. 172 A: also intr., ἐξάλλ. από τῆς νείας to withdraw from it, Philostr.

III. to turn another way, to move back and forward, κερκίδα Eur. Tro. 200: hence

IV. intrans. to change one's place, πολεῖν έξ, which way shall I go, Eur. Hec. 1061: cf. ἐξαμείβω.

V. —τέρω, to make a change, variety, and so to amuse, Menandr. p. 254, cf. ἐξάλλαγμα.

ἐξάλλοιω, to change utterly, Theophr.

ἐξάλλομαι, fut. έδωμαι, Dep. med.: to leap, spring out, forth or away: Hom. has only part. aor. ἐξάλμενος c. gen., τρώων, προμάχων, etc., springing out from the midst of them, Il. 15. 571., 17. 342, (not in Od.).

2. to start from its socket, be dislocated, of limbs, Hipp.

II. to leap up, of horses, to rear, Xen. An. 7. 3, 33, etc. Metaph. to be in commotion, Ernest. Call. Cer. 89.

ἐξάλλος, *on, different*, esp. I. distinguished, Polyb., etc.

2. strange, LXX. Adv. —ως, Polyb.

ἐξάλλοτριω, to sell out of the country, export, Strab.

II. to alienate, Sext. Emp.

ἐξάλμα, τό, (ἐξάλλομαι) a leap, bound in the air, late.

ἐξἄλος, *ov*, (ἄλς) *out of the sea*, πλῆγῃ ἐξ. a blow on a ship's hull *above water*, Polyb., *opp.* to *ὑφἄλος*.

ἐξάλλωσι, *ews*, ἦ, (ἐξάλλομαι) a *leaping out*: a *dislocation*, Hipp.

ἐξάλλωσι, fut. ὤω, = ἐξάλλομαι, c. acc., *Opp.*

ἐξάλλωσι, = ἐξάλλομαι, h. Hom. 6. 51: only poet.

ἐξάμαρταν, f. τήσομαι, to *mistake utterly*, *err* or *sin greatly*, absol., Aesch., etc.; εἰς τινα Hdt. 1. 108, and Att.; περί τι Plat. Rep. 340 C, περί τινα Isocr. 63 E, 193 D; c. acc. cognato, Hdt. 7. 141. 3. 145, Soph., etc.: c. part., Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 56.

II. in LXX causal, to *make to sin*, τινά. III. in Pass. to be *mismannered*, *wrongly treated*, ἐξημαρτήθη τὰ νοσήματα Xen. Eq. 4. 2. Hence

ἐξάμαρτία, ἡ, a *mistake*, *error*, Soph. Ant. 558.

ἐξάμαρτῶν, to *obscure utterly*, Hipp. and Eur. Hence

ἐξάμαρτῶσι, *ews*, ἡ, a *blotting out*, *disappearance*, Plat.

ἐξάμω, fut. ἥσω, to *mow off* or *down*, ἐξ. ἑσπός to *finish the harvest*, Aesch. Pers. 822, etc., cf. Soph. Tr. 33: τὰ ἔντερα ἐξ. to *tear them* out, Eur. Ar. Lys. 367: also in Med., Eur. Cycl. 236.

In Pass., νέγους πάντας βίαν ἐξημμεύς (part. pf.) *having all the race cut off*, Soph. Aj. 1178. Only poet. [v. ἁμώ.]

ἐξάμβλισκω, = sq., Ael.

ἐξάμβλω, f. βλώσω, to *make miscarry*, Eur. Andr. 356.

II. to *make abortive*, Plat. Theat. 150 E: metaph., φροντίδ' ἐξήμβλωκας you *have made my wit miscarry*, Ar. Nub. 137. Pass. to *fail*, be *disappointed*, ἔλας Ael.

ἐξάμβλυνω, to *blunt*, *weaken*, Diosc.

ἐξάμβλωμα, τό, (ἐξάμβλω) an *abortion*, late word.

ἐξάμβλωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a *miscarriage*, *abortion*, Hipp.

ἐξάμβλωσκω, = ἐξάμβλω, q. v., Diosc.

ἐξάμβρυσαι, v. ἐξαναρύω.

ἐξάμεναι, fut. ψω, to *exchange*, *alter*: hence, σαρκεὺς ἐξ. τρόμον to *put off*, *lay aside* fear, Eur. Bacch. 607. Med. to *exchange places with*, i. e. *take the place of*, follow close on, ἔργον ἔργον ἐξημμεῖτο one labor *came hard upon* another, Eur. Hel. 1533: and so intr. in Act., φόνος φόνω ἐξημμεῖον Id. Or. 816.

II. of Place, to *change one for another*, *pass by* or *over*, *leave*, c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 130; and so, ἐξ. τι εἰς τι to *pass from one country into* another, Xen. Ages. 2. 2: in Med. simply to *pass out*, διά τινας Eur. Phæth. 2. 2. v. 45. III. in Med., to *require*, *reply*, τινά ποιῶσι Aesch. Pr. 223. Cf. ἀμείβο.

ἐξάμενις, *ews*, ἡ, a *changing*, *exchange*, *alternation*, Plut. [α]

ἐξάμεινω, f. ζω, to *milk*, *suck out*, γάλα Aesch. Cho. 898.

II. to *press as* cheese, Eur. Cycl. 209.

ἐξάμελῶ, strengthd. for ἀμελῶ, to be *utterly careless* of, τινός Hdt. 1. 97.

ἐξάμέρεια, ἡ, (ἐξ, μέρος) a *division into six parts*, Stob.

ἐξάμετρος, *ov*, (ἐξ, μέτρον) of *six metres*, Hdt.: δ ἐξ. sub.

στίχως, the *heroic verse*, Gramm. [α]

ἐξάμηναιος, αἰα, αἰών, = sq., late word.

ἐξάμηνος, *ov*, (μῆν) of, *lasting six months*, ἀρχῇ Arist. Pol.: δ ἐλαμ., sub. χρόνος, Xen. and Plat.; also ἡ ἐξάμ. Hdt. 4. 25. [α]

ἐξαμηγᾶνῶ, f. ἥσω, to *get out of a difficulty*, *find one's way out of*, τί Eur. Herac. 495.

ἐξαμυλλάομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass.: to *struggle vehemently*, c. acc. cognato, ἀμύλλας ἐξαμυλλήεις *having gone through desperate struggles*, Eur. Hel. 387: in Eur. Hysip. 11, we have an act. aor. in this signif., on which v. Valck. Diatr. p. 214.

II. to *drive out of*, γῆς Eur. Or. 431: to *drive out of his wits*, τινά ὀρθῶ Ib. 38.

III. also aor. i in pass. signif., to be *rooted out*, of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 628.

ἐξαμύα, τό, (ἐξάπτα) a *thing fastened on to hold by*, a *handle*, Lat. *ansa*, Themist.

II. ἐξαμύα πυρός a *kindling*, *burning*, Plut.

ἐξαμναῖος, αἰα, αἰών, and

ἐξαμναῖος, *ov*, (μνα) *worth* or *weighing six minae*.

ἐξαμοιβός, *ov*, v. ἐξημοιβός.

ἐξαμοιρος, *ov*, and

ἐξαμορος, *ov*, (μοίρα) *making one-sixth of a thing*, Nic. [α]

ἐξαμπερνω, to *draw*, *haul out*, Ar. Lys. 289.

ἐξαμύνομαι, as Med., to *ward off from oneself*, *drive away*, νόσους Aesch. Pr. 483, cf. Eur. Or. 269. [v]

ἐξαμυνοῖσθε, to *drink off at one draught*.

ἐξαμφοτερίζω, f. ἴσω, to *make ambiguous*, ἐξ. τὸν λόγον to *put*

a question so that two opposite answers can be given to it, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 300 D, Ruhnck. Tim.

ἐξαναβαῖνω, f. ῥθσομαι, to *get to the top of*, Artem.

ἐξαναρύω, f. ἴσω, to *shoot* or *gush forth*: hence poet. inf. aor. i ἐξαμβρῦσαι in trans. signif., to *make shoot* or *gush forth*, Aesch. Eum. 925, e conj. Herm. pro ἐξαμβρῦσαι. [ῶω, ὠω]

ἐξαναρύωσθαι, f. ῥθσομαι, to *read through* or *aloud*, Plut.

ἐξαναγκάζω, f. δσω, strengthd. for ἀναγκάζω, to *force*, *compel utterly*, Soph. El. 620, O. C. 603, Ar. Av. 377; and in Pass., Hdt. 2. 3.

II. to *force out*, *drive away*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 16, ἐξανάγω, f. δξω, to *bring out of*, *up from*, τινά τινας Eur. Herac. 218.

Pass. and med., to *put out* to *sea*, *set sail*, of persons, Hdt. 6. 98, etc., Soph. Phil. 571. [α]

ἐξανδύω and -δύω, to *rise out of*, *come from under*, as a *diver* from the water, c. gen., ἐξ. ἁλός, κύματος Od. 4. 405, 5. 438: in gen. to *escape*, *get free from*, c. gen., Theogn. 1120. The Med. also in Plut.

ἐξαναξέω, fut. ἔσω, to *make to boil up* or *over*: metaph., ἐξαναξέω χολόν to *let his raging fury loose*, Aesch. Pr. 370.

ἐξαναεῖρω, to *take out of*, πυρός h. Hom. Cer. 255.

ἐξαναίσθηται, to be *utterly without feeling*, Porphyry.

ἐξανακάλυπται, f. ψω, to *uncover*.

ἐξανακρούω, to *beat back*: Med. of ships, to *retreat out of* a place *by backing water*, Hdt. 6. 115, cf. ἀνακρούω.

ἐξαναλίσκω, fut. λίσσω, more rarely ἐξανάλω, to *consume* or *destroy utterly*, Aesch. Ag. 678.

II. to *exhaust in strength* or *wealth*, ruin, Dem. 174. 13, in Pass.: cf. δαπανῶ.

ἐξανάλω, f. ὠω, to *set quite free*, ἄνδρα, θανάτοιο Il. 16. 442, 22. 180.

II. to *melt away*, Philo. [ῶω, ὠω.]

ἐξανάλωσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐξανάλω) an *exhaustion*, Plut. [vα]

ἐξαναπέλθω, to *win over*, *persuade*, Hermesian. 5. 8.

ἐξαναπλήρω, to *supply*, *replace*, Theophr.

ἐξαναπνέω, f. πνεύσω, to *breathe again*, *come to oneself*, Plat. Phædr. 254 C.

ἐξανάπτω, f. ψω, to *hang from* or *by*, τίς τινας Eur. I. T. 1351. Med. to *hang*, *attach* a thing to *oneself*, δόσκλειαν Id. Or. 829.

II. to *rekindle*, Plut.

ἐξαναρπάζω, f. ζω and σω, to *snatch away from*, Eur. I. A. 75. ἐξανασπάζω, f. δσω, to *tear away from*, ἐκ βάθρων Hdt. 5. 85, also βάθρων Eur. Phoen. 1132.

ἐξαναστῆσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐξανίσταμι) a *removal*, *expulsion*, Polyb.

II. intr. a *rising from bed*, Hipp. 2. the *resurrection*, N. T.

ἐξαναστρέφω, strengthd. for ἀναστρέφω, to *crum*, *wrap round with wreaths*, Eur. Bacch. 1055.

ἐξαναστρέφω, to *turn over*, *turn upside down*: c. gen. loci, to *hurl headlong from* . . , ἰδρύματα δαυμόνων ἐξανέστραπται βάθρων Aesch. Pers. 812.

ἐξανατέλλω, to *raise*, *stir up*, τι ἐκ τινος Telecl. Incert. 6: to *make spring up*, ποίην Ap. Rh. 2. intrans. to *spring from*, Mosch.

ἐξαναφανδόν, Adv. strengthd. for ἀναφανδόν, *openly*, *expressly*, Od. 20. 48.

ἐξαναφέρω, f. ἐξανόσω, to *bring up to the surface*, Plut. II. intr. to *recover oneself from* an illness, etc., *bear up against it*, πρόσ τι or absol., Id.

ἐξαναφωρέω, to *go out of the way*, *withdraw*, *retreat*, ἐπὶ πρὸς τόπον Hdt. 1. 207, 5. 101; ἀπὸ . . , Id. 4. 196, etc.

II. c. acc., ἐξανεχώρει τὰ εἰρημμένα shrank from, *evaded* his words, Thuc. 4. 28.

ἐξανδραποδίζω, Hdt. 6. 94, usu. in Med. ἐξανδραποδίζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Att. ἰούμαι, to *sell for slaves*, *reduce to utter slavery*, Id. 1. 66, etc., cf. ἀνδραποδίζω: the Att. fut. ἐξανδραποδίσουμαι, which is usu. trans., is pass. in Id. 6. 9.

ἐξανδραπόδοσις, *ews*, ἡ, a *selling for slaves*, Hdt. 3. 140.

ἐξανδραποδισμός, ὁ, = foregoing, Polyb.

ἐξανδράσομαι, as Pass., (ἀνδρόω) to *come to man's years*, Hdt. 2. 64, Eur. Phoen. 32: ὀδόντων ἐξανδρωμένοι *having grown to men from teeth*, Eur. Supp. 725.

ἐξανεγείρω, to *excite*, *stir up*, Eur. H. F. 1069.

ἐξάνεμι, to *rise*, *go out*, Ar. Rh.: ἐξ. οὐρανό to *go up* the sky, of stars, Theocrit. 22. 8.

II. to *come back from*, ἀγρησ h. Hom. Pan 15.

ἐξάνεμώ, to *blow up with wind*, *inflate*, Hipp., in Pass. II.

to make light as air, bring to nothing, Lat. *irritum facere*, Eur. Hel. 32. III. in Pass., of corn, to be shaken by wind, Theophr.: also of hair, to float in the wind, Apollod. IV. in Pass. also to be puffed up, elated, *καρπία* Eur. Andr. 938. ἐξανέρχομαι = ἐξάνειμι γῆς, Eur. Tro. 748. ἐξανερύσσω, fut. *εὐρύσω*, to find out, invent, Soph. Phil. 991. ἐξάνεχω, f. *ἔω*, to hold up or out; usu. intr., to stand up, project, Theocr. 22. 207, and Ap. Rh. II. in Med. to take on oneself, bear up against, in which signf. the impf. and aor. have the double augm. *ἐξηνεχόμεν, ἐξηνεσχόμεν*, Soph. O. C. 1174, Eur. Heracl. 667. ἐξηνεχιοί, *οἱ*, children of ἀνεψιοί, second cousins, Polyb., cf. ἐξεδεφός. ἐξάνθεω, f. *ἄνω*, to put out flowers, Xen. Cyn. 5. 5: to bloom with, be covered with, c. gen., ἀλός Eur. I. T. 300. 2. metaph. to burst forth as flowers, flourish, *θέρπς* Aesch. Pers. 821: to grow up, δόξα Arist. Metaph., κακία Plut. 3. of ulcers, to break out, Hipp.: so, σώμα ἔλκεον ἐξανθήσκον Thuc. 2. 49. II. to be past its bloom, fade away, Plat. Polit. 273 D. III. trans. to make to flower or put forth, φλόγα Plut. Hence ἐξάνθημα, τό, a flower: hence a breaking out, ulcer, Hipp. ἐξάνθησις, *εὐς, ἡ*, a flowering: a breaking out, eruption, Hipp. II. a withering, fading, Theophr. ἐξάνθιζω, to deck as with flowers, variegate, paint, Ar. Lys. 43. II. to gather flowers; and so in Med., for oneself, Plut. III. = ἐξάνθεω. Hence ἐξάνθησις, ατος, τό, = ἐξάνθημα, Hipp., dub. ἐξανθρακώ, f. *ῶσα*, to burn to ashes, Ion ap. E. M. 392. 11. ἐξανθρωπίω, to humanize: hence Socrates is said δ' ἐξανθρωπίσας φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ θεῖα to have brought philosophy and religion down to men, Plut. Pass., τὰ ἐξηνθρωπισμένα adapted for man's use, Hipp. ἐξανθρωπος, or, inhuman, degraded. II. act. making furious, maddening, Aretae. ἐξάνημι, fut. ἐξάνησω, to send out or forth, let loose, αὐτήν a stream of air, Il. 18. 471, Soph., etc.: to send forth, Soph. and Eur.: c. gen., to send forth from, Pind. P. 4. 176. 2. to let go, dismiss, Eur. I. A. 372. 3. to slacken, undo, Id. Andr. 718, in Med. II. intr. to slacken, relax, Lat. *remittere*, Soph. Phil. 705; also, ἐξ' ὀργῆς Eur. Hipp. 900. 2. to go out of, Ap. Rh. [vi Ep., vi Att.] ἐξάνιστοι, fut. ἐξανίσσῃω, to make rise from one's seat, bid rise, Soph. and Eur.; also, ἐξ' ἔδρας Eur. Andr. 263. 2. to remove from one's dwelling, make a tribe emigrate, *εμπελ*, ἐξ. τινος ἐκ ἡνῶν, ἐξ' ἡθέων etc., Hdt. I. 171, 5, 14 etc., cf. infr. II. 2. 3. to upset, overthrow, destroy, πόλιν Hdt. I. 155, etc. II. Pass. and Med. c. aor. 2, perf. and plqpf. act., to stand up from one's seat, Hdt. 3. 142, etc., esp. in courtesy to one, like Lat. *assurgere*, ἐξίστασθαι τινι θάκων Xen. Hiero 7. 7, cf. Symp. 4. 31: to rise from ambush, Thuc. 3. 107; from bed, Plat., etc. 2. gen., to arise and depart from a place, Pind. P. 4. 86: hence to be driven out from one's home, ἐξ' ἡθέων ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. I. 15, etc. ἐξάνισχω = ἐξάνεχω, to rise, esp. of the sun or stars. ἐξανοίγω, to lay open, Ar. Ach. 391. Hence ἐξανοίξις, *εὐς, ἡ*, an opening, Strab. ἐξανορθώω, to set upright, restore, Eur. Alc. 1138. ἐξάντης, *ες*, (from ἄντα, ἄντην, like κατάντης, πρόσάντης) not exposed, hence unharmed, sound, whole, Hipp.; ἐξάντης ποιεῖν Plat. Phaedr. 244 E: c. gen., free from, νόσου, κακοῦ Ael., etc. ἐξάντλω, f. *ἦνω*, to draw out, as water, Plat. Legg. 736 B: hence II. metaph. 1. to spend, squander, Valck. Hipp. 626. 2. to endure to the end, see out, Lat. *exantllare, pōnere* Eur. Cycl. 10, βαῖμονa Il. 110. ἐξάντων, Att. for sq., Eur. Ion 1066, etc. [ῆ] ἐξάνω, f. *ἄνω*, to accomplish, make effectual, *εὐθείως* βουλὰς Il. 8. 370; θέσμια Soph. Aj. 712. 2. to finish, or dispatch, i. e. kill, Lat. *conficere*, τινά Il. 11. 365, 20. 452. 3. of Time and Distance, to bring to an end, accomplish, ἀμείραν τάνδε Eur. Med. 649; ὁδόν, πόρον, δρόμον, etc., Id.: hence opt. absol., to finish one's way to a place, arrive at it, eis or ἐπὶ τόπον Hdt. 6. 139, 7. 183; and in Med., Eur. Bacch. 131. 4. c. inf. to manage to do, accomplish the doing, Lat. *effi-*

cere ut., ἔξ. κρατέω Eur. Hipp. 400. 5. in Med., to finish for oneself, Eur. Andr. 536, Supp. 285. ἐξαπαίρω, to carry away, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E. ἐξαπαλλασσος, *ον*, (πάλασση) of six hands—breadths, Hdt. I. 50. ἐξαπαλλάσσω, Att. -τω, to free from, remove from, τινά κακόν, *ζῆς* Eur. I. A. 1004, Hec. 1108. Med. to remove oneself from, get rid of, c. gen., Hdt. 5. 4. ἐξαπάντα, to meet, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 24. ἐξάπτω, f. *ἦνω*, strength, for ἀπατάω, to cheat, deceive, beguile thoroughly, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἐξ. τινα φρένας Ar. Pac. 1099; but also, τινά τι one in a thing: to seduce a woman Hdt. 2. 114. Pass. to be cheated, Id. 9. 94, Thuc., etc.: τι of a thing, Ar. Vesp. 60.—Xen. has the fut. Med. in pass. signf., An. 7. 3. 3. [ῆ] ἐξάπτη, ἡ, strength, for ἀπατή, Hes. Th. 205. [πᾶ] ἐξάπτημα, τό, strength, for ἀπάτημα. [ᾶ] ἐξάπτειν, verb. Adj. from ἐξαπατάω, Plat. Crito 49 E. ἐξάπτειν, ἦρος, ὁ, a deceiver, Fr. Hom. 63. ἐξάπτειν, ἡ, ὄν, tricky, calculated to deceive, τῶν πολεμίων Xen. Hipparch. 4. 12. ἐξάπτω, Comic. Dim. from ἐξαπατάω, to cheat a little, humbug, Ar. Ach. 657, Eq. 1144. ἐξάπαφισσω, Ep. form of ἐξαπατάω, Hes. Th. 537: aor. ἐξ-ἡπάφον Hom., part. ἐξαπαφών, -ούσα, h. Hom. Ap. 379, Ven. 38: Hom. also has 3 opt. aor. med. ἐξαπαφόντο in act. signf., Il. 9. 376; but the aor. I ἐξαπαφρσε only in h. Ap. 376. ἐξάπεδος, *ον*, = ἐξάποδος, six feet long, etc., Hdt. ἐξάπειρος, *ον*, (πέζα) six-footed, Lyc. ἐξάπειδον, inf. ἐξαπείδω, aor. without any pres. ἐξαφορᾶω to refer it to, to observe from afar, Soph. O. C. 1648. ἐξαπέλευς, *εὐς, ὁ, ἡ*, with six axes, i. e. fasces, hence ἐξ. ἀρχῇ the office of Roman Praetor, Polyb. ἐξάπηγξω, v. six cubits long, Hdt. 2. 138. ἐξάπτιν, Adv., later and rarer form of ἐξάπτης, N. T. ἐξαπίναιος or ἐξαπίναιος, *α, ὄν*, = εξαπινίδιος, Hipp. and Xen. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 3. 3: from ἐξάπτης, Adv., softer form for ἐξαφνης, not only in Hom. and Hdt., but freq. in Att. Prose. [ῆ] ἐξάπτιν, Adv., = ἐξάπτης, only once in Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 19. ἐξάππαισιος, *α, ὄν*, Ion. -πλῆσιος, sixfold, Hdt. 4. 81. [ᾶ] ἐξάπλεθρος, *ον*, of six πλέθρα, six πλέθρα long, Hdt. 2. 149. ἐξάπλευρος, *ον*, (πλευρά) with six sides. ἐξαπλη, Adv. six times. ἐξαπληστός, *ἴη, ὢν*, for ἐξαπλᾶστος. ἐξαπλᾶστος, *ὄν, ὄν*, contr. ἐξαπλᾶστος, ἡ, ὄν, sixfold, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 398. ἐξαπλόω, to unfold, roll out, Batr. 106, in Pass. 2. to unfold, explain, Lat. *explicare*, Sext. Emp., etc. Hence ἐξάπλωσις, *εὐς, ἡ*, an unrolling, unfolding, Aretae. ἐξαπλοῖνω, f. *βήσωμαι*, to step, walk, go out of, νηὸς Od. 12. 306. ἐξαποδιώμαι, Dep. (δῖω) to chase away from, Ἄρρα μάχης ἐξαποδιώμαι Il. 5. 703, ubi Wolf. μάχης ἐξ' ἀποδ. [ᾶ Ep. in arsi.] ἐξαποδῖνω, to put off, *εἴματα* Od. 5. 372. ἐξαποδνήσκω, strengthd. for ἀποδνήσκω, Ar. Av. 1656. Ἐξαπόλις, *εὐς, ἡ*, strictly a league of six cities, esp. of the Asiatic Dorians, Hdt. I. 144. ἐξαπόλλυμι, fut. *ολέσω*, Att. *ολῶ*, to destroy utterly, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 837. Med. c. perf. 2 ἐξαπόλλω, intr. to perish utterly, c. gen., Ἰδάλῳ Il. 6. 60, to perish out of Ilion; so, ἐξ. κειμήλια δόμων Il. 18. 260, ἡλέως οὐρανοῦ Od. 20. 357. ἐξαπολογία, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀπολογία, title of three speeches of Antipho: others, a second defence or rejoinder: cf. ἐκκατηγορία. But Bekk. reads ἐξ' ἀπολογίας. ἐξαπονέομαι, as Pass., to return out of, Il. 16. 252, 20. 212, ubi Wolf. *divisim* ἐξ' ἀπον. [ᾶ in arsi, Ep.] ἐξαπονέω, f. *ψαω*, to wash thoroughly, πόδας τινί Od. 19. 387. ἐξαποξύνω, to sharpen well, Eur. Cycl. 456. ἐξαποπύτω, strengthd. for ἀποπύτω, Hipp. ἐξαπορέω, strengthd. for ἀπορέω, Polyb.: also in Med., N. T., c. aor. pass., Diod. ἐξαποσάω, fut. *ῶσω*, to draw out, away, [ᾶω, ᾶω] ἐξαποστέλλω, to send out, away, Polyb.: Pass. to be sent off or dispatched, ap. Dem. 251. 5. II. to dismiss, divorce, LXX.

ἐξαποστολή, ἡ, *a sending away*, Polyb.
 ἐξαπότην, strengthd. for ἀπότην, *to atone fully*, II. 21. 412.
 [I Ep., i Att.]
 ἐξάπους, ὁ, ἡ, *πουν, τό*, gen. ποδος, *six-footed*, Arist. Part. An.
 ἐξαποφαίνω, strengthd. for ἀποφαίνω, Luc.
 ἐξαποθέρω, strengthd. for ἀποθέρω, Aesch. Pers. 464.
 ἐξάπρυμος, ον, (πρύμα) *with six prows, i. e. ships*, Lyc.
 ἐξαπτερύγος, ον, (πτέρυξ) *six-winged*, Eccl.
 ἐξάπτω, f. ψω, *to tie on, hang by*, Hom.; sometimes c. gen. loci, *πέσμα κλονος ἐξάπτω to make the rope hang from a pillar, i. e. hang it thereon*, c. gen., Od. 22. 466, cf. II. 24. 51; so, ἐκ τινος Hdt. 1. 26; ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyn. 10. 7; also c. dat., *to attach or put to*, Eur. I. A. 1216, κόσμον κεκράδ' ἰδω. Tro. 1208: metaph., ἐξ. στόματος λυτὰς *to let prayers fall from one's mouth*, Id. Or. 383. B. Med. *to hang by, cling to a thing, πάντες ἐξάπτεσθε all hang on*, II. 8. 20. 2. *to hang a thing to oneself, carry it suspended about one, wear*, τὴν Eur. Hel. 1186. 3. later, *to keep close to, hang on, τὰν πολεμίων νίκη, c. ἐνάντιον*. II. *to kindle, set fire to*, Tim. Loc.: metaph. *to inflame with passion*, Dion. H.: ἐξ. πόλεμον *to kindle a war*, Strab.
 ἐξάπτωτος, ον, (πτῶσις) *with six cases*, Priscian.
 ἐξάπτωσις, f. ὥσα and ὠθήσα, *to thrust away*, Rhes. 811.
 ἐξάπλωος, ον, *with six colts or horses*, ἄρμα Hdn.
 ἐξάραγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξάρασμα) *a fracture*, Hipp. [α]
 ἐξάραϊα, strengthd. for ἀραϊα, Hipp.
 ἐξαραρηγμένος, Ion. part., ἐξαραρηγται, Ion. 3 sing. perf. pass. from ἐξάραω, Hdt.
 ἐξάρασμα, f. ὥσμαι, Ion. ἥσμαι, Dep. med., *to dedicate with solemn prayers*, ναὸν v. l. Aeschin. 70. 5. [αἱ Ep., ἀπ. Att.: ἄσμαι.]
 ἐξάρασσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, *to dash or knock out, shatter*, Od. 12. 422, in tmesis: ἐξ. αὐθαδὴν τινὸς *to knock his self-will out of him*, Ar. Thesm. 704: *to smash, shatter, burst open, τὴν κίχλην* Ar. Eq. 641: metaph., ἐξ. τινὰ ἀσχοίς *to assail with abuse*, Ar. Nub. 1373.
 ἐξάργεῖω, *to be quite torpid*, Arist. Eth. N. II. in Pass. *to be quite neglected*, Soph. Phil. 556.
 ἐξάργατα, ον, τὰ, (ἐξάρχομαι) *the first offerings made of the victim's flesh*, Ap. Rh.
 ἐξάργυριον, collat. form of ἐξαργυριον, Thuc. 8. 81, Bekk.
 II. Med. ἐξαργυρισσάτω τινά *to turn into money, ὁκλον* Isae. 55. 21: ἐξ. τινά *to plunder him*, Polyb.
 ἐξάργεω, *to turn into money, sell*, Hdt. 6. 86, 1.
 ἐξαρσεύομαι, (ἀρσεύω) *to indulge oneself*, Clem. Al.
 ἐξαρσεύομαι, f. ἔσομαι, Dep. med. (ἀρσεύω) *to make oneself acceptable to, c. dat., ἐξ. τοῖς θεοῖς* Xen. Oec. 5. 3; also c. acc. pers. et dat. rel., ἐξαρσεύσασθαι τινά *δοῖς to win him over by gifts*, (Dem.) 1396. 26.
 ἐξάρθρεω, *to be ἐξάρθρος, be dislocated*, Hipp. Hence
 ἐξάρθρωμα, ατος, τό, *dislocation*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.
 ἐξάρθρωσις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Hipp.
 ἐξάρθρος, ον, (άρθρον) *dislocated*, LXX. II. *with distorted, clumsy joints*, Hipp., cf. ἐξάρθρα.
 ἐξάρθρων, *to dislocate*, Joseph.: *to distort*, Arist. Physiogn.
 ἐξάρθρωμα, τό, -θρῶσις, ἡ, =θρῶμα, -θρῶσις, Hipp.
 ἐξάρθρῳ, *to count throughout, number*, Lat. *enumerare*, στρατὸν Hdt. 7. 59, 60, etc. II. *to count out, pay in ready money, χρήματα* Dem. 832. 4. Hence
 ἐξάρθρῳσις, εως, ἡ, *a numbering, recounting*, Polyb.
 ἐξάρθρῳσις, ον, *six-fold*, Or. Sib. [α]
 ἐξάρκω, f. ἔσω, *to reach to, suffice for, be enough for*, τινὶ Soph. O. C. 1116, Plat., etc.: hence impers. ἐξαρκεῖ μοι *it is enough for, satisfies me*, c. inf., Hdt. 7. 161, cf. Valck. Hipp. 700: also c. part., πάντα ἔχουσιν οὐκ ἐξ. αὐτοῖς Dem. 1155. 7.
 II. *to abound in, be content with, κρετέστατον* Pind. O. 5. 55: c. part., *to be satisfied with doing*, Ar. Eq. 524, etc.; and so a part. must be supplied in Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7. III. *to assist, succour*, τινὶ Pind. N. 1. 47.
 ἐξαρκήεις, εως, enough, ὁμοῖος Aesch. Pers. 237, cf. Soph. Tr. 334.
 ἐξαρκύνωσις, Adv. part. pres. from ἐξαρκεῖν, *enough, sufficiently*, Ar. Ran. 376.
 ἐξάρμα, τό, (ἐξάλω) *a rising, swelling*, Hipp.: in gen. *a height*, Plut. II. *the meridian height of the heavenly bodies*, Strab.
 ἐξαρμόζω, f. ὥσα, *to disarrange*, Philostr.

ἐξαρμόσις, ον, (ἁρμόσις) *discordant*, Pherecr. Xep. 1.
 ἐξαρνέομαι, strengthd. for ἀρνέομαι, Hdt. 3. 74, Eur., etc.
 ἐξαρνήσις, εως, ἡ, *a denying, denial*, Plat. Rep. 531 B. Hence
 ἐξαρνητικός, ὁ, ἡ, *good at denying, disowning*, Ar. Nub. 1172.
 ἐξαρνος, ον, (ἀρνέομαι) *denying, disowning*, esp. ἑ. ἐλναι=ἐξαρνήσθαι, absol., Ar. Nub. 1230; περί τινος Dem. 679. 20; also c. acc., Plat. Charm. 158 C: but most usu. foll. by μή c. inf., Hdt. 3. 66, Ar. Plut. 241, etc. Cf. ἄρναος.
 ἐξαρπάξω, f. ξω and σω, also σμαι Ar. Eq. 708: aor. 1 ἐξήρπαξα as always in Hom., but in Att. ἐξήρπασα. *To snatch away or carry off from*, sometimes c. gen. loci, Od. 12. 100: *to rescue from danger*, Il. 3. 380: and so in Att., ἐξ. τι παρὰ τινος Hdt. 8. 135; also τί τινα Plat. Tim. 60 D.
 ἐξαρπῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξάλω) *a lifting up*, Cleomed. II. *a taking away, destruction*, LXX.
 ἐξάρπας, fut. ἥσω, *to hang upon*, ἐκ τινος Polyb.: cf. ἐξάπτω: also in Med., Eur. Tro. 129. B. Pass. *to be hung upon, hang upon*, χερσὶν Eur. Hipp. 325, also περί τι Id. I. A. 1226: depend upon, τινὸς Id. Supp. 735. 2. *be attached to, border upon, be next to*, τινὶ Plut. Anton. 46. 3. *be hung up or exposed to view*, Arnold Thuc. 6. 96, cf. Strab. p. 290 B, where however Casaub. ἐξήρτα. II. *to have hanging on one, be hung or equipt with*, esp. in part. pf. pass., c. dat., ῥοῖσιν ἐξηρτημένοι Aesch. Pr. 711 (where Dind. would read ἐξηρτημένοι, cf. ἐξαρπῆσις). c. acc., πῶγαν ἐξ. Ar. Eccl. 494, like Horace's *suspensi loculos*. Hence
 ἐξάρπημα, ατος, τό, *a thing suspended: an appendix, late word*.
 ἐξάρπῆσις, εως, ἡ, *a hanging from, connexion of parts of the body with one another*, Arist. H. A.
 ἐξάρπῆξω, fut. ἥσω, Att. ἴω, *to complete, make perfect*, Luc.: finish, N. T. II. *to equip fully, παῖδα* Ar. Hence
 ἐξάρπῆσις, εως, ἡ, and ἐξαρπῆσις, ὁ, *an equipment*.
 ἐξάρπῆσις, εως, ἡ, *a fitting out, equipment*: from
 ἐξάρπῆσις, *to get ready*, Eur. El. 422: *to fit out, ἐπὶ πλοῦ*, Thuc. 2. 17: more freq. in Med., *to get ready for oneself, fit out*, Thuc. 1. 13, etc.: *to prepare, set about*, τὴν Eur. El. 647: c. inf., Aesch. Pr. 908. B. Pass. *to be got ready*, Hdt. 1. 61. 2. *to be furnished or provided with*, esp. in perf. part. ἐξηρτημένος, c. dat., κυρτὸν, σιτίοισι, etc., Hdt. 1. 43., 2. 32: cf. ἐξάρπας sub fin. [On quantity, v. ἀρπῶν.]
 ἐξάρπῆσις, εως, ἡ, *a draining*, Hipp.: from
 ἐξάρπῆσις, *to draw off or squeeze out*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. [ῶ]
 ἐξαρχήεις, Adv. for ἐξ ἀρχῆς, *from the beginning*.
 ἐξαρχος, ον, (ἀρχω) *beginning: usu. as Subst., a leader, beginner*, Lat. *auctor*, c. gen., ὁρήνων ἐξαρχοί Il. 24. 721. 2. *the first in rank, Lat. princeps, esp. the leader of the chorus*, Lat. *coryphaeus*, Spanh. Call. Del. 18, Elmsl. Bacch. 141.
 ἐξάρχω, f. ξω, *to begin, start with*, c. gen., γόοισι, μοῖσιν Il. 18. 51, Od. 4. 19, etc.: so too in Med., κακῆς ἐξήρχετο Βουλή Od. 12. 339: also c. acc., βουλὰς ἐξάρχων ἀγαθὰ Il. 2. 273, παῖδων Archil. 50, ὅρκων Eur. I. T. 743: more freq. in Prose, ἐξάρχων παῖδων τινὶ *to begin a hymn to one, address it to him*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58: and reversely, ἐξάρχων τινά λόγους *to address one with words*, Soph. El. 557; but in Eur. Tro. 148, c. dupl. acc., ἐξ. μοῖσιν θεούς, cf. Seidl. ad l.
 ἐξᾶς, ἄνους, ὁ, (ἔξ) *the Lat. sextans*, Epich. p. 4, Sicil. word, v. Bentl. Phal. § 14.
 ἐξᾶς, δδος, ἡ, (ἔξ) *the number six*, Luc.
 ἐξᾶσῃσις, ον, (σῃμα) *consisting of six times, (= 6 short syllables) in prosody*, Hephaest.
 ἐξᾶσθενέω, strengthd. for ἀσθενέω, Hipp.
 ἐξᾶσκέω, *to adorn, deck out*, Soph. O. C. 1603, and Eur., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 187. II. *to train, exercise, teach thoroughly*, τινὶ Plat. Clitoph. 407 B; τινὶ τὴν late Prose. Pass. *to be well trained or practised in*, τὴν Xen. Hipparch. 2. 1. 2. *to practise, learn*, τὴν Themist. Hence
 ἐξᾶσκητέον, verb. Adj., Nicost. ap. Stob. p. 447. 29.
 ἐξᾶστιάδιος, ον, (στιάδιος) *of six stades*, Strab. [α]
 ἐξᾶστις, ιος, ἡ, *the rough edge left by tearing linen or cloth, also ἑστῆσις*. (Prob. from a form *ἐξᾶσμαι, like διαρμα from διάζωμαι.)
 ἐξᾶστίχῳ, ον, *of six lines, verses or rows*, Gramm.
 ἐξᾶσπράττω, f. ψω, *to flash as with lightning*, Tryph.

ἑξάστῳλος, *ov*, with six columns in front, of temples, Vitruv.
 ἑξασύλλαβος, *ov*, (συλλαβή) of six syllables, Gramm.
 ἑξασφάλισμαι, strengthd. for ἀσφαλίσμαι, Cic. Att. 6. 4. 3.
 ἑξατιμάς, strengthd. for ἀτιμάς, Soph.
 ἑξατιμία, =sq., Hipp.
 ἑξατμίω, to make into steam, to exhale, dry by evaporation,
 Arist. Probl. II. intr. to evaporate.
 ἑξατονέω, strengthd. for ἀτονέω, Arist. H. A.
 ἑξαττικίζω, to strip of the Attic form, A. B.
 ἑξάρτα, Att. contr. for ἐξάρτασθαι.
 ἑξαυαίνω, aor. ἐξήνησα: to dry up, wither up, ὕδατα, δένδρεα
 Hdt. 4. 151, 173, cf. ἐξάνω.
 ἑξαυγής, ἐς, (αὐγή) bright, white, Rhcs.
 ἑξαυδάω, f. ἤσω, to speak out, utter aloud, Pl. i. 363., 16. 19:
 opp. to νόψο κείθεν.
 ἑξαυδαῖσθαι, strengthd. for ἀυδαῖσθαι, Joseph.
 ἑξαυθίς, Adv. Att. for ἐξαυθίς.
 ἑξανάλω, to pipe away, wear out by piping: of the mouth-
 pieces of clarionets, ap. Poll., cf. Ar. Ach. 681.
 ἑξανάλισμαι, Dep. pass., to leave one's quarters, of soldiers,
 Xen. An. 7. 8, 21.
 ἑξανυλος, *ov*, piped away, worn out, of a flute.
 ἑξανύω, and αὐγώ, f. ἤσω, Theophr., to increase consider-
 ably: in Pass. to grow too fast, Id.
 ἑξανυστήρ, ἥπος, ὁ, a fleshhook or fork, to take meat out of a
 boiler, like κρέδρα, Aesch. Fr. 355. (Said to come from a
 supposed ἐξάνω=ἐξαυρέω.)
 ἑξανυτής, Adv. for ἐξ ἀντής, sub. τῆς ὥρας, at the very point of
 time, at once, Theogn. 231, Polyb., etc.
 ἑξαυτίς, Adv. for ἐξαυθίς, over again, once more, anew, Hom.
 II. of Place, back again, backwards, Hom.
 ἑξαντομολέω, strengthd. for αὐτομολέω, Ar. Nub. 1104.
 ἑξανύω, to boast loudly, c. part., ἐξηύχει λαβών Aesch. Ag.
 872: c. inf., Soph., and Eur.
 ἑξανυμώω, (αὐχμώω) to suffer from drought, Theophr. II.
 trans. to dry: in Pass. to be dry, Diog. I.
 ἑξαύω, to dry, burn, roast, Plat. (Com.) 'Εόρπ. 9.
 ἑξαύω, to scream, cry out, Soph. Tr. 565. [v]
 ἑξαυφαίρω, to take right away. In Med., ψυχὴν τινος ἐξαυφε-
 λήσθαι to take his life from him, destroy him, Od. 22. 444, cf.
 Valck. Hipp. 322: εἰς ἐλευθερίαν ἐξαυφελήσθαι τινα take one out
 of slavery, I. d. vindicare in libertatem, Dem. 100. 8.
 ἑξαφανίζω, strengthd. for ἀφανίζω, Plat. Polit. 270 E.
 ἑξαφιδρόμω, to get rid of by perspiration, Stob.
 ἑξαφίμαι, fut. φήσω, to let go, send forth, discharge, παλτόν
 Xen. Eq. 12. 12: to let loose, set free from, τινός Soph. Tr. 72.
 [φί Ep., φῖ Att.]
 ἑξαφιστάμαι, to set, put away. But prob. only used in Med.
 ἑξαφιστάμαι, with aor. 2 perf. and plupf. act., intrans. to depart,
 withdraw, shrink from, τινός Soph. O. C. 561, Eur. I. A. 479.
 ἑξαφόροι, *ov*, οἱ (φέρω) porters who carry litters, etc. six
 together, Vitruv.
 ἑξάφορον, τό, (φέρω) a litter borne by six men, Martial.
 ἑξαφρίω, to foam away, Lat. despumare: hence in Med.,
 μένος to foam or fret away one's strength, Aesch. Ag. 1067.
 II. to make foamy: Pass. to become so, Diosc. Hence
 ἑξαφρώω, =ἐξαφρίω II., to turn into foam, Clem. Al.
 ἑξαφύω, (ἀφύσω) to draw forth, ὀνόν Od. 14. 95: poet. aor.
 ἐξήφυσεν, c. gen., Opp. [v]
 ἑξαχειρ, εἶρος, ὁ, ἡ, six-handed, Luc.
 ἑξαχῆ, Adv., in six parts, Plat. Tim. 36 D.
 ἑξαχονικός, *ov*, of, holding six χόνικες.
 ἑξάχους, *ov*, contr. ἑτάχους, *ov*, of, holding six χόες, Plut.
 ἑτάχουρος, and ἐτάχουρος, to take away chuff or husks.
 ἑταχώς, Adv. =ἐταχῆ, Arist. Org.
 ἑταψίς, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐτάπτω) a tying, binding on, Iambl. II.
 a kindling, firing, Plut.
 ἑτάβαν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐξέβησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 from ἐκβαίνω.
 ἑτεγγύω, f. ἤσω, to free one by giving bail, Dem. 724. 6.
 Pass. to be set free on bail, Lys. 167. 23, Andoc. 7. 1.
 ἑτεγγύη, ἡ, rare form for sq., Isae. 50. 24.
 ἑτεγγύσθαι, εὐς, ἡ, giving of bail or surety, esp. to take one
 out of prison, Dem. 725. 10.

ἑτεγγύω, f. ἐρω, to awaken, Soph. O. T. 65: to raise from the
 dead, Aesch. Cho. 495 and Eur.: in gen. to arouse, stir up,
 Soph. Tr. 978, Eur., etc.: to kindle, as fire, Ar. Lys. 315, πό-
 λεμον Diod. Pass. to be aroused, to wake up, get up, Hdt. 1.
 34: so too in syncope, aor. ἐξηγρόμην, Ar. Ran. 51, inf. ἐξεγρέ-
 σθαι Plat. Symp. 223 C. Cf. ἔγρομαι.
 ἑξεγερσις, εὐς, ἡ, an awakening. II. pass. a being awaken-
 ed, rising.
 ἑξεδαφίζω, to rase to the ground, demolish, Or. Sib.
 ἑξέδρα, ἡ, Lat. exhedra, a covered walk or space in front of a
 house, an open chamber, Eur. Or. 1449; cf. Vitruv. 5. 11: a
 hall or building for meetings, etc., esp. the hall in Pompey's
 Theatre at Rome, where the Senate met, Plut.
 ἑξέδριον, τό, Dim. from ἐξέδρα, Cic. Fam. 7. 23.
 ἑξέδρος, *ov*, (ἐδρα) away from home, out of one's place, Soph.
 Phil. 112: in gen. strange, extraordinary, Arist. Rhet. 2.
 c. gen., out of, away from, χθονός Eur. I. T. 80: metaph., ἐξ-
 φρενάων λόγῳ insensate, wild words, Id. Hipp. 935. II.
 of birds of omen, out of a good, i. e. in an unlucky, quarter, Ar.
 Av. 275, ubi v. Schol.
 ἑξέδω, fut. δομαι, to eat out of, τι ἐκ τινος Ar. Vesp. 925, also
 ἐξεσθίω.
 ἑξει, imperat. from ἔξεμι for ἐξίθι.
 ἑξέθορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἐκθρόσσω, II.
 ἑξείδω, inf. ἐξείδω, aor. without any pres. in use, and to be
 referred to ἐξορῶ: to look out, see far, μέγ' ἐξείδεν ὀφθαλμοῖς
 he saw far, saw well, II. 20. 342: also imperat. aor. med.,
 ἐξείδω see well to it, Soph. Phil. 851. Cf. ἐξείδα.
 ἐξείης, Adv. (ἐξω, ἔξω) poet. for ἐξῆς, in order, in a row, one
 after another, Hom.
 ἑξεκάσω, fut. σω, to make like: to adapt, εαυτὸν τινι Xen.
 Hier. i. 38. Pass. esp. in part. pf. pass., ἑξηκασμένως like, τινὶ
 Aesch. Theb. 445, cf. Eur. Phoen. 162: also represented by a
 likeness, Ar. Eq. 230. Hence
 ἑξέκασμα, σπός, τό, a representation, copy.
 ἑξέκοντις, *ov*, to copy. II. to portray, Plut.
 ἑξείλω, f. ἤσω, Lat. evolvere, to unfold, search out, of hounds,
 Xen. Cyn. 6. 15 = ἐξέλω or ἐξίλω, q. v. Hence
 ἑξείλυσιν, εὐς, ἡ, a disentangling, Plat. Legg. 796 A.
 ἑξείλω, v. sub ἐξίλω.
 ἑξείλων, ἑξείλωμην, aor. 2 act. and med. of ἑξαιρέω.
 ἑξείλω, =ἐξείλω, to roll out.
 ἑξείλω, v. sub ἐξίλω.
 ἑξείλω, 2 sing. ἑξείσθα for ἑξει Od. 20. 179: inf. ἐξείναι, (εἶμι).
 To go out, come out, esp. out of the house, Hom. most freq. in
 Od.: also c. gen. loci, μεγάρων Od. 1. 374: so, ἐκ τῆς χώρας
 Hdt. i. 94: but, ἐξ, ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων to leave the knights, quit
 service as one, Id. i. 67: ἐξείναι εἰς ἐλεγχον to come forward to
 the trial, Soph. Phil. 98: also c. acc. cognato, ἀγῶνας ἐξείων
 Soph. Tr. 159, στρατὸν ἐξ. Thuc. i. 15: esp. to march out with
 an army, Thuc., and Xen.: to come forward on the stage, Ar.
 Ran. 946. II. of Time, to come to an end, expire, Hdt. 2.
 139: and so, ὅταν τὸ κακὸν ἐξῆι when the pain ceases, Soph.
 Phil. 767.
 ἑξεῖμι, from εἶμι, only used in impers. ἔξεστι, q. v.
 ἑξεῖν, inf. fut. of ἔχω.
 ἑξεῖναι, inf. pres. of ἔξεστι.
 ἑξεῖναι, inf. ἐξεῖναι, to speak out, Pl. 9. 61: to utter, avow,
 proclaim, Lat. effari, τινὶ τι Pl. 24. 654, Od. 15. 443: with
 collat. signf. of betraying secrets, like ἐξαγγέλλω, ἐξαγορεύω:
 ἐξ. τινὰ τι to tell something of a person, Soph. El. 521: to
 tell in full, Thuc. 7. 87.
 ἑξεργασμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐξεργάζομαι, care-
 fully, accurately, fully, Plut.
 ἑξεργώω, later form for ἐξέργω, q. v.
 ἑξέρρομαι, Ion. for ἐξέρρομαι.
 ἐξέρρω, Ion. and poet. for ἐξέρρω, Hdt.
 ἐξέρρω, to stretch, put out, Lat. exsero, τινὴ χεῖρα Hdt. 3. 87,
 τὸ κέντρον Ar. Vesp. 423. II. to pull out, Ar. Eq. 378.
 ἑξεραννέομαι, Dep., to mock, ridicule, Joseph. II. to dis-
 semble, Id.
 ἑξεῖσθα, 2 sing. pres. from ἔξεμι for ἑξει Od. 20. 179.
 ἑξεκκλησιάζω, f. ὶσω, =ἐκκλησιάζω, Arist. Oec. 2. 14. The

MSS. *of*. give the faulty *aor.* ἐξεκλήσασα for the true one ἐξεκλήσασα, from ἐκκλησάω, Butt. Dem. Mid. 52. p. 102.

ἐξελαιώω, to make oily or into oil, Theophr. Pass. to become oily, Id.

ἐξελάσσει, *h*, a driving out cattle, etc., Polyb.: an expedition, Vit. Hom.

ἐξέλαισις, *ews*, *h*, a driving out, expulsion, Hdt. 5. 76., 6. 88.

II. intr. a marching out, expedition, Id. 7. 183.

ἐξελάνω, fut. λάνω, Att. λώ, perf. ἐξεληλάκα, Hom. has also the poet. pres. ἐξελάω, inf. ἐξελάνω, to drive out, chase, c. gen. alone or with *ek*, Hom.; ἐξελ. γαῖνις to drive out of the country, Od. 16. 381, ἐξελ. δόδοντας γραβῶν to knock the teeth out of his jaws, Od. 18. 29: also in Med., Thuc. 4. 35.

2. to beat, hammer out, of metals, Hdt. 1. 50, 68. 3. metaph., like ἀπελάνω, to repel, slight, Julian. Caes. 1. 22.

II. ἐξ-στράτον to lead out an army, Hdt. 1. 76., 7. 38: yet more usu. absol., as if intrants., so Hom. (though in Il. 10. 499 he has ἵππους ἐξήλκων ὁμίλῳ) has more freq. ἐξελάνων alone for to march, Il. 11. 360, etc., so too Hdt. 4. 80., 8. 113, etc.: to ride out, sub. Thyn., Thuc. 7. 27, and Xen. [ā in fut. and perf.]

ἐξέλαιω, poet. for foreg., Hom.

ἐξελεγκτός, *a*, *on*, verb. Adj. from sq., to be refuted, Plat. Gorg. 508 A.

ἐξελέγχω, *f* *ew*, strengthd. form of ἐλέγχω, to search out, test, ἀδάσων Pind. O. 10. 65, Aesch., etc.: to convict, expose, Soph. O. T. 297, τινά τι one of a thing, Plat. Apol. 23 A: esp. c. part., to convict one of being . . ., ἐξ. τινά ἀδάων ὄντα Id. Gorg. 522 D: and so in Pass., Eur. Hipp. 444: ἐξελ. τύχην to try one's luck, Polyb. Pass. of persons, to commit oneself, be exposed, Polyb.: of things, to be proved against one, Thuc. 3. 64.

2. οὐ τοῦτό γ' ἐξελέγχομαι I am not to blame in this, Eur. El. 36.

ἐξελίν, ἐξελίσθαι, inf. *aor.* 2 act. and med. of ἐξαιρέω.

ἐξελυβερικός, *δ*, of the class of freedmen or their offspring, Lat. *libertinus*, Dion. H. II. as Adj., νόμοι ἐξελ. laws concerning freedmen, Dem. ap. Poll. 3. 83: from

ἐξελυβερός, *δ*, *h*, set at liberty, a freedman, Lat. *libertus*, *libertinus*, Cic. Att. 6. 5, 1.

ἐξελυβεροστροφία, strengthd. for ἔλευθ., Soph. Aj. 1258.

ἐξελυβερός, to free, set at liberty, δούλον Dio C.

ἐξελυσσις, *ews*, *h*, (ἐξέρχομαι, ἐλευσσομαι) a way out, late word for ἔξοδος.

ἐξελύσσομαι, fut., ἐξελθεῖν, inf. *aor.* of ἐξέρχομαι.

ἐξελιγμός, *δ*, an unfolding, esp. a military evolution, Arr.

ἐξελικτρα, and ἐξελικτρον, *τό*, a pulley or block, Math. Vett.

ἐξελίξις, *ews*, *h*, = ἐξελιγμός.

ἐξελίσσω, Att. -ττω, *f* *ew*, to unroll, unfold, undo, Eur. Hipp. 864: metaph. to expiate, Lat. *explicare*, θέσπισμα, Xophon Id. Supp. 141, Ion 397: ἐξ. πόδα, of a dancer, Id. Tro. 3: ἐξ. τινα κύκλῳ to hunt one round and round, Id. H. F. 977.

II. milit. term = ἀναπτύσσειν, Lat. *explicare*, to expand the front by bringing up the rear men, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 15, Hell. 4. 3, 18, cf. Liv. 44. 37: also of ships, Polyb.

ἐξέλκο, to wound, tear, cause sores, Diod. Pass. to break out in sores, τὸ σῶμα ἐξελκούσα Joseph.

ἐξελκτέον, verb. Adj. from ἐξέλκα, one must drag along, γόνυ πρὸς τι Eur. El. 491.

ἐξελκυσμός, *δ*, a drawing, picking out, Medic.: from ἐξελκύω, = ἐξέλκο, Hdt. 2. 70, etc. [v]

ἐξέλκω, to draw, drag out, Hom. c. gen., θαλῶνις from its hole, Od. 5. 432, δουλείας ἐξ. to rescue from slavery, Lat. *eripere*, Pind. P. 1. 146: c. gen., to drag by the hair, etc., Ar. Eq. 305, *e* conj. Pors.

II. to drag out, prolong, Ar. Pac. 511.

ἐξελκυσσις, *ews*, *h*, (ἐξέλκο) a wounding, tearing, Diod.

ἐξελλεβορίζω, to purge by hellebore, τὸν νοῦν Arist.

ἐξελληνίζω, to make quite Greek, δνόμα ἐξ. to trace it to a Greek origin, Plut.

ἐξέμην, Ep. for ἐξείναι, inf. *aor.* 2 of ἐξήμι, II.

ἐξέμην, Ep. for ἐξείν, inf. fut. of ἐξω, II.

ἐξέμεω, *f* *ew*, to vomit forth, disgorge, of Charybdis, Od. 12. 237, 437, *c* Hes. Th. 497, where the strange *aor.* ἐξήμισε should perh. be corrected ἐξήμισε: metaph. to disgorge ill-gotten gear, Ar. Ach. 6. 2. absol., to be sick, Ib. 586.

ἐξέμερος, 3 sing. *aor.* of ἐκμερομαι, Od. 5. 335.

ἐξέμπεδος, strengthd. for ἐμπεδος, to keep fast or strictly, observe, συνθήκας Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 21.

ἐξέμπολα, *f* *ew*, Ion. πολέω, strengthd. for ἐμπολάω, κέρδος ἐξ. to drive a gainful trade, Soph. Phil. 303: ἐξμπολάμαι I am bought and sold, betrayed, Soph. Ant. 1036. II. to sell off, sell the whole stock, Hdt. 1. 1.

ἐξεναίρω, strengthd. for ἐναίρω, inf. *aor.* ἐξεναίρειν Hes. Sc. 329.

ἐξενάριψα, *f* *ew*, strengthd. for ἐναρίψω, to strip or spoil a foe, c. acc. pers., Hom.: also, τεύχεα ἐξ. to strip off his arms, Il.: also to slay in fight. In Hom. more freq. than the simple Verb.

ἐξενέτω, to speak out, proclaim, *ti* Pind. N. 4. 53: ἐξένεπεν Ἀιγύων πάτρων declared Aeg. (to be) his country, Id. O. 8. 26.

ἐξενεχυράω, strengthd. for ἐνεχυράω, Diog. L.

ἐξέννυμι, to take off, as clothes.

ἐξεντερίζω, (ἐντερων) to embowel, take out the inside, i. e. of plants the pith, Diosc.

ἐξεπαῖδω, *f* *ew*, strengthd. for ἐπαῖδω, to soften or appease by charms, charm away, Plat. Phaed. 77 E. Pass., ἐξεπαῖδεσθαι φόνον to be charmed out of their nature, Soph. O. C. 1194.

ἐξεπαίρω, strengthd. for ἐπαίρω, to stir up, Ar. Lys. 623: to puff up, Plut.

ἐξεπειρίδω, strengthd. for ἐπειρίδω, Polyb. 16. 11. 5, nisi legend. ἐνπειρίδω or ἐξερίδω.

ἐξεπύχομαι, strengthd. for ἐπύχομαι, to boast loudly that . . ., c. inf., Soph. Phil. 668.

ἐξεπισκάδω, *ος*, *on*, = ἐκκαδέκαστος, Anth.

ἐξέπισταμαι, strengthd. for ἐπιστάμαι, to understand, know thoroughly or well, *ti* Hdt. 2. 43, 5. 93, etc.: c. part., ἐξ. τινα ὄντα Id. 1. 190: c. inf., Soph. Ant. 480, *c* ἐπιστάμαι: oft. with εὔ, καλῶς ἐξεπ. Hdt. 3. 146, Soph. O. C. 417, etc. II. to know by heart, λόγον Plat. Phaedr. 228 C.

ἐξεπυσφράγγιζομαι, as Pass., to be stamped deep on, Chaerem. ap. Att. 608 C.

ἐξεπιτρέδω, Adv. = ἐπιτρέδω, on purpose, carefully, Ar. Plut. 916.

ἐξεπιτρέχω, strengthd. for ἐπιτρέχω, v. I. Arat.

ἐξεπομβρέω, to rain hard on, Soph. Fr. 470.

ἐξέπτη, 3 sing. *aor.* 2 of ἐκτέταμαι, ἐξέπταμαι, Hes. Op. 98.

ἐξέρῶω and ἐξερῶναι, v. ἐξερῶω.

ἐξέρρω, *τό*, a vomit, thing vomited, N. T., ubi al. ἐξέρασμα.

ἐξέρω, also ἐξεράω, *f* *ew*, to evacuate, esp. by purge or vomit, Crates *Θnp.* 1, Pherecr. Pers. 2, Hipp., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 64.

2. metaph. to disgorge, get rid of, τοὺς λήθους Ar. Ach. 341: ἐξ. τὰ ψήφους to take the ballots from the urn, to count them, Ar. Vesp. 993: to pour out, τὸ ὕδωρ Dem. 903. 10.—The form ἐξερῶναι is dub. [αω Ar.]

ἐξεργάζομαι, *f* *ew*, *aor.* Dep. med., to work out and out, finish, make complete, Hdt. 1. 93, etc.: to bring to perfection, τὸ ναυτικόν Thuc. 1. 142.

2. to accomplish, τέχνην Xen.: to do, achieve, Soph., etc.: to make, work, cause, παραχῶν Xen. Eq. 9. 4: also c. dupl. acc., καλὸν ἐξ. τινα Hdt. 6. 3.

3. to contrive, manage that . . ., c. inf., Lat. *efficere* ut . . ., Polyb.

4. to work at, esp. ἀγροί εὔ ἐξεργασμένοι well cultivated lands, Hdt. 5. 29, cf. 6. 137.—Both pres. ἐξεργάζεσθαι and esp. perf. ἐξεργᾶσθαι are used both in act. and pass. signif., Bornem. Xen. Symp. 4. 61.

II. to earn.

III. to do away with, undo, destroy, Lat. *conficere*, esp. of men, to overthrow, ruin, Hdt. 4. 134, 5. 19, ubi v. Wessel. Pass. ἐξεργᾶσμεθα we are undone, Lat. *actum est de nobis*, Eur. Hipp. 565: τὰ ἐξεργασμένα, Lat. *res confectae*, desperate affairs, Wess. Hdt. 4. 164, 8. 94: ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένους when all is over, Valck. Hdt. 9. 77, and Aesch.

ἐξεργᾶσθαι, *h*, a working out, finish, Polyb. II. labor at a thing, τῆς γῆς tillage, App. Hecate

ἐξεργᾶσθαι, *h*, *on*, able to accomplish, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 4.

ἐξέργω, later and Att. ἐξέρω, to shut out, exclude from a place, Hdt. 3. 51, etc.: to hinder, forbid, *ti* Eur. Andr. 176: to drive away, θύραζε Ar. Ach. 825.

Pass., ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξέρχεται to be forced to a thing, ἐς *ti* or c. inf. Hdt. 7. 96, 139; so, νόμῳ ἐξεργεσθαι Thuc. 3. 70.

ἐξερρεῖν, to search out, search, πόρους ἄλλος Od. 12. 259: to inquire into or after, Hom.: metaph. of a harp, to try its tones, tune it, h. Hom. Merc. 483. Ep. word.

ἐξερεθίζω, strengthd. for ἐρεθίζω, Pind. P. 8. 16.
 ἐξερέβω, strengthd. for ἐρέβω, Anth.
 ἐξερέβω, strengthd. for ἐρέβω, to *prop up*, Polyb.
 ἐξερέπτω, to *strike down*, δέξω δυνάμει Pind. P. 4. 469. II.
 more usu. intr. in aor. 2 ἐξήριπτον, inf. ἐξερίπτειν and perf. ἐξή-
 ριπα, to *fall to earth*, Il. 14. 414; καὶ τὴν ζεύγλης ἐξερίποῦσα the
 mane *streaming downwards* from the yoke, Il. 17. 440; κάπροι
 ἀδένχας ἐξερίπτον letting their necks *fall on the ground*, Hes. Sc.
 174; to *fall down*, Hes. Th. 704, in which line the pres.
 pass. of the simple is used in same sign. Mostly Ep.
 ἐξέρευσεν, εὖς, ἡ (ἐξερέω) a *propping*: a *leaning upon*, Polyb.
 ἐξέρευσμα, ατος, τό, a *prop, support*, Longin.
 ἐξέρεομαι, Med., v. ἐξέρεω.
 ἐξέρεω, to *disgorge*. Pass. to be *disgorged, gush forth*, Hipp.:
 of rivers, to *empty themselves*, Hdt. 1. 202.
 ἐξερευνάω, f. ἥσω, to *search out, examine*, Soph. O. T. 258,
 Il. 1100. Hence
 ἐξερευνησίν, εὖς, ἡ, an *inquiry, investigation*.
 ἐξερευνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for *spying out, good as a scout*, Strab.
 ἐξερευνῆς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐξερέω) a *belching*, Arctae.
 ἐξέρεω, Att. contr. ἐξερῶ, fut. of ἐξερεῖν, I will *speak out*,
 utter aloud, proclaim, Il. 8. 286, Od. 9. 365, etc.: Hom. has
 only sing. fut. ἐξέρεω, always absol. Later we find pf. act.
 ἐξέρηκα Soph. Tr. 350; pf. pass. ἐξέρηγο Id. O. T. 984; and
 fut. ἐξερησεται in pass. sign., Id. Tr. 1186. Not to be con-
 founded with sq.
 ἐξέρεω, (ἐρέω, ἐρομαι) to *inquire, search out, ask*, only used
 in pres., just = ἐξέρομαι (of which it is the Ep. form) and ἐ-
 ρεῖναι, Od. 4. 337, 14. 375: the Act. only in Od., but Med.
 ἐξερέσθαι both in Il. also: ἐξερέσομαι φωνάς I will *ask you*
 of a man, Soph. Phil. 439. Not to be confounded with foreg.
 ἐξερημῶ, strengthd. for ἐρημῶ, δόμον Eur. Andr. 597, οἶκον
 Plat., etc.: to *destroy utterly, ruin* Soph. El. 1010.
 ἐξερησῆς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐξέρω) a *purge or vomit*, Hipp.
 ἐξερίσσει, to be *contumacious, resist*, Plut.
 ἐξεριθεύομαι, Dep. (ἐριθεύω) ἐξ. τοὺς νέους, strictly, to *make*
 the young one's comrades, esp. to *attach them to oneself by cor-
 ruption*, Polyb.
 ἐξερινάω, f. ἴσω, to *impregnate the cultivated fig by the wild*
 one (ἐρινός): metaph. to *ripen*, Soph. Fr. 190.
 ἐξεριστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐξερίω) a *stubborn disputant, τῶν λόγων*
 Eur. Supp. 894.
 ἐξερμηγνέω, to *interpret, translate*, Dion. H.
 ἐξερόμαι, fut. ἐρῶσομαι, Dep. med., to *question, inquire of*, c.
 acc. pers.; to *search out, investigate*, c. acc. rei, both in Hom.,
 always in impf. ἐξείερο:—later c. gen. pers., Soph. Phil. 439.
 Ion. pres. ἐξείρομαι: in Hom. more freq. ἐξέρω and ἐξερέεσθαι:
 akin to ἐξερέω.
 ἐξερεπύζω, f. ὥσω, =sq., Arist. H. A.
 ἐξέρπω, to *creep out of, ἐκ τιος* Ar. Nub. 710: absol. to *creep*
 out, Soph. Phil. 294. II. later transit. to *make to come*
 forth, produce, βατράχους LXX.
 ἐξέρρω, only in imperat., ἐξερρε γάλας away out of the land,
 Valck. Hipp. 973.
 ἐξερενύειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐξερέω.
 ἐξερενυρίω, to be *very red*, Hipp.: from
 ἐξερενυρός, or, very red, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.
 ἐξερέω, to *ward off, repel*, Soph. Phil. 423. [v]
 ἐξερίω, f. ἴσω, to *draw out of*, e. g. βέλους ὅμων, δόρυ μηροῦ
 etc., Il.; ἰχθύας θαλάσσης δικτύω Od. 22. 386: also to *snatch*
 out of, τῶν χειρῶν Il. 23. 870: but, ποδὶς τινα ἐξ. to *drag one*
 away by the foot, Il. 10. 490: absol., to *tear out, tear quite*
 away, Od. 18. 87: to *draw out*, τὴν γλῶσσαν Hdt. 2. 38, in
 Ion. form ἐξερίσας.
 ἐξέρχομαι, Dep. c. fut. ἐλεύσομαι, aor. ἤλυθον, usu. ἦλθον. To
 go out, come out of, usu. c. gen. loci, Hom. (who however has
 only the syncope. aor.): to go away, march off, of military move-
 ments, Il. 9. 576: usu. c. gen. loci, Hom., etc.; also ἐκ. Hdt.;
 very rarely c. acc., like Lat. egradi, ἐξήλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώρην
 Pind. 7. 29: but c. acc. cognato, to go out *out* ἐξ. ἐξοδον Xen.
 Hell. 1. 2, 17, στρατὸν Aeschin. 50. 34; and so ἐξ. δεύλα to
 go through them, Soph. Tr. 505; ἐξέρχεσθαι εἰς τι to go away
 to, Xen., etc.; but ἐξέρχεσθαι εἰς τινας to come out of one

class into another, as εἰς τοὺς ἐφύβους, opp. to ἐκ τῶν ἐφύ-
 βων Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12: εἰς ἐλεγχον to *stand forth and*
come to the trial, Eur. Alc. 640: ἐξ. ἐπὶ τυνός to go in quest
 of . . . , Soph. Phil. 43: but ἐξ. ἐπὶ πλείστον to go the greatest
 lengths, Thuc. 1. 70. II. of Time, to come to an end, pass,
 expire, Hdt. 2. 139, and Att. III. of prophecies, etc., to be
 accomplished, come true, Lat. exire, evenire, Hdt. 6. 108: in
 gen. to reach its end, ἐξήλθε μῆνις Il. 7. 137: hence of per-
 sons, ἐξελεύσθαι σφάρις to come out, turn out correct, Soph. O. T.
 1011: cf. ἐξήνω. IV. to be brought out, of an army, to be
 brought together and march, Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 17.
 ἐξέρω, v. the first ἐξέρεω.
 ἐξερῶω, fut. ἥσω, to *swerve from the course*, of shy horses,
 ἐξηρήσαν Il. 23. 468: c. gen., κελεύθον Theoc. 25. 189.
 ἐξερωτάω, f. ἥσω, to *search out, γενέειν* Pind. P. 9. 79: c. acc.
 pers., to *question*, Eur. Palam. 4.
 ἐξέσθω, f. ἐξέθομαι, to eat away, consume, Arist. H. A., cf. ἐξέδω.
 ἐξέσθω, =foreg., Aesch. Cho. 275.
 ἐξέστια, ἡ, (ἐξήμι) a *sending out, mission, embassy*, Hom. only
 in phrase ἐξέστην ἐλθεῖν, Lat. legationem obire, cf. ἀγγελίην
 ἐλθεῖν Il. 24. 235, Od. 21. 20.
 ἐξέστις, εὖς, ἡ, =foreg., esp. a dismissal: ἐκ τῆς γυναῖκος di-
 vorce, Hdt. 5. 40.
 ἐξέστι, ἐξέστα, ἐξήν, impers., the only person in use of ἐξεῖμι
 (ἐμί) also optat. ἐξέη: conj. ἐξρ: inf. ἐξείναι: it is *allowed*,
 it is *in one's power*, is possible, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 183, etc.; c. dat.
 pers. et inf., Id. 1. 138, etc.; but also c. acc. pers. et inf., Ar.
 Ach. 1079: part. ἐξών, Ion. ἐξών, absol. nom., it being possible,
 allowed, etc., since it is or was so, Hdt. 4. 126.
 ἐξέσσυτο, sync. aor. med. of ἐκσύνω, Hom.
 ἐξέστις, ιος, ἡ, v. ἐξαστίς.
 ἐξοστραμίνω, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκστρέφω, re-
 versely, strangely, perversely.
 ἐξετάω, fut. δάω, poet. δάσω, Dor. δέω, Att. ἐτάω, to *exa-
 mine well or closely*, of persons, Theogn. 1010, Hdt. 3. 62, etc.;
 hence to *question*, τινά περί τιος Plat. Phaedr. 258 D; esp. by
 the torture, Dem. 1124. 21; hence also, ἀμαρτήματα ἀκριβῶς
 ἐξ. to *examine and judge strictly*, Isocr. 152 D; of things,
 to *search out, inquire into*, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 13: and absol. to
 inquire, Soph. Aj. 586; foll. by a relative, ἐξ. ὅστις ἐπὶ Dem.
 1126. 13. 2. of troops, esp. cavalry, to inspect, review, συμ-
 μίχων Thuc. 2. 7, etc. II. to *prove clearly, to test*, as gold;
 hence to *estimate*, τι πρὸς τι one thing by another, Dem. 67. 16;
 hence to *compare*, Id. 1485. 17; esp. παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐξ. Isocr. 160 E.
 2. to allow, admit, approve on trial; usu. in Pass. to be proved
 or shewn, τι πεποισμένος Dem.; to stand the trial, to be proved
 worthy, ἐξετάζεσθαι φίλος Eur. Alc. 1011: to be proved, exposed,
 Dem. 795. 8; c. gen., τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐξερ. to be examined, and so
 reckoned among them, Id. 434. 23: hence to belong to a party,
 Dion. H.: also in gen. = Lat. censeri, Plut.: in gen. to present
 oneself, appear before the court, πρὸς τινα Dem. 980. 5. Cf. the
 Lat. phrases versari, censeri, numerari inter . . . The compds.
 more freq. in Att. than the simple Verb. Hence
 ἐξετίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a *searching out, examination*, Plat. Theaet.
 210 C: a *military inspection or review*, hence ἐξ. ὄπλων, ἱππων
 ποιεῖσθαι to hold a review of . . . , Thuc. 4. 74, 6. 45; ποιεῖν
 Xen. An. 1. 2, 14.
 ἐξετασμός, ὁ, =ἐξέτασις, Dem. 230. 14.
 ἐξετασμός, verb. Adj., one must search out, etc., Plat. Rep.
 590 A.
 ἐξεταστήριον, τό, a test, proof, Eocl.
 ἐξεταστής, οὐ, ὁ, an examiner: an auditor of public accounts,
 Arist. Pol.: esp. at Athens, an officer who checked the amount
 paid to the ἑσῶι, by the muster-roll, Aeschin. 16. 7, v. Böckh
 P. E. 1. 389.
 ἐξεταστικός, ἡ, ὁ, able at examining and judging, τῶς Xen. Mem.
 1. 1, 7: absol. inquiring, Xen. Oec. 12. 19. II. τὸ ἐξ.;
 sub. ἀργύριον, the salary of an ἐξεταστής, Dem. 167. 17. Adv.
 -τως, Dem. 215. 9.
 ἐξέτεροι, αἱ, α, others, some others, Nic., usu. μετέτετεροι.
 ἐξέτης, εἰς, or ἐξετής, ἐς, (ἐξ, ἐτος) six years old, Il. 23. 266,
 655: also fem. ἐξέτις, ἰδος, ἡ.
 ἐξέτι, prep. c. gen. even until now, Hom.: ἐξέτι τοῦ θρε . . . even

from the time when . . . II. 9. 106; ἐξέτι πατρῶν even from the father's time, Od. 8. 245: in full it would be, ἐξ ἑτέρας ἐκείνης, as ἐξέτι κείνης is found in Coll. Dian. 103.

ἐξυγενίζω, = ἐγγενίζω, Eccl.

ἐξυθύνω, strengthd. for εὐθύνω, Plat. Legg. 945 D.

ἐξυκρίνέω, strengthd. for ἐκκρίνέω, to fit together, e. g. set bones, Hipp.: ἐξ τὰς διαφάρς to treat them systematically, Polyb.

ἐξυλάβειμαι, strengthd. for εὐλαβέομαι, to beware, be very cautious of, ἐξ. τοῦτο μή. Eur. Androm. 645; with μή alone, Aesch. Fr. 181; and without it, Plat. Legg. 905 A.

ἐξυμυόρξω, to make light or easy, lighten, Eur. H. F. 18.

II. in Med. to get ready, prepare, Lat. expedire, Ib. 81.

ἐξυμνέζω, strengthd. for ἐνυμνέζω, Plat.

ἐξυνουχίζω, strengthd. for ἐννουχίζω, Plat.

ἐξυπορώ, to contrive, get ready, τι Plat. Legg. 918 C: absol.

to be ready, Ib. 861 B: the form ἐξυπορίζω is barbarous, v. Schäf. Mel. p. 7.

ἐξυρεύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξεύρισκος) = ἐξεύρημα, v. Lob. Phryn. 445.

ἐξυρεῖστος, εως, ή, (ἐξεύρισκος) a searching out, Hdt. 1. 67: a finding out, invention, Id. 1. 94.

ἐξυρεπτόν, verb. Adj., one must find out, Plat. Rep. 380 A.

ἐξυρεπτικός, ή, όν, inventive, ingenious, M. Anton.

ἐξεύρημα, ατος, τό, a thing found out, an invention, contrivance, Hdt. 1. 53, 94, etc.

ἐξεύρισκος, f. ρήσας, aor. ἐξεύρον, to find out, discover, Il. 18. 322: to invent, Hdt. 1. 8., 4. 61, etc.: c. inf., Hdt. 1. 196, Soph. O. T. 120.

2. to seek out, search after, Hdt. 7. 119.

3. to find out, win, get, κέρτος Pind. I. 8 (7), 8, ἄλγος Soph. Tr. 25: also in Med., ἐξευρεσθαι παλαισματα Theocr. 24. 112.

ἐξευτελίζω, strengthd. for εὐτελίζω, Plut. Hence

ἐξευτελισμός, ό, strengthd. for εὐτελισμός, Dion. H.

ἐξευτονέω, strengthd. for εὐτονέω, to be able to hold out, Arr.

ἐξευπτερίζω, strengthd. for εὐπτερίζω, Eur. El. 75.

ἐξεύχομαι, Dep., to boast aloud, proclaim, τι Pind. O. 13. 85: ἐξ. τι (είναι) to boast that . . . Aesch. Ag. 533; also, ἐξ. Ἀργεῖαι γένος we boast to be Argives, Id. Supp. 275.

II. to pray, long for, Id. Cho. 215.

ἐξέφθορος, ό, one who is beyond the age of an ἐφθορος, Censorin.

ἐξεφίμω, = ἐφίμω, esp. in Med. ἐξεφίμω, to enjoin, urge, bid, c. inf., Soph. Aj. 795. [φι Att.]

ἐξεφύβροχος, ον, (ἐφεχθς, βρόγχος) having the thyroid cartilage (Adam's apple), prominent, Hipp.

ἐξεφύλλυτος, ον, (ἐφεχθς) with prominent buttocks, Hipp.

ἐφεχθς, ές, (ἐφεχθ II) standing out, prominent, Aetnae.

ἐφεχθ, to stand out or project from, τιός Ar. Vesp. 1377: absol.

to stand out, Plat., etc.: esp. of the sun, to shine out, appear, ἡν ἐφεχθ ἔλην κατ' ὀρθρον Ar. Vesp. 771, and so Proverb., ἐφεχθ ᾧ φῶς ἦλπε shine out, fair sun, Ar. Fr. 346; πρὶν ἐξ. ἡλιον from, before sunrise, ap. Dem. 1071. 3: so later in Pass., LXX.

2. metaph. to be distinguished. II. Med. to cling to, τιός LXX.

ἐξέψω, f. ψήσω, to boil thoroughly, Hdt. 4. 61. Pass. to be boiled away, Arist. Meteor.

ἐξηβος, ον, (ἦβη) past one's youth (i. e. acc. to Hesych. 35 years old), also ἑβωπος, Aesch. Theb. 11.

ἐξηγόμαι, fut. ἡσάμαι, Dep. med. To lead, command, be leader of, c. gen. pers., 1. 2. 806.

2. c. acc. pers., to manage, govern, freq. in Thuc., as I. 76, 95, v. Porpo vol. 1. p. 130.

II. to go first, lead the way, f. Hom. Baech. 1. 10, Hdt. 1. 151, etc.: hence

2. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to shew one the way in a thing, Hdt. 6. 135; and so c. acc. pers. only, to go before, lead, τοῖς ἐμμάχοις Thuc. 3. 35, etc.: also to teach, Eur.: or c. acc. rei only, to point out, τι Soph. O. 1284; to command, τι Hdt. 5. 23.

3. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ἐξ. τιῶν τήν πρόξω Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 21.

4. ἐξ. εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα to lead an army into Greece, Xen. An. 6. 6, 34.

III. esp. like Lat. praecire verbis, to prescribe or dictate a form of words, Hdt. 2. 3, Dem. 363. 18: ἐξηγοῖ θεοὺς dictate, name them, Eur. Med. 745.

2. to expound, interpret, τὰ νόμια Dem. 1160. 10: ἄγραφον νόμιον καθ' οὗς Εὐμολπίδης ἐξηγουμένη according to which they expound things, Lys. 104. 9: hence

3. absol. to give the form to be observed in religious ceremonies, Soph. O. C. 1284 etc.

4. c. inf., to order one to do, Aesch. Eum. 595: cf. ἐξηγητής.

IV. to tell at length, narrate, describe, τι

Hdt. 3. 4; also foll. by relat., ἐξ. ὅψ τρώψ etc., Id. 3. 72; etc.: also, ἐξ. περί τιος Plat., and Xen.

ἐξηγήμα, ατος, τό, an exposition, declaration, etc.

ἐξηγήσις, εως, ή, a statement, narrative, Thuc. 1. 73: an explaining, explanation, περί τιος Plat. Legg. 631 D: cf. sq.

ἐξηγητής, ό, ό, one who leads on, a guide, counsellor, πραγμάτων ἀγαθόν Hdt. 5. 31: in gen. a deviser, plotter, Dem. 928. 20.

II. an expounder, explainer, interpreter, Lat. enarrator, esp. of oracles or omens, Hdt. 1. 78; or in gen., as at Athens, of sacred laws, rites, or customs, e. g. of burial, Lat. interpretes religionum, Isae. 73. 24, cf. ἐξηγήματα III, Ruhnk. Tim., and Müller Aesch. Eum. § 74 sq.

2. later the word was used of the περιηγητά or the Ciceroni.

Hence

ἐξηγητικός, ή, όν, interpreting, expository, Gramm.

ἐξηγήορις, ή, (ἀγορεύω) praise, triumph, LXX.

ἐξηθέω, to sift, filter, purify, Triumph.

ἐξηκοντα, όί, αἱ, τό, indecl. (ἐξ) sixty, Hom.

ἐξηκοντάτης, ες, (ἑξος) sixty years old, Solon 1. 4.

ἐξηκοντάκις, and poet. -αἱ, Adv., sixty times, Pind. O. 13. 141.

ἐξηκοντάκλιον, ον, (κλίνη) with 60 couches or seats, Diod.

ἐξηκοντάκλινος, υ, sixty cubits long, Ath.

ἐξηκοντάς, ἄδος, ή, the number 60: a sixtieth part, Strab.

ἐξηκονταστάδιος, ον, (στάδιον) of sixty stades, Strab.

ἐξηκοντατάλαντα, ή, (τάλαντον) a sum of sixty talents raised by a body of men (συμμορία) for the service of the state, Dem. 183. 8.

ἐξηκοντάτης, ες, = ἐξηκοντάτης, Plat. Legg. 755 A.

ἐξηκονταίος, αἰα, αἰον, on the sixtieth day, Hipp.

ἐξηκοστός, ή, όν, sixtieth, Hdt. 6. 126.

ἐξηκριβώμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐξακριβώ, strictly,

ἐξηκω, f. ξω, to have gone out, to have come to a point, where . . . Soph. Tr. 1157; c. acc. cognate, ἐξ. ὁδόν Id. El. 1318.

II. esp. of Time, to have run out, expired, to be over, Hdt.

2. III, Soph., etc.: 80, μόρια βίου ἐξέκει Soph. Ant. 896.

2. also of prophecies, dreams, etc. to come to an accomplishment, turn out true, Hdt. 1. 120., 6. 80, cf. ἐξέρχομαι III. The pres. always has perf. signif.

ἐξήλασα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of ἐξελαύνω, poet. ἐξήλασσα, Hom.

ἐξήλαστος, ον, (ἐξελαύνω) beaten out, hammered, of metal, in Pl. 12. 295, ἀσπίδα ἐξήλατον, explained by what follows, ἡν ἄρα χαλκῆς ἦσαν: of the v. 1. ἐξήλ. of six plates, is of no value.

ἐξήλθον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of ἐξέρχομαι.

ἐξήλθω, to set in the sun: to crucify or hang in the open air, LXX, cf. Hdt. 3. 124 sq.

ἐξηλάδω, to make sunny. Pass. to be sunny, light, Plut.

ἐξηλαγμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐξαλλάσσω, strangely, unusually, Diod.

ἐξήλυσις, εως, ή, (ἐξέρχομαι) a going out: a way out, Hdt. 7. 130.

ἐξημαρ, Adv. (ἐξ, ήμαρ) for six days, six days long, Od. 10. 80. Only poet.

ἐξημαρτήμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐξαμαρτάνω, wrongly, to no purpose, Plat. Legg. 891 D.

ἐξημερόω, strengthd. for ἡμερόω, to tame or reclaim quite, χώρον Hdt. 1. 126: ἐξημ. γαῖαν to free from wild beasts, Eur. H. F. 20, 852: metaph. to soften, civilise, Polyb. Hence

ἐξημερώσις, εως, ή, strengthd. for ἡμερώσις, Plut.

ἐξημέω, aor. of ἐξεμέω, q. v.

ἐξημοιβός, όν, (ἐξαμειβώ) quite changed, ἐξ. εἴματα changes of raiment, Od. 8. 249.

ἐξηνεγκα and ἐξηνεγκον, aor. 1 and 2 of ἐκφέρω.

ἐξηνός, ον, (ἡνία) unbridled, uncontrollable, Plut.

ἐξηπάφον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of ἐξαπαφίσκω, Od.

ἐξηπειρώ, strengthd. for ἡπειρώ, Strab.

ἐξηπεροσέω, to cheat utterly, Ar. Lys. 840.

ἐξηπείλω, to have an ἡπάλος, Hipp.

ἐξηπιλάω, to change into an ἡπάλος, Hipp., in Pass.

ἐξηπραμμαι, perf. pass. from ἐξηραίνω.

ἐξηράνη, 3 aor. 1 pass. from ἐξηραίνω, II.

ἐξηράτο, 3 aor. med. from ἐξαίρω, Od.

ἐξηρέτω, aor. (ἐρετμός) of six ours, Anth.

ἐξηρήσις, ες, with six banks of ours; hence, (ἐξηρικον πλοῖον

Polyb., also ἐξηρήσις, ἰδος, ή, a six-banked galley. (* ἦρω ?)

ἐξηρώησα, aor. 1 from ἐξερώω, II.

ἐξῆς, Adv. (ἐξω, ἔξω) *one after another, in order, in a row*, Od. 4. 449 (though more freq., and always in II., in poet. form ἐξῆς), and freq. in Att., as ἐξῆς ἔσονται διέρχασθαι, λέγειν etc.: post-Hom. also of Time, *thereafter, next*, Aesch. Fr. 269: ἡ ἐξ ἡμέρα Plat., etc. II. c. gen., *next to, towards* Ar. Ran. 765, Plat. Rep. 390 A: and c. dat., ἐξῆς τινι suitably to . . . , Ar. Lys. 633, Plat. Crat. 399 D, etc. III. δ, ἡ, τὸ ἐξῆς *the next in order*, Plat. τὸ ἐξῆς *the grammatical order of the words*, Gramm.: but, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς *and so forth*, Lat. *et cetera*.

ἐξήτασμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐξητάω, *accurately*, M. Anton.

ἐξητριάω, (ἡτριον) *to filter*, Hipp.

ἐξηττάομαι, strengthd. for ἡττάομαι, Plat.

ἐξηγέω, f. ἡσώ, *to sound forth, be heard*, LXX: c. acc. cognato, transit., τὸ κύκνειον ἐξηγεῖν *to sound forth the swan's song*, i. e. give vent to dying prayers, Polyb. 30. 4, 7.

ἐξηχος, *on, rudely sounding*: metaph. stupid.

ἐξήδομαι, fut. ἀδομαι, Dep. med., *to cure thoroughly*, Hdt. 3. 132, Plat., etc.: *to make full amends for*, τὴν βλάβην Plat. Legg. 879 A. [for quantity, v. ἰδομαι.]

ἐξιδεῖν, inf. of ἐξιδόν, q. v.

ἐξιδιάζομαι, as Med., (ιδιάω) *to appropriate to oneself, make one's own*, Diphil. ap. A. B., and Polyb., cf. Lob. Phryn. 199.

ἐξιδασμός, δ, *an appropriation, seizure*, Strab.

ἐξιδόσμαι = ἐξιδίζομαι, Isocr. 214 D, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 8.

ἐξιδόστοιμα, = ἐξιδόμοι, Diod.

ἐξιδύω, f. ἴσω, *to exude*: in Ar. Av. 791. euphem. for τιλῶν. [δῖ]

ἐξιδρώ = foreg., Hipp.

ἐξιδρώνω, f. ὠσώ, *to set down to rest*, Soph. O. C. 11. Med. *to establish oneself*, also, ἐξ, Bion Eur. Incert. 134. [ῶ, ὠσώ]

ἐξιδρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξιδρώ) *a sweat, perspiration*, Plat.

ἐξίμηναι, f. ἡσώ, *to send out, dispatch*, II. 11. 141 (in the unique Ep. inf. aor. 2 act. ἐξέμεν for ἐξείναι, cf. ἐπιπροέμεν); ἐξίμην ἐπὶ Hdt. 3. 146: ἐξίμηνον *to let out the sail*, Pind. P. 1. 177: πάντα κάλων ἐξί, *to let out all the cable*, i. e. take every advantage, Eur. Med. 278, cf. H. F. 837: but, κάλας ἐξίησι σπράτευμα (the loosed) cable lets the army start, Id. Tro. 94: *to throw out or forth*, ἀρόων Eur. Bacch. 1122: *to take out of*, τὴ ἐκ τινος Hdt. 2. 87.

II. intr. *to run out, of rivers, to empty themselves*, Hdt. 1. 6, (in 3 sing. ἐξίει, v. Schweigh. ad 1. 180.) B. Med. *to put off from oneself, get rid of*, oft. in Hom. (in tmesis) in phrase, σπῖος καὶ ἐξητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο; so too, ἐπὶν γόνου ἐξ ἔρον ἐπην II. 24. 227; ἐξ ἔρον ἔμενος Theogn. 1060. 2. *to send from oneself, divorce*, γυναικὰ Hdt. 5. 39. [ῖη Ep., ῖη Att.]

ἐξίτυον, *to make smooth, level*, στάμην δόρυ νήϊον II. 15. 410.

II. *to direct*. [ῶ]

ἐξικερεύω, strengthd. for ἱκετεύω, Soph. O. T. 760.

ἐξικερεύω, f. ὠσώ, *to draw out the moisture of, dry thoroughly*, Plat. Tim. 33 C, and Arist.: Eur. Andr. 398 is corrupt.

ἐξικμάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξικμάω) *a drying, late word*.

ἐξικνέομαι, f. ἐξίκομαι: aor. ἐξέκομαι, Dep. med. *To reach, get at a place*, Hom. always in aor. and c. acc.: *to arrive at last* αὖ, II. 9. 479. 2. of objects, *to arrive at, attain, come up to*, c. gen., Seidl. Eur. El. 607: *to be sufficient for*, πρὸς τὸν ἀεθλον Hdt. 4. 10. 3. of things, *to reach, of an arrow, δσον πόδεμα ἐξικν. Hdt. 4. 139; of sight, ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια ἐξί. Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 17. 4. ἐργῶν ἐξί, *to execute, accomplish*, Thuc. 1. 70, cf. Plat. Prot. 311 D.*

ἐξίκω, f. ῶ, poet. for ἐξήκω: *to turn out*, Orph., and v. l. in Soph. O. T. 1182. [ῖ]

ἐξιλάρω, *to cheer*, Ath.

ἐξιλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *an appeasing, atonement*, LXX. [ῖλ]: from ἐξιλᾶσκειν, f. ἀσμαι [ᾶ], Dep. med. *To appease, win over*, τινά Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141. Hence

ἐξίλασμα, ατος, τό, *an atonement, expiation*, LXX. [ῖ]

ἐξίλασμός, δ = ἐξίλασις, LXX. [ῖ]

ἐξίλασθῆναι, *on, propitiatory*. [ῖλ]

ἐξίλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν = foreg. Adv. —κῶς, Cornut.

ἐξίλεω, *to appease*, LXX. Also in Med., Strab. Hence

ἐξίλεωμα, —ωσις, —ωτικός = —ασμα, —ασις, —ωτικός.

ἐξίλλω, *to unravel, disentangle, seek out*, ἐξ, τὰ ἱχνη, of hounds at a check, Xen. Cyn. 6. 15. II. *to keep out from, éav τῖς*

ἐξέλλη (or —λλη) τινα τῆς ἐργασίας Dem. 976. fin., cf. ἐξ- ούλης Bkpr.

ἐξέμαιναι, f. ἡσώ, *to draw out by thongs or ropes*. [ῖ]

ἐξέμαινα, poet. inf. pres. from ἐξέμην, for ἐξέμαιναι, Od. [ῖ]. Macho has ἐξέμαινα.

ἐξενάξω, (ῖνες) *to take out the sinews or fibres*, Arr.

ἐξενόω, (ινώ, ἰνέω) *to empty*, Lat. *exinanire*, and so *to destroy*, Lyc., cf. ὑπέρνω. [ῖ]

ἐξενόβω, (ινθος) τρίχα, *to shoot out hair*, Soph. Fr. 653.

ἐξιδύω, (ἰώω) *to clean from rust*, Epict.

ἐξίσω, *to press, squeeze out*, Diosc. II. *to press heavily*, Ar. Lys. 291.

ἐξίππάομαι, f. ἀσμαι, *to ride out or away*, Plat.

ἐξίπτειν, = foreg., Plat.

ἐξίππος, ὄν, *with six horses*, τὸ ἐξ. Polyb.

ἐξίπταμαι, f. ἐκπτήσομαι: aor. ἐξέπτην, *to fly out of, οἶκον Eur. El. 944: absolute, to fly away*. An act. aor. ἐξέπτην in Hes. Op. 98, Bahr. 215. Cf. πέτομαι.

ἐξίπτωκος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰπώω) *pressing or drawing out, φάρμακα Gal. ἔξῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἐχω, ἔξω) a being in a certain state, a permanent condition*, esp. as produced by practice (πράξις), *a habit*. 1. *a habit of body*, i. e. of bodily health, opp. to διδασκίς, Hipp., cf. Poes. Oecon. 2. *a habit of mind, moral or intellectual*, and so opp. to δυνάμεις the natural dispositions or faculties, Plat., and Arist. passim, v. esp. Eth. N. 2. 5: opp. also to πράξις, ἐνέργεια, Arist. ibid.

II. *skill as the result of experience, practice*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 7, cf. ἐκρτικός.

ἐξίστάω, *to make equal*: Med. *to make oneself equal*, LXX.

II. intr. *to be equal*, Strab. [ῖ Att.] Hence

ἐξίστασμός, δ, *an equaling, equality*.

ἐξίστης, Adv. for ἐξ ἴσῃς, sub. ὁμοιᾶς, *equally*; also ἐξίσου, sub. μέτρον.

ἐξίστω, *to make equal or even*, Lat. *exaequare*, ὑγρόν Soph. El. 738, τινὶ *to a thing*, Id. O. T. 425, τινὶ Thuc. 5. 71. Pass. *to be or become equal, τινὶ *to a thing*, Hdt. 2. 34, etc.: to be a match for, to rival*, τινὶ Thuc. 2. 97. 2. *to put on a level, τοὺς πολίτας Ar. Ran. 688*.

II. intr. *to be equal or like*, μητρί δ' οὐδὲν ἐξίστοί Soph. El. 1194, and so Thuc. 6. 87, cf. δηλόω II. [ῖ Att.]

ἐξίστημι, f. ἐκστήσω, *to put out of its place; change, alter*, τὴν φύσιν Arist. Eth. N.: metaph., ἐξίσταμαι *to drive one out of his senses*, Eur. Bacch. 850; τὰ φρονέει Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12: hence simply, ἐξίσταμαι *to drive mad, to derange*, Hipp., and Eur. Aug. 1: also, ἐξίσταμαι *anthroposin autōn* *to set them beside themselves with rage*, Dem. 537. fin.: also *to astonish*, Polyb.; *to bewitch*, N. T. B. Med. with aor. 2, perf., and plupf. act. I. *to stand aside from, ὀδοῦ Hdt. 3. 76; and so absol., to stand out of the way*, Eur. I. T. 1229: *to make way for one*, τινὶ Soph. Phil. 1053, Ar. Ran. 354, etc.: also c. acc., *to flee, shrink from, shun*, Lob. and Herm. Soph. Aj. 82.

II. c. gen. rei, *to retire from, give up possession of, τῆς ἀρχῆς Thuc. 2. 63: esp., ἐκστήναι τὸν δντων*, Lat. *cedere bonis, to become bankrupt, fail*, Dem. 959. 28: hence in Ar. Vesp. 477, ἐκστήναι πατρίδι *to lose one's father, give him up*.

2. very freq., φρονέων ἐξίσταται *to lose one's senses*, Eur. Or. 1021, etc.; τοῦ φρονέειν Hipp. 85 E: and then absol. *to be out of one's wits, to be distraught*, Hipp., etc.; *be astonished*, N. T.: cf. ἐκστασις.

3. ἐκστήναι τῆς αἰτιάσας ἰδέας, *to drive out of one's own nature*, Plat. Rep. 380 D, etc.: hence absol. *to degenerate*, Theophr.; οἶνος ἐξεστῆκεν *degenerate, sour wine*, Dem. 933. 25.

4. in gen. *to give up one's pursuits, forget them*, τὰν σπουδῶν δασμάτων, τὸν μαθημάτων Plat. Phaedr. 249 D, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 54.

5. absol. *to change one's state*, Hipp.: *to change one's opinion*, Thuc. 2. 61.

III. *to stand out, project*, Arist. H. A.

ἐξίστορέω, *to search out, inquire of, τινά τι Hdt. 7. 195.*

ἐξίσχιο, ὄν, (ἰσχίον) *with prominent hips*, Hipp., cf. ἐξ- ὀφθαλμός.

ἐξίσχναω, strengthd. for ἰσχναίνω, Themist.

ἐξίσχυνω, strengthd. for ἰσχύνω, Hipp.

ἐξίσχυον, f. ὠσώ, *to have strength, be quite able*, Strab. II. in a rare usage, τὸ δαμνίων παιδῶν ἐξίσχυον *late prevailing over the children*, Ael. V. H. 6. 13. [ῶ]

ἐξίσχω = ἐξέχω: once in Hom., ἐξίσχει κεφαλὰς δεινοῖο βερέ-

ἐξομαλίζω, strengthd. for δμαλίζω, to smooth or assuage, Hipp.
ἐξομῶν, to pour out like rain, LXX.

ἐξομῶν, =foreg., dub.

ἐξομῶν, εως, ἡ, a demand or seizure of hostages, Plut.

ἐξομῶν, to take hostages from, τινά: hence, δούλους τεκνο-
ποιῶν ἐξομ. to bind slaves to one's service by the pledges of wives
and children, Arist. Oec. 1. 5, fin. Med. to take as hostages,
παῖδας Plut.: to procure by hostages, φίλων Strab.

ἐξομῶν, to have intercourse, live with, τινί Xen. Ages. 11. 4:
metaph. to bear one company, Eur. Cycl. 518. II. c. acc.,
to win over; to conciliate, τινά Polyb. III. Med. to be away
from one's friends, be alone in the crowd, Eur. I. A. 735.

ἐξομῶν, or, out of one's society: hence foreign, strange, Soph.
Tr. 964.

ἐξομῶν, or, (δμμα) = ἐξοφθαλμός. II. without eyes, late.

ἐξομῶν, to give sight to, open the eyes of; Pass. to be
restored to sight, (Soph. ap.) Ar. Plat. 635. 2. metaph. to
make clear or plain, Aesch. Pr. 499. II. to blind, bereave
of eyes, Eur. Oed. 2.—On this double sign. v. Valck. Diatr.
p. 197. Hence

ἐξομῶν, εως, ἡ, a cleansing, opening of the eyes. [α]

ἐξομῶν, f. ομοῖμαι: aor. ωμοσάμην, to deny, disown upon
oath, τι Dem. 1310. 2, or absol., freq. in Dem.; foll. by μή οὐ c.
inf., Id. 1317. 8; also ἐξομ. τὸ μὴ εἶδέναι Soph. Ant. 535. II.
to decline or refuse an office by an oath that one has not means
or health to perform it, τὴν πρεσβείαν Aeschin. 40. 30, cf. Dem.
378. 18, Arist. Pol. 4. 13: this oath was called ἐξομοσία or ἀπο-
μοσία, v. Dict. of Antt. in voc.

ἐξομῶν, to make quite like, Hdt. 3. 24, Plat., etc. Pass. to
become or be like, τινί τι to one in a thing, Soph. Aj. 549, cf.
Eur. Andr. 354. Hence

ἐξομοῖσις, εως, ἡ, assimilation, esp. of food, Theophr.

ἐξομολογία, strengthd. for ὁμολογία, to confess, admit, esp.
in Med., Plut.: to agree, promise, N. T. Hence

ἐξομολογησῖς, εως, ἡ, a confession, profession, Plut.: and
ἐξομολογημένως, Adv. pres. part., confessedly, Clem. Al.

ἐξομῶν, f. ἐξομῶν, to wipe off from, τί τινας Eur. Or.
219. Med. to wipe off from oneself: to wipe up, wipe away,
αἷμα πέποινα wipe blood on or with your garments, Eur. H. F.
1399, cf. El. 502: also to purge away a pollution, ναυσόισιν
with water, Id. Hipp. 653. II. metaph., ἐξομῶν, τινί τι
μωρίαν to wipe one's folly on another, i. e. give him part of it,
Eur. Bacch. 344, parodied by Ar. Ach. 843: also = ἀπομάττω-
μαι, to stamp or imprint upon, τί τι or εἰς τι Plat. Gorg. 525 A,
Legg. 775 D: cf. Rubnk. Tim. Hence

ἐξομῶν, εως, ἡ, a wiping off. II. an impression, mark,
Plat. Tim. 80 E.

ἐξομῶν, or, with prominent navel, Gal. II. as Subst.
δ ἐξομῶν, a rupture, Diosc.

ἐξομῶν, part. from the impers. ἐξομῶν, q. v.

ἐξομῶν, fut. ἰω, Att. ἰω, strengthd. for ὀνειδίζω, to reproach
one with, cast in one's teeth, κακά, ὀνειδος Soph. El. 282, Eur.
I. A. 305; hence in Pass., κακά ἐξομῶν, ὀνειδισθῆναι Soph. Phil. 382:
absol. to reproach, Soph. O. C. 990; later c. acc. pers., Plut.

ἐξομῶν, ὀνειδισμός, q. a reproach, Joseph.

ἐξομῶν, ὀνειδιστικός, ὁ, un, abusive, M. Anton.

ἐξομῶν, = ἐξομῶν, Hipp.

ἐξομῶν, ὀνειδισμός, ὁ, = ὀνειδισμός, Arist. Probl. Hence

ἐξομῶν, ὀνειδιστικός, ὁ, un, subject to ὀνειδισμός, Arist. Probl.

ἐξομῶν, f. ἰω, = ὀνειδισμός, Hipp.

ἐξομῶν, f. ἰω, to utter aloud, announce, h. Hom. Merc. 59,
and (in tmesis) oft, in Hom. in the phrase, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ'
ὀνόμαζεν he spoke the word and uttered it aloud, cf. Eur. I. A.
1066. II. to use a name or word, Plut.

ἐξομῶν, to name, speak of by name, ἄνδρα Pl. 3. 166; αἰ-
δετο γάμον ἐξομῶν τινα, tell it, Od. 6. 66.

ἐξομῶν, ὀνειδισμός, Adv. (ἐξ, ὀνομα, καλέω) by name, calling by
name, with ὀνομαζέω, Pl. 22. 415, with καλέω, Od. 12. 250.

ἐξομῶν, to pare the claws of, and so metaph. to deprive of
power, ὀνόν ἰω. II. to try a thing's smoothness, by draw-
ing the nail over it, hence to scrutinise closely, like Lat. ad
unquum exigere, Id.

ἐξομῶν, to make sour: Pass. to turn to vinegar, Theophr.

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ἐξομῶν, f. ἰω, to squeeze out the juice, Arist. H. A.

ἐξομῶν, and ἐξομῶν, Adv. poet. for ἐξομῶν, backwards,
behind, II. II. as Prep. c. gen. behind, after, II.

ἐξομῶν, Adv. = foreg. 1, Aesch. Ag. 115.

ἐξομῶν, in Att. just = ἐξομῶν, as Adv., Soph. Fr. 527,
Ar., etc. II. as Prep. c. gen., Ar. Ach. 868.

ἐξομῶν, barbarism for foreg., Ar. Thesm. 1124.

ἐξομῶν, Adv. I. of Place (as always in II.), backwards,
back again, II. 11. 461, etc. 2. Prep. c. gen., behind, II. 17.
357. II. of Time (as always in Od.), henceforth, hereafter,
Od. 4. 35, etc.; so too Τυτταε, 3. 30. [α]

ἐξομῶν, f. ἰω, to arm, accoutre, Hdt. 7. 100: poet. also, ἐξ,
Ἀρη Aesch. Supp. 682, 702. Pass. and metaph. to arm oneself;
rush to arms, go forth armed to battle, Eur. I. T. 302, and freq.
in Xen. 2. in gen. to prepare, Ar. Pac. 566. II. to dis-
arm, App. Hence

ἐξομῶν, ἡ, a being under arms, ἐν τῇ ἐξομῶν ὑπὸν under arms,
Lat. in prociuitu, Xen. An. 1. 7, 10; and freq. in Polyb.

ἐξομῶν, εως, ἡ, an arming, getting under arms, πολλοῦ χρό-
νου δέοντα εἰς ἐξομῶν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 9.

ἐξομῶν, ὁ, = foreg., late.

ἐξομῶν, (ὅπλων) disarmed, unarmed, Polyb.

ἐξομῶν, f. ἰω, to bake fiercely, ἐν τῇ καμίνῃ Hdt. 4. 164:
also, ἐν τῇ καμίνῃ to heat it violently, Ib. 163. II. metaph.
esp. of love, Lat. torrere, exurere, Soph. Fr. 421. Hence

ἐξομῶν, or, well baked, Hipp.

ἐξομῶν, to look out. II. to see from afar, Eur. Heracl.
675, in Pass. III. to have the eyes prominent, ὡς ἀγχομένους
Hipp., cf. ἐξομῶν, ἐξομῶν.

ἐξομῶν, strengthd. for ὀργάω, Plut.

ἐξομῶν, to prepare for solemn mysteries, ἐξομῶν τὴν ψυχὴν
to purge the soul from passion, Arist. Pol.

ἐξομῶν, fut. ἰω, Att. ἰω, to enrage, πρὸς τινα against one,
Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 7. Pass. to be furious, Batr. 185.

ἐξομῶν, to lift up, esp. the voice, to cry aloud, Aesch. Cho.
271. II. intr. to be erect, Plut.

ἐξομῶν, or, upright.

ἐξομῶν, or, = foreg., Ath. Hence

ἐξομῶν, to set upright, Plat. Legg. 862 C; in Pass. to stand
upright, Eur. Supp. 1083. 2. metaph. to amend, restore,
Plat. Tim. 90 D; and so in Med., πότμον Soph. Ant. 83.

ἐξομῶν, ἡ, v. ἐξομῶν.

ἐξομῶν, f. ἰω, Att. ἰω, to send beyond the frontier, banish,
Lat. exterminare, Eur. Heracl. 257, etc.: to expose a child, Id.
Ion 504: to throw away, get rid of, Plat. Symp. 197 D, etc.

II. c. acc. loci only, ἄλλαν ἀπ' ἄλλης ἐξ. πόλιν, singularly,
to wander from one to another, Eur. Heracl. 16. III. in
Pass. to be an exile: also to pass its bounds, come forth, Eur.
Hipp. 1381.

ἐξομῶν, la, un, (ὅρος) out of the bounds of one's country:
hence ἐξομῶν, ἡ, exile: sub. γῆ, ζωῆ.

ἐξομῶν, ὁ, (ἐξομῶν) a banishing, expulsion, Plut.

ἐξομῶν, α, or, to be expelled, Clem. Al.

ἐξομῶν, ὁ, un, expulsive, Diog. L.

ἐξομῶν, or, (ἐξομῶν) expelled, banished, Dem. 548. 27;
from a place, γῆς Polyb.

ἐξομῶν, to swear a person, administer an oath to him, Dem.
1265. 6. II. to exorcise, i. e. banish an evil spirit, Eccl. Hence

ἐξομῶν, ὁ, a swearing, administering of an oath, Polyb.
II. Eccl. an exorcism.

ἐξομῶν, οὐ, ὁ, one who administers an oath, Luc. II.

ἐξομῶν, a, mighty oath, Pind. O. 13. 140.

ἐξομῶν, = ἐξομῶν (v. Lob. Phryn. 360, sq.), to make one
swear, bind by oath, c. acc. pers., usu. followed by ἡ μὴν (Ion. ἡ
μὲν) c. inf. fut., as Hdt. 3. 133, 4. 154: also c. acc. pers. et rei,
to make one swear by, τὸ Σπυργὸν ὕδωρ Id. 6. 74. Hence

ἐξομῶν, εως, ἡ, a binding by oath, Hdt. 4. 154.

ἐξομῶν, f. ἰω, to set out, start, esp. in a hurry, of a ship,
Od. 12. 221: so too in Att., c. gen., to set out from, χθονός Eur.
Tro. 1131, etc.: metaph. of pain, to break out, Soph. Tr. 1089.

II. trans. to send forth, send to war, Aesch. Pers. 46: ἐξ.
τὴν ναῦν to start the ship, Thuc. 7. 14; ἐξ. πόδα Ar. Thesm.

659: in gen. to excite, stir up, Thuc. 6. 88, Xen., etc.—The Pass. is also oft. used in the intr. signif., to set out, start, Hdt. 9. 51, and Att.; also c. gen., Aesch. Eum. 182.

ἔξορμενίζω, (ὄρμενος) to shoot out into a stalk, Soph. Fr. 296. ἔξορμέω, to depart from harbour, run out to sea, Lycurg. 149. 44: metaph. ἔξ. ἐκ τοῦ νοῦ to lose one's senses, Paus., cf. ἐκπλέω.

ἔξορμη, ἡ, a going out, expedition, Plat. Theag. 129 D. ἔξορμησις, εὠς, ἡ, (ἔξορμῶ) a vehement onset, attack, Dio C. ἔξορμίζω, fut. ἴσῃ, Att. ἰῶ, to bring out of harbour, get under weigh, naïv Dem. 895. 8: metaph., ἔξ. πόδα Eur. Phoen. 846: to let down, ἐξ. πόντον Id. Hel. 1247.

ἔξορμος, or, sailing from a harbour or coast, c. gen., Κρήτης Eur. Hipp. 156.

ἔξορμύς, f. ὄρως, in Ap. Rh. 1. 306, dub. l. for δόμων ἐξ ὄρως. ἔξορμόνως, strengthd. for ὀρμόνως, Q. Sm.

ἔξορος, or, = ἐξόριος.

ἔξορόω, to spring, leap forth, Il. 3. 325, in tmesis.

ἔξορόφος, or, dub. for ἐξώροφος, q. v.

ἔξορόφω, (ὀρόψ) to clear the curds from whey.

ἔξορρος, or, cleared of whey, or in gen. of moisture, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3. Hence

ἔξορρόμαι, as Pass., to run into curds, curdle, Clem. Al. ἔξορρόω, Att. -τω, fut. ῶ, to dig out, χύνει the earth out of a trench, Hdt. 7. 23: τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to put out the eyes, Id. 8. 113, cf. Παρομοιόγ.

II. to dig out of the ground, dig up, τοὺς νεκρούς Id. 1. 64, ἔργλῃας Ar. Ach. 763.

ἔξορρόμαι, fut. ἴσῃμαι, Dep. med., to dance out, dance away, hop off, Dem. 614. 22.

II. c. acc. cognate, ἔξ. ῥυθμόν to dance out a figure, go through it, Philostr., cf. Horace's saltare Cyclopa, Sat. 1. 5, 63, ubi v. Heind.

III. also c. acc., to dance out, i. e. let out, betray, τὰ ἀπόρρητα, prob. of some kind which burlesqued those ceremonies, Luc.: so too, ἱερῶσιν ἐξ. to mimic, mock holy rites, Hdn.: also, ἔξ. ῥυθμὸν to mock, disgrace by one's conduct, Plut., for which App. has ἔξ. ῥυθμ., = Lat. insultare: and, ἔξ. τὴν ἀλθίαν to scorn it, Plut., cf. ἀπορρόμαι.

IV. to leave off dancing, πλέκων ἐξ. to give up the war-dance, i. e. war, as Hom. calls a battle the dance of Ares.

ἔξορδω, Dor. for ἐξόζω, Theocr.

ἔξορδύω, like ἀφορδύω, to dedicate, devote, Plut. Med. to avert by expiation, Lat. procurare, Id.

ἔξορτέλλω, f. ὀρῶ, (ὀρτέον) to take the joints from their sockets, Lat. exossare, Diosc.

ἔξορτρίκιζω, f. ἴσῃ, to banish by ostracism, Hdt. 8. 79, and so, with a pun on broken pots, (ὀστράκα) ἀφορδύει ἔξοστράκις Ar. ap. Plut. 2. 853 C: in gen. to banish, late. Hence

ἔξορτρίκιμος, δ, banishment by ostracism, Diod.

ἔξορτώσις, εὠς, ἡ, (ὀρτέον) a diseased excrescence on the bone, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ἔξοτρε, Adv. (ἐξ. ὅτε) = ἐξ. ὅτ, Call. Apoll. 48, v. Lob. Phryn. 47.

ἔξοτρυ, Adv. (ἐξ. ὅτρυ, sub. χρόνῳ) since the time when.

ἔξοτρίνω, to stimulate, stir up, Aesch. Theb. 692.

ἔξουδενός, LXX, and ἔξουδενός, f. ἴσῃ, Plut., = ἔξουδενός.

ἔξουδενισμός, δ, scorn, contempt.

ἔξουδενός, to set at nought, mock, LXX, v. Lob. Phryn. 182.

ἔξουδένωμα, ατος, τό, contempt, LXX.

ἔξουδένωσις, εὠς, ἡ, a reducing to nothing, destruction, LXX.

ἔξουθενός, = ἔξουδενός, N. T.

ἔξουθεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to set at nought, c. gen., τοῦ βελού Diog. L.

ἐξούλης δική, ἡ, Lat. actio rei judicatae, or unde vi, an action against one who neglected the order of a court to pay a legal penalty, or to surrender possession of property, or in gen. for contempt of court, Dem. 528. 12., 543. 27, cf. Att. Process pr. 485 sq., 749, sq., Butt. Mid. Ind. in voc. The nom. ἐξούλης does not occur.

ἔξουρῶ, to pass with the water, Arist. H. A.: to make water, Ael. ἔξουρῃς, Adv. for ἐξ. οὔρῃς, v. ὁρῷς.

ἔξουσις, or, (οὔρα) ending in a tail or point, Hipp., cf. μύουσις.

ἐξουσία, ἡ, (ἐξουσι) power, means, authority to do a thing, ἔξ. παρῇσι = ἐξουσι, c. inf., Soph. Fr. 109: so too, ἔξ. δίδδαναι, παρέχειν to give authority, power, permission to do., opp. to ἔξ. λαμβάνειν, ἔχει etc., freq. in Att.: also c. gen., ἔξ. τινός power over, licence in a thing, Plat. Gorg. 526 A, 461 E; περὶ

τινός Legg. 936 A. II. absol. power, authority, might, as opp. to right, Eur. Phaeth. 10, Thuc. 1. 38, cf. 3. 45.

2. an office, magistracy, Lat. potestas, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 B: also the body of the magistrats, N. T., cf. τέλος.

III. like περίουσια, abundance of means, resources, ἐξουσίας ἐπιδείκνυς Thuc. 6. 31. Hence

ἐξουσιάζω, to be in authority, have power, Dion. H. 2. to have authority over, τινός N. T. Hence

ἐξουσιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a mighty one, LXX. Hence ἐξουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, authoritative. Adv. -κῶς, Polyb.

ἐξουσίσιος, or, (οὔσια) strip of property, Philo.

ἐξοφάλλω, to increase exceedingly, ἔξ. ἐξῶνα to offer higher and higher dowry, Od. 15. 18.

ἐξοφθαλμος, or, with prominent eyes, Xen. Eq. 1. 9, opp. to κοιλόφθαλμος. II. manifest, clear, Polyb.

ἔξοχα, Adv., v. ἔξοχος.

ἔξοχαδές, or, αἱ, (ἔξοχος) external piles or haemorrhoids, the internal being called ἐσοχαδές, Medic.

ἔξοχερέα, ἡ, a drawing into channels or sluices, Strab.: from ἔξοχερεται, to draw off, as water by a sluice, Hipp.

ἔξοχη, ἡ, (ἐξέχω) a standing out, prominence: metaph. distinction, excellence, Cic. Att. 4. 15, 7: οἱ κατ' ἐξοχὴν the chief men, N. T. II. a projection, Diosc., point, Hdn.

ἔξοχος, or, (ἐτέχω) standing out, prominent, high, in strict signif. very late: metaph. very freq. in Hom., distinguished, excellent, ἔξ. ἄνθρωπ. Il. 2. 188; ἔξ. βούτι, αἰξ. Il. 2. 480, Od. 21. 260:

of things, only ἔξ. τέμενος Il. 6. 194, 20. 184: oft. c. gen., ἔξοχος Ἀργεῖων eminent among or above them, Il. 3. 227, ἔξ. ἡρώων Il. 18. 56; and very freq. ἄλλων, πάντων, just like a Superl.: (in Pind. N. 2. 27, Aesch., and Eur. we have the real Superl. ἐξοχάτατος, and in Pind. N. 3. 124 the Compar.): the dat. is used for gen., Il. 2. 483, Od. 15. 227: also strengthd. μέγ. ἔξοχος, Il. 2. 480, etc.

He has also very oft. the Adv. neut. ἔξοχον and ἔξοχα, esp. c. gen., e. g. ἔξοχα πάντων far above all, = Lat. prae: also absol. with Verbs, especially, ἔξ. φιλέειν, ἐχθαίρειν Od. 15. 70: ἔμοι δόσαν ἔξοχα gave me as a high honor, Od. 9. 551: with an Adv., ἔξοχα λυγρ' εἰδῶν Od. 11. 432: with the Superl., ἔξοχ' ἄριστοι beyond compare the best, Il. 9. 638, etc.: — the regul. Adv. -χως, Pind. O. 9. 104, and Eur.

ἔξοχρύδω, strengthd. for ὀχυράω, Plut.

ἔξοχηχως, = ἐκπηχως, Lob. Phryn. 412. Hence

ἔξοχηχυστί, Adv., of six cubits, Soph. Fr. 876.

ἐξυβρίω, f. ἴσῃ, to break out into insolence, to run riot, war wanton, Hdt. 7. 5, cf. Thuc. 1. 84: ἔξ. ὑπὸ πλοῦτον Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 1: ἔξ. εἰς τὸδε to come to this pitch of insolence, Thuc. 3. 39: c. Adj. neut., ἔξ. παντοῦ to commit all kinds of violence or extravagance, Hdt. 3. 126 t c. acc. pers., to treat with insolence or violence, M. Anton.

2. of the body, to break out from high feeding, Plat. Legg. 691 C: of plants, to be over luxuriant, Theophr.

ἐξυγιάζω, to heal thoroughly, Hipp.

ἐξυγνίσαινω, to recover health, Hipp. II. transit. = foreg., Id.

ἐξυγρῶναι, f. ἰῶ, to make quite wet: hence in Pass. to be all water, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

2. to make watery and weak, Plut.: Pass. to be so, of plants, Theophr.

ἐξυγρὸς, or, watery, liquid, Hipp.

ἐξυδάρω, (ὀδάρης) to make watery. Pass. to become so, Medic.

ἐξυδάρτω, (ὕδωρ) = foreg., Theophr. Hence

ἐξυδάρτωσις, εὠς, ἡ, a changing into water. [α]

ἐξυδρίαις, οὗ, ὁ, ἄνεμος, a rainy wind, Arist. Mund.

ἐξυδρῶσιν, to become dropsical, Arist. H. A.

ἐξυδάκτω, to bark out: hence to burst out in a rage, Plut.: c. acc., ἔξ. γόον to yell it out, Lyc.

ἐξυλάω, f. ἴσῃ, to filter out or through, Gal.

ἐξυμνέω, (ὕμνη) to strip of the skin or membrane, Diosc.

ἐξυμνεύω, ἡ, ὁ, a knife for flaying, or dissecting knife.

ἐξυμνός, strengthd. for ὕμνιος, Polyb.

ἐξυνήκα, ἐσυνήκα, aor. 1 c. dupl. augm. from συνήκειν for ζυνήκα, συνήκα, Anacr. 116, and Alcae.

ἐξυπάλισσις, εὠς, ἡ, an escape, Orph. [α] from ἐξυπάλισσω, f. ῶ, to flee from, escape, Orph.

ἐξυπανίστημι, (ἐξ. ὑπὸ, ἄν, ἴστημι) only in Il. 2. 267, σμῆδὲ μεταρπύσει ἐξυπανίστη a weal started up from under the skin of the back.

ἐξυπαιπείν, = ὑπαιπείν.

ἐξυπέρβω, f. ἔσω, to boil over, effervesce.

ἐξυπέρθε, Adv. = ὑπέρθε, from above, Soph. Phil. 29. [ῶ]

ἐξυπηρετώ, to assist to the utmost, Soph. Tr. 1156, τινί Eur.

Autol. 1. 7.

ἐξυπνίζω, (ὑπνος) to awaken, rouse from sleep, LXX: Pass.

to wake up, Plut., Lob. Phryn. 224. Hence

ἐξυπνιστής, οὗ, δ, an awakener.

ἐξυπνιος, awoken out of sleep, N. T.

ἐξυπτιάζω, strengthd. for ὑπτιάζω, Arist. H. A.: ἐξ. ὄνομα (sc. Polyinics), to turn it over, take it to pieces, Aesch. Theb. 577; cf. Ar. Eq. 21, sq.

ἐξυφαίνω, to finish weaving, Lat. pertexere, φάρος Hdt. 2. 122.

II. metaph. ἐξ. μέλος Pind. N. 4. 71, τὴν χάριτος ἐξυφαίνονται

Pind. P. 4. 490: also like Lat. neclere (dolus), Polyb. Hence

ἐξυφαιτέον, verb. Adj., one must finish weaving, Clem. Al.

ἐξυφασμα, ατος, τό, a finished web, κερκίδος σῆς ἐξ. thy hand-

work, Eur. El. 539. [ῶ]

ἐξυψηγόμεαι, = ὑψηγόμεαι, Soph. O. C. 1025.

ἐξυψόω, to exalt, LXX.

ἐξω, Adv., (ἐξ, as ἐσω from eis) without, on the outside, out

of doors, Lat. foris, Od. 10. 95: hence, τὸ ἐξω the outside, Thuc.,

etc.; τὰ ἐξω external things; in late writers also, exoterico

knowledge, opp. to τὰ ἐσω esoteric: ἡ ἐξω, sub. θάλασσα (in

Hdt. 1. 202 with σπλην added), the main ocean, opp. to ἡ

ἐνὸς the Mediterranean. II. of Motion, outwards, into the

air, or away out of the country, Lat. foras, II. 17. 265, Od. 14.

526, etc.; sometimes c. acc. loci quo., e. g. ἐξω τὸν Ἑλλάς

ποταμὸν πλέων out to the Hell, Hdt. 7. 58, cf. 5. 103; c. gen.

loci unde., like ἐκ, out of, II. 10. 94, etc. III. like ἐκτός, c.

gen., outside of, out of, clear of, esp. in Att., v. Lob. Phryn.

128: ἐξω βελάν out of shot, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 69: ἐξω τινὸς εἶναι

to be free from a thing, to have nothing to do with it, Dem.,

etc.: ἐξω τῆς ὑποθέσεως, τοῦ πράγματος λέγειν to speak away

from the subject, Isocr. 247 E, Dem. 519. 21: ἐξω φερῶν out

of one's senses, Pind. O. 7. 85; also, ἐ. αὐτοῦ Hipp., etc. Pro-

verb., ἐξω τὸν πηλοῦ πόδα εἶχειν to keep clear of difficulties,

v. Aesch. Cho. 697. 2. also like ἐκτός, without, but, except,

c. gen., Hdt. 7. 29: but also ἐξω ἡ, Lat. praeterquam, Id.

7. 228. IV. pleon. in such phrases as, ἐκ τῆς ταφῆς ἐκφέ-

ρειν ἐξω Hdt. 3. 16. Comp. ἐξώτερος, Superl. ἐξώτατος.

ἐξω, fut. of ἔχω, Hom.

ἐξωθεν, Adv. (ἐξω) from without or abroad, Trag. 2. also

c. gen., ἐξ. δόμων from without the house, Eur. Med. 1312.

II. freq. also = ἐξω, Hdt. 1, 70, Soph. El. 1449, Plat., etc.:

hence, οἱ ἐξωθεν those who are without, Hdt. 9. 5. III. in

Gramm., ἐξωθεν λαμβάνειν to supply or understand a word,

Lat. subaudire: τὰ ἐξωθεν foreign matters, Trag.

ἐξωθεῖω, f. ωθήσω and ώσω, aor. ἐξώσω, to push out, strike out,

II. 14. 494, in tmesis: to thrust out, drive away, Lat. ejicere,

Soph. Aj. 1248, etc.; c. gen. loci, Id. O. C. 1296, etc. Pass.

to be thrust out, ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 4. 13, etc. II. esp. to

drive out of the sea, drive on shore, πρὸς γῆν Thuc. 2. 90; ἐς

τὸ ἕρπον Id. 8. 104: so too in Pass., πνεύμασι ἐξωθέντες Eur.

Cycl. 279, cf. ἐξωθέντες: metaph., ἐξωσθῆναι τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα

Thuc. 6. 34, ubi v. Arnold. Hence

ἐξωθήσις, εως, ἡ, a driving out, excretion, Medic.

ἐξωκενάντω, f. ἴσω, (ώκεω) to carry beyond the ocean, Strab.

ἐξωκενάντος, α, a proceeding beyond or from the ocean, Strab.

ἐξωκόιμος, ον, (κοιτῆρ) sleeping out: ο δ ἐξ. a fish which comes

upon the beach to sleep, also called ὀδωίς, Theophr.

ἐξώλεα, ἡ, utter destruction, κατ' ἐξώλεας ὁμόσαι to swear

with a prayer that one may perish (if faithless), Dem. 553. 17;

also, ἐπαράσθαι ἐξώλεαν αὐτῶν ap. Eund. 747. 14; ὑποχον ἐξώ-

λεία αὐτὸν ποιεῖν Id. 1315. 11; κατ' ἐξ. ἐπιρκεῖν to break an

oath of the kind, Id. 1305. 13: from

ἐξώλεω, es, (ἐξάλλω) utterly destroyed, ruined, Hdt. 7. 9, 2;

ἐξ. ἀπολέσθαι Ar. Pac. 1072. II. act. most destructive, ruin-

ous, ap. Plut. 443, (Dem.) 1342. 7. III. metaph. of per-

sons, abandoned, abominable, Lat. perditus, Aesch. Supp. 741,

Antiph. Mισοπ. 1. 12.

ἐξωμῖς, ον, δ, (ἐξωμος) one with arms bare to the shoulder,

Luc. II. with high shoulders, Id.

ἐξωμιδοποιεῖα, ἡ, the making of an ἐξωμῖς, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

ἐξωμιδοποιεῖς, ὄν, making an ἐξωμῖς.

ἐξωμῖζω, τὸν ἔρεπον βραχυλοῖα ἐξ. to bare one arm up to the

shoulder, wear it as in an ἐξωμῖς, Ar. Eccl. 267.

ἐξωμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἄμως) a man's vest without sleeves, leaving

the shoulders bare, v. Gell. 7. 12; or acc. to others with one

sleeve, leaving one shoulder bare: the usu. dress of slaves, poor

men, Cynics, and even of the rich when not on ceremony, Ar.

Vesp. 444, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 5, etc.: cf. ἐπωμῖς, χειρὶδωτός. [Υ]

ἐξωμος, ον, with a shoulder bare: stript for work.

ἐξωμοσία, ἡ, (ἐξωμῶν) a swearing off, getting off giving

evidence or other obligations by an oath, Ar. Eccl. 1026, Dem.

1119. 26, cf. ἐξωμῶμαι.

ἐξωμοῖαι, Dep., to buy off, redeem, Arist. Oec.: in gen. to

buy, Hdt. 1. 196. II. to compensate, Arist. Pol. Hence

ἐξωμῆσις, εως, ἡ, redemption, purchase.

ἐξώτοις, ον, (ὠψ) out of sight of, in gen. away from, a favorite

word of Eurip., as, ἐξ. δόμων Supp. 1038, διαμῶν Alc. 546,

cf. Ar. Thesm. 881.

ἐξώτῳλῶς, ον, (πύλῃ) out of doors, late word.

ἐξωρίαιζω, (ῶρα) to leave out of one's thoughts, neglect, Aesch.

Pr. 171, ubi Pors. ἐωρα.

ἐξωρος, ον, (ῶρα) untimely, out of season, unfitting, Soph. El.

618: too early or too late, but usu. the latter, as in Plut., etc.;

also c. gen., ἐξωρος too old for . . , Luc. Adv. -pas, Philostr.

ἐξωρόποιος, ὄν, (ῶρος) with or of six stories, Diod.: others,

not so well, ἐξώροφος, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 203.

ἐξώρτο, 3 sing. aor. syncope. pass. of ἐξωρῶμαι.

ἐξώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξωθέν) a putting out, dislocation, Hipp.

ἐξώσμαι, ατος, τό, a driving out, banishment, LXX.

ἐξώστηρ, ἦρος, δ, = sq.

ἐξώστης, ον, δ, (ἐξωθέν) one who drives out: ἐξ. ἔνεμοι violent

winds which drive ships out of their course or on shore,

Hdt. 2. 113, Aesch. Ep. 659 fin., cf. ἐξωθέν II.

ἐξώστρα, ἡ, a stage-machine somewhat of the same nature as

the ἐκτικῆλμα, v. Herm. Opusc. 6. 2. 165, sq.

ἐξώστατος, ἡ, ον, Superl. from ἐξω, Adv. ἐξωτάτα, outermost,

Plat. Phaed. 112 E.

ἐξωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξω) external, belonging to the outside, ἀρχή

foreign power, ἐξ. πράξεις public business, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 16,

7. 3, 8: opp. to ἐσωτερικός. II. esp. of those disciples of Py-

thagoras and others who were not yet initiated into their highest

philosophy: ἐξ. λόγοι popular treatises, opp. to ἐσωτερικοί the

strictly philosophical, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 5, cf. Cic. Fin. 5. 5.

ἐξώτερος, α, ον, Comp. from ἐξω, Adv. ἐξωτέρω, Aesch. Cho. 1023.

ἐξωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξω) outward, strange, foreign, Böckh Inscr.

2. p. 467. Adv. -κώς.

ἐξώφορος, ον, (φέρω) brought out, published, Iambh.

ἐξώχρος, ον, deadly pale, Arist. H. A.

ἐο, Ep. gen. of the pron. pers. 3 person for οὗ, his, of him

Hom., esp. in phrase ἀπὸ ἐο from, away from him: ἐο αὐτοῦ

for ἐαυτοῦ, II. 19. 384, Od. 8. 211.

ἐοί, Ep. dat. sing. of Pron. pers. οὗ, for οἱ, to him, ἐοί αὐτῷ Od.

4. 38: but Od. 4. 643, ἐοί αὐτοῦ his own, nom. pl. from ἐός.

ἐοί, Ep. for εἶν, 3 sing. opt. pres. from εἶμι, Hom.

ἐοίμεν, syncope. for ἐόλαμεν, 1 plur. perf. 2 from ἐοικα, v. sq.

εοῖκα, as, ε, etc., perf. 2 c. pres. signif. from Root *εἰκα, to

be like, of which Hom. has only 3 impf. εἴκε it seemed good, II.

18. 520; part. εοικός, via, ὅς, Hom., and once the Ep. lengthd.

εοικνία II. 18. 418: the Att. preferred the form εἰκός, esp. in

neut. εἰκός: and we find in Hom. once εοικός II. 21. 254, and

freq. the fem. εἰκνία, inf. εοικνέαι: -εοῖκα, as, ε, etc., is Ion., not

Ep., part. εοικός Hdt. 13 pf. εἴκεν, eis, ε, etc., Hom., and

once 3 pl. εοίκατον II. 13. 102: fut. εἴξω post-Hom. Ep. only

are the forms εἴκτον 3 dual perf., Od. 4. 27: ἥκτο 3 sing. plqpf.

four times in Od., and without augm. ἥκτο II. 23. 107: ἔκτιον

3 dual plqpf., II. 1. 104, Od. 4. 662, etc. In Att. we find 3 pl.

perf. εἴκασι for ἐόλασι, even in Prose; and 1 pl. perf. syncope.

εοίμεν for ἐόλαμεν, Soph. Aj. 1239, and Eur. It is dub.

whether the perf. εἴκα is good Att., but cf. προσεοῖκα, Piers.

Moer. p. 148, Br. Ar. Nub. 185.

I. to be or look like, τινί Hom.; and so in Hdt., and Att.

Construct. c. acc. rei, Μαχάονι πάντα ἔρικε, κεφαλῇ τε καὶ

ὄμματα καλὰ εἶκε etc.; μελαινὴ Κηρί εἶκε is considered like, i. e. *hated like death*, Od. 17. 500. Made more emphatic by the phrases ἄντα εἶκε, ἄγχιστα εἶκε, ἅς ἅπα εἶκε Hom.

II. *to be fit, to be bound, c. inf.*, εἶκα δέ τοι παραεῖναι, ὥστε θεῷ *I am bound to sing before thee*, Od. 22. 348, cf. Soph. Phil. 317. Elsewh. Hom. has 3 pers. sing. as imper., it is *fitting, right, seemly, reasonable, probable*, usu. c. negat., οὐκ ἔστ', οὐδὲ εἶκα, II. 4. 212, Od. 8. 358. Construct.: usu. absol., also c. acc. et inf., and II. 4. 286, c. inf. only: if the person is mentioned, it is put in dat., as II. 10. 440; nor is Od. 22. 196 an exception, ἐνὶ ἑνὶ μαλακῇ καταλέξαι, ὥς σε εἶκεν, for here we must supply the inf., ὥς εἶκε σε (καταλέξασθαι). 2. Hom. has also the Part. in signf. *fitting, right, deserved*, Od. 4. 239; εὐκοῖτι κείται ὀλέθρῳ 1. 46: εἰκνία ἐκorts a suitable wife, 'a help meet for him,' II. 9. 399. III. in Att. *to seem likely, have the appearance of, seem*, oft. agreeing with its person (though often we cannot render it so), θέλξειν μ' εἶκος *you seem likely to soothe me*, it seems as if you will, Aesch. Eum. 900, χυλῶν εἶκος methinks thou art delicate, Aesch. Fr. 971, cf. Eur. Cycl. 99, etc.: also c. Part., εἰκατε ἡδόμενοι *you seem delighted*, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657. 2: but most freq., εἶκος, and ὥς εἶκος, absol., as it seems, probably, as is *fitting*, or c. dat. pers., ὥς εἶκε μοι etc., Eur. Andr. 551, cf. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 2. 15: also ὥς εἶκος, Ion. οἶκος, (sub. ἔστι) Hdt., and Att.—On the neut. Part. εἶκός, v. sub voc. εὐκότες, Att. εὐκότες, Ion. οἰκότες, Adv. of Part. εὐκός, similarly, like, τῶν Aesch. Ag. 915: reasonably, fairly, naturally, as was to be expected, Hdt. 2. 25, Aesch. Supp. 403. εἶο, Ep. gen. from εὖς for εὐῷ, Hom.

εἶοτε, dat. pl. from εὖς, Hom.
εἶς, Ep. 2 sing. opt. from εἶμι for εἶης, II. 9. 384.
εἶσα, Dor. part. fem. from εἶμι for εἶδσα, ὄσα.
εἰλωέ, Dor. collat. form of αἰλωέ, *to make to waver, trouble*, πῶρ δέ μιν οὐκ εἰλεε, as Büchh for ἀδολαί in Pind. P. 4. 414 (233): Büchh refers εἰλωέτο also (v. sq.) to the same Root; but Buttm., Catal. v. efaw and Lexil. v. αἰδώς γ, makes Pindar's εἰλεε the impf. from εἰλωέ, a lengthd. form of εἰλω. Others write αἰλεε with α i short before the vowel.
εἰλωτο, *was pressed, weighed down*, Ep. plqpf. pres. of εἰλω in Ap. Rh., cf. Buttm. quoted in foreg.
εἰλπα, as, es, poet. perf. with pres. signf. from εἰπω, Hom.: plqpf. ἐλπίεω.

εἶν, only in II. 23. 643, for ἦν, 1 sing. impf. from εἶμι; but εἶν Ion. for ὄν, part. neut. from εἶμι.
εἶν, acc. or nom. neut. from εὖς, Hom.
εἶργα, as, es, poet. perf. of ἔρδω, Hom.: 3 pl. εἶργαν for ἐόργασιν, Batr.: part. εἶργας Hom.
εἶρτάω, in Ion. Prose ὀρτάω, f. σω: the augm. on the 2d syll., εἶρταον (εἶορτή). *To keep festival or holiday*, Hdt. 2. 60, 122, Eur., etc.: c. acc. to celebrate by a festival, victory Plat. εἶρταίος, αἰα, αἰών, = ἑορταίος, *festal*, Dion. H.
εἶρτασίμος, *on, of or belonging to a festival, ἡμέρα Plat.*
εἶρταῖος, εως, ἦ (εἶορτάω) *the celebration of a festival*, Plat. Legg. 657 D.

εἶρτασμα, atos, τό, a festival, holiday, LXX.
εἶρτασμός, ὁ = foreg., Plut.
εἶρταστέος, verb. Adj., *one must keep holiday*.
εἶρταστής, οὗ, ὁ, a fellow-reveller. Hence
εἶρταστικός, ἦ, ὄν, *belonging to a festival*, Plat. Legg. 829 B.
εἶορτή, and in Ion. Prose ὀρτή, ἦ, a feast or festival, holiday, Od. 20. 156, and freq. in Att.; ε. θεοῖο Od. 21. 258; ὀρτήν ἔγειν *to keep a feast*, Hdt. 1. 147, 150; ἀνέγειν 2. 40, etc.: εἶορτήν τῷ θεῷ ποιεῖν Thuc. 2. 15: amusement, play, Aesch. Eum. 191, ε. ἡγέσθαι τι *to make it their sport, enjoyment*, Thuc. 1. 70. Cf. ἑορταί. Hence

εἶορτίας, *on, of, belonging to a festival, solemn*, Eccl.
εἶορτις, *us, ἦ = εἶορτή*, Schol. Ven. II. 5. 299, cf. ἑορτίας.
εἶορτολόγιον, τό, a calendar of holidays.
εἶορτώδης, es, (εἶδος) *festal, solemn*.
εἶος, εἶ, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. for ὤς, ἦ, ὄν, (ἔ, ἔο, ὄδ) possessive Adj. 3 pers. sing. his, her own, Hom., also in Dor.: τὸν ὄν τ. Πόδαργον *that his own* Podargus, II. 23. 295: strengthd., ἐφ' αὐτοῦ θυμῷ *in his own inmost soul*, Lat. suo ipsius animo, II.

10. 204; εἰοι αὐτοῦ θήτες his own laborers, Od. 4. 643: whence the post-Hom. εἰωτοῦ, αὐτοῦ was formed. It is not merely reflex., but answers to the Lat. ejus, as well as suus. Hes. Op. 58, uses it for σφέτερος as Adj. 3 pers. plur. *their*: and so freq. in Batr., and esp. in Ap. Rh., v. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. 178: he applied it also to the 1 pers., 2. 226, and the 2d, 3. 140. A like confusion of persons is found in ὤς, ἦ, ὄν, and σφέος, even in Hom.; in σφέτερος in Hes.; and in Att. in εἰωτοῦ; cf. Wolf Proleg. p. cxxlviii. sq. (On the supposed Adj. εἶος, εἶη, = εἶος, v. Wolf Proleg. p. cxxlviii, Büchh Pind. N. 7. 25.)

εἶος, Boeot. gen. of pers. pron. 3 pers. for εἶο, ὄν.
εἶουσα, Ion. and Ep. part. fem. pres. from εἶμι for ὄσα, Hom.
εἶπαβελτερός, (ἀβελτερος) *to make a yet greater ass of*, τῶν Menand. p. 140.

εἶπαγῶμαι, as Pass., *to be indignant at*, c. dat., Ap. Rh.: also *to feel a malignant joy in a thing*, Id.

εἶπαγάλλομαι, as Pass., *to glory, exult, delight in, pride oneself on*, c. dat., πολέμῳ καὶ θηριοτῇ II. 16. 91, cf. Xen. Oec. 4. 17.
εἶπαγνάκτω, *to be indignant at a thing*, Plut.

εἶπαγόμαι, = ἐπαγαίμαι, poet. [ᾶ]
εἶπαγγεῖα, ἦ, (ἐπαγγέλλω) *an announcement: a command, demand, summons*, Polyb.

2. as Att. law-term, a denunciation, information, ἐπ. τινὶ ἀπειλεῖν Aeschin. 9. 35: πρὸς θεομοθέτας Dem., v. Ruhnke. Tim.

II. (from Med.) a promise, Polyb.: *an assurance*, ἐπ. ποιέσθαι Lycourg.: from

εἶπαγγέλλω, f. εἰω, aor. ἐπάγγελλα, *to tell, proclaim, announce, Lat. denuntiare*, Od. 4. 775: esp. *to proclaim by authority, make known, do to wit*, ἐπ. τὰς σπονδὰς *make them known by proclamation*, Thuc. 5. 49; στρατιᾷ ἐς τοὺς συμμάχους, *Lat. sociis militibus imperare*, Arnold Thuc. 7. 17: in gen. *to let a thing be known, profess it*, Ar. Lys. 1049: hence also

2. *to give orders, command*, τινὶ c. inf., Hdt. 1. 77, etc.: also in Med. τινὶ τ. Hdt. 6. 9, and Soph. El. 1018: *to enjoin upon one, demand*, Hdt. 1. 70.

3. *to offer, δέσναι τινι* Pind. 4. 55.

4. *to denounce*, τινὰ πρὸς θεομοθέτας Dem. 600. 22: *to threaten legal proceedings, τινὶ τ. Aeschin. 1. 9.*

B. Med. *to promise, offer, τι or τινὶ τ. Hdt. 3. 135, 6. 35, etc.* 2. *to make a show of, profess to teach, profess, ἀπείν etc.*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 7; esp. of Sophists, as in Plat. Prot. 319 A, Gorg. 447 C; c. inf., ἐπ. οἷός τε εἶναι Plat. Theag. 127 E; δεῖνός εἶναι τι Dem. 938. 8: absol. *to make professions*, Plat. Rep. 518 B.

3. *to solicit for a thing*, Dem. 401. 17: also in Act., ἐπ. ὑπαγείναι, Lat. petere Consulatum, Apr. Hence

εἶπαγγέλημα, atos, τό, *an announcement, promise, profession*, Plat. Euthyd. 274 A, etc.: and

εἶπαγγελτικός, ἦ, ὄν, *given to promising*, Plut.: *making bold or rash professions*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. —κός.

εἶπαγέρω, *to gather together, collect, of things*, II. 1. 126.

II. of men, *to assemble*, Od. 11. 631, in tmesi. Hence

εἶπαγερμός, ὁ, = sq.

εἶπαγερσις, εως, ἦ, a gathering, assemblée, στρατοῦ Hdt. 7. 19.

εἶπάγη, ἦς, ἦ, aor. 2 pass. of πήγνυμι, II. [ᾶ]

εἶπαγίνομαι, Ion. and poet. for ἐπάγω, *to bring to, make to approach*, Hdt. 2. 2.

εἶπαγωνισμός, ὁ, a kind of dance, Ath.

εἶπαγλάττομαι, as Pass., *to be vain of, pride oneself on, exult in a thing*, οὐδὲ ἐφ' οὐ μὴν ὀνόν ἐπαγλαίσθαι (inf. fut.) II. 18. 133: ἐπαγλαίσθην *dressed out*, Cratin. Incert. 9. The very rare Act. ἐπαγλαίω, *to add honor, ornament, in gen. to delight*, occurs in Ar. Eccl. 575. Only poet.

εἶπαγνυμι, *to break*, Hes. Op. 532, in tmesi.

εἶπαγνος, *or, (ἀγρός) rustic*. II. (ἄγρα) *given to the chase, of birds of prey*, Arist. H. A.

εἶπαγροσύνη, ἦ, *good luck in hunting, fishing, etc.*, Theocr. ap. Ath. 284 A.

εἶπαγρυνέω, *to watch or brood over, θησαυροῖς Luc.*: hence, *to watch for, labor for, ἀπαλεῖ τινός* Diod. Hence

εἶπαγρύνσις, εως, ἦ, a watching for a thing, Aristaeus.

εἶπαγχεῖ, poet. for ἐπαγαγέω, Aesch.

εἶπάγω, f. εἰω: aor. ἐπάγαγον, *to bring or lead to, bring upon, τινὶ τι, Lat. adducere*, Od. 18. 137 in tmesi, Hes. Op. 240, Theoc. 176. 2. *to set on, let loose*, as hunters do dogs, ἐπάγοντες ἐπῆσαν (sub. κύνας) Od. 19. 445: hence in gen. *to set*

on, *impel*, Thuc., cf. *ἐπακτῆρ*: to lead on an army against the enemy, Ἀρῇ τῶν Aesch. Pers. 85, στρατῇ Hdt. 1. 63, etc.: metaph. to bring one to a thing, lead on, urge on, Od. 14. 392, Thuc. 1. 107, Eur. I. A. 878, etc. 3. to bring in, call in aid, Hdt. 9. 1, cf. infir. B. 4. to lead, guide any whither, Soph. Tr. 378, Ar. Thesm. 365. 5. to bring in over and above, τὶ ἐπὶ τινι one thing upon or after another, Aesch. Cho. 404: to add, intercalate days in the year, like ἐπεμβάλλω, Hdt. 2. 4: and so, ἐπαγόμενα ἡμέρας intercalated days, Diod.: τὸ ἐπαγόμενον that which follows, Plut.: θάπτονα ρυθμὸν ἐπάγειν to add briskness to the time, Xen. Symp. 2. 22; ἐπ. κέντρον to lay on the ground, Lat. impingere, Eur. Hipp. 1194; 80, ἐπ. αἰτῶν τῶν Dem. 275. 4: ἐπαγε γνάθον lay your teeth to it, Ar. Vesp. 370: ἐπ. ψήφον τισι to propose a thing to be voted on, Thuc. 1. 125; hence in Pass., ψήφος ἐπὶ κτὸ τινι the vote against a man had been proposed, Xen. An. 7. 7, 57: ἐπ. δαίμονας to invoke the gods, appeal to them, v. ἐπαγογῆ. II. also as intr. to march on, approach, Jac. A. P. 776. B. Med. to bring to oneself, procure oneself, ἐκ θαλάσσης ἂν δέονται ἐπείγονται Thuc. 1. 81: hence metaph. to devise, contrive, Ἄϊδα φεύξω a means of shunning death, Soph. Ant. 362, δούλουσιν τινος Thuc. 3. 10: 80, ἐπ. θεραπίαντας to provide oneself with them: to bring to one's aid, call in as allies, Thuc. 1. 3, 2. 68, etc., cf. ἐπακτος. 2. to tempt, seduce, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 33. 3. to bring on oneself, incur, φθόνον Xen. Apol. 32. 4. in writing, to adduce, quote, ἐπ. τὸν Ὅριον δόμῃν Plat. Lys. 215 C; μαρτυρία Plat., and Xen. 5. to introduce, insert, τὰς εἰκόνας Xen. Oec. 17. 15. [X] Hence ἐπαγωγῆς, εὖς, ἡ, one who brings on, esp. a law-suit. ἐπαγωγή, ἡ, a bringing on, to or in: a march into or upon a place, an invasion, attack, Ἀθηναίων Thuc. 3. 100; ἐπὶ τινα Polyb. 2. an addition, increase. II. also from Med. an invitation, allurements, esp. an evocation of the gods, esp. those below, v. Plat. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 933 D, Ruhn. Tim. III. in Logic, the bringing a number of particular examples, so as to lead to an universal conclusion, the argument from induction, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2. 23 (25), called *inductio* by Cic. Top. 1. 10. ἐπαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, inductive, τρόπος Sext. Emp. II. from Med. alluring, attractive. Adv. -κάς, Sext. Emp. ἐπαγωγικός, or, imported, Plat. ἐπαγόγιον, τό, the foreskin, prepuce, Diosc. Hence ἐπαγωγίτις, ὄν, ἡ, sc. νόσος, an inflammation of the prepuce. ἐπαγωγίς, ιδος, = ἐπαγωγικός, bringing on, production of, *maius* Aesch. Fr. 54, ἔπουν Plat. Tim. 45 D. II. tempting, alluring, seductive, Hdt. 3. 53; opp. to ἀληθής, of ex parte statements, Thuc. 6. 8, cf. ἐφοικός: ἐπ. πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 13. 9: hence 2. sweet, dainty, winning, Antiph. Incert. 28. ἐπαγώνισμα, fut. Att. ἰούμαι, Dep. med., to contend with, τῶν Philostr., for a thing, τῶν N. T.; absol., Sext. Emp.: τεκμηρίον ἐπαγ. to contend on the strength of them, Plut. ἐπαγώνιος, or, (ἀγών) presiding over the games or contests, Aesch. Ag. 512; where however one MSS. has καίπαγωνιος, whence καὶ παίων has been ingeniously conjectured. ἐπάδω, Ion. and poet. ἐπάδω, fut. φάσομαι Ar. Eccl. 1153, very late φάω, to sing to or over, Hdt. 1. 132, τῶν τι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 11. II. to lead the song, φῶν χορῶ Eur. El. 864. III. to sing to, so as to charm, τῶν Plat. Phaedr. 267 D: hence to use charms or incantations, Plat.; and in part, ἐπαείδω by means of charms, Aesch. Ag. 1021. 2. to harp upon, inculcate, τῶν τι Plat. Phaed. 77 E, 114 D. ἐπαείρω, poet. for ἐπαίρω. ἐπάξω, to make to grow, prosper, Od. 14. 65, in tmesi. Pass. to increase, grow, Simon. Amorg. 85. ἐπάδων, τό, the prize of a contest, πολέμου Plut. ἐπάδων, es, e, aor. 2 of πάσχω, Hom. ἐπαδρέω, = εἰσαδρέω, Ar. Rh. 4. 497, ubi v. Wellauer. ἐπαδρόβω, to assemble besides, Plut., in Pass. ἐπαίαιω, f. ἔω, to cry αἶα over, bewail, τῶν Luc., τι Nic.: to join in the wail, Bion. ἐπαίγδην, Adv. (ἐπαίσσω) with vehemence, impetuously, Opp. ἐπαίγῳ, (αἰγῶ) 2. to rush upon or over, twice in Hom. of a stormy wind, ἔφερος λάβρος ἐπαίγῳ Il. 2. 148, οὐδρος λάβρος

ἐπαίγῳ δι' αἰθέρος Od. 15. 293: in Opp. also, ἐπαίγῳ πεδίοις, of a stream that has burst its banks; and πόντον ἐπαίγῳ, of the dolphin: cf. καταγίγῳ. ἐπαίδεομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. -έσομαι, et aor. pass.: to be ashamed, Soph. Ant. 510; c. acc., to reverence, Plat. Legg. 921 A. ἐπαίδύσω, f. ἔω, to wave, shake, move violently, Opp. ἐπαίθω, to kindle, set on fire, Anth. ἐπαίκαλα, and ἐπαίκαλα, τὰ, confections, sweetmeats after dinner, Dor. for ἐπίδεικτα and ἐπίδορτα, Ath., v. αἰκλόν. ἐπαίνεσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπαινῶ) praise, Eur. Tro. 418; and ἐπαίνεσθαι, verb. Adj., one must praise, Plat. Rep. 390 E; and ἐπαίνετής, ου, ὁ, a praiser, Thuc. 2. 41, Plat., etc.: fem. ἐπαίνετις, ιδος, ἡ. II. a rhapsodist, Plat., v. ἐπαινῶ III. ἐπαινετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or given to praising, Arist. Eth. N.: λόγος ἐπ. a laudatory speech, Luc. Adv. -κάς. ἐπαινετός, ἡ, ὄν, to be praised, praiseworthy, Plat.: the object of praise, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τός. ἐπαινέω, f. ἔσω Xen. An. 5. 5, 8, but in good Att. more usu. ἐσομαι Schäf. Appar. Dem. 1. 273; but in Ep. from Hom. downwards f. ἔσω, aor. ἐπρήσα. To approve, sanction, Hom., usu. absol., but also c. acc. rei, ἐπ. μύθον Il. 2. 335; c. dat. pers., to agree with, side with, Ἐκτορι Il. 18. 312: to praise, commend, shew approval in any way, Alcaea 5, Hdt. 3. 34, and so usu. in Att. (who seldom use the simple αἰνέω): τινά τι one for a thing, Soph. Aj. 1381, and Plat.; also τινά τινι Dinarch. 111. 9, and τινά πρὸς τι Plat. Theat. 145 A; but, ἐπ. τινα πρὸς τινα to praise one man to another, Id. Rep. 501 C: to compliment publicly, panegyricize, Thuc. 2. 25, Isocr. etc. 2. to agree to, undertake, promise, Seidl. Eur. El. 33. 3. also = παραινέω, to exhort, advise, bid, Trag. II. as a civil form of declining an offer or invitation, I thank you, I am much obliged, Lat. gratias est, benigne, κάλλιστ' ἐπαινῶ Ar. Ran. 508, cf. Valck. Phoen. 406; ἐπ. τὴν κλίσιν to decline it, Xen. Symp. 1. 70. III. of Rhapsodists, to recite, declaim publicly, Plat. Ion 536 D, 541 D. ἐπαινῆ, ἡ, v. ἐπαινός. ἐπαινῆμα, Aeol. for ἐπαινέω, Simon. 139. ἐπαινῆμα, Lacon. for ἐπαινέω, Ar. Lys. 198. ἐπαινός, ὁ, approval, praise, laud, Simon. 16: ἐπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινος Hdt. 1. 96: and freq. in Att., also in plur., Xen., etc. 2. a public encomium, panegyric, Plat., etc.: ἐπ. τίσεσθαι τινος or περί τινος Id.; also, λόγος ἐπ. τινος a speech in praise of., Id. Symp. 177 D, also κατὰ τινος, ἐπ. τινα Phaedr. 260 B, Legg. 947 B. ἐπαινός, ἡ, ὄν, in Hom. Il. 9. 457, 569, Od. 10. 491, 534, 11. 47, and Hes. Theog. 768, only in fem. ἐπαινῆ and always as Ep. epith. of Persephone when mentioned in connection with Hades:—usu. taken as strengthd. for αἰνῆ, exceeding awful, dread; but this Buttm., Lexil. v. αἰνός 3, rejects as contrary to analogy, and reads divisim, ἐπ' αἰνῇ Περσεφονείᾳ dread Persephone besides. Others think that it is short for ἐπαινετή, euphem., like ἀμύμων, etc.—No masc. or neut. is found. ἐπαινουμένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. of ἐπαινέω, praiseworthyly. ἐπαινώω, f. ἔσω, to bathe, soak, wet, Nic., in Med.: ἐπαίρω, f. ἐπάω: poet. ἐπαίρω (as always in Hom.) To lift up, raise, κεφαλῶν Il. 10. 80, θλέφαρα Soph. O. T. 1276, φωνῆν Dem. 323. 1: ἐπ. τινα ἀμαρτάν, κρατερούμεν to lift one on the wagon or stand, i. e. lift up and set him on, Il. 7. 426, g. 214. Also in Med., ἐπαίρειναι ὅπλα, λόγχην τινι Eur. Bacch. 789, I. T. 1484. 2. to take up and bear away, carry off, Achae. ap. Ath. 641 E. 3. to stir up, set on, rouse, excite, τινά Ἠδῆ. 1. 204, Soph., etc.; θυμὸν τινι Eur. I. A. 125: to induce, persuade to do, c. inf., Ar. Nub. 42. II. seemingly intr., sub. ἑαυτῶν, etc., to rise up, lift up one's leg, Hdt. 2. 162; also in Pass., Ar. Lys. 937. 2. sub. στρατῶν, etc., to set out, ἐπ. στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 90. B. Pass. to be roused, led on, excited, τινά by a thing, Hdt. 1. 90, etc., ὑπὸ τινος Ar. Av. 1448: to be ruffed up, elated, τινά at a thing, Hdt. 1. 212, 4. 130, etc.; also, Ἐλλὰς τῇ ὀργῇ ἔπρηται in so típtoe, Thuc. 2. 11: so as a Stoic word, to be under the excitement of pleasure. C. in Med. to join with, help. ἐπαισθάνομαι, f. σθήσομαι, Dep. med., to have a perception or feeling of, c. gen. rei, Soph. Aj. 553; also c. acc. rei, to per-

ceive, learn, Aesch. Ag. 85, Soph. Aj. 996, etc.; v. part., Soph. O. C. 1629.

ἐπαίσθημα, τό, a perception, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 32.

ἐπαίσθησις, εως, ἡ, a perceiving or feeling, sense, Ib. 10. 52.

ἐπαίσσω, f. ἴξω, Att. ἐπάσσω or -πρω, f. ἴξω, to burst, break,

rush out or upon, freq. in Hom., usu. absol., but also I. c.

γεν., ἵππων ἐπαΐσαι to rush at or against them, Il. 5. 263; v. c.

Il. 13. 687, (never so in Od.). 2. c. dat., Κίρκη ἐπαΐσαι to

rush upon her, Od. 10. 295, 322, cf. Od. 14. 281; in Il. only c.

dat. instrumenti, as Il. 5. 584, and so sometimes in Od., as 14.

281. 3. c. acc., to assault, assault, Ἐκτορα Il. 23. 64, τείχος

Il. 12. 308, (never so in Od.); in Med. also, ἐπαΐσασθαι ἄθλον

to rush at, i. e. seize upon the prize, Il. 23. 773. 4. in Att.,

ἐπ. ἐς δόμον Soph. Aj. 305. We find also a Pass. II. later

trans., ἐπ. πόδα to move the foot hastily, rush with hasty steps,

Eur. Hec. 1071, cf. βαῖνω fin. : ἐπ. ἔλπος to swing, brandish the

sword at, Ap. Rh. : but even Hom. has Pass., χεῖρες ἐπαΐσονται

they move violently, Il. 23. 628. [α Hom., α Att.]

ἐπαΐστος, ον, (ἐπαιῶ) heard of, detected, ἐπ. γήγευσθαι ἐργασμέ-

νος Hdt. 2. 119; and so absol., 3. 15. [α]

ἐπαΐσχις, ἐς, (αἰσχος) shameful, Dio C.

ἐπαΐσχυνομαι, fut. ἐπαΐσχυθήσομαι, Dep. med. :—to be a-

shamed or at, like ἐπαΐδομαι, τυῖ Hdt. 1. 143, τυῖνδ or τι

Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 34, Plat. Soph. 247 C; c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1373;

c. part., Hdt. 1. 90, and Soph.; absol., Plat. Rep. 573 B.

ἐπαΐτέω, f. ἴσω, to ask, beg besides or in addition, Il. 23. 593;

in gen. = αἰτέω, Soph. O. T. 1416; and so in Med., El. 1124:

to beg as a mendicant, βίον O. C. 1364. Hence

ἐπαΐτης, ου, ὁ, a beggar, Dio C.

ἐπαΐτις, εως, ἡ, begging, Dion. H.

ἐπαΐτισιμα, f. ἀσoma [α], Dep. med. : to bring a charge

against one, accuse, τυῖνδ Hdt. 2. 121, 2, and Att.; τυῖνδ τινας

one of a thing, Aesch. Pr. 974, Dem. 552. 1; also c. inf., ἐπ. τινα

κλέψαι Ar. Vesp. 1447, cf. Soph. Ant. 490; also c. acc. rei, με-

λιστα ἐπαΐτιμενος bringing heavier accusations, Hdt. 1. 26.

ἐπαΐτινδ, Adv. (ἐπατέω) παλιν, to play at begging,

Theognost. ap. A. B., nisi legend. ἐπαΐτινδ.

ἐπαΐτιος, ον, (αἰρία) blamed or in fault for a thing, blamable,

blameworthy, 1. of persons, οἱ μοι ὕμνος ἐπαΐτιοι Il. 1.

335, τυῖνδ for a thing, Aesch. Dem. 405 and Eur. 2. of

things, Thuc. 5. 65. II. τὰ ἐπαΐτια legal punishments, also

προστίμματα, Dem. 733. 5.

ἐπαΐμιζω, to leap upon, attack, τυῖνδ Opp.

ἐπαΐω, also contr. ἐπώ Eur. H. F. 772 : to give ear to, and

in gen. to perceive, take notice of, feel, τυῖνδ Hdt. 3. 29; c. part.,

Ar. Vesp. 516. 2. to take in, understand, c. acc., γλώσσαν

Soph. Aj. 1263, cf. Plat. Legg. 701 A; c. gen., φωνῆς Luc.; also,

ἐπ. περί τινας or τί περί τινας, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 289 E.

ἐπαΐωρώ, to make hang over, τί τινι Anth., τί τινας Nonn.

Pass. to hang, float over or upon, Diosc. 2. metaph. like

Lat. imminere, to overhang, threaten, τυῖνδ Plut. : absol., to im-

pend, be imminent, Id.

ἐπακονίζω, to be prickly or thorny, Theophr.

ἐπακμάω, f. ὄσω, to come to bloom or to a height, Luc. II.

to flourish or live after, τυῖνδ Dion. H. Hence

ἐπακμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, coming to a height, of diseases, Medic.

ἐπακμος, ον, (ἀκμή) in the bloom of age, Dion. H. II.

pointed, keen, Diosc.

ἐπακῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπακούω) a hearing, understanding.

ἐπακολουθεῖν, to follow close upon, follow after, τυῖνδ Ar. Vesp.

1328, Plat., etc.; absol., Plat., etc. 2. to pursue as an

enemy, Xen. 3. to follow mentally, i. e. understand, λόγῳ

Plat. Phaed. 107 B, etc. 4. to follow, i. e. obey, τοῖς πάθεσι

Dem. 805. 24. 5. to follow a pursuit, Plat. Rep. 370 C.

ἐπακόλουθημα, τό, that which follows, a consequence, Plut.

ἐπακόλουθσις, εως, ἡ, a following, M. Anton. : a conse-

quence, κατ' ἐπ. by way of inference, Plut.

ἐπακολουθητέον, verb. Adj., one must follow, Dem. 1402. 14.

ἐπακολουθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, that which usually follows : τὸ ἐπακ.

a conclusion, inference. II. Att. following, i. e. understand-

ing well or easily.

ἐπακλουθεῖν, ον, following, answering to, Aristid. Adv. -θας.

ἐπακονίζω, f. ἴσω, to dart at a thing : hence

ἐπακονισμός, ὁ, a darting at a thing.

ἐπακόνος, ὄν, (ἐπακούω) listening to, attentive, c. gen., Hes.

Op. 29, Call. Fr. 236, elsewhere. ἐπήκοος.

ἐπακόνιστος, ον, to be listened to, Emped. 330.

ἐπακούω, f. κούσομαι, to listen, attend to, in gen. to hear, Hom.,

usu. c. acc., but in Il. 2. 143 also c. gen., which is more usu.

in Att. and Prose, as Hdt. 2. 70, Soph. Phil. 1417, cf. sub

ἀκούω :—of the sun, ὅς πᾶν' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πᾶν' ἐπακούει Od. 11.

109, Il. 3. 277. Proverb., ὁπποῖον κ' ἐπηρεσθᾷ τοῖν κ' ἐπα-

κούοις as thou speakest men will speak to thee, Pl. 20. 250.

Later in gen. to listen to, take note of, c. gen., Luc. II. to

listen to, attend, obey, τυῖνδ Hes. Op. 273, also τυῖνδ Hdt. 4. 141.

ἐπακριβῶ, to treat with care and accuracy, Epicur. ap. Diog.

L. 10. 75; and so Diod. in Med.

ἐπακρίζω, to reach the top of a thing, αἰμάτων ἐπήκρισε he

reached the farthest point in deeds of blood, of Orestes, Aesch.

Cho. 929.

ἐπάκρος, ον, and ἰα, ἰωρ, (ἄκρα) on the heights : esp. epith. of

Zeus, Polyzel. Mus. 1.

ἐπακρόασις, f. ἀσoma, Dep. med., = ἐπακούω, τυῖνδ Plat.

(Com.) Γροι. 2. [ἀσoma] : hence

ἐπακρόασις, εως, ἡ, a listening to, hearing, LXX.

ἐπακρος, ον, (ἄκρα) pointed at the end, Hipp.

ἐπακταῖος, αἰα, αἰωρ, = ἐπακτίος, Opp.

ἐπακτῆρ, ῖρος, ὁ, (ἐπάγω) a hunter, huntsman, Od. 19. 435,

ἄνδρες ἐπ. Il. 17. 135; or a fisherman, Ap. Rh.; in full, ὁ κύ-

νας, δίκτυα ἐπάγων, cf. Od. 19. 445. Ep. word.

ἐπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπάγω) leading on : hence inductive, opp. to

συλλογιστικός, v. ἐπαγωγή, Arist. Metaph. II. (ἐπάγωμαι)

alluring, tempting, Diosc. Adv. -κός, Arist. Ausc. Phys.

ἐπάκτιος, ον, Eur. Schen. 4, and ἰα, ἰωρ Soph. Tr. 1151, (ἄκρη)

on the strand, shore, or coast.

ἐπακτός, ὄν, though Schweigh. Lex. Hdt. would write ἐπα-

κτος, (ἐπάγω) :—brought on or in, added, imported, opp. to σύν-

τροφος, Hdt. 7. 102 : σίτρος Thuc. 6. 20 : ἡμέραι ἐπ. = ἐμβολι-

μα. 2. esp. brought from abroad, foreign, strange, Lat. ad-

scititius, σπαρτός, oft. in Trag., as Soph. Tr. 259; ἐπ. ποιμήν

a master of alien blood, Pind. O. 10. 107; ἐπ. ἄνθρω, for an

adulterer, Soph. Aj. 1206; and ἐπ. πατήρ a false father, Eur.

Ion 592 : ὅρκος ἐπ. an oath imposed by the other party, Isocr.

6 C : —ὄμβρος ἐπ. ἔθλυν rain driving on one, Pind. P. 6. 10.

ἐπακτρέψ, εως, ὁ, = ἐπακτῆρ.

ἐπακτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπάγω) a small row-boat, skiff, Xen. Hell.

1. 1, 11.

ἐπακτροκλήγ, ηρος, ὁ, a light piratical skiff, Aeschin. 27. 9.

ἐπακτρον, τό, = ἐπακτρίς, Nic.

ἐπάλαζονέομαι, Dep. med., to boast, triumph over, τυῖνδ Joseph.

ἐπάλαλάω, f. ἴω, to raise the war-cry, Ἐνναλίε Xen. Cyr. 7.

1, 26.

ἐπάλαλκεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπαλέξω.

ἐπάλασμαι, Dep. c. aor. pass., to wander about, through, over,

c. acc. loci, Od. 4. 81, 83, in part. aor. ἐπαληθῆς : in conj. aor.

ἐπαληθῆ Od. 15. 401.

ἐπάλαστέω, f. ἴω, to be troubled at a thing, Od. 1. 252.

ἐπαλήγω, to grieve over, τυῖνδ Eur. Supp. 58.

ἐπαλήγης, ἐς, (ἄλγος) painful, grievous, Strab. Adv. -γός.

ἐπαλυνω, to give pain, to hurt, afflict, Q. Sm., and Nic.

ἐπαλειμμα, τό, that which is rubbed on, ointment, etc. [α] : from

ἐπαλέφω, f. ψω, to smear over, in times ἐπ' οὐκτα πᾶσιν

ἔλειψα I smeared over all their ears, Od. 12. 47; 177, 200 : to

white-wash, plaster, Pausan. 2. metaph. from anointing

athletes, to prepare for battle, stir up, irritate, Polyb., cf. Φοῖας

Oecon. Hipp. Hence

ἐπαλέψω, εως, ἡ, a smearing, anointing. [α]

ἐπαλέψωσις, εως, ἡ, an aid, help : from

ἐπαλέγω, f. ἴσω, to defend, aid, help, τυῖνδ Il. 8. 365, etc.

II. to ward, keep off, τυῖνδ τι Il. 20. 315, in times. Later

Ep. have inf. aor. ἐπαλαλκεῖν. Poet. word.

ἐπαλτρεῦω, to grind at, c. gen., μύλην Ap. Rh.

ἐπαλτρεύω, part. aor. of ἐπαλάσμαι, Od.

ἐπαλθεῖν, to prove as true, substantiate, confirm, τὴν αἰτίαν,

τὸν λόγον Thuc. 4. 85, 8. 52.

ἐπαληθίζω, = foreg.

ἐπαλῆς, ἐς, (ἀλέα) *warm*, or act. *warming*, Hes. Op. 491. [ἀ, against analogy.]

ἐπαλθέω, acc. to others θαίνω, f. θήσω, *to heal, cure*, Nic.: also in Med., Id.: hence

ἐπαλθής, ἐς, *healing*, Nic. II. pass. *healed, curable*, Id. ἐπαλθιδόμαι Ap. Rh., and ἐπαλθιδόμαι Nic., as Pass., to roll in or on.

ἐπαλκής, ἐς, (ἀκλήξ) *stout, strong*, dub. I. Aesch. Cho. 415.

ἐπαλλάγῃ, ἡ, (ἐπαλλάσσω) = ἐπαλλάξω, ἐπαλλάγῃ γάμων ποιεῖν Hdt. i. 74, like ἐργαῖας ποιεῖσθαι in 2. 147.

ἐπαλλάξ, Adv., = ἐναλλάξ, Xen. Eq. i. 7.

ἐπ' ἀλλάξ, εως, ἡ, *an interchange, exchange, alternation*, δακτύλων, Lat. *micatio*, Arist. Inomn. 2. *an interweaving*, χράματα Polyb.: from

ἐπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἄξω, *to change over, interchange*: Hom. has it only Il. 13. 359, πολέμοιο πείραρ ἐπαλλάξαντες *making war's rope-end go now this way, now that*, i. e. fighting with doubtful victory (the metaph. being taken from a common child's game); but others translate it by Lat. *conserentes pugnam*, i. e. *plaiting it, twisting it up like a rope*, so that it cannot be loosed — ἐπ. ἄλματα *to interchange leaps*, i. e. one to jump as far as the other, Xen. Cyn. 5. 20; ἐπ. ὀδόντας *to have teeth that fit in like two saws*, Arist. H. A. 2. i. 51, cf. infr. Pass. *to be closely joined*, ποὺς ἐπαλλαχθὲς ποδὶ, like Lat. *consertus*, Eur. Heracl. 836; μή περ ὁ λόγος ἐπαλλαχθὲ *that it be not entangled, perplexed*, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, i. II. intr. *to be alternate*, ὀδόντες ἐπαλλάσσοντες *zigzag teeth* (v. supr.), Arist. Part. An.: *to alternate, fit into one another like rows of teeth*, ἀλλήλοισι Arist. Probl. 2. *to pass from one into another, border closely upon, γένει ἰχθύων* Id. H. A.: also, ἐπ. πρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν *to be close upon, pass easily into monarchy*, Id. Pol.: λόγος ἐπαλλάττοντες *ambiguous, doubtful*, like Lat. *alternor*.

ἐπαλληλία, ἡ, (ἐπάλληλος) *a sequence, unbroken series*.

ἐπαλλήλων, ον, (ἀλλήλων) *one upon another: continuous*, cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 57. Adv. -λως, *again and again*, Diosc.

ἐπαλλόκαρπος, ον, (ἄλλος, καρπός) *bearing fruit, as a creeper, on another plant*, Theophr.

ἐπαλλόκανυλος, ον, (ἄλλος, κανυλός) *clinging to another plant, like a creeper*, Theophr.

ἐπαλμενος, for ἐφαλάμενος, part. aor. 2 med. syncop. of ἐφάλωμαι, Hom., and Hes.

ἐπαλξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαλέξω) *a means of defence*, and so *the battlement of a wall*, usu. in plur., *the battlements*, Il. 12. 263, Hdt. 9. 7, cf. πρόσαι: in sing. usu. *the line of battlements, parapet*, Il. 12. 381, etc. (never in Od.), Thuc., etc. 2. in gen. *a defence, protection*, Aesch. Ag. 381, Eur. Or. 1203, etc.

ἐπαλξίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄλξος) *a coping-stone*. [I.]

ἐπαλπνος, ον, (ἀλπισστος) *happy, νόστος* Pind. P. 8. 120.

ἐπάλτο, for ἐφάλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. syncop. of ἐφέλλωμαι, Il.: (ἐπάλτο would be from πάλλωμαι for ἐπάλετο.)

ἐπαφίτιζω, f. ἰσώ, = sq.

ἐπαφίττω, (ἄφριτον) τὸν οἶνον, *to mix it with barley groats or meal* (Lat. *polenta*), in the Persian fashion: also, ἐπ' ἀλφίτοις πίνεω Ath.

ἐπαλώσσης, ου, ὁ, or acc. to Lob. Phryn. 254, -λωσθής, οὐ, (ἀλώα) *one who drives the oxen in threshing, and lays the corn for them*, Xen. Eccl. 18. 5.

ἐπ' αμάρυνον, Ion. for ἐφ' αμ., *to traverse with cars, etc.*, τροχοῖσι Soph. Ant. 251.

ἐπ' αμάρυνον, f. ἡσσομαι, Dep. med., (ἀμῶν) *to sweep, scrape, heap together, εὐνῇν leaves, etc.*, to form a bed, Od. 5. 482; ἐπ. γῆν, κόνην, esp. of a grave or barrow, Valck. Hdt. 8. 24. The Act. ἐπ' αμάρυνον first in Heliod., and Iamblich. [v. sub ἀμῶν.]

ἐπαμβάτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, poet. for ἐπαναβάτης, (ἐπαναβαίνω) *one who steps, or sets himself on, νόστος σαρκῶν ἐπαμβάτηρες growing in the flesh, of leprous eruptions*, Aesch. Cho. 280.

ἐπαμβληθῶν, and ἐπαμβληδόν, Adv., poet. for ἐπαναβ.

ἐπαμβλάνω, = ἀμβλάνω.

ἐπαμείβο, f. ψω, *to exchange, interchange, barter, τεύχεα ἀμείβεσθαι* Il. 6. 230. Med. *to change from one to another*, c. acc., νίκη ἐπαμείβετα ἡνδρας Il. 6. 339; so, ἐξ αὐτῆς ὁ ἑτέρους ἐπαμείβετα (sc. κήδεα) Archil. i. 9.

ἐπαμερύνω, (ἀμερμύς) *to be calm, acquiesce in*, τιμὴ Lob. Phryn. 629.

ἐπάμερος, ον, Dor. for ἐφήμερος; Pind. [ἀ]

ἐπάμενος, Ion. for ἐφήμενος, part. pf. pass. from ἐφάπτω.

ἐπαμμένο, poet. for ἐπαναμένο.

ἐπαμβόδης, Adv., (ἐπαμβέβω) *interchangeably, ἀλλήλοισιν ἔφον* ἐπ. grew with interwoven boughs, Od. 5. 481. [I.]

ἐπαμβοβάδων, Adv., = foreg.

ἐπαμβόβης, ον, = sq., ἐπ. ἐργα *traffic, barter*, h. Hom. Merc. 516, ubi tamen Wolf ἐπαμβόβημα.

ἐπαμβόβω, ὄν, (ἀμβέβω) *in turn, one upon another*, Ap. Rh.: in Hom. ἐπ' αμβόβος, q. v.

ἐπαμπεχῶ, f. φέξω, aor. 2 ἐπήμπεσχον, inf. ἐπαμπεσχέω, *to put on besides, or over all*, ἐπ. γῆν τιμὴ Eur. Tro. 1148: *to overwrap, conceal*, Plut. (The pres. ἐπαμπεσχῶ is not Greek.)

ἐπαμπήγνυμι, poet. for ἐπανατ.

ἐπαμπισχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπαμπεχεῖν.

ἐπαμπύτων, opus, ὁ, a helper, defender, Od. 16. 263: from ἐπ' αμύνω, *to come to aid, defend*, τιμὴ Il. 18. 99, etc., and freq. also, *about*, but never in Od.: so too in Hdt. 9. 61, and Att.

II. c. acc. *to ward off or punish*, τι Anth.

ἐπαμφέρω, for ἐπαναφ., *to throw upon a person, refer, ascribe to*, τιμὴ τι Solon 19. 2.

ἐπαμφιάω, *to put on besides or over*, prob. I. Menand. p. 146. ἐπαμφιέννυμι, = foreg.

ἐπαμφοτερίζωντας, Adv., *taking both sides, ambiguously*: from ἐπαμφοτερίζω, fut. ἰσώ, Att. iω, *to be inclined to both sides, ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι* Arist. Eth.: *to be between both, ἀνδρόπρ καὶ τετραπόρ*, of the ape, Arist. H. A. II. *to be double*, 1. of words and actions, *to be doubtful, ambiguous*, Plat. Rep. 479 C.

2. of persons, *to play a double game, or stand neutral*, Thuc. 8. 85: *to halt between two opinions*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B.

ἐπαμφοτερισμός, ὁ, *doubtfulness*, Philo.

ἐπαμφοτεριστής, ὁ, *a double-dealer*, Id.

ἐπαμφοτέρος, ον, *ambiguous*. Adv. -πως, Philostr.

ἐπαμῶν, ονος, ὁ, (ἐτοίμα) = ἐπάων, *an attendant*, prob. I. Clitarch. ap. Att. 267 C. [ἀ]

ἐπ' αν, Conjunct. contr. from ἐπεὶ αν, Ion. and Hom. ἐπ' αν, in Hdt. usu. ἐπ' αν, whenever, so soon as, after that, c. conj., freq. in Hom.; c. opt. only 1. in orat. obliqua, freq. in Prose. 2. in dependent clause after opt., Il. 24. 227, 19. 208; or in gen. 3. in indefinite expressions, Od. 2. 105, etc. (but this is rather in the mood itself, than in the particle), cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 810. not [ἀ] apparently, Jac. A. P. 62.]

ἐπαναβαδμύς, ὁ, *a step of a stair*, Plat. Symp. 211 C, ubi melius ἀναβαδμύς: from

ἐπαναβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, *to get up, mount*, ἐπὶ τι Ar. Nub. 1487: ἐπαναβεβηκότες *mounted* (on horseback), Hdt. 3. 85.

2. of animals, *to cover after another*, Arist. H. A. II. *to go up inland*, Thuc. 7. 29: — of causes, *to mount up*, ἐπὶ τὰ ἀνωτέρω Arist. Metaph.

ἐπαναβάλλω, f. βάλω, *to throw on or over*, hence in Med., *to put on, ἱμάτιον* Ar. Eccl. 276. 2. *to lift up, ὀφθαλμούς* Clem. Al. II. in Med., *to put off, delay*, Hdt. i. 91.

ἐπανάβασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαναβαίνω) = ἀνάβασις.

ἐπαναβιβάζω, f. ἰσώ, *to make to mount upon*, Thuc. 3. 23.

ἐπαναβίω, f. βιάσομαι, *to come to life again*.

ἐπαναβληδόν, Adv., (ἐπαναβδλω) *throwing or worn over another garment*, Hdt. 2. 81. II. Poet. ἐπαμβληδόν and -δῆν, (from Med.) *with delay*, ap. Hesych.

ἐπαναβοάω, *to cry out at a thing*, Ar. Plut. 292.

ἐπαναγινώσκω, and later -γινώσκω, f. γινώσομαι, *to read over*, read out, Lys. 117. 40.

ἐπ' αναγκῇ, f. ἰσώ, *to compel by force*, Hdt. 8. 130: hence

ἐπ' αναγκασμα, ατος, τό, *compulsion, necessity*.

ἐπ' αναγκῆς, (ἀνάγκη) *only used in neut. ἐπ' αναγκῆς, and that*

1. ἐπ. (ἐστὶ) *it is compulsory, necessary*, c. inf., freq. in Plat., etc., as, ἐπ. μὴδὲν εἶναι *let there be no compulsion*, Legg. 705 B.

2. as Adv., usu. in neut., *on compulsion*, ἐπ' αναγκῆς κομίζεσθαι *wearing long hair by fixed custom*, Hdt. i. 82; so too Dem. 909. 8, etc.

ἐπαναγορεύω, *to proclaim publicly*, Ar. Av. 1072.

ἐπανάγω, f. ἄξω, *to bring up*, and so 1. *to stir up, excite*,

(cf. Germ. *aufbringen*), τὸν θυμὸν Hdt. 7. 160. 2. to *exalt*, *elevate*, eis ἥρωϊκῃν τάξει Dem. 1391. 22. II. to *bring up* or *back*, eis τὸ πῶς Plat. Legg. 724 A. 2. to *lead*, *draw back*, τὸ στρατῶν Thuc. 7. 3: to *bring back*, λόγον ἐπὶ ὑπόθεσιν Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 13: to *refer* to one's decision, eis or ἐπὶ τινα Plat., and Arist. III. intr. to *withdraw*, *retreat*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3. IV. to *put out* to sea, ναῦς Id. Hell. 6. 2, 28. Pass. to *put to sea against*, τινὶ Hdt. q. 98: absol. to *put to sea*, Thuc., etc.: and so intr. in Act., N. T. V. in Pass., to *be carried* to a place, Hdt. 4. 103, where however Schwgh. conj. ἀνευχχέντας for ἐπαναχθέντας. [α]. Hence ἐπαναγωγή, ἡ, a sailing out against, a naval attack, Thuc. 7. 34. II. a recall, return, Plat. Rep. 532 C. ἐπαναγωγός, ὁν, recalling, Dio C. ἐπαναδέρω, = ἀναδέρω, Hipp. ἐπαναδίδωμι, f. δάσω, to increase more and more, Hipp.: and in Med., Id. ἐπαναδιπλάζω, to redouble questions, re-question, Aesch. Pr. 817. ἐπαναδιπλόω, = foreg., Arist. Metaph. ἐπαναδιπλώω, ατος, τό, a fold or doubling, Arist. H. A. ἐπαναδιπλώσεις, εως, ἡ, a folding or doubling, ἐντρέφω Arist. II. A.: repetition or recapitulation, in Rhet. ἐπαναέννυμι, and -νύω, f. ζεύω, to yoke or harness for a return, to return. ἐπαναζώννυμι, f. ζώσω, to gird upon one: Med. to gird on oneself or one's own clothes, Philo. ἐπαναθεσμαι, f. θεσδομαι [α], Dep. med., to visit, see again, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 11. ἐπαναθερμαίνω, to warm again. Pass. to receive warmth again, Hipp. ἐπαναθρόσκει, to leap upon, v. l. for ἐπειθ, Aesch. Pers. 359. ἐπανατρέφω, as Med., to take upon one, enter into, φίλιαν Plat. Lys. 219 A.: esp. into a profession, βλοῦν, πόλεμον, λατρεῖαν Luc.: to enter upon a war, Polyb. II. to draw back, νόμον to withdraw a bill, Plut. III. = ἀναείρωμι, to make away with, destroy, Polyb.; and so App., freq. in Act. Hence ἐπαναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, slaughter, destruction, Polyb. ἐπαναίρετον, verb. Adj., one must make away with, Clem. Al. ἐπαναίρω, to lift up, raise aloft, Xen.: so in Med., Soph. O. C. 424. Pass. to rise up, Ar. Eq. 784. ἐπανακαινίζω, to renew, LXX. ἐπανακίλλω, f. έσω, to call back, recall, Aretae. ἐπανακάμπω, f. ψω, to bend back; but more usu. II. intr. to turn round, return to the same spot, Arist. Probl. ἐπανάκειμαι, as Pass., to lie, be imposed upon, as punishment, τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 52. ἐπανακεφάλαιόμαι, = ἀνακεφαλαιώω, to sum up in conclusion, Rhet. ἐπανακίρναμι, as Pass., (κίρνημι) to be mixed up again. ἐπανακίταγναι, to give tongue again and again, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5. ἐπανάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανακαλέω) a recall, recovery, Hipp. ἐπανακλίνω, to lay out, make to lie down, Hipp. [i] Hence ἐπανάκλις, εως, ἡ, a wheeling of troops round. ἐπανακοινωνίω, to communicate with, τινὶ Plat. Legg. 918 A. ἐπανακομίζω, f. έσω, Att. έω, to bring, carry back: Pass. to return, Dio C. ἐπανακράζω, f. έω, to call out, shout to one. ἐπανακρεμάννυμι, f. δάσω, to hang upon or by. Pass. to hang from; to be dependent, Arist. Pol. ἐπανακρίνω, = ἀνακρίνω. [i] ἐπανάκρουςις, εως, ἡ, a stoppage or backing: a return: from ἐπανακρούω, to drive back. Med. to draw back, Ar. Av. 648. ἐπανακτάομαι, Dep. med., to regain, recover. ἐπανακτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπανάγω, one must recall. ἐπανακύνω, to bring down and round again, repeat, Plat. Rep. 617 B, in Med. ἐπανακύκλις, εως, ἡ, a revolution; repetition. ἐπανακύκλις, ἐπανακύκλις, = -κύκλειω, -κύκλῃσις. ἐπανακύπτω, f. ψω, to look or point upwards, to have an upward direction, Xen. Eq. 12. 13. II. to rise against, oppose, τινὶ Joseph. ἐπαναλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, to take up again, repeat, Plat., and

Xen.; ἐπαναλαμβάνων ἐκέλευε Plat. Phaedr. 228 A. II. to revise, correct, Id. Legg. 781 B. ἐπαναλόγησι, (λέγω) to repeat, cf. Schäf. App. Dem. 1. 532. ἐπανάληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαναλαμβάνω) in Rhetor., the repetition of a word, Dem. Phil.: in gen. = ἀνάληψις. ἐπανάλισκος, f. λίσσω, to spend, consume besides, Dem. 1210. 25. ἐπαναλογέω, to recount, v. l. in Hdt. 1. 90, for παλλολογέω. ἐπανάλω, rare form of the pres. ἐπαναλόσκω. ἐπαναμένω, to wait, stay on, Hdt. 8. 141. II. to wait for one, τινά Ar. Nub. 804; also, τινά ἐλθεῖν Id. Lys. 74; τὴ μ' ἐπαμένει παθεῖν what is there in store for me to suffer, Aesch. Pr. 603; cf. Pers. 807. ἐπαναμνήσκω, f. μνήσω, to remind one of, mention again to one, τινά τι Plat. Legg. 688 A. Hence ἐπαναμνήσις, εως, ἡ, a mentioning, Dion. H. ἐπανανεώ, to renew, revive, λόγον Plat. Rep. 358 B, in Med. Hence ἐπανανέωσις, εως, ἡ, a renewing, restoration. ἐπαναπαύω, to refresh, revive, rest, εαυτὸν Ael. Med. to rest, lean, depend upon, LXX. ἐπαναπέμψω, to send, drive up or backwards, Hipp. ἐπαναπήννυμι, f. πήσω, to fix, fasten in or on, Orph. ἐπαναπηδῶ, f. ψω, to leap upon, against, Ar. Nub. 1375. ἐπαναπίπτω, f. πεσοῖμαι, to fall or lie down upon, τινά Ael. ἐπαναπλάσσω, f. δάσω, = ἀναπλάσσω, Axionic. Chalc. 2. ἐπαναπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι, Ion. ἐπαναπλώω, to sail out against, ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 8. 9, 16; for a thing, ἐπὶ τι Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 35. II. ἐπαναπλέει ὕμν' ἔπαι κακῇ λιγυρά φλοῦς up, rises to the tongue, Valck. Hdt. 1. 212, cf. δακρυπλέω. III. to sail back again, Dem. 1292. 2. ἐπαναπλήρῳ, to fill up, supply, Theophr., in Pass. ἐπαναπνέω, f. πνεύσω, to recover breath, Hipp. ἐπαναποδίζω, to recur to an examination. Hence ἐπαναποδιστόεν, verb. Adj. one must examine again, Arist. Gen. et Corr. ἐπαναπολέω, = ἀναπολέω, Plat. Philob. 60 A. ἐπαναπρήννυμι, f. ρήσω, to tear upon again, Plut. Pass. to burst open afresh, Hipp. ἐπαναριτίξω, = ἀναριτίξω, Joseph. ἐπαναρίπτω and -έω, to throw up in the air: hence, sub. ἐάνρην, to spring high in the air, Xen. Cyn. 5. 4. [i] ἐπανάσεισις, εως, ἡ, a brandishing, ὅπλων Thuc. 4. 126: from ἐπανασείω, to lift up and shake, Hipp.: to brandish, as weapons: metaph., ἐπ. δύναμις to threaten one with it, Dion. H. ἐπανασκοπέω, f. σκένομαι, to weigh, consider again and again, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 D. ἐπανασπείρω, to sow again. ἐπανασπορέω, ἡ, a second sowing. ἐπαναστάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανίσταμαι) a rising up for any purpose, Hipp. 2. a rising, disturbance, revolt, Hdt. 3. 44, 118; τυτὶ against one, Thuc. 8. 21. II. a rising spot, swelling, Hipp. III. metaph. ἐπ. λόγου elevation of language, Lat. oratio assurgens, Dem. Phil. ἐπαναστέλλω, f. στελέω, to draw back, check, Arist. Mund. ἐπαναστήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπανίσταμαι) a rising, swelling. ἐπαναστρέφω, to turn back upon one, resist, Ar. Ran. 1102: also in Med., to wheel round, return to the charge, Ar. Eq. 244. ἐπαναστροφή, ἡ, = ἀναστροφή, a return. ἐπανασώω, = ἀνασώω. ἐπανάστεις, εως, ἡ, a stretching, holding out or up, σκήπτρον Arist. Pol.: metaph. a threatening, Philo: from ἐπανατείνω, to hold up, τὰς χεῖρας as in prayer, Diod.; ἐπ. ἐλπιδας to hold out hopes, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23; but usu. in Med., ἐπανατείνεσθαι βάτερον τινὶ to hold over as a threat, Luc. ἐπανατέλλω, f. τελέω, = ἀνατέλλω, to raise, lift up, Eur.: but II. usu. intr. to rise up, rise, of the sun, Hdt. 2. 142, etc.; εὐνῆς from bed, Aesch. Ag. 27: ἐπαντέλλων χρόνος the time which is coming to light, the future, Pind. O. 8. 37. ἐπανατένω, f. τενώ, to cut into or open, Hipp. ἐπανατίθωμι, f. θήσω, = ἀνατίθωμι, to lay upon, τινὶ τι Ar. Vesp. 148, and Plat. ἐπανατρέπω, to turn back again, return, πρὸς τὸν λόγον Cram. Pustiv. 1.

ἐπανατρέφω, f. θρέψω, to feed up, recruit, nourish, Hipp.

ἐπανατρέχω, = ἀνατρέχω, to run back, πρὸς τι Luc.

ἐπανατρίγμαι, f. ἦσω, to glean after the vintage, LXX.

ἐπαναρέω, poet. ἐπαμάρω, = ἀναρέω, to refer, throw back upon another, τι εἰς τινα Ar. Nub. 1080, and Plat., πρὸς . . Hipp., ἐπ' . . Plat. 2. to put into the account, Lat. referre in . . , Dem. 1034. 8. 3. to bring back a message, tr. Andoc. 27. 37: and so in Med., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 21. 4. intrans. to return to oneself, revive, Hipp. 5. in gen. to come back, return, Plat. Lys. 219 C. II. in Pass., to rise, as an exhalation, Xen. Cyn. 5. 2; as the sun, Plat.

ἐπαναφορά, ἥ, = ἀναφορά, a bringing or being brought back, recurrence: in Rhetor., a repetition of a word at the beginning of several following clauses, Plut. Hence ἐπαναφορικός, ἥ, ὄν, belonging to ἐπαναφορά. ἐπαναφυσάω, f. ἦσω, to play an air in accompaniment, of the αὐλῆτης and σαλπιγγεῖς, Ar. Thesm. 1175. ἐπαναφύω, to make to grow again, put forth again, Ael.

ἐπαναφώνω, to pronounce in addition or after, Sext. Emp.

ἐπαναχέω, f. χέωσω, to shed over or upon: to shed besides.

ἐπαναχρηπτήριος, ὄν, promoting exhortation, Hipp.: from ἐπαναχρηπτομαι, f. ψομαι, Dep. med., to exhortate, Hipp.

ἐπανάχρημψις, εὐς, ἥ, exhortation, Hipp.

ἐπαναχωρέω, = ἀναχωρέω, to come or go back again, retreat, return, Hdt. 9. 13, Thuc., etc. Hence

ἐπαναχωρήσις, εὐς, ἥ, a return, retreat, κύματος Thuc. 3. 89.

ἐπανδρός, ὄν, (ἀνὴρ) masculine, manly, Diod. Adv. -πος, Sext. Emp.

ἐπανδρώω, to furnish with males, Ἀλμῶν παισίν, v. l. for ἐσανδρ., Ap. Rh.

ἐπανηγέλω, = ἀνηγέλω, Hipp.

ἐπάνειμι, (ἐλμι) to go back, return, Thuc., Xen., etc.: hence in writing etc., to go back, ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον Hdt. 7. 138; to return to, repeat, τι or περὶ τινας Plat. II. to go up, trace a thing upwards, κάρτεω Plat. Symp. 211 B. III. to arise, sound, of music, Soph. Tr. 642.—The pres. has a fut. signif.

ἐπανεῖπμι, to proclaim, promise openly, τι τὴ Thuc. 6. 60.

ἐπανεύρομαι, Ion. for ἐπανεύρομαι, Hdt.

ἐπανέλυσσις, εὐς, ἥ, (ἐπανεύρομαι) a return.

ἐπανελευίω, to draw up, e. g. on shore, ναῖν Arr.

ἐπανέμεω, f. έώω, to throw up, omit repeatedly, Hipp.

ἐπανεμός, ὄν, windy, Hipp. [α]

ἐπανεργάζομαι, = ἀνεργάζομαι, Hipp.

ἐπανερώρομαι, Ion. -ερώρομαι, to question again and again: in gen. to question, Hdt. 1. 91., 3. 32.

ἐπανερώρομαι, f. έλέσωρομαι, Dep. med. c. aor. et pf. act., to go back, return, εκ ποταμού Anacr. 21: to go over, pass over, εἰς ἄλλον Hdt. 2. 109: to go to another subject, ἐκέειρε Eur. I. T. 256: in speaking, etc., to return to a point, ἐπὶ τι Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 31, etc.: also c. acc., to repeat, Plat. Tim. 17 B; and absol., Id. 2. to go up, ascend, εἰς ὄρη Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 35.

ἐπανερῶω, f. ἦσω, to question again, τι τὴ Plat. Crat. 413 A: to examine into, τι, ὄν, in Plat.

ἐπανεῖσις, εὐς, ἥ, (ἐπανεῖμι) a remission, abatement, Aretae.

ἐπανετός, ὄν, (ἐπανεῖμι) remitting, intermittent, πυρετός Medic.

ἐπανάγω, f. έώω, to hold up, support: to maintain, keep, χώρων Diod.: esp. sub. φέρεω, to fix one's thoughts on a thing, τι: to content oneself with, τι τὴ Alciphr. Med. to take upon oneself, πλέκω: and so perh. in Act., τὰ οικεῖα πάθῃ τοῖς δημοσίοις ἐπανεχόντα Plut. Dem. 22.

ἐπανήκω, to come back, return, Dem. 1156. 3. II. to come up, arise, Paus.

ἐπανάω, f. ἦσω, to bloom, be in flower, sprout, Theocr. 5. 131: metaph. of a salt crust forming upon a surface, like Lat. efflorescere, ἄμην ἐπανάθηκα τοῖς ὄρεσι Ar. Nub. 2. 12; of down on fruit, τοῖς μύλοις ἐπανάθη χνούς Ar. Nub. 978; of hair on the chin, Ar. Eccl. 13; also of hair just turning gray, Ar. Vesp. 1065: in gen. to be upon the surface, πρὶν ἵκηται ἐπ' αὐτῇ Hipp., cf. ἐπ' αὐτῇ: then to be visible, appear plainly, Ar. Nub. 1174, Plat. Legg. 710 A, cf. ἐπ' αὐτῇ. 2. esp. to flourish, abound, overflow with, τι τὴ like Lat. florere opibus: and in bad signif., like ἐπ' αὐτῇ in Aesch., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 269.

II. to flower after or late. Hence

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ἐπ' αὐτῇ, αὐτός, τό, = ἐπ' αὐτῇ, Iamb.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, εὐς, ἥ, a flowering, bloom.

ἐπανθίσω, poet. for ἐπ' αὐτῇ, Ap. Rh.

ἐπανθίζω, f. σω, to deck with flowers: in gen. to cover with, make to abound in, δόμους πόνοις Aesch. Theb. 951; so, παῖνα θανόντος κωνοῖς Cho. 150: to adorn a composition, Philostr.: ἐπὶ τῇ ἐρώδῃ to give one a blushing tint, flush, Luc. Hence

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, αὐτός, τό, any efflorescence which appears on the surface, scum of liquids, etc., Hipp.

ἐπανθίσω, δ, efflorescence, as of metals, Diosc.

ἐπανθοπλοέω, (πλέω) to plait of or with flowers, Anth.

ἐπανθράκιδες, ὄν, αἱ, (ἀνθράκ) small fish for frying, small fry, Ar. Ach. 670: from

ἐπανθράκιω, to broil on the coals, Meineke Cratin. Od. 5.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, to annoy oneself at, τι.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, to let go back, relax, dismiss, c. acc., φόβον Dem. 287. 7. II. intr. c. gen., to relax from, πόνον Xen. Cyn. 7. 1; c. part., ἐπ. τέναν to leave off cutting, Plat. Phaedr. 266 A: absol. to flag, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5: also ἐπ' αὐτῇ δ' οἶτος, like Lat. annona laxaverat, Dem. 889. 9. [Att.]

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, = ἀνίσω, τιὰ πρὸς τινα Thuc. 8. 57; τιὰς Plat.: Pass. to be made equal, τι τὴ Id.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, f. σῆσω, to make to stand up, set up, raise, Plut.: to rouse, excite.

II. in Med. c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to stand up before, in Hom. as a mark of respect, but only in II. 2. 85: in gen. to stand up, rise, Ar. Plut. 539, ἐπὶ τινας Xen. Symp. 4. 2: also of things, to be high, elevated, Ar. Av. 557. 2. usu. to rise, stand up against one, τι τὴ Hdt. 1. 89, 130, etc.; absol. to rise, revolt, Thuc. 3. 39, etc.: hence to plot against, lay snares for, e. g. καπρόνοις Ael. 3. Medic. to rise on the skin, to swell, Hipp.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, εὐς, ἥ, (ἐπ' αὐτῇ) a making even, equalising, Philo.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, verb. Adj. of ἐπ' αὐτῇ, one must return, Plat. Rep. 532 D.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, ἥ, a rising, ascent, Plat.: a return, Plut.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, to swell up, or on the surface, Hipp.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, to make to swell up: Pass. = foreg., Hipp.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, ὀρος, δ, (ἀνολγνυμι) one who bursts open.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, verb. Adj. of ἐπ' αὐτῇ, one must refer, Polyb.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, to set up or upright, Böckh Inser. 2. p. 656: to set up again, set right, δύναμις πεπαισμένη Thuc. 7. 77, and so Plat., etc.: to correct, revise, νόμον Plat. Legg. 769 E, διαθήκη Isae.: in gen. to amend, improve, τι τὴ Ar. Lys. 528, and so freq. in Med., Plat., Dem., etc. Hence

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, αὐτός, τό, that which is corrected, a correction, amendment, Plat., and Arist.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, εὐς, ἥ, a setting right, correcting, Arist. Eth. N.; a revisal, νόμον Dem. 707. 7: improvement, ψυχῆς Tim. Locor. 104 A: especially of one's circumstances, profit, Polyb.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, α, ὄν, verb. Adj., to be amended, corrected, Plat. Legg. 809 A. II. ἐπ' αὐτῇ, one must correct Plat.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, οὐ, δ, a corrector, restorer, Dion. H.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, ἥ, ὄν, of or fit for setting right, amending, τὸ ἐπ. Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κός.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, poet. and Ion. for ἐπ' αὐτῇ, Hdt.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, ες, (ἄνω) up-hill, steep: opp. to κατὰ τῇ.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, f. σω, to fall in with, meet, h. Hom., Ap. 152.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, to pour in or upon, as water, τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Phaedr. 253 A; λόγους τι τὴ Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 502 C: to fill as with water, πορρωτὶ Plat. Pass. to be filled, Plat. Phaedr. 112 D.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, τό, that which is poured on, a fomentation, Diosc.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, εὐς, ἥ, a pouring on a thing, fomentation, Hipp.

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, f. σω, to complete, accomplish, οὐδὲ ποτὲ σφιν νικῇ ἐπ' αὐτῇ the victory remained undecided, Hes. Sc. 311, explained by the context, ἐκρινον εἶχον ἑσθλόν: in Med., to procure for, τί τινα Soph. Tr. 996, in tmesi. [ε]

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, Adv. (ἔνω) above, above, on the upper side or part, Ar., Plat., etc.: with Art., δ' ἐπ' αὐτῇ πύργος the upper tower, Hdt. 3. 54: sometimes c. gen., Hdt. 1. 179: divisim, ἐπὶ τοῦ σήματος ἔνω Hdt. 1. 93. 2. above, in a book, etc., Lat. supra, Strab.

II. of Time, before, cf. sq. 11. [α] Hence

ἐπ' αὐτῇ, Adv., from above, above, Thuc. 2. 99; κόφα σοι

χθὼν ἐκ. πέσιον Eur. Alc. 463: c. gen., Plat. Tim. 45 A:—οἱ ἐκ. men of former, olden time, Theocr. 7. 5.

ἐπάνωθι, Adv. = ἐπάνω, τινός Anth.

ἐπαξιέραςτος, ov, amiable, Philo.

ἐπαίσιος, ov, and in Anth. α, ov, worthy, deserving of, τινός Pind. N. 7. 131: c. inf., Soph. O. C. 461, etc. II. absol.

worthy, meet, Pind. I. 4. 76 (3. 62), Soph. El. 971, etc.: of things, κυρεῖν τὸν ἐπαίσιον to meet with one's deserts, Aesch. Pr. 70. 2. worth mentioning, Hdt. 2. 79, 7. 96. Adv.—ας, Soph.

ἐπαῖσιος, to think worthy, think right, c. inf., Lat. dignor, Soph. Phil. 803, etc.: and so II. to expect, believe, Id. El. 658. Hence

ἐπαῖσισις, εως, ἡ, a valuing, estimation, Dion. H.

ἐπαφένον, (ἔξων II) to enroll in tablets, register, LXX.

ἐπαφάνιος, ov, (ἔξων) upon an axle, δίπους Theocr. 25. 249, with v. l. ἐναῖ.

ἐπαφάω, Dor. for ἐφήω, 2 sing. aor. I med. from πάγνυμι, Theocr. ἐπαφιδῆ, ἡ, poet. and Ion. for ἐφεδῆ, a magic song, incantation, Od. 19. 457, Pind. P. 4. 386.

ἐπαφιδία, ἡ, later collat. form of foreg., Luc.

ἐπαφιδός, ὁ, poet. for ἐφεδός.

ἐπαπειλέω, to hold out a threat to one, threaten him with a thing, τινί τι II. 1. 319, Od. 13. 127: τινί to threaten him, II. 13. 582: absol. to add threats, II. 14. 45.

ἐπαπειρέω, to prop, support upon. Pass. to be propped by, lean upon, τινί Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 B.

ἐπαπέρχομαι, f. ἐλέσσομαι, Dep. c. aor. et pf. act., to go away after. ἐναποδύετον, verb. Adj. from sq., one must strip for, πόνω Clem. Al.

ἐπαποδύνω and -δύνω, to strip one for combat against another, set him up as a rival to, τινά τινί Plut. Med. to strip and set to work at a thing, τινί Ar. Lys. 615: to set upon, attack, Plut. [On quantity v. δύω.]

ἐπαποθνήσκω, f. θάνομαι, to die with or upon, τινί Plat. Symp. 208 D: f. ἴω. λόγους to die while yet speaking, Joseph.

ἐπαποικίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰω, to colonise anew, πόπον Dio C.

ἐπαποκτείνω, to kill besides, ἐπὶ τινί Dio C.

ἐπαπολαύω, = ἐναπολαύω, to enjoy, revel in, τινί Diod.

ἐπαπολλύνω, fut. ολέσω, Att. ολώ, to kill in addition, Ael. Med. c. pf. 2, to die besides, with, or upon, τινί Dio C.

ἐπαπολογέομαι, Dep. med. = ἀπολογέομαι, v. l. Plut.

ἐπαπορώ, to doubt about a thing, Theophr., in Pass.: to start a doubt or question, Polyb. Hence

ἐπαπορήμα, ατος, τό, esp. a newly started difficulty. Hence ἐπαπορηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to doubts. Adv. —κώς.

ἐπαπορησις, εως, ἡ (ἐπαπορώ) = ἐπαπορήμα.

ἐπαπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ρηματικός. Adv. —κώς.

ἐπαποστέλλω, to send after or against one, both in Polyb. ἐπάπτω, Ion. for ἐφάπτω, Hdt.

ἐπάπνω, Dor. for ἐπηνάω.

ἐπάρα, ἡ, Ion. ἐπαρή, a solemn curse, imprecation, II. 9. 456: ἐπάρας ποιεῖσθαι Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 459. [ἀ Ep., ἀ Att.]

ἐπαράωμαι, f. ἀσσομαι, Ep. ἡσσομαι, Dep. med.: to imprecate curses upon, τινί πολλά Hdt. 3. 75: ἐξάλειν τινί Lys. 121. 4: c. dat. only, to curse solemnly, Plat. Legg. 931 B, etc.: ἐπ. λόγον to utter an imprecation, prayer for evil, Soph. El. 388.

ἐπαράσσω, ov, to be accused, abominable, Pseudo-Phocyl. [ῥα] ἐπαράσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ἔω, to dash or clap to, τὴν θύραν Plat. Prot. 314 D. II. intr. to burst in or on, late.

ἐπαράσσω, ov, (ἐπαράωμαι) accursed, laid under a curse, ἐκ. μὴ οὐκ ἐπ. Thuc. 2. 17.

ἐπαρήμεος, ov, of the eye, with a white speck or film over it (v. λεύκομα), blind, Arist. H. A. II. metaph. dim, dark, Lat. caecus, σήματα, θέσφατα, λόγοι Aesch. Pr. 499, Ag. 1113, Cho. 665.

ἐπαργύρεος, ov, silvered over, inlaid with silver, Hdt. 1. 50. ἐπαργύρῳ, to silver over or inlay with silver, ἐπαργύρεος I. p. 260. II. metaph. to spend silver upon, ἐπαργυρόμενος costly, Mnesim. Δυσκολ. 1.

ἐπαρδένους, εως, ἡ, watering, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.: from ἐπαρδένω, = sq., Nonn.

ἐπαρδῶ, to water, irrigate, Arr.: in Pass., Tim. Locr. ἐπαρήγω, f. ἔω, to come to aid, help, τινί II. 23. 783, Od. 13. 391. Hence

ἐπαρηγών, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, a helper, Ap. Rh.

ἐπαρήξῃς, εως, ἡ, help, aid.

ἐπαρήν, aor. 2 pass. from παρῶ. [ᾶ]

ἐπαρήξει, 3 plpf., II., ἐπαρήξας, part. perf. of ἐπαρῶ.

ἐπαριθμέω, to count up or in addition, Paus.

ἐπαρίστερος, ov, on the left hand, τὰ ἐπαρίστερα Hdt. 2. 93, but v. Schweigh. II. left-handed, awkward, Theognet. ap. Ath. 671 B, cf. Epiph. Phil. 3. Adv. —ως, Menand. p. 112: cf. Lob. Phryn. 259.

ἐπαρίστέρως, ἡ, awkwardness, folly, Arist. Virt. et Vitt. ἐπαρκεία, ἡ, aid, help: esp. a supply of money or provisions, Polyb., cf. ἐπαρκέω.

ἐπαρκεῖς, εως, ἡ, aid, help, succour, Soph. O. C. 447: from ἐπαρκέω, f. ἔω, to ward off, keep off, τινί τι something from one, II. 2. 873, hence 1. c. acc. rei only, to hinder, prevent, Od. 17. 568: in Att. also, esp. τὸ μὴ οὐ . . . Lat. prohibere quominus . . . Aesch. Pr. 918. 2. c. dat. pers. only, to help, aid, protect, Theogn. 869, Hdt. 1. 91, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. χραισμεῖν 4: rarely c. gen. pers., Herm. Soph. Aj. 353: as also c. acc. pers., Eur. Or. 803, ubi v. Schäf. II. hence to supply, furnish, impart, τινί τι Pind. N. 6. 103, Plat., etc., τὴν Aesch. Ag. 1170: also ἐπ. τινί τι to impart a share of, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60: c. dat. rei, to supply with a thing, Eur. Cycl. 301.

III. absol. to be sufficient, enough, ὅσων ἐπαρκεῖ Solon 20. 1. ἐπαρκῆς, ἐς, assisting, liberal. II. sufficient, Dion. P. Adv. —κώς, LXX.

ἐπαρκίος, ov, sufficient, πλουτός Anth.

ἐπαρκούντως, Adv. part. pres. from ἐπαρκέω, sufficiently, Soph. ἐπαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπαρμαι) that which is raised, a swelling, Hipp. and Arist. H. A.: metaph. elation, vanity, ἐκ. τύχης Sotad. ap. Stob. p. 189. 48 (not in Meineke).

ἐπαρμενος, ἡ, ov, v. ἐπαρῶ.

ἐπαρρῶπος, ov, (ἀρρῶ) on the soil, attached to the soil as a serf or villain, Od. 11. 489. [ᾶ]

ἐπαρῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαρῶ) a rising, swelling, Hipp. II. elation of mind, Stoical word.

ἐπαρῶ, f. ἴω, to hang on or over, attach to, τινί τι Orph., in Med.: metaph., ἐπ. φόβον τινί to frighten, Aeschin. 25. 5. Med. ἐπαρῶται κινδύνος danger hangs over, impends, Dem. 332. fin.

ἐπαρήγῃς, ἐς, (ἀρῶ) ready, equipt, ἐπαρῖοι Od. 8. 151, etc. ἐπαρῖζω, f. ἴω, to get ready, prepare, τινί τι Ar. Rh.

ἐπαρῖτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπαρῶ) making to rise or swell, Arctae.

ἐπαρῖτος and ἐπαρῖτινός, to put, fil, fit on, πῶμα Od. 8. 447. II. to get ready, prepare, hence Med., δέκνουν ἐπαρῖτινόντο they prepared them a meal, h. Hom. Cer. 128: δλεθρον Opp. [ῶ, ῖναι]

ἐπαρυστηρ, ἡπος, ὁ, and ἐπαρυστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἀρῶ) a vessel for pouring liquids, esp. oil into a lamp, LXX.

ἐπαρῦτω, f. ὕτω, to pour in or upon, mix: and in Med., τινί τι Plut. [ῖ]

ἐπαρῦτω, to be an ἐπαρχος, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 74.

ἐπαρχία, ἡ, the post or office of an ἐπαρχος: a prefecture, province, esp. a conquered one, Diod.

ἐπαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to an ἐπαρχος, ἐξουσία Dio C. II. belonging to an ἐπαρχία, provincial, Plut.

ἐπαρχιεύς, ov, ὁ, fem. —ως, ἰδος, a native, inhabitant of a province, late.

ἐπαρχος, ov, (ἀρχή) a commander, νεῶν Aesch. Ag. 1227: governor of a country, Polyb.: a prefect, proconsul, praetor, etc., Diod. Hence

ἐπαρχότης, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐπαρχία.

ἐπαρῶ, f. ἔω, found earliest in the Med. ἐπαρῶμαι, to begin anew, afresh, Hom., but only in phrase ἐπαρῶσθαι δεπέσσειν to begin with the cups again, hand them round again from left to right in honor of the gods, II. 1. 471, Od. 3. 340, etc., cf. ἐπιεκαρῶνμι: later in gen. to hand, supply, distribute, νέεσθαι τε καὶ ἀμύροσιν χερσὶν ἐπάρῶσθαι h. Hom. Ar. 125. Acc. to Butt. Lexil. voc. ἀρχομαι, ἀρχεσθαι is strictly to make an offering first or of the first, while ἐπὶ implies the handing to the guests by the cupbearer: so ἐπαρῶσθαι would be, to hand the goblets after libation made: cf. Nitzsch Od. 3. 340. II. in Act. to be an ἐπαρχος, governor of a district or province, χώρας

Xen.; esp. to govern a conquered country, Hdn.; c. dat., only in *Ep. Ad.* 142. 2. to rule besides or in addition to one's hereditary dominion, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 4.

*ἐπάρω, like ἄρω not used in pres., fut. ἐπάρω, to fit to or upon, *fasten*: Hom. has aor. 1 act., ἔπαρσ σταθμοῖσιν ἐπάρων on the posts, Il. 14. 167. II. Pf. ἐπάρῃ, Ion. ἐπάρῃ, intr. to fit tight or exactly, κληῖς ἐπάρῃαι a cross-bolt was fitted therein, Il. 12. 456: part. ἐπαρῃάς, vta, ds, close fitting or lying, fixed, secure, ποσσὶν ἐπαρῃάς firm on his feet, Arat.: also ἐπαρμένος, η, ov, *Ep. synop.* as part. aor. pass. well fitted or prepared, in gen. ready, Hes. Op. 599. 625. [ἔ]

ἐπάρωγῃ, ἡ (ἐπαρῃω) help, aid, Ap. Rh. ἐπάρωγος, ἑς, =sq., Nic.

ἐπάρωνος, ὁ, a helper, aider, Od. 11. 498: also ἡ, Ap. Rh. ἐπασθαιναί, to breathe hard, pant in working, LXX.

ἐπασκέω, f. ἥσω, to labor, toil at, prepare or finish carefully, ἀλὴ ἐπῃσκηται τοῖς καὶ θρησκίοι Od. 17. 266. II. to adorn, τῶν τιμαῖς Pind. N. 9. 23, cf. III. to practise, practise oneself in, cultivate, Lat. *exercere*, τὴν μὴνῃν Hdt. 2. 77, τέχνῃν Ib. 166, ἀρετῇν Id. 3. 82, σοφίαν Ar. Nub. 517. 2. to train or set on one against another, τῶν τιμῶν Dio C., cf. ἐπαλεῖφω.

ἐπασκητέον, verb. Adj., one must practise, Arr.

ἐπάσμαι, atos, τό, poet. ἐπείσμαι, (ἐπάρω) an enchantment. ἐπασπαίρω, to gasp, pant over or at, μόχθῳ Opp.

ἐπασπιδόμαι, as Pass., (ἀσπίς) to take as a shield, arm oneself with, τι, v. l. Philo.

ἐπασπύστερος, α, ov, (ἀσπύς, ἀσπύστερος) one upon or after another, ἐπασπύστεραι κινύτω φάλαγγες Il. 4. 427: πάντα ἐπασπύστερος πλέσσει χροῖν Il. 8. 277: σκοποὶ ἰόν αἰὲν ἐπασπύστεροι spies sat one after another, i. e. at short distances, intervals, Od. 16. 366: and in sing., κύμα ἐπ. wave on wave, Il. 4. 423.

II. of Time, frequent, repeated, of a single thing, in Ap. Rh., and Nic. The word is a compar. only in form. [ἔ]

ἐπασπύτεροτριβής, ἑς, (τριβή) ὀρέγματα χερσὶς ἐπασπύτεροτριβὴ blows following one on the other, fast and furious blows of the hand outstretched, Aesch. Cho. 426.

ἐπαστρέων, verb. Adj. from ἐπάρω, one must enchant, Plat. Charm. 158 C.

ἐπαστράττω, to lighten upon or to, τῶν Plut.: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. πῦρ to flash fire, Anth.

ἐπᾶτενίζω, f. ἴσω, (ἀτενίζομαι) to gaze steadfastly at, Theophr. ἐπᾶτρεμέω, to remain quiet, Hipp.

ἐπᾶτρω, Att. for ἐπάσσω, q. v.

ἐπαυγάω, f. ἴσω, to make light or bright: metaph. to look at by the light or carefully, Lyc.

ἐπαυδάω, f. ἥσω, to say besides. Med. to call upon, invoke, τῶν Soph. Phil. 395.

ἐπαυδαῖζομαι, fut. ἰούμαι, to persist obstinately, ἐπὶ τιμῇ Arr.

ἐπαυλέω, to play the flute to, accompany, τῶν Luc. Pass. to be played on the flute, Eur. H. F. 895.

ἐπαυλιζομαι, as Pass., to lie, sleep, pass the night at a place, Thuc. 4. 134: to pitch a camp at or near, πόλει Plut.

ἐπαύλιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Call. Fr. 131. 4. II. τὰ ἐπαύλια the night before the bridal, spent by the bridegroom at his father-in-law's house, Alciph., cf. ἀπαύλια and προαύλια.

ἐπαύλις, εως, ἡ, a place to pass the night, esp. for cattle, Hdt. 1. 111, and Polyb.: hence a farm-building, country house, Diod. 2. in military language, quarters, ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι to encamp, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 C, ἐπὶ τόπῳ Polyb.

ἐπαύλιος, εως, ἡ, and ἐπαύλιος, atos, τό, =sq.

ἐπαυλιμός, ὁ, a passing the night.

ἐπαυλος, ὁ, (ἀλὴ) usu. in plur., ἐπαυλοι Od. 23. 358, ἐπαυλα Soph. O. T. 138, O. C. 669, a fold for cattle at night, Od. I. c., and Soph. O. T.: in gen. a dwelling, home, Aesch. Pers. 870, and Soph. O. C.

ἐπαυλάνω, also in pres. ἐπαύω, to increase, enlarge, add to, Thuc. 2. 36, Dem. 38. 1. Pass. to grow, increase, Xen. Oec. 7. 43, etc. Hence

ἐπαύξῃ, ἡ = ἐπαύξῃς, Plat. Legg. 815 E.

ἐπαύξῃς, ἑς, increasing, growing, νόστοι Hipp.

ἐπαύξῃς, εως, ἡ, increase, growth, Plat. Legg. 957 D.

ἐπαύξω, v. ἐπαυλάνω.

ἐπαυράω, v. ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

ἐπαύρεσις, εως, ἡ, the fruit of a thing to one, good or bad result of a thing, Hdt. 7. 158: enjoyment, fruition, Thuc. 2. 53.

ἐπαυρέω, v. ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

ἐπαυρήσις, εως, ἡ, dub. l. for ἐπαυρεσις.

ἐπαυρίξω, f. ἴω, (ἀβρα) to breathe, blow gently, Joseph.

ἐπαύριον, Adv. for ἐπ' αὐριον, on the morrow, to-morrow.

ἐπαυρίσκομαι Il. 13. 733, Dep. med., (the Act. ἐπαυρίσκω only in Theogn. 111): fut. ἐπαυρίσσομαι Il. 6. 353: aor. act. ἐπαύριον, Dor. ἐπαύριον, of which Hom. has 3 conj. ἐπαύρη, and inf., ἐπαυρέν, -έμεν: aor. med. ἐπαυρήμεν, of which Hom. has only 2 conj. ἐπαύρηται, -η, 3 pl. -ανται, while Hipp. has in inf. both ἐπαυρέσθαι and collat. form ἐπαύρησθαι. No pres. ἐπαυράω occurs; and ἐπαύρω can only be conj. aor., the inf. ἐπαυρέσθαι being also very dub.: but ἐπαυρέν, from ἐπαυρέω is found Hes. Op. 417. The act. forms only Ep. and Lyr.; the Med. also in Art. (Supposed root *αυρ-, cf. ἀπαυράω).

To gain, obtain, partake of, share, τῶν Il. 18. 302, absol., Od. 17. 81: more freq. of physical contact, to reach, touch, strike, esp. to graze, χροῖα ἐπαυρέν or χροῖα χαλκῷ ἐπαυρέν to wound, τῶν Il. 11. 573, 13. 649; absol., Il. 11. 391: c. gen., λίδων ἐπαυρέν to strike upon the stone, Il. 23. 340: but Hes. Op. 421, says that the dog-star πλείον νυκτὸς ἐπαυρέν has more share of the night (than of the day): whereas, ἐπαύριον γειτόνων is, they lost by them, Pind. P. 3. 65, v. infr.

B. in Med. very freq. to reap the fruits of a thing, whether good or bad, like ἀπολαύω, c. gen.: 1. in good signif., τοῦ πολλοὶ ἐπαυρίσκονται Il. 13. 733; so, ἀγαθὸν ἐπ. τιος Andoc. 20. 2: more freq. in bad, though not ironical, signif., ἵνα πάντες ἐπαυρίωνται βασιλῆος that all may enjoy their king, i. e. feel what it is to have such a king, Il. 1. 410, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 180; also absol., ὅτω μὴ ἐπαυρίσσεσθαι I doubt not he will feel the consequences, Il. 6. 353; cf. Eur. Hec. 476, I. T. 529, as also ἀπαυράω: ἐπ. τι ἀπὸ τιος Hipp. 2. c. acc. = Act., to obtain, bring upon oneself, κακὸν καὶ μείζων Od. 18. 107, and so in act. pres., Theogn. 111. Cf. ἀπαυράω.

ἐπαύρω, v. foreg.

ἐπαύσω, imperat. aor. 1 from ἐπαύω. [ἄῶ]

ἐπαύσω, to shout at a thing, Theocr. 22. 91, Call. Ap. 102: in gen. to make a noise beside, Hes. Sc. 309, in tmesis. [ῶ]

ἐπαύστω, Adv. immediately, Orph.

ἐπαυτομολέω, to desert, pass over, εἰς τι Ael.

ἐπαυτοφόρῳ, Adv. for ἐπ' αὐτοφόρῳ, Lat. in ipso furto, in the very theft or very act, N. T., sed al. divisim ἐπ' αὐτ.

ἐπαυγνέος, ov, (αὐγνή) on or for the neck, (γυγός Pind. P. 2. 172.

ἐπαυγνέω, to boast of, exult in, τῶν Soph. Ant. 483, Ar. Av. 628; c. inf., Soph. El. 65.

ἐπαυχμέω, to be dry or dusty. 2. Zeús ἐπαυχμέσας sending drought, Soph. Fr. 470.

ἐπαύω, to shout over, like ἐπαύρειν, ἔργῳ Aesch. Cho. 828. [ῶ]

ἐπαφαίρεισις, εως, ἡ, a second taking away, evacuation, esp. bleeding, Aret.: from

ἐπαφαίρω, to take away again, Aretae.

ἐπαφάνιζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to obliterate, make to disappear besides, Lysias ap. Iamb.

ἐπαφάω, f. ἥσω, to touch on the surface, stroke, caress, Aesch. Pr. 849. More freq. in Med., Hipp., c. gen., Arat.

ἐπαφαναίνομαι, as Pass. (ἀφαναίω) to be withered, ἐπ. γελῶν I was exhausted, spent with laughing, Ar. Ran. 1089.

ἐπαφή, ἡ, (ἐπαφάω) a touch, handling, Aesch. Supp. 18, and freq. in Plat.: hence, a severe handling, punishment, Plut.

ἐπαφήμα, atos, τό, a touch.

ἐπαφίστις, εως, ἡ = ἐπαφή, Clem. Al.

ἐπαφίμῃ, f. φήσω, to throw at a thing, τὰ παλὰ Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3: to let loose upon, hound at, τῶν τινα Philostr. 2. to let in, Theophr. 3. to emit, shed, Arist. H. A.; ἐπ. φωνήν to utter, Arist. Mir. [ῖ Att., cf. ἴμῃ.]

ἐπαφρίξω, to foam up, over or on the surface, Mosch. 5. 5.

ἐπαφροδίτις, ἡ, loveliness, elegance, App.: from

ἐπαφρόδιτος, ov, (Ἀφροδίτη) lovely, fascinating, Lat. *venustus*, Hdt. 2. 135, Xen. Symp. 8. 15. II. the equivalent word to Sulla's *epithet felix*, i. e. favored by Aphrodite, prob. metaph. from dice, Plut.

III. as a prop. name it is sometimes contr. *Επαφρᾶς, ὁ, v. Benti. ad Mill. p. 82 (347). Adv. -τως, Dion. H.

ἐπαφρός, *ov*, covered with foam or froth, Hipp.
ἐπαφύσω, *f. ousa*, to pour over, upon or in addition, Od. 19.
388. [f. *ūt*]

ἐπάχθεια, *ἡ*, (ἐπαχθής) annoyance, offence.
ἐπαχθέω, to load, burden with, *τινί* Tryph.
ἐπαχθής, *ἑς*, (ἐχθρός) heavy, ponderous, ῥήματα Ar. Ran. 940:
burdensome, oppressive, Thuc. 6. 54: in gen. unpleasant, an-
noying, Plat. Phaed. 87 A. etc. Adv. -θως, Dion. H.
ἐπαχθίζω, = ἐπαχθέω, Philo.
ἐπαχθόμαι, as Pass., to be troubled, annoyed at a thing, κακοῖς
Eur. Hipp. 1260.

ἐπαχλύνω, *f. ousa*, to be obscured, darkened, *dim*, Arat. II.
(trans. and in pass., late. [5, v. Ap. Rh. 4. 1480.]
ἐπαχνίδιος, *α, ον*, (ἐχνα) lying like dust upon a thing, Anth.
ἐπαχνίω, to grieve over, *τινί* Tryph.

ἐπέαν, Ion. for ἐπεί, Hdt. v. Koen Greg. p. 465.
ἐπείγελαι, *f. ousai*, to laugh, mock or jeer at, Soph. Aj. 989,
Xen. An. 2. 4. 27; also, κατά τινας Soph. Aj. 969.
ἐπείγνυμαι, = ἐγγύμαι, Ar. Lys. 117. 35.

ἐπείγειρόν, to awake, rouse up, *τινί* Od. 22. 431, Soph. O. C.
510: to stir up, excite, σπάζω Solon 15. 19, *τινά* Hdt. 7. 139.
Pass. to be roused, rise, Hom., only in forms ἐπείγρετο, ἐπείγρο-
μενος, (which are prob. from shortened aor. ἐπείγρομαι, but cf.
ἐγρομαι), II. 10. 124, 14. 256, Od. 20. 57: to be excited, *μήνιν*
Hdt. 7. 137: so too in pf. act. 2 ἐπείγρητο, part. ἐπείγρητός,
awake, but also = θραχύπνοτος, Schäf. Plut. 6. p. 463. Hence
ἐπείγερσις, *εως*, a being roused, awaking, Hipp.

ἐπείγερτικός, *ἡ, ον*, waking, rousing, δροῖς Plut. Adv. -κώς.
ἐπεκαγγάζω, *f. σω*, Dor. ξω, to laugh loudly at.
ἐπεκαλέω, *f. ousa*, to bring a charge against, *τινί* Lys. 112. 17.
ἐπεκακόω, = ἀσσω, to pour in besides.

ἐπεκακάω, to eat up, devour, Ar. Eq. 493.
ἐπεκακάω, shortd. form of ἐπεκαγγάζω, Lyc.
ἐπεκελεύω, to give an order or signal to others, Eur. Cycl. 652.
ἐπεκεράννυμι, *f. κεράσω*, to mix in with, Plat. Polit. 273 D,
and Plut., in Med.

ἐπεκλύνω, *f. ousa*, to twist together, compress, ἐπ. θλέφαρα,
ἀφθαλμοὺς to wink, make signs, ἐς τινα Dio C. [ἄσω]
ἐπεκολάπτω, *f. ψα*, to engrave upon or besides, Lyc.
ἐπεκρεμάννυμι or ἐπεκρεμῶμαι, *f. κρεμῶσαι*, to hang up in,
καμπφ Nic. ar. Ath. 372 E, in Med.

ἐπεκυκλεύω, to roll round, bring back again, Aristid.
ἐπεκυκλῶ, *f. ousa*, to roll about in. Pass. to roll oneself in,
wallow. [ω, ἰω]

ἐπειγρήγορα, perf. 2 of ἐπείρω, c. intr. pres. signf.
ἐπειρόμην and ἐπείγρομην, Ep. sync. aor. pass. from ἐπείρω:
part. ἐπειρόμενος Hom.

ἐπείγνυμαι, to gape upon, make mouths at, mock, *τινί* Ael.
ἐπείγχαλῶ, *f. ousa*, to loose, Nic. [ἄσω]
ἐπείγειρώ and ἐπείγειρήσις, *εως*, ἡ = ἐγχε.

ἐπείγχε, *f. χεύσω*, to pour in upon or in addition, Hipp.,
ἄλληρ (ἑλικά) ἐπ' ἄλληρ Eur. Cycl. 423: poet. ἐπείγχεω. Hence
ἐπείγχυμα, τό = ἐγχυμα.

ἐπείγχυαίτω, *f. ousa*, to pour in again or upon, Diosc.

ἐπείγχνω, late form for -χέω, -χέω.

ἐπείγχνυς, *ου, δ*, a cup-bearer, so called by the Hellespontines,
Dem. Scops. ar. Ath. 425 C. [ῶ]

ἐπείδρῶμαι, *es, ε*, aor. 2 act. of ἐπείτρεχω, Hom.; inf. ἐπείδραμειν.

ἐπείδρη, *ἡ*, Ion. for ἐπείδρα, Hdt.

ἐπείην, Ep. for ἐπείην, 3 sing. impf. for ἐπείην, (εἶπλ) II. 20. 276.

ἐπεί, and in Hom. also ἐπεί, (ἐπεί) Coniunct., since, temporal
or causal:

I. OF TIME, since, after that, when, freq. from
Hom. downwards: less freq. ever since, from the time when, = ἐξ
οἷ, Od. 1. 2: most freq. in Ion. writers, who usu. have ἐπεί
se, Valck. Hdt. 7. 8, 1; but also in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 40,
Soph. Ant. 15, cf. Pors. Med. 138. In this signf. of course with
past tenses: but rare examples occur of pres., as in Hdt. 3. 117,
ἐπεί τε ἔχουσιν τὸ κράτος from the time they gained and have
since kept the power; and even of fut. The Verb is usu. in
indic., sometimes in conj., so soon as, whenever, where only a
supposed case is spoken of, e. g. Soph. O. C. 1226, Ant. 1025,
when it ought to be followed by *άν*, Ep. contr. ἐπείην, Ion. ἐπείαν,
Att. ἐπείαν, q. v. But we find ἐπεί *άν* II. 6. 412, 9. 304, and

more oft. ἐπεί κε Od. 11. 221, 17. 23, cf. Herm. Vig. Append. x.
p. 929 (744):—rarely c. optat., as II. 9. 304. 'Επεί stands regul.
in first clause of sentence, yet not always, cf. II. 2. 16: δέ is
freq. in apodoti after ἐπεί, II. 1. 57, Od. 4. 212, cf. δέ. In orat.
obliqua, ἐπεί may be also used c. infin., esp. in Hdt., cf. Wess. 2.
32., 4. 10., 7. 3, 150., 8. 111. Never used sine apodoti for ἔπειτα.

II. CAUSAL, since, seeing that, for that, very freq. from
Hom. downwards; always in apodoti, though it may stand at
beginning of sentences as in Hom. after a vocative, where the
real protasis, I tell thee, I say, is left out, II. 3. 59, 13. 68,
Od. 3. 103, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 511. 5. γ: so too ἐπείδῃ Od. 3.
211. There is a very rare accumulation of similar Particles,
ἐπεί οὐ μὲν γάρ H. Ar. Ep. 464. When it comes after a long
protasis it may be translated for, e. g. II. 4. 269; and in Att.
it is found quite—γάρ, e. g. Plat. Euthyphr. 5 E. In Att. an
interrog. sentence is oft. begun with ἐπεί when it presumes a
negative answer, as in Ar. Nub. 688: also, elliptically, c. im-
perat., ἐπεί διδάσθω for, else, teach me, i. e. if you know better,
Soph. El. 352, like εἰ δὲ μή, *sin minus*. This signf. also has
regul. a past tense, yet the pres. and fut. are not rare.

III.
WITH OTHER PARTICLES: I. ἐπεί ἄρ, ἐπεί ἄρα, when then,
since then, in continuing a narration, II. 6. 426: also ἐπεί δὲ ἄρ
Od. 17. 185. 2. ἐπεί οὖν when then; well then, when . . ,
in resuming an interrupted narrative, II. 1. 57, 3. 4. 3. ἐπεί
περ since really, since at all events, II. 13. 447, Od. 20. 181.

4. ἐπεί γε since at least, Lat. quomodoquidem. 5. ἐπεί τοι
for of a truth; and strength. ἐπεί τοι καὶ Schäf. Gnom. p. 88,
361. Cf. ἐπεί, ἐπείδῃ, ἐπείδω, ἐπείπερ, ἐπείδω, ἐπείδω, ἐπείδω.
ἐπείγω, *f. ousa*: impf. ἔπειγον with augm. first in Pind. O. 8.
62. To press upon, burden, weigh down, δλίγον μιν ἔπειγει
ἐπείγει the weight presses lightly on him, II. 12. 452. Pass.
to be weighed down, oppressed, βλεέσων II. 5. 622. 2. to
press hard, press upon, Lat. instare, urgere, ἐπείγει ἀναγκάῃ
II. 6. 85, γήρας II. 23. 623; and c. acc., ἐπ. κεμῶδ' ἡε λαγών II.
10. 361. II. to drive on, urge forward, as a fair wind, οὐρος
ἐπείγει or ἄνεμος Od. 12. 167, II. 15. 382: hence, τὸν οἰκῶδ'
ἐπ. στόλον to urge the homeward course, Soph. Phil. 499.

2. in gen. to set forward, hasten, e. g. the oars, Lat. prope-
rare, Od. 12. 205; and so in Pass., 13. 115: to hurry on, hasten,
δύω Od. 15. 445: also in Med. to urge on for oneself, γάμον Od.
2. 97, 19. 142. Pass. to hurry oneself, haste to do, c. inf., II. 2.
354, Od. 5. 399; later also c. part., Hdt. 8. 68, 2 though just
after, § 3, he has the inf.: and freq. absol., to hasten, hurry,
speed, make haste, as II. 6. 363, and freq. in Hdt., and Att.:
in Hom. usu. in Part. ἐπειρόμενος, as Adj., swift, impetuous,
eager, ἐνεμαι ἐπειρόμενοι II. 5. 501, esp. with other Verbs, II.
5. 902, etc.: but as Part. in Od. 13. 30, πρὸς ἥλιον κεφαλὴν
τρέπεις, δύμαι ἐπειρόμενος eager for its setting: somewhat similar
are οδοῖο ἐπειρόμενος longing for the journey, Od. 1. 309, etc.;
Ἄρμος ἐπειρόμενος eager for the fray, II. 19. 142; and ἐπ. περὶ
νίκης II. 23. 437. B. intrans. = Pass., to make haste, Soph.
El. 1435, Eur., etc.: to be at hand, Plut.

2. impers., οὐδὲν
ἐπείγει there's no hurry, Toup Longin. 43. 6. 3. τὰ ἐπεί-
γοντα necessarys, Plut. Ael. ἐπείγω. (Orig. uncertain.)

ἐπείδαν, temporal Partic. c. conjunct., (ἐπείδῃ ἄν) whenever,
so soon as, after that, II. 13. 285, rarely, and like ἐπεί *άν* only in
hypothetical clauses, also c. optat., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18: ἐπείδαν
τάχιστα, Lat. simulaculo. [ᾶ]

ἐπείδῃ, (ἐπεί δῃ) Conj. I. usu. of Time, since, after that,
Lat. postquam, Hom., usu. in the first part of a sentence, less
freq. in second, as II. 16. 471: sometimes like ἐπεί it begins an
address, Od. 3. 211, 14. 149, cf. ἐπεί II. Usu. with past tenses;
but also c. pres., II. 14. 65, c. fut., II. 11. 478: cf.
ἐπεί I. In Hom. always c. indic.: later used just like ἐπεί, in
hypothetical cases also c. optat.

II. Causal, seeing
that, since it is clear that . . , because, II. 14. 65, 16. 471, as if
written divisim ἐπεί δῃ.

2. since, for as much as, of any
incident, Lat. quoniam, Od. 3. 211, 14. 149.

III. with
other Particles, ἐπείδῃ γε since at least, Thuc. 6. 18; also ἐπείδῃ
γε καὶ . . . Plat. Rep. 348 C. 2. ἐπείδῃπερ since really, since
now, Ar. Ach. 437, etc. [ἐπ. sometimes lengthd. in arsi at the
beginning of a verse, II. 22. 379, Od. 4. 132, 8. 452, etc.]

ἐπείδω, inf. ἐπείδω, aor. 2 without any pres. in use, being

usu. referred to ἐφόρων, to look upon, behold, see, c. acc., Pl. 22. 61. 2. like περιθεῖν, to look carelessly at, overlook. 3. to remain seeing, i. e. to live to see, τὰ τέκνα Hdt. 6. 52, cf. Tacit. Agric. fin.: to experience, χαλεπὰ Xen. An. 3. 1, 13. 4. to cast an evil eye upon, like ἐποφθαλμέω, τινί.
ἐπειή, or ἐπειή (Spitzn. Pl. I. 156, Thiersch Gr. Gr. 324. 2), Conj. Ip. for ἐπει, freq. in Hom. in the causal signif. of ἐπει, since, because, for that; always in apodosis, and almost always in phrases ἐπειὶ πολλὸν φέρτερος, -ον, -οι, ἐστὶ or εἰσίν. [εἶν in Hom.]

ἐπειή, 3 opt. pres. from ἐπειμι, Pl.
ἐπεικάδες, av, αἱ, (eikás) the days between the 20th and the end of the month.

ἐπεικάω, f. σω, to make like to a thing: hence, δάμαρτα τήνδ' ἐπεικάω κυρῶ; am I right in identifying her with his wife? i. e. conjecturing that she is so, Soph. El. 663: hence, ὡς ἐπεικάσαι πᾶσιν πόρσεισι as one may judge by comparing their fates, Aesch. Cho. 976. II. in gen. to conjecture, infer, conclude, Aesch. Cho. 14: ὡς or ὅτ' ἐπεικάσαι so far as one may guess, Hdt. 9. 32, Soph. O. C. 156.

ἐπεικέλος, av, ἐπεικέλος, Opp.
ἐπεικεν, ἐπεικέ, or rather ἐπεὶ κεν, ἐπεὶ κε, Ep. for ἐπειν, ἐπὰν, temporal and causal Partic., c. conjunct. et optat., v. ἐπεὶ I, and ἐπὰν.

ἐπεικτείνω, verb. Adj. from ἐπειγώ, one must struggle, endeavor, Plat. Legg. 687 E.

ἐπεικτής, ου, δ, (ἐπειγώ) one who urges, esp. a collector of money, Lat. exactor, late word.

*ἐπεικω, not used in pres., v. ἐπείκει.

ἐπειλέω, to roll up or on, Math. Vett.

ἐπειλήσις, εως, ἡ, a rolling up or on.

ἐπειλίσσω, = ἐπειλέω, to roll upon.

ἐπειμι, inf. ἐπειναι, fut. ἐπέσομαι, (eimi) to be on, upon, at, of place, Pl. 5. 127, Od. 2. 344, etc.; c. dat. loci, κάρη ὥμοισιν ἐπειν Pl. 2. 257; expressed later by preps. ἐπὶ, ἐν, etc., as Hdt. 5. 52. 2. of Time, to be hereafter, remain, Od. 4. 756: to be coming on, to impend, Hes. Op. 114, hence, ἐπεσσύμενοι ἄνθρωποι generations to come, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 77. II. to be upon, to be fixed or set upon, of names, οὐκ ἐπὶν ἐκωνυμῇ Hdt. 6. 53; of numbers, Ταραντίνων οὐκ ἐπὶν ἀριθμῷ Hdt. 7. 170, cf. 191: also of rewards and penalties, ποινὰ, κέρδος ἐπείσσει Aesch. Eum. 541, Ar. Av. 597; and so freq. in Att. III. to be set over, Lat. praeesse, τινί Hdt. 7. 96, etc. IV. to be added, be over and above, ἐπὶ τινί Hdt. 7. 184. On ἐπὶ for ἐπεί, v. ἐπὶ G.

ἐπειμι, inf. ἐπειναι, (eimi) Hom. has the Ep. forms 3 sing. impf. ἐπείμην, 3 pl. ἐπείσαν and ἐπείσαν Od., fut. ἐπείσομαι Pl., part. fem. aor. med. ἐπείσαμένη Pl. 21. 424. To go or come to or towards, in fut. signif., though this is not so fixed in Hom. as in Att. I. to come upon, towards, c. acc., πρὶν μὲν καὶ γῆρας ἐπειναι till age comes upon her, Il. 1. 29: c. dat., Pl. 17. 741: also absol., to come on or near, approach, Hom., Hdt., etc. 2. esp. in hostile signif., to come against, attack, assault, c. acc., Il. 11. 367, 20. 454; c. dat., Il. 13. 482: and freq. absol., and so in Att.; also ἐπὶ ἐπὶ or πρὸς τινα Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence δ ἐπὶων an assailant, Il. 5. 238; of ἐπείοντες the invaders, Hdt. 4. 11. 3. of things, etc., metaph. to come on, beset, happen, Xen. An. 5. 7, 12. 4. to come on the stage, Il. 6. 1, 11. II. of Time, to come on or after, to follow, hence ἐπείων, οὐσα, ὄν, immediate, instant, next in order, Soph.: ἡ ἐπείουσα ἡμέρα the coming day, Hdt. 3. 85, and Att., cf. Pors. Phoen. 1651; ἐπ. flōtos, χρόνος, ἐνιαυτός etc., Plat., etc.; τοῦτόν contr. for τὸ ἐπὶον the future, Eur. Incerat. 43. 6. In Att. δ ἐπὶων is like δ τυχών, the first comer, whoever he may be, Soph. O. C. 752, O. T. 393: τὸ ἐπὶον what occurs to one, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 4; and so ἐπεισὶ με and μοι, cf. inf., it occurs, suggests itself to me to . . , Plat. Rep. 388 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1378. III. to traverse, go over or on, c. acc., Od. 23. 359, Hdt. 5. 74, and Att. IV. to go over, i. e. count over, Od. 4. 411.

ἐπειναιμι, Ion. for ἐπείναιμι, ἐπειναισθαι, Ion. for ἐπείναισθαι, to put on, as clothes, Hdt. 4. 64.

ἐπειξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπειγώ) an urging, hastening, hurry, Plut. ἐπειπερ, for ἐπεὶ περ, Conj. seeing that, since, like ἐπειδήπερ, c. ind., Hom. always with a word between, ἐπεὶ σὺ περ Il. 13. 447, Od. 20. 181.

ἐπειπον, inf. ἐπειπεῖν, to say besides, Hdt. 1. 123: to add to what has been said: τινὶ τι to say a thing of one, Aesch. Supp. 972. ἐπειρομαι, Ion. for ἐπείρομαι, Hdt. 4. 8. ἐπειρώω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐπείρωω, Hdt. 4. 8. ἐπειρώωτο, Ion. for ἐπείρωωτο, 3 plur. impf. from ἐπείρομαι, Hdt. ἐπειρονόημα, Dep., to speak ironically to or at, mock, App. ἐπειροτάω, ἐπειρωτόω, Ion. for ἐπείρωταω. Hence ἐπειρωτήμα, and -τήσις, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπείρωτ-, Hdt. ἐπεισα, aor. act. from πείσω, Hom.

ἐπεισαγμα, στος, τό, any thing brought in, added, from ἐπεισ-άγω, read by some in Soph. Phil. 755, for ἐπείσαγμα.

ἐπεισάγω, f. ξω, to bring in besides or over, μητρώων παῖσι ap. Diod. In Med. to introduce besides, become intimate with, νέους ἐταίρους Plat. Rep. 575 D. 2. to bring on the stage besides, χορεύαν δυνεῖραν Antiph. Ὅμοι. 1. [ᾧ] Hence

ἐπείσωνγῆ, ἡ, a bringing in, summoning besides, Hipp. II. a means of bringing or letting in, πολεμίων Thuc. 8. 92.

ἐπείσωνγμος, ov, brought in besides or in addition to a country's products, τὰ ἐκ. imported wares, Plat. Rep. 370 E.

ἐπείσακτος, ov, brought in from without, Plat. Crat. 420 B; esp. from abroad, alien, opp. to ἀνδρόχωρ, like ἐπιακτός, Eur. Ion 590: imported, foreign, σίτος Dem. 466. 21. Adv. -τως.

ἐπείσαινω, f. βήσομαι, to go into, upon, ἵππῳ εἰς θάλασσαν to go upon a horse into the sea, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 6: in gen. = ἐλ-βαίνω, Thuc. 2. 90.

ἐπείσάλλω, f. βάλω, to throw, pour into besides, τινὶ τι Eur. El. 498. II. intr. to rush in, invade again, Thuc. 2. 3, 13.

ἐπείσάτης, ov, δ, (ἐπείσαινω) an additional passenger, super-numerary on board of ship, Eur. Hel. 1550. [ᾧ]

ἐπείσδεχομαι, f. ζομαι, Dep. med., to take in, admit besides, Plut. ἐπείσεμι, (eimi) to come on besides, esp. in battle, Hdt. 7. 210: to come on the stage, Aeschin. 75. 24. 2. to come in after, Hipp. 3. of things, to come upon, beset, τινί Plat. Tim. 50 E.

ἐπείσενεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπείσφέρω, one must bring in besides.

ἐπείσέρω, f. ἐπέρσω, to rush in with ill luck to one.

ἐπείσέρωμαι, Dep. c. aor. et pf. act., to come in upon or over, τινί Thuc. 8. 35; esp. into a family as stepmother, Hdt. 4. 154.

2. to come in after, Id. 1. 37; and freq. in Att. 3. to enter, come into, c. acc., πάλω Eur. Ion 813; c. dat., δόμοις Il. 851: of things, to be imported, Thuc. 2. 38.

ἐπείσινωμαι, Dep., to introduce besides into, τί τινι Diod.

ἐπείσθεσις, εως, ἡ, an introduction, beginning, Gramm.

ἐπείσειον, τό, = ἐπείσειον.

ἐπείσκάλω, f. ἔσω, to call in besides, v. I. Luc.

ἐπείσκρῖνομαι, as Pass., (κρῖνω) to glide in, enter, Hipp.

ἐπείσκυκλώ, f. ἔσω, to roll in from without or in addition, Luc.: to roll one upon another, accumulate, Id.

ἐπείσκηπται, f. ψω, to stoop, peep into, δόμοις Soph. Fr. 257.

ἐπείσκυμῶ, f. δωα, to rush in like revellers, Plat. Rep. 500 B.

ἐπείσδωδον, τό, v. ἐσι.

ἐπείσδωος, ov, (εἰσδωος) coming in upon: esp. in a composition, put in like a patch, episodic, adventitious, Plut.: hence

II. in neut. as Subst. an episode: 1. in Ep. poems, as e. g. the Catalogue in the Iliad, Arist. Poet. 23. 2. in Tragedy, the portion of dialogue between choric songs, as being orig. mere interpolations, Arist. Poet. 12: then all underplots or parenthetical narratives in poetry, which might themselves form a distinct whole, Ibid. 3. lastly, in Comedy, an interlude, intermezzo, Cratin. Pyt. 13, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 756. 4. metaph. any unnecessary addition or ornament, Plut.: ἐπ. τῆς τύχης a sport of fortune.

ἐπείσδωδιον, to interweave as with episodes, Arist. Rhet.

ἐπείσδωδως, ἐς, (εἰδος) episodic, incoherent, Arist. Metaph.

II. abounding in episodes, μῦθος Id. Poet.

ἐπείσδωδος, ἡ, a coming in besides, entrance, approach, Soph. O. C. 730, Fr. 259.

ἐπείσπαυω, f. παύσω, to burst in, eis eiklav Ar. Plut. 805.

ἐπείσπῃπω, f. ψω, to send in or to, Dio C.

ἐπείσπιδάω, to rush, spring in upon, εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64; τινί Philostr.: absol., Ar. Eq. 363.

ἐπεισπίπτω, f. πεισούμαι, to fall or burst upon, *Bovrat* τὴν ἐπεισπίπτου Hdt. 7. 42: to burst in, Soph. O. C. 915, and Eur.

ἐπεισπλέω, f. πλεισσομαι or σοῦμαι, to sail in, after, Thuc. 6. 2.

II. to sail at, attack, Id. 4. 13.

ἐπεισπνέω, f. πνέσω, to breathe in again, Galen.

ἐπεισπράττω, f. ἔω, to exact besides, Dio C.

ἐπεισρεύω, f. ρέσω, to flow in upon one, or besides, Trag. ap. Arr.

ἐπειστρέφω, f. δρᾶμομαι, to turn in upon or after, τινί Julian.

ἐπειστρέχω, f. σίσω, to bring in besides or after, Aesch. Ag. 864: to ἐπισφερόμενον πρῆγμα whatever comes upon us, occurs,

Hdt. 7. 50, 1.

ἐπεισφουτῶ, to be in the habit of coming in, entering from without, Philo.

ἐπεισφέρειν, fut. ἦσω and ἦσομαι, to bring in, introduce besides, τινὰ λέχει Eur. Alc. 1056, cf. El. 1033; ἐπ. λόγον Ar. Thesm. 1. 64: to send against, ὅφεις τινί Eur. H. F. 1262: the aor. part.

ἐπεισφέρεις, from ἐπεισφέρημι, occurs in Eur. Phae. 2. 50.

ἐπεισέχω, f. χέσω, to pour in, introduce besides, Philo.

ἐπειτα, Adv., (ἐπὶ, ἐτα) marks the Sequence of one thing from another, and strictly is to ἐπεί as relat. to anteced., just as ἐτα is to εἰ: thereupon, thereafter, then, and referring to something to come in, continuation, further, freq. from Hom. downwards: more rare without an antecedent, just then, at the time, Od. 1. 106: in these signs. it may either come first, or after other words: in Hom. usu. it corresponds to πρῶτον, also freq. strengthens αὐτίκα, αἰῶ, ὅκα ἐπειτα, and ἐνθα ἐπειτα: freq. ἐπεί or εἰ must be supplied before it. Like ἐτα not seldom put pleon. with a finite Verb to express emphat. the immediate Sequence from what goes before, esp. after a Part., e. g. μειδήσασα δ' ἐπειτα ἐφ' ἐγκάθετο κόλπῳ she smiled and then placed it in her bosom, Il. 14. 223, cf. 11. 730, etc., Aesch. Eur. 29, also in Prose, Plat. Phaed. 82 C, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 802: more rarely ἐπειτα stands before the Part., as h. Hom. Ven. 154.

II. in apodosis it adds emphasis: 1. when a Partic. of Time goes before, immediately afterwards, then, ἐπειδὴ σφαλὴν πειρήσαντο, ἀρχεῖσθην δὴ ἔπειτα when they were done playing at ball, then they danced, Od. 8. 378: so after ἐπεί, Il. 16. 247, ὅσπερ, Il. 18. 545, ὥς, Il. 10. 522, ἦμος, Il. 1. 478. 2. after a Conditional Partic., esp. εἰ, then surely, εἰ δ' ἐρεὼν δὴ ἀγορεύεις, εἰ ἄρα δὴ τοι ἐπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν if so, then of a surety have the gods infatuated thee, Il. 7. 360., 10. 453, etc.; so after ἦν, Il. 9. 394, and ἐπὶν, Od. 11. 121. Further, Hom. has it anacoluth., where the sense is the same as if εἰ were expressed, e. g. ὃν μὲν κ', ἐπεικέας ἀκούμεν, οὐτὶς ἔπειτα τόνγ' εἰσεται, for εἰ μὲν κ' ἐπεικέας τινα ἀκούμεν, Il. 1. 547; esp. c. part., ὃν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω μιμνᾶζειν, οὐ οἱ ἔπειτα ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται, for εἰ δέ κ' ἐγὼ τινα νοήσω, Il. 2. 392. The apodosis becomes still more emphatic by δὴ ἔπειτα, δὴ τόνγ' ἔπειτα, καὶ τόνγ' ἔπειτα, but ἔπειτα itself cannot begin it.

III. Interrog., when the question is founded on some supposition, after πῶς, e. g. εἰ μὲν δὴ ἔπαρῳ γε κελαινέτ' ἢ αὐτὸν ἐλέσθαι, πῶς ἂν ἐπειτ' Ὀδυσῆος λαβούμην; how can I in such a case? etc., Il. 10. 243, cf. Od. 1. 65, where ἔπειτα refers to Athena's words just before. But in Att. it begins the sentence with emphasis, usu. ironical, And so? Indeed? v. ἐτα III, implying a Consequence overlooked, So then, does it follow? If so, how comes it that...? Kühner Gr. Gr. § 835. 6. IV. then, therefore, much like οὖν, Il. 15. 49, Od. 17. 185.

V. Att., like ὅμως, and yet, nevertheless, still, esp. in Ar., as Ach. 126, 498, Av. 29, in which signf. κῆπειτα and κᾶτα are esp. freq., Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 411 B, Phaed. 90 B, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 4. 2.

VI. δ, ἦ, τοι ἔπειτα, following, future, δ' ἔπ. χρόνος the future, also τοι ἔπ., in Soph. Ant. 607 Herm., the immediate future, opp. to τοι μάλλον the more distant: so, οἱ ἔπειτα posterity, Aesch. Eur. 672: δ' ἔπ. Slos Plat. Phaed. 116 A.

ἐπειτε, for ἐπεί τε, since, for that, because, Hdt.

ἐπειτεν, Ion. for ἐπειτα, thereafter, Hdt. 1. 146, etc., v. Schweigh. Lex.: also Dor., Herm. Dial. Pind. p. xxi: cf. ἐτεν. ἐπειτροι, i. e. ἐπεί τοι, for in truth, since truly, Pind., etc.

II. but since: also ἐπειτοί γε.

ἐπεκβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to go out upon, disembark, eis γῆν Thuc. 8. 105: c. acc., ἐπ. χέρσον to touch land, of waves, Anth.

ἐπεκβοάω, f. βοήσω, = ἐπικαλέω, to cry out against, Dio C.

ἐπεκβοῶνθε, to rush out to aid, Thuc. 8. 55.

ἐπεκδιδάσκω, f. δῶω, to teach, explain in addition, Plat. Prot. 328 E.

ἐπεκδιδῶμι, f. δῶω, to give out, publish again, Gramm.

ἐπεκδιηγόμαι, Dep. med., to explain besides, Plat. Phaed. 97 D.

ἐπεκδιηγῆς, εως, ἡ, a fuller or repeated narrative.

ἐπεκδρομή, ἡ, (ἐπεκδραμεῖν) an excursion, expedition, Thuc. 4. 25.

ἐπέκεινα, Adv. for ἐπ' ἐκείνα, on yonder side of, beyond, Lat. ultra, c. gen., as, of ἐπ. Εὐδρόπτον those beyond the Eu., Xen. An. 4. 5; 3 τοι ἐπέκεινα, Att. τοῦτ', the part beyond, the far side, τῆς γῆς etc., and so as Adv., Eur. Hipp. 1199: ἐπέκεινα living or existing on the further side, τὰ ἐπέκεινα the far side of, parts beyond, Hdt. 3. 115, cf. Aesch. Supp. 257; opp. to ἐπίταδε.

2. of Time, of ἡ, χρόνοι the times beyond or before, earlier times, Isocr. 124 B.

ἐπεκέλευτο, 3 sing. aor. synop. of ἐπικέλομαι, II.

ἐπεκβέω, f. βέσομαι, = ἐπεκτρέχω, to rush out, upon or against, Thuc. 4. 34, and Xen.

ἐπεκθύμω, (θύω) to offer sacrifice upon or for, Epict.

ἐπεκουφίζω, to lighten, alleviate, Joseph.

ἐπεκπίνω, f. πίομαι, to drink off after, Eur. Cycl. 327. [v. πίνω.]

ἐπεκπλοος, contr. -πλους, ὁ, (ἐπέλω) a sailing out against one, attack by sea, Thuc. 8. 20.

ἐπεκπνέω, f. πνέσω, to breathe out repeatedly, opp. to ἐπεισπνέω, Medic.

ἐπεκρήγνυς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκρήγνυμαι) an outbreak, bursting, Diog. L.

ἐπεκροφέω, f. I. in Ar. Eq. 701, v. ἐκρ.

ἐπεκρύπτω, εως, ἡ, (ἐκρέω) an influx from without, Leucipp. ap. Diog. L. 9. 32.

ἐπέκτασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπεκτείνω) an extension, expansion: a lengthening, e. g. of a word, Arist. Poet. Hence

ἐπεκτατικός, ἡ, ὅν, lengthening, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς: from ἐπεκτείνω, to stretch out, lengthen, λόγους Plut.: to increase, make more burdensome, προσόδους Strab.

2. intr. to extend, reach, πρὸς τι late. Pass. to stretch, extend beyond, τινὸς Theophr.: to reach out towards, grasp at, τινί N. T.: to be lengthened, of words, e. g. μόνους for μόνος, ἥλιους for ἥλιος, Arist. Poet.; opp. to ἀφαιρεῖσθαι.

ἐπεκτεταγμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐπεκτείνω, vehemently, Gramm.

ἐπεκτρέχω, f. δρᾶμομαι, aor. ἐδράμω, to rush out upon or against one, τινί Xen. Hell. 4. 4; 17; absol., Ib. 6. 2, 17; also c. acc., Paus.

ἐπεκφέρω, f. ἐξήσω, to carry out far, Plut.

ἐπεκγέω, f. χέσω, to pour out upon. Pass. to rush upon, τινί LXX: to throw oneself upon, lie upon, τινί Q. Sm.

ἐπεκχωρέω, to advance near or after, Aesch. Pers. 401.

ἐπέλασις, εως, ἡ, an attack, assault, Luc., and Plut.: from ἐπέλασιν, f. ἐλάσω, Att. ἐλάω, to drive or put upon, as a plate of metal on a shield, Il. 7. 223, in times; so too, πολὺς ἐπέλαστο χαλκὸς much brass had been drawn over it, Il. 13.

804: ὅρκον ἐπέλαυνεν τινι to force an oath upon one, Hdt. 1. 146: to drive chariots upon a surface, as on ice, Id. 4. 28: to lead on or against, hence

2. usu. seemingly intr., sub. στρατόν, to march against, Id. 1. 17, and Att.; to sail against, 7. 183; to charge, 9. 49.

ἐπελαφρίζω, to make lighter, lift up, Philo.

ἐπελαφρύνω, = ἐπελαφρίζω, dub., v. ἐπελαφρύνω.

ἐπελδομαι, v. ἐπέλδ.

ἐπελέγω, = ἐλέγχω, Diog. L.

ἐπέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπέρχουμαι) a coming to a person or place, advance, attack, Luc.

2. an impulse of the mind towards a thing, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1045 D.

ἐπέλευσομαι, fut. of ἐπέρχουμαι, Od.

ἐπελευστοίς, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐπέρχουσι) coming to or towards, touching on a thing.

2. adventitious, Stoic. ap. Plut.

ἐπεληλάστο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐπελαύνω, Il.

ἐπεληλύθα, perf. 2 of ἐπέρχουμαι, Od.

ἐπέλασθαι, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of ἐπιλανθάνω, Od.

ἐπελθῶν, inf. aor. of ἐπέρχουμαι.

ἐπέλίσσω, Ion. for ἐφέλίσσω.

ἐπέλκω, Ion. for ἐφέλκω.

ἐπέλαβε, poet. for ἐπείλαβε, 3 sing. aor. of ἐπείλαβαν.
 ἐπελπίω, to bring to hope, buoy up with hopes, τὰς ὡς ἠψευ-
 ται Thuc. 8. 1; esp. with false hope, Luc. II. = ἐλπίζω,
 Eur. Hipp. 1011, Thuc. 8. 54 Bekk.
 ἐπελπομαι (ἐλπω) to have hopes of, to hope, Aesch. Ag. 1031;
 in Hom., ἐπιέλομαι, c. inf. II. 1. 545; c. acc., Od. 21. 126;
 in gen. to expect, Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F. Poet. word.
 ἐπεμβαδόν, Adv. by ascending, step above step, Anth.: from
 ἐπεβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to step, tread upon, to go upon: to
 stand on, esp. in perf. c. gen., οὐδὸς ἐπεμβαδός II. 9. 582,
 δῖφρον ἐπ. Hes. Sc. 324; and so absol., ἐπεμβαδός mounted
 (on a chariot), Pind. N. 4. 47; also c. dat., πύργος ἐπεμβαδός
 Aesch. Theb. 634, and freq. later: c. acc., ἐπ. ὄχθον, ῥάχιν Eur.
 Bacch. 1061, Rhés. 783; and ἐς πύργον Eur. I. T. 649. II.
 but c. dat. also, to trample upon, spurn, Lat. insultare, Lob.
 Soph. Aj. 977; also, κατά τινος Soph. El. 836. III. ἐπ. τῷ
 καρπῷ τινος to seize an opportunity against one, Dem. 59. 22.
 ἐπεβάλλω, f. βάλω, to throw, put, lay upon, τι Hes. Op. 98.
 2. to throw against, τινί Eur. I. T. 290. 3. to put in
 besides, insert, Lat. intercalare, Hdt. 2. 4, Plat. Crat. 399 A;
 ἐπὶ τι Ib. 414 D: of fruit-trees, to bud, graft them: also in
 Med., to put in between, Id. Polit. 277 A. 4. to put forward,
 συντόν Soph. O. C. 463. 5. to thrust on, Xen. Cyn. 10. 11.
 II. intr. to flow in besides, of rivers, Xen. Hell. 4. 2. 11.
 ἐπέμβασις, f. ἡ (ἐπεμβαλὼν) an attack, incursion, Dion. H.
 ἐπεμβατής, ου, δ, one mounted, as 1. a horseman, Anacr.
 Fr. 79. 2. a warrior in a chariot, Eur. Supp. 585. [ἀ]
 ἐπεμβλητόν, verb. Adj. from ἐπεβάλλω, one must put in,
 insert, add, Plat. Tim. 51 D.
 ἐπεμβόα, f. ἡσω, to shout against or at one, ὁπόν Nic.
 ἐπεμβολάς, δδος, ἡ, of a fruit-tree, budded or grafted, Ath.
 ἐπεμβολή, ἡ (ἐπεμβάλλω) an insertion, parenthesis.
 ἐπέμνηνος, or, mensurinos, dub., Joseph.
 ἐπεμπίσσω, f. δάσω, to sprinkle, strew over, Medic. [ἀσω]
 ἐπεμπτήσσω, to spring upon, insult, ἐπ. κευμένη Ar. Nub. 550.
 ἐπεμπτίτω, f. πεσοῦμαι, to fall in or upon besides, to attack
 furiously: ἐπεμπτήν βαδων, τινί Soph. Aj. 42, like βαλὼν
 πόδα, cf. βαλὼν sub fin. 2. to fall to, set to work, Lat. in-
 cumbere, Ar. Pac. 471. [i]
 ἐπεπέρω, f. οἶσω, to bring in besides, add, τί τινι Hippod. ap.
 Stob. p. 554. 55.
 ἐπεπύρρω, to mix in, dīp in, τί τινι Clem. Al. [v]
 ἐπενάριζω, f. ξω, = ἐναρίζω, Soph. O. C. 1733, acc. to Elmsl.
 and Herm.
 ἐπενδιδομαι, f. δώσω, to give over and above, ἐπ. τρίτην I put
 in yet a third blow, Aesch. Ag. 1386.
 ἐπενδύμα, ατος, τό, an upper garment, Plut.
 ἐπενδύμα, = ἐπενδύω.
 ἐπενδυτός, ου, δ, a tunic worn over another, Pseudo-Thesp. ap.
 Poll. 7. 45, Soph. Fr. 391; also ἐπ. χιτῶν Nicoch. Heracl. 1. [v]
 ἐπενδυτοπάλλων, τό, = foreg., Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 456. (From
 Lat. pallium.)
 ἐπενδύω or -δύνω, to put on over, Hdt. 1. 195; also in Med.,
 τί τινι Plut. [On quantity v. δύω.]
 ἐπένεψις, εως, ἡ (ἐπέρω, ἐπενεγκέω) an adding to.
 ἐπένεικα, Ion. for ἐπενέκα, inf. aor. 1 of ἐπέρω, II. 19. 261.
 ἐπένεμνις, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐπέρω, Hom.
 ἐπένηνον, imperf. from ἐπιννήγω, II.
 ἐπένησις, is, lies upon, is close to: only Ep., and in Hom.
 thrice; of Thersites' head, ψενθὴ ἐπένησε λάχην a thin coat
 of downy hair grew thereon, II. 2. 219; of a cloak, οὐλὴ ἐπένη-
 σε λάχην a thick warm pile was on it, II. 10. 134 (both times
 absol.); and c. acc., of the ambrosial unguent, οἶα θεοὺς ἐπένη-
 σεν αἰὲν ὄντας such as is on and belongs to the gods, Od. 8.
 365; whence also in h. Hom. Ven. 62. Cf. κατενήσθη. Used
 of Time in Ar. Rh. 4. 276, πολλὸς ἐπένησεν αἶψά a long space
 was thereon, i. e. had passed since. The signif. is something
 betw. pres. and imperf.; the form is perf., v. ἐνήνομι.
 ἐπένθεσις, ἡ (ἐπένθημι) insertion as of a letter, Gramm.
 ἐπένθρωςκα, aor. 2 ἔθορον, inf. θορεύω, to spring, leap upon,
 σέλμασι Aesch. Pers. 359; ἐπὶ τινι as an enemy, Soph. O. C.
 469; ἐπ. ἄνω to leap up into, Id. Tr. 919.
 ἐπενθιδομαι, Dep., to insert or add an enthymem.

ἐπενθίσματα, ατος, τό, an inserted, added enthymem. [v]
 ἐπεντάνω, f. ὄσω, [v] Ep. ὄσω, = ἐπεντείνω, to stretch to,
 fasten upon, Od. 2. 467.
 ἐπεντείνω, to stretch, extend to, upon or over, ἐπενταβέλις
 stretched upon his sword, Soph. Ant. 1235. II. intr. to
 press on, exert oneself, Ar. Pac. 515; to gain strength, increase,
 of a report, Theophr. Char. 9. 2.
 ἐπεντέλλω, to command besides, Soph. Ant. 218.
 ἐπεντερόματα, τὰ, v. ἐπεντρώματα.
 ἐπεντήθημι, f. θήσω, to insert, Gramm., cf. ἐπένθεσις.
 ἐπεντρίβω, f. ψω, to rub in besides: to inflict. [i]
 ἐπεντρώσω, to be wonton in a thing.
 ἐπεντρώω, f. τρώσομαι, inf. aor. τράγην, to eat besides, esp.
 sweetmeats or stimulants after a solid dinner, Philo.
 ἐπεντρώματα, τὰ, also to Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E, dainties,
 meals. [Prob. for ἐπεντρώματα from ἐντρεα: others from τρώω,
 v. Ern. Call. Dian. 133.]
 ἐπεντρώσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Philo.
 ἐπεντύνω and -ύνω, to set right, get ready, ἐπέντυε νῦν ἵππους
 II. 8. 374; χεῖρα ἐπεντύνει ἐπὶ τινι to arm it for the fight, Soph.
 Aj. 451. Med. to prepare, train oneself for a thing, c. acc.,
 θεῖλα Od. 24. 89; in Ar. Rh., c. inf. pro acc. [ὄσω, ὄνω]
 ἐπέγανω, to lead out, as a general his army, Thuc. 2. 21; and
 so seemingly intr. to march out to a new position, Id. 5. 71.
 2. to extend, lengthen, Plut.: esp. to discuss at length,
 Dio C. [ἀ] Hence
 ἐπέγανγῃ, ἡ, a drawing out against, lengthening, τοῦ κέρως
 Thuc. 8. 105.
 ἐπεζαμαρτάνω, f. τήσομαι, to sin, err yet more, Dion. H.;
 against one, εἰς τινι Joseph. Hence
 ἐπεζαμαρτητέον, verb. Adj., one must sin, err yet more, Dem.
 595. 10.
 ἐπεζαπάτω, to deceive yet more, Mnesim. Dysc. 1.
 ἐπέξεμι, (ἐλμι) like ἐπέερχομαι, q. cf., to go out, march out
 against an enemy, Hdt. 7. 223; τινί Thuc. 6. 97; ἐπ. εἰς μά-
 χην Id. 2. 13, etc. II. to proceed against, prosecute,
 τινι Dem. 583. 23; c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ἐπ. τινι φόνου to
 prosecute and convict him of murder, Plat. Legg. 866 B; also
 ὑπὲρ φόνου Id. Euthyphr. 4 B: but also c. acc. pers., Eur.
 Andr. 735, ap. Dem. 549. 25;—c. dat. rei, to avenge, Plat.
 Legg. 866 B; also c. dat. modi, ἐπ. δίκη, to attack by action,
 Ib. 754 E; but in Aeschin. 40. 27, ἐπ. γραφῇ to follow up an
 indictment, cf. Plat. Lys. 215 E. III. to go over, traverse,
 go through, c. acc., Clearch. ap. Ath. 619 C: hence in argu-
 ment, to go through all, συμπαρὰ καὶ μεγάλα Hdt. 1. 5, πάσας τὰς
 ἀμφισπρήσεις Plat. Rep. 437 A; and absol., Id. Lys. 215 E.
 2. ἐπ. τιμωρίας μέγιστος to go through with, carry out greater
 vengeance, Thuc. 3. 82.
 ἐπεζελάνω, f. ελάσω, Att. ελάω, to drive, ride or send on to
 the attack, τοὺς ἵππους Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 6. 2. also intr., τινί
 sub. ἵππων, ἄρμα, στρατόν.
 ἐπέζελχος, δ, a further or additional ἐλεγχος, Plat. Phaedr.
 p. 266 E, ubi al. ἐπέλεγχος.
 ἐπέζευσσις, εως, ἡ (ἐπέερχομαι) an attack, punishment.
 ἐπέζευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, avenging. Adv. -κάς.
 ἐπέζελλω, to draw on with one, or besides, Hipp.
 ἐπεζεργάομαι, f. ἀσσομαι, Dep. med., to effect, do besides or in
 addition, Dem. 274. 18: to accomplish, consummate, opp. to
 ἄρχειν, Ion ap. Sext. Emp. 294. 3: hence 2. to slay over
 again, δλωλότα Soph. Ant. 1288.
 ἐπεζεργασία, ἡ, a finishing, completion.
 ἐπεζεργαστής, οὗ, δ, one who accomplishes: a plenipotentiary.
 ἐπεζεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, fit for finishing. Adv. -κάς.
 ἐπεζέρπω, to creep out, advance to, c. acc., Hipp.
 ἐπεζέρχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, to go out against an enemy, make
 a sally, Hdt. 3. 54; and in gen. to attack, ἐπ. εἰς μάχην τινί
 Thuc. 5. 9; and absol., Id.: hence 2. to proceed against, pro-
 secute, τινί Thuc. 3. 38, Plat., etc.; also, ἐπ. δίκην τινί Plat. Legg.
 866 B; also, ἐπ. φόνον Antipho 115. 9. II. to go through
 or over, χέρην Hdt. 4. 9, 7. 166. 2. to carry out, accom-
 plish, ἔργῳ τι Thuc. 1. 120. 3. to discuss, relate, examine
 accurately or fully, Lat. oratione persequi, τι Aesch. Pr. 870,
 and Plat.: absol. Hdt. 8. 99. III. to proceed to an ex-

tremity, ὅσον ἐς ὕβριν ἐπεξήλαθε Hdt. 3. 80; ᾧδ' ἐπέε. θρασύς τοι *reach*, about such a pitch of boldness, Soph. Ant. 752.

ἐπεξέτασις, εὖς, ἡ, a repeated review, muster, Thuc. 6. 24.

ἐπεευρίσκω, f. εὐρίσσω, to invent besides, Hdt. 2. 160.

ἐπεξηγέομαι, Dep. med., to recount, explain in detail, Plut.

ἐπεξηγῆμα, ατος, τό, a detailed narrative. Hence

ἐπεξηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, like, belonging to an ἐπεξηγήμα.

ἐπεξηγήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a detailed account, narrative.

ἐπεξηγητόν, one must detail, Clem. Al.

ἐπέης, Ion. for ἐπέης, Hdt.

ἐπέικαυξάμενος, to shout in triumph over . . , Aesch. Theb. 635.

ἐπέεδοτος, ον, of, belonging to a march or expedition: τὰ ἐπέεδια, sub. ἱερά, sacrifices performed before the march of an army, v. l. Xen. An. 6. 5, 2: from

ἐπέεδοτος, ἡ, a march out against an enemy, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 5. 8. II. revenge, punishment, Philo.

ἐπέοικε, it is like, looks like, τῷ β. 4. 341. II. it is likely, reasonable, fitting, proper, freq. in Hom., usu. absol. or c. dat. pers., but also c. acc. et inf. II. 10. 146; c. dat. pers. et inf., Pind. N. 7. 140: in Od. 6. 193, οὐ δεσπότης must be supplied.

2. it is agreeable, satisfactory, II. 9. 392. 3. ἐπεικόςτα, seemly, fit, τῷ β. Aesch. Cho. 669. (No pres. ἐπέικω.)

ἐπέπαιων, 1 pl. plqpf. 2 from πεῖθω for πεπεισμένοι, Pl.

ἐπέπαιε, 2 sing. aor. 2 sync. Ep. of ἐπιπλάω, Od.

ἐπειπίθει, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 from πεῖθω, Pl.

ἐπειπνῆναι, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 of πάσχω, Od.

ἐπέπταρε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from ἐπιπταίρω, Od.

ἐπέπτατο, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἐπιπτάμαι, ἐφίπταμαι, Hom.

ἐπέπυστο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of πυνάθωμαι, Pl.

ἐπέτω, Ion. for ἐπέτω.

ἐπείρατος, ον, (ῥῶμα) lovely, amiable, Luc., cf. ἐπῆρατος.

ἐπεργάζομαι, f. ἄσσωμαι, Dep. med., to work upon, till land, Plat. Legg. 843 C; esp. to enorach on another's property, Arist. Pol.—in pf. also as Pass., ἐπεργασται στήλη is wrought, sculptured on a tablet, Paus. Hence

ἐπεργασία, ἡ, a working, tilling of another's land, an enorachment, Thuc. 1. 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 843 C. II. esp. the right of mutual tillage on each other's territory, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 23, cf. ἐργαμία.

ἐπεργον, ον, (*ἐργω) active in a thing, τινός.

ἐπερβίβω, to irritate, stimulate, Plut.: ἐπ. πικτεῖα to touch the lyre, Anth. Hence

ἐπερβισμός, ὁ, irritation, excitement, Plut.

ἐπερβίω, f. εἰώω, to thrust on or into, ἐπέρβισεν ἔγχος ἐς κενεάνα Il. 5. 856: ἐπέρβισεν Ἰν' ἀπέλεθρον he put vast strength to it, put forth force, Il. 7. 269, Od. 9. 538. Med. to prop oneself by, lean or bear upon, τινί Eur. Hec. 114: to lean or push against a thing, Ar. Ran. 1102.

ἐπέρεσις, εὖς, ἡ, a thrusting against a thing, ἐπ. ὀδόντων gnashing of teeth, Diosc.

ἐπερσιμός, ὁ, = foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50.

ἐπερσίγομαι, as Pass., (ἐρέω) to be disgorged: of water, to be poured upon, ἀκρὰς Ar. Rh.

ἐπερέφω, f. ψω, to put a roof upon, in gen. to build, ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεφαν Il. 1. 39, cf. ἐρέφω.

ἐπερήρηνται, perf. pass. from ἐπερίδω.

ἐπερῶμαι, f. ἐρῶσμαι, Ion. εἰρήσσομαι: aor. ἐπηρόμην, inf. ἐπερῶσθαι: the place of the pres. is supplied in Att. by ἐπερωτάω, but in Hdt. we have ἐπερῶσθαι, as if from a pres. ἐπερῶμαι, cf. ἐρωμαι. To ask, esp. for counsel, to consult, question, τὸν θεόν Hdt. 1. 19; τινά τι one about a thing, γ. 101; περὶ τινος 1. 158; foll. by a relat., 3. 22; absol., 4. 161, etc.:—rare in Att., as Soph. O. C. 557, cf. Reisig.

ἐπερῶσαντο, 3 pl. aor. 1 from ἐπιρῶσμαι, Pl. 1. 529.

ἐπερβυδιώ, f. ἄσω, to blush for or at a thing, τινί. [ἄσω]

ἐπερῶν, f. ὄσω, to draw on, pull to, θύρην ἐπερῶσιν κοράνην Od. 1. 441: to bring together or to a place, ἐπὶ στήλῃν ἐρῶσαντες setting up a stone, Od. 12. 14. Med. to draw or put on one's clothes, λεοντήν Hdt. 4. 8. [ῥ, cf. ἐρῶν]

ἐπερχομαι, f. εἰλεῖσσομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. act. ἡλθον, ἡλθον, pf. ἐλκῆλυθα. To come upon or over, pass over a space, like Lat. obire, c. acc., Pl. 18. 321, Od. 16. 27; ὁ Νείλος ἐπέρχεται τὸ Δέλτα overflows it, Hdt. 2. 19: also to traverse, travel over,

Idt. 1. 30: to walk upon, as on ice, Thuc. 3. 23. II. to come upon or to, reach, arrive at a place, freq. in Hom. usu. absol., but also c. acc., esp. in signif. of to come upon suddenly, surprise, Od. 10. 155; 50, ἐπῆλυθ' ἄνδρ' ἡνδρ' ὄντος Od. 4. 793, etc. cf. Idt. 2. 141; also c. dat. pers., Od. 5. 472, 12. 311: the dat. is in gen. found in Hom. when the signif. is simply to come to or near, Idt. 12. 200, 218: he also has it with eis, Od. 7. 280, cf. Thuc. 3. 47; with ἐνθάδε and ὅσπου, Il. 24. 651, Od. 14. 139: later also with ἐπὶ, ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον, τοὺς ἑφ' ὅρους to come before them to speak, Hdt. 5. 97, 9. 7, 50 ἐπὶ τὸ κούριον, and freq. absol. in Thuc., cf. Göttl. Arist. Pol. p. 26. 2. The Att. prefer the dat., yet use the acc., as τὰς ἐνωμασίας ἐπελθὼν having visited the clubs, Thuc. 8. 54; so ἐπέρχεται μοι, also μοι, it happens, occurs to me, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 17, Valck. Phoen. 1378, either with a nom. before it, as ἡμερος ἐπῆλθε μοι ἐπέσθαι Hdt. 1. 30; or c. inf. only, as καὶ αἱ ἐπῆλθε πταρεῖν Idt. 6. 107, cf. Soph. Tr. 135: ὁ ἐπελθὼν, like ὁ ἐπιτυχῶν, ἐπῶν, the first comer, whoever comes up, ἐκ τῶ ἐπελθόντος just as it occurs, on the spur of the moment. III. in hostile signif., to rush upon, go against, attack, Hom., usu. absol.: sometimes c. dat. pers., Il. 20. 91, and so Thuc. 6. 34, or c. acc., τῆσθην αὐχὴν ἐπῆλθε Il. 7. 262. In Prose also c. acc., as Thuc. 2. 39. IV. to come on, in Hom. esp. to come about, return, ἐπῆλθον ὥραι the season came round again, Od. 2. 107, etc., and so freq. later, to come on, be at hand, as in Theogn. 528, 728, etc.: of Time in gen. to come on, Pind. O. 10. 9; τὸ ἐπέρχόμενον that which is coming, but has not come, i. e. the future, Aesch. Pr. 98. 2. to come in after or over another, of a second wife, Hdt. 5. 41. V. to pursue for vengeance, hence in gen. to visit, avenge, punish, τὰ, hence also φόνον ἐπέρχουσθαι to avenge it. VI. to go through or over, treat or, discuss, recount, like διέρχομαι, c. acc., Hes. Fr. 14. 4, Ar. Eq. 618. 2. to go through, execute, Thuc. 1. 97.

ἐπερωτάω, f. ἴσω, Ion. ἐπειρ., to consult, enquire of, question, τὸ χρηστήριον, τὸν θεόν etc., Hdt. 1. 53, etc.; τινά περὶ τινος Idt. 1. 32; ἐπ. τι to ask a thing, Idt. 1. 30, etc.; but also to ask about a thing, Idt. 7. 100. So too in Att. Pass. to be asked, τι a question, Plat. Soph. 250 A. Hence

ἐπερώτημα, ατος, τό, Ion. ἐπειρ., a question, Hdt. 6. 67.

ἐπερώτησις, εὖς, ἡ, Ion. ἐπειρ., a questioning, consulting, χρησμάδην Hdt. 9. 44; Thuc. 4. 38.

ἐπέσω, rare aor. 1 of πῖπται, in a lyric passage of Eur.

ἐπέσαν, 3 pl. impf. from ἔπειμαι, Ep. for ἐπῆσαν, Od.

ἐπεσβαῖνα, i. q. ἐπεισβαῖνα.

ἐπεσβολή, to utter violent language, Lyc.: and

ἐπεσβολία, ἡ, a throwing about words, violent, unseemly language, in plur., ἐπ. ἀναφάειν Od. 4. 159: later esp. abuse, Q. Sm.: from

ἐπεσβόλος, ον, (ἐπος, βάλλω) throwing words about, λωβητῆρ ἐπ. an unbridled, foul-mouthed fellow, Il. 2. 275: esp. abusive, νεύκος Ar. Rh. 4. 1727.

ἐπεσθίω, f. ἐπέδομαι, to eat after or in addition to, τί τινα Eur. Incert. 98, Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 3.

ἐπέσθω, poet. form of foreg., Epic. p. 22.

ἐπέσων, es, es, aor. of πῖπται, Hom.

ἐπέσπον, es, es, inf. ἐπισπεῖν, aor. of ἐφέπω, Od.

ἐπέσσεται, Ep. for ἐπέσσει, 3 sing. fut. from ἔπειμαι, Od.

ἐπέσσειν, -οντο, poet. 3 sing. impf. act. and 3 pl. impf. med. from ἐπείστω, Hom.

ἐπεσσύμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. ἐπισείων, violently, Aretae.

ἐπέσσυται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ἐπείστω, part. ἐπεσσύμενος, Hom.

ἐπέσσυτο, poet. for ἐπέσσυτο, 3 sing. aor. sync. from ἐπείσσομαι.

ἐπέστω, Ion. part. perf. of ἐπείστω.

ἐπέστω, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐπείστω, Il.

ἐπέστωτος, Ion. for ἐπέστωτος, ἐπείστωτος, dub.

ἐπεσφῆρω, Ion. for ἐπέσφω, Hdt.

ἐπεσφῆριος, ον, (ἐσφῆρι) on or at the hearth, Leon. Tar. [ἄ]

ἐπέσχω, es, es, and -σχήμην, aor. 2 act. and med. of ἐπέχω, Hom. and Hes.

ἐπετειόκαρπος, ον, bearing yearly fruit, Theophr.: and

ἐπετειόκαυλος, ον, with an annual stalk from a perennial root, Theophr.: from

ἐπέτειος, ον, also ἡ, ον Hdt. 6. 105, though elsew. he has it

ος, ον, ας 2. 92: also ἐπέτεος, ον Id. 3. 89: (ἐπὶ, ἔτος) *annual, yearly, every year*, *biennial* Hdt. 6. 105, καρπὸς Id. 8. 108: hence *metaphr.*, ἐπέτειος τὴν φύσιν *changeable as the seasons, or acc. to others, like birds of passage*, Ar. Eq. 518: ἐπ. φόρος *the yearly revenue*, Hdt. 5. 49, also τὰ ἐπέτεια. 2. *annual, lasting for a year*, of plants, Hdt. 2. 92.

ἐπετειοφόρεω, *to bear fruit every year*, Theophr.: from ἐπετειοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *fruiting every year*, Theophr. ἐπετειόφυλλος, ον, (φύλλω) *losing the leaves yearly*, Theophr. ἐπέτεος, Ion. for ἐπέτειος, Hdt.

ἐπότης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπομαι) *a follower, attendant*, Pind. P. 5. init.: fem. ἐπότης, ἰδος, Ap. Rh.

ἐπετήσιος, ον,=ἐπέτειος, καρπὸς ἐπ., *from year to year, lasting the whole year*, Od. 7. 118.

ἐπέτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from ἐπότης.

ἐπετον, Dor. aor. of πίπτω, for ἐπιστον.

ἐπέτοσσε, part. ἐπιτόσσαι, a Dor. aor. form without any pres. in use,=ἐπέτω, ἐπιτωχά, *fell in or met with, πρόσ τι* (for τῷς is very dub.), Pind. P. 4. 43; c. acc., P. 10. 52; not found elsewhere. Cf. τόσας.

ἔπει, Ion. imperat. from ἐπομαι for ἔπον, Hom.

ἐπεύαδε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐφραδάω, Musae.

ἐπεύαζε, *to shout over*, τῷ Orph.

ἐπευδοκέω,=εὐδοκέω, *to approve of, acquiesce in*, τινί.

ἐπευδύμω, *to rejoice at a thing*, LXX.

ἐπευδύναω, *to guide*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 32: *to direct, administer*, νομίζουσα Aesch. Pers. 860, τὰ κοινὰ v. l. Aeschin. 76. 13.

ἐπευκλείω, *to glorify, make illustrious*, πατρίδα Simon. 71.

ἐπευκτός, α, ον,=sq., Clem. Al.

ἐπευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπὶ ἐπομαι) *longed for, to be longed for*, LXX.

ἐπευλάβομαι, Dep., *to beware of, be afraid of*, LXX.

ἐπὺνακτοί or -αστοί, ὡν, οί, and ἐπὺνακτοί, (ἐπὺνά) children begotten by slaves on their mistresses in the absence of their lords, Theopomp. (Histor.) ap. Ath. 271 C, v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1. 353: such slaves were themselves called ἐπὺνακτοί or ἐπὺνακταί, ὧν, οί.

ἐπευρίσκω, Ion. for ἐφευρίσκω, Hdt.

ἐπευρίσκειω, *to shout applause*, Il. 1. 22. 2. c. inf. to express willingness to do a thing, Ap. Rh. II. c. acc. rei, ἤμην ἐπ. *to glorify, sing praises to her*, Musae.: c. acc. rei, ὕμνον νεγρῶν ἐπ. *to accompany in singing the strain*, Aesch. Pers. 620: c. dupl. acc., ἐπ. παιάνῃ Ἀργεμῖν *to sing the paean in praise of her*, Eur. I. A. 1468.

ἐπευρίσκειω,=foreg. II.=ἐπιφρημίζω, dub., Lob. Phryn. 597.

ἐπεινή, ἡ, *a prayer, vow*, Plat. Legg. 871 C.

ἐπεινούμαι, Dep. med.: *to pray to, beseech, make a vow to a deity*, c. dat., θεοῖς, Διὶ Hom., Hdt., etc. ἐπ. τινί c. inf., *to pray to one that...*, Od. 14. 423, and Att.: later ἐπ. τινί *to pray for a thing to one*, esp. in bad sign., like Lat. *imprecari*, Aesch. Ag. 1600, etc.: in gen. *to wish, pray for*, μοῖραν Ib. 1463; and c. inf., Ib. 1292, etc. 2. *to vow*, τινί c. inf., Aesch. Theb. 276, Plat. Crit. 119 E.

II. *to exult, triumph, glory over*, τινί Il. 1. 431; and c. inf., h. Hom. Ven. 287, and Att.: also ἐπ. Ἄργος πατρίδα (sc. εἶναι) Eur. I. T. 508: absol. Il. 5. 119, etc. ἐπενυνίζω, *to make cheap, lower the price of a thing*, Dem. 687. 24, v. Hemst. Luc. Nigr. 23.

ἐπευχόμεναι, as Med., *to feast in or upon*, Dio C.

ἐπέφαντο, 3 sing. plupf. pass. from φαίω, Hes. Sc. 166.

ἐφεφον, ες, ε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of the old Root *φένω, (not found in pres.), whence comes the usu. φονεύω, Hom.

ἐφεφρῶδον, ες, ε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of φράζω, Hom.: unless it be rather from ἐπιφράζω.

ἐφεφύκον, Ep. 3 plur. plupf. from φύω, for ἐφεφύκεσαν, only Hes. Op. 148, Th. 152, 673, Sc. 76, as if from a pres. φεφύκω formed from the pf. φέφυκα, which however never occurs.

ἐπείθην, aor. 1 pass. from τέκω.

ἐπείχω, fut. ἐφέχω: aor. ἐπέσχω, inf. ἐπισχεῖν, *to have on, at, ὀρθύνω* πῶδας ἐπείχε *he had his feet on the stool*, Od. 17. 410, Il. 14. 241: so in tmesi, ἐπὶ κώπῃ στήθε χεῖρα Il. 1. 219, cf. Soph. Aj. 50: in gen. *to hold, lay upon, by, etc.*, τινί τ. Pass. *to hold on by*, τῷς Ap. Rh. II. *to hold out, present, offer*, οἶνον Od. 16. 444, Il. 9. 489, μᾶζον Il. 22. 83: in gen. *to supply, furnish*, τινί τ., usu. παρέχω.

III. *to*

keep directing, driving at or on, ἵππους τινί ἔπενεν (v. l. for ἔφεπεν) Il. 16. 732, more freq. ἵππους ἔχεν ἐπὶ τινί Il. 5. 240: this comes from the signif. of *keeping a bow pointed at*, in full τῶον σκοπεῖν ἔπενεν Pind. O. 2. 160 (but Hom. has the Med. for τὸ αἶμ, ἐπισχόμενος βάλεν ἰδὼ Od. 22. 15); usu. simply σκοπεῖν ἔπενεν, and hence even in Hom., τί μοι ὦδ' ἐπείχεις; why thus attack me, launch out against me? Od. 19. 71; and in tmesi, ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔχονεν Od. 22. 75, where we may supply αὐτῷ and ἡμάς, cf. Hdt. 6. 49: this use of the Verb, as if intrans., became very freq., ἐπ. τινί, sub. ἐαυτῶν, etc., *to aim at*, hence *to attack*; more rarely πρόσ τι: ἐπὶ τινά Hdt. 9. 59, κατὰ τινά 9. 31; but also c. acc., ἐπείχεν τοὺς Τεγεάτας, Κορινθίους etc., *fronted them, were facing them in the line of battle*, Ibid.: also 2. ἐπείχεν (sc. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, τὸν νοῦν) *to turn one's eyes on mind to, to intend, purpose*, c. inf., ἐπείχε ἑλλάμψεσθαι Hdt. 1. 80, ubi v. Wess., cf. 1. 153, 6. 96: *to attend to, be intent upon*, Lat. *animum advertere*, c. dat., τῇ βασιλείᾳ etc., Polyb., cf. ἐπιβάλλω Il. 2.

IV. *to keep in, hold back, check*, (cf. ἐπίσχω), βέεθρα Il. 21. 244: ἐπείχεν τινά ἐξίλω *to keep him down with the stick, (or better perhaps, to lay on, beat him)*, Ar. Pac. 1121: *to confine*, as the earth a corpse, Mel. 121, cf. κατέχω: ἐπείχεν τινά τινας *to stop him, hinder him from it*, Eur. Andr. 160, Ar. Lys. 742: *to detain, delay, stay proceedings*, τὰ πρόσ Ἀργεῖους Thuc. 5. 46: and 2. again, sub. ἐαυτῶν, very freq. as if intrans., *to stay, stop, wait, pause*, Od. 21. 186, Hdt. 1. 32, etc., Soph. El. 1369, etc.; also ἐπ. χρόνον or ὄλιγον χρόνον Hdt.: hence, *to command oneself, be patient, wait*, Plat. Charm. 165 C: and then in gen. *to leave off, cease to do*, like παύεσθαι c. inf., Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 10; and so in Med., Thuc. 7. 33: also c. part., *to cease doing*, Eur. Phoen. 449: also c. gen. rei, *to cease from*, ἐπίσχος τοῦ δρόμου Ar. Av. 1200, τῆς πορείας Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 12; also περί τινας Thuc. 5. 32. 2. hence as technical term of the Sceptics, *to suspend one's judgment*, (cf. Hdt. 1. 32), *to doubt*, v. ἐποχῆ, ἐφεκτικός, and cf. Ritter Hist. Phil. 3. 391.

V. *to reach, extend over a space*, ἐπὶ τὰ πέλαρα Il. 21. 407; ὁπόσον ἔπενχε πῆρ σοῦ far as the fire reached, Il. 23. 238, 24. 792, cf. Thuc. 2. 77:—in Pass. *to be stretched, stretch oneself out, lie at length*, Hes. Th. 177: hence VI. *to have power, predominate over, command, occupy a district*, Hdt. 1. 104, cf. 108; absol. *to prevail, of a wind*, ἢν μὴ λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος ἐπείχῃ Id. 2. 96: *to occupy, engross one*, ἡ ὁπὴρ ἐπ. αὐτῶν α. 199.

ἐπηβάω, Ion. for ἐφηνβάω, Hdt. 6. 83.

ἐπιβήολος, ον, (ἐπὶ, βάλλω) *having reached, hit, attained or gained a thing*, c. gen., πῆδος, ἑρπείων Od. 2. 319: esp. *having gained one's end*, Hdt. 9. 94, and freq. in Plat.: also φρενῶν ἐπιβήολος, Lat. *mentis compos*, Aesch. Fr. 444, etc.: also ἢν bad sign., νόστον ἐπιβήολοι possessed by it, Aesch. Ag. 542, cf. Hdt. 8. 111.

II. *sitting, belonging to, befitting*, τινί Theocr. 28. 2; ἐπιβήολος ἄρματι νύσσα Ap. Rh. 3. 1272: *convenient, suitable*, Id. (Cato to Wess. Diod. 1. 19, ἐπιβήολος is he who has hit, reached a thing, ἐπιβήολος he who aims at it: see further Ruhnck. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Fr. 453-).

ἐπιγάζων, aor. 2 of ἐγάγω, Od.

ἐπιγερκένιδες, αἱ, Od. 5. 253, *the long planks nailed along the upright ribs (ἱκρία) of the ship, and forming with the inside stays (στραυλές) the whole ship's side*: v. ἱκρία, and Nitzsch l. c. (Prob. from ἐνεγκέν, ἡρεκής.) [I]

ἐπιγγορεύω, or acc. to some better ἐπιγγορέω, *to say against one, throw in his teeth*, τινί τ. Hdt. 1. 90: *to complain of one, accuse him*, like κατηγορέω.

ἐπιγγορέω, v. foreg. Hence

ἐπιγγορία, ἡ, *accusation, blame*, like κατηγορία, Dio C.

ἐπιγην, impf. from ἐπειμι (εἶμι) *to go to*.

ἐπιγην, Ep. for ἐπὶ γην, 3 sing. impf. from ἐπειμι (εἶμι), Hom.

ἐπιγετανός, ὄν, and in Hes. ἡ, ὄν, (ἔτος)=ἐπέτειος, *for the whole year, from year to year*, Od. 4. 89, γ. 128, etc.: hence sufficient for the year, in gen. *abundant*, Od. 7. 99, 8. 233, etc., cf. ἀφένος: hence, ἐπιγεταναὶ τρίχες *thick, full fleeces*, Hes. Op. 515. [ἄ: in h. Hom. Merc. 113, and Hes. Op. 605, quadrivally, as if ἐπὶ γην.]

ἐπιγίεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. from ἐπειμι (εἶμι) *to let go*, Il. 17. 741: ἐπὶ γίεν 3 plur., Od. 11. 233.

ἐπιήκαν, Ion. for ἐφήκαν, 3 plur. aor. i act. from ἐφήμι, Hdt. ἐπείκουσ, ov, Dor. ἐπείκουσ, (ἐπακούω) *that hears or can hear, within hearing*, of Place, ἐς ἐπείκουσ *within hearing-distance*, Xen. An. 2. 5, 38.

2. *that hears, listens to, knows from hearing*, τυπός Aesch. Ag. 1420, etc.: *listening to prayer*, of gods, Pind. O. 14. 21; also, ἐπ. τυπ. Plat. Legg. 931 B.

II. pass. *heard, audible, listened to*, Lyc.

ἐπιήλθον, es, e, aor. of ἐπέρχομαι, Hom.

ἐπιήλθου and ἐπῆλθῃς, ἴδου, ἦ, Ion. for ἐπῆλθῃς, a cover, lid. II. a note in the sun-beam, Soph. Fr. 877.

ἐπιηλλαγμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐπαλλάσσω, *changeably, uncertainly*.

ἐπιηλυγάζω, to over-shadow, cover, Ael. i. e. in Med., φόβον ἐπιηλυγάζεσθαι to throw a shade over, i. e. disguise one's own fear, Thuc. 6. 36: in gen. to conceal, Hipp.

II. in Med. also, to put over oneself as a covering, τι Arist. H. A.; hence also, ἐπ. τινά to put before one as a screen, Plat. Lys. 207 B: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἐπιηλυγαῖος, αἰά, αἰών, (ἡλύγη) *shady, dark*.

ἐπιηλυγίζω, v. l. for ἐπιηλυγάζω, in Plat. I. c., etc.

ἐπιηλύθον, es, e, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐπέρχομαι for ἐπῆλθον, Hom.

ἐπιηλύξ, υγος, ὅ, ἦ, overshadowing, τὴν πέτραν ἐπῆλυγα λαβεῖν to take the rock as a screen or shelter, Eur. Cycl. 680, cf. ἐπιηλυγάζω II.

ἐπιήλυξ, υδος, ὅ, ἦ, (ἐπῆλυνον) *one who comes to a place*, Soph. Phil. 1190; esp. *an incomer, a stranger, foreigner*, opp. to αὐτόχθων, Hdt. I. 78., 4. 197, and Att.: also in neut. plur., ἐπῆλυντα ἔθνη Id. 8. 73.

ἐπιήλυσία, Ion. -ή, ἦ, *a coming over onē*, esp. by spells, a bewitching, witchery, h. Hom. Cer. 228, Merc. 37.

ἐπιήλυστος, εως, ἦ, (ἐπῆλυς) *an approach, assault*, Anth.

ἐπιήλυτος, ου, δς=ἐπῆλυς, Dion. I. 9. [v] Hence

ἐπιήλυτος, ov, =ἐπῆλυς, Thuc. H.

ἐπιημάτιος, ια, ov, (ἡμαρ) *by day: day by day*, Ap. Rh. [α]

ἐπιημοῖος, ου, late, as in Opp., ἦ, ὄν, (ἀνέμω) *in turn, alternate*, Lat. alternus, mutuius, ὅχις rings fitting into one another, Il. 12. 456, bi-twines etc. changes of raiment, Od. 14. 513.

ἐπιημῶς, to bend or bow down, Il. 2. 148 in tmesi, Nic., etc. [v] usu. in pres. and impf., but ὅ in Opp.: but in fut. and aor. ὅ, until late, cf. Wernicke Tryph. 15.]

ἐπῆν, Hom. and Hdt. for ἐπᾶν, q. v.

ἐπῆνεμος, ov, (ἀνεμος) *windy*. 2. metaph. vain.

ἐπῆνεον, ἐπῆνησθα, Ep. impf. and aor. from ἐπᾶνέω, Hom.

ἐπῆνηα, aor. i of πῆννμι, Il.

ἐπῆνηός, ov, (ῆνῶν) *on the beach or shore*, Anth.

ἐπιήρορος, ov, (ἀεῖρω, αἰσρέω) *floating or suspended on high*, aloft, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιήρυνος, to shout to, cheer by shouting, τυπὶ Il. 18. 502. [v]

ἐπιήρυνος, dub. l. in Orph. for ἐπιήρυνος.

ἐπιήρυνος, ov, (ἐρᾶω) *beloved, lovely, pleasant*, in Hom. of places and things, never of persons: Hes. has ἐπ. εἶδος, ὄσση, Op. 63, Th. 67, of goddesses: ἐπ. νεανίδες Aesch. Em. 959: cf. ἐπιήρυνος. Nitzsch Od. 4. 606, explains it *spiry, high-topped* (as if from ἄρω ?), but there is no etymol. reason, and phrases like ἐπ. εἴματα Od. 8. 366, ἐπ. εἶδος, ὄσση are inconsistent with it.

ἐπιήρεάω, (ἐπῆρεια) *to threaten, λέγειν ἐπιήρεάων* Hdt. 6. 9.

II. *to deal despitefully with, abuse or insult wantonly*, τυπὶ Xen. Mem. I. 2, 31, and freq. in Dem.; also τινά N. T.: absol. *to be insolent*, Xen. Symp. 5. 6. Pass. *to be insulted*, Dem. cf. ὀβριζέω. Hence

ἐπιήρεασμός, ὅ, *wanton abuse or insult*, defined by Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3, 89.

ἐπιήρεαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, *given to or belonging to ἐπιήρεια*.

ἐπιήρεια, ἦ, *a threat: wanton abuse or insult*, Lat. contumelia, Dem. 522. fin.; καλέειν κατ' ἐπ. to order haughtily or by way of insult, Thuc. I. 2. 26: ἐπ. δαίμονος the capricious dealing of the god, Philostr. (Prob. from the Homeric ἀπειδ: but acc. others from ἐρῶ, ἀρεῖω).

ἐπιήρεια, to rest from or after, καμάτος Luc.

ἐπιήρμετος, ov, at the oar, rowing, ἐταίροι Od. 2. 403; elsewhere. οἱ ἐπ' ἐρεμῶ ἐξόμενοι Od. 12. 171. 2. with oars or sweeps, ἐκπῆρμι with them, νῆες Od. 5. 16, etc.

ἐπιήρεφῆς, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) *covering, shading, sheltering*, πέτραι overhanging rocks, Od. 10. 131., 12. 59; so too, ἐπ. κρημνοὶ Il. 12. 54: also σπέος Od. 13. 349, for κατηρεφῆς. II. pass.

covered, sheltered, σῖμβλοι Hes. Th. 598.

ἐπῆρης, es, (ἀρω) *equipt, prepared*, Att.: furnished with, τυπὶ ἐπῆριστος, ov, and -ίτος, ov, (ἐρέω) *contended for*.

ἐπῆρσεν, Ep. 3 sing. aor. i from ἐπᾶρω, Il.

ἐπῆρσαν, Ep. for ἐπῆρσαν, ἐπῆρσαν, 3 plur. impf. from ἐπεμι (εἰμι) to go to, Od.

ἐπιησθεῖεν, Ion. for ἐφησθεῖσαν, 3 plur. opt. aor. i from ἐφῆδομαι.

ἐπιητάνος, ov, poet. for ἐπηετανός, q. v.

ἐπιητεία, ἦ, =ἐπῆτης, Ap. Rh.: from

ἐπῆτης, οῦ, δ, acc. to some also ἐπῆτης, (ἔπος) *able and willing to converse*, and so *rational, or kind, gentle*, Od. 13. 332; ἐπητῇ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικας Od. 18. 128. Ap. Rh. has ἐπῆτης, εος. Cf. ἐπῆτος.

ἐπιητικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἐπομαι) *given to follow*, Metop. ap. Stob. p. 11. 22.

ἐπιητρίκος, ov, (ἥτριον) orig. woven on or to, thick; hence *close, thronged*, like πυκνός, τυποῖτο ἐπῆτριον torch upon torch, Il. 18. 211, 20. 80 δράματα ἐ. Il. 18. 552; but, ἵλη πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπῆτριμοὶ πίπτουσι too many one after another, Il. 19. 226.

ἐπιητῆς, ὄος, ἦ, (ἐπῆτης) *kind, friendly address or conversation*: in gen. *courtesy, kindness*, Od. 21. 306. [v]

ἐπιηχέω, to resound, reecho, Eur. Cycl. 426: to accompany one in shouting, Id. I. A. 1584.

ἐπιήψος, ov, (ῥῶς) =ὕπησος.

ἐπί, Prep. c. gen., dat., et acc. Radic. signf. upon.

A. WITH GEN. I. of Place, in all sorts of relations, but which may be chiefly classed under these two: 1. a being or staying, i. e. rest at a place, on, upon, in, by, near a place, from Hom. downwards. very freq. with Verbs of resting, standing, etc.: also without Verb, e. g. ἔγγαχε ὁρᾷ ἐπὶ σωατῆρος (sc. σπάντα) Il. 10. 153: strictly, Hom. uses it only of real tangible objects, as ἐπ' ἡπείρου, ζέφυς, ῥῆων, πύργων, ἵππων, ἄμων, etc.; more rarely of the names of places, in which case the Att. distinguished between ἐν and ἐπὶ, as ἐν Θράκη in Thrace, ἐπὶ Θράκης near Thrace, on its borders, cf. Thuc. 5. 34. Also, esp. post-Hom., of many relations not strictly local:

a. with the person. Pron., as ἐφ' ὧν by yourselves, alone, Il. 7. 195, where σιγῇ is added: very freq. later, esp. with the 3 pers. ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῶν Valck. Hdt. 8. 32., 9. 17; τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν themselves alone; their own interest only, Thuc. I. 17: also as mere periph. for the gen., οὐδέλ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων Soph. Ant. 789, cf. Pind. O. 7. 133.

b. with Cardinal Numbers, ἐπὶ τριῶν, τετρατῶν etc., by three or four, esp. in order of battle, three deep or in file, Thuc., and Xen.; also ἐφ' ἐνός in single line, ἐπὶ κέρας in single file, Ib. cf. infr. c. i. 4.

c. before, in presence of, Lat. coram, as ἐπὶ πολλῶν, μαρτύρων, cf. Valck. Hipp. 213.

d. over, of any one set over a special business, οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων Dem.; δ' ἐπὶ τῷ ὀργάνωτος the executioner at Athens, who had to throw traitors into the βάραθρον, ap. Lycurg. 165. 4: so too δ' ἐπὶ τῶν ὅλων, τῆς βασάνου, τῆς φρουρᾶς, τῶν ἔργων etc., cf. Loeb. Phryn. 474; much more rarely c. dat., as in Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 25.

e. motion towards or (as we also say) upon a point, in Hom. esp. with ἰκέσθαι, χάριςθαι, παρῶν, ἐρύειν, πέμψειν, ἄγειν, φέγειν etc.: also, γεγωνεῖν ἐπ' Αἰάντος κλισίης to shout to Ajax' tent, Il. 8. 224; πλεῖν ἐπὶ ἴλιον etc., to sail for Chios, Hdt. 1. 164, etc.; ἀπελαύνειν ἐπ' οἴκου to go homewards, go home, Hdt. 2. 121. 4: also in much the same sense c. acc., cf. Hdt. 9. 47, where one ἦγε ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, the other ἐπὶ τὸ ἐξωτέρον, cf. c. i. 2.

II. of Time: 1. like the simple gen. of Time, to express the Time in or in the course of which something happens, ἐπὶ εἰρήνης in time of peace, Hom.; esp., ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων Il. 5. 637; ἐπὶ Μῆδων ἀρχόντων, ἐπὶ Κέκροπος Hdt. 1. 134., 8. 44: ἐπὶ ἐμοῦ in my time, Id. 1. 5, etc. The Time is oft. taken, esp. in Att., as the foundation on which an event rests.

III. of the Occasion or Grounds on which a thing happens, whether it be inclination, advice, assistance etc. of another, or mere circumstances, v. Wolf Lept. p. 276, 319, 346: ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ of one's own accord, Lat. sponte, Schaf. Mel. p. 21; ἐπὶ μαρτυρίας on evidence, εἰπὴν ἐπ' ὅρκου

Hdt. 9. 11: also, καλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τῶος to be called after one, τὸ ὄνομα, τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τῶος Hdt. 1. 94., 2. 57, etc.; cf. ἀπό C. VIII.: ἐπ' ὅτε on what ground, wherefore, Hdt. 4. 45: the signif., *concerning, on a subject*, with Verbs of speaking, Lat. *de*, is rare, λέγειν ἐπὶ τῶος to speak of, about one, Heind. Plat. Charm. 155 D. IV. also as periphr. for an Adv. ἐπ' ἀδελας, ἐπ' ἐξουσίας with full confidence, power, etc., Schäf. Mel. p. 83.

B. WITH DAT. I. of Place, answering both the questions *where* and *whither*, just as with gen. in all the signs.: so that the Poets use one or the other, metri grat.: but in Prose the dat. is more freq. Special phrases from Hom. downwards.: ἐπ' ἔργῳ at work, Lat. in opere, Od. 16. 111, etc., ἐπὶ πᾶσι throughout, Il. 4. 178; ἐπὶ ὁρεῖ θείναι to put in one's mind, suggest, Il. 1. 55. The dat. is also esp. used where hostility is implied, whether *over against, opposite*, Il. 2. 472, or *moving against, attacking*, the latter the more freq., Il. 1. 332, Od. 22. 8, etc., and later: so even in Prose, Hdt., Xen., and Dem.

II. of Time, in, on or at which a thing happens, ἐπὶ νύκτι in the night, Il. 8. 529, ἐπ' ἡματι τῷδε on this very day, Il. 13. 234; but, ἐπ' ἡματι day by day, every day, Od. 2. 284., 14. 105; ἐπὶ τῇ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου at the end of life. 2. after, upon an event, ἐπ' ἐξερραμένοισι, Lat. *re peracta*, Hdt. 4. 164, etc.

III. of an accumulation, addition of things, one upon another, ἐπὶ τοῖσι besides, Od. 24. 277; ταχὺς ἔσκε θέειν ἐπὶ εἰδὲι τῷδε over and above his beauty he was fleet of foot, Od. 17. 308, cf. Il. 9. 639, etc., Hes. Th. 153: rare with Compar., as ἴσθι, ὅτι τὴν στήθεσσι ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ὄλλομαι more shameless, above or more than the belly, Od. 7. 216; ὄρχησθαι ὄρχην, μῆλον ἐπὶ μῆλῳ pear on pear, etc., Od. 7. 120; so, νεκροὶ ἐπὶ νεκροῖσι, etc.

IV. for an object or purpose, with a view, πᾶσι ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι for heir to his wealth, Il. 9. 482, cf. 5. 154; ἐπὶ δόρῳ for supper, Od. 18. 44; ἐπὶ Πατρόκλη for Patroclus, in his honor, Il. 23. 776: also ἐπὶ τινι δάδωναι to struggle for a prize, e. g. ἐπὶ δόρῳ, μισθῷ Il. 10. 304., 21. 445; ἐπὶ κακῷ ἀνθρώπῳ for mischief to man, Hdt. 1. 68; ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ to get wisdom, Xen. Symp. 1. 5: ἐπὶ τινι; wherefore? ἐπὶ τούτῳ therefore. 2. of dependence upon one, and consequent inferiority, εἶναι ἐπὶ τινι to be in his hands, depend on him, Lat. *esse penes aliquem*: ἐπ' ἡμῶν ἔστιν ἡνδραποδιῶν βύτας 'tis at our discretion to . . . Hdt. 8. 29, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 460 A.

V. of the Ground or Occasion of doing a thing, e. g. γελάειν ἐπὶ τινι to laugh at one, Il. 2. 270, Od. 20. 358, so ἐπὶ σοὶ μάλα πάλῃ ἔπαθον I have borne much for thee, Il. 9. 492, etc.; μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπὶ τινι to be proud at or of a thing, Plat. Prot. 342 D: καλεῖν τὴν ἐπὶ τινι to give a name after another, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 470 B. VI. of any condition upon which a thing happens, ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἐφ' ὅτε or ὥστε . . . conditionally, that. . . Hdt. 3. 83: more briefly, ἐφ' ὅ or ἐφ' ὅτε Hdt. 1. 22, etc.; ἐπ' ὁδῶν on no condition, Id. 3. 88. So in various relations, as, ζῆν ἐπὶ πασὶ to live with, i. e. have a family, φεύγειν ἐπὶ τέκνοις to flee, leaving one's children, Herm. Vig. n. 397: ἐπὶ πᾶσι δικαίως with strict justice, Wolf Lept. p. 306; ἐπ' ἵσῳ on reasonable terms: φαγεῖν ἐπὶ βαλαντίῳ, πλεῖν ἐφ' ἄλῳ to eat with something for relish or sauce, Ar. Ach. 835, Eq. 707, cf. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 226.

VII. sometimes seemingly only as periphr. for the simple dat., e. g. σημαίνειν ἐπὶ δμῶσι=σημαίνειν δμῶσι, Od. 22. 427. C. WITH ACCUS. I. of Place, 1. with signif. of extending, stretching over, ἐπ' ἐννέα κείτο πέλετρον over nine acres he lay stretched, Od. 11. 577: ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἀλῆθην over many lands I wandered, Od. 14. 120: αἶο, δρᾶν, λείπονται, περίω, πλείν ἐπὶ οἷοντα πόντον Hom.; κλέος πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων glory spread among all men, Il. 10. 213, cf. 24. 202, 535, Hes. Op. 11, Th. 95. 2. much like ἐπὶ C. gen., i. 1. ὅ, denoting motion towards or to a place, πλεῖν ἐπὶ Ἀγυοντι, etc., Hdt.; but C. acc. oft. in hostile sense, upon, against, like πρὸς C. acc., Hom.; στρατεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι . . . freq. in Hdt.: ἐπ' ὅσον so far as Il. 3. 12; also, so long as: ἐπὶ τῶσον so far, Od. 5. 251; ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ ἡμῶν πᾶσις as far as to half of the whole ship, Od. 13. 114; ἐπὶ μακρόν Od. 6. 117. Metaph., ἐπ' ἔργα, ἐπ' ἰθὺν to labor, to an enterprise, Il. 3. 422, Od. 4. 434; ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν to venture on all, try every way.—esp. like μετὰ C.

acc., denoting exertion to gain or get something, for, after, in quest of, στέλλειν ἐπ' ἀγγελίῳ to send for tidings, Il. 4. 304; ἐπὶ βούνῳ let him go after (i. e. to fetch) an ox, Od. 3. 421, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 193; more rarely of persons, ἐπ' Ὀδυσσῆα ἦτε Od. 5. 149 i—hence also to denote a purpose, end, or motive, ἐπὶ τί; for what? wherefore? 3. of rest upon or in a place, in answer to the question *where?* prob. only in such phrases as, ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ on the right or left, Il. 7. 238, 12. 240, etc.: on the difference of the forms ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ and ἐπιδεξιᾷ v. επιδεξιᾷ fin.; and for ἐπὶ τᾷδε v. sub ἐπιτᾷδε. 4. with cardinal Numbers, like ἐπὶ C. gen., i. 1. ὅ, esp. of men in battle order, as, ἐπ' ἀπίδας πέντε καὶ εἰκοσὶν eight and twenty deep or in file, Thuc. 4. 93; so too, ἐπὶ κέρας=κέρας, Xen. Rep. Lac. 11. 9: but with numbers also, up to a certain number, i. e. nearly, about, Hdt. 4. 190.

II. of Time, 1. for or during a certain time, ἐπὶ χρόνῳ for a time, Il. 2. 299; ἐπὶ πολλῷ χρόνῳ Od. 12. 407; so too, ἐπὶ ἡνὶ Il. 9. 415. 2. up to or till a certain time, ἐπ' ἥν Od. 7. 288; ἐπὶ ἡμέρας Od. 8. 226.

III. in general relations, of Manner or Agreement, as, ἐπὶ σάδμῳ by the line or rule, Lat. *ad amissum*, Il. 5. 245; τὸ ἐπ' ἐμὲ for me, i. e. as far as concerns me, Lat. *quod me spectat*, Herm. Vig. n. 398.

IV. as periphr. for Adverbs, ἐπὶ ἴσα for ἴσως, Il. 12. 436: much more freq. in later Greek, ἐπὶ πολλῷ, ἐπὶ πλεον, ἐπὶ μᾶλλον, etc., Jac. A. P. p. 172, 306: also, ἐπὶ τῷ σωφρονιστικῷ Hdt. 3. 71.

D. POSITION. 'Επί may always follow its case, but is then written anastrophe. 'Επί.

E. WITHOUT CASE AS ADV., in older Greek, esp. Ep., in the chief signs. of the Prep., Hom.: in many cases however it cannot be taken as an Adv., and must be regarded as separated from the verb by tmesis, e. g. Il. 1. 462., 15. 467, Od. 1. 278., 2. 316. As Adv. it is not written with anastr.

F. ἐπὶ IN COMPOS. denotes most usu. I. relations of Place, whether of rest at a place, as in ἐπιμεῖ, ἐπιβάρη, or motion upon it, esp. in a hostile sense, ἐπιχειρεῖ, ἐπιστρατεύει.

II. sequence of Time, as in ἐπιβάνω, ἐπιβασάνων to overlive, sprout after.

III. Increase, Addition, as in ἐπὶ-κτινος.

IV. Accompaniment, as in ἐπαυλός.

V. Cause or Motive, as in ἐπιζήμιος, ἐπιθάνατος.

VI. Repetition or Renewal, as in ἐπάρχομαι and ἐπέρχομαι.

VII. sometimes a reciprocal action, cf. ἐπεργάζομαι.

VIII. with Numerals, an integer and so much more, as ἐπὶ ἑπτὰς, ἑξ=one and a third, Lat. *sesquialterius*, Herm. Vig. n. 63.

IX. also, like ἐπὶ, to strengthen the Compar., as in ἐπιμᾶλλον, ἐπιπλέον etc.—Ofc. it is hard to render it at all, at least when it merely expresses a closer relation between the verb and its object. ["]

G. ἐπὶ, i. e. anastrophe. ἐπὶ, freq. for ἔπειτα, i. e. *there, ready, at hand, remaining*, usu. C. dat., Il. 1. 515, Od. 11. 367, etc., sometimes C. inf., as, ἄρην ἀμύναι Od. 2. 59: v. ἐπὶ D. ["]

ἐπιγῆρῃ, (ἡγνυμ) =ἐπικατῆ, a bend.

ἐπιτάλλομαι, Ep. for ἐφάλλομαι, of which Hom. has part. aor. 2 συνεορ. ἐπιτάμενος for ἐφαλόμενος, Il. 7. 15, Od. 24. 320.

ἐπιτάλλω, f. ἀώ, aor. ἱλά, to send upon or at, stir up one, Lat. *immittere*, Od. 22. 49. [In aor. ἐπίηλα]

ἐπιτάττω, ov, ὅ, =ἐφάττω, Aeol.

ἐπιπανάδω, poet. for ἐπανάδω, to please, gratify, Hom., only in 3 pers., ἐπιπανάδων ἐμὸι Il. 7. 407; ἐπὶπνάνων ἀντοῖς Od. 16. 406.

ἐπιπᾶττω, v. ἐφάττω.

ἐπιπᾶω, to sleep among, C. dat., v. I. for ἐνίαω, Od. 15. 557.

ἐπιπᾶω, to shout to or at, to applaud, cheer, Il. 7. 403., 9. 50: also merely to shout out, cry aloud, =Simpl., Il. 5. 860, etc. [ξ, except by augm. I.]

ἐπιβᾶ, imperat. aor. 2 of ἐπιβάνω, for ἐπὶβᾶθι, Theogn. 845.

ἐπιβάρβα, ἡ, a ladder or steps to ascend by: a scaling ladder, Diod.: a ship's ladder, gangway etc., Id., cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 22: hence 2. metaph. a step, sleeping-stone towards any thing, Polyb.; τῶς or κατὰ τῶς Plut.: hence

ἐπιβαθραίνω, to climb by an ἐπιβάρβα, Clem. Al.

ἐπιβαθρον, τό, the fare of an ἐπιβάτης, passenger's fare, Lat. *naulum*, Od. 15. 449, cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 22: in Plut. in general, payment for any thing. II. τὰ ἐπιβαθρα, sub. iepá, sacrifices at embarkation, Ap. Rh.

III. a standing or resting-place, ἐπ. ὀρθῶν a roost, perch, Anth.

ἐπιβαίω, fut. βήσομαι: pf. βέθηκα: aor. ἐπέβην: aor. med. ἐπεβήσασθαι (for which however Hom. has always the Ion. form ἐπέβησσο, imperat. ἐπιβήσο). A. intrans. to go upon:

I. c. gen. to set foot on, tread, ἡγῆς, ἡγέρω Hom.: hence to remain, lie upon, e. g. πυρῆς, of a corpse, Il. 4. 99. More freq.

2. to go up to or upon, mount, get upon, πύργων, νεῶν, ἱππων, δέφρων, ἐνῆς Hom.: esp. in aor. med. to arrive at, come to, reach a place, c. gen., πόλιν Il. 16. 396, cf. Od. 4. 521, etc.

3. also in various metaph. signs, ἐπ' ἀναδείξας, εὐφροσύνης ἐπιβήναι to arrive at, reach unto . . . Od. 22. 424, 23. 52: so, ἐπ. τέχνης, δολιχῆς h. Hom. Merc. 465, Hes. Op. 657; ἐπ' αἰσέβιας to keep to, observe it, Soph. O. C. 189; hence to set to work upon, undertake a thing, Ruinh. k. Hom. Cer. 211.

II. c. dat. to mount upon, get upon, ναυῷ Thuc.: also, ἐπὶ νεῶς or νῆα, Hdt. 7. 118, 120:—hence metaph., ἐπ. ἀνορέας Pind. N. 3. 34.

2. c. dat. pers. to set upon, attack, assault, τιλῆ Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 26, cf. Inf. III. 2. III. c. acc., only twice in Hom., viz. Il. 14. 226, Od. 5. 50, Πιερίην ἐπιβάς, ἐπιβάσα, either towards, into Pieria, or across, through it, cf. Pind. N. 1. 27, Hdt. 7. 50, Soph. Aj. 144.

2. rarely c. acc., to attack, like ἐπέρχομαι, and only poet., as Soph. Aj. 137, El. 492; so too, ἐπ. πρὸς τινα Phil. 194.

3. c. acc. cognate, ἐπ. ἵππων to mount a horse, also ἐπὶ ἵππων Hdt. 4. 22; and absol., ἐπιβεηκός mount-ed, Hdt. 3. 84: but ἐπ. ἵππων, of the stallion, to cover a mare, and so, ἐπ. ἑπὶ ὄῳ Arist. H. A.

IV. absol., to step forward, or on, Il. 5. 666, Od. 12. 434: hence 2. to go still further, advance in one's demands, Polyb.

B. transit. in fut. and aor. 1 act., to set one upon, make him mount, τινα ἵππων Il. 8. 120: hence to lay, place upon, πολλούς πυρῆς Il. 9. 546: to bring one to, into, πάρος Od. 7. 223, and metaph., as in I. 3, εὐκλείης, σωφροσύνης to bring one to, give him fame etc., Il. 8. 285, Od. 23. 13: ἡὲς πολλούς ἐπέβησε κελεύθω dawn set them on their way, Hes. Op. 582.

ἐπιβάω, to rush on like a bacchanal, Nicost. Antyll. I. ἐπιβάλλω, fut. βάλλω, aor. ἐπέβαλον. I. trans., to throw, cast upon a thing, τινα τὴν first in Il. 11. 846 (in tmesi); to put on, τι Il. 23. 135: ἐπ. σφραγίδα to affix a seal, Hdt. 3. 128, ἐπὶ τι Ar. Av. 559, τι Il. 1215.

2. to lay on, ἐμᾶσθην τινα Od. 6. 320, so πλῆγας τινα Xen. Rep. Lac. 2. 8; χεῖρα Ar. Nub. 933: hence in Prose, to lay on as a tax, tribute, τι τὴν Id. 1. 106, 2. 180; as a fine or penalty, ζημίων, φυγῆν ἐπ. τι Hdt. 6. 92, 7. 3: cf. ἐπιβολή—and then in Trag., ὄντοί ἐσ', κακὰ, λῶπην etc.

3. to add, τι Pind. P. 11. 22. 4. to add to, increase, τι Plat. Crat. 409 B. 5. to bring against, τι τι Polyb.

II. seemingly intrans., ἐπιβάλλειν τι, sub. εἰνόν, to throw oneself upon, go straight towards, c. acc., ἡ δὲ Φεάς ἐπέβαλε Od. 15. 297: later c. dat. loc. Polyb., ἐς τόπον Id., like ἐπέχω III.

2. sub. εἰνόν, to fall upon or against, τι Phaedr. 248 A: esp. in hostile sign., to set upon, attack, Lat. irruere, Diod.

3. sub. νῶν, to set upon a thing, follow it up, devote oneself to it, c. dat., τοῖς κοινούσι πράγμασι ἐπ., Lat. capessere rempublicam, Plut.: in gen. to give one's attention to, think on, Lat. animum advertere, N. T., cf. ἐπέχω III. 2.

4. to fall, light upon, as by accident: and of events, to happen, occur, Arist. Pol. 2. 6.

5. to follow, come near, Polyb.

6. impers., ἐπιβάλλει μοι Polyb., and ἐπιβάλλει μοι τι, it falls to me, comes to my share, Hdt. 7. 23; hence, τὸ ἐπιβάλλον (sc. μέρος) one's proper portion, Id. 4. 115; also, ἐπιβάλλει μοι it belongs to, concerns, befits me, Arist. Pol.: sometimes also c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 2. 180, Theogn. 356, very rarely c. gen., Schif. Schol. Ap. Rh. p. 219: also absol., ἐπιβάλλει it is right, meet, fitting.

B. Med. I. to throw oneself upon a thing, seize, grasp at, struggle for it, c. gen., ἐνάσων Il. 6. 68, hence in gen. to grasp at, be eager for, τινός.

2. metaph. to give oneself wholly to a thing, devote oneself to it (as sup. II. 3), Sapph. γ. I. and Polyb.; also c. acc., to undertake, Plat. Tim. 48 C; and c. inf., to design, purpose to do, ap. Dem. 182. 14 and 27.

II. to throw, put upon oneself, e. g. ἀδαιπεῖν δουλεῖαν Thuc. 6. 40.

C. in Pass., to lie upon, be put upon, ἐπιβεβλημένοι τοξόται archers with their arrows on the string, Xen. An. 4. 3, 28, 5. 2, 12.

ἐπιβάλος, ὁ, the heel, Hesych.

ἐπιπατίζω, to dip, drench over again, Joseph.

ἐπιβαπτος, on, steeped in, τινὶ Theophr.: from

ἐπιβάπτω, f. ψω, to dip into, τι εἰς τι Hipp.

ἐπιβαρέα, rare form for ἐπιβαρύνω, v. βαρέω, Böckh Inscr.

2. p. 258: hence

ἐπιβαρύνω, eas, ἡ, a burden, Ib.

ἐπιβαρύνω, to lay a burden on, LXX: Pass. to be burdensome.

ἐπιβαρυν, εια, υ, oppressive, εὐδία Theophr.

ἐπιβάσια, ἡ, =sq. 2, and so =διελ, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2. 200.

ἐπιβάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιβαίνω) a stepping upon or upwards, ascent, approach, Polyb. 2. metaph. a step or approach towards a thing, Plat. Rep. 511 B: εἰς τὴν ποιεῖσθαι ἐπ. to make a handle against, a means of attacking one, Hdt. 6. 61, cf. ἐπιβατέω.

II. of the male, a covering, Lat. coitus, Plut.

ἐπιβάσκω, poet. for ἐπιβαίνω, in trans. signif. c. gen., only in Pl. 2. 234, κακὸν ἐπιβασκεμένον νῆας Ἀχαιῶν to lead them into misery, cf. ἐπιβαίνω β.

ἐπιβαστάζω, f. σω, to bear, weigh in the hand, Eur. Cycl. 379.

ἐπιβάτεω, intr. to take one's stand upon, occupy, c. gen., τοῦ Σμερδίου οὐδ' ἄμαρ ἐπιβατέωσαν usurping it, Hdt. 3. 63, 67; so too, ἐπ. Συρίαν to occupy Syria, Plut.

II. esp. to be an ἐπιβάτης, passenger or soldier on board ship, ἐπ. ἐπὶ νεῶν Hdt. 7. 96, 184: c. dat., Ar. Ran. 48 with an obscene allusion, cf. III. 2.

III. to mount, get upon, c. gen., Plut. 2. of male animals, to cover, Lat. inire: cf. ἐπιβαίνω A. III. 3.

ἐπιβήτηριος, on, fit for mounting, climbing, μηχανή Joseph.: or for entering a place, λόγος Rhet.: τὰ ἐπιβατήρια, sub. ἐπεί, sacrifices on entrance or embarkation, cf. διαβατήρια.

ἐπιβάτης, on, ὁ, (ἐπιβαίνω) one who mounts, embarks, etc. I. esp. οἱ ἐπιβάται the soldiers on board a ship, the fighting men, as opp. to the rowers and seamen (ναῦται), Lat. classiciarii milites, and something like our marines, Hdt. 6. 12, etc.: on the number cf. Arnold Thuc. 3. 95.

2. the fighting man in a chariot, Plat. Crit. 119 B. 3. a rider, Arist. Eth. N. 4. a stallion. [δ]. Hence

ἐπιβάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to an ἐπιβάτης: τὸ ἐπ. the complement of ἐπιβάται on board ship, Arist. Pol. Adv. -κῶς.

ἐπιβάτος, ἡ, ὄν, that can be climbed, accessible, Hdt. 4. 62: metaph., χροσία accessible to a bribe, Plut.

ἐπιβῆα, as, ἡ, the day after a festival, esp. a bridal, Lat. repotio: at Athens esp. the day after, or rather the fourth day of the Apaturia, 2. new-year's-day, Aristid., v. Ruinh. Tim. Proverbs, ἔσπειν πόδας τραχείαν ἐπὶ δαίαν to come to a hard reckoning (on the day after the feast), Pind. P. 4. 249: cf. Cratin. Incerf. 51. (In plur. also written ἐπιβάδαι, which establishes the deriv. from ἐπὶ and βαίνω, not from δαίς.)

ἐπιβάδω, to milk afterwards.

ἐπιβεβαίω, to add proof, Theophr.: to ratify, νόμον Plut.

ἐπιβήμεναι, Ep. for ἐπιβήναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπιβαίνω, Hom.

ἐπιβήτηρ, opos, ὁ, one who mounts, ἐπ. ἵππων a mounted horseman, Od. 18. 263: later esp., ἐπ. νεῶν, =ἐπιβάται, Anth.

II. of male animals, e. g. a boar, σὺν ἐπιβήτηρ Od. 11. 131.

III. one who has reached, is conversant with, τινός late.

ἐπιβιβάζω, f. σω, to put one upon, ἐπὶ ναῦν Thuc. 4. 31.

ἐπιβιβάζω, =foreg., Arist. H. A.

ἐπιβιβρώσκω, fut. βρώσω, to eat besides or with a thing, Call. Jov. 49, in tmesi.

ἐπιβίος, on, surviving, Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 108.

ἐπιβίωω, f. ώσομαι, to survive, Dem. 1033. 15: in Thuc. we have an irreg. 3 impf. ἐπιβίωα, as if from ἐπιβίωω, 2. 65, 5. 26.

ἐπιβλάβης, ἐς, (βλάβη) hurtful, Clem. Al. Adv. -βῶς.

ἐπιβλαστάνω, f. στήσω, to grow or sprout on, τι. II. to grow in addition, Theophr. Hence

ἐπιβλασττικός, εως, ἡ, an additional growth, Theophr.

ἐπιβλαστής, ἡ, ὄν, apt, able to shoot out or grow afresh, Theophr. Adv. -κῶς.

ἐπιβλασφημέω, to heap reproaches upon, Joseph.

ἐπιβλεπτόν, verb. Ἀδρ., one must look at a thing, Arist. Org.

ἐπιβλέπω, fut. φέμαι, later φω, to look upon, εἰς . . . Plut. Phaedr. 63 A: ἐπὶ . . . Arist. Eth. N.; τι Plat. Legg. 811 D; τι Luc.

2. esp. to eye with envy, Lat. in-videre, τύχαις Soph. O. 3. 1526, like ἐποφθαλμίδω.

ἐπιβλεφάριδος, *on, on or of the eyelashes*: from

ἐπιβλεφάρις, *idos, ἡ, an eyelash.*

ἐπιβλέψης, *ews, ἡ (ἐπιβλέπω) a looking at or on, examination,*

Arist. Org.

ἐπιβλήθην, *Adv., (ἐπιβάλλω) by throwing or laying on, urgently, Ap. Rh.*

ἐπιβλήμα, *ατος, τό, that which is thrown on or over, a garment, cloak, Böckh Inser. 1. p. 246: a cover, Nicost. Κλιν. 1.*

2. *that which is added, a superfluity, ornament, esp. tapestry, hangings, Plat.*

ἐπιβλήης, *ἦτος, ὁ, (ἐπιβάλλω) a bolt or bar fixed in or on a door, II. 24. 453. II. as Adj.=sq.*

ἐπιβλήτος, *on, put, set upon: added.*

ἐπιβλύξω, *to well or gush forth, Leon. Al.: hence*

ἐπιβλύξῃ, *Adv., abundantly, redundantly, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 4.*

ἐπιβλύω, = ἐπιβλύξω, *Ap. Rh.*

ἐπιβλύω, *f. ἦσω, to call upon or to, cry out to, τινί Thuc. 5. 65: ἐπιβ. τινι c. inf., to call on one to do . . , Id. 4. 20.*

2. *to utter or sing aloud, τινί τι, e.g. μέλος χερσίν: ἐπιβοᾷν Διο. Ar. 893.*

3. *to utter aloud, shriek out besides, τὸ Μόριον Aesch. Pers. 1054. 4. to cry out against, cf. ἐπιβήτος. B. Med., fut. βοήσωμαι, Ion. βάσωμαι (also in Hom.), to invoke, call upon, θεοῖς II. 10. 463, Od. 1. 378, and so in Att.: to call to aid, τινά Hdt. 1. 87: also to raise the war-cry, Id. 5. 1.*

ἐπιβοή, *ἡ, = ἐπιβήσις, Diog. L.*

ἐπιβοήθεια, *ἡ, a helping, coming to aid, succour, Thuc. 3. 51, and Xen.: from*

ἐπιβοηθεῖω, *Ion. βοθέω, to come to aid, succour, τινί Hdt. 3. 146, 1. 207.*

ἐπιβόημα, *ατος, τό, (ἐπιβοᾷ) a call, shout to one, Thuc. 5. 65. ἐπιβόησις, ew, ἡ, a calling, shouting to, or besides, Dion. H.*

ἐπιβόητος, *on, cried out against, ill spoken of, περί τωος Thuc. 6. 16: ἐπ. ἀνθρώποις Aesch. ap. Ath. 335 C, in Ion. contr.*

form ἐπιβωτος, cf. Anacr. 59.

ἐπιβόριος, *on, (βόρος) in or at the trench, Aristid.*

ἐπιβόλαιον, *τό, a covering, wrapper, garment, LXX.*

ἐπιβόλη, *ἡ, (ἐπιβάλλω) a throwing or putting on, esp. ἱματίων Thuc. 2. 49: χειρῶν εἰσθῶν Id. 7. 62: ἐπιβολαί πλινθίων layers or courses of bricks, Thuc. 3. 20. II. an impression, e.g. of a seal.*

2. *an infliction, imposition, penalty, Ar. Vesp. 769, ἐπιβολὴν ἐπιβάλλειν Lys. 159. 12, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Plat., and Dict. of Antiqu.:—in gen. an impost, public burden, Tim., v. ἐπιβάλλω 1. 2.*

III. *a setting upon a thing, attempt, undertaking, purpose, v. I. Thuc. 3. 45: τινός Polyb.: esp. a hostile attempt, attack, assault, Thuc. 1. 93.*

2. *also a thing put on for defence, like προβολή, Theophr.*

IV. *a fixing the attention on a thing, attention, cf. ἐπιβάλλω II. 3.*

V. *an addition, accumulation of similar words.*

ἐπιβολος, *on, = ἐπιβόλος, q. v. Adv. —λως.*

ἐπιβορέω, *to roar in answer to or after, τινί Luc.*

ἐπιβόσκησις, *ews, ἡ, a feeding upon a thing, Theophr.; and ἐπιβοσκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, of insects, = προβοσκίς, Arist. H. A.: from ἐπιβόσκω, f. βοσκήσω, to feed cattle upon: in Pass. to be eaten down, Lat. depasci, Theophr. Med. to graze: in gen. to feed upon, τεύχεω Batr. 54: to consume, τι Call.*

ἐπιβουκόλος, *ὁ, = βουκόλος, a cowherd, Od. 3. 422, etc., always in pleon. phrase, βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἄνθρ.*

ἐπιβουλεύω, *ατος, τό, (ἐπιβουλεύω) a plot, attempt, scheme, Thuc. 3. 45, etc.*

ἐπιβουλεύω, *ews, ἡ, a plot, treachery, Plat. Legg. 872 D.*

ἐπιβουλετήεις, *οὐ, ὁ, a plotter, twos against one, Soph. Aj. 726.*

ἐπιβουλεντός, *ἡ, ὄν, treacherous, dub. in Luc.: from ἐπιβουλέω, to plan, contrive against one, esp. to contrive treacherously, plot against, c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, e.g. ἐναντίας τινι Thuc. 3. 119, etc., also τι εἰς τινα Wytt. Ep. Cr. 185: c. dat. pers. only, to plot against one, lay snares for him, Aesch.: c. acc. rei only, to plan, plot, Hdt. 3. 122, Thuc., etc.: also c. dat. rei, ἐπιβουλέειν πρὸς τινα μεγάλοις to aim at something great, Hdt. 3. 122: c. inf. praes. vel fut., to form plans, design to . . , Hdt. 1. 24. 6. 137: c. inf. aor., Lys. 130. 38, etc.: also, ἐπ. ὅπως . . Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 13. Pass. ἐπιβουλεύομαι to have snares laid for one, Thuc., etc.*

ἐπιβουλή, *ἡ, a plan against another, a plot, Hdt. 1. 12, Thuc.*

4. 76, 86; against one, πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 1. 1, 8: ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς by treachery, treacherously, Thuc. 8. 92, etc., so μετ' ἐπιβουλῆς Plat. Legg. 867 A.

ἐπιβουλή, *ἡ, = ἐπιβουλή, Pind. N. 4. 60.*

ἐπιβουλος, *on, plotting, treacherous, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 27, and Plat.: τινί against one, Plat. Symp. 203 E. Adv. —λως, Dion. H.*

ἐπιβραδύνω, *to tarry, loiter at a place, Luc.*

ἐπιβράχειν, *inf. aor. 2 from supposed pres. ἐπιβράχω, to echo, resound, Ap. Rh.*

ἐπιβραχύ, *Adv. for ἐπὶ βραχύ, for a short while.*

ἐπιβρεγμῇ, τό, (ἐπιβρέχω) *a wet application, lotion, etc., Ath.*

ἐπιβρέμω, *to make to roar, πῦρ ἐπιβρέμει ἰστέμον II. 17. 739 Med. to roar, χέλευσιν Ar. Ran. 680: but usu. II. intr.*

to roar or cry out with or to, τι ἐπὶ τινί Eur. Bacch. 151.

ἐπιβρέχω, *f. ξω, to pour water on, to water, Theophr.; to bathe, Diosc.*

ἐπιβρίδης, *ēs, burdensome, Aesch. Eum. 965: from ἐπιβρίδω, f. ἴσω, to be heavy upon, weigh down, δρ' ἐπιβρίσῃ Διὸς ὄμβρος when the shower comes heavily down, II. 5. 91., 12. 286: in good signif., ὅπότε δὲ διὰ δὴ ἀπὸ ἐπιβρίσσειαν ὑπερθεῖν when the seasons weigh down (the vines), i. e. make the clusters heavy and ripe, Od. 24. 344: of sleep, Ap. Rh.*

II. *metaph. like Lat. incumbere, to press heavily or with all one's weight, II. 12. 414. [Spi]*

ἐπιβριμάομαι, *as Pass., to be angry at.*

ἐπιβρομέω, *to roar, make a noise upon or over, of the sea and of birds, Ap. Rh.: of lions, Opp. Pass., ἐπιβρομέονται ἀκούαι ring with the noise, Ap. Rh.*

ἐπιβροντᾶω, *f. ἦσω, to thunder upon or at. Hence ἐπιβρόντητος, on, = ἐμβρόντητος, astonished, Soph. Aj. 1386.*

ἐπιβροχή, *ἡ, (ἐπιβρέχω) a wetting, bathing.*

ἐπιβροχίω, *f. ξω, to snap at another, Archipp. Plut. 2:—ἐπ. δδόντας to gnash the teeth, Anth. [v]*

ἐπιβρύχασμα, = sq., *Aristid.*

ἐπιβρύω, *f. ὤσω, to burst forth or over, as water: of flowers, to sprout, burst forth, Theocr. 22. 43: ἐπιβρ. σκώληξ Alciph. [v]*

ἐπιβρομάομαι, *Dep., to bray at: to be furious at, τινί Call. Del. 56.*

ἐπιβυθίζω, *to dip in water.*

ἐπιβύστρα, *ἡ, any stopper, stoppage, ὥτων Luc.: from ἐπιβύω, ὤσω, to stop up, τὸ στόμα Cratin. Pyl. 7, Ar. Plut. 379. [v in aor.]*

ἐπιβώμος, *Ion. for ἐπιβοηθεῖω, Hdt.*

ἐπιβώμιος, *on, (βωμός) on or at the altar, Aesch. Fr. 19, Eur., etc.*

ἐπιβωμοιστάτης, *as if from Subst. ἐπιβωμοιστής, to stand suppliant at the altar, Eur. Heracl. 44.*

ἐπιβωμίτης, *on, ὁ, one who attends the altar, Joseph. [i]*

ἐπιβωσσομαι, *Ion. fut. from ἐπιβόσω for ἐπιβοήσομαι, Hom.*

ἐπιβωστρέω, *Ion. and Dor. for ἐπιβοᾷω, to shout to, call upon, τινά Thuc. 12. 35.*

ἐπιβωτος, *on, Ion. for ἐπιβήτος.*

ἐπιβῶτωρ, *opos, ὁ, = βῶτωρ, βῶτης, a herd, shepherd, μέλων Od. 13. 222, cf. βουκόλος, ἐπιβουκόλος.*

ἐπιγίαιος, *on, (γῆ, γαῖα) upon the earth, τὰ ἐπὶ γαῖα the parts on or near the ground, Hdt. 2. 125.*

ἐπιγίαιω, *to make earth of, to make into land, θάλασσαν.*

ἐπιγαμβρεία, *ἡ, affinity, connexion by marriage.*

ἐπιγαμβρεύω, *to make one a connexion by marriage, ἐπ. γυναικα to take to wife, N. T. II. intr. to be connected, intermarry with, λαοῖς LXX.*

ἐπιγαμβρία, *ἡ, = ἐπιγαμβρεία.*

ἐπιγαμέω, *f. ἔσω, fut. Att. γάμω, to marry besides, ἐπ. πόσει πόσει to wed one husband after another, Eur. Or. 589: ἐπ. τὴν μητέρα τὴν θυγατέρα to marry the mother after the daughter, Andoc. 16. 46: ἐπ. τέκνους μητρύνειν to marry and set a stepmother over one's children, Eur. Alc. 305.*

ἐπιγαμήλιος, *on, nuptial, late.*

ἐπιγαμία, *ἡ, an additional marriage, Ath.: but usu. II. intermarriage, hence esp. like Lat. connubium = fus. connubii, right of intermarriage, between states, ἐπιγαμίας ποιείσθαι Hdt. 2. 147, Dem., etc. cf. ἐπεργασία, Wolf Lect. p. 282: also, a marrying out of one family etc. into another.*

ἐπιγάμος, *ov*, marriageable, Hdt. i. 196.

ἐπιγάνω, to make shine, make handsome, varnish over, garnish, Alex. Pon. i.

ἐπιγάνωμι, =foreg. II. Med. ἐπιγάνωμι to exult in, τιw. [α] ἐπιγαστήριος, *ov*, (γαστήρ) of, belonging to the stomach: τὸ ἐπ. the region of the stomach, from the breast to the navel, all below being the ὑπογάστριον, Aretae. II. metaph. devoted to the belly, Lat. ventri deditus, Slos Clem. Al.

ἐπιγαυρόν, to elate, make to rejoice, Plut. Pass. to be proud of, rejoice in, τιw Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 30.

ἐπιγδοῦνέω, Ep. for ἐπιδοῦνέω, hence in tmesi, ἐπὶ δ' ἐγδοῦ- πησαν Ἀθηναί τε καὶ Ἥρη II. 11. 45.

ἐπιγεῖνός, (ἐπίγειος) to be on or of the earth, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. i. 1074.

ἐπιγεινόμαί, =ἐπιγίνομαι, v. I. II. 10. 71.

ἐπιγεῖνός, *ov*, with a stalk creeping along the ground, Theophr. i. (γέω)

ἐπίγειος, *ov*, (γῆ, γῆ) on or of the earth, ῥα Plat. Rep. 546 A: terrestrial, mortal, Anth. v. ἀπόγειος. Hence

ἐπιγεῖνός, *ov*, (φύλλον) with its leaves on the ground, growing immediately from the root, Theophr.

ἐπιγελάω, f. δω [α], to laugh at a thing, Xen.: to laugh to or with, τιw Theophr. Char. 2. 3: to smile upon, be gracious to, τιw Ar. Theam. 979: oft. absol. to laugh, Plat. and Xen.—metaph. κύμα ἐπιγελάει breaks with a plashing sound, Arist. Probl. 23. 24: and so στρώματα ἐπιγελάωτα, of rivers, Strab.

ἐπιγεμίζω, to lay as a burden, τι ἐπὶ βουvs LXX.

ἐπιγεῖνός, ατος, τό, v. ἐπύγνυ.

ἐπιγενέσθαι, ἐς, (ἐπιγίνομαι) growing after, or resulting.

ἐπιγενέσθαι, f. ῥωα, to make grow in, upon, or besides, Ath.

ἐπιγενήναι, ατος, τό, that which grows upon a thing, Hipp.

II. that which is produced after a thing, a result, consequence, Polyb.: esp. a philos. term of the Stoics, Diog. L. 7. 86. Sometimes wrongly written ἐπύγνυ.

ἐπιγενήναι, ῥωα, of the nature of an ἐπύγνυ, following, resulting. Adv. -κάς.

ἐπιγεραίρω, to give honor to, τιw Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 11.

ἐπιγεύομαι, as Med., (γεύω) to taste of, τιwv Plut.

ἐπιγεωμέτροι, οί, those after the γεωμέτροι, the artisans, A. B.

ἐπιγεῖνός, f. ῥωα: perf. ἐπύγνυ, to rejoice, triumph over, τιw Aesch. P. 157: to exult in, γάμω Opp.

ἐπιγηράσκω, f. πάσκει [α], to grow old one upon another, Julian., cf. Od. 7. 120.

ἐπιγίνομαι, Ion. and later ἐπύγνυ [γ], fut. ἐπύγνυσμαι: *ov*. ἐπύγνυμι. To become or be after or besides, of Time, ἔσας ἐπύγνυται ὥρη spring comes next, II. 6. 148: to be born after, Hdt. 7. 2: hence, οί ἐπύγνυμι posterity, Id. 9. 85: οί ἐπύγνυμι ποῖα those who came after him, Id. 2. 49: τῇ ἐπύγνυμι ἡμέρᾳ, τοῦ ἐπ. θέρους the following, the next, Thuc., etc.: but, χρόνῳ ἐπύγνυμι after the lapse of some time, Hdt. i. 28.

2. to come upon, fall upon, Lat. supervenire, of death, night, storms, etc. c. dat., Hdt. 8. 13: but also in good sense, to follow, τιw Id. 7. 157: absol. to come on, Id. 3. 65, etc.: also to fall upon, attack, τιw Thuc. 4. 93, etc.: and so of diseases, Hipp.

3. to happen after, ἐπὶ τιw Hdt. 8. 37: in gen. to come to pass, Plat. Rep. 574 A: ἐπύγνυται μοι τι occurs to me, strikes me.

ἐπιγινώσκω, Ion. and later ἐπύγνυ, fut. ἐπύγνυσμαι: *ov*. ἐπύγνυμι: perf. ἐπύγνυκα, to look upon or at, witness, behold, τιw Od. 18. 30, more rarely τιwv Pind. P. 4. 497.

II. to recognise, know again, Od. 24. 217: hence to find out, discover, detect, Aesch. Ag. 1598, cf. Thuc. i. 132: to become conscious of, come to a sense of one's deeds, c. part., ἐπύγνυ φαῖναι θεόν Soph. Ant. 960.

III. to come to a judgment, decide, τιw περὶ τιwv Thuc. 3. 57.

IV. to esteem, honor, τιwv τιwv for a thing.

ἐπιγλισχραίνω, to make slippery or clammy, Hipp.

ἐπιγλήκω, as Pass., to be eager for a thing, Clem. Al. [γλ] ἐπιγλήκω, intr. to be sweetish, Theophr.

2. later act., to sweeten.

ἐπιγλήκω, εια, v. somewhat sweet, sweetish, Theophr.

ἐπιγλύφω, to carve on the surface, LXX. [γ] ἐπιγλύφωμαι, Att. -ττάμαι, fut. ἡσόμεαι, Dep. med.,

(γλῶσσα) to throw out ill language, utter abuse, κακὰ ἐπ. Aesch. Cho. 1045: to vent reproaches against one, τί τιwv Aesch. Pr. 928, περὶ τιwv Ar. Lys. 38.

ἐπιγλωσσίς, Att. -ττις, ἱός, ἡ, the epiglottis, Arist. H. A.

ἐπιγυμνός, ῥωα, curved, twisted, h. Hom. Ven. 87: from ἐπιγυμνός, f. ψω, to curve, bend, crook, δόρυ II. 21. 178, to turn round.

II. metaph. to bow or bend to one's purpose, Ἥρη λίσσονται ἐπύγνυται πάντας II. 2. 14: so, ἐπ. φίλον κῆρ to bend, curb one's spirit, II. i. 569: ἐπ. νόον ἐσθλῶν to guide, win the mind of the good, II. 9. 514.

ἐπιγυμνάω, f. ψω, to scour, full a dirty garment: metaph. to clean up, Luc. Hence

ἐπιγυμνός, *ov*, scoured, fulled, of clothes, cf. δευτερουργός.

ἐπίγνυ, ῥωα, Att. for ἐπίγνυ.

ἐπίγνυ, 3 opt. aor. 2 of ἐπύγνυ, Od.

ἐπίγνυ, ῥωα, =ἐπύγνυ.

ἐπίγνυ, *ov*, ονός, ὁ, ἡ, (γνώμη) judging, deciding upon: an arbiter, umpire, judge, c. gen. rei, Plat. Legg. 828 B, etc.: ἐπ. τιwv an appraiser, Dem. 978. 11.

II. =συγγνώμων, pardoning, τιw Mosch. 4. 70.

III. at Athens, an overseer of the sacred olives, chosen from the Areopagus.

ἐπιγυμνός, fut. ἰωα, Att. ἰω, to make known, announce, signify, ἀληθές εἶναι τι Xen. Cyn. 6. 23.

ἐπίγνυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπύγνυσις) an examination, scrutiny, Polyb.

2. knowledge, acquaintance with, μονακῆς Plut.

II. an acknowledgment, τιwv of a thing, Diod., and N. T.

ἐπίγνυσις, *ov*, (ἐπύγνυσις) known, LXX.

ἐπίγνυσις, Ep. for -γνῶσις, 3 pl. conj. aor. 2 of ἐπύγνυ, Od.

ἐπιγυμνός, to murmur at a thing.

ἐπιγονάτις, ἱός, ἡ, (γόνυ) the knee-pan, Galen.; also μύλη.

II. a woman's garment, reaching to the knee.

ἐπίγονέον, τό, a musical instrument with 40 strings, in pairs, as in the μάγδαυ; named from the inventor Epigonos, Ath. 183 C, cf. Poll. 4. 59.

ἐπιγονή, ῥωα, increase, esp. of animals by breeding, Plut.

2. offspring, breed, ἱππων Diod. Hence

ἐπίγονος, *ov*, (ἐπύγνυμι) grown, born besides, of superfetation, Hipp.

2. born, grown after, esp. of a second marriage, Plat. Legg. 740 C: in gen. offspring, posterity, Aesch. Theb. 903: a breed (of bees), Xen. Oec. 7. 34.

II. of Ἐπίγονοι the Afterborn, sons of the chiefs who fell in the first war against Thebes, v. Hdt. 4. 32, Benth. ad Mill. p. 62 sq.: also of the successors to Alexander's dominions, Diod. i. 3, et ibi Wess.

ἐπιγονάτις, ἱός, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπύγονατις, Hipp.

ἐπιγονάτις, *ov*, (γόνυ, γόνυ) on, set upon the knee, βρέφος Pind. P. 9. 107.

ἐπιγονάτις, ἱός, ἡ, (γόνυ, γόνυ) the region above the knee, the fleshy part of the thigh, μεγάλην ἐπιγονάτιν εἶναι he would grow a stout thigh, Od. 17. 225: στήν ἐπιγονάτιν φαίνει Od. 18. 74.

II. =ἐπύγονατις, the knee-pan, Hipp.

ἐπιγράφω, Adv. (ἐπύγρᾳ) scraping the surface, grazing, Lat. stricium, II. 21. 166.

ἐπιγράμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπύγρᾳ) an inscription, esp. of the name of the maker on a work of art, or the dedicator on an offering, Hdt. 5. 59: and as these were usu. in verse from an early time (cf. Hdt. 5. 59, 7. 228, Thuc. 6. 54, 59),

2. an epigram, a poem of a few lines, mostly in Elegiacs, being a summary statement of some single event or thought. The Greek Anthology contains about 4500 by about 300 authors.

II. in gen. the title of a paper, heading of a legal document, Isae., and Dem. Hence

ἐπιγραμματικός, to make an epigram on, τιwv Diog. L.

ἐπιγραμματικός, τό, Dim. from ἐπύγρᾳ, Plut.

ἐπιγραμματικός, *ov*, (γρᾳ) writing inscriptions or epigrams.

ἐπιγραμματοποιός, *ov*, (ποιέω) making inscriptions or epigrams, Diog. L.

ἐπιγράφω, εως, ὁ, an inscriber: esp. at Athens a clerk who registered property, taxes, etc., Poll. 8. 103, A. B. 254. 3.

ἐπιγράφω, ῥωα, an inscription, στήλαι on tablets, Thuc. 2. 43: a title, official name, rank, ἐπ. βασιλείας Polyb.: the title, name of a work, Id. 2. esp. as app. to the thing itself, an appearance, outward show.

II. at Athens, a registration of pro-
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erty, taxes, etc.: also the *burden* or *tax* consequent on such registration, Isocr. 367 A.

ἐπιγράφω, f. ψω, to mark the surface, scrape, graze, χράω φωτός II. 4. 139; and c. dupl. acc., ἐπιγρ. με τὰ πόνον to graze me on the heel, II. 11. 388, cf. Od. 20. 280: hence, ἐπιγρ. κληῖρον to put a mark on a lot, II. 7. 187, but without any notion of writing; cf. γράφω. But later most freq. II. to write upon, inscribe, put a name or title on, Hdt. I. 51; ἔπι τι (Dem.) 1378. 1: hence in Pass., of the inscription, to be inscribed upon, τῷ Hdt. 3. 88, etc.; but also, ἐπιγράφεσθαι νόματα to have an inscription put on their clubs, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20: and in part, ἐπιγεγραμμένος, η, ον, with an inscription, name or title on it, Polyb.; sometimes c. acc., οἱ Πυθαγόραν ἐπιγεγρ. who bear his name, are called after him, like Virgil's inscripti nomina regum.

III. to write down, enter in a register, ἐκ. ποστὶμοὶ τοὺς ἀμαρτάνοντας for punishment, Diod.: in gen. to assign a penalty, name it in an indictment, τιμωρία δίκη Ar. Plut. 480: esp. at Athens, to register the citizens' property, with a view to taxes, to lay a public burden upon one, τὴ ἐμὰντῳ Isocr. 367 A, cf. Arist. Oec. 2. 30: ἐπ. τιμωρία to enter, lay the damages at so much, Ar. Plut. 280; hence in Pass., τιμώματα ἐπιγεγραμμένα the damages laid, Isocr. 356 D, etc. Med. to have oneself enrolled, to register oneself, ἐπ. σφᾶς ἐπιπρότους as guardians, Isae. 59. 42: but, προστάτην ἐπιγράφασθαι to choose a patron, and enter his name as such in the public register, with all μέτοικοι at Athens were obliged to do, Ar. Pac. 684, cf. Soph. O. T. 411; hence, Γοργόνα ἐπιγράφεσθαι Ar. Ach. 1095: ἐπ. πολλὰς to enter them upon the register, admit them, Thuc. 5. 4: μάστιγας to give in a list of one's witnesses, enter them on the back of the bill, Dem. 1266. 17. [α] ἐπιγύρσιος, ον, somewhat hooked or curved, of the beak of the ibis, Hdt. 2. 76, of the raven, Arist. Phys. 6. 21, who applies γυρσίος to the eagle: of men, somewhat hook-nosed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, Euthyphr. 2 B.

ἐπίγυα, ον, τὰ, (γύα) = ἐπίγειον.
ἐπιγυμνάσιον, as Pass., (γυμνάω) to take exercise in or at, γυμνάσια Hipp.

ἐπίγυνον, τό, dub. form for ἐπίγειον, v. Elms. Soph. O. C. 1493. ἐπίδοσιον, Dep., (δοῖν II) to distribute: ὅρκον to offer an oath, h. Hom. Merc. 383, where Herm. prefers ἐπίδοσμαι ὅρκον.
ἐπίδοσιος, ον, (δοῖν II) assigned, allotted, ὅρκος Call. Jov. 59. ἐπίδοσιον, τό, an additional dish, dainty, Ath.
ἐπίδοσκον, f. δῆσκω, to gnaw, corrode, Nic.: hence of any thing pungent, κατὸν τὰς δέξας Arist. ap. Stob. p. 174. 14. Hence ἐπίδοσκωδης, es, (είδος) gnawing.

ἐπίδοκρυτός, α, ον, to be lamented, wept for: verb. Adj. from ἐπίδοκρύνω, to bewail, weep for., τῷ Plut.; absol., Ar. Vesp. 882. [ω usu., σω always.]

ἐπίδομος, ον, Dor. for ἐπίδομος.
ἐπίδομαι, f. είώω, to lend money on property already mortgaged, ἐπ. κτήματι Arist. Oec. Med. to borrow on a second mortgage, ἐπ. τιμῇ Dem. 908. 26.

ἐπιδαψιλέω, intr. to abound, be abundant, Ister. ap. Ath. 650 B: but more usu. II. as Dep. med. ἐπιδαψιλέομαι, to lavish upon a person, give freely, τῷ τι Hdt. 5. 20, also τῷ τινα to give him freely of it, Xen. Cyr. 2. 15, 2. intr. like Act., ἐν τῷ Dion. H.

ἐπιδεδέσμε, poet. 3 sing. perf. 2 of ἐπιδέσσειν, Od.
ἐπιδέσσει, (ἐπιδέσμαι) in want of, τῷ Hdt. 4. 130, Xen., etc.: Att. neut. pl., ἐπιδέα. Adv. -έως, Plat. Legg. 809 D.
ἐπιδείγμα, αρος, τό, (ἐπιδέκνυμι) a specimen, Xen. Symp. 6. 6: an example, lesson, ἐπιδείγμα ἐπιδεκνύσκειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 15.
ἐπιδείξις, ον, at even, about evening; hence ἐπιδείξις, neut. as Adv. towards evening, Hes. Op. 808, 819; sometimes written ἐπ. δειλέα, cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. δελή 6.

ἐπιδέκνυμι and -νύω, f. δέλω, to exhibit, strictly as specimen of one's art: hence in gen. to shew forth, display, give a specimen of, βίαν Pind. N. 11. 19, cf. Plat. Lach. 179 E, Xen. Symp. 3. 3: esp. of elaborate compositions, to display, shew off, ἐπ. βᾶψιδαν etc., Plat. Legg. 658 B. 2. to shew, point out, τῷ τι Hdt. 1. 30, etc., and Att., cf. foreg. 3. to prove, demonstrate, ὡς . . . Ar. Av. 483; and so 4. as law-term, c. part., τινά ψευδομένον to prove, convict him of lying, Lys.: also, ἐπιδ.

τωα, ὡς ἐμολίχεν Id. B. Med. to display oneself, shew oneself off, like ἐπιδείκειν ποιεῖσθαι ἑαυτοῦ, or ἐπιδεκνύσαι ἑαυτὸν, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 447 A, cf. Phaedr. 235 A: freq. also c. acc. rei, yet in med. signif.; μουσικήν ὀρθὴν ἐπ. to give a specimen of his art., Pind. Fr. 8, cf. Hdt. P. 146, where ἐπιδεκνύσθαι τὸν σπαρτὸν = ἐπιδεκνύσαι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ σπρ. (though in I. 11, it seems to be just = Act.): and so freq. in Plat., esp. of qualities or habits, ἀρετήν, σοφίαν, ποικίλῃαν etc., where the Act. is also used: ἐπιδείξασθαι λόγον to exhibit one's speech, i. e. display oneself in an oration, Plat. Lach. ubi sup., and then absol. of speakers, to make a speech for display, cf. ἐπιδεκνύσκει. Hence ἐπιδεκνύσθαι, Desiderat., to wish to display oneself, Eccl.
ἐπιδεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for displaying or shewing off, Plat. Soph. 224 B: esp. ἐπιδ. λόγοι speeches for display, i. e. elaborate eulogiums, set orations, such as were freq. among the Athen. rhetoricians, and of which Isocrates gives the best examples: cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 3. Adv. -κός, Isocr. 43 B.
ἐπιδέων, inf. aor. 2, ἐπιδέων.

ἐπιδείξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἐπιδείξις, (ἐπιδέκνυμι) an exhibition, display, δύναμις Thuc. 6. 31; ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἐπ. τῷ to come to display oneself to one, Ar. Nub. 269: hence, ἐς ἐπ. τῶνδ ἐπικέσθαι to come within one's view, to his knowledge, Hdt. 2. 46: ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι to make a display, shew off one's powers, Thuc. 3. 16, cf. 42; but also to make a declamation, = λόγον ἐπιδ., Plat. Phaedr. 99 D: ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι τῶς to display an accomplishment etc., Dem. 319. 9. 2. an example, Lat. specimen, ἐπιδείξις Ἑλλάδι an ensample to Greece, Eur. Phoen. 871.
ἐπιδειπνέω, f. ἥσω, to eat after dinner, to eat dainties, Hipp.

II. to feast upon, eat as a dainty, Ar. Eq. 1140, Eccl. 1178.
ἐπιδείπνιος, ον, (δείπνω) for, at or after dinner, Luc.

ἐπιδειπνίος, ίδος, ἡ, = sq., Mart. 11. 32.
ἐπιδειπνιον, τό, a second course, dessert, Philo.

ἐπιδέκτος, ἡ, ον, containing an integer and one tenth, $1 + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{11}{10}$, cf. ἐπίτητος. II. one in ten, tenth, tithe, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 10: τόκος ἐπ. interest of $\frac{1}{10} = 10$ per cent., Arist. Oec.

ἐπιδεκτέον, verb. Adj. from ἐπιδέχομαι, one must take, Polyb.
ἐπιδεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιδέχομαι) fit to hold, containing, Strab.: capable of, Plut.

ἐπιδέκτορ, ορος, δ, a receiver. II. as Adj. gifted with capacity for, τῷδ Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 850.
ἐπιδεδέω, to put on as a bait, Diod.

ἐπιδέμνιος, ον, (δέμνω) on or on the bed, ἐπιδέμνιος ἐνὴρ a bed made with cushions, etc., Pers. Hec. 921, cf. Od. 7. 336.
ἐπιδέμω, to build on: so in Med., Opp.

ἐπιδένδριος, ον, (δένδρον) on or in the tree.
ἐπιδεδύσομαι, as Med., to entertain one another, Anaxim. ap. Diog. I. 2. 4.

ἐπιδέξις, ον, Hom. has only the neut. plur. ἐπιδέξια as Adv., right about, from left to right, towards the right, ὀρθοστῆ ἐξέλις ἐπιδέξια in the order of your places, beginning with the left hand man, as the wine is served, Od. 21. 141, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1360, Plat. Symp. 214 B, ubi v. Bast. Lob. Phryna. 259, and cf. δέξις: hence, auspicious, lucky, ἀσπράγγαν ἐπιδέξια, explained by the next words, ἐναίσια σήματα φαίνων, II. 2. 353. Pind. P. 6. 19, has ἐπιδέξια χειρός: Post-Hom. the signif. of motion towards died away (cf. however Ar. Pac. 957), and the word became = δέξις, on the right hand, τὰ δέξια the right side, Ar. Av. 1493: when esp. opp. the left, usu. written dividivm ἐπ. δέξιδ, as in Il. 7. 238, Hdt. 2. 93, etc., cf. ἐπαριστερά. II. of persons, handy, dexterous, skilful, elegant, Arist. Eth. N.; opp. to ἐπαριστερός: hence Adv. -έως, dexterously, Polyb. Cf. ἐνδέξις.

ἐπιδέξις, ἡ, ὄν, ἡ, handiness, cleverness, Arist. Eth. N.
ἐπιδέξις, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπιδέξις, Hdt.

ἐπιδέρομαι, Dep., to look upon, behold, τῷδ Hes. Op. 266: in Hom. only as v. I. Od. 11. 16. Hence

ἐπιδέρκετος, ον, to be seen, visible, Emped. 330.
ἐπιδέρματις, ίδος, ἡ, = sq.

ἐπιδέρμης, ίδος, ἡ, (δέρμα) the outer skin, epidermis, Hipp.: the web of water birds' feet.

ἐπιδέρπις, εως, ἡ, = κλειτορίς.
ἐπιδέρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιδέω) a binding up, wrapping round, Hipp.
ἐπιδέρμα, τό, v. ἐπιδέρμος.
ἐπιδέρμευο, to bind up, Anth.

ἐπιδεσμέω, = foreg.

ἐπιδεσμον, τό, ἐπιδεσμός, ἴδος, ἥ, v. sq.

ἐπιδεσμός, ὁ, a band, bandage, Hipp., and Ar. Vesp. 1440: with heterog. plur. ἐπιδεσμα, Medic., who use also the forms τὸ ἐπιδεσμον, τὸ ἐπιδεσμα, ἡ ἐπιδεσμός, and Dim. τὸ ἐπιδεσμον, v. Lob. Phryn. 292, Intrap. ad Thom. M. 502. Hence ἐπιδεσμοφάγος, ἑς (χαίρα) bandage-loving, epith. of gout, Luc. ἐπιδεσμοφῶ, f. δσω, to lord it over, σπαστοῦ Aesch. Pers. 241. ἐπιδενής, ἑς, poet. and Ion. for ἐπιδέης, in need or want, lacking, c. gen., δαυδὸς ἐπιδέης, κρείων etc., Hom.; λώβης καὶ ἀλ-σχεος οὐκ ἐπιδένης lacking not scarce nor scorn, Il. 13, 622; τὸν πάντων ἐπιδενέας Hdt. 4. 130: absol., ὅς κ' ἐπιδενής whoever is in want, Il. 5. 481. II. lacking, failing in a thing, c. gen., ἵνα μῆτι δίκης ἐπιδενέας ἔκρησθα Il. 19. 180: so, βλῆς ἐπιδενέας failing in strength, Od. 21. 185; and as compar., βλῆς ἐπιδενέας Ὀδυσῆος wanting in his strength, i. e. inferior to him in strength, Od. 21. 253; and absol., πολλὸν δ' ἐπιδενέας ἡμεν far too weak were we, Od. 24. 171: from

ἐπιδενόμαι, f. δενύσσομαι (δένω) poet. for ἐπιδέομαι, to be in want of, to lack, c. gen. rei, Il. 2. 229, Od. 15. 371, cf. Hdt. 1. 32: to need the help of, c. gen. pers., Il. 18. 77. II. to be lacking in a thing, fail in it, c. gen. rei, μάχης ἐπιδενόμαι to be inferior in fight, Il. 23. 670; also c. gen. pers., ἐπιδενέα ἀνδρῶν thou art no match for them, Il. 5. 636; or both together, οὐ τι μάχης ἐπιδεῖν Ἀχαιῶν Il. 24. 385; later c. acc. rei, ἀλκήν Ar. Rh. The Act. ἐπιδένω occurs only in Sapph. 2. 15, and dub. ap. Pseudo-Phocyl. 130.

ἐπιδένω, f. εἶσω, to moisten: to fill with liquor, Orph. ἐπιδέχομαι, f. εἶμαι, Dep. med., to receive, admit besides or in addition, Hdt. 8. 75: to take on oneself, incur, Lat. *admittere*, κατηγοροῖν Dem. 139. 1; πόλεμον Polyb.: to allow of, admit of, Lat. *recipere*, πρόσσας Id.

ἐπίδω, f. ἥσω, to bind, fasten on, τὸν λόφον Ar. Ran. 1038; and so in Med., ἐπιδέσθαι ἐπὶ τὰ κράνη τοὺς λόφους to fasten their crests on, Hdt. 1. 171. II. to bind up, bandage: Pass., ἐπιδεδεμένος τὰ τραύματα with one's wounds bound up, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 32; also τῇν χεῖρα Ib. 2. 3, 19.—Some refer either ἐπιδέσθω, Il. 22. 5, which is from πέδω. ἐπίδω, f. δέσω, to want, to lack of a number, c. gen., Hdt. 7. 28: also imper. ἐπίδω there is need of besides, c. gen., Plat. Legg. 709 D. Med.=poet. ἐπιδέομαι, to be in want of, τινός Plat., and Xen.

ἐπιδηκτικός, ἥ, ὄν, (δάκνω) biting, Clem. Al.

ἐπιδήλος, ὄν, seen clearly, manifest, Hdt. 2. 159: ποιεῖν τι ἐπ. Ar. Eq. 38: open, known to all, Theogn. 442: c. part., ἐπ. εἶναι κλέπτων to be detected stealing, Ar. Eccl. 661. 2. distinguished, remarkable, Xen. Oec. 21. 10. II. like, resembling, τινί Ar. Plut. 368. Adv. -ως, Hipp.

ἐπιδηλώω, to make known, indicate, νεύματι τι Philostr.

ἐπιδηλώω, to live in the town, among the people, Od. 16. 28: in gen. poet. for sq.

ἐπιδημῶ, to be ἐπιδημος, to be at home, live at home, opp. to ἀποδημῶ, Thuc. 1. 136, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 69; to sojourn, ἐν τόπῳ Plat. Crito 52 B: to be present at, τοῖς μυστηρίοις Dem. 571. 2: in gen. to live, Inscr. 2. to be among a people, of diseases, etc., to be prevalent, epidemic, Hipp. II. to come home, ἐξ ἀποδημίας Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1; cf. Plat. Parm. 126 B; εἰς πόλιν Aeschin. 84. 42. III. to be on one's travels, stay, sojourn as a foreigner, εἰς τόπον, ἐν τόπῳ Heind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A.

ἐπιδημιογέω, to have among the people over or about one, App. ἐπιδημιοτής, εὐς, ἥ, (ἐπιδημέω) = ἐπιδημία, Ep. Plat. 330 B. ἐπιδημιοτικός, ἥ, ὄν, fond of staying at home, keeping to one spot or country, ὄρνεις Arist. H. A.

ἐπιδημία, ἡ, a staying at home, sojourning, stay in a place, Plat. Parm. 127 A. (Dem.) 1357. 9; ἐπ. εἰς . . , arrival at . . , Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 389. II. prevalence of an epidemic, Hipp. ἐπιδημικός, ὄν, (δημός) among the people, Il. 24. 262, dwelling at home or among one's own people, Od. 1. 194; τόπῳ Call. Ar. Rh.: πόλεμος ἐπιδημίας a civil war, Il. 9. 64: native, ἐπ. ἐμποροὶ Hdt. 2. 39: in gen. common, common-place, Plut. II. prevalent among a people, e. g. of diseases, epidemic, Hipp.

III. sojourning as a foreigner in a place.

ἐπιδημιουργέω, to complete, finish, make, Hipp.

ἐπιδημιουργοῦν, ὄν, οἱ, magistrates sent annually by Doric states to their colonies, Thuc. 1. 56. II. later = simple δημιουργοῦν.

ἐπιδημός, ὄν, = ἐπιδημικός, ἐπ. φάρις popular, current report, Soph. O. T. 495.

ἐπιδήν and ἐπιδήνρον, Adv. for ἐπὶ δὴν, ἐπὶ δὴνρον, Lat. *diu*. ἐπιδιβαίνω, fut. βήσομαι, to cross over besides, with or after another, Hdt. 6. 70: τινὶ in pursuit of one, Strab.: ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα to cross a river to attack an enemy, to force the passage, Polyb. ἐπιδιγαλγίνωσκω, later form -γίνωσκω, fut. γήσομαι, to debate or consider afresh, Hdt. 1. 133.

ἐπιδιθήκη, ἡ, an additional will, codicil, Joseph. II. a pledge, security, Lys. ap. Harp., cf. ἐπιδιάρθμη Med.

ἐπιδιαιρέω, to divide again, subdivide, distribute, Polyb.; πολλὰς φέρτραις Dion. H. Med. of several, to share, distribute among themselves, Hdt. 1. 150.

ἐπιδιαιτήσις, εὐς, ἥ, (διατρέω) a continued regimen or diet. ἐπιδιόκειμαι, to lie, be set, staked, deposited on a thing.

ἐπιδιακινδυνεύω, to risk, hazard in addition, τινὶ τινί Joseph. ἐπιδιακρίνω, to arbitrate, mediate between others, Plat. Gorg. 524 A. [κρί]

ἐπιδιאלαμπω, to shine out or through, Theophr.

ἐπιδιאלάσσω, Att. -ττω, to bring to a reconciliation, τινὶ τινί Joseph.

ἐπιδιαιμένω, to remain, persist at or in. Hence ἐπιδιαιμονή, ἡ, a remaining, continuance, M. Anton.

ἐπιδιαινέω, to distribute besides, Philo.

ἐπιδιανοέομαι, Dep. med., to think on, devise, τὴν Hipp.

ἐπιδιαιπέτω, f. ψω, to send over besides, Dio C. ἐπιδιαπλέω, to sail across besides, v. I. Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 15.

ἐπιδιαπρίω, to saw through besides, App. [πρί] ἐπιδιαπρίγγνω, fut. ρήσω, to tear asunder after. Pass. to burst with or in consequence of a thing, Ar. Eq. 701.

ἐπιδιασάφω, (σαφής) to declare further, make understood. Pass. to become clearly understood, Polyb.

ἐπιδιασκευάζω, f. δσω, to revise over again, esp. a book, Hipp. ἐπιδιασκευάζεις, εὐς, ἡ, a revision and correction, new and altered edition of a book.

ἐπιδιασπύρω, to drag out and expose again. [σπ] ἐπιδιατάσσομαι, (τάσσω) to ordain, command besides, N. T.

ἐπιδιατείνω, intr. to spread far, Polyb.

ἐπιδιατίθω, f. θήσω, to arrange afterwards or besides, Dio C. Med. to deposit as security for one's doing a given act, ἀργύριον ἐπιδιατίθεσθαι Dem. 896. 22: v. ἐπιδιαθήκη.

ἐπιδιατρίβω, f. ψω, to spend time, ἐπιδιατρίβας after an interval, Arist. Meteor. [τρί]

ἐπιδιαφέρομαι, as Pass., to go across after, Thuc. 8. 8. Bekk. ἐπιδιαφείρω, to destroy, ruin besides, Philo.

ἐπιδιδάσκω, f. ζω, to give, teach besides, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17. ἐπιδιδύμις, ἴδος, ἥ, (διδύμις II) the outer membrane of the testicle, Galen.

ἐπιδιδωμι, f. δώσω, to give besides, τινί τινί Il. 23. 559; ἐπ. θυγατρὶ to give along with her, as Thuc. Il. 9. 148; also in Hdt. 2. 121, 4, etc., and Att.: but in Med., to assign as one's witness in a thing, θεοὺς ἐπιδιδέμεθα let us take the gods to witness, sub. μάρτυρας, Il. 22. 254, cf. περιδιδωμι, and Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 383, (unless ἐπιδώμεθα be from ἐπιδέσθαι let us raise our eyes in appeal to the gods).

II. to give freely, for the purpose of supplying state necessities or relieving friends, Wolf. Lept. p. 265.

III. ἐπιδιδόναυ ἐαυτὸν to give oneself up, devote oneself, τινί Ar. Thesm. 213, εἰς τὴν Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 119; and sub. ἐαυτὸν, e. g. ἐπιδιδόναυ ἡδονάς, εἰς τρυφήν, Lat. *effundi in deliciis*.

IV. intr. to increase, advance, ἐς ὕψος Hdt. 2. 13, cf. Thuc. 6. 60; ἐπὶ τὸ μέζον Thuc. 8. 24; πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 33 B, and absol., Thuc. 7. 8: also to improve, prosper, Thuc. 8. 83, Plat. etc., cf. ἐπιδούρις. 2. to give in, give away, yield, τινί Plat.

ἐπιδιέτρεχομαι, Dep. med.=sq.

ἐπιδιέρχουμαι, f. ελεόσομαι, Dep. med. c. aor. 2 et pf. 2 act., to go over, explain, declare besides.

ἐπιδιετής, ἑς, for more than two years, above two years: perh. only in formula, οἱ ἐπιδιετὲς ἡβάρτες those who are more than two years above ἥβη, i. e. twenty years old and upwards, v. I. ap. Dem. 1135. 2, cf. ἐπιτριετής.

ἐπιδίδῃμαι, Dep. med., to seek, ask besides, to go on to inquire, Hdt. 1. 95: to seek for demand, want besides, Id. 5. 106: more rarely ἐπιδίδομαι, Mosch. 2. 28.

ἐπιδιηγέομαι, f. ἡσμαι, Dep. med., to recount, relate again, repeat, Aristid. Hence

ἐπιδιηγήσις, εως, ἡ, a repetition, repeated account, Quintil.

ἐπιδικάζω, f. σω, to adjudge litigated property to one, κλήρον τινι Dem. 1174. 17: of the judge. Med. of the claimant, to sue for, claim a thing at law, c. gen., esp. τοῦ κλήρου Dem. 1051. 6, for another, τινὶ Isae. 80. 6: ἐκ. τῆς ἐτικλήρου to claim the marriage of an heiress, Dem. 1068. 16; and so in Pass., ἡ ἐπιδικασθεῖσα an heiress claimed in marriage, Diod., cf. ἐπιδίκος: but c. acc., to obtain by such claim, a suit, τὸν κλήρον Isae. 85. 34: absol., ap. Dem. 1055. 1. II. also in Act. in gen. to lay claim, make pretensions to a thing, χάρας Arist. Eth. N., and later ἀρετῆς etc. Hence

ἐπιδικάσια, f. ἡ, an action for an inheritance, Isae. 42. 8, etc.

ἐπιδικάσμος, disputed or to be disputed at law; in gen. to be contended for, Joseph. : much sought for, Luc. [α]

ἐπιδίκος, ov, (δική) = foreg., but esp. ἡ ἐπιδίκος, an heiress, for whose marriage her next of kin are claimants at law, Isae. 38. 12. 2. in gen. subject to a judicial decision, δίδωμι ἑμαυτὸν ἐπιδίκον τοῖς δημόταις I commit myself to the people's decision, Dion. H.: ἐκ. νίκης a disputed victory, Plut.

ἐπιδιμοριος, ov, containing one and two-thirds, 1 + $\frac{2}{3}$, Clem. Al.

ἐπιδινεύω, later form for sq., Opp.

ἐπιδινέω, f. ἡσω, to whirl about, esp. to swing round before hurling or throwing, Il. 3. 378, Od. 9. 538. Med. to turn over in one's mind, revolve, Lat. volvere animo, ἐμοὶ τὸδε θυμὸς πόλλ' ἐπιδινεύει Od. 20. 218. Pass. to wheel about, as birds in the air. Od. 2. 151.

ἐπιδιορθόω, f. ὥσω, to revise or correct afterwards, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 409. Hence

ἐπιδιορθωσις, εως, ἡ, in Rhet. a correcting an expression which went before, Hermog.

ἐπιδιορθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to amend, corrective, Hermog.

ἐπιδιουρέω, to pass with the urine besides, Hipp.

ἐπιδιπλασιάζω, f. ὥσω, to make double, Hdn.: to repeat.

ἐπιδιπλοῖω, fut. ὥσω, also ἐπιδιπλοῖω, to redouble, Aesch. Eum. 1014, ubi v. Herm.

ἐπιδιπλώω, f. ὥσω, = foreg., Arr.

ἐπιδιπράζω, f. ὥσω, to doubt, hesitate about a thing, Theophr.

ἐπιδιφρίας, ὁδος, ἡ, (διφρος) the rail round the top of the διφρος, = ἄντυξ, Il. 10. 475.

ἐπιδίφριος, ov, (δίφρος) sitting, placed on the car, Od. 15. 51, 75.

ἡ one who sits at his work, a shop-workman, Dion. H.: τέχνην ἐπ. a sedentary trade, Lat. ars selularia, Artemid.

ἐπιδίχῃ, Adv. for ἐπὶ δίχῃ.

ἐπιδίφιος, ov, = διφίος.

ἐπιδιώγμος, ὁ, a continued pursuit, ἑναγέτωρ Polyb.: from ἐπιδιώκω, f. ὥω, to pursue after, τινά Hdt. 4. 1, 160: to prosecute again, Isae. ap. Poll. 8. 67.

ἐπιδιώξις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπιδιωγμός, Strab. [1]

ἐπιδιοιάω, to make double: hence metaph. to turn over and over, meditate, Ap. Rh., cf. διόιδω.

ἐπιδόκεω, f. ἡσω, to think besides, dub. ap. Andoc. 32. 43.

ἐπιδόμα, atos, τό, (ἐπιδίδωμι) an addition, Ath.

ἐπιδομέω, dub. l. for ἐπιδωμάω.

ἐπιδοεάζω, to think, suppose besides, Theophr.

ἐπιδόσος, ov, (δόξα) of which there is an opinion, likely, expected to do a thing, usu. c. inf., ἐκ. γενέσθαι ἐπεικῆς likely to prove so, Plat. Theat. 143 D: but in pass. signif., ἐκ. τῇ πεποιθείᾳ in danger of meeting with a thing, Hdt. 6. 12: so ἐκ. ὧν πόσων Antipho 115. 22: ἐκ. ἣν τύχην he was expected to gain. . . Isocr. 117 E: of things, likely, probable, c. inf. γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 89, cf. Valck. ad 4. 1. II. well-known, famed, illustrious, Pind. N. 9. 110, and in late Prose, cf. Lob. Phryn. 133 sq. Adv. -ως in signif. II, LXX.

ἐπιδοράτης, ἰδός, ἡ, (δῶρ) the tip, point of a lance, spear-head, Polyb., cf. σπυροτήρ.

ἐπιδορπέω, = ἐπιδορπίζομαι, dub.

ἐπιδορπιδιος, ov, = ἐπιδόρπιος, Anth.

ἐπιδόρπιος, Adv. Dep. med. to eat in the second course or for dessert, τῇ Diphil. ap. Ath. 640 D.

ἐπιδόρπιος, ov, (δόρπον) for, belonging to the banquet, ἔδωρ Theocr. 13. 36, cf. προσδόρπιος: for dessert, Ath.

ἐπιδόρπις, ἰδός, ἡ, = sq., Ath.

ἐπιδόρπιμα, atos, τό, a second course of game, sweatmeats, etc., Philip. ap. Ath. 640 C: also dessert.

ἐπιδορπισμός, ὁ, like foreg., dessert, Arist. ap. Ath. 641 E.

ἐπιδόσιμος, ov, given over and above, Alex. Els. τό φρ. 1: τὰ ἐπ., sub. δέσναι, a banquet to which unexpected luxuries have been added, Ath.: from

ἐπίδωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιδίδωμι) a giving over and above, Polyb.

2. a present, Dem. 285. 19, etc.: esp. a voluntary contribution to the state, v. ἐπιδώμι II.

III. a giving up, giving way, relaxation, Hipp.

IV. increase, growth, advance, progress, ἐκ. λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν to increase, advance, Plat. Symp. 175 E, Legg. 769 B, etc.: hence 2. finish, perfection, τινὸς in a thing, Dion. H.

ἐπιδότης, ἡ, ὄν, ready to give. Adv. -κώς.

ἐπιδωδύω, inf. aor. 2 from ἐπιδίδωμι, II.

ἐπιδωδύναι, to make a noise or clashing, τινὶ with a thing, Plut. Ep. also ἐπιδωδύνει II. 11. 45, in tmesi.

ἐπιδωχή, ἡ, (ἐπιδέχομαι) the reception of something new, Thuc. 6. 17: in gen. reception, Joseph.

ἐπιδράμειν, inf. aor. of ἐπιτρέχω: ἐπιδράμειν, 3 dual: and ἐπιδράμηντο, verb. Adj., one must run over, Clem. Al.

ἐπιδράσσομαι, Att. -τρομαι, fut. ἔσμαι, Dep. med., (δράσσω) to lay hold of, τινὸς Plut., cf. Wytt. Ep. Cr. 238.

ἐπιδράω, to do, perform besides, in addition, Philostr.

ἐπιδρέτομαι, as Med. (δρέτω) to cull, and so enjoy besides, τινὶν Clem. Al.

ἐπιδρομάδιον, Adv. (ἐπιδράμειν) = ἐπιτροχάδιον, Orph. [α]

ἐπιδρομή, ἡ, (ἐπιδράμειν, ἐπιτρέχω) a running over or through, κυμάτων Arist. Mund. II. a sudden inroad, attack or sally,

Thuc. 4. 23, 56: ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς ἀπωγῇ plunder got by a sudden inroad, Hdt. 1. 6: hence, ἐξ ἐπ. on the sudden, on the spur of the moment, off-hand, ἐξ ἐπ. ἀρίστεα ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Rep. 619 D.

II. a place to which ships run in, a beach, Eur. Hel. 404.

III. an overrunning, flux, Pösch. Oecon. Hipp.

ἐπιδρομία, ἡ, = foreg., an assault, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιδρομος, ov, (ἐπιδράμειν, ἐπιτρέχω) that may be overrun, reached, attained, τέχνης ἐπ. that may be scaled, Il. 6. 434: but

τέχνης ἄριστος ἐπ. on which chariots can run, Anth.: ὁδὸς ἐπιδρ. a frequented road, Plut. II. act. running over: metaph.

over-hasty, rash, ὄρκος, γνάμψι Paus.

III. ὁ ἐπιδρομος the cord which runs along the upper edge of a net, Poll. 5. 29, cf. Plin. N. H. 19. 1.

2. the sail (or, acc. to Poll. 1. 91, the mast) in the after part of a ship, v. Isid. Etym. 19. 3.

ἐπιδυνάστεω, to reign next to, after, τινι.

ἐπιδυσφήμω, to give one an ill name, τινι Arist. Eth. N.

ἐπίδω and δύνω, f. ὥσω, to go down, set upon, τινι LXX ἐπὶ τινι N. T.: in gen. to set, in tmesi, Il. 2. 413, πρὶν ἐπ' ἡέλιον δύναι. [On quantity v. δύω.]

ἐπιδωμάω, to build upon a place.

ἐπιδωμέω, v. sub ἐπιδώμι.

ἐπιδώτης, ov, ὁ, (ἐπιδίδωμι) the Bountiful, epith. of gods, esp. Zeus, in Paus., and Plut.

ἐπείκεα, ἡ, (ἐπεικῆς) likelihood, plausibility, reasonableness, Hipp.

II. reasonableness, fairness, Thuc. 3. 40: mildness, clemency, Ib. and 48: also natural mildness, goodness, Eur., Arist. Eth. N.

2. esp. equity, as opp. to strict law, cf. ἐπικῆς II. 2.

ἐπείκελος, ov, = ἐπείκες, like, τινι, the masc. freq. in Hom. (esp. II.), but only in phrases ἐκ. ἀθανάτων and θεοῖς ἐπ.: so in Iles.

ἐπείκεω, to be ἐπείκες, so in Med., LXX: from

ἐπείκῆς, ἐς, (εἰκός, εὐκαι) fitting, meet, suitable, τύμβον οὐ μάλα πολλόν, ἀλλ' ἐπείκεα τοῖον not huge, but meet in size. Il.

23. 246, τίσινοι βοῶν ἐπείκε' ἄμοιβήν a fair recompense, Od. 12. 382. Elsewh. Hom. has only the neut. ἐπείκες, as Adv., either parenthet., ὥς ἐπείκες as is meet, Il. 19. 147, 23. 537,

Od. 8. 389; or c. inf., ὅν' ἑπ' ἐπείκες ἀκούειν whatever is meet for you to hear, Il. 1. 547, οἱ' ἐπείκες ἐργ' ἔμεν ἀθανάτων such as

is met they should be, II. 19. 21, cf. II. 23. 50, Od. 2. 207, *ταῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἐπιεικῆς, ἄφρονος δὲ α fine boy, but dumb*, Hdt. 1. 85.

II. hence in Att., *fair, reasonable, πρόσφατος* ἐκ. α *fair plea*, Thuc. 3. 9, and in Hdt. 2. 22, *fair, plausible*, though wrong: of persons, *fair, kind, good, gentle*, ἐκ. τὴν ψυχὴν, φύσει, τοῖς ῥήσιν Plat.: *τοῖς ἐπὶ καλῇ ἀρετῇ*, Soph. O. C. 1127.

2. esp. opp. to *δικαίως*, *not insisting on strict justice, making allowance*, Arist. Eth. 5. 14 (10): hence, τὸ ἐπ., τὰ ἐπ.=*ἐπιεικέα* 2, Arist. Rhet. I. 13, 13: first in Hdt., τῶν δικαίων τὰ ἐπιεικτέστερα προτιθεῖται 3. 53; το ἐπ. καὶ ἐγγυμνων Plat. Legg. 757 D: in gen.=*μέτριος*, Dem. 915. fin. II. Adv. -*κῶς*, Ion. -*κῶς*, *fairly, tolerably, moderately*, Lat. *satis*, ἐκ. γλυκῆς Hdt. 2. 92: *mostly, usually, pretty much, pretty well*, and so nearly=Lat. *sepe*, Schäf. Plut. 4. p. 340, Wyttenb. Plut. 148 A: *ἐπιεικῶς ἔχειν* to be *pretty well*, Hipp. 2. *probably, reasonably*, Plat. Rep. 431 E, etc. 3. *mildly, kindly*, Plut., etc.

ἐπιεικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκω) *yielding*: Ep. word, in Hom. always, *one ἐπιεικτός that will never yield*, hence, μένος, σθένος *one ἐπιεικτὸν unyielding, dauntless might*, II. 5. 892., 8. 32, Od. 19. 493; so too, πένθος *one ἐπιεικτὸν unceasing*, II. 16. 549: but, ἔργα γελᾶσθαι καὶ οὐκ ἐπιεικτὰ *not giving way, ceaseless*, and so perh. *zealous*, Od. 8. 307, ubi cf. Nitzsch.

ἐπιειμένος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. part. perf. pass. of ἐπιέννυμι, *ἐφέννυμι*, *for φειμένος*, Hom.

ἐπιεισάμενος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. part. aor. 1 med. of ἐπιέμι, (ἐίμι) II. ἐπιείσομαι, Ion. fut. of ἐπιέμι, (ἐίμι) Hom.

ἐπιέλδομαι, poet. for ἐπέλδομαι, *to desire, long*, c. inf., Ap. Rh. ἐπιέλκτωρ, opor, δ, (ἐλίσσω) *one who rolls round*, late.

ἐπιέλκτομαι, poet. for ἐπέλκω, q. v., Hom. Hence ἐπιέλκτος, ὄν, *to be hoped or expected*, Archil. 16.

ἐπιέννυμι, Ion. for ἐφέννυμι, *to lay or put on besides or over*, χλαῖναν ἐπίεσσαν *we threw, spread a cloak over him*, Od. 20. 143. Elsewh. Hom. has only the Ion. part. perf. pass. ἐπιειμένος, in metaph. signif. c. acc., ἀλκὴν, ἀναδύειν *ep. clad in strength, shamelessness*, II. 1. 149., 8. 262, etc.: *χαλκὸν ἐπίεσται* has brass upon it, Hdt. 1. 47. Med. *to put on oneself besides*, put on as an upper garment, χλαῖνας Hdt. 4. 64; *to cover, shroud oneself in*, in tmesi, ἐπὶ δὲ νεφέλῃν ἔσσαντο II. 14. 350, γῆν ἐπίεσσαι or ἐπίεσσ., i. e. *to be buried*, Pind. N. 11. 21, cf. Alb. Hesych. 1. 1352: so later κύμα, ἄχλιν, κόμας, etc.: but also c. dat. rei, ἐπ. νῶτα κρούας *to wrap one's shoulders with it*, Pind. N. 10. 82. Cf. ἐννυμι.—The Att. form ἐφέννυμι is rare, for even Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 6, uses ἐπίεσσαι.

ἐπιέσσομαι, ἐπιέσσομαι, poet. for ἐφέσσομαι, ἐφέσσομαι. ἐπιέσσομαι, i plur. aor. 1 of ἐπιέννυμι, Od.

ἐπιετής, ἐς, (ἔτος) *of this year*, Polyb.

ἐπιζάρω=ἐπιβαρύνω, in Eur. Phoen. 45, ubi v. Valck. and Pors., and in Rhes. 441: cf. ζάρεθρον, and v. sub Z. (ζάρεω does not seem to have existed any more than the pres. βαρύνω.)

ἐπιζάφελος, ὄν, *vehement, violent, choleric*, II. 9. 525: also Adv. ἐπιζαφελῶς, (as if from ἐπιζαφελής, which never occurs) *vehemently, furiously*, ἐπ. χαλεπαίνων, μενεάων II. 9. 516, Od. 6. 330: and ἐπὶ ζάρεθρον b. Hom. Merc. 487: also ἐπιζάφελον κοτόσσα Ap. Rh. Only Ep. and always of passionate anger. (The simple ζάφελος never occurs: it is plainly connected with the intens. prefix ζα-, acc. to some strengthd. by δόξω.) [α]

ἐπιζῶ, to *overlive, survive*, Hdt. 1. 120 (in Ion. form ἐπιζήω), Plat. Legg. 661 C.

ἐπιζέω, poet. for ἐπιζέω.

ἐπιζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιζέω) *a boiling or a boiled liquid*.

ἐπιζεύγνυμι and νόω, f. ζεύω, *to put or fasten to or upon*, Lat. *adungere*: in gen. to *tie, bind together*, Hdt. 7. 36; ἐπ. ὅχον πάλοιο Aesch. Eum. 405; *χείρας ἰμῶσι* Theocr. 22. 3: metaph. ἐπὶ κοινοῦ νομοῦ τινι καὶ τινι Arist. H. A. II. to *inclose*, Polyb.: hence in Pass., ἐπιζευχθῆναι στόμα *to have one's mouth closed up*, shut, Aesch. Cho. 1044, like ἐπιζυγῶ.

ἐπιζευκτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a *band*.

ἐπιζεύξω, εως, ἡ, *a fastening together, joining*, Theophr.

ἐπιζεύφωρος, ὄν, =sq., esp. epith. of Italian Locri, Pind. O. 10. 18, Hdt., etc.

ἐπιζεύφωρος, ὄν, *lying towards the west, western*, Euphor. 68.

ἐπιζέω, f. ζέω, to *boil, seethe, be hot, boil up like water*.

Freq. metaph. e. g. ἀκούσαντί μοι ἡ νεότης ἐπέεσε my youthful spirit *boiled*, was *hot* within me, Hdt. 7. 13: so of any passion, ἡ χολὴ ἐπιζέει Ar. Thesm. 468, ἐπ. θυμῶν Ar. Ach. 321: also κέρπ' ἐπέεσαντα, of the poison working out, Soph. Tr. 840; πῆμ' ἐπέεσε Eur. Hec. 583. II. act. *to make to boil, heat*, c. acc., ἐπιζέειν λέθρα Eur. Cycl. 392, doubted however by Lob. Aj. p. 226: and in Eur. I. T. 987, ὄργη ἐπέεσε τὸ Ταυτάλειον σπέρμα διὰ πόνων τ' ἀγέι, the acc. σπέρμα prob. belongs to ἀγέι only.

ἐπιζήλος, ὄν, that *which is the object of emulation or envy*: hence in gen. *fortunate, prosperous*, Aesch. Ag. 939. II. act. *envious, late*.

ἐπιζήμιος, ὄν, (ζημία) *bringing loss upon, hurtful*, Thuc. 1. 32, τινὶ Xen. Mem. 2. 7. 9. II. τὸ ἐπιζήμιον=ζημία, a *punishment, penalty*, Plat. Legg. 784 E.

ἐπιζήμιος, ὄν, (ζημία) *bringing loss upon, hurtful*, Thuc. 1. 32, τινὶ Xen. Mem. 2. 7. 9. II. τὸ ἐπιζήμιον=ζημία, a *punishment, penalty*, Plat. Legg. 784 E.

ἐπιζήμιω, ατος, τό, a *penalty, punishment*, Tab. Herald.

ἐπιζητέω, to *seek for, seek after, ask for, wish for*, τινά Hdt. 3. 36., 5. 24: to *hunt about, beat for game*, οἱ ἐπιζητούντες the *beaters*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25. Hence

ἐπιζήτημα, ατος, τό, a *question, thing sought for*, Clem. Al.

ἐπιζητήσιμος, ὄν, *sought for or to be sought for, missed*: from ἐπιζήτησις, εως, ἡ, *a seeking, longing after*, Joseph.

ἐπιζητήσιος, verb. Adj., *one must inquire*, Arist. Eth. N.

ἐπιζυγῶ, =sq.; but in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C, seemingly in pass. signif., *to be joined*.

ἐπιζύνω, to *yoke to*: esp. of doors, *to close*, opp. to ἀναζύνω.

ἐπιζύννυμι, f. ζύνω, to *gird, bind on*. Pass. ἐπέζωμεναι *with their clothes girt on so as to leave the breast bare*, Hdt. 2. 85.

ἐπιζύωστρα, ἡ, =ζωστήρ, a *belt, girdle*.

ἐπιζῶ, Ion. for ἐπιζάω, Hdt. 1. 120.

ἐπιζή, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐπιζάλλω, Od. [i]

ἐπιζήμι, Ion. for ἐφίμη, Hdt.

ἐπιζήνδαν, Ep. for ἐφίζνδαν, 3 sing. impf. from ἐφανδάνω, Od.

ἐπιζήρα, twice in Hom., II. 1. 572, 578, *ἐπιζήρα φέρειν* *put*, also Soph. O. T. 1095, just = *ἡρα φέρειν* *win* or *εἶπ* *to bring one what is dear or pleasant, to be kind, favorable*, to him, take his side, =the prose χαρίζεσθαι. Neut. plur. from ἐπιζήρος *agreeable, grateful*: the neut. sing. is found in Lesch. (Fr. Hom. 56), masc. in Emped. 208: v. ἡρα and sq. (Buttm. Lexil., voc. ἡρα 8, rejects the word entirely, reading always *εἰπ* ἡρα: but his reasons are not satisfactory.)

ἐπιζήρῶς, ὄν, =foreg., *pleasing*, οὐδὲ τί μοι ποδάντητρα ποδῶν ἐπιζήρα θυμῷ Od. 19. 343. Post-Hom. the signif. varies between *agreeable, suitable*, and that of *ruling, possessing*, (in connexion with ἡρῶς, κοίρῶς,) e. g. ἡρῶν Emped. 421, later *warding off, repelling*, ἀπὸς ἀκόντων Anth.: also act., *νέφρας ἐπιζήρῶς strengthening, giving tension*, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1. 19. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἡρα 12.

ἐπιζήρεφίς, ἐς, Ion. for ἐπιζήρεφίς.

ἐπιζήρος, ὄν, v. sub ἐπιζήρα.

ἐπιζήραλος, ὄν, (δάλαμος) *belonging to a bridal, nuptial*, Luc.: hence τὸ ἐπὶ, sub. μέλος, the *nuptial, bridal song*, usu. sung in chorus before the bridal chamber, v. Theocr. 18, Himer. Or. 1. [α] Hence

ἐπιζήραλῆτις, ὄν, δ, epith. of Hermes.

ἐπιζήραλῆστιος, ὄν, Att. -τῆστιος, =sq., Thuc. 4. 76.

ἐπιζήραλῆστος, Att. -τῆστος, ia, ion, also ios, ion Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 28, (δάλασσα) *lying on the shore or coast*, Lat. *maritimus*, Hdt. 1. 154, Thuc., etc.: in gen. *marine*, Epich. p. 55.

ἐπιζήραλῆστος, ὄν, Att. -τῆστος, rarer form for foreg., Opp.

ἐπιζήραλῆς, ἐς, *warm*: from

ἐπιζήραλῶ, f. ζήω, to *warm*, esp. on the surface, γαῖαν Xenophon., and Plut.

ἐπιθαμβέω, to *marvel at, admire*, Nonn.

ἐπιθανάτιος, ὄν, (θάνατος) *condemned to death*: in gen. =sq. Adv. -τως ἔχειν=ἐπιθανάτως ἔχειν. [α]

ἐπιθανάτως, ὄν, *sick to death, hard at death's door*, Dem. 1225. 1. II. *deadly*, of poisons, Theophr. Adv. -τως ἔχειν, to be *sick unto death*, like ἐπιθανάτως εἶναι. [α]

ἐπιθανής, ἐς, (θανεῖν)=ἐπιθανάτως.

ἐπιθάπτω, f. θάψω, to *bury again*, Philostr.

ἐπιθαρσέω, and, esp. Att., θαρσέω, to put confidence, trust in a person or thing, τινί Plut. II. to take heart to resist, τοῖς ἐχθροῖς App.

ἐπιθαρσύνω and Att. ρύνω, to cheer on, excite, stir up, c. acc. pers., Il. 4. 183.

ἐπιθαυμάζω, to pay honor to, compliment, esp. by giving a honorarium or fee, τὸν διδάσκαλον Ar. Nub. 1147.

ἐπιθεδίζω, = ἐπιθεδίζω, to invoke the gods against, τινί Pherecr. Myrm. 10, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 843.

ἐπιθεδομαί, f. δόμασι, to view.

ἐπιθεδαίω, f. δωαί, to be under divine influence, be inspired: to foretell, Dion. H. II. to call upon in the name of the gods, to adjure, conjure, Iat. obtestari per deos, τοσαῦτα ἐπιθεδίαςας Thuc. 2. 75; ἐ. μὴ ποιεῖν Id. 8. 53; cf. Butt. Lexil. θαδασεν 6, and cf. ἐπιθεδίζω.

III. to inspire, τινί Plut. IV. to glorify, Plut. Hence

ἐπιθελαΐστος, εως, ἡ, inspiration, excitement, Philo. 2. = sq.

ἐπιθελασμός, 6, an appeal to the gods, Thuc. 7. 75, in plur.

ἐπιθεύτε, shortd. 2 plur. opt. aor. 2 from ἐπιθήμι, for ἐπιθεύητε, Hom.

ἐπιθέλω, f. ἔσω, to soothe, assuage, Plut.

ἐπιθερα, τὸ, (ἐπιθήμι) that which is laid, put upon a thing. 1. an external application, Diosc. 2. a lid, cover, Philo.

3. a gravestone, monument, Paus.

ἐπιθερπάζω, to be diligent about, work zealously for, τὴν κἀοδον Thuc. 8. 47, cf. 84. II. to apply a second remedy, Medic.

ἐπιθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιθήμι) a laying or putting on, χειρῶν N. T.: application, ἐπιχρίστων Plut. 2. an application of epithets, Arist. Rhet. II. (from Med.) a setting upon, attack, Xen. An. 4. 4, 22; ἐ. Περσῶν τοῖς Ἕλλησι Plat. Legg. 698 B: an attempt, plot, ἐπὶ τῷ τῷ Arist. Pol. in gen. a setting to work at, ἐργῶ Polyb.

ἐπιθεσπίζω, of an oracle or god, to give sanction, τινί Dion. H.: but II. ἐπιθ. τῷ τριπόδι to prophesy upon the tripod, give the oracle's answer there, Hdt. 4. 179. Hence

ἐπιθεσπιζόμενος, 6, the sanction of an oracle, etc., Arr.

ἐπιθεσπίζω, verb. Adj. from ἐπιθήμι, one must lay upon, impose, δύναι Plut. Gorg. 507 D. II. one must lay one's hand to, set to work at, τινί Plat. Soph. 231 C.

ἐπιθέτης, ου, 6, (ἐπιτίθειναι) a plotter, impostor, Luc.

ἐπιθετικός, 6, ὄν, (ἐπιτίθειναι) fit, ready to attack, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 6: stirring, active, περί τῃ Arist. Pol. II. (ἐπιτίθειναι) added, Lat. adjectivus, esp. Gramm.; and so τὸ ἐπ. the adjective. Adv. -κάς.

ἐπιθετός, ου, (ἐπιτίθειναι) added, annexed, attached to, τινί Menand. p. 192: hence 2. adventitious, Arist. Eth. N.: far-fetched, foreign, Isocr. 145 C; fictitious, Theophr., cf. ἐπακτός, ἐπιεργαστός. II. as Subst., τὸ ἐπ. an epithet, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τως, Strab.

ἐπιθέτω, f. θέσω, to run upon or at, Hdt. 9. 107: to chase, pursue, Xen. Cyn. 6. 10.

ἐπιθεωρέω, to examine over again or carefully, τῇ Hipp.

ἐπιθεωρήσις, εως, ἡ, a gazing upon, contemplation, M. Anton.

ἐπιθεωρία, f. = foreg.

ἐπιθίγω, f. ἔω, to whet, sharpen, Ael.: metaph. to stimulate, excite, Plut.

ἐπιθήκη, ἡ, (ἐπιτίθειναι) an addition, increase, Hes. Op. 378: something given in or over in a bargain, Ar. Vesp. 1391.

ἐπιθήκη, ατος, τό, = ἐπιθεμα, φαρμάκων ἐπιθήματα lids of chests, Il. 24. 228: a gravestone, Isae. Hence

ἐπιθήματις, 6, ὄν, of, belonging to ἐπιθήματα.

ἐπιθήματις, ἡ, a making of lids, covers, roofs, etc., Plat. Polit. 280 D.

ἐπιθήματις, to cover, put a lid upon, τινί Anticp. ap. Ath. 473 C.

ἐπιθήραρχία, ἡ, office of an ἐπιθήραρχος, v. l. Ael.: from ἐπιθήραρχος, 6, the chief commander of the elephants.

ἐπιθήσαναίω, to store up. Hence

ἐπιθήσαναίωτος, verb. Adj., one must store up, Clem. Al.

ἐπιθήσθω, aor. ἐπίθω, to touch, Theophr.

ἐπιθάλω, f. ψω, to press upon, rub the surface, Diod.: metaph. to annoy, Plut. [θλί]

ἐπιθλίψις, εως, ἡ, pressure on the surface, Aretae.

ἐπιθνήσκω, to die afterwards, Dion. H.

ἐπιθαδῶ, in Aesch. Cho. 856, Eur. Med. 1409, usu. interpreted, to sit as a supplicant at an altar, to pray the gods for aid, pray passionately, from the supposed orig. notion of sitting suppliant at an altar (cf. θοδῶ II), and so much like ἐπιθεδίζω, which Blomf. would read; but cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. θαδασεν 6.

ἐπιθοδῶ, to make muddy, blot out, Luc., in Pass.

ἐπιθορέν, inf. aor. of ἐπιθρῶσκω: the pres. ἐπιθορέω only very late.

ἐπιθορνύμαι, to cover, of male animals, βοσσί Luc.

ἐπιθορόω, (θόρος) to impregnate, Clem. Al.

ἐπιθορύβω, to shout to or at, esp. in token of approval, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 13., 2. 3, 50.

ἐπιθράσσω, Att. -ττω, contr. for ἐπιθράσσω. [α by nature.]

ἐπιθράνω, to break, ἔκρω Anth.

ἐπιθρέξας, ασα, αν, part. aor. 1 of ἐπιτρέχω, II.

ἐπιθρεπτος, ου, (τρέφω) well-fed, corpulent, Hipp.

ἐπιθρήνηω, to lament over one, Plut. Hence

ἐπιθρήνησις, εως, ἡ, a lamentation, Plut.

ἐπιθρομβώω, to make to curdle: Pass. to curdle, Nic.

ἐπιθρόνιτω, to break up: metaph. to enfeeble, Philostr.

ἐπιθρῶσκω, fut. θορούμαι, aor. ἐθορον, to spring, leap upon, c. gen., Il. 8. 515: also c. dat., τύμβω, like Lat. insultare, with collat. notion of insult, Il. 4. 177: c. adj. neut., ῥόσσον ἐπιθρῶσκει so far do they spring, Il. 5. 772, so too μακρὰ ἐπιθρῶ. Hes. Sc. 438.

ἐπιθύεω, (θυμός) to set one's heart upon a thing, long for, aim at, desire, a. gen. rei, Hdt. 2. 66, and Att.: c. gen. pers., to love, or rather lust after, Lys. 96. 40, and Xen.; and so c. acc. pers., Menand. ap. Clem. Al. 605 D: c. inf., Hdt. 1. 24, etc.: absol. to lust, covet, Thuc. 6. 92, and Plat.: τὸ ἐπιθυμῶν = ἐπιθυμία, Thuc. 6. 24. Hence

ἐπιθύμημα, ατος, τό, the object of desire, Xen. Hiero 4. 7: yearning, desire, Hipp., Plat., etc. [ὑ]

ἐπιθυμῶσις, εως, ἡ, a desiring, longing, desire, Isae. [ὑ]

ἐπιθυμήτερα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Call. Dian. 237.

ἐπιθυμητής, ου, 6, one who longs for or desires, νεωτέρων ἔργων Hdt. 7. 6, and so in Plat.: a lover, follower, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60.

ἐπιθυμητικός, 6, ὄν, desiring, longing, coveting, τὸ ἐπιθ. that division of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 2. II. act. inspiring desire, dub. Adv. -κάς ἔχειν, = ἐπιθυμῶν, Plat. Phaed. 108 C.

ἐπιθυμητός, 6, ὄν, desired, to be desired: τὰ ἐπ. objects of desire, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -τός.

ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, (ἐπιθυμέω) a desire, yearning, longing, Hdt. 1. 32, and in Att. prose; ἐπ. τῶς longing after a thing, as ὁστος, στίου etc., Thuc., and Xen.: ἐπιθυμία ἔχειν c. inf., Xen.: usu. in bad sense, desire, lust, πρὸς τινα towards one, Xen. Lac. 2. 14: opp. to πρόνοια, desire, passion, Thuc. 6. 13. II. = ἐπιθυμία, Pittac. ap. Stob. p. 46. 6.

ἐπιθυμιάτω, ατος, τό, incense, an incense-offering, Soph. O. T. 913: from

ἐπιθυμιάω, f. δωαί, to offer incense, Plut. [ἄσω]

ἐπιθυμῶσις, ου, = ἐπιθυμητικός. [ὑ]

ἐπιθυμῶσις, ιδος, ἡ, a wreath of flowers for the neck, Hesych., cf. ὑποθύμω. II. ἐπιθυμῶσις, ιδος, ἡ, thyme, Diosc.

ἐπιθυμῶσιν, ου, (ἐπιθυμέω, δειπνῶν) eager for dinner, Plut.

ἐπιθύμιον, τό, a parasitical plant on thyme, θυμός: or the flower of thyme, Diosc.

ἐπιθύω, = ἐπιθεύω, Soph. Phil. 1059. [ὑ]

ἐπιθύσσω, to offer incense, Soph.

ἐπιθύω, f. ὥω, (from θύω, v. sub fin.) to rush eagerly at, ἐπιθύσας by violence, Od. 16. 297. 2. c. inf., to strive vehemently to do a thing, Il. 18. 175: to desire, long to do, c. inf., h. Hom. Merc. 475. Cf. ἐπιθύω. [Ep. ἐπιθύω, whence some reject the common deriv. from ἐπὶ, θύω, and refer it to ἰθύω: but then it should be written ἐπιθύω, for ἰθύω has always ὅ: the sense does not demand this, v. sub θύω B, and it is easily length. in arsi, as in ἀποδείκνυμι, ἀποδέρω, ἀποδέρπει, v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. 85, 86.]

ἐπιθύω, fut. ὥω, to offer sacrifice besides or after, τέλειον νεαροῖς Aesch. Ag. 1504. 2. in gen. to offer sacrifice, τῇ θεῷ Ar. Plut. 1116. II. to offer incense, Wess. Diod. 12. 11, etc. [ὑ usu. in pres., ὅ always in fut.]

ἐπιθωρακίδιον, τό, a tunic or tabard worn over the θώραξ, Plut. ἐπιθωρακίζομαι, as Arm. (θωρακίζω) to arm, put on harness, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27.

ἐπιθωρήσσω, f. ξω, to arm, equip against one. Med. to get ready for the fight, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιθώσω, f. ξω, to shout, call out, τινί τι Aesch. Pr. 277, τινί Eur. I. T. 1127; and absol., Aesch. Pr. 73. II. to cheer on, c. acc., late.

ἐπιθῶν, ov, gen. ovos, = ἐπίστωρ, τινός Anth. ἐπιθῶμαι, Ion. for ἐφεζομαι.

ἐπίστωρ, opos, δ, ἡ, skilled, practised in, c. gen., μεγάλων ἔργων Od. 21. 26, and in late Ep.

ἐπικαχάζω, to laugh loud at, τινί.

ἐπικαχάλαω, to triumph, exult in, τινί Q. Sm.

ἐπικαθαίρω, to pull down, destroy besides, Thuc. 8. 20.

ἐπικαθάω, to purge yet more, Hipp.

ἐπικαθεζομαι, fut. ἐδοῦμαι, as Pass., to sit down upon, ἐπὶ τινί Ar. Plat. 185.

ἐπικαθεύδω, f. εὐδήσω, to sleep upon, τινί Luc.: to sit on eggs, Arist. H. A.

ἐπικάθημαι, Ion. -κάθημαι, to sit upon, τινί Hdt. 6. 72: to press upon, be heavy on, ἐπὶ τινί Ar. Ran. 1046: also c. acc., App. 1. to brood, sit upon eggs, Arist. H. A. 2. ἐπ. ἐπὶ τυνός to sit over, i. e. as master of, . . . Dem. 1189. 20. II. to sit down against a place, besiege it, Thuc. 7. 27.

ἐπικαθίζω, = ἐπικαθίζω, ἐπὶ τινί Antiphr. Strat. 2. 12.

ἐπικαθίζω, to set, put upon, τινά ἐπὶ τι Hipp. II. intr. to set oneself, sit, πεινά τις ἐπικάθιζεν ἐπὶ τοῖς χελεῖσι Eupol. Dem. 6.

2. to sit down against, besiege, πόλει Polyb. ἐπικάθιμι, to let down, set upon, τινί Euphr. Ναυαγ. 1: to let down, shut, πόλιν App. [On quantity v. ἡμι.]

ἐπικάθισμα, atos, τό, (ἐπικαθίζω) a sitting, place to sit on.

ἐπικαθίσταμι, f. καταστήσω, to place, set on or over, τινά ἐπὶ τινί Plat. Tim. 72 B. II. to place, appoint besides or after, ἐπ. τινά στρατηγόν to appoint as successor in command, Polyb.

ἐπικαίνω, to renew, restore, LXX.

ἐπικαινοτόμω, = sq.

ἐπικαινοτομέω, to plot, contrive novelties, Democ. ap. Stob. 4. 39.

ἐπικαινός, νόμος to innovate upon, change rashly, Aesch. Eur. 693.

ἐπικαιρία, ἡ, an occasion, fit time or place, Hipp.: from ἐπικαίριος, ov, (καίριος) seasonable, suitable, Lat. opportunus: important, needful, Xen. Oec. 5. 4; τόποι ἐπ. vital parts, Tim. Loc. 102 D, and so, οἱ ἐπ. the most important, chief persons of the army, Xen. Cyr. 3. 12, etc.: c. inf., οἱ θεραπεύεσθαι ἐπικαίριοι those whose cure, health is all important, Ib. Cf. sq.

II. later, lasting for a time, perishable. Adv. -ως, conveniently, Plut.

ἐπικαίριος, ov, = foreg., Pind. P. 4. 488, Thuc., etc.: ἐπ. σήματα important symptoms, Hipp.: τὰ ἐπ. advantageous positions, Xen. Hier. 10. 5; so ἐπ. τόποι Dem. 234. 14: c. gen., fit, useful, proper for, Soph. Aj. 1406: c. inf., ἐπ. ἀποχρήσθαι most convenient to use, Thuc. 1. 68.

ἐπικαίω, Att. ἐπικώω, f. καύσω, to light up, kindle on a place, πῦρ h. Hom. Ap. 491; to burn on an altar, Il. 22. 170, etc., in tmesi.

II. to burn on the surface, scorch, Hipp.: in gen. to burn, Arist. Meteor.

ἐπικαλέζομαι, to glean, Luc.

ἐπικαλέω, f. ἐώω, to call on, call to, appeal to, θεόν Hdt. 2. 39, etc.; θεῶν τινί to use a god's name in adjuring one, Id. 1. 199, cf. 3. 65; so too in Med., Id. 1. 87.

II. to call in addition, besides, give a surname or nickname to: in Pass. to be called by surname, Hdt. 8. 44; or to be nicknamed, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 2, Hell. 2. 3, 30.

III. like ἐγκαλέω, to bring an accusation against, τινί τι Thuc. 1. 139; also ἐπ. τινί c. inf., Thuc. 2. 27: c. acc. rei, to throw in one's teeth, Ar. Pac. 663; hence in Pass., τὰ ἐπικαλέμενα χρήματα the money that was imputed to him, i. e. which he was charged with having, Hdt. 2. 118: ἐπ. τινί to quarrel, dispute with one, Plat. Legg. 766 E. B. Med.

to call to oneself, call to aid, τινά and τινά σύμμαχον Hdt. 5. 63, 8. 64, etc.: in gen. to invite, Id. 1. 187, etc. 2. to call on, v. supr. I.

3. also to challenge, Lat. provocare. 4. to summon before one, Id. 5. 39.

ἐπικαλλύνω, to cover with ornament, deck out.

ἐπικαλύμμα, atos, τό, (ἐπικαλύπτω) a cover, covering; a veil, means of hiding, κακῶν Menand. p. 33. II. the tail of a crab, Arist. H. A. [α]

ἐπικαλύπτηριον, τό, = foreg. 1, Arist. Part. An.: strictly neut. from

ἐπικαλύπτης, α, ov, covering, hiding: from ἐπικαλύπτω, f. ψω, to cover up, shroud, darken, Hes. Th. 798

in tmesi: to cover up, hide, as snow a track, Xen. Cyn. 8. 1: to shut, close, βλέφαρα Arist. Sens. II. to put over, τί τυνός Eur. H. F. 642. Hence

ἐπικαλύψω, εως, ἡ, a covering, concealment. [α] ἐπικαμύω, f. καμύομαι, to labor, grieve at or after, τινί Ael.

ἐπικαμπή, ἡ, (ἐπικάμπω) a bend: the return of a building, Hdt. 1. 180: ἐπ. ποιέσθαι to wheel to right or left, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6, cf. ἐπικάμπω.

ἐπικαμπής, εως, ἡ, curved, curling, οὐραῖον Luc. Adv. -πῶς. ἐπικάμπτος, ov, collat. form for foreg.: esp. τρέις a curved, i. e. convex line of battle, Polyb.

ἐπικάμπτω, f. ψω, to bend, curve, crook, Hipp.: in Pass. of troops, to wheel round the wings, so as to take the enemy in flank (ἐλς κύκλῳ), Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5, cf. Hell. 4. 2, 20.

II. to turn round; metaph. to win over, persuade: cf. ἐπικυρῶμαι.

ἐπικαμπύλος, ov, crooked, curved, ὤμων in the shoulders, h. Hom. Merc. 90. [v]

ἐπικάμψις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπικαμπή, Dio C.

ἐπικανθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἐγκανθίς.

ἐπικάρ, Adv. ahead-wards, head-foremost, Il. 16. 392, v. κάρ: opp. to ἀνέκαρ.

ἐπικαρδία, = καρδίω, Nic.

ἐπικαρτία, (ἐπικάρπιος) the usufruct of a property, income from it, Plat. Legg. 955 D, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3: in gen. profits, ἐπικαρτίας λαμβάνειν Isocr. 184 C. Hence

ἐπικαρπίδιος, ov, (καρπός) in or on fruit, χροῖς Anth. ἐπικαρπίζομαι, to draw the nutriment from, exhaust, γῆν, of crops, Theophr.

ἐπικάρπιος, ov, (καρπός) bringer or guardian of fruits, epith. of Zeus, etc., Arist. Mund.: τὰ ἐπ. pedicles or fruit-stalks. II. (καρπός II) on or for the wrist, ἐπ. ὤφει bracelets in the shape of snakes, Philostr.

ἐπικαρπολόγομαι, Dep., (καρπολογέω) to glean, τὸν ἀμπετὸν Joseph.

ἐπικάρσιος, α, ov, (ἐπικάρ, κάρ) like ἐγκάρσιος, strictly head-wards, i. e. head down-wards, ῥῆς ἐφερόντ' ἐπικάρσιαι, of ships in a stormy sea, Od. 9. 70. In Hdt. always opp. to ὀρθίως, cross wise, at an angle, usu. at a right angle, as of the streets of Babylon, opp. to ἰθείαι, 1. 180; so too, τὰ ἐπ. the country measured at right angles from the coast, opp. to τὰ ὀρθία along the coast, 4. 101; and c. gen., τριήρεις τοῦ Πόντου ἐπικάρσιαι forming an angle with the Pontus, 7. 36: so ἐπ. σανίδες cross planks, Polyb., etc.

ἐπικαταβαίω, f. βήσω, to go down to a place, ἐς Πλατᾶς Hdt. 9. 25, πρὸς πόλιν Thuc. 6. 97: to go down, extend down-wards, ἐς τὴν Ἀπ. II. like ἐτερέρχομαι, to come down upon, punish an act, Tab. Heracl.

ἐπικαταβάλλω, f. βάλω, to throw down on one, Dio C.: to let fall down, droop at a thing, τὰ ὅσα Xen. Cyn. 4. 3.

ἐπικαταγέλλω, f. δώω, to laugh at besides, dub. in Sext. Emp. [δωω]

ἐπικατάνῃμι, f. δῶω, to break besides, in addition.

ἐπικατάγω, to bring down or to land besides. Pass. and Med., to come to land along with or afterwards, Thuc. 3. 49: [α]

ἐπικαταδράνω, f. δαρήσομαι, to sleep, fall asleep at or upon, Thuc. 4. 133, Plat. Rep. 534 D.

ἐπικαταδέω, f. δῖσω, to tie down, bind upon a thing, Hipp.

ἐπικαταδύομαι, (δύω) to dive after. 2. to set.

ἐπικαταβῶ, f. δέομαι, to run down upon, attack, Dio C.

ἐπικαταίρω, f. αἶρω, intr. to sink down upon, τινί Plut.

ἐπικατακαίω, f. καύσω, to burn besides.

ἐπικατακλίνω, to make bend down upon, τινί τινί. [ε]

ἐπικατακλύω, to overflow, inundate, Hdt. 1. 107.

ἐπικατακοιμάομαι, Dep. pass., (κοιμάω) to sleep at or upon a place, Hdt. 4. 172.

ἐπικατακολουθεῖ, to follow after, *τινί*.

ἐπικαταλαμβάνω, *f. λήψομαι*, to follow and catch up, overtake, *dub.* in Hdt. 1. 79, but certain in Thuc. 2. 90, Xen., and Plat. ἐπικατάλλαγή, ἥ, (κατάλλασσω) money paid for exchange, discount, Theophr.

ἐπικαταμένω, to slay, delay longer, *περὶ τι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11.

ἐπικαταμοκόμαι, = καταμοκόμαι.

ἐπικαταμορμύομαι, = καταμορμύομαι.

ἐπικαταπιδάω, to leap upon, *into*, *εἰς τι* Joseph.

ἐπικαταπίπτω, to set fire to over or besides, *τινί* App.

ἐπικαταπίπτω, *f. πεσοῦμαι*, to fall down upon, throw oneself upon, Luc. [Ὶ]

ἐπικαταπλάσσω, to put on a plaster, Hipp.

ἐπικαταπλέω, *f. πλεύσομαι*, to come to land in addition or after, Diod.

ἐπικατάρδομαι, Dep., to imprecate curses on, *τινά* LXX.

ἐπικατάρσσω, *f. ῥω*, to dash, smite upon or against. Pass. to fall with a crash, Dion. H.

ἐπικατάρτος, *ov*, like ἐπάρτος, accursed, N. T. [ἀρ]

ἐπικαταρρέω, *f. ρεύσω*, to run down, Hipp.: to fall down upon, *τινί* Plut.

ἐπικαταρρήννυμι, *f. ρήξω*, to break on or over, *τινί τι*. Pass. to burst forth, break out upon, *τινί* Plut.

ἐπικαταρριπτεύω and -ρίπτω, to throw down besides or upon, Xen. An. 4. 7, 13. [Ὶ]

ἐπικατασείω, to shake, dash down on one, Joseph.

ἐπικατασκάπτω, *f. ψω*, to dig down, pull down by digging over one, *τινί* Dion. H.

ἐπικατασκευάζω, *f. δσω*, to build upon a thing, *τι ἐπὶ τι* Dio C.

ἐπικαταστάω, *f. σπάσω*, to draw down, to convulse besides or after, Hipp. [ἀω]

ἐπικατασπένδω, *f. σπείσω*, to pour as a libation, *τι* Joseph.

ἐπικαταστρέφω, *f. ψω*, to turn down, upset over.

ἐπικατασφάζω, and -σφάττω, *f. ῥω*, to slay, kill besides or over, *τινά* *τινί* Hdt. 1. 45.

ἐπικατατέμνω, to cut, mine beyond one's boundaries, Dem.

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ἐπικατατρέχω, *f. δρᾶμῶμαι*, to rush down upon one, Dion. H., *τινί* Dio C.

ἐπικαταφείρομαι, as Pass., *f. κατενεχθῶμαι*, (φέρειν) to rush down upon, fall upon, *τινί* Joseph. Hence

ἐπικαταφόρος, *ov*, leaning, prone to a thing, Ath.

ἐπικαταψάω, to scratch on the surface, harrow lightly, *χώραν* Strab.

ἐπικαταψεύδομαι, to lie, tell lies besides, in addition, Hdt. 3. 63.

ἐπικαταψήγω, to smooth down afterwards, App.

ἐπικατείδω, *inf. κατιδεῖν*, *aor. sine pres. usit.*, to look down upon.

ἐπικατέμνω, *inf. κατιτέμειν*, (εἰμυ) to go down upon or into, *εἰς τι* Thuc. 2. 49.

ἐπικατεράω, to pour off liquid on a thing, Medic.

ἐπικατέρχομαι, = ἐπικατέμνω, Hipp.

ἐπικατέχω, *f. κατέξω*, to detain still, Luc.

ἐπικατηγορέω, to accuse, denounce besides. II. to predicate of a thing, *τί τινος* Sext. Emp.; attribute to. . . *τί τινι* Plut.

Hence

ἐπικατηγόρησις, *ews, ἥ*, an additional predicate, epithet, name, Dion. H.

ἐπικατηγορία, ἥ, = foreg., Sext. Emp.

ἐπικατοικέω, to live at, inhabit.

ἐπικατονομάζω, *f. δσω*, to name a thing after, consecrate it to, Clem. Al.

ἐπικατορθόω, to set right again, Hipp.

ἐπικατῆνω, to patch up, mend, A. B.

ἐπικαυλόφυλλος, *ov*, with leaves on the stem, with sessile leaves, Theophr.

ἐπικαυμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἐπικαύω) something burnt on the surface; esp. 1. a pustule, pimple. 2. a spot on the cornea of the eye, Medic.

ἐπικαυσίς, *ews, ἥ*, (ἐπικαύω) a burning, inflammation of the surface. II. = foreg., 2. Diosc.

ἐπικάυτος, *ov*, (ἐπικαύω) burnt at the end, ἀκόντια Hdt. 7. 71, 74.

ἐπικάυζομαι, to boast, glory over one or in a thing, *τινί*. Hence ἐπικάυξις, *ews, ἥ*, a boasting, triumph over or in a thing.

ἐπικαυλάω, to splash, break with a splash upon, κύμα πέτραις Ap. Rh.

ἐπικάω, Att. for ἐπιθαλώ. [ἀ]

ἐπικάμαι, *inf. κείσθαι*, Dep. med., to lie or be laid upon, fitted to, absol., Od. 6. 19, *τινί* Theogn. 19: hence metaph. θύραι γλῶσσοι ἐπικάμειναι Theogn. 421, cf. ἐπικύλινω. 2. in gen. to be placed, to be in or on, c. dat., ὀφθαλμοὺς μετὰ πρῶ Hes. Th. 143: to lie over against, *πρὸς* ἢ *ἐπὶ* Ἀθηνῶν ἐπικάμειναι lying off Lemnos, Hdt. 7. 6, also ἐπὶ Θρήκῃ Ib. 185, and ἐπὶ τῇ Λακωνικῇ Ib. 235: hence absol., αἱ ἐπικάμειναι νῆσοι the islands on the coast, Thuc.

2. 14, etc.: hence 3. to hang over, impend, Lat. imminere, *τινί* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5.

II. to be laid on, press heavy upon, ἐπικάσεται ἀνάγκη Il. 6. 458: to press upon, be urgent, Hdt. 5. 104: to press upon as an enemy, continue assaulting, *τινί* Hdt.

5. 81, etc.; and absol., A. Vesp. 1285, etc. III. so of penalties, to be laid on, imposed, δάνατος ἡ ζημὴ ἐπικάσεται Hdt.

2. 38, cf. 6. 58; so ζημία ἐπέκειτο στατήρ Thuc. 3. 70.

B. as Pass. to have lying on one, to have on, wear, esp. in part. ἐπικείμενος, sometimes c. acc., ἐπ. ἄπικας Dion. H.; κρένος Luc.

ἐπικείρω, *f. κερῶ*, Ep. κέρσω, to cut down, mow down, πρώτας ἐπέκερσε φάλαγγας Il. 16. 394; τὸν σίτον to reap, Lat. attondere, Theophr.

II. metaph. to cut short, baffle, ἐπὶ μύθεα κείρειν, Lat. praecidere, Il. 15. 467, 16. 120, in tmesi, v. κέρρω.

ἐπικερυμνέμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐπικρύπτω, secretly, darkly, Clem. Al.

ἐπικελεύω, *f. ῥω*, to shout at, shout in applause, cheer, ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶες κελεύδοναι Il. 8. 542, 18. 310.

ἐπικέλειςτις, *ews, ἥ*, a cheering on, exhortation, Thuc. 4. 95.

ἐπικελευστικός, ἡ, *όν*, cheering on, exciting.

ἐπικελεύω, also in Med. ἐπικελεύομαι, to exhort, encourage, cheer on again, excite, esp. to add one's exhortations, opp. to παρακλείομαι, c. dat., Eur. El. 1224, Thuc. 4. 28, in Med.; but also, ἐπικ. τὸν μὴ διανοούμενον Thuc. 3. 82: absol., Eur. Bacch. 1088.

ἐπικέλλω, *τυν*, to run upon, dash upon, of ships, νῆας ἐπικέλλω to run them aground or bring them to shore, Lat. appellere navis, Od. 9. 148, c. dat. loci, ἐπ. ἡπείρου Od. 13. 114; later ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι. Freq. also absol., as if intr., to come to land, come ashore, Od. 9. 138, and even of the ship itself, Od.

13. 114: v. κέλλω.

ἐπικέλομαι, Dep., to call to or upon, invoke, Ἐρινύς Il. 9. 454, where the 3 sing. *aor.* ἐπικέλετο occurs; and so ἐπικεκλόμεναι Διὸν πόρτιν Aesch. Supp. 41.

ἐπικεντρέω, = sq.

ἐπικεντρίζω, to apply the spur to, spur, Anth. II. to bud, graft trees.

ἐπικέντρος, *ov*, (κέντρον) on the point; esp. in Astron. on the centre-point, Sext. Emp.

ἐπικεράννυμι, *f. κερᾶσω*, to mix in, pour in again, decant anew into a vessel which has been emptied, once in Hom., Od. 7. 164, *οἶνον ἐπικρᾶσαι*, *inf. aor.* for ἐπικέρσαι, cf. ἐπαρχω: Pass. in tmesi, χρυσὸν δ' ἐπὶ χεῖλεα κεκράνται have been covered, inlaid with gold, Od. 4. 616, 15. 116.

ἐπικέραις, τό, a plant, elsewhere. τῆλιν, Gal.

ἐπικεραστικός, ἡ, *όν*, tempering the humours, Medic.

ἐπικερδαίνω, to make a gain by, *τινί* Plut.

ἐπικέρδεια, ἥ, and ἐπικέρδειον, τό, = ἐπικέρδεια, *q. v.*, *dub.* II. ap. Philostr.

ἐπικέρδης, *és*, (κέρδος) gainful, advantageous.

ἐπικέρδεια, *ων, τά*, (κέρδος) profit on traffic or business, prob. I. Hdt. 4. 152. The later word was ἡ ἐπικέρδεια and δὲ ἐπικέρδειον.

ἐπικερτόμεν, to make a mock of, insult, *τινά* Il. 16. 744, Od. 22. 194: in milder signif. to laugh at, make jokes on, Il. 24. 649, Hdt. 8. 92: to tease, plague, Theocr. 20. 2.

ἐπικερτόμημα, *ατος, τό*, a sneer, sarcasm, Dem. Phal.: and ἐπικερτόμησις, *ews, ἥ*, = foreg.: from

ἐπικέρτομος, *ov*, mocking, cheating, *q. sm.*

ἐπικεύω, *f. σω*, to conceal, hide; in Hom. *usu.* absol. c. negat., in phrases like μυσθόμαι, οὐδ' ἐπικεύω etc.; c. acc. rei, μῦθον δέ τοι οὐκ ἐπικεύω Od. 4. 744; and in Aesch. Ag. 800, c. acc. pers., οὐ γὰρ σ' ἐπικεύω I will not hide it from thee.

ἐπικεφάλαιος, *α, ov*, also *ον*, (κεφαλή) of, belonging to the head: τό ἐπικ. a poll-tax, Arist. Oec.: also τό ἐπικεφάλιον. [ἀ]

ἐπιεφελάσιον, to bring under particular heads, sum up, treat summarily, Polyb., Dio C., in Pass.

ἐπιεφελάσιον, τό, v. ἐπιεφελάσιον.

ἐπιεφελάσιον, ὁ, part. perf. of ἐπιεφέω, used as a mock-name for a bird, Ar. Av. 68.

ἐπιεφέλιος, ὄν, (κῆδος) of or at a burial, funeral, ὠδή ἐπ. a dirge, Plat. Legg. 800 E; also τὸ ἐπ. a dirge, elegy, cf. Francke Callin. 125.

ἐπιεφύτιος, ὄν, (κῆπος) of, belonging to a garden, Nonn.

ἐπιεφράνω, to be hostile to one.

ἐπιεφύριος, =sq., Heraclit. ap. Luc.

ἐπιεφύριος, ὄν, (κῆπος) subject to waste or death, perishable, opp. ἀκάρπατος, Arist. Mund. 1: to fake, inform, Plat. Ax. 367 B. Adv. -ως, ἐπ. διακρίσει Isocr. 230 E.

ἐπιεφύριος, to wash over, rub with wax.

ἐπιεφύριος, ἡ, (ἐπιεφύριος) the sending a herald or embassy to treat for peace: in gen. a negotiation for peace, πρὸς τινα Dem. 61. 23.

ἐπιεφύριος, ἄτος, τό, a message or demand by herald, Eur. Med. 738: [ὑ] from

ἐπιεφύριος, Dep. med., (κῆπος) to send a message by a herald, τὴν ὁ πρὸς τινα Hdt. 6. 97, γ. 87; ἐπ. τὴν τι ἰδ. 4. 80; later ὑπὸν ἐπ. c. inf., Thuc. 8. 80; and ἐπ. τὴν εἰ., to ask by herald whether..., Hdt. 1. 60; also, ἐπ. δι' ἀγγέλου Id. 1. 69: esp. to send a flag of truce, make proposals for a treaty, Thuc. 4. 27: in gen. to proclaim publicly, τὴν Ar. Thesm. 1163.

II. absol. to go as herald or ambassador, Polyb.

ἐπιεφύριος, εὖς, ἡ, the offering a reward publicly, Philo: esp. the setting a price on one's head: from

ἐπιεφύριος, Att. -τω, f. εἰω, to announce, make known by proclamation, Arist. Occ. 1: esp., ἐπ. θάνατον τὴν ζῆλον Xen. Hell. 1. 15, c. inf., ἐπ. δόσαν τὴν τι Lys. 104. fin.: also c. dat. pers., ἀργύριον ἐπ. ἐπ. τὴν τι to set a price on his head, Hdt. 7. 214, τὴν Ib. 213: but later, τὴν ζωρήσαντι ἐπ. τι to offer a reward to., Dio C. Hence ὁ ἐπιεφύριος οὐλοῦν, proscribed person, Dio C.

II. = ἐπιεφύριος, to announce, proclaim by a herald, ἐπιεφύριος χροῖν, Lat. res renuntiatus, Aesch. Theb. 634.

III. to put up to public sale, like ἀποκρίσιος, Strab., and Plut.

ἐπιεφύριος, poet. word, to spread over, κακοῖς ἐπιεφύριος θυμὸν spread your spirit over your ills, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140. Hom. has it (only in Il.) always in Pass. to be extended, spread over, c. dat., ὅσον ἐπιεφύριος αἶαν is spread over the earth, Il. 2. 850; ὅσον ἐπιεφύριος ἥως far as the morning light is spread, Il. 7. 451, 458.

ἐπιεφύριος, ἄτος, τό, (κιναιβί(ομαι) a levied deed or word, Clem. Al.

ἐπιεφύριος, to run a risk: Pass., ἐπιεφύριος τῷ δαυέαντι τὰ χρήματα the risk is with the lender, Dem. 915. 14.

ἐπιεφύριος, ὄν, in danger, insecure, Hdt. 6. 86, 1: ἐπ. μὴ λήθῃ Id. 7. 239: ἐπ. ἐπιεφύριος, opp. to ἐπ. ἀσφαλέ, Thuc. 1. 137.

II. dangerous, joined with δεινός, Plat. Legg. 736 C, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 10: τὴν Thuc. 3. 54. Adv. -ως, in an insecure state, ἐπ. ἔχειν Soph. Phil. 502, Eur. Socr. 1: at one's risk, Thuc. 3. 37.

ἐπιεφύριος, ἐς, (εἶδος)=foreg.

ἐπιεφύριος, to move towards. Pass. to gesticulate at a thing, Epict.: to be moved, zealous, ἐπ. τὴν LXX.

ἐπιεφύριος, =foreg., as Pass., Q. Sm.

ἐπιεφύριος and ἐπιεφύριος, poet. and Ion. for ἐπιεφύριος.

ἐπιεφύριος, αἰ, a poem ascribed to Hom., so called from κῆλα, fieldfares, cf. Ath. 65 A, 639 A, Bentl. Ep. Mill. p. 63.

ἐπιεφύριος, to lend more money, Plut.?

ἐπιεφύριος, f. κλῆζω, to cry aloud, utter, send forth, βροντῇν τὴν Pind. P. 4. 41, in tmesi.

ἐπιεφύριος, Att. κλάω, f. κλάωσθαι, to weep besides, after or responsively, Ar. Thesm. 1063: τὴν at a thing, Nonn. Hence ἐπιεφύριος, ὄν, tearful, νόμος Ar. Ran. 684.

ἐπιεφύριος, f. δῶν, to bend round, esp. metaphor. to bow one's heart, turn it to pity, Plut. Pass. to be bowed down, won to pity, τῇ γνώμῃ Thuc. 3. 59: but also to be broken in spirit, lose courage, Lat. frangit animo, Thuc. 4. 37, and without γνώμῃ, Plut.: τὸ ἐπιεφύριος τῶν μελῶν effeminate, unmanly music, Luc. [α]

ἐπικλάω, Att. for ἐπικλάω. [α]

ἐπικλῆς, ἐς, (κλέος) famed, famous, Ap. Rh., τὴν for a thing, Opp., who has the shortd. acc. ἐπικλέα, as if from ἐπικλῆς.

ἐπικλέω, f. κλέωσθαι, to shut up, close, Ar. Pac. 101: Ep. aor. ἐπικλῆσθαι Tryph.

ἐπικλέω, to extol, praise the more, Od. 1. 351. 2. to tell of, sing of, Ap. Rh.: to call, τὴν αἰ. Arat.

ἐπικλῆσθαι, Adv. (ἐπικλέω)=ἐπικλῆν, formed after ὀνομακλῆσθαι, Opp.

ἐπικλῆσθαι, Ion. for ἐπικλέω, contr. -κλῆζω, to call, App.

ἐπικλῆμα, ἄτος, τό, (ἐπικλέω) an accusation, charge, like ἐγκλῆμα, Soph. O. T. 227, Eur. Or. 570, Xen. Oec. 11. 4.

ἐπικλῆμα, Adv. (ἐπικλέω) by surname, or in gen. by name, Plat. Soph. 221 C: ἐπικλῆμα καλούμενος Id. Tim. 58 D: also τὴν ἐς. λεγόμενος called after..., Id. Phil. 48 C: strictly acc. from an absol. nom. ἐπικλῆς, and so we have ἐπικλῆν ἔχειν in Plat. Tim. 38 C, and Anth.: cf. ἐπικλῆσις.

ἐπικλῆσις, ἡ, ὄν, of, concerning an ἐπικλῆσις, λόγος Dion. H.

ἐπικλῆσις, ὄν, ὁ, f. ἴρις, ἴδος, Isae. ap. Harp., =sq.

ἐπικλῆσις, ὄν, succeeding to a patrimony, an heir: esp. as Att. law-term, ἡ ἐπ. an only daughter and heiress, who must by law marry her next of kin, freq. litigated by several claimants, Ar. Av. 1653, Vesp. 583, cf. esp. Isae. Pyrrhi et Cironis Haered., and cf. Dict. of Antiqu., in voc. i: in this sense called also ἐπίδοσις, q. v.: c. dat. τὴν ἀρχὴν heiress to the kingdom, Dion. H.

ἐπικλῆσθαι, to assign, distribute by lot, τὴν τινα Dem. 519. 1: τὴν c. inf., to appoint one to do, Call. Dian. 23. Pass. to be assigned by lot, τὴν Plat. Legg. 760 B. 2. to have assigned one, τὴν Dio C.

ἐπικλῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, an assignment, esp. by lot.

ἐπικλῆσις, v. ἐπικλῆσις.

ἐπικλῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπικλέω) a surname, to-name, or additional name; Hom. has only acc. in phrases Ἀστυνάξ, ὃν Τρῶες ἐπικλῆσιν καλοῦσι so called by or as a surname (his name being Scamandrius), Il. 22. 506: Ἄρκετος, ἦν καὶ ἑμαῖαν ἐπικλῆσιν καλοῦσι which they call also the Wain, Il. 18. 487, Od. 5. 273, etc.: but, in Il. 16. 17, Μενέσθιον ἔτεκε Πολυδῶρην Σπερχεφί, αὐτὰρ ἐπικλῆσιν Βῶρην she bare him to Spercheus, but under the assumed, feigned name of Borus: in Hes. Th. 207, Τιτῆρας ἐπικλῆσιν καλέσσκεν τιτάνωντας ἀσασθαλὴ μέγα βρέαι ἔργον named them Titans, after their endeavouring..., ἐπ. τὴν τινα. 2. in gen. a name, ἐπικλῆσις by name, Hdt. 4. 181, and Xen. Cf. ἐπικλῆν.

II. a calling upon, invocation, δαίμωνων.

III. a reproach, imputation, Thuc. 7. 68, cf. ἐπικλῆμα.

ἐπικλῆσις, Ep. for ἐπικλέω.

ἐπικλῆσις, ὄν, (ἐπικλέω) called upon, called in as allies, Hdt. 5. 75., 7. 203.

2. summoned, ἐπ. σύλλογος a special assembly, Hdt. 7. 8: hence ὁ ἐπικλῆσις privy-councillors, Id. 8. 101.

9. 42. 3. an additional, supernumerary guest, Lat. umbra, Ar. Pac. 1266.

II. accused or to be accused, blameable, Lat. notandus, Polyb.

ἐπικλῆσις, ὄν, (κλῆσις) at or presiding over the oven, Carnead. ap. Sext. Emp. 592. [α]

ἐπικλῆσις, ἐς, (ἐπικλῆν) sloping, Thuc. 6. 96: leaning downwards, Theophr.: metaph., ἐπ. ἐκπαθῆ(ζειν) to thrust out headlong, whip away, Ar. Lys. 575. Adv. -ως, Philo. [κλῆσις in Ar. 1. c.]

ἐπικλῆσις, ὄν, δ, leaning sideways, σεισμοὶ ἐπικλῆσιν earthquakes that move with a horizontal motion, opp. to ὀρθοὶ vertical, Arist. Mund. 4. 30.

ἐπικλῆσθαι, τό, a leaning-place, esp. the head of a couch or bed; in gen. a couch, arm-chair, Ar. Eccl. 907, cf. Lob. Phrygn. 132.

ἐπικλῆσις, f. κλῖν, to lay upon or over: to close: Hence Pass. to be put upon or to, to be fitted close, like ἐπικλῆσις, ἐπικλῆσις ἀνὰ βε, closed doors, Il. 12. 121. (not elsewhere, in Hom.) II. to bend towards, τὰ ἀπ. ἐπ. to prick the ears, Xen. Cyn. 6. 15: in Pass. to be inclined at an angle, Thuc. 2. 76: hence part. perf. pass., ἐπικλῆσις sloping, oblique.

2. intr. to lean upon, τὴν Plat. Amat. 132 B.

3. to incline, turn towards, πρὸς τι Dem. 30. fin.; ἐπ. τὴν Chrysipp. ap. Plut.

lies over against or near, ἔχθους Eur. Tro. 797. [i in pres., elsewh. i] Hence

ἐπικλίσις, εως, ἡ, a sloping, leaning, inclination, Plut.

ἐπικλονέω, to stir up, excite stormily or violently, Ap. Rh. Pass. to rush like a tide upon, hence in Il. 18. γ, νησὶν ἐπικλονέονται, where however Wolf writes, νησὶν ἐπὶ κλονέονται are driven upon the ships.

ἐπικλοπία, ἡ, trickery, Nonn.: from ἐπικλοπία, ον, (κλέπτω, κλοπή) thievish, given to stealing, trickery, wily, Od. 11. 364, 13. 291, Hes. Op. 67. Sometimes also c. gen., ἐπικλοπτος μύθον cunning in speech, Lat. callidus, peritus, Il. 22. 281, and so prob. ἐπικλοπτος τῶν cunning in archery, Od. 21. 397, where however others make it = ἐπιθυμητής. Adv. πῶς.

ἐπικλύω, f. ὄσω, to overflow, flood, Thuc. 3. 89, and in Pass., Batr. 69: metaph. to overwhelm, ruin, Eur. Tro. 1328: also to wash over, wipe out debt, Aeschin. 78. 29. II. intr. like Lat. affluere, redundare, to abound, be plentiful. Hence

ἐπικλύσις, εως, ἡ, an overflow, flood, Thuc. 3. 89.

ἐπικλυσμός, ὁ = foreg., Heliod.

ἐπικλυστος, ον, flooded, Strab.

ἐπικλύτης, ον, famed, ὀδῶν for wealth, Ap. Rh.

ἐπικλύω = ἐπακούω, to hear, perceive, listen to, c. acc., Il. 23. 652, also c. gen., Od. 5. 150. [8]

ἐπικλώω, f. ὄσω, to spin to one, in Hom. always metaph. from the Fates who spun the thread of men's destiny, to assign or allot, τινί τι: not however only of these goddesses (the Κατακλώσες) themselves, but of all powers which influence men's fortunes, e. g. οἱ μοῖοι τοῖσι τοῖσι ἐπικλώσαν θεοὶ ἄβαν Od. 3. 208, 4. 208, etc.; and so in Med., θεοὶ βασιλεῦσιν ἐπικλώσονται διζύν Od. 20. 196, cf. 8. 579: sometimes c. inf. pro acc., θεοὶ οἱ ἐπικλώσαντο οἰκόνδ' νέεσθαι Od. 1. 17, cf. Il. 24. 525 (the only place in Il. where it occurs), and so Aesch. Eum. 335. Poet. word, used in Plat. Theat. 139 C, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 17.

ἐπικνέμω, Att. for ἐπιγνέμω.

ἐπικνάω, to scrape, grate upon a thing, Il. 11. 639, in tmesi, Ar. Av. 533, 1582.

ἐπικνέομαι, Ion. for ἐπιγνέομαι.

ἐπικνήθω = ἐπικνάω.

ἐπικνίω, to scrape, scratch on the surface, Theophr. Hence ἐπικνίσις, εως, ἡ, a scratching, scraping, Theophr.

ἐπικκολάινω, f. ἄνω, to excavate.

ἐπικκοιλίδες, ον, αἰ = ἐπικυλίδες.

ἐπικκοῖλος, ον, hollow at top, hollow, Hipp.

ἐπικκοῖομαι, as Pass. c. fut. med., (κοίμω) to fall asleep over a thing, Lat. indormiscere, Plat. Euthyd. 300 A, τινί Luc.

II. metaph. to be lazy, negligent about a thing, Polyb. Hence ἐπικκοῖμις, εως, ἡ, a sleeping or lying upon, e. g. one ear, Hipp.

ἐπικομίζω, to lull to sleep, hush.

ἐπικοινῆς, Adv., for ἐπὶ κοινῆς, in common.

ἐπικοινῶς, ον, common, promiscuous, ἑ. γυναικὶ μῆξις, Lat. nuptiae promiscuae, Hdt. 4. 104: belonging equally to, ἀμφὶν Plut.: Hdt. has the neut. ἐπικοῖνα as Adv., in common, ἑ. χρᾶσθαι τινι 1. 216, 6. 77: cf. ἐπίκοινος. II. in Gramm.

common, epicene, of nouns used alike of both genders.

ἐπικοινῶν, to make common, communicate, τινί τι, Lat. communicare cum aliquo, Dio C.; and so in Med., to consult, τινί περί τιος Plat. Prot. 313 B.

ἐπικοινῶν, to have in common with, τινί Plat., etc., οὐδέν τι Aeschin. 59. 37: to share in a thing with one, τινί τιος Plat. Gorg. 464 C. Pass. to be shared with, τινί Id. Legg. 631 D. ἐπικοινωνία, ας, ἡ, community, communion, Plat. Soph. 252 D: from

ἐπικοινῶνός, ὄν = κοινῶνός, Hipp.

ἐπικοιρᾶνος, ὁ = κοιρᾶνος, like ἐπιβουκόλος.

ἐπικοντάσσομαι = sq., Arist. H. A.

ἐπικοιπέω, to sleep, lie, watch at or on, τινός Polyb.

ἐπικοιπτός, ον, (κοίτη) at bed time, ἄσμα ἐπ. an evening song or hymn.

ἐπικοικάζω, to mock, Eustath. Od. 1761. 26. Hence

ἐπικοικαστρία, ἡ, a mockery, ἥχῳ, λόγον ἀντιῶδός ἐκ. Ar. Thesm. 1059, ubi al. ἐπικοικαστρία a cuckoo-imitator: but v. foreg.

ἐπικολάπτω, to cut, carve as on stone, ἐπὶ τινος Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 574.

ἐπικολάω, to glue, solder, fasten on. Pass. to cling, hold fast. Hence

ἐπικολάλημα, τό, that which is glued or soldered on, Theophr.

ἐπικολπίδιος, ον, and

ἐπικόλπιος, ον, (κόλπος) in or on the bosom, Ael.

ἐπικολῶνος, ον, (κολώνη) on, over a hill, ὁδός Diod.

ἐπικομάω, to wear hair.

ἐπικόμβια, τό, (κόμβος) money tied up in little linen bags and thrown among the people on certain festivals by the Byzantine emperors, patriarchs, etc.: sometimes written ἐπικόμνια, v. Ducange.

ἐπικομίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to bring, carry to a person or place, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5. 14, in Pass. Med. to bring with one, Dio C.

ἐπικομῶς, (κομῶς) to paint, adorn with cosmetics.

ἐπικόμος, ον, (κόμη) with, wearing hair.

ἐπικομᾶω, to boast besides, add boastfully, Eur. H. F. 981: to boast, exult in a thing, Call. Dian. 263.

ἐπικομῶς = foreg., Thuc. 8. 81: to boast of, τι Id. 4. 126.

ἐπικομῶν, to deck out, λόγον Joseph.

ἐπικομῶν, = foreg.

ἐπικόπταν, τό, (ἐπικόπτω) a chopping-block, = ἐπιζήνον, Menand. p. 17.

ἐπικόπη, ἡ, (ἐπικόπτω) a cutting close, lopping, Theophr.: in gen. a blow, stroke, Dio C.

ἐπικόπος, ον, (ἐπικόπτω) cut short, of trees, lopped, pollarded: τὸ ἐπικόπον = ἐπικόπανον, Luc.

ἐπικόπτρις, ον, to manure.

ἐπικόπτης, ον, ὁ, a satirist, censor, snarler, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 18: from

ἐπικόπτω, to strike upon, i. e. from above, to knock down, βούν Od. 3. 443: hence later, of trees, to lop, pollard, Theophr.: metaph. to cut short or small, keep down, Lat. accidere, τὸν πεφορηματισμένον Arist. Pol. in gen. to check, reprove, Diog. L., cf. ἐπισκόπτω. 2. ἐ. χαρακτήρα to stamp, e. g. coin.

Arist. Occ. Diog. L. B. Med. to beat, smite one's breast, and so wait for, Lat. plangit, τινά Eur. Tro. 623.

ἐπικόρμιον, τό, and ἐπικόρμος, ὁ, (κορμός) = ἐπικόπτανον.

ἐπικόρμιος, (κόρρη) to strike or peck on the head, Schneid. Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 8.

ἐπικόρριος, ὁ, ὄν, with one's ears boxed.

ἐπικόρσος, ον, (κόρση) on the side of the head, on the temple.

ἐπικόρσσομαι, (κορῶσσω) to arm oneself against, contend with, τινί Plut.

ἐπικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπος) Epic, of, belonging to Epic poetry, οἱ ἐπικοὶ the epic poets. Adv. —κῶς.

ἐπικοσμέω, to deck out, adorn with, τινί Arist. Pol.: to celebrate, Ar. Ran. 383. Hence

ἐπικόσμημα, ατος, τό, an ornament.

ἐπικότω, f. ἴσω = κοτῶ, Nic., in tmesi.

ἐπικότος, ον, angry, hostile, vengeful, Pind. Fr. 228, Aesch. Pr. 602. Adv. —τως, Ib. 162. II. pass. hateful, Soph. Fr. 386.

ἐπικοττάβιζω, to play the cottabus, throw at or to a thing, v. κοτταβος, κοτταβίζω.

ἐπικουρέω, f. ἴσω, to be an ἐπικούρος, come to aid, help in war, in Hom. only Il. 5. 614, cf. Hdt. 4. 128: in gen. to aid, help at need, c. dat. rei, νόσος ἐπικουρεῖν to remedy them, aid one against them, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 13: 80, ἐπ. λυμῇ, μάχῃ Id.: ἐπικουρεῖν τινί to keep off from one, Xen. An. 5. 8, 25; but, in Ar. Fr. 302. 8, to afford, give, κάραβον γυναιξί, v. ἐπικούρος (sign. 11).

ἐπικούρημα, ατος, τό, help, protection, χιῶνος against snow, Xen. An. 4. 5, 13.

ἐπικούρησις, εως, ἡ, aid, protection, καβῶν against evils, Eur. Andr. 28: τῆς ἀπορίας Plat. Legg. 919 B.

ἐπικουρία, ἡ, aid, succour, Hdt. 6. 108: a defence, protection against, τινός. II. an auxiliary or allied force; esp. mercenary troops, Hdt. 5. 63, 6. 100, cf. συμμαχία 11.

ἐπικούριος, ὁ, ὄν, auxiliary, allied, Thuc. 7. 48: τὸ ἐπ. = foreg. 11, Id. 4. 52.

ἐπικούριος, ον = foreg.: esp. epith. of deities, Paus.

ἐπικούρος, ον, helping, aiding, defending: Hom. only in Il.

and always as Subst. *an ally*, esp. the barbarian allies of Troy, Τῶες ἢδ' ἐπικούρου, Τῶες καὶ Δαρδάνου ἢδ' ἐπικούρου: as fem. Π. 21. 431: the neut. first in Eur. Or. 211: construct., c. dat. pers., II. l. c., Pind. O. 13. 137, and Att.; c. gen. pers., ἐπικούρε βροτῶν h. Hom. Mart. 9; but c. gen. rei, *defending against*, ψυχῶν Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 7; hence, ἐπ. τινὶ τῶν helping one against . . , Soph. O. T. 496, Eur. El. 138: δεσπότης ἐπικούρου a patron, protector, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 61.

II. in Att. esp. of ἐπικούρου mercenary troops, opp. to the national army, also called ξένοι, and literally *μισθοφόροι hirelings*, a less honorable name than σύμμαχος, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 12: also =δορυφόροι, the hired body-guards of kings and tyrants, Hdt. 1. 64., 6. 39, cf. Thuc. 6. 58:

ἐπικουφίζω, f. ἰω, Att. τῶ, to lighten a ship by throwing out part of cargo, Hdt. 8. 118, in Pass.: hence metaph. ἐπ. πόρους Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25, συμφορὰς Dem. 643. 11: also c. gen. rei, to relieve of a burden, μόχθου Eur. El. 72.

II. to lift up, Soph. Aj. 141, Xen. Oec. 17. 13. 2. metaph. to lift up, encourage, ἐλπίσι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 18: ἐπ. νόον ἀνδρὸς to puff up, in bad sense, Theogn. 629.

ἐπικουφισμός, ὁ, relief, Inscr.

ἐπικυδαίνω, to wave, brandish on high.

ἐπικυδᾶω, =foreg., Ap. Rh.

ἐπικυράω, f. ῶ, to shout to or at, τινὶ Luc.

ἐπικυραίνω, Ep. for sq.

ἐπικυραίνω, f. ἀνᾶ, to bring to pass, accomplish, fulfil, τινὶ τῷ: Hom. (only in Il.) uses of this form ἐπικυραίνω only the opt. αο. ἄρην ἐπικυρήνει may he fulfil it, Il. 15. 599, but of the Ep. length. ἐπικυραίνω the impf. ὅσιν ἐπικεράλαυε he fulfilled, granted it not, Il. 3. 302, cf. 2. 419, and imperat. αο. 1. νῦν μοι τὸδ' ἐπικυρήνιν ἐέδωκε grant me this prayer, fulfil it, Il. 1. 455, etc.: in gen. to achieve, effect, Aesch., and Soph. II. to direct, govern, guide, c. acc. only h. Hom. Merc. 531, where it is dub.

ἐπικυράνεις, ἰδος, ἡ, the membrane of the cerebellum, also παρεγκεφαλῆς, Plut.

ἐπικύραν, τό, that which is put on the head, a head-dress, ap, Eur. Hipp. 201: also a scull-cap, helmet, Strab. II. the capital of a column, elsewh. κυνόκρανον, Pind. Fr. 58. 7, Eur. I. T. 51.

ἐπικυράσας, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικεράννυμι) a tempering, sweetening the humours, Diosc.

ἐπικυράτω, to add strength to, confirm, LXX, in Pass.

ἐπικυράτεια, ἡ, (ἐπικυράτης) mastery, dominion, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 2: victory, superiority, Polyb. II. esp. the extent of one's power, a dominion, Xen. An. 7. 6, 42. [ἀ]

ἐπικυράτω, f. ῶω, to rule over, govern, command, c. dat., νῆσιν II. 10. 214, νῆσους Od. 1. 245: also absol., to have or hold power, εἶναι δὲ μὴκερ' ἐπικυράτωσιν ἄνακτες Od. 17. 320. 2. to prevail over, τινὶ Il. 14. 98; but more freq. c. gen., to prevail over, get the mastery of an enemy, usu. in battle, as Hdt. 7. 155, etc., but also at law, as Id. 4. 65: to get the mastery over, possession of, Lat. potiri, τὴν πραγμάτων ἐσθ., Id. 4. 164, etc.: esp. ἐπ. τῆς θαλάσσης Id. 1. 17, etc. 3. absol. to prevail, πᾶσι Id. 4. 187 (with v. l. ἀποκρ.), τῷ ναυτικῷ Thuc. 2. 93; and c. inf., they carried the point that . . , Id. 5. 46, 6. 74. 4. later also c. acc., esp. in signf., to master, control, ἀμάρτας Isocr. Hence

ἐπικυράτης, ἑς, master of a thing: in compar. ἐπικυράτερος superior, τῇ μάχῃ Thuc. 6. 88. Hom. has only the Adv. -τέως with overwhelming might, impetuously, Il. 16. 67, 81., 23. 863, never in Od.

ἐπικυράτης, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικυράτω) a mastering, conquest of, τινὸς Thuc. 1. 41: supreme power, τινὸς ἐν τότῳ Dio C.

ἐπικυράτιον, Verb. Adj., one must get the better of, τινὸς Clem. Al.

ἐπικυραττικός, ἡ, ὄν, restraining, astringent, Medic.

ἐπικυράτιδες, ἰδων, αἱ, (κράς, κρατός) a kind of head-dress, cf. ἐπικρανον, or a towel, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ἐπικυράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπικεράννυμι) = ἐπικερατικός, Medic.

ἐπικυραίνω, to cry out to or at, Epict.

ἐπικυραίνωμι and νύω, fut. κρεμάσω [ἀ], Att. κρεμῶ, to hang over, ἔτην τινὶ Theogn. 206, so κινδύνον Polyb. Pass. to over-

hang, of a rock, h. Hom. Ap. 284: to float, hover over, esp. metaph. to hang over, threaten, Lat. imminere, θάνατος Simon. 14. 5, δόλιος αἰὼν Pind. I. 8. 28. Hence

ἐπικρεμής, ἑς, overarching, suspended, Anth.: in suspense. ἐπικρύμνος, ὄν, precipitous, steep, Pherecyd.

ἐπικρύνην, imperat. αο. 1 from ἐπικυραίνω, v. ἐπικυραίνω, Il.

ἐπικρύνειν, 3 sing. opt. αο. 1 from ἐπικυραίνω, Il.

ἐπικρύσαι, Ep. inf. αο. 1 of—κεράννυμι for—κεράσαι, Od. 7. 164.

ἐπικρίδων, Adv. (ἐπικρίνω) by choice, Ap. Rh.

ἐπικρίμα, τό, a decision, decree, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 493: from ἐπικρίνω, f. κρίνω, to decide, determine, Plat.: to adjudge, inflict, θάνατον LXX. 2. to select, pick out, Diod.: to sanction, approve, Hdn. [i]

ἐπικρίων, τό, the sailyard upon a ship's mast, Od. 5. 254, 318.

ἐπικρίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικρίνω) a judgment on, τινὸς Strab.: sanction, approbation.

ἐπικρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a decider, arbiter, Polyb.

ἐπικρίτος, ὄν, approved, chosen, Joseph.

ἐπικρόκον, τό, a woman's garment, either from its saffron color (κρόκος) or its thick pile (κρόκη).

ἐπικροτάλλω, =sq., Nonn.

ἐπικροτῶ, to rattle on or over, ἄρματα ἐπικροτέοντα rattling over the ground: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. τῷ χεῖρει to clap the hands: and so absol., Menand. p. 274; hence ἐπ. τινὶ to applaud one, Plut.: but, ἐπ. τοῖς ὀδοῖσι to have one's teeth chattering, Luc.: τοῖς δακτύλοις to snap the fingers, Lat. digitis crepare, and so absol., Aristob. ap. Ath. 530 B. Hence

ἐπικρότος, ὄν, beaten or trodden hard, esp. of paths or roads, Xen. Hipparch. 3. 14 (with v. l. ἀποκ.): τὸ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου its sounding sublimity, Philostr.

ἐπικρούμα, ατος, τό, a thing struck against, Soph. Fr. 270.

ἐπικρούσις, εως, ἡ, a striking or whipping.

ἐπικρούω, to hammer upon or in, ἦλον Ar. Thesm. 1004.

II. to strike or smile upon, χθόνα βάκτρους with their sceptres on the earth, Aesch. Ag. 202, so τῇ χειρὶ τὸ ξίφος Plut. III. in gen. =ἐπικροτέω, LXX.

ἐπικρυπτεῖν, verb. Adj., one must conceal, Clem. Al.: and

ἐπικρυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, hiding, concealing: from

ἐπικρύπτω, ὄν, hide, conceal, esp. to throw a covering or cloak over, χεῖρας πόντας Aesch. Eum. 317: hence also in Med. to disguise, κακὰ Soph. Fr. 109, and so Xen., etc.: ἐπ. τῷ τι to conceal a thing from one, Polyb. Pass. to conceal or disguise oneself, Thuc. 8. 92: ἐπ. τινά to elude his observation, Lat. fallere, Plat. Theaet. 402 C. Hence

ἐπικρύφος, ὄν, hidden, secret, like ἀποκρύφος, Pind. O. 8. 92.

ἐπικρύψις, εως, ἡ, hiding, secrecy, Plut.

ἐπικρύω, to caw or croak at one, Ar. Eq. 1051.

ἐπικρύομαι, to gain, win besides, Hdt. 2. 79: ἐπ. ἄρχῃν to extend one's empire, Thuc. 1. 144: c. dupl. acc., ἐπ. τῶν σύμ-μαχων Aesch. Eum. 671, τινὰ συμμάχον Soph. Ant. 846.

ἐπικτείνω, to kill besides or again, τὸν θανόντα to slay the slain, Soph. Ant. 1030.

ἐπικτείνων, τό, (κτεῖς) the tow which remains in the heckle,

Hipp. II. like Lat. pecten, the hair of the pudenda, Hipp.

ἐπικτήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικτῶμαι) an additional acquisition.

ἐπικτήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικτῶμαι) a making further acquisitions, a gaining, Soph. Phil. 1344; χρημάτων Arist. H. A.

ἐπικτήτος, ὄν, (ἐπικτῶμαι) gained besides or in addition, ἐπ. γῆν acquired land, which was formerly under water, as the Delta of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 5: in Plat., added to one's hereditary property, Legg. 924 A, cf. Lycurg. 154. 1: ἐπ. γυνή a foreign wife, like ἐπακρός, or newly acquired, Hdt. 3. 3. II. ἐς.

φίλοι newly acquired friends, opp. to ἀρχαῖοι, Xen. Ages. 1. 36: artificially acquired by culture, etc., Lat. adscititius, opp. to ἐμφυτος, Plat. Rep. 618 D: cf. ἐπακρός, ἐπιθετος. Adv. -τως.

ἐπικτιζῶ, to build, found in addition or anew, Strab.: to build in or among, πόλεις ἀγροῖσι ἔθεναι Plut.

ἐπικτυπέω, to make a noise upon or with, ἐπικτ. τοῖν ποδῶν to stamp with the feet, Ar. Eccl. 483: to resound with, echo, Ar. Av. 780.

ἐπικυδαίνωμαι, (κυδαίνω) to be proud of, exult in, τινὶ Dio C.

ἐπικυδής, ἑς, (κιδός) glorious, distinguished, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36: brilliant, πράγματα, ἐλπίδες etc., Polyb.

ἐπικυδιάω, = ἐπικυδαίνωμαι, v. 1. Ap. Rh.
 ἐπικύημα, to become doubly pregnant, Lat. *superfoetare*, Hipp.
 ἐπικύημα, ατος, τό, that which is conceived besides, a super-
 fetation, Hipp. [ῥ]
 ἐπικύσις, εως, ἡ, superfetation, Hipp.
 ἐπικύσω, to impregnate again or besides. Pass. = ἐπικύνω,
 Hdt. 3. 108.
 ἐπικυκλῶ, intr. to roll round, revolve, come in turn to, in
 tmesi, ἐπὶ πῆμα καὶ χαρὰ πᾶσι κυκλοῖσι Soph. Tr. 130: so too
 in Pass., Dion. H.
 ἐπικυκλῖος, ον, circular, esp. 2. as Subst., sub. πλακοῦς,
 a round Sicilian cake, Epich. p. 13.
 ἐπικυλίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, the upper eyelids, v. κυλοῖδω. The
 lower are ὀφθαλμοὶ.
 ἐπικυλίσκεος, ον, (κύλις) said or done over one's cups (cf. Lat.
inter pocula), prob. 1. Plut., cf. Diog. L. 4. 42.
 ἐπικυλινδῶ, to roll upon, down upon, τι ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Hell.
 3. 5, 20. 2. intrans. to roll on, κύματα Luc.
 ἐπικυλινδρῶ, to flatten, bruise by rollers, Theophr.
 ἐπικυλινδρῶ, = ἐπικυλινδῶ, Plut.
 ἐπικυλῖον, τό, = sq., the upper eyelid.
 ἐπικυλῖς, ἰδως, v. ἐκυλίδης.
 ἐπικυλίω, f. ἰσω, = ἐπικυλινδῶ, Polyb. [ῖω, ἰσω]
 ἐπικυλίωμαι, f. ἄνω, to flow in waves over, rush like a wave
 upon, τι Plut.
 ἐπικυρᾶτίζω, to float upon the waves, on the surface, Philo.
 ἐπικυρᾶτίζω, εως, ἡ, (κυρᾶτω) a floating in waves, fluctua-
 tion, M. Anton.
 ἐπικύπτω, f. ψω, to bend oneself forwards, bow, stoop, Ar.
 Thesm. 239: ἐπὶ τι over . . , Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 18: ἐπ. ἐς βιβλίον
 to pore over a book, Luc. 1: to lean upon, τι Id. 1: in part. pf.,
 ἐπικυρῶς habitually stooping, Anaxandr. Pandar. 1.
 ἐπικυρῶ, impf. ἐπεκυρον, to fall, light upon, fall in with, like
 ἐπιτυγχάνω, Lat. *incidere*, in tmesi c. dat., ἐπὶ σώματι κύρας
 Il. 3. 23: but also, ἰερόισιν ἔφ' αἰδομένοισι κυρῶσας Hes. Op. 753:
 also c. gen., Pind. O. 6. 10: but c. gen. rei, to gain or have a
 share of, παρτακε, Aesch. Pers. 853.
 ἐπικυρῶσιν, to dash violently against, strike violently, of storms,
 like ἐπαγίγω, Theophr.
 ἐπικυρῶ, to confirm, sanction, ratify, Thuc. 3. 71, etc.: to de-
 termine, Soph. El. 793: c. inf., Eur. Or. 862.
 ἐπικυρῶς, ον, bent forward, gibbous, hump-backed, Plut. Hence
 ἐπικυρῶς, to bend forward, κάρηνα Hes. Sc. 234: to make
 crooked. Pass. to be arched, Luc.
 ἐπικυρῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικυρῶ) a ratification, confirmation. [ῥ]
 ἐπικυρῶς, ον, = ἐπικυρῶς, bent over, crooked, LXX.
 ἐπικυρῶμελος, ὁ, (κυρῆλη) guardian of beehives, epith. of Pan.
 ἐπικυρῶμις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικύπτω) a bending or stooping over a thing.
 ἐπικυρῶνίζωμαι, (κυρῶνίζω) to drink more, go on drinking,
 Critias 27.
 ἐπικωκῶ, to lament over, τι Soph. El. 283, 805. [ῶ, ὦω]
 ἐπικωλύσις, εως, ἡ, a hindrance: from
 ἐπικωλύω, f. ὦω, to hinder, check, Thuc. 6. 17, τινα τι one
 in a thing, Soph. Phil. 1242.
 ἐπικωλύω, f. ὦω, to march in kōmos against, in gen. to make
 a riotous or furious assault, ἐπὶ τινα Ar. Ach. 982, εἰς πόλιν
 Plat. Legg. 950 A; absol., Call. Ep. 44.
 ἐπικωμωστικῶς, Adv. = ἐγκωμ., q. v.
 ἐπικώμιος, ἱα, ιων, of, at, belonging to a kōmos or festival pro-
 cession: hence = ἐγκώμιος, panegyric, laudatory, Pind. P. 10.
 9, N. 8. 85., 6. 56: v. κώμιος.
 ἐπικώμιος, ον, later form of foreg., Plut.
 ἐπικωμῶδῶς, to make a jest of in comedy, Plat. Apol. 31 D.
 ἐπικώπιος, ον, (κώπη) at the oar, a rower, Joseph. 2. of a
 boat, furnished with oars, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 F. 3. of
 a weapon, up to the very hit, through and through, Ar. Ach.
 231. 4. on Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A, v. Friebl Satyrog. p. 62.
 ἐπιλαβῆ, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) a taking hold, grasping, πέπλων
 Aesch. Supp. 432. 2. a handle, Hipp.
 ἐπιλαγᾶναι, f. λήξωμαι, to draw lots or receive by lot after-
 wards or in addition, Aeschin. 62. 31. II. intr. to be as-
 signed by an after-lot, hence to fall to one, come afterwards,
 Soph. O. C. 1235.

ἐπιλαῶν, Adv. = ἱλαδόν, by troops, in numbers, Dion. Per.
 ἐπιλάττειν, to lay hold of, hold tight, stop, στόμα Eur. Andr.
 250. Only poet.
 ἐπιλαῖς, ἰδως, v. 1. for ὑπολαῖς, in Arist. H. A.
 ἐπιλακκος, ον, ὁ, the upper part of the throat.
 ἐπιλάλει, to interrupt in speaking. 2. to say of a thing, τι.
 ἐπιλαμβάνω, f. λήξωμαι, aor. ἔλαβον, to take, acquire besides,
 Arist. Pol. II. to lay hold of, seize, attack, as a disease,
 Hdt. 8. 115, Thuc. 2. 51: to come upon, stop, interrupt by one's
 coming, νυκτὸς ἐπιλαβοῦσιν τὸ ἔργον Thuc. 4. 96, c. 27: hence
 in gen. to succeed, come next, Lat. *exsuperare*, Theophr.: to attain
 to, come within reach of, reach, Xen. An. 6. 5, 6: and so, ἐτη
 ἔκτω ἐπ. to live over eight years, Thuc. 4. 133: but c. gen.
 partitivo, χειμῶνος ἐπ. to live over part of it, Arist. H. A.: to
 seize, stop, esp. by pressure, τὴν βίαν Ar. Plut. 703: ἐπ. τῆς
 ὁρίσας ὁδοῦ to stop from getting back, Hdt. 2. 87: ἐπ. τὸ ὕδωρ
 to stop the water-clock, (when an orator stop speaking while
 witnesses were examined or documents read, v. κλεψύδρα),
 Lys. 166. 43, cf. Att. Process, p. 713, sq. III. metaph.
 πολλὴν χάρον ἐπιλαβεῖν to master, i. e. get over much ground,
 traverse it rapidly, Theocrit. 13. 65, cf. Virgil's *corrumpere campum*,
 spatia. B. Med. c. pf. pass. to hold oneself on by, lay hold
 of, c. gen., τῶν νῆων Hdt. 6. 113, etc.: hence, ἐπ. προφάσιος
 to lay hold of a pretext, Id. 3. 36: so, ἐπ. καυροῦ Ar. Lys. 596:
 ἐπ. προστάτων to get, obtain a chief, Hdt. 1. 127. 2. to
 attack, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 22. 3. to make a seizure of, arrest
 a person, Lys. 98. 1, etc.: to seize goods on distress, Dem.
 558. 18: to lay claim to, seize as one's property, claim at
 law, κτήματος Plat. Legg. 954 C. 4. to come up to, reach,
 c. gen. loci, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 52: metaph., ἐπ. λογισμῶν, Lat.
ratione assequi, Plat. Phaedr. 79 A. C. ἐπιληπθῆναι τὴν αἰ-
 σθησιν seized, disabled, Lat. *sensibus captus*, Plut., cf. ἐπι-
 ληπτος, -ληψις, -ληψία.
 ἐπιλαμπρος, ον, brilliant, illustrious.
 ἐπιλαμπρύνω, to brighten, make splendid, adorn, σίκον Plut.
 ἐπιλ. τὸν ἥχορ to make the sound clear or loud, raise it, Schaf.
 Dion. Comp. 166.
 ἐπιλαμπτος, ον, Ion. for ἐπιληπτος, c. part., ἐπιλαμπτος ἀφ᾽ ὁ-
 σουςα caught in the act of feeling, Hdt. 3. 69.
 ἐπιλάμπω, to shine after or upon, ἥλιος ἐπέλαμψε θεωρεῖν
 the sun shone forth, Il. 17. 650. So the moon, b. Hom. Merc.
 141: ἐπιλαμπῶσιν ἡμέρας when day had come on, broken, Hdt.
 7. 13, so ἑαρος ἐπιλαμπάντος 8. 130, cf. ὑπολάμπω: in gen.,
 to appear, become visible or manifest, usu. of propitious deities,
 etc., c. dat., like Lat. *effulgere*. II. transit. to make shine
 upon, τι τινα Pind. Fr. 158, τὶ Ap. Rh.
 ἐπιλανθάνω, fut. λήσω, aor. ἔλησα, to make to forget, c. gen.,
 ὅπως ἐλέησεν ἀπάντων sleep laps one in forgetfulness of all,
 Od. 20. 85. II. intr. to be hidden, escape notice, αὐτὸ 2 ἐπὶ
 λάβον. III. Med. ἐπιλανθάνωμαι, fut. λήσωμαι, c. pf. 2 act.
 -λέληθα Hdt. 3. 46, and Pind., and pf. pass. -λέλησμαι Plat.
 Phaedr. 235 D, to let a thing escape one, to forget, lose thought
 of, c. gen., ἰσάδες Od. 1. 57: ὅς ἐπελήθετο τέχνης Od. 4. 455:
 also c. acc., Hdt. 3. 46, Eur. Hel. 265, etc.: c. inf., Ar. Vesp.
 853, etc.: also c. part., ὀφείλων ἐπιλέληθα forgot that I owed,
 Pind. O. 10. 4, cf. Eur. Bacch. 188: also ἐπ. περί τινας Andoc.
 19. 16: also to leave disregarded, to neglect, πρόσταγμα Cebes.
 2. more rarely, to suppress, say nothing about, wilfully
 forget, μεμνημένος ἐπ. τιwός Hdt. 3. 147, so, ἐκὼν ἐπ. Aeschin.
 22. 39, cf. ἐπιλήθω.
 ἐπιλαρχία, ἡ, the command of a double ἰνδη, i. e. of 128 horse.
 ἐπιλάσις, εως, ἡ, Dor. for ἐπιλασις, Pind.
 ἐπιλαεῖν, to smoothe over: ἐπιλέψας τὴν Ξέρξεω γνώμην
 smoothing over the opinion of Xerxes, i. e. making it plausible,
 flattering, Hdt. 7. 9, 3, cf. 8. 142, and λαεῖν. Hence
 ἐπιλέανσις, εως, ἡ, a smoothing over, Philo.
 ἐπιλέγω, f. ῥω, to say moreover or in addition, to add to what
 has been said, ἐπ. λόγον Hdt. 2. 156, etc.: or absol., 2. 35, 64,
 etc.: ποιεῖν τὶ καὶ ἐπιλέγειν to say while or after doing it, Id.
 4. 65, cf. Ar. Equ. 418: to call by name, Hdt. 5. 70: ἐπ. τι τινα
 to say, assert of one, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 7. 2. to choose, pick out,
 select, Hdt. 3. 81. Med. ἐπιλέγωμαι, to read, read through,
 βιβλίον, only Ion., as Hdt. 1. 124, etc., copied by Paus. 1. 12, 3.

2. to choose, pick out, τῶν βασιλευσίων ἐπελέξατο he chose certain of the B. Id. 3. 157. 3. to think upon, think over, Id. 5. 30, etc.: ἐπ. μή . . , to consider, i. e. doubt, fear lest . . , Hdt. 3. 65: cf. ἐπιλογίζομαι.

ἐπιλείβω, f. ψω, to pour out upon, make a drink-offering or libation over a thing, Od. 3. 341, and so in tmesi, II. 1. 463.

ἐπιλείωω, = ἐπιδείνω, to smooth over, Dio C.

ἐπιλείπω, to fail one, like Lat. deficere, c. acc. pers., as ὁδῶν μιν ἐπέλειπε the water failed him, Hdt. 7. 21, cf. 2. 25, 174, Ar. Av. 1102; ἐπιλείπει με ὁ χρόνος time fails me, Lat. dies me deficiit, Isocr. 4 A: freq. also of rivers, ἐπ. τὸ βέβρον to fail their stream, i. e. leave it unfilled, he dried up, Hdt. 7. 43, 58, etc.; and so without βέβρον, to fail, Id. 7. 127: also absol. of other things, to fail, lack, be wanting, as of fruit, Id. 3. 108; στίκος ἐπιλείπων a deficiency of it, Thuc. 3. 20, τὰ ἐπιτήρεια ἐπ. Xen. An. 4. 7, 1. II. to leave behind, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18, in Pass.: and so, in tmesi, Od. 8. 475. 2. to leave undone or unsaid, οὐδέν ἐπ. τῶν ἐμῶν Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 E: c. part., μῦρα ἐπ. λέγων Id. Phil. 26 B.

ἐπιλείψω, to lick over, to lick.

ἐπιλείψω, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιλείπω) failure, lack, ὀρνίθων Thuc. 2. 50.

ἐπιλεκτάρχης, ου, δ, (ἀρχω) the commander of a picked company, Plut.: from

ἐπλεκτοσ, ον, (ἐπιλέγω) chosen, picked, οἱ ἐπλεκτοί picked soldiers, Xen., and Polyb. Adv. -τας, by choosing or picking.

ἐπιλέξις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) choice, selection, App.

ἐπιλεπτύνω, to cover, smear over with a thin coat of something.

ἐπιλέπω, f. ψω, to peel, strip of bark, ὅσον h. Hom. Merc. 109.

ἐπιλευκαίνω, to be white on the surface, Arist. Part. An. Bekk.

ἐπιλευκία, ἡ, = λεύκη, Plut.

ἐπιλευκος, ον, whitish, white on the surface, Theophr.

ἐπιλεύσω, f. λέσω, to look towards or at, τόσσον τις ἐπι-

λέσσει one can only see so far before one, Pl. 3. 12.

ἐπιλήθης, ες, (ἐπιλανθάνω) causing to forget.

ἐπιλήθιος, ον, (ἐπιλανθάνω) causing to forget, bringing forgetfulness, c. gen., κακὸν ἐπιλήθιον ἀπάντων Od. 4. 221.

ἐπιλήθω, a rarer med. form for ἐπιλανθάνωμαι, Hom. has only imperf. med., in signf. to forget, Od. 4. 455, 5. 324; in Hdt. 4. 43, ἔκῃν ἐπ. τι to suppress, say nothing about, cf. ἐπιλανθάνω.

ἐπιλήτης, ἴδος, ἡ, (λέα) obtained as booty or plunder, gained in war, πόλεως Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 23.

ἐπιλήνω, to make a noise or sound at a thing, esp. to applaud, and hence in Od. 8. 379, to beat time, give the time to dancers.

ἐπιληκῦβαντρία, ἡ, Μούσα, comic nickname of the Tragic Muse, the bombastical, Anth., cf. λήκυθος, ληκυθίζω.

ἐπιλημπος, ον, -λημπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, -λημψίς, ἡ, Ion. for -λη-

πος, -ληπτικός, -ληψίς, Hipp.

ἐπιλημπος, ον, (ληνός) of, belonging to a wine-press or the vintage, ἄσμα Ath.

ἐπιληπτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπιλαμβάνω, one must assume, Arist.

Color.

ἐπιληπτεύομαι, = sq., LXX.

ἐπιληπτιζέω, (ἐπιληπτος) to be epileptic, Plut.

ἐπιληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐπιληπτος, of, belonging to epilepsy, Hipp.: ill of epilepsy, epileptic, Arist. Somn. Adv. -κῶς.

ἐπιληπτομαι, = ἐπιληπτιζομαι, v. l. in LXX.

ἐπιληπτος, ον, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) caught or detected in any thing, Lat. deprehensus, Soph. Ant. 406, cf. ἐπιλαμπος: laid hold of, blamed, punished: or punishable, blame-worthy, Philo. II.

suffering from a seizure, i. e. from epilepsy, epileptic, Hipp., in Ion. form. Adv. -τως, culpably. Hence

ἐπιλήπτωρ, ορος, ὅ, a rebuker, blamer, censor, Timon ap. Plut.

ἐπιλήσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιλανθάνωμαι) a forgetting, forgetfulness, καμάτων Pind. P. 1. 46.

ἐπιλήσιμος, ἡ, (ἐπιλανθάνω) forgetfulness, Alex. Incert. 68.

ἐπιλήσιμος, ἡ, = foreg., LXX.

ἐπιλημοσύνη, ἡ, = ἐπιλήσιμος, Cratin. Incert. 147, cf. Lob.

Phryn. 383.

ἐπιλήσιμος, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπιλανθάνωμαι) forgetful, having a bad memory, Ar. Nub. 129, Plat., etc.: c. gen. rei, Xen. Apol. 6, in Comp. ἐπιλημονέστερος, whereas Ar. Nub. 790 has the irreg. Superl. ἐπιλημότατος. II. act. causing forgetfulness or oblivion, ἐπ. ἐπιθή an obli-vious charm.

ἐπιλήσιμος, ον, still left, remaining, Hdt. usu. in plur. c. gen., τὰ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου, αἱ ἐπ. τῶν πλάνων 4. 154, 6. 33; but also ἡ ἐπιλοιπος ὁδός, etc., Eur. O. of time, to come, future, χρόνος Hdt. 2. 13, ἡμέρα ἐπ. Pind. O. 1. 53.

ἐπιλοισθίος, ον, = λοισθίος, Anth.

ἐπιλουτρον, τό, the price of a bath, Luc.

ἐπιλύγναι, -λύγναιος, -λύγναιος, rare, but not suspicious, forms for ἐπύλναι, Ruhnck. Tim., Piers. Moer. p. 163, Schäf. Long. 349.

ἐπιλύξω, to have the hiccough by or besides, Nic.

ἐπιλυμαίνωμαι, to infect, harass, distress, Plut.

ἐπιλύπω, to trouble, annoy, offend besides, τινά Hdt. 9. 50.

ἐπιλύπια, ἡ, trouble, grief, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 100: from

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ἐπιλήσσομαι, fut. med. of ἐπιλανθάνω, Hom.

ἐπιλήσσομαι, ἡ, ὄν, making to forget.

ἐπιλήσσομαι, ἡ, ὄν, making to forget.

ἐπιλήψια, ἡ, = ἐπιλήψις, a seizure, stoppage, Arist. Probl. esp.

II. the falling sickness, epilepsy, Hipp.

ἐπιλήψιος, ον, that may be laid hold of, blame-worthy, Luc.: in gen. = ἐπιληπτος. Adv. -τως.

ἐπιλήψω, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) a laying hold of, seizure: hence in law, a claiming property by seizing, Lat. manus injectio, Plat. Legg. 954 E: hence a point open to attack: in gen., an attack, finding fault, blaming, Isocr. 171 C. 2. a convulsive seizure, falling sickness, epilepsy, Lat. morbus comitialis, Arist. Probl. cf. ἐπιληψία.

ἐπιλήσθην, Adv. grazing, Lat. strictim, like ἐπιγράφην, II.

17. 599.

ἐπιλήζω, to graze lightly.

ἐπιλημνάω, to overflow, Lat. stagnare: in pass., πεδία ἐπι-

λημνάμενα flooded, Plut.

ἐπιλινάω, to set or watch nets, to hunt, fish.

ἐπιληνείτης, οἰ, δ, (ληνέω) one who nets, a fisherman, hunter, Anth., acc. to Jac. A. P. 144: from

ἐπιληνέω, = ἐπιδένω.

ἐπιλιπαίνω, to make fat or sleek, Plut.

ἐπιλιπής, ες, (ἐπιλείπω) = ἐλλιπής, Plut. Adv. -πῶς.

ἐπιλιπής, ες, (λίπος) = ὀπλιπής.

ἐπιλιχμάριοι, Philo, and ἐπιλιχμάσσω, = ἐπείλχω.

ἐπιλιχμέω, = ἐπείλχω, Philo: also in Med., Id.

ἐπιλιζέω, to wink with the eyes, to make signs to one by wink-

ing, τινά Od. 18. 11: to wink roguishly, h. Hom. Merc. 387, and Ar. Rh.: in gen. to contract the eyes in looking hard at a thing, and so to distort the eyes, Nic.

ἐπιλλος, ον, leering, squinting, Lat. strabo, pectus. Hence

ἐπιλλώω, = sq.

ἐπιλλώπτω, to wink, leer, look askance at, Plut.

ἐπιλοβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (λοβός) a lobe of the liver.

ἐπιλογή, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) choice, selection, Lysim. ap. Joseph.

ἐπιλογίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Act. ἴομαι, Dep. med. c. aor. and p. pass., to reckon over, think on, conclude, consider, Str. 1. Hdt. 7. 177, Dem. 1090. fin.: to make account of, τί τῶς, Lat. rationem habere aliquid, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 16. II. to ascribe.

ἐπιλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιλογος) of, belonging to the epilogue, conclusion of a speech, Gramm. II. (ἐπιλογίζομαι) belonging to reckoning. Adv. -κῶς.

ἐπιλόγισις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1091 B.

ἐπιλογισμός, ὁ, (ἐπιλογίζομαι) a reckoning over, calculation, Arist. Pol.: a thinking upon, considering, Plut., cf. Foës.

Oecon. Hipp.

ἐπιλογιστέον, verb. Adj., one must reckon, consider, Plut.

ἐπιλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculating, prudent, Clem. Al.

ἐπιλογος, ὁ, (ἐπιλέγω) a conclusion, inference, like ἐπιλο-

γισμός, only Ion. e. g. Hdt. 1. 27, and Hipp.: usu. II. the

concluding speech of a play, epilogue, Arist. Poet.: the peroration of a speech, Lat. epilogus, peroratio, Arist. Rhet., opp. to πρόλογος. (Never used for ἐπαῖδος, v. Seidl. Eur. El. 714, where however should be written ὅς ἐστι λόγος, r. for π.)

ἐπιλογος, ον, (λόγῃ) barbed, βέλους Eur. Hipp. 221.

ἐπιλοιθία, ἡ, (ἐπιλείβω) a drink-offering, Lat. libatio, usu.

λοιθία, Orph. Hence

ἐπιλοιθίος, ον, serving or used for libations, φίλην Anth.

ἐπιλοιθόρεω, to cast reproaches on, Polyb.

ἐπιλοιμία, ων, τὰ, ἔπη, (λοιμός) incantations or hymns to drive away pestilence.

ἐπιλοιπος, ον, still left, remaining, Hdt. usu. in plur. c. gen., τὰ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου, αἱ ἐπ. τῶν πλάνων 4. 154, 6. 33; but also ἡ ἐπιλοιπος ὁδός, etc., Eur. O. of time, to come, future, χρό-

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ἐπιλύπια, ἡ, trouble, grief, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 100: from

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ἐπιλυτος, *ov*, (λύπη) troubled, sad, in low spirits, Aretae: *morose*, Plut.

ἐπιλύσις, *ews*, ἡ (ἐπιλύω) a freeing, release from, τινός Aesch. Theb. 134.

ἐπιλύσιον, verb. Adj., one must unloose, solve, Clem. Al.

ἐπιλύτικός, ἡ, *ov*, belonging to, fitted for solving difficulties.

ἐπιλυτρος, *ov*, set at liberty for ransom, ransomed, Strab.

ἐπιλύω, *f. usw.*, to loose, untie, δεσμά Theoc. 30. 42: to let slip dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7. 8: in gen. to free, release, Plat. Crito 43 C.

2. to solve, explain, N. T. B. Pass. c. fut. med. to flag, give in, Lys. 174. 38. [On quantity v. sub λύω].

ἐπιλυθῶμαι, as Pass., to be mocked, insulted, damaged.

ἐπιλυθῆναι, to mock, scoff, banter, jest at a thing, Od. 2. 323.

ἐπιλυθῆς, *és*, (ἐπιλύω) injurious, mischievous, Nic.

ἐπιλυθῆτος, *ov*, (ἐπιλυθῶμαι) insulted, degraded, Lyc.

ἐπιμαθῆς, *ov*, (μαθῶς) = ἐπιμαθῆτος, Anth.

ἐπιμαθεῖα, ἡ, (ἐπιμαθῶν) a learning after or too late. [ᾗ]

ἐπιμαθεῖν, to long earnestly after or desire, τινός Lyc.

ἐπιμαίνομαι, as Pass., but also c. aor. med., to be mad after, to yearn or long after, c. inf., Il. 6. 160 (where the dat. belongs perh. to μνημεναί); but also c. dat., to be passionately in love with, mad after, like Lat. *insanire*, cf. Ar. Vesp. 744, 1469, Mosch. 6. 2: also sometimes c. acc., Husccke Anal. p. 30: c. dat. instrum., to be mad with, Aesch. Ag. 1427. II. to fly at, fall upon, Anth.

ἐπιμαίνομαι, Dep., to strive after, seek, endeavour to obtain, aim at, usu. c. gen., σκοπέω ἐπιμαίνομαι make for, steer for the rock, Od. 12. 220: metaph. ἐπ. νόστον strive after a return, Od. 5. 344: δῶρον ἐπιμαίνομαι his mind was set upon presents, Il. 10. 401.

II. c. acc., to lay hold of, grasp, εἶλεος ἐπ. κῆπην he clutched his sword-hilt, Od. 11. 531: and less strong, to touch, feel, c. acc., δῖον ἐπ. νῦντα Ar. 4. 441: and ἐπὶ νῦντ' ἔπεμ. Hes. ap. Ath. 498 B: more freq. μάστιγι βούς ἐπεμαίρετ' ὅρ' ἵππου she touched sharply, whipped the horse, Il. 5. 748, etc.: metaph., ἐπεμαίρετο τέχνην, Lat. *artem tractavit*, h. Hom. Merc. 108. Only Ep. and only in pres. and impf.: the fut. and aor. are taken from the cognate ἐπιμαίνομαι, which again is not used in pres. or impf.: cf. also ἐπιμέμονα.

ἐπιμακρός, *ov*, oblong, Hipp.

ἐπιμᾶλλον, Adv. for ἐπὶ μᾶλλον, still more.

ἐπιμαδῶλον, τό, (μαδῶλαρός) a lascivious kiss, in which the tongues touch each other, like *καταγλώττισμα*, Ar. Ach. 1201.

ἐπιμάνης, *és*, (ἐπιμαίνομαι) mad after a thing, *és* or πρὸς τι: in gen. mad, Polyb. Adv. —νός.

ἐπιμανθῶναι, verb. Adj., to learn besides or after, τι Thuc. 1. 138: c. inf., Hdt. 1. 131: *id.* 1. 2. 160.

ἐπιμαντεύνομαι, Dep., to prophesy of, Philostr.

*ἐπιμαίνομαι, = ἐπιμαίνομαι, which gives the pres. and impf., while the Ep. fut. and aor. ἐπιμάσσομαι, ἐπεμασσάμην are to be referred to this obsol. pres. rather than to ἐπιμάσσω, cf.

*Μῶν v. these two tenses are used by Hom., = ἐπιμαίνομαι II, to touch, handle, feel, c. acc., ἔλκος ἱππὴν ἐπιμασσεσται Il. 4. 190, cf. Od. 9. 446: ῥάβδον ἦν ἔπεμ. Od. 13. 429: also obsol., Od. 16. 172, 1. 468: and strengthd., χεῖρ (i. e. χεῖρ, v. Nitzsch)

ἐπιμασσόμενος having seized, grasped with the hand, Od. 9. 302: thus also 19. 480 (where the gen. φάρονος belongs to λάβε): Ar. Rh. has both gen. and acc., τὴν ἐπιμασσάστο χεῖρος she touched her by the hand: metaph. ἔπεμ. θυμὸν ἐμόν he touched my heart, Ar. Rh.

ἐπιμαργαῖνον, to be mad after, τινὶ Arat.

ἐπιμαργαῖνος, *ov*, mad after a thing.

ἐπιμαρτύρ, v. —μαρτυρος.

ἐπιμαρτυρέω, to bear witness to a thing, to depose to, ἐπ. ἡμῶν τὰ δόγματα μὴ. κείσθαι Plat. Crat. 397 A: c. dat. rei, Plut. Hence ἐπιμαρτυρήσεις, *ews*, ἡ, = sq., Sext. Emp. [ῶ]

ἐπιμαρτυρία, ἡ, a witness, testimony: *els* ἐπιμ. for a witness, Thuc. 2. 74.

ἐπιμαρτυροῦμαι, Dep. med., to take to witness, to call on as witness, appeal to, c. acc., esp. ἐπ. τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 25: absol. to call witnesses, call evidence, Ar. Nub. 495, cf. Vesp. 1437: hence 2. to call on earnestly, to conjure, Lat. *obtestari*, Hdt. 5. 92, fin.; ἐπιμ. μὴ ποιεῖν to call on one not to do, Ib. 93, Thuc. 6. 29. 3. c. acc. rei, to say a thing before

witnesses, to affirm, declare, ὅτι... Dem. 915. 12, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244 B. [ῶ]

ἐπιμαρτύρος, ὁ, a witness to any thing, Il. 7. 76, Od. 1. 273: in Hom. and Hes. used only of the gods.

ἐπιμαρτύς, ὁ, = ἐπιμαρτύρος, Ar. Lys. 1287.

ἐπιμασάομαι or —μασσάομαι, to chew, eat in addition to or afterwards: ἐπιμασῶ: is the later form.

ἐπιμασσοῦμαι, Ep. fut. of ἐπιμαίνομαι, ἐπιμαίνομαι, for ἐπιμαίνομαι.

ἐπιμάσσω, Att. —τω, *f. ζω*, to knead again, knead well. The med. forms, fut. ἐπιμάσσομαι, aor. ἐπεμασάμην, belong to *ἐπιμαίνομαι, q. v.

ἐπιμαστίδιος, ὄν, (μαστός) on or at the breast, not yet weaned, Aesch. Theb. 349, Eur. I. T. 231.

ἐπιμαστίζω, (to whip or flog besides.

ἐπιμαστῖος, *ov*, (μαστός) = ἐπιμαστιδίος.

ἐπιμαστῖω, = ἐπιμαστίζω, Nic. [ῶ]

ἐπιμαστός, *ov*, (ἐπιμαίνομαι) seeking after or for, hence ἐπιμαστός ἀλήτης a begging vagrant, Od. 20. 377.

ἐπιμάχω, (μάχομαι) to stand by, help one in battle, τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν to make a league for the mutual defence of their countries, Thuc. 5. 27. Hence

ἐπιμάχια, ἡ, a defensive alliance, opp. to συμμαχία (an alliance both offensive and defensive), Thuc. 1. 44, 5. 48.

ἐπιμάχος, *ov*, (μάχομαι) that may easily be attacked, esp. of fortified places, assailable, like ἐπίστατος and ἐπίδρομος, Hdt. 1. 54, Thuc., etc.: of a country in general, open to attack, Hdt. 9. 21.

II. Also said to be used later for σύμμαχος; and in Thom. M. it signifies, ready or equipped for battle. III. in Heliod., contended for, contested, cf. Coray t. 2. 374, 381.

*ἐπιμάω, obsol. pres., v. ἐπιμαίνομαι, ἐπιμαίνομαι.

ἐπιμεῖδω, *f. ἴσω*, to smile at or upon: in Hom. always in phrase τὸν δ' ἐπιμεΐδης προσέφη he addressed him with a smile: also of a scornful, savage smile, Il. 10. 400.

ἐπιμεΐδαισος, *ews*, ἡ, a smiling at one, Plut.: from ἐπιμεΐδω, *f. ἴσω*, to smile at, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16. [ᾶω]

ἐπιμεῖζω, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, strengthd. for μεῖζω, still larger or greater, Democ. ap. Stob. p. 66. 37.

ἐπιμελία, τά, v. l. Il. 9. 147, 289, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μελία δώσω, for ἐπίδωσω μελία, v. μελία.

ἐπιμελῶναι, to blacken on the top. Pass. to become black atop, Theophr.

ἐπιμελής, μέλαινα, μέλιν, black on the top, Theophr.

ἐπιμελεια, ἡ, (ἐπιμελής) care, attention, diligence, Thuc. 2. 94, Xen., etc.; in plur., like our pains, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 4: ἐπ. τῶνς attention paid to a thing, τοῦ ναυτοῦ, τῶν οἰκῶν καὶ πολιτικῶν Thuc. 2. 39, 40: τῶν κοινῶν Isocr. 144 D, etc.; also περὶ τῶνς Thuc. 7. 56, περὶ τι Plat. Rep. 451 D: πρὸς τινα Dem. 618. 8; esp. ἐπιμελείαν τινας ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν etc., as ἐπ. τοῦ Hdt. 6. 105, Dem. 1414. 10: opp. to ἐπιμελείας πυχράνευ to have attention paid one, Isocr. 113 D, etc.: ἐπιμελεῖα with diligence, also κατ' ἐπιμελίαν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 47, Hell. 4. 4, 8.

ἐπιμελοῦμαι, Dep. c. fut. et aor. med.; but also c. fut. pass. (in act. signf.) ἐπιμελήθησθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 8: aor. ἐπιμελήθημαι Ib. 1. 3, 11. [μέλομαι.] To take care of, have charge of: to have the management of, c. gen. rei, Ar. Vesp. 154, Thuc., etc.: to pay attention to, study, cultivate, ἀρετῆς etc., Plat., and Xen.; also περὶ τῶνς Ep. Plat. 311 B, περὶ τι Legg. 932 B: also c. acc. et inf., to take care that..., Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 10, and Plat.; foll. by ὅπως, c. indic. fut., Thuc. 4. 118, etc.: also c. neut. adj. in acc., to take care with respect to a thing, Thuc. 6. 41, and Xen.: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. ἐπιμελείαν Plat. Prot. 325 C. The shorter form ἐπιμέλομαι is less freq. in Att., but the only form in Hdt., as c. gen., i. 98, etc.; absol., 2. 2; also in Thuc. 7. 39.

ἐπιμελετάω, to exercise over and above. Hence

ἐπιμελέτηςις, *ews*, ἡ, additional exercise.

ἐπιμελήμην, atos, τό, (ἐπιμελοῦμαι) an object of care, a care, anxiety, Xen. Oec. 7. 37.

ἐπιμελής, *és*, (μέλομαι) caring for, anxious, careful about, τινός Plat., and Xen.: absol. careful, attentive, Ar. Nub. 501.

II. pass. cared for, an object of care: esp. in neut. ἐπιμελές, c. dat. pers., e. g. ἐπιμελές τῷ Κύρῳ ἐγένετο it was a care to him, made him anxious, Hdt. 1. 89, cf. 3. 40, etc.; ἐπιμελές μοί ἐστι I have to care for it, Id. 2. 150: c. inf., it is my business

ἐπιμιξία, ἡ, a mixing, union: intercourse: dealings between states, Lat. *commercium*, πρὸς τῶας Hdt. i. 68, παρ' ἀλλήλους Thuc. 5. 78; also c. dat., Plat. Legg. 949 E.

ἐπιμίξις, εὼς, ἡ = foreg., Theogn. 297.

ἐπιμίσσω, poet. and Ion. for ἐπιμίγνυμι: Hom. uses only the Med., and that in metaph. signf. to have dealings with one, τῶι Od. 6. 205, 241, and Hdt.: absol. to associate together, Hdt. i. 185: in Il. always in hostile signf., αἰεὶ Τρῳέσσιν ἐπιμίσομαι I have always to be dealing with the Trojans, am always clashing with them, Il. 10. 548; cf. 5. 505; instead of dat. Hes. Th. 802 uses it also of place c. prep. εἰς or ἐπὶ, οὐδὲ ποτ' ἐς βουλὴν ἐπιμίσγεται, οὐδ' ἐπὶ δαίτα: later c. acc. solo, ἐπιμίσσειναι τι to draw nigh to a place, Call. Jov. 13. Also in Att. Prose, as Thuc. i. 13, 4. 118.

ἐπιμίσιος, ον, (μισθός) working or engaged for pay or hire: pecul. fem. ἐπιμισθίς, ἰδος.

ἐπιμισθοφορά, ἡ, extraordinary pay, Dio C.

ἐπιμίσσαι, to let a thing to one, τῶι τι, dub. l. in Ael.

ἐπιμινάσθαι, -νύμαι, Ion. for ἐπιμιμήσθαι.

ἐπιμιμηνοῦσα, = μιμηνοῦσα.

ἐπιμιμησάμεθα, opt. aor. i med. of ἐπιμιμήσσω, Hom.

ἐπιμιμησθῆς, part. aor. i pass. of ἐπιμιμήσκειναι Il.

ἐπιμοίραο, to give or assign by lot, τῶι τι. Med., to receive by lot as one's own share, to partake in, share, c. acc., as, κόνιν earth enough for a grave, Moschio ap. Stob. 2. p. 244, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 93: also c. gen., Philo.

ἐπιμοίριος, ον, (μοῖρα) appointed by fate, destined, fatal, ρήματα Leon. Tar.

ἐπιμοῖρος, ον, (μοῖρα) partaking in, like ἐπήβολος, c. gen., Eurypham. ap. Stob. p. 555. 42.

ἐπιμοιγεῖν, to commit adultery besides, τινά with one, Luc.

ἐπιμολεῖν, inf. aor. of obsol. ἐπιβλάσσω, to come upon, befall, Soph. Tr. 855. Hence

ἐπιμόλος, ον, approaching, invading, Aesch. Theb. 629.

ἐπιμομφή, ἡ = ἐπιμεψίς, Inad. O. 10. 12.

ἐπιμόμφος, ον = ἐπιμεμφής, Rhes. 327. II. blameable, unlucky, of omens, Aesch. Ag. 553.

ἐπιμονή, ἡ (ἐπιμένο) a staying on, tarrying: delay, Thuc. 2. 18: but also steadfastness, Plut. Crat. 395 A. In Rhet. a dwelling on a point, treating it elaborately: hence

ἐπιμόνιος, ον = sq.

ἐπιμόνος, ον, staying on, ἐπ. στρατηγὸς with permanent command, Polyb.: ἐπιμόνος ἐράνους ποιεῖν to delay their payment, Polyb. Adv. -ῶς (Plat.) Ax. 372 A.

ἐπιμόριος, ον, (μόριον) containing an integer and one part more, larger by one part: hence ἐπ. λόγος the ratio in which one number contains the other and a fraction of it; see ἐπιπλεος: if instead of one part there be several, the proportion is called ἐπιμερὴς λόγος.

ἐπιμορμύω, to murmur at, c. dat., Dion. P., in tmesi. [v]

ἐπιμορτος, ον, (μορτή) γεωργός, the husbandman who tills a field for a certain share of the produce, Hesych.: ἐπιμ. γῆ land cultivated on these terms, Solon ap. Poll. 7. 151.

ἐπιμορφάζω, to take the shape of, counterfeit, Lat. *simulare*, ἀλθῆσαι, etc., Philo.

ἐπιμορφῶω, f. ὄσω, to form, fashion.

ἐπιμοσχέω, to work or toil at, like ἐπιπνέω: from

ἐπιμοσχος, ον, toilsome, like ἐπιπνος, LXX. Adv. -ῶς.

ἐπιμύξω, f. ξω, to mutter, murmur, groan at or after, Il. 4.

20., 8. 457, cf. μύξω.

ἐπιμύθεομαι, Dep., to say besides. II. to speak to comfort, τῶι ἐπιμύθεομαι, also -θεύομαι, Dep. med., = foreg., Arist. H. A.

ἐπιμύθος, ον, (μῦθος) that belongs to or accords with narration or story: τὸ ἐπ. the moral of a fable, Luc. [v]

ἐπιμυκτηρίζω, to turn up the nose, mock at, Menand. p. 210.

ἐπιμυκτος, ον, (ἐπιμύξω) mocked, scoffed at, Theogn. 269 with v. l. ἐπιμυκτος.

ἐπιμύλδος, ον, (μύλη) at or on the mill, τὸ ἐπ. the upper millstone, LXX. = II. belonging to the mill, sub. φῶς, a song sung while grinding, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 D. [v]

ἐπιμύλδης, ἰδος, ἡ (μύλη) the knee-pan, Hipp.

ἐπιμύζεις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπιμύζω) a muttering at: cf. μυγμός.

ἐπιμυρίζω, to smear, anoint over, τινά τινι Theophr.

ἐπιμύρομαι, Dep. med., to wail, make moan at a thing: in Ar. Rh. i. 938, of the hollow sound of the sea. [v]

ἐπιμύσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπιμύω) a closing of the eyelids or mouth, Clem. Al.

ἐπιμύσσω, Att. -ττω, = ἐπιμύζω, Luc.

ἐπιμύω, f. ὄσω, to close the eyelids or mouth at a thing; also c. acc. to close, ὀμάρτα Opp.: absol. to wink hard, Polyb.: to wink at, in token of assent, Ar. Vesp. 934. [ῶω, ὄσω]

ἐπιμωκόμαι, Dep. med., to mock at.

ἐπιμωρόμαι, Ion. -λωρόμαι, Dep. med., to find fault with, τῶι Dion. Per. Hence

ἐπιμωρητός, ἡ, ὄν, blameworthy, blameable, ἔρις Hes. Op. 13; ἔργον Theocr. 26. 38.

ἐπιμωρος, ον, blamed, censured, blameworthy, Hdt.

ἐπιμωρομαι, = ἐπιμωρομαι.

ἐπινάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to fill up with.

ἐπινάστιος, ον, (ναῖα) taken as a stranger into a country, sojourning in a country, like ἑσπεῖκος, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιναύσιος, ον, (ναύα) feeling nausea, sickish, Polyb.

ἐπιναχομαι, Dor. for ἐπινήχ-, Theocr.

ἐπιναῖω, to take youthful pleasure in a thing.

ἐπιναῖνευομαι, Dep., to do what one need not, from excess of youthful spirit; to show off, Plut.

ἐπίνειον, τό, (ναῦς, νεός) the sea-port where the navy of a country lies, the state sea-port, Hdt. 6. 116, Thuc. 1. 30., 2. 84.

2. in gen. a sea-port, Strab. (Smaller than λιμήν, Hesych.)

ἐπινέσιοςμαι, fut. νεόσομαι, old form of ἐπινέσιοςμαι.

ἐπινέμισις, εὼς, ἡ, an assigning, distributing, Hipp. II.

(from Med.) a spreading, πῦρος of a fire, Plut.: from

ἐπινέμεν, fut. νεμέω and νεμήσω: aor. ἐπένεμα to allot, assign, Il. 9. 216., 24. 625; also to divide, distribute among several, c. dat. pers., Od. 20. 254. II. to make to pasture or feed upon a spot; esp. to turn one's cattle out to graze on another's land, Dem. 1274. 27, cf. ἐπινομία. B. Med. esp. of cattle, to go on grazing, to feed over, to pass the bounds in grazing: hence metaph. to spread over, πῦρ ἐπ. τὸ ἄστυ the fire spreads over the town, Hdt. 5. 101; so of an infectious disease, ἡ νόσος ἐπένευματο τὰς Ἀθήνας Thuc. 2. 54: so too absol., θῆλυς ὄρος πῦρ ἄνδρ' ἐπινέμεται goes on and on to over credulity, Aesch. Ag. 485. 2. in gen. to approach, Pind. O. 9. 11. 3. to feed after, τῶι Arist. H. A.

ἐπινέσσεσθαι, perf. pass. from ἐπινέμω.

ἐπίνεσις, εὼς, ἡ, a nodding to or at one; approval so signified, Joseph.: from

ἐπινέω, to nod to, in token of command, approval, etc.; ἐμῷ δ' ἐρένευσα κάρητι with my head I nodded, i. e. to ratify a promise, Il. 15. 75; so too in tmesi, ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεύει Il. to wink, make a sign to another to do a thing, c. inf., Il. 9. 620, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 169, 466; so too c. dat. pers., Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 12.

2. in gen. to nod, κούρτι ἐρένευε φαεινὴν he nodded with it, i. e. it nodded, Il. 22. 314. II. to incline to or towards: in gen. to give a sign by nodding, nod or wink, Ar. Ach. 115.

ἐπινέφελος, ον, (νεφέλη) clouded, overcast, ἐπινεφέλων ὕψων the weather being cloudy, Wess. Hdt. 7. 37.

ἐπινεφέω, to bring clouds over the sky, Arist. Probl. II. intr. to be cloudy, Theophr.: from

ἐπινεφέης, ἐς, (νέφος) clouded, cloudy, dark, Theophr.

ἐπινεφρίδιος, ον, (νεφρός) over, at, upon the kidneys, Il. 21. 204.

ἐπινεψίς, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπινεψέω) a clouding over, Arist. Probl.

ἐπινέω, (A), f. νήσω, to spin to, esp. like ἐπικλάδω, of the Fates, τινί τι Il. 20. 128., 24. 210; in both places γενομένης ἐπινέωσιν λίαν, allotted him with the first thread of life.

ἐπινέω (B), v. sub ἐπινυνέω fin.

ἐπινέω (C), f. νεόσομαι, to swim, float on the top, Arist. H. A.

ἐπινύθω, = ἐπινέω (A), to spin to.

ἐπινύθιος, ον, (ναῦς, νῆψ) on board ship, belonging to it, Anth.

ἐπινύθιος, also -νέω, -νῆω and -νῆω, to heap or pile upon, c. gen. loci, νεκροὺς πυκνὰς ἐπινύθιος Il. 7. 428, 431. II. to heap up, load with a thing, c. gen. rei, ἄμαζαν φρυγῶν Hdt. 4. 62, in form ἐπινέω: part. pf. pass., ἐπινυνεσμένοι piled with, τινὸς Ar. Ecol. 838.

ἐπινύτρω, τό, (νῆθος) prob. a distaff, Gramm.

ἐπινύφω, to be or remain sober at or for, πράξει Luc.

ἐπιπαιανισμός, οὐ, δ, a paean, song of victory sung ἐπὶ νίκῃ, Strab., ubi al. ἐπιπαῖον.

ἐπιπαίζω, f. ζομαι, to mock, deride; to sport upon or in, θαλάσῃ Philostr.

ἐπιπαισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιπαῖω) a stumbling-block, cause of offence, πρόσκομα, also ἐπιπαισμα.

ἐπιπαιστικός, ἡ, δν, (ἐπιπαῖω) joking, droll, merry, Clearch. ap. Ath. 448 C.

ἐπιπαῖω, f. παύσω, to knock against, Lat. impingere, like προσκρούω, also ἐπιπαῖω.

ἐπιπαιανισμός, δ, v. l. for ἐπιπαιανισμός, q. v.

ἐπιπακρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, called also ἐλλεβορίνη, Diosc.

ἐπιπακτόμα, to put to, shut, close.

ἐπιπαλάσσομαι, = ἐπιμαχάνομαι, dub. in Luc.

ἐπιπαλάσσω, to smear on, stain with a thing.

ἐπιπάλλω, to poise, brandish at or over against one, βέλῃ Aesch. Cho. 161.

ἐπιπάμα, ατος, τό, an added possession, acquisition, Schol. Theocr. 15. 114, where ἐπιπάμα is wrongly read.

ἐπιπαράσις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of ἐπιπαρών.

ἐπιπαμφάλαμαι, (παμφαλάω) to look, glance over, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπαμών, on, gen. ονος, (πέπαμαι) Dor. for ἐπὶ κληρος: pecul. fem. ἐπιπαμῶνις, ἰδος.

ἐπιπαῖν, Adv. upon the whole, in general, Hdt. 4. 86: ὡς ἐπιπαῖν commonly, usually, 2. 68; also ὡς τὸ ἐπιπαῖν 7. 50, 1. [ā Att., Meineke Menand. p. 51.]

ἐπιπάξ, Adv., v. ἐπὶρξ.

ἐπιπαππος, δ, a grandfather's grandfather, Lat. atavus: or sometimes a grandfather's father, Lat. proavus: both in Gramm. ἐπιπαργίνομαι, Dep. med., to come in upon, succeed one in a command, Polyb.

ἐπιπαράω, to lead, bring in upon, τι ἐπὶ τι Hipp.

ἐπιπαράω, f. l. in Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 51, for ἐπὶ παρ.

ἐπιπαρᾶναι and ἐπιπαρᾶνῃ, to heap up still more, to heap up, Thuc. 2. 77.

ἐπιπαρᾶσκυζῶ, to prepare besides. Med. to provide oneself with besides, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 1.

ἐπιπαρέμι, (εἶμι) to come upon in flank or march parallel with, c. dat., Thuc. 5. 10, c. acc., 4. 94; and absol., 4. 108, etc.

ἐπιπαρέμι, (εἶμι) to be present in the neighbourhood, Xen. An. 3. 4. 23. II. to be present besides or in addition to, Thuc. 1. 61: to come to.

ἐπιπαρεβάλλω, to throw, lay, push into besides or in addition, φάλαγγα to put it in array again, Polyb. 11. 23, 4. II. intr. to be arranged beside or with, to fall into line with others, Id.

ἐπιπαρέξω, (εἶμι) to pass away by degrees, dub.

ἐπιπαρέχομαι, f. ελευσόμεναι: aor. ἤλδον, Dep. med., to go past, on the way to a place, Dio C.

ἐπιπαρόδος, ἡ, a second pároδος, q. v.

ἐπιπαροξύνω, to stir up, incite still more. Pass. of persons in fever, to suffer from successive accessions of fever, Hipp. [5]

ἐπιπαρορμῶ, to stir up still more, πρὸς τι Protag. ap. Plut. 2. 118 F.

ἐπιπάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. πᾶσω, to sprinkle upon or over, II. 4. 219, in tmesi: τί ἐπὶ τι Hdt. 4. 172. [ἀσω] Hence

ἐπίπαστος, on, scattered, sprinkled on or over: τὸ ἐπ. a kind of cake with comfits or the like upon it, Ar. Eq. 103, 1080: also a medicinal powder for sprinkling, Hipp., Theocr. 11. 2.

ἐπιπάτῳ, to make a noise at.

ἐπιπάτῳ, fut. ἀώ, to beat, strike upon.

ἐπιπάτωρ, ορος, δ, (πατήρ) a step-father, dub. [ἀ]

ἐπιπάτωμαι, as Pass. (παῶω) to cease, desist, dub. in Gal.

ἐπιπαφλάω, to boil in or upon.

ἐπιπαχύνω, to make still thicker. Pass. to become still thicker.

ἐπίπεδος, on, (πέδον) on the ground, or on a level with it, hence level, flat, Plat. Crit. 112 A: ἐν ἐπίπεδῳ on a level, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 14. II. in Geometry, plane, superficial, opp. to στερεός solid, Plat. Philib. 51 C, Tim. 32 A; so ἰσοπλευρος καὶ ἐπ. ἀριθμός a square number, as 4, 9, etc., Theat. 148 A; ἐπ. γωνία a plane angle, formed by two lines in one plane, Tim. 54 E: τὸ ἐπ. the surface, superficies, Rep. 528 D: τὰ ἐπ., also al. ἐπ., plane figures. Irreg. Comp. -πέδεστος, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 13.

ἐπιπέθειναι, ἡ, confidence, Lat. persuasio, Simon. Amorg. 6: from

ἐπιτείνειν, ἐς, obedient, compliant, λόγῳ Arist. Eth. N.: from ἐπιτείνεσθαι, f. σμαι, as Pass., (πέθω) to be persuaded, c. inf., II. 17. 154: c. dat., to trust, put faith in, esp., δεξιᾷ ἢ ἐπὶ πλεον (plqf. 2. for ἐπεπείνεον) II. 2. 341, and Aesch., but others take this from πέθω by redupl.: absol. to yield to persuasion, Od. 2. 103. 2. to give ear to, obey, τῷ freq. in Hom.—The Act. ἐπιτείνειν, to persuade, convince, is rare and late: the prep. expresses the end gained by the persuasion.

ἐπιτερεύω, to attempt besides, dub.

ἐπιτερεύω, = ἐπιπείνω.

ἐπιτελάω, to bring near to, v. l. Eur. I. T. 881, in tmesi.

ἐπιτελόμαι, (πέλω) to come towards, approach, c. dat., Od. 13. 60, 15. 408, in tmesi: also in Ep. syncope, part. aor. ἐπιπλόμενος, as in phrase, ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὀδόνει μά ἐπιπλόμενος ἔτος ἦλθεν when the eighth coming year was night, Od. 7. 261, 1. 4. 287, cf. ἐναντός.—Ap. Rh. uses it also in hostile signif., attacking, assaulting, just like ἐπερχόμενος.—The Act. ἐπιτέλω seems not to be used.

ἐπιτέμπτos, on, containing an integer and $\frac{1}{2}$, δόνησιμα ἐπ. interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the principal, or 20 per cent., and so, ναυτικὸν ἐπ. Xen. Vect. 3. 9, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 164-186, cf. ἐπὶ τριτος. II. = πέμπτos, τοῦτέμπτον one-fifth of the votes in a trial, Ar. Fr. 17.

ἐπιτέμνω, to send after or again, ἀργελίας, ἀργέλου ἐπ., c. inf., Hdt. 1. 160, 4. 83. 2. of the gods, to send upon or to, ὅψιν Id. 7. 15; χάριν Pind. Fr. 45: but esp. by way of punishment, to send upon or against, let loose upon, Lat. immittere, τῷ Eur. Phoen. 811, cf. Lys. 105. 9. II. to send besides, ἄλλαν στρατιάν Thuc. 7. 15. 2. to send by way of supply, Ar. Eccl. 235. Hence

ἐπιτέμνω, εως, ἡ, a sending to a place, τινος ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 2. 39. ἐπιτέμνω, = μοιχέω: Pass. of the woman, = μοιχεύεσθαι, dub.

ἐπιτέρπειν, Adv. = ἐφύττειν, v. l. for ἐπιτέπειν, Pind. ap. Plat. Theat. 173 E.

ἐπιτεριτρέπω, to convert to a purpose, M. Anton.

ἐπιτερεῖω, to turn dark, strictly, of fruit ripening; metaph. ἐπιτερεῖω τριχί to begin to get a dark beard, Anth.

ἐπιτέρεος, on, somewhat dark, strictly of ripening fruit: hence of the color of certain hares, in Xen. Cyn. 5. 22, cf. Poll. 5. 67: also written ἐπιτέρεος.

ἐπιτέταμαι, = ἐφίπταμαι.

ἐπιτετάννυμι, f. τετᾶνω, to spread over, Xen. Cyn. 5. 10.

ἐπιτετόμαι, only found in aor. ἐπετόμην, inf. ἐπιτέσθαι, = ἐφίπταμαι, II. 4. 126: c. acc. to fly over, πέλα Eur. Hel. 1486; γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν Ar. Av. 118; so too in Plat., and Xen.; metaph., καὶνὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ ἐπ. to fly over, come to the knowledge of by flying, Ib. 1471: cf. ἐφίπταμαι.

ἐπιτέτρον, τό, (πέτρα) a rock-plant, Hipp.

ἐπιτεργᾶω, to make to flow, Clem. Al.

ἐπιτήγη, ατος, τό, that which is fixed upon: from ἐπιτήγημι and -γῆμι, f. πῆγω, to fix upon: to make to freeze at top, Xen. Ven. 5. 1. Pass. to congeal, coagulate, Theophr.

ἐπιτηδῶν, f. ἥσω, to jump, spring upon, attack, assault, τῷ Ar. Vesp. 705, Plat., etc. Hence

ἐπιτήδισις, εως, ἡ, a springing upon, attack, assault, Plut.

ἐπίτηξ, ἡγος, δ, (ἐπιτήγγμι) = ἐπιτήγμα, esp. a graft, Geop.

ἐπίτησσω, = ἐπιτήγγμι.

ἐπίτηγχευ, v, above the elbow.

ἐπιτίεω, to press upon, Od. 4. 287, in tmesi. Hence

ἐπιτίεω, δ, a pressing.

ἐπιτικραῖω, to make still more keen or bitter, Hipp.

ἐπὶτικρος, on, somewhat harsh or bitter, Joseph.

ἐπιτικρῶς, f. ὥσω, = ἐπιτικραῖω, Emped. ap. Diog. L. 8. 76.

ἐπιτιλῖναι, Dep. used only in pres. and impf., to approach, come one, χιῶν ἐπ. Od. 6. 44.

ἐπιτιμᾶναι, to fill up with a thing, τί τινας Ar. Av. 975.

ἐπιτίνω, f. πίνομαι, perf. πέπωκα, aor. ἐπέπιν, to drink after Att. esp., to drink from large cups after the meal, ὄνον Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 28; τοῦ οἴνου Plat. Rep. 372 B, cf. ἐπιπνίσις. [On quantity v. πίνω.]

ἐπιπίπτω, fut. πεσοῦμαι: perf. πέπτωκα: aor. ἐπεσον. To fall upon, as a wind, βαρβαροῖσι βορῆς ἐπέπεσε Hdt. 7. 189:

in hostile signf. to fall upon, attack, *τινί* Id. 4. 105, and Thuc., Xen., etc.; also, ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας Hdt. 7. 10: of accidents, etc., to befall one, *τινί* Eur. Andr. 1042, Plat., etc. [I]

ἐπιπιστεύω, to entrust or confide to, Joseph.

ἐπιπίστως, εὖς, ἡ, (πιστός) a ratification, confirmation; an additional πιστῶσις in Rhetoric, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

ἐπιπλά, τὰ, implements, utensils, furniture, movable property, as opp. to fixtures, Lat. *utpelle*, Thuc. Id. 1. 150, 7. 119, etc., cf. Isae. 72. 41, and esp. Xen. Oec. 9. 6. No doubt contr. from ἐπιπλοα (from πλέω), which is read in Hdt. 1. 94; acc. to some, such things as can be taken on board ship: others simply from ἐπλ, as διπλά, διπλοα, from δις. The sing. ἐπιπλοα is not found.

ἐπιπλάω, f. πλάγξω, to drive, *ἑνὶ* about, make to wander over. More freq. in Med. and Pass. ἐπιπλάζομαι, f. πλάγξομαι, aor. ἐπεπλάζην, to wander about over, c. acc., Hom., but only in part. aor., πόντον ἐπιπλάγχεϊς Od. 8. 14. Also Act. in same signf., Nic. Al. 127.

ἐπιπλάνομαι, Dep. = ἐπιπλάζομαι, Democrit. ap. Clem. Al.

ἐπιπλάνητης, ον, ὁ, a wanderer, Inscr.

ἐπιπλάνος, part. aor. from ἐπιπλάσσω, Hdt.

ἐπιπλάσις, ἡ, the application of a plaster, Aretae. 1; and ἐπιπλάσσις, ατος, τό, that which is spread on, ointment, plaster, Aretae. 1: from

ἐπιπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. δώω, to spread a plaster on, *τι* Hdt. 2. 38; *τι* ἐπὶ *τι* Theophr.: to plaster up, stop, ὅσα Arist. Probl. [ἀσώ] Hence

ἐπιπλάσσειν, verb. Adj., one must plaster; and ἐπιπλάστος, ov, overspread, beplastered: metaph. feigned, false, like πλαστός, Luc. Adv. -τας, M. Anton.

ἐπιπλάττειν, to upplaid by clapping, *τινί* Theocr.

ἐπιπλάττειν, to make broad, expand, Arist. Mund., in Pass.

ἐπιπλάττειν, v. broad at top, flat, Archimed., v. Lob. Phryn. 539.

ἐπιπλάττω, Adv. = ἐπιπλάω.

ἐπιπλέω, ον, Ep. for ἐπίπλεος.

ἐπιπλέω, ον, gen. onos, strength, for πλέων, still more.

ἐπιπλέω, f. εἶω, to plait or braid in, Mel.: to unite, connect, Polyb.: in Pass. to have sexual intercourse with, *τινί* Diod.

ἐπιπλέω, Adv. for ἐπὶ πλέω, still more, more fully, Hdt. 5. 51.

ἐπιπλέω, εἶω, εον, quite full of a thing, τινός Hdt. 1. 119, etc.: also Ep. ἐπίπλεος, and Att. ἐπίπλεως.

ἐπίπλευρος, ον, (πλευρά) at or upon the side.

ἐπίπλευσις, εὖς, ἡ, a sailing against, ἐπ. ἔχειν to have the power of attacking by sea, opp. to ἀνὰρῶσις, Thuc. 7. 36: from ἐπιπλέω, Ion. -πλέω, f. πλείονοις, to sail over to, in Hom. always c. acc.; to sail upon or over, πόντον, ἄλμυρον ἰδωρ, ὅγρῳ κέλευθα Pl. 1. 312, Od. 9. 227, etc. He has also the Ion. form ἐπιπλόω.

2. in gen., to float, ἡρῶν, ἐφ' ὕδατος Hdt. 3. 23.

III. to sail right upon or against, to attack with a fleet, *τινί* Hdt. 5. 86, etc.; ἐπὶ *τινα* Xen. Hell. 1. 5. 11: absol. Hdt. 1. 70, etc.

III. to sail with or in charge of, *τινί* Thuc. 3. 76, ταῖς ἐμπορείαις Dem. 1285. 9: in gen. to be on board of ship, Hdt. 5. 36, 7. 98 etc.

ἐπίπλεως, ον, Att. for ἐπὶπλεος.

ἐπιπληκτεία, ἡ, pecul. fem. from sq., Anth.

ἐπιπληκτηρ, ἦρος, δῆ=sq.

ἐπιπληκτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιπλήσσω) a striker or corrector. Hence

ἐπιπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄψ, given to striking, chastising, rebuking, Clem. Al. Adv. -κώς, Diod.

ἐπιπλημύρῳ, ἡ, overflow, *τι* Opp. [ὑ]

ἐπιπλημία, ἡ=ἐμπληξία.

ἐπιπληξίς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιπλήσσω) chastisement, blame, Hipp.

ἐπιπληκτικός, ἡ, full up, vain to man it afresh, Thuc. 7. 14. Hence

ἐπιπληρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, an overfilling, Medic.

ἐπιπλησσω, Att. -ττω, f. εἶω, to strike at, Pl. 10. 500. II. to punish, chastise, esp. with words, to rebuke, reprove, τινά Pl. 23. 580, Plat. Prot. 327 A; but also, ἐπ. *τινί* to cast a reproach upon, Pl. 1. 22. 211; and so in Plat. Legg. 805 B, etc., as with ἐπιπλάω; also, ἐπ. *τινί* to cast a thing in one's teeth, Hdt. 3. 142, Aesch. Pr. 80, Plat., etc.; and then c. acc. rei only, Soph. O. C. 173-0; and also c. dat. rei only, Isocr. 8 E: also = ἐμπλήσσω.

III. intr., to fall upon, c. dat.

ἐπίπλοα, τὰ, fuller form for ἐπιπλά, Hdt. 1. 94, cf. ἐπιπλά fin., and ἐπίπλοα.

ἐπιπλοκή, ἡ, (ἐπιπλέω) a plaiting together; hence in gen. union, intercourse, society, Polyb.: sexual intercourse, Diod.

ἐπιπλοκήλη, ἡ, (ἐπιπλόω) a rupture of the omentum, scrotal hernia, Medic.: hence, -κηλικός, ὁ, one who suffers from it.

ἐπιπλόμενος, η, ον, Ep. syncop. part. aor. from ἐπιπλόω, for ἐπιπλόμενος, Od.

ἐπιπλόω, τό, v. ἐπιπλάω.

ἐπιπλόω, imperf. of an obsol. πῖπλω for πῖμπλημι, dub. 1. in Hes. Sc. 291.

ἐπίπλοον, τό, (ἐπιπλέω) the caul of the entrails, Lat. *omentum*, Hipp.: also ὁ ἐπίπλοος Hdt. 2. 47.

ἐπίπλοος, ον, contr. ἐπίπλους, ον, (ἐπιπλέω) strictly, belonging to the equipment of ships: hence τὰ ἐπίπλοα utensils in gen., household furniture, Hdt. 1. 94, cf. ἐπιπλά. II. ναὺς ἐπίπλοος a ship sailing right down upon the enemy, Polyb. Hence

ἐπίπλοος, ὁ, contr. πλους, a sailing against the enemy, bearing down upon him, the attack, onset of a ship, ποιεῖσθαι ἐπίπλοον = ἐπιπλέω, Thuc. and Xen.: and in gen. a naval expedition against a place, c. dat., ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι τῇ Μιλήτῳ Thuc. 8. 30; but ἐπὶ *την* Σάμον Ib. 63: ἐκατόν νηῶν ἐπίπλοον ἐξαρτύνει to fit out 100 ships for the expedition, Id. 2. 17.

ἐπίπλοος, ὁ=ἐπίπλοος, q. v.

ἐπίπλοος, Ion. and Ep. for ἐπιπλέω, Hom., ἐπέπλω 2 sing. aor. 2. Od. 3. 15, ἐπιπλῶς part., Pl. 6. 291: but also aor. 1 occurs, ἐπιπλῶσας Pl. 3. 47: and freq. in Hdt.

ἐπιπνέω, Ep. for ἐπιπνέω, Hom.

ἐπιπνευματίζω, to furnish with the spiritus, Gramm.

ἐπιπνευσίς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) a breathing upon, inspiring, inspiration, Lat. *afflatus*, Strab. Hence

ἐπιπνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, breathing upon, inspiring.

ἐπιπνέω, Ep. ἐπιπνέω, as always in Hom.; fut. πνέσσω. To breathe upon, to blow freshly upon, so as to revive, Pl. 5. 698: esp. of a fair breeze, Od. 4. 357, 9. 139: to blow against, *τινί* Hdt. 3. 26: metaph., to rage against, Aesch. Theb. 343, Soph. Ant. 136, (for places like Pl. 17. 447, Od. 18. 131, belong to πνέω, πνέω.) II. metaph., 1. to excite, inflame, τινά *τινι* one against another, Eur. Phoen. 794; τινά *ἑμῶν* one to slaughter, Ib. 789. 2. to suggest by inspiration, *τινί* *τι* Plat. Phaedr. 262 D: to further, forward, promote, τινά, τῆς τύχης ἐπιπνεύσας, Lat. *adspirante fortuna*, metaph. from the wind, Ar. Rh. III. to blow after, ἐπενεῖ βορέα νότος Theophr.

ἐπιπνέω, to suffocate, choke, stifle, N. T.

ἐπιπνέω, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) a breathing upon: metaph. inspiration, Aesch. Supp. 18, 576, and Plat.

ἐπίπνους, ον, poet. for sq.

ἐπίπνους, ον, contr. πνους, ον, (ἐπιπνέω) breathed upon: metaph. inspired, Plat. Symp. 181 C, etc.: ἐπ. *μαντεῖα* or *μαντικῆς* gifted with prophecy. II. acc. breathing upon, inspiring.

ἐπιπόδιος, ἡ, ον, (πόδι) upon the feet, πέδα ἐπ. fetters, Soph. O. T. 1350: formed like ἐπιπόδιος and περιπόδιος.

ἐπιποθεῖω, f. ἡσω, to wish in addition to, besides, Hdt. 5. 93, Plat. Prot. 329 D. II. to long after, desire, miss, Plat. Legg. 855 E. Hence

ἐπιποθέσις, εὖς, ἡ, a longing for, desire after, N. T.

ἐπιποθέω, ον, longed for, desired, loved, N. T.

ἐπιποθία, ἡ=ἐπιποθέσις, N. T.

ἐπιποιέω, f. ἡσω, to make in addition to, add, *τινί* *τι* Philostr.

ἐπιποιήσις, εὖς, ἡ, an addition.

ἐπιποιήσις, ον, made up, feigned.

ἐπιποιήν, ἑός, ὁ, ἡ=ποιήν, a shepherd, shepherdess, perhaps the chief, Od. 12. 131, in fem.: cf. ἐπιβουκόλος.

ἐπίποκος, ον, covered with wool, woolly, LXX.

ἐπιπολάζω, (ἐπιπολά) to be at the top, lie on the surface, Xen. Oec. 16. 14: to float at the top, Arist. H. A.; on a thing, *τινί* Id. Meteor.: of food, like Lat. *innatare stomacho*, to remain crude in the stomach, Medic. II. to rise to the top, usu. metaph. to be uppermost, to prevail, Epich. p. 84: Φίλιππος ἐπιπολάζει Philip has the upper hand, Dem. 117. 16, cf. Isocr. 18 f B: hence to be prevalent, popular, Arist. Eth. N. 1: to be frequent, common, Arist. H. A., etc.: of habits, to be fashionable, Polyb.: of wine, to get the upper hand, to intoxicate: c. dat. pers., to burst forth against, treat arrogantly, Plut.

ἐπιπολαιόρριζος, *ov*, (βίζα) with roots which run along the surface, Theophr.: from

ἐπιόλαιος, *ov*, (ἐπιολή) on the top or surface, Diosc.: hence prominent, projecting, Hipp., so of eyes, prominent, Xen. Symp. 5. 5.

II. striking, manifest, evident, Arist. Pol. III. superficial, slight, Hipp. 2. ordinary, common-place, Lat. quotidianus, παῖδα Isocr. Antid. § 203.

3. thoughtless, superficial, frivolous, *ov*, to βάθς. Adv. -ως, Hipp.

ἐπιόλασις, *ews*, ἡ, a floating, being on the top, Hipp.

ἐπιόλασμος, *os*, a floating, being on the top, Medic.: a rising, of undigested food. II. arrogance, wanton insolence, Dion. H., cf. ἐπιόλας.

ἐπιόλαστικός, ἡ, *ov*, floating or swimming on the top, rising in the throat, of food, Hipp. 2. insolent, arrogant. 3. common-place. Adv. -κώς in signf. 2. Polyb.

ἐπιόλας, = ἐπιόλας, *ov*, to be on, rise to the top, Ael.

ἐπιόλη, ἡ (πέλω) a surface: little used, except in genit. ἐπιόλης, as Adv., at the top, atop, Hdt. 2. 62, 69, and Xen.: in Hdt. 1. 187, c. gen. on the top of, above, cf. Thuc. 6. 96: also with other Preps., κατόπερθε ἐπιόλης τῶν ἑλάνων Hdt. 4. 201: we find also ἐξ ἐπιόλης Luc., δι' ἐπιόλης Art.: also ἐν ἐπιόλῃ Strab. = the older ἐπιόλης with Art., τὸ ἐπιόλης the upper surface, Plat. Phil. 46 D, 47 C. II. αἰ' Ἐπιόλαί, a piece of ground near Syracuse, rising with a flat surface from the sea, and on the other sides precipitous, Thuc. 6. 96.

ἐπιόλιζω, to build upon.

ἐπιόλιόμα, as Pass., (πολιώ) to begin to grow hoary, to have gray hair, τριχες Arist. Gen. An.

ἐπιόλιος, *ov*, growing hoary, grizzled, Dem. 1267. 21.

ἐπιόλος, *ov*, = πρόσπολος, Soph. O. T. 1322.

ἐπιόλον, Adv. for ἐπὶ πολύ, very, very-much, for a long time: as ἐπιόλον for the most part, mostly, commonly, as ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ. Degrees of comparison, ἐπὶ πλέον, ἐπὶ πλείστον Heind. Plat. Prot. 345 C.

ἐπιόπομεύω, to triumph over, τινί Plut.

ἐπιόμπτῃ, ἡ (ἐπιέμπω) a visitation: esp. a spell, enchantment.

ἐπιόνω, to toil on, continue one's labor, persevere, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17, and Plat.: from

ἐπιόντος, *ov*, painful, toilsome, δασκεις Thuc. 2. 39: μελῆταλ Xen.: wearisome, ἡμέραι Soph. Tr. 654: of persons, laborious, pains-taking, patient of toil, Ar. Ran. 1370, and Plat. 2. of omens, portending suffering, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23. II. sensitive to fatigue, easily exhausted, Theophr. Adv. -ως, Lat. aegre, Thuc. 1. 22: Superl. -νύτατα, Xen.

ἐπιόντιος, *ia*, *iov*, (πόντος) upon the sea: epith. of Aphrodite in Hesych.

ἐπιόντιος, *idos*, pecul. fem. of foreg.

ἐπιόπορεύομαι, Dep. c. fut. εἰσομαι, aor. ἐπεπορεύην, (πορεύω) to go, travel, march to, ἐπὶ τι Polyb.: to march over, c. acc., Id., c. dat., Plut.: also of armies on their march: metaph. to go, run through a writing. Hence

ἐπιόπορεύεις, *ews*, ἡ, a going over or towards.

ἐπιόπορεύομαι, Dep., c. pf. ἐπιεπορεύμαι, to buckle on oneself, buckle on, πομφυρίδα Polyb., σάγους Diod. Hence

ἐπιόπορεύω, *atos*, τό, like ἐμπερόνημα, any garment buckled over the shoulders, esp. a cloak, mantle: part of the dress of a musician, Plat. (Com.) αἰ δὲ ἑρ. 2, cf. περονασπίς.

ἐπιόπορσις, *idos*, ἡ, Call. Ap. 32, acc. to some = ἐπιόπορημα, others = πόρηξ, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 192.

ἐπιόπορσις, *i*, *os*, = ἐπιόπορσις.

ἐπιόπορσις, to prepare for one, offer, supply, Nic.

ἐπιόπορσις, = foreg., Q. Sm.

ἐπιόπορφυρίζω, to have a tinge of purple, Theophr.: from

ἐπιόπορφυρος, *ov*, (πορφύρα) with a purple tinge, Theophr.

ἐπιόποτάμιος, *os*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, (ποτάμιος) on or by a river. [α]

ἐπιόποταμίος, Dep. lengthd. for ἐπιόποταμίος, to fly or hover over, τινί Aesch. Eum. 379; absol., Pers. 669, in tmesis: to float upon, ἀπὲρ Diosc.

ἐπιόπάρτομαι, as Med., (πράσσω) to exact over and above from, τινά τι.

ἐπιόπάρδω, = πρᾶνν, Dion. P.

ἐπιόπείω, ἡ, any thing fit or becoming, propriety, suitability, Polyb.: from

ἐπιπρεπής, *es*, fitting, becoming: τὸ ἐπ. = foreg., Luc.: from ἐπιπρέτω, to be conspicuous, strike the eyes, οὐδὲ τί τοι δούλειον ἐπιπρέτει εἰσορᾶσθαι εἶδος καὶ μέγεθος nothing slavish meets the eye in thy form and stature, Od. 24. 252: cf. Pind. P. 8. 63: hence, to beseech, fit, suit, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 83.

ἐπιπρεπόμενος, Dep., to go as ambassador any whither, like ἐπικυρκεύομαι, Dion. H.: but also 2. to send an embassy, Plut.

ἐπιπρηγής, *es*, leaning towards, in front of, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρηγῆν, ἥνος, *os*, ἡ, of a full year or more, a year old.

ἐπιπρηγῆν, Ion. for ἐπιπρᾶνν, = πρᾶνν.

ἐπιπρίω, ὀδόντας, γένειον, to gnash, grind the teeth at a thing, Anth. [πρί]

ἐπιπρό, Adv. (ἐπὶ, πρὸ) right through, onwards, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρόβαλλω, fut. βήσομαι, to advance before, project, Dion. P.

ἐπιπρόβάλλω, *i*, βᾶλῶ, to throw forward upon, τὴ ἐπὶ τινί Plut.

ἐπιπρόβηκα, *as*, *es*, Ep. for ἐπιπρόβηκα, aor. 1 of ἐπιπρόβημι, Hom.

ἐπιπρόβην, Ep. for -εἶναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπιπρόβημι, Il. 4. 94.

ἐπιπρόβην, to hold out over. Med. to stand out, project over, Ap. Rh.: and so sometimes in Act.

ἐπιπρόβην, *i*, θεύσομαι, to run on, proceed farther, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρόβῳ, to set out, place before one, σφῶν ἐπιπρόβῳ τρέπεσθαι Pl. 11. 628: but in h. Hom. Cer. 327, θεοὺς ἐπιπρόβῳ αὐλῆν he sent them out one after another.

ἐπιπρόβην, to send forth towards or at, κείνων νηυσὶν ἐπιπρόβηνκα, aor. 1 Pl. 17. 708, cf. 9. 520: Μεγαλὰρ ἐπιπρόβην Ion (Ep. inf. aor. 2 act. for ἐπιπρόβηναι) to shoot an arrow at him, Il. 4. 94: βᾶν ἐπ. Ap. Rh. II. Seemingly intr., νήσοισιν ἐπιπρόβηνκα he steered, made for them (sub. ναῦν, Od. 15. 299.) [in penult. ἱ Ep., ἱ Att.]

ἐπιπρόκος, *ov*, (πρόξ) belonging to a dowry: ἡ ἐπ. a woman with a dowry, a co-heiress, as opp. to ἐπὶ κληρος.

ἐπιπρόμολιν, inf. aor. of obsol. ἐπιπρόβῳ, to go forth towards, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρόνομος, = foreg., Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρόνομος, to nod, lean forward towards, Nic.

ἐπιπρόπρω, fut. πρῶμαι, to fall forwards, Nic. [ῖ]

ἐπιπρόβῳ, *i*, βᾶλῶ, to turn in, direct one's course towards, intr. Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρόσδεομαι, ἱ. δέχομαι, (δέω) to beg still more, Parthen.

ἐπιπρόσθεν, -θε, Adv. of Time and Place, before, ἐπὶ πρ. τί-θεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι τὴν τοι to put before one as a screen, Eur. Or. 468, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24: ἐπὶ γίγνεσθαι to be in the way, Plat. Gorg. 523 D. II. c. gen., ἐπ. ὁθαλάμῳ Plat., etc.: θέσθαι τι ἐπ. τινος to prefer one before another, Eur. Supp. 514: ἐπ. εἶναι τὸν to be better than . . Id. Or. 641.

ἐπιπρόσθεσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ἐπιπρόσθην) an addition, dub.

ἐπιπρόσθεσις, *ews*, ἡ, = foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 92, etc., but susp.

ἐπιπρόσθεν, (Α) *i*. θεύσομαι, (θέω) to run at or to.

ἐπιπρόσθεν, (Β) *i*. ἦσω, (ἐπιπρόσθεν) to be before, be in the way, Theophr.: c. dat., Plut.: ἐπ. τοῖς πύργοις to be in a line with them, so as to cover one with the other, Polyb. 1. 47, 2.

ἐπιπρόσθην, *ews*, ἡ, a standing, being before or in the way, a covering, Arist. Meteor.

ἐπιπρόσθεν, fut. πλεύσομαι, to sail to or towards, c. dat., Strab.

ἐπιπρόσθην, *i*, ὅθω, to add besides or moreover, Hipp.

ἐπιπρόσσω, afar, at the end, Arctea.

ἐπιπρόσσω, Adv. farther, of motion, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρόφανι, to exhibit any where. Pass., to appear any where, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρόφην, fut. πρῶσω, to move on forwards, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιπρόφην, *i*, χέσω, to pour forth over: in gen. to pour forth, ἥρηνον h. Hom. 18. 18.

ἐπιπρόφην, to push further forward.

ἐπιπρόφην, strengthd. for πρῶτατερον, yet earlier.

ἐπιπρόφην, *ov*, (πρόφα) at the prow of a ship.

ἐπιπρόφην, to sneeze at, vider μοι ἐπέρτατα πᾶσαν ἔπεσον he sneezed as I spoke the words,—a good omen, Od. 17. 545: hence metaph. of the gods, to be kindly to, favor, τινί Theocr. 7. 96, 18. 16.

ἐπίπτασμα, *atos*, τό, = ἐπίπτασμα: from

ἐπίπταω, = ἐπιπτάω.

ἐπιπάρνυμι, Dep. med., = ἐπιπάρω, poet.

ἐπιπτεῖσθαι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπιπέτομαι, Il. 4. 126. Hence ἐπίπτεις, εὖς, ἡ, a flying towards.
ἐπιπύσσω, = πύσσω, Aristid.
ἐπίπτυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιπύσσω) an over-fold, a flap: esp. the tail of a crab, Arist. H. A., cf. ἐπικάλυμμα.
ἐπίπτεις, εὖς, ἡ, a folding over, covering: from ἐπιπύσσω, f. ἔω, to fold over, cover by folding over. Pass. to be folded over, to cover, Hipp.

ἐπίπτοςτος, or, (ἐπίπτος) to be spilt on, abominable.
ἐπιπτύχη, ἡ, = ἐπίπτεσις, ἐπίπτυγμα, Plut.
ἐπίπτυς, f. ἴσω, to spit into or upon, κόλποισι Call. Fr. 235.

II. metaph. to abhor. [ῶ, ἴσω]
ἐπίπτωσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιπύω) a falling out, κλήρω Plut.; a chancing, chance, Strab.

ἐπιπύσσις, εὖς, ἡ, (πύω) an after-festering, Hipp. [ῶ]
ἐπίπυκος, to thicken. Pass. to become dense, Theophr.
ἐπιπυνθάνομαι, Dep. med., to inquire after, investigate.
ἐπιπύρεσσω, to have a fever afterwards, Hipp.
ἐπιπύρεταινα, = foreg., Hipp.

ἐπίπυρον, τό, (πύρ) the hearth of an altar.
ἐπίπυρος, or, rather red, ruddy, Arist. Physiogn.
ἐπιπύρεσις, ἡ, a repeated signal by fires, Polyb.: from ἐπιπύρεω, to give a second signal by fire.

ἐπιπυλώομαι, as Pass., to go about, visit, Lat. obire, c. acc.: in Hom., only in Il., and in phrase, ἐπεκπύλω στήσας ἀνδρῶν usu. of the general inspecting his troops: but in Il. II. 264, 540, of an enemy, to reconnoitre. Hence ἐπιπύωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a going round, visiting: esp. name given by Gramm. to the latter half of Il. 8.

ἐπιπυμάω, to cover with or as with, a lid, Hipp.
ἐπιπυμάννυμι, -ννῶ, and in Theophr. ἐπιπυμάττω, = foreg.
ἐπιπυματικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐπιπυμάω) serving to close up.
ἐπιπυρώω, to make callous on the surface. Pass. to become or be so, Hipp. Hence ἐπιπυρώω, ατος, τό, a callus, esp. where a broken bone is uniting, Hipp.

ἐπιπυρώσις, εὖς, ἡ, the formation of a callus, Hipp.: in gen. = foreg., Aretae.

ἐπιπυρώω, = ἐπιπύω, q. v., Anth.
ἐπιπα88ίω, f. ἴω, to smite with a rod again, Hesych.
ἐπιπα88οφορέω, a word in Xen. Eq. 7. 11, applied by some to the rider, to urge a horse by shaking the whip (cf. ἐπιτρέω); by others to the horse, to canter or gallop, v. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 224.

ἐπιπεμβής, ἐς, = ῥεμβός.
ἐπιπρητορέω, and ἐπιπρίγνῶ, v. ἐπιπρ.

ἐπιπρικός, or, somewhat withered or shrivelled.
ἐπιπρύνῶ, to be careless about a thing, Luc.

ἐπιπρύνω, to sprinkle, shed upon, τι ἐπὶ τι Arist. H. A., τι τινι Theophr.: to besprinkle, c. acc., Arist. H. A.

ἐπιπράττος, or ἐπιπράττω, ὅν, (ἐπιπράσσω) dashed on or down: θύρα ἐπίπρ, a trap-door, Plut., cf. καταπράττης.

ἐπίπρῃμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιπράττω) that which is sewed or stitched on.

ἐπιπρανίξω, = ἐπιπρῃνω.
ἐπιπρῃπῖω, to smite: hence to strike with anything wet,

besprinkle, Dion. H.: metaph. to rebuke. Hence ἐπιπρῃπῖσις, εὖς, ἡ, Ion. -πίσις Ion ap. Ath. 604 B; and ἐπιπρῃπῖσμός, δ, a smiting: metaph. reproach, abuse, Polyb.

ἐπιπράττω, to sew, stitch on, τι ἐπὶ τινι N. T.
ἐπιπράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, Att. for ἐπιπρῃσσω.

ἐπιπράφω, = ἐπιπράττω, Nonn. [ἀ]
ἐπιπρανύδω, to recite to, at or against one, τι τινι Philostr.

ἐπιπρίω, f. ἔω, to do, esp. to offer sacrifices at a place, Od. 17. 211, in Ep. impf. ἐπιπρίεσκον. 2. also, to sacrifice afterwards or besides, Ζηνὶ χοίρῳ Theocr. 24. 97.

ἐπιπρίεσθαι, ἡ, a leaning towards: from ἐπιπρίεσις, ἐς, leaning towards, Lat. proclivis, πρὸς τι Luc.: ἐπὶ88 ἐπιπρῃστέρα favorable, Polyb. Adv. -πῶς: from ἐπιπρίω, to lean towards, ἡμῖν ὕλεθρος ἐπιπρίει Il. 14. 99,

metaph. from the balance, cf. Il. 8. 72: hence in gen. to weigh upon, fall upon, τινι ποιεῖν Aesch. Ag. 707; absol., Ib. 1042.

II. trans., ἐπ. τὰζωντον to force down one scale, Theogni.

171: hence to weigh out to one, allot, esp. of ill fortune, ἐπ. μῆριν πόλει Aesch. Eum. 888, cf. Ag. 250, and καταρρέτω.

ἐπιπρῆω, f. ρεῖσθαι or ρησθαι: aor. ἐπέρηρην (cf. ῥέω). To flow upon the surface, float atop, of oil on water, Il. 2. 754.

2. to flow to or into, Ar. Nub. 1294, Plat., etc.: hence of large bodies of men, to stream on or towards, ἐτέρπεον ἔθρεα περὶ Il. 11. 724; cf. Hdt. 9. 38: οὐπρῆρῶν χρόνος onward-streaming time, i. e. the future, Aesch. Eum. 853.

ἐπιπρηνῖν, = ἐπιπρῃσθαι, Att.
ἐπιπρηνῖν, Adv. (ἐρῶ, ῥηθῆναι) by name or surname, as ἐπὶ κλην and ἐπὶ κλην, usu. joined with καλεῖσθαι, Arat. II. = διαρρῆσθαι, distinctly, positively, openly, Ap. Rh.

ἐπέρημα, ατος, τό, that which is said besides or afterwards: hence I. in Old Comedy, a speech, usu. of trochaic tetrameters, spoken by the Coryphaeus after the Parabasis, Ar. Nub. 575, Ag. 565: in Tragedy a speech after the Antistrophe, answered by the ἀντεπέρημα. II. the adverb, Gramm. Hence

ἐπέρηματικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to an ἐπέρημα, adverbial.
ἐπέρησις, εὖς, ἡ, rebuke, reproach, Plut. II. a spell, charm, Luc. Philops. 31.

ἐπέρησσω, f. ρῆσω, Att. ἐπέρῃσω, to dash upon or to, κληῖδα θυρῶν Il. 24. 456, πύλας Soph. O. T. 1244: to drive along violently, of wind, Opp.: to tear, Aesch. Pers. 1028. II. intr. to burst upon or forth, of lightning, Soph. O. C. 1503.

ἐπέρητορέω, to speak as an orator to or over, τι τινι Luc.
ἐπέρητος, or, exclaimed against, infamous, like ἐπιβήτοτος, Xen. Oec. 4. 2.

ἐπρίγνῶ, and ἐπρίπγῶ, to shiver afterwards, both in Hipp.
ἐπρίρρινος, or, (ῥίς) with a nose, esp. with a long one, Luc.

ἐπρίρριζω, to fan, blow up with a fan, etc.
ἐπρίρριτῆς, = sq., Xen. An. 5. 2, 23.

ἐπρίρριπτο, f. ῥω, to throw, cast to, upon, over, δοῦρὰ μοι ἐτέρῃαν at me, Od. 5. 310; ἐπ. πλάνην τινι Aesch. Fr. 738.

II. intr. to fling oneself upon, fall upon, Xen. Cyn. 6. 22.
ἐπρῆσθαι, ἡ, (ἐπρίρρω) usu. in plur., an influx, Aesch. Eum. 694, opp. to ἀπορῆσθαι: a flow, flood, αἰμάτω Id. Ag. 1510, etc.: increase, κακῶν Eur. Andr. 349:—the flood tide, opp. to ἀνὰρροια.

ἐπρῆσθῶ, f. ῥω, to roar at, strictly of waves: hence to sound, ring with, κτύπος Aesch. Cho. 427: to shout applause at or after a thing, Eur. Hec. 553, Or. 901, hence to recite, second a prayer, Aesch. Cho. 459: but λόγους ἐπρῆσθαι τινα to rage against, abuse him, Soph. Tr. 264. Hence

ἐπρῆσθῆτος, or, blamed.
ἐπρῆσθῶ, or, hastening to the rescue, aiding: a helper, c. dat., Il. 4. 390, 23. 770: in Hom. always of succour in war, but usu. in poet. lengthd. form ἐπρῆσθῶτος, q. v.: in gen. helping in need, Aesch. Theb. 368.

II. ἐπ. κακὰ reproaches bandied back and forwards, abusive language, Soph. Ant. 413, cf. Valck. Hipp. 628: hence blameworthy, mean, Soph. FF. 517, v. ἐπρίρροια.

ἐπρίρροια, ἡ, poet. for ἐπρῆσθαι.
ἐπρίρροισθῶ, to croak so as to forebode rain, of a raven, Theophr.

II. trans., ἐπ. ἔν λαιμῷ to shoot a whizzing arrow at... Q. Sm.; cf. ἐπρίρροισθαι.

ἐπρίρροισθῆναι, Adv. like ῥῆσθαι, with noisy fury, Eur. H. F. 860.
ἐπρίρροισθῶ, to croak to or at, of a raven, Theophr.: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. φωνῆς τινι to shriek flight at him, Aesch. Eum. 424.

II. to fly whizzing at, of arrows, Nonn.
ἐπρίρροισθῶ, f. ῥω, to rush at with a whizzing noise, dub. I. Sapph. 2. 11.

ἐπρίρροος, or, δ, contr. ρους, an influx, redundancy, Hipp.
ἐπρίρροσθῆ, ἡ, (ἐπρίρρω) a leaning to one side.

ἐπρίρροφῶν, and ἐπρίρροφῶ, Ion. -ῶ, to gulp down, swallow besides, both in Hipp.

ἐπρίρροφῶ, ατος, τό, that which is gulped down.
ἐπρίρροφῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, (ῥύγχος) the hooked part of a bird's beak.

ἐπρίρρῖω, f. ἔω, to set a dog on one, ἐπὶ τινα Ar. Vesp. 705.
ἐπρίρρῖμιζω, to bring into rhythm, polish, ποιητῶνα Plat.

ἐπρίρρῖναι, Dep., to save, preserve, Aesch. Theb. 165.
ἐπρίρρῖναι, to soil, make filthy, Plut.

ἐπρίρρῖσις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἐπρίρρῖσθαι. Hence ἐπρίρρῖσμιος, f. α, ἰον, (ῥυγμῶς) strictly, flowing towards: but

in Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. 7. 137, δόξεις ἐπίρρυτος αἱ ἐπιδεμῖς, popular belief.

ἐπίρρυτος, ον, (ἐπύρρει) flowing in or to, ὅσῳ Theophr.: hence, coming from without, adventitious, Plat. Rep. 508 B.

2. metaph. abundant, Aesch. Eum. 907. II. overflowed, moist, Xen. An. t. 2, 22. Adv. -τως.

ἐπιρρυτολογία, Dep. (ῥόδε, ῥάδε, λέγω) to glean grapes, LXX, cf. ἐπικαρπολογία.

ἐπιρρύνει and -νύω, fut. ῥώω, to add strength to, strengthen, encourage, cheer in a thing, Hdt. 8. 14, Thuc. 4. 36: to stir up, excite, πρὸς τι Polyb. Pass. to recover strength, be of good cheer, Thuc. 7. 17, and Xen.; εἰς τι Thuc. 7. 7: κελνοὺς ἐπερρῶσθαι λέγειν (impers.) they took courage to speak, Soph. O. C. 661.

ἐπιρρῶμαι, as Pass., c. fut. med. ῥόσσομαι, to flow, roll downwards on a thing, χεῖραι ἐπερρῶσαντο ἑνακτος κρυάτος ἀν' ἀδάρντοιο his locks flowed, waved from his head, Il. 1. 529, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 677.

II. = ἐπιρρύνναι, to sumptuous up all one's strength for a thing, c. dat., μύλαις δάδεκα πᾶσαι ἐπερρῶντο γυναικες worked with might and main at the mill, Od. 20. 107; so, ἐπερρῶντο ἑλάντῳ, like Lat. incumbere remis, Ap. Rh. 2. 661, etc.; but in Hes. Th. 8, ποσσὶν ἐπερρῶσαντο moved nimbly with their feet, danced gaily,—where both signs. seem united.—In Anth. we find an Act. ἐπιρρῶω to set in rapid motion; v. ῥόσσομαι.

ἐπιρρῶσις, εως, ἡ (ἐπιρρύνναι) a strengthening, encouraging, Ael.

ἐπιρροίμαι, v. ἐπύρρει.

ἐπίσαγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπισάτω) a saddle-cloth: pack-saddle, LXX: metaph., ἐπ. νοσήματος a burden of disease, Soph. Phil. 755.

ἐπισαίρω, to shew one's teeth at a thing.

ἐπισάλλω, to ride at anchor at a place: metaph. to float or wave over, κόρη μετώπῳ Philostr.

ἐπισάλος, ον, floating, tost in the sea; hence unstable.

ἐπισαλπίς, εως, ἡ (ἐπισαλπιζέω) to accompany on the trumpet, τινί Joseph.

ἐπίσαξις, εως, ἡ (ἐπισάτω) a heaping on or up, making a mound, Theophr.

ἐπισάπρος, ον, rotten at the ends, rotting.

ἐπισαρκάω, to sneer, mock at a thing.

ἐπισάτω, f. ῥω, to heap up, pile a load upon, τι ἐπὶ ὄνους, καμψίους Hdt. 1. 194, 3. 9: to heap up and make firm or solid, γῆν Theophr.

II. to load, c. dupl. acc.: but ἔπαιον ἔν, simply, to saddle it, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27.

ἐπισαφηνίω, to make still more plain or clear, Clem. Al.

ἐπίσειον, τό, the pubes, pudenda, Hipp., also written ἐπείσειον

Lyc., and ἐπείσειον Arist. H. A.

ἐπίσειστος, ον, shaking or waving over: hence, δ ἐπίσειστος a comic mask with hair hanging on the forehead, and so ἔρ. κόμη Luc, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 330. 4: from

ἐπίσειω, Ep. ἐπισσ., and so always in Hom.: to shake at or against, τὶ τινα with the view of scaring, Ζεὺς ἐπίσεισεν ῥεμνὴν αἰγίδα πᾶσιν Il. 4. 167, cf. 15. 230, φόβον ἐπίσειωε τινί, like Lat. incutere timorem, also πόλεμον, κλύδων ἐπ. Joseph.: to shake a horse's reins and so urge him on: hence to set at or upon one, in hostile signf., ἐπ. τὴν δὲ δρακοντάδεος κόρας Eur. Or. 255, cf. Soph. Fr. 159. Hence

ἐπίσειον, ονος, δ, a streamer, ensign of a ship: akin to παράσειον.

ἐπισέληνος, ον, (σελήνη) moon-shaped: esp. τὰ ἐπισέληνα cakes of this shape, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2. 10.

ἐπισεπνύνομαι, as Pass., to pride oneself on a thing, be puffed up with it, Philo. II. to be still more proud.

ἐπισεπνύνω, Adv. part. pass. from ἐπισπύρω, lazily, carelessly, Epict.

ἐπισπύω, Ep. ἐπισσ., as always in Hom.: to put in motion against one, set on, τινί τι Od. 5. 421, 14. 399: metaph., κακά μοι ἐπίσπευον δαίμονες sent evil upon me, Od. 18. 256, cf. 20. 87. More freq. in Pass., to hurry, hasten to or towards, Il. 2. 86: but usu. in hostile signf., to fall upon, rush at, attack, assault, c. dat., γυνόρ Il. 15. 347; also c. acc., ἴσθι Od. 13. 19; and εἰς τινα Il. 13. 757: esp. in perf. pass. ἐπισπύσμαι, c. pres. signf., and the plqpf. as impf., ἐπισπύμεν (which last is also synop. aor., whence part. ἐπισπύμενος, c. dat., Il. 5. 459; c. acc., τεῖχος ἐπεσπύμενοι Il. 12. 143; c. gen., τεῖχος ὑπὸν, at

the wall, Il. 12. 388 (unless the gen. here depends on βάλε, flung them from the wall): but, ἐπεσπύμενος πεδῖον raging, hurrying over the plain, Il. 14. 147, 22. 26, cf. διαπρᾶσσω: νομόδε Il. 18. 575: metaph. of the fury of the elements, Il. 17. 737, Od. 5. 314. Without any hostile signf. expressing merely rapid motion, c. dat., Od. 4. 841, c. acc., Od. 6. 20; c. inf., ἐπείσσυτο δάκνεν he hastened on to follow, Il. 21. 601: absol., ἐπεσπύμενος λάβε γόνυον clasped his knees eagerly, Od. 22. 310: Metaph. to be in excitement or agitation, freq. in Il. in phrases θυμὸς ἐπείσσυται, -σσυτο, Lat. fert animus. Chiefly Ep., but also in lyric passages of Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 786, Eur. Phoen. 1065.

ἐπισπῆθω, to dredge, sprinkle upon, τί τινα Joseph.

ἐπισσημα, ατος, τό, = σήμα, Simon. 76.

ἐπισσημαίνω, to set a mark upon a person, hence of diseases, to leave their mark, Thuc. 2. 49. Med. to mark, distinguish, Plat. Gorg. 526 B, etc. Pass. to be marked, bear a mark, Eur. Ion 1593.

II. to give a sign, give signs or symptoms, as diseases, Hipp., and Arist. H. A., cf. Foës. Oecon., and of the weather, Theophr.: hence 2. intr. to shew itself, appear, Paus.

III. esp. to give a sign in token of approval, to sign approval, τινί c. inf., Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2: to praise, τι Polyb., more rarely in bad signf. to disapprove: esp. of the gods, to mark their pleasure or anger by portents, τινί Plut.: and in Med., to give one's approval to a thing, τι Dem. 310. 21; esp. of a speech, to applaud, Isocr. 233 B. Also, ἐπισσημαίνεσθαι τινα δόποις distinguish one by rewards, Polyb.

IV. in Med. to form a conception of a thing, τι Plat. Legg. 744 A.

ἐπισσημανοίς, εως, ἡ = sq., a marking: hence, ἐπὶ σ. κερανῶν the touch, stroke of lightning, Arist. Probl.

ἐπισσημασία, ἡ, a marking, distinguishing, notice, ἔξιος ἔπ. Polyb.

II. a sheaving, appearance, e. g. the rise of a star, Polyb.

2. in gen. a sign, token, as of weather: shew of symptoms, and hence access of an illness, Hipp., v. Foës. Oec.

ἐπισσημεῖν, to put a mark upon, distinguish, τι Plut., in Med.: cf. ἐπισσημαίνω. Hence

ἐπισσημεῖσις, εως, ἡ, a remarking upon a thing, a note or comment, Diog. L.

ἐπισσημον, τό, v. sq. II.

ἐπισσημος, ον, (σημα) marked, bearing an inscription, ἀναθήματα Hdt. 1. 51 (acc. to others remarkable): esp. of money, stamped, coined, χρυσός Hdt. 9. 41, Thuc., etc.: hence 2.

distinguished, noted, famous, Lat. insignis, σοφίαν for wisdom, Hdt. 2. 20; ἔρ. τόφος Thuc. 2. 43; also for evil, ξυμφορὰ Eur. Or. 543. Adv. -μως.

II. τὸ ἐπισσημον, as Subst., any mark of distinction, a device, Hdt. 1. 195; a badge, bearing on a shield, 9. 74; the ensign or flag of a ship, 8. 88.

ἐπίσηος, for ἐπ' ἰσῆος sc. μοῖρας, v. sub ἰσος IV.

ἐπισθενώ, to have strength, be able, Q. Sm.

ἐπισθῆμος, ον, (ισθμός) on the neck: τὸ ἔπ. a necklace, collar.

ἐπισήγμα, ατος, τό, a hounding or setting on of a dog: from ἐπισήω, to hound on, set on, as a dog, Ar. Vesp. 704.

ἐπισήμιος, ον, somewhat flat-nosed, cf. ἐπὶ σῆμος.

ἐπιστήμιω, to turn aside, bend, Ael. 2. seemingly intr. to bend, turn aside one's course, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 50.

ἐπιστήνής, ἑς, (σίνωμαι) liable to injury, Theophr.

II. act. injurious, Id.

ἐπιστήνιος, ον, mischievous: from

ἐπιστίνωμι, Dep. to do hurt to, Nic. [σῖ]

ἐπιστίον, τό, v. ἐπείσειον.

ἐπίστιος, ον, = ἐπιστος, dub.

ἐπίστος, ον, (ἐπιστώ) set on, urged on.

ἐπιστρίβω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἰῶ, to furnish provisions: but usu. in Med. to furnish himself with food or provender, Thuc. 8. 101: to forage, ἐπιστρίβουσι ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 7. 176; ἐπ. τῇ στρατιᾷ Thuc. 6. 94; ἐπιστρίβουσι τὸ σπάρταγμα to provision an army, Xen. An. 1. 5, 4: c. acc. cognate, ἔδωσαν to provide oneself with . . . Thuc. 8. 95. II. = παραστρέφω, Pherecr. Ἐρᾶς 1.

ἐπιστρίσιος, ον, (στρίσιος) working for victuals alone, Plat. Rep. 420 A: hence = παρστίσιος: τὰ ἔπ. provision-money, Lys. ap. Harp. II, Ar. Fr. 382, cf. Ath. 247 A.

ἐπιστρίσιος, εως, ἡ, and ἐπιστρίσιμα, τό, = sq.

ἐπιστρίσιμος, δ, (ἐπιστρίω) a furnishing oneself with provisions: a stock, store of provisions, Xen. An. 1. 5, 9, and Dem.

ἐπισίτος, *ov*, = ἐπισίσιος, Crates Tolm. i.

ἐπισίτω, = ἐπισίω.

ἐπισκάω, *to limp, halt upon*, πῶδεςι Ap. Rh.

ἐπισκαίρω, *to rise at as a fish*, Ael.

ἐπισκαλμῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, (σκαλμός) *the part of the rowlock on which the oar rests*.

ἐπισκάπτω, *to dig superficially*, Anth.

harrow in, as seed, Lat. innocare, Geop. Hence

ἐπισκάφεις, εὖς, ὁ, *he who harrows in the seed sown*.

ἐπισκεδάω, *f. δώω, rare form of sq.*

ἐπισκεδάννυμι, *f. δάσω, to scatter, sprinkle, spread upon*, τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Tim. 85 A, τῷ Plat.

ἐπισκέλλωσι, εὖς, ἡ, (σκέλος) *the first spring, start, in a horse's gallop*, Xen., c. Herm. Opusc. i. 73.

ἐπισκεπάζω, *f. δώω, to cover up, hide, conceal*, LXX.

ἐπισκεπής, ἐς, (σκέπη) *covered over*; shady, Arist. H. A.

ἐπισκεπτεύς, ἐά, εὖν, verb. Adj. of ἐπισκέπτομαι, *to be considered, examined*, Thuc. 6. 18, Plat. Phaed. 107 B. II. ἐπι-

σκεπτόν one must consider, Plat. Rep. 598 D.

ἐπισκέπτῃς, *ov*, δ, = ἐπισκοπος, App.: from

ἐπισκέπτομαι, a pres. rarely used, which furnishes a fut., aor., etc. to ἐπισκοπέω.

ἐπισκέτω, = ἐπισκεπάζω, *to cover up*, Anth.

ἐπισκευάζω, *f. δώω, to get ready, δειπνῶν* Ar. Eccl. 1147, in Pass.: *to equip, fit out, vain* Thuc. i. 29, etc. and in Med., Id. 7. 36: *to repair, restore, relict* Thuc. 7. 24, ὁδούς Dem. 30. 17: *ε. ἵππων* to saddle, equip them, Xen. Hell. 5. 3. i. Hence

ἐπισκευαστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who repairs, rebuilds*, Dem. 618. 4, etc.

ἐπισκευαστός, ἡ, ὅν, *repaired, restored*, Plat. Polit. 270 A.

ἐπισκευή, ἡ, *a repair, restoration, ἱρῶν* Hdt. 2. 174: *materials for repairs, stores, τῶν νῶν* Thuc. i. 52; and so in plur., Dem. 810. 25.

ἐπισκέψω, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπισκέπτομαι) *a looking at, inspection, τινός* Plat. Legg. 849 A. 2. *consideration, thought, reflection*, Hipp.: *investigation, inquiry*, Plat., and Xen.

ἐπισκήνιον, τό, (σκηνή) *in a theatre, that which is upon or above the stage, the scenery*, Vitruv. 5. 7.

ἐπισκήνος, *ov*, (σκηνή) *at, in, by a tent*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 576: *oi ἐκ.*, Lat. contubernales, *the staff of a commander*, Plat.

II. on the stage: esp. ὁ ἐκ., as Subst., = ἐπισκήνιον, Vitruv.

III. external, adventitious, Dion. H. Hence

ἐπισκήνω, *to lodge in a tent*; in gen. *to stay at a place*, Polyb.

ἐπισκῆπτω, *f. ψω, to make to lean upon*, ἐπὶ τελευτῇ θεσφάτων ἐς τινα *to bring their burden upon him*, Aesch. Pers. 740.

2. intr. *to fall, dart upon, like lightning*, Lat. ingruere, invadere, ἐς τι v. l. Hdt. 7. 10, 5, for ἐπισκίπτει. Metaph.,

πράγμα δεῖρ' ἐρέσκηεν *it has come to this point*, Aesch. Eum. 482.

3. in Dem. ἐπισκῆπτω *to lean upon, rely upon*, c. dat., Dem. 1139. 7.

II. *to place upon one, enjoin solemnly upon*, τινί τι Hdt. 3. 65, 73; *to impose upon, χᾶριν τινί* Soph. Aj. 566: and c. dat. pers. et inf., *to command one to do*, Hdt. 7. 158, Aesch. Pr. 664; also c. acc. et inf., Eur. Alc. 365, c. vv. ll. ad Hdt. 4. 33: also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, τοσούτων σ' ἐπισκῆπτω *thus much I command thee*, Soph. Tr. 1223;

ἐπισκῆπτω σε ῥάδε I beseech thee this, Eur. I. T. 701; also, c. (τινὰ) περὶ τινος lb. 1077.

IV. *to press hard upon one, hence to prosecute or indict*, esp. in cases of murder or false witness, c. dat. pers.: sometimes in Act., as Plat. Theaet. 145 C, and hence in Pass., εἰδὼν ἐπισκηφῆθ' ἂν ψευδῇ μαρτυρῆσαι Id. Legg. 937 B, cf. Soph. Ant. 1313: but us. in Med., ἐπισκῆψασθαι τινι φόβον *to prosecute for murder*, Plat. Euthyphr. 9 A, ψευδομαρτυρῶν Aeschin. 18. 27; also, ἐπ. ἐς τινα Lys. 99. 38. Cf. Act. Process p. 385.

ἐπισκηρίπτω, = ἐπισκῆπτω, poet.

ἐπισκηψῆς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπισκῆπτω) *a leaning upon*. II. an injunction, Plat.

III. *a prosecution, indictment*, esp. in cases of murder or false witness, Plat. Legg. 937 B, and Dem., cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 17, and foreg. iv.

ἐπισκιάζω, *f. δώω, to throw a shade upon, overshadow*, Lat. obumbrare, c. acc., Hdt. i. 209; c. dat., Theophr.: hence in Pass., λαβρόν ὅμῃ ἐσκακασμένην *keeping a hidden watch*, Soph. Tr. 914.

II. *to stand in one's light, obscure him*, τινί. Hence

ἐπισκίασμα, αὖτος, τό, *a shadow thrown on a thing*. [I]

ἐπισκίασμός, ὁ, *a shading, covering*.

ἐπισκιάω, = ἐπισκιάω, Arat.

ἐπισκίος, *ov*, (σκιά) *shaded, dark*, Plat. Rep. 432 C: metaph.

βλος *et. a still, retired life*, Lat. vita umbratilis or umbratica, opp. to one occupied in public business, Plut. II. act.

shading, c. gen., χεῖρ ὁμμάτων ἐπισκίος Soph. O. C. 1650. Adv. -ίως.

ἐπισκίρτω, *f. ἦσω, to leap, bound towards or upon*, Plut.: metaph., ἐπισκίρτων ἐξείρω, ἰουλοῖ Anth.

ἐπισκίληρος, *ov*, *somewhat hard or hard at top*, Hipp.

ἐπισκοπεῖον, τό, (ἐπισκοπος) *the residence of a bishop*; also his jurisdiction, Eccl.

ἐπισκοπεύω, *to be an ἐπισκοπος*, Eccl. II. = sq., LXX.

ἐπισκοπέω, fut. ἐπισκείωμαι: *to look upon or at, inspect, examine*, Hdt. 2. 109: *to watch over*, c. acc., Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 296: followed by relat. Particles, ὅσον . . l. c., el. . Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; τι . . Id. Symp. 1. 12; ἐπ. μή . . to take care

lett. . . N. T. 2. to go to see, visit, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 25; in Pass., δνέρον οὐκ ἐπισκοπούμενον *unvisited by dreams*, i. e. sleepless, Aesch. Ag. 13.

3. *to consider, reflect, περὶ τινος* Plat., and Xen.: hence Med. *to examine oneself, meditate*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 91 D. Hence

ἐπισκοπή, ἡ, *an overseeing, charge*: esp. *the office of an ἐπισκοπος*, N. T.: also his residence, Byzant.

ἐπισκοπήσις, εὖς, ἡ, *an inspection, examination*.

ἐπισκοπία, ἡ, (ἐπισκοπος, *ov*) *skill in hitting the mark*, dub.

ἐπισκοπικός, ἡ, ὅν, *episcopal*, Eccl.: from

ἐπισκοπος, ὁ, *an overseer, watcher, guardian*, II. 24. 729; c. gen., ἐπ. ἀρμονιδῶν *watchers over compacts of the gods*, II. 22. 255; ἐπ. ὁδάλω *a supercargo*, Od. 8. 163; so too Pind. O. 14. 5, and Trag.; ἐπ. διστῶν *an archer*, Theocr. 24. 105, like ἐναγῆ κόπτης.

2. The Athen. used to send public officers called ἐπίσκοποι to the subject states, Ar. Av. 1023, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 157. 8.

3. *an ecclesiastical superintendent*, in N. T. = πρεσβύτερος in Eccl., a bishop. II. a scout, watch, c. dat., ἐπ. τῶν ἐσσι, νῆσσαν ἡμετέρῃσιν *set to watch them*, II. 10. 38, 342.

ἐπίσκοπος, *ov*, (σκοπός) *hitting, reaching the mark*, ἐπ. νίκης Aesch. Eum. 903, where however Herm. reads νίκης: so, ἐπ. ἡττης *reaching to, suitable to the calamity*, Soph. Aj. 976: — ἐπίσκορα, as Adv., *successfully, with good aim*, ἐπ. τοξεύειν Hdt. 3. 35, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 160, cf. ἐπιστοπος, ἐπιστοτος. (Acc. to Herm. Aj. 955, the sign of the Ἀχῆς and Subst. is the same: which however is only true in the very general sense of looking towards or at.)

ἐπισκοράω, = sq., Hipp.

ἐπισκορέω, (σκόρος) *to throw darkness or a shadow over*, τινί Isocr. 2 C, Dem. 23. 27.

II. *to stand in one's light, οἰκταν φηδομένην τοσάντην ὥστε πᾶσιν ἐπισκορεῖν* Dem. 565. 25: *to stand in the way, hinder one from*, τινί θέας Plat. Euthyd. 274 C. Pass. *to be hindered, thwarted*, Polyb. Hence

ἐπισκορήσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a darkening, making dark or blind*, Plut.

ἐπισκορίζω, = ἐπισκορέω, Polyb. Hence

ἐπισκορῖσις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἐπισκορήσις.

ἐπίσκοτος, *ov*, in the dark or shade, darkened, Plut. Paul. Aem. 17, acc. to Reiske and Coray, susp. by Schäf.

ἐπισκοτώω, *f. δώω, = ἐπισκορέω*, Schäf. App. Demosth. i. p. 260, and Dion. Comp. p. 148.

ἐπισκοῦμαι, as Pass., c. fut. μέδωμαι, *to be angry, indignant, brood over a grudge*, II. 9. 370; μή σοι θυμός ἐπισκοῦσατο Od. 7. 306.

ἐπισκῶβῶ, *f. ἴω, Att. ἰώ, to ply with drink like a Scythian*, i. e. with unmixed wine, a Spartan phrase in Hdt. 6. 84.

ἐπισκῶβρωτάω, *f. δώω, to look savage*, Xen. Cyn. 3. 5.

ἐπισκύνιον, τό, *the skin of the brous which is knitted by frowning, or raised in expressing contempt*; hence, ἐπ. κῶρυ ἔλεται of a lion, II. 17. 136; and so, ἐπ. ἐνδύειν of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 823: *hence like ὀφρύς*, Lat. supercilium, used for superciliousness, arrogance, affectation, Anth.: in Polyb. 26. 5, 6, simply austerly, gravity of deportment. [v]

ἐπίσκυρος, ὁ, *a certain game at ball*.

ἐπισκώπτῃς, *ov*, ὁ, *a sneerer, satirist*, dub. ap. Sext. Emp.

ἐπισκώπτω, *f. ψω, to laugh at, quiz, make game of*, τινά Xen.

Mem. 4, 6, more rarely τὶ Id. Symp. 1. 5; also, εἰς τὴν Plut.: absol. to joke, sport, make fun, Ar. Ran. 375. Hence,

ἐπισκοπέω, εὖς, ἡ, mocking, railery, Plut.

ἐπισπάρῃν, to sound, rattle, echo again, Opp.

ἐπισμᾶω, f. ἥσω, to rub, smear on, like ἐπιτριβῶ: metaph., τί γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐκ ἐπισμῇ τῶν κακῶν; what mischief is there that he does not lay upon us? Ar. Thesm. 389, cf. Cratin. Cleob. 9.

ἐπισμῆχω, less Att. form for foreg., Opp.

ἐπισμυγέρος, δ, ὄν, shameful, sad, Hes. Sc. 264: Hom. has only the Adv., ἐπισμυγέρος ἀπέρσειν sadly did he pay for it, Od. 3. 195; ἐπισμυγέρος ναυτίλλεται at his peril, to his misfortune doth he sail, Od. 4. 672.

ἐπισμύχω, = σμύχω. [ῶ]

ἐπισορέω, to send whizzing at, κάθοντά τινι Alex. Pann. 5.

II. intr. to strut about, cf. σοβαρός.

ἐπισοκοός, ὢν, for ἐπ' ἰσού ὅγκου, of equal measure or size, dub. in Strab.

ἐπισος, ὢν, = ὥσος, Polyb.

ἐπισώω, to make even or alike, dub. in Plut.

ἐπισπᾶθῃν. Adv., (ἐπισπᾶω) at one draught, πίνειν Hipp. [ᾶ]

ἐπισπᾶίρω, to pant, be in alarm, ἐπὶ τινι Plut.

ἐπισπᾶίς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπισπᾶω) a drawing to, up, or together, Theophr.

ἐπισπᾶσμός, δ, = foreg., esp. a drawing in the breath hurriedly, Hipp.

ἐπισπαστήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, (ἐπισπᾶω) the latch or handle by which a door is drawn to, Valck. Hdt. 6. 91; cf. ἐπισπαστρον.

ἐπισπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, drawing to oneself, attracting, Strab.: esp. of drugs, calculated to draw out peccant humours. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp.

ἐπισπαστος, ἡ, ὢν, drawn upon oneself, ἐκ. κακόν Od. 18. 73., 24. 462.

II. ἐπ. βρόχος a stretched, tight-drawn noose, Eur. Hipp. 783.

ἐπισπαστρον, τό, that by which one draws to oneself, e.g. a rope, Diod.: esp., = ἐπισπαστήρ: also a fowler's snare. II. that which is drawn over, a curtain, hanging, LXX.

ἐπισπᾶω, f. σπᾶω [ᾶ], to draw, drag after one, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; κόμης by the hair, Eur. Tro. 382: hence to bring on, cause, πῆματα Aesch. Pers. 477: —to pull to, —τὴν θύραν Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 36. Med. to draw to oneself, win, κέρδος Xen. Sc. 72; and so even in Att., κλέος Soph. Aj. 769: in gen. to get for oneself, ἐπισπᾶσθαι πᾶνωνα to get one a beard, Luc.: of liquids, to draw off at a draught, Luc.: but in Pass., ὁδᾶσθα ἐπισπᾶσθην βριαότερον Thuc. 3. 89, acc. to Schol., returning with a rush after having retired.

II. to lead on, draw on, τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Crat. 420 A: and so in Med., Plat. Legg. 863 E; in Med. also c. inf., to lead on, persuade, oblige to do, Thuc. 4. 9; Xen. Cyr. 5. 10. Pass. to be drawn or led on, enticed forward, v. l. in Thuc.

III. to overturn, hence Proverb., ὄλην τὴν ἡμᾶς ἐπισπᾶσω, Lat. plaustrum perculisti.

IV. ἐπισπᾶσθαι, in N. T. and Joseph., to draw the prepuce forward, become as if uncircumcised.

ἐπισπᾶν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἐφέπω, Hom.

ἐπισπείρω, f. εῤῥῶ, to sow with seed, τόπον Hdt. 7. 115: to sow upon or among, metaph., ἐπ. μομφὰν ἄλλοις Pind. N. 8. 67: to sow after, Theophr.

ἐπισπείεις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπισπένδω) a libation over or at a sacrifice, Hdt. 2. 39.

ἐπισπείρω, αὖρος, τό, that which is poured upon a thing, esp. a libation over an offering: metaph. in Plut.: from

ἐπισπένδω, f. σπείσω, to pour out, upon or over, esp. as a drink-offering, ἐκ. οἶνον ἐπὶ τῷ βαμῶϊ, κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς, τοῖσι ἰροῖσι Hdt. 2. 39, 4. 62., 7. 167: absol. to make a libation, Id. 4. 60, Aesch. Fr. 147: also, ἐπ. δᾶκρυ Theocr. 23. 38. II. in Med., to make a fresh treaty, Thuc. 5. 22.

ἐπισπερχής, εὖς, hasty, hurried: earnest, Arist. Physiogn. Adv. —χῶς: from

ἐπισπέρχω, to urge on, hasten, Od. 22. 451: ἐπ. [ἔπους] κέντρον II. 23. 430: ναῦν ἐρετμοῖς Ap. Rh.: ἐπ. τὸ πρᾶγμα Aesch. Theb. 689; τινά Thuc. 4. 12. II. intr. to hurry on, ἄλλαι Od. 5. 304.

ἐπισπένθαι, inf. aor. 2 med. of ἐφέπω, II. 14. 521.

ἐπισπένδω, to urge on, help, further, opp. to ἀποσπένδω, Hdt.

7. 18; ἐπ. τὸ δρᾶν Soph. El. 467: c. dat. pers., οἷς μὴ φύσις ἐπέσπενεν whom nature hath not helped, Plat. Legg. 810 B.

II. intr. to hasten onward, Eur. Tro. 1275: εἰς τι to be zealous for, aim at an object, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 7. 4.

ἐπισπλαγγνίζομαι, f. ἰσομαι, Dep. med., to have compassion on one, LXX.

ἐπισπᾶλινος, ὢν, (σπᾶλῃν) diseased in the spleen, splenetic, Hipp.

ἐπισπᾶνός, ἡ, ὢν, part. aor. 2 med. of ἐφέπω, Hom., and Hdt.

ἐπισπᾶνδῆ, ἡ, (ἐπισπένδομαι) a renewed or renewable truce, Thuc. 5. 32, in plur.

ἐπισπορά, ἡ, (ἐπισπείρω) a sowing upon or in something else, Theophr.: an after-sowing.

ἐπισπορία, ἡ, = foreg., Hes. Op. 444.

ἐπισπορός, ὢν, (ἐπισπείρω) sown, engendered afterwards, οἱ ἐπ. posterity, Aesch. Eum. 673; τὰ ἐπ. vegetables sown for a second crop, Theophr.

ἐπισπορῶδᾶω, f. δᾶω, to urge on, further, LXX. II. intr. to haste, make haste in a thing, Luc.

ἐπισπῶ, πς, η, and —σπομαι, οἷς, οἱ, conj. and opt. aor. 2 act. of ἐφέπω, Hom.

ἐπισπᾶν, οὖσα, ὄν, part. aor. 2 act. of ἐφέπω.

ἐπισπᾶν, αἰ, = ἐπιγγνόμεναι, Hecatae. p. 155, cf. μέτασσαι.

ἐπισσεύει, Ep. for ἐπισείει, II.

ἐπισσεύει, Ep. for ἐπισείω, Hom.

ἐπισσύου, ὢν, (ἐπισείω, ἐπέσσυμαι) hurrying on, rushing, of tears, Aesch. Ag. 887: violent, vehement, δναι, τύχαι Ib. 1150, Eum. 924: also c. acc., rushing upon, τὰς φρένας Eur. Hipp. 574.

ἐπισσῶν, τὸν, acc., Ep. for ἐπείσσω, II.

ἐπίστα, 2 sing. pres. ἐπίσταμαι for ἐπίστασαι, Pind., and Aesch.

ἐπίσταγμός, δ, (ἐπιστάζω) a dripping; a dropping or bleeding at the nose, Diosc.

ἐπιστάδῃν, Adv. (ἐπίσταμαι) attentively, zealously, earnestly, Od. 12. 392., 13. 543: nor need δόρπον ἐπιστάδῃν ἠπλόζοντο, 16. 453, be explained otherwise. II. = ἐφεξῆς, one after another, in order, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιστάζω, f. στάζω, to drop, make to drop upon a thing: metaph., ἐπ. χάριν to shed delight or honor, Pind. I. 4. 124. Pass. to be dropped on or in, τινι Diosc. II. intrans. to drip, trickle, Hipp.

ἐπισταθμῶμαι, Dep., to weigh well, ponder, Aesch. Ag. 164.

ἐπισταθμεία, ἡ, v. l. for ἐπισταθμῆ, Diod., etc.: from

ἐπισταθμῶναι, to put up, lodge with one, to be billeted or quartered upon him, Plut. II. to assign, allot as quarters. Pass.

to have quarters assigned one, Polyb. 2. to be allotted one as quarters, oicla Plut.

ἐπισταθμῆα, ἡ, a lodging, Diod. II. a liability to have persons quartered on one, Cic. Att. 13. 52, 2.

ἐπιστάθμος, ὢν, at, belonging to a lodging, Anth.: δ ἐπίστ. a quartermaster, Isocr. 65 E: also = ἐπίσκοπος 2, ἐπ. Kaplas Id. 74 D.

2. a guest, Polyaeen. II. τὸ ἐπ., a station.

ἐπιστάλαξ, f. δᾶω, Luc., and —λάω, Leon. Tar., = ἐπιστάζω.

ἐπισταλμα, αὖρος, τό, (ἐπιστέλλω) that which is appointed, directed: a commission: also a present. Hence

ἐπισταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to commands, commissions or letters. Adv. —κῶς.

ἐπίσταμαι, 2 pers. —σαι in Att., but sometimes ἐπίστα, and ἐπίστη Theogn. 1081: imperat. ἐπίστασο, Ion. ἐπίστω Hdt., Att. ἐπίστω: imperf. ἐπιστάμεναι, in Hom. sine augm. ἐπίστατο: Dep. c. fut. med. ἐπιστήσομαι, aor. pass. ἠπιστήθη. To be versed, skilled in a thing, and so to be able, be in a condition to do, c. inf., in Hom. the usu. signif. II. 21. 320, Od. 13. 207: he has it both of mental ability, with ἦσι φρονεῖν II. 14. 92, Od. 8. 240, or θυμῷ Od. 4. 730; and of bodily skill or power, with χερσίν II. 5. 60.

II. to fix one's attention or thoughts on a thing, like Lat. animum advertere, and so to understand, know, be acquainted with, c. acc. ἐργα II. 23. 705, Od. 2. 117: but this much more freq. later: so in Hdt. usu. to be assured of a thing, believe, as c. 140., 6. 139: but in Att. usu. to know for certain, know well (whence ἐπιστήμη): oft. strengthth, εὖ ἐπ. Hdt. 5. 42, σαφῶς ἐπ. Aesch. Pr. 840, etc.: Construct., ἐπ. τινα or τι to know a person or thing, Eur. Ion 51, Plat. Phaed. 61 B, etc.; also ἐπ. περί τινος Hdt. 2. 3, Thuc. 6. 60: foll. by relat., ἐπ. ὅτι., ὥς., freq. in Hdt.: c. part.,

to know that one is, has, etc., as *ἐπ. ἔχων* Hdt. 5. 42, *ὦν* Soph. Aj. 1399, cf. Thuc. 2. 44; but c. inf., to know how to do, Eur. Hipp. 996, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657, Anm. 2.—We must esp. notice the part. pres. *ἐπιστάμενος*, *η, ου*, used quite as an Adj., *knowing, skilful, wise*, in Hom. usu. c. inf.; even of a dancer's feet, Il. 18. 599: also c. gen., *ἐπιστάμενος* *πυλόμενος, φόρμιγγος, αὐδῆς* skilful, versed in them, Il. 2. 611, Od. 21. 406; and c. dat., *ἀκοντι*, where *βάλλειν* perh. should be supplied, Il. 15. 282: more freq. absol. *knowing, wise*, Od. 14. 359, etc., like *ἐπιστήμων*: in Hdt. it remains as a mere Part., with the construct. of the Verb, i. 122, 156: hence Adv., *ἐπιστάμενος, skilfully, expertly, in a masterly way*, Hom.; strengthd. *ἐδ. καὶ ἐπιστάμενος* Il. 20. 265, Od. 20. 161: also in Prose, Xen. Cy. 1. 3, 3. (Since the Att. use *ἐπίστημι τὸν νοῦν* like *ἐπίσταμαι*, to attend, and observe, etc., some, as Passow, incline to consider *ἐπίσταμαι* as an old med. form of *ἐπίστημι*. Buttm. however assumes a distinct Root, = *ίστημι*, *οἶδα* with *π* prefixed.)

ἐπιστάσις, *ῆ*, = *ἐπίστασις*, as *ἐλασία* for *ἐλασις*, (cf. Lob. Phryn. 528), *attention, care*, v. 1. Arist. Physiogn. II. oversight, a command, office, Plut.

ἐπιστάσιζω, to be restless about a thing, Sext. Emp. *ἐπιστάσιος*, *ὁ*, Zeus' Er. the Roman Jupiter Stator in Plut.: from *ἐπίστημι*, that he makes to stand firm.

ἐπίστασις, *εως, ῆ* (*ἐπίστημι*) a stopping, bringing to a stop, checking, *κοίλας* Hipp. B. (*ἐπίσταμαι*) a resting, staying, stopping, esp. a hall in a march, Xen. An. 2. 4, 26: hence 2. attention, care, charge, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2: diligence, thought, Polyb.; anxiety, *φρονιδῶν ἐπ.* pressing, anxious thoughts, Soph. Ant. 225: attention, respect, *ἔξως ἐπ.* Polyb. 3. a beginning, Id. II. the place or dignity of *ἐπιστάτης*. III. a standing upon; hence *scut.*, *Φοῖς*, Oecon. Hipp.

ἐπιστάτεια, *ῆ* (*ἐπιστατέω*) = *ἐπίστασις* II, and III. *ἐπιστάτεον*, v. *ἐπιστατηρέον*.

ἐπιστάτεω, =sq. *ἐπιστάτω*, to be an *ἐπιστάτης*, have charge or care of a thing, to be set over, *τινι* Soph. O. T. 1028. II. to be chief president in the assembly, Ar. Thesm. 373, Thuc. 4. 118, cf. *πρότασις*.

III. to stand by, be present, *μόδους ἔργμασι* ἐπ. Pind. N. 7. 71, also c. acc., *μόχθος με ἐπ.* Soph. Fr. 163: and so to help, Aesch. Ag. 1248. *ἐπιστάτης*, *ῆ* = *ἐπιστάτης* IV, Gramm.

ἐπιστάτης, *ῆ*, *ὁ* =sq. *ἐπιστάτης*, *ου, ὁ* (*ἐπίσταμαι*) orig. *one who comes near, stands by*, and so, like *ἰκέτης*, *one who approaches* as a suppliant, *ὁς ἐπ.* Od. 17. 455. 2. in battle-order, *one's rear rank man*, the man behind, (as *παροστάτης* the right or left hand man, *προστάτης* the front rank man), Xen. Cy. 3. 3, 59, etc.

II. *one who is set over*, a chief, commander, Aesch. Theb. 815: a master, lord, c. gen., *ποιμῶν, ἀμύδων* etc., like *ἑναῖς*, Trag.; in Prose, esp. a manager, superintendent, overseer, Plat., and Xen.; *ἐπ. ἄλλων* president, steward of the games, Plat., and Xen. 2. in gen. a chief magistrate; esp. at Athens the chief President of the *ἐκκλησία*, Xen., and Dem., cf. *πρότασις*: an overseer, commissioner of any public works or offices, Oratt., v. Böckh P. E. 1. 272. IV. = *ἱππολόβης*, the caldron for the hot bath (which stands over the fire), also *χαλκεῖον*, Ar. Av. 436, ubi v. Schol.; though others say it is a clay image of Hephaistos placed there as tutelary god, cf. Casaub. Theophr. Char. g. acc. to Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 20, = *ὑποστάτης*, *ὑπόστασις*, the tripod on which a vessel for liquid stood. B. (*ἐπίσταμαι*) = *ἐπιστήμων*, dub. [α]

ἐπιστάτην, verb. Adj. from *ἐπιστατέω*, one must ordain, command, Plat. Rep. 401 B, where some MSS. read *ἐπιστατέον*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 766.

ἐπιστάτικος, *ῆ, ὢν*, standing, quiet. II. of, belonging to government or management; *ῆ—κῆ*, sub. *ἐπιστήμην*, Plat. Polit. 292 B. Adv. —*κῶς*.

ἐπιστάτις, *ἰδος, ῆ*, fem. from *ἐπιστάτης*. [α] *ἐπιστάτων*, *τῶ*, = *ἐπιστάτης* IV.

ἐπιστάζω, (*στάζω*) to shoot, sprout out, strictly of corn; metaph. of the beard, Ar. Rh. [β]

ἐπιστάται, Ion. for *ἐπιστάνται*.

ἐπιστατῶν, f. *ἄω*, to cover, roof over, Ctes.

ἐπισταίβω, to tread upon, stand upon, *πάντων* Soph. O. C. 56.

ἐπισταίριος, *ον, or* at the στήρ.

ἐπισταίω, to go on, along or over.

ἐπιστάλλω, f. *ἔλω*, to send to, tell by message or letter, *τι* Eur. I. T. 770, Thuc.; in gen. to bid, enjoin, command, *τινι* ti Thuc.

5. 37; *τινι* ti Xen. Cy. 2. 4, 32; also c. inf., *ἐπ. τινι* *ἀπιστασθαι* Hdt. 6. 3, Thuc., etc.: also, *ἐπ. τινι* *ποιεῖν* Xen. Cy. 5. 51; in Pass., *ἐπιστάλο* *οἱ...* c. inf., he had received orders to do, Hdt. 4. 131, cf. Aesch. Ag. 908: *τὰ ἐπισταλμένα* orders given, Id. Cho. 779, etc. 2. to order by will, Xen. Cy. 7. 3, 14, cf. Valck. Hipp. 858.

3. in gen. to announce, give information, *περὶ τινος* Thuc. 8. 38; also *ἐπ. ὅτι...*, Ib. 999.

II. later, to write letters, *τινι* *περὶ τινος* Plat., cf. *ἐπιστολή*.

III. = *συστάλλω*, to draw in, tighten, *φάρος* Anth. *ἐπιστανῶ*, f. *ἄω*, to groan over, *τινι* Aesch. Pers. 727.

ἐπιστανῶ, = *ἐπιστένω*, Hes. Th. 843.

ἐπιστανῶ, =sq.; in and Med. *ἐπιστανῶμαι* Il. 4. 154. [α]

ἐπιστένω, to groan, sigh over or at, Hes. Th. 679.

ἐπιστεφάνω, to deck with a garland, to crown, c. acc., Pind. O. g. fin.

ἐπιστεφής, *ἑς*, in Hom. only in phrase, *κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφῆας* *ὄνοια* goblets crowned with wine, i. e. full to the brim, brimming over, Il. 8. 232, Od. 2. 431, cf. *ἐπιστεφῶ*: Archil. Fr. 21, calls Thasos *ἑπῆρας ἐπιστεφής* full, covered with wood: from

ἐπιστεφῶ, strictly, to surround with or as with a chaplet: in Hom. always in Med., *κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφάντο ποτοῖο* filled them brimming high with wine, Il. 1. 470, Od. 1. 148, etc., cf. Ath. 13 D, 674 E: for it has nothing to do with the later practice of crowning the cup with flowers, as Virg. seems to take it, Aen. 3. 525: metaph., *χρᾶς ἐπ. τινι* to offer libations as an honor or ornament to the dead, Soph. El. 441.

ἐπιστένωται, Ion. 3 plur. conj. from *ἐπίσταμαι*, for *ἐπίστωνται*.

ἐπίστη, 2 sing. pres. *ἐπίσταμαι*, for *ἐπίστασαι*.

ἐπιστηρίζομαι, as Pass. (*στήθος*) to lean one's breast on, LXX.

ἐπιστήριος, *ον*, (*στήθος*) on or close to the breast, of a bosom friend, Eccl.

ἐπιστήλω, to erect as a column on a place, Leon. Tar. 92.

ἐπίστημα, *ατος, τό*, (*ἐπίστημι*) any thing set up or erected, e. g. a monument over a grave, Plat. Legg. 958 E.

ἐπίστημη, *ῆ* (*ἐπίσταμαι*) acquaintance, positive knowledge, Soph. O. T. 1115: understanding, skill, experience, e. g. in archery, Soph. Phil. 1057, in war, Thuc. 1. 121: in gen. skill, knowledge, wisdom, Soph. Ant. 721. 2. scientific knowledge, science, opp. to *τέχνη*, Plat., and Arist., v. esp. Eth. N. 6. 3: and in plur., the sciences, oft. in Plat.

ἐπίστημη, Ion. for *ἐπίστημη*.

ἐπιστημοναρχέω, to be master of science: from

ἐπιστημονάρχης, *ου, ὁ*, (*ἄρχω*) a master of science.

ἐπιστημονικός, *ῆ, ὢν*, of, belonging to, connected with knowledge: possessed of or busied with it, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —*κῶς*.

ἐπίστημος, *ον*, = *ἐπιστήμων*, knowing, skilful, c. gen. rei, Hipp.

ἐπιστημοσύνη, *ῆ*, poet. for *ἐπιστήμη*, and sometimes found even in Prose, Diog. L. 4. 13: from

ἐπίστημων, *ον, γεν. ονος*, (*ἐπίσταμαι*) wise, prudent, *ἐπ. Βουλῆς* *τε νόφ* *τε* Od. 16. 374: skilled in, acquainted with a thing, c. gen., *κακῶν* Soph. Fr. 514: *τῆς θαλάσσης* Thuc. 1. 142; also *περὶ τινος* or *περὶ τι* Plat., *τι* Xen.: in gen. learned, well instructed; able, c. inf., Xen. Oec. 19. 16. Adv. —*μόνος*, Plat.

ἐπιστηρίζω, f. *ἔω*, to make to lean, prop on, *τί τινι* Opp.: usu. in Pass. to lean upon a thing, Arist. Probl., *ἐπὶ τι* LXX.

ἐπιστηρέζω, verb. Adj. from *ἐπίσταμαι*, one must know.

ἐπιστητικός, *ῆ, ὢν*, of, belonging to knowledge, Clem. Al.

ἐπιστητός, *ῆ, ὢν*, (*ἐπίσταμαι*) that can be scientifically known, Plat.: τὸ *ἐπιστ.* that which is the subject of science, opp. to *δοκαστόν*, Arist. Eth. N.

ἐπιστημῆ, *ῆ*, a point or dot upon a thing: from

ἐπιστήζω, f. *ἔω*, to mark with dots or spots on the surface, to speckle: Pass. to be spotted or speckled, Theophr. II. to put a point or stop in writing.

ἐπιστάλιβω, to glisten on the surface, Plut.

ἐπίστιος, *ον*, (*ιστήν*) Ion. for *ἐπίστιος*, q. v.: hence 2. *ῆ* *ἐπ. sub. κύλιξ*, a kind of cup or drinking vessel, Bergk Anacr. [493]

Fr. 90. II. τὸ ἐπίστοιν, as Subst. in Hom., a dock or shed where ships were laid up, v. Nitzsch Od. 6. 265, = νεώσοικος.
ἐπιστοβέω, to mock, jeer, scoff at, Ap. Rh.
ἐπιστοβίζω, to heap, pile up, pack together, LXX.
ἐπιστολάδην, Adv., (ἐπιστέλλω III) girt up, neatly, of dress, Hes. Sc. 287, υψ. ἀνεσταλμένος. [ἀ]
ἐπιστολέυς, εὐς, ὁ (ἐπιστολή) a letter writer, secretary, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23.
II. an admiral second in command, vice-admiral, Ib. 2. 1, 7; he was prob. also the secretary, and had his power in virtue of this office, cf. ἐπιστολιάρχος.
ἐπιστολή, ἡ (ἐπιστέλλω) any thing sent by a messenger, a message, command, commission, whether verbal or in writing, cf. Thuc. 7. 11, with 8. 5: in gen. a command, injunction, intimation, Wess. Hdt. 4. 10: esp. a dying injunction, last will, v. Valck. Hipp. 8:8: ἔξ ἐπιστολῆς by command, Hdt. 6. 50: but most usu.
2. a letter, Lat. epistola, Thuc., etc. also in plur. of one letter, like τὰ γράμματα, Lat. litterae, Eur. I. A. 111, etc., cf. Schäf. Plut. 6. p. 466.
ἐπιστολιάρχος, ον, bringing letters. II. as Subst. = ἐπιστολέυς II, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 25.
ἐπιστολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιστολή) epistolary, of, belonging to letters, Dem. Phil.
ἐπιστολιάρχος, ον, in, by letter or writing: δυνάμεις ἐπ. paper-armies, forces that seem formidable on paper, Dem. 45. 12.
ἐπιστολιγράφος, ον, = ἐπιστολογράφος: from
ἐπιστολίον, τό, Dim. from ἐπιστολή.
ἐπιστολογράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, used in writing letters, Clem. Al., of Egyptian writing, prob. the demotic of Hdt. 2. 36, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 216. 4: from
ἐπιστολογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing letters, ὁ ἐπιστ. a secretary, Polyb. [ἀ]
ἐπιστοματίζω, = sq., Philo.
ἐπιστομίζω, f. ἰω, Att. ἰω, (στόμα) to bridle, and so manage a horse? metaph. to curb or muzzle, silence, check, Ar. Eq. 845, and in Pass., Plat. Gorg. 482 E. II. of flute-players, εἰσὶν τὸν πῦλιν τὸν φορβεῖα (q. v.). III. to trip, throw down on his face, τινά Luc.
ἐπιστόμιον, (στόμα, ἐπιστομίζω) the bit of a bridle. II. the cock of a water-pipe, also ἐπιστόμιον, Vitruv.
ἐπιστομῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg.
ἐπιστομίσμα, τό, = ἐπιστόμιον: in gen. a muzzle, restraint, Joseph.
ἐπιστονάχῃς, = ἐπιστόν, of the waves, Il. 24. 79.
ἐπιστονάχῃς, = foreg. with v. l. -στυαχίζω, Hes. Th. 843.
ἐπιστορνῖμι, shorter ἐπιστορνῖμι, also ἐπιστορνῖμι, f. στροδω, to strew, spread out upon a thing, Od. 14. 50, in times.
ἐπιστράταμαι, rare form for ἐπιστρατεύω, Nonn.
ἐπιστράτεια, Ion. -τή, ἡ, a march, expedition against one, Hdt. 9. 3.
ἐπιστρατεύεις, εὐς, ἡ, = foreg., Hdt. 3. 4: from
ἐπιστρατεύω, to march, make war upon, τινά Eur. Bacch. 784; absol., Aesch. Pers. 780, Soph. Aj. 1056. But in Prose usu. in Med., ἐπιστρατεύεσθαι ἐπ' Αἰγύπτου Hdt. 3. 107; but usu. c. dat., Eur., Thuc., etc.
ἐπιστράτηγος, ὁ, a chief commander, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 236.
ἐπιστράτηγος, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπιστράτης, Hdt.
ἐπιστράτασθαι, ἡ, an encamping over against an enemy, marching against him, Polyb.: from
ἐπιστράτασθαι, strictly, to encamp over against an enemy, Polyb.: in gen. to make war upon, πόλει Xen.
ἐπιστράφης, ἐς, = ἐπιστρέφης, dub.
ἐπιστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιστρέφω) that makes one turn and look, striking.
ἐπιστρεπτος, ον, (ἐπιστρέφω) to be turned towards, looked at and admired, αἰὼν Aesch. Cho. 350; ὡραν ἐπ. βορρῶν Id. Supp. 997. II. that can be turned round, versatile, Math. Vett.
ἐπιστρέφεια, ἡ, the character of an ἐπιστρέφης, attention, diligence, accuracy, Eccl.: from
ἐπιστρέφης, ἐς, fixing one's eyes on a thing: hence attentive, careful, sharp, shrewd, Xen. Adv. -φῶς, Ion. -φῶς, earnestly, sharply, εἴρετο ἐπ. Hdt. 1. 30, ἐπ. καὶ ῥητορικῶς φήσονται Aeschin. 10. 30, cf. sq. IV, ἐπιστροφος. II. turned, twisted:

metaph. crafty, Dion. H. 2. turned, modulated, varied, φωνή Arist. H. A.
ἐπιστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn, draw, direct towards, only once in Hom., Il. 3. 370: ἐκστρέφω τὸ νόημα ἐς τι to turn one's attention to it, Theogn. 213. 2. to turn about, turn, νῆων Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, κάρα Eur., etc. 3. to turn, convert, esp. from an error, to correct, make to repent, Luc. 4. to curve, twist, δδῶν ἐς πρὸς τὰ σπλάγχνα ἐπιστρέφειν δοκεῖ Ar. Pl. 1131: and so in Pass. of hair, to curl, Arist. Probl. II. Med. ἐπιστρέφωμαι, c. aor. 2 pass., to turn oneself round, Hipp.: to turn and look about, Eur. Alc. 187: to go back and forwards, h. Hom. 27. 10, et c. acc., γαίαν ἐπιστρέφεται wanders over the earth, with collat. signf. of observing, studying it, Hes. Th. 753, Theogn. 648; so, ἐπ. ὁρῶν κορυφὰς Anacr. 2, cf. ἐπιστρωφάω. 2. to turn oneself back, come to oneself, Hdt. 1. 88: also to return, retract or repent, Dem. 665. 5: δόξα τῇδ' ἐπιστράφῃ Soph. Ant. 1111. 3. to turn back the head, look back, Hdt. 3. 156: hence to pay attention to, regard, Lat. observare, τινὸς Theogn. 440, Soph. Phil. 599; ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 133. 24: c. acc., to attend, allude to, mean, Eur. Andr. 1030. 4. to turn into, visit, Lat. deverti, ἐς χόραν Xen. Oec. 4. 13. III. intr. in Act., to turn about, turn oneself in any direction, Hdt. 2. 103, and Att., and freq. in N. T., both in strict and metaph. signf.: where εἰσὶν is usu. supplied. IV. part. perf. pass. ἐπεστρεφμένος, ἐρη, ἐνον, = ἐπιστρεφής, earnest, pressing, vehement, λόγῳ ἐπ. Wess. Hdt. 7. 160, 8. 62, cf. ἐπιστροφή, ἐπιστρεφῶς.
ἐπιστρογγύλλω, to make round, Nic., in Pass.
ἐπιστρογγύλος, ον, rounded, roundish, Arist. H. A.
ἐπιστροφάδην, Adv., (ἐπιστρέφω) turning this way and that way, all round, in Hom. with κτείνειν and τύπτειν, to deal blows on every side, Il. 10. 483, 21. 20, etc., or acc. to others, = ἐπιστρεφῶς, zealously, furiously: but in phrase, ἐπ. βαδίζειν to wander about, back and forwards, h. Hom. Merc. 210. [ἀ]
ἐπιστροφῆς, εὐς, ὁ, strictly the turner, pivot: hence the first of the vertebrae of the neck.
ἐπιστροφή, ἡ (ἐπιστρέφω) a turning towards, wheeling about, return to the attack, esp. in military evolutions, Soph. O. C. 1045, cf. 537; also of ships, a tacking, putting about, Thuc. 2. 91; so, ἐξ ἐπιστροφῆς Hipp. II. (ἐπιστρέφωμαι) a turning out, result, end, Polyb. 2. attention, care, notice, θέσθαι ἐπ. Soph. O. T. 1341: μή τις ἐπιστροφή γένηται lest some notice be taken, esp. by way of punishment, Thuc. 2. 91. 3. a moving about, up and down in a place, usu. in plur., δαμάτων ἐπιστροφὰν the occupation of them, Aesch. Theb. 648; but of duties of hospitality, Eum. 548: οἷον οὐκ ἐπιστράφαι men who have no business here, Eur. Hel. 440: hence, βούνομοι ἐπ. places where the cattle wander, pastures, meadows, Aesch. Fr. 233. 4. a straining, intension, vehemence, λόγῳ, opp. to ἀβρότης, Philostr.
ἐπιστροφῆσις, εὐς, ἡ, a turning, revolution, vicissitude, Onat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 94.
ἐπιστροφία, ἡ, epith. of Aphrodite, Venus Verticordia, Paus.
ἐπιστροφίδες, ὄν, ἄν, curls, twisted hair.
ἐπιστροφος, ον, (ἐπιστρέφω) having dealings, conversant with, c. gen., ἐπ. ἀνθρώπων Od. 1. 177: and so v. l. for ἐπίσκοπος, Od. 8. 163: so, ἐπ. τινὸς concerned with or in th, Aesch. Ag. 397. In gen., = ἐπιστρεφῆς, esp. curved, Ap. Rh. Adv. -φως, diligently, Ephipp. Geryon. 2. 10.
ἐπιστρωμα, τό, that which is spread or laid on a thing: from ἐπιστρωνῖμι and ρύω, f. στροδω, and in Luc. σπρωνῖναι, = ἐπιστορνῖμι, to spread, strew over, γῇ νικητόν Luc.: to saddle, ὄνον Joseph.
ἐπιστρωφάω, poet. for ἐπιστρέφω. In Hom. only like Med. ἐπιστρεφόμεναι, c. acc., to visit, frequent a place, θεοὶ ἐπιστρωφῶσι πόλιν haunt them, Od. 17. 486, h. Merc. 44. In Med. to go in and out, occupy one's house, Aesch. Ag. 972: also to come to, Eur. Med. 666.
ἐπιστυγής, ἐς, (στυγέω) abominated, odious, Clem. Al. II. trans. to annoy, vex.
ἐπιστύλιον, τό, (στύλος) the lintel which joins the tops of pillars, the architrave, or the whole entablature, Plut. [ῶ]

ἐπισύψω, f. ψω, to draw up, contract, as some things do the mouth, χείλος Nic.: metaph. to be harsh or austere. [ὑ]
ἐπισυμῶμαι, as Med., (στωμῶμαι) to rival in fun and nonsense, τινί.
ἐπισυγκάμπτω, to bend together, curve at or in a place, Hipp.
ἐπισυγκροτέω, to collect again, to rally soldiers, Joseph.
ἐπισυκοφαντέω, to harass yet more with frivolous accusations, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8. 31.
ἐπισυλλέγω, to draw together besides, or to a place, Diosc.
ἐπισυλλήψις, εως, ἡ, (συλλαμβάνω) a second conception, Lat. superfectio, Medic.
ἐπισυμβαίνειν, f. βήσομαι, to happen besides or after, Arist. Rhet. Al.
ἐπισυμμάχια, ἡ, an alliance against a common enemy, Epist. Phil. ap. Dem. 160. 13.
ἐπισυμνύω, to close up, shut upon a thing, Theophr.
ἐπισυμπίπτω, f. πεσοίμαι, to fall out, chance besides or in addition to, τινί Joseph. [1]
ἐπισυνάγω, f. ἀγω, to gather together again, collect and bring to a place, Polyb. [ἀ]: hence
ἐπισυναγωγή, ἡ, a gathering together to a place, N. T.
ἐπισυναρῶ, to collect besides.
ἐπισυναίνειν, to give one's assent, adhesion to, τινί Joseph.
ἐπισυνάπτω, to join on, subjoin, τί τινι Polyb. 2. = συνάπτειν, μάχην Diod.
ἐπισυνδέω, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισυνδέω) a joining, conjunction, Plut.
ἐπισυνδέω, f. θήσω, to bind, tie up the faster, τὴν ἀπορίαν μάλλον ἐπ. to increase the difficulty, Theophr.
ἐπισυνδιδῶμι, f. δώσω, to sprout, burst forth into one place, Plut.
ἐπισυνέμμι, (ἐμμι) to come together again or to a place, Dion. H.
ἐπισυνέμμι, (ἐμμι) to be together to a place.
ἐπισυνεργέω, to help to effect, contribute, πρὸς τι Eurypham. ap. Stob. p. 556. 30.
ἐπισυνέχω, γυναῖκα to take to oneself a wife, LXX.
ἐπισυνθesis, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισυντίθημι) a putting together upon or besides, an addition.
ἐπισυνθετός, ον, put together, compound, like σύνθετος, Clem. Al.
ἐπισυνθήκη, ἡ, an additional article to a treaty, usu. in plur., like ἐπιστομαί, Polyb.
ἐπισυντίθημι, f. συστήσω, to set together or against, τινά τι. II. Med. c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to conspire and resist, Plut. 2. to come together, unite. 3. to grow together, come to a head, Diosc.
ἐπισυννέω, and -νῶ, to pile up, lay together, Dio C.
ἐπισυννοικίζω, to bring new colonists into a place, Strab.
ἐπισυντρέφω, to extend, distend exceedingly, Hipp., in Pass.
ἐπισυντίθημι, f. θήσω, to add besides, Clem. Al.
ἐπισυντρέχω, to run together to a place, N. T.
ἐπισυνυθέω, = συνυθέω, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 104.
ἐπισυρίζω, = sq., Ael.
ἐπισυρίσσω, Att. -τρω, f. ξω, to hiss, whistle at a thing, to make a signal by screaming, Arist. H. A.
ἐπισύρμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπισύρω) any thing trailed after one; a trail, train of a snake, Hipp.: the furrow or track made by dragging a thing, Xen. Cyn. g. 18. II. drawing, laziness, ἐπισυρμός, ὁ, (ἐπισύρω) a dragging, trailing. II. laziness, negligence, Polyb. III. mockery, satire.
ἐπισυρρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow together, Strab.: hence
ἐπισυρροή, ἡ, and ἐπισυρροία, a conflux, Ael.
ἐπισύρω, to drag or trail after one, in a lazy, listless way, τὰ δόξια ἐπ., of a sick horse, Arist. H. A.: so too in Med., of young hares, τὰ δῶλα (sc. σώματα) ἐπισυρόμενοι Xen. Cyn. 5. 13; χιτῶνα ἐπισυρεσθαι Luc.: hence II. to do any thing in a slovenly, careless way, hence to slur over, evade intentionally, Lys. 175. 18; and so absol., ἐπισυρόντες ἐροῦσι will speak confusedly, that they may not be understood, Dem. Lept. p. 496. 23, ubi v. Wolf:—also intr., ἐπ. ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι to be negligent, M. Anton.: in this signif. esp. in part. pf. pass., γράμματα ἐπισυρμέννα slovenly, hastily written, Luc.: but, τὸ ἐπισυρεῖν τοῦ λόγου a flowing, diffuse stile, Lat. fusa et tracta oratio, Cic. Adv. ἐπισυρεμένως, carelessly, Epict. [ὑ]
ἐπισυστάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισυνίσταμαι) a gathering, riotous meeting, N. T.: a faction, Joseph.

ἐπισυστελλω, to draw together to a head, Arist. Rhet.
ἐπισυστρέφω, to gather, collect to one head, LXX.
ἐπισυτρίβω, ον, sufficiently often, Hipp.
ἐπισυτρίβω, εως, ὁ, v. l. for ἐπισφαγίως, Hipp.
ἐπισυτρίβω, = ἐπισφάζω, susp.
ἐπισυτρίβω, εως, ὁ, (σφαγή) the hollow in the neck where the butcher's knife is put in, also ἐπισφαγίως, Hipp.
ἐπισφάζω, f. ξω, to slaughter, offer over or besides, esp. of sacrifices at a tomb, τινά τι Eur. H. F. 995; ἀμὰ τιος Id. El. 281: to kill over again, νεκροῖς ἐπ. Diog. L.
ἐπισφαιρα, ον, τὰ, the leather cases of the weights used in the σφαίραμαχία, to deaden the blows, Plut. In Polyb., μάχαιρα μετ' ἐπισφαιρῶν swords fitted with buttions, like foils.
ἐπισφακέλις, ον, to become gangrenous, mortify, Hipp.
ἐπισφάκελσις, εως, ἡ, gangrene, caries, Hipp.
ἐπισφάλλις, ἐς, (σφάλλομαι) prone to fall, unsteady, Plat. Rep. 497 D, Dem., etc. II. (σφάλλω) making to fall, dangerous, νόστω Hipp. Adv.—λὼς ἔχειν, to be in danger, Polyb.
ἐπισφάλλω, to trip up, make to fall, Joseph.: to deceive.
ἐπισφάττω, f. ξω, later form of ἐπισφάζω.
ἐπισφῆκός, to bind, wreath on or to, Nonn.
ἐπισφῆγος, ον, (σφήν) wedge-shaped: τὸ ἐπ. a sucker or sprout, Clem. Al.
ἐπισφίγω, to bind, tie tight, fasten, Anth. II. ἐπ. τὴν νῆπην to screw it tighter, to tune the instrument, Ael.
ἐπισφουδρύνω, to make strong or rigid, Plut.
ἐπισφραγίζω, f. λω, Att. ῖω, to put a seal on, seal up. 2. to confirm, ratify, τί τινι Anth. But more usu. in Med. to fix a name or definition, τί τινι Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 75 D: also in Pass. to be so marked, Id. Phil. 26 D. 2. in Med. also to have ratified and sanctioned for one, Polyb. Hence
ἐπισφράγισμα, ατος, τό, a sealing, signing, [ῥα]
ἐπισφραγιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who seals or signs, Luc.
ἐπισφύριον, τό, in Hom. always in plur., bands, clasps or hooks, which fastened the two plates of the greaves (κνημίδες) over the ankle, Il. 3. 331, 11. 18, etc.; in Hom. always of silver: acc. to others, a covering for the ankle. 2. later the Luna worn on the senators' shoes at Rome: also a woman's garter, περισκελὶς, Anth., where however others take it for the leg above the ankle, cf. Opp. Cyn. 4. 434 [ὑ] strictly neut. from ἐπισφύριος, ον, (σφύρον) on or above the ankle, esp. worn there; of the senators' Luna, Philostr. [ὑ]
ἐπισφύρος, ον, = foreg., Anth.
ἐπισχεδιάζω, to say or do a thing off-hand, τῷ καιρῷ Philostr., like ἀποσχεδιάζω.
ἐπισχεδόν, Adv. near at hand, hard by, ἐπισχεδὸν ἐρχομένοιο h. Hom. Ap. 3: in Ap. Rh. c. gen., et c. dat.
ἐπισχεδέν, poet. aor. form of ἐπέχω, Aesch. Theb. 453: cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. εἰκαδέν.
ἐπισχέω, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἐπέχω.
ἐπισχερῶ, Adv. (σχερῶς) in a row, one after another, like ἐφεξῆς and ἐπὶ αὐτῷ, Il. 11. 668, 18. 68. II. of Time, one day after another, by degrees, Theocr. 14. 69; c. gen. Ap. Rh. ἐπισχερία, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a thing held out, a pretext, ἐπισχερία μύθον Od. 21. 71: also = sq.
ἐπίσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a checking, stoppage, hindrance, Hipp.: delay, Thuc. 2. 18: in gen. reluctance, joined with ἐλεπτός Od. 17. 451.
ἐπίσχετον, verb. Adj. of ἐπέχω, one must refrain, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.
ἐπισχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, checking, repressing.
ἐπισχιζέω, f. λω, to split, cleave at top, ἄρουραν Ap. Rh.
ἐπισχναίνω, f. ἀνω, to make thin, dry, lean, Hipp., ubi al. ἐπ.
ἐπισχνανέος, ἐα, ἔον, verb. Adj. from foreg.
ἐπισχολάζομαι, as Med., (σχολάω) to delay, Soph. Fr. 296.
ἐπισχυρίω, (ἐσχυρίζομαι) to strengthen, dub.
ἐπισχύω, to make strong, Xen. Oec. 11. 13. II. intr. to be, grow strong, Theophr.: to prevail, LXX: be urgent, N. T. [ὑω, ὄσω]
ἐπίσχω, strengthd. for ἐπέχω, to restrain, hinder, check, ἱπποῦς Il. 17. 465; and so Thuc. 3. 45, and Plat.; (Od. 20. 266, and Hes. Sc. 446, 350, rather belong to ἐπισχων aor. of ἐπέχω).
2. intr. to leave off, stop, τινός τι from a thing, Plat. Parm. 152 B. [495]

ἐπισωμάτομαι, as Pass., to grow together into a body, Diosc. ἐπίσωμος, ον, (σῶμα) embodied. 2. bulky, fat. ἐπισώρευσις, εως, ἡ, a heaping, piling up: from ἐπισώρεω, to heap, pile up. ἐπισωρον, τό, Ep. ἐπίσω, (as always in Hom.) the hoop round a wheel, the tire, Il. 5. 725, etc. ἐπιτάγή, ἡ, (ἐπιτάσσω) an injunction, like ἐπιταγίς, imposition of tribute, Polyb. ἐπιτάγμα, atos, τό, (ἐπιτάσσω) an injunction, command, Plat. Legg. 722 E. 2. a condition of a treaty, Polyb. II. a reserve or subsidiary force, Polyb. Hence ἐπιταγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἐπιτάγμα, subsidiary. ἐπιτάδε, Adv. for ἐπὶ τὰδε, on this side, opp. to ἐπείνεα. ἐπιτακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 4. ἐπιτακτής, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιτάσσω) a commander. ἐπιτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to command, imperious, Plat. Polit. 260 B, sq. Adv. -κάς, Dioid. ἐπιτακτος, ον, (ἐπιτάσσω) enjoined, commanded, Pind. P. 4. 421. II. drawn up behind: οἱ ἐπιτακτοὶ the reserve in an army, Thuc. 6. 67. ἐπιτάλαπάρω, to labor, suffer for a thing, labor yet more, Thuc. i. 123. ἐπιτάλαρος, ον, (τάλαρος) with a basket, ἐπ. Ἀφροδίτη, the Roman Venus calathina, Plut. ἐπιτάμα, atos, τό, (ἐπιτείνω) an extension, Plut. ἐπιτάμνω, Ion. for ἐπιτείνω. ἐπιτάνω, =ἐπιτείνω, to stretch or spread over, τινί τι Il. 16. 567, Od. i. 442, in tmesi. ἐπιτάξ, Adv., (ἐπιτάσσω) in a row, like ἐφεξῆς, Arat. ἐπιταγίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτάσσω) an injunction, ἐπ. τοῦ φόρου the fixing, arrangement of the tribute, Hdt. 3. 89. ἐπιτάραξις, εως, ἡ, disturbance: confusion, Plat. Rep. 518 A: [τὰ] from ἐπιτάραστος, Att. -ττω, f. ζω, to disturb, strictly, on the surface: in gen. to disquiet, harass yet more, Hdt. 2. 139: ἡ κοιλία ἐπιταράσσεται Hipp. ἐπιτάροχος, ὁ, poet. for ἐπίτροπος, a helper, defender, τινί Hom. (esp. in Il.); always of the gods that help in fight: hence more definitely, Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἐπιτάροχοι Il. 12. 180; as fem., Il. 5. 808, 828: also c. gen., Τεγεῖσι ἐπ. Orac. ap. Hdt. i. 67. (Formed from ἐπίτροπος, as ἀγαπήτρος from ἀνήτρος, though Lyc. has adopted τάρροπος as the simple form.) ἐπιτάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτείνω) a stretching, ἐπ. καὶ ἀνεῖσι τῶν χορδῶν a tightening and slacking of the strings, Plat. Rep. 349 E: hence increased vehemence, access of illness, τυπετοῦ Hipp., opp. to ἀνεῖσι. II. the part of a play wherein the plot thickens, opp. to πρότασις. ἐπιτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ζω, to set over, put in command, Thuc. 5. 72, in Pass. 2. to enjoin, order, put upon one as a duty, τινί τι Hdt. i. 155, etc., and Att.: τινί c. inf., Id. 3. 159, etc. Pass. to receive orders, Eur. Syl. 3: τὰ ἐπιτασσόμενα orders given, Hdt. i. 115: also II. to place behind, in rear or reserve, Hdt. i. 80: to place next, beside, in Med., Thuc. 6. 67: τινά τι Xen. An. 6. 5, 9. ἐπιτάκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιτείνω) stretching: intensive, Gramm. ἐπιτάφος, ον, (τάφος) on, at, belonging to a tomb, ἀγών a funeral game, Dioid.: esp., ἐπ. λόγος a funeral oration or eulogy, such as was spoken at Athens yearly over the citizens who had fallen in battle: we have several examples, as that in Thuc. 2. 35 sq., that in Plat. Menex. p. 236 sq., one of Lysias, and one under the name of Demosthenes. [ἀ] ἐπιτάχυνω, to hasten on, hurry, urge forward, τινά τι Hdt. i. 186; ὑπερ τινος 4. 201. Pass. in tmesi, Il. 17. 736, Od. ii. 19. 2. to stretch as on a frame, tighten, opp. to ἀνίμω or χαλάω, χορδὰς Plat. Lys. 209 B: hence to increase, heighten, ἡδονὰς Plat. Legg. 645 D: to urge, excite, c. inf., Xen. Hip-

parch. i. 13. Pass. to be stretched as on the rack, υπερῆθ Hipp., ὑπὸ νόσου Plat.; and then in gen. to be tortured, Luc.: to be on the stretch, screwed up to the uttermost, Plat. Phaed. 98 C. Med. to strain after, devote oneself to, εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 82. 3. in Pass. also, ἐπιταθῆναι πλεῖον χρόνον to last, hold out for a longer time, of men, Id. Rep. Iac. 2. 5. II. intr. to reach out, extend, increase, prevail, Hipp., and Arist. Pol. 2. to struggle towards, aim at, τινί Arist. Pol. ἐπιτεχίζω, to build a fort, make a strong hold against one, esp. as the basis of operations against a city, and generally on the enemy's country, Thuc. i. 142, 7. 47; ἐπ. τινί Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 11; c. acc. loci, to occupy with such a fort, Id. Hell. 7. 2, 1: metaph., ἐπ. τυράνους ἐν χώρῃ to plant them like such forts in a country, Dem. 99. 2, cf. 133. 22. Hence ἐπιτεχίστις, εως, ἡ, the building a fort on the enemy's land or the frontier, the occupation of it, Thuc. i. 142, etc. ἐπιτεχίσματα, atos, τό, a fort or stronghold placed so as to command an enemy's country, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 2: ἐπ. ἔχειν τῆς χώρας to hold strongholds which command the country, Dem. 41. 20; κατασκευάζειν τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἐπ. τὴν καὶ ἐπὶ τινά Id. 106. 3, 248. 13: but, ἐπ. τῶν νόμων a bulwark of them, Alcidi. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4. ἐπιτεχίστης, ὁ, =ἐπιτεχίστις, Thuc. 7. 18: metaph., ἐπ. κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ἡγεῖν Dem. 254. 20. ἐπιτεκμαίρομαι, =τεκμαίρομαι, Arat. ἐπιτεκνῶ, to beget afterwards, Joseph. ἐπιτεκνῶναι, to devise against, App., in Med. ἐπιτέλεια, ἡ, perfection, completion. ἐπιτελείω and -έω, to offer an ἐπετελεῖωμα: in gen. =ἐπιτελέω. ἐπιτελείωμα, or rather -έωμα, atos, τό, something offered after or besides the usual sacrifice. ἐπιτελείσις, and -έωσις, εως, ἡ, an after-offering, esp. the festival on the birth of a child, Plat. Legg. 784 D. II. an accomplishment, completion. ἐπιτελέω, v. ἐντελέω. ἐπιτελεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτελέω) completion, perfection, Arist. Probl. ἐπιτελεστέον, verb. Adj., one must accomplish, Isocr. 240 B. ἐπιτελεστικός, οἱ, ὁ, an accomplisher. ἐπιτελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, accomplishing, effectual, late: from ἐπιτέλω, ἔ. έω, to accomplish, complete, finish, τι Hdt. i. 51, etc., to fulfil, effect, τὰ ἐπιτασσόμενα Id. i. 115; it is used esp. of the fulfilment of an oracle, Id. i. 13, etc.; also of vows or promises, i. 86: hence 2. in gen. to offer, celebrate a religious service, θυσιᾶν, εὐχὴν Hdt. 2. 63, 122, cf. i. 167, etc. 3. to pay in full, discharge, ἀποφῆρην, φόρον Hdt. 2. 109, 5. 49, etc.: metaph. in Med., ἐπιτελείσθαι τὰ τοῦ γήραος to have to pay, be subject to the burdens of old age, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 8; so, ἐπ. θάνατον to pay the debt of death, Id. Apol. 33. 4. to impose upon, dikas τινί, Lat. poenas irrogare alicui, Plat. Legg. sub fin. ἐπιτελεῖωμα, and -έωσις, v. ἐπιτελείωμα etc. ἐπιτελής, ἔς, (τέλος) brought to an end, accomplished, ποιεῖν τι ἐπιτελές =ἐπιτελέω, to accomplish, Thuc. 3. 141, etc.; ἐπ. ἐγένετό τι Id. i. 124, etc.: εὐχὴ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 931 E. II. act. effective, M. Anton. Adv. -λέως, Arctae. ἐπιτέλλω, fut. τελέω: aor. ἐπέτελλα: perf. ἐπέτετακα, pass. ἐπιτετάμαι—strictly, to put upon; hence to lay upon, enjoin, entrust to, command, ἐπ. ἐπέρμας and συνθεσις freq. in Hom., who also freq. uses the Med. ἐπιτέλλομαι just like the Act. Construct. usu., ἐπιτέλλων or ἐπιτέλλεσθαι τινί τι, πολλά ἐπιτέλλων τι to admonish much, warn solemnly, Od. 3. 267; μῦθον ἐπέτελλεν τινί Il. 11. 840: esp. in tmesi, ἀλόχῳ δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελεν to add a speech of command to her, Od. 23. 449, cf. Il. i. 25: freq. also c. dat. pers. only, to give orders to, Il. 10. 63, etc.; and c. acc. rei only, to prescribe, ordain, νόστος Ἀχαιῶν, δν ἐπέτελλαντο Παλλὰς Od. i. 327; so, θάνατον ἐπιτέλλειν Pind. N. 10. 145; and so, ἐπ. τέρματα Aesch. P. 100 (where others take it intr. to arise): c. dat. pers. et inf., to order him to do, Il. 2. 802, Od. 21. 240: c. acc. pers. (sub. inf.), ἐμύθηον μ' δδ' ἐπέτελλε Il. 24. 780, unless it be here absol., as in Od. 17. 9. II. ἐπιτέλλομαι intr. to rise, of sun or stars, Hes. Op. 381, 565: esp. of the constellations which

mark the seasons, v. Iob. Phryn. 125; and so intr. in Act., Hipp. 553. 8: also metaph. of love, Theogn. 1275.

ἐπιτέμνω, Ion. τάνω, fut. τεμῶ, to cut upon the surface, make an incision into, *gash*, τοὺς βραχίλους Hdt. 1. 74. II. to cut short: metaph. to abridge, epitomise, Luc., cf. ἐπιτομή: λέγοντα ἐκ. to cut short his speech, silence, stop him, Polyb. Pass. to be cut off, perish, Philo.

ἐπιτέξ, εκος, ἦ, (τεκεῖν, τίκτω) at the birth, about to bring forth, Hdt. 1. 108, 111; in gen. fruitful, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 357; esp. Ion., cf. ἐπικόκος.

ἐπιτεράττωμαι, Dep. (τερεῖν) to invent more wonders, to exaggerate, Paus.

ἐπιτέριος, ον, (τέριμα) on, at, over the end or limits.

ἐπιτερπής, ἐς, pleasing, delightful, χάρος h. Hom. Ap. 413.

II. devoted to pleasure, Plut. Adv. —πῶς, Id.: from

ἐπιτέρπω, ἱ ψω, to please, gratify by a thing: usu. in Pass. to rejoice, delight in a thing, τῶι Od. 14. 228, h. Hom. Ap. 146; also, ἐπιτέρπεται θυμῷ h. Hom. Ap. 204.

ἐπιτεροῖμαι, to dry the top of a thing.

ἐπιτεράμνω, from ἐπιτείνω, intensely, Diosc.; and

ἐπιτεράτος, ον, containing one integer and a fourth, or $\frac{5}{4}$, cf. ἐπιτέριος.

ἐπιτετευμένως, from ἐπιτυγχάνω, successfully, hitting the mark, Diog. L.; and

ἐπιτετηδυνέως, from ἐπιτηδεύω, studiously, Dion. H.; and ἐπιτετηγμένως, from ἐπιτέμνω, briefly, Strab.:—all Advs. part. perf. pass.

ἐπιτεράττωται, 3 sing. perf. pass. from ἐπιτέρπω, II.

ἐπιτεράφαται, Ion. 3 plur. perf. pass. from ἐπιτέρπω.

ἐπιτευμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) a fortunate, successful event, Diod. II. (ἐπιτεύχω) a work, dub.

ἐπιτευκτικός, ὅς, ὄν, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) successful, convenient, χάρα Polyb.: from

ἐπιτεύξ, εως, ἦ, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) an attaining, hitting the mark, Def. Plat. 413 C. II. = ἐντεύξ, a conversation, dub. in Theophr. Char. 12.

ἐπιτεύχω, ἱ έω, to make, prepare upon or for, τί τινι Pind. O. 8. 42, in tmesi.

ἐπιτεχνάζομαι, =sq., Opp.

ἐπιτεχνάομαι, Dep. to devise, contrive against another, or to contrive to meet a difficulty, for a purpose, Hdt. 1. 63, 123, etc.: to contrive against, Id. 2. 119; τῶι τι Luc. Hence

ἐπιτεχνήσις, εως, ἦ, contrivance against another or for a purpose, Thuc. 1. 71.

ἐπιτεχνήτός, ὄν, made by skill, artificial, = τεχνήτός, Luc.

ἐπιτεχνολογέω, to add to the rules of an art.

ἐπιτήδεος, ον, also ον, Ion. ἐπιτήδεος, (ἐπιτήδης) made on purpose for an end or purpose, fit, adapted for it, convenient, γῇ, χώρα Hdt., etc. Construct. ἐπ. εἰς τι Hdt. 1. 115, etc.; πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 390 B; but freq. c. inf., χωρὶν ἐπ. ἐπιτεῦσαι fit to ride in, Hdt. 6. 102, cf. 3. 134, etc.; so, ἐπ. ὑπεκαρθεῖναι convenient to be put out of the way, Thuc. 8. 70; ἐπ. ζυγεῖναι a pleasant person to live with, Eur. And. 206; ἐπ. δοσφαισθῆναι, fit, deserving to . . . , Andoc. 34. 2: also, ἐπιτηδεῖν (δοτι) c. inf., Hdt. 4. 158, etc. II. useful, serviceable, necessary, τὰ ἐπιτήδεα the necessities of life, provisions etc., Lat. comestus, Hdt. 2. 174, Thuc., etc. 2. of persons, serviceable or friendly to, allied with, τῶι Hdt. 3. 52, Thuc. 4. 78, etc.; ἐπ. εἶναι τινι to favor it, Id. 8. 54: also as Subst. c. gen., a close friend, near connection or dependent, Lat. necessarius, Thuc. 7. 73: ἡμέτερος ἐπ. Lys. 93. 41. Besides the regul.

Compar., Suid. has an irreg. —δειέστερος.—Adv. —έως, Ion. —έως, suitably, serviceably, τῶι Hdt. 1. 108, Thuc., etc.

ἐπιτηδεύσις, ητος, ἦ, fitness, suitability, convenience for a purpose, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 778 A: hence, ἐπ. πρὸς πόλεμον all material, etc., for carrying on war, Polyb. 2. 23. II. relationship, Lat. necessitudo.

ἐπιτηδεῖω, (ἐπιτήδεος) to make fit, accommodate.

ἐπιτήδης, Adv., as much as serves the purpose, enough: in Hom. only, ἐφάτα ἐπιτήδης ἀγέριμεν O. 1. 142, and μνηστήρων σ' ἐπιτήδης ἀριστεῖς λοχόων Od. 15. 28. Post-Hom., esp. Att., who write it προπαροχ.; ἐπιτήδης, Dor. ἐπιτάδης; (cf. ἀληθές, ἀλῆδες,) usu. on purpose, advisedly, Lat. consilio, de

industria, Hdt. 3. 130, etc., Ar. Pac. 142, etc.: hence ουννίγγος, deceitfully, Eur. I. A. 476: ὥσπερ ἐπιτήδης fittingly, as best may be, Plut.: later also ἐπεπιτήδης. No such Adj. is found as ἐπιτήδης. The Adv. ἐπιτηδὴς in Hdt. is from ἐπιτήδης for —δεος, q. v. (Acc. to Riemer from ἔδος, ἄδων, ἦδος, Buttin. Lexil. in voc. from ἐπὶ τάδε, = τάδε. Passow conjectures τῆδης as a collat. form of τῆγες, σῆγες.)

ἐπιτήδευμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτηδεύω) that which one studies or labors at, a pursuit, business, or custom, just like Lat. studium, institutum, freq. in Thuc., as 1. 138: τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπ. way of life, Thuc. 2. 37: diet, etc., Foes. Oec. Hipp.: ἐπ. τῶν practice of it, Plat. Legg. 711 B.

ἐπιτηδευσις, εως, ἦ, devotion, attention to a pursuit or business, Thuc. 2. 36: cultivation of a habit or character, ἐς ἀρετὴν Thuc. 7. 86, ἀρετῆς Plat. Legg. 853 B: care, pains, premeditation, Dion. H.

ἐπιτηδευέον, verb. Adj., one must study, pursue, practise, Plat. Legg. 858 D.

ἐπιτηδευτός, ὅς, ὄν, studied, done with pains: artificial, opp. to natural, like ἐπικτήτος: from

ἐπιτηδεύω, usu. in past tenses ἐπετήδεον, ἐπιτετήδεuka etc., (ἐπιτήδης). To pursue, practise, devote oneself to a thing, make it one's business, Lat. studere rei, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 135, etc., and Att.: also to invent, πρὸς τι for a purpose, Id. 6. 125; c. inf., to use, take care to do, Id. 3. 18, etc.: also foll. by ὅπως . . . , Id. 3. 102: absol. to exert oneself, Lycurg. Pass. to be practised, πρὸς τι in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40. II. in bad signifi., to affect, ape, put on what is not natural.

ἐπιτήδης, v. ἐπιτήδης.

ἐπιτήθῃ, ἱ, a great-grandmother, Lat. abavia, Theopomp. (Com.) Pamph. 3, cf. ἐπίπατος.

ἐπίτηκτος, ον, melted, luted on or to, esp. of inlaid or overlaid work as opp. to solid, like Lat. sigilla, emblemata, Alex. Hipp. 2, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 236, 239. II. metaph. superficial, hence counterfeit, unreal, false, ἐπ. φιλέω Mel. 62: also fleeting, shortlived, cf. Cic. Att. 7. 1, 5: from

ἐπιτίγω, to melt upon, pour when melted over a thing, ἐπιτίκειν κηρὸν ἐπὶ τι Hdt. 7. 239.

ἐπιτήλης, ἰδος, ἦ, with a husk or pod, Nic.

ἐπιτηρέω, ἱ ἦσω, to look out, watch for, νύκτα h. Hom. Cer. 245, Boeae Ar. Ach. 922; ἐπ. βλάβος to watch to detect it, Ar. Ran. 1151: esp. ἐπ. θῆαν . . . ὥστε . . . , Ar. Ecol. 633; Xen. ἐπιτήρησις, εως, ἦ, a watching, regarding, looking out for a thing.

ἐπιτηρητής, οὗ, ὁ, a watcher, guardian, late.

ἐπιτηρητικός, ὅς, ὄν, disposed, prone to watch for an opportunity, esp. to do ill, Plut.

ἐπιτίθημι, ἱ θήσω, to lay, put, place on or by, in Hom. most usu. of offerings laid on the altar, as in tmesi, ἐπὶ μύρια θέντες Ἀπόλλωνι Od. 21. 267; or meats on table, Od. 1. 140, also of put covering on the head, κεφαλῇ ἐπέθηκε καλύπτῃν Od. 5. 232: and so Construct. usu., ἐπ. τινι τι, like Lat. imponere, but also τινά τινας, as ἐπ. λεχέων τινι Pl. 2. 589; and so Hdt. 7. 183: c. acc. only, ἐπ. φάρμακα to apply medicine to a wound, II. 4. 190: later, ἐπ. τι ἐπὶ τινας Hdt. 2. 121, 4. 2. to set upon, turn towards, in tmesi, φρένα Ἐκτορέος ἱερὸς II. 10. 46.

II. to lay upon or before, to put to, as a door, covering or lid, Od. q. 240, 314; λίθον, πέτρην Od. 13. 370, 23. 194; hence, ἡμῶν ἀνακλίων πυκνὸν νέος ᾗ ἐπιθέναι to roll back the cloud and put it to, i. e. open and shut heaven's gate, II. 5. 751, cf. Od. 11. 525, and v. ἀνακλίων II. III. to put to, besides, to add, τῶι τι Pl. 4. 111, Od. 22. 62; hence, μῦθον ἢ μῦθος τέλος ἐπιθέναι to put an end to them, finish, Lat. finem imponere, II. 9. 107, etc.: also, ἐπ. κεφαλῶν ἐπὶ τινι to put on a top to it, put a finishing stroke to it, Dem. 520. 27.

IV. to impose, inflict, esp. a penalty, θῶν Od. 2. 192; ζημίαν Hdt. 1. 144, etc.; δίκην τινι Id. 1. 120, Eur., etc.: and so of burdens, grievances in gen., in tmesi, ἐπ' ἀλγεα θῆκεν Pl. 2. 39; ἐπ. φόβον, Lat. incutere, Eur. Cyr. 4. 51.

V. like ἐπιστέλλω, to give an injunction or message; in gen. to send by message or letter, ἐπ. τι εἰς Ἀγρυπτον Hdt. 3. 42, cf. 5. 95, and ἀντεπιστέλλω.

VI. to give a name, Hdt. 6. 68; but more freq. in Med., as Arist. Poet. to

apply, *υἱὸς* as an epithet, Gramm. B. Med. ἐπιτίθεμαι, in *tnesi*, χεῖρας ἐπ' ἀνδροφόνου θέναιος στήθεσσι *laying one's hands upon*. . II. 18. 317, and so in Att. much like Act.: also *absol.*, to make an attempt upon, fall upon, attack, invade, *τινὶ* Hdt. i. 26, 102, etc. 2. to set oneself to, apply oneself to, employ oneself on or in, c. dat., ναυτίλῃσι Hdt. i. 1; τῇ περὶ τῷ ἔργῳ Thuc., and Xen. in Hdt. i. 96, δικαιοσύνην ἐπιθέμενος ἥσκει, the acc. belongs to ἥσκει and ἐπὶ θ. is *absol.* attending to it, cf. 6. 60.

3. like Act., to enjoy, lay commands, *τινὶ* Hdt. i. 111; also c. inf., 3. 63. From Plut. downwards the aor. pass. is found as well as the aor. med.

ἐπιτίκτω, f. τέθομαι, to bring forth besides or afterwards, Hipp. ἐπιτίμας, ὁ, (ἐπιτίμα II. 2) fault-finder, nickname of the Sicilian historian Timaeus, Ister ap. Ath. 272 B. [τῷ]

ἐπιτίμα, Ion. -έω, to lay a value upon, Lat. estimare: hence

1. to value, honor, shew honor to, *τινὰ* Hdt. 6. 39. 2. to raise in price, olvon Diphil. ap. Ath. 228 B: Pass. to rise in price, of corn, Dem. 918. 20., 1208. 2. II. to lay the value (i. e.) penalty on a person, δίκην Hdt. 4. 43, cf. ἐπιτίμων. 2.

to object to one as blameable, *τινὶ* π. Plat. Phaedr. 237 C, and freq. in Orat.: then c. dat. only, to blame, reprove, find fault with, Isocr. 170 A; *absol.*, Thuc. 3. 38. Hence

ἐπιτίμα, αὐτός, τό, a punishment. II. a blame, reproof: esp. a criticism, Arist. Poet. [τῷ]

ἐπιτίμις, εὖος, ἡ, a reproving, criticism, Thuc. 7. 48. II. a rising in price, dearness, olvon App. [τῷ]

ἐπιτιμῶν, verb. Adj., one must reprove, blame, Polyb.

ἐπιτιμήτωρ, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, =sq., Opp.

ἐπιτιμητής, οὗ, ὁ, an estimator, valuer, Lat. taxator, M. Anton.

II. a punisher, chastiser, Soph. Fr. 478; ἐπ. ἔργων an examiner, judge of what has been done, Aesch. Pr. 77. Hence

ἐπιτιμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to reproof, λόγος ἐπ. a rebuke, Def. Plat.: given to finding fault, Luc. Adv. -κός.

ἐπιτιμῶν, ὁ, ὅς, in Od. q. 270, ἐπ. ἱκερῶν τε, ξέλων τε, the avenger, protector of all such, said of Zeus ξένιος, v. Nitzsch.

ἐπιτίμια, ἡ, the condition of an ἐπιτίμος, the enjoyment of all civil rights and privileges, opp. to ἀτιμία, Aeschin. 39. 42, Dem. 329. 12, ubi v. Dissen. II. = ἐπιτίμις, LXX. III. the prudentia, Artemid.

ἐπιτίμος, *on*, done for, tending to one's honor. II. τὸ ἐπιτίμιον or τὰ ἐπιτίμια, as Subst., the value, price or estimate of a thing: hence 1. the honor due, honors paid to a person, Ὁρέστων Soph. El. 915. 2. the assessment of damages, penalty, ἐπιτίμια δύνανται *τινὶ* Hdt. 4. 80; opp. to ἐπ. λαβεῖν Aesch. Theb. 1021; ἐπ. δυσσεβείας the wages of ungodliness, Soph. El. 1382.

ἐπιτίμος, *on*, (τιμῇ) in honor: esp. in possession of one's τιμὰ, full rights and privileges as a citizen, opp. to ἀτιμος (q. v.), Thuc. 5. 34, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 11: hence, χρήματα ἐπ. property not confiscated, though the owner was in exile, ap. Dem. 634. 13. Adv. -ως, honorably, Clem. Al.

ἐπιτιθῆσθαι, *on*, still at the breast, sucking, Theocr. 24. 53.

ἐπιτιθῆσθαι, *on*, (τίσῃ) = foreg.

ἐπιτινῶν, f. τρήσω, to bore through, esp. from above.

ἐπιτινῶσκω, fut. τρήσω, to wound on the surface, Anth. ἐπιτίω, f. ἰσω, to lay a penalty upon, punish, c. acc., prob. I. Batr. 98.

*ἐπιτάλα, obsol. pres. from Root ΤΑΛΑ, irr. aor. ἐπέτηλν, inf. ἐπιτάλαν, to bear, endure; also intr. to be firm, enduring in or under, *τινὶ* II. 23. 591 in imperat. aor. = also, τῷ τὸ ἐπιτάλῳ κραδίη μύθοισιν ἐμῶσιν listen patiently to them, 19. 220.

ἐπιτήγγω, f. ἔω, Ep. for ἐπιτέγω, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιτήρῃσκω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐπιτέρω.

ἐπιτοκία, ἡ, additional, compound interest, Philo: from

ἐπιτόκος, *on*, at the birth, near childbirth, Antiph. Incert. 80, v. Lob. Phryn. 333, who says that ἐπιτέξ should be used: in gen. fruitful, bearing children, Hipp. II. (τόκος II) bearing interest, τόκοι ἐπιτόκοι compound interest, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

ἐπιτολή, ἡ, (ἐπιτέλα II) the rising of a star or constellation, Eur. Phoen. 1116; esp. when it is visible, i. e. happens after sunset: hence the season of a star's appearance in the heavens, Ἀρκτοῦρον Thuc. 2. 78. 2. the rise of a river, Inscr.

ἐπιτολῶν, f. ἴσω, to take courage, resolve, c. inf., σοὶ ἐπιτολῶντα κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀκούειν Od. i. 353, cf. Theogn. 445;

like Lat. *sapere aude*: *absol.*, ἐπετόλμην he stood firm, Od. 17. 238: later also c. dat. to muster courage for a thing, τῇ διαβάσει, τῷ ἔργῳ Plut.

ἐπιτολῆται, verb. Adj., one must take courage, Philo.

ἐπιτομή, ἡ, (ἐπιτέμω) a cutting on the surface, into: an incision, τῆς κεφαλῆς Aeschin. 60. 43: a cutting down: esp. an abridgement, as of Livy, Dio C., etc.; ἐν ἐπιτομῇ Cic. Att. 5. 20, i. 1: hence Rome is called, ἐπ. τῆς οἰκουμένης Att. 20 B.

ἐπιτομος, *on*, (ἐπιτέμω) cut off, shortened, Theophr.: ἡ ἐπιτομος, sub. ὁδός, the short, direct way, Lat. compendium viae, Philo, τὰ ἐπ. τῆς χάρας Paus.: ἐπ. ἔξυλα timber cut in short lengths for the joiner, Theophr.

ἐπιτόνιον, τό, (ἐπτείνω) an instrument for stretching or straining: metaph., ἐπ. ἐνόλας Plut.: esp. the key by which the strings of an instrument are tightened to tune it, Ath. II. = τανάριον, a pitch-pipe.

ἐπιτόνος, *on*, (ἐπτείνω) stretched, on the stretch, strained, Diod. II. ὁ ἐπιτόνος as Subst., sub. ἰμάς, a rope, cord or thong with which a thing is stretched or tightened, esp. the hal-yard by which the yard is kept in its place on the mast or the sail stretched tight, Od. 12. 423. 2. the tight cordage of a bedstead, on which the bedding rests, Ar. Lys. 922. III. οἱ ἐπιτόνοι the great sinews of the shoulder and arm, Plat. Tim. 84 E, and Arist. H. A. [In Hom. I. c. ἐπ. metri grat.]

ἐπιτοξάζομαι, Dep. (τοξάω) to shoot, aim at, c. dat., II. 3. 79. ἐπιτοξέω, = foreg., Dio C.

ἐπιτοξίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the nick in a cross-bow, etc., where the arrow lies, dub. in Vitruv.

ἐπιτοπιζῶ, (τόπος) to be on the spot, dwell there, opp. to ἐκτοπιζῶ.

ἐπιτοπῶν, ἐπιτοπῶν, ἐπιτοπῶν, also ἐπιτοπῶν, Adv. for ἐπὶ τὸ πᾶν, πᾶν, πᾶν, πᾶν, πᾶν, in general, for the most part, commonly, mostly, v. sub πολὺς.

ἐπιτοσσάσι, Dor. part. aor. I from ἐπέτοσσε q. v., Pind. P. 10. 52.

ἐπιτραγήματιζω, to serve up as dessert, Julian.

ἐπιτραγία, ἡ, epith. of Aphrodite, Plut. Thes. 17, from a she-goat which was changed into a he-goat (τράγος).

ἐπιτραγίος, *on*, ὅς, a kind of fish, which is very fat, but has no roe, and so is barren, cf. ἐπιτραγός, Arist. H. A.

ἐπιτραγίος, *on*, *on*, and ἐπιτραγός, *on*, over luxuriant, and so barren, v. τραγός: hence οἱ ἐπιτραγίοι, or ἐπιτραγοί, long, wasteful shoots of a vine. [α]

ἐπιτραγῶδες, to make a tragic story of a thing, exaggerate, Theophr. II. to produce another or second tragedy.

ἐπιτραπέζιος, *on*, =sq.

ἐπιτραπέζιος, (τράπεζα) at, belonging to the table, Luc.

ἐπιτραπέζιος, *on*, = foreg., Theophr.

ἐπιτραπέζω, αὐτός, τό, (τραπεζῶ) a dish set upon the table, served up, Plat. (Com.) Menel. i.

ἐπιτραπέουσι, Ep. 3 pl. pres. for ἐπιτρέπουσι, II. 10. 421.

ἐπιτρέπω, Ion. for ἐπιτρέπω, Hdt. 3. 81., 7. 52, etc., the usu. form in Hdt.: also aor. I, ἐπέτρεψε Id. 4. 202: and fut. med.

ἐπιτρέπονται Id. 3. 155. [α]

ἐπιτρέχῃλιος, *on*, (τρέχῃλιος) on or belonging to the neck.

ἐπιτρέχων, to make rough on the surface.

ἐπιτρέπτε, verb. Adj., one must commit, permit, Hdt. q. 58.

ἐπιτρέπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, hortatory, Aristid.: from

ἐπιτρέπω, Ion. -τρέπω: f. ψω: poet. aor. 2 ἐπέτρεπον Hom., who however has also aor. I ἐπέτρεβα, but of the Med. only aor. 2 ἐπετρέπον, cf. ἐπιτρέπω: Ion. aor. I pass. ἐπετρέφον, part. ἐπετρέφεις Hdt. Strictly, to turn over, θῆναι ὑπο, τι εἰς τι Luc.: but most usu. 2. to give over, commit, entrust to one's care or charge, οἰκόν τινι Od. 2. 226, cf. ἐπιτρέπος: esp., θεοῖς ἐπ. τι to commit it into their hands, Od. 19. 502, etc.: also c. inf. pro acc., σοὶ ἐπέτρεπον ποιεῖσθαι he left it to you to work, II. 10. 116: c. dat. only, to put all things into another's hand, entrust oneself to, rely upon him, II. 10. 50: so too in Att., as Ar. Ran. 811; esp., ἐπ. *τινὶ* (sub. τῇ δίκῃ) Thuc. i. 28, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 210 B; so too in Med., Hdt. i. 96, 5. 95, etc. In Pass., ἐπιτρέπωμαι to be entrusted, ὁ ἐπιτρέφεται λαοί (3 plur. perf. for ἐπιτρέφονται εἰς) to whose charge they are committed, II. 2. 25; ὧραι μέγας οὐρανὸς ἐπιτρέπεται (3 sing.

1375. II. *to converse, talk with one, τυλί, like έντυχάω*, Plat. Legg. 758 C: also, *έρ. βυβλίς to take it up and read.*
ἐπιτυλίττω, to turn over, open a book, Diog. L. 9. 114.
ἐπιτύμβιος, α, ον, (τύμβος) at, belonging to a tomb, θρήνη, Aesch. Cho. 342. II. *ἐπιτυμβίστιοι* in Theocr. 7. 23, a name given to the crested larks (*κορυδαλλίδες*), from the fable that they buried their parents in these mound-like crests, cf. Ar. Av. 475; acc. to others, in gen. with a crest or topping.
ἐπιτύμβιος, ον, = *foreg.*, θρήνος Aesch., χοά Soph.
ἐπιτυρον, τό, a confection made of olives, Cato R. R. § 119.
ἐπιτυφλώ, to blind. 2. *to stop up, of the pores*, Arist. Prob. *ἐπιτυφώ*, = *τυφώω*.
ἐπιτύφω, f. θύω, to kindle, inflame. Pass. *to be inflamed by love, τυφός* for one, Ar. Lys. 221: *to be furious, raging, rabid, επιτεθυμένος* Plat. Phaedr. 230 A, ubi olim *ἐπιτεθυμένος*. [5]
ἐπιτύχη, ές, (ἐπιτυχάω) hitting the mark, effective, κότος Aesch. Supp. 744; *successful, lucky*: c. gen., *έρ. τών καιρών* δόξα that always hits the right nail on the head, Isocr. 239 A. Adv. -*χώς*, Plat. Phil. 38 D.
ἐπιτυχία, ή, the gaining of one's end: success, Polyb.
ἐπιτυχάω, f. δώω, to mock, jest, Plat. Ax. 364 C; *to mock at, jeer, τυλ and τυά App.* Hence
ἐπιτυχασμός, ό, mockery, railleury, Polyb.
ἐπιψάειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐψέλω, to eat to or after, esp. as a remedy or antidote, Trophil. ap. Stob. p. 541. fin.
ἐπιψαιδρύω, to make bright: to wash, rub, clean, Ap. Rh.
ἐπιψάω, f. φάω, to shew forth, display, like ἐπίδεικνυμι, Theogn. 359. 2. also, like *φάω*, as *inftr.*, *to shine out, shew light upon, τυλί N. T.* B. Pass. and Med. *to shew oneself, come into light, shine forth, appear*, Il. 17. 650 in tmesi, Hdt. 2. 152, etc.: of sudden attacks or invasion, *έρι τό έργον* Xen. Oec. 21. 10; *τυλί Thuc.* 8. 42: *to present oneself to, visit*, Hdt. 4. 97: *τά επιψαίνονεα symptoms which follow or supervene*, Hipp.
ἐπιψάνεια, ή, the appearance, manifestation, e. g. της ήμέρας the dawn, Polyb.: esp. of the appearance of deities to aid a worshipper, Dion. H. II. *a superficies, surface, part exposed to view*, Arist. H. A., and Math. Vett.: and hence 2. opp. to *ἀλχηεια, appearance, pretence*, Polyb. 3. *outward show, fame, distinction*, esp. arising from something unexpected, Plat. Alc. I. 124 C, Isae. 64. 34. [ά] from
ἐπιψάνης, ές, (ἐπιψαίνωμαι) coming to light, appearing, Hdt. 3. 27: *in full view*, *έρ. πόλις* a place commanded by another, Thuc. 5. 10, etc.; *τυλί Id.* 7. 3. II. *metaph. famous, Lat. illustis*, Hdt. 2. 89, etc.: of things, *remarkable*, Id. 5. 6. Adv. -*ώς* Thuc. 1. 91: Superl. -*ότατα* most manifestly, Id. 5. 105.
ἐπιψάνια, ον, τά, sub. ιερά, the festival of the Epiphany, the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, Eccl.: c. *ἐπιψάνεια* 1. *ἐπιφαντος, ον, (ἐπιψαίνωμαι) visible: like εν φάει, in the light of life, alive*, Soph. Ant. 841, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1349.
ἐπιφαρμάκεω, to countercharm, dissolve a spell, dub. 1. ap. Menand. p. 73.
ἐπιφαρμάττω, f. ξω, to apply medicine again to, τυ.
ἐπιφάωσι, εως, ή=ἐπιφάνεια, a becoming visible, coming to light, Theopr.: in gen. *appearance, esp. as opp. to reality*, Polyb. II. *an indication, display, ἀκριβείας* Polyb.
ἐπιφαντιδιος, ον, (φάντη) at the manger, belonging to it, φορβεί Xen. Eq. 5. 1.
ἐπιφάντιος, ον=foreg.
ἐπιφάσκειω=ἐπιφώσκω, to shine out, of the sun or moon, LXX. II. also in pass. form, Ib.
ἐπιφάω=foreg. 1., *to shine upon, τυλί N. T.*
ἐπιφέρβω, to make to feed upon a thing. Med. *to feed upon*, τυ dub. in Phanocl. 2. 2.
ἐπιφέρω, fut. ποίωσας: aor. 1 ἐπήνεγκα: aor. 2 ἐπήνεγκον. To bring, put or lay upon, Hom. only in phrase, *οι βαρελας χείρας ποίσει* lay heavy hands upon thee, Lat. *graves manus tibi inferet*, Il. 1. 89; or merely, *χείρας ποίσει* Od. 16. 438; except in tmesi, *έρ. ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολυδακρυον* Άρπη Il. 3. 132: so in Prose, *ἐπιφέρειν τινι πόλεμον*, Lat. *bellum inferre*, make war upon him, Hdt. 5. 81; *δπλη Thuc.* 4. 16, etc.: and hence absol., *to attack, assail*, Ar. Eq. 837. 2. *to lay, throw a charge upon one*, *έρ. αίτιαν τυλί* Hdt. 1. 68, etc.; *ψόγον τυλί*

Thuc. 1. 70; so, *έρ. μωρήν, μανήν τυλί to impute it to him, charge it upon him*, Lat. *exprobrare alicui*, Hdt. 1. 131., 6. 112.
3. *to bring, i. e. confer or impose upon, in good or bad sense*, as *έρ. τιμάν Pind.* O. 1. 50, *ένευθερίαν Thuc.* 4. 85; but also *δουλέαν* etc., Id. 3. 56: also *to offer*, Thuc. 2. 34. 4. *δράγας επιφέρειν τυλί to minister to, gratify his passions*, Cratin. Xep. 12, Thuc. 8. 83, ubi v. Schol. 5. *to add, esp. as an epithet, like ἐκτίθημι εν*, in Gramm. B. Med. *to bring with or upon oneself, bring as dowry*, τ1 Lys. 153. 12, cf. Dem. 1014. 4. C. Pass. absol. *to follow, come after*, Hdt. 2. 96: of events, *to happen after*, *τά επιφερόμενα* Med. 1. 209. 2. *επιφέρεσθαι τυλί to rush upon or after, attack, pursue*, Hdt. 8. 90: in gen. *to assault*, Thuc. 3. 23: *to attack with words*, Hdt. 8. 61: *δάρπτα μεγάλη επιφέρεται* a great sea strikes, dashes against the ship, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20. 3. c. inf. *to rush on, be eager to do*, Polyb.
ἐπιφίμω, to agree, assent, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 820 F.
ἐπιφίμωξω, to utter words of good or evil omen to one in an undertaking, cf. Hdt. 3. 124, in Med., v. Eust. ap. Gaisf. ad 1., cf. *ἐπιφίμωσμαι, ἐπιφίμωσμός, φήμω*. II. *δαίμονας or θεός επιφίμωξεν τυλί to give the name or authority of the gods to, ascribe to them*, Plat. Legg. 771 D, cf. Wolf Leptin. p. 346; but usu. with collat. signif. of doing it for luck's sake. III. *to make known by some mysterious means, intimate*, Plut. IV. = *ἐτίθημι*, *to promise, agree*, Eur. I. A. 130: freq. confused with *ἐπεφθήμες*, Lob. Phryn. 596. Hence
ἐπιφίμωσμαι, ατος, τό, a sign, omen of good or ill luck, esp. a word or prayer of good or bad omen, Thuc. 7. 75.
ἐπιφίμωσμός, ό, a naming ominously, esp. a naming in honor of a god, etc., Strab.
ἐπιφάνω, f. άωω, to arrive at, reach first, hence part. aor. *ἐπιφάς* Batr. 217. [άωω, άωω Ep., άωω Att.]
ἐπιφθέγγωμαι, f. γήσωμαι, Dep. med., to utter with or in accordance, join in what is said, Aesch. Cho. 457: *to say after or in addition*, Plat. Phil. 18 D. Hence
ἐπιφθέγω, τό, anything uttered in answer: a clamour, threat, *ἐπιφθίνω, to perish, die in or upon, τυλί Nic.* ap. Ath. 684 D. [i in Ep.]
ἐπιφθονέω, f. ήσω, to grudge, withhold from jealousy, τυλί τ1 Od. 11. 149. II. *to bear hate against, τυλί Hdt.* 9. 79.
ἐπιφθόνος, ον, exposed, liable to envy or jealousy, Aesch. Ag. 921; *έρ. τυλί looked on with envy or jealousy by one*, Eur. Med. 304, etc.; so too *πρός τιος* Hdt. 4. 205: *τό έπ. ενωι, τό έπ. λαμβάνειν έπ1 μελίστοις* Thuc. 2. 64. II. act. *bearing a grudge against, jealous, of, hating, τυλί Aesch.* Ag. 135; hence *working mischief*, Id. Eum. 376. Adv. -*ώς*, *έπ. διακείσθαι τυλί, έχειν πρόσ τινα* Thuc. 1. 75, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 10.
ἐπιφθόρος, ον, (φθορά) deadly.
ἐπιφθόρως, Dor. for επιφθόνως, which however is not found, =ἐπιπύω, to spit at, Theocr. 2. 62., 7. 127, *to avert a spell of witchcraft, Lat. despuere*, cf. Tibull. 1. 2, 54. The only simple Verb in use is *πύω*.
ἐπιφίλοτονέω, and in Med., to labor willingly and earnestly at, τυλί Xen. Oec. 5. 5, with v. 1. φιλοτ.
ἐπιφλέβω, ον, (φλέψ) with veins on the surface, prominent, Hipp.
ἐπιφλεγής, ές, (φλέγω) fiery, χρώμα Arist. Physioign.
ἐπιφλεγμάλω, to be in a state of inflammation, Hipp.
ἐπιφλέγω, f. ξω, to kindle, set on fire, burn up, τυλί επιφλέγει ύλην, νεκρόν Il. 2. 455., 23. 52: metaph. *to inflame, excite*, Aesch. Pers. 395: also *to light up, make brilliant or illustrious*, like Lat. *illustrare*, *έρ. πόων δαίδαίς* Pind. O. 9. 34. II. intr. *to blaze up, be brilliant*, Id. P. 11. 69.
ἐπιφλογίζω, to kindle, inflame on the surface. Hence
ἐπιφλογίσμα, ατος, τό, an inflamed part, pustule, Hipp.
ἐπιφλογώδης, ές, (έλδος) inflamed looking, dub. in Hipp.
ἐπιφλυκταίνωμαι, as Pass., to have pustules on one, Hipp.
ἐπιφλώω, to sputter at; metaph. *to rail at, τυλί Ap.* Rh. [5]
ἐπιφρόβος, ον, frightful, terrible, Aesch. Ag. 1152. II. pass. in fear, timid: hence Adv. -*ώς*, App.
ἐπιφουνίκεω, to get, have a purple tinge, Theopr.
ἐπιφουίνισσω, f. έω, to make red the surface, Luc. II. intr. = *foreg.*: esp. *to be red or of a ruddy complexion*, Arist. Physioign.: and so in Pass., Ib.

ἐπιφοιτᾶω, to come habitually to, visit again and again, absol., τὸ ἐπιφοιτᾶω, οἱ ἐπιφοιτῶντες the comers, the visitors, Hdt. i. 97., 9. 28: ἐπ. τι, to have dealings with, Id. 2. 73: of visions, to haunt a person, Id. 7. 16; ἐς. Thuc. i. 135: of a disease, to recur, cling to one, Hipp.: δ ἐπιφοιτῶν κέρμας which is regularly imported, Hdt. 3. 6. Hence

ἐπιφοιτήσις, εὼς, ἡ, a coming upon one, approach: esp. of a god, inspiration, Joseph.

ἐπιφονός, *ov*, murderous.

ἐπιφορά, ἡ, (ἐπιφέρω) a bringing to or upon: hence 1. a donative, addition made to one's pay, Thuc. 6. 31: in gen. an addition. II. (from Pass.) a rush upon, sudden attack, violence, Lat. impetus, Polyb.: hence, ἐπ. ὕμνων, δακρύων a sudden burst of rain, of tears, Polyb.: esp.

2. ἐπ. ῥέματος a disease, defluxion of humors, Medic. IV. in logic, an inference, the conclusion of a syllogism, consequent, Dion. H.

ἐπιφορβέω, (φέρβω) to feed, h. Hom. Merc. 105, βοτάνης ἐπεφόρβει βοῖς, where however it may also be the plupf. from φέρβω.

ἐπιφωρέω=ἐπιφέρω, to put upon, χοῦν Hdt. 4. 201, etc.; γῆν Ar. Pac. 167. Hence

ἐπιφωρήμα, ατος, τό, usu. in plur., that which is served up in addition or after: dessert, Hdt. i. 133, Archipp. Her. 4, etc.

ἐπιφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιφορά) impetuous, esp. of style.

ἐπιφορος, *ον*, (ἐπιφέρω) bearing, urging on, esp. of a fair wind, Thuc. 2. 77: in gen. favoring, helping, Aesch. Cho. 813.

II. leaning, prone to a thing, Hipp. III. pregnant, esp. frequently conceiving, Hipp. Adv. -πος, Strab.

ἐπιφορτίξω, to load heavily besides, Joseph.

ἐπιφράγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιφράσσω) a covering, lid, Math. Vett. ἐπιφράδεις, ὅν, (ἐπιφράσσω) Adv., advisedly, carefully, Ar. Rh.

ἐπιφράδμοσύνῃ, ἡ, v. l. Hes. Th. 658, for ἐποφραδμοσύνῃ, q. v.

ἐπιφράζω, f. σω, to say besides, Hdt. i. 179 (for ἐπέφραδε v. sub φράζω):—but more usu.

B. ἐπιφράζομαι, Dep. c. fut. σμαί: aor. med. ἐπεφράσασμην, and (in same signif.) aor. pass. ἐπεφράσθην Od. 5. 183. To reflect upon, make up one's mind, resolve, c. inf., δόρυ μῆντοι ἐξέρσσαι Pl. 5. 665: 80, ὅλον τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθης ἀγορεύσαι Od. 5. 183.

II. to think on, devise, contrive, δλεσθὲν τινι Od. 15. 444: βουλήν Il. 13. 741: τέχνην Hes. Th. 160; and so oft. in Hdt.

III. to be aware of, perceive, τινά Od. 8. 94, 533: to recognise, Od. 18. 94: foll. by ὄσων . ., Il. 21. 410.

IV. to acquaint oneself with, take cognisance of, βουλήν Pl. 2. 282.

ἐπιφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to stop, block up, Theophr.

ἐπιφρικτός, *ης, ὄν*, rough, bristling, Nic.: from

ἐπιφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to be rough, bristling on the surface, like Lat. *horrege*, Dion. P.: esp. of water, νέματος ἐπιφρίσσειν γαλήνῃ they make a ripple on the calm sea, Opp.

ἐπιφρονέω, (ἐπιφρῶν) to be shrewd, prudent: Hom. has only part. fem. ἐπιφρονέουσα=ἐπιφρων, Od. 19. 385.

ἐπιφροσύνη, ἡ, (ἐπιφρῶν) forthright, thoughtfulness, δίδοναι ἐπ. Od. 4. 437, ἀνελέσθαι ἐπ. Od. 19. 122. II. observation, Arat.

ἐπιφρουρός, *ον*, (φρουρά) watching by, guarding, τινί Eur. Or. 1575.

ἐπιφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (φρήν) poet., shrewd, sensible, thoughtful, of persons, Od. 23. 12: βουλήν ἐπιφρων sage in council, Od. 16. 242; but also, βουλήν μῆτις ἐπιφρων Od. 3. 128., 19. 326, and Hes., but never in Pl.

ἐπιφύαδες, *ων, αἱ*, (ἐπιφύω) suckers, shoots from the sides of a root, Theophr.

ἐπιφύλαξ, ἄκος, δὲ=φύλαξ, a watchman, Long. [ῶ]

ἐπιφύλασσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to keep guard upon, watch, Plat. Legg. 866 D.

ἐπιφύλλος, *ον*, (φύλλ) in tribes: divided into or among them, Eur. Ion 1577. [ῶ]

ἐπιφύλλω, to glean the grapes in a vineyard: metaph. to search out diligently, LXX.

ἐπιφύλλεις, ἰδος, ἡ, (φύλλον) the small grapes left for gleaners, LXX.: hence Ar. Ran. 92, calls paltry poetasters ἐπιφύλλεις, whose names are not mentioned, until the list of true poets is exhausted.

ἐπιφύλλοκαρπος, *ον*, (φύλλον, καρπός) bearing its fruit upon or among the leaves, Theophr.

ἐπιφύσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπιφύω) a growth, increase: in plants a shoot, Theophr.

ἐπιφύτνω, to plant over or upon a thing, Ar. Pac. 168.

ἐπιφύω, f. ὄσω [ῶ], to make to produce on or besides, Theophr.

II. intr. in Pass., c. perf. ἐπιτέφονα and aor. 2 act. ἐπέφον, to grow upon or over, τινί Hdt. 4. 34, esp. as an excrescence, Arist. H. A.: hence to adhere, cling closely to, c. dat. instrum., ἀμφοῖν τῶν χειρῶν Polyb.: esp. of dogs, ἐπ. τοῖς θύλοις to stick close to them, τινι them hard, Plut.:—and so metaph., ἐπ. τοῖς ἀδικοῦσι Id., cf. ἐμψώ: to attach oneself to, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Plut.

ἐπιφυνέω, to call to; to say, speak of a thing, Fr. Hom. 42, in Med.: to tell of, mention, τι Soph.: to say in addition, add, subjoin, Plut. Hence

ἐπιφώνημα, ατος, τό, a thing uttered besides or in addition: in Rhet., a sentence added to finish with, a moral, l'envoy, Dem. Phal. Hence

ἐπιφωνηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the nature of an ἐπιφώνημα. Adv. -κώς, Dem. Phal.

ἐπιφωνηματίον, τό, Dim. from ἐπιφώνημα, Epict.

ἐπιφωνήσις, εὼς, ἡ, acclamation, a cry, Plut.: an enchantment.

ἐπιφωράς, f. ἄω, =φωράς, to discover in a thing, detect. [ᾶω]

ἐπιφώσσω, like ἐπιφάσσω, to grow towards daylight, N. T.

ἐπιφωτισμός, δ, (φωτίζω) an illumination, illuminating light.

ἐπιφωτός, to gape, be greedy for, τινί, Lat. inhiare, Luc.

ἐπιφωαράγδος, *ον*, (ἐπιφωαίρα, ἀγαθός) taking delight in what is good, Strab. [ᾶ]

ἐπιχαίρακέατος, to enjoy another's evils, be spiteful. Hence

ἐπιχαίρακία, ἡ, joy at one's neighbour's ills, spitefulness, Arist. Eth. N.

ἐπιχαίρακάκος, *ον*, (ἐπιχαίρα, κακός) rejoicing in one's neighbour's ills, spiteful, Anaxandr. Incert. 8, Alex. Diapl. 1.

ἐπιχαίραρεϊκάκος, *ον*, =foreg., Lob. Phryn. 770.

ἐπιχαίρω, to rejoice in or over a person or thing, whether kindly or spitefully, but usu. the latter, c. dat., Dem. 558. fin., very rare c. acc., as Soph. Aj. 136, σέ μὲν εὖ πρόσσποντ' ἐπιχαίρω: absol., Ar. Pac. 1015; and in aor. 2 pass. ἐπιχαρήηναι Id. Thesm. 314: cf. Valck. Phoen. 1549.

ἐπιχαλάω, to hail, shower hail upon, τινά Luc.

ἐπιχαλάρως, ἄ, ὄν, somewhat loose, Hipp.

ἐπιχαλάω, f. ἄω, to loosen, relax, Polyb. II. intr. to yield, soften in a thing, Aesch. Pr. 179. [ᾶω]

ἐπιχαλέω, to forge, hammer a thing upon a place, Aesch. Fr. 284: metaph. to hammer upon a given subject, go over it again and again, Arist. Rhet. 2. metaph. to forge to one's purpose, of a man, Ar. Num. 422.

ἐπιχαλκος, *ον*, covered with copper or brass, brassen, ὁπίς Hdt. 4. 200, Ar. Vesp. 18: also, ἡ ἐπ., sub. ὁπίς, Meineke Ameips. Sphend. 3.

ἐπιχαράγμα, ατος, τό, that which is stamped or impressed, e. g. on a coin. [χᾶ]: from

ἐπιχαράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to cut into, hence, φύλλον ἐπιχερά, a notched or serrated leaf, Theophr. 2. to stamp, impress upon, τι τινι, of coins, Plut.

ἐπιχαρής, *ες*, (ἐπιχαίρω) rejoiced at, glad of a thing, LXX.

II. act. gratifying, agreeable, Aesch. Pr. 160.

ἐπιχαριεντίζομαι, more rare in Act. ἐπιχαριεντίζω, to make sport of a thing, Luc.

ἐπιχαρίζομαι, f. ἰσμαι, Att. ἰούμαι, Dep. med.:—to furnish besides, make a present of, τι Xen. Eq. 6. 12: intr., ἐπιχαρίττα (Dor. for ἐπιχαρίζω) τῷ ξένῳ be civil to him, Ar. Ach. 884.

ἐπιχαρίος, *ιος, ὄν*, ἡ, neut. ἐπιχαίρι, pleasing, agreeable, Aesch. Theb. 910, Xen., etc.: winning, neat, σμῶς ἐπ. κληβίς Plat. Rep. 474 E: giving pleasure, Xen. Cyn. 5. 33:—τὸ ἐπιχαίρι, pleasantness of manner, Id. An. 2. 6, 12.

ἐπιχαρίστος, *ον*, (χαρίς) =foreg., freq. in Xen., cf. Bornem. Symp. 3. 9., 7. 5. Adv. -τως, Dor. acc. to Elmsl. -ττως, Ar. Ach. 867.

ἐπιχαρίττα, Dor. imperat. for ἐπιχαρίζω, Ar. Ach. 884. [ᾶ]

ἐπιχαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιχαίρω) an object of sport or joy, esp. of malignant joy, Valck. Phoen. 1549, Theocr. 2. 20.

ἐπιχαρισίς, εὼς, ἡ, joy, esp. malignant joy at a thing.

ἐπιχαρτος, *ον*, (ἐπιχαίρω) wherein one feels joy, delightful, Soph. Tr. 1262; τινί to one, Aesch. Ag. 722. 2. esp.

exulted, or to be exulted over in calamity, *ἐχθροῖς ἐπιχαρτα* matter of triumph to my enemies, Aesch. Pr. 158: οἱ δίκαιος τι πάσχοντες ἐπὶχαρτοῖσι to see people justly punished is a satisfaction, Thuc. 3. 67.

ἐπιχασκάζω, to be open, gape at top.

ἐπιχασμόμαι, to gape at a thing, Heliod.

ἐπιχέζω, to ease oneself again, Ar. Lys. 440.

ἐπιχέλω, to fill to the brim: from

ἐπιχέλης, ἑς, (χέλος) on or at the lips, *ῥήματα ἐπ.* phrases at the tip of one's tongue, common phrases, Lat. *quae nant in labris*: γλῶσσα ἐπ. a tongue which will not be kept within the lips.

II. almost full, near the brim, but not quite running over, like ἐπιπλεής, Ar. Eq. 814: but

III. later, brim-full, running over, like ὑπερλήλης.

IV. with the lips drawn in, like old people, Alciph. 3. 55.

ἐπιχειμάζω, ἰ, σω, to winter, spend the winter at a place: to stay the winter through:—Thuc. 1. 89 unites both signs.

II. to be stormy afterwards. Hence

ἐπιχειμάσις, εως, ἡ, a wintering at a place.

which follows something, Plin.

ἐπιχειρέω, ἰ, ἥσω, (χείρ) to put one's hand to a thing, c. dat., δέπνω, στήνω Od. 24. 386, 395: hence in gen., to put one's hand to, set to work at, attempt, ἔργω, ὀδῶ, πάφω etc., Hdt., Eur., etc.; much more rarely c. acc., μεγάλα ἔργα Theogn. 75, Plat. Crito 45 C: to intend, attempt to do, c. inf., Ar. 3. 38, 65, Xen, etc.

2. to make an attempt on, and so freq. in hostile signifi. to set upon, attack, τινί Hdt. 1. 26, etc.: absol., to act on the offensive, Id. 8. 108.

II. to handle a subject philosophically, argue on it, Arist. Coel. Hence

ἐπιχειρήμα, ατος, τό, an undertaking, attempt, Thuc. 7. 47, Xen., etc.

II. in Logic, a kind of argument, defined by Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12 as = συλλογισμὸς διαλεκτικός. Hence

ἐπιχειρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἐπιχειρήμα, argumentative, Arist. Memor. Adv. —κως, Aristid.

ἐπιχειρήσις, εως, ἡ, an attempt upon, attack, Hdt.: in gen. an attempt, Id. 3. 71.

II. a mode of arguing, Polyb.

ἐπιχειρήσθην, verb. Adj., one must attempt, try, attack, τινί Thuc. 2. 3, in plur.

ἐπιχειρητής, οὔ, δ, an enterprising person, Thuc. 8. 96, Plat. Tim. 69 D.

ἐπιχειρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to formal argument: ἡ —τεχ, sub. τέχνη, the art of argumentation, Arr. Adv. —κως.

ἐπιχειρίζομαι = ἐπιχειρέω, dub.

ἐπιχειρίων, τό, dub. form for sq., in Hipp.

ἐπιχειρῶν, τό, (χείρ) strictly, wages of manual labor: hence in gen. wages, pay, whether of reward, Ar. Vesp. 586, Trach. ap. Clem. Al. p. 586; or more usu. of punishment, ἐπ. τῆς ὕψης γόρου γλώσσης Aesch. Pr. 319: ἐφείων ἐπ. λαχέων, i. e. to be slain, Soph. Al. 820.

ἐπιχειροῦναι, to confirm, ratify a proposed decree, esp. by show of hands, Dem. 48. 17, etc.

II. in Eccl. to ordain besides or after. Hence

ἐπιχειροτονία, ἡ, a decree passed by vote of the people, esp. by show of hands, ap. Dem. 706. 7, etc.

ἐπιχειρονοῦναι, to be of a peninsular form, Strab.

ἐπιχεῖναι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 act. of ἐπιχέω, for ἐπιχέαι, Hom.

ἐπιχέω, ἡ, χέσω, and Att. ἐπιχῶ Ar. Pac. 169: aor. 1 ἐπέχεα: Ar. pres. ἐπιχέω, aor. 1 ἐπέχενα, inf. ἐπιχέειν, Hom., who nowhere has the common form. To pour, throw over or upon, e. g. water to wash the hands, ἐπιχέω νίψασθαι Od. 1. 136, etc., in full, χερσίν ὕδωρ ἐπιχέειν Il. 24. 303, and so Att.; also, ὄντω ἐπ. ὕδωρ Xen. Oec. 17. 9: metaph., τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' ὤντων ἔχευε Il. 5. 618.

B. Med. to have poured, thrown, spread for one, or to do it for oneself, ἔλιν, χύειν φύλλον Od. 5. 257, 487.

2. to have poured out for one, to drink, ἐκ ἀκρατον πινος to drink it to any one's health or honor, esp. of lovers' toasts, Theocr. 2. 152, 14. 18: also simply ἐπιχεῖναι pass. of for which we have ἐπιχύνειν πινος λαμβάνειν Plut. 2. 80 ἐπιχύνει λόγος one which has been poured or put into the general argument, Plat. Legg. 793 B: metaph. to come as a torrent, to stream, i. e. flock to a place, ἐπέχυντο Ep. syncop. 3 plur. plupf. pass. for ἐπέχευντο, Il. 15. 654; ἀνὰ νῆας Il. 16. 295; so, to

come like a stream over, τισί, of an army of mice, Hdt. 2. 141: hence also, to spread, become common or usual, Plut.

ἐπιχρῆναι, to remain in widowhood, Joseph.

ἐπιχθόνιος, ον, and later α, ον, (χθών) on, upon the earth, earthly, freq. in Hom., both as epith. of mortals, and as Subst., ἐπιχθόνιοι earthly ones, i. e. men, cf. χαμαί: opp. to ἐπουράνιος: so, ἐπ. γένος ἀνθρώπων Pind. Fr. 232. 3. Only poet.

ἐπιχλευάω, to make a mock of, τι or τινί Plut.

ἐπιχλῆναι, to warm, esp. at the surface. Pass. to grow warm, Hipp.

ἐπιχλόος, ον, (χλόα) with a green surface, Opp.

ἐπιχνοῶ, to be downy or mossy on the surface, ἐέλπαρ Ap. Rh.

ἐπίνχονος, contr. —νους, δ, a woolly covering, Hipp.

ἐπιχολος, ον, (χολή) full of gall or bile, bilious, Hipp.: hence splenetic, ill-tempered, Plut.

II. act. producing bile, ποιητὶ ἐπιχολώσῃ Weess. Hdt. 4. 58, where some would read ἐπιχολώσῃ (χυλός).

ἐπιχορδός, ἰδός, ἡ, (χορδή) the mesentery, Aretae.

ἐπιχορεύω, to dance to, in honor of a thing, Ar. Pac. 1317: to dance, come dancing on, Xen. Symp. 9. 4: and so of things, Diphil. ap. Ath. 157 A, 230 F.

II. trans. to add a chorus or choral song, Philostr.

ἐπιχορηγέω, to furnish, supply besides; in gen. to furnish, supply, Dion. H. Hence

ἐπιχορηγία, ατος, τό, an additional supply: hence 2. = ἐπιφόρμα, dessert, sweetmeat, Ath.

ἐπιχορηγία, ἡ, = ῥέω: in gen. a supply, N. T.

ἐπιχορτάζω, ἰ, σω, to feed besides, Sosit. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55: unless here it be from ἀποχορτάζω.

ἐπιχραῖναι, to stain, color, Luc.

*ἐπιχράω, (A) to lend besides, hence aor. ἐπέχρησα, Plut.

II. as Dep. med., ἐπιχράομαι, ἡ, ἥσομαι, to make use of, esp. like Lat. *uti*, to have dealings, be friends with one, τινί Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Thuc. 1. 41.

ἐπιχράω, (B) poet., to lay hands on, attack, c. dat., of wild beasts, hostile forces etc., Il. 16. 352, 356; μητέρι μοι μισσηπὴν ἐπέχραον they did her violence by their unwelcome wooing, Od. 2. 50.

II. later also to handle, touch, c. gen.: seems only to be used in impf. [α]

ἐπιχρεμέθω, poet. for sq., Ap. Rh.

ἐπιχρεμετίζω, to neigh, whinny to, τινί.

ἐπιχρέπτομαι, Dep., to spit upon or at, c. dat., Luc.

ἐπιχρησώμεθα, to prophesy of or upon, τὶ τινι Philostr.

ἐπιχρίπτω, to make to approach, bring upon, τι ἐπὶ τι Bacchyl. 36.

ἐπιχρίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιχρίω) an anointing, smearing, Strab.

ἐπιχρίσμα, ατος, τό, an unguent or plaster, Diosc.

ἐπιχρίστος, ον, smeared on: esp., τὰ ἐπ. salves, ointments, Plut.: from

ἐπιχρίω, to anoint, besmear, τόξον ἀλοιφῇ Od. 21. 179; παρὰ Od. 18. 172. Med. to anoint oneself, Od. 18. 179. [π]

ἐπιχροά, ἡ, Ath., and ἐπιχροία, ἡ, Clem. Al., a coloring, tinge.

ἐπιχρονίζω, ἡ, σω, Att. id., to last long, become ingrained, Arist. Probl. Also in Pass., Ib.

ἐπιχρόνιος, ἰα, ἰω, lasting for a time, long, Cic. Att. 6. 9, 3.

ἐπιχρόνιος, ον, = ῥέω.

ἐπιχρύσος, ον, covered, overlaid with gold; gilded: cf. κατὰ χρυσόν, Hdt. 1. 50, etc. Hence

ἐπιχρύσσω, to overlay with gold: to gild.

ἐπιχρώω, Theophr., and ἐπιχρωματίζω, Plat., = sq.

ἐπιχρύννμι, and —ννω, ἡ, χρύνω, to rub or smear over; esp. with a color, to stain, color, Luc. Hence

ἐπιχρύνσις, εως, ἡ, a spot, stain on the surface, Theophr.

ἐπιχρύμα, τό, (ἐπιχρῶ) that which is spread over a suffusion.

ἐπιχύνω, late form for ἐπιχέω, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 1092.

ἐπιχύνσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιχύνω) a pouring in or upon: hence an overflow, flood, Plat. Tim. 77 D: metaph., ἐπ. πολιτῶν Plat. Legg. 740 E.

2. redundancy, Ib. 841 A. III. a filling of cups for a toast, the wine-bearer's duty, Plut.

IV. a beaker, or wine-pitcher, Menand. p. 175; ἐπ. χαλκίω Ar. Fr. 12.

ἐπιχύντος, verb. Adj., one must pour in or over, Diosc.

ἐπιχύντος, ον, (ἐπιχύνω) poured or spread over: esp. ὁ ἐπ. (sub.

πλακοῦς) a kind of cake, like ἔγγυτος, Nicoph. Chelr. 2. 2. also a coin, or cast of silver or lead, Hesych.

ἐπιχώννυμι, and -νύω, f. χώσω, to heap earth upon, fill with a mound, ἰδοθὼρ Theophr.

ἐπιχωρέω, to yield, grant, give up, τινί τι Soph. Ant. 219, cf. συγχωρέω.

II. intr. to come towards, join one's side, Lat. accedere, Thuc. 4. 107, πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 34.

ἐπιχώρησις, εὐς, ἡ, a concession, permission, Arr.

ἐπιχωρίαῖα, to be customary, be the fashion in a place, ῥήσω Strab., περὶ Ἀθῆνας Arist. Pol., παρὰ τι Polyb. Also in Pass. impers., ἐπιχωρίαῖται it is the custom or fashion, Arist. Pol.

II. of persons, to visit often, to be in the habit of coming to, Lat. ventilare, ἐπ. Ἀθήνας Heind. Plat. Phaedo 57 A.

ἐπιχώριος, α, ον, also ος, ον Ar. Nub. 601, and Plat., (χώρα) in, of, belonging to the country, of persons, of ἐπ. the people of the country, Hdt. 1. 78, etc.: of things, of used in the country, ὁπιδματία 1. 195, etc.—τὸ ἐπ. the custom of the country, and then in gen. custom, Ar. Nub. 1173, Plat., etc. Adv. -ῶς, Ar. Vesp. 859. Cf. ἐγγχώριος.

ἐπιχώσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐπιχώννυμι) a heaping up, esp. the choking of a channel, Polyb.: metaph. exaggeration, Gramm.

ἐπιχωρῶ, to scrape, skim the surface of a thing, Opp.

ἐπιχώραζω, old Att. for ἐπιπικάζω, Ar. Pac. 1141.

ἐπιχώραζον, τό, a curb-chain. [ἄ]

ἐπιχώραζω, to accompany on a stringed instrument, Soph. Fr. 79.

ἐπιψαύδην, Adv. (ἐπιψάω) lightly, skimming the surface.

ἐπιψάουσις, εὐς, ἡ, a touching lightly, Plut.: from

ἐπιψάω, to touch lightly, reach, c. gen., Hes. Sc. 217, Hdt. 3. 87, and Att.: later also c. acc.: in gen. to touch, handle, κόπτω Soph. Phil. 1255: Hom. has it only once, and that metaph.,

ἴδω ὅλγον περ ἐπιψαύη πραπίδων who can feel however little in his heart, Od. 8. 547, like αἰσθάνομαι: but, ἐπ. φιλοτάων to reach out towards, seek for love, Pind. P. 4. 164: metaph.

to touch lightly on, Lat. strictim attingere, Hdt. 2. 65.

ἐπιπικάζω, and old Att. ἐπιπικαί, to drop, pour by drops in or upon, Xen. Symp. 2. 26: ὁ θεὸς ἐπιπικάζει he rains upon . .

Ar. Pac. 1141, where it is not really intr.

ἐπιπέλιον, τό, = ἐπιπάλιον, Anth.

ἐπιπεύδομαι, Dep., to lie still or idle, Xen. Hier. 2. 16. II.

to attribute falsehood to, c. acc., Plut.: τί τινι Luc.

ἐπιπύγμα, ατος, τό, scrapings or scum, Diosc.

ἐπιπυλάφω, to touch lightly, τι Plat. Rep. 360 A: c. gen., to feel for, Id. Prot. 310 C.

ἐπιπυφίω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰώ, to put a question to the vote in a popular assembly, put the question, the office of the chief president (ἐπιστάτης), Lat. sententias perrogare, in suffragia mittere, Thuc., etc., cf. esp. Xen. Mem. 1. 18, in full, ἐπ. τὴν γνῶμην

Aeschin. 71. 7: also, ἐπ. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν Thuc. 1. 87: ἐπ. τινί to put the question for, at the instance of any one, Hdt. 8. 61: but, ἐπ. τινὶς to ask them their opinion, Plat. Gorg. 474 A.

Med. of the assembly itself, to confirm, decree by vote, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 34. Pass. to be appointed by vote, of a magistrate, Arist. Pol. Hence

ἐπιπυφίσις, εὐς, ἡ, the proposing; or (from Med.) the voting a measure.

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ἐπογκος, ον, swollen: esp. pregnant, Iamb.

ἐπογμεῖω, κύκλον to draw a circular furrow or line, Tryph.

ἐπόημος, ον, (ἔπος) watching, presiding over the furrows, epith. of Demeter, Anth.

ἐπόδια, ον, τό, Ion. for ἐφόδια, Hdt.

ἐποδίδω, Ion. for ἐφοδίδω, Hdt. 9. 99.

ἐποδίδωσις, ον, = ἐπόδωνος.

ἐποδίζομαι, to join in wailing, lament over a thing, Anth. [ῶ]

ἐποδῶκε, f. l. in Aesch. Pers. 656; which some strangely make 3 sing. plupf. from a verb ἐφοδῶ, as if Ion. for ἐφωδῶκε.

ἐπόδιω, f. (ῥῶα), to become stinking, LXX.

ἐποίγω or ἐποίγνυμι, to shut up: but only in Il. 12. 340, and here it has always been doubted, v. ἐπώχατο.

ἐποιδάω, to swell up, Nic. Hence

ἐποιδάλλος, α, ον, swollen, Hipp.

ἐποιδέω, = ἐποιδάω, Hipp.

ἐποιδίσκω, to make to swell. Pass. = ἐποιδάω, Hipp.

ἐποικέω, f. ἴσω, to go as settler or colonist to a place: to settle in a place, inhabit it, c. acc., Eur. Ion 1583; ἐπ. ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 10. II. to occupy against; in Pass., ἡ Δεκελεια τῇ χώρᾳ ἐποικεῖται D. is occupied as the seat of offensive operations against their country, Thuc. 7. 27; cf. 6. 86, where ἐποικεῖν τινι is seemingly intrans., like ἐορμεῖν τινι. Hence

ἐποικία, ἡ, a colony: but the classical term is ἀποικία, with reference to the mother-, rather than the daughter-country.

ἐποικίδιος, α, ον, (οἶκος) in or presiding over the house, domestic.

ἐποικίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰώ, to settle in a colony, τινὰ πόλει App.: to colonise, people with a colony, Dio C., in Pass. 2. = ἐπι-τερίζω, τινί Paus.

ἐποικίον, τό, (οἶκος) an out-house, farmstead, etc., Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 849. II. house-furniture, dub.

ἐποικίστις, εὐς, ἡ (ἐποικίω) a colonising, settlement of a colony, App.

ἐποικοδομέω, to build upon, raise by building, τεῖχος Thuc. 7. 4; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. An. 3. 4, 11. II. to build again, rebuild, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 12.

III. to build against, raise a fortress on another's land, Polyb. Hence

ἐποικοδομή, ἡ, = sq., Clem. A., and

ἐποικοδομήσις, εὐς, ἡ, a building up: hence metaph. an accumulation; in Rhet., a climax, Arist. Gen. An. 1. 18, 34.

ἐποικονομία, ἡ, v. ἐποικονομία.

ἐποικονομέω, to provide in a thing, dub. in Arist. Oec.

ἐποικονομία, ἡ, apportionment, ἔργων ἢ παθῶν rhetorical treatment of them, Longin. 11. 6, unless ἐποικοδομία (q. v.) be read.

ἐποικος, ον, settling, sojourning among foreigners, in a foreign land, Aesch. Pr. 410. II. as Subst. ὁ ἐποικος, a sojourner, Pind. O. 9. 105: hence = μέτοικος, a stranger, one who has no civic rights, Soph. El. 189.

2. a colonist, settler in a colony, Ar. Av. 1307, Thuc. 2. 27, ubi v. Schol., cf. ἀποικος. 3. a neighbour, one near, Soph. O. C. 506.

ἐποικτερίζω, to pity, have compassion on, τινά, freq. in Soph.

ἐποικτερίζω, = foreg., τινά Soph. O. T. 1296: to bewail, lament, Joseph. Hence

ἐποικτιστος, ον, lamentable, wretched, Aesch. Ag. 1221.

ἐποικτος, ον, = foreg., Aesch. Ag. 1614.

ἐποικμῶω, f. ὥρομαι, to wail, lament over, πάθει Aesch. Cho. 547.

ἐποίνους, ον, (οἶνος) at the wine; bacchanalian, Nonn.

ἐποινον, ον, = foreg.

ἐποιστρέω, verb. Adj. of ἐπιφέρω, one must bring in or to, Polyb.

ἐποίσω, eis, ei, fut. of ἐπιφέρω, Il. 1. 89, Od. 16. 438.

ἐποίχημα, = sq., Anth.

ἐποίχομαι, Dep. med. to go towards, approach, c. acc., Od. 1. 324; to approach as a beggar, Od. 17. 346, 351: θεὸς τραπέζας ἐπ. to draw near to the gods with sacrificial feasts, Pind. O. 3. 72.

2. to approach with hostile purpose, set on, attack, c. acc., Κύπριν χαλκῷ Il. 5. 330, cf. 10. 487.

II. to go over, go through, visit one after another, esp. of one who hands round wine, Od. 1. 143; of a general, c. acc., σίχας ἀνδρῶν πάντας ἐπύχετο Il. 15. 279, cf. Od. 4. 451: also ἐπ. πάντα ἀνὰ στρατὸν Il. 1. 383; πάντοσε ἐπύχομενος Il. 5. 508: esp. also of Apollo and Artemis visiting persons with death, οἱς ἀγανοῖς βελέεσσιν ἐπύχομενος (or -τη) κατέφευεν as Od. 5. 123, cf. Il. 1. 50.

2. to go over, get through one's [593]

work, absol., Π. 5. 720: usu. c. acc., ἔργον ἐπ. Π. 6. 492, Od. 1. 358; ὄρνον ἐπ. to set about preparing it, Od. 13. 34; most freq. of women, ἰσὺν ἐπ. to ply the loom, Lat. *percurrere telam*, Π. 1. 31, Od. 5. 62, etc.: later c. dat., ἔργοις ἐπ. Theocr. 25. 32. 3. to go along, traverse, ἱερὰ νῆαν Π. 15. 676. ἐπονοῖζομαι, Dep. med., to forbode, gramm., cf. ἐπιφύμιζω. ἐποκέλω, = ἐπέκλω, to run a ship ashore, νέα Hdt. 6. 16, γ. 182. 2. of the ship, to run aground, be wrecked, Thuc. 8. 102.

ἐποκράζω, to cover with bent knees at or upon, τινί Heliod. ἐποκράζω, to be rough in or upon, τινί Nic. ἐποκρίσεις, εἶσα, εν, uneven, projecting, Anth. ἐπολβίζω, f. ἰσω, to call happy, τινά Nonn. ἐπόλιος, δ, a night-bird, perh. = αἰγάλιος. ἐπολισθαίνω, or -θάνω, f. σθήσω, to slip in or upon, c. dat., esp. metaph., ἐπ. ἀμπακίας Anth.

ἐπολούω, f. ἔω, to holla, shout for joy, triumph at, absol., Aesch. Ag. 1236, Ar. Eq. 616, τινί at or to one, Id. Theb. 825, cf. ἐπαλαύω, and ὀλοάω. II. to howl, shriek for woe, later. ἐπολούρομαι, Dep., to lament over, c. dat., Joseph. [v] ἐπομαι, to follow, Dep. med. from ἔπω, q. v. ἐπομβρέω, to wet with showers, rain upon; in Pass., Anth.

II. intr. to be rainy, wet. Hence ἐπόμβρις, εὖς, ἡ, a watering, esp. with rain. ἐπομβρία, ἡ, (ἐπομβρος) abundance of rain, Hipp.: in gen. abundance of wet or moisture, Aesch. Fr. 290; wet weather, opp. to αἰχμὸς drought, Ar. Nub. 1120. ἐπομβρίζω, f. ἰσω, to shower, pour down as rain, Clem. Al. ἐπόμβριος, or, =sq., Theophr. ἐπόμβρος, or, rainy, ἔτος Hipp., χώρα Theophr.: wet, γῆ Theophr.

ἐπομένως, Adv. part. pres. from ἐπομαι, in consequence; in accordance with, τινί Plat. Legg. 844 E, e conj. Stephani. ἐπόνυμι and ἐπονούμι, fut. ἐπονοῦμαι: aor. ἐπόμσα. To swear to or upon, v. l. Od. 15. 437, c. acc., ἐπὶ ὀρκον ἐπόμωσεν swore a false oath to it, Π. 10. 332; and c. dupl. acc., θεοὺς ἐπὶ ὀρκον ἐπ. to swear a false oath by the gods, Theogn. 1105, cf. Hes. Th. 793: hence in Prose, ἐπ. τὸν ἥλιον, τοὺς θεοὺς to swear by., I. 2. 121., 5. 106; ἐπ. τὴν . . φίλαν Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 6, like Lat. *deus jurare*, cf. ἐπορκέω: but c. acc. rei, to swear to a thing, Ar. Lys. 211. II. in Part., with another Verb, esp., ἐπομόσας ἔπε he said with an oath, said upon oath, Hdt. 8. 5, Xen. An. 7. 8, 2. ἐπομόρνυμι, f. ἐπομόρξω, to wipe off upon a thing: hence to leave an impression upon (impf.).

ἐπομφάλιος, ia, ion, (δμφαλός) on, upon the navel, hence βάλε σάκος μέσσον ἐπομφάλιον in the centre, on the boss of the shield, (δμφαλός, Lat. *umbo*), Π. 7. 267: σῖκον ἐπομφ. a fig with a navel-like stalk, Anth. II. τὸ ἐπομφάλιον, the umbilical region, esp. the uterus. [α]

ἐπονειδίζω, f. ἰω, Att. ἰω, to reproach, abuse. Hence ἐπονειδιστός, or, to be reproached, disgraceful, Isocr. 254 D; τινί to one, Xen. Symp. 8. 34. II. act. blaming, reproachful, Eur. I. T. 689. Adv. -τως, shameful, Plat. Legg. 633 E. ἐπονομάζω, to give an additional name to, to surname, Thuc. 2. 29, τινά τι Plat. Crat. 406 A, τινί τι Heind. Theaet. 185 C: sometimes with εἶναι pleon., Id. Parmen. 133 D, v. ὀνομαίω. 2. in gen. to call by a name, give an epithet to, Thuc. 1. 13; ἐπ. τὸ ὄνομα τινος to call upon, invoke by name, Hdt. 4. 35; ἐπ. παρότρει, as a solemn appeal, Thuc. 7. 69. B. Pass. to be named, τινὸς or ἀπὸ τινος after one, Eur. H. F. 1329, Thuc. 6. 2: τῇ ἀρχῇ ὕβρις ἐπονομάζεται the title of ὕβρις is given it, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 238 A: ἐπ. ἐπονυμίαν to receive a name, Id. Legg. 626 D: absol. to be infamous, Soph. El. 284.

ἐπονομάστια, ἡ, a surname, name. ἐπονομαστικός, verb. Adj., one must call by a name, ὅσους θεοὺς ὀνομαίνω ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 828 D. ἐπονόμαστος, or, named. Adv. -τως, by name, dub. ἐποσίβω, f. ἰω, Att. ἰω, to grow sour, turn acid. ἐποσίβω, v. sharpened: sharpish in taste, as oxymel, Hipp. ἐποσιζομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to look towards: hence to regard, reverence, fear, Διὸς, θεῶν ἐποσίξω μῆνιν Od. 5. 146, h. Hom. Ven. 291.

ἐπόπισθεν, Adv., behind, coming after, but prob. to be read *divisim*, ἐπ' ὅτ', with Gaisf., Dind., etc., in Hes. Fr. 42.

ἐποποιέω, a cry to mimic that of the *hoopoe* (ἐποψ), Ar. Av. 58. ἐποποιία, ἡ, (ἐποποιός) a writing of epic poetry: the *epopee*, epic poetry itself, Hdt. 2. 116, cf. Arist. Poet. 24, sq. Hence ἐποποιοῦν, ἡ, ὄν, cf. belonging to epic poetry, epic, μῦθους Arist. Poet.

ἐποποιός, or, (ἐπος, ποιέω) writing epic poetry: δ ἐπ. an epic poet, Hdt. 2. 120.

ἐποπάζω, to roast, broil besides or after, Od. 12. 363.

ἐποπτεία, ἡ, inspection. II. the highest grade of initiation at the Eleusinian mysteries, Plut., but cf. sq.: from

ἐποπτεύω, to look over, overlook, watch, ἔργα Od. 16. 140, Hes. Op. 765: in gen. to observe, take charge of, πατρία κράτη Aesch. Cho. 1: hence, to look upon in wrath, visit, punish, κότῳ Id. Eum. 220.

II. to become an ἐπόπτης, be initiated into the greater mysteries, used proverb. of attaining to the highest earthly happiness, Ar. Ran. 745, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C: yet Synes. used the word of the lesser mysteries, and Lob. (Aglaoph. p. 127, sq.) questions the graduation of mystae altogether.

ἐποπτήρ, ἦρος, δ, =sq., of tutelary gods, ἱερῶν Aesch. Th. 640. ἐπόπτης, or, δ, (ἐπόποιος, ἐπόρως) strictly, a looker on, an eye-witness, spectator, πόνον Aesch. Fr. 299. 2. an overseer, guardian, esp. of a god, Pind. N. 9. 12. II. one initiated at the greater mysteries, Büch. Inscr. 1. p. 107; but cf. ἐπὶ πνεύματι.

ἐποπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἐπόπτης or ἐπόπης; hence, τὰ ἐπ. the most secret mysteries of any thing, Plat. Symp. 210 A; cf. ἐπὶ πνεύματι.

ἐπόπτος, or, visible, within sight, Strab.: the poet. form ἐπίπτος is in Opp.: from

ἐπόρως, Ion. for ἐπόρως, Hdt.

ἐποργιάω, to hold orgies, revel in or among, c. dat., Anacreont. ἐποργέω, f. ἔω, to hold out to, offer, give, τινί τι Il. 5. 225, in tmesi.

B. more usu. in Med. ἐποργέομαι, fut. ἔσμαι, to stretch oneself out towards a thing, reach at it: in Hom. once, Π. 5. 335, ἐποργέμενος reaching forward to strike, more usu. ἔγχεϊ ὀρέξ., v. Heyne Il. 4. 307. II. to hold out, offer besides, Solon 20. 2.

III. metaph. to be desirous of more, rise in one's demands, Hdt. 9. 34: in gen. to desire, τινὸς Plat. Rep. 437 C, etc.

ἐπόρως, Ion. for ἐφόρως, Hdt. 1. 124.

ἐπορθιάω, orig. to set upright, ἐπορθ. τὰ ὄρα to prick the ears, Philo: but usu. absol., σὺς φωνήν, to lift up the voice, shout at, c. dat., τῷδε λαμπρά Aesch. Ag. 29; but, ἐπορθ. γόους to lift up the voice in wailing, Pers. 1050.

ἐπορθοόω, to utter with a loud shout, γόους παρὰ Seidl. Eur. El. 142.

ἐπορθεύω, to rise early: esp. to sing early in the morning, late. ἐπορθίζω, and in Med., =foreg., late. Hence

ἐπορθησιμύς, δ, a rising early, τελωνικῶν κεκραγῶν ἐπορθησιμὸν the morning sounds of the noisy tax-gatherers, Plut.

ἐπορθηρόβας, δ, = ὀρθηρόβας, the early singer, i. e. the cock.

ἐποριγνάζω, = ἐποργέομαι, poet.

ἐπορίνω, to urge, set on, dub. in Nic.

ἐπορκεῖω, Ion. for ἐπορκεῖω, to adjure, Eccl. Hence

ἐπορκεσιμύς, δ, Ion. for ἐπορκεσιμύς, an adjuration, Eccl.

ἐπορκεστῆς, οὖ, δ, one who adjures, an exorcist, Eccl.

ἐπορκεῖω, Ion. for ἐπορκεύω, Hdt. 8. 81.

ἐπόρνυμι and -νύω, fut. ἐπόρσω: aor. 1 ἐπόρσα. To stir up, arouse, excite, ὅς μοι ἐπόρσε μένος who called up my might, Il. 20. 93: so too in Med., Π. 23. 689 in tmesi, Aesch. Supp. 187.

2. to rouse and send upon, to send upon or at, Od. 22. 429: to set on, esp. in hostile sense, to set on to fight, τινά τινι Il. 5. 765, etc.; also c. inf., ὅλον ἐπόρσεναι πολεμῆεν "Εκτορι Il. 7. 421: to send misery upon one, Od. 7. 271: so οἱ ἐπόρσεν μόρσιμον ἥμαρ Il. 15. 613: ἡ σφιν ἐπάρω ἀνεμον Od. 5. 109, cf. Eur. Cycl. 12. Pass. to rise against, assault, fly upon one, c. dat., ἐπάρω "Αχιλλῆϊ, 3 sing. aor. syncope, Il. 21. 324; and so plupf. act., ἐπόρσεν Il. 23. 112, in tmesi.

ἐπορύνω, to rush violently at or upon, to attack, assault; always in hostile signif., in Il. τινί, or absol.: but in Od. (only 23. 343) of sleep, to come suddenly on; once c. acc. rei, ἄρμ' ἐπορύνσας Il. 17. 481. Only poet.

ἐποροφῶ, to put on as a roof or cover.

ἐπορῶν, imperat. aor. 1 act. of ἐπορῶν, Pl. 5. 765.

ἐπορχέομαι, Dep., to dance on a thing, to dance about, Dem. 313. 26: to trample upon, τινί Plut.: metaph. to triumph over, Lat. insultare, τινί App.

ἔπος, eos, τό, (from root *ΕΠ-, or rather *ΕΠ-, which recurs in ἔπειν).

I. a word; hence Att., κατ' ἔπος word by word, accurately, Ar. Ran. 802; ἔπος πρὸς ἑσος Id. Nub. 1375, cf. Aesch. Eum. 586: in gen. that which is spoken, uttered in words, whether few or many, a speech, tale, very freq. in Hom. (who does not use the later synonym. λόγος for this), just like μῦθος, with which he joins it, Od. 4. 597, 11. 561. Hence also sometimes a song, when the words are more important than the music, minstrelsy, lays accompanied by music, like those of the troubadours, Od. 9. 1, 17. 519.—The following are the most peculiar usages, esp. in Hom.

1. a word worth listening to, ἔπος τι Il. 3. 83.

2. a pledged word, promise, Il. 8. 8; ῥέπειν ἔπος to fulfil, keep one's word, Il. 14. 44.

3. a word in season, word of advice, counsel, bidding; also freq. in Att.

4. the word of a deity, prophecy, an oracle, Od. 12. 266: later also a saw, proverb, maxim, like ἀποφθεγμα, τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος Hdt. 7. 51: hence freq. in Att., ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν so to say, as the phrase goes, where one is not sure that an expression is allowable, Wolf Lept. p. 361, Herm. Vig. n. 154: speaking loosely, vaguely, opp. to ὄντως, Plat. Legg. 656 E: but also, to speak boldly, speak out, without periphrasis or mincing the matter, Trag., etc.

5. word, as opp. to deed, i. e. any thing vain and futile, ἔπεα ἀκράδαντα words of none effect, opp. to ἔγγραμμα, Od. 19. 565: hence ἔπος and ἔργον freq. opposed, Il. 15. 234, Od. 2. 272, etc.; and in Att. just as εἰπεῖν and πράττειν are contrasted. Moreover Hom. uses ἔπος as opp. to βία Il. 15. 106, and to χεῖρ Il. 1. 77.

6. that which words express, the meaning, substance, subject of a speech, etc., almost like πρῆγμα, a thing or matter, Il. 11. 652, 17. 701, etc., cf. Br. Soph. O. T. 1144, O. C. 443: hence, οὐδὲν πρὸς ἔπος nothing to the purpose, Plat. Euthyd. 295 C, to no purpose, Ar. Ecol. 751. Hom. freq. joins ἔπος εἰπεῖν, ἔρειν, φάσθαι, αὐδᾶν, μυθεῖσθαι, φράζεσθαι, παύσασθαι.

II. from Pind. N. 2, 2, and Hdt. downwards, τὰ ἔπη epic poetry in heroic verse, opp. to μέλη or lyric poetry, etc., cf. Müller Literat. of Greece 4. § 3: then transferred to elegiac verse; and thence to other kinds, in gen. verses, poetry, as even, ἔπεα ποιεῖν Hdt. 4. 14: to lyric poetry, Alcim. 4. Pind. O. 3. 14; of tragic or comic iambi, Ar. Ran. 862, Eq. 39, cf. Francke Callin. p. 77 sq.: also, ἔπος a verse or line of poetry, epic or other, Hdt. 4. 29, Ar. Ran. 956, 1161; even a line in writing of any kind, μυθῶν ἐπὶν μῆκος Isocr. 261 A, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 30: and in Luc. of a painter, οὐδ' ἐν ἐπτά ἔπεισι γράφει in seven strokes or lines.

ἐποστράκιω, to send potsherds skimming over the water, to play at ducks and drakes. Hence

ἐποστράκιμος, ὁ, a game at ducks and drakes, Poll. 9. 110.

ἐποτοχέω, to yell out, utter lamentably, μέλος Eur. Phoen. 1038.

ἐποτρύνω, almost wholly poet., to stir up, excite, urge on, freq. in Hom., who oft. joins ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνάγει, also ἐποτρύνας ἐκέλευσεν etc.; and more rarely in hostile signifi., to set on, excite against, c. dat., ἐπ. πόλεμον τινι to stir up war against one, Od. 22. 152; πομπήν, ἀγέλην ἐπ. to urge on, hasten, Od. 8. 31, 24. 355: usu. c. acc., but also freq. c. inf., ἐπ. μαχέσασθαι, χαλεπαίνειν etc., Il.: rarely c. dat., as Hes. Op. 595. Hdt. 7. 170; and c. dat. et inf., ἐτάρουν, ἱππέειν ἐπ. to urge them to do a thing, Od. 10. 531, Il. 15. 258. Pass. to press on, hasten, Aesch. Theb. 698.

ἐπούδατος, and ἐπούδειος, ον, (οὔδας) on earth, terrestrial.

ἐπούλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (οὔλον) a gum-boil, Medic., cf. παρούλις.

ἐπούλις, ον, somewhat curly.

ἐπούλω, to scar over, heal a wound, etc., Hipp. Hence ἐπούλωσις, εως, ἡ, a scarring over, healing, Medic.; and ἐπούλωσις, ἡ, ὁρ, promoting the healing of wounds, etc., Medic.

ἐπούλατος, αἶα, αἶω, (οὔρα) in or on the tail, Anth.

ἐπουράνιος, α, ον, (οὐρανός) in heaven, heavenly: in Hom. only of the gods, ἐπ. θεός, θεοί Od. 17. 484, Il. 6. 129, 131, 527: ἐπ. εὐρεβάν ψυχᾷ Pind. Fr. 97. 4.

2. in plur. as Subst., = θεοί, Theocr. 25. 5. [Ἐ]

ἐπουρέω, to make water upon; in gen. to make water, Arist. Part. An.

ἐπουριάζω, = sq., Luc.

ἐπουρίζω, to blow favorably upon, of a fair wind, οὔρος: αἶθρα ἐπουρίζουσα τῇ δόδυν filling the canvas; so, ἀνεμος ἐπουρίζων τὰ ἀκέρτα weaving them on their way, Luc.: but, πνεῦμα αἵματόν ἐπουρίζειν τινι (of the Erinyes) to breathe bloodily on him, i. e. to inspire him with mad fury, Aesch. Eum. 137.

II. metaph. to help onward, in gen. to direct towards a point, ταῦντ' ἐπὶ φρόνημα ἐπ. Eur. Andr. 610.

III. intr. to sail with a fair wind, sail merrily, ironically, τρέχε κατὰ τοὺς κόρακας ἐπουρίας Ar. Thesm. 1226, cf. ἐπουρούς: τὸ πέλαγος ἐπουρίων a safe, prosperous sea, Strab.

ἐπουρος, ον, blowing favorably, αἶψα Soph. Tr. 954: sailing before the wind; hence metaph., borne along, τινί by a thing, Clem. Al. Hence

ἐπουρούς, to have a fair wind, Polyb.

ἐπουρώσις, εως, ἡ, a dub. word in Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5, prob. a going straight on: αἱ ἐπώροις.

ἐπουσιωδής, es, (οὐσία, εἶδος) added to the essence, and so non-essential. Adv. -ῶς.

ἐποφείλω, to remain a debtor, continue in debt, Thuc. 8. 5.

ἐποφάλλω, to increase still more.

ἐποφάλλεω, Plut., and ἐποφάλλμιζω, = sq.

ἐποφθαλμιώ, to cast longing glances at, leer at, τινί Ael.: usu. metaph., to covet, be greedy after, χρήμασι Plut., also πρὸς τινί Id.: cf. Dorv. Char. p. 86, Schäf. Long. p. 350.

ἐποφθαλμιώ, = foreg.

ἐποφθάλλμιος, ον, (δφθαλμός) upon, over the eye.

ἐποφθαλμιώ, to owe still more, τινί τινι.

ἐποχετεία, ἡ, a bringing water to a place for irrigation: a sluice or channel for the purpose, Strab.: from

ἐποχετεύω, to make a channel, bring as water to a place, Lat. derivare, Plat. Gorg. 493 E. Pass. to be so brought, Hipp. Med. to draw to or upon oneself, ἱμερον Id. Phaedr. 251 E.

ἐποχλεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἐρέχω) the drag, break on a wheel: also ἐποχλέως, and τροχοτέδη.

ἐποχεύω, to spring upon: esp. of the male animal, to cover, Arist. Gen. An.

ἐποχέω, ἡ, ὥς, to carry towards or upon. Pass. c. fut. med. to ride or drive upon, ἵπποις καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐποχέσεται Il. 17. 449, just like Lat. vehi: so even, ἐπ. ὑδατι to float upon it, Philo.

ἐποχή, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a check, hindrance, cessation, κατὰ πόλεμον Polyb.

II. a suspension of judgment, technical term of the sceptical philosophers, Plut., cf. Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 18, v. ἐπέρω. IV. 3. III. a pause, stop, in the reckoning of time, point where one period closes and another begins, an epoch.

IV. ἀστέ-
ρων ἐποχὰι the places of stars in the heaven, Plut.

ἐποχίδιος, α, ον, (ὄχθος) on or of the mountains, Anth.

ἐποχίβω, to groan, grieve for, τινί Opp.

ἐποχλέως, εως, ὁ, = ἐποχεύς, the drag, break on a wheel.

ἐποχμάζω, to hold hard, Opp.

ἐποχον, τό, the saddlecloth, housing, Xen. Eq. 12. 9: from ἐποχος, ον, (ἐρέχω) sitting, mounted upon, esp. on horses, chariots and ships, c. gen. vel dat., υπᾶν, ἄρμασιν ἐποχοι Aesch.

Pers. 45, 54: metaph., λόγους παντὶς ἐπ. words mounted on, borne on by madness, i. e. frantic words, Eur. Hipp. 214, cf. νηπίδας ὄχτειν.

2. absol. well-seated, mounted, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4: keeping one's seat, ἐπ. εἶναι to keep one's seat, Id. Eq. 8. 10, cf. Ar. Lys. 677.

II. pass. to be ridden upon, etc., ποταμοὶ ναυοὶ ἐπ. navigable by ships, Plut.

ἐποχύρω, to fortify still more, Diod.

(ἐπόχω), v. ἐπάχω.

ἐποψ, στος, ὁ, the hoarse, so called from its cry, as in Lat. uripari, Epich. p. 105: cf. Aesch. Fr. 291 for another fanciful deriv., ἐποψ ἐπόπτης τῶν αὐτοῦ κακῶν.

ἐποψάμαι, Dep. med., to eat with or to bread, as ὄψων Plut.

ἐποψέ, Adv. for ἐπὶ ὄψει, until late, till evening.

ἐπόψημα, ατος, τό, (ἐποψάμαι) that which is eaten with bread or meat, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 791.

ἐπόψις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Ath.

ἐποψία, ἡ, = ἐποψις.

ἐποψίδιος, *ov*, serving for ὥφον, as a relish to bread, etc., Leon. Tar.
 ἐπόψιμος, *ov*, (ἐποψίμαι) to be seen, that can be looked on, Soph. O. T. 1312.
 ἐπόψιος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov* Arat., (ὄψις) visible, seen afar, conspicuous, Soph. O. C. 1600, Ant. 1110: hence, illustrious, βασιμὸς h. Hom. Ap. 496. II. act. overlooking, watching all things, epith. of gods, esp. of Zeus, Soph. Phil. 1040. As Subst. δ ἐπόψιος = ἐπὶ σκοπός.
 ἐποψίς, *eos*, δ, (ὄψις) a view over, ἐπ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ the view from, commanded by the temple, Hdt. 1. 64; 80, ἡμετέρα ἐπ. our view, circle of vision, Plat. Rep. 499 C: in gen. the view of a thing, ναυμαχίας Thuc. 7. 71: ἐν ἐνόψει within view, Strab.
 ἐπόψιμος, fut. of ἐφορᾶω, with no pres. in use, Hom.
 ἐπράθη[ā], *aor.* 1 pass. from πειράσσω.
 ἐπράθον, *aor.* 2 of πέρθω, Hom.
 ἐπρεσε, Ep. shortd. for ἐπρησε, *aor.* from πρήθω, only Hes. Th. 856.
 ἐπρήθη, *Ion.* *aor.* 1 pass. from πειράσσω.
 ἐπρήξα, *as*, *e*, *Ion.* *aor.* 1 from πρᾶσσω for ἐπραξα, II.
 ἐπρήσα, *as*, *e*, *aor.* 1 from πρήθω, II.
 ἘΠΤΑ, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl., SEVEN, Germ. SIEBEN, Sanscr. SAPTAN, Lat. SEPTIMA, (the Semitic languages, like the Teutonic, drop the *i*): δ ἐπτά ἄριθμός the number seven. [α]
 ἐπταβόειος, *ov*, of seven bulls'-hides, σκάκος II. 7. 220, 222, etc.: hence in gen., stout, θυμός Ar. Ran. 1017.
 ἐπταβόειος, *ov*, (βοῦς) worth seven oxen. II. = foreg., Soph. Aj. 576.
 ἐπταγλώσσος, *ov*, Att. -ττος, (γλῶσσα) seven-tongued, with seven chords, φόρμιγξ Pind. N. 5. 43.
 ἐπταγράμματος, *ov*, (γράμμα) of seven letters.
 ἐπτάγωνος, *ov*, seven-cornered: of numbers, raised to the seventh power, Math. Vett.: τὰ ἐπτάγωνα certain musical instruments.
 ἐπτάδουλος, δ, a sevenfold slave, Hippon. 80.
 ἐπτάδραχμος, *ov*, (δραχμή) worth, costing seven drachms, Theocr. 15. 19.
 ἐπτάδυμος, *ov*, formed after διδυμος, sevenfold; seven at a birth, Strab.
 ἐπτάενος, *ov* = sq., ap. Hesych.
 ἐπταετής, *es*, (ἔτος) seven years old, Plat. Gorg. 471 C.
 II. parox. ἐπταετής, *es*, of seven years: hence neut. ἐπτά-
 ετες *as* Adv., for seven years, Od. 3. 305, etc.
 ἐπταετία, *ἡ*, the period or age of seven years, Plat. Ax. 366 D.
 ἐπτάζωνος, *ov*, (ζώνη) seven-zoned, of the planetary system, Jac. A. P. p. 13.
 ἐπτάήμερος, *ov*, (ἡμέρα) of seven days, Dio C.: also *Ion.*
 ἐπτήμ. Hipp.
 ἐπτάιοι, *αἱ*, *αἶον*, on the seventh day: very dub. in Hipp. for ἐβδομαῖος.
 ἐπτάκαιδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. seventeen, Hdt. 1. 50, etc.
 ἐπτακαίδεκάτης, *ov*, δ, = ἐπτακαίδεκάτης, Diog. L.
 ἐπτακαίδεκάτης, Adv. seventeen times.
 ἐπτακαίδεκάπους, δ, *ἡ*, neut. *ov*, gen. ποδός, seventeen feet long, Plat. Theat. 147 D.
 ἐπτακαίδεκάτοια, *αἱ*, *αἶον*, on the seventeenth day, Hipp.
 ἐπτακαίδεκάτος, *ov*, *ov*, seventeen, Hipp.
 ἐπτακαίδεκάτης, *es*, (ἔτος) seventeen years old, Polyb.
 ἐπτακαικοσσετής, *es*, (ἔτος) twenty-seven years old, Dion. H.
 ἐπτακαικοσασπλάσιος, *ov*, twenty-seven-fold, Plat. Tim. 35 E.
 ἐπτάκαυλος, *ov*, seven-stemmed.
 ἐπτάκις, Adv. seven times, Pind. O. 13. 56, Ar. Lys. 698: also ἐπτάκι Simon. 74. 2.
 ἐπτάκιςμύριοι, *αι*, *a*, seventy-thousand, Hdt. 4. 86. [v]
 ἐπτάκιςχιλιοι, *αι*, *a*, seven-thousand, Hdt. 2. 43. [x]
 ἐπτάκλινος, *ov*, (κλίνη) with seven couches or beds, οἶκος Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 5, Xen. Symp. 2. 18: hence a measure of space, Arist. H. 5.
 ἐπτάκοσιοι, *αι*, *a*, seven-hundred, Hdt. 2. 140, etc. Hence
 ἐπτακοσιοπλάσιος, Adv., seven-hundred times.
 ἐπτακοσιοστός, *ης*, *ον*, seven-hundredth, Diog. L.
 ἐπτακότυλος, *ov*, (κοτύλη) holding seven cotylae, Ar. Fr. 399.
 ἐπτάκτις, *ινος*, δ, *ἡ*, with seven rays, v. Hemst. Luc. 1. 165.

ἐπτάκτυπος, *ov*, seven-toned, with seven chords, Pind. P. 2. 129.
 ἐπτάκωλος, *ov*, (κῶλον) seven-membered: of seven verses.
 ἐπτάλοχος, *ov*, (λόχη) of seven lances, i. e. bodies of spear-men, στόλος Soph. O. C. 1305.
 ἐπτάλοφος, *ov*, seven-hilled, Cic. Att. 6. 5, 2.
 ἐπτάλυνος, *ov*, (λύνων) with seven branches for lights.
 ἐπταμηνιαίος, *αἱ*, *αἶον*, (μήν) = sq., Plut.
 ἐπταμήνιος, *ov*, (μήν) seven months old: born in the seventh month, τέκνον ἐπτά a seven-months child, Hdt. 6. 69.
 ἐπταμήνη, *ἡ*, (μήτηρ) mother of seven children, Joseph.
 ἐπταμίος, *ov*, of seven strings or chords, Luc.
 ἐπταμόριον, τό, a seventh part, Plut.
 ἐπταμύκος, *ov*, with seven recesses, Call. Del. 65.
 ἐπταξαν, Dor. 3 plur. *aor.* 1 from πτήσσω, for ἐπτήξαν.
 ἐπταπάλαιστος, *ov*, (πάλαισθ) seven palms long, Sext. Emp.
 ἐπταπέκτος, *ov*, (πέκω) seven times shorn, ἐπτά. αἱ. name of a burlesque poem sometimes ascribed to Homer.
 ἐπτάπηχυς, *v*, gen. *eos*, seven cubits long, Hdt. 1. 68, etc.
 ἐπταπλασιος, *a*, *ov*, seven-fold, Ep. Plat. 332 A. Adv. -ως, LXX.
 ἐπταπλασίον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = foreg.
 ἐπτάπλευρος, *ov*, (πλευρά) seven-sided: having seven ribs, Arist. H. A.
 ἐπτάπλος, *ov*, contr. πλως, *ov*, seven-fold.
 ἐπταπόδης, *ov*, δ, (ποῦς) seven feet long, θρίπυς II. 15. 729, Hes. Op. 422.
 ἐπτάπολις, δ, *ἡ*, neut. *πολι*, containing seven cities, Dion. P.
 ἐπτάπορος, *ov*, (πόρος) seven tracks or paths, of the orbits of planets, h. Hom. 7. 7; of the Pleiads, Eur. I. A. 7.
 ἐπτάπους, δ, *ἡ*, neut. *ποῦς*, gen. ποδός, seven-footed: seven feet long, Ar. Fr. 564.
 ἐπταπύλος, *ov*, (πύλη) seven-gated, freq. epith. of Boeotian Thebes, cf. Od. 11. 263, Erf. Soph. Ant. 101, —Thebes in Egypt being ἐκατόμυλοι.
 ἐπταπύργος, *ov*, seven-towered, of Boeotian Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 245, etc.
 ἐπτάρρον, *es*, *e*, *aor.* 2 from πταίρω, Od. 17. 541.
 ἐπτάρρος, *ov*, contr. *ρως*, *ov*, (ῥόος) with seven channels or beds, of the Nile, Aesch. Fr. 290, ubi Herm. ἐπτάρως.
 ἐπτάς, *αδος*, *ἡ*, the number seven, Arist. H. A.
 ἐπτάσταδιος, *ov*, (σῆμα) seven marks, notes, or, in metre, times.
 ἐπταστάδιος, *ov*, (στάδιον) seven stades long, τό ἐπτά. a space of seven stades, Strab. [α]
 ἐπτάστερος, *ov*, (δοτήρ) of seven stars, Clem. A.
 ἐπταστοιχῆς, *es*, (στοιχός) of or in seven rows.
 ἐπτάστωλος, *ov*, consisting of seven bodies of men: old reading in Eur. Supp. 1221 for sq.
 ἐπτάστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) seven-mouthed, πύλαι ἐπτά of Boeotian Thebes, Eur. Supp. 401; but also ἐπτά. πύργωμα, πόλισμα Id., and Θήβας τὰς πύλαις ἐπταστόμους Soph. Fr. 778.
 ἐπτατειχῆς, *es*, (τείχος) with seven walls or towers, ἐξοδοι Aesch. Theb. 284.
 ἐπτάτο, 3 sing. *aor.* 2 of πέτομαι, ἵπταμαι, Hom.
 ἐπτάτονος, *ov*, seven-toned, Eur. Alc. 446, I. T. 1129.
 ἐπτάφαιγος, *es*, (φάος) sevenfold shining, Orph.
 ἐπτάφθογγος, *ov*, (φθογγή) seven-toned, κῆρα Eur. Ion 881.
 ἐπτάφυλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) seven-leaved, κρέμειν Hippon. 21.
 ἐπτάφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) seven-voiced; esp. of a colonnade with a sevenfold echo at Olympia, Luc., cf. Plin. N. H. 36. 15.
 ἐπτάχᾱ, Adv. in seven parts, Od. 14. 434.
 ἐπταχῆ or ἐπταχῇ, Adv. = foreg., Dio C.
 ἐπταχορδός, *ov*, (χορδή) seven-stringed.
 ἐπτήτης, = ἐπταετής, seven years old, Chionid. Her. 3, Ar. Ran. 418; nom. pl. ἐπτήεις, Plat. Alc. 1. 121 E: fem. ἐπτή-
 τις, *ιδος*, Ar. Thesm. 480.
 ἐπτήμερος, *ov*, *Ion.* form for ἐπτάμ., q. v.
 ἐπτήρως, *es*, (ἄνω) fitted seven ways; esp. with seven banks of oars, Polyb.
 ἐπτορόνυος, *ov*, (ὀρνυά) seven fathoms long, πόδες Sapph. 38.
 ἐπτινικός, *ov*, of a sandal, with seven straps to lace or clasp over the foot, A. B. 16. 11.
 ἐπτῶροφος, *ov*, (ὀροφος) seven stories high, πύργος Diod., cf. Lob. Phryn. 709.

ἐπιθρός, *ov*, Ion. for ἐφθρός, Hdt. 4. 198.

ἐπιθρόντο, 3 plur. aor. 2 of πυνθάνομαι, Il.

ἐπιλλαν, τό, Dim. from ἔπος, esp. a *versicle*, scrap of poetry, Ar. Ach. 398.

*ΕΠΙΟ, radical form to which ἔπος, ἔπειον, ἐνέπω and ἐνέπειο are usually referred, to *speak, say*, *v.* ἔπειον, and also φημί.

ΕΠΙΟ, poet. impf. ἔπειον: fut. ἔψω: aor. ἔσπον (not ἔσπον), inf. σπείν, part. σπών. Med. ἔσπομαι, impf. ἐσπόμεν and poet. sine augm. ἐσπόμεν: fut. ἔσπομαι: aor. indic. with aspirate ἐσπόμην, inf. ἐσπείσθαι, imperat. σπώ, Ion. σπέο, Ep. σπέο Il. 10. 285. The aspirate is retained by Hom. in all the moods of the aor. of the simple Verb, conj. ἔσπομαι, ἔσπονται Od. 12. 349, opt. ἐσπόμην Od. 19. 579, etc., imperat. ἐσπείσθω Il. 12. 350, part. ἐσπόμενος Il. 12. 395, etc., inf. ἐσπείσθαι Il. 5. 423: but not in the compds., e.g. ἐπισπείσθαι, ἐπισπόμενος instead of ἐρεσπείσθαι, cf. Spitzn. Excour. x. ad Il.—The Act. of the simple Verb belongs solely to the old Poetry, only some compds., esp. διέτω and περίετω, having established themselves in Prose: Hom. has of this Act. only pres. indicat. and part., poet. impf.; the fut. and aor. act. only in the compds. The Med. is also very freq. in Prose, esp. in pres., impf., and fut.

A. Act. ἔπω, to be about or with, c. acc. rei, τὸν δ' εὖρ ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἔποντα him he found *handing, busy* with his armour, Il. 6. 321:—all other places, as ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆα ἔπον Il. 11. 483, μετὰ Τυδεΐδος νιδν ἔπουσα Il. 10. 516, περί τεύχε' ἔπουσιν Il. 15. 555, are better referred (by tmesis) to ἀμφιέπει, μετέπει, περίεπει.

B. Dep. med. ἔπομαι, to follow, τινί Hom.: very freq. c. collat. signif. of obeying, hence in Hom. the usu. word of troops under a commander: hence also to stand by, support, help or avenge, Od. 3. 376, Il. 15. 204: also to attend, Lat. prosequi, of a guard or escort, Il. 1. 424: metaph. in gen. to be led, guided by the will or judgment of another, Od. 12. 349. II. in these signs. Hom. freq. joins ἀμα and μετὰ ἔπεισθαι, also ἀμα τινί ἔπεισθαι, sometimes doubled, οἱ τοι ἄμ' αὐτῷ Ἴλιον εἰς ἀμ' ἔποντο Od. 11. 372, cf. 15. 541, to go along with; more rarely, ἐπὶ τινος Od. 1. 278, 2. 197; μετὰ τινί εἰ. Il. 18. 234, σύν τινί εἰ. Od. 7. 304: but, μετὰ κτλόν ἔσπετο followed after him, Il. 13. 492: Att. also, μετὰ τινος ἔσπεισθαι Hemst. Ar. Plut. 824. The signif. of hostility is rare in these phrases: but we find it Il. 17. 753, οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἔποντο they pursued.

III. in hostile signif. to pursue, τινί only Il. 11. 154, 165, 754; absol. 21. 256, etc., but never in Od.: ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸν ἔποντο they pressed upon him, Il. 11. 474. IV. to go step by step, keep pace with, τινί Il. 16. 154, Od. 6. 319: metaph. of a man's limbs or strength, γούναθ' ἔπονται, δύναμις καὶ χεῖρες ἔπονται they do his bidding, Il. 4. 314, Od. 20. 237, cf. Il. 8. 140. V. in gen. to come towards a person, only in imperat., ἔπειο προτέρω come on nearer, Od. 5. 91, Il. 18. 387, differing but little from the literal come along!

VI. to cling, stick to a thing so as to follow its motions, δουρὶ ἔπέμονος Il. 12. 395, προφάλλει ἔσπετο χεῖρὶ went with his hand, c. 3. 276; so, ἐπαλξίς ἔσπετο Il. 12. 398: more freq. metaph. to belong to, be inseparable from, ἀμ' ἔφεται κῦδος, τιμή, etc., Il. 4. 415, etc.: to belong to a class, be of the same nature with, ἀθανάτοισι Herm. h. Hom. Ven. 260:—in gen. to follow, suit, agree with, freq. in Pind., v. Büchh Expl. O. 2, 22, 13. 45: also in Plat., as Legg. 632 C, 934 C; ταύτους ἑόμενα the like to these, Id. Rep. 406 D, etc.: to follow on a thing, be its effect, τὰ ἑόμενα τινος its consequences, Plat. Polit. 271 E.

VII. to follow up to, reach by following, Lat. assequi: esp. mente assequi, to follow in mind, understand, freq. in Plat., as, ἐπ. τῷ λόγῳ Prot. 319 A; and absol., Euthyphr. 12 A. (Ἐπ-ομαι is the Lat. seq-uor, s taking the place of the aspirate as in ὅλη σῖντα, and q that of π as in πέτρος (Aeol. for πέστρος) qualuor; cf. ἵππος sub fin.)

ἐπωδῖος, *ov*, (ῶν) on, i. e. outside the egg, hatched, v. l. for ἐπωδῖος. [3]

ἐπὶ ῥῶν, f. ῥω, (ῥόν) to sit, brood upon eggs, Arist. H. A. II. trans. to hatch young birds, οἱ δὲ ὀρνίθω, but by art, as in Egypt, Diod., cf. Hemsterh. Thom. M. p. 362. Hence

ἐπὶ ῥῶν, εως, ἦ, and ἐπωσμός, ὁ, a sitting on eggs, brooding; both in Arist. H. A. ἐπωβελία, ἦ, (ὀβελός) an assessment of an obol in the drachm,

or one sixth of the sum at which the damages were laid, to be paid as compensation to the defendant by any prosecutor in a private suit, who failed to gain one fifth of the votes, Dem. 834. 25, cf. Büchh P. E., 2. 87, sq., Att. Process p. 641, 729 sqq.—Plat. Legg. 921 C, uses it of a rate of interest, $\frac{1}{6}$ of the principle,=τόκος ἑκαετος, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ p. cent.: but here also it is simply as a penalty on such as do not discharge their contract debts within the year, that he imposes this as *monthly* interest, =200 p. cent. p. ann.

ἐπιθρόν, ἦ, (ἐπῶν) strictly, a song to or over somewhat: hence an enchantment, charm, spell, of the Syren's song, etc., Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 10, sq.: esp. a charm to lull pain, head sickness, etc., Trag.; poet. ἐπαισθῆ Od. 19. 457, also Pind., and Aesch.; and so in Hdt. 1. 132.—ἐπ. τινός a charm for or against. . . Aesch. Eum. 649. Often confused with ἐπιδός, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 261.

ἐπιθρός, *es*, (ἐπῶν) rank smelling, fetid, =δυσώδης, Hipp. ἐπιδόκος, ἦ, *ov*, of, belonging to an ἐπιδός, epodic, Hephaest. ἐπιδόιον, τό, Dim. from ἐπιδός, or ἐπιδός.

ἐπιδός, *ov*, (ἐπῶν) strictly, singing to or over: hence using songs or charms to heal wounds or soothe pain: c. gen., a charm for or against, Ὀρχικὸν ἀνῆλκτον Aesch. Ag. 1418: in gen., having magic power whether over body or soul, μῦθος Plat. Legg. 903 B. 2. sung or said after: μορφή ἐπιδόν called after this form, Eur. Hec. 1272. B. very freq. as Subst. I. ὁ ἐπιδός, also ἦ, an enchanter, sorcerer, Eur. Hipp. 1038; γῶγῆς Id. Bacch. 234: hence, Proverb. νοσῶν νοσοῦντι ἐπιδός ἐστὶ a sick man is a sick man's charmer, i. e. comforter.

II. ἦ ἐπιδός, but very rarely, ὁ, Hephaest. p. 129, Gaif., 1. an after-song, epode, the strain of a lyric ode after the strophe and antistrophe, Dion. H.: of such odes, called ἐπιδόκα, most of Pindar's and the Tragic choruses consist, Dion. H. 2. a verse or passage returning at intervals, a chorus, bur d m, refrain, e.g. in Theocrit. 1, 2, Bion. 1, Mosch. 3: metaph. ὁ κούρος ἀπάρτος ἀδολεσχίας ἐπ. the old tune, the old story over again. 3. a lyric poem in couplets, usu. of Iamb. Trim. and Dim., but also of any longer and shorter measure, except Elegiac: invented by Archilochus, used by Horace, Plut.

ἐπιδόνεια, ἦ, pain, anguish: from ἐπιδόνιος, *ov*, (δόνν) painful, ἦπαρ Hipp.; τραύματα Ar. Ach. 1205.

ἐπὶ ὦν, to cry oh! or wait over, Aesch. Fr. 149, Ar. Av. 266.

ἐπὶ ὦν, or ἐπὶ ὦν, =ἐπῶν, Epich. p. 80, Cratin. Nem. 2.

ἐπωθέω, fut. ὥσω and ὥθησω, to push, shove, poke to or into, Plut., to impel, Id. II. intr. to rush onwards.

ἐπωθίζω, =foreg., Luc.

ἐπωθίζω, =ἐπῶν.

ἐπωκύνω, to hasten, τι Hipp.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, *ov*, (ὀλέθρος) destructive.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, *ov*, (ὀλέθρος) upon the arm, h. Hom. Merc. 433, 510.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, *ov*, (ὀμος) on the shoulders, πτέρυγες Theocrit. 29. 29.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, Adv., on the shoulder, Ap. Rh.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, τό, Dim. from ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, to put on the shoulder. Med. to put on one's own shoulder, Luc.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, *ov*, =ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, Luc.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, ἰδος, ἦ, (ὀμος) the upper part of the shoulder, Hipp., and Xen.: in gen. the neck and shoulder, Eur. I. T. 1404: hence 2. the uppermost, high part of a ship, etc., Anth.

II. a sort of woman's bodice with sleeves, Chaereon. ap. Ath. 608 B, opp. to ἐξωμῖς.

ἐπωμοσία, ἦ, (ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος) an oath: also =ἐξωμοσία.

ἐπωμοστος, *ov*, (ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος) on oath, sworn, ἐπ. ὀρκῶ Soph. Aj. 1113; ἐπ. λέγειν Id. Tr. 427. II. pass. epith. of Zeus, as the witness of oaths, sworn by, ἦ δὲ ὀρκίος, Ib. 1188.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, τό, (ὀν) a duty paid on goods bought and sold, Büchh P. E. 2. 37: but acc. to others II. something given into the bargain in a sale.

ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος, ἦ, (ἐπὶ ὤλεθρος) a surname, name given after some person or thing, Lat. cognomen, Hdt., etc.: ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, θέσθαι to take a surname, Hdt. 2. 42, 4. 45; ἐπ. ἔχειν ἐπὶ τινος to have a name after one, t. 14, etc., and sometimes ἀπὸ τινος γ. 121, etc.—but, ἐπ. σchein χῆρας to have the naming of it,

i. e. have it named after one, Thuc. 1. 9: 80, ἐπ. ἀφ' ἐαντῶν παρέχσθαι Id. 1. 3. 2. in Aesch. Theb. 829, a name prophetically significant.

II. in gen. a name, Hdt. 2. 4, etc. ἐπώνυμιον, τό, = foreg., Plut. ἐπώνυμος, α, ον, poet. for sq., Pind. P. 1. 58, etc.; also in Hdt. 2. 112. [6]

ἐπώνυμος, ον, (δύναμι, ὄνομα) named after some person or thing, with some particular object: so in Hom., ὄνομα ἐπώνυμον a name given advisedly, an auspicious or ominous name, Od. 7. 54., 10. 409, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 373, Hes. Th. 144, 282: hence in Il. 9. 562, Ἀλκυονὴν καλέσκειν ἐπώνυμον Alcyon they called her for her name, by name, (where the reason follows), cf. φερώνυμος: in gen. *surnamed*, called, Trag.: c. gen., ἐπ. ὀνυμίας called after it, Pind. 1. 6. 78, cf. Hdt. 7. 11, and so Trag.; ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 4. 184; also c. dat., Soph. Fr. 408: but, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων ἐπ. called by names manifold, Soph. Fr. 678. 2.

II. act. giving one's name to a thing or person: esp. at Athens the first archon, ἄρχων ἐπ. who gave his name to the current year, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 437, etc.; ἀρχὴ ἐπ. his rank or office; cf. Thuc. 2. 2: ἥρωες ἐπ. the heroes after whom the Attic φυλαὶ had their names: usu. absol., cf. Isocr. 382 D, and freq. in Oratt.

III. τὸ ἐπ. as Subst., a surname. ἐπιπᾶσι (ἐπιπᾶσι) = ἐφορᾶσι, to look on, inspect, watch, Lat. *inspicere*, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 693, Aesch. 275. Hence ἐπιπᾶσι, ἡ, a spot which commands a wide view, a look out place, Aesch. Supp. 539.

ἐπιπᾶσις, ον, δ, a watcher. ἐπιπᾶσις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπιπᾶσι) a female attendant, companion, Lyc. 1176, ubi v. Tzet. p. 946 Müll.

ἐπιπᾶσις, (ὄρα) to be concerned, anxious about a thing. ἐπιπᾶσις, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐπᾶσις, Hom.

ἐπιπᾶσις, 3 sing. aor. syncope. pass. from ἐπᾶσις, Il. 21. 324. ἐπιπᾶσις, to hovel at a thing, Anth.: also in Med., LXX. [5]

ἐπιπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπᾶσι) an impulse. Hence ἐπιπᾶσις, ἰδος, ἡ, one who shoes to help another on, dub.

ἐπιπᾶσις, ἰδος, ἡ, one who shoes to help another on, dub. ἐπιπᾶσις, ἰδος, α, Pass., (ἀτελεῖς) to be scarred over, Arctea.

ἐπιπᾶσις, ἰδος, α, Pass., (ἀτελεῖς) to be scarred over, Arctea. ἐπιπᾶσις, ἰδος, α, Pass., (ἀτελεῖς) to be scarred over, Arctea.

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ἐρανάρχης, ον, δ, (ἐρανός, ἄρχω) the president of an ἐρανός, collector and manager of the contributions to it, Diog. L.

ἐρανέμπολος, ον, (ἐμπολᾶς) one who lives by contributions.

ἐρανί(ω), to ask for contributions or subscriptions from one, τινά Dem. 1484. 2; to collect by way of contribution, τι Aeschin. 60. 4: absol., Plat. Legg. 915 E. Med. to collect subscriptions, for oneself, live by such means.

II. to contribute towards, give in charity, τινί Dem. 999. 24; and so prob. the dat. should be read in Antipho 117. 32. Pass. to be supported by charity, ἐρανισθεὶς πρὸς τῶν φίλων Diog. L.

ἐρανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to an ἐρανός, of the nature of one, etc., ἔρ. δίκη an action arising out of the matters of an ἐρανός, Att. Process p. 540, sq.: but ἀκροᾶσθαι ἐρ. lectures paid for by fees, Ath.

ἐρανίον, τό, Dim. from ἐρανός.

ἐρανίστος, εως, ἡ, Plat. Legg. 915 E; and ἐρανισμός, δ, Diog. L., (ἐρανί(ω)) the collection of contributions.

ἐρανιστέον, verb. Adj., one must scrape together, collect by begging, Clem. Al.

ἐρανιστής, οὔ, δ, a partner in, contributor to an ἐρανός or club, ὅστις ἐρανιστὸς to give a club-dinner, Ar. Fr. 355.

ἐρανίστρια, ἡ, fem. of ἐρανιστής, Osann Syll. Inscr. 1. 173.

ἐρανός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐράω) lovely, pleasant, in Hom. only of places, e. g. Il. 9. 531, 577, Od. 7. 18; also, ἐρανὸν ἴδω Simon. 140: later in gen. = ἐράτος, φιλότις Dion. F.; seldom of persons.

ἐράνος, δ, a meal to which each contributed his share in victuals or money, Od. 1. 226., 11. 415; also συμβολή, Lat. *coena collatiua*: in Pind. in gen. a feast, festival, O. 1. 59.

2. any subscription or contribution, Lat. *symbola*, esp. such as Athenians were held bound to pay for the support of the poor, Ar. Ach. 615, ubi v. Schol.: hence in gen. an accommodation by loan, gift, etc., ἔρ. εἰσφέρειν τινί Plat. Symp. 177 C, Dem., etc.: in gen. a kindness, service, Isocr. 212 A: a favor, esp. one which will be returned, Eur. Supp. 363, Thuc. 2. 43, cf. Alex. Incert. 47.

II. a club or society of subscribers to a common fund for any purpose, social, commercial, charitable, or esp. political, cf. Dem. 329. 15: they were often corporations possessed of real property, and were sometimes very influential in the Greek democracies; on the various ἐρανοὶ v. Böckh P. E. 1. 328, Att. Process p. 540, sqq.

III. ἐράνωσι εἰσενεγκέτω to borrow money on pledges, opp. to ἐράνωσι διενεγκέτω or διαλύσασθαι, to redeem these pledges, Tayl. Lycurg. 8. 2., p. 150. 8. (Deriv. uncertain.)

ἐρασίμολτος, ον, (ἐράω, μολπὴ) delighting in song or of beautiful song, of Thalia, Pind. O. 14. 22.

ἐρασιπλοκάμος, ον, decked with love-locks, Ibyc. 15.

ἐρασιπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) of beautiful wing, Nonn.

ἐράσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐραμαι) love, Gramm.

ἐρασιχρήματος, ον, (χρήματα) loving money, covetous, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 5.

ἐράσιμος, α, ον Anacr. 18, also os, ον: lovely, beloved, πόλει Aesch. Ag. 605; also in Plat., and Xen.

ἐραστῆς, = ἐράω, to love, desire, γάμων Aesch. Pr. 893.

ἐραστῆς, = foreg.: from ἐραστής, οὔ, δ, (ἐραμαι) a lover, Eur. etc.; τινός of one, Id.; but also of things, τυραννίδος Hdt. 3. 53; τῆςδε γυναικὸς an adherent of, Soph. O. T. 601; ἔρ. τοῦ ποινῆς fond of work, Ar. Plut. 254; also, ἔρ. περί τι, ἐπὶ τινί Plat. Symp. 203 C, Meno 70 B; used also as fem. by Philo; and cf. Jac. A. P. p. 85.

ἐραστός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐρατός, beloved, lovable, lovely, in Prose the usu. form, as Plat. Symp. 204 C; also prob. in Simon. 60.

ἐράστρια, ἡ, fem. of ἐραστής, a lover, τινός Perictione ap. Stob. p. 487. 31.

ἐρατένιος, ἡ, ὄν, lovely, beautiful, charming, in Hom. usu. of places: but also of things, ἡγορέη, δημηκτική, φιλότης, δαίς, ἀμβροσίη, and so oft. in Pind.: of persons only, Od. 4. 13, and 9. 230, ἐταίροις ἐρατένιος φαίεαι a welcome, glad sight to his comrades; also h. Hom. Cer. 423. Only Ep. and Lyr.

ἐράτι(ω), = ἐράω, c. gen., Hom. always in phrase, κρείων ἐρατί(ω) greedily after it, Il. 11. 551., 17. 660, h. Hom. Merc. 64, 287. Only Ep.

ἐρατοπλοκάμος, ον, = ἐρασιπλοκάμος, Orph.: from ἐράτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐράω) poet. for ἐραστός, beloved, yearned after,

δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης II. 3. 64; ἐρ. γυναιξί Tyrtas. I. 29. 2. *lovely, charming*, in Hom. only of places and things, and so in Theogn., Pind., and Att. Poets: of persons, νέοι ἄνδρες ἐρατοὶ Theogn. 242. The prose forms are ἐραστὸς and ἐράμιος.

ἐρατόχροος, *ov*, contr. *χρους, ουν*, (χρόα) *fair of face*, Anth. ἐρατός, *ὄος*, *h*, *loveliness*, very dub. conc. in Ep. Ad. 664.

ἐράτω, Dor. for ἐρῆτω, Soph. O. C. 164.

Ἐράτω, *οὐρ*, *h*, *Erato*, the *Lovely*, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78. 2. also one of the Oceanides, Hes. Th. 247.

ἐράτωσις, *ἰδος*, *h*, (ἔω) of *lovely look*, v. l. in Ep. Hom. I, 2, for ἐράσις: found also in Velcker Syll. Epigr. 55. 9.

ἘΡΑΩ, only found in pres. and impf., just like poet. ἔραμαι (q. v.) *To love*, c. gen., usu. of the sexual passion, ἐρῶν γυναικὸς Hdt. 9. 108, etc., and so distinguished from φιλέω, as Lat. *amo* from *diligere*: c. acc. cognato, ἐρῶν ἔρωτα Valck. Hipp. 31: also of things, *to long for, desire passionately*, τρανυίδος Archil. 10. 3, μάχης, ὠδῶν Aesch. Theb. 392, Fr. 147; cf. inf., βαίνει ἐρῶ Soph. Ant. 220, and oft. in Eur.: absol., ἐρῶν ἡ *lover*, Pind. O. I. 128, and Xen.; opp. to *h* ἐρωμένη *the beloved one*, mistress, Hdt. 3. 31, cf. Ar. Eq. 737. B. Of a Dep. ἐράμαι in same sign., there is only one certain example, viz., Theoc. 2. 149; for ἐράσσει II. 16. 208, is Ep. lengthd. for ἔρασει. But the prose writers used the pass. aor. ἡράσθην exactly in act. sign., as Hdt. I. 8. 96; and c. inf., ἐρασθῆς τοῦ εὐκλείης γενέσθαι Xen. Ages. 10. 4. Cf. ἔραμαι.

*ΕΡΑΩ, *to pour out*, a form only found in compds. like ἀπεράω, ἔζερω, κατεράω, κατεζέρω, μετεράω, συνεράω.

ἐργάβεις, *ων, οἱ*, = ἐργάται, *laborers*, acc. to Plut. Sol. 23; but v. Ἀργαῖς: from

ἐργάσιμος, Dep. c. fut. ἄσομαι, perf. ἐργασμαι, Ion. ἐργασμαι, though this pf. oft. has a pass. sign., v. sub fin. (*ἐργω). *To be busy, work, set to work*, II. 18. 469, Od. 14. 272; esp. of husbandry-work: τὸ χρήμ' ἐργάζεται *the matter works*, i. e. *goes on*, Ar. Eccl. 148. More freq. II. like δρῶν transit. *to work, do, perform*, ἐργα ἐργ. II. 24. 733, Od. 20. 72, etc.; and so ἐργ. φίλα, ἐλπίσμοι Od. 17. 321, 24. 210: c. dupl. acc., *to do something to another*, τινα τὴν Hdt. 2. 26, etc.; esp. *to do one ill*, *to do one a shrewd turn*, κακὰ ἐργ. τινα, like δρῶν, ποιεῖν, Thuc. I. 137, Xen., etc. 2. *to work, work at*, ἐργ. χρυσόν *to work in gold*, Od. 3. 435; ἐργ. γῆν *to work the land*, Hdt. I. 17, etc.: *to digest food*, Lat. *subigere*, Arist. H. A., cf. Hes. Th. 440: ἐργ. τέχνην *to practise an art*, Lat. *exercere*, Plat. Phaed. 60 E, etc. 3. *to work out, earn by working*, χρήματα Hdt. I. 24, Ar., etc.; βίον ἐν τοῖς Andoc. 18. 42, cf. Hes. Op. 483, 297: *to deal in*, τι Dem. 794. 22: esp. of courtesans, σώματι ἐργ., Lat. *quæstum corporis facere*, Dem. 1351. 21, cf. ἐνεργάομαι. 4. like ποίω, *to make, ἀγαλάττω, ἔμους* Pind.: *to build*, ἀμαξίδας, οἰκοδόμημα Ar. Nub. 880, Thuc. 2. 76, etc. 5. *to make, produce, cause*, πημονάς Soph. Ant. 326; πόδον τινα Dem. 1404. 18. B. The Ion. and Att. use the perf. pass. ἐργασμαι usu. in the act. sign. of the aor. ἐργασάμην, as Hdt. 3. 155, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1069, Lob. Soph. Aj. 21: but it also oft. occurs as a true pass., e. g., ἐργαστο τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. I. 179; τὰ πρόσθεν ἐργασμένα Eur. 7. 53: freq. in Trag., as ἐργασται μητρόφω ἀμα Eur. Or. 284, etc.; ἐκ πέτραις ἐργασμένοι *unwrought out of rock*, Aesch. Fr. 242; 80, *ἀλοι ἐργασμένοι wrought stones*, Thuc. I. 93. The fut. pass. ἐργασθήσομαι as a true pass., as in Soph. Tr. 1218, Isocr. Epist. 6, is rare. Cf. ἀπεργάομαι.

ἐργαβεῖν, Ep. ἐεργαβεῖν, poet. aor. inf. of ἐργω, *to sever, cut off*, ἐργαβεῖν ἄμυν ἀπ' αὐχένος, χροά ἀπὸ πλευρῶν II. 5. 147, II. 437.

ἐργαλεῖον, τό, Ion. ἐργαλῆθρον, (*ἐργω) *a tool, instrument*, Hdt. 3. 131, Thuc. 6. 44.

ἐργάνη, *h*, a *worker*, also ὀργάνω: esp. as epith. of Athena, the goddess of diligent labor, esp. of woman's work, Lat. *operosa Minerva*, Soph. Fr. 724. [δ]

ἐργάσειω, Desiderat. from ἐργάζομαι *to long, be about to do*, Soph. Tr. 1232, Phil. 1001.

ἐργασία, *h*, (ἐργάζομαι) *work, toil, Lat. labor*, h. Hom. Merc. 486, Pind. O. 8. 56: esp. *daily labor, business, employment*, Plat., etc.: ἐργασίαν δός take pains, c. inf., N. T. II. a *working, working at*, esp. *husbandry, tillage*, ἐργ. γῆς, χώρας

Ar. Ran. 1034, Isocr., etc.; also, περί κτήτων Plat. Min. 316 E: ἐργ. μετάλλων *working of mines*, Thuc. 4. 105: ἐργ. σιδήρου, χαλκοῦ *a working in iron, brass*, Hdt. I. 68, Plat., etc.: also *digestion of food*, Arist. H. A. 3. 1. workmanship, art, craft, e. g. of the lapidary, Theophr.; ἡ ἐργ. τῶν βαφῶν *the guild or company of dyers*, Isocr.: also a *work of art, production*, of the Hermae, Thuc. 6. 27, cf. 7. 6. 4. *gain, earnings, maintenance, profit*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; ἐργ. χρημάτων Arist. Eth. N.: esp. a *courtesan's earnings or way of life*, Hdt. 2. 135, cf. Valck. ad I. 93. II. a *making, ἱερίων, ὑποδομῶν* etc., Plat.: metaphr., ἐργ. ἡδονῆς *production of pleasure*, Id. Prot. 353 D.

ἐργάσιμος, *ov*, *to be worked, that can be worked*, esp. *χώρα* ἐργ. *tilable, arable land*, Plat. Legg. 958 D. 2. ἐργ. ἡμέρα *a work-day*, LXX: also II. act. *working for a livelihood*, esp. of courtesans, later.

ἐργαστέον, verb. Adj., *one must do, Trag.* 2. *one must work the land*, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 8.

ἐργαστήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, a *workman*, esp. in husbandry, Xen. Oec. 5. 15: more usu. ἐργάτης.

ἐργαστηριακοί, *οἱ*, *handicraftsmen*, Polyb.

ἐργαστηρίαρχης, *ου, δ*, (ἐργαστήριον, ἄρχω) *the muster or foreman of a shop, manufactory, etc.*

ἐργαστήριον, τό, a *workshop, manufactory*, Ar. Eq. 744: esp. a *brothel*, Dem. 1367. 26; v. ἐργάζομαι II. 3: metaphr., τὴν πόλιν ὅντως εἶναι πολέμου ἐργ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 17. 2. of a mine or quarry, Dem. 967. 17.

ἐργαστής, *ου, δ*, = ἐργαστήρ, A. B.

ἐργαστικός, *h*, *δ*, *working hard at a thing*, τινὸς Plat. Polit. 281 A: absol. *diligent, busy*, Hipp., and Xen.

ἐργαστῖναι, αἰ, at Athens, *girls who wove the peplos of Athena*, ἐργατεύω, *to work hard, labor*, Diod., in Med.

ἐργάτης, *ου, δ*, *one who does a thing, a doer*, Soph. Ant. 252: ἐργ. πολεμικῶν Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 4. 2. a *workman*, esp. a *hired workman, day-laborer, esp. a husbandman*, γῆς ἐργ. Hdt. 4. 109; freq. also absol., like αἰτουργός, Soph. O. T. 859, Eur., etc.: cf. ἐργάτις. II. as Adj., *hard-working, strenuous*, ἐργ. στρατηγός Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 18: Archil. 40, has βούς ἐργάτης *a laboring ox*, cf. ἐργάτις. III. a *sort of capstan or windlass*, Lat. *ergata*, v. Vitruv. 10. 4. Hence

ἐργάτηςις, *ια, ου*, also *os, ov*, = ἐργάσιμος, II. *producing an income*, χώρα Plut.

ἐργάτικος, *h*, *δ*, *given to labor, busy, diligent, active*, Plat.: Hdt. 2. 11, uses it of the Nile, with reference to the quantity of its alluvial deposits. Adv. -κάς, Plut.

ἐργατῖνις, *ου, δ*, = ἐργάτης, a *laborer*, esp. a *husbandman*, Theoc. II. as Adj., *laboring, industrious*, βούς Ἀρ. Rh.: c. gen. rei, Anth.: joined with Subst. fem., Ep. Ad. 194. [f]

ἐργάτις, *ιδος*, fem. from ἐργάτης, a *workwoman*: so a *hireling*, Μοῖρ' οὐκ ἐργάτις Pind. I. 2. 10: ἄπαντων Aesch. Fr. 461. 2. epith. of Athena, like ἐργάνη. II. as Adj., *laborious, industrious, active*, χεῖρ Soph. Phil. 97: ἐργ. γυνή *a courtesan*, Archil. 125. [δ]

ἐργατοκλινῆσις, *δ*, (κλινῆρος) = ἐργάτης III. [δ]

ἐργάτωνες, Att. ἐργάωνες, *lodging-rooms of the slaves in the rural districts*, Lat. *ergastula*.

ἐργάσιμος, = ἐργάζομαι, LXX.

ἐργεπείκτες, *ου, δ*, (ἐργον, ἐπείγω) *one who urges on the work, a task-master*, late.

ἐργεπιστάσις, *h*, *superintendence of works*, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 516: from

ἐργεπιστάτῃς, *ου, δ*, *to be superintendent of the works*, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 604: from

ἐργεπιστάτης, *ου, δ*, a *superintendent of public works*, Epich. p. 109. [δ]

ἐργμα, *ατος, τό*, (*ἐργω) poet. = ἐργον, *a work, deed, business*, h. Hom. 27. 20, 32. 19, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5. 77; then in Pind., Theogn., and Att. Poets. In Pind. always written ἐργμα.

ἐργμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἐργω, ἐπος) *a fence, enclosure*, dub. in Soph. Ant. 848 for ἔρμα: a *fence, guard*, Hipp.

ἐργνωῖν and -νῆμι, poet. for ἐργω, ἐργω, *to inclose*, Od. 10. 238.

ἐργοδιώκτης, *ου, δ*, *to urge on the work, be a taskmaster*, LXX: from ἐργοδιώκτης, *ου, δ*, (διώκω) *a taskmaster*, LXX.

ἐργοδοτέω, *to let out or apportion work*.

ἐργοδοτής, ου, δ, (δίδωμι) one who lets out work, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5: cf. ἐργολάβος.

ἐργοπιστάτης, ου, δ, v. ἐργων.

ἐργολάβος, ἡ, = ἐργολαβία, Alciph. [ἀ]: from ἐργολάβεια, to be an ἐργολάβος, to contract for the doing of work, c. acc., ἐργ. ἀνδριάντας, Lat. status conducere faciendas, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 2: hence 2, to do a thing for lucre, make money, Dem. 608. 12, etc.: also in Med., Polyæn.

ἐργολάβεια, ἡ, a contract for the doing of work, πρὸς ἐργολάβην γράφειν to write by contract, for gain, Isocr. 87 C.

ἐργολάβος, or, (λαμβάνω) contracting for work, for a job; usu. as Subst., a contractor, Lat. conductor, redemptor, Plat. Rep. 373 C, Plut., etc. II. as Adj., for gain, gainful, Polyb. [ἀ] ἐργολήπτης, ου, δ, (λαμβάνω) = foreg., later.

ἐργον, τό, (*ἐργον, ἐρδω) a deed, work, esp. work of duty or necessity, II. 4. 436, 6. 492: hence a man's business, employment, etc., τὰ σαυτῆς ἐργα κομίζε mind your own business, Hom. Esp. in the following relations: I. in Il. usu. of works or deeds of war, πολεμικά ἐργα, or ἐργα alone, Il. 2. 338, 439; also, ἐργον μάχης Il. 6. 522. 2. works of industry, and that a. ἐργα ἀνδρῶν, ἀνθρώπων men's doings in gen., but esp. works of husbandry, hence Hesiod's "Ἔργα καὶ ἡμέραι: ἐργα ἀνθρώπων, or ἐργα alone, esp. πλοῦτα ἐργα, in Hom. freq. the tillage, tilled land itself, πατρώια ἐργα their father's estates, Od. 2. 22; ἐργα Ἰθάκης the tilled lands of Ithaca, Od. 14. 344; ἐργα βοῶν the fields which the oxen plough, Od. 10. 98, cf. Virg. hominumque bouumque labores; ἐπὶ ἐργα λέγει to go to your own homes, Od. 2. 127, 252: and hence naturally, in gen. property, wealth, possessions, Od. 14. 65, ἐργα νέμεσθαι Il. 2. 751:—hence ἐργάτης, αὐτουργός a husbandman, and ἀεργός, ἀργός, orig. one who tills not. b. ἐργα γυναικῶν women's work, handiwork, esp. weaving, also simply ἐργα, usu. in Hom. in phrase ἀγὰρ ἐργ' εἶδον; whence Athena, the patroness of such works, is called ἐργάνη, ἐργάτις. c. of other occupations in Hom. only in Od. 5. 67, θαλάσσια ἐργα fishing, as a way of life: hence later in gen. maritime pursuits, also ἐργα ἀλός. Later of all kinds of works, as in Xen. ἐργα for mines (as we say iron-works etc.), Vect. 4. 44. 3. esp. a heavy labor, severe work (cf. our to irk, irksome): in Hom. ἐργον ἀργαλέον: and so, μέγα ἐργον in Il., but in Od. usu. = κακὸν ἐργον a terrible, audacious deed, Lat. facinus; and so αἰσχρὸν, ποινερὸν ἐργ.: and on the other hand, καλὰ ἐργα noble deeds.

4. a deed, action, ἐργα τῶν ἰδίων, Il. 3. 130, 5. 876, etc., ἐργα ἀποδοκίμασθαι Hdt. 1. 16, etc.: of the gods, Il. 16. 120. 5. very freq. in Hom. as opp. to ἔρος, deed, not word; so too, ἐργον and ῥῆος Il. 9. 443: but in Att. usu. ἐργον and λόγος, as Soph. El. 358, Eur. Alc. 339, in which signif. one clause of the antithesis is oft. left out, Wolf Lept. p. 270, sq.

II. a thing, matter, just like πράγμα and χρήμα, even without reference to action, where τι might stand alone, e. g. Pl. 1. 294, 13. 366; esp. in Hom. in phrases μὴδεσθαι ἐργα, παρὸς τὰδε ἐργα γενέσθαι, ὅπως ἔσται τὰδε ἐργα: so, ἵκουε τοῦργον Soph. Tr. 1157.

III. pass. that which is wrought or made, ἐργα ἀθανάτων, γυναικῶν Il. 6. 89, 19. 22: metal-work is called ἐργον Ἥφαίστου Od. 4. 617; ἐργα ἐργάσθαι Od. 2. 422: later also works of mental labor, as books, Jac. A. P. p. 715; also, ἐργα γάμοιο, φιλοπόνησθαι ἐργα Il. 5. 429, Od. 11. 246; and so freq. in later Poets, ἐργα Ἔρωτος, ἐργα Κύπριδος or Ἀφροδίτης h. Hom. Ven. 1, cf. Jac. Anth. 1. 2. p. 194: cf. also παλινττα. 2. the result of work, ἐργον χρημάτων interest or profit on money, Isae. 88. 24, Dem. 816. 16.

IV. The following peculiar Att. phrases arise from signif. 1. 1. καλὸν κἀγαθὸν τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐργον his conduct, way of acting: ἀνδρὸς ἐργα διαπράττειν to act like a man, etc., where ἐργον is as freq. left out as expressed, cf. εἰμὶ III. 4. 2. ἐργον ἐστί, c. inf., it is hard work, troublesome, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27: also οὐδ' ἐργον ἐστί, c. inf., it is your business, falls to your share, Aesch. P. 635, also c. Artic., ἡμέτερον τὸ ἐργον Hdt. 5. 1; so too, οὐ μακρὸν λόγων ἡμῶν τὸ ἐργον there is no use in them, this is no time for them, Soph. El. 1373, cf. Aj. 12, Valck. Hipp. 911; οὐδὲν ἐργον ἐστάναι there's no use in standing still, Ar. Lys. 424. 3. ἐργον παρέχειν τι to give one

trouble. 4. ἐργον τινὸς γενέσθαι to be his deed or sacrifice, i. e. to be slain by him, like κατεργάσθαι, Lat. conficere, Jac. A. P. p. 277, first in Plut. 5. ἐργον ποιεῖσθαι τι to make a work about it, attend diligently to it, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 232 A, Xen. Hier. 9. 10.

(*Ἔργον was usu. digammated, ἔργον, Germ. Werk, our work, Ael. ἔργον, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 11; v. ἐρδω, and cf. Buttin. Lexil. v. κελεύεις 50. But it stands without digamma, Il. 1. 395, h. Cer. 140, 144; cf. our irk, irksome, modern Germ. arg, with A. Sax. weorcsam.)

ἐργοτόνος, ον, (πρόνομα) a husbandman, laborer, Leon. Al. ἐργοστόλος, ον, (στόλος) urging on work; = ἐργεπιστάτης.

ἐργοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying on work, busy, of bees, Ael. *ΕΡΓΟ, fut. ἐρξω, in Hom. usu. ἐέργω, old Ep. forms for the Att. ἐργω or ἐργω, cf. sub fin.: Att. fut. ἐξέρχομαι in pass. signif., Soph. O. T. 890: Hom. uses ἐργω or ἐέργω as suits his verse, ἐργω only in Il. 23. 72: pf. ἐέργμαι, 3 pl. ἐέρχεται: plpf. ἐέργμην, 3 pl. ἐέρχτο or ἐέρχτο: part. aor. ἐέρχθεις: also ἐέργμην and ἐέργμην, c. v.

To shut in, coop up, confine, usu. with ἐν, Il. 21. 282, Od. 10. 283: also, ἐντὸς ἐέργειν to enclose, bound, Il. 2. 845, etc.: ἐρχατο σάκεος he was fenced, guarded by shields, Il. 17. 354: but, δόμον ἐέργειν to close, shut it up, Od. 7. 88: γέφυρα ἐέργμαι, like ἐκτενέμαι, well-fixed, compact, Il. 5. 89: and so in Att., as Eur. Hel. 288, and freq. in Thuc. II. to shut out, keep or drive off, Il. 23. 72, etc., Od. 9. 221, ἀμφὶς ἐέργειν Il., v. ἀμφὶς III. 50, ἐκτὸς ἐέργειν Od. 12. 219: τινὸς from a thing, Il. 17. 571, Hdt., etc.: esp., ἐέργων τινα στήλην Hdt. 3. 48; ἐέργων, σπονδῶν, ἀγορᾶς etc., like Lat. interdicere igni, etc.: also, ἐργ. τινά τινα Aesch. Theb. 416: ἀπὸ τινος Il. 4. 130, etc. 2. also to hinder, prevent from doing, c. μὴ et inf., ἡ νύξ ἐέργει μὴ οὐ καταναύσθαι Hdt. 8. 98: so too, ἐέργει τόνδε μὴ θανεῖν νόμος Eur. Heracl. 963; and c. inf. only in Soph., as πῶλον ἐέργει τοῦτ' ἐξεδίδετο O. T. 129, cf. Phil. 1408: also, ἐέργ. ὥστε . . . ὥστε μὴ . . . , c. inf., Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13, An. 3. 3, 16. Med. to keep oneself, abstain from, τινὸς Hdt. 4. 164, etc., and Att. III. in gen. to force, drive by, ἀπὸ τινος ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ drive them to the left side, Il. 12. 219, 80 ἐπὶ νῆας Il. 16. 395. (Akin to Lat. arceo, hence ἐργμα, ἔρκος: Buttin., Catal. in voc., thinks that the Att. distinguished signif. 1. from 11. by the rough breathing, so that ἐέργω would be to shut in, ἐργω to shut out: in Hom. ἔργω.)

*ΕΡΓΩ, to do, work, obsol. root, for which in pres. ἐρδω and ἐέργμαι are used: hence Ep. and Ion. fut. ἐρξω, aor. ἐρξα: also the perf. ἐέργμαι, plpf. ἐέργμην of ἐρδω, c. v. Hence ἐργων with its family, and the Lat. erco, erceo in exerceo.

ἐργώδης, ἐς, (ἐργον, εἶδος) irksome, toilsome, Hipp. Adv. -δῶς, Id. Hence ἐργωδία, ἡ, irksomeness.

ἐργώντης, ου, δ, (ἐργον, ἀνέμοιο) a contractor, like ἐργολάβος, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 747. Hence ἐργωνία, ἡ, = ἐργολαβία, Polyb.

*ΕΡΔΩ, fut. ἐρξω: perf. ἐέργμαι: plpf. ἐέργμην.—Att. ἐρδω, ἐρξω. To work, do, accomplish, ἐρξον ὅπως ἐθέλεις Il. 4. 37: opp. to παθεῖν, Od. 8. 490: more freq. c. acc., ἐρδειν μέγα ἐργον, ἐργα βλαα Od. 2. 236, 19. 92: so ἐρδ. φίλα, ἐσθλά etc., Hom., who has also pf. and plpf. esp. in these phrases; orig. c. dat. pers. τινί τι Od. 14. 289, as also in Eur. Med. 1292: but even in Hom. more usu. c. dupl. acc., esp. in pf.; and that of doing one more harm, κακὰ ἐρδ. τινα Il. 3. 351, 9. 540, and so Hdt. 1. 137, Aesch. Pers. 236, etc.; and so ἐρδ. τινα κακῶς Hdt. 6. 85; also absol., ἐρδ. τινά to do one harm, Soph. Phil. 684.

2. also like Lat. sacra facere, ἐρδ. ἐκατόμβας ἐρδειν θεοῖς to make, offer a sacrifice, freq. in Hom. (but not in pf. and plpf.), and Hdt.; later also without ἐρδ. or θυσίας, as facere, operari in Lat., v. sub ῥέζω. (Cf. ῥέζω, which is merely a transposed form of ἐρδω, and v. Buttin. Catal. in voc., to *ἐργω.)

ἐρδα, δ, wool, cf. ἐρος, ἔρος, ἐριον, ἐριον.

ἐρεβενός, ἡ, ὄν, (*Ερεβός) dark, gloomy, freq. in Il. (never in Od.), usu. as epith. of night; also of clouds: only Ep.

*Ερεβέσφι, *Ερεβέσφω, v. sub *Ερεβος.

ἐρεβίνθεος, ον, of the ἐρεβινθος kind, belonging to it, made of it.

ἐρεβινθιαίος, αἰα, αἰών, of the size of the ἐρεβινθος, Diosc.
 ἐρεβινθίνος, η, ον, = ἐρεβινθίνος.
 ἐρεβινθος, δ, a kind of pulse, chick-pea, Lat. *cicer*, Il. 13. 589;
 ἐρεβινθοί were eaten raw or roasted (like chestnuts) in the des-
 ert, freq. in Ar. II. metaph. *pudendum virile*, Ar. Ran.
 545, cf. κρήθι, κόκκος. (Akin to ὄρεστος, Lat. *ervum*, Germ.
Erbsen, perh. from ἔρως.) Hence
 ἐρεβινθώδης, es, (είδος) like, of the kind of chick-peas, Theophr.
 ἐρεβοδιδάω, (είδος, διδάω) to seek, grope about in darkness,
 Ar. Nub. 192.
 ἐρεβόθω, from nether gloom, Eur. Or. 178: from
 *Ἐρεβος, eos, contr. *ous*, τό, Hom. and Hes. have the Ion.
 gen. *Ἐρεβος and *Ἐρεβουσιν, (to which however
 Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 56. Anm. 2 n., prefers *Ἐρεβοσιν, cf. Franke
 h. Hom. Cer. 350):—*Erebus*, a place of nether darkness, just
 above the still deeper Hades (v. omnino Il. 8. 368); and which
 must be past in going to Hades or returning thence, Od. 10.
 528, 12. 81, Il. 9. 572, etc. II. in Hes. Th. 125, a mythical
 being, son of Chaos, and father of Aether and Day by his sister
 Night. III. in gen. *nether gloom*, ἐρεβος ὕψαλον of the sea,
 Soph. Ant. 589. (Prob. from ἐρέω to cover: akin to ἐρεμνός,
 prob. also to Hebr. *Erev* or *Ereb*, our eve-ning: cf. Egypt.
Ament Hades, from *Ement* the West, Wilkinson's Egyptians
 ii. 2. 74: v. also ἔρως, and ἔσπερος θεός Soph. O. T. 178.)
 *Ἐρεβόσδε, Adv. to, into Erebus, Od. 20. 356.
 *Ἐρεβοφίτης, ιδος, η, (φοῖνδα) she that walks in Erebus.
 ἐρεβώδης, es, (είδος) dark as Erebus, Poet. ap. Plut. 2. 169 B.
 ἐρεβώπις, ιδος, η, (ὠψ) Erebos-eyed, i. e. gloomy looking, Orph.
 ἔρεγμα, τό, (ἐρελκω) bruised or pounded beans, Theophr. Hence
 ἐρεγμένιος, η, ον, made of bruised beans, ἄλευρον Diosc.
 ἐρεγμός, ὁ, = ἔρεγμα.
 ἐρεῖνω, (ἐρομαι) like ἐρομαι, to ask, freq. in Hom. c. acc. pers.
 to ask of one; or c. acc. rei to ask a thing; or c. dupl. acc., ἐρ.
 τινά τι Od. 1. 220, α. 137; ἀμφὶ τινι to ask about one, Od. 17.
 305. Med. ἐρεῖνομαι, = the Act., only in Od. 24. 262. II.
 to say, speak, only h. Hom. Merc. 313. Only Ep.
 ἐρεῖλω, Dor. ἐρεῖσσω, (ἐρέω) to stir, rouse, esp. to anger, in
 Il. always in this signf.; hence to rouse to fight, Il. 17. 658: so
 in Od., except 19. 45, where it is to rouse to curiosity, make
 anxious or inquisitive. II. later in gen. to excite, stir up,
 kindle, φέλαστος ἐρεῖσθόμενος Ar. Ach. 669; πνεύμα ἠρεῖσθόμενον
 of one who has run till he is out of breath, Eur. Med. 1119:
 hence, χοροὺς ἐρεῖλκναι to set them to a dancing, Eur. Bacch. 148:
 ἐρ. μάγαδιν to bring out its tones, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A.
 ἐρεῖσθω, Dor. for foreg. Hence
 ἐρεῖσμος, τό, a rousing, stirring up, χορὸν ἐρ. Ar. Nub. 312.
 ἐρεῖσμός, ὁ, irritation, esp. medic. Hipp.
 ἐρεῖσσις, verb. Adj., one must irritate, Plat. Tim. 89 B.
 ἐρεῖστικός, οὐ, δ, a quarrelsome person, LXX. Hence
 ἐρεῖστικὸς, ὁ, ὄν, irritating. Adv. —κῶς.
 *ΕΡΕΪΩ, = its more usu. deriv. ἐρεῖλω, to stir up, rouse,
 Hom., in Il. always to stir to anger, 3. 414, οὐνεδαῖος ἐρέσειο
 1. 519: but in Od. of cares, passions, and all sources of dis-
 quiet, 4. 813, 19. 517, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 618, 1103, Mosch. 3. 85,
 where the augm. aor. ἠρέβον first appears. (Akin to ἐρῖς.)
 ἐρεῖνός, ὁ, (ἐρελκω) = ἔρεγμα.
 *ΕΡΕΪΩ, f. εἰσω = the augm. tenses, Hom. uses the augm.
 only in 3 pl. pass. ἠρέσειτο, while Hes. Sc. 362 has ἠρέσατο.
 To make one thing lean against another, whether as a prop or
 in hostile signf., to lean, press, force it against, ὀδῶν πρὸς τοῖχος
 Il. 22. 112; ὀρόνων πρὸς κλύα Od. 8. 66, 473; ἀσπίδα ἐπὶ
 πύργῳ Il. 22. 97: Att. in this signf. sometimes c. dat., some-
 times eis or πρὸς, Valck. Hipp. 1206: ἐρ. πληγὴν to inflict
 it severely, Eur. Andr. 845. 2. to prop, stay, Lat. *sus-
 tinere*, ὁπτις ἐπ' ἀσπίδ' ἐρείδω, of close ranks of men at arms,
 Il. 13. 131, 16. 215; 80, ἐπ' ἀσπίδος ἀσπίδ' ἐρείσων Tyrtae.
 2. 31; ἐρ. ὀρᾶντων ὤμων Aesch. Fr. 350: metaph., ἐρ. τὰν
 γνάμιν to confirm, support it, Theocr. 21. 61. 3. in gen.
 to fix firm, plant, ἐγκυρᾶν χθονὶ Pind. P. 10. 79; πλεοναῖς
 ἔγχος Soph. Ant. 1236: ἐρ. ὀμῃα, Lat. *figere oculos*, eis ti
 Eur. I. A. 1123; ἐρ. ἴχνος, Lat. *figere vestigia*, to plant the
 foot firm, Anth. 4. to press hard upon, as in wrestling,
 Pind. O. 9. 48. 5. to dash, hurl, Ar. Eq. 627. 6. of

wagers or matches, to match, set one pledge against another,
 Theocr. 5. 24, Lat. *deponere*, Virg. Ecl. 3. 31, 9. 62. 7.
 = *buere*, Ar. Ecl. 616. II. intr. to lean against, set one-
 self against, oppose, Il. 16. 108; ἀλλήλων ἐρείδουσαι jostling,
 crowding one another, Od. 22. 450: more freq. in Att. to set
 upon, attack, press hard on, eis τινα Ar. Nub. 558: so of an
 illness, to settle upon a particular part, Medic. 2. in gen.
 to set about a thing briskly, go to work, Ar. Ran. 914: esp. of
 eating, ἐρείδω fall to (to eat), Ar. Pac. 31, cf. 25; where, acc.
 to Schol. and Suid., it is metaph. from rowers remitting incumben-
 tes. B. Pass., and Med. to prop oneself, be prompt or lean on
 a thing, c. dat., σκῆπτρῳ, ἔγχωι ἐρείδόμενος, ἐρείσόμενος freq.
 in Hom.; also ἐπὶ μελέσιν Il. 22. 225: even c. gen., ἐρείθω χειρὶ
 γὰρ τῇς λεαντὴς with his hand against the earth, Il. 5. 309, 11. 355,
 cf. Hdt. 4. 152; and absol., ἐρείσόμενος having set himself firm,
 taken a firm stand, like εὐ διαβάς, Il. 12. 457, cf. 16. 736: so,
 οὐδεὶ ἐρείδουσαι Il. 7. 145; οὐδεὶ χαίται ἐρηδῆατο (3 pl. plqpf.)
 the hair rested on the ground, Il. 23. 284. 2. to be fixed
 firm, planted, ἔγχος διὰ θάρσους ἠρέσειτο had been fixed, Il. 3.
 358: λᾶ ἐρηδῆαται (3 pl. perf.) Il. 23. 329, cf. Od. 7. 86.
 C. strictly in Med. to strive one with another, contend, Il.
 23. 735; and then c. acc., ἐρείδουσαι ἔπος πρὸς ἔπος Ar. Nub.
 1375. (Akin to ἔρμα, v. Buttm. Lexil., v. ἔρμα, and cf. ἐρείσμαι.)
 ἐρείκη, ἡ, heath, heather, Lat. *erica*, Aesch. Ag. 295; but a
 taller and more bushy species than our common heather, Eupol.
 Aeg. 1, Theocr. 5. 64: also ἐρίκη. Hence
 ἐρεκίδες, εσσα, εν, contr. κοῖς, οὔσα, οὖν, heathery — κοῖστα
 — κοῖστα, ἡ, one of the Aeonian islands.
 ἐρεκτός, ὁ, ὄν, bruised, pounded: also ἐρεκτός.
 ἐρελκω, to break, tear, rend, ἤρεκον χθόνα τε it asunder with
 the plough-share, Hes. Sc. 287; πέπλον ἐρ. Aesch. Pers. 1060.
 Hom. has only the Pass., ἐρεκόμενος περὶ δουρὶ reni, pierced by
 the spear, Il. 13. 441. Later esp. to bruise, pound, esp. of
 pulse, Ar. Fr. 88: in gen. to dash, ναῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλας Aesch.
 Ag. 655. II. intr. only in aor. 2 ἤρικον to shiver, ἤρικε κόρυς
 περὶ δουρὶς ἀκοντῇ Il. 17. 295.
 ἐρεκώδης, es, (ἐρελκω, είδος) like heath. 2. abounding in it.
 ἐρεῖς, εως, η, (ἐρελκω) a learing, grinding.
 ἐρεῖο, Ep. imperat. from ἐρομαι, for ἔρεο, ἔρου, Il. 11. 611.
 ἐρεῖο, ὁ, a dub. word in Theocr. 15. 50: we only know that
 it was a term of insult to the Egyptians, v. Interp. ad l.
 ἐρεῖομεν, Ep. for ἐρώμεν, 1 pl. conj. from ἐρώ, Il. 1. 62.
 ἐρείπιον, τό, (ἐρείπω) a fallen ruin: almost always in plur.,
 ἐρείπια ruins, ὀδῶν Eur. Bacch. 7: ναυτικά ἐρ. wrecks, pieces
 of wreck, Aesch. Ag. 660; and so absol., Pers. 425: ἐρ. χλα-
 νιδίων rags, pieces of garments, Soph. Fr. 400, cf. Eur. Tro.
 1025: dead carcasses, Soph. Aj. 308.
 ἐρείπιων, ὄνως, ὁ, a place full of ruins, collection of ruins,
 Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 399.
 *ΕΡΕΪΨΩ, f. ἐρείψω: perf. pass. ἐρήμμαι: aor. 1 ἠρείψην.
 Hom. does not use the fut. or aor. 1. To throw or dash down,
 tear down, ὄχλας, ἐράτῃς Il. 12. 258, 15. 356, cf. Hdt. 1. 164:
 hence metaph., ἐρείπει γένος θεῶν τις some god bears down their
 race to ruin, Soph. Ant. 596. Pass. to be torn down, fall in
 ruins, fall, τοῖχος ἐρείπεται (Ep. plqpf. for ἠρήριτο) Il. 14. 15:
 κύπτος Διόδοτος ἐρείπεται the thunder comes crashing down,
 Soph. O. C. 1462: Pind. O. 2. 76 has also a part. aor. pass.
 ἐρείπεις, dat. ἐρείπντι fallen, where some needlessly read ἐρείπντο.
 II. intr. like Pass., in aor. 2 ἤριπον, Ep. also ἐρίπον, perf. 2
 ἐρήριτα, to fall down, tumble, very freq. in Hom., esp. in Il. of
 men, γυνὴ ἐρείπειν to fall on the knee; προπατοῖτε, ἐξορίτω, ἐν
 κοινῇ ἐρείπειν etc.: also of trees, Il. 21. 243, etc. Hom. has
 not the pf. (Akin to ῥίπτω.)
 ἐρείσις, εως, η, (ἐρείδω) a pushing on, Dion. H.
 ἐρείσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρείδω) that which is fixed or set, so as to
 support a thing, a prop, stay, support, σκῆπτρα χειρὶς ἐρείσματα
 Eur. H. F. 254; ἐρείσμα θέμενος ἀμφὶ τινι = ἐρείσμενος, Ib.
 109: metaph. of persons, ὀρθῶν ἐρείσιμ' Ἀκράγαντος Theron
 pillar of Agrigentum, Pind. O. 2. 12, cf. Soph. O. C. 58, and
 Homer's ἔρμα πόλιν: but also, ἐρείσματα πόνων supports, re-
 liefs of care, Aesch. Fr. 371 (but with v. l. ἰδματα), cf. ἔρμα 11.
 fin. II. = ἔρμα, a sunken rock, Theocr. 21. 12.
 ἐρείψιμος, ὄν, thrown or fallen down, in ruins, Eur. I. T. 48.

ἔρεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρεῖπω) *a throwing down, ruin*, Inscr.
ἐρεψιτοίχοις, *ov, overthrowing walls*, Aesch. Theb. 884.
ἐρεμνός, ἡ, *ov, syncope. from ἐρεμνός, black*, γαῖα Od. 24. 106,
h. Hom. Merc. 427 : more freq. *dark, gloomy, dismal, alyls, vñs,*
λαίλαπα Hom. : ἔρ. ψακὰς φουλάς δρόσου, of bloodshed, Aesch.
Ag. 1390 : ἐρεμνὴ φάτις *a dark* (i. e. uncertain) rumour, Soph.
Ant. 700. (Cf. Ἐρεβος.)

ἔρεβα, *aor. i from ἐρέω, Hom.*

ἐρέομαι, *Aor. and Ion. form of ἐρομαι, ἔρομαι, to ask, q. v., Hom.*
ἐρέουσ, *α, οὖν, (ἐρέα) contr. from ἐρέος, woollen, made of wool,*
Plat. Polit. 281 C, 283 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 147 sq.

ἐρέπτομαι, *Dep. used only in pres. and impi., to eat, feed on,*
in Hom. (who only uses part. pres.) usu. of granivorous ani-
mals, λωτόν, κρί λευκόν, πυρὸν ἐρεπτόμενον Il. 2. 776., 5. 196,
Od. 19. 553 : of men only in Od. 9. 97. The word, also, in
Simon. 107. 2, and metaph. in Ar. Eq. 1295. Ep. act. ἐρέπτω,
= τρέφω, is a figure of the Gramm. (Rather akin to ἐρεῖπω
than τρέφω, and perh. to ἀρπάξω, rapio, *carpo, to orop,* feed
greedily, cf. ἀνερπέτομαι, ἀνερέπτω, ὑπερέπτω, Pott Etym.
Forsch. i. 258.)

ἐρέπτω, = ἐρέφω, *to ciel, roof over, formerly susp. in Pind. P.*
4. 427, but now established by Böckh.

ἐρέριπτο, 3 sing. plupf. pass. Ep. from ἐρέπω, Il. 14. 15.
ἐρέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 of the Ion. and poet. pres. ἐρομαι, which
in Att. is only found in this aor. ῥήρηρ, inf. ἐρέσθαι, in signif.
to ask, with ἐρωτάω for its pres. (To be carefully distinguished
by the accent from the Hom. inf. pres. ἐρεσθαι.)

ἐρεσία, ἡ, poet. εἰρεσία, q. v. : from

ἘΡΕΞΩ, Att. ἐρέτω, fut. ἐρέσω : *aor. i ἥρεσα, poet. ἥρεσσα*
and ἐρεσσα, *to row, in Hom. always absol., Il. 9. 361, Od. 11.*
78, etc. II. trans. *to speed by rowing, hence in Pass., ναὺς*
ῥέεσσα Aesch. Pers. 422 : metaph. of birds, πτερίγων ἐρεμιοῦ-
σιν ἐρεσσομένοι Aesch. Ag. 52, Virgil's *remigio alarum*, cf. Eur.
I. T. 289. 2. in gen. *to put in quick motion, ply, urge, τὸν*
πόδα Eur. I. A. 138 :—metaph., ἐρ. ἀπειλὰς Soph. Aj. 251 :
ἐρέτω, Lat. *consilium, curam vovere*, Soph. Ant. 159 : ἐρέσσε
των πύλων (cf. πύλων), Aesch. Theb. 855 ; and so, ἐρεσσε
absol. prob. = Lat. *plange*, Pers. 1046. Pass. of a bow, to be
plied, handled, Soph. Phil. 1135. Cf. ἑλίσσω, κινέω, ἀράσσω.

ἐρεσχέλω, *to jest, talk lightly, opp. to σπουδῇ λέγειν*, Plat.
Rep. 545 E, cf. Phil. 53 E, Legg. 885 C. II. trans. *to put*
upon, quiz, tease, τὴν Id. Phaedr. 236 B : to frighten, scare,
Luc. (Akin to ἐρέφω and ἐρίω. Another form, ἐρεσχληέω,
is adopted by Bekk. in Plat., except only Phil. 53 E, and pre-
ferred by Piets. Moer. p. 159, Buttm. Phaedr. l. c.) Hence
ἐρεσχέλα, *v. sport, railleury, late.*

ἐρεσχηλέω, *h. sub. ἐρεσχέλω.*

ἐρεσάτω, *rare collat. form from ἐρέσω.*

ἐρέτης, *ov, δ, (ἐρέσω) usu. in plur., rowers*, Hom., and Att.
II. *oars*, Leon. Tar. Hence

ἐρετικὴς, ἡ, *ov, of, belonging to rowers, or rowing, ἡ ἐρετικὴ,*
sub. τέχνη, *the art of rowing*, Plat. Legg. 707 A. II. τὸ
ἐρετικὸν *the oar*, Lat. *remigium*.

ἐρετιόν, τό, *rare Ep. form for ἐρετιός, an oar*, Od. 11. 121,
etc., always with Adj. εὐήρης : more freq. in Od. in plur. ἐρετιά,
which some take as heterog. pl. from sq.

ἐρετιός, δ, (ἐρέσω) *the Lat. remus, an oar, the usu. form in*
Hom. in sing., while in plur. the neut. is usu., v. foreg. : of the
wings of birds, cf. ἐρέσω II. Mostly poet., κώπη being the
prose word. Hence

ἐρετιώω, *to furnish with oars, set to row, χέρας Eur. Med. 4.*
II. *to lay on the oar, χείρας Orph.* III. *to row, make*

way through, c. acc., Nonn.

Ἐρετρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, γῆ, *a kind of clay*, from Eretria in Euboea,
Hipp. c. Dioc. 5. 171.

Ἐρετρικός, ἡ, *ov, Eretrian : οἱ Ἐρ. the disciples of the Ere-*
trian Menedemus, Strab., v. Ritter Hist. Phil. 2. 141 sq.

ἐρέττω, *Att. for ἐρέσω.*

ἐρενγμα, *ατος, τό, (ἐρεγγομαι) like ἐρενγμα, a vomiting, etc.*
ἐρενγμάωδης, *es, (εἶδος) causing belches*, Hipp.

ἐρενγμός, δ, like ἐρενγμός, = ἐρενγμα, Hipp. Hence
ἐρενγμάωδης, *es, = ἐρενγματώδης*, Hipp.

ἘΡΕΤΤΟΜΑΙ, *Dep. med. : to spit or spew out, to disgorge*, Lat.

eructare, c. acc., ἐρενγόμενοι φόρον αἵματος Il. 16. 162 : *absol.,*
to belch, Lat. *eructare*, ἐρέτγγο οἶνοβαρέων Od. 9. 374, and so
in Hipp. 2. metaph., in Hom., *always of the sea splashing*
and foaming against the land, ἐρενγόμενός αἰὼς Il. 17. 265,
more fully κύμα ποτὶ ἔξωρ ἡπείρου δεινὸν ἐρενγόμενον Od. 5.
403, 80 ἐρέτγεται ἡπείρονδε Od. 5. 438 : in Pind. of Etna, ἐρέ-
γονται παγὰ πυρὸς P. 1. 40 : later, poet. of rivers, to discharge
themselves, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 150 ; and even of the sun, ἐρέ-
τγεται ἀντίρροπος Ar. Rh. : in gen. of any violent burst, e. g. of
loud talking, shouting, LXX, like Lat. *eructare and vomere*,
Hor. A. P. 457, Jac. A. P. p. 50 : cf. also ἐρεγγάω.

II. in aor. 2 ῥήρηρ, inf. ἐρέγγειν, part. ἐργύνω, *to bellow, roar,*
esp. of oxen, Il. 20. 403 sq. ἔρ. ἐρίγμυλος : *also of men, δσον*
βαθὺς ἤρνευ λαμῶς to the full depth of his throat or voice,
Theocr. 13. 58 :—this signif. is only found in aor., but it fol-
lows at once from the orig. signif.—The Act. ἐρέγγω occurs in
no good writer : still less a pres. ἐρίγω : but the Att. form for
ἐρέγγομαι is ἐρεγγάω, ἐρεγγάω. (Prob. onomatop.)

ἐρενθαλέος, *α, ov, (ἐρενθος) ruddy*, Nonn. [α]

ἐρενθῆδανον, τό, *madder*, Lat. *rubia tinctoria*, Hdt. 4. 189.

ἐρενθῆ, *to be red*, Luc. Hence

ἐρενθήεις, *εσσα, εν, Ap. Rh., and ἐρενθῆς, ἐς, Arat., red.*

ἐρενθάω, *to be, become red*, Hipp. : in Prose usu. ἐρενθίω.

ἐρενθος, *εος, τό, redness, bloom, blushing*, Hipp.

ἐρενθῶ, = sq.

ἐρενθῶ, fut. ἐρενθῶ, (ἐρενθῶς) *to make red, stain with red,*
γαῖαν αἵματι Pl. 11. 394, 18. 329.

ἐρεντικός, ἡ, *ov, (ἐρετγγομαι) promoting eructation.*

ἐρευνα, *ης, ἡ, an inquiry, search, ἔρ. ἔχεν τυνός, = ἐρευνᾶν,*
Soph. O. T. 566 : *an inquisition, search by torture*. Hence

ἐρευνάω, f. ἥσω, *to seek out, search into, ἔχνα to track an*
animal, Od. 19. 436 : so, μετ' ἀνέρος ἔχνη ἐρευνᾶν Il. 18. 321 :
to seek or look for, search after, τεύχεα Od. 22. 180 : to examine,
Hdt. 5. 92, 4, and so freq. in Att. ; also in Med., Plat. Theaet.
174 A. 2. c. inf., *to seek, attempt, try*, Theocr. 7. 45. (Akin

to ἐρίω, ἐρομαι.) Hence

ἐρευνήτρον, verb. Adj., *one must search*, Xen. Symp. 8. 39.

ἐρευνήτηρ, ῥηρος, δ, Nonn., and ἐρευνήτης, οὗ, δ, Joseph., *an*
inquirer, searcher.

ἐρευνήτρια, ἡ, *fem. from foreg.*

ἐρευνῆς, *εως, ἡ, (ἐρετγγομαι) a vomiting, belching*, Hipp. Hence
ἐρευνήχολος, *ος, (χολή) vomiting bile : metaph. ill-tempered*,
ἐρευσίαι, inf. aor. i from ἐρενθῶ, Il. 18. 329.

ἘΡΕΦΩ, f. ψω, *to cover ; esp. to roof in a building, as always*
in Hom., Il. 24. 450, Od. 23. 193 : ἐπείτοι τοι χαλκῆρ' ἐπὶ νηὶν
ἐρεφα ἵ I ever roofed it, i. e. built it from the ground to the
roof, Il. 1. 39. II. esp. *to cover, wreathe with coronals*, Soph.

O. C. 473, cf. ἐρέττω. Med. *to crown oneself*, Eur. Bacch.
323. (Hence ὀρεφος : akin prob. to ἔρεβος.)

Ἐρεφθεύς, *εως, Ep. ἦος, δ, ancient hero of Attica, strictly the*
Render, first in Il. 5. 547, Od. 7. 81 : from

ἐρέχθω, *to rend, break, metaph., δάκρυσι καὶ στοναχῇσι καὶ*
ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ἐρέχθων breaking his very heart with weeping, etc.,
Od. 5. 83, 157 ; and so in Pass., δδύνησιν ἐρεχθόμενῃ h. Hom.
Ap. 358 : but in Pl. 23. 317 a ship is ἐρεχθόμενῃ ἀνέμοισι,
dashed hither and thither by the storm, shattered. Cf. Spitzn.
Excurs. ad Pl. xxxiv. § 3. (Akin to ἐρελκω, ἐρίω, ἀράσσω.)

ἐρέμμος, *ov, of, for, belonging to a roof or roofing, δένδρα*
ἐρέμματα Plat. Criti. 111 C : from

ἐρεψις, *εως, ἡ, (ἐρέφω) a roofing*, Theophr. : *a roof*, Plut.
ἐρέω, *Ion. and Ep. for ἐρῶ, fut. of the rare pres. ἐρώ (q. v.),*
to say : v. also sub. ἐρῶ.

ἐρέω, only Ep. pres. for ἐίρομαι, ἔρομαι (q. v.), *to ask, seek*, Hom.
ἐρημιάω, f. σω, (ἐρήμος) *to be left lonely*, Theocr. 22. 35.

ἐρημιαίος, *αἶα, αἰών, poet. for ἐρήμος, Ap. Rh. : c. gen., Anth.*
ἐρημιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐρήμος, alone, lonely. 2. c. gen.,
rest of, Anth.

ἐρημία, ἡ, sub. βίη, v. ἐρήμος II.

ἐρημία, *ἡ, a solitude, desert, wilderness*, Hdt. 3. 98, Aesch.
Pr. 2, etc. II. *solitude, loneliness*, Eur. Bacch. 609 : hence
of places, *a being or being laid waste, Lat. vastitas*, Id. Tro.
26 : of persons, *abandoned estate, destitution*, Soph. O. C. 957.

2. in gen. *want of . . φιλῶν* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14 ; ἀνδρῶν

Thuc. 6. 102; even the want of, freedom from evils, *κακῶν* Eur. H. F. 1157; in gen. *absence*, ἀρέναν Hec. 1017.

ἐρημία, *dōs*, ἡ, = *ermias*, Theocr. 27. 62.

ἐρημικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to solitude, living in a desert, LXX.

ἐρημίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a solitary, eremite, hermit, Eccl.

ἐρημοκόμης, ἐς, (κόμη) void of hair, bald, Anth.

ἐρημολάλος, οὐ, (λάλέω) chattering in the desert, πέττει Anth.

ἐρημόνομος, or -νόμος, οὐ, (νομέω) feeding, dwelling in the wilderness: haunting the wilds, θαλ Ap. Rh.

ἐρημοπλάνης, οὐ, ὁ, = *sq.*, Orph.

ἐρημοπλάνος, οὐ, (πλανᾶμαι) wandering alone or in the wilderness, ap. Dem. Phal. [α]

ἐρημοποιός, ὀν, (ποιέω) laying waste.

ἐρημοπόλις, ι, gen. *idos*, rest of one's city, Eur. Tro. 599.

ἐρημός, ἡ, οὐ ἔρ., but in Hdt., and Att. *os*, οὐ: and Att. usu. *propagato*. ἔρημος:—of places, lonely, lone, desert, desolate, Od. 3. 270, Il. 10. 520, and freq. in Hdt., and Att.: of persons, lone, solitary, esp. also destitute, helpless, Il. 5. 140; and so Aesch. Ag. 862, etc.: of birds, etc., solitary, not gregarious, Plut.—Proverb., ἔρημος τρυγῆσει (sc. ἀμπέλου), i. e. you'll get nothing for your pains, Arr. Vesp. 634: also, ἔρημον ἐμβλέειν to look vacantly, Ar. Fr. 393.

2. c. gen., *rest of*, destitute of, πάντων Hdt. 2. 32; abandoned by, τῶν συμμάχων, Ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 7. 160, etc.; and so in Att., as Soph. O. C. 1717, cf. O. T. 57; στέγαι φίλων ἔρ. void of friends, Id. El. 1405; and then sub. Ἀνδρῶν, πόλις ἔρ. a deserted city; ἔρ. οἶκος a house without heirs, Isae. 66. 29.

II. as Subst., ἡ ἔρημος, a solitude, desert, wilderness, sub. γῆ, χώρα, Hdt. 3. 102: elsewh., τὰ ἔρημα, as 2. 32.

III. ἔρημη, ἡ, sub. δική, a trial in which one party does not appear, and judgment goes against him by default, as contumacious, Thuc. 6. 61; ἔρημην δίκην ἐλεῖν to get judgment by default, Dem. 540. 21, ὀφλεῖν to let it go by default, 542. 4.

ἐρημοσύνη, ἡ, solitude, Anth.

ἐρημοφίλης, οὐ, ὁ, Anth., and ἐρημοφίλως, οὐ, (φιλέω) loving solitude.

ἐρημός, (ἔρημος) to make solitary or desert, lay waste, destroy, Thuc. 1. 23, in Pass. 2. c. gen., to bereave of, Ἀνδρῶν ἐστὶν Πινδ. I. 4. 27. In Pass. to be bereft, deprived of, Ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 1. 164, etc.

II. to leave, abandon, desert, χῶρον Πινδ. P. 4. 479: ὄχον ἔρ. merely to step out of it, Aesch. Ag. 1070. Pass. to be left alone, deserted, waste, Hdt. 7. 171. Hence

ἐρήμωνος, ἐως, ἡ, abandonment: a laying or being waste, Arr. ἐρήμωνος, οὐ, ὁ, one who lays waste, a ravager, Anth.

ἐρηρεδᾶται, Ion. for ἐρηρεμῶσαι εἰς, 3 plur. perf. pass. from ἐρεῖω, Il. 23. 284, 329, Od. 7. 86, 95: Ap. Rh. has ἐρήρεινται.

ἐρήρμαι, perf. pass. from ἐρεῖω.

ἐρήρῃ, v. sq.

ἐρήρῃ, ἡ, ὥσα, (ἐρέω, ἐρίκω, ἐρεῶ) to hold back, restrain, ἐρ. λαόν, φάλαγγας to make them halt, Hom.: in gen. to keep in check, repress, assuage, Hom.; θυμὸν Il. 1. 192., q. 462., 13. 280: esp. freq. in Hom., ἐρ. ἐπέεσσιν the Med. for Act., Il. 15. 723. Ep. word, used also by Soph. O. C. 164. [ῥ before *σ*, and metri grat. before a long syll.: also in Aeol. ar. pass. ἐρήρῃ, because this is for ἐρήρῃσσαν, Il. 2. 99, 211; but ῥ before a short syll., e. g. ἐρήρῃον, ἐρήρῃται.]

ἐρη, τό, indecl. shortd. form from ἐριον, wool, Phillet. 18.

ἘΡΙ-, insepar. Particle, like ἀρ-, used as a prefix to strengthen the signif. of a word, very, much. Mostly Ep. and Lyr.

ἐριαυγής, ἐς, (αὐγή) very brilliant, Orph.

ἐριαυχῆν, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, with a high arching neck, in Il. epith. of high-bred horses: never in Od.: opp. to βυσσάχυν.

ἐριαυχός, ἐς, (χυθός) heavy laden.

ἐριβάς, οὐ, ὁ, (βοῇ) loud-shouting, riotous, of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45. 10.

ἐριβομβος, οὐ, (βομβέω) loud-buzzing, Orph.

ἐριβρεμέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (βρέω) of Zeus, loud-thundering, Il. 13. 624: in gen. loud-roaring.

ἐριβρεμής, ἐς, = ἐριβομβος, Anth.

ἐριβρύχης, ἐς, (βρύχω) very heavy, Opp.

ἐριβρομος, οὐ, (βρέω) loud-shouting, roaring, etc., of Bacchus, h. Hom. Bacch. 56, Anacr. 14, Pind.

ἐριβρόνχης, οὐ, ἔρ. ἐω, δ, = *sq.*, Hes. Th. 832. [ῥ]

ἐριβρύχος, οὐ, (βρύχω) loud-bellowing, h. Hom. Merc. 116.

ἐριβαλῆς, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, and ἐριβάλος, οὐ, (βῶλας, βάλλω) with large clods, of rich, loamy soil which does not crumble away like sand under the plough, hence fertile, rich-soiled,—both, esp. the first, very freq. in Il.; each once in Od.

ἐρινόστωρ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) pot-bellied, Nic.

ἐρινδονπέω, to rattle loud: from

ἐρινδοντος, οὐ, = ἐρίδοντος (q. v.), loud-sounding, crashing, thundering, in Hom. usu. as epith. of Zeus, ἐρ. πόσις "Ἡρῃ: but in Il. 11. 152, of horses' hoofs, ἐρ. πῶδες ἵππων.

ἐριγίηθης, ἐς, (γῆθεω) very joyful, Orph.

ἐρίγληνος, οὐ, (γλήνη) with large eyeballs, full-eyed.

ἐρίγμα, ατος, τό, = ἐρεγμα.

ἐριδαιῖω, ἡ, ἐριδῶσθαι, (ἐρις, ἐρίω) to wrangle, quarrel, ἐπέεσσιν Il. 2. 342: to strive as for a prize, ἐλεκα τῆς ἀρετῆς Od. 2. 206; τινί with one, Il. 16. 765; also, ἀντία τῶνς against one, Od. 1. 79: not used of war in Hom.; who has it only in pres., except in Il. 23. 792, ποσὶν ἐριδῶσασθαι Ἀχαιοί, which is inf. ar. i med. (c. signif. act.) from ἐριδαιῖω, cf. ἀλιτῆσω from ἀλιταῖω, ἐξερᾶντων from ἐρᾶνω, etc. Hence

ἐριδαντεύς, ἐως, a wrangler, disputant, Democrit. ap. Clem. Al. 279. fin.

ἐριδαντής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 107.

ἐριδής, οὐ, very manifest or conspicuous.

ἐριδιότης, ἐς, (δύω) whirling, eddying swiftly, Tryph.

ἐριδιόν, τό, Dim. from ἐριον, Luc.

ἐριδμῆαις, = ἐρεθῖαι, to provoke to strife, irritate, Il. 16. 260.

ἐριδμᾶτος, οὐ, ἐρις ἐρίμ., in Aesch. Ag. 1461, prob. by a violent metaphor strongly built (from ἐρίμω), i. e. strong, excessive, cf. θεδμήτος, εὐθήμετος.

ἐριδοντος, οὐ, (δοῦπος) sounding, roaring loudly; Hom. has this form always of things and places, but the Ep. form ἐρίγδουπος of living beings. Only poet.

ἐρίδωρος, οὐ, (δῶρον) rich in gifts, abundant, Opp.

ἐρίζω, Dor. ἐρίδω: fut. ἐρίσω, Ep. also ἐρίσσω, Dor. ἐρίξω. To strive, wrangle, quarrel, usu. of wordy contests, τινί Hom., also ἀντία τινί Il. 1. 277: in Pind. ἀντία τινί, P. 4. 507; and πρὸς τινα P. 2. 162, and so in Hdt. 7. 50, 51, Theocr. 5. 23.

2. to rival, contend with, τινί Il. 3. 223; sometimes τινί τῷ, as, ἐρ. Ἀφροδίτῃ καλλὸς Il. 5. 389, cf. Od. 5. 213, Hes. Sc. 5: also, περὶ τῶς, μύθων, τόκων Il. 12. 423., 15. 284, Od. 8. 225, and so in Hdt. 15. 49; also (when no dat. pers. is expressed)

τότῃ, ποσὶ, χρηστοτέρῃ ἐρίξω Il. 5. 172., 13. 325, Od. 15. 321: c. dat. pers. et inf., ἐρίξον ἀλλήλων χερσὶ μάχασσάσθαι Od. 18. 38: absol., Νέστωρ ὅλος ἐρίξῃ kept the contest up, contended, Il. 2. 555; and so it is taken in Od. 8. 371: hence, to be equal, a match, cf. Xen. Cy. 1. 12. Hom. sometimes uses the Med. quite like the Act., Il. 5. 172, Od. 4. 80, cf. Hes. Th. 534, ἐρίξετο βουλὰς Κρονίωνος. (From ἐρίς = hence Lat. *rixā*, *rixiari*.)

ἐρίλωος, οὐ, (ὥή) long-lived, Lat. *vivax*.

ἐρίμικος, οὐ, (ἀκούω) keen of ear, Orph.

ἐρίμης, οἱ, v. sq.

ἐρίηρος, οὐ, (ῥω) flying exactly; hence 1. esp. as epith. of ἑταίρος, loving, faithful, trusty, Hom., but in sing. only Il. 4. 266; elsewhere always in metaplast. plur. ἐρίηρες ἑταῖροι, acc. ἐρίηρας ἑταῖρους, cf. Il. 3. 47, 378, Od. 9. 100, 172, 193.

II. as epith. of αἰδώς, Od. 1. 346., 8. 62, 471, it means rather, loved, cf. *ῥω 11, ἄρμενος and ἐτήρη.

ἐριχηγῆς, ἐς, (ἡχέω) loud sounding, Opp.

ἐριθάκη, ἡ, bee-bread or bees-wax, Arist. H. A., also κίρμυθος and σανδαράκη. [ᾤκη?]]

ἐριθάβης, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἡ ἑρίδος, a female day-laborer, Theocr. 3. 35.

ἐρίθακος, ὁ, a solitary bird, which could be taught to speak, Arist. H. A.; also ἐρίθεός, ἐρίθυλος and acc. to some, the same as the φωνικυροῦς.

ἐριθακίτης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ἐρίθακη or the ἐρίθακος in a dub. l. Epich. p. 31. [ἀ?]]

ἐριθαλής, ἐς, Dor. for ἐριθηλής.

ἐριθαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, an unknown plant.

ἐριθαλλής, ἐς, = *sq.*, v. l. in Opp.

ἐριθαλλος, οὐ, (θάλλω) growing luxuriantly, flourishing, of plants and trees, Simon. ap. Plut. Thes. 17, cf. ἐριθηλής.

ἐριθεία, ἡ, (ἐριθεῶ) labor for wages. II. canvassing, in-

triguing, Lat. *ambitus* : in gen. *party spirit, faction*, Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 6., 3, 9 : *contention*, N. T.

ἐριθεύς, έως, δ., = ἐριθακος, Arat.

ἐριθεύω, more freq. as Dep. med., ἐριθεύομαι, (ἐριθος) *to serve, work for hire*.

II. in Gen. of public officers or characters, *to court popular applause*, Lat. *ambire* : οἱ ἐριθεύμενοι *party men*, Lat. *ambitum exercentes*, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 9 : cf. ἐριθεία : so, ἐφερέσειάσθαι τοὺς νέους *to inveigle them into party-measures*, Polyb., cf. ἀνερθεύτος.

ἐριθήλης, ές, (θάλλω, τέθηλα) *very luxuriant, flourishing*, of plants, etc., Il. 10. 467., 17. 53 : of corn-land, *fertile*, Il. 5. 90.

ἐριθήλος, ov, = *foreg.*, Or. Sib.

ἐριθός, δ., also ἡ, *a day laborer, hired servant* of any sort : in Hom., of ἐρ. are *mowers or reapers*, Il. 18. 550, 560 ; and αἱ ἐρ. esp. *spinsters and weavers, workers in wool* : the latter in Dem. 1313. 6 ; hence of spiders, Soph. Fr. 269. (Hence some derive it from ἐριον : others from ἐρέω, ἐρεθίζω or ἐρέσσω.)

II. πλῆγων γαστρός ἐριθος, Lat. *crepius ventris*, h. Hom. Merc. 296, ubi v. Herm.

ἐριθύμος, ov, *passionate* : or in gen. *high-spirited*, Q. Sm.

ἐρικέϊν, inf. aor. of ἐρεκω.

ἐρίκη, ἡ, = ἐρεκη, [I]

ἐρίκις, ίδος, ἡ, (ἐρίκη) *bruised, pounded barley*, also ἐρικῆς and ἐρικυῖς, usu. in plur. Hence

ἐρίκίτας, δ, ἄρτος, *bread, pounded barley*, Selenc. ap. Ath. 114 B. ἐρικλάγκτης, ov, δ, (κλάω) *loud sounding*, Pind. P. 12. 38.

ἐρίκλαυστος and -κλαυτος, ov, (κλαίω) *much weeping, sorrowful*, Anth. II. pass. *much wept, bewailed*.

ἐρίκλυτος, ov, *much renowned*, Orph.

ἐρίκόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. -κοῖς, οὔσσα, οὖν, *heathy*.

ἐρίκτέανος, ov, (κτέανον) *wealthy*, Opp.

ἐρίκτός, ἡ, ov, = ἐρεκτός, *pounded, bruised*.

ἐρίκτυπος, ov, (κτυπέω) *loud or deep-sounding*, in Hes. Th. 456, 930, epith. of Poseidon.

ἐρίκωδής, ές, (κώδος) *very famous, glorious*, epith. of the gods and their descendants, II. 14. 327, Od. 11. 576, 631 : also of things connected with them, θεῶν ἐρικώδεα δῶρα Il. 3. 65., 20. 265, ἐρ. βῆη Il. 11. 225, Hes. Th. 988 : besides this Hom. only joins it with δαῖς *a splendid festival*, Il. 24. 802, Od. 3. 66, etc., and even here it is strictly *a sacrificial feast*. Ep. word.

ἐρικύμων, ov, gen. ovos, (κύμα) *full of young, big with young*, ἐρ. φέρματι Aesch. Ag. 119. [V]

ἐρίκωδής, ές, (ἐρίκη) *heathy*, like ἐρεκώδης.

ἐρίκωλας, ακος, δ, ἡ, (as parody on ἐριβόλας) πόλις *a city of loud-eaters*, read by Bentley (Corresp. 1. p. 222) in Cratin. Drap. 3.

ἐρικαμπής, ές, (ἀκαμπής) *bright shining*.

ἐρικμπής, ov, δ, = sq., ταῖρος Call. Fr. 452.

ἐρίμυκος, ov, (μυκδομαι, μέμικα) *loud bellowing*, of oxen, Hom., and Hes.

ἐριγάω, fut. άω, Dor. άω, *to impregnate, apply the wild fig (ἐριώδης)*, and so *to ripen the cultivated fig* (which takes place by insects from the wild fig piercing it), Lat. *caprificare*, Theophr., cf. Hdt. 1. 193 : from

ἐριγῆς, άδος, ἡ, *the wild fig-tree*, ἐριγῆς Nic.

II. *the fruit of the wild fig-tree*, *a wild fig*, Amer. ap. Ath. 76 E.

ἐριγασμός, δ, *the process of caprification*, Theophr.

ἐριγαστός, ἡ, ov, *ripened by caprification*, Theophr.

ἐριγείος, δ, Ep. for ἐριγῆς, Hes.

ἐριγῆν, τό, *the fruit of the wild fig-tree, the wild fig* ; also = *δλυνθος* : v. ἐριγός.

ἐριγῆδες, δ, *the wild fig-tree*, Lat. *caprificus*, freq. in Hom., in Hes. also ἐριγείος. II. = ἐριγῆν.

ἐριγῆος, α, ov, (ἐριων) *of wool, woollen*, Hipp. [I]

ἐριγῆωδής, ές, (είδος) *like the wild fig-tree (ἐριγῆς)* : of a place, *full of these trees*, Strab.

ἐρίγν, τό, = *δλυνθος*, *a late, unripe fig*, Alex. Leb. 1.

ἐρίγνός, δ, = ἐριγῆς, Epich. p. 71 : = ἐριγῆν, Soph. Fr. 190. As Adj., ἐριγνός, ἡ, ov, Eur. Scir. 3.

Ἐριγῆς (for so it is written, not Ἐριγῆς, in the best MSS. and in Inscriptt., v. Dind. Steph. Thes.), gen. όος, ἡ : plur. Ἐριγῆς, Ἐριγῆς. The Erinyes, an avenging deity, like the Roman *Furiae*, in Hom. in sing. only in Il. 9. 571., 19. 87, Od. 15. 234 ; elsewhere

in plur. : the Trag. also oft. have them in plur., but quite as freq. in sing., in which case the Erinyes is often *conscience* impersonated : but the number *Three* is first in Eur. Tro. 457, and the names *Tisiphone, Megaera, Alecto* only in late writers, as Apollod. 1. 1, 4, etc. In the oldest Ep. they visit for perjury, Il. 19. 259, Hes. Op. 801 ; homicide, Il. 9. 571 ; undulful conduct to parents, Il. 9. 454, Od. 2. 135 (hence μητρός Ἐρινύες those who avenge a mother, Od. 11. 280, Ἐρ. πατρός Aesch. Theb. 70, etc.) ; ill-treatment of suppliants or beggars, Od. 17. 475 ; disrespect to elders, Il. 15. 204 ; and in gen. offences of presumption : they silence the horse of Achilles, when about to reveal too much, Il. 19. 418 ; they lead men to mistake evil for good, like Ἄττη, Il. 19. 87, Od. 15. 234. Their abode was Erebus, hence the epith. ἡεροφῶιτος Il. 9. 571, 19. 87 : hence too their vengeance reached beyond the grave, Il. 19. 260, Od. 20. 78. Acc. to Hes. Th. 185, they sprang from Gaia and the drops of Uranos' blood. For their worship at Athens and the Athen. notions of them v. Müller Aesch. Eum. 577 sq., and cf. Ἐνυειδῆς, Σερνυλ. II. as appellat., μητρός ἐρινύες *curse* from one's mother, Il. 21. 412, and so conjoined with Ἀρά, Aesch. Theb. 70 : also *blood-guiltiness*, Hes. Th. 472 : φρενῶν ἐρινύς *distraction*, Soph. Ant. 693, cf. El. 1080.

III. epith. of Demeter, *when distraught* by the pursuit of Poseidon, Paus. 8. 25, 4 sq. (Deriv. uncertain : acc. to Pott, akin to ἐρις, q. v. ; acc. to Herm. to εἰνῶν, Opusc. 6. 2, 200, sq.) [6 in all trisyll. cases, Pers. Med. 1254, 5 in quadrisyll., which however are sometimes to be read as trisyll., Erf. Soph. O. T. 639.]

ἐρίνω, to be angry, indignant, acc. to Paus. 8. 25, 6, an Arcadian word, from Ἐρινός, or the same root.

Ἐρινύωδής, ές, (είδος) *like the Ἐρινύες*, Plut.

ἐριον, τό, wool, Od. 4. 124 : elsewhere. Hom. uses the form ἐριον, as does Hdt. : in Att. usu. ἐριον : also in plur., as ἐρίων τάλαντον Ar. Vesp. 1147, etc. : hence 2. any woollen work.

3. ἐρία τὰ ἀπὸ βόλου cotton (Germ. Baumwolle, tree-wool), Hdt. 3. 47, cf. 106, and 7. 65. (From ἐρος, εἶπος, ἐρέα : Dim. only in form.) Hence

ἐριβόλων, τό, *the cotton-plant*.

ἐρισπλάγγης, ov, δ, (πλάνω) *a woollen-cleaver, fuller*, Diosc. [V]

ἐρισπῶλῆς, to sell, deal in wool. Hence

ἐρισπῶλης, ov, δ, *a dealer in woollens*. Hence

ἐρισπῶλικός, Adv. *like a wool-dealer, cheatingly*, Ar. Ran. 1386.

ἐρισπῶλων, τό, *the wool market*, Joseph.

ἐριστόπτεος, ov, (στέφω) *wreathed, wrapped with wool*, κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 23, ubi al. ἐροστ.

ἐριούνης, δ, v. sq.

ἐριούνιος, δ, Homer. epith. of Hermes, prob. from ἐρι- and δνιημι, *δήσῃς, the helper, luck-bringer*, σῶκος, ἐριούνιος Ἐρμῆς Il. 20. 72., 24. 457, 679 ; so, ἐριούνης Ἑρμῆας Il. 20. 34, Od. 8. 322 : also absol. Ἐριούνιος Il. 24. 360, 440. In Ar. Ran. 1144, Ἐρμῆς ἐριούνιος is opposed to δόλιος ; cf. ἀνικητα.

ἐριουργῶν, τό, (ἐριουργός) *a woollen manufactory*.

ἐριουργία, to work in, manufacture wool, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 7.

ἐριουργία, ἡ, *the manufacture of woollens* : from

ἐριουργός, όν, (ἐριων, * ἐργω) *working in wool*, Dio C.

ἐριφορέω, to bear, wear wool.

ἐριφορός, ov, (φέρω) *bearing wool*, δένδρα ἐρ. cotton-plants, Theophr.

ἐριπτεῖν, inf. aor. of ἐρείπω.

ἐρίπλευρος, ov, (πλευρά) *with sturdy sides, stout*, Pind. P. 4. 419.

ἐρίπνη, ἡ, also ἐρίπνα, *a broken cliff, scour*, Eur. El. 210 : hence any sheer ascent, *a wall or tower*, ἐπλάκων ἐρίπναι Id. Phoen. 1168. (From ἐρείπω, as rupes from rumpo.)

ἐρίπνω, = ἐρείπω, late.

ἐριπτοήγρος, ov, (πτοίω) *scared, terrified*, Nonn.

ἐρίπνω, part. aor. of ἐρείπω.

ΕΡΙΣ, ίδος, ἡ, acc. ἐριν and ἐριδα, ἐριν being the strict Att., which Hom. also has four times in Od., but he usu. has ἐριδα. Strife, quarrel, esp. rivalry, contention. In Il. usu. of battle, coupled with πόλεμος, μάχη, αὐτή, νίκης, as synon., passim : more closely defined by an Adj., ἐρις κρατερῇ, θυμοβόρος, κακή, or by a gen., ἐρις πολέμοιο Il. 14. 389, etc. (so εἰς ἐριν μάχης Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 15) ; also, ἐριδα ξυνάγοντες Ἄρνος Il. 5. 861

etc.: νεῖκος ἔριδος Il. 17. 384. Other freq. usages in Il., ἔριδι or ἐξ ἔριδος μάχεσθαι Il. 1. 8., 7. 111, ἔριδι ἐυνίειν Il. 20. 66; but, ἐρίδι ἐυνεαίνεον θεοὺς to set them at fighting: ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς ἔριδα βήγνυον they let strife break forth among themselves, Il. 20. 55. In Od. it is usu. contention, rivalry, in or for a thing, ἐπὶ ἔργῳ, δέδλων Od. 8. 210., 18. 366; also, ἐπὶ χερσὶ Od. 18. 13: peculiar phrases, ἐρίδα προφέρων and προφάρεσθαι Od. 6. 92., 8. 210., ἐριν στήθει ἐν τισὶ Od. 16. 292., 19. 11. Hesiod distinguishes a good and a bad ἐρις, Op. 11 sq. Later in gen. quarrel, discord, jealousy, Trag.: Aesch., Theb. 429, calls lightning ἐρις Διός: but in Eum. 975, ἐπὶ ἀγαθὸν ἐρις for good, for the best. II. 3. as pr. nom., Ἐρις, in Il. a goddess who excites to war, Il. 11. 37, sister and companion of Ares, 4. 440, joined with Κυδομιώ and Κῆρ, 18. 535: acc. to Hes. Th. 225, daughter of Night. Later in gen. the goddess of discord. (Perh. akin to Sanscr. *rush*, = Lat. *iras-ci*.)
ἑρισάπιγξ, ἄγγος, δ, ἡ, loud trumpeting, dub. name of a bird. ἑρίσδον or ἐρίσδην, Dor. for ἐρίειν.
ἑρισθενής, ἑς, (σθένος) mighty, powerful, in Hom., and Hes. always as epith. of Zeus.

ἑρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρίω) that which is striven for, cause of quarrel, Il. 4. 38.

ἑριμαράγος, on, (σμάραγξ) loud crushing or thundering, epith. of Zeus, Hes. Th. 815.

ἑρισμός, δ, = ἐρις, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 107.

ἑριστόπος, on, (σπειρά) well sown, ala Opp.

ἑριστάφυλος, on, (στάφυλῃ) large-clustered; as epith. of wine, made of large grapes, Od. 9. 111, 358. II. rich in grapes, of Lesbos, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 92 E.

ἑριστής, οὐ, δ, (ἐρίω) a wrangler, litigious person. Hence ἑριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to strife, fond of wrangling or arguing, capitious, Plat. Lys. 211 B. etc.: ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, wrangling, Id. Soph. 231 E: οἱ ἐρ. λόγῳ reasoning for argument's sake only, Arist. Org.: οἱ ἐρ. the philosophers of the Megarean school, who were devoted to dialectics, Diog. L. Adv.—κῶς, Plat. Rep. 454 B.

ἑριστός, ὅ, ὄν, contested: doubtful: ἐριστά πλάθειν τινὶ to come to strife with him, Soph. El. 220.

ἑρισφάραγος, on, = ἐριμαράγος, loud sounding or roaring, epith. of Poseidon, h. Hom. Merc. 187. [α]

ἑρισφάλλος, on, (σφάλλα) shaking, overthrowing much, epith. of Hercules, Stesich. 65.

ἑρισχηλέω, = ἐρεσχελέω, ἐρεσχηλέω.

ἑρισχολος, on, = λοισχος, Parthen. ap. E. M. 374. 50, Piers. Moer. p. 159.

ἐρίτιμος, on, (τιμή) highly prized, precious, in Il. used of gold, and of the Aegis: never of persons.

ἐριφεγής, ἑς, (φέγγος) very brilliant, late.

ἐριφείος, on, (φείγος) of, belonging to a kid, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 9, Xen., etc.

ἐρίφη, ἡ, a young she-goat, kid. [γ]

ἐρίφιον, τό, Din. from ἐριφος, Athenio ap. Ath. 661 B. [γ]

ἐρίφολος, on, with thick bark, Agathocl. ap. Enst.

ἐριφοκλόπος, on, (κλέπτω) a stealer of kids, v. l. in Opp.

ἐρίφος, δ, also ἡ, a young goat, kid, Hom.: on the fem. v. Jac. A. P. p. 910. II. ἐριφοί, οἱ, Lat. *hoedi*, a constellation which brought storms, Theoc. γ. 53; it rose on Octob. 6: hence, ἐπ' ἐρίφους in stormy weather.

ἐρίφυλλος, on, (φύλλον) with many or with large leaves.

ἐρίχρυσος, on, rich in gold, wealthy, Anth.

ἐριωδής, ἑς, (ἔριον, εἶδος) woolly, like wool, Arist. H. A.

ἐριωδύνος, on, (δύνω) very painful.

ἐριώλη, or ἐριώλη (Koen Greg. p. 570), ἡ, a whirlwind, hurricane; applied to Cleon by Ar. Eq. 511, cf. βάρανρον: in Vesp. 1148 he puns upon it as if derived from ἔριον and δάλλω, wool-consumption: but the deriv. from δάλλω is very dub.

ἐριόπιος, ὅ, δ, fem. ὤπις, ὀδός, (ὤψ) large-eyed, full-eyed, in fem., Ep. Hom. r. 2.

ἐρκάνη, ἡ, (ἔρκος, ἐργω) a fence, inclosure.

ἑρκείος, on, Att. ἑρκείος, on, and in Aesch. Cho. 653 4, on, belonging to the ἑρκος or front court; hence Zeus Ἐρκείος, as the household god, because his statue stood in the ἑρκος, Od. 22. 335, Hdt. 6. 68, and Att., Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 302 D. Ovid

retains the Gr. word, *Jupiter Hercūus*; elsewh. in Lat. it is *penetralis*: ἐρκ. πόαια the gates of the court, Aesch. l. c.; ἐρκ. στέγη the court itself, Soph. Aj. 108.—The form ἑρκίος is rejected by Herm. Soph. Aj. 108, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 16.

ἑρκίον, τό, a fence, inclosure, Il. 9. 476, Od. 18. 102: later also a dwelling, Ar. Rh.: from ἑρκος, but a Dim. only in form.

ἑρκίος, on, very dub. form for ἑρκείος, q. v.

ἑρκοθηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, and ἑρκοθηρεῖος, ἡ, ὄν, (θηρεύω, θήρα) belonging to netting, hunting with nets.

ἑρκος, εὐς, τό, (ἐργω, ἐργω) an enclosure, hedge, fence, wall, in Hom. of fields. Il. 5. 90, or more freq. of court-yards before houses: hence a court-yard, front yard, esp. in Od., cf. ἑρκείος: a wall for defence, Od. 15. 566: periph., ἀγγέων ἑρκα for ἄγγη, Pind. N. 10. 68; σφαργίδος ἑρκει Soph. Tr. 615; and so freq. in Hom. ἑρκος δόδωνται, usu. in phrase ποῖόν σ' ἐπος φύγεν ἑρκος δόδωνται! cf. Od. 10. 328, Il. 9. 409; which some understand of the lips, as fencing in the teeth, but of course it means the ring or wall which the teeth make, v. Heyne Il. 4. 350, and cf. Solon 14. 1. II. from the sign. of enclosure, confinement, cf. a net, snare, Od. 22. 469, and so in Pind., and Trag.: in Hdt. 7. 85 (ubi v. Wess.) of the coils of the Sagartian lass: ἑρκος ἄλιος a fishing-net, Pind. P. 2. 147.

III. metaph. any fence or defence, ἑρκος ἀνόντων against javelins, to keep them off, Il. 15. 646: a hero is called Ἀχαιοὶς ἑρκος πολέμου Il. 1. 284, cf. 4. 299; but also ἑρκος Ἀχαιῶν of the Greeks, Il. 3. 229, cf. πύργος.

ἑρκούρος, on, (ἑρκος, οὖρος) watching an enclosure, Mel. 129.

ἐρκτή, ἡ, Ion. for ἐιρκτή, Hdt.

ἐρκτός, ἡ, ὄν, = δεκτός, feasible, dub.

ἐρκτωρ, οπος, δ, (* ἐργω) a doer, κακῶν Antim. 37.

ἔρμα, ατος, τό, a prop, support, to steady a thing: esp. of the staves, beams or stones by which ships were kept upright, when hauled ashore (cf. φαλάγγια), Il. 1. 486., 2. 154, Herm. h. Hom. A. 507: hence metaph., ἔρμα πόλιν, prop, pillar of the state, of men, Il. 16. 549, Od. 23. 121, like κίων, ἑρμα, and Lat. column, cf. ἐρμῖς. 2. post-Hom., any resting-place, foundation: but esp. a sunken rock, reef, or shoal, on which a vessel may strike, Hdt. 7. 183, Thuc. 7. 25; more fully, ἄσκημα ἔρματα sunken reefs, Anacr. 36 (ubi v. Bergk), ἄφαντον ἔρμ. Aesch. Ag. 1007, cf. Eum. 565: hence in Eur. Hel. 854, a mound, cairn, barrow on the land, and so Herm. reads for ἔρμα in Aesch. Cho. 154. 3. also post-Hom., that which keeps a ship steady, ballast; and so Arist. H. A. 8. 12. 8., 9. 40, 46, uses it of things which cranes and bees are said to carry to steady themselves in their flight, cf. Ar. Av. 1429: from this sign. of ballast within a ship, comes the metaph. in Aesch. Supp. 580, ἔρμα διὸν λαβούσα having conceived and become pregnant by Zeus.

II. there is an obscure metaph. in Il. 4. 117, μελανέων ἐρμ' δδύναντες, of a sharp arrow, the support or foundation of pangs, i. e. the cause, author of them: the whole verse was rejected by Aristarch., but it seems to have suggested the phrase πόνον ἐρμασματα (though in a contrary sign., supports, comforts in woe) Aesch. Fr. 371.

III. ἔρματα, earrings, Il. 14. 182, Od. 18. 297: prob. of strung pearls, akin to ὄρμος: hence in gen. a string of beads, necklace, band: in Ael. a chain, which perh. returns to the first sign. of fixing, securing. (I. sign. i. and II. usu. derived from *EPAD, ἐρεῖω, cf. ἑρμαῖα: in sign. II. prob. from *ἐρω, εἶρω, Lat. sero, to string, cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voce.)

ἑρμάγλην, ἡ, a herd of Hermæ, Anth.

ἑρμάζω, (ἔρμα) to make firm, secure, support, Hipp. II. to fill with ballast.

Ἑρμᾶθην, ἡ, Hermathena, Cic. Att. 1. 4, etc.; a figure conjecturally described in three ways: 1. a terminal figure as of Hermes but with the head of Athena. 2. a like figure, with a Janus-like head both of Hermes and Athena. 3. an hermaphrodite statue of the two deities, cf. Müll. Archæol. D. Kunst, § 345. The same doubt belongs to the forms Ἑρμηρακλής, Ἑρμώταια, Ἑρμῆρας, all works of late Art.

Ἑρμᾶϊζω, to imitate Hermes, cf. Ἑλληνίζω.

Ἑρμᾶϊκος, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to Hermes: Ἑρμᾶϊκοί, Horace's *virt Mercuarias*, literary characters, late.

ἑρμαῖον, τό, a windfall, a piece of luck, rare discovery, Hermes

being the reputed giver of such gifts, Soph. Ant. 397, cf. sub Ἑρμῆς II. II. in the palaestra, the exercising ground by the statue of Hermes. Strictly neut. from Ἑρμείος; acc. to some properisp., ἐρμείον, Schol. Ven. II. 13. 791, Lob. Phryn. 371.

Ἑρμείος, αἰα, αἰα, Att. Ἑρμείος, ov, of, belonging to, coming from Hermes, Od. 16. 471. II. τὰ Ἑρμεία, sub. ἱερὰ, a festival in his honor.

Ἑρμάκες, ov, αἰ, (Ἑρμα) heaps of stone, such as collected on the road sides by the custom of each traveller throwing a stone as he passed (perh. at the base of a statue of Hermes), Nic. Ther. 150: in form like λίθαξ.

Ἑρμάριον, τό, Dim. from Ἑρμῆς, Dor. Ἑρμᾶς, like Ἑρμείδιον. ἐρμάς, αἰος, ἡ, a sand-bank, dub. form, cf. Ἑρμακ, Ἑρμακός.

Ἑρμάστις, εως, ἡ, (Ἑρμάω) a supporting, steadying.

Ἑρμαστια, ατος, τό, a prop, support, Hipp., cf. Ἑρμα.

Ἑρμάτιζω, = ἐρμάζω, to ballast, ἐνάντιος τιμι Πιτ. Med., νόμ- φας ἐς οἴκους ἐρμάτιζονταί they take into their houses as ballast, Eur. Ion 14. Hence

Ἑρμάτις, ov, ὁ, a supporter, steadier: πέτρος ballast, Lyc. [1]

Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, ὁ, an Hermaphrodite, Diod.: hence an effeminate person, catamite, Anth.: so called from Hermaphroditus, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, Ovid. Met. 4. 368, sq. Such mixed figures were favorite subjects with Greek sculptors, from Polyctetus downwards, cf. Müller Archäol. der Kunst, § 128.

Ἑρμάων, ωνος, ὁ, poet. esp. Dor. for Ἑρμῆς, Hes. Fr. g. 1. [α]

Ἑρμαῖος, ὁ, poet. esp. Ep. for Ἑρμῆς, but Hom. has only dat. Ἑρμαῖ II. 5. 390; and h. Merc. 413, Ven. 149, and gen. Ἑρμαῖ.

Ἑρμαῖος, ὁ, Ep. for Ἑρμῆς, Hom. oft. uses the nom., the acc. Ἑρμαῖον, and the voc. Ἑρμαῖα; the gen. Ἑρμαῖον only in II. 15. 214, but oftener in form Ἑρμαῖον; never the dat. The form Ἑρμαῖος is not Ep., Schäff. Hes. Op. 68; yet in h. Hom. 18. 28, 36, there is the dat. Ἑρμαῖ and acc. Ἑρμαῖον.

Ἑρμαῖος, ὁ, v. foreg.

Ἑρμαῖον, τό, a shrine of Hermes, Strab.

Ἑρμαῖδιον, τό, occasionally v. I. for Ἑρμαῖδιον.

Ἑρμαῖνεια, ἡ, (Ἑρμαῖν) interpretation, explanation, Diog. Apoll. Fr. 1, Plat. Rep. 524 B. II. the expression, symbol of a thing, Plat. Theat. 209 A: esp. of thoughts, power of speech, Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 12: hence in Rhet., style, Lat. elocutio.

Ἑρμαῖνεια, ατος, τό, an interpretation, explanation, Eur. Phoen. 470. 2. a sign, symbol, monument, Νηρῖδος γάμων Eur. Andr. 46.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, εως, ὁ, an interpreter, esp. of foreign tongues, Hdt. 2. 125, Xen., etc.: in gen. an interpreter, expounder, Pind. O. 2. 153, and Trag.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, εως, ὁ, an interpretation, Dio C.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, οὐ, ὁ, = Ἑρμαῖνεις, Plat. Polit. 290 C.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, ὁ, ὁ, of, belonging to, skilled in interpreting: ἡ Ἑρμαῖνεις, sub. τέχνη, Plat. Polit. 260 D.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, ἡ, fem. of Ἑρμαῖνεις, Ἑρμαῖνεις.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, to interpret, esp. foreign tongues, Xen. An. 5. 4. 4: hence to put into words, give utterance to, Thuc. 2. 60, Plat., etc.

2. in gen. to explain, make clear, Soph. O. C. 398, Eur. Polyid. 1; ἔρμ. ὁ τι λέγει Philyl. Pol. 3.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, εως, ὁ, a mixed figure of Hermes and Hercules, v. Ἑρμαῖνεις.

Ἑρμῆς, οὐ, ὁ, besides the nom., Hom. oft. has the acc. Ἑρμῆν, never the gen., once the dat. Ἑρμῆϊ Od. 14. 435: the voc. Ἑρμῆν only in the Hymns, cf. Ἑρμαῖος and Ἑρμαῖα. Hermes, the Lat. Mercurius, son of Maia and Zeus, acc. to Hes. Th. 938.

Hom. mentions no father, but calls his mother Maïas, Od. 14. 435. In Hom. as messenger of the gods, II. 24. 334, Od. 5. 28, he is διάκτορος, q. v.: as giver of good luck, II. 14. 491, Od. 15. 319, ἐριόνιος, ἀκάκητα, cf. Ἑρμαῖον: with esp. reference to increase of cattle, Hes. Th. 444, so that he is later a pastoral god, νόμος: as god of all secret dealings, cunning, and stratagem, Od. 19. 397, δόλιος: from his golden rod with magical properties, Od. 5. 47, χρυσόραπτις: as conductor of defunct spirits (in Hom. only in Od. 24. 1, but later very freq.), ψυχοπαμὸς. Later, tutelary god of all skill and accomplishment, e. g. gymnastics, and all arts and sciences: also of traffic, markets, roads, δδῖος, ἐνδῖος, and of heralds. Usu. represented as a slightly made youth. An older Pelasgic figure of him was bearded,

without hands or feet, membro erecto, Hdt. 2. 51: hence, as technical term, any four-cornered post ending in a head or bust was called Ἑρμῆς, such as were freq. in the public places of Athens, Thuc. 6. 27, (in which signif. Winckelmann, Lessing, etc., derive the word from Ἑρμα.) II. Proverbs: 1. Ἑρμῆν ἔλκειν to make a last effort, from the parting cup at a feast being drunk in his honor. 2. κοῦδος Ἑρμῆς half shares in your luck! Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2, cf. Ἑρμαῖον. 3. Ἑρμῆς ἐπεσιγλυθε Hermes is come in, when conversation suddenly ceases, Plat.

Ἑρμαῖδιον, τό, Dim. from Ἑρμῆς, a little figure of Hermes, Ar. Pac. 924: also as term of endearment, my dear little Hermes, II. 382. [μ]

Ἑρμῆς or Ἑρμῆν, ἱνός, ὁ, (Ἑρμα) a prop, support; esp. a bed-post, Od. 8. 278, 23. 198.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, τό, a statuaries shop, Plat. Symp. 215 A: from Ἑρμαῖνεις, εως, ὁ, (γλύφω) a carver of Hermæ: in gen. a statuaries, Luc. Hence

Ἑρμαῖνεις, ὁ, ὁ, of, belonging to a statuaries: ἡ Ἑρμαῖνεις, ὁ, τέχνη, the art of statuaries, Luc.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, ὁ, = Ἑρμαῖνεις, Luc.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, οὐ, ὁ, (κόπτα) one who mutilates the Hermæ, Ar. Lys. 1094, cf. Thuc. 6. 27, 53.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, only found once in Anth., ἡρμολόγησε τάφον built it of stones (ἑρματά) perh. better referred to ἡρμολογία.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, ὁ, a mixed figure of Hermes and Pan, v. Ἑρμαῖνεις. Ἑρμαῖνεις, ὁ, (ἔρως) clothed, wrapt in foliage, Orph. Ἑρμαῖνεις, οὐ, (κοῦμω) tending young plants.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, ατος, τό, a young sprout, shoot, scion; in Hom. always strictly of tall young trees, esp. the olive and palm, II. 17. 53, Od. 6. 163: as a simile, ἀνδραμην ἐπρεῖ ἱος he shot up like a young plant, II. 18. 56, Od. 14. 175. II. later metaph. offspring, a child, as we say a scion, Pind. N. 6. 64, and Trag., cf. Valck. Phoen. 88. III. fruit, of an apple, Jac. A. P. p. 860.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, ὁ, = foreg., Herm. Arist. Poet. 21. 17.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, es, (ἔρως, εἶδος) like a young sprout.

Ἑρμαῖνεις or Ἑρμαῖνεις, ὁ, in Hdt. 6. 98, as a translation of the Persian name Darius (q. v.): acc. to some from ἔρως, ἔρως (ἔρως) the worker, doer: others from ἔρως, ἔρως, Lat. coactor.

Ἑρμαῖνεις occurs in a verse ap. Hephaest. p. 34. 5.

Ἑρμαῖνεις, fut. of ἔρως: ἔρως: aor. ἔρως, part. ἔρως, inf. ἔρως, Hom. ἔρως, es, en, (ἔρως) poet., lovely, charming, Ἀλῆ Hes. Th. 245: in the Homer. hymns of places and things, Ven. 264, Merc. 31.

ἙΡΜΑΙ, fut. ἔρως: aor. ἔρως, inf. ἔρως, conj. ἔρως, opt. ἔρως, imperat. ἔρως, Ep. ἔρως, part. ἔρως, as it must be taken in Thuc. 4. 40; yet the fut. occurs in Plat., and Xen. The pres. is dub. in good Att., and even in Hom. the pres. is only found in inf., which again might be written parox. as aor.; the defective tenses are supplied by ἔρως.

In Hom. and Ion. we have also the collat. forms, pres. ἔρως, fut. ἔρως, aor. ἔρως: besides it, Hom. and Ep. use in pres. the forms ἔρως, ἔρως, which must not be confused with ἔρως, ἔρως, the fut. of εἶναι.

I. to ask, enquire, seek, Hom.; ἔρως ἔρως ἔρως Od. 9. 402: to learn by enquiry, II. 7. 127, Od. 6. 298: to ask after or for, τινά II. 6. 239, 24. 390; and so (but very rarely) in Act. pres., ἔρως ἔρως asking, seeking for them, Od. 21. 31.

II. to question, τινά II. 1. 332, 513, etc., Hdt. 1. 32: to ask advice of, μάντιν II. 1. 62, cf. Od. 16. 402: c. dupl. acc., to ask one about a thing, τινά II. C. 243; more freq., τινά περὶ τινος Od. 1. 135, etc.; also τινά ἀμφὶ τι and ἀμφὶ τινι, Od. 11. 570, 19. 95. Cf. ἔρως, ἔρως.

ἔρως, ὁ, the oldest, but merely poet. form of ἔρως, love, desire; only found in Ep. in nom. and acc., ἔρως θεᾶς, γυναικὸς II. 14. 315: but in Hom. most freq. in the phrases quoted sub ἔρως II.

sometimes also in Trag., esp. Eur., cf. Valck. Hipp. 449. II. as nom. pr. Eros, the god of love, Hes. Th. 120.

ἔρως, τό, wool, cf. ἔρως: ἔρως, ἔρως, ἔρως.

ἔρως, ὁ, ἔρως, ἡ, Acol. or Cyprian for ἔρως and ἔρως, a feast, festival, Seidl. Eur. El. 620.

ἔρως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔρως) creeping thorn, a plant, Diosc. [α]

ἔρως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔρως) bitten by a reptile, Diosc.

ἐρπετοίεος, εσσα, εν, of, belonging to reptiles, Opp.: from ἐρπετόν, τό, (έρπω) a creeping thing, reptile: esp. a snake: but in Od. 4. 418, in gen. any thing that moves on the earth, (since έρπω means to walk, as well as creep); hence έρπετά opp. to πετεινά, Hdt. 1. 140, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 399 C, Call. Jov. 13: in Pind. P. 1. 47, the hundred-headed monster Typhoeus is so called, v. Dissen. Strictly neut. from

έρπετός, ή, όν, creeping, moving. Hence έρπετωδής, es, (είδος) like a reptile. 2. tortuous, Aretae. έρπηδών, όνος, ή, =έρπης, Nic. II. a creeping. έρπηλη, ή, =έρπηλη. έρπη, ής, =έρπης. Hence έρπητνώδης, es, (είδος) of the nature of έρπης, Philo: from έρπης, ής, ός, (έρπω) herpes, a cutaneous eruption, that runs on and spreads, opp. round the body, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. έρπητοτήρ, ήρος, ό, Orph., and έρπητοστής, ου, ό, Anth., a creeper, =έρπετον, a reptile.

έρπητοτικός, ή, όν, made or fit for creeping, crawling. έρπις, δ, said to be an Egypt. word for wine, Hippon. Fr. 8, Sapph. ap. Ath. 39 A, Tzetz. Lyc. 579.

έρπτός, ή, όν, =έρπετός, susp. έρπτύων, όνος, ή, =έρπηδών: from έρπτύω, (έρπω) to creep, crawl, in Hom. always of the very aged or of persons in deep distress, Od. 1. 193., 13. 220, Il. 23. 225. Hom. uses it only in pres.: the Att. only in aor. έρπίσαι, Ar. Vesp. 272, cf. Lob. Paral. 35.

έρπηλη or έρπηλύκη, ή, Lat. serpula, a creeping thing, reptile: al. έρπηλη, έρπίλλα, cf. Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C.

έρπηλύκιος, ίνι, ιων, made of serpyllum, στέφανος Eubul. Steph. 4: from

έρπηυλλον, τό, =sq. έρπηυλλος, ός, ή, also έρπηυλος, ός, and έρπηυλλον, τό, creeping thyme, Lat. serpyllum, an evergreen herb used for wreaths, and sacred to the Muses, Cratin. Malch. 1, Ar. Pac. 168. On the rare fem. form, v. Jac. A. P. p. 44.

έρπτυσμός, ός, (έρπτύω) a creeping. έρπτυστάζω, =έρπτύω: from έρπτυστήρ, ήρος, ό, Opp., and έρπτυστής, ου, ό, =έρπητοστήρ, a reptile: a crawling child, Anth.

έρπτυστικός, ή, όν, =έρπητοτικός, Hipp. *ΕΡΠΩ, a compd. fut. εφέρω (q. v.) occurs, otherwise only Dor. έρῶ in Theocr.: the aor. is supplied by έρῶ (q. v.), like έλκω, έλκισα. To go slowly, hence to creep, σκαυό, Od. 12. 395: elsewh. Hom. has it only of men, to creep, glide, slink about, Od. 17. 158: in gen. to move about, go, Od. 18. 131, Il. 17. 447: this signf. was esp. Dor., Valck. Adon. p. 400, but also Trag., Br. Eur. Hipp. 561, έρπειν πρός φάδς Eur. Cyc. 423; and c. acc. cognat., έρπ. όδοῦς Soph. Aj. 287; έρποντα moving things, like έρπετά, Pind. O. 7. 95. 2. metaph. like Lat. serpere, to creep on, spread, go on, Pind. I. 4. 68, Soph. Aj. 157; έρπέτω ό πόλεμος Ar. Lys. 129. Poet. word. (The Lat. serpo, serpo, Sanscr. sríp, whence sarpa, = Lat. serpens.)

έρρηναι, aor. 2 pass. from ήρηνυμι. έρράδδαι, Ar. 3 plur. perf. pass. of ραίνω, Hom. [α] έρρσος, ό, a ram or wild-boar, Lyc.: also written έρρας and έρρως. (Prob. from έρρη, Ion. έρρη, έρρη, the male animal in gen. Pott compares Sanscr. varáha, Lat. verres; Sanscr. ariga, haruga, Lat. aries.)

έρρσαστανεύμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ραστανεύω, carelessly, negligently.

έρρεννί, Adv. formed from a part. έρρής (*έρρημι =έρρω), like θελοννί, prob. in the sense of utterly, Alcæa. ap. E. M. 377. 19.

έρρηβήν, aor. 1 pass. from έρέω, of εἰπών.

έρρηνοβοσκός, όν, poet. =προβατοβοσκός, Soph. Fr. 589.

έρριγα, perf. 2 c. pres. signf., of ριγέω, Hom.

έρρινον, τό, (έν, ρίν) an errhine, stermutatory medicine, Medic.

έρρημιμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ρημιζω, gently, moderately, Dio C.

έρρυθμος, ov, in rhythm, time or measure: also έρυθμος. *ΕΡΡΩ, fut. έρρσος: aor. ήρρησα: perf. ήρρηκα, the Lat. erro. To wander, roam purposeless, Od. 4. 367: strictly of slow, halting gait, whence Il. 18. 421, Hephaistos is called έρρων, limping. II. more freq. (esp. in Att.) to go or come to a

place to one's own loss or harm, ενθάδε έρρων Il. 8. 239., 9. 364; έρρων εκ ναός gone, fallen from a ship, Aesch. Pers. 963, cf. Eur. I. T. 379: esp. in imperat. έρρε, a curse, like Lat. abi in malam rem, go with a plague on thee, Il. 8. 164, etc.: strengthd. έρρ όθως Il. 22. 498, also έρρε όθσων, Lat. aufere te hinc oculus, Od. 10. 72; so έρρστω, έρρτε freq. in Hom.; in Od. 5. 139, έρρστω away with him, I will have nothing to do with him! so, άσως έκείνη έρρστω Archil. 3. 4; also, έρρε εις κόρακας Ar. Plut. 604:—hence in Att. of persons and things, to go to ruin, be lost, perish, disappear, like όχκομαι, δλλομαι, φθειρομαι, Aesch. Ag. 419, etc.; e. g. έρρε τί έμά πράγματα Lat. actum est de me! Xen. Symp. 1. 15; έρρε τί καλὰ the luck is gone! Id. Hell. 1. 1, 23, etc. The act. signf. to destroy, is very dub., as in Med. έρρωμαι for έρρω. (Akin to ρέω, ράω and Lat. ruo.)

έρρωγα, perf. 2 of ήρηνυμι. έρρωμένος, ή, ov, part. perf. pass. of ρώννυμι, used as Adj., active, stout: Adv. έρρωμένως, stoutly, Aesch. Fr. 65, etc. Att. irreg. Compar. έρρωμενότερος, also in Hdt. 9. 70: Superl. έρρωμενίστατος.

έρρώσαντο, 3 pl. impf. έρρώσαντο, 3 plur. aor. from ρώομαι, Hom.

έρρωος, ός, =έρρσος, v. I. in Lyc. 1316.

έρρσσω, imperat. perf. pass. from ρώννυμι, fare-well!

έρσαιός, αία, αϊών, (έρση) =έρσηεις.

έρση, ή, Ep. έρση, and later έρση, dew, Hom.; also in plur. drops of dew, Il. 11. 53; στήπιναι έρσαι Il. 14. 351, τεθαλνία έρση abundant, fresh-looking (not act. refreshing) dew, Od. 13. 245.

II. έρσαι in Od. 9. 222, are metaph. new-born lambs, by a freq. transfer of the signf. fresh, moist, to young, tender: so Aesch. calls young animals δρσσοί, Soph. ψακαλοί, cf. βρέφος. In signf. 1, Hom. always has the Ep. form έρση. Ep. word, the Att. form being δρσσος. (Usu. deriv. from άρσω, *έρσω, Buttm. Lexil. v. άποέρσαι III.) Hence

έρσηεις, εσσα, εν, Ep. έρσθεις, dewy, dew-besprent, hence λωρds Il. 14. 348: and so metaph. of a corpse, Il. 24. 419, 757: Hom. has both forms.

έρσην, ενος, ό, Ion. for άρσην, άρρην, freq. in Hdt. έρσις, εως, ή, also έρσις, (έρω) a binding, band, v. I. in Thuc. 1. 6, for ένερσις, cf. έρμα III.

έρσω, (έρση) to bedew, moisten, like άρσω, Nic. Hence

έρσώδης, es, =έρσθεις.

έρυγγάνω, common prose and Att. form of έρείγομαι, Hipp., Eur. Cyc. 523, Cratin. Drap. 2, etc.

έρυγι, inf. aor. 2 of έρείγομαι.

έρυγιή, ή, a vomiting, belching, Aretae.: in Prose usu. έρείγυμός.

έρυγμα, ατος, τό, =foreg., Hipp. Hence

έρυγματός, =έρρυγάνω, έρείγομαι.

έρυγματώδης, es, (είδος) causing belches or vomiting, Hipp.

έρυγματός, =έρρυγάνω, έρείγομαι, Hipp.

έρυγμηλος, ή, ov, (έρείγομαι III, έρυγι) loud bellowing, ταῦρος Il. 18. 580, like έρίκυκος. II. productive of belching.

έρυγμός, ός, =έρυγι.

έρυναι, part. aor. 2 of έρείγομαι.

έρυθάνω, fut. ήστω, aor. έρῶθην in Ar. Rh., poet. for έρυθθαίνω, to reddens, make to blush, Ap. Rh. In Hom. only in Pass. to become red, έρυθθαίνο αματι γαία Il. 10. 484., 21. 21: in Act. he uses έρυθέω.

έρυθμα, ατος, τό, (έρυθναι) redness on the skin, Thuc. 2. 49: a blush, Chærem. ap. Ath. 608 D. II. =έρυσίτελας, Hipp. [ε]

έρυθιάω, dub. I. for έρυθρίω.

έρυθιβίος, ός, Rhodian for έρυσίβιος, Strab.

έρυθίνος, ός, =έρυθρίνος, Opp.

έρυθράδιον, τό, =έρυθρόδιον.

έρυθραίνω, f. άνώ, (έρυθρός) =έρυθναι, Theophr. Pass. to become red, esp. to blush, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4.

έρυθραίος, αία, αϊών, =έρυθρός, esp. έρ. πόντος, θάλασσα Dion. P.

έρυθρημος, τό, dub. I. for έρυθρία.

έρυθρίας, ου, ό, one of a ruddy complexion, opp. to όχρίας, Arist. Org.

έρυθριάσις, Ion. -ήσις, εως, ή, ruddiness, a blush, Hipp.: from έρρυθρία, f. άνώ, (έρυθρός) to blush, color. [άσω, Ar. Nub. 1216.]

έρυθρίνος, ός, a red kind of mullet, Arist. H. A.

έρυθριον, τό, a red ointment, Medic.

έρυθροβάφης, ές, (βάπτω) red-dyed.

ἐρρυθρογραμμος, *ov*, (γραμμῇ) with red lines, Ath.
 ἐρρυθροδάκτυλος, *ov*, red-fingered, Arist. Rhet.
 ἐρρυθρόδανον, τό, madder, Lat. rubia. Hence
 ἐρρυθροδάνω, to dye with madder, dye red, LXX.
 ἐρρυθροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of a ruddy look.
 ἐρρυθροκαρδίας, *ov*, (καρδία) with red heart or pith, Theophr.
 ἐρρυθροκομος, *ov*, (κόμη) red-haired; with red down, Plin.
 ἐρρυθροκέλης, *ανα*, *av*, red and black, or blackish red, Ath.
 ἐρρυθροποικίλος, *ov*, spotted with red, Epich. p. 105.
 ἐρρυθρόπους, δ, ἡ, neut. *ποῦν*, gen. *ποδός*, red-footed: in Ar. Av. 303, the name of a bird, as if the Redfoot.
 ἐρρυθρόπρωτος, *ov*, (πρῶτος) of ruddy look.
 'ΕΡΥΤΡΟΣ, δ, *ov*, red, Hom., in Od. always of the color of wine, in Il. of nectar and of copper. II. Ἐρυθρὸ θάλασσα in Hdt. the Erythraean sea, *ov* Indian ocean. (Sanscr. rudhira, Germ. roth, *ov* ruddy, red: cf. Lat. rufus, ruber.)
 ἐρρυθρόστικτος, *ov*, (στίξω) red-spotted.
 ἐρρυθρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, redness, ruddiness.
 ἐρρυθρόχρους, *ov*, contr. *χρους*, (χρῶς) of a ruddy color, Dio C.
 ἐρρυθρόχρους, *ωτος*, δ, ἡ, (χρῶς) = foreg., Cratin. Troph. I.
 ἐρρυθρώδης, *es*, = ἐρρυθροειδής, Ath.
 ἐρυκάκος, *es*, *inf*. poet. ἐρυκάκεως, *aor*. 2 of ἐρύκω for ἡρύκακον c. Ep. redupl. in middle, like ἡνίπαπε, Hom. There is no pres. ἐρυκάκω *ov* ἐρυκάκω.
 ἐρυκάνω, poet. for ἐρύκω, to restrain, confine, Od. I. 199.
 ἐρυκάνω, = foreg., dub.
 ἐρύκω, poet. for ἐρύκα, to restrain, Od. 10. 429. [δ]
 ἐρυκτῆρες, *ωρ*, οἱ, a class of freedmen at Sparta.
 'ΕΡΥΤΩ, ἡ, *fo*: *aor*. I ἡρύξα Aesch. Theb. 1075, Ep. ἐρύξα Il. 3. 113, Od. 17. 515, etc.: *aor*. 2 ἡρύκακον Il. 5. 321, 20. 458, Ep. ἐρυκάκον Hom., *inf*. ἐρυκάκειν, Ep. —*κέειν*. To keep in, hold, Hom., *esp*. in following meanings: 1. to keep back, restrain, check, hinder, Od. 19. 16: to control, curb, rein in, ἵππους *off*. in Il.: λαὸν Il. 24. 658, cf. 15. 297, etc.: also, θυμὸν ἐρύκασι to curb passion, Od. 11. 105; but, ἑτερός με θυμὸς ἐρύκει another mind checked me, Od. 9. 302, *opt*. to ἀντήκει: to keep the enemy in check, Il. 15. 297, Od. 22. 138; ἐρ. ζήνα to restrain him, Il. 8. 206: γῆ ἐρύκει earth confines (the dead), Il. 21. 62, 63: c. gen., μή με ἔρυκε μάχης keep me not from fight, Il. 18. 126; so too c. *inf*. Pind. N. 4. 54, and Trag.: absol. to prevent, hinder, Il. 11. 352.
 2. to hold back, in Od. *esp*. of a host, Lat. hospitio detinere, cf. Il. 6. 217: but also of detention by force, πόντος πολέας ἐρύκει δέκοντας Il. 21. 59, cf. Od. 1. 14, etc.: also in Med., κύμα μιν ἐρύκειται Il. 12. 285, ἔμφω δόλος καὶ δευμός ἐρύκει Od. 8. 317: also to stop fugitives, make them stand, Il. 21. 7. 3. to ward off, λιμὸν τινι hunger from one, Od. 5. 166; later, τὶ ἀπὸ τινος Xen. An. 3. 1, 25.
 4. to keep apart, separate, divide, ἀλλοῖος δ' ἐτι χῶρος ἐρύκει Il. 10. 161. B. Pass. to be held back, detained: hence to stay, Od. 4. 373, 466, 17. 17: to delay, loiter, Il. 23. 443. 2. to be kept away, ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. g. 49. 3. to be guarded, safe, δεῖ χῶρος ἐρύκεται Soph. Phil. 1153.—Hom. has also the forms ἐρυκάνω and ἐρυκάνω (like δευκάνωμαι from δέκνυμι) once each. (Akin to ἐρύω.) [ε]
 ἐρύμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἐρύομαι) a fence, guard, like ἔρκος, ἐρύμα *χρῶς*, of defensive armour, Il. 4. 137; in Hes. Op. 534, of clothes: *esp*. a fortification, bulwark, stronghold, Hdt. 7. 223, and Trag.: in gen. a safeguard or defence, Aesch. Eum. 701.
 ἐρυμάνον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Luc.
 ἐρυμάνοντος, *ov*, with fenced back, of a crab, Anth.: from ἐρυμνός, ἡ, *ov*, (ἐρύομαι) fenced, secured, safe, Hes. Fr. 15: of places, fortified, abrupt, steep, strong, Thuc. 5. 65; τὰ ἐρυμνά Xen. An. 5. 7, 31, etc. Hence
 ἐρυμνότης, *ητος*, ἡ, a being fortified; strength, security of a place, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 23: natural strength of situation, Polyb. ἐρυμνός, to fortify, make strong.
 ἐρυξίς, *εως*, ἡ, = ἐρευξίς, Hipp.
 ἐρύομαι, poet. εἰρύομαι, Med. from ἐρύω, q. v.
 ἐρύσθαι, *ατος*, δ, v. sq.
 ἐρύσθαι, *ov*, (ἐρύω, ἔρυμα) chariot-drawing: Hom. has only the metaplast. plur. ἐρύσθαι, acc. —*ματας* Il. 15. 354, 16. 370: and so Hes. Sc. 369. Later there occurs also the sing. ἐρύσθαι, *ατος*, δ,

ἐρύσιβάω, to suffer from mildew, Theophr.: from
 ἐρύσιβη, ἡ, mildew, Lat. roigo, *esp*. in corn, Plat. Rep. 609 A, etc. (ἐρύσιβος, from its color.) [ε] Hence
 ἐρύσιβη, ἡ, v. sq.
 ἐρύσιβιος, δ, and ἐρυσίβη, ἡ, averting mildew, *epith*. of Apollo and Demeter at Rhodes, etc., like Robigus, to whom the Robigalia were dedicated at Rome. [σι]
 ἐρύσιβώ, to cause mildew: Pass. ἐρύσιβόμαι to be mildewed: both in Theophr.
 ἐρύσιβώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like mildew, Arist. H.A. II. mildewed.
 ἐρύσιβρις, τριχῶς, δ, ἡ, (ἐρύω) ψήκτρα a comb for the hair, Anth.
 ἐρύσιμον, τό, a garden plant, Lat. irio, Theophr.: also ὀνίστιμον. [ε]
 ἐρύσιντης, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἐρύομαι, ναῦς) holding or preserving ships, ἔκρυμα, Anth.
 ἐρύσιπτελα, *ατος*, τό, a red inflammation of the skin, erysipelas. (From ἐρύσιβος and πτελα, πτελος = ἔλκος, cf. ἰσπελος.)
 ἐρύσιπτελαῦτος, *es*, (εἶδος) of the nature of ἐρύσιπτελα, Diosc.
 ἐρύσιπτολις, δ, ἡ, (ἐρύομαι, πόλις) protecting a state or city, *epith*. of Athena, Il. 6. 305, h. Hom. 10. 1, 28. 3.
 ἐρύσις, *εως*, ἡ, (ἐρύω) a drawing, Philo.
 ἐρύσιχαιος, *ov*, carrying a shepherd's staff, Alem. II, cf. Arcad. p. 43. Others write it properisp. Ἐρυσίχαιος, as a prop. n. ἐρύσιχων, δ, ἡ, gen. *ωνος*, dragging, tearing the earth, of an ox ploughing, Strato ap. Ath. 382 E.
 ἐρύσιμος, δ, = ἐρύμα, a safeguard, *esp*. against witchcraft, h. Hom. Cer. 230.
 ἐρύστος, ἡ, *ov*, drawn, ἔξηγη κολεῶν Soph. Aj. 730.
 ἐρύττήρ, ἦρος, δ, one that draws, Nic.: from
 'ΕΡΥΤΩ, *inf*. ἐρύσω, Ep. ἐρύσσω, but also ἐρύω Il. 11. 454: perf. pass. ἐρύμαι: poet. and Ion. pres. εἰρύω, f. εἰρύσω, and so throughout. To draw, Hom.: variously modified by accompanying Preps., e. g. ἐκ τινος, *eis*, πρὸς, ἀνά, ἐπί τινι: πάλιν ἐρ. to pull back, Il. 5. 836, cf. ἀνερῶν: of ships, νῆα εἰς ἕλα and ἡπειρόνδε ἐρ. Hom., νεύρην ἐρ. ἐπὶ τινι: to draw the bowstring at him, Il. 15. 464, cf. Hdt. 3. 30: but πλινθίους εἰρύειν, Lat. duccere lateres, like ἔλκειν, Hdt. 2. 136. In Il., the phrase νεκρὸς *ov* νεκρὸν ἐρ. is very freq., either of the friends, to drag them away, rescue them, or of the enemy, to drag them off for plunder, ransom, etc., cf. ὀνίστιον: to drag about, misuse, e. g. as Achilles the body of Hector, Il. 24. 16: so of dogs and birds of prey, Il. 11. 454, etc.: hence to drag away, carry off violently, Od. 9. 99, 17. 479; to tear off or down, κρῖστας πύργων Il. 12. 258: c. gen. partis, χλαῖνης ἐρύειν τινά to pull him by the cloak, Il. 22. 493.—Ἐρύω is in gen. synon. with ἔλκω.
 B. Med. ἐρύομαι, f. σωμαί, but old Ep. fut. ἐρύσθαι Il. 9. 248, 14. 422, 20. 195, cf. Buttm. Catal. in voc.: poet. pres. εἰρύομαι. To draw to oneself, to one's own side; very freq. in Hom., much like the Act., as ἔξωρος, μάχαιραν, ἄορ, φάσγανον ἐρύσθαι, δόρυ ἐξ ὠτειλῆς ἐρύσθαι to draw one's sword, etc., Il. 4. 530, 21. 200, etc.: ἐρύσσαντο πάντα they drew all their food off, freq. in Hom.; ἐρύσσαντα τόξον to string a bow, Od. 21. 125; ἐρ. νῆας to launch them ships, Il. 14. 79 (but in Pass. it is usu. of the ships, to be hauled ashore, e. g. Il. 14. 75): also of persons, to draw towards oneself, Od. 19. 481: c. gen. loci, μάχης, χάρμης ἐρύσθαι τινά out of the press, Il. 5. 456, 17. 161: *esp*. of the slain, νεκρὸν, νεκρὸν ἐρύσθαι just as in Act., Il. 14. 422, 17. 104; but, ἐρ. νεκρὸν τινι to rescue, recover it from him, Il. 5. 298. II. from the signf. of rescuing from the press of battle, in gen. to rescue, deliver, bring under one's own protection, Il. 5. 344, 11. 363, etc.: also joined with σωθῆναι, ἐλθεῖναι Il. 10. 44, Od. 14. 279: also of captives, to redeem, release, ransom, χρυσὸν Il. 22. 351, though others explain it to weigh, Heyne Il. Tom. 8. 314, Jac. A. P. p. 812.
 2. of course the orig. signf. often vanishes, and ἐρύσθαι means in gen. to protect, guard, c. Il. 4. 186, 6. 403, etc. III. of that from which one protects a thing, to keep off, ward off, οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρύσαστο Κῆρα μέλαιναν by no augury could he ward off black death, Il. 2. 859; ἡ δ' οὐκ ἔγγος ἔρυτο it kept not off the spear, Il. 5. 538: hence in gen. to thwart, check, διὰς νόον Il. 8. 143; to repress, χόλον Il. 24. 584, like ἐρύκω: νόστον ἐρύσασμενοι having kept off a return, i. e. remaining, Pind. N. 9. 54.
 IV. hence to keep guard upon, watch, θύρας Od. 23.

229, ἀκούων Od. 3. 268: *to lay wait* for, in pf. pass., Od. 16. 463, θεῶν θήρεα ἔρ. *to search, spy* them out, Od. 3. 82; φρεσίν ἐρύσασθαι *to keep carefully, conceal*, Od. 16. 459; θέμιστας ἔρ. *to maintain* them, II. 1. 239: hence *to support, hold* in honor, with notion of obedience, βουλὰς Κρονίωνος ἐρύσασθαι II. 21. 230, cf. I. 216.—Ἐρύομαι in Hom. freq. has a syncope, aor. ἐρύσο II. 22. 507, ἐρύτο and ἐρύτο, ἐρύσθαι and ἐρύσθαι, not to be confused with perf. pass. ἐρύμαι, plpf. ἐρύμεν; this is only once in signf. *to draw*, Od. 22. 90, but very freq., esp. in Od., *to guard or to watch*. The common Att. collat. form ῥύομαι, q. v., is always *to guard, protect*.

[ὑ always in ἐρύω and ἐρύομαι, though some moderns make ὑ in signf. *to protect*: but where the syll. is long, it is by redupl. of σ, ἐρύσω, ἐρύσατο etc.: but ὑ in syncope, aor., which is thus distinguished from pf. and plpf.: in εἰρύσται and εἰρύσατο is ὑ sometimes, e. g. II. 14. 30, 75., 15. 654, Od. 16. 463, but only metri grat. In ῥύομαι usu. ὑ, but not always.]

ἔρφος, eos, τό, a skin, hide, Nic.: usu. στέρφος and τέρφος. ἐρχάται, ἐρχάτο, 3 plur. perf. and plpf. pass. Ion. of ἐργω, ἔργω, Hom., who has also ἐρχάτο.

ἐρχάτομαι, *to fence in, shut or coop up*, Hom. only in Pass., σὺς ἐρχάτοωντο Od. 14. 15.

ἐρχάτομαι, εσσα, cv, like a hedge: from ἐρχάτος, δ, (ἐργω) a fence, inclosure, hedge, like ἔρκος.

ἐρχέβης, part. aor. 1 pass. from ἐργω, ἔργω, II. 21. 282.

ἘΡΧΟΜΑΙ: with (from Root ἘΛΕΤΩ-, ἘΛΤΩ-) fut. ἐλεύσομαι; aor. ἤλυθον, but from Hom. downwards. and in Att. more usu. ἦλθον, and so in all moods, Dor. ἦθλον; perf. ἐχλήλυθα, in Hom. always Ep. ἐχλήλυθα, as, ε, whence 1 pl. ἐχλήλυθμεν II. 9. 49, Od. 3. 81, part. ἐχλήλυθας, and once, II. 15. 81, ἐχλήλυθας: of the plpf. he has only 3 sing. ἐχλήλυθεις II.: perf. syncope. ἐχλήλυμεν, ἐχλήλυτε Achae. ap. Hephaest. p. 18.

To come or go (cf. ἦκα, οἴχομαι), very freq. from Hom. downwards: in Att. esp. in indic. pres. and aor., whereas for the other moods, and the fut. and (post-)Hom., impf. they use εἰμ, as also in compds., Elmsl. Heracl. 210, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 38; ἐλεύσομαι however occurs Aesch. P. 854, Soph. O. C. 1206, etc., and the impf. ἤρχομαι is used in compos. with π-, πρo-, by Thuc. 4. 120, 121. Special signfs. usu. arise from the prep. joined to the Verb: but oft. also from the mere construction: 1. *to come to a place*, 2. *to go away*, both freq. in Hom., esp. in imperat.; which also is used like *come I*, and *aye*, merely as a hortatory exclam. 3. *to come back, return*, Od. 2. 30, more freq. in full αὐτίς, ἀψ, πάλιν ἐλθεῖν. II. c. acc. in Hom. usu. only of cognate signfs., as, ὁδὸν or κέλευθον ἐλθεῖν II. 1. 151, Od. 9. 262; hence also poet. ἀγγέλλειν and ἐξοίστην ἐλθεῖν, as we say, *to go a message*, etc., II. 1. 140., 24. 235, Od. 21. 20: c. acc. loci, once in Hom., ἐρχεσθαι κλισίην II. 1. 322.

2. c. gen. loci, πείδιο ἐλθεῖν through or across the plain, II. 2. 801, cf. διαπράσω. 3. in Att. oft. c. dat. pers., *to come to*, Pind. O. 1. 161, Thuc. 8. 19, etc. III. c. part. fut., to shew the object, ἐρχομαι οἰόμενος ἔγχοις, ἐρχομαι ὀνομένην *to fetch, to see*; but in Hdt. like an auxiliary Verb, ἐρχομαι ἐρέων, λέξων I am going to tell you: very rare so c. part. pres., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 100 B. 2. c. part. praes., aor., at perf., in Hom. to shew the manner of moving, ἦλθε θέουσα *came running*, i. e. ran thither, II. 11. 715, etc.; ἦλθε πεφοβημένος *he fled thence*, II. 10. 510, ἦλθε φθάμενος II. 23. 779. II. 18. 180 is remarkable, αὐ κέν τι νέκυσ ἡσχυμένους ἔλθῃ, for αὐ κέν τι αἰσχυνθῇ, should come to be, become mangled or insulted, as if for γίνεσθαι, like *venias* for *fias* in Virg. G. 1. 29; cf. for the reverse usage γίγνομαι II. 1: hence the Att. freq. signf. *to end in being, come to be, turn out*, Lat. *evadere, exire, prodire*.

3. the part. aor. ἐλθών is oft. used merely to add fullness to the signf., II. 16. 521, 668, Schäf. Soph. Aj. 1183. IV. of any kind of motion, e. g. εἰς ἄλδς ἐλθεῖν *to rise out of the sea*, Hom.: hence sometimes qualified, πόδεςσιν ἐρχεσθαι *to go on foot*, Od. 6. 40; περὶ ἡλθε by land, II. 5. 204, etc., ἐπὶ πόντον Od. 2. 265; etc. 2. also of things, *to move*; of events, *to come to pass, happen*; of feelings, *to arise, come upon one*, etc., etc., which need not be particularised. B. post-Hom. phrases: 1. εἰς λόγους ἐρχεσθαι τινι *to come to speech, converse with*, Hdt. 6. 86, 1; in gen. *to have deal-*

ings with him. 2. ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν *to try everything*, Xen.

3. εἰς τὸ δεινόν, τὰ ἀλλήλων ἐλθεῖν *to come into danger or pain*, Thuc.: also εἰς ἀρῶν ἐλθεῖν *to be numbered*, Id. 2. 72.

4. παρὰ μικρὸν ἐλθεῖν, c. inf., *to come within a little of, be near a thing*, Eur. Heracl. 206, cf. Thuc. 3. 49.

5. with διὰ and gen., as emphat. periph. of a Verb, e. g. διὰ μάχης τινι ἐρχεσθαι for μάχεσθαι τινι, διὰ πολέμου ἐρχεσθαι for πολεμεῖν, διὰ φίλων τινι ἐρχεσθαι for φιλεῖν τινι, διὰ πείρας ἐρχεσθαι for πειράσθαι, διὰ φόνου, διὰ πυρὸς εἶ *to slay, burn, etc.*, Valck. Phoen. 482, B. Soph. O. T. 773, like Lat. *gladium rapinis, ferro, igne, ira*, cf. διὰ: οἱ διὰ πάντων τῶν κατὰ κλάσιν ἐληλυθότες who have gone through the whole circle of duties, have fulfilled them all, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15: cf. εἰμ.

6. εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, v. sub χεῖρ.

7. ἐρχεσθαι παρὰ τὴν γυναῖκα, τὸν κῆδρα, of sexual intercourse, *to go in to her, him*, Hdt. 2. 115.

8. c. gen. *to go at, attack*, like ἐπέρχομαι, ἀκροβόλων ἐπάλλεων λιθὰς ἔρχεται Aesch. Theb. 158.

Ἐρχομένους, δ or ἦ, Krüger Xen. An. 2. 5, 37, Poppo Proleg. Thuc. cap. 8, name of Ὀρχομένους, perhaps to be read in Hes. Fr. 15, cf. Schol. Arat. Phaen. 45, and Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 742.

ἔρως, eos, ἦ, (ἐρτω) a creeping, Plat. Crat. 419 D.

ἔρω, or ἔρω, dat. from ἔρως, Od. 18. 211, cf. ἔρως, γέλως.

ἘΡΩ, Ion. and Ep. ἐρέω, fut. of εἰπεῖν, with perf. ἐήρηκα, pass. ἐρήμαι (as if from πῑρέω): aor. pass. ἐρήθηθον and ἐρήθηθαι, (though ἐρήθηθαι is the better, and is always written by Bekk. in Plat.), inf. ῥήθηναι, whereas ἐρήθηθαι, εἰρήνηθαι are not Att.: fut. pass. ἐρήσομαι. Hom. uses the fut. ἐρέω, both perfs., the part. ῥήβεις in the one phrase ἐπὶ ῥήβεντι βυκαίω, Od. 18. 414., 20. 322; and the fut. pass. There is no form ἔρω, but Hom. has ἔρω and ἐρώμαι, for which the Att. use φημί. I. I will say, speak, c. acc. rei, et dat. pers., Hom.: οὐδὲ πάλιν ἐρέει he will say nothing against it, II. 3. 956: also c. acc. pers., κακῶς ἐρέω τινα Eur. Alc. 705; and c. dupl. acc., ἐρέω τινά τι Ib. 954.

II. I will tell, proclaim, ἔπος, ἀγγέλλω II. 1. 419, etc.; in Pl. 2. 49, and freq. in Od., Eos is mentioned as Ζηνὶ φῶος ἐρέουσα, announcing it: hence I will promise, Hdt. 6. 23, cf. Schäf. ap. Seidl. Eur. El. 33: ἐρήσῃ οἱ, c. inf., it had been told him to do, Hdt. 7. 26, etc.: εἰρήμενον, absol., when it had been agreed, Thuc. 1. 140.

B. for the Med. ἐρώμαι to ask, v. sub voc.

C. ἐρέω occurs in Hom. sometimes as a pres. = ἐρώμαι, to ask for or after, τι II. 21. 30. (Hence come ἔρω, ἐρέωμαι, ἐρώμαι, ἐρωτάω, ἐρευνάω, and perh. εἰρίσκω, εἰρέναι: also from the perf. pass., ῥήμα, ῥήσις, ῥήτωρ etc.)

ἔρω, for ἔρω, to knit, tie, very dub.

ἐρωδιός, δ, the hermsheer, heron or hern, Lat. ardea, II. 10. 274, mentioned as lucky when seen flying on the right hand: also ῥωδιός in Hippon. 37.

ἔρωες, f. ἡσώ, to flow, stream, burst out, αἶμα ἐρώσει περὶ δουρὶ II. 1. 303, Od. 16. 441: hence the Subst. ἐρώς of any quick motion, but the Verb has this signf. only of sudden checks: hence 2. to retreat, withdraw, cease, c. gen., πολέμοιο, χάριμης II. 13. 776., 14. 101, etc., καμῖτοιο h. Hom. Cer. 302, and more definitely, ῥήσων ὀπίσσω II. 23. 433: but also seemingly absol., νέφος ὀπίσθ' ἐρωεῖ the cloud never leaves it (σκοτεῖλον being supplied from the context), Od. 12. 75: to cease, leave off, ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μηδὲ τ' ἐρωεῖ (scil. τοῖ ἱέναι κατὰ λαόν) II. 2. 179: Theocr. 13. 74, has the acc. for the gen., as if it was trans. *to leave*, cf. 24. 99.

II. trans. to drive or force back, only once in Hom., ἐρ. ἐσσύμενον ἀπὸ νηῶν II. 13. 57: but found in later Poets. Ep. word. (Root ῥέω, *to flow*: akin to ῥώμαι, but prob. not to ἔρως, ἐρίκος.) Hence ἐρωή, ἦ, any quick, violent motion, in Hom. esp. δουρὸς ἐρωή the rush of a spear, II. 11. 357., 15. 358: ἔρωι Βελέων II. 4. 542., 17. 562; λείπετο δουρὸς ἐρωήν a spear's throes behind, II. 23. 529, cf. 21. 251: λιμνητήρως ἐρωή the force or ebbing of the winnower's (shovel), II. 13. 590; so, ἀνδρὸς ἐρωή II. 3. 62, cf. 14. 488.

2. later, an impulse, inclination, desire, Anth.

II. a withdrawal, retreat, ἐρωή πολέμου rest from war, II. 16. 302., 17. 761; so, ἐρ. μάχης Theocr. 22. 192, exactly the reverse of signf. 1; but easily explained from signf. II of the Verb ἐρώω.

Ep. word, but never in Od.

ἔρωμάνεω, to be mad for love, madly in love, Opp.: from

ἔρωμανής, ἔς, (ἔρως, μαινόμεναι) madly in love, Diod. Adv. -ως. Hence
ἔρωμάνια, ἡ, madness for love, mad love, Anth.
ἔρωμνιον, τό, a little love, darling, Anth.: Dim. from
ἔρωμένος, ὁ, ἔρωμένη, ἡ, part. pres. pass. from ἔρῶν, a loved one, love, Lat. amans, amasia, Hdt. 3. 31.

ἔρως, ὅσος, ὁ, Wolf has restored the heterocl. dat. ἔρω or the apoc. ἔρω for ἔρωτι in Od. 18. 211: later poets have also acc. ἔρωι for ἔρωτα, Jac. A. P. p. 459, cf. γέλως. An older, but only poet., form ἔρος, q. v. (ἔραμαι, ἔρῶν). Love: in IL only in phrase, ἔρως φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψε love wrapt his senses, 3. 442., 14. 294; in Od. only once, 18. 212, ἔρω δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐθέλχθη: in Hom. always of the sexual passion, later in gen. desire for a thing, τινὸς Aesch. Eum. 865; ἔχω ἔρωτά τινος Hdt. 5. 32; also, ἔρως ἔχει με Aesch. Supp. 521; ἔρως ἐμπέττει μοι, c. inf., Id. Ag. 341, Thuc. 6. 24: plur. ἔρωτες, vehement desires, but esp. amours, Lat. amores, An. Rh.

II. as prop. n., the god of love, Eros, Amor, Anac. 64; and in plur., Simon., etc. Hence ἔρωτάριον, τό, Dim. from ἔρως, a little love or love-god, Anth. [α] ἔρωτά, f. ἡσῶ, Ep. and Ion. εἰρ., to ask, τίνα τι something of one, Od. 4. 347., 9. 364, Soph. O. T. 1122, etc.; τίνα ἀμφί τινος Eur. Ion 236, περί τινος Plat. Theat. 185 C: foll. by a Relat. word, εἰρ. τίς εἴη Od. 15. 423; εἰ. εἰ. or ἡν., to ask whether . ., Hipp.: it is the usu. word in Att., supplying the defective tenses of ἔρομαι, q. v.

II. in dialects, to argue, elicit your conclusion by questioning, also συνερωτάω, Sext. Emp., cf. interrogare, Cic. Fat. 28. III. in N. T., = αἰτέω, to ask, solicit, τινά.

ἔρώτημα, ὄντος, τό, that which is asked, a question, Thuc. 3. 54; ἐρ. τοῦ θυνητάτος the challenge of soldiers, Id. 7. 44: a question or problem proposed for solution, Plut. Hence ἔρωτηματίζω, to arrange and put questions, so as to elicit your conclusions from your opponent, Arist. Org.

ἔρωτηματικός, ὅς, ὡν, interrogative, Gramm. Adv. -κώς.

ἔρωτηματιον, τό, Dim. from ἔρώτημα.

ἔρώτησις, ἑως, ἡ, a questioning, question, Plat., etc.; ποιέσθαι ἐρ. Isocr. 171 Δ; c. gen. rei, about a thing, Plat. Theat. 147 C.

ἔρωτησιν, verb. Adj. from ἔρωτάω, one must ask, enquire, Arist. Org.

ἔρωτιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἔρωτικός, Anth. ἔρωτιάς, to be lovesick.

ἔρωτιδεύς, ἑὸς, ὁ, a young Eros, Cupid, formed as λαγυδεύς from λαγώς: plur. ἔρωτιδεῖς, Anacreont.

ἔρωτιδία, ὡν, τὰ, sub. lepá, a feast of Eros, Ath. ἔρωτιζω, = ἔρωτάω, Gramm.

ἔρωτικός, ὅς, ὡν, of or belonging to love, ὀργή, λύπη Thuc. 6. 57, 59; ἐρ. ἐντυχία a love affair, Ib. 54; ἐρ. λόγος a discourse on love, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C: given to love, amorous, Plat. Rep. 474 D: hence in gen. fond of a thing, ἐρ. πρὸς τι Plut., περί τι Luc. Adv. -κώς, Thuc. 6. 54; -κώς ἔχειν τινός to be very fond of . ., Plat. Symp. 222 C.

II. τὰ Ἐρωτικά, the feast of Eros or Love, Plut.

ἔρώτιον, τό, = ἔρωτάριον, Aristaeon.

ἔρωτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a loved one, darling, Theocr. 4. 59. II. as Adj. ἐρ. νήσοι, islands of love.

ἔρωτοβλήτης, ὡν, (βάλλω) struck by love, smitten.

ἔρωτογράφος, ὡν, (γράφω) writing about love, Mel. [α] ἔρωτοδιδασκάλος, ὁ, ἡ, a teacher of the art of love, Ath.

ἔρωτολάπις, ὡν, (λαμβάνω) love-smitten, Lat. captus amore.

ἔρωτολήψια, ἡ, a being love-smitten.

ἔρωτομάνιος, = ἔρωμανέας, to be madly in love: from ἔρωτομάνης, ἔς, = ἔρωμανής, madly in love, Sext. Emp.

ἔρωτομάνια, ἡ, = ἔρωμανία, raving love, Plut.

ἔρωτοπαίγιον, τό, a love-play, amatory poem.

ἔρωτοπλάσιος, ὡν, (πλάω) beguiling, soothing love, φθόγγος Mel. II. inconstant in love. [α]

ἔρωτοπλοῖω, (πλοῖω, πλόος) to sail on love's ocean, Mel.

ἔρωτοποιέω, to excite love.

ἔρωτοπόκος, ὡν, (τίκτω) producing love, Musae.

ἔρωτοπόφος, ὡν, (τρέφω) the nurse, mother of love, i. e. Aphrodite, Orph.

ἔρωτύλος, ὁ, a darling, sweetheart, Theocr. 3. 7. II. as Adj., ἔρωτύλα αἰεῖν to sing love-songs, Bion. 3. 10. Dor. word. [β]

ἔς, Ion. and old Att. form for εἰς, q. v.: and so in all the compds., except those of Hom., and Hdt., which are given here.

ἔς, imperat. aor. 2 from ἔημι.

ἔσθαι, ἑσθαι, ἑσθαι, ἑσθαι, ἑσθαι, Hdt.

ἔσθαι, v. εἰσθαι, in Hom. only 3 impf. ἐσθαιετο and 3 aor. med. ἐσθαιετο.

ἔσθαι, v. εἰσθαι, Il. 6. 252, and Hdt.

ἔσθαι, Adv., for ever.

ἔσθαι, ἑσθαι, ἑσθαι, ἑσθαι, ἑσθαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσθαι, for ἐσθαι, 3 sing. aor. 2 syncop. of εἰσάλλομαι, Il. 12. 466., 13. 679.

ἔσαν, Ep. and Ion. for ἦσαν from εἶμι, Hom.

ἔσαντα, v. εἰσάντα, Hom.

ἔσπα, Ion. for εἰσπ., at once, Hdt.

ἔσπα, aor. 2 pass. from ἔσπαι.

ἔσπαι, Ion. for εἰσπ., Hdt.

ἔσπαι, v. sub εἰσπ., Hdt.

ἔσπαι, Adv. for εἰς ἄρτι, until now, late, Lob. Phryn. 21.

ἔσπαι, Adv. for εἰς ἄρτι, until, c. gen.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰσπ.

ἔσπαι, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ἐσπέννυμι, in intr. signif., Hom.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰσπ.

ἔσπαι, Ion. for εἰσπ., Hdt.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

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ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

ἔσπαι, ἑσπαι, ἑσπαι, v. sub εἰς-.

common notion of goodness in early times, *good, brave, stout*, Hom., esp. in Il.; opp. to *κακός*: also, *rich, wealthy*, Hes. Op. 212: and then, *noble*, Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii: also *kind, good*, ἑς τινα Soph. El. 24. 2. of mental and moral goodness, e. g. νόος, μένος, κλέος etc., Hom. 3. of things, etc., φάρμακα: 80 of τεύχεα, κτήματα, κειμήλια etc., Hom. 4. good, fortunate, lucky, ὀνείρες Od. 24. 311, ὕπαρ 19. 547. 5. as Subst., ἑσθλά goods, Od. 10. 523: but more usu. ἑσθλόν good-luck, Il. 24. 530: ἑσθλόν c. inf. it is good, expedient to . . , Il. 24. 301. (Acc. to Herm. the Root was ἑσθλός, akin to the Germ. edel, Böckh Not. Crit. Pind. O. 1. 99.) Hence ἑσθλότης, ἥτος, ἡ, goodness, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B. ἑσθός, εὐς, ἡ, a dress, garment, Il. 24. 94, Ar. Av. 940, rare form for ἑσθής.

ἑσθ' ὅτε, for ἑσθ' ὅτε, Lat. est quum, there is a time when . . , i. e. now and then, sometimes, formed like ἐνὶ ὅτε, c. indic. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 20; ἑσθ' ὅτε . . , ὅτε . . Soph. Aj. 56 sq. ἑσθρόσκω, for εἰσθλ., Il. . .

ἑσθώ, poet. form of ἑσθλά, to eat, in Hom. usu. with πίνειν: of beasts, to devour, Od. 13. 409: metaph., ἐσθ. κειμήλια to waste, consume one's means, Od. 2. 75: also in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 1597, etc. Poet. word, also found in LXX.

ἑστία, ἡ, in some dialects, esp. Italian Dor., for οἰσία; also written ἑστία, Heind. Plat. Crat. 401 C.

ἑσιδεῖν, for εἰσιδεῖν, Hom.

ἑσιέμεναι, fem. part. pres. med. from εἰσιήμι, Od. 22. 470.

ἑσιζήται, for εἰσιζήται, from εἰσιζομαι, Il. 13. 285.

ἑστήμι, ἐκινέρομαι, ἐσιπταμαι, for εἰς, Hdt.

ἑστis, εὐς, ἡ, (ἑμαί) an impulse, tendency, only in Plat. Crat. 411 D, 420 A: but the compound ἑφεστis is found.

ἑσκαταβαίνω, v. εἰσκ., Od. 24. 222.

ἑσκατῆρο, for εἰσκατῆρο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. from εἰσκατατίθωμι, Hes.

ἑσκε, Ep. and Ion. for ἦν, 3 sing. impf. from εἰμί, freq. in Hom. ἑσκεμμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from σκεπτομαι, deliberately, Dem. 749. 8.

ἑσκληκα, intr. perf. of σκέλλω.

ἑσκλητρος, ἡ, (εἰσκαλέω) a convoked assembly, cf. ἐκκλητρος II. ἑσκλητρος, ὅος, ἡ, =foreg.

ἑσκον, Ep. and Ion. for ἦν, impf. from εἰμί, in Hom. only II.

7. 153: very freq. in 3 pers. ἑσκε, never in 2 ἑσκες.

ἑσκοπτιμένω, Adv. part. perf. pass. from σκοπέω, = ἑσκεμμένος.

ἑσλός, Dor. for ἐσθλός, q. v.

ἑσμα, ατος, τό, = μίσχος, a stalk, pedicel, Arist. ap. Eust.

ἑσμός, ὁ, also ἑσμός, anything let out, Lat. scaturigo: esp. a swarm of bees, Hdt. 5. 114, Plat. Legg. 708 B: hence any swarm of flock, πελειδῶν Aesch. Supp. 223; γουναϊκῶν Ar. Lys. 353, etc.: also of things, ἑσμοὶ γάλακτος streams of milk, Eur. Bacch. 710, ubi v. Elmsl.: and rather strangely, ἑσμός μελισσῶν γλυκύς, i. e. honey, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C, cf. Soph. O. C. 481, Herm. Opusc. 2. 252: also, ἑσμ. νόσων Aesch. Supp. 684, λήγοντων Plat. Rep. 450 B. (Prob. from ἡμι, and so rightly ascribed, cf. ἀφῆστος: others from ἔξομαι, or even ἔδω, v. Schaff. Plut. 6. p. 444.) Hence

ἑσμοτόκος, ov, (τίκτω) producing swarms of bees, Anth.

ἑσμοφλάς, ἄκος, ὁ, the watcher of a swarm of bees. [ῥ]

ἑσθβην, Adv., v. ὅσβη.

ἑσοικέω, ἑσοικίζω, for εἰς, Hdt.

ἑσποτος, ov, for ἐσποτος, Hdt.

ἑσπόρω, f. ἐσπόρωι, for ἐσπόρω, ἐσπόρωμαι, Hom.

ἑσσύμαι, Dor. fut. from εἰμί, for ἔσομαι.

ἑσοχάδες, ov, αἱ, (εἰσέχω) internal piles, Hipp., cf. ἑξοχάδες.

ἑσπέρα, ἡ, Lat. vespera, strictly fem. from ἑσπερος, sup. ὦρα,

evening, Hdt. 1. 142, Pind., etc.: ἀπὸ ἑσπέρας after evening, at nightfall, Thuc. 3. 112, etc.; εἰς or πρὸς ἑσπέραν towards evening, Plat., Xen., etc. in plur. the evening hours, eventide, Dissen Pland. I. 7. 44.

2. sub. χώρα, the west, Lat. occidentis, like Germ. Abend, Eur. Or. 1260: ἡ πρὸς ἑσπέραν χώρα or τὸ

πρὸς ἑσπέρας the west country, Hdt. 1. 82., 8. 130.

ἑσπερίζω, to eat the evening meal, sup. late.

ἑσπερίων, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Xen. Lac. 12. 6.

ἑσπέριος, α, ov, and os, ov Eur. H. F. 395: (ἑσπερος) of Time,

towards evening, in the evening, at eventide, Hom., esp. in Od.,

usu. with a Verb, ἑσπ. κάτεμι Od. 15. 505; ἑσπ. ἦλθε Od. 9. 336; ἑσπερίους ἀγέρας ἀνάγει Od. 2. 385. II. of Place, western, Lat. occidentalis, Od. 8. 29, Eur. L. c.: opp. to ὀρίος, ἑσός.

ἑσπέρης, ἰδός, ἡ, peculiar form of foreg., at evening, 2. western, Dion. P.

II. as Subst. ἡ ἑσπέρης, the night-scented gilly-flower, Theophr. 2. as nom. pr. αἱ ἑσπερίδες the Hesperides, daughters of Night, who dwell on an island of the ocean, on the western edge of the world, and guarded a garden with golden apples, Hes. Th. 215, 275, 518:—later their number was said to be three, or sometimes seven, their names were given, and Hercules was said to have carried off their apples.

ἑσπέρια, ατος, τό, (ἑσπερίω) supper, Ath.

ἑσπερόβην, Adv. from evening, or from the west, Arat.

ἙΣΠΕΡΟΣ, ὁ, Lat. VESPER, evening, ἐπὶ ἑσπερος ἦλθε Od. 1. 423; but ἐπὶ ἑσπερον ἔλθειν to be near even, Od. 4. 786: heterog. plur. neut. ἑσπερα, τὰ, the hours of evening, eventide, ποτὶ ἔ. Od. 17. 191. II. as Adj. of or at evening, h. Hom. 18. 14: esp., ἡ ἀστήρ the evening-star, Il. 22. 318: also as Subst., without ἀστήρ, Hesperus, Eur. Ion 1149: ἑσπ. σελήνας φῶς Pind. O. 10. 90: ἔ. θεός the god of darkness, i. e. Hades or death, Soph. O. T. 178, cf. Ἑρπείας, ὄφως. 2. western, ἔ. τόποι Aesch. Pr. 348, ἀγκυλῆς Soph. Aj. 805: ἑσπερος γῆ the west country, land of the setting sun; also without γῆ, Arist. H. A. (By some supposed to be contr. from ἑσπερός, as if its first sign. were Lucifer, the evening star.)

ἑσπετε, Ep. imperat. of εἰπεῖν for εἴπατε, 2 pl. aor., four times in Hom., but only in Il. and in phrase, ἑσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι.

ἑσπευσμένω, Adv. part. perf. pass. from σπεύδω, in haste, Dion. H.

ἔσποιμαι, later Ep. collat. form of ἔπομαι, Dion. P. 436, 1140.

ἑσπότην, inf. σπᾶσθαι, aor. 2 of ἔσποιμαι: Homer retains ἔ. in all the moods, inf. ἐσπᾶσθαι Il. 6. 423; part. ἐσπόμενος Il. imperat. ἐσπᾶσθαι Il.; conj. ἔσπονται Od. 12. 349; opt. ἐσποίμην Od. It is a mistake to assume in early Greek a pres. ἔσποιμαι for ἔπομαι.

ἑσπον, (not ἔσπον) inf. σπεῖν, aor. 2 of ἔπω, Hom., only in compds. ἑσπονδααμένω, Adv. part. perf. pass. from σπονδάω, seriously, in earnest, Plat. Sisyph. 390 B: zealously, Strab.

ἑσσαι, ας, ε, aor. 1 act. of ἔννυμι, Hom.; ἑσσαι, poet. inf., Od.; ἑσόμενος, part. aor. 1 med., Hom.

ἑσσην, ἦνος, ὁ, at Ephesus a priest of Artemis, like Lat. rex sacrificulus, sacrorum, Pausan. 8. 13, 1: in Callim. Jo. 66, a king: acc. to E. M., orig. the king (queen) bee, as if akin to ἑσμός, and it may be added that μέλισσα (q. v.) was a name of certain priestesses, esp. of Artemis.

ἑσσί, Ep. and Dor. 2 sing. pres. from εἰμί, ἐμμί, for εἰς or εἴ, strictly Dor., but freq. in Hom.

ἑσσία, ἡ, v. ἑσία.

ἑσσο, Ep. imperat. from ἔννυμι, for ἔσο or εἰσο. II. 2 sing. plqpf. pass. from ἔννυμι, Il. 3. 57, Od. 16. 199.

ἑσσομαι, Ep. fut. of εἰμί, for ἔσομαι, Hom., who also in Il. uses ἐσσεῖται, 3 sing. from Dor. ἔσσομαι.

ἑσσώ, Ion. for ἡσάω, ἡττάω, to overcome, muster, freq. in Hdt., but mostly in Pass., ἐσσοῦσθαι, aor. ἐσσωθήναι, to be beaten, ὑπὸ τιος 3. 106; μάχῃ 5. 46, etc.

ἑσσομαι, perf. pass. of σέω, Hom.: whence ἔσσω and ἔσστω, 2 and 3 plqpf.; but these are also syncope. aor., Hom.

ἑσσύμενος, ἡ, ov, part. pass. of σέω (acc. to signf. and accent a pres., but redupl. as if perf.), driven, urged on, hurried, vehement, Hom.: eager, yearning for, c. gen. πολέμου, ὀδοῖο Il. 24. 404, Od. 4. 733: also c. inf., πολέμειν, ἀλλὰ Il. 11. 717, Od. 4. 416. [ῥ]: hence Adv. ἑσσύμενως hastily, vehemently, Hom.

(Though analogy is in favor of the parox. accent ἑσσόμενος, it is without authority.)

ἑστώ, ἑστώτω, 2 and 3 sing. aor. syncope. pass. from σέω.

ἑσσωθήναι, Ion. for ἡσσωθήναι, v. ἑσάω.

ἔσσω, ov, Ion. for ἡσσω, Hdt. 8. 113, etc.

*ἔστακα, pf. 2 of ἵστημι with intrans. pres. signf., to stand: but only in the following syncope. forms, dual ἑστάτων, plur. ἐστάμεν, ἑστάτε, ἑστάσι, inf. ἐστανάι, Ep. ἐστάμεν, ἐστανάμεν, part. ἐστάς, Att. contr. ἐστάς, ὄσα, Ion. ἐστέας and ἐσθηάς.

ἑστάκα, transit. perf. of ἵστημι, I have placed, prob. not before Polyb.

ἐσπάλω, Ion. for ἐσταλμένοι ἦσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. of στέλλω, Hes. Sc. 288. [ἀλ]

ἐστάμεν, ἐστάμεναι, Ep. for ἐστάναί, inf. perf. syncop. from ἵστημι, Hom. [ἀ]

ἐστάμεν, 1 pl. perf. syncop. of ἵστημι, Od.

ἐσταν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐστήσαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 act. of ἵστημι, they stood, Hom. [ἀ]

ἐσταότες, plur. from ἐστάω, v. ἔστα, Hom.

ἐστάσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. syncop. of ἵστημι, they stood, Hom.: carefully to be distinguished from sqd.

ἐστάσαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 trans. shortd. for ἐστήσαν, they set, placed, or had placed, Il. 2. 525, Od. 3. 182, 18. 307, cf. esp. Il. 12. 55, 56, cf. ἐπρεσε, ἐπρησε.

ἐστάσι, 3 pl. perf. syncop. of ἵστημι, Il.

ἐστάτε, 2 plur., and ἐστάτον, 2 and 3 dual perf. syncop. of ἵστημι, Il.

ἐστε, Conjunct, till, until, Lat. donec, c. indicat., Aesch. Pr. 457, etc.: but in dependent clauses after an inf., Arr.: also c. conj., Soph. Aj. 1183; but then more usu. ἐστ' ἄν, as Hdt. 7. 141, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 659; and in orat. obliqua, c. optat., Xen. An. i. 9, 11. 2. so long, so long as, Schäf. Soph. Aj. 1183, with same construct. as former signif.—The Dor. form ἐστε is restored by Kiessling and Gaisf. in Theocr. i. 6, 5. 22, cf. E. M. p. 382. 8: but the inference that it comes from ἔως is rightly rejected by Valck.

II. Adv. even to, Lat. usque, ἐστε ἐπὶ c. acc., like Lat. usque ad. Xen. A. 5. 6; and sometimes so without ἐπὶ, Arr. (From ἐς ἔτε, eis ἔτε, as εἰσέκε from eis ὅ κε: we never find εἰστε: nor have Hom. and Hes. ἐστε.) ἐστε, v. foreg.

ἐστενωμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from στενώ, scantily.

ἐστήκα, ἐστήκει, perf. and plqpf. act. from ἵστημι, always in intr. pres. and impf. signif., I stand, stood, Hom.

ἐστήην, v. sub ἐστήκα.

ἐστήξω, ἐστήξομαι, intr. fut. of ἐστήκα, I shall, will stand, Att. formed like τεθήξω, τεθήξομαι from θήσκα.

ἐστήσα, aor. 1 act. of ἐστήμι, trans. I placed, set, Hom.: but ἐστήην, aor. 2 intr. I stood, Hom. The aor. 1 med. ἐστήσαμην is also always trans.

ἐστία, ἡ, Ion. ἱστία, the hearth of a house; the shrine of the household gods; and hence a sanctuary for suppliants, who were called ἐφέστιοι: hence an oath by it was specially sacred: in Hom. only in Od. 14. 159, 17. 156, 19. 304, always in solemn appeals, and in Ion. form ἱστία: Hes. Op. 732, uses ἐστία: ἡ κοινὴ ἐστία a public altar, Arist. Pol.: hence, 2. the house itself, a dwelling, house, home (as we say fire-side), Hdt. 5. 40, and freq. in Pind., and Trag.: hence any home, as the grave, Soph. O. C. 1728. 3. the members of the house, the household, family, Hdt. 1. 176: ἀπ' ἐστίας ἄρχεσθαι to begin with the nearest, i. e. at the beginning, and go through with a thing, Ar. Vesp. 846: but others refer this to signif. II.

II. as nom. pr. Hestia, the Roman Vesta, acc. to Hes. Th. 454, daughter of Cronos and Rhea, guardian of the hearth and home, both of families and states, and so always first invoked at all offerings and festivals, h. Hom. 23. 29, in the form ἱστία. (Prob. from ἱζω, ἔζομαι.) [I in Od. in the appellat., i in h. Hom. in nom. pr.: in Hes. exactly the reverse: i always in Att.] ἐστίαμα, ατος, τό, (ἐστίαμα) an entertainment, banquet, Ταυράλον θεοῖσι Eur. I. T. 387.

ἐστιπαρχώ, to be ἐστιπαρχος, Luc.

ἐστιπαρχος, ου, δ, Plut., and ἐστιπαρχος, δ, (ἐστία, ἄρχω) the master of a house, or of one's own house: also=ἐπιτοίχος II.

Ἔστιας, δδος, ἡ, (Ἔστια) a Vestal virgin, at Rome, Plut.

ἐστιλαῖσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐστίαμα) a feasting, banqueting, entertainment, Thuc. 6. 46: λόγων ἑστ. a 'feast of reason', Plat. Tim. 27 B.

II. esp. at Athens, one of the regular λειτουργίαι, Böckh P. E. 2. 221, v. ἐστιάτωρ.

ἐστιπᾶτριον, τό, a dining-room, banqueting-hall, Philostr.

ἐστιπᾶτορία, ἡ, a feast, LXX.

ἐστιπᾶτόριον, τό, =ἐστιπᾶτριον, Plut.

ἐστιπᾶτορ, οπος, δ, one who gives a banquet, a host, Plat. Tim. init.

II. esp. at Athens, the citizen on whom the liturgy fell to give a dinner to his tribe, Dem. 463. 15., 996. 24: v. ἐστίασις. [ἀ]

ἐστίαω, f. δω [ἀ], (ἐστία) to receive on one's hearth, into one's home, to entertain hospitably, to feast, τινά Ar. Nub. 1212; τινά τινος one on something, Plat. Rep. 571 D; also τινά τιμι Ib. 404 D: also c. acc. cognato, γάμους ἐστίαω to give a marriage feast, Eur. H. F. 483; so, ἐστ. νυκτῆρια Xen., etc.

Pass. c. fut. med. ἐστίασθαι (Plat. Rep. 345 C):—to be a guest, be feasted, Hdt. 5. 20: c. acc. rei, to feast on ..., ἐστ. ἐνύπνιον to have a visionary feast, 'feast with the Barmecide', Ar. Vesp. 1218; also c. dat., εὐδία Xen. Symp. 2. 3.

ἐστιπαίων, ον, gen. ονος, (πέπαια) a householder.

ἐστιος, α, ον, belonging to the ἐστία, Heliod.

ἐστιουέω, to preside over the house, home, or state, πόλεως Pseudo-Charond. ap. Stob. p. 290. 12: from

ἐστιούχος, ον, (ἐστία, ἔχω) guarding, keeping the house or state, c. gen. loci, Eur. Supp. 1. 2. having an altar or hearth, γαῖα, πόλις Aesch. Pers. 511, Soph. Ant. 1083.

3. on the hearth or altar, ἐστ. ψόλος Aesch. Fr. 265 (acc. to Musgr.), πύπ Plut. II. an entertainer, feaster, host, Ar. ap. Poll. 6. 11.

ἐστιώδης, (ἐστία) to found a hearth, house. Pass., δόμα ἐστιούται the house, family is founded, i. e. by children, Eur. Ion 1464, Lat. domus constituta, fundata est.

ἐστιώτης, ου, δ, fem. ἄτης, ἰδος, (ἐστία) of, in, belonging to the house or family, Soph. Tr. 954.

ἔστο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐννυμι, Hom.

ἐστοχασμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from στοχάζομαι.

ἐστραμένως, η, ον, part. perf. pass. from στρέφω, h. Hom. Merc. 411.

ἐστρίς, Adv., until three times, thrice, Pind. O. 2. 123, P. 4. 108.

ἐστρωμένος, η, ον, part. perf. pass. from σπορῶννυμι, σπρῶννυμι, h. Hom. Ven. 159.

ἐστρωτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from σπορῶννυμι, σπρῶννυμι, Il. 10. 155.

ἐστώ, ους, ἡ, (εἶμι) Dor. for οὐσία, substance, as opp. to form, μορφή, Arch. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 714.

ἐστωρ, οπος, δ, a peg or nail at the end of the pole, on which the ring, κρίκος, for fastening the harness was fixed, Il. 24. 272, cf. Arr. Anab. 2. 3, 13, Plat. Alex. 18. (Prob. from ἔζω or from ἔστη: others in Hom. read ἔστωρ from ἔχω.)

ἐσύνηκεν, for συνήκεν, aor. 1 c. dupl. augm. from συνήμι.

ἐξυστερον, Adv. for eis ὕστερον, for the future, hereafter, Hdt. 5. 41.

ἐσφαλμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from σφάλω, erringly, amiss, Anth.

ἐσφῆρω, v. εἰσφῆρω, Hom., and Hdt.

ἐσφλάσις, εως, ἡ, a pressure, pushing inwards: from ἐσφλάω, f. δω [ἀ], to drive, press inwards, in Hipp., for ἐσθλάω or ἐσθλάω.

ἐσφορέω, v. εἰσφορέω, Od.

ἐσχάρα, ἡ, Ion. ἐσχάρη: Ep. gen. et dat. ἐσχάρῳ, ἀπ. ἐσχ.: or ἐπ' ἐσχ. Od.:—the hearth, fire-place, like ἐστία, Hom., esp. in Od.: the sanctuary of suppliants, hence, καθεῖστο ἐπ' ἐσχάρῳ ἐν κοινήσιν Od. 7. 153, cf. 160. 169: used both for warmth, Od. 6. 305, and for religious rites, Od. 14. 420.

2. hence, Τρώων πυρὸς ἐσχάραι the watch-fires of the camp, Il. 10. 478, ubi alii altari.

II. an altar for burnt offerings, thus distinguished from the more general term βωμός, Aesch. Pers. 205, Soph., etc.

III. a grate, pan of coals, or gridiron, Ar. Ach. 888.

IV. in Medic. the scurf, scab, eschar, on a wound, esp. by burning, Hipp., and Plat. (Com.) Incert. 2.

V. pudendum muliebree, Ar. Eq. 1286. [χᾶ] Hence

ἐσχάρεως, ὅως, δ, a ship's cook.

ἐσχάρεον, ἄνος, δ, =ἐσχάρα I and II, Theocr. 24. 48.

ἐσχάριον, τό, Dim. from ἐσχάρα: esp. a pan of coals, gridiron, Ar. Fr. 435.

2. a stand for any thing, Polyb. [ἀ]

ἐσχάριος, ον, of, on the hearth, Anth. [ἀ]

ἐσχάρης, ἰδος, ἡ, a pan of coals, or gridiron, Ar. Fr. 435.

ἐσχάρητις, ου, δ, ἔπρος bread baked over the fire, Ath.

ἐσχάρηπτετος, ον, (πέπαια) cooked on the hearth, Hipp.

ἐσχάρῳφι, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. from ἐσχάρα, q. v. Od.

ἐσχάρωδ, (ἐσχάρα IV) to cover with an eschar or scab, ἐσχα-
ρομένη ἑλκεθ Diosc. Hence

ἐσχάρωσις, εως, ἡ, the formation of a scab, Arist. Prob. [ἀ]

ἑσχαρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, forming an eschar, escharotic, Medic.
 ἐσχατάω, (ἐσχατός) to be at the end, in Hom. only in Ep. Part., ἐσχατόων, ὄσων, of men, εἰ τινα πον θήλων ἔλοι ἐσχατόωντα straying about the edge of the camp, Il. 10. 206: elsewhere, of states, Ἀνθηδών, Μύρσιον ἐσχατόωσα lying on the border, Il. 2. 508, 616: not in Od.

ἐσχατέω, to be the last, be at the end, τινός Theophr.
 ἐσχατιά, ἡ, (ἐσχατός) the furthest part, the edge, border, esp. of a place, Hom., and Hdt., etc.; as, ἐσχ. νήσου Od. 5. 238, etc.; ἐσχ. λυμῶος the mouth, Od. 2. 391: but, ἐσχ. πολέμου the skirts of battle (i. e. furthest parts of the field), Il. 11. 524., 20. 328: also the edge of a funeral pile, Il. 23. 242.

II. a far-away, sequestered spot, on the edge of a plain, near the sea, etc., ἀργυρ. ἐσχ. Od. 4. 517, etc., cf. 3. 294, Il. 9. 484: also ἐσχ. alone, Od. 14. 104., Hdt. 6. 127, and freq. in Att., as Soph. Phil. 144, Dem. 1040. 13, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 86.

III. dat. ἐσχατῇ, as Adv., finally, Nic.

ἐσχατίω, rare poet. form for ἐσχατέω.

ἐσχατίω, to be last, too late, LXX. II. in gen. = ἐσχατέω.

ἐσχατικός, ὄν, poet. for ἐσχατός, Nic.

ἐσχατιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. ἱσ, ἰδος, on the frontier, as pr. name of a tribe, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 268.

ἐσχατόγηρος, ὡν, also, acc. to some, -γηρος, ὄν, (γῆρας) in extreme old age, Strab.

ἐσχατέεις, ὄσα, ἐν, poet. for sq.

ἐσχατός, ἡ, ὄν, also, ὄν, Arat. 625:—the furthest, uttermost, extreme, in Hom. only of Place: ἐσχατοὶ ἀνδρῶν, of the Aethiopians, Od. 1. 23: hence the furthest each way, I. the highest, Lat. summus, esp. metaph. of rank, the highest, noblest, Pind. O. 1. 181.

2. the lowest, Lat. imus, Theocr. 16. 52: and of rank, the lowest, meanest, Lat. extremus.

3. the innermost, Soph. Tr. 1053. II. esp. of actions, misfortunes, sufferings, etc., the uttermost, utmost, last, worst, ἐσχ. κινδύνου, ὀδύνην Plat.: esp. as Subst., τὰ ἐσχάτων, τὰ ἐσχάτα, the utmost, last, ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. διακαρτέρεω to hold out to the last, Hdt. 7. 107; ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. κακοὶ ἀπικέσθαι Id. 8. 52; ἐπ' ἐσχ. βαλεῖν Soph. O. C. 217: so, τὰ ἐσχ. παθεῖν, ποτεῖν, etc., Plat., and Xen.: ἐξ ἐσχατῶν ἐς ἐσχ. from worst to worse, Hdt. 7. 100; ἐσχατ' ἐσχατῶν κακὰ worst of possible evils, Soph. Phil. 65, cf. Philem. Incert. 87 (Meineke p. 423).

III. τὰ ἐσχ. are also used in Arist. Org. for the terms of a proposition.

IV. of Time, the last, Plut. V. Adv. -τως, to the uttermost, exceedingly, Hipp.: esp. to give a Superl. force to an Adj., Xen. An. 2. 6, 1. 2. We have also neut. ἐσχατόων as Adv., for the last time, Soph. O. C. 1550; and so, τὸ ἐσχ. Plat. Gorg. 473 C:—and a Superl. Adv., ἐσχατόωτα, most utterly, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 49; and a Comp., ἐσχατόωτερον, more extreme, Arist. Metaph.: cf. ἐλάχιστος. (Prob. from ἐξ, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 22. Anm. 3. n, like ἐξώτατος: others from ἐχόμεναι, ἐσχομην, to be hard by, at the boundary.)

ἐσχατόων, ὄσων, II., v. ἐσχατάω.

ἐσχατέον, εἰς, ὁ, poet. aor. 2 of ἐχω, for ἐσχον, Hom.

ἐσχηώ, for εἰσχηώ, Hdt.

ἐσχηματισμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from σχηματίζω, figuratively, Gramm.

ἐσχον, εἰς, ὁ, inf. σχέω, aor. 2 of ἐχω: aor. med. ἐσχομένη Hom. ἔσω, Adv. for εἰσω, q. v., Hom., and Hdt. Though εἰσω is the more usu. in all dialects, yet ἐσώτερος, ἐσώτατος, never take the ε, and ἐσώθεν only in Hipp., prob. on account of the correlative ἐσώτερος, etc. Hence

ἐσώθεν and -θε, Adv., from within, Hdt. 8. 37: within, inside, Id. 2. 36: c. gen., ἐσ. δομάτων Aesch. Cho. 800: cf. ἐσω.

ἐσωτή, ἡ, (ὥψ) appearance, look, poet.

ἐσώτατος, ἡ, ὄν, Superl. from ἐσω, the inner, innermost, Lat. intimus.

Adv. ἐσώτατα, Hipp.: opp. to ἐσώτατος: cf. ἐσω.

ἐσωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, inner, intimate, esoteric, Luc.: esp. of those disciples of Pythagoras, Aristotle, etc., who were scientifically taught, opp. to those who had mere popular views (ἐξωτερικοί), Clem. Al.

ἐσωτερικόν, τό, also ἐσώφειον, an inner garment, Lat. interiorula, Salmas. Tertull. Pall. p. 409.

ἐσώτερος, α, ὄν, Comp. from ἐσω, the inner, Lat. interior:

Adv. ἐσώτερον Hdt. 8. 66: opp. to ἐσώτερος: cf. ἐσω.

ἐτάζω, f. σω, (ἐρός) to examine the truth of a thing, test it, Polus ap. Stob. p. 105. 47, cf. Plat. Crat. 410 D: the word in gen. use was the compd. ἐτάρζω.

ἐταίρα, ἡ, fem. from ἐταῖρος, q. v.

ἐταρεία, ἡ, Ion. -ῆη, also ἐταρία, (ἐταῖρος) a companion-ship, association of two or more comrades, union, club, brotherhood, τῶν ἡλικιωτέρων Hdt. 5. 71.

II. esp. at Athens a private political club or union for party purposes, Plat. Rep. 365 D; so too, ἐταρία Thuc. 3. 82, and ἐνωμοσία Id. 5. 54, ubi v. Arnold.

2. at Carthage a public association or union for the maintenance of law and liberty, Kluge, Arist. Pol. Carth. p. 30 sq.

III. in gen. friendly connexion, friendship, Soph. Aj. 683.

IV. = ἐταρῆσις, Andoc. 13. 27. Strictly fem. from ἐταῖρος, εἰα, εἰον, Ion. -ῆσις, of belonging to companions or comrades, Zebs ἔρ. presiding over fellowship, Hdt. 1. 44.

II. of, belonging to an ἐταίρα: hence amorous, ἔρ. φιλότης h. Hom. Merc. 58.

ἐταρεύω, to be an ἐταῖρος, comrade; but usu. 2. to be an ἐταίρα, courtesan.

II. act. to make one an ἐταῖρος or ἐταίρα: hence usu. in Pass., = signf. 1. 2, Theopomp. ap. Polyb. 8. 11. 10.

ἐταρεία, to be an ἐταίρα, Aeschin. 2. 42, etc., cf. πορεύω.

ἐταρῆη, ἡ, and ἐταρῆσις, ῆη, ἥιον, Ion. for -εἰα, -εἰος, etc.

ἐταρῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐταρεία) unchastity, Aeschin. 2. 43.

ἐταρία, ἡ, v. sub ἐταρεία.

ἐταριδεῖα, ὡν, τό, sub. ἱερὰ, the festival of Zeḗs ἐταρείος at Magnesia, Heges. ap. Ath. 572 D.

ἐταρίδιον, Dim. from ἐταίρα, Plut.

ἐταρίζω, f. ῥω, to be any one's ἐταῖρος, comrade, fellow, companion, brother in arms, c. dat., ἀνδρὶ ἐταρίσαι Il. 24. 335: also of the Graces, h. Hom. Ven. 96.

2. = ἐταρεία, to be a courtesan, in Act, Luc.; and Med., Ath.

II. trans. to make one a comrade or friend: hence Med. ἐταρίζεσθαι, to choose any one for one's comrade, have fellowship with him, τινά Il. 13. 456, where the Ep. form ἐταρίσσαιτο for ἐταρίσαιτο is used, cf. Naumach. 55.

ἐταρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐταρείος, of, belonging to, like an ἐταῖρος, Ar. Eth. N.; or an ἐταίρα, Philostr.: τὸ ἐρ. = ἐταρία, Thuc. 3. 82: ἵππος ἐταρική a body of horse-guards of the Macedon. kings, Polyb., cf. πεῖραιροι, Luc. -κῶς, Plut.

ἐταῖρος, ὄν, = ἐταρείος, v. l. Luc.

ἐταρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἐταίρα, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6, but acc. to Thom. M. 357, not Att.

ἐταρισμός, ὁ, (ἐταρίζω I. 2) harlotry, Hipp. Hence

ἐταριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a lewd man.

ἐταριστρια, ἡ, a lewd woman, esp. = τριβάς, Plat. Symp. 19 E.

ἐταῖρος, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. ἐταῖρος, a comrade, fellow, mate, companion, φίλος, ἐσθλός ἔρ., ἐρίηρος ἐταῖροι Hom.: esp. in Hom. a brother in arms or a shipmate: a messmate, Il. 17. 577; a fellow-slave, Od. 14. 407: freq. as a kind address to followers or servants, Il. 1. 179., 3. 259., 9. 658., 10. 151, Od. 13. 266: and so later as a common way of addressing people, ὁ τ' αἰρεῖ my good friend, like ἑνός, Ar. Vesp. 1239, etc.: δαυδός ἐταίρε h. Hom. Merc. 436; so, πόσιος καὶ βρώσιος ἐταῖροι messmates, Theogn. 115: but also, ἔρ. ἐν πράγματι Id. 116; also, ἔρ. ἄνθρωπ. Od. 8. 584: metaph. in Od. 11. 7., 12. 149, a fair wind is called ἐσθλός ἔρ.: Socrates applied the name to his disciples.

2. οἱ ἐταῖροι, the guards, a body of horse in the Maced. army, Polyb.

3. as Adj., associate in, τινός Plat. Rep. 439 D: hence in Superl., ἐταρότατος Plat. Phaed. 89 D, Gorg. 487 D.

II. ἐταρία, ἡ, Ion. ἐταρία, Ep. ἐταρία, a female companion, helper, friend, Od. 4. 441: metaph., flight is called φόβου ἐταρία, Pl. 9. 2; and the lyre δαυρὶ ἐταρία Od. 17. 271, cf. Hor. Od. 3. 11, 6. h. Hom. Merc. 478. (Nowhere else in Hom., who has the form ἐταρία (ā) only Il. 4. 441.)

2. in Att. usu. opp. to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning, from a concubine (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to a courtesan, harlot, strumpet: prob. first in Hdt. 2. 135, and freq. in Ar., etc.; also, ἔρ. γυνή Hdt. 2. 134: In this indefiniteness of signf. it were best to retain the word hetæra. (No doubt from same Root as ἑρῆς.)

ἐταῖρος, ὄν, ὁ, friendly, a friend, Anth.

ἐταρίζομαι, Ep. for ἐταίρω, II., v. ἐταρίζω II.

ἐταρός, ὁ, Hom. ἐταρῆς, ἦ, Il., Acol., Ep., and Ion. for ἐταῖρος, *είταρα*.

ἐτας, acc. pl. of ἐτας.

ἐτάσις, εως, ἦ, and ἐτασμός, ὁ, (ἐτάζω) both in LXX, very rare forms for ἐξέτασις, —ασμός. So ἐταστός, ἦ, ὄν, for ἐξερ., tested.

ἐτάτυμος, Dor. for ἐτήτυμος. [α]

ἐτεβῆ, v. sub ἐτεβῆ.

ἐτεβήσατο, Ep. plor. for ἐτεβήπειν, from perf. τέβησα, Od. 6. 166.

ἐτειος, εἰα, εἰον, (ἐτος) yearly, annual, Pind. I. 4. 114, Aesch. Ag. 2: cf. ἐπέτειος. II. of one year, yearling, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 6.

ἐτεον, es, e, aor. 2 of τίκτω, Hom.

ἐτελής, ὁ, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A.; also ἐντελής and εὐτελής.

ἐτεομός, ὡος, ὁ, (ἐτεός, δέτος) a good, honest slave.

Ἐτεοκρήτης, ὁ, true Cretan, of the old stock, Od. 19. 176.

Ἐτεοκρίδος, ἦ, (κρηή) good barley, Theophr.

Ἐτεό'σ, ὁ, ὄν, true, real, genuine, Hom., but only in neut. ἐτεόν, usu. as Adv. in truth, really, verily, Lat. *revera* : more rarely, truly, Il. 2. 300; ἐτεόν καὶ ἀπρεκέως Il. 15. 53; as Adj. only Il. 14. 125; and in plur. πολλὰ ἐτεόν Il. 20. 255: most freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.) in phrase εἰ ἐτεόν γε if 'tis so indeed.

Att. usu. in ironical questions, ἐτεόν; sol., indeed? Lat. *itaue?* Ar. Av. 393, Ach. 609, and Plat., cf. ἀληθής III. Seemingly never found as masc. or fem. Adj.—The Ion. also use the dat. fem. ἐτεῖα as Adv., in truth.

ἐτέρα, v. ἑτερος.

ἐτεραλκίς, ἐς, (ἐτερος, ἀλκή) giving strength to one of two, hence, Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἐτεραλκεία νικῆν δοῖναι to give victory in fight decided itself for the Danaans, Il. 7. 26; and so, νικῆ ἐτ. a decided, decisive victory, Il. 8. 171, Od. 22. 236, *Aphs Aesch. Pers. 951: so too, δῆμος ἐτ. a body of men which decides the victory, Il. 15. 378; but others take νικῆ ἐτ. as a general epith. of victory, inclining first to one side then to the other; and so certainly, ἐτ. μάχῃ in Hdt. 9. 103 is *inceps pugnae*; as also, ἐτεραλκείως ἀγωνίζεσθαι, *ancipiti Marte pugnare*, Hdt. 8. 11, ubi v. Valck.; cf. ἐτερόποτος.

ἐτεραχής, ἐς, (ἄχθος) loaded, and so leaning on one side.

ἐτερεγκεφάλω, (ἐγκεφάλω) to suffer in one half of the brain, cf. ἡμικρανία. 2. to be crazy, Ar. Fr. 611.

ἐτερειδής, ἐς, = ἐτεροειδής, Nic.

ἐτέρη, Adv., v. ἑτερος IV.

ἐτερήμερος, ὄν, (ἡμέρα) on alternate days, day and day about, ζώνου ἐτερήμερος of the Dioscuri, Od. 11. 303.

ἐτερήρης, es, (ἔρω) = ἀμφήρης.

ἐτερήρη, Ep. dat. fem. for ἐτέρα, ἐτέρη, from ἑτερος, Il.

ἐτεροβάρεια, ἦ, a leaning, weighing down to one side: and ἐτεροβάρειν, to lean to one side: from

ἐτεροβάρης, ἐς, (βάρος) weighing down one side. Adv. —ρως.

ἐτεροβουλία, ἦ, (βουλή) change of will.

ἐτερογαστήριος, ὄν, (γαστήρ) by another venter, of another mother, opp. to ὁμογαστήριος.

ἐτερογενής, to be of another kind, heterogeneous, Arithm.: from

ἐτερογένης, ἐς, (γένος) of another kind or race, heterogeneous, Diod.: τὰ ἐτερογενέα, in Gramm., nouns which change their gender in the plur., e. g. ὁ δάκτυλος, τὰ δάκτυλα etc.

ἐτερόγλυκος, ὄν, with one eye grey and one of another color, Arist. Gen. An.

ἐτερόγλωσσος, ὄν, Att. —πτος, (γλῶσσα) of other, i. e. foreign, strange tongue, Polyb., N. T.: opp. to ὁμόγλωσσος.

ἐτερόνυθος, ὄν, ἵππος ἐτ. a horse with one side of its mouth more manageable than the other, and so not safe, Xen. Eq. 1. 9, 3. 5, 6. 9.

ἐτερονομούνῃ, ἦ, difference of opinion, Joseph.: from

ἐτερονομῶν, ὄν, gen. ονος, (νόμιμι) of a different opinion.

ἐτερόνομος, ὄν, = ἐτερογενής.

ἐτεροδιδασκαλέω, (διδάσκαλος) to teach otherwise (than is right), to teach errors, N. T.

ἐτεροδόξος, to be of another opinion (than the right one), v. Plat. Theat. 190 E: in Eccl. esp. to be heterodox, heretical: and

ἐτεροδοξία, ἦ, another, esp. a wrong opinion, Plat. Theat. 193 D: in Eccl., heterodoxy, heresy: from

ἐτερόδοξος, ὄν, (δόξα) of another opinion, differing in opinion, opp. to ὁμόδοξος, Luc.: hence 2. of another than the right

opinion, heterodox, heretical, opp. to ὁρόδοξος, Joseph., and Eccl. Adv. —ξος, Philostr.

ἐτεροσθής, ἐς, (ἐθνος) of another tribe, foreign, Strab.

ἐτεροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of another form or kind, Arist. H. A.

ἐτερόζηλος, ὄν, zealous for one side, partial: Adv. —λως, unfairly, Hes. Th. 544. II. devoted to another pursuit, etc., Anth.

ἐτερόζυγος, to be ἐτερόζυγος, i. e. prob. to be yoked with an animal of other kind, and so be at variance with, τινί N. T.

ἐτεροζύγιστος, εως, ἦ, and ἐτεροζύγια, ἦ, discord.

ἐτερόζυγος, ὄν, unevenly yoked: different, LXX. II. of the balance, leaning to one side, Pseudo-Phocyl. 13.

ἐτερόζυγος, ὄν, ὅ, ἦ, = foreg. II. without its yokefellow, metaph. πῶλος, without a sister or rival state, Plut., cf. μονόζυγος.

ἐτεροθάλης, ἐς, (θάλλω) flourishing on one side: metaph. of children of the same stock or parent on one side, but not on the other; opp. to ἀμφιθαλής.

ἐτεροβελής, ἐς, (βέλω) of different will.

ἐτερόθηκτος, ὄν, (θήγω) whetted, sharp on one side.

ἐτερόθροος, ὄν, of another language, Nonn.

ἐτεροίος, ὁ, ὄν, (ἑτερος) of other nature or kind, Hdt. 1. 99, etc.: poet. ἐτεροίος Dion. P. Adv. —ίως. Hence

ἐτεροίότης, ἦ, ὄν, difference in kind, Plat. Parm. 164 A.

ἐτεροίω, (ἐτεροίος) to make otherwise, change, alter, Plut. Pass. to become changed, alter, Hdt. 2. 142, etc. Hence

ἐτεροίωσις, εως, ἦ, a changing, alteration, Arist. Mund.

ἐτεροιωτικός, ὄν, ὄν, changing, alterative, Sext. Emp.

ἐτερόκαρπος, ὄν, bearing different fruits, of grafts, Hipp.

ἐτεροκίνητος, ὄν, (κινῶ) moved by another, incapable of self-motion, opp. to αὐτοκίνητος.

ἐτεροκλινέω, to lean to one side: from

ἐτεροκλινής, ἐς, (κλινῶ) leaning to one side, uneven, Hipp.; χωρὶς ἐτ. sloping ground, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7. Adv. —ρως, ἐτ. ἔχειν πρὸς ὅδον to have a propensity to it, Arr.

ἐτερόκλινος, ὄν, (κλινῶ) otherwise, i. e. irregularly declined, of nouns, Gramm. Adv. —ρως.

ἐτεροκλονέω, to shake to one side, or first to one side and then to the other, Opp.

ἐτεροκνεφής, ἐς, (κνέφας) dalf-dark, in twilight, opp. to ἀμφικνεφής, cf. ἐτεροφάης.

ἐτεροκρανία, ἦ, (κρανίον) a pain on one side of the head, meg-grim, cf. ἡμικρανία.

ἐτερόκοφος, ὄν, deaf on one side, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 137.

ἐτερολεξία, ἦ, (λέξις) another expression for the same thing, a synonymous phrase.

ἐτερόμαλλος, ὄν, woolly, shaggy on one side, Strab.

ἐτερομασχάλος, ὄν, (μασχάλη) χιτών ἐτ. a frock with one hole for the arm, i. e. not coming over both shoulders, a servile garb, opp. to ἀμφιμασχ., cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 337. 3.

ἐτερομέτεια, ἦ, an inclination to one side: from

ἐτερομήρης, ἐς, (μέρος) leaning to one side, unequal, Crito ap. Stob. p. 44. 8.

ἐτερομετρία, ἦ, a difference of metre, Hephaest.: from

ἐτερομέτρος, ὄν, (μέτρον) of different metre, Id.

ἐτερομήκης, ἐς, (μήκος) with sides of uneven length, i. e. oblong, Arist. Mechan.: not square, of a number, as 6 = 3 × 2, Plat. Theat. 148 A. II. one half longer.

ἐτερομήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἦ, (μήτηρ) born of another mother.

ἐτερομόλιος, ὄν, (μολεῖν) δίκη, a trial where only one of the two parties appears, also ἐτερομάλια, ἦ, cf. ἀντιμάλια.

ἐτερόμορφος, ὄν, (μορφή) of different form, Ael.

ἐτερομωλία, ἦ, v. ἐτερομόλιος.

ἐτεροπάθεια, ἦ, a suffering in another place; in Medic. counter-irritation, Diosc.: from

ἐτεροπάθης, ἐς, (πάθος, παθεῖν) suffering in one or another part.

ἐτεροπαχής, ἐς, (πάχος) unevenly thick.

ἐτεροπαλινός, ἐς, (παλιν) wandering hither and thither, Nic.

ἐτεροπλάτης, ἐς, (πλάτος) of uneven breadth, broader on one side than the other.

ἐτερόπλοος, ὄν, v. I. in Dem. for sq.

ἐτερόπλοος, ὄν, contr. —πλος, ὄν, (πλέω), τὸ ἐτ., with or without ἀργύριον, money lent on bottomry, with the risk of the outward, but not the homeward, voyage, Dem. 1291. 25, v. Büchh P. El. 1. 178.

ἑτερόπνοος, ον, (πνέω) *breathing differently*, αἶθλα ἑρ. of the uneven, double flutes, dub.

ἑτερόποδός, (ἑτερόπους) *to go lame of one foot*.

ἑτερόπορος, ον, (πόρη) *clashed on one side, i. e. with one's dress half fastened*, Call. Fr. 225.

ἑτερόπους, δ, ἡ, neut. πον, gen. ποδος, *with uneven feet, lame*, Alciph. : cf. ἑτερόχλος.

ἑτερόπροσώπτος, *to differ in person*, Gramm. : and ἑτερόπροσωπικός, ἡ, ον, *of, like an ἑτερόπροσώπος*. Adv. —κῶς : from

ἑτερόπροσώπος, ον, (πρόσωπον) *in another person, in the words of another*, Gramm.

ἑτερόπολις, ι, gen. ἰδος, (πόλις) *of another city*, Erinna.

ἑτερορρεπτός, *to lean to one side*, Plut. : from

ἑτερορρεπής, ἐς, v. sub ἑτερόρροπος.

ἑτερορροπτός, = ἑτερορρεπτός : from

ἑτερόρροπος, ον, (ρέω, ῥοή) *leaning to one side, inclined to one side*, Hipp. : Aesch. Supp. 403, has the form ἑτερορρεπής Zeus in act. signif., *who makes now one side and now another preponderate*.

ἑτερόρρυθμος, ον, Dor. —ρυσμος, *of different rhythm*.

ἑΤΕΡΟΣ, ἑρα, ερον, (on the forms v. sub fin.). Lat. ALTER, the other, one of two, Hom. : ἑτεροι the ancestors on one side, Lat. alterutri, Il. 20. 210 ; χειρὶ φέρειν ἑτέρην in one of his hands, Od. 10. 171 ; and later usu. ἡ ἑτέρα χεὶρ or absol., ἡ ἑτέρα or ἑτέρα, the other hand, i. e. the left, opp. to the better hand ; in Hom. esp. in Ep. dat. ἑτέρῃ Il. 21. 71, etc. ; but later usu. c. Artic. as Hdt. 1. 34, etc. ; oft. ἡ δ' ἑτέρα τὴν ἑτέραν κλίει ὠλεῖται Alcæe ; ἑτεροι ἑτέραν ἄρουνται the one the other, Thuc. 2. 64 ; repeated, in same clause, δ' ἑτερος ἐπὶ τοῦ ἑτέρου one upon the other, Xen., etc. In double clauses ἑτερος is usu. repeated : sometimes ἑτερος δέ even without ἑτερος μὲν Il. 24. 578 : ἡ μὲν, ἡ δὲ ἑτέρῃ Il. 22. 151 ; ἑτερος μὲν . . , ἄλλος δέ . . , Il. 9. 313, 472 ; and reversely, ἄλλος . . , ἑτερος . . , Il. 13. 731 : τότε μὲν ἑτέρα . . , ἄλλοτε δὲ ἄλλα . . , Plat. Alc. 1. 116 E. : and in late Prose, ἐς μὲν . . , ἑτερος δέ . . : ἄλλος ἑτερος are joined, Eur. Or. 346, Supp. 573 : strength, ἑτερος αὐτὸς αὐτῆς, again Adv. at Ar. Lys. 66, Pac. 205 : later often, ἐρ. τοιούτος other such, first in Hdt. 1. 207, c. 3. 47 ; but ἑτέρα τασαῖτα other so many, i. e. as many more, Lat. alterum tantum, Hdt. 2. 149 ; cf. Heind. Plat. Phædo 58 D, Prot. 326 A : also, δευτέρος ἑρ., πρῶτος ἑρ. yet a second, etc., Dem. 643. 19, 644. 17. 2. also like Lat. alter, strictly = δεύτερος, second, Il. 2. 93, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 22 ; ἡ ἑτέρα, sub. ἡμέρα, the second day, i. e. day after tomorrow, Ib. 4. 6, 10. II. exactly = ἄλλος, Lat. alius, opp., not to one, but to many, Il. 4. 306, Od. 7. 124, etc., and freq. in Att., esp. Ar., ἑρ. τις Pac. 274 ; as v. versa ἄλλος was used ἑτερος : hence

III. other (than good), and so euphem. for κακός, like Lat. alius, sequior, our strange, Pind. P. 3. 62, Aesch. Ag. 151, cf. Valck. Diactyl. p. 112 : other, different, Od. 9. 302 : of other kind, like ἀλλοῖος, sometimes c. gen., or ἡ . . , other than . . , Hdt. 4. 126, Thuc. 1. 28, as having a compar. force.

IV. Adv. ἑτέρος, otherwise, Od. 1. 234 : hence as compar., c. gen. : but, ὡς ἑτέρας, like ἑσσαντός, in other such way, i. e. likewise, Hipp., Plat., etc. 2. also as Adv. in dat. fem., ἑτέρα, τῇ ἑτέρᾳ, θάτερα, otherwise, in another way or place, Soph. Tr. 272, Ar. Eq. 35 : so, ἐτέρῃσι Hes. Op. 214. 3. also neut. τὸ ἑτέρον, τὰ ἑτέρα, with various Preps., as ἐπὶ θάτερα one or the other way, ἐπὶ θάτερα μὲν . . , ἐπὶ θάτερα δέ . . , Hipp., and Plat. : ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα from the one side, Thuc. 7. 37, and Plat. : opp. to εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα Id. 1. 87 : also, τὸ ἐπὶ θάτερον Hipp.—The Dor. used ἄτερος [α] for ἑτερος, whereas in Att. ἄτερος [α] was (by crasis) for ὁ ἑτερος, gen. θάτερον, dat. θάτερον etc. : ἡτέρα for ἡ ἑτέρα, neut. θάτερον, Ion. τοῦτερον, Simon. Amorg. 113 ; and in Dor. ὕτερος, θάτερον Epich. p. 39, and Theocr. Less correct writers used also θάτερος and δ' ὕτερος, Menand. p. 253, cf. Valck. Hipp. 349, Piers. Moer. p. 432, and even as fem. ἡ θήτερα. (The Root of ἑ-τερος is the same as Sanscr. ant-aras, Goth. anth-ar, Germ. and-er, Lat. alt-er, aut, French aut-trui, our eith-er, oth-er.)

ἑτεροσήμαντος, ον, (σημαίνω) *of other, different signification*. Adv. —τως.

ἑτεροσκελής, ἐς, (σκελός) *with uneven legs*.

ἑτερόσκιος, ον, (σκιά) *with a shadow only falling one way* (at noon), of those who live north and south of the tropics, Posidon. ap. Strab., opp. to ἀμφόσκιος (which ought to have been translated with a shadow falling sometimes to the North and sometimes to the South, as those who live between the tropics), and περὶσκιος.

ἑτερόστοιχος, ον, (σεύομαι) *darting from the other side*, Nonn. ἑτερόστοιχος, ον, *belonging to the other line or row*.

ἑτερόστομος, ον, (στόμα) *with an edge only on one side*, of axes, etc.

ἑτεροσχημων, ον, gen. ονος, (σχήμα) *of different shape or form*, Theophr.

ἑτέρωτης, τος, ἡ, (ἑτερος) *difference in general*, whereas διαφορά is specific difference, = γένους ἑτερότης, Arist. Metaph.

ἑτέρωτροπος, ον, *of different sort or fashion*, Ar. Thesm. 724 : *of different habits or temper*. II. (τρέπω) *turning another way* : and so uncertain, Anth. Adv. —πως.

ἑτερότροφος, ον, (τρέφω) *differently nourished or brought up*.

ἑτερούας, ατος, δ, ἡ, τό, (οὖς) *one-eared*.

ἑτερούσιος, ον, (οὐσία) *of different essence or substance*, opp. to ὁμοούσιος, Eccl.

ἑτεροφαής, ἐς, (φάος) *light on one side*, partly bright, opp. to ἀμφωφαής, cf. ἑτεροκνήφης.

ἑτεροφθαλμία, ἡ, *an inequality, difference between one's two eyes* : from

ἑτερόφθαλμος, ον, *one-eyed*, Lat. luscus, Dem. 744. 18, Arist. Rhet. II. *with different eyes*, cf. ἐτερόγλαυκος.

ἑτερόφθογγος, ον, *of different voice or tone*.

ἑτεροφορέω, as Pass., (φορέω) = ἑτερορροπτός.

ἑτεροφροσύνη, ἡ, *difference of thought or opinion* : from ἑτερόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) *thinking differently*. 2.

ἑτεροφρούρητος, ον, (φρουρέωμαι) *watched, guarded by another*.

ἑτεροφύξ, ἐς, (φύομαι) *differently or elsewhere bred*. II. (φύη) *of different nature*.

ἑτερόφυλος, ον, (φύλον) *of another nation, tribe or breed*, Ael. ἑτερόφυτος, ον, (φύω) δένδρον ἑρ. a grafted tree.

ἑτεροφωνία, ἡ, *difference of voice or tone*, Plat. Legg. 812 D.

ἑτεροφωνός, ον, (φωνή) *of different voice or tongue* : hence foreign, Aesch. Theb. 170.

ἑτερόχλος, ον, (χρῆλη) *with unequal hoofs*, cf. ἑτερόπους.

ἑτεροχρῶς, *to be ἐτερόχρους, of a different color, or of different colors* : from

ἑτερόχρῳα, ἡ, *a difference of color*, Xenocr.

ἑτεροχρῳιότης, τος, ἡ, = foreg., Diog. L.

ἑτερόχρους, ον, contr. χρους, ον, *of different color*, Theophr. 2. variegated, Nonn.

ἑτεροχρωμάτεω, = ἑτεροχρῶς : from

ἑτεροχρωμάτος, ον, and —χρωμος, ον, = ἐτερόχρους.

ἑτερόχρως, ατος, δ, ἡ, = ἐτερόχρους. 2. *of different body*, Luc. ἐτέροστο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. of τεραίνω, Il. 11. 267, 848.

ἐτέρωθεν, Adv., *from the other side*, Hom. : also —θε, Hes. Sc. 281. 2. = ἄλλοθεν, Plat. Legg. 702 C. II. more rarely, and only poet., = ἐτέρωθεν, on the other side, hence opposite, Hom.

ἐτέρωθεν, Adv., *on the other side ; elsewhere*, Hom. : as opp. to ἐνθεν, Od. 12. 235 ; so too Hdt. 9. 58, and Plat. : ἑρ. τὸ λόγον in another part of my story, Hdt. 6. 19. II. at another time, Id. 3. 35.

ἑτερόνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα) *with different name*, Clem. Al. Adv. —τως.

ἑτέρωστε, Adv., *to one side : to the other side*, Hom. : hence to another place, elsewhere, Il. 23. 231 : in Ap. Rh. with εἰς.

ἐτέρωτα, Aeol. for ἐτέρωθεν, at another time, Sapph.

ἐτέταλτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τέλλω, Hom. ἐτέταχτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τεύχω, Hom.

ΕΤΗΣ, ον, δ, one connected by blood or friendship : a comrade, mate, fellow, Hom., of distant relations, e. g. members of the same tribe, clansmen, cf. Nitzsch Od. 4. 3 : in Hom. only in plur., usu. καλὴν γέννητον ἔται καί, also ἔται καὶ ἀνεψιόν Il. 9. 464, ἔται καὶ ἑταῖροι Il. 7. 295, γέλοιους ἥδ' ἔται Od. 4. 16. II. Att. freq. more definitely for δημόσιος or πολιτής, a townsman, neighbour, cf. Thuc. 5. 79 : a private citizen, opp. to those who hold

office, Aesch. Supp. 247; opp. to the whole δῆμος, Id. Fr. 302, cf. Eur. Incert. 158. III. for δ τάν or δ τάν, v. sub τάν. (Prob. from same root as ἔθος, cf. ἑταῖρος, and ἥθειος.)

ἐτῆσια, ὡς, οἱ (ἔτος) sub ἀνεμοί (which is added in Hdt. 6. 140), periodical winds, in Hdt. esp. of the Egyptian monsoons, which blow from the North during the whole summer: so too of northerly winds in Greece, which blew in the Aegean for 40 days from the rising of the dog-star, Hdt. 7. 168, cf. Dem. 48. 28; hence distinguished as, βορέαι ἐτῆσια by Arist. Probl.: but also of a south wind in Arr. An. 6. 21, Indic. 21.

ἐτῆσιος, ἀδός, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., epith. of αἶρα, Nonn. ἑτῆσιος, ὡς, and in Hipp. α, ὡς, (ἔτος) a year long, for α, year, Eur. Alc. 336. 2. every year, annual, Hipp., and Thuc. ἐτῆσιμια, ἡ, truth, Anth.: from ἐτῆσιος, ὡς, true, genuine, real, Lat. sincerus, ὄγγελος II. 22. 438, νόστος Od. 3. 241; ἐτ. διδς κόρα Aesch. Cho. 948: esp. neut. ἑτήριον, as Adv., like ἐτέον, Od. 4. 157, etc.; also τὸ ἐτ. Ar. Pac. 119. Adv.—μῶς, Aesch. Ag. 1296, etc.; also, ὡς ἐτ. Soph. El. 1452. (Poet. lengthd. form for ἑτῆμος, as ἀγαπήριος for ἀγαπῆρος.)

ἔτι, Adv., I. of the present, yet, as yet, still, Lat. adhuc, Hom., etc.: freq. with καί, as ἐτι καὶ νῦν II. 1. 455, and Hdt.; ἐτι καὶ ἐκ παρόντων Thuc. 7. 77. II. of the future, yet longer, still, henceforth, II. 1. 96, Od. 15. 305, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 636: but this usu. c. negat. no more, no longer, e. g. οὐδ' ἐτι δὴν ἦν II. 6. 139, etc.; cf. οὐκέτι, μῆκετι and also ἔξετι.

III. in gen., yet, still, besides, further, moreover, Lat. praeterea, insuper, Soph. O. T. 272, Soph. Ant. 218, etc.; esp. in Prose, ἐτι δὲ may more, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A.; so καὶ ἐτι or κῆτι Aesch. Fr. 987: πρὸς ἐτι or πρὸςτι Dem.; or in full πρὸς τοῖσδε, τοῖτοῖς ἐτι Soph. Phil. 1339, Ar. Nub. 720: hence also, ἐτ' ἄλλος yet another, Hes. Op. 156, and Att.; and oft. to strengthen a Compar., ἐτι μᾶλλον yet more, II. 14. 97, 362, ἐτι πλέον Hdt. 7. 6, as adhuc in late Lat., v. Passow ad Tac. Germ. 19: in this and other cases it is oft. confounded in MSS. with ἐτι, v. ll. ad Hdt. 6. 97. [yet Hom. has i in arsi, e. g. II. 6. 139.]

ἐτῆρ, ἡ, ὡς, aor. of the root *τλῶν, Hom. ἔτῆρεν, Aesch. 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. of τένω for ἐτῆργισαν. ἐτῆρῶς, ὡς, ὅν, (ἔτιος) of the nature of or fit for soup, ἔφημα Phanas ap. Ath. 406 C.

ἐτῆρῶς, ὡς, ἡ, (ἄρῃα, ἔντος) a soup-ladle, Ar. Ach. 245. ἐτῆρῶς, ὡς, ὅ, ἄρτος, = λεκίθριος, Ath. [ἔ] ἐτῆρῶς, ὡς, (δόνει) stirring soup, τὸρῆν Leon. Tar. 14. 6. *ΕΤΝΟΣ, εὖς, τό, a thick soup of pulse, esp. of peas or beans, soup, pudding, Ar. Ran. 62, etc.

ἐτοιμάζω, f. ὠω, (ἐτοῖμος) to make or get ready, prepare, II. 1. 118, 19. 107, Hdt., etc.: so also in Med., II. 10. 571, Od. 8. 24, 13. 184: but Att. in Med., ἐτοιμάζεσθαι τὸν to prepare oneself something, make one's arrangements, e. g. Thuc. 4. 77; c. inf., to make one ready to do, Xen. Apol. 8. Hence ἐτοιμᾶστα, ἡ, = ἐτοιμότης, Hipp.

ἐτοιμαστής, οἷ, ὁ, one who prepares, makes ready for another, a harbingers, Clem. Al.

ἐτοιμοθάνατος, v. gen. vos, (θάκρυ) easily moved to tears.

ἐτοιμοθάνατος, ὡς, ready for death, Strab. [ἄ]

ἐτοιμοπειθεῖς, ἔς, (πειθῶμαι) ready to obey.

ἐτοιμορροπος, ὡς, (ροπή) easily weighed down, inclined.

ἐτοῖμος, ἡ, ὡς, but in Thuc., Plat., and later Att. ὡς, ὡς, and usu. in Att. proparox. ἑτοιμος, at hand, ready, prepared, δνέστα Hom.: ἐτ. ποιεῖσθαι to make ready, Hdt. 1. 11; ἐτ. ἔχειν τὸ to have in readiness, Id. 1. 119: also, ἐτ. ἐτοῖμον at once and without hesitation, immediately, off hand, ἐτ. ἐτοῖμον λαμβάνειν Isocr. 101 C, and freq. in Xen., who has ἐτ. ἐστὶ for ἐτοῖμὸν ἐστὶ, Oec. 14. 3: also ἐν, ἐτοῖμα ἔχειν Polyb., etc.: ἐτοιμότερα γέλωτος λίβη tears that came more readily than . . . Aesch. Cho. 448: τὰ ἐτοῖμα, Lat. quae in promptu sunt, ἐπὶ τὰ ἐτοῖμα μᾶλλον τρέπονται Thuc. 1. 20; but, τὰ ἐτ. also, one's property, what one has, Lat. parata, τοῖς ἐτοιμοῖς περὶ τῶν ἀφανῶν κινδυνέειν Id. 6. 9. 2. of persons, ready, active, zealous, Ar. promptus, τὸν in a thing, Pind. O. 4. 24; ἐτ. τὸ for a thing, Hdt. 8. 96; πρὸς τὸ Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12; also c. dat. pers., ready to assist, go with him, etc., Hdt. 1. 70, Pind. N. 4.

3. of the mind, ready, quick or bold, Lat. in omnia paratus, Ar. Nub. 458: ἑτοιμός (εἰμ) to be ready, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 791, Soph. Aj. 813, cf. Valck. Phoen. 976. II. of facts, occurrences, etc., real, actual, done, past, τὰ ἐτοῖμα τετελεῖσθαι II. 14. 53; πότιμος ἐτοῖμος II. 18. 96: true, actual, certain, ἡ δ' ἐπὶ ἐτοῖμα τέτυκτο Od. 8. 384. 2. with ready, immediate effect, efficient, μῆτις ἐτοῖμη II. 9. 425. III. Adv.—μῶς, Thuc. 1. 80, Plat., etc.: but the Att. more usu. say ἐτ. ἐτοῖμον and ἐτ. ἐτοιμοτάτου, v. supr.: Superl. ἐτοιμότερα Plat. Polit. 290 A. (Prob. akin to ἑτῆμος.) Hence

ἐτοιμότης, πρὸς, ἡ, a being prepared, readiness, πρὸς τι Dem. 1268. 7: λόγων ἐτ. power of speaking off hand, Plut. II. readiness, inclination, Id.

ἐτοιμοστόμος, ὡς, (τέμνω) ready for cutting, χεῖρες Anth.

ἐτοιμοστρεπής, ἔς, (τρέπω) easily turned or guided.

ἐτοιμοστρεχής, ἔς, (τρέχω) inclined to run, easily impelled.

ἐτορον, εὖς, ε, aor. 2 of τὸρεῖν, II. 11. 236.

*ΕΤΟΣ, εὖς, τό, a year, Hom., etc.: κατὰ ἔτος every year, Thuc. 4. 53; so too, ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, δι' ἑτους πέμπτον every fifth year, Ar. Plut. 584: ἔτος ἐς ἔτος year after year, Soph. Ant. 340; and other phrases which may be found in the Grammars under the genit. and dat. of Time. II. also in plur. indefinitely for time, II. 11. 691: ἔτους ὥρα the proper season, Plut. Mar. 11, 14, cf. ἐνιαυτός. (To this the Lat. vetus is referred, cf. ἑνος.)

*ΕΤΟΣ, Adv. = ἐτωσίως, μᾶτην, without reason, for nothing, in vain, prob. only used as c. negat., οὐκ ἐτός, Lat. non frustra, non temere, non sine ratione, Plat. Rep. 414 E, 568 A: so in questions, οὐκ ἐτός ἄρ' ὡς ἐπὶ ἡδὲν οὐδέποτε; it was not for nothing then, was it? Ar. Plut. 404: so οὐκ ἐτός ἄρ' ἡσθα δευρὶ καὶ σοφῇ; Ar. Ecl. 245, cf. Plut. 1166. The contrary signif., truly, really, as akin to ἐτέον, seems a mere mistake of certain Gramm., cf. C. Schneider Plat. vol. 1. p. 321.

ἐτός, ἡ, ὡς, verb. Adj. of εἰμ, what is, i. e. real, true: but only assumed by Gramm. as radic. form of ἐτέος.

ἐτός, ἡ, ὡς, verb. Adj. from ἔμω, sent, throw, missile.

ἐτράπον, aor. 2 of τράγω.

ἐτράπον, aor. 2 of τρέπω, Hom.

ἐτράπον, ἐτράφην, aor. 2 act. and pass. of τρέφω, Hom.

ἐτῆρηγός, ὡς, (ἑτῆμος, ἀγορεύω) speaking truth, Orph.

ἐτῆρηγός, ὡς, = foreg., Nonn.

ἐτῆρηγός, ὡς, ἡ, the genuine, fine oak, i. e. the one with sweet acorns, Theophr.

ἐτῆρηγός, (ἐτῆρηγός) to analyse a word and find its origin: hence verb. Adj., ἐτῆρηγότης one must do so, Clem. Al. Hence ἐτῆρηγία, ἡ, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin; its derivation, etymology, translated notatio by Cic. Top. 10, by others originatio. Hence

ἐτῆρηγός, ἡ, ὡς, belonging to ἐτῆρηγία, Varro L. L.: τὸ ἐτ. an etymological dictionary. Adv.—κῶς.

ἐτῆρηγός, ὡς, (λέγω) studying etymology: as Subst. ὁ ἐτ., an etymologist, Varro L. L.

ἐτῆρος, ἡ, ὡς, Att. also ὡς, (ἐτέος) true, sure, real: Hom. only has the neut., ἐτῆρα truths, the truth, opp. to lies, ψεύδαι ἐτῆρῶσιν ὁμοῖα Od. 19. 203, 567, Hes. Th. 27: so, ψεύσας ἡ ἐτῆρον ἐρεῖν II. 10. 534, Od. 4. 140: so too, ἐτ. λόγος a true tale, Stesich. 44, and Pind.; ἐτ. ἄγγελος, φῆμν Trag.: ἐτῆρον in Hom. is Adv., like ἐτέον, indeed, of a truth, truly, actually, II. 23. 440, Od. 23. 26: so too ἐτῆμα Anth. Hence

II. τὸ ἐτῆρον, as Subst., the true literal sense of a word according to its derivation: the derivation of it from its root, Diod. ἐτῆρῶς, πρὸς, ἡ, the truth: the true and literal meaning of a word, Strab. II. = ἐτῆρηγία.

ἐτῆρηγός, ὡς, poet. for ἐτῆρος.

ἐτῆρηγός, ὡς, (ἐτέος), *ἔργω) working in vain: in Hes. Op. 409, working sluggishly, slothful.

ἐτέωσιος, ὡς, (ἐτέος II) in vain, to no purpose, fruitless, Hom., esp. of a spear hurled without effect: hence useless, unprofitable, ἐτέωσιος ἄχθος ἀρούρης II. 18. 104. II. later also vain, idle, Adv.—ῶς, Eur. word.

εὔ, Adv., strictly neut. from εὔς, in Ep. also (when the lit. may be long by position) εὔ, II. 3. 235, Od. 4. 408, etc. = well in its kind, opp. to κακῶς, from Hom. down: oft. joined

with another Adv., *εὐ καὶ ἐπισταμένως well* and workman-like, Il. 10. 265, Od. 2. 161, cf. *εὐ κατὰ κόσμον* Il. 10. 472; *καλῶς τε καὶ εὐ* Hdt. 1. 59; *εὐ κἀνδρικός or κἀνδρείως* Ar. Eq. 379, Thesm. 656: more rarely *luckily, happily, well* off, Od. 3. 188, 190., 19. 79: still more rarely *morally well, honorably*, post-Hom.

Usages: I. with Verbs, esp. Verbs of knowing, as in Hom. *εὐ οἶδα, εὐ εἰδώς, εὐ γινώσκω* etc.: *εὐ οἶδα* colloquially as one word in Att., v. Ar. Pac. 1296, *εὐ σαφὺς οἶδα* etc., Aesch. Pers. 784: *εὐ ἔρδω, = ἐπεργεῖν*, to benefit, Il. 5. 650: *εὐ εἶπειν τινα* to speak *well* of him, Od. 1. 302. In Prose, *εὐ ἔχειν, ἔχειν, λαχεῖν* to be *well* off, in health, wealth or condition, Hdt., etc.: c. gen., *εὐ ἥκειν τοῦ βίου* Hdt. 1. 30, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 537 d: *εὐ γεγονός* well born, Hdt. 7. 134. II. with other Adverbs, *εὐ μάλα* Od.: later, *μὰν' εὐ, κἀρ' εὐ* Schäf. Soph. O. T. 958. III. to strengthen Adjs., *εὐ πάντες*, *εὐ πάντα* all at once, together, Od. 8. 37, 39, etc.: cf. *εὐγε*.

IV. as Subst., *τὸ εὐ* good luck: but also *the right, the good cause*, τὸ δ' *εὐ* κατὰ Aesch. Ag. 121. V. as the Predicate of a propos., *εὐ τοῦτό* (εὐρί) this is *well*, Aesch. Cho. 116, cf. 337: so, *εὐ ἐστὶ* may be *well*, Id. Ag. 216; *εὐ σοὶ γένοιτο* *well* be with thee, Eur. Tel. 16. V. in Compos. it has all the signs of the Adv., but usu. implies *greatness, abundance, prosperity, or easiness*: thus its compds. are freq. as the compds. of *πολύ*, opp. to those of *κακός* and *δυσ-*. When a double conson. follows in compos., it is in Ep. usu. dissyll., and always, e. g. *εὐνναμπτος, εὐδμητος, εὐθύτος* etc., Herm. h. Hom. Ar. 36. Ep. sometimes insert *η* metri grat., e. g. *εὐνηγής, εὐνηπλής*.—Scaliger truly remarks that it is always compounded with a Noun, never with a Verb: for in *εὐκρίμενος, εὐναίμενος* etc., the Participle has become an Adj., v. omnino Lob. Phryn. 561, sq.

εὐ, Ion. and Ep. for *οὐ*, gen. of the reflective Pron. of 3d pers., in Hom. only Il. 20. 464: in Il. 14. 427., 15. 165., 24. 293, 611, it is enclitic, being used for *αὐτοῦ*.

εὐα, a cheering, encouraging exhortation, like *εἰα*, cf. *εὐοῖ*. *εὐαγγέλιον*, =sq., quoted from Plat. Rep. 432 D, by Phrynichus in *τὸ ἀγγέλλω*, v. Lob. p. 632.

εὐαγγελίζομαι, Dep. (*εὐάγγελος*) to bring good news, announce them, *τινὶ* Ar. Eq. 643: *τινὶ* Dem. 332. 9; *εὐαγγίσαι* *εὐαγγ. τινι* Lycurg. 150. 7: esp. 2. to bring the glad tidings of the gospel, preach it to, *τινὶ* or *τινὶ* N. T.: also absol., Ib. So in Act., sometimes in N. T.: hence Pass. to have the gospel preached to one, Ib.: also, to be preached, *ῥῆμα εὐαγγελισθῆναι* Ib.

εὐαγγελικός, *η*, *όν*, of, belonging to good tidings, esp. 2. to the gospel, evangelical, Eccl. Adv. *-κῶς*.

εὐαγγέλιον, τό, the reward of good tidings, given to the messenger, Od. 14. 152, 166: hence, *εὐαγγέλια* *θεῖον* to make a thank-offering for them, Ar. Eq. 656; and so, *ἐβουόβιται* *ὡς* *εὐ*. Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 14: *εὐ. στεφανοῦν, ἀναδίστα* *τινα* to crown one for good news brought, Ar. Eq. 647, Plut. 765. II. good tidings, good news, Plut., etc. 2. esp. in Christian sense, the glad tidings, i. e. the gospel (Saxon *gode-spell*), N. T.

εὐαγγέλιος, *ος*, = *εὐαγγελικός*, Clem. Al.

εὐαγγελιστής, *ου*, *ὁ*, the bringer of good tidings: 1. an evangelist, preacher of the gospel, N. T. 2. an evangelist, writer of one of the four Gospels, Eccl.

εὐαγγελιστρια, *η*, fem. of foreg., Eccl.

εὐάγγελος, *ον*, (*ἀγγέλλω*) bringing, announcing good news, Aesch. Ag. 22, 262, etc.: *σωτηρίαν παραμύθιον εὐάγγ.* Ib. 646.

εὐάγεα, *η*, purity, sanctity [α]; and

εὐάγεω, to be pure, holy, Theocr. 26. 30: from

εὐαγής, *ές*, A. (*ἄγος, ἅγιος*) *guiltless, pure*, like *ἀγνός, ἅγιος*, Lat. *castus*, opp. to *δυσαγής*, of persons, Lex Solonis ap. Andoc. 7. 8; and of actions, Soph. O. T. 921, Ant. 521, Dem. 122. 16. Adv. *-γῶς*, poet. *-γῆως*, h. Hom. Cer. 275, 370. II.

as epith. of the sun, *εὐάγεος ἡελίου* Parmen. ap. Clem. Al. 5. p. 732 (like *ἀγής*, q. v.), prob. *bright, clear*: for so it must be in Leon. Tar. 28; *ρὺκαναν εὐάγεα*: but Theocr. 26. 30, Call. Del. 98, have it in this same signif. with α: Plat. also has it in this signif., as epith. of liquids, opp. to *σκοτώδης, βολερός*, Legg. 952 A, Tim. 58 D. III. as epith. of things far seen or conspicuous, like *εὐοπτος, πύργος* Eur. Supp. 652, cf. Bacch. 662: *ἔδρα εὐ. στρατοῦ* a seat in full view of the army,

Aesch. Pers. 466. [The α seems to have been used long by the early Poets, though α of the Root was short, Nike Choeril. p. 179: indeed we do not find *εὐάγης* before Theocr. 26. 30; for *εὐάγεος* in h. Hom. may be a trisyll., and the places quoted from the Trag. prove nothing:—nor need we for this reason read *εὐαγής* in all the places where this quantity is found, as Hemsterhuis proposed, and Dind. ap. Steph. These seems inclined to do. When α is long it is always in an hexameter in arsi, when short in thesi.] (Signif. 111 seems hardly referrible to the same etymol. as 1 and 11; but here again, though Bekker, in Arist. Mund. 5. 9, reads *εὐαγέστατος* with MSS., there is no authority for doing so in Trag., v. Elmsl. Bacch. 660.)

B. (prob. from *ἀγγνμι, ἀγῆ, cf. περῶαγής, -γῆς*) easily bending, flexible, *litho, supple*, of men, Hipp. 363. 34: of the eyes, Arctae., and so perh. when epith. of bees, as in A. P. 9. 404, 7, [though here α is short; whence others refer it to *εἰγω* to bring.] Cf. *εὐαγῆτος*.

εὐάγητος, *ον*, = *εὐαγής*, α. 11, pure, clear, bright, Ar. Nub. 276: others take it = *εὐαγής* B. [α]

εὐάγκαιος, *ον*, (*ἀγκάλη*) easy to bear in the arms, *ἄχθος οὐκ* *εὐ.* Aesch. Pr. 350.

εὐάγκεια, *η*, the having beautiful vallies, Πίνδου *εὐαγκ.* the sweet glades of Pindus, Call. Cer. 83: from

εὐαγής, *ές*, (*ἄγος*) with sweet vallies or glades, Pind. N. 5. 84.

εὐαγλις, *ιδος*, or *ιδος*, *ὁ*, *η*, *κάδεια* *εὐ.* a head of garlic consisting of many or fine cloves (*ἀγλίδες*), Nic. A. 432.

εὐαγόραστος, *ον*, (*ἀγοράω*) easily bought, cheap.

εὐαγόρεω, Dor. for *εὐαγορέω*.

εὐαγροσία, *η*, good sport in hunting, etc., Theocr. 31. 1: from *εὐαγρέω*, to have good sport in hunting, fishing, etc., Anth.

εὐαγρής, *ές*, = *εὐαγρος*, Opp.

εὐαγρία, *η*, good sport in hunting, fishing, etc., Luc.: from

εὐαγρος, *ον*, (*ῥαπα*) lucky in hunting, etc.: opp. to *δυσαγρής*.

εὐαγυγία, *η*, a good leading or guiding, good education, Aesch. 48. 20. II. easiness of being led, docility, pliability, Arist. Virt. et Vit.: from

εὐαγνος, *ον*, or oxyt. *εὐαγνός*, *όν*, Bekk. Isocr. 224 A (*ἀγνῆς*) easy to lead or guide, tractable, docile, Plat. Rep. 486 E.

II. of a place, with good, easy access, convenient, Isocr. 1. c.: hence in gen., agreeable to dwell in, Strab. Adv. *-γῶς*, easily, at one's convenience, Cic. Att. 13. 23, 3. [α]

εὐάγων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *η*, of, belonging to prosperous and honorable contests, *τινὶ* Pind. N. 10. 71. [α]

εὐάδε, Aeol. and Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἀνδάνω* for *ἄδε, ἔαδε*, *is* pleases, is agreeable, Hom.: also in plur., *εὐάδων* Ep. Ad. 250.

2: not used in the other persons.

εὐάδικητος, *ον*, (*ἀδικέω*) easily wronged, exposed to injustice, Andoc. 31. 7. [1]

εὐάεα, *η*, (*εὐάης*) fresh, healthy air, Ath.

εὐαερία, *η*, freshness, wholesomeness of air. 2. fineness of weather, Plut.

εὐαερος, *ον*, (*ἀήρ*) with fresh, good air, Strab. [α]

εὐάη, also *εὐάδω*, (*εἶα*) to cry *εἶα* in honor of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1135, Eur. Bacch. 1035. Also in Med. *εὐάζομαι*, c. acc., *θεόν* Eur. Bacch. 68.

εὐάης, *ές*, (*ἔκημι*) well ventilated, fresh, airy, *χῶρος* Hes. Op. 597. II. act. prosperity, favorably blowing, Hdt. 2. 117, opp. to *δυσάης*.

III. metaph., in gen. prosperous, favorable, *τινὶ* Soph. Phil. 828. [α, Schäf. Gnom. p. 239.]

εὐάθλος, *ον*, successful in contests, Pind. I. 6. 3.

εὐαίητος, *ον*, (*αἶνέω*) much extolled, Pind. P. 4. 315.

εὐαίπετος, *ον*, (*αἰρέω*) easy to be taken, *χάρη* Hdt. 7. 130; cf. *εὐεῖπετος*.

εὐαισθησία, *η*, vigor of the senses, Plat. Tim. 76 D: and

εὐαισθητός, *ος*, to be *εὐαίσθητος*: from

εὐαίσθητος, *ον*, (*αἰσθάνομαι*) with quick, vigorous senses, sensitive, Plat. Legg. 812 C, etc. Adv. Compar. *-ρότερος* *ἔχειν* *περί* *τινος* to have keener perception, surer knowledge of it, Plat. Rep. 527 D. II. of things, easy to be felt or perceived, Arist. Coel.

εὐαίων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *η*, happy in life, of persons, Eur. Ion 126: in gen. happy, fortunate, *βίος* Aesch. Pers. 711, *πόντος* Eur. I. A. 551: also, *εὐ. ὕπνος* blessed sleep, Soph. Phil. 829.

εὐάκεστος, *ον*, (*ἀκέω*) easy to heal or cure, Hipp. [α]

εὐακής, *és*, = *foreg.*, rare form. Adv. —*κίως*, Arctae.
 εὐακός, *εὐακός*, *on*, Dor. for *εὐήκ*.
 εὐακτῖν, *inos*, *δ*, *ή*, with beautiful rays.
 εὐαλάκατος, *on*, Dor. for *εὐήλ*, Theocr.
 εὐαλδής, *és*, (*ἀλδαίνω*) well-grown, luxuriant, Anth.
 act., fertilising, Arat. 217. Adv. —*δῶς*, Hipp.
 εὐαλδής, *és*, (*ἀλθα*) easily healed, Hipp. II. act. healing, Nic.
 εὐάλιος, *on*, Dor. for *εὐήλιος*, Eur. [α]
 εὐαλκίς, *és*, (*ἀλκή*) stout, Clem. Al.
 εὐαλλοῖστος, *on*, (*ἀλλοῖω*) easily changed.
 εὐαλοστότερος, *α*, *on*, Compar. of *εὐάλωτος*, as if from *εὐ*, *άλος*.
 εὐαλσής, *és*, (*άλος*) with beautiful groves, Strab.
 εὐαλφίτος, *on*, (*ἀλφισιν*) of good groats or meal, Leon. Tar.
 εὐάλωτος, *on*, (*ἀλίσκομαι*) easy to be taken or caught, Xen.
 Cyn. 9, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A: irreg. Comp. *εὐαλοστότερος*. [α]
 εὐάμπλος, *on*, abounding in vines, with fine vines, Strab.
 εὐάν, *evan*, a cry of the Bacchanti, like *εἶα* and *εὐή*. Acc. to
 Hesych. an Indian name for the ivy, which was sacred to him. [α]
 εὐανηγώστος, *on*, (*ἀναγιγνώσκω*) easy to be read, βιβλίων
 Arist. Rhet.
 εὐανήγωγος, *on*, (*ἀνέγω*) easy to bring up or expectorate,
 Diosc. [α]
 εὐανόδοτος, *on*, (*ἀναδίδωμι*) easy to distribute or digest, Diosc.
 εὐανέκλιτος, *on*, (*ἀνακαλέω*) easy to call back, recall, of dogs,
 Xen. Cyn. 7. 5: hence metaph., easy to win over, win back,
 Plut. Adv. —*τως*, M. Anton.
 εὐανακρίστος, *on*, (*ἀνακρίνω*) easy to bring back, recover, Plut.
 εὐαναλφίτος, *on*, (*ἀναλαμβάνω*) easily recovered, Strab. II.
 act. easily taking in, of good capacity for, τινός Stob.
 εὐανάλωτος, *on*, (*ἀναλίσκω*) easily consumed, Arist. Plant. [α]
 εὐανάμνηστος, *on*, (*ἀναμνησκόμεναι*) easily remembering.
 εὐανάπνευστος, *on*, (*ἀναπνέω*) easy to breathe in, λέξις *év*, one
 which does not put one out of breath, Arist. Rhet.
 εὐανασφάλτος, *on*, (*ἀνασφάλλω*) easily, readily recovering
 from illness, Hipp.
 εὐανάρπτερος, *on*, (*ἀναρπύω*) easy to be upset, overthrown,
 Cic. Att. 2. 14, 1.
 εὐανάρτροφος, *on*, (*ἀνατρέφω*) well-fed, nourished.
 εὐανάρως, (*εὐανάρως*) to be well off for inhabitants, populous,
 Strab.: also in Med. II. to be manly, stout, Plut.
 εὐανόρεια, *ή*, abundance of men, populousness, esp. of good men
 and true, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 203: hence at Athens, *εὐανόρεια*
 ἁγίων Dinarch. ap. Harp.; οὐδὲ *εὐανόρεια* ἐν ἑλλή πᾶσι ὁμοία
 nowhere else such wealth of valuable men, Schneid. Xen. Mem.
 3. 3, 12, cf. *δουλεία* etc. II. manliness, courage, spirit,
 Eur. El. 367, Andoc. 34. 29.
 εὐανόρος, *on*, (*ἀνὴρ*) rich, abounding in good men and true,
 Tyr. g, Pind., etc. II. prosperous to men, συμφορὰς Aesch.
 Eum. 1031.
 εὐάνεμος, *on*, Dor. for *εὐήνεμος*, q. v., Soph. Aj. 197. [α] but
 & Crinag. 23.]
 εὐάνετος, *on*, (*ἀνίημι*) easy to dissolve, Diosc. [α]
 εὐάνειμος, *on*, (*ἐνθεῖον*) flowery, blooming, Pind. O. 1. 109.
 εὐανέω, to be flowery or blooming, Luc.: from
 εὐανήβης, *és*, (*ἄνωθι*) blooming, sprouting, λέχνη Od. 11. 320.
 II. rich in flowers, flowery, Theogn. 1200, etc.: metaph.,
 flowery, gay, Pind. P. 2. 62. 2. metaph. also, blooming,
 fresh, goodly, *ήλικα* Pind. I. 7. 48; *ὕλσος* I. 5. 16: also, *εὐ*.
 ὀργή a goodly, noble temper, Id. P. 1. 78.
 εὐάνιος, *on*, (*ἀνία*) taking trouble easily, opp. to *δυσάνιος*. [α]
 εὐάνιος, *on*, Dor. for *εὐήνιος*. [α]
 εὐάνοικτος, *on*, (*ἀνοίγνυμι*) easy to be opened.
 εὐανόρεια, *ή*, Dor. for *εὐήνορεια*, Pind.
 εὐαντρέφ, f. *ήσω*, to meet, receive kindly, be propitious, c. dat.,
 Call. Dian. 268: from
 εὐάντης, *es*, = *sq.*, opp. to *δυσάντης*, Ap. Rh.
 εὐανήπιτος, *on*, (*ἀντῶν*) pleasant, agreeable to meet: hence
 propriety, Orph.: in gen. acceptable, ἔγγρα Opp.
 εὐαντίλεκτος, *on*, (*ἀντιλέγω*) easy to be spoken against, refuted.
 εὐαντῆς, *ήτος*, *δ*, *ή*, of a chariot, with beautiful *ἄντῆς*: metaph.
 of a building, Anth.
 εὐάνωρ, *oros*, *δ*, *ή*, Dor. for *εὐήνωρ*. [α]
 εὐάρετος, *on*, (*ἔγνων*) easily broken.

εὐαπάλλακτος, *on*, (*ἀπαλλάσσω*) easy to get rid of, Arist. Probl.:
 to find a purchaser for, *ήτος* Xen. Eq. 3. 1. Adv. —*τως*.
 εὐαπάντησις, *ή*, affability, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B: from
 εὐαπάντητος, *on*, (*ἀπαντᾷ*) easy, Clem. Al.
 εὐαπάρτιστος, *on*, (*ἀπαρτίζω*) finished, perfect.
 εὐαπάτης, *on*, (*ἀπατᾷ*) easily cheated, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B.
 εὐαπήγητος, *on*, Ion. for *εὐαπήγητος*, Hdt.
 εὐαπρόβατος, *on*, (*ἀπρόβατος*) convenient for landing, Thuc. 4. 30.
 εὐαπρόβλητος, *on*, (*ἀπρόβλητος*) easily lost.
 εὐαπρόδεικτος, *on*, (*ἀπρόδεικνυμι*) easily proved: probable.
 εὐαπρόδεκτος, *on*, (*ἀπρόδεχομαι*) acceptable. Adv. —*τως*.
 εὐαπρόδοτος, *on*, (*ἀπρόδοσις*) easy to be returned or repaid.
 II. easy of digestion, v. l. Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 B. 2.
 easy of solution, explanation, Strab.
 εὐαπρόκριτος, *on*, (*ἀποκρίνομαι*) easy to answer. Adv. —*τως*.
 εὐαπολόγητος, *on*, (*ἀπολογέομαι*) easy to be excused, Strab.
 εὐαπολύτος, *on*, (*ἀπολύω*) easy to be loosed or separated, τινός
 or ἀπὸ τινός Hipp.
 εὐαπορρήτος, *on*, (*ἀπορρῶ*) easily flowing away, Hipp.
 εὐαποσβεστός, *on*, (*ἀποσβέννυμι*) easy to be extinguished.
 εὐαποσείστος, *on*, (*ἀποσείω*) easy to be shaken off or out.
 Adv. —*τως*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 E.
 εὐαποσπαστός, *on*, (*ἀποσπᾶω*) easy to be torn away or off,
 τινός Arist. H. A.
 εὐαποτειγίσις, *on*, (*ἀποτειγίζω*) easy to be walled off or
 blockaded, Thuc. 6. 75.
 εὐαποφύκτος, *on*, (*ἀποφεύγω*) easily escaping, slippery.
 εὐάρεστος, *on*, in Xen., f. l. for *εὐάρεστος*, Lob. Phryn. 621.
 εὐάρεστέω, (*εὐάρεστος*) to please, be well pleasing. Pass. to
 be well pleased, content, Diod., with a thing, τῷ Id. II. in
 trans. = Pass., Plut. Opp. to *δυσάρεστος*. Hence
 εὐάρεστήτης, *ή*, *α*, a being well pleased, contentment, Diod.
 εὐάρεστητεον, verb. Adj., one must be content, acquiesce, Philo.
 εὐάρεστικός, *ή*, *όν*, likely to satisfy, M. Anton.
 εὐάρεστος, *on*, (*ἀρέσκω*) well-pleasing, acceptable, τῷ N. T.
 Adv. —*τως*, Compar. —*τότεως*, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5.
 εὐάριθμος, *on*, (*ἀριθμέω*) easy to be counted, i. e. few in
 number, Hipp., Plat., etc.
 εὐάριθμος, *on*, = *foreg.*, Byz.
 εὐάρκτος, *on*, (*ἀρκῶ*) well-governed, obedient, στόμα Aesch.
 Pers. 193.
 εὐάρματος, *on*, (*ἄρμα*) with good or beautiful chariot: esp.
 victorious in the chariot-race, Pind. P. 2. 9.
 εὐαρμόστω, to be εὐάρμοστος, be well tempered or arranged,
 Hipp.: and
 εὐαρμόστια, *ή*, good arrangement, Isocr. Antid. § 203: of
 men, accommodating or social disposition, readiness, versatility,
 Plat. Rep. 400 D: from
 εὐάρμοστος, *on*, (*ἀρμόζω*) fitting, suiting well, well accommo-
 dated or adapted, Plat. Rep. 413 E, etc.; πρὸς ἅπαντα Isocr.
 239 C. II. well-tuned, harmonious, κλέασι Eur. El. 702,
 and Plat. Adv. —*τως*, Isocr. 223 E.
 εὐάρως, *on*, (*ἀρῆν*) rich in sheep or lambs, Leon. Tar.
 εὐάροτος, *on*, (*ἀρώ*) well-ploughed, or easy to be ploughed,
 Leon. Al. [α]
 εὐάρτυος, *on*, (*ἀρτύω*) well-seasoned, of meats, Ath.
 εὐαρχία, *ή*, good guidance or government: from
 εὐαρχος, *on*, (*ἐρχω*) governing well. 2. pass. easy to govern.
 II. (*ἐρχομαι*) beginning well, λόγος Luc. 2. making
 a good beginning, of one's first customer in the market, Anth.
 εὐάς, *ἀδός*, *ή*, one who cries *εὐα*, i. e. a Bacchant, Nonn.
 II. as Adj. *δ*, *ή*, Bacchic, Bacchanalian, κῶμος Anth.
 εὐασμία, *ατος*, *τό*, a Bacchanalian shout, Eur. Bacch. 129.
 εὐασμός, *δ*, (*εὐάω*) the cry of *εὐα*, a shout of revelry, esp.
 Bacchic: of the Eleusinian mysteries, Hermesian. 5. 18. II.
 the ovatio, lesser triumph of the Romans, Dion. H., who derives
 ovatio from it, as triumphus from θριαμβός.
 εὐάστερα, *ή*, fem. from *εὐαστήρ*.
 εὐάστερος, *on*, (*ἀστήρ*) rich in stars, starry, Arat.
 εὐαστήρ, *ήτος*, *δ*, Anth., and *εὐαστήρ*, *οὐ*, *δ*, also parox. *εὐά-*
στηρ, (*εὐάω*) one who cries *εὐα*, esp. in honor of Bacchus at
 his revels, a Bacchanal, Orph. Fem. *εὐάστερα* and *εὐάς*.
 εὐαστικός, *ή*, *όν*, Bacchanalian.

εὐάτριος, *ov*, Dor. for εὐατρίσιος. [α] εὐαγγίς, *ες*, (αἰγῆ) *v. l.* for εὐαγής, *q. v.* III, fin. εὐανθής, *ος*, (αὐθῆνομαι) *well, quick growing*, Arist. H. A. εὐαυρος, *ος*, (αἶψα) *with good, pure air*. εὐαίχνη, *ενος, δ, ῆ*, *with beautiful neck*. εὐαίεα, *ῆ*, (εὐαίης) *softness to the touch, delicacy*, Ath. εὐαφήγητος, *ov*, Ion. εὐαπ-, (ῆγεομαι) *easy to describe*, Hdt. 7. 63. εὐάφης, *ές*, (ἀφῆ, ἀπτομαι) *soft, yielding to the touch, delicate*, Theophr. II. act. gently touching. Adv. -φῶς. Hence εὐάφια, *ῆ*=εὐαίεα, Anth. εὐάφιον, τό, (εὐάφης) *an unguent or drug which heals by external application*, Medic.

εὐάφορμος, *ov*, (ἀφορμή) *convenient, opportune, ready*, late. εὐάχητος, *ov*, [α] Dor. for εὐήχ-, *fine or clear sounding*, Eur. εὐβάστακτος, *ov*, (βαστάω) *easy to carry or bear*, Hdt. 2. 125. εὐβάσιος, *ov*, (βαίνω) *accessible*, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 9: εὐβ. πέραν *passable*, Aesch. Pr. 718: opp. to δύσβατος. εὐβίος, *ov*, and εὐβίσιος, *ov*, both in Arist. H. A., *well-living, well-managing*, esp. of animals skilful to find their food.

II. of men, *respectable*, Dio C. [I] εὐβλαπτος, *ov*, (βλάπτω) *easily hurt*, Arist. Gen. An. εὐβλάστεια, *ῆ*, *v. l.* for εὐβλαστία, Theophr.: and εὐβλαστής, *ος*, (βλάστω) *to shoot out, grow luxuriantly*, Theophr.: from εὐβλαστής, *ές*, (βλαστάνω) *luxuriantly growing*, Theophr. II. act. *making to grow luxuriantly*, Id. Hence εὐβλαστία, *ῆ*, *abundant growth*, Theophr. εὐβλαστος, *ov*=εὐβλαστής I, and II, both in Theophr. εὐβλέφαρος, *ov*, (βλέφαρον) *with beautiful eyelids*, Anth. εὐβλητος, *ov*, (βάλλω) *easily hit, exposed to blows*, App. εὐβόητος, *ov*, (βοηέω) *easily assisted or rescued*, Arist. Pol.: *easily healed*, Hipp.

Εὐβοία, *as*, Ion. *ης, ῆ*, *Euboea*, now Negropont (i. e. Egripo, Egridro, Euripus), an island lying along the coast of Boeotia and Attica, Hom., Hes. etc. εὐβολέω, *to make a good throw*, esp. with the dice, Luc. εὐβολος, *ov*, (βάλλω) *throwing luckily*, either in the chace, Opp., or with the dice. Adv. -λως, εὐβ. ἔχειν *to be prosperous, well off*, Aesch. Cho. 666. εὐβοσία, *ῆ*, (εὐβοτος) *good pasture, χώρας* Arist. H. A.: in gen. *good nourishment*, Id. Gen. An. εὐβοστῆρυχος, *ov*, *with beautiful locks*, Anth. εὐβοστέομαι, *to have good pasture*, Strab.: from εὐβοτος, *ov*, (βοσκα) *abounding in pasture, with good pasture*, Od. 15. 406. II. *well-fed, thriving*, Theoc. 5. 24. εὐβοτρόπος, *ov*, Anacreont., and εὐβοτρος, *v. gen. vos*, Soph. Phil. 548, *rich in grapes*.

εὐβουλεύς, *εως, δ*, like εὐβουλος, *he of the good counsel*, epith. of several gods, Diod., etc. εὐβουλος, *ῆ*, *good counsel*: *prudence*, Aesch. Pr. 1035, etc. εὐβουλία, *ov*, (βουλή) *of good counsel, full of practical wisdom, shrewd, prudent*, Theogn. 329, Hdt. 8. 110, etc. II. *consulting for one's good*, Adv. -λως. εὐβους, *ovv*, gen. *δovs*, *rich in cattle*: the acc. εὐβουν occurs, h. Hom. Ap. 54, al. εὐβων.

εὐβερεής, *ές*, (βρέχω) *well steeped or soaked*, Nic. εὐβεροχος, *ov*, *well-noosed, well-knit*, ἄμμα Anth. εὐβρώτος, *ov*, (βιβρώσκω) *good to eat, τινι* Ath. εὐβρύσιος, *ov*, an obscure word, =εὐοικος, *v. Meineke* Euph. 92. εὐβωλοστρόφητος, *ov*, (βωλοστροφέω) *easy to plough*, Eust. Hom. 1431. 53.

εὐβως, *acc. ov*, (βοῦς) *v. εὐβους*. εὐγάδης, *ές*, and εὐγάθητος, *ov*, Dor. for εὐγῆθ., *q. v.* εὐγαίος, *ov*, (γαία) =εὐγαίος. εὐγάλακτος, *ov*, (γάλα) *yielding good milk*, Alciph. [γῆ] εὐγάληνος, *ov*, (γάληνη) *very calm, serene*, Lyc. Adv. -ως. εὐγάμια, *ῆ*, *a happy marriage*: from εὐγάμος, *ov*, *happily wedded*, Nonn.

εὐγε, Adv. for εὐ γε, Lat. *euge, good! well said!* *well said!* exclamation of approval, Plat., etc.: also with Verbs, *right well, capitally*, εὐγ, εὐγε ποιήσαντες Ar. Pac. 285: off. ironical, *capital!* Ar. Av. 1692; and so, εὐ γοῖν Eur. Or. 1602. εὐγαίος, *ov*, (γῆ) *of or with good soil*, Theophr. εὐγένεια, *ῆ*, (εὐγενής) *nobility of birth, high descent*, perh. in

this signif., Aesch. Pers. 442, Epich. p. 87: but mostly, II. *nobility of soul, high spirit* to match high birth, generosity, Eur., etc.

III. of animals, plants, etc., *goodness in their kind*. εὐγένηςος, *ov*, (γενέω) *well-bearded*, Hom. in form ἔγγ-, *q. v.* εὐγεντής, *ov*, ὁ=sq., Eur. Andr. 771. εὐγενής, *ές*, in Hom. εὐγενής, *q. v.*, and in h. Hom. Ven. 94 ἡγγενής, (γένος) *well-born, of noble race, high descent*, Soph. O. C. 728: also a mark of nobility, τὸ μὲν ἐστὶ τιθεῖν εὐγένης Hdt. 5. 6: but it is difficult to separate this signif. from II. *noble-minded, generous, high-spirited*, Trag., etc.: cf. γενναῖος.

III. of animals, *high-bred, spirited*, esp. ἵππος Theogn. 184, Soph. El. 25. So the Lat. *nobilis, generosus*.

εὐγενή, *ῆ*, Ion. for εὐγέγεια. εὐγενίζω, *to ennoble*, πόλιν Philem. p. 423. εὐγένιος, *ov*=εὐγενής. II. -νιον, τό, name of a kind of grape. εὐγενίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of εὐγενής, Joseph. εὐγεφύρωτος, *ov*, (γεφύρω) *well-bridged: easy to throw a bridge over*, τόπος Polyh. [v]

εὐγεώργητος, *ov*, (γεωργέω) *well cultivated; fertile*. εὐγεώργος, *ov*=foreg. εὐγεως, *ov*=εὐγεῖος, Att. εὐγῆθης, *ος*, Eur. H. F. 792, and εὐγῆθητος, *ov*, Eur. I. T. 212, (γῆθος) Dor. εὐγάθ-, *joyous, cheerful*.

εὐγηρία, *ῆ*, (εὐγήρως) *a happy, fortunate old age*, Arist. Rhet. εὐγηρως, *v*, *sweet-sounding, δολιή* Ar. Ran. 213. εὐγηρως, *ov*, (γῆρας) *happy in old age, a fortunate old man*, Arist. Rhet., also εὐγηρος in Hipp. εὐγλάγετος, *ov*=sq., Luc.

εὐγλάγης, *ές*, Nic., and εὐγλάγος, *ov*, Lyc., *full of, abounding in milk*: there is a metapl. dat. εὐγλαγι, as if from εὐγλας, in Leon. Tar. [α]

εὐγλήνος, *ov*, (γλήνη) *bright-eyed*, of wild beasts, Opp. εὐγλήπτος, *ov*, (γλύφω) *well carved or engraved*, Anth. εὐγλήφανος, *ov*, Nonn., and εὐγλήφης, *ές*, Anth., =foreg. εὐγλωσσία, *ῆ*, Att. -τρία, *fluency of speech*, Ar. Eq. 837: from εὐγλωστος, *ov*, Att. εὐγλωττος, (γλωσσω) *with good, fluent tongue, ready of tongue*, Aesch. Supp. 775. II. act. *loosing the tongue, making eloquent, olvos*; but acc. to others, *flowing with a musical sound, gurgling*, Anth. Hence εὐγλωττέω, *to be fluent*.

εὐγλωττίζω, *to make fluent or talkative*, Philostr. εὐγλώχιν, ἴνος, δ, *ῆ*, *well, keen-pointed*, Opp. εὐγμα, *ατος, τό*, (εὐχομαι) like εὐχος, *boasting, κενά εὐγμ.* Od. 22. 249. II. =εὐχή, *a prayer, wish*, Aesch. Theb. 267, Spanh. Call. Lav. 139.

εὐγναμptos, *ov*, Ep. εὐγν-, (γνᾶμπτω) *well-bent or twisted, κλίσιν ἐνγνάμπτως* Od. 18. 294. II. *easy to bend, flexible, χαλκοί* Opp.

εὐγνώμων, *to be fair and honest*, Plut.: and εὐγνώμοσιν, *ῆ*, *the conduct or character of an εὐγνώμων, candour, indulgence, fairness*, Aeschin. 78. 8: from εὐγνώμων, *ov*, gen. *ovs*, (γνώμην) *of good, kind feeling, indulgent, fair, charitable*, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6, Aeschin. 78. 6: friendly, Anth. II. *wise, prudent*: hence Adv. -μόνος prudently, Xen. Ages. 2. 25.

εὐγνώριστος, *ov*, (γνωρίζω) *easily recognised*. εὐγνώστος, *ov*, (γνωσώκα) *well-known, easily recognised*, Soph. Aj. 704. Adv. -τως.

εὐγομφος, *ov*, Eur. I. T. 1286, and εὐγόμφωτος, *ov*, (γομφόω) *ov*, *well nailed or fastened*.

εὐγονάτος, *ov*, (γόνυ) *with good knees or joints*. εὐγονία, *ῆ*, *fruitfulness*, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Xen. Lac. 1. 6: from εὐγονος, *ov*, (γονή) *fruitful, productive*, Joseph. εὐγραμμία, *ῆ*, *good, clear drawing*, Ath.: from εὐγραμμος, *ov*, (γραμμῇ) *well-drawn, accurately defined by lines*, Luc.: of graceful contour, Strab.

εὐγράφης, *ές*, (γράφω II) *well written, drawn or painted*, Anth. II. act. *writing or drawing well*, Ib.

εὐγύρως, *ov*, *well-rounded*: πᾶν, perh. *twisting*, Anth. εὐγωνίος, *ov*, (γωνία) *well-cornered, well-turned*, Eur. Ion 1137. εὐδαΐδαλος, *ov*, *beautifully wrought, vads* Bacchyl. 21. εὐδαιμονέω, *fut. ἴσω*, (εὐδαίμων) *to be prosperous, well off, happy*, Hdt. 1. 170, Soph. Ant. 506, Eur., etc. Hence

εὐδαιμόνημα, *ατος, τό, a piece of good fortune, Luc.*
 εὐδαιμονία, *ἡ, prosperity, good fortune, h. Hom. 1. 5, Hdt., etc.: happiness, Hdt. 1. 5, 32, and freq. in Att. Prose.*
 εὐδαιμονίζω, *to call, account happy, τινά Eur. Tro. 268, τινά πινος Soph. O. C. 144.*
 εὐδαιμονικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to happiness, τὰ εὐδ. Arist. Eth. N.: of persons, happy, Ar. Eccl. 1134, Plat., and Arist.*
 2. esp. of εὐδαιμονικοί philosophers who make happiness the chief good, Diog. I. Adv.—*κῶς, Ar. Pac. 856.*
 εὐδαιμόνημα, *ατος, τό, (εὐδαιμονίῳ) that which is thought to be a happiness, Ep. Plat. 354 C.*
 εὐδαιμονισμός, *ῶ, a thinking happy, Arist. Eth. N.: also = εὐδαιμονία.*
 εὐδαιμονιστέον, *verb. Adj., one must think or call happy, Arist. Eth. N.*
 2.—*εὖος, εἶα, εὖον, to be called happy, Arr.*
 εὐδαιμοσύνη, *ἡ, = εὐδαιμονία, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13. 36, etc.*
 εὐδαιμών, *ον, gen. ovos, with a good genius or destiny, hence fortunate, prosperous, blest, Lat. felix, τινός in respect of a thing, Hes. Op. 824; εὐδ. καὶ ὄλβιος Theogn. 1007: like ὄλβιος, well off, wealthy, Lat. beatus, Hdt. 1. 196., 5. 8, etc.: also of places, as, αἱ Ἀθήναι μεγάλαι τε καὶ εὐδαίμονες Id. 8. 111.*
 2. *happy, Trag., Plat., etc.: τὸ εὐδαιμον = εὐδαιμονία, Thuc. 2. 43. Adv.—μόνος, Eur. Or. 601, Ar. Plut. 802, Plat., etc.*
 The word is not in Hom., once only in Hes. 1. c.
 εὐδάκρutos, *ον, (δακρύα) tearful, lamentable, Aesch. Cho. 181.*
 II. *beautiful in tears, Philostr.*
 εὐδάκτυλος, *ον, with beautiful fingers, Alciph.*
 εὐδάνω, *poet. lengthd. for εὐδω, Lyc.*
 εὐδαπάνος, *ον, (δαπάνη) of much expense, liberal, Arist. Virt. et Vit.*
 II. *of easy, i. e. moderate expense, Dion. H. [ᾗ]*
 εὐδαρσής, *ἑς, = εὐδαρής, Hesych.*
 εὐδείλος, *ον, (δέλος, δήλος) very clear, distinct, easily seen, exposed to the eye, Hom. (only in Od.) usu. as epith. of Ithaca, Od. 2. 167., 9. 21, etc.: also of islands in gen., Od. 13. 234: prob. from the distinctness which they have, as standing out of the sea, esp. of Ithaca with its high cliffs: so Pind. O. 1. 178, calls the hill of Cronos at Olympia εὐδέλεον far-seen: but in P. 4. 136, of the sea-port Iolcos, some take it unnecessarily as metaph., like Lat. conspicuus, illustris, distinguished, far-famed. (Acc. to some Gramm. from δέλην, eventide, hence western, which suits Ithaca, but not all islands, and certainly not Iolcos, which was on the east coast: Strabo takes it, when used of Aspledon, to mean on the western, sheltered side of a hill. The interpr., lying beautiful in the evening sun, is modern and untenable. Others derived it from εἶ and ἑλῶν with δ inserted, sunny, which is the sense approved by Buttm. Lexil. v. δέλην 7-9, derived however from δέλην, open to the afternoon's sun, and so it seems to be in Euphor. 54.)*
 εὐδεινός, *ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδεινός, εὐδιος, dub.*
 εὐδειντία, *ἡ, a happy festival, dub. I. in Harmod. ap. Ath. 479 D: from*
 εὐδειντος, *ον, (δειπνον) well entertained: of the Manes, honored with rich offerings, Aesch. Cho. 484.*
 II. *δαίτες, costly, luxurious feasts, Eur. Med. 200.*
 εὐδενδρος, *ον, (δένδρον) rich, abounding with fair trees, Pind. O. 8. 12, etc., and Eur.*
 εὐδερμάτος, *(δέρμα) with good, stout hide.*
 εὐδελήγτος, *ον, (δέψω) well tanned, well suppled, Hipp.*
 εὐδῆλος, *ον, clear, open, manifest, Hipp., Aesch. Pers. 1009, etc.: εὐδ. (ἐστὶ) ποῖων all may see him doing. . . , Ar. Ach. 1130, cf. δῆλος.*
 εὐδία, *ἡ, (εὐδῖος) fair, clear, fine weather, Pind. I. 7. 52; and in plur., opp. to χειμῶνες, Plat. Legg. 961 E.*
 2. *metaph. tranquillity, undisturbed prosperity, Pind. O. 1. 158, Xen. An. 5. 8, 10; cf. εὐδῖος.*
 εὐδίαβτος, *ον, (διαβαίνω) easy to be passed, crossed, forded, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 11.*
 εὐδίαβλητος, *ον, = sq., Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1040 B.*
 εὐδίαβλος, *ον, (διαβάλλω) exposed to calumny, easily misrepresented, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 B.*
 εὐδιάνγωτος, *ον, (διαγνώσκω) easy to distinguish.*
 εὐδιάνγωγος, *ον, (διαγωγή) gratifying, agreeable, Philo. II. Pass. gratified. [ᾗ]*

εὐδίαζομαι, *Dep., = εὐδιδάω, βίος ἀσφαλτέψ ἡσυχία εὐδίαζόμενος Plat. Ax. 370 D: rare in Act. εὐδιδάω.*
 εὐδιέθετος, *ον, (διατίθημι) well arranged or disposed: hence kind, amiable, Adv.—*τως, Joseph.**
 εὐδιέθρῡπτος, *ον, (διαθρίπτω) bruised, crushed; contrite, Eccl.*
 εὐδιέσιος or εὐδιέσιος, *ῶ, an opening in a ship's timbers, for the water to run off, a sink, drain, elsewh. χειμῶνος. Hence metaph. of a clyster-pipe, etc.*
 εὐδιαίρετος, *ον, (διαίρω) well divided: easy to be divided, Arist. Part. An.*
 εὐδιαίτερος, *α, ὄν, Irr. Comp. of εὐδῖος, q. v.*
 εὐδιαίτητος, *ον, (διαίτω) easy of decision, Strab.*
 εὐδιαίτος, *ον, (διαίτα) living moderately, temperate, Xen. Apol. 9. [ῖ]*
 εὐδιακλάστος, *ον, (διακλάω) easily broken.*
 εὐδιακόμιστος, *ον, (διακομίζω) easy to be conveyed, transported.*
 εὐδιακόπτος, *ον, and εὐδιακόπτος, ὄν, (διακόπτω) easy to cut through, both in Polyb.*
 εὐδιακόσμητος, *ον, (διακοσμέω) easy to be arranged, Polyb.*
 εὐδιακρίτος, *ον, (διακρίνω) easy to distinguish. Adv.—*τως.**
 εὐδιαλλάκτος, *ον, (διαλλάσσω) easy to be reconciled, placable, Dion. H. Adv.—*τως, Plut.**
 εὐδιαλύτος, *ον, (διαλύω) easy to be dissolved, destroyed, etc., Plut.*
 II. *easy to reconcile, Polyb., φίλα Arist. Eth. N.*
 εὐδιανός, *ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδῖος, warm: and so a cloak is called φάρμακον ἀνρῶν O. 9. 146, cf. Böckh ad P. 5. 10.*
 εὐδιάνυστος, *ον, (διακνέω) = sq., Theophr.*
 εὐδιάντνος, *ον, contr. πνους, ὄν, (διαπνέω) easy to blow through or to air. II. easy to evaporate, Arist. Part. An.*
 εὐδιάρθρωτος, *ον, (διαρθρῶ) well-jointed: compact, of style.*
 εὐδιάρπαστος, *ον, (διαρπάζω) easily robbed or stolen.*
 εὐδιαστάτος, *ον, (διαστέω) easily shaken: easily disproved.*
 εὐδιασπαστος, *ον, (διασπῶ) easily torn asunder, wrenched open, Polyb.*
 εὐδιασφάρτος, *ον, = sq., Plat. Legg. 845 D.*
 εὐδιασφόρος, *ον, (διασφείρω) easily destroyed or corrupted, Arist. Pol.*
 εὐδιαφορέω, *to be excellent, Geop.*
 εὐδιαφόρητος, *ον, (διαφορέω) easily evaporated, passing off at the pores. II. act. easily perspiring, Medic.*
 εὐδιαφυκτος, *ον, (διαφεύγω) easy to be escaped.*
 εὐδιαχέτος, *ον, (διαχέω) easy to be dissolved, melted, liquefied, Arist. Probl.*
 εὐδιαχωρήτος, *ον, (διαχωρέω) of meat, easy to digest and pass.*
 εὐδιώα, *Ep. part. εὐδιώων, (εὐδῖος) to be calm, warm, fine, esp. of air, sea, and weather, κόπτος Ap. Rh.: of persons, to enjoy such weather, etc., Id.*
 εὐδιδακτος, *ον, (διδάσκω) docile, Diod. [ῖ]*
 εὐδιέσιος, *ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδῖος, Plat. Legg. 919 A: the form εὐδεινός is dub. Adv.—*νῶς, Hipp.**
 εὐδιέξοδος, *ον, with an easy exit, easy to go out of, Hipp.*
 II. *easily going out, Id.*
 εὐδιέτιος, *ον, (διήμι) easily washed away, disappearing, Diosc.*
 εὐδιήγητος, *ον, (διηγέομαι) easy to tell, quoted from Isocr.*
 εὐδικία, *ἡ, (δικήν) righteous dealing, in plur., εὐδικίας ἀνέχειν Od. 9. 111; and so in Plut.*
 εὐδιήγτος, *ον, (δινέω) easily turning or turned, Anth. [ῖ]*
 εὐδῖνος, *ῶ, = foreg.*
 εὐδιόσιος, *ον, easy to go through, open, loose, Arist. Probl.*
 εὐδιοκῆτος, *ον, (διοικέω) easy to be disposed of.*
 εὐδιοπτος, *ον, (διορῶ, διόνομαι) easy to see through.*
 εὐδιόρθωτος, *ον, (διορῶ) easy to be remedied, healed, Hipp.*
 εὐδιόριστος, *ον, (διορίζω) easy to be defined, Arist. Anim.*
 εὐδιός, *ον, (Ζεύς, γεν. Διός) calm, fine, clear, of air, weather, sea, etc., Theocr. 22. 22, Ap. Rh., etc.: warm, Hipp.: of persons, cheerful. Irr. Comp. and Superl. εὐδιότερος, -έστατος, Hipp. 288. 48: εὐδιαίτερος Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 39. [ῖ, except in Arat. Dios. 259.]*
 εὐδιήγτος, *ον, (δέμω) well built or fashioned, of stone work, Hom., always in Ep. form εὐδήμ, except in Od. 20. 302.*
 εὐδοκέω, *f. ἥσω, and more freq. as Dep., εὐδοκέομαι, to be content, well pleased, to approve, acquiesce in a thing, τινί Polyb.: also c. part., to be glad of doing, Id.: c. inf., to consent,*

determine to do, Id. II. εὐδοκέομαι, as Pass., to be agreeable, be approved of, Id. III. impers., εὐδοκεῖ τι it seems good, Lat. placet, Id. Hence

εὐδόκησις, *eas, η, contentment, satisfaction, approval*, Diod. εὐδόκητος, *on, welcome, well-pleasing, acceptable*, Diog. L. εὐδοκία, *η, = εὐδοκίσις, LXX, etc.*

εὐδοκίμω, *ι, ἦσα, to be εὐδοκίμος, to be of good repute, be honored, famous, popular*, Theogn. 587, Hdt., and freq. in Att.: εὐδ. ἐν τινι to be distinguished for a thing, Thuc. 2. 37; *on, ἐπὶ τινι*. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 291 A; ἐπὶ τινος Dem. 1425. 5: παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ to have influence with a man, Hdt. 8. 87, cf. 88., 9. 20. Later also in Med., Diod. Hence

εὐδοκίμωσις, *eas, η, a being of good repute, credit, reputation*, Plat. Rep. 358 A, 363 A, in plur. [?] εὐδοκίμια, *on, praise, estimation, credit*, Plat. Philib. 58 D. εὐδοκίμος, *on, in good repute, admired, honored, glorious, famous*, στρατῷ Aesch. Pers. 857, θανάτος Eur. Heracl. 621; εὐδ. ἐν τινι, *prds τινι* Plat. Apol. 29 D, Legg. 898 A.

εὐδοκούμενος, Adv. part. pres. med. from εὐδοκέω, satisfactorily, c. dat., Polyb.

εὐδομος, *on, (δέμω) well-built.*

εὐδοξέω, to be εὐδοξός, to be in good repute, be thought well of, famous, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 16, etc. Hence

εὐδοξία, *η, good report, a good name, credit, honor, glory*, Pind. P. 5. 9, N. 3. 70, and freq. in Att. 2. *approval, good-will*, Plat. Menex. 238 D. II. right judgment, opp., as subjective, to the objective ἐπιστήμη (scientific knowledge), Plat. Meno 99 B.

εὐδοξος, *on, (δόξα) of good report, honored, famous, glorious*, Pind. P. 12. 10, etc., Thuc. 1. 84, etc.: νέες εὐδοξάταται ships of best repute or character, 'crack' ships, Hdt. 7. 99. II. of good judgment, judicious. Adv. -ως, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 287 E.

εὐδουλος, *on, good, kind to one's slaves*, Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D, Pherecr. Incert. 72.

εὐδράκτης, *és, (δέρκομαι) sharp-sighted*, Soph. Phil. 847.

εὐδράνεια and εὐδράνεια, *η, bodily strength, health, etc., LXX.* (εὐδρανής is only found in Gramm.: the root is δρᾶνω.)

εὐδρομέω, to be εὐδρόμος, to run well, be swift, Menand. ap. Stob. Append. t. 4. p. 13 Gaisf.

εὐδρομία, *η, swiftness*, Hipp.

εὐδρομίας, *on, δ, a good runner: of a fish*, Eratosth. ap. Plut. 2. 981 D.

εὐδρομος, *on, (δραμῖν) running well, swift*, Orph.

εὐδρόσος, *on, dewy, pygmal Eur. I. A. 1517, τόποι Ar. Av. 245.*

εὐδυνάτος, *on, (δύναμαι) mighty*, Orph. [?] εὐδυσπότης, *on, (δυσπᾶν) soon put out of countenance: hence easily worked upon by entreaty*, Plut. Adv. -τως.

εὐδω, impf. ἦδον (but not in Hom.): fut. εὐδῶσα, to sleep, lie down to sleep, freq. in Hom.; c. acc. cognat., γλυκύν ἦδον Od. 8. 445, for which Soph. O. T. 65 has ἔδην εὐδῶν: παρὰ χροῖαν Ἀροδίτῃ εὐδῶν Od. 8. 337, 342; *on, σύν ὁμήλῃ* Theogn. 1059: also of the sleep of death, Il. 14. 482, Soph. O. C. 621. II. metaph. to rest, be still, δ' ὀρ' εὐδῶσι μένος Boreas Il. 5. 524: and so freq. later of the hushing of storms, sorrows, etc., εὐδῶτε πόντος Simon. 7. 17; εὐδῶτε κακὸν Eur. Supp. 1148: also to cease, εὐδῶτε χάρις Pind. I. 7. 23 (6. 17): φῆνεν νῆαρά μιν αὖτις at rest, or listless, in Soph. Fr. 563, cf. Valck. Theocr. 2. 126, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 307, cf. Ἀριζώ.—In Prose καθεῖδω is more usu., though we find εὐδῶ in Plat. Symp. 203 B, Xen. Cyn. 5. 11. (The Root is the same as that of ἰάω, ἄνωγε, viz. *ἄω, ἄνω, ἄνω, to breathe.)

εὐδωρότης, *on, (δωρέομαι) abundantly, kindly given*, Opp.

εὐδωρος, *on, (δωρῶν) liberal, generous*, Opp.: in Hom. only as prop. n.

εὐάνθος, *on, (ἐάνον) richly-robed*, Δημήτηρ Mosch.

εὐέγρετος, *on, (ἐγρομαι, ἐγείρω) easily awakened*.

εὐέδρος, *on, (ἐδρα) firm, well placed: with a beautiful seat, stately throne*, Aesch. Theb. 96. II. pass. good, convenient, easy to sit upon, e. g. ἔγρος Xen. Eq. 1. 12. III. in a right, lucky place: e. g. εὐέδρος ὄρνις a bird of augury appearing in a lucky quarter, Ael. Adv. -πας.

εὐέθειρος, *on, (ἐθεῖρα) beautiful-haired*, Anacr. 80.

εὐεθής, *és, (εἶδος) well-shaped or formed, graceful*, γυνή Il. 3.

48, of female beauty, v. Eustath. ad l.; and so, Hes. Theog. 250, Hdt. 1. 32, Pind., etc.; but also of men, Aesch. Pers. 324, Eur. Hel. 1540, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9.

εὐεκατος, *on, (εἰκάω) easy to surmise or conjecture.*

εὐεκτος, *on, (εἰκα) yielding, obedient*. Adv. -τως.

εὐέλως, *on, (ἐλῆν) sunny, warm*, Lat. apricus, πρῶα Eur. Phoen. 674.

εὐεμάτω, to be well dressed, Arist. Rhet. Al.: from εὐεμάτος, *on, (εἰμα) well dressed.*

εὐεμνόνω, = εὐεματόω: from εὐεμνῶν, *on, gen. onos, = εὐεματός*, Aesch. Pers. 181.

εὐερος, *on, (ἐλος) with or of good wool*, Hipp., and Soph. Tr. 675, where Elmsl. Heracl. 693 reads εὐέρον.

εὐεῖςβολος, *on, (εἰσβάλλω) easy of entrance*, Strab.: exposed to invasion.

εὐεῖςβάτος, *on, (ἐκβαίνω) easy to get out of*, Hipp.

εὐεῖςκρίτος, *on, (ἐκκρίνω) of food, easy to digest and pass*, Xenocr.

εὐεῖςκνίπτος, *on, (ἐκνίπτω) easy to wash out, of a color.*

εὐεῖςκλύτος, *on, (ἐκπλύνω) = foreg.* II. act. cleansing, scouring, purging, Hipp.

εὐεῖςκπύρωτος, *on, (ἐκπύρω) easy to be burnt or warmed*, Strab. [?] εὐεῖςκρυπτος, *on, (ἐκρύπτω) easy to be washed, cleansed.*

εὐεῖςκτῆ, to be of a good habit of body, be in good case or health, Cebes, and Plut.: from εὐεῖςκτῆς, *on, δ, (εῖ, ἐκω) of a good habit of body, healthy*, Polyb., opp. to καχεῖκτῆς.

εὐεῖςκτία, *η, = εὐεξία*, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 14. 17.

εὐεῖςκτικός, *η, ὄν, = εὐεῖςκτῆς, σῶματα* Plat. Legg. 684 C. 2. conducive to εὐεξία, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κώς.

εὐεῖςκτος, *on, = εὐεῖςκτῆς, late.*

εὐεῖςκφορος, *on, (ἐκφέρω) bringing forth timely births*, Arist. H. A. II. pass. easy to bring out or utter.

εὐεῖςλαιος, *on, (ἐλαια) rich in olive trees.* 2. (ἐλαιον) rich in oil, producing good oil.

εὐεῖςλεγκτος, *on, (ἐλέγχω) easy to be refuted, exposed, detected*, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 33 C.

εὐεῖςλικτος, *on, (ἐλίσσω) well rolled or rounded.*

εὐεῖςλκῆς, *és, (ἐλκος) with sores easy to heal*, opp. to δυσελκῆς, Hipp.

εὐέλπις, *δ, ἡ, neut. εὐέλπι, gen. ἰδος, of good hope, hopeful, cheerful*, ἐπὶ δεινοῖς Thuc. 1. 70: c. acc. et inf. fut., εὐ. εἰσ ἰσχυροῖσιν Aesch. Fr. 509; c. inf., εἰ. σωθῆσθαι Thuc. 6. 24; πρὸς τι Plat. Apol. 41 C; c. gen., Diod. 2. causing hope, cheering, Dio C. 3. well hoped of, the subject of hope or good expectations, Polyb.: neut., τὸ εὐέλπι good hope, Plut. Hence εὐελπιστέω, to be of good hope.

εὐελπιστί, Adv., hopefully.

εὐελπιστία, *η, hopefulfulness, cheerfulness*, Arist. Eth. N.

εὐεῖςμῖτος, *on, (ἐμβάινω) easy of entrance*, Hipp.

εὐεῖςμβλητος, *on, (ἐμβάλλω) easy to put in, of setting bones*, Hipp.

εὐεῖςμβολος, *on, (ἐμβάλλω) exposed to invasion*, Arist. Pol. II. = foreg., Hipp.

εὐεῖςμῆτος, *on, or εὐήμῆτος, easily causing sickness*, v. l. in Hipp.

εὐεῖςμῆς, *és, (εμέω) vomiting readily*, Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 706.

εὐεῖςμπτῆς, *η, a proneness, liability to a thing*, Stob. Eccl. 2. 182. II. in Medic. of illnesses to which people are commonly liable, colds, etc., Diog. L.: from εὐεῖςμπτῆτος, *on, (ἐμπιπῶ) prone to a thing*. Adv. -τως, Diosc.

εὐένδοτος, *on, (ἐνδιδωμι) easily yielding, soft*, Strab.

εὐέντενκτος, *on, (ἐντεγχνᾶω) easy to accost, affable.*

εὐεῖςζάγωγος, *on, (ἐζάγω) easy of export*, Strab. [?] εὐεῖςζαλειπτος, *on, (ἐξαλειφω) easy to wipe or blot out*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 53. [?] εὐεῖςζανάλωτος, *on, (ἐξαναλίσκω) easy of consumption, of digestion*, Hipp. [?] εὐεῖςζαπάτῆτος, *on, (ἐξαπατᾶω) easily deceived*, Plat. Rep. 409 A, Xen. Hipparch. 7. 15. [?] εὐεῖςζαπτος, *on, (ἐζάπτω) easily kindled or lighted*, M. Anton.

εὐεῖςζαλεγκτος, *on, strengthd. for ἐλέγκω*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 293 D.

εὐεῖςζαλκτος, *on, (ἐξελίσσω) easy to roll out, disentangle.*

II. act. skilful in unfolding a body of troops, Strab.

εὐεξία, *η, (ἐκέρκῃς) a good habit of body, good state of health,*

full health, Hipp.: in *gen. good condition, good state*, φανής Plut.: of a state or city, Xen. Lac. 8. 1.
 εὐεξίλαστος, *on*, (ἐξίλασμαι) *placable*.
 εὐεξόδος, *on*, *easy to get out of, escape from*, ἔστιν οὐκ εὐ. Aesch. Pers. 688. II. act. *easily escaping*, ὕδωρ Arist. Probl. εὐεπάγωγος, *on*, (ἐπάγω) *easy to lead on*, πρὸς τι Polyb. [α] εὐεπαίσθητος, *on*, (ἐπαίσθησις) *easily feeling or perceiving: sensitive, tender*, Hipp. II. pass. *easily perceived*.
 εὐεπακολούθητος, *on*, (ἐπακολουθεῖν) *easy to follow*, of a train of argument, Arist. Rhet.
 εὐειανόρθωτος, *on*, (ἐπανορθώω) *easily corrected*, Hipp.
 εὐείπεια, ἡ, (εὐείπης) *beautiful language or diction, eloquence*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C. II.—εὐεφημία, *auspicious language, good wishes, etc.*, Soph. O. T. 932.
 εὐεπηρεάστος, *on*, (ἐπηρεάζω) *easily injured, exposed to harm or damage*, Epict.
 εὐεπίης, ἐς, (ἔπος) *well-speaking, eloquent, melodious*, φωνή εὐ. Xen. Cyn. 13. 16. 2. *making eloquent, inspiring*, ὕδωρ, of Helicon, Anth. II. pass. λόγος εὐεπίης *well-spoken*, Hdt. 5. 50, ubi al. ἐπείτης, v. Schweigh. Adv.—πῶς, Dion. H.
 εὐεπλία, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐείπεια, Hipp.
 εὐεπιβάτος, *on*, (ἐπιβαίνω) *easily ascended*, λόφος Strab.
 εὐεπιβλέπτος, *on*, (ἐπιβλέπω) *easily seen, manifest*.
 εὐεπιβολός, *on*, (ἐπιβολός) *well-aiming, hitting the mark*: hence *shrewd*. Adv.—ως.
 εὐεπιβόλευτος, *on*, (ἐπιβουλεύω) *exposed to treachery or stratagem*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 3.
 εὐεπιγνώστος, *on*, *or*—γνωτός, *on*, (ἐπιγινώσκω) *easily known*.
 εὐεπιθέτος, *on*, (ἐπιτίθεμαι) *easy to be set upon, attacked*, τινί Thuc. 6. 34: in *gen. exposed*, Plat. Polit. 306 A. Adv.—τως.
 εὐεπιλήσιος, *on*, (ἐπιλανθάνομαι) *forgetful*.
 εὐεπιλόγηστος, *on*, (ἐπιλογίζομαι) *easily reckoned: easily inferred*, Sext. Emp.
 εὐεπιμικτός, *on*, (ἐπιμύκνμι) *well-suited for traffic or intercourse: accessible*, Strab. Adv.—τως.
 εὐεπιστρέπτος, *on*, (ἐπιστρέφω) *easily turned*, ἐπὶ τι App.
 εὐεπιστροφός, *on*, = *foreg*.
 εὐεπιτάκτος, *on*, (ἐπιτάσσω) *easily put in order, docile*, Anth.
 εὐεπιφορία, ἡ, = *εὐφορία* II, *an inclination, proneness*: from εὐεπιφόρος, *on*, (ἐπιφέρωμαι) *easily carried towards a thing*: hence *metaph. inclined, prone, eis or πρὸς τι*, esp. of authors who are fond of particular phrases, etc. Adv.—πως, Strab.
 εὐεπιχειρήτος, *on*, (ἐπιχειρέω) *easy to be attacked: easy to be attempted or achieved, easy*. Adv.—τως.
 εὐεργετία, ἡ, (εὐεργέτης) *well-doing, good conduct*, opp. to κακοεργία, Od. 22. 374, Theogn. 548, etc. II. *a doing good to others, a good deed, kindness*, εὐεργεσίας ἀπορίνει Od. 22. 235, cf. Hes. Th. 503; so, ἐκρίνει Hdt. 3. 47; κατὰθέσθαι εὐεργεσίαν ἔς τινα Thuc. 1. 128; so too, εὐ. ποιεῖν Hdt., προσέβαι Xen., προσφέρει Plat.; opp. to εὐ. ἀπολαβεῖν, Isocr. 307 D. 2. ψηφίσσθαι τινι εὐεργεσίαν to vote him the title of εὐεργετίας, Wolf. Lept. p. 282.
 εὐεργετέω, to be an εὐεργέτης, to do well, do good, Soph. Phil. 670: esp. II. to do good, shew kindness to one, c. acc. pers., Aesch. Eum. 725, etc.; also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, Plat. Rep. 345 A: hence in Pass., εὐεργετίζεσθαι to have a kindness done one, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 3; also, εὐεργετίζεσθαι εἰς χρήματα Plat. Symp. 184 B. Hence
 εὐεργήτῃα, ατος, τό, a good deed, esp. a kindness, benefit, favor, πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2.
 εὐεργήτης, *on*, ὁ, a well-doer, esp. to others, a benefactor, Pind. P. 2. 43: a title of honor of such persons as had done the state some service, βασιλεὺς Hdt. 8. 85, ubi v. Valck. and Wessel.; also c. dat., Id. 6. 30: εὐεργ. ἀναγράφεσθαι Lys. 159. 38, cf. Plat. Gorg. 506 C. II. as Adj. kind, beneficent, Pind. O. 2. 171.
 εὐεργητήριον, verb. Adj., one must do good, shew kindness to, τινά Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28.
 εὐεργητήριος, ὁ, ὄν, dub. I. for sq.
 εὐεργητικός, ἡ, ὄν, dub. disposed to do good, kind, charitable, Arist. Rhet. Adv.—ως.
 εὐεργήτις, ἰδος, fem. of εὐεργέτης, Eur. Alc. 1058.
 εὐεργής, ἐς, (*ἐργω) *well-wrought, well-made*, in Hom. usu. epith. of ships in Od., and of chariots in IL: also of garments,

Od. 13. 224: of gold, finely, skilfully wrought, Od. 24. 274.
 II. well-done: hence in plur., εὐεργέα good deeds, benefits, Od. 4. 695, 22. 319. III. act. well-doing, beneficial, post-Hom.
 2. working industriously or skilfully.
 εὐεργὺς, ὄν, (*ἐργω) doing good or well, upright, of women, Od. 11. 434, etc., always in phrase, καὶ ἡ κ' ἐπ'εργὺς ἔρπον.
 II. pass. well-wrought, well-titled, γῆ. 2. easily wrought, easy to work in, of soft woods, Theophr.
 εὐερέθιστος, *on*, (ἐρεθίζω) *easily excited, irritable*.
 εὐερία, ἡ, (εὐερος) *fineness of wool, wooliness*, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 5.
 εὐέριος, *on*, collat. form of εὐερος, rejected by the Gramm., Lob. Phryn. 146.
 εὐέρεκτα, ἡ, a being well fenced, security, Plat. Legg. 778 C.
 εὐερέκτις, ἐς, (ἐρκος) *well fenced, well protected*, ἀλκή IL. 9. 472, Od. 1. 389, etc.: shutting close, θύραι Od. 17. 267 (ubi al. εὐεργείας): later of cities and countries, well fenced or guarded, Aesch. Supp. 955, χώρα Plat. Legg. 760 E. II. act. girding in, surrounding, of nets, Opp. Adv.—ως, Plut.
 εὐερέκτα, ἡ, = εὐερέκτα.
 εὐερέκτης, *on*, ὁ, poet. for εὐεργέτης, Anth.
 εὐερέμω, to be in luck: from
 εὐερέμης, ἐς, (Ἑρμῆς) favored by Hermes the god of good luck, in luck, fortunate. Hence
 εὐερέμια, ἡ, good luck, Ael.
 εὐερένης, ἐς, (ἐρος) sprouting well, flourishing, Eur. I. T. 1100: of men etc., well-grown, Posidon. ap. Strab.
 εὐερος, *on*, of or with fine wool, Att. collat. form of Ion. εὐερος Ar. Av. 121, etc.
 εὐέστιος, *on*, (ἐστία) with beautiful home or situation, of Delos, Call. Del. 325.
 εὐεστώ, οὖς, ἡ, well-being, tranquillity, prosperity, Hdt. 1. 85, Aesch. Theb. 187, Ag. 647, 929: the forms εὐερώ and εὐεστός are very dub. (From εὐ and εἰμί, cf. ἐστώ, Dor. for εὐεσία, ἀειστώ, ἀεστώ.)
 εὐετηρία, ἡ, (ἔτος) goodness of season, fruitfulness, abundance of fruits of the earth, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 4, Plat. Symp. 188 A.
 εὐετία, ἡ, = *foreg*, Anth.
 εὐετύς, ἡ, dub. for εὐεστώ: perh. εὐεστός, like ἀεστός, Ion. for ἀεστώ.
 εὐεύτερος, *on*, (εὐρίσκω) easy to find, χώρα εὐ. a place in which it will be easy to find things, Xen. Oec. 8. 17, ubi al. εὐαιτερος.
 εὐεφόδος, *on*, easy to come at, to reach, v. l. Thuc. 6. 66.
 εὐεήλυτος, *on*, (έβω) easily boiled: or easy of digestion, Theophr.
 εὐζήγλια, ἡ, a good, honest emulation, zeal, opp. to κακοζήγλια, Plut.: from
 εὐζήλος, *on*, emulous in good. 2. enviable. Adv.—ως, Anth. 116, 17. 288, of a ship, well-joined, well-built, or acc. to others, like εὐήρμος, well-benched.
 εὐζών, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, well paired or matched, Anth.
 εὐζών, ἡ, Dor. for εὐζώα, Pind. P. 4. 233.
 εὐζώνω, to be εὐζώνος, to live well or happily, opp. to κακοζώνεος, M. Anton.: hence
 εὐζώα, ἡ, happiness, a good state of life, Arist. Eth. N.
 εὐζωμόν, τό, a plant, the seeds of which were used like our mustard, Brassica eruca, Theophr. Strictly neut. from
 εὐζωμός, *on*, making good broth or soup.
 εὐζωνος, *on*, Ep. εὐζωνος, (ζώνη) well-girdled, Hom. (only in IL, and h. Cer.) always as epith. of women, who are also called βαθύζωνοι, καλλύζωνοι, βαθύκολποι, from the ζώνη or lower girdle (v. sub voc.); cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 339, 3. II. later of men, girt up for exercise, dressed for walking, active, Horace's alle praeinctus, Hdt. 1. 72, 104, and Att.: metaph. unincumbered, flos Dio C. Adv.—ως, Alciph.
 εὐζωνος, *on*, (ζώνη) living well or long, Theophr.
 εὐζωπος, *on*, quite pure, unmixed, of wine, Eur. Alc. 757, and Comica, cf. Ath. 423 D, sq.; irreg. compar. εὐζωπότερος.
 εὐζωστός, *on*, (ζώννυμι) = εὐζωνός.
 εὐηγήτης, ἐς, Ep. for εὐεργής, IL 11. 427., 23. 81.
 εὐηγησία, ἡ, (ἡγέομαι) good, happy government, εἰς εὐηγησίης Od. 19. 114.
 εὐηγορέω, to speak well of, praise, Pind. I. 1. 73, in Pass.

εὐηγορία, ἡ, *good words, praise*, Call. Lav. Pall. 139: from **εὐηγορός**, *ον*, (ἀγορεύω) *speaking well or auspiciously*, like **εὐρημός**, *Εὐβουλ.* Odys. 1, unless it be there a *n. pr.* Adv. -*ως*.
εὐήδης, *ές*, (ἡδύς) *very agreeable*, opp. to ἀνήδης.
εὐήθεια, ἡ, *Ion.* εὐηθία, *goodness of disposition, guilelessness, simplicity*: also in bad sense, *simplicity, silliness*, Wess. Hdt. 3. 140, cf. Thuc. 3. 45: from
εὐήθης, *ές*, (ἡθός) *good-hearted, kind, honest, simple-minded, guileless*, Archil. 44, Plat. Rep. 349 B: τὸ εὐήθες = εὐήθεια, Thuc. 3. 83: in bad sense, *simple, silly*, Hdt. 1. 60., 2. 45, Thuc., etc.; and as Subst., *a simpleton*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 16, cf. Ruhmk. Tim. p. 132: metaph. of wounds, illnesses, etc., *mild, easily healed*, Hipp.; opp. to κακοήθης. Adv. -*θῶς*, Plat. Phaed. 100 D. Superl. -*θῆτατα*, Eur. And. 625.
εὐήθης, ἡ, *Ion.* for εὐήθεια.
εὐθίβορια, *ας*, *Pass.*, to be or act like an εὐήθης, *be foolish, play the fool*, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 336 C: to be merry, *jest*, Philostr.
εὐθεκόα, ἡ, *όν*, *of, befitting, belonging to the εὐήθης*, *kind, mild, gentle*, Plat. Charm. 175 C: *silly, foolish*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. Adv. -*κῶς*, Ar. Nub. 1258.
εὐήκης, *ές*, (ἀκὴ) *well pointed, sharp*, αἰχμή Π. 22. 319.
εὐήκοος, *ον*, *to be eühkoos, be obedient*: hence
εὐήκοία, ἡ, *obedience*, Diod.
εὐήκοος, *ον*, (ἀκοή) *hearing well, clear of hearing*, Hipp. II. *hearing willingly, listening, obedient*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -*ως*, εἰρκ. διακρίσις πρὸς τι Polyb.
εὐηλεκτός, *ον*, Dor. εὐάλεκ., *with good, nimble spindle, spinning beautifully*, epith. of women, Theocr. 28. 22.
 II. *with beautiful or good arrows*, epith. of Artemis, etc. [ἀ]
εὐηλάτος, *ον*, (εὐάνω) *easy to drive or ride over, πεδῶν εὐ.* a plain fit for cavalry operations, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16.
εὐηλίς, *ίκος*, ὅ, ἡ, (ἡλκία) *of good growth or figure*, late.
εὐήλιος, *ον*, Dor. εὐάλ., *well sunned, sunny*, Lat. *apricus*, Eur. Hipp. 129, Xen. Oec. 9. 4; ἡμέραι Ar. Ran. 242. II. of persons, *fond of the sun, fond of basking*, Philostr. Adv. -*ως*, *with bright sunny weather*, Aesch. Eum. 906.
εὐήλος, *ον* = *foreg.*, dub. I. for εὐέλως.
εὐήμερος, (εὐήμερος) *to spend the day cheerfully, live happily from day to day*, Soph. El. 653: in gen. *to be happy and prosperous*, Θέβαυς εὐημερεῖ τὰ πρὸς σέ *your relations with Thebes are prosperous*, Soph. O. C. 616: *to win, be successful in a thing, gain one's point*; Aeschin. 36. 18: also like νικᾶν, c. acc. e. g. τραγῳδίαν εὐημερεῖν *to bring it out successfully*, Ath.
εὐημέρεια, *ατος*, τὸ, *a prosperous event, success*, Polyb.
εὐημερία, ἡ, *fineness of the day, good weather*, like εὐδία, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 2. II. *good times, health and happiness, health and wealth*, Eur. El. 196; *honor and glory*, Pind. I. 1. 56: from
εὐήμερος, *ον*, (ἡμέρα) *of, belonging to a good or lucky day*, εὐ. φῶς *a happy day*, Soph. Aj. 709. 2. *enjoying a lucky day, cheerful, happy*, πρόσποιον Ar. Av. 1322, μοῖρα Plat. Tim. 71 D. II. (ἡμέρος) *tame, gentle*.
εὐμήης, *ές* = *εὐεμής*, Hipp.
εὐμηνία, ἡ, (ἡμῶν) *skill in throwing or hitting*.
εὐνημία, ἡ, *a fair wind*, Luc.: from
εὐνημος, *ον*, (ἔνεμος) *with fair wind, serene, calm, πόνοι* *ceasing* Eur. Dan. 3. 2. *sheltered, peaceful*, βῆσσαι Soph. Aj. 198; *αἰμῶν* Eur. Andr. 749.
εὐνήπιος, *ον*, (ἡνία) *obedient to the rein, ἄμα* Emped. 343: in gen. *obedient, docile*, Plat. Legg. 730 B: of a disease that easily yields to medicine, Hipp. Adv. -*ως*, Plat. Soph. 217 C.
εὐηγορία, ἡ, (εὐήνωρ) *manliness, manly virtue*, Eur. H. F. 407; and Pind. O. 5. 21, in plur.
εὐήνωστος, *ον*, and εὐήνωτος, *ον*, (άνω) *easy to achieve*.
εὐήνωρ, *ορος*, ὅ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) *strictly manly*: in Hom. only in Od. as epith. of wine and of arms, 4. 622., 13. 19, where some make it act., *giving manhood, inspiring*: acc. to others *good for man, befitting the manly*. 2. in Pind. of cities etc., *well manned, abounding in brave men*, like εὐάνωρος, O. 1. 37., 6. 136.
εὐηπελής, *ές*, (πέλομαι) *well off, well disposed*, ap. Hesych.
εὐηπελία, ἡ, *a being well off, prosperity*, Call. Cer. 136.
εὐηράτος, *ον*, (ἐραμαι) *much loved, lovely*, Pind. O. 5. 21., 6. 165: *εὐεράτος* is not used.

εὐήρετος, *ον*, (ἐρετός) *well fitted to the oar*, σκαλμός Aesch. Pers. 376: *well-rowed*, πλάτα Soph. O. C. 716; *vaüs* Eur. Ion 1160.
εὐήρης, *ές*, (**ἄρω*) *well fitted or put together*, Hom. (only in Od.) always epith. of ἐρετμόν and ἐρετμά, *well poised, easy to handle*. II. (as if from ἐρέσσω) = εὐήρετος, *convenient for rowing*: but prob. only Gramm.: for the other sign. suits in all places, cf. εὐεργής and εὐεργος.
εὐήροτος, *ον*, (ἀρώ) *easy to till or cultivate*.
εὐήρως, *ον*, (ἀρώ) *easy to draw out*, ἔδωκ h. Hom. Cer. 106.
εὐήτριος, *ον*, (ἥτριον) *with good or fine thread, finely woven*, δίκτυον εὐήτρια Aesch. Fr. 42.
εὐηφενής, *ές*, (ἔφενος) *wealthy*, v. I. Π. 23. 81, for εὐηγενής, cf. ῥηφενής.
εὐήχης, *ές*, (ἤχος) *well-sounding, tuneful*, Pind. P. 2. 25.
εὐήχηνος, *ον*, (ἤχέω) = *foreg.*, Eur. Ion 884: *loud*, Id. Hipp. 1272.
εὐήχος, *ον* = εὐήχης, Dion. H.
εὐθάλαμος, *ον*, *blessing wedlock*, Nonn. [ἀ]
εὐθάλαστος, *ον*, (θάλασσα) *prosperously placed by the sea, prosperous by sea*, Soph. O. C. 711. II. of one who is a good sailor, *can stand a voyage*, Alciph. [θᾶ]
εὐθάλεια, ἡ, (εὐθαλής) *the bloom, flower of a thing*, εὐθαμνίος Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13. 38. [ἀ]
εὐθάλέω, *ον*, *to bloom, flourish*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C: metaph. *to flourish, prosper*: from
εὐθαλής, *ές*, (θάλλω, ὅλος) *growing well, flourishing*, Aesch. Fr. 290; and so metaph., in Anth. Cf. sq.
εὐθάλης, *ές*, Dor. for εὐθῆλης, q. v.: on the quantity of this and the *foreg.* v. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 221, Jac. A. P. p. 508, 528.
εὐθαλπής, *ές*, (θάπνω) *warming well, genial*, Q. Sm.
εὐθανασία, ἡ, *an easy, happy death*, Philo: from
εὐθανάτω, *ον*, *to die well and happily*, Polyb.: from
εὐθανάτος, *ον*, *dying well*, i. e. *easily or happily*: εὐθ. θάνατος = εὐθανασία, Menand. p. 10. Adv. -*ως*, Cratin. Incert. 106. [θᾶ]
εὐθάρσεια, ἡ, (εὐθάρσος) *good courage, App.*
εὐθάρσος, *ον*, *to be of good courage*, Aesch. Theb. 34 etc.: from
εὐθάρσης, *ές*, (θάρσος) *of good courage*, h. Hom. 7. 9. 2. *safe*, opp. to δεινός, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 11. Adv. -*σῶς*, Arist. Eth. N.
εὐθεᾶτος, *ον*, (θεᾶμαι) *easy to be seen*.
εὐθεῖα, ἡ, v. εὐθύς.
εὐθέεια, ἡ, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. εὐθῆεια: from
εὐθένει, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. εὐθῆνέω, *to be lucky, prosper, flourish*, Aesch. Eum. 895, 908, 944: from
εὐθενής, *ές*, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. εὐθῆνης, cf. Lob. Phryn. 465, sq.
εὐθενία, ἡ = εὐθέεια.
εὐθεράπτετος, *ον*, (θεραπέω) *easily healed, remedied*. II. *easily won by kindness or attention*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10. [ἀ]
εὐθερίστος, *ον*, (θερίω) *easily mown*: τὸ εὐθ., a kind of balsam, Diosc.
εὐθερμάντος, *ον*, (θερμαίνω) *easily warmed*, Theophr.
εὐθερμος, *ον*, *very warm, hot*, in Hipp.
εὐθερος, *ον*, *pleasant in summer, sunny*.
εὐθεσία, ἡ, *good condition, habit of body*, Hipp.: from
εὐθετός, (εὐθετός) *to be well arranged, in good order, convenient*, Theophr.: *to be provided with, abound in*, τιτι Id. 2. transit. *to set in order, arrange well*, Luc. Hence
εὐθετίστος, *εως*, ἡ, *good arrangement, situation*.
εὐθετίω, *ον*, *to set in order, arrange orderly*, Hes. Th. 541: from
εὐθετός, *ον*, (τίθημι) *well arranged, conveniently placed*, Hipp.: *easily stowed*, Asclepi. Aesch. Ag. 444: *well fitted, convenient for wear or use*, Aesch. Theb. 642, Fr. 238. Adv. -*τως*, Diod.
εὐθεώρητος, *ον*, (θεωρέω) *easily seen*, Arist. H. A.: *easy to perceive*, Id. Rhret.
εὐθεώς, Adv. from εὐθύς.
εὐθηγής, *ές* = εὐθηγός. II. act. *sharpening well*, Anth.
εὐθηγος, *ον*, (ῥήγω) *well sharpened, sharp, keen*, Lyc.
εὐθηλέω, (εὐθηλής) *to suckle, nourish*: in Pass. *to be suckled, fattened up*, χοῖρος Aesch. Fr. 309. Hence
εὐθηλήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, *well suckled, fed well on milk*, μόσχος Leon. Tar.: rare form for sq.

εὐθιγής, ἑς, Dor. —βάλης, ἑς, (θηλή) well suckled: in gen. well fed, πλεμπῶ metaph. thriving, prosperous, Pind. P. 9. 128, in Dor. form Eur. Tro. 217, Ar. Av. 1062.

εὐθιγής, ὄν, (θηλή) with distended udder, Eur. I. A. 580. εὐθιμονέω, ὄν, in Med. εὐθιμονέομαι, (εὐθιμον) to set or keep in order, Plat. Legg. 758 B.

εὐθιμοσύνη, ἡ, good order, good management, Hes. Op. 469: a habit of good order, tidiness, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 7: from εὐθιμον, ὄν, gen. ovos, (τίθημι) well arranged, compact, neat, of animals, Arist. H. A. II. act. orderly, setting things in order, θυμα δαμασίων εὐθ. Aesch. Cho. 84.

εὐθιγεία, ἡ, (εὐθιγής) a flourishing state, health, plenty, etc. II. cheapness, wealth.

εὐθιγέω, to be well off, flourish, prosper, Lat. *florere, vigere*, of a country, Hdt. 2. 91, 124; and so in aor. pass. εὐθιγήσθην, Id. 1. 66; of animals, Hipp., and Arist. Pol.; of trees, Theophr., etc.: εὐθ. τι, to abound in a thing, Arist. Gen. An., like Lat. *abundare*. Thom. M. prefers the form εὐθενέω, q. v. (Perh. best derived, like τῶν from θηλή: others from σθένος, as if εὐσθενέω: others from θέω, τίθημι.)

εὐθιγής, ἑς, in good case, flourishing. Hence εὐθιγής, ἡ, = εὐθιγεία, esp. revenue, wealth, Plut. εὐθιγέ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (θίγω) = εὐθιγέτος, A. B. εὐθιγέτος, ὄν, easily taken, caught or won, Aesch. Supp. 86; εὐθ. ὑφ' ἡδονῶν Arist. Eth. N.

εὐθιγέρετος, ὄν, (θέρω) v. l. for foreg., Opp. εὐθιγρία, ἡ, a good catch or prey, successful hunting, fishing, etc., Opp.: from

εὐθιγρος, ὄν, (θίρω) lucky in hunting, etc., Eur. Bacch. 1253: θίρω, κλάμαι Anth. II. (θίρω) abounding in game, good for hunting, ὅρος Strab.

εὐθιγός, Alex. for εὐθός, LXX.

εὐθιγέστατος, ὄν, well stored up, precious, Anth. εὐθιγός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐθός) straight, κίνησι Sext. Emp.

εὐθιγέτος, ὄν, (θίγω) easily touched. II. act. easily touching, hitting, striking accurately, Philo: hence sharp, clever, quick, of a bird, Arist. H. A.: witty, Polyb. Adv. —τως. Hence εὐθιγεία, ἡ, expertness, cleverness, Philo.

εὐθιγέστατος, ὄν, (θλάω) easily broken, Arist. Meteor.

εὐθιγέτιμος, ὄν, = εὐθιγέτατος, Aesch. A. 1203.

εὐθιγέος, ὄν, (βόλνῃ) offering hugely, epith. of Hercules, Plut.

II. εὐθ. γίγας a rich offering, cf. εὐθεῖνος, Aesch. Cho. 257. εὐθορυβέτος, ὄν, (θορυβέω) easily confused, frightened by tumult, Plut. [v]

εὐθραυστός, ὄν, (θραύω) easily broken, Plut.

εὐθριγικός, ὄν, well coped or corniced, Eur. Hel. 70.

εὐθριγέ, τριγός, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful hair, in II. always of horses, fine-coated or with flowing mane, and in Ep. form εὐτριγας ἵππους, 23. 13, 301, 351. II. made of good stout hair, of a fishing line, Anth.

εὐθρόνος, ὄν, Ep. εὐθρ., fair-seated, with a beautiful seat or throne, in Hom. always in Ep. form, as epith. of Ἡώς, II. 8. 561, Od. 6. 48, etc.

εὐθροός, ὄν, sweetly or loud sounding, Opp., and Anth.

εὐθρυπτός, ὄν, (θρυπτάω) easily broken or crumbled, γῆ Strab.: in gen. easily divided, ἀπρ Arist. de Anim. II. like Lat. *fractus, dissolutus, enervatus*.

εὐθρ., neut. as Adv. from εὐθός, q. v.

εὐθροβόλος, to throw, send right forward, Plut. II. intrans. to dart, go right forward, Id.; and

εὐθροβόλη, ἡ, a straight, direct throw, aim, Plut.: from

εὐθροβόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) throwing straight at, hitting: ὄνομα

εὐθ. the exact name, Philo. Adv. —τως, Id.

εὐθρογλώσσος, ὄν, Att. —πτος, (γλῶσσα) straight-forward speaking, honest of tongue, Pind. P. 2. 157.

εὐθρογραιμικός, ὄν, (γραιμῆ) rectilinear, Arist. Coel.

εὐθυδικαίος, ὄν, prob. l. in Aesch. Eum. 312 for εὐθύδικος, strictly, severely just.

εὐθυδικία, ἡ, an open, direct trial, without evasion or quibble, εὐθυδικῶν εἰσέναι Dem. 908. 7; εὐθυδικῶν εἰσέναι Id. 1103. II, or εἰσελθὼν Isae. 60. 32, to bring the cause to a fair issue, of a defendant who availed himself of no legal objections or hindrances, such as παραγραφὰ, διαμαρτυρίαι etc.: from

εὐθύδικος, ὄν, (δικν) deciding, judging strictly: in gen. just, Aesch. A. 761, cf. also εὐθύδικαίος.

εὐθύδρομος, to run straight, esp. of ships, to sail in a straight course, Philo, and N. T.: from

εὐθύδρομος, ὄν, (δραμεῖν, δρόμος) in a straight course, Strab.

εὐθεντέρος, ὄν, (έντερον) with a straight intestine, Arist. H. A.

εὐθέπεια, ἡ, straightforward speaking, truthfulness: from εὐθεπέτης, ἑς, (ἐπος, εἰπεῖν) straightforward, honest in speech.

εὐθεπεία, ἡ, = εὐθέπεια.

εὐθεργής, ἑς, (*εργα) accurately wrought, Luc.

εὐθυθάνατος, ὄν, suddenly killing, mortal, πληγῇ Plut. [α]

εὐθύροξ, τριγός, ὁ, ἡ, with straight sleek hair, Arist. Gen. An.

εὐθύκαλος, ὄν, straight-stalked, Theophr.

εὐθύλαπτος, ὄν, (λαμβάνω) easy to get at, to procure.

εὐθυλογία, ἡ, = εὐθέπεια: from

εὐθυλόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) = εὐθεπτής.

εὐθυμάχεω, to fight boldly: from

εὐθυμάχης, ὄν, ὁ, (μάχομαι) fighting straightforward, i. e. unflinching, resolute, Pind. O. 7. 27. [α] Hence

εὐθυμάχια, ἡ, an open, fair fight, Plut.

εὐθυμάχος, ὄν, = εὐθυμάχης, Simon. 21. [α]

εὐθύμεω, to be cheerful, to be of good cheer, enjoy oneself, Eur.

Cycl. 530. II. trans. to make cheerful, cheer, Aesch. Fr.

266: hence again εὐθυμέομαι as Pass., in signif. 1, Xen. Hell.

7. 4, 36, ἐπὶ τῷ Cyr. 4. 1, 19. Hence

εὐθυμῆτεον, verb. Adj., one must make merry, be cheerful, Xen.

εὐθύμια, ἡ, cheerfulness, joy, festivity, Pind. I. 1. 88 and Xen.; also in plur., Pind. O. 2. 63.

εὐθύμιος, ὄν, well-minded, well-disposed, kind, Od. 14. 63.

II. usu. of good cheer, cheerful, Pind. O. 5. 51, and Xen.

2. of horses, spirited, Xen. Eq. 11. 12. 3. of things,

agreeable, Aesch. Supp. 959. Adv. —τως, with good cheer,

cheerfully, Batr. 159, Aesch. A. 1592: Compar. —ότερον, Xen.

Cyr. 2. 2, 27: Superl. —τάτα, Ib. 3. 3, 12.

εὐθύνω, or εὐθύνῃ, ἡ, v. sub fin., (εὐθύνω) usu. in plur., a judicial investigation, inquiry, esp. at Athens, a scrutiny or passing of accounts, audit, Ar. Eq. 825, Plat., and Orat.: εὐθύναι τῇς πρεσβείας etc., an account of one's embassy, etc., Dem. 367. 2: εὐθύναι ἀπατεῖν to call for one's accounts, call one to account; opp. to εὐθύναι δίδοναι, ἵστερον to give them in, submit to a scrutiny, Ar. Pac. 1187, Lys. 183. 21: εὐθύνω δαπάνην to be bound to do so, Lys. 118. 25; but also, to be found guilty of malversation, Aeschin. 55. 17. Cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 254.

II. correction, chastisement, Plat. Prot. 326 E.—εὐθύνῃ has been supposed to be only a late form, and εὐθύνω that of true Att. Greek, so that the plur. should be εὐθύναι: but Götting ad Arist. Pol. p. 359 rejects εὐθύνω as contrary to analogy, quoting Phryn. 23, and Rhink. Tim. on ἔμνω.

εὐθύνος, ὁ, an investigator, scrutineer, auditor, who examined and passed the accounts of magistrates, etc.: at Athens there were ten: on them and the λογισταί v. Böckh P. E. 1. 254, sqq.

II. in gen. a corrector, chastiser, like εὐθυντής, Aesch. Pers. 828, Eum. 273.

εὐθυνστικός, εως, ἡ, (εὐθύνω) a straightening, opp. to κάμψις, Arist. Meteor.

εὐθυντής, ἥρος, ὁ, and εὐθυντής, οὐ, ὁ, a director, guide, ruler, corrector, judge, ὕβριος εὐθυντής a chastiser of violence, Theogn. 40.

2. esp. = εὐθύνος signif. 1, Plat. Legg. 945 A. II. as Adj., εὐθυντὴρ ὁλαξ the guiding rudder, Aesch. Supp. 717.

εὐθυντήρια, ἡ, the part of a ship, wherein the rudder was fixed, Eur. I. T. 1356: strictly fem. from

εὐθυντήριος, α, ὄν, making straight: hence directing, ruling, σκίπτων Aesch. Pers. 764.

εὐθυντής, οὐ, ὁ, = εὐθυντής, Plat. Legg. 945 B.

εὐθυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = εὐθυντήριος, Arist. Pol.

εὐθυντός, ἡ, ὄν, draught-straight, Arist. Meteor.: from

εὐθύνω, fut. ὄν, (εὐθύνω) = the Homeric ἰθύνω, to lead or guide straight, as a horse by the bit, etc., Aesch. Pr. 287, etc.: εὐθ. ἡγίας Ar. Av. 1738: to steer straight, δόρυ the bark, Eur. Cycl. 15: πλάταν Aesch. 39.

2. to direct, govern, Soph. Ant. 178, Eur. Hec. 9.

3. to keep straight, preserve, ὁδῶν Pind. P. 1. 88; so, εὐθ. ὁδόν to send a straight fair wind, Id. O. 13.

78. II. to make or put straight, as a bent piece of wood, Plat. Prot. 325 D. 2. metaph., εὐθ. δικας σκολιάς to make crooked judgments straight, Solon 15. 36; and so, εὐθ. δικας λαοῖς Pind. P. 4. 273. III. esp. at Athens, to call to account, scrutinise the accounts (εὐθύναι) of a magistrate, Plat. Polit. 299 A: hence in Pass. to be called to account, and so to be corrected, τῶς for a thing, Thuc. 1. 95. 2. intrans. to serve as εὐθύνος, Plat. Legg. 946 C.

εὐθυνοειρία, ἡ, a clear, distinct dream, Arist. Insomn.: from εὐθύνοος, *ov*, clearly, distinctly dreaming, Arist.

εὐθύπλοος, (εὐθύπλος) to sail straight, ἐπὶ τι Strab. Hence εὐθύπλοια, ἡ, a straight voyage, Strab.

εὐθύπλοια, ἡ, (πλέκος, πλοκή) straight weaving, evenness of texture, Plat. Polit. 283 A.

εὐθύπλος, *ov*, contr. -πλος, *ov*, (πλέω) sailing straight.

εὐθύπνοος, *ov*, contr. -πνους, *ov*, (πνέω) straight blowing, Pind. N. 7. 42. II. breathing freely, Hipp.

εὐθύτομητις, ἔς, =sq.

εὐθύτομος, *ov*, (πέμπω) guiding straight, Pind. N. 2. 10.

εὐθύτορος, to go straight forward, πότμος εὐθύτορῶν *unswerving*, inflexible fate, Aesch. Ag. 1005: c. acc. cognate, εὐθ. δόδω, δρόμον to go a straight course, Pind. O. 7. 167, I. 5. 76.

εὐθυτορία, ἡ, straightness of course, progress in a straight line, Plat. Legg. 747 A: from

εὐθύτορος, *ov*, (πορεύομαι) going straight, Theophr.: metaph. straightforward, honest, ἥστος Plat. Legg. 775 D. Adv. -ρῶς.

εὐθυρρημονέω, to speak plainly, or to speak off-hand, Plut.

εὐθυρρησύνῃ, ἡ, the character or language of the εὐθυρρημων, *ov*, openness, plainness of speech, Sext. Emp.: from

εὐθυρρημος, *ov*, (ῥῆμα) plain of speech, honest. Adv. -μόνης, Clem. Al.

εὐθύρριζος, *ov*, (ῥίζα) straight-rooted, Theophr.

εὐθύρριν, *ivos*, δ, ἡ, straight-nosed.

εὐθύρσος, *ov*, with beautiful thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 1158.

ΕΥΘΥΣ, εὐθεία, εὐθύ, = the older and Ion. form ἰδύς (as always in Il., Od., and Hdt.), Adj., straight, direct, whether perpendicular or horizontal, opp. to σκολίος or καμπύλος, Plat.: εὐθ. πλόος Pind. O. 6. 177. 2. in moral sense, straightforward, open, honest, ῥῆτρα Tyr. 8, δίκη Pind. N. 10. 22, c. εὐθύναι II. 2; δ εὐθύς λόγος Eur. Hipp. 492. 3. in adverb. usages, ἐς τὸ εὐθὺς βλέπειν to look straight forward, Xen. Eq. 7. 17: ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λέγειν to speak straight out, Valck. Hipp. 491, ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος at once, immediately, hastily, Thuc. 1. 34, etc.: hence unconditionally, in short: so too, ἀπ' εὐθείας (sc. δόδω) Plat. Fab. 3; also, τὴν εὐθείαν Eur. Med. 384. II. as Adv. εὐθύς and εὐθείως, of Place, straight to, Πύλονδε, ἐς Πύλον h. Hom. Merc. 342, 355, so ἐπὶ τόπου Xen. Cy. 5. 2, 37; also c. gen., straight towards . . . , as, εὐθὺν τὴν κυρηβίαν, εὐθὺν Πελλήνης Ar. Eq. 254, Ar. E. 1421, c. ἰδύς. 2. of Time, straight-way, forthwith, at once, Pind., Trag., etc.: τοῦ θέρος εὐθύς ἀρχομένον at the very beginning of summer, Thuc. 2. 47: hence, acc. to Gramm., suddenly, hastily, rashly.—In these signs, both εὐθύ and εὐθείς are freq., v. Jac. A. P. p. lxxvi: yet in the local signf. the form εὐθύ was Att. the more usual, Heind. Plat. Lys. 203 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117. 1; and in later Greek εὐθύ prevailed, Lob. Phryn. 144. 3. for instance, to take the first example that occurs, Ruhnck. Tim., c. αἰτήκα II. Freq. pleonast. with παραρρημα, q. v., and the like, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 235, Schäf. Mel. p. 61.

III. εὐθέως, Adv., is used just in the same way, Soph. Aj. 31, etc.: cf. also παραρρημα.

IV. ἡ εὐθεία, as Subst., 1. sub. γραμμή, a straight line, Arist. Mund., and Polyb. 2. sub. πῶσις, the nominative case, Lat. *cassus rectus*, Gramm. (Nothing to do with εὐ as the collat. form ἰδύς abundantly shews.)

εὐθέστιας, *ov*, well-fringed, Leon. Tar. [ῥ]

εὐθέστης, ἔς, (τεῖνω) stretched out, straight, Ael.

εὐθύτης, *προς* ἡ, (εὐθύς) straightness, a straight direction, Arist. Meteor. II. metaph. honesty, justice, LXX. [ῥ]

εὐθύτομος, *ov*, (τέμνω) cutting straight: but II. proparox. εὐθύτομος, *ov*, Pass., cut straight, straight, Pind. P. 5. 120.

εὐθύτονος, *ov*, (τεῖνω) = εὐθυτερής. II. τὰ εὐθ., catapults, to shoot darts with, v. παλιντονος.

εὐθύτριχος, *ov*, (θρίξ) = εὐθύτριξ, Arist. H. A.

εὐθύτρητος, *ov*, (τυτρώ) bored right through.

εὐθύφερής, ἔς, (φέρω) going, running in a straight line, Plat. Legg. 815 B.

εὐθύφορος, (φέρω) to carry straight. Pass. to go, be moved in a straight line. Hence

εὐθύφορία, ἡ, motion in a straight line, Arist. Phys. Ausc.; opp. to κυκλοφορία.

εὐθύφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρήν) right, straight-minded. II. well-disposed, kind, dub. in Aesch. Eum. 1034.

εὐθύωνυξ, *υχος*, δ, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) with straight nails, claws, talons, Arist. H. A., v. Lob. Phryn. 708.

εὐθύωρῶ, to go straight forward; and

εὐθύωρῖα, ἡ, a straight course or direction, Plat. Rep. 436 E.

εὐθύωρος, *ov*, also δ, *ov*, in a straight direction: esp. in neut. εὐθύωρον as Adv., = εὐθύς, Xen. An. 2. 2, 16. (Usu. deriv. from ὥρα, but never found in it: perh. better from εὐθύ only.)

εὐθύρηξ, *πκος*, δ, ἡ, (θάραξ) well-mailed, Nonn., Anth.

εὐιάζω, *ov*, εὐιάω.

εὐιακός, ἡ, *ov*, (εἰώς) Bacchic, Anth.: as fem. εὐιάς, *αδος*, ἡ.

εὐιάτος, *ov*, (ἰδομαι) easily healed, curable, Hipp. [ῥ]

εὐιάδρος, *ατος*, δ, ἡ, easily perspiring, Arist. Probl.: a neut. εὐιάδρον, in Theophr. Fr. 9.

εὐιάρος, *ov*, very holy, Lat. *sacrosanctus*, Anth. [ῥ]

εὐιάλατος, *ov*, to be very propitious, merciful, LXX: from

εὐιάλαος, *ov*, (ἰδομαι) very propitious, merciful, LXX. [ῥ]

εὐίσιος, *ov*, (ῖς) with stout fibres, ξύλον Theophr.

Εἰώσις, δ, *Εἰωσις*, *Εἰωσις*, epith. of Bacchus, Soph., and Eur., from the cry εἰώ, εἰώ: hence II. εἰώσις, *ov*, as Adj., Bacchic, inspired by Bacchus, Soph., Eur., etc.

εὐίπτος, *ov*, of persons, delighting in horses, well-horsed, h. Hom. Ap. 210, Pind., etc. 2. of places, famed for horses, Pind., Soph., etc.

εὐίστιος, *ov*, Ion. for εὐέστιος.

εὐίστος, *ov*, (εἰδέναι) πόθος εὐίστος desire of knowledge, acc. to Jacobs; dub. in Ep. Ad. 168.

εὐίσχιος, *ov*, (ἰσχύω) with good, beautiful hips, Anth.

εὐίχθιος, *u*, gen. *vos*, abounding in fish, Diod.

εὐίωτης, *ov*, δ, (εἰώσις) Bacchic; fem. εὐίωτις, *ιδος*, Mosch. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242.

εὐκάλης, ἔς, (καίω) easily burnt, Diosc.

εὐκαθαίρετος, *ov*, (καθαίρω) easy to pull down, overthrow, overcome, Thuc. 7. 18.

εὐκαθέδρος, *ov*, (καθέδρα) with good seat or bench, = εὐσελιος.

εὐκαδέκτος, *ov*, (κατέχω) easily kept under, restrained, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 69.

εὐκαίρειος, (εὐκαίρος) to have good opportunity, leisure or time, Polyb.; c. inf., Plut. II. εὐκ. εἰς τι, to devote one's leisure to a thing, occupy oneself with it, N. T. III. to enjoy good times, be well off, prosper, Polyb.; τοῖς βίοις Ib. Also εὐκαίρομαι, as Dep., in this signf., Posidon. ap. Ath. 275 A. Hence

εὐκαίρῃμα, *ατος*, τό, a thing seasonably done, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

εὐκαίρῖα, ἡ, good season, fitting time, an opportunity, Isocr. 239 E, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A. II. suitability, appropriateness, Plut. 2. convenience, good situation, πόλεως Polyb.

III. wealth, prosperity, Polyb.: from

εὐκαίρος, *ov*, in season, seasonable, Soph. O. C. 32: τὸ εὐκαίρον = εὐκαίρια, Dion. H. II. of places, convenient, well situated, Polyb. III. at leisure. Adv. -ρῶς, Hipp.: Compar. -ότερον, Plat. Phaedr. 78 A: Superl. -ότατα, Polyb.

εὐκάλος, εὐκάλια, Dor. for ἐκήλη.

εὐκάματος, *ov*, of easy labor, easy, κάματος Eur. Bacch. 66: well-wrought, Anth. II. of persons, laborious, Anth. [ῥ]

εὐκάμπεια, ἡ, flexibility: from

εὐκάμπης, ἔς, (κάμπτω) well-bent or curved, δρέπανον, κληῖς, τόξα Od. 18. 368, 21. 6, h. Hom. 27. 12. II. easy to bend, curve, turn, Plut.

εὐκαμπτος, *ov*, (κάμπτω) easily bent, flexible, Hipp. Hence

εὐκαμψία, ἡ, flexibility, Arist. Gen. An.

εὐκάрдιος, *ov*, (καρδία) good of heart, stout-hearted, brave, Lat. *egregie cordatus*, Soph. Aj. 364, and Eur.: of a horse, spirited, Xen. Eq. 6. 14. II. strengthening, good for the καρδία or stomach, Hipp. Adv. -ίως, Eur. Hec. 549.

εὐκαρπῆω, to be εὐκαρπος, to abound in fruit, Theophr.: and

εὐκαρπία, ἡ, *fruitfulness, abundance of fruit*, Theopr.: from εὐκαρπος, *ov, rich in fruit, fruitful, of women*, h. Hom. 30. 54 of trees, corn, land, etc. II. *act. fruitful, fertilising*, Theopr. εὐκαργήσωντος, *ov, (καταργήσμαι) blame-worthy*. εὐκατάγωνιστος, *ov, (καταγωνίζομαι) easily conquered*, Polyb. εὐκατακόμιςτος, *ov, (κατακομίζω) easy to be transported*, ὕλη Strab. II. *easily led or prone to a thing*. εὐκατακράτητος, *ov, (κατακρατέω) easy to keep in subjection or retained*, Polyb. [κρά] εὐκατάληπτος, *ov, (καταλαμβάνω) easy to take in, comprehend*. εὐκατάλλακτος, *ov, (κατάλλαμβανω) easily appeared, pleasurable*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τως. εὐκατάλυτος, *ov, (κατάλυω) easy to overthrow*, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 15. εὐκαταμάθητος, *ov, (καταμαρτάνω) easy to understand*, Hipp. [α] εὐκαταμάχητος, *ov, (καταμαρτάνω) easily conquered*. [α] εὐκατανόητος, *ov, (κατανόω) easily intelligible*. εὐκατάπαληκτος, *ov, (καταπαλίσσω) easily scorched*. εὐκαταπαρήνυτος, *ov, (καταπαρήνυμι) placable*. [παρ] εὐκατάπρηστος, *ov, (καταπρήσσω) easily kindled, set on fire*. εὐκατάπτοχτος, *ov, (καταπτόω) easily frightened*. εὐκατάπτοχτος, *ov, (καταπτόω) given to falling down*. εὐκατασφραγιστος, *ov, (κατασφραγίζω) easily sealed*. εὐκατασκεπτός, *ov, (κατασκεπτόμαι) easily visible*. εὐκατασκευαστος, *ov, (κατασκευάζω) easily constructed*. εὐκατασκευαίος, *ov, (κατασκευή) = foreg.* εὐκατάστατος, *ov, (καθίστημι) well fixed, firm*. εὐκατάστροφος, *ov, (καταστρέφω) well-turned, of a period*, Dem. Phal. εὐκατάσχετος, *ov, (κατέχω) easily held fast*, Hipp. εὐκατασπράχστος, *ov, (κατασπράχσω) easily overrun, easily attacked*: hence of persons, *exposed to attack or blame*, Strab. εὐκαταφορία, ἡ, *a leaning, inclination*, Diog. L.: from εὐκατάφορος, *ov, (καταφέρωμαι) leaning downwards, prone towards a thing, esp. of passions, etc.*, Lat. *proclivis, pronus*, πρόσ τι Arist. Eth. N. εὐκαταφρόνητος, *ov, (καταφρονέω) easy to be despised, contemptible, despicable*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 28. Adv. -τως. εὐκατάψευστος, *ov, (καταψεύδομαι) safe to tell lies about*, Strab. εὐκατάρακτος, *ov, (κατάρακω, πρ. κατέργα) easily broken*. εὐκατέργατος, *ov, (κατέργαζομαι) easy to be wrought, γῆ Theopr.: easy of digestion*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 6. 2. *easy of accomplishment*, Arist. Rhet. 3. *easily subdued, conquered*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12. εὐκατηγόρητος, *ov, (κατηγορέω) easy to be blamed, open to accusation*, Thuc. 6. 77. εὐκατοικητος, *ov, (κατοικέω) convenient for inhabiting*. εὐκατόπτος, *ov, (κἀτόπτος) easily seen, clear*. εὐκατόρβωτος, *ov, (κατορβώω) easily effected*. Adv. -τως. εὐκάτοχος, *ov, (κατέχω) = κατόχος*. εὐκανστος, *ov, -καντος, ov, (καίω) easily burning*, Theopr. εὐκέαντος, *ov, = sq.*, dub. in Plut. εὐκέαστος, *ov, (κεάω) easily cleft or split*. εὐκέατος, *ov, poet. for foreg., κέρδος Od. 5. 60.* εὐκέλαδος, *ov, sounding well, melodious*, Ar. Nub. 312. εὐκέντρος, *ov, (κέντρον) pointed*, Anth. εὐκέραος, *ov, and εὐκέρως, ov, gen. ωτος, (κέρας) with beautiful horns*, Soph. Aj. 64. εὐκέραστος, *ov, (κεράννυμι) well mixed, well tempered, of the atmosphere*, Plut. εὐκερδής, *ἐς, (κέρδος) gainful*, Opp. εὐκερμάτεος, (κέρμα) *to be moneyed, rich in money*. εὐκέρως, *ov, v. εὐκέρως*. εὐκέφαλος, *ov, (κεφαλή) with a good head*, Arr. II. *good for strengthening the head, cf. εὐκέρδιος*. εὐκήληταιρα, ἡ, (εὐκήλος) *she that lulls, soothes, παιδων Hes. Op. 462.* εὐκήλια, ἡ, *quiet*: from εὐκήλος, *ov, and Ap. Rh. η, ov, Dor. εὐκάλος, Aeol. lengthd. form of ἐκηλος, quiet, calm, gentle*, Il. 1. 554: *free from care, quiet, like Lat. securus, idle*. εἶδεν Od. 14. 479, *ἐννεαίην Soph. El. 241*: but also *careless, idle*, Od. 3. 263: *undisturbed, uninterrupted*, πολεμῆεν Il. 17. 371: *with confidence, bold*, Hes. Op. 669, h. Hom. Merc. 480. From Theocr. and Ap. Rh.

downwards. also of things, as *νῦξ ἐκκ.*, *still, silent*, Theocr. 2. 166: *uninterrupted, unceasing*, πέρωνες Ap. Rh.: *κόπται Opp. Adv. -λαος*. (Nothing to do with *εἶδ*: prob. from the same Root as *ἐκόν*, cf. *ἐκρήσας*, and Buttm. Lexil. in v.) εὐκήλας, *ov, (καίω, κηλός) easily burning*, Ion ap. Phot. εὐκήλησια, ἡ, *easiness of motion, agility*: from εὐκήλητος, *ov, (κινέω) easily moved*, Lat. *mobilis*, Hipp., and Plat. Tim. 58 E. II. *easily stirred or roused*, πρὸς ὀργήν Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τως. [ῖ] εὐκίσσος, *ov, vined*, Anth. εὐκίων, *ov, gen. ωνος, with beautiful pillars*, Eur. Ion 185. [ῖ] εὐκλάδος, *ov, with fine twigs*. εὐκλαστος, *ov, (κλάω) easily broken*. εὐκλής, *ἐς*: for the acc. *εὐκλέα*, contr. *εὐκλεᾶ*, Poets have also *εὐκλέα*, as if from *εὐκλής*, plur. *εὐκλέας* Simon. 31. 1, and Pind.: Hom. has the lengthd. *εὐκλείας* Il. 10. 281, Od. 21. 331 (κλέας). Of good report, famous, glorious, Hom., etc. Adv. -εως, in Hom. -εως Il. 22. 110. Hence εὐκλεία and εὐκλεῖα, ἡ, *good fame, renown*, in Hom. always in poet. form *εὐκλείη*, Il. 8. 285, Od. 14. 402: Ion. *εὐκλείη*, Dor. *εὐκλεῖα*. Hence εὐκλείη, Ion. *εὐκλήηζω*, to praise, laud, Sapph. 137, Tyr. 3. 24. εὐκλείης, *ἐς*, Ep. for *εὐκλέης*, Adv. *εὐκλείως* Il. 22. 110. εὐκλείνος, *ov, much-famed*, Anth. εὐκλειστος, *ov, (κλέω) well-shut*. εὐκλήϊς, also *εὐκλήϊς*, *ιδος*, ἡ, more rarely oxyt. *εὐκλήϊς*, *ιδος*, Ion. for *foreg.*, well-closed, close-shutting, θύρη Il. 24. 318. [ῖ] εὐκλήμιατος, (κλήμω) to grow luxuriantly, of vines. εὐκλήρως, *to be εὐκλήρως*, to be fortunate, have a good lot, Teles ap. Stob. p. 577. 35: c. acc. cognato, κλήρον Anth. Hence εὐκλήρημα, *ατος*, τό, *a piece of good fortune*, Strab. εὐκλήρια, ἡ, *good fortune*, Dion. H.: from εὐκλήρως, *ov, fortunate, prosperous*, Anth. εὐκλωστος, *ov, Ep. εὐκλ., (κλώω) well-spun*, h. Hom. Ap. 203. εὐκλωμπος, *ov, Att. for εὐκλ.* εὐκλωπτος, *ov, (κνάντω) well-fulled or cleaned, of cloth*. εὐκνήμις, *ιδος*, ὁ, ἡ, well-equipped with greaves, with well-wrought greaves, well-greaved, freq. in Hom., in nom. and acc. plur., in Ep. form *εὐκνήμιδες*, *εὐκνήμιδας*, in [I] always epith. of Ἀχαιοί, in Od. sometimes also of ἑταῖροι. [I] always.] εὐκνήμις, *ov, (κνήμη) with beautiful legs*, cf. Plin. N. H. 34. 8, 21. II. *with fine sprouts or joints, of a plant*, Nic. εὐκνήστιος, *ov, (κνήσω) irritable*. εὐκόλιος, *ov, (κοιλία) with good healthy bowels*. II. *good for the bowels, relating them, Diosc.*, cf. *εὐκέφαλος*. εὐκοινομήτης, ὁ, ἡ, (κοινός, μήτις) *deliberating well for the public, or taking common counsel*, ἀρχά Aesch. Supp. 700. εὐκοινονστής, ἡ, the character of the *εὐκοινονήτος*: *good state of social relations*, M. Anton. εὐκοινονήτος, *ov, (κοινωνέω) easy to deal with, social, reasonable in one's dealings*, Arist. Eth. N. εὐκόλια, ἡ, (εὐκόλος) strictly, *goodness of digestion, contentedness with one's food*, Plut.: in gen. *contentedness, good temper*, Id. II. also *facility in using the limbs, etc., activity*, Plat. Legg. 942 D. εὐκόλλητος, *ov, (κολλάω) easy to glue, fix together*. εὐκόλλος, *ov, (κόλλα) gluing well, sticky*, Anth. εὐκόλος, *ov, (κόλον) of good digestion, easily contented with one's food*: in gen. *taking things easily, contented*, Lat. *facilis*, a good, easy man, said of Sophocles, Ar. Ran. 82: opp. to *δυσκόλος*. II. also *nimble, active in body*: of things, *easy*, Plat. Legg. 779 E. Adv. -λαος, Isocr. 239 B. εὐκόλοπος, *ov, with beautiful bosom*, Anth. 2. *with beautiful bays, of a country*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 285 C. εὐκόλυμπος, *ov, (κολυμβάω) swimming or diving well*. εὐκόλης, *ov, ὁ, (κόμη) = εὐκόμος*. εὐκομήτης, *ἐς, (κομίζω) well-caressed for*, Hdt. 4. 53. εὐκόμοτος, *ov, (κομίζω) = foreg.* εὐκόμος, *ov, Ep. ἡ, (κόμη) fair-haired, beautiful-haired*, Hom. εὐκόμοδος, *δασα, δων, = foreg.*, Q. Sm.: but there was no such verb as *εὐκόμοω*, v. *εὐ εὐβ* fin. εὐκόμοτος, *ov, loud-sounding, πλῆγαι ποδός*, of dancing, Eur. Tro. 152.

εὐκοπία, *h.*, easiness of work, Diod.: from
 εὐκοπος, *ov*, with easy labor, easy, Polyb. Adv. -πως, Ar. Fr. 615.
 εὐκοπρῶδες, *es*, (κόσπος, εἶδος) hence, τὰ εὐκοπρῶδα a healthy
 vacuallum, Hipp.
 εὐκόρητος, *ov*, (κόρυς) well-helmed, with beautiful helmet, Opp.
 εὐκόρυφος, *ov*, (κορυφή) with beautiful top, Herm. ap. Stob.
 Ecl. 1. 992: metaph. of sentences, well wound up, ending well,
 like εὐκατάστροφος.
 εὐκοσμῶ, (εὐκοσμος) to behave orderly, LXX.
 εὐκόσμητος, *ov*, (κοσμός) well adorned, h. Hom. Merc. 384.
 εὐκόσμητα, *h.*, orderly behaviour, Eur. Bacch. 693, Xen., etc.
 εὐκοσμίως, Adv. = εὐκόσμως.
 εὐκοσμος, *ov*, decorous, orderly, Thuc. 6. 42: οὐκ εὐκ. φυγή,
 = δικσμός, Aesch. Pers. 481. II. well-adorned, graceful,
 Eur. Bacch. 235. Adv. -μως, in good order, Od. 21. 123, cf.
 Hes. Op. 626.
 εὐκοῦρος, *ov*, prob. well-shorn (κείρω), Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 E.
 εὐκράδαντος, *ov*, (κραβύλα) easily brandished, well-poised.
 εὐκράης, *es* = εὐκρατος, from κραννυμι, well-mixed, tempered,
 moderate, in Hom., and Hes. v. l. for ἀκραίης: later of a gentle
 breeze.
 εὐκραίρος, *ov*, also α, *ov*, (καίρα) with fine horns, esp. of oxen,
 βοσιν εὐκραίρουν h. Hom. Merc. 209. Later of ships, with
 beautiful beak, Opp.
 εὐκράς, *ατος*, δ, *h.* = εὐκρατος, well-mixed, tempered, of spring-
 water, Plat. Crit. 112 D: of climate, temperate, mild, Theophr.:
 moderate, tolerable, Blos Eur. Melan. 25. 2. as Subst. parox-
 yzt., εὐκράς, τό, wine mixed for drinking, Eur. Antiope. 46.
 εὐκράστια, *h.*, a good temperature, ὥρων Plat. Tim. 24 C: a
 good temperament, σώματος Arist. Part. An.: and
 εὐκράτιον, τό, = εὐκράς II: from
 εὐκράτος, *ov*, (κραννυμι) well-tempered, temperate, Eur.
 Phæth. 6: hence of liquids, tempered, lukewarm, Medic.: of
 wine, mixed for drinking, whence, τὸ εὐκρατον = εὐκράς II.
 II. metaph. temperate, mild, ἀγαθραχία Arist. Pol. Adv. -τως.
 εὐκράτως, Adv. (κράτος) firmly, fast, ἔχειν τι Arist. Probl.,
 as if from an Adj. εὐκράτης.
 εὐκρεκτος, *ov*, (κρέω) well-struck, well-sounding, of stringed
 instruments, φόρμιγγι Ap. Rh.: also of threads in weaving,
 μῦτοι εὐκρεκτοὶ Anth.
 εὐκρήμνος, *ov*, with fine cliffs, high-peaked, Opp.
 εὐκρήνους, *ov*, (κρήνη) with a fine well, well-watered, Anth.
 εὐκρήπις, *ιδος*, δ, *h.*, well-shod: in gen. well-based, firm, Anth.
 εὐκρήτος, *ov*, *Ion*, for εὐκρατος.
 εὐκρίδος, *ov*, (κρή) rich in barley, Theocr. 7. 34.
 εὐκρίνεια, *h.*, (εὐκρίτης) distinctness, Def. Plat. 414 A.
 εὐκρίνεια, *ov*, keep distinct and in order, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 6,
 cf. διευκρ.
 εὐκρίτης, *es*, (κρίνω) distinct: hence pure, clear, αἶρα Hes.
 Op. 668. II. clear, intelligible, Isae. 79. 12. III. well-
 arranged, in good order, πάντα εὐκρίνεια ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 9. 42.
 IV. in good case, esp. after a favorable crisis, of bodily
 health, Isocr. 415 E: in Att. also, acc. to Gramm., euphem. of
 the dead.
 2. of illnesses, easily brought to a crisis, Hipp.:
 and so, Adv. -πῶς, *Ion*, -νέως, v. Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.
 εὐκρίτος, *ov*, (κρίνω) easy to be judged or decided, κρίμα Aesch.
 Supp. 397: easy to be judged of, νόημα Hipp.: easily discerned,
 clear, plain, manifest, Plat. Polit. 272 C.
 εὐκρόκαλος, *ov*, (κορράκη) gravelly or sandy, of the shore, Nonn.
 εὐκρόταλος, *ov*, (κρόταλον) lively, rattling, accompanied by
 castanets, Anth.
 εὐκρότητος, *ov*, (κρότη) well-beaten, hammered, wrought, of
 metal, Soph. Ant. 430, Eur. El. 819, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 358
 C. II. much-appreciated, popular.
 εὐκρότος, *ov*, (κρότω) well-sounding. Adv. -τως.
 εὐκρυπτος, *ov*, (κρύπτω) easy to be hidden, Hipp., and Aesch.
 Ag. 623.
 εὐκρύψης, *es*, = foreg., Arist. H. A.
 εὐκτάξομαι, Frequentat. of εὐχχομαι, to wish, pray, long much,
 from εὐκτάς, as Lat. dioto, from dictus.
 εὐκταῖος, *αλα*, αἶων, (εὐχχομαι) of belonging to prayer, votive,
 φάτις Aesch. Theb. 841, χάρις Id. Ag. 1387: τὰ εὐκταῖα wishes,
 prayers, vows, Aesch. Supp. 631, Soph. Tr. 239. 2. esp.

epith. of gods, invoked in special prayer, Aesch. Theb. 724,
 etc.: τῷ by one, Eur. Or. 214. 3. in gen. wished, desired:
 desirable, Plat. Legg. 687 E, with v. l. εὐκτέον. Adv. -ως.
 εὐκτέανος, *ov*, (κτέανον) wealthy, Aesch. Pers. 897.
 εὐκτήδους, *ov*, or εὐκτήδων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (κτεδών) with
 straight fibres, hence easily cleft, splitting, of wood, Theophr.
 εὐκτημοσύνη, *h.*, wealth: from
 εὐκτημιον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (κτῆμα) wealthy, Pind. N. 7. 135.
 εὐκτήριος, *ov*, (εὐχχομαι) of, belonging to prayer: τὸ εὐκτήριον
 an oratory, Eccl.
 εὐκτητός, *ov*, (κτάμαι) well or easily acquired, Anth.
 εὐκτηκός, *h.*, *ov*, (εὐκτός) wishing, expressing a wish: hence
 in Gramm., *h.* εὐκτηκὴ the optative mood. Adv. -κάς.
 εὐκτέμενος, *ένη*, *ενον*, (κτέμενος, κτίγω) well, beautifully built,
 lying beautifully: also well-inhabited, populous, in Hom. freq.
 epith. of cities, islands, etc.: in Od. even of houses, threshing-
 floors, gardens, etc., cf. Il. 20. 496, 21. 77, Od. 24. 226, 336.
 The common form εὐκτέμιος occurs first in h. Hom. Ap. 36. [?] Cf.
 εὐναϊεσάν, εὐναῖοι.
 εὐκτοστός, *ov*, poet. εὐκτοστός, (κτίγω) = foreg.
 εὐκτίτος, *ov*, Ep. and *Ion*. for foreg., Il. 2. 592, h. Hom. Ap. 423.
 εὐκτής, *h.*, *ov*, (εὐχχομαι) wished, longed for, desired, acceptable,
 Il. 14. 98. 2. to be wished. Adv. -τως.
 εὐκτύπων, *ουσα*, *ov*, (κτυπέω) clattering, Q. Sm. (only found
 in this form.)
 εὐκῦβς, (κύβος) to be lucky, successful, esp. with the dice,
 Amphip. Gynaecom. 3.
 εὐκύκλος, *ov*, well-turned, well-rounded, in Il. always epith.
 of ἵππης, in Od. of ἀπτηνη, where some refer it to the wheels, cf.
 6. 58, 70: later, εὐκ. ἀντήνη Eur. Ion 1391, στεφάνη Xen.,
 etc. II. moving in a circle, circling, χορεία Ar. Thesm. 968.
 Adv. -τως, Orph.
 εὐκύκλωτος, *ov*, (κυκλῶ) = foreg., Eubul. Κυβ. 1.
 εὐκυκλικός, *h.*, *ov*, (κύκλις) suiting the banquet, convivial, λαλή
 Leon. Tr. 85. 8.
 εὐκύλστος, *ov*, (κυλῶ, κυλίνδω) easily rolled or turned,
 rounded, Math. Vett. Adv. -τως. [?]
 εὐκύμαντος, *ov*, (κυμαῖνα) stormy, swollen. [?]
 εὐκύματος, *ov*, (κύπη) well-equipt with oars, Opp.
 εὐλαβεία, *Ion*, εὐλαβή Theogn. 118, the character and conduct
 of the εὐλαβής, considerateness, discretion, caution, Theogn.
 l. c., etc.: τινός against a thing, Hipp.: *h.* εὐλ. σώζει πάντα Ar.
 Av. 377: εὐλαβείαν ἔχειν μή . . = εὐλαβεῖσθαι μή . . , Plat. Prot.
 321 A. 2. reverence, piety, πρὸς or περὶ τὸ θεῖον Diod., and
 Plut.: and so absol., N. T. [?]
 εὐλαβέομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. ἴσσομαι, and in LXX pass. ἠθή-
 σομαι: ἀοι. λαβέσθην. To behave like the εὐλαβής, have a care,
 be cautious, circumspect, to beware, fear, μή φανῆς etc., Soph.
 Tr. 1129, Eur., etc.; ἴσως μή . . , Plat. Phaed. 91 C; μή c. inf.,
 Eur. Or. 1059, etc.; c. inf. only, Soph. O. T. 616, Plat., etc.:
 also, εὐλ. περὶ τιος or τι: hence 2. to beware of, shun,
 c. acc., Aesch. Fr. 181; εὐλ. τὸν κύνα 'ware the dog, Ar. Lys.
 1215, etc.: but 3. to watch for, await quietly, καρὸν Eur.
 Or. 699, cf. Phoen. 1411: from
 εὐλαβής, *es*, (λαμβάνω, λαβῶ) taking hold well and surely:
 i. e. undertaking prudently, cautious, careful, circumspect, Plat.
 Polit. 311 A: timid, scrupulous, Plut.: εὐλ. ἀπὸ τιος keeping
 from . . , LXX: pious, reverent, N. T. Adv. -βώς, Plat. Soph.
 246 B: Compar. -εωτέρος, Eur. I. T. 1375: also Comp. -εωτε-
 ρον, Polyb., Superl. -εωτάτα, Ael.
 εὐλαβητέον, verb. Adj., one must take care, beware, c. inf.,
 Plat. Rep. 608 A: one must beware of, shun, c. acc., Ib. 424 C.
 εὐλαβητικός, *h.*, *ov*, circumspect, Def. Plat. 412 A.
 εὐλάβη, *h.*, v. εὐλαβεία.
 εὐλάγης, *es*, (λαγός) abounding in hares, dub. in Orph. Arg. 167.
 εὐλάγω, *ov*, to plough, v. εὐλάκα.
 εὐλαῖγς, *γγος*, δ, *h.* poet. = εὐλαῖος.
 εὐλαῖκα, *h.*, in Orac. ap. Thuc. 5. 16, ἀργυρεῖα εὐλάκα εὐλάξει
 shall plough with silver ploughshare. Neither Verb nor Noun
 occurs elsewhere: they are prob. old Lacon. forms akin to αὐλάξ.
 Others, not so well, from λαχάλο. The sense is clearly 'that
 there should be a great dearth, corn being (as we might say)
 worth its weight in silver.'

εὐλαός, *ov*, (λαλέω) *sweet-spoken*, Anth.: also *prattling*.
 εὐλαμπής, *és*, and εὐλαμπρός, *ov*, (λάμπω) *bright, shining*.
 εὐλάχανος, *ov*, (ἀδανον) *fruitful in herbs*, Anth. [ἀ]
 εὐλείαντος, *ov*, and εὐλείαντος, *ov*, (λεάνω) *easily bruised*,
ground small, τροφή Arist. Part. An.

εὐλείμων, *ov*, = *sq.*, Eur. Bacch. 1084.
 εὐλείμων, *ov*, *gen. onos*, (λείμων) *with goodly meadows*, Od. 4.607.
 εὐλέκτρος, *ov*, (λέκτρον) *well-bedded*: esp. of the bride, *happy*
or bringing happiness in marriage, Soph. Ant. 795.

εὐλεξίς, *i*, *with good choice of words*, λόγος Luc., who however
 blames its use, cf. Lob. Phryn. 628.

εὐλέπτος, *ov*, (λεπίω) *easily peeled or shelled*, Diosc.
 εὐλέπης, *és*, (λέχος) = *εὐλέκτρος*, Anth.: *prosperous in child-*
bed, Ib.

εὐλή, *η*, a *worm*, πασσοί, Hom. only in *Il.*, and always of
 such as are bred in flesh, *Il.* 19.26., 24.414, Hdt. 3.16; cf.
 sub αἰδός *i*, and ἐκζέω; and so, quite distinct from ἔλμυς.
 (Acc. to some from οὐλή, as bred in festering wounds; others
 from αὐλός *ii*, from their shape: others from εἶλω, εἶλω, from
 their motion.)

εὐλήθαργτος, *ov*, (λήθαργος) *liable to lethargy*.
 εὐλήκτος, *ov*, (λήγω) *soon ceasing*, Luc.
 εὐλήματῆ, (λήμα) *to be of good heart, spirited*, Aesch. Fr. 97.
 εὐλήμος, *ov*, *lively*.

εὐλήπτος, *ov*, (λαμβάνω) *easily taken hold of*, ἐκπωμα εὐλήπ-
 τότατον Xen. Cyr. 1.3, 8: *easy to be taken, seized, conquered*,
 Thuc. 6.85: *intelligible, comprehensible*. Adv. -τως, so that
 one can easily take hold: Superl. -τότατα, Xen. ubi sup.

εὐλήρα, *ov*, τῶ, Ep. word = ἥνια, reins, a bridle, *Il.* 23.481,
 Q. Sm. 4.508: Dor. αὐλήρα Epich. p. 107, and as v. l. in *Il.*
 (Deriv. uncertain: nothing to do with λάρω, for this is merely
 the Lat. lorum borrowed by the later Greeks.)

εὐλίβανος, *ov*, *rich in frankincense*, Orph. [ἴ]
 εὐλίβος, *ov*, stony, Orph.: *made of fair stones*, Joseph.

εὐλίμενος, *ov*, (λιμήν) *with good harbours, harbouring, shel-*
tering, ἀκταί Eur. Hel. 1463; πόλις Plat. Legg. 704 B: τὰ
 εἶλα, *places with good harbourage*, Arist. H. A. [i]: hence
 εὐλίμενότης, *ητος*, *η*, *goodness of harbourage*.

εὐλίπης, *és*, (λίπος) *very fat*, Lyc.
 εὐλόγος, (εὐλογος) *to speak well of, praise*, τινά Aesch. Ag. 580,
 freq. in Eur., and Ar.; δίκαια εἰπα τινά *to praise him justly*,
 Ar. Ach. 372: Pass., εὐλογεῖσθαι ἐπαίνοις Soph. O. C. 720.

2. in LXX, and N. T., *to bless*.
 εὐλόγητος, *ή*, *ov*, *blessed*, N. T., and Philo.

εὐλογία, *η*, *good speaking, good words*, Plat. Rep. 400 D.

II. *praise, panegyric*, Pind. N. 4.8, Thuc. 2.42: *good fame*,
 glory, Simon. 29. 2. in N. T. *blessing*; and hence *thoughtful-*
ness: also *alms-giving, a collection of alms for the poor* bre-
 thren.

III. *probability*, Cic. Att. 13.24, cf. εὐλογος.
 εὐλογιστέω, (εὐλόγητος) *to behave cautiously, ἐν τινι* Diog.
 L., πρὸς τι Plut.: and

εὐλογιστία, *η*, *consideration, prudence*, Def. Plat. 412 E.

εὐλόγητος, *ov*, (λογίζομαι) *easily reckoned, ὑριθμῶ* Arist.
 Sens. II. *rightly reckoning or thinking, prudent, thoughtful*,
 Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τως, Dion. H.

εὐλογος, *ov*, *reasonable, sensible, νοούστημα* Aesch. Pers. 830.
 2. *reasonable, probable, πρόσφατος* Thuc. 3.82, and so freq.
 in Plat., and Cic.: τὸ εὐλ. *a fair reason*, Thuc. 4.87: *hence, ἐκ*
τῶν εὐλόγων in all probability, Polyb. Adv. -γως, Ar. Vesp. 771.

εὐλογοφάνεια, *η*, *an appearance of probability*: from
 εὐλογοφάνης, *és*, (φαίνομαι) *seeming probable, plausible, late*.

εὐλογγχέω, *to be lucky*: from

εὐλόχος, *ov*, (λέλογος, λαγχάνω) *fortunate, propitious*, Plut.
 εὐλοετέρα, *η*, (λουτρόν) πόλις *a city with fine baths*, Anth.

εὐλόφος, *ov*, *with a fine plume or crest of the helmet, well-*
plumed, κυνή Soph. Aj. 1286. II. *taking the yoke well,*
tame, νῆστον Lyc., opp. to δύσλοφος. Adv. -φως.

εὐλόχος, *ov*, *helping in childbirth*, of Artemis, Eur. Hipp. 166.
 εὐλύγιστος, *ov*, (λύγιζω) *easily bent, flexible*.

εὐλύρης, *ov*, δ, Dor. -pas, = *sq.*, Eur. Alc. 570, Ar. Thesm. 969.
 εὐλύριος, *ov*, (λύρα) *with beautiful lyre, playing on the lyre*
beautifully, Eur. Lycinm. 4.

εὐλόσια, *η*, *easiness, readiness in losing*: in *gen. facility*,
 [538]

Diog. L. 6.70: εὐλ. κοιλίας *a healthy degree of laxness*, Cic.
 Fam. 16.18, 1: from

εὐλῶτος, *ov*, (λύνω) *easy to untie, to loose, κύνες* Xen. Cyn. 6.
 12: hence, *loose, relaxed*, Hipp. 2. metaph., *easily dis-*
solved or broken, στέρηγλα Eur. Plat. 256. Adv. -τως Hipp.

εὐμάθεια, *η*, *easiness, quickness in learning or comprehending*,
 Plat. Rep. 490 C. II. *the easiness, intelligible nature of a*
thing, [ἀ]: from

εὐμάτης, *és*, (μαθάνω, μαθεῖν) *ready or quick at learning*,
 Lat. docilis, Plat. Rep. 486 C, πρὸς τι Dem. 705. 11; c. acc.

rei, as if for εἰ μαθών, Soph. Tr. 614. II. *Pass. easy to*
learn or know, intelligible, Aesch. Eur. 442: also, *well-known*,
 φώνημα Soph. Aj. 15: opp. to δυσμάτης. Adv. -θώς, Aeschin.

16.29: Compar. -έστερον, Plat. Legg. 723 A.
 εὐμάθλα and -λή, *η*, = *εὐμάθεια*, strictly Ion. and Poet., but
 also Plat. Charm. 159 E.

εὐμάλακτος, *ov*, (μάσσω) *easy to soften, work, or knead*, [ἀ]
 εὐμάλλος, *ov*, *of fine, or finely wrought wool*, Pind. I. 5.79.

εὐμαράθον, *ov*, (μαράθω) *abounding in fennel*, Anth. [μᾶ]
 εὐμαράντος, *ov*, (μαράντομαι) *soon withering*.

εὐμαρία, *η*, Ion. εὐμαρή or -λή Hdt., *easiness, ease, conve-*
nience, a good means, fair opportunity, τινός for doing a
thing, Soph. Phil. 284; so too, τινί Eur. Antiope. 1: εὐμα-

ρειαν μηχανάσθαι πρὸς τὰς ἄρας *to provide ease or comfort*
against the seasons, Plat. Prot. 321 A; so, εὐμ. παρασκευ-

άζειν εἰς τὰς χερσας Id. Legg. 738 D: εὐμαρεία χρῆσθαι *to be*
easy, be in comfort, Soph. Tr. 193; but also = Lat. *alium*
easementare, to ease oneself, Hdt. 2.35, cf. 4.113: εὐμ. (ἔστι)

c. inf. 'tis easy, pleasant, convenient to . . , Plat. Lys. 204 D,
 Xen. Oec. 5.9. [ἀ]: from

εὐμαρής, *és*, *easy, convenient, without trouble*, like εὐκολος,
 except that it is usu. of things, not persons (but v. infr.).

first in Theogn. 843, who has also the Adv. -έως, 463: εὐμ.
 χερσάμω *an easy victim*, Aesch. Ag. 1326, etc.; εὐμαρῆς (ἔστι)

c. inf. 'tis easy, Eur. Alc. 492; so too ἐν εὐμαρεί (ἔστι) Id. I.
 A. 969. 2. rarely of persons, *easy, gentle*, Hipp. 24.52;

Soph. El. 179. (Acc. to Schol. Ven. II. 15.37, from absol.
 μαρή = χεῖρ, cf. εὐχερής.) [ἀ, except in Epich. p. 22.]

εὐμαρία and -λή, *η*, Ion. and poet. for εὐμαρεία.

εὐμαρίω, *to lighten, make easy*.

εὐμαρίη, *η*, Ion. for εὐμαρεία, Hdt. 4.113.

εὐμαρίς, ἴσος, *η*, but acc. εὐμαρίν in Aesch. Pers. 660, *an*
Asiatic shoe or slipper: hence, βάρβαρος εὐμ. Eur. Or. 1370;

κροκόβαττος εὐμ. (yellow being the royal color in Persia),
 Aesch. I. c.: they had thick soles, hence βασιμπελμος, Anth.

(Acc. to some from εὐμαρής, but prob. the word is foreign.)
 [ἀ in Aesch. and Eur., ἀ in Anth.]

εὐμαρότης, *ητος*, *η*, = *εὐμαρεία*, Callistr.

εὐμαρής, *ov*, (μάχομαι) *easy to fight against, assailable*.

εὐμεγέθης, *és*, (μέγας) *of good size, very large*, Ar. Plat.
 543, Eubul. Titē. 1.

εὐμεθόδος, *ov*, *well arranged*. Adv. -δως.

εὐμεδής, *és*, (μεῖδω) *smiling, amiable, propitious*, τινί Ar. Rh.

εὐμελίκτος, *ov*, and εὐμελίχως, *ov*, (μελίσσω) *easily appeared*.
 εὐμελάνος, *ov*, (μέλω) *well blackened, inky*, Anth.

εὐμέλεια, *η*, *melody, good modulation*, Diod.: from
 εὐμήλης, *és*, (μέλος) *melodious, musical*, Arist. Pol.: in *gen.*
agreeable, Plat. Ax. 371 D. Adv. -λώς, Macho ap. Ath.

577 D. B. *with stout limbs*, Ael. ap. Suid.
 εὐμέληη, *η*, poet. for εὐμέλεια, acc. to Herm. in h. Hom.
 Merc. 325, for μελήη.

εὐμελίτω, (μέλι) *to make much or good honey*, Arist. H. A.

εὐμέλεια, *η*, *the character or behaviour of the εὐμενής, kind-*
ness, good will, favor, grace, παρὰ θεῶν Hdt. 2.45; cf. Thuc.

5.105: *kindness, friendliness*, Soph. O. C. 631, Eur. etc.

εὐμενέτης, *ov*, δ, poet. for εὐμενής, *a well wishing, friend*, Od.

6.185, fem. εὐμενέτερη, Anth.

εὐμενίω, *to be εὐμενής, to be propitious, kind*, Pseudo-Phocyl.

134, Anth., etc. II. c. acc. *to be kind to, deal kindly with*,
 only Pind. P. 4.225; to which Dind. compares the use of ἀν-

δρῶν and ἀρεσκῶ c. acc.

εὐμενής, *és*, (μένω) *well-disposed, wishing well, kind, favor-*
ing, gracious, τινί to one, of gods, h. Hom. 21.7 (nowhere else

in Hom.), Pind. P. 2. 45: of men, friendly, Trag., etc.; also acceptable, Hdt. 7. 237. 2. of things, favorable, friendly, γῆ εὐμ. ἐναγώνιστος Thuc. 2. 74; also bounteous, Lat. bene, liberal, abundant, of a river, Aesch. Pers. 487. 3. of the air, mild, soft, Theophr.: so too of medicines, Hipp. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Ag. 952, opp. to δυσμενής.

εὐμενία, ἡ, poet. collat. form of εὐμενεία, Pind. P. 12. 8.

εὐμενίδες, ἰδων, ai, sub. θεαί, strictly the gracious goddesses, euphem. of the Furies, for Ἐρινύς, which the Greeks avoided, v. sup. Soph. O. C. 486, Eur. Or. 38, cf. Müller Eumen. §. 87.

εὐμενίζω, to make propitious, propitiate, esp. in Med., for oneself, to one, ἦρας Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 22.

εὐμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the εὐμενής, like him, of his nature, Arist. Virt.

εὐμερίστος, or, (μερί(ω) easily divided, Theophr.

εὐμεταβλησία, ἡ, changeableness: from

εὐμεταβλητός, or, (μεταβάλλω) easily changed, Arist. Rhet. 2. esp. easy of digestion, Hipp. Adv. -τως.

εὐμεταβόλος, or, = foreg., Plat. Rep. 503 C.

εὐμεταδότος, or, (μεταδίδωμι) readily imparting, liberal, N. T. II. Pass. easily given or imparted. Adv. -τως.

εὐμεταβάτος, or, (μεταβάλλω) easily changing, Plut.

εὐμετακίνητος, or, (μετακινέω) easily removed, Arist. Metaph.

εὐμετακόμιστος, or, (μετακομίζω) easily transported.

εὐμετακλίσιος, or, (μετακλίνω) easy to roll over, Galen.

εὐμεταπειστος, or, (μεταπειθώ) easily persuaded, Arist. Eth. N.

εὐμεταποίητος, or, (μεταποιέω) easily altered, Hipp.

εὐμεταπίπτως, or, (μεταπίπτω) changeable, Diod.

εὐμεταστάτος, or, (μελοσταμαι) easily removed, uncertain, unsteady, Plut.

εὐμετατρέπτος, or, (μετατρέπω) changeable.

εὐμεταφόρος, or, (μεταφέρω) easily removed.

εὐμεταχειρίστια, ἡ, a being easily handled: from

εὐμεταχειρίστος, or, (μεταχειρίζω) easily handled or managed, manageable, of persons, Isocr. 410 D, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, Xen. An. 2. 6, 20: of things, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 15. 2. easy to deal with or master, Thuc. 6. 85. Adv. -τως.

εὐμετρία, ἡ, moderation, Arctae. 2. goodness of metre, Gramm.: from

εὐμετρος, or, (μέτρον) moderate, Aesch. Ag. 1010. 2. of good metre.

εὐμήκης, ες, (μήκος) of a good length, tall, Plat. Parm. 127 B: hence great, Eur. I. A. 596.

εὐμήλιος, or, (μήλον) rich in sheep, Od. 15. 406, h. Hom. Ap. 54.

εὐμήριος, or, with beautiful thighs.

εὐμήριτος, or, (μήριον) easy to spin or draw out, Luc.

εὐμήτις, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, of good counsel, shrewd, prudent, Opp.

εὐμήχανία, ἡ, skill, art, esp. in devising means for a thing, c. inf., Pind. I. 4. 3. II. = εὐπορία: from

εὐμήχανος, or, (μηχανή) skilful in devising, contriving, inventive, c. gen., λόγων Plat. Crat. 408 B: absol. of persons, ready, active, efficient, Aesch. Eum. 381: ingenious, πόποι Ar. Eq. 759, ἐπίνοια Plat. Rep. 600 A. Adv. -ως, Plut.

εὐμηκτος, or, (μύημι) affable, social.

εὐμήμιτος, or, (μυμέωμι) easily imitated, Plat. Rep. 605 A.

εὐμήλιος, or, (μίσω) exposed to hatred, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9.

εὐμήτος, or, with good, i. e. either fine or stout threads, Eur. I. T. 817.

εὐμήτρος, or, with beautiful μέτρα (q. v.), Mosch.

εὐμμελής, δ, Ion. gen. εὐμμελῶ and εὐμμελεῖ Dor. εὐμμελεῖ (εὐ, μελεῖ), wielding a spear with tough ashén shaft, armed with good ashén spear, in Hom. epith. of warriors: the prose form εὐμελῆς only occurs in Gramm.

εὐμήμονεστέρας, Adv. τ. εὐμήμων.

εὐμήμονεντος, or, (μνημονεύω) easily remembered. II. often mentioned, easy to speak of, Plat. Tim. 18 D.

εὐμήμων, or, (μνήμη) absol. as Adj.: hence compar. Adv. εὐμήμονεστέρας, εὐμῃ. ἔχειν to be easier to remember, Xen. Ages. 11. 1.

εὐμήνηστος, or, (μνηήσκαμι) well-remembering, mindful, Soph. Tr. 109. II. pass., often thought of, much remembered.

εὐμοιρᾶτέω = εὐμοιρῶ, only in Tim. Loc. 99 E.

εὐμοιρέω, to be εὐμοιρος, to be lucky, fortunate, well off, in a thing, τινος Anth.: hence

εὐμοιρία, ἡ, good fortune, good disposition or condition, Philo.

εὐμοιρος, or, (μοῖρα) lucky, well off, fortunate, Plat. Symp. 197 D. Adv. -ως.

εὐμολπῆς, to sing well, h. Hom. Merc. 478: and

εὐμολπία, ἡ, sweet song: from

εὐμολπος, or, (μολπή) sweetly singing, Anth.: as pr. n. in h. Hom. Cer. 154.

εὐμορφία, ἡ, (εὐμορφος) beauty of form, symmetry, Eur. Tro. 936.

εὐμόρφιος, ia, ion, = εὐμορφος, Welck. Syll. 85. 2. [where I.]

εὐμορφος, or, (μορφή) fair of form, shapely, comely, goodly, Sappho 42, Hdt. 1. 196, Aesch., etc.

εὐμουσία, ἡ, a being εὐμουσος, accomplishment in, feeling for beauty and art, taste; skill in the fine arts over which the Muses presided: in gen. accomplishment, cultivation of the powers of the soul, Eur. Antiop. 25, ap. Plat. Gorg. 486 C: opp. to ἀμουσία: from

εὐμουσος, or, (Μοῦσα) skilled in the arts of the Muses, accomplished, esp. in poetry, music, and dancing; opp. to ἀμουσος: hence musical, harmonious, μολπή Eur. I. T. 145; εὐ. τιμαί Ar. Thesm. 112. Adv. -ως, gracefully, Plut.

εὐμοχθος, or, industrious, laborious, Anth.

εὐμυθος, or, eloquent, Anth.

εὐμύκος, or, (μυκηόμαι) loud-bellowing, Anth.

εὐμύλη, ἡ, an unintelligible word in h. Hom. Merc. 325, for which Heyne would read αἰμύλη, Herm. εὐμῆλη or ἐμῆλη.

εὐνάεις, εσσα, εν, or, acc. to Herm., εὐνάων, οσσα, or, (νᾶω) fair-flowing, liquid, οὐρανός Aesch. Fr. 38, cf. ἀενάων.

εὐνάω, i. f. ᾶω, (εὐνή) to lay, dispose as in ambush, Od. 4. 408: later esp. to lay in bed, put to bed, put to sleep, Ar. Rh.: also of animals, to lay their young in a form, Xen. Cyn. 9. 3: hence metaph. 2. to put to the sleep of death, Soph. O. T. 961. 3. in gen. to lull, soothe, assuage, πόνον Id. Tr. 106. —Pass., c. aor. εὐνάσθην (Pind.), to go to bed, lie asleep, sleep, Hom. but only in Od., as 20. 1, 23. 299; and so Hes., Soph., etc.: εὐθα ὄρνιδες εὐνάοντο roosted, Od. 5. 65: also of sexual intercourse, παρ' ἀνδράσιν εὐνάσσειτο Od. 5. 119, later with σύν or dat. alone, e. g. h. Hom. Ven. 191. II. intr. like Pass., Soph. Tr. 1005. —Mostly poet. —Cf. εὐνάω. [ἴσω]

εὐναϊετᾶων, οσσα, or, (ναϊετᾶω) well peopled, or well-buill, lying well, like εὐκτιμενος, freq. in this pass. signif. in Hom., ev. πόλις, δμοιοι and μέγαρα. No such Verb as εὐναϊετᾶω: cf. sq.

εὐναϊέμενος, ἐνῃ, ενον, (ναῖω) well peopled, etc., like foreg., freq. in Il. as epith. of πόλις or ποταμῶν; with a prop. n. only in Il. 16. 573, Od. 13. 285. We find no such Verb as εὐνάω or εὐναλομαι, cf. foreg., also εὐκτιμενος and εὐ sub fin.

εὐναίος, ἰτα, αἰον, (εὐνή) in one's bed or couch, ev. λαγῶς a hare in its form, Xen. Cyn. 5. 9, cf. Soph. Fr. 184: but usu., ev. γαμέτης, πόσις, etc., wedded, a bedfellow, freq. in Eur.: λίπη ev. sickening, making one keep one's bed, cf. δειμονιότης, Aesch. Ag. 1449, Eur. Hipp. 160: ev. πτέρυγες, of a bird brooding upon her nest, Anth. II. (εὐνή II.) of, belonging to anchorage or mooring: hence in gen. steadyding, guiding u ship, πηδάλια Eur. I. T. 432: hence 2. as Subst. ἡ εὐνάω, = εὐνή II. 1, a stone used to moor a ship by, an anchor, Ar. Rh., who has also ἄλθος εὐναίως.

εὐνάσιμος, or, (εὐνάω) convenient for sleeping in, Xen. Cyn. 8. 4. [ᾶ]

εὐνάσθη, ἦρος, δ, Lyc. εὐνάσθης, οὐ, δ, εὐνάσθη, ἦρος, δ, also εὐνάτω, οπος, δ, Dor. εὐνάτω, οπος, δ, Aesch. Supp. 665, and Eur., fem. εὐνάτρη, ἡ, Soph. Tr. 922, and εὐνάτρη or εὐνάτρη, ἡ, Aesch. Fr. 895, Pers. 157, (εὐνάω, εὐνάω) a bed-fellow, whether lawfully so, as a husband or wife, or unlawfully, as a paramour. II. one who sleeps: hence 2. as Adj. of, belonging to sleep. Cf. εὐνέτης, εὐνηστήρ. [ᾶ] Hence

εὐνάστηριον, τό, or εὐνάτρηριον, τό, a sleeping place, bed, bed-chamber, Aesch. Pers. 160, Soph. Tr. 918: hence, II. like εὐνάτρη, for a bed-fellow, Eur. Or. 590.

εὐνάτω, οπος, δ, v. εὐνάσθη. [ᾶ]

εὐνάω, i. f. ᾶω, (εὐνή) like εὐνάω, to set, lay as in ambush, Od. 4. 440: to lull to sleep, metaph. to soothe, assuage, γῆδω

Od. 4. 758 : later esp. to put to bed, put to sleep. Pass., like εὐνάζομαι, to go to bed, go to sleep. Besides the aor. act. εὐνήσε, Hom. has only the aor. pass. inf. εὐνήσθηναι, εὐνήθεντε, εὐνήθεισα, usu. of sexual intercourse, and freq. more fully φιλόητη and ἐν φιλόητι εὐνήσθηναι Il. 3. 441, 14. 314, etc.: θεὰ βοῶντι εὐνήθεσσα, γυνή βῆν εὐνήθεσσα brought, come to his bed, Il. 2. 821, 16. 176, Hes. Th. 380, like κοιμηθεῖσα: also of lulled storms, Od. 5. 384.

εὐνέτης, ov, δ, fem. εὐνέτης, ἰδος, ἦ, (εὐνή)=εὐναστήρ, εὐναστειρα, Eur. Or. 1393, etc.

εὐνέως, av, (ναῖς, νέως) well furnished with ships.

ΕΥΝΗ, ἦ, Ep. gen. sing. and plur. εὐνήτη, Hom. A couch, bed, freq. eis εὐνήν to bed, Od.: also in gen. any sleeping or resting-place, Il. 10. 408, 464, 24. 615: the lair of wild animals, Il. 11. 115, Od. 4. 338; of cattle, Od. 14. 14; a nest, Soph. Ant. 425: post-Hom. also one's last bed, the grave, Aesch. Cho. 319, etc., cf. Il. 2. 783.

2. more rarely of separate parts of a bed, the bedstead, Od. 16. 34: the mattress, bolster, etc., Od. 23. 179. 3. esp. the marriage-bed, Od. 4. 333, etc.: hence in gen. of sexual union, wedlock, etc., freq. in Hom., esp. in phrase φιλόητη καὶ εὐνή μαγνῆναι: hence, ὅστις ἀπ' εὐνῆς Eur. Ion 150.

4. hence a bed-fellow, husband, wife, Eur. Tro. 831. II. in plur., εὐνά, stones used as anchors in the times of Hom. and Hes., and thrown out from the prow, while the stern was made fast to land (cf. πείσμα, πρυμνήσαν), ἐκ δ' εὐνάς ἔβαλον κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσιν ἔδησαν Il. 1. 436, Od. 15. 498, cf. Od. 9. 137, et ibi Nitzsch: ἦν δ' ἐπ' εὐνάς ὀπλισσόμεν we will ride at anchor in deep water, Il. 14. 77. The same name was often used even when they were of iron, Nitzsch l. c.: he here retracts his former hypothesis (ad Od. 2. 414), that εὐνά were not anchors, but stones to which the ship was fastened when drawn up. There does not seem to be any color for taking ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐνάς, Thuc. 6. 67, in the Homeric sense. (Akin to εἶδω.) Hence

εὐνήθεν, Adv. from, out of bed, Od. 20. 124.

εὐνήμα, atos, τό, (εὐνάω)=εὐνή, marriage, Eur. Ion 304.

εὐνήστηρ, ἦρος, δ, εὐνήτηρ, ἦρος, δ, εὐνήτωρ, opos, δ, fem. εὐνήτρια, ἦ, and εὐνήτειρα, ἦ, (εὐνάω)=εὐναστήρ, etc.

εὐνήτης, ους, δ=εὐναστήρ etc., Eur. Med. 159.

εὐνήτος, ov, Ep. εὐνήτος, ov, (νέω) well spun or woven, χιτὼν, πέπλοι Hom., always in Ep. form.

εὐνήτρια, ἦ, fem. from εὐνήτηρ, Soph. Trach. 922.

εὐνήτη, εὐνήτην, Ep. gen. sing. and plur. from εὐνή, in Hom. always ἐξ εὐνήφου.

εὐνία, av, τὰ, beds, bedding.

εὐνίς, δ, ἦ, gen. ius. in plur. usu. εὐνίδες, Aesch. Pers. 289, but εὐνίες Emped. 411, refit, bereaved of. . like ὀρφανός, c. gen., υἱὸν Il. 22. 44, ψυχῆς Od. 9. 524. II. absol. widowed, orphan, desolate, Aesch. l. c., Cho. 247, etc. (Prob., as Damm, from eis, and so=μονωθῆς.)

εὐνίς, ἰδος, ἦ=εὐνέτης, from εὐνή, a bed-fellow, wife, etc., Soph. Tr. 563, Eur. Or. 929. The accent εὐνίς, ἰδος does not seem so good, Schäf. Or. l. c.

εὐνήητος, ov, Ep. for εὐνήητος, Hom.

εὐνέωμε, to be evnos, to be well inclined or disposed, favorable, τῷ Hdt. 7. 237, Soph. Aj. 689; absol., Hdt. 9. 79. Pass. to be kindly treated, Menand. p. 245.

εὐνήμα, atos, τό, a thing well thought of, opp. to ἀνόημα, dub. in Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 192.

εὐνόητος, ov, (νοέω) easy to be understood.

εὐνόη, ἦ, poet. εὐνοή, Anth. (εὐνοος) good-will, favor, kindness, good feeling, Trag., etc.: εὐν. χθονός love of father-land, Aesch. Theb. 1007; κατ' εὐνοίαν out of kindness or good-will, Hdt. 6. 108; so too, εὐνοίης ἔνεκα Xen. An. 4. 7, 20; ἐπ' εὐνοίας Dem. 20. 22; εὐνοίᾳ Hdt. 7. 239, εὐνοίᾳ τῇ σπ for the love of you, Plat. Gorg. 486 A: εὐνοίαν ἔχειν eis τινα ap. Dem. 243. 19: in plur., impulses or deeds of kindness or favor, Aesch. Theb. 450, Supp. 489: hence II. a gift or present in token of good-will, esp. of customary presents to the Athenian commanders from the subject states, like our old benevolences, in plur., Dem. 9. 10, cf. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 6. 49. [Poet. also sometimes εὐνοία, Herm. Soph. Phil. 129, cf. ἀγνοία, ἀνοία.] Hence

εὐνοϊκός, ἦ, ὅν, of, belonging to the εὐνοος, of kind, benevolent

character, Luc.: in gen.=εὐνοος, Amphis Atham. 1, Dem. 1299. 12. Adv. -κως, Isocr., etc.

εὐνόμας, ov, δ, v. εὐνόμας.

εὐνομέω, Plat. Legg. 927 B, more usu. as Pass. εὐνομέομαι, c. fut. med. εὐνομήσομαι Hdt. 1. 97. To have good laws, a good constitution, to be orderly, Hdt. 1. 65, 97, Thuc. 1. 18, πόλις εὐνομήται Arist. Pol. II. to be, behave orderly, Aeschin. l. 26. Hence

εὐνόμημα, τό, a legal, orderly action, Chrysipp. ap. Plat. 2. 1041 A.

εὐνόμια, ἦ, good order or government, orderly conduct, opp. to ὕβρις, Od. 17. 487: goodness of government, laws, etc., h. Hom. 30. 11 (in plur.), Hdt. 1. 65, etc.: acc. to Arist., εὐνόμια comprehended good laws well obeyed, Pol. 4. 8, 6. 2. personified by Hes. Th. 902, as daughter of Themis, and so as title of a poem of Tyrtaeus. 3. goodness of measure or modulation, in music, Longus. II. good pasturage, diligence in foraging, metaph. of bees, Philostr. From

εὐνόμος, ov, (νόμος) dealing orderly, uprightly, μοῖρα Pind. N. 9. 70; and so Aesch. Fr. 189, Plat. Legg. 815 B. 2. under good laws, πόλις Pind. l. 5. 28, and Plat.: well ordered, orderly, ἔπανος Pind. O. l. 61. II. (νομή) of places, good for pasture, Longus.

εὐνόος, ov, Att. contr. -νους, ov, pl. εὐνοί, (νός, νούς) well-minded, well-disposed: kind, benevolent, Hdt., Trag., etc.: ἀνὴρ φίλος καὶ εὐ. Hdt. 5. 24, but on its difference from φίλος v. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 2, 4: Comp. εὐνοστόρεος, Superl. εὐνοστότατος, also uncontr. εὐνοστότερος, in Hdt. 5. 24, cf. Lob. Phryn. 143. Adv. εὐνόως, Att. εὐνως, Plut.

εὐνοστός, ἦ, a tutelary genius of corn-mills, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 972. II. εὐνόστον λιμῆν a port of Alexandria, strictly, harbour of happy return, Strab.

εὐνούχιας, ov, δ, (εὐνούχως) like an eunuch, impotent, Hipp.: in gen. emacrated, womanish. II. a kind of gourd or melon without seeds, opp. to σπερματίας, Plat. (Com.) Lai. 1.

εὐνούχῳ, to make a eunuch of, τῷ N. T.: metaph. to weaken. εὐνούχιον, τό, a kind of lettuce, thought to be an anti-aphrodisiac, also ἄστυτος, Plin. 19. 8.

εὐνούχιος, δ, castration.

εὐνούχιστος, οὔ, (εὐνούχῳ) a castrator.

εὐνούχοις, ἑς, (εἶδος) like an eunuch, Hipp.

εὐνούχως, δ, (εὐνή, ἔχω) a castrated person, eunuch: employed in Asia, and later in Greece, to take charge of the women, and in gen. as chamberlains (whence the name, οἱ τῶν εὐνῶν ἔχοντες), Hdt. 8. 105. In the Asiatic and Byzantine courts, they were often of high official rank. II. metaph., of fruits, without seed or kernel, cf. εὐνούχιας. III. as Adj., εὐνούχῃ ὄμματι, said to mean watching, sleepless eyes, i. e. por. literally watching and guarding the couch, εὐνήν ἔχοντα, Soph. Fr. 880.

IV. Pythag. name of salad, cf. ἄστυτος.

εὐνούχῳ, ἑς, =εὐνούχοις.

εὐνῆρ, Dor. for εὐνῆρ, ὄντα, neut. pl. from part. ὄν.

εὐνόμας, ov, δ, (νομῶς)=εὐκνήτος, swiftly or steadily moving, ceaseless, epith. of χρόνος, Soph. Aj. 604, where formerly was read, against the metre, εὐνόμα, from a Dor. εὐνόμας=εὐνομος carefully distributed, portioned out.

εὐνός, Att. Adv. from εὐνοος, εὐνους, q. v.

εὐνότος, ov, stout-backed, Arist. Physiogn.

εὐνάτος, ov, (ἐλνῶν) well-carded, of wool, Anth.

εὐξένος, ov, Ion. εὐξένος, ov, kind to strangers, hospitable, friendly, ἀνδρῶν εὐ. the guest-chamber, Aesch. Cho. 712, λιμὴν Eur. Hipp. 157: πόντος εὐξένος the Euxine, now the Black sea, Hdt., Eur., etc.: called, before the Greek settlements upon it, ἔξενος the inhospitable, from the savage tribes surrounding it, v. Ovid. Trist. 4. 4. Adv. -νως Ap. Rh.

εὐξέστος, ov, also η, ov, Ep. εὐξέστος, ov, η, ov, (ἔξω) well-planned, smoothed, polished, of carpenters' work: in Hom. esp. carriages, also of household furniture: cf. εὐξέος. II. easy to plane, smoothe, polish. III. well-carved, of works of art in wood.

εὐξηράντος, ov, (ξηραίνω) easily drying, or evaporating, Arist. Gen. An.

εὐξέος, ov, Ep. εὐξέος, av, in genit. also contr. εὐξέου, Il. 10.

373, ubi v. Spitzn., (ξέω)=εἵστος, in Hom. (only in Ep. form), esp. of chariots, bows, lances, etc.: but in Od. 5. 237, σκέπαρον εὖζον an axe of polished metal; though some here make it act., *polishing*.

εὐζυλῆς, ἔς=sq., dub. in Theophr.

εὐξύλος, ὠν, (ξύλον) of good wood or timber, Theophr.: *abounding in timber*, App.

εὐξύβολος, εὐζύνοτος, Att. for εὖσ.

εὐζύνοτος, ὠν, (ζύνω)=εἵστος.

εὐογκία, ἡ, a being εὐογκος, moderate in size or bulk, Democrit. ap. Stob. p. 553. 16.

εὐογκος, ὠν, of good, i. e. sufficient bulk, massy, solid, Arist. Gen. II. of good, i. e. moderate bulk, compact, small, easily handled or dealt with, Eur. Syl. 2. 2. of herbs, light, easy of digestion, Ath. 3. of the voice, fine, delicate, Plut.

εὐοδέω, ἡ, to be εὐοδός, to have a good, convenient course or way, of running water, Dem. 1274. 19; of roots under ground, Theophr.: metaph. to fare well, prosper, χαίρει κεύθει (on a gravestone), Büchh Inscr. 2. p. 50.

εὐοδῆς, ἔς=εὐοδός, very dub.

εὐοδία, ἡ, a good journey, prosperous course, Aesch. (Fr. 31) ap. Ar. Ran. 1528, where εὖ ἀπὸ στόματος χέειν must mean good wishes for one's prosperous course, or in gen. success.

εὐοδιάζω, to put in the right way. Hence

εὐοδιάζω, ὁ, a putting in the right way.

εὐοδμία, ἡ, fragrance, Theophr.: from

εὐοδμος, ὠν, (ὀδμή) sweet-smelling, fragrant, Pind. Fr. 45. 14.

εὐοδος, ὠν, easy to travel through, of countries, Xen. An. 4. 8, 10; in gen. easy, without trouble, simple, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1127 D: prosperous. Adv. -ως. Hence

εὐοδῶ, to put in a right or good way, help on the way, further, Theophr.: usu. in Pass., =εὐοδέω, to prosper, be successful, Hdt. 6. 73. 2. intrans., =pass., Arist. Gen. An.

εὐοί, Bacchanalian exclamation, Lat. *evoe*, like εἰα, εἰν, Soph. Tr. 219, etc. (No compd. of εὐ οἶ, or the like).

εὐοικονόγητος, ὠν, (οικονόμω) easy to arrange: also easy to digest, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 D. Adv. -τως. Ath.

εὐοικος, ὠν, convenient to inhabit, comfortable, Opp. II. hospitable, Dio C. 2. kind to servants (οἰκέται), Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D.

εὐοίνεω, (εὐοίνος) to abound in wine, grow good wine, Strab.

εὐοινία, ἡ, abundance of wine: a good vintage.

εὐοίστος, ὠν, (οἰνίστω) with or of good wine, of a libation, Orph.

εὐοίνος, ὠν, abounding in wine, producing good wine, Δέρβος Hermesian. 5. 55.

εὐολβος, ὠν, wealthy, prosperous, Eur. I. T. 189.

εὐόλισθος, ὠν, (ὀλισθαίνω) slippery: metaph. unsteady, hazardous, ἡλικία Philo.

εὐόλκιμος, ὠν, (ὀλκῆ) easily drawn, ductile, sticky, Hipp.

εὐομβρία, ἡ, abundance of rain: from

εὐομβρος, ὠν, abounding in rain: in gen. well-watered, Strab.

εὐομίλος, ὠν, (ὀμιλέω) agreeable in conversation, M. Anton.

εὐομολόγητος, ὠν, (ὀμολογέω) easy to be confest, indisputable, Plat. Rep. 527 B.

εὐόμαλον, τό, Arcad. for εὐοσμον, of the rose, acc. to Timach.

ap. Ath. 682 C. v. ὀμῆρ III.

εὐόνοειρος, ὠν, having pleasant dreams, Strab.: τὰ εὐ. pleasant dreams, Plut.

εὐόνυξ, ὤχος, δ, ἡ, with strong claws.

εὐοπλία, (εὐοπλος) to be well-armed, well-equip, Philo. Hence

εὐοπλία, ἡ, a good state of arms and equipments, Xen. Hier. g. 6.

εὐοπλος, ὠν, (ὅπλων) well-armed, well-equip, Ar. Ach. 592.

II. prosperous in war.

εὐοπτος, ὠν, (ὀπᾶω, ὀπώμαι) easily seen, conspicuous, Long.

εὐοράτος, ὠν, (ὀρᾶω) =foreg.

εὐοργησία, ἡ, gentleness, mildness of temper, Eur. Hipp.

1039, Bacch. 641: from

εὐοργητος, ὠν, (ὀργῆ) good-tempered, of an even temper, moderate, mild, prob. 1. in Hipp. 228. 40, cf. Eubul. Dion. 1, Valck. Hipp. 1038. Adv. -τως, with good temper, opp. to ὀργιστός, Thuc. 1. 122. II. of strong, violent temper, passionate, Plut., ubi Schäff. εὐοργιστος.

εὐοργος, ὠν, (ὀργῆ) =foreg.

εὐόρεκος, ὠν, (ὀρέγομαι) appetising, giving an appetite, Plut.

εὐόριστος, ὠν, (ὀρίω) easily defined, Arist. Meteor. II.

easily divided into its parts, loose.

εὐορκέω, to swear truly, take a true oath, Isocr. 7 A: to keep one's oath when taken, Thuc. 5. 30; εὐορκῶν regarding one's oath, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 26; and

εὐορκησία, ἡ, faithfulness to one's oath, good faith, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1038; and

εὐορκία, ἡ, =foreg., Pind. O. 2. 119: from

εὐορκος, ὠν, keeping one's oath, keeping faith, faithful, trusty, Hes. Op. 188, 283, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3, Xen., etc.: εὐορκῶν (ἐστί) a. inf., it is no breach of oath to do., Thuc. 5. 18: opp.

to ἐπίορκος. Adv. -κως, Aesch. Cho. 979.

εὐορκίωμα, σρος, τό, a faithful oath, Aesch. Cho. 901.

εὐόρητος, ὠν, (ὀρᾶω) easily moved, prone to a thing.

εὐορμος, ὠν, of good mooring-places, hence of a harbour, secure, Pl. 21. 23, Od. 4. 358, Soph., etc.

εὐορνήτεια, ἡ, a good augury, Soph. Fr. 881: from

εὐορνῆς, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, of good augury, auspicious, Dion. H. II.

abounding in birds, esp. poultry, epith. of Tanagra in Anth.

εὐορόφος, ὠν, well-roofed, Anth.

εὐορτήγ, ηκος, δ, ἡ, with fine branches.

εὐορσμέω, to smell well, be fragrant, Theophr.; and

εὐορσμία, ἡ, =εὐορσμία, fragrance, perfume, Soph. Fr. 340: from

εὐορσμος, ὠν, (ὀρσμή) =εὐορμος, sweet-smelling, fragrant, Achae.

ap. Ath. 641 E.

εὐόσφραγος, ὠν, (ὀσφραίνωμαι) sharp-nosed, keen-scented.

εὐόσφραγμος, ὠν, with beautiful eyes, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1. 41. 2. keen-eyed. II. pleasing to the eye, Ath. III. specious,

only seeming good, hence even, εὐόσφραγμος ἀκούσθαι specious to hear, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 16, like εὐπρόσπεος. Adv. -μως.

εὐοφφω, v. with fine eyebrows, Anth.

εὐοφέω, (ἐξω) to treat well, take good care of, ἵπποι εὐοφούμενοι Xen. Hipp. 8. 4. II. (ὀφέω) to guide, rule well.

εὐοφέω, to be in plenty, Hes. Op. 475, ubi αὐ. εὐοφέω: from

εὐοφῆος, ὠν, abundant, rich, γῆ Ep. Hom. 7. 2; δαῖτες Bacchyl. Fr. 32, Bopd. Eur. Ion 1169. (Prob. from ὀφῆ sustenance.)

εὐοχος, ὠν, (ἐξω) holding firmly, δεσμός, σχήμα Hipp. II. pass. firmly holden.

εὐοψέω, to abound in ὕψον, esp. to abound in fish, Strab.; and

εὐοψία, ἡ, abundance of ὕψον, esp. of fish, Alciphir. II.

(ὕψις, ὀψομαί) good looks, Alex. Gal. 3.

εὐοψος, ὠν, abounding in ὕψον, esp. in fish, ἀγορά Anaxandr. Od. 1. 10.

εὐπᾶνγξ, ἔς, (πῆγνυμι) well put together, well-built, stout, of the body, Hipp., etc.; σχαλίδης Xen. Cyn. 2. 8.

εὐπάθεια, ἡ, Ion. -θῆη Hdt., (εὐπαθῆς) the enjoyment of good things, comfort, Xen. Ages. g. 3: esp. in plur. enjoyments, luxury, hence in Hdt., ἐν εὐπαθείᾳ (sic leg. pro -επαρ, cf. 8. 99) εἶναι to enjoy oneself, make merry, 1. 22, etc.; so, εὐπαθίας ἐπῆρθευεν Id. 1. 135. II. sensitiveness to external impressions, a being easily affected, Plut. [α]

εὐπάθειω, to be well off, enjoy oneself, make merry, πίνειν κατ' εὐν. Hdt. 2. 133, 174: to indulge oneself, live comfortably, Plat. Rep. 347 C. II. to be sensitive, easily affected, Plut.: from

εὐπάθης, ἔς, (πάθος) well off, enjoying good things, comfortable, luxurious, Slos Crates Ther. 4. II. sensitive to external impressions, easily affected by them, ὀπὸ τυφῶς Arist. Probl., ἐς τι Theophr.

εὐπάθῃ, ἡ, Ion. for εὐπάθεια, q. v.

εὐπαδευσία, ἡ, a being εὐπαδευτός, goodness of training or education, Eur. ap. Poll. g. 161: from

εὐπαδευτός, ὠν, (παίδευω) well brought up, well educated, learned, Hipp. Adv. -τως.

εὐπαῖδια, ἡ, a having good or fine children, happiness in one's children, Isocr. 229 C: from

εὐπαῖς, παῖδος, δ, ἡ, blest with children; i. e. with many or with good, fine children, h. Hom. 30. 5, Hdt. 1. 32, and Att.: but in Eur. I. T. 1234, γόνος εὐπαῖς good as a son, illustrious.

εὐπάλαιστος, ὠν, (παλᾶω) easy to strive with and overcome, Epich. p. 82.

εὐπάλαιστος, ὠν, (παλᾶιστρα) skilled in the palestra; in gen. skilful, dexterous in contests, Longin. [α]

εὐτάλαμος, *ον*, dub. 1. for *sq*.

εὐτάλαμος, *ον*, (πάλαν) *handy, skilful, ingenious*; esp. *metaph.* of intellectual power, μέριμνα Aesch. Ag. 1531, ὕμνοι Cratin. ap. Ar. Eq. 530.

εὐτάλης, *ές*, (τάλη) = εὐτάλαστος, ἑσθλοὶ Ap. Rh.: in *gen. easy*, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 222. Adv. -λάως, ποτ. -λέως, Ap. Rh. *εὐταράγωγος, ον*, (παράγω) *easy to lead or turn aside*, Hipp.

2. usu. *metaph.* *easy to lead by the nose*, Ar. Eq. 1115; *easy to lead astray*, Plat. Tim. 69 D.

εὐταράδεκτος, *ον*, (παράδεχομαι) *easily received, acceptable, agreeable*, like εὐπαράδοχος, Polyb.

εὐταράκτητος, *ον*, (παραίτεομαι) *placable*, Plut.

εὐταράκλητος, *ον*, (παρακαλέω) *easily won, conciliated*, Ep. Plat. 328 A.

εὐταράκολούθητος, *ον*, (παρακολουθέω) *easy to follow, to understand*, of a narrative, argument, etc., Polyb.: τὸ εὐτ. as Subst., Arist. Eth. N.

εὐταράκομιςτος, *ον*, (παρακομίζω) *easy to be moved, transported*; πόλις εὐτ. τῆς βίης with convenient access for the supply of wood, Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 4.

εὐταράλογητος, *ον*, (παραλόγιζομαι) *easily cheated*, Polyb.

εὐταράμνητος, *ον*, (παραμνέομαι) *easily appeased, εὐχαῖς* Plat. Legg. 888 C: *easily comforted, admitting of easy consolation*, θάνατος Plut. [5]

εὐτάραιος, *ον*, Dor. for -ηος, = εὐτάρειος, Pind. P. 12. 28. [πᾶ] εὐταράπειστος, *ον*, (παραπειθω) *easily persuaded or led aside*, φλοῖς Xen. Ages. 11. 12.

εὐταράπλυντος, *ον*, (παραπλέω) *easy, safe to sail round*, Strab.

εὐταράτρεπτος, *ον*, (παρατρέπω) *easy to turn or persuade*.

εὐταράνυκτος, *ον*, (παράνυκτος) *easily receiving false impressions*, αἰσθητήρια M. Anton. [5]

εὐταράφορος, *ον*, (παραφέρω) *easily led astray*, Eccl. easily distracted.

εὐταρέδρος, *ον*, *assiduous, diligent in a thing*.

εὐτάρειος, *ον*, (παρεῖδ) with fair cheeks, Dor. -αος, q. v. [ᾶ] εὐταρείδυτος, *ον*, (παρεῖδδύομαι) *liable to slip into a wrong place*, Hipp.

εὐταρήγορος, *ον*, (παρηγορέω) *easy to console*. Adv. -πως.

εὐταρήβενος, *ον*, of countries, *famed for fair maidens*, Nonn.

II. εὐτ. Δίρκη Dirce, *happy maid*! Eur. Bacch. 520, cf. εὐταῖς.

εὐταρόδος, *ον*, *easy of access*, Strab.

εὐταρόξυντος, *ον*, (παροξύνω) *irritable, ὀνό τιως* Plut.

εὐταρόρμητος, *ον*, (παρορμάω) *easily moved, excited*, Arist. Rhet.

εὐταρόχος, *ον*, (παρέχω) *readily offering oneself, tractable*.

εὐταρόφρος, *ον*, (παρῶφ) *readily with a fine border or stripe round the edge*, περίωμα Plut.: as this was worn by people of rank, they were called εὐταρόφροι Id., cf. Lat. *praetextati*, from *praetexta*. Cf. λευκοτάροφος, φοινικοτάροφος, χρυσοτάροφος.

εὐτάτῳ, *ον*, *rattling*. [ᾶ]

εὐτάτεια, ἡ, (πατήρ) *daughter of a noble sire*, Hom. epith. of Helen and Tyro: in *gen.*, *belonging to a noble father*, αἰὲλ Δ. Eur. Hipp. 68.

εὐπάτῳ, *ον*, (πατέω) *easily or much trodden*. [ᾶ]

εὐπάτριον, τό, a herb, Diosc., acc. to Sprengel *Agrimonia Eupatorium*.

εὐπατρίης, *ον*, δ, (πατήρ) *of a good or noble father*, of noble family, Soph. El. 162, Eur. Alc. 920.

II. At Athens in the old time the Εὐπατρίβαι, Lat. *optimates*, nobles, were the first class, the γεωμῆροι the second, the δημουργοὶ the third: when the democracy was established, they, like the Patricians at Rome, retained the priestly offices, and care of sacred things, cf. Xen. Sympos. 8. 40, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 10, sq.

εὐπατρίς, ἰδὸς, δ, ἡ, (πατήρ) *of noble descent, sprung from a noble father*, Νηριῖς Eur. I. A. 1077.

II. (πατρίς) *devoted to one's country*, Soph. El. 1080.

εὐπάτωρ, ὀρος, δ, ἡ, = *foreg.* I, Aesch. Pers. 969. [ᾶ]

εὐπέδλος, *ον*, (πέδιλον) *well-sandalled*; being nimble, light of foot, ἴρις Plut.

εὐπέδιος, *ον*, (πέδιον) *level, or with good soil*, Q. Sm.

εὐπέσιος, *ον*, (πέσι) *with beautiful feet*.

εὐπειθεῖα, ἡ, (εὐπειθής) *obedience*, Tim. Locr. 104 B.

εὐπειθέω, *ον*, *to be disposed to obey, to be obedient*, Charond. ap. Stob. p. 290. 10: from

εὐπειθής, *ές*, (πειθομαι) *ready, disposed to obey, obedient, yielding to persuasion*, τινα Aesch. Eum. 829; also c. *gen.*, εὐτ. νόμων Plat. Legg. 632 B; πρὸς or εἰς τι in regard to a thing, Id. Legg. 718 C, Phaedr. 271 D.

II. act. *persuasive, convincing*, Aesch., and Eur. Adv. -θῶς.

εὐπειστος, *ον*, (πειθομαι) *of persons, easily persuaded*, Arist. Eth. N.: of things, *of which one is easily persuaded, readily believed*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 151, ubi al. εὐπιστα.

εὐπεκτος, *ον*, = εὐποκος.

εὐπελάγης, *ές*, (πέλαγος) *lying fairly by the sea*, dub. in Orph.

εὐπελέκητος, *ον*, (πελεκῶν) *easy to work with the hatchet*, of wood, Theophr.

εὐπελής, *ές*, (πέλω) *easy*, dub.

εὐπέπλος, *ον*, (πέπω) *gentle, mild*, μοῖρα Aesch. Eum. 476; opp. to δυσπέπλος.

εὐπένθερος, *ον*, *with, of a good father-in-law*, Theocr. 18. 49.

εὐπέπλος, *ον*, *with a beautiful peplos, beautifully attired*, of women, 11. 5. 424, Od. 6. 49, etc.

εὐπεπτεῖν, *ον*, *to have a good digestion*, Hipp.: from

εὐπεπτος, *ον*, (πέπτω) *light, easy of digestion*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. well-ripened, dub. in Hipp. II. act. *having a good digestion*.

εὐπεριάγωγος, *ον*, (περιάγω) *easily turned round*, Luc. [ᾶ]

εὐπερίαρπτος, *ον*, (περιαρέω) *easily stripped off*, Theophr.

εὐπεριγράφτος, *ον*, = *sq*.

εὐπεριήρφατος, *ον*, (περιγράφω) *easy to sketch out or describe*.

2. *with a good outline or contour, neat, pretty*, ποῖς Luc.

εὐπεριβραυστος, *ον*, (περιβραύω) *easily broken*, Plut.

εὐπερικάλυπτος, *ον*, (περικαλύπτω) *easily concealed*, Trag. ap. Stob. p. 563. 28. [ᾶ]

εὐπερίκοπτος, *ον*, (περίκοπτος) *striking off all useless forms*, εὐτ. τὰς ἐντέλεις affable, Polyb.

εὐπεριλήπτος, *ον*, (περιλαμβάνω) *easily embraced or comprehended*: hence contracted, trifling, Polyb.

εὐπερινόητος, *ον*, (περινόέω) *well-thought about, well-composed*, στίχος Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 487.

εὐπεριόριστος, *ον*, (περιορίζω) *well-defined, clear*.

εὐπεριπάτης, *ον*, (περιπατέω) *walking well*. II. *that allows one to walk easily*, Luc.

εὐπερισπαστος, *ον*, (περισπᾶω) *easy to be pulled round or away*, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7.

εὐπεριστάτος, *ον*, (περιστάμαι) in N. T., ἀμαρτία εὐπ. sin which easily besets us.

εὐπεριτρέπτος, *ον*, (περιτρέπω) *easily turned about, uncertain, going from one to another*, Luc.

εὐπερίφωρος, *ον*, (περίφωρος) *easily detected, observed*, Plut.

εὐπεριχύτος, *ον*, (περιχέω) *easily poured round, spreading itself*, Plut.

εὐπετάλεια, ἡ, *pecul. fem.* of *sq*.

εὐπέταλος, *ον*, (πέταλον) *with beautiful leaves, leafy*, Ar. Thesm. 1000.

εὐπέταστος, *ον*, (πετάννυμι) *easy to spread, stretch*.

εὐπέτεια, ἡ, *ease*, δι' εὐπέτειας easily, Eur. Phoen. 262: εὐτ. δίδοναι to give leave, be indulgent, Plat. Rep. 364 C.

2. *easiness of getting or having*, Lat. *copia*, τροφής Xen. Oec. 5. 5: hence, εὐτ. γυναικῶν Hdt. 5. 20.

3. *easiness of character*, Hipp.: from

εὐπηγής, *ές*, (πίπτω) *easy, without trouble*, Lat. *facilis*, Hdt., and Trag.: esp. c. *inf.* *easy to do*, εὐτ. χειρῶν Id. 3. 120, 145: in abundance: hence Adv. -ως, in -τίως, with numerals, fully, ἑξακοσίους ἀμφορέας εὐπηγῶς χωρεῖ it easily holds 600 amphorae, i. e. at least, full 600, Hdt. 4. 81, cf. 1. 193.

Adv. Comp. εὐπεσιότερος, Id. 3. 143; also -έτερον, Hipp. II. *easy, careless, thoughtless*.

III. the literal signf. *falling well*, appears in Rhetor. writers, εὐπηγής, of a good rhythm or cadence, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 310.

εὐπηγος, *ον*, (πέτρα) *of good, hard stone*, Anth.

εὐπηψία, ἡ, (εὐπεπτος) *good digestion*, Arist. Part. An.

εὐπηγής, *ές*, (πηγνυμι) = *sq*., once in Hom. εἶφος μέγας ἦδ' ἐπηγής well-built, stout, Od. 21. 334: μήτρα Hipp.

εὐπῆκτος, *ον*, (πῆγνυμι) *well put together, well-built, strong*, in Hom. *epith.* of houses, tents, etc., esp. in *Π.*: cf. εὐπαγῆς, εὐπῆγῆς. *II.* of liquids, *easily congealing*, Arist. de Longeav., and Theophr.: of cheese, *well-curdled, solid*, Theocr. 1. 128. εὐπῆλγῆς, ῆκος, *δ, ῆ*, *with a beautiful helmet*, Anth. εὐπῆλγῆς, ῆς, *dub. l.* in Cratin. Incert. 118: cf. εὐπῆλγῆς. εὐπῆγος, *ον*, (πῆγη) *of fine texture*, Eur. I. T. 312. εὐπῆξία, ῆ, (εὐπῆκος) *compactness*. εὐπῆγος, *υ*, *with beautiful arms, χεῖρες* Eur. Hipp. 200; *epith.* of Athena, Rhian. 1. 14. εὐπῆδας, ἄκος, *δ, ῆ*, *abounding in fountains*, Anth. εὐπῆδῶς, = εὐπῆδῶ: from εὐπῆδῶς, ῆς, = εὐπῆδῶς, Aesch. Pr. 333, Ag. 982. εὐπῆνεια, ῆ, *a goodly crust of antiquity*, translated by Auct. ad Herenn. 4. 46, *nitor obsoletus*, and used of the style of ancient writers, *simplicity, naivete*, Toup. Longin. 30: v. sq. 11. [I] εὐπῆνῆς, ῆς, (πῆνῶς) *strictly, with goodly dirt upon one*, like an athlete in the palaestra, Cratin. Incert. 118. *II.* *with goodly rust, as of age*, strictly of old statues, and then of the style of the old writers, *simple, naive, chaste*, Cic. Att. 12. 6, 3; and so Adv. —ως, Ib. 15. 17, 2. V. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 301, 329, Ernesti Clav. Cic. in v.; cf. *foreg.*, and ἀρχαιοπῆνῆς. *εὐπῆνῆς*, *ον*, (πῆνῶς) *easy to be believed, trust-worthy, trusty*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12. *II.* *act. easily believing, trusting, credulous*, Menand. p. 134, Arist. Rhet. *III.* in Xen. l. c., *acc. to others, readily obeying, and so trusty*. Adv. —ως, Ar. Thesm. 105. εὐπῆταν, *ον*, *gen. ovos*, *very fat, rich*, Leon. Tar. [I] εὐπῆλάντης, ῆς, (πῆλάνομαι) *wandering*, Opp. εὐπῆλαστος, *ον*, (πῆλασσω) *easy to mould, readily taking a form*, Lat. ductilis, Plat. Rep. 588 D. *II.* *well moulded, well formed*, Aristaeon: *well feigned, plausible*. Adv. —ως. εὐπῆλγῆς, ῆς, (πῆλγος) *of a good breadth, broad*, λῶγχη Xen. Cyr. 10. 3. εὐπῆλειος, *α, ον*, (πῆλειος) *quite full, well filled*, πῆρη Od. 17. 467. εὐπῆλες, ῆς, Ep. εὐπῆλες, ῆς, (πῆλεω) = sq., θύσανοι, θῆφοι Π. 2. 449, 23. 436, in Ep. form, as also Hes. Sc. 306, 370; cf. of cords, Opp.; of baskets, Anth. εὐπῆλεκτος, *ον*, Ep. εὐπῆλ., *ον*, (πῆλεω) *well-plaited, twisted*, εὐπῆλ. *sepal* Π. 23. 115; εὐπῆλ. *διφρος* *a chariot with sides of wicker or basketwork*, Π. 23. 335; later, of nets, Eur. Bacch. 870; of hair, Anth. εὐπῆλευρος, *ον*, (πῆλευρος) *with good, stout sides, esp. with strong tuns*, Lat. bona latera habens, Arist. H. A. εὐπῆλκτος, *ον*, (πῆλκσω) *easily struck*, esp. so as to sound, Plut. εὐπῆλρωτος, *ον*, (πῆλρωτος) *easily filled: full*. εὐπῆλως, (εὐπῆλως) *to have a good voyage*, vita Hom. 18, v. Dorr. Charit. p. 599. Hence εὐπῆλως, ῆ, Ion. and Ep. —οιη, or —οιη, *a fair voyage*, Π. 9. 362. εὐπῆλως, *ον*, *sailing prosperously*. εὐπῆλοκάμῆς, ἰδος, *δ, ῆ*, (πῆλοκάμῆς) = sq., *formed like εὐπῆλῆμος*, Hom. only in Od. 2. 119, 19. 542, εὐπῆλοκάμῆς Ἀχαιαί. εὐπῆλοκάμῆς, *ον*, *with goodly locks, fair-haired*, freq. in Hom. in Ep. form εὐπῆλ., as *epith.* of goddesses and women, esp. of Eos and Artemis: later also of boys and men, e. g. Mosch. 1. 12: also, εὐπῆλ. κόμαι Eur. I. A. 791, χαίτη Mel. εὐπῆλκος, *ον*, (πῆλέω) = εὐπῆλεκτος, Opp. εὐπῆλος, *ον*, *contr. εὐπλως, ον*, (πῆλω) *sailing well*, εὐπ. πῆλος, = εὐπῆλος, Corinna (?) ap. Ath. 283 D. εὐπῆλως, *ον*, (πῆλῶν) *wealthy*. εὐπῆλνῆς, ῆς, (πῆλῶν) *well-washed, clean, pure*, φᾶρος Od. 8. 392, 425, etc., in Ep. form εὐπῆλ. εὐπῆλως, *ον*, (πῆλῶν) *favorable to sailing*, κύμα Anth. εὐπῆνευστία, ῆ, *lightness, freeness of breathing*: from εὐπῆνευστος, *ον*, (πῆνῶς) = εὐπῆνεος. εὐπῆνῶς, ῆ, *easiness, freeness of breathing*, Hipp. *II.* *well aired or ventilated, airy situation*, Arist. Probl. *III.* *fragrance*, Anth.: from εὐπῆνως, *ον*, *contr. ον*, *ον*, (πῆνῶς) *breathing well or freely*, Arist. Part. An.: hence, *good to blow or breathe through*, μυκῆτες Xen. Eq. 1. 10; κάλαμοι Longin. 2. trans. *making one breathe freely, relieving oppression of the breath*, Hipp. *II.* *well ventilated, airy*, Lat. perfratilis, τόποι Arist. Probl.,

cf. Plat. Phaedr. 230 C. *III.* *good to breathe, fresh and pure*, of the air, Strab. *IV.* *breathing out a sweet smell, sweet-smelling*, λείρια Mosch. 2. 32, ῥόδον Anth. —Compar. —ωστερος, but also —ώστερος, both in Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 143. εὐπῆδία, ῆ, (εὐπῆδῶς) *strength, goodness of foot*, Xen. Eq. 1. 3. εὐπῆδῶς, ῆς, (εὐπῆδῶς) *better division εὐ πῆδῶς*. εὐπῆποιήτεος, ῆα, ἔον, *better division εὐ ποιήτῃ*. εὐπῆποιήτης, ῆ, *ον*, *disposed to be kind, charitable, beneficent*, εἰς or περί χρήματα Arist. Rhet. τῶς Ib.: τὸ εὐπ. *beneficence*, Chrysipp. ap. Plat. 2. 1052 B. εὐπῆποιος, *ον*, in Od. 3. 434; ῆ, *ον* Π. 5. 466, 16. 636, (εὐ πῆδῶς) *well made or wrought, of metal, leather, wood, etc.* εὐπῆποιᾶ, ῆς, (εὐπῆδῶς) *beneficence, well-doing*, Luc. εὐπῆοκίλος, *ον*, *much varied, variegated*, Anth. εὐπῆοκῆς, *ον*, (πῆοκῆς) = εὐπῆοκῆς. εὐπῆοκος, *ον*, *rich in wool, fleecy, νομόματα* Aesch. Ag. 1416. εὐπῆλοκῆτος, *ον*, (πολεμῆς) *easy to be conquered*. εὐπῆλόεμος, *ον*, *good at war*, b. Hom. 7. 4. Adv. —ως, Dio C. εὐπῆλοῖς, ἰδος, *δ, ῆ*, *abounding in cities*. εὐπῆμοπος, *ον*, (πέμπω) *well, propitiously conducting*, τύχη Aesch. Eum. 93, cf. Soph. O. T. 697. εὐπῆροτος, *ον*, (πορεύομαι) *easy to go through, pervious*. *II.* *act. easily passing*. εὐπῆροῦ, (εὐπῆρος) *to have a good journey or voyage*, Thuc. 6. 44: in *gen.* to prosper, thrive, *be well off*, εὐπῆροί *δ* πόλεμος Thuc. 6. 34: *to be well off, abound, be rich in a thing*, τῶς Plat. Legg. 791 D: τῶν Polyb.: in *gen.* to procure, become possessed of, ἵππων Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 10. *II.* *to supply, furnish, provide*, τί τινι Dem. 894. 19, cf. Lob. Phryn. 595: hence in Pass. = signf. 1, to prosper, abound in., τῶς Arist. Oec.: τῶν Polyb.: absol., Luc. *III.* as Philosoph. term, *opp. to ἀπορία*, *to have one's doubts resolved, gain clearer knowledge*, Arist. Metaph. Hence εὐπῆροῦ, *ατος*, τὸ, *advantage, help*, Alcimed. εὐπῆρόρητος, *ον*, (πορῶ) *easily destroyed*. εὐπῆροῖα, ῆ, (εὐπῆρος) *a facility, faculty, easy means*, c. inf., Emped. 253: *convenience*: hence *means, resources*, Srov Plat. Prot. 321 E, τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν Thuc. 3. 82; so, εὐπ. τῆς τύχης Ib. 45. 2. *abundance, good store, χρημάτων* Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28: and *absol. wealth*, Cyr. 3. 3, 7. *II.* *opp. to ἀπορία*, *the solution of doubts or difficulties, positive knowledge*, Xen. Oec. 9. 1 = λόγος τῶν ἀπορουνών, Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 2. εὐπῆροστία, ῆ, *u being easily procured*: from εὐπῆροστος, *ον*, (πορῶ) *easy to procure*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 144: hence of common, family medicines, Diosc. εὐπῆρος, *ον*, *easy to pass or travel through*, πῆλως Aesch. Supp. 470; ἄδῳ Plat. Rep. 328 E; in Thuc., εὐπ. διέναι *easy to traverse*, 4. 78. *II.* in *gen.* *easy, ready*, θάνατος Aesch. Fr.; ἀγωγή Xen., etc.: εὐπῆρα *things easily gotten*, Eur. Alcm. 12. 2. of persons, *full of resources or devices, ingenious, contriving*, Eur. Hipp. Fr. 3, c. inf. Ar. Eccl. 236, εἰς τὴν Vesp. 1112. *III.* *abounding, rich in a thing*, τῶν Thuc. 2. 64; τὴν Isocr. 162 E, τῶς Arist. Oec.: *absol. plentiful*, Hdt. 4. 59; and of persons, *well off, wealthy*, Dem. 1045. 23. Adv. —ως, Thuc., etc. εὐπῆρόφῶς, *ον*, (πορφύρα) *of a beautiful purple*. εὐπῆρομῶς, *to be lucky, fortunate*, Plut.; and εὐπῆρομῆα, ῆ, *good fortune*, Xanthus p. 182: from εὐπῆροτος, *ον*, *happy, prosperous*, αἰών Aesch. Ag. 245. εὐπῆροτος, *ον*, (πῆνω) *easy, agreeable to drink, pleasant to the taste*, Aesch. Pers. 611. εὐπῆρος, *δ, ῆ*, *κων*, τὸ, *gen. ποδός*, *with good, active, strong feet*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2. εὐπῆραγῆς, (εὐπαγῆς) = εὐ πράσσω, *to do well, be well off, flourish*, Thuc. 2. 60. εὐπῆραγμα, *ατος*, τὸ, *a prosperous event, success*, e. g. in war, App. [πρά] εὐπῆραγῆς, ῆς, (πῆραγος) *doing well, flourishing*. Hence εὐπῆραγῆα, ῆ, *good fortune or success, prosperity*, freq. in Thuc., Plat., etc., also in Pind. O. 8. 18, P. 7. 17; though εὐπραγία is the more usu. old form. εὐπῆρακος, *ον*, (πῆρασσω) *easy to be done*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 20. *II.* *doing well, prosperous*, Opp. [ᾶ by nature.]

εὐπράξια, ἡ, Ion. εὐπρήξιν, = εὐπραγία, of which it seems the older form, Hdt., Trag., and old Com. II. good conduct,

Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 14. [ἀξ]

εὐπράξις, ἡ, poet. for εὐπράξια, Aesch. Ag. 255. [ἀ]

εὐπράσσω, v. εὐπρήσσω.

εὐπράσμος, ov, (πρέμων) with good or fine stem.

εὐπρέπεια, ἡ, good look, creditable appearance, εὐπρεπεία προέχων Thuc. 6, 31: beauty, comeliness. II. a colorable appearance, speciousness, plausibility, εὐπ. λόγον Thuc. 3, 83.

εὐπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) well-looking, goodly, comely, freq. in Eur.; εἶδος εὐπ. Eur. Hec. 269: hence 2. decent, seemly, fitting, becoming, Aesch. Cho. 664, τινί Hdt. 2, 47: splendid, Thuc. 2, 38, glorious, τελευτή Id. 2, 44.

3. specious, plausible, opp. to ἀληθής, Eur. Tro. 951, and very freq. in Thuc.; τὸ εὐπρεπές λόγον, = foreg. 11, Thuc. 3, 44. Compar. —εστερος, Hdt. 1, c. Adv. —πώς, Ion. —πέως, Hdt. 7, 220, Aesch., etc.: Compar. —πέστρον, Rhcs. 841: Superl. —πέστατα, Thuc. 8, 109.

εὐπρεπτος, ov, conspicious, Aesch. Supp. 722.

εὐπρήξις, —ηξίν, Ion. for εὐπράκτος, —αξία, Hdt.

εὐπρήσσω, hence, εὐπρήσσεσκον ἕκαστα they arranged, ordered things well, Od. 8, 259.—In signif. to be well off, it should be written divisim εὐ πρήσω, and so perh. in Hom. too.

εὐπρήστος, ov, (πρήω) εὐ, ἀντή the vehement blast of the bellows, Pl. 18, 471: acc. to others, kindling the fire.

εὐπρήων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, with fair promontories or peaks, rocky, Anth.

εὐπριστιά, ἡ, a being easily sawn through: from

εὐπριστος, ov, (πρίω) easily sawn through, split, Hipp.

εὐπροαίρετος, ov, (προαίρω) forming a right choice, upright in heart.

εὐπροδέκτος, ov, (προσδέχομαι) acceptable, Plut., and N. T.

εὐπροέδρος, ov, = εὐπρόεδρος, N. T.

εὐπροσηγορία, ἡ, affability, Isocr. 6 B: from

εὐπροσηγορος, ov, (προσηγορέω) easily, readily addressing, i. e. affable, courteous, Eur. Hipp. 95, ubi v. Valck.; εὐπρ. φήν Id. Alc. 775: οὐκ εὐπρ. ἀταί miseries that forbid my being spoken to, Id. H. F. 1284, cf. Müller Eum. § 50. Adv. —πως, Dion. H.

εὐπροσβητος, ov, (προσβίημι) easily procured, τροφή Hipp.

εὐπροσίτος, ov, (προσίνεαι) accessible, Strab.: metaph. affable.

εὐπροσδέυτος, ov, (προσδεύω) = sq.

εὐπροσδοος, ov, of persons, accessible, affable, Lat. qui faciles aditus habet, Thuc. 6, 57. II. of places, accessible, Xen.

Hell. 6, 5, 24, Cyr. 6, 1, 23. Adv. —δως.

εὐπροσίσιμος, ov, (προσφάσκει) easy to be got: metaph. attainable, Eur. Med. 279. II. from Pass., = εὐπρόσιτος.

εὐπροσμίμλος, ov, = εὐόμιλος.

εὐπροσόρμιμος, ov, (προσορμίζω) convenient to land on, run into, Dioid.

εὐπρόσρητος, ov, and

εὐπρόσφθεγκτος, ov, = εὐπρόσρητος.

εὐπρόσφορος, ov, (προσφέρω) easily uttering, fluent, eloquent, Hdn. II. pleasant to eat or nutritious, of food, Xenocr.; cf. πρόσφορος.

εὐπρόσφυτος, ov, (προσφύω) easily growing to, joining, Theophr. εὐπρόσωπιώ, to be εὐπρόσωτος, to make a fair shew, look well, N. T. Hence

εὐπρόσωπια, ἡ, a good look, fair, plausible appearance, Dion. H. εὐπρόσωποιότις, ἡ, ov, (κοίτη) hence, τύχη εὐπρόσωποκόλῳ πεσείν to fall (metaph. from dice) in a lucky posture, with a cheerful posture of fortune, Aesch. Cho. 969, as corrected by Herm.

εὐπρόσωπος, ov, (πρόσωπον) of good countenance, well-looking, comely, Ar. Plut. 976, etc.: metaph. fair in outward shew, specious, Hdt. 7, 168, Eur. Phoen. 1336. 2. cheerful, friendly-looking, Soph. Aj. 1009. Adv. —πως, Philostr.

εὐπροφάσιτος, ov, (προφασίζωμαι) with a good pretext, excusable, plausible, Aelia Thuc. 6, 105. Adv. —τως. [ἀ]

εὐπρόφορος, ov, (προφέρω) ready, easy to bring out, produce, Dion. H.

εὐπρυμνή, ἐς, (πρύμνα) εὐπρ. χάρις, Aesch. Supp. 989, is usu. explained, well-grounded, well-secured honor.

εὐπρυμνος, ov, (πρύμνα) with well-built, handsome stern or poop, vñs Pl. 4, 248.

εὐπρυμνος, ov, (πρόρα) with well-built, handsome prow or head, πλάτη Eur. I. A. 765. II. metaph. = εὐπρόσωπος.

εὐπταίσιος, ov, (πταίω) easily stumbling, hence unsteady, unsafe, Hipp.

εὐπτερος, ov, (πτερόν) well-winged or feathered, Soph. O. T. 176: metaph., εὐπτ. γυναῖκες high-plumed, high flying ladies of quality, Ar. Nub. 800.

εὐπτέρυγος, ov, (πτέρυξ) = foreg., Opp.

εὐπτησία, ἡ, (ἔπταμαι, fut. πτήσομαι) expertness in flying.

εὐπτοίσιος, ov, (πτοίω) easily scared.

εὐπτόλεμος, ov, poet. for εὐπόλεμος.

εὐπτόρος, ov, with fine branches: of horns, branching, Anth.

εὐπύλη, ἡ, fine shape in the hinder parts, Alex. Ilost. 1, 11.

εὐπύσος, ov, (πυγή) well-shaped in the hinder parts, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 992, cf. καλλίπυγος.

εὐπυδόκαμος, ov, (πύδα) well-bottomed, of a cup, Luc. [ἀ]

εὐπύργος, ov, well-towered, epith. of fortified towns, Il. 7, 71, Hes. Sc. 270.

εὐπύρος, ov, = sq.

εὐπυρόφορος, ov, fertile in corn, dub. in Strab.

εὐπύρωτος, ov, (πυρώ) easily set fire to, Theophr. [ῥ]

εὐπύων, ov, gen. ανος, with a fine beard, bearded, Leon. Tar. εὐπώλος, ov, strictly with fine foals: in gen. abounding in steeds, breeding fine horses, Hom. always as epith. of Troy.

εὐράδαιμυξ, γγος, ὁ, ἡ, dripping, wet. [ἀ]

εὐραί, αν, αἰ, the iron tips of the axle, on which the wheels run, Poll.

εὐρακύλων, ανος, ὁ, v. εὐροκλύδων.

εὐράμην, part. εὐράμενος, for εὐρησάμην, aor. 1 med. of εὐρίσκω, first in Alexandr.

εὐράξ, Adv., from one side, sideways, Pl. 11, 251, 15, 541.

II. εὐράξ πατάξ, an exclamation in Ar. Av. 1258, strictly to frighten away birds. (Acc. to Damm from πλευρά for πλευράξ, perh. rather from τὸ εἶρος, as we say, broadside on.)

εὐράδης, ἐς, Ep. εὐρ., (δάπτω) well-stitched, tight, Dorol Od. 2, 354, 380, in Ep. form: in gen. firmly fixed, fastened together.

εὐρεῖς, ἐς, Ep. εὐρ., (βέω) fair-flowing, abundantly flowing, Hom. (only in Il.) always Ep. gen. εὐρείους ποταμοῖο, contr. for εὐρείους, Pl. 6, 508, etc.: εὐρείος Hes. Fr. 12, 2 (but in Strab. εὐρίος): cf. εὐρείτης, εὐρείτος, εὐρείω, εὐρείος, εὐρείτος.

εὐρείν, inf. aor. 2 act. εἶρον of εὐρίσκω, Ep. εὐρέμενα, Hom. εὐρείτης, ov, δ, Ep. εὐρ., (βέω) = εὐρεῖς, q. v., Pl. 6, 34, Od. 14, 257.

εὐρείτος, ov, Ep. εὐρ., Ar. Rh., and εὐρείων, ουσα, ov, Ep. εὐρ., = εὐρεῖς.

εὐρεμία, atos, τό, (εὐρίσκω) worse form of εὐρημία, q. v., Anth. εὐρεσιέπεια, ἡ, invention of words, fluency, late: and εὐρεσιέπειω, to be fluent or wordy: from

εὐρεσιεπής, ἐς, dub. or late form for εὐρησιεπής, q. v. εὐρεσικάκος, ov, (εὐρίσκω, κακόν) inventive of evil.

εὐρεσιλογέω, (εὐρεσιλόγος) to invent words, to multiply words, esp. without reason, Polyb.; and

εὐρεσιλογία, ἡ, skill in finding words, command of words, fluency, loquacity, Polyb. II. subtle, sophisticated use of words, power of playing with them, Plut.: from

εὐρεσιλόγος, ov, (εὐρίσκω) inventive of words, having a great command of words, Diog. L.: wordy, chattering.

εὐρείσιος, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, as the god of discovery, Dion. H. εὐρείσιος, εως, ἡ, better than εὐρησιος, Lob. Phryn. 446, (εὐρίσκω) a finding, discovery, Plat. Rep. 336 E, Crat. 436 A: of writings, invention, conception, Dion. H.

εὐρεσιτέχνος, ov, (τέχνη) inventor of arts, Orph. εὐρείσιος, ἐα, εὐν, verb. Adj., to be discovered, found out, Thuc. 3, 45: not εὐρησίσιος, Lob. Phryn. 446.

εὐρείσις, οῦ, ὁ, (εὐρίσκω) an inventor, discoverer, Plat. Lach. 186 E. Fem. εὐρείσις, ιδος. On the diff. accent. v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 31.

εὐρείσιος, ἡ, ὁν, inventive, ingenious, Plat. Symp. 209 A, etc. εὐρείσιος, ιδος, fem. of εὐρείσις, q. v., Soph. Fr. 88.

εὐρείσιος, ἡ, ὁν, verb. Adj. of εὐρίσκω, discovered: discoverable, to be discovered, Soph. Fr. 723, and Xen.

εὐρέτρια, ἡ, = εὐρείσις, Dioid.

εὐρετρον, τό, the reward of discovery.

εὐρηκα, perf. of εὐρίσκω.

εὐρημα, ατος, τό, better than εἶρεμα, Lob. Phryn. 446, (εὐ-ρσκα) that which is found, a prize, windfall, like Ἑρμαῖον, εὐρ. εὐρηκε Hdt. 7. 10, 4: hence in gen. a gain, advantage, Thuc. 5. 46. 2. of a child, a founding, Soph. O. T. 1105.

II. an invention, discovery, thing discovered not by chance but by thought, Soph. Fr. 379, Eur., etc.

εὐρημασύνη, ἡ, fluency, eloquence: from εὐρημάω, or, gen. ονος, (ῥήμα) fluent, eloquent.

εὐρήν, ηος, ὁ, ἡ, and εὐρήνος, or, Ep. εὐρῆν, (ῥήν) abounding in lambs or sheep, both in Ap. Rh.

εὐρησιπείης, ἐς, inventive of words, knowing in their use, Juven. I. 120: wordy, sophistical, Ar. Nub. 447.

εὐρησιλογίω, = εἶρεο.

εὐρήσις, εως, ἡ, worse form of εὐρεσις, q. v.

εὐρήστω, fut. of εὐρίσκω, first in h. Hom. Merc. 302.

εὐρήστος, or, (ῥηθῆναι, *ῥέω) easy to tell, Ael.

εὐρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = εὐετής, Anth.

εὐρίζω, or, (ῥίζα) well, strong, deep rooted, Nic.

εὐρίν, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, worse form for εὐρίς.

εὐρίνος, or, (ῥίν) = εὐρίς, Opp.

εὐρίνος, or, (ῥνός) of good leather, Anth.

εὐριπίδαριμοειδῆ, ἄνθρωπον, to Aristophanis Euripides, i. e. I am-
poon him like Ar., Comic word in Cratin. Incert. 155.

Εὐριπίδης, ου, ὁ, Euripides, n. pr., deriv. from εὐρίπτος.

II. nickname given to the cast (40) of the dice, from one Euripides who held office with the Forty at Athens, Ath. 247 A, Poll. 9. 101. [π]

εὐρίπτος, ου, (ῥιπίω) easily driven hither and thither, unstable, Cic. Att. 14. 5, 2. [π]

εὐρίπτος, ὁ, any strait or part of the sea, where the ebb and flow of the tide is remarkably violent: esp. of the strait which separates Euboea from Boeotia, first in h. Hom. Ap. 222; the ancients believed that this ebb and flowed seven times a day: hence Proverb. of an unstable, wavering, weak-minded man, cf. Aeschin. 66. 27, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 3. II. in gen. a water-
course, canal, ditch, etc., Schäf. Long. p. 328. (From εἶδ and ῥιπίω.) Hence

εὐρίπῳς, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an Euripus, ῥόπος Arist. Gen. An.: living in such a place, Id. H. A.

εὐρίς, ἰνός, ὁ, ἡ, and later εὐρίν, with a good nose, i. e. keen-scented, κίων Soph. Aj. 8: metaph. of Cassandra, sharp at tracking out a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1093.

εὐρίσκω, (Root ETP—as in aor. 2): fut. εὐρήσω: perf. εὐ-
ρηκα: aor. 2 εὐρον, imperat. εὐρέ, inf. εὐρεῖν: aor. εἰρησα only late: aor. med. εὐρόμαι, for which Alexandr. and later εὐρά-
μαι, Wolf Lept. p. 216, Jac. A. P. p. 880: perf. pass. εὐρημαι: aor. pass. εὐρέην, also c. augm. ὑπέρειν, esp. in old Att., Elmsl. Heracl. 305, Med. 191. Hom. has only aor. att. and med., and the fut. is found in Hom. Merc. 302.

I. To hit, light upon, find by chance, meet with, of persons and things, freq. from Hom. downwards, in Hom. usu. of persons: also, ἡ ἐπίσπαστον κακὸν εὐρηκα that he find not, fall not into a self-incurred mischief, Od. 24. 462: so, κακὸν εὐρετο brought it on himself, Od. 21. 304: ὡς ἐγὼ εὐρίσκω as far as I can see, Hdt. 1. 60: c. part., εἰρη. τι ὅν to find that a thing is, etc., Hdt. 1. 56, cf. 3. 95; so too, εἰρη. θεὸς κακός (c. βντας) Soph. Phil. 452.

II. to find out, discover: in Hom. esp. τέκμαρ and πῶλος εὐρεῖν: so in Med., ὄνομα εἶρεο think of a name to give him, Od. 19. 403: and, εἰραρίσιον θανάτον λίσσιν εὐροῖμαι Od. 9. 421: c. acc. cognato, εἰρημα εἶρη. Hdt. 7. 10, 4: c. inf., to find, discover that one ought to do, Hdt. 1. 79, 125.

2. to devise, invent. III. to find, get gain, win, δόξαι, ἀρετὰν Pind.: φιλους Soph., βλοῦν Eur., etc.: τι τι something for another, Plat. Prot. 321 D. Med. to find for oneself, procure, obtain, τ. Hdt. 9. 6, 26, etc., Pind. P. 3. 196. 2. esp. of merchandise, etc., to find a purchaser, to fetch, earn money, πολλὰν χρυσὸν εὐροῖσα having fetched a large sum, Hdt. 1. 196: hence, to be worth, to sell for, usu. c. acc. pretii, Isae. 72. 39; sometimes c. gen., ἀποδίδου τοῦ εὐρόντος sells for what it will fetch (as if for the pass. εὐρέντος), Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5, cf. Aeschin. 13. 41, and ὠφέλιμα.

εὐροῖω, (εὐροος) to flow well, beautifully, abundantly, Theophr.

II. metaph. to go on well, δταν δ δαίμων εὐροῖ Aesch. Pers. 601, and so Polyb., etc.

III. to be fluent, glib, Plut.

εὐροία, ἡ, a good flow, free course, ὕδατος Plat. Legg. 779 C.

II. fluency, Lat. *fluere orationis*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 C.

III. successful progress, Id. Legg. 784 B: prosperity, Polyb.

εὐροῖζης, ου, (βοῖζω) sent whizzing along, of an arrow, Anth.

εὐροκλιδών, ανος, ὁ, a tempestuous wind in Act. Apost. 27. 14: the name seems to mean a storm from the East, but the readings vary remarkably, and the most prob. is εὐρακίλων (as in Lat. Vulg. *Euro-aquilo*), i. e. a N. E. wind: it is now called *Gregalia*, the most violent wind in the Mediterranean, usu. blowing in the early spring.

εὐρον, ες, inf. εὐρεῖν, aor. 2 act. of εὐρίσκω, Hom.

εὐρόντος, ὁ, and ἡ, a wind in the quarter between Eurus and Notos, S. S. E., Lat. *Phoenix*, acc. to Gellius, *Vulturnus*.

εὐροος, or, contr. ους, ουν, (ῥέω) flowing well or plentifully, fair-flowing, Il. 7. 329, 21. 130, in Ep. form εὐρῆν.

II. in Medic. of the body, with the pores and passages open, Hipp.

III. of words, etc., flowing, fluent, glib, στόμα Eur. Hipp. Fr. 12, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 268.

IV. of business, etc., prosperous, thriving. Compar. εὐρότερος or -ούτερος, Lob. Phryn. 143.

εὐρότος, or, (ῥέω) easily bending, coming together, Anth. Adv. -πως, easily, Antipho 138. 20, Bekk.

Εὐρος, ὁ, the South-East wind, Lat. *Eurus*, *Vulturnus*, Hom. (Acc. to some from εὔρα, others from ἥως, εἰως, the morning-
wind, as the word. Ζεφύρος from ὄσφος, the evening-wind.)

εὐρος, τό, (εὐρύς) breadth, width, Od. 11. 312, opp. to μήκος: εἶρος, absol., in breadth, opp. to ὕψος, Hdt. 1. 178.

εὐρῆπτις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (βάβδος) with beautiful staff.

εὐρῆφης, Ep. for εὐραφής, Od.

εὐρῆψης, Ep. for εἰρῆψης.

εὐρῆρεος, Ep. gen. sing. contr. for εὐρῆρεός, from εὐρῆς, Il.

εὐρῆρεῖτης, Ep. for εἰρῆρεῖτης, Hom.

εὐρῆρεω, Ep. for εἰρῆρεω.

εὐρῆρην, and εὐρῆρηνος, Ep. for εἰρῆρην and εἰρῆρηνος.

εὐρῆρῆος, or, (ῥῆγος) very prickly.

εὐρῆρην, Ep. for εἰρῆρην.

εὐρῆροος, Ep. for εἰρῆροος, Il.

εὐρύ, neut. from εὐρύς, also freq. as Adv. In Compos. it very freq. is prefixed to words, adding the notion of wide, broad, spacious. (Acc. to Butt. akin to εὔρι-) [ῥ]

εὐρύαγιος, νιά, νιον, (ἀγυία) with wide, roomy streets, in Hom. epith. of great cities, in Il. almost always of Troy and Athens: but by Mycenae in Il. 4. 52: χθὸν εὐρύαγια, = εὐρυστάα, h. Hom. Cer. 16. Hom. has only the fem. εὐρύαγια. [ῥ] Cf. εὐρύστας, εὐρύτοπος.

εὐρύαχμος, gen. Dor. α, ὁ, (αἰχμή) with broad, stout lance, warlike, στρατός Pind. Fr. 160.

εὐρύαλος, or, and εὐρύαλος, gen. αως, ὁ, ἡ, with wide thresh-
ing-floor, of a country, level, campaigning, both in Nonn.

εὐρύανασσα, ἡ, (ἀνάσσει) far-ranging, Call. Cer. 122. [ῥ]

Εὐρύβατεῖομαι, Dep., to deal like Eurybates (a noted trick-
ster), to cheat.

εὐρύβατος, or, (βαίνω) wide-stepping: hence spacious, Q. Sm.

εὐρύβας, ου, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. -βας, (βία) of far-extended power, mighty far and wide, Hes. Th. 931, h. Hom. Cer. 295, like εὐρύστερης. [ῥ]

εὐρύβας, ου, ὁ, (βοή) far, i. e. loud-shouting.

εὐρύγάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) big-bellied.

εὐρύνγεσιος, or, (γένεω) broad-chinned, Opp.: with broad beard, Nonn.

II. (γενέω) of many ages, very dub., Nonn.

εὐρύνηος, ου, ὁ, (δύνη) wide-edging, Bacchyl. 5. [ῥ]

εὐρύνης, ες, (ἔδος) spacious, χθὸν Simon. 139, like εὐρύδοος. εὐρύμεθλος, or, (θέμελον) poet. -έμειλος, = foreg., Anth.

εὐρύθμια, ἡ, good rhythm, time, proportion, Plat. Rep. 522 A, etc.: esp., εὐρ. περι λέξιν Isocr. 87 E.

2. of persons, order-
liness, Plat. Rep. 400 F.

3. εὐρ. χειρῶν delicacy of touch, in a surgeon, etc., Hipp., cf. Foëa. Oecon.: from

εὐρύθμος, or, Lat. *numerosus*, concinnus, rhythmic, in good time or proportion, προμήατα Ar. Thesm. 121, ποῦς Ib. 985, μέσος Plat. Legg. 655 A.

2. of persons, orderly, Id. Prot. 326 B.

3. also well-proportioned, well-made, θόραξ Xen.

Mem. 3. 10, 10: in gen. *comely, graceful*: εὐρ. βακρυπλᾶ 'the nice conduct' of a cane, Antiph. Ant. 1. Adv. —*was, gracefully*, Eur. Cycl. 563.

εὐρῆκαρνος, *ov*, (κάρηνον) *broad-headed*, Opp. [ᾶ]
εὐρῆκωρος, *ωτος*, *δ*, ἡς (κέρας) *with broad, spreading horns*, of deer and oxen, Opp.

Εὐρυκλής, *εὐός*, *δ*, strictly pr. n. of a famous ventriloquist: hence as appellat. a *ventriloquist*, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1019, Schol. Plat. Sophist. 252 C.

εὐρυκόλιος, *ov*, (κοιλία) *with wide paunch*, Hipp.
εὐρύχλιος, *ov*, *with wide, spacious bosom*, χῶδον Pind. N. 7. 49, cf. εὐρύστερνος.

εὐρύκωσα, *epith.* of night, prob. from εὐρύ and ἄκοῦσα, *when one can hear far* through the stillness: but in Euphor. 86, *epith.* of the sea-goddess Ceto, *the far-sounding*, cf. *κοῦσα*.

εὐρυκρέων, *ωτος*, *δ*, *wide-ruling*, in Hom. (*esp.* in Il.) always as *epith.* of Agamemnon, except in Il. 11. 751, where it is of Poseidon.

εὐρυλείμων, *ov*, gen. *ωτος*, *with broad meadows or plains*, Pind. P. 9. 95.

εὐρυμέδων, *ωτος*, *δ* = εὐρυκρέων, *wide-ruling*, Pind. O. 8. 41: only as pr. n. in Hom., and so in fem. Εὐρυμέδουσα.

εὐρυμενής, *ές*, *wide, spacious*, Orph.

εὐρυμένος, *ov*, *ov*, poet. for εὐρύς, *dub.* As pr. n., oxyton, Εὐρυμένα, a town of Thessaly, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 196.

εὐρυμέτωπος, *ov*, (μέτωπον) *broad-browed*, of oxen, Hom., and Hes. Th. 291.

εὐρύω, *f*, ὠνά, (εὐρύς) *to make wide or broad*, εὐρ. ἀγῶνα *to make room* for the contests, Od. 8. 260; τὸ μέσον εὐρύνειν *to leave a wide space* in the middle, Hdt. 4. 52. [ῶ]

εὐρύωπος, *ov*, *broad-backed*, i. e. *stout*, Soph. Aj. 1251.

εὐρυδεια, *ἡς* (δδός) *with broad ways or streets*, in Hom. always of the earth, *that may be traversed, open to wanderers*, as εὐρύπορος of the sea: cf. εὐρύπυλος, εὐρύτοπος.

εὐρυδότης, *ές*, = εὐρύδης, *dub.*

εὐρύσπα, *δ*, (ὤψ) *the far-glancing, far-seeing*, or perh. better (from ὤψ) *the far-sounding, thundering*, freq. Homeric *epith.* of Zeus, for εὐρύτης, *esp.* in nom. and voc. at end of a verse, εὐρύσπα Ζεύς, Zεύς: used of the sun in Orph. Lith. 18, 60. In Il. there is also an acc., εὐρύσπα Κρονίῳ, εὐρύσπα Ζήνᾳ, from the synon. εὐρύωψ, or —ὤψ. (Voss h. Hom. Cer. 3, defends the deriv. from ὤψ; which must be taken in Orph. l. c.) [ᾶ, as in ἵπποτα, νεφεληγερέτα etc., but in Hexam. ᾶ by position or caesura.]

εὐρύπιδιλος, *ov*, (πέδιλον) *broad-sandalled*: in gen. *broad*, Opp.

εὐρύπτεδος, *ov*, (πίδον) *with broad surface, spacious, γαία Anth.*

εὐρύτοπος, *ov*, *with broad, open ways*, in Hom. always *epith.* of the sea, *roomy, open, where all may roam* at will, Il. 15. 381, Od. 4. 432, 12. 2: cf. εὐρύδεις.

εὐρυπρωκτία, *ἡ*, a being εὐρύπρωκτος, *the character of such an one*, Ar. Ach. 843.

εὐρύπρωκτος, *ov*, *wide, loose-breched*, strictly *pathicus, catamitus*: also a *caught adulterer*, from the nature of their summary punishment (βαφανίδωσις), freq. in Aristoph. applied to the Athenians collectively, as Nub. 1084, sq.

εὐρύπυτος, *ov*, (ρύπτω) *well-cleansed, easily-cleansed*.

εὐρυπύλης, *ές*, (πύλη) *with wide gates, wide-gated*, Il. 23. 74, Od. 11. 571, of the nether world.

εὐρυρέεθος, *ov*, (ρέεθρον) *broad-flowing, with wide bed or channel*, of the Axius, Il. 21. 141, cf. sq.

εὐρυρέων, *οντα*, *ov*, (ρέω) *broad-flowing*, like *foreg.*, oft. in Il. mostly of the Axius. There is no such Verb as εὐρυρέω, cf. *εὐ fin.* ΕΥΡΥΣ, εὐρέα, εὐρύ: gen. *έος, έας, έος*: acc. sing. in Hom. both εὐρύν, and sometimes Ep. εὐρέα, when joined with πόντον and κόλπον: Ion. fem. *εὔρεα* Hdt. 1. 178, where one MS. has *εὔρεη*: Dor. *εὔρεά*. Asius Fr. 2, has gen. *εὔρεος* as fem. for *εὔρεας*, cf. ἥδους and θήλους, but v. Nake Choeril. p. 74.

Wide, broad, freq. in Hom., *esp.* of heaven, earth, and sea: also in gen., *ov*, *εὔρεθι* Od. 5. 163, ἄμωι Il. 3. 227, Od. 18. 68, etc.: τεύχος Il. 12. 5; κόθορνοι εὐρ. wide, loose boots, Hdt. 6. 125: —κλέος εὐρύ a *wide-spread* *road*, Od. 23. 137; 80, εὐρ. κληῖδων Simon. 20. 6, εὐρ. ἐκπίδες Anth. Compar. εὐρύτερος, Il. 3. 194, 23. 427. Adv. εὐρέως: Compar. εὐρύτερος, Ar. Lys. 419. [ῶ]

εὐρύσάκης, *ες*, (σάκος) *with a broad, huge shield*, hence as the name of Ajax' son, v. Soph. Aj. 575. [ᾶ]

εὐρύσθενής, *ές*, (σθένος) *of far-extended might or sway, mighty*, in Hom. always *epith.* of Poseidon, Il. 7. 455, Od. 13. 140.

εὐρύστοπος, *ov*, *with a wide bier or tomb*, σῆμα Anth.

εὐρύστερος, *ov*, (στέρον) *broad-breasted*, Theocr. 18. 36: but in gen. *wide, broad, γαία* Hes. Th. 117, cf. στερεούχος.

εὐρύστηδης, *ες*, (στήθος) = *foreg.*, Arist. H. A.

εὐρυστομία, *ἡ*, *widthness of mouth, broadness, fullness of speech*.

2. *bigness of words*. From

εὐρύστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) *wide-mouthed; with wide opening*, Hipp.

εὐρύτηνης, *ές*, (τείνω) *wide-extended*, Nonn.

εὐρύτρεως, Adv. comp. from εὐρύς.

εὐρύτης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, (εὐρύς) *widthness, breadth*, Hipp. II. *broadness* of sound, Gramm. [ῶ]

εὐρύτιμος, *ov*, (τιμή) *wide, far-honored*, Ζεύς Pind. O. 1. 67.

εὐρύτος, *ov*, (βέω) *well, full-flowing*, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 420.

εὐρύτρητος, *ov*, (τρήτω) *with wide holes*, ἥρως Diosc.

εὐρύτρητος, *ov*, (τρητῶν) = *foreg.*, Democr. ap. Theophr.

Εὐρυφάεσσα, *ης*, *ἡ*, strictly *the far-shining*, wife of Hyperion and mother of Helios, h. Hom. 31. 2, 4. [ᾶ]

εὐρυφάεργης, *ov*, *δ*, (φαέρτω) *with wide, spacious quiver*, Pind. P. 9. 45, of Apollo.

εὐρυφύης, *ές*, (φύω) *growing widely, spreading*, κρῖ Od. 4. 604.

εὐρυφώνια, *ἡ* = εὐρυστομία, *fullness, broadness of sound*: from εὐρύφωος, *ov*, (φωή) = εὐρύτομος.

εὐρυχάδης, *ές*, (χάω, χάλω, χανδῶν, ἔχιδον) *wide-gaping, wide-mouthed*, of cups, Luc., and Anth.

εὐρυχάλτης, *ov*, *δ*, (χάλτη) *with wide*, i. e. *floating, streaming* *hair*, *epith.* of Bacchus, Pind. I. 7. 4.

εὐρύχορος, *ov*, *roomy, spacious*, freq. Homer. *epith.* of great cities, etc. (Not as if shortd. for εὐρύχωρος: but from χορός, *with open spots* for the choral dances, cf. καλλιχορος.)

εὐρύχωρης, *ές*, (χωρέω) *wide, roomy*, prob. l. in Hipp.: Compar. —έστερος, Arist. H. A.

εὐρύχωρία, *ἡ*, *free space, room*, ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ ναυμάχεων, of sea-room, Hdt. 8. 60: an open space, τῆς θήκης Id. 4. 71.

2. *metaph. free space, room, opportunity of doing a thing*, τῆς ἀποδείξεως Plat. Min. 315 D: from

εὐρύχωρος, *ov*, *roomy, spacious*, Arist. H. A.: cf. εὐρύχορος.

εὐρύωψ, or —ὤψ, *σος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, v. sub εὐρύσπα.

εὐρύωγης, (πάξ) *rich in, with many grapes*, Anth.

εὐρώδης, *ες*, poet. for εὐρύς, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1191: acc. to others = *sq.*

εὐρώεις, *δεσσα*, *ων*, (εὔρος) *mouldy*: hence *dank and dark*, in Hom. of the nether world, with a notion of *festering, decay and rottenness*, οἰκία εὐρώεντα Il. 20. 65; εἰς Ἄϊδω δόμον εὐρώεντα Od. 10. 512; and so, *εἰς κλέυθα* Od. 24. 10; so too Hes. Op. 152, and Soph. Aj. 1167, τάφος εὐρώεις. But in Hes. Theog. 731, 739, of the Titans' prison in the centre of the earth, *prob. dark and drear*, like ἀνύλιος. Herm. indeed (ad Soph. Aj. 1146) assumes that εὐρώεις is merely poet. lengthd. for εὐρύς, cf. Apollon. Lex. p. 374, Hesych. 1. 1528, and E. M. p. 397. 57: but the tone of the passages in Hom. and Hes. implies a notion of *abhorrence*, and that it was so taken appears from the later Subst. εὔρος, q. v.: in so late a writer as Opp., Hal. 5. 3, the usage = εὐρύς may be allowed without implicating Hom.: cf. Heyne II. Tom. 8. p. 23.

εὔρων, *οντα*, *ον*, part. aor. 2 act. of εὐρύσκω.

Εὐρώπη, *ἡ*, *Europa, Europe*, as a geograph. name, first in h. Hom. Ar. 251, 291.

II. as fem. pr. n. first in Hes. Th. 357, of a daughter of Oceanos: for the rape of Europa by Zeus, v. Hdt. 1. 2, 173, 4. 45.

Εὐρώπια, *ἡ*, *Εὐρώπη* I. Soph. Fr. 37.

Εὐρώπιας, *ας* = Εὐρωπαϊός.

Εὐρώπις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *pecul. fem. of foreg.*

εὐρωτός, *ἡ*, *ον*, = εὐρύς, Eur. I. T. 626, Opp. Hal. 3. 40, 4. 525, opt. to poet. στενωτός, acc. to others = εὐρώεις: cf. Eust. ad Dion. P. 270, and Hesych. 1. 1528.

εὔρος, *ωτος*, *δ*, *mould, dank decay*, Lat. *situs, squalor*: hence *rust, rottenness* of any kind, first in Theogn. 452, Simon. 16. 6.

εὐρωστώ, *to be εὔρωτος*, opp. to ἀρρωστώ: and εὐρωστία, *ἡ*, *stoutness, strength*: from

εὐρωστος, *ov*, (βάννυμι) *stout, strong*, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 6; εἴρ. τὸ σῶμα Id. 6. 1, 6, σῶματι Isocr. Antid. § 123. Adv. -τως, Xen. Ages. 2. 24.

Εὐρώτας, *ov*, δ, *Eurotas*, the chief river of Laconia. II. in Anth., *prudendum muliebre*, with allusion to *εἰρῆς*.

εὐρωτίω, (εἰρός) *to be, become mouldy or rotten, to decay*, Theophr.: hence in gen. βίος εὐρωτίων the life of the great unwashed, Ar. Nub. 44.

Εὐρωτός, δ, *good, brave, noble*, old Ep. word freq. in Hom. in nom., once in acc., *ένν* Il. 8. 303, and in the irreg. gen. 1. gen. sing. *έρος*, q. v., twice in Od., five times in Il., with *άνδρος*, φωτός, παιδός and υἱός.

2. gen. plur. neut. *έδων* [ά], as if from nom. *ή* *έδ*, *good things, good fortune*, Il. 24. 528, θεός, δαήτης *έδων* Od. 8. 325, cf. 335, δάτορ *έδων*, and Hymn. 17. 12., 29. 8. Elsewhere the word is always masc. in Hom.: but from the Ion. form *ής*, q. v., he has also the neut. *ήδ*, whereas *έδ*, as well as the common *έδ*, is always an Adv.

εὐσα, Dor. part. from *είμι*, for *έσσα*, *ύσσα*.

εὔσα, *as, ε*, *eor*. 1 act. from *είω*, Od.

εὐσάνιδωτος, *ov*, (σανίς) = *εὔσελμος*, *well planked or benched*, of ships, Gramm. [7]

εὐσαρκία, *ή*, *fullness of flesh, portliness*, Arist. H. A.: from *εὐσαρκος*, *ov*, (σάρξ) *fleshy, in good case*, Hipp.: *plump*, of meat, Amphib. Έπντ 1.

εὐσαρκίω, *to make εὐσαρκος*.

εὐσαρκωσις, *εὐς, ή*, *good condition of body*, Hipp.: = *εὐσαρκία*.

εὐσεβεία, *ή*, (εὐσεβής) *reverence, reverential love and behaviour*, usu. towards the gods, Lat. *pietas*, *piety, religion*, Trag., etc.; cf. *εὐσεβία*: also, like *pietas*, towards parents, etc., Plat. Rep. 615 C.

2. *credit or character for piety*, *εὐσεβείαν* οἶμαι you will have the honor of it, Schäf. Soph. El. 968: cf. *ἀρετή* sub fin., opp. to *δυσεβεία*. Cf. *εὐσεβία*.

εὐσεβέω, *to be εὐσεβής, to live or act piously and religiously*, Theogn. 145; also, *εὐρ. τι* *to be pious in a thing*, Soph. Phil. 1441; *εὐρ. εἰς* *τινα* *to be reverent towards*., Id. Ant. 731;

πείρ *τινα* Eur. Alc. 1148, and Plat.: so too, c. acc. pers., *to reverence*, Aesch. Ag. 338, etc., in which case some Critics would write *έδ* *σεβειν* divisim, as Valck. and Pors. Phoenix 1340, but this distinction is rejected by Herm. Soph. Ant. 727, and L. Dind. in Steph. Thes.: cf. *ἀσεβέω*. Hence

εὐσεβήμα, *ατος, τό*, *a deed of piety*, Dem. Phal.

εὐσεβής, *ές*, (σέβω) Lat. *pious, pious, religious, reverent*, Theogn. 1137, Hdt. 2. 141, etc.: *dutiful, esp. discharging sacred duties*, *πρός* *ο*, *ές* *τινα* Aesch. Supp. 339, Eur. El. 253:—

c. acc. modii, *εὐρ. χεῖρα* Aesch. Cho. 141: *εὐσεβές* *παρά* *θεῶν*, of an act, *holy* before the gods, Ib. 122: of things, *holy, pious, χρηστήριον* Eur. El. 1272, etc.:—*τὸ εὐρ. = εὐσεβεία*, Soph. O. C. 1125. Adv. -βέως, Att. -βώς, Pind. O. 6. 133: *εὐσεβώς* *έχει*, for *εὐσεβές* *έστι*, Soph. O. T. 1431. Opp. to *δυσεβής*.—

These words are not Ep., but freq. in Att., esp. Trag.

εὐσεβία, *ή*, Ion. for *εὐσεβεία*, Theogn. 1138, also in Att. Poets, Soph. Ant. 943, O. C. 189, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 42.

εὐσειστος, *ov*, (σείω) *easily shaken, esp. by earthquakes*, Strab.

εὐσέληνος, *ov*, (σέληνη) of the bright moon, φέργος Prolog. Rhes.

εὐσεμής, *ov*, Ep. *έσσω*, (σέμω) *well-benched, with good banks of oars, well-rowed*, Hom. always in Ep. form, as epith. of ships.

εὐσεμνος, *ov*, *right reverend*.

εὐσεμνος, *ov*, (σέβω) *much revered, holy*, Soph. O. T. 864.

εὐσκήτως, *ov*, (σκήω) of good, full weight. II. well-poised.

εὐσημία, *ή*, not -*ελα*, *a good sign or prognostic*, Hipp.; cf. *διοσημία*: from

εὐσημος, *ov*, (σημα) of good omens, prosperous, favorable, Soph. Ant. 1021.

II. manifest, clear to be seen, easily known, Aesch. Ag. 818. Adv. -μως, Arist. Meteor.

εὐσπής, *ov*, (σπῆω) *easily putrefying*, Arist. Probl. Hence

εὐσπής, *ή*, *tendency to decay or putrefaction*, Theophr.

εὐσθένεια, *ή*, *strength, firmness*, Theophr.: and

εὐσθενής, *ές*, (σθένος) *stout, lively*, Q. Sm. 2: *strong, firm*, Anth. Adv. -νώς, Philo.

εὐσθιβής, *ov*, *well-ironed*, i. e. bound with iron.

εὐστῆτος, *ov*, (στῆτα) *with full bread-basket, pantry*, Anth., opp. to *ὀλιγοστήτος*.

εὐστίττω, *to have a good appetite*, Hipp.: from

εὐστίτος, *ov*, *with good appetite*, Hipp.

εὐσκαλμος, *ov*, *with good σκαμνός*, dub. in Anth.

εὐσκαρβύς, *ικος, δ, ή*, *abounding in chervil*, Anth.

εὐσκαρβύς, *ov*, (σκαίρω) *swift-springing, bounding*, Ίπποιο II. 13. 31.

εὐσκαρίστος, *ov*, (σκαρίω) = *foreg.*, Gramm. [ά]

εὐσκέλης, *ές*, (σκέλος) *with strong legs*, Plat. ap. Poll. 2. 194.

εὐσκέπαστος, *ov*, (σκεπάζω) *well-covered*: hence Superl., *serving as the best covering or fence*, Thuc. 5. 71.

εὐσκέπης, *ές*, (σκέπας) = *foreg.*, Theophr.

εὐσκέπτος, *ov*, (σκέπτομαι) *easy to be considered, weighed, examined*, σκέψιν Plat. Philib. 65 D.

εὐσκενέω, *to be well equippt*, Soph. Aj. 823: from

εὐσκέος, *ov*, *well equippt*.

εὐσκάσιος, *ov*, (σκάω) *well-shaded, dark, gloomy*, Soph. O. C. 1707. [7]

εὐσκίος, *ov*, (σκάω) = *foreg.*, Pind. P. 11. 33.

εὐσκόπελος, *ov*, *rocky*.

εὐσκόπος, *ov*, Ep. *έσσω*, (σκοπέω) *sharp-seeing, keen-sighted, watchful*, Hom., always in Ep. form, as epith. of Hermes, Il. 24. 24, Od. 1. 38, etc., and once of Artemis, Od. 11. 198, (cf. infr.).

2. of a place, *far-seeing*, i. e. commanding a wide view, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 2, and so prob. Ar. Eccl. 2. II. (σκοπός) *shooting well, of unerring aim*, as some explain Od. 11. 198, so in Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 61; *τίμα* *εὐσκ.* Aesch. Cho. 694; and so later *εὐσκοπα* *βδάλειν*, *τοξένειν* etc., cf. *εὐστοχος*. Adv. -τως, Philostr.

εὐσκόμοσσύνη, *ή*, *quickness in jesting or repartee*: from

εὐσκόμων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, (σκόμω) of ready wit, esp. in bantering or repartee. Adv. -μόνως.

εὐμνήγις, *ιγγος, δ, ή*, *thick-haired, shaggy*.

εὐμνήλετος, *ov*, (σμίλεω) *well chiselled or polished*.

εὐσμία, *ή*, *a being well off, good condition, prosperity*, Soph. O. C. 390: from

εὐσμος, *ov*, contr. *ους, ουν*, Dor. *σως, ωρ*, *well-secured, secure*, Theocr. 24. 8.

εὐσπειρίς, *ές*, and εὐσπειρος, *ov*, (σπείρω) *well turned, wreathing, winding*, both in Anth.

εὐσπλαγχνία, *ή*, *good heart, firmness*, Rhes. 192. II. goodness of heart, compassion: from

εὐσπλαγχνος, *ov*, (σπλαγχνών) *with healthy bowels*, Hipp.

II. metaph. *good, stout of heart*. 2. *compassionate*, N. T.

εὐσπορος, *ov*, (σπείρω) *well-sown, γίναι* Ar. Av. 230.

εὐσσεμλος, *ov*, Ep. for *εὐσεμλος*, Hom.

εὐσσωτρος, *ov*, Ep. for *εὐσπατρος*, Hes.

εὐστάθεια, *ή*, Ion. -*τη*, *steadfast, Plat.: good constitution or health*, *ένστ.* *σαρκός*, an Epicurean phrase in Plat. [ά]: and

εὐστάθω, *to be steady, firm, διαναίω* Dion. H.: *to be healthy in body and mind*, esp. an Epicurean word, Plat.: *to be calm, tranquil*, of the sea, Luc.: from

εὐστάθης, *ές*, Ep. *έστω*, as always in Hom., (ίσταμαι) *well founded or based, steadfast, firm*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), usu. as epith. of μέγαρον, and also of θάλαμος Od. 23. 178. II. metaph.

steadfast, steady, firm, Plat.: of the body, *sound, healthy*, Epicur. ap. Eund. 2. *εὐ. νοούσι* *easily cured, not serious*, Hipp., cf. Föts. Oecon. Adv. -θώς.

εὐστάθης, *ή*, Ion. and poet. for *εὐστάθεια*, q. v., Hipp.

εὐστάθως, Adv., *accurately measured by the σταθμός*, Hipp. 588. 43, but v. Föts.

εὐστάλεια, *ή*, Ion. -*τη*, *light equipment, agility*, Hipp. in Ion. form, and Plat.: from

εὐστάλης, *ές*, (στέλλω) *well equippt or prepared*, στόλος Aesch. Pers. 795: *esp. lightly equippt, active, of light troops*, Thuc. 3. 22: in gen. *ready for action, nimble*; hence *neat, trim, small*, Arist. H. A. 2. *decent, correct in habit and manners, well-behaved, mannerly*, Plat. Meno qo A, cf. Diodor. (Com.) Epicl. 1. 17. Adv. -λώς, signif. 1 Hdn.; 2, Luc.

εὐσταλήτης, *ή*, Ion. for *εὐστάλεια*, q. v.

εὐσταφύλος, *ov*, (σταφυλή) *rich in grapes*. [ά]

εὐσταχύς, *υ*, *rich in ears of corn*, Jac. A. P. p. 115.

εὐστεγής, *ές*, (στέγω) *well covered*.

εὐστεριος, *ov*, and in Ap. Rh. α, *ov*, (στεῖρα) *with good keel*.

εὐστερνος, *ov*, (στέρνω) *with stout breast or chest*.
 εὐστέφανος, *ov*, Ep. εὐστ. (as always in Hom. and Hes.),
 epith. of Artemis, II. 21. 511; in Od. always of Cytherea; in
 h. Hom. Cer., and Hes. Op. 298, of Demeter: in all these places
 acc. to the old Interp. not *well-crowned, garlanded* (as in later
 Poets), but *well-girdled, with beautiful cincture*, like εὐζωνος.
 In II. 19. 99, Hes. Sc. 80, Th. 978, Thebes is εὐστέφανος,
crowned, circled with walls and towers, v. στεφάνη.
 εὐστεφής, *és*, (στέφος) = *foreg.*
 εὐστεφής, *ov*, rare poet. form for εὐστέφανος, Anth.
 εὐστήρικτος, *ov*, (στηρίζω) *firm*.
 εὐστήβης, *és*, (στείβω) *well-trodden, much frequented, haunt-*
ed, *τινί* Anth.: *opp.* to ἀστήβης.
 εὐστικτος, *ov*, (στίζω) *variegated, Opp.*
 εὐστικτος, *ov*, = εὐστίβης: hence φάρος εὐστ., either *closely*
woven or well-filled, Ar. Rh. 2. 30.
 εὐστολος, *ov*, (στέλλω) = εὐσταλής, ναῦς Soph. Phil. 516.
 εὐστομα, *Adv.*, v. εὐστομος III. 2.
 εὐστομαχία, *ή*, *a good tone of stomach*. II. *goodness for*
the stomach, tonic qualities: from
 εὐστομαχος, *ov*, *with a good, healthy stomach*. II. *good*
for the stomach, tonic, wholesome, Diosc., cf. εὐκάρδιος. *Adv.*
 —ως, *Cic. Att.* 9. 5. 2.
 εὐστομέω, *to be εὐστομος, to sing sweetly*, of the nightingale,
 Soph. O. C. 18. II. in gen. = εὐφημέω, Aesch. Cho. 997, Ar.
 Nub. 833.
 εὐστομία, *ή*, *goodness of sound, euphony*, Plat. Crat. 404 D:
sweetness of speech, beauty of language, Dion. H. II.
 pleasantness to the mouth, goodness of taste, Theophr.: from
 εὐστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) *with good mouth, mouth of good size*,
 of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 2: of horses, *well-mouthed, well-bitted*,
opp. to ἀστομος, Plut. 2. of good countenance, *well-looking*,
 cf. Lat. os. II. *speaking or singing well*, Anth.: *fluent*, *Ibid.*
 2. *speaking auspicious words*, like εὐφημος, *cautiously avoid-*
ing words of ill omen, and so keeping silence: esp. εὐστομα,
 neut. plur. as *Adv.*, ταῦτά μοι εὐστομα ἔστω, and περὶ τούτων
 μοι εὐστομα κείσθω on this let me keep a religious silence, Hdt.
 2. 171, ubi v. Wessel., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 475; εὐστομ' ἔχε
 peace, be still! Soph. Phil. 201. III. *good to the mouth,*
of good taste, Theophr.
 εὐστόθυγ' υγρός, *δ, ή*, *from or with a good stem, trunk*, Anth.
 εὐστόχη, *to be εὐστόχος, hit the mark*, c. gen., εὐστ. πόσις
 περιστάσεις, τῶν καρῶν *to hit them exactly*, Polyb.: *absol.*
to be successful, Id. Hence
 εὐστόχημα, *ατος, τό*, *a lucky hit*, Diog. L. 5. 34.
 εὐστοχία, *ή*, *skill in shooting at a mark, good aim, τόξω*
 Eur. I. T. 1239; χερὲς εὐστ., *periphr.* for a bow, Eur. Tro.
 811. II. *metaph. quickness, readiness in extempore re-*
spond or repartee, wit, cleverness, Lat. acumen, Arist. Eth. N.:
from
 εὐστοχος, *ov*, *aiming well, hitting the mark*, τόξοις Eur. H. F.
 195. 2. *pass.*, of the thing hurled, *well-aimed*, Eur. Hel. 76.
 II. *metaph. making good shots, i. e. guessing well, hitting*
the right nail on the head, Arist. Divin.: *seizing the opportu-*
nity, Dio C.: *ready at answer or repartee*, Plat. 2. in gen.
 sharp, clever. Neut. plur. εὐστόχα, as *Adv.*, esp. εὐστ. βάλλω
 etc., Luc., and Anth. *Adv.* —ως, Plat. Legg. 792 D.
 εὐστρα, *ή*, (εἶω) *the place for singeing slaughtered swine*, Ar.
 Eq. 1236. II. *roasted, scorched barley, from which ἀφρα*
were made. In Ar. l. c. the form εὐστρα is preferred; cf. E. M.
 p. 398. 31: εὐστρα, *propensity*, is quite wrong.
 εὐστράβης, *és*, (στρέφω) *easily bent or turned*.
 εὐστράβης, *és*, (στρέφω) = εὐστρέφης.
 εὐστρεπτος, *ov*, Ep. εὐστρ., (στρέφω) *easily turned, twisted*,
 pliant, of leathern ropes, Od. 2. 426., 15. 291.
 εὐστρέφης, *és*, Ep. εὐστρ., as always in Hom., (στρέφω) *either*
well-twisted, and so strong; or easily twisting, pliable, flexible,
 of ropes, withs, etc. II. 15. 463, Od. 9. 427., 10. 167, of the
 bowstring, Od. 14. 346, of a harpstring, Od. 21. 408. II.
 in gen. *supple, nimble, pliant*, Anth.
 εὐστρόδωλος, *ή*, *well-wreathed, curly*, of hair, Anth.
 εὐστροφία, *ή*, *suppleness, expertness*, of body and mind, Plut.
 εὐστροφος, *ov*, Ep. εὐστρ., (στρέφω) *well turned or twisted*,

II. 13. 599, 716, *curved, curled: easily bent, supple*: hence
 ready, nimble, quick, ῥῆς Eur. I. A. 293. *Adv.* —ως, Anth.
 εὐστρατος, *ov*, (σπράννω) *well spread or covered with rugs*,
 etc., Lat. bene stratus, λέχος h. Hom. Ven. 158, Cer. 286.
 εὐστύλος, *ov*, *with goodly pillars*, Eur. I. T. 128: *with pillars*
at the best distances, on which v. Vitruv. 3. 2, 1.
 εὐσύνκρητος, *ov*, (συνκρίνω) *easy to be concealed*, Aretae.
 εὐσυκοφαντίας, *ov*, (συκοφαντέω) *exposed to calumny*, Plut.
 εὐσύλητος, *ov*, (συλάω) *easily robbed*. [2]
 εὐσυλλαβητος, *ov*, (συλλαμβάνω) *easily taken or caught*. II.
act. easily conceiving, fruitful.
 εὐσυλλογιστος, *ov*, (συλλογίζομαι) *adapted for argument*,
 conclusive, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 12. 2. *easy to be inferred*, Plut.
 εὐσυμβιβαστος, *ov*, (συμβιβάζω) *easy to put together, con-*
sistent, suitable. [2]
 εὐσυμβλητος, *ov*, old Att. εὐς, (συμβάλλω) = sq. 1, Wess. Hdt.
 7. 57, Aesch. Pr. 775.
 εὐσυμβολος, *ov*, old Att. εὐς, (συμβολή) *easy to be inferred*
by putting two things together, easy to guess, make out or un-
derstand, Aesch. Cho. 170, cf. foreg. II. *easy to deal with*,
 honest, upright, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 5; εὐς ἔνοιος Aesch. Supp.
 701. 2. *readily contributing one's συμβολή*. III. *af-*
fording a good omen, auspicious, Plut. Adv. —ως.
 εὐσυμπερίφορος, *ov*, (συμπερίφομαι) *easy to live with, ac-*
commodating, agreeable in society, Diog. L.
 εὐσυμπερίφτος, *ov*, (περιφύομαι) *easily growing together*.
 εὐσυμπλήρωτος, *ov*, (συμπληρώω) *easy to fill up, reach to*,
 Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 133.
 εὐσύνμυκτος, *ov*, (συμφομαι) *easily growing together*, Theophr.
 εὐσυνάγωγος, *ov*, (συναγαγή) *easily collected together*: hence
 τόπος τοῖς πεμπομένοις εὐς, *a place convenient for a commercial*
mart, an emporium, Arist. Pol. [2]
 εὐσυνδλλακτος, *ov*, (συναλλάσσομαι) *easy to deal with*, Plut.
 Adv. —ως, LXX.
 εὐσυνδρυστος, *ov*, (συναρμόζω) *easily fitted together*, Arist.
 Gen. An. Adv. —ως.
 εὐσυνδράστος, *ov*, (συναρπάζω) *easily carried off*. *Adv.* —ως.
 εὐσυνειδησία, *ή*, *a good conscience*, Clem. Al.: *from*
 εὐσυνειδητος, *ov*, (συνειδέναι) *with a good conscience*, M. Anton.
 Adv. —ως, Clem. Al.
 εὐσυνεσία, *ή*, *shrewdness*, Critias 64, and Arist. Eth. N.: *from*
 εὐσύνετος, *ov*, old Att. εὐς, (συνίημι) *quick of apprehension*,
 clever, shrewd, Arist. Eth. N. II. *easily understood, intel-*
ligible, Eur. I. T. 1092. *Adv.* —ως: *Compar.* —τότερον, signif. 1,
 Thuc. 4. 18.
 εὐσυνθεσία, *ή*, *good arrangement*. II. *good faith in treaties*,
 etc., Philo: *from*
 εὐσυνθετός, *to be of good faith, observe it*, Polyb.
 εὐσύνθετος, *ov*, (συντίθημι) *well put together, well compounded*,
 Arist. Rhet.: *well-fitting*. *Adv.* —ως.
 εὐσύνοπτος, *ov*, *easily taken in at a glance, seen at once*
 Isocr. Antid. § 183. II. *metaph. easily seen or detected*,
 manifest, Arist. Rhet., etc. *Adv.* —ως.
 εὐσύντακτος, *ov*, (συντάσσω) *well arranged, orderly*, τὰς Arr.
 2. *with good syntaxis, clear, of style*, Gramm. *Adv.* —ως.
 εὐσύντριπτος, *ov*, (συντρίβω) *easily broken*, Polyb.
 εὐσφύκτος, *ov*, (σφύζω) *with a good pulse*, Aretae. Hence
 εὐσφύξια, *ή*, *goodness, healthiness of pulse*, Aretae.
 εὐσφύρος, *ov*, Ep. εὐσφ., (σφύρω) *with beautiful ankles*, Hes.
 Sc. 16, Th. 254.
 εὐσχετος, *ov*, (ἔχω, σchein) *easily held, kept in its place*, Hipp.
 εὐσχημονέω, *to be εὐσχημον, to behave with grace and dignity*,
 Plat. Legg. 732 C. Hence
 εὐσχημόνεια, *ατος, τό*, *an act of decorum*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.
 εὐσχημος, *ov*, = εὐσχημων. *Adv.* —μως, Eur. Hec. 569.
 εὐσχημοσύνη, *ή*, *decorous appearance, grace, elegance of*
figure and bearing, Plat. Symp. 196 A: *from*
 εὐσχημον, *ov*, gen. ονος, (σχημα) *well-formed or arranged, of*
good figure, mien, and bearing, graceful, Plat. Rep. 401 C:
 decent, becoming, Aeschin. 76. 39, λόγος Eur. Hipp. 490: hence
 in worse signif. 2. *with an outside show of goodness, specious*,
 Eur. Med. 584. *Adv.* —μόνος, *like a gentleman*, Ar. Vesp.
 1210: *Compar.* —έστερον, Plat. Epin. 981 A.

εὐσχιδής, ἐς=sq., Anth.
 εὐσχιγτος, ον, (οχιζω) *easily spilt*, Theophr.
 εὐσχιολία, to have abundant leisure, Diod., τῶς Pseudo-Luc.
 εὐσχιολία, ἡ, leisure, M. Anton.: from
 εὐσχιολος, ον, (οχιολα) at leisure, unoccupied, esp. by war, Polyb.
 εὐσωματῆς, to be εὐσώματος, Eur. Andr. 765; and
 εὐσωματία, ἡ, strength, good habit of body: from
 εὐσώματος, ον, (σώμα) well or sound in body, strong, stout.
 εὐσώμος, ον=foreg., dub.
 εὐσώτρος, ον, Ep. εὐσώ-, (σώτρον) with good fellows: in gen.
 with good wheels, running well, ἀπήνη Hes. Sc. 273, v. l. in
 Il. 24. 578.
 εὐτάκτης, ἐς, (τήκω) easily melted, or softened by heat, Luc.
 εὐτάκτος, to be εὐτάκτος, to be orderly, behave well, Thuc. 8. 1:
 esp. of soldiers, to obey discipline, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 21. Hence
 εὐτάκτημα, τό, an act of orderly behaviour, Stob. Eccl. 2. 192.
 εὐτάκτος, ον, (τάσσω) well-arranged, well-behaved, orderly,
 πῶλος Ar. Av. 829, πορεία Thuc. 7. 77: esp. of soldiers, order-
 ly, well-disciplined, Ar. Vesp. 424, Thuc. 2. 89. Adv. -τως, Aesch. Pers. 399.
 εὐτάμειλος, ον, (ταμῖω) well-husbanded, cared for: hence
 moderate, convenient, Hipp.
 εὐταξία, ἡ, (εὐτάκτω) good order, discipline, Thuc. 6. 72:
 orderly behaviour, correctness of conduct, freq. in Deff. Plat.
 II. as Philos. term, the power of doing all just as it ought
 to be done, good practical judgment, cf. Cic. Off. 1. 40.
 εὐτάπειντος, ον, (ταπεινώ) easily humbled.
 εὐτάρακτος, ον, (τάρασσω) easily disturbed, startled, Plut.
 εὐτάραπος, ον, delicate-footed, of the grass-hopper's leg, Anth.;
 ἀσπράγγοι Ib.
 εὐτε, Ep. Adv., also sometimes in Hdt., and Trag., of Time,
 like *εἰ, when, at the time when*. I. c. indic., beginning
 the sentence, without any Particle in apodosis, εὐτε γὰρ ἡλῖος
 φαέων ὑπερέσχευε γαλῆς, συμφορὰν κενά μάχρ Il. 11. 735: but
 usu. followed by a Particle, as by ἔνθα Il. 6. 392, ἤμος δὲ Od.
 13. 93, δὴ τότε Od. 2. 182, καὶ τότε δὴ βα Od. 24. 149, πόρρα
 δὲ Od. 20. 73, δὲ alone Il. 2. 373, Od. 17. 359. Sometimes
 the clause to which εὐτε belongs, is put last, e. g., ἐς Ὀλυμπον
 ἄρκοιο δια θεῶν, εὐτε τὸν ἥπιος ἤμαρτε Od. 20. 56, cf. Il. 5.
 306, etc. 2. c. aor. indic., *seeing that, since*, Soph. O. C.
 84. II. c. conj. *εἰ ἔν, like εἰ, once in Hom., Od. 7. 202,*
freq. in Epigr., Jac. A. P. p. 106. B. as Adv. of compar-
 ison, for ἥτε, as, *just as, as if*, once in Hom., Il. 3. 10,
 c. indic., with ὅς ἔρα in apodosis, and so Aristarch. once read
 Il. 19. 386, but in his second revision he wrote ἥτε, as Wolf
 also has done: so too sometimes in Lyr., and later Ep.; but
 Buttm. everywhere prefers ἥτε, cf. ἥτε. (Either an old
 dial. form of ἥτε, Buttm. Lexil. in v.; or, as some, an Ion. form
 of ὅτε, from ὅτε, cf. Lat. *quum* from *qui*.)
 εὐτειχῆς, ἐς, (τείχος)=sq., Pind. O. 6. 1, etc.
 εὐτειχεος, ον, (τείχος) well-walled, well fortified, strong, of
 cities, Trojā, ἴλιος Il.: in Il. 16. 57, the acc. fem. εὐτειχεα,
 from the accent, must be a metaplast. form from εὐτειχεος, not
 from εὐτειχῆς.
 εὐτειχῆτος, ον, (τείχος)=foreg., Φρυγίη h. Hom. Ven. 112.
 εὐτειχος, ον=εὐτειχεος, dub.
 εὐτεμάρτος, ον, (τεμαίρω) easily guessed or inferred.
 εὐτενέκω, to be happy in children, Eur. Meleag. 9: and
 εὐτενίκω, ἡ, the blessing of children, whether of number or
 goodness, Eur. Ion 470, etc.: from
 εὐτενέκος, ον, (τέκνω) happy in children, with a flourishing
 family: also with many children, fruitful, of women, Eur. Hec.
 581, etc.; also, εὐτ. βοῖς (but of Io) Aesch. Supp. 275; and of
 the earth, Eur. H. F. 1405: εὐτ. χρησμός an oracle that gives
 promise of fair children, Id. Ion 423; but, εὐτ. ζευγὺς a pair
 of fair children, Id. Phoen. 1618.
 εὐτρέλεια, ἡ, Ion. ἐτελέη, the having little to pay, cheapness,
 πρὸς εὐτρέλῃν cheaply, Hdt. 2. 92; so too, εἰς εὐτ. Antiphr.
 Ἀκέστρ. 1; χῆν εἰς εὐτ. γεγραμμένος a goose rudely, vilely
 painted, Ar. Av. 805, opp. to εἰς κάλλος. II. sparingness,
 frugality, simplicity of living, εἰς εὐτ. συντρέμειν and σωφρονί-

ζειν to cut down to an economical standard, Id. 8. 1, 86; ἐπὶ
 εὐτελείᾳ for economy, Ar. Ran. 405: hence simple good taste,
 prob. opp. to βαναυσία, Thuc. 2. 40, cf. Müller Gr. Lit. 1.
 p. 285. 2. meanness, shabbiness, Plut.: from
 εὐτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) easily paid for, cheap, Hdt. 2. 86: slight,
 easy, Plat. Legg. 649 D. II. mean, paltry, worthless, ση-
 ματουργός Aesch. Theb. 491; shabby, Blos Plat. Legg. 806 A,
 cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 11. III. sparing, frugal, Xen. Mem. 1. 3,
 5. Compar. -έστερος, Thuc. 8. 46. Adv. -λως, Xen., etc.
 εὐτελής, to hold cheap, despise, Plut. Hence
 εὐτελήσιος, ὁ, meanness, vulgarity of style, Longin.
 εὐτερπής, ἐς, (τέρπω) delightful, charming, Pind. O. 6. 180.
 εὐτέχνης, ον, (τεχνάομαι) artificially wrought, Anth.
 εὐτεχνία, ἡ, skill in art, etc., Anth.: from
 εὐτέχνης, ον, (τέχνη) skilful, ingenious, of persons, Hipp.:
 of things, Anth.
 εὐτήκτος, ον, (τήκομαι) easily melted or dissolved, Arist. Probl.
 εὐτήξια, ἡ, a being easily melted, Arist. Mirab.
 εὐτιδάσεντος, ον, (τιδάσσω) easily tamed, Strab.
 εὐτήλμων, ον, gen. ονος, much-enduring, firm, bold, Aesch.
 Pers. 28, ubi al. ἐν τλήμονι.
 εὐτήματος, ον, Ep. εὐτμ-, (τέμνω) well-cut, in Pl. of leather-
 work, ἰμάτης Io. 567, etc., τελαμών 7. 304, etc. II. easily cut.
 εὐτοιχος, ον, with good walls.
 εὐτοκέω, to bring forth easily, prosperously, Hipp.: and
 εὐτοκία, ἡ, propitious, happy child-birth, Call. Ep. 57. 2.
 of the child, Leon. Tar.: and
 εὐτόκιος, ον, aiding in child-birth: from
 εὐτοκος, ον, (ρίκτω) bringing forth easily, prosperously, Arist.
 H. A. II. pass. happily born, dub.
 εὐτολέμω, to be daring, ἀδύκην Dio C.: and
 εὐτολμία, ἡ, courage, boldness, Eur. Med. 469: from
 εὐτόλιμος, ον, (τολμῶ) brave, spirited, courageous, Aesch.
 Ag. 1302, always in good sign, τολμῶς being used in bad
 signif. Adv. -μως, Tyrt. 9, etc.
 εὐτομός, ον, (τέμνω)=εὐτμός, Arist. Pol.
 εὐτόνω, to be powerful, efficacious; c. inf., to have power,
 faculties, Hipp.: to have courage, εἰπὲν τι Plut.: and
 εὐτόνια, ἡ, strictly good tension: hence force, Hipp.: firm-
 ness, strength, Diod.: and
 εὐτόνιζω, to give strength or force to a thing: from
 εὐτόνος, ον, (τένω) on the stretch; hence stiff, sinewy, bravery,
 of bodies or limbs made muscular by exercise, etc., Hipp.: in
 gen. strong, powerful, forcible, vehement, βέλως Polyb. Adv.
 -μως, with main strength, Ar. Plut. 1095.
 εὐτοξία, ἡ, skill in archery, Hdn.: from
 εὐτοξος, ον, (τόξω) with, belonging to a good bow, φαρέτρα
 Anth. II. skilled in the use of the bow.
 εὐτόρνετος, ον, (τορνεύω)=sq., Anth.
 εὐτόρνος, ον, well turned, rounded, circular, Eur. Tro. 1197.
 2. easy to turn or work, of wood, Theophr.
 εὐτράπελονομα, as Pass., to live sumptuously: from
 εὐτράπελος, ον, (τράπεα) with, at a good table, hospitable,
 ἀνδράπων Aesch. Ag. 243: living well, luxurious, Eriph. Pel.
 1: sumptuousness, of meats, Plat. [α]
 εὐτράπελονομα, Dep., (εὐτράπελος) to be witty, lively, Polyb.
 εὐτράπελία, ἡ, the behaviour of the εὐτράπελος, wit, liveliness,
 Lat. urbanitas, Hipp.: defined by Arist. Eth. N., ὕβρις πεπαι-
 δευμένη: but freq.=βωμολοχία, as Plat. Rep. 563 A, cf. εὐ-
 τράπελος.
 εὐτράπελίζω,=εὐτραπελομαι: from
 εὐτράπελος, ον, (τρέπω) easily turning, freely moving, chang-
 ing, εἰς πολυτάλη Ael.: εὐτρ. γλῶσσα u well hung, glib
 tongue; hence, λόγος εὐτρ. a dexterous, ingenious, ready plea,
 Ar. Vesp. 469: esp. 2. of persons, ready with an answer
 or repartee, witty, lively, Lat. urbanus, facetus, lepidus, cf.
 Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, where εὐτραπελία is the mean between
 ἀγροικία and βωμολοχία: but frequently in bad signif.=βωμό-
 λοχος, jesting, ribald, as Isocr. 149 D, cf. Ep. Ephes. 5. 4.
 3. tricky, dishonest, Pind. P. 1. 178, 4. 186.—Adv. -λως,
 readily, without awkwardness, Thuc. 2. 41.
 εὐτράφω, to be well nourished, thrive, Theophr.: from
 εὐτράφης, ἐς, (τρέφω) well nourished, thriving, Eur. Med.

920, Plat., etc. II. act. *nourishing*, γάλα Aesch. Cho. 898. Adv. -ώς, Ion. -φώς, Hipp.

εὐτράφια, ἡ, good *nurture*, *thriving health*, v. l. in Arist. H. A. εὐτρεπής, ἔς, (τρέπω) *ready to turn to a thing*, in gen. *prepared, ready*, like ἔτοιμος, freq. in Eur.; εὐτρεπὲς ποιεῖσθαι Bacch. 440; εὐτρ. παρῆναι Ib. 844. Adv. -πῶς, App. Hence εὐτρεπίω, to make, get ready, prepare, ἔφιος Aesch. Ag. 1651; τίνα τινι to make friendly, conciliate, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 12; Medic. to restore to health. Pass. to be prepared, ready, Eur. I. A. 1111. Med. to get ready, prepare for oneself, or something of one's own, Thuc. 4. 123. Hence

εὐτρεπιστόν, verb. Adj., one must prepare, Heliod. : and εὐτρεπιστός, ὁ, preparation.

εὐτρεπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who prepares, gets ready.

εὐτρεπτός, (τρέπω) easily turned, changeable, Plat.

εὐτρεφής, ἔς, Ep. εὐτρ., (τρέφω) like εὐτραφής, well-fed, fat, Od. 9. 425, 14. 530, Eur. Cycl. 380.

εὐτρεφία, ἡ, (εὐτρεπτός) changeableness, Clem. Al.

εὐτρητός, ον, Ep. εὐτρ., (τρηάω) well bored or pierced, λοβὸς Il. 14. 182. II. of great bore, with wide opening, Hes. Th. 863 : with many holes or openings, Anth.

εὐτρίανις, ον, ὁ, (τρίανη) with goodly trident, epith. of Poseidon, Pind. O. 1. 117.

εὐτριβής, ἔς, (τριβω) well-rubbed, powdered fine, Nic. II. well-worn, easy to trace.

εὐτριπτός, ον, (τριβω) well rubbed or pounded, Medic.

εὐτριχός, nom. pl. from εὐτριχέ, Xen.

εὐτριχος, ον, = εὐδριχέ, Eur. H. F. 934.

εὐτριψ, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, = εὐτριβής, Nic., but v. Lob. Paral. p. 117.

εὐτροπία, ἡ, (εὐτροπός) versatility, quickness, cleverness, Lat. versutia, Theogn. 218. II. esp. a good direction or disposition, good natural turn, Democ. ap. Stob. p. 494. 5.

εὐτροπῆς, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with good keel.

εὐτροτός, ον, (τρέπω) active, ready. II. (τρόπος) well-disposed. 2. of diseases, mild, Hipp. Adv. -πῶς.

εὐτροφέω, to thrive well, flourish, Arist. Gen. An. Also in Med., Theophr. : and

εὐτροφία, ἡ, plentiful nurture, i. e. 1. nourishment. 2. a being well-nourished, Plat. Prot. 351 A : from

εὐτροφος, ον, (τρέφω) nourishing, healthy, Theophr. II. pass. well-nourished, thriving, Hipp.

εὐτροχάλας, ον, Ep. εὐτρ. (τρέχω) running, or in gen. moving well, speedy. II. εὐτ. ἀλάη Hes. Op. 597, 804, v. l. Il. 20. 496, acc. to some, even for moving upon : others well equipped.

εὐτροχος, ον, Ep. εὐτρ., (τροχός) well-wheeled, or, acc. to others, well-rounded, ἄμαξα, like εὐκυκλος, Hom. (esp. in Il.). II. in gen. easily turned round, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4.

εὐτρώγητος, ον, (τρώγω) convenient in the vintage, δένδρα Theophr. [v]

εὐτύκος, ον, rare form for sq., well built, Aesch. Supp. 959; metaph. ready, Th. 974, 994; ἔς τι Pratin. ap. Ath. 633 A.

εὐτύκτος, ον, (τεύχω) well, skilfully made, Hom. esp. as epith. of κυνέη, and ἰμῶσθλη : but also of building, wood-works, tents, etc. II. well prepared, made ready, of meat, κρέα εὐτ. ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν Hdt. I. 119.

εὐτύπτος, ον, (τυπῶ) easily moulded, easily taking an impression, Plut.

εὐτυχέω, to be εὐτυχής, to be well off, successful, lucky, τυχεῖν in a thing, Epich. p. 86, Hdt. 1. 171, etc. ; but more freq. c. acc. rei, Hdt. 1. 65, 3. 43, etc. ; also, ἔς τι Eur. Or. 542; ἐν τινι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 5 : c. part. to succeed in doing, Eur. Or. 1212, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 11, and freq. absol. Hdt. etc. ; also, c. acc. cognato, evē, εὐτύχημα Xen. An. 6. 3, 6. 2. of things, to turn out well, prosper, succeed, Hdt. 3. 40 : so too in Pass., εὐτύχηται τοῖς πολεμίοις ἰκανὸν they have had success enough, Thuc. 7. 77 : εὐτυχίης, as ironical negat., good luck to you! I wish you may get it! Valck. Phoen. 406, cf. δύνῃμι II. Hence

εὐτύχημα, atos, τό, a piece of good luck, a happy issue, success, Eur. Phoen. 1366, Xen., etc.

εὐτυχής, ἔς, (τυχεῖν) well off, successful, lucky, fortunate, prosperous, of persons and events, Hdt. 1. 32, Trag., Plat., etc. : opp. to δῆστος Hdt. I. c., to εὐδαίμων Eur. Med. 1229 : τὸ

εὐτυχές, = εὐτυχία, Thuc. 2. 44. Adv. -χῶς, Ion. χῶς, Hdt. 3. 39, Pind., Trag., etc. : Compar. -έτερον, Eur., etc. : Superl. -ότατα, Hdt. 7. 6. Hence

εὐτυχία, ἡ, success, good luck, prosperity, Hdt. 1. 32, etc. : in plur., pieces of good luck, successes, Thuc. 2. 44.

εὐτιάλας, ον, with, of good glass, Anth. [v]

εὐτιάδω, to abound in water, Strab. ; and

εὐτιάδω, ἡ, abundance of water, Strab. : from

εὐτιάδω, ον, (ἰδω) well-watered, abounding in water, γῆ Hdt. 4. 47, ἀκτὴ Pind. P. 1. 152 : also of a river, with beautiful water, Eur. I. T. 399.

εὐῖμος, ον, rich in hymns, celebrated in many hymns, h. Hom. Ap. 19. 207.

εὐπέρβατος, ον, (εὐπερίω) easily stepped over : hence, of a socket, out of which the end of the bone easily slips, Hipp.

εὐπέρβλητος, ον, (εὐπερίω) easily overcome, Arist. Eth. N. εὐπύπνος, ον, sleeping well or soundly, Hipp.

εὐπόδετος, ον, (ὑπόδεω) of a shoe or sandal, easy to be bound on the foot.

εὐπόιστος, ον, (ὑποφέρω) easily endured, tolerable.

εὐποχώρητος, ον, (ποχωρέω) easily giving way, yielding, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1086.

εὐφάντος, ον, (εὐφάινω) = sq. [v]

εὐφάνης, ἔς, (εὐφά) = well, beautifully woven, Soph. Tr. 602. [v]

εὐψής, ἔς, (ψος) very high.

εὐφάης, ἔς, (φάος) very bright, Nonn.

εὐφάμια, εὐφάμος, Dor. for εὐφῆμη.

εὐφάνης, ἔς, (φαινομαι) = εὐφάης.

εὐφαντάσιμος, ον, (φαντασίω) one whose imagination can accurately realise or embody notions, Lat. qui sibi res, voces, actus secundum verum optime fingit, Quinct. Inst. 6. 2, 30.

εὐφάρετρός, ον, ὁ, Dor. -pas, (φαρέτρα) with beautiful quiver, Soph. Tr. 208.

εὐφάρμακος, ον, (φάρμακον) abounding in drugs, whether for medicine, Theophr., or for dying.

εὐφάγγης, ἔς, (φάγος) bright, brilliant, ἡμέρα Aesch. Pers. 387 : τὸ εὐφάγγος brightness, light.

εὐφημέω, (εὐφῆμος) to use words of good omen, and so I. to avoid all that are unlucky, as was esp. required during sacred rites, Horace's male ominatis parcere verbis, Il. 9. 171, Hdt. 3. 38. 2. Hence, as the surest mode of avoiding them, to keep silence, hold the tongue, esp. to preserve an awful, religious silence, Hdt. fovere linguis, Ar. Nub. 263, etc., opp. to δυσφῆμος : most freq. in Imperat. εὐφῆμει, εὐφῆμειτε, hush! be still! Lat. bona verba quaeso, faveite linguis, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1274, freq. in Ar., and Att. dialogue, as if to avert an omen ; and so, εὐφῆμειν χρὴ Ar. Nub. 263 : also in Med., εὐφῆμον ἔπος εὐφῆμον μὲν Aesch. Supp. 512. Cf. Jac. A. P. p. xxxiv.

II. to shout in praise or honor of any one, or in triumph, Aesch. Ag. 596, Eum. 1035, Ar. Plut. 758 ; later c. acc. to honor by shouts, applause, etc., Plat. Epin. 992 D. III. to sound auspiciously, triumphantly, Aesch. Pers. 389, Ag. 28. Opp. to θλασφῆμος. Hence

εὐφῆμια, ἡ, the use of words of good omen ; and so I. abstinence from inauspicious language, εὐφῆμια ἴσχε = εὐφῆμει, Soph. Tr. 178 : hence 2. silence, esp. solemn silence during religious rites ; and so, the proclamation of silence, cf. Ar. Thesm. 295. 3. the use of an euphemism, a mild name for a bad thing, Plat. Legg. 736 A, cf. εὐφῆμιας. II. praise, and in plur. songs of praise, lauds, Pind. P. 10. 54 : later applause. 2. praise, favor, Soph. Fr. 206.

εὐφῆμιζω, to receive, salute with acclamations, Hdn.

εὐφῆμισμός, ὁ, (εὐφῆμιζω) later word for εὐφῆμια. II. in Gramm. esp. the use of an auspicious word for an inauspicious one, e. g. Εὐμενέας for Ἐριμνός, εὐφρόνη for νῆξ, etc.

εὐφῆμος, ον, (φῆμη) sounding well, of good omen, in gen. auspicious, ἡμαρ Aesch. Ag. 636, 804 Soph. El. 630, etc. : then of persons, I. abstaining from inauspicious words, silent, Trag. : εὐφῆμα φῶναι, like εὐφῆμει, Lat. fave lingua, Eur. I. T. 687 : εὐφ. πᾶς ὅστις λέως Ar. Thesm. 399. II. euphem. for δῦσφῆμος, Stanl. Aesch. Ag. 1227, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 60 A.

III. speaking well, praising, extolling ; τὸ εὐφ. praise, M. Anton. Adv. -μῶς, h. Hom. Ap. 171, etc.

εὐφθαρτος, *ov*, (φθέρω) easily destroyed, Arist. Coel. easily digested, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 68 F.
 εὐφθογγέω, *ov*, to sound, sing well: from
 εὐφθογγος, *ov*, (φθέγγομαι) well-sounding, cheerful, gay, κέλαδοι Aesch. Cho. 341: of good voice, singing well, of birds, Strab. εὐφίλης, *és*, (φιλέω) beloved, Aesch. Ag. 34. II. act. loving, fond, τῶν Id. Eum. 197.
 εὐφίλητος, *ov*, also *ov*, *ov* Aesch. Theb. 107, (φιλέω) well-beloved. [I]
 εὐφίλοισιν, παῖδος, *ó*, *h*, (φιλέω, παῖς) fond of children: or
 II. pass. beloved of children, λέων Aesch. Ag. 721.
 εὐφροσύνητος, *ov*, (φροσύνω) of, proceeding from ambition, δαπανήματα Arist. Eth. N.
 εὐφρύμος, *ov*, (φύμω) well-fitted, well bridled. II. astringent, styptic, Nic.
 εὐφλαστος, *ov*, (φλάω) easily squeezed or crushed.
 εὐφλεκτος, *ov*, (φλέγω) easily kindled or burning, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 22.
 εὐφορβία, *h*, (εὐφορβος) good feeding, high condition, Soph. Fr. 727.
 εὐφορόβιον, τό, an African plant with an acrid juice, Euphorbium, Diosc.: Spurge is our equivalent name.
 εὐφορβος, *ov*, (φέρβω) well-fed, Orph. II. act. fertile.
 εὐφόρος, (εφόρος) to bear well, be productive, Hipp.
 εὐφρόντος, *ov*, easily borne, endurable, Aesch. Cho. 353.
 εὐφορία, *h*, (εφόρος) the power of bearing, enduring easily, Hipp. II. a bearing well, fertility, Philo.
 εὐφώμυξ, γγος, *ó*, *h*, *h*, with beautiful lyre: playing beautifully on it, Anth. II. pass. of lyrical music, beautifully played or accompanied, Opp.
 εὐφωρος, *ov*, (φέρω) patiently, firmly borne, πόνοι Pind. N. 10. 45. 2. easily borne or worn, convenient, ὅπλα Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 14. II. act. bearing, carrying well, of a breeze, fair, favorable, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 27. 2. bearing, i. e. enduring, well: hence σῶμα εὐφ., active, nimble, in gen. healthy, Xen. Symp. 2. 16. 3. bearing, i. e. producing, well, fruitful, fertile, Arist. H. A.: metaph., πάλαι εὐφ. πρὸς ἀνδρῶν ἀρετήν rich in manly virtue, Dion. H. Compar. irreg. in Aetiae. —εστέρος. Adv. —ως, Hipp., etc.
 εὐφορτος, *ov*, well-freighted or ballasted, νῆες Anth.: hence moving well, active, μέλη Opp.
 εὐφράδεια, *h*, correctness of language or style: from
 εὐφράδης, *és*, (φράζω) speaking well or correctly. 2. pass. well-worded: Hom. has only the Adv. in Od. 19. 352, εὐφράδεις πεπνυμένα πάντα ἄγορευον to speak all things wisely in good set terms, eloquently; others take it to be shrewdly (from φράζομαι), but this is contained in πεπνυμένα.
 εὐφράδῃ, *h*, Ion. and poet. for εὐφράδεια, Anth.
 εὐφράβω, *f*, ἀνῶ: aor. εὐφρήνα, also εὐφράνα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 39: *Ev* εὐφρ., but Hom. also uses the common form, as Il. 5. 688, (φρῆν, εὐφρῶν). To cheer, delight, gladden, τῶν Id. 7. 297, Od. 20. 82, etc. II. Pass. c. fut. med., to rejoice, make merry, Od. 2. 311: εὐφρανθήναι ἐπὶ τιμ. Ar. Ach. 5, ἐν τιμ. Xen. Hier. 1. 16: c. part., ὁρῶν εὐφραίνεται is rejoiced at seeing, Soph. Ag. 280.
 εὐφραντικός, *h*, *ov*, cheering, delightful to, τῶν Ath.
 εὐφραντοποιός, *ov*, = foreg., Gramm.
 εὐφραντός, *h*, *ov*, pleasant.
 εὐφραῖα, *h*, (εὐφραίνω) delight, mirth; esp. good cheer.
 εὐφραστος, *ov*, (φράζω) easy to say or speak, Arist. Rhet.: clear, distinct, ὁππῇ Dion. P.
 εὐφρονέω, *Ev*, εὐφ., (φρονέω) well-meaning, and (at the same time) well-judging, with kind and prudent mind, oft. in Hom., but always in the verse ὅ σφιν εὐφρόνας ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέπειτα. No such Verb as εὐφρονέω occurs, v. εὐ sub fin.
 εὐφρόνη, *h*, (εὐφρων) night, Hes. Op. 558, Pind., and all Poets, but also not seldom in Hdt. and Hipp.: strictly euphem. for νύξ, the kindly, or acc. to others the balmy, refreshing one, as if from εὐφραίνω, which is less prob. II. = εὐφροσύνη. Hence
 εὐφρονίδης, *ov*, *ó*, son of Night, Anth.
 εὐφρόνας, Adv. from εὐφρων.
 εὐφροσύνη, *h*, Ep. εὐφ., (εὐφρων) cheerfulness, mirth, esp. of

a banquet, good cheer, Od., h. Hom., Hes., both in common and Ep. form: also in plur., Od. 6. 156, Aesch. Pr. 540, and Eur.: poet. word, used by Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 32, in plur. [v]
 εὐφρόσυνος, *h*, *ov*, poet. for εὐφρων, cheerful, Orph. II. act. cheering, making cheerful, Diosc. Adv. —ως, Theogn. 764.
 εὐφρόρους, *ov*, (φροῦρά) watchful, κομιδῇ Opp.
 εὐφρών, *ov*, Ep. εὐφ., both in Hom., (φρῆν) cheerful, merry, Il. 15. 99, Od. 17. 531, and Trag. 2. act. cheering, making glad or merry, comforting, οἶνος Il. 3. 246; and so, ῥοαὶ εὐφρονες Ἀργεῖος Soph. Aj. 420. II. later, well-minded, kind, kindly, like εἵνος, opp. to κακόφρων, freq. in Pind., and Aesch. 2. prudent.
 III. Adv. —ῶνας, in signf. 1. 1, Pind. P. 10. 63; in signf. 1. 2, Aesch. Ag. 849; in signf. III. 2, Aesch. Ag. 351.
 εὐφρύνῃς, *és*, (φρῆν) well-grown, πτελέω Il. 21. 243; so too, εὐφ. κλάδος of ivy, Eur. Alcmén. 2: of good figure, shapely, comely, goodly, μῦθοι Il. 4. 147: also graceful, of the dance, Ar. Thesm. 968.
 II. of good natural parts, like French, d'un bon naturel, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 17: clever, sharp, esp. witty, droll, Isocr. 149 D: well fitted or suited, πρὸς τι Plat., Isocr., etc.: also of good moral disposition, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13, cf. scq. 2. of animals, easily trained, docile, good-tempered, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3. Hence
 εὐφύεια, *h*, =sq., Alex. Incert. 78.
 εὐφύτῃα, *h*, goodness of shape, etc., shapeliness, Hipp. II. good natural parts or ability, natural cleverness: and hence morally, goodness of disposition, usu. in both signfs. at once, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 17, as in French un bon naturel: of places, fertility, favorable situation, etc., Theophr., and Polyb.
 εὐφύλακτος, *ov*, (φύλασσω) well or easily guarded, Aesch. Supp. 998, ἐν εὐφύλακτῳ εἶναι to be on one's guard, Eur. H. F. 201: εὐφύλακτοῦρα αὐτοῖς ἐγγύετο it was easier for them to keep a look-out, Thuc. 8. 55. II. (φύλαττομαι) easy to watch, guard oneself against, Dio C. Adv. —ως. [v]
 εὐφύλλος, *ov*, (φύλλω) well-leaved, leafy, Pind. I. 6. 89, and Eur.
 εὐφύστος, *ov*, (φυσάω) easily blown up, e. g. into a flame. [v]
 εὐφύτος, *ov*, (φυντόν) well-planted, good for planting.
 εὐφώνῃα, *h*, goodness of voice, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 13: goodness of rhythm, Dion. H.: in gen. goodness of sound, euphony, Quintil.: from
 εὐφῶνος, *ov*, (φωνή) loud, clear-voiced, Ar. Eccl. 713; sweet-voiced, musical, εὐφ. Περσίδες Pind. I. 1. 90: χορὸς σύμφθογγος οὐκ εὐφ., of the Furies, Aesch. Ag. 1187. Adv. —ως.
 εὐφωράτος, *ov*, (φωράω) easily detected, Plut.: besides the regul. εὐφωρατότερος, there is an irreg. Comp. and Superl. εὐφωρότερος, —τάτος, as if from εὐφωρος, Schäf. ap. Nüke Choeril. p. 274.
 εὐχαίτης, *ov*, *ó*, (χαίτη) with beautiful, flowing hair, Call. Ep. 56: with flowing mane; of plants, leafy, Anth.
 εὐχαΐτιος, *ov*, *ó*, = foreg.
 εὐχάλιμος, *ov*, well-bridled. [d]
 εὐχάλιντος, *ov*, (χαλίνω) = foreg.
 εὐχάλκος, *ov*, wrought of fine brass, or well-wrought in brass, Il. 7. 12, Od. 15. 84.
 εὐχάλκωτος, *ov*, (χαλκῶ) = foreg., Anth.
 εὐχάρης, neut. εὐχαρί, gen. ιτος, pleasing, charming, winning, Eur. Med. 632: in gen. agreeable, pleasant, Lat. gratus, esp. in society: δωτέως καὶ εὐχ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 12: popular, Id. Hell. 4. 8, 22: τὸ εὐχαρί popularity, urbanity, Id. Ages. 8. 1, 11. II. Adv. superl. εὐχαρίστατα Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 402, nisi leg. —τότα. Cf. εὐχάριστος.
 εὐχάριστέω, (εὐχάριστος) to be thankful, return thanks, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 52. Pass. to be thanked, Hipp. II. to wish joy, congratulate one, ἐπὶ τιμ.
 εὐχάριστος, *ov*, of, belonging to thanks or gratitude, θυσία Dion. H.: τὰ εὐχαρίστημα, sub. ἐπὰ, a thank-offering, Polyb.
 εὐχαρίστια, *h*, thanks, gratitude, Hipp. 2. a giving of thanks: hence, the Holy Eucharist, Eccl. II. gratefulness.
 εὐχάριστος, *ov*, (χαρίς, χαρίζομαι) also εὐχάριτος, *ov*, = εὐχάρης, winning, agreeable, Xen. Oec. 5. 10: of things, agreeable, pleasant, elegant, λόγοι Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 1: τελευτᾶν τὸν βίον εὐχαρίστως to die happily, Hdt. 1. 32. II. favored, dear, popular, Lat. gratus. II. loving, esp. grateful, thankful, Lat. gratus, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49. [d]

εὐχάριτος, *ov*, freq. v. l. for foreg.

εὐχέμενος, *ov*, (χεῖμα) *healthy, convenient to winter in*, Arist.

Pol. II. acc. *bearing the winter or the cold well*, Arist. H. A.: opp. to δυσχεμενος.

εὐχεῖρ, *ειπός, ὁ*, *his with good hands, i. e. handy, active, dexterous*, Pind. O. 9. 165: *ingenious, clever, of a sculptor*, Soph. O. C. 472: hence as name of the first Greek Artist, v. Plin. H. N. 35. 43. Hence

εὐχειρία, *ἡ*, *quickness of hand, dexterity, expertness*, Polyb. εὐχειρώμενος, *ov*, (χειρὸν) *easily mastered or overcome*, Aesch.

Pers. 452: in Xen. Cyr. I. 6. 36, and Theophr., is a Superl. εὐχέροτατος for εὐχειρώτατος, but Dind. would correct it, cf. however Schäf. ap. Nāke Choeril. p. 274, and εὐφάρος.

εὐχέρεια, *ἡ*, *quickness of hand, dexterity, readiness, skill*, Plat. Rep. 426 D: in gen. *activity, nimbleness*, Plat. Legg. 942 D. 2. *proneness, inclination for a thing*, c. gen., *πονηρίας*

Plat. Rep. 391 E; *πρός or περί τι* Plut. 3. in bad sense, *license, recklessness*, Aesch. Eum. 495, and Polyb. Ofi. confused with εὐχέρεια. From

εὐχερής, *ἐς*, (χεῖρ) *handy at a thing, doing it without trouble, dexterous*: hence in bad sense, *licentious, reckless*, Dem. 547. 28.

II. pass. *easily handled*, Hipp.: *easy, γένος* Plat. Polit. 266 C: τὸ εὐχερὲς *the easy, careless use of a thing*, Plat. Theat. 184 B. 2. of persons, *manageable, accommodating, kind, yielding*, Soph. Phil. 519, Valck. Phoen. 393: opp. to δυσχερής. Adv. — πῶς, Plat. Phaed. 117 C.

εὐχετάμαι, poet. for εὐχομαι, Dep., only in pres. and impf., the latter in Hom. without augm. To pray, beseech, Il. 8. 347, 15. 369, to a god, θεῷ Od. 12. 356, Il. 6. 268: in gen. to pay one's vows, do reverence, give thanks, to a god or man, Il. 11. 761, Od. 8. 467. II. to boast oneself, profess, c. inf., *τινὲς ἔθμεναι εὐχετόνται* Od. 1. 172, etc.: to brag, Lat. gloriari, εὐχ. ἐπέσσοι Il. 12. 391, and strengthd., *ὑπερβίον αἰῶνας εὐχετάσθαι* Il. 17. 19, 20. 348: *καταμύουσιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν εὐχετάσθαι to glory over them*, Od. 22. 412. Ep. word. The Act. εὐχετάω occurs in no good author.

εὐχή, *ἡ*, (εὐχομαι) *a prayer, entreaty, wish or vow*, Hom. only in Od. 10. 526 (his usual words being εὐχος and εὐχολῆ), Hes. Th. 419: εὐχὴν ἐπιτελέσαι, Lat. vota persolvere, Hdt. 1. 86, ἀποδοῖναι Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 10: εὐχῇ χρῆσθαι, Lat. votis potiri, Plat. Legg. 688 B: εὐχὴν κατὰ χιλίων χιμάρων ποιῆσαι to make a vow of a thousand goats, Ar. Eq. 661. 2. a mere wish, an aspiration, a visionary thing, as opp. to the reality, hence, εὐχαῖς ὁμοία λέγειν to build castles in the air, Plat. Rep. 499 C, cf. 450 D, ubi v. Stallb.; so, κατ' εὐχὴν as one would wish, not expect, Arist. Eth. N.; so too, κατὰ τὴν παλὺν εὐχὴν like a boy's wish, Plat. Soph. 249 D. 2. a prayer for evil, i. e. a curse, imprecation, Valck. Phoen. 70.

II. vain-boasting, proud-speaking. εὐχῆμων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, to be wished for, Hesych. εὐχίλος, *ov*, rich in fodder. II. of a horse, well-thriven, in good condition, Xen. Eq. 1. 12. εὐχίμαρος, *ov*, rich in goats, Ant. [I] εὐχίλος, *ov*, contr. εὐχίλους, *ov*, (χλόα) *making fresh and green*, epith. of Demeter, Soph. O. C. 1600, cf. χλόη. II. verdant, blooming, Nonn.

εὐχίλωρος, *ov*, fresh and green, dub. in Theophr. εὐχολόγιον, τό, a prayer-book, Eccl.

ΕΥΧΟΜΑΙ, fut. εἰδομαι: aor. ηὔεμην, 3 aor. σὺννορ. εὐεκο Ep. Fragm. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375: plupf. ἠεῖραμην Soph. Tr. 610. In Att. usu. with augm., in Hom. never. Dep. med. To pray, pay one's vows, Lat. precari, vota facere, τινὶ to one, as εὐχ. θεῷ very freq. in Hom., etc.: but c. dat. commodi, for one, Il. 7. 298: also, εἰφ. πρὸς τοὺς θεούς Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 2, Dem., etc.; and so c. acc. cognato, εὐχ. εὐχὰς τοῖς θεοῖς etc., Dem. 381. 10, etc.; εἰφ. ἔπος to utter it in prayer, Hind. P. 3: in Anth., also c. acc. pers., to pray, beseech one. Hom. is fond of joining μεγάλῃ εὐχεσθαι, πολλὰ εὐχεσθαι to pray aloud and earnestly, make many prayers. 2. c. inf., to pray to . . . , pray that . . . , wish to . . . , as, εὐχ. θάνατον φυνεῖν Il. 2. 401; ὀκλον ἰδεῖν Pind., etc.; also, εὐχ. τινὶ δοῦναι to pray him to . . . , Ar. Thesm. 357, etc. 3. c. acc. objecti, to pray for, long or wish for, χρυσόν Pind. N. 8. 63, and so Att.; εὐχ. τινὶ τι to

pray for something for a person, as Soph. Phil. 1019; but also to pray for a thing from . . . , as, τοῖς θεοῖς γὰγαθὰ ἐπέρ τινας Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 10, cf. Cyr. 2. 3, 1. 4. Soph. O. T. 1512 is usu. quoted as a (singular) pass. usage, τοὺν' εὐχεσθῆναι receive this prayer from me, — but this is needless, indeed impossible, v. Ellendt. II. to vow, esp. in prayer, i. e. to vow or promise to do . . . , c. inf., εὐχομαι ἐξελάαν κύνας Il. 8. 526; εὐχετο πᾶν' ἀποδοῦναι Il. 18. 499: and so in Att.; εὐχ. κατὰ βοός, κατὰ χιμάρων to make a vow over an ox, over goats, i. e. vow to offer them, as if they were before the altar, and the vow made over them, Interp. Ar. Eq. 660. In this signif. εὐχεσθαι has both fut. and aor. inf., Herm. Opusc. 1. 282. 2. c. acc. rei, to vow a thing, Lat.overe, Aesch. Ag. 963, Ar. Av. 1619, etc. From the signif. of vowing or pledging oneself to do a thing, II. in gen. to speak confidently, proudly of oneself, boast, c. inf., very freq. in Hom., esp. εὐχομαι εἶναι, not necessarily of empty boasting, but usu. of something which one knows to be matter of glory, and claims as such: hence often, little more than to profess, maintain, cf. ἡσὶ καὶ εὐχεῖται Il. 14. 366; also, εὐχ. σήμεν ἄκας ἴππους Il. 8. 254, and so Att.: very rarely with the inf. omitted, as, ἐκ Κρητῶν γένος εὐχομαι (sc. ἐλάν) I boast my descent, claim it . . . , Od. 14. 199: yet not rare in Hom. to boast vainly, brag, and so strengthd., αἰῶως εὐχεῖται Il. 11. 388, cf. poet. εὐχετόμαι. (The common notion is prob. that of loud speaking, for the word is clearly akin to αἰχλὴν, καυχώμαι: which was the first sense is uncertain.)

εὐχαιοῖέμεναι, f. ἡσώμαι, Dep. med., (ροῖέω) to make a prayer.

εὐχορδός, *ov*, (χορδή) *well-strung, musical*, λύρα Pind. N. 10. 39.

εὐχορτός, *ov*, of cattle, thriving on its fodder, Arist. H. A.

II. rich in fodder, fertile.

εὐχος, *εὐς, τό*, the thing prayed for, object of prayer, εὐχος δοῦναι, ὀρέξαι, πορεῖν τινὶ to grant one's prayer, Il. 5. 285, 22. 130, Od. 22. 7: εὐχος ἀρέσθαι, ἀπαρᾶν to obtain it, Il. 7. 203, 15. 462.

II. that of which one is proud, one's boast, glory, etc., as in Il. 21. 473: but this, though freq. in Pind., as O. 10. 75, is not needed in Hom.

III. later, 1. a vow, votive offering, Anth. 2. boastfulness, vanity.

εὐχρημάτος, τό, to be εὐχρημάτος: and

εὐχρημάτια, *ἡ*, wealth, Poll. 6. 196: from

εὐχρημάτος, *ov*, (χρήμα) *wealthy*.

εὐχρημάτω, = εὐχρημάτω, Plat. (Com.) ap. Poll. 6. 196.

εὐχρηστέω, τό, to be εὐχρηστος, to be useful, serviceable, τινὶ Polyb., εἰς τι Diosc.; absol., Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 226.

II. Pass., εὐχρηστῆσθαι ὑπὸ τινος to receive assistance from, be accommodated, served by him, Diod. 2. to be in common use, of words, Gramm. Hence

εὐχρηστήμα, *ατος, τό*, advantage received.

εὐχρηστής, *ἡ*, accommodation, utility, Polyb., πρὸς τι Id.: from

εὐχρηστος, *ov*, (χράσμαι) *easy to make use of, useful, serviceable*, freq. in Xen.; πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 777 B. Adv. — τας, Polyb.

εὐχράστος, *ov*, = εὐχρστος, dub. l. Xen. Eq. 1. 17, where L. Dind. would read εὐφραστος.

εὐχροῦς, τό, to be of a good, healthy or handsome look or complexion, Ar. Lys. 80: from

εὐχρός; *ἐς*, rare poet. form for εὐχροος, of fine complexion, beautiful, δέρμα εὐχροῖς Od. 14. 24.

εὐχροία, *ἡ*, goodness of complexion, healthy look, Hipp.: from

εὐχροος, *ov*, contr. *ov*, *ov*, (χρᾶ) of a good, healthy look or complexion, fresh-looking, healthy, Hipp., and Xen. Compar. — ὡστερος Xen. Cyr. 1. 8, 41; — ὡστερος Arist. Probl., cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

εὐχρύστος, *ov*, rich in gold, of the Pactolus, Soph. Phil. 394.

εὐχρῶς, *ov*, = εὐχροος, Ar. Eq. 1171, Thesm. 644, and Plat.

εὐχύλια, *ἡ*, goodness, healthiness of the juices. II. good flavoured, Ath.: from

εὐχύλος, *ov*, with good healthy juices. II. juicy, well-flavoured, acc. to Valck. in Hdt. 4. 58. Adv. — ἄως, Hipp.

εὐχύμια, *ἡ*, = εὐχύλια I, Hipp.; = II, Theophr.: from

εὐχύμος, *ov*, = εὐχύλος, Arctae: yet cf. χυλός.

εὐχολῆ, *ἡ*, (εὐχομαι) = εὐχῆ, εὐχος, a vow, Il. 1. 65, 93: a prayer, Il. 9. 499, Od. 13. 357: both times joined with offerings.

II. in gen. a wish, longing: also that which is prayed, longed for, Il. 2. 160, 4. 173, 22. 433; εὐχολᾶς ἐπιτελεῖν Hdt.

2. 63. II. also, *that which one boasts of*; in gen. *boasting, exultation*, II. 8. 229; esp. *a shout of triumph or victory*, coupled in II. 4. 450, 8. 64, with *οἰμωγῇ*. Poet. form, once in Hdt. Hence

εὐχολομαῖος, αἰα, αἶον, bound by, under a vow, Hdt. 2. 63, who explains it by εὐχολὰς ἐπιτελούντες: Strabo gives it as a translation of the Celtic *Soldurri* or *devoti* of Caesar, B. G.

2. volitive, θέαι Dio C. II. = εὐχάριος, yearned, longed for. εὐχάριοςτος, ον, (χωρίζω) easily separated, Theophr.

εὐχωρος, ον, spacious.

εὐχωστος, ον, (χώννυμι) easily dammed or mounded up.

εὐψάμβδος, ον, sandy, Anth. [ψά]

εὐψήφης, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, with many pebbles, shingly, Nonn.

εὐψυχρος, ον, (ψύχω) easily cooled or chilled, Arist. Probl.

εὐψυχία, το, εὐψυχος, of good heart, good courage, N. T.

II. εὐψύχει, farewell, freq. inscr. on tombs, like Lat. *have pia anima*! v. Jac. A. P. p. 939.

εὐψυχής, ἐς, (ψύχω) cool, refreshing, Hdn.

εὐψυχία, ἡ, goodness of spirit, courage, bravery, Aesch. Pers.

326, Eur. and Thuc.: from

εὐψυχος, ον, (ψύχω) of good courage, courageous, brave, Lat.

animosus, Aesch. Pers. 394, and Eur.: τὸ εὐψυχον = εὐψυχία

Thuc. 2. 43. Adv. -χως, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 21. II. (ψύχω)

refreshing, Theophr.

ΕὐΨ, f. εὐψω: aor. εὐσα without augm.: Ion. εὐω, etc., but not so in Hom. To *sing*, in Hom. usu. of singing swine's

bristles off before they are cooked, Od. 2. 300, 14. 75, 426; σὺς εὐόμενοι τανόντο διὰ φλογὸς II. 9. 468, 23. 33: also of the Cyclops' eyelids, etc., while his eye was burnt out, Od. 9. 389: metaph. of a shrewish wife, εἶπε δ' αὖτε δαυτοῦ ἄνδρα Hes.

Op. 703. II. to dry by fire, in gen. to dry up. (Akin to

αἶω, αἶω, and to ψω.)

εὐωδής, ἐς, (ὀίω, pf. ὀδωδα) sweet smelling, Hom., Pind., and Att.: opp. to δυσώδης. Hence

εὐωδία, ἡ, a sweet smell, Xen. Symp. 2. 3, Plat. Tim. 65 A.

Hence

εὐωδιάζω, to perfume. Pass. to be perfumed, grow fragrant,

Strab.

εὐωδίζω, = foreg., Sext. Emp.

εὐωδῖς, ἰως, δ, ἡ, happy as a parent, Opp., fruitful, Nonn.

II. Pass. happily born, Nonn.

εὐώνευος, ον, (ὠλέην) fair-armed, Pind. P. 9. 31; also, εὐ. δεξιὰ

Eur. Hipp. 605.

εὐώνητος, ον, (ἀνέμοι) easily bought, cheap, Strab.

εὐωνία, ἡ, (εὐανος) cheapness, Polyb.

εὐωνίζω, to cheapen, hold in no esteem: from

εὐωνος, ον, of fair price, cheap, Epich. p. 14: irreg. Comp.

-νέστερος Id. p. 67. Adv. -ως, Büchh Inscr. 2. p. 381.

εὐώνυμος, ον, (ὀνομα) of good name, honored, Hes. Th. 409:

esp. of good omen, sounding lucky, Lat. *bene ominatus*, opp. to

δυσών., Plat. Polit. 302 D: hence most freq., II. = ἀριστέρος,

left, on the left hand, Hdt., and Att.: ξὺ εὐωνύνω χειρὸς Hdt.

7. 109; also, ξὺ εὐων. (sup. χειρὸς) Id. 1. 72: very freq. as

military term, εὐωνύνω κέρας Hdt. 6. 111, etc. (Euphem., to

avoid the word *left*, as bad omens came from that quarter, cf.

δεξιός; cf. also εὐξείνος, εὐφρόνιος, and ἀριστέρος itself.)

εὐώτης, ον, δ, fem. ὀπίς, ἰδος, (ὀψ) fair-eyed, in gen. fair to

look on, beautiful. The fem. εὐώτιδα, κόρυνη Od. 6. 113, 142,

h. Cer. 334, Pind., etc.

εὐωτίς, δ, ἡ = foreg., but v. Erf. Soph. O. T. 190.

εὐωτίς, ὄν, = εὐώτης, Eur. O. 918; εὐ. πύλαι friendly gates,

Id. Ion 1611, cf. εὐωψ.

εὐωτός, δ, ἡ, a sea-fish, Opp.

εὐωρέα, (εὐωρος) to be careless, negligent. Hence

εὐωρία, ἡ, carelessness, negligence. II. (ῥα) fineness of

the season, Longus.

εὐωρίσας, = εὐωρέα, v. I. in Aesch. P. 17.

εὐωρος, ον, (ῥα) carefree, unconcerned, almost = ὀλγυρος,

Euphor. 102. II. (ῥα) εὐωρος γῆ, fruitful land: γάμος

εὐωρος, Lat. *maturae nuptiae*, dub. in Soph. Fr. 200.

εὐώροφος, ον, (ῥοφος) well-roofed, also ὀδῶ.

εὐωχέω, to feed well; esp. to entertain hospitably, feast one, al-

ways c. acc. pers., Hdt. 1. 126, A. Vesp. 341, Xen., etc. Pass.,

c. fut. med. -ήσομαι (Ar. Eccl. 717), to be well entertained: hence

to fare sumptuously, εὐωχῆσθαι Hdt. 1. 31; sometimes c. acc. rei, κρέα εὐωχοῦ enjoy your meat, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6, (which may

be regarded as an acc. cognat.) II. metaph. of 'the feast of reason,' εὐωχέειν τὴν καὶνὴν λόγον to entertain him with them,

Theophr. Pass. to relish, enjoy, c. gen., εὐωχοῦ τὸν λόγον Plat. Rep. 352 B, v. Heind. Lys. 211 D, and cf. ἐστίαω. (Like

εὐόχοο from εὐὸ and ἔχω, ὀχέω.) Hence

εὐωχητήριον, τό, a banquetting house, cf. ἐνηβητήριον.

εὐωχητής, οὐ, δ, a reveller, a guest, like δαίταλες.

εὐωχία, ἡ, good fare, feasting, Ar. Ach. 1009, cf. Ran. 85.

2. in gen. a supply of provisions for an army, Polyb. Hence

εὐωχία, = εὐωχέω.

εὐώδης, ὁπος, δ, ἡ, (ὀψ) = εὐώτης, Soph. Ant. 530: metaph., εὐ.

ἀλκὰ friendly, kindly aid, Id. O. T. 189, cf. εὐωπος.

ἐφα, Dor. for ἐφα, 3 sing. impf. from φημί.

ἐφάσθη, poet. for ἐφάνθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from φαίνω.

ἐφαβος, δ, Dor. for ἐφειβος, Theocr.

ἐφαγγέλω, = ἐφαρνίζω, q. v.

ἐφάγνευε, to observe, perform sacred rites over a thing,

Soph. Ant. 247.

ἐφάγνυνω, to dedicate, make an offering of, esp. over a grave,

to perform the obsequies, Soph. Ant. 196.

ἐφαγον, ἐς, ε, aor. 2 act. of ἐσθίω, Hom.

ἐφαίρεομαι, as Pass., to be chosen in addition, esp. to be chosen

or appointed to succeed another, Thuc. 4. 38, cf. Büchh Inscr.

2. p. 21, 93.

ἐφάλιος, ον, (ἄλς) = ἐφαλος. [ᾶ]

ἐφάλλομαι, fut. ἐφαλοῦμαι, Dep. med., to spring upon, esp. in

assault or attack, τινί Hom., esp. in Il., εἰς τὴν Πινδ.: also,

without hostile signif., c. gen., ἐφ. ἵππων to leap upon (i. e.

into) the chariot, Il. 7. 15: so absol., κόσσε μιν ἐπιάλμενος

he kissed him leaping upon him, Od. 24. 320.—Er. word, of

which Hom. has only 3 sing. aor. syncop. ἐπάλτο Il. 13. 643,

21. 140, and most freq., part. aor. sync. ἐπάλμενος, which in

two places, without hostile signif., is in fuller form ἐπιάλμενος.

ἐφαλαος, ον, (ἄλμη) steep in brine, salted, Theophr.

ἐφάλος, ον, (ἄλς) on or by the sea, marine, maritime, epith. of

seaports, Dor. 2. 538, 584.

ἐφάλοος, Dor. for ἐφάλη.

ἐφαλάς, εως, ἡ, (ἐφάλλομαι) a springing on one, attack.

ἐφάλαμ, Dor. for ἐφάμην, impf. med. of φημί. [φά]

ἐφαμαρτάνω, to err, sin in a thing. II. trans. to seduce

to sin, LXX.

ἐφάμερος, Dor. for ἐφάμ, Pind. [ᾶ]

ἐφάμειλος, ον, (ἄμειλος) a match for, equal to, τινί Xen. Mem.

3. 12, Isocr. 4 C: τὸ ἐφ. equality, evenness, Plut.

II. Pass. that is the object of rivalry, to be striven for, Dem. 488.

13. [ᾶ]

ἐφαμμα, ατος, τό, = ἐφαπτός, Polyb.

ἐφαμπος, ον, sandy, Theophr.

ἐφάν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐφασαν, 3 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom.

ἐφάνδανω, fut. ἀήσω, to please, be grateful to, τινί only once

in Hom., βουλήν ἡ βα θεοῖσιν ἐφάνδανε Il. 7. 45: but he has

the poet. form ἐπιανδάνω in 3 pres. ἐπιανδάνει Il. 7. 407, and

in Od. freq. the 3 impf. ἐπᾶνδανε.

ἐφάνη, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. from φαίνω, Hom. [ᾶ]

ἐφάταξ, Adv., once for all, Eupol. ar. A. B. [ᾶπ]

ἐφαπλόω, to spread, stretch out or over, Orph. Hence

ἐφάπλωμα, ατος, τό, any thing stretched out as a covering, a

rug, cloak, etc.

ἐφαπτός, ἰδος, ἡ, also τὸ ἐφαμμα, a soldier's upper-garment,

Lat. *sagum*, Polyb.: from

ἐφάπτω, f. ψω, Ion. ἐπάπτα, to bind, fasten on to, hence

ἐφ. τούγων, perh. like συνάπτειν μάχην, to begin the work,

Soph. Tr. 133:—also to fix upon, assign for one, πότμον Pind.

O. 91. Hom. has only Pass. ἐφάπτομαι to be hung over,

fixed as one's fate or doom, and only in 3 perf. and plupf. ἐφ-

ήπται, ἐφήπτο, like *imminet*, usu. of evil; c. dat. pers., Τρέσσει

κῆδε ἐφήπται Il. 2. 15, etc., and Τρέσσειον δαλέρον πελάτ' ἐφ-

ήπται Il. 7. 402, Od. 22. 41, etc., also ἀθανάσιον ἐπὶ καὶ νεῖκος

ἐφήπται Il. 21. 513, cf. ἐπαρτάω, ἐπικρεμάννυμι. B. Med.

to lay hold of, grasp, touch, τινὸς Theogn. 6; to claim, τινὸς

Plat. Legg. 915 C.

2^d to reach, attain to, Lat. *attingere*, once in Hom., ἔπην χερσίνην ἐδάψατο ἡλέοιο Od. 5. 348: and prob. so metaph. in part. perf. pass. c. gen., εἶδος ἐπαμύμενος possessed of a certain degree of beauty, Hdt. i. 199, ubi v. Bähr, cf. also 8. 105.

3. later, like Lat. *contingere*, to touch, border on, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 171.

4. in gen. to hold to, adopt, Pind.; rarely c. dat., ἐπέσσει, κελεύεις (ὥς) Id. O. i. 138, N. 8. 78.

II. in Act., to kindle: hence to inflame, stir up, Herm. Soph. Ant. 40. Hence

ἐφάπτω, opas, ὁ, also ἥ, laying hold of, seizing, ῥυσίω Aesch. Supp. 728: one who fondles, caresses, Ib. 312, 535.

ἐφαρμογή, ἡ, a fitting, joining together, agreement, Plut.: from ἐφαρμόζω, I. ω, to fit on or to, suit, τινί weapons, περὶ ἑλ of ἐφαρμόζω Id. 19. 385: later, ἐφ. ἐπὶ τινα or τι Arist. Pol., and Eth. N.

II. transit. to fit one thing to another, fit on, put on, κόσμον χρῶσθαι Hes. Op. 76: to suit, accommodate, δαπάνας προσδοῖς Xen. Ag. 8: λόγων πίστιν ἐφ. to give fitting assurance, Soph. Tr. 623.

Hence

ἐφάρμοσις, εως, ἡ = ἐφαρμογή, Tim. Loc. 95 C.

ἐφαρμοστέον, verb. Adj., one must suit, adapt, τινί τὴ Polyb.

ἐφαρμόττω, Att. for ἐφαρμόζω.

ἐφάρπασμα, poet. for ἐφάρπαστο.

ἐφαψ, ἰδος, ἥ, but acc. ἐφαψν Aesch. Supp. 46, (ἐφάπτω) a touching, handling, a caress, Aesch. l. c.

ἐφεδρόμος, ὅν, containing eight sevenths, i. e. 1 + $\frac{7}{8}$, v. ἐπὶ πτερος.

ἐφεδρα, ἡ, Ion. ἐπδρα, a sitting by or at a thing: hence a siege, blockade, Lat. *obsessio*, Hdt. i. 17, etc.; ἐπδρην ποιεῖσθαι Id. 5. 65.

II. a sitting upon, Lat. *inssessio*, Plat. Polit. 288 A. Hence

ἐφεδράω, to set upon, τί τινι Sext. Emp.

ἐφεδράνα, ὡν, τά, that which is sat upon, the seat, hinder parts, Arist. H. A.

II. in gen. a seat, resting place.

ἐφεδράω, f. ἡσω = ἐφεδράω, c. dat., Anth.

ἐφεδρεία, ἡ, a sitting, resting, ἐπὶ τινι Arist. H. A., near a place, Polyb.

II. a sitting by, waiting for one's turn, Plat. Legg. 819 B.

III. a lying in wait, Lat. *insidiae*: a post, guard of soldiers, garrison, Lat. *praesidium*, Polyb.: from

ἐφεδρεῖν, (ἐφεδρος) to sit upon, rest upon, ἄγρους ἐφεδρεῖν κάρα Eur. 55: to sit or brood on eggs, Arist. H. A.

II. to lie by, lie in wait, Thuc. 4. 71, τινί Eur. Or. 1627: in gen. to watch for, τοῖς ἀντιχρημαῖ τῶς Arist. Pol., τοῖς καιροῖς Polyb.

III. to sit by and wait as ἐφεδρος, metaph. to watch that another does not transgress, Isocr. 186 C.

ἐφεδρήσσω, poet. for ἐφεδράω, Jac. A. P. p. 251, Bekk. Coluth. 68.

ἐφεδρίω, = sq., Coluth. 15.

ἐφεδρίω, Dor. -ῖσω, to sit, ride upon, esp. in a game, wherein the loser carried the winner on his back, v. Meineke Philom. p. 365.

Hence

ἐφεδρισμός, ὁ, the game expressed by the foreg. word: and

ἐφεδριστήρ, ἥτος, also -τής, οὗ, ὁ, the winner in the above-named game.

ἐφεδρος, ὡν, (ἐδρα) sitting, seated on or by, c. gen., ἐφ. λέοντων, of Cybele, Soph. Phil. 500: c. dat., ἐφ. σκῆπτρῳ Eur. Tr. 139: sitting fast, hence, τὸ ἐφεδρον, a steady seat, bench, Hippo.

II. watching, looking out for, τῶν καιρῶν or τοῖς καιροῖς one who seizes opportunities, Polyb.: watching, lying in wait for, as an enemy: in gen. an enemy, avenger, Pind. N. 4. 156.

III. lying by, waiting, esp. of a third combatant, who sits by to fight with the conqueror of two, like δαδδοχος, Ar. Ran. 792, in Martial *suppositivus*; also, by a sort of antiphrasis in Aesch. Cho. 866, μῶνός ὃν ἐφεδρος δισσούς, i. e. with two adversaries, and no one to take his own place, if beaten, v. Peile l. c. (p. 346):—hence in gen., one who waits to take another's place, a successor, ἐφ. βασιλέως Hdt. 5. 41: also one who is left, still remaining, Soph. Ag. 610.

ἐφερόμαι, fut. ἐδοῦμαι, Dep. med., to sit upon, by or at, c. dat., διῆρπε, ἰστίῃ, γυναικί παρὸς ἑμῶν, only in pres., and impf.: also c. gen., Pind. N. 4. 109: absol. to sit by, sit down near, Od. 17. 334, cf. Aesch. Eum. 446: c. acc. perh. in Aesch. Ag. 664 (cf. ἐφῆμαι), though ναῦν may better be joined with στελοῦσα; but so certainly in Eur. Hel. 1492.—The Act. is only used in aor. ἐφέσα, q. v.

ἐφέκη, ας, ε, Ep. for ἐφέκη, aor. 1 of ἐφήμι, Hom.

ἐφέλην, ης, γ, opt. aor. 2 act. from ἐφήμι, Hom.

ἐφέσσα, ας, ε, inf. ἐφέσσαι, I set, placed, put on, by, at. Medi.

ἐφέσασμαι, imperat. ἐφέσσαι:—I set a thing down for myself on . . . τί τινι, also τί τινος. Of the Act. Hom. has only the poet. inf. ἐφέσσαι for ἐφέσαι, to put ashore, Od. 13. 274: of the Med. the poet. fut. ἐφέσσωμαι Il. q. 455: part. aor. 1, ἐφέσσωμενος (for ἐφέσσωμενος) ἐμὲ γούνασιν ὄσων having set me on his knees, Od. 16. 443, and imperat. aor. ἐφέσσαι με νῆος Od. 15. 277.

Od. 14. 295, εἰς Διὸν μ' ἐπὶ νῆος ἐέσαστο belongs also to this, for ἐφέσσω με νῆος. The poet. augmd. form ἐέσαστο for ἐέσαστο is distinguished by the *lenis* from ἐέσαστο, aor. Ep. of ἐννυμ.

(On the defective tenses v. sub ἐλα.)

ἐφέω, ης, γ, Ep. conj. aor. 2 act. of ἐφήμι for ἐφέω, ἐφῶ, Hom.

ἐφεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπέχω) able to check, stop, τινός Diosc. as *stringent*.

II. The Sceptic Philosophers were called ἐφεκτικοί, from their always suspending their judgment, and refusing to affirm or deny positively, Gell. 11. 5, v. ἐποχή 4, and sq.

Adv. -κῶς, Stob. Ecl. 1. 78.

ἐφεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπέχω) held back: to be held back, withheld: τὰ ἐφεκτά, as Philos. term, subjects on which to suspend the judgment, Sext. Emp., cf. foreg.

ἐφεκτος, ὡν, containing seven sixths, i. e. 1 + $\frac{7}{6}$, Vitruv. 3. 1, 12: τόκος ἐφ. when, besides the principal, $\frac{1}{6}$ was paid as interest, = 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ p. cent., Dem. 914. 10; cf. ἐπὶ πτερος.

ἐφέλσσω, to roll on, Anth. Med. to trail after one, Nic.

ἐφέλκεις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐλκος) the scab of a sore or wound, Aretae.

ἐφέλκωμαι, as Pass., (ἐλκος) to break out into sores, Hipp.

ἐφέλκωμος, ὁ, (ἐλκωμός) attraction, Gramm.

ἐφέλκωστις, οὗ, ὁ, one who draws on, attracts.

ἐφέλκωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, drawn along, dragged after, suffixed, as, in Gramm., νύ ἐφέλκωστικός.

II. act. drawing on, attractive, ψυχὰς Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 249. 52.

Adv. -κῶς, in sign. 1, Luc. from

ἐφέλκω, f. ὄσω, = sq. [ῶω, ὄσω usq.]

ἐφέλκω, Ion. ἐπ., f. ἐω: later ἐφέλκω. To draw, bring on or towards, Eur. Ion 1149: to drag, trail after one, ἐπ. τὰς οὐράς of long-tailed sheep, Hdt. 3. 113: to lead after one, as a horse by the rein, Id. 5. 12: so, to tow after one, Eur. H. F. 632, cf. Thuc. 4. 27.

2. to draw or drink off.—The Act. is not in Hom.: but he has

B. Pass., πόδες ἐφελκόμενοι feet dragged or trailing along, Il. 23. 696; and so, οἱ ἐφελκόμενοι the stragglers of an army, Hdt. 3. 105., 4. 203: also

C. Med. to draw to or after one, drag along with one, ἔγχος, of a wounded man, Il. 13. 597: ἐφέλκεται ἄνδρα σίδηρος the steel attracts men, i. e. tempts them to use it, Od. 16. 294., 19. 13: ἐφέλκεσθαι τὴν θύραν to pull to the door, Luc.; Lys. 92. 42, has προσιθῆναι ὁ. καὶ τὴν κλείν ἐφ.

2. also to drag oneself along, Plat. Legg. 795 B, and Polyb.

3. to bring on consequences, πᾶλ' ἐφέλκεται φυγὴ κακὰ Eur. Med. 462, Xen., etc.

4. metaph. to claim to oneself, reach after, Plat. Gorg. 405 B.

5. also to drink off, Luc.

ἐφέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐφέλκω) ulceration, Hipp.

ἐφέλκεις, εως, ἡ = ἐφέλκωσις, Arist. Inc. An.

ἐφέμειν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of ἐφήμι, for ἐφείναι.

ἐφέννυμι, = more freq. ἐπέννυμι, q. v.

ἐφεξῆς, Adv., Ion. ἐπέξῃς, poet. ἐφεξῆς, in order, one after another, Hdt. 5. 18, etc.: ἐφ. τινί Plat. Phil. 34 D, τινός Tim.

55 A: τὸ ἐφεξῆς regular order, Arist. H. A.

II. more rarely of Time, successively, τὴν ἡμέραν ἐπὶ ἐξῆς Hdt. 2. 77.

ἐφέμεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a holding back, reserve. II. = ἐπισχέσθαι, an excuse, pretext, τοῖς δ' ἐφείν: like τίνος χάριν v. Ar. Vesp. 338.

ἐφέπω, impf. ἐφείπον, Ep. ἐφεπον: fut. ἐφέψω: aor. ἐπέσπον, inf. ἐπισπένειν, part. ἐπισπών. To go after, follow, pursue, τινά Il. 11. 177, etc., also absol., Il. 11. 496, etc.: in gen. to set upon, press, urge, Il. 20. 357, 494, to drive on, ἵππους Il. 24. 326; and c. dat. pers., Πάριόλκω ἐφέπε κρατερὸν ἄνδρα against him, as Il. 16. 732: ἐφέπε Imperat. in same signf., Il. 16. 724: later in gen. to follow, and so to imitate, ἐφ. δὲ κεν Φιλοκτήτου Pind. P. i. 97.

II. to follow a pursuit, busy oneself about it, c. acc., ἀγῶνι to follow the chase, Od. 12. 330; ὁσμῇς στόμα Il. 20. 359: to seek out, explore, Lat. *odire*,

κορυφὰς ὀρέων, of hunters, Od. 9. 121: to *hunt*, frequent, of gods, Pind. P. 1. 30. III. the most freq. Homer. phrases are πότμον ἐπισκέπει, θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπ., and θανέειν καὶ πότμον ἐπ. to follow, seek out one's fate or death, bring it on oneself, incur it: so, κακὸν οἶτον, δλέθριον or μόρσιμον ἡμαρ ἐπ. Od. 3. 134, Il. 19. 294., 21. 100. B. Med. ἐπέποιμαι, impf. ἐπειποιμην: fut. ἐφεποιμαι: aor. ἐφεσπόμην, inf. ἐπισπένσθαι (also ἐφεσπάζειν as imperat., Theocr. g. 2). To follow, attend, τιμὴ Il. 13. 495, Od. 16. 426: to obey, attend to, θεοῦ δμῶφ Od. 3. 215., 16. 96, ἐπιστάμενοι μνέει σφῶ giving the reins to their passion, Od. 14. 262., 17. 431: and so in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 620: also, absol. ὁ ἐπιστόμος, opp. to ὁ πείσας, Thuc. 3. 43: metaph. to follow, understand an argument, Plat. Legg. 644 D: later, to agree with.—Hom. has most freq. the Act., more rarely the Med., and always in aor., which with him never has the hostile signif. of the Act.: though it has this in Hdt. 1. 103, 3. 54, etc. In Att. the Act. is more rare, but cf. Aesch. Pers. 38, 552.

ἐφημερητικός, ἡ, ὄν, explanatory, Gramm.: from ἐφημερνέω, to explain further. ἐφημερνέω, =sq., in aor. —πύρα Ar. Pl. 675. ἐφέπτω, to creep upon, γαῖαν Anth., or towards, τιμὴ Opp.: but more freq. II. Dor. and poet. to come upon, esp. gradually, stealthily, τιμὴ Aesch. Eum. 314: ἐπ' ὕσσου νύξ ἐφέπτει Eur. Alc. 269: absol., χρόνος ἐφέπταν Pind. O. 6. 164. ἐφες, imperat. aor. 2 from ἐφίμην, Il. Ἐφεσία, ἰών, ῥά, the festival of Artemis at Ephesus. ἐφέστιμος, ὄν, δική, a suit, in which there was the right of ξείνος or appeal to another court, Dem. 78. 28.

ἐφέστις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐφίμην) a throwing, hurling at a thing, Plat. Legg. 717 A. 2. metaph. as Att. law-term, an appeal to another court (as we talk of throwing a cause into Chancery), εἰς τινα Dem. 1301. 3, cf. Att. Process, p. 770. II. (ἐφίμην) an aiming at a thing, appetite, desire, τιμὸς Plat. Legg. 864 B, Arist. Eth. N.

ἐφesperεύω, (ἐσπέρα) to spend the evening awake. ἐφesperος, ὄν, (ἐσπέρα) of, about even-tide: hence western, Soph. O. C. 1059.

ἐφesperομαι, poet. for ἐφεποιμαι. ἐφesperαι, poet. for ἐφesperαι, inf. from ἐφesperα, Od. 13. 274. ἐφesperαι, imperat. aor. 1 med. from ἐφesperα, Od. 15. 277. ἐφesperομαι, poet. fut. med. of ἐφesperα, Il. g. 455.

ἐφesperος, ὄν, (ἐσπία) on the hearth, i. e. at home, by one's own fireside, Od. 3. 234: at home, settled in a place, having a house and home, a housekeeper (in the legal sense), Il. 2. 125: with Verbs of motion, to the hearth, home, ἦλθεν ἐφ. Od. 23. 55: also to the home of another, Od. 7. 248, implying that one comes as a suppliant, ἱκέτης, v. Wess. Hdt. 1. 35: a lodger, sojourner in a house, Ap. Rh. 1. 909. II. in gen. of, from the house or household, Lat. domesticus, ἀνακατή Soph. Tr. 206: hence, τὸ ἐφesperον, Ion. ἐρίστιον, a household, family, Hdt. 5. 72, 73: θεοὶ ἐφ. the household gods, Lat. Lares or Penates, to whom the hearth was dedicated: also of gods presiding over hospitality, Soph. Aj. 492.

ἐφesperιδιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Luc. ἐφesperίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐφesperνμι) an upper garment, wrapper, cloak, Xen. Symp. 4. 38.

ἐφesperίς, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐφίμην) a leader, commander, Aesch. Pers. 80. II. ἐφesperα, at Athens, a court specially appointed to try criminal cases, ap. Andoc. 10. 43, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. §. 103. 11. ἐφesperόν, verb. Adj. of ἐφίμην, one must allow, Cic. Att. 9. 4, 2. ἐφesperικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐφίμην) desirous: in Gramm. desiderative, of Verbs in —σειω, Lat. —urio.

ἐφesperίδα, Adv. παῖζειν, to play at catch-ball, also ἀρπαστον and φανίνδα: Cratinus (Crates?) Incert. 25, uses it with a pun on the ἐφesperίς, as Ar. puns on ὀστρακίνδα.

ἐφesperμή, ἡ, (ἐφίμην) an injunction, command, esp. of the gods or one's parents, Il. 1. 495: hence advice, exhortation, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Pind., and Aesch. Poet. word.

ἐφesperός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐφίμην) to be sought for, desirable, Arist. Phys. Ausc. Adv. —πᾶς.

ἐφesperάζω, = ἐπενάζω, to shout, triumph in a thing. ἐφesperεμα, αρος, τό, a discovery, invention.

ἐφesperεύς, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐφesperσκα) a discovering, discovery. ἐφesperετής, οὐς, ὁ, an inventor, Anacreont.: a contriver, N. T. ἐφesperήσεις, εὐς, ἡ, = ἐφesperεῖς: from ἐφesperσκα, fut. ἐφesperήσω: aor. ἐφesperον, to light upon, meet with, find anywhere, Hom.: in gen. to discover, invent, τέχνην Pind. P. 12. 13, and in Med., Ib. 4. 466, σοφὰς ἐφesperes ὥστε μὴ θανέειν Eur. Alc. 699: c. part., ἐφ. τινα ποιοῦντα to detect one doing, Od. 24. 145, Soph. El. 1093: and so in Pass., μὴ ἐφesperεῖν πρῆσσαν Hdt. 9. 109: so too, ἐφesperημα κακὸς (sc. ὢν) Soph. O. T. 1421.

ἐφesperόδομαι, Dep., to mock, scoff at, τιμὴ, like Lat. illudere, Od. 19. 331, 370.

ἐφesperώ, fut. ψήσω, to cook over again, Ath.

ἐφesperώ, Ion. impf. from ἐφesperῶ.

ἐφesperβαιον, τό, (ἡβη) the pudenda, Lat. pubes, Diosc.

ἐφesperβαρχέω, to be ἐφesperbarchos, Inscr.

ἐφesperβαρχος, ὁ, (ἐφesperbos, ἀρχω) an overseer of the youth, a magistrate in some Greek cities, Epict.

ἐφesperβάω, f. ἥσω, to come to man's estate, grow up to manhood, Hdt. 6. 83, and Att.

ἐφesperβεία, ἡ, (ἐφesperβέω) puberty, man's estate, Anth.

ἐφesperβείον, τό, a place for the youth to exercise themselves, Strab.: hence as an architect. term, Vitruv. 5. 11, 1.

ἐφesperβίος, εἰα, εἰον, youthful, ἀκμή Anth.

ἐφesperβέω, to be an ἐφesperbos, to arrive or be at man's estate, to grow up: also to spend one's youth, Paus.

ἐφesperβία, ἡ, = ἐφesperβεία.

ἐφesperβικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. ἐφesperβ., of, belonging to an ἐφesperbos, Theocr. 23. 56: τὸ ἐφesperβικόν, = ἐφesperβος, Luc.: also the place in the theatre assigned to the youths.

ἐφesperbos, ὄν, arrived at puberty, come to manhood or womanhood (ἡβη), i. e. at Athens, of boys 17, of girls 13 years old, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8, cf. 1. 5, 1: c. eisέρχονται 1. Hence ἐφesperβωσύνῃ, ἡ, the age, position of an ἐφesperbos, puberty, Anth.

ἐφesperβότης, ητος, ἡ, = foreg.

ἐφesperγέομαι, Dep. med., to lead against one, II. 2. 687, in trines.

II. to lead to a place, c. dat. pers.: esp. as Att. law-term, to lead the magistrate to a house where a criminal lay concealed, whom the informer durst not seize himself, Dem. 601. 20. Hence

ἐφesperγήσεις, εὐς, ἡ, at Athens, an action against one who harboured a criminal, v. foreg., II, cf. Att. Process, p. 246, sq.

ἐφesperδήμα, Pass. to exult in a thing, or usu. over a person, τιμὴ Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20, like ἐπιχαίρω, Valck. Hipp. 1285.

ἐφesperδύνω, to sweeten, give a relish to, τροφὴν Plut.: metaph. to sweeten, season, διατρίβην λόγοις Plut.

ἐφesperκω, to come, to have arrived, freq. in Soph. 2. to extend, reach to, Xen. Lac. 12. 5.

ἐφesperλῆς, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἐφesperbos, Anth.

ἐφesperλῆς, ἰδος, also ἐφesperλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. ἐφesperλῆς, (ἡλος) a cover: an iron rim or band on a box's cover. II. in plur., spots or freckles brought out by the sun, Hipp., etc. (In this signif. perh. from ἡλιος).

ἐφesperλος, ὄν, (ἡλος) nailed on, or to. II. (ἡλιος) sun-burnt, or freckled, cf. foreg. 11.

ἐφesperλόττης, ητος, ἡ, a white speck on the eye, Sext. Emp.

ἐφesperλῶ, to nail on, nail firmly: metaph., τῶνδ' ἐφesperλωται γόμφος i. e. it is fixed, determined, Aesch. Supp. 944.

ἐφesperλώδης, ες, = ἐφesperλῆς II.

ἐφesperλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐφesperλῶ) nailed on.

ἐφesperμαι, to sit on, sit, or by, usu. τιμὴ Od. 6. 309, 12. 215: but in Aesch. Eum. 409, also c. acc., βρέτας ἐφesperμενος sitting on or at the shrine, cf. 440, 446, cf. ἡμαι, καθῶ.

ἐφesperμερευτής, οὐς, ὁ, a daily watcher, waiter or minister, Philo.

ἐφesperμερεύω, to devote the whole day to a thing, Polyb.

ἐφesperμερία, ἡ, a daily order or course, LXX.

ἐφesperμερίδος, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Alex. Incert. 34.

ἐφesperμέριος, ὄν, ὄν, a, or Pind. N. 6. 10, (ἡμέρα) on the day, for or during the day, the whole day through, οὐ κεν ἐφesperμέριος γε βάλω δάκρυ Od. 4. 223, cf. Pind. l. c.: ἐφesperμέρια φρονεῖν to take no thought for the morrow, Od. 21. 85. Freq. of men, ἐφesperμέριος whose life is but for a day, Aesch. Pr. 546, Ar. Av.

687: hence in gen., *ehortlived, fleeting*, Theogn. 656, 960.

II. *daily, every day*, Plut. Cf. ἐφημερος.

ἐφημερίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a diary, journal, day-book, Plut., cf. Proport. 3. 23, 20: esp. a military or historical record, as Caesar's *Commentarii*, Plut. 2. later, a calendar, = ἡμερολόγιον.

II. = ἐφημερία, Joseph.

ἐφημερον, τό, an ephemeron, shortlived insect, Arist. H. A.

II. a poisonous plant, Nic.: strictly neut. from

ἐφήμερος, ον, (ἡμέρα) = ἐφημέριος (for which it is the usu. form in Prose), living, lasting but a day, short-lived, Pind. I. 7. 57, cf. Thuc. 2. 53: esp. of men, ἐφημεροί Pind. P. 8. 135, etc.

II. *daily*, περὶ δὲ Hipp.

ἐφημεροῦντοί, ον, οἱ, they who live only for the present day. ἐφημοσύνη, ἡ, (ἐφήμη) = ἐφεστῆ, a command, injunction, Hom. ἐφισθα, Ep. and Acol. for ἐφης from φημί, Hom., and sometimes in common use.

ἐφισχύαω, f. σῶω, to acquiesce in a thing, v. l. Polyb.: to be quiet, Aetaea.

ἐφθάλος, ἄ, ἑόν, (ἐψω) cooked.

ἐφθός, ἄ, ἑόν, (ἐψω) to be cooked, Nic.

ἐφθήμερος, ον, (ἐπτά, ἡμέρα) of seven days, lasting that time, *avoxal* Plut.

ἐφθήμερης, (ἐπτά, ἡμερης) containing seven halves, i. e. 3½, esp. in metre, of three feet and a half, usu. of the first 3½ feet of a Hexameter, or Iambic Trimeter: cf. πενθημμερης.

ἐφθην, ης, η, aor. 2 of φθάνω, Hom.

ἐφθίατο, Ion. for ἐφθντο, aor. syncop. pass. of φθίω, φθίωω, II. 1. 251.

ἐφθωπάλειον, τό, = σκ.

ἐφθωπάλιον, τό, (ἐφθός, πάλω) a cook-shop, place where dressed meat is sold, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 94 C.

ἐφθός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἐψω, boiled, dressed, Hdt. 2. 77, Euphantid. Satyr. 1: hence

ἐφθότης, ητος, ἡ, a being boiled. II. metaph. a being dissolved, languor, Hipp.

ἐφιάλτης, = ἐπιάλλω, q. v.: hence

ἐφιάλτης, ον, ὁ, the night-mare, Lat. incubo, strictly one who leaps upon, Strab., also ἐπιάλτης, q. v. Hence

ἐφιάλτια, ἡ, or ἐφιάλτιον, τό, an herb supposed to make one proof against night-mare.

ἐφιδρώω, to perspire at or with a thing: Medic. to perspire.

ἐφιδρώσεις, εως, ἡ, a perspiring, perspiration, Hipp.

ἐφιδάνα, to sit on, at, or by, δεικνύω, αἰδούσθω II. 10. 578., 20. 11: metaph. ἵππος ἐπὶ βλεφερίοις II. 10. 261: not found in Od., and in II. only in impf. i. v. also ἐφίδω.

ἐφίδω, fut. ἔξωω, = foreg., esp. to sit on, τινί Od., but only in impf.: never in II.: πρόσ τι Critias 2. 11.

ἐφίημι, fut. ἐφήσω: aor. i ἐφήκα, Ion. and Ep. ἐφέκα. I. Hom. uses, of the Act., part. pres. ἐφίης, fut.: aor. i indic.; aor. 2 imperat. ἐφες, conj. ἐφέλω, ης, η: of the Med., pres. part., and fut.. He also has a 3 impf. ἐφίει, as if from ἐφίω, cf. προίημι.

To send to one, Ἴων Πριάμω II. 24. 117: to set upon, stir up against, ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. 9. 49, cf. 7. 176: in this signifi. Hom. always adds the inf., to stir up, excite to do, II. 1. 518, Od. 14. 464, etc. 2. of things, to throw, launch at one, e. g. βέλει τάς very freq. in Hom., ἔρχω, κελίην τινί II. 20. 346., 21. 170, χεῖρας τινι to lay hands on him, Lat. injicere manus, very freq. in Hom.

3. of events, destinies, etc., to send upon one, πότμον τινί II. 4. 396, κήδεα II. 1. 445, ἀέθλον Od. 10. 576: ἐφ. νόστον τινί to grant one a return, Od.; and so in Att., esp. Trag.

II. to let go, loosen, esp. the rein, Lat. remittere, metaph., ἐφ. τὰς ἥλιας τοὺς λόγους Plat. Prot. 338 A, to give a rein to, γλῶσσας Eur. And. 954: hence to give up, yield, ἡγεμονίαν τινι Thuc. 1. 95: πάνθ' ἡδονῇ Eur. Oen. 2: hence

2. to permit, allow, τινί ποιεῖν Hdt. 1. 90., 3. 113: and so, ἐφ. τινί Soph. El. 554. 3. seemingly intr., sub. εαυτὸν, to give oneself up to, οὐρία a fair wind, Plat. Prot. 338 A: and so, ἡδονῇ, etc., Valck. Diatr. p. 233, cf. δίδωμι.

III. to put the male to the female, Lat. admittere, Hdt. 3. 85., 4. 30. IV. as law-term, to refer to a higher judge, to appeal, τινὰ ἐς τὸ δικαστήριον Dem. 913. 23, cf. 1024. 22.

B. Med. ἐφίεμαι fut. ἐφήσομαι, to enjoin, command, τινί τι II. 23. 82, Od. 13. 7, etc.; ἐφ. τινι

ποιεῖν Soph. El. 1111, Ar. Vesp. 242; and so c. acc., ἐφίεμαι χαλρεῖν σ' (i. e. σε) Soph. Aj. 112: ἐφ. ἐς . . to send orders to . ., Thuc. 4. 108: to commit, intrust to one, τί τινι Aesch. Pr. 4, etc.

II. to aim at, long after, desire, c. gen., Soph. El. 143, Xen., etc.; also c. acc., Soph. O. 6. T. 766, Xen. Ages. 11. 14: c. inf., Soph. Phil. 1315, Thuc. 6. 6. [ἢ Ep., ἢ Att.: yet i in the Homer. forms ἐφίει, ἐφίει, ἐφίεμενος, except i in ἐφίει Od. 24. 180.]

ἐφικνέομαι, fut. ἐφίξομαι: aor. ἐφίκονην, Dep. med. To come upon, reach an end, in gen. to reach, attain to, c. gen., ἅμα ἀλλήλων ἐφίκοντο II. 13. 613, so too in Att., cf. Valck. Opusc. 2. 180: and of things, to hit, win, τυνός Isocr. 203, etc.: also metaph. of words, to hit or touch the right points, Lat. rem cum tangere, Hdt. 7. 9. cf. Dem. 361. 25, and Polyb. . . II. to reach, arrive at a place, c. acc., v. l. Od. 8. 202 (but Wolf ἀφίκεσθε), ἐπ. ἐς . . τὸ πόνον Hdt. 3. 9; ἐπὶ γῆν Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 5. 2. strangely c. acc., ἐπύκεσθαι μαστιγι πληγὰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον to visit the H. with blows, Hdt. 7. 35.

III. absol. to be enough, avail, suffice, Plat. Hence

ἐφικτός, ἡ, ὄν, easily reached or got at, attainable, Theophr. ὡς ἐφικτόν, or καθόσον ἐφ., κατὰ τὸ ἐφ. to the best of one's power, Lat. pro virili, Arist. Mund., etc.: ἐν ἐφικτῇ within reach, Theophr., and Plut. 2. metaph. intelligible, Polyb.

ἐφίληθην, Acol. and Ep. 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from φιλέω from ἐφίληθσαν, II. 2. 668.

ἐφίμερος, strengthid. ἱμέρω, c. acc., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F; c. gen. Nonn.; c. inf., Musae.

ἐφίμερος, ον, longed for, desired, Hes. Sc. 15: hence delightful, agreeable, Archil. 22. [I]

ἐφίπτασθαι, Dep., to ride a tilt at, hence, λόγους ἐφ. Cratin. Incert. 131, cf. καθάπτασθαι: to ride upon, ἐπὶ τινος dub. in Luc.

ἐφίπταρχία, ἡ, a double ἐπιπταρχία, consisting of 1024 horse, Att. ἐφίπταστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = ἐπιβήτωρ, Apollon. Lex.

ἐφίπτεος, ον, dub. l. for ἐφίπτιος.

ἐφίπτεω, to ride against or towards, τινί Diod. 2. to ride upon, τινί Opp. II. to cover the female, of animals.

ἐφίπτιος, ον, (ἵππος) of, belonging to a horse or to riding, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 6: ἐφ. δρόμος a course of a certain length so called, whether on foot or horseback, v. Plat. Legg. 833 B: τὸ ἐφ., sub. στρώμα, Lat. ephippia, a saddle-cloth, Xen. Eq. 7. 5.

ἐφίππων, τό, a car with one horse, cf. τέτρηππον, dub.

ἐφίππος, ον, on horseback, riding, Plat. ἄνδρας ἐφ. an equestrian statue, Id. 2. κλύδων ἐφίππος a rushing wave of horses, Soph. El. 733.

ἐφίπποτοξότης, ον, ὁ, = τοξότης ἐφίππος, a mounted archer, v. l. Diod.

ἐφίπταμαι, aor. -επτάμην, Dep., to fly upon, towards or to, Hom., but only in aor. 3 sing., ὁ ἐπέντατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις II. 13. 821, Od. 15. 160, 525: the pres. only late, as in Mosch. 1. 16.

ἐφιστάνα, Dor. for ἐφιδάνα.

ἐφιστάνα, rare late form for sq., Diosc.

ἐφίστημι, f. στήσω, . . A. in pres., fut., and aor. i trans., I. to set on, over, of things, to place upon, τί τινι Thuc. 2. 75, τι ἐπὶ τινος Plat. Crit. 116 A, τι ἐπὶ τι Dem. 1029. 29: hence metaph., ἐφ. μοῖραν φημί, Lat. finem imponere, Plat. Rep. 498 C: also like Plat. praefigere, to set over, τινά τι Hdt. 5. 27; ἐπὶ τινος Polyb. 2. metaph. to set one person over another, as a watch, φύλακα βοῖ Aesch. Supp. 303; παιδαγωγούς ἐπ' αὐτοῖς Xen. Rep. Lac. 2. 1; ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 807. 3: to appoint to, τέλει Aesch. Ag. 1202. 3. ἐφιστάνα τινι ἀγῶνα to institute it in honor, commemoration of him, Hdt. 1. 167., 6. 38.

II. to set by or near to, Hdt. 1. 59, etc.: ἐπ. κύκλῳ τὸ σῆμα (= περὶ τὸ σ.) ἱππίας Hdt. 4. 72: ἐπ. τινὰ τοῖς πράγμασι to bring one into affairs, let one have a hand in them, Dem. 351. 25. 4. 2. to stop, check, make halt, Lat. inhibere, στρέφωμαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2. 18; ὀρέμῃ Polyb.; τινὰ τοῦ πρόσω Arr. 3. ἐφίστημι τινι γνῶμην, τινι δαίμονι to apply one's thoughts to, attend, Hipp., etc.: κατὰ τι to a thing, Isocr. 203 B; so too, ἐφ. τὰς ὕψεις ἐπὶ τι Polyb.: but more freq. absol., ἐφιστάνα to attend, like προσέχω, c. dat. rei, Arist. Mund.; περὶ τινος Polyb.; ἐπιστάνα μάλλον λεκτέον one must read with more care and accuracy, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12 (whence the words ἐπιστάμαι, ἐπιστήμη, qq. v.): —also ἐπιστάται τινι ἐπὶ τι to call his attention

to, Polyb., absol., Plut. B. In Med. and intr. tenses, perf., plqpf., aor. 2 act. (the transit. acts are not found in Hom.) to stand *on, over*, τιw II. 6. 373, etc.; to place oneself over, take one's post at, θύρῳw ἐπιστάτω, once in Hom., II. 11. 644; ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις Hdt. 3. 77, etc. 2. to be set over, Lat. praessee, πόλεις Aesch. Theb. 538, χρημάτων Eur. And. 1098, ἐπὶ τιw Plat. Rep. 460 B; esp. of ἐρεστώτες, Att. ἐρεστώτες those in authority, Hdt. 4. 84, and Att.: hence to be urgent, urge on a work, etc., Dem. 70. 16. II. to stand by or near, come near, Hom., ἀλλήλοισι II. 13. 133, also παρὰ or ἐπὶ τιw II. 12. 199, 23. 201, etc. esp. of dreams or visions, to appear to, τιw Hdt. i. 34, cf. II. 10. 496: absol., to stand by, ἀλλήλοισι Od. 22. 203. 2. in hostile sign. to stand against, oppose, II. 5. 624, ἀλλήλοισι II. 15. 703: to come upon by surprise, τιw or ἐπὶ τιw Isocr.: metaph. to impend, be at hand, Lat. instare, Κῆρες ἐρεστώνων θανάτοιο II. 12. 326, κινδύνου Dem. 287. 5. 3. to stand, float on the top, τὸ ἐριστάμενον τοῦ γάλακτος, i. e. cream, Hdt. 4. 2. 4. to halt, stop, as in a march, Xen. An. 2. 4. 26, cf. A. II. 2: hence in gen. to wait, and in Luc., μικρὸν ἐπιστάς ἀποθνήσκει he dies shortly after.

5. to be posted, stand after, behind others, Polyb. 6. to fix one's mind on, give one's attention to, ἐπὶ τιw Isocr. 213 D, cf. A. II. 3. C. Polyb. uses the perf. ἐρέστωκα sometimes as trans.: and we once have ἐπιστάσαι βᾶν, Lat. sistere gradum, Soph. Tr. 339.

ἐπιστορεύω, to inquire, search further.
ἐπλάδων, aor. 2. from ἐπλάω.
ἐφοβήθην, Aor. and Ep. 3 plur. aor. pass. for ἐφοβήθησαν, from φοβέω.

ἐφόδια, ἦ, (ἐφένω) the going the rounds, keeping guard: also the guard, watch, patrol, Wessel. Diod. 20. 16. ἐφοδεύοντες, verb. Adj., one must set upon, attempt, Sext. Emp. ἐφοδευτής, οὐ, δ, one who goes the rounds. 2. a spy: from ἐφένω, to visit, go the rounds, to see that watch is kept right, etc., πάντ' ἐφοδεύεται Ar. Av. 1160; in Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16, of an officer who yearly visited all the Satrapies of Persia: hence in gen. to superintend, watch over, ἀγῶσι Aesch. Cho. 748.

2. to visit as a spy, spy out, γῆν LXX. II. metaph. to examine, sift an argument, etc., Epict. ἐφόδια, τὰ, v. ἐφόδιος.

ἐφοδία, ἦ, δσω, to furnish with supplies, equip for a journey, Hdt. 9. 99: metaph. to furnish with, train up or educate in, τινά τιw Plut. Pass. to be supplied with, τι LXX. Med. to supply oneself with, receive for one's supplies, τι ἐκ τιw Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 12.

ἐφόδιος, ον, (δδός) of, belonging to a journey: neut. τὸ ἐφ., Lat. vaticum, supplies, money or necessities for travelling, esp. supplies of an army, usu. in plur. τὰ ἐφόδια Hdt. 4. 203, 6. 70, and Att.: of an ambassador's travelling allowance, Ar. Ach. 53: in gen. maintenance, support, Dem. 1204. 22. 2. in gen. a store, resource, support of any kind, Arist. Probl.: εὐερέθης βλος μάλιστα ἐφ. Epich. p. 98: hence=ἀφορμή, Dem. 917. 14.

ἐφόδος, ἦ, a way towards, approach, freq. in Thuc., etc.: a channel, passage, Hipp. 2. metaph. a way to, a means of reaching, a plan, attempt, Theophr. and Polyb. 3. communication, access for traffic and intercourse, ἐφ. παρ' ἀλλήλων Thuc. 1. 6, πρόσ ἄλλ. 5. 35.

II. an onset, attack, assault, Aesch. Eum. 376, Thuc., etc., γνῶνεις ἐφόδος μάλλον ἢ ἰσχυρος Thuc. 3. 11: ἐξ ἐφόδου at the first assault, Polyb.: hence of ships, εἰς ὁδὸν καὶ ἐφόδον of burden and of war, Polyb. 3. 25, 4. 2, hence in Hipp., an attack, access of fever. III. the rounds, visit of the outposts, Polyb.

ἐφόδος, δ, one who goes the rounds, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16, and Polyb.; cf. ἐφένω.

ἐφόδος, ον, accessible, Thuc. 6. 66, in Superl. -άριστος. ἐφόδω, (δδός) to bring on the way, escort, only in Ion. form ἐποδωκέω, for ἐφωδάκε, dub. in Aesch. Pers. 656.

ἐφόλῳ, Dor. for ἐφολτα, 3 sing. impf. from φέρω. ἐφέλκαιον, τό, (ἐφέλκω) a rudder, Od. 14. 350: acc. to others, a cock-boat, like sq.

ἐφώλκιον, τό, (ἐφέλκω) a small boat towed after a ship, Plut. 2. in gen. an appendage, Plut., and Anth.: cf. sq.

ἐφολκίς, ἦ=foreg., esp. a burdensome appendage, τιw Eur. Andr. 200, H. F. 631, 1424.

ἐφολκός, ον, (ἐφέλκω) drawing on or towards, enticing, alluring, like ἐπαγωγός, Thuc. 4. 108. II. ἐφ. ἐν λόγῳ, drawing, tedious, Aesch. Supp. 208: in gen. a laggard, Ar. Vesp. 268.

ἐφομαρτέω, f. ἦσω, to follow, press close upon, absol., II. 8. 191, etc.; c. dat., Ap. Rh.

ἐφομῖλέω, to company with, live with or among, c. acc., dub. in Hermes. 5. 52; c. dat., Nonn.

ἐφοπίζω, to equip, get ready, in Hom. either ἐφ. δαῖρα, δέικνον, δόρπον, or ἐμαζαν, ἡμίνους, also νῆα—to arm against, τιw τιw Opp. Med. to get ready for war with, λαγαῖσι Ib.

ἐφορᾶτικός, ἦ, ὄν, looking to or towards, watchful of, ἐργῶν Xen. Oec. 12. 19: from

ἐφορᾶω, fut. ἐπόφωμαι, Ep. ἐπιπόφωμαι, to oversee, observe, c. acc., in Hom. always of the gods, as of Zeus, ἀνθρώπων ἐφορᾶ Od. 13. 214: more freq. of Helios, πάντ' ἐφορᾶ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει II. 3. 277, Od. II. 109, etc., and so Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1246: of a general going his rounds, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 59: Pass., ὅσον ἐφεσώρωτο τῆς νήσου as much of it as was in view, Thuc. 3. 104. II. to look out for, pick out, choose, II. 9. 167, Od. 2. 204.—As aor. we have ἐφείδον, q. v.

ἐφορεία, ἦ, ἐφορέω superintendence: esp. 2. the office or dignity of ἐφορος, the ephorality, Xen. Lac. 8. 3.

ἐφορεῖον, τό, the court of the ephori, Xen. Ages. 1. 36. ἐφορέω, =ἐφορᾶω, c. acc., Aesch. Supp. 678, Eum. 530; c. gen., Pers. 7. II. to be an ephor, Thuc. 8. 6, and Xen.

ἐφορέω, Ion. and poet. for ἐφορᾶω, Aesch. ἐφορικός, ἦ, ὄν, of, belonging to the ephori, Xen. Lac. 15. 6.

ἐφόριος, α, ον, (δρος) on the border, confines, frontier, ἀγορά ap. Dem. 631. fin.

ἐφορμαῖον, to rush on, attack, Aesch. Pers. 208: c. dat., Opp. ἐφορμάω, f. ἦσω, to stir up, rouse against one, πόλεμον, ἀνέμους τιw II. 3. 105, Od. 7. 272; λόκους Hdt. 9. 93. II.

intr. to rush upon, attack, τιw Eur. Hupp. 1275: but so more usu. B. in Pass. and Med. to be stirred up, roused, in Hom. oft. c. inf., θυμὸς ἐφορμάτω πολεμῖν, μάχεσθαι, γαμέεσθαι, ποιεῖν, etc. II. to rush furiously on, absol. II. 17. 465, usu. in part. aor. pass. ἐφορμήβης: without hostile signf., to hurry, rush forward, Od. 11. 206. In Med. also sometimes c. acc., to rush upon, dash at, attack, ἐφορμάτω ἔθνος ὀρνίθων II. 15. 691, cf. 20. 461; so, ἐφορμήσασθαι ἀέθλους Hes. Sc. 127: later also c. dat.

ἐφορμέω, f. ἦσω, to lie at anchor, lie at or over against a place, esp. to watch or blockade an enemy, Hdt. 8. 81; ἐφ. λιμένι Thuc. 7. 3, ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 7; at ἐφορμούμενι ναῦς the blockading squadron, Ib. 1. 6, 36: in gen. to lie by and so to watch, Soph. O. C. 812. Pass. to be blockaded, Thuc. 1. 142. 2. in gen. to keep in check, be a hindrance to, καίρῳς τιw Dem. 30. 18.

ἐφορηγία, ἦ, (ἐφορᾶω) an entrance, approach, Od. 22. 130.

II. an attempt upon a place, attack, Thuc. 6. 90, cf. Güllér ad 6. 49. Oft. confused with ἀφορμή, Herm. Soph. Aj. 283.

ἐφορηγίος, εως, ἦ, (ἐφορμάω)=foreg. II. B. (ἐφορμέω) an anchorage, convenience for lying at anchor, Thuc. 6. 48: a watching with ships, blockade, Id. 2. 89, ubi v. Arnold.

ἐφορηγικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἐφορμάω) exciting.

ἐφορμίζω, to bring a ship to its moorings (δρμος): and so in Med. to come into harbour, come to anchor, εἰς τόπον Thuc. 4. 8: more rarely c. aor. pass., Poppo Thuc. 6. 49. Hence

ἐφορμίζω, εως, ἦ, a bringing or coming to anchor.

ἐφορμος, ον, at anchor, ναὺς Thuc. 3. 76. II. with a harbour, anchorage, etc.

ἐφορμῖος, δ, =ἐφορμῖος II, a blockade, Thuc. 4. 27.

ἐφορος, ον, (ἐφορᾶω) overseeing, watching. II. usu. as Subst., δ ἐφορος a watcher, guardian, ruler, στρατιῶς, γῆς Aesch. Pers. 25, Supp. 674. 2. at Sparta, οἱ ἐφοροι the Ephori, overseers, a body of five magistrates, who controlled all the rest, even the kings, Hdt. 1. 65, 6. 82, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 6, and Müller Dor. 3. 7.

ἐφορος, ον, (δρος)=ἐφόριος.

ἐφόσον, Adv. for ἐφ' ὅσον, in so far as.

ἐφυβρίζω, to insult over one, add insult to injury, absol.; II.

9. 368; later c. dat., Soph. Aj. 1385; c. acc., Eur. Phoen. 1663, Heracl. 947: ἐφ. τι to give vent to insulting language, Thuc. 6. 63. II. like ἐπιχαίρειν, to exult maliciously, Soph. Aj. 954. Hence
ἐφ' ὑβριστοῦς, ὅ, δ, an insolent person.
ἐφ' ὑβριστος, ὄν, wanton, insolent, Hdn.
ἐφυγιάω, to make healthy.
ἐφυγασάν, Alexandr. for ἐφυγον, from φεύγω.
ἐφυγαίνω, to moisten: Pass. of the bowels, to be relaxed, Hipp.
ἐφυγρος, ὄν, moist, Theophr.
ἐφ' ὑδάτος, α, ὄν, (ὕδωρ) on or of the water, Νόμψη Ap. Rh.
[ὑ metri grat.]
ἐφ' ὑδρεῖω, (ὕδρεω) to water, τι Theophr.: from
ἐφ' ὑδρίας, ὄδος, ἡ, of the water, Νόμψη Anth.
ἐφ' ὑδρος, Ion. ἔνυδρος, ὄν, (ὕδωρ) wet, moist, rainy, epith. of the west wind, Od. 14. 458, like Virgil's Orion aquosus: abounding in water, ἐπ. πίδαξ Hdt. 4. 198.
ἐφ' ὕδρου, ὁ, ἰ. ε. δ ἐφ' ὕδατι ὄν, the keeper of the water-clock (καὶ ὕδρα) in the Athen. law-courts, dub.
ἐφ' ὑδρακτέω, to bark at, τι Plut.
ἐφ' ὑμνείω, to sing or chant one thing after another, παῖδ' αὖτα φησὶ Aesch. Pers. 393; and so Plat. II. to chant or utter good or evil wishes over, τί τινα Eum. 902, Soph. Ant. 1305: to sing a dirge or mournful strain, τι Aesch. Cho. 385, Soph. O. T. 1275. III. c. acc. pers., to sing of, laud, Δία Soph. Ant. 658.
ἐφ' ὕμνου, τό, (ῥυμος) the burden, refrain, of a hymn, Ap. Rh.
ἐφ' ὑπερθε, -θεν, Adv., above, on the top or surface, Od. 9. 383; later sometimes c. gen., Simon. II. over and above, besides. [ὑ]
ἐφ' ὑπνιδιος, ὄν, (ὑπνος) sleepy, tending to sleep, dub. in Leon. Tar. ἐφ' ὑπνιδίω, to sleep upon, lie upon in sleep.
Ἐφύρα, ἡ, Ion. Ἐφύρη, Ephrya, old name of Corinth, Il. 6. 152: but there were also other places so called, Nitzsch Od. 1. 259, 2. 328. [ὑ]
ἐφ' ὕψι, Dor. for ἐφ' ὕψα, 3 sing. impf. from φυσώ. [ὑ]
ἐφ' ὑστερίω, to be later, come after another, Thuc. 3. 82.
ἐφ' ὑπέρω, to intervene: metaph., μῆτιν Ὀpp., in tmesis.
ἐφ' ὕφῃ, ἡ, the woof, Plat. Legg. 734 E.
ἐφ' ὕω, to rain upon: Pass. to be in the rain, exposed to it, Xen. Cyn. 9. 5. 2. impers. ἐφ' ὕει, τι Theophr. [ὑ]
ἐφ' ὤ, ἐφ' ὤτει, ἰ. ε. πει τοῦτ' αὖτε, on the condition that . . .
ἐφ' ὤρος, ὄν, (ὥρα) nature, Anthos.
ἐφ' ὥδον, es, e, aor. 2 of χαῖναι, Hom.
ἐφ' ὥρην, ἡς, ἡ, aor. of χαίρειν, Plat. [ᾠ]
ἐφ' ὥρα, as, e, aor. 1 act. of χῶν, Pl.
ἐφ' ὥροισιν, τό, acc. to πόλ., = μεσάβοιον.
ἐφ' ἡγγυός, ὄν, (ἐχων ἡγγύην) giving security, pledged and able to redeem one's pledge, responsible: hence in gen. trustworthy, faithful, secure, δόμοι Eur. Med. 388; ἡμίλα ἐχ. to be relied on (for the prevention of crime), Thuc. 3. 46; λόγος ἐχ. Eur. Andr. 192: ποιῆν τι ἐχ., Lat. ratum facere, Id. Phoen. 759. II. that has received a guarantee, under pledge of security, ἱκέτης ἐφ' ἡγγυος Soph. O. C. 284.
ἐφ' ἡγλωττία, ἡ, (ἡγλώσσα) a word coined by Lucian after ἡκευρία armistice, as we might say linguistic.
ἐφ' ἡδερμία, ἡ, (ἡδέρμα) the disease of cattle, when they are hide-bound, Lat. coriaco.
ἐφ' ἡδμια, ἡ, acc. to Dicaearch., and Plut. Thes. 32, old name of the Academia, after a hero Echedenos.
ἐφ' ἡδύμοις, ὄν, master of one's passions, under self-control, Od. 8. 320, cf. ἐχέφρων.
ἐφ' ἡδίων, τό, Dim. from ἡδύς, a little adder.
ἐφ' ἡδύτης, es, (κῆλη) ruptured.
ἐφ' ἡκλλος, ὄν, (κόλλα) sticky, πηλός Plut.
ἐφ' ἡκτέλιος, ὄν, (κτέανον) with great possessions, Rhian. 1.
ἐφ' ἡμειψέω, to hold one's peace, be silent, Luc.: and ἐφ' ἡμειψία, ἡ, silence, reserve, Plut.: from ἐφ' ἡμειψίω, act, taciturn: from the Homeric σιγῇ μῦθον ἐχεν.
ἐφ' ἡντίς, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἐχων, ναῦς) holding ships back, detaining them, ἡπλοία Aesch. Ag. 149; ἡγκυρα Anth. II. a small sea-fish, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, Lat. echeneis, remora, Arist. H. A., cf. Plin. N. H. 9. 25.
ἐφ' ἡνεκχίς, ἐς, (πενυχί) in Hom. epith. of a dart, βέλος Il. 1.

51., 4. 129, acc. to Gram. bitter, but (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. in v.) sharp, keen, piercing, cf. πενυκ, πενυκάμος, πενυκός.
ἐχέπικρος, ὄν, = foreg., in Gramm.
ἐχερρημοσύνη, ἡ, = ἐχεμυθία: from ἐχερρημῶν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (ῥῆμα) = ἐχέμυθος.
ἐχέσκαρος, ὄν, (σάρξ) clinging close to the body, χιτὼν Ath.
ἐχέσκαον, es, e, Ion. impf. from ἐχω, for εἶχον, Hom.
ἐχέστος, ὄν, bringing sorrow, Theocrit. 25. 213.
ἐχέτης, ὄν, δ, = ἐχων, a man of substance.
ἐχέτην, ἡ, (ἐχω) the plough-tail, handle, Lat. stiva, Hes. Op. 465. II. any handle. Hence
ἐχετλῆς, εσσα, ev, of, belonging to an ἐχέτην, Anth.
ἐχέτηλον, τό, (ἐχω) the hold of a ship, Nic.
ἐχέτρωσις, εως, ἡ, a plant, the white bryony, Hipp.
ἐχέυα, as, e, Eur. aor. 1 of χέω, Hom.: med. ἐχέυαμην Il. 5. 314.
ἐχεφρονέω, to be ἐχέφρων, Anth.
ἐχεφροσύνη, ἡ, prudence, sense, shrewdness, Anth.
ἐχεφρῶν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (ἐχω, φρήν) with one's wits about one, of good judgment, sensible, Hom. esp. in Od., usu. as epith. of Penelope, cf. 4. 111. Adv. -όνως, Diod.
ἐχθαίρω, f. ἐχθαρό: aor. 1 ἡχθηρα, (ἐχθος) to hate, be an enemy to, c. acc. pers. vel rei, Hom. at Att.: c. acc. cognato, ἐχθος ἐχθαίρειν to bear hate, Soph. Phil. 59, El. 1034. Pass. ἐχθαίρεσθαι ἐκ τινος Soph. Ant. 93. Mostly poet. (cf. ἐχθραίνω), but also in Hipp., and late Prose.
ἐχθάνομαι, f. θήσομαι, as Pass., = ἐχθόμαι, usu. ἀπεχθάνομαι.
ἐχθάρω, α, ὄν, verb. Adj., to be hated, Soph. Aj. 679, ubi al. ἐχθραντέος, cf. sub ἐχθραίνω.
ἐχθές, Adv., = χθές, yesterday, Soph. Ant. 456; hence ἐχθεσινός, ἡ, ὄν, = χθεσινός, yesterday's, of yesterday, Anth.
ἐχθίμος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐχθος) hated, Soph. Fr. 590.
ἐχθίστος, ἡ, ὄν, most hated, most hateful, Il.: later also most hating, hostile: irreg. Superl. of ἐχθρός: Luc. has also ἐχθίστατος.
ἐχθίω, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, more hated: more hostile: Adv. -όνως: —irreg. Compar. of ἐχθρός.
ἐχθιστοδέω, f. ὄρω, to become an enemy to, quarrel, wrangle with, τι, only in Il. 1. 518; from ἐχθιστοσύνη, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄν on Plat. Legg. 810 D, hateful, hostile, Soph. Aj. 932, Ar. Ach. 226, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. ἐχθιστοπέσσειν, from ἐχθρός, ὅπτιω, ὄφισμαι, ἰ. e. hostile-looking: others from ὄψ, or even ἑδοαός: but prob. it is only a lengthd. form of ἐχθρός, like ἀλλοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός etc.: which is confirmed by the accent.)
ἐχθός, εος, τό, hate, hatred, Od. 9. 277, in plur., Il. 3. 416: ἐχθ. τινός hatred for one, Hdt. 9. 15, and Thuc.; ἐς ἐχθός ἀπ' ἐκείνου to incur his hatred or enmity, Id. 3. 82; so, εἰς ἐ. ἐλθεῖν τινα Eur. Phoen. 879; cf. ἐχθαίρω. Cf. also sq., which, in Prose, is more freq. (Acc. to some, akin to ἐχθος, gravis: others, as Buttm. Lexil. v. ὁχθήσθαι fin., from ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐκτός, just as the orig. signf. of Lat. hostis was stranger-).
ἐχθρα, ἡ, hatred, enmity, Hdt. 5. 81, Pind., and Att.: ἐχθρ. τινός hatred for, enmity to one, Thuc. 3. 10; ἐς τινα Hdt. 1. 5; πρὸς τινα Thuc. 2. 68: δι' ἐχθρας μολεῖν, ἀδικεῖσθαι τινί Eur. Phoen. 479, Hipp. 1164: καταλλάσσεσθαι τὰς ἐχθρας Hdt. 7. 145, διαλύσθαι Thuc. 4. 19: —strictly fem. from ἐχθρός.
ἐχθραίνω, f. ἀνᾶ, (ἐχθρός) = ἐχθαίρω (which is the only form used by Trag., Pors. Or. 292, Med. 555), to hate, τινα Xen. Ages. 11. 5. 2. to be at enmity with, to be hated by, τι.
II. to make hostile or odious, τινα τινα Or. Sib. Hence ἐχθραντέος, for ἐχθαπέρος, q. v.
ἐχθρεῖω, to be at enmity with, τινα LXX.
ἐχθρικός, ἡ, ὄν, hostile, of or from an enemy.
ἐχθροδαίμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, hated of the gods: hence, = κακοδαίμων, miserable, Soph. O. T. 816.
ἐχθρόθενος, ὄν, unfriendly to guests, inhospitable, τινα Aesch. Pr. 727.
ἐχθροπόιος, ὄν, to make hostile, τινα τινα, prob. 1. Stob. p. 510, 2. ἐχθροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) causing enmity, App.
ἐχθρός, δ, ὄν, (ἐχθος) hated, hateful, of persons and things, freq. from Hom. downwards. (though he has it only in this pass. signf.) ε. esp., θεοῖς ἐχθρός Hes. Th. 766, etc. II. act.

hating, hostile, at enmity with, τῶν Thuc. 8. 45, Xen., etc.

III. freq. as Subst. δ ἐχθρός, one's enemy, where the act. and pass. senses oft., or usu., coincide, Hes. Op. 340, Pind.: ἐχθρὸν τῶν Thuc. 4. 47; οἱ ἐμοὶ ἐχθροὶ Id. 6. 89, etc.—Acc. to Ammon., ἐχθρός is one who has been φίλος, but is alienated, Lat. inimicus; πολέμιος one who is at war, Lat. hostis; δυσμενής one who becomes a mortal foe to his former friend.—Besides ἐχθρότερος, ἐχθρότατος, the irreg. Comp. and Superl. ἐχθρίων, ἐχθρίστας (qq. v.), were in common use. Adv. —πῶς: Compar. ἐχθρότερος, Dem. 61. 26.

ἐχθρόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐχθρός, φρήν) hostile in disposition. ἐχθρόφως, es, (ἐχθρός) like an enemy, hostile. Adv. —δῶς. *EXΩ, to hate, Trag., as Aesch. Fr. 287, Soph. Aj. 459. Hom. has it only as Pass. ἐχθρομαι, q. v., to be hated, be hateful, τῶν Od. 4. 502, 756, etc.: usu. only in pres. and impf., but a part. pf. passive ἡχθρημένος occurs in Lyc. 827.

ἐχθίνα, ἡ, an adder, viper, Hdt. 3. 108, and Trag.; esp. metaph. of a treacherous wife or friend, Aesch. Cho. 249, Soph. Ant. 531: earlier, as in Hes. Th. 297, 301, only as pr. n. of a monster, daughter of Callirhoe: v. ἐχίς. Hence ἐχιδναῖος, αἰῶν, of or like a viper, Call. Fr. 161.

ἐχιδνήεις, εσσα, εν, =foreg., Nic. ἐχιδνιον, τό, Dim. from ἐχιδίνα. ἐχιδνοδίκτος, ον, (δάκνω) bitten by a viper. ἐχιδνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) viper-shaped, snake-like. ἐχιδνοκέφαλος, ον, (κεφαλή) snake-headed. ἐχιδνοκόμος, ον, (κόμη) snaky-haired, Nonn. ἐχιδνοκάρης, ἐς, (καίρω) delighting in, playing with snakes. ἐχιδνώδης, ἐς, =ἐχιδνοειδής.

ἐχίονον, τό, =ἐχίον, Nic. ἐχίονα, ὧν, αἱ, the islands in the Ionian sea, afterwards called *Ἐχίνες, Il. 2. 625.

ἐχίνες, οἱ, a kind of mouse with rough bristling hair, in Libya, Hdt. 4. 192, ubi al. ἐχίνες.

ἐχίνισκος, δ, Dim. from ἐχίνος.

ἐχίνιστος, ποδός, δ, a kind of prickly plant, strictly urchin-footed, Poet. ap. Plut. 2. 44 E.

ἐχίνος, δ, sometimes also (acc. to Dind. Ar. Fr. 251) paroxyt. ἐχίνος [I], the urchin, hedge-hog, Ar. Pac. 1086, Ion ap. Ath. 91 E: also the sea-urchin, Epich. p. 26, Plat. Euthyd. 208 D.

2. the crust or shell of the sea-urchin, often used as a jar, cup for holding medicine, Hipp. 682. 25, etc.: hence II. like Lat. testa, a pot, jug, pitcher, Lat. echinus, Horat. Sat. 1. 6, 117. 2. esp. the vase in which the notes of evidence were sealed up by the διακριταί, in cases of appeal from their decision, Ar. Vesp. 1436, Dem. 1180. 24, cf. Att. Process p. 691. III. the husk of certain seeds, as of the chestnut, rough like the sea-urchin, Xenocr.

IV. the true stomach of ruminating animals, Arist. Part. An. 3. 14, 8, prob. also from its rough coat, cf. Ib. 4: so too, the gizzard of birds, Ael. V. part of the bit of a bridle, which made it severe, whence prob. the name; Xen. Eq. 10. 6, calls them δέξες. VI. in Architecture, the moulding along the top of the Doric and Ionic capital, prob. from its form, and so now usu. called οὐλο, Vitruv. 4. 3. (Perh. akin to ἀέχ, ἄκαυθα etc.; some would derive sign. II. from ἐχω, but the connexion given above is more prob.)

ἐχινώδης, es, (εἶδος) prickly, like a hedgehog, Arist. H. A.: in gen. rough, Strab.

ἐχιδόκητος, ον, (ἐχίς, δάκνω) =ἐχιδνοδίκτος. ἐχίον, τό, (ἐχίς) a plant, echium rubrum, Sprengel Diosc.: our echium is Viper's Bugloss.

*EXIΣ, ιος, and εως, δ, the viper, adder, Plat. Symp. 217 E: the ἐχίνα, acc. to Nic., is the fem. of ἐχίς, others think ἐχίς and ἐχίνα two distinct species: Opp. has ἐχίς fem. (Sanscrit. āhi; akin to anguis, anguilla, ἐγγελος: perh. also to ὄphis, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 144).

ἐχίτης, ον, δ, a kind of stone, (adderstone?). [I] ἐχμα, ατος, τό, (ἐχω) that which holds, and so I. a hindrance, stoppage, Il. 21. 259. 2. c. gen., a bulwark, defence against, ἐπιπλοῦσθης H. Hom. Merc. 37, Πόλεων Ar. Rh. 4. 201.

II. a hold-fast, stay, ἐχματα πέτρης the bands of the earth-fast rock, Il. 13. 139: so, ἐχματα πύργων slays, bearers of the towers, Il. 12. 260: also, ἐχματα νηῶν props, cradles for the

ships, to keep them upright on land, Il. 14. 410: so Ap. Rh. t. 1200, ἐχματα γαλῆς of the ball of earth grasped by the roots of a tree. Hence

ἐχμάζω, to hold, hinder. II. to hold firm: cf. δαμάζω. ἐχόμενος, ἡ, ον, Adv. —ως, v. ἐχω v. 2.

ἐχονότη, ἡ, (ἐχω, νοῦς) =ἐξίς νοῦς, a pretended orig. form of τέχνη, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 414 B.

ἐχόντως, Adv. part. pres. ἐχω, only in resolved forms, e. g. ἐχόντως νοῦν for νονεχόντως, q. v., Plat. Phil. 64 A.

ἐχῦρός, δ, ὄν, (ἐχω) firm, strong, secure, of place, Thuc. 4. 8, etc. =ὀχυρός: hence in gen., ἐν ἐχυρῷ εἶναι to be in safety, Id. 7. 77: trustworthy, λόγος Id. 3. 83, ἐπῆμι 7. 41. Adv. —πῶς, Id. 5. 26.

ἐχῦρότης, πτος, ἡ, strength, firmness, ἐν οἰκοδομίαις, v. l. Polyb. ἐχῦρόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) strong-minded, steady.

ἐχῦρόω, to make secure, fortify, like ὀχυρόω, v. l. Isocr. 107 B. ἐχῦρωμα, ατος, τό, a fortification. [V]

*EXΩ, 2 sing. ἐχέισθα in Theogn. 1316: impf. εἶχον, Ep. ἐχω freq. in Hom.: fut. ἐξω, and in Hom. more freq. σχήσω (which is referred to ἵσχω), rare 2 sing. σχήσῃσθα, Francke h. Hom. Cer. 366: fut. med. σχήσομαι Ar. Av. 1335: perf. ἐσχρηκα post-Hom. Ep. perf. ἐσχκα, found however in compd. συνοσχέκτε Il. 2. 218: aor. ἐσχον, never, even in Hom., without augm., inf. σchein, part. σχών, conj. σχῶ, opt. σχέσθην, imperat. σχέσ, Att. sometimes in compds. also σχέ, as πάσασχε Pors. Hec. 830, Or. 1330.—Pass. and Med. ἐχομαι: impf. εἰχόμην: fut. med. ἐξομαι and σχήσομαι: aor. ἐσχόμην, only twice in Hom., in Ep. 3 sing. σχέτο Il. 7. 248., 21. 345, inf. σχέσθαι, part. σχόμενος, imper. σχοῦ. Post-Hom. aor. pass. ἐσχέθην: Pass. and Med. much more rare in Hom. than Att.—From the inf. aor. σchein arise two collat. forms ἵσχω and σέχθω, in special signs, v. sub voce.

A. Act. Radic. signif. to have, hold. I. to have in the hands, in Hom. very freq. χερσὶν ἔχειν:—hence in various usages, 1. to have, hold, possess: of outward goods, property, etc., the most common usage, Hom.: later δ ἐχω (sc. χρήματα), a wealthy or powerful man, Soph. Aj. 157, Valck. Phoen. 408; οἱ ἐχόντες the wealthy, Eur. Alc. 57. Pass. to be possessed by, belong to, τῶν Il. 6. 398. 2. esp. to have and manage, look after, take charge of, as masters, παρτοῖα ἔργα Od. 2. 22: to have to wife, with or without γυναικα, as, ὀνέει ἔχεις Ἑλένην, καὶ σφιν γαμβρόν Διὸς ἐσσι Od. 4. 569, cf. Il. 3. 53, etc.: in gen. to have in one's house, to entertain, Od. 7. 155., 20. 377: c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, οὐρανόν, *Ολυμπόν, γαῖαν etc., Hom.

3. the pres. part. is often joined with a Verb, almost pleonast., but so as to make it more vivid, e. g. Il. 24. 280, αὐτὸς ἐχὼν ἀντίταλιν kept and made much of, i. e. kept with special care, cf. Hdt. 2. 115; this is esp. freq. in Att., in such phrases as ἦν ἐχω etc., where it is best translated, he went with . . . Hdt. 3. 128, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 334, 676: esp. in histor. Prose of a general with his troops, etc., as, ἐχὼν στρατὸν Hdt. 7. 8, 4: more rare in Poets. 4. of place, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ (χειρὶ) ἔχειν τι to keep it on one's left, i. e. to keep to the right of it, Od. 5. 277., 3. 171. 5. of Habits, States or Conditions, bodily or mental; e. g. in Hom. esp. ἡγας and ἔλκεα ἔχειν, to have reached old age, have received wounds, etc., periph. for simple Verb, to be old, wounded, etc.: so, κάλλος, μάχην ἔχειν etc., Hom.: τέλος ἔχει 'tis done, Il. 18. 378; so, βίβην ἔχειν etc., for which we find also ἐλάυνεν, ἄγειν to practise it habitually, Od. 1. 368; so θυμόν, νόον, πένθος, πόνον ἔχειν etc.: so in Hdt. 3. 157., 6. 136, ἐν στόματι or στόματι, ἀπὸ στόματόν ἔχειν to keep always in the mouth, be always talking of. . . ἔχειν τιὰ ἐν ὀργῇ as we might say, to hold him in despite or at feud.—N. B.: as we say to possess and to be possessed of a thing, the subject and predicate are often exchanged in these phrases; and we have equally κακὸν ἔχει με evil is upon me, and ἐχω κακὸν I am in evil plight; Hom. has thus αἰὼς, γέρας, ἀμηχανία, ἐμβαλός, κλέος, αἶσα ἔχει τιὰ; so too, ὡς σφέας ἡγουμένη τῆς πολιορκίας ἔσχε Hdt. 6. 135: and so of external objects, ἀβρῆ ἔχει κορυφὴν Od. 12. 76; μένος ἡέλιου ἔχειν μιν Od. 10. 160; ὀδῶς ἔχει, of a corpse, Od. 23. 46. In all these cases the notion is that of having full possession of a thing: hence to overwhelm, lay low, oppress, ἀδινούσαν ἔχει βέλος δέξυ Il. 11.

269; and in Pass. ἄλλοι, οὐκ ἔχουσιν etc., like Lat. *teneri*, Hom. 3. to have mentally, to know, understand, διψῶν ἵππων II. 17. 476; τέχνην Hes. Th. 770; esp. in Att., ἔχεις τι; like Lat. *teneres*? d'ye understand? d'ye take me? Ar. Nub. 732: to know of a thing, Soph. O. T. 311, Eur. Or. 778.

II. to hold, keep: 1. to hold fast, strictly with the hands, to hold up, Hom., ἔχειν τινι τι to hold it for him, as his helper, II. 9. 209; ἔχειν Μενέλαον χεῖρας, Κεβρίωνιν ποδὸς to hold him by the hand, the foot, II. 4. 154, 16. 763; cf. infir. B. 1: so perh. φυλάκας, σκοπῆν, ἀλαστοκότην ἔχειν as we say to keep watch, keep guard, II. 9. 1, Od. 8. 285, 302. 2. to keep with one, retain, πειθόμενον ἔχ. τινα to keep one in obedience, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 11: to detain, in Pass., II. 18. 197: to hold tight, grip, grasp, ἔχειν τινα μέσον to grip one by the middle or waist, strictly of wrestlers, Ar. Nub. 1047: as so in Pass., ἔχειν μίαν χεῖρα Ar. Ach. 571, Eq. 388, Ran. 469: αὐτὸς ἔχει τι himself, a civil form of declining a thing, Eur. Cyl. 270.

3. to hold up, κάρη ὑποῦ ἔχ. II. 6. 509, cf. Od. 6. 107: hence to bear up, hold up, Lat. *portare*, κίονας Od. 1. 53, cf. ἔχμα: in gen. like φέρω, φορέω, Lat. *gestare*, most freq. of arms, and clothes, to bear, wear, Hom.: cf. also B. 11: esp. of a woman, to be pregnant, Lat. *utero gestare*, Hdt. 5. 41; in full ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχ. 4. to hold out, bear up against, support, sustain, esp. an attack, Lat. *sustinere hostem*, usu. c. acc. pers., II. 13. 51, 20. 27, once c. dat., to resist, oppose, II. 16. 740; c. acc. et inf., II. 17. 182; Hom. uses the fut. στήσεν usu. in this signf.; also fut. med. στήσεσθαι, c. acc. like Act., II. 12. 126, 17. 639.

5. to hold, keep fast or close, ὄχλους ἔχον πύλας II. 12. 456; θύρην ἔχει μόνος ἐπιβλήσ II. 24. 453. 6. to hold, keep in a direction, like ἐπέχω, to aim, δι' αὐτὸν II. 23. 871: more fully, χεῖρας ἀντίον ἀλλήλων II. 5. 569; ἔσας Od. 9. 279, 10. 91, etc., usu. ἐπὶ τινι or c. Adv. loci, whither: and sometimes without ἵππους or ἦτας, as if intrans. to go, Πύλονδ' ἔχον they held on to Pylus, Od. 3. 182: hence, esp. in fut. στήσῃ and aor. στήνῃ, to land, Ar. Ran. 188, Thuc. 2. 25, etc. Later also, δεῖρῃ νοῦν ἔχει attend to this, Eur. Or. 1181; so, ἔχ. γνώμην Thuc. 3. 25, δύναι, ὕμνα, νόημα ἐπὶ τινι or εἰς τι.

7. to hold in, check, stop, II. 23. 720; μύθον στήγῃ Od. 19. 502; δάκρυα Od. 16. 191, δίδνας ἔχ. to allay, assuage them, II. 11. 848, cf. 271; ἔρχε κατὰ Od. 5. 451: c. gen., to stop, hinder from a thing, τοῦ μή καταδύναι Xen. An. 3. 5, 11. 8. to keep, ward off, τινα τινος II. 13. 687, χεῖρας, Lat. *abstinere manus*, Od. 22. 70, cf. B. 14. 9. to hold in guard, keep safe, save, II. 24. 730: hence of armour, to protect, II. 22. 322. 10. to keep doing or making, cause, make, κωπῆν, βοήν ἔχ. II. 16. 105, 18. 495.

III. to have means or power, to be able, very freq. from Hom. downwards, c. inf., esp. of aor., as II. 7. 217; but also of pres., as Od. 18. 364, Herm. Eur. Supp. p. xii: so Lat. *habere dicere*, etc.: rarely with the inf. omitted, as οὐτως ἔτι εἶχε he could not, II. 17. 354: also Att. ἔχοιμ' ἐν I could if I would, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 141. 2. post-Hom. οὐκ ἔχω, foll. by ὅπως, πῶς, ποῦ etc., I know not how . . . , whether . . . , c. conjunct., οὐχ ἔχω ποῦ πέσω Soph. Tr. 705; by indic. fut., ὅπως μοιούμεθ' οὐκ ἔχω Id. O. C. 1743; c. indic. πῶς με χρῆ . . . , Id. O. C. 1710.

IV. intrans. to hold oneself, and so to be (as we say), to keep so and so, ἔχον ὥστε τάλαντα they kept balanced, II. 12. 433, more freq. in Att. than Hom. 2. very freq. with various Adv., of manner, εὖ ἔχει Od. 24. 245, καλῶς ἔχει, κακῶς ἔχει Att., like Lat. *bene habet, male habet*, it is, is going on well, etc.; to which phrase a gen. mod. is oft. added, εὖ ἔχειν τινὸς to be well off for a thing, abund. in it, καλῶς ἔχειν τῆς μέθης to be pretty well drunk, Hdt. 5. 20: so too, σφόδρῳ ἀνακαῶς ἔχ. to be busy with sowing, Id. 8. 109, cf. ἥκω III, and Valck. Hipp. 482: so with ὄως, etc., ὥς ποδῶν ἔχον as fast as they could go, Hdt. 6. 116, cf. 8. 107; in full, ὥς εἶχε περί τινος Hdt. 6. 16, but this very rare, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 537 d, and note: ἀσφαλέως, ἀναγκαλῶς ἔχει etc., for ἀσφαλές, ἀναγκαλῶν ἐστι etc., Hdt. 1. 86, 9. 27: καλῶς ἔχει No, I thank you, Com.: freq. Att. phrases, πῶς ἔχει; how is . . . ? ὅπως ἔχει as it is; οὕτως ἔχει etc.: also ὥς εἶχε, ὥστε ἔχει as it was, at once, Duk. Thuc. 3. 30. 3. in gen. to be the case, be so and so,

λόγος ἔχει the story goes, prevails, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 239. 4. to keep in one place, keep one's ground, II. 13. 679: hence to be firm, stand to a point, εἶπω, ὥς ὅτε τὸ Λίθος ἡδὲ σίδηνος I will be firm as a rock, Od. 19. 494, cf. II. 24. 27: and so in gen. to stay, stand, remain, ἔχας ἔχ' ἀπέρμας II. 13. 557: Plato has freq., ἔχε δὴ stay now, ἔχας ἔχ' ἀπέρμας, ἔχ' ἥρεμα etc., also simply ἔχε, Heind. Gorg. 460 A, Prot. 349 D. 5. to stand up, jut out, κίονες ὀδῶν ἔχοντες Od. 19. 38, ἔχας ἔρχε δὲ ἔριον II. 13. 520. 6. to point towards, be directed, tend towards, εἰς or πρὸς τι, e. g. ἔχραρα ἔχοντα ἐς Ἀθῆνας Hdt. 5. 81, τὸ ἐς Ἀργεῖον ἔχον what concerns them, 6. 19, τὰ ἐς τὴν ἀπώστατον ἔχοντα 6. 2, etc.: also of Place, to extend, reach unto, ἐπ' ὅσοι ἔσονται τοῦ ἱεροῦ εἶχε Hdt. 1. 64; ἔχων ἀμφὶ τι Aesch. Theb. 102, or less freq., περί τι to be about, i. e. busy, occupied with it, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 28. 7. post-Hom., and most freq. in Att., esp. Trag., ἔχω is joined with part. aor. of another Verb, e. g. κρηπῆτας ἔχοντι for κρηπύσας, Hes. Op. 42; ἀποκλήστας ἔχεις for ἀποκλείστας, Hdt. 1. 37, ubi v. Schw., cf. Valck. Phoen. 712, Hdt. 6. 12; ἔχω gives a perf. signf. to the aor., cf. Herm. Vig. n. 183, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 663, x: rarely with the part. of other tenses, as of the perf., Soph. O. T. 701, Phil. 600.—This seems the first step towards the modern use of the auxiliary Verb to have: cf. εἶμι v.—but 8. the part. ἔχων with the pres., adds a notion of duration to that of present action, as τί κυττάεις ἔχων; why do you keep poking about there? Ar. Nub. 509, τί δῖρα διατρίβεις ἔχων; why then keep wasting time? Id. Eccl. 1151; or simply φλυαρεῖς ἔχων, ληρείς ἔχων you are always a chattering, you keep trifling, Plat. Gorg. 490 E, 497 A: others explain these phrases by a supposed exchange of Verb and Part., for κυττάων ἔχεις, ληρών ἔχεις: but neither construct. nor sense suit this so well, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 497 A, Kühner § 668, Anm. 1. 7. pleonast. ἐστὶν ἔχον Hdt. 1. 86; ἐστὶν ἀναγκαλῶς ἔχον etc., for ἔχει, ἔχει ἀναγκαλῶς, Aesch. Cho. 237, Ar. Pac. 334.

B. Med. to hold oneself to, hold on by, cling to, τινὸς II. 1. 512, Od. 4. 222, 9. 435, etc.: hence to lay hold on, take advantage of, προφάσας Hdt. 6. 94; take possession of, ἐπαννομήσας Id. 2. 17: of Place, to be close, touch, border on, τινὸς Hdt. 4. 169: hence absol. in Pass. signf., ἔχοντα πρὸς ἀλλήλοισι they hold together, Od. 5. 329; ἀντα σχομένη (al. ἀντασχ.) standing opposite, Od. 6. 141. 2. to hold to or by one, be closely connected with him: hence to depend, ἐκ τινος Od. 2. 197, 11. 346, c. gen. σέο ἔξερα II. 9. 102. Hence in part. med., ὁ ἐχόμενος, that comes next or nearest, τὸ ἔχ. ἐτος Thuc. 6. 31: c. gen., τὰ τούτων ἐχόμενα all that pertains to them: in Hdt. esp. freq. periph., τὰ τῶν διειρητῶν, καπνῶν, στίλων, οἰκετῶν ἐχόμενα, in fact = τὰ διειρητά etc., Hdt. 1. 120, 190, 2. 77, etc. Adv. ἐχόμενως, next, immediately: also in accordance. II. to bear, wear, carry for oneself, or what is one's own, Od. 1. 334, etc., cf. A. II. 3.

III. ἔχειο κρατερῶς map yourself, II. 16. 501, 17. 559. IV. to keep oneself back, abstain, refrain from a thing, II. 2. 98: and absol., στήε, στήσθε, hold! cease! II. 21. 379, 22. 416: in Hom., most freq. in fut. στήσσομαι. ἐψάλατα, Ion. 3. plur. perf. pass. from ψάλλω. ἐψάλλας, a, on, (ἐψω) boiled, fit for boiling, Nic. ἑψάνδρα, ἦ, (ἀνῆρ) cooking up men, epith. of Medea, from her renewing old Aeson, Anth.

ἐψάνην, ἦ, (ἐψω) = ἐψητήριον. [ἀ] ἐψάνος, ἦ, ὄν, boiled, Hipp. ἐψάω, = ἐψω, dub. ἐψεννομένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ψευδομαι, falsely, utroque, Plat. Legg. 897 A. ἐψέω, v. sub ἐψω. Hence ἐψημα, ατος, τό, anything boiled, seethed, Arist. H. A.: esp. wine boiled down, like Lat. *sapa* or *defrutum*, Hipp. Hence ἐψηματόδωξ, ἐς, (ἐιδος) like ἐψημα, Diosc. ἐψησος, εως, ἦ, a boiling, κρεῶν Hdt. 4. 61: in gen. cookery. ἐψητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, a dish, pan for boiling, Anth. ἐψητήριον, τό, = foreg. ἐψητήρ, οῦ, ὁ, one who boils or seethes: = ἐψητήρ. Hence ἐψητικός, ἦ, ὄν, of, for boiling. ἐψητός, ἦ, ὄν, boiled, sodden, Xen. An. 2. 3, 14. II. ἐψη-
τοί, ὄν, οἱ, little fishes which were boiled, cf. ἐπανθρακίς.

ἐψία, ἦ, Ion. ἰη, also ἔψεια, ἐψία, and ἐψία, (ψιδ, ψειδ) strictly, a game played with pebbles: in gen. a sport, game, Nic.: amusement, pastime, Soph. Fr. 4. Hence

ἐψίασμαι, Dep., to play with pebbles: in gen. to play, disport oneself, pass the time in mirth and talk, Od. 17. 530: to entertain oneself with, c. dat., μολπή καὶ φόρμυγγι Od. 21. 429.

II. acc. to Schol. Ap. Rh., also = ἀκολουθεῖν, as if from ἐπομαι; but this is very dub. Hence

ἐψιμυθισμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ψιμυθίζω, with paint, cosmetics.

ἔψω, fut. ἐψήσω: in Hdt. 1. 48 we also find a 3 impf. ἔψε, as if from ἐψέω. To boil, seethe, opp. to ὀπτάν, of meat and the like, Hdt. 1. 119, etc.; but also, ἐψ. χύτραν (as we say) to boil the pot, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 D: of metals, to smelt, refine, hence, ἐψόμενος χρυσός Pind. N. 4. 133, cf. ἀπεψός: Med. ἐψήσασθαι κόμην to steep and dye it. 2. metaph. γῆρας ἀνθρώπων ἐψέω to cherish an inglorious age at home, Pind. O. 1. 133, ubi v. Dissen (83), and cf. πένωσα. (Akin to ἐβώ.)

ἔω, Ion. conj. pres. from ἐμῆ, II. 1. 119, Od. g. 18, Att. contr. ᾤ. ἔω, contr. for ἔω, Att., also II. 8. 428. ἔω, contr. for ἔδοι, opt. from ἔδω, Att., also Od. 20. 12. ἔω, dat. from ἐός, Hom.

ἔω, Ion. conj. aor. 2 of ἔημι, Att. contr. ᾤ. ἔω, gen. and acc. sing. from ἔως, the dawn.

ἔωγα, perf. 2 of ὀγνμι, to open. ἔωγμα, perf. pass. of ὀγνμι.

ἔωδα, Ion. perf. 2 of ἔω, in pres. signif., to be wont, accustomed, II. 8. 408, 422, Hdt., etc.: part. ἔωδός. (strictly ἔωθα, contr. ὄθα, dupl. augm. ἔωδα.)

ἔωθεν, Adv. (ἔως) from morning, at earliest dawn, Ar. Plut. 1121, Xen., etc.: αἰώνιο ἔ. to-morrow early, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 6; and so, ἔωθεν alone, Plat. Theat. fin. cf. the Homer. ἡώθεν.

ἔωθινός, ἦ, ὧν (ἔως) in the morning, early, ὁ ἔ. ἡλιος Hdt. 3. 104; ἔ. εἶδον Soph. Fr. 445; τὸ ἔωθινον, as Adv., early in the morning, Hdt. ib.; so, ἐξ ἔωθινού, = ἔωθεν, Ar. Thesm. 2. 2. eastern, Dion. P.

ἔωτος, on, also α, on, poet. for ἔφος, ἔωθινός, Ap. Rh.: also eastern, Dion. P.

ἔωκει, 3 sing. plqpf. from ἔωκα, freq. in Hom.

ἔωλίζω, (ἔωλος) to keep till next day, esp. of meat, etc., to keep till too late.

ἔωλοκρασία, ἔ. (ἔωλος, κράσις) a mixture of all the dregs, heel-laps, etc., with which the drunken were sometimes dosed at the end of a revel by their stronger-headed companions: hence metaph., ἔ. τῆς πονηρίας κατασκεδάσαι τινός to empty the accumulated nastiness of his rascality on one, Dem. 242.

13 (de Coron. § 50, ubi v. Dissen), cf. Plut. 2. 148 A.

ἔωλος, on, (prob. from ἔως, ἦ, and so) a day old, kept till the morrow: of food, esp. fish, stale, Antiph. Μοῖχ. 1. 6, Axionic. Chalc. 1. 15: ἦ ἔωλος ἡμέρα the day after a feast, esp. after a wedding, when the scraps were eaten, Axionic. Chalc. 2: in gen. stale, out of date, obsolete, ἐδίκημα Dem. 551. 13, σοφίσματα Porph. i.—of money, lying by without use, hoarded, Philaeta. Cynag. 2. 10.—of men, like κρατάλος, on the day after a debauch, i. e. suffering from its effects, Lat. hesternus, Plut.

ἔώλπει, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 from ἔλπω, Hom.

ἔώμεν, for ἔδομεν, from ἔδω, Hom. and Att.

ἔωμεν, II. 19. 402, ἐπεὶ χ' ἔωμεν πολέμοιο when we have enough of, are tired of the war, also written ἔωμεν or ἔωμεν: a conjunct form, referred by the old Interp. to ἔημι in signif. of ἄνωμι, but by Buttm., Lexil. v. ἀδῆσσι 6, 7, to "ΕΩ = "ΑΩ, to be satiated. But the truth can hardly be ascertained, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxxi. ad II.

ἔωμι, Att. for ἔδομι, opt. from ἔδω: also Od. 16. 85.

ἔων, Hom. and Ion. part. pres. from ἐμῆ, for ὦν.

ἔώνημαι, ἔώνημην, perf. and plqpf. from ὠνέωμαι.

ἔωφορέει, 3 sing. impf. act. c. dupl. augm. from οἰνοχόω, II. 4. 3, Od. 20. 255.

ἔωφα, aor. 1 act. of ὀγνμι.

ἔωσας, α, on Aesch. Fr. 25, also os, on Eur. Phoen. 169, poet. ἔώσις, on and in Hom. ἡώσις, q. v. (ἔως) in the morning, at early dawn, Trag.

ἔωρα, ἦ, collat. form of αἰώρα, a being suspended, hovering,

oscillation. II. any thing suspended, a noose for hanging, Soph. O. T. 1264: a swing, Arist. ap. Ath. 618 E, cf. Interpp.

Poll. 4. 55: ἔωρά, 3 sing. impf. act. from ὀρώω.

ἔωράκα, perf. act. from ὀρώω.

ἔωργει, 2 sing. plqpf. 2 act. of *ἔργω, ἔρδω, for ἔωργει, Od. 4. 693, 14. 289.

ἔωρέω, collat. form of αἰωρέω, whence ἔωρήσασα, as Wunder and Dind. in Soph. O. C. 1084, for θεωρήσασα, cf. Diod. 18. 42, Hesych. in v. Hence

ἔωρημα, ατος, τό, collat. form of αἰωρημα = ἔωρα II; esp. a machine on the stage to represent flying.

ἔωρησις, εως, ἦ, collat. form of αἰωρησις, dub.

ἔωριζω, collat. form of αἰωρίζω, whence μετεωρίζω.

ἔωρταζον, impf. act. from ἔωρτάω.

ἔωρτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from αἰώρω, for ἥρτο.

ἔωξ, ἦ, Att. form of the Ion. ἥος, q. v.

"ΕΩΞ, Ion. and Ep. ἔως, A. as Conjunction, I. while, so long as, Lat. donec, in protasis, answered in apodosis by τέως, Ep. τέως, II. 20. 41, etc.; by τότῃ, II. 18. 15, Od. 12. 327: the apod. is often resumed by δέ, II. 1. 193: in this sense usu. at the beginning of the sentence and with Indicat.

II. = τέως, for a time, without any apodosis, ἔως μὲν . . ὕρνον ἀνὰρ ἐπειδή . . II. 12. 142, cf. Od. 3. 126. III. till, until, in apodosis, 1. c. Indicat., usu. aor., relating to a certain event, II. 11. 342, Od. 5. 123, and in Att.: in Att. when an impf. with ἔω precedes, the event is conceived as impossible, Plat. Gorg. 506 B, Crat. 396 C, cf. ἴνα, ὅπως. 2. c. Conjunction, until such time as, relating to an uncertain event in future time, in which case ἔω is strictly joined with it, as Aesch. Ag. 1435, Dem. 135. 1; so too ἔως κε or κεῖν II. 3. 291, 24. 183: though in Trag. the ἔω is oft. omitted, as Aesch. Pr. 810, cf. Pors. Or. 141. 3. c. Optat., in same sense in regard to time past, ἄρεε βορέην, ἔως ὅγε φαίηκεσι μυγέην Od. 5. 386; and so in Att., as Ar. Ran. 766, etc.: in Ion. obliqua and the like we also have ἔως ὅτε or ἔν c. optat., as Od. 2. 78, Soph. Tr. 687.

IV. = ὡς, ὅπως, ἴνα, that, in order that, Hom. only in Od., as 4. 800, 5. 386, etc. B. as Adv., like ἔχρι, μέχρι, Lat. usque, 1. with Adv. of Time, ἔως ὅτε, Lat. usque dum, till the time when, c. Indicat., Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 25; so too, ἔως οὗ, freq. in N. T.: ἔως ποτε; Lat. quousque? how long? N. T.: also ἔως ὅτε till late, Thuc. 3. 108; ἔως ἔσθι N. T. 2. with Adv. of Place, ἔως ἄδε, ἔως ἔσω or ἔξω N. T. 3. c. gen., up to a certain point, Lat. usque ad . . , Lex ap. Aeschin. 3. 18; but not freq. till late Greek.

[ἔως with its natural quantity, ω-, only once in Homer, Od. 2. 78, in signif. III; elsewh. as monosyll., II. 17. 727, Od. 2. 148, etc., in signif. II, and III: when it begins a verse, as in signif. I, ἔως δ . . , it stands for a trochee, as if εἰός; and so, ἔως ἔγώ Od. 4. 90, cf. τέως: in signif. III again, it begins the fifth foot with ἔως ἐπὶ λθον Od. 7. 280; the second with ἔως ἐπὶ λθε Od. 9. 233, or with ἔως ἵκοιτο, ἔως ἵκοιο Od. 15. 109, 19. 367.]

ἔωσα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of ὀθέω, with augm. syll. for ὄσα.

ἔωσι, Ion. for ὄσι, 3 plur. pres. conj. from ἐμῆ, Hom.

ἔωσι, contr. for ἔδοσι, 3 plur. pres. from ἔδω, Att., and Hom.

ἔωσπερ, strength. for ἔως, even until, Thuc. 7. 19, Xen., etc.

ἔωσφόρος, on, (ἔως, φέρω) ὁ ἔωσφόρος the Morning-star, Lat. Lucifer, II. 23. 266, Hes. Th. 381, cf. φωσφόρος. [in Hom. always trisyll. by Synizesis.]

ἔωτου, ἔωτῶν, Ion. for ἔαντου, ἔαντων.

Z

Z, ζ, ἕτα, τό, indecl., sixth letter of Gr. Alphabet: as numeral ζ = ἑπτά and ἑβδομος (for the obsol. εῖ is retained in the Alph. to represent ζε), but ζ = 7000. The old Gramm. regarded ζ as a mixed sound, composed of σ and δ, = σδ, and so Aeol. and Dor. Σδεύς, μουσίσδω, ψυδύρσδω etc., are written for Ζεύς, μουσική, ψυδική etc.; while in Ion. δ changed into ζ, v. Δ III. It cannot be determined, whether σ or δ was most

strongly marked in pronouncing, or which ought to be placed first. Probably each Dialect, perhaps each word, had its peculiarities; but most likely the Dor. with their fondness for hissing sounds made σ the most prominent, while the Ion. dwelt on δ , somewhat like the Italian g before e, i . Certainly, like the Zita of the modern Greeks, it had a much softer sound than our Z, which is expressed in modern Greek by the barbarous $\tau\zeta$: for the ancients boast of its pretty sound, Dion. Comp. 14. p. 172 Schiäf. How easily it passed into δ is shewn by $\text{Zeús } \Delta\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\rho\iota\chi\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ and $\alpha\rho\iota\delta\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ and $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\eta\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\lambda\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ and $\alpha\lambda\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha$, $\delta\iota\alpha\iota\tau\alpha$, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$ 3, note; $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ for $\delta\upsilon\sigma\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ also in Plat. Cratyl. 418 C, D: the change into σ is seen in $\zeta\beta\eta\tau\eta\sigma$ $\alpha\iota\beta\eta\tau\eta\sigma$, $\zeta\alpha\kappa\upsilon\upsilon\beta\omicron\varsigma$ $\sigma\alpha\gamma\upsilon\tau\eta\sigma$: it also melted into ι , e. g. $\zeta\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\delta\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, $\iota\omicron\rho\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, cf. $\zeta\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, Ital. *gelosia*, French *jalousie*, $\zeta\alpha\upsilon$ *Janus*, $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\upsilon\gamma$ *jugum*, v. Zeús sub fin. In Arcad. it sometimes stood for β , e. g. $\zeta\epsilon\lambda\lambda\alpha$ for $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha$, $\zeta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon$ for $\beta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\theta\omicron\upsilon$, $\beta\alpha\delta\alpha\rho\omicron\upsilon$, Pors. Phoen. 45: lastly it was, like a mere breathing, put before some words beginning with a vowel, v. $\zeta\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, $\zeta\alpha\gamma\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$, $\zeta\alpha\omega$.

Zeta being a double conson. in all Dialects, made a short vowel at the end of the foregoing syllable long by position; yet in Hexam. poetry there are some few places where the vowel remains short. Homer took this license only in two proper names, which could not otherwise come into the Hexam., $\delta\alpha\tau\tau\iota$ $\text{Ze}\lambda\epsilon\iota\eta\varsigma$ Il. 4. 103, 121, and $\alpha\lambda\tau\epsilon$ $\text{Ze}\lambda\alpha\kappa\upsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\eta\lambda\eta\sigma\alpha\tau\iota$ $\text{Ze}\lambda\alpha\kappa\upsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$ etc. But the negligence of later versifiers made it not unfrequent, Herm. Orph. p. 761, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 99.

ZA[~], insep. Particle with intensive signif., like $\alpha\rho\iota\text{---}$, $\epsilon\rho\iota\text{---}$, $\alpha\gamma\alpha\text{---}$, and the less freq. $\delta\alpha\text{---}$, which is only a dialectic variation, and is sometimes with $\alpha\text{---}$, derived from $\delta\iota\alpha$: Hom. uses it in $\zeta\alpha\eta\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha\mu\epsilon\eta\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\eta\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha\phi\eta\gamma\eta\varsigma$ and $\zeta\alpha\chi\rho\eta\eta\varsigma$, perh. also in $\epsilon\tau\iota\zeta\alpha\phi\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, always in Adjectives: in Hes. also in deriv. Verb $\zeta\alpha\mu\epsilon\eta\omega$.

$\zeta\alpha\beta\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, ($\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\alpha$) = $\mu\omicron\lambda\iota\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\beta\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\omicron\lambda\iota\kappa\eta\tau\eta\sigma$, ap. Hesych. $\zeta\alpha\beta\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, acc. to some for $\lambda\alpha\beta\omicron\varsigma$, cf. $\zeta\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, acc. to others for $\zeta\alpha\beta\omicron\varsigma$, Hesych., and Suid.

$\zeta\alpha\chi\eta\lambda\eta$, η = sq., Nic.

$\zeta\alpha\chi\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\acute{o}$, a rearing-hook or sickle, Lat. *falx*, Thuc. 6. 4: acc. to Strab. $\alpha\gamma\kappa\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ or $\zeta\alpha\chi\eta\lambda\omicron\upsilon$ is $\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, and so akin to $\alpha\gamma\kappa\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon$, but Thuc. says it was a Sicilian word.

$\zeta\alpha\gamma\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, δ , a name of the first Bacchus, Call. Fr. 171, and oft. in Nonn. (Acc. to some from $\zeta\alpha\gamma\rho\epsilon\omega$, acc. to others for $\alpha\gamma\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$).

$\zeta\alpha\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\eta\eta$ = $\delta\iota\alpha\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\mu\eta\eta$, I discoursed with, $\tau\iota\upsilon\iota$ Sapph. 53. $\zeta\alpha\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\zeta\alpha\text{---}$, $\kappa\eta\mu\iota$) strong blowing, stormy, $\alpha\eta\mu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ Il. 12. 157, Od. 5. 368: the irr. acc. $\zeta\alpha\eta\eta$ for $\zeta\alpha\epsilon\omega$, $\zeta\alpha\eta$, Od. 12. 313: cf. also $\zeta\alpha\omega$. Only poet.

$\zeta\alpha\theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$, also $\alpha\varsigma$, $\eta\upsilon$ Eur. Tro. 1075, very divine, godlike, lordly, majestic, Hom. (but not in Od.), Hes., and Pind.: of places, as cities, hills, streams, frequented by the gods, v. esp. Hes. Th. 253: also of the winds as connected with the gods; but never in these Poets of persons; just like $\eta\gamma\alpha\theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$. [a]

$\zeta\alpha\delta\epsilon\rho\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$) very hot, Anth.

$\zeta\alpha\epsilon\iota\omega$, for $\zeta\alpha\eta\sigma\alpha\omega$, Att. $\zeta\epsilon\omega$, 3 plur. opt. pres. act. of $\zeta\alpha\omega$ (as if from $\zeta\eta\mu\iota$).

$\zeta\alpha\kappa\alpha\lambda\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\mu\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$) very beautiful.

$\zeta\alpha\kappa\omicron\rho\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, to be a $\zeta\alpha\kappa\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 913: from $\zeta\alpha\kappa\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, δ and η , a priest or priestess: in gen. a servant, Menand. p. 106. (Some take it for $\nu\epsilon\mu\kappa\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, and $\zeta\alpha\text{---}$ for $\delta\iota\alpha$: Butt. Lexil. v. $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, takes it to be = $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a high minister, chief priest.) [a]

$\zeta\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$, $\eta\upsilon$, angry, wrathful, Il. 3. 220. [a]

$\zeta\alpha\kappa\upsilon\upsilon\beta\eta\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\alpha\iota$, fruits from Zacynthus .

$\zeta\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$, = $\mu\omega\rho\alpha\iota\omega$, Hesych., prob. from $\delta\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$.

$\zeta\alpha\lambda\omega$, ($\zeta\alpha\lambda\eta$) to storm, surge, Nic., in Ep. part. $\zeta\alpha\lambda\omega\sigma\alpha$.

$\zeta\alpha\lambda\eta$, η , the surging of the sea, surge, spray, Aesch. Ag. 656: also a storm, hurricane: metaph. great trouble, distress, Pind. O. 12. 16. Only poet. (Akin is $\alpha\sigma\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, Lat. *salum*, used esp. of the sea: prob. from root $\zeta\alpha\text{---}$, v. also $\zeta\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$.) [a]

$\zeta\alpha\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, surging, stormy.

$\zeta\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, θ , = $\zeta\alpha\lambda\eta$, $\zeta\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\iota\lambda\upsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, muddy foam, Nic., cf. $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. [a]

$\zeta\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha\lambda\omega\varsigma$, $\zeta\alpha\lambda\omega\tau\acute{\omicron\varsigma}$, Dor. for $\zeta\eta\lambda$.

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$\zeta\alpha\mu\epsilon\eta\omega$, f. $\eta\sigma\omega$, to put forth all one's strength, use all one's might, Hes. Th. 928: from

$\zeta\alpha\mu\epsilon\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\mu\epsilon\eta\omicron\varsigma$) very strong, mighty, Hom. (only in Sup. pl. $\zeta\alpha\mu\epsilon\eta\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\epsilon$ h. Merc. 307), Pind., and late Ep.: later in gen., forceful, violent, raging, Opp.: ζ $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ words of violence or enmity, Soph. Aj. 137. Only poet. Hence

$\zeta\alpha\mu\epsilon\eta\tau\alpha\varsigma$, α , δ , Dor. word for $\mu\alpha\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$. [i]

$\zeta\alpha\upsilon$, Zanós , δ , Dor. for Zán , Zanós , usu. Zeús , q. v., not freq. in nom., though this occurs Ar. Av. 570. Hence Lat. *Janus*. Zánw , $\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$, $\eta\eta$, fem. from Zánw , the Lat. *Junio*: susp.

$\zeta\alpha\pi\epsilon\delta\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\acute{o}$, = $\delta\epsilon\pi\epsilon\delta\omicron\upsilon$.

$\zeta\alpha\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, ($\pi\iota\mu\epsilon\lambda\eta\varsigma$) very fat. [i]

$\zeta\alpha\pi\eta\lambda\eta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\pi\lambda\eta\theta\omega$) very full, ζ $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\delta\epsilon\iota$ a thick, full beard, Aesch. Pers. 316.

$\zeta\alpha\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\omega$, to be very rich: from

$\zeta\alpha\pi\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, very rich, Hdt. 1. 32.

$\zeta\alpha\pi\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, δ , a hard drinker.

$\zeta\alpha\pi\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, ($\tau\upsilon\pi$) very fiery, Aesch. Pr. 1084. Only poet. [a]

$\zeta\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, δ , a bird of prey, prob. for $\lambda\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$.

$\zeta\alpha\tau\epsilon\omega$, $\zeta\alpha\tau\epsilon\alpha\iota\omega$, $\zeta\alpha\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, Dor. for $\zeta\eta\tau$.

$\zeta\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$) well-fed, fat, goodly, $\tau\alpha\upsilon\rho\omicron\iota$, $\phi\omega\kappa\alpha$ Il. 7. 223, Od. 4. 451. Only poet.

$\zeta\alpha\upsilon\kappa\iota\tau\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, ($\sigma\alpha\upsilon\kappa\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$) tenderly reared, delicate.

$\zeta\alpha\phi\eta\gamma\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\phi\epsilon\gamma\eta\varsigma$) very bright.

$\zeta\alpha\phi\eta\gamma\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega$) very fiery, full of life and fire, of men at their prime, in Il. 21. 465, opp. to $\phi\omicron\upsilon\beta\iota\upsilon\sigma\iota\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\alpha\delta\eta\eta\tau\iota\omicron\iota$: of horses, h. Hom. 7. 8. Later in the strict signif. burning, brilliant.

$\zeta\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, ($\chi\omicron\lambda\acute{\omicron\varsigma}$) very angry, like $\zeta\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$, Alcae. 5, acc. to Bergk Anacr. p. 22. [a]

$\zeta\alpha\chi\rho\eta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, v. $\zeta\alpha\chi\rho\eta\eta\varsigma$.

$\zeta\alpha\chi\rho\eta\eta\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, ($\chi\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha$) very needy, c. gen., $\zeta\alpha\chi\rho$ $\delta\delta\omicron\tau\iota$ one who wants to know the way, asks eagerly after it, Theocr. 25. 6.

$\zeta\alpha\chi\rho\eta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, pressing violently on, stormy, raging, of winds, Il. 5. 525; of warriors, eager, fiery, ζ $\kappa\alpha\theta' \eta\mu\epsilon\iota\alpha\varsigma$ Il. 12. 347: in Hom. always in plur. (No doubt from $\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\iota\chi\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$ to press eagerly on: some explain it by $\epsilon\zeta\alpha\pi\mu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\omega$.)

$\zeta\alpha\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, rich in gold, Eur. Alc. 498.

$\zeta\alpha\phi$, η , = $\zeta\alpha\lambda\eta$, a storm, Cratin. Jun. Incert. 2, Euphor. 2.

$\text{ZA}\alpha$, contr. $\zeta\omega$, $\zeta\eta\varsigma$, $\zeta\eta$, inf. ($\zeta\alpha\epsilon\iota\omega$) contr. $\zeta\eta\eta$, imperat. $\zeta\eta$ Herm. Soph. Ant. 1154, and $\zeta\eta\epsilon\iota$, opt. $\zeta\eta\eta$: impf. $\zeta\epsilon\omega$, $\epsilon\zeta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\zeta\eta$, and also a 2d impf. $\epsilon\zeta\eta\eta$ as if from $\zeta\eta\mu\iota$, which is preferred by some Atticists: the fut. $\zeta\eta\sigma\omega$ and $\zeta\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, aor. $\zeta\eta\sigma\alpha$, perf. $\epsilon\zeta\eta\kappa\alpha$ are rare, these tenses being supplied in good Att. by $\beta\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega$: Hom. always uses Ion. $\zeta\epsilon\omega$, and an inf. $\zeta\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\alpha\iota\iota\upsilon$ in Simon. Amorg. 17.

I. orig. of animal life, to live, breathe, Hom., etc.; $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\omega\tau\epsilon$ $\zeta\omega\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ vilest of living men, Od. 10. 72: $\zeta\omega\eta$ $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha\theta\eta\kappa\iota\upsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ to be burnt alive, Hdt. 1. 86: then in gen. to live on a thing, $\zeta\eta\eta$ $\alpha\pi\acute{\omicron}$ $\tau\omega\varsigma$ Theogn. 1152, Hdt. 1. 216, etc.; $\epsilon\pi\iota$ $\tau\omega$ Isocr. 211 D, $\tau\iota\upsilon\iota$ Dem. 1390. 11: c. acc. cognate, $\zeta\eta\eta$ $\zeta\eta\eta$, $\beta\iota\omega\eta$ Dem. 4. 112, Eur. Med. 249; also ζ $\beta\iota\acute{\alpha}\omega$ Soph. El. 650: $\alpha\iota$ $\zeta\omega\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ they who enjoy life, the rich, happy, in Homer $\beta\epsilon\iota\alpha$ $\zeta\omega\tau\epsilon\varsigma$.

II. metaph. like Lat. *vivere*, *valere*, *vigere*, to be in full life and strength, to be fresh, to abide, $\theta\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota$ $\zeta\omega\tau\iota$ Aesch. Ag. 819, cf. Eriph. Soph. O. T. 45; $\zeta\omega\sigma\alpha$ $\phi\lambda\epsilon\gamma$ living fire, Eur. Bacch. 8; $\chi\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\alpha\iota$ $\tau\omega$ $\zeta\omega\tau\iota$ the present, Soph. Tr. 1169: $\pi\lambda\epsilon\omicron\eta$, $\zeta\eta\eta$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\upsilon\alpha\iota$, $\zeta\omega\eta$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ and v. versa, Schiäf. App. Dem. 4. p. 603; $\sigma\omicron$, $\zeta\eta\eta$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\omega$ Aesch. Ag. 677. (Sanscr. $\jiv$ to live, ζ and $\j$ changing, v. Zeús fin.: and so perh. also akin to $\nu\acute{\iota}\nu$ -ere, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 265.)

— $\zeta\epsilon$, insep. enclitic Particle, denoting motion towards a place: it is found for $\text{---}\epsilon$ only after the syll. α , and is in fact nothing but $\sigma\epsilon\zeta$, ζ being written for $\sigma\delta$, e. g. Ἀθήναιος , $\Theta\acute{\eta}\beta\alpha\zeta$, $\Theta\acute{\eta}\beta\alpha\zeta$ for Ἀθηνᾶςδε , $\Theta\acute{\eta}\beta\alpha\delta\epsilon$, $\Theta\acute{\eta}\beta\alpha\delta\epsilon$.

$\zeta\epsilon\alpha$, η , = $\zeta\epsilon\alpha$, Dion. H.

$\zeta\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\mu\epsilon\eta\varsigma$, without mark of gender in Hdt. 4. 192, a Libyan word = $\beta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\omega$, a kind of mice.

ZEIA , η , a sort of grain, esp. as fodder for horses, prob. a coarse barley or rye, Lat. *far* or *adornum*, Hom. only in Od. 4. 41, 604, and both times in plur., the same as $\delta\lambda\upsilon\alpha\delta$, Hdt. 2. 36, also in plur. (Sanscr. *yava* barley, cf. $\zeta\omega$ fin., $\zeta\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}$, $\iota\omicron\rho\kappa\omicron\varsigma$.) Hence

$\zeta\epsilon\iota\delta\omega\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon$, ($\zeta\epsilon\iota\delta$, $\mu\alpha\rho\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$) $\mu\epsilon\alpha$ -giving, fruit-bearing, fruit-

ful, oft. in Hom., and Hes., but always as epithet of the earth, and usu. ζεύρατος ἀρουρα fruitful corn-land: only poet. (No doubt it means *life-giving* by implication, but the best old Gramm. forbid us to write ζήσους from ζῶ=βιδωπος.)

ζεύρα, ἡ, a wide upper garment, girded about the loins and hanging to the feet, used esp. by Arabians, Hdt. 7. 69, and Thracians, Ib. 75: distinguished from the χαλμός, as covering the feet of the rider, by Xen. An. 1. 7. 4. Others write ζῆρα, also ζεύρα or σῆρα, Alb. Hesych. 1. p. 1581, Valck. Adon. 224 B. It cannot be understood of *trousers*, as acc. to Hdt. the wearer *threw it round him*. (The word, as well as the thing, was of foreign origin.) Hence

ζευροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) wearing a ζεύρα, Antim. 88.

ζεύω, poet. for ζῶ, as πνέω for πνέω.

ζέλλω, acc. to Hesych., and E. M., for βάλλω, Arcad.

ζέμα, ατος, τό, (ζέω) that which is boiled, a decoction, Diosc.

ζεύνυμι, -νύω, =ζέω, to seethe, boil.

ζεύσπυρον, τό, a kind of grain, between ζέα and πυρός, Diosc.

ζέρεθρον, τό, Arcad. for βέρεθρον, βάραθρον, Strab.

ζέσις, εως, ἡ, (ζέω) a seething, boiling, Plat. Tim. 66 B, etc.:

μέχρι ζέσους up to boiling heat, Plut.

ζέσσαν, Ep. for ζέσεν, 3 sing. aor. i from ζέω, Hom.

ζεστολουσία, ἡ, (λούω) a washing in hot water, Gal.

ζεστός, ὁ, ὄν, (ζέω) boiled; Diosc. II. boiling hot, hot, Strab.

ζεστότης, ητος, ἡ, boiling heat, Paus.

ζευγάριον, τό, Dim. from ζεύγος, a small, poor pair or team,

esp. of oxen, Ar. Av. 585; also, ζ. βοεικόν Id. Fr. 163. [ᾶ]

ζευγάρι, ὁ, =ζευκτήρι, dub. I. Joseph.

ζευγείον, τό, =ζεύγος, dub. I. Joseph.

ζευγελάτης, ου, ὁ, (ζεύγος, ἐλαύνω) the driver of a yoke or team of oxen. [ᾶ]

ζευγυλάτω, to drive a yoke of oxen, Xen. An. 6. 1, 8: from

ζευγυλάτης, ου, ὁ, =ζευγελάτης, Soph. Fr. 545, and Xen.

ζευγυτίς, ιδος, ἡ, poet. for ζευγυτίς, Call. Apoll. 47.

ζευγίς, ι, αω, to yoke in pairs, unite.

ζευγίππης, ου, ὁ, (ἵππος) one who fights from a two-horsed chariot, Diod.

ζευγίσιαον, τό, the rating or property of the ζευγίται at Athens, Böckh P. E. 2. 260: from

ζευγίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ζευγίτις, ιδος, (ζεύγος) yoked, yoked together, joined in pairs: κάλαμος ζ. a reed of which were made the double flutes (ζεύγη), Theophr. II. ζευγίται, οί, the third of Solon's four classes of Athenian citizens, so called from their being able to keep a team (ζεύγος) of oxen, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 260, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. 38: cf. foreg. [ᾶ]

ζεύγλα, ἡ, poet. for sq., Anth.

ζεύγλα, ἡ, the strap or loop of the yoke, through which the beasts' heads were put, so that the ζυγόν had two ζεύγλαι, II. 19. 406: being in gen. the yoke, in sing. or plur., Hdt. 1. 31, Aesch. Pr. 463. II. the things with which the πηδῆλαι were fastened, Eur. Hel. 1536, cf. ζευκτηρίος fin.

ζεύγλαθεν, Adv. for ἐκ τῆς ζεύγλαι, Ap. Rh.

ζεύγλαβη, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. from ζεύγλα.

ζευγλοδεσμον, τό, (δεσμός) =ζυγδεσμον.

ζεύγμα, ατος, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) that which is joined, fastened together, a band, bond, ζ. τοῦ λυμένω a boom or chain across the mouth of the harbour, Thuc. 7. 70: a bridge, Polyb. 2. metaph. ἀνάγκης ζ. the straits of necessity, Eur. I. A. 443.

II. in Gramm., a figure of speech, wherein two subjects are used jointly with the same predicate, which strictly belongs only to one, as in Il. 1. 533, where ζβη must be supplied with Ζεύς, cf. σύλληψις.

ζεύγνυμι, ζευγνύω, v. sq.

ζεύγνυμι, also—νύω Hdt. 1. 205: fut. ζεύξω: aor. ζεύξα: perf. pass. ζεύγμαι: post-Hom. aor. i pass. ἐζεύχην only in Trag., in common language aor. 2 ἐζύγην [ῆ]. Hom. most freq. uses aor. act. (but in Il. 16. 145 must be remarked the irreg. form ζεύγνυμι, or, acc. to Butt., ζευγνύμι, inf. pres. act. for ζευγνύμεναι, ζευγνύναι, but with ῆ, which is a singular exception to the rule that ῆ occurs only in sing. indic. pres., cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. νύω γ.) To join, fasten on, put to yoke, ἵππους, ἡμιόνους, βόας Hom.; sometimes with the addition ὑφ' ἄρματα, ὑφ' ἄρματα, ὑπ' ὀρεσφιν, ὑπ' ἀμάξῃσιν: in Hom. also (esp. in

Od.) is found Med. c. acc., ἵππους ἐζεύγνυσθαι to put to one's horses, put them to for oneself, Od. 3. 492, etc., Il. 24. 281; so of camels, Hdt. 3. 102; and of riding horses, to saddle, bridle, Ar. Pac. 128, 135.

II. in gen. to join or fasten together, σπῆλδες ἐζεύγνυσθαι fastened, close-shut doors, Il. 18.

276 (elsewh. in Hom. only in signif. 1): hence esp. 2. to join in wedlock, marry, τὴς ταύτης ἐζεύξε; Eur. I. A. 698; but Med. of the husband, to wed, ἔκοντι Eur. Alc. 994: Pass. to be married, Soph. Tr. 536: also γάμοις ζεύγναι Id. O. T. 826, Eur. I. A. 907.

3. to join opposite banks by bridges, ποταμόν, πόντον ἐζεύξαι Hdt. 1. 206., 7. 33, etc.; but also, γέφυραν ἐζεύξαι Id. 1. 205, etc.

4. to undergird ships with ropes, Thuc. 1. 29, ubi v. Schol., and cf. ὑπογάμια: but also to furnish them with cross benches, which joined the opposite sides, Hes. Fr. 37, and so some take Thuc. l. c. (The Root is ZYT-, which appears in the aor. 2 ζυγ-ῆναι, and the Subst. ζυγόν, and recurs in the cognate languages, as Sanscr. युज् (cf. Ζεύς fin.), Lat. jung-ere, Germ. joch, our yoke, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 237.)

ζεύγνυς, =foreg., Hdt.

ζευγοποιία, ἡ, (ζεύγος, ποίω) the making of a pair, esp. the making of the double flute, Theophr.

ζεύγος, εος, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) a yoke of beasts, two mules, oxen or horses yoked together, Il. 18. 543: hence 2. the carriage drawn by a yoke of beasts, a chariot, plough, etc., Hdt. 1. 31,

190, Aesch. Fr. 357, and Xen.: any pair or couple, ἱρῆκαν Hdt. 3. 76; πέδων Ib. 130; ἐμβαδών Ar. Eq. 872: absol. a married couple, Valck. Phoen. 331, like Lat. conjugium from jugum: κατὰ ζεύγος or κατὰ ζεύγη in pairs, Plut.: ζεύγη was used esp. for the double flute, Lat. tibiae pares.

II. also of more than two things or persons joined together, e. g. ζεύγος τριπράθεον three maiden sisters, Eur. Erechth. 3: cf. τριζυγέες Χάρες Anth.

ζευγοτροφία, to keep a yoke of beasts: from

ζευγοτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) keeping a yoke of beasts, Plut.

ζευκτηρία, ἡ, fem. from sq.: esp. epith. of Aphrodite, Orph.

ζευκτήρι, ἴπος, ὁ, (ζεύγνυμι) one who joins, yokes, etc.: hence the strap of the yoke. Hence

ζευκτηρίος, α, ον, fit for, belonging to joining, yoking, etc., γέφυρα ἡνυ ζεύξ. Aesch. Pers. 736: hence, τό ζευκτηρίον a yoke, Id. Ag. 529: ἡ ζευκτηρία=ζεύγη II, N. T.

ζευκτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ζεύγνυμι, joined, yoked, fastened: joined in pairs, hence, τό ζ. a body of soldiers, two in line.

ζευξίλεως, ὁ, ὁ, (λεός) yoking or subdividing men. [ῆ]

ζεύξις, εως, ἡ, (ζεύγνυμι) a joining, yoking, fastening, as by a bridge, Hdt. 7. 35.

ΖΕΥΞ, ὁ, voc. ZEÜ, but gen. Διός, dat. Δί, acc. Δία as if from *Δis: but in a more poet. form Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζήνα, Dor. Ζαρός etc., as if from *Ζῆρ, Ζάω: Aeol. Δεύς, Σδεύς: the acc. Ζεῖν only occurs as v. l. in an epigr. of Aeschiron or Simon., A. P. 7. 345. 5, v. Jac. p. 300: Hom. uses the oblique cases both from *Δis and *Ζῆρ, but the former most freq.—Zeus, Jupiter, king and father of gods and men, son of Kronos and Rhea, hence often called Κρονίδης, Κρονίων, husband of Hera: Hom. makes him rule in the lower air (ἄρῃ): hence rain and storms come from him, Ζεύς βεῖ, hence βεῖ alone, it rains, cf. sub βεῖ.

The oath οὐ μὰ Ζήνα in Hom. only Il. 23. 43, Od. 20. 339; but very freq. in Att., οὐ μὰ Δία, μὲν Δία, ῥῆ Δία, also with the Art., οὐ μὰ τὸν Δ. For the attributes of Zeus v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 349, sq.

II. by the flattery of courtiers Ζεύς became a name of the Roman emperors, Dion. P. 210, Opp. Cyn. 1. 3, cf. Suet. Domit. 13, Martial. 5. 8, etc. (On the Root, v. θεός: from the same comes also Lat. Ju-piter, i. e. Ζεύς πατήρ, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 100; the oblique cases Jovis, Jovi, Jovem, being=Διός, Δί, Δία, by the same change of letters as in ζυγόν jugum, and dies diurnus giorno jour.)

ζευφύληξ, ἴδας, pecul. fem. of ζευφύριος, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

Ζευφύρις, ἡ, sub πνοή, =Ζεφύρος the west wind, Od. 7. 119. [Zep- long in arsi, cf. ὕψις, σκύφος.]

ζευφύριος, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Arist. Meteor.

ζευφύριος, ον, sometimes also λα, ὢν, (Ζεφύρος) of or belonging to the West or west wind, ὠόν γ. a wind-egg, Arist. H. A., elsewh. ὠπνέμενος: cf. ζευφύρις. [ῆ]

ζεφυρίτης, *ον, δ, fem.* ζεφυρίτης, *ιδος*, = *foreg.*, Call. Ep. 5.
 Ζεφύρος, *δ, Zephyrus*, the west wind, strictly the north-west, and so like Boreas blowing from Thrace, Il. 9. 5; but also joined with Νότος, Il. 21. 334: hence in Hom. for any westerly wind, opp. to Εἰρος, Od. 5. 332, 19. 206: oft. represented as stormy, Od. 5. 295, and rainy, Od. 14. 483; but also as clearing, Il. 11. 305; as soft and gentle, Od. 4. 567, and so usu. in later Poets. It was the swiftest of all winds, Il. 19. 415; and so, as a person, was married to the harpy Podarge (*swift-foot*), Il. 16. 150. (From ζόφος, as Εἰρος from εἶος, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. ἄηρ 8.)
 ΖΕΩ, *τὸν, ζέω*, to boil, seethe, bubble, be boiling hot, of water, Pl. 18. 349, Od. 10. 360: also, λέβης ζεῖ the kettle boils, Il. 21. 362: in gen., to boil or bubble up, e. g. of springs, but, χθὼν ἐξεῖ the earth was hot, Hes. Th. 695, 847: Metaph. of boiling passion, like Lat. *fervere*, Aesch. Theb. 708, cf. Interp. ad Ar. Ach. 321: also c. gen., to boil up with a thing, δεικνύσας καὶ πηλοῦ Plat. Phaed. 113 A, σκακῶλιν Luc. c. ἀναξεί: also c. dat., αἵματος Aristid.
 II. trans. to boil, heat, τὸν δὲ λείτερα πυρὶ ζέον Ap. Rh. 3. 273. (Cf. our *seethe*, Germ. *sieden*: hence ζῶτος, ζῶρη.)
 ζῆ, imperat. for ζῆθι, v. ζάω.
 ζῆδωρος, *ον, v. sub* (εἰδωρος).
 ζῆθι, imperat. from ζάω.
 ζηλαῖος, *αἰα, αἰον*, (ζῆλος) *jealous*, Anth.
 ζῆλευτής, *οῦ, δ*, = (ζηλότης) from ζῆλος = ζῆλος, Democr. ap. Stob. App. p. 14. 7, Gaisf. ζῆλας = ζῆλοτυπεύω.
 ζηλευσέν, *ῆ, poet.* for ζῆλος, Q. Sm.: from ζῆλημος, *ον, gen. onos*, (ζηλῶ) *jealous*, Od. 5. 118.
 ζηλοδοτήρ, *ῆρος, δ*, (ζῆλος, δίδαμι) *causing jealousy*, or *happiness*, Anth., cf. ζῆλος.
 ζηλομαῖης, *ές, (μαίνομαι)* *mad with jealousy*, Anth.
 ζῆλος, *ος*, and later *εος, τό*, cf. Jacobson Patr. Apost. 1. p. 20, sq. = *eager rivalry, jealous imitation, emulation*, a noble passion, opp. to φθόνος (*envy*), Plat. Menex. 242 A, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 11: but in Hes. Op. 193 = φθόνος, and so prob. in the dub. passage, Soph. O. T. 1526, v. Ellendt. 2. in gen. *any eager, vehement passion*, esp. *jealousy*, Eur. Hec. 352: *emulous desire* for a thing, Soph. O. C. 943: *zeal*, N. T. 3. personified as son of Styx, Hes. Th. 384. II. pass. the object of emulation or desire, *happiness, blessedness*, Soph. Aj. 503. (From ζέω, cf. δῆλος, δέσλος.)
 ζηλοσύνη, *ῆ, poet.* for *foreg.*, h. Hom. Ap. 100.
 ζηλοτύπεύω, *το, δ* to *hazards*, to emulate, rival, be *jealous* of, usu. *τινά* as Plat. Symp. 213 D, but also *τινί* Dem. Phal.
 2. to *envy, hate*, Aeschin. 84. 15: hence
 ζηλοτύπια, *ῆ, rivalry, jealousy, envy*, Aeschin. 65. 16.
 ζηλότυπος, *ον, (ζῆλος, τίπτω)* *jealous*, Ar. Plut. 1016. Adv. -τως, *ῆ, εἰς πρός* *τινα* Diog. L.
 ζηλώω, (ζῆλος) to *rival, vie with, imitate*, Lat. *aequare*, *τινά* Thuc. 2. 37, 64: but also to *envy*, be *jealous* of, *τινά* Hes. Op. 23, h. Hom. Cer. 168, 223: and in milder sense, to esteem or pronounce happy, admire, praise, usu., *τινά* *τινος* one for a thing, Soph. El. 1027, Fr. 516, cf. Valck. Ammon. 65, and Thom. M. 162 Tittm.: more rarely, *τινά* *τι* Soph. Aj. 552: in Eur. Med. 60, ζῆλῶ σε I wonder at you, perh. I admire your simpleness, cf. Valck. Phoen. 406, Thuc. 5. 105. Hence
 ζήλωμα, *ατος, τό*, that which is emulated: hence in pl., *high fortunes*, Eur. I. T. 379. II. an emulous effort, rivalry, Lat. *contentio*, Aeschin. 27. 13.
 ζῆλωσις, *εως, ῆ*, emulation, imitation, Thuc. 1. 132: *eager desire, pursuit*, Philo.
 ζηλωτός, *εα, εον, verb. Adj.* to be emulated, Diog. L. 5. 74.
 ζηλωτής, *οῦ, δ*, a rival, *zealous imitator*, *τινός* Plat. Prot. 343 A, Isocr. 4 B: a *zealot*, N. T.: hence
 ζηλωτικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, of or belonging to a *zealot*, *emulous*, Philo.
 ζηλωτός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (ζηλῶ) to be emulated or envied, *worthy of imitation*, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 B: hence 2. *enviable, happy, blessed*, Aesch. Pers. 710, Eur., etc. Adv. -τως.
 ζημία, *ῆ*, loss, damage, Lat. *damnum*, Epich. p. 91, opp. to κέρδος, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4. 5, sq.: *ζημία* λαβεῖν to sustain loss, Soph. Fr. 884: but *ποιεῖν* Ar. Plut. 1124, or φέρεν Plat. Legg.

835 B, to cause one a loss, do one harm. II. usu. a *penally*, esp. in money, a *fine*, etc., ζῆμιον ἀποτίμεν Hdt. 2. 65, ὀρεῖται 3. 52; 80, ζ. ὀφλισάντων, ἐκτίσαι Dem.: θάνατον ζημίαν ἐπιτίθεσθαι, προτιθέναι Thuc. 2. 24, 3. 44; τάττεν Dem. 498. 7, to make death the penalty; and so in pass. signf., θάνατος ῆ ζ. ἐπιτίεσθαι Hdt. 2. 38, cf. 65.
 III. a word of reproach, but always with an Adj., as, φανερά ζημία a mere good-for-nothing, a dead loss, Ar. Ach. 737; so, καθάρᾳ ζ. Alciph. 3. 21. (It seems to be connected with δαμῶν through the Cretan δαμία, Lat. *dam-num*.) Hence
 ζημῖον, to cause loss, do damage to any one, Plat. Legg. 846 A etc.:—hence usu. to *punish*, Thuc. 3. 42, *τινά* θανάτῳ Hdt. 3. 27; esp. in money, to *fine*, χιλίστοι δραχμῶσι Id. 6. 21, and so freq. in Att.; but also, ζ. τινά πενήτηκοντα τάλαντα Id. 6. 136; also, *τινά* *τινί* Hdt. 7. 35. Pass. to be fined, ζημιουσθαι *τι* Valck. Hdt. 7. 39; but more usu. *τινί*, as in Act.: fut. med. ζημισσάμενος always in pass. signf., Hdt. l. c., though we also find ζημισσόμενος Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 12, Isae. 81. 24, Lys. 181. 37.
 ζημιώδης, *ες, (εἶδος)* *causing loss, hurtful, ruinous*, Plat. Legg. 650 A, etc. Adv. -δώς.
 ζημῖωμα, *ατος, τό, (ζημῖον)* *that which is lost, a penalty, fine*; ζ. ἔστω ἀντιπυρρίοι let them have the right of imposing penalties, Plat. Legg. 764 C.
 ζημιώσις, *εως, ῆ*, a *punishing, fining*.
 ζημιωτής, *οῦ, δ*, one who punishes, an executioner.
 *Ζῆν, *δ, gen.* Ζηνός, poet. for Ζεύς, q. v.
 Ζηνοδοτήρ, *ῆρος, δ*, (Ζῆν, δίδαμι) = sq., Anth.
 Ζηνοφρόν, *ον, gen. onos*, (Ζῆν, φέρω) *knowing the mind of Zeus*, epithet of Apollo as revealing Zeus' will in oracles, Anth.: so too Ζηνοδοτήρ.
 ζητάρεσσις, *ου, δ*, (ζητέω, ἀρετή) Com. word in Anth., a *virtue-seeker, virtutis-aucupia* (as Scaliger renders it).
 ζητέω, poet. for sq., Hes. Op. 398, h. Hom. Ap. 215.
 ΖΗΤΕΩ, *ῆ, ἦσα*, to *seek, seek out*, in Hom. only Il. 14. 258: esp. to *search after, seek for*, Aesch., etc.: to *ask for*, Diog. L. 2. to *search out, inquire into, examine*, c. acc. esp. of judicial enquiry, Dem.; and philosophical investigation, Plat. also, ζ. ζητήσω περί τινος Dinarch. 91. 20. 3. c. inf., to *seek to*, ἐκμαθεῖν Hdt. 3. 137, Aesch. Pr. 776, μεταλαβεῖν Ar. Pl. 370: also c. inf. fut., ζητέεις ἀναρῶσεν Ib. 573.
 ζητήμα, *ατος, τό*, that which is sought: an *inquiry, question*, Soph. O. T. 278, Eur., etc.
 ζητημάτιον, *τό*, Dim. from *foreg.*
 ζητήσῃς, *ον, δ* to be searched out, τὰ ζ. places to be beaten for game, Xen. Cyn. 6. 6.
 ζητήσις, *εως, ῆ*, a *seeking, seeking for, searching after*, τινός Hdt. 1. 94, etc.: a *searching out*, esp. a *judicial inquiry*, Aeschin. 6. fin. II. a *searching, search*, ποιέσθαι ζητήσιν τῶν νεῶν to search the ships, Hdt. 6. 118. 2. a *philosophical inquiry, investigation*, Lat. *quaestio*, Plat. Apol. 29 C.
 ζητήσιος, *εα, εον, verb. Adj.*, to be sought, Soph. Aj. 470.
 II. ζητηρεῖν, one must seek, Ar. Nub.
 ζητήσις, *οῦ, δ*, a *seeker, inquirer, examiner*, Plat. Rep. 618 C, esp. II. at Athens, the *ζητῆται* were a special commission to inquire into state-offences, esp. cases of embezzlement, like Lat. *quaesitores*, Andoc. 3. 6, Lys. 163. 6, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 5, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 133. 2.
 ζητητικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, belonging to, *fit or inclined for inquiry*: *inquiring, examining*, Plat. Meno 81 D.
 ζητητός, *ῆ, ὄν, verb. Adj.*, *sought, sought for, longed for*, desired, Soph. O. C. 389.
 ζητρεῖον or ζήτηρεον, *τό*, a *place of punishment for slaves*, Enop. Incert. 46: also written ζατρεῖον, ζήτρεον, ζατρεῖον, ζωντρεῖον, and so most prob. to be derived from ζωγρεῖον.
 ζιβύνη, *ῆ*, = σιβύνη, LXX.
 ζιβόνιον, *τό*, Dim. from *foreg.*
 ζιγγίβρις, *εως, ῆ*, an Arabian spice-plant, the root of which was used in medicine, prob. *ginger*, Diosc. (Acc. to Pott Forsch. 2. 36, the Sanscr. *gringa-vēra*, *antler-shaped*.)
 ζινγίς, *ιδος, ῆ*, a kind of lizard in Arist. H. A. ubi al. ζινγίς or ζινγίς.
 ζιζάνιον, *τό*, a weed that grows in wheat, elsewhere. *αῖρα*, Lat. *zizanium, lolium*, N. T.

ζῆζυφον, *tree*, a tree, the fruit of which is the *zūzube*, Lat. *rhhamnus zūzuba* Linn., Ital. *Giuggiolo*, Franz. *gigoeber*.

ζῆρᾶ, ἦ, v. ζεῖρᾶ.

ζῆρᾶ, ἦ, Ion. for ζῶη, oft in Hdt. on milk, etc., like γαῖς II.

ζῶα, ἦ, Acol. for ζῶη, Theocr. 29. 5.

ζῶμβρος, ὁ, v. τραγέλαφος III.

ζῶος, ἄ, ὄν, Dor. for ζῶος, Theocr. 2. 5.

ζορκῖος, ἄδος, ἦ, =δορκῖος, Hdt. 4. 192: also ζορέ, ζορκῖος, ἦ.

ζοφερός, ἄν, collat. form of σῆ, Nic.

ζοφορός, ὄν, (ζόφος) dusky, gloomy, Hes. Th. 814., and Hipp.

ζοφορός, ὄν, collat. form of (ζοφερός), Anth.

ζοφοδορπίδας, ὄν, δ, (ζόφος, δόρπον) supping in the dark, i. e. in secret, or with low company, epith. of Pittacus, Alcae. 6.

ζοφοειδής, ὄν, (ζόφος, εἶδος) dark-like, dusky, gloomy, Nic.

ζοφοειδής, ἔς, and ζοφέεις, ἔσσα, εν, Nic., =foreg., Hipp.

ζοφομηνία, ἦ, (μηνή) =σκότομηνια.

ΖΟΨΟΣ, ἄ, darkness, gloom, Od. 3. 335, opp. to φῶς, esp. the gloom of the nether-world, Od. 20. 356; hence the land of gloom, the nether-world itself, Il. 15. 191, Od. 11. 57, and oft. in h. Hom. Cer. II. in Hom. who divides the world into a light and dark side, the dark or night side, the west, (as in Germ. *Abend*, evening, is used for the west), Od. 12. 81; opp. to ἥλιος Od. 10. 190; πρὸς ζόφον opp. to πρὸς ἥλιον Ἡὸν τε Od. 9. 26, Il. 12. 240.—The form τὸ ζόφος in Ap. Rh. (Akin to γνόφος δνόφος, νέφος, κρέας, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. κελαινός 9.)

ζοφῶα, to darken: Pass. to be dark, Luc.

ζοφῶδης, ἔς, =ζοφοειδής, Anth.

ζοφῶμα, ατος, τό, darkness.

ζοφῶσις, εως, ἦ, a darkening: darkness, gloom.

ζῶω, rare poet. and Ion. form for ζῶω, Hdt. 7. 46 Gaisf., Simon. (Amorg.) 231. 17, A. P. 13. 21.

ζῶωδην, Adv. (ζῶν) jointly, in pairs. [ἄ]

ζῶωγνα, ης, ἦ, *zygaena*, a kind of shark, Epich. p. 29. [ῶ]

ζῶωνός, ἦ, ὄν, =ζῶωνός.

ζῶωστριον, τό, Dim. from sq.

ζῶωστρον, τό, a chest or box, of board strongly fastened together, Soph. Tr. 692. (From ζῶος, ζῶωστρον.) [ῶ]

ζῶωσις, part. aor. 2. pass. of ζῶωστρον.

ζῶωσις, to be or stand in the yoke: usu. of soldiers, to stand by one another, two in line, Polyb.; as στήχες means to stand behind in file.

ζῶωφόρος, ὄν, poet. for ζῶωφ., bearing the yoke, yoked, Aesch. Fr. 330, and Eur.

ζῶωνός, ἦ, ὄν, (ζῶων) born in the sign of *Libra*, cf. κριανός.

ζῶωνικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ζῶων) of or belonging to a balance.

ζῶωνός, ὄν, (ζῶων) =ζῶωνός. [ῶ]

ζῶωνόν, τό, Dim. from ζῶωνός.

ζῶωνος, α, ὄν, (ζῶων) belonging to, fit for the yoke, ζῶωνος ἵππος a draught-horse, Eur. I. A. 221, Ar. Nub. 122, esp. as opp. to the *ειραφόρος*. II. epith. of Hera as patroness of marriage, *Juno jugalis*, Musae. 275: also of other divinities.

III. ὁ ζῶωνος =ζῶωνός. [ῶ]

ζῶωνος, ὄν, δ, the rover who sat on the mid-most of the three banks or benches, cf. θαλαμῖτες and θρανῖτες. [ῶ]

ζῶωνός, ἴδος, ἦ, v. ζῶωνός, θυγῖς.

ζῶωνόδεσμον, τό, a yoke-band (cf. ζῶωνός), Il. 24. 270, cf. μέταβον.

ζῶωνόδεσμος, ὁ, =foreg.

ζῶωνόδετης, ὄν, δ, (δέω) =foreg.

ζῶωνοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like a yoke: τὸ ζ. ὡς jugale, so called from its shape, Gal.

ζῶωκροῦσσης, ὄν, δ, (ζῶωνός, κροῦω) one who uses a false balance.

ζῶωμάχῳ, (μάχουμαι) to struggle with one's yoke-fellow, to be restive or quarrelsome, to quarrel, περί τιος Dem. 996. 16: also to struggle against an enemy, πρὸς τύχην Menand. p. 234.

ζῶωμάχια, ἦ, quarrelling, strife, Aristaeen.

ΖΥΓΟΝ, τό, Lat. *jugum*, cf. ζῶωστρον fin. any thing which joins two bodies, and so I. the yoke, or cross-bar tied by the ζῶωνόδεσμος to the end of the pole, and having ζῶωναι (collars or loops) at each end, by which two draught horses, mules or oxen were put to the plough or carriage: in Hom. the horse-yoke is often defined as ζῶων ἵππειον Il. 5. 799., 23.

392: ζῶα ἐπιτιθέναι ἵπποις Hes. Op. 813 (in tmesi), opp. τὸ ὑπὸ ζῶωνον εἶναι ἵππους Il. 24. 576: metaph., τὸ δούλιον ζ. the yoke of slavery, Hdt. 7. 8, 3, Aesch. Ag. 1226; κατὰ ζῶα λόγον δικαίως λέγειν Soph. Ant. 291; and so freq.: ὑπὸ ζῶα, yoke-wise, in pairs, Theocr. 13. 32. II. the cross-bar, Lat. *transillum*, joining the two horns of the φόρυγξ, and along which the pegs and strings were fastened, Il. 9. 187. III. in plur., the cross-planks of a ship, joining the two opposite sides, the benches, Lat. *transtra*, Od. 9. 99, 13. 21, Hdt. 2. 96: οἱ ἐπὶ ζῶα =ζῶωναι Aesch. Ag. 1618. IV. the beam of the balance, ζ. τάλαντον Aesch. Supp. 822, in plur. also the balance itself, Dem. 784. 10. V. the cross-straps of sandals, Ar. Lys. 417. Cf. the post-Hom. ζῶγος.

ζῶωπλάστῃς, ὄν, δ, (πλάσσω) one who uses a false balance.

ζῶωποῖτε, to make yokes, v. Dobree Ar. Plut. 513: from

ζῶωποῖος, ὄν, (ποίη) a maker of yokes, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 1.

ζῶγος, ὁ, (ζῶωστρον) like the older ζῶωνός, but less freq., and in plur. very rare indeed: h. Hom. Cer. 217, elsewhere σέλωμα.

ζῶωσταθμῆ, =ζῶωστατέω: from

ζῶωσταθμός, ὁ, (στάθμη) the balance, Plut.

ζῶωστασία, ἦ, a weighing: from

ζῶωστατέω, (ζῶωστατός) to weigh by the balance, to weigh.

II. to keep in equilibrium, balance, Polyb. Hence

ζῶωστατήριον, ατος, τό, the balance: from

ζῶωστατός, ὄν, δ, (ίστημι) one who weighs: esp. II. a public officer, who looked to the weights. [ἄ]

ζῶωστῆναι, ἦ, the balance. [ἄ]

ζῶωουλός, ὄν, (έλω) drawing the yoke, Βοῦς Moschion ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 244.

ζῶωφῶν, Ep. gen. sing. from ζῶωνόν, Il. 24. 576.

ζῶωφορέω, to weigh. II. to bear the yoke: from

ζῶωφορός, ὄν, (φέρειν) =ζῶωφω.

ζῶωφῶ, (ζῶων) to yoke, join together, ζ. κῆδων to put the cross-bar to the lyre, Luc. II. to bring to the yoke, subdue, Aesch. Fr. 106.

ζῶωφῶν, (ζῶων IV) to weigh, examine, Ar. Nub. 745.

II. to bar: from

ζῶωφῶν, τό, (ζῶωφῶ) the cross-bar or bolt of a door. [ῶ]

ζῶωμα, ατος, τό, =foreg. Polyb. II. the bench of a ship.

III. in Medic., the os jugale, cf. ζῶωνοειδής. [ῶ]

ζῶωσις, εως, ἦ, a yoking. II. a balancing, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 A. [ῶ]

ζῶωσις, ἦ, ὄν, (ζῶωφῶ) yoked, harnessed, ἄρμα ζ. Lat. *biga*, Soph. El. 702.

ζῶωσις, εως, ἦ, and ζῶωσις, εως, τό, both in Strab., a kind of beer, so called by the Egyptians, cf. Hdt. 2. 77, v. also κύρμη.

ζῶμη, ἦ, leaven, Arist. Gen. An. (Prob. from ζῶω, because it produces fermentation.) [ῶ] Hence

ζῶμησις, εσσα, εν, leavened.

ζῶμῶ, to be like leaven, Diosc.

ζῶμῆτις, ὄν, δ, ἄρτος ζ. leavened bread, Xen. An. 7. 3, 21.

ζῶμῶν, (ζῶμη) to leaven, make to ferment, Lat. *fermentare*: Pass. to ferment, Hipp., cf. Ποῦς. Oecon.

ζῶμῶδης, ἔς, =ζῶμησις: hence, not mouldy, sound, Arist. Gen. An.

ζῶωμα, ατος, τό, a fermented mixture, Lat. *fermentum*, Plat.: Nic. calls a fungus or mushroom ζῶωμα γῆς. [ῶ]

ζῶωσις, εως, ἦ, a fermenting, fermentation, Plat. Tim. 66 B: ἥπατος ζῶωσις a swelling of the liver, Hipp. [ῶ]

ζῶωμικός, ἦ, ὄν, causing to ferment, blowing up, τυνός Ath.

ζῶωμῶν, ὄν, ὄν, fermented, leavened, LXX.

ζῶωμῶν, ὄν, τό, (ζῶω, ἀνέω) reward for life saved in battle, or in gen. for preserving any one alive, Od. 8. 462, Hdt. 3. 36: in Hom. with τίειν and ὀφέλλειν, like ὀρεπτήριον, reward for nursing and rearing one, Il. 18. 407: also offerings to Aesculapius and other gods for recovery from illness: the sing. occurs only in Orac. ap. Plut. Arat. 53: cf. ζῶωμῶν II.

ζῶωριον, τό, Dim. from ζῶων, an animalcule.

ζῶωρικός, ἔς, (ζῶη, ἀνέω) supporting or assisting life, refreshing, cheering, Anth.

ζῶωρχος, ὄν, (ζῶων, ἄρχω) ruling, guiding an animal, name of an elephant-driver, Ael.

ζῶωλύφος, ὄν, =ζῶωλύφος.

ζῶωγράφειον, τό, (ζῶωγράφος) a painter's studio.

ζωγράφειν, (ζωγράφος) to paint, esp. from life, Plat. Rep. 598 B, etc. Hence

ζωγράφημα, ατος, τό, a picture, Plat. Phil. 39 D. [ἀ]
ζωγράφος, ἡ, ὄν, painted.

ζωγραφία, ἡ, the art of painting, painting, Plat. Phaedr. 275 D.
ζωγράφικος, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in painting, Plat. Theaet. 145 A :

ἡ ζ. sub. τέχνην, the art of painting, Diod. Adv. -κός.
ζωγράφος, ον, (ζών, γράφω) painting animals, painting from life or from nature : δ. ὁ ἑ. a painter, Hdt. 2. 46, and Plat. : metaph. one who paints in vivid language, Aristaeon. [ἀ]

ζωγρεία, ἡ, (ζωρέω) = ζωρία, Polyb.

ζωγρεῖον, τό, a place to keep animals in, a cage, den, aviary, stew-pond, etc., Plut.

ζωγρέω, f. ἥσω, (ζώω, ἀγρέω) to take alive, take prisoner in war instead of killing, II. 6. 46, 10. 378, Hdt., etc. ; for which ζών ἀνὰπιν occurs Od. 14. 272 ; οὐδένα ζωγρεῖν to give no quarter.

II. (ζωή, ἀγρεύω) to restore to life and strength, revive, like ζωρεῖν, II. 5. 668.

ζωγρία, ἡ, Ion. -ή, a taking alive, taking prisoner, ζωγρίη λαμβάνειν, αἰεῖν to take alive, Hdt. 6. 28, 37.

ζωγρίας, ον, ὁ, one taken alive : some refer to this the phrase ζωγρία λαμβάνειν Ctes. 3, and LXX, cf. Dind. Steph. Thes. v. ζωγρία.

ζωόγιον, τό, and ζωόπος, ὁ, later forms for ζωγρεῖον.

ζωόγιον, τό, Dim. from ζών, a little animal, as an insect, Alex. Lyc. 2, Arist. H. A., v. ζώδιον.

ζωδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζώδιον) of or belonging to animals : esp. δ ζωδιακός, sub. κύκλος, the Zodiac, also ἡ ζωδιακή.

ζωδιολύφος, ον, (γλύφω) = ζωγλύφος, Plut.

ζώδιον, τό, Dim. from ζών, a little animal : a small figure, painted or carved, Hdt. 1. 70. II. in plur. esp. the signs of the Zodiac, Arist. Mund.

ζωδιοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing animals : κύκλος ζ. = δ ζωδιακός. ζωδιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζώδιον) = ζωστός.

ζωή, ἡ, Ion. and poet. ζή, (ζάω) a living, i. e. means of life, goods, property, like Blos, Florus, Od. 14. 96, 208. II. in Att., life, opp. to death, Trag.

ζωηδόν, Adv., (ζών) in the manner of beasts, Polyb.

ζωηδός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζωή) living, and giving life, Eccl.

ζωηφόρος, ον, (φέρω) life-bringing, Eccl.

ζωωαλμος, ον, giving the bloom and freshness of life, Pind. O. 7. 20, cf. βοωδάμνος, πολυδάμνος, φανάμνος. (Prob. from βάλλω : others derive it from δάω, others from βάλλω.)

ζωθαλπής, ἑς, (θάλλω) warning or cheering life, Nonn.

ζωθαλπής, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Id.

ζωθήκη, ἡ, a small room or closet, wherein to rest by day, opp. to dormitorium, the bed-room, Plin. Ep. 2. 17, cf. 5. 6.

ζωιδίος, α, ον, = ζωδιακός, Arat. [δ]

ζωϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζών) of or belonging to animals, τὰ ζώικα a history of animals, Arist. Part. An.

ζών, τό, poet. for ζών, like ζών from ζών, Simon. 214.

ζώμα, ατος, τό, (ζώννυμι) that which is girded, and so in Hom. the girded frock or doublet worn under the armour, II. 4. 187, Od. 14. 482. II. later also = ζώνη, ζωστήρ, a girdle, belt, Soph.

EL 452 : though some take it in II. 23. 683 for the drawers, Lat. subligaculum, worn in wrestling, v. Heyne Iliad. T. 8. p. 491.

ζωμάρυστρον, τό, and ζωμάρυστρος, ἡ, = (ωμάρυσ).

ζώμευμα, ατος, τό, broth, soup : put by way of joke for ἐποζώματα νέας, Ar. Eq. 279 : from

ζωμεύω, (ζωμός) to boil for broth, seethe, Hipp.

ζωμήρυστος, εως, ἡ, (ζωμός, ἀρω) a soup-ladle, Philen. Jun. p. 432, Meineke.

ζωμιδιον, τό, Dim. from ζωμός, a little sauce, Ar. Nub. 379.

ζωμοποιέω, to make broth or sauce : from

ζωμοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) making, preparing, spicing sauce, Plut. : from

ζωμός, ὁ, Dor. δωμός, q. v., broth, soup, esp. sauce to eat with meat, fish, etc., Ar. Pac. 716, etc. 2. comic name for a fat, greasy fellow, Anaxandr. Odys. 2. 5. II. metaph. bloodshed, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 8. 2, cf. πέλκας in Aesch. Pers. 816. (Prob. from ζέω.) Hence

ζωμοπάρχοις, ον, fond of sauce made from salted or potted fish, Alex. Funai. 2. [ἀ]

ζωογρίον, τό, Dim. from sq.

ζώνη, ἡ, (ζώννυμι) a belt, girdle, in Hom. strictly the lower girdle worn by women just above the hips, over which the gown was drawn and fell in folds, II. 14. 181, Od. 5. 231 : the man's belt was u. ζωστήρ, but Agamemnon's is called ζώνη, II. 11. 234 : the upper girdle of the women (στρόφιον or ταυρία) was worn under the breasts.—Phrases : ζώνην λύνειν to loose the maiden girdle, of the bridegroom, Od. 11. 245 ; ζ. λύεσθαι, of the bride herself, Anth. ; ζ. λύνειν is also used in later authors of Artemis, as assisting in child-birth : also of men on a march, ζ. λύνειν to halt, rest oneself, Hdt. 8. 120 : φέρειν ὑπὸ ζώνην and τρέφειν ἐν τὸς ζώνης to bear or nourish under the girdle, i. e. in the womb, Aesch. Cho. 902, Eum. 608 ; also, ὑπὸ ζώνης Eur. Hec. 762.—

Proverb. εἰς ζώνην δεδόσθαι, to be given for girdle-money, or, as we should say, pin-money, of Oriental queens who had cities given them for their small expenses, Schneid. Xen. An. 1. 4, 9. Later the girdle was used, as now in the East, to keep money in, N. T. : hence zonam perdere to lose one's purse, Horat. II. the part round which the girdle passed, the waist, loins, so as early as II. 2. 479, Agamemnon is called Ἀρεὶ ζώνην ἵκεος.

III. any thing that one girds on, a garment, cuirass, armour in gen., esp. that of officers, hence, ζώνης τυχεῖς, as we say 'to get one's epaulettes,' Anth. IV. any thing that goes round like a girdle, and so

1. in architecture, the frieze, Vitruv. 2. the zones of the heavenly sphere, Lat. cingulus, Strab. 3. in Medic. writers, herpes zoster, shingles (i. e. cingulum), so called from its running round the body, Plin.

ζώνιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Plut.

ζωνιστικός, ον, (πέλεκυ) plaiting, embroidering girdles.

ζωνίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ἴδος, girded, having girdles, a kind of cake, Diosc.

ζώννυμι, and -νύω, fut. ζώσω : aor. ἔζωσα. Med. ζώννυμαι, fut. ζώσομαι : aor. ἐζώσαμην : perf. pass. ἐζώσμαι. To gird, esp. to gird or tuck up for battle, Od. 18. 76 (the only place where Hom. has Act.) : to gird round, gird, buckle or put on. Med.

to gird oneself, gird up one's loins, ζώσαι gird thee, Od. 18. 30 ; esp. to gird oneself for battle, II. 11. 15, 23. 685 ; hence to arm, Od. 24. 89 ; ζώνυσθαι ζωστήρ, ῥάκειν to gird oneself with a belt, with rags, II. 10. 78, Od. 18. 67 ; also c. acc., ζώνην, μίτρην, χαλκὸν ζώνυσθαι to gird on one's belt, sword, II. 5. 857, 14. 181, 23. 130 ; c. εὐζωνος. (Akin to ζέτννυμι, ζυγνῆναι, as ζώννυμι to χεῖρ, χυθῆναι, Lat. cingo.)

ζωνύσκετρο, lengthd. 3 sing. impf. med. from foreg., II. 5. 857.

ζωνύω, = ζώννυμι.

ζωνόγαστρος, ὁ, ἡ, and ζωνόγαστρον, opus, ὁ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) girded round the loins.

ζωνοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a belt or girdle.

ζωντέον, τό, v. ζητρεῖον.

ζωνγενής, ἑς, (ζών, *γένω) born of an animal, animal, Plat.

ζωγλύφος, ον, (γλύφω) carving animals : δ. ὁ ἑ. a sculptor, Mel. 11. [ἔ]

ζωογονέω, (ζωογόνος) to produce, propagate, engender animal esp. worms, maggots, etc., Theophr. II. to preserve alive, LXX. Hence

ζωογόνστις, εως, ἡ, the propagating of animals, esp. worms, etc., Lat. vermiculatio. Hence

ζωογονητός, ἡ, ὄν, able to propagate, prolific.

ζωονογία, ἡ, = ζωογονησις, Theophr.

ζωογονικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ζωογονητικός, Philo. Adv. -κός.

ζωογόνος, ον, (ζώω, *γένω) producing or propagating animals, generative, Aretae. : epith. of the number seven, because children are often born in seven months.

ζωογράφος, ον, poet. for ζω., Theocr. 15. 81.

ζωοδότρια, ἡ, fem. from ζωοδοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, and ζωοδότης, ον, ὁ, (ζωή, δίδωμι) a giver of life, Eccl.

ζωόδωρος, ον, (ζωή, δαρέω) life-giving, Eccl.

ζωοειδής, ἑς, (ζών, εἶδος) like an animal, Geop.

ζωοθετέω, (ζώω, τίθημι) to make alive, bring to life, Archel. ap. Antig. Car. 23.

ζωοθρία, ἡ, (θήρα) a catching animals alive, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

ζωοθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ζωοθρία, Ib. 220 A, 222 A.

ζωοθυσία, ἡ, animal sacrifice, Eccl.

ζωοθύττω, (ζών, θύω) to sacrifice.

ζωοκτονία, ἡ, (κτείνω) slaughter of animals.

ζωομόρφος, ον, (μορφή) in the form or shape of an animal, Plut.

ζῶον, τό, (ζῶς) a living being, animal, like Lat. animal for animale, Ar. Vesp. 551, Plut. 443, etc. II. in painting and sculpture, strictly the figure of an animal done from life, but also any figure, image, just=τύπος, Hdt. 2. 148: hence ζωγράφος, ζω γράφειν and γραφῆσθαι for ζωγραφῆν, in Hdt., with a second acc. of the thing painted, as, ζω γράφασθαι τὴν εὐξείν τοῦ Βοσπόρου to have the passage of the Bosphorus painted from life, or in gen. painted, Hdt. 4. 88. (Orig. neut. from ζῶος, and by change of accent made into a Subst.: in MSS. oft. written ζῶον, as if contr. from ζῶιον, and so Dind., Steph. Thes., would always keep it, though he does not propose ζῶος in the Adj. form, or ζω- in the deriv. words.)

ζωοπλαστεύω, to mould to the life, make into statues, analogous to (ωγραφέω, Lycophr. 844: from

ζωοπλαστής, ον, ὁ, (πλάσσω) one who forms animals: hence in Eccl. the Creator.

ζωοποιεῖν, (ζωοποιός) to produce animals, esp. worms, grubs, etc., like (ωγονέω, Arist. H. A. Hence

ζωοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a making alive, bringing to life. Hence ζωοποιητικός, ον, ὁν, able to make alive: τὸ ζ. generative power, Plut.

ζωοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) making alive, generative.

ζωοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (πωλέω) selling animals, esp. for sacrifice.

ζωοπώλης, ιδὸς, ἡ, sub. ἀγρῶν, the beast-market.

ζῶος, (ωή, ζῶν), (ζῶω) alive, living, Hom., etc., opp. to θανών, Od. 17. 115: ζῶον εἶναι τινα to take prisoner, Il. 6. 38, λαβεῖν Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 5, cf. ζωρῶν. A rarer form is ζῶς Il. 5. 887, 16. 445, Hdt. 1. 194 (acc. to best MSS.; though some write ζῶς, wrongly comparing ὥς, which is contr. from σῶος).

ζωοστροφός, ον, wise in life, Anth.

ζωοστάσιον, τό, (ιστάμι) a stand for beasts, stall, stable. [α]

ζωότης, ητος, ἡ, (ζῶος) animal nature, formed like θεότης and joined with it, Plut. 2. 1001 B.

ζωοτοκεῖν, to be viviparous, Arist. H. A.: and

ζωοτοκία, ἡ, a being viviparous, Arist. Gen. An.: from

ζωοτόκος, ον, (ρίκτω) producing its young alive, viviparous, opp. to ὠτόκος, Arist. H. A.

ζωοτροφέω, τό, a place for keeping animals: from

ζωοτροφέω, to be ζωοτρόφος, to keep animals, Philo. Hence

ζωοτροφία, ἡ, a feeding, keeping of animals, Plat.; and

ζωοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for keeping animals: ἡ ζ. sub. τέχνη, =ζωοτροφία, Plat. Polit. 263 E, 267 A.

ζωοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) feeding, keeping animals, Clem. Al.

ζωοτύπος, ον, (τυπώω) moulding or modelling animals from life, Nonn. [β]

ζωοφάγῳ, to live on animal food, Arist. Pol.: and

ζωοφαγία, ἡ, a living on animal food, Arist. H. A.: from

ζωοφάγος, ον, (φαγέω) living on animal food, carnivorous, Arist. Pol. [α]

ζωοφθαλμος, ον, with animal eyes: τὸ ζωοφθαλμον, a plant, elsewh. βοῦφθαλμον, Diosc.

ζωοφθορία, ἡ, the act of a ζωοφθόρος, Eccl.

ζωοφθόρος, ον, (φθελλω) destroying animals. 2. defiling oneself therewith, Eccl.

ζωοφρέω, to bear alive, to bear a live fetus, Arist. H. A.: of plants, to bear fruit, Geop.

ζωοφόρος, ον, bringing life, life-giving, Anth. II. bearing animals, and so 1. bearing the figures of animals, sculptured-Diod.: hence zophora, the friezes, Vitruv. 2. ὁ ζωοφ. sub.

κύκλος, =ζωδιακός, Arist. Mund.

ζωοφύτων, (φυτεύω) to put forth live shoots, Ath.

ζωοφύτον, τό, (ζῶον, φύσις) a living being, v. ζῶφυτον. II. (φυτόν) a xerophyte, i. e. an animal-plant, the lowest of the animal tribe, such as polypi, Arist. H. A.

ζῶωα, (ζῶος) to make alive: Pass. ζωοῦσθαι, of plants, to be filled with worms, maggots, etc., Theophr., cf. ζωογονέω, ζωοποιέω.

ζῶωισσα, ἡ, the pitch and wax scraped off old ships, Diosc.

ζῶωνέω, to represent alive, Anth.

ζωῦρῆν, (ζῶπρον) to kindle to live flame, make to blaze up, usu. metaph. to set on fire, stir up, kindle, τάρβος, φρένα Aesch. Theb. 289, Ag. 1034: to provoke, Ar. Lys. 682.

ζωῦρημα, τό, =ζῶπρον 1. [β]

ζωῦρησις, εως, ἡ, a lighting up, kindling. [β]

ζωῦρησις, ιδὸς, ἡ, kindling up, reviving, Julian.

ζῶπρον, τό, a spark, a piece of hot coal, a match to light up a fire with: whence Plato calls those who survived the flood, ζῶπρον τοῦ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένους Legg. 677 B. II. act. a pair of bellows.

III. a plant, also κλυτοπιδιον, duh. in Diosc. Strictly neut. from Adj. ζῶπρινος.

ζῶπρινος, ον, (ζῶος, πῖρ) kindling, lighting up, rousing, Philostr.

ζῶπρινωσις, εως, ἡ, =ζῶπρησις.

ζῶπρινωσις, to drink sheer wine, be drunken, Anth.: from ζῶπρινότης, ον, ὁ, (ζῶρος, πίνω) drinking sheer wine, drinking hard, drunken, Hedy. ap. Ath. 497 D.

ζῶρος, ὄν, pure, sheer, hence strong, hot, usu. of wine without water: also as neut., ζῶρον, like τὸ ἄκαρον, Lat. merum, sheer wine: Hom. uses only Comp., ζῶρότερον κέρασι μίξ πύρην wine, i. e. pour in less water, Il. 9. 203, where also it must be taken as neut. Subst. As it was reckoned a drunken habit to drink the strong Greek wine without water, the post-Hom. phrase ζῶρότερον πίνειν came to mean not only, as in Hdt. 6. 84, to drink purer wine than common, but in gen. to drink hard, be a drunkard, like ἀκαροποιεῖν. But in Emped. 148, ζῶρος has exactly the contrary meaning, mixed, as opp. to ἀκρητος. (Prob. for ζῶρος from ζῶος.)

ζῶς, neut. ζῶν, gen. (ζῶ, rarer form for ζῶος, q. v., Il. 5. 887.

ζῶσαι, imperat. aor. 1 med. of ζῶνναι, Od. 18. 30.

ζῶσιμος, ον, (ζῶω) capable of life, Lat. vitalis, Theophr.

ζῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ζῶνναι) a girding.

ζῶσιμα, τό, =ζῶμα, acc. to Thom. M. p. 411, not Att.

ζῶστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ζῶνναι) a belt, girdle: freq. in Il., where it always means the warrior's belt, which passed round the loins and secured the bottom of the cuirass (θώραξ); fastened with a clasp or hooks of gold, Il. 4. 132; and prob., to make it stronger, covered with metal plates, hence δαίδαλεός and παυαλόος, Il. 4. 135, etc.: in Od. the belt with which the swineherd girds up his frock, Od. 14. 72. Later also the women's girdle, which Hom. calls ζώνη. II. =ζώνη 1v. 3, Plin.

III. the stripe or band which marks a certain height in the ship, which may be illustrated by Eur. Cycl. 505, 6. IV. a kind of sea-weed. V. as Adj., girdled, Call. H. Ap. 85. Hence

ζῶστήριος, α, ον, of, belonging to the ζῶστήρ.

ζῶστηροκλέπτης, ον, ὁ, (κλέπτω) one who steals belts, Lyc.

ζῶστής, ον, ὁ, (ζῶνναι) one who girds. 2. a girdle.

ζῶστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶνναι) girdled.

ζῶστηρον, τό, a belt, girdle, Od. 6. 38.

ζῶτειον, τό, v. ζῆπριον.

ζῶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶω) belonging to, giving or preserving life, Arist. Gen. An. II. full of life, lively, Lat. vivax, Plat.

Rep. 610 E: also of works of art, true to life, τὸ ζωτικόν φαίνεται πᾶσι ἐνεργεῖν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις: how do you give that look of life to your statues? Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 6: ζωτικώτα γράφειν to paint to the very life, Plut. Adv. -κάθ, hence, ζωτικῶς εἶναι to be fond of life, unwilling to die, Plut.

ζῶφθον, τό, Dim. from ζῶον, =ζῶδιον, Anth. [β]

ζῶφθός, ον, (φέρω) =ζωοφθός, q. v.

ζῶφύτος, ον, (φύω) giving life to plants, fruitful, fertilising, Aesch. Supp. 857: cf. ζῶφω.

ζῶω, Ep. and Ion. for ζῶω to live, the only form in Hom., but only in pres. and impf.: ἀγαθὸν βίον ζῶωεν Od. 15. 491: freq. joined, ζῶωεν καὶ ὄραν φάος ἡέλιου. (It never occurs as root of ζῶνναι.)

ζῶωίς, ες, (εἶδος) like an animal, animal, Plut. Hence

ζῶωδία, ἡ, animal nature, Iamb.

ζῶωνύμα, ἡ, (ζῶον, ὄνομα) the naming after animals, as in the Zodiac.

ζῶωσις, εως, ἡ, (ζῶω) a making alive. II. pass. a being alive, animation.

ζῶωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶω) worked, embroidered with figures, Ath., like Plantus? belluata tapelia, cf. σφουδρωτός.

H

H, η, **ἥτα**, τὸ, indecl., seventh letter of the Gr. alphabet; as numeral η = ἑκτὰ and ὀγδοῶς, but η = 8000. The oldest form of Eta (𐀨) was plainly a double ε, and prob. it was pronounced as a lengthd. ε, cf. δῆλος ζήλος, from δέσλος ζέσλος. The old Alphabet had only one sign (ε) for the ε sound, both long and short, till the long vowels η and ω were formally introduced from the Samian into the Athen. Alphabet in the archonship of Euclides, B. C. 403. But the sign H, before it represented the double ε, was used for the Spiritus asper, as HOΞ, i. e. ὤς, which usage remains in the Lat. H: also before the introduction of the aspirated consonants, θ, χ, φ, it was placed after the tenuēs κ, π, τ, to represent these, KH = X, PH = Φ, TH = Θ. When it became a vowel, the sign H was cut in two, so that F represented the Spir. asper, and the Spir. lenis, whence came the present signs for the breathings. η was made to use among the Ion.; with Att. it often passed into α, as in πρῆστος θάρητ, Att. πρῶστος θάρατ; though this change was much more freq. in Aeol. and Dor. In later Att., ε and η were not seldom changed into η, e. g. κλεῖρα κληῖρα, Νηρηίδες Νηρηίδες, Valck. Phoen. 268.

ἥ, and poet., esp. Ep., lengthd. ἥε, Conjunction with three chief signifi., disjunctive, interrogative, comparative.

I. ἥ DISJUNCTIVE, or, Lat. *aut*, Hom.: it may oft. be rendered *or else*, i. e. in the other or opposite case, cf. ἥπερ, ἥτοι, ἥτε. 2. ἥ., ἥ., repeated at the beginning of two clauses, to mark a strong distinction or opposition, *either . . . or . . .*, Lat. *aut . . . aut*, Hom.: but oft. only to denote two parallel cases, like *πότερον . . . ἥ . . .*, the Lat. *sive . . . sive . . . whether . . . or . . .*, mostly in Ep., as Il. i. 27, 138, Od. 14. 330, etc., but sometimes also in Trag., Elmsl. Med. 480: so too Hom. uses ἥμει . . . ἥδέ . . . q. v.: Pind. joins ἥ . . . ἥτοι . . . N. 6. 8, and later writers, esp. Trag., oft. have ἥτοι . . . ἥ . . ., and *ἐτε . . . ἥ . . .*, Seidl. Eur. El. 891, Lob. Soph. Aj. 178.

II. ἥ INTERROGATIVE: 1. mostly in indirect questions, as *εἰπέ ἥ . . . say whether . . .*, Od. 16. 138, cf. Il. 8. 111, for which the Att. say *εἰ*: and in double indirect questions, ἥ . . . ἥ . . . whether . . ., or . . .? Lat. *utrum . . . an . . .?* Il. i. 109, Od. 6. 142, etc., for which the Att. say *εἰ* or *πότερον . . . ἥ . . .*, Valck. Hipp. 276: ἥ . . . ἥ . . . is also used in clauses, which do not strictly express a question, but only a doubt, Il. 5. 672. 2. also with such direct questions as follow a general question and suggest the answer thereto, like Lat. *an, nunc* εἰδὴ λυθῆς; ἥ ἔνα ἔβριν ἰδῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος; why hast thou come? is it that thou may'st see . . ., Il. i. 203, cf. 5. 468, Od. 4. 710.—The interrog. ἥ is used in just the same way: indeed Passow proposes always to write ἥ in direct, ἥ only in indirect questions.

III. ἥ COMPARATIVE, as, like Lat. *quam*, after a Compar. first in Hom.: also after positive Adj.s. which have a compar. notion, as after ἄλλος, q. v., ἁλῶσις Od. 19. 267, ἐνάντιος Hdt. i. 22; οὐδ' ὅσον Theoc. 9. 21, cf. 9. 34, 35, etc.: so too after Verbs which have such a notion, esp. βούλομαι ἥ . . . to wish rather than . . ., v. βούλομαι II, and φθάνω ἥ . . . to come sooner than . . ., Il. 23. 445, Od. 11. 58: but sometimes ἥ is used without any compar. word, as in Hdt. 9. 26. 2. ἥ sometimes joins two Compar., when they both refer to the same subject, πᾶντες κ' ἀρσῆσαι ἐλαφρότεροι πόδας εἶναι, ἥ ἀρχειότεροι Od. i. 165; ταχύτερα ἥ σοφώτερα Hdt. 3. 65; also in Att., as Ar. Ach. 1078, cf. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 144 B: so too in Lat., *non libentius, quam verius* Cic. Mil. c. 29. 3. ἥ is sometimes put pleon. c. genit. after a Compar., Plat. Legg. 765 A, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 340 C, Fasi in Friedem. u. Seeb. Misc. Crit. 23. 4. p. 697, sq. 4. Very rarely after a Superl., as, πῶτον κεν ὑμῖν μάλιστα ἥ ἐμοί Ar. Rh. 3. 91, 92: in Ar. Av. 823, the old reading λῶσσαν μὲν ἥ τὸ φελλας πῶλον has been altered into μὲν οὖν from the Rav. MS. The disjunctive and compar. Particle are found together in Il. 15. 511, βέλτερον, ἥ ἀπολεσθαι ἔνα χρόνον, ἥε βιῶναι, ἥ δὴδ στεργέσθαι his better either to die once for all or live, than long to tarry doubtful.

[When ἥ οὐ, ἥ οὐκ come together in a verse, the two words coalesce into one syll., always in Att. poets, and usu.

in Ep., e. g. Il. 5. 349, Od. i. 298, cf. μὴ fin.: so too ἥ αὐτὸς Hes.]

ἥ, an exclamation, to call one's attention to a thing, ἥ, ἥ, αἰῶπα Ar. Nub. 105; and so should be written Ar. Ran. 271, ποῦ Ξανθίας; ἥ, Ξανθίας! where's Xanthias? ho, Xanthias!

ἥ, Adv., with two chief signifi., strengthening and questioning.

I. TO STRENGTHEN OR CONFIRM, an assertion, in *truth, truly, verily, of a surety*, etc., Hom., etc. Though it is by no means seldom put alone, yet it usu. is strengthd. by the addition of one or two other Particles: the commonest combinations being ἥ ἔρα, ἥ ἄρα δή, ἥ ἔρ and ἥ ἔρ τε, ἥ γὰρ and ἥ γὰρ ἄν, ἥ γὰρ τοι, ἥ δὴ, ἥ δὴ μοι, ἥ δὴ σου, ἥ θῆν, ἥ μάλα, ἥ μάλα δὴ, ἥ μᾶρ or ἥ μᾶρ Ion. ἥ μὲν, and strengthd. yet again ἥ μὲν δὴ, also ἥ νύ τοι, ἥ ἄ, ἥ ἄ νυ, ἥ τάχα, ἥ τάχα καί, ἥ τε, all in Hom.: post-Hom. and esp. in Trag., ἥ κάρτα, Valck. Hipp. 1028. It is impossible to give the nice distinctions of these phrases in our language: the strongest is ἥ μᾶρ, Ion. ἥ μὲν, this being used to introduce the *very words* of an oath, by Hom. mostly in oratio recte, but also c. inf. in oratio obliqua, as οὐδὲ σὺνθεο, καὶ μοι βυσσόν, ἥ μὲν μοι πρόφρων ἔπεισαν καὶ χειρὶν ἀρρήξω Il. i. 77, and so usu. in historical Prose, as Hdt. 4. 154, v. 93, etc., Xen. An. 2. 3, 26, sq.

II. IN INTERROG. sentences, = Lat. *an* and *num*, usu. only to be rendered by the question, as in Od. 10. 330, Il. i. 666, 15. 132, 504, 506: sometimes it may be rendered, *pray?* or *can it be?* as in Od. 13. 418, Il. 7. 26, cf. ἥ II. 2: so ἥ ἄ, ἥ ἄ νυ, ἥ ἄ τ, ἥ ἄ τ, all in Hom., and freq. in Att. ἥ γὰρ: but this last phrase stands sometimes for a second question by itself, ἥ γὰρ; is it not so? *eh?* Lat. *nonne?* ἥ ἥ γὰρ οὐ; Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 266 D, Gorg. 468 D. This interrog. signifi. is only in direct questions, and is in gen. less freq. than signifi. 1, cf. ἥ II. fin. In both ἥ always begins the sentence, except in Att. Poets now and then, as Eur. Hec. 1013, cf. Herm. Ib. 991.

ἥ, for ἔφην, 3 sing. impf. from ἥμ, q. v., freq. in Hom.

ἥ, for ἦν, 1 sing. impf. from εἶμι, old Att., contr. from Ion. εἶ, but rare, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 E.

ἥ, 3 sing. conj. pres. act. from εἶμι.

ἥ, fem. from Artic. δ, q. v.: in Hom. as personal or demonstr. Pron. for αὐτῇ or αὐτῇ.

ἥ, fem. from relat. Pron. ὅς, q. v., Hom.

ἥ, dat. sing. fem. from possess. Pron. ὅς, ἥ, ὅν, his, in Hom. usu. εὐός, dat. fem. ἔρ.

ἥ, dat. sing. fem. of relat. Pron. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ, Hom.: freq. in adv.-verb. signifi. 1. Ep. of Place, *whence way, where, whither*, in or at what place, freq. in Hom. 2. Att. of the manner, *how*, as, in which signifi. also it sometimes occurs in Hom., as Il. 2. 73, ἥ or ἥ θέμυς ἐστί, v. sub θέμυς: in Thuc. also *wherefore*.

3. joined with Superl. ἥ μάλιστα or ἥ δυνατὸν μάλιστα as much, as far as possible, ἥ τάχιστα as quick as possible, ἥ βῆστα, ἥ ἄριστον etc., like ὥς or ὅτι μάλιστα, oft. in Xen., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 901.

ἥ, for ἦν, Ep. 1 sing. impf. from εἶμι to be, Hom., esp. in Oc., but only in 3 sing. ἦεν.

ἥ, Att. contr. from ἦα, for ἦεν, Ep. impf. from εἶμι to go. ἥστο, Ion. for ἦτο, 3 plur. impf. from ἦμαι to sit.

ἥβαιός, δ, ὅν, Ion. for βαιός, little, small, poor: in Hom. usu. c. negat. οὐδέ, as, οὐ οἱ ἐνὶ φρέσιν, οὐδ' ἥβαιός no sense is in him, no more the least, Il. 14. 141, Od. 21. 288; so too, οὐ οἱ ἐνὶ τρήχιν, οὐδ' ἥβαλ Od. 18. 355: most usual in neut. as Adv., οὐδ' ἥβαιόν in the least, not at all, Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, Il. 2. 380, 386, etc., Od. 3. 14: sine negat., ἥβαιόν ἀπὸ σπείλους a little from the cave, Od. 9. 462. (Prob. strengthd. from βαιός.) ἥβάσκει, f. ἥβησκ, (ἥβη) to come to man's estate, come to one's strength, Lat. *pubescere*, Xen. An. 4. 6, i. metaph., ἥβάσκει κακὸν Eur. Alc. 1085, as Dind. for ἥβα σοι. Cf. sq.

ἥβῶν, f. ἥσω, (ἥβη) to be at man's estate, to be in the prime of youth, at one's full size and powers, Lat. *pubescere*, Hom., who best explains it in the often-repeated line, εἰὼ ὥς ἥβῶμαι, βίη δέ μοι ἐμπέσους εἴη—ἀνὴρ μάλα ἥβῶν a man in the prime and pride of life, Il. 12. 382; and so of plants, ἥμερις ἥβῶσα a young, luxuriant vine, Od. 5. 69. Also of the outward signs of manhood, to get one's beard, etc.: ἥβῶν σθένος to be young and strong, Eur. H. F. 436. II. metaph. to be young,

fresh, vigorous, etc., ἡβὰ τοῖς γέροντιν εὐ μάθειν *learning is young even for the old*, i. e. 'tis never too late to learn, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 507, cf. Supp. 606; ἡβὰ δῆμος εἰς ὁρῆν πεισὼν *the people rages like a passionate youth*, Eur. Or. 696, cf. νεανικός: also *to be full of youthful joy*, Theogn. 1229.—As ἡβὰ denotes the state, so ἡβάρου the coming to that state, Piers. Moer. p. 180, sq. “HBH, ἡ, *man's estate, manhood*, esp. at its beginning, and so the *freshest, most beautiful and active time of life, youth*, Lat. *pubertas*, II. 24. 348, Od. 10. 279: the *strength and power of man, the strength and freshness of youth*, II. 23. 432, Od. 8. 181, 16. 174: *later ἡβῶν was the time just before manhood*, from about 14 to 20 years of age, at Sparta it was fixed at 18, so that αἱ βέκα ἀπὸ ἡβῆς *were men of 28*, οἱ τετταράκοντα ἀπὸ ἡ. *men of 58*, and so on, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 23., 6. 4, 17.

2. *metaph. of any condition, fresh and happy like that of youth, freshness, joy*, Pind. P. 4. 525, cf. ἡβητήριον: also *youthful passion, fire, spirit*, Ib. 6. 48. 3. *a body of youth, the youth*, Lat. *juventus*, Aesch. Pers. 512. 4. *the outward signs of manhood, the beard, parts about the groin, Lat. pubes*, Ar. Nub. 976.

II. as *femin. prop. n.*, “HBH, *Hebe*, daughter of Zeus and Hera, wife of Hercules, Od. 11. 603, Hes. Th. 950; *cup-bearer of the gods*, II. 4. 2: but, in later allegorising legends, *goddess of youth*. (From same root. *comes ἀβρός*.) Hence

ἡβηδόν, Adv. *in the manner of youth*: but usu. 2. πάντες ἡβηδόν *all from the youth upwards*, Hdt. 1. 172., 6. 21.

ἡβητήρ, ἥρος, δ, Anth., ἡβητής, σθ, δ, Eur. Heracl. 858, and ἡβητορ, ορος, δ, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C. (ἡβῶν) *a youthful, Lat. puber*. Hence

ἡβητήριον, τό, *a place where young people meet, to eat, exercise and amuse themselves*, Plut.

ἡβητής, σθ, δ, v. sub ἡβητήρ.

ἡβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to youth, youthful*, Lat. *juvenilis*, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20.

ἡβητήριον, τό, = ἡβητήριον.

ἡβητορ, ορος, δ, v. ἡβητήρ.

ἡβόλω, = ἀβολός, prob. only used in compd. συνηβόλω.

ἡβυλλιάω, Comic Dim. from ἡβῶν, *to be middling young, youthlish*, a rare word in Ar. Ran. 516, Pherecr. Metall. 1. 29. ἡβύλην, opt. from ἡβῶν.

ἡβρώα, opt. pres. from ἡβῶν, Ep. ἡβρώασι: part. ἡβῶντες, ἡβῶσα, Ep. lengthd. form for ἡβῶντες, ἡβῶσα, Hom.

ἡγάσασθε, Ep. lengthd. for ἡγάσθε, 3 plur. impf. from ἡγάμαι, Od. 5. 122. [where 2d syll. is long metri grat.]

ἡγαγον, ες, ε, and -γῶμην, aor. 2 act. and med. of ἡγω c. redupl., Hom.

ἡγάθεος, ἡ, εὐρ, (ἡγαν, θεός) poet., *very divine, most holy*, often in Hom., but, as also in Hes., and Pind., only of places immediately under divine protection, cf. ἄθεος. (Certainly akin to ἀγαθός, but essentially different in signf.) [ᾶ]

ἡγάλας, α, ὄν, (ἡγάμην) *broken in pieces*, Poet. ar. E. M. [ᾶ] ἡγάνων, τό, Ion. for ἡγάνων, Anacr. 24.

ἡγεμονία, less usu. form of ἡγεμονία, c. v.

ἡγεμόνεα, ἡ, fem. from ἡγεμόνης, = ἡγεμύν, Orph.

ἡγεμόνεμα, ατος, τό, *a leading*: but in Eur. Phoen. 1494, prob. = ἡγεμών, cf. Schol. ad l.

ἡγεμόνης, ἑως, Ep. ἥος, δ, poet. for ἡγεμών, Anth.

ἡγεμονεύω, *to go before, τινί* Od. 3. 386., 8. 4, etc.; also, πρόσθε ἡγεμονεύειν Od. 22. 400, and ἡγεμονεύειν ὁδόν Od. 6. 261, etc.: hence *to shew the way, guide on the way*, in full ἡγεμονεύειν τινί ὁδόν Od. 24. 225; so too, ῥόον ὕδατι ἡγεμονεύειν *to shew or make a course or channel for the water*, Il. 21. 258, (the only places in Hom. with both dat. and acc.): from the notion of *going before and guiding*, came signf. II. *to lead*, esp. an army, hence *to rule, command*, c. gen. pers., like ἄρχω and other such Verbs, II. 2. 527, 552, etc.; but c. dat. pers. only once in Hom., II. 2. 816, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 538: also absol. *to be ruler, to hold command*, ἡγ. ἐν πόλει Plat. Rep. 474 C.—Signf. II never occurs in Od., and signf. I hardly ever in II. Cf. ἡγεμοία.

ἡγεμονέω, *to be ἡγεμών, have authority*, Plat. Tim. 41 C. ἡγεμόνη, fem. of ἡγεμών, *a mistress, queen*, epith. of Artemis, Call. Dian. 227, and Paus.

ἡγεμονία, ἡ, *a leading the way, going first*, Hdt. 2. 93. II. *supreme power, chief command*, Hdt. 3. 65, Thuc., etc.; ἡγ. τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 6. 2: esp. in the constitution of Greek states, the *supremacy of one state over a number of subordinates*, as of Athens in Attica, Thebes in Boeotia, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 33 sqq., and for a full discussion, cf. Groen van Prinsterer, Leid. 1820: hence, ἡγ. τῆς Ἑλλάδος *the supremacy of Greece*, Thuc. III. *a division of the army under its officer, a command*, Plut. IV. *the chief thing, principal part*, ἡγ. τῆς τέχνης Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 D.

ἡγεμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to an ἡγεμών, practised in leading or commanding, chief, leading*, Lat. *principes*, ἡγ. φύσις Philolaus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 8; ἡγ. τὴν φύσιν Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; ἡγ. τέχνη Id. Philib. 55 D: hence τὸ ἡγεμονικόν, *reason, the leading principle of action*, Heyne Epict. 29. 38. Adv. -κάς, Plut.

ἡγεμόνιος, α, ὄν, *of or belonging to an ἡγεμών*, hence δ ἡγεμόνιος, epith. of Hermes, as the *guide of departed souls*, Ar. Plut. 1159; elsewh. πομπεύς, ψυχοπομπός.

ἡγεμονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἡγεμών, *a mistress, queen*, App. ἡγεμόνιστος, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡγεμόνιος: τὰ ἡγεμόνισα, sub. ἱερὰ, *thank-offerings for safe conduct*, Xen. An. 4. 8, 25.

ἡγεμών, ὄνος, δ, *one who goes or is before, a guide, leader*, esp. *a chief, commander, general*, oft. in II.; opp. to λαός, πᾶσις, II. 2. 365., 11. 304: in Od. always *a guide to shew one the way*, Od. 10. 505., 15. 310; later also ἡγ. τῆς ὁδοῦ Hdt. 8. 31, and Xen.: in gen. *one who does a thing first*, and so is an *authority to others*, Lat. *principes*, *dux*, *auctor*: ἡγεμόνα γινέσθαι τινι, *like ἡγεῖσθαι τινι*, *to guide one*, shew him the way, Hdt. 1. c.: ἡγεμόνα εἶναι τινος *to give occasion to a thing*, be the cause thereof, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12; but also ἡγ. τῆς *the chief or king of the land*, Soph. O. T. 103: as fem. ἡ ἡγεμών Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7, and as Adj., ἡγ. ναὺς Aesch. Supp. 722: also as neut., ἡγεμόσι μέρεσι Plat. Tim. 91 E.

II. in Prosydy, = πυρρῆις, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 218.

III. αἱ ἡγεμόνες, in Architecture, *the coping tiles of the roof*, Inscr.

ἡγεμοία, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., (ἄγω) *to go before*, freq. in Hom., sometimes absol., opp. to ἔπομαι, as in Od. 1. 125; sometimes c. dat. pers., ἡγεῖσθαι τινι *to go before another*; so too ἡγ. τινος, but less freq.: also πρόσθεν ἡγεῖσθαι Il. 24. 96; ἡγεῖσθαι ὁδόν *to go before on the way*, Od. 10. 263; also, ἡγ. τινι τὴν ὁδόν Hdt. 9. 15 (cf. infr.): and so *to shew the way, guide*, ἡγεῖσθαι τινι πᾶν, ὁμῶν, ὁστρα *to guide one to the city*, etc., Od. 6. 114., 7. 22., 15. 82: whence came, as in ἡγεμόνεω, signf.

II. *to lead*, esp. an army or fleet, and so *to command, rule*, oft. in Hom., c. dat. or gen., ἡγ. νῆεσσι, ἡγ. ἐπικουρῶν, λαῶν etc.: with dat. prevails the orig. signf. of *going before*, with gen. the derived one of *leading, commanding*—not oft. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ἡγ. τινι ὀρχησθῶ *to lead the dance for one*, of the singer, Od. 23. 134, and so, ἡγ. τινι σοφίας, ὁδῶς Pind. P. 4. 442, Plat. Alc. 1. 125 C: in gen. *to be the first*, ἡγ. εἰς φιλότῳ *to make the first step to friendship*, Hes. Op. 710: absol., *to be a guide, leader, ruler, chief, friends* and τινί Hdt. 1. 95, etc., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 538; rarely c. acc., for in ἡ γλῶσσα πάντα ἡγουμένη Soph. Phil. 99, πάντα is adverbial, but cf. ἐξηγουμένη I. 2: also absol., δ ἡγουμένος *a ruler, chief*, Soph. Phil. 386. III. post-Hom. like Lat. *ducere*, *to suppose, believe, hold*, ἡγ. τι εἶναι Hdt. 1. 126., 2. 40, and oft. with εἶναι omitted, ἡγ. τινα βασιλεῖα *to hold or regard as king*, Hdt. 6. 52, ἡγ. τὰλλα πάντα δεύτερα *to hold every thing else secondary*, Soph. Phil. 1442, etc.; so, ἡγ. τι περι πολλοῦ Hdt. 2. 115: c. acc. only ἡγ. θεοῖς *to believe in gods*, Pors. Hec. 788, cf. Valck. Aristob. p. 4: but in Att. Prose the perf. ἡγήμαι used as pres. is more freq. in this signf. 2. perh. also *to think right, deem fit*, c. inf., Arnold Thuc. 2. 42.—The act. form ἡγέω is prob. found only in compds., like περιηγέω, Schäf. Mel. p. 114, which are best derived from Adj. περιηγῆς: so that it is dub. whether ἡγέω was ever in use, notwithstanding the obs. of Toup. on Suid. v. χαλκευτής.

ἡγερέδομαι, Ep. form of ἀγείρομαι, as Pass., *to gather, come together*, Hom., though only in 3 plur. pres. and impf. ἡγερέδονται and ἡγερέθοντο: v. also sq., and ἡερέδομαι.

ἡγερέομαι, Ep. form of ἀγεύομαι, to gather, come together, but only Il. 10. 127, in inf. pres. ἡγερέσθαι.

ἡγερθεν, Acol. and Ep. for ἡγερέθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from ἀγεύω, Hom.

ἡγεσία, ἡ, (ἡγεύομαι) = ἡγεμονεία, ἡγεσις.

ἡγεσίλαος, ὁ, = Ἀγεσίλαος, q. v.

ἡγέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἡγεύομαι) a leader, Orph.

ἡγέτις, ἰδος, fem. of ἡγέτης, Anth.

ἡγέω, v. ἡγεύομαι sub fin.

ἡγυλάω, Ep. collat. form of ἡγεύομαι, to guide, lead, καὶ κακὸν ἡγυλάει Od. 17. 217; but, κακὸν μόνον ἡγ. to lead, pass a wretched life, Od. 11. 618; so too, Βλοτρὸν Βαλῶν ἡγ. Ap. Rh.

ἡγυμα, ατος, τό, (ἡγεύομαι) a thought, plan, LXX.

Ἠγυσίλαος, ω, ὁ, = Ἀγεσίλαος, epith. of the god of the nether-world, who gathers all people.

ἡγυστίπολις, εως, ὁ, leader of the state, Diog. L.

ἡγυστις, εως, ἡ, (ἡγεύομαι) a leading, rule, like ἡγεσία, LXX.

ἡγυτεира, ἡ, fem. from ἡγυτήρ, Anth.

ἡγυτέον, verb. Adj. from ἡγεύομαι, one must lead, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 3.

ἡγυτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ἡγύτωρ, q. v.

ἡγυτήρια, ἡ, also ἡγυτήρια, ἡ, a mass of dried figs, borne in procession at the Attic Πανηγύρια, in memory of the discovery of this food, which was considered the first step in civilised life: strictly fem. from an Adj. ἡγυτήριος, ἡγυτήριος, παλάθη being usu. supplied.

ἡγυτής, οὔ, ὁ, = ἡγύτωρ, q. v.

ἡγυτήρια, ἡ, v. ἡγυτήρια.

ἡγυτήρια, ἡ, = ἡγυτήρια.

ἡγυτήρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἡγυτήρ, a leader, commander, chief, oft. in Hom., who usu. joins ἡγυτήρες ἡδὲ μέδοντες, chiefs in the field and council. Aesch. has the form ἡγυτήης, οὔ, Supp. 239, and Soph. ἡγυτήρ, ἦρος O. C. 1521, both in signif. of guide.

ἡγυμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἡγεύω, reasonably.

ἡγυμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἡγεύω, chastely.

ἡγυρόωντο, Ep. and Ion. lengthd. for ἡγυρόωντο, Hom.

ἡγυον, Conjunction, (ἡ, γε, οὐν) that is to say: usu. to introduce the explanation of words, e. g. κακὰ πάντα, ἡγυον τὴν τε ἀπεψήν καλ. . . Hipp., and so freq. in Gramm. Cf. ἡγυοι.

ἡδάνως, ὁ, ὄν, = ἡδύς, dub. form.

ἡδέ, and, joining two words just like καί, freq. in Hom.; sometimes with τε before it, ἐκπλήττον ἡδὲ θέματος Il. 9. 99; Ἐκτορ τ' ἡδ' ἄλλοι Il. 12. 61: τε and ἡδέ may also have a word between them, as in Il. 8. 22: if καί follows ἡδέ, it takes the signif. also, e. g. ἡδέ καί and also, Il. 1. 334, Od. 2. 209; ἡδέ κε καί and it may be too, Od. 1. 240; ἡδ' αὖτε and forthwith, Il. 7. 302; ἡδ' ἐτι καί and still also, Il. 2. 118. II. if ἡμέν as well, goes before, ἡδέ as also, like καί. . . καί. . . , oft. in Hom.: cf. ἡμέν. The Trag. use ἡδέ in their lyric pieces, and (less freq.) in Iamb., as Aesch. Cho. 1025, Eur. Hec. 323, H. F. 30; and it occurs in two places even of Com., Eupol. Aeg. 1, Alex. Leuce 1. Cf. Ep. 186.

ἡδέ, fem. from ἡδέ, q. v.

ἡδέα, Ion. resolved of ἡδῆ, Att. for sq., Il. 14. 71: the 3 pers. ἡδέε for ἡδῆ, ἡδῆν, ἡδέι, Il. 2. 409, Od. 23. 29, etc.

ἡδέων, εἰς, εἰ, plqpf. of εἶδα with impf. signif. I knew, usu. 2 pers. sing. ἡδέισθα: Ap. Rh. uses ἡδέων also as 3 plur. for ἡδέσαν.

ἡδέκα, perf. of εἶδο, to eat, only in Gramm.

ἡδέως, Adv. from ἡδύς, q. v. sub fin.

ἡδῆ, Adv., like Lat. jam, already, by this time, before this: now, soon, forthwith, straightaway, from Hom. downwards, very freq.: even in a local relation, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἡδῆ Αἰγύπτου directly after this is Egypt, Hdt. 3. 5, cf. 4. 99, Eur. Hipp. 1200: the Att. are fond of using it between the Article and Noun to denote the immediate presence of a thing, ἡ ἡδῆ χάρις present favor, Dem., etc. II. oft. joined with other Particles of time, ἡδῆ νῦν, ἡδῆ τότε now already, at some time already, Hom.; and so, ἡδῆ πόποτε Eupol. Pol. 9: ἡδῆ νῦν Aesch. Ag. 1578; or, νῦν ἡδῆ Soph. Ant. 801: τοσηνύκ' ἡδῆ Soph. O. C. 440, ἡδῆ τότε Plat. Rep. 417 B: even then, then already, Lat. jam tum, tum demum. It may be joined with all tenses alike, with fut. it may be rendered by now, with perf. sometimes at length: with Superl. it is used like ὅθι, μέγιστος ἡδῆ Thuc. 6. 31.

ἡδῆ, ἡδῆς, ἡδῆ, Att. for ἡδῆν plqpf. of εἶδα with impf. signif. I knew: Hom. freq. uses 3 pers. ἡδῆ, and 2 pers. ἡδῆσθα once, Od. 10. 93, v. also ἡδέων.

ἡδίστος, ἡ, ον, Superl. of ἡδύς, Od.

ἡδισμαι, Dep. c. fut. pass. ἡδίσσομαι: aor. ἡδίσθη, the med. form ἡδίσμην only Od. 9. 353, (ἡδός). To delight, enjoy, satisfy, refresh oneself, only once in Hom., ἡσαστο πῖναν Od. 9. 353.

Construction: with Partic. as Od. 1. c., but also in Prose, ἡσθη ἀκούσας he was glad to have heard, Hdt. 3. 34; and in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 758; so, ἡσθη πατέρα εὐλογοῦντά τε I was glad to hear you praise my father, Soph. Phil. 1314: often c. dat., ἡδῆσθαι τινι to delight in or at a thing, Hdt. 1. 69, etc.; Soph. Aj. 1085: very rare c. gen., πῶμαρος ἡσθη he enjoyed the draught, Soph. Phil. 715; sometimes also c. acc., Eur. Dan. 7, Ar. Ran. 756, 748 (acc. to Rav. MS.), Pac. 291, cf. Wessel. Hdt. 3. 34, and χάλω III: Plat. uses it c. acc. cognate, ἡδῆσθαι ἡδονήν: also ἡδῆσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Xen., πρὸς τι: and c. inf., ἡδόμεν' εἶναι we delight in being, Aesch. Eum. 312; ἡδόμεαι ὅτι. . . , Ar. Nub. 773: ἡδόμεν' γίγνεται μοι τι I am well pleased at the thing happening, Hdt. 9. 46, like ἀσμέν', βουλομέν'.—Act. ἡδω, to please, delight, only occurs in later writers, first in Ephipp. Εἰκοστ. 1. 5, Plat. Ax. 366 A: τὰ ἡδοντα joys, pleasures, for which Plat. has τὰ ἡδόμενα. (Akin to ἡδύς, ἡδός, γῆθος, γῆθος, γαλο, ἀνδάνω, ἀδεῖν, ἔω to satiate.) Hence

ἡδόμενος, Adv. part. pres. from foreg., with joy, gladly, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 9.

ἡδονή, ἡ, (ἡδός, ἡδόμεν' ἀνδάνω) delight, enjoyment, pleasure, esp. pleasurable sensation, Lat. voluptas, first in Hdt.: αἱ τοῦ σώματος or περὶ τὰ σώμα ἡδοναί the lusts of the flesh, sensual pleasures, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 22, 6. 1, 4: ἡδ. ἀκοῆς pleasure from or in it, Thuc. 3. 38; ἡδονήν ἡσάσθαι, χαρίζεσθαι to give way to pleasure, Thuc. 1. c., Plat., etc.: freq. with diff. Preps. in Adv. signif., pleasurablely, esp. πρὸς or καθ' ἡδονήν λέγων, like πρὸς χάριν, to speak so as to please another, not the truth, Hdt. 3. 126, cf. Valck. 7. 101, 102, Aesch. Pr. 261, Thuc. 2. 37, and freq. in Oratt.; μετ' ἡδονῆς Thuc. 4. 19; ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστὶ τινι it is a pleasure or delight to another, Hdt. 4. 139, Thuc., etc.; so too, ἡδονήν ἔχει Pherecr. Xeip. 1. 2: but, ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχειν to take pleasure in, Thuc. 3. 9. II. in early Philosophy, the outward, sensible nature of a body, Schaubach Anaxag. p. 86, sq.

III. in Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 F, Casaub. took it like ἡδός II, for vinegar, but there too it means flavour, relish. Hence ἡδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἡδονή, pleasant, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D: the Cyrenaic school of Aristippus were called οἱ ἡδονικοί the voluptuaries, Ath. 588 A.

ἡδονοπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡδονή, πλῆσσομαι) stricken, drunken in enjoyment, Timon ap. Plut. 2. 446 C.

ἡδός, εος, τό, (ἡδόμεν') delight, enjoyment, pleasure, ἡδός δαυτός enjoyment of the feast, Il. 1. 576, Od. 18. 404: ἡμέαν ἡδός our delight, Il. 11. 318; τί μοι τῶν ἡδός; what delight have I therefrom? Il. 18. 80; so too, ἐμοὶ τί τδὲ ἡδός; Od. 24. 95.—In this signif. merely Ep. and only in nom. sing. II. = ὕδως, vinegar, Casaub. Ath. 67 C: prob. as serving to give a flavour or relish, cf. ἡδονή, ἡδόμεν'.—In this signif. some Gramm. write ἡδός.

ἡδ' ὅς, for ἔφη ἐκεῖνος, v. ἡμί.

ἡδύβιος, ον, living for enjoyments. II. act. sweetening life, τὰ ἡ. a name of certain cakes, Chrysipp. T. ap. Ath. 647 C. [ῆ in this and all compds. of ἡδύς: it can only be long by position.]

ἡδυβόης, ου, ὁ, Dor. = βας, (βοή) sweetly sounding, sweet-strained, alvds Eur. Bacch. 127.

ἡδυγαιος, ον, (γῆ) of sweet, good soil, Heracl. ap. Ath. 74 B.

ἡδυγάμος, ον, sweetening marriage, κέρδος Anth.

ἡδυγέλως, ον, gen. u, sweetly laughing, h. Hom. 18. 37.

ἡδυγλωσσος, ον, (γλῶσσα) sweet-tongued, Sod Pind. O. 13. 142.

ἡδυγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) of pleasant mind, opp. to ἡδυσγνώμων, Xen. Symp. 8. 30.

ἡδυεστία, ἡ, old poet. fem. of sq., epith. of the Muses, Hes. Th. 965, 1020.

ἡδυεπής, ἐς, (ἔπος) sweet-speaking, Il. 1. 248: sweet-sounding, Soph. O. T. 151.

ἡδυόροος, ον, contr. ἡδυόρου, ον, sweet-strained, Μοῦσα Eur. El. 703.

ἡδούκαρος, ον, with sweet fruit, δένδρον Theophr.

ἡδύκοκκος, *ov*, with sweet grains or seeds, *βοῖδ* Theophr.
 ἡδύκρεως, *ov* .gen. *ω*, (κρέας) of sweet flesh, Arist. H. A.
 ἡδύκομος, *δ*, a pleasant party, Ath.
 ἡδύκλιπτος, *ov*, (λαμβάνω) taken with pleasure, Anth.
 ἡδύκλιζω, (ἡδύλος) = ἡδύλογέω, Lat. *adulari*, Menand. p. 16.
 ἡδύκλισμός, *δ*, a flattering.
 ἡδύλογος, *ov*, to speak sweet things, to flatter, τῶν Phryn. (Com.)
 Ἐπιφάν. I. 4. Hence
 ἡδύλογια, *ῆ*, a speaking sweetly, Ath.
 ἡδύλογος, *ov*, (λέγω) sweet-speaking, sweet-voiced, σοφία
 Cratin. *Χειρ*. 1: flatterer, fawning, Eur. Hec. 134.
 ἡδύλος, *ov*, dimin. Adj. from ἡδύς, as μυκίλλος from μυκός. [ῆ]
 ἡδύλоргς, *ov*, *δ*, (λύρα) singing sweetly to the lyre, Anth. [ῆ]
 ἡδύμανις, *es*, (μαίνομαι) full of sweet frenzy, Nonn.
 ἡδυμελής, *es*, (μέλος) sweet-strained, Sapph. 96, Soph. Fr. 228.
 ἡδυμελής, *ov*, of honey-sweet voice, Anth.
 ἡδυμειγής, *es*, (μειγνυμι) sweetly mixed, Leon. Tar.
 ἡδύμος, *ov*, poet. for ἡδύς, sweet, pleasant, epith. of sleep, h.
 Hom. Merc. 241, 449, cf. ἡδυμός: irreg. comp. ἡδυμέστερος,
 superl. ἑστώταρ, Alcm. 102.
 ἡδυνήρ, ἥρος, *δ*, (ἡδύνα) one who sweetens, seasons: as Adj.
 seasoning. Hence
 ἡδυνήτριος, *α*, *ov*, sweetening, soothing.
 ἡδυντικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, fit for sweetening or seasoning: ἡ-κή, sub.
 τέχνη, the art of seasoning, Plat. Soph. 223 A.
 ἡδυντός, *ῆ*, *ov*, seasoned: in gen. prepared, πῖσσα Hipp.: from
 ἡδύνα, (ἡδύς) to sweeten, season, give a flavor or relish, Epich.
 p. 104, Plat., etc.: even of salt, Arist. Meteor.: and metaph.
 of music, Plat. Rep. 607 A. II. metaph. to delight, coarx,
 soothe, Diphil. ap. Ath. 254 E: Pass. to enjoy oneself, Timon
 ib. 281 E.
 ἡδύοδμος, *ov*, Dor. ἄδνδομος, = ἡδύοσμος, Simon. 118.
 ἡδυοινία, *ῆ*, a sweetening of wine, Geop.: from
 ἡδυοίνος, *ov*, producing sweet, good wine, Xen. An. 6. 4, 6.
 ἡδυοίνερος, *ov*, causing sweet dreams, ἰσχαδές Hermipp.
 Phorm. I. 16.
 ἡδυοσμία, *ῆ*, a sweet smell.
 ἡδυόσμος, *ov*, to sweet-smelling herb, mint, Theophr.: from
 ἡδύοσμος, *ov*, (ὀσμῆ, ὀδμή) sweet-smelling, fragrant, Ar. Fr.
 116. II. *δ* ἡδ. = foreg., Diosc. [as trisyll., A. P. 11. 413.]
 ἡδυόφθαλμος, *ov*, sweet-eyed.
 ἡδυπαθεῖα, *ῆ*, pleasant living, luxury, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 74. [ᾗ]
 ἡδυπαθής, (ἡδυπαθής) to live pleasantly, enjoy oneself, *be*
 luxurious, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1; like *ὁδ* πάσχω. Hence
 ἡδυπαθέα, *ατος*, *τό*, enjoyment, Anth. [ᾗ]
 ἡδυπαθής, *es*, (πάθος, πάσχω) living pleasantly, enjoying one-
 self, daintily, luxurious, Antiph. Dodon. 1.
 ἡδύπνευστος, *ov*, (πνέω) = ἡδύπνεος, Anth.
 ἡδύπνεος, *ov*, contr. -ους, *ov*, (πνέω) sweet-breathing, soft-
 breathing, αἶφρα Eur. Med. 840: of musical sound, Pind. O.
 13. 31: of happy dreams, Soph. El. 480.
 ἡδύπολις, *ιος* and *εως*, also *εος*, *δ*, ἡ, dear to the people,
 Soph. O. T. 510.
 ἡδυποφύρα, *ῆ*, a shell-fish that produces fine purple, Ath.
 ἡδυπότης, *ov*, (πίνω) fond of drinking, Anth. Hence
 ἡδυπότις, ἰδος, *ῆ*, a cup that makes drink taste pleasant,
 Epigen. Ἡρών. 2. II. an onion, so called for the same reason.
 ἡδύπτος, *ov*, (πίνω) pleasant to drink, οἶνος Od. 2. 340, etc.
 ἡδύπρωςτος, *ov*, of sweet countenance, Matro ap. Ath. 136 F.
 ἡδύς, ἡδέα, ἡδύ, but once in Hom. in fem. ἡδύς ἄνθρωψ Od. 12.
 369; irreg. Dor. acc. sing. ἡδέα for ἡδύν Theocrit. 20. 8, Mosch.
 3. 83 (cf. ἡδύς), Ion. fem. ἡδέα and ἡδέη. Comp. ἡδύαν, Su-
 perl. ἡδύστος Od. 13. 80; later, but not Att., also regul. ἡδύ-
 τερος, ἡδύτατος, as in Pseudo-Phocyl. 183, and Anth.

I. sweet, pleasant, first prob. of taste, like Od. 3. 51, etc.,
 usu. in Hom. as epith. of wine; next of smell, Od. 4. 446,
 etc.; and of hearing, ἡδέα ἀνδρῶ Od. 8. 64; then of any plea-
 sant feeling or outward state, esp. of sleep, ἡδύς ὕπνος oft. in
 Hom., also ἡδύς κύριος Od. 19. 510, ἡδύς κνώστος Od. 4. 809;
 so too ἡδύ μοι ἐστί or γίγνεται it is pleasant to me, pleases me
 well, Il. 4. 17, Od. 2. 435: τὰ ἡδέα enjoyments, pleasures,
 Plat. Gorg. 495 A, etc.; but, ἡδύα τὴν γνώμην πρὸς τὸ μέλλον
 ποιῶν to open a pleasanter view of the future, Plut.: metaph.

of feelings and the like, sweet, pleasing, happy, in Il. esp. freq.,
 ἡδύ γελᾶν to laugh sweetly, i. e. softly, opp. to loud, boisterous
 laughter. II. post-Hom. of men, pleasant, kind, dear,
 glad, Lat. *suavis*, Soph. O. T. 82, Phil. 530: but also like
 γλυκὺς and εὐθήης in laxer sense, pleasant, merry, Lat. *face-
 tus*, Plat. Gorg. 491 D. III. Adv. ἡδέως, gladly, with
 pleasure, e. g. ἡδ. εὐδεν Soph. Tr. 175, ἑσπον ἔγειν Eur. Cyl.
 453; ἡδ. ἔχειν πρὸς to be pleased with a thing, Hipp. 1089 G;
 ἡδ. ἔχειν τινα Isocr. 6 B; τῶν Dem. 60. fin., to be
 kind, well-disposed to one: ἡδέως ὄραν τι Soph. Ant. 70, ἡδέως
 μοι ἐστί it pleases me well, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 C
 in Hom., ἡδύ is used as Adv., cf. supr. (Akin to ἡδός, ἡδο-
 μαι, ἀνδάνω.)

ἡδύστονον, *τό*, a leguminous plant, Theophr.
 ἡδυσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (ἡδύνω) that which sweetens, esp. in cookery,
 that which gives a relish or flavor, seasoning, spice, sauce, Ar.
 Eq. 678, Vesp. 496, cf. ἡδός II: hence metaph. of music, Arist.
 Poet.: also in plur. unguents, sweet oils, Hipp.
 ἡδυσματινόν, *τό*, Dim. from ἡδυσμα, Telecl. Amphict. 1. 11.
 ἡδυσματοθήκη, *ῆ*, a spice-box.
 ἡδυσμός, *δ*, (ἡδύνω) a seasoning: also a sweet savour, LXX.
 ἡδυσμοῦτος, *ov*, (σῶμα) of sweet, fair form, opp. to ἡδυνώ-
 μων, Xen. Symp. 8. 30.

ἡδύτης, ἥτος, *ῆ*, (ἡδύς) sweetness. [ῆ]
 ἡδυφάης, *es*, (φάος) sweetly shining, Anth.
 ἡδυφαρύγις, *ov*, *ῆ*, *ῆ*, sweet, pleasant to the throat, Philox.
 ap. Ath. 147 B. [ᾗ]
 ἡδυφράδης, *es*, (φράζω) sweetly speaking.
 ἡδυφωνία, *ῆ*, sweetness of voice or sound, Alciph. : from
 ἡδύφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) sweet-voiced, ὀρνυῖ Pratinas ap. Ath.
 392 F. Adv. -ως.

ἡδυχαρής, *es*, (χαίρω) sweetly joyous, Anth.
 ἡδυχρόος, *ov*, contr. χροῦς, *ov*, (χρόα) of sweet complexion,
 Anth.: τὸ ἡδ. a kind of perfume, Cic. Tusc. 3. 19.
 ἡδω, *ῆ* ἡσω, *ν* ἡδωμαι sub fin.
 ἡέ, poet., esp. Ep. for ἡ, or, oft. in Hom.
 ἡε, Ep. for ἡε, 3 sing. impf. from εἶμι to go, contr. from Ion.
 ἡε, Il. 12. 371, Od. 20. 89.

ἡε, 3 sing. impf. from εἶμι to go, Hom.
 ἡεῖδε, 3 sing. impf. from αἶδω, Od.
 ἡεῖδεν, Ep. lengthd. form of ἡδεν, plqpf. of οἶδα with impf.
 signifi, I knew, in Hom. only ἡεῖδης Il. 22. 280, and 3 sing.
 ἡεῖδν Od. 9. 206, as if from an Att. form ἡεῖδν, cf. ἡεῖν. Moeris
 has also 3 sing. ἡεῖβε.

ἡέλιος, *δ*, poet. and Ion. for ἥλιος, very freq. in Hom. (who
 uses the prose form ἥλιος only once), and in Hdt. 4. 40.
 ἡελιώτης, *ov*, *δ*, fem. ἡίως, ἰδος, poet. for ἡλ., of, belonging to
 the sun, Anth.

ἡεν, Ep. for ἦν, 3 sing. impf. from εἶμι to be, oft. in Hom.
 ἡέπερ, poet. for ἥπερ, Hom.
 ἡέρα, Ion. and Ep. acc. of ἄηρ, Hom.
 ἡερέβομαι, as Pass., to hang, float, wave in air, of the tassels
 or fringe of the Aegis, Il. 2. 448; of locusts, Il. 21. 12: metaph.,
 ἀπλοτέρων φρένες ἡερέβονται young men's minds turn with every
 wind, Il. 3. 108: never in Od. This Verb, only found in 3
 plur. pres. and impf. ἡερέβονται, -θοντο, is a lengthd. Ep. form
 of αἰερέομαι, cf. ἡερέβομαι. The form αἰερέβομαι only in Gramm.
 ἡέρι, Ion. and Ep. dat. of ἄηρ, Hom.

ἡέριος, *α*, *ov*, Ep. for αἰέριος from ἄηρ: early, at morn., at day-
 break, when all things are yet wrapped in mist (ἄηρ), Il. 1. 497,
 557, 3. 7, Od. 9. 52, as Voss first rightly explained it: Buttm.
 Lexil. v. ἄηρ, ἡέρι, derives it straight from ἡρι early, and con-
 nects this with ἡώς:—the interpr. airy, in or through the air is
 quite foreign to this form.

ἡεροδίνης, *es*, (δινέω) wheeling in mid air, αἰερός Anth. [ῆ]
 ἡεροεφής, *es*, Ion. and Ep. for ἀερ., which will hardly be found,
 (ἀερ, εἶδος) of dark and cloudy look: in Hom. (esp. in Od.)
 usu. epith. of the sea, with the dark deep shadows of passing
 clouds; also dim, murky, of a cave, Od. 12. 80., 13. 103;
 cloud-capped, of hills, Od. 12. 233; dim, gray, of the distance,
 Il. 5. 770. Ep. word.

ἡερόεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, Ion. and Ep. for ἀερ., which will hardly be
 found, cloudy, dim, dusky, murky, in Hom. usu. epith. of Τάρ-

ταρος and ὄσπος, hence also, ἡρόθεν κέλευθα *the dim, dark road* (I. e. death), Od. 20. 64.

ἡρόθεν, Adv. Ion. and Ep. for ἀέρα, *from air*, Anth.

ἡερομήκης, εἰ, Ep. for ἀερος, (μήκος) *high as heaven*, Orph. ἡερόπλευκτος, ον, Ion. and Ep. for ἀερόπλ., (πλάζομαι) *wandering in mid air*, Orph.

ἡέρος, Ion. and Ep. gen. of ἡήρ, II.

ἡεροφάνης, ἐς, Ep. for ἀήρ, *shining in air*.

ἡεροφάντης, ον, δ, = ἡεροφάντος, Ep. for ἀεροφ., Orph.

ἡεροφάντης, ἰδος, ἡ, (φωτῶν) *walking in cloud or darkness, coming unseen*, Εὔριπ. II. 9. 571.

ἡερόφαντος, ον, (φωτῶν) = foreg., like ἀερόφ.

wandering, of bees, Pseudo-Phocyl. 117.

ἡερόφωνος, ον, (φωνή) *sounding through air, loud-voiced*, κίρυκας II. 18. 505. Ep. form.

ἡέσαν, 3 pl. impf. from εἰμι to go.

ἡήδει, poet. 3 sing. plqpf. of εἶδα, v. ἡείδω.

ἡην, Ep. for ἔην, ἡν, 3 sing. impf. from εἰμι to be, Hom.

ἡήρ, ἡ, also δ, a new Ion. nom. formed after ἡέρος, ἡέρι, ἡέρα the Ep. and Ion. cases of ἀήρ, q. v.: the more freq. form in Hipp., but never in Hdt.

ἡθάδιος, ον, poet. for ἡθάς, Poet. [ᾗ]

ἡθαῖος, αἰα, αἰων, Dor. for ἡθῆσις, Pind. I. 2. 69.

ἡθάλεος, α, ον, (ἡθος) *wanted, accustomed*, Opp. [ᾗ]

ἡθάνιον, τό, Ion. ἡθάνιον, Dim. from ἡθμός, a small sieve or strainer, Hellan. ap. Ath. 470 D. (Fr. 2, Sturz.) [ᾗ]

ἡθάς, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, Ion. for ἡθῆς, (ἡθος II) *used, accustomed to a thing, acquainted with it*, τῶς Soph. El. 372. II. *wanted, accustomed*, Hipp.: also as neut., ἐκ τῶν ἡθᾶν Eur. Cycl. 250, cf. Ar. Ecc. 584.

ἡθείος, εἰα, εἰων, *trusty, dear, honored*, ἡθείε II. 6. 518., 10. 37., 22. 229, 230. In all these places it is used by the younger brother to the elder, as by Menelaus to Agamemnon, Paris and Deiphobus to Hector, so that doubtless it is a term expressing at once brotherly love and respect, *my lord and brother*: so also periphr., ἡθείη κεφαλὴ II. 23. 94. But in Od. 14. 147, the swine-herd says of Ulysses, ἀλλὰ μιν ἡθείων καλέω I will give him an elder brother's title, call him my dear lord. (Acc. to some from θεῖος *godlike, excellent*, as ἡθαῖος from θαῖος, or rather from θεῖος *uncle*: rather, as others, from ἡθος, ἡθάς, *knowing, trusty*.)

ἡθέλιον, ἐς, ε, impf. from θέλω, Hom., but also Att. from θέλω.

ἡθέος, δ, ἡ, Att. for ἡθέως, q. v.

ἡθέως, I. ἡσω, (ἡθω) *to sift, strain*: Pass. to be strained, trickle through, Plat. Crat. 402 C, Tim. 59 E. Hence

ἡθήμα, ατος, τό, that which is sifted.

ἡθήμιον, τό, Ion. for ἡθάνιον, q. v.

ἡθήτηρ, ἡθος, δ, = ἡθητής.

ἡθητήριος, ον, fit for sifting or straining: hence τὸ ἡθητήριον, = ἡθμός, a strainer, sieve, Strab.

ἡθητής, οὐ, δ, one who strains, also ἡθητήρ.

ἡθῆζω, = ἡθέω.

ἡθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡθος II) *of, belonging to morals, ethical, moral*, opp. to intellectual (διανοητικός), Arist. Eth. N. II. *showing morals or moral character, expressive thereof*, λέξις Arist. Rhet. Adv. —κῶς, hence, ἡθικῶς μειδῶν or γελῶν *to laugh expressively*, Coray Plut. Brut. 51.

ἡθίστως, εως, ἡ, (ἡθ(ω) *a sifting or straining off*, Arist. Probl. ἡθάρμιον, τό, Dim. from ἡθμός.

ἡθμοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a sieve or strainer*: τὸ ἡθ. ὁστοῦν *the perforated bone at the root of the nose, through which its secretions pass*, Gal.: from

ἡθμός, δ, (ἡθω, ἡθέω) *a sieve, strainer*, Eur. Eurysth. 1.

II. = ἡθμός II, Cratin. Nom. 13. III. = τὸ ἡθμοειδὲς ὁστοῦν, Gal.—First prob. in Sigeian Inscr., where it is written ἡθμός.

ἡθμοειδής, ἐς, = ἡθμοειδής.

ἡθογράφω, *to paint or describe character*, Vita Thuc.: from ἡθογράφος, ον, (γράφω) *painting, expressing character*: δ ἡθ. one whose pictures are full of character, Arist. Poet. [ᾗ]

ἡθολογέω, *to express character or something in character*, Longin.: and

ἡθολογία, ἡ, *a painting of character*, esp. by mimic gestures, elsewh. *characterismos*, Senec. Ep. 93: from

ἡθολόγος, ον, (ἡθος, λέγω) *painting manners or character by mimic gestures and actions*, like ἀπειραλός and βιολόγος, and so esp. of dramatic and mimic poets, Diod.

ἡθοποιεῖν, (ἡθοποιός) *to form manners or character*, Plut.: also *to express them*. Hence

ἡθοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to, fit for the forming of character*. Adv. —κῶς.

ἡθοποιία, ἡ, *a forming, expressing of manners or character*, Strab.: from

ἡθοποιός, ὄν, (ποιεῖν) *forming, expressing character*, Plut.

ἡθος, εος, τό, *an accustomed seat*, hence in plur. *seats, haunts, abodes*, II. 6. 511, Od. 14. 411, but in Hom. only of the *haunts of beasts*: of the *abodes of men* first in Hes. Op. 166, 523, Hdt. 1. 15, cf. Koen Greg. p. 494:—acc. to Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 81 E, never used by Att. in this sense, but v. Aesch. Supp. 64, Eur. Hel. 274, Arist. Mund. 6. 16. II. usu. *custom, usage*, Hes. Op. 136: *hence the manners and habit of man, his way of speaking, acting, or expressing himself, disposition, temper, moral nature, character*, first in Hes. Op. 67, 78; freq. *πρῶτος, φιλόπολις, βελτίων* τὸ ἡθος, also of outward bearing, *ὡς ἱκανὸν τὸ ἡθος* Xen. Symp. 8. 3, and later *τῷ ἡθει* (in this sense ἡθος is almost always in plur.), Lob. Phryn. 364: but generally of *manners* freq. in plur., like Lat. *mores*, Hes. Th. 66, Hdt. 4. 106, Thuc. 2. 61 ἡθεσι καὶ ἔθει joined, Plat. Legg. 968 D: also of animals, Eur. Hipp. 1219: of things, *nature, kind*, τοῦ περὶ τοῦ Gal.

2. *any characteristic expression*, such as is shewn in the features, mien, etc., Lat. *affectus*, differing from πάθος, in that the latter denotes *violent*, the former *calm affections of the mind*, Dion. H., cf. Quintil. 6. 2. (Prob. a lengthd. form of ἔθος: by some referred to ἔξω.)

ἡθροισμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀθροῖζω, *in a mass*.

ἡθω, rare collat. form of ἡθέω, q. v., Hipp. ap. Gal. Also written ἡθω to refer it to the Root *ἡθω, ἡμω, but really akin to σθέω.

ἡῖα, τῷ, (εἰμι, impf. Ion. ἡῖα, Att. ἡα) *provisions for a journey*, Lat. *viaticum*, in Prose ἐφῖδια, Od. 2. 289, 410, etc.: in gen. *food, meat*, ἄλκυον ἡῖα *food for wolves*, II. 13. 103.

II. *chaff, husks*, elsewh. ἄχυρα, only in Od. 5. 368. [In Hom. i. usu. long in arsi; short in thesis, Od. 4. 363, 12. 329, in phrase ἡῖα πάντα: besides this the word is found as dissyll., Od. 5. 266, 368, q. 212, where Wolf writes ἡῖα, Dind. ἡα: so, the gen. ἡῖων would be better written ἡῖων, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 14, and v. δῆλιος.]

ἡῖα, Ion. for ἡῖων, impf. from εἰμι to go; Hom. uses only i sing., Od. 4. 427, 433; 3 sing. ἡῖε, and 3 pl. ἡῖων or ἡῖων. [I]

ἡῖεσαν, 3 plur. impf. from εἰμι to go, for which Hom. uses ἡῖσαν.

ἡῖθεός, δ, Att. contr. ἡθεός, *the youth, come to manhood*, but not yet married, a bachelor, answering to the femin. παρθένος, cf. Plat. Legg. 840 D and Ruhnk. Tim.: *from παρθένος ἡῖθεός* *te joined*, II. 18. 593., 22. 127, cf. Od. 11. 38: later also as real Adj. *παῖς ἡῖθεός* etc., Plut. The fem. ἡῖθεος or ἡῖθεος κόρη, = παρθένος, is rare, ἡῖθεή Nic. (Prob. another form of αἰήτος), and so from *ᾄω*, (ᾄω; acc. to E. M. from αἰῶ; Riemer from ἡθεῖος.) [I] Ep. as trisyll. ἡῖθεος in Att. Poets.]

ἡῖκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. of ἡῖκα, Od.

ἡῖξε, 3 sing. aor. i from αἰσσω, Hom.

ἡῖζει, εσσα, εν, (ἡῖων, ὄνος, and so strictly it should be ἡῖονεις) *with banks, high-banked, steep-banked*, esp. epith. of the mountain-stream Scamander, ἐπ' ἡῖωνει Ζακαμάνδρῳ II. 5. 36: πεδῖον ἡῖεν in Q. Sm. 5. 299, is taken for a meadow in which geese, etc. feed; whence Buttm. concludes that the word had the signif. *grassy*, which should also be received in II., Scamander *winding through grassy meads*, v. Lexil. in voc. [I]

ἡῖον, Ep. for ἡῖσαν, 3 plur. impf. from εἰμι to go, Od. [I]

ἡῖόνιος, ον, = ῥόνιος, Ion. [I]

ἡῖος, δ, epith. of Phoebus, ἡῖε Φοῖβε II. 15. 365., 20. 152; (either from the cry ἡῖ, ἡῖ, cf. ἡῖος, εἶλιος, or from εἶς, ἡῖς, Franke h. Hom. Ap. Del. 120.) [I]

ἡῖσαν, Ep. for ἡῖεσαν, 3 plur. impf. from εἰμι to go, oft. in Hom. [I]

ἡῖσαν, Ep. for ἡῖεσαν, 3 plur. impf. of εἶδα, only in Ap. Rh. in comp. ἐπῖσαν. [I]

ἡῖχθη, 3 sing. aor. i pass. from αἰσσω, II. 3. 368; plur. ἡῖχθησαν II. 16. 404.

ἥϊον, *oasis*, ἥ, Att. ἥϊον, Dor. ἁϊόν; a sea-bank, the shore, beach, *oasis*, Hom., and Hdt. 8. 96: later also of a river-bank, Ar. Rh. 2. 659., 4. 130. [I]

ἥϊον, *onos*, ἥ, (ἁϊω) a hearing, report, the reading of Zenodot. for ἀγγέλλειν in Od. 4. 42.

ἥϊα, Adv. of Sound, *stilly*, *low*, ἥϊα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον Il. 3. 155. II. Of Place or Motion, *slightly*, a little, ἥϊ' ἐπ' ἀριστερά a little to the left, Il. 23. 336; ἥϊα παρακλίνεις κεφαλάν Od. 20. 301: hence in gen, *softly*, *gently*, ἥϊα ἐλαύνειν Od. 18. 92, 94: ἀπώσαστο ἥϊα γέροντα Il. 24. 508: ἥϊα μάλα ψέξαται Il. 20. 440; ἥϊα κινύσας Od. 17. 254, cf. ἥϊοστος. III. Of Sight, *softly*, *smoothly*, ἥϊα στίλβοντες ἐλαίω with oil *soft* shining, Il. 18. 506. II. Of Time, *by little* and *little*, Jac. A. P. p. 116. (Hence the radic. signif. is *not much*, *slightly*, and it must be akin not only to ἥϊοστος, but also to ἥϊσσαν, ἥϊστος, being in truth their positive: also to ἀκίων, ἀκίην, ἀκαλός, Butt. Lexil. in voc.)

ἥϊα, aor. 1 of ἥϊμι, 3 sing. ἥϊε freq. in Hom., ἥϊκλός, α, *on*, and ἥϊκλός, *on*, Adj. from ἥϊα, and in same signif., but only in Gramm. (Its likeness to ἥϊελος is accidental.) ἥϊάχε, 3 sing. aor. 2 formed from ἀκάχε, q. v., Hom. ἥϊεστος, *η, on*, (for ἥϊεστος from κεστός) *ungoaded*, of bullocks which have never yet been worked, such as were used for sacrifices, in Tacit. *nullo mortali opere contacti*, Il. 6. 94, 275, 309.

ἥϊή, ἥ, Ion. for ἀκή, ἀκική, Archil. 41, v. Valck. Hdt. 4. 196. ἥϊοστος, *η, on*, superl. Adj. from Adv. ἥϊα, only in Il. 23. 531, ἥϊοστος ἐλαυνόμενος the gentlest, i. e. slowest, in driving: where however Dind. (in Steph.) and others write ἥϊοστος, as Superl. of ἥϊσων, the worst to drive; but as ἥϊοστος is never found in Hom., it is better to keep ἥϊοστος as an old form.

ἥϊοστος, *η, on*, Superl. of Compar. ἥϊσων, the worst, least, poorest, meanest. Adv. ἥϊοστα, least: οὐχ ἥϊοστα, *not least*, i. e. most, very much so, Hdt. 4. 170, Soph., etc.: very freq. in reply to a question, *may not so, not at all*, Soph. O. T. 623, q. too ἥϊοστά γε Ib. 1386, and Plat.: cf. Rubnk. Tim. (The root is ἥϊ, but in signif. and usage the positive is κακός or μικρός.)

ἥϊον, Ion. and Dor. for ἥϊον, q. v. ἥϊριβώμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀκρίβω, exactly. ἥϊκον, impf. ἥϊκον: fut. ἥϊω, no other tenses in use. I am come, am here, *am arrived* (cf. οἰχομαι), only twice in Hom., Il. 5. 478, Od. 13. 325; elsewhere. ἥϊων, so too Pind., v. Böckh v. l. O. 4. 18: very freq. in Att., of whom the more accurate did not use the impf. I came, since this sense was already in the pres. In less exact or not Att. writers it is used for ἐρχομαι, to come, go, esp. to come back; so ἥϊει, even in Ar. Pac. 265, Thuc., etc.; ἥϊε imperat., Ar. Pac. 275. Construct. mostly with eis, ἐπὶ, παρά, or Adv. of motion to a place, e. g. δεῖρο: but, ἥϊειν ἐπὶ τὸ σπράτευμα Xen. An. 7. 6, 2, is not, as usu., to come to the army, but to come for it, like μετὰ c. acc.; in Poets also c. acc. only.

II. to concern, relate or belong to, like the words, προσήκει, τινὶ Soph. O. C. 738; ποίησι λόγος; what do the words relate to? Seidl. Eur. Tro. 195; also, ἥϊε, els. Ar. Plut. 919, παρά. Hdt. 7. 157, πρὸς. Soph. O. C. 734, also c. acc.; and so, 2. to depend upon, ἥϊ σωτηρία ἐπὶ τὴν πρεσβείαν ἥϊε safety depended upon the embassy, Dem. 350. 14.

III. to come to, reach a point, arrive at it, raise oneself there, like ἀνίκειν, mostly with eis, els τούτῳ τὸλμης, σοφίας, ἡλικίας etc., cf. Soph. O. T. 953, O. C. 1030: διὰ μάχης, δι' ὁργῆς ἥϊειν Aesch. Supp. 475, Soph. O. C. 905, cf. διά A.

2. esp. freq. c. gen. and an Adv., esp. in Hdt., εἰ ἥϊειν τινός to be well off for a thing, have great store or plenty of it, e. g. χρημάτων Hdt. 5. 62; καλῶς ἥϊε. Blav Eur. Alc. 291; also, ὁμοίως ἥϊε. τινός to have an equal share of a thing, Hdt. 1. 149; so, πῶς ἀγίονος ἥϊομεν; how have we sped in the contest? Eur. El. 751; also, εἰ ἥϊειν sine gen., to be well off, flourishing, Hdt. 1. 30; less freq. c. gen. sine Adv., e. g. οὐ δὲ δυνάμεις ἥϊειν μεγάλους thou art in great power, Hdt. 7. 157, nisi legend. μεγάλως: cf. ἔξω Iv. 2.

IV. εἰς ταῦτον ἥϊειν to be come to the same, i. e. to agree together, Valck. Hipp. 273. V. ὁ καὶ νῦν ἥϊει γενόμενον which commonly happens now too,

Polyb. VI. c. part. fut., ἥϊω φέρσω, ἀγγελλῶ etc., like ἐρχομαι, I am going, I intend to say, Valck. Phoen. 257, 713, 1082; but ἥϊω φέρον I am bringing. Cf. ἥϊω, ἰκάνω.

ἥϊαίνω, Ion. and poet. for ἀλαινω, to wander, stray: metaph. to wander in mind, be mad, Call. Dian. 251: also in Med., Theocr. 7, 23.

ἥϊάκτω, *ω, τὰ*, the wool on the spindle, the thread spun from it, γάρη, ἥϊάκτω σπάρων to spin γάρη, Od. 6. 53, also ἥϊα στροφαλάζειν Od. 18. 315. Only used in plur., cf. sq. [λᾶ]

ἥϊάκωτι, *η, τὰ*, a distaff, Lat. *colus*, Il. 6. 491, Od. 1. 357, etc.: also a spindle; cf. foreg. Hom. has it only in first sense, but later it was used, like ἄτρακτος, of many things spindle-shaped, hence II. a shaft, stalk, esp. the joint of a reed or cane, Theophr.

III. an arrow, like ἄτρακτος, but dub., cf. χρυσήλακτος. IV. the upper part of the mast, which was made to turn round. V. a windlass, to draw up heavy nets, etc., elsewhere. ὄνος. (Perh. akin to ἥλᾶσκω, so that the distaff got this name from being turned round, which agrees with signif. iv and v, while the spindle shape agrees with signif. ii and iii. Acc. to others from ἔλκω.) [κᾶ] Hence

ἥλασκήνες, *ω, οἱ*, a large sea-fish, eaten salt, and so called from their spindle-like form, Mnesin. ap. Ath. 403 B.

ἥλᾶκτον, τό, supposed sing. of ἥλᾶσκα, q. v.

ἥλᾶμην, ἥλατο, aor. 1 med. from ἄλλομαι.

ἥλᾶσα, *α, ε*, aor. 1 of ἐλαύνω, Hom.

ἥλασκάω, v. sq.

ἥλᾶσκω, Ep. form of ἀλδομαι, ἀλαινω, to wander, stray, roam about, ἐλαφοί καθ' ἑλπην Il. 13. 104, μῦσαι κατὰ σταθμῶν Il. 2. 470: hence a length. poet. form ἥλασκάω of men, Il. 18. 281, cf. h. Hom. Ar. 142. But Od. 9. 457, c. acc., ἐμὸν μένος ἥλασκάει he flees from me, shuns my wrath, unless it should be ἥλυσκάει, Ion. for ἀλυσκάει, cf. Herm. Orph. Arg. 439.

ἥλατο, 3 sing. impf. from ἀλδομαι, Od. 3. 302.

ἥλᾶνε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἀλδανω, Od.

ἥλειακός, ἥ, ὄν, ('Halis) from Elis. II. οἱ ἥλειακοί, the school of Elis, the disciples of Phaedo, Diog. L. 1. 17, 2. 105, 126.

ἥλέκτρο, ἥ, v. ἤλεκτρον init.

ἥλεκτρίνος, ὄν, made of ἤλεκτρον, shining like it, Call. Cer. 29.

ἤλεκτρον, τό, and ἤλεκτρος, ὁ, and even ἥ, (for there is a great diversity of gender; in Hom. and Hes. nothing can be determined; but it is neut. in Hdt. 3. 115, masc. in Soph. Ant. 1038, fem. in Ar. Eq. 532, though here some write ἤλεκτρῶν as from ἤλεκτρα) 1.—electron, thrice in Od., viz., 4. 73, where it adorns the walls of Menelaus' palace along with copper, gold, silver and ivory, and 15. 460., 18. 296 in plur., where of a gold brooch or necklace is said, μετ' ἤλεκτροισιν ἔετρο and ἤλεκτροισιν ἐέρμενον, jointed or set with pieces of electron: so in Hes. Sc. 142, we have a shield enriched with gypsum, ivory, electron and gold: but in Ep. Hom. 15. 10, where the rich bride stands on electron, there is nothing joined with it: Soph. Ant. 1038, speaks of τὸν πρὸς Σαρδῶν ἤλεκτρον . . καὶ τὸν Ἰνδικὸν χρυσόν: Hdt. 3. 115, merely says it was brought from the extreme West. So far we have nothing to tell us what it was. Now Pliny (H. N. 33. 23, 37, 2, 11) distinguishes electron into

1. amber (as it certainly is in Plat. and all later authors), and

2. a metallic substance compounded of four parts gold and one silver, cf. Paus. 5. 12, 6; for which latter Passow and others would take it in Hom., and Hes., arguing that amber was unknown till the Phoenicians brought it in at a later period, to which he thinks the place of Hdt. may refer; while Butt. Mythol. 2. p. 337, sqq., maintains the orig. signif. of amber, arguing from the old legend of the origin of amber. The place of Soph. seems certainly to refer to the gold-ore washed down by the Pactolus.

II. in Ar. Eq. 532, it is said of the aged Cratinus, ἐκπικτούσαν τῶν ἤλεκτρον καὶ τοῦ τῶνδ' οὐκέτ' ἐνόντος, where the Schol. interprets it of the bed-feel, inlaid with electron, later Interpp. of the pegs (κόλλωτες) on the lyre; at all events it must here mean something inlaid or enriched with amber or electron, v. Butt. p. 346. (The word is usu. connected with ἤλεκτωρ, the sun, to which Hom. compares his electron, so that it would mean any thing bright and beaming, which notion runs through the prop. names ἤλεκτούων, and ἤλεκτρα, and ἤλεκτρα one

of the gates of Thebes. Buttm. I. c. p. 354, sq. derives it from *ἔλκω*, from the attracting power of amber, as it were *ἔλεκτρον*, *ἔλεκτρον*, *ἡλεκτρον*.)

ἡλεκτροφαῖς, *ἔς*, (*ἔδος*) *amber-gleaming*, *αἰγυλ* Eur. Hipp. 741. *ἡλεκτροῦς*, *ἔς*, (*ἔδος*) *amber-like*, Hipp.

ἡλέκτωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, *the beaming sun*, II. 6. 513; also as Adj., *ἡλ.* Ὑπεριον *beaming Hyperion*, II. 19. 398, cf. *ἡλεκτρον* finj.

ἡλέματος, *ἡ*, *ον*, Dor., (*ἡλός*, *ἡλός*) *idle, vain, trifling*, Theocr. 15. 4, c. conj. Stephanii. Adv.—*τως*, Ap. Rh.

ἡλέος, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἡλός*) *astray, distraught, crazed*, *φρένας ἡλέε* Od. 2. 243. II. act. *distraction, crazing*, *όνος* Od. 14. 464.

ἡλέατο, Ep. for *ἡλέατο*, 3 sing. aor. i med. of *ἄλειαμαι*, II. *ἡλῆλαντο*, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of *ἔλαινω*, Hes. Sc. 143.

ἡλῆλατο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of *ἔλαινω*, II. 5. 400.

ἡλῆλῆμην, plqpf. pass. from *ἄλειφω*.

ἡλδον, *ἔς*, *ἔ*, aor. 2 of *ἔρχομαι*, from Hom. downwds.

ἡλδοσαν, 3 plur. for *ἡλδον*, Alexandr.

ἡλιάδης, *ον*, *δ*, *child of the Sun*, Luc. i fem. *Ἥλιάς*, *ἄδος*.

ἡλιάω,=ἡλίζω, *to warm in the sun*. II. Med. *ἡλιάζομαι*, *to sit in the court* *Ἥλιας*, Ar. Eq. 798, Vesp. 772, with a play on the word: so *ἡλιάζει* Dor. 2 sing. fut. med., Ar. Lys. 380.

ἡλίαδα, *ἡ*, at Athens a *public place or hall*, in which the chief law-court was held, for the trial of state-offences, Ar. Eq. 897: hence *this court itself*, Oratt.: in the same place was also held the *δίατα*. Cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 134, Att. Process. p. 144.

500, 1000, 1500, Vömel de Heliaea, Frankft. 1820. (From *ἄλῆς*, *ἄλῆκος*, *ἄλῆα*, Siebelis Paus. i. 28, 8, A. B. p. 311.)

ἡλιακός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἡλιος*) of belonging to the sun, *ἡλ. κύκλος* the sun's orbit, Diod., cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 747.

Ἥλιάς, *ἄδος*, *ἡ*, a *daughter of the Sun*, usu. in plur. *Ἥλιάδες*, Parmenid. Fr. 9.

ἡλιάσις, *ἔως*, *ἡ*, (*ἡλιάω*)=ἡλίσσις, *exposure to the sun*, Dio C. II. (from Med.) *the right of sitting in the Ἥλιαδα*, Jusjur. ap. Dem. 747. 8.

ἡλιαστήριον, *τό*, (*ἡλιάω*) a *place for taking the sun*, Strab.

ἡλιαστής, *οὐ*, *δ*, (*ἡλιάζομαι*) a *jurymen in the court* *Ἥλιας*, a *Heliast*, Ar. Vesp. 891, etc.: hence

ἡλιαστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, of belonging to a *Heliast*, γέρον Ar. Vesp. 195, ὁβολός Id. Nub. 863.

ἡλιάω, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἡλιος*) to be like the sun, Philostr.

ἡλιβάτος, *ον*, *steep, abrupt*, freq. in Hom., both II. and Od., but only as epith. of *πέτρῃ* II. 15. 273, 619., 16. 35, Od. 9. 243 (where it simply means *high, huge*, as applied to the mass with which the Cyclops closes his cave), 10. 88., 13. 106: so in Hes. Th. 675, 786, Sc. 422, Theogn. 176, Pind. O. 6. 110, Aesch. Supp. 351; Epith. of ὄρος and ἔκρη in Ap. Rh.: of the Olympian throne of Zeus in Ar. Av. 1732: in h. Hom. Ven. 268, if the passage is correct, even of *high trees*. The word is poet., yet occasionally found in Prose, πέτρα *ἡλ.* Xen. An. I. 4, 4; τόπος Polyb.; πέτρος Strab.

II. by the usual reaction of signs, like *Lat. altus*, also *deep, abyssmal*, ἔντροφ ἐν ἡλιβάτῃ Hes. Th. 483; Τάρταρος *ἡλ.* Stesich.; *ἡλ. ὑπὸ* *κενυμένῳ* Eur. Hipp. 732. (The readiest deriv. is from *ἡλιος* and *βαῖνω*, traversed only by the sun, and so steep, lofty: but, if so, could it be transferred to ἔντροφ, Τάρταρος, κενυμένῳ? More prob. therefore, with Buttm. Lexil. in v., from *ἡλός*, *ἡλέος*, *ἔλινειν*, and *βαῖνω*, synon. with *ἔβατος* or *δυσβατος*, hardly to be trodden, and so impassable, steep and sheer, whether up or downwds: in which case *ἡλιβάτος* is a shortened form for *ἡλιούβατος*, cf. *ἡλιόμυθος*, *ἡλιόσεργός*: Döderl. Considers it a simple deriv. from *ἔλινειν*, which is quoted by Hesych. as=πέτρα. Others from *ἄλδωμαι*.) [I]

ἡλιεῖον, *τό*, (*ἡλιος*) a *temple of the Sun*.

ἡλιεύω,=ἡλίζω, dub. I.

ἡλιθα, Adv. (*ἔλιν*) *enough, sufficiently*, in Hom. always *ἡλιθα* *πολλή* *very much*, a *great deal*, *Lat. satis multum*, II. 11. 677, Od. 5. 483, etc. II. of *Time, suddenly, at once*, like *ἄβρως*, Ar. Rh.

III. (*ἡλός*, *ἡλέος*) *in vain*, like *μάτην*, Call. Lav. Pall. 124, cf. *ἡλίστιον* II.

ἡλιότατος, *to speak or act idly, foolishly*, Ar. Eq. 1124: from *ἡλιός*, *α*, *ον*, Dor. *ἄλῆς* (*ἡλός*, *ἡλέος*) *idle, trifling, vain, random*, *χάλος* Pind. P. 3. 21, *βέλος* Aesch. Ag. 366: *foolish, silly*, like *μάταιος*, Hdt. i. 60, Eur. Cycl. 537, etc., cf. *ἡλιθα*

III. Adv.—*ως*, Plat. Theat. 180 D: also *ἡλίστιον* as Adv. Ar. Nub. 872. [X] Hence

ἡλιόβωτος, *ἡτος*, *ἡ*, *foolly, silliness*, Cratin. Pyt. 9.

ἡλιόβωτος, *to make foolish, to distract, craze*, Aesch. Fr. 1061.

ἡλιόβωτης, *ἔς*, (*ἔδος*) *like a fool*, Philostr.

ἡλικία, *ἡ*, (*ἡλῆς*) *time of life, age*, Lat. *aetas*, II. 22. 419, where *old age* is meant; cf. *τὸ ἄχρειόν τῆς ἡλ.*, Thuc. 2. 44: elsewhere. usu. *the flower or prime of life* from about 18 to 50, *man's estate, manhood*, also of women, *womanhood*, Hdt., Hipp., etc.: *ἐν ἡλικίᾳ εἶναι* to be of age, c. inf., e. g. στρατεύεσθαι for service, Hdt. i. 209, cf. Dem. 42. 9; so too, *ἡλικίαν ἔχειν*, *εἶ* *ἡλ.* *ἔδειξεν* Plat. Euthyd. 306 D, Theat. 142 E; *ἡλικίας μετέ* *ἔχει* Thuc. 7. 60: *οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ* men of serviceable age, Thuc. 8. 75: *ἡ καθεστὸν ἡλικία ἡλ.* maturity, Thuc. 2. 36:—*νέος ἡλικίην* Hdt. 3. 134, *ἄκμαίος τὴν ἡλ.* Arist. Pol.; *προεληλυθὸς τῇ ἡλ.* Xen. Hell. 6. 15. 4.

2. *youthful heat and passion*, Hdt. 3. 36., 7. 18: hence II. as collective Subst.,=οἱ *ἡλικες*, *those of the same age, fellows*, esp. all fit for service, Lat. *juventa*, II. 16. 808: *ἡλ. ἄστων* Aesch. Pers. 914, cf. Thuc. 3. 67.

III. in gen. *age, time*, ταῦτα *ἡλικίην* *ἐν* *εἰς* κατὰ *Ἀδίων* about the age or time of Iaius, Hdt. 5. 59, cf. 60, 71: and later an age, Lat. *saeculum*, Dem. 1392. 13.

IV. of the body, *stature, growth*, as being a sign of age, Hdt. 3. 16, Dem. 1024. 26. Hence

ἡλικιάζομαι, as Pass., *to grow to manhood*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. i. 1098.

ἡλικιώτης, *ον*, *δ*, fem. *ἔως*, *ἰδος*, an *equal in age, fellow, friend*, Lat. *aequalis*, Hdt. 5. 71, Ar. Nub. 1006: *ἡλ. ἱστορία* contemporary history, Plut.

ἡλικίος, *ἡ*, *ον*, as *big as, as tall as*, Ar. Ran. 55: in gen. as *great as, how great, strong or powerful*, Lat. *quantus*, Dem. 67. 1: also *how old, at what age*, Soph. O. T. 15; as *old as*, Ar. Ach. 703: esp. in expressions of wonder, usu. θαυμάσιον *ἡλικον* extraordinarily great, Dem. 348. 24, as in Lat. *mirum quantum*. Also used in orat. obliqua. In questions *ἡλικός*, answered by *ἡλικίος*, or usu. *ἡλικιώτρος*. [I]: from

ἡλις, *ἱκος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, in the flower or prime of life, of age, of the same age, Lat. *aequalis*, Od. 18. 373: hence 2. a fellow, comrade, Hdt. i. 34, etc.: *ἡλικες ἦδ' ἑμῆς* Aesch. Pers. 681; so too, *ἡλ. νεανίεος* Ar. Thesm. 1030. Proverb. *ἡλις ἡλικα* *τέρεται* Plat., and Arist.

3. later c. gen., *like, resembling*, Wern. Tryph. 637.

ἡλιόβλητος, *ον*,=sq., Eur. Bacch. 14.

ἡλιόβολος, *ον*, (*ἡλιος*, *βδάλω*) *sun-stricken, sun-burnt, parched*, Theophr.

ἡλιοδότης, *ἔς*, (*ἔδος*) *like the sun, bright and beaming*, Plat. Rem. 508 A. Adv.—*δως*.

ἡλιοθερέω, *ἡ*, *ἑωα*, *to sun oneself*, Gal.: from

ἡλιοθερής, *ἔς*, (*θερῶ*) *warmed in the sun*.

ἡλιοκαΐς, *ἔς*, (*καῶ*, *καῖω*) *burnt in or by the sun, sun-burnt*, Luc.

ἡλιοκαῖα, *ἡ*, a *being sun-burnt*.

ἡλιοκάμινος, *δ*, a *room exposed to the sun for winter-time* Plin. Per. 2. 17, 20. [E]

ἡλιοκάνθαρρος, *ον*, the dung-beetle, called *sun-beetle*, because it was the Egypt. hieroglyph for the sun.

ἡλιοκαυστος, *ον*, (*καῶ*)=ἡλιοκαΐς, Theocr. 10. 27.

ἡλιοκτύπος, *ον*, (*κτυπέω*) *sun-stricken, sun-burnt*, as should be read with Wellauer in Aesch. Supp. 155, for *ἡ δίκτυον*.

ἡλιομάνης, *ἔς*, (*μαίνομαι*) *sun-mad, mad for love of the sun*, epith. of the Cicada, Ar. Av. 1096.

ἡλιομορφος, *ον*, (*μορφή*) *sun-shaped*, Poet. ap. Ath. 542 E.

ἡλιόπυτος, *ποδός*, *δ*,=ἡλιοπρίπων, Diosc.

ἡλιος, *δ*, poet. *ἥελιος*, (*ἔλη*) the sun: Hom. always in poet. form, except Od. 8. 271, where it is usu. taken as a prop. n. For the sun's rising he uses *ἀνέβαιναι*, *ἀνυρόμηναι*, and *ἀναεῖσθαι* Od. 10. 192: of the setting, *δύναι* and *καταδύναι*, mostly in partic.: *φῶς ἡέλιος* is with him sometimes *daylight*, sometimes the light of life: *πρὸς Ἡῶ τ' Ἡέλιον τε* toward the morning-red and rising sun, opp. to *πρὸς ὄζωρον*, for Hom. only marked two points of the compass, E. and W., and called them the rising and setting, light and darkness, morning and evening, II. 12. 239, Od. 9. 6; and so, Hdt. 7. 58 opposes *πρὸς ἡῶ τε* καὶ *ἡλίου ἀνατολὰς* to *πρὸς ἑσπέρην*, so that *πρὸς ἡλίου* still remained=*πρὸς ἡῶ*: these old authors called the N. the upper

and the S. the lower parts: so too, *οἱ ἀπ' ἡλίου ἀνατολῆς* the eastern . . . , Hdt. 7. 70: later, *πρὸς ἡλίον* was the South. 2. day, like Lat. *sol*, Soph. El. 424: a day, Pind. O. 13. 51, Eur. El. 654, etc.: but later also a year, ap. Stob. p. 591. 32, cf. Sillig ad Catull. 5. 4., 8. 3. 8.

3. *οἱ ἡλιοὶ* the sun-beams, *hot sunny days*, like Lat. *soles*, Thuc. 7. 87. II. as prop. n., *Helios*, the sun-god, oft. in Hom., though it is oft. dub. whether he means the sun or the god: Wolf mostly prefers the prop. n., even in *πρὸς Ἡῶ τε Ἑλέων τε*, because of the fondness the Greeks had for impersonation. Later *Helios* was identified with Apollo or Phoebus, but certainly not before Aesch.

ἡλιοσκοπίον, τό, (σκοπέω) strictly that which looks to the sun, hence=ἡλιοτρόπιον, Diosc.

ἡλιοστερής, ἐς, (στερέω) depriving of sun, and so shading from the sun, epith. of the Thessalian hat, Soph. O. C. 313:

ἡλιοστρίβης, ἐς, (στρίβω) sun-trodden, i. e. sun-burnt, Aesch. Fr. 791.

ἡλιοτρόπιον, τό, (τροπή) the heliotrope, a plant which follows the sun with its flower and leaves, *herba solaris*, solstitialis, Diosc.: also *ἡλιώσιον* and *ἡλιοσκοπίον*. II. a sun-dial, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 F.

III. a gem, used as a lens to look at the sun, Plin.

ἡλιοφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) beaming like the sun. II. pass. *lighted by the sun*.

ἡλιόφυτον, τό, a name for the yew, Diosc.

ἡλιώω, (ἡλιος) to warm in the sun. Pass. to sun oneself, be lighted and heated by the sun, Xen. Oec. 19. 18: also to be sun-burnt, to live in the sun, i. e. in the open air, *ἡλιωμένος*, opp. to *ἐσκιασπραφικός*, Plat. Rep. 556 D.

ἡλίοςκος, ὁ, Dim. from *ἥλος*, a little nail, Ar. Fr. 206.

ἡλίτε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἀλταίνω*, Il. 9. 375, Hes. Sc. 80.

ἡλίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἥλος) of or like nails, fem. *itis*, *idos*, *lepis* iron that scales off from nails, Diosc. [2]

ἡλιότεργός, οὐ, (ἀλταίνω, ἔργον) missing the work, failing in one's end or aim, Anth., cf. sq.

ἡλιτόμηνος, οὐ, (ἀλταίνω, μῆν) missing the right month, i. e. untimely born, Il. 19. 118: v. *ἀλτήμερος*.

ἡλιόφραμος, ἡ, a plant useful to staunch blood, Timag. ap. Stob. p. 541. 23.

ἡλιψ, ἴπος, ὁ, said to be a Dorian shoe, v. *ἀνήλιπος*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 56.

ἡλιώδης, ἐς, (ἥλιος, εἶδος)=ἡλιοειδής, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

ἡλιώσις, εἰς, ἡ, (ἡλιόμοι) a being sunned: the sun's heat.

ἡλιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. *ῶτις*, *ἰδος*, poet. *ἥελ*, (ἥλιος) of, belonging to the sun, the sun's light or heat, Soph. Tr. 697: *ἀγρία ἡλ* Anth.: *οἱ ἡλ*, the inhabitants of the sun, Luc.

II. *ἡ ἡλιώτις*, was an Ion. name for the moon, as if fem. of *ἥλιος*: whereas at Carrae the sun was worshipped as *Lunus*, or masc. of *Luna*.

ἡλικρός, 3 sing. aor. 1 from *ἐλκω*, Od. 11. 580.

ἡλιοειδής, ἐς, (ἥλιος, εἶδος) nail-shaped.

ἡλοκόπος, ὁ, (κόπτω) a nail-smith.

ἡλοπάγης, ἐς, (πᾶνγωμ) fixed with nails.

ἡΛΟΣ, ὁ, a nail: in Hom. never used to fix or fasten, but only for ornament, on the sceptre Il. 1. 246, the sword Il. 11. 29, etc., so that rather *nail-heads*, studs are meant: hence

II. *any thing like a nail*, a wart, knot, callus on the hands or feet: also on plants, esp. the olive, Theophr.

ἡλός, ἡ, ὅν, distraught, crazy, silly, φρένας ἡλέ Il. 15. 128.

II. later also *idle*, empty, vain: cf. *ἡλέος*. (Hence *ἡλέος*, *ἡλέματος*, *ἡλιθα*, *ἡλιθός*: the root is *ἄλη*, *ἄλεός*, *ἄλκαμος*.) Hence

ἡλόσυνι, ἡ=ἡλιόσυνις, Nic.

ἡλόστυπος, οὐ, (τύπτω) fixed or pierced by nails, Nonn.

ἡλῶω, (ἥλος) to nail, Clem. Al.

ἡλπετο, impf. from *ἐλπομαι*, Hom.

ἡλσάμην, aor. 1 med. of *ἐλῶ*, which has a still stranger aor. 2 *ἡλσάμην*, unless Simon. 219 be corrupt, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *εἰλέω* 8. Hom. has only *ἐλσαν* and *ἐλσαι* of the aor. 1 act.

ἡλυσάτο, lyr. aor. 1 med. of *ἐλάνω* Schneidewin. Ibyc. 29.

ἡλύατο, (ἡλύε) to over-shadow, only found in compd. *ἐπηλ*.

ἡλύναιος, αἶα, αἶον, shadowy, dark.

ἡλύνγη, ἡ, shadow, shade, darkness: metaph. *δίκης ἡλύνγη* the darkness, intricacies of a law-suit, Ar. Ach. 684: cf. *ἡλυξ*. [5]

ἡλύνγω=ἡλυνγίζω. Hence

ἡλύνωσθαι, ὁ, an overshadowing.

ἡλύνθων, ἐς, Ep. aor. 2 of *ἐρχομαι*, for which *ἡλθων* is more usu. in Prose: this form seems to be used only in indicat.

ἡλυσξ, ἴγος, ὁ, ἡ=ἡλύνγη, only found in compd. *ἐπηλυσξ*, (formed by a prefix either from *λύγη* or from the root *λύκω*, *λυα*, *λευκός*, Ruhnck. Tim. Pers. Moer. p. 163.)

ἡλυσά, ας, Ep. aor. 1 from *ἀλύνσκω*, Hom.

ἡλυσία, ἡ=ἡλυσίς.

Ἥλυσιον πεδίον, τό, the Elysian fields, Od. 4. 563: later also without *πεδίον*, *Elysium*. Hom. places it on the west border of the earth, near to Ocean; favored heroes passed thither without death, and lived happy under the rule of Rhadamanthys, Od. 4. 564: Hesiod's Elysium is in the *μακάρων ἡῶσι*, Op. 169; and so Pindar's, O. 2. 129. From these legends arose the fabled Atlantis. II. later *χορία ἡλυσία* and *ἐνηλυσία* were places struck by lightning, and so devoted to some god, Lat. *bidentalia*, Casaub. Pers. 2. 27.

ἡλυσίος, αἶα, ion, coming: or *Elysium*, ἀβραῖα Anth. [5]: from *ἡλυσίς*, εἰς, ἡ=ἔλενος: also a step, Eur. Hec. 67.

2. in Aesch. Ag. 251, that which is coming, the event: but v. Dind.

ἡλυσκάδω, v. *ἡλσάσκω* sub fin.

ἡλφον, aor. 2 of *ἀλφαίνω*, Il. 21. 79.

ἡλω, Ion. syncop. for Att. *έλω*, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἀλίσκομαι*, Od. 22. 230.

ἡλώμην, impf. from *ἀλδωμαι*, Od. 4. 91.

ἡλωτός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἡλῶω) nailed, nail-shaped.

ἡμα, τό, (ἡμι) that which is sent or thrown, a dart, javelin, ἡμασιν ἕριστος best at darting, Il. 23. 891: hence *ἡμων*, q. v.

ἡμαθδεις, εσσα, ἐρ, (ἡμαθος) Ion. for *ἄμ*, sandy, in Hom. always epith. of the Elean Pylos, Πύλοιοι ἡμαθδεις etc., so that if Πύλος be fem., we decline it *ἡμαθδεις*, -δερ. Strabo derives it from a river *Amathos*, Elis not being sandy: but Pylos was not far from the coast, and the epith. refers to the sand-hills of the shore.

ἡμαι, ἡσαι, ἡσαι, 3 pl. ἦνται, inf. ἥσθαι, part. ἡμενος, imperat. ἥσο, ἥσθω etc.: impf. ἡμην, ἥσο, ἥστο, 3 pl. ἦντο (these being in fact a pass. perf. and plqpf. of *ἐξομαι*): Hom. has the usu. form of 3 plur. only once, Il. 3. 153, elsewh. the Ep. *εἶσται*, *εἶστο*, and in Il. sometimes the Ion. *εἶται*, *εἶτο*. To be set, laid, placed, and so to sit, lie, stand, very freq. in Hom., the compd. *κάθημαι* being more usu. in Prose. II. oft. in Hom. with collat. signf. to tarry, linger, stay, rest, as we say to sit still: also to lie hid, Od. 8. 503, 512.

III. later also of things, as buildings, votive offerings, etc. to lie, stand, Hdt. Jac. A. P. p. 932: *ἡμενος χώρος*, like *ελαμένη*, a low, sunken place, Theocr. 13. 40. Construct. : usu. with *ἐπὶ*, *παρά* and other preps. expressing at a place, but sometimes in pregnant constr. with *ἐκ*, cf. *κάθημαι*: rarely c. acc., *ἥσθαι σέλιμα* to sit on a bench, Aesch. Ag. 183, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 38, and *καθίζω*.

ἡμακτέω, v. *περιμεκτέω*.

ἡμαρ, ἡμάτος, τό, poet. for *ἡμέρα*, day, esp. in Hom., though sometimes he also uses *ἡμέρη*. Pecul. to him are the expressions *ἀσμον, μόρονμον, δαέρονμον, νηλεές ἡμαρ* the day of destiny, of death: *εὐθέρονμον, δοῦλον ἡμαρ* the day of freedom, of slavery, i. e. freedom, slavery itself: so νόστονμον ἡμαρ oft. in Od., v. Nitzsch 1. 9: *ἡμαρ ὀργανικόν* Il. 22. 490: also of the seasons, *ὁπωρινόν, χειμερινόν ἡμαρ* autumn, winter time, Il. 16. 385., 12. 279: *ἐπ' ἡματι* day by day, daily, Od. 12. 105; but in Il. 9. 129, all day long: so too, *κατ' ἡμαρ* *ἀεὶ* Soph. O. C. 688; *ἀεὶ κατ' ἡμαρ* Eur. Tro. 392; but *κατ' ἡμαρ*, *το-ἡμαρ*, Soph. O. C. 1079: *ἐπ' ἡμαρ* by day, Id. O. T. 199: *παρ' ἡμαρ* every other day, Lat. *alternis diebus*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1454, Aj. 470: also *ἡμαρ* as Adv., opp. to *νύκτωρ*, by day, Hes. Op. 174. *ἡμαρτημένος*, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἡμαρτάνω*, wronging, faultily, *ἡμ*, *ἔχων* to be in fault, Plat. Legg. 670 D.

ἡμάτιος, α, ον, (ἡμαρ) poet. for *ἡμερήσιος*, by day, Od. 2. 104., v. 149: day by day, daily, Il. 9. 72. [6]

ἡμεροπον, ἐς, ἐ, inf. *ἡμεροποιέω*, poet. aor. 2 of *ἡμεραίνω*, Hom.

ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἡμεῖς) of our land or country, native, Lat. *nostras*, Ar. Pac. 220, and Plat.: opp. to *ἀλλοδαπός*, cf. *ὑμεδαπός*. (*δαπτος* is a mere termin., nothing to do with *ἑδαφος*, v. Ar. Dysc. de Pron. p. 298 sq., and cf. *ποδαπός*.)

ἡμεῖς, acc. *ἡμᾶς* or (in Od. 16. 372) *ἡμᾶς*, etc., cf. sub *ἐγώ*.

ἡμεκτέω, Ion., to be moved by feeling: only found in compd. περιημεκτέω.

ἡμελημένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἡμελέω, carelessly, ἡμ. ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4.

ἡμελλον, es, ε, Att. for ἡμελλον, also in Hes. Th. 478.

ἡμέν., ἡδέ., (ῆ) poet. for καλ., καλ., as well., as also., Lat. et., et., conjunctive in Hom. But sometimes disjunctive, if., or if., whether., whether., Lat. vel., vel., or sive., sive., like ῆ., ῆ., in Hom.: ἡμέν is oft. omitted, v. ἡδέ: but is rare with δέ for ἡδέ following, Il. 2. 428: more freq. ἡμέν . . καλ., Il. 15. 664, 670, etc.

ἡμεν, 1 pl. impf. from εἶμι, Hom.

ἡμέρα, ῆ, Ion. and Ep. ἡμέρη, day, only a few times in Hom. who usu. has poet. ἡμαρ: in Poets also the light of day, light of life, life, παλαιά ἡμ. old age, Soph. Aj. 623, νέα ἡμ. youth, Eur. Ion 732.—Construct. with preps., etc.: ἄμ' ἡμέρα or ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ with dawn of day, with day-break, or in full ἄμ' ἡμέρη διαφρασκούσῃ Hdt. 3. 86: ἀφ' ἡμέρας πίνειν to begin to drink in open day, like Lat. de die potare: δι' ἡμέρας the whole day long, Valck. Hdt. 6. 12, but διὰ τρίτης ἡμ. every third day, Lat. tertio quoque die, Id. 2. 37: δι' ἡμ. πολλῶν at a distance of many days, Thuc. 2. 29: ἐν ἡμέρας τριάκοντα in 30 days: also in dat. or gen. without prep.—ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμ. every day, Hdt. 7. 108: ἐξ ἡμέρας by day, Soph. El. 780: ἐφ' ἡμέραν on or for a day, Hdt. 1. 32: but also by day, Eur. Cycl. 336: καθ' ἡμέραν day by day, Seidl. Eur. El. 426: also, τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν Ar. Eq. 1126, cf. δσημέραι: μεθ' ἡμέραν by day, Lat. interdiu, Hdt. 2. 150: ὅντε τῆς ἡμέρας late in the day, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 23: πρὸς ἡμέραν towards day, near day, Lys. 92. fin., cf. ἡμαρ: for the gen., dat., and acc., to denote time, v. the Grammars.

II. as prop. n. *Hemera*, the goddess of day, daughter of Erebus and Night, Hes. Th. 124. Hence

ἡμερεύω, to pass, spend the day, ἐν τόπῳ Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 3: ἡμ. μακρὰς κελεύθους to rest the day after a long journey, Aesch. Cho. 710. 2. to pass one's days, live, Soph. El. 787.

ἡμερήσιος, α, ον, also ες, ον, (ἡμέρα) for the day, by day, Hipp.: of, or as of the day, φῶς Aesch. Ag. 22. II. a day long, ἡμ. ὁδὸς a day's journey, Hdt. 4. 101, etc.: ἡμ. λόγος a speech lasting a whole day, Isocr. 345 C. III. in gen. be-
longing to a day, τὸ ἡμ., sub. μίσθωμα, a day's hire.

ἡμέρια, ῆ, in Soph. Aj. 208, acc. to some,=ἡμέρα: to others fem. from ἡμέριος, sub. ὥρας: others read ἡμερίας.

ἡμερίδης, ον, ὁ, (ἡμερος) tamed, esp. of wine, mellow, Lat. mitis, Plut.: also epith. of Bacchus, as patron of the cultivated vine (ἡμερίς), Id.

ἡμερίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἡμέρα.

ἡμερίνιος, ῆ, ὄν,=ἡμερήσιος, esp. by day, opp. to νυκτερινός, δγγγελος ἡμ. a day-messenger, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 18, cf. ἡμεροδρόμος; ἡμ. φυλαχά Plut.

ἡμέριος, ον, also ια, ιον,=ἡμερήσιος, ἡμ. ἄνθρωποι men of a day, who live but for a day, Soph. Ant. 789, 80, ἡμ. γέννα Eur. Phoen. 130. Poet. word: for in Xen. Oec. 21. 3, ἡμερώς should be read, Lob. Phryn. 53.

ἡμερίς, ἰδος, ῆ, fem. of ἡμερος, tamed, cultivated, opp. to ἄγριος wild: hence ἡμερίς usu. for the vine, Od. 5. 69, opp. to ἄγριος, sub. ἄμπελος: but also any fruit-tree, Ar. Ach. 997.

ἡμερόβιος, ον, living for a day, like ἐφήμερος: hence epith. of beggars, etc., living from hand to mouth.

ἡμεροδανειστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ἡμέρα, δανείζω) one who lends money on daily interest, Diog. L.

ἡμεροδρομέω, to be an ἡμεροδρόμος, Strab.

ἡμεροδρόμος, ον, (ἡμέρα, δραμεῖν) running the day through, e. g. ἥλιος. II. as Subst. one that can run all day, a courier, Hdt. 6. 105, cf. ἡμερώς.

ἡμεροδρύς, ὄος, ῆ, (ἡμερος) an oak with eatable acorns, v. ἡμερίς.

ἡμεροειδής, ἐς, (ἡμέρα, εἶδος) of the nature of day, Sext. Emp. ἡμεροθάλης, ἐς, Dor. for sq., Anth.

ἡμεροβλάτης, ἐς, (θάλλω) gently-sprouting, Gräfe Mel. 1. 53.

ἡμεροβρυκτός, ῆ, ὄν, belonging to the hunting of tame beasts: ῆ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of hunting them, Plat. Soph. 222 C.

ἡμεροκαλλής, οὖν, τό, Cratin. Malth. 1, and ἡμεροκαλλής, ἰδος, ῆ, Diosc., a kind of yellow lily, that blooms but for a day.

ἡμεροκοίτης, ον, ὁ,=sq., Opp.

ἡμεροκοίτος, ον, (ἡμέρα, κοίτη) sleeping by day, epith. of a thief, Hes. Op. 603: also of a fish, perh. the seal, v. foreg.

ἡμερολογέον, Adv., (λέγω) counting every day, i. e. day by day, every day, Aesch. Pers. 63. II. to the day, exactly, Arist. H. A. (On the accent v. Dind. Aesch. l. c.)

ἡμερολογεῖν, τό,=ἡμερολόγιον: from ἡμερολογέω, (λέγω) to count by days, register, τὸν χρόνον Hdt. 1. 47. Hence

ἡμερολόγιον, τό, a calendar, Plut.

ἡμερονύκτιον, τό, (νύξ)=νυχθήμερον.

ἡμεροποιέω,=ἡμερώω.

ἡμερος, ον, also α, ον Hdt. 5. 82, tame, tamed, reclaimed, of animals, opp. to wild, savage, χλν ἡμερος Od. 15. 162: τὰ ἡμερα, with or without ζῶα, tame, domestic animals, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6: also of plants and trees, cultivated, opp. to ἄγριος, Hdt. 8. 115: and so τὰ ἡμερα alone, Plat. Tim. 77 B. II. metaph. of men, gentle, kind, Lat. mansuetus, civilis, Hdt. 2. 30, Pind. P. 3. 12, and Att.: also ἡμεράταται ὀδοὶ level, well-made, peaceful roads, Plat. Legg. 761 A. Adv. —πος, Polyb. (Pott refers it to the Sanscr. root yam, cf. cohibere; if so, it is the same with Germ. zahm, our tame, cf. Zeus fin.)

ἡμεροσκοπεῖν, τό, a place for watching by day, Strab.: from ἡμεροσκοπέω, to keep day-watch: from

ἡμεροσκόπος, ὁ, (σκοπέω) watching by day, Aesch. Theb. 66: and as Subst. a day-watcher, Hdt. 7. 182, 192, etc.

ἡμερότης, ητος, ῆ, (ἡμερος) tameness, Arist. H. A.: gentleness, kindness, Plat. Rep. 410 D.

ἡμεροτοκία, f. ῥω, (τόκος) to produce eatable fruits, Philo.

ἡμεροφάνης, ἐς, (φῶς) shining by day.

ἡμεροφάνης, ἐς, (φαινόμεν) visible by day, ἄστρον Arist. Org.

ἡμερόφαντος, ον,=ἡμεροφάνης, Aesch. Ag. 82.

ἡμερόφοιτος, ον, (φοιτάω) wandering by day.

ἡμεροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ,=ἡμεροσκόπος, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 6. [ῆ]

ἡμερόφωνος, ον, (φωνέω) epith. of the cock, herald of day, Simon. 130 v. Dind. Ath. 374 D., ubi Gaisf. ἡμ.

ἡμερώα, f. ὥσα, (ἡμερος) to tame, make tame, strictly of wild beasts, Plat. Rep. 493 B: of plants and trees, to reclaim, cultivate, Theophr.: γῆ ἡμερομένη a land cleared of robbers, wild-beasts, etc., Aesch. Eur. 14. 2. metaph. of men, to soothe, soften, Plat. Rep. 554 D: also to tame, subdue, conquer, Hdt. 7. 5: and so in Med., πᾶν ἔθνος ἡμερομένον Βασιλεῖ Id. 5. 2.

ἡμερώμα, τό, that which is tamed, etc. II.=sq., Theophr.

ἡμερώσις, εως, ῆ, a taming, cultivating, Theophr.: of men, civilising, Plut.

ἡμερωτής, οὗ, ὁ, a tamer, civiliser.

ἡμες, Dor. for εἶναι, inf. of εἶμι to be.

ἡμέτερος, εἰα, εἰων, Ion.—ἥτις, ἦ, ἰων,=ἡμέτερος, Anacr. 75.

ἡμέτερος, α, ον, (ἡμείς) our, Lat. noster, oft. in Hom.: εἰς ἡμέτερον, sub. δῶμα Od. 2. 55: later also for ἐμός, Jac. A. P. 627, as indeed some expl. Od. 2. 262.

ἡμέων, Ion. and Ep. for ἡμῶν, Hom.

ἡμν, a very rare Att. form for ἦν, 1 sing. impf. med. from εἶμι to be, Lob. Phryn. 152.

ἡμν, impf. from ἡμαι, Hom.

ἡμ, the same as φημι with the first letter omitted, to say, Lat. inquam, common in Att. dialogue to repeat something with emphasis, παῖ ἡμ, παῖ boy I say, boy! Ar. Ran. 37: it does not occur in the other persons of pres. Impf. 1 and 3 pers., ἦν δ' ἐγὼ said I, and ἦ δ' ὅς said he, freq. in Att. in repeating a conversation: also with the subject repeated, ἦ δ' ὅς δ' Γλαύκων Plat. Rep. 327 B, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 161 C, Koen Greg. p. 144. Hom. has only 3 impf. ἦ, always after a speech, which is immediately followed by something else, ἦ, καλ., he spoke and then . . . II. 1. 219, etc.: also, ἦ ῥα Il. 3. 355: only once with its subject expressed, ἦ ῥα γυνή ταμῆν Id. 6. 390, unless ῥῆ should be read here: in gen. less freq. in Od.

ἡμ, from ἡμιν, freq. in compos, half-, Lat. semi-,

ἡμιαμβος, ὁ, a half-ambus.

ἡμιαμφόριον, τό, a half-ἀμφορεύς, Joseph.

ἡμιάνδριον, τό, dim. from

ἡμιάνδρος, ὁ, (ἀνήρ) a half-man, eunuch, Hippon. 72.

ἡμιάνθρωπος, ὁ, Luc., ἡμιάνωρ, opas, ὁ, [ᾱ], ἡμιάρην, εως, ὁ, Ctes.,=foreg.

ἡμάρτιον, τό, (ἄρτος) a half-roll, Epich. p. 37.
 ἡμασάριον, τό, a half-as, Lat. semissis, Polyb.
 ἡμαστραγάλιον, τό, a half-astagalos, Arist. H. A.
 ἡμαστραγάλιον, τό, v. l. for foreg.
 ἡμαρβάρρος, on, half-barbarous, Strab.
 ἡμβάφης, ἐς, (βάπτω) half-dipped, half-dyed, Nonn.
 ἡμβέσιος, on, half-alive.
 ἡμβράχης, ἐς, and ἡμibreχής, ἐς, (βρέχω) half-wet, half-watered, γῆ Theophr.
 ἡμβροτος, on, half-mun, ἵππος ἡμ. a centaur, Opp.
 ἡμibreχος, on, = ἡμibreχής, Theophr.
 ἡμibreώς, ὅτος, δ, ἡ = sq., Epich. Dyspr. 1.
 ἡμibreωτος, (βιβρώσκω) half-eaten, half-devoured, Xen. An. 1. 9, 26.
 ἡμigenέος, on, (γαμέω) half-married, 1. e. a concubine, Philostr.
 ἡμigenέος, on, (γένειον) but half-bearded, Theocr. 6. 3.
 ἡμigenής, ἐς, (γένος) half-produced, imperfect, Plat. Tim. 66 D.
 ἡμigenήρ, onτος, δ, ἡ, half an old man, Longus.
 ἡμigreφος, on, (γράφω) half-written, Menand. p. 289.
 ἡμigenυμος, on, half-naked, Luc.
 (ἡμίσυναίς) ακος, δ, ἡ, (γυνή) half-woman, Simon. 108, in acc.
 ἡμigenύς, on, = foreg.
 ἡμιδάης, ἐς, (δαώ) half-burnt, Il. 16. 294. II. half-divided, half-mangled, Nic.
 ἡμιδάκτεος, on, (δαίνω) half-slain, Opp. [ᾶ]
 ἡμιδάκτυλαιος, αἰα, αἰών, half a finger long or broad, Sext. Emp. 1: from
 ἡμιδάκτυλιον, τό, (δάκτυλος) a half-finger, Polyb. [ῥ]
 ἡμιδάμης, ἐς, (δαμάω) half-lamed, dub. in Opp.
 ἡμιδάπτω, ἐς, (δάπτω) = ἡμιδάης II, susp.
 ἡμιδάρεικον, τό, a half-daric, Xen. An. 1. 3, 21.
 ἡμιδάτης, ἐς, (δέω) wanting half, half-full, Anth.
 ἡμιδιπλοῖδιον, τό, and Att. contr. -οἰδιον, (διπλοῖς) a half-shawl or kerchief, Ar. Eccl. 318.
 ἡμίδουλος, on, a half-slave, Eur. Andr. 942.
 ἡμίειλος, on, (εἶλη) half-exposed to the sun, Theophr.
 ἡμικτεόν, τό, = sq., Ar. Nub. 638, 645, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2. 12.
 ἡμικτεον, τό, a half-έκτεός, Theophr.
 ἡμιέλλην, πνος, δ, ἡ, a half-Greek, Luc.
 ἡμegerής, ἐς, (* ἔργω) half-made, half-finished, Luc.
 ἡμegerος, on, = foreg., Hdt. 4. 124.
 ἡμέτης, ἐς, (ἔτος) of half a year: hence, τό ἡμέτες a half-year.
 ἡμέθεβος, on, (ἔψω) half-boiled or roasted, Luc.
 ἡμίκωος, on, (κωή) half-alive.
 ἡμικάλτης, ἐς, (θάλλω) half-green, Anth.
 ἡμικάλπτος, on, (θάλλω) half-warmed.
 ἡμικάνης, ἐς, (θνήσκω) half-dead, Opp., cf. ἡμινόης.
 ἡμικάνα, ἡ, a demi-goddess, Opp.
 ἡμικθεός, δ, a half-god, demigod, ἡμικθών γένος ἀνδρῶν Il. 12. 23, Hes. Op. 159: later also ἡμικθεός, = foreg.
 ἡμίστλιν, v, half-woman, Anacreont.
 ἡμίστηρ, ἦρος, δ, ἡ, half-beast, Philostr.
 ἡμίστης, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, = ἡμίστης, Ar. Nub. 504, Thuc. 2. 52.
 ἡμίστητος, on, half-mortal, epith. of the Dioscuri, Luc.
 ἡμιβραυστος, on, (θραύω) half-broken, Eur. H. F. 1096.
 ἡμιβρασιον, τό, the front plate of the θώραξ, Plut. [ᾶ]
 ἡμίσυδαίος, δ, a half-Jew, Joseph.
 ἡμικάδιον, τό, also written ἡμικάδιον, a half-κάδος.
 ἡμικάκος, on, half-evil, half a villain, Soph. Fr. 885. Adv. -κως, Ar. Thesm. 449.
 ἡμικάυστος, or -καυτος, on, (καίω) half-burnt, Ael., etc.
 ἡμικενος, on, half-empty.
 ἡμικερκος, on, with half a tail, usu. κόλπους.
 ἡμικεφαλαίον, -άλιον, and -άλον, τό, (κεφαλή) the sinciput.
 ἡμικάλκτος, on, (κιάω) half-broken, Plut.
 ἡμικάλεις, εἶδος, δ, ἡ, rare collat. form of sq.
 ἡμικάλειςτος, on, (κλείω) half-shut.
 ἡμικάληρον, τό, (κλήρος) half the inheritance, Isae. 64. 2, and Dem.: also pleom., τοῦ κλήρου τὸ ἡμ. Isae. 86. 18.
 ἡμικάπτος, on, (κόπτω) half-mangled.
 ἡμικάριον, τό, a half-κόρος.
 ἡμικοτύλη, ἡ, a half-κοτύλη, Hipp. [ῥ] Hence

ἡμικοτύλαιος, α, on, as much as a half-κοτύλη, οἶνος Diosc.
 ἡμικοτύλιον, τό, = ἡμικοτύλη, Arist. H. A.
 ἡμικραφία, ἡ, (κράφει) half the head or face, Ar. Thesm. 227.
 ἡμικρανία, ἡ, (κράνιον) a pain on one side of the head or face: hence French migraine for hemioraine. Hence
 ἡμικρανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to ἡμικρανία: τὸ ἡμ. = foreg.
 ἡμικρης, ἦτος, δ, a half-Cretan, Lyc.
 ἡμικυῖδος, δ, a half-κύσθος, Arctae. [ῥ]
 ἡμικύκλιος, on, (κύκλιος) semicircular: τὸ ἡμ. a semicircle, hence in plur. the seats in an amphitheatre, Plut.: and so, τὸ ἡμ. for any place of meeting, any public place, with seats, etc., an orchestra, Schneid. Vitruv. 5. 1: also a semicircular seat, arm-chair, Cic. Senect. Hence
 ἡμικυκλιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) semicircular, Strab.
 ἡμικύκλιος, δ, = ἡμικύκλιον, dub.
 ἡμικύλινδριον, τό, and ἡμικύλινδρος, δ, a half-cylinder. [ῥ]
 ἡμικυπρον, τό, (κύπρος II) a measure, Hippon. 102.
 ἡμικύων, γεν. κυνός, δ, a half-dog, name of a fabulous nation, elsewhere κυνοεφάλοι, Hes. and Ap. Rh. ap. Steph. Byz. [ῥ]
 ἡμίλεπτος, on, (λέπω) half-peeled, half-hatched, Anacreont.
 ἡμίλευκος, on, half-white, Luc.
 ἡμίλιτριάς, α, on, (λίτρα) weighing half a pound, Strab.
 ἡμίλιτρον, τό, Epich. p. 4, and ἡμίλιτρον, τό, Plut., (λίτρα) a half-pound.
 ἡμίλουτος, on, (λούω) half-washed, Cratin. Incert. 113.
 ἡμίλοχία, ἡ, a half-λόχος, = διμοῖρα: also ἡμίλοχον, τό, Ael.
 ἡμίλοχιτης, on, δ, leader of a ἡμίλοχία, Ael.
 ἡμίμωδής, ἐς, (μανθάνω) half-learned, Philostr.
 ἡμίμάνης, ἐς, (μανθάνω) half-mad, Aeschin. 24. 25.
 ἡμίμραντος, on, (μαρναίνομαι) half-withered, Luc. [ᾶ]
 ἡμίμστος, on, (μύσθομαι) half-chevied, Crates Incert. 14.
 ἡμίμεδμυον, τό, a half-μεδμυος, Plut.
 ἡμίμεθής, ἐς, (μέθη) half-drunk, Anth.
 ἡμίμεθυστος, on, (μέθυω) = foreg.
 ἡμμερής, ἐς, (μέρος) halved, half.
 ἡμμεστος, on, half-full.
 ἡμμετρον, τό, a half-measure.
 ἡμμηνηγίος, αἰα, αἰών, (μήν) half-monthly.
 ἡμμηναίος, αἰα, αἰών, (μνᾶ) of half-mina: τὸ ἡμμηναίον, a half-mina, Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 2: the form τὸ ἡμμηναίον, contr. -μνον, is also found, Lob. Phryn. 554.
 ἡμμηναίος, αἰα, αἰών, (μοῖρα) equal to half a degree.
 ἡμμοῖριον, τό, Hipp., and ἡμμοῖριον, τό, (μοῖρα) a half.
 ἡμμοχόρητος, on, half-evil, half a villain, Plat.
 ἡμίνα, ἡ, (ἡμισυς) half the ἐκρέτες, and so = κοτύλη, Epich. p. 124. [quantity undetermined in l. c.: in Lat. hemina.]
 ἡμίντρον, on, contr. for ἡμνέτρος, half-fresh, and so of fish, half-salted, like ἡμνάρητος, Xenocr.
 ἡμμέστιον, τό, and -ξέστιον, τό, a half-ξέστις, Diosc.
 ἡμμέστρον, on, half-dry, Anth.
 ἡμμέστροτος, on, (εὐράω) half-shorn, Diog. L. [ῥ]
 ἡμμέβηλος, δ, = sq., Inscr.
 ἡμμέβηλος, τό, a half-βηβόλος.
 ἡμμόλια, ἡ, cf. sq. II.
 ἡμμόλιος, on, on al. α, ιον Hdt. 5. 88, (ἡμι—, ὄλος) one and a half, half as much again, Hdt. l. c.: ἡμμόλιον ὁ πρότερον one half more than before, Xen. An. 1. 3, 21: hence II. as Subst. δ ἡμμόλιος, one and a half, the ratio of $\frac{3}{2}$ to 1, also ἡ ἡμμόλια, Plat. Theaet. 154 C: so too in musical sounds, ἡ ἡμμόλια διστάσις Plat. Tim. 36 A: in metre, δ ἡμ. a verse consisting of one foot and a half. 2. ἡ ἡμμόλια, sub. ναῦς, a light vessel, esp. a privateer, or pirate, so called from having one and a half banks of oars, Theophr. Char. 25. 1. 3. αἱ ἡμμόλια, interest half as much again as the capital, 150 per cent.
 ἡμμόλιος, α, on, (ἡμιόλιος) of, belonging to a mule: in Hom. ἔμαξα ἡμ. a car drawn by mules, Od. 6. 72, Il. 24. 189: ζυγὸν ἡμ. Il. 24. 268: later esp. ἡμ. ζεύγος a pair of mules: ἡμμόλεια, ἡ, sub. κόπος, = ἡμιόλιος.
 ἡμμόνηγός, ὄν, (ἄγω) mule-driving: a muleteer, Strab.
 ἡμμόνικος, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡμμόλιος, Xen. An. 7. 5, 1.
 ἡμμόλιον, τό, = ἡμμόλιος II, Diosc.
 ἡμμόνις, ἴδος, ἡ, mule-dung, like ἡμμόνεια, Hipp., cf. ὄνις.
 ἡμμόνις, ου, δ, fem. -ῆτις, ἴδος, of, belonging to a mule: ζπ-

πος—*νῆρις* a mare in foal of a mule, Strab.

ἥμιονος, ἥ, a kind of fern, *Scopolendrium Hemionitis*, Diosc.

ἥμιονος, ἥ, as in Hom., except when the gender is undetermined, as Il. 17. 742, but later more usu. δ, (δνος) a half-ass, i. e. a mule, oft in Hom., as a beast of burthen and of great endurance, hence *ταλαεργός*, but also *ἀλγίστη δαμύσασθαι* Il. 23. 654; preferred to oxen, Il. 10. 352, Od. 8. 124: ἥ *Συρία ἥμιονος* a kind of wild ass, the Pers. joggetai. Cf. *ὄρεβς*, *οὐρεβς*.

II. as Adj. = ἥμιονος, βρόχος ἥμιονος a young mule, mule-foal, Il. 23. 266.

III. the scaly harts-tongue (*scolopendrium*, or *grammitis*), *ceterach*, Theophr.

ἥμιοςτος, ον, (σπή) with half its holes, ἥμιοποι αἰολοὶ small futes with only three holes, Anacr. 18, Aesch. Fr. 85.

ἥμιοςτος, ον, (σπῶα) half-roasted, Alex. Pann. 4.

ἥμιούγκιον, τό, a half οὐγκία or ounce, *semuncia*, Epich. p. 4.

ἥμιπύγῃς, ἐς, (πῆγνυμι) half-congealed, half-hardened, Plat. Tim. 59 E: ὡς ἥμιπαγῇ, half-hardboiled eggs, Hipp.

ἥμιπαίδευτος, ον, (παίδευω) half-taught.

ἥμιπάχῃς, ἐς, (πάχος) dub., v. *κνημοπάχῃς*.

ἥμιπέλεκον, τό, (πέλεκυς) a half-axe, i. e. one edged, Il. 23. 851: opp. to ἀμφιπέλεκον. (κ doubled metri grat.)

ἥμιπέπᾶνος, ον, half-ripe.

ἥμιπέπτος, ον, (πέσσω) half-cooked, Plut.: half-ripe, Gal.

ἥμιπηχέον, τό, (πηχus) a half-cubit Sext. Emp.

ἥμιπηχῦαιος, αἰα, αἰον, half a cubit long, Diosc.

ἥμιπλέθρον, τό, a half-πλέθρον, Hdt. 7. 176.

ἥμιπλεκτος, ον, (πλέκω) half-plaited, Philyll. Incert. 10.

ἥμιπλήξ, ἥγος, δ, ἥ, (πλήσσω) half-stricken, stricken on one side, Ar. Rh.

ἥμιπληξία, ἥ, a stroke on one side, a kind of paralysis, now called *hemiplegia*.

ἥμιπλήρης, ἐς, (πληρέω) half-full, Aretae.

ἥμιπλήρωτος, ον, (πληρώω) half-filled.

ἥμιπλίνθιον, τό, (πλίνθος) a half-plinth, a brick, Lat. *semiliterium*, Hdt. 1. 50.

ἥμιπνικτος, ον, (πνίγω) half-choked.

ἥμιπνως, ον, contr. -νως, ον, (πνέω) half-breathing, half-*aspire*, Batr. 255.

ἥμιπόδιον, τό, (πούς) a half-foot, Theophr.

ἥμιποδος, δ, half the sphere.

ἥμιπόνηρος, ον, half-evil, half villainous, Arist. Eth. N.

ἥμίπους, ποδος, δ, a half-foot.

ἥμίπτωτος, ον, (πίπτω) half-fallen.

ἥμιπύργιον, τό, a half-tower, Philostr.

ἥμιπύρρος, ον, (πύρ half-fire, half-burning, Arist. Mund.

ἥμιπύρρος, ον, half-red, reddish.

ἥμιπυρρος, ον, (πυρῶα) half-burnt, Anth. [ῥ]

ἥμιρόμβιον, τό, v. ἥμιτομος II.

ἥμιρράγος, ἐς, (βήγνυμαι) half-crushed or smashed, Aristid.

ἥμιρρύπτης, Adv. (βῆρ) half-turning the scale, and so lightly, gently, Hipp.

ἥμιρρύπος, ον, half-dirty, Hipp.

ἥμισάκιον, τό, (σάκος) a half-sack, [ᾶ]

ἥμισάλευτος, ον, (σαλεύω) half-shaken. [ᾶ]

ἥμισυάτης, ἐς, (σῆπτοι, ἐσάπνυ) half-putrid, Hipp.

ἥμισια, ἥ, a half, fem. of ἥμιος, q. v.

ἥμισιον, τό, = foreg., v. ἥμιος.

ἥμισευμα, ατος, τό, a half: from ἥμιος, (ἥμιος) to halve. II. intr. to be halved.

ἥμισιος, gen. from ἥμιος.

ἥμισέκλιον, τό, a half-sickles, Joseph.

ἥμισοδος, ον, half-wise, Luc.

ἥμισοπαστος, ον, (σπᾶω) half pulled down, Strab.

ἥμισοτάδιος, αἰα, αἰον, of half a stadium, Luc.: from ἥμισοτάδιον, τό, a half-stadium, Polyb. [ᾶ]

ἥμισοτάτῃρ, ἥρος, δ, a half-στατήρ.

ἥμιστόχιον, τό, (στίχος) a half-line, half-verse, Dion. H.

ἥμιστρογάτης, ον, δ, a half-soldier, Luc.

ἥμιστρογάτης, ον, half-roned, Luc.

ἥμισυς, ἥμισια and ἥμισα, ἥμιον, fem. Ion. ἥμισα and ἥμισα: the usu. gen. masc. and neut. sing. is ἥμισιος, more rarely ἥμισιος Hdt. 2. 126, hence later ἥμισιος, which contr. gen. is sometimes used for fem. ἥμισιας, Lob. Phryn. 246 sq.:

on the diff. forms, esp. of fem., v. Butt. Ansf. Gr. 2. p. 409: half, Lat. *semis*.—Hom. mostly uses neut. ἥμιον c. gen., a half, ἥμισυ τῆς Il. 9. 616: though in plur. he sometimes makes ἥμι. agree with Subst., as ἥμισυς λαοί Pl. 21. 7, Od. 3. 155: in Att. the Subst. is usu. in gen., yet gives its gender and number to the Adj. ἥμιος, as αἱ ἥμισυαί τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 8. 8; οἱ ἥμισυες τῶν ἄρτων Xen., Cyr. 4. 5. 4; δ ἥμιος τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ Plat. Phaed. 104 A; but also the Subst. in same case as Adj., ἥμιος λαοὶ Aesch., Eum. 428; ἥμιον τεύχος Thuc. 2. 78: and like Hom. as Subst. τὸ ἥμιον Ar. Lys. 116, Thuc. 4. 83; but also ἡ ἥμισια (sub. μόρια) τοῦ τμήματος Plat. Legg. 956 D; ἐφ' ἥμισυαί up to one half, Dem. 430. 8. (Acc. to Coray from μέσος, as *dimidius* from *medius*).

ἥμισυτρίτον, τό, a third half, i. e. one and a half: but better as two words.

ἥμισυθάγῃς, ἐς, (σφάττω) half-slain.

ἥμισυφαίριον, τό, (σφαῖρα) a hemisphere, Alex. Incert. 1. 7.

ἥμισυτάλαντον, τό, a half-talent, as a weight, χρυσό II. 23. 751: oft in Hdt., with ordinal numerals, as τρίτον ἥμισυτάλαντον two talents and a half, (cf. Lat. *sestertius*, Germ. *andert-halb* i. e. 1½); but, τρία ἥμισυτάλαντα three half-talents, 1. 50, ubi v. Schweigh.

ἥμιτάριχος, ον, half-salted, Archemor. ap. Ath. 117 A.

ἥμιτελεία, ἡ, (ἥμιτελής) a remission of half the tribute, ἡμ. κακὸν Luc.

ἥμιτελέως, α, ον, dub. l. for ἥμιτελής, Dion. H.

ἥμιτελέστος, ον, (τελέω) half-finished, Thuc. 3. 3.

ἥμιτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) half-ended, half-finished: ὅμοιος ἡμ. a house but half complete, i. e. wanting its lord and master, a widowed house, Pl. 2. 701. Adv. -λῶς, Longin.

ἥμιτετραγώνος, ον, half-rectangular, Tim. Loc. 98 A.

ἥμιτόμος, ον, (τέμνω)=ἥμιτομος, Opp.

ἥμιτόμος, ον, δ, and ἥμιτομίας, ον, δ, (τομή) half a eunuch.

ἥμιτόμιον, τό, a half, Diosc.

ἥμιτομος, ον, (τέμνω) half cut through, cut in two, hence τὸ ἡμ. a half, Hdt. 7. 39, 9. 37.

II. as Subst. τὸ ἡμ. a kind of bandage, also called ἡμιόμβιον from its half-lozenge shape, Hipp.: in gen. a hemisphere, φῶν ἡμ. Alex. Incert. 1. 10.

ἥμιτοναῖος, αἰα, αἰον, consisting of half-tones: from ἥμιτόνον, τό, a half-tone, Plut.

ἥμιτραυλος, ον, half-lisping.

ἥμιτριβής, ἐς, (τρίβω) half worn out.

ἥμιτριγώνος, ον, half-triangular.

ἥμιτριτάκις, αἰα, αἰον, half three-daily, πυρετός, a half-tertian fever, Hipp.

ἥμιτύβιον or -τύμβιον, τό, a strong linen cloth, towel, napkin, Hipp., and Ar. Plut. 729. (Prob. an Egypt. word.)

ἥμιτύμβιον, τό, (τύμβος) a half, i. e. small grave.

ἥμιτυμπάνιστος, ον, (τυμπανίζω) half beaten-to-death, [ᾶ]

ἥμιτύπτος, ον, half-asleep.

ἥμιφάλης, ἐς, (φᾶος) half-shining, half-bright, Leon. Tar.

ἥμιφάλας, ον, half-bald, Anth. [ᾶ]

ἥμιφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) half-visible, Strab.

ἥμιφάριον, τό, (φᾶρος) a half-robe, Aristæen.

ἥμιφάτος, ον, half, formed like δίφατος.

ἥμιφάυλος, ον, half-knavish, Luc.

ἥμιφλέγῃς, ἐς, and ἥμιφλεκτος, ον, (φλέγω) half-burnt, App.

ἥμιφρακτος, ον, (φράσσω) half-fenced.

ἥμιφύβης, ἐς, (φύβη) half-grown, Menand. p. 289.

ἥμιφῶνος, ον, (φωνή) half-sounding: τὰ ἥμιφωνα *semivocels*, e. g. ρ, σ, Arist. Poet., cf. φωνήεις.

ἥμιφωσώνιον, τό, a kind of garment, Ar. Fr. 616, v. φῶσσαν.

ἥμιχλωρος, ον, half-green.

ἥμιχλῶος, αἰα, αἰον, holding a half-χλῶος, Theophr.

ἥμιχοίνικιον, τό, a half-χοῖνις, Hipp.

ἥμιχοίνικος, ον, holding a half-χοῖνις: τὸ ἡμ.χ. a half-χοῖνις, Theophr.

ἥμιχοῖνις, ἴκος, δ, a half-χοῖνις, Hipp.

ἥμιχολῶδης, ἐς, (χολή) half-gall, half-bile, Hipp.

ἥμιχῶος, ον, contr. -χους, ον, holding a half-χλῶος: τὸ ἡμ. α half-χλῶος, Hipp.

ἥμιχόριον, τό, (χορός) a half-chorus, *semichorus*. The form ἥμιχορος is not Greek, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 153.

was a poem of Hesiod, so called because each sentence began with ἥ οἴη . . .

ἥριμεν, 1 pl. impf. from εἰμι to go, Od.

ἥριος, α, ον, (ἥριον) contr. from ἥριος, on the shore, Anth.

ἥριάνω, and ἥριάνω, to be in want: a rare Dor. word, akin to σπάνω, σπανία, ἥριάνω, ἥριανία, ἀχηρία. Hence

ἥριάνω, ἥ, want, Anth., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 108.

ἥριόμαι, v. sub ἥριόσασθαι.

ἥριπ, ἥριος, τό, the liver, Hom.: regarded as the seat of the passions, esp. anger and love, and so with us equiv. to the heart, freq. in Trag., v. Valck. Hipp. 1070; esp. as a vital part, οὐτάν τινα καθ' ἥριπ Il. 20. 469; πλάσσειν ὀφ' ἥριπ Soph. Tr. 932, πρὸς ἥριπ Eur. Or. 1063; also, ὅφ' ἥριπτος φέρειν to be pregnant (as the Germans say *unterm Herzen tragen*), Eur. Supp. 919. II. like οὐδάρ, fruitful land, Agroetas ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 1248.

ἥριπτόρος, α, ὄν, and in Hipp., ἥριπταῖος, αἰα, αἰον, = ἥριπτικός.

ἥριπτίας, ου, δ, = ἥριπτικός.

ἥριπτιώ, to be like the liver, liver-colored, Diosc.

ἥριπτικός, ἥ, ὄν, of, in, or belonging to the liver: esp. afflicted in the liver, ill of a liver-complaint, Diosc.

ἥριπτιον, τό, Dim. from ἥριπ, Ar. Fr. 421.

ἥριπτιός, ου, δ, fem. ἥρις, ἥριος, = ἥριπτικός: φλέψ ἥριπτιός the vena cava ascends, Hipp.

ἥριπτοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) shaped like the liver, Diosc.

ἥριπτος, α, δ, fish, so called, perch. from its color, Eubul. Lacon. 2.

ἥριπτοσκοπέω, to inspect the liver for soothsaying, LXX.

ἥριπτοσκοπία, ἥ, an inspecting of the liver, soothsaying.

ἥριπτοσκοπική, ἥ, = ἥριπτοσκοπία.

ἥριπτοσκοπος, ου, (σκοπέω) inspecting the liver, soothsaying, Lat. *extispex*, Artemid.

ἥριπτοουργός, ὄν, (ἐργω) dividing the liver, for soothsaying, Lyc. 839.

ἥριπτοφάγέω, f. ἥρω, (φαγεῖν) to eat the liver, Sext. Emp.

ἥριππε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ἀριππεῖω, Od. 14. 488.

ἥριπδάνος, ἥ, ὄν, weak, weakly, infirm, of Nestor's charioteer, Il. 8. 104: unsound, halting, as Hephaistos calls himself, Od. 8. 311, cf. *Suid.* in voc.: in Hipp., ἥρι. πῦρ a slight, trifling fever, v. Foëx. Oecon. (The ancients derive it from ῥή, πῦρον, whence the reading ῥηπαδόν in Opp.; but Schneider better from ῥήσιος.) Hence

ἥριπδάνω, to weaken, disable.

ἥριπτογενής, ἐς, (ἥριπος, ἥριώ) born or living on the mainland, like ἥριπτόρης, of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 42.

ἥριπτόρεν, Adv. from the mainland, Arat.

ἥριπος, ἥ, the mainland, main, in Hom. usu. of the land, as opp. to the sea; ἥριπρόνδε to the main, Od. 18. 84: κατ' ἥριπον by land, Hdt. 4. 97, etc.: hence in Od. 5. 56, even an island is called ἥριπος: but II. in Od. 14. 97, 100, it is the mainland of Greece, as opp. to its islands and esp. to Ithaca, which parts were afterwards called ἥριπος as n. pr.: so too Hdt. 1. 171, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.: Asia was esp. called ἥριπος the Continent, Hdt. 1. 96, 4. 91, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 5, cf. ἥριπρότης II, but also Europe, hence Soph. Tr. 100, δισσαι ἥριπο the two continents, Europe and Asia, etc. to the oldest division of the world by which Egypt was made part of Asia, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 37, and on Bos Ell. v. χέρσος, Voss Virg. G. 2. 116.

III. the inland parts, as opp. to the coast: hence ἥριπρότης, q. v. (Usu. deriv. from ἥριπος sc. γῆ.) Hence

ἥριπρόω, to make into mainland: Pass. to become so, Thuc. 2. 102: opp. to θαλαττώ.

ἥριπρότης, ου, δ, fem. ὄρις, ἰδος, (ἥριπος) of the mainland, born or living thereon: esp. living in the inland parts, as opp. to the coast, πόλις ἥριπρότης a city on the main, opp. to the island, Hdt. 1. 151: ἥρι. ἐμπραχία alliance with a military power, opp. to ναυτική, Thuc. 1. 35. II. esp. of or on the mainland of Asia, Asiatic, Eur. And. 159, cf. ἥριπος II.

ἥριπρωτικός, ἥ, ὄν, of or belonging to an ἥριπρότης, continental, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4.

ἥριπτα, poet. for ἥριπα, once found in several places of Hom. and Hes., where δὲ ἥριπα is now read for δὲ ἥριπα: yet Gaisf. Hes. Th. 562, Bekk. Plat. Legg. 719 A, retain ἥριπα.

ἥριπ, poet. ἥριπ, (ἥ) than at all, than even, after a comparative, Hom., and Hdt.

ἥριπ, in the same way as, just as, cf. ἥ.

ἥριπρότεμα, ατος, τό, (ἥριπρότεμα) a cheat, Critias 7. 3.

ἥριπρότης, ἔως, Ion. ἥριος, δ, = ἥριπρότεμα, Od. 11. 364.

ἥριπρότευστις, ἔως, ἥ, a cheating.

ἥριπρότενης, οὐ, δ, a cheat, deceiver, Il. 3. 39, 13. 769.

ἥριπρότεω, to cheat, cajole, deceive, mislead, Hom., usu. c. acc. pers., as Il. 5. 349; but φρένας ἥριπρότευει γυναιξί Od. 15. 421. (Prob. from ἔπος, εἰπεῖν, ἀπώω, ἥριπώω to talk over, not from ἀπάτη.) Hence

ἥριπρότης, ἰδος, ἥ, pecul. fem. of ἥριπρότης, ἥ. τέχνην cheating arts, Poet. ap. Strab.

ἥριπρόσθαι, to mend, patch up, repair, Ar. Fr. 28: a rare word, but also in Gal., and Aristid.: the pres. would be ἥριπρόμαι, = ἥριπια. Hence

ἥριπτής, οὐ, δ, a mender, cobbler, and in gen. = ἀκεστής, Batr.: a very rare word, for which ἀκεστής was used, Lob. Phryn. 91.

ἥριπρία, ἥ, fem. of foreg., = ἀκεστρία.

ἥριπριον, also -ῖριον, τό, a needle for mending, patching.

ἥριπάλω, (ἥριπάλος) to have a fever or ague, Ar. Ach. 1165.

ἥριπάλως, ἥριος, ἥ, the night-mare, Sophron ap. Hdn., elsewhere ἐριπάλως. [δ]

ἥριπάλω, δ, with and without πυρετός, a fever attended with violent shivering, a sort of hot ague, Theogn. 174, Hipp., etc.: ἀριπάλω ἥριπάλος an ague to nightingales, Com. name of a bad poet, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1. II. = ἥριπάλως, the night-mare, so prob. in Ar. Vesp. 1038. [τ] Hence

ἥριπάλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the ἥριπάλω, anguish, Hipp.

ἥριπάλω, ατος, τό, an assuaging, soothing, application: from ἥριπάλω, f. ἴσω or ἥσω, (ἥσιος) to soothe, assuage, [ἴσω]

ἥριπιδιότης, ου, (ἥριπος, ἴδω) softly-rolling, bléφαρα Anth.

ἥριπιδωρος, ου, (ἴδω) that gives soothing gifts, soothing by gifts, fond, μήτηρ Il. 6. 251.

ἥριπιδότης, ου, δ, (ἴδωμι) = foreg., Orph.

ἥριπιδίος, ου, soft of mind, Anth.

ἥριπιδίος, ου, δ, and ἥριπιδίος, δ, = ἥριπιδίος A. B. p. 42.

ἥριπιδίος, α, μόθη, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2; acc. to the slight, trifling law: hence some derive the Lat. *rapido*.

ἥριπιδίος, ου, (μοῖρα) of kindly fate, Poet. ap. Ath. 542 E.

ἥριπιδίος, ου, soft-speaking.

ἥριπός, ἰα, ἰω, but in Hes. Th. 407, and usu. Att. ας, ου, soft, gentle, mild, kind, Hom.; τιπὶ kind or good to one, Il. 8. 40, Od. 10. 337, etc.: ἥρια εἰδέναι τιπὶ to have kind feeling towards one, oft. in Hom., and mostly of a father, prince, or judge; hence calm, impartial, mild: also of things, as Hes. Op. 785, ἥριον ἥμαρ, c. inf., is a day lucky or favorable to do or undertake a thing on, just as he also uses ἥμερον: of heat and cold, mild, less intense, Plat. Phaedr. 279 B; and so ἥρι. γενέσθαι of a fever, Hipp. II. act. soothing, assuaging, calming, ἥρια φάρμακα Il. 4. 218, 11. 515; opp. to ἰσχυρά, Hdt. 3. 130; so, ἥρια φύλλα Soph. Phil. 698. Adv. ἥριως, Comp. ἥριωτέρως, Dem. (Prob. to be referred to ἥριω, ἔπος, εἰπεῖν.)

ἥριότης, ἥριος, ἥ, gentleness, mildness, Hecatae. Abd. ap. Joseph.

ἥριόφρων, ονος, δ, ἥ (φρήν) gentle-minded, Emped.

ἥριόχειρ, εἰπος, δ, ἥ, with soothing hand, Anth.

ἥριόχειρος, ου, = foreg., Orph.

ἥριώω, = ἥριπια. II. intr. to feel easier and better, Hipp.

ἥριου, or as Wolf ἥριου, = ἥ, in both signs, or as ας, modified by πον, or perhaps, as perhaps, etc., Il. 6. 438, Od. 11. 459.

ἥριου, or with Wolf in Hom. ἥριου, of a truth, doubtless, I suppose, I ween, usu. to add a confirmatory supposition, Il. 3. 43, 16. 830: after a negat., much less, Goller Thuc. 8. 27.

II. in a question it increases its force, is it then? Od. 13. 234: or put alone, is't not so? nonne? also ἥριου ὄν;

ἥριυά, ὄ, Ep. for ἥριυός which however is not found, (ἥριω) calling, crying, Περικλῆς κηρύξ the loud-voiced herald, Il. 7. 384; ἥρι. σὺργξ the shrill pipe, Q. Sm.: like ἥριπτα etc. [δ]

ἥριώω, f. ἴσω, Dor. ἀπώω, (ἔπος, εἰπεῖν) to call, call on, call out or forth, τιπὶ Od. 9. 399, 10. 83.

II. to call aloud, cry, sound, Hom., not of the human voice, but of the wind, to howl, roar, Il. 14. 399, of the lyre, to sound, Od. 17. 271. [δ]

in pres., except in Mosch. 2. 120: in fut. always ὅ, e. g. Eur. Hec. 155, Supp. 800.]

ἥΡα, τό, poet. nom. for ἔαρ q. v., *spring*, Lat. *ver*, Alcm. 24: the gen. and dat. ἥρας, ἥρι are the only cases used in Prose, Piers. Hdn. 434, Schäf. Mel. p. 35: strictly the *early year* or *day*, and so *morning*, but this only in the Adv. ἥρι, q. v.

ἥρᾱ, 3 sing. impf. from ἐρᾶω.

ἥρᾱ, 1 sing. aor. i from αἶρω.

ἥρα, four times in Hom., ἥρα φέρειν τινί Il. 14. 132; φέρειν ἐπὶ τινὶ or ἐπιφέρειν τινί Od. 3. 164., 16. 375., 18. 56; and later ἥρα κομίζειν τινί Orph., to bring one *what* is agreeable, *pleasing*, *welcome*, to do one a *kindly service*, to *favor*, *gratify*, *please*, *assist*, *relieve*; and so mostly like the Prose χαρίζεσθαι. Hence later writers took ἥρα as equiv. to χάρις, and joined it c. gen., for the *sake of*, *on account of*, *for*; but prob. first in Call. Fr. 41, v. Jac. A. P. p. 876. (Herodian makes it acc. of a Subst. ἥρ, Aristarch. neut. pl. of an Adj. ἥρος, but prob. the true root is *ἥρω; so that it is akin to ἄρμος, ἥρανος, ἐπι-ἥρανος, and equiv. to the compd. ἐπὶῥα: all these forms have the common notion of *fit*, *suitable*, *agreeable*.)

ἥρα, Ion. ἥρη, ἥ, *Hera*, the Lat. *Iuno*, queen of the gods, daughter of Kronos and Rhea, sister and wife of Zeus, Il. 16. 432; and in Hom. usu. represented at strife with him. (Perh. akin to ἥρας, Lat. *herus*, *hera*.) Hence

ἥραιος, αἰα, αἰών, of or belonging to *Hera*: τὸ ἥραιόν (ἱερὸν) the temple of *Hera*, *Heraeum*, Hdt. 1. 70, etc.: τὰ ἥραϊα, (ἱερὰ) *her festival*.

Ἡρακλῆς, contr. Ἡρακλῆς, ὁ, Ion. gen. Ἡρακλέος, contr. Ἡρακλέους, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆος: Ion. dat. Ἡρακλεῖ, contr. Ἡρακλεῖ, Ἡρακλεῖ, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆϊ: Ion. acc. Ἡρακλεῖα, contr. Ἡρακλεῖα, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆα, rarely with double contr. Ἡρακλῆη Soph. Tr. 476, Plat. Phaed. 89 C, later also Ἡρακλῆν: voc. Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλεις, in later Prose also Ἡρακλες, Loh. Phryn. 640: Nom. plur. Ἡρακλεῖς only Plat. Theat. 169 B. With poet. and Ion. elision of one vowel, Ἡρακλέος, Ἡρακλεῖ, Ἡρακλεῖα Hdt.:—*Heraclēs*, Lat. *Hercules*, son of Zeus and Alcmene, from Hom. downwards, the most famous of the Greek heroes: the vocat., esp. in forms Ἡρακλεῖς and Ἡρακλες, is usu. an exclamation of surprise, anger or disgust, like Lat. *Hercle* and *Mehercle*, Ar. Ach. 184, Nub. 284.

II. the luckiest throw with the dice was called Ἡρακλῆς, as well as Ἀφροδίτη and Μῖβας, cf. σπάρταγος. [ᾱ freq., even in Att., Pors. Med. 675.] Hence

Ἡρακλείος, α, ov, also os, ov Soph. Tr. 51, Ep. Ἡρακλήσιος, η, ov: of or belonging to *Heraclēs*, βίη Ἡρακλήσιος for *Hercules himself*, Hom.: Ἡρ. στήλαι the opposite headlands of Gibraltar and Apes' Hill near Tangier, Hdt. 4. 8: τὸ Ἡρακλειον, Ion. -ῆιον, the temple of *Hercules*, Id. 2. 44, etc.: τὰ Ἡρακλῆια his festival, Ar. Ran. 651.

III. Ἡράκλεια λουτρά *hot baths*, Ar. Nub. 1051.

IV. ἄλβος Ἡρακλεια the magnet, Plat. Tim. 80 C, v. Μάγνης II.

V. τὸ Ἡρακλειον a medicinal plant, *Heraeleum*, Theophr.

Ἡρακλῆς, v. Ἡρακλῆς.

Ἡρακλειτῖζω, to be a follower of *Heraclitus* the philosopher, Arist. Metaph.: formed like φιλιππίζω etc.

Ἡρακλειτιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a follower of *Heraclitus*.

Ἡρακλήσιος, εἰη, εἰον, Ep. lengthd. form for Ἡρακλείος, q. v.

Ἡρακλῆς, ὁ, contr. from Ἡρακλῆς, q. v.

Ἡράντω, v. sub ἥρανος.

Ἡράνθεον, τό, = ἑνθεῖος, *Diosc*.

Ἡράνος, ὁ, a guardian, ruler, master, acc. to Gramm.: Hermetian. 16. 22, calls Musaeus and Hesiod ἥρανος Χαρίτων, πᾶσις ἱστορίας friend of the Graces, master of all wisdom. The Verb Ἡράντω only in Gramm., who explain it by βοηθεῖν, χαρίζεσθαι. (From ἥρα, not without a play on κοίρανος, cf. ἐπι-ἥρανος.)

Ἡράρε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ἄρω, Hom.

Ἡράτο, 3 sing. aor. 1 med. of αἶρω, Hom.

Ἡράτο, 3 sing. impf. from ἀφώρα, Hom.

Ἡρέα, and before a vowel Ἡρέας, Adv. *stilly*, *gently*, *quietly*, *calmly*, *softly*, Ar. Pac. 82; ἥρ. ἐντρυῶν Plat. Phaed. 62 A: a little, slightly, opp. to σφόδρα, Plat. Theat. 152 A: by degrees,

opp. to τάχιστα, Id. Rep. 617 A. The Adj. ἥρεμος, from which it is usu. derived, is found as Positive only in Gramm., ἥρεμαῖος being used instead: but the irr. Compar. ἥρεμώτερος is used in the above senses, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 63; with Adv. ἥρεμώτερος Ib. 3. 1, 30. Cf. ἥρεμῖ. (Perh. akin to ἀτρέμα, ἀτρέμας, perh. also to ἔρμος.) Hence

ἥρεμᾶζω, to be still, silent, esp. from grief, LXX.

ἥρεμαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, Adj. of ἥρεμα, *soft*, *still*, *gentle*, *easy*, *slight*, first in Hipp. Adv. -ως, Xen. Eq. 9. 5. Hence

ἥρεμαῖότης, ητος, ἥ, rest, Hipp.

ἥρεμώτερος, α, ov, irreg. Comp. of ἥρεμαῖος, v. ἥρεμα.

ἥρέμω, to be still, quiet, calm, Plat. Gorg. 527 B. Hence ἥρέμησις, εως, ἥ, a becoming still, quiet, calm, a calming, Tim. Locor.

ἥρεμῖ, [I] Adv. for ἥρεμα, now read in Ar. Ran. 315, from the Rav. MS., where a second hand gives ἥρεμῖ.

ἥρεμῖα, ἥ, stillness, calmness, rest, Dem. 168. 15.

ἥρεμίζω, to calm, cause to rest: hence Pass. to be still, at rest, Arist. Org.: but also II. intr. = ἥρεμέω, Xen. Lac. 1. 3.

ἥρεμος, ov, v. ἥρεμα.

ἥρεμότης, ητος, ἥ, = ἥρεμῖα.

ἥρεσις, ἰδος, ἥ, the priestess of *Hera* at Argos, E. M., cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 69.

ἥρην, Ion. for ἥρουν, impf. from αἰρέω, Hes. Sc. 302.

ἥρη, Ion. for ἥρα, Hom.

ἥρηρει, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 of ἄρω, Il. 12. 56.

ἥρηρεστο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ion. of ἐρεῖδω, Il.

ἥρι, Adv. early, at early morn., Hom., who usu. joins μῦλ' ἥρι or ἥρι μάλα Il. 9. 360, Od. 19. 320; in Thuc. ἅμα ἥρι τοῦ θέρους early in the summer. (It is taken to be orig. a dat. of ἥρ, ἔαρ, *spring*; prob. akin to ἥρη as twilight, and ἥώς.) Hence

ἥριγένεια, ἥ, (* ἥρως) early-born, child of morn., in Hom. always epith. of 'Γῆς: some take it act., morn-producing, mother of morn.: also without ἥώς as prop. n. Ἡριγένεια Od. 22. 197., 23. 347.

ἥριγενής, ἐς, = foreg., H. Asp. Rh.

ἥριγέρων, οντος, ὁ, early old, name of a groundsel, from its hoary down, Lat. *senecio*, Theophr.

Ἡριδάνως, ὁ, *Eridanus*, a river famous in the old legends, said to flow into Ocean from the N. W. of Europe, first in Hes. Th. 338, cf. esp. Hdt. 3. 115. Later authors took it mostly for the *Po*, as first in Eur. Hipp. 737; others also for the *Rhone* or the *Rhine*, and some have even tried to identify it with the *Rudane* near Danzig, v. Bähr ad l. c.

ἥριεργής, ὁ, a grave-digger; and

ἥριως, εως, ὁ, a corpse: (from ἥριον, q. v.)

Ἡρικᾶπαῖος, or Ἡρικετ-, ὁ, mystic epith. of a god, prob. of Bacchus or Priapus, Orph. Hymn. 6. 4, v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 479. (Usu. deriv. from ἥρι, κῆπος: others from ἐρί-, κάπτω, v. Lob. l. c.)

ἥρις, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from ἐρείω, Il. 17. 295.

ἥρινός, ὅς, ἥν, (ἥρ) = ἐαρινός, Pind. P. 9. 82.

ἥριον, τό, a mound, barrow, Il. 23. 126: rare in Prose, though it occurs in Dem. 1319. 27, Lycurg. ap. Harp. v. ἥρία. (Usu. deriv. from ἔρα.)

ἥριπτε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from ἐρείτω, Hom.

ἥριπλόη, ἥ, (ἥρι, πολέω) early-walking, and so like ἥριγένεια, the morn, dawn, Anth.

ἥρισε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from ἐρίσω, Hes. Th. 928.

ἥριστάμεν, v. sub ἥριστάω.

ἥρισσάμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ἥριμῶζω, *filly*, *properly*, Diad.

ἥρσα, aor. 1 from ἄρω.

ἥρυνγον, τό, Dim. from ἥρυγος, Plut.

ἥρυγίς, ἰδος, ἥ, of or belonging to the ἥρυγος, Nic.

ἥρυγιγίς, ὅς, Plut. and ἥρυγος, ἥ, Arist. H. A., eringo.

ἥρυγῖ, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐρείγω, Il. cf. ἐρείγομαι III.

ἥρυκάς, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐρύκα, Il. [ε]

ἥρῶ, 2 sing. impf. from ἀφώρα, Od. 18. 176.

ἥρῶε, poet. for ἥραι, dat. sing. from ἥρας, Il. 7. 453, Od. 8. 483.

ἥρώειον, τό, = ἥρῶν.

ἥρωελεγειόν, τό, sub. μέτρον or μέλος, a distich, consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter.

ἥρωελεγεῖος, ὁ, sub. *στίχος*, = foreg.
ἥρωϊζω, (*ἥρωα*) to write heroic verse or an epic poem.
ἥρωϊκός, ἡ, *ὄν*, of, belonging to a hero, heroic, Plat. Crat. 398 E: ἥρ. μέτρον, the heroic verse, hexameter, Arist. Rhet. and Poet. Adv. -κός.
ἥρωϊνῆ, ἡ, contr. ἥρῶνῆ, fem. of ἥρωα, a heroine, Ar. Nub. 315. [f]
ἥρώϊος, α, *ον*, = ἥρωϊκός, ἥρῶος, Pind. O. 13. 71.
ἥρῶϊς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἥρωϊνῆ, Pind. P. 11. 13.
ἥρῶϊσσα, ἡ, contr. ἥρῶσσα, = ἥρωϊνῆ.
ἥρῶμην, impf. from ἥρῶμαι, Od. 12. 337.
ἥρωγονία, ἡ, the descent of heroes, a poem of Hesiod.
ἥρωολογέω, (λέγω) to sing, tell, write of heroes, Strab. Hence
ἥρωολογία, ἡ, a tale of heroes, Ath.
ἥρῶν, τό, the temple or chapel of a hero, as the Heracleum,
etc., where *ἱερῶν*, ἱερῶ or δῶμα is usu. supplied, Hdt. 5. 47,
etc. II. an hexameter, sub. μέτρον, Plut. III. τὰ ἥρῶα
the festival of a hero, sub. *ἱερῶ*, Plut.: strictly neut. from
ἥρῶος, φα, φον, or ἥρῶος, ὡα, ὠον, = ἥρωϊκός, esp. ὁ ἥρ., c. aut
sine ῥυθμῷ, the heroic measure, hexameter, Plat. Rep. 400 B: so
too, μέτρον ἥρ. Dem. Phal.; ποὺς ἥρ. the dactyl, Plut.: from
ἥρῶς, ὁ, gen. ἥρῶος (for which some read ἥρῶα Od. 6. 303, but
Wolf prefers pronouncing ἥρῶος), in Pausan. ἥρῶα dat. ἥρῶι,
poet. contr. ἥρῳ Il. 7. 453, Od. 8. 483, Ar. Av. 1485: acc.
sing. and plur. ἥρῶα, ἥρῶας, Att. contr. ἥρῶι, ἥρῶς.

In Hom. *ἥρῶς* is a title of honor, given not only to warrior-chiefs and their followers, esp. to the Greeks before Troy (*ἄνδρες, θεράποντες, ἱπτάμενοι, ἑταῖροι* ἥρῶες: ἥρῶες Δαναοί, Ἀχαιοί), Il. 2. 110, 19. 34, Od. 1. 101, etc.; but also to men who had nothing to do with war or command, as Od. 8. 483, to the minstrel Demodocus, and Od. 18. 423, to the herald Milius, cf. Hdt. 7. 134; nay in Od. 7. 44 the unwarlike Phæacian people, are so called. So that ἥρῶς was orig. applied to any free-man, of the ante-Hellenic age, respectable by birth or for skill in any pursuit, esp. in war: this age was called the Heroic, cf. Ap. Lex. Hom. p. 403 Toll., Serv. Virg. Aen. 1. 200, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1. 123, sq. The Germ. *Herr* (*Sir*) in its earliest usage, e. g. in the Nibelungenlied, may be compared with ἥρῶς, and is perh. akin to it: ἥρῶα too, and Lat. *heros*, *hera*, seem to belong to the same root. II. as the heroic age gained dignity by antiquity, the heroes were exalted above the race of common men. There is a trace of this in Hom. himself, for Il. 12. 23 the heroes are called ἡμῶν γένος ἀνδρῶν: it was fully carried out in Hes. Op. 170, where the Blessed Heroes are the Fourth Age of men, who fell before Thebes and Troy and then passed to the Islands of the Blest. These must not be confounded with the δαίμονες, who stood one step higher, between them and the gods. III. but heroes, as objects of worship, occur first in Pind., who makes them a race between gods and men, demigods, ἡμίθεοι. The term was so first used of such as were born from a god and a mortal, as Hercules, Memnon: then of such as were honored for services done to mankind, as Theseus. Hence IV. later, esp. in historical writers, the heroes are inferior local deities, patrons of tribes, cities, guilds, etc.: so at Athens the ἥρῶες ἐπάνομοι were the heroes after whom the φυλαὶ were named: esp. the founders of a race or city (ἀρχηγέται, κτίσται) were worshipped under this name: they had small temples or chapels dedicated to them by the state (ἥρῶα ἡρώεα), with offerings and festivals, but always distinct from the national gods, v. Hdt. 1. 168, 5. 66, Thuc. 4. 87, 5. 11, etc. V. late Greek writers used ἥρῶς to express Lat. *divus*: hence VI. in gen. for μακαρίτης, the late, the deceased, Alciph. 3. 37, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 341.

ἡς, Dor. for ἦν, 3 sing. impf. from εἶμι to be.
ἡσα, aor. 1 from ἡδω.
ἡσα, aor. 1 from ἡδω.
ἡσαι, 2 sing. from ἡμαι, Il. 2. 255.
ἡσαν, 3 pl. impf. from εἶμι, Hom.
ἡσαν, Att. for ἡσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. c. impf. signif. from ὀδω, Eur. Cycl. 231. II. for ἡσαν, ἡσαν, 3 plur. impf. of εἶμι, rare and only poet., in Hom. only once in compd. ἐπῆσαν Od. 19. 445.
ἡσατο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἡδομαι, Od. 9. 353,

ἡσειν, inf. fut. of ἡμι, Od.

ἡσθα, Aor. for ἡς, 2 sing. impf. of εἶμι to be, oft. in Hom.: and not unus. in common language.

ἡσται, inf. from ἡμαι.

ἡσθημένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. of αἰσθάνομαι, with a sense of feeling, τῶν.

ἡσθῆν, ἡς, ἡ, aor. 1 of ἡδομαι, Hom.

ἡσιετής, ἑς, (ἡμι, ἔπος) throwing words, i. e. a babler.

ἡσις, εως, ἡ, (ἡδομαι) delight.

ἡσκεν, for ἡσκειν, 3 sing. impf. from ἀσκέω, Il. 3. 388.

ἡσμεν, Att. for ἡδμεν, 1 plur. plqpf. (impf.) of ὀδω, Aesch.

Ag. 1099, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 174: like ἡσμεν for ἡδμεν, ἡδμεν.

ἡσο, 2 sing. imperat. from ἡμαι, Hom.

ἡσσα, ἡς, ἡ, Att. ἡττα, a defeat, discomfiture, opp. to νίκη, Plat. Legg. 638 B: πολέμου in war, Id. Lach. 190 A: c. gen. rei, a yielding, giving way to a thing, ἡδῶν, ἐπιθυμία Plat. Legg. 869 E: from

ἡσσάομαι, f. ἡσσηθήσομαι, sometimes also ἡττήσομαι, Lys. 180. 19 from Att. ἡττάομαι: Ion. ἐσσηόμαι, contr. ἐσσοῖμαι Hdt., (ἡσσω): as Pass., to be less, i. e. weaker, than another, τῶν, hence to be unequal, inferior to him, to be beaten, worsted, defeated by him, Hdt., and Trag.: to give way, yield, submit to one, esp. to one's passions and desires, τῷ θεῷ Thuc. 4. 37, τῶν ἡδῶν Xen. Ages. 5. 1; absol. to be beaten or defeated, μάχη Hdt. 5. 46, etc. ἡς. τῷ θυμῷ to be broken in spirit, Id. 8. 130; also τὴν γυνάμην Thuc. 6. 72: as law-term, like Lat. *causa cadere*, to lose one's cause, opp. to νικᾶν, Valck. Diatr. p. 261. Construct: strictly, and in Att. always, c. gen. pers., as derived from Compar. ἡσσων, Valck. Hipp. 458; but in Hdt. 3. 106, like a regul. Pass. ἡσσοῦσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν, also πρὸς τῶν, cf. q. 122. B. The Act. ἡσσοῖα, ἡττώα, to beat down, weaken, is rare, and never in good Att., first in Polyb., cf. Valck. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1380. Hence

ἡσσημα, atos, τό, Att. ἡττα, a defeat, LXX.
ἡσσητός, α, *ον*, verb. Adj.: neut. plur. ἡσσητρία one must be beaten, γυναικας by a woman, Soph. Ant. 678.

ἡσσων, ἡσσον, gen. *ωνος*: Att. ἡττών: Ion. ἔσσαν Hdt. less, lower, meaneer, esp. less in force, weaker, Hom., etc.; οἱ ἡσσῶνες the weaker party, Aesch. Supp. 203; τὸν ἡσσῶνα λόγον κρείττω ποιεῖν "to make the worse appear the better reason," Plat. Apol. 18 B, cf. Ar. Nub. 114: hence 2. c. gen. pers., weaker than another, inferior to him, like Lat. *minor* Hor. Epist. 1. 10, 35, Hom., etc.; οὐδένος ἡσσῶνα "second to none," Thuc. 2. 60: εἰς τι in a thing, Hdt. 3. 102; ἔσσαν τῶν θεῶν not so good at running, Ib. 105: esp. giving way, yielding to a thing, ἔρωτος Soph. Tr. 489; κέρδους Ar. Plut. 363; ἡδῶν Plat. Prot. 353 C: ἡττον as Adv. less, οὐδὲν ἡττον not the less, just as much, notwithstanding, freq. in Att.: regul. Adv. ἡσσῶνας, Att. ἡττώνας. (Used as irreg. Compar. of Positive κακός: but its true etymol. Positive is prob. ἡκα, Superl. ἡκιστός.)

ἡσται, 3 sing. from ἡμαι, Hom.

ἡστε, Att. for ἡδετε, 2 plur. plqpf. (impf.) of ὀδω.

ἡστην, for ἡτην, 3 dual impf. of εἶμι to be, Il. 5. 10, Hes. Sc. 50.

ἡστο, 3 sing. impf. of ἡμαι, Hom.

ἡστον, for ἡτον, 2 dual impf. of εἶμι to be.

ἡστός, ἡ, *όν*, verb. Adj. from ἡδομαι, delighted. II. to be delighted, cheerful.

ἡσύχα, adverbial neut. pl. from ἡσυχος, like ἡσυχῆ.

ἡσύχαζω, (ἡσυχος) to be still, quiet, at rest, Trag.; usu. in part., as, ἡσυχάζων προσιένω Soph. O. T. 620: τὸ ἡσυχάζον τῆς νεκρῆς the dead of night, Thuc. 7. 83. II. trans. to still, lay to rest, Plat. Rep. 572 A.

ἡσυχάιος, αία, αἰων, poet. for ἡσυχος, Soph., and Eur.; but also in Prose, as Plat. Polit. 307 A.

ἡσυχάετος, α, *ον*, irr. Comp. of ἡσυχος, ἡσυχάιος.

ἡσυχαστήριον, τό, (ἡσυχάζω) the retreat of an ἡσυχαστής.

ἡσυχαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἡσυχάζω) one who leads a still, retired life; esp. of religious contemplation, a quietist.

ἡσυχάστρια, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

ἡσυχῆ, Dor. ἄσυχᾶ, Adv., stilly, quietly, softly, gently, Pind. P. 1. 84, Eur., etc.; hence by stealth, secretly, Plut., v. Thuc. 8. 69, and ἡσυχος. (Others write ἡσυχῆ.)

ἡσυχία, Dor. ἀσυχ., ἡ, stillness, rest, quiet, ease, peace, Od. 18. 22, h. Hom. Merc. 356; and in Pind. P. 8. 1, personified: ἐν ἡσ., opp. to ἐν πολέμῳ, Thuc. 3. 12; so too, ἐφ' ἡσυχίας Ar. Vesp. 1517; κατ' ἡσυχίην πολλὴν quite at one's ease, Hdt. 1. 9, 7. 208: esp., ἡσυχίαν ἀγειν or ἔχειν to keep quiet, be at peace or at rest, first in Hdt. 1. 66, 7. 150, etc.; also, δι' ἡσυχίης εἶναι Id. 1. 206; for which Dem. ἀσπαρβεῖν or διαγεῖν ἐν ἡσ., μένουν ἐπὶ ἡσυχίᾳ—c. gen. objecti, ἡσυχία τῆς πολιορκίης rest from the siege, Hdt. 6. 135. 2. rest, leisure, Lat. otium, καθ' ἡσυχίαν at leisure, Thuc. 3. 48, etc.; opp. to διὰ σπουδῆς, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28. 3. stillness, silence, Hdt.: hence solitude, a sequestered place, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21.

ἡσυχίως, ov, Dor. ἀσυχ., poet. for ἡσυχώς, ἡμέρα Pind. O. 2. 58. ἡσυχίος, ov, rarely la, ov, poet. for ἡσυχός: still, calm, quiet, at rest, at ease, Il. 21. 598: but also in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 107, Antipho 121. 12, Thuc. 1. 120, etc. Adv.—ως, h. Hom. Merc. 438. [v] Hence

ἡσυχίωτης, ητος, ἡ=ἡσυχία, Plat. Charm. 159 B. ἡσυχός, ov, still, calm, quiet, at rest, at ease, easy, Hes. Th. 763: at peace, peaceful, Hes. Op. 119: silent, soft, gentle, ὁμας, πούς etc., Trag.; at leisure: lonely: ἐχ' ἡσυχός keep quiet, keep still, Hdt. 8. 65, Eur. Med. 550: τὸ ἡσ.=ἡσυχία. The usu. Att. Comp. and Superl. were irreg. ἡσυχαιότερος, -αίτατος, as in Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Charm. 160 A; but -ώτερος is also found, Soph. Ant. 1089. Adv.—ως, also ἡσυχὰ and ἡσυχῇ or ἡσυχῆ, q. v. (Prob. from ἡμαι: acc. to Döderlein from ἡκα or ἡσσον.)

ἡσυχάμενος, η, ov, part. perf. pass. from ἀσυχάω, Il. 18. 180. ἡσω, fut. of ἡμι, Il.

ἡτε, or also, connecting, but so as to distinguish, Il. 19. 148, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. εἵτε 3.

ἡτε, or, as Pl. in Hom., ἡ τε, surely, doubtless, v. sub ἦ. ἡτε, for ἡεῖτε, 2 pl. impf. from εἶμι to go.

ἡτην, 3 dual. impf. from εἶμι to be.

ἡτην, for ἡέτην, 3 dual. impf. Att. from εἶμι to go, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 294 D.

ἡτοι, Conjunct. (ἡ, τοι) now, and so, truly, indeed, used in passing from one clause to another, also to begin the apodosis, ἡτοι μὲν Il. 3. 213: strictly it begins the sentence, yet Hom. occ. puts it after one or more words, either 1. a Pronoun, Il. 2. 813, Od. 12. 86, in which case δέ is oft. inserted, Il. 12. 141, etc.; also βα, as τὸν β' ἡτοι Il. 18. 237: or 2. a Particle, ἀλλ' ἡτοι Il. 1. 140, etc.; ἐνθ' ἡτοι Il. 16. 399, Od. 3. 126, etc.; ὁπρ' ἡτοι Il. 23. 52, Od. 3. 419: ὡς ἡτοι Od. 5. 24; more rarely καὶ νῦν ἡτοι and νῦν δ' ἡτοι Od. 4. 151, Il. 19. 23, Herm. h. Hom. Ven. 226. II. when it has the explicative signif. of ἡγουν, Lat. scilicet, some write ἡτοι, as also when it is used in confirmation: in this case it is better, with Wolf, to write ἦ τοι division, Il. 6. 56, h. Hom. Merc. 368.

III. =ἦ: its strict usage is ἡτοι . . ἦ, either . . or, and so most freq. as in Aesch. Cho. 497, Plat. Phaed. 68 C; freq. also ἡτοι . . γε . . ἦ Hdt. 1. 11, etc.; ἡ . . ἡτοι occurs once in Pind. N. 6. 8: and ἡτοι . . ἦτοι for ἡ . . ἦ in late authors as Gal., cf. Schaff. Greg. Cor. p. 643.

ἡτορ, τό, in Hom. always in nom. or acc.; but dat. ἡτορι occurs Simon. 7. 7.—The heart as a part of the body, only in Il. 22. 452, ἐν ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ στήθεσσι πάλαιτα ἡτορ ἀνὰ στήμα my heart beats up to my throat: usu. the heart, as the seat of feeling, for the sensitive part of man's nature, much like θυμός, (this is mostly used of the heart as the seat of life and passion):—also for the thinking powers, reason, in Il. 1. 188, cf. 15. 252; elsewhere always for the seat of feeling, as of joy, hope, sorrow, fear, etc., esp. in phrase λότο γονάτα καὶ φίλον ἡτορ, being here taken for the seat of hopes and wishes, Il. 19. 307, Od. 19. 136, etc. That Hom. regarded it as something tangible and corporeal, appears from the places, where ἡτορ is placed ἐν στήθεσσι or ἐν φρεσὶ: in Il. 20. 169, it is placed ἐν καρδίᾳ, which here must have a wider signif., though in gen. it is just =ἡτορ. (From Il. 21. 386, ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός ἡτορ, it is inferred, that ἡτορ has ἔμμι for its root, and so, like animus and anima, strictly denotes the breath.)

ἡτρίατος, αία, αἰων, (ἡτορ) of, belonging to the stomach: τὸ ἡτρίατον the stomach, paunch, Ar. Fr. 302; also ἡ ττριαία.

ἡτορ, τό, the warp in a web of cloth, Valck. Phoen. 1727, (the woof being κρόκη): hence, τὰ ἡτρία a thin, fine cloth, such that one could see between the threads of the warp, ἡτρία πέπλων Eur. Ion 1421: hence a sieve: ἡτρία βύβλων leaves made of fine strips of papyrus joined cross-wise, Leon. Al. 25, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Akin to ἄττω, ἔττω, ἄσσω, not to διάζωμαι.) ἡτρον, τό, (ἡτορ) the part of the body below the navel, the belly, Lat. abdomen, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: also metaph. of a pot, Ar. Thesm. 509.

ἡττα, ἡττάσμαι, ἡττάω, ἡττήμα, ἡττων, Att. for ἡσσ. ἡττω, for ἔστω, 3 sing. imperat. from εἶμι, N. T.; dub. in Plat. ἡτ, neut. from ἡς. In compds. with εὖ- or εὐ-, this is oft. lengthd. Ep. into ἡτ-; for all words so compounded, v. sub εὐ-.

ἡς, neut. ἡτ, Ep. for εἶς, good, brave: Hom. uses masc. only in nom., and acc. ἡν, usu. in phrase ἡς τε μέγας τε; neut. in nom. and acc., but only in phrase μένος ἡτ. [v] ἡύσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἀῶω, Hom. esp. Il. [v] ἡύτε, Ep. Particle, =εἴτε, as, like as, freq. in Hom. in similes for ὥς ὅτε. II. as real compar. Particle for ἡ, than, only once in Hom., Il. 4. 277, νέφος μάλαντορ ἡτε ρίσσας φαίνοτο blacker than pitch; as in German wie (as) is sometimes used for als (than): this usage is followed by Ap. Rh. 1. 269.—That ἡτε cannot be put for εἴτε is proved by Buttm. Lexil. v. εἵτε, ἡτε; but εἴτε is once found for ἡτε, Il. 3. 10, and also 1. Il. 19. 386, in both which places Buttm. declares for a contr. form ἡτε [-υ], which he is also inclined to prefer in Od. 16. 216. (Acc. to Buttm. ἡτε, ἡτε, arose from ἦ εἴτε, or from ἦ εἵτε.)

ἡφαίστειος, εία, εἰων, of or belonging to Hephaistos: τὸ ἡφαιστειον or ἡφαιστον (sub. ἱερὸν) the temple of Hephaistos, Hdt. 2. 121: τὰ ἡφαιστεία (sub. ἱερὰ) his festival, the Lat. Vulcanalia; also ἡφαιστια.

ἡφαιστοπνοος, ov, (πνόω) wrought by Hephaistos, ὅπλα Eur. I. A. 1072.

ἡφαιστος, ov, ὁ, Hephaistos, the Lat. Vulcanus, son of Zeus and Hera, lame from birth, Il. 18. 397, cf. ἀμφιγυῖης and ἡπεδανός, god of fire as used in art, master of all the arts which need the aid of fire, and so esp. of working in metal: hence he makes the thrones of the gods, Zeus' sceptre, the Aegis, the arms of Achilles, etc.; all works in metal are called his works, Il. 8. 195, Od. 4. 617, Hes. Sc. 123, etc.; hence fire is in Hom. φλόξ ἡφαιστοία, and he himself is κλυτοεργός, κλυτοτέχνης or χαλκεύς Il. 15. 309. For his ill-starred marriage with Aphrodite v. Od. 8. 267, sq.

ἡφαιστοτεύκεις, ov, =sq., σέλας Soph. Phil. 987.

ἡφαιστοτεχνίης, ες, (τεχνίω) wrought by Hephaistos, δέρας Aesch. Fr. 64, where however Herm. ἡφαιστοτεχνίης, metri grat.

ἡφθά, Dor. for ἡφθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from ἄπτω.

ἡφι, poet. esp. for ἦ, Il. 22. 107.

ἡφίουν, ι impf. from ἀφίμι: much more rarely ἡφίω.

ἡχάνια, ἡ=ἡχρία, poverty, want, dub. in Anth., cf. ἡπανία. Snid. has ἡχάνω, Lat. egeo. (Cf. Lat. egenus, ἡχίν.)

ἡχέεις, σσας, ev, poet. for ἡχέης, Archil. 16, acc. to Meineke Quaest. Scen. 3. p. 63.

ἡχείων, τό, (ἡχος) a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, Plut.; like τύμπανον, also χαλκεῖον: vessels of like kind were let into the walls of the theatre, to strengthen the sound, Vitruv.; also to imitate the noise of thunder. II. the metal sounding-plate of the lyre.

ἡχέτης, ov, ὁ, Ep. ἡχέτᾱ, (ἡχέω) clear-sounding, musical, shrill, δόναξ Aesch. Pr. 575: esp. as epith. of the grasshopper, ἡχέτα τέττιξ Hes. Op. 580; hence, ὁ ἡχέτας the grasshopper, Anan. 1, Ar. Pac. 1159; esp. the larger kind, Arist. H. A. 5. 30.

ἡχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, always sounding, musical.

ἡχέω, Dor. ἡχέω [ᾱ], f. ἡσω, intr., to sound, ring, peal, Hes. Th. 42; aor. 2 ἡχεσκε Hdt. 4. 200. II. also not unfreq. c. acc. cognata, ἡχέιν θυμὸν Aesch. Theb. 868; κωκλοντὸν Soph. Tr. 866, to let sound, send forth a hymn or wail: hence was formed a Med. in intr. signif., Soph. O. C. 1500, cf. Herm. de Metr. Pind. p. 247: from

ἡΧΗ', ἡ, a sound of any sort, in Hom. esp. of the confused noise of a crowd, the roar of the sea, of trees in a wind: in Trag. usu. like ἰαχῆ, a cry of sorrow, wail, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 752: mostly poet., but also in Plat. Tim. 37 B. Cf. ἡχος. Hence [583]

ἡχῆσις, εσσα, *ev*, *sounding, ringing, roaring*, θάλασσα II. 1. 157; *ῥώματα high, echoing rooms or halls*, Od. 4. 72, cf. Wolf Hes. Th. 767, and ἡχῆσις.

ἡχημα, ατος, τό, *a sound, sounding, singing*, Eur. I. A. 1045. ἡχισις, εως, ἡ, *a sounding: sound*.

ἡχητής, οὔ, δ, and ἡχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *ἡχέτης, ἡχετικός*, Gramm. ἡχι, Ep. for *for*, Adv., *where*, Hom. (in Od., Wolf still writes ἡχι).

ἡχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡχος) = *ἡχετικός*, Epigr. in Welck. Syll. 236. 4. ἡχόπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, *with sounding foot*, Lat. *sonipes*.

ἡχοῦσι, δ, = ἡχη, *a sound, noise*, esp. *a ringing in the ears*, Hipp. ἡχος is more freq. in Prose.

ἡχώ, ἡ, gen. ἡχός, contr. ἡχῶσι = ἡχη, ἡχος, *a sound, noise*, esp. *a returned sound, echo*, h. Hom. 18. 21, Hes. Sc. 279, etc.

II. later as prop. n. Ἠχώ, *Echo*, an Oread, who was supposed to repeat sounds by her voice, Ov. Met. 3. 357, sq. Hence

ἡχόδης, ες, (εἶδος) *sounding*, esp. *ringing in the ears*, Hipp. ἡχῶεν, Adv., (ἡώς) *from morn*, i. e. *at dawn, at break of day*, Il. 18. 36, Od. 1. 372, etc. Att. ἔωθεν.

ἡῶτι, Adv., (ἡώς) *at morn*, in Hom. always ἡῶτι *pro* before dawn, before day-break, Il. 11. 50, Od. 5. 469, 6. 36.

ἡώκοιτος, ον, (κοιτη) ἥπνος *morning-sleep*.

ἡῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, contr. from ἡῶν, q. v.

ἡῶσις, φᾶ, φων, *at morn, at break of day*, h. Hom. Merc. 17, Hes. Sc. 366.

ἡῶς, ἡ, gen. ἡῶς, contr. ἡῶσις: dat. ἡῶι contr. ἡῶι: acc. ἡῶα contr. ἡῶ, Ion. and Dor. sometimes ἡῶν, ἡῶν Schäf. Mel. p. 94: in Hom. only in contr. forms: Att. ἡῶς, ἡ, e. at, day-break, Ib. 219, and so in Att. ἡῶι ἡῶ or ἡῶα τῇ ἡῶ Thuc. 2. 90, 4. 72: πρό τῆς ἡῶ, Id. 4. 31.

2. since the Greeks counted their days by mornings, as reversely the old Germans did by nights, ἡῶς oft. denoted *a day*, Il. 1. 493, Od. 19. 192; also *the light of day*, esp. in phrase, ὅσον τ' ἐκκινεσθαι ἡῶς Il. 7. 451: so esp. in later authors, Wern. Traph. 210.

3. sometimes also *the East*, Hdt. 2. 3, etc., cf. ἡλιος. II. as prop. n. Ἠώς, *Eos, Aurora*, the goddess of morn, who rises out of ocean from the bed of her spouse Tithonus, very freq. in Hom.: on the phrase πρὸς Ἠῶν τ' Ἠελίον τε v. sub ἥλιος. Acc. to Hes. Th. 372, she is daughter of Hyperion and Theia. (Prob. from the Root *haw, *aw*, Sanscr. *hā*, cf. Lat. *aura, Aurora*: akin also to ἡρι, ἔαρ, and ἔθρος, cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀήρ 8.)

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θάλα, imperat. from θαλαμαι, Leon. Tar. 37. [ἀ] θαλαμαι, Dor. for Att. θαλαμαι, Ion. θηλαμαι, Valck. Hdt. 7. 146. Hence

θάημα, τό, Dor. for θαέμα, ἀλλοκύν τι θάημα Theocr. 1. 56. [ἀ, unless with Pors. we omit τι.]

θαίρης, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for θηρήδης, θαερός, Pind. θαίραιος, ὄν, v. sq.

θαίρης, δ, the hinge of a door or gate, Il. 12. 459. II. in a chariot, θαίρηι were the beams in which the sides and bottom meet, and on which the axle-tree is fixed, hence, = ἄξων, Soph. Fr. 538: θαίραια ἔζλα wood used for θαίρηι.

θακῆν, = sq., Plut.

θακέω, (θακος) *to sit*, Aesch. Pr. 313; esp. *to sit as a suppliant*, Soph. O. T. 20: c. cognato, ἔδρας παγκρατεῖς θακεῖν *to sit on royal throne*, Aesch. Pr. 380. Also θακέω, ἀνὰ ποταμῷ, qq. v.

θάκημα, ατος, τό, *a sitting*, Soph. O. C. 1169, etc. [ἀ]

θάκησις, εως, ἡ, *a sitting, seat*, Soph. O. C. 9, e conj. Seidler, cf. ἐνθάκησις, [ἀ]

θακος, δ, a seal, Soph. Ant. 999, Ar. Nub. 993: *a sitting-place, abode*, Aesch. Pr. 280; and so in plur., Eur. H. F. 1097: also *a privy*, like ἔδρα. Bekker Plat. Rep. 516 E, Polit. 288 A, writes θακος, prob. by an oversight, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. θαδσσα 1.—Cf. θακος. (Akin to θάσσω, θαδσσα.)

θαλάμαξ, ἄκος, δ, = θαλαμήτης, Ar. Ran. 1074. [ἀ]

θαλάμεμα, ατος, τό, (θαλαμέα) = θαλαμος, *a dark, shut dwelling-place*, Κουρήτων Eur. Bacch. 120. [ἀ]

θαλάμεντρια, ἡ, = νυμφεῖντρια, *a bridesmaid*: from θαλάμεος, (θαλαμος) *to lead into the θαλαμος*, i. e. *to take to wife*, Heliod. Pass. θαλαμεύομαι, *to be in the θαλαμος*, of women, *to be shut up, kept at home*.

θαλάμη, ἡ, *a turking-place, den, hole, usu. of fish that live in rocks*, πολυάνθος Od. 5. 432, cf. Valck. Phoen. 938, and θαλαμος II. II. *the chamber or ventricle of the heart*, Arist. de Somn. 3. 28. III. *at θαλάμη, the nostrils*. [ἀ]

θαλάμηγος, ὄν, (ἀγῶ) *having a θαλαμος*: esp. *δ θ, an Egyptian state-barge, having a cabin*, Lat. *navis cuciculata*, Strab.

θαλάμηγος, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to a θαλαμος*, fit for building one, ἔζλα Hes. Op. 805: strictly Ion. for θαλαμέος, which is not in use.

θαλάμηπολῶν, *to be a θαλαμήπολος*, Opp.: from θαλάμηπολος, ὄν, (πολέομαι) *waiting in the θαλαμος, attending on the lady of the house, the lady's maid*, as early as Od. 7. 8., 23. 293. 2. esp. *a bridesmaid*, Aesch. Theb. 359.

3. later, *a eunuch of the bed-chamber*, Plut. Alex. 30. II. rarely *δ θ, a bridegroom*, Soph. O. T. 1209. III. as Adj., in gen. *bridal*, ἡῶς Nonn.

θαλάμιος, α, ὄν, *belonging to the θαλάμος*, also θαλαμιαῖος. As Subst. I. *δ θαλάμιος*, = θαλαμήτης, Thuc. 4. 32: but

II. *ἡ θαλαμιά, Ion. θαλαμή, sub. κόπη, the oar of the θαλαμήτης*, Ar. Ach. 553: also, sub. ὀπή, *the hole in the ship's side, through which this oar worked*, Hdt. 5. 33: hence metaph. Ar. Pac. 1232. [ἀ]

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ΘΑ'ΛΑΜΟΣ, δ, *an inner room or chamber, surrounded by other buildings*: freq. in Hom., and in a threefold usage, 1. *the women's apartments, inner part of the house*, Il. 3. 174, Od. 4. 121, etc., behind the πρόδομος, Il. 9. 469: in gen. any inner living-room, the dwelling-house, house itself, Il. 6. 248, Od. 2. 5; so too Pind. O. 5. 30, 6. 2. 2. *a bed-room*, esp. of the lady of the house, elsewhere, παστράς and παστρός, Il. 3. 423, Od. 10. 340, etc.: esp. *the bride-chamber*, Il. 18. 492: which signifi. became later almost universal, so that θαλάμος is used also for the *bridal-bed, the marriage-bed*, even for marriage itself: but also the *bed-room of the unmarried sons*, Od. 1. 425, 19. 48. 3. *the store-room*, in which clothes, arms, valuables, also wine and meat, were kept, usu. under the care of

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⊖

Θ, θ, θῆτα, τό, indecl., eighth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral θ = ἑννέα, ἑννατός, but θ = 9000. The true pronunciation, as kept by the modern Greeks, not found exactly in any other European language. It comes nearest to the English *th*, but so that *t* is followed by a very soft *s* sound: hence in the broader Doric, θ was often changed into σ, e. g. Lacon. σείος Ἀσάνη σῶσι for θείος Ἀθάνη θῶσι

the ταμὴν, Il. 14. 191, esp. Od. 2. 337, etc., cf. Xen. Oec. 9. 3: in this signif. freq. with epith. ὑψόροφος high-cleled.

any covered, hidden dwelling-place, a lurking-place, den, hole, cf. θαλάμη, a fold, πηλ, ἄρνιον θ. Eur. Cycl. 57: metaph., ὁ παγκοίτας θ. of the grave, Soph. Ant. 804; μέγας θ. Ἀμφι- τρίτης of the sea, Id. O. T. 195.

III. the lowest, darkest part of the ship, in which the θαλαμίται sat, Ath.

IV. certain mystic shrines or chapels, sacred to Apis, Plin. 8. 46.

θάλασσα, ἡ, Att. θάλαττα, the sea, Hom., etc.: when he uses it of a particular sea, he means the Mediterranean, for he calls the outer sea Ἰκεανός and holds it to be a river: Hdt. calls the Mediterranean ἡδὲ ἡ θάλασσα, or ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς, ἡ ἔξω, ἡ ἐντὸς θάλασσα (as the Latins called it nostrum mare); and the Ocean ἡ ἔξω or ἡ ἐκτὸς θάλασσα Larcher Hdt. i. 1: πέλαγος θάλασ- σος Ap. Rh., v. sub πέλαγος: metaph., ὁ κακῶν "a sea of trou- bles," Aesch. Theb. 758: κατὰ θάλασσαν by sea, opp. to περὶ by land, Hdt. 5. 63, and Plat.

2. a well of salt water, Hdt. 8. 56: in gen. salt water, Diosc., and so in modern Greek. (Prob. from ἅλς, *sal*, so that θ is a substitute for the spiritus asper or σ, cf. ἅμα θάμα.) [θᾶ] Hence

θάλασσοίαις, αἶα, αἶον, = θαλάσσιος, Pind. P. 2. 92.

θάλασσοίαις, εἰα, εἰον, = θαλάσσιος, Or. Sib.

θάλασσεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a fisherman: from

θάλασσεῖν, to be in or on the sea, to be at sea, νῆες τοσοῦτον χρόνον θαλάσσευσται Thuc. 7. 12.

θαλασσίγονος, ον, (* γένω) sea-born, Nonn.

θαλασσίσιος, ον, = θαλάσσιος.

θαλασσίω, ἡ, ἴσω, to taste of sea-water, Ath.

to make like sea-water, τὴν γεύσιν Xenocr.

θάλασσις, αἶα, ἴω, also οἷον, Eur. I. T. 236, (θάλασσα) of,

in, on or from the sea, belonging to it, Lat. marinus: in Hom. only θαλάσσια ἔργα sea-affairs, the sea, Il. 2. 614; fishing, Od. 5. 67: opp. to πέγος, by land, Aesch. Pers. 558: of animals, opp. to χερσαία, Hdt. 2. 123: θαλάσσιον ἐκρίπτειν τινά to throw one into the sea, Soph. O. T. 1411.

2. skilled in the sea, nautical, Hdt. 7. 144, Thuc. 1. 142.

θάλασσίτης, ον, ὁ, οἶνος wine mixed with sea-water, to give it an old taste, Plin.: opp. to ἀθάλαστος, Horace's maris ex- pers. [I]

θάλασσοβάφειν, (βάπτω) to dye in genuine purple, Philo.

θάλασσοβίωτος, ον, (βίω) living on or by the sea, App.

θάλασσογενής, ἔς, (* γένω) sea-born, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 E.

θάλασσοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like the sea, sea-green, Demetr.

(Eph.) ap. Ath. 525 D.

θάλασσοκοπέω, (κόπτω) to strike the sea with the oar, splash it about: hence metaph. to make a great fuss about nothing, Ar. Eq. 830, cf. πατινγίζω.

θάλασσοκράτew, to be master of the sea, Hdt. 3. 122. Pass. to be beaten at sea, Demetr. (Com.) Sic. 2.

θάλασσοκράτης, ἡ, mastery of the sea, Strab.

θάλασσοκράτης, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, master of the sea, Hdt. 5. 83. [κρᾶ]

θάλασσοδόσσα, ἡ, mistress of the sea, Dor. σαλασσομέδουσα Alcmān 35; fem. of sq.

θάλασσομίδων, οντος, lord of the sea, Nonn.

θαλασσόμοχος, ον, fighting with the sea, Nonn.

θαλασσονόμος, ον, (νέμομαι) dwelling in the sea, Emped. 237.

θαλασσόποιος, αἶα, ὁ, ἡ, child of the sea, Lyc.

θαλασσόπληγκτος, ον, (πλάσσω) wandering o'er the sea,

sea-lost, Aesch. Pr. 462, Eur. Ec. 782.

θαλασσόπληκτος, ον, (πλήσσω) sea-stricken, sea-beaten,

Aesch. Pers. 307.

θαλασσόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ον, (πλέω) sailing on the sea.

θαλασσοπόρεω, to pass, traverse the sea, Call. Ep. 62.

θαλασσοπόρος, ον, (πείρω, πορεύομαι) sea-traversing, Anth.

θαλασσοπύρρυνος, ον, = ἐλπίορυνος, dyed in sea-purple.

θαλασσουργός, (θαλασσουργός) to be busy with the sea, Polyb.

θαλασσουργία, ἡ, business on the sea, esp. fishing, trade, etc., Hipp.: from

θαλασσουργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) strictly working on the sea, and

so, ὁ θ. a trader, fisherman, etc., Charon p. 121, Xen. Oec. 16. 7.

θάλασσόχρως, ον, (χρᾶω) sea-green.

θάλασσώω, to make or change into sea, ἡπίρους Arist. Mund.

II. in Pass., ναὺς θαλαττούται she leaks, Polyb.

III. to

mix with sea-water, hence οἶνος τεθαλασσωμένος, = θαλασσότης, Theophr.

IV. to cleanse by lustrations of sea-water.

θάλασσοειδής, ἐς, = θαλασσοειδής.

θάλασσοεις, εὼς, ἡ, (θαλασσα) a making into sea, an inun- dation, Philo.

θάλαττα, -πτεῦν, -πτιος, Att. for -ασσα, -σσεῦν, -σσιος etc.

θάλαα, τᾶ, ὅν, in Il. 22. 504, θαλᾶν ἐμπλησθέντος κῆρ having filled his heart with the joys of life, delights: also, θαλέε- σιν ἀνατρεφείν τινά Auct. ap. Suid. (As the ancients interpr. θάλαα by ἡδὲ, the deriv. from θάλλω, and kindred to θάλαα, θάλα, is pretty certain.) [ᾶ]

θάλέω, poet. lengthd. for θάλλω, to bloom, Od. 23. 191; cf men, ἡδίοι θαλέοντες Od. 6. 63; also σῶτες θαλέοντες ἀλοφῇ swelling, waiting in fat, Il. 9. 467, v. θάλλω.

θάλαα, ἡ, blooming, luxuriant, rich, goodly: used by Hom. always in phrase, θαῖρ θαλεῖρ and δαῖτα θάλααν a rich and goodly feast, Il. 7. 475; just like εἰκαπῆν τεθαλαῖα: esp. of sacrifices, Od. 3. 420, 8. 76; so too, ὁρτή θάλαα Anaer. 53; but Pind. N. 10. 99, μοῖρα θάλαα a goodly portion.—In all these places θάλαα is plainly an Adj.; but both quantity and accent forbid its being fem. from θάλειος. It belongs then to the small class of independent fem. Adjectives, like πότνια: its masc. must have been θάλυς, which might be regarded as an old collat. form of θήλυς: this was replaced by θαλερός: later, we have θαλεῖα as a Subst. = θαλία, q. v.

II. as prop. n. Θάλαα, ἡ, one of the Muses, strictly the blooming one, Hes. Th. 77; later esp. the Muse of Comedy, also patroness of feasts. [θᾶ: in late Poets the penult. was made short, Jac. A. P. p. 580.]

θάλειος, εἰα, εἰον, = θαλερός, poet., cf. θάλαα. [θᾶ]

θαλερόμματος, ον, (ἐμμα) with blooming, i. e. bright clear eyes, Orph., also θαλερόπισ.

θαλερός, ὁ, ὄν, (θάλλω, θάλειν) blooming, and so fresh, young, youthful, not used by Hom. in its orig. sense of plants, but freq. of men, θαλεροὶ αἰσῆς, ὁ, πόσις or παρκοῖτος, ὁ, παρκοῖ- τος; also, ὁ γάμος the marriage of a youthful pair, Od. 6. 66, 20. 74; also of the limbs, θ. μὲνᾶ strong, active legs, Il. 15. 113.

II. from the signif. blooming, comes that of luxuriant, rich, copious, large, in Hom. esp. θ. δάκρυ the large, swelling tear; so too, θ. γῶς the thick and frequent sob, Od. 10. 457: θ. χαίτη thick, fully, flowing hair, Il. 17. 439; ὁ, ἀλοφῆ rich, luxuriant, fat: θ. φωνή (also freq. in Hom.) may be either the fresh, strong voice, or its full, deep, swelling tones: but, θαλε- ρώτερον πνεῦμα a more genial wind, opp. to a storm, Aesch. Theb. 707.

III. Act. in Hes. Th. 138, but prob. the line is

spiruous. [θᾶ]

θαλερόπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ᾶψ) = θαλερόμματος, Anth.

θάλαα, Dor. for θηλέα.

Θάλης, ὁ, gen. Θάλεω, dat. Θαλῆ, acc. Θαλῆν: but also Θάλη- τος, ηῖ, ητα, and Θαλοῦ: Thales of Miletus, Hdt., etc.

θάλαα, ἡ, (θάλλω) strictly bloom: but usu. the bloom of life, i. e. joy, plenty, good fortune, etc., Il. 9. 143; esp. a feast, festival meeting, in plur. Od. 11. 603, Hes. Op. 115; ἐν θαλῆσιν εἶναι Hdt. 3. 27; and in Trag. Hence

θάλαίζω, to enjoy oneself at a feast, make merry, Plat.

θάλεκτρον, τό, an unknown plant, Diosc.

θαλλία, ἡ, = κάππαρις, Diosc.

θάλλινος, ον, (θαλλάς) of twigs or shoots.

θαλλάς, ὁ, (θάλλω) a young shoot or branch, twig, Od. 17.

224: ὁ τῆς ἐλαίας θ. the olive-branch which was worn as a wreath at festivals, Plat. Legg. 943 C; hence simply, θαλλὸς στέφανος Aeschin. 80. 37; also used in supplication, hence

ἱεῖρη θ. the suppliant branch, Eur. Supp. 10: Proverb. θαλλὸν

προσείναι τι to entice, as one does cattle, by holding out a green

bough, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. II. οἱ θαλλοὶ

the palm-leaves, which were plaited into baskets, etc. Hence

θαλλοφάγῃ, (φαγεῖν) to eat young shoots, esp. of the olive, Ath.

θαλλοφορέω, to carry young olive-branches, Dicaearch. ap.

Schol. Ar. Vesp. 542: from

θαλλοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying young olive-branches, as the

old men did at the Panathenaea, Ar. Vesp. 544, cf. Bornem.

Xen. Symp. 4. 17.

θάλλω, fut. θάλλω, also θαλλήσομαι: aor. 2 ἔθαλον, of which Hom. has 3 sing. θάλε h. Hom. 18. 33: perf. πέθηλα, Dor. τέ-

θάλα, of which Hom. uses only part. in pres. signf. *τεθλόω* fem. *τεθλόαια*, and 3 sing. plur. *τεθλόαι* (Od. 5. 69), but Hes. has also 3 sing. indic. *τέθληε* *Od.* 235. To bloom, sprout, shoot out, and so to swell, abound, be rich in a thing, c. dat.: strictly of trees, as *ήμερις σταφυλῆσι* *Od.* 5. 69, *ἐρινός φλόλλαι* *Od.* 12. 103: the part. is also freq. used absol. as Adj. *σueelling*, rich, full, abundant, *τεθλόαια ὠπάρη*, ἀλυσί, *εἰλαπτήνη*; so, *ῥάχυν τεθλόαιον ἀλοιφή* *Il.* 9. 208, c. *θαλέω*, *θαλερός*. 2. metaph. to bloom, flourish, be happy and fortunate, Hes. *Op.* 234: to be in bloom, i.e. in perfection, to be at the height, in bad sense *νόστος τέθληε*, *ῥῆμα θάλλον* *Soph. Phil.* 259, *El.* 260, cf. *ἀνθῶ*.

II. to make to bloom, make to grow, flourish, prosper, *Pind.* O. 3. 40: but in Aesch. *Pers.* 615, the acc. *βλοῦ*, though in all MSS., is now rejected; Dind. proposes *ἰσόν*. (The Root is *ΘΑΛ-*, which appears in the other tenses, and *θάλλος*: akin to *γάλη*, *θλάω*, *θῆλυν*, and to *θάλας*.) Hence

ΘΑΪΛΟΣ, εὖ, τό, like *θάλλος*, a young shoot or branch, twig, esp. an olive-branch: Hom. has it only of men, a youth, stripling, with the notion of freshness and beauty, *Od.* 6. 157, *Il.* 22. 87: hence poet. in gen. a scion, offspring, Lat. *stirps*, *germen*, Valck. *Phoen.* 88, c. *ἔρνος*.

Θάλημι, rare poet. form for *θάλλω*, of which only 3 sing. *θάλημι* is found, *Bacchyl.* 26. 2.

θαλπίω, (θάπω) to be or become warm, warm oneself, *εὖ θαλπίων* *Od.* 19. 319.

θαλπνός, ἡ, ὄν, warming, giving warmth, *Pind.* O. 1. 8. *θάπνός*, εὖ, τό, warmth, heat, esp. summer-heat, opp. to *χειμῶν*, *Aesch.* Ag. 565; also, *θ.* *θεοῦ* *Soph. Tr.* 145; *τὰ θαλπνὰ τῆς ἡλίου* rays, Lat. *soles*, *Aesch. Theb.* 446. 2. metaph. a sting, smart, *τοξευμάτων* *Soph. Ant.* 1086.

θαλπνέω, ὄν, warming, cherishing, protecting, *Anth.*

ΘΑΪΠΠ, f. ψω, to warm, make warm, heat, *Od.* 21. 179: hence in various senses: 1. to warm at the fire, dry, *Soph. Phil.* 38.

2. to burn, scorch, inflame, distrust, *θάλλουσι* *μανία* *Aesch.* *Pr.* 878, c. *Soph. Tr.* 1082, *Ant.* 417 (where it seems to be intrans.). and in Pass., *θάλλεσθαι ἱμέρω* *πρὸς τινας* *Aesch.* *Pr.* 650. 3. to foster, cherish, *Theocr.* 14. 38: and so in bad sense, to cosen, cheat, *Ar. Eq.* 210. (Akin to *θάλλω*, *θῆλη*, *θῆλεω*, *θῆλυν*.) Hence

θαλπωρή, ἡ, strictly a warming: in Hom. always metaph. a cheering, comfort, hope, joy, *Il.* 6. 412, 10. 223, *Od.* 1. 167: so too in later Poets.

θαλπωρός, ἄ, ὄν, hot.

θάλλυρός, ἄ, ὄν, warm, hot, glowing, *Anth.*

θάλυν, εἰα, v. v. *θάλεα*.

θάλλυντα, ἰαν, τό, sub. *ἐπρά*, (θάλλω) the firstlings of the harvest, offering of first-fruits, made to Artemis, *Il.* 9. 534; but later, it seems, only to Demeter, *Theocr.* 7. 3, cf. *Spanh. Call.* Cer. 20. 137: *θαλλύντος ἄρτος* bread made from the first-fruits, *Ath.* [v] *θάλλυντα*, *δδός*, ἡ, pecul. form of sq., hence *δδός* journey to the *θαλλύντα*, *Theocr.* 7. 31.

θάλλυντος, ὄν, v. sub *θαλλύντα*. [v] *θαλύν*, *θαλλύνσω*, *θαλύνω*, *θαλύνω*, *θαλύνω*, *θαλύνω*, *θαλύνω*, but only found in Gramm.

θάλυν, εὖ, ἡ, (θάλλω) a warming, fostering.

θαμά, Adv. (ἄμα) together, in crowds, close, thick, *Il.* 15. 470. II. use of Time, often, oft-times, Hom., esp. in *Od.*, and *Pind.*, cf. *Böckh O.* 7. 11 (21). (Hence *θαμάκις*, *θαμείως*, *θαμύνος*, *θαμύνω* etc.) [v]

θαμάκις, Adv. = *θαμά* II, *Pind.* N. 10. 71. [v] *θαμβάινω*, like *θαμβέω*, to be astonished at, h. Hom. *En.* 84.

II. trans. h. Hom. *Merc.* 407, nisi leg. *θαμβάινω*.

θαμβάλεος, α, ὄν, astonished, Nonn.: from *θαμβάω*, f. ἡνω, (θάμβος) to be astonished, astounded, amazed, Lat. *obstupere*, Hom. 2. c. acc., to be astonished at a thing, look on with astonishment, *τινὶ* *Od.* 2. 155, 16. 178, and so *Aesch. Supp.* 570. II. later also act., to surprise, frighten, *LXX*: hence Pass. *θαμβέσθαι*, to be astounded, *Plut.* Hence

θάμβημα, ατος, τό, a monster.

θάμβησις, εως, ἡ, astonishment.

θαμβήτειρα, ἡ, the fearful one; epith. of the Eumenides, *Orph.*

θαμβητός, ἡ, ὄν, astonishing, *Lyc.*

θάμβος, εὖ, τό, astonishment, amazement, Lat. *stupor*, Hom.,

who uses in same signf. *τάφος*, q. v. (From root *θάωμαι*, akin to *τέθηκα* and *θαύμα*.)

θαμίεις, ὅ, αἰ, dat. *θαμίει*, acc. *θαμίεας*, poet. Adj. only used in plur., = sq., crowded, close, thick, Hom. The sing. might be either *θαμῆς* or *θαμῶς*.

θαμίεις, ἄ, ὄν, (θαμά) crowded, close, thick, like *πικνός*, Hom., though he uses only fem. plur. nom. and acc.: it answers to Lat. *frequens* in local sense. Comp. *θαμειότερος*, *Nic.* Only poet.

θαμίεις, Adv. of *θαμίεις*, = *θαμά*, *Hipp.*

θαμίτω, (θαμά) to come often, be in the habit of coming, Lat. *frequentare*, *Il.* 18. 386, *Od.* 5. 88: later with preps. *θ.* *εἰς τόπον* *Plat. Hipp.* Ma. 281 B; *ἐπὶ τινα* *Xen. Cyr.* 7. 3. 2.

2. to be often in a place, to frequent, *σοφίας ἐπ' ἄκροισι* *θ.* *Emped.* 1. *θ.* *τινὶ* to live, keep company with another, *Plat. Rep.* 328 C: so too in Med., *θαμίζεσθαι* *τινι* *Soph. Fr.* 446: in *Soph.* O. C. 672, *μυρίητα θαμίζοντα* *μάλιστα* *ἀνδρῶν* mourns most often, or in greatest numbers, like *θαμά* or Lat. *frequens*.

θαμινά, neut. plur. from *θαμινός*, used as Adv., = *θαμά*, *Pind.* O. 1. 85, and *Xen.*

θαμινάκις, Adv. = *θαμάκις*, *θαμά*, *Hipp.*: from *θαμινός*, ἡ, ὄν, = *θαμίεις*. Adv. = *ως*.

θαμίνα, ἡ, Lat. *lora*, wine made from pressed grapes, *Geop.*

θαμνός, ἄδός, ἡ, (θάμνος) = *ῥίζα*.

θαμνόν, τό, and *θαμνίσκος*, ὁ, *Diosc.*, Dim. from *θάμνος*.

θαμνίνη, οὐ, ὁ, fem. *ῥις*, ἴδος, (θάμνος) bushy, shrubby, *Nic.*

θαμνοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) shrub-like, shrubby, *Diosc.*

θαμνομήκης, ἑς, (μήκος) ῥάβδος a long stick cut from a bush, *Ion ap. Ath.* 451 D.

θάμνος, ὁ, (θαμνός) a corpse, thicket, bush, *Il.* 22. 191; also in plur., *Od.* 6. 127: a single shrub, a pollarded tree, *θ.* *ἐλαίης* a pollard olive, *Od.* 23. 190.

θαμνοφάγος, ὄν, (φαγέω) eating shrubs, *Sext. Emp.* [α]

θαμνώδης, ἑς, = *θαμνοειδής*, *Theophr.*

θαμνύνος and *θαμνός*, = *θαμνός*, only in Gramm.

θαμνός, v. *θαμνός*.

θανάτοιος, ὄν, (θανεῖν, θάνατος) act. deadly, death-bringing, destroying, *Trag.*: τὰ θ. deadly poisons, *Diosc.* 2. of, belonging to death, *ὅταν αἷμα* (as we say) the life-blood, *Aesch.* Ag. 1019.

II. pass. subject to death, mortal, *Plat. Rep.* 610 E: also dead, *Soph. Aj.* 517, O. T. 959. Adv. = *μως*, *θ.* *τύπτειν* *Antipho* 127. 32. [α]

θανάτω, Desiderat. from *θανεῖν*, to wish, desire, long to die, *Plat. Phaed.* 64 B.

θανάτηρος, ὄν, (ἄγω) death-bringing, dub. *Timocl.* *Dionysius* 1.

θανάτηρος or -πίος, ἄ, ὄν, and *θανάτηρμος*, ὄν, dub. forms, = *θανάτοιος*.

θανάτηφορία, ἡ, a causing of death, *Anth.*: from

θανάτηφόρος, ὄν, (θάνατος, φέρω) death-bringing, deadly, *αἶσα* *Aesch. Cho.* 369; causing death by contagion, *Soph.* O. C. 181: *murderous*, *Xen. Hell.* 2. 3. 32.

θανάτω, Desiderat. from *θανεῖν*, = *θανάτω*, *Lyc.*

θανάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to death, *θ.* *ἐγκλημα* a capital charge, *Diod.*

θανάτοεις, εσσα, εν, causing death, deadly, *Soph. Ant.* 1262, like *θανάτοιος*.

θανάτοισι, ὄν, (ποιέω) causing death.

θάνατος, ὁ, (θανεῖν) death, whether natural or violent: oft. in Hom.; *θάνατον* *θανεῖν* *Od.* 11. 412: in Att. also death by judgment of court, execution, *θ.* *καταγινώσκων* *τινός* to pass sentence of death on one, *Thuc.* 3. 81; *θανάτον* *κρίνεσθαι* to be tried for one's life, *Id.* 3. 57; *ἡ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ*, sub. *ἐκλήμ*, execution, *Schweigh.* *Hdt.* 1. 109; *σο*, *ἐπὶ τινι* *τῇ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ* *Id.* 3. 119; c. *ἀγών* *ἐπὶ θανάτῳ* *Id.* 14.—Plur. *θάνατοι* kinds of death, *Od.* 12. 341; but strictly of violent death, as *Aesch.* Ag. 1572, *Soph. El.* 206, c. *Seidl.* *Eur.* *El.* 479: executions, oft. in *Dem.*

II. as prop. n., *θάνατος* Death, the twin-brother of Sleep, *Il.* 14. 231, 16. 672. III. = *νεκρός*, a corpse, *Anth.*, v. *Burn.* *Propert.* 2. 13. 22.

θανάτοισιν, αν, τό, sub. *ἐπρά*, a feast of the dead, *Lyc.*

θανάτω, to put to death, slay, murder, *Hdt.* 1. 113: hence *θανάτω* to mortify, N. T.

II. to condemn to death, *Xen.* An. 2. 6. 4, in Pass.

θανάτωδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = *θανάτοιος*, esp. indicating death, *Hipp.*

θανάτωσις, εως, ἡ, (θανάτω) a putting to death, Plut. [ἀ] θανέιν, inf. from θάνων, aor. 2 act. of θνήσκω to die, for which Hom. (except in Il. 7. 52) uses the resolved form θανέιν; hence fut. θανομίαι, inf. θανέσθαι, Hom. θανέσθαι. There is no pres. θάνω= θάνω is conj. aor. (Akin to θέλω, κτείνω, like cedere, occidere.)

θάσμαι, ἡ, θήσμαι, Dor. θάσμαι: inf. θήσασθαι, Dep. med. To wonder at, admire, Hom. has only 3 pl. opt. aor. θησάτο for θήσαντο, Od. 18. 191. II. later also to look on, gaze on, see, esp. in Dor., e. g. θάσαι imp. aor. 1, Epicharm.; θάσθε used by the Megarian in Ar. Ach. 770; but also in Att., as θάσα Ar. Pac. 906, θάσαι Thesm. 280, cf. Koehn Greg. p. 222. Only post. Hence came three lengthd. forms, Ion. and in Hom. θήσμαι, the usu. Att. θάσμαι, and Dor. θάσμαι, q. v. (Akin in root to θαύμα and θάμβος: not to be confused with θάω to suck.) [prob. ā in pres.]

θάπαι and **θάπτειν**, said to be dialectal forms of τάφος, θάμβος. **θάπτειν**, verb. Adj. from sq., one must bury, Soph. Aj. 1119. **θάπτω**, fut. θάψω: perf. τέταφα: aor. pass. ἐτάφην [ἀ], more rarely ἐτάφην Hdt. 2. 81, etc.; 3 perf. pass. τετάφαται Hdt. 6. 103: 3 plpf. pass. ἐτέταπτο II. To pay the last dues to a corpse; and so at first to burn it, as in Od. 12. 12, Il. 21. 323; hence also πρὸς θάπτειν Jac. A. P. p. 445: then, as the ashes were usu. inurned and put under ground, to bury, inter, entomb, as Od. 11. 52, Hes. C. 472: θ. ἐς τόπον Hdt. 2. 41; θ. ἐξ οἴκας to carry out to burial from a house, Isae. 71. 13. (The Root is TAF—, which appears in aor. 2, perf., τάφος etc.)

Θαργήλια, αὐτ, τὰ, a festival of Apollo and Artemis, held at Athens in the month Thargelion, Hippon. ap. Ath. 370 A, Archil. 124. Hence **Θαργηλιῶν**, ἄνω, δ, the eleventh month of the Attic year, from the middle of May to the middle of June. **θαρράλεος**, θαρρῆς, θάρρος etc., Att. for θαρσ-, q. v. **θαρσάλεος**, α, ον, Ion. and old Att. for new Att. θαρράλεος, (θάρος) bold, of good courage, ready, daring, undaunted, Hom.: also in bad sense, over-bold, forward, saucy, Od. 17. 449, 19. 91: τὸ θ. confidence, safety, Thuc. 2. 51: of things, cheering, bright, ἐκπίπεις Aesch. Fr. 536. II. that which may be easily ventured on, safe, opp. to δεινός, Plat. Prot. 359 C: Comp. —εώτερος II. Adv. —έως, Od. Hence **θαρσάλεως**, ητος, ἡ, and new Att. θαρραλ-, boldness, confidence, Plat.

θαρσέω, new-Att. θαρρῆς, ἡ, ἴσως, (θάρος) to be of good courage, take courage, take heart: θάρσει take courage! cheer up! oft. in Hom.: also in bad sense, to be over-bold, confident, ἀνευ νόῳ, μὴτιν Pl. Meno 88 B, Thaeo. 189 D. Construct.: in Hom. usu. absol.: once c. acc., θάρσει τόνδε γ' ἄεθλον take heart for this struggle, Od. 8. 197; so, θαρρῆν τι to venture a thing, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 9; and in Plat., θ. πρὸς τι Prot. 350 B, Rep. 574 B: c. acc. cognato, θ. θάρρος Phaed. 95 C: also, θαρρῆν τι to rely on some one or something, Hdt. 3. 76; but also c. acc., Eur. And. 993, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 239 D: θ. περί or ὑπέρ τινος to be confident about a thing, Plat. Rep. 574 B, 566 B.—c. inf. to believe confidently that., Soph. Ant. 668; but also to have confidence to do, Plut.: and so in part. θαρσέντες ἐρίετε ye have a good right to vie., Hdt. 5. 49. Hence **θαρηγίης**, εσσα, εν,=θαρσάλεος, Nonn. **θαρηγίης**, εως, ἡ, confidence: c. dat., reliance on a thing, ταῖς ναυτί Thuc. 7. 49. **θαρηγίτικος**, ἡ, ὄν, new-Att. θαρηγ-, bold, confident. **θάρος**, τό, new Att. θάρρος, courage, good courage, boldness, readiness, confidence, Hom.; also in bad sense, over-boldness, daring, Il. 17. 570., 21. 395: θ. τινός courage against., Plat. Legg. 647 B, but, πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 15; θ. λαμβάνειν to take courage, N. T.: but, θ. λαμβάνει τινά Thuc. 2. 92: plur., τὰ θάρση grounds of confidence, Eur. I. T. 1283, and so Plat.—The metaphor. form θάρσος is, later at least, usu. in bad sense. (Perh. the Germ. *Trotz* is akin in root.)

θαρούντως, Adv. from gen. of part. pres. from θαρσέω, new Att. θαρούντως, boldly, courageously, Xen. Symp. 2. 11. **θάροσινος**, ον, new Att. θάρσινος,=θαρσάλεος, Il. 16. 70; also c. dat. relying on a thing, Il. 13. 823.

θαρσύνω, new Att. θαρρύνω, to encourage, cheer up, make of good courage, Hom., Hdt. 2. 141, and Att. II. intr.=θαρσέω, to be of good courage, Soph. El. 916. [ῶ] **θαρσύνω**, εἰα, ὅ, very rare for the usu. θαρσύνω, formerly read in Thuc. 7. 77.

θάσαι, Dor. for θῆσαι, imperat. aor. med. from θάσμαι, q. v., Theocr.; also θάσθε for θῆσθε, Ib.

Θάσιος, ια, ιων, from Thasos, Thasian: esp. τὰ Θάσια, sub. κάρνα, almonds; and ἡ Θάσια, sub. ἄλμη, pickled sea-fish, hence ἀνακάνει Θάσιαν to make this pickle, Ar. Ach. 671.

θάσσον, Att. θάττων, v. θάσσων.

ΘΑΨΣΩ, ἡ, θάψω, Eur. θάσσω, q. v., to sit, rest, sit or lie idle, Eur. Supp. 393; also, θ. ἐπὶ or ἐν τινί Hec. 36, I. T. 1253; more rarely c. acc., θάσσων ὄρνον Soph. O. T. 161; c. acc. cognato, θ. δυστήνως ἔδρας to sit in wretched posture, Eur. H. F. 1214. Cf. θάδω, θάκω, θάκω. [Prob. ā by nature, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θάσσων.]

θάσσων, neut.—ον, Att. θάττων, ον, comp. from ταχύς, quicker, swifter, Hom.: θάσσων, as Adv., more quickly: v. sub ταχύς. [ā by nature.]

θάτερον, v. ἑτερος sub fin.

θάττων, Att. for θάσσων.

θαύμα, ατος, τό, Ion. θῶμα or θῶμα Hdt.: whatever one regards with wonder or astonishment, a wonder, marvel, wondrous thing, work of wonder, Hom., and Hes. always in sing., esp. in prose, θαύμα ιδέσθαι a wonder to behold, Od. 9. 190, etc.; so too, θαύμα ἀκούσαι Pind., θ. μαθεῖν, ὅταν Eur.: θαυμάτων κρείσσανα, péra things more than wondrous, Eur. Bacch. 667, Hec. 714: later, τὰ θαύματα jugglers' tricks, sleight-of-hand, Plat. Rep. 514 B, Ruhnke. Tim.; but also mountebank-gambols, tumbling, Xen. Symp. 2. 1, cf. 7. 2, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6. 2, and Ath. 22; hence, σοφιστικῆς θ. a wonder, trick of sophistry, Plat. Soph. 233 A. II. wonder, surprise, astonishment, Od. 10. 326; θαυμάσιος ἕξις, ἐπ' ἧς worthy of wonder, Eur.: ἐν θαυμάτι εἶναι, ἔχεισθαι etc., to be astonished, ἐν θ. ποιεῖσθαι, διὰ θαυμάσιος ἔχειν τι to wonder at a thing, all in Hdt. (From Root θαυμαι.) Hence

θαυμάζω, fut. δσομαι, poet. δσομαι, very rare in act. form δσω, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14; v. l. Cyr. 5. 2, 12: aor. θαυμάσα: Ion. θαυμάω or θαυμάω. I. absol. to wonder, be astonished, Hom. II. trans. c. acc., to look on with wonder and amazement, to wonder, marvel at a thing, Hom.: later, like Lat. mirari, to regard with wonder and reverence, to esteem, honor, admire, praise, τινά ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ one for his wisdom, Xen. Men. 1. 4, 2; though Hom. gives one example of this sense, Od. 16. 203, cf. Valck. Hipp. 106.

III. c. gen., to wonder, marvel at., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 53, Isocr. 27 B; rarely so c. dat., as Thuc. 4. 84:—but this construct. is usu. joined with sq. IV. followed by relat. Adj., δσος, ὅσος, e. g. θαυμάζω Ἀχιλλῆα, δσος ἐν οἷς τε Il. 24. 629; also freq. with Conjunctions εἰ, or ὅπως, ὅς, ὅτι: I marvel that . . , I wonder how . . ; also, θ. εἰ μή . . , Lat. mirum nisi . . , Ar. Pac. 1292.—εἰ is used when the thing is conceived as yet uncertain, ὅτι etc. when it is a matter of fact: this construct. is oft. joined with the foreg., e. g. θ. τῶν δυναστευόντων εἰ ἡγούνται I wonder at men in power supposing, Isocr. 76 B, c. supr.

B. Pass. to be looked at with wonder: sometimes c. part., θαυμάζομαι μὴ παρὰν μεν wonder that I am not present, Soph. O. T. 289.

θαυμάειν, fut. ἀνῶ, Adv. ὀνήω, =θαυμάω II, Od. 8. 108, Pind. O. 3. 57, esp. in Dor. Cf. θαυμαίνω.

θαυμάκτρον, τό, the money paid to see conjurers' tricks, Sophron ap. E. M., cf. θαύμα i. fin., but very dub. (From θαυμάω Dor. fut. of θαυμάω.)

θαυμάλεος, α, ον, wondrous.

θαυμάσιος, ἡ, wonder.

θαυμάσιος, ια, ιων, Ion. θῶμ. or θαυμάσιος: wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, h. Hom. Merc. 443, and Hdt.; c. inf., θ. προσέδωκα Pind. P. 1. 49; oft. c. acc., as, θ. τὸ κάλλος marvellous for beauty, Xen. An. 2. 3, 9; θ. ὅσον wonderfully much, Plat. Symp. 217 A, cf. θαυμαστός. II. admirable, excellent, ironical in Dem. 375. 24; freq. in addresses, ὁ θαυμάσιος, like ὁ μακάριος, Plat. Rep. 435 C, etc. Adv. —ως, Ar. Nub. 1240: also, θ. ἐς ἄλλως marvellously wretched, Plat. Gorg. 471 B.

4 F 2

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θαυμασιότης, ητος, η, disposition to wonder, marvelling, Hipp. θαυμάσιονργέω, = θαυματουργέω, restored by L. Dind., Xen. Symp. 7. 2.
θαυμασιός, ὁ, a marvelling, Dem. Phal.
θαυμαστρόν, verb. Adj., one must wonder, marvel, Eur. Hel. 85.
θαυμαστής, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. θαῦμα, an admirer, Vit. Hom. 5.
θαυμαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to wonder or admire, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κός.

θαυμαστός, ὁ, ὄν, wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, strange, unwonted, first in h. Hom. Cer. 10, Hdt., etc.: οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν ἐστι τίς nothing wonderful, Soph. Phil. 191: θαυμαστόν, freq. as Adv., esp. in Att., θ. ὄσον, οἶον, Lat. mirum quantum, quale, Plat. Theat. 150 D, etc.: cf. θαυμάσιος: also followed by εἰ... Xen. Symp. 4. 3, cf. θαυμάσιον IV. II. admirable, excellent, Pind. P. 3. 126. Adv. -τῶς, Plat., esp. with ὡς, θ. ὡς σφόδρα Rep. 331 A. Hence
θαυμαστός, to regard as a wonder, marvel or prodigy. Pass. to be so regarded, Arist. H. A.

θαυμάτίζομαι, Dep., to marvel much.
θαυμάστεις, εἶσα, εν, = θαυμαστός.
θαυμάσποισίν, strictly to do wonders, and so usu. to play jugglers' tricks, sleight-of-hand, etc., Luc. Hence
θαυμάσποια, η, the trade of a θαυμασποῖος, conjuring, juggling, Plat. Rep. 602 D.

θαυμαστοποιός, ὁ, ὄν, juggling: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, = foreg., Plat. Soph. 224 A.
θαυμάσποισός, ὄν, (θαῦμα, ποίεω) wonder-working: hence as Subst. ὁ or ἡ θ. a conjuror, juggler, Plat. Rep. 514 B, etc.
θαυμάστός, ὁ, ὄν, poet. for θαυμαστός, h. Hom. Merc. 80, 440, Bacch. 34, Heir. Hes. C. 165, Böckh Pind. O. 1. 28 (43).
θαυμάτουργέω, = θαυμασποίω, Xen. Symp. 7. 2: τὰ θαυματουργημένα jugglers' tricks, Plat. Tim. 80 C. Hence
θαυμάτουργημα, ατος, τό, a wonder-work.

θαυμάτουργη, ἡ, = θαυμαποισία, Plat. Legg. 675 A.
θαυμάτουργός, ὄν, (θαῦμα, ἔργω) = θαυμαστικός, Ath. ναυτοκρόν, τό, a platform for seeing? (From ἵκριν and prob. θέομαι.)

θαψία, ἡ, = θάψος, Diosc.
θάψινος, η, ὄν, yellow-colored, yellow, sallown, γυνή Ar. Vesp. 1413: from
θάψος, ἡ, also θαψία, a plant or wood used for dyeing yellow, brought from the island of Thapsos, Interp. Theocr. 2. 88.

*ΘΑΩ, Ep. defective for prose θηλάω. Of Act. we only find inf. αο. ι θῆσαι to suckle, feed, and that only in Hesych.: but of Med. Hom. has inf. pres. θῆσαι to suck, milk, ἐμμετανὸν γάλα θῆσαι milk to milk the year round, Od. 4. 80; and 3 sing. αο. ι med., θῆσατο μάζον he sucked the breast, Il. 24. 58, cf. Call. Jov. 48; part., θῆσάμενος sucking, h. Hom. Cer. 236. But in h. Hom. Ar. 123, Ἀπόλλωνα θῆσατο μήτηρ, in trans. signif., Apollo did his mother suckle. (Akin to θηλή, θαλα, θάλα, τίθηθι, θοίγη, all which words retain the notion to feed, give to drink, drink.)

*Θάω, Lacon. ὁάω, to see, only used in Med. θάομαι, q. v.
-θε, a suffix, v. -θεν.

θεά, ἡ, fem. from θεός, a goddess, Hom., who also joins it with another Subst., θεά μήτηρ Il. 1. 280, θεά Νόμφα 2. 615; opp. to γυνή, Il. 14. 315: τὰ θεά are always Demeter and Persephone.—The Att. form θεά, θεάς etc. is used even Ep. and Ion., except in a few places of late Epics: dat. plur. θεῶν is read in Il. 3. 158, but v. Herm. h. Hom. Ven. 191. [v. ~, but in Att. Poets sometimes as monosyll., Eur. Andr. 978: and perhaps so in Hom., v. sub πότνια: cf. θεός.]

θεά, ἡ, (for θάα from θάομαι: hence θεοδομαί) a seeing, looking at, view, θεῖς ἔκτος Hdt. 1. 25; θεάν λαβεῖν to take or get a view, Soph. Phil. 656; ἐπὶ θεῖον εἵλθαι to go to see, Plat. Lach. 179 E. II. that which is seen, a sight, Aesch. Pr. 241, etc.: later esp. of the games, theatre, etc., Lat. spectaculum, Plut. In h. Hom. Cer. 64, αἰδεσθαι με θεάς ὕπερ υἱοῦ, taken, reverse me by thy countenance, as an adoration; but prob. with Voss and Herm. ὕπερ θεῶς should be read.

θαγγελεῖν, ἑως, ὁ, (ἀγγέλλω) one who proclaims a festival.
θαῶγνια, ἡ, (ἄγω) an evoking of gods.
θεῖω, ἡ, ὄν, to be a god, to be divine. II. trans. = θεῖω.

θεαδιδέστας, said (in Eust.) to be used by Antipho for θεοειδέστας: others read θεαδιδέστας.

θεάνη, ἡ, poet. for θεά, a goddess, Hom.
θεαίτητος, ὄν, (αἰτέω) obtained from the gods, Luc.
θεάμα, ατος, τό, (θεομαί) that which is seen, a sight, show, Aesch. Pr. 69, Soph. Aj. 992.

θεάμων, υνος, ὁ, ἡ, (θεομαί) a spectator, Anth. [α] θεανδρικός, ὁ, ὄν, composed of God and man, Eccl.
θεάνδρος, ὁ, (ἀνὴρ) and θεάνθρωπος, ὁ, the God-man, Eccl.
θεομαί, f. δομαί [α], Ion. ἡομαί: perf. τεθέαμαι: Dep., (θεά, δομαί) to see, view, behold, Hdt. 1. 8, etc.: οἱ θεῖμενοι the spectators in a theatre, Ar. Ran. 2: foll. by a Relat., to look, watch, θεδοῦναι σε τί ποιῇς Dem.—From aor. pass. θεάθηαι the partic. τὸ θεάειν, in pass. signif., occurs as a v. l. for δρασθέν, in Thuc. 3. 38. Of an Act. θεῶ there are only a few examples in Lacon. dialect, Valck. Acton. p. 279 B. Cf. θεομαί, θεομαί.
θεόρστος, ὄν, (ἀρέσκω) pleasing to God. Adv. -τῶς, Eccl.

θεάριον, τό, Dor. for θεάριον, which is not used: the place where the θεωροί met: strictly neut. from II. θεάριος, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, Paus. [α]

θεάρός, ὁ, Dor. for θεωρός.
θεαρχία, ἡ, (ἄρχω) the supreme Deity, Eccl. Hence
θεαρχικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the θεαρχία, Eccl. Adv. -κός.
θεαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, (θεάω) inspired.

θεάτός, ἑῷ, εἰν, verb. Adj. from θεοδομαί, to be seen, Plat. Phaed. 66 D. II. θεατοῖον, one must see, Id. Rep. 390 D.
θεάτης, οὔ, ὁ, (θεδομαί) one who sees, a spectator, Eur. Ion 301, Ar. Nub. 575, etc.: θ. σοφιστὴρ Thuc. 3. 38. Hence
θεάτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to seeing, θ. δύναμις a discerning power, Epict.

θεατός, ὁ, ὄν, (θεοδομαί) to be seen, Soph. Aj. 915, Plat., etc.
θεατροῖον, τό, = θεάριον.

θεατρία, ἡ, fem. of θεατής, v. συνθεατρία.
θεατρίδιον, τό, Dim. from θεάτρον, Varro.
θεατρίω, (θεάτρον) to be or play on the stage. II. trans. to bring on the stage: hence to make a show of, hold up to shame, N. T.

θεατρικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to the theatre, theatrical, Arist. Pol.: hence pompos, showy, Hipp. Adv. -κός.

θεατριότης, οὔ, ὁ, (θεατρίω) a player.
θεατροειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a theatre, Strab. Adv. -δῶς.

θεατροκοπέω, to court applause. Hence
θεατροκοπία, ἡ, a courting of applause, Artemid.

θεατροκόπος, ὄν, (κόπτω) courting applause: cf. δημοκόπος.
θεατροκρατία, ἡ, (κρατέω) a theatrical government, absolute power exercised by the spectators in a theatre, like our 'O. P.' affair, Plat. Legg. 701 A: formed like ὀχλοκρατία.

θεατρομάνη, (μανομαί) to be mad after stage-plays, Philo.
θεατρομόρφος, ὄν, (μορφή) = θεατροειδής, theatre-shaped, Lyc.

θεάτρον, τό, Ion. θεήτρον, (θεοδομαί) a place for seeing, esp. a place for dramatic representation, a theatre, Hdt. 6. 67, Plat. etc.: also used as a place of assembly, Ath. 213 D, and N. T.

2. collective for οἱ θεαταί, the people in the theatre, the spectators, as we say the house, Hdt. 6. 21. 3. for θέαμα, the piece represented, a show, N. T.—Cf. ἀμφιθέατρον. [α by nature in θεάτρον and all its compds.]

θεατροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making a theatre, Anaxandr. Od. 2. 9.
θεατροπώλης, υς, ὁ, (πωλέω) = θεατρώνης, Ar. Fr. 475.

θεατροτροπή, ἡ, = τροπήν θεάτρον, stage-powder, epith. of Melissa, prob. a heavy, clumsy dancer, Schweigh. Ath. 157 A. [v]
θεατρώνης, οὔ, ὁ, (ὠνέομαι) the lessee of a theatre, at Athens a person who received the money paid for seats (θεατρικόν), for which he paid a rent to the state and kept the theatre in repair, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 11. 3, Böckh P. E. 1. 294: also θεατροπώλης and ἀρχιτέκτων.

θεάριον, τό, and θεάφιος, ὁ, late words for θεῖον, brimstone.
θεαίδης, ἑς, (θεός, εἶδος) = θεοειδής.

θεαίον, τό, poet. for θεῖον, sulphur, Od. 22. 481, etc.
θείεος, εἰη, εἰον, Ep. for θεῖος, divine, v. l. in Mosch. 2. 50.

θειδώ, poet. for θεῖω, to smoke with brimstone, Od. 22. 482.
θεῖμενος, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. for θεόμενος, part. from θεοδομαί, prob. f. l. for θεόμενος, part. pres. from θεομαί.

θέη, ἡ, Ion. for θεά.

θεογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) poet. for θεογενής, Orph.
 θεογορέω, to speak of God, Eccl.: from
 θεογόρος, ον, (ἀγορεύω) speaking of God, prophetic, Orph.:
 like θεολόγος.
 θεοδόκος, ον, or -δόχος, (δέχομαι) poet. for θεοδόχος, Nonn.
 θεῖος, ἦ, ἰον, Ion. for θεῖος, θεῖος, divine, Bion 6. 9.
 θεσκολεύω, ἄνος, ὁ, the dwelling of a θεῖος, Paus.: from
 θεσκόλος, ον, for θεσκόλος, a priest, Paus.
 θεηλάστια, ἡ, (θεήλατος) a visitation of God, destiny, Soph.
 Tr. 1237.
 θεηλάτομαι, as Pass., to complain of God's visitations, Heliod.
 θεηλάτος, ον, (ἐλαύνω) driven or hunted by a god, maddened,
 βοῦς ὁ. Aesch. Ag. 1297. II. sent, caused by a god, only
 of things bad in themselves or consequences, φθορά, ἔργον,
 πρᾶγμα, μάντευμα Soph., cf. Thom. M. p. 437.
 θέημα, τό, Ion. for θέαμα.
 θεημάχια, ἦ, and in Anth., θεημάχος, ον, poet. for θεομ.
 θεημοσύνη, ἡ, contemplation. II. pass. a problem, Anth.
 θεῖωμαι, ἄνος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for θεάωμαι.
 θεηπολής, and θεηπόλος, ον, poet. for θεοπ.
 θεητός, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. for θεατός.
 θεητόκος, ον, (τίκτω) = θεοτόκος, poet.
 θεητός, ἦ, ὄν, Ion. for θεατός.
 θεῖτρον, τό, Ion. for θεάτρον.
 θεῖτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. and poet. for θεατής.
 θέα, ἡ, fem. from ὁ θεῖος, one's father's or mother's sister,
 aunt, Lat. *amita* and *matertera*. II. Θεῖα, as prop. n., a
 daughter of Earth, mother of Helios and Selene, Hes. Th. 135.
 θεῖαζω, (θεῖος) to make divine, deify, Clem. Al. II. It seems
 to be intrans. in Thuc. 8. 1, ὅπου αὐτοῦς θεῖσαντες ἐπὶ λῆψιν
 as many as made them hope by divinations, omens, etc., though
 it might be taken trans. by filling them with enthusiasm. Hence
 θειασμός, ὁ, inspiration, enthusiasm: Nicias is said by Thuc.
 7. 50, to be ἄγαν θειασμῷ προσκείμενος, much attached to divi-
 nations or to superstitious observances.
 θειαστή, Adv. = θεαστή.
 θεῖεν, 3 pl. opt. aor. 2 act. from τίθημι, II. 4. 363.
 θεῖσκος, = θεσκέλος, Ar. Lys. 1252.
 θεῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, = θεῖος, late form, Clem. Al. Adv. -κῶς.
 θελοπεθεῖω, to warm, dry in the sun, Diosc.: from
 θελοπέθεον, τό, (ἐλκω, πέθεω) a sun-shiny place, where things
 were put out to dry: in Hom. only Od. 7. 123, where it is a
 sunny floor or area in the vineyard, on which the grapes were
 spread to dry, to make the *vinum passum*.
 θεῖμεν, for θελῖμεν, 1 pl. opt. aor. 2 act. from τίθημι, Od.
 θεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 act. for τίθημι, also inf. aor. 1 from θείνω.
 θεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, = θεῖος, late form.
 ΘΕΙΝΩ, fut. θεῖω: aor. 1 θείνω: aor. 2 (ἐθενον), prob. used
 only in inf. θεῖναι, part. θεῖναι, conj. θένω and imperat. θένε.
 To strike, wound, Hom. who joins it, like τίπτω and πλίσσω,
 with φασγάνῃ, ἐλφισί, ἄρι, μάστιγι, βουπλήγῃ, also absol. II. 1.
 588, Od. 18. 63: ῥαῖοντο δεινόμενος πρὸς οὐδὲ dashed to earth.
 Od. 9. 459, Aesch. Pers. 301. Only poet. (In the edd. of Pind.,
 etc. is also found a pres. θένω, but this only arose from writing the
 inf. aor. with a wrong accent, θένειν, and part. θένων,
 Butt. Catal. in voc., Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 378, Elmsl. Heracl.
 272, cf. Eur. Cynl. 7, etc.: akin to κτείνω and θανείν.)
 θεογενής, ἐς, poet. for θεογενής.
 θεοδαίμος, ον, (δαίμων) taming the gods: hence pecul. fem. ἡ
 θεοδάμῃ. [δ]
 θεοδόμος, ον, (δέμω) built by gods, Anth.
 θεοίμεν, Ep. for θέαμεν, θαμεν, 1 plur. conj. aor. 2 act. from
 τίθημι, Hom.
 θεῖον, τό, brimstone, Lat. *sulfur*: Hom. only uses poet. θεῖον
 and once θῖον. (Orig. prob. neut. from θεῖος divine, because
 brimstone was supposed to have a purifying and averting power,
 II. 16. 228, Od. 22. 481, 493, cf. θεῖω: acc. to others from θῖω.)
 θεῖον, τό, neut. from θεῖος, q. v.
 θεοποιέω, to make a god of, Or. Sib.
 θεῖος, θεῖα, θεῖον, (θεός) of the gods, Lat. *divinus*, Hom.: 1.
 of divine race or origin, θεῖος γένος II. 6. 180: sent or caused,
 worked by a god, ἐμῇ II. 2. 41: θεῖα μοῖρα, θεῖα τιμὴ μοῖρα by
 divine intervention, and so much like θεῖος, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1;

so, θεῖη τύχη Hdt. 1. 126, etc.; θ. μανία, νόσος Soph., etc.: ap-
 pointed of God, Βασιλῆς Od. 4. 691: inspired, ἀοδὸς often in
 Od. (though these perh. better in next signf.) 2. belonging
 or sacred to, in honor of a god, holy, ἅγιον, χαρὸς II. 7. 298,
 Od. 8. 264: under divine protection, πύργος II. 21. 526, and
 so perh. θεῖοι βασιλῆς, κήρυκες, ἀοδοί, v. foreg. signf.
 3. like Lat. *divinus*, of any thing more than human, extraordi-
 nary, wondrous, esp. of any thing excellent in its kind, hence
 not only of heroes, as Hercules, Ulysses, etc. (where it might
 be sprung from the gods), but also of things, esp. θεῖον πόντον
 oft. in Od.; and so in Hdt., θ. πράγματα marvellous things, 2.
 66, v. 7. 137, cf. θεοπέσις, Isop.: θεῖος ἄνθρωπος as a title of
 distinction, esp. at Sparta, Plat. Meno 99 D, or more strictly
 σῖος, Arist. Eth. 7. 1, 3. II. neut. ὁ θεῖος as Subst.,
 the divine Being or Essence, the Deity, first in Hdt. 1. 32; cf.
 διος. 2. τὰ θεῖα, divine things, the acts and attributes of
 the gods, the course of providence, Soph. Phil. 452, etc.: reli-
 gious observances, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 2. III. Adv. θεῖως,
 in divine manner, by divine providence, like θεῖα μοῖρα etc.,
 supr. 1. 1, Plat., etc.: θεοτέρας by special providence, Hdt. 1.
 122. For Compar. θεώτερος, v. θεός III.
 θεῖος, ὁ, one's father's or mother's brother, uncle, Lat. *patruus*
 and *avunculus*, fem. *thela*: first in Eur. I. T. 930, and Xen.
 Before this πατροκαλὶγγιτος, πατρδελφος, πάτρως, and μητρο-
 καλὶγγιτος, μητρδελφος were used. II. in Cic. Att. 2. 2, 1,
 like *patruus*, strict, harsh, but v. Orell. (Prob. akin to ἡθεῖος.)
 θεοτέρας, compar. Adv. from θεῖως, v. θεός fin.
 θεοτήτης, πρὸς, ἡ, (θεῖος) divine nature or origin, divinity, Plut.
 θεοφάντης, ἐς, (φαίνω) shewn forth, sent by the gods, Alex.
 Olynth. 1. 14, but with vv. II. θεοφανής and θεοπαγής.
 θεόχρους, ον, contr. χρους, ον, (θεῖον, χροά) brimstone-
 colored, Luc.
 θεῖωω, (θεῖον) to smoke with brimstone, fumigate and purify
 thereby, cf. θεῖωω and θεῖω II. Med., δῶμα θεῖωται he fumi-
 gates his house, Od. 23. 50 (both times in Ep. form θεῖωω):
 hence in gen., to purify, hallow, Eur. Hel. 866, v. Herm. ad I.
 (882). II. (θεῖωω) to make divine, dedicate to a god, like
 θεῖζω, Plat. Legg. 771 B.
 θεῖω, poet. for θεῖω, to run, Hom.
 θεῖω, Ep. for θεῖω, θῖω, conj. aor. 2 act. from τίθημι, Hom.
 θεῖωδής, ἐς, (θεῖον, εἶδος) brimstone-like, Lat. *sulfureus*, Anth.
 II. (θεῖω) divine, Eccl.
 θελγεῖν μῦθος, ον, (θέλω, μῦθος) soft-speaking, Anth.
 θέληγτρον, τό, (θέλω) a charming, soothing, appeasing: a
 charm, ἵππον ὁ. Eur. Or. 211.
 θελγίν, ἴσος, ὁ, v. τελγίν.
 θέλγωμαι, ατος, τό, = θέληγτρον.
 ΘΕΛΓΩ, f. ἔω. Radic. signf. to stroke, and so soothe, appease,
 esp. by sorcery, to charm, enchant, etc., like Lat. *mulcere*, of
 any soft, overpowering emotion, but mostly such as have an
 evil influence over the reason. Hom. uses it esp. of Hermes,
 who with his magic wand ἄνδρας ὠμματα θέλγει, lays men in
 a charmed sleep, Od. 5. 47, 24. 3, II. 24. 343; so too of Pose-
 idon, θέλγας ὄσσε, where it is used rather of an irresistible
 force, II. 13. 435; also of the sorceress Circe, Od. 10. 291,
 etc.; of the Sirens' magic song, Od. 12. 40: then in gen. of
 any gentle, imperceptible means of doing a thing, to over-
 power, enchain, ἴσος, θυμὸν II. 12. 255, 15. 322, cf. Od. 17.
 521: and in bad sense, to entrap, cheat, coax, flatter, blind by
 flattery, Od. 16. 298, 14. 387; ott. c. dat. modi, ἐπέσειο Od. 3.
 264; μαλακοῖσι καὶ ἀμύλησι λόγους Od. 1. 57, 18. 282; ψεύ-
 δεσσι, δόλοιο II. 21. 276, 604. Also in Pass., ἔρω δ' ἄρα θυμὸν
 ἐθέλχθην by love's witchery were they entrapped, Od. 18. 212.
 In later writers the same sense remains; so ἱμερος θέλγει Aesch.
 Pr. 805; ἔστος Eur. I. A. 142; and c. inf., ἔρω νιν θέλξειεν
 αἰχμάσι τῶν Soph. Tr. 355.
 θελεμός, ὁ, only in Aesch. Supp. 1027, θέλεμον πῶμα, of the
 Nile,—a very dub. word, interpr. by Hesych. οἰκτρον, ἡσυχον.
 θέλεος, ον, (θέλω) willing, voluntary, Aesch. Supp. 875.
 θέλημα, ατος, τό, (θέλω) will, N. T. Hence
 θεληματαῖνω, = θέλω, very late word.
 θέλημος, ον, and θελήμων, ον, gen. ὄνος, willing, voluntary.
 θέλησις, εως, ἡ, a willing, will, N. T.

θελήτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who wills, of a soothsayer, LXX.
 θελήτος, ἡ, ὄν, *willed, wished for*, LXX.

θέλκαρ, τό, = θέλκτρον.

θελκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (θέλγω) a soother, charmer, θελκτήρ ὀδυνῶν h. Hom. 15, 4, cf. θέλκτωρ. Hence

θελκτήριον, τό, a charm, enchantment, and so of any thing which has a soft and silent influence, Il. 14. 215; θελκτήρια βορῶν songs which charm or enchain men's minds, Od. 1. 337; θεῶν θελκτήριον a means of soothing or appeasing the gods, Od. 8. 509; πόνων θελκτήρια means of lightening toil, Aesch. Cho. 670: also θελκτρον and θέλκτρον: strictly neut. from

θελκτήριος, ον, soothing, charming, enchanting, c. gen., ὁματος Aesch. Supp. 1003; absol., Eur. Hipp. 478.

θελκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg.

θελκτρον, τό, = θελκτήριον, Soph. Tr. 585.

θελκτός, ὄν, ἡ, a charming, enchantment, Ap. Rh.

θελκτώ, ὄος, contr. οὗς, ἡ, fem. of θελκτής.

θέλκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = θελκτήρ, θελκτήριος, Aesch. Supp. 1040, acc. to Bothe's emend. for θεκτόρ.

θελξίμβροτος, ον, (θέλγω, βορῶς) charming men, ᾗδ' Orph.

θελξίνος, ον, contr. νους, ον, (νός) charming, enchanting, *luring the heart*, φιλτρον Anth.

θελξίπικρος, ον, deliciously bitter, κνησημόν Anth.

θελξίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) = θελξίνος, Eur. Bacch. 402.

θέλμυα, ον, τό, = θέμελα, the foundations, elements, beginnings of things, the semina rerum of Lucret., only in Emped. 73, acc. to the certain emend. of Peyron and Gaisf. for θέλμυα. The sing. τὸ θέλμυον only in Gramm., whence to derive προ-θέλμυον and τετραθέλμυον.

ΘΕ'ΛΩ, fut. θελήσω, Alexandr. perf. τεθέληκα, Lob. Phryn. 332: merely shortened form of θέλω, q. v. sub fin.

θέμα, ατος, τό, (τίθημι) that which is placed, laid down, proposed, esp. 1. money deposited as a pledge, a deposit, Plut.

2. something proposed as a prize, a prize, Inscr. 3. a proposition or case for discussion, the theme of an argument, Cicero's *propositum*, Quintil. 4. in Gramm., a primary word, root.

5. a horoscope. 6. very late, a depot of soldiers. Hence θεματίζω, f. ἴσω, to place, lay down, propose: take for a theme or primary word, Sext. Emp. 2. to draw a horoscope.

θεματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a θέμα. II. that in which a prize or reward is proposed, e.g. ἀγών θ., opp. to στεφανίτης and φυλλίτης.

III. ῥήμα θ., a primary word, Gramm.

θεματίσμος, ὁ, (θεματί(ω) a placing, laying down, proposing, θέσις, Lat. positio: esp. 1. of a case for discussion. 2.

of a root or primary word, Sext. Emp.

θέμεθα, τό, (τίθημι, θέμα) always, it seems, in plur. the foundations, and so the lowest part, the very bottom: so twice in Hom., ὀφθαλμοῖο θ. the very bottom, roots of the eye, Il. 14. 493, and στομάχοιο θ. Il. 17. 47; Ὀκεανοῖο θ. Hes. Th. 816; Ἄμμωνος θ. the place where Ammon stands, i. e. his temple, Pind. P. 4. 28; Παργαίου θ. the roots of Mt. Pargaeus, Ib. 320.

θεμελία, τό, = θέμεθα, and like it only in plur., θεμελία θέσαν, προβάλλοντες they laid the foundations, Il. 12. 28, 23. 255.

θέμελιον, τό, = θεμελίον, only in Byzant. Poets, Jac. A. P. p. 612.

θεμελιόθεν, Ἀδν., from the bottom: from

θεμέλιον, τό, as sing. of the poet. θεμελίον, Xen. Eq. 1. 2: ἐκ θεμελίων from the foundations, Polyb.

θεμέλιος, ον, belonging to the foundation, λίθιοι Ar. Av. 1137.

II. ὁ θ. as Subst., sub. λίθος, = θεμέλιον, Macho ap. Ath. 346 A: θεμέλιοι ἐκ λίθων Thuc. 1. 93.

θεμελιόχοι, ον, (έχω) upholding the foundations.

θεμελίω, to lay the foundation, found, c. acc., N. T.: Pass. to be founded, Diod.

θεμελιώσις, εως, ἡ, a founding: foundation, LXX.

θεμελιώτης, οὗ, ὁ, a founder.

θέμεν, Dor. and Ep. for θείναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι, Od.

θέμεναι, Ep. for θείναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι, Hom.

θεμερός, ὄν, = σεμνός, grave, serious. (Perh. from τίθημι, settled, steadfast.) Hence

θεμερόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) of grave and serious mind.

θεμερινόμαι, = σεμνινόμαι.

θεμερωτός, ἴδος, ἡ, (ᾤψ) of grave and serious countenance, honest, αἰδώς Aesch. Pr. 134; also, ὁ. Ἀρμονίῃ Emped. 12.

θέμις, (θέμις) to judge, punish, like θεμιστεύω. Med. θεμισ-σμενοι ὄργας prob. ruling our wills, Pind. P. 4. 250.

θεμίπλεκτος, ον, (θέμις, πλέκω) rightly woven or plaited, θ. στέφανος a rightly-made or well-earned crown, Pind. N. 9. 125.

θέμις, ἡ, old and Ep. gen. θέμιστος, and in Hom. the only form; acc. θέμις Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc. So too Hom. declines the prop. n. θέμις, θέμιστος, acc. θέμιστας; but Att. Θέμιστος, acc. Θέμις; common Gr. Θέμιδος, Ion. Θέμιος: voc. Θέμι Il. 15. 93: (prob. from Root ΘΕ-, τίθημι and so) 1. that which is laid down or established, law, like θεσμός, not as fixed by statute, but as established by old usage, Lat. jus or fas, as opp. to lex: esp. freq. in Hom. in phrase, θέμις ἐστί τι meet and right, Lat. fas est, c. dat. pers. et inf. rei, e.g. ὅρ μοι θέμις ἐστί, ξείνων ἀτιμῆσαι, Od. 14. 56, cf. Il. 14. 386, 23. 44: also ἵ θέμις ἐστί as 'tis right, as the custom is, Il. 2. 73, Hes. Op. 139: sometimes c. gen., ἡ θέμις ἀνθρώπων πέλει as man's custom is, Il. 9. 134; but c. dat., ξείνια, ἅτε ξείνοις θέμις ἐστί which are due to strangers, Il. 11. 779: in the same way nom. ἡ θέμις ἐστί for ἵ θέμις ἐστί, and Spitzn. Exc. ii. ad Il. would always so read it. Very rare θέμις, fitness, seemliness, like τὸ πρέπον, B. Thiersch Ar. Nub. 295. In Att. the appellat. is used mostly in phrase θέμις ἐστί, where it seems to be used as neut. or as indeclin., φασί θέμις εἶναι, ὥστε μὴ θέμις εἶναι Soph. O. C. 1191, Plat. Gorg. 505 C, though the readings vary, and the point is disputed, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. The strict Att. word for it is νόμος.

II. plur. θέμιστες in Hom., sentences which have the force of law, Διὸς θέμιστες the will of Zeus, as declared by oracle, Od. 16. 403, Pind. P. 4. 96: also any thing established by fate or the will of gods, Soph. Phil. 346.

2. rights, esp. of the judge or chief, and so prerogative, authority, ἀσκήτρον ἡδὲ θέμιστες joined, Il. 2. 206: hence the dues, tribute, etc., as being the right of the king or lord, λαπαρὰς τελέουσι θέμιστας Il. 9. 156, 298.

3. existing laws or ordinances, δικαστῶλοι, ὅτε θέμιστας πρὸς Διὸς εἰρίπαια who maintain the laws, Il. 1. 238, cf. Hes. Th. 235; δίκαι καὶ θέμιστες joined, rights and laws, Od. 9. 215.

4. questions of law, lawsuits, in cases where old usage is disputed, and the king or judge must decide, hence, κρῖνει θέμιστας Il. 16. 387, Hes. Th. 85: hence also judicial sittings or sentences, ὄν' ἀγορά, ὅτε θέμιστες Od. 9. 112, as also in sing. Il. 11. 807.

III. Θέμις as prop. n., Themis, goddess of law and order, patroness of existing rights, lastly justice personified. But in Hom., who mentions the goddess only thrice, she is the officer of Zeus, to call the gods to assembly, Il. 20. 4: but also to convene and dismiss assemblies of men, Od. 2. 68; and lastly Il. 15. 87, sq., to preside and keep order at the banquets of the gods: in these three places the deriv. from τίθημι is very plain. Hes. Th. 16 names her along with the great gods: v. plura ap. Welcker.

Aeschyl. Trilogie p. 40. Hence

θεμισκότος, ον, (σκοπέω) seeing to law and order, keeping order, Pind. N. 7. 69.

θεμισκρών, οντος, ὁ, reigning by right, Pind. P. 5. 38.

θέμιστρα and θέμιστας, Ep. acc. sing. and pl. from θέμις, Hom.

θεμιστοία, ἡ, a giving of oracles, Strab.

θεμιστεύς, εἰς, εἶν, lawful, right, righteous, Pind. O. 1. 18.

θεμιστενός, ἡ, ὄν, ordered by law or custom: from

θεμιστεύω, (θεμιστός) to give law, declare law and right, τίνι Od. 11. 569: hence to order, rule, govern, τινός Od. 9. 114.

II. to give answers or oracles, c. acc., θ. νημερτέα βουλὴν τίνι h. Hom. Ar. 253; so in Prose, Lys. ap. Harp., also θεμιστεύω.

θεμιστέον, Ep. gen. pl. from θέμις, Hes. Th. 235.

θεμιστοί, ον, patron of law and right, epith. of Zeus, Plut.

θεμιστοπόλος, ον, (τολέω) ministering law and right, epith. of kings and judges, h. Hom. Cer. 103, like δικασπόλος.

θεμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (θεμίζω) agreeable to law and right, allowed by the law of gods and men, lawful, right, Aesch. Theb. 694; more usu. θεμιτός, q. v. Hence

θεμιστοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for θέμις, Orph.

θεμιστοίχοι, ον, (έχω) upholding the right, βασιλεὺς Ap. Rh.

θεμῖτευσ, = θεμιστεύω, ὅργια θεμῖτευσιν keeping lawful orgies, Eur. Bacch. 79, e conj. Musgr.

θεμίτος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for θεμιστός, h. Hom. Cer. 207, and Pind.

but also in Prose, οὐ θεμτώδης (ἐστί), c. inf., Hdt. 3. 37., 5. 72, Plat. Apol. 30 D. Adv. -τῶς.

θεμτώδης, ἐς, oracular, Orac. ap. Euseb.

θεμτώδης, to place, establish, i. e. to make necessary, compel, force, c. inf., ἡνὰ θέμτωσε χεῖρον κείσθαι he forced the ship to come to land, Od. 9. 486, 542. (Usu. deriv. from θεμός = θεός, but this is only in Hesych. It belongs, with θέμω, to the root ΘΕ-, τίθημι.)

-θεν, inseparable Particle, affixed to Substs. or Adjs., and, like the Prep. ἐκ, denoting motion from a place, opp. to -δε, e. g. ἄλλοθεν, ἄλλοθεν, ὀρθάνθεν etc., from another place, from home, from heaven: more rarely of persons, as in Hom. Δίδεν, θέθεν, from Zeus, from the gods. The Poets sometimes add ἐκ or ἀπὸ, as ἐξ οὐρανῶν Il. 8. 19, ἀπὸ Τροίης Od. 9. 38; and indeed -θεν may best be considered as merely the old genit. termination, retained in ἐμθεν, σθέν, ἔθεν. In some words, as ἔκπερθε, ἔκτοσθε, ἔντοσθε, ἴσπερθε, ἴκπερθε, the Poets might change θεν into θε: but, except in these Homeric forms, this license was rare in later authors.

θέναρ, ἄπος, τό, (θένω, βέλω) the part of the hand with which one strikes, the flat or hollow of the hand, Il. 5. 339: hence θέναρ βωμῷ the hollow on the plane of the altar, for laying the offerings in, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4. 188, sq.; ἄλδς θ. the hollow or depths of the sea, Pind. I. 4. 97 (3. 74): also the sole of the foot, Hipp. Hence

θενάρκω, to strike with the hand: hence ἐνθενάρκω, = ἐγχειρίζω. *ΘΕΝΩ, a pres., which prob. does not exist, v. sub θένω.

θε, Ep. for θέσο, θεῖ, 2. imperat. aor. 2. exist. from τίθημι, Od. θεοβλάβεια, ἡ, (θεοβλαβής) the state or behaviour of a θεοβλαβής, madness, blindness, Aeschin. 72. 32. [ἀ]

θεοβλάβει, to hurt the gods, i. e. sin against them, Aesch. Pers. 821. II. neut. to be θεοβλαβής, Themist.: from θεοβλαβής, ἐς, (βλάπτω) stricken of God, esp. in mind, blinded, distraught, foolish, Hdt. I. 127, v. Heyne Il. 9. 116, Ruhnke. Vellei. 2. 57, 3. Adv. -βῶς.

θεοβούλητος, or, (βούλομαι) willed or appointed of God, Eccl. θεογάμια, τὰ, the marriage of the gods, esp. a feast of Proserpine in Sicily.

θεογενεσία, ἡ, divine birth, regeneration, Eccl.: from θεογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) born of God.

θεογένητος, or, = foreg., regenerate, Eccl. θεογενής, ἐς, (γένω) begotten of a god, Soph. Ant. 834.

θεοκλήτος, or, (γλήνη) with the eye of a god, Nonn. θεογλωσσος, or, (γλῶσσα) with the tongue of a god, Anth.

θεογνωσία, ἡ, the knowledge of God, Eccl. θεογνώσκω, or, (γινῶσκω) known of God.

θεογονία, ἡ, the birth, generation, genealogy of the gods, the title of Hesiod's poem: from

θεόγονος, or, (*γένω) born of God, divine, Eur. Or. 346. θεογράφος, or, (γράφω) written by God, Eccl.

θεοδόμητος, or, gen. ovos, (δέχομαι) = θεοδόκος, divine, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

θεοδέκτωρ, opos, ὁ, ἡ, (δέχομαι) = θεοδόκος. θεοδήλητος, or, (δηλόμαι) μαιφονία θ. murder by which the gods are injured, Anth.

θεοδιδάκτος, or, (διδάσκω) taught of God, N. T. [Ἰ] θεοδιγής, ἐς, (διγέω) whirled, driven round by God, Nonn. θεοδιψής, ἐς, (διψάω) seeking God, Synes.

θεόδημος, or, also α, or Pind. O. 6. 100, Fr. 58. 1, (δέω) god-built, raised, made or founded by the gods, πύργοι Il. 8. 519.

θεοδοξία, ἡ, (δόξα) the glory of God, the Divinity, Clem. Al. θεοδοσία, ἡ, a gift or offering to the gods, Strab.: from θεοδόσιος, or, (δόσις) given by God.

θεοδοτός, or, (διδωμι) = θεοδόσιος. θεοδόχος, or, (δέχομαι) receiving or conceiving God, epith. of the Virgin, Eccl.

θεοδρομέω, to walk in God's ways, Eccl.: from θεοδρόμος, or, (δραμῖν) walking in God's ways, Eccl. θεοδωρήτος, or, (δωρέομαι) given by God, Clem. Al.

θεοειδής, ἡ, likeness to God, Iambli. θεοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) godlike, divine, in Hom. always of outward form, divine of form, deauteous as the gods, usu. of young heroes, as Paris and Telemachus, but also of aged men, as

Priam, Il. 24. 217: Hes. Th. 350 first uses it of females. Later also in moral relations. Superl. θεαδιέστατος, q. v. Adv. -δῶς, Ap. Rh. Cf. θεουδής.

θεοεικλής, or, godlike, Hom. who uses it exactly = foreg.

θεοεπίης, ἐς, (ἐπος) = θεοεπίσιος.

θεοεχθρία, ἡ, (ἐχθος) dub. I. for sq.

θεοεχθρία, ἡ, a being hated by the gods, Lucr.: from θεοεχθρος, or, hated by the gods.

θεόθεν, Adv., (θεός) from the gods, Lat. divinitus, Od. 16. 447. θεόθυτος, or, (θύω) offered to the gods: τὸ θ. a victim, Cratin.

Incert. 132.

θεοῖον, τό, the temple of the wine-god: τὰ θεοῖον, with and without ἱερὰ, the feast of the wine-god, ap. Dem. 1371. 24.

θείονος, ὁ, the wine-god, Bacchus, Παρθ. Aesch. Fr. 339.

θεοκάπηλος, or, trafficking in sacred things, Eccl. [ἀ]

θεοκατασκευαστος, or, (κατασκευάω) made by God.

θεοκήρυξ, ὁ, δ, a divine herald.

θεοκίνητος, or, (κινέω) roused by the gods.

θεοκλήτος, or, (κλέω) called of God: also II. act. θ. μέλαβρον the house wherein God is invoked, both in Nonn.

θεοκλύτω, to call the gods to aid, call on the name of the gods, to invoke divine vengeance, Aesch. Pers. 500; to call on, c. acc. pers., θέμω, Elmsl. Med. 204: in gen. to call aloud, declare, c. acc. rei, ταῦτα Plut.: and

θεοκλήτωσις, εως, ἡ, a calling on the gods, invocation, c. acc. rei, Polyb.: from

θεοκλήτω, or, (κλέω) calling on the gods, θ. ἄλται Aesch. Theb. 143. II. pass. heard by God, Joseph.

θεοκμήτος, or, (κάνω) made, wrought by a god, Q. Sm.

θεοκοίλω, to be a priest, Inscr.: from

θεοκόλος, ὁ, ἡ, a priest, priestess, cf. θεκη. (from θεός and κολέω, Lat. colo, which is not in use.)

θεόκραντος, or, (κραίνω) accomplished, wrought by the gods, Aesch. Ap. 1488.

θεοκρατία, ἡ, (κράσις) a mingling with God, Iambli.

θεοκρατία, ἡ, (κράτος) the rule of God, Theocracy, Joseph.

θεοκρίτης, ἴδος, founded by God, Nonn.

θεοκρίτης, or, ὁ, judge of gods or goddesses, of Paris, Anth. [Ἰ]

θεοκρίτος, or, (κρίνω) chosen of God.

θεόκτιστος, or, (κτίζω) founded, made, created by God, Poet. ap. Arist. Poet. 21.

θεόκτιτος, or, = foreg., Anth.

θεοκτόνιος, ἡ, a killing of God, Eccl.: from

θεοκτόνος, or, (κτείνω) killing God, Eccl.

θεοσκυνία, θεοσκυνής, = θεοσκυνία, θεοσκυνής.

θεολαμπής, ἐς, (λάμπω) divinely shining, Eccl.

θεολαμπέομαι, as Pass., to be inspired, Philo.

θεολαμπτικός, ἡ, ὁ, belonging to one possessed: ἡ θεολαμπική, sub. μαρτεία, = θεοληψία, Sent. Emp.: from

θεολήπτω, or, (λαμβάνω) seized by God, possessed, inspired, superstitious, Plut.

θεοληψία, ἡ, inspiration: superstition, Plut.

θεολογέιον, τό, a place above the stage where gods appeared.

θεολογέω, to be a θεολόγος, to speak of God and of the divine nature, to speak theologically, περί τινος Arist. Mund.: τὰ θεολογούμενα enquiries into the divine nature, Plut. Hence

θεολογία, ἡ, a speaking or writing on God and the divine nature, the science of things divine, theology, Plat. Rep. 379 A: esp. the origin of things.

θεολογικός, ἡ, ὁ, belonging to a θεολόγος: ἡ θεολογική, with or without ἐπιστήμη, = θεολογία, Arist. Metaph.

θεολόγος, or, (λέγω) speaking, writing on God and the divine nature: hence, ὁ θ. a divine, theologian; in profane writers, Homer, Hesiod, Orpheus were esp. so called, cf. Cic. N. D. 3. 21.

θεολάβητος, or, (λαμβάνω) = θεοβλαβής.

θεομάνει, to be θεομανής: from

θεομάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) maddden by the gods, Aesch. Theb. 653: λύσσα θ. madness caused by the gods, Eur. Or. 79.

θεομάνεια, ἡ, madness caused by God, inspiration, Philo.

θεομαντεία, ἡ, a spirit of prophecy, Dio C.

θεομαντής, f. ἴστω, to have a spirit of prophecy, from θεόμαντις, εως, ὁ, one who has a spirit of prophecy, Plat. Apol. 22 C: opp. to θυμόμαντις.

θεομαχία, *to fight against God or the gods*, Eur. Bacch. 45; 325; and
θεομαχία, ἡ, *a battle of the gods, as certain books of the Il. were called, esp. the 19th, Plat. Rep. 378 D.* II. *a fighting against God*: from
θεομάχος, *on*, (μάχομαι) *fighting against God*, N. T. [α] θεομηνία, ἡ, (μηνίς) *the wrath of God*.
θεομήτωρ, *oros*, *os*, *like the gods in council*, Aesch. Pers. 655, like Homer's θεόφρων μῆτωρ ἀτάλαντος.
θεόμητις, *ος*, ἡ, *divinely wise*, Nonn.
θεομήτωρ, *oros*, ἡ, (μήτηρ) *the mother of God*, Eccl.
θεομυμία, ἡ, *an imitating of God*, Eccl.
θεομυμία, *on*, Eccl. [1], and θεομύμιος, *on*, Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 331. 20, (μύμιος) *imitating God, divine*.
θεομιστής, *ος*, (μύσος) *abominated by the gods*, Ar. Av. 1548, and Plat.: but θεομίση, *es*, *act. hating God, unholy*.
θεομιστος, *on*, = θεομιστής, Eccl. [1]
θεομοίρος, *on*, (μοῖρα) *partaking of the divine nature*.
θεομόριος, *ia*, *on*, Dor. θεύμ., Ap. Rh., *collat. form of sq.*
θεομόριος, *on*, Dor. θεύμ., *assigned, destined by the gods*, Pind. O. 3. 18. II. *blessed by the gods*, P. 5. 6.
θεομόρφος, *on*, (μορφή) *of form divine*, Anth.
θεομύσος, *es*, (μύσος) *unclean, abominable before the gods*, Aesch. Eum. 40.
θεοξένιος, *os*, *epith. of Apollo and Hermes*, Paus.: θεοξένια, τὰ, *a festival in their honor*, Id.; also *a festival of the Dioscuri at Arginatum*, v. Büch. Introd. Pind. O. 3. p. 135.
θεοπαίμων, *oros*, (παίω) *sporting with the gods*, Nonn.
θεόπαις, *παῖδος*, *ος*, ἡ, *child of the gods, divine*, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 311 A. II. *having a divine child, epith. of the Virgin*, Nonn.
θεοπάτης, *oros*, *ος*, (πατήρ) *father of a divine child*, Eccl. [α] θεοπειθεία, ἡ, *obedience before God*, Eccl.: from
θεοπειθεῖς, *es*, (πειθεῖν) *obedient before God*, Nonn.
θεοπέμπτος, *on*, (πέμπω) *sent by the gods*, Arist. Eth. N. θεοπεράτος, *on*, (περάω) *θ. πλάνω heaven-sent wanderings* e. g. of Io, prob. 1. in Poet. ap. Dem. Phil. 91.
θεοπλάστης, *ος*, *ος*, (πλάσσω) *a maker of gods, or of their images*, Ar. Fr. 617. II. *the divine Creator*, Philo. Hence
θεοπλάστια, ἡ, *a making of gods: the incarnation*, Eccl.
θεοπλάστος, *on*, *made of God*, Eccl.
θεοπληκτος, *on*, (πλησσω) *stricken of God, like θεοβλαβής*.
θεοπληξία, ἡ, = θεοβλάβεια, Onom. ap. Euseb.
θεοπλόκος, *on*, (πλέκω) *of divine texture*.
θεοπνευστος, *on*, (πνέω) *inspired of God*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 121.
θεοποιέω, (θεοποιός) *to make into gods, deify*, Luc. Hence
θεοποιητικός, ἡ, *on*, *able to make gods: ἡ—κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of making statues of gods*.
θεοποιήτος, *on*, (ποιέω) *made by the gods*, Isocr. 152 C.
θεοποιία, ἡ, *a making of gods, esp. of their statues: from*
θεοποιός, *on*, (ποιέω) *making gods: ἡ θ. τέχνη=θεοποιητική*, Anth. II. *a making into gods, deifying*.
θεοπόλεω, *to be a θεοπόλος*, Plat. Legg. 909 D: from
θεοπόλος, *ος*, ἡ, (πολέωμαι) *a priest, also θεοπόλος*.
θεοπόμιος, *on*, (πέμπω) = θεοπέμπτος, Pind. P. 4. 123.
θεοπόντος, *on*, (πόνω) *wrought by a god*, Eur. Tro. 953.
θεοπρέπεια, ἡ, *divine magnificence or majesty*, Diod.: from
θεοπρεπής, *es*, (πρέπω) *becoming a god, divine*, Diod.: τὸ θεοπρεπές, = θεοπρέπεια, Philo. Adv. πῶς, Luc.
θεοπροπέω, (θεοπρόπος) *to prophesy, but only in part. masc.*
θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις Il. 1. 109, Od. 2. 184, Pind. P. 4. 339.
θεοπροπία, ἡ, *a prophesying, prophecy, oracle*, Hom.
θεοπροπίων, τὸ, *a prophecy, oracle*, Il. 1. 85., 6. 438: ἐκ θεοπροπίων, κατὰ τὸ θ. according to the oracle, Hdt. 1. 73, 68: from
θεοπροπός, *on*, *foretelling things by a spirit of prophecy, prophetic*, Il. 13. 70, Soph. Tr. 822: hence as Subst., *ος* *θ. a seer, prophet*, Il. 12. 228, Od. 1. 416. II. *a public messenger, sent to inquire of the oracle, elsewhere θεοπρός*, Il. 13. 70, Hdt. 6. 57., 7. 140, etc. (Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. in voc., from θεός, πρέπω, one who interprets a sign given by the gods.)
θεοπτεία, ἡ, = θεοπτεία: from
θεοπτήτης, *on*, *ος*, *ος*, (θεός, ὁράω, ὁφθαλμός) *seeing God*, Eccl. Hence
θεοπτεία, ἡ, *a seeing of God, divine vision*, Eccl. Hence

θεοπτικός, ἡ, *on*, *belonging to a θεοπτεία or to a θεοπτης. ἡ θ. δύναμις, the power of visions*, Hermes ap. Stob. p. 138. 10: *οἱ θ. the priesthood*, Eccl.
θεόπτυστος, *on*, (πτύω) *detested by the gods*, Aesch. Theb. 604.
θεόπτης, *ος*, (πύρ) *kindled by the gods*, Eur. El. 732.
θεόρρητος, *on*, (ῥρή) = θεομαρής.
θεόρρητος, *on*, (ῥεῖν, ῥήθηναι) *spoken of God*, Nonn.
θεόρρυτος, *on*, (ῥέω) *flowing, shed from the gods*, ὕμνος Opp.
θεόρρυτος, *on*, (ῥρυνμαι) *sprung from the gods, divine, celestial*, Pind. O. 2. 67.
ΘΕΟΣ, *ος*, with a softer pronunc. in Lat. *Deus, God*, Hom. as well in gen. signif., Θεός τὸ μὲν δώσει τὸ δ' ἔδωκε God will grant . . . Od. 14. 444, cf. Il. 13. 730, as in particular, θεός τῆς γῆς, Od. 9. 142; so πατήρ θεῶν etc. In philosoph. language the Deity, Divine Essence, like τὸ θεῖον. Homer represents God (θεός or θεοί) as ruling mankind, and attributes to Him all the good and evil of life, all sudden, unexpected events, so that the notion involved is not only of Destiny, but also of Chance: things are said to happen not only *σὺν θεῷ, σὺν θεοῖς, οὐκ ἀνενθε θεῷ*, Lat. *non sine diis, by the will of God*, Hdt. 1. 86, etc.; but also *ὑπὲρ θεῶν, against his will*. Later phrases: *ἡν θεός θέλη* Ar., *θεὸν βουλομένων* Luc., Lat. *dies faventibus*. Hom. takes the gods as the measure or standard of human virtue, wisdom, beauty, etc., hence the phrases *θεός ὤς, ὥστε θεός, ἴσα θεῷ or θεοῖς, θεῷ ἐναλλογίως* etc. As an oath, *πρὸς θεῶν* by the gods, in God's name, freq. in Trag. II. as fem. ἡ θεός, for θεά, θεία, a goddess, oft. in Hom., who has *μήτε ὀφείλεια θεός, μήτε τις ἔσθην* Il. 8. 7, etc. also in Att., esp. in phrase *τῷ θεῷ* the goddesses, viz. Demeter and Persephone, Valck. Hipp. 53, cf. σῶς: so too, ἡ ἀνθρωπος. III. as Adj. in Compar. *θεώτερος, more divine: θύραι θεώτεραι* gates more used by the gods, Od. 13. 111; *χορὸς θεώτερος* Call. Apoll. 93, cf. Buttm. Anus. Gr. § 69. 4. IV. in late writers, *ος* *θ. translates* Lat. *divus*, as a title of the emperors, *ος* *θ. Καῖσαρ* Strab. (Like forms occur in most of the kindred languages, Sanscr. *deva*, Lat. *deus, divus*, etc., and is no doubt orig. the same as Ζεύς, Σδεύς, Διός; so that we cannot admit the Greek deriv. given by Hdt. 2. 52, *ὅτι κόσμω θέντες τὰ πάντα πρήγματα καὶ πάσας νομὰς ἔχον*, cf. Wess., or that of Plat. Crat. 397 C, from *θεῖον* to Etym. because the first gods were the sun, moon, etc. Cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 40, sq.) [In Poets not rare as monosyll. θεοί Il. 1. 18, θεῶν h. Cer. 55, 260, θεοῖς Theogn. 171; and esp. in Att. Poets, Pors. Or. 393; cf. θεά.]
θεόςδοτος, *on*, (διδωμί) *poet. for θεοδότης, given by the gods*, Hes. Or. 318; but also in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9.
θεόςδορος, *on*, *poet. for θεοδότης*.
θεοσβεία, ἡ, *the service or fear of God*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 26; and
θεοσβεῖα, *to serve God*: from
θεοσβεῖς, *es*, (σέβομαι) *serving or fearing God, religious*, Soph. O. C. 260, Plat., etc. Adv. -βῶς, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58.
θεοσβετήτων, verb. Adj., *one must serve God*, Clem. Al.
θεόςφοβος, *on*, (σέβομαι) *feared as a god*, Ar. Nub. 292.
θεοσέπτω, *oros*, *ος*, = θεοσέβης, Eur. Hipp. 1364.
θεοσεχθρία, ἡ, (εχθρός) *hatred of the gods, ungodliness, impiety*, Ar. Vesp. 418.
θεοσημεία, ἡ, *a sign from the gods, miracle*, Eccl.
θεοσκύνω, *to worship the gods*: from
θεοσκύνῃς, *es*, *worshipped as a god, cf. προσκυνέω*.
θεοσοφία, ἡ, *knowledge of things divine*, Eccl.: from
θεόσοφος, *on*, *wise in the things of God*, Eccl. Adv. -φῶς.
θεόσπορος, *on*, (σπέρω) *sown by a god, divine*, Eur. Al. 1.
θεόστοπος, *on*, *poet. for θεόσπρος, χεῖμαρ* Aesch. Pr. 643.
θεοστεφής, *ος*, (στεφω) *crowned by God*.
θεοστήρικτος, *on*, (στηρίω) *supported by God*, Eccl.
θεοστήβης, *es*, (στείβω) *trdden by God*, Eccl.
θεόστοργος, *on*, (στέργω) *loving God*, Nonn.
θεοστυγής, *es*, (στυγέω) *hated of the gods, abominable*, Eur. Tro. 1213, Cyl. 602. II. *act. hating God*, N. T. Hence
θεοστυγῆτος, *on*, = foreg., Aesch. Cho. 635; and
θεοστυγία, ἡ, *hatred of God*.
θεοσύλη, *ος*, *ος*, (σύλω) *robbing God, sacrilegious*, Ael.; usu. *ιερσύλη*. Hence
θεοσύλη, ἡ, *sacrilege*, Ael.

θεοσύνακτος, *ov*, (σύνάγω) gathered or united by God, Eccl.
 θεοσύνάκτος, *ov*, (συνίστημι) commending God, Eccl.
 θεόσυνος, *ov*, (σύνω) sent by the gods, Aesch. Pr. 116, 596,
 cf. θεόσυνος.
 θεόταυρος, *δ*, the god-bull, a name for Zeus changed into the
 bull, Mosch. 2. 131.
 θεοτείχης, *ες*, (τείχος) walled by the gods, of Troy, Anth.
 θεοτελής, *ές*, (τέλος) divinely perfect, Eccl.
 θεοτερπής, *ές*, (τέρπω) pleasing the gods, Philox. ap. Ath.
 147 A.
 θεότευκτος, *ov*, (τεύχω) made by God, Eccl.
 θεοτευχής, *ές*, =foreg., Eccl.
 θεότης, *ητος*, *η*, (θεός) Godhead, divinity, divine nature, Luc.
 θεοτίμητος, *ov*, (τιμάω) honored of God, Aesch. Ag. 1337.
 θεοτίμος, *ov*, (τιμή) =foreg., Pind.
 θεοτόκος, *ov*, (τίκτω) bearing God: esp., *η* θ. mother of God,
 of the Virgin, Eccl.
 θεότρεπτος, *ov*, (τρέπω) turned i. e. sent by the gods, Aesch.
 Pers. 905, though the reading varies, v. Dind.
 θεοτρεφής, *ές*, (τρέφω) feeding the gods, ἡμυροσθή Anth.
 θεοτύπια, *η*, (τύπος) likeness to God, Eccl.
 θεοφεία, *η*, the fear of God, holiness, Ap. Rh.: *φ*ος
 θεοφείας, *ες*, fearing God, godly, holy, Lat. pius, rōbus, θυμός
 Od. 6. 121., 19. 364, etc.; also βασιλεὺς θεοφείας ἀνάσσω Od.
 19. 109: never in II. (Usu. regarded as contr. from θεοφείας;
 but then analogy would require θεώδης, nor does this signif.
 suit the sense: so that Buttm., Lexil. in voc., is prob. right, in
 deriving it from *θεός* and *δῆος* fear, and regarding it as a poet.
 metaplast. form of an older form, θεοδής, θεοδής. However
 later Poets, as Qu. Sm., use θεοδής just like *θεός*.)
 θεωργία, *η*, (θεουργός) a divine work, miracle, Eccl. II.
 art, magic, sorcery, Porphyry. Hence
 θεωργυικός, *ος*, *ον*, besitting a θεωργός, priestly, Eccl.
 θεωργός, *ος*, (*ἔργω) doing the works of God: *δ* θ. a priest,
 Iambli.
 θεοφάνεια, *η*, (θεοφανής) the appearance, manifestation of
 God, esp. of Christ in the flesh, Eccl. [α]
 θεοφανεῖα, *ov*, τὰ, (φαίνομαι) =θεοφάνεια II. [α]
 θεοφάνης, *ές*, (φαίνομαι) revealed by God or as God. Adv.
 -ως, Eccl.
 θεοφάνια, τὰ, sub. ἱερὰ, a festival at Delphi, at which the
 images of all the gods were shewn to the people, Hdt. i. 51, ubi
 olim θεοφανίαι. II. in Eccl., the festival of the θεοφάνεια,
 the Nativity.
 θεοφάντος, *ov*, revealed by God, Metrodor. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 B.
 θεοφάτος, *ov*, θεοφάτω, =θεοφάτος, θεοφατίζω.
 θεοφηγής, *ές*, (φέγγω) divinely bright, Eccl.
 θεοφήτης, *ος*, *δ*, (φημί) a messenger of God, prophet, Eccl.
 θεοφθηγυκός, *ov*, (φθέγγωμαι) uttered by God.
 θεοφθόγγος, *ov*, (φθόγγη) =foreg.
 θεοφίλης, *ές*, (φιλέω) dear to the gods, highly favoured, Ho-
 race's *Dis carus*, Hdt. i. 87; χώρα Aesch. Eum. 869; ἐορτή
 Ar. Ran. 443. Adv. -λως, θ. πράττειν, to act as the gods will,
 Plat. Alc. i. 134 D.
 θεοφιλήτος, *ος*, *ον*, loved by the gods, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 445. 42.
 θεοφιλία, *η*, the love, favor of God, Oenom. ap. Euseb.: from
 θεοφίλος, *ος*, =θεοφίλης.
 θεοφιλότης, *ητος*, *η*, a being loved by God.
 θεοφών, Ep. gen. and dat., sing. and plur. from *θεός*, Hom.,
 esp. in phrase θεοφών μῆστορ ἀτάλαντος, where it is dat. plur.
 θεοφόβος, *ov*, (φοβέομαι) fearing God, Eccl.
 θεοφραιος, *ov*, (φραιάω) driven by divine frenzy, epith. of
 Cassandra, Tryphiod.
 θεοφορέω, (θεοφόρος) bearing the image or impress of God.
 II. usu. in Pass., to be borne, possessed or inspired by a
 god: *η* θεοφορομένη, name of a play of Menander. Hence
 θεοφορήσις, *εως*, *η*, inspiration, Dion. H.
 θεοφορητός, *ος*, *ον*, inspired, possessed, Aesch. Ag. 1140. II.
 act. carrying a god or goddess, Luc. Adv. -τως.
 θεοφορία, *η*, =θεοφορήσις, Strab.: from
 θεοφόρος, *ος*, (φέρω) bearing, carrying a god, πόδες Aesch.
 Fr. 210: but II. θεοφόρος, *ov*, borne, possessed by a god,
 inspired, θ. δόαι the pains of inspiration, Aesch. Ag. 1150.

θεοφράδης, *ές*, (φράζω) speaking from God, prophetic, Orph.
 II. Pass. spoken by God, Nonn.
 θεοφράδεια, *η*, a divine saying, oracle.
 θεοφράδμων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, =θεοφράδης I, Philo.
 θεοφροσύνη, *η*, (θεόφρων) godliness.
 θεοφρούρητος, *ος*, (φρουρέω) guarded by God, Eccl.
 θεόφρων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, (φρήν) godly-minded, holy, Lat. pius,
 Pind. O. 6. 70.
 θεοφύλακτος, *ov*, (φυλάσσω) guarded by God. [ε]
 θεοφύτος, *ος*, (φύω) planted by God.
 θεοφανένω, to speak from God, prophesy, Heliod.
 θεοχάρακτος, *ος*, (χαράσσω) graven by God, Eccl. [α]
 θεοχολωσία, *η*, and -λωσις, *η*, the wrath of God: from
 θεοχολώω, *ov*, (χολώω) under God's wrath, accursed, Epict.
 θεόχρηστος, *ος*, (χράω) λόγια uttered, delivered by God, Philo:
 cf. Πυθόχρηστος.
 θεόχριστος, *ος*, (χρίω) anointed by God, Eccl.
 θεός, (θεός) to make into God, deify. Pass. to become a God,
 γνῶ θεοθεῖς Call. Dian. 159. II. =θεῖος, Araros Camp. 4.
 θεράπεινα, *η*, fem. of θεράπων, a waiting-maid, handmaid,
 Hdt. 3. 134, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 11. [α]
 θεράπειναιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Plut.
 θεράπειναιος, ἴδω, *η*, =θεράπεινα, Plat. Legg. 808 A.
 θεράπεια, *η*, Ion. θεραπεῖη, (θεραπεύω) a waiting on, service,
 attendance: and so, the body of attendants, a king's suite,
 retinue, Hdt. i. 109: hence in various relations, I. θ. θεῶν
 service done to the gods, divine worship, Plat. Legg. 716 E;
 also, *η* περί τοῦς θεοῦς θ. Isocr. 226 A; and then absol., Plat.
 Phaedr. 255 A. 2. a fostering, tending, nurture, care, τοῦ
 σώματος, τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Gorg. 464 B, Lach. 185 E. 3. ser-
 vice done to gain favor, a courting, paying court, Lat. obse-
 quium, ἐν θεραπείᾳ ἔχειν to court one's favor, Thuc. i. 55.
 4. service done to the sick, tending, Thuc. 2. 55; a remedy,
 cure, Plat. Prot. 345 A, etc.: of animals, a rearing, bringing
 up, keeping; and of plants, cultivation, Id. 149 E.
 θεράπειμα, atos, τό, a service done to another, and so I.
 attention, service, Plat. Legg. 718 A. 2. divine worship, Def.
 Plat. 415 A. 3. care, nurture, esp. a cure, remedy, Plut. [α]
 θεράπευσια, *η*, rarer form for θεράπεια, but acc. to Lob.
 Phryn. 5, to be written θεραπεύσια, cf. ἐλεόδοσιος etc.
 θεράπευσμος, *ος*, curable.
 θεράπευσιμος, verb. Adj., one must serve, cultivate, τὴν γῆν
 Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28: one must cure, Plat. Rep. 408 B.
 θεράπευσις, ἦπος, *δ*, =sq., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 65.
 θεραπευτής, *ος*, *ον*, one who waits on a great man, an attend-
 ant, servant, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 7. 2. one who attends to any
 thing, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 369 D; one who serves the gods, a
 worshipper, Id. Phaedr. 252 C: hence in Philo, and later in
 Eccl., οἱ Θεραπευταί, a name given to certain ascetics.
 θεραπευτικὸς, *ος*, *ον*, inclined to serve, attentive, obedient, Xen.
 Hell. 3. 1, 28: a courtier, Plut.; and c. gen., paying court to,
 τοῦ πλῆθους Plut. 2. inclined to take care of, tend, etc.:
η -κή =θεράπεια, Plat. Polit. 282 A. Adv. -κως, Plut.
 θεράπεντις, ἴδω, *η*, =θεραπευτής.
 θεράπεντος, *ος*, (θεραπεύω) that may be fostered, reared, cul-
 tivated, Plat. Prot. 325 B. 2. curable, Arist. H. A.
 θεράπευτρια, *η*, and
 θεράπεντρίς, ἴδω, *η*, fem. from θεραπευτήρ, Philo.
 θεραπεύω, (θεράπων) to wait on, attend, serve: Hom. has it
 only in Od. 13. 265, to be an attendant, do service, and in Med.
 h. Hom. Ap. 390, both times absol. It was then used in
 various relations, much like Lat. *colere*: 1. to do service
 to a superior, and prob. first to serve the gods, ἀθανάτους, θεοὺς
 θεραπεύειν, Lat. *colere* deos, Hes. Op. 136, Hdt. 2. 37, cf. *θε*
ραπεία: to serve a master, obey, etc., but also without any notion
 of subjection, to serve, honor, attend, foster, cherish, as a son
 his father, etc., like Lat. *colere*, observare. 2. freq. in Att.
 Prose, to court, pay court to, and in bad sense to flatter, τὸ
 πλῆθος Thuc. i. 9: to conciliate, τινὰ χρημάτων δόσει Ib. 137:
 also of things, to consult, Lat. *inservire commodo*, τὸ ἐμφέρον
 Thuc. 3. 56; ἡδονὴν θ. to indulge one's love of pleasure, Xen.
 Cyr. 5. 5, 41: τὰς θύρας τινὸς θ. to wait at a great man's door,
 Ib. 8. 1, 6. 3. c. acc. rei, to take care of, look to, provide

for, θ. τὸ παρὼν to look to, provide for the present, Soph. Phil. 149; θ. τῇ ἡνίκαι τὸν πυλῶν Thuc. 4. 67; to esp. θ. τὸ σῶμα to take care of one's person, to dress, wash, etc., Lat. *cuius cure*, Plat. Gorg. 513 D; also, θ. ἡμέραν to observe a day, keep it holy, Hdt. 3. 79; θ. ἐπεδ Lat. *sacra procurare*, Thuc. 4. 98.

4. esp. to take care of the sick, tend them, Thuc. 2. 47; 51: also to heal, cure, restore, νόσημα Isocr. 390 B.

5. of animals, e. g. θ. ἵππους to rear, keep horses, Plat. 6. of land, to cultivate, till it, γῆν Xen. Oec. 5. 12; δένδρον θ. to train, manage a tree, Hdt. 1. 193, and Theophr. Construct.: in Hom. absol.: later usu. c. acc., and so first in Hes.: also followed by inf., to take care that . . ., Lat. *operam dare ut . . .*, θ. τὸ μὴ θορυβεῖν Thuc. 6. 61; θ. ὅτι . . . Ib. 29. (Acc. to Döderlein akin to θέρω, θάλαττα, answering to Lat. *faveo*, *faveo*.)

θεραπνῆ, ἡ, Ion. for θεραπνῆ. Hdt.
θεραπνῆς, α, ον, Ion. and poet. for θεραπευτικός, θ. νοῦσαν Anth. 1.
θεραπῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, =θεραπνῆς, τοῦ ἥττονος θ. favoring the weaker side, Plat. Menex. 244 E.

θεραπνῆ, ἡ, poet. contr. from θεράπναι, a hand-maid, h. Hom. Ap. 157. II. in Nic. a dwelling, abode. III. Θεράπνη, ἡ, Dor. Θεράπναι, α, an old Lacon. city, with a temple of the Dioscuri, whence they are called Θεράπναιοι.

θεραπνῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. contr. from θεραπνῆς, Anth. 1.
θεράπνων, τό, Dim. from θεράπναι, Diog. L. 4. 59.
θεράπνων, ἰδος, ἡ, cf. belonging to a waiting-maid, θ. φερνῆ Aesch. Supp. 979.

θεράπναι, οντος, δ, a waiting-man, attendant, servant, Hom. esp. in Od.: in Hom. and old authors it always differs from θούλος, as implying free and honorable service; Hom. oft. in signf. of εταῖρος, ὁπῶν, a companion in arms, comrade, though usu. inferior in rank or name, so Patroclus is θεράπναι of Achilles, Il. 16. 244, Meriones of Idomeneus, Il. 23. 113, Eteoneus of Menelaus, and yet called κῆλως, Od. 4. 22; in other places the charioteer is esp. so called, ἡνίοχος θ. Il. 8. 119; also the κῆρυξ Od. 18. 424: further, it was used esp. of the servants of God; so kings were διδς θεράπνους Od. 11. 255; warriors θεράπνους Ἀργος oft. in Il.; minstrels and poets Μουσῶν θεράπνους h. Hom. 3. 20, cf. Νῆκε Choeril. p. 106; hence in gen. a worshipper. II. however in Chios, θεράπνους was the name for their slaves, Arnold Thuc. 8. 40. (v. θεραπνῆς fū.) [α]

θεραπῆ, ἄσος, δ, rare poet. form for θεράπναι, prob. only used in obl. cases, nom. pl. θεράπες Eur. Ion 94, Supp. 762; acc. sing. θεράπαι Anth.

θερεῖα, ἡ, summer, v. θέριος.
θερεῖστος, ον, (θέπος, βόσκω) serving for a summer-pasture. Θερειγνῆς, ἐς, (*γίνω) growing in summer, Nic.: hence hot, Nonn.

θερειλχῆς, ἐς, (λέχος) πλάτανος θ. a plane-tree to sleep under in summer, Nic.
θερεινόμοσ, ον, (νέω) feeding in summer, θ. πῶα summer-pasture, Dion. H.

θέριος, α, ον, also os, ον Ael., (θέπος) of, belonging to summer, in summer: ἀνύχμος θ. summer-drought, Emped. 404: ἡ θέρεια, Ion. θερεῖν, with or without ἔρα, =θέπος, summer-time, summer, Hdt. 1. 189; also in plur., α, θέρεια Pind. I. 2. 61. Irreg. Superl. πεπειρατος very hot, Nic. In Prose θερμὸς is the most usu. form.

θερεῖστος, ον, (πίνω) watered in summer, γῶαι Lyc.

θερεῖστος, v. θέριος.
θερεῖω, later poet. form of θέρα, Nic.
θερετρον, τό, (θέπος) a summer-abode, Hipp.
θερέω, Ep. for θερά, conj. aor. 2 pass. from θέρα, Od. 17. 23. θερεῖανον, τό, contr. θερεῖανον, (θέπος) the wicker body of the harvest-cart. (Nothing to do with ἔγω.)

θερεῖω, f. ἰω, Att. ἰω: shortd. θερεῖω, σω, aor. ἔθρισα Aesch. Ag. 536, (θέπος). To mow and gather in the harvest, c. acc., σῖτον, κῆρυξ, καρπὸν θ. to mow, reap, cut it, Hdt. 4. 42, Ar. Av. 506, and Plat. also in Med., Ar. Plut. 515. 2. metaph. to mow down, i. e. slay, Ἀργῶν τὸν θερεῖοντα θροῦσος Aesch. Supp. 638.

3. to cut the hair, θέρος θερεσθῆ ἑαυθὺν had her crop of yellow hair cut off, Soph. Fr. 587; cf. ἀποθερεῖω. 4. me-

taph. also to pack up, Ar. Ach. 947, in Dor. inf. θερεῖδεν. II. intr. to pass the summer, Xen. An. 3. 5. 15. Cf. ἐαρίω, χειμάω. θερίκος, ἡ, ὄν, =θέριος.
θερίνιος, ἐς, ον, =θέριος, θ. τροπαὶ the summer solstice, i. e. 21st of June, Hdt. 2. 19.
θερίνιος, ἡ, ὄν, more usu. prose form for θέριος, Plat., etc., but also in Pind. P. 3. 87.

θέριος, α, ον, =θέριος.
θέριστος, ἐως, ἡ, (θερεῖω) a mowing.
θερισμός, δ, =θέριστος, Eupol. Mar. 11.

θεριστήριον, ἡ, ὄν, a mowing, reaper, Lyc. Hence
θεριστήριος, α, ον, belonging to mowing or reaping: τὸ θεριστήριον, sub. ὄργανον, a reaping-hook, also a plough-share, LXX.
θεριστής, οὗ, δ, =θεριστήριον, Dem. 242. 23: also name of a satyr. play of Euripides.

θεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, =θεριστήριος: τὰ θεριστικά α crop, Strab.
θεριστός, ἡ, ὄν, (θερεῖω) reaped, to be reaped: τὸ θ. a kind of balsam, Diosc.

θέριστος, δ, (θερεῖω) harvest or harvest-time, Spohn Niceph. Blemm. 40, cf. ἀμπρος.

θεριστρία, ἡ, fem. from θεριστήριον, Ar. Fr. 618.
θεριστρίον, τό, a light summer garment, opp. to χειμάστριον, Theoc. 15. 69, ubi v. Wüstem.: acc. to Winckel. Gesch. d. Kunst 6. 2, 2, a light kind of veil, cf. also Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 394. 1.

θεριστρον, τό, =foreg., LXX. II. a reaping-hook.
θερμα, ἡ, in Menand. p. 37 for θερμῆ, heat, fever, but v. Lob. Phryn. 331.

θερμαῖω, f. ἰω, =ση, Nic.
θερμαῖω, f. ἰω, perf. pass. τεθερμασμαι Hipp., (θερμὸς) to warm, heat, Il. 14. 7: in the dub. L, Aesch. Cho. 1004, πολλὰ θερμαῖον φερεῖ (which Passow explains by πολλὰ πράσσει θερμῇ φερεῖ) Dind. now reads θερμῇ νοῖ (from ἄνω to accomplish). Pass. to become warm or hot, grow hot, Od. 9. 376; also to be in a fever, Hipp. Freq. metaph., θερμαίνεσθαι καρδίαν to glow with hope, Soph. Aj. 478; χαρὰ θερμαίνεσθαι καρδίαν to have one's heart warm with joy, Eur. El. 402; so, κῆρυξ θερμαίνεσθαι σπλάγχνα Ar. Ran. 844. Also θερμαῖω.

θερμαίνω, ἐως, ἡ, (θερμαῖω) a warming, heating, Hipp.
θερμαντήριον, ἡ, ὄν, a warmer, i. e. a kettle, pot for boiling water, etc. Hence

θερμαντήριος, α, ον, good for warming, promoting warmth, Hipp.: τὸ θερμαντήριον, with or without ἄγγειον, Gal.
θερμαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, =θερμαντήριος, c. gen., Plat. Tim. 60 A.
θερμαντός, ἡ, ὄν, (θερμαῖω) warmed, heated, Arist. Metaph. θερμῆστια, ἡ, warmth, heat, Hipp.: less Att. for θερμότης, Thom. M. p. 441.

θερμασμός, ατος, τό, a warm application or lotion, Hipp.
θερμαστίον, τό, =θερμασμός II.
θερμαστίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =θερμαντήριον.

θερμαστήριον, α, ον, oven, furnace, also θερμασστήριον, q. v., Call. Del. 144. Adv. θερμαστήριον, from the furnace.

θερμαστρίω, v. θερμαστέω II. 2.

θερμαστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fire-tongs, tongs used by smiths to take hold of hot metal: hence in gen. pincers, pliers, esp. =δονδύλγος, Arist. Mechan. 2, also a violent sort of dance, a kind of entrechat or caper, in which one jumped up and crossed the legs long-fashion: hence the Verbs θερμαστρίω, θερμανστρίω, to dance this dance. II. a sort of pin or nail. III. =

θερμαντήριον, LXX.—Also θερμανστρίς, q. v.
θερμανστρά, ἡ, θερμανστρίω Critias 29, θερμανστρίς, =θερμαστρά, etc. (Merely another form, not compd. with αἶω or φαῖω.)

θερμῆ, ἡ, (θερμὸς) heat, esp. feverish heat, Thuc. 2. 49; in new Att., ἡ θερμῆ Menand. p. 37, but v. Lob. Phryn. 331. II. α θερμῆ hot-springs, Lat. thermæ.

θερμηγορέω, to speak warmly, hotly, Orac. ap. Luc.

θερμημέρια, ἡ, α, (ἡμέρα) hot days, summer-time, Hipp.

θερμήνιος, ἡ, ον, (θέρος) of lupines, Diosc.

θερμόν, τό, Dim. from θέρος, Diosc.

θερμόβαθῆς, ἐς, (βάττω) dyed hot, opp. to ψυχροβαθῆς, Theophr.

θερμόβλυστος, ον, (βλῶ) hot-bubbling, ῥεῖρον Anth.

θερμόβουλος, ον, (βουλή) hot-tempered, rash, Eur. Incert. 177.

θερμοδότης, *ον, δ*, (δίδωμι) *one who brought the hot water* (calda) at baths or sacrifices, Lat. *caldarius*.

θερμοδότης, *ιδος, fem.* from *foreg*, Anth.

θερμοεργός, *ον*, =θερμοργός, cf. Dind. Aesch. Eum. 560.

θερμοκοιλίος, *ον*, (κοιλία) *hot-stomached*, Hipp.

θερμοκυσμός, *ος*, a *leguminous plant*, prob. of a kind between *βέρμος* and *κυάμος*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 55 D.

θερμολουσία, *ῆ*, a *bathing in hot water, hot bath*, Theophr.

θερμολουτέω, *to use hot baths*, Hipp.: from

θερμολουτής, *ου, δ*, (λούω) *one who uses hot baths*.

θερμολουτία, *ῆ*, =θερμολουσία, Hipp.

θερμολουτρέω, =θερμολουτία, Arist. Prob.

θερμομήγης, *ές*, (μήγνυμι) *half-hot*, Plut.

θερμόνους, *ον*, *heated in mind*, Aesch. Ag. 1172.

θερμόπλα, *ῆ*, (δπλή) *an inflammatory disease in horses' hoofs*.

θερμόποτης, *ου, δ*, (πίνω) *one who drinks hot drinks*, Ath. Hence

θερμόποτις, *ιδος, ῆ*, a *cup for mixing hot drinks in*, Ath.

θερμόπιλλαι, *ων, αι*, (πύλλη) *literally Hot-Gates*, i. e. a narrow

gate-like pass, in which were hot springs: name of the famous

pass from Thessaly to Locris, the key of Greece, Strab.; also

called simply Πύλλαι Hdt. 7. 201. [5]

θερμόπωλης, *ου, δ*, (πωλέω) *a seller of hot meat and drink*. Hence

θερμόπωλον, *τό*, a *cook-shop*, Plant.

θερμός, *ῆ, ὄν*, also poet. *os, v* h. Hom. Merc. 110, Hes. Th.

696, (θερῶ) *warm, hot, boiling, glowing*, Hom.; of hot baths,

θ. λοιπρ. II. 14. 6 (afterwds. called ῥάκλεια λ., v. also signif.

III); of tears, Od. 19. 362; of boiling water, II. 388; of sun-

heat, Hdt. 3. 104, etc. II. metaph. *hot, hasty, rash, head-*

long, like Lat. *calidus*, esp. in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 560, Ar.

Plut. 415. 2. *eager, active, fresh*, Luc. III. τὸ θερ-

μόν, =θερμότης, *heat, Lat. calor*, Hdt. 1. 142, and Plat.

2. sub. ὕδωρ, *hot drink, Lat. calda*. 3. τὰ θερμά, sub. χωρία,

Hdt. 4. 29: but sub. λοιπρὰ, *hot baths*, also in sing. τὸ θερμόν

Meineke Philom. p. 375.

θερμός, *ος*, the *lupine*, esp. *lupinus albus*: used at Athens to

counteract the effects of drink, Comici ap. Ath. 55 C.

θερμοσποδία, *ῆ*, (σποδός) *hot ashes*, Diosc. v. Lob. Phryn. 603.

θερμότης, *ῆτος, ῆ*, (θερμός) *warmth, heat, Lat. calor*, Plat.

Rep. 335 C, etc. II. metaph. *heat, haste, passion*, Philostr.

θερμοπαγέω, (θερμός, πρᾶγω) *to eat lupines*, Luc.

θερμοργέω, *to do hot, hasty acts*: and

θερμοργία, *ῆ*, a *hot, hasty act*: from

θερμοργός, *όν*, (θερμός, ἔργω) *doing hot, hasty acts, rash,*

headlong, Xen. Mem. 1. 3. 9.

θερμῶς, =θερμῶ, whence pass. pf. inf. τεθερμῶσθαι, dub. I. Ar.

Lys. 1079.

θερμύδρον, *τό*, also τὰ θερμύδρα, (ὕδωρ) *a place with hot*

springs: name of a harbour of Rhodes.

θερῶ, (θερῶ) *to warm, heat, make hot, ὕδωρ* Od. 8. 426.

Pass. *to grow hot*, Od. 8. 437, II. 18. 348. Ep. word, only

found in forms θερμέτε and θερμέτο.

θερμῶδης, *ες*, (θερμός, εἶδος) *luculentum*, Aretae.

θερμωλή, *ῆ*, *heat*, esp. *feverish heat*, Hipp.

θερῶεις, *εσσα, εν, οφ*, or *in summer*, Nic.: from

θερός, *τό*, (θερῶ) *summer, summer-time*, Hom.; hence also

summer-heat, as χειμῶν winter-cold: τὸ θερός, τὸ θέρος, absol.,

during, in the summer, Hdt. 1. 202., 2. 24; κατὰ θέρος ἄκμῃ

Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 19, θέρος μεσούτης about mid-summer, Luc.

II. *summer-fruits, harvest*, a crop: metaph., πᾶγκλαντον

θέρος Aesch. Pers. 822, cf. Ag. 1655.

θερός, *τό*, =foreg., Hesych.

ΘΕΡΑ, fut. θερῶω, *to warm, heat, make hot, dry, burn*. But

Hom. uses only Pass. θερῶμαι, c. fut. med. θερῶμαι Od. 19.

507, aor. 2 ἐθέρην in conj. θερῶ for θερῶ, Od. 17. 23: to become

warm, grow hot, warm oneself, Od. 19. 64; πυρὸς at the fire,

Od. 17. 23; but πυρὸς θηϊόν θερῶσαι *to be burnt by* destroying

fire, II. 6. 331., II. 667. II. =θεραπεύω, θέραν ἔλκος, dressing

a wound, Lat. *fovens ulcus*, Nic. Also θερῶαι. (Hence

θερός, θερῶω, θερμός, θερμωλή, θερσάνω, also θερᾶναι,

θεραπεύω, for which θερῶ is used, v. supr. As θ was changed,

Aeol. and Dor. into φ, it is plain that to this family belong

Lat. *ferreo* and *febris*, cf. θῆρ, fera: prob. too *torreo*, with our

dry, Germ. *dorren*, *dorren*, etc.)

θές, imperat. aor. 2 act. from τίθημι, Hom.

θέσις, *εως, ῆ*, (τίθημι) *a setting, placing, arranging*: ἐπέων θέσις *setting of words in verse, poetry*, Pind. O. 3. 14, cf. Alc. Fr. 100: θ. νόμων *law-giving*: θ. ὀνομάτων *a giving of names*, Plat. Crat. 390 D: θ. ἀγώνων *institution of games*, Diod.

II. *a deposit of money, preparatory to a law-suit*, Ar. Nub. 1191, in plur., cf. πρῶταῖα: *money paid in advance* on a sale, a *deposit, earnest*, Dem. 896. 6. III. *adoption* as the child of some one, ὁ κατὰ θέσιν πατήρ, Lat. *pater adoptivus*, cf. θερός, θέτης III: hence in gen. *adoption*, e. g. *admission to the freedom of a state*, Meineke Euphor. p. 5.

IV. in philosoph. language, *a position, conclusion proved or to be proved*, Plat. Rep. 335 A, etc.: esp. *a general or universal principle*, Lat. *quaestio infinita, propositum*, Cic. Top. 21, Quintil. 3. 5.

V. opp. to ἄριστος, 1. in dancing, the raising of the foot, hence 2. in metre, the last half of the foot, in which the voice falls, opp. to the first half, in which it rises. 3. in Rhetoric, *affirmation*.

VI. in Gramm. θέσεις, Lat. *positurae*, are the stops.

θέσκελος, *ον*, (θεός, ἔστω, ἵστω) orig. *godlike*, Lat. *divinus*: but as early as Hom. this sense was confined to the full form

θεσκελεος, so that θέσκελος was only used in gen. for *supernatural, marvellous, wondrous*, and always of things, as v. versa, θεσκελεος always of persons: θέσκελα ἔργα *deeds or works of wonder*, II. 3. 130, Od. 11. 610: as Adv., ἔκτοθ' ἐθέσκελον αὐτῷ

he was wondrous like him, II. 23. 107. Only Ep. Cf. θεῖος, θέσις, θεσπέσιος, θέσφατος, and Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

θέσμιος, *α, ον*, also *ος, ον*, Dor. τέσμιος, (θεσμός) according to law, lawful, Aesch. Ag. 1564: hence τὰ θέσμια, as Subst., *laws, customs, rites*, Hdt. 1. 59, and Trag.; also in sing., Eur. Tro. 267.

θεσμοδοκέω, (θεσμός, δέχομαι) *to receive, accept a law*.

θεσμοδότειρα, *ῆ*, Orph., fem. from

θεσμοδότης, ῥηος, ὅς, (δίδωμι) *a law-giver*.

θεσμοθεσία, *ῆ*, (θεσμοθέτης) *a law giving*: written law, Eccl.

θεσμοθετίον, *τό*, (τίθημι) *the hall in which the θεσμοθέται*

met, Lat. *basilica Thesmothetiarum*, also θεσμοθέτιον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 519.

θεσμοθέτω, *to be a θεσμοθέτης*, Isae. 67. 2: later, *to give laws*.

θεσμοθέτης, *ος, δ*, (τίθημι) *a law-giver*. II. the θεσμοθέται

at Athens were the six junior archons, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 138.

10: after their year expired they became members of the

Areopagus, Id. § 109, v. θερμός fin.

θεσμοθέτιον, *τό*, =θεσμοθετίον, Plut.

θεσμολογέω, *to administer justice*, late word.

θεσμοποιέω, *to make laws*, Eur. Phoen. 1645.

θεσμοπόλος, *ον*, (πολέω) =θεσμοτοπός, Anth.

θεσμός, *ος*, Dor. τεθμός: poet., also from Soph. downwds., with

heterog. plur. τὰ θεσμά, (τίθημι). *That which is laid down and*

established, a law, rule, ordinance, Lat. institutum, as well in

things divine as human, hence *a rite, form*, Hom. only in Od.

23. 296, ἑκτέρῳ παλαιῷ θεσμῷ ἔκοντο i. e. they fulfilled all

the established rites of wedlock, like Lat. *consuescere cum aliquo*:

besides this in h. Hom. 7. 16, θεσμοὶ εἰρήνης *the order and*

regularity of peace: οἱ πάριοι θ. Hdt. 3. 31: also freq. in Trag.

2. at Athens, Draco's laws were esp. called θεσμοί, because

each began with the word θεσμός, (whence the revisors of the

law were θεσμοβέται), while Solon's laws were named νόμοι,

Andoc. 11. 19, 26. 3. =θεσπάζω, Bergk Anacr. p. 179.

II. *an institution*, as the court of Areopagus, Aesch. Eum.

484, 615. Hence

θεσμοσύνη, *ῆ*, *justice*, like δικαιοσύνη, Anth.

θεσμοτόκος, *ον*, (τίκτω) *law-producing*, Nonn.

θεσμοφῶρία, *ων, τάς*, (θεσμοφόρος) the *Thesmorphoria*, an an-

cient festival held by the Athenian women in honor of Demeter

Θεσμοφόρος (cf. θεσμοφόρος): it lasted three days from the 11th

of Pyanepsion: first in Hdt. 2. 171; also at Erphesus, Id. 6. 16.

θεσμοφοριάω, *to keep the Thesmorphoria*: αἱ θεσμοφοριάζουσαι

a well known play of Aristoph.

θεσμοφορίον, *τό*, the temple of Demeter Θεσμοφόρος, Ar.

Thesm. 278, 880: from

θεσμοφόρος, *ον*, (θεσμός, φέρω) *law-giving*: esp. epith. of

Demeter, as having introduced tillage, and so given the first

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impulse to civil society, lawful marriage, etc., Hdt. 6. 134: τὰ θεομορφῶν Demeter and Persephone, who were worshipped together at the Thesmophoria, Ar. Thesm. 303.

θεομοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, usu. in plur., θεομοφύλακες, like νομοφύλακες, *guards of the law*, a magistracy at Elis, Thuc. 5. 47. [E]

θεομῶδῶ, (ῶδῃ) to deliver oracular precepts: τὰ θεομῶδούμενα oracles, Philo.

θεοστίνος, ἰα, ἰον, also ὅς, *on Eur. Andr. 297, and Luc. (θεός, εἰπεῖν, ἔσπετε)*: strictly of the voice, divinely sounding, divinely sweet, δαΐδῃ II. 2. 600; Ξειρήναι Od. 12. 158.

II. that can be spoken by none but God, and so unspeakable, ineffable, unutterable: hence 1. in most of the Homer. passages it has the gen. signifi. of θεός, divine, II. 1. 591, Od. 13. 363; dat. fem. θεοστέρῃ (sub. βουλῇ) as Adv., by the will or decree of God, II. 2. 367: most freq. as epith. of any thing great, wondrous, marvellous, excellent of its kind, e. g., ὥτων, χαλκός marvellous fine wool, brass, Od. 9. 434, II. 2. 457; ὁ δὲ μὴ a small divinely sweet, Od. 9. 211; so in Hdt., ἀπὸ (εἰ) θεοστίνον ὡς ἥδῃ 3. 113:—in regard to man, it usu. has the notion of mighty, prodigious, esp. in Hom., θ. ἀλαλήτης and ἡμαδός, θ. ἡχῆ, ἰαχῆ, βοῇ: but 2. also of any thing sent, caused, proceeding from God, and so unspeakable, awful, fearful, whether of natural phenomena, as, νέφος, ἀρχαῖος, λαίλαψ II. 15. 669, Od. 7. 42., 9. 68; or incidents in man's life, as, φόβος II. 9. 2., 7. 118; πλοῦτος II. 2. 670; and so the θ. χάρης, so freq. in Od., may be understood. Adv.—ἰα, θ. ἐφόβησεν they trembled unspeakably, II. 15. 637. Ep. word, once in Hdt. I. c., cf. θέσφατος, ἀδύσφατος, and Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

θεοτιμίδος, ὄν, (θεός, τιμὴ) poet. for θεοτιμίδος.

θεοτιμῆς, ἑς, (θεός, τιμὴ) kindled by a god: in Hom. always, θεοτιμῆς πυρ furious fire, such as seems something more than natural: Ep. word. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θεσκελος 4.

θεοτιμῆα, (ἔπος) oracular, prophetic, Soph. O. T. 463: as if pecul. fem. of a form θεοτιμῆς, ἑς.

θεοτιμῶ, fut. Iw, Att. ἰω, Ion. inf. fut. θεοτιμῶν Hdt. 8. 135: to declare by oracle, prophesy, foretell, divine, τι Hdt. 1. 47, etc.; τιμῇ Aesch. Ag. 1210: later also to decree, order, Julian.

θεός, ὄν,=θεοστίνος, Hes. Fr. 54, Orac. ap. Ar. Av. 977, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. θεσκελος.

θεός, ἰα, ὁ, ἦ, and in Nonn. gen. ἰδός etc., (θεός, εἰπεῖν, ἔσπετε): filled with the words of God, inspired, αἰδώς Od. 17. 385, δαΐδῃ Od. 1. 328., 8. 498, Eur. Med. 425,—always in acc. ὅστω.

II. in gen. for θεός, divine, wondrous, awful, θεός, ἑσπέρη h. Hom. Ven. 209; like θεοστίνος, q. v. Ep. word (though never in Il.), used also by Eur. I. c. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θεσκελος.

θεοσμία, ατος, τό, (θεσπῖω) that which is given as an oracle, *an oracle*, Hdt. 2. 29, and Trag.

θεοσπῆτης, οὐ, ὁ, a prophet.

θεοσπιδῶ, to be a θεοσπιδῶ, to prophesy, sing in prophetic strain, Aesch. Ag. 1161, Ar. Plut. 9. Hence

θεοσπιδῆμα, ατος, τό,=θεοσμία.

θεοσπιδός, ὄν, (θεός, πῆ) singing in prophetic strain, prophetic, of persons, Eur. θ. φόβος Aesch. Ag. 1134: ὁ θεοσπιδός, a prophet, Lat. vates.

Θεσσαλίω, Att. Θεσσαλίω, f. Iw, to imitate the Thessalians, esp. to speak like them, Ael.: from

Θεσσαλός, ὁ, Att. Θεσσαλός, fem. Θεσσαλίς, a Thessalian, Hdt., etc.: Proverb., Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα a Thessalian trick, from the faithless character of the people, Eur. Phoen. 1407; hence also ὁ νόμισμα, i. e. false money. II. ἡ Θεσσαλίς, a kind of shoe, Lysipp. Bacch. 2.

Θεσσαλόλητης, ὄν, (τέμνω), Θ. κρέας a lump of meat such as you would cut for a hungry Thessalian, Philetaer. Lampad. 1.

θέσσανσαι, like ἱκετεῖν, to pray for, seek by prayer, desire: a defect. poet. aor., of which we find only 3 plur. θέσαντο Pind. N. 5. 18, and part. θέσαντες Hes. Fr. 23, Archil. 82, Ar. Rh. 1. 824, v. Schif. Schol. Par. ad I. Hence, acc. to Gramm., the verb. Adj. θεσσός, whence the Homer. ἀπὸθεστος and πολυθεστος. (Perh. from τίθημι, first in signifi. of ἱκετεῖν, to sit as a suppliant, and then in act. sense, to implore, pray for: cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θασσω γ. not.)

θεοφῆτης, ὄν, (λέγω) prophetic, Aesch. Ag. 1442: from θεοφῆτος, ὄν, (θεός, φημι) spoken by God, and so decreed, appointed, destined, Lat. fatalis, θεοφῆτον ἐστὶ 'tis so appointed, II. 8. 477; also c. dat. pers. et inf., σοὶ δ' οὐ θ. ἐστι θάνατος 'tis not appointed thee to die, Od. 4. 561: as Subst., τὰ θέσφατα the divine decrees, oracles, Od. 9. 507; also in sing., Eur. I. T. 121.

II. in gen. like θεός, sent, made by God, ἄρῃ Od. 7. 143, cf. θεοστίνος, ὅστω, and Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

θετός, ἑα, ἐόν, verb. Adj. from τίθημι, to be laid down or assumed. II. θετόν, one must lay down, Plat. Legg. 832 E.

θέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (τίθημι) one who places, lays down, ὁ νόμιστος one who gives a name, Plat. Crat. 389 E. II. one who makes a deposit or pledge, Isae. 82. 18, cf. θέσις II. III. one who adopts a child, cf. θέσις III. Hence

Θετίδων, τό, the temple of Thetis, Eur. Andr. 20: also Θετίδιον, Polyb.

θετικός, ἦ, ὄν, placing, laying down, positive, θ. νόμοι Arist. Pol.: hence in Gramm., τὸ θ. the positive degree of comparison.

II. belonging to a θεός or general principle, ὁ ζήτησις a general inquiry, Strab., cf. θέσις IV. Adv.—κῶς.

Θέτις, ἰδός, ἦ, Thetis, one of the Nereids, wife of Peleus, mother of Achilles: oft. in Hom., who uses Θέτι for dat., as also for vocat., cf. Hes. Th. 244, 1006.

θετός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τίθημι, placed, set, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 251. II. taken as one's child, adopted, θετόν παῖδα ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 6. 57.

III. as Subst. τὸ θετόν, part of a woman's head-dress.

θεύ, Dor. and Ion. for θεός, δοῦ, imperat. aor. 2 med. from τίθημι.

θευμορία, ἦ, Dor. for θεομορία, destiny, Call. Ep. 32. 4. II. as Adj. fem., appointed by God, θ. νοῖστος Ar. Rh.: from

θεύω, ὄν, Dor. for θεωρός, assigned, granted by God, divine, δαΐδῃ Pind. O. 3. 18.—In gen., the Dor. were fond of changing initial θεο—into θευ—, esp. in proper names, as Θεώνης, Θεούτος, Θεούσιος, Θεύμοπος, for Θεώνης etc.; Call. Cer. 58 ventured even θεῖς for θεός: later Ep. and Epigram. poets adopted these Dor. forms. The Att. contracted int. θεο—into δο—, as Θεουκλίδης, Θεουκλῆς for Θεουκλῆ, etc., Malet. de Dial. p. 16, 217 Str., Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 353. 13.

θεύς, ὁ, and ἦ, Dor. for θεός, Call. v. foreg.

θεύσομαι, I will run, fut. of θέω, II.

θευφορία, ἦ, Dor. for θεωφορία.

ΘΕΩ, Ep. also θέω, fut. θεώσομαι, Dor. θεωσοῦμαι, θέωσω only in Lyc. 119. To run, Hom.; also ποῖ, πόδεσσιν; θέιν πέδιλον to run over the plain, II. 22. 23; ἐπ' ἄκρον καρπῖον, ἐπ' ἄκρον ἁλὸς θέιν II. 20. 227, 229: περί τριπόδων θέιν to run for a tripod, II. 11. 701; hence metaph., περί ψυχῆς Ἑκτορος θέιν to run, contend for Hector's life, II. 22. 161; later also, θ. τὸν περί τῆς ψυχῆς (sc. δρόμου) Valck. Hdt. 7. 57; θέιν κίνδυνον Plut. Cf. τρέχω.

II. of other kinds of motion, as 1. of birds, to fly, Ar. Av. 205. 2. of things, to run, fly, etc., most freq. like Lat. currere, of ships, II. 1. 483; later also c. acc., θάλασσαν, πλάγας, κύμα θέειν Jac. A. P. p. 282, 642: also of the running wheel, II. 18. 601; of a rolling stone, II. 13. 141; of a quoit, θέων ἀνὰ χειρός Od. 8. 193.

III. of things which (as we too say) run in a continuous line, though not actually in motion, as φλεβὶ ἀνὰ γὰρ θέοντα διαμπερές II. 13. 547; esp. of any thing circular, which seems to run round into itself, ἔντυξ, ἡ πυμῆτη θέει ἀσπίδος II. 6. 118; so too, δόντες λευκὰ θέοντες teeth running in a white line, Heintz. Hes. Sc. 146, cf. λανάνη III. 2.

IV. as Part. with another Verb it takes an Adverb. signifi., quick, swift, quickly, θέων παρόντι, κλέσον θέων etc., Hom.; and, ἥθε θέονσα (as we say) she came running, II. 6. 394; ἴξε θέων, of a person on ship-board, Od. 3. 288.—On Homer's βῆ δὲ θέων, v. βαῖνω I. (Hence θεός: akin to σείω, where the v or f appears as in fut. θεώσομαι, cf. Sanscr. dhāv.)

θεώ, for θεόν, imperat. from θεομαί.

θεώμεν, Ion. for θεώμεν, i plur. conj. aor. 2 from τίθημι.

θεωνύμια, ὄν, αἰ, (ὄνομα) the names or attributes of God, Eccl. θεωρέω, ἦ, ὄν, (θεωρέω) to look at, view, behold, τι Hdt. 4. 76, Aesch. Fr. 302: esp. 2. to be a spectator at the public games and festivals, τὸ θεῖν Ὀλύμπου h. Hdt. 1. 59; also, θ. ἐς τὰ Ἐφέσια Thuc. 3. 104. 3. also of the mind, like Lat. contemplari, to

contemplate, τι Plat. Gorg. 53 E: to consider, Dem. 12. 24, etc.: also, τι πρὸς τι, to compare one thing with another, Dem. 230. 26. II. to be a θεωρός or state ambassador to the oracle or at the games, Thuc. 5. 18; οὐδαμοί, πλὴν ἐς Πάρον θ. Ar. Vesp. 1188, cf. Thuc. 11. III. in Soph. O. C. 1084, it has usu. been taken trans. θεωρήσασα τοῦτον ὅμμα having made my eyes behold, Herm., who refers to Thuc. 8. 10; Dind., with Wunder, reads ἐωρήσασα, cf. ἐωρεά. Hence
θεωρία, ατος, τό, that which is looked at, viewed, a sight, spectacle, like θέαμα, Schiäp. App. Dem. 2. p. 106. II. of the mind, that which is contemplated, and so a principle thereby arrived at, a rule, Lat. praeceptum, Polyb., and Cicer.: also τὰ θεωρήματα the arts and sciences, Id. 2. in Mathematics, a theorem, Eucl. Hence
θεωρηματικός, ὁ, ὄν, of belonging to θεωρήματα, using them, and so prob. dogmatic, epith. of Metrodorus the disciple of Stilpo, Diog. L. 2. 113.
θεωρημάτων, τό, Dim. from θεωρήμα, Epict.
θεωρησις, εως, ἡ, a viewing, contemplation, Plat. Phil. 48 A.
θεωρητήριον, τό, a seat in a theatre, etc., Plut.
θεωρητέος, verb. Adj., one must contemplate, Plat. Legg. 815 B.
θεωρητικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to θεωρεῖν: θ. βίος a contemplative, as opp. to a practical, life, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κός.
θεωρητός, ὁ, ὄν, that may be contemplated, Diod. Adv. -τός.
θεωρήτρα, ωρ, τό, the presents made by the bridegroom to the bride, when she first unveiled herself.
θεωρεῖν, ἡ, a looking at, viewing, beholding, θεωρεῖν εἶκεν for the purpose of seeing the world, Hdt. 1. 30: esp. II. the being a spectator at the public games, and festivals, Soph. O. T. 1491. 2. also freq. of the mind, contemplation, reflection, speculation, Plat. Legg. 951 C; and in plur., Rep. 517 D: theory, as opp. to practice, and so in gen. science, Polyb.
III. the sending of θεωροί or state-ambassadors to the oracle or games, cf. Plat. Phaed. 58 C: also the θεωροί themselves, as we say an embassy, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2, and ap. Dem. 256. 14: also 2. the office of θεωρός, discharge of that office, Thuc. 6. 16: it was one of the lesser λειτουργίαι, Böckh P. E. 1. 286 sq.
IV. pass. = θεωρήμα, a sight, spectacle, Aesch. Pr. 802, Achae. ap. Ath. 277 B.
θεωρικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to θεωρεῖν (in both signs.): θ. σκηνή the tent used by the θεωροί Henioch. Incert. 1. 8: esp. II. τὰ θεωρικά (sub. χρήματα) the money, which, from the time of Pericles, was given from the treasury to the poor citizens, to pay for their seats at the theatre (at 2 obols the seat), but also for other purposes, Dem. 31. 13, etc., cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 289, sqq., 227, etc.: also in sing., τὸ θ. ap. Dem. 243. fin., etc. θεωρίος, δ, also θεωρίος, epith. of Apollo, as god of oracles.
θεωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, with and without ναῖς, a sacred ship, which carried the θεωροί (cf. sq. 11) to their destination, but was also used for other state-purposes, Hdt. 6. 87, cf. Plat. Phaed. 58 B: the Delian θεωρίς, said to have begun with Theseus, was esp. famous at Athens, Spanh. Call. h. Del. 314, Böckh P. E. 1. 286, sq.
θεωρός, δ, = θεωρητής, θεατής, a spectator, Aesch. Pr. 118: one who travels to see men and things, Plat. Legg. 951 A, 953 C: θ. ἐκιδόν viewing or present at the festivals, Eur. Ion 1076. But usu. II. an ambassador, sent by the state to consult an oracle, Soph. O. C. 413 (cf. θεωρητικός II); or to present some offering or perform some religious rite at the public games, Dion. H.; where the θεωροί were crowned and magnificently dressed. The Athen. sent θεωροί to the Delphic oracle, to Delos, and to the four great Hellenic games, v. Valck. Amm. p. 92, Böckh P. E. 1. 286, sq., G. F. Schumacher de Vett. Legatt. Theoricis, Schlesw. 1827. 2. a magistrate at Mantinea, Thuc. 5. 47. (The deriv. from θεός and ὥρα is maintained by Harpoer., Hesych., Phot., Etym. M. among the ancients, by Müller Aegin. p. 135, Welcker Theogn. p. xvii, among the moderns, and agrees with the analogy of θυραῖος, πυλαῖος, σκεναῖος, ὑλαῖος. But then, it has been thought necessary to derive the word in its first sense from θεόμα only, which can hardly be true. May we not rather suppose the name θεωροί (θεός, ὥρα) to have been first given to the sacred deputies, and then, as these were the chief spectators, applied

to spectators in general, and from its likeness to θεαταί to have become equiv. thereto? Cf. the anecdote of Pythagoras in Cic. Tusc. 5. 3.)
θεώσις, εως, ἡ, (θεώ) = ἀποθέωσις, Eccl.
θεώτερος, α, ον, compar. of θεός, more divine, v. θεός III.
Θηβαῖος, ἑς, (*γεω) sprung from Thebes, Theban, Hes. Th. 530; the form Θηβαγυρίς is also good, v. Lob. Phryn. 648.
Θηβαίε, to or towards Thebes.
Θηβαί, ὄν, αἰ, poet. also ἡ Θήβη, Thebes, the name of several cities, of which the most famous are the Egyptian, the Boeotian, and another in the Troad, all in Hom., who uses both sing. and plur. of all: so too Hes. Hence
Θηβαγενής, ἑς, = Θηβαγυρίς, Eur. Supp. 136.
Θηβαῖος, εως, ἰον, ἑος, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, the Theban, Hdt. 1. 182, etc.
Θηβαῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, the Thebaïs, i. e. territory of Thebes, Hdt. 2. 28. II. the Thebaïs, a poem on the siege of Thebes, which formed one of the Epic cycle, Paus. [-αῖς].
Θηβάνας, ου, δ, a name for the N. O. wind (καυκίας) in Lesbos, Arist. de Vent. 2.
Θηβασδε, poet. Adv. = Θήβαζε, II. 23. 679.
Θήβη, ἡ, v. Θήβα.
Θηβαῖον, Aeol. Θελβαῖον, Θελβαῖ Ar. Ach. 862, 868, from Thebes.
Θηβήσιον, or better Θηβήσιον, poet. -σῶ, Adv. at Thebes, II. 6. 223, Od. 15. 247.
θηγαλδός, α, ον, (θήγω) pointed, sharp, Anth. II. act. sharpening, c. gen. rei, Anth.
θηγάneos, α, ον, = foreg. [α]: from
θηγάνη, ἡ, a whetstone, Soph. Aj. 820: metaph. any thing to whet, an incentive to fury, Aesch. Eum. 859. [α]
θηγάνον, τό, = θηγάνη.
θηγάων, = θήγω, Aesch. Ag. 1535.
θήγη, ἡ, softer form of θήκη, as Γαῖος of Caius, ap. Hesych.
ΘΗΓῆ, ἡ, θήγω, to sharpen, whet, Hom. (only in II.), δδόντας II. 416, so θ. γένυν Eur. Phoen. 1380; and so, θ. φάσανον etc., Trag.: also in Med., δδον θηγάσθω let him whet his spear, II. 2. 382. II. metaph. to sharpen, provoke, like Lat. acuere, την ψυχην εἰς τὰ πολεμικά Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 11, λόγῳ τετραχμά- νοι sharp, biting words, Aesch. Pr. 311. (Cf. Sanscr. tñ acuere, which points to a connexion with θήγω, θηγγάνω etc.)
θήεμα, ἡ, ἡσούμα, Ion. form of θεόμα, ὁδομα, Dor. θεόμαι: to look on, gaze at, c. aut sine acc., Hom.; usu. with collat. notion of wonder, and so to gaze at, admire, II. 7. 444, Od. 2. 13, etc.; joined with θαμβεῖν II. 23. 728: θηεῖντο Ion. 3 pl. impf. for ἰδθῆντο, oft. in Hom.; also ἰδθῆμεθα for ἰδθῆνμεθα, Od. 9. 218; and θησάλοτο rare form for θησάμεντο, Od. 18. 191.
θήης, Ep. for θῆς, 2 sing. conj. aor. 2 act. from τίθημι, II. 16. 96.
θηητήρ, ἥρος, δ, Ion. for θεατής, (θήεμα) one who gazes at, an admirer, θ. τόξων Od. 21. 397.
θηητός, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. for θεατός, gazed at, wondrous, admirable, Lat. spectandus, Hes. Th. 31: Dor. θᾶητός, as freq. in Pind.
θηητήρ, ορος, δ, = θηητήρ, Nonn.
θηῖον, τό, poet. for θεῖον, brimstone, Od. 22. 493.
θῆσις, Ep. for θεῖος, divine: c. ὅσις.
θηκαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, like a chest or coffin (θήκη), hence οἰκμα θ. a burial vault, Hdt. 2. 86: from
θήκη, ἡ, (τίθημι) a case to put any thing in, a box, chest, χρυσὸν θ. a money-chest, Lat. theca, Hdt. 3. 130, ubi v. Bähr, cf. 9. 83: esp. a place for putting corpses in, a grave, vault, Hdt. 1. 67, etc., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 440 (453). Hence
θηκίον, τό, Dim. from foreg.
θηκτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from θήγω, sharpened, whetted, Aesch. Theb. 944, and Eur.
θηλάζω, fut. δῶ Dor. δέω, (θηλά) to give suck, suckle, of the mother or nurse, Lys. 92. 29. Med. to suck, of the child, Lob. Phryn. 468; but also in act. signif., Plat. Rep. 460 D. Pass. to be suckled, Arist. H. A. II. The act. is also used like Med., to suck, μασθὼν θηλάζειν Theocr. 3. 16; so too Arist. H. A. 6. 23, Plut., and Luc.—Used both of man and beast. Hence
θηλεμῖνος, δ, a suckling, ap. Hesych.
θηλάμων, ὄνος, ἡ, = θηλάστρια, a nurse, Sophr. ap. Ath. 288 A.
θηλασμός, δ, (θηλάω) a sucking, Plut.

θηλάστρια, ἡ, *one who suckles, a nurse*, Soph. Fr. 85.
 θήλα, Ion. for sq., Hdt.
 θήλαια, fem. from θήλυς, Hom. In Arat. also neut. plur. as if from θήλειος: besides which a poet. Adj. θήλεος seems to have been in use.
 θηλέω, Dor. θάλλω, (θηλή) = θάλλω, to flourish, abound, c. gen., λειμῶνες τῶν ἡδὲ σελίνων θήλεον the meadows were rich with violets and parsley, Od. 5. 73: later also c. dat., θάλλῃσιν σελίνους Pind. N. 4. 143, cf. 10. 78.
 θηλή, ἡ, the part of the breast which gives suck, the teat, nipprie, Eur. Cycl. 56, and Plut. (From θάλλω, ἔβαλον, τέθηλα, θήλυς, Plat. Crat. 414 A.)
 θηλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of female sex, womanish, στόλος Aesch. Supp. 29: and so Eur., and Plat. Adv. -νός.
 θηλυγλωσσος, ον, (γλῶσσα) with woman's tongue, Anth.
 θηλυγονία, ἡ, ἡσω, to beget girls, Philo.
 θηλυγονία, ἡ, a begetting of girls, opp. to κουρογονία, Hipp., to ἀρρενογονία, Arist. H. A. II. kin by the mother's side, Hdn.
 θηλυγόνος, ον, (γέννα) begetting girls, Hipp.
 θηλυδρίας, ον, ὁ, Ion. -δρίης, (θήλυς) a womanish, effeminate person, Hdt. 7. 153. Hence
 θηλυδριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of womanish kind, effeminate, μέλος Ar. Thesm. 131. Adv. -δῆς.
 θηλυέκομαι, Dep., to behave like a woman, Clem. Al.: from θηλυκός, ἡ, ὄν, (θήλυς) womanish: esp. in Gramm., of the feminine gender, Dion. H.: so Adv. -κῶς, Arist. ap. Ath. 499 D. θηλυκράνεια, the female κρανεία, Theophr.
 θηλυκράτης, ἐς, (κρατέω) swaying women, Aesch. Cho. 600.
 θηλυκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) slaying women: or rather slaying by women's hands, ἄρης θ. Aesch. Pr. 860.
 θηλυλάλος, ον, (λαλέω) = θηλυγλωσσος.
 θηλυμάνω, to be mad after women.
 θηλυμάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) mad after women, Mel. 54. II. act. maddening women, ὁ θροβοὶ κροτάλων Antim. 94.
 θηλυμάνης, ἐς, (μέλος) singing in soft strain, ἀπῶν Anth.
 θηλυμήτης, ον, ὁ, (μήτρα) with a woman's head-dress or clothes, Luc.: fem. -μήτρης, ἰδὸς, ὁ, ἡ, Id.
 θηλυμόρφος, ον, (μορφή) woman-shaped, Eur. Bacch. 553.
 θηλύνους, οον, contr. -νους, ον, of weak, womanish mind, Aesch. Pr. 1003.
 θηλύνω, (θήλυς) to make weak and womanish. Pass. to become so, τῇ μορφῇ Theoc. 20. 14: c. acc., ἐθελύνθην στόμα I became woman-tongued, Soph. Aj. 651.
 θηλύναις, παῖδος, ἡ, having borne a girl, Lyc.
 θηλύνους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, gen. ποδός, ὁ. βάσις the tread of female foot, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 421.
 θηλυπρετής, ἐς, (πρέπω) befitting a woman: womanish, Anth.
 θήλυς, θήλαια, θήλυ Hom., though he also had θήλυσ for fem., θήλυν έέρση, θήλυν έούσα etc., so too Hes., and Trag.; Ion. fem. θήλεα, gen. θήλης Hdt., cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 562, Anm. 3, not: of female sex, female, opp. to άρρεν, as θήλαια θεός a goddess, Il. 8. 75: θήλαια ἵπποι mares, Hom.; σῆες θήλαια sows, Od. 14. 16: in gen. of or belonging to women, ὡτῆ α woman's voice or cry, Od. 6. 122: τὸ θήλυ the female sex, Eur. H. F. 536: also the female, Plat. Criti. 110 C: ἡ θήλαια a woman, Eur. Andr. 181: also of plants, θ. κάλαμος Diosc. II. also applied to things, as partaking of the fruitfulness, delicacy or other properties of the female sex: and so 1. fruitful, nourishing, life-giving, θήλαια τοκίδες Od. 14. 16: θήλυν έέρση Od. 5. 467, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 395. 2. tender, soft, delicate, Eur. Med. 928: also in bad sense, womanish, weak, Soph. Tr. 1062, 1075. 3. in building, etc., those parts were called female into which others fitted, like our male and female screw. 4. in the Pythag. language, the even numbers were female, the odd male, Plut.—Hom. and Hes. seem to use the Compar. θηλύτερος, α, ον [ῥ], just like the Positive, but only in phrases θηλότερα βελ or γυναικες, where Passow thinks we may keep a compar. sense, the gentler, softer beings. (From θάλλω, τέθηλα, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 A.)
 θηλυστόπος, ον, (στέρω) born of woman; and, γέννα θ. a family of females, Aesch. Pr. 855.
 θηλυστολέω, to wear women's clothes, Strab.
 θηλυστόλος, ον, (στολή) clad in women's clothes.

θηλύτερος, α, ον, v. θήλυσ sub fin.
 θηλυτός, πτος, ἡ, (θήλυς) womanhood, female nature, Arist. Gen. An.; opp. to ἀρρενότης. 2. womanish nature, effeminacy, Plut.
 θηλυτοκία, to bear girls, Hipp.; and
 θηλυτοκία, ἡ, the bearing of a girl, Joseph.: from
 θηλυτόκος, ον, (τίκτω) bearing girls, Theoc. 25. 125. II. acc. to some, παραποικί: θηλυτόκος, ον, pass. female-born, έκγονα Arist. Polit. 7. 16, 6, where however Bekk. -τόκα.
 θηλυφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνωμαι) like a woman, womanish, Plut.
 θηλυφόνος, ον, (*φύνω) killing women: hence, τὸ θ. the acoutie, so called from certain supposed properties, Theophr.
 θηλυφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) of woman's mind, Ar. Eccl. 110.
 θηλυφωνος, ον, (φωνή) with a woman's voice, Ael.
 θηλύχειρ, χειρός, δ, ἡ, with a woman's hand.
 θηλύχρῳ, gen. ονος, δ, ἡ, with a woman's frock, Anth. [7]
 θηλός, δος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, (θηλή) a nurse, prob. I. Plut., Valck. Phoen. 458. extr.
 θήμα, τό, (τίσμι) = θήκη.
 θημολογέω, (θημῶν, λέγω) to collect in a heap, dub. I. Anth.
 θημονία, ἡ, = θημῶν.
 θημῶν, ἄνω, δ, (τίσμι) like θωμός, a heap, Od. 5. 368; also in Arist. Meteor. Hence
 θημονία, or ιά, ἡ, = foreg.
 θημονοθετέω, (τίσμι) to put in a heap.
 θήν, an enclitic Particle, used chiefly in Ep., rarely in Att. Poets, Dind. Aesch. Pr. 928: akin to θῆ, expressing strong conviction, surely now, sometimes used ironically, as, λελίφετέ θην νέας you will leave the ships then, Il. 13. 620: ὡς θην καὶ σὺν ἐγὼ λίσσω μένος Il. 17. 29, cf. 21. 568, Od. 16. 91: strengthd., ἡ θην in very truth, Il. 11. 365, 13. 813: οὐ, οὐ θην surely not, Il. 2. 276, 8. 448, Od. 5. 211: strengthd. οὐ θην δή Od. 3. 352. (It does not seem ever to be used as = θήν, though there may be radical connexion, v. Spitzn. Il. 8. 448.)
 θήξεις, εως, ἡ, (θήγω) a sharpening, whetting.
 θήοιο, Ep. for θείο, 2 sing. opt. pres. from θέομαι, Il. 24. 418.
 θήρ, θήρης, Ep. dat. pl. θήρεσσιν, δ, a wild beast, a beast of prey, esp. a lion or wolf, Hom.; opp. to fish and fowl, Od. 24. 292, Hes. Op. 275: later joined with a Subst., θήρ λέων Eur. H. F. 465; also with fem., λέαινα θ. Anth.: then 2. any monster, as the sphinx, Aesch. Theb. 558: esp. of centaurs, Soph. Tr. 568, 935, etc., cf. θήρ, which, like Lat. fera, arose from θήρ by the Aeolo-Dor. change of θ into φ: also of satyrs, Eur. Cycl. 624. II. a tame beast, any beast, Soph. Aj. 366. In Prose the form θήριον seems to have been the more usual, though θήρ is found in Hdt. 3. 129, and in Plat. (Cf. Germ. Thier, our deer: and with θήρ, Germ. E-ber, our boar, bear.) Hence
 θήρα, ἡ, Ion. θήρη, a hunting of wild beasts, the chase, Il. 5. 49, Od. 19. 429: ἵεναί ἐπὶ τῇ θήρῃ Hdt. 1. 37: ζῶεν ἀπὸ τῆς θ. Id. 4. 22. 2. metaph. eager pursuit of any thing, as truth, pleasure, money, Plut. II. like έτρα, the beasts taken, the spoil, game, quarry, Od. 9. 158, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25, cf. Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 126.
 θηραγρέτης, ον, δ, (άγρεύω) a hunter, Eur. Bacch. 1020.
 θηραγρός, ον, (έτρα) catching wild beasts or game, Ion ap. Ath. 451 E.
 Θηραικόν, τό, or Θήραιον, a dress worn in the satyric drama at Athens, prob. invented in the island Thera.
 θήραμα, ατος, τό, (θηρῶ) that which is caught, spoil, prey, game, Eur. Bacch. 860.
 θηραρχία, ἡ, the office of θηραρχος: from
 θηραρχός, ὁ, (έρχω) a keeper of wild beasts, esp. elephants, Ael.
 θηρασμός, ον, (θηρῶ) to be hunted down, caught, won, Aesch. Pr. 858. [α]
 θηραπτός, εα, έον, verb. Adj., to be caught, won, Soph. Phil. 116. II. θηραπτόν one must catch, win, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10.
 θηρατήρ, ήρος, ὁ, poet. for θηρατής, Philostr.
 θηρατήριος, α, ον, = θηρατικός, Soph. Fr. 421.
 θηρατής, οὐ, ὁ, (θηρῶ) a hunter, hunter after, τινός Ar. Nub. 358. Hence
 θηρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to the chase, fit for it: τὰ θηρατικά τῶν φίλων the arts for winning friends, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 33.

θηρατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., to be caught, taken, won, Polyb. θηράτρον, τό, an instrument of the chase, a net, trap, etc., Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 4.

θηράτωρ, ὁ, = θηρήτωρ. [ἀ] θηράω, ἡ, ὄν Soph. Phil. 958, though acc. to Moeris, θηράσμαι is better Att. (θήρ, θήρα). To hunt wild beasts, to chase, pursue, catch, take, also of men, Soph. Ant. 433, cf. Phil. 1005.

2. freq. metaph. like Lat. *venari*, to hunt after a thing, pursue it eagerly or greedily, τυραννίδα Soph. O. T. 541; so too, θηρᾶν λέκτρον Eur. I. A. 964; so, ὅ, τινα γαμεῖν Id. Hel. 63; ἡμαρτον ἡ θηρᾶ τι have I missed or hit the quarry? Aesch. Ag. 1194; also c. inf., θηρᾶν γαμεῖν Eur. Hel. 63, cf. Soph. Aj. 2.

B. The Med. θηρώμαι is used just like Act., esp. metaph. to hunt after, seek for, as, ἐμέτοις θηρώμενοι τῶν ὑγίειν Hdt. 2. 77; μαστὸς ἔλειον E. Eur. Or. 568; but θηρώμαι is also freq. as Pass., to be hunted, pursued, πρὸς ἁγῆς Aesch. Pr. 1072, ἐπ' ἀνδρῶν Eur. Bacch. 732. Cf. θηρώμεν, θηρέω.

Θήρειος, ὄν, also α, ὄν Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, (θήρ) of, belonging to wild beasts, Lat. *ferinus*, δέρμα θήρειον λέοντος Panyas. 8: c. βία, periph. for ὅ θήρ, the centaur, Soph. Tr. 1059; θήρεα κρία game, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 6.

Θηρείτας, ὄν, Lacon. name of Ares, Paus.: also Θηρίτας. θήρεμα, ατος, τό, (θηρέω) = θήραμα, spoil, Eur. I. A. 1162.

II. hunting, Plat. Legg. 823 B.

θηρεύσιμος, ὄν, = θηράσιμος.

θηρεύσις, εως, ἡ, a hunting, the chase, Plat. Legg. 824 A; also metaph. a hunting after, Id. Theat. 166 C.

θηρευτήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, = αq.

θηρευτήρ, οὔ, ὅ, (θηρέω) = θηρατής, a hunter; Hom. (only in A.) always in phrase, κύνεσσι καὶ ἀνδράσι θηρευτήρσιν hounds and huntsmen, Il. 12. 41, cf. 11. 325, and Hes. Sc. 303, 388; also of a fisher, Hdt. 2. 70: θ. περίεξ a decoy partridge, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 8.

2. metaph. one who hunts after outward show, rather than truth, Plat. Rep. 373 B. Hence

θηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = θηρατικός, esp. κῖνες B. hounds, Ar. Plut. 157, and Xen.: hence ἡ -κῆ, with and without τέχνη, the art of hunting, the chase, Plat. Polit. 289 A, and metaph., Euthyd. 290 B.

θηρευτός, ἡ, ὄν, = θηρατός, Arist. Pol.: verb. Adj. from θηρεύω, usu. = θηράω, first in Od. 19. 405, Hdt. 4. 112, 172; Τυτῶν βέλος θηρευσεν it hit, struck him, Pind. P. 4. 161: in Att. most freq. metaph., to hunt or seek after, κέρδεα Pind. N. 11. 62, γάμους Aesch. Pr. 858, and freq. in Att. So too in Med., Plat. Gorg. 464 D, Euthyd. 290 C. Pass. to be hunted, Hdt. 3. 102: also to be preyed upon, 3. 108.

θῆρῶ, Ion. and Dor. for θηράω.

θήρημα, τό, Ion. for θήραμα.

θηρητήρα, ἡ, a huntress, Call. Del. 230: fem. from

θηρητήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, Ion. for θηρατής: a hunter, Il., where also ἀνδρες θηρητήρες are joined, Il. 12. 170.

θηρητῶρ, ὄρος, ὅ, poet. and Ion. for foreg., θ. ἀνδρῶν Il. 9. 544.

θηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, (θηρίον) of wild, esp. venomous beasts, hence τὰ θηριακά an account of them, such as Nicander's poem.

II. made from wild beasts, θ. φάρμακα antidotes against the bite of poisonous animals, opp. to ἀλεξίφάρμακα, Gal.

θηρίαλωτος, ὄν, (ἀλίσκομαι) caught by wild beasts. [ἀ]

θηρίβορος, ὄν, (βόρᾶ) = θηροβόρος, eaten or torn by wild beasts, Pseudo-Phocyl. 136.

θηρίδιον, τό, Dim. from θηρίον, θήρ, in plur., like Lat. animalcula, Theophr.

θηρίκλαια, τὰ, sub. ποτήρια, also θηρίκλειοι or -κλειαι αἱ, sub. κύλικες, broad drinking-cups, of black clay or wood, called after Thelices, a Corinthian potter, v. Bentl. Phalar. § 111.

θηρίμαχος, ὄν, (μάχομαι) fighting with wild beasts. [ἀ]

θηρίοβρωτος, ὄν, (βιβρώσκω) = θηροβόρος, Diod.

θηρίοθηγμα, ατος, τό, the bite of a wild beast, esp. of a serpent, Diosc., v. Lob. Phryn. 304: from

θηρίοδηκτος, ὄν, (δάκνω) bitten by a wild beast, esp. by a serpent, Diosc.

θηριοκτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) = θηροκτόνος.

θηριομάχῳ, to fight with wild beasts, Diod.

θηριομάχης, ὄν, ὅ, (μάχομαι) one who fights with wild beasts, esp. in the Roman amphitheatre, Lat. *bestiarius*, Diod. [ἀ] Hence

θηριομαχία, ἡ, a fighting with wild beasts, Philo.

θηριόμαχος, ὄν, = θηριμάχος, Luc. [ἀ]

θηριομήτης, ἔς, (μῆγνυμι) half man half beast, as Scylla.

θηριομόρφος, ὄν, (μορφή) in the form of a beast, Eccl.

θηρίον, τό, in form Dim. from θήρ, but in usage equiv. to it: a wild animal, beast, Od. 10. 171, 180, where a stag is called μέγα θήριον (never in Il.); next in h. Hom. Ven. 4, Hdt. 3. 108, where it is a beast, brute, as opp. to birds and men; hence Proverb, ἡ θήριον, ἡ θεός, i. e. either below or above the nature of man, Arist. Eth. N.

2. a savage beast, any beast that is hunted, game, Hdt. 1. 119, and Xen.: later esp. an elephant, Polyb.

3. any animal, even of fishes, Arist. H. A.: esp. a poisonous animal, reptile, Diosc.

II. also as real Dim. a little animal, in plur., of bees, Theocr. 19. 6: also worms in the bowels, Hipp.

III. as Medic. term, = θηρίωμα, Hipp.

IV. as a term of reproach, beast! like Lat. *bellua*, or French *bête*, δειλιδάταν οὗ θήριον Ar. Plut. 439, etc. This was the form in Prose, cf. θήρ: the Trag. seem never to have used it, Herm. Soph. Phil. 184.

θηριοπρετής, ἔς, (πρέτω) beast-like, Eccl.

θήριος, α, ὄν, = θήρειος, dub.

θηριότης, ἡ, ὄν, (θηρίον) the nature of a beast, savageness, brutality, Arist. Eth. N.

θηριοτροφέιον, τό, a place where wild beasts are kept, menagerie, Varro: from

θηριοτροφῶ, to keep wild beasts: to keep as a wild beast, τινεῖς Alciph.: from

θηριοτρόφος, ὄν, (τρέφω) feeding, abounding in wild beasts, of a country, Strab.

II. proparox. θηριότροφος, ὄν, pass., feeding on wild animals, Gal.

θηριοφόνος, ὄν, (φονέω) = θηροφόνος.

θηρίω, ἡ, ὄν, = (θηρίον) to make wild. Pass. θηριόσω to become wild, savage, brutal, Plat. Legg. 935 A.

II. to be infested with little animals, worms, etc., Theophr.

III. as Medic. term, τηριωμένον ἔλκος = θηρίωμα, Diosc.

Θηρίδια, οὔ, ὅ, = Θηρείτια, q. v.

θηριωδία, ἡ, = θηριωδία.

θηριώδης, ἔς, (ἔλδος) full of wild beasts, infested by them, Lat. *belluosus*, of countries, Hdt. 2. 32, etc.; also, θ. θάλασσα Id. 6. 44.

II. beast-like, brutal, wild, savage, Lat. *belluinus*, βίωτος Eur. Supp. 202, ἡδονή Plat. Rep. 591 C, etc.: τὸ θ., = ferocious, brutality, Plut.

III. as Medic. term, eating, malignant, of ulcers, sores, etc., Diosc. Adv. -δῶς, θ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα Isocr. 226 C. Hence

θηριωδία, ἡ, = θηριότης, Arist. Eth. Eud.

θηριώμα, ατος, τό, a malignant sore, Cels.: in Hipp., θήριον.

θηρίωσις, εως, ἡ, (θηρίον) a turning into a beast, Luc.

θηροβόλος, to strike, kill wild beasts, Soph. Phil. 165: from θηροβόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) killing wild beasts, dub. 1. for αq.

θηροβόρος, ὄν, (βόρᾶ) eaten by wild beasts, Pseudo-Phocyl. 136.

θηροβότος, ὄν, (βόσκω) where wild beasts feed, ἐρήμος Anth.

θηροβρωτος, ὄν, (βιβρώσκω) = θηροβόρος, Strab.

θηροδιδασκάλια, ἡ, (διδάσκω) a taming of wild beasts.

θηροειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) having the forms of wild beasts.

θηροθήρας, ὄν, α, ὅ, (θηρᾶ) a hunter, Lob. Phryn. 627.

θηρόδμιος, ὄν, (θυμός) with brutal mind, brutal, Anth.

θηροκόμιος, ὄν, (κομῶ) keeping wild beasts.

θηροκράτωρ, ὄρος, ὅ, (κρατέω) lord of beasts. [ἀ]

θηροκτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) killing wild beasts, κῖνες Eur. Hel. 154.

θηρολήτης, ὄν, ὅ, (δύλωμι) a slayer of beasts, Anth.

θηρόλητος, ὄν, (δύλωμι) slain by beasts.

θηρομάχια, ἡ, (μάχη) a fight with beasts, Inscr.

θηριομήτης, ἔς, Opp., and -μυκτος, ὄν, Lyc., (μῆγνυμι) half-beast.

θηριόνομος, ὄν, (τρέφω) feeding, tending wild beasts, Anth.

II. proparox. θηριόνομος, pass. fed on by them.

θηρίοπτελος, ὄν, clad in the skins of beasts, Orph.

θηροπλαστέω, to make beasts: from

θηρόπλαστος, ὄν, (πλάσσω) making beasts, changing into beasts, epith. of Circe, Lyc. 673.

θηροσκόπος, ὄν, looking out for wild beasts, h. Hom. 27. 11.

θηροσύνῃ, ἡ, the chase, Opp.

θηροτόκος, ὄν, (τίκτω) producing beasts, ἄσος Anth.

θηροτροφέω, = θηριοτροφέω, Aristaen.: from

θηροτρόφος, *ov*, feeding wild beasts, Eur. Bacch. 556; but II. προπαροχ. θηροτρόφος, *pass.* fed by beasts, feeding on them, δράκων Eur. Phoen. 820. Cf. θηριότης. θηρόντιος, *ov*, in the form of a beast, Orph. θηροφόνες, *έως*, *δ*, slayer of beasts, Opp. θηροφόνος, *ov*, also *η*, *ov* Theogn. 11, (*φένω) slaying, killing beasts or wild beasts, l. c., Ar. Thesm. 320.

θηροχάλαος, *ov*, (χαλίνα) clad in the skins of beasts, Lyc. θής, θήρης, *δ*, orig. a serf, villain, who is bound to till a piece of land for his lord, Lat. *ascripitus glebae*, Od. 4. 644: cf. πενέτης. But as early as Hes. Op. 600, a freeman, who has indeed no land of his own, but can hire himself to any master, and so a hired laborer. When Solon divided the Athen. people into 4 classes, he called the fourth and last θήτες: it took in all whose property in land was under 150 medimni (the lowest rate of the *εργαία*): like the *capite censi* at Rome, they were commonly engaged as hired laborers; and, though free citizens, were excluded from all public service; but they were soon employed as light-armed and seamen, and, in case of need, as heavy-armed, Böckh P. E. 2. 259 sqq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 108.

II. fem. θήσα, Att. θήττα, *η*, a poor girl, who was obliged to go out for hire, opp. to *ἐπίκλητος* an heiress, Plut. 2. as Adj. = θητική, θήσα τράπεζα a menial's fare, Eur. Alc. 2. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. θαδάσειν γ. n., from Root ΘΕ- , ΘΑ-, τίθημι, like our settler, from to set, sit down, cf. Germ. Sasse, Inasse, Landsasse.)

θήσαιατο, Ep. for θήσαντρο, θήσαντρο, 3 pl. opt. aor. 1 from θέομαι, θέμαι, Od. 18. 191.

θήσαμενος, part. aor. 1 med. of Root θάω. θήσατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 med. of Root θάω, II. θησαυρίω, (θησαυρός) to store, treasure up, χρηματά Hdt. 2. 121; freq. of fruits, to lay up in store, preserve, pickle, etc., εἰ πεθησαυρισμένος Soph. Fr. 464, and Theophr.

θησαυρίσμα, *ατος*, τό, that which is stored up, a store, treasure, Soph. Phil. 37. II. a store-house, treasury, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 500 D.

θησαυρισμός, *δ*, a storing up, laying up in store, Arist. Pol. θησαυριστής, *οἷς*, *δ*, one who lays up in store. θησαυριστικός, *ή*, *δ*, *ov*, inclined, wonted to lay up in store, ζῶα τροφῆς θ., e. g. ants, Arist. H. A.

θησαυροποιέω, to make stores: from θησαυροποιός, *δ*, (ποιέω) making stores, laying up in store, Plat. Rep. 554 A.

θησαυρός, *δ*, a store laid up, treasure, Hes. Op. 717. II. a store or treasure-house, magazine, etc., Hdt. 2. 150; esp. the treasury of a temple, Id. 1. 14, etc. III. any receptacle for valuables, a chest, casket, Id. 7. 190. (From ΘΕ- , τίθημι: the ending is said to be from *αἶνον*, aurum,—but ?) Hence θησαυροφύλαξ, to be a θησαυροφύλαξ, Diod. θησαυροφύλακτον, τό, a store-house, treasury, Artemid. [α] θησαυροφύλαξ, *έκος*, *δ*, a store-keeper, treasurer, Diod. [β] θησαυρωδής, *ες*, (είδος) filled with treasure, Philostr.

Θησεῖον, τό, the temple of Theseus, a sanctuary (ἄστυον) for run-away slaves, Ar. Eq. 1312, Fr. 477: also Θησεον, acc. to Dind., in Pherecr. Δουλ. 11, but v. Meineke. II. τὰ Θησεῖα, sub. *ιερά*, the festival of Theseus, Ar. Plut. 627.

Θησεῖοντις, *ίβος*, *δ*, (τρίβω) one who is always in the The-sseum, i. e. a runaway slave, Ar. Fr. 394, v. foreg.

θησεῖω, Desiderat. from τίθημι, I wish to place, etc. θησεῖμεθα, Dor. for θησοῖμεθα, θησοῖμεθα, fut. med. of τίθημι. Θησεύς, *έως*, *δ*, Theseus, the most famous of the ancestral heroes of Athens, first mentioned II. 1. 265. Hence Θησεΐς, *ίδως*, *ή*, the Theseid, a poem on Theseus, Arist. Poet. θήσθαι, inf. pres. pass. from root *θάω to milk, Od.

θήσσα, *ή*, Att. θήττα, fem. of θής, v. θής 11. θήσσα, fut. of τίθημι, Hom.

θήτα, τό, indecl., v. Θ: but Democr. used a gen. θήτατος, like δέλτατος, A. B. 781. 24.

θητεία, *ή*, (θητέω) hired service, service, Soph. O. T. 1029, Isocr. 306 A.

θητέω, (θής) to be a θής or hired servant, serve for hire, II. 21. 444, Od. 18. 357; τυλ Od. 11. 489; also, *θ*, ἐπὶ μισθῷ παρά τινι Hdt. 8. 137.

θητικός, *ή*, *δ*, *ov*, of or belonging to a θής, hiring, menial, Arist. Rhet.: τὸ θητικόν, = οἱ θήτες, the class of θήτες.

θήττα, *ή*, Att. for θήσσα.

θητόνιον, τό, (ἄνος) hire, wages.

-θῆ, insepar. Affix of several Substs., Adjs. and Pronouns, to which it gives an adv. signif., denoting the place at which, ἀγρόθι, οἰκοθι, ἄλλοθι, ἀμφοτέρωθι, αὐτόθι etc., freq. as early as Hom.

II. sometimes also as genit. ending, like -θεν, as Ἰλαδί, πρό, ἥδη πρό II. 8. 561., 11. 50, etc.

θιάσάρχης, *ov*, *δ*, (ἄρχω) the chief or leader of a θιασος, Luc.

θιάσεια, *ή*, the act of a θιασος, revelling, Anth.

θιάσειω, to celebrate, honor with a θιασος and its accompaniment, χοροῖς Eur. Bacch. 378, cf. Ion 552. Pass. θιάσεται ψυχάν he gets initiated into the Bacchic θιασος, Id. Bacch. 77.

θιάστῆς, *ov*, *δ*, = θιασώτης, Inscr. [I]

θιάσος, *δ*, a band or company, that marches through the streets, dancing, singing, etc. in honor of a god, Eur. Bacch. 680, etc., cf. omnino Dem. 313. 23: hence 2. in gen. any party, company, troop, as of soldiers, Eur. Phoen. 796, θ. Κενταύρων Id. I. A. 1059.

II. the feast or banquet of such companies, Plut. (Prob. from θεός, θεῖος, θεάω: the word belongs esp. to the Ionic tribes.) [I] Hence

θιάσσω, to make into a θιασος, dub., v. Elmsl. Eur. Bacch. 557.

θιάσωδης, *ες*, (είδος) like a θιασος, festival, Nonn.

θιάσων, *ἄνος*, *δ*, the meeting-place of a θιασος, ap. Hesych.

θιάσώτης, *ov*, *δ*, the member of a θιασος, also c. gen., θιασῶται τοῦ Ἐρωτος worshippers, followers of Love, Xen. Symp. 8. 1: *δ* ἐμὸς *δ*. Eur. Bacch. 549: latter in gen. a follower, disciple, Themist.

θιάσωτικός, *ή*, *δ*, *ov*, of or belonging to a θιασώτης, Arist. Oec.

θιάσωτις, *ίδως*, *ή*, fem. from θιασώτης, Opp.

θίβη, *ή*, a wicker basket, ark, LXX; though θήβη is a v. l.

θίβρος, *δ*, *δ*, Dor. for θειρός, Nic.: also written θιβρός Euphor. 97: hence the Laced. name Θίβρων or Θιβρων.

θιγγάνω, lengthd. form of Root ΘΙΓ-, which appears in aor. *θιγγον*: fut. *θιγγέμαι* Elmsl. Herac. 652. To touch lightly, just touch less strong than *ἅπτεσθαι*, with which it is joined in Eur. Bacch. 617: also to reach, gain: first in Pind. Construct.: usu. c. gen.; also c. dat., Pind. P. 4. 528., 9. 33., 9. 75; but *θ* *πρὸς τι* to reach to a thing, *πρὸς ἥπαρ* Aesch. Ag. 432. Examples of the pres. forms *θιγγέω*, *θιγγω*, which still remain in some editions, must always be corrected into the aor. *θιγγέω*, *θιγγάνω*, Elmsl. and Herm. Soph. O. C. 470, Elmsl. Bacch. 304, Schaff. Greg. C. p. 990. (θιγγ-, answer to Lat. *tango*, *te-tig-i*, our touch, etc.) Hence

θίγγμα, τό, = sq., as Valck. would read in Aesch. Pr. 850.

θίγγμα, τό, that which is touched: also contagion.

θίγγω, v. θιγγάνω sub fin.

θιμβρός, *δ*, *δ*, *ov*, v. θιβρός.

θίν, *δ*, and *ή*, v. θίς.

θινός, (θίς) to fill, choke with sand.

θινώδης, *ες*, (θίς, είδος) like a sandy beach, sandy, Strab.; *θινώδης* ἀγκιστρον an anchor on the sand, Poet. ap. Plut. 2. 446 A.

θίγεις, *έως*, *ή*, (θιγγάνω) a touching, touch, Arist. Gen. An. ΘΙΣ, gen. θινός, later also θίν, (like *ἀκρίς* *ἀκρίν*, *δελφίς* *δελφίν*, *ρίς* *ρίν*)—a heap, πολλὰς διστέφιν Od. 12. 45: esp. of the sand-heaps on the beach, links, hence in gen. the beach, shore, and so in all the other places of Hom., but always in gen. or dat., with *θαλάσσης* or *ἁλός* added, except three times, viz. *ἐπὶ θῶλ*, *παρὰ θίνα* Od. 7. 290., 9. 46; *θίν* *ἐν φυκί* *όνει* II. 23. 693; which last, together with the first quoted, are the only passages in Hom. to determine its gender.

Hence the old Ep. form seems to have been *θίς*, and its gender masc.: Callim. and late Prose-writers, as Plut. and Paus., use it also as fem. From Hdt. downwards. usu. in plur., *οἱ θίνες* sand-heaps, but mostly with some word added, as *ψάμμον* Hdt. 3. 26; *ἔμμω*, γῆς Plut.: Aesch. however has *θίνες* *κεκρῶν* heaps of dead, Pers. 818: of the sand-steps of Libya, Ap. Rh. In Att. esp. the sand-heaps in the sea, sand-banks, and so in gen. the bottom, the muddy deposit of the sea or rivers, *δ* *θίς* *δ* *μέλας* Arist. H. A. 8. 13; also in fem. *θίς* *κελαρώ* Soph. Ant. 591: metaph., *ὥς* *μον* *τὸν* *θῶν* *παράττεις*, i. e. trouble the very bottom of my heart, Ar. Vesp. 696, v. Schol. In Böckh

Inscr. 2. p. 33, we find the form *θελς*; and in LXX, *θην*. (Passow makes *ΘΕ*, *τήρημι* the Root, and the first signf. that of a deposit. But it is no doubt the same as Germ. *Dünen*, our dunes.) [i always.]

θλαδίας, ου, δ, (θλδω) a eunuch, cui elisi sunt testiculī, Philo. θλαδίας, ου, δ, = foreg. θλάσις, εως, ή, (θλδω) a crushing, bruising, Arist. Meteor. [α: only long in Paul. Sil.]

θλάσμα, ατος, τό, (θλδω) a bruise, Diosc., cf. φλάσμα. θλασπίδιον, τό, Dim. from θλάσις, Diosc.

θλάστι, τό, = sq., Gal. θλάστις, εως, Ion. ιδος, ή, (θλδω) a sort of large cress, the seed of which was bruised and used like mustard, Hipp., also θλάστι: from

θλάσσης, ου, δ, (θλδω) a crusher: esp. a medical instrument = ἐμβροθλάσσης, Gal. θλαστός, ή, ου, good for bruising.

θλαστός, ή, ου, crushed, bruised, ἐλδα Ar. Fr. 345, opp. to θρανστός broken, Arist. H. A.

θλάττω, late form of sq., Gal. ΘΑΛ'Ω, fut. θλάσω, to crush, bruise, pound, Π. 5. 307, Od. 18. 97, Hes. Sc. 140, where it is opp. to *ρήννυμι*: Part. perf. pass. τεθλασμένος or τεθλαγμένος Theocr. 22. 45.—φλδω is another form. (Akin to θράνω, κλδω, and τι-πράω, as also to θάλβω, φλβω, τριβω.) [α in all tenses: hence in Ep. the aor. becomes θάσσω etc. metri grat.]

θλιβερός, δ, ου, (θλιβω) squeezed, close. θλιβίας, ου, δ, = θλασας, Strab.: from

ΘΑΙ'ΒΩ, fut. θάλιω: perf. pass. τέθλιμαι: aor. pass. ἐθλίβην: to press, press hard, rub, gall, Ar. Pac. 1239: so, ὡς θλίβουμαι! Ran. 5. Med. θλίψεται ὀμους he will rub his shoulders, Od. 17. 221. 2. metaph. to oppress, afflict, distress: θλιβόμενος when I'm hard put to it, Ar. Vesp. 1289.—φλβω is another form. (Akin to τριβω, cf. also θλδω.) [i, except in aor. pass.] Hence

θλίμα, ατος, τό, that which is pressed out, juice. θλιμύς, δ, = θάλις, LXX.

θλιπτικός, ή, ου, (θλιβω) oppressive. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. θλίψις, (not θλίψις,) εως, ή, (θλιβω) a pressing, pressure, Strab.: but

2. usu. metaph. oppression, affliction, N. T. θνησείδιος, ου, and θνησιμαίος, α, ου, (θνήσκω) Lat. morticius, mortal; τά θν. carcases, LXX: ἐθνηματα ἐκ θνησείδιων clothes from the skin of a beast that has died, Philostr.

θνήσκω, lengthd. form from Root ΘΑΝ—, which appears in fut. and aor., cf. μιμησκό: fut. θανόμην: aor. ἐθάνον: perf. τέθνηκα, whence the common syncop. forms τεθνάμεν, τεθνάτε, τεθνάσι: 3 pl. plqpf. ἐτέθναντο: inf. perf. τεθνάσαι [α], Hom. and Ep. τεθνάσθαι, τεθνάμεναι [α], in Aesch. also τεθνάσαι Ag. 539; and Acol. τεθνάσθην Sapph. 2. 15; opt. τεθναίην: imper. τεθνάθι: part. τεθνέως, gen. ὄτος, fem. τεθνεῶσα, neut. τεθνέως, but in Hdt. 1. 112 also (and perh. better) τεθνεός, cf. ὀστός from ἴσσημι, Hom. and Ion. masc. and neut. τεθνεός, ὄτος, in Hom. sometimes in gen. τεθνητός etc. Od. 24. 56, Il. 13. 659, etc.; once too, Od. 19. 331, he has the usu. dat. τεθνεῶσι as trisyll.; but as fem. only τεθνηκυία Od. 4. 734: (this form τεθνηός is adopted as Homer's by Wolf after Aristarch. Buttm. prefers the Boeot. τεθνεός, Wern. Tryph. p. 193.)

From τεθνηκα arose in Att. the collat. future forms τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι, the former in old, the latter in new Att., Dawes M. C. p. 151, sq., Elmsl. Ach. 597. To die, be dying, as well of natural as of violent death, first in Hom.: οἰκτιστὸν θανάτῳ θανεῖν Od. 11. 412. Perf. I am dead, δαλ' ἤδη τέθνηκα Od. 4. 834; 80 too aor. 2; part. τεθνήδης, τεθνηδῆτες, the dead, also τ. νέκυσ or νεκρός Il. 18. 173, Od. 12. 10: 80 too θανών—after Hom. the pres. is sometimes used in perf. signf., as Soph. O. T. 118; esp. in part., Schäf. Theocr. Ep. 7, Soph. Phil. 1085: θησκαὶν ὑπὸ τινος to fall by another's hand, be destroyed by him, Pind. O. 2. 36.

II. metaph. of things, to die, fall, perish, Pind. Fr. 86, Soph. O. C. 611.

θνητογάμια, ή, (θνήσκει, γάμος) marriage with a mortal. θνητογενής, ες, (*γένω) born of mortals, of mortal race, Soph. Ant. 835, Eur. H. F. 799.

θνητοειδής, ες, (είδος) of mortal nature, Plat. Phaedr. 86 A. θνητός, ή, ου, also ος, ου Eur. I. A. 901, 1396: Dor. θνατός,

(θνήσκω) liable to death, mortal, opp. to ἀθάνατος, oft. in Hom.: οἱ θνητοί, mortals, Trag.; also, θ. ἄνθρωπος Hes. Th. 967.

2. of things, befitting mortals, human, θνητὰ φρονεῖν Eur. Bacch. 394.

II. dead, ἐλ τις φθόγγον εἰσακούσεται θνητῶν παρ' Αἰδῶ Eur. H. F. 491, ubi Elmsl. φθόνῳ: Dind. proposes to join φθόγγον θνητῶν, retaining the usu. signf.

θοάζω, (θοός) trans., to move quickly, hurry on, hasten, πτέρυγας Eur. Or. 335, I. T. 1142: θ. σῖτα to dispatch it quickly, Id. H. F. 382.

2. intr. to move oneself quickly, hurry along, rush, dash, like θύω, Eur. Or. 1542, Bacch. 219, etc.; but

II. in Aesch. Supp. 595, ὅτ' ἀρχὸς οὐ τινος θοάζω (Ζεύς) κρατύνει, and in Soph. O. T. 2, τινας ποθ' ἔδρας θοάζετε; it is = θαάσσειν, to sit, Buttm. Lexil. and Dind. Steph. Thes. in voc. θαάσσειν: however Erfurdt and Herm. interpr. Soph. l. c. in signf. 1. i, why do ye hurry on this sitting l. e. why come ye here to sit? (Buttm. assumes a twofold root for θοάζω, viz. θοά for signf. 1, and ΘΕ—, ΘΑ—, τήρημι for signf. 11.) Cf. ἐπι-θοάζειν.

θόασμα, τό, (θοάζω) a place for dancing, etc., Orph. θοασπιδιον, Att. contr. from τὸ ἱμασπιδιον, Dim. of sq. [ιδιον Ar. Plut. 985.]

θοισμάτιον, θοισμάτια, Att. contr. from τὸ ἱμάτιον, τὰ ἱμάτια. θοίνα, ή, ν, θοίη sub fin.

θoinάδω, rarer form for θoinάω, Xen. Ages. 8. 7. Hence θoinάμα, ατος, τό, a meal, feast, Eur. Or. 814, Ion 1495.

θoinαρμόστρια, ή, the lady-president of a feast, Lacon. Inscr. ap. Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 682 sq.

θoinατήρ, ήρος, δ, one who gives a feast, a feaster: χαλεπὸς δ. lord of a horrid feast, Aesch. Ag. 1502.

θoinατήριος, ου, of or belonging to a feast: τὸ θ. = θοίη, Rhes. 515.

θoinατικός, ή, ου, = foreg., Xen. Oec. 9. 7. θoinάτωρ, αρος, δ, = θoinατήρ, Eur. Ion 1206, 1217. [α]

θoinάω, to feast, feast on, eat, c. acc., θoinάω ἱχθύς Hes. Sc. 212; also to feast, entertain, φιλοῦς Eur. Ion 982, cf. θoinίω. More freq. in Med., f. ήσμαι or δσμαι Lob. Phryg. p. 204, c. aor. pass. ἐθoinήην, usu. absol. to feast, dine, once in Hom. αὐτοὺς προτέρω ἔγε θoinήθηνα he led them on to feast, Od. 4. 36: but c. acc., Eur. Cycl. 547; also c. gen., Ib. 248: from

θoinή, ή, a meal, feast, banquet, dinner, Hes. Sc. 114; and in plur., Aesch. Fr. 530: in gen. food, for man and beast: ἐκ θoinής after dinner, Epich. p. 98; eis θ. καλεῖν τινα Eur. Ion 1140; ἐπὶ θoinῇν ἵνα Plat. Phaedr. 247 B. Later form θoinα, Piers. Moer. p. 183. (Akin to ΘΑΩ, ήσασθαι, τιθή, τιθήνη, and Lat. coena.)

θoinάμα, ατος, τό, = θoinάμα, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 B. θoinατός, ή, ου, eatable.

θoinητώρ, δ, = θoinάτωρ, θoinατήρ, Anth. θoinίω, to feast, entertain, Hdt. 1. 129, with v. 1. ἐθoinήγε.

θοίτο, for θείτο, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 med. of πείθω.

θoλeρός, δ, ου, (θoλός) muddy, dirty, foul, thick, troubled, opp. to καθαρός or λαμπρός, strictly of troubled water, Hdt. 4. 53, Thuc. 2. 102.

II. metaphor. like Lat. turbidus, troubled by passion, madness, etc., θoλepoi λόγoi the troubled words of passion, Aesch. Fr. 885, θoλepός χρωῖον a dark, thick storm of madness, Soph. Aj. 206. Att. ὀλepός. Adv. —pās. Hence

θoλepότης, ήτος, ή, muddiness, Hipp. θoλepώδης, ες, (είδος) dub. I. Theophr. for θoλώδης.

θoλa, ή, (θoλός) a round hat with a broad brim to keep the sun off, or perh. a parasol, Theocr. 15. 39.

θoλoειδής, ες, (θoλός, είδος) like a θoλός.

θoλeός, εσσα, εν, (θoλός) poet. for θoλepός, dub. in Nic.

θoλoμυγής, ες, (θoλός, μύγνημι) mixed with mud or dirt, Ornat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 98.

ΘΟΛΟΣ, ή, a dome or domical roof, vault: in gen. any round building, a rotunda: as early as Od. 22. 442, sq., where it is a round building on pillars, to keep provisions and kitchen-utensils in,—a vaulted kitchen acc. to Voss.

2. at Athens esp. the round chamber, in which the Prytanes dined, Herm. Pol. Ant. Sc. 127. 13.

II. δ θoλός, in public baths, the vaulted vapour-bath, Vitruv. 2. a bandage put round the head, Gal.

ΘΟΛΟΨ, δ, mud, dirt: esp. II. the thick, dark juice of the cuttle-fish (sepia), which it emits to trouble the water and

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so hide himself, Lat. *loliō*, Arist. H. A. Att. ὀλός, and Adj. ὀλερός for θολερός. Hence

θολός, f. ὥσα, to make muddy, foul, thick, strictly of water, Antiph. Ἀλίου, 1, τεθολωμένος ἄηρ Philyll. Incert. 1: also metaph. like Lat. *perturbare*, θολοί δὲ καρδίαν it troubles my heart, Eur. Alc. 1067.

θολώδης, es, (θολός, εἶδος) like mud, muddy, Hipp. θολώσις, εως, ἡ (θολός) a making muddy, troubling, Arist. Part. An.

θός, ἡ, ὄν, quick, nimble, active, esp. quick in act, ready, Hom. who prefers ταχύς or ὀκνός for quick in motion, swift; the two are joined Od. 7. 34: c. inf., θός μάχασθαι II. 5. 536. Also of things, esp. as constant epith. of ships, δολὴ νῆς, perh. ships of war as opp. to merchantmen; θ. χεῖρ, βέλος, ἄρμα, μάστιξ: also θολὴ νύξ II. 10. 394. Hes. Th. 481, night in her swift chariot, quickly-passing night, cf. Herm. Soph. Trach. 94: but acc. to Buttm. Lexil. in voc., awful, terrible night: θολὴ δαίς a hasty meal, Od. 8. 38: applied by Pind. to μάχα, P. 8. 37: to ὀδύνες, Fr. 58. Adv. -ώς, quickly, in haste, Hom.: soon, Od. 15. 216.

II. sharp, pointed, νῆσοι θολαὶ the Echinades, with their pointed cliffs (like the Needles) or sharp promontories, Od. 15. 299: hence, θ. γόμοφοι, ὀδόντες, πελέκεις Ap. Rh., cf. θόω. Poet. word. (Prob. from θέω, to run, akin to σέομαι, to rush, cf. ὀκνός and ἔξυς, and our sharp meaning both pointed, and quick.)

θόω, f. ὥσα, (θός II) to make sharp or pointed, like δέξω, Od. 9. 327. It does not seem to have been used in signif. to quicken, hasten.

θωραίος, αία, αἰών, (θωρός) = θωρικός: δ θωραίος, epith. of Apollo as the God of growth and increase, Lyc.

θωρεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of θρώσκω, q. v.; θόρε, Ep. 3 sing., Π.—A pres. θωρέω does not seem to have been used even by later authors, Buttm. Catal. voc. θρώσκω.

θωρή, ἡ = θωρός, Hdt. 3. 101.

Θωρικόνδε, Adv., to Thoricus, h. Hom. Cer. 126.

θωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the seed: τὰ θωρικά partes seminales, Arist. Gen. An.; πόροι θ. the seminal passages, Arist. H. A.

θέρνυμαι Nic., and θορνύομαι Hdt., Dep., collat. form of θρώσκω, to leap, esp. to pair, copulate, Hdt. 3. 109.

θωρέσις, σκα, εν, (θωρός) in seed, embryo, βρέφος θ. Orph.

θωρός, ὁ, the semen genitale of the male, Hdt. 2. 93: also θωρή. (Of same root as θέρνυμαι, θρώσκω, θωρεῖν.)

θορύβω, f. ἡώω, (θόρυβος) to make a noise or uproar, usu. of a crowded assembly, Ar. Vesp. 622: hence esp., like Lat. *acclamare*, to shout, etc., in token either of approbation or the contrary: hence I. to cheer, applaud, λόγος τεθορυβημένος Isocr. 281 C, cf. Arist. Rhet.: to groan, murmur at one, usu. c. dat., Plat. Apol. 20 E, Dem. 60. 27: also θ. πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 61: so too in Pass., to make tumults, Thuc. II. trans. to confuse by noise or tumult, to trouble, disturb: hence Pass. to be troubled, ὅτῳ τινος Soph. Aj. 164: to be in disorder or confusion, Hdt. 3. 78., 4. 130.

θορύβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to make a noise, uproarious, turbulent, Ar. Eq. 1380.

θορύβοποιέω, to make an uproar, Diod.: from θορύβοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making an uproar, turbulent, Plut.

θορύβος, ὁ, a noise, usu. the confused noise of a crowded assembly, an uproar, tumult, first in Pind. O. 10. 88, Soph., etc.: esp. as token of approbation or the contrary, applause, cheers, Ar. Eq. 547, Dem. 519. 19: groans, murmurs, Plat. Legg. 876 B. (Akin to θρώος and to τύβη, τυρβάω, τάρσσω, Lat. *turbō*.) Hence

θορύβωδης, es, (εἶδος) noisy, uproarious, turbulent, Plat. Legg. 671 A. Adv. -δώς.

θου-, Att. for θεο-, v. sub θεύματος.

θουραίος, αία, αἰών, (θούπος) leaping, raging: esp. like Lat. *salax*, lustful.

θουράς, δδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Nic.

θουράω, to rush or leap upon, c. acc., Lyc.

θουρήεις, εσσα, εν-, = θουραῖος.

θουρήης, ου, ὁ, the male, Lat. *admissarius*.

θουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = θούπος.

Θουριόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (Θούριον, μάντις) a Thurian prophet, and in gen. a soothsayer, Ar. Nub. 332, perh. in allusion to the μάντις who had gone with the recent colony to Thurium.

θούριος, α, αν-, = θούρος.

θούρις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of sq., Hom.

θούρος, ὁ, leaping, rushing, raging, impetuous, eager, resistless, Hom., ἡ, only in Il., always as epith. of Ares. Fem. θούρις, ιδος, ἡ, oft. in Il., only once in Od., 4. 527: mostly as epith. of Διός: also θούρις ἁπλῆς, prob., the shield with which one rushes to the fight, Il. 11. 32., 20. 162: so too θούρις ἀγλῆς Pind. (From θρώσκω, θωρεῖν = also akin to θώω.)

θώσκω, ὁ, Ep. length. from θάσκω, a seat, Od. 12. 318: a sitting, assembly, Od. 2. 26, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θαλάσσειν 7.

θώσσα, ἡ, (θός) speed, haste: but only found as prop. n. in Od. I. 71, Emped. 13.

θραγγός, ὁ, a cracking or crashing, Sext. Emp. (Prob. from θραυό, acc. to others from θράσσω.)

Θρήκη, ἡ, Thrace: Ep. and Ion. Θρήκη, but also in Trag.; and so trisyll. Θρήκη in Hdt.

Θρηκίζω, f. ὥω, (Θρήξ) to imitate the Thracians.

Θρηκισός, α, ον, (Θρήξ) Thracian and Ion. Θρηκίος, Trag. Θρήκιος,

Θρηκιστή, Adv., in Thracian fashion.

Θρακοφοίτης, ου, ὁ, (φοιτάω) one who keeps going to Thrace, like Ἀλδοφοίτης, Ar. Fr. 198.

θρανέω, (θράνος) to stretch on the tanner's board, to tan: hence θρανέομαι med. fut. c. signif. pass., to be tanned, Ar. Eq. 369. (Not to be confounded with θρανός and θρανύσσω.)

θρανίαν, ου, ὁ, = θρανίς, Anth.

θρανίδιον, τό, Dim. from θρανίον, Ar. Fr. 352.

θρανίον, τό, Dim. from θράνος, Ar. Ran.

θρανίς, ιδος, ὁ, the sword-fish, also ἐπιβάς Xenocr.

θρανίτης, ου, ὁ, (θράνος) in plur., the rowers on the topmost of the three benches in a trireme, who had the longest oars, and most work, and so sometimes received extra pay, Thuc. 6. 31, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1101, Ach. 161. Cf. ζευγίτης, θαλαμίτης.

II. as Adj., of or belonging to the topmost bench, σκαλὺς θρ. the topmost bench, Polyb.: fem. θρανίτης κόπη the oar of a θρανίτης: v. supr. [I] Hence

θρανίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a θρανίτης, Ath.

θρανίτης, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from θρανίτης.

θράνος, ὁ, a bench, form, Ar. Plut. 545: ubi leg. θράνου, pro θράνους: esp. the topmost of the three benches in a trireme, the seat of the θρανίται: also a close-stool, Hipp.

II. οἱ θράνοι the wooden frame-work of a brick house. (Akin to Ion. θρήνος and θρόνος: from it, through a Dim. θρανίστρον not in use, comes Lat. *transstrum*. *Θράνω is regarded as the root.)

θράνώω, to break in pieces, only found in compd. συνθράνώω, cf. θρανύσσω.

θράνυξ, υκος, = θρήνυς, Corinna ap. A. B. 1381.

θρανύσσω, to break in pieces, smash, Lyc. (usu., like θρανάω, referred to root θράνω: it must not be confounded with θρανέω from θράνος.)

Θρήξ, ακός, ὁ, a Thracian: Hom. and Ion. Θρήξ, υκος: also Hom. and Trag. Θρήξ, υκος. Fem. Θρήσσα, q. v.

θράξαι, θράξω, cf. sub θράσσω.

Θρασκίος, ου, ὁ, the wind from N. N. W., Arist. Mund.: prob. because it blew from Thrace; and so for Θρακίας, which form is found Theophr. Fr. 6.

ΘΡΑΨΟΣ, εος, τό, (θραψός) metaph. form of θάραος, confidence, courage, boldness, Il. 14. 416: but later mostly in bad sense, over-boldness, daring, rashness, audaciousness, impudence, eis τοῖτο θράσσω Hdt. 7. 9. 3; θρ. ὑπερκτόν, ἐπ' ἐσχάτον θράσσω Soph., etc. (Cf. Lithuan. *drasus*, Germ. *drüst*, etc., Poit. Etym. Forsch. I. p. 270.) [ā]

Θρήσσα, ἡ, Att. Θρήττα, Hom. and Ion. Θρήσσα, Dor. Θρήισσα, a Thracian woman.

θράσσω, Att. θράττω, fut. ἔω, Att. contr. from τάρσσω, to trouble, disquiet, Pind. I. 7. 56, Aesch. Pr. 628, but most freq. in Prose, v. Ruhnk. Tim. [ā seemingly, hence the part. neut. pres. must be written θράττων, not θράττον, aor. θράξαι not θράξαι, Buttm. Catal. v. τάρσσω, v. τέτρηχα 3.]

θρασύγλωττία, ἡ, boldness of tongue.

θρασύγλωττος, ον, (θρασός, γλῶσσα) bold of tongue.

θρασύγυις, *ov*, (γύις) strong of limb, c. inf., *ov*, *κυαν* trusting to his limbs for victory, Pind. P. 8. 52.

θρασύδειλος, *δ*, *η*, an impudent coward, braggart, poltroon, Arist. Eth. N.

θρασύθυμος, *ov*, bold of mind.

θρασύκαρδης, *ov*, (καρδία) bold of heart, bold-hearted, Il. 10. 41., 13. 343.

θρασύμεναι, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (μένος, μένοια) bold of spirit, bold-spirited, epith. of Hercules, Il. 6. 639, Od. 11. 267.

θρασύμηδης, *es*, (μήδης) bold of thought or plan, daring, resolute, Pind. P. 4. 254: in Hom. only as pr. n.

θρασύμητις, *ιδος*, *δ*, *η*, =foreg., Anth.

θρασύμηχανος, *ov*, (μηχανή) bold in contriving or planning, daring, Pind. O. 6. 114.

θρασύμυθος, *ov*, bold of tongue, saucy, Pind. O. 13. 13.

θρασύων, (θρασύς) just like θρασύνω, to make bold, embolden, encourage, Aesch. Ag. 222: πλήθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν *ov*, lending courage to their ignorance by number, Thuc. I. 142: also *ov*.

τι to brag of a thing, Polyb. Pass. and Med. to be bold, ready, take courage, Aesch. Ag. 1188, etc.: to speak boldly, Isocr. 43 C: c. dat., θρασύνεσθαι τινι to rely on one, Soph. Phil. 1387.

θρασύγεια, *η*, (ξένος) the boldness, impudence of a stranger, Plat. Legg. 879 E.

θρασυπόλεμος, *ov*, poet. θρασυπόλεμος, bold in war, Anth. θρασύνων, *ov*, bold or ready at work, Pind.

ΘΡΑΣΥΤΗΣ, *εία*, *δ*, bold, spirited, of good courage, in Hom. freq. epith. of horses: also *ov*. πόλεμος Il. 6. 254, Od. 4. 146: and θρασεῖαι χεῖρες oft. in Hom.; so too in Hdt. Later most usu. in bad sense, over-bold, rash, venturous, desperate, Lat. *audax*, Aesch. Fr. 178, cf. Plat. Lach. 197 B: and it might be so taken even in Od. 10. 436.

II. of things, to be ventured, safe, θρασύ μοι τὸδ' εἶπεν Pind. N. 7. 74, cf. Soph. Phil. 106. Adv. —έως: Comp. θρασύτερον, more boldly, Thuc. (Cf. θράσος).

θρασύσπλαγχνος, *ov*, (σπλάγχχον) bold-hearted, Eur. Hipp. 424. Adv. —ως, Aesch. Fr. 730.

θρασύστομα, *δ*, to be over-bold of tongue, impudent, Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Phil. 380.

θρασύστομία, *δ*, impudence, Mel. 34: from θρασύστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) over-bold of tongue, impudent, Aesch. Theb. 612, Ag. 1399.

θρασύτης, *ητος*, *η*, (θρασύς) over-boldness, rashness, audaciousness, Thuc. 2. 61, Plat., etc. [ῥ]

θρασύφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρήν) bold of mind, Opp. Supp. 203, Soph. Phil. 380.

θρασύφρονα, *η*, =θρασύστομία: from θρασύφρονος, *ov*, (φρήν) =θρασύστομος.

θρασύχαρμης, *ov*, *δ*, (χάρμη) bold in fight, Qu. Sm. θρασύχειρ, *χειρος*, *δ*, *η*, bold, ready of hand, Anth.

θρασύχειρία, *η*, boldness of hand.

θρασύς, *ος*, contr. *ovs*, *η*, boldness, a name of Athena, Lyc. θράττα, *η*, a small sea-fish, Arist. H. A.; also θάρτα.

Θράττα, *ης*, *η*, Att. for Θράσσα.

θραττίδιον, τό, Dim. from θράττα, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1.

θράττω, Att. for θράσσω.

θραυλός, *η*, *δ*, *ov*, (θραύω) broken: to be broken, frangible, brittle, Incert. ap. Suid.: cf. τραυλός.

θραύμα, *ατος*, τό, (θραύω) =θραύσμα, Paus.

θραυπάλος, *δ*, a kind of shrub, perh. the privet, ligustrum, Theophr.

θραυπής, *ιδος*, *η*, a little bird, like the goldfinch, Lat. *carduelis*, Arist. H. A., but with v. ll.

θραυρός, *ά*, *ov*, =θραυλός.

θραυνάντες, *υγος*, *δ*, *η*, (θραύω, ἔκτυε) breaking wheels, Ar. Nub. 1264.

θραυντε, *ως*, *η*, (θραύω) a breaking.

θραύσμα, τό, (θραύω) that which is broken, a fragment, piece, Aesch. Pers. 425.

θραυνμός, *δ*, a breaking.

θραυντός, *η*, *δ*, broken: to be broken, brittle, Tim. Locr.: from ΘΡΑΥΩ, to break, break in pieces, shiver, Hdt. I. 174, Trag., etc.

II. metaph. like Lat. *frangere*, =δρῖτω, to weaken, soften, Ar. Av. 466. (Akin to θρίπτω, τρώω, τείρω: θραυντός is deriv. from an obsol. collat. form θράζω: v. also θραυνάσσω.)

*ΘΡΑΨΩ, to set: but only found in aor. med. θρησασθαι to set oneself, sit, Phillet. Fr. 21. (Held to be the common root of θράσος, θρήνως, θράσος.)

Θρήσση, *η*, Dor. for Θρήσσα, Θρήσσα, Theocr.

θρεκτικός, *η*, *δ*, *ov*, (τρέχω) able to run, swift.

θρέμμα, *ατος*, τό, (τρέφω) that which is fed, bred, reared or tended, a nursing: mostly of tame animals, cattle, esp. sheep and goats, Xen. Ages. 9. 6, Oec. 20. 23; but in Trag. also of men, Aesch. Theb. 182, Soph. Phil. 243; of birds, Plat. Legg. 789 B; of wild beasts, a lion, Id. Charm. 155 D: *ov*. ὕδρας periph. for ὕδρα, Soph. Tr. 574: in Mel. of a swarm of gnats. Hence

θρεμμάτιον, τό, Dim. from θρέμμα. [α]

θρεμμάτοτροφέω, (τρέφω) to keep cattle, Strab.

θρέσασκον, 3 plur. aor. 1 of τρέχω, Ep. lengthd. for ἔθρεζαν.

θρέζομαι, fut. of τρέχω.

θρεοκάριος, *ov*, (θρέω, καρδία) old reading in Anacr. 1, for which Bergk first read θεοκάριος, but now, with others, θρασύν.

θρέομαι, v. sub θρέω.

ΘΡΕΨΟΜΑΙ, Dep., used only in pres. and impf.: to speak, esp. in a wailing, piteous tone, to cry aloud, shriek out, ἔχη, κακά Aesch. Theb. 78, Ag. 1165, etc., and Eur. (Hence θρός, θρούς, θροῖα, θρήνος: and some make it akin to θραύω, like Germ. *sprechen*, *brechen*, cf. *fornare* *irriguinau*.)

θρέπτα, *ov*, τό, later and softer form of θρέπτρα, Qu. Sm.

θρεπτήρα, *η*, fem. from θρεπτήρ, Eur. Tro. 195, and Anth.

θρεπτεῖον, verb. Adj. from τρέφω, one must feed, Plat. Tim. 19 A: but

II. from Pass., ἀπὸ τῶν ἐργασμένων θρεπτεῖον one must live on what has been earned, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 8.

θρεπτήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, (τρέφω) a feeder, rearer, Mel. 72. Hence

θρεπτήριος, *ov*, able to feed or rear, feeding, nourishing, μαστός Aesch. Cho. 545: hence

II. τὰ θρεπτήρια rewards for rearing, such as are made to nurses by the parents, h. Hom. Cer. 168, 223, cf. θρέπτρα, but also the returns made by children for their rearing, Hes. Op. 186. Att. τροφεία. 2.

=τροφή, food, nourishment, Soph. O. C. 1263. II. pass.

reared, tended, cherished, πλάκαμος Aesch. Cho. 6.

θρεπτικός, *η*, *δ*, *ov*, (τρέφω) able to feed or rear, feeding, nourishing, τινός Plat. Polit. 267 B: *η*—*κῆ*, sub. δύναμις, the nourishing principle, Arist. Eth. 2.

θρεπτός, *η*, *δ*, *ov*, verb. Adj. from τρέφω, fed, reared, brought up: esp. as Subst. *δ* θρεπτός, *η* θρεπτή a slave bred in the house, Lat. *verna*, Meineke Pherecr. Myrm. 12.

θρέπτρα, τό, like θρεπτήρια, the returns made by children to their parents for their rearing, filial gratitude and duty, Il. 4. 478., 17. 302: later also τὰ θρέπτα as Voss after Zenodot.

would read in h. Hom. Cer. 168. The sing. θρεπτεῖον seems not to be in use. Cf. θρεπτήριος.

θρεπτήριος, *η*, like θρεπτήρα, fem. of θρεπτήρ.

θρέσκος, —εύω, —κεία, v. θρήσκος etc.

θρετταλέω, a sound imitative of the cithara, as *tra lira* of the horn, Ar. Plut. 290.

θρέττε, τό, only in Ar. Eq. 17, οὐκ ἐνι μοι τὸ θρέττε, acc. to Schol. =τὸ θαρραλέον, θραυτός, the spirit's not in me: prob. a barbarism.

θρέψα, poet. for ἔθρεψα, aor. 1 from τρέφω, Hom.

θρεψίπτας, *ov*, *δ*, =ἱπποτρόφος, Apollod.

θρένεις, *ως*, *η*, (τρέφω) a feeding, nourishing, nourishment, Sext. Emp.

Θρηϊκίη, *η*, poet. for Θράκη, Il.

Θρηϊκίος, *η*, *δ*, *ov*, poet. for Θρηϊκός, Θράκιος, Il. and Hes. [κ], but Alexandr. and later also κ, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 300.]

Θρηΐς, ἱκος, *δ*, poet. for Θρηΐς, Θρηΐς, Il.; later also Θρηΐς, ἱκος, Jac. A. P. p. 585.

Θρηΐσσα, *η*, poet. for Θρηΐσσα, Θρηΐσσα.

Θρηϊκή, *η*, Ion. for Θράκη, Il., and Hes.

Θρηϊκήθεν, Adv. from Thrace, Il. 9. 5.

Θρηϊκήδε, Adv. to Thrace, Od. 8. 361.

Θρηϊκίος, *η*, *δ*, *ov*, Ion. for Θράκιος.

θρηγέπως, *ατος*, *δ*, *η*, a querulous lover, cf. *dúsepos*: from θρηγνέω, (θρήνος) to wail, lament, Od. 24. 61. Construct: c. acc. cognato, αἰδῶν θρηγνέω to sing a dirge or lament, Il. 24. 722; so γόνυ θρ. Aesch. Fr. 412: but also c. acc. objecti, vel

rei, θρ. πόνοος Aesch. Pr. 615; vel pers., θρ. τὸν φόντα Eur. Cresphont. 13. Hence

θρήνημα, ατος, τό, a lament, Eur. Or. 132, etc.

θρήνηται, verb. Adj., one must lament, Apollon. ap. Stob. p. 617. 55.

θρήνητῆρ, ἥσος, ὁ, a mourner, wailer, Aesch. Pers. 937; and θρήνητῆς, οῦ, ὁ, =foreg., Id. Ag. 1075. Hence

θρήνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to wailing or mourning, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κός.

θρήνητρια, ἡ, fem. from θρήνητῆρ, a woman-mourner, Lat. praefica.

θρήνητωρ, ορος, ὁ, =θρήνητῆρ.

θρήνος, ὁ, (θρέμα) a wailing, lamenting, esp. a funeral-song, dirge, lament, like the Gaelic coronach, Il. 24. 721, Hdt. 2. 79, 85, and Trag.: a complaint, sad strain, h. Hom. 18. 18, and so usu. in Prose: cf. Francke Callin. p. 125 sq.

θρήνυς, =sq., Euphor. 35.

θρήνυς, vos, ὁ, (θρέω, θράνω) a footstool, elsewhere ὑποπόδιον, oft. in Hom. II. in Il. 15. 729 θρ. ἑταπόδης, the seven-foot bench, is the seat of the helmsman or the rowers.

θρήνωδῶ, to sing a dirge or lament.

θρήνώδημα, ατος, τό, a dirge, lament.

θρήνώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a dirge, mournful, Plat. Rep. 411 A.

θρήνώδης, ἡ, a lamenting, mourning, Plat.: from

θρήνωδός, ὄν, (θρήνω, θρέη) singing a dirge, lamenting: also as Subst., a mourner, Alciphr.

θρηῖς, κρός, ὁ, Ion. for θρηῖς, Il.; fem. Θρηῖσα, ἡ, q. v.

θρησκεία, or -λα, ἡ, (θρησκεία) religious worship, service, observance or usage, Hdt. 2. 18, 37: religion, N. T.

θρησκευμα, ατος, τό, religious worship, Eccl.

θρησκευτικός, ον, of, belonging to worship, Eccl.

θρησκευτήριον, τό, a place of worship.

θρησκευτής, οῦ, ὁ, a worshipper, Eccl.: from

θρησκεύω, (θρήσκος) to introduce and hold religious observances, observe religiously, Hdt. 2. 64. II. in gen. to worship, adore, θεός Hdn.

θρησκίον, ὡς, or Schv. prefers -ήν, Ion. for θρησκεία, Hdt.

θρήσκος, ον, religious, N. T.: also in bad sense, fanatic, superstitious. (Acc. to Plut. Alex. 2, from θρηῖς, because of their mysteries: others from θρέω, full of religious fear; or from θρέω, multering forms of prayer, cf. Pers. 5. 184, and our Lollards; hence also written θρέσκος etc.: certainly akin to θραπένη.)

θρηῖσσα, ἡ, Ion. for Θράσσα.

θριάς, (Θρία) to be in prophetic rapture, Soph. Fr. 475.

II. (θρίων) to gather fig-leaves.

Θρίατᾶ, ὡν, αἱ, the Thriae, Parnassian nymphs, the nurses of Apollo, who invented a kind of soothsaying by means of pebbles drawn from an urn, Ilgen and Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 552: hence

2. the pebbles or lots themselves (Lat. sortes): and 3. the divinations drawn therefrom, oracles, Callim. Cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 814, sq. The Thriae are said to have been three, whence some think to derive their name.

θρίαμειντής, οῦ, ὁ, one who enjoys a triumph: from

θρίαμβεύω, (θρίαμβος) to triumph, ἀπὸ τῶος, as in Lat. triumphare de aliquo, over one, Plut. II. to lead in triumph, Plut., and N. T.

III. to make to triumph, N. T.

θρίαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a triumph, Plut.

θρίαμβός, ἡ, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of θρίαμβικός, Auct. ap. Suid.

θρίαμβοδιθύραμβος, ον, epith. of Bacchus, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 F, cf. sq., and διθύραμβος.

θρίαμβος, ὁ, a hymn to Bacchus, sung in festal processions to his honor, Cratin. Didasc. 1: hence as a name for Bacchus, v. foreg. (Whence the θρ- or θρι- comes we know not: the -αμβος is prob. from ἰάμβω, ἴαμβω, as in ἰαμβός, q. v.)

II. used to express the Roman triumphus, which seems to be akin to it, Plut. [I]

θρίγγιον, -γος, -γώω, later and softer forms for θρυγκίον etc.

θρυγκίον, τό, Dim. from sq.

ΘΡΙΓΚΩΣ, ὁ, the topmost course of stones in a wall, which projected over the rest and kept off the rain, the coping, eaves, cornice, like γείων, Od. 12. 267: usu. of outer walls, but in Od. 7. 87, θρυγκὸς κύναιοι a cornice of blue metal, on the inside

of the room. 2. metaph. the topmost, finishing point of a thing, the top or last stone, Plat. Rep. 534 E. II. later, the wall itself, a fence of any sort, Plut. Hence

θρυγκάω, to surround with a θρυγκὸς or coping, αὐλὴν θρυγκάωσεν ἀχέρηδαι he fenced it at top with thorn-bushes, Od. 14. 10.

II. to build even to the coping stone, and so metaph. to put an end to, make an end of, ἄρας θρυγκῶν Aesch. Ag. 1283: δάμα κακοῖς θρυγκῶν to bring the house to the height of misery, Eur. H. F. 1280.

θρυγκώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a coping or fence.

θρυγκάω, τό, a coping, cornice, Eur. I. T. 741: a fence.

θρυγκώσις, εως, ἡ, a fencing with a θρυγκός.

θρυγκός, θρυγκώμα, late forms of θρυγκός etc.

θριάκτης, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of θριάκτινος, Nic. Th. 838. [where it is short.]

θριάκτιον, ἡ, the garden lettuce, Lat. lactuca sativa, Hipp.: strictly however the Att. form of Ion. and Dor. θριάξ, Lob. Phryn. 130. II. a kind of cake, Ath. [σοι—] as Amphibia 1, ubi v. Meineke; who considers the passage of Eubul.

Ἄσπρ. 1, where it is θριάκτιον, to be corrupt.]

θριάκτινός, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from θριάκτιον, Stratt. Incert. 1. 6.

θριάκτινός, ἡ, of, of lettuce, Luc. [α]

θριάκτισκη, ἡ, Dim. from θριάκτιον, Alcm. 18.

θριάκτιδης, es, (εἶδος) lettuce-like, Diosc.

θριάξ or θριάξ, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. for θριάκτιον: lettuce, Epich. p. 102, Hdt. 3. 32. [I seemingly in Epich., cf. A. P. 9. 412, 2. 295, v. θριάκτις, θριάκτιον: hence in Hdt., Thom. M., etc., written θριάξ: but acc. to Draco p. 76. 10 ε, and so Lob. Phryn. 130 always writes θριάξ.]

θρίξ, poet. syncop. for θριγίξ, Aesch. Ag. 536.

θρινάκη, =θρίναξ, Gramm.

θρινάκη, ἡ, Ep. for sq., Od. 11. 107, etc.

Θρινάκρια, ἡ, and Θρινάκρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (θρίναξ) strictly the trident-land, sub. γῆ or νῆσος, an old name of Sicily from its three promontories, Lob. Tricrinaria.

θρίναξ, ἴδος, ὁ, (τρίψ, ἄρξ, ἄκρα, for τριναξ) a trident, three-pronged fork, esp. to stir grain with, also written τριναξ. [I. Ar. Pac. 507, Nic. Th. 114: but later also τ, Anth., cf. Draco p. 121.]

ΘΡΙΨ, ἡ, gen. τριγίος, dat. pl. θριγί: the hair, both of man and beast, Hom.; the hair of the head, but also with κεφαλῆς added, Od. 13. 399: sheep's wool, Il. 3. 273, Hes. Op. 515: pig's bristles, Il. 19. 254, Od. 10. 239: later also feathers, plumage, Gal. ap. Lob. Phryn. 339.—Proverb. θριξ ἀνὰ μέσον only a hair's breadth, Theoc. 14. 9. Hom. and Hes. use it only in plur.: from Aesch. downwds. also in sing.

θριπβόλος, ον, (Θρία 2, βόλλω) throwing pebbles into the divining-urn: hence ὁ θρ., a soothsayer, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 814.

ΘΡΙΓΩΝ, τό, a fig-leaf, Ar. Vesp. 436: also in gen. a leaf, Nic.

2. metaph. of things like a fig-leaf, as a leaf-like membrane, θρίω ἐγκεφάλω Ar. Ran. 134. II. a mixture of eggs, lard, honey, flour, etc., a kind of stuffing or forcemeat, so called because it was wrapped in fig-leaves, Schol. Ar. Ran. 134, Ach. 1100. (Prob. from τριψ, τρία, from the three lobes of the fig-leaf.) [I. Ar. Eq. 954, cf. Ach. 158, 1102: but ἱ, Theoc. 13. 40, Ep. Adesp. 222, 2, nisi ibi leg. θρίων, Jac. A. P. p. 622.]

ΘΡΙΨΩΣ, ὁ, usu. in plur. of θρία, the refts or little ropes on the lower part of the sail, used to take it up and make it smaller, elsewhere ἑκδοροί, cf. Ar. Eq. 440, and τέρπιος. [I]

θριοφόρος, ον, (Θρία 2, φέρω) carrying the divining pebbles, divining therefrom, cf. δυσσοφόρος, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. p. 814.

θριπδέστατος, ον, dub. for sq., Luc.

θριπδέστος, ον, (θρίψ, ἔδω) worm-eaten, σφραγίδια θ., Ar. Thesm. 427, were prob. at first pieces of worm-eaten wood used as seals, and then seals cut in imitation of them, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 97, 2.

θριπβρωτος, ον, (θρίψ, βιβρώσκει) =foreg., Lyc.

θριποφάγος, ον, (θρίψ, φαγεῖν) eating wood-worms, Arist. H. A. [α]

θριπώδης, es, (εἶδος) worm-eaten: hence θριπώδεσταν Theoc. Phr. H. P. 3. 9, 5, ubi Stephan. θριπώδεσταν.

θρίσσα, ἡ, Att. θρίττα, a fish, elsewhere τριχίας, and so from θρίξ, Arist. H. A.

θρίσσιος, ὁ, =θρίσσα, Anth.

θρίψ, gen. θρίπς, δ, a worm, esp. a wood-worm, Lat. *cossus*, Theophr.: prob. also ἡ θρίψ, Lob. Phryn. 400. (Prob. from τριβω, cf. ψ.)

θρόεω, (θρός) to cry aloud, shriek forth, and in gen. to speak, declare, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 608: also in pass. form c. act. signif. θροούμενος ἔπος Aesch. Eum. 486. II. = σοβέω, to frighten: hence in Pass. to be frightened or troubled, N. T.

θρομβέιον, τό, Ion. θρομβήιον, Dim. from θρόμβος, a little lump, Nic.

θρομβέιον, τό, Dim. from θρόμβος, like foreg., Diosc.

θρομβοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a θρόμβος, full of θρόμβοι, curdled, clotted, Hipp.

θρόμβος, δ, a lump, piece, Lat. *grumus*, as of asphalt, Hdt. 1. 179: esp. of blood, a clot or gout, Aesch. Cho. 533, Eum. 184: of milk, a curd, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1. 8: also of things made up of small parts, θρόμβοι ἁλῶν, like χονδροί ἁλ. coarse salt. (Prob. from τρέφα, τέτρεφα.) Hence

θρομβώω, to make curdled or clotted. Pass. θρομβόμαι, to become so, Nic.

θρομβώδης, ἐς, = θρομβοειδής, Soph. Tr. 702.

θρομβώσις, εως, ἡ, (θρομβώω) a making clotted or curdled.

II. (from Pass.) a becoming so, θρ. γάλακτος curdled milk, Diosc. θρονίζω, (θρόνος) to seat upon a throne: Pass. to sit on one, LXX.

θρόνιον, τό, Dim. from θρόνος.

θρόνις, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg., Themist.

θρονισμός, δ, (θρονίζω) a seating on a throne, enthroning, Synes. θρονιστής, οὐ, δ, one who enthrones, Id.

θρόνον, τό, only used in plur. τὰ θρόνα, flowers, etc. embroidered on cloth, II. 22. 441. II. later τὰ θρόνα are flowers or herbs, used as drugs and charms, Theocr. 2. 59. And so the word, like φάρμακον, is first a means of colouring and then of charming.

θρονοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making thrones: from

θρόνος, δ, a seat, chair, esp. a large, easy chair, oft. in Hom. as the seat both of gods and men: his θρόνος must have been high, for they who sat on it had a footstool (θήρυνς): It was often adorned with gold and silver; hence χρύσεος, ἀργυρόχολος, also spread with carpets or fleeces, (τάπητες, χλαῖνα, ῥήγεια, κεία).

II. later a throne in our sense, a chair of state, θρ. βασιλικῆς Hdt. 1. 74; and so alone, freq. in Xen.; the chair of a judge, teacher, orator, etc.: hence of θρόνοι, the throne, i. e. the king's estate or dignity, Soph. Ant. 166. (From *θράω, θράως, θρήνως.) Hence

θρόνωσις, εως, ἡ, = θρονισμός, esp. of the enthronement and installation of the newly initiated, at the mysteries of the Corybantes, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 277 D.

θρός, δ, Att. contr. θρούς, (θρέω, θρώω) a noise as of many voices, in Hom. only once of the cries of a number of people, II. 4. 437: a murmuring of discontented people, Thuc. 8. 79.

II. a report, Lat. *rumor*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 37.

θρύαλλιδιον, τό, Dim. from θρύαλλις, Luc.

θρύαλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a wick, Ar. Nub. 59, 585. II. a plant which, like our rush, was used for making wicks, Nic.

θρυγᾶνω, ὀν, also τρυγᾶνώω, θύραν θρ., to tap at the door, only in Ar. Eccl. 34.

θρύοντες, ἡ, ὄν, (θρύον) rushing. []

θρυλλέω or θρῦλέω [v], cf. θρύλλος: to make a great noise, talk constantly, babble, Ar. Eq. 348. II. c. acc. rei, to be always talking about a thing, make it the common talk, τὶ Plat. Phaed. 65 B, Isocr. 282 B: hence in Pass. to be the common talk, τὸ θρυλουμένον or τεθρυλλόμενον a common topic, what is in every one's mouth, Isocr. 419 C, Dem., etc. (Akin to θρέωμαι, θρός, θορύβος.)

θρύλλημα, ατος, τό, also θρύλλημα [v], that which is much talked about, the common talk, LXX.

θρύλλημα, ατος, τό, also θρύλλημα, (θρυλλίσσω) that which is broken, a fragment, Lyc. [v]

θρυλλίζω, or θρυλλίζω, ῖ, ἴω, (θρύλλος) to make a false, ill sound in playing on the cithara, h. Hom. Merc. 488.

θρυλλίσσω, to break in pieces, shiver, θρυλλίχθῃ δὲ μέτωπον II. 23. 396. (Akin to θράω, θρίττω, τρώω.)

θρύλλος, δ, or θρύλλος, like θρός and θορύβος, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, tumult, murmuring, Batr. 135. In

the Edd. this family of words usu. has λλ: but several Gramm. prefer single λ, e. g. E. M. p. 456. 39, Eust. II. 1307. 42, cf. Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 122, and so Bekker always writes it, v being long by nature.)

θρύμμα, ατος, τό, (θρύπτω) that which is broken off, a piece, bit, Ar. Fr. 208. Hence

θρυμμαίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sort of cake, Antiph. Parast. 5.

θρύσις, εσσα, εν, rushing, Nic.: from

θρύον, τό, a rush, Lat. *juncus*, II. 21. 351. II. = σπρίχτος μαυικός, Diosc.

θρυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to break or crush, breaking, crushing, τινός Gal. II. pass. easily broken, hence metaph. soft, delicate, effeminate, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 15. Adv. -κώς: from

θρύπτω, fut. θρήψω: fut. m. c. pass. signif. θρήψωμαι: aor. pass. ἐθρήψην [δ]. To break in pieces, crush, shiver, in which orig. signif. it is chiefly used by Gramm.; but also Theocr. 17. 80, and pass. θρήπτεσθαι, to be broken, Plat. Parm. 165 B: and so freq. in compds. ἀποθρήπτω, διαθρήπτω, etc.

II. much more freq. in moral signif., like Lat. *frangere*, to break, crush, and so weaken, enfeeble, unman, esp. by debauchery and luxury, in Act., only in Tim. Locr. 103 B, and late authors; but in Pass., c. fut. med. (Ar. Eq. 1163), to be enfeebled and enervated, μαλακία θρήπτεσθαι Xen. Symp. 8. 8, cf. Ruhnk. Timi.: absol. to be weak and wanton, and so III. metaph.

1. to live a wanton life, riot, Luc. Piscat. 31, Gymn. 29: Adv. perf. pass. τεθρυπμένος, wantonly, effeminately, Plut.

2. to play the woman, be coy and prudish, give oneself airs, bridle up, esp. when one is asked to do something, like Lat. *delicias facere*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, Xen. Symp. 8. 4; or when one declines an offer, in order to have a better one made, Plut., Cf. Br. Ar. Eq. 1163, Dorv. Char. p. 472: sometimes joined with the equiv. ἀκρίεσθαι or ἀραιεσθαι, Eupol. Incert. 23, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. p. 19: θρήπτεσθαι πρὸς τινα to give oneself airs toward another, Plut. Flamin. 18, Luc. Dial. Meret. 12. 1: hence in gen. to be conceded, grow conceded, Ar. Eq. 1163, cf. Dorvill. I. c.: θρήπτεσθαι τι, to be proud of a thing, Anth.: to boast, brag, Lat. *gloriarī*, Heliod.

(Hence τρυφή and θρυπτικός: akin to τρώω, θράω, q. v. signif. II.) Hence

θρήψις, εως, ἡ, a breaking in pieces, crushing, dissolving, Arist. Anim.

II. metaph. softness, weakness, debauchery, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16.

θρύσις, ὄν, (θρύον, εἶδος) full of rushes, rushy, Strab.

θρώσκω, lengthd. from Root θOP-, which appears in fut. and aor.: fut. θορώμην, Ion. θορώμαι: aor. ἔθρων, conj. θέρω (hence in Od. 22. 303 write θέρωσιν for Wolf's faulty θορώσιν), inf. θορέν. To leap, spring, II. 10. 528, etc. of the arrow which leaps from the string; also freq. in II. of the lot leaping from the helmet; also of beans tossed from the winnowing shovel, II. 13. 589.

2. foll. by prep., θρ. ἐπὶ τι, to leap or spring upon one, i. e. attack, assault him, Hom.; also ἐν τι, II. 5. 161, though perh. this place belongs to ἐνθρόσκω: in this signif. Hom. always uses aor., in the former he has pres. impf. and aor. The word is rare in Od.

II. transit. like θέρνυμαι, to mount, impregnate, Aesch. Eum. 660, Fr. 13: hence

θρωμός, δ, a height or hill, as it were springing from the plain, hence θ. πεδίοιο II. 10. 160, II. 56, ποταμοῖο Ar. Rh. 2. 823.

θύα, ἡ, v. θύα. [v]

θύάζω, (θύω) to burn incense, esp. to celebrate Bacchic orgies, hence to be mad: to waste word.

θύανία, ἡ, wantonness, debauchery, Epich. p. 98: Lacon. word, also θανία. (Prob. from θυάω.)

θύαρος, δ, = αἶρα II, Diosc.

θύας, ἰδος, ἡ, (θύω) = θυάς, q. v., Ap. Rh.

θύσας, δ, worse form for θιασος, Elmsl. Bacch. 670.

θύω, Lat. *subare*, of swine in the rutting season, Arist. H. A.

θυβριάς, ἰδος, ἡ, = θυμβριάς, Anth.: from

θύβρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = θυμβρις, q. v.

θυγάτηρ, ἡ, gen. θυγάτηρος contr. θυγατρός, dat. θυγάτερι, θυγατρί, acc. θυγάτρα but Ep. θήγατρα, voc. θυγάτερ: Hom. has both forms, the tri syll. only is used in Prose: a daughter, Hom.: Pind. calls his Odes Μοισάν θυγατέρας N. 4. 4.

II. in gen. a girl, maiden, as παῖς is both son and boy, Br. Soph. O. T. 1102.

III. a maid-servant, slave, Lob. Phryn. 239.

(Of same root with Sanscr. *duhitri*, Goth. *dauthar*, our *daughter*, Germ. *Tochter*.) [ὑ strictly, but in Hom. and Ep. ὑ metri grat. in all quadrisyll. cases, even when the 4th syll. is cut off, as Od. 15. 364.] Hence

θυγατριδῆ, ἡ, a *daughter's daughter*, *grand-daughter*, Plut. θυγατρίδους, οὐ, ὁ, Ion. -δέος, Hdt. 5. 67, a *daughter's son*, *grandson*.

θυγατρίω, f. ἴω, to *call daughter*.

θυγάτριον, τό, Dim. from θυγάτηρ, a *little daughter* or *girl*, Macho ap. Ath. 581 C.

θυγατρογόνος, ον, (γαμέω) *married to one's daughter*, Nonn.

θυγατρογόνος, ον, (γενέω) *begetting or bearing daughters*, Nonn.

θύελλα, ἡ, a *storm*, Ar. Nub. 676: also *via* and as dissyll. *θύλα*, on which different forms v. Lob. Phryn. 165. (Prob. from θύω, because of the beating and bruising.) Hence

θύειδιον, τό, Dim. from *θύελλα*, Ar. Plut. 710.

θύελλα, ἡ, a *storm*, of the most violent kind, a *hurricane*, *whirlwind*, hence in Hom., ἀπείδεα θύελλα: he also joins ἀνέμοιο *θύελλα*, ἀνέμων *θύελλα*, Ζεφύρου καὶ Νότου *θύελλα*: but πυρός *θύελλα* are prob. *thunder-storms*, Od. 12. 68: also in Trag., metaphr., ἀπὸς *θύελλαι* Aesch. Ag. 819. (From θύω, as ἄελλα from *ἄω, ἄημι.) [ὑ] Hence

θύελλαιος, εἰα, εἰωv, =sq., Orac. ap. Suid. voc. Ἰουλιανός.

θύελλαιε, εσσα, εν, storm, storm-like, Nonn.

θύελλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονυ, τό, gen. ποδός, *storm-footed*, *storm-swift*, Nonn.: more usu. ἄελλοπ.

θύελλοτικός, ον, (τίκτω) *producing storms*.

θύελλοφορέω, (φέρειν) to *carry away in a storm*: Pass. to be so carried away, Diod.

θύελλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *storm-like*, *stormy*.

θύέστις, ον, ὅ, (θύελα) a *pestle*, more usu. δοιδύξ, Dionys. Tyr. ap. Phot.

θύεστος, ὁ, a *drink* extracted from bruised spices, like Lat. *moretum*.

θύήεις, εσσα, εν, (θύος) *smoking* or *smelling with incense*, *fragrant*, in Hom. always epith. of βωμός, Il. 8. 48, Od. 8. 363; but in Hom. h. Merc. 237, of Hermes' swaddling-clothes.

θύήκομος, ὁ, =θυοσκός, Inscr.

θύήλεια, f. θυήλεια.

θύήλη, ἡ, (θύω) the *part of the victim that was burnt*, Il. 9. 220: in gen. an *offering*, *cake*, *incense*, etc., θυήλη Ἀρεως, i. e. the blood of the slain, which was as an offering to Ares, Soph. El. 1423. II. the *offering itself*, and *divination* therefrom.

θύημα, ατος, τό, (θύω) =foreg. [ὑ]

θύηπολέω, to be a θυηπόλος, *busy oneself with sacrifices*, Soph. Fr. 468.

θύηποιέω, a. trans. to *make an offering*, *sacrifice*, τι Κρόνῳ Soph. Fr. 132, v. Ruhnk. Tim. p. 193.

θύηπολία, ἡ, a *making of offerings*, *sacrificing*, Ap. Rh.

θύηπολιον, τό, an *altar*, Dor. ap. Ath. 413 A.

θύηπόλος, ον, also ἡ, ον Suid., (πολέω) *one who busies himself about offerings*, a *priest*, Ar. Pac. 1124.

θύητης, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg., Nake Choeril. p. 229.

θύηφαγός, ον, (φαγεῖν) *eating* or *devouring offerings*, φλόξ Aesch. Ag. 597.]

θύια, ἡ, also θύια, and θύα [ὑ] (from θύω to smell): an *African tree* with *sweet-smelling wood*, used for making costly furniture, Lat. *citrus*, Theophr. is supposed to be the same as Homer's *thyon*: it is disputed whether it be a kind of cedar, or the *savin*, or the *African arbor vitae*: perh. in very late authors the *citron*. II. =θυεία, v. sq.

θύια, ἡ, =foreg. I. II. =θυεία, also θύια, v. Lob. Phryn. p. 165. [ὑ —], for Elmsl. Ach. 193. is wrong in supposing it to be long: when the penult was to be long, *θύια* was used.]

θύια, τό, (θύω) a *Bacchic feast* at Elis, Paus.

θύια, ἄν, αἶ, =θυιάδες, Strab., and so Böckh Soph. Ant. 1152.

θυιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, more rarely θυιάς [ι], and θυιάς, Bentr. Hor. Od. 2. 19, g. Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 498, (θύια): a *mad* or *inspired woman*, esp. a *Bacchant*, Aesch. I. c.

Adj. *raving*, *frantic*, and in gen. *passionate*, *mad for love*, Lyc. 143: more rarely as masc., Jac. Del. Epigr. 4. 45.

θύιδιον, τό, Dim. from *θύια*, Damocr. ap. Gal. [ῖδ]

θύινος, ἡ, ον, *made of the wood of the tree θύια*, Lat. *cinerinus*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B. [ῖν]

θύιον, τό, =θύον, dub.

θύϊς, ἴδος, ἡ, =θυεία, Damocr. ap. Gal.

θύϊσκη, ἡ, a *censer*, LXX.

θύϊτης, ον, ὁ, sub. λίθος, an *Ethiopian stone*, Diosc. [ῖ]

θύω, =θύω, to *rage*, be *inspired*, h. Hom. Merc. 560, where it is prob. θυῶ. [ῖ ο —]

θύλακίω, f. ἴω, (θύλακος) to *put scraps in a sack*: and so to *beg*.

θύλακίον, τό, Dim. from *θύλακος*, Hdt. 3. 105: also the *seed-vessel* of a plant, Diosc. [ῖ]

θύλακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from *θύλακος*, Ael.

θύλακίσκη, ἡ, -κίσκιον, τό, and -κίσκος, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 464, Dim. from *θύλακος*: also a *seed-vessel*, like *θυλάκιον*, Diosc.

θύλακίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. θυλάκίτης, ἴδος, =sq.

θύλακοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) *like a bag* or *sack*, Arist. H. A.

θύλακοῖς, εσσα, εν, =foreg., Nic.

θύλακος, ὁ, a *bag*, *sack*, *pouch*, usu. of *leather*, Hdt. 3. 46.

II. in plur., the *loose trousers* of the Persians and other

Orientals, Eur. Cycl. 182, Ar. Vesp. 1087. [ῖ] Hence

θύλακοτρώξ, ὤγος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρώγω) *gnawing sacks*.

θύλακοφορέω, to *carry a sack* or *pouch*, Ar. Fr. 619: more

θύλακοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *carrying a sack* or *pouch*, v. I. for foreg., Ib.

θύλακώδης, ες, =θυλακοειδής, Theophr.

θύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, and θύλαξ, ἄδος, ἡ, =θύλακος.

θύλομαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to *offer*, prob. I. for θυηλ. Hence

θύλημα, τό, that *which is offered*, usu. in plur. *θύλματα*

cakes, *incense*, etc., Ar. Pac. 1040. [ῖ Pherecr. Αἰτωρ. I. 5, ubi v. Meineke.]

θύλις, εως, ἡ, =θύλακος.

θύμα, ατος, τό, (θύω) that *which is slain* or *offered*, a *victim*,

sacrifice, *offering*, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1310, Soph. Phil. 8:

usu. of animals, but also, πάγκαρπα θ. *offerings* of all fruits,

Soph. El. 634.

θυμάργικος, ον, (θυμός, ἀργαῖος) *rude* or *boorish* of mind.

θυμαίνω, f. ἄνω, (θυμός) to be *wroth*, *angry*, Hes. Sc. 262;

τυλ at one, Ar. Nub. 1478.

θυμάλγη, ες, (θυμός, ἄλγέω) *heart-grieving*, *painful*, freq. in

Hom.: opp. to θυμητής, θυμητής.

θυμάλης, ἴδος, ἡ, =τιθυμάλης, dub.

θυμάλωψ, ατος, ὁ, a *piece of burning wood* or *charcoal*, a

hot coal, Ar. Ach. 321, Thesm. 729. (From τήφω, so that it

should strictly be θυμάλωψ: for the termin., cf. μάλωψ and

αἰμάλωψ. [ῖ]

θυμάρῶ, to be *well-pleased*, Theocr.: from

θυμάρης, ες, (θυμός, ἔρω) *suiting the mind*, i. e. *well-pleasing*,

dear, *delightful*, ἄλοχος Pl. 9. 336, Od. 23. 232; σκηπτρον

Od. 17. 199: also θυμάρης — pes Od. 10. 362, in neut. as Adv.

Acc. to Schol. this form should be written θυμάρης, the other

θυμαρές, and so Wolf. Cf. Eust. Od. 23. 232. [ῖ]

θυμάτιον, τό, Dim. from θυμα. [ῖ]

θύμβρα, ἡ, a *bitter*, *pungent herb*, *Satureia Thymbra*, *savory*,

Diosc.

θυμβραία, ἡ, =foreg., Hipp.

θυμβρεττίεινος, ον, (θύμβρα, ἐπί, δειπνον) *eating savory*,

i. e. *living meanly* and *poorly*, Ar. Nub. 421.

Θυμβρίας, ἄδος, ἡ, a *nymph of the Tiber* (Θύμβρις): also Θυμβριάς.

θυμβρίη, ἡ, =θύμβρα, Hipp.

Θυμβρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, name of several rivers, esp. the *Tiber*, Leon.

AL.: also Θύβρις Jac. A. P. p. 903.

θυμβρίτης, ον, ὁ, *olivos wine* flavored with *savory*, Diosc.

θύμβρον, τό, =θύμβρα, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2, though Schnei-

der doubts the neut. form.

θυμβροφάγος, ον, (θύμβρα, φαγεῖν) *eating savory*, θυμβροφά-

γον βλέπειν to look as if *one had eaten savory*, make a *savory*

or (as we say) a *verjuice face*, Ar. Ach. 254. [ῖ]

θυμβρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like θυμβρα*, Theophr.

θυμέλαια, ἡ, a *shrub*, the berries of which (κόκκος Κνίδειος)

are a *strong purgative*, Diosc.

θυμέλη, ἡ, (θύω) orig. a *place for sacrifice*, an *altar*, temple,

Aesch. Supp. 667, Eur. Supp. 65: θυμέλαια Κυκλώτων, ex-

plained to be the *Cyclopians masses of wall* at Mycenae, Eur.

I. A. 152.

II. in the Athen. theatre, an *altar-shaped*

platform with steps up to it, in the middle of the orchestra, on

which stood the leader of the Chorus to direct its movements: hence for the orchestra or stage itself, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C: also the theatre and its business, Lob. Phryn. 164. Hence

θυμηλός, ἡ, ὅν, ὁφ, belonging to the *thymele*, scenic, Plut.: ὁ θυμηλικὸς *they who dance round the thymele*, i. e. the chorus, opp. to σκηνικὸς the regular actors, Lob. Phryn. 164.

θυμέομαι, f. I. for θυμόμαι, Valck. Diatr. p. 231.

θυμηγερῶν, (θυμός, γερῶν) to collect one's mind, take heart, come to oneself, only in part. masc. θυμηγερῶν Od. 7. 283.

θυμηδῶν, to be glad—Heliad.

θυμηδής, ἐς, (θυμός, ἥσος) well-pleasing, dear, Od. 16. 389. Hence

θυμηδία, ἡ, gladness of heart, mirth, Plut.

θυμηδής, ἐς, Ion. for θυμηδής, q. v.

θυμίαμα, ατος, τό, Ion.—ἡμία, (θυμῶν) that which is burnt as incense, a preparation for fumigating, incense, etc., Hdt. 1. 198, etc., cf. *εἰωσ*, ἡ.

θυμίσαις, θυμῆ, ἡ, a fumigating. II. evaporation, Arist. Meteor.

θυμιᾷτῃρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a censor.

θυμιᾷτῃριον, τό, Ion. θυμῆ, =foreg., Hdt. 4. 162.

θυμιᾷτικῶν, f. I. ὡν, =θυμῶν, Geop.

θυμιᾷτικός, ἡ, ὅν, given to fumigating, quickly evaporating, volatile, Plat. Tim. 61 C.

θυμιᾷτος, ἡ, ὅν, able to be burnt, volatile, Arist. Meteor.: verb. Adj. from

θυμῶν, f. ἄων, (θυμα, θῶν) to burn so as to produce smoke, θ. τὴν στήνα Hdt. 3. 107. Pass. θυμῶμαι to evaporate, Arist. Meteor. 2. esp. to burn as incense, θ. λήθων, ληθωντόν Hdt. 3. 107, 6. 97: c. acc. cognato, θ. θυμηματα Id. 8. 99: then intr. to burn incense, τινί in honor of any one, Ath. II. to smoke, fumigate, as bees, Arist. H. A., in Pass. [ā in fut.]

θυμῖδιον, τό, Dim. from θυμός, Ar. Vesp. [ῥ]

θυμῖκη, τό, Ion. for θυμίαμα, Hdt.

θυμῖται, Ion. for θυμῖται, 3sing. pres. pass. from θυμῶν, Hdt.

θυμῖτῃριον, τό, Ion. for θυμῖτῃριον, Hdt.

θυμικός, ἡ, ὅν, (θυμός) high-spirited, courageous, Arist. H. A.

2. passionate, hot-tempered, Arist. Rhet. Adv. —κῶς.

θυμίνος, ἡ, ὅν, (θυμός) made of or with thyme. [ῥ]

θύμιον, τό, =σμίλαξ. II. =θύμος. III. a large wart, Hipp. [ῥ]

θυμῖτης, ον, ὁ, (θύμος) prepared or flavored with thyme, ἅλες θυμῖται Ar. Ach. 1099: ὀλῖος Diosc.

θυμοβάρης, ἐς, (θυμός, βάρος, βαρῆ) heavy in heart, Anth.

θυμοβορέω, to cut, gnaw or vex the heart, Hes. Op. 801: from θυμοβόρος, ον, (θυμός, βιβρώσκω, βορῶ) eating or gnawing the heart, Pl., always as epith. of ἔπῃς.

θυμοδόκης, ἐς, (θυμός, δάκνω) biting, stinging the heart, Od. 8. 185.

θυμοειδής, ἐς, (θυμός, εἶδος) high-spirited, courageous, Lat. *animosus*, Plat.: opp. to ὀργίλος, Plat. Rep. 411 C; to βλαδῆ, Xen. Eq. 9. 1.

II. passionate, hot-tempered, opp. to πρᾶϋς, Plat. Rep. 375 C: also of horses, restive, wild, opp. to εὐπειθής, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 25. In Plato's philosophy, θ. θυμοειδής was that part of the soul in which resided courage, spirit, anger and the like, superior to τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, Stallb. Rep. 410 B. Adv. —δῶς.

θυμῆς, εσσα, εν, (θύμος) thymy, Poet. ap. Suid. voc. μᾶσσον.

θυμολεαία, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.

θυμολῶν, οντος, ὁ, (θυμός, λέων) lion-hearted, Hom., like λεοντόθυμος.

θυμολιπής, ἐς, (λείπω) =λειπόθυμος, Nonn.

θυμῶντισ, εως, ὁ, ἡ, prophesying from one's own soul without special inspiration, and so endowed with a spirit of prophecy, Aesch. Pers. 224: so too θυμώσφοτος and ψυχώμαντις, opp. to θεομάντις.

θυμομάχῃ, (μάχομαι) to fight hotly and obstinately, to be desperate, Polyb.: to have a hot quarrel, πρὸς τινα Plut. Hence

θυμομάχια, ἡ, a hot, desperate fight, Polyb.

θύμον, τό, =θύμος, thyme, Theophr. [ῥ]

θυμοεἶλμῃ, ἡ, a drink made of thyme, vinegar and brine, (θύμος, εἶρος, εἶλμη), Diosc.

θυμοπληθής, ἐς, (πληθής) wrathful, furious, Aesch. Theb. 686.

θυμορῥοήτης, ον, ὁ, (θυμός, ῥαῖα) life-destroying, θάνατος II. 13. 544; δῆϊοι II. 16. 591.

θύμός, ὁ, the soul, as the principle of life, feeling and thought, esp. as the seat of strong feeling and passion, and so prob. rightly derived from θῶν by Plat. Crat. 419 E, ἀπὸ τῆς θῶσεως καὶ λέξεως τῆς ψυχῆς. Very freq. from Hom. downwards;

I. in purely physical signif., the soul, life, breath, Lat. *anima*, esp. freq. in Hom. in phrases θυμὸν ἀπαῦραν, ἀφελέσθαι, ἐξαῦυσθαι, δλέσαι to take away, destroy the life, so too ἐξελέσθαι Od. 22. 388; ἄλπειν δστέα θυμός, τὸν ἄλπει θυμός life left his body or him, cf. Od. 10. 163; θυμὸν ἀποπνεῖν to expire; but θυμὸν ἀγειρεῖν to collect oneself: in this signif. also of animals, II. 3. 294, 12. 150, etc.

II. the soul, as shewn by the feelings and passions, the heart, Lat. *animus*, and so

1. of the feeling of desire, wish, etc., in Hom. esp. desire for meat and drink, *appetite*: Hom. phrases ἀνάγει, κέλεται, κέλεται με θυμός, ἥθελε θυμός c. inf., my heart bids me, would do so and so; but also ἥθελε θυμῷ and ἴερο θυμῷ, Lat. *ferrebat*

animo, and in Hdt. 5. 49, θυμῷ βούλεσθαι: usu. θυμός ἐστὶ μοι I have a mind, I will: κατὰ θυμὸν after my heart's desire, οὐ κατὰ θυμὸν and ἀπὸ θυμοῦ against one's will or pleasure: hence in gen. the mind, temper, will, e. g. ἐνα θ. ἔξεν to be of one mind, also, ἴσον θ. ἔχειν Hom.; δόκησε δ' ἄρα σόρις θυμός ὡς ἔμεν it pleased them to be of this mind, to be so minded, Od. 10. 415.

2. of any vehement passion, esp. anger, wrath, rage, and in good sense spirit, courage; differing from ὀργή, as being the active principle of anger, etc., whereas ὀργή strictly is the passion: θυμὸν ὀρίνειν to stir the soul, call its passions into play; θέλγειν θ. to calm and soothe it: but, θ. λαμβάνειν to take courage, Od. 10. 461. Plato divided the lower part of the soul into θυμός and ἐπιθυμία spirit and appetite, Rep. 439 E.

3. of the softer, gentler feelings, just as we say the heart, e. g. ἐκ θυμοῦ or θυμῷ φιλεῖν to love with all one's heart, with one's whole soul, Hom.; cf. Valck. Theor. 2. 61; ἐμὲ κεχαρισμένη θυμῷ my heart's beloved, Hom.; and reversely, ἀπὸ θυμοῦ εἶναι to be alien from one's heart, i. e. not beloved, II. 1. 562; ἐκ θυμοῦ πίπτειν to lose one's love, II. 23. 595, cf. ἀποθύμος.

IV. the soul as the agent of thought, the mind, thought, resolve, ἐδᾶξεν θυμός his mind or purpose wavered, Hom.; ἔτερπος με θυμός ἔρκει another purpose held me back, Od. 9. 302; οὐκ ἐς θ. φέρω I bring him not into my mind or thoughts, Soph. El. 1347. With any Verbs, that denote an operation of the soul, Hom. puts θυμῷ as dat. instrumenti, more rarely κατὰ θυμὸν and ἐν θυμῷ: with the same Verbs he oft. uses θυμός as the subject or object, ἤλπειτο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν, ἤλπειτο θυμῷ, and ἤλπειτο θυμός, all which are exactly equiv.; so too, ἐμὸν θ. ἔπειθον Od. 9. 33, and ἐπέλεθρο θυμός. He uses θυμός as synonymous with φρήν, κατὰ φρένα κατὰ θ., with μένος, and ψυχή. The seat of the θυμός is with him sometimes the breast, sometimes the midriff, θυμός ἐνι στήθεσσι, ἢ φρεσὶ θυμός. The plur. θυμοί is never in Hom., but is found in Att. Prose, esp. for bursts of passion, Lob. Soph. Aj. 716.

θύμος, ὁ, Diosc., or θύμων, τό [ῥ], thyme, Lat. *thymus*. (From θῶν, because of its sweet smell, or because it was first used to burn on the altar.) 2. a mixture of thyme with honey and vinegar, much eaten by the poor of Attica. Ar. Plut. 253; where others take it for a kind of onion, elsewhere. βολβός.

II. a warty excrescence, so called from its likeness to a bunch of thyme-flower, Gal.; also σκύον. III. a glandular substance in the chest of young animals, in calves the sweet-bread, Gal.

θυμοσφάκι, to be a θυμώσφοτος.

θυμοσφοτικός, ἡ, ὅν, ὁφ or belonging to a θυμώσφοτος, clever, Ar. Vesp. 1280.

θυμώσφοτος, ον, wise from one's own soul, i. e. of oneself, naturally clever, inventive, Ar. Nub. 877.

θυμώσφω, to torment the soul, break the heart, Soph. Tr. 142.

θυμωφόρος, ον, (θυμός, φέρω) harassing the soul, heart-crushing, heart-breaking, ἄχος Od. 4. 716; πένια Hes. Op. 715; of persons, troublesome, annoying, Od. 19. 323; θ. γράμματα letters or words which ordered the bearer to be put to death, deadly characters, II. 6. 169; θ. φάρμακα drugs that robbed one of reason, or else merely poisonous, deadly drugs, Od. 2. 329.

θυμός, (θυμός) to make angry, provoke, LXX. Pass. to be wrath or angry, τῷ and εἰς τινα Hdt. 3. 52; and θυμοσθαί τῷ τῷ to be wrath with one for a thing, Eur. Or. 751; also c. dat. rei, to be angry at a thing, Ar. Ran. 1006: τὸ θυμομένον ἀνθρώπων, passion, Thuc. 7. 68, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 205. θυμώδης, es, (θυμός, εἶδος) = θυμοειδής; in both senses, Arist. Rhet. and Part. An. Adv. -δῶς.

θυμώδης, es, (θυμός, εἶδος) = θυμοειδής, like thyme, Theophr. θυμωμα, ατος, τό, wrath, passion, Aesch. Eum. 860. [ῥ] θυμωσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming angry, Cic. Tusc. 4. 9. [ῥ] θυνέω, = θύνω, to rush, dart along, of the dolphin, Hes. Sc. 210. θυνάζω, f. αῶω, (θύννω) to spear a thunny-fish, strike with a harpoon, Ar. Vesp. 1087.

θυναῖος, ala, αῖων, = θύνειος, Ath. θυναῖς, ἄκος, δ, Dim. from θύνως. θυνάς, δός, ἡ, Dim. from θύννη, Antiph. Παιδρ. 1; also θυνύς. θύνειος, α, ov, of, belonging to the thunny-fish: τὸ θύνειον, sub. κρέας, Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A, or τὰ θ, sub. κρέα, Ar. Eq. 354.

θυνηντικός, ὁ, ὄν, good for thunny-fishing, σάχηνη Luc. from θύννη, ἡ, the female of the thunny-fish, Antiph. Koup. 2. θυνήζω, f. ἰω, = θυννάζω, cf. ἀποθύνω. θυνής, ἰδος, ἡ, = θύννη, Epich. p. 30: also = θυννός. θυννοθήρας, ov, δ, (θηρὰ) a thunny-fisher, title of a Mime of Sophron, Ath. 306 D.

θύννος, ὁ, the thunny-fish, Lat. thunnus, a large fish, comprising several species, much used in the Mediterranean countries: first in Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62, cf. Ath. p. 301—303. Also ὁ θύννος, though the more usu. fem. is θύννη. (From θύνω, θύω because of its quick, darting motion, Opp. Hal. 1. 181: hence some write θύνω, and so oft. in MSS., e.g. Hdt. l. c.) θυννοσκοπεῖν, τό, a place to watch thunnies from, Strab. θυννοσκοπέω, to watch thunnies, Ar. Eq. 313, v. θυννοσκοπος. θυννοσκοπία, ἡ, a watching of thunnies: and so metaph. a sharp look out, Strab.

θυννοσκοπος, ov, (σκοπέω) watching for thunnies, Arist. H. A. This was a regular business, esp. on the Sicilian coast: a man was posted on a high place, from which he could see the shoals coming, and so make a sign to the fishermen to let down their nets, like the hoosier in the pilchard-fishery.

θυννώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a thunny-fish, i. e. stupid, Luc. θύνος, δ, v. θύνως sub fin.

θύνω, (θύω) to rush fast and furious, dart along, διὰ προμάχων, διὰ πείλων II.; κατὰ μέγανον Od.: esp. of warriors rushing over the field or through the fight: c. part., θύνον κρινόντες they darted and fro ordering the ranks, II. 2. 446. Also θυνέω. [ῥ] θυοδόκος, ov, (θύος, δέχομαι) receiving incense, full thereof, odoriferous, Eur. Ion 511, etc.

θύδεις, εσσα, ev, (θύος) laden with incense, odorous, fragrant, νέφος II. 15. 153: in h. Hom. Cer. always epith. of Eleusis: cf. θύηεις.

θύον, τό, (θύω) a tree, the wood of which was burnt as a perfume, Od. 5. 60. (Prob. the same with θύα, v. Voss Virg. Georg. 2. 126.)

II. = θύος, usu. in plur. τὰ θύα, cakes, incense, etc., v. I. Eupol., v. sq. [ῥ]

θύος, εος, τό, (θύω) incense, Lat. thus, II. 6. 270. 2. in gen. an offering, sacrificial cake, II. 9. 499; and the whole sacred rites, Od. 15. 261. In Hom. and Hes. always in plur.; in sing. Aesch. Ag. 1409. 3. in gen. a cake, Eupol. Dem. 22. (θυοσκία, κινέω) only Aesch. Ag. 87, περίεμπτα θυοσκινεῖν (al. θοοσκινέω), to have offerings sent round to all the shrines. θυοσκόος, ov, ὁ, the priest who slew and offered the victim, Od. 21. 145, etc.; expressly distinguished from μάντις and ἱερεὺς, II. 24. 221: sometimes written θυοσκόος: also θυοσκόος. (From θύω and κέω, καίω, burning the offerings: others from κοέω Ion. for νοέω.)

θυοσκόπος, ov, ὁ, (σκοπέω) the priest who inspected the entrails, Lat. aruspex.

θύοφορος, ov, bringing offerings, sacrificial. θύωω, (θύος) to fill with sweet smells: in Hom. only part. perf. pass., ἔλαιον τεθυμωμένον fragrant, perfumed oil, II. 14. 172: τεθυμωμένον ἔλαιον Call. Lav. Part. 63.

ΘΥΡΑ, ἡ, Ion. θύρη, Germ. THUR, Sanscr. DVĀR, our

DOOR, etc., whether of a room or house: Hom. has it mostly in plur., to mean double or folding doors, but he adds δικαίδες to express this, Od. 17. 267: φαεινὰ is its freq. epithet, which may refer to polished wood or to metal ornaments, as gold, Od. 7. 88: θύρην ἐπισπένδαι to put to the door, opp. to ἀνακλίνειν, Od. 22. 157; also, προσπένδαι Hdt. 3. 78: ἐπισπένδασθαι θύραν κόπτειν, πατάσκειν, κρούειν, Lat. januam pulsare, to knock, rap at the door, Ar. Nub. 132, Ran. 132, 38, Plat. Prot. 310 A: ἐπὶ and παρὰ Πριάμοιο θύρῃσι at Priam's door i. e. close before his dwelling, II. 2. 788., 7. 346: hence, ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις at the door i. e. close at hand, ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας Ἑλλάδος ἄλλοι Xen. An. 6. 5, 23, cf. Dem. 140. 17. From the Eastern custom of receiving petitions etc. at the gate, at τοῦ βασιλέως θύρῃ became a phrase, as we now say the Porte: hence, ἵεναι or φοιτᾶν ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας, ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις εἶναι etc., to go to the Persian court, wait at the king's door, Hdt. 3. 119, Xen. An. 1. 9, 33, αἱ ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας φοιτῆσαι dangling after the court, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 7; hence metaph. in Plat., Μουσῶν ἐπὶ ποιητικὰς θύρας ἀνέκτασθαι Phaedr. 245 A: later applied to disciples waiting on famous teachers, to lovers, etc., v. θυραυλὲς II.: Proverb, γλώσση θύραι οὐκ ἐπὶ-κενται Theogn. 421, cf. ἀνυρόστομος. 2. the door of a carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 9. 3. θύρη καταπακτὴ a trap-door, Hdt. 5. 16. II. in gen. an entrance, e.g. to a grotto, Od. 9. 243., 12. 256., 13. 109, 370, in plur. III. boards put together like a door, a raft, Hdt. 2. 96: hence θυρεὺς an oblong shield.

IV. Arist. calls the valves of the muscle-shell θύρα. Cf. θύραξ, θυράβην, θυραστὴ, θύρηφι, θύρηνη. [ῥ] Hence θύραξ, Adv., strictly θύρασδε, to the door, and so out of the door, outside the door, II. 18. 29, Od. 15. 62: but usu. in gen. signf. out, Lat. foras, Hom., e.g. ἐκ μηροῦ δόρυ ὥστε θύραξ he thrust the spear out of his thigh, II. 5. 694; ἐκ βλασὶ ἀλὸς θύραξ a way of getting out of the sea, Od. 5. 410, cf. II. 21. 237: also in Att., as Eur. Or. 604, Ar. Vesp. 70, Ran. 748. [ῥ] θυράβην, Ep. θύρη, Adv., from without, and in gen. without, outside, Od. 14. 352: οἱ θυράβην foreigners, the enemy, Aesch. Theb. 193; at θ. ἐξοδοῖ [ῥ]

θύραιος, αἶα, αῖων, also os, ov, (θύρα) of, belonging to the door: esp. outside the door, without, absent, Aesch., and Soph.; foreign, hostile, Eur.

θύρασι, Adv., (θύρα) at the door, without, Ar. Vesp. 891: abroad, Lat. foris, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 401. [ῥ]

θυραυλὲς, to be a θυραυλός, to be out of doors, go abroad, live in the open air, Plat. Legg. 695 A, etc., and Xen.: esp. in war, to keep the field, Arist. Pol. II. to wait at another's door, esp. of lovers waiting on their mistresses, Plut., v. Rubnk. Tim. Hence θυραυλία, ἡ, a living out of doors or in the open air, keeping the field, Luc.

θύραυλικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to a θυραυλός or θυραυλία, Philostr. θυραυλός, ov, (θύρα, αἰλή) living out of doors or in the open air. [ῥ]

θύρεασπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (θυρεός, ἀσπίς) a large door-shaped shield, Leon. Tar., cf. θυρεός II.

θύρεαφόρος, ov, = θυροφόρος, Polyb., v. Lob. Phryn. 657.

θύρεοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) shield-shaped, Gal.: from θυρεός, ὁ, (θύρα) a great stone, put against a door to keep it shut, Od. 9. 240, 313.

II. later a large, oblong shield, the Lat. scutum, Polyb., cf. θύρα III. (Cf. targē.) Hence

θύροφόρος, ov, (θύρα) bearing a θυρεός, large oblong shield, Lat. scutatus, Plut.

θύρηπανοκτής, ov, ὁ, (θύρα, ἀνοίγνυμι) a door-opener: the philosopher Crates was so called, because all doors were open to receive him, Diog. L. 6. 86.

θύρητρον, τό, = θύρα, a door, prob. only in plur., Hom. [ῥ]

θύρη, ἡ, Ion. for θύρα, Hom. and Hdt.

θύρηθεν, Adv., Ep. for θύραθεν.

θύρηφι, Ep. dat. from θύρα, but used as Adv., without, Od.: opp. to ἐνδοθί, Od. 22. 220. [ῥ]

θύριδιον, τό, Dim. from θύρα.

θύριον, τό, also written θύριον, Dim. from θύρα, a little door, wicket, Ar. Thesm. 26.

θύρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from θύρα, esp. a window, Plut.

θύροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a door: τὸ θ. the opening in the os pubis, Gal.

θυροκόπος, ὄν, (ὀλγνυμι) a door-keeper.

θυροκόπεις, to knock at the door, esp. to rap at doors as a drunken feat, break them open, Ar. Vesp. 1254, Antiph. Incert. 71; and

θυροκοπία, ἡ, a knocking at the door, Diphil. ap. A. B. 99. 17: from

θυροκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to θυροκοπία: τὸ θ. a kind of dance, Ath.

θυροκόπος, ὄν, (θύρα, κόπτω) knocking at the door, esp. begging, Aesch. Ag. 1195.

θυροκρουστέω, (κρούω)=θυροκοπέω.

θυροπηγία, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) a making of doors, Theophr.

θυροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making doors.

θύρῳ, (θύρα) to furnish with doors, shut up close, θύρας τι θυρώσας Ar. Av. 617.

θύρσάξω, Lacon. θυρσάδδω, θυρσάδδω, (θύρσος) bearing, brandishing the thyrsus, Ar. Lys. 1313.

θυρσάριον, τό, Dim. from θυρσος, Plut.

θυρσαχθής, ἐς, (ἐχθος) laden with the thyrsus, Horace's *gravi thyrsos metuendus*, epith. of Bacchus, Orph. H. 44. 5, ubi Herm. θυρσαχθής, ἐς, (ἐχθος) having the thyrsus for a spear.

θυρσοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) thyrsus-like, Diosc.

θυρσοκόμος, ὄν, (κομέω) taking care of the thyrsus, a play of Lysippus.

θυρσολόχος, ὄν, (λόγχη) a thyrsus-lance, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 D. II. as Adj. ὄν, ὄν, θ. ὅπλα thyrsus-like arms, Strab.

θυρσομάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) he who maddens with the thyrsus, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Phoen. 792.

θυρσοπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) thyrsus-stricken, frantic.

θύρσος, in late Poets with heterog. plur. τὰ θύρσα Jac. A. P. 24: orig. any light, straight shaft, esp. the stalk of umbelliferous plants, like γάρβηξ and Lat. *thyrsus* and *turio*: but usu. the *thyrsus*, a wand wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves with a pine-cone at the top, carried by the devotees of Bacchus, first in Eur. Bacch. 80. (Acc. to some from *τύρρα, Lat. *turgeo*, to swell, shoot up; whence τύρρις, τύρρις, τύρρος, Lat. *turris*, tower: others better from θύω, as the symbol of Bacchic frenzy.) Hence

θυρσοτίνάκτης, ὄν, ὁ, (τινάσσω) the thyrsus-shaker, Orph.

θυρσοφορέω, to bear the thyrsus, Diod. i. θιάσους to assemble companies with the thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 556: and

θυρσοφόρος, ἡ, a bearing of the thyrsus, Plut.: from

θυρσοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρειν) thyrsus-bearing, Βάκχαι Eur. Cycl. 64.

θύρσῳ, (θύρσος) to make into thyrsi, Diod.

θύρωμα, ατος, τό, (θύρῳ) a room with doors to it, a chamber,

Hdt. 2. 169. II.=θύρα, a door, Thuc. 3. 68: in plur. θυρώματα, folding doors or door-posts, LXX.

θύρῳν, ὄνος, ὁ, (θύρα) strictly a door-way, and so a hall, ante-chamber, Lat. *atrium*, *vestibulum*, Soph. El. 328, O. T. 1242. Cf. πυλῶν.

θύρῳρειον, τό, the porter's room, Vitruv.

θύρῳρῳ, to be a θυρώρος, Luc.: from

θύρῳρός, ὁ, ἡ, (θύρα, ὥρα or ὄρος) a door-keeper, porter, Hdt., and Sapph. 38.

θύσαι, ὤν, αἶ, (θύω) like θύαδες, Bacchantes, Lyc. 106.

θύσατῆρδον, Adv., (θύσανος) fringe-like, Ael.

θύσανόεις, εσσα, εν, furnished with θύσανοι, fringed, tasseled, tagged, Hom. only in Il. as epith. of αἰγύς, and always, metri grat., in Ep. form θυσανόεις: from

θύσανος, ὁ, a tassel, tag, usu. in plur. tassels, fringe: in Hom. who has it only in Il. of the tassels of the αἰγύς and ζώνη, Il. 2. 448, 14. 181, cf. Hdt. 4. 189: of the tufts of the golden fleece, Pind. P. 4. 411: of the long arms of the cuttle-fish, Opp. (From θύω from their constant motion.) [ῥ] Hence

θύσανόπους, ὄν, (οὐρά) with a rough, tagged tail.

θύσανόεις, ἐς, (εἶδος)=θυσανεῖς, tagged, μία Theophr.

θύσανῶνός, ὁ, ἡ, (as if from a Verb θυσανώω),=θυσανοεῖς, κίθῳ, αἰγία Hdt. 2. 81., 4. 189.

θύσθλα, ὄν, τῶ, (θύω) the sacred implements of Bacchic orgies, the thyrsus, etc., borne by the τιθῶναι μαινόμενοι Διωνύσοιο, Il. 6. 134. II. later in sing. the Bacchic festival itself, Plut.

III. in gen. any sacrifice, θ. καρὰθεῖς Lyc.

θύσθια, ἡ, (θύω) an offering or sacrificing, the mode of offering,

Hdt. 4. 60: usu. in plur. θυσθια offerings, sacrifices, in gen. sacred rites, first in plur., Batr. 176, and freq. in Hdt., and Att. for Homeric θύεα: either θύσθια θεῶν or θ. θεῶν was used, Seidl. Eur. El. 1132. II. the victim or offering itself, Luc.

θύσθιαζω, f. δσω, to sacrifice, slay as an offering, like θύω, Strato ap. Ach. 382 E: θεῶ θ. to keep holy-day in honor of a god, esp. Bacchus, Diod. Hence

θύσθιασμο, ατος, τό,=θύσθια II, a victim, LXX.

θύσθιασθιον, τό, a place for offering, altar, LXX.

θύσθιατῆριον, τό,=foreg., Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 312.

θύσθιμος, ὄν, (θύω) fit for sacrifice, Ar. Ach. 784. [ῥ]

θύσθις, εως, ἡ, (θύω) a raging, storming, θ. ψυχῆς Plat. [ῥ]

θυσθάριον, τό, Diin. from sq.

θύσκη, ἡ, a vessel for incense.

θύσσανόεις, θύσσανός, Ep. for θυσαπ.

θυστάς, ὁδός, ἡ, (θύω Δ) of, belonging to sacrifice, adj. fem. θυστάς βοῇ the cry uttered in sacrificing, Aesch. Theb. 269; θ. ἀραι the prayers offered with a sacrifice, Soph. Ant. 1019.

II.=θυνάς, frantic, and as Subst. a Bacchant, prob. I., Lyc.

θύθεν, verb. Adj. one must sacrifice, Ar. Av. 1237, and Plat.

θύτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (θύω Δ) a sacrificer, slayer, Aesch. Ag. 225, and Soph. Hence

θύτήριον, τό,=θύμα, Eur. I. T. 243. II.=θυσαστήριον,

Lat. ara, the name of a constellation, Arat.

θύτήριος, α, ὄν,=θυτικός.

θύτης, ου, ὁ,=θυτήρ, Hdn. [ῥ]

θύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θύω Δ) of, belonging to sacrifice: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of the aruspex, Ath.

θύψαι, inf. aor. I act. of τυφώ.

θύψις, εως, ἡ, (τύφω) a burning.

θύψω, fut. of τυφώ.

ΘΥΝ (Α), fut. θύσω [ῥ]: aor. ἐθύσα: perf. τέθυκα [Drac. p.

46. 26., 87. 25]: aor. pass. ἐθύην [ῥ]. I. transit. to offer, sacrifice, to slay or burn a victim, ἄρματα θεῶς to offer the firstlings to the gods, Od. 14. 446: also, sine acc., θύει θεοῖς Il. q. 219, Hdt., etc.; and absol. as Od. q. 231, Hdt., etc.; rarely c. dat. modi, as ὁ ἵππος to sacrifice with horses, v. I. Hdt. i. 216: later to celebrate with offerings or sacrifices, c. acc., as, σῶσθρα θ. Hdt. i. 118; γάμος Seidl. Eur. El. 1127; γαμήλια Plat. Alc. i. 121 C: also c. dupl. acc., εὐαγγέλια θ. ἕκαστον βοῦς to sacrifice a hundred oxen for the good news, Ar. Eq. 656. II. Med. θύομαι to cause to be offered, to have a victim slain in order to take the auspices, and so to take the auspices, ἐπὶ τινι or τινι against any one, Hdt. q. 10., 5. 44: rarely c. inf., θύομαι λέγει I consult the auspices about going; i. e. to know whether I may go or not, Xen. An. 2. 23. (Hence come θύος, θύω, also θηλή, θυσία, θυμέλη, θυσθλα; and also prob. θυμάς, θυμάμα: cf. also sq. sub fin.) [ῥ] even in pres. and impf., except in trisyll. cases of part, when ῥ metri grat., θύοντα Od. 15. 260, θύοντες H. Hom. Ap. 491: later we have a few other exceptions, ἐθις, θύων Pind. O. 10. 69, 13. 98; θύειν, at the end of a line, Eur. El. 1141, Ar. Ach. 792 (spoken by a foreigner), cf. Meineke Menand. p. 254; θύσκεν Hippon.]

ΘΥΝ (B), f. θύσω, like θύω and θυνέω, q. v., intrans., of any violent motion, to rush on or along, of a rushing wind, ἀνεμος λαλαπει or σὺν λαλαπει θύων Od. 12. 400, 408: of swollen rivers, Il. 21. 324, Od. 13. 85; σὶδματι θύων rushing with swollen stream, Il. 21. 324, Hes. Th. 109; so too, δάπεδον αἵματι θύειν the ground boiled with blood, Od. 11. 420, etc.; hence in gen. to storm, rage, of a man distraught with passion, Il. 1. 342, ἔρχεθ' ὅθεν Il. 11. 180.—θύνω and Hesiod's θυνέω are equiv. There is a part. aor. med. θύμενος (like σύμενος) [ῥ] in Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D.

(The Sanscr. Root is *dhu* to agitate. Hence θυμός, also θύνος, θύσανος, θύελλα, θύρσος, Lat. *fumus*: also θύσας, θυσάς: akin to the same Root are θόος, σείω, θυνά, θορέν, θοῖρος, θόρυγος, ἰθύς, ἰθύω, ἀθύρα, αἰθίσσα. Passow makes this Verb one with the foreg. the orig. sense being, he thinks, to burn or fire; the former trans. to burn in sacrifice, the latter intrans. to flare up, rush like fire. But this is more than dub.) [ῥ] always, as in θύνω.)

θύώδης, ἐς, (θύος, εἶδος) like incense, sweet-smelling, fragrant, 4 I

εἴματα Od. 5. 264; θάλαμος Od. 4. 121; and oft. in the Hymns.

θυώσεις, εσσα, εν, = θυοίς, Hedyll. ap. Ath. 486 C.

θύωμα, ατος, τό, (θυώ) that which is burnt as incense, spice, Hdt. 2. 86. [ῥ]

Θυώνεύς, έως, δ, v. sq.

Θυώνη, ἡ, epith. of Semele, h. Hom. 5. 21, Herm. Pind. P. 3. 177, Valck. Diatr. p. 154: hence Bacchus himself is Θυώνεύς. (Plainly from θυώ.)

Θυώρις, ίδος, ἡ, sub. πράττειν, a table for offerings, also θεωρίς. Hence

θυωρίτης, ου, δ, one who serves a θυωρίς, a money-changer, and in gen. a prover, examiner, κάλλους Lyc.

θυωρίς, δ, (θύω) sub. πράττειν, a table for offerings: in gen. a hospitable board, Call. Dian. 134. II. a perfumer, Nic.

θωή, ἡ, a penalty, θωὴν ἐπιθεῖναι Od. 2. 192; θωή Ἀχαιῶν a penalty fixed, imposed by them, Il. 13. 669. (Prob. from *θέω, τίθην.)

θωή, ἡ, =foreg., cf. ζών, Archil. 93.

θωέω, Ion. for θάεω, to sit, Hdt. 2. 173: from

θώκος, δ, Ion. and Ep. for θάκος, a seat, chair, Hom., and Hdt. 1. 181. II. a sitting, assembly, Od. 2. 26., 15. 468, Hdt.

6. 53: θάκοντε to the sitting, Od. 5. 3: cf. Butt. Lexil. v. θάσσειν, Ep. lengthd. θάκος, Od.

θώμα, θωμάω, θωμάσιος, Ion. for θαυμ., Hdt.: cf. also θαύμα. θωεύω, (θωμός) to heap up.

θωμυγέ, ιγγος, δ, a cord, string, twine, Hdt. 1. 199: esp. a bow-string, Aesch. Pers. 461, Eum. 182. Also written θωμύς and θώμυς. Hence

θωμύζω, f. ζω, and perh. also θωμίσσω, to bind. II. to wrap with small cords, scourge, Aesch. 19.

θωμίσω, contr. from τὸ θμίσω, Hes. Op. 557.

θωμός, δ, =σωρός, a heap, Aesch. (like θημών from *θέω, τίθην, cf. θωή.)

θωός, δ, (θωή) under penalty, guilty.

θωπειά, ἡ, (θωπέω) a flattering, flattery, Eur. Or. 670; θωπειά λόγων Plat. Legg. 906 B.

θωπεύμα, ατος, τό, a flattering word, flattery, Eur. Supp. 1103, Ar. Vesp. 563.

θωπευμάτιον, τό, Dim. from θωπεύμα, a bit of flattery, Ar. Eq. 788.

θωπευτικός, ἡ, όν, disposed to flatter, fawning, Plat. Legg. 634 A. Adv. -κώς: from

θωπεύω, (θάψω) to flatter, fawn on, τινά Soph. O. C. 1003, etc.: καίρην θ., like καίρῳ θεραπεύειν, to be a time-server, Pseudo-Phocyl. 87. II. to deceive by flattery, wheedle, Ar. Ach. 657.

θωπικός, ἡ, όν, (θάψω) =θωπευτικός, Ar. Lys. 1037.

θώπλα, Att. contr. for τὰ ἔπλα, Ar. Av. 449.

θώπτω, f. ψω, =θωπέω, c. acc. Aesch. Prom. 937, Fr. 217.

θώπω, =θωπέω, only in Gramm.

θωράκειον, τό, =θωράκιον II, a breast-work, bulwark, Aesch. Theb. 32.

θωράκιζω, f. ίζω, (θώραξ) to arm with a breast-plate or corselet, θωράκισας αὐτοὺς καὶ ἵππους Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22; οἱ τεθωράκισμένοι cuirassiers, Thuc. 2. 100. II. in gen. to cover with defensive armour, θωράκιζα πλὴν τῶν σφδραλμῶν Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 29. III. in gen. to arm, prepare for fight, θ. εἰνατοὶς of wild boars, Arist. H. A.

θωράκιον, τό, Dim. from θώραξ, and in gen. a defence, covering, guard: esp.

I. a defence for those who worked the battering-ram, Lat. pluteus, Diod. II. the tower on the back of elephants, or rather a part of this, Polyb. III. part of the cross-trees of a ship, Lat. carthesia, Asclepiad, ap. Ath. 475 A. [α]

θωράκιονμός, δ, (θωράκιω) an arming with breast-plates, LXX.

θωράκιότης, ου, δ, a soldier armed only with a breast-plate, Polyb.

θωράκιμαχος, ου, (μάχομαι) armed with a breast-plate. [μῦθ]

θωράκοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) making breast-plates, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 9.

θωράκοφόρος, ου, Ion. θωρηκ-, (φέρω) wearing a breast-plate, a cuirassier, Hdt. 7. 89, 92.

θώραξ, άκος, δ, Ion. and Ep. -ης, ηκος, a breast-plate, cuir-

pass, corselet, oft. in Il., never in Od.: it is usu. called χάλκεος, and from the rich work on it ποικίλος, πανάλοος, πολυδαίδαλος etc.; also of linen in Hdt. 3. 47, etc.: διπλός θωρήξ a double-plated cuirass, or the double cuirass, i. e. consisting of breast and back piece joined with clasps (όύεις), Lat. lorica, Il. 4. 133., 20. 415: later of armour in gen., cf. θωρακίω II.

II. the part covered by the breast-plate, the whole fore-part of the body, from the neck to the middle, Hipp.: but 2. in later Medic., the breast properly so called, the chest, Gal.

III. the breast-work of a wall, like θωρακίον: but also the strong, outer wall or curtain, Lat. lorica moenium, Hdt. 1. 181.

IV. a bust.

θωρηκοφόρος, ου, Ion. for θωρακοφόρος.

θωρηκτήξ, ου, δ, (θωρήσω) armed with breast-plate or cuirass, Il. always in plur. and usu., πύκα θ. armed with stout cuirass.

θώρηξ, ηκος, δ, Ion. and Ep. for θώραξ, Il.

θώρηξίς, εως, ἡ, the wearing of a cuirass. II. a drinking of unmixed wine, drunkenness, Hipp.: from

θωρήσσω, f. ζω, like θωρακίω, to arm with a breast-plate or cuirass, and in gen. to arm, harness, Il. More usu. in Pass.

θωρήσσομαι, f. ζομαι: aor. ἐθωρήχθην, inf. θωρηχθήναι: to arm oneself, put one's harness on, oft. in Il., once in Od., 23. 369; χαλκῷ θωρήσσοντο: in Il. usu. τεύχεσι θωρηχθήναι: ἐς πόλεμον, also πόλεμον μέτα for war, Il. 20. 329; πρὸς τοὺς πολέμους Ar. Ach. 1134, cf. sq.

II. Ion. and Poet., in Act. also to make drunk, Theogn. 840: usu. in Med., to drink unmixed wine, to get drunk, like μεθύω, with or without σίτην, Theogn. 413, 470, 508, 880, and Hipp.; and so too Ar. Ach. 1135. This sense is prob. metaph., to arm, fortify oneself against the cares of life, cf. Hor. in praetia tradit inermem.

Θῶξ, θωός, δ, also ἡ, a beast of prey of the wolf kind, perh. he jackal or λύνα, δαφνοὶ θωές Il. 11. 474; named with leopards and wolves, Il. 13. 103: there was another larger kind, which the Greeks usu. called tiger. (Prob. from θωός.)

Θῶξξω, =θωρήσω signf. II, in Pass. Soph. Fr. 183: θῶσθαι and θωάσθαι or θωράσθαι are quoted from Aesch. Fr. 41, in signf. of εὐωχέισθαι.

θωύκτηρ, ἦρος, δ, (θωύσσω) a barker, roarer, crier, Anth.

θωύμα, τό, not θώμα, θωυμάς, θωυμάσιος, θωυμαστής, θωυμαστός, Ion. for θαυμ., Hdt.: cf. also θώμα.

θωύσσω, f. ζω, of a dog, to bark, bay, Hom.: of a gnat, to buzz, Aesch. Ag. 893: in gen. to cry aloud, shout out, c. acc. cognato, λόγων, ἀγγελίας Aesch. Pr. 393, 1041: θ. κυρὶ to shout to dogs, Eur. Hipp. 219. (Perh. akin to θωός.)

θωύστος, ἡ, όν, Ep. for θαυμαστός, θαυμαστός, wondrous, Hes. Sc. 165, ubi al. θαυμαρά. [ῥ]

Θῶψ, gen. θωρός, δ, a flatterer, fawner, false friend, Hdt. 3. 80. II. as Adj. θῶπες λόγοι fair false words, Plat. Theaet.

175 E, v. Ruhnck. Tim.

I

Ι, ι, ιῶτα, τό, indecl, ninth letter of the Gr. Alphabet: as numeral ι' = 10, but ι = 10,000.

Always pronounced as a vowel: even when poet. it coalesces with a following vowel like γ, it is not deemed a consonant, for it has no influence on the length of the foreg. syll. This crasis occurs with ε in Od. 4. 126., 8. 560, etc., v. Spitz. Vers. Her. p. 187, 190, more freq. later, v. Jac. A. P. p. 585, Seidl. Dochim. p. 385. The ι subscriptum was called by the Gr. Gramm. ι προσγεγραμμένον, adscriptum, and was so written, e. g. γῶι, not τῶι: the present mode came into use in the 13th century.

Changes of ι: I. ι was easily exchanged with ει, whence forms like εἰλω and ἔλλω, εἰλη and ἔλη: ι was sometimes exchanged with ε, e. g. ἔστια and ἔστη: but more freq. it is inserted to lengthen the syll., e. g. εἰν, εἰς, ξείνος, κενός, πνέω, ὑπέρ, διὰ, παρά.

II. in forming words, ι and γ are sometimes interchanged, Butt. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν, 30. III. some words

ἰασθαι to make bad worse, Hdt. 3. 53, cf. Aesch. Fr. 409, Thuc. 5. 65. In aor. ἰάσθην, also as Pass. to be healed, to recover; and so in pf. ἰάμαι, N. T. (Akin to ἰάλω.) [iā always in Hom.: i' later, esp. in Anth.]

ἰάοναι, barbarism for sq., Ar. Ach. 104.

ἰάονες, pl. lengthd. for ἰάωνες, the Ionians, including, acc. to Pl. 13. 685, h. Ar. 147, the inhabitants of Attica and Megara, v. Heyne II. T. 6. p. 287. In Persian it was—Ἐλλήνες, Aesch. Pers. 178, 563. [iā] The sing. ἰάων is more rare, Theocr. 16. 57.

ἰαπταπαιᾶξ, a burlesque exclamation of pain, Ar. Thesm. 945. ἰΑΠΤΩ, f. ψω, = ἰάλω, to send, drive, as in Hom. προϊάπτω: he only has the simple in the phrase κατὰ χροᾶ καλὴν ἰάπτειν, sub. χεῖρας, to put forth (her hands) against her fair body, i. e. smite her breasts, etc., for grief, like κόπτεσθαι, Lat. plangere, Od. 2. 376, 4. 749: later esp. of missiles, to send forth, shoot, βέλη ἰάπτειν. Theocr. 544, cf. 525: in gen. to set in motion, hence even, ἰάπτειν ὀρχήματα to begin, lead the dance, Soph. Aj. 700.

2. rarely c. acc. objecti, λόγους ἰάπτειν τινά to assail one with words, Soph. Aj. 501, cf. ἰάλω II: hence, esp. in Alexandr. Poets, to handle roughly, wound, hurt, injure, and so in Pass., θυμὸς ἰάσθην Theocr. 2. 82; ἰάπτομαι ἐλγεῖσι ἥτορ Mosch., etc. (Acc. to some from ἰάπτω: but like ἰάλω, ἰάπτω is prob. a causative formed from a neut. Verb of motion, v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 195.) II. intr., like ἰάλω, sub. εὐαυτὸν, to rush, hurry, Aesch. Supp. 547; and, αἶνος ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ ἰάπτων aiming at him, meant for him, Id. Ag. 1549, though there some read τὶς αἶνον ἰάπτων. [i]

ἰάτρυς, ὄρος, δ, Ion. ἰήτρυς, the north-west, or strictly west-north-west wind, Arist. Mun. [iā]

ἰάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Adj. fem., Ionic, Hdt. 5. 33, etc. II. as Subst. 1. an Ionian woman, sub. γυνή, Hdt. 1. 92. 2. the Ionic dialect, Luc. sub. γλώσσα or διὰλεκτος. [i]

ἰάσι, 3 pl. pres. from εἶμι to go, Il. 16. 160. [iā] II. ἰάσι [iā], for εἶμι from εἶμι to be, Nic. Fr. 2. 16; but this is dub.

ἰάσι, 3 pl. pres. from ἵημι for ἰέσι.

ἰάσιμος, ov, (ἰάμαι) to be cured, curable, Aesch. Pr. 475, and Plat.: appeasable, Eur. Or. 399. [iā]

ἰασίνη, ἡ, = ἰασώνη.

ἰάσις, Ion. ἰήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰάμαι) healing, a cure, remedy, Hipp., and Soph. El. 876.

ἰάσιων, ἡ, a plant of the convolvulus kind, Theophr., either the bindweed itself, or sheepsbit, which is now called *iasione*. [iā]

ἰασμαλίων, τό, and ἰάσμη, ἡ, a Persian perfume, perh. oil of *jasmin*.

ἰασπίς, f. ἰω, to be like a jasper, Diosc.: [i] from ἰασπίς, ἰωσις, ἡ, a precious stone, jasper, Plat. Phaed. 110 D, cf. Diosc. 5. 160. [i]

ἰαστί, Adv., (ἰάς) in the Ionic fashion, Plat. Lach. 188 D: in the Ionic mode (of music), Id. Rep. 398 E: in the Ionic dialect, Luc. [iā] Hence

ἰάστιος, α, ov, Ionic. [i]

ἰασώ, dos, contr. οὖς, ἡ, (ἰάμαι) Iaso, the goddess of healing, and health, Ar. Pl. [i]

ἰατῆρ, Ep. ἰητῆρ, ἥρος, δ, poet. for ἰατρός, a chirurgeon, surgeon; later, a physician, Hom.; i. κακῶν Od. 17. 384. [i, in Anth. also i.]

ἰατῆριος, α, ov, healing, ἡ ἰατρία, sub. τέχνη, the healing art, medicine, Aretae. [iā]

ἰατρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Diosc. [iā]

ἰάτρο, 3 impf. from ἰάμαι, Il. [i]

ἰατρορία, ἡ, (ἰάτωρ) sub. τέχνη, the art of medicine, Soph. Tr. 1002. [iā]

ἰάτρος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰάμαι) curable, Plat. Legg. 862 C. [i]

ἰάτραυμα, ἡ, = ἰατρίν, Ict. [iā]

ἰατρίλειπτις, ov, δ, (ἀλείφω) a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and exercise, Plin. Hence

ἰατρίλειπτική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the practice of an ἰατρίλειπτις, Id.

ἰατρεία, ἡ, (ἰατρεῖω) a healing, means of healing, Arist. Eth. N. [iā]

ἰατρεῖον, τό, a surgeon's shop, surgery, Hipp. II. a medical man's fee, expense of a cure, LXX.

ἰάτρευσις, εως, ἡ, = ἰατρεία, Plat.: from ἰατρεῖω, (ἰατρός) to heal, cure, τινά Plat. Legg. 857 D; and in Pass., to be under medical care, Id. Rep. 357 C, etc. 2. intr. to practise medicine, be a surgeon or physician, Diosc. [iā] ἰατρία, ἡ, fem. from ἰατῆρ, a female surgeon or physician, Alex. Incert. 80.

ἰατρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to an ἰατρός or to medicine, Hipp.: skilled in medicine, Plat.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, surgery, medicine, Hdt. 2. 84, 3. 129, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

ἰατρίνη, ἡ, = ἰατρία, esp. a midwife, late, Loh. Phryn. 651.

ἰατρολογέω, (λέγω) to speak or treat of medicine, Diog. L.

ἰατρομᾶθημάτικοι, ol, those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, as was esp. the case in Egypt.

ἰατρόμαϊα, ἡ, a midwife, Inscr.

ἰατράναια, εως, ἡ, physician and seer, of Apollo and Aesculapius, Aesch. Supp. 263, cf. Eum. 62, Ar. Plut. 11: in gen. = ἰατρός, Id. Ag. 1623.

ἰατρὸν, τό, = ἰατρεῖον II.

ἰατρός, δ, Ion. and Ep. ἰητρός, (ἰάμαι) a surgeon, Hom.; ἰητρός ἀνὴρ Il. 11. 514; also ἡ ἰατρός Diogen. ap. Ath. 636 A. [i, Att. also i]

ἰατροσοφιστής, οὗ, δ, a professor of medicine, late word.

ἰατροτέχνη, ov, δ, (τέχνη) a practiser of medicine, Ar. Nub. 332.

ἰαττάται and ἰαττάταις, Interj. alas, ah, woe is me! Ar. Nub. 707, etc. [i]

ἰάτωρ, οπος, δ, Ion. ἰήτωρ, poet. for ἰατρός. [iā]

ἰαῦ, a shout in answer to one calling, ho! holla! Ar. Ran. 272.

ἰαυμός, δ, (ἰαῦ) a sleeping-place, esp. of wild beasts, den, lair, Lyc. II. sleep. [i]

ἰαυό, exclamation of joy, ho ho! Ar. Ran. 1029. [i]

ἰαύω, (αῦω) to sleep, Hom.; also in gen. to lie, lodge, pass the night, whether sleeping or awake, Hom.; ἄνθρωπος νύκτας ἰαύει Il. 9. 325; of wild beasts, Od. 9. 184, etc.: hence in gen. to be, dwell in a place. II. trans., ἰαύειν πόδα to rest the foot, Eur. Phoen. 1538; τέφην ἐννυχίαν ἰ. to enjoy the night's sleep, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1183: c. gen., like παύω, Lyc. [i]

ἰαφέτης, ov, δ, (ἰός, ἀφῆμι) an archer, Anth. [i]

ἰαχάιος, α, ov, (ἰαχῆ) glad-sounding, as Br. and Ellendt read in Soph. O. 1219.

ἰαχέω, f. ἴσω, = ἰάχω, h. Hom. Cer. 20, and so in late Ep. and Trag. [In Trag., ἰαχέω, ἰαχῆ etc. freq. in MSS., as Soph. O. T. 1219; in such cases some would read ἰαχέω, ἰαχῆ, v. Pors. Or. 954: but Markl. Eur. I. A. 1036, and Elmsl. Soph. l. c., defend ἰ before χ, cf. χ sub fin.: nay Elmsl. afterwards asserted that in Att. the α was always long, v. ad Heracl. 752, Med. 147, et ibid. Herm., cf. also Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. ἰαχέω.]

ἰαχῆ, ἡ, (ἰάχω) a cry, in Il. the shout both of the victor and the vanquished: a wail, shriek, Od. 11. 43: later usu. of joyful shouts, Eur. Med. 147, Bacch. 149: in gen. a loud sound, ὑμεναῖον Pind. P. 3. 29; also, ἰ. αἰῶν Poet. ap. Plut. 2. 1104 E. [V. foreg.]

ἰαχῆμα, ατος, τό, (ἰαχέω) a cry, shout, Eur. H. F. 883. [iāχ]

ἰαχός, δ, = ἰαχῆ, dub. ap. Orph.

ἰαχρός, ὄν, melted, softened: metaph. at ease, tranquil: akin to ἰαλός, q. v. [i]

ἰαχύναι, part. perf. fem. from sq.

ἰαχῶ, f. ἰαχῶσα, perf. ἰαχά, to cry, shout, in Hom. esp. of battle-shouts and wailing: later usu. to shout joyfully: in late Poets c. acc. cognato, ἰ. φωνῇ, αἰδῆν to utter. . . Nonn.

II. of things, to resound, as of an echo, Od. 9. 395; of the waves, to roar, Il. 1. 482; of a shield, to ring, Hes. Sc. 232; of hot iron in water, to hiss, Od. 9. 392. (Prob. from ἰα, akin to ἰαχέω, ἰαχῶς, ἰαχέω, ἰῶς, ἡχῆ.) [V. sub ἰαχέω.]

ἰάων, ονος, δ, v. ἰάδων. [iā]

ἰβαναρῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἰβάνη) the rope of a δρῶν-well.

ἰβάνη, to draw water, like ἀντλήω: from ἰβάνη, ἡ, and

ἰβανός, δ, a water-bucket or picher, cf. ἰβνός. [f]

ἰβήνης, δ, a plug in a ship's bottom, which can be taken out to drain the hold, Eustath. 525. 34., 858. 38.

ἰβνός, δ, = ἰβάνη, ἰβανός, hence τιβάνη, τιβνός.

ἰβηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of *crass*, Diosc. (Prob. from its place of growth.)

ἰβίς, gen. Ion. ἰβιος, Att. ἰβιδος, acc. ἰβιν, ἡ, the *ibis*, an Egyptian bird, feeding on worms and aquatic animals, to which divine honors were paid. There were two kinds, Hdt. 2. 75, 76. ἰβίσκος, ὁ, Lat. *hibiscus*, a kind of *marsh-mallow* = ἀλθαία, Diosc.

ἰβύξω, and ἰβυκινέω, to sound the trumpet: hence ἰβυκήρ, ὁ, and ἰβυκινήτης, a trumpeter, only in Gramm. [Akin to βυκάνη, Lat. *buccina*.]

ἰγδή, ἡ, a mortar, Hipp.: also λίγδος. Hence ἰγδίξω, f. ἰσω, to pound in a mortar.

ἰγδιον, τό, Dim. from ἰγδή.

ἰγδης, ἡ, oldest Att. form for ἰγδή, Solon 30, cf. Lob. Phryn. 195.

ἰγδισμα, ατος, τό, (ἰγδίξω) a pounding. II. a dance, in which there was much stamping.

ἰγμαί, part. ἰγμένος, perf. of ἰκέμαι; Soph.: most. usu. in compd. ἀπύγμα.

ἰγγητες, ων, οἱ = αὐθιγενεῖς, Lat. *indigenae*, Rhodian word.

ἰγνία, ἡ, Ion. and Ep., and even Att., ἰγνή, the hollow or hinder part of the knee, Lat. *plopes*, Il. 13. 212: ἰγνῶν ὀφάπεος, in wrestling, a stroke behind the knee making the joint give, cf. Il. 23. 726. (Formed from γόνυ like γνύς and πύργον. [ῶ, but prob. only by necessity of the metre, cf. sq.])

ἰγνύς, ὅς [ῶ], ἡ = foreg., h. Hom. Merc. 152. Theocr. has the acc. ἰγνύα for ἰγνύν.

ἰδα, ἡ, poet. and Ion. ἰδη, *Ida*, a mountain in Phrygia near Troy, Il.: another in Crete, Il.: hence, Ζεὺς ἰδαῖος Il. 16. 605, and Trag.

II. in Ion. Gr. ἰδη as Appellat., any wood mountain, and so = ὕλη, a thick wood, wood, corpse, usu. in plur., e. g. Hdt. 4. 175, 7. 111; but also in sing., 4. 109; and so, ἰδη ναυπηγήσιμος timber for ship-building, Hdt. 5. 23. [ἰ]

ἰδάλιμος, ατος, (ἰδος) causing sweat or perspiration, καύμα Hes. Op. 413. [ἰδᾶ] II. = εἰδάλιμος. [ἰδ]

ἰδάνικος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰδέω, ἰδέα) existing only in conception, ideal, Tim. Loc. 97 D. [ἰ]

ἰδᾶνός, ὄν, (ἰδεῖν) fair, comely, Call. [ἰ]

ἰδᾶν, Conjunct., Ion. and Ep. for ἰδέε, and Hom., only once in Trag., Soph. Ant. 969. [ῶ, but in Hom. always with ult. long by position and caesura.]

ἰδε or ἰδέ, imperat. aor. from εἶδον, *io, behold*, Hom. [ἰ]

ἰδε, 3 sing. aor. 2 εἶδον, Ep. for εἶδε, *he saw*, Hom. [ἰ]

ἰδέα, ἡ, Ion. ἰδέν, (ἰδεῖν) form, outward semblance, look, Pind.

2. in gen. the look, appearance of a thing, as opp. to its reality, Lat. *species*, γνάμιν ἐξαπατᾶσθ' ἰδέαι outward appearances cheat the mind, Theogn. 128. 3. a nature, species, kind, sort, φύλλα τοῖςδε ἰδ. Hdt. 1. 203, cf. 6. 119: a way, manner, lb. 100, θανάτου ἰδέαι manners of death, Thuc. 3. 81, cf. ib. 83., 2. 51: πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πεπράσσαντες having tried every way, Thuc. 2. 19: καὶς ἰδέας εἰσέφερεν to bring in new fashions, Ar. Nub. 547.

4. = εἶδος, a class, species, under which individuals or smaller species are ranged: an *idea* or general principle for such classification: but in the Platonic Philosophy the ἰδέαι were not only εἶδη, but something more, viz. the perfect archetypes, models or patterns (Lat. *formae*), of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect anti-types or representations, v. esp. Rep. 596 sq.; εἶδος therefore might be used for ἰδέαι, but not ἰδέα for εἶδος, Stallb. l. c. A, but v. Ritter Hist. of Philos. 2. p. 266, note.

5. the leading idea, Ital. *motivo*, after which a speech is composed. [ἰ]

ἰδεῖν, inf. aor. 2 εἶδον, Ep. lengthd. ἰδεῖν Hom., Dor. ἰδεμεν Pind. [ἰ]

ἰδεσκον, ες, ε, Ion. and Ep. lengthd. for ἰδον, εἶδον, Il. 3. 217. [ἰ]

ἰδῶ, Ion. for ἰδᾶ, conj. aor. 2 act. εἶδον. II. Ep. conj. perf. of εἶδω for εἰδᾶ, to know, Il. 14. 235, where others read εἰδῶ as dissyll. [ἰ]

ἰδμαι, 2 sing. conj. aor. 2 med. εἰδόμεν, Ep. for ἰδη, Hom. [ἰ]

ἰδισθῶ, for ἰδῶμαι, Dor. fut. of εἶδον, Theocr. 3. 37. [ἰ]

ἰδία, v. ἰδιος v.

ἰδιαίνοντος, Adv., apart, privately, Sext. Emp.: from

ἰδιάω, f. ἄω, (ἴδιος) to be apart, live retired, Hipp.: to be peculiar, different from others, Diod. II. to devote one's

leisure to . . , τινί A. B.

III. Med. to appropriate to oneself, procure. [ἰ]

ἰδιαίτερος, ἰδιαίματος, Comp. and Superl. of ἴδιος, prob. from ἰδία.

ἰδιασμός, ὁ, (ἰδίδω) a peculiarity, Iambl.

ἰδιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a recluse, Diog. L.

ἰδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἶδος) late form of εἰδικός, q. v. Adv. -κάς.

ἰδιοβουλή, ὄν, to follow one's own counsel, take one's own way, Hdt. 7. 8, 4: but Lob. Phryn. 624, corrects ἰδία βουλ., Dind.

Steph. Thes. ἰδιοβουλή, which occurs in Dio C.

ἰδιοβουλέα, (ἴδιος, βουλή) = foreg., q. v.

ἰδιογενής, ὄν, (γένος) peculiar in kind, opp. to κοινογενής, Plat. Polit. 265 E.

ἰδιόλογος, ὄν, (γλῶσσα) of distinct, peculiar tongue, Strab.

ἰδιονομῶν, to hold one's own opinion, Dio C: from

ἰδιονόμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) holding one's own opinion, firm, obstinate, Arist. Eth. N.

ἰδιονογία, ἡ, (γονή) separate generation, breeding only with one's own kind, of species that will not breed together, opp. to κοινογονία, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

ἰδιογράψος, ὄν, (γράφω) written with one's own hand, τὸ ἰδ ἄν autograph, Gell.

ἰδιοθάνατος, (θνήσκει, θανεῖν) to die in a peculiar way.

ἰδιοθρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θρῆναι) hunting alone or for oneself: ἡ -κή, private hunting, Plat. Soph. 222 D.

ἰδιοθρία, ἡ, (θρία) private hunting.

ἰδιοκτήριος, ὄν, (κτῶμαι) possessed as private property, Hipp.

ἰδιολογέομαι, Dep., to speak, converse in private with, τινί Plat. Theag. 121 A; and

ἰδιολογία, ἡ, a private conversation: a special discussion, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.: from

ἰδιόλογος, ὄν, (λέγω) managing special affairs, name of a magistrate in Egypt under the emperor, Strab.

ἰδιομήκης, ες, (μήκος) of their own length, i. e. of the same length each way, of square numbers, Arithmet.

ἰδιόμορφος, ὄν, (μορφή) of peculiar, strange form, Strab.

ἴδιον, τό, v. sub ἴδιος.

ἰδιοφένια, ἡ, private friendship; from

ἰδιοφένος, ατος, a private friend, or a friend in a private capacity, opp. to πρόφενος, Diod., for which Andoc. 19. 3, has ἰδία ξένος.

ἰδιοπάθεια, ἡ, peculiarity of feeling; also opp. to συμπάθεια, Gal. [ἰ]: and

ἰδιοπαθεῖν, to be peculiarly affected; in gen. = Lat. *aegre ferre*, Lob. Phryn. 620: from

ἰδιοπάθης, ὄν, (πάθος, παθεῖν) affected in a peculiar way.

ἰδιοποιέω, to make a person's own. Med. to appropriate, gain to oneself, like ἰδῶν, ἰδιομαί, Diod. Hence

ἰδιοποίημα, ατος, τό, an act of appropriation.

ἰδιοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a making one's own, appropriation.

ἰδιοπράγεια, (πράσσειν) to act independently and alone, Polyb.

2. to mind one's own affairs. Hence

ἰδιοπράγεια, ἡ, a minding one's own affairs and interests, selfishness, Plat. Legg. 875 B.

ἰδιοπραγμένον = ἰδιοπράγμων: from

ἰδιοπράγμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (πράγμα) minding one's own business, Diog. L.; opp. to πολυπράγμων.

ἰδιοπροσώπειν, (πρόσωπον) to have a peculiar look, Astrol.

ἰδιορρυθμία, ἡ, a peculiar way of life: from

ἰδιορρυθμίζω, ὄν, living in one's own way. Adv. -μῶς.

ἰΔΙΟΣ, ἰα, ὄν, Att. also ὄν, v. own, one's own, private; in

Hom. only twice, πῆλξ Od. 3. 82, χρῆαι Od. 4. 314, private

business, opp. to public (δήμιος); so too in Hdt., and Att., where

it is usu. opp. to δημόσιος or κοινός in same signif.; so too, ὁ ἴδιος, like ἰδιωτός, opp. to a public man (πολιτικός), Wolf Lept. p. 225: also τὰ ἰρὰ καὶ τὰ ἰδία Valck. Hdt. 6. 9.

II. own, one's own, in property, opp. to ἀλλότριος, Pind. N. 6. 55, Hdt. 7. 147, and Att.; τὸ ἴδιον or τὰ ἰδία private property or concerns, opp. to κοινόν, -γά, Thuc. 2. 61, etc.; acc. to Phryn., less Att. than τὰ ἐμαυτοῦ, τὰ ἐαυτοῦ, etc.; but we oft. find both joined in Att. Prose, τὰ ἰδία καὶ ἐμαυτοῦ, τοῦτον ἴδιον, τὰ αὐτοῦ ἰδία, τὰ ὑμέτερα ἰδία, τὰ ἰδία σφῶν αὐτῶν Oratt.; and even, τὰ ἰδ. τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν Andoc. 28. 9; on which v. Lob. Phryn. 441: ἰδία πράττειν to mind one's own affairs, treat on one's account,

Eur. I. A. 1363, cf. vi. 2. III. *peculiar, separate, distinct from all else*, ἔθνος Hdt. 4. 18; also foll. by ἡ, ἰδίῳ ἢ ἄλλοις peculiar and different from others, Plat. Legg. 481 C; hence *strange, unaccustomed*, Eur. Or. 558. IV. *peculiar, appropriate, e. g. ὀνόματα proper, specific words*, opp. to τὰ περιέχοντα general ones, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 3. V. ἰδίῳ λόγῳ humble prose, as opp. to ποίησις, perh. from signf. 1, Plat. Rep. 366 E, cf. infr. vi. 3. VI. Besides the usu. Adv. ἰδίῳ (Plat. Legg. 807 B), we have ἰδίᾳ, Ion. ἰδίῳ, oft. as Adv., *by oneself, privately*, opp. to δημοσίᾳ, Hdt. 1. 132, 192, and Att.; also c. gen., ἰδίᾳ φρονέει apart from, Ar. Ran. 102. 2. *on one's own account*, Ar. Eq. 467. 3. *in prose*, opp. to ἐπὶ ποιήσῃ, Plat. Rep. 366 E, cf. v. sub fin. VII. the regul. Comp. and Sup. ἰδιώτερος, ἰδιώτατος only occur late: good writers use ἰδιαίτερος, ἰδιαίτατος, prob. from ἰδίᾳ, cf. Thom. M. 466. [ἰδ]

ιδιόστολος, ὁ (στέλλω) equipt at one's own expense, τριήρης Plut.: but, ἰδ. ἐπ' αὐτῇ in his own ship, Id.

ιδιοσυγκρίσις, ἡ (κρίσις) = sq.

ιδιοσυγκρίσις, ἡ, a peculiar temperament or habit of body, idiosyncrasy, Diosc.: from

ιδιοσυγκρίτος, ὁν, (συγκρίσις) peculiarly composed or tempered, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 938.

ιδιοσυστάτος, ὁν, (συστάται) of its own independent substance. Adv. -τως.

ιδιότης, ἡ, (ἴδιος) a peculiarity, Polyb.: private nature, τῶν πράξεων Plat. Polit. 305 D.

ιδιοτροπία, ἡ, a peculiar fashion: from

ιδιοτρόπος, ὁν, of a peculiar fashion, sort, kind, Strab. Adv. -τως.

ιδιοτρόφος, ὁν, (τρέφω) feeding on particular things, opp. to πάμφαγος, Arist. H. A.

ιδιότης, ὁν, of peculiar form, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 938.

ιδιοφάνης, ἔς, (φάνος) shining by its own light, of the moon, Antipho ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 556.

ιδιοφάνης, ἔς, (φάν) of peculiar nature, Diod.

ιδιοχείρις, ὁν, (χείρ) with one's own hand, τὸ ἰδ. the original Manuscript. Adv. -τως.

ιδίῳ, (ἴδιος) to make a person's own, appropriate. Med. to make one's own, appropriate to oneself, Plat. Rep. 547 B, Legg. 742 B.

ἰδρῖς, εὼς, ἡ, a sweating, perspiring, Arist. Probl. [ἰδ]: from ἰδῶ, f. ἰσῶ, (ἴδος) to sweat, Ar. Pac. 85; of the cold sweat of terror, Od. 20. 204: in Prose usu. ἰδρῶ. [—], except in Od., where penult. short.]

ἰδίωμα, ἄτος, τό, (ἴδιω) a property, peculiarity of character, etc., Polyb.: peculiar phraseology, idiom, Dion. H. Hence

ιδιωμικός, ἡ, ὁν, peculiar, characteristic, Clem. Al.

ιδιωσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἴδιω) a claiming a thing as private property.

II. a separation, distinction between things, opp. to κοινωρία, Plat. Rep. 462 B.

ιδιωτεία, ἡ, private life or business, in Plat. opp. to βασιλεία, Legg. 696 A. II. = ἰδίωμα: from

ιδιωτέω, to be an ἰδιώτης, live retired, i. e. without public business, or without political power, opp. to ἀρχῶ, Xen. Hier. 8. 5. II. to be without any profession, be a layman, Plat. Polit. 250 A: hence c. gen. rei, to be unpractised, unskilled in a thing, Plat. Prot. 327 A; so too, ἰδ. περί, πρὸς τινας.

2. esp. to be unskilled in gymnastics, opp. to ἀγωνίεσθαι: from ἰδιώτης, ὁν, ὁ (ἴδιος) a private person, one in a private station, not engaged in public affairs, ἀνὴρ ἰδ. Hdt. 1. 32, 59, etc.; opp. to βασιλεύς, Id. 7. 3; to ἀρχῶν, Plat. Polit. 259 B; to πολιτευόμενος, (Dem.) 150. 8; to στρατηγός, a private soldier, Xen. An. 1. 3, 11, etc.: also an individual, as opp. to πόλις, Thuc. 3. 10, Plat., etc. 2. as Adj., ἰδ. βίος the life of such people, a private station, homely way of life, Plat. Rep. 578 C.

3. one of the common people, a plebeian, Hdn. II. one who has no professional knowledge, whether of politics or any other subject, as we say a layman, e. g. ἱατρός καὶ ἰδιώτης Thuc. 2. 48; ποιητὴς ἰδιώτης a poet or a prose-writer, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, ubi v. Heind.; ἰδ. καὶ μηδὲν ἀλκήσεως ἐπαύων Id. Prot. 327 C: hence, c. gen. rei, unpractised, unskilled in a thing, Lat. *expers, rudis, laqueus* Id. Prot. 345 A; also,

κατὰ τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11: hence in gen. 2. an ignorant, ill-informed man, opp. to παιδαυμένος, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1, and Luc. 3. esp. one who is unpractised in gymnastics, an ἀσκητὴς, ἀσκητὴς, Luc., cf. ἰδιωτικός 11. 2. IV. ἰδῶται one's countrymen, opp. to ξένοι, Ar. Ran. 459. Hence

ιδιωτικός, f. ἰσῶ, to put into common language.

ιδιωτικός, ἡ, ὁν, belonging to an ἰδιώτης or private man, opp. to what is public property (δημόσιος), Hdt. 1. 21, 4. 164.

II. rude, clumsy, Plat. Euthyd. 282 D, and so Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 278 D; cf. ἰδιωτής III. 2. esp. neglecting gymnastics, etc., hence ἰδιωτικός σάμα ἔχειν to neglect them, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1, and Plat.

ιδιωτής, ἴδω, ἡ, fem. from ἰδιώτης, App.

ιδιωτισμός, ὁ, (ιδιωτίζω) the way or fashion of a private or low person: esp. in language, a homely phrase, Longin.: a vulgarity.

ιδιωφέλης, ἔς, (ὠφέλῳ) privately profitable, opp. to κοινωφέλης, Stob.

ἴμεν, Ion. and Dor. for ἴσμεν, 1 pl. from ὀίδα, Hom. II. Ep. for εἰδῆναι, inf. of ὀίδα, Hom., but this is usu. ἴμεναι.

ἴμεναι, Ep. for εἰδῆναι, inf. of ὀίδα, Hom.

ἴμη, ἡ = sq.

ἴδμοσιν, ἡ, knowledge, skill, Hes. Th. 377, in plur.: from ἴδμων, ὁν, gen. ὄνος, (εἰδῆναι, ἴδμεν) practised, skilled, τὴν αἴαν, Anth., and Nonn.

ἰδνῶ, f. ὄσω, to crook, bow. Pass. to crook oneself, double oneself up, esp. for pain, ἰδνῶθι of a wounded man, Il. 2. 266, Od. 8. 375, etc.; but he only uses aor. pass. 3 sing. ἰδνῶθι, and part. ἰδνόμενος.

ἰδοῖατο, Aeol. and Ion. for ἴδοντο, Hom.

ἴδων, Ep. without augm. for εἶδον, 1 sing. and 3 pl. aor. 2, Hom. ἴδω, eos, τό, sweat, perspiration, Hipp.: hence 2. violent heat, as of the dog-days, Hes. Sc. 397. (Sanskrit. *svid*, Anglo-S. *sweat*, etc.: akin to ὄδος, ἴδωρ.)

ἴδωσαν, Alex. for εἶδον, LXX, like ἤλθον for ἦλθον, 3 plur. aor. 2.

ἰδοῦ, imperat. aor. med. εἰδοῦν. II. but ἰδοῦ as Adv., lo! behold! see there! esp. 1. in giving or offering a thing, like τῇ, there! take it! Lat. *en tibi!* as Ar. Pac. 2, 5, etc. 2. well! as you please! Ar. Eq. 121, 157. 3. in repeating another's words quizzingly, as ἰδοῦ ᾗ ἄκρατον οὐ γὰρ, wine! wine, quoth'a! wine, marry! Ar. Eq. 87, 344, etc.

ἰδρεία, ἡ, Ion. ἰδρίη, (ἴδρις) knowledge, practice, skill, πολέμοιο in war, Il. 16. 359.

ἰδρία, ἡ, Ion. ἰδρίη = foreg., ἀλλ' ἰδρίη Theoc. 22. 85, ubi al. v. 1. ἰδρίη, ὁν, ἀλλ'.

ἴδρις, gen. ἴδριος, Att. ἴδριος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. ἴδρι, (ὀίδα, εἰδῆναι, ἴμεν) experienced, knowing, skilful, ἴδρις ἀνὴρ Od. 6. 233; also c. inf., Od. 7. 108; c. gen. rei, Hes. Sc. 351, and so Pind. O. 1. 167, and Trag.: absol. in Hes. Op. 776, ἴδρις the provident creature, = μύρητις the ant, as in Op. 522, ἀνίσταται the boneless one, for πολυπόδιος, cf. ἀνήμευρος.

ἴδρος, ὁ, poet. for ἴδρῶς, dat. ἰδρῶ, Il. 17. 385, cf. ἔπος, ἔρωσ. [v by nature.] Hence

ἰδρῶς, f. ὄσω, to sweat, perspire, Hom. (esp. in Il.): from toil, Il. 18. 372: from agony, Il. 11. 119; c. acc. cognate, ἰδρῶθι, ὅν ἴδρωσα μόγῃ Il. 4. 27. This Verb, like its oppos. ἰδρύω, is contracted irreg. into ω and φ inst. of ου and ου, hence fem. part. ἰδρώσα Il. 1. 598 (also lengthd. ἰδρώσσα Il. 119); 3 pl. ἰδρῶσι, opt. ἰδρῶν, Hipp.: this however is appar. only Ion., for in Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 7, the best Edd. have ἰδρῶντι, not ἰδρῶντι. [v by nature.]

ἰδρύμα, τό, (ἰδρύω) a thing set fast, founded, built by a person, τὸν ἰδρύοντα, e. g. a temple, like ἔδος, θεῶν Hdt. 8. 144; and even a statue, δαίμονον ἴδρ. Aesch. Pers. 811, cf. Dion. H. Ant. 1. 41: ἰδρύμα πόλεως the stay, support of the city, of the chiefs, like Lat. *columnae rei*, Eur. Supp. 631.

ἰδρύμι, v. ἰδρύω.

ἰδρύω, supposed pres. whence aor. pass. ἰδρύνθην of ἰδρύω.

ἰδρύσις, εὼς, ἡ, a founding, foundation, building, esp. of temples, etc., Plat. Rep. 427 B, etc.: a settlement, Plut. [ῶ, later ῖ, Jac. A. P. p. 242.]

ἰδρυτέον, verb. Adj. from ἰδρύω, *one must fix, found: esp. one must inaugurate a statue*, Ar. Pac. 923. II. pass. οὐχ ἰδρυτέον *one must not sit, loiter*, Soph. Aj. 809.

ἰδρύω, f. ὥω, aor. pass. ἰδρύνθη or ἰδρύνθην, v. sub fin. *To seat, make to sit down*, Il. 2. 191, Od. 3. 37: ἰδρ. στρατὸν *to encamp an army*, Hdt. 4. 124, cf. 203. Pass. *to be seated, sit still, be quiet*, Il. 3. 78; κατ' οἶκον ἰδρύνται γυνή Eur. Hipp. 639: ἰδρυνέμενος *seated, steady, secure*, Hdt. 6. 86, 1. II. *to place firm, fix, found, esp. to set up and dedicate temples, statues*, Valck. Hipp. 31, trophies, Eur. Heracl. 786; hence at Athens, ἥρωες κατὰ πόλιν ἰδρυνέμενοι *the heroes who had statues erected to them*, Lycurg. 147. 43: also in Med. c. pf. pass. ἰδρῦμαι *to found, set up for oneself*, ἰδρὺν Hdt. 1. 105, but Hdt. has ἰδρῦμαι also in pass. sense, l. 69.

III. in gen. *lie, sit*, Hdt. *figere, to fix, settle, establish* persons in a place, εἰς τόπον Hipp., and Eur. Alc. 841; *Ἀρη ἐμφύλιον ἰδρ. *to give footing to, i. e. excite intestine war*, Aesch. Eum. 862. Perf. pass. ἰδρῦμαι, *to be fixed, placed, situated, to lie*, Lat. *situm esse*, of a city, Hdt. 2. 59; of nations, Id. 8. 73: also of local diseases, τὸν ἐν κεφαλῇ ἰδρυνέν κακόν, like στριγμένον, Thuc. 2. 49: ἰδρύνθαι εἰς τόπον *to settle in a place*, Thuc. 1. 131; but also c. acc., ἰδρ. οἶκον Eur. El. 1130. From this pres. signif. of ἰδρῦμαι some assume an Act. ἰδρῦμι, which is not found. Med. *to found, erect, establish for oneself*, Hdt. (From ἴζω, as ἔδρα from ἔζω) [seemingly, ὅ by nature, Eur. Heracl. 786, though Hom. makes it short in these], Il. 2. 191, Od. 20. 257: ὅ in fut. and aor. 1 act.: pf. ἰδρῦμαι Eur. Heracl. 19, Hel. 820, Theocrit. 117. 21, so that the inf. should be written ἰδρύνθαι, not ἰδρύνθαι: aor. ἰδρύνθην in Hom. is usu. written ἰδρύνθην, but perh. (as Dind. thinks) only through ignorance, cf. however Lob. Phryn. 37. Late Poets, as Nonn., made ὅ even in fut. and aor. 1 act., Jac. A. P. 242.]

ἰδρῶ, acc. from ἰδρῶς for ἰδρῶτα, and ἰδρῶ, dat. for ἰδρῶτι, Hom.

ἰδρῶα or ἰδρῶα, τά, (ἰδρῶα) *heatspots, pustules*, Lat. *sudamina, aestates*, Hipp.

ἰδρῶνθης, es, (εἰδος) *apt to perspire*, Hipp.

ἰδρῶς, ὄρος, ὁ, (ἰδος) *sweat, perspiration*, Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Att., cf. στῶς: also the exudation of trees, gum, resin, Ion ap. Ath. 451 D: in gen. *juice, moisture*, Βουπλάδος ἰδρῶτα πηγῆς of wine, Antiph. Aphrod. 1. 12. II. metaph. *any thing earned by the sweat of one's brow*, Ar. Eccl. 750. Hom. in Il. has an acc. ἰδρῶ as well as the regul. ἰδρῶτα, and in Il. 17. 385, the dat. ἰδρῶ for ἰδρῶτι as if from ἰδρῶς. [i by nature.]

ἰδρῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰδρῶα) *a perspiring*.

ἰδρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *sudorific*, Hipp. II. *apt to perspire*, Gal.

Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Probl., in signif. II.

ἰδρωτίον, τό, Dim. from ἰδρῶς.

ἰδρωτοποιέω, *to make to perspire*, Arist. Probl.; and ἰδρωτοποιία, ἡ, *a sweating*, Id.: from

ἰδρωτοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *sudorific*, Id.

ἰδῦια, ἡ, Ep. part. fem. from ἰδύειν for ἰδύειν, in Hom., and Hes. always in phrase ἰδύειν προπιδέσσιν. [i] Hence

ἰδῦιος, = συνιστῶρ, μάγιστρος in Att., Eustath. p. 1154. 35, Ar. Fr. 1.

ἰδῶ, conj. aor. 2 εἰδόν.

ἰδῶμι, Ep. conj. aor. 2 εἰδόν for ἰδῶν, II.

ἰδῶν, ἰδύουσα, ἰδόν, part. aor. 2 εἰδόν, Hom.

ἰε, ἰέν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of εἶμι, Hom. [i]

ἰεῖ, 3 sing. impf. Ion. and Att. of ἵημι, Hom. [i, rarely i, II. 3. 221, 16. 152.]

ἰεῖν, 3 sing. opt. pres. from εἶμι, Ep. for ἵοι, II. 19. 209, others wrongly ἰεῖν. [i]

ἰεῖς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν, part. pres. from ἵημι. [i in Od.]

ἰεῖον, 3 plur. pres. from ἵημι, II.

ἱεμαι, pres. pass. and med. from ἵημι.

ἱεμαι, ἱεμένη, pres. and impf. med. of εἶμι, *to hurry, hasten*, cf. εἶμι init.

ἱεῖν, Ep. inf. pres. from ἵημι for ἱέναι, Hes. Op. 594. [i]

ἱεμέναι, Ep. inf. pres. from ἵημι for ἱέναι, II. 22. 206. [i]

ἱέμενος, ὄν, part. pres. pass. from ἵημι, Hom. [i]

ἱέν, v. ἱε.

ἱέν, Acol. for ἱεσάν, 3 pl. impf. from ἵημι, II. 12. 33. [i]

ἱέναι, inf. pres. from εἶμι, Hom.

ἱέναι, inf. pres. from ἵημι, later Att. form.

ἱεράγγελος, ὄν, (ἱερός, ἀγγέλλω) *one who proclaims a festival*. ἱεράγωνός, ὄν, (ἱερός, ἄγω) *conducting, carrying offerings*, etc. Polyb.

ἱερακίδεὺς, εὖς, ὁ, (ἱεράξ) *the young of the falcon or hawk*, and *eyass*. [i]

ἱεράκξω, f. ἴω, (ἱεράξ) *to scream like a hawk*, Theophr.

ἱεράκων, τό, *hawkweed, hieracium*, Diosc. [a]

ἱεραῖσκος, ὁ, Dim. from ἱεράξ, Ar. Av. 1112.

ἱερακίτης, ὄν, ὁ, *a stone of the color of a hawk's neck*, Plin. [i]

ἱερακόβοσκος, ὄν, (Βόσκω) *one who feeds hawks, a falconer*, Ael.

ἱερακόμματος, ὄν, (ὄμμα) *hawk-eyed*.

ἱεράκομορφος, ὄν, (μορφή) *hawk-shaped*, of the Egypt. god Phre (the Sun), represented with a hawk's head, Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst. § 232. 3, A.

ἱεράκωδης, es, (εἰδος) *hawk-like*.

ἱεράξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Ion. ἱεράξ, and contr. ἱηξ, ηκος, as always in Hom., and Hdt., the latter with the spir. lenis, ἱηξ: *a hawk or falcon*: acc. to some from ἱερός, because, like all solitary birds (ὀλιγότοι) it was a bird of augury. Cf. κέρκος. II. a kind of fish, Epich. p. 37. [i]

ἱεράομαι, Ion. ἱρ., as Pass., (ἱερός) *to be a priest or priestess*, θεοῦ Hdt. 2. 35; 37; also θεῶ; and absol., Thuc. 2. 2, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

ἱεράπολῶ, *to be ἱεραπόλος*, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 590.

ἱεράπόλος, ἡ, (πολῶς) *the chief priest in some Greek states*, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 4.

ἱεραρχέω, *to be supreme in sacred things*: from

ἱεράρχης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *a steward or president of sacred rites*, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 749. Hence

ἱεραρχία, ἡ, *the power or post of an ἱεράρχης, hierarchy*: esp. the episcopate or patriarchate, Eccl.

ἱεραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a ἱεράρχης or ἱεραρχία. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.

ἱερατεία, ἡ, (ἱερατεύω) *the priest's office, priesthood*, Arist. Pol. ἱερατεῖον, τό, *a sanctuary*, Eccl.

ἱερατεῖον, ἄτος, τό, = ἱερατεία, LXX. Hence

ἱερατευματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *priestly*, Schäff. Plut. Marcell. 5.

ἱερατεύω, and Pass. ἱερατεύομαι, *to be priest or priestess*, θεοῦ Inscr., θεῶ Hdn.: Eccl. *to be bishop*.

ἱερατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the priest's office*, Arist. Pol.

II. *devoted to sacred purposes*, esp. of the hieratic writing of the Egypt. priests, Clem. Al., v. ἱερογλυφικός. Adv. -κῶς.

ἱεραφόρια, ἡ, *the bearing of the holy vessels*: from

ἱεραφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) *bearing the holy vessels*, Plut.

ἱερα, ἡ, Dor. for ἱερεία, Pind. P. 4. 9, where however Böckh reads ἱερά, Dind. ἱπᾶ, cf. sq.

ἱερα, ἡ, fem. from ἱερεύς, *a priestess*, θεοῦ Il. 6. 300, and in Att.; esp. Trag., who also use the form ἱερία Soph. Fr. 401, Eur. Or. 261, etc., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1112.

ἱερεία, ἡ, (ἱερεύω) *a sacrifice or festival*, LXX.

ἱερίον, τό, Ion. ἱερίον or ἱρίον, the former always in Hom., the latter in Hdt.: *a victim, sacrifice*: in gen. *a slaughtered animal*, Hom.: Od. 11. 23, used of an offering for the dead, for which, acc. to Schol., τόμιον or ἔντομον was more correct: of cattle slaughtered for food, esp. in plur., Hdt. 2. 69, cf. Poppo Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 17.

ἱερίτης, ὄν, ὁ, = ἱερεύς, *a priest*.

ἱερεύς, εὖς, Ion. ἱός, ὁ, Ion. nom. ἱεῖς in Hdt., which form is also used by Hom. (ἱερός) *a priest, sacrificer*, Il. 1. 62., 16. 604, Hdt., etc., to whose office the divination from the victim's entrails also belonged.

ἱερεύνομαι, ὄν, fit for sacrifice, Plut.: from

ἱερεύω, (ἱερός) *to offer, sacrifice*, Βούς, ταῖρους θεῶ, etc., Hom., who has the Med. once, Od. 19. 108. 2. in gen. *to kill, slaughter*, esp. for a feast, Od. 2. 56; εἰένω in honor of a guest, Od. 14. 414, etc.; also, δεινόν ἱερεύειν Od. 24. 215. 3. *to make sacred, consecrate, devote to a god or to his service*, Paus.

II. intr. *to be a priest*. [In Od. 14. 94, ἱερεύουσι must be pronounced in four syll. — — —]

ἱερίᾱ, ἡ, = ἱερεία, *a priestess*, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 150; cf. μελήριᾱ, παριέρῃ.

ἱερίων, τό, Ion. for ἱερίον, Hom.

ἱερίητέω, Ion. for ἱερατεύω.

ἱερία, ἡ, Att. poet. form of ἱερεία, a priestess, q. v.

ἱερίζω, f. ἱσώ, to consecrate; to purify.

ἱερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἱερεία, a priestess, Plut.

ἱεριστής, οὐ, δ, (ἱερῖω) a purifier.

ἱερῖος, ἰδος, ἡ, a suppliant, Aesch. Fr. 83.

ἱεροβόταν, ἡ, (βοτάνη) literally holy-wood, a name of vervain, Lat. *verbena*, because used in sacrifices, purifications, and as an amulet, Diosc.; also called *περιστερεὶν*. [ἀ]

ἱερογλύπτης, οὐ, δ, (γλύφω) an engraver of hieroglyphics.

Hence

ἱερογλύφικός, ἡ, δν, hieroglyphic: τὰ ἱερ., with or without γράμματα, the mystic way of writing on monuments practised by the Egyptian priests, Clem. Al., and Luc.: these records were copied on papyri in a different character (ἱεραικά), Clem. Al. and this again simplified, for common purposes, into the δημοτικά (Hdt. 2. 36), which Clem. calls the ἐπιστολογραφικὴ μέθοδος, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 216: the ἱερὰ γράμματα of Hdt. prob. comprehended both the two first kinds.

ἱερογλύφος, ὁ, = ἱερογλύπτης. [ῥ]

ἱερόγλωσσος, οὐ, γλῶσσα of holy, prophetic tongue, Epigr. ἱερογραμματεὺς, ἑως, δ, a sacred scribe, a lower order of the Egypt. priesthood; their duties were to keep the sacred records, teach the forms and rites, and take care for their observance, Clem. Al. and Luc.

ἱερόγραφα, τὰ, (γράφω) representations of holy things. Hence ἱερογράφω, to represent, depict holy things: ἱερογραφούμενα, τὰ, = foreg. Hence

ἱερογράφια, ἡ, a sketching out, representation of holy things. ἱεροδάκρυς, υ, gen. vos, (δάκρυ) epith. of frankincense, with hallowed tears or gum.

ἱεροδιδάσκων, ὁ, (διδάσκω) a teacher of holy things: at Rome, the Pontifex, Dion. H.

ἱεροδόκος, οὐ, (δέχομαι) receiving sacrifices, Aesch. Supp. 363. ἱεροδούλος, ὁ, ἡ, a temple-slave: esp. of the votaries of Aphrodite at Corinth, Strab.

ἱεροεργός, poet. for ἱεργούρος.

ἱεροθεῖω, to institute sacred rites: from ἱεροθέτης, οὐ, δ, (τίθημι) an ordainer of sacred rites, Eccl. ἱεροθήκη, ἡ, a depository for holy things, shrine, sanctuary. ἱεροθύσιον, τό, a place of sacrifice, Paus.; and ἱεροθύτης, to offer sacrifices: from ἱεροθύτης, οὐ, δ, (θύω) a sacrificing priest, Paus. [ῥ]

ἱερόθυτος, οὐ, (θύω) devoted, offered to a god, i. καπνὸς smoke from the sacrifices, Ar. Av. 1265; i. θάνατος devotion to death for one's country or any holy cause, Plut.: τὰ ἱερόθυστα victims, sacrifices, Arist. Oec.

ἱεροκάντης, (καίω) to sacrifice as a burnt offering. Pass. to be burnt as a sacrifice, Diosc.

ἱεροκρίτης, ὁ, ἡ, the herald or attendant at a sacrifice, (Dem.) 1371. 16.

ἱεροκόμος, (κομέω) one who takes charge of a temple.

ἱερολογέω, (ἐρολόγος) to discuss sacred things, Luc.: esp. to give the benediction, Eccl.

ἱερολογία, ἡ, sacred or mystical language, Luc.: a blessing or benediction, Eccl.: from

ἱερολόγος, οὐ, (λέγω) one who gives the blessing, Eccl.

ἱερομανία, ἡ, religious frenzy, Clem. Al.

ἱερομανία, ἡ, (μανίς) = ἱεροσκοπία.

ἱερομνήμη, ἡ, Pind. N. 3. 4, or ἱερομνήμη, τὰ, Thuc. 5. 54, (μνήμη) strictly, the holy moon, or the holy-day of the month: hence in gen. a festival: cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. p. 174.

ἱερομνημόνιον, to be ἱερομνημῶν, Ar. Nub. 623, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 823: from

ἱερομνημῶν, οὐος, δ, (μνήμων) mindful of sacred things: hence esp. II. the sacred secretary or recorder sent by each Amphictyonic state to their council along with the πύλαγρος (the actual deputy or minister), Dem. 276. 22, sq., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14.

2. in gen. a recorder, notary, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 7. II. esp. a magistrate who had the charge of religious matters, minister of religion, as 1. at Byzantium, ap. Dem. 255. 20.

2. at Rome, the Pontifex, Dion. H.

ἱερομύρτος, ἡ, = ἔμμυρσιν, Diosc.

ἱερομύστης, οὐ, δ, (μύω) one who initiates in sacred things.

ἱερόν, τό, v. sub ἱερός IV.

ἱερονίκης, οὐ, δ, (νικάω) a conqueror in the sacred games, Luc.

ἱερονόμος, ὁ, (νέμο) = ἱεροδιδάσκαλος, Dion. H.

ἱερονουμηνία, ὁ, = νομηνία.

ἱερόπασσα, τὰ, (πάσσω) = ἱερόγραφα.

ἱεροπαστία, ἡ, = ἱερογραφία.

ἱεροποιέω, to be an ἱεροποιός, to offer sacrifices, Plat. Lys. 207 D: o. acc., i. εἰσθηρία Dem. 552. 2. 2. to make holy, Clem. Al. Hence

ἱεροποιαία, ἡ, the office of ἱεροποιός, Joseph.

ἱεροποιός, ὁν, (ποιέω) looking after, managing sacred rites esp. at Athens, ten magistrates, one from each tribe, who took care that the victims, etc. were without blemish, Dem. 47. 13, 552. 6, etc.: called also μωμοσκόποι. II. sacrificing, Dion. H.

ἱεροπομπός, ὁ, (πέμπω) one who sends or conveys the sacred tribute, Philo.

ἱεροπρεπής, ὅς, (πρέπω) becoming a sacred place, person or matter, holy, reverend, Xen. Symp. 8. 40, Plat. Theag. 122 D. Adv. -πῶς, Strab.

ἱερόπρεπτης, οὐ, δ, (δύομαι) one who divines by sacrifice, Lat. *haruspex*, A. B.

ἱερός, ὁ, ὄν, very rarely ὄς, ὄν Hes. Op. 595, 803, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77, ἱερός ἀκτὴ: Ion. and Ep. also ἱρός, ἡ, ὄν: of, belonging to or connected with the gods, Lat. *sacer*, Hom., ἱερὸν γένος ἀθανάτων Hes. Th. 21, ἱερὸν λέχος of Zeus, 57, ἱερὸν ὄσιος the gift of God, 93: ἱερός πόλεμος a holy war, in punishment of sacrilege, a crusade, Ar. Av. 556, Thuc., etc. 2. holy, hallowed, consecrated, of earthly things devoted or dedicated by man to a god or to the service of one, δόμος, βοῦδος II.: esp. ἱερὸν ἑκατόμβη Hom.: i. βούς sacred cows, etc., freq. in Hdt., like ἄντροι: i. γράμματα, = ἱερογλύφικα, q. v., Hdt. 2. 36: sometimes opp. to βέβηλος, as sacred to profane: but this in Att. is more commonly expressed by ἱερός καὶ ὅσιος, v. sub ὅσιος.

3. of any object in nature, which was held sacred to a deity, as, i. ποταμοί, βῆσσαι, ἄστρος Hom.; so too, i. ἡμαρ, κνέφας: and so in II. 16. 407, the phrase ἱερός ἰχθύς should be taken, as peculiarly Poseidon's own; so ἱερὰ κῆματα, explain, however as great by Valck. Hipp. 1206, like θέσκελος, θεσπέσιος, and infr. 5.

4. of any country, island, state, etc. under a tutelary god's protection, in Hom., "Ἰλιος, ποταλέθρον, τέλεια, etc. So too in II. 18. 504, ἱερός κύκλος the circle of the court under the protection of Zeus, ἱερὴ ἐλαιή the sacred olive of Athena, Od. 13. 372, ἐλαιώ, ἄφροτον, because sacred to Demeter, II. 5. 499, etc. Hom. joins it c. gen., ἱερὴν Ἀθηναίαν, Νυμφῶν II. 6. 322, 13. 104, which is afterwards the usu. construction, as Hdt. 1. 80., 2. 41, etc., cf. Wolf Lept. p. 289.

5. of kings, heroes, etc., from a notion of the divinity that doth hedge a king, we have such phrases as ἱερὸς ἱς Τηλεμάχιοι, ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο Od.: unless we take these, as, in Pind., ἱεροὶ βασιλεῖς kings 'by the grace of God,' and hence, kingly, illustrious; thus, ἱερὸν τέλος, ἱερὸς στρατὸς a glorious, mighty band, II. 10. 56, Od. 24. 81: διφῶς a splendid chariot, II. 7. 464.

II. as Subst. 1. τὰ ἱερὰ, Ion. ἱερὰ, offerings, sacrifices, victims, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: esp. ἱερὰ ρέειν, Lat. *sacra facere, operari*, II. 1. 147, etc., ἔρδειν Hes. Op. 334, also, δίδωαι Od. 16. 184: so also freq. in Hdt., etc., θύσαι ἱερὰ Hdt. 1. 59, ποιεῖν 2. 63; αἰθεῖν Soph. Phil. 1033: rarely in sing., as II. 10. 571: post-Hom., the inwards of the victim, and so the auspices, τὰ ἱ. κατὰ ἥν Xen., etc.; so τὰ ἱ. προχωρεῖ χρηστὰ Hdt. 5. 44, cf. ἄλοβος, καλλιέρω. Also in gen. sacredness or rites, Lat. *sacra*, Hdt. 1. 172., 4. 33.

2. post-Hom. τὸ ἱερόν, Ion. ἱρόν, is usu. a temple, holy place, sometimes = ναός, sometimes distinguished from it, when it is prob. = τέμενος, Valck. Hdt. 6. 19, Arnold Thuc. 4. 90.

III. Special phrases, post-Hom. 1. ἱερὰ νόστος, prob. the epilepsy, Hdt. 3. 33; also called μεγάλην and Ἡρακλεία, Fies. Oecon. Hipp. v. ἱερή. 2. ἡ ἱ. ὁδός, the sacred road to Delphi, Hdt. 6. 34, ubi v. Wess.: also that from Athens to Eleusis, Cratin., Drap. 15, v. Harpocr. in v.; and that from Elis to Olympia, Paus.

3. ἱ. δαίμων, os sacrum, the last bone of the spine. 4. proverb., τὸν ἀπὸ ἱερὰς κεινῶν, v. sub γραμμή III.

IV. Adv. -πῶς, holily, Plut. [ῥ] usu., Att. always: but Hom. lengthens it in arsi metri gravis, as in the endings

of hexameters, ἱερὸν ἡμᾶρ, ἱερὰ βέξιν, ἀλφίτου ἱεροῦ ἀκτῆ, and so later Ep. Always i in contr. ipós: this has been everywhere adopted in Trag. dialogue by Diindorf, to avoid the use of resolved feet. In compds. also i, unless metri grat., cf. ἱεροφῶνος.]

ἱεροσάλαπιγκτής, οὐ, δ, *the trumpeter at a sacrifice*, Inscr. **ἱεροσκοπέω**, to inspect the victims, divine, Polyb. **ἱεροσκοπία**, ἡ, divination, Lat. *haruspicia*, Diod. **ἱεροσκοπός**, οὐ, (σκοπέω) inspecting victims: esp. II. a diviner, Lat. *haruspex*, Orph.

ἱερόσπετος, οὐ, (στέφω) wreathed in holy fashion, as some read in Aesch. Supp. 23, for ἱερόστ.

ἱεροστολιστής, οὐ, δ, (στολιζέω)=sq. **ἱεροστόλος**, οὐ, (στέλλω) an Egyptian priest who had charge of the sacred vestments, Plut.

ἱεροσύλη, (ἱεροσύλος) to rob a temple, commit sacrilege, Ar. Vesp. 845: also c. acc., i. τὰ ἅπαντα to steal the sacred arms, Dem. 1318. 27.

ἱεροσύλημα, ατος, τό, a sacrilegious theft, LXX. [ῥ] **ἱεροσύλησις**, εως, ἡ, temple-robbery, sacrilege, Diod. [ῥ] **ἱεροσύλα**, ἡ,=ἱερέα, Xen. Apol. 25, and Plat.: from

ἱερόσυλος, οὐ, (συλάω) a robber of temples, in gen. sacrilegious person, Lat. *sacrilagus*, Ar. Plut. 30, Plat., etc. II. of things, got by sacrilege, παροψίδης Eubul. Amalth. 1. 4.

ἱεροσύνη, ἡ, v. ἱερωσύνη. **ἱεροτελεστία**, οὐ, δ, (τελέω)=ἱερωσύνης, esp. in Eccl., a Christian priest.

ἱεροτελεστία, ἡ, the solemnisation of sacred rites.

ἱερότροχος, οὐ, (τρέχω) ἅρμα, a sacred car, Orph.

ἱερονργία, (ἱερονργός) to perform sacred rites, τὸ ἐθαγγέλιον to minister the gospel, N. T. Also as Dep., ἱερονργίας ἱερονργεύσθαι Plut. Hence

ἱερονργία, ατος, τό,=sq., Joseph.

ἱερονργία, ἡ, Ion. ἱοργία, sacrifice: in gen. worship, religious service, Hdt. 5. 83, bis (in Ion. form), Plat. Legg. 774 E.

ἱερονργός, οὐ, (* ἔργω) sacrificing, worshipping: esp. a sacrificing priest, Call. Fr. 450, in Ep. form ἱερόεργος.

ἱεροφαντία, to be a ἱεροφάντης, Luc. II. trans. to expound as a hierophant, Philo.

ἱεροφάντης, οὐ, δ, Ion. ἱρ., (φαίνω) teaching the rites and ceremonies of sacrifice and worship, like ἱερωφάνης: hence a sacrificing priest: esp. the presiding, initiating priest at Eleusis, Isae. 64. 18; and so of Demeter and Proserpine in Sicily, Hdt. 7. 153: Fem. ἱεροφάντις, ὄσος, Plut. Hence

ἱεροφαντία, ἡ, the office of hierophant, Plut.

ἱεροφαντικός, ἡ, ὄρ, of, belonging to, becoming a ἱεροφάντης, βίβλι Plut. Adv. -κῶς, Luc.

ἱεροφάντρια, ἡ, fem. of ἱεροφάντης, Inscr.

ἱεροφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) v. ἱεραφ.

ἱεροφύλακον, τό, a depository of sacred vessels, Dion. H. [ᾗ] **ἱεροφύλαξ**, ἱκός, δ, a keeper of a temple, or of the sacred vessels in it, Lat. *aedivus*, Eur. I. T. 1027. II. also=ἱερο-

διδάσκαλος, ἱερωσύνης. [ῥ]

ἱερωφῶνος, οὐ, (φωνή) of holy voice or song, Alcim. Fr. 12, but perh. ἱερωφῶνος. [ῥ in i. c. metri grat.]

ἱερόθωρον, gen. οὐ, δ, ἡ, of hallowed soil or earth, Anth.

ἱεροψάλτης, οὐ, δ, (ψάλλω) a holy singer, psalmist, Joseph.

ἱεροψύχος, οὐ, (ψυχή) of holy, pious soul, Joseph.

ἱερός, (ἱερός) to hallow, consecrate, dedicate, devote, Thuc. 5. 1, Plat. Legg. 771 B. Hence

ἱερώμα, ατος, τό, a thing consecrated, LXX.

ἱερωσύνη, οὐ, (ἵνομαι) of hallowed or mysterious name, Luc. ἱερωστή, Adv. in holy sort, piously, Anacr. Fr. 118.

ἱερωσύνη, ἡ, Ion. ἱρ., the office, rank, revenue of a ἱερεῖς, priesthood, Hdt. 3. 142, etc. II. a sacrifice.

ἱερωσύνος, ἡ, οὐ, priestly, esp. τὰ ἱερ. the priest's share of the sacrifice, in gen. the parts offered, hallowed, Ameips. Conn. 3. 16, an ironical exclamation, when! Lat. *hui!* Ar. Vesp. 1335.

ἱζάνω, (ἱζω) to make to sit, seat, Pl. 23. 258: II. intr. to sit, settle oneself, Lat. *sedere*, Hom. 2. of soul, to settle down, sink in, Lat. *sidere*, Thuc. 2. 76, cf. ἱζω sub fin.

ἱζμα, ατος, τό, a settling down, sinking, e. g. of a mound, etc., Strab.: from

ἱζω, impf. ἱζον, which tenses alone are used in Hom.: for the aor. εἶσα, trans. v. sub v.: an aor. ἱζσα, intr., occurs in late writers, as Dio C. I. trans. to make to sit, seat, place, μή με ἐς ὄρθον ἱζε Il. 24. 553; and so Il. 2. 53, if *βουλήν* be read; Aesch. Eum. 18; cf. εἶσα: but more freq. II. intr. to sit, sit down, Hom.: ἱζεν ἐν μέσσοισι he sat in the midst, Il. 20. 15: ἱζεν ἐς ὄρθον to sit down, place oneself on a seat, Lat. *sedere*, Od. 8. 469, so too ἱζεσθαι ἐς τι, Lat. *sessum ire aliquo*, Valck. Hdt. 8. 71., 5. 25; also ἐπὶ τῷος Od. 17. 339; but ἱζε ἐπὶ δέκντον to sit down to dinner, Od. 16. 365, Hdt., etc.: so ἱζε ἐπὶ κόπῃν Ar. Ran. 199: of soldiers, to put themselves in ambush, Il. 18. 522; to encamp, Il. 2. 96: also to sit still, be quiet, h. Hom. Merc. 457. Hom. has also Pass. in same signif., Pl. 3. 162, and this is far most freq. in Hdt., ἱζεσθαι ἐν τῷ Τηγυγέρω or ἐς τὸ Τηγυγέρον 4. 145, 146; also, ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρθον 4. 203: of an army to take up a position, Id. 2. of things, to settle down, sink in, Lat. *sidere*, Plat. Tim. 25 D. Καθίζω was the common form in Att. prose. (The root is 'EA→ which occurs in ἔω-ος, Lat. *sed-oe*, whence also ἔζ-ομαι, which is always intr., and ἱδρῶν always trans.)

ἱζι, to l exclaimed, of joy, esp. in phrase, ἱζι παίων Ar. Pac. 453; also, ἱζι repleted, Ib. 195; cf. ἱζίος. 2. rarely of grief, Aesch. Pers. 1003, Supp. 115. [I strictly, yet also i Ar. Pac. 453, cf. Id.]

ἱζι, ἡ, Ion. for *id*, voice, sound.

ἱζι, Ion. for *ia*, i. e. *μία*, one, only in late Ion. Prose.

ἱζιδών, ὄσος, ἡ, (ἱαλῶν) joy, late word, formed like ἀλγυδών.

ἱζίος, α, οὐ, also ος, οὐ, (ἡ) wailing, mournful, sad, ἱζίος κάματοι Soph. O. T. 174; ἱζίος ὄδῳ, ἱζίος γῶος, a wail, lament, dirge, Eur. Phoen. 1036, El. 1210. II. epith. of Apollo, cf. ἱζίος: prob. the god invoked (as Paeon) with the cry ἱζι, q. v., Aesch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154, 1096: not from ἱαμαί the Healer, or (written ἱζίος) from ἱζιμαί, the Archer: but cf. Εἰδός.

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ἱζικός, οὐ, (ἱζι, κόπῃ) in Aesch. Fr. 125 some interpret it sadly-smiling, others vanquishing woe: but it should prob. be read *divisim*, ἱζι, κόπῃ, cf. Cho. 860, and v. Herm. Opusc. 5. p. 138.

ἱζλα, inf. ἱζλαί, aor. from ἱδλάω, Hom.

ἱζλεμος, δ, ἱζλεμίζω, ἱζλεμίστρια, ἡ, Ion. for ἱδλεμ. etc.

ἱζμα, τό,=ἱαμα, Ion., Hdt.

ἱζμα, ἡς, ἱζσι, 3 pl. εἰσίν, ἱδσι, εἰσι, only the last in Hom.:

inf. ἱζαι, Ep. ἱμεναί, Hom., and ἱμεν Hes.: part. ἱελς, conj. ἱελ, opt. ἱελῖν, imperat. ἱελ. Impf. ἱην and opt. of the first Hom. has only *ἱην* Aeol. for ἱεσαν, 3 pl.: of the other 3 sing. ἱελ is more freq. *ἱην*. Fut. ἱησω. Aor. 1. ἱηκα, Ep. ἡκα, II. Aor. 2. plur. ἱμεν, ἑτε, ἑσαν, and c. augm. ἱμεν, εἰτε, ἑσαν, the sing. not used, supplied by aor. 1.: inf. εἶναι: part. εἶς: conj. εἶ: opt. εἶην: imperat. εἶ. (Hom. has not the aor. 2. of the simple.)

Perf. εἶκα: plpf. εἶκεν, both post-Hom. Pass. and Med. pres. ἱεμαι: impf. ἱεμην: aor. 1. pass. ἔθην, more rare c. augm. pres. ἱεμαι: aor. 1. med. ἡκαμην: aor. 2. med. ἔμην, c. augm. ἔμην: perf. εἶμαι: plpf. εἶμην: of the Pass. and Med. Hom. has only pres., impf., and 3 pl. aor. 2. med. ἔντο. In conjugation, ἱζμα agrees with τίθημι: there are several peculiarities in the compds., v. ἀνιζμι, ἀρῖζμι, καθῖζμι, μεθῖζμι, προῖζμι.

Radice signif. i to set a going, hence the phrase, ἡκε φέρεσθαι Pl. 21. 120, Od. 12. 442: this passes into various shades of signif.:

1. to send, send away, let go, Hom.; esp. of living beings; a rare phrase is, ἐν παρηγορίᾳ Πηδῶντα he made him go in the traces, i. e. put him to, Il. 16. 152: also esp. of what is sent by the gods, ἱεναί ἡμενον ὄρθον, σέλας, ῥεπας, ἔρεσας Hom. 2. of sounds, to send forth, utter, i. ὅσα Il. 3. 152, Od. 12. 192: i. ἔπεα Il. 3. 221: φωνήν Hdt. 1. 57: Ἐλ- λάδα γλώσσῃν Id. 9. 16; κακὸνδρ Soph. Aj. 851, etc.: in late authors the acc. was omitted, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 253.

3. of bodies at rest, to set them in motion, send, shoot, throw, hurl, like εἰνέναι: ἄλαν, βέλος, δόρυ etc. Hom.; c. gen. pers., to throw at one, τῷος Il. 13. 650, Soph. Aj. 154; also like βάλλειν, c. dat. instrumenti, ἡσι τῇ δέμῃ he throws (at him) with his axe, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12. In these cases the acc. is oft. omitted, so that ἱζμα alone is seemingly intr., to throw, shoot, hurl, Od. 8. 203, 9. 499, Pl. 2. 774, 17.

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515 etc.: also in Prose, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 161. 4. of water, to let flow, let burst or spout forth, ἰ. ῥόν ἰ. 12. 25: ὕδαρ 21. 158: and seemingly intr., ποταμός ἐπὶ γαίαν ἵσται (sub. ὕδαρ) the river flows over the land, Od. 11. 239; so too κρίνη ἵσται Od. 7. 130: also of tears, to let fall, ἰ. δάκρυα Od. 16. 191, cf. Od. 22. 84, Il. 12. 205: hence metaph., κάδ δὲ κάρητος ἦκε κόμας let her hair flow down from her head, Od. 6. 231: so too εἰσείρας ἦε ἀμύρ λόφον Il. 19. 383, 22. 316: ἐκ δὲ ποδῶν ἱκμονας ἦκα δύω I let two anvils hang from his two legs, Il. 15. 19. 5. in gen. to put, ἐν δέ τε φάρμακον ἦκε Od. 10. 317.

B. Med. to be in motion, hence to feel an impulse towards a thing, long for, yearn after, wish, desire, oft. in Hom., either absol., or c. inf., esp. ἔσθαι θυμῷ and ἔσθαι θυμός: also c. gen., esp. in part., ἱέμενος longing for, etc., Il. 11. 168, 23. 371: also of Place, to go eagerly towards, make for: but in ἱέμενος ποταμοῖο ῥόδον Od. 10. 529, it seems to mean turning towards, looking after, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 58: elsewhere with Adv., οἰκαζε, ἐρεβόδε, πρόσθαι ἱέμενος Hom.: ἱέμενος Τροίηδε Od. 19. 187: in Hdt., ἱεσθαί κατά τι, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τινα 2. 70, 6. 112, 9. 78.

2. the 3. pl. ar. 2 med. ἐντο is used by Hom. only in the freq. phrase ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο when they had put away the desire of meat and drink, i. e. eaten and drunk enough, Virgil's postquam exempta fames epulis: some would take in the same sign. Il. 19. 402 ἐπεὶ χ' ἔωμεν πολέμοιο, but v. sub voc. ἔωμεν. [In gen. ἵη in Hom. and Ep., ἵη in Att.: yet even in Hom. sometimes ἵ metri grat., e. g. ἵε Il. 3. 221, etc., ἵεσθαι Od. 12. 192, inf. ἱέμεν and ἱέμενα, and throughout in pres. and impf. forms of Med. and Pass. Cf. Dobr. Ar. Plut. 75. So too in Comps., cf. Heyne Pl. T. 7. p. 409, Maltby's Thesaur. p. 938. 6.]

ἵθνα, ar. 1 act. from ἱάνα, Hom.
ἵθναίην, ar. 6, epith. of Apollo, from the cry ἵη παῖν, h. Hom. Ar. 272: also a hymn sung to him, h. Hom. Ar. 500, 517. [1] Hence

ἱθναίω(ω), f. ἱσω, to cry ἵη παῖν or παῖν! Ar. Eq. 408.
ἱθνασθαί, inf. ar. Ion. from ἱάσθαι, Il.
ἱθνα, Ep. for ἵη, 3 sing. conj. pres. from ἔμ, Il. 9. 701.
ἱθναμος, ἱθνας, Ion. for ἱασ.
ἱθνα, ἡ, Ion. fem. from sq.
ἱθνα, ἡ, Ion. for ἱαθνα, Hom.
ἱθναίη, ἱθναίη, ἱθναίη, Ion. for ἱαθνα.

ἱθαγενής, ἐς, poet. ἱθαγενής, (ἱθός, γένος) of honest birth, i. e. born in lawful wedlock, legitimatē, Od. 14. 203, in the form ἱθαγενής, and without Subst., opp. to νόθος of a nation, genuine, from the ancient stock, like αὐτόχθων, opp. to ἑτηύς, id. Αἰ-γύπτῳ Hdt. 6. 53. II. of some mouths of the Nile, naturally formed, original, opp. to ὀρυκτά, Hdt. 2. 17. On the two forms v. Lob. Phryn. p. 648. [1 in Od.]

ἱθακή, ἡ, Ithaca, the home of Ulysses, an island on the West coast of Greece, Hom. passim: on the question whether the modern *Thiaki* is Homer's *Ithaki*, v. Nitzsch Praef. ad Od. xviii, sq. [ο ο ο]

ἱθέα, ἡ, Ion. fem. for ἱθεία, v. ἱθός. [1]
ἱθείαν, sub. ὁδόν, straightway, right on, v. ἱθός.
ἱθέως, Adv. from ἱθός, q. v. [1]
ἱθί, imperat. from ἔμ, come, go, begone, Hom. II. like ἔγε, as Adv. of encouragement, come! well then! Il. 4. 362: also, forward! march! [1]
ἱθμα, ατος, τό, (ἔμ) a step, motion, Il. 5. 778, h. Hom. Ar. 114, in plur.

ἱθρίς, ὁ, an eunuch, Jac. A. P. p. 175. (Said to be from θέρ(ω).)
ἱθύ, neut. from ἱθός, used as Adv., v. ἱθός sub fin.
ἱθρόλος, on, (βάλλω) straight-shooting, straight, direct.
ἱθύνγραμος, on, (γραμμή) rectilinear, Byz. [1]
ἱθύντης, ου, ὁ, (δική) giving simple justice, Hes. Op. 228, opp. to σκολιά δικα. [1]
ἱθύνδικος, on, = foreg.

ἱθύνδρομος, on, (δραμεῖν) running, going straight forwards, Anth. [1]
ἱθύντρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, straight-haired, Hdt. 7. 70, opp. to ὀλότρις woolly-haired. [1]
ἱθύνκλειθος, on, straight going, Nonn. [1]
ἱθυσκίαν, v. ἱθυσκίαν.

ἱθυσκίαν, ἐς, (ῥέτω) bent, curved right outwards, ῥάχis Hipp. [κῦ if from κυρτός, prob. ὅ if from κύπτω.]

ἱθύνκοπος, on, = foreg.
ἱθύνκοπος, on, curved right inwards, ῥάχis Hipp. [1]
ἱθύνμαχέω, to fight fairly, τινα Byz. [1]: and
ἱθύνμαχία, ἡ, a fair, stand-up fight, Hdt. 4. 102, 120. [1]: from

ἱθύνμαχος, on, (μάχομαι) fighting fairly and openly, Simon. 33. [1]
ἱθύνμος, ὁ, a Bacchanalian song or dance.

ἱθύνος, on, honest, Anth. [1]
ἱθύνουσ, εως, ἡ, (ἱθύνω) = εὔθυνουσ, a guiding, directing, Hipp. [1]
ἱθύντα, Adv., Superl. from ἱθός, Il. 18. 508.

ἱθύνταιρα, ἡ, fem. from sq. [1]
ἱθύντηρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (ἱθύνω) a guide, director, pilot, Ap. Rh. [1]. Hence

ἱθύντηριος, on, directing.
ἱθύντης, οὔ, and in Orph., ἱθύντωρ, opes, ὁ, = ἱθύντηρ. [1]
ἱθύνω, Ion. and Ep. for εὔθυνω, to make straight, straighten, ἐπὶ στάθμην by the rule, Od. 5. 245, etc. Pass. to become straight or even, τῷ δ' ἱθύνθητηρ they came or ran even with one another again, Il. 16. 475. 2. to guide in a straight line, shoot straight, βέλος, διστόν, and in Med., ὁστών ἱθύνω Od. 22. 8: ἱθύνειν ἵππους, ἄμα to drive them straight, Hom.; but in Med. also c. gen., ἀλλήλων ἱθύνοντων ὁδούς as they set their spears straight at or against each other, Il. 6. 3, cf. ἱθός as Adv. Pass. of a boat, to be guided, steered, Hdt. 1. 194.

3. to guide, direct, rule, Ζεὺς πάντ' ἱθύνει Il. 17. 632: of a judge, μύθος ἱθύνειν to put straight, rectify unjust judgments, Hes. Op. 265, cf. Call. Jov. 83: also to correct, chastise, θανάτῳ Hdt. 2. 177, cf. ἱθύν. In Att. the word seldom occurs without a v. l. εὔθύνω, as Aesch. Pers. 411, Eur. Hipp. 1227. [1: only once ἱ in Anth.]

ἱθυσκίαν, to go straight on, Hipp. [1]: from
ἱθυσκίαν, on, (πίπρω, πορεύομαι) going straight on, Anth. [1]: but

ἱθυσκίαν, on, (πόρος) with straight openings or passage, Nonn. [1]

ἱθυσκίαν, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, only in Il. 21. 169, μελῖτην ἱθυσκίαν ἔφηκε, as epith. of an ashens spear-shaft: derived from πέτω, straight flying, cf. ἱθός 1, and Il. 20. 99: others from * πέτω, πέτω. Aristarch. read ἱθυσκίαν, from κρείς, κρηδών, straight-fibred. [1]

ἱθύνροπος, on, (ῥάπη) sinking straight downwards, Hipp. [1]
ἱθύν, ἡ, ἱθύν, fem. also ἱθύν Hdt. 2. 17, though in the fem. obl. cases he uses ἱθύν, -η, -η: Ion. and Ep. form of the Att. εὔθύν, straight, 1. of motion, straight-aimed, straight-flying, ἔγχος, βέλος Il. 14. 403, 20. 99: also straight up, sheer, steep, App. 2. in moral sign. straight, upright, just, true, ἡ ἱθύν (sub. δική) Il. 23. 580, a fair decision, cf. Hes. Op. 36, 222. Opp. to σκολιός: so δική ἱθύντα εἶναι to give sentence the most fairly, of a judge, Il. 18. 508, where Heyne is quite mistaken. Usu. Compar. and Superl. ἱθύντερος, ἱθύντατος (Sub. ὁδόν) straight on, Lat. recta, sub. via, Hdt. 7. 193; so, ἐκ τῆς ἱθύν, straight-forward, openly, Id. 2. 161, so ἱθύν τεχνή Il. 9. 57: κατ' ἱθύν εἶναι to be right over against, opposite, Id. 9. 51.

II. ἱθός as Adv., straight at, freq. in Hom. usu. c. gen. objecti, ἱθός Δαναῶν, Μεγάρων right at them; also, ἱθ. πρὸς τεῖχος Il. 12. 137; ἐπὶ τινας Wess. Hdt. 5. 64; ἱθός φρονεῖν, like ἱθός μέραις, to resolve to go on, Il.; ἱθός μαχεσθῆναι to fight fair, squarely, hand to hand, Il. 17. 168: also of Time, straightway, Hdt. 3. 58. 2. post-Hom. ἱθός was used in the same way, as ἱθός τοῦ Ἰστροῦ Hdt. 4. 89, cf. 6. 95, etc.

III. ἱθέως, Adv., is used in Hdt. just in the same way, 2. 121, 2, etc.; ἱθέως ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον 8. 108. [-]

ἱθός, υός, ἡ, but used by Hom. only in acc. ἱθόν, a direct impulse, purpose, Il. 6. 79: in gen. a plan, undertaking, Od. 4. 434: a wish, endeavour, Od. 16. 304: but in Il. 21. 303, Od. 8. 377, ἂν ἱθόν, = ἂν ὀρθόν, straight upwards, on high. [-]

ἱθυσκίαν, on, bent, curved, not to one side, but straight back and forwards, Hipp. [1]

ἰσότηνεια, ἦ, *extension in length, extent*, [ἴ] : from ἰσότηνής, ἔς, (τείνω) *stretched out, extended, straight*, Anth. Adv. -ῶς. [ἴ]

ἰσότης, ἦ, (ἰδύς) *straightness*, δοῦν Aetæa.

ἰσότης, ἦτος, δ, ἦ=sq., Nonn. [ἴ]

ἰσότημος, ον, (τέμνω) *cut straight, straight*. [ἴ]

ἰσότηριος, ον, =ἰσότηνής, A. P. [ἴ]

ἰσότηριος, οἱ, αἱ, plur. from ἰσότηρις.

ἰσοφάλλος, ἦ, ον, Hephaest., and ἰσοφάλλιος, ον, dub. in Dion. H., *Ithyphallic, of, belonging to the ἰσοφάλλος*: from ἰσοφάλλος, δ, I. *fascinum erectum*, Cratin. Archil. 12: esp. the phallus carried in the festivals of Bacchus.

II. the ode sung in honor of it, the verses of which were strictly Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatal., Herm. El. Metr. p. 94.

2. the dance accompanying such ode, Hyerid., ap. Harp.

III. one who danced in such dance, Prot. ap. Ath. 129 D: hence metaph. a lewd, lustful fellow, Dem. 1261. 17, etc. [ἴδῳ]

ἰσότητα, ἦ, (φαίνωμαι) *a direct light*, Heliod. [φᾷ]

ἰσώω, f. ἰσώω, (ἰδύς) *to go straight, press right on*, Hom. : ἔθηκε μάχη ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα the tide of war set this way and that, Il. 6. 2: c. gen. ἰσώω νεὸς drove right against the ship, Il. 15. 693: also ἐπὶ τεύχος Il. 12. 443: πρὸς τῇ Hdt. 4. 122 (never so in Od.).

II. to be eager, to strive, struggle to do, c. inf., Od. 11. 591., 22. 408 (never so in Il.): hence *to desire, purpose, intend, στρατεύεσθαι* Hdt. 1. 204., 7. 8, 2. (It seems to be an intr. form of ἰσώω; perh. also akin to θώω.) [ἴδῳ] but ὕ in fut. and aor.]

ἰσωρία, ἦ, like ἰσωρία, a straight line or direction, Hipp. ἴσῳ, (ἰδύς) *to be rusty, or like rust, ferrugineous*, Diosc. [ῶ]

ἰκανοδότης, ἦ, security, bail, Lat. *satisfactor*: from ἰκανοδότης, ον, δ, (δίδωμι) *one who gives security*, late word: from

ἰκανός, ἦ, ον, (ἴκω, ἰκάνω) *befitting, becoming*: hence usu.

I. of persons, states and the like, *sufficient, able, strong or skilful enough to do a thing*, ἰκανός (εἶναι) c. inf., Hdt. 3. 45., and Att.; ἰκ. τεκμηρίωσαι sufficient to prove a point, Thuc. 1. 9: ἰκ. εἰς τῇ Hdt. 4. 121: ἐπὶ or πρὸς τῇ ἀνῆρ Plat. Rep. 371 E, Prot. 322 B: ἰκ. γνῶμην a man of sufficient prudence, Hdt. 3. 4: ἰκ. ἱατρικῇ sufficiently versed in medicine, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 15: absol. considerable, respectable, worthy, as we say 'a very sufficient man', Isocr. 260 A.

II. of things, etc., in amount, *sufficient, enough*, τινὶ Eur. Phoen. 554, etc., in size, *large enough*, Thuc. 1. 2: of time, ἰκανὸν χρόνον a long time, Ar. Pac. 354, etc.; in number, *considerable, many*, Hipp., etc., and so on according to the context: τὸ ἰκανὸν λαμβάνειν to take security or bail, Lat. *satis accipere*, N. T., opp. to τὸ ἰ. ποιῆν, Lat. *satisdare*, Diog. L.

III. Adv. -ῶς, *sufficiently, enough*, Hipp., etc.: hence, ἰκ. ἔχειν to be sufficient, Thuc. 1. 91: τινὸς or πρὸς τῇ in a thing, Plat. Theat. 194 D, Charm. 158 B: τινὶ for one, Id. Gorg. 493 C. [ἴ] Hence

ἰκανότης, ἦτος, ἦ, *sufficiency, fitness*, Plat. Lys. 215 A.

2. *sufficiency, supply*, Id. Legg. 930 C. [ἴ]: and ἰκανῶν, f. ὥσα, to fit, make fit, qualify, N. T. Pass. to be satisfied, τινὶ Dion H.: absol. Teles ap. Stob. p. 523. 34. [ἴ]

ἰκάνω, Ep. lengthd. for ἴκω, to come, arrive at, reach, hit, very oft. in Hom., usu. c. acc. pers. vel loci, sometimes also, ἰκ. εἰς., but more rarely ἐπὶ τῇ Il. 2. 17. In like manner he uses the Med. ἰκάνομαι Il. 10. 118, Od. 3. 92, etc. Cf. ἴκω, ἰκνέομαι. [ἴ]

ἰκάριος, ἦ, ἰων, *Icarian*, name of that part of the Aegean sea which is betw. the Cyclades and Caria, where Icarus the son of Daedalus was said to be drowned, Il. 2. 145. [ἰκά]

ἰκελος, ἦ, ον, poet. form for ἑκελος, like, resembling, τινὶ Hom. Adv. -ῶς. [ἴ] Hence

ἰκελῶς, to make like, Anth. [ἴ]

ἰκεσία, ἦς, (ἰκέτης) *the prayer of a suppliant for protection*, Anth.

II. as fem. from ἰκέσιος, =ἰκέτις, Eur. [ἴ, but i metri grat. in Anth.] Hence

ἰκεσιῶω, =ἰκετέω, late word.

ἰκέσιος, α, ον, also os, or Soph. Phil. 495, (ἰκέτης) *of, belonging to, presiding over suppliants*, as epith. of Zeus, Soph. Phil. 484, Eur. Hec. 345, cf. ἰκετήσιος.

II. suppliant, λόχος, χεῖρ Aesch. Supp. 360, Eur. Supp. 39: =ἰκέτης

or -της, ἰκ. σε Λίσσομαι Soph. Ant. 1230. [ἴκ, except metri grat. in Anth.]

ἰκεταδόκος, ον, (ἰκέτης, (δέχομαι) *receiving, protecting* suppliant, Aesch. Supp. 713.

ἰκετεία, ἦ, early form of ἰκεσία, Thuc., v. Porpo, T. i. r. p. 243. [ἴ]

ἰκέτευω, ατος, τό, α *supplication*: μέγιστον ἰκ. the most solemn mode of supplication, Thuc. 1. 137. [ἴ]

ἰκετεύεός, α, ον, to be besought or entreated, Luc.

ἰκετεύω, ἦς, ὄν, supplicatory, Adv. -ῶς: from ἰκετεύω, (ἰκέτης) to beseech, supplicate, τινά Od. 11. 530, (where ἡμᾶς must also be supplied before the inf.) esp. for purification after homicide, freq. in Od., and Trag.: ἰκ. τινά, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 11, and Att.: also in Med., Ar. Eccl. 915.

2. c. gen. pers., ἰκ. τινὸς to beg of one that . . , c. inf., Eur. I. A. 1242.

II. to come as a suppliant, εἰς τινά Il. 16. 574; and so, Hdt. 5. 51. [ἴ], dub. in Eur.

ἰκετήριος, and sync. ἰκετήριος, α, ον, (ἰκέτης) *of, belonging to, connected with suppliants*, φωστῶν ἰκετήρια = φῶτας ἰκετήριον, Soph. O. C. 923; ἰκ. κλάδοι Id. O. T. 3. Hence esp.

II. ἡ ἰκετήρια, sub. ἐλάλα or ῥάβδος, an olive branch which the suppliant held in his hand as a symbol of his condition and claim, ἰκ. λαμβάνειν, φέρειν Hdt. 5. 51., 7. 141: ἰκ. τινάαι Andoc. 15, 2; so too ἰκ. προβάλλεσθαι Ael.

2. hence, in gen. a supplication, entreaty, v. l. in Isocr. 186 D. [ἴ]

ἰκετήρις, ἰδος, ἦς, peculi. fem. of ἰκετήριος. [ἴ]

ἰκέτης, ον, δ, (ἴκω) *one who comes to seek aid or protection, a suppliant or fugitive*, who lays his ἰκετήρια on the altar or hearth of a house, after which his person was inviolable: esp. one who comes to seek for purification after homicide, ἀνὴρ ἰκέτης Il. 24. 158. He was now under the protection of Zeus, Od. 9. 270; and was an object of awe and respect (αἰδοῖς), Od. 7. 165; enjoying the sacred privileges of a ξένος, Od. 8. 546, etc.: ἰκ. θεοῦ etc., Hdt. 2. 113, and Trag.; even ἰκ. πατρῶν τράπον Thuc. 3. 59: προσίκετω and προσποταῖος were equiv., but post-Hom., words: see on the whole subject Müller Eumen. § 51, sq.

II. the protector of the suppliant, Od. 16. 422, cf. the twofold signif. of προσποταῖος, ξένος. [ἴ] Hence

ἰκετήσιος, α, ον, Ep. of Zeus, as tutelary god of suppliants, Od. 13. 213; later ἰκέσιος. [ἴ]

ἰκετικός, ἦς, ὄν, =ἰκετήριος. Adv. -κῶς, Philostr. [ἴ]

ἰκέτις, ἰδος, ἦς, fem. from ἰκέτης, Hdt. 4. 165, and Trag. [ἴ]

ἰκετοδόχος, ον, (δέχομαι) =ἰκεταδόκος.

ἰκετώσιμος, ἦς, ον, =ἰκετήσιος, hence τὰ ἰκετώσιμα, sub. ἱερὰ, purifications of a homicide.

ἰκηά, 2 sing. conj. aor. 2 from ἰκνέομαι, Ep. for ἴκη, Hom. [ἴ]

ἰκημαδωτός, ἔς, (ἰκέας, εἶδος) *moist, wet*.

ἰκημάω, =sq., Nic.

ἰκηαῖν, (ἰκᾶς) *to moisten, soak, supple*, cf. ἰαῖνω: Ap. Rh. has the Med. c. acc., δέμας ἰκηαίνεσθαι to anoint one's body.

ἰκηαῖος, δ, (ἰκᾶς) epith. of Zeus, as god of rain, also δέριος, like Lat. *Jupiter pluvius*, Ap. Rh.

ἰκηάλεος, α, ον, damp, wet, Hipp.: from 'IKMA'3, ἄδος, ἦς, *moisture of any kind*, e. g. of oily leather, Il. 17. 392: of the body, Hdt. 3. 125: of the earth, Id. 4. 185, Ar. Nub. 233.

ἰκηάστια, ἦ, =ἰκᾶς.

ἰκηᾶω, =ἰκᾶω.

ἰκμενος, only in the phrase, ἰκμενος οὔρος a fair breeze for sailing, Il. 1. 479, Od. 2. 420, etc.: prob. from ἰκᾶς and ἰκᾶνω, q. v., smooth, softly gliding, opp. to a rough, boisterous wind, but not to be compared with ἀνεμοὶ ἐγρόν ἀνέρες (Od. 5. 478), cf. Nitzsch Od. 2. 420: others write ἰκμενος from ἰκνέομαι, a following, and so favorable, wind, Lat. *ventus secundus*.

ἰκμη, ἦς, (ἰκᾶς) a plant growing in moist places, Theophr.

ἰκμιος, ον, moist, Nonn.

ἰκμώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) *moist, wet*.

ἰκνέομαι, lengthd. form from 'IKN [ἴ], which is the common form in Hom., who only uses the pres. ἰκνέομαι twice (Od. 9. 128., 24. 339), but he oft. has the fut. ἴκωμαι and aor. ἰκῶμην [ἴ, except when lengthd. by augm.]: perf. ἴγμαι, part. ἴγμένος Soph. Phil. 494. In Prose most usu. in compd. ἀφί-

κνεύμαι: cf. ἴκω. To come, to go, arrive at, reach a place, Hom. c. acc. loci rei vel pers., more rarely εἰς or ἐπὶ τι, also εἰς τινα to his house, Od. 20. 372. In Prose seldom c. acc. sine prep. Special usages: 1. to come as suppliant (ἰκέτης) to one, to beseech, entreat him, τινά II. 2. 123, Soph. O. C. 275, Eur. Or. 671; hence, θεὸν θύεσσαν ἰκεῖσθαι to approach a god with offerings and prayer, Theocr. Ep. 7. 3: usu. in pres. and impf., except II. 1. c. 2. to reach, live until, ἰκεῖο εὐθρόνον ἦν Od. 17. 497. 3. only in pres. and impf., like προσήκω, to become, befit, ἡμέας ἰκεῖναι it becomes us, c. inf., Hdt. 9. 26; τοὺς μάλιστα ἰκεῖναι whom it most concerns, Id. 2. 36; but also, εἰς τὸν ἰκεῖναι to whom it belongs, Id. 6. 57: τὸ ἰκεῖναι μὲν that which is fitting, proper, Hdt. 6. 84; so, δ ἰκν. χρόνος the fit, proper time, Id. 6. 86, 1; τὸ ἰκν. ἀνάλωμα the proportionate expense, Thuc. 1. 99; cf. sq.

ἰκνούμενος, Ion. ἰκνεῖν, ἰκνεύμ., Adv. part. pres. ἰκνεόμεναι, fittingly, aright, not only in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 6. 65, and Hipp. *IKPIA, τὸ, also written ἰκρία, the ribs of a ship, Od. 5. 252, v. sub ἐπηγγελίδες. 2. usu. the hatches, or partial decks, at the poop and prow, which stand on the tops of the ribs, Hom., who also joins ἰκρία νῆον, ἰκρία νῆος or νῆος ἐπ' ἰκρίων: they were the sleeping-place of the sailors, Od. 3. 353; 13. 74: in gen. planks, boards, Hdt. 5. 16. II. later the sing. ἰκρίον or ἰκρίον also occurs: 1. anything set straight upright, a post; 2. the stake, the cross. 3. any scaffold or hustings, esp. a bench in a theatre, Cratin. Incert. 51 et ibi Meineke, Ar. Thesm. 395: though these were soon replaced by stone. 3. a tower, Strab.

ἰκριθύν, τὸ, Dim. from foreg.

ἰκρίον, τὸ, v. ἰκρία II.

ἰκριοπηγὴς, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) a maker of scaffolds or benches.

ἰκρίω, (ἰκρία) to build with scaffolding or benches, Dio C.

ἰκταρ, Ἀδν. (ἴκω) at one blow, at once, close together, κεραυνὸς ἰκταρ ἄμα βροντῇ Hes. Th. 691. II. of Place, close to, hard by, c. gen., Aesch. Ag. 117, Eum. 998: οὐδ' ἰκταρ βάλλει does not strike even near the mark, i. e. fails utterly, Ael.

ἰκτεράω, = ἰκτερίδω.

ἰκτερίας, οὐ, δ, λίθος, a yellowish kind of stone, Plin.

ἰκτερίω, (ἰκτερός) to be ill of the jaundice, Diosc.

ἰκτερός, ἦ, ὄν, Gal., ἰκτερίδης, es, Hipp., ἰκτερός, εἶσα, ev, Nic., jaundiced.

ἰκτερόσμαι, as Pass., to be jaundiced, have the jaundice, Hipp.: from

ἰκτερός, δ, the jaundice, Hipp. II. a bird of a yellowish green color, by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured; the bird died! Plin. 30. 11: the same was believed of the χαρδρύς.

ἰκτερίδης, es, = ἰκτερός, Hipp.

ἰκτῆρ, ἦρος, δ, = sq. II. the protector of the suppliant, Aesch. Supp. 479. III. = ἰκτερός I, LXX, Vat.

ἰκτῆρ, οὐ, δ, = ἰκτερός: hence

ἰκτῆριος, α, ὄν, v. ἰκτερίδης.

ἰκτίδω, α, ὄν, (ἰκτίς) of a weasel, of weasel-skin, in Hom. κτιδῶς, q. v. II. as Subst., κτιδέα, ἦ, contr. κτιδῆ, sub. δορά, weasel-skin.

*IKTI'NOΣ, (or acc. to others ἰκτίνας) δ, a kite or hen-harrier, Lat. milvus, Hdt. 2. 22. II. a kind of wolf, Opp. In Ar. Fr. 525, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 69, we have acc. sing. ἰκτίνα (not ἰκτίνα), acc. to Gramm. a metapl. form for ἰκτίων or -ῶν: they do not acknowledge the collat. form ἰκτί, ἰως, which is still found in a few dub. passages of later authors.

ἰκτίος, ὄν, = ἰκτίνας, Aesch. Supp. 385, acc. to W. Dind.

*IKTI'Z, ἰδῶς, ἦ, a kind of weasel or ferret, Lat. mustela. [Acc. to some -is, -idos in Ar. Ach. 880: but Elmsl. corrects, ἰκτιδῶς, ἐνδρύας, cf. κτιδῶς.]

ἰκτρο, 3 sing. plqpf. of ἰκνούμαι, Hes.

ἰκτροπῶ, poet. for ἰκτερόν, Soph. Fr. 56: from

ἰκτρον, ὄρος, δ, also in Aesch. Supp. 652, and (acc. to Herm.) Lyc. 1164, ἦ, = ἰκτῆρ, poet. for ἰκτερός, ἰκτίς.

*IKT, impf. ἰκνῶ, aor. ἴκν. root of ἰκνούμαι, used in Ep., and Pind.; never in Hdt., and very rarely in Att., as Aesch. ap. Macrob. Sat. 5. 19. Hom. has usu. ἴκω and its deriv. ἰκάνω, rarely ἰκνεόμεναι: the aor. ἰκόμεν in all moods, Hom., but not in

part; ἦκω is rare in Hom. As the signif. of all the forms is identical, they are here classed together as far as regards Hom.

Radic. signif.: to come, go, arrive, come to an end or point, whether of Place or Time, freq. in Hom., who mostly has it c. acc. loci pers. vel rei, with or without prep., to come to, arrive at, sometimes also with the Adv. forms, οἰκάδε, Πηλείωνάδε etc., Il. 9. 393, 24. 338; also with εἰς, more rarely with ἐπὶ, μετά, πρὸς, κατά, ὑπὸ τι, and still more rarely c. dat. pro acc., Il. 12. 374, Od. 21. 209: reversely, ἴκ. ἀπὸ, ἐκ, παρά τινος to come from: also absol., like νοστέω, to return, Od. 11. 104. Special usages: 1. of men, to come to one as a suppliant (ἰκέτης), to supplicate, implore, just like ἰκεῖναι, τινά and εἰς τινα Il. 14. 260, Od. 16. 424; esp. τὰ σὰ γόνυάδ' ἰκάνω, τὰ σὰ γόνυα ἰκόμεθα (because the ἰκέτης clasped or touched the knees of him from whom he sought protection), Od. 3. 92, 5. 449, etc.: also to come to ask for help, Il. 18. 406; but also in hostile sense, εἰς χεῖρας ἰκέσθαι Il. 10. 448; and in various metaphors, as ἴκ. ἥβην Il. 24. 728; ἥβης μέτρον Il. 11. 225, Od. 11. 317; γῆρας οὐδὸν Od. 15. 246; ἀλῆθρον πείρατα Il. 6. 143; τέλος μύθων Il. 9. 56. 2. οὐρανὸν or εἰς οὐρανὸν ἰκέναι, ἰκένειν to go up, reach to heaven, e.g. of κτίσση, καπνὸς, but also of fixed objects, e.g. a towering rock, Od. 12. 73: then in gen. of any thing that spreads far and wide, esp. light and sound, ἀγλή, σέλας, and ἀήτη, ὄρμαγδός, κλέος, ἀγγελῆ: metaph., ἔβρις τε βῆη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανὸν ἰκνί violence and force are reaching even to heaven, i. e. reaching their height, Od. 15. 329. 3. of ships, Od. 9. 128, 12. 66: of treasures, κτήματα ἴκει Φοῦργίνον are brought thither, Il. 18. 292; δ, τι χεῖρας ἴκοιτο whatever came to hand, Od. 12. 331; φλέψ' αἰχρῆς ἰκένει it reaches to the neck, Il. 13. 547; χαλκὸς ἴκετο χρῶα Il. 11. 352, etc. 4. of circumstances, conditions, χρεὼ ἴκει me necessity is upon me; also absol. sine acc., needs must, Il. 10. 142; ἔπνος, γῆρας, μόρος ἰκάνει me come upon or over me: θέσφατα ἰκάνει me they strike me, i. e. are fulfilled upon me, Od. 9. 507: esp. of thoughts, feelings, etc. which come upon, seize, possess one, πένθος εἰς, ἰκάνει me, φρένας καὶ θυμὸν, φρένας, very freq. in Hom., more rare c. dat. pers., as Od. 20. 228. Sometimes Hom. adds a part, ἰκάνω φεύγων, etc., to come in flight, etc., also c. Adj., ὑπὸ τῆρος Il. 6. 501, etc. [I usu. in ἴκω in Hom., and so Aesch. Fr. 5; but I always in ἰκάνω unless with augm.: so I in ἰκνεόμεναι, except by augm. in aor. indicat. ἰκόμεν, which however Hom. freq. leaves out: acc. to Böckh v. I. Pind. P. 2. 36, I might be short even in ἴκω, cf. also Donalds. ad l.]

ἴλᾱ, ἦ, Dor. for ἴλη, [I]

ἴλαδόν, Adv. (ἴλη) in troops, in bodies, Lat. turmatim, Il. 2. 93, Hdt. 1. 172 (where it is ἐλαδόν) in gen. in abundance, in a mass, Hes. Op. 285, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 21. [I]

*Ἰλαίρε, ἦ, the moon, Emped. (Prob. from ἰλαρός.) [ἴλᾱ]

ἴλαδι, v. ἴλημ.

ἴλαμαι, rare collat. form of ἰλδομαι, ἰλδοσμαι, h. Hom. 20. 5, cf. ἴλημ. [ἴλᾱ]

ἴλαομαι, Ep. for ἰλδοσμαι, Il. 2. 550, Ar. Rh. 2. 847 [ἴλᾱ] = Att. ἰλδομαι, Aesch. Supp. 117, 128; also ἰλδομαι.

*ἸΛΑΟΣ, ὄν, Hom., and Pind., as also in Hdt. in lyric passages of Trag.: but Att. ἴλαος, ὄν, as also in Hdt. 6. 91: not in prose, neut. ἴλα (Plat. Phaed. 95 A): soothed, appeased, Lat. pacatus, hence of gods, propitiūs, graciosus, Il. 1. 583; and so usu. in Att., as Soph. O. C. 44, Plat. Legg. 712 B: of men, kind, kindly, mild, gentle, Il. 9. 639, etc.; also, cheerful, gay, like ἰλαρός (which is post-Hom.), h. Hom. Cer. 204, Plat. Symp. 206 D. [I always Ep. and Att.: sometimes even ᾶ, prob. on the analogy of λέως ἴλᾱς, Μενέλαος Μενέλαος.]

ἴλαρία, ἦ, (ἰλαρός) = ἰλαρότης, Luc. [I]

ἴλαρια, ὠν, τὰ, sub. ἴερα, a festival of mirth, revel, Lat. hilaria, celebrated at Rome as soon as the vernal Equinox was past: from

ἴλαρός, ᾶ, ὄν, (ἴλαος) cheerful, gay, joyous, Lat. hilaris, Ar. Ran. 455, Xen., etc. Adv. -πάς, Xen. Apol. 33. [I] Hence ἰλαρότης, ἦτος, ἦ, cheerfulness, gaiety, Lat. hilaritas, Plut. [I]

ἴλαροτραγῳδία, ἦ, a tragedy travestied, invented by Rhinthon. [ἴλᾱ]

ἰλαρόω, LXX, and ἰλαρόνω, to make cheerful, exhilarate. [ἰ] ἰλάρχης, ον, ὁ, (ἰλη, ἄρχω) the commander of a troop of horse, Lat. *alae equitum praefectus*, Polyb. [i] Hence ἰλαρχία, ἡ, the office or rank of ἰλάρχης.

ἰλαρῶδης, ἡ, the art or song of a ἰλαρῶδης, Aristox. ap. Ath. 621 C. [i]

ἰλαρῶδης, ὁ, (ἰλαρός, ῥῆθ) the singer of *joyous* (not 'comic') songs, described fully by Aristocl. ap. Ath. 621 C. [i]

ἰλασμός, ον, propitiatory, Byz. [ἰλᾶ] : from ἰλασμοί, rarely ἰλασμοί, q. v. : fut. ἰλασσομαι [ἰλ], Ep. ἰλασσομαι, Lat. *idolāro*, as Med. but without Act., (ἰλαος). To appease, soothe, in Hom. always of gods, ἰλ θεῶν, Ἐκδέρων ἰλασσεσθαι to make him propitious to one, reconcile oneself to him, win his favor; ταύροις, μολπή by sacrifices, by song, Il. 1. 472, cf. 2. 550 : with part., ἰλασσομαι πέμπων τινί τι by presenting, Pind. O. 7. 15 : also of men whom one has injured and wishes to conciliate, by paying divine honors after death, Hdt. 5. 47 : but also simply, to conciliate, τῷ χρημασί Id. 8. 112.

II. in N. T., to expiate, ἰλασθῆναι. III. in N. T. also, we have an aor. imperat. pass., ἰλασθῆναι be gracious : in which sense Hom. uses the act. forms, ἰλίκω, ἰλίκω, qq. v. [i] regularly : yet i Il. 1. 100, 147, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 204.] Hence ἰλασμα, ατος, τό, a propitiation. [i]

ἰλασμός, ὁ, a means of appeasing, Plut. : a propitiation, sacrifice, N. T. [i]

ἰλαστήριος, α, ον, propitiatory ; esp. II. as Subst. ἰλαστήριον, τό, an expiatory sacrifice, propitiation, N. T. 2. sub. ἐπιθέμα, the mercy-seat, covering of the ark in the Holy of Holies, LXX.

ἰλάω, ἰλέομαι, ἰδεόμαι, v. ἰλόμαι and ἰλδοσσομαι. [i] ἰλαός, ὁ, = εἰλεός I, and II. [i]

ἰλαός, ον, poet., and ἰλεως, ον, Att. for ἰλαος. [i] ἰλέως, Adv. from ἰλεος. [i]

ἰλη or εἰλη, ἡ, the latter in Hdt., the former used in Att. (ἰλῶ, εἰλῶ) a crowd, band, troop of men, Hdt. i. 73. 202 : esp. a party at a feast, Pind. N. 5. 70 : also, ἰλη λεόντων Eur. Alc. 581.

2. as a military term, a troop of horse, Lat. *turma*, *ala*, strictly of 64 men ; κατ' ἴλας = ἰλαδόν, Xen. An. i. 2, 16 : in gen. a troop of soldiers, Soph. Aj. 1407.

3. at Sparta, a certain division of the youths, Xen. Lac. 2. 13, cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5, 2. (For deriv. v. εἰλω fin.)

ἰληδόν, Adv. = ἰλαδόν, Q. Sm. [i] ἰληθι, imperat. from ἰλημι.

ἰλήκω, (ἰλαος) to be gracious, propitious, of a god, Od. 21. 365, in conjunct. ἰλήκησι : elsewhere only in optat. ἰλήκωμι. [i] ἰλημι, = foreg., but perh. used only in imperat. ἰληθι, in prayers, be gracious ! Od. 3. 380., 16. 184 ; later ἰλαθι Theocr. 15. 143, and Anth. [ἰλᾶ]

ἰλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, peculiar fem. of ἰλιάκος, Hdt., and Trag. II. as Subst. 1. ἰλιάς, sub. γῆ, Hdt. 2. sub. γυνή, Eur.

3. ἰλιάς, sub. ποιήσας, the *Iliad*, of Homer : Proverb. ἰλιάς κακῶν an *Iliad*, i. e. an endless string, of woes, Dem. 387. 12. [-ου]

ἰλιγγίω, to have a dizziness in the head, Ar. Ach. 581, 1218 : to lose one's head, as when one looks down from a height, Plat. Theat. 175 D : as when drunk, Id. Phaed. 79 C. [ἰλ] : from ἰλιγγος, ὁ, (ἰλῶ, εἰλῶ) a spinning round : esp. a swimming or dizziness in the head, Lat. *vertigo*, a swoon, Plat. Rep. 407 C.

2. a whirlwind, etc., Ap. Rh. [i] ἰλιγέ, ἰγγος, ἡ, a whirling, whirlpool, Diod. 2. agitation, perplexity of mind, Luc., v. foreg. [ἰλ]

ἰλιορράτης, ὁ, (ῥαῖα) the destroyer of Troy, Anth.

ἰλιος, ον, ἡ, ἰλιος, the city of *Ilius*, Troy, Hom. : ἰλιον, τό, only in Il. 15. 71 : hence the Adv., ἰλιόθεν from Troy, Hom. : ἰλιόθι at Troy, always in the phrase, ἰλιόθι πρὸ Id. : also, κατὰ ἰλιόθι Il. 21. 295. [ἰ]

ἰλαινώ, (ἰλός) to look awry, squint, ὀφθαλμοῖς ἰλαινῶν Hipp.

ἰλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἰλῶ, εἰλῶ) a rope, cord, band, Il. 13. 572, in plur. ; cf. Butt. Lexil. v. εἰλῶν 14. : also ἑλλάς. II. a gregarious kind of thrush, Arist. H. A.

ἰλαίω, f. ἰω, (ἰλός) to look awry, look askance, leer, cf. ἰλαπτεύω.

ἰλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἰλλός.

ἰλλός, ὁ, (ἰλλῶ) squinting, ἰλλός γεγενῆσθαι to get a squint, Ar. Theom. 846 : acc. to Moer., Att. for σπράβός, Lat. *strabo*. ἰλλος, ὁ, the eye in Ion. dialect, acc. to Poll. 2. 54 : no doubt from ἰλῶ, εἰλῶ, Lat. *volno*, hence δενδύλλω.

*ἰλλῶ, v. sub εἰλῶ. II. esp. of the eyes, to squint, look askance ; though this signif. is perh. only found in the compds. and derivs., ἰλλός, -αἰνω etc.

ἰλλῶδης, es, (ἰλλός, εἰδος) squinting, distorted, ὄμματα Hipp.

ἰλλῶτες, ἰλλῶπις, ἰλλῶπτος, = ἰλλίζω, to squint : to be short-sighted. (Acc. to some from ἰλῶ and ὀψ, better simply from ἰλλός, Lob. Phys. 607.)

ἰλλοῖς, es, ἡ, (ἰλλῶ) a distortion, esp. of the eye, Hipp.

ἰλλοῖς, es, es, εν, (ἰλός) muddy, slimy, Ap. Rh. : in gen. *impure*. [i]

ἰλλός, ὁ, = εἰλεός II, a lurking-hole, den, lair, Call. Jov. 23 : also ἰλεός, [i]

ἰλᾶς, ὁ, ὁς, ἡ, mud, slime, dirt, Il. 21. 318, Hdt. 2. 7 : sometimes for πλός (q. v.), dregs, sediment, Hipp. : of wine, Arist. Gen. An. : so opp. to loam, clay. (Prob. from εἰλῶ, ἰλλῶ. [-], gen. ὅς Hom., later ὃ Leon. T. 39.)

ἰλυσσόμαι, = εἰλυσσόμαι, Dep., to crawl or wriggle like a worm, Plat. Tim. 92 A.

ἰλυσσάμενος, es, ἡ, wriggling motion, as of leeches, Arist. H. A.

ἰλυσσομαι, ατος, τό, a wriggling movement. II. = εἰλῶ. [ἰλῶ]

ἰλυδής, es, = ἰλυείας, Gal. [ἰλῶ]

ἰλμαίος, α, ον, (ἰλμα) of, connected with drawing water, ἰλμαῖα μέλη songs of the draw-well, Call. Fr. 42, v. Ilgen Praef. Scol. n. 5 ; so, ἰμνοιστράφου μέλη songs of the water-drawer, Ar. Ran. 1297. [i]

ἰμάλια, ἡ, abundance of meal : in gen. plenty. ἰμάλιος, α, ον, plentiful.

ἰμαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a Syracusan epith. of Demeter, Polemo ap. Ath. 109 A. II. a song sung at the mill. Dor. word.

ἰμαντέριον, τό, Dim. from ἰμάς, naval term.

ἰμαντελίκης, es, ὁ, (ἰμάς, εἰσῶς) a twister of ropes : metaph. a puzzling, knotty sophist, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 614 E.

ἰμαντίον, τό, Dim. from ἰμάς.

ἰμαντίνος, ὁ, ον, (ἰμάς) of leathern thongs, Hdt. 4. 189. [ἰμ]

ἰμάντιον, τό, Dim. from ἰμάς.

ἰμαντέσμος, ὁ, a leathern band.

ἰμαντοῖδη, ἡ, a leathern band : metaph. the feeler of the polypus, Anth.

ἰμαντόπους, ποδός, ὁ, like Lat. *loripes*, crookshanked : esp. 1. name of a tribe of Ethiopians, Plin. 5. 8. 2. a kind of water-bird, Op. Ixent. 2.

ἰμαντόδης, es, (ἰμάς, εἰδος) leather-like, Plat.

ἰμάντωμα, ατος, τό, a band, tie.

ἰμάντωσις, es, ἡ, a binding with thongs. II. a piece of timber used instead of a bond-stone, in building, LXX.

ἰμασιδός, ὁ, one who sings the ἰμαίος.

ἰμάς, ἄντος, others ἄντος, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. ἰμάντεσι : a leathern strap or thong, Il. 10. 262, etc. : in various usages, as in plur., the straps, harness of a chariot, Lat. *lori*, Il. 8. 544 : a rein, Il. 23. 324, etc. : the thong or lash of a whip, Il. 23. 363 :

in plur. also, the caestus of boxers, being straps put round the hand, Il. 23. 684, in later times loaded with studs, etc. and then called *μυρμηκες* : the chin-strap of the helmet, Il. 3. 371 :

the magic girdle of Aphrodite, Lat. *caestus*, Il. 24. 214, 219 : in Od. a latchet or thong, by which the bolt was shot home into the socket, and which was then fastened to the κορώνη, v. Nitzsch Od. i. 442, cf. 4. 802, 21. 46 : post-Hom. also the rope of a draw-well, elsewhere ἰμονά : a shoe-latchet, N. T. Proverb. 1. κινεῖς ἐστί he's as tough as a piece of dogskin, Ar. Vesp. 231.

The Root is rather to be found in the Sanscr. *si* (to bind), than in ἰμα, acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 174, cf. Old-Sax. *smi* a bond : hence also ἰμάσσω, ἰμάσθη, and with *i*-omitted, ἰμάσις.

[ο-, but i Il. 8. 544., 10. 475., 23. 363, Od. 21. 46 : in deriv. and compds. always i.]

ἰμάσθη, ἡ, (ἰμάς, ἰμάσσω) the thong or lash of a whip, in gen. a whip, Hom. : later, any thong, Opp. [i]

ἰμάσσω, fut. ἰμάσω [ἰ], (ἰμάς) to flog, scourge, ἵπτους etc.,

Hom.: *πληγαῖς ἡμ. τινά* Il. 15. 17; *χειρί* h. Hom. Ap. 340: metaph., ἡμ. γαῖαν to smile it with lightnings, Il. 2. 782. [I]
 ἱματήριος, ὄν, (ἱμάτιον, εἶμα, ἔνω) loaded with apparel, ναῦς Theophr. [I]
 ἱματίδαριον, τό, Dim. from ἱμάτιον, Ar. Fr. 64. [ἡ-δδ]
 ἱματίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἱμάτιον, Ar. Plut. 985. [i-i]
 ἱματίζω, f. ἰσω, to clothe, N. T. [ἡ]
 ἱματιόθηκη, ἡ, a clothes-chest, wardrobe. [ἡ]
 ἱματιοκόπτης, ὁ, a clothes-seller, Luc. [ἡ-κῶ]
 ἱματιοκλέπτης, οὐ, ὁ, (κλέπτω) one who steals clothes, like λαποδότης, Diog. L. [I]
 ἱματιομίσθης, οὐ, ὁ, (μισθός) one who lets out dresses.
 ἱματιομίσθοσις, οὐ, ὁ, (μισθός) =foreg.
 ἱμάτιον, τό, in form as if Dim. from ἡμα (i. e. εἶμα) a piece of dress: esp. an outer garment, a cloak, mantle worn above the χιτὼν, Homer's χλαῖνα, Hdt. 2. 47, Epich. p. 88; it was, in fact, a square piece of cloth thrown over the left, and brought round over or under the right shoulder, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst §. 337; cf. also χλαῖνις, τριβαν: τὰ ἱμάτια, in gen. clothes, Hdt. 1. 9: ἐν ἱματίοις, of civilians, in the robe of peace, Lat. togati, Plut. Camil. 10. II. in gen. a cloth, Hdt. 4. 23. [ἡμ]
 ἱματιοπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (πᾶλῶ) a dealer in clothes, Criti. 54. [ἡμ]
 ἱματιοπώλης, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. of foreg., ἡμ. ἀγορά the slop-market. [ἡμ]
 ἱματιουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, skilled in making clothes: ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the tailor's art, Plat. Polit. 280 A, ubi olim ἱματουργική: from
 ἱματιουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργον) making clothes: as Subst. a tailor.
 ἱματιοφυλάκειν, to take care of clothes, Luc. [ἡμ]
 ἱματιοφύλακτον, τό, a clothes-chest, wardrobe: from
 ἱματιοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who has charge of the wardrobe. [ἡμ-ῦ]
 ἱματισμός, ὁ, clothing, apparel, Polyb.
 ἱματιουργικός, -ουργός, v. ἱματιουργ.
 ἱμάω, Att. inf. ἱμῶν, (ἱμάς) to draw up with a strap or cord, esp. water from a well, Ath.: also to draw, suck out, γάλα Arist. H. A. [I]
 ἱμεῖρω, Acol. ἱμερῶ Sapph. 1. 27, (ἡμερος) to long, yearn for or after, desire, τυρός Od. 10. 431, 555, Hes. Sc. 31, Ar. Nub. 435; but c. acc., Soph. O. T. 59; c. inf., to long or wish to do, Solon 5. 7; also absol., Soph. EL 1053. More freq. in same signif. ἱμελρομαι, as Dep. c. aor. med. (Il. 14. 163), and pass. ἱμερόην (Hdt. 7. 44); c. gen., Od. 1. 41; c. inf., Hdt. 1. c.; esp. of sexual desire, Il. 14. 163, etc. Very rare in Att. (v. L. cc.); though Plat. Crat. 418 C has it in part, just like ἀσμένους γίγνεται αὐτοῖς. [I]
 ἱμεν, i plur. pres. from εἶμα.
 ἱμεν, Ep. inf. from εἶμα for ἱέναι, freq. in Hom. [I]
 ἱμεναί, Ep. inf. from εἶμα for ἱέναι, Hom. [I]
 ἱμερία, ἡ, old collat. form of ἡμέρα, acc. to Plat. Crat. 418 C, D. ἡμεροδερκίς, ἐς, (δέρκομαι) looking sweet or longingly, Anth.
 ἱμεροῖς, ἐσσα, εν, (ἡμερος) exciting love or desire, lovely, delightful, in Hom. always of things, ἔργα γάμοιο Pl. 5. 429, etc.; of the song and the dance, Od. 1. 141, 18. 193; so, ἱμερόεν καθαρίζει Il. 18. 570: also, πάνιν δ' ἡμ. ὑπὲν γένος Od. 10. 398, cf. sub v. ἡμερος. [I]
 ἱμεροθάλλης, ἐς, (θάλλω) Dor. for ἱμεροθηλής, sweetly growing or blooming, ξαρ Anth. [I]
 ἱμερόνους, οὐν, lovely of soul, Orph. [I]
 ἱμερόμας, as Pass., of a female, to have sexual intercourse with, τυρός Hipp. [I]
 ἱμερος, ὁ, a longing, yearning after a person or thing, Lat. desiderium, τυρός Hom.: absol., usu. love, desire, as Il. 3. 446; hence, φιλότης καὶ ἡμερος joined, Il. 14. 198: and so in Pind., and Trag., much like ἔρως, though usu. a mere animal passion, Lat. cupido, cf. Luc. Dear. Judic. 15, who distinguishes ἔρως, ἡμερος, πόθος: the phrase γένος ἡμερος freq. in Hom., the yearning after tears, i. e. the yearning of the soul to disburden itself in grief (see Genesis 43. 30); hence even c. gen. objecti, πατὴρ δ' ἡμ. ἡμερον ἄρσε γέναιο a yearning to weep for his father, Od. 4. 113: in Hdt. usu., ἡμερον ἔχειν = ἡμερῶσθαι, c. inf., 5. 106, etc.; cf. sub v. ἐνστάζω. [I]

ἱμερόφωνος, οὐ, (φωνή) of lovely voice or song, ἀρῶν Sapph. 36, and so W. Dind. Alc. 12, for ἱερ. [I]
 ἱμερῶν, Acol. for ἡμερῶν, Sapph. 1. 27. [I]
 ἱμερτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡμερῶ) longed for, much desired, lovely, epith. of a river, Il. 2. 751; and so of places, Solon 5. 52, 16. 1; ἡμ. ἔλεος Pind. P. 3. 177; ἡμ. ἡλικία dear life, Simon. 96. 2. Only poet. [I]
 ἱμεροδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ἡμεροῖς, Callistr.
 ἱμέω, = ἡμάω, dub.
 ἱμητήριον, τό, (ἡμάω) a rope to draw water. [I]
 ἱμητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡμάω) drawn out as from a well. [I]
 ἱμεναί, poet. for ἱμεναί, ἱέναι, inf. from εἶμα, Pl. 20. 365.
 ἱμονία, ἡ, (not ἱμονία), (ἡμ.δ) the rope of a draw-well, in gen. a rope, Alex. Pann. 3. 1; ἱμονία, absol., a rope's length, i. e. as long as a bucket takes to go down and come up a well, Ar. Ecol. 351. [I] Hence
 ἱμιοστοτόφος, οὐ, (στορέφω) drawing water at a well, cf. sub ἡμαῖος. [I]
 ἡ, dat. of the old pers. Pron. ἡ, ἡ, q. v.
 ἡ, Cretic for ἡν, cf. Lat. in, intus.
 ἡ, ὁ, = ἡς, Lat. vis, very dub.
 ἡνᾶ, A. as Conjunction;—that, in order that, I. like all final Conjunctions 1. with Conjunct. mood after tenses of present time, as Od. 2. 307, Il. 1. 203. Its supposed Ep. use with the Indic. in such cases, for the Conjunct., is founded only on passages where the long vowel of the conj. mood has been shortened metri grat., e. g. εἶδομεν for εἶδωμεν, Il. 1. 363, παύσομεν for παύσωμεν, Il. 21. 314, etc. 2. with Optat. after tenses of past time, Il. 5. 2, etc.: also after a pres. where the purpose or intention is spoken of rather than the fact asserted, Seidl. Eur. EL 59, Herm. Soph. EL 57. 3. but with the past tenses of the Indic., to imply a consequence which is now impossible, Monk Hipp. 643, v. Kühner Gr. § 778. (The strict rules of these constructions are freq. violated by later and lax writers, v. Herm. Orph. p. 812.)
 II. ἡνᾶ μὴ, that not, lest, Lat. ut ne: in same constructions as ἡνᾶ, Hom. 2. acc. to Hdn., ἡνᾶ μὴ is put for ἐάν μὴ in Il. 7. 353: but the verse is prob. spurious, v. Heyne T. 5. p. 369. However, the use of ἡνᾶ for ἐάν seems established by evidence of Gramm.; but perh. rather from its adverbial force, as ubi and si in Lat. Hence ἡνᾶ is kept in Dinarch. even by Bekk. III. with other Particles, ἡνᾶ δὴ Il. 7. 26, ἡνᾶ περ Il. 24. 382, and Att.: ἡνᾶ ῥί; sub. γίγνεται, to what end?, either absol. as a question, e. g. Ar. Ecol. 719, or with a Verb following, e. g. Ar. Pac. 409.
 B. as Adv., I. of Place, 1. of rest in a place, in what place, where, oft. in Hom., and Att.: also like other Advs. of Place, c. gen. loci, ἡνᾶ γῆς, χάρας etc., Lat. ubi terrarum, Valock. Hdt. 2. 133, etc.; οὐχ ὁρᾶς, ἡνᾶ ἐλ κακοῦ; in what a depth of woe thou art, Soph. Aj. 386, cf. O. T. 367, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 813. 2. of motion to a place, to what place, whither, Od. 4. 821, 6. 55, also in Soph. O. T. 1311: yet ἡνᾶ in this signif., seems only to be used in exclamations. II. of Time, when, as some take Od. 6. 27, cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 621, Tr. 1157; but Döderl. Soph. O. C. 621 is right in referring these places to the signif. of Place, cf. Nitzsch Od. 4. 821. (From the old person. Pron. ἡ or ἡ: as the Conj. ἡ answers to the Conj. ὅπως, so the Adv. ἡνᾶ to the Adv. ὅπου, ὅποι, ὅπῃ, Lat. ubi, quo, quando.) [I]
 ἡνᾶ, ἡ, = ἡς.
 ἡνᾶω, = ἡνᾶω.
 -ἡνᾶ, adverbial termin. of words signifying a game or sport, hence usu. joined to παίζειν, Poll. 9. 110, A. B. p. 1353.
 ἡνᾶλλομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., (εἶδος, εἰδῶ, εἰδῶμαι, εἰδῶμαι) to appear, esp. to appear like, ὅς τε μοι ἀδελφός ἡνᾶλλεται εἰσορᾶσθαι Od. 3. 246: also c. dupl. dat., ἡνᾶλλεται σφίσι Πηλεῖδι he seemed to them like the son of P., Il. 17. 213: absol. to appear, seem, Il. 23. 460; and so, ὅς μοι ἡνᾶλλεται ἦτορ as my memory seems, i. e. as the matter seems in my memory, Od. 19. 224. Ep. word, also used by Ar. Vesp. 188, Plat. Theat. 189 E. Hence
 ἡνᾶλμα, τό, a form, appearance, Lat. species, Ael. Hence
 ἡνᾶλματιζομαι, = ἡνᾶλλομαι, Liban.
 ἡνᾶλμός, δ, = ἡνᾶλμα, name of a poem by Timon of Phlius, Diog. L. 9. 65, 105.

Ἰνδοκλευστός, οὐ, δ, the Indian-voyager, name of Cosmas.

Ἰνδικός, ἡ, οὐ, Indian: ἡ Ἰνδική χώρα Hdt. 3. 98. II. τὸ

Ἰνδικόν, sub. φάρμακον, a kind of pepper, Hipp. 2. a dark-blue dye, indigo, Diosc.

Ἰνδιότι, in the Indian language, Ctes. ap. Phot.

Ἰνδολέτης, οὐ, δ, (ἄλλυμι) the Indian-killer, epith. of Bacchus, Anth.

Ἰνδός, δ, an Indian, first in Hdt.: οἱ Ἰνδοί, esp. of the drivers of elephants, Polyb. II. as adj. = Ἰνδικός, Indian, Anth.

Ἰνδόφος, α, ον, = Ἰνδικός, Anth.

ἸΝΕΩ, also Ἰνάω, to empty, Hipp. Ion. word, connected with Lat. inanis. [?] Hence

ἰνηθμός, δ, an emptying, purging, Hipp.

ἰνησος, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Erotian.

Ἰνισ, τό, (Is) the sinews between the occiput and the back: in gen. the back of the head, nape of the neck, Il. 5. 73, 14. 495. [iv]

Ἰνις, δ, a son, child, Aesch. Eum. 323, and Eur.: also ἡ Ἰνις, a daughter, Eur. I. A. 119. Only poet. (Prob. from ἴς.)

ἰνους, ἴνους, and ἰνός, δ, = γίνους, q. v.

* Ἰννύμι, v. in compd. καθύννυμι.

ἰνοειδής, ἐς, (ἴς, εἶδος) = ἰνώδης. [i]

Ἰνώ, δος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, Ino, daughter of Cadmus, and afterwards worshipped as a sea-goddess by the name of Leucothea, Od., and Hes.: Proverb, Ἰνώις ἄχη Zenob. (ap. Paroemiogr.) 4. 38.

ἰνώδης, ἐς, sineuay, fibrous, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, and Arist. [i]

Ἰξ or Ἰξ, ἡ, gen. ἰκός, a worm or grub that destroys the vine-buds, prob. a collat. form of ἰψ, Alcm. 124. [where Welcker ἴκα, for ἰ is long.]

ἰξάλη, ἡ, (not ἰξάλη) a goat's skin, Hipp.: esp. used as a stage dress for satyric dramas; others corruptly ἰξάλη, Poll.: cf. ἀλωπεκίη, λεοντίη etc.: from

ἰξάλος, ον, epith. of the wild goat or chamois, ἰξάλου αἰγὸς ἄγριου Il. 4. 105; explained as = πηδητικός, δρυμητικός, bounding, darting, springing, and usu. derived from αἰσσω, as if αἰξάλος, cf. αἰξ, αἰγός.

ἰξευτήρ, ἦρος, δ, = sq.

ἰξευτήριος, ον, belonging to fowling; like birdlime, Lat. viscatum, as epith. of Τύχη, Plut. 2. 281 E.

ἰξευτής, οὐ, δ, (ἰξέω) a fowler, bird-catcher, ἰξευτὰς κῶπος Bion. 2. 1. Hence

ἰξευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἰξευτήριος.

ἰξευτρία, ἡ, φαπ. from ἰξευτήρ, as epith. of Τύχη, Plut. 2. 321 E, cf. ἰξευτήριος.

ἰξέω, (ἰξός) to catch birds by birdlime: in gen. to catch.

ἰξία, ἡ, Lat. viscum, = ἰξός, Theophr. II. the plant χαμαί-λωον, esp. the white, Diosc. III. = κιστός, Hipp.

ἰξίας, ον, δ, a poisonous plant, perh. = ἰξία II, Diosc.

ἰξιβόρος, ον, = ἰξοβόρος.

ἰξίνη, ἡ, a plant of the thistle kind, from which mastich was made, Theophr. [iv]

ἰξίαις, ἐσσα, εν, made, prepared from the plant ἰξία, Nic.

ἰξιος or ἰξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἴκω) a going, line of motion, Hipp.; esp. in phrase κατ' ἰξιν, in a straight line.

ἰξιφάγος, ον, = ἰξοφάγος.

Ἰξίων, ονος, δ, Ἰξίων, a mythical king of Thessaly: his name prob. = ἰκέτης, for he was the first homicide (Pind. P. 2. 59), and therefore the first suppliant, v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 547, Müller Eum. § 53.

ἰξοβόλεω, to be an ἰξοβόλος, to catch birds with lime-twigs, Anth.: from

ἰξοβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) setting lime-twigs: as Subst. a fowler.

ἰξοβόρος, ον, (ἰξός, βορά, βιβρώσκω) eating misseltoe-berries: hence II. as Subst., the missel-thrush, Arist. H. A.

ἰξοεργός, δ, (* ἔργω) one who uses birdlime, a fowler, Anth.

ἰξομαί, fut. of ἰκνέωμι, Hom.

ἰξον, ἐς, ε, Ep. aor. of ἴκω, Hom.

ἸΕΩΨ, δ, Lat. viscum, misseltoe, a parasitic plant, also ἰξία.

ἰξ the misseltoe berry. III. the birdlime prepared from the last, Lat. viscum, Eur. Cyn. 433; hence 2. metaph. a close, miserly feeling, Ar. Fr. 620, v. Lob. Phryn. 399. (Akin to κιστός, perh. from ἰσχω, the grasper, holder.)

ἰξοφάγος, ον, (φαγεῖν) = ἰξοβόρος, Arist. ap. Ath. 65 A. [α]

ἰξοφορεύς, εως, δ, = sq., Anth.

ἰξοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) having misseltoe growing on it, δρύς Soph. Fr. 354: ἰμέδ, δόναξ Opp.

ἰξυθέν, Adv., from the ἰοίς, Arat.: from

ἰξύς, ὅς, ἡ, the waist or small of the back, περί δὲ ζώνην βάλετ' ἰξυί (poet. contr. dat. for ἰξυί) Od. 5. 231, 10. 544, of women's girdles: but in Hipp. the plur. ἰξύς, ἰοίς, v. Poës. Oecon. (Prob. akin to ἰσχύς, like ἰσχυλόν, cf. Cic. latera et vires.) [v] in nom. and acc. sing.: v in trisyll. cases.]

ἰξώδης, ἐς, (ἰξός, εἶδος) like birdlime, sticky, clammy, Hipp.

II. metaph. stingy, Luc., cf. γλοιός.

ἰοβάκεια, τά, a festival in honor of Bacchus, ap. (Dem.) 1371. 24: from

ἰοβάκος, δ, Bacchus invoked with the cry of ἰώ, Anth. 2.

a hymn beginning with ἰὸ Βάκχε, cf. Archil. ap. Heph. p. 94. [i]

ἰοβάφης, ἐς, (βάττω) violet-colored, Democ. ap. Ath. 525 C:

dark, Ath. [i]

ἰοβλέφαρος, ον, (βλέφαρον) dark-eyed, black-eyed, Luc. [i]

ἰοβόλεω, to shoot arrows, dart, Ap. Rh. II. to emit poison, Geop.: [i] from

ἰοβόλος, ον, (ἰός, βάλλω) shooting, darting. II. venomous, Arist. H. A. [i]

ἰοβόρος, ον, (ἰός, βορά, βιβρώσκω) poison-eating. [i]

ἰοδόστρυχος, ον, dark-haired, Pind. O. 6. 50, I. 7. 33. [i]

ἰόληγις, ἡ, ον, (γλήνη) with dark eyeballs; in gen. dark-eyed. [i]

ἰοθές, ον, (δέω) violet-twined, στέφανοι Pind. Fr. 45. [i]

ἰοθενός, ον, (ἰων, νέφος, δνόφος) violet-dark, in gen. dark, black, ἔπος Od. [i]

ἰοδόκη, ἡ, a quiver, Ap. Rh. [i]: strictly fem. from

ἰοδόκος, ον, (ἰός, δέχομαι) holding, containing arrows, φαρέτρη Od. 21. 12. II. containing poison, δδόντες ἰοδ. poison-fangs, Nic. [i]

ἰοειδής, ἐς, (ἰων, εἶδος) violet-colored, dark, in Hom. always of the sea, whether calm, Il. 11. 298, etc., or stormy, Od. 11. 107; κρήνη Hes. Th. 3: in later Ep. also metaph., ἰο. λογίος, κέντρον Nic. [i]

ἰόεις, ἐσσα, εν, (ἰων) violet-colored, dark, σίδηρος Il. 23. 850, (acc. to others from ἰός, either rusty, liable to rust, or good for arrows: but I must come from ἰων, not from ἰός, cf. ἰώσμος: moreover, Nic. has ἰ. θάλασσα, Al. 171.)

ἰόλωος, ον, (ἰών) with purple girdle, ap. Hesych. [i]

ἰοθαλλής or -θαλής, ἐς, (θάλλω) blooming with violets, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E. [i]

ἰόκοιπος, ον, = ἰόζωνος, Alcae. 15. [i]

ἰολόγητος, ον, (ἰός, λοχέω) born of venom. [i]

ἰομεν, Ep. for ἰωμεν, 1 pl. conj. present from εἶμι, let us go, Hom. [i, but sometimes ἰ in arsi in Hom.]

ἰομύγης, ἐς, (ἰός, μύγνυμι) mixed with poison, poisoned, Anth. [i]

ἰώμωπος, ον, in plur. ἰώμωροι Il. 4. 242, 14. 479, as epith. of the Argives, acc. to some from ἰός, fighting with arrows, as opp. to ἐχέφωμος; but I, whereas I in all compds. of ἰός. Others from ἰέναι ἐπὶ τῇ μόνῃ, rushing on their fate. Others from ἰα a voice, and ἡμωος, μάλος or ἡμωος, all in signif. of men of big words, druggarts, which would suit Il. 14. 479 very well. But the best deriv. is from ἰων and ἡμωος, men of the destiny of a violet, i. e. shortlived, or still better, violet-, i. e. dark-fated, cf. ἰοειδής fin.

ἸΟΝ, τό, the violet, Od. 5. 72. There seems however to be some doubt of its identity: for in Od. it is mentioned as a marsh-plant; moreover, the ἰων λευκόν or leucium, snow-flake, is of the narcissus kind, and the ἰων κρόκεον prob. is the narcissus, v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr., H. P. 5. 144, 147, and cf. σῖον. (Orig. no doubt it was flav., Lat. vio-la.) [iow, cf. ἰός fin.]

ἰονθάς, δδος, ἡ, shaggy, hairy, epith. of the wild-goat, Od. 14. 50. [i]: from

ἰονθος, δ, the root of a hair, young shooting hair. II. an eruption on the face, which often accompanies the first growth of the beard, etc., Hipp.; hence also called ἰκμαί. (Prob. akin to ἀνέθω.) [i]

Ἰόνιος, α, ον, (ἰώ) of, concerning Io; esp. Ἰον. κόλπος or πέλαγος the sea between Epirus and Italy, at the mouth of the Adriatic sea, across which she was said to have swum, Hdt. 6. 127, etc., cf. omnino Aesch. Pr. 837, etc. [i]

ιοπλόκαμος, *ov, with violet-locks, dark-haired*, Pind. P. i. 1. [I]
ιοπλάκος, *ov, (πλέα) weaving violets*, Alcae. 42: but
 προπαροχ. **ιοπλόκος**, *ov, Pass., woven with violets*. [I]
ϊορκος, *δ, (δός, doraks) an animal of the deer kind*, Opp.
ιός, *δ, (A) also with heterog. plur. τὰ ἰά Il. 20. 68: an arrow*,
 Hom., and Trag. (Prob. from *ἰέναι, i-re*, to go, like Sanscr.
ishu, from *ish*, Pott Etym. Forsch. i. 269, cf. *ιότης*). [I, whereas
 ἰ in *lov* a vowel.]
ιός, *δ, (B) rust*, Theogn. 451, esp. that of iron or brass, *ver-*
digris, Lat. *aerugo*, Plat. Rep. 609 A. [I]
ιός, *δ, (C) poison*, esp. of serpents, Aesch. Ag. 834, and Eur.:
 hence Pind. O. 6. 79 calls home *ἰός ἀμεφής μελισσῶν*. [I]
ιός, *ια*, Ep. for *εἰς, mia*, v. *ia*, of the masc. only the dat. *ἰῶ* for
ἐνὶ occurs, Il. 6. 422. [I]
ιοστέφανος, *ov, (στέφω) = sq.* [I]
ιοστέφανος, *ov, violet-crowned*, epith. of Aphrodite, h. Hom.
 5. 18, and others: esp. of Athens and the Athenians, Ar. Eq.
 1323, Ach. 637. [I]
ιότης, *ητος, ἡ, will, resolve, inclination*, in Hom. almost always
 in dat., as, *δὲν ἰότηνι by the will or zest of the gods*, just like
ἐκρητῇ, Il. 19. 9, Od. 7. 214, etc.; more rarely of men, *μητρὸς ἰ-*
ότης at her will or zest, Il. 18. 396, cf. Od. 11. 384, 13. 234,
 Il. 5. 874: in acc. only in Il. 15. 41, *δὲ ἔμην ἰότητα for ἐμὴ*
ἰότητα. Hesych. explains it by *βουλήσις, αἰτία, ὄρησι, χάριτι*.
 (Prob. the same as Sanscr. *ishita*, from *ish* (cupere), cf. *ιός* (A),
 and Pott Etym. Forsch. i. 269.)
ιοτόκος, *ov, (ἰός c, τίκαω) producing poison, venomous*, Opp. [I]
ιοτύπης, *ἐς, (ἰός, τύπτω) struck by an arrow, or by poison*,
 Anth. [I]
ιού, a wild cry of woe, a *howl*, Lat. *heu!* Trag., usu. twice
 repeated: seldom, like *ιός*, a cry of joy, Ar. Eq. 1096; or of
 surprise, Aesch. Ag. 25, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 499 B. The
 usu. accent *ιού*, Dind. Ar. Pac. 345: Suid. says that *ιού* *ιού* is
 of woe, *ιού* *ιού* of joy. [I]
ιουλιῶ, *f. ἰω, (ἰούλος) to become downy or hairy*, Tryph. [I]
ιουλις, *ἰδός, ἡ, a kind of red fish*, Arist. H. A. [I]
ιουλόπτες, *ov, (πέα) footed like the centipede, i. e. many-*
footed, many-aured, of a ship, Lyc., cf. *ἰούλος* iv. [I]
ἰούλος, *δ, οὐα, the first growth of the beard, usu. in plur.,*
ἰούλοι ὑπὸ κροτάφοισιν the corn hair, whiskers, opp. to *γένυς*,
 Od. 11. 319. II. a *corn-sheaf*, also *οὔλος*, whence Demeter
 is said to have the epith. *Οὐλά*, *ἰούλά*: hence *ἰούλος* a
 song in her honor, v. Spanh. ad Call. H. Cer. init., Inscr.
 III. the male flower of monoeious plants. IV. an insect,
 the scolopendra or centipede, distinct from the *ὄνισκος*, *ὄνος*
πολύπους. (From *ὄλος*.) [I]
ἰουλώ, *οὐς, ἡ, (ἰούλος II) epith. of Demeter, the goddess of*
sheaves, v. foreg. [I]
ιουλώδης, *ἐς, (ἰούλος IV, εἶδος) scolopendra-like*, Arist. Part.
 An. [I]
ἰούφ, exclam. of aversion, *bah! laugh!* [I]
ιοφόρος, *ov, (ἰός c, φέρω) poisoned, poisonous*, Opp. [I]
ιοχάειρα, *ἡ, (ἰός A, χαίρω) she who delights in arrows, the*
arrows-queen: or perh. (from *χέω*, like signf. II) *pouring,*
showering arrows, freq. epith. of Artemis in Hom., Il. 5. 53:
 also as Subst., *ἰοχάειρα* Il. 21. 480, Od. 11. 198. II. (*ἰός* c),
poisonous, of serpents, Nic. [I as in *ἰός*: yet ἰ in Pind. P. 2. 16.]
ἰώ, (*ἰός* II), *to rust, cover with rust*: Pass. *to become or be*
rusty, Arist. Color. [I]
ἰνένω, (*ἰνός*) *to dry, roast in the oven*.
ἰνί, *ἡ, a bird of the woodpecker kind*, also *ἰππα* and *ἰπώ*.
ἰνιος, *α, ov, (ἰνός) of, belonging to the oven*. II. of the
dung-hill, Call. Fr. 216.
ἰνίτην, *ov, δ, baked or dressed in the oven*, ἄρτος Hipp.
ἰννοκάϊς, *ἐς, (καίω) baked in the oven*, Luc.
ἰννολέβης, *ητος, δ, a boiler, caldron*, Luc.
ἰννολεβήτιον, *τό, Dim.* from foreg.
ἰννον, *τό, a marsh-plant*, Theophr., acc. to Sprengel *Hippu-*
ris vulgaris.
ἰνποσλάδης, *ov, — πλάθος, ov, δ, (ἰνός, πλάσσω) one who bakes*
or works in an oven or furnace, a potter, etc., Plat. Theaet.
 147 A, where *ἰνποσλάδης* is a v. l.: analogy seems to require
 either *— πλάθος*, or *— πλάστης*; cf. *κοροπλάθος*.

ἰνποσλάδης, *ov, δ, (πλάσσω) v. foreg.*
ἰνποσός, *όν, (ποιέω) working in an oven, a potter, maker of*
casts, Luc.
ἰνός, *δ, an oven or furnace*, Lat. *furnus*, Hdt. 5. 92, 7: esp.
 for heating water for the bath, Ar. Vesp. 139, Av. 436.
 II. *the place of the oven, i. e. the kitchen*, Lat. *culina*, Ar.
 Vesp. 837. III. *a lantern*, Ar. Pac. 841, Plut. 815, elsewhere.
φανός. IV. = *κοτράν*, *a dunghill or privy*, Ar. Fr. 132.
 (Prob. from *ἵππομαι*.)
ἰποκτόνος, *ον, (ἵψ, κτείνω) killing the worms or grubs in*
vines, Strab. [I]
ἱπος, *δ, sometimes ἡ, (ἵππομαι) strictly in a mouse-trap, the*
piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse; in gen. *a*
mouse-trap. Usus. II. *any burden, heavy pressure, press*:
 esp. a *fuller's press*, Archil. 117: and metaph. Pind. O. 4. 11,
 calls Aetna *ἵπος ἀνεμέσστα* the weight that holds Typhoeus
 down, cf. sq. Hence
ἱπώ, *to press down*: Pass. *to be pressed or weighed down*,
ῥίξασιν Ἀτρινάας ἵππ. of Typhoeus, Aesch. Fr. 365, cf. foreg.:
 metaph. *ἱσδοράσι ἰπόμενος* Ar. Eq. 924. [I]
ἱππα, *ἡ, v. ἵπην*.
ἱππαγρέται, *ων, ol, (ἵππεύς, ἀγέλω) three officers at Laceda-*
emon, who chose 300, the flower of the ἐφηβοί, to serve as a
body-guard for the kings under the name of ἵππεῖς (cf. *ἵππεῖς*
 II. 2), Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 9.
ἱππαρχος, *δ, = ἵππος ἄρχιος, a wild horse*, Opp.
ἱππαρχώνος, *όν, (ἵπω) carrying horses*; esp. of ships used as
 cavalry-transports, ναὺς, πλοῖα Hdt. 6. 48, 95, Thuc., etc.;
 also, *αἱ ἱππαρχοὶ* (ναὺς ναὺς) Ar. Eq. 599, Dem. 46. 5.
ἱππεδός, *δ, a horse-eagle, gryphon*. [I]
ἱππείσμαι, fut. *δομαί*, Dep. med., (*ἵππος*) *to drive or guide*
a horse, to drive a chariot, Il. 23. 426; later, to ride, Hdt. 4.
 110, 114 etc. Pass. of a horse, *to be driven or ridden*, Plat. Ion
 540 D; also *to be broke in for riding*, Xen. Eq. 3. 1., II. 7.
ἱππαιχμία, *ἡ, a cavalry-action*: from
ἱππαικμος, *ον, (αἰχμή) fighting on horseback, equestrian*,
 Pind. N. 1. 25.
ἱπτάκη, *ἡ, the (Scythian) mare's milk-cheese*, Hipp.,
 and Aesch. Fr. 189. II. *a leguminous plant*, dub. In Gramm.
 also *ἱπτάκης*. [I]
ἱππακοντιστής, *ov, δ, a horse-lancer*, Arr.
ἱππλεκτρούς, *όνος, δ, a horse-cock (we say cock-horse), gry-*
phon, fabulous animal, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 937.
ἱππάλως, *α, ov, poet. for ἵππικος*, Opp.
ἱππάλιδος, *δ, ov, poet. like δ, form for ἵππεύς*, Theocr. 24.
 127, like *δρακενίδας* for *δραπέτης*, Schäf. Mosch. 1. 3. [I]
ἱππάνθρωπος, *δ, a centaur*.
ἱππάται, formed after the seaman's cry *ῥυπαπαί* in Ar. Eq.
 602, as if the horses were plying the oars.
ἱππάρδιον, *τό, (πάρδος) the cameleopard, giraffe*, Arist. H. A.
ἱππάρδιον, *τό, Dim.* from *ἵππος*, a little horse, pony, Xen. Cyr.
 I. 4. 19. [I]
ἱππαρροστής, *ov, δ, Laced.* for *ἵππαρχος*, a commander of
 cavalry, Xen. Hell. 4. 4. 10.
ἱππαρχέω, *to be an ἵππαρχος*, command the cavalry, c. gen.,
 Hdt. 9. 20, 69.
ἱππάρχης, *ov, δ, (ἄρχω) = foreg.*, Dion. H.
ἱππαρχία, *ἡ, the office, rank of ἵππαρχος*, Xen. Ath. 1. 3.
 II. *a squadron of horse such as he commands*, Polyb.
ἱππαρχικός, *ov, δ, of, fit for, belonging to an ἵππαρχος or the*
ἱππαρχία: *ἵππ. ἐστὶ* it is part of his duty, Xen. Hipparch. 5. 1.
ἱππαρχος, *δ, (ἄρχω) and ἱππαρχίης*, ruling the horse, epith.
 of Poseidon, Pind. P. 4. 79, cf. *ἵππιος*. II. *a general of*
cavalry, Hdt. 7. 154: at Athens two were elected, Ar. Av. 799,
 cf. Dem. 47. 11: Xen. wrote a treatise on his duties.
ἱππάς, *δδος, ἡ, strictly pecul. fem. of ἵππικος*, *ἱππάς στολή* *a*
riding-dress, Hdt. 1. 80. II. as Subst. 1. sub. *τάξις*,
the class of knights (ἵππεῖς), hence, *ὡς (or εἰς) ἱππᾶτα* *τελεῖν* *to*
belong to this class, Isae. 67. 23. 2. = *ἡ ἵππος*, cavalry, Opp.
ἱππάδεια, *ἡ, (ἱππάδω) riding, horse-exercise*, Ar. Ach. 1165:
ἵππ. ποιεῖσθαι, = *ἱππάεσθαι*, *to take a ride*, Xen. 2. chariot-
 driving, Luc. II. the cavalry.
ἱππάσιμος, *η, ov, (ἱππάσμαι) fit, convenient for riding or the*

use of cavalry, the character of a country, Hdt. 5. 63; opp. to ἄνιπτος, Hdt. 2. 108: metaph., τοῖς κόλαξιν ἑαυτὸν ἀνικῶς ἱππόμενον giving himself to be ridden, i. e. governed by flatterers, Plut. Alex. 23. [α]

ἵππασμα, ατος, τό, a ride.

ἱππαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Anth., and

ἱππαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἱππάζομαι)=ἱπνευτής.

for riding, Xen. Eq. 10. 17.

ἱππαστί, Adv. like a horseman.

ἱππαστός, ἦ, ὄν, that can be ridden, Arist. H. A.

ἱπποδρόμια κάμηλοι, αἱ, dromedaries, Plut.

ἱπποδρόμος, εως, ἦ, (ἀφίημι) the starting-post in a race-course, Lat. carceres, Plaut. [α]

ἱππέα, ἦ, (ἱππεῖω) the riding or driving of horses, horsemanship, esp. racing, Soph. El. 505; and in plur., Eur. H. F. 374.

II. cavalry, Xen. An. 5. 6, 8.

and training of horses, Strab., cf. πωλεία.

ἵππειος, α, ον, (ἵππος) of, belonging to a horse, (συγόν, φάνη, ὁλῆα) etc., II.: καπία Od. 4. 40: ἵππ. λόφος the horse-hair crest, Il. 15. 537; also in Att. Poets, though ἵππιος is more

freq.; as, in Prose, ἱππικός.

ἱππελάτετρα, fem. from sq., Orph. [α]

ἱππελάτῃρ, ἦρος, ὁ, and

ἱππελάτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐλαίνω) a driver, rider of horses, Opp. [α]

ἱππελάφος, ὁ, (ἐλαφος) the horse-deer, like the nilghau, Arist.

H. A.

ἱππεραστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐπῶν) a lover of horses, Ael.

ἱππερός, ὁ, a horse-keeper, formed after ἱκτερός, ὕπερος etc., with a pun on ἑρος (the old form for ἔρως), Ar. Nub. 74.

ἱππεῖα, ατος, τό, (ἱππεῖω) a ride, expedition on horseback or in a chariot, Eur. I. T. 1428, and ap. Ar. Thesm. 1066.

ἱππεύς, εως, Ion. ἦς, ὁ, (ἵππος) a horseman, Hom. (but only in Il.) as opp. to πεδός, Il. 2. 810, and always of a driver of horses, charioteer, or of the hero who fights from a car (Il. 12. 66, etc., cf. ἱππότης); or of one who drives in a chariot-race, Il. 23. 262: of a horseman, i. e. rider, first in Hdt. 3. 88, and Att.

II. in political sense, 1. acc. to Solon's constitution at Athens the ἱππεῖς, Att. ἱπῆς, Horsemen or Knights, were the 2d class: they were required to possess 300 medimni, a charger, and a hackney for their groom (ἱπποκόμος), and in war formed the Athen. cavalry. Ar. Eq. passim, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 262, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 37.

2. at Sparta 300 chosen men, who formed the king's Body Guard, but were not (or had ceased to be) horsemen, Hdt. 8. 124, cf. 1. 67, and Müller Dor. 3. 12. § 5 sq., also cf. ἱππαγέται.

III. a nimble kind of crab, Arist. H. A.

IV. a kind of comet, Plin.

ἱππεντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Anth.

ἱππεντής, οὔ, ὁ, a rider, horseman, Pind. P. 9. 217, and Eur.

ἱππεύω, to be an ἱππεύς, to be a horseman, rider, to ride, Hdt. 1. 136, etc.: also, ἐν ἵππῳ Luc. Hdt. also uses Med. in same signif., 1. 27, 79. Metaph. of the wind, ξεφύρον πνοαῖς ἱππεύσαντος, Lat. equire, Eur. Phoen. 212, cf. Hor. Carm. 4. 4, 44.

II. to be a horse-soldier or trooper, serve in the cavalry, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 4.

III. of a horse, as we say "the horse rides (i. e. carries his rider) well," Xen. Eq. 1. 6, 10. 3. In same signif. also in Med. ἱππεύειν Hdt.

ἱππαγέτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι) guider, driver of horses, epith. of Poseidon, Lyc.

ἱππαγός, ὄν, (ἄγω)=ἱππαγωγός, Diod.

ἱππαδόν, Adv. like a horse, Aesch. Theb. 328.

II. as on horseback, like a horseman, Ar. Pac. 81.

ἱππλάσιον, τό, the driving, riding of horses, strictly neut. from sq.

ἱππλάσιος, α, ον, (ἐλαίνω) like ἱππλάτος, fit for riding or driving, ἱππ. δδός a chariot road, Il. 7. 340. [α]

ἱππλάτα, ὄν, Ep. form for ἱππλάτης, freq. in Hom. [αᾶ]

ἱππλάτης, οὔ, to ride or drive, Ar. Av. 1443; from ἱππλάτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐλαίνω) a driver of horses, one who fights from a chariot, Hom. (always in Ep. form ἱππλάτα, and only in nom.), as an epith. of honor, like our Knight, Germ. Ritter, etc., cf. ἱππότης. [α]

ἱππλάτος, ον, (ἐλαίνω) fit for horsemanship or driving, νῆσος Od. 4. 607, 13. 242; in Prose ἱππόσιμος.

ἱππολογία, ἦ, a milking of mares, Scymn.: from

ἱππολόγοι, ὧν, οἱ, (ἀμῆλω) the mare-milkers, a Scythian or Tartar tribe, Il. 13. 5: hence, as Adj., milking mares, Hes. Fr. 17.

ἱππίδιω, f. ὄσω, to behave like the sophist Hippias, ap. Hippias, Philostr.

ἱππίνας, ακτος, king, chief of horsemen, Aesch. Pers. 997.

ἱππίατρα, ἦ, veterinary surgery, farriery: from

ἱππίατρον, ὁ, a veterinary surgeon, farrier. [I]

ἱππίδιον, τό, Dim. from ἵππος, a pony, later than ἱππάριον.

II. a kind of fish, Epich. p. 42.

ἱππικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἵππος) of, belonging to a horse, ἄγων ἱππ. a horse or chariot race, Hdt. 1. 167, etc.; and freq. in Att., cf. ἵππειος fin.

II. of, belonging to riding or horsemen, equestrian, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20: skilled in riding, opp. to ἐφιππος, Plat. Prot. 350 A.

2. ἦ -κής, sub. τέχνη, horsemanship, riding, Ar. Nub. 27, etc.; Xen. wrote a treatise on it: so too, τὰ ἱππικά Plat. Alc. 1. 124 E, and Polyb.

III. τὸ ἱππικὸν the cavalry, Hdt. 7. 87, Xen., etc. 2. also a course or space of four stadia, Plut. Sol. 23.

IV. Adv. -κῶς, like a horseman: Superl. -κῶτατα, with best horsemanship, Xen. Oec. 21. 7.

ἵππιος, α, ον, also os, on Böckh v. I. Pind. O. 1. 101, (ἵππος)=ἵππειος, of, belonging to a horse, rider, riding, Pind. P. 2. 22, and Trag.: esp. of Poseidon, Aesch. Theb. 130, Ar. Eq. 551, etc.; of Athena, Pind. O. 13. 115, Soph. O. C. 1070.

ἱπποχαίτης, ον, ὁ, (χαίτη) shaggy with horse-hair, λόφος Il. 6. 469.

ἱπποχάρμης, ον, ὁ, (χάρμη) one who fights from a chariot, Il. 24. 257, Od. 11. 259: later a horseman, Aesch. Pers. 29.

ἱππίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from ἵππος, name of a play by Alexis.

ἱπποβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαλῶ) going on horseback, equestrian, Aesch. Pr. 805, and Soph.: κάμηλος ἱππ. trotting like a horse, Aesch. Supp. 284: hence 2. metaph., βήματα ἱππ. high-trotting words, bombast, Ar. Ran. 821, like Lat. equestris oratio. [α]

ἱπποβάτης, ον, ὁ, a horseman, Aesch. Pers. 26.

II. ἵπποβ. ἵππος, ὄνος, a stallion horse or ass, Strab., like ἱπποβήτης. [α]

ἱπποβόης, ὁ, (βυνέω) comic distortion of the pr. n. ἱππόνικος, =ἱπποπόρος, Ar. Ran. 429.

ἱπποβοσκός, ὄν, (βόσκω) feeding horses, Ael.

ἱπποβότης, ον, ὁ, (βόσκω) a feeder of horses, in the Euboean Chalcis of a class, =ἱππεῖς, like Lat. equites, the knights, nobles, Wess. Hdt. 5. 77, 6. 100, cf. ἱππεῖς II.

ἱπποβότος, ον, (βόσκω) fed on by horses, good for their grazing, rich in cattle, Hom.; esp. as epith. of Argos, from the rich meadows of Lerna.

ἱπποβουκόλος, ὁ, a horse-herd, horsekeeper, Soph. Fr. 891, yet cf. Valck. Phoen. 28.

ἱπποβρότος, ον, like ἱππάνθρωπος, Lyc.

ἱπποβρώτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) eaten by horses.

ἱππογέρανοι, οἱ, (γέρανος) crane-cavalry, Luc.

ἱππογλώσσος, ον, (γλῶσσα) with, like a horse's tongue.

ἱππογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) a judge of a horse: hence in gen. knowing, skilful in, τινός Aesch. Fr. 224, cf. προβατογνώμων.

II. =μεγαλογνώμων.

ἱππογύντοι, οἱ, (γύνφω) vulture-cavalry, Luc.

ἱπποδόμαστος, οὔ, ὁ, =ἱππόδαμος.

ἱπποδάμος, ον, (δαμάω) tamer of horses, Hom., epith. of heroes, esp. Nestor, cf. ἱππότης: of the Trojans in general, Il. 4. 352, etc.; and, in Hes. Fr. 22, of the Gerenians.

ἱπποδάσεια, as fem. without any masc. -δαεὺς in use, v. Lob. Phryn. 538; in Hom. always epith. of κόρυς thick with horse-hair, with bushy horse-hair crest. [α]

ἱπποδέσμη, ον, τὰ, (δέω) horse-bands, reins, prob. only in Eur. Hipp. 1225.

ἱπποδέτης, ον, ὁ, (δέω) a rein to lead or tie up a horse, Soph. Aj. 241; esp. as epith. of Hercules at Thebes and Onchestus, Paus.

ἱπποδιώκτης, ον, ὁ, Dor. -τας, (διώκω)=ἱππιδάτης, a driver or rider of steeds, Theocr. 14. 12.

ἱπποδρούα, ἦ, (ἱππόδρομος) a horse-race or chariot-race, Pind. P. 4. 119: ἱππ. ποιεῖν Thuc. 3. 104: later of the sham-fight (described by Virgil, Aen. 5. 545 sq.), Plut.

ἰπποδρόμιον, τό, = ἰππόδρομος, the course: strictly neut. from sq.

ἰπποδρόμιος, *ov*, of, belonging to the horse-race, μὴν Büchek Inscr. 2. p. 735. II. epith. of Poseidon, like ἵππιος, Pind. I. i. 78: from

ἰπποδρόμος, ὁ, (δραμεῖν, δρόμος) a race-course for horses and chariots, II. 2. 330, Plat., etc.: on the Olympic course, v. Paus. 6. 20. II. the race itself.

ἰπποδρόμος, ὁ, (δραμεῖν) a horse-courser, light-horseman, Hdt. 7. 158, cf. Schäf. Greg. Cor. 31, 870.

ἰπποζώνη, ἡ, a broad-mare, ap. Hesych. II. the part just behind a horse's fore-legs, Hippiatr.

ἰπποθεν, Adv. (ἵππος) forth from the horse, esp. the Trojan horse, Od. 8. 515, etc.

ἰπποθήλης, ὁ, (θηλάω) an ass which has been suckled by a mare: such were kept for the stud, acc. to Arist. H. A. 6. 23, ult.

ἰπποθόος, *ov*, swift-riding: in II. only as prop. n.

ἰπποθόρος, ὁ, (θόρον) covering mares, esp. of a he-ass for breeding mules. II. as Adj. ἰπποθόρος νόμος a tune played to a mare, while she was being covered, Plut.

ἰπποθύτω, (θύω) to offer horses, τινί Strab.

ἰπποῦν, Ep. dual from ἵππος, for ἵπποι, Hom.

ἰπποκάμπη, ἡ, also -καμπτος, ὁ, a monster, with a horse's body and fish's tail, on which the sea-gods rode, Philostr. II. a small sea-animal, used in medicine, Gal. cf. κάμπτος.

ἰπποκάμπιον, τό, Dim. from ἰπποκάμπη, prob. l., Epich. ap. Hdn. *ov*. λέξ. p. 100. II. a kind of earring.

ἰπποκαμπος, ὁ, v. ἰπποκάμπη.

ἰπποκάβητος, ὁ, a horse-beetle, Comic word in Ar. Pac. 181.

ἰπποκέλευθος, *ov*, travelling by means of horses, hence a driver of horses, charioteer, II. 16. 126, 584, 839, as epith. of Patroclus, opp. to πεζός, like ἵππεύς, ἱππότης, ἱππηλάτης: others write ἰπποκέλευσθής, *urger* of horses.

ἰπποκένταυρος, ὁ, a horse-centaur, half-horse-half-man, opp. to ἰχθυοκένταυρος q. v., Plat. Phaedr. 229 D, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17: later in gen. of any fabulous monster.

ἰπποκλειδής, ὁ, (κλειώ) pendulum muliebres, Ar. Fr. 621.

ἰπποκομέω, to keep or groom horses, like ἵπποτροφέω, hence ἰ. κύνταρον to groom one's beetle, Ar. Pac. 74: from

ἰπποκόμος, *ov*, (κομέω) keeping or grooming horses. II. as Subst. a groom, esp. one who attended the ἵππεύς in war, Hdt. 3. 85, etc.

ἰπποκόμος, *ov*, (κόμη) horse-haired, decked with horse-hair, as epith. of κόρυς and τρυφάλεια, like ἰπποδάσους, II. 12. 339, etc.:—never in Od.

ἰπποκορυστής, οἱ, ὁ, (κορύσσω) equipping, arming horses, or as pass. equip, furnished with horses, which latter is supported by the analogy of χαλκοκορυστής: hence, ἀνέρες ἰπποκορυσταί II. 2. 1, etc.; esp. as epith. of the Paeonians, II. 16. 287, 21. 205:—others write ἰπποκόρυστος, *ov*, (κόρυς) with horse-hair helmets.

ἰπποκράτει, to be superior in horse, Polyb.: Pass. to be inferior in horse, Thuc. 6. 71: hence

ἰπποκράτεια, ἡ, superiority in horse: victory in a skirmish of horse, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24.

ἰπποκρήμιος, *ov*, tremendously steep or rough, ἵππ. ῥῆμα a neck-breaking word, Ar. Ran. 929, cf. ἵπποβδμιν.

ἰπποκορτομέω, Dep., to sound with the trampling of horses, Synes.: from

ἰπποκότος, *ov*, (κορτώ) trampled on by horses, sounding with the trampling of horses, δδός Pind. P. 5. 123, γυμνάσια Eur. Hipp. 229.

ἰππολάπαθον, τό, horse-sorrel, a large kind, rumex hydro-lapathum, Diosc. [α]

ἰππολεῖχη, *ης*, ὁ, a sort of moss or lichen, used in farriery.

ἰππολεχής, ὁ, (λέχος) having given birth to a horse, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 4.

ἰππολοφία, ἡ, a horse's mane: from

ἰππολόφος, *ov*, with a horse-hair crest, κόρυς Anth.

ἰππομανές, τό, v. ἰππομανής IV.

ἰππομάνειν, to be a-horsing, as mares, Arist. H. A.: hence in gen. to be lustful, Ib. II. metaph. to be mad after horses, madly fond of them, Synes.

ἰππομάνης, ἑς, (μαλινμαι) mad after horses: esp. of mares, and so in gen. lustful, cf. ἵππος IV: and so, λειμὼν ἵππ., Soph. Aj. 143, is prob. merely a luxuriant meadow, v. Lob. ad l. 1; though others take it as ἐφ' ὃν οἱ ἵπποι ἀνιόνται:—hence

II. as Subst., ἰππομανές, ἑος, τό, an Arcadian plant, of which horses eat madly fond, or which makes them mad, Theocr. 2. 48.

2. a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a neo-born foal, supposed to be used, eaten off by the dam, and eagerly sought to be used as a φάρμακον, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9, cf. Virg. Aen. 4. 516.

3. a humor let drop by a mare a-horsing, used like purgatives, Arist. Ib. 6. 18, Voss Virg. G. 3. 280. Hence

ἰππομάνια, ἡ, a mad love for horses, for racing, etc., Luc.

ἰππομαράθρον, τό, horse-fennel, a large kind, in Theophr.

ἵππειον μ., v. ἵππος VI.

ἵππειον μάχην, to fight on horseback, Thuc. 4. 124: and

ἵππομάχια, ἡ, a horse-fight, skirmish of horse, Thuc. 4. 72: from

ἵππομάχος, *ov*, (μάχομαι) fighting on horseback, a trooper, Büchek Inscr. 2. p. 38. [α]

ἵππομήτης, ὁ, ἡ, skilled in horses or in riding, Pind.

ἵππομήρης, ἑς, (μήρυμι) partly a horse, half-horse half-man, Ael.

ἵππομολγία, -μολγός, = ἵππη.

ἵππομορφος, *ov*, (μορφή) horse-shaped, horse-like, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C.

ἵππομυρμής, ἡκος, ὁ, a horse-ant, Arist. H. A.

ἵππονομυός, ἑως, ὁ, (νέμω) a horse-keeper.

ἵππονόμος, *ov*, (νέμω) keeping horses.

ἵππονώμος, *ov*, ὁ, (νωμάω) guiding, driving horses, Eur. Hipp. 1399, Ar. Nub. 571, and so Pers. in Soph. Aj. 231, ubi Herm.

ἵππονώμους.

ἵπποομαι, v. ἵππος.

ἵπποσέλη, ἡ, a horse-fetter. II. a kind of curve, Procl.

ἵπποσπῆνη, ὧν, αἱ, (πῆνη) saddle-bags, Seneca.

ἵπποστολή, *ov*, made or caused by a horse, κῆρ Anth.

ἵπποστόλος, *ov*, (πολέω) busied with horses, a rider or driver of horses, epith. of the Thracians, II. 13. 4, 14. 227.

ἵπποστορνος, ὁ, ἡ, an excessive prostitute, Alciphron, cf. ἵπποβυβος and ἵππος VII.

ἵπποστόμας, ὁ, the river-horse of Egypt, hippopotamus, Strab.: in Hdt. 2. 71, and Arist. H. A. ἵππος ποτάμιος.

ἵπποσώλης, *ov*, ὁ, (πώλω) a horsedealer.

ἼΠΠΟΣΞ, ὁ, a horse, ἡ, a mare, first in Hom.: he uses both genders, but most freq. fem.; for, as the ancients did not cut their horses, the mare was most used: to mark the gender strongly, he says in full θήλειες I. II. 5. 269, or ἡ θήλειαι II. 11. 681, and ἀρσενες I. Od. 13. 81:—the plur. ἵπποι in Hom. is the pair of horses in the chariot, and hence also the chariot itself, e.g. ἀφ' ἵππων ῥῆσαι II.: ἵππων ἐπιβησόμενος in intent to mount his chariot, II. 5. 46:—opp. to πεζός, Od. 14. 267, cf. 9. 49; ἵπποι τε καὶ ἀνέρες II. 2. 554; λαὸς τε καὶ ἵπποι 18. 153:—in all such cases heroes in their chariots are meant, opp. to those on foot with their shields; for horsemen or cavalry are never spoken of by Hom.: later, ἵπποι καὶ πεζοὶ horse and foot. II. ἡ ἵππος, the horse, Lat. equitatus, first in Hdt., and very freq. in Att.; always in sing., even with numerals, e.g. χίλιη ἵππος, as we say 'a thousand horse', etc., Hdt. 7. 41: ἵππος τριςμυρία Aesch. Pers. 315: ἡ διακοσία ἵππος Thuc. 1. 61.

III. a sea-fish, Antim. Fr. 18: but, ἵππος ποτάμιος the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2. 71.

IV. a lewd woman, Ael.: also for pudenda muliebria or virilia.

V. a complaint of the eyes, such that they are always winking, Hipp. ap. Gal.

VI. in Compos., it expressed any thing large or coarse, as in our horsechestnut, horselaugh, v. ἵπποκρημνος, -μάθρον, -σέλιον, -τρυφία, -σπρος, cf. βοῦν— (Through the dialectic form ἵκος we trace its identity with Sanscr. अश्वा, Lat. equus; the Pers. esp also is between both; Pott Etym. Forsch. 2. 256.)

ἵπποσέλιον, τό, horse-parsley, a large kind, Theophr.; hence, γελᾶν ἵπποσέλιον Pherecr. Pers. 2.

ἵπποσώας, *ov*, ὁ, (σείω) driver of horses, Pind. P. 2. 119, I. 5. 40.

ἵπποσός, α, ογ, (σένω) = foreg., Pind. O. 3. 47, in fem. form. ἵπποστάσια, ἡ, App.; and ἵπποστάσιον, τό, =sq., Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 50. ἵπποστάσιον, εως, ἡ, a stable, Polyb.: hence metaph., Ἀέλιου κρεβάτι ἵπποστάσιον the dark stable of the Sun, i. e. the West, Eur. Alc. 504; but conversely, Ἐω φαεινὰν ἥλιον θ' ἵπποστάσιον of the East, Id. Phaeth. 1.

ἵπποσύνη, ἡ, (ἵππος) the art of driving and using the war-chariot, in gen. driving, Il. 4. 303; also in plur., Il. 16. 776, Od. 24. 40: later, riding. II. = ἵππος II, the horse of an army, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141. [ῥ]: hence

ἵπποσύνης, η, ον, = ἵπικος, Eur. Or. 1389, though Pors. seems to make ἵπποσύνα Dor. gen. from a nom. ἵπποσύνης.

ἵπποτά, δ, Ep. form for ἵπποτής, oft. in Il.

ἵπποτέκτων, ονος, δ, the maker of the Trojan horse, Lys.

ἵπποτής, ου, δ, (ἵππος) a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight, Hdt. 7. 55, etc., and Att.; Hom. always uses Ep. form ἵπποτα as epith. of heroes, esp. of Nestor:—also as Adj., λέων ἵπποτής the horse, horseman, Aesch. Theb. 80, Soph. O. C. 899.

ἵπποτήρις, ἰδος, δ, a large kind of tiger, Dio C.

ἵπποτίλις, δ, (τιλίω) diarrhoea of horses.

ἵπποτίσις, ἰδος, fem. of ἵπποτής, Tryph.

ἵπποτοξότης, ου, δ, a mounted bowman, horse-archer, as the Persians, Hdt. 9. 49; of the Scythians, Id. 4. 46; the Getae, Thuc. 2. 96: seemingly also a kind of light-horse among the Greeks, v. Ar. Av. 1179.

ἵπποτρογέλαφος, δ, (τρογός, ἐλαφος) a horse-goat-stag, a fabulous monster, Ath.

ἵπποτροφίον, τό, a place for breeding or keeping horses, a stable, Strab.: from

ἵπποτροφέω, to breed or keep horses. II. to use as fodder, ἵππ. πόαν Diosc. Hence

ἵπποτροφία, ἡ, a breeding or keeping of horses, esp. for racing, Simon. 147; ἵπποτροφίας νομίμης Pind. I. 2. 55, cf. Thuc. 6. 12: also for the service of the state, Heind. Plat. Lys. 205 C.

ἵπποτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to an ἵπποτρόφος: hence, ἡ -ική, sub. τέχνη, = ἵπποτροφία, Clem. Al.

ἵπποτροφίον, τό, = ἵπποτροφείον.

ἵπποτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) horse-feeding, abounding in horses, Hes. Op. 505: of persons, breeding and keeping race-horses, Pind. I. 4. 23, Dem. 331. 18.

ἵπποτυψία, ἡ, (τύφος) horse-pride, i. e. excessive pride or conceit, Luc.

Ἴπποκρήνη, ἡ, Hippocrene, the horse's well on Helicon, sacred to the Muses, said to have sprung out where the hoof of Pegasus struck the earth, Hes. Th. 6.

ἵπποσάριον, τό, = ἵππουρις, a horse-tail, Arat.

ἵππουρεύς, εως, δ, = ἵππουρος II. 1, Hices. ap. Ath. 304 C.

ἵππουρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (οὔρα) as Adj. fem., horse-tailed, decked with a horse-tail, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.) as epith. of κόρυς, κυνέη and τρυφάλεια, but only in nom. and acc. ἵππουριν.

II. as Subst. a horse-tail, Ael.: hence 2. a water-plant, mare's tail, equisetum, Diosc. 3. a complaint in the groin, caused by constant riding, Hipp., but dub.

ἵππουρος, ον, (οὔρα) horse-tailed. II. as Subst. δ ἵππ. 1. a sea-fish, hippurus, Epich. p. 35. 2. the squirrel, elsewhere σκίουρος. 3. a kind of insect with a bushy tail.

ἵπποφάεις, εὖος or εἰως, an unknown plant, Hipp.

ἵπποφαιστον, τό, an unknown plant, Diosc.

ἵπποφάεις, ω, δ, Gal., = ἵπποφάεις.

ἵπποφλομος, δ, a large kind of mullein, or verbascum, Plin.

ἵπποφοβία, ἰδος, ἡ, (φοβέω) fear of horses, name of a fabulous plant, Plin.

ἵπποφορβεύς, εως, δ, = ἵπποφορβός.

ἵπποφορβία, ἡ, = ἵπποτροφία, Plat. Polit. 299 D.

ἵπποφορβίον, τό, = ἵπποτροφείον, a stable, Eur. El. 623.

II. a troop of horses, Hdt. 4. 110, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 6.

ἵπποφορβός, ον, (φέρβω) = ἵπποτρόφος, a horse-keeper, Plat. Polit. 261 D: αὐλὸς ἵππ., a flute used by ἵπποφορβοί.

ἵπποχάρμης, ον, δ, (χάρμη) = ἵπποχάρμης, Pind.

ἵπποξ, f. ὤσα, (ἵππος) to make into a horse: Pass. to have the conception or impression of a horse, opp. to really seeing one, Plut. 2. 1120 D.

ἵππώδης, ες, (εἶδος) horse-like, Xen. Eq. 1. 11.

ἵππῶν, ἄνος, δ, a place for horses, and so 1. a stable, Xen.

Eq. 4. 1. II. a posting-house, station, Id. Cyr. 8. 6, 17.

Ἴππιωνα, ἡ, the horse-goddess, Lat. Epona, Orell. Inscr. Lat. n. 1792-94, also Equeias; cf. Juv. 8. 157.

ἵππωνία, ἡ, a buying of horses, Xen. Hipparch. 1. 12; and

ἵππωνέω, to buy horses, Xen. Hipparch. 1. 14, Eq. 11. 13: from

ἵππώνης, ου, δ, (ἀνέμομαι) a buyer of horses. Hence ἵππωνία, ἡ, = ἵππωνεα.

ἵπταμαι, fut. πτήσσομαι: aor. ἔπτην and ἐπτάμην, Dep. med. c. aor. 2 act., to fly, Att. form of πέτομαι, cf. v., and freq. in Luc., and later writers, v. Lob. Phryn. 325.

ἵπταμαι, f. ἵπταμαι, Dep. med.:—to press hard, press down, afflict, distress, usu. in metaph. signf., μέγα ἵπσω λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν heavily hast thou pressed upon them, Il. 1. 454, 16. 237: so too, τάχα ἵκται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν Il. 2. 193: in gen. to hurt, harm, like βλάπτω, Theocr. 30. 19.—Act. ἵπτω seems not to be used by any good author. (From the Root ἵπω, ἵπῶ, hence ἐνίπτω, ἐνίπτη, cf. v.)

ἵπῶς, ἡ, = σπῖς, Lob. Phryn. 301.

ἵπῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἵπῶ) a pressing hard or tight, Hipp. [ἱ]

ἱρά, τό, Ion. and Ep. for ἱέρα, Hom. [ἱ]

ἱραί, ἱραὶ or ἱραί, ἄν, αἰ, v. l., Il. 18. 531, for εἱραί, v. εἶση. [ἱ]

ἱραῖς, ἄκος, δ, contr. for ἱεραῖς.

ἱράσμαι, Ion. for ἱεράσμαι. [ἱ]

ἱέρα, ἡ, Dor. for ἱερία, a priestess, Böckh Pind. P. 4. 5, nisi scribend. ἱρία from ἱερία. [ἱ]

ἱρήν, ἱρήν, ἱρήν, ἡ, Ion. for ἱερία: all three in Hdt.

ἱρερός, δ, v. l. for ἱερερός. [ἱ]

ἱρεῦς, ἦος, δ, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερεῖς, Hom. [ἱ]

ἱρεύω, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερεύω, Od. 17. 181, etc. [ἱ]

ἱρήν, ἡ, Ion. for ἱερία, Hdt. 2. 53.

ἱρήν, τό, Ion. for ἱερίον.

ἱρήν, εἰος, δ, Ion. for εἱρήν, Hdt. 9. 85.

ἱρηῖς, ἦος, δ, Ion. and Ep. for ἱεραῖς, Hom., and Hes. [ἱ]

ἱρία, ἡ, v. ἱερά.

ἱρίνεος, εἰς, εὖν, = ἱρίνος, Nic.

ἱρίνιμόσχος, ον, (μύγνυμι) mixed with ἱρίνον, Philox. ap. Ath. 490 C. [ἱρ]

ἱρίνος, η, ον, (ἱρίς III) made from the iris, μύρον Alex. Εἰσοικ. 1. [ἱ]

Ἴρις, ἰδος, ἡ, acc. Ἴριν, voc. Ἴρι:—Iris, the messenger of the gods among themselves, Il. 8. 398, or more freq. from gods to men, Il. 2. 786, etc.; but conversely in Il. 23. 198, she is the carrier of Achilles' wishes: she is the helper and attendant of Aphrodite in Il. 5. 353, 368: her epithets all point to swift-ness, ταχέια, ἀελλόδομος, ποδῆνεμος, πόδας ὠκεία, χρυσόπτερος: in Od. she is never named, Hermes being there the sole messenger of the gods: Hes. Th. 780, calls her daughter of Thaum.

mas. (Usu. deriv. from ἱρῶ, εἱρῶ, the speaker, announcer, cf. Ἴπος: Herm. derives it from εἱρῶ, sero, as if Sertia.) Hence

ἱρίς, ἰδος, ἡ: a acc. ἱρῶ as εἱρῶ, as ἱρῶα—the rainbow, in Hom., as in Old Test. a sign to men (τέρας μερότων ἀνθρώπων), Il. 11. 27; also impersonated as messenger between God and man, v. foreg.: in Il. I. c. serpents are ἱρίσιν ἐκρούεσθαι, from the play of colors in their skin. II. any bright-colored circle surrounding another body, as the iris of the eye, Gal.

III. the plant iris, a kind of lily with an aromatic root, from which the ἱρίνον μύρον was made, Theophr.—in this signf. some of the ancients wrote it oxyt. ἱρίς, ἰδος, Eust. 391. 33. Hence

ἱριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the rainbow, Arist. Meteor. [ἱρ]

ἱρο-, Ion. and Ep. contr. for ἱερο-. [hence L]

ἱεροδόμος, δ, (δραμεῖν) poet. for ἱεροδρ., running in the sacred races, Anth. [ἱ]

ἱρόν, τό, Ion. for ἱερόν.

ἱροργήν, ἡ, Ion. for ἱεροργία, Hdt. 5. 83, ubi al. ἱροργήν.

ἱρός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερός, Hom.; and so in all compds. [ἱ]

Ἴρος, δ, Irus, a name given by the suitors to the Ithacan beggar Arnaeos, Od. 18. 5 sq.; prob. from Ἴρις, the messenger, servant: hence later as appellat., an Irus, i. e. a beggar.

4 L 2 [627]

ἰροφάντης, ὁ, Ion. for ἰεροφ. [ἴ] ἰρωστί, Adv., Ion. for ἰεροστί, in sacred fashion, Anacr. 118. ἰρωσύνη, ἡ, Ion. for ἰεροσύνη, priesthood, Hdt. 4. 161.

ἰς or ἴς, old demonstr. pron. he or she, hence Lat. is, v. sub ἴ. ἴς, ἡ, gen. ἰνός, acc. ἴνα, nom. pl. ἴες, dat. ἴεσι—strength, force, nerve, Lat. vis, oft. in Hom., with strengthening epithets—very freq. in periph. like βίη, etc., esp. ἰέρη ἰς Πηλεμάχῳ the strong Telemachus, Od.; so, κρατερή ἰς Ὀδυσσεύς II. 23. 720; and in twofold periph. ἰς βίης Ἡρακλείδης Hes. Th. 332: so too, ἰς ἀνέμοιο freq. in Hom., ἰς ποταμοῖο II. 21. 356.

II. the seat of strength or force, a sinew, muscle, esp. of the strong sinews of the neck, and so the neck, II. 17. 522, hence ἰνίον—elsewh. Hom. uses in this sign. only plur. ἴνες II. 23. 191, Od. 11. 219; he also has νεῖρα II. 16. 316; and this became the usu. phrase.

III. in Hipp., and Arist. ἴνες are the fibrous vessels in the muscles, Lat. fibrae: also the fibrin in blood, dub.: in Theophr. also the vessels or fibres of plants. (Orig. it had the digamma, fls. as in Lat. vis, and so prob. it is akin to flus, vivere: also to ἴνις, ἰσχύς.) [ἴ always.]

ἴσα, ἴσα, neut. plur. of ἴσος, ἴσος, q. v., used as Adv., Hom. ἰσάγγελος, ov, like an angel, N. T.

ἰσάδελφος, ov, like a brother, Eur. Or. 1015. [ἄ] ἰσάω, ἴ. ἄω, (ἴσος) to make equal, II. 12. 435. Med. to make or hold equal to another, c. dat., ἰσάκετο Ἀπτοῖ II. 24. 607.

II. intr. to be equal, Plat. Legg. 773 A. [ἴ in Hom.; ἴ Att., and in later Ep., as Nic.]

ἰσάιος, ἀλᾶ, αἰών, poet. for ἴσος, Call. Jov. 63. [ἴ] ἰσαίω, poet. for ἰσάω, Nic. [ἴ]

ἰσάκις, Adv. from ἴσος, the same number of times, as many times, Plat. Rep. 546 C, etc. [ἴᾱ]

ἰσάμι, Dor. for ἴσμι, q. v.

ἰσάμιλλος, ov, (ἔμιλλα) equal in the race, ἰσάμιλλα δραμεῖν τινί Anth.: in gen. equal. [ἄ]

ἴσαν, they went, 3 plur. impf. Ep. of εἰμι, oft. in Hom. II. they knew, 3 plur. plpf. Ep. of οἶδα, II. 18. 405, Od. 4. 772. [ἴ]

ἰσανδρος, ov, (ἄνθρω) like a man.

ἰσάνεμος, ov, swift as the wind, (Eur.) I. A. 206. [ἄ]

ἰσάειος, ov, of equal worth, Eccl.

ἰσάργυρος, ov, like silver, worth its weight in silver, Aesch. Ag. 959, Achae. ap. Ath. 689 B.

ἰσάριθμος, ov, equal in number, τινί Plat. Tim. 41 D. [ἄ]

ἰσάριητος, ov, (ἄριος) in equipoise, Philo.

ἴσασσι, 3 plur. from οἶδα, Hom. []

ἰσάκετο, [ἴ] Ep. for ἰσάετο, 3 sing. impf. med. from ἴσχω, II. 24. 607.

ἰσάστερος, ov, (ἀστὴρ) like a star, bright as a star, LXX.

ἰσάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant producing a dark dye, wood, Lat. isatis tinctoria, Hipp. Hence

ἰσάτωδης, es, (εἶδος) like wood, Hipp.

ἰσαυδής, es, (αὐδή) speaking or sounding like.

ἰσάχως, Adv. (ἴσος) in the same number of ways, in as many ways as, ἴσ. τινί Arist. Eth. N. [ἴ]

ἴσιον, τό, a temple of Isis, Plut. [ἴ]

ἴσεια, ov, τό, a feast of Isis, Diad. [ἴ]

ἰσεννώ, (ένος) to be of the same age, v. l., Hipp.

ἰσηγόρη, usu. in Med.—ἴσημι, (ἀγορεύω) to speak like, esp. with the same freedom as, another, LXX. Hence

ἰσηγόρη, ἡ, equal freedom of speech, opinion, etc., Hdt. 5. 78: hence at Athens in gen., like ἰσονομία, equality, ἴσ. καὶ ἐλευθερία Dem. 555. 16.

ἰσηλίκος, ἡ, ov, =sq., Math. Vett.

ἰσηλίς, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age with, τινί Xen. Symp. 8. 1.

II. of the same stature or size.

ἰσημερία, ἡ, (ἡμέρα) the equinox, ἴσ. ἑαρινή and φθινοπωρινή Arist. H. A., μεροπωρινή Plut. Hence

ἰσημερινός, ἡ, ὅν, equinoctial, πυρὸς ἴσ. wheat sown at that time, Theophr.: ὁ ἴσ. κύκλος the equinoctial line or equator, Plut.

ἰσημέριος, ἴα, ἴον, lasting an equal time, Soph. Fr. 692.

ἰσημέρος, ov, (ἡμέρα) ἰσημερινός, Theophr.

ἴσμι, I know: but of the pres., we only find Dor. form ἴσμι in Pind., and Theocr., 2 sing. ἴσης, 3 sing. ἴσται, 1 pl. ἴσμεν Pind. N. 7. 21, part. ἴσας Pind. P. 3. 52. For other

forms which seem to belong to this, v. ἴσμεν, ἴσμεν, ἴσασι, ἴσθι, ἴσων, v. sub *εἶδω B. [ἴ] ἴσημετος, ov, (ἐρεμτός) with as many oars as, ἴσ. τινί Eur. I. A. 242.

ἴσηρης, es, (ἄρω) equally fitted: hence in gen. =ἴσος, ἴσ. ψήφοι Eur. I. T. 1472.

ἴσηριμνος, ov, poet. for ἰσάριθμος, Lyc.

ἴσθι, ἴσθι, imperat. of οἶδα, Od.; freq. Att. in elliptic form εἰ ἴσθ' ἔτι be assured of it, certainly: εἰ ἴσθι also is often found as a mere parenthesis.

II. ἴσθι, δε, imperat. of εἰμί, Eur. Or. 1327: Hdt. 1. 118 has compd. παράσθι.

ἴσθημα, ov, τό, v. ἴσθιον III. Hence

ἴσθημάδε, ἴ. δσω, to attend the Isthmian games.

ἴσθημακός, ἡ, ὄν, =ἴσθηκός.

ἴσθημάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Pind. I. 8. 5: hence αἱ ἴσθημάδες = τὰ ἴσθημα, Pind. O. 13. 46.

ἴσθημαστῆς, οἱ, δ, (ἴσθημάω) a spectator at the Isthmian games.

ἴσθημιός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἴσθημι) of, belonging to the Isthmus, Paus.

ἴσθιον, τό, (ἴσθημι) any thing belonging to the neck or throat, esp. a necklace, Od. 18. 300: also a kind of orison or

wreath, cf. Ar. Fr. 414. II. the neck of a wine-jar: in gen. any narrow passage: also a big-bellied bottle with a long narrow neck, Panofka in Nieb. Rhein. Mus. 2, 3. p. 451.

III. τὰ ἴσθημα sub. ἰσά, the Isthmian games, held on the Isthmus of Corinth, Ar. Pac. 879: for the time of year when they were held, v. Arnold. Thuc. 8. 9. (Strictly neut. from ἴσθημι.)

ἴσθημιον(κης, ov, δ, (νικάω) a conqueror in the Isthmian games.

ἴσθμιος, α, ov, also os, ov Eur. Troad. 1098, of or belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian, Pind. O. 13. 4, Soph., etc.: cf. ἴσθμιον.

ἴσθμιος, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an Isthmus.

ἴσθησθεν, Adv., from the Isthmus, Anth.

ἴσθησθι, Adv., on the Isthmus, Anth.

ἴσθησθι, Adv., on the Isthmus: also, ἐν ἴ. Simon 67. 4, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 837.

ἴσθρος, ὄν, δ, a neck, any narrow passage or entrance, Plat. Tim. 69 E: hence metaph., βίωβ ἱσθρὸν ἴσθμιον Soph. Fr. 146: 2. a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, e. g. ὁ ἴ. τῆς Χερσονήσου Hdt. 6. 36: esp. as prop. n. the Isthmus of Corinth, as fem. in Pind. O. 8. 64, Hdt. 8. 40, etc. The dat. ἴσθρῳ is used as Adv., as well as ἴσθησθι (i. e. ἴσθησθι), Thuc.

5. 18, cf. Πυθόλ' Ὀλυμπίασιν. In Dion. P. 20, also a long narrow ridge, with the sea only on one side. (From εἶμι, ἴμμα, as δισμῆ, διμῆ from διῶ.)

ἴσθησθις, es, =ἴσθησις, Thuc. 7. 26.

ἴσι, poet. for ἴσσι, 3 plur. from εἰμι, to go, Theogn. 716, acc. to Brumck, but v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 429.

ἴστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to Isis, and as Subst. ὁ ἴ., a priest of Isis, Diosc. [ἴ]

ἴσιός, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Jac. A. P. p. 96. [ἴσ]

ἴσικιον, τό, or ἴσικος, ὁ, a dish of meat minced very small, formed from Lat. insicium, Jac. A. P. 11. 212. [ἴσ]

ἴσις, ἡ, gen. ἴσιδος, Ion. ἴσιος, dat. ἴσσι, acc. ἴσιν, Isis, an Egypt. goddess, answering to the Greek Demeter, acc. to Hdt.

2. 59, 156: sometimes wrongly written paroxy. ἴσις.

ἴσκα, ὦν, αἱ, fungus which grows on trees.

ἴσκη, he spake, v. sub ἴσχω III.

ἴσκλος, ὁ, =ἴσκιος.

ἴσχω, to make like, τινί τι, e. g. φωνῇ ἀλόχοις (for φωνῇ φωνῇ ἀλόχοις) she made her voice like (the voice of) their wives, Od. 4. 279; ἴσκη ψείδα πολλὰ λέγων ἐνθιμοῖν ὁμοία speaking many lies she made them like truths, i. e. seemed to speak truth, Od. 19. 203.

II. to make like in one's own mind, i. e. to hold or think like, ἐμὲ σοὶ ἴσκοντες thinking me like, i. e. taking me for, Ili. 16. 41; so too σὲ τῷ ἴσκοντες II. 11. 799: absol., ἴσκεν ἕκαστος ἄνθρωπος every one raised a likeness or image in his mind, i. e. fancied, supposed, Od. 2. 31: cf. ἴσος, and the collat. form εἴσχω from εἴσος.

III. ἴσκη, ἴσκειν, =ἔλεγεν, he spake, said it, Ap. Rh., Theocr., Lyc., and later Poets. In Hom. this sense was once given to two of the places quoted above, Od. 19. 203, 22. 31; but the Schol. and Enst. long ago declared against this, explaining the former place by εἴκαθεν, and holding the latter to be interpolated:

many modern critics have adopted these views; so that the later Poets seem to have introduced this usage by a misinterpretation of the Homer. passages: Buttm. Catal. in voc., Lexil. voc. 6, would read ἴσμεν as an old impf. of εἰπεῖν.

ἴσμα, ατος, τό, (ἴσσω) that which is set or established, a foundation, seat, Lyc.

ἴσμεν, 1 plur. of ἴδω, for which Hom. always uses ἴδμεν.

ἰσοβάθης, ἐς, (βάθος) of equal depth.

ἰσοβάρης, ἐς, (βάρος) of equal weight, Luc.

ἰσοβασίλειος, ἑως, δ, ἡ, equal to a king, Plut.

ἰσοβοῖος, ον, (βοῖς) worth an ox.

ἰσογαιος, ον, Att. ἰσόγαιος Theophr., (γῆ, γαῖα) like the land.

ἰσογενής, ἐς, (γένος) equal in kind, Eccl.

ἰσόγειος, ον, gen. ω, v. ἰσόγειος.

ἰσογώνιος, ἰνος, δ, ἡ, equiangular, Nonn.

ἰσογονία, ἡ, (γόνος) equality of kind, Plat.

ἰσογράφος or ἰσογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing like: c. dat., ἰσ. τέτταρις, whose writings are as musical, of Plato, Timon ap. Diog. L. 3. 7.

ἰσογώνιος, ον, (γωνία) equiangular, Arist. Metaph.

ἰσοδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, godlike, Aesch. Pers. 633. II. equal in fortune or happiness, ἰσ. βασιλεῖσι Pind. N. 4. 136.

ἰσοδαίτης, ον, δ, (δαῖω) dividing equally, giving to all alike, epith. of Bacchus and Pluto, Plat.

ἰσοδένδρος, ον, (δένδρον) like a tree, Pind. Fr. 146.

ἰσοδίαυτος, ον, (διαύω) living alike, on equal footing, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 6. [δ]

ἰσοδόμος, ον, (δόμος) built alike: esp. in architecture, built in equal courses, opp. to ψευδισδόμος, Plin., and Vitruv.

ἰσοδουλος, ον, like a slave.

ἰσοδρομέω, to run equally with, keep up with, τινί Arist. H. A.: from

ἰσοδρόμος, ον, (τρέχω, δέδρομα) running equally, keeping up with, τινί Plat. Tim. 38 D, τινός Arist. Mund.

ἰσοδυνάμειος, ον, (δύναμις) to have equal force or power, πρὸς τι Polyb. And ἰσοδυνάμεια, ἡ, equal force or power, Tim. Loc. 95 B. From ἰσοδυνάμος, ον, (δύναμις) equal in force or power, τινί. Adv.

—ως. [v]

ἰσοελικός, ἐς, (ἐλκω) equal in weight, Nic.

ἰσοεπιπέδος, equal in plane surface, Iamb.

ἰσοέτηρος, ον, (ἔτος) equal in years, Nonn.

ἰσοέτης, ἐς, =foreg. II. τὸ ἴσ., an annual plant, Plin.

ἰσοευρής, ἐς, (εὖρος) equal in breadth.

ἰσοζύγω, to make equal in weight, Nic.

ἰσοζυγής, ἐς, (ζυγός) equally paired: evenly balanced: in gen. *equale*, equal, Nonn.

ἰσοζύγιος, ον, and ἰσοζύγε, gen. ὄνος, δ, ἡ, =foreg., Nonn.

ἰσόθεος, ον, equal to the gods, godlike, freq. in Hom. as epith. of distinguished heroes; and in Trag. esp. of kings, Pors. ap. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 81.

ἰσοθέω, to make equal to the gods, Aesop.

ἰσοθροος, ον, sounding like, Ἦχος Nonn.

ἰσοθύμος, ον, equal in spirit.

ἰσοκατάληκτος, ον, (καταλήγω) ending alike, Gramm.

ἰσοκέλευθος, ον, walking alike, keeping up with, Nonn.

ἰσοκέφαλος, ον, (κεφαλή) like-headed, dub. 1, Ibyc. 27.

ἰσοκένδιον, ον, equal in danger. II. equal to the danger or risk, a match for it, Thuc. 6. 34.

ἰσοκιννάμωμος, ον, (κιννάμωμον) like cinnamon, Plin. [α]

ἰσοκλής, ἐς, (κλέος) equal in glory, Eccl.

ἰσοκλήτης, ον, equal in lot, condition or property, Plat.

ἰσοκλινής, ἐς, (κλινω) inclining equally, evenly balanced, Arist. Mund.

ἰσοκόλος, ον, equally hollow throughout, αἰλός Plat.

ἰσοκόρυφος, ον, (κορυφή) equally high or eminent, Dion. H.

ἰσοκράβης, ἐς, (κεράννυμι) equally mixed, prob. 1, Hipp.

ἰσοκράειρος, ον, (κράειρα) with equal horns, Nonn.

ἰσοκράτεια, ἡ, equal might or power. [α]; and

ἰσοκράτεια, to have equal power, be equivalent, Sext. Emp.: from

ἰσοκράτης, ἐς, (κράτος) equal might or power, possessing equal rights with others, τινί Hdt. 4. 26: in gen. *equal*, Arist.

Probl. Adv. —ως.

ἰσοκρατία, ἡ, =ἰσοκρατεία, Tim. Loc. 95 C. II. in Hdt. 5. 92, 1, =ἰσονομία, equality of power and rights, opp. to τυραννίς.

ἰσοκρίβος, ον, (κριθή) equal to barley in price, Polyb.

ἰσοκτίσις, ον, (κτίω) made alike.

ἰσοκύκλος, ον, equally round, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A, in loco corrupto.

ἰσοκωλία, ἡ, equality of limbs or parts: from

ἰσοκώλος, ον, (κῶλον) of equal limbs or parts: τὸ ἴσ., a sentence consisting of equal clauses, Dem. Phal.

ἰσολεξία, ἡ, (λέξις) likeness of words, Gramm.

ἰσολεχίς, ἐς, (λέχος) with the same bed.

ἰσολογία, ἡ, (λόγος) =ἰσηγορία, Polyb.

ἰσολύμπιος, ον, (Ὀλύμπιοι) like the gods, Philo. II. like the Olympic games, Inscr.

ἰσολύπη, ον, (λύπη) like the lyre.

ἰσοῦαλος, ον, equally level, nearly equal, φάλαγξ Xen. Ages. 2. 9, where Dind. Steph. Thes. would read ἰσοπαλος.

ἰσοῦαχος, ον, (μάχομαι) equal in the fight, Dion. H.

ἰσομεγέθης, ἐς, (μέγεθος) equal in size, Xen. Cyn. 5. 29. Adv. —ώς.

ἰσομερής, ἐς, =ἰσόμερος, Ath.

ἰσομέτρητος, ον, (μετρέω) of equal measure or size, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D.

ἰσομετρία, ἡ, equality of measure, Plut.: from

ἰσομέτρος, ον, (μέτρον) =ἰσομέτρητος, Ephipp. Navag. 1. Adv. —ως.

ἰσομετώπιος, ον, (μέτωπον) with an equal forehead or front, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 16.

ἰσομήκης, ἐς, (μήκος) equal in length or height, Plat. Rep. 546 C.

ἰσομήτηρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, (μήτηρ) like one's mother, Theocr. 8. 14.

ἰσομοίρειος, (ἰσόμοιος) to have an equal share, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 17, Diog. L. 8. 26: to go shares in a thing with another, τινός πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 16, cf. Isocr. 90 A.

ἰσομοιρής, ἐς, =ἰσόμοιος.

ἰσομοιρία, ἡ, Ion. —ιν, a sharing equally, equal share or communion, τινός Hipp., and Thuc. 7. 75: from

ἰσόμοιος, ον, (μοῖρα) having an equal share of a thing, πάντων Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 12, etc.: hence γῆς ἰσόμοιος ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς equal partner air, i. e. dividing space with the earth so that their whole surfaces are in contact, Soph. El. 87, cf. Hes. Th. 126: also in gen. *equal*, like: hence φῶς σκότῳ ἰσόμοιος light that's just like darkness, a day of perpetual darkness, Aesch. Cho. 319. Adv. —ως.

ἰσόμορος, ον, of like fortune, II. 15. 209: in gen. *like*, Anth.

ἰσόνειρος, ον, dreams-like, empty, Aesch. Pr. 559.

ἰσόνεκυς, υος, δ, ἡ, dying by the same death, Eur. Or. 200.

ἰσονομέομαι, as Pass. to have equal rights, μετὰ τινα Thuc. 6. 38. Hence

ἰσονομία, ἡ, an equal distribution, equilibrium, Epicur. ap. Cic. N. D. 1. 19. II. esp. equality of rights, in gen. the equality of a Greek democracy, Hdt. 3. 80, 142: ἰσ. ποιεῖν to establish democracy, Id. 5. 37, cf. Thuc. 4. 78, in full, ἰσ. πολιτικῇ Id. 3. 82.

ἰσονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to ἰσονομία, ἰσ. ἀνὴρ a democrat, Plat. Rep. 561 E. Adv. —ως.

ἰσόνομος, ον, (νέμα) equally distributed. II. esp. having equal rights, free, Scol. Gr. 10, Ilgen.

ἰσόπατος, παδος, δ, ἡ, like a child, Aesch. Ag. 74.

ἰσοπάλαιστος, ον, equal to a παλαιστή, a span long, Anth. [α]

ἰσοπάλεω, to be a match for: from

ἰσοπάλης, ἐς, (πάλη) equal in the struggle, well-matched, Hdt. 1. 82, 5. 49: hence in gen. *equal*, Parmenid. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, Thuc. 2. 39: ἰσ. πλήθει τινί Id. 4. 94. Adv. —ως.

ἰσοπάλος, ον, =foreg., prob. 1, Xen. Ages. 2. 9, for ἰσόμελος.

ἰσοπαχής, ἐς, (πάχος) equal in thickness, Arist. H. A.

ἰσοπέδον, τό, level ground, a flat, first in Il. 13. 142: strictly neut. from

ἰσοπέθος, ον, (πέδον) of even surface, level, flat, τῇ ἄλλῃ γῇ even with it, Hdt. 4. 201.

ἰσοπέθετος, ον, (πέλεθρον) of the same number of πλέθρα.

ἰσοπεινής, ἐς, (πένθος) in equal distress.

ἰσοπεριμέτρητος, ον, (περιμετρέω) =sq.

ισοπερίμετρος, *ov*, of equal perimeter, late.
 ισοπέρους, *ov*, (πέτρα) like a rock.
 ισοπήγυς, *v*, of the same number of cubits, Opp.
 ισοπλάτης, *és*, (πλάτος) equal in breadth, Archimel. ap. Ath.
 209 C: *ισ. τῆ τεύχει* Thuc. 3, 21.
 ισοπλάτος, *ov*,=ισοπλατής, dub. in Ath.
 ισοπλάτων, *ωνος*, *δ*, another Plato, Anth. [α]
 ισοπλευρος, *ov*, (πλευρῶν) equilateral, Plat. Tim. 54 E.
 ισοπληθής, *és*, (πλήθος) equal in number or quantity, Hipp.;
 c. dat., Thuc. 6, 37.
 ισοπολιτεία, *ἡ*, equality of civic rights: esp. a treaty between
 two states for a mutual participation of such rights, v. Niebuhr.
 Rom. H. 2, at n. 101: from
 ισοπολίτης, *ov*, *δ*, a citizen with equal rights: esp. having
 the same rights as a Roman citizen: hence πόλις ισοπολίτης
 a city with the *ius civilis*, App. [α]
 ισοπραξία, *ἡ*, a faring equally, like condition.
 ισοπολίτης, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, πόλις, *v*. ισοπολίτης.
 ισοπρεπὺς, *v*, like an old man, Aesch. Ag. 78.
 ισοπρεπὺς, *ov*, (πρεπὺς) swift as flight.
 ισοπύγος, *ov*, (πύγος) with like cases, Gramm.
 ἰσπυρον, *τό*, a plant, perh. a kind of corydalis, Sprengel
 Diosc. 4, 121.
 ισορρεπής, *és*,=ισόρροπος, Nic.
 ἰσορροπία, *ἡ*, to be equally balanced, be in equipoise, Plat. Legg.
 733 D, 794 E. Hence
 ἰσορροπία, *εως*, *ἡ*,=sq.
 ἰσορροπία, *ἡ*, equipoise, equilibrium, Plat. Phaed. 109 A: from
 ἰσός, *ov*, (ισή) equally balanced, Aesch. Pers. 346: *ισ.*
τινι in equipoise with a thing, Hipp.: so too *ισ. τῶς* Thuc.
 2, 42: freq. metaph., *ισ. ἀγών* Eur. Supp. 706; *μάχη* Thuc. 1.
 105: hence *equal in weight, size, strength, etc.*, *τινι* Hdt. 5. 91:
 in gen. *equal*, like *ἰσος*. Adv. -ως, Hipp.
 ἴσος, *ιση*, *ισον*, Att. usu. *ἰσος*, *ιση*, *ισον*, Ep. also *ἴσος*:
equal to, the same as, in appearance, size, strength or number,
 Hom.; also sometimes = *ἴσμιος*, like, Il. 11, 297. Construc-
 tion: usu. c. dat.; yet oft. used absol., e. g. *ἰσον θυμὸν ἔχειν*
 to have (or be of) like mind, Il. 13, 704, 17, 720: post-Hom. c.
 gen. pro dat., but this always rare, Thom. M. p. 649, Valck.
 Hipp. 302, Herm. Soph. Ant. 485, cf. *ἴσμιος* and *Lat. similis*:
 also post-Hom. with a conj., *ἴσον ἐμὸν for ἴσον ἔσται* Soph.
 El. 532, *ἴσον ὡς...*, or *ἄτε...*, Eur., *ἴσον δοῖν* ὅμῳ Ar.
 Eccl. 173, *ἴσον ὡς καὶ...* Soph. O. T. 1187: the word is
 freq. repeated to denote equal relations, *ἴσα πρὸς ἴσα* measure
 for measure, Wess. Hdt. 1, 2; so, *ἴσοι πρὸς ἴσους* Soph. Ant.
 142: *ἴσος* *ἴσος*, strictly of wine, *ἴσος οἶνος τῷ ὕδατι μεμυγμένος*:
 hence in gen. of any thing moderate, fair, reasonable, Interpp.
 ad Ar. Ach. 362: note further an elliptic mode of speaking pec-
 uliar to the Greeks, where the real object of comparison is omit-
 ted and the subject or person possessing it substituted, as *οὐ μὲν*
σοὶ ποτε ἴσον ἔγω γέρας (for *γέρας τῷ σὺ γάρ μοι ἴσον*) Il. 1, 163;
κόμῃ Χαλρεσίῳ ὁμοίᾳ (for *κόμῃ κόμῃς Χαλρεσίῳ ὁμοίᾳ*) Il. 17.
 51: so too in later authors, and not rare in Prose, v. Schäf.
 Mel. 57, 134, Dion. Comp. 170. II. *equally divided or*
distributed, *ἴση μοῖρα* Il. 9, 318; also *ἴση* alone (sub. μοῖρα),
 Od. 9, 42, cf. *ἴσος* 1, and *ἴσμιος*: *τὸ ἴσον* and *τὰ ἴσα*, an equal
 share, fair measure, e. g. *τῶν ἴσων τυγχάνει* *τινι* to have an
 equal share with another, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 20; *εἰς τὸ ἴσον ἀφι-
 κέσθαι* *τινι* τῇ ἱππικῇ to be as far advanced in riding as an-
 other, Ib. 1, 4, 5; *προστυχῶν τῶν ἴσων* to obtain fair terms,
 Soph. Phil. 552; *ἴσος ἀνὴρ* an upright man, Ib. 685, cf. Erf.
 O. T. 673. 2. esp. at Athens, of the equal division of all
 civic rights, hence, *πολιτεία ἐν τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοίοις* an ab-
 solute democracy, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 1: *τὸ ἴσον* equality, Valck.
 Phoen. 541; also *ἡ ἴση καὶ ὁμοία* (sub. πολιτεία) Thuc. 4
 105; but *ἡ ἴση*, sub. τιμωρία, punishment equal to the offence,
 adequate punishment, Soph. O. T. 810; *ἴσαι*, sub. ψήφοι, votes
 equally divided, Ar. Ran. 685. III. of Place, even, level,
 flat, Lat. *aequus*, *εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαλεῖν* of an army, Lat. in
aequum descendere, Xen. An. 6, 18; but, *ἐν ἴσῳ προσίειν* to
 advance with equal step, Ib. 1, 8, 11; *εἰς τὸ ἴσον καθίστασθαι*
τινι to meet any one on fair ground, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 28: *δὲ ἴσον*
an equal distance. IV. Adv. *ἴσως*, *v*, sub voc.:—but

there are many other adverbial forms, esp. the neut. sing. and
 pl. from Hom. downwards, *ἴσον Κηρὶ* even as Death, Il. 3, 454;
ἴσον ἐμὸν βασιλεῖ be king like me, Il. 9, 616; more freq. *ἴσα*,
 Il. 5, 71, Od. 1, 432, etc.; so too in Att., except that with them
ἴσα in gen. means *equally*, *ἴσως* perhaps, *v*. sub *ἴσως*: also, *ἴσα*
καὶ... like as, as if, Lat. *aeque ac*, Soph. O. T. 1187; so, *ἐν ἴσῳ*
καὶ... etc. Thuc. 2, 60: *κατὰ ἴσα*, *ἐπὶ ἴσα* Il. 11, 336, 12, 436,
 of an undecided battle, for which Hdt. 1, 74 says, *ἐπὶ ἴσῳ διαφέ-
 ρειν τὸν πόλεμον*: also *ἐξ ἴσου* Hdt. 7, 135, Soph., etc.; so too
ἐξ ἴσου Plat., *ἐπ' ἴσον* Dem. V. Att. Comp. *ἴσας* *ἴσως*, Thuc.
 8, 89. [I always in Hom., i once in Hes. O. 750, though the
 reading is dub., and in Theogn. 678; and so always in Pind.,
 and usu. in Att., but i Aesch. Fr. 200, unless this be dub.: i
 in Alex. Poets, and later: in some Homer. epithets, e. g. *ἰσό-
 θεος*, the Trag. sometimes use *ἰ*, v. Aesch. Pers. 80, Soph. Ant.
 836, Pors. Or. 9.]
 ἰσοσθένεια, *ἡ*, equal force, Diog. L.: and
 ἰσοσθένεια, *ἡ*, *ἴσω*, to be equal in force, Gal.: from
 ἰσοσθένεις, *és*, (σθένος) equal in force, *τινι* Democ., *τινός* Opp.
 Adv. -ως.
 ἰσοσθένεια, *ἡ*,=ισοσθένεια, Clem. Al.
 ἰσοσκελής, *és*, (σκέλος) with equal legs, hence, *ισ. τρίγωνον*
with two sides equal, Plat. Tim. 54 A; hence of numbers, that
 can be divided into two equal parts, even (e. g. 6, = 3 + 3) opp.
 to *σκαληνός* (e. g. 7, = 4 + 3), Id. Euthyphr. 12 D Hence.
 ἰσοσκελής, *ἡ*, a having two sides equal, Procl.
 ἰσοσπριον, *ov*, (σπριον) beam-like: *ἄνθρωπος*, an insect that
 rolls itself up like a beam, called also *ἰσολος*, Soph. Fr. 334.
 ἰσοστάδην, Adv., (ἴσῳ) equally matched. [α]
 ἰσοσταθῆναι, *to be equal in weight*: from
 ἰσοστάθης, *ov*, equal in weight, evenly balanced, Gal.
 ἰσοστάσιος, *ov*, (στάσις) = foreg., hence in gen. *equivalent*,
worth as much as, *τινι* Hipp. [α]
 ἰσοστάτης,=ισοσταθῆναι, Clem. Al.
 ἰσόστοιχος, *ov*, equal in rows, and so=ἀντιστοιχος: *ἴσως* with
 even, regular rows.
 ἰσόστροφος, *ov*, (στρέφω) equally twisted, even, χορδή Iamb.
 II. (στροφή) of equal strophes.
 ἰσοσυλλαβία, *ἡ*, to have the same number of syllables.
 ἰσοσυλλαβία, *ἡ*, equality of syllables.
 ἰσοσυλλαβος, *ov*, (συλλαβή) having the same number of syl-
 lables, Plut. Adv. -ως.
 ἰσόσχημος, *ov*, (σχῆμα) formed alike.
 ἰσόσματος, *ov*, (σῶμα) of a like body.
 ἰσοσταλνέω, *to be of like weight*: from
 ἰσοστάλντος, *ov*, (τάλαντον) of like weight, equally balanced.
 ἰσοσπύχῳ, *to go equally swiftly with*, *τινι* Philo.
 ἰσοσπύχης, *és*, (σπύχος) equally swift, Polyb. Adv. -χώς, Id.
 ἰσοτέλεια, *ἡ*, the condition of an ἰσοτελής, equality in tax and
 tribute, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 25, cf. ἰσοτελής fin.
 ἰσοτέλεστος, *ov*, (τέλος) in Soph. O. C. 1220 (e conj. Herm.)
 Death is called *ἑπικούρος* Ar. Aidos, prob. the ally coequal in
 power with Hades, his correlative, cf. ἰσόμερος: Ellendt keeps the
 old reading *οὐδ' ἐπὶ κόρος*, though against the metre, v. Lex.
 Soph. in voc.
 ἰσοτελής, *és*, (τέλος) paying alike, esp. bearing like burthens:
 at Athens the ἰσοτελεῖς were a favored class of μέτοικοι, who
 enjoyed all civic rights except those of a political nature; they
 ranked after the πρόξενoi, and needed no προστάτης, paid no
 μετοίκιον, and in return for these privileges, were subject to the
 same burthens as the citizens, Böckh P. E. 2, 316, sq.: how-
 ever they were not put on the list of citizens, nor enrolled as
 members of a demos or phylé; on the general relation of ἰσοτέ-
 λεια, v. Niebuhr Rom. Hist. 2, after n. 101.
 ἰσοτενής, *és*, (τένω) equally stretched, Anth.
 ἰσότης, *ἡ*, (ἴσος) equality of all kinds, numerical, physi-
 cal, moral, etc., Plat.: fairness, impartiality, Polyb.
 ἰσοτιμία, *ἡ*, equality of honor or privilege, Luc.: from
 ἰσότης, *ov*, (τιμή) held in equal honor: having the same
 privileges, Plut. Adv. -ως.
 ἰσότηχος, *ov*, with equal walls.
 ἰσότονος, *ov*, equally strained or stretched, Anth. II. with
 the same accent. Adv. -ως.

ισοτράπεζος, *ov*, (τράπεζα) *equal to the table*, i. e. *large enough to fill it*, κλέκκος Antiph. Paros. i. [ἀ]

ισοτρίβης, *és*, (τρίβω) c. gen. σελμάτων *ισοτρίβης* (e conj. Pauv. *pro* *ισοτρίβη*) *pressing the benches, sleeping on them like others*.

ισότητος, *ov*, *shaped alike*.

ισοτράνος, *ov*, *like a despotism, absolute*, Arist. Pol. [ῥ]

ισουργέω, *to do like things*.

ισουργός, *όν*, (* ἔργω) *doing like things*.

ισοϋψής, *és*, (ὑψος) *equally high*, Gal.

ισοδμήτης, *és*, (φάνωμα) *appearing like*, Nonn.

ισοφάρυξ, (ἴσος, φέρω, and so for *ισοφερύω*) *to make oneself equal, to match oneself with, vie with*, τινί Il. 6. 101.; also c. acc. rei, *ισ. τινί ἔργα* *to vie with one in accomplishments*, Il. 9. 390.; hence in gen. *to be equal to*, τινί Il. 21. 194, Hes. Op. 488. III. *trans. to make equal*, Nic.; cf. ἀντιφερύζω.

ισόφθογγος, *ov*, *sounding equally*.

ισοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρειν) *bearing or drawing equal weights, equal in strength*, ὅδες ἰσοφόροι Od. 18. 373; *olivos* *ισ.* *wine that will bear mixing, strong wine*.

ισοφύης, *és*, (φυή) *of the same nature or substance*, Arist. H. A. Adv. —*ais*.

ισοχειλής, *és*, (χειλος) *level with the lip, edge or brim*, hence, τοῖς κρατήροις κριθαί *ισοχειλεῖς* *meat up to the brim of the vessels*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 26.

ισόχειλος, *ov*, = *foreg.*

ισόχονος, *ov*, *equally woolly with*, τινί Anth.

ισόχορδος, *ov*, (χορδή) *with like or the same strings*.

ισοχρονόω, *to be as old as*, τινί Luc. II. in Gramm., *to have the same number of times*.

ισοχρόνιος, *ov*, = *sq.*, Theophr. Adv. —*aios*.

ισόχρονος, *ov*, *equal in age or time*, Theophr. II. in Gramm., *consisting of the same number of times*.

ισόχρους, *ov*, contr. —*χρους*, *ov*, (χρᾶς) *like-colored*.

ισόχρυσος, *ov*, *like gold, worth its weight in gold*, Archipp. Inert. 8.

ισοψηφία, *ή*, *equality of votes*, Dion. H. II. *equal right to vote, equal franchise*, Plut.: *from*

ισοψηφός, *ov*, *having an equal number of votes, about whom the votes are divided*, Aesch. Eum. 741; also, *δικη* *ισ.* *Ib.* 795.

II. *having an equal vote with others, equal in authority*, Thuc. 3. 79, Plat. Legg. 692 A: hence of whole states, *equal in franchise*, and in gen. *free, independent*, πόλις *ισ.* *Eur. Supp.* 353.

III. *ισόψηφα, verba vel carmina, quorum litterae ratione valoris numeralis unum efficiunt eundemque numerum*.

ισοψυχία, *as, ή*, *equanimity*: *from*

ισόψυχος, *ov*, (ψυχή) *of equal spirit or soul*: hence, κρότος *ισ.* *Aesch.* Ag. 1470. Adv. —*χως*.

ισώω, f. ὶσω, (ἴσος) *to make equal*, τινί τι, hence in Soph. El. 686, *ισ.* *τάφεσι* *τά τέρατα* *to have made the winning-post even with the starting-post*, i. e. *to have run the whole course*. Med. *δύναξ* *χείρως* *τῶ ἰσώσαντο* *they made their nails and hands alike*, i. e. *used them in like manner*, Hes. Sc. 263. Pass. *to be, become like or equal to*, τινὲν ἄλγεσι Od. 7. 212, though in med. form *ἰσώσαντο*, [I Ep.]

ἴσσα, an exclamation of spiteful triumph over another's distress, Plat. (Com.) Lai. 4, cf. Mein. Menand. p. 563. (Prob. onomatop. cf. σίττα.)

ιστάνω, a rare collat. form of ἴστημι, only used by later writers.

ιστάριον, τό, *Dion.* *from* ἰσάρις, Menand. p. 54.

ιστώω, rare collat. form of ἴστημι, in 3 sing. ἴστα Hdt. 4. 103.

ἴστε, 2 plur. from ὀίδα.

ἴστέον, verb. Adj. of ὀίδα, *one must know or see*, Plat. Symp. 217 C.

ἰστέων, ὄνος, δ. = ἰστών.

ἴστημι (length. and redupl. from Root ΣΤΑ—, which appears in the deriv. tenses, etc., v. sub fin.): impf. ἴστην, 3 sing. Ep. ἴστασκε Od. 19. 574: fut. στήσω: aor. 1 ἴστησα with 3 plur. Ep. ἴσταναν for ἴστησαν, like ἔπρεσε for ἔπρησε, Il. 12. 55, 56, etc. (to be carefully distinguished from 3 plur. plqpf. ἴστασαν): perf. ἴστηκα: plqpf. ἴστηκεν and Att. sometimes with strengthd. augm. ἰστήκειν: from Hom. downwds. the syncop. dual and

plur. forms of perf. are very freq., ἴστανον, ἴστανεν, ἴσταντε or in Pl. 4. 243, 246, ἴσταντε, ἴσταναι, conj. ἴστω, opt. ἴστανην, imperat. ἴστανθι, inf. ἴσταναι for which Hom. has Ep. forms ἴστανεν and ἴσταναι [ἀ], part. ἴστών, ἴστώσα, ἴστώνς, though the neut. ἴστώνς is prob. the better form, as is silently acknowledged by Herm. Soph. O. T. 632, and Bekk. has adopted it in Plat., cf. Dind. Ar. Eq. 564, but ἴστώνς is defended by Alb. Hesych. i. p. 503 (v. also τεθνώας), gen. ἴστώντος, Ion. ἴστώας, ὄτος, of choice Hom. does not use nom., but gen. ἴστώντος, acc. ἴστώδα, nom. plur. ἴστώδotes, as if from ἴστώας: so also in plqpf. dual ἴστανον, ἴστανην, plur. ἴστανεν, ἴσταντε, ἴστώας, v. Spitzn. Excurs. v. ad Il.: aor. 2 ἴστην with Ep. collat. form στάσαν, *és*, *é*, Il. 3. 217, with 3 pl. ἴσθησαν or more freq. in Hom. ἴσταν, στάν [ἀ]: of conj. στῶ he has 2 and 3 sing. στήης, στήη for στής, στή, also 1 pl. στέομεν (as dissyll.) and στέλομεν for στῶμεν: lastly inf. στήμεναι for στήναι.—Pass. ἴσταιμι, impf. ἴστανην: fut. σιδήσομαι: aor. ἴστανην [ἀ]: perf. ἴστώμαι: plqpf. ἴστανην: fut. med. στήσομαι: aor. 1 ἐστώσθην: fut. 3 ἰσθήη in older Att., and ἐσθήσομαι in later, Elmsl. Ach. 597, cf. τεθνήη, τεθνήσομαι from θνήσκα: fut. and aor. 1 med. are as early as Hom.; fut. 3 is later: no aor. 2 ἴστανην ever occurs: στεύμαι, q. v., is a defect. Ep. collat. form: Adj. verb. στᾶρός.

The tenses of ἴστημι are divided into trans., and intrans. A. transit. *to make to stand, set, place*, in pres., impf., fut. and aor. 1 of Act., with aor. 1 of Med. B. intrans. *to stand*, in aor. 2, perf., and plqpf. of Act. ἔστηκα and ἐσθήκειν with pres. and impf. signif., pres. and impf. pass. c. fut. med., and later c. fut. 3, also aor. ἐσθάνην first in Sapph. 56. But the pres., impf., and fut. med. have both intr. signif. *to set oneself, and trans. to set*.

A. transit. *to make to stand, set*, Hom.; *to set men in order or array*, Il. 2. 525., 4. 298, etc. II. *to make to stand still, stop, check, arrest* in its course, in Hom. esp. νέας, ἴππους, ἡμίονους, λαόν; so too, μῶλην *to stop the mill*, Od. 20. 111: sometimes Hom. omits acc. νέας, ἴππους etc., e. g. Od. 7. 4., 19. 188, where στήσαι seemingly takes intr. signif. of στήναι, *to stand still, stop*, whence even Damm Lex. p. 2246 wrongly concluded that aor. 1 was sometimes intr.; cf. εἰλάνω I. 2: later in gen. *to make fast, fix*, e. g., ἰστανάι τὰ ὅματα.

III. *to set up, set upright, ἔγχεσθαι* Il. 15. 126; *intr. ἔγχεσθαι πρὸς κίονα* *to lean it up against the pillar*, Od. 1. 127: *to set up, raise*, in Hom. usu., *ιστ.* *ιστῶν* *to set up the loom for weaving*, but also *to raise the mast in a ship*, in the former case usu. in aor. 1 med., of the mast in aor. 1 act. and med.; ὀρθόν οὖς ἰστανάι *to prick up the ear*, Soph. El. 27: κρητῆρας στήσασθαι *to set up bowls*, as a sign of feasting, Od. 2. 431: τινί in honor of some one, Il. 6. 528: later, esp. in aor. 1 med., *to raise buildings, statues, trophies, etc.*, *ιστ.* *ἀνδριάντα* Hdt. 2. 110, *τροπαῖον* Soph. Tr. 1102, *μημείοιν* Ar. Eq. 269, etc.; hence in Att., ἰστανάι τινά χαλκόν *to set up a person in brass*, raise a brassen statue to him, Dem. 493. 17; and so in aor. 2, λίθινος ἔσθη *he had a marble statue of him set up*, Hdt. 2. 141. 2. *to raise, rouse, stir up*, κοινῆς ὀμίχλης Il. 13. 336; κύμα 213, νεφέλας Od. 12. 405; metaph., *ιστ.* *φύλοπτο* *to begin the fray*, Od. 11. 314, like intr. φύλοισι ἔσθηκε the fray begins, Il. 18. 172: also in aor. med., στήσασθαι μάχην Od. 9. 54, *πολέμους* Hdt. 7. 9, 2: so too, ἰστανάι *βοῆν* Aesch. Cho. 885, *κραυγὴν* Eur. Or. 1520: also of passions and states of mind, ἐπὶ στήσαι *to raise, begin a quarrel*, Od. 16. 292; so too μῆνιν, ἐπὶ δὲ στήσαι etc., Erf. O. T. 692. 3. *to set up, appoint*, τινά βασιλέα Hdt. 1. 97: and so freq., ἰστανάι χοροὺς, παννυχίδας *to establish, institute* them, Id. 3. 48, so, στήσασθαι νόμους Id. 2. 35.

IV. *to place in the balance, weigh*, Il. 19. 247., 22. 350; *τι πρὸς τι* *to weigh one thing against another*, Hdt. 2. 65.

B. in intrans. tenses, *to stand, be set or placed*, freq. in Hom., e. g. of men standing in opposite ranks, ἀντίοι or ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Il. 1. Proverb. of critical circumstances, ἐπὶ γούρῳ ἵσταται ἀμύης Il. 10. 173: oft. merely a stronger form of εἶναι, *to be there, to be, exist*, as Od. 7. 89; so too ἐστώτας for ἔστω, Soph. Aj. 1084: Att. also c. adv., *to be in a certain state or condition*, ἵνα ἐμφορὰς or χρεῖας ἔστανεν in what case or need we are, Soph. Tr. 1145, O. T. 1442; later also, ἀδίκως, ὀρθῶς, [631]

εἰλαβὰς ἵστασθαι to behave wrongly, etc., Polyb. 2. to set oneself towards, go to, c. acc. loci, πέτρων Eur. Supp. 987: 80, στήναι ἐς. Hdt. 9. 21. 3. to lie, be situated, κατὰ βορέαν 21. 6. 104. II. to stand still, stop, halt, Il. 11. 348, Od. 6. 211; esp. freq. in aor. 1 med.; also to remain fast, be fixed, δοῦρα ἐν γαίῃ Il. 11. 574; also, ὀφθαλμοὶ ἵστασαν Od. 19. 211: in gen. to stop, cease, be still, Il. 5. 483; c. part., οὐ στήσεται ἀδικῶν (Dem.) 134. 4: metaph. in part., ἐπὶ στήθεσιν fixed, firm, constant, Polyb.

III. to be set up or upright, stand up, rise up, ἱστάνται κρημνοὶ Il. 12. 55; ὀρθαὶ τρίχες Il. 24. 359; also, ἱστᾶται κοιλὴ Il. 2. 151, κύμα 21. 240; of a horse, ἱστασθαι ὀρθὸς to rear up, Hdt. 5. 111. 2. in gen. to arise, begin, νέκυος, φύλιστος ἱσταται Il. 13. 333, 18. 171, cf. A. III: esp. in marking time, ἔπος νέον ἱστάνμενος as spring was just beginning, Od. 19. 519; ἔβδωκος ἑστῆκει μέσθι the seventh month began, Il. 19. 117; and, τοῦ μὲν φθίνοντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἱσταμένου as one month ends and the next begins, Od. 14. 162, cf. Hes. Op. 778, where, as in Hom., the month is plainly divided into two parts μὲν ἱστάνμενος and φθίνων; but in Att. Calendar it fell into three decades, μὲν ἱστάνμενος, μεσάν and φθίνων, first in Hdt. 6. 57, 106. 3. to be appointed, ἱσάρχος σταβέλις Hdt. 7. 105; στήναι ἐς ἀρχὴν Id. 3. 80. (The Root *sta-* becomes trans. in the pres. by redupl., like *si-sto* in Lat.: cf. Sanscr. *śi-ṣtāmī* from *stā*, Pott Et. Forsch. 2. p. 691.)

ἱστιάω, ὁρος, δ, strictly Ion. for ἐστιάω, at Ephesus the chief officer, Lat. *epulo*, rex sacrorum. [ᾱ]
ἱστία, ἡ, Ion. for ἑστία, q. v., Od.; sometimes also written ἱστία.

II. ἱστία, ἡ, Ion. for ἑστία, Hes.
ἱστιήτριον, and in Hdt. 4. 35, ἱστιήτριον, τό, Ion. for ἑστιατήριον, (ἱστιών, δρᾶναι) to run under full sail, Hipp.
ἱστιών, τό, Dim. from ἱστὸς in form only: any web, cloth, or sheet, in Hom. a sail, Il. 1. 481: he usu. has the plur. τὰ ἱστία the sails of a ship with Verbs πετανῶναι, ἀναπετανῶναι, ἐντίθεσθαι, ἀνέρεον to spread or hoist sail, also ἔλκεν Od. 2. 426; and στέλλειν, μινύεσθαι, καθελεῖν to lower or furl sail: this signf. prevailed also in Att., ἔκρινε χρήσθαι ἱστιῶν to keep the sails reefed, Ar. Ran. 1000. [ῥ] Hence

ἱστιοποιῶν, to furnish with sails, ναῦν Strab.
ἱστιογράφος, ὁρ, (ῥάπτω) sail-patching, hence metaph. a meddling, tricky, cheating fellow, Ar. Thesm. 935. [ᾱ]
ἱστιοφόρος, ὁρ, (φέρειν) carrying sails, ναῦν Anth.

ἱστοβοεῦς, ἑὸς, Ion. ἥος, δ, the plough tree or pole, Hes. Op. 433. Proverb., ἱστοβοεὶ γέροντι νέαν ποτιβάλλει κορώνην he put a new tip on the old plough, of an old man marrying a young wife.

ἱστοβόη, ἡ, =foreg., dub. in Anth.
ἱστοδόκη, ἡ, (ἱστός, δέχομαι) the mast-hold, a piece of wood standing up from the stern, on which the mast rested when let down, Il. 1. 434, ubi v. Schol.

ἱστοθήκη, ἡ, (τίθημι) =foreg.
ἱστοκεραία, ἡ, a sail-yard, Orph.
ἱστοπέδη, ἡ, a piece of wood set in the keel to which the mast was bound, or a hole in the keel for fixing the mast in, Od. 12. 51, 162.

ἱστοπονία, ἰας, ἡ, weaving, Clem. Al.: from
ἱστοπόνος, ὁρ, (πονέω) working at the loom, weaving, Anth.
ἱστόπους, ποδός, δ, esp. in plur. ἱστόποδες, =κελόντες, the long beams of the loom, between which the web was stretched, Anth.

ἱστορέω, f. ἵσω, (ἵστωρ) to learn or know by inquiry, and so in gen. to know, Aesch. Eum. 455: to ask, inquire of, question, freq. in Hdt., who in 1. 24, uses Dem. ἱστορέεσθαι for Act.: c. acc. pers., to ask, inquire of a person, Hdt. 2. 19; but also, ἵστω τι to inquire about something, Ib. 2. 113; hence to examine, survey, Strab.

II. to give a written account of what one has learnt, to relate as fact, opp. to πᾶσσω, Plut. III. to touch, give one's word for the truth of a thing, c. dat.
ἱστορήμα, ατος, τό, that which is known by inquiry, a subject for inquiry, question, Anacreont. II. a narrative, Dion. H.

ἱστορία, ἡ, a learning or knowing by inquiry, hence the knowledge so obtained, information, Hdt. 1. 1: an inquiry, examination, Hdt.; ἵστω περὶ τῶν Plat. Phaed. 96 A; whence also Arist. named his treatise on Animals ἵστ. περὶ τὰ ζῷα.

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II. a setting forth of one's inquiries or knowledge, a written account of them, a narrative, history, Polyb.; strictly, acc. to Verr. Flaccus, an account of things seen by oneself, Lat. *rerum cognitio praesentium*.

ἱστορικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to knowledge or inquiry, Plat. Soph. 267 E. II. belonging to history, historical, Plut.: δ ἵστ., as Subst., an historian, Plut. Adv. -κῆς, Arist. Gen. An.

ἱστοριογράφω, to write history, Dion. H.
ἱστοριογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, =ἱστορικός II: from
ἱστοριογράφος, ὁ, (γράφω) a writer of history, historian, Polyb. [ᾱ]

ἱστορίων, τό, (ἵστωρ) a fact learnt by inquiry: hence a positive fact, authentic proof, Hipp.
ἱστοριοσυγγραφεύς, ἑὸς, δ, =ἱστοριογράφος, Luc.
ἱστορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =ἱστορία II, Paus.

ἱστός, δ, (ἵστωρ) a ship's mast, ἱστὸν στήσαι, στήσασθαι, ἐντίθεσθαι to set up the mast, Hom.: in gen. a rod or pole, ἱστὸς ὁλόκεος Hdt. 8. 122. II. the bar or beam of the loom, which stood upright, instead of lying horizontal as in our looms: and so in gen. the loom, Hom., mostly in Od.; hence, ἱστὸν στήσασθαι to set up the beam and so begin a web, Hes. Op. 777; ἱστὸν ἐπὶ στήσασθαι to go about the beam and so to weave, Il. 1. 31: later, when the horizontal loom was come in, this kind was called ἱστός ὀρθός: the vertical loom is still used in India for tapestry, as also at the Gobelins manufactory. Hence 2. the warp that was fixed to the beam; and so the web, oft. in Hom., esp. in Od., usu. in phrase, ἱστὸν ὀφθαλμεῖν, so too Il. 3. 125: Theocr. also has ἱστὸν καθελεῖν to take down the web when finished: ἱστός ἀρχόμενος the web begun: in Polyb., ἱστός πρὸς ἐκτομὴν ὅν the whole web or piece ready for cutting out. Hence στήσαναι the warp: for the several parts v. sub μῦτος, καίρος, κανὼν, ἄντιον, ἐγώνυες.

3. a spider's web, Bacchyl. Fr. 12. 4. a honey-comb, Arist. H. A. III. the shin-bone, leg, Opp. Hence
ἱστότῳνος, ὁν, (τέλμα) stretched on the web-beam, πηρίσματα Ar. Ran. 1315.

ἱστοργεῖν, τό, =ἱστὸν: from
ἱστούργω, f. ἵσω, to work at the loom, weave, Soph. O. C. 349. Hence

ἱστοργία, ἡ, weaving, Plat. Symp. 197 A; and
ἱστοργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to weaving: ἡ ἵστ. (sub. τέχνη) =foreg. Adv. -κῶς.

ἱστορέω, ὄν, (ἱστός, *ἔργω) working at the loom: as Subst., ὁ ἡ ἵστ. a weaver, Joseph.

ἱστῶ, 3sing. imperat. of ἵδω, Hom., esp. in protestations; cf. ἵτω. ἱστόν, ὄνος, δ, (ἱστός) a weaver's room, Lat. *textrina*, Varro; also ἱστοῶν.

ἵτωρ, ὁ ἵτωρ as in Hes. Op. 790, ὁρος, δ, ἡ, (εἰδέναι) knowing, acquainted with, skilled in, c. gen., ὀδῆς h. Hom. 32, 2: as Subst. one who knows law and right, a judge, Il. 18. 501, 23. 486: a witness, Aristid. II. =ἱστορικός II, Clem. Al.

ἱσχάδιον, τό, Dim. from ἱσχάς, Ar. Plut. 798. [ᾱ]
ἱσχαδοκάριον, τό, (ἱσχάς, κάριον) a mixture of figs and almonds, Aristid., who also has it in plur. [ᾱ]
ἱσχαδοπῶλης, ὁν, δ, (πωλέω) a dealer in figs, Pherecr. Agath. 3.
ἱσχαδοπῶλης, ἰδος, fem. from ἵσχω, Ar. Lys. 564.
ἱσχαδοφάγος, ὁν, eating figs.

ἱσχαδώνης, ὁν, δ, (ἀνέωμαι) a buyer of figs, Pherecr. Agath. 4.
ἱσχαμῶς, ὁν, (ἵσχω, αἷμα) quenching blood: τὸ ἵσχω. a styptic, Luc.

ἱσχαῖνα, poet. for ἱσχύνα, ἵσχω, to check, refrain, assuage, Eur. Or. 192, acc. to Pors. softened for ἱσχύνα, as if to reduce a swelling by emollients, cf. Aesch. Pr. 380.

ἱσχαλέας, α, ὁν, poet. for ἱσχύός, dry, dried, κρόμων Od. 19. 233.
ἱσχαῖνα, fem. lengthd. collat. form from ἵσχω, to hold, hold back, check, hinder, Il. 5. 89, Od. 15. 346. Pass. to hold back, check oneself, Il. 12. 38: hence to loiter, tarry, Il. 19. 234, Od. 7. 161.

II. intrans. to hold on by, cling to a thing, and so to long after, desire eagerly, c. gen., ἱσχαῖναι δρόμον, φιλόητος Il. 23. 300, Od. 8. 288; also c. inf., μῶν ἱσχαῖναι δακτύλῳ Il. 17. 572, cf. ἔχωμαι and ἀντέχωμαι. (The glosses of Hesych. recognise a form ἱσχανῶν.)

ἱσχαῖνα, poet. =foreg., to check, hinder, Il. 14. 387, 17. 747,

Od. 19. 42; c. gen. to keep back from a thing, Hes. Op. 493. [ἀ] ἰχθας, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἰχθύς) a dried fig, Ar. Eq. 755. 2. the plant spurge, so called from the shape of its root, Theophr.

II. (ἰσχω) that which holds, an anchor, Soph. Fr. 699. ἰσχυαῖος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰσχυόν) subject to pains in the loins, ἰσχ. φθίσας Hipp. II. good for such pains, φύλλα Diosc. ἰσχυαῖον, to stretch the legs far apart, stride, and in gen. to part, Gal., in Pass

ἰσχυαῖος, ἡ, ὄν, = ἰσχυαῖος, Theophr. ἰσχυός, ἄδος, ἡ, sub. νόσος, pain in the loins, Hipp. II. a kind of thorn, Gal.: from

ἰσχυόν, τό, strictly the κοτύλη or socket in which the thigh-joint (μυρὸς) turns, the hip-joint, Il. 5. 305. II. usu. the hips or loins, esp. the upper part, Il. 11. 339, Od. 17. 234; also freq. in plur., as Il. 8. 340, Hdt. 6. 75. (Prob. from ἰσχύς, ἴς; akin to ἰξύς.) Hence

ἰσχυορρωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βῆξ) with broken loins, in gen. lame, limping, hence in prosody, στίχης ἰσχ. an iambic line that has spondee against rule in the 2d, 4th, or 6th places, cf. γωλαβασ. ἰσχυαῖον, (ἰσχύς) to make thin, shrivelled, withered, lean, dry, Hdt. 3. 24; and Pass. to become so: metaph., σβριγνῶντα θυμὸν ἰσχυαῖον to weaken, reduce, Aesch. Pr. 380, where ἰσχυαῖον is a v. l., cf. Pors. Or. 202.

ἰσχυαῖός, α, ov, later form of ἰσχυαῖός. ἰσχυανσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰσχυαῖον) a making thin or lean.

ἰσχυαντέον, verb. Adj., one must make dry or lean, Arist. Probl. ἰσχυαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for making thin or lean, Arist. Probl.

ἰσχυῶσα, ἡ, thinness, leanness, Arist. Meteor. ἰσχυασμός, ὁ, = ἰσχυανσις, Hipp.

ἰσχυοσπεύω, (ἐπος) to dispute subtly, Eccl. ἰσχυοκαλῶμδης, ες, (εἶδος) with a dry reed.

ἰσχυλόσσης, ov, ὁ, a subtle disputer. ἰσχυολογέω, = ἰσχυοσπεύω, Eccl.: and ἰσχυολογία, ἡ, subtle disputation: from

ἰσχυολόγος, ov, (λέγω) disputing subtly, Eccl. ἰσχυομύθος, (μῦθος) = ἰσχυολογέω. Hence ἰσχυομύθια, ἡ, = ἰσχυολογία, Eccl.

ἰσχυοσπάρηος, ov, (σπάρει) with lean, withered cheeks, γραῦς Epigr. ap. Chandl. Inscr. [ἀ]

ἰσχυοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making lean. ἰσχυός, ἡ, ὄν, thin, lean, withered, meagre, haggard, Ar. Plut. 561: light, small, Hipp. II. metaph. of style, thin, dry, simple, plain, exact, opp. to ὑψηλός and μεγαλοπρεπής, ἰσχ. χαρακτήρ, the Lat. tenue dicendi genus, Dem. Phil.: freq. in Adv., ἰσχυῶς εἰπεῖν to speak plainly, drily, Polyb.: also, ἰσχυῶς ἰβειν Lycurg. 157. fin. (No doubt from ἰσχω, ἰσχυάω, and so strictly for ἰσχυαῖος, compressed, squeezed up, shrivelled: hence ἰσχυαῖον, ἰσχυαῖός, ἰσχύς.)

ἰσχυοσκελής, ες, (σκελός) thin-legged, Diog. L. ἰσχυότης, πτος, ἡ, (ἰσχυός) thinness, leanness, Arist. H. A.

II. of style, plainness, exactness, Lat. tenuitas, Dion. H., cf. ἰσχύς II.

ἰσχυορρῶς, ες, (ἰσχυός, *ἐργω) finely wrought. ἰσχυοφώνια, ἡ, thinness, weakness of voice.

II. stultifying, stammering, Hipp., cf. sq. II: from ἰσχυοφῶνος, ov, (φωνή) thin or weak voiced, opp. to μεγαλόφωνος, λαμπρόφωνος, Hipp. II. checking one's voice, stultifying, stammering, ἰσχ. ὅτι ἰσχυοντα τοῦ φωνέν Arist. Probl.: first in Hdt. 4. 155, where however is a v. l. ἰσχοφ., v. Schweigh. ad l.

ἰσχυός, (ἰσχύς) = ἰσχυαῖον, Arist. Probl. ἰσχυόμενος, Adv. part. pres. pass. from ἰσχω, with checks or hindrances, Plat. Crat. 415 C.

ἰσχυορέω, to suffer from retention of urine. Hence ἰσχυορία, ἡ, (ἰσχω, ὀδον) retention of urine, Gal.

ἰσχοφῶνος, ov, (ἰσχω, φωνή) v. ἰσχοφ. II. ἰσχυρήτης, desiderat. from sq., to long to affirm, Gal.

ἰσχυρήσμαι, f. ἰσχυαι, Adv. Adv. ἰσχυαῖος, aor. ἰσχυισάμην, Dep. med.: to use one's whole force, contend stiffly or stoutly, εἰς τινα against one, Arist. Eth. N.: to persist, continue obstinately against . . . c. part., Thuc. 7. 49: esp. by word of mouth, to affirm, maintain stiffly, obstinately, τι Thuc. 3. 44; also, ἰσχ. ὅτι . . . ὥς . . . Thuc. 4. 23, 6. 55, Plat. Theaet. 172 B; περί

τινος Plat. Soph. 249 C. II. to put firm trust in a thing, hold fast by it, c. dat. τῷ σώματι Plat. Gorg. 489 C. B. as Pass. to be strengthened, gain greater force, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18.

ἰσχυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an ἰσχυρός, strong, stout, Plat. Theaet. 169 B, and so Meineke reads in Alex. Προσέδ. 1, for ἰσχυρικός.

ἰσχυριστέον, verb. Adj. from ἰσχυρίζομαι, one must maintain stoutly, Plat. Rep. 533 A.

ἰσχυρογνώμονήν, ἡ, obstinacy, Joseph.: from ἰσχυρογνώμων, ov, gen. ὄνος, (γνώμη) stiff in mind, obstinate, Diog. L. 2. 24.

ἰσχυρότερος, ov, (δέω) fast bound. ἰσχυροθώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with a strong breastplate.

ἰσχυροκάριος, ov, stout-hearted. ἰσχυροπαθέω, = δεινωτάθεω.

ἰσχυροποιέω, to make strong, confirm, like ἰσχυρόω, Polyb.: from

ἰσχυροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) confirming. ἰσχυροπότης, ov, ὁ, (πίνω) a hard drinker.

ἰσχυροπράγμων, ov, gen. ὄνος, (πράγμα) doing mighty deeds. ἰσχυρορρίμης, ov, (ρίπα) with a strong root.

ἰσχυρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἰσχω) strong, mighty, powerful, opp. to ἀσθενής, of persons and things, first in Alcae. 1, and then freq. in Hdt., and Att. 2. firm, lasting, φύλα Plat. Phaedr. 233 C. 3. hard, χθών Aesch. Pers. 310: and of food, indigestible, Hipp.

4. obstinate, severe, great, σινοεῖα, ψυχός Hdt. 1. 94. 4. 29; νόσημα Hipp.: βῆξ Thuc. 2. 49: κατὰ ἰσχυρόν by violence, force, opp. to δόλω, Aesch. 4. 201, 9. 2. II. Adv. -πῶς, strongly, very much, exceedingly, Hdt. 4. 108; ἔθ. 109, ἰσχ. μέγα Ib. 183, διωρὺ ἰσχ. βαθεῖα Xen. An. 1. 7, 13; ἰσχ. ἡδιστα, ἀνιάσθαι, φοβείσθαι Id.: in answers, ἰσχυροτάρα γε most certainly, Lat. maxime vero, Id. Oec. 1. 15. Hence

ἰσχυροσμάτος, ov, (σῶμα) strong-bodied. ἰσχυρότης, πτος, ἡ, strength, might, Dion. H.

ἰσχυρόφρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) strong-minded, Dio C. ἰσχυρόφωνος, ov, (φωνή) strong-voiced.

ἰσχυρόρως, ὤτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἰσχυροσμάτος. ἰσχυρόψυχος, ov, (ψυχή) strong-souled.

ἰσχυρόω, f. ὤω, (ἰσχυρός) to make strong, strengthen, Joseph. ἰσχύς, ὄος, ἡ, (ἴς, ἰσχω) strength, force, might, esp. of body, Hes. Th. 146, 823: but also in gen. might, power, Trag.; Plat. joins βῶμη καὶ ἰσχ. Symp. 190 B: κατ' ἰσχύον perforce, opp. to δόλω, Aesch. Pr. 212; also, πρὸς ἰσχύος κράτος Soph. Phil. 594; ὑπὸ τῆς ἰσχύος Epier. Antil. 2. 10. 2. esp. a force of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19. [ῦ in genit. etc.; in nom. and acc. sing. ῦ in Pind. N. 11. 41, but always ῦ in Att., e. g. Aesch. Theb. 1074, Cho. 721, Soph. Aj. 118.]

ἰσχυσις, εως, ἡ, power, Philo. ἰσχυτήριος, α, ov, strengthening, φάρμακα Hipp.

ἰσχύς, f. ὤω, (ἰσχύς) to be strong, mighty, powerful, Trag.: to have one's full powers, be in health, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 24: μέγ. ov, μέγας Eur., etc.: ἰσχ. τιπὶ πρὸς τινα Thuc. 3. 46; ὅθεν ἰσχ. Id. 1. 143: ἰσχ. πρὸς τινα to have power or influence with one, Plat. [ῦ always, cf. Ar. Vesp. 357, Av. 488, 1607; except in Anth., sometimes ῦ in pres. and impf.]

ἰσχω, a form of ἔχω, only found in pres. and impf. ἰσχων, at first with limited signif., to hold, check, bridle, off. in Hom.: ἰσχ. τινὰ μὴ . . . Hdt. 1. 158: also intr. to stop, and of ships to lie at anchor, Thuc. 2. 91; but for intr. signif. the Med. is more freq., to hold oneself in, stop, Hom., esp. in exclam. ἰσχεο hold! be still! also to be silent, Od. 11. 251; c. gen. ἰσχεσθαι τινα to desist from a thing, Od. 18. 347; but ἰσχεσθαι ὅτι, impers. here it stopped, remained as it was, Xen. An. 6. 3, 9.

II. later it is sometimes used in gen. like ἔχω, to hold or have in possession, Hdt. 3. 391: to have to wife, Id. 5. 92, 2: of women, to be pregnant, Hipp., also to have a child, Hdt. 5. 41: also intr. to be, εἰδ, ἀσθενῶς ἰσχω Plat., etc.

ἰσωνία, ἡ, (ἴσος, ὥν) sameness of price; a fair price, Ar. Pac. 1227.

ἰσωνυμία, ἡ, sameness of name.

ἰσώνυμος, ov, (ἴσος, ὄνομα) bearing the same name, καλεῖν τινα Ib. Pind. O. 9. 96.

ἴσως, Adv. from ἴσος, in like manner, equally, Plat. Legg. 805 A, etc.; more rarely = ὅμοιος.

II. fairly, equitably, 4 M

ἰσῶσις καὶ καλῶς Dem. 59. 19.

III. according to appearances, probably, perhaps, Hdt. 6. 124, and Trag.: in Att. oft. joined with ἴσῳ or τὰς ἑ. c. opt., e. g. Soph. Aj. 691; and acc. to MSS. in Aesch. Supp. 727, Eur. I. T. 1055, c. opt. pro ἴσῳ, but this is dub., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. ἰσῶσις fin.: ἰσῶσις μὲν . . ἰσῶσις δέ . ., perhaps so or so, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 2: ἰσῶσις repeated, Ar. Nub. 1320.

IV. with numerals, about, Ar. Plut. 1058.

ἰσῶσις, ἴσῳ, ἦ, (ἰσῶω) a making equal, comparison.

Ἰταλιᾶζω, f. ἴσω, to live in Italy.

Ἰταλίδης, οὐ, δ, poet. for Ἰταλιώτης, Anth.

Ἰταλός, ἴσος, peculiar poet. fem. of Ἰταλός, Anth.

Ἰταλιώτης, οὐ, δ, an Italiote, one of the Greek inhabitants of Italy, Thuc., etc.

Ἰταλός, δ, an Italian. [i naturally, but long metri grat., Jac. A. P. 505; as also in Ἰταλός, Ἰταλία.]

Ἰταλός, δ, Lat. *vitulus*, whence Italy is said to be called. [i]

Ἰταλόμενοι, Dep. med. — to be an Italmos. [i]

Ἰταμία, ἦ, = ἰταμότης, LXX. [i]: from

ἰταμός, ἦ, ὄν, (εἰμι, ἵπης) headlong, hasty, eager, Ar. Ran. 1292: bold, impudent, ready for any thing, usu. in bad sense, like Lat. *audax*, Dem. 777. 3; ἵτ. πρὸς τι Plut. Adv. — μῶς, Alex. Κνίδ. 1. [i] Hence

ἰταμότης, ἦ, headlong boldness, Lat. *audacia*, Plat. Polit. 311 A. [i]

ἸΤΕΑ, ἦ, Ion. ἰτέη and ἰτεῖη, a willow, Lat. *salix*, H. 21. 350; cf. ἀλεκατέρας.

II. a wicker shield, covered with gypsum, ox-hide or copper, a target, Eur. Heracl. 376, etc. (Orig. with digamma, *ἰτέα*, which appears in our *with*, *withy*, Lat. *viteæ*, etc.; cf. also *οἰσά*; v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 120.)

[i] Hence

ἰτείνος, ἦ, ον, of, belonging to willow, ἵτ. ῥάβδος Hdt. 4. 67; made of willow, wicker, ἵτ. σκάρα Theoc. 16. 79. [i]

ἰτέων, verb. Adj. from εἰμι, one must go, Plat. Rep. 394 D.

ἰτεῶν, ὄνος, δ, (ἰτέα) a willow-ground. [i]

ἰτῆλος, ἦ, ον, acc. to Hesych. = ἕμμος, οὐκ ἐξ ἱτῆλος in Aesch. Fr. 34, but v. Herm. Opuscul. 2. p. 64.

ἰτην, 3 dual impf. Ep. of εἰμι, Hom. [i]

ἰτῆς, ον, δ, (εἰμι) = ἰταμός, Ar. Nub. 445, and Plat. [i]

ἰτητέον, = ἰτέον. [i]

ἰτητικός, ἦ, ὄν, = ἰταμός, πρὸς κίνδυνον Arist. Eth. N. [i]

ἰτῆλη, ἦ, Ion. for διτῆρα.

ἰτον, τό, a kind of mushroom, Theophr.

ἰτός, ἦ, ὄν, (εἰμι) passable, Leon. Tar.

ἰτρινοές, ἦ, εὐρ, like ἵτρια, Anth.: from

ἵτρια or ἵτρια, ον, τό, a kind of cake, made (acc. to Ath.) of sesame and honey, Anacr. 16, ubi v. Bergk: — the accent is dub., Elmsl. Ach. 1092: hence

ἰτρισιώλης, ον, δ, (παλιώ) a dealer in ἵτρια.

ἰττω, Boeot. for ἰτῶω, 3 sing. imperat. of ὀϊδα, esp. in phrase ἰττω Ζεὺς, Zeus be witness! Valck. Phoen. 1671, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 62 A.; also, ἰττω Ἡρακλῆς Ar. Ach. 860.

ἰτῆς, υῶσι, ἦ, the edge or rim of a round body, in Hom. (only in Il.) always the felly of wheels, Il. 4. 486, 5. 724: — the outer edge of the shield, Hes. Sc. 314, Hdt. 7. 89; and so the round shield itself, Eur. Ion 210, Tro. 1197: ἵπης βλεφάρων the arch of the eye-brows: also a rib, Galen. (Acc. to some from ἰεῖνα, that which goes round; but prob. connected with ἰτέα.) [i]

*ἵπης, υῶσι, δ, ἵπης, masc. prop. n., also in trissyll. form Ἰτῆλος, Od. 9. 522. [Usu. ο, v. Soph. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1113; but in dactylic metres also v. Soph. El. 148, Dind., Ar. Av. 212.]

ἰτω, 3 sing. imperat. from εἰμι, let him or it go, Hom. Att. used almost = ἔστω, let it proceed! go on! Soph. Phil. 120, Elmsl. Med. 870. [i]

*ἰτωνία, ἦ, or — ἰσός, ἰσός, ἦ, a name of Athena, from ἰτον in Thessaly, Call. Cer. 75.

ἰγυδρομέω, = βοηδρομέω, βοηδῶε.

ἰγυή, ἦ, = ἰγυμός, a howling, shrieking, yelling, as of men in pain, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43, Soph. Phil. 752: the hissing of snakes etc., Nic., and Opp. (Prob. from an interjection, v. sub ἰῶω.) [i] Ep., ἰῶ Att., Soph. l. c.]

ἰγυμός, δ, (ἰῶω) a shouting, shout of joy, Il. 18. 572: also a cry of pain, scream, shriek, Aesch. Cho. 26, cf. ἰγυή. [i]

ἰγυή, ἰγυμός, also ἰγυή, ἦ, (ἰῶω) the wrynneck, Lat. *ignis torquilla*, so called from its cry: the ancient wizards and witches used to bind it to a wheel, which they turned round, believing that they drew along with it and charmed men's souls; it was esp. used to recover unfaithful lovers: hence

II. the magic wheel itself, ἔλκειν ἰγυγὰ ἐπὶ τῷ to set it going against some one, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 17, ubi v. Schneid., and Theoc. 2. 17.

III. metaph. a love-charm, witchery, strong desire, Pind. N. 4. 56, Ar. Lys. 1110. [i] Ep. and Pind.; i Att. e. g. Ar. l. c.]

ἰῶω, fut. ἰῶω, to shout, holla, Il. 17. 66, Od. 15. 162, in both places of people shouting to scare away a wild animal: later to cry out in joy, or more freq. in pain, to howl, shriek, yell, Pind. P. 4. 422, Aesch. Pers. 280, etc. (From an interject. sound, like ἰῶ, ἰού, ἰδῶ, whence also Subst. ἰδῶ, the voice.) [i] Ep., and Pind.: i Att., e. g. Soph. Tr. 787.]

ἰκτερῶν, ἦρος, οἰ, and

ἰκτερίς, οὐ, δ, (ἰῶω) one who shouts or cries: also a singer, whistler, piper, Theoc. 8. 30, in poet. form ἰκτερά. [i]

ἰκθίμος, ἦ, ον, also ος, ον: — strong, mighty, oft. in Hom., usu. as epith. of heroes; esp. of bodily strength, Il. 3. 336, 18. 204, etc.; epith. of a strong stream, Il. 17. 749: — also in a gen. signif., of women, goodly, ἰκθ. βασίλεια, παρκοῦσις, ἄλοχος etc.: — Hom. uses it ἦ, ον, of persons, but he says ἰκθίμου ψυχὰν, κεφαλὰν. (Prob. directly from ἰκθι, so that — ἰκθιμος is a mere termin.)

*ἰκθι, Ep. Adv., strongly, mightily, with might, force or power; oft. in Hom., but only with four Verbs, viz. ἰκθι ἀνίσσεναι to rule by might; ἰκθι μάχεσθαι to fight valiantly; ἰκθι δαμῆναι to be tamed by force; and so, ἰκθι κτάμενος Il. 3. 375. — Freq. in compos. in prop. names, e. g. ἰφιδάνασσα, ἰφριγένεια. (In Hom. it has the digamma ἰφτι, and so prob. is an old poet. dat. from ἴς: acc. to others neut. from an old Adj. ἰφισ.) Hence

*ἰφριγένειά, ἦ, ἰφριγένεια, Agamemnon's daughter, Trag. for Homer's ἰφιδάνασσα. [i]φ: once — νεῖα, Aesch. Ag. 1526, cf. Dind. Ar. Fr. p. 51.]

ἰφρίγντοι, ον, (γενέσθαι) produced by might, πῦρ Orph. [i]φ

*ἰφικρατῖδες, αἱ, a kind of shoes, called from the Athen. general Iphicrates, Diod. 15. 44. [i]φ

ἰφιος, α, ον, (ἰφτι) strong, mighty, Ep. Adj.; oft. in Hom., but only in phrase, ἰφια μῆλα large, goodly sheep. [i]φ

ἰφυσον, τό, a kind of pol-herb, Ar. Thesm. 910. [i]

ἰχθία, ἦ, Ion. ἰχθύη, (ἰχθύς) the dried, rough skin of the fish βῆλη, like our shagreen, Hipp.

ἰχθυῖζα, f. ἴσω, = ἰχθύω, Anth.

ἰχθυῖριον, τό, Dim. from ἰχθύς, a little fish. [ἄ]

ἰχθύω, f. ἴσω, (ἰχθύς) to fish, angle, Od. 12. 95; Ep. impf.

ἰχθυάσκον Od. 4. 368: also in Med., Lyc.

ἰχθυβόλης, ἴσῳ, δ, = ἰχθυβόλος, Nic.

ἰχθυβόλῃ, to strike fish, harpoon them, Anth.

ἰχθυβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) striking fish, ἰχθ. μηχανή of the trident, Aesch. Theb. 133: δ ἰχθ., an harpoon, Leon. Tar.

ἰχθυβόρος, ον, (βόρῃ, βιβρώσκω) fish-eating, Leon. Tar.

ἰχθυότος, ον, (βόσκω) fed on by fish, Leon. Tar.

ἰχθυόνος, ον, (*γενῶ) producing fish.

ἰχθυότιον, τό, Dim. from ἰχθύς, a little fish, Ar. Fr. 344, 8. [Acc. to Dawes Misc. p. 214, v, but so only in Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 C, elsewh. always v, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

ἰχθυόδοκος, ον, (δύχομαι) holding fish, στυπὸς Leon. Tar.

ἰχθύη, ἦ, Ion. for ἰχθύα.

ἰχθυήματα, τό, (ἰχθύα) fish-scales: hence any small substances, filings, Hipp.

ἰχθυρῶς, α, ὄν, (ἰχθύς) of, belonging to fish, fishy, i. e. foul, πικρῶσκει Ar. Plut. 813, Fr. 449.

ἰχθυῖα, ἦ, (ἰχθύς) fishing, Procl.

ἰχθυικός, ἦ, ὄν, LXX, and ἰχθυίνος, ἦ, ὄν, Ael., = ἰχθυρῶς.

ἰχθυέκντρον, τό, (κέντρον) a fish-goad, i. e. a trident, harpoon, Paus.

ἰχθυμέδων, οντος, δ, king of fish.

ἰχθυόνος, ον, (νέμω) ruling fish, Opp.

ἰχθυοβόλης, ἰχθυοβόλῃ, ἰχθυοβόλος, = ἰχθυβ.

ἰχθυοβρώτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) fed on by fish, Plut.

ἰχθυοειδής, ἴσῳ, (εἶδος) fish-shaped, fish-like, Hdt. 7. 61.

ἰχθυόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἰχθύς) full of fish, fishy, Hom., esp. as epith. of πόντος, also ἰχθυόντα κελεύθα, i. e. the sea, Od. 3. 177.

II. consisting of fish, βόλος ἰχθ. Anth.

ἰχθυοθήρας, ου, δ, (θηρῶν) a fisherman.

ἰχθυοπρεντής, ου, δ, (θηρεῖω)=foreg. Hence

ἰχθυοθηρία, ἡ, fishing.

ἰχθυοθηρικός, ἡ, δν, of, belonging to fishing: ἡ ἰχθ., sub. τέχνη, =foreg.

ἰχθυόθρον, τό, or -πος, δ,=κυκλάμινος, a plant used for taking fish, Diosc.

ἰχθυόκενταυρος, δ, ἡ, a fish-centaur, half-man and half-fish.

ἰχθυόκεντρον, τό,=ἰχθυός.

ἰχθυόκολλα, ἡ, (κόλλα) a slimy kind of fish, Plin.; or the slime from the belly of that fish, Diosc.

ἰχθυοληστήρ, ἦρος, δ, (ληστῆς) a stealer of fish, Leon. Tar. 91, where MSS. ἰχθυοληστήρ, which is defended by Lob. Phryn. 687.

ἰχθυολκός, δ, (ἐλακ) an angler.

ἰχθυολογέω, (λέγω) to speak, treat of fish.

ἰχθυολύτης, ου, δ, (λύπη) the plague of fish, comic epith. of a fish-eater, Ar. Pac. 814, Horace's perniciēs macelli. [λύ]

ἰχθυόμαντις, εως, δ, one who prophesies by means of fish, Ath.

ἰχθυοπάλαινα, fem. of ἰχθυοπάλης, Pherecr. Ipn. 1.

ἰχθυοπωλείον, τό, the fish-market, Plut.

ἰχθυοπώλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a fishmonger, Antiph. Μισσ. 1.

10. Hence

ἰχθυοπωλία, ἡ, fishmongering, Ath.

ἰχθυοπώλιον, τό,=ἰχθυοπωλείον.

ἰχθυοπώλις, ἰδος, fem. of ἰχθυοπάλης, sub. ἀγορά,=ἰχθυοπωλείον, Plut.

ἰχθυόρροος, ου, contr. ρους, ουν, (ρέω) running with fish, full of fish, ποταμός Timocl. Icar. 1.

ἰχθυοτροφείον, τό, a stew, fish-pond, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 A.

ἰχθυοτροφικός, ἡ, δν, fit for, delighting in keeping fish: from ἰχθυοτροφός, ου, (τρέφω) feeding or keeping fish: full of fish, fishy, Plut.

ἰχθυουλκός, δ,=ἰχθυολκός.

ἰχθυοπαγέω, to live on fish, Arist. H. A.: and

ἰχθυοπαγία, ἡ, a living on fish: from

ἰχθυοπάγος, ου, (φαγέω) eating fish, οἱ Ἰ. ἄνδρες the Fish-eaters, a tribe, Hdt. 3. 19. [ἄ]

ἰχθυοφορέω, to produce fish: from

ἰχθυοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) producing fish.

ἰχθυοπάργες, ες, (πήγνυμι) piercing fish, ἄγκιστρον Anth.

ἰχθύς, ἡ, δ, a fish, Hom., etc.: metaph. of stupid fellows, Plut. 2. 975 B.

II. in Att. plur. οἱ ἰχθύες the fish-market, Ar. Vesp. 789, Antiph. Κροιστ. 2. For acc. ἰχθύον later is found ἰχθύα: the nom. and acc. pl. ἰχθύες, ἰχθύας are contr.

into ἰχθύς, as early as Od. [nom. sing. ἰχθύς with ὅ Il. 21. 127; acc. sing. ἰχθύον with ὅ only in Pind.: short in genit. and in all compds.]

ἰχθυσιληστήρ, ἦρος, δ, v. ἰχθυοληστήρ.

ἰχθυοτόκος, ου, (τεκεῖν) producing fish, Nonn.

ἰχθυόφαγος, ου, (φαγέω)=ἰχθυοπάγος, Anth. [ἄ]

ἰχθυοφόνος, ου, (*φέω) killing fish, Opp.

ἰχθυόεις, ες, (εἶδος)=ἰχθυοειδής, Hdt. 7. 109. Adv. -δως, Arist. H. A.

ἰχμα, ατος, τό,=ἰσμα, Hesych.

ἰχναῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (ἰχνος) tracking, following on the track, epith. of Themis and Nemesis, h. Hom. Ap. 94: yet the ancients derived it from Ichnae in Thessaly, where was a temple of Themis, Jac. Anth. 2. 2. p. 79.

ἰχνομαί, Dep. med.=ἰχνεύω, Plut.

ἰχνεύω, ἡ, (ἰχνεύω) a tracking, casting about for the scent, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7.

ἰχνελάτης, ου, δ,=ἰχνηλάτης, Anth. [ἄ]

ἰχνεύμα, ατος, τό, a track.

ἰχνεύμων, ονος, δ, strictly the tracker, hence 1. an Egypt. animal of the weasel-kind, which hunts out crocodile's eggs, Nic.

2. a wasp, that hunts spiders, Arist. H. A.

ἰχνευσις, εως, ἡ, a tracking, Xen. Cyn. 3. 4.

ἰχνεύτειρα, ἡ, Welcker Syll. n. 32. 9, fem. of ἰχνευτήρ.

ἰχνευτός, έα, έον, verb. Adj. to be tracked or searched out, Philostr.

ἰχνευτήρ, ἦρος, δ,=sq., Opp.

ἰχνευτής, ου, δ, a tracker, hunter, ἰχν. κών a hound that hunts by nose: ἰχνευτής was the title of a satyric play of Soph.

II.=ἰχνεύμων, ὁ, the ichneumon, Hdt. 2. 67; and

ἰχνευτικός, ἡ, δν, good at tracking, κών Epict.: from ἰχνεύω, (ἰχνος) to track, trace, hunt after, seek out, Soph., etc.: ἰχν. θήρας κυσὶ Eur. Cyl. 130; cf. Plat. Legg. 654 E: in Pind. P. 8. 48, Böckh now reads ἰχνεών metri grat., but Hermann's οἰχνεών is prob. best.

ἰχνεύω, v. foreg.

ἰχνηλάστια, ἡ, a following on the track, better form of ἰχνηλατία, Lob. Phryn. 507; and

ἰχνηλάτew, to follow on the track, seek out, Philo: from ἰχνηλάτης, ου, δ, (ἰχνος, ελαίνω) one who follows on the track, a tracker, seeker, Plut. [ἄ] Hence

ἰχνηλάτεις, εως, ἡ, a following on the track.

ἰχνηλάτια, ἡ, v. ἰχνηλασία.

ἰχνηον, τό, Dim. from ἰχνος only in form, a track, trace, footstep, Hom.; μετ' ἰχνηά τινας βαλεῖν to follow on one's track, Od. 5. 193, also κατ' ἰχνηά τινας Ap. Rh.

ἰχνηοβάτης, ου, δ, (βαίνω) going on the track. [ἄ]

ἰχνογράφια, ἡ, (γράφω) a tracing or sketching out, Vitruv.

ἰχνοπέδη, ἡ, a kind of fetter or trap, Anth.

ἰχνος, εος, τό, a track, footstep, Od. 17. 317, Hes. Op. 678: hence metaph. a track, step, trace, mark, ἰχνος κακῶν, λόγων Trag., etc.: ἰχνη ὑποδημάτων shoe-soles, Hipp., hence, ἰ. ποδὶς τιθέναι, Lat. vestigiū ponere, Eur. Or. 140, 234, Phoen. 104.

(From ἰκω, ἰκνέμαι, as ἴσμα from ἰέμω.) Hence

ἰχνοσκοπέω, to look at the track or traces, Aesch. Cho. 228. Hence

ἰχνοσκοπία, ἡ, a looking at the tracks, Plut.

ἰχώρ, ὁρος, δ, ichor, the ethereal juice, not blood, that flows in the veins of gods, Il. 5. 340: irreg. Ep. acc. ἰχῶρ for ἰχώρα, only Il. 5. 416, like γέλω for γέλωτα and ἰδῶρ for ἰδῶτα.

II. the watery part of the blood or of milk, Arist. H. A.: lymph, Lat. serum; but also of corrupted or impure juices, discharge, matter, Lat. pus, Hipp. [ἴ] Hence

ἰχωροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like ichor or serous matter, Hipp. [ἴ]

ἰχωρροέω, (ρέω) to run with ichor or serous matter, Hipp. [ἴ]

ἰχωροΐδης, ες,=ἰχωροειδής, Hipp. [ἴ]

ἰψ, δ, gen. ἰπός, nom. pl. ἱπες, (ἵπτομαι) a worm that eats horn and wood, Od. 21. 395; also that eats the vine-buds, Theophr.: also=ἴ. [ἴ in all cases.]

ἰψαο, 2 sing. aor. 1 from ἵπτομαι, Il.

ἰψος or ἰψός, δ, the cork-tree, Theophr.; acc. to others, ivy, and so prob. akin to κισσός.

ἰω, conj. from ἰέμω, Hom.

ἰω, contr. for ἰδω, imper. of ἰδομαι, Hdt. 3. 53.

ἰω, io! O! an exclamation, esp. of joy, as in Lat. io triumph! Trag.; but in Att. drama also very freq. of fear, sorrow, etc., oh!

II. sometimes merely a call, ho! holla! [ἴ; yet sometimes ἴ, Seidl. Doehm. p. 277.]

ἰώ, ἰών, usu. ἰώγα Ar. Ach. 898, and ἰώγγα, Boeot. for ἐγά, ἐγών, ἐγαγε.

ἰώ, ἰούς, ἡ, Io, daughter of Inachus.

II. a name of the moon at Argos. [ἴ]

ἰωγή, ἡ, poet. word like σκέπας, shelter, Βορέω ὕμ' ἰωγῇ under shelter from the north-wind, Od. 14. 533, cf. ἐπιωγαί. [ἴ]

ἰώδης, ες, (ἰων, εἶδος) violet-like, smelling like violets, Diosc. [ἴ]

ἰώδης, ες, (ἰός, εἶδος) rust-like, rust-colored, Diosc. II.

αἰρίδ, Hipp.: poisonous, Ath. [ἴ]

ἰωή, ἡ, (ἰά, ἰώ) any loud sound, as the cry or shout of men, Il. 10. 139; the sound of the lyre, Od. 17. 261; the roaring or whistling of the wind, Il. 4. 276; the sound of footsteps, Hes. Th. 682. Ep. word, used also by Soph. Phil. 216. Cf.

sq. and ἰωμύς.

ἰώκα, v. sq.

ἰωκή, ἡ, the battle-din, or the rout, pursuit, Il. 5. 521: Ἰωκή is personified along with Ἐρις and Ἀλκή Il. 5. 740: there is also a metaplast. acc. ἰώκα for ἰωκίην, as if from ἰώξ, Il. 11. 601.

(Usu., like *ἰωχμός* and *ἰωξίς*, deriv. from *ἰών*, *διών*, cf. *παλι-
ωξίς*, *πρωίωξίς*; v. *ἰός*, *ἰάω*.) [1]

ἰών, *ἰωνγὰ*, v. *ἰός*, *ἰάω*.

ἰών, *ἰωνός*, *ἰών*, the son of Xuthus or Apollo and Creusa, from whom sprung the Ionian race: hence of *ἰωνες* the Ionians, v. Clinton F. H. 1. p. 53 sq. [1]

ἰωνία, *ἰών*, *ἰών*, also *ἰωνία*, (*ἰών*) a violet-bed, Ar. Pac. 577. [1]

ἰωνίζω, *ἰ. ἰών*, to speak Ionic; to live in the Ionian fashion, i. e. effeminately.

ἰωνικός, *ἰών*, *ἰωνικός*, Adv. —*κῶς*, in the Ionic fashion, i. e. softly, effeminately, Ar. Thesm. 163.

ἰωνίς, *ἰωνίς*, pecul. fem. of foreg., *ἰωνία*. II. as Subst.

1. (sub. *γυνή*) an Ionian woman. 2. (sub. *γῆ*), *ἰωνία*.

ἰωνίσιος, *ἰών*, a sea-fish, Archestr. ap. Ath. 328 C, elsewh. *χρυσόστροφος*.

ἰωνιστί, Adv. (*ἰωνίζω*) in Ionic, like *ἰαστί*.

ἰωνοκάμπητις, *ἰών*, *ἰών*, (*κάμπητις*) one who sings with soft Ionic modulations, Plut., cf. *ἀρματοκάμπητις*.

ἰωνόκυκος, a *debauchee*, Cratin. Incert. 68, cf. *κυσολάκων*.

ἰωξίς, *ἰών*, *ἰωξίς*.

ἰωρὸς, *ἰών*, (*ἰωρ*) a keeper, watchman, hence proverb., *ἐνρὸς* or *ἐκρὸς* *ἰωρὸν εἶναι* to be in or out of safety.

ἰῶτα, v. sub *ι*. Hence

ἰωτακίω, *ἰ. ἰῶτα*, to lay too much stress upon the *ι*, e.g. to say *Τροία*, *Μαίη*, Spald. Quintil. 1. 5, 32. Hence

ἰωτακισμός, *ἰών*, the above fault in pronunciation.

ἰωτίζω and *ἰωτογράφω*, (*γράφω*) to write with an *iota*.

ἰωχμός, *ἰών*, *ἰωχίς*, Il. 8. 89, 158, in phrase, *ἀν' ἰωχμὸν* in chase; Hes. Th. 683. [1]

ἰών, *ἰωνός*, *ἰών*, an unknown fish, Dorio ap. Ath. 300 F.

K

Κ, *κάππα*, *τὸ*, indecl., tenth letter in Gr. Alphabet: as numerical *κ* = 20, but *κ* = 20,000. I. *κ* is near akin to *γ* and *χ*, differing only by a harder pronunciation; hence the older Att. changed *κνός* into *κνός*, *γνάπτω* into *κνάπτω*, *ρέγγω* into *ρέκω*; so the Ion. *κίτων* into *κίθων*, *δέχομαι* into *δέκομαι* etc.; so from *γόνυ* came our *κνέξ*; cf. Lob. Phryn. 173, 307. II. the change of *κ* into *β* is more rare, as in *ήκω*, Lat. *tabeo*: it sometimes instead interchanged with *π*, esp. in Ion., as *κον*, *κοτε*, *κως* etc., for *πον*, *ποτε*, *πως* etc.: cf. also *ἔπνος* sub fin.

III. also akin to Teutonic *h*, e. g. *καρδία* heart, *κάρ* hair, *καρπός* harvest, *κέρυξ* herald, *καλάμη* Germ. *Halm*, etc., v. Buttm. Lexil. voc. *κουρίδιος* 4, note. IV.

γ before *κ* (as also before *γ*, *χ*, *ξ*), is pronounced like our *ng*. Cf. *κόππα*.

κᾶ, Dor. for the Ion. *κε*, = the Att. *άν*, as *γα*, Dor. for *γε*, oft. in Theocr. [On the *α* v. Elmsl. Ach. 806.]

κάβαριος, *δ*, (*κάβος*) a glutinous fellow, Cratin. Malth. 7. *κᾶβᾶλλης*, *ον*, *δ*, a horse, nag, like Lat. *caballus*, Germ. *Gaul*, Plut.

καβαλῖνον, poet. for *καταβ*: Alcim. Fr. 34, has even *κᾶβαλῖνον*.

καββάλε, poet., Ep. for *κατέβαλε* aor. 2 of *καταβάλλω*, Hom. *καββάλικός*, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*καταβάλλω*) for *καταβαλῖνός*, good at throwing, a good wrestler, Plut.: *ἡ* —*κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of throwing or wrestling, M. Anton. Lacon. word.

καββάς, poet. for *καταβάς* part. aor. 2 from *καταβαλῖναι*, Pind. *Καβεῖραιος*, *αἰα*, *αἰών*, (*Καβεῖροι*) *Cabeirio*.

Καβεῖριαιόμοι, *ἡ*, *δ* *μοῖα*, Dep. med.: to hold the *Cabeirio* orgies.

Καβεῖριος, *ἄδος*, pecul. fem. of *Καβεῖραιος*.

Καβεῖρικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*Καβεῖρος*) *Cabeirio*.

Καβεῖρος, *ἰδος*, pecul. fem. of foreg.

Καβεῖροι, *οἱ*, the *Cabeiri*, divinities worshipped by the Pelasgians in Lemnos and Samothrace, whose very ancient and mysterious service spread over all Greece, and was found even in Egypt: they were represented as dwarfs with large genitals, and were called sons of Hephaistos, as being masters in the art of working metals, Hdt. 2. 51., 3. 37: the

origin and progress of the *Cabeirio* worship has been closely examined of late, esp. by Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1202 sq., Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie, etc. Hence

καβῆξ, *ἡκος*, *δ*, worse form for *καβῆξ*.

κάβος, *δ*, a corn-measure, answering to the Greek *χοῖνιξ*. (Prob. from Hebrew *Kab*.)

κάγ, Ep. for *κατά* before *γ*, *κάγ γόνυ* for *κατά γόνυ*, Il. 20. 458; also, *κάγ γόνυ* Sapph. 25: but very rare.

καγγαῖνω, *καγκαῖνω*, v. *κᾶγκω*.

καγκάλεος, *α*, *ον*, and *καγκάλεος*, *α*, *ον*, v. *κᾶγκανος*.

καγκάμων, *τό*, an Arabian gum used for fumigating, Diosc.

καγκανός, *α*, *ον*, v. *σῶ*.

κᾶγκανός, *ον*, (*κᾶλω*) *fil* for burning, dry, *ξύλα κᾶγκανα* Il. 21. 364, Od. 18. 308; *κᾶγκανα* *κᾶλα* h. Hom. Merc. 112: *καγκανός* and *καγκάλεος* are later and less certain forms: *κᾶγκανος* itself remained a rare poet. word, v. *σῶ*.

κᾶγκω, to parch, dry: this word with its collat. forms *καγκᾶνω* and *καγκᾶνω* seems to have been coined by Gramm. as root of *κᾶγκανος* and *πολυκαγκῆς*, which may come directly from *κᾶλω*, as *δαδός* and *δαλός* from *δαλω*.

καγχάω, fut. *δσω*, Dor. *αἰῶ*, v. sub *καχάω*. Hence *καγχάλαω*, to laugh aloud, exult, Hom.: also to laugh scornfully, mock, Il. 10. 565: later c. dat., to be glad at a thing.

καγχάς, *ἄνθρωπος*, *δ*, the *laugher*, merry-andrew, a Comic person on the Dorian stage, Lat. *cachinnio*, Müller Dor. 4. 7, 3, cf. also *χαρίνος*.

καχασμός, *δ*, (*καγχάω*) loud laughter, Clem. Al. v. *καχασμός*.

καχασμός, *ον*, *δ*, a loud, rude laughter. Hence

καχαστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, disposed to loud, rude laughing.

καχάλαω, = *καγχάω*, Ath.

κᾶγχυρ, *vos*, *τό*, = *κᾶγχυρ*, Diosc.

καγχυρίδιος, *ον*, *δ*, (*κᾶγχυρ*) of toasted barley, Poll. 2. a kind of wheat, v. l. for *καχρ*, in Theophr.

καγχυρίδιον, *τό*, usu. in plur., the chaff (*ἔχυρα*) or husks of toasted barley (*κᾶγχυρ*), Arist. Probl. [v]

καγχρούεις, *εσσα*, *ει*, belonging to *κᾶγχυρ*, like it.

κᾶγχρῦς, *vos*, *ἡ*, roasted barley, from which pearl-barley (*ἐλφίτα*, Lat. *polenta*), and barley-water were made. II. a husk upon the catkins (amenta) of nut-trees and other monocotyledonous trees.

III. the capsule of rosemary and like plants, Theophr., and Plin. Hence

καγχρύφορος, *ον*, (*φέρω*) bearing capsules, like rosemary.

καγχρυώδης, *ες*, (*είδος*) like *κᾶγχυρ* II.

κᾶγχ, contr. from *καλ ἐγᾶ*, first in Il. 21. 108; most. freq. in Att. [α]

κᾶδ, Ep. for *κατά* before *δ*, very freq. in Hom., but only before *δέ*, *κᾶδ δέ*, and only when *κᾶδ* is used as an Adv.: but Hes. Op. 334, has also *κᾶδ δόναμιν*: the writing *καδδέ*, *καδδύναμιν*, as one word, is wrong.

καδδῆλομαι, Dor. for *καταδῆλομαι*.

καδδῆλω, (*καδδός*, *καδδός*) to choose or reject by vote, hence perf. pass. *κεκαδῆσθαι*, *κεκαδῆσθαι*, *κεκαδῆσθαι*. Lacon. word.

καδδῖον, *τό*, = *καδῖον*, esp. Lacon.

καδδῖχος, *δ*, (*καδδός*) a corn-measure, holding four *χοῖνικες*.

καδδός, *δ*, = *καδδός*, a vessel for collecting votes in. Lacon. form.

καδδράβητην, Ep. for *κατεδράβητην*, 3 dual aor. 2 act. from *καταδράβω*, Od. 15. 494.

καδδύναμιν, v. *κᾶδ* sub fin.

καδδύσαι, Ep. for *καταδύσαι*, nom. plur. fem. part. aor. 2 act. from *καταδύω*, Il. 19. 25.

καδῖον, *τό*, Dim. from *καδδός*, LXX. [α]

καδῖστικον, *τό*, Dim. from *σῶ*, Nicoch. Gal. 1.

καδῖστος, *δ*, Dim. from *καδδός*, Cratin. Pyt. 16: esp. the *balloiting-urn*, Ar. Vesp. 853, and Oratt.

καδμεία, *ἡ*, also *καδμεία*, *cadmia*, *calamina*, Diosc.

Καδμείος, *α*, *ον*, *Cadmean*: *οἱ Καδμείοι* the *Cadmeans* or ancient inhabitants of Thebes, Hom., and Hes.: *ἡ Καδμεία* the *citadel* of Thebes, Xen. Proverb. *Καδμεία νίκη* a victory won by one's own destruction, a dear-bought victory (from the story of Polyneices and Etocles), Valck. Hdt. 1. 166.

Καδμείων, *ἄνθρωπος*, *δ*, a descendant of *Cadmus*, Theban, Il.; in plur. *Καδμείωνες*.

Καδμήϊος, *η*, *ον*, Ep. and Ion. for *Καδμείος*.

Καδμήτις, ἴδωρ, peculiar fem. of Καδμείος, h. Hom. 6. 57, Hes. Op. 161.

καδμία, ἡ, =καδμεία.

Κάδμος, ὁ, Cadmos, Od., and Hes.; son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, founder of Thebes in Boeotia about 1550 B. C.: he is said to have brought from Phoenicia the old Greek alphabet of sixteen letters, hence called Καδμήτια γράμματα (Hdt. 5. 58, 59), which was afterwards increased by the eight (so called) Ionic, η, ω, φ, θ, χ, ζ, ξ, ψ, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. LII, sq.

καδοτόποι, ὄν, (ποιέω) making pails or vessels: from κάδος, ὁ, or κάδδος, a pail, jar, ask, vessel for water or wine, Lat. cadus, Anacr. 16, Hdt. 3. 20, Soph. Fr. 479: all in first form, but the other afterwards prevailed. II. an urn or box for collecting the votes, like καθίσκος, Lat. titulus, Ar. Av. 1032. (Ion. word from ΧΑΩ, χανδάνω, ἔχων, to hold, contain.) [δ]

Καδούλοι or Κάδωλοι, οἱ, boys used in the worship of the Cabeiri, compared by Dion. Hal. to the Rom. Camilli.

καδύτας, οὐ, ὁ, a parasitic plant, dodder, Lat. cuscuta, Theophr. Κάδωλοι, οἱ, v. Κάδουλοι.

Κάειρα, ἡ, fem. from Κάρ, a Carian woman, Pl. 4. 142. II. Adj. fem. for Καρικῆ, e. g. Κάειρα ἐσθῆς Hdt. 5. 88.

κάεις, part. aor. 2 pass. from κάω, κάλω.

κάμμενα, Ep. for καῖναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of κάω, κάω, Pl. 23. 198, 210.

καθά, Adv. used for καθ' ἃ, according as, just as, as, Polyb.: more usu. καθάπερ, also καθό, and καθώς, q. v.

καθαγιάζω, =ἰσώ, very dub.

καθαγιάζω, f. ἰσώ, to devote, dedicate, esp. by burnt sacrifice, τῶν τι Hdt. 1. 86: hence II. to burn as a sacrifice, burn as incense, Hdt. 1. 183, 7. 167: also to burn a dead body, Plut.; and so in gen. to bury the dead, ἡ κίνες καθάγισσαν whom dogs have buried, i. e. eaten up, Soph. Ant. 1081, ubi libri καθάγισσαν, but Schol. interprets it μετὰ ἔργων ἐκόμισαν, while Dind. ap. Stephan. follows Wunder, in supposing vv. 1079-1082 spurious. III. =καθαγιάζω 1, dub. Hence

καθαγιάζω, ὁ, a devoting, dedication. II. a burning, esp. of a sacrifice or dead body, hence in gen. funeral rites, Luc.

καθαγιάζω, f. ἰσώ, to make pure, cleanse, hallow, Eur. Or. 40.

II. to offer as an expiatory sacrifice, καὶ πέλανον ἐπὶ τυρὶ Id. Ion 707: hence absol. to make offerings, τῶν τι Luc.: on Soph. Ant. 1081, v. καθαγιάζω II.

καθαίμακτος, ὄν, bloodstained, bloody, Eur. Or. 1358 from καθαίμασσω, f. ξω, to make bloody, stain with blood, Aesch. Eum. 450.

καθαίματῶν, =foreg., Eur. Phoen. 1161, Ar. Thesm. 695.

καθαίματος, ὄν, (αἷμα) bloody.

καθαίρεισι, εὖς, ἡ, (καθαίρω) a putting down, destroying, killing, slaying, Stesich. ap. Suid.; a pulling down, razing, Thuc. 5. 42, Isocr. 153 B. 2. in Medic., a bringing down superfluous flesh, lowering, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. 3. a deposit from office.

καθαίρετον, verb. Adj. one must take down, reduce, destroy, Thuc. 1. 121. 2. καθαίρετός, εἶ, ὄν, to be put down or destroyed, Thuc. 1. 118.

καθαίρειν, οὐ, ὁ, a puller down, destroyer, overthrower, πολέμιον Thuc. 4. 83. Hence

καθαίρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for putting down: καθ. φάρμακα lowering medicines, Gal. Adv. -κῶς.

καθαίρω, Ion. καθαρεύω: fut. ἦσω: fut. 2 καθελῶ: aor. 2 καθέλον, inf. καθελῶν. To take down, Isrla Od. 9. 149: ὅσπερ, ὀφθαλμοῖς καθέλον to close the eyes of the dead, Pl. 11. 453, Od. 24. 296, for which Hom. says also κατ' ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐλέειν: to bring down, καθ. σελήνην, Lat. coelo dephaculo lunam, Ar. Nub. 750: in gen. to take down any thing suspended: hence in Med., καθαίρειναι τὰ τόξα to take down one's bow, Hdt. 3. 78. 2. to take down by force, tear or pull down, overpower, slay, kill, Od. 2. 100, 3. 238, etc.: in gen. to overturn, destroy, raze, Thuc. 5. 40, and Plat.: also in a milder sense, to put down, lower, humble, reduce, καθ. Κύρον καὶ τὴν Πέρσιν δύναμιν Hdt. 1. 71, cf. 95, etc.: esp. to depose, dethrone, Id. 1. 124, etc.: to cancel, rescind, ψήφισμα Thuc. 1. 140: as law

term, to condemn, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 281: ἡ καθαίρουσα ψήφος a verdict of guilty, Lys. 133. 12.

3. to fetch down as a reward or prize, καθαρεύειν ἀγῶνα or ἀγώνισμα Plut.; hence metaph., κατατρέσθαι μέγιστα πράγματα to achieve, accomplish great feats, Hdt. 7. 50, 2, cf. Eur. Supp. 749.

4. more rarely like simple, αἰρεῖν, to take and carry off, seize, Hdt. 6. 41, cf. 5. 36.

καθάρα, fut. καθάρω: aor. 1 ἐκάθην, later -ἄρα, inf. -ἄραι Lob. Phryn. 25, (καθάρω). To make pure or clean, cleanse, clean, purge, χροά, κρητήρας, θρόνους, etc., Hom.; opp. to ἐναιρεῖν to dirty, soil, Od. 19. 263: but also,

2. to cleanse away, wash off or away, λύματα, αἷμα Pl. 14. 171, Od. 6. 93: also καθ. γαῖαν to purge the land of monsters, Soph. Tr. 1061. Pass., esp. Medic., to be purged by medicine, Hipp.: hence καθαίρουμαι γῆρας I am purged of old age, Aesch. Fr. 39.

II. in religious sense, to cleanse, purify, θεῶν καθῆραι to purify by fumigating with sulphur, Il. 16. 228: καθ. τινά φόνον to purify him from blood, Hdt. 1. 44: but in Pass. c. acc., καθαρῶναι φόνον 1. 43. Med. to have oneself purified, Plat. Phaed. 114 C; also, καθαρῶσαι στόμα to keep one's tongue pure, Aesch. Fr. 305: metaph. in Theoc. 5. 119, =μαστιγῶς, like our vulgar phrase to rub one down, cf. σποδῶν. 2. c. acc. rei, to cleanse away, alone for, expiate, φόνον Aesch. Cho. 74.

καθάλλομαι, fut. -αλούμαι, Dep. med.: to spring, leap down, Xen. Eq. 3. 7: metaphor of a storm, to rush down, Il. 21. 298.

καθαλμής, ἐς, (ἄλμη) salt, saltilish.

καθῆλος, ὄν, (ἄλος) very salt, salt, Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 E.

καθῆμαξέω, to wear with wheels: hence strictly of a road worn with wheels; and then like Lat. tritus, καθῆμαξενός, ἡ, ὄν, hackneyed, stale, γῆναον καθ. a common prostitute, Ael.; τὰ καθ. (sub. σκόμματα) stale jests, Lat. convicia de plautro, Dion. H., v. πομπένω.

καθάμινα, ατος, τό, (καθάπτω) any thing tied, a knot, καθ. λύειν λόγον to loose a knotty point, Eur. Hipp. 671.

καθαμύλλω, f. ἰσώ, (ἄμμος) to sand over, Arist. Anim.

καθαῖνον, Att. for κατάνω, v. I. in Soph. El. 1451.

καθάπαι, Adv. for καθ' ἅπαν, on the whole, Lat. in universum.

καθάπαξ, Adv. once for all, Od. 21. 349: in gen. altogether, Dem. 377. 7: οὐδέ καθάπαξ not even once, Polyb.

καθάπερ, Adv. =καθά with enclit. περ, even as, just as, like as, freq. in Hdt. (in Ion. form κατὰπερ), and Att. Sometimes still further length. by ἐι and ἄν ἐι, καθάπερ, καθάπερavel like as if, just as if, Plat. Philol. 59 E, Legg. 684 C.

καθαπλῶ, to unfold, let flow, Aristae.

καθαπτός, ἡ, ὄν, laying hold of, attacking, offensive: from καταπτός, ἡ, ὄν, or κάβαπτος, tied or fastened on: καθ. δορὰς bound with, clad in skins, Eur. Hyps. 1, cf. Ar. Ran. 1212.

καθάπτο, late Act. of καθάπτομαι, to tie, fasten or fit on, put upon, τῶν τι Soph. Tr. 1051; τι ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyn. 6. 9: also in Pass., βρόχῳ καθάπτομενος Soph. Ant. 1222. II. rare as καθάπτομαι to lay hold of, τινός N. T.

B. καθάπτομαι, fut. ψομαι, Dep. med.: (ἄπτω) to lay hold of, in Hom. always καθάπτεσθαι τινά ἐπέεσι to fasten upon, accost, address one with words, mostly μαλακοῖς or μελιχλοῖς ἐπέεσι; but also, καθ. ἀντιβίους or χαλεποῖς ἐπέεσι to assail, attack with harsh and angry words, Od. 20. 323, Hes. Op. 330: also simply, καθάπτεσθαι τινά to address, accost one, Od. 20. 22; and so absol., Il. 16. 421, Od. 2. 39. II. post-Hom. usu. in the bad signif. c. gen. pers., to assail, attack, upbraid one, Thuc. 6. 16: also, καθ. τινός μαστιγῇ to attack him with a scourge. 2. in Hdt. 6. 68, 8. 65, to appeal to one as witness, Lat. antestari. 3. to lay hold of a thing, apprehend, perceive it, ψόφου Hipp. Cf. καθάπτω.

καθῆρος, ὄν, =καθῆριος. Adv. -ως, Eubul. Titl. 1.

καθῆρενότης, ητος, ἡ, =καθαρίτης.

καθῆρευνόν, one must keep clean, τινός from a thing, Luc.; verb. Adj. from

καθαρεύω, (καθαρός) to be clean or pure, Plat. Phaed. 58 B: καθ. τινός to be clean or free from a thing, esp. from guilt in the eyes of God, Heind. Plat. 1. c.; and so, ἀπὸ τινος Ib. 74 A: also, καθ. τινί to be clean in a thing, Ar. Ran. 355; ἔν τινι Plut.; περὶ τι Polyb. II. in Gramm. to be pure, as words which have one vowel before another.

καθάρινω, to be *καθαρός*, dub., v. Valck. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 58 B.

καθάρῳ, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, later form for καθαίρω, to cleanse, N. T.

καθάριος, ον, (*καθαρός*) *cleanly, neat, nice*, Lat. *mundus*, of persons, Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 A; of things, Menandr. p. 175; καθ. βίος, opp. to πολυτελής, Ath.: of words, *pure*. Adv. -ίως, Amphib. Philet. 1. [3] Hence

καθαριότης, πτος, ἡ, *cleanliness, neatness*, Lat. *munditiae*, Hdt. 2. 37, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22: *purity*, Arist. Eth. N.

καθαριότης, ὅ, (*καθαρίω*) = *καθαρός*, Luc.

καθαριότηριον, τό, a place for purifying.

καθάρα, ατος, τό, (*καθαίρω*) *that which is thrown away in cleansing*, usu. in plur. *off-scourings, scum, defilement*, Aesch. Cho. 98: hence II. metaph. a worthless fellow, *scum of the earth*, *outcast*, Lat. *purgamentum*, Ar. Plut. 454, Eupol. Dem. 15.

III. = *καθαρίσις*. IV. in Ar. Ach. 44, ἐνός καθαράματος within the purified ground, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 363.

καθαρίδω, to join or fit to, τιῶ τι Eur. Hipp. 771; τι ὑπό τιῶ Id. Bacch. 929.

καθαρίσθω, ὅ, (*καθαίρω*) a cleansing, νύψαι καθαρίσθω Soph. O. T. 1288.

2. an atonement, expiation, an expiatory sacrifice, καθαρίων τῆς χώρας ποιεῖσθαι τινα to take him in atonement for his country, Hdt. 7. 197; μύθος ἐλαύνειν καθαρίσις, like ἄγος ἐλαύνειν, Aesch. Cho. 968: also applied to the lowest step in the Eleusinian mysteries.

3. καθαρίσματα, songs of purification by Empedocles, Ath. 620 D. II. also metaph. like *καθάρα* II, Plut.

καθαρολογέω, (λέγω) to speak purely, καθαροποιέω, to purify: from

ΚΑ'ΘΑΡΩ' 3, ὁ, ὄν, *clean, pure, spotless, unsoiled, ἔλματτα* Hom. (only in Od.), etc.: opp. to ρυτάρος, πινάδης. II. *clear, open, free*, esp. ἐν καθαρίῳ (sub. τόπος) in a clear, open space, in II. esp. of a space clear from dead bodies: ἐν καθαρίῳ βῆναι to leave the way clear, Soph. O. C. 1575; ἐν κ. οἰκεῖν to live in the open air, Plat. Rep. 520 D; διὰ καθαρίῳ ῥέειν, of a river whose course is clear and open, Hdt. 1. 202: ἐν καθαρίῳ ἥλιος in the open sun, opp. to σκία, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C: opp. to πλήρης, μωστός.

III. in moral sense, *clean-handed, pure, clean from guilt or defilement*, κ. χεῖρας Hdt. 1. 35: also c. gen., *clear, free from* . . . , Hdt. 2. 38; esp. κ. ἄδικας, κακῶν, etc., Horace's *sceleris purus*, Plat., etc.: καθαρά ἡμέρα, Lat. *dies fasti*, Id. Legg. 800 D: but in Hom., κ. θάνατος an honorable death, by the sword, not the halter, Od. 22. 462: opp. to μωράδος.

IV. *pure, unmixed, bright, clear*, esp. of water, Hdt. 4. 53, and Att.; φεύγος Pind. P. 9. 150: hence *genuine, true*, καθαρόν a real, genuine saying, Ar. Vesp. 1015; κ. τίμων a very Timon, Ar. Av.: also of language, *pure, unadulterated*, Dion. H.

V. in gen. without blemish in its kind, *spotless, faultless*, ὁ κ. στρατός, also τό καθαρόν τό στρατόν the sound portion of the army, Hdt. 1. 211, 4. 135; καθαρά ψήφοι a clear, complete reckoning, i. e. without any remainder, Dem. 303. 22: κ. δοῦλος a slave perfect in his part, expl. by ἀπικριβωμένους, Antiph. Ἀγροίκ. 10. B. Adv. -ρως, ἀγνώς καὶ καθαρός h. Hom. Ar. 121, Hes. Op. 335: *clearly* γεγρονέαι to be of pure blood, Hdt. 1. 147.

2. with clear hands, *purely, honestly*, Dem. 127. 5. 3. *clearly, plainly*, λέγειν Ar. Vesp. 631.

4. *entirely*, Dio C. (With the root καθ- cf. Sanscr. *guhā* (purificari), Lat. *cast-us*, Germ. *keusch*. Buttm. Lexil. v. *ἀνθρώπων* 10, connects also *κενός*, cf. *ψαράς*, *ψεδρός*.) Hence

καθάρσις, πτος, ἡ, *cleanness, purity*, esp. in moral sense, Plat. Legg. 778 C. II. *clearness, brightness*, opp. to *mistiness*, Hipp.

καθαροφυγικός, ὅ, ὄν, *made pure, sifted: from καθαροφυγός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) making pure*.

καθαράπτω, fut. ἄτω, usu. ἄξω, to tear or snatch down, Eur. Andr. 813.

καθάρσιος, ον, (*καθαίρω*) act. *cleansing, purifying*, esp. from guilt or defilement, *atoning, expiatory*, Trag.; c. gen., καθ. φόνου Aesch. Eum. 578. II. as Subst., 1. τό καθαρίσιον, sub. ἱερὸν, an expiatory sacrifice, also the victim, Eur. I. T. 1225: hence *purification, expiation*, Hdt. 1. 35. 2. sub. φάρμακον, opening medicine, a purge, Medic.

κάθαρις, εως, ἡ, (*καθαίρω*) a cleansing, purification, Hdt. 1. 35.

II. Medic., a clearing off of humours, purging, Hipp. [3] καθαρίσθαι, verb. Adj., one must clean or clear.

καθάρτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = *καθάρτης*, Plut. Hence καθαρίστηριος, ον, = *καθαρίστικός, expiatory*, Dion. H.

καθάρτης, οὐ, ὁ, (*καθαίρω*) a cleanser, purifier, esp. from guilt, defilement, etc., Hipp., and Soph. El. 70.

καθάρτικος, ἡ, ὄν, cf. fit for cleansing or purifying; ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 231 B: but esp. as medic. term, *purgative*, Hipp.: but also = *καθάρσιος*, Arist. Pol.

καθάρυλλος, ον, Dim. from *καθαρός*, *cleanly, pure, unmixed*, Plat. (Com.) Νύξ 1. Adv. -λως, Cratin. Del. 7.

καθαρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *clean, clear*, ἔμμα Hipp. καθαυαίνα, Att. for *καταυαίνα*.

καυαυτόν, for *καθ' αὐτόν*, of itself, by itself, absolutely. καυαυτόν, or better *divisum καθ' αὐτόν*, by one's self, alone, singly. II. of one's self, voluntarily.

καθέδρα, ἡ, a seat, κ. τοῦ γαυῶτα a hare's seat or form, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4: esp. a bench for rousers, a professor's chair or pulpit: also a privy. 2. the sitting part, *posterioris*, Hipp.

II. a sitting, the state, posture of sitting, Plut.: hence a *sitting still, lounging, delaying*, ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ ἔχειν τινα to keep him idle, Thuc. 2. 18.

καθέζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, also -εδήσομαι Diog. L., Dep. med., of which Buttm. Catal. v. ἴω, doubts the use of pres. in early Greek, but v. Od. 10. 378, Eur. Heracl. 33, Lys. 133. 11: cf. *κάθημαι*: to set oneself down, to sit down, Hom. 4 to hold a sitting or meeting, Od. 1. 372: to sit still, with collat. notion of rest, Od. 10. 378; and so to lounge, loiter, linger, Od. 6. 295: to sit as suppliants, Eur. Heracl. 33: to sit down in a country, encamp, Thuc. 2. 18, etc. Καθέω is never found, the deficient transit. tenses being supplied by καθίζω, καθιδρύω, καθεῖσα.

καθέκη, Ep. and Ion. for *καθήκη*, aor. 1 from *καθήμεναι*, II.

καθείατο, Ep. for *ἐκδήνητο*, 3 plur. impf. from *καθήμεναι*, II.

καθειμαρμία, to be ordained by fate; esp. to one's misfortune, Epict.: part., *καθειμαρμένος*, η, ον, ordained by fate, Plut.

καθειμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. of *καθήμεναι*, remissly, languidly.

καθειργνύμι, Att. for *κατεργνύμι*, aor. 1 εἶργα, to shut in or up, enclose, confine, imprison, first in Hippon. Fr. 13.

καθειργέω, Att. for *κατεργέω*, = *foreg*. Hence

καθειρέεις, εως, ἡ, Att. for *κατερείεις*, a shutting in, enclosing, confining, Plut.

καθεῖς, for *καθ' εἰς*, also *εἰς καθεῖς*, one by one, one after another, N. T.: this anomalous phrase for *εἰς καθ' ἓνα*, was prob. formed backwards from the neut. *ἐν καθέν*.

καθεῖσα, aor. 1 from a pres. *καθέω*, which is not used, (εἶσα) I made to sit down, set or put down, τινα ἐπὶ θρόνῳ II. 18. 389; in gen. I made to sit still, lounge, loiter, tarry, II. 5. 36; σκοποῦν καθεῖσε he set a spy, Od. 4. 524; ἀνδράντα κ. Pind. P. 5. 55: also in Med., *καθεῖσθαι* in Anacr. Ep. 10. (The deficient tenses are supplied by *καθιδρύω*.)

καθέκαστα, for *καθ' ἕκ.*, as Adv., τὰ καθ., each particular, Strab.

καθεκάστην, as Adv., used for *καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν*, day by day, daily.

καθεκοσίους, ον, = *ἐκοσίους*, LXX.

καθεκύνει, verb. Adj. from *κατέχω*, one must keep, Plut.

καθέκτης, ον, ὁ, (*κατέχω*) a trap-door.

καθεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, holding, containing, τινός Arist. H. A.: holding in, retentive, Medic.: from

καθεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κατέχω*) held back: to be held back or checked, Plut. Adv. -τως, Philostr.

καθελέω, inf. aor. 2 act. *καθελέω*, of *καθαίρω*.

καθελίσσω, to wrap, wrap round, τιῶ τι Hdt. 7. 181; also in Ion. plqpf. pass. *κατελίσχαιο* for *καθελίσκω* ἦσαν Ib. 76.

καθελκώω, to make sore, ulcerate, Hipp.

καθελκυσμός, ὅ, a drawing down, launching, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 A: from

καθελκώω, v. sub *καθέλω*. [On quantity, v. ἐλκύνω.]

καθέλω, ἱ, ἔω, to draw down, esp. καθ. τὰς ναῦς to draw down the ships to the sea, launch them, Lat. *deducere naves*, Ar. Ach. 544; so too νῆας *καθελκύσαι* Hdt. 7. 100, Thuc. 2. 93.

κάθεμα, ατος, τό, or **κάθημα**, (καθίμι) *something let down or suspended*, e. g. a necklace, collar, etc., Antiph. Incert. 78 : also **καθέτηρ**.

καθένυμι, to clothe, v. καταέννυμι.

καθέης, Adv., the more usu. **εφεής**, Plut. : also poet., **καθεΐης** Opp., in tmesis.

κάθεις, εως, ἡ, (κατέω) *a holding, keeping hold of, preservation, τῆς ἀρχῆς* Thuc. 3. 47 : *a holding in, τοῦ πνεύματος* Arist. Pol.

κάθεω, fut. of κατέω, as early as Hom.

κάθερμα, ατος, τό, = ἔρμα III, Anacr. 19.

καθερπύω, f. ὕωω, to creep down, ἔς . . , Ar. Ran. 485.

κάθερτα, to creep, steal down, Soph. Fr. 110 : metaph. of the first down, to steal over the cheek, Xen. Symp. 4. 23, cf. Asclepiad. Ep. 1.

κάθες, imperat. aor. 2 from καθίμι.

κάθεσις, εως, ἡ, (καθίμι) *a putting down into*, Arist. Meteor. : esp. *a bringing of plays upon the stage*, Scholl. II. (καθέζομαι) *a sitting down, seat, dwelling*.

καθεστηκώς, Adv. part. perf. act. from καθίστημι, *fixedly, steadily, calmly*, Arist. Pol.

καθεστήκει, via, ὅς, part. perf. from καθίστημι.

καθεστήξω, fut. 3 from καθίστημι, with intr. signif.

καθεστῶτα, ὧν, τὰ, syncop. neut. plur. part. perf. from καθίστημι, q. v.

καθέτη, ἡ, v. κἀθετος.

καθέτηρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (καθίμι) *any thing let down or put in*, esp.

1. *a plug of lint, pessary, to put into a wound*, Hipp. 2. *a surgical instrument for emptying the bladder*, Gal. 3. *a fishing-line*, Artemid. 4. = **κάθεμα**, Clem. Al.

καθετηριστός, ὁ, *a putting in of the καθέτηρ*.

καθέτης, ου, ὁ, = sq. 1. 2.

κἀθετος, ὧν, (καθίμι) *let down, put down or in* : as Subst.

I. ἡ κἀθετος, *πυραμίδος*, a perpendicular line, Procl. : hence also

2. *a mason's level or plumbline*, Vitruv. 3.

perpendicular height, Strab. 4. *a fishing line*, Opp. 5.

sub. θύρα, a trap-door. II. ὁ κἀθετος, sub. ἁμῶς or τοῦς,

an animal let down into the sea as an offering to Poseidon, Lys. ar. Harp. in voc.

καθευδιτέον, one must sleep, Plat. Phaedr. 259 D. : verb. Adj. from

καθεύδω, impf. Hom. **καθεύδον**, Att. **καθεύδον** and **ἐκἀθεύδον** :

fut. **καθευδήσω**, to sleep, slumber, Od. 6. 1, Hdt. 2. 95 ; in gen.

to lie down to sleep, i. e., esp. to lie a-bed, Pl. 1. 611, Od. 4. 304,

etc. ; ἐν φιλότῃ καθεύδων Od. 8. 313 : κ. μετὰ τῶνος Plat. Symp. 219 D. : metaph. to rest, be at rest, still, quiet, καθ.

χειρ Aesch. Ag. 1357 : acc. to Schleuss., in N. T. of the sleep

of death, like κοιμᾶσθαι, but all the instances prove the reverse,

except I Thess. 5. 10, where there is a verbal reference to its

usu. signif. in v. 6.

καθεύρεμα, ατος, τό, an invention, LXX.

καθευρεσιλογία, (λέγω) to have a fertile invention, speak

fluently, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 397.

καθευρίσκω, f. ρήσω, to find, discover, Soph. Ant. 395, in Pass.

καθεβόθω, ὧν, (καθέω) *boiled down, well-boiled*, Achae. ap.

Ath. 368 A. : κ. χρυσός *refined gold*.

καθεψίς, ἐς, = *foreg.*, Nic.

καθεψίσις, εως, ἡ, (καθέω) *a boiling down*, Hipp.

καθεψιδόμαι, f. ἡσώμαι, Dep. Med. : to mock at, Lat. *illudere*,

τῶνος Od. 19. 372.

καθέω, fut. ψήσω, to boil down, boil well, boil away, digest,

Ar. Vesp. 795. II. metaph. to soften, temper, joined with

πραΐνει Xen. Eq. 9. 6, cf. πέσσω IV.

κάθῃ, Att. for **κάθῃσιν**, 2 sing. pres. from **κάθημαι**.

καθηγεμονικός, ἡ, ὧν, = *ηγεμονικός* : from

καθηγεμόν, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, = *ηγεμόν*, a leader, esp. a guide, Hdt.

7. 128 : καθ. ὁδοῦ Polyb.

καθηγεμόμαι, f. ἡσώμαι, Dep. med. to go before, lead, be guide,

τῶν εἰς πόλιν Hdt. 4. 125 ; also καθ. τινι ὁδόν 9. 104 ; also c.

part., Hdt. 7. 8, i. : hence to go before and teach a thing, Lat.

praevire verbis, ἡγήσασθιν Hdt. 2. 56 ; also καθ. λόγον to begin

the discourse, Plat. Symp. 199 C. : to be the first to do, to

establish, ordain, i. t. Hdt. 2. 49 ; in gen. to shew, point out the

way, Wess. Hdt. 7. 183 : to be teacher of any one, τῶς Strab. : construct. much like that of the simple Verb. Hence

καθηγήτρια, ἡ, Orph. : fem. from sq.

καθηγητήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, and

καθηγητής, οὔ, ὅ, = *καθηγεμόν*, a leader, guide, teacher, Plut.

καθηδύνα, to sweeten much, make too sweet, Ath. : in gen. to

sweeten, please. [v]

καθηδυσπάθεια, ἡ, *a luxurious life* : from

καθηδύπαινα, to squander, lavish in luxury and pleasures, c.

acc., Xen. An. 1. 3, 3.

καθίκων, ὄντος, τό, v. sub **καθίχω** II.

καθικόντως, Adv. part. pres. from sq.

καθίχω, f. ξω, to come or go down, go down to fight, attack,

Aesch. Cho. 455. 2. to come down to, come or reach to, εἰς

ἐπὶ τι, e. g. ἐπὶ θάλασσαν Hdt. 2. 32 : to come to any one,

καθίκει ἐς ἡμᾶς ὁ λόγος, the turn of speaking came to us,

Aeschin. 31. 27 : of Time, ὁ χρόνος κ. the time is come, Arist.

H. A. : ἡ ἑορτή κ. ἐς τὴν ἡμέραν the festival falls or happens

on the day, Plut. II. to suffice, be enough for a thing, τῷ ;

hence to be meet, fit, proper, ὁ καθίκων χρόνος Soph. O. T. 75 :

αἱ καθίκοιαι ἡμέραι the regular, proper days, (Dem.) 1372. 8 :

also impers., **καθίκει** μοι *it belongs to me, beseeems or behoves*

me : hence in part., τὸ καθίκων, ὄντος, and τὰ καθίκοινα *that*

which is meet, fit or proper, one's due, duty, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2,

5 ; and esp. as a technical term of the Stoic philos., Cic. Off. 1.

3 : but in Hdt. 1. 97, 5. 49, τὰ καθίκοινα = τὰ καεστῶτα,

the present state of things, circumstances. Adv. part. pres.

καθικόντως *meetly, properly*, Polyb.

καθιλιάζω, to bring the sun in upon, to illuminate, Luc.

καθίλω, to nail on or to, τὴν πρὸς τι Plut. : Pass. to be nailed

with, τῶντι Polyb. Hence

καθίλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a nailing on or to*.

καθίλωτης, οὔ, ὁ, *one who nails on or to*.

καθίλωτός, ὧν, nailed.

κάθημαι, inf. καθίσθαι, impf. ἐκαθήμην, to sit still, sit en-

throned, as if perf. pass. of καθέζομαι, to be seated, and so to sit,

sit down, Hom., cf. Rubnk. Ep. Cr. p. 159 ; strictly, of judges, to

take their seats in court, be seated, Ar. Nub. 208, v. Wolf Lept.

p. 387, cf. Thuc. 5. 85 : in gen. to sit still, tarry, abide, sojourn,

dwelt : also with bad sign., to sit, lie idle, sit doing nothing,

Hdt. 3. 134 : to lead a sedentary, effeminate, unwarlike life,

Valck. Hdt. 2. 861 : but also of an army, to lie in a place, en-

camp, Thuc. : to lie in wait, lie in ambush : of districts and

countries, to lie, lie low, Lat. *subsidiere*, Eur. Cresph. 1, v. Jac.

A. P. p. 561. Construct., καθίσθαι ἐν τινι, παρὰ τινι, ἐπὶ

τινι or τῶνος Hom., and Eur. ; also, κ. ἐκ δίφρου Od. 21. 420,

cf. ἐκ 1. 3 : but also c. acc. cognato, καθ. ἔδραν Eur. Herac. 55.

More freq. in Att. than the simple ἦμαι.

καθημαξέμενός, Adv. part. perf. pass. from **καθαμαξέω**, *worn*

like a road, hence in a stilted, hackneyed way, v. **καθαμαξέω**.

καθημέραν, Adv. better divisim, καθ' ἡμέραν, daily.

καθημερέα, ἡ, the passing of the day, daily business, Polyb. :

from

καθημερέω, to pass the day.

καθημερινός, ἡ, ὧν, a later form for sq., Theophr., v. Lob.

Phryn. 53, who however confounds it with **μεθημερινός**.

καθημέριος, α, ὧν, also os, ὧν, happening every day (καθ' ἡμέ-

ραν), daily, κ. μοῖρα Soph. El. 1414.

καθημερόβιος, ὧν, living only for the day, Lat. *qui in diem*

vivit.

καθίραι, inf., καθίρας, part. aor. 1 from **καθαίρω**, Hom.

καθησυχάζω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. form of **ἡσυχάζω**, Polyb.

καθίννυμι, v. καθίννυμι.

κάθιδρος, ὧν, = καθίδρος, LXX.

καθιδρύω, to throw into a violent sweat.

καθιδρύμα, τό, = ἵδρωμα.

καθιδρύσις, εως, ἡ, = ἵδρωσις.

καθιδρύω, to set down, make to sit down, Od. 20. 257 : to

establish, restore, heal, Hipp. : but also to consecrate, dedicate,

Eur., who uses aor. 1 med. (I. T. 1481), and pf. pass. in act.

signif. (Cycl. 318) : καθ. βίω to make one pass his life, settle

him in a place, Id. Bacch. 1339 ; hence in Pass. to sit down,

settle, Ar. Av. 45. [On quantity v. ἵδρωμα.]

καθίζω, *ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, sweating much, tired.*

καθίμαι, *pass. from καθίζω.*

καθιεύω, *to sacrifice, slaughter, Arist. Eth. N.*

καθιερουργέω, = *foreg., Diod.*

καθιερώω, *to dedicate, devote, hallow, Hdt. 1. 92; ἐάντων*

ἐπὶ τινος Plut.: *v. Lob. Phryn. 192. Hence*

καθιερώσις, *εως, ἡ, a dedication, Dio C.*

καθιερωτός, *ἐα, εἶν, verb. Adj., to be dedicated, Plat. Legg. 809 B.*

καθίζων, *to seat one's self, sit down, θάκονδε* Od. 5. 3; also, *ἐς θρόνον* Aesch. Eum. 29; *ἐπὶ τι* Isocr. 13 B: cf. καθίζω.

καθίζησις, *εως, ἡ, a sitting: from*

καθίζω, *impf. καθίζον or καθίζων, as Wolf writes it, and no doubt rightly, if ἐκάθισον (which is used in Od. 16. 408) be allowed as the orig. form; buttm. however is against this, Ausf. Gr. § 86. Anm. 2, cf. Lexil. voc. ἀνήσθεν 12: fut. καθίσω, Dor. καθίξω, Att. καθίω: aor. 1 ἐκάθισα, but also καθίσα*

Ar. Ran. 911, and Thuc. 6. 66. Ep. part. καθίσσας Hom.; cf. also καθίσεια. *To set down, make to sit down, oft. in Hom.: later, κ. σπάρτον to encamp, Eur. Heracl. 664, Thuc. 4. 90: ἄγοράς κ. to make an assembly be seated, i. e. hold, open one, Od. 2. 69; and so later, κ. δικαστήριον to hold a court, Ar. Vesp. 395; but, κ. τιλ δικαστήν to appoint a judge to try a person, Plat. Legg. 873 E; and so in place, to appoint, constitute.*

2. *to place or settle in a given, τινα εἰς δόμον* Eur. Ion 1541. 3. *to put into a state or condition, make, render one so and so, e. g. κλαυντέ τινα κ. to set him down to weep, make him weep, Plat. Ion 535 E; but also, κλαίειν τινα κ.* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 14.

II. *intr. to sit down, be seated, sit, oft. in Hom.: esp. to sit at meals, Lat. discumbere, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 2; to sit as judge, Plat. Legg. 659 B: to sit down in a country, encamp, ἐς χώραν* Thuc. 4. 93: also *to settle, sink in, Plat. Phaedr. 254 B: of ships, to run aground, Polyb. Later also in medi, Valck. Hdt. 8. 71: κ. ἐπὶ τινα* Hom., *ἐπὶ τι* Ar. Ran. 197, *ἐν τι* Hdt. 5. 25, *to sit on a thing; but also c. acc., καθ. τρίποδα* Eur. El. 980, *βομών* Id. H. F. 48, as we say *to sit a horse.*

B. the Pass. or Med. is also freq. in this intr. signif., first in *Il. 79. 50, in tmesi.*

καθίμην, *fut. καθίμην: aor. 1 καθήκα, Ep. καθέκα. To send down, let down, let fall, Il. 8. 134, in tmesi; δίνον λαυκανήν καθέκα* I have sent the wine down my throat, *Il. 24. 642; but, καθέρε ἵππους ἐν δίναν sink them in the stream, as an offering to the river-god, Il. 21. 132: 80, κ. ἄγκυραν* Hdt. 7. 36; *κ. καταπειρητήριον* to let down a sounding-line, *Hdt. 2. 28; and absol., καθέκω to reach by sounding, to sound, Plat. Phaedr. 112 E; hence metaph. to put forward by way of trial, to attempt, καθ. πρόφασιν* Ar. Vesp. 174; *κ. πείραν* to make an attempt, *Ael. 1. κ. κόμας* to let one's hair flow loose, *Eur.; but, κ. πάγωνα* to let one's beard grow, *Dio C. 1. γόνυ εἰς γαῖαν* to kneel down, *Eur. Hec. 561: also to lead down from the hill to the plain, and in Pass. to march down, Aesch. Theb. 79, with v. 1. μὲθ. also in Pass. to reach or stretch down seawards, ὅρα πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν καθ. Plat. Criti. 118 A; so too, καθέτω τὰ τελεῖα were carried down to the water, Thuc. 4. 103, cf. 5. 52: 80, καθέκωμαι σπονδάς* Eur. I. A. 60.

III. *κ. ἄρματα, εἰς ἀγῶνα, ἔμιλλαν* etc. to send down into the place of contest, *Lat. demittere ad certamen* (cf. *descendere in campum, arenam*), and so absol., *Thuc. 6. 16, Isocr. 353 D; hence also seemingly intr., to come down upon, attack, Ar. Eq. 430: Med. to prepare for attack, put oneself in motion against any one, ἐπὶ τινα* Hdt. 7. 138, cf. *Lob. Phryn. 398. [on quantity v. ἔμμη.]*

καθεκτείνω, *strengthen, for ἱκετεῖω, to intreat earnestly, τί τινας* Eur. Hel. 1024: but c. dat. pers., *Hdt. 6. 68: also in Med., Eur. Or. 324.*

καθικμαίνω, = *κατικμαίνω.*

καθικνέομαι, *fut. ἵξωμαι, aor. ἱκόμεν, Dep. Med.: to come down, come to, reach to: hence to reach, touch, esp. to touch painfully, πένθος καθικτέω με sorrow touched me sore, Od. 1. 342; μάλα πῶς με καθίκετο θυμὸν ἐννέη thou hast touched me nearly, Il. 14. 104, where the acc. is to be explained from the notion towards, not from a transit. force of the word, cf. Soph. O. T. 809: in Prose the gen. was more freq. καθικνεῖσθαι τινας ῥάβδω, σκύτει, κονδύλῳ etc., like καθάπτωμαι, to touch,*

strike, smite one with a rod, etc., Plut.; also καθ. τῆς ἐπιβολῆς to reach, gain one's purpose, Polyb.

καθίσκάρυν, *strengthen, form of ἱσκάρυν. [v]*

καθίσμα, *to let down by a rope, Ar. Vesp. 379, 396. [i] Hence καθίμηνσις, εως, ἡ, a letting down by a rope, Plut.*

καθίμωμεν, = *καθίμω.*

καθίννυμι, *Med. καθίννυμι, also written καθιγνύμι, καθιγνύμαι = καθίζω, καθίζομαι, Hipp. The simpl. ἱννυμι only in Gramm.*

καθιπτάζομαι, *f. ἄσσομαι, Dep. med.: trans. to ride down, ride over, οὐεττὺν with horse, καθ. τὴν χάρην* Hdt. 9. 14: hence in gen., *to trample down, trample under foot, like λάξ πατεῖν, Aesch. Eum. 150, 731, 779: later—c. gen., κ. φιλοσοφίας* Diog. L. II. *to ride up and down, ride, Macho ap. Ath. 581 D, sensu obsceno.*

καθίπτεινσις, *εως, ἡ, a riding down upon or against, Dion. H.: from*

καθίπτειν, = *καθίπταζομαι, to ride down, trample under foot, Ἀργείων στρατὸν* Ar. Phoen. 732. *Pass. οἱ ποταμοὶ καθιπτεύονται* the frozen rivers are ridden upon, *Hdn.*

καθιπτοκράτεις, *f. ἴσω, and*

καθιπτομάχης, *f. ἴσω, to conquer with horse.*

καθιπτοτροφέω, *f. ἴσω, to spend or squander in keeping horses, Isae. 55. 22.*

καθίπταμαι, *v. καταπέτομαι.*

κάθισις, *εως, ἡ, (καθίζω) a sitting, lying, Plut.*

κάθισμα, *ατος, τό, a seat, Diosc.*

καθιστάνω, *later and worse form for sq.*

καθίστημι, *A. trans. tenses, pres., impf., fut. καταστήσω, and aor. 1: also pres., impf., fut., and aor. 2 med. imperat. pres. καθίστα Il. 9. 202, and καθίστην for καθίσταθι. To set, put down, κρητῆρα* Il.: *so Πύλονδε καταστήσθαι τινα* to bring one down to Pylos, *Od. 13. 274, κ. τινα ἐς Νάξον* Hdt. 1. 64; and so, *κ. τῆα* to bring a ship to land, *put in, Od. 12. 185; and κ. δῖπρον* to stay or stop it, *Soph. El. 710. 2. to settle, ordain, appoint, establish, confirm, κ. τινα τύραννον* Hdt. 5. 92, 1, cf. 94; *κ. νομοθέτας, δικαστὰς* etc. Xen.; esp. of political constitutions, *κ. πολιτείας, ὀλιγαρχίας* etc., like *Lat. ordinare, constituere rempublicam, Wolf Lept. p. 229; in gen. to set in order, arrange, τὰ πράγματα* Isocr.: also *to restore, Eur. Alc. 362: in this sense freq. also in Med., esp. aor. 1, Aesch. Eum. 706, Ar. Vesp. 502; strictly to appoint for oneself, choose, e. g. a leader, Xen. An. 3. 1, 39.*

3. *esp. to bring into a certain state, κ. σώμα* to prepare the body for medicine, *Hipp.: freq. κ. τινα εἰς τι, e. g. ἐς ἀπόνειαν* Thuc. 1. 82, *ὀφειδὶ* Isocr. 134 C: *to bring to power or dignity, Plat. Rep. 569 A: also sometimes c. inf. in gen. to make or render so and so, κ. ἐμμετρεῖ ψευδῆ* Soph. Ant. 657, *κ. τι φανερόν* Thuc. 2. 42; and c. part., καθίστα ὄντα καθιστάναι τινα to bring one to tears, *Eur. Andr. 635.*

B. in Pass. and intr. tenses, i. e. aor. 2, perf., and plpf., of Act.: intr. *to be placed, set, set oneself down, settle, ἐς τὸν ἦν* Hdt. 3. 131.

2. intr. *to be settled, established, or appointed, Hdt., etc.*

3. in a physical sense, *to settle, deposit a sediment, Hipp.*

4. also *to stand quiet or calm, e. g. of water, πνεῦμα καθεστηκός* a calm, *Ar. Ran. 1003; ὁ δούρος κατέστη* Hdt. 3. 80: metaph. of persons, *to become calm and composed, Soph. Aj. 306; καταστάς composedly, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 300.*

5. *to be in a certain state, ἐκ καταστάμιν* to come to a good issue, *Hdt. 7. 132, etc. 6. to be usual or customary; and in gen. to be or become, Hdt. 1. 94, 2. 84, Soph. O. T. 703: hence καθεστήκως, Ion. κατεστέδς, existing, established, ordinary, Hdt. 1. 65, 3. 89; ἡλικία καθεστηκυῖα, Cicero's constans aetas, middle age, Thuc. 2. 36: τὰ καθεστῶτα the present state, existing laws, customs, usages, etc. the established construction of a state, Wolf Lept. p. 234. Adv. -κῶτως, q. v.*

καθιστήριον, *τό, (καθίζω) a seat.*

καθιστορέω, *strengthen, for ἱστορέω.*

καθό, *Adv. in use for καθ' ὅ, = καθά, in so far as, according as, Arist. Metaph.: so that, Plat. Soph. 267 D.*

καθοδὴγέω, *f. ἴσω, to lead, show the way, Plut.*

καθοδηγίσις, *εως, ἡ, Clem. Al., and*

καθοδηγία, *ἡ, Strab., a leading, guidance: from*

καθοδηγός, *ὁ, a leader, guide, shewer, Orph.*

κάθοδος, *ἡ, a going down, descent, Plut. II. a coming*

back, return, esp. of an exile (φυγάς) to his country, Hdt. i. 60, 61, etc., freq. in Thuc., and Xen.

καθολικός, ὅς, ὄν, (κάθολος) *general, universal*, Polyb.: *unchanging, perpetual*, νόμος Philo: *catholic*, Eccl. Adv. —*κός*, Polyb.

καθολκεύς, ἑὼς, ὄν, (καθέλω) *one that draws down*. 2. *a kind of bandage*, Gal.

καθολκή, ἡ, (καθέλω) *a drawing down*, esp. of ships to sea. **καθολικός**, ὄν, (καθέλω) *drawing down*: ὁ καθ. = **καθολκεύς**, Gal.: v. Lob. Phryg. 316.

καθόλου, *as Adv.*, *on the whole, in general, generally*, for καθ' ὅλου, Xen.; ἡ κ. ἀποδείξις *a universal proof*, opp. to ἡ κατὰ μέρος, Arist. Org.: ἡ τῶν κ. πραγμάτων σύνταξις *universal history*, Polyb.

καθομάλω, *f. ἴσω*, *to make quite level or even*: *metaph. to soften, refine, civilise*, Plut.

καθομιμνίζω, *f. ἴσω*, *to describe after the manner of Homer*, Aristaen.

καθομιλέω, *f. ἴσω*, *to engage, conciliate by daily intercourse, to suit oneself to, court*, τινά Arist. Pol. Pass. *to be used in daily intercourse, to pass into a proverb*, Diosc. Hence part. perf. **καθωμιλημένος** *every day, common, current*, ἡ καθ. δόξα *πери τινος* Polyb.

καθομολογέω, *f. ἴσω*, *to confess, allow, esp. wrongly*, Plat. Crito 49 C. II. *to promise, engage, vow*, Luc.: *to betroth*, Plut., in pf. pass. c. signif. act.

καθόμου, *καθόμα*, *late words* = *όμοιως*.

καθολίζω, *f. ἴσω*, *to equip, fit out, arm*, Herm. Soph. EL 1074, Aeschin. 75: 33. Hence

καθολίστις, *εὼς, ἡ, an arming, mode of arming*, Polyb.

καθολισμός, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Polyb.

καθορᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to see into*: *from* καθορᾶ, fut. *κατόφομαι*: aor. *κατέδωκ*, inf. *κατιδεῖν*: perf. *καθεώρακα*. *To look down, ἐκ τινος* Il. 7. 21., II. 1. 337, ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 7. 44. II. *transit. to look down upon*, in which signif. Hom. uses only Med., *as, καθορῶμενος εἶαν* Il. 13. 4: hereto is referred also II. 24. 291, Τροίην κατὰ πᾶσαν ὁρᾶται (for καθορᾶται): not found in Od.: but Hdt. has also the Act., 7. 194, 208. 2. in gen. *to view, see*, Hdt. g. 59: and then *to perceive, observe*, Pind. P. 9. 87; *καθορᾶν τι ἐν τινι* *to perceive or observe something therein*, Plat. Legg. 905 B: in Ar. Eq. 803 σοὺ is not gen. after καθορᾶν, but joined with ἀ πανουργίᾳ, *as if it were* τὴν πανουργίαν σου: also, κ. εἰ.. *to look and see whether...*, Hdt. 2. 38.

καθορίζω, *f. ἴσω*, *Att. ἵω*, *to bound, define*. Hence **καθοριστικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *bounding, defining, determining*, Clem. AL **καθορισμός**, *f. ἴσω*, = *όριμα*, Anth.

καθορμίζω, *f. ἴσω*, *Att. ἵω*, *to bring a ship into harbour, bring to anchor*: and hence in Pass., c. aor. med., *to come into harbour, put in*, ἐς τόπον Thuc. 3. 32, etc. 2. in gen. *to bring, plunge in or into*, σπᾶνδν ἐς πημονάς Aesch. P. 965.

καθόρμιον, τό, = *όριμος*, *a necklake*, LXX.

καθοσιούω, *like καθιερεύω*, *to offer, sacrifice*, Ar. Plut. 66r, in Pass.; also in Med., Eur. I. T. 1320. 2. *to consecrate, hallow*, Plut. Hence

καδοσιώσις, *εὼς, ἡ*, *a dedication, hallowing*, Eccl.

καδόσυν, *used Adv.* for καθ' ὅσιν, *in so far as, inasmuch as*. **καδότις**, *used Adv.* for καθ' ὅτι, *how, in what manner*, Thuc. 1. 82, etc.: *so far as*, Polyb.: but better written *divisim*.

καδοῦ, for καθόσω, *imperat. aor. 2 med.* from καθήμι.

καθυβρίζω, *f. ἴσω*, *to treat despitely, to insult, affront wantonly*, usu. c. acc., as Soph. EL 522, etc.; but also c. gen., Soph. O. C. 960, Phil. 1364; and, rarely, c. dat., Soph. Aj. 153.

II. *absol. to wanton*, Soph. O. C. 1535. Hence

καθυβρίστης, *verb. Adj.*, *one must insult wantonly*, Clem. AL **καθυβρίστης**, *εὼς, ἡ*, *a cure*. [V]

καθυγραίνω, *to wet, moisten, wet through*, Theophr. Hence **καθυγρασμός**, ὁ, *a wetting through*.

καθυγρός, *on, very wet or moist*, Theophr.

καθύδρος, *on, (ῥόδω) very watry, full of water*, καθύδρος κρατῆρ *a cup of water, periph. for water itself*, Soph. O. C. 158.

καθύλακτρέω, *f. ἴσω*, *to bark at, εἰς τινα* Plut.: also *τῆς*.

καθύλλω, *f. ἴσω*, *to strain or filter*, Ath.

καθυλομένω, *f. ἴσω*, *to shoot into too luxuriant foliage, run all to wood*, Hipp.

καθυμένω, *f. ἴσω*, *to sing of much or constantly*, Cleanth. 6. **καθυπάρχω**, *strengthened*, for ὑπάρχω, Plut.

καθυπτεκνέω, *strengthened*, for ὑπτεκνέω.

καθυπεμψάνω, = *υπεμψάνω*, *to indicate slightly*.

καθυπενδίδωμι, *strengthened*, for ὑπενδ.

καθυπερᾶκοντιζω, *f. ἴσω*, *strengthened*, for ὑπερακ., Ar. Av. 825.

καθυπερέχω, *f. ἴσω*, *strengthened*, for ὑπερέχω, Polyb.

καθυπερφηάνεωμαι, *Dep.*, *strengthened*, for ὑπερφηάνεω.

καθυπέρθε, and before a vowel **καθυπέρθεν**, *Adv.*, *from above, down from above*, Il. 3. 337, Od. 12. 442; c. gen., Od. 8. 279.

2. *over, on the top or upper side, above, oft.* in Hom.; Φρυγίῃ καθυπέρθε upper Phrygia, Il. 24. 545; also c. gen., καθυπέρθε Χίω above Chios, i. e. north of it, Od. 3. 170: opp. to ὑπέρθε, Od. 10. 353; hence, τὰ κ. the upper country, i. e. further inland, Hdt. 2. 5, etc.: also καθυπέρθε γενεσθία τῆς τοῦ to get the upper hand of one, strictly of a wrestler who falls atop of his opponent, Hdt. 8. 60, 3., 8. 136: also, κ. ἡ. — Id. 8. 75.

II. *of time, before*, c. gen., Hdt. 5. 28, cf. ἄνω.

καθυπερτέρω, *f. ἴσω*, = *υπερτέρω*. Hence

καθυπερτέρησις, *εὼς, ἡ*, = *υπερτέρησις*.

καθυπέρτερος, α, *or, Compar.* from καθυπέρθε, *upper, higher, above*: of persons, *having the upper hand*, κ. πολέμῳ Hdt. 1. 65, 67: Superl. **καθυπέρτατος**, ἡ, *or, highest, uppermost*, Lat. *supremus*, Hdt. 4. 199.

καθυπρετέω, *f. ἴσω*, *strengthened*, for ὑπηρε.

καθυπυχνόμαι, *strengthened*, for ὑπυχ., Luc.

καθυπνίς, ἑς, = *κάδυνος*, Nic.

καθυπνίος, *or, (ῥηνος) happening in sleep*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

καθυπνος, *or, fast asleep, sleepy, apt to sleep*, Arist. Probl.

Hence

καθυπνόω, *f. ὥσω*, *to be fast or sound asleep, fall asleep*, Hdt. 7. 12, 15: also in Med., Hdt. 7. 14. Hence

καθυπνώσις, *εὼς, ἡ*, *a falling asleep*, Arist. Probl.

καθυποβάλλω, *to subject, subdue*. 2. = *υποβ.*

καθυπογράφω, *f. ψω*, *strengthened*, for ὑπογρ.

καθυποδέκναιμι, —*δέχομαι*, —*δύμι*, *strengthened*, for ὑποδ.

καθυποκλέπτω, *f. ψω*, *strengthened*, for ὑποκλ.

καθυποκρίνωμαι, *Dep. med.* *to deceive one by dramatic arts or by assuming a mask*, Thuc. Med. 440. 16, c. *καταύλω*, *κατορχομαι*.

II. **καθυποκρίνεσθαι** *εἶναι τινα* *or τι*, *to pretend to be other than one is, personate some person or thing*, Luc. [i]

καθυποπίπτω, *strengthened*, for ὑποπίπτω, Long.

καθυποπτεύω, = *υποπτεύω*, *to suspect*, Arist. Rhet. AL

καθυποσαίνω, —*στρίβω*, —*στρέφω*, *strengthened*, for ὑποσ.

καθυποτόσσω, *Att. —τω*, *to make quite subject*, Clem. AL

καθυποτόπαιμι, —*τρέχω*, *strengthened*, for ὑποτ.

καθυποτρύγω, *f. ἴσω*, *strengthened*, for ὑποτρύγω.

καθυποψιθύριζω, *f. ἴσω*, = *υποψιθυρίζω*, *to whisper to in secret*.

καθυστέρω, *to come far behind another*, τῆς Hipp.; hence *to be inferior to another*, τῆς Strab.: also *absol. to be behind-hand, come too late*, Polyb.

καθυστερίζω, *f. ἴσω*, = *foreg.*, LXX.

καθύφεσις, *εὼς, ἡ*, *submission*: esp. *false submission, collusion with the adversary*, Lat. *prævaricatio*: from

καθυφιμί, fut. *φῆσω*, *to slacken, let loose, let go*, hence *to give up, betray*, τινί Dem. 343. 3: in a lawsuit, καθ. τὸν ἄνῳνα *to conduct the contest treacherously*, be in collusion with the adversary, Lat. *prævaricari*, Dem. 262. 12., 563. 19: also *intr.* *to slacken one's exertions in a thing, to fall back from it*, c. gen., Luc. Med., **καθυφεςθαι** *τινι* *to give way, give in, yield to any one*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23; **καθυφεςθαι ἐν τινι *to slacken in a thing*, e. g. ἐν μάχαις.**

καθυφίστημι, *strengthened*, for ὑφίστημι.

καθυφρίσσομαι, = *όριζομαι*.

καθυφρίσσω, *Adv. part. pf. pass.* from καθορίζω, *definitely*, Clem. AL

καῦς, *Adv.*, = *καθά*, Hdt. 9. 82, *acc.* to MSS.; but the word seems later, and is at least never used by good Att. authors, Lob. Phryn. 426.

ΚΑΙ', *Conjunct.*, *and, also*, Hom. Its great variety of usage has been very scantily explained, so that what follows is little

more than a first sketch.

I. joining words and sentences, like Lat. *et*, while enclit. *τε* answers to Lat. *que*: by anacoluth. it joins a Partic. and finite Verb, II. 2. 247, *ὡς φάμεν, καὶ ἡγήσαστο*, for *ὡς ἔρη, καὶ ἡγήσαστο*, where others wrongly suppose a pleonasm of *καὶ*, Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 297. 5; while Döderlein takes *καὶ* for *also* in all these cases, Lect. Hom. 2. p. 9, 10: anacoluth. also in apodosis, after relative Particles of Time in protasis, e. g. Hdt. 1. 79: when in Prose two words or clauses are to be closely combined, *τε καὶ* and *τε . . καὶ* are often used, as, *ὅρκιοι τε καὶ λέοντες* bears and lions, *both as creatures of one kind*, ravenous beasts; *θαυμάζοντα ὡς σοφοί τε καὶ εὐτυχεῖς* γαγγυμένοι they are admired *both* as wise and fortunate, i. e. as wise and therefore as fortunate: but in Hom. when these two conjunctions come together, *καὶ* belongs wholly to the word following, being not the copulative *and*, but the emphatic *also*, II. 4. 160., 21. 262; and the same holds of *ἤδε καὶ* and *also*, Od. 1. 240, and *καὶ τε* II. 1. 521, etc., which is simply Ep., also repeated *καὶ τε . . , καὶ τε . . ,* Od. 14. 465; in the last case *τε* does not combine, like *καὶ*, but merely adds, Herm. on Elmsl. Eur. Med. p. 360: also Att. in one sentence, *καὶ . . τε, and . . also*, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 17, Herm. lib. Büch's Behändl. Griech. Inscr. But the common repetition *καὶ . . καὶ, both . . and, as well . . as also, partly . . partly, Lat. et . . et or cum . . tum*, is unknown to the Ep.: they use instead, *τε . . τε*.

II. also, not merely joining words or sentences, but also emphatically distinguishing a single word or clause, which notion we express sometimes by *also*, sometimes by *even*, sometimes by the Pron. *self*, as, II. 5. 685, *ἔπειτα μὲ καὶ λίθοι αἰὼν* then let life also forsake me, i. e. life as well as all other goods; so too, *τάχα κεν καὶ ἀνάντιον αἰνέοιτο* he would charge the innocent *also, even* the innocent, II. 11. 654, etc., cf. 4. 161. This usage is also very freq. in Prose, esp. in antithesis, as *οὐ μόνον . . ἀλλὰ καὶ not only . . but also*: the Att. however even in strong emphasis omit *καὶ* after *ἀλλὰ*, Wolf Lept. p. 257: so Lat. *non modo or non solum . . sed, for sed etiam*, v. on Tac. Germ. 10. 15. 2. with Participles or Adjectives in this same emphat. signif., *καὶ* often forms an antithesis to the chief verb, and may be rendered by *though, although, albeit*, as, *Ἐκτορας καὶ μεμῆατα, μάχης στήσασθαι* *ὅτια*, strictly, Hector, *even* raging, will I keep away, i. e. *how much soever* he rage or *although* he rage, II. 9. 655; so, *τί σὺ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐσθλὸς ἔνν, ἀγορεύεις*: how canst thou say this *how* brave soever thou be, or *although* thou be brave, II. 16. 627, cf. 13. 787, Od. 2. 343, Valck. Phoen. 277; and *φεινόντο καὶ πολλοὶ ὄντες* they fly, *although* they are many: in all these cases *καίπερ* might be used, but this need not make us say that *καὶ* is put for *καίπερ*, for *καὶ* does not quit its fundamental signif., in Xen. An. 1. 6, 1, *καὶ πρόσθεν πολεμήσας, καίπερ* could not stand. In Att. it really passes into the signif. of *καίτοι*, when it begins a parenthesis. sentence, Wolf Lept. p. 238.

3. in gen. as a Particle increasing or diminishing the force of words and clauses, a. increasing, esp. with a Compar., as, *θεὸς καὶ ἀμείνωνας ἵππους δωρήσαντο* II. 10. 556; so, *δόμενα καὶ μείζον ἄελθον* II. 23. 551, cf. 19. 200., 23. 386; in which cases strictly *ἄλλος* is omitted, so that in full it would be *ἄλλους καὶ ἀμείνωνας ἵππους, ἄλλο καὶ μείζον ἄελθον* etc.: also with a Superl., *καὶ μέγιστα, Lat. vel maxime*, Xen. This *increasing* use of *καὶ* which may usu. be rendered and *indeed*, and *that*, etc., is also very freq. in Prose; it answers to the Lat. *et is, isque, idemque*, and is very oft. used in this way before *οὖτος*, Hdt. 1. 147., 6. 11; most freq. with neut. pl. *καὶ ταῦτα* and *that*, and *indeed*, and *besides*, especially, Wolf Lept. p. 250: also *καὶ* sometimes combines a part with its whole in order to give it a strong emphasis, as, *θεοὶ καὶ Ζεὺς* the gods and *above all* Zeus, *θεοὶ καὶ Ποσειδῶν* Aesch. Pers. 750, etc.: closely connected with this is the freq. Att. phrase *πολλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι*, usu. taken as pleonasm. *many others*, but which is really the same as *ἄλλοι καὶ πολλοὶ others and they many*, so that here *καὶ* has a limiting or explaining force, and is quite necessary: so also in other cases the thing as limited or explained is put first, *βῆ πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς καὶ μακρὸν Ὀλύμπου* he went to Olympus and *even* to the house of Zeus, II. 5. 398; whereas in strict logical order it follows, as *πρὸς μακρὸν ὅρος καὶ Κύνθιον ὄχθον* h. Hom.

Ap. 17, cf. Aesch. Ag. 63, Soph. Tr. 1277: the foll. forms are very common, *τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, τινὲς καὶ συγχοί, τινὲς καὶ πολλοί*, also in sing. *τις καὶ ἄλλος* Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 58 D, 66 A: for *ἄλλως τε καὶ* . . , v. sub *ἄλλως*.

b. diminishing, *λέμενος καὶ καπνὸν ἀποπρόσκοντα νοῖσσι* he longs to see *even* the smoke rising, *were it but* the smoke, Od. 1. 58; so too, *οἷς ἤδὴ καὶ λέγειν* with whom 'tis sweet *even* to speak, *only* to speak, Ar. Nub. 528, a rare usage. III. at the beginning of a speech, *καὶ* must refer to something gone before, which it takes up and pursues; not as Hom., with whom the discourse is usu. taken up by *καὶ* *λίην*, as *καὶ λίην σ' ἐτι νῦν γε σάωσιν*, (for *σάωσιν σ' ἐτι νῦν γε καὶ λίην σε σάωσιν*) we will save thee, and *that* completely, II. 19. 408; so also Od. 1. 46., 3. 203; cf. supr. II. 3. a: yet Homer uses it also esp. in phrase *καὶ τότε, καὶ τότε δὴ, καὶ τότε* *ἔπειτα*, at the beginning of a narrative, where the Time is more strongly marked than by *τότε* alone, II. 1. 92, Od. 2. 108, etc.: in gen. very freq. in transitions, as in Oratt., *καὶ μὲν λέγε . . , καὶ μὲν ἀνάγνωθι . . , and now* tell me, etc.: but sometimes like *ἀλλὰ*, it also introduces a formal objection, Soph. Ag. 462: esp. in form *καὶ πῶς, q. v.*

IV. in a Question, *καὶ* imparts some indefiniteness, admitting a number of possibilities, which we can only express by pronunciation, as, *ἦ καὶ μὲν γεμεσθήσεται*; wilt thou be *angry* at me? Od. 1. 389: it also strengthens the question, Pers. Phoen. 1373. V. after *ὅμοιος, ἴσος, δ' αὐτὸς* *καὶ* stands for *ὡς or ὥστε*, as *γνώμησι* *ἐχρόντο* *ὁμοίῃσι καὶ σὺ* they had the same opinion as you, Valck. Hdt. 7. 50, 2, where strictly it should be, *ἐκείνοι καὶ σὺ ἐχρ. ὁμοίῃσι γνώμησι*. 2. likewise used with Adverbs of Time, where however on account of the different notions, *τε* is usually added, as, *νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι, νῦν τε καὶ τότε, ἀεὶ τε καὶ τότε*, for *ὥστε πάλαι, ὥστε* *τότε* now as heretofore, now as at that time, Schäf. Soph. Ant. 181, Heind. Plat. Soph. 236 D, cf. Catull. 12. 17: here *καὶ* marks perfect agreement between the present and past, so that *now* and *at that time* appear as one.

3. also before Verbs, where a relative might stand, as, *ἦν ἡμῶν δεύτερον . . καὶ κατηγόμην*, it was the second day . . and I came to land (i. e. when I came), Soph. Phil. 355; and with *τε* going before, *παρέχονταί τε μέγας νῆρες καὶ ψύχεται τὸ ὕδωρ* (for *ὅτε*) Hdt. 4. 181, cf. 3. 108., 4. 139.

VI. in Att., freq. after *τις* and the relat. Pron., to connect the thoughts more closely, where to us *καὶ* easily appears pleonastic without being so, Steph. Dial. Att. p. 33, Wolf Lept. p. 230.

VII. when *καὶ* joins an affirm. clause with a negat. one, esp. in the phrase *καὶ, also καὶ ἥκιστα* etc., it seems to take the signif. of an adversative Particle, as if it were *ἀλλ' οὐ or οὐδέ*, but the opposition strictly lies in the negation, *ὥς τι δρῶντος εἴπετ' αὐτὸν* Soph. Tr. 160: it also carries on the negat. to the second member of a sentence, and so stands for *οὕτε*, Jac. A. P. p. 697.

VIII. in loose definitions of number, *αὐτοὶ καὶ ἐς ἑβδόμηκοντα, ἀξάνόμενος γίνεται καὶ ἐς ἑπτακάδεκα πῆχας*, Hdt. 2. 60, 68.

IX. as to its position, *καὶ and*, is sometimes poet. put after another word, as, *ἐγμῶκα, τοῖςδε κοῦδεν ἀντειπὲν* *ἔχω* for *καὶ τοῖςδε οὐδέν* Aesch. Fr. 51: so Lat. *et*.

2. *καὶ also*, sometimes goes between a prep. and its case, *ἐν καὶ θαλάσῃ* Pind. O. 2. 51. 3. as *καὶ* always belongs to what follows, it is very seldom put at the end of a verse, but it is so Soph. Phil. 312, Ar. Vesp. 1193.—The compds. and combinations of *καὶ*, as *καὶ γάρ, καὶ γε, καὶ εἰ*, etc., are placed in alphabet. order.

καίλαδς, ου, Dor. α, δ, *a gulf in the earth or underground cavern* at Sparta, into which state-criminals or their corpses were thrown, like the Athen. *θάλαρον*, Thuc. 1. 134: also written *κεδάς, καίλας, καίετας*, Butt. Lexil. v. *κητώσεα* 4. (Akin to *κῶς* and sq.)

καίαρ, ατος, τό, *a gulf or chasm in the earth*. II. the hollow of a sling, in which the stone lies, also *κίαρ*. (Cf. Butt. Lexil. v. *κητώσεα* v. foreg.)

καὶ γάρ, for truly, to confirm a prop. which of itself even is tolerably certain, II. 3. 188, Od. 18. 261; which notion is strengthened, by *καὶ γάρ* *δή* for *of a surety*, II. 16. 810: also simply poet., *καὶ γάρ* *βα* II. 1. 113; and in Att., *καὶ γάρ καί, καὶ γάρ οὐν, καὶ γάρ τοι, Lat. etenim profecto*.

καὶ . . γε, and indeed, Lat. *et . . quidem*, to introduce an em-

phatic addition, καὶ λίην κείνως γε εὐκρίτοι κείται δλέθρῳ (for κείνως εὐκρίτοι κείται δλέθρῳ, καὶ λίην γε) Od. i. 46; unless with Wunder, Advv. in Soph. Phil. p. 46, γε be better referred to κείνως, and Aegisthus thereby opposed to Ulysses, cf. Od. i. 181., 15. 155, II. i. 553; and so like καὶ followed by ἀλλά, for indeed, Od. 9. 357. II. in Att., also to imply condition or limitation. Fe is always separated from καὶ by one or more words.

καὶ δέ, and yet, but also, II. 14. 364, Od. 12. 116, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 217; also, καὶ δέ τε II. 20. 28, and καὶ δέ νυ II. 22. 420. The Att. put one or more words between καὶ and δέ, Herm. Vig. n.; so Lat. et. autem, Schäf. Long. p. 350. Its usage in Trag. is denied by Pors. Or. 614, but v. Wellauer Aesch. Pr. 975, Seidl. Eur. El. 1112.

καὶ δέ καί, like foreg., and also.

καὶ δὲ, and even, also even, II. i. 161, which Att. also express by καὶ δὲ καί and καὶ δὲ οὖν and indeed also, and certainly also.

II. and indeed, certainly, allowing or conceding, II. 15. 251: hence used by the Att. in strong affirmation, esp. in answers, yes indeed, by all means, Lat. et certe, et vero.

III. like καὶ ἥδη for εὐθύς, even now, just now, with pres. and fut., Wolf Lept. p. 285, Herm. Vig. n. 331, Id. ad Soph. Aj. 49. IV. supposing or granting it to be the case, Lat. fac, fac ita esse, Valck. Hdt. 7. 184, Pers. Med. 1115, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 331. V. καὶ . . . δὲ and indeed, with one or more words between, freq. in Att. VI. καὶ δὲ καί and therefore, and so, also at the beginning of a second clause, when the first begins with καί, Lat. quum . . . tum etiam, Hdt. 5. 28, etc., cf. Wolf. Lept. p. 212; and after τε, Plat. Rep. 618 A: so also freq. after ἄλλως, Hdt. i. 1, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 386: in the same sense Hdt. 5. 67. makes καὶ διὰ πρὸς follow ἄλλως.

καὶ εἰ, even if, although, supposing that, where it is left uncertain whether the thing assumed really exists or not, with the same moods as εἰ, II. 4. 347., 13. 316, etc.; whereas with εἰ καὶ the thing is supposed as existing, cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 509 A.

καὶ εἰσές, εἰσα, ἐν, (καίᾳ, καίᾳδ) full of gulfs or caverns, Λακεδαιμόνια καίεσσας was read by Zenodotus in Od. 4. 1, where Aristarch. gave καίεσσας, as we now read, Buttm. Lexil. καὶ κε, καὶ κεν, Ep. for καὶ ἔν, κέν, Hom.

καίῳς, οὐ, δ, the north-east wind, Ar. Eq. 437.

καὶ μάλα, καὶ μάλα γε, aye and very much.

καὶ μὲν, with an answering δέ, and in truth, II. 9. 632: usu. with one or more words between. II. in Att., καὶ μὲν δὲ, καὶ μὲν δὲ καί, moreover besides.

καὶ μὲν, and verily, and certainly, certainly too, with collat. notion of confirmation or asseveration, Lat. et vero, et sane, Od. 11. 582, 593, cf. L. Dind. and Bornem. Xen. Conviv. 4. 15: in Att. Dram., oft. to call attention to the approach of a new person, and see, but see, e. g. Eur. El. 339. II. introducing a proof of the contrary, but, but now, yet, however, Lat. atqui, Herm. Vig. n. 332. III. καὶ μὲν καὶ what is still more, Lat. quum. v. Jelf Gr. Gr. §. 728. c.

καυλίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἴω, (καυός) to make new: most examples must be translated by resolving καυλίζω into ποιέω, ἔχω καυόν etc., as, καὶ τὴν καυλίζεσθαι τὴν οἰκίαν has something new or strange about it, Soph. Tr. 867: but καυλίσαντες ὄρνθιν bear thy new yoke, hansen it, Aesch. Ag. 1071; ἀμφιβληστρον δ' σ' ἐκαλίσαν the net in which they treated you so strangely (not perh. without a play upon καίω), Id. Cho. 492: κ. εὐχὰς to offer strange, new-fangled prayers, Eur. Tro. 889, which others take as = καυνός II, to dedicate, offer: πρῶτον ταῦρον ἐκαλίσανεν first hansen'd the bull (of Perillus), Call. Fr. 119. Hence

καυνομήδης, δ, innovation.

καυνοτήτης, οὐ, δ, an innovator.

καυνογράφος, ἐς, (γράφω) written in a new style, Philic. ap. Hephaest. p. 53.

καυνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) in a new form.

καυνόλεκτος, οὐ, (λέγω) new-fangled.

καυνολογία, ἡ, (λέγω) new, strange language, Polyb.: from καυνόλογος, οὐ, using new phrases.

καυνοπαθεῖν, as ἐνοπαθεῖν and δεινοπαθεῖν, to suffer something new or unheard of, Plut.: from

καυνοπαθῆς, ἐς, (πάσχω) new-suffered, never before suffered, hence unheard of, πῆματα καυνοπαθῆ Soph. Tr. 1277.

καυνοπηγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) newly fastened together, new-made, Aesch. Theb. 642.

καυνοτήμην, οὐ, gen. ονος, (πήμα) newly, lately suffering, new to misery, δμῶδες Aesch. Theb. 363.

καυνοποιέω, to make new, renew, Polyb.: to invent anew, give new life to, κ. ἐπιτάξαι Id.: Pass. τὴν καυνοποιηθῆν λέγεις; what new phrases art thou using? Soph. Tr. 873. Hence καυνοποιητής, οὐ, δ, a renewer, inventor, esp. of new enjoyments or pleasures, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16.

καυνοποιία, ἡ, a renewing: a complete change, Polyb.: from καυνοποιός, οὐ, (ποιέω) making new, changing.

καυνοπράγην, (πράσσω, πράγος) to do new or strange things. Hence

καυνοπράγημα, ατος, τό, an innovation: and καυνοπράγης, ἡ, innovation: a desire for innovation, Diod.

καυνοπρέπεια, ἡ, a new or strange look, newness, novelty: from καυνοπρέπης, ἐς, (πρέπω) looking new, novel. II. of persons, like a novice, Plut. Adv. πῶς, in a new-fangled manner, Arist. Metaph., in Comp. —πεστέρας.

ΚΑΙΝΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, new, fresh, Lat. recens, first in Hdt. 9. 26, καὶνὰ καὶ παλαιά, and then freq. in Trag., as, κ. πέπλωμα Soph. Tr. 613; ἐκ καινῆς (sub. ἀρχῆς) anew, afresh, Lat. de novo, Thuc. 3. 92. II. esp. newly invented, strange, unusual, καίνοι θεοὶ strange gods, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 B; κ. καὶ ἄποια Id. Rep. 405 D: καὶνὰ πράγματα innovations, οὐδὲν καινότερον εἰσέφερε τῶν ἄλλων he introduced as little of any thing new as others, Xen. Mem. i. 1, 3. Hence τὸ καινὸν τοῦ πολέμου the unforeseen turn which war often takes, Thuc. 3. 30. Adv. πῶς, Plat. Phaedr. 267 B, etc. (Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. v. ἀνθροθεν 10, akin to καθαρός.

καυνοσπουδός, οὐ, (σπουδῇ) fond of novelty: τὸ κ. fondness for novelty, Longin.

καυνοσχηματισμός, οὐ, (σχηματίζω) and καυνοσχημῶν, οὐ, gen. ονος, (σχήμα) newly or strangely formed. [α]

καινότατος, οὐ, σχῆμα κ. for καινὸν σχῆμα τάφου, Anth.

καινότης, ητος, ἡ, (καυός) newness, freshness, Philostr.: novelty, λόγος Thuc. 3. 38.

καινοτόμεω, (καινοτόμος) strictly to cut fresh into, esp. in mining to open a new vein, Xen. Vect. 4. 27, sq. II. usu. metaph. to begin something new, institute anew, τελερὰς τιτι Ar. Vesp. 876: to change, make changes or innovations, esp. in the state, Ar. Ecc. 584; so, κ. τὴν νέον Plat. Legg. 797 B; also, κ. περὶ τὴν Id. Euthyphr. 3 B: also to make changes in the language, Gramm. Hence

καινοτόμημα, ατος, τό, something begun new, an innovation. καυνοτομία, ἡ, a beginning something new: innovating, δνομάτων Plat. Legg. 715 C; πολιτείας Polyb. II. = foreg., Id.

καινοτόμος, οὐ, (τέμνω) beginning something new, innovating, but II. προαροχτῆ, καινότομος, οὐ, pass., new begun, τὸ κ. freshness, novelty, Arist. Pol. Adv. —μῶς.

καινοτρόπια, ἡ, strangeness: from καινότροπος, οὐ, new-fashioned, strange, unusual.

καινοτροπία, to make new. II. usu. to begin something new, innovate, change, κ. λόγον to speak new, strange words, Eur. I. A. 2. 838; usu. in bad signif., Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 16. Hence

καινοτροπήμα, ατος, τό, an innovation.

καινοურγίς, ἐς, = καινούργος.

καινούργις, εως, ἡ, and

καινούργια, ἡ, a making new, changing, innovation, Isocr. 125 C.

καινούργιζω, = καινούργω. Hence

καινούργιστός, δ, = καινούργια.

καινούργιστός, ἡ, ὄν, made new, renovated.

καινούργιος, οὐ, (*έργω) making new, changing: τὸ κ. a novelty, new invention, Luc.

καινοθάλης, οὐ, (φαίνομαι) appearing new.

καινοφίλος, οὐ, (φιλέω) fond of any thing new: often changing one's friends.

καινοφράδης, ἐς, (φράζω) new-fangled.

καινοφάνεια, to use new words. Hence

καινοφάνια, ἡ, novelty of a word or phrase.

καινόφρονος, *ov*, (φωνή) *new-sounding*, of words *new-fangled*.
 καινός, (καινός) *to make new, change, innovate*, Thuc. 1. 71.
 Pass. *to become fond of novelty or innovation*, καινοῦσθαι τὰς
 διανοίας *to have their minds revolutionised*, Thuc. 3. 82. II.
to consecrate, dedicate, Hdt. 2. 100.

καί νύ κε, *and now perhaps* . . . *c. indic. et ei μὴ in apodosis,*
and now so and so might be, unless . . . II. 3. 373, Od. 24. 50;
 also *καί νύ κε δὲ II. 1. 530*. Also with *et ei μὴ in apodosis*,
 Od. 11. 317; and *ἀλλά Od. 11. 630*. II. *καί νύ κε* *c. opt.*
 without *apodosis*, and *now perhaps* one might . . . Od. 14. 325.

ΚΑΙΝΥΜΑ, Dep. without fut. and aor.: *to surpass, excel*, *c.*
acc. pers. et inf. modi, ἐκαίνυτο πῦλ' ἀνθρώπων κυβερνήται *he*
surpassed mankind in steering, Od. 3. 282; also *c. dat. rei*,
 τίνα τινη Hes. Sc. 4. But much more *usu. in pf. and plqpf.*
 κέκασμα, ἐκέκασμαι, Dor. κέκαδμαι, *c. pres. et impf. signifi.*,
 which are *usu. derived from a root ΚΑΖΩ, κέκαδμαι* *τινά τι* *to*
excel one in a thing, II. 2. 530, Od. 19. 395, etc.: *c. inf.*
 pro dat., only in Od. 2. 158. II. κέκασμα is not seldom
 used *c. dat. rei sine acc. pers.*, and then answers to our intr. *to*
excel in a thing, II. 4. 339, etc., Od. 9. 509, etc.: also *to be*
excellent among others, Od. 4. 725; μετὰ δμῶν Od. 19. 82;
 πάντας ἐν' ἀνθρώπων II. 24. 535: *hence later also to be distin-*
guished, adorned with a thing, τιμή Hes. Th. 929, Pind. O. 1.

42. Sometimes with mere inf., *to be skilled or able to do*.
 Ap. Rh. (Though so like *καίνω* in form, it seems rather to
 belong to a Root ΚΑΖ—, which appears in the pf. and plqpf.
 κέκασμα etc.)

καί νῦν, *and now, even now*, Hom., *usu. when he wishes to*
subjoin an example to something expressed generally, e. g. II.

1. 109, Od. 1. 35; καί νῦν ἦτοι Od. 4. 151.
 ΚΑΙΝΩ, fut. κᾶνω: aor. 2 ἐκᾶνω, inf. κᾶνείν, pf. κέκαονα Soph.
 Fr. 896: collat. form from *κταίνω* or *κτείνω* *to kill, slay*, poet.,
 esp. in Trag., but also used by Xen. Cyr. 4. 2. 24; and the
 compd. κατακταίνω not seldom in Prose. (v. κτείνω sub fin.)

καινοῖς, *ews*, ἡ (καινός) *innovation*, Philo.
 καίπερ, *although, albeit*, oft. in Hom.; who, as other Poets
 usu. inserts a word between: esp. freq. *c. part.*, as *καὶ αὐτῇ*
ροεούσῃ, καὶ ἀχρύμνενος περ ἑταίρω, καὶ κηδεᾷ περ πεπαυμένῃ etc.;
 also *c. Adv.*, *καὶ διέπερ, καὶ μάλα περ*, like Lat. *quo te cupique*
 etc. Unparalelled in Hom. prob. only in Od. 7. 224: in prose
 never separated: *καίπερ* answered by *ὅμως*, Aesch. Theb. 712,
 also *ὅμως καίπερ* Lycurg.

καί πῶς; *and how? but how?* i. e. *impossible!* freq. in Att.
 Dram. as a question of astonishment, v. Pors. Phoen. 1373.

καί ῥα, Ep., *to make an easy transition, and then*, and so, II.
 1. 360, 569, etc.
 καιρικῶς, ἡ, ὄν, (καιρός) *of, belonging to, temporal*.
 καιρίως, ἡ, *ov*, = καιρός, dub.
 καιριολεκτέω, (λεκτός, λέγω) *to use a word in season*.
 καιρίως, *a, ov*, Att. also *os, ov* Luc., (καιρός): strictly *happening*
at the right time, in season, seasonable, fitting, λέγειν τὰ
 καιρία Trag.: hence II. of place, *happening at the right*
place, hitting the right spot, esp. of wounds, deadly, fatal,
 mortal, also of the parts of the body where the wounds are
 mortal, vital: *c. καιρός* sub fin.: Hom. has it (only in II.)
 always of place and in neut. καιρίων *a vital part*, II. 8. 84, 326;
 ἐν καιρίῳ and κατὰ καιρίον II. 4. 185, 11. 439; καιρία, with or
 without πληγῇ, *a mortal wound*, Hdt., and Trag.; καιρὴν τεύ-
 ϑῆαι Hdt. 3. 64; πέπληγμαι καιρίαν Aesch. A. 1343; καιρίας
 πληγῆς τυχεῖν Ib. 1265; so too, καιρία νοσήματα, τραύματα
 Hipp.: and in gen. τὰ καιρία *casualties, accidents*, Thuc. 4. 10.

III. in gen. chief, principal, Theophr. Adv. -πλως, *season-*
ably, Aesch. A. 1372; *mortally*, Ib. 1344. Hom. never
 uses the Subst. καιρός, nor the Adj. in its primary sense.
 καιρομάνω, (μαίνομαι) dub. in Bionor, Ep. 4. 4, εἰς τέχνην
 ὄρνιν καιρομάνεις *thou inspiredst it seasonably for thy art*,
 where prob. should be read *εκαρονόμεις* *thou didst guide it*
seasonably to thy art.
 καιρός, ὁ, strictly *the right measure, the right proportion* (Lat.
 modus), of one thing to another, *measure, proportion, fitness*,
 hence Proverb., καιρός δ' ἐπὶ πάντων ὁριστός Hes. Op. 692,
 Theogn. 401; καιρός πέρα *beyond measure, unduly*, Aesch.
 Pr. 507; μέλιων τοῦ καιροῦ γαστήρ Xen. Symp. 2. 19; ὑπερ-

βάλλον τὸν καιρόν Plut., etc. II. esp. *fit measure of time*,
 the right point of time, fit, proper time, the season of action,
 Lat. opportunitas, Pind., and Trag.; more fully, κ. χρόνον
 Soph. El. 1292: hence in gen. propriety, fitness, and so ad-
 vantage, profit, ἐπὶ σὲ καιρὸς Soph. Phil. 151; καιροὶ σμάρτων
 the best times, best season or prime of a man's body, Arist. Pol.
 7. 16, 11; cf. ἀμύη: μετὰ μέγιστον καιρόν *most critically* for
 good or ill, Thuc. 1. 33. 2. time appointed, a fixed, particu-
 lar time, e. g. κ. χειμῶνος the winter-season, Plat. Legg.
 709 C.

3. in plur. of καιρός, Lat. tempora, the times, or
 circumstances of the times, state of affairs, mostly in bad sense,
 Cicero's gravissima tempora, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 33; also in sing.,
 Xen. An. 3. 1, 44; ἔσχατος κ. extreme danger, Plat.

4. special Phrases: καιρός *c. inf.*, it is time to be about something,
 Hdt. 8. 144; freq. with Preps., πρὸς καιρόν Soph. Aj. 38, also
 absol., καιρόν Soph. Aj. 34, 1316, at the right or proper time,
 in season, Lat. opportune; so, καιρόν γὰρ οὐδέν' ἥδεις Eur.
 Hel. 479, cf. Med. 128, Wolf Lept. p. 308; so too, ἐν καιρῷ,
 ἐς καιρόν, κατὰ καιρόν Hdt. 1. 30: ἐν καιρῷ τινι *enai* or *γίγνε-*
σθαι *to assist any one at the right time*, hence in gen. to help,
 be useful to him, Hdt. 1. 206; so, ἐς καιρόν ἐστὶ μοι, *c. inf.*,
 Id. 4. 139; and so, ὥς οἱ κατὰ καιρόν ἦν Id. 1. 30; but ἀπὸ
 ἐκτός or ἄνευ καιροῦ and παρὰ καιρόν *out of season*, at an ill
 time, Lat. alieno tempore, Plat. Polit. 277 A, Plut., etc.: καιρόν
 ἔχειν = καιρίων εἶναι, Thuc. 1. 42: ἐκ καιροῦ on the spur of
 the moment, Lat. ex tempore, e. g. ἐκ κ. λέγειν: κατὰ καιρόν
 μέν, κατὰ καιρόν δέ sometimes so, sometimes so . . . Plat.

III. of Place, the right point, right spot, Thuc. 4. 54. 90: also
 a vital part of the body, like τὸ καιρίον, hence, ἐς καιρόν τυπ-
 τῆναι Eur. Andr. 1120. (Perh. from same Root as κάρη, κάρα,
 as we say the head and front, chief thing, cf. καιρίως, Lat.
 capitalis: and so tempora, the temples, corresponds to Gr. τὰ
 καιρία vital parts, where wounds are mortal.)

καιρός, also καιρῶς, ὁ, *usu. in plur.*, threads, slips or thrums
 on the beam of the loom, by which the threads of the warp are
 fastened, Lat. ficia, Tibull. 1. 7, 85: the Verb is καιρῶς: the
 act of fastening, καιρώς, ἡ; the thing so fastened, καιρώμα,
 τό; hence Callim. called a female weaver καιρωτίς or καιρο-
 στῆς, cf. Lob. Phryn. 257. (καιρός is usu. taken to be a neut.,
 but v. Hesych. 2. p. 110.) Hence

καιροῦσών, *a, gen. plur. in the line*, Od. 7. 107, καιροῦσέν
 ὀδόνων ἀπολείβεται ὑγρὸν ἑλαϊον *from the close-woven, close-*
warped linen trickles off the liquid oil, i. e. the linen is so close
 that oil does not ooze through, but runs off: it is said to be
 gen. plur. from καιρῶς for καιροῦσών: some of the ancients
 seem to have read καιροῦσών.

καιροσκοπέω, *to watch for the right season*.
 καιροσπάθητος, *ov*, (καιρός, σπάθω) *woven on the loom-*
threads, close-woven, Hermipp. ap. Suid. voc. ἀνθέν.

καιροσπῆρῶ, *to observe the right time, κ. μεταβολὰς to observe*
the seasons of change, Diod.

καιροφυλάκω, (φυλάκω) *to watch for the right time, τὴν*
πόλιν, Lat. tempora urbis observare, Dem. 678. 17; τὴν χρῆσιν
 Arist. Pol.

καιροφυλακτέω, later form for foreg., Lob. Phryn. 575.
 καιρώς, (καιρός) *to fasten the loom-threads, and so to weave*
closely. Hence

καιρώμα, *ατος, τό, a closely woven web*.

καιρωτός, *ews, ἡ, a close interweaving of a web*.

καιρωτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, or καιρωστῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, a female weaver,
 Call. cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 257.

Καισάρειω, *to play the Caesar or emperor*, Dio C.

καίταίς, contr. for καιρῶνδεις, Butt. Lexil. v. κηρώσστα.

καί ταῦτα, *and that, and besides, especially, chiefly*, v. καί II.

3, a: but *καί ταῦτα μέν* *et ταῦτα* concludes a narrative, so
 then was it, Lat. haec haecenus.

καί τε, v. καί I. 2.

καί τοι, also καίτοι as a single word, and yet, yet, Hom., who
 also puts one or more words between: the same notion
 strengthd. in *καί τοι γέ* and *καί τοι γέ μὴν* Herm. Vig. n. 333;
 so, καίτοι περ Hdt. 8. 53. II. absol. like Lat. *quamquam*,
 referring to something foregone, although, Eur. Cycl. 480, cf.
 ad Tacit. Germ. 18.

καὶ τότε, v. καὶ ντ.

ΚΑΙΩ, Att. κάω [α], impf. ἔκαιον Att. ἔκαιον: fut. καῖωσθαι post-Hom.: aor. 1 pass. ἐκαύην post-Hom.: aor. 2 ἐκάην [α] Hom. The Ep. have a double aor. 1 act. and Med. ἔκηκα, ἐκῆμην and ἔκεικα, ἐκείμην, of which Hom. has a 1 pl. conj. κῆμεν Pl. γ. 377, 396, any many parts of both forms with regular aor. inflexions, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xv ad II.; Att. Poets have also a shortd. form ἔκαα part. κέας Soph. El. 757 (where before Herm. the Ep. κέας stood), Ar. Pac. 1133: verb. Adj. καυτός, καυστός, καυστός. Also the Ep. impf. ἔκων has already been changed by Wolf, Od. g. 553, into ἔκαιον.

I. to burn, light, kindle, set on fire, πυρ, πυρὶ Hom. II. to burn, burn up, μύρα, μύρια, ὅσῳ τε, νεκρούς, δένδρεα, ὕλην etc., Hom.: to burn, scorch, of the sun, Hdt. 3. 104.

metaph. like Lat. urere, to burn, parch or wither up, esp. of frost, to pinch, nip, Valck. Adon. p. 224 C, cf. Virg. G. 1. 93.

B. Med. to kindle fires for oneself, Hom. C. Pass. to be lighted or burnt, to take fire, be set on fire, burn, be in flames or on fire, Hom., etc.: metaph. to be inflamed with passion, Pind. P. 4. 389, Ar. Lys. 8; καλεσθαι τιος sub. ἐρωτῇ, to burn with love for one, Hermesian. 5. 37, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 291. (The Sanscr. Root is *rush*, to be dry, cf. fut. καύσ-ω: hence *rushka*, Lat. *siccus*.)

κάκ, for κᾶς, abbrev. κατὰ before κ, in Hom. us. κάκ κεφαλῆς, and κάκ κεφάλῃ, also besides κάκ κούρῃ Pl. 11. 351, and κάκ κούρῃ Pl. 8. 83, cf. κάγ and κάδ.

κάκ, contr. by crasis from καὶ ἐκ, Hes. Th. 447, esp. in Att. [α] κακᾶρῃ, ἢ, κάκαβος, ἢ, κακᾶβιον, τᾶ, = κακκ.

κάκαγγελλόν, to bring evil tidings, Trag. ap. Dem. 315. 23: opp. to εὐαγγελλόν. Hence

κάκαγγελλία, ἢ, ἰll tidings, evil report, calumny, v. l. for καταγγ. in Hipp.: from

κάκαγγελλος, on, (κακὰ ἀγγέλλων) bringing ill tidings, γλῶσσα κακ. Aesch. Ag. 636.

κάκἀγγελλτος, on, (ἀγγέλλω) of, belonging to ill tidings, κ. ἄχῃ the sorrow of ill tidings, Soph. Ant. 1286.

κακάγορος, Dor. for κακήγορος, Pind.

κάκαλα, τᾶ, Aesch. Fr. 152, which Hesych. and Phot. explain by τεῖχῃ.

κακαλία, ἢ, a plant, perh. coltsfoot, Lat. *tussilago*, Diosc.

κακανδρία, ἢ, (κακός, ἀνῆρ) unmanliness, Soph. Aj. 1014.

κακανέω, in Plut. 2. 235 F, κ. ψυχᾷς to sharpen, excite them, where prob. should be read κατακαυνᾷ.

κακἀνήεις, εσσα, εν, (κακός, ἔνθος) with noxious, poisonous blossom.

κάκῳ, dub. for κακκῳ.

κάκελπιστέω, (ἐλπίζω) to have ill hopes, fear something evil, Epict.

κάκἐμφᾶτος, on, ill-sounding: hence esp. of words, used in a low, improper, or equivocal sense, v. Quinct. Instit. Rhet. 8. 3, 44. II. of ill repute. Adv. -τως.

κάκἐντρέχεια, ἢ, cunning, craft, Polyb.: from

κάκἐντρέχης, ἐς, (ἐντρέχης) nimble in evil, cunning, crafty, uily, Epich. p. 124 Adv. -χῶς.

κάκἐργάστια, ἢ, (ἐργάζομαι) bad working, dub. in Theophr. for κατ.

κάκἐργῆτης, on, δ, (* ἐργῶ) an evil-doer: hence fem.

κακἐργῆτις, ιδος, ἢ, Themist.

κάκἐστώ, οὖς, ἢ, (κακός, εἶμι) ill-being, opp. to εὐεστώ.

κάκἐσχάτος, on, extremely bad.

κάκη, ἢ, (κακός) badness of disposition, bad conduct, baseness, Eur. Hipp. 1335, Ar. Av. 541, and Plat.: esp. cowardice, ἄψυχος κ. Aesch. Theb. 192, and so in Eur. [α]

κάκηγορίᾳ, to speak ill of, abuse, slander, τινά Plat. Legg. 934 E; πρὸς τινα Pseudo-Phocyl. 213. Hence

κάκηγορία, ἢ, evil speaking, abuse, slander, Pind. P. 2. 97; κ. τινός abuse of one, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A: esp., κακήγορίας δίκη, an action for defamation, Dem. 524. 2, cf. Att. Process. p. 481, sqq. Hence

κάκήγορίον δίκη, = foreg., ap. Dem. 544. 18: not used in nom.

κάκήγορος, on, (ἀγορεύω) speaking evil, abusive, slanderous, Pind. O. 1. 85, and Plat. Irreg. comp. κακήγορίστροφος, Pherecr. Crap. 16, Superl. -ρίστροφος, Epaphr. Incert. 4. Adv. -τως.

κάκήθης, es, poet. for κακοθῆς, Hipp.

κάκηπελέω, (πέλωμαι) to be bad or ill, be badly off, only used in part. κακήπελως, which Nicand. formed after the Hom. ἀλγῆπελως. Hence

κάκηπελία, ἢ, a being ill, Nic.: opp. to εὐηπελία.

κάκης, δ, an Egyptian bread, dub. in Strab.

κάκια, ἢ, (κακός) moral badness, vice, depravity, Plat.: faultiness, wickedness, baseness, like the Homer. κακότης, Lat. *malitia*, Soph. O. T. 512, and freq. in Plat.: esp. 2. cowardice, faint-heartedness, Thuc. 2. 87, Plat. Crito 45 E.

II. hence ill-repute, disgrace, dishonor, Thuc. 3. 58. III. a bad case, misfortune.

κακίζέσθων, on, (τέχνη) finding fault with works of art, never satisfied with them, epith. of Callimachus, an artist known for the painful laboriousness of his finishing, Siebelis Paus. 1. 26, 7, cf. Plin. H. N. 34. 19; but MSS. have κατα-τίτεχνος or κατατιξέσθων, of which the former would seem genuine. 1. e. one who melts, dilutes or enfeebles art, cf. Dion. H. T. 6. p. 1114 Reiske, H. Sillig Catal. Artif. p. 128: from

κακίζω, f. ἰσω, (κακός) to make bad, i. e. to blame, reproach, accuse, Hdt. 3. 145; but Pass. to make oneself bad, i. e. behave badly, basely or cowardly, play the coward, II. 24. 214; and so Eur. Med. 1246 has aor. pass. καὶ μὴ κακισθῆς: Thuc. however

has κακίσσθαι τυχῇ to be worsted by fortune alone, 5. 75.

κακίστοτος, irr. compar. of κακός for κακῶν, Strato.

κάκισμός, δ, (κακίζω) blame, reproach, Strab.

κάκιστος, ἢ, on, irr. Superl. of κακός, Hom. [α]

κάκῳν, on, gen. onos, irr. Compar. of κακός, Hom. [i in Hom. and Ep., i in Att. poets, i or i in later poets metri grat.]

κακᾶβῃ, ἢ, a partridge, elsewhere. πέρδιε, so called from its voice, v. sq., Ath.: the Sanscr. *kuḥubha* is said by Wilson to be the pheasant; but also II. a three-legged pan, Ar. Fr. 26, etc., cf. κάκκαβος. [αβ]

κακᾶβῖς, f. ἰσω, to cackle, of the cry of partridges and some other birds, Arist. H. A.; also κακκᾶς, cf. κακκᾶβῖς.

κακκᾶβῖς, τᾶ, Dim. from κακᾶβῃ, Eubul. Ion 1. [αβ]

κακκᾶβῖς, ιδος, ἢ, collat. form of κακᾶβῃ, a hen partridge, Alcman. 22.

κακκᾶβος, δ, ἢ, ἢ like κακᾶβῃ II, a kind of pot, Antiph. Parast. 1, (ubi v. Mein.): not approved by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 427.

κακκᾶς, f. ἰσω, v. κακκᾶβῖς.

κακκᾶς, οσαυτε, Ar. Ach. 1384.

κακκῆαι, Ep. inf. aor. I. sub. of κατακῆαι, for κατακαίω, Od.

II. 74.

κακκῆοντες, Ep. part. for κατακῆοντες, from κατακῆω, Hom.

κακκῆφᾶλῃς, worse form for κάκ κεφαλῆς, Ep. for κατὰ κεφαλῆς.

κάκηκῃ, ἢ, human ordure, Ar. Pac. 162.

κακκήα, v. l. for κακκῆαι, q. v.

κακκῆοῦθα, κακκορφήνῃ, worse form for κάκ κορ., Ep. for κατὰ κορ.

κακκορπύτω, Ep. for κατακρ., Hes. Op. 469.

κακκῖνηγῆτις, ιδος, ἢ, for κατακ., read by Wellauer in Aesch. Eum. 231, where Herm. has corrected κῖνηγῆτις.

κακο- in compos. began very early to be used, = the simple Adj., e. g. κακὸς ἴλος = κακῇ ἴλιος, as was the opposite καλλί- in Καλλικλῶνῃ etc. So Hom. uses Δύσπαρις, ἄριος. Theusage was afterwards extended, cf. αἰνοπατῆρ, κακόνυμφος etc.

κάκοσανᾶστροφος, (ἀναστρέφω) of bad conversation: opp. to εὐανᾶστροφος.

κάκοβᾶχευτος, on, = κακὸς βακχεύων.

κάκοβῖος, on, living badly, living a hard life, Hdt. 4. 95, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 67.

κάκοβλαστέω, to bud, sprout badly or with difficulty, Theophr.: from

κάκοβλαστής, ἐς, (βλαστάνω) budding, sprouting badly or with difficulty, Theophr.

κάκοβλαστος, on, = foreg.

κάκοβλητος, on, (βδᾶλλω) badly thrown, missed.

κακοβόρος, on, (βορᾶ) eating bad food, Ael.

κάκοβουλεύομαι, as Med., to be a κακοβούλος, act unwisely or imprudently, Eur. Ion 877, but v. Lob. Phryn. 624.

κακοβουλία, ἡ, *ill-advisedness, unwise, Joseph.*
 κακοβουλος, ον, (βουλή) *ill-advised, unwise, foolish, Eur.*
Bacch. 399, Ar. Eq. 1055. Adv. -λως. Hence
 κακοβουλοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for κακοβουλία, Or. Sib.
 κακόγαμβρος, ον, *unfortunate through or in one's son-in-law,*
Rhes. 260.

κακόγερμον δίκη, ἡ, *an action for forming an unlawful or*
improper marriage, Plut.

κακόγαμος, ον, (γαμέω) *ill married.*
 κακογείτων, ον, gen. ονος, *a bad neighbour : in Soph. Phil.*
692, usu. joined with σπόνος, of ill neighbourhood, i. e. which
are ill companions to the groaner himself ; but Lessing, Laok.
IV. 2, takes it separately, a neighbour in ill, Welcker, a neigh-
bour of low estate, opp. to ἀγαθὸν παῖδες below, cf. Donaldson
N. Crat. p. 402.

κακογένειος, ον, (γένειον) *with a bad, thin beard.*
 κακογνήης, ἐς, (γένος) *ill-born, low-born, Dio C. : opp. to*
εὐγνήης.

κακογλωσσία, ἡ, *ill-tonguedness, slanderousness : from*
 κακόγλωστος, ον, (γλῶσσα) *ill-tongued, foul-mouthed, slan-*
derous. II. betokening ill, lamentable, Boē Eur. Hec. 661.

κακογνωμόνιος, ον, *to be ill-disposed.*
 κακογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *an ill disposition, Aesop. : from*
 κακογνωμων, ον, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) *ill-disposed. II. ill-*
advised, Dio C.

κακόγυνος, ον, (* γένω) *born to ill.*
 κακόγυναιος, ον, (γυνή) *bringing ills to women. [v]*
 κακοδαίμονάω, κακοδαίμων, ον, *to be tormented by an evil genius,*
be like one possessed, Ar. Plut. 372, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5, cf. sq.
11, and Lob. Phryn. 79.

κακοδαίμωνιος, ον, *to be unhappy or unfortunate, Xen. Hiero 2. 4.*
II. in Dem. 93. 24, = foreg., acc. to MSS., and so Bekk. : Xen.
Wolf and Schäf. read κακοδαίμωνιος. Hence
 κακοδαίμωνία, ἡ, *unhappiness, misfortune, Hdt. 1. 87, Xen.*
Mem. 1. 6. 3, etc. II. a being possessed by a demon, raving
madness, Ar. Plut. 501, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19.

κακοδαίμονιζω, f. *low, At. id., to deem unhappy, Strab. : opp. to*
εὐδαίμονιζω.

κακοδαίμονικός, ἡ, *δν, bringing misfortune, Diog. L. 7. 104.*
 κακοδαίμονιστέον, verb. Adj. from κακοδαίμονιζω, *one must*
deem unhappy, Philo.

κακοδαίμονιστής, ον, *δ, one who summons evil genii, or blas-*
phemously puts himself under their protection, in gen. an aban-
doned character, Lys. ar. Ath. 551 F : cf. ἀγαθοδαίμ.

κακοδαίμονιστήν, ἡ, = κακοδαίμονία 1, ap. Stob. II. = κακο-

δαίμονια 11, Ael.
 κακοδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, *having an evil genius, i. e. ill-*
starred, unhappy, wretched, Eur. Hipp. 1362, and freq. in
Comics : also in moral sense, wretched, like τλήμων, Erf. Soph.
O. T. 1168. Adv. -μόνος, Luc. II. as Subst., an evil
genius, Ar. Eq. 112.

κακοδάκρυτος, ον, (δακρῶ) *miserably bewailed.*
 κακόδερμος, ον, (δέρμα) *with a bad skin.*
 κακοδιδασκᾶλεω, (διδάσκαλος) *to instruct in evil, Sext.*
Emp.

κακοδικία, ἡ, (δίκη) *bad or unjust judgment, Plat. Legg.*
 938 B.

κακόδομος, ον, (δομή) *Ion. for κάκοςμος, Hipp. [α]*
 κακόδοκμος, ον, *disapproved, dub. 1. Epict. p. 22.*

κακόδοξος, ον, *to be in bad repute, Xen.*
 κακόδοξία, ἡ, *bad repute, infamy, Xen. Apol. 31, Plat. Rep.*
 361 C.

κακόδοξος, ον, (δόξα) *in ill repute, i. e. I. without fame,*
unknownt, Theogn. 195. II. infamous, Xen. Ages. 4. 1.

κακόδουλος, ὁ, *a bad slave, Cratin. Thraet. 7.*
 κακόδρομία, ἡ, (δρόμος) *a bad passage, Anth.*

κακόδωρος, ον, (δῶρον) *with ill or unfortunate gifts.*
 κακοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *ill-looking, ugly, Dio C.*

κακοειμονία, ἡ, *bad clothing : from*
 κακοεἶμας, ον, gen. ονος, (εἶμα) *ill clad, πτωχοί Od. 18, 41.*

κακοεκήτης, ἐς, (ἐλκος) *badly festering.*
 κακέκτος, ον, *dub. for καχέκτης.*

κακοείξια, ἡ, (ἐξω) = καχέξια, LXX.
 [046]

κακόεπεια, ἡ, (ἔπος) *faulty language, opp. to εὐέπεια, Gramm.*
 11. *bad language, blasphemy, Eccl.*

κακοεργασία, ἡ, = κακεργασία.
 κακοεργέω, = κακουργέω, poet.

κακοεργής, ἐς, = κακοεργός, poet.
 κακοεργία, ἡ, poet. for κακουργία, *ill-doing, opp. to εὐεργεσία,*
Od. 22. 374. [where i is used long] : from

κακοεργός, ον, (*εργω) *doing ill, an ill-doer, Pseudo-Phocyl.*
125 : κ. γαστήρ the belly that treats the hungry ill, i. e. trouble-
some, vexatious, like Lat. fames improba, Od. 18. 54, cf.
κακοίργος.

κακοήλια, ἡ, *a bad, unhappy imitation, Polyb. : esp. of style,*
the imitation of bad authors or bad phraseology, affectation,
Luc. : opp. to εὐήλια : from

κακόηλος, ον, *imitating badly or unhappily : esp. of style,*
affected, τὸ κακ. = κακοήλια, Dem. Phil. : opp. to εὐήλος. Adv.
-λως, Gal.

κακοήοια, ἡ, poet. for sq., Sapph. 139.
 κακοήωια, ἡ, *a poor, unhappy life : from*

κακόζωος, ον, (ζωή) *living unhappily.*
 κακοθεία, ἡ, (κακοθήτης) *badness of disposition, maliciousness,*
malice, Plat. Rep. 348 D, Isocr. Antid. § 303 ; more fully,

κακοθητή γνῶμης *Democr. ap. Stob. p. 132. 44. II. bad*
manners or habits, Xen. Cyn. 13. 16.

κακοθνεύμα, ατος, τό, *a malicious deed, Plut. : from*
 κακοθνεύομαι, Dep., *to be ill-disposed, malicious : from*

κακοθήτης, ἐς, (θήσας) *of ill habits, ill-disposed, malicious,*
wicked, Ar. Hec. 422, Dem. 228. 27 : τὸ κακοθήτης an ill
habit, itch for doing a thing, Lat. scribendi κ. Juvenal. : also of
sores, malignant, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. : opp. to εὐθήτης. Adv.
-θῆς, Plut.

κακοθήβια, ἡ, v. κακοθήβεια.
 κακοθήβισμαι, Dep. = κακοθνεύομαι, Epict. II. trans. *to*
disparage, degrade, Stob. Eccl. 2. p. 40.

κακοήτωρ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, *evil-hearted, Or. Sib.*
 κακοήχης, ἐς, and κακόηχος, ον, (ἦχος) *ill-sounding, dis-*
sonant.

κακοθαλάπη, ἐς, (θάλαω) *warming badly.*
 κακοθάνασια, ἡ, *a bad, horrible death : from*

κακοθάνατος, ον, *dying badly or miserably, Plut.*
 κακοθελεια, ἡ, = κακοθελια.

κακοθελής, ἐς, (θέλω) *ill-willed, ill-disposed, averse, Lat. ma-*
livolus. Adv. -λως. Hence

κακοθελία, ἡ, *ill-will, malevolence, dub.*
 κακόθεος, ον, *having bad gods. II. evil towards the gods,*
impious.

κακοθεράπεια, *a bad cure, Hipp.*
 κακοθημοσύνη, ἡ, *disorder, disorderliness, carelessness, Hes.*
Op. 470. Opp. to εὐθημοσύνη : from

κακοθημων, ον, gen. ονος, (τίθημι) *ill set or placed, ill ordered,*
disorderly, careless. II. of persons, in a bad state : opp. to
εὐθημων.

κακοθημῶν, ον, *to be in a bad state, be weakly, barren, poor,*
Arist. H. A., v. εὐθημῶν.

κακόθροος, ον, contr. θροος, ον, *speaking ill, λόγος κακ.,*
slanderous words, Soph. Aj. 138.

κακοθμία, ἡ, *bad disposition, malevolence, malice, Plut. : opp.*
to εὐθμία : from

κακόθυμος, ον, *ill-disposed, malicious : opp. to εὐθυμος.*
 κακόθυτος, ον, (θύω) *offering bad sacrifices, Theophr.*

Κακοίλιος, ἡ, *evil or unhappy Ilium, K. οὐκ ὀνομαστή Od. 19.*
260, 597, cf. kako- [α]

κακόκαρπια, ἡ, *unfruitfulness, Theophr. : from*
 κακόκαρπος, ον, *unfruitful.*

κακοκλέδης, ον, *ill-sounding, dissonant.*
 κακοκέρδεια, ἡ, *bad, base gain : base love of gain, Theogn.*
225 : from

κακοκέρδης, ἐς, (κέρδος) *making base gain.*
 κακοκλήης, ἐς, (κλέος) *ill-famed.*

κακόκνημος, ον, Dor. for sq.
 κακόκνημος, ον, (κνήμη) *weak-legged, thin-legged, Call. ap.*
A. B. 1188.

κακοκοίμητος, ον, (κοιμάομαι) *sleeping ill.*

κακοκρίσις, ἡ, a bad judgment, Anth.: from κακοκρίτος, ον, (κρίνω) = δίκριτος, Gal.
 κακοκτέριωτος, ον, (κτερίζω) meanly buried, unburied.
 κακόλεκτρος, ον, (λέκτρον) = κακόγαμος, Opp.
 κακόλιμνιστος, ον, = sq.
 κακόλιμνος, ον, (λίμνη) with a bad harbour. [f]
 κακόλογος, ον, to speak ill, i. e. to revile, abuse, Lat. maledicere, Plut. Hence
 κακόλογία, ἡ, evil-speaking, reviling, abuse, Hdt. 7. 237.
 κακόλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to evil-speaking, slanderous: from
 κακόλογος, ον, (λέγω) evil-speaking, slanderous, abusive, Pind. P. 11. 44, τινός Arist. Eth. N.
 κακομαθής, ἐς, (μαθάνω) learning ill, unlearned, Anaxandr. Achill. 1.
 κακόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, a prophet of ill or evil, Aesch. Theb. 724.
 κακομάχεω, (μάχη) to behave ill in fight, to be base or treacherous in fight, Plut.
 κακομέλετος, ον, in Aesch. Pers. 936, κακ. id. as usu. explained, an ill-sounding voice or cry, i. e. a dirge: but the word cannot be formed analogously from μέλος, or, indeed, from any thing else.
 κακομέτρεω, to give bad measure, Luc. Hence
 κακομέτρητος, ον, ill-measured, unmetrical.
 κακομετρία, ἡ, a bad measure, false metre: from κακομέτρος, ον, (μέτρον) = κακομέτρητος, Plut. II. act.
 giving bad measure.
 κακομηδής, ἐς, (ἡδός) contriving ill, cunning, crafty, deceitful, h. Hom. Merc. 389.
 κακομήτης, ον, ὁ, Eur. Or. 1403; and κακόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (μήτις) = foreg. Hence
 κακομήτης, ἡ, cunning.
 κακομήτηρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μήτηρ) mother of ill, nisi leg. κακομήτωρ = κακομήτης.
 κακομηχάνομαι, Dep., = sq., Plut., and Clem. Al.: but the form is against analogy, and in Plut. is a γ. I. κακά μηχαν-, v. Lob. Phryn. 626.
 κακομηχάνεω, (κακομήχανος) to practise bad or base arts, περί τοὺς φίλους Polyb. Hence
 κακομηχάνια, ὄν, a practising of base arts, ingenious mischief, Luc. Adv. -vovs.
 κακομηχάνος, ον, contriving evil, mischief-plotting, in gen. mischievous, malicious, Il. 6. 344, Od. 16. 418.
 κακομιλία, ἡ, for καχομ., bad intercourse or society, dub. v. Lob. Phryn. 677, who would write κακοομιλία.
 κακομιμήτος, ον, (μιμέομαι) imitating ill. Adv. -τως, Arist. Poet. [2]
 κακόμισθος, ον, ill rewarded.
 κακομοίρια, ἡ, an unhappy fate. Hence
 κακομοίριος, ον, = sq.
 κακόμοιρος, ον, (μοίρα) of evil lot or fate, unhappy, Anth.
 κακόμορος, ον, = foreg.
 κακόμορφη, ἡ, an ill shape, ugliness: from κακόμορφος, ον, (μορφή) ill-shapen, misshapen, ugly, Anth.
 κακόμουσικα, ἡ, bad or corrupt music, Plut.: from κακόμουσος, ον, (Μοῦσα) unmusical.
 κακόμοχος, ον, labouring ill or fruitlessly, LXX.
 κακονόα, to be κακόνος or ill-disposed, bear malice, Lys. 182.
 18; opp. to εὐνόα. Hence
 κακόνόα, ἡ, ill-disposition towards others, dislike, ill-will, Plut.; opp. to εὐνοία.
 κακονομέομαι, as Pass., to be hardly governed, Ocell. Luc.
 κακονομία, ἡ, a bad system of laws and government, a bad constitution, Xen. Ath. 1. 8; opp. to εὐνομία: from κακόννομος, ον, with bad laws, with a bad constitution, ill-governed, Hdt. 1. 65; opp. to εὐνομος.
 κακόνος, ον, contr. vovs, ον, Att. plur. κακόνος, ill-disposed, disaffected, Ar. Pac. 496, τῇ πόλει Thuc. 6. 24; bearing malice against one, τινί Xen. An. 2. 5, 16, and 27; opp. to εὐνός: Superl. νοστότατος, Lys. 110. 38, Dem. 623. 4. — Adv. -νόςως, Att. -vovs, but rare, Lob. Phryn. 141.
 κακόνυμφετος, ον, (νυμφεύω) = sq.
 κακόνυμφος, ον, (νύμφη) ill-married, κ. δναςίς inauspicious

wedlock, Eur. Hipp. 758. II. as Subst. δ κ., an ill or unhappy bridegroom, Eur. Med. 206. 990, cf. sub κακο-
 κακόνωτος, ον, (νότον) with a foul back, of fish, Antiph. Koup. 2. 7.
 κακοξενία, ἡ, Ion. for κακοξενία: from κακόξενος, ον, Ion. for κακόξενος, the irreg. Ep. Compar. κακοξενώτερος, Od. 20. 376.
 κακοξενία, ἡ, inhospitality, Charond. ap. Stob. 289. 40: from κακόξενος, ον, Ion. -ξενος, ον, having ill guests, unfortunate in guests, Od. 20. 376: but usu. II. unfriendly to strangers or guests, inhospitable, κ. δομοί Eur. Alc. 558, v. l. for ἐχθροί.
 κακόξενος, ον, ill-wise, wise for evil, opp. to ἐξίνετος, Thuc. 6. 76. [5]
 κακοοινία, ἡ, (οἶνος) bad quality of wine, opp. to εὐοινία.
 κακόπαθία, ἡ, suffering of ill, distress, Thuc. 7. 77, Isocr. 127 C. [8]
 κακοπάθεω, to suffer ill, suffer, Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 17: κ. τι to suffer by or from a thing, be distressed by it, Thuc. 4. 29; and ὑπό τιος Id. 2. 41; but also, κ. σώματι to suffer in body, Isocr. 2. 4: from
 κακοπαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, exposed to distress, unfortunate, Arist. Eth. E.
 κακοπάθης, ἐς, (πάθος, πάσχω) suffering ill, distressed. Adv. -θως, miserably, Arist. Pol.
 κακόπαθός, ον, = κακοπαθής: also laborious, toilsome, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 E.
 κακοπάρθενος, ἡ, an evil or unlucky maiden, Mel. 124, cf. sub κακο-
 II. ὁ, ἡ, unbecoming a maid.
 κακόπατρις, ἰδός, ὁ, ἡ, having a mean, low-born father, Theogn. 193, Alcaei. 5, opp. to εὐπατρις.
 κακοπετής, ἐς, (πέτομαι) flying badly, Arist. H. A.
 κακόπτηρος, ον, (πίπα) with a bad knapsack or scrip.
 κακοπίτις, ἐς, (πίτος) most foul and filthy, Soph. Aj. 381, cf. Ath. 565 E.
 κακοπιστία, ἡ, faithlessness: from κακόπιστος, ον, faithless.
 κακόπλαστος, ον, (πλάσσω) ill-formed, ill-conceived or contrived.
 κακοπλοῦς, to sail badly, Strab.: from κακόπλοος, ον, contr. πλοῦς, ον, (πλέω) sailing badly.
 κακόπλωος, Ion. and poet. for κακόπλοος.
 κακόπνοος, ον, Att. πnovs, ον, (πνέω) breathing ill or with difficulty.
 κακοποιέω, (κακοποιός) to do ill, play the knave, Aesch. Fr. 102, περί τι Ar. Pac. 731: to manage one's affairs ill, Xen. Oec. 3. 11. II. trans., to make bad, spoil, waste, lay waste, pillage, τὴν βασιλείαν χάραν Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 26. Hence
 κακοποιήσις, εως, ἡ, = κακοποιία, LXX.
 κακοποιητικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to do ill or spoil.
 κακοποιία, ἡ, a doing harm, hurt, damage, Isocr. 7 C, 257 E: from
 κακοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) doing bad, doing harm or damage, mischievous, hurtful, θνείδος Pind. N. 8. 56.
 κακοπολιτεία, ἡ, bad government or constitution, Polyb.
 κακοπονητικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πονώ) unfit for toil, Arist. Pol.
 κακόποτος, ον, ill-fated, ill-starred, Aesch. Ag. 1136, Eur. Hel. 694.
 κακόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονῶ, τό, gen. ποδός, with bad, weak feet, weak in the feet, ἴππος Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, Eq. 1. 2.
 κακοπράγην, f. ἦσα, to be ill off, fare badly, esp. to fail in an enterprise, Thuc. 4. 55. Hence
 κακοπράγημα, ατος, τό, ill-success. II. ill-doing. [πρά]
 κακοπράγης, ἐς, (πράγος) unlucky. II. doing ill. Hence
 κακοπράγης, ὄν, ill-success, ill-luck, failure, Thuc. 2. 60, Arist. Pol., etc. II. ill-doing: a misdeed, Joseph.
 κακοπραγμένον, to do ill, intend ill, be ill-disposed, Polyb.
 κακοπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, evil-doing, Dem. 800. 17: from κακόπραγμος, ον, gen. ονος, (πράγμα, πράσσω) doing evil, wicked, mischievous, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 36, Isocr. Adv. -μόνος.
 κακοπρόσωπος, ον, (πρόσωπον) ugly-faced, ugly, Posidipp. ap. A. B. 104. 19.
 κακόπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) with bad, weak wings, Arist. H. A.
 II. ill-omened, ill-starred, Anth.

κακορραφέω, to contrive evil.

κακορραφία, ἡ, a contriving of ill, love of mischief, mischievousness, II. 15, 16, Od. 2. 236: also ill contrivance, unskillfulness, Od. 12. 26: from
κακορραφός, ον, (ράπτω) contriving evil, mischievous. [ᾶ]
κακορράκτηρα, ἡ, Or. Sib.; fem. of
κακορράκτης, ον, ὁ, (βέω) an evil-doer, Ap. Rh.
κακορρησιότης, ἡ, evil-speaking: bad, foul language, Polyb.

κακορρήμων, ον, (ῥῆμα) evil-speaking, τὸ κ. = foreg., Archil. ap. Suid.

κακορροθῶ, (ῥόθος) = κακολογέω, to speak evil: but usu. c. acc., to speak evil of, abuse, revile, Eur. Hipp. 340, Ar. Ach. 576. Hence

κακορρογχοῦ, ον, making ugly noises, prob. I. Epict. for κακορρυχ.

κακορροθήσις, ἡ, = κακολογία.

κακορρυθμός, ον, in bad time, ill-modulated, Joseph.

κακορρύπαρος, ον, very filthy. [ῥ]

ΚΑΚΟΨ, ἡ, ὁν, bad, evil. I. of outward condition, bad in its kind, bad, worthless, useless, in Hom. esp. κακά ἐμματα bad, sorry garments: ugly, hideous, II. 10. 316, opp. to καλός: of persons

1. bad at one's trade, sorry, useless, but without moral reference, e. g. κ. νοῦς Od. 17. 246; κ. ἀλήτης a bad beggar, Od. 17. 578, cf. Od. 8. 214, 17. 217: esp. however of warriors, and men in gen. = δειλός, cowardly, faint-hearted, feeble, very oft. in Hom., who also joins it with ἀναλκας and ἀνὴρ ἄρ. 2. bad by birth, low, mean, vile, Od. 4. 64, Lat. malus or vitiosus, opp. to ἀγαθός, in Hom. also to ἐθελός, Od. 6. 187; v. ἀγαθός I.

3. in moral relation, bad, evil, ill-disposed, esp. base, wicked, mischievous, etc., Hes. Op. 238, and Trag.

II. of outward things, circumstances, etc. taken in relation to man, Hom.; κ. γίνεσθαι περί τινα to act badly towards one: hence both act. bad, evil, mischievous; and pass. unhappy, wretched, pitiful, very freq. in Hom. with δάμων, θάνατος, νόσος: χολός, ἔρις: πόλεμος, ἔπος, ἔργον: ἡμαρ, αἵματος etc.: esp. of omens and the like, unlucky, ill-boding, Lat. infaustus, male ominatus, in Hom. with θῆνις, θῆρα, σῆμα: also of words, evil, abusive, foul, κ. λόγοι Soph. Ant. 259, Tr. 461.

B. τὸ κακόν and τὰ κακά, as Subst. evil, ill, mischief, also woe, distress, loss, ruin, Hom., etc.: also, bodily ills, diseases, wounds.

2. also in a moral sense, evil, vice, badness, wickedness, τὰ κακά cowardice, Xen. An. 3. 1, 25: esp. κακόν τι ἔρδειν or βέζειν τινά to do evil or ill to any one, II. 2. 195, 3. 351, etc.; also τινί Od. 14. 289: so in Prose, κακόν τι ποιεῖν τινα, more rarely τινί: to suffer evil from one, κακόν πάσχειν ὑπὸ τινος.

C. Adv. κακῶς, Hom., etc.:—Att. phrases, κακῶς ποιεῖν τινα to treat one ill, ill-use, maltreat, misuse, κακῶς ποιεῖν τι to hurt, harm, damage a thing, but κακῶς ποιεῖν τινά τι to do one any evil or harm, κακῶς ποιεῖν, absol., to be or fare ill, be in bad case, more usu. κακῶς πράττειν, more rarely κακῶς πάσχειν. The Att. are fond of joining the Adv. and Adj., κακῶς κακῶς, κακὰ κακά, etc., Bergl. Ar. Eq. 2, 189, 190, Eur. Cycl. 268: Superl. κακίστα, Ar. Ran. 1456.

D. degrees of Comparison: 1. reg. compar. κακότερος, Hom.: Superl. κακίστατος post-Hom.: never found in Prose.

2. irreg. Compar. κακίω, ον, Sup. κακίστος, ἡ, ον, Hom., and Att.; ὁ κακίστος thou most worthless! τὸ κακίστον τινα or ἐν τινί the worst, the refuse of a thing. Compar. χερείτερος only in Strabo 6. 6, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 733. Also χερίων, χερίστους and ἡσαν, ἡκίστος are used as Compar. and Superl. of κακός.

E. in Compos. It sometimes, like Lat. male, expresses a fault in the excess of a property, and so stands for ἀγὰρ, Lat. nimis: usu. however it denotes simply that a thing, which could also be good, is bad, and so is nearly = δυν-, giving a collat. notion of hurtful, unlucky, as κακόνους: but oft. also it denotes merely that a thing exists in too small measure or proportion, as κακίπαιστος.

κακόσημος, ον, (σῆμα) ill-omened.

κακόσινος, ον, (σίνωμα) very hurtful, Hipp.

κακοσίτλια, ἡ, want of appetite: from

κακόσιτος, ον, eating badly, having no appetite, Eubul. Ganyim. I. II. eating badly, i. e. fastidious, Plat. Rep. 475 C.

κακοσκηλῆς, ἐς, (σκέλος) with bad, weak legs, ἵππος Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4.

κακοσκηνής, ἐς, (σκήνω) of a bad, mean body, Anth.

κακόσμια, ἡ, a bad smell, stink: from

κακόσμιος, ον, (ὀσμή) ill-smelling, stinking, Aesch. Fr. 166, Soph. Fr. 147.

κακόσπερμος, ον, (σπέρμα) with bad seed, Theophr.

κακόσπλαγχνος, ον, (σπλάγχνον) faint-hearted, cowardly, Aesch. Theb. 237.

κακόσπορος, (σπείρα) a bad sowing or crop, Anth.

κακόστομος, f. I. II. 1. 105, for κακί, i. e. κακῶς ὁσόμενος, from ὁσομίαι, grim-looking, v. Lob. Phryn. 560.

κακοστάδω, to stand ill, be unsteady or in bad case, Nic.: from κακοστάθης, ἐς, (σταται) standing badly, unsteady, opp. to εὐστάθης.

κακοστένακτος, ον, (στενάζω) sighing much.

κακοστομάχως, f. ἥσω, to have a bad, weak stomach, Sext. Emp.: from

κακοστόμαχος, ον, with a bad, weak stomach, fastidious, Epict. II. act. weakening the stomach, unwholesome, Heracl. ap. Ath. 120 C; opp. to εὐστόμα.

κακοστόμη, to have a bad mouth: c. acc., to speak evil of one, abuse him, Soph. El. 597. Hence

κακοστόμία, ἡ, foul-mouthedness, abuse.

κακόστομος, ον, (στόμα) evil-speaking, foul-mouthed.

κακόστροφος, ον, (στρώννυμι) ill spread or strewed, i. e. rugged, Aesch. Ag. 556.

κακόσυνετος, ον, v. sub κακοῖνετος.

κακοσυνθεσία, ἡ, a bad composition: in Hesych. and other Gramm. as expl. of κακορραφία: from

κακοσύνετος, ον, (συντίθημι) ill put together, badly composed, ἔπη Luc. II. ill-joined, ill-contrived. Adv. —τως.

κακοσφυξία, ἡ, (σφύζω) a bad pulse, Gal.

κακοσχήμεν, ον, gen. ονος, (σχῆμα) of a bad mien or air, unbecoming, unseemly. Adv. —μόνος, Plat. Legg. 728 B.

κακοσχολεόμια, Dep., =sq.

κακοσχολεύς, f. ἥσω, to use one's leisure ill: and

κακοσχολία, ἡ, a bad use of one's leisure, idle sports or jesting, Plut.: from

κακόσχολος, ον, (σχολή) using one's leisure ill, Epict. 2. inactive, idle, Anth. II. act., κ. πνοαί winds that wear men out in idleness, Aesch. Ag. 194, Jac. A. P. p. 73.

Adv. —λως.

κακοτεκνία, ἡ, opp. to εὐτεκνία, the having bad children.

κακοτελευτήτος, ον, (τελευτάω) ending ill.

κακοτέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (τέρμα) ending ill or with difficulty.

κακοτεχνέω, to use bad, base arts, play tricks, act basely or meanly towards one, εἰς τινα Hdt. 6. 74; περί τι (Dem.) 1136. 24; and absol., Id. 942. 26: esp. to bear false testimony.

2. to be over-much wrought and refined, Clem. Al. II. transit. To mislead by evil arts, Aristaen.

κακοτεχνής, ἐς, = κακοτέχνος.

κακοτεχνία, ἡ, bad art: esp. bad or base arts, evil practices, etc., esp. as law-term, forgery, falsification, false evidence and the like, usu. in plur., κακοτεχνιών δικάζεσθαι Plat. Legg. 936 D, cf. (Dem.) 1201. 7; also in sing.

II. corruption of art, over-great refinement, Dem. Phal.

κακοτεχνίω, f. ἴσω, = καποτεχνέω, Alcae. (Com.) Ganyim. 7.

κακοτεχνίω δίκη, = κακοτεχνίω, Lys. ap. Pol. 8. 37: not used in nom.

κακοτεχνος, ον, (τέχνη) using bad arts or evil practices, artful, wily, δόλος II. 15. 14.

Adv. —τως. Att. irreg. compar. —χνηστερος, as from —χρης, but in Superl. again —χνητάτος.

κακότης, ἡ, (κακός) badness, unfitness for a thing, uselessness, hence of men and esp. warriors, cowardice, II. 2. 368, Od. 24. 455.

II. moral badness, vice, wickedness, worthlessness, baseness, II. 3. 366, Hdt. 2. 124, etc.

III. usu. evil, woe, distress, loss, suffering, oft. in Hom., and in Hdt. 2. 128; esp. loss in battle, II. 11. 382., 12. 332, Hdt. 8. 109.

κακοτράχηλος, ον, with a bad, weak neck.

κακοτροπέμια, Dep., =sq., πρὸς τινα Polyb.

κακοτροπέω, f. ἥσω, to act badly, deal perversely, Hipp.

κακοτροπία, ἡ, *bad habits, mischievousness, maliciousness*, in gen. *wickedness*, Thuc. 3. 83.

κακοτρόπος, *ov*, *mischievous, malignant*, Dio C. Adv. -πως. κακοτροφή, *to nourish badly*.

II. intr. *to have bad food, live badly*: so also in Pass., hence part. aor. I act. κακοτροφῆσθαι and aor. I pass. κακοτροφῆθεις, in same sense, both in Theophr.

κακοτροφία, ἡ, *bad food*, Theophr.: from

κακοτροφός, *ov*, (τρέφω) *ill-fed*.

κακοτύχην, *to be unfortunate*, Thuc. 2. 60: from

κακοτύχη, ἐς, (τύχη) *unfortunate*, Eur. Med. 1274, Hipp. 669. Hence

κακοτυχία, ἡ, *misfortune*.

κακούπνος, *ov*, *sleeping ill*.

κακούπνοτος, *ov*, (ὑπνοῶ) *bad to guess*.

κακούργος, ἡ, *to do evil or mischief*, Plat., and Xen.; περί τινα Plat. Rep. 416 C; but more usu. c. acc. *to do evil or mischief to one, to hurt, harm*, Aesch. Fr. 243; esp. *to ravage a country*, κ. τὴν Εἰβορίαν Thuc. 2. 32, cf. 3. 1; Plat. Rep. 416 A has ἐπιχειρεῖν τινα κακούργειν, but there the dat. may follow ἐπιχ. in disputation, *to contend with captious artifices*, Wolf Lept. p. 334.

κακούργημα, ατος, τό, *an ill deed, misdeed*, esp. *a knavish trick, fraud*, Plat. Rep. 426 E, etc.

κακούργια, ἡ, *the character and conduct of a κακούργος, ill-doing, wickedness, villany*, Thuc. 1. 37. II. *hurtfulness*, Diosc.

κακούργικός, ἡ, *ov*, *like a κακούργος, knavish*, Arist. Rhet. κακούργος, *ov*, (*ἐργῶ) *doing ill, mischievous, knavish, villainous, deceitful: an evil-doer, bad fellow, knave, κ. κλῆτες* Hdt. 1. 41; κ. ἄνθρωποι Soph. Aj. 1043: *an offender, criminal in the eye of the law*, Thuc. 1. 134, cf. Att. Process p. 76.

II. *doing harm to any one, hurtful*, c. gen. κ. ἐλὰς τινας *to hurt any one*, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 3. Adv. -γως.

κακοῦργος, (ἐχῶ) *to treat ill, wrong, hurt, injure*, τινά Teles ap. Stob. p. 522. 18. Pass. *to be in a bad case, despair*, c. inf., Plut. Hence

κακοῦργια, ἡ, *ill-treatment, ill-conduct*, Plat. Rep. 615 B: κ. χθονὸς *maltreatment, devastation of the*, Aesch. Theb. 668.

II. *the bad state caused thereby, disease, faintness: wretchedness, misfortune*, Polyb.

κακόφαις, ἰδος, ἡ, *sounding ill, ill-omened*, βοά Aesch.: from κακόφαιος, *ov*, (φῆμι) *ill-sounding, of an offensive or unseemly import, like κακέφατος*, q. v.: τὸ κ. *an ill sound, word of bad import, word of offence*, Quintil.

κακόφημία, ἡ, *bad fame*. II. act. *slander*, Ael.: from

κακόφημος, *ov*, (φῆμι) *of bad omen: of evil report*. II. act. *bringing into bad fame, defamatory*, Joseph. Adv. -μως.

κακόφθαρτος, *ov*, (φθαίρω) *very corrupt*.

κακόφθορος, ἐως, ὁ, poet. for sq., Nic.

κακόφθορος, *ov*, (φθίρω) *very destructive, deadly*, Nic.

κακόφθορος, *ov*, *with bad, stinking rind or bark*, Nic.

κακοφράδης, ἡ, (φράζομαι) *bad in counsel, thoughtless, foolish*, Il. 23. 483: neut. κακοφράδες, as Adv., *foolishly*, Euphor. Fr. 50. Only poet. Hence

κακοφράδεια, ἡ, *badness of design or purpose, inconsiderateness, carelessness*, Hom. Cer. 227, in plur.

κακοφραδοσύνη, ἡ, = *foreg*, Demon. ap. Stob. p. 437. 3: from κακοφράδμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = *κακοφράδης*: also κακοφράδμων, which Meineke would read e Cod. Harl. in Theocr. 4. 22, for κακοχράδμων.

κακοφραστός, *ov*, = *κακοφράδης*.

κακοφρόνως, *to be κακφρόν, to bear ill-will or malice*, Aesch. Ag. 1174. II. *to be foolish*: opp. *to εὐφρόνως*.

κακοφροσύνη, ἡ, *the disposition of a κακφρών, malice*, LXX; folly, Opp.: from

κακφρών, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρῆν) *evil-minded, malicious, wicked*, Pind. Fr. 230: κ. μέμνην *distracting care*, Aesch. Ag. 100.

II. *imprudent, thoughtless, heedless*, Soph. Ant. 1104, Eur. Or. 824. Adv. -δως.

κακοφύτης, ἐς, (φυῖ) *of bad nature, of bad natural qualities*, Plat. Rep. 410 A. II. (φύω) *producing badly or with difficulty: growing ill*, Theophr. Hence

κακοφύτα, ἡ, *a bad nature, bad natural qualities*, Def. Plat. 416 D.

κακοφώνια, ἡ, *a bad or unpleasant sound, harshness of sound*, Strab.: from

κακόφωνος, *ov*, (φωνῇ) *with a bad voice*. II. *with a harsh, unpleasant tone, ill-sounding*, Dion. H.

κακόχαρτος, *ov*, (χαίρω) *rejoicing in the ills of others, malicious*, Hes. Op. 28, 194. II. *at which bad men rejoice*.

κακοχράσμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = sq., dub. in Theocr., v. κακοφράδμων.

κακοχρήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (χρήμα) *in bad case, poor*.

κακοχρόα, *to be of a bad color*, Diosc.

κακόχροια, ἡ, *a bad color*, Gal.: from

κακόχρους, *ov*, contr. χρους, *ov*, (χρόα) *of a bad color or complexion*, e. g. *sallow, pale*, etc., Hipp.

κακόχυλος, *ov*, *with bad juice or flavor, μῆλα* Diphil. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 80 E.

κακοχυσία, ἡ, *badness of the juices*, Gal.: from

κακόχυμος, *ov*, *with bad juices or flavor*. II. act. *generating bad juices*, Ath.

κακόφθορος, *ov*, (ψέγω) *malignantly blaming*, Theogn. 287.

κακοψυχία, ἡ, *faint-heartedness, meanness of spirit*, Plat.

Legg. 791 C; opp. *to εὐψυχία*: from

κακόψυχος, *ov*, (ψυχή) *cowardly, faint-hearted, mean-spirited*; opp. *to εὐψυχος*.

κάκω, ἡ, ὥς, (κακός) *to treat badly, use ill, maltreat, afflict, hurt*, Hom., always of persons: later also of things, *to harm, destroy, corrupt*, Hdt. 2. 133. Pass. *to be ill-treated, distressed, or destroyed, to suffer*, Od. 4. 754; also, κεκακωμένος ἄλληρ *disfigured by brine*, Od. 6. 137.

κακτάμεναι, Ep. for κατακτάμεναι, κατακτάναι, inf. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω, Hes. Sc. 453.

κακτάειν, Ep. for κατάρτανε, imperat. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω, II. 6. 164; but also for κατάρτανε 3 sing. ind. aor. 2.

κακτείνει, Ep. 3 sing. impf. from κατακτείνω, for κατάρτανε.

κάκτος, ἡ, *a prickly plant, the artichoke* (acc. to H. Stephan.), Theophr. II. κάκτος, ὁ, *the edible leaves of this plant*, Ath.

κάκυνω, = *κακῶ*, *to make bad, corrupt, spoil*, Theophr. Pass. *to become bad, behave badly, act basely*, Eur. Hec. 251; esp. of soldiers, *to be mutinous*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 27. II. = *κακίζω*, *to revile, reproach, abuse*.

κακχέω, = *κακάζω*.

κακχεύειν, Ep. for καταχεύειν, inf. aor. 1 from καταχέω.

κακώδης, ἐς, (ὀδῶ) *ill-smelling, stinking*, Hipp. Hence

κακώδεια, ἡ, *a bad smell, stink, stench*.

κακώλεσθρος, *ov*, (δύεσθρος) *very destructive*.

κακωνυμῶ, *to call by an ill name*: from

κακωνύμιος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) = *δυσώνυμιος*.

κάκωσις, ἡ, ἡς, (κακῶ) *ill-treatment, abuse: a wasting, distressing, harassing*, Thuc. 7. 4. 82: of wives, parents, heiresses, etc., κακώσους βίαν *an action for ill-usage*, Oratt. ap. Harpocr., v. Att. Process p. 287 sq.: *damage, misfortune*, Thuc. 2. 43. [2]

κακωτικός, ἡ, *ov*, (κακῶ) *inclined to treat ill, hurtful, noxious, τινός*.

Καλαβιδία, *ων*, τό, *a Laconian festival, celebrated with peculiar dances in honor of Artemis*, Paus.: from

Καλαβίς or Καλαβρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a Laconian dance, sacred to Artemis, but at Athens a wanton dance, hence Καλαβιδίς βαίνειν* *to tread a measure in this dance*, Eupol. Col. 17. Hence

Καλαβόομαι, ἡ, ὥς, *to dance this dance*.

καλαβρίζω, καλαβρισμός, v. καλαβρ.

καλάβροψ, ἡ, *later form for καλαῖροψ*.

καλάβρωτης, *ov*, ὁ, = *ἀσκαλαβώτης*, LXX.

καλάβροφος, *ov*, (κάλαθος, φέρω) *basket-carrying*; οἱ Καλ., name of a place of Eubul.

καλάβιον, τό, and καλάβιος, ἰδος, ἡ, = sq.

καλάβισκος, ὁ, Dim. from κάλαθος, Ar. Thesm. 822, Lys. 535. II. *a kind of dance*, Apolloph. ap. Ath. 467 F: v. sq.

καλαθισμός, ὁ, = *foreg*, II, Ath. 629 F, and perh. this should be read in 467 F.

καλαθοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *basket-formed, like a basket*, Cleomed. Adv. -δως.

καλαθοποιός, *ov*, (ποιέω) *making baskets*.

κάλαθος, ὁ, a basket, esp. a wicker hand-basket, Lat. calathus, Ar. Av. 1325. II. a cooling-vessel, cooler, usu. ψυκτήρ :

also a kind of cup, Virg. Ecl. 5. 71. III. a mould for casting iron. IV. the solid part in the capital of a column,

round which the leaves, volutes, etc. are put, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 B. (Perh. akin to κλάδος, and the same as Lat. corbis, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2. 275.) [ἀ]

καλαῖνος, ἡ, οὐ, also καλλαῖνος, made or consisting of the καλαῖς.

II. colored like the καλαῖς, shifting between blue and green, of changeful hue, κ. πτέρυγξ Mel. 123.

καλαῖς, ὁ, also καλλαῖς, a precious stone of a greenish blue, perh. a topaz or chrysolite, Plin., v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 713. [ἀ]

καλαμάρωστος, εὐς, ἡ, (καλαμος, ἄρωστος) reed-grass, Diosc. καλμαῖος, οὐ, ὁ, (καλαμος) full of reeds or rushes.

καλμαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (καλμήν) belonging to the stalk, living among corn-stalks. II. ἡ καλμαῖα a kind of grasshopper,

prob. the same as the μάντις, Lat. mantis oratoria, or religiosa, Theocr. 10. 18.

καλμαῖομαι, Dep., (καλμήν) to gather stalks or ears of corn : in gen. to glean, LXX; hence metaph., καλ. τὴν Ἀσίαν to glean what is left from Asia, opp. to περῖναι, Plut. 2. 182 A.

καλμαῖον, τό, (καλαμος) a reed-case, pen-case. [ἀ]

καλμαῖαλις, οὐ, ὁ, (αἰλέω) one who plays upon a pipe of reeds, Ath. 176 D.

καλμαῖαλιτής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Hedyt. ap. Ath. 1. c. καλμαῖός, εὐς, ὁ, an angler, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 305 C.

καλμαῖότης, οὐ, ὁ, a reaper, mower, Theocr. 5. 111. II. = foreg., Anth.; as if from καλμαῖος, which however is not used.

καλμαῖών, ἄνωος, ὁ, = καλαμῶν.

ΚΑ'ΑΜΗ, ἡ, a stalk, esp. the stalk of reed or corn, Lat. calamus, stipula, Il. 19. 222; κ. πυρῶν wheat-straw, Hdt. 4. 33.

Proverb. of a greedy farmer, ἐπὶ καλμῶν ἄροον to till land for stalks only, i. e. to exhaust it by continual crops, till at last it produces only stalks, Lys. ap. Suid. v. ἐπὶ καλμῶν.

II. the stalk with the ears cut off, stubble, in gen. the residue, remnant, hence metaph. of an old man, καλμῶν γέ σ' ὀνομαῖς εἰσώρωνα

γινώσκειν thou may'st still, I ween, perceive the stubble (i. e. the residue) of former strength, Od. 14. 214, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10; so Orac. ap. Polyæn. 6. 53. ῥῆσιν καλμῶν the remains of Rhesus, i. e. his corpse: ἀπὸ τῆς καλμῶς τεκμαίρεσθαι to judge from the remains, Luc. Alex. 5.

III. = λυκοκαλμήν, Call. Fr. (cf. sub καλαμος.) [ἀ]

καλαμῶδον, Adv., like a reed, shivered like a broken reed ; hence a kind of fracture was so called, Medic.

καλμαῖητομία, ἡ, a cutting of stalks, reaping, Anth. : from καλμαῖητός, ἡ, (τέμνω) cutting stalks, reaping, Ap. Rh.

καλμαῖητρια, ἡ, (καλαμῶμαι) a gatherer of stalks, gleaner, Plut. καλμαῖητις, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg.

καλμαῖηφάγος, οὐ, (φαγῶν) devouring stalks, i. e. moving or cutting them, δρέπανον Anth. [ἀ]

καλμαῖηφορέω, to carry straw. II. to bring a corn-token (Lat. tessera) in order to get corn upon it, Themist., v. καλαμος IV : from

καλμαῖηφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) carrying reeds or corns, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 2, ubi olim καλαμοφ.

καλμαῖω, f. ἰσω, (καλαμος) to pipe on a reed, Ath. καλμαῖινθη, ἡ, Ar. Ecl. 648; and

καλμαῖνθος, ἡ, (καλός, μῖνθα, mentha) mint, Nic. Hence καλμαῖινθώδης, es, (εἶδος) like mint, full of it.

Καλαῖμνιθος, ὁ, Miny, Comic name of a frog, Batr. 227. καλμαῖνθια, ἡ, οὐ, made of reed or cane, πλοῖα Hdt. 3. 98, οἰκία 5. 101, οἰστοί, τόξα 7. 61, 65.

καλμαῖος, τό, Dim. from καλμήν and κάλαμος.

καλαῖος, ἰδος, ἡ, (καλαμος) a reed fishing-rod, Lat. arundo piscatoria. II. a stick used in bird-catching with bird-line.

III. a reed-bed, Lat. arundinetum : also a bed made of reeds. IV. a case for a writing-reed, pen-case, Lat. calamarium : also a writing-reed, pen. V. a tooth-pick, Diosc.

VI. a curling-iron, because it was hollow and shaped like a reed : also an instrument for dressing the hair of women, a comb or hair-pin. VII. in pl. καλαμῖτες, reeds or straw put in layers to strengthen buildings. VII. = ἡ καλαμαία.

καλμαῖσκος, ὁ, Dim. from καλμήν and κάλαμος, Ar. Ach. 1034.

κάλαμινθος, οὐ, ὁ, = καλαμῖνος, Leon. Tar. κάλαμβόσος, οὐ, ὁ, (βόσος) noisy with the reed or pen, nickname of Antipater, who dared not argue with Carneades except with the pen, Plut. 2. 514 D.

καλμαῖογλύφω, to cut reeds or pens : from καλμαῖογλύφος, οὐ, (γλύφω) cutting reeds or pens. [ἔ]

καλμαῖογράφια, ἡ, (γράφω) a writing with a reed or pen. καλμαῖοδότης, οὐ, ὁ, (δύω) a kind of bird, perh. the reed-sparrow, Ael. [ἔ]

καλμαῖοειδής, es, (εἶδος) like a reed. καλμαῖοίς, εσσα, εν, of reed, κ. ιαχά the sound as of a reed, Eur. 1. 1038.

καλμαῖοκόπιον, τό, (κόπτω) a reed-bed for cutting. ΚΑΛΑΜΟΣ, ὁ, Lat. calamus, a reed or cane, of which some kinds are so large that one joint makes a boat, Hdt. 3. 98, whence Virgil's *juvialis arundo* : on the diff. kinds v. Theophr. H. Pl. 4. 11, to : hence, acc. to its chief uses, 1. a reed-arrow, for which not the hollow reed but that filled with pith was used : hence this was called κάλαμος ναστός and μεστό-κάλαμος, also τοξικός and βελήτης, and from its native country Κρητικός, calamus Gnossius, Horat., cf. καλμαῖος. 2. a reed-pipe, reed-flute, Eur. El. 702, I. T. 1126: also the bridge of the lyre, Soph. Fr. 34. 3. a writing-reed, which was long used as a pen; hence in gen. a pen. 4. also sometimes a fishing-rod, Plat. (Com.) αὐτὸν ἱερ. 3, Theocr. 21. 43. 5. a measuring rod : hence a definite measure, = 6½ πήγεις. 6. a surgeon's probe. II. = καλμήν, the hollow stalk of grain, like a reed, also its straw, used esp. for thatching, hence in gen. thatch. III. any plant which is neither shrub nor bush (ἄλν), nor tree (δένδρον), Xen. An. 1. 5, 1. IV. in the 4th century A. D. a token, by which corn was obtained, Lat. tessera, cf. καλαμῖηφορέω. (Cf. Lat. culmus, Germ. Halm, etc., and even Arab. kelem, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 119.) [ἀ]

καλμαῖοστεφής, es, (στεφώ) crowned, covered with reed, Batr. καλμαῖοτύπος, οὐ, (τύπτω) catching with reeds, i. e. with lime-twigs. [ἔ]

καλμαῖοφθγγής, οὐ, ὁ, (φθέγγωμαι) sounding on a reed or pipe. καλμαῖοφθγγος, οὐ, (φθέγγωμαι) = foreg. II. played or blown on a reed, Ar. Ran. 230.

καλμαῖοφόρος, οὐ, cf. καλαμῖφ. καλμαῖοφύλλος, οὐ, (φύλλον) reed-leaved, Theophr. καλμαῖός, (κάλαμος) to bind a fractured bone with a splint of reed, Gal. II. Pass. καλαμῶσθαι to grow into stalk, Theophr. καλμαῖώδης, es, (εἶδος) like reed, reedy, full of reeds, Arist. H. A. καλμαῖών, ἄνωος, ὁ, a reed-bed, also καλαμῶν, Lob. Phryn. 167. καλμαῖωτή, ἡ, a fence or edging of reed. καλάνδρα, ἄν, αἰ, the Roman Calendas, Dion. Hal., and Plut. καλάνδρα, αἰ, also καλάνδρος, ὁ, a kind of lark, Opp. καλάνι, for καλή, barbarism in Ar. Av. 1678. καλῆπῶδιον, καλῆπῶτος, τό, = καλσιπ. καλῆσπις, ιος, ἡ, a long Egypt. garment edged at bottom with tassels or fringe, Hdt. 2. 81; also a Persian garment of like kind, Ath. Καλαυρία, ἡ, Calauria, an island before Troezen, hence Καλαυρίτις λιθάργυρος a sort of litharge of silver, prob. obtained from thence, Diosc. II. collat. form of Καλαβρία, Calabria. καλαυρόπιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Artemid. καλαυρόφ, στος, ἡ, a shepherd's staff or crook, often thrown so as to drive back the cattle to the herd, Il. 23. 845; later also written καλῆδροφ. καλέσκομαι, es, ε, Ion. impf. from καλέω, Il.; Med. καλέσκετο, Il. 15. 338. κάλειος, εὐς, ἡ, a class, Dion. Hal., v. κλήσις III. [ἀ] καλῆσιχορος, οὐ, poet. καλῆσι-, (καλέω, χορός) calling forth the dance, calling to the dance, Βρόμιος Orph. ΚΑΛΕΩ, fut. καλέω, med. καλέσομαι, Ep. and poet. καλέσω, καλέσονται, Att. καλῶ and med. καλοῦμαι; aor. 1 ἐκάλεσα, poet. καλέσσα, med. ἐκαλεσάμην, poet. καλεσάμην; perf. ἐκέλευα, pf. pass. ἐκέλευμαι, opt. κεκλήσῃ; aor. pass. ἐκλήθη; fut. pass. κληθήσομαι; fut. 3 κελήσονται. Ion. and Hom. impf. καλέσκον.

I. to call, Hom., etc. : of many, to call together, call, sum-

μον, καλὴν εἰς ἀγορὴν etc., also ἀγορήνδε, θάλαμνδε, θανά-
τῶνδε Hom.; and so c. acc. only, κεκλήσθω (for -ήντω) βουλῇ
they had been summoned to the council, II. 10. 195: c. inf., to
call on, summon to do a thing, κ. συμμνησάσθαι II. 10. 197.
Hom. freq. has also aor. med. καλέσασθαι τινα to call to oneself;
II. 1. 54, 270, etc.—Pass. to be called by fate, be appointed,
destined or chosen, only Od. 6. 244. In various special rela-
tions: 1. to call to one's house or to a repast, to invite, Od.
10. 231., II. 187, but never in II.; later often with a word
added, ἐπὶ δέσπυν Hdt. 9. 16, Lat. vocare ad coenam. 2.
to call on, invoke, τοὺς θεοὺς Hdt. 1. 44, and Trag.: as was
esp. done in sacrifices, Schol. Ar. Ran. 479. 3. as law-
term, of the judge, καλεῖν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, to cite, summon
before the court, Dem. 406. 27, etc.; hence also simply καλεῖν,
Id. 407. 5, Ar. Vesp. 851, etc.: also καλεῖν τὴν δίκην to call on
the case: but of the plaintiff, in Med., καλεῖσθαι τινα to sue at
law, bring before the court, Lat. vocare in jus, Ael. Nub. 1221,
Vesp. 1416, v. Att. Process p. 576. II. to call by name,
call or address by name, hence in gen. to name, Hom., καλεῖν
τινα ἐπώνυμον and ἐπὶ κλησιν to call by surname, or merely to
call by name, Hom., v. sub ἐπὶ κλησιν, ἐπώνυμος; also c. dupl.
acc., τινά τι καλεῖν II. 5. 306; and δοῦν', ὅ, τι τι σε κείδι κλέου
the name, by which they called thee, Od. 8. 550, cf. Pind. O.
6. 94, and so in Att.; also, καλεῖν τινι τινι to call one by a
name, Eur. Hec. 1271; but, κ. τινά τινος or τινί to call one
after another, Pind. P. 3. 119, O. 7. 140: Att. also in Med., κα-
λεῖσθαι to call by name, address, Aesch. Cho. 201, Eum. 508, cf.
Herm. Soph. Phil. 228. Pass. to be named, receive a name,
and in pf. pass. to have been named, bear a name, hence to be
called, often in Hom.: Att. δ καλούμενος the so called, δ κ. θά-
νατος Plat. Phaed. 86 D: in Poets the Pass. has freq. the signif.
to be, because one is named according to what one is or seems
to be, II. 4. 61, Od. 7. 313, and elsewhere: σὴ κεκλημένη ἦν she
would have been thy daughter and so called, h. Hom. Ap. 324;
so παῖρος κεκληθῆναι Pind. P. 3. 119, Soph. El. 366. III.
of things, to require, demand. (Prob. akin to κλῶν, q. v.: no
doubt to κελ-omai, old Lat. cal-are, and its frequent. clamare;
our call, also to κλέος, κλέω, clarus, and prob. to Germ. hell,
cf. Pott Et. Forsch. I. 214.)

κάλη, κλήτης, Dor. and Att. for κηλ., Lob. Phryn. 639. [ἀ]
κλήμενα, poet. for καλεῖν, inf. pres. act. of καλέω, II. 10. 125.
κλήμερος, on, (καλός, ἡμέρα) with fair or fortunate days.
κλήμη, Ael. for καλέω, Sapph. 1. 16; also written κλήμη,
but not so well.

κλήτης, ου, δ, Dor. and Att. for κηλήτης.
κλήτωρ, on, δ, (καλέω) a crier, Lat. calator, II. 24. 577:
also as prop. n. in II. 15. 419.

καλία, ἡ, Ion. καλή, a wooden house, cabin, cot, Hes. Op. 501:
esp. a barn, granary, Id. 299. 305: in gen. a dwelling, abode;
a bird's nest, Theocr. 29. 12, Pseudo-Phocyl. 79: also a wooden
enclosure containing the image of a god, Jac. A. P. p. 868.
[usu. i; yet in Theocr. and Pseudo-Phocyl. i.] (Prob. from
κᾶλον, notwithstanding the ἀ.) Hence

καλιάς, ἀδος, ἡ, = foreg., esp. a chapel, Plut.
καλίδιον, τό, Dim. from καλιά, Eupol. Autol. 5.

καλίκιοι, αν, οί, the Lat. calcei, Polyb.

κᾶλινδῆω, to roll: usu. in Pass. κᾶλινδῆομαι, c. fut. med. ἡσο-
μαι, also ἀλινδῆομαι, = κυλινδῆομαι, from which it differs only in
sound: to roll, roll about, lie rolling or wallowing, ἐν τῇσι
στοῖσι Hdt. 3. 52, cf. Thuc. 2. 52: metaph. to be continually
busy with a thing, pass one's time in a thing, Lat. versari in
aliqua re, ἐν τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 5, ubi alii κυλινδ.; περὶ τι
Isocr. 295 B: also, κ. ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος, Lat. in foro versari, Id.
98 C (ubi Bekk. κυλ.), cf. Butt. Lexil. v. κυλινδῆω. Hence
κᾶλινδῆθρα, ἡ, = ἀλινδῆθρα, a place for horses to roll after
exercise, cf. ἐξαλῶ, Ael.

κᾶλινδῆσις, ους, ἡ, = κυλινδῆσις, esp. a throw of dice, Alciph. r.
κᾶλινδῆς, ἡ, αν, or κᾶλινος, (κᾶλον) wooden, Lyc.

κᾶλινος or καλός, δ, a cabin, cot, Epich. p. 19: also a chapel,
Dion. H. II. = δεσμοτήριον, κᾶρον, a prison.

καλιστρέω, f. ἡσω, Ep. strengthd. for καλέω, Call. Dian. 67,
Ceg. 97.

Καλλαβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. Καλαβίς.

κάλλα, τό, a cock's wattles, Lat. palea, Ar. Eq. 497: also
a cock's comb, Arist. H. A.: and the tail-feathers, Ael. Dionys.
(prob. so called from their changeful hues, cf. καλδίνος.)

καλλᾶίνος, κάλλαϊς, v. καλ.

καλλᾶίφης, Ael. for καταλάπτεις, v. Neue Sapph. 15.

καλλάριας, ου, δ, a kind of cod-fish, also γαλλαρίας, Opp.

κάλλεα, τό, contr. κάλλη, = κάλλια.

καλλεῖσθαι, Ep. for καταλεῖσθαι, Hom.

καλλί-, the first part of the word in many compds., in which
the notion of beautiful is added to the chief or simple notion;
καλο- is much less freq., and later: cf. ὤψι-. 2. καλλί- is
sometimes like a mere Adj. with its Subst., as καλλίπαις = καλή
pais, cf. kako-.

καλλίος, ου, δ, an ape, elsewh. πίθηκος: esp. at Athens, a
tame ape, Dinarch. ap. Suid.

καλλίος, ἀδος, ἡ, a synonym for the plant στρόχνος, *Physalis*
Alkekengi, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 72.

καλλιστράγαλος, ου, with a fine ankle, Arist. H. A.

καλλιβλέφαρος, on, (βλέφαρον) with beautiful eyelids, beauti-
ful eyed, Eur. Ion 189. II. τὸ κ., sub. φάρμακον, a dye for
the eyelids and eyelashes, Plin.

καλλιβόας, ου, δ, (βοή) beautifully sounding, αὐλός Simon. 115.
καλλίβοτος, on, (βόσκω) with fine pastures, Nonn.

καλλίβοτρυς, v. gen. vos, beautifully clustering, νάρκισσος
Soph. O. C. 682.

καλλίβολος, ου, with a fine, rich soil, Eur. Or. 1382.

καλλίγαλῆνος, ου, (γαλήνη) beautiful and still, πρόσωπον Eur.
Tro. 837. [γά]

καλλίγαμος, on, happy in marriage, λέκτρα Anth.

καλλίγενεθλος, on, (γενεθλή) beautifully formed, Poet. de
Vir. hab. 104. II. act. having a fair offspring, Corinn. ap.
Schol. II. 2. 498.

καλλυγεία, ἡ, the bearer of a fair offspring, mother of
glorious things, the name by which Demeter or the Earth was
invoked in the Thesmophoria, Ar. Thesm. 299: acc. to others
a priestess of Demeter, Apollod. Fr. p. 1057, Heyn. II. also
pecul. fem. of καλλυγής.

Καλλυγεία, τᾷ, the festival of Demeter, Alciph. r. v. foreg.

καλλυγής, ἐς, (* γένω) of noble birth.

καλλυγέφυρος, ου, (γέφυρα) with beautiful bridges, Rhcs. 349.

καλλίγλουτος, ου, = καλλίγλυτος, Nic. ap. Clem. Al.

καλλίγονος, ου, (* γένω) of noble race.

καλλυγῤῥάφει, f. ἡσω, to write elegantly, Diog. L.: also to paint
beautifully, but v. Lob. Phryn. 122. Hence

καλλυγῤῥαφία, ἡ, beautiful writing or painting, Plut.

καλλυγῤῥάφος, ου, (γῤῥάφω) writing or painting beautifully,
esp. copying books beautifully. [ἀ]

(καλλυγύναις), gen. ακος, δ, ἡ, (γυνή) with beautiful women
or maidens, abounding with such, Hom., as epith. of Sparta:
Hom. uses only the acc. καλλυγύναικα; Sapph. 135 has the gen.,
and Pind. P. 9. 131 the dat.: the nom. seems never to have
been used, Lob. Phryn. 659: the word is poet. [ῥ]

καλλίδενδρος, ου, (δένδρον) with fine trees, Polyb.

καλλιδύνως, ου, δ, (δύνω) the beautifully eddying or flowing,
Πηγεῖος Eur. H. F. 368. [δ]

καλλιδίφρος, ου, with beautiful chariot, Ἀθηναῖα Eur. Hec. 467.

καλλιδόναξ, ακος, δ, ἡ, with beautiful reeds, Εὐδράτας Eur.
Hel. 493.

καλλιθέειρα, ἡ, Nonn.: pecul. fem. of

καλλιθέειρος, ου, (θέειρα) with beautiful hair, Orph.

καλλιέλαιος, on, (ἐλαίον) rich in fine oil: hence, δ κ. the
garden olive, opp. to ἀγρίελαος, Arist. Plant.

καλλιέπεια, ἡ, (καλλιέπης) beautiful language.

καλλιπέτω, f. ἡσω, to speak beautifully, speak in high-flown
phrases, κ. ᾧ σ., Thuc. 6. 83, in Med.: κεκαλλιπημένοι λόγιοι
high-wrought speeches, Plat. Apol. 17 B: from
καλλιπέτης, ἐς, (ἔπος) beautifully speaking, elegant, Ar. Thesm.
49, of Agatho.

καλλιέργεω, to work beautifully: from

καλλιέργος, ου, (* ἔργω) beautifully wrought, Plat. ap. Philon.

καλλιέρει, f. ἡσω, (ἱερὸν) to have favorable signs in a sacrifice,
to obtain good omens for an undertaking, Lat. litare, perlitare,
of the person, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς κακ. 4; and c. inf., οὐ γὰρ

καλλιέρει διαβαίνει as he did not obtain good omens for crossing, Hdt. 6. 76, and so in Med., Hdt. 7. 113, Xen. An. 5. 4. 22: but also 2. of the offering, to give good omens, be favorable, καλλιέρησαι θυομένοιαι οὐκ ἔδυνάτο (sc. τὰ ἱερὰ) the sacrifices would not give good omens, were constantly unfavorable, Hdt. 7. 134, opp. to which in 9. 36 he has καλὰ ἔλγντο τὰ ἱερὰ; in full, καλλιερῶντων τῶν ἱερῶν when the sacrifices were all favorable, Lat. *litato, perlitato*: also in Pass., Hdt. 9. 19, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 17. Hence

καλλιέρμα, ατος, τό, an auspicious sacrifice.
καλλιζυγής, ἑς, (ζεύγνυμι) beautifully-yoked, Eur. Andr. 278.
καλλίζωνος, ον, (ζώνη) with beautiful girdles, epith. of women, Pl. 7. 139, Od. 23. 147.
καλλιθεμέλιος, ον, (θέμελον) with beautiful foundations, dub.
καλλιθρίξ, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, (θρίξ) with beautiful hair, Hom.; epith. of horses, Il. 5. 323, Od. 3. 475, etc.; also of sheep, with fine wool, Od. 9. 336.

καλλιθυτόν, to offer a beautiful sacrifice; to offer in an auspicious sacrifice, c. acc., κάπρον Anth.: from καλλιθῆτος, ον, (θύω) with beautiful sacrifices, βωμός κ. an altar on which beautiful sacrifices are offered.

καλλικαρπύς, to bear beautiful fruit, Theophr.
καλλικαρπία, ἡ, beauty or goodness of fruits, Theophr.: from καλλικαρπος, ον, with beautiful fruit, rich in fine fruit, Σικελία Aesch. Fr. 369, μίλαξ Eur. Bacch. 108.

καλλικέλαδος, ον, beautifully sounding.
καλλικέρας, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κέρας) with beautiful horns, Gal.
καλλικοκκος, ον, with beautiful kernels or grains, Theophr.
Καλλικόρη, ἡ, Fair-hill, a district near Troy, Pl. 20. 53, 151.

καλλικόλωνος, ον, with a fair hill, Demetr. Seeps.
καλλικόμης, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. -μας, = σκ., Eur. I. A. 1080.

καλλικόμος, ον, (κόμη) beautiful-haired, epith. of women, Pl. 9. 449, Od. 15. 58.

καλλικοττάβης, = καλῶς κοτταβίζω, to play well, win at the cotabaz, Soph. Fr. 482.

καλλικρέας, γεν. κρέως, τό, beautiful, savoury flesh.

καλλικρήβεννος, ον, (κρήβεννος) with beautiful fillets or hair-bands, λλοχος Od. 4. 623.

καλλίκρητος, ον, Dor. -κράνος, (κρήνη) with a beautiful spring, Pind. Fr. 211.

καλλίκρινος, ον, = foreg.

καλλίκριτος, ον, (κτιζω) beautifully built, Nonn.

καλλικλαμπής, ον, ὁ, (λάμπω) beautifully shining, ἥλιος Anacr. 25.

καλλιλεκτός, (λέγω) to speak elegantly, Sext. Emp. Hence καλλιλεκτής, ἡ, elegant language.

καλλιλογός, (λέγω) to say, express a thing elegantly, Dion. H. Med. to conceal a bad meaning under fair words, Luc. Hence καλλιλογία, ἡ, elegant language, eloquence, Dion. H.

καλλίμυρος, ον, with beautiful hips, or thighs.

καλλίμορφος, ον, (μορφή) beautifully shaped or formed, Eur. Andr. 1155, H. F. 925.

καλλίμος, ον, poet. for καλός, beautiful, Od.; δῶρα Od. 4. 139, ὄφρος Od. 11. 640, χρῶς, ὅσα καλλίμων Od. 11. 529.

καλλινῶος, ον, (ῥώω) beautifully flowing, Κηφισός Eur. Med. 835, cf. Alc. 589.

καλλινίκος, ον, (νίκη) with a glorious victory, gloriously triumphant, first in Archil. 60; c. gen., τῶν ἐχθρῶν over one's enemies, Eur. Med. 765, cf. Plat. Alc. 2. 151 C: esp. as epith. of Apollo, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 361. II. adorning or ennobling victory, κ. στέφανος Eur. I. T. 12; ὕμνος Pind. N. 4. 26; τὸ καλλινίκον the glory of victory, Pind. N. 3. 31: cf. τινέλας.

καλλινομία, ἡ, (οἶνος) goodness or plenty of wine.
καλλιόν, neut. from καλλών, Compar. of καλός, used also as Adv., more beautiful, glorious or excellent, finer, Hom.; in Att. also καλλίνος, Plat. Theat. 169 E.

Καλλιότης, ἡ, (ὕψ) Calliope, the first of the nine Muses, strictly the beautiful-voiced, Hes. Th. 79, h. Hom. 31. 2: also Καλλιόπεια Anth.

καλλίουλος, ὁ, like ἴουλος, a song of praise to Demeter.
καλλιῶν, (καλλῶν) to make more beautiful, beautify, LXX.
καλλιπαῖδια, ἡ, the having beautiful children: from

καλλίπαις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful children, blessed with fair children, Aesch. Ag. 762; κ. στέφανος = στέφανος καλῶν παῖδων, Eur. H. F. 839. II. a beautiful child, Eur. Or. 964, cf. sub κακο-.

καλλιπάρεμος, ον, later form for σκ., Anth. [α]
καλλιπάρμος, ον, (παρεία) beautiful-cheeked, freq. in Hom., as epith. of beautiful women. [α]

καλλιπαρθένος, ον, with beautiful maidens or nymphs, Eur. Hel. 1; ὀδρη κ. the necks of beautiful maidens, Id. I. A. 1574.

2. later καλλί, ἡ, as Subst., = καλή παρθένος, Lob. Phryn. p. 600.

κάλλιπε, Ep. for κατέλιπε, 3 sing. ind. aor. 2 from καταλείπω, Hom.; inf. καλιπεῖν Od. 16. 296.

καλλιπέδιλος, ον, (πέδιλον) with beautiful sandals or shoes, h. Hom. Merc. 57: only poet.

καλλιπέπλος, ον, with beautiful robe or veil, in gen. beautifully clad, epith. of women, Pind. P. 3. 43.

καλλιπέταλον, τό, the beautiful-leaved plant, name of the cinquefoil, Diosc.

καλλιπέτληος, ον, (πέτληον) with beautiful leaves or petals, Anth.

καλλιπύχης, υ, gen. εως, with beautiful elbow, κ. βραχίον Eur. Tro. 1194.

καλλιπλόκαμος, ον, with beautiful locks, epith. of women, Hom.

καλλιπλούτος, ον, adorned with riches, πόλις Pind. O. 13. 159.

καλλιπνοος, ον, contr. πνοος, ον, (πνέω) beautifully breathing, αἰὼς Telest. ap. Ath. 617 B.

καλλίπολις, εως, ἡ, beautiful city, Plat. Rep. 527 C: freq. as a prop. name, Hdt. 7. 154, etc.

κάλλιπον, Ep. for κατέλιπον, aor. 2 of καταλείπω, Hom.

καλλίπνοος, ον, beautifully wrought, Anth.

καλλίπτόταμος, ον, of beautiful rivers, Eur. Phoen. 645.

καλλιπρεπής, ἑς, (πρέπω) of beautiful appearance.

καλλιπρόβατος, ον, (πρόβατον) with beautiful sheep.

καλλιπρόσωπος, ον, (πρόσωπον) with a beautiful face, Philox. ap. Ath. 564 E.

καλλίπρους, ον, (πῆρα) with beautiful prow, of ships, Eur. Med. 1335: metaph. of men, with beautiful face, beautiful, Aesch. Theb. 533, Ag. 235.

καλλίπυγος, ον, with beautiful πύγη, Cercid. ap. Ath. 554 D: a famous statue of Venus, now at Naples, was esp. so called, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 377. 2.

καλλίπυλος, ον, (πύλη) with beautiful gates, Θάβη Anth.

καλλίπυργος, ον, with beautiful towers, ὅστου Eur. Bacch. 1202: high-towering, lofty, σοφία Ar. Nub. 1024.

καλλιπύργωτος, ον, (πυργῶ) = foreg., πόλις Eur. Bacch. 19.

καλλίπυλος, ον, with beautiful steeds, Pind. O. 14. 2.

καλλίρραβδος, ον, with beautiful wand.

καλλιρέεθρος, ον, (ρέεθρον) beautifully flowing, κρήνη Od. 10. 107.

καλλίροος, ον, (ρέω) poet. for καλλίρροος, q. v., Od. 5. 441: also in fem. Καλλιρόη, as name of one of the Oceanides, h. Hom. Cer. 419, Hes. Th. 288.

καλλιρρημονό, to speak beautifully.

καλλιρρημοσύνη, ἡ, beautiful speaking, elegant language, Dion. H.: from

καλλιρρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ῥῆμα) beautifully speaking, elegant, λέξις Dion. H.

καλλίρροος, ον, contr. -ροος, ον, (ρέω) beautifully flowing, ὕδωρ, κρονύς Pl. 2. 752, 12. 33: metaph. of the flute, κ. πνοαί Pind. O. 6. 143: ἡ Καλλιρρόη, a famous spring at Athens, later Ἐννεακρονύς, (but now again Καλλιρρόη) Thuc. 2. 15.

καλλισθενής, ἑς, (σθένος) adorned with strength, poet.

καλλιστάδιος, ον, (στάδιον) with a fine race-course, Eur. I. T. 437. [α]

καλλιστεῖον, (καλλιστεύω) the prize of beauty, Eur.: also the prize of moral beauty or virtue: τὰ κ. a contest of beauty: but also in gen. = ἀριστεία, the need of valor, Soph. Aj. 435.

καλλιστενός, ον, (στένον) beautiful-breasted, Nonn.

καλλίστημα, τό, the prime of beauty, Eur. Or. 1639: the first-fruits of beauty, or the most beautiful, Id. Phoen. 215: from καλλιστεύω, (καλλιστός) to be the most beautiful, be considered so, Hdt. 8. 124; c. gen. to be the most beautiful among

others, surpass them in beauty, Hdt. 6. 61., γ. 180: also in Med., Eur. Hipp. 1009, ubi v. Valck.

καλλιστέφανος, *on*, beautifully crowned, epith. of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 252, 296: of cities, crowned with beauteous towers.

II. κ. θάια the wild olive-tree at Olympia, from which the crowns of victory were taken, Paus.

κάλλιστος, γ. *on*, Superl. of καλός, Hom.

καλλιστρούβιος, δ, ἡ, name of a kind of fig, Ath.

Καλλιστώ, οὐς, ἡ, a name of Artemis, like καλλιστή, Paus.: also a daughter of Lycaon, v. Müller Proleg. zu einer wiss. Mythol. p. 75.

καλλισφύρος, *on*, (σφυρόν) beautiful-ankled, hence in gen. with beautiful feet, epith. of women, Hom., and Hes.

καλλιτεκνία, ἡ, the beauty of children, Orph.: from

καλλιτεκνός, *on*, (τέκνον) with beautiful children.

καλλιτεχνέω, to work beautifully.

καλλιτέχνης, *on*, δ, a beautiful artist, Anacreont.

καλλιτεχνία, ἡ, beauty of art or workmanship, Plut.: from

καλλιτέκνομαι, *on*, (τέκνω) making beautiful works of art, Strab.

καλλιτοκεία, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of sq.

καλλιτοκός, *on*, (τίκτω) having beautiful children, like καλλι-τεκνός, Opp.

καλλιτοξός, *on*, (τόξον) with beautiful bow, Eur. Phoen. 1162.

καλλιτραπέζιος, *on*, (τράπεζα) with beautiful, well-spread table, Callias ap. Ath. 524 F. [α]

καλλιτρίχον, τό, = καλλιφύλλον, Diosc.

καλλιτρίχος, *on*, later form for καλλιτρίξ, Opp.

κάλλιψ' for κάλλιπε, i. e. κατέλιπε, II.

καλλιφειγγής, ἐς, (φέγγος) beautifully shining, ἡλίου σέλας, Ἔως Eur. Tro. 860, Hipp. 455.

καλλιφθογγός, *on*, (φθέγγομαι) beautifully sounding, κithάρα, φθῆ Eur. H. F. 350, Ion 169.

καλλιφλοῦς, φλογος, δ, ἡ, beautifully blazing, πέλανον Eur. Ion 706.

καλλιφύης, ἐς, (φύη) of beautiful growth or shape, Nonn.

καλλιφύλλον, τό, maiden-hair, a plant, Hipp.: also καλλι-τρίχον and ὀδύαντον: from

καλλιφύλλος, *on*, (φύλλον) with beautiful leaves, Anacreont.

καλλιφύτευτος, *on*, (φύτεύω) beautifully planted. [ῥ]

καλλιφύτος, *on*, (φύω)=foreg., Nonn. [ῥ]

καλιφώνιος, to pronounce elegantly.

καλιφωνία, ἡ, beauty of sound or pronunciation, Dion. H.: from

καλιφώνος, *on*, (φωνή) having a fine voice, ὑποκριταί Plat. Legg. 817 C.

καλλιχείρ, χειρός, δ, ἡ, with beautiful hands, ὠλέναί Chae-rem. ap. Ath. 608 B.

καλλιχέλωνος, *on*, (χελώνη) with a beautiful tortoise, ὀβολός Eurpol. Hel. 4, cf. χελώνη vi, and Müller Aegin. p. 95.

καλλιχθής, *on*, δ, the beauty-fish, a sea-fish, = ἀνθίδας acc. to Ath., but distinguished from it by Opp.

καλλιχοίρος, *on*, with fine pigs, ὅς Arist. H. A.

καλλιχορός, *on*, with beautiful dancing-places, epith. of large cities or fair countries, Od. 11. 581, Pind. P. 12. 45, Simon.

48, cf. εὐρύχορος. II. of, belonging to beautiful dances, στέφανον, ὠδαί Eur. Phoen. 787, Cressphont. 15, γ: hence, δ κ. a sacred spring near Eleusis, the fount of goodly dances, h. Hom. Cer. 273.

καλλίων, *on*, gen. *on*os, compar. of καλός, Hom.

καλλιώνυμος, *on*, (ὄνομα) with a beautiful name: also as Subst. δ κ. a kind of fish, Hipp.

καλλονή, ἡ, (κάλλος) beauty, Hdt. 3. 106., γ. 36, Eur., and Plat.: rarer collat. form of sq.

κάλλος, *on*, Att. *on*s, τό, (καλός) beauty, Hom., both of men and women: post-Hom., also of animals and things: in Od.

18. 192, κάλλει μὲν οἱ πρῶτα προσώπατα καλὰ κᾶπρεν ἀμ-βροσίῳ, οἷον Κυβέριεα χρίεται, Athena made Penelope's face bright with ambrosial beauty, such as Cytherea anoints herself withal,—where the verb χρίεται has led even Voss to take

κάλλος for a sweet unguent, h. Hom. Cer. 277; but Hom. regards beauty as something substantial or external, which the gods could put on or take off at will: so κάλλει τε στήθεσιν καὶ

εἵμασι II. 3. 392, cf. Od. 6. 237; cf. ὑπυλός. II. a beauty,

i. e. a beautiful thing, of a woman, Luc., as Terent., Eun. 2. 3, 70, says forma for formosa puella: also in plur. κάλλεα, κάλλη beauties, beautiful things, as garments and stuffs, Aesch.

Ag. 923, cf. Hesych. in v.; κάλλεα κηροῦ beautiful works of wax, i. e. honeycombs, Mel.; and so, κάλλη ἱερῶν Dem. 35. 15: cf. κάλλεα.

καλλοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for κάλλος, Eur. Or. 1388, Hel. 383.

καλλοντήρ, ἦρος, δ, (καλλίνω) one that beautifies, adorns. Hence

καλλοντήριος, *on*, belonging to beautifying, adorning, τὰ Καλλ. a festival on the 19th Thargelion, when the statue of Athena

Poëias was fresh adorned, cf. Παννῆρια.

καλλοντήρ, οὐ, δ, = καλλοντήρ.

καλλοντρον, τό, any implement for beautifying or cleaning,

esp. a broom, brush, Plut. III. a ornament.

καλλύνω, (καλός) to beautify, adorn, dress, trim, clean, esp. to sweep, brush, Arist. Probl.: metaph. to gloss, color over, Soph. Ant. 496. Med. to adorn oneself, pride oneself in a thing, foll. by ἐλ. I. Plat. Apol. 20 C, cf. sq.

καλλωπίω, f. ἴσω, (ὄψ) strictly to make the face beautiful: hence to give a fair appearance to a thing, beautify, Plat. Crat.

408 B, cf. 409 C. Med. to adorn oneself, make oneself fine, Plat. Symp. 174 A: but usu. metaph., to pride oneself, boast, glory in a thing, τῷ or ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Phaedr. 252 A, Rep. 405 B; also, καλλ. ὥς. I. Id. Crito 52 C; and absol., to make a display, shew off, Id. Prot. 333 D, Xen. Eq. 10. 5. Hence

καλλώπισμα, *on*, τό, ornament, embellishment, Plat. Gorg. 492 C: an ornament of speech, Dion. H.

καλωπιστός, δ, an adorning oneself, making a display, Plat. Phaedr. 64 D: a shaving off. II. also=foreg., Hipp.

καλωπιστός, ἐά, ἐόν, verb. Adj. to be adorned, Clem. Al.

καλωπιστής, οὐ, δ, one who adorns himself much, a fine-dresser, opp. to φιλόκαλος, Isocr. 7 D. Hence

καλωπιστικός, ὅς, ὄν, = καλλοντήριος, Epict.

καλωπιστρία, ἡ, fem. of καλωπιστής, Plut.

καλοβῆμων, *on*, gen. *on*os [βᾶ], and καλοβάτης, *on*, δ [βᾶ], (καλον, βαλνω) going on stilts, Lat. grallator.

καλόγηνος, *on*, δ, ἡ, with a fine voice.

καλόγνῳμος, *on*, gen. *on*os, (καλός, γνῶμη) noble-minded.

καλοδιδάσκαλος, δ, a teacher of virtue, N. T.

καλοειμῶν, *on*os, δ, ἡ, (εἰμῶ) finely clad.

καλοῖσθαι, ἡ, a good disposition: from

καλοῖσθης, ἐς, (ῥθός) well-disposed, opp. to κακοῖσθης, M. Anton.

καλόθριξ, τριχος, δ, ἡ, = καλλιθρίξ.

καλόωνιστος, *on*, (οἰωνίζομαι) of good omen.

καλοκάγαθία, ἡ, the character and conduct of a καλοκάγαθός, uprightness, honorableness, καλ. ἄσκειν Ar. Fr. 1.

καλοκάγαθικός, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to, becoming a καλοκάγαθός, honorableness, Polyb.: also=sq., Plut. Adv. —κῶς, Plut.

καλοκάγαθός, ὄν, i. e. καλός καγαθός, beautiful and good: a name first used of the nobles or gentlemen, Lat. optimates, like the old French prudhommes, Germ. gute Männer, etc., Welcker praef. Theogn. p. xliii.: and later, as in Arist. Eth. N., applied to a perfect man, a man as he should be, δ τελεῖως σπουδαῖος. In early Greek, as first in Hdt. 1. 30, it is always written divisi-
καλός καὶ ἀγαθός, nay Lob. Phryn. 603 suspects the form καλο-
καγαθός altogether, and rightly remarks, that if it is used, it should be written προπαροχ. καλοκαγαθός.

καλοκαρία, ἡ, a happy state of affairs.

καλοκοπέω, (καλον, κόπη) to cut wood.

καλόλογια, ἡ, = καλλιλογία, dub.

καλομήχανος, *on*, (μηχάνη) contriving well.

καλόμορφος, *on*, = καλλιμόρφος.

καλόν, τό, wood, esp. dry wood, fire-wood, or seasoned wood for joiner's work, h. Hom. Merc. 112, Hes. Op. 425; usu. in plur.: Adj. καλινός. Cf. also κήλον. (From καίω, κάω, strictly the combustible, as if καίετον, like δαλός from δαίω.)

καλόπαρις, beautiful Paris, quoted from Alcae, cf. sub—κακο.

καλοπέδιλα, τό, (καλον, πέδιλον) strictly wooden shoes, being prob. a piece of wood tied to a cow's legs to keep her still while milking, Theocr. 25. 103.

καλοπόδιον, τό, Dim. from καλόπους, Gal.

καλοποιέω, *to do good*, LXX: from
καλοποιός, *όν, (ποιώ) doing good*.
καλόπους, ποδός, δ, (καλόν, πούς) a wooden foot, shoemaker's
last, Plat. Symp. 191 A; also καλάπους.
καλόπους, *ός, ή, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (καλός, πούς) with beau-*
tiful feet.

καλορρημοσύνη, *ή, =καλλιρρημοσύνη*.
ΚΑΛΩΣ, *ή, όν, beautiful*, from Hom. downwards a very freq.
word, of the outward form of all visible things; hence strictly
beautiful to behold, καλός δέμας *beautiful of form*, Hom.; and
so in Prose, κ. τό εἶδος: not rarely c. inf., κ. εισορᾶσθαι
etc., Hom. When Hom. uses it of men, he oft. joins it with
μέγας, but otherwise has it as epith. of parts of the body,
clothes, arms, places, etc.: it may often also be rendered by
fair, lovely, graceful, delightful, etc.: in Att. δ καλός very freq.
subjoined to the name of a person, Ἀλκιβιάδης δ κ., Σαπφώ ή
καλή Plat.; hence esp. lovers used to write the name of those
they loved on walls, trees, etc., δ δέμα καλός, ή δ καλή, v. In-
terpp. ad Ar. Ach. 194, Vesp. 98, Creuzer Plotin. Pulchr.
p. 97: ή Καλή or Καλλίστη was also a name of Artemis, cf.
Καλλιστό: τό καλόν, like κάλλος, *beauty*, Eur.: hence, τὰ ἐν
ἀνθρώποις καλὰ worldly beauties; and esp. in Att., τὰ καλὰ are
the enjoyments and elegancies of life, v. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 7.
2, 13; hence καλὰ πάσχει, like εὖ πάσχει, to be well off.

II. serving a good end or purpose, *fair, good*, κ. λυμήν
Od. 6. 263: later also ironically, e. g. Soph. O. C. 1003: freq.
also Att., esp. in foll. phrases: ἐν καλῷ, sub. τόπω or χρόνῳ,
in good time or place, well, Xen.; also c. gen., ἐν καλῷ τινος
good for or towards something, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 9; so too,
καλόν εἰς τι Xen., πρὸς τι Plat.; also in some signif., εἰς καλόν
and εἰς κάλλιστον Soph. O. T. 78, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B;
and later τὸ καλόν as Adv. = καλῶς, Theocr. 3. 3, Call. Ep.
56: cf. infr. IV.

2. of sacrifices, good, auspicious, *τερά*
Aesch.; hence the phrase in sacrifices, τὰ τό θεῷ καλὰ all
sacred duties are rightly performed, Ar. Pac. 868.

III. of man's inward nature, *morally beautiful, right, noble*, Hom.,
only in neut. καλόν and οὐ καλόν ἐστὶ it is or is not right and
right: later of all high qualities, hence τὸ καλόν *moral beauty*,
virtue, Cicero's *honestum*; hence Proverb., τὸ καλόν φιλον first
in Theogn. 17: also τὰ καλὰ and τὰ καλὰ ἔργα *noble deeds*,
opp. to τὸ αἰσχρόν, τὰ αἰσχρά: but τὰ καλὰ τινος one's *advan-*
tages. Cf. καλοκάγαθός. B. Adv. καλῶς, *advantagefully*:
but usu. in moral signif., well, rightly, Od. 2. 63; elsewh. Hom.
uses καλόν and καλὰ as Adv., esp. in phrase καλὸν αἰδεῖν:
very freq. Att. in many phrases, as, 1. κ. ἔχειν or πράττειν,
like εὖ, to be in good case, be well off, Trag.; also c. gen., κ.
ἔχειν τινός to be well off for a thing, like εὖ ἔχειν τινός Hipp.;
so, καλῶς τινος κείσθαι Thuc. 1. 36: κ. ἔχει it is good, c. inf.,
Xen.

2. καλῶς=πῶν, *right well, altogether*, κ. εὐδαίμων
Aesch. Fr. 280; κ. ἐξοῖδα Soph. O. C. 269. 3. κ. ἀκονεῖν to
be well spoken of, Lat. bene audire, Plut. 4. κ. ποιεῖς, c.
part., you do well in . . . Xen. 5. in answers to approve the
words of the former speaker, *well said!* Lat. euge, Ar. Ran.
888: but also to decline an offer courteously or ironically,
thank you! like Lat. benigne, usu. in Superl., κάλλιστα Ar.
Ran. 508, v. Benti. Terent. Heaut. 3. 2, 7, Horat. Ep. 1. 7,
16, and 62: also, πᾶν καλῶς, ὁμολογῶ καλῶς, v. Interpp. ad
Ar. Ran. 511, 515: εὖ καὶ καλῶς are oft. joined: freq. also
καλὴ καλῶς Ar. Ach. 253, etc., like Lat. bella belle. C. de-
grees of Compar. Comp. καλλίων, *on Hom.*, who oft. joins it
with ἀμείνων and μέλιν: Superl. κάλλιστος, *η, on Hom.*: in
Thuc. 4. 118, a Comp. καλλιώτερος was once read, but v. Lob.
Phryn. 136, who will allow it only in very late writers.

D. for Comps. v. sub καλῶν. (Acc. to Döderl. Lat. Synon.
4. p. 97, akin to κανός, as Lat. recens to candidus.) [ā in Ep.
and old Iamb. Poets, but ā in Hes. Op. 63, Th. 585; in Pind.,
and Att. always ā, except a few Trag. passages, as Aesch. Fr.
308, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 1287; in Eleg. Epigr. and Bucol.
Poets ā, as the verse requires, but in these usu. ā, Jac. A. P.
p. 761. Always ā in the few comps. of καλός.]

κάλος, *ός, usu. Att. κάλως, ω, ό, q. v.* [ā]
κάλοστροφός, *ός, v. sub καλωστρ.*
καλοσύμβουλος, *όν, giving good counsel*, Procl.

καλότης, *ητος, ή, =κάλλος, beauty*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2.
441 B; a rare word, v. Lob. Phryn. 350.

καλοτίθνης, *όν, (τίθημι) well-reared*.
καλότρηξ, *όν, (τρέφω) =foreg.*

καλότρηξ, *ός, (καλόν, τρέφω) the woodpecker*, ap. Hesych. [ῥ]

καλοῦφαντος, *όν, (ὀφείνω) beautifully woven*.

καλόφορος, *όν, (καλόν, φέρω) a wood-carrier, one of a soldier's*
attendants, Lat. calo, Dosit. ap. Ath. 143 B.

καλόφρων, *όν, gen. ονος, (φρήν) =καλογρόμων*.

καλόφυγχος, *όν, (φυγή) =εὐφυγχος*.

καλπάζω, *f. ἄω, (καλπη) of a horse, to trot or prob. gallop*.

καλπάσος, *ή, v. κάρπατος*.

κάλητ, *ή, a trot, amble, or (ad verbum) gallop*: hence δρόμος

κάλητς a race in the Olympic games, wherein the rider when
near the goal sprang off horseback and ran alongside, Paus.

II. =καλπίς, a pitcher, Hdn.

καλπίον, τό, Dim. from sq., Pamphil. ap. Ath. 475 C.

κάλπις, *ιδος, ή, acc. καλπίν Od. 7. 20, κάλπιδα Pind. O. 6. 68,*
a vessel for drawing water, a pitcher, Od. I. c., h. Hom. Cer.

107: *a drinking-cup*: an urn for drawing lots or collecting
voices, Jac. A. P. p. 309: also a cinerary urn. Later form

κάλπι, *ή*. II. a racing-mare, ap. Hesych., v. κάλητ. (Usu.
taken quasi καλήτ, from καλῖπτο; but very dub.)

κάλπος, *ός, =foreg., dub.*

κάλτιος, *ός, a Roman shoe*, Sicil. form of Lat. calceus, also
καλίκιος and καλτικίος: the proper Greek word for this shoe
was ὑπόδημα κοῖλον.

κάλυβη, *ή, (καλύπτω) a hut, cabin, cell*, Lat. tugurium, Hdt.

5. 16, Thuc. 1. 133. [ῥ]

καλύβιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Plut.

καλύβιτης, *όν, ό, (καλύβη) living in a hut*, Strab.

καλύβιοιόμοιαι, *as Med.: to make oneself huts or cabins*,
Strab.

καλύβος, *ός, =καλύβη*, Hesych.

καλυκάνθεμον, τό, a kind of honeysuckle, Ionicera pericly-
menum, or caprifolium, Diosc.

καλύκιον, τό, Dim. from κάλυξ.

καλύκοστέφανος, *όν, crowned with flower-buds*, Anth.

καλύκωδης, *ες, (είδος) like a budding flower*, Theophr.

καλύκωτος, *ιδος, ή, (ὥψ) like a budding flower in face; i. e.*
gentle, retiring, or blushing, rosy, h. Hom. Cer. 8. 420, Ven. 285.

κάλυμμα, *ατος, τό, (καλύπτω) a covering*: esp. 1. a
head-covering of women, a hood or veil, hiding all the face
except the eyes and falling upon the shoulders; κ. κύνεον, a
dark veil worn as mourning instead of the κρήδεμνα, Il. 24. 93,
h. Hom. Cer. 42; also worn esp. by brides, Aesch. Ag. 1178,
cf. καλύπτρα.

2. a round fishing-net shaped like a sack,
Opp. 3. the eye-lid. 4. the shell of fruit. 5. a grave,
tomb. [ā]

καλυμμάτιον, τό, Dim. from κάλυμμα, esp. a sort of tile, Ar.
Fr. 54, v. Müller Archiol. d. Kunst. § 283.

κάλυξ, *ίκος, ή, (καλύπτω) strictly any covering, husk, shell*,
esp. the cup or calyx of a flower, a flower-bud, poet. usu. a rose-
bud, h. Hom. Cer. 427; κάλυκος ἡ λοχεύμασι at the time
when the ear is filling, Aesch. Ag. 1392, cf. Soph. O. T. 25:
metaphr. κ. ἥβης Ar. Fr. 74.

II. in Il. 18. 401, κάλυκος
are women's ornaments, of which no more is known than that
they were of metal and the work of Hephaistos, perh. earrings
shaped like a flower-cup or bud, also in h. Hom. Ven. 87, 164. [ā]

καλύξις, *εως, ή, =foreg. in Hesych.*

καλύπτειρα, *ή, like καλύπτρα, a veil*, Anth.: strictly fem.
from sq.

καλύπτειρ, *ήρος, ό, (καλύπτω) a covering, sheath*, Arist. Probl.:
also a tile, Dion. H.

καλυπτήριον, τό, a covering.

καλυπτός, *ή, όν, verb. Adj. covered*, Soph. Fr. 479, Ar. Thesm.
800. II. (from καλύπτω II) wrapped or folded round some-
thing else, Lat. circumdatus, Soph. Ant. 1011, where Br.
wrongly takes it in act. signif., covering.

καλύπτρα, *ή, Ion. -πτρα, a covering, esp. a woman's veil*,
Il. 22. 406, Od. 5. 232, cf. κάλυμμα and κρήδεμνον: metaphr.,
δνοφρά κ. the dark fall of night, Aesch. Cho. 811: from

καλύπτω, f. ὤσω, I. to cover with a thing, παρδάλειν μετά φρενον εἶρη καλύψεν II. 10. 29; νυκτὶ καλύψας II. 5. 23; and then simply to cover, as, τέλος θανάτου, γαῖα ἐκάλυψεν νιν Hom.; πέτρων χεῖρ ἐκάλυψεν his hand grasped a stone, II. 16. 735; τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε καλύψεν II., etc.; and metaph., ἄχθος νεφέλῃ ἐκάλυψε νιν, cf. II. 11. 249. Med. to cover oneself, δόδρουν II. 3. 141; and absol., Od. 10. 53: so too in Pass., ἀσπίδι, ἐν χλαῖνι καλυμμένοις II. 2. to cover with dishonesty, θήρου a cloud over, οὐ μὴ κάλυπτε τὰς ἐδιδάκμας ἔργους Ἀθήνας ἀνοσίχθης Soph. O. C. 282. 3. to cover, conceal, Soph. Ant. 1254, Eur. Hipp. 712. II. to put over as a covering, put over or around, Lat. circumdare, πρόσθε δὲ αἰ πέπλοιο πτύγι' ἐκάλυψεν II. 5. 316; so, ἅνω αἰ καλύψω I will put mud over him, II. 21. 321; so too, σάκος ἀμφὶ τινι and πρόσθε τινός κ. II. 17. 132., 22. 313. (The Root is ΚΑΛΥΒ- or ΚΑΛΑΥΠ-, which appears in καλύβη, κλέφτης, -φος, κοῖλος; and perh. γάλιος, Lat. oc-cul-ere, clam, clupeus: also to κλέπτω, Lat. clerepe: KPTΦ-, κρύπτω (q. v.) is merely a different form of the Root, and κεύθω is skin, acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 27.)

Καλύψω, ὅς, contr. οὖς, ἡ, Calypso, a nymph, daughter of Atlas, who lived in the island Ogygia, and detained Ulysses on his way back from Troy, freq. in Od. (So called perh. because she hid, ἐκάλυψε, Ulysses.)

καλχαῖον, (κάλχη) strictly to make purple, and so Nic. Ther. 641, has it in Pass., to be purple: hence II. to make dark and troublesome like a stormy sea: and metaph. to turn over in one's mind, like Lat. volvere, volutare, to search out, κ. ἔπος Soph. Ar. 20: absol. to be in doubt, trouble or alarm, ἀμφὶ τινι Eur. Heracl. 40; also c. inf., to long, desire, Lyc. 1457, cf. πορφύρα.

Κάλχας, αντος, ὁ, Calchas the Greek Seer at Troy, II. (No doubt from same Root as foreg., and so strictly the Searcher.)

ΚΑ'ΑΧΗ, ἡ, also χάλκη, the murex, purple limpet, elsewh. πορφύρα, Nic. II. purple dye, Strab. III. a kind of shell or volute on the capital of some columns, Böckh Inscr.

IV. a kind of herb, also of purple color, Alcm. 30. (Akin to Lat. cochlea, prob. also to concha, Sanscr. cāṅkha.)

καλχίς, ἡ, = χαλκίς, dub.

κάλωδιον, τό, Dim. from κάλως, a small cord or rope, Ar. Vesp. 379.

κάλωπος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὤψ) with beautiful face.

καλῶς, Adv. from καλός, q. v.

ΚΑ'ΔΩΞ, ὁ, gen. κάλω, acc. κάλων, Ep. and Ion. κάλος, ου, ὁ, Od. 5. 260, and Hdt.; but Ap. Rh. has also a pl. κάλωες: a rope, esp. a ship's rope, sail-rope, Od. 1. c., and Hdt.; κ. ἱστίων Hdt. 2. 36; also a cable, πρυμνήτης κ. Eur. Med. 770; ἀπὸ κάλω πλεῖν to have the ship towed, elsewh. ρυμουλκεῖν, Thuc. 4. 25: κάλων κατεῖναι to let down a sounding line, Hdt. 2. 28: hence Proverb., πάντα κάλων ἐξιάσι τοι go all lengths, strain every nerve, Eur. Med. 278; so too, πάντα κ. ἐκτείνεω Plat. Prot. 338 A, κενεῖν Luc., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 233, Küster Ar. Eq. 766. Hence

κάλωστρόφος, ον, (στρέφω) twisting, δ κ. a rope-maker, Plut. κάμ, Ep. shortd. form for κατά before μ, κάμ μὲν Od. 20. 2, Hes. Op. 437, κάμ μέσσον II. 11. 172.

καμάκινος, ον, (καμέω) made from a pole, or perhaps from the reed κάμειν (v. κάμει III), hence brittle, δόρυ κ. Xen. Eq. 12. 12. καμάκιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

ΚΑ'ΜΑΞ, ἄκος, ἡ, also ὁ, any long piece of wood, a pole, stake, esp. a vine-prop, II. 18. 563, Hes. Sc. 208: also II. the shaft of a spear, Aesch. Ag. 66, connected with which prob. is the signf. in Hesych., a reed or cane. III. οἱ κάμακες, a palisade, Lat. vallus, elsewh. χάρξ, Joseph. Acc. to E. M. it was masc. only in signf. III, but cf. Jac. A. P. p. 155. (Hence καμάσσω.) [κά]

κάμαρα, ἡ, Lat. camera, any thing with a vaulted roof or arched covering, a covered carriage, Hdt. 1. 199; a covered boat or barge, Strab.: a tester-bed, etc.: as medic. term, also the hollow of the ear. [μᾶ] Hence

καμάρενω, to heap one upon another like a vault, dub.

καμάριον, τό, dim. from κάμαρα. [ἐ]

κάμαρειός, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a vault, vaulted.

κάμαρος, ὁ, v. κάμαρος.

κάμᾶρος, f. ὤσω, (καμᾶρα) to vault or arch over, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 573. Hence

κάμᾶρωμα, τό, that which is vaulted, a vault, arch, Strab. [ἀ]

κάμᾶρως, εὖς, ἡ, a vaulting, arching over. [ἀ]

κάμᾶρως, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. vaulted, arched, Ath.

κάμᾶρσις or καμᾶρσις, ον, αἰ, a kind of fish; but used by Emped. 235, 285, for fish in gen.

κάμᾶσσω, to shake, brandish, from κάμαξ II, as δονέω from δονᾶξ. Hesych. also hints at the forms καμᾶζω and καμᾶσσω.

κάμᾶτῆδεν, Adv. (κάματος) laboriously.

κάμᾶτῆρός, ἄ, ὄν, toilsome, troublesome, wearisome, γῆρας ἡ. Hom. Ven. 247. II. pass. bowed down with toil, broken down, worn out, Hdt. 4. 135, of sick persons, whom he had just before called ἀσθενεῖς: from

κάμᾶτος, ὁ, (κάμνω) toil, trouble, hardship, distress, Hom., Pind., etc. 2. weariness, weakness, freq. in Hom. II. that which is earned by toil, hardly or painfully earned, ἡμέτερος κάματος our hard-worn earnings, Od. 14. 417, cf. Hes. Th. 599.

2. that which is made by labor, τὸν ον κ. a thing wrought by the lathe, Aesch. Fr. 54: like πόνος, and Lat. labor. [κά]

Hence

κάμᾶτος, = κάμνω, κοπίαω.

καμᾶτῶδες, ἐς, (εἶδος) toilsome, wearisome, weariful, θέρος Hes. Op. 582; παλαί, μέμναι Pind. N. 3. 28, Fr. 239.

καμβαῖνα, Ep. for καταβαῖνα, Bion 4. 9, where βαμβαῖνα is now read: this like all the other words in which κατά before β is changed into καμ is very dub.: it should be καμβαῖνα etc.

κάμε, Ep. for ἔκαμε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κάμνω, Hom.

καμείται, 3 sing. fut. of κάμνω, II. 2. 389.

κάμηλιος, εἰς, εἰον, (κάμηλος) of or belonging to a camel.

κάμηλέμπορος, ὁ, one who travels or carries his wares on a camel, of merchants, Strab.

κάμηληλάστια, ἡ, a driving of camels or riding on them: from κάμηληλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐλάτης, ἐλαῖνω) a camel-driver, camel-rider. [ἐ]

κάμηλίζω, f. ἴσω, to be like a camel, Heliod.

κάμηλίτης, ου, ὁ, = κάμηληλάτης, Arist. H. A.

καμηλοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (βαῖνω) a camel-rider, Clem. Al.

καμηλοβόσκος, ον, (βόσκω) feeding, keeping camels, Strab.

καμηλοκόμος, ον, (κομέω) keeping camels.

καμηλοπαρδάλις, εὖς, ἡ, a camelopard, giraff, Agatharch. ap. Phot. 455. 4.

καμηλοπόδιον, τό, (ποῦς) = πρόσιον, a kind of horehound, Diosc.

κάμηλος, ὁ and ἡ, a camel, first in Hdt.; but also ἡ κ., like ἡ ἵππος, the camels in an army, as one might say the camelry, Hdt. 1. 80, v. also II. v. κάμλοσ. (Found in all the Semitic languages, v. Gesen. Lex. Hebr. voc. Gámāl.) [ἀ]

κάμηλοτροφέω, (τρέφω) to feed, keep camels, Diod.

κάμηλωτή, ἡ, sub. δορά, a camel's skin, or garment of camel's skin, like μολωτή.

κάμιλος, ὁ, acc. to Suid., and Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1030, a rope: but prob. invented merely to explain away the well-known passage in the N. T., for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, etc., where a rope might seem to us a more prob. image than a camel: but the Arabs have a proverb, like an elephant going through a needle's eye; and to swallow a camel occurs in N. T.; so that this is needless.

κάμιναιος, α, ον, = καμιναιός.

κάμινελα, ἡ, (καμινεῖω) work performed by means of a furnace, Theophr.

κάμινεῖς, εὖς, ὁ, (καμινεῖω) one who works at a furnace, esp. a worker in metal, a smith or potter, Diod.

κάμινεντήρ, ἵπος, ὁ, = foreg., αὐλὸς κ. the pipe of a smith's bellows, Anth.

κάμινεντήρις, οὐ, ὁ, = καμινεῖς, Luc.

κάμινεντρία, ἡ, fem. of καμινεντήρ.

κάμινεῖω, (κάμνω) to melt, burn, bake in a furnace, Theophr.

κάμινια, ἡ, = καμινελα.

κάμινιαῖος, αλα, αἰον, of, belonging to a furnace, LXX.

κάμινιον, τό, Dim. from κάμινος. [μῖ]

κάμινίτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος, bread baked in an oven, Diosc. [νῖ]

καμινόθεν, Ἀδν., from a furnace, Nic.

καμίνικαυστός, ον, δ, (καλῶ) one who heats a furnace or oven: pecul. fem. καμινικοαστρία.

καμίνος, ἡ, an oven, a furnace or kiln, for melting metals, for baking, burning earthenware, etc., Ep. Hom. 14: never a fire or stove for heating rooms, for the ancients did not know the use of these. (Perh. from καλῶ, κάω, though ᾶ: Lat. caminus, chimney.) Hence

καμίνω, οὐς, ἡ, γρῆς κ. an old furnace-woman, Od. 18. 27, acc. to some, an old woman who worked at a furnace, others, one who heated it, others, in gen., an old woman covered with dirt and soot: prob. it was Proverb. for an impudent, noisy fellow.

καμινώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an oven or furnace, sooty, Strab.

κάμα, ατος, τό, (κάπτω) a baked pie or cake containing laurel leaves, Athen.

κάμαρος, δ, a kind of crab, lobster or shrimp, also written κάματος and κάμπος, Epich. p. 32; Maced. κομάραι and κομάραι, Lat. cammarus, gammarus, cf. also κέραβος, σκράβος.

καματίδες, ων, αἱ, the laurel leaves in the baked disk κάμα, Ath.

καμῆν, wrong way of writing κάμ μὲν, Ep. for κατ μὲν, i. e. κατὰ μὲν, hence κάμ μὲν ἄφροτον ἔξειαν, for κατέξειαν μὲν ἄφροτον, Hes. Op. 437, v. κάμ.

κάμμες, Ael. and Dor. for καὶ ἄμμες, i. e. καὶ ἡμεῖς.

κάμμιλος, Ep. for καταμμιλος, part. aor. i. from καταμύλλω, v. l. Il. 24. 529, ubi Wolf κ' ἄμμιλος for ἀναμμιλος, from ἀναμύλλω.

καμινότης, ἡ, Ep. for καταμινότης, staunchness in battle, the fruits of such conduct, Il. 22. 257, 23. 661.

κάμπος, ον, Ep. for κατάμπος, subject to destiny, i. e. ill-fated, ill-starred, Od. 2. 351, 5. 160, etc., always of men: never in Pl.

Π. τὸ κάμπος, a cooling medicine, perh. hemlock-juice, κόνειον, Hipp.: also=ἀκόνιτον, Nic. III. κάμπος, δ, =κάμματος.

καμῖνω, Ep. and poet. for καταμῖνω, in Att. only used by Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 28, (where Poppo καταμ.) and Alex. Incert. 71; v. Phryn. 339.

κάμνω, lengthd. from Root KAM-, which appears in the other tenses: fut. κάμωμαι, 2 sing. κάμει Soph. Tr. 1215; aor. ἔκαμον, inf. καμῆν, Ep. conj. redupl. κεκάμω, κεκαμῖτο, κεκάμωσι Hom.: aor. med. ἐκαμῖμην: perf. κέκμηκα, which Hom. mostly uses in Ep. part. κεκαμῖς, κεκαμῖντο, κεκαμῖντα, but also acc. pl. κεκαμῖστας.

I. intr. to work oneself weary, tire oneself, be weary, tired or worn out, Hom.; καμῆν γυῖα, χεῖρας to be tired or distressed in limb, hand, etc., Hom.; κ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς Hdt. 2. 111: also very freq. c. part., κάμνει πολέμῳ, ἐλαύνω, ἐρεβλῶν, δακρυχέουσα, θένουσα, one is weary of fighting, rowing, etc., Hom.; and in Prose with collat. notion of annoyance or vexation, μὴ κάμψς ποιεῖν or λέγειν, never be tired of doing or saying, i. e. do not cease to do or say, Plat.; so also poet., μὴ κάμψς λέγειν Eur. I. A. 1143.

2. to feel trouble or distress, οὐκ ἔκαμον τανύων I found no trouble in bending the bow, i. e. did it without trouble, Od. 21. 426.

3. to give over fighting with another, be worsted or beaten, Pind. P. 1. 151, 156. 4. to be sick or ill, suffer under illness, and in gen. to be afflicted, distressed, harassed, c. gen., κάμνει νόσου Soph. Phil. 282; c. dat., κ. προτέρα πάθω Pind. P. 8. 68, cf. Hdt. 1. 118; c. acc., κ. νόσον Eur. Heracl. 990; also, κ. ἐν τινι Id. Hec. 306. 5. οἱ καμῖντες, and Ep. κεκαμῖστος, or more freq. κεκαμῖντες, the dead, those who have done their work, Lat. defuncti, Hom., in Att., οἱ κεκαμῖντες, e.g. Aesch. Supp. 158, but also in Prose, as Thuc. 3. 59, Plat. Legg. 718 A: acc. to Butt. Lexil., v. καμῖντες, it is rather the weary or weak, euphem. for θανόντες, τεθνήκοντες, cf. ἀμηνῶς; and so οἱ καμῖντες are the spirits of the dead, Lat. dii manes of the Romans. The perf. is always intr.

II. transit. to work or execute with toil and trouble, to work hard at, esp. of working in metal, Hom.; also κάμει τεύχεων Il. 2. 101, 8. 195. 2. to work out, earn, win or gain by toil, in which sign Hom. has aor. med., to earn, win for oneself, Il. 18. 341; γῆσον ἔκαμοντο they worked, tilled the island for themselves, Od. 9. 130. 3. to effect with labor.

καμπέλιος, α, ον, (καμπή)=καμπτός.

καμπέσθαιονος, ον, (κάμπω, γόνυ) bending the knees, cf. καμπήτοις.

καμπέστιγυιος, ον, (κάμπω, γυῖον) bending the limbs, παλγυια κ., ρυρπητός, Orph.

ΚΑΜΠΗ', ἡ, a bending, winding, as of a river, Hdt. 1. 185.

II. the turning in a race-course, turning-post, Lat. flexus curricula, Ar. Pac. 904: hence metaph., μῦθον ἐς καμπὴν ἄγειν to bring a speech to its middle or turning point, Eur. El. 659, cf. κάμπω II, καμπή II.

III. in Music, of turns, tricks, sudden changes, καμπὰς κάμπειν Ar. Nub. 969, cf. κατακάμπειν: also in Rhetoric, the turn of a sentence, Dem. Phal.

IV. the bend of a limb, joint, Arist. H. A.: v. κάμπω.

κάμπη, ἡ, paroxyt., a caterpillar, so called because it bends itself up to move, Hipp., cf. foreg. II. also a fabulous Indian monster, Diod., cf. ἱππόκαμπος.

κάμπητος, ἡ, ον, (καμπή) bent, turning, δρόμος Eur. I. T. 81: in Gramm. also κάμπιος and κάμπιος.

καμπτήρ, ἦρος, δ, a bend, an angle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6: esp. II. the turning-point in a race-course, like καμπή II, Arist. Rhet. metaph., κ. βλοῦ the turn of life, Herod. ap. Stob. p. 591. 34; but, κ. πόματος life's last turn or course, Mel. 129; cf. κάμπω II.

καμπτήριος, ἡ, ὄν, readily bending, flexible, κ. κίνησις a bending movement, Arist.

καμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάμπω) to be bent, flexible, Arist. Meteor.

κάμπτρα, ἡ, v. κάμνω.

κάμπω, lengthd. from Root KAM-, which appears in καμπ-ῆ: fut. κάμωμαι. To bend, crook, curve, Il. 4. 486, 24. 274: esp., γόνυ and γονίονα κ. to bend the knees so as to sit down and rest, hence in gen. to rest from toil, Il. 7. 118, 19. 72: also, κ. γονίονα χεῖρας τε he bent his arms and legs, i. e. he let them rest from toil, Od. 5. 453; so too, κ. κάλα Soph. O. C. 19, and then κάμπειν alone, to sit down, rest, Ib. 85: γόνυ κ. to bend the knee in prayer, N. T. Pass. to bend oneself, turn, Theophr.

II. to bend, turn or guide a horse, etc., round a post, etc.: then freq. absol., to turn round a point or post, esp. κ. ἄκρην to turn, double a headland, where ναῦν must be supplied, Hdt. 7. 122; also, κ. περὶ ἔκρω Ar. Ach. 96; also, κ. κόλπον to wind round the bay, Hdt. 7. 58: hence metaph. (from the double race-course, βλαῦκος, with a turning-post, καμπτήρ at the end), κάμπειν βλοῦ to turn the middle point of life, i. e. to draw near to its close, Soph. O. C. 91; also, κ. βλοῦ τέκος Eur. Hipp. 87.

III. in Music, make a sudden turn or change, v. καμπή III.

IV. metaph. like Lat. flectere, inflectere, κάμπειν τινά to bend one, i. e. to move by intreaties, change in purpose, soften, in gen. also to bend, humble, Pind. P. 2. 94; and so in Pass., Aesch. Pr. 306. (Akini to γνάμπτω, γαμψός.)

καμπύλαχνη, ενος, δ, ἡ, crook-necked.

καμπύλη, Ion. for κάμπω, dub.

καμπύλη, ἡ, a crooked staff, v. καμπύλος II.

καμπύλιζω, f. ἴσω, =sq.

καμπύλιος, Ion. for κάμπω, to bend, crook, Hipp., in Pass.

καμπύλογραμμος, ον, (γραμμή) consisting of crooked lines or strokes.

καμπύλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) appearing crooked.

καμπύλοεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for καμπύλος.

καμπύλοπρυμνος, ον, (πρῦμα) with a crooked stern.

καμπύλορριν, ινος, δ, ἡ, and -ρρινος, ον, (ῥις) crook-nosed.

καμπύλος, ἡ, ον, (κάμπω) bent, crooked, curved, esp. as epith. of a bow, κ. τόξα Hom.: metaph., κ. μέλος an ode of varied metre, Simon. 43 Schneidevin.

II. ἡ καμπύλη, sub. Βακτηρία, a crooked staff, crook, Lat. lituus. [V] Hence

καμπύλοεις, ἦτος, ἡ, crookedness, curvature, Arist. H. A.

κάμψα, ἡς, ἡ, also written κάψα and κάμπτρα, a wicker basket; in gen. a case, casket, Lat. capsula. (Not from κάμπω, but from κάμνω to contain, cf. Lat. capio, cavo.)

καμψάκης, ον, δ, also καψάκης; (κάπτω)=foreg., κ. ἐλαίου

LXX: also a liquid measure=4 sextarii.

καμψιδάυλος, ον, turning the post and running the whole δάυλος, in gen. running quickly up and down, hence metaph. of a harp-player, χεῖρ κ. Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

καμπυκίζω, f. ἴσω, to speak broken language, usu. βαρβαρίζω, ap. Hesych.

καμπύιον, τό, Dim. from κάμψα.

καμπύλουρος, ον, (κάμπτω, οὐρά) bending the tail, esp. epith. of the squirrel, σκυλιούρος, q. v.

καμπύποδος, ὁ, ἡ, πονύ, τό, gen. ποδός, bending the foot or knee, and so throwing one to the ground, or, as others, rapid, overtaking, κ. Ἐρινός Aesch. Theb. 791.

κάμψις, εως, ἡ, (κάμπτω) a bending, winding, curving, Plat. Tim. 74 A, Arist., etc.

καμπύδοις, ον, (δόω) bent with pain.

καμπύς, ὁ, ἄν, (κάμπτω) crooked, bent, like γαμπύς.

κάμιν, ανος, = σκαμνία, poet. [ᾶ]

κάν, (not κᾶν) I. for καλ ἄν, Hes. Op. 355, and freq. in Att.

2. in Att. κᾶν is sometimes used before εἰ ellipt., so that a Verb used in the preceding clause must be supplied, as in Plat. Legg. 646 B, πῶς δ' οὐκ ἀκουσόμεθα; κᾶν [ἀκουσάμεν], ἢ μηδενὶ ἄλλον χάριν, ἢ ἀλλὰ τοῦ θαυμαστοῦ, for κᾶν εἰ must not be taken together, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 247 E.

II. for καλ ἔάν and ἴφ, Ar. Ach. 957, 1021; even ἴφ, although, with the same moods as ἔάν.

2. κᾶν ..., κᾶν ..., or κᾶν μὲν ..., ἢν δέ ... whether ... or ..., Lat. *sive ... sive ...*

III. for καλ ἔάν and ἴφ, it should be written καλ, without accent. [ᾶ]

κάν, i. e. κατὰ shortd. before ν, κᾶν νόμον, for κατ νόμον, κατὰ νόμον Pind. O. 8. 103.

κάνάβευμα, ατος, τό, a model, v. κνάβος II. [ᾶ]

κάνῆβιτος, ον, belonging to a model or sketch, hence κηρὸς

κ. wax for modelling, σώμα κ. a body so lean as to be a mere skeleton. [ᾶ]

κάνῆβος, ὁ, the wooden figure round which artists moulded wax, clay or plaster, etc., a skeleton-figure, hence

I. a model, sketch, rough draught for sculptors and painters to work by, elsewhere πρόπλασμα, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 305. 7.

(Hence, they say, comes *canvass*, French *canevass*.)

II. an anatomical delineation of the human frame, displaying the veins, etc., Arist. H. A. 3. 5. 3, Gen. An. 2. 6. 18.

III. metaph. a lean person, as we say a skeleton, Stratt. Cin. 3. (Prob. from *κάννα*.) [κᾶ]

κάνῆθρον, τό, or κᾶνῆθρον, (κάνη) the seat or body of a cane or wicker carriage, and so a carriage of this kind, Ovid's *plaustrum in quo scirpea matra*, Xen. Ag. 8. 7, and Plut.

KANA'ΣΣΩ, f. ἴω, to make a sharp, gurgling sound with water, as in the throat or in pouring into a vessel: prob. only found in compds. δια-, ἐγ-, ἐκ- κᾶνάσσω, and these do not seem to be used in the pres.: hence *καναχῆ*, -έω, -ίζω etc.

κᾶνῆστρον, τό, (κάνη) = κᾶνεον, a wicker basket, Lat. *canistrum*.

II. an earthen vessel, dish, elsewhere τρύβλιον, Ep. Hom. 14. 3 (where Wolf writes *parox. κᾶνᾶστρα*), Nicoph. Incert. 2.

κᾶνᾶχέω, f. ἴσω, to ring, clash, as metal does, Od. 19. 469; also to plash, like water, Cratin. Pyl. 7.

II. trans. to make to ring or sound, κ. μέσος Ap. Rh.: from

καναχῆ, ἡ, (κᾶνάσσω) a sharp sound, esp. the ring or clash of metal, Il. 16. 105, Soph. Ant. 130; the tramp of mules, Od. 6. 82; κ. δδόντων the gnashing of teeth, Il. 19. 365, Hes. Sc. 164, in plur. Il. 160; *καναχὰ αὐλῶν* the sound of flutes, Pind. P. 60. 6, cf. Soph. Tr. 642.

Hence

κᾶνᾶχῆδᾶ, Adv. with a sharp, ringing noise, Hes. Th. 367, Pind. N. 8. 25. [ᾶ]

κᾶνᾶχῆδᾶν, Adv. = *foreg.*, Dion. P.

κᾶνᾶχῆτους, ὁ, ἡ, πονύ, τό, gen. ποδός, with sounding feet, epith. of the horse, Lat. *sonipes*, Hes. ap. Plut. 2. 154 A.

κᾶνᾶχῆς, ἑς, (κᾶνάσσω) making a sharp, ringing noise: of the falling of water, *plashing*, κ. δάκρυ Aesch. Cho. 152.

κᾶνᾶχῆω, f. ἴσω, = *καναχέω*, Il. 2. 36, Od. 10. 399, Hes. Sc. 373.

κᾶνᾶχός, ὁ, ἄν, = *καναχῆς*, *noisy*, κ. βᾶτραρ Nic.

κᾶνᾶυλος, ὁ, also κᾶνδύλος, ὁ, and κᾶνδύλη, ἡ, a kind of Lydian dish, of which there were several varieties, Comici ap. Ath. 516 D, sq.

κᾶνδύλη, ἡ, = κᾶνδύς.

κᾶνδύλη, ἡ, and

κᾶνδύλος, ὁ, v. κᾶνδᾶυλος.

κᾶνδύς, vos, ὁ, a Median doublet or upper garment with

sleeves, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 2, An. 1. 5. 8, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 246. 5: in Gramm. also *κανδύκη* or rather *κανδῆκη*.

κανδῆταις, ἰδός, ἡ, also *κανδῆτάλη*, *κανδῆτῆνη*, *κανδῆτάνης*, a clothes press, Hesych.

κᾶνεον, τό, Ion. for σῆ, Od. 10. 355.

II. the lid of a vessel, Hipp. [ᾶ]

κᾶνεον, τό, more rarely *κᾶνεον*, q. v., Att. contr. *κανοῖν*, (κᾶνη) strictly a basket of reed or cane: then any vessel in which any thing was served, a bread-basket, dish, Lat. *canistrum*, Hom.; made of bronze, Il. 11. 630, of gold, Od. 10. 355; also earthenware: it was used for carrying the sacred barley, οὐλαί, at sacrifices, Od. 3. 442. [ᾶ]

κᾶνή, ἡ, a rarer form for *κᾶνω*. [ᾶ] Hence

κᾶνῆς, ἡρος, ἡ, a mat of reeds, such as the Athen. women took with them when they went out.

II. = κᾶνεον, Crates Her. 5.

κᾶνήτιον, τό, Dim. from κᾶνή.

κᾶνήφορος, ὁ, to be *κανήφορος*, to carry the sacred basket in procession, Ar. Lys. 646, 1194, v. *κανήφορος*.

κᾶνήφορία, ἡ, the office or duty of a *κανήφορος*, Plat. Hipparch. 229 C.

κᾶνήφορος, ον, (κᾶνή, φέρω) carrying a basket.

II. usu. ἡ κ. the Basket-bearer, at Athens a maiden who carried on her head a basket containing the sacred things in processions at the feasts of Demeter, Bacchus and Athena, Ar. Ach. 242, 260: she was to be above 10 years old, wore her hair powdered and carried a string of dried figs in her hand, and had a parasol held over her: this office, which was highly honorable, was called *κανήφορία*, and the Verb *κανήφορεῖν*.

Female figures of this kind, supporting a basket on their head with both hands, were freq. subjects for works of art: the most celebrated were the Canephores of Polykleitos and Scopas, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 422. 7.

κᾶνᾶρέος, ὁ, name of a kind of vine from which was made οἶνος *κανᾶρίτης*, Theophr., where there is a v. l. *κᾶνᾶρεος*.

κᾶνᾶρίτζω, f. ἴσω, = *ταναρίτζω*, to tremble, Gramm.

κᾶνᾶριον, τό, Dim. from *κᾶνᾶρος* II, a small drinking-cup, Plut.

κᾶνᾶριος, ὁ, = *κᾶνᾶρέος*, dub.

κᾶνᾶρίσις, ἰδός, ἡ, name of several kinds of beetle, esp. 1. the Spanish fly, Lat. *cantharis*, Hipp.

2. a beetle hurtful to corn, Plat. (Com.) 'Eoptr. 2.

II. a kind of fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 F.

κᾶνᾶρίτης, ον, ὁ, (οἶνος) wine made from the vine *κᾶνᾶρεος*, Plin. [ᾶ]

κᾶνᾶρεος, ὁ, Lat. *cantharus*, a kind of beetle, worshipped in Egypt, Ar. Pax 81, ubi v. Schol.

II. a sort of drinking-cup, also in Lat. *cantharus*, Phryn. Kew. 1, cf. ap. Ath. 473 sq.

III. a kind of *Naxian* boat, Ar. Pac. 143, cf. Meineke Menand. 122, v. *κᾶρᾶρος* III.

IV. a sea-fish, also in Lat. *cantharus*, Arist. H. A.

V. a mark or knot on the tongue of the Egyptian god Apis, Hdt. 3. 28.

VI. a kind of woman's ornament, Antiph. Boeot. 4: prob. a gem, like the *scarabaei* so common among the ancient Egyptians, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 230.

κᾶνᾶρωλεῖρος, ὁ, (ἄλεῖρος) death-to-beetles, as a part of Thrace was called, Arist. Mirab.

κᾶνᾶήλια, ων, τὰ, (κᾶνθος) Lat. *chitellae*, a pack-saddle for loading beasts of burden, also the large *paniens* hanging at the sides of a pack-saddle, Ar. Vesp. 169: hence *any large baskets, tubs*, etc., for carrying grapes at the vintage, etc.

II. the wooden frame that rises in a curve at a ship's stern, Hesych.

κᾶνᾶθήλια, ὁ, (κᾶνθος) a large sort of ass for carrying burdens, a pack-ass, Lat. *cantherius*, Ar. Lys. 290; also as Adj. with *ἄνος* Symp. 221 E, cf. Ruhnck. Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 37.

II. metaph. an ass, blockhead, Lysipp. ap. Dicearch.

κᾶνᾶτῖα, ὧν, αἶ, = *κᾶνᾶθήλια*, Artemid.

κᾶνᾶτῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, a small *she-ass*, Hesych.: Dim. from

κᾶνᾶθος, ὁ, an ass, a pack-ass.

κᾶνᾶθος, ὁ, the corner of the eye, the apple of the eye, Moschio ap. Stob. p. 561. 43.

II. the felly of a wheel, Lat. *canthus*, Persius.

κᾶνᾶθλη, ἡ, a swelling, Aesch. Fr. 202.

κάνθων, *ωνος*, *δ*, (κάνθος) = *κανθίλος*, a *rack-ass*, Ar. Vesp. 179; hence Trygaeus, in Ar. Pac. 82, calls his beetle *κάνθων*, with a play on *κάνθαρος*.

κάνθια, *ον*, *δ*, = *κάνεον*, Hesych.

κάνιονκον, τό, Dim. from *κάνεον*, Ar. Fr. 208, Crates ap. Poll. 10. 90.

ΚΑ'ΝΝΑ, *ης*, *ή*, also *κάννη*, strictly a *reed* or *cane*, Lat. *canna*: usu. *any thing made therefrom*, esp. 1. a *reed-mat*, Lat. *cannae storea*, Ar. Vesp. 394. 2. a *reed fence* round statues, shops, tents and the sides of ships, elsewh. *γέρρα*, *δέρρες*, *περιφράγματα*.

κानνβίξω, to smoke with hemp: Pass. to take a vapour-bath by means of *κάνναβις*, q. v., ap. Hesych.

κάνναβινος, *η*, *ον*, *hempen*, made of hemp, Lat. *cannabinus*, Anth. [α]: from

κάνναβις, *ή*, gen. *ιος* Hdt. 4. 74, but acc. *ιδα* Ibid.: later also gen. *εως*, (κάννα) *hemp*, Lat. *cannabis*, Hdt. II. *any thing made of it*, *τον*. 2. a *hempen garment*, Lat. *stippa*. (Germ. *Hanf*, our *hemp*, is the same word, and so in the Slavonic languages, Pott Et. Forsch. i. p. 110, Winning's Compar. Philology, p. 58.)

κάνναβος, *ή*, = *foreg*.

κάνναβον, τό, = *κάνναβον*.

κάννεύσας, Ep. for *κατανεύσας*, v. l. Od. 15. 464, received into the text by Wolf.

κάννη, *ή*, = *κάννα*.

κάννητοποιός, *ον*, (κάνης, *ποιέω*) making mats of reeds, Pol. *κάννον*, worse way of writing *κάν νόμον*, i. e. *κατά νόμον* Pind.

κάννωτός, *ή*, *ον*, (κάννα) made of reed, also *κάνωτός*.

κάνονιας, *ον*, *δ*, *κάνωτος* κ. one as straight as a *κάνων*, a straight, slight, well-made man, Lat. *ad amissim factus*, Hipp.

κάνονίζω, f. *ίω*, (κάνων) to make, form by rule, to measure or judge by rule, to rule or establish, Arist. Eth. N. II. in Gramm. to range under a rule: hence in Pass., *κάνονίζεσθαι* it follows the rule.

III. in Eccl., to receive into the canon of Scripture.

κάνονικός, *ή*, *ον*, (κάνων) made by rule, regular, esp. in Gramm. II. in Music, κ. *τέχνη* theoretical music, in which the notes of the scale are measured acc. to the different *ἁρμονίαι*: also *Prosody*. III. in Eccl., canonical, regular. Adv. -*κῶς*.

κάνονιον, τό, Dim. from *κάνων*.

κάνωνις, *ιδος*, *ή*, acc. to Suid. = *ἐργαλείον καλλιγραφικόν*, prob. a ruler, Anth.

κάνονισμος, τό, poet. for *κάνων*, a rule. II. = *foreg*, Anth.

κάνονισμός, *δ*, a building by rule. II. part of a building, perh. the frieze, Maneth. i. 299, 4. 151.

κάνονιστέον, verb. Adj. from *κάνονίζω*, one must regulate or rule, Luc.

κάνονιστής, *δ*, a giver of rules.

κάνουον, τό, Att. contr. from *κάνεον*.

κάνυστρον, τό, = *κάνισκον*, Dim. from *κάννα*, Lat. *canistrum*. κανέιν, inf. aor. 2. of *κάνω*.

κάνω, fut. of *κάνω*.

Κάνωβος, *δ*, also *Κάνωπος*, *δ*, Canopus, a town in Lower Egypt, notorious for its luxury: hence *Κανωβίξω* to live like a Canopian, live luxuriously, and *Κανωβισμός*, luxurious living, Strab.

κάνων, *ονος*, *δ*, (κάνη, *κάννα*) any straight rod or pole, esp. to keep a thing upright or straight, to regulate and order it: hence 1. in Il. 8. 193, 13. 407, *κάννες* are parts of the shield, either the diagonal rods round the ends of which ran the rim, or two cross rods at top and bottom to which the holding-strap (*τελαμών*) was fixed, instead of the later *ὄχανον* or handle.

2. a rod or bar used in weaving, acc. to some the breast-beam, acc. to others the shuttle or quill for unrolling the yarn, Il. 23. 761, Ar. Thesm. 822.

3. any rod used for measuring, a carpenter's rule, also a rule for finding vertical or horizontal position, a plumb-line or level, v. Valck. Hipp. p. 218 sq.

4. the beam or tongue of the balance, Anth.

5. a curtain-rod, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D. 6. *κάννες* were the keys or stops of the flute, A. P. q. 365.

II. metaph. like Lat. *regula* and *norma*, any thing that serves to fix, regulate, determine other things, a rule, Lat. *norma*, Eur. Hec.

602, El. 52: so the *Δαρυφύρος* of Polycleitus was called *κάνων*, as a rule or model of beautiful proportion, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 120. 4: so too in Music the monochord was called, as the basis of all the musical intervals: also in Gramm. and Rhet., *κάννες* were general rules or principles: and in Chronology, *κάννες χρονικοί* were chief epochs or eras, which served to determine all intermediate dates, Dion. H. 2. esp. in Alexandr. Gramm., collections of the old Greek authors were called *κάννες*, as being models of excellence, classics, Ruhnck. Hist. Crit. Orat. Graec. p. xciv, cf. Quinctil. Inst. Rhet. 10. 1. 54; 59: and so in Eccl., the books received by the Church as the rule of faith and practice, the canonical scriptures.

κάνωπον, τό, the elder-flower, Lat. *sambucus*.

Κάνωπος, *δ*, v. *Κάνωβος*.

κάνωνός, *ή*, *ον*, v. *κάνωνός*.

κάξ, contr. from *καί* *ἐξ*.

κάτ, short. Ep. for *κατά* π., *κατ* *πέδιον* Il. 6. 201, and before φ, *κατ* *φάλαρα* Il. 16. 106.

κάτάνάξ, *άκος*, *δ*, (*κατάνη*) the wood at the sides of a chariot-seat. [α]

κάτάνη, *ή*, (*κάπη*) strictly a crib or manger: also a Thessalian chariot, for *ἀκίνη*, Xenarch. Σκιά. 2: and the cross piece in a chariot-seat, Poll. II. a felt helmet, ap. Hesych. [α]

κάτάνικος, *ή*, *ον*, (*κατάνη*) belonging to a Thessalian chariot: hence metaph. splendid, stately, δέσπνα Ar. Fr. 413.

κάπειτα, contr. from *καί* *ἐπειτα*, and then, i. e. and secondly, and further.

καπέτις, *ιδος*, *ή*, = *χοῦνις*, Polyaeon, cf. *καπίθ*.

κάπετος, *ή*, (σκάτω, for σκάπετος) a ditch, trench, Il. 15. 356: a vault, grave, Il. 24. 797: in gen. a hollow, hole, Il. 18. 564, also in Soph. Aj. 1403: in Hipp., a hole to receive a bolt, Foës. Oecon.

ΚΑ'ΠΗ, *η*, a crib for the food of cattle, manger, Il. 8. 434, Od. 4. 40, both times in dat. plur. *κάπησι*: *κάπηθεν* away from the crib, Lyc. (v. sub *κάτω*). [α]

κάπηλεια, *ή*, (*καπηλεύω*) retail trade, esp. a dealing in provisions, *ταβερν-keeping*, Plat. Legg. 849 D.

κάπηλειον, τό, the shop of a *κάπηλος*, esp. a tavern, Lat. *caupona*, Ar. Eccl. 154, Isocr. 149 D.

κάπηλευτής, *ου*, *δ*, (*καπηλεύω*) = *κάπηλος*. Hence *κάπηλευτικός*, *ή*, *ον*, = *καπηλικός*, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

κάπηλεύω, to be a *κάπηλος*, or retail dealer, drive a petty trade, sell by retail, absol. Hdt. i. 155, 2. 35: c. acc., κ. *πράγματα* Id. 3. 89: hence metaph. κ. *τά μαθητικά* to sell learning by retail, higgler in philosophy, Plat. Prot. 313 D; and so in Aesch. Theb. 545, κ. *μάχην* to make a trade of war, play petty tricks in war, Ennius' *bellum cauponari*: also to adulterate, as tavern-keepers do wines, N. T.: to give out as genuine, palm off, like Lat. *venditare*, Valck. Hipp. 952.

κάπηλικός, *ή*, *ον*, belonging to a *κάπηλος*, like one, and so tricky, knavish: *ή* -*κή*, sub. *τέχην*, = *καπηλεια*, Plat. Soph. 223 D. Adv. -*κῶς*, hence κ. *ἐχεν* to play roguish tricks, play the knave, Ar. Plat. 1063.

κάπηλιον, τό, = *καπηλείον*.

κάπηλις, *ιδος*, *ή*, also -*λιδος*, fem. of *κάπηλος*, Lat. *copa*, Ar. Thesm. 347, Plut. 435. [α]

κάπηλοδότης, *ου*, *δ*, (δῶω) a tavern-lounger.

κάπηλος, *δ*, (κάπητ, *κάπη*) strictly one who sells provisions: then any retail dealer, petty tradesman, huckster, higgler, Lat. *caupo*, *propola*, Hdt. i. 94, etc.; opp. to *ἐμπόρος* the wholesale-dealer, importer, Lat. *mercator*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 42: esp. a tavern-keeper, publican: freq. in compds., *βιβλίω-ματιω-σιστοκάπηλος*.

II. from the popular character of *κάπηλος*, a cheat, rogue, knave: hence 2. as Adj. *ος*, *ον*, cheating, knavish, κ. *τεχνήματα* Aesch. Fr. 328. [α]

κάπητόν, τό, (*κάπη*) fodder, in later Lat. *capitum*.

κάπτι, contr. from *καί* *ἐπὶ*.

κάπια, *ων*, *τά*, onions, Lat. *caepa*, Hesych.

καπίθ, *ή*, (*κάπτω*) a measure containing two *χοῦνικες*, esp. in Persia, Xen. An. i. 5, 6. (Perh. akin to *κάτω*, to contain, like *capis* from *capio*, cf. *καπέτις*.)

καπνέω, poet. for *καπνίζω*, to turn into smoke, burn, Nic.

καπνέλαιον, τό, an oily resin flowing naturally from trees, Gal.

κάρπνευ or -νεω, ἡ, = κάρπιν, Arist. Gen. An., and Theophr.
 κάρπιν, ἡ, = κάρπινος, Ar. Vesp. 143.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, smoky, lasting or smelling of smoke, Nic.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, (κάρπινος) smoky, full of smoke. II. κ. ὄνος,
 ὁ, a wine that had a smoky taste from having been long hung
 up in smoke: hence old wine, Lat. *vinum fumosum*: or, better
 perh., wine made from the vine κάρπνευ, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 6,
 etc., v. Nāke Choeril. p. 52.
 κάρπινω, to smoke, e. g. κ. σμήνος to smoke a bee-hive, Ap. Rh.
 κάρπινω, f. ἴω, Att. ἴω, to make smoke: and so to make or
 light a fire, II. 2. 399. II. to smoke, blacken with smoke,
 Dem. 1257, 15, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 F: Pass. κάρπινωμαι to be
 affected by smoke, suffer from it, Arist. Probl.
 κάρπινος, τό, Dim. from κάρπινος.
 κάρπινος, ἡ, ὁ, smoky.
 κάρπινος, ἡ, also ἡ κάρπιν, c. aut sine ζυμελος, a kind of wine
 with smoke-colored grapes, v. κάρπινος and κάρπινος. II. ἡ
 κ. a plant, fumitory, Lat. *fumaria*, Diosc.
 κάρπινος, εως, ἡ, (κάρπινω) a smoking, Anth.
 κάρπινος, τό, an offering of smoke, i. e. incense.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, ὁ, (κάρπινω) smoked, made fragrant.
 κάρπινος, verb. Adj., one must smoke:
 κάρπινος, ὁ, = κάρπινος II, Diosc.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, (βόσκω) or κάρπινος, (πάομαι) one who
 lives on smoke, dub. in Strab. for -βάρης, [α]
 κάρπινος, ἡ, = κάρπινος, Ion. and Att., Hdt. 4. 103., 8.
 137, cf. Lob. Phryn. 307.
 κάρπινος, τό, = sq.
 κάρπινος, ἡ, (δέχομαι) strictly a smoke-receiver: a hole in
 the ceiling or roof for the smoke to pass through, Hdt. 8. 137.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, (δέχομαι) receiving smoke.
 κάρπινος, ες, (εἶδος) like smoke, smoke-colored, Ael.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, ὁ, v. κάρπινος.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, (ποιέω) making smoke, smoky.
 ΚΑΡΠΙΝΟΣ, ὁ, smoke, vapour, Hom.: metaph. καρπὸν σκιδά
 Soph. Ant. 1170, for things worth nothing, cf. Ar. Nuh. 320,
 Rep. 581 D. (In the Lat. form *vap-ori*, κ is dropped, and
 v appears; both of which are found in some Slavonic lan-
 guages, Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 205.)
 κάρπινος, ὁ, ὁ, (δέχομαι) one who snuffs up
 smoke, epith. of a miser, Alciph.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, (φέρω) causing smoke.
 κάρπινος, (κάρπινος) to turn into smoke, burn: Pass. to be burnt
 to ashes, Pind. P. 5. 111, Eur. Tro. 8.
 κάρπινος, ες, (εἶδος) like smoke, smoky, Theophr.: in gen.
 dark, dusky, Luc. Adv. -δῶς.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, Aeol. κάρπιν, breath, only in Gramm.
 κάρπινος, τό, v. sub K.
 Καρπιδόκης, ὁ, ὁ, a Cappadocian, usu. Καρπιδόξ, ὁ, ὁ,
 hence
 Καρπιδόξ, to favor the Cappadocians, Opp. II. to play
 the Cappadocian, i. e. play the coward or knave, Anth., in Pass.
 Καρπιδόξ, ὁ, ὁ, usu. form for Καρπιδόκης. [τῶ]
 καρπιδόξ, τό, Dim. from sq., Poet. ap. Plut. 2. 668 A.
 κάρπινος, εως, ἡ, the caper plant: also its fruit, the caper,
 Lat. *capparis*, Antiphr. Bomb. 3. (But the Sanscr. *caphāri* is
 our ginger, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2. p. 423.)
 κάρπινος, ες, e. p. for κατέρ-, aor. 2 of καταπίπτω, Hom.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, (κάρπινος, φέρω) of a horse, marked with a
 κάρπινος, cf. κοπταίος; some read κοπταίος, Luc.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, for καταπίπτω, to catch, take fire, only in Theocr.
 2. 24, where indeed Valck. would read καρπιδόξ εἶσα instead
 of καταπίπτω, but without sufficient grounds.
 κάρπινος, α, ὁ, v. λέως.
 κάρπινος, ἡ, contr. for κάρπινος, lewdness, Hesych., cf. Bach
 Phillet. 32.
 κάρπινος, ἡ, fem. of κάρπινος, a wild sow. II. metaph. a
 lewd woman, Phryn. (Com.) Moir. 3.
 κάρπινος, (κάρπινος) strictly of sows, to want the boar, Lat. *su-
 bare*: hence in gen. to be lewd or lecherous, Ar. Plut. 1024;
 also κάρπινος, κάρπινος, κάρπινος.
 κάρπινος, ἡ, or better κάρπινος, ἡ, the ovary of a sow or camel,
 which may be cut out to prevent their breeding, Arist. H. A.

κάρπινος, α, ὁ, (κάρπινος) belonging to or like a wild boar, Lat.
aprinus, Nonn.
 κάρπινος, ἡ, v. κάρπινος.
 κάρπινος and κάρπινος, = κάρπινος, Arist. H. A.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, poet. for κάρπινος, a wild boar, II. 11. 414., 12. 42;
 also, σὺς κάρπινος II. 11. 293., 17. 282. II. as Adj. κάρπινος,
 ὁ, = κάρπινος, like a wild boar, κάρπινος ἔχειν τὰς πρῶτας Hdt.
 3. 59.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, Dim. from κάρπινος: hence = sq. II, Crobyl. ap.
 Ath. 107 F.
 ΚΑΡΠΙΝΟΣ, ὁ, the boar, esp. the wild boar, Hom., who also has
 σὺς κάρπινος. II. a sea fish that makes a grunting noise,
 Philem. p. 384. III. Lat. *membrum virile*. (Cf. Lat. *caper*,
 Germ. *Eber*; though the Lat. *caper* is a goat, both perh. so
 called from the notion of κάρπινος, which is commonly attributed
 to both.)
 καρποφάγος, ὁ, (φαγεῖν) eating boar's flesh, epith. of Diana,
 Hesych.
 καρποφόνος, ὁ, (φονεύω) killing wild boars, κίων Anth.
 κάρπινος, = κάρπινος, Scler. ap. Ath. 402 B.
 κάρπινος, ἡ, ὁ, in Theophr., an earthen tube: but prob. a
 mistake for κάρπινος.
 κάρπινος, (length. from Root ΚΑΡΠ-, which appears in κάρπινος,
 Lat. *capio*) fut. κάρπινος, to eat quickly, swallow or gulp down,
 of solids, Ar. Av. 245; and of liquids, Xenarch. Porph. 3: for
 its expressing still greater greediness than φαγεῖν, cf. Ar. Pac. 7.
 (Cf. also Germ. *schnappen*, *happen*, our *snap*.)
 κάρπινος, ὁ, ὁ, and
 κάρπινος, ὁ, ὁ, a kind of cakes, Ath.
 κάρπινος, f. ἴω, to breathe dry, warm air: in gen. to enjoy
 oneself, live luxuriously, Strab. Hence
 κάρπινος, ὁ, ὁ, a debauchee, Strab.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, ὁ, dried by the air, dry, dried, κ. κρέα Antiph.
 Parast. 2; ἔλευρον κῆλ ἔλεφρον κ. Arist. Probl. 2. act.
 drying, parching, κ. νόσος a parching, burning sickness, of
 love, Theocr. 2. 85. II. metaph. of sound, καρπινος γελῶν
 to laugh loud, Anth., etc.: so also poets are described as having
 κ. στόμα a loud, clear-sounding song, Theocr. 7. 37; Mosch.
 3. 94: κ. σὺριξ to play clearly on the Syrix, Luc.; φδῶλ κ.
 rude, comic songs, opp. to ἐπὶ σπουδαίαις; cf. κραιβάλεος. (Not
 for καρπινος, but from κάρπινος, κάρπινος, from the drying effects
 of wind, like αὖτος from *ἄω, ἄημι, but cf. Herm. de Einend. Gr. Gr.
 p. 59.) Hence
 κάρπινος, to dry, parch: Pass. to become dry or parched, Strab.
 καρπιδόξ, ες, (εἶδος) of a dry nature, dry, Phot.
 κάρπινος, Aeol. for κάρπινος.
 κάρπινος, f. ἴω, (κάρπινος) to breathe, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχῆν ἐκάρπινον
 she gusted away her soul, II. 22. 467, (where however it is not
 meant of expiring, but of the death rattle in the throat, like
 Lat. *animam agebat*, cf. Q. Sm. 6. 523); a rare poet. word,
 perh. akin to καρπινος vapor, cf. κεκαφῆς, κάρπινος. [ὑ in all tenses.]
 καρπιδόξ, worse form for κάρπινος for κατὰ φ., only II.
 16. 106.
 κάρπινος, ὁ, ὁ, a carpon, Lat. *carpo*.
 κάρπινος, for κάρπινος before β, κάρπινος II. 12. 33, κάρπινος II. 20. 421.
 ΚΑΡΠ, seemingly an old word = ὀρέξ, the hair of the head,
 akin to κάρπινος, hence II. 9. 378, τίω δὲ μὴ ἐν κάρπινος ἀσπῇ I value
 him not at a hair's worth. Deriv. uncertain, but prob. from same
 root with ἄκαρος, so that ἐν κάρπινος ἀσπῇ answers to the
 Lat. *non hili*: some ancients made it *Dor* for κάρπινος, I esteem
 (i. e. hate) him as death, like ἴσων ἀπὸρθετο κεφαλὴ μεγάλη II.
 3. 454; others wrote ἐν Κάρπινος ἀσπῇ I hold him as a Carian,
 i. e. lightly: but this refers to a later Proverb (cf. sq.), and in
 both these cases, it would have α. II. also for κάρπινος, κάρπινος
 head, in phrases ἐπὶ κάρπινος head-long, like κατὰ κάρπινος, II. 16. 392;
 and ἀνὰ κάρπινος upwards, Hipp. But these are now usu. written
 ἐπὶ κάρπινος, ἀνὰ κάρπινος.
 Κάρ, ὁ, gen. Κάρπινος, plur. Κάρπινος, a Carian, II. 2. 867; in later
 times despised as mercenaries, Valck. Hdt. 5. 66, Hemst. Str.
 Plut. Arg. p. 6, sq.: hence Proverb., ἐν Κάρπινος or ἐν τῇ Κάρπινος
 νέουσι to make the risk on a Carian, Lat. *experimentum facere*
 in corpore vili, Musgr. Eur. Cycl. 647; cf. Schol. Plat. Laches
 187 B; so too δὲ ἐν Κάρπινος τὴν πείραν γίνεσθαι II. 32,
 4 P 2

11; hence in full, ἐν τῇ καρῇ καὶ οὐκ ἐν τοῖς ἑσπέρων σώμασι κυνέουεν Aristid. 1. p. 163; but the same Proverb meant also to undertake a risk with the help of others, Ruhnck. Praef. Hesych. 2. p. 7, Cic. Flacc. 27. [ἀ only in very late writers, Jac. A. P. p. 441.] Fem. Κάραρα [ἀ].

ΚΑ'ΡΑ, τό, Ion., and in Hom. *κάρη* [ἀ], indecl.: the head, of men and animals, oft in Hom., only in nom. or acc. sing.: the face, Soph. O. C. 285, El. 1310; also in gen. the head, top of anything, e.g. a mountain, Hes. Th. 42; of a tree, Soph. Fr. 24; the edge or brim of a cup, Soph. O. C. 473, Eubul. *Κυβ.* 1. 6; but rare in such signs: in Att. Poets it serves, like *κεφαλή* and *Λατ. carui*, as periph. for a person, Οἰδίπῳ, ἰοκράτης *κάρα* for Οἰδίπῳ, ἰοκράτης etc. Later writers supplied the defect. cases, as if *κάρη* were of decl. 1, viz. *κάρης, κάρη, κάρην* Theogn. 1018, Mosch. 4. 74, cf. Valck. Fr. Callim. p. 130; so too we have *κάρα* as dat. of *κάρη* in Soph. O. C. 564, Ant. 1272, but that is neut., not fem.: acc. *κάρη* Aesop. 94, Schneid. cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. 50. 9: lastly in h. Hom. Cer. 12, we find the regul. contr. Ep. nom. plur. *κάρᾱ* (for *κάρη* in Il. 10. 259, and *κάρᾱ*, in Soph. Ant. 291, need not be taken as plur.). The Ep. gen. and dat. *κάρητος, κάρητι* [ἀ], Il. 15. 75, Od. 6. 230, must be taken as supplementary to *κάρη*, and for these again came the fuller forms *κάρητος, κάρητι*, plur. *κάρητα* Il.; for there is no need to assume a nom. *κάρητα*, *κάρητος* being formed by anal. from *κάρη* as *σώματος* from *σῶμα*, *μέλους* from *μέλι* etc.: add to these the cases formed from **κράς*, *κράας*, qq. v. and cf. the lengthd. form *κάρηνον*. (Sanscr. *giras, cirsha*, cf. *κῶρη*) also prob. to *κάρ* hair, as also to *cerēbrum*, Germ. *Gehirn*, as also to *κράς*, *cornu*, horn, and to *κόρυς*.) *κάρᾱνον*, τό, Dim. from *κάρᾱς* in all signs. [pā] *κάρᾱρίς*, ἴδως, ἥ, = *κάρᾱς* = esp. a kind of crab, Gal. *κάρᾱβοειδής*, ἐς (εἶδος) like a *κάρᾱς*, Arist. Part. An. *κάρᾱβοπρόσωπος*, ον. (πρόσωπον) with the face of a *κάρᾱς*, Luc.

ΚΑ'ΡΑ'ΒΟΣ, ὁ, a kind of beetle, the stag-beetle, Lat. *scarabaeus*, also *carabus* and *κεράμβυξ*. II. a prickly kind of crab, Lat. *carabus, lucusta*, Epich. p. 27, Ar. Fr. 302, etc. III. a kind of light ship, still called *κάρᾱς*, cf. *κέρκονος, κάρᾱπος*. (Cf. our *crab*, Germ. *krabs*, Lat. *scarabaeus*; also Grem. *krabbeln*, to crawl: in Sanscr. *carabha* is a locust.) [κᾱ] *κάρᾱβώδης*, ἐς, = *κάρᾱβοειδής*, like a *κάρᾱς*, Arist. H. A. *κάρᾱδοκίς*, (κάρᾱ, δόκεω) strictly, to watch with outstretched head, watch eagerly or anxiously, τι Hdt. 7. 163, 168, cf. 8. 67; also, κ. εἰς τὴν ναυὶν to look eagerly at one, Ar. Eq. 663. Hence *κάρᾱδοκία*, ἡ, eager expectation. *κάρᾱβαράς*, = *κάρᾱβαρέω*, dub. *καράκαλλον*, also *καράκαλλον*, τό, a hood, Lat. *caracalla*, *cucullus*.

καράνοστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (κάρᾱ) touching the head, beheading, κ. δίκη Aesch. Eum. 177. *καράνοστής*, οὐ, ὁ, (κάρᾱ) = foreg., κ. μόρος Rhes. 817. *κάρᾱνον*, τό, Dor. and Att. for *κάρᾱνον*. *κάρᾱνος*, ὁ, (κάρᾱ) a head, chieftain, chief, Xen. Hell. 1. 4. 3. (Akin to *κάρᾱ*, as *κάρᾱνον* to *κάρᾱ*.) [κᾱ] Hence *κάρᾱνος*, like *κεφαλᾱίος*, to accomplish, achieve, Aesch. Cho. 528, 705.

καράτομέω, to cut off the head, behead, Rhes. 586. *καράτόμητος*, εἰος, ἡ, and *καράτομία*, ἡ, a beheading. *καράτομος*, ον, (κάρᾱ, τέμνω) beheaded, Γοργῶν Eur. Alc. 1118: κ. ἐφημία γενεῶν, i.e. their slaughter, Id. Tro. 564.

2. cut off from the head, κ. χυβαί one's shorn locks, Soph. El. 52.

II. parox. *καράτμος*, ον, act. beheading, c. gen. κ. Ἑλλάδος Lyc. [pā] *καρβαίω* and *καρβαίω*, = *βαρβαρίζω*, Hesych.

καρβαῖω, ἄνω, ὁ, ἡ, = *κάρᾱνος*, *καρᾱνα* αἰδήν, dub. in Aesch. Supp. 118.

καρᾱνίζω, = *βαρβαρίζω*, Hesych.: from *κάρᾱνος*, ον, = *βαρβαρος*, outlandish, foreign, Aesch. Supp. 129, Ag. 1061. *κάρᾱσσα*, ὡ, τό, linen sails, canvass, Lat. *carbasa*, v. *κάρᾱσος*.

καρᾱτίναι, αἱ, also *καρᾱτίναι*, shoes of undressed leather,

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trogues, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14, the Lat. *crepida carbatina* of Catull.: strictly fem. from

καρᾱνίος, ἴση, ὡν, made of undressed leather. [7] *καρᾱπᾱίων*, ἄνω, ὁ, ἄν, an engine for throwing missiles, Math. Vett.

καρᾱμάλη, ἡ, also *καρᾱμύλη* or *παρᾱμάλη*, a kind of Persian loaf or cake made of *κάρᾱμον*, Ath.

καρᾱμῖς, f. ἴση, (κάρᾱμον) to be like cress, hence metaph., like *κάρᾱμον βλέπειν*, to look sharp or stinging, but τί *καρᾱμῖς*; Why chatter so much about cresses (i.e. about nothing)? Ar. Thesm. 617.

καρᾱμῖν, ἡ, = sq., Diosc.

καρᾱμῖς, ἴδως, ἡ (κάρᾱμον) a cress-like herb, also ἰβήρις, λεπίδιον or σισύμβριον, Plut.

καρᾱμογλήφος, ον, (γλήφω) cress-scraping. [a]

καρᾱμόν, τό, a kind of cress, Lat. *nasturtium*, both the herb; and the seed, which was crushed and eaten like our mustard, esp. by the Persians, Xen. Crat. 1. 2, 8: used also in plur.: metaph., κ. βλέπειν to look cress, i.e. to look sharp and stinging, Ar. Vesp. 455, cf. *ναπί*, δριμύ βλέπειν.

καρᾱμόσπορον, τό, (σπείρω) cress-seed, Galen.

καρᾱμόσσω, = *σπαρᾱμόσσω*.

καρᾱμόμων, τό, the spice *cardamom*, Lat. *cardamomum*, Theophr. [δᾱ]

κάρᾱξ, ακος, ὁ, usu. in plur., foreign mercenaries among the Persians, Polyb., cf. *Κάρ*.

ΚΑΡΔΙΑ, ἡ, poet. *κράδια*, Ion. *καρδίη* and in Hom. usu. *καρδίη*, *καρδίη* being found only in the line Il. 2. 452, though this is twice repeated. I. the heart, as the seat of life, Il. 13. 282, 442: hence

II. metaph. like *Lat. cor* and our heart, as the seat of feeling, passion, impulse, etc., esp. of anger, Il. 9. 646; of courage, Il. 1. 225, 2. 452, etc.; of joy and sorrow, Il. 1. 395, Od. 4. 548, etc.: also the seat of thought, like *θυμός*, the mind, Il. 21. 441; hence Hom. often joins *καρδίη* καὶ *θυμός*, and so, *καρδία ψυχῇ* Eur. Alc. 837: ἀπὸ καρδίας λέγειν, Lat. *ex animo*, to speak freely, Eur. I. A. 475. Cf. the equiv. ἥτορ. III. the cardiac extremity of the stomach: in gen. the stomach, Thuc. 2. 49: hence 2. in gen. any vessel or hollow, κ. τῆς κλεψύδρας Arist. Probl.

IV. the heart in wood, pith, Theophr., also ἐγκάρδιον. (Cf. Sanscr. *hrid*, (κράδια) Lat. *cor*, *cor-is*, our heart, etc.: *κάρ*, *κῆρ* is a shortd. form.) [sometimes used as a dissyll., Aesch. Sept. 288, Supp. 71, cf. Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. p. 54.] Hence

καρδιακός, ὁ, ὢν, belonging to the heart, hearty. II. = *καρδιαλγής*, Diosc.

Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

καρδιαλγέω, to have the heart-burn, or the stomach-ache, Hipp.: from

καρδιαλγής, ἐς, (ἄλγος) having the heart-burn, or the stomach-ache, Gal. Hence

καρδιαλγία, ἡ, the heart-burn, or the stomach-ache. Hence *καρδιαλγικός*, ὁ, ὢν, belonging to, accompanied by, or causing a stomach-ache, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς.

καρδιατῆς, ἴδως, ἡ, a Pythagorean name for the number five. *καρδιάς*, = *καρδιαλέω*, Nic.

καρδιοβόλεμα, as Pass., to be stricken in heart, to be very sad, Hesych.: from

καρδιοβόλος, ον, (βόλλω) striking the heart. 2. medica. operating upon the heart or stomach, e.g. *βρώματα* Aretae.

καρδιογνώστης, ον, ὁ, (γινώσκω) knower of hearts, N. T. *καρδιοπληκτος*, ον, (δύκνω) gnawing or grieving the heart, κρῆτος Aesch. Ag. 1471.

καρδιοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the heart.

καρδιοκολάπτω, ον, ὁ, (κολάπτω) one who pierces the heart. *καρδιοπληκτος*, ον, (πλήσσω) heart-stricken, panic-struck.

καρδιοσπένω, to suffer at heart, esp. from fear, Eccl. *καρδιόστονος*, ὁ, παῖν at heart, Galen.

καρδιουλέω, (έλω) to draw the heart out of the victim at a sacrifice, Luc. Hence

καρδιουλέα, ἡ, the act of *καρδιουλέω*, Clem. Al.

καρδιοφάγω, to eat the heart: from

καρδιοφάγος, ον, (φαγῶν) eating the heart.

καρδιοφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, a breast-plate, Polyb. [v]

καρδίω, *to strike to the heart*, LXX.

καρδιωγμός, *δ*, = καρδιαγία, Hipp.

καρδιεύς, *εως*, *ῆ*, = foreg.: from

καρδίσκος, Att. -πτω, = καρδιαγέω, *to have the stomach-ache*, Hipp., and prob. I. Ar. Fr. 329; in Dor. Greek = βουλιμῶν, καρδοπειών, *τό*, the cover of a kneading-trough, κάρδοτος.

II. = παυσικατή, a *muzzle*, Ar. Er. 286.

καρδοστογλήφεις, *ον*, (γλήφω) *hollowing out kneading-troughs or other wood-utensils*, Crates Teir. 3: [ῆ] from κάρδοτος, *ῆ*, a *kneading-trough*, or in gen. any wooden trough, Ep. Hom. 15: 6: equiv. to μάκτρα, Ar. Ran. 1159.

κάρδος, *ῆ*, the Lat. *carduus*, a *thistle*, Ath.

κάρειον, *τό*, poet. for κάρα, κάρη, dub. in Nic.

κάρη, *τό*, Ion. and Hom. for κάρα, *q. v.*, the *head*, II. [ᾱ]

*κάρηρα, a nom., assumed for the Ep. forms κάρηστος, κάρηστι, κάρηστα, but needlessly, cf. κάρα.

κάρηβάρεια, *ῆ*, *heaviness in the head, head-ache*, Hipp.: also καρηβαρία and κάρηβάρσις: from

κάρηβάρω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, (κάρη, βαρύς) *to be heavy in the head, have a bad head-ache: hence to hang the head, also, τὴν κεφαλὴν κ.* Arist. Part. An.: Att. -πδω Theophr. Odor. 46, cf. καρηβαρία: from

κάρηβάρης, *ῆς*, *heavy in the head*, Synes. Hence

κάρηβάρης, *εως*, *ῆ*, and κάρηβάρια, *ῆ*, = καρηβάρεια.

κάρηβάρια, = καρηβάρω, Ar. Fr. 625, where Lob. Phryn. 80 reads καρηβαρίαν.

κάρηβαρικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *heavy in the head*. II. *causing head-ache*, olvos Hipp.

κάρηβαρίστος, *ον*, *δ*, *making the head heavy*, olvos.

καρκμοκόντες, *οἱ*, (κομάω) *with hair on the head, long-haired*, freq. in Hom. as epith. of the Achaeans, who let all their hair grow, opp. to the Abantes, who wore their only at the back of the head, and so were called ὅπινθε κομόωντες. (There is no Verb καρκμοκώ in use to this Part.: so perh. it should be written divisim κάρη κομόωντες, cf. κομάω.)

κάρηται, inf. aor. 2 pass. from κέρω.

κάρηνον, *τό*, in Hom. always in plur. κάρηνα, (κάρη) *the head*, Hom., who also uses it periphrast. ἀνδρῶν κάρηνα, for ἄνδρες, II. 1. 500; and so, κεύκων κάρηνον Od. 10. 521, βοῶν κάρηνα, as we say, so many head of cattle, II. 23. 260. II. metaph.

a *mountain-top, peak*, Hom., esp. in plur., Οὐλύμπιοι κάρηνα: also of a town, the highest part, i. e. its fortress or citadel, II. 2. 117., 9. 24, elsewh. ἀκρόπολις. [ᾱ]

κάρητος, κάρητι, gen. and dat. of κάρη, Hom., v. κάρα.

καῖρδερν, *τό*, Dim. from καρῖς, Anaxandr. Lycurg. I, ubi v. Meineke.

καῖριον, *τό*, Dim. from καρῖς, Arist. H. A. [ρῖ]

καῖριδω, *ῖ*, ὄσω, (καῖς) *to wriggle, twist about like a shrimp*, Anaxandr. Pandar. 1. [ῖ] prob. in l. α., but uncertain.]

καῖριετο, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1210, for χαῖριε.

καῖριετο, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1195, for χαῖριετο.

Καῖριε, *ῖ*, ὄσω, (Καῖ) *to act or speak like a Carian*, Strab.

Καῖριοεργής, *ῆς*, (*ἐργω) *of Carian work*, Anacr. 91, ubi Bergk Καῖριοεργός.

Καῖρικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *Carian*: said by Hesych. to be used for ἐυτελής, common, worthless, *κ. πράγος* Soph. Fr. 485. II. τὸ Καῖρικόν, a kind of *salve*, Hipp.

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name of slaves in comedy, e. g. in Ar. Plut., and Plaut. Mil. Glor.

καρκαίρω, *to ring or quake*, of the effect produced by the trampling of men and horses, like Lat. *tremere*, κάρκαρε γαῖα πδῶσις ὀρνυμένων II. 20. 157.

κάρκαρον, *τό*, a *prison*, Lat. *cancer*, Diod. ap. Phot. 38. 33.

κάρκινάς, *ᾄδος*, *ῆ*, Dim. from κάρκινος, Opp.

κάρκινεῦτης, *οἶ*, *δ*, a *crab-catcher*.

κάρκινῆρον, *τό*, a *plant, polygonum aviculare*, Diosc.

κάρκινον, *τό*, Dim. from κάρκινος, Dorion ap. Ath. 300 F.

κάρκινωβάτης, *ον*, *δ*, (βαῖνα) *walking like a crab*, Aristonym.

Ἡ. 1, where however the metre requires κάρκινωβαίτης or -βήτης, Meineke Menand. p. 183. [ᾱ]

καρκινωειδής, *ῆς*, (ειδός) *crab-shaped, like a crab*, Arist. H. A.

ΚΑΡΚΙΝΟΣ, *δ*, with heterog. pl., τὰ κάρκινια in Phanias Ep. 3: 5: a *crab*, Lat. *cancer*: hence Proverb., ὅσποτε ποιήσεις τὸν κάρκινον ὀρθά βαδίζεις Ar. Pac. 1083.

III. the *Crab or Cancer* as a sign in the zodiac, Arat.

IV. an *eating sore or ulcer*, a *cancer*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: elsewh. *καρκινώμα*.

V. a *pair of tongs*, Eur. Cycl. 609: esp. the *tongs used by goldsmiths*: also = κίρκινος, a *pair of compasses*.

V. a *kind of shoe*, Pherecr. Incert. 75: also a kind of *bandage*, Gal. [Always ῖ: cf. E. M. p. 488. 4: yet some Gramm. as e. g. Arcad. de Acc. p. 65. 16, strangely write *καρκίνος*.] Hence

καρκινώχειρες, *ων*, (χείρ) *with crab's-claws for hands*, Luc.

κάρκινω, *ῖ*, ὄσω, (καρκίος) *to make like a crab or lobster*, hence to *crook*, κ. τοὺς δακτύλους Antiph. App. γων. 1. 15, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 180: Pass. esp. of roots, *to become tangled*, Theophr.

II. *to cause the disease cancer*: Pass. *to suffer from it*, Hipp.

καρκινώδης, *ῆς*, (ειδός) = καρκινωειδής, Arist. Part. An. II. *cancerous*, Diosc.

καρκινώμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (καρκινώ) = καρκίνος III, Hipp. [ῖ]

καρναβαδίων, *τό*, = κάρος, cumin.

Κάρνεα, *τά*, also Κάρνεα, *τά*, a *festival held in honor of Apollo Κάρνειος* by the Dorians of Peloponnesus, esp. by the Spartans, during nine days of the Att. month Metageitnion, our August, called by them Κάρνειος μήν, Eur. Alc. 449, Thuc. 5. 54: so that it fell in with the Olymp. games, Hdt. 7. 206: the conquerors in the national games then performed were called Κάρνειονικά, Müller Dor. 1. 7. § 2.

κάρνον, *τό*, and κάρνυξ, *δ*, the *Gallic trumpet*, Lat. *cornu*, Diod.

καρνονον, *τό*, a *sweet wine boiled down*, Lat. *caroenum* or *carenum*, also καῖριονον and κάρνονον.

κάρον, *τό*, also κάρος, *εως*, *τό*, cumin, Lat. *careum*, Ital. *caro*, French *carvi*, Diosc. [ᾱ]

κάρος, *τό*, deep, heavy sleep, *lethargy*, Galen., like καταφορά: also *dizziness*, Arist. Probl. [ᾱ] Hence

κάρω, *ῖ*, ὄσω, *to plunge into deep, heavy sleep, to stupify, make dizzy*, of wine, Anaxandr. Ἄργου. 2. Pass. *to fall into a deep, heavy sleep*, Arist. H. A.

Κάρπαθος, *ῆ*, an island between Crete and Rhodes, for which Hom., II. 2. 676, writes Κράπαθος metri grat. the usu. form first in h. Hom. Ap. 43.

καρπαῖα, *ῆ*, a *mimic dance* of the Thessalians, in which a peasant scuffles with a cattle-stealer, Xen. An. 6. 1. 7.

καρπάλιος, *ον*, (from ἀρπάζω, cf. Lat. *carpo*) *tearing, swift*, Lat. *rapidus*, epith. of the feet, II. 16. 342, 809; but Hom. much more freq. has the Adv. καρπαλίμως, *with tearing speed*, rapidly, II. 1. 359, etc. [πᾶ]

καρπάσιονος, *ῆ*, *ον*, made of κάρπας, Strab. [πᾶ]

καρπάσιος, *ῆ*, with heterog. pl. τὰ καρπάσια Jac. A. P. p. 557: a *fine flax grown in Spain*, Lat. *carbasus*, Dion. H. (but the name is derived from the Sanscr. *karpāsa*, i. e. cotton.) II.

a *plant with a poisonous juice*, Diosc.; also κάλπασιος, cf. ὀνοκάρπασον.

καρπεῖα, *ῆ*, (καρπένω) *a making use of, use*: in gen. *produce*, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 363. 5.

καρπένω, *τός*, = καρπός, Nic.

καρπένωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *fruit*, Sosib. 17, Heeren: from

καρπένω, (καρπός) *to make use of, enjoy*, χώραν Hyperid.

ap. Poll. 7. 149.

καρπήσιον, τό, and καρπησία, ἡ, an aromatic wood, chiefly brought from Asia, Galen.

καρπία, ἡ=καρπία, Polyb.

καρπίω, f. ἰω (A), (καρπός) to pluck or gather fruit, Diosc. Med. to enjoy the fruits of, to make use of, like καρποῦσθαι, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 261 A; but also, καρπίζεσθαι γῆν to exhaust the soil, Theophr. II. to make fruitful, fertile, Eur. Bacch. 406, Hel. 1328.

καρπίω, f. ἰω (B), to enfranchise a slave by touching him with the karpls, Lat. vindicare in libertatem.

κάρπιμος, η, ον, (καρπός) bearing fruit, fruitful, Aesch. Pr. 455, and Eur.: esp. of trees, opp. to ἄκαρπος: hence metaph. of rich men, Ar. Eq. 326.

καρπῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, (καρπός, καρφός) the vindicta or festuca of the Romans, the rod with which the Praetor enfranchised a slave.

καρπισμός, ὁ, (A) (καρπίω) a gathering of fruit, reaping the fruit, hence, κ. τῆς γῆς a reaping too much fruit from, exhausting the soil, Theophr.

καρπισμός, ὁ, (B) the enfranchisement of a slave by touching him with the karpls, Lat. emancipatio, Clem. Al.

καρπιστεία, ἡ=foreg.: from

καρπιστής, οἱ, ὁ, (καρπῆς) one who emancipates a slave, Lat. vindex, for καρπιστής, Epict.

καρποβάλσαμον, τό, the fruit of the balsam, Diosc.

καρποβριθής, ἐς, (βριθῶ) loaded with fruit.

καρποβόρτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) with eatable fruit, ἔξλον LXX.

καρπογενέλος, ον, (γενέλλω)=καρπογόνος, Anth.

καρπογονέω, to bear fruit, Theophr.; and

καρπογονία, ἡ, a bearing of fruit, fruitfulness, Theophr.: from

καρπογόνος, ον, (*γέω) bearing fruit, Diosc.

καρποδέσμα, ὦν, τό, (δεσμός) chains for the arm, armbands, Luc. Hence

καρποδέσμιος, ον, wearing armbands.

καρποδέτερος, ἡ, fem. as if from καρποδοτήρ, Orph.

καρποδοτέω, to give fruit, Synes.: from

καρποδοτής, ον, ὁ, (διδωμι) a bringer of fruit.

καρπολογέω, to gather fruit, cf. καρφολ.: and

καρπολογία, ἡ, a gathering of fruit: from

καρπολόω, ον, (λέγω) gathering fruit, Polyaen.

καρπομάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) running wildly to fruit, bearing

luxuriously, like εὐλομάνης, cf. Ellenöt Lex. Soph.

καρποποιός, ον, (ποιέω) making or bearing fruit, epith. of

Demeter, Rhcs. 964.

ΚΑΡΠΙΟΨ, ὁ (A), fruit, usu. of trees, but also of the earth, though the latter is called in full καρπός ἀρούρης by Hom. (who always uses sing.), and κ. Ἀθήκτος by Hdt. 1. 193, etc.; but, κ. ἀρούρης also of wine, Il. 3. 246: the plur. of καρπὸν usu. of the fruits of the earth, corn, but, ἔξλων καὶ σιτικοὶ κ. tree-fruit and corn, Strab. In gen. any produce, hence

1. the fruit of the body, children, Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 23. 2. of the mind, as Pind. O. 7. 15, calls poetry κ. φρονέω. 3. in gen. the fruits, result, profit of a thing, Hdt.; κ. ἐπέων etc., Pind.; εἰ καρπὸς ἔσται θεσφόρος if the oracles shall bear fruit, i. e. be fulfilled, Aesch. Theb. 618: ἡβας κ. the first beard, Pind. O. 6. 97, but also maidenhood, Id. P. 9. 193: κ. μήλαν wool, Opp. (Perh. from same Root as κάρφω, κάρφος, and so strictly that which is dry and so ripe.)

ΚΑΡΠΙΟΨ, ὁ (B), the joint of the arm and hand (ὠλένη and παλῆν), the wrist, Lat. carpus, Hom. (cf. κάρφω sub fin.)

καρπισπόρος, ον, (σπερῶ) sowing fruit.

καρποτέλης, ἐς, (τελέω) bringing fruit to perfection, ripening it: in gen. fruitful, Aesch. Supp. 689.

καρποτόκεια, ἡ, pecc. poet. fem. from καρποτόκος, Nonn.

καρποτοκία, to bear fruit, Theophr.; and

καρποτοκία, ἡ, a bearing of fruit, Theophr.: from

καρποτοκος, ον, (τίκτω) bearing fruit, Anth.

καρποτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) rearing or ripening fruit, Orph., and Lyc.: in Eur. Ion 475, κορυφοφοί is a prob. emend.

καρποφαγέω, to live on fruit, Arist. H. A.: from

καρποφάγος, ον, (φάγῃν) eating, living on fruit, Arist. Pol.

καρποφθόρος, ον, (φθέρω) spoiling fruit, Anth.

καρποφορέω, to bear fruit, Xen. Vect. 1. 3; and

καρποφόρημα, ατος, τό, fruit borne, Long.

καρποφορία, ἡ, a bearing of fruit, fruitfulness, Philo: from καρποφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing fruit, fruitful, first in Hdt. 1. 193, 2. 156, and Pind.

καρποφίω, (φύω) to produce fruit, Theophr.

καρποφίλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a watcher of fruit, Anth. [8]

καρπῶν, f. ὥων, (καρπός) to make or bear fruit: metaph., ὕβρις ἐκάρπῳ σπῆν σπῆνς Aesch. Pers. 821, cf. Theb. 601, where ἐκάρπῳ(σθαι) is used in the same way: later to bring or offer fruit, LXX. More freq. in Med. καρποῦμαι, to get fruits from, reap the fruits of, enjoy a thing, c. acc. rei, ἀρούρας Hdt. 2. 168, χθόνα Aesch. Pr. 851; cf. Valck. Hipp. 431, 1423, Wolf Lept. p. 289; but, καρποῦσθαι τι also to use it up, exhaust it, Dem. 419. 19: metaph., καρποῦσθαι βαθεῖαν ἄλσκα διὰ φρονέας Aesch. Theb. 593; also in bad sense, καρποῦσθαι λύτας Hipp., ἀμαρτίαν Aesch., ὀνείδη Plat., etc., like ἀπολαύω.

Pass. to come to or ripen into fruit.

καρπύκη, ἡ, an Indian plant, Clitoph. ap. Stob. p. 541. 35.

(κάρπω), v. κάρφω.

καρπώδης, ἐς, (καρπός, εἶδος) fruitful, useful.

καρπῶμα, ατος, τό, (καρπῶ) fruit, esp. ripe fruit, Aesch. Supp. 1001: produce, profit. II. an offering, LXX, cf. κάρπωσις II.

καρπώσιμος, ον, yielding fruits, profitable, Ath.

καρπώσις, εως, ἡ, use or profit, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 16. II.

the offering of fruits on the altar; in gen. offering or sacrificing, LXX, cf. κάρπωμα II.

καρπώσας, ὄν, (καρπῶς B) reaching to the wrist, κ. χιτῶν a coat with sleeves down to the wrist, LXX., cf. χειρῶσός.

καρρέουσα, Ep. for καταρρέουσα, Il. 5. 424, v. καταρρέω.

κάρρον, τό, a car or chariot, LXX.

κάρρων, ον, gen. ovos, stronger, better, Epich. p. 95, Alcm. 83; Dor. Compar. for Ion. κρέσσων, Att. κρεῖσσω, coming from κάρτα, καρῆς, with Superl. κάρτιστος.

* κάρσιος, α, ον, crosswise, Gramm., only used in compds. ἐγκάρσιος and ἐπικάρσιος.

κάρσιος, εως, ἡ, (κείρω) a shearing, clipping, Theophr.

κάρτᾱ, Adv. (κάρτος) very, very much, Lat. valde: chiefly Ion., but not rare in Trag.: strengthd. καὶ τὸ κάρτα, very much indeed, in Hdt.; the very truth, really and truly, Hdt. 1. 191, 6. 52: freq. also καὶ κάρτα in strong affirm., sure enough, really and truly, e. g. Soph. O. C. 65, Eur. Hipp. 90.

To κάρτα belong κάρρων and κάρτιστος.

καρτάω and καρταίνω=καρτύνω, Hesych.

καρταίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πούρ, τό, gen. podos, =κραταίπους, q.v., Pind.

καρταλέμιον, τό, Dim. from καρταλος.

καρταλος, ὁ, and

καρτάλος, ὁ, a basket with a bottomed, LXX.

καρτεράχμης, αἰχην, =κατερ.

καρτερέω, f. ἴσω, (καρτερός) to be steadfast or patient, Soph. Phil. 1274, etc.: κ. ἐπιδί τινός Thuc. 2. 44. 2. c. acc. to bear, endure manfully, to be patient under, e. g. δεινὸν Soph. Aj. 650.

3. c. praep., κ. πρὸς τι to hold up against a thing, e. g. πρὸς ἡδονὰς καὶ λύτας Plat. Rep. 556 B; so too, ἐπὶ τινί Isocr. 125 D; but, κ. ἐν τινί to be patient or temperate in a thing, Plat. Legg. 635 C; and, κ. ἀπὸ τινός to refrain therefrom, Ael.

4. c. part., to persevere in doing, e. g. κ. ἀναλίσκων φρονίμως Plat. Lach. 192 E, ἄκοῦνος Aeschin. 88. 19. Hence

καρτερήμια, ατος, τό, an act of patience, endurance, Plat. Meno 88 C.

καρτερήσιος, εως, ἡ, a bearing patiently, steadfastness, patience, Plat., etc.

καρτερία, ἡ=foreg., Plat., and Xen. Hence

καρτεριάζομαι, f. ὁσμαι, Lacon. -ἄδομαι, Dep. med., to be steadfast or patient.

καρτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to endurance or patience, capable thereof, enduring, steadfast, patient, Plat., etc., opp. to μαλακός, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Eth. N.

καρτεροβρόντης, ον, ὁ, (βροντῇ) thundering mightily, Pind. Fr. 127. 2.

καρτερόθυμος, ον, strong-hearted, Hom., as epith. of Hercules, Achilles, etc.: also of Ἔπης, Hes. Th. 225: in gen. strong, mighty, Hes. Th. 378, 476.

καρτεροπλήξ, ἥτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) striking fiercely, Diod.

καρτερός, ὁ, ὄν, (κάρτος)=κατερός, strong or staunch, brave,

bold, Hom., c. inf. II. 13. 483; also *ἐν πολέμῳ* II. 9. 53: in Hom. usage of persons, but also κ. *ἔργα* deeds of might or force, II. 5. 872; κ. *ἔργος* II. 19. 108; κ. *ἔλκος* II. 16. 517: so too, κ. *μάχη* Hdt. 1. 76: hence of any thing great or vast, e.g. κ. *ἄλδος* Pind. O. 1. 92. 2. esp. of places, *strong, steep, defensible*, freq. in Thuc.

3. later usu c. gen., possessed of a thing, lord or master of it, like *κύριος τιως*, Archil. 85, Theocr. 15. 94; but also absol. in same sense, *master of oneself or one's passions*; hence *steadfast, patient*, *πρὸς τι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25; also *obstinate*, Plat. Phaed. 77 A. Adv. *-πῶς, strongly, etc.*, hence, κ. *ἐπνοῦσθαι* to sleep sound, Hdt. 3. 69: *κατὰ τὸ καρτερόν* is also used as Adv. like *πρὸς βίαν*, Hdt. 1. 212, Aesch. Pr. 212, etc. The usu. Compar. and Superl. are *κρείσσων* and *κράτιστος*, qq. v.: but the regul. forms *κατεκράτιστος*, -*τατος*, occur now and then in Att., Aesch. Theb. 517, Soph. Aj. 669, Plat. Phaed. 1. c. *καρτερόντως*, Adv. part. pres. from *καρτερέω*, *strongly, patiently*, Plat. Rep. 399 B.

καρτερόχειρ, *χειρὸς, δ, ἡ, strong-handed*, epith. of Ares, h. Hom. 7. 3.

καρτερός, to strengthen, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 1086. *καρτερόνυχς*, *ἔχος, δ, ἡ, and καρτερόνυχος, ον=κατερ. κάρτιστος, ἡ, ον, Ep. for κάρτιστος, q. v., Hom. καρτός, ἡ, ον, (κερὰ) chopped, sliced, v. κρόμμυον, Lat. scetile porrum, Galen.*: hence τὸ *καρτόν* absol., in Geop.

κάρτος, eos, τό, Ep. and Ion. for *κράτος, q. v., strength, vigour, courage*, Hom., and Hdt. Hence

καρτύνω, Ep. for *κρατύνω, to strengthen, make strong*, Phaed. ap. Stob. p. 399. 53: Hom. uses only aor. med. in phrase, *ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας* they strengthened or reinforced their ranks, II. 11. 215., 12. 415; so too *χείρας ἐκαρτύναντο* they strengthened or armed their hands, Theocr. 22. 80. So

κάρυα, ἡ, the walnut tree, the fruit of which is *κάρυον*, Soph. Fr. 802.

κάρυάριον, τό, Dim. from κάρυα. Κάρυατιδες, αὐ, αἱ, the women of Caryae in Laconia: esp. the priestesses of Artemis there, Meineke Euphor. p. 94. II. in Architect., *Caryatides* are female figures used as bearing-shafts, Vitruv. 1. 1, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 279, Museum Crit. 2. p. 400, and v. sub Ἀρταύτας, Τελάμανος. [α] Hence *Κάρυατίζω, f. ίωω, to dance the Caryatic dance at the festival of Artemis in Caryae.*

κάρυατίζω, f. ίωω, (κάρυον) to play with nuts. κάρυδιον, τό, Dim. from καρῖα and κάρυον, a small nut-tree or nut.

καρυηδόν, (κάρυον) like a nut, hence, κ. *κάταγμα* a fracture like a broken nut, Galen.

καρύρηρος, α, όν, (κάρυον) of or belonging to a nut, nut-like, Theophr.

καρύινον, τό, v. κάρεινον.

καρύινος, ἡ, ον=καρυηρός, Theophr.

καρύϊστος, δ, Dim. from καρῖα and κάρυον. II. a drinking-cup, LXX.

καρύιτης, δ, bearing fruit like a nut, τιθύμαλλος κ., Euphorbia Myrsinites, Diosc. [ε]

καρύκεια, =καρυκεύω.

καρύκεία, ἡ, (καρυκεύω) a cooking with the sauce καρύκη: hence in gen. *rich cookery, a rich dish*, like sq., Ath.

καρύκευμα, ατος, τό, a rich, savoury dish. [υ] from

καρύκευτης, α, a cook who makes the same καρύκη, Clem. Al.

καρύκευω, to cook with the sauce καρύκη: in gen. *to dress with rich savoury sauce*, Alex. Ὀψαλ 1: *ἐς ταυτὸν κ. to make up into one sauce*, Menand. p. 179: hence metaph., *to dress up a story, season it well*, Plut.: from

καρύκη, ἡ, a sauce invented by the Lydians, composed of blood and rich spices, Ath.: hence any rich savoury sauce or dish dressed therewith, Plut. [υ] Hence

καρύκινος, ἡ, ον, of the color of καρύκη, blood-red, dark-red, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3. [υ]

καρύκοειδής, ες, (εἶδος)=foreg., Hipp.

καρύκοποιώω, to make a καρύκη or rich savoury sauce, Ar. Eq. 343: from

καρύκοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) making a καρύκη, Achae. ap. Ath.

173 D.

καρύξ, Dor. for κήρυξ.

καρύνοβαφής, ες, (κάρυον, βάπτω) stained with walnut-juice. κάρυκοκτάτης, ον, δ, (κατάρνυμι) a nutcracker, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 53 B: hence the *nut-hatch*, a bird.

ΚΑΨΤΟΝ, *καρύον*, any kind of *nut*, distinguished into various kinds, as, κ. *βασιλικόν* or *Περικόν*, the *walnut*, Diosc., also called simply *κάρυον* by Epich., etc., v. Ath. 52 A: κ. *Εὐβοϊκόν* the *chestnut*, Theophr., cf. *κάστανα*: κ. *Ποικυλόν* or *λεπτόν* the *filbert*, Diosc. II. the *stone* in stone-fruit: the *kernel* in a pine-cone, Diosc.

III. in mechanics, a kind of *pulley*, in which a rope moved round a sheaf or nut. [κάρυ-]

καρύνομενός, ον, δ, one who sails in a nut, Luc.

καρύφφυλλον, τό, strictly nut-leaf, an Indian plant, the clove-tree, Lat. *caryophyllum*.

καρύόχρους, ον, (χρῶα) nut-brown.

καρύσσω, Dor. for *κνήσσω*, Simon.

καρύωδης, ες, (κάρυον, εἶδος) like a walnut, Theophr.

καρύωτικός, ἡ, όν=καρυατός.

καρύωτις, ιδος, ἡ, a kind of date shaped like a walnut, Lat.

caryotis, Diosc.: also

καρύωτος φοινίξ, δ, palmula caryota, Galen.

καρφέλεος, α, ον, (κάρφω) dry, parched, thirsty, Od. 5. 369, II. 21. 541: of sound, *καρφαλόν ἄσπετον* the shield rung dry, i. e. hollow, II. 13. 400. II. act. drying, parching, rūp Nic.

καρφεάμιον, τό, (καρφός, ἄμω) an instrument for threshing or collecting the dry or ripe ears of corn, Lat. *merga*, Hesych.

καρφέιον, τό, Dim. from κάρφη. II. in plur.=καρπός, Nic. Al. 118.

κάρφη, ἡ=καρφός, esp. a dry blade or straw, Xen. An. 1. 5, 10. Hence

καρφηρός, α, όν, (καρφός) of dry straw, Eur. Ion 172: also *καρφυρός*.

καρφόν, τό, Dim. from καρφός, Galen.

καρφίς, ιδος, ἡ=καρπίς.

καρφίτης, ον, δ, (καρφός) built of dry straws, *θάλαμος κ. a nest*, Anth.

καρφοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a κάρφη.

καρφολόγη, (καρφός) λέγω to gather chips or dry twigs, κ. *τὰ δένδρα* to pick such off the trees, Theophr.: also to pick bits of straw, wool, etc. off a person's coat, Id. Char. 2. Hence

καρφολόγηα, ἡ, a gathering of straws, dry twigs, etc., Galen.

καρφός, eos, τό, (κάρφω) any small dry body, esp. a dry stalk, Lat. palea, festuca, stipula, and so Hdt. 3. 111 calls the dry sticks of cinnamon *καρφέα* (which word bears a curious likeness to its Arabic name *kerfa*, *kirfa*, cf. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀβασινί): also dry twigs, straws, bits of wool, such as birds make their nests of, Ar. Av. 642, cf. Aesch. Fr. 19; in plur. usu. like *φαρυτός, husks, chaff, rubbish*, Lat. *guisquillae*. II.=καρπίς, ἡ, q. v.

III. a small piece of wood on which the watch-word was written, Polyb.

IV.=καρπός, ripe fruit, Nic.

(Prob. *καρπός* and *καρφός* both come from the same root, for *καρπός* itself is strictly ripe fruit or grain, cf. *καρφώ*.) Hence

καρφώα, and καρφώος=καρφώω:

καρφηρός, α, όν=καρφηρός, dub.

ΚΑΨΦΩ, fut. κάρψω, a poet. Verb. used by Hom. only in the phrase, *καρψέω χρῶα καλόν* to make the fair skin withered and wrinkled, Od. 13. 398, 430; so too, *ἥλιος χρῶα καρφεῖ* Hes.

Op. 573: hence in gen. *to make to wither*, and in Pass. *to wither*, Archil. 27; so too in Euphor., Ar. Rh., and Nic.: metaph. in Hes. Op. 7, *Ζεὺς ὀνείησεν καρφεῖ* Zeus blasts the proud of heart. (Prob. from same Root as *ἀρπάω, ἄπτω*, and

Lat. carpere, rapere, radic. signif. being to draw up, like Lat. *contrahere*; and so to wither, dry, which appears distinctly in *καρφός*, and more remotely in *καρπός*. Hence too Passow would also explain *καρπός, twist*, as connecting the seizing or grasping part with the arm, Lat. *carpus*, cf. *carpo*: skin to *καρφώ* is *μαρττω*, and also *κέρω*. The form *κάρψω* is not in use.)

καρφώδης, ες, (εἶδος)=καρφοειδής.

καρχαλέος, α, ον, (καρχαλός) rough, sharp, διήκη *καρχαλέοι* rough in the throat with thirst, II. 21. 541, Virgil's *siti asper*, with v. 1. *καρχαλέοι*. II. rough, fierce, Lat. *asper*, κ. *κίνες* Ar. Rh., *λόκοι Tryphiod*, but with v. 1. *καρχαλέοι*.

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καρχαίρος, α, ον, v. foreg. sub fin.

καρχαίριος, ον, δ, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth, Sophron ap. Ath. 306 D, Plat. (Com.) Phaedr. i. 13.

καρχαίριος, ὀδοντος, δ, ἡ, (κάρχαρος) with sharp or jagged teeth, Luc. II. 10. 360., 13. 198; ἄρη Hes. Th. 180: in Arist. Part. An. opp. to χαλκιδούς.

καρχαίριος, οντος, δ, ἡ = foreg., Theoc. 24. 85.

καρχαίρος, ον, strictly sharp-pointed or jagged: esp. with sharp or jagged teeth, which Luc. in gen. rough, sharp, pointed, like τραχύς, and Lat. asper: hence metaph. of language, Luc. (Prob. akin to χαρσάω.)

Καρχαγινίαι, f. ἄνω, to side with the Carthaginians, Plut. Marcell. 20, ubi Schäf. καρχηδονίω: from

Καρχηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Carthage: hence Καρχηδόνιος, ἰα, ἰων, Hdt., and Καρχηδονιάκος, ἡ, ον, Strab., Carthaginian. II. a sort of precious stone, a carbuncle.

καρχήσιον, τό, a drinking-cup narrower in the middle than the top and bottom, Sapph. 70, as Virg. uses the plur. chesia: cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 299 A. II. the

mast-head of a ship, through which the halyards worked, usu. in plur., as Eur. Hec. 1261, cf. sq. III. the upright beam

of a crane, Schneid. Vitruv. 10. 5.

καρχήσιος, δ, usu. in plur. of καρχήσιοι, the halyards of a ship. 2. surgical bandages, Galen.

κάρωδης, es, (καρπος, εἶδος) drowsy, heavy, Hipp.

κάρωσις, εως, ἡ, (καρῶς) heaviness in the head, drowsiness, Hipp. [α] Hence

καρχήτιδες, αν, αἱ, the carotids, the two great arteries of the neck, Arist. H. A.

καρχήτιος, ἡ, ον, stupifying, soporific, Galen. II. καρτωικαὶ ἀρτηρίαι = καρωτιδες.

καρχήτιον, τό, a carrot, Ath.

κάρς, contr. for καὶ εἰς or καὶ εἰς, e. g. Ar. Ach. 184: no contr. form κέρς occurs.

κάσπαβαίω, (κασάβη) to behave like a prostitute: hence

II. trans., κ. τοὺς στρατηγούς to abuse them in strumpet fashion, Ar. Eq. 355.

κάσπαβας, ἄδος, ἡ = sq., Ar. Eocl. 1106, Fr. 402.

κάσπαβη, ἡ, a courtesan, whore, strumpet: kindred forms are κασπίς, κάσπα. Hence

κάσπαβιον, τό = κασπίδιον.

κάσπαον, τό = κυκλάμιος, Medic.

κάσας, ον, δ, also written κασὰς or κασῆς, a horse's comparison or housing, a carpet or skin to sit upon, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 6, prob. akin to κάς, κάως, whence κατῶς, κάττωμα, κάστωμα.

κασαίρα, ας, ἡ and κασαυράς, ἄδος, ἡ = κασάβη. Hence κασανυρίον, τό, κασαύριον, τό, κασανυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub κασωρ.

κάσια, ἡ, Ion. κασῆ, cassia, a spice of the nature of cinnamon, but of inferior quality, brought from Arabia acc. to Hdt. 2. 86., 3. 110. It is sometimes written, as with us, κάσσια, cf. κασσίς; but the Lat. cassia, and κασιόνους, q. v., used by Poets, require α; and therefore a single σ.

κάσιγνήτη, ἡ, a sister, Hom.; fem. from κασιγνήτος.

κάσιγνήτιος, ἡ, ον, brotherly or sisterly: from

κάσιγνήτος, δ, (κάσις, γεννᾶω) a brother. II. in gen. a

blood-relation, esp. a nephew or niece, Il. 15. 545., 16. 456.

III. as Adj., κασιγνήτος, ἡ, ον, brotherly, sisterly, Soph. Ant. 899, and so Il. 9. 567 may be taken: metaph., συκτὴ ἀμπέλων κασιγνήτη Hippon. 19, cf. κάσιος, ἀδελφός.

κάσιόνους, ον, gen. ον, (κάσις, πνέω) breathing or smelling of cassia, Antiph. Aphrodis. i. 14.

KA'ΣΙΞ, ιος, δ or ἡ, a brother or sister, esp. in Trag.: vocat. κάσι Soph. O. C. 1440. II. like κασιγνήτος, in gen. a blood-

relation, esp. a nephew or niece: metaph., λιγυρὸς πυρὸς κ., κόνης πηλοῦ κ. Aesch. Theb. 494, Ag. 495. III. in Sparta, a boy

of the same class in gymnastic exercises, ἀγέλη or βούα. [α]

κάσπα, ἡ = κασάβη, Lyc.

κάσπα, ἡ, v. sub κασία. Hence

κασιτίω, f. ἴσω, to look, taste or smell like cassia, Diosc.

Κασσιτερίδες, αν, αἱ, the Cassiterides or tin-islands, (v. sub κασίτερος), Hdt. 3. 115, cf. Strab. p. 120, 129, etc.

Κασσιτέρειος, ἡ, ον, Att. καττ. made of κασίτερος or tinn, Plut. [664]

κασίτεροποιός, δ, (ποιέω) = κασίτερουργός, a tinnman: from κασίτερος, δ, Att. κατίτερος, tinn. Freq. in Il. (though

never in Od.), usu. as an ornament of armour, e. g. Il. 11. 25, etc.; or of chariots, as Il. 23. 503: it was usu. melted

and cast upon the harder bronze, hence, χεῖμα κασίτεροιο a plating of tinn, Il. 23. 561; but was also worked with the hammer, as in Il. 20. 271, where we have a shield of five layers

(πτύχες), which the smith had forged or beaten (ἤλασε). Sometimes also greaves (κνημῖδες) were of tinn, as Il. 21. 592,

and in Il. 18. 613, of ἑλάνθς κασίτερος, cf. ἑλάνθς: but as our tin seems too weak for defensive armour, some have supposed

Homer's κασίτερος not to be common tin, Lat. plumbum album, but rather a compound of tinn and other metals, like our pewter, and Lat. stannum: however it is better with Arist., to take

the greaves not as actually of tinn, but tinned, plated with tin: cf. χρύσεος. (The Sanscr. name is kasīra, from kash, (lucere) ;

and as much tin is found in the islands on the coast of India, it is supposed that the Phoenicians first got the name with

the metal from thence, and afterwards gave the name of κασίτερος to Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, when they began to bring tin from thence, Lassen in Ritter's Erdkunde 5. p. 439: the Arab. name is kasīr, prob. from the same source.) [i]

κασίτερουργός, δ, (*ἔργω) a tinnman.

κασίτερόν, f. ὥσω, to cover with κασίτερος, to tinn, Diosc.

κάστωμα, ατος, τό, Att. κάττω, anything stitched of leather, esp. the sole stitched under a shoe or sandal; and in gen. a leather

sole or shoe, Hipp., and Ar., Att. cf. Schol. Ach. 300. II. metaph. a cunning trick, Lat. sutela dolorem, machinatio, cf. sq. II: from

κάστω, Att. κατῶ, to stitch, sew together like a shoe-maker, Plat. Euthyd. 204 B; and so in Med., Pherecr. Incert. 75.

II. metaph. like βάττω, to stitch up a plot, intrigue, like Lat. dolos suere, Ar. Eq. 314, with esp. reference to Cleon the

tanner. (Prob. from kard and root ΣΤ-, Lat. suere, onr sew.) κασσωρεῖον, τό, and κασσωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ = κασωρίς, Lyc.

κάστανά, ων, ρό, chestnuts, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 54 B: also called κάνα Κασταναία or Κασταναικά, Theophr., and in Nic. κάσταννα κ., from Κάσταννα, ἡ, a city of Pontus, called also Κάσταννα: the sing. τό κάστανον etc. is rare. Hence

καστανέων, ὄνος, δ, a chestnut grove.

κάστών, Att. contr. for καὶ ἑστών, Ar. Av. 326.

Καστορείος, ον, of, belonging to Castor: κ. νόμος, a warlike air for the flute, mostly used in Sparta, accompanying the ἑμβατήρια, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 2. 57, sq., Id. Metr. Pind. p. 276.

Καστορέως, ον, (κάστωρ) = καστόριος.

Καστορίδες, αἱ, a famous Laconian breed of hounds, said to be first reared by Castor: also καστόρια κύνες Xen. Cyn. 3. 1, and in Nic.

II. a kind of sea-beast, sea-calves or seals, LXX.

καστορίξω, f. ἴσω, to be like castor, Diosc.: from

κάστοριον, τό, castor, Lat. castoreum, or (in plur.) castorea, a liquid found near the hinder parts of the beaver, in two bags, but not (as was believed) in the scrotum, Hipp., etc.: strictly

neut. from

κάστοριος, α, ον, (κάστωρ) of or belonging to the beaver, Hipp. II. cf. καστορίδες i.

Καστορινύσα, Ep. for κασαστορινύσα, part. fem. pres. from κασαστορινύμι, Od. 17. 32.

Κάστωρ, οπος, δ, Castor, son of Zeus, or Tyndareus, and Leda, brother of Pollux, Hom.: hence Adj. Καστορείος, ον, or Καστορίων, ἰα, ον Od.

κάστωρ, οπος, δ, the beaver, Hdt. 4. 109.

κασίτας, ον, δ, also καδίτας, a Syrian plant.

κάσχεθε, Ep. for κατέσχεθε, κατέσχε, lengthd. 3 pers. sing. aor. 2 of κατέχω, Il. 11. 702.

κάστωριον, τό, a brothel, stews, Ar. Eq. 1285, with v. l. κασαύριονσι: and

κάστωρεω, to whore, Lyc.: from

κάστωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κάσπα) = κασάβη, Lyc.

κάστωρις, ἰδος, ἡ = κασωρίς, Hippon. 81.

KATA', Prep. c. gen., vel acc.: (never c. dat., though some attribute this usage to Poets, as in Od. 10. 238., 2. 425., 15. 290, κατὰ σφαιδίσιν ἔβην, κατὰ δὲ προτόνοις ἔδσαν, which is merely tmesis for σφαιρὶς κατέβην, προτόνοις κατέδ-

σας.) Radic. signf. *down or downwards*: a poet. form *kataí* is mentioned only by Apoll. Dysc., though it is found in some poet. compds. with βαίνα, as καταβάνη. [C.]

A. C. GENIT. I. denoting *motion from above, down from*, Hom., esp. in phrases βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμῳ καθήρων, κατ' Ἰδαίον ὄρεον, κατά πέτρης, κατ' ἵππων, also δάκρυα κατά βλεφάρων βέε: so too κατ' ἄκρης *down from the top*, i. e. *from top to bottom*, utterly, Il. 13. 772; others, as Schweigh. Hdt. 6. 18, take it to mean, *from the citadel downwards*, i. e. *entirely*, but v. Od. 5. 313, cf. κατακράς and κρήθεν.

II. denoting *motion to below*, 1. simply *down upon, down into*, in Hom. esp. of the dying, κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυντ' ἄχλυσ ἀ cloud settled upon the eyes: so too κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χεῖν ἄχλυν, κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν νύξ ἐκάλυψε, also κατ' χθονὸς ὄμματα φέξαι to fix the eyes upon the ground: of a dart, κατά γαίης φέχτο it went down into the ground: so of a departed soul, ψυχὴ κατὰ χθονὸς φέχτο Il. 23. 100, cf. Soph. Ant. 24: hence, δὲ κατὰ γῆς one dead and buried, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5: κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ water (to pour) upon the hands, Ar. Vesp. 1216: hence, κατὰ χ. δίδωμι (sub. ὕδωρ) Apollod. 2. 7, 6, cf. ἐπισπένδω.

2. later in gen., *towards* a point, like ἐπὶ and πρὸς c. gen., τοξέειν κατὰ τινας, κατὰ σκοποῦ etc., to shoot at (because the arrow falls down upon its mark): also, παῖεν κατὰ τινας to strike at one, etc.: εὐχέσθαι or ὀμῶσαι κατὰ τινας to vow or swear upon a thing (because one holds out the hand over it), Thuc. 5. 47; but also to make a vow *towards* something, i. e. make a vow of offering it, Interpp. Ar. Eq. 660.

3. metaph. *upon, in respect of, concerning*, Lat. *de*, σκοπεῖν κατὰ τινας Plat. Phaed. 70 D; ἐπαίνον κατὰ τινας praise bestowed upon one, Aeschin. 2. 31: but usu. in bad sense, εἰπεῖν κατὰ τινας to speak about one, esp. to his prejudice, and so ψεύδεται κατὰ τινας Xen. Apol. 13: λόγος κατὰ τινας, Lat. oratio in aliquem, but πρὸς τινα, Lat. adversus aliquem, Wolf Lept. p. clii: hence the corresponding compds. καταγορεύειν, καταλέγειν etc. are used c. gen. pers.

III. periphr. for an Adv., esp. in κατ' ἄλυν and κατὰ παντός, for ἅλυν and πάντως, in general, altogether.

B. C. ACCUS. I. of *motion downwards*, κατὰ ῥόνον down with the stream, opp. to ἀνὰ ῥόνον, Hdt. 2. 96, cf. κάτω and ἄνω.

2. of *motion or extension on, over, throughout* a space, to a point, *on, in, among, at, about, over, etc.*, very freq. indeed in Hom., e. g. κατὰ γνάμιν, κελύεθον, πόντον, ἰλυν, πτόλι, ὁλον, ὅμιλον, esp. στρατόν, νῆας, κλισίας, usu. in signf. *throughout, all along*, κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, *all through the city*, etc.: so in describing the exact spot of a wound, βάλλειν, νύσσειν, οὐτὰν κατὰ στήθος, γαστέρα etc., *in, on the breast*: also βάλλειν κατ' ἀσπίδα, ζωστήρα etc., *βλέπον κατὰ καλῖνον* ἦλθεν struck upon a mortal part, Il. 11. 439. Also very freq. in Hom., κατὰ θυμὸν in heart or soul, also κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν (cf. however signf. iv); in Prose κατὰ νοῦν. Even in these local. signfs. the signf. *downwards* is more or less traceable.

3. In gen. of *place* indefinitely, of a *space* in which no point is esp. marked out, οἱ κατὰ τινα those who are *with or about* him, where τεταγμένοι is usu. supplied: κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν by land and sea: τὰ κατὰ τὸν οὐρανὸν celestial phenomena.

III. distributively, of a whole divided into parts, κατὰ φύλα, κατὰ φρίπτας by tribes and clans, Il. 2. 362: κατὰ σφάβας by themselves, separately, Il. 2. 366; and so in Prose, κατ' ἑαυτὸν, κατ' αὐτοὺς Thuc. 1. 138, cf. Wessell. Diod. 13. 72; κατ' ἄνδρα man by man, singly, Hdt. 6. 79.

2. so of parts of Time, κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν year by year, κατὰ μῆνα καθ' ἡμέραν Herm. Vig. n. 402. 3. of numbers, κατὰ τρεῖς by threes, καθ' ἓνα one at a time, Hdt. 7. 104, κατ' ἀλγύους Wess. Hdt. 8. 113; and so with neut. Adj., κατὰ μικρὸν, ὀλίγον little by little, gradually, etc.

III. of *direction towards* an object, purpose, esp. freq. in Hom. πλεῖν κατὰ πρῆξιν on business, for, or after a matter, Od. 3. 72, 9. 253; πλάσσειν κατὰ λήϊδα to rove in search of booty, Od. 3. 106; κατὰ χρέος ἔλθειν to come after, to seek a response, Od. 11. 479, etc.; like ἐπὶ and μετὰ c. acc., Wess. Hdt. 2. 152, 8. 30, etc.

IV. of *fitness, suitableness, conformity* to a thing (as if attaining and reaching the object aimed at, and so arising from signf. III), according, agreeable, answering to, κατὰ θυμὸν, very freq. in Hom.; so, καθ' ἡμέτερον νόον after our liking, Il. 9. 108, κατὰ μοῖραν as is meet

and right, freq. in Hom.; also in phrases κατ' αἶσαν and κατὰ κόσμον, opp. to παρὰ μοῖραν, παρ' αἶσαν. Also, τάκα τὰ τινα what belongs to, becoms one; κατ' ἄνθρωπον according to the standard of a man, v. signf. ix: κατὰ φύσιν naturally: κατὰ τύχην by chance; κατὰ δύναντα to the best of one's power; κατὰ τὴν τέχνην skilfully; κατὰ πρόπον λέγειν to speak to the purpose; κατ' ἐννοίαν of good will, κατὰ τὴν ἑυμαχίαν, τὰ συγκεκμηνα according to the terms agreed upon, κατὰ θεῖν, Lat. non sine numine, Valck. Hdt. 3. 153: freq. in relation to, concerning, τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον all that belongs to war, military matters, τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν public affairs, political relations: τὸ καθ' ὅμῃς as far as concerns you, Hdt. 7. 158; κατὰ τοῦτο according to this way, in this view, κατὰ ταῦτα in the same way, καθ' ὅτι so far as: hence V. of likeness, correspondence of fashion or manner, κατὰ λοιπὸν κρομῖοι like the coat of a leek, Od. 19. 233; κατὰ Μιθραδᾶτην answering to the description of him, Hdt. 1. 121; οὐ κατὰ σέ none of your sort, Chionid. Her. 1; κατὰ πινυέα very like an oven, Ar. Av. 1001.

VI. of loosely stated numbers, nearly, about, κατὰ ἐξήκοντα ἔρεα 600 years more or less, Hdt. 2. 145, etc.: hence also, κατ' οὐδὲν next to nothing, Hdt. 2. 101.

VII. of periods of Time, throughout, during, for, less definite than ἐπὶ c. gen., κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον during or in the course of the war, Hdt. 7. 137; κατὰ Ἀμασιν about the time of Amasis, Id. 2. 134; also, κατὰ τὸν κατὰ Κροίσον χρόνον 1. 67: οἱ καθ' ἡμέας or ἐαυτοὺς our, their contemporaries, Xen.; οἱ κατὰ τὸν Πλάτωνα etc., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. Verb. p. 264.

VIII. with an abstract Subst. used in periphr. for Adverbs, as καθ' ἡσυχίην, κατὰ τάχος etc., for ἡσυχῶς, ταχέως, Hdt. 1. 9, 124, 7. 178.

IX. the Compar. is followed by ἡ κατὰ . . ., when the qualities of things, not themselves, are compared, Lat. *quam pro*, e. g. μείζων ἡ κατ' ἄνθρωπον greater than is suited to man, above human nature or powers, esp. freq. in Plat., Wess. Hdt. 8. 38; μείζω ἡ κατὰ δάκρυα too great to weep for, Thuc. 7. 75; βαθύτερα ἡ κατὰ θρησκῶς deeper than was common among the Thracians, Hdt. 4. 95; μείζω ἡ κατ' ἐμὲ καὶ σὲ ἐξευρεῖν too great for me or you to find out; ἡ πρὸς . . ., and ἡ ὡς c. inf., are used in the same way, cf. ὡς B. 1. 3.

C. POSITION I. κατὰ may follow both its cases, but is then written with anastr. *κατά*.

D. absol. AS ADV. in all the above signfs., esp. like *κατά, downwards, from above, down*, freq. in Hom.: often we cannot render it by an Adv., and must then attach it to the Verb: when used as an Adv. after its Verb, it is written with anastr. *κάτα*, e. g. Il. 17. 91, Od. 9. 6.

E. κατὰ in COMPOS. I. *downwards, down*, as in καταβαῖνα, καταβάλλω, κατακείμεναι.

II. *down upon, and so in gen. over against*, in answer to, Lat. ob, as in κατάθω, οκνῶ, καταβληχθόμαι, καταβόω: hence

III. *against*, in hostile sense, like A. v., as in καταγνῶναι, κατακρίνω, more rarely with a Subst., as καταδικάζω.

IV. oft. only to strengthen the notion of the simple word, as in κατακόπτω, καταφαγεῖν, κατακτεῖναι, etc.; also with Substs. and Adjcs., as καταλόγος. V. sometimes to give a trans. force to an intr. Verb, like our *be*, as καταθῆναι to bewail.

F. *κατά* as a Prep. was sometimes shortened, esp. in old Ep. poetry, into *κάδ, κάκ, κάμ, κών, κάτ, κάρ, κάρ*, before γ, κ, μ, ν, π or φ, β, τ or θ respectively; see these forms in their own places. In these cases some join the Prep. with the following word, as κατγῶν, καδέ, κακεφαλῆς, κατπεδῶν, κατφάλαρα, κάρρα, καττάβη, καττόν etc., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117. Anm. 4. n. In compd. Verbs, *κατά* sometimes changes into *καβ, καλ, καρ, κατ*, before β, λ, ρ, θ respectively, as κάββαλε, κάτθανε, κάλλιπε, καρρέζουσα: before στ and σχ the second syll. disappears in καστορῖον, κάσχεθε. However these are all rare cases, mostly in Hom.

κατά, Ion. for καθ' ἡ, Hdt., cf. Koen Greg. p. 400, Struve Quaest. Herodot. i. p. 34.

κάτα, contr. from καὶ εἶτα, *and then, and afterwards*, usu. to strengthen the interrog. sense of εἶτα.

κατάβα, for κατάβηθι, imperat. aor. 2 from καταβαῖνα, Ar. Ran. 35.

καταβάνη, Adv. (καταβαῖνω) going down; below, down-stairs,

or with the feet down, opp. to ἀναβάν, Ar. Ach. 411, ubi v. Schol. [βᾶ]

καταβάσις, ὁ, a descending, descent: hence the name of the steep slope which separates Egypt and Libya, Aesch. Pr. 811, in Att. form καταβασιός.

καταβαίνω, fut. βήσομαι: pf. βέθηκα: aor. κατέβην, hence καταβέομαι Ep., Subj. for καταβήσῃ, II. 10. 97; κατάβῃ Att. imperat. for κατέβηθι, Ar. Ran. 35: aor. med. κατεβήσασθην, of which Hom. uses κατεβήσας as well as the Ep. and Ion. κατεβήσας, imperat. καταβήσας II. To step down, go or come down, Lat. descendere, opp. to ἀναβαίνω, Hom. Construction: in full, κ. ἐκ or ἀπὸ τινος to go down from . . , and εἰς τι to a place: but also in the former case c. gen. only, as, κ. διφρου, πόλιος II. 5. 109., 24. 329; and in the latter, c. acc. only, as, θάλαμον καταβήσας Od. 2. 337: also c. acc. in quite a diff. sense, as, κλίμακα κατεβήσας (as we say) to come down, descend the ladder, Od. 1. 330; again, κατέβαινε ὀπέρωια she came down (from) the upper-chamber, Od. 18. 206., 23. 85; and ἐστὼν ἐφ' ὀλίγον καταβάς Od. 14. 350. II. with peculiar reference to the relative position of two places, 1. to go down from the inland parts to the sea, Hdt. 1. 94, etc. 2. to go down into the arena, to fight, wrestle, race, etc., κ. ἐπ' ἀέθλα Hdt. 5. 22; and absol., like Lat. in certamen descendere, Soph. Tr. 504, Xen. An. 4. 8, 27: cf. κατέρω. 3. of an orator, to come down from the tribune, rarely with ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος added, Wolf Lept. p. 373. III. metaph., 1. καταβαίνω εἰς τι to come to a thing in the course of speaking, Hdt. 1. 116; but more usu. c. part., κατέβαινε αὐτὶς παραιτούμενος Hdt. 1. 90, cf. 1. 118., 9. 94. 2. κ. εἰς τι to come to the same point, agree in a thing, as, κ. εἰς χρόνους to agree in age, Arist. Pol. 3. to let oneself down, be lessened, fall.

B. transit. to make to go down, to lower, Pind. P. 8. III. C. very rarely also in Pass. ἵππος καταβαίνεται the horse is dismounted from, Xen. Eq. 11. 7.

καταβακχεύω, to fill with Bacchic frenzy: usu. καταβακχεύομαι, as Pass. like sq.: but also as a Dep.: only in late writers. καταβακχίζομαι, as Pass., (Βακχίζω) to be full of Bacchic frenzy, κ. δρυὸς κλάδους to wear oaken wreaths and rave with Bacchic rage, Eur. Bacch. 109.

καταβάλλω, fut. βάλω: aor. κατέβαλον, 3 sing. in Hom. κάββαλε. To throw down, cast down, overthrow, lay low, Hom., Hdt., etc.; metaph., κ. ἐς τὸ μῆδεν Hdt. 9. 79: to let fall, drop down II. 5. 343., 8. 249; hence of a fawning dog, οὐατα κάββαλεν Od. 17. 302; also, τὰς ὀφρύς καταβάλλειν Eur. Cycl. 167; cf. ὀφρύς; but, πρῶτον ἱούλον ἀπὸ κροτῶν καταβάλλειν to have the first young hair falling from his temples, Theocr. 15. 85: also simply to lay or put down, Lat. deponere, II. 9. 206, Ar. Ach. 165. 2. to strike down, esp. with darts, and so to kill, slay, Hdt. 4. 64, etc. 3. to bring, carry down, esp. to the sea-coast, κ. σιντὰ Hdt. 7. 25, where others take it to lay in stores or depots. 4. to put down, pay down, yield or pay, Hdt. 2. 149: hence also to pay off, pay, discharge, Lat. persolvere, Plat. Legg. 932 D, Dem. 727. 4, cf. καταβολή 2.

5. to put down into a place and leave there, τινὰ εἰς ἐκρήνην Hdt. 4. 146: hence also, κ. σπέρμα to put in seed, cf. καταβλήτων: so too Schweigh., Hdt. 1. 122, explains κ. φάτιν by spargere rumorem, but it is rather to found, give rise to a report, like καταβάλλομαι, cf. Eur. H. F. 1261. 6. to cast off, reject, Lat. proficere: καταβεβλημένοι abandoned fellows, Lat. homines projectae audaciae, Isocr. 234 B; and so, τὰ καταβεβλημένα παιδεύματα common education, Arist. Pol.: Adv. καταβεβλημένως contemptibly, Isocr. Antid. § 326. B. Med. to lay down as a foundation, ground, found, begin, Eur. Hel. 164, Plat. Legg. 803 A.

καταβαπτίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to dip or plunge in, drown, Alciph. Pass. to be drowned. Hence καταβαπτιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who dips or drowns. καταβάπτω, f. ψω, to dip down or into, εἰς τι Luc.: also to dye, hence καταβαμμένως dyed, colored, Medic. καταβάρειν, f. ἴσω, (βάρω) to weigh down, overload, Luc. καταβάρης, ἐς, (βάρω) very heavy, dub. and prob. always to be altered into καταβαρυσ, Lob. Phryn. 540.

καταβάρῃσις, εὖς, ἡ, (καταβάρειν) a weighing down. [666]

καταβάρων, = καταβαρέω, Theophr.

καταβάρω, v. v. snb καταβαρής.

καταβασίνω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for βασινίω, Hipp. καταβάσιον, τό, = κατάβασις, a way that leads downwards, the entrance to an underground cave, Suid.

καταβασίος, ὁ, Ζεύς, = καταβήτης, dub.

καταβάσις, εὖς, ἡ, (καταβαίνω) a going down, descending, opp. to ἀναβάσις. 2. a way down, a descent, Hdt. 1. 186., 7. 223: the entrance to a cave, Id. 2. 122.

καταβασιναῖος, f. ὤν, strengthd. for βασιναῖος, Plut.

καταβασμός, ὁ, cf. καταβαθμός.

καταβάτεον, verb. Adj. from καταβαίνω, one must descend, Plat. Rep. 520 C.

καταβάτεω, to tread or walk upon.

καταβάτης, οὗ, ὁ, (καταβαίνω) a chariot-fighter who dismounts and fights on foot, Plat. Criti. 119 B. II. = καταβήτης. [ᾶ]

καταβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to go down. Adv. -κῶς.

καταβάτος, ἡ, ὄν, descending, steep.

καταβαύω, f. ἔω, to bark at, τινός Anth.

καταβανκάλω, to sing or lull to sleep, Ael. Hence

καταβανκάλῃσις, εὖς, ἡ, a singing or lulling to sleep, Ath.

καταβανκαλίω, f. ἴσω, = καταβανκαλῶ. II. (βαύκαλις) to gulp down, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

καταβελύσσομαι, Dep., strengthd. for βελύσσομαι, to detect utterly.

καταβεβαίδομαι, Dep., to affirm, Plut. Hence

καταβεβαίσις, εὖς, ἡ, affirmation, Plut.

καταβεβλακένεμος, v. l. for κατεβλ., q. v., in Ar. Plut. 325.

καταβεβλήμενος, v. καταβάλλω sub fin.

καταβέομαι, Ep. for καταβῶμαι, 1 pl. conj. aor. 2 of καταβαίνω, II. 10. 97.

καταβηλής, ἐς, (βέλος) stricken by many arrows, Dion. H.

καταβήγαι, Ep. καταβήμεναι, inf. aor. 2 of καταβαίνω, Hom.

καταβήσο, 2 sing. imperat. aor. med. from καταβαίνω, II.

καταβήσομαι, fut. of καταβαίνω, II.

καταβιάζω, to force, Philo: more freq. as Dep., καταβιάζομαι, pf. pass., to treat with violence, Plut.: and intr. to become violent, Hipp. p. 303. 46.

καταβιάζω, f. ὤσω, to make to go down, put or bring down, Hdt. 1. 86., 8. 119: metaph. to bring down, lower, κ. τινὰ ἀπὸ ἀρχιμάρων Dion. H. Hence

καταβίβασμός, ὁ, a bringing or letting down, lowering.

καταβίβαστός, ἐς, ὄν, verb. Adj. of καταβιβάζω, to be brought down, Plat. Rep. 539 E.

καταβρώσκειν, fut. βρώσω: aor. κατέβρων, to eat up, devour, h. Hom. Ap. 127, Hdt. 3. 16. (the aor. καταβρώσει in Dion. P. 604, must be altered to καταβρώσει, q. v.)

καταβινύω, f. ἴσω, = βινύω, Ar. Thesm. 1215, dub.

καταβίω, f. ὥσομαι: aor. κατέβιον Plat. Prot. 355 A, also καταβίωσα Polyb., and Plut.: to bring life to an end, pass life. Hence

καταβιώσις, εὖς, ἡ, a passing life, living, Diod. [I]

καταβλάσκω, to neglect, treat carelessly, ti Hipp. Pass. to be careless or slothful.

καταβλάπτω, f. βλάψω, to hurt, damage, h. Hom. Merc. 93.

καταβλέπω, f. βλέψω, to look down at, look into, examine, Plut.

καταβλήμα, στος, τό, (καταβάλλω) any thing thrown, let, put down; esp. a curtain, the drop-scene of a theatre. 2. a basement. II. that which is put upon or over, a covering, Galen.

καταβλής, ἥτος, ὁ, (καταβάλλω) = ἐπιβλής, a bolt.

καταβλήτεον, verb. Adj. from καταβάλλω, one must put down or into, σπέρμα Plat. Theat. 149 E.

καταβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταβάλλω) belonging to, fit for throwing down, overthrowing, Xen. Eq. 8. 11; c. gen., Dion. H.

καταβληχόμαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med.: strengthd. for βληχόμαι Theocr. 5. 42.

καταβλώσκω, fut. μολοῦμαι, aor. κατέμολον, poet. for κατέρχομαι, to go down or through, pass through, ἄστυ Od. 16. 466.

καταβόω, fut. βοήσομαι, Ion. βάσομαι, to cry down, cry out or inveigh against, τινός Hdt. 6. 85, Thuc. 1. 67: also to out-cry, silence, τινά Ar. Ach. 711, Eq. 286, cf. κατακράζω. II.

to implore by crying, τινός Plut. Hence

καταβολή, ἥς, ἡ, a cry or outcry against any one, c. gen. pers., Thuc. 1. 73., 8. 85.

καταβόλις, εως, ἡ, a crying out against, Plut.

καταβολεύς, εως, ὁ, a founder. II. one who pays: from

καταβολή, ἡ, (καταβάλλω) a throwing down: hence I. a laying down: a foundation, ground, beginning, hence, ἐκ καταβολῆς from the foundations, ἀνευ, afresh, Lat. denuo, Polyb.

2. a paying down, esp. by instalments, καταβάλλειν τὰς κ.

Dem. 1353. 22: hence 3. a periodical attack of illness, a fit, Lat. accessio, Plat. Gorg. 519 A, Dem. 118. 20: and so in gen. any disease, e. g. a cataract in the eye, Plut. Timol. 37.

On the form καταβολή, which Hipp. is said to use in this signf., and Eur. Temen. 22 in signf. 2, v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

καταβόλος, ὁ, (καταβάλλω) a place for putting any thing in:

hence I. a stew-pond, oyster-bank, Xenocr. II. a naval station, roadstead, Gramm.

καταβομβέω, to hum or murmur loudly.

καταβορβόρωσις, εως, ἡ, (βορβόρω) a soiling with mud, or wallowing in it, Plut.

καταβόρειος, ον, (Βορέας)=sq., Theophr.

καταβόρρος, ον, protected towards the north, hence facing the south, opp. to πρόσβορρος, Plat. Criti. 118 B, ubi v. Stallb.

καταβόσκω, fut. βοσκήσω, to feed flocks upon a place, c. acc. loci, Theocr. 15. 126. Med. to feed upon, of the flock, Lat. depasci: in gen. to devour, consume, of a pestilence, Call. Dian. 125.

καταβόστρυχος, ον, with long flowing locks, νεανίας Eur. Phoen. 146. Hence

καταβόστρυχός, to furnish with long flowing locks.

καταβουκόλις, to lead astray, beguile, Themist.

καταβροβύω, to give judgment against one as βραβέλις, and so to deprive one of the prize, prob. with collat. notion of cheating, hence in Pass. to have an unfair decision given against one, ὑπὸ τῶν Dem. 544. fin.

καταβρῶχ, Adv. for κατὰ βραχύ, little by little, gradually. Also καταβραχύς, Lob. Phryn. 540.

καταβρενθόμαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., strengthd. for βρενθόμαι. [v]

καταβρέχω, f. βρέξω, to wet through, drench, soak, Ar. Nub. 267: metaph., μέλει μοι καταβρέχειν, like εὐλογίαις βαίνειν, Pind. O. 10. 119: καύχημα σιγᾷ κ. to sleep boasting in silence, i. e. to be silent instead of boasting, Pind. I. 5. 65: so, σιγᾷ βρεχέσθαι for to be silent, Id. Fr. 269.

καταβρίβω, f. βρίξω, to fall asleep.

καταβρίσω, f. βρίσω, to weigh or press down: metaph. to outweigh, surpass, τινά δαβω Theocr. 117. 95. Perf. καταβέβριθα to be heavily laden, weighed down by a thing, τινί Hes. Op. 236, also intr. in pres., Theocr. 7. 146. [i]

καταβροντάω, f. ῥωσ, to thunder at, τινά Lougic.

καταβρόντε, 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 act. of an absol. pres. καταβρόχῃ (akin to βιβρώσκω), to gulp or swallow down, φάρμακον Od. 4. 222, where however the Schol. connects it with καταβρέχω: so also ἀναβρόντε Od. 12. 240. The corrupt form καταβρόντε in Dion. P., which some have wrongly referred to καταβιβρώσκω, must be corrected, cf. Buttm. Catal. voc. βιβρώσκω: part. aor. καταβρόβας occurs in Ap. Rh., and there is a part. aor. pass. καταβρόβητις in Lyc.

καταβροχή, ἡ, (καταβρέχω) a soaking, softening, Galen.

καταβροχίζω, f. ῥω, to gulp or swallow down, Hipp., and Ar. Av. 503, v. foreg.

καταβροχισμός, ὁ, a gulping down, Clem. Al.

(καταβρόχῃ), v. καταβρόζει.

καταβρόνκο, f. ξω, to bite in pieces, eat up, Hippon. 26.

καταβρῦχόμαι, Dep. c. fut. med. ῥήσμαι, et aor. pass., to roar at, roar loudly.

καταβρῦχῶ, f. ξω, =foreg., dub. I. in Anth. for καταβρόνκο. [v]

καταβρῦν, to be overgrown, κισσῷ Eubul. Κυβ. 1, ubi Meineke post Pors. κάρα βρῦσαν, coll. Soph. O. C. 474.

καταβρώμα, ατος, τό, (καταβιβρώσκω) that which is eaten, food, LXX.

καταβρώζει, v. sub καταβρόζει.

καταβρώσις, εως, ἡ, an eating up, devouring, LXX.

καταβρώσω, fut. of καταβιβρώσκω.

καταβυθίζω, f. ῥω, to plunge under water, make to sink, Hipp.

καταβυθισμός, ὁ, a making to sink.

καταβυσθώ, to cover quite with hides, Thuc. 7. 65: to sew up in a skin, Plut. Cleom. 38.

κατάγαιος, ον, =κατάγειος, Hdt. 2. 150, etc. II. on the ground, κ. στροφάλι birds that run on the ground instead of flying, ostriches, Bähr Hdt. 4. 175.

κατάγανος, strengthd. for γανός, Clem. Al.

κατάγαντα, f. ῥωσ, strengthd. for ἀγαντά, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 94, 116, cf. Schäf. Plut. 5. p. 28.

καταγαργαλίζω, f. ῥωσ, strengthd. for γαργαλίζω.

καταγγελεύς, εως, ὁ, =κατάγγελος, N. T.

καταγγελία, ἡ, an announcement, proclamation, Plut. II. an accusation: from

καταγγέλλω, f. ἐλώ, to announce, proclaim, declare, κ. πόλεμον to declare war, Lys. 174. 28: κ. ἄγωνα, Lat. litem intendere, Luc. to tell, disclose, betray, τινί τι Xen. An. 2. 5, 38, cf. καταγγελτός.

κατάγγελος, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger, proclaimer, Plut.

καταγγελτικός, ὁ, ὄν, announcing, c. gen. rei, Heliod.

κατάγγελτος, ον, announced, betrayed, κ. γίγνεσθαι Thuc. 7. 48.

καταγιγίω, f. ῥω, (ἄγγος) to put into a vessel, Diosc.

κατάγειος, ον, (γῆ, γῆ) in or under the earth, underground, οἰκησις Plat., and Xen.: also κατάγαιος, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 297.

Κατάγεια, ἡ, (γαλῶνα) Comic name of a supposed town, with a play on the Sicil. Gela, Γέλα καὶ Κατάγεια Ar. Ach. 606.

καταγελαστικός, scoffingly.

καταγελᾶστος, ον, to be ridiculed, ridiculous, absurd, Ar. Nub. 849, Plat., etc.: κ. τινί ridiculous in another's eyes, Hdt. 8. 100. Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 781 C: Superl. -τότατα, Id. Soph. 252 B: from

καταγελᾶω, f. ᾄσμαι and δῶω, to laugh down, jeer or mock at, c. gen., Hdt. 5. 68, Ar. Ach. 1081, and Plat.: but in Hdt. also c. dat., e. g. 3. 37, 38, cf. Schweigh. ad 7. 9: also absol. to laugh scornfully, mock, Eur. I. A. 372.

κατάγελος, ατος, ὁ, mockery, Aesch. Ag. 1264: κ. πλατὺς sheer mockery, Ar. Ach. 1126: ὁ κατάγελος τῆς πράξεως the absurdity of the matter, Stallb. Plat. Crito 45 E.

καταγεμῖω, f. ῥω, to load heavily, Dio C.

καταγέμω, strengthd. for γέμω, only used in pres. and impf., to be very full of, overloaded with, τινός Polyb.

καταγεύομαι, Dep., to taste carefully, examine, τινός Chirurgy. Vet.

καταγεωργῶ, to bring into tillage, Strab.

καταγεωτήξ, οἰ, ὁ, (γῆ) one who puts under-ground, a grave-digger, ap. Hesych.

καταγήραιος, ον, =κατάγηρος, dub.

καταγήρασκος, =sq., to grow old, Od. 19. 360.

καταγήρῶ, fut. ᾄσμαι, to grow old, Hdt. 2. 146., 6. 72: to grow old or pass one's old age among, τινί Od. 9. 510.

κατάγηρος, ον, gen. ω, (γῆρας) grown old: very old.

καταγιγερτίω, f. ῥω, (γίγερτον) to take out the kernel: in Ar. Ach. 275, metaph. for Att. form.

καταγιγνομαι, older and Att. form for the later καταγιγνομαι [i], to stay, abide, ἐν τινί τόπω ap. Dem. 521. fin.: also to busy oneself in or about a thing, ἐν τινί πολυῖ, περί τινος Galen., περί τι Epict.

II. to go or come, come down to, εἰς τόπον Plut.

καταγιγνώσκω, older and Att. form for the later καταγιγνώσκει, to remark, find out, discover, esp. to remark something against one or to one's prejudice, e. g. τοῦ γέροντος τοῦ τρόπου Ar. Eq. 46: hence

2. to give judgment against a person: in gen. to be of opinion, judge, but always with the notion of unfavorable judgment, κ. κατὰ τινος Hdt. 6. 97: hence

3. to judge something of a person, lay something to his charge, usu. c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, as, κ. τινός ἀνανδρίην to lay a charge of cowardice against him, accuse him of it, Hipp. 293. 30: so, κ. τινός κακίαν, ἀδικίαν, ψυχρότητα etc., Plat., and Oratt.: but also reversely c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, κ. τινά φόνον to accuse him of murder, Lys. 94. 32: more rarely, τινά τι Lob. Aj. p. 341, and τινά τι Lob. Phryn. 475: also c. gen. pers. et inf., κ. ἑαυτοῦ ποιεῖν τι to charge one with doing, Lys. 158. 26, κ. ἑαυτοῦ μή περίεσθαι Thuc. 3. 45: and so in Pass., καταγιγνώσκειν ῥησιν being thought to be doing, Hdt. 6. 2: so too,

κ. τινος ὅτι or ὡς ἐστι, Plat. Meno 76 C, Crat. 440 C—lastly c. gen. pers. only, to accuse any one, Id. Demod. 382 E.

4. to give as judgment or sentence against a person, also c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, usu., κ. τινος θάνατον to pass sentence of death on one, Lat. *aliquem mortis damnare*, Thuc. 6. 60; so κ. τινος φυγὴν Lys. 143. 19: Pass., θάνατος τινος κατέγνωστο Antipho 137. 34: also c. acc. rei only, κ. δίκην to adjudge or decide a suit, Aesch. Eum. 573. Cf. κατακρίνω, καταδικάζω.

κατάγιζω, f. ἴσω, Ion. for καταβίζω, Hdt. 1. 86.

κατάγινω, Ion. for κατάγω, to bring, lead, carry down, Od. 10. 104: to bring back, Hdt. 6. 75.

καταγινώμαι, γινώσκω, later forms for καταγνυ. [I]

καταγλιεύω, f. ἴσω, strengthth. form of ἀγλιεύω, Anth.

καταγλισχραίνω, f. ἀνῶ, strengthth. form of γλισχραίνω, Hipp.: from

καταγλισχρος, on, very glutinous, Alex. Trall.

καταγλυκαίνω, f. ἀνῶ, to make very sweet, esp. to make sweet sounds, Chionid. Ptoch. 1, in aor. med.

καταγλυφή, ἡ (γλύφω) an incision, hollow, Hipp.

καταγλωσσάγνω, strengthth. for γλωσσάγνω.

καταγλωττίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to bill, kiss wantonly by joining

mouths and tongues: hence, μέλος καταγλωττισμένον a wanton,

lascivious song, Ar. Thesm. 131, where others take it to be a

song composed of rare and far-fetched words (γλῶσσα ν), cf.

κατάγλωστος. II. to use the tongue or speak against another,

ψευδῆ κ. τινος Ar. Ach. 380. III. κ. τινά to talk one down,

talk him dumb, Ar. Eq. 352, where irreg. perf. pass. κατα-

γλωττισμένους is used, as also in Thesm. 1 c. Hence

καταγλωττισμα, τό, a billing kiss, Ar. Nub. 51, v. foreg.

II. the use of rare, far-fetched words, ὡς γλῶσσα ν.

καταγλωττισμός, ὁ, foreg.

κατάγλωττος, on, (γλῶσσα) talkative. II. ποήματα κ.

poems written in rare or far-fetched language, like Euphorion's,

v. Meineke Euphor. p. 47.

κάταγμα, ατος, τό (A), (κατάγω) wool drawn or spun out,

worsted, elsewh. μήρυμα, Lat. *tractum laneum*, Plat. Polit.

282 E: in gen. a piece of wool, Soph. Tr. 695.

κάταγμα, ατος, τό (B), (κατάγνυμι) Ion. κάτρημα, a break-

age, fracture, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.

καταγνάπτω, f. ψω, to scratch in pieces.

καταγνάψω, =καταγνάπτω, Valck. et Schweigh. Hdt. 3. 108,

cf. καταγράφω fin.

κατάγνυμι, later Att. καταγνῶν: fut. κατέξω, also, κατέξω

by way of distinction from the fut. of κατάγω: aor. κατέαξα,

part. κατέαξας, and in Hes. Op. 664, 691 here old Ep. form

καυέαξας, is 2 sing. opt. for κατέαξας (for ἄγνυμι orig. had the

digamma), cf. εἶδαον sub ἄνδρα: perf. κατέαγα, Ion. κατέγηα

in pass. signf.: aor. pass. κατέγην (ᾶ). To break in pieces,

shatter, Il. 13. 257, Od. 9. 283, both times in aor.: to break,

weaken, enervate, Xen. Oec. 6. 5; esp. in pf. part. καταγνός,

like Lat. *fractus*, Dion. H.

II. in pass. and pf. act., to be broken, Hdt. 7. 224; esp., καταγνέαι or καταγνῆαι τὴν κεφαλὴν

to have the head broken, Ar. Plut. 545, Lys. 99. 43; etc.; so too,

καταγνέαι τὰ ὄρα Plat. Gorg. 515 E, of pugilists, cf.

Winckelm. 5. 5; 30, sq.; but also c. acc., κ. τῆς κεφαλῆς

Ar. Ach. 1166, Vesp. 1248, Eupol. Incert. 30, Plat. Gorg.

469 D, where Elmsl. Ach. 1 c. would supply ὁστού, but cf.

Jelf Gr. Gr. § 522. 3.

κατάσσω, late form for foreg.

καταγνῦνός, to weaken, cf. καταγρῦνός, and γ. γνῦνός.

κατάγνωσις, εως, ἡ (καταγνῶσκα) a thinking ill of a person

or thing, low opinion, κ. δασέβαις τινός opinion of one's

weakness, Thuc. 3. 16: blame, censure, Polyb.

II. judgment given against a person, condemnation, Thuc. 3. 82.

καταγνωστός, ὅς, (καταγνῶσκα) condemned: damnable.

καταγογγύζω, f. ἴσω, to murmur at or against one, Lat.

obmurmurare, τινός LXX.

καταγοητεύω, to enchant, bewitch, in gen. to cheat or blind by

trickery, τινά Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40, An. 5. 7, 9.

κατάγομος, on, (κατάγω) deep laden, heavy laden, Polyb.

καταγομφώ, to nail fast.

κατάγοράς, f. ἄσω, to buy with borrowed money, φορτία

Dem. 908 fin. Hence

κατάγοραμοίς, ὁ, a buying, esp. with borrowed money, Diod.

κατάγόρευσις, εως, ἡ =κατηγόρα: in gen. a declaration,

Plut.; and

καταγορευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, declaratory, Diog. L. 7. 70: from

κατάγορεύω, to denounce, give information of a thing, τινί τι

Ar. Pac. 107, Vesp. 932. II. =κατηγόρεω, to accuse, τινός Ael.

καταγραπτέον, verb. Adj. from καταγράφω, one must describe,

Strab.

καταγράφος, on, (καταγράφω) drawn or painted on, va-

riegated.

καταγράφῃ, ἡ, a drawing, drawing out, delineation, Diod.;

esp. a drawing of maps, Ptolem. 2, a marking out, Lat. *designatio*, Dion. H.

II. like ἀπογραφά, a writing in full, a list, register, Plut.: esp.

2. a levy or roll of soldiers, Polyb.

κατάγράφος, on, =κατάγραπτος, Luc.

καταγράφω, f. ψω, to draw, paint, delineate, Pausan.: to de-

scribe, Dion. P. 2. to paint over, Luc. II. to write

down, Eur. Alc. 969: to enter, register, enroll, esp. as a

soldier, Polyb. 2. to assign by a legal writing or conveyance,

Lat. *mancipare*, Plut.: hence in gen. to assign, ascribe, τινί τι

Ael. III. to mark or scratch, τοῖς δυνάξαι Ael. V. H. 10. 3,

et sic vulgo Hdt. 3. 108, ubi Schweigh. ex uno cod. καταγράφω.

καταγρέω, to catch, overtake, Sapph. 40.

καταγρύπτος, to curl the nose. Hence ἀσπιδὴν καὶ καταγρυ-

πωμένον severe, scornful, Plut. 2. 753 C, like Horace's *nasus*

aduncus: Schneid. however reads *κατεγρυπωμένον*, cf. *κατεγρυ-*

πωμένος.

καταγνῶς, strengthth. for γνῶς, Hipp.

καταγνῶνάς, fut. ᾶω, to exercise very much, accustom by

exercise, Luc. II. to squander in gymnastic exercises and

the games, ap. Hesych.

καταγνῶνός, to strip quite naked, Aristaeon.

καταγνῶσις, on, and καταγνῆσις, on, ὁ, =sq.

κατάγνωος, on, (γυνή) much given to women, Arist. Mirab. 88,

ubi olim *καταγνῶνικας*.

κατάγω, f. ᾶξω, to strangle: metaph. to reduce to straits.

κάταγω, f. ἔω: aor. κατήγαγον, to lead, take or carry down,

Lat. *deducere*, Hom., esp. into the nether-world, as Od. 24. 100:

in gen. to lead, carry to a place, Il. 6. 53, Od. 20. 163, where

the prep. loses its force, though in all such cases a relation of

higher and lower is implied: hence esp.

1. to bring down to the sea-coast, Il. 5. 26., 21. 32.

2. to bring down from the high seas to land, ναῦν to bring a ship into port, Lat. *sub-*

ducere *navem in portum*, Hdt. 8. 4; esp. for purposes of exact-

ing toll or plundering, Dem. 63. 19: in this signf. Hom. uses only

Pass. κατέγεσθαι, to come to land, land, opt. to ἀνάγεσθαι, of

seamen as well as ships, Od. 3. 10, 178; also νηὶ κατέγεσθαι

Od. 10. 140, Hdt. 4. 43; hence later, κατέγεσθαι παρὰ τινι

to turn in and lodge in a person's house, Lat. *deversari apud al-*

iquem, Eupol. Incert. 62, Dem. 1242. 14; also, εἰς οἶκον τινός

Id. 1190. 25.

2. to draw down or out, spin, Lat. *deducere*

filum, Plat. Soph. 226 B: hence κάταγμα a woollen thread.

3. κ. θλαμῶν, like Lat. *deducere triumphum*, Polyb.

4. to derive or trace from certain ancestry, Plut. II. to bring

back, Lat. *reducere*, esp. from banishment, to recall, Hdt. 1. 60:

hence in gen. to restore, Id. 5. 92, 1. [ἀν] Hence

κατάγωγῃ, ἡ, a leading, taking or carrying down: intrans. a

coming down, in gen. arrival.

2. a putting a ship into har-

bour, landing, Thuc. 6. 42: also a landing place: hence in gen.

a resting place, inn, port, Lat. *statio*, like κατάγωγιον, Hdt. 1.

181, 5. 52.

II. a tracing down from ancestry, γένους κ. a

genealogy, Plut.

III. a bringing back, esp. from banish-

ment, restoration, Polyb.: also intrans. return.

2. a drawing back or straining, esp. of a bow, catapult, etc., Math. Vett.

καταγωγέον, τό, =sq., Antipho. Aphrodis. 2. 5.

κατάγωγιον, τό, a place to lodge in, resting-place, inn, Thuc.

3. 68, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A. II. τὰ κατάγωγια, the festival

of the return, opt. to ἀνάγωγια.

κατάγωγεις, ἰδός, ἡ, a rope for putting down or drawing: esp.

the string of a bow, catapult, etc., Math. Vett.

κατάγωγός, ὅς, bringing down, metaph. lowering, degrading,

Iamb. II. fit for ships to come into, affording refuge, of a

harbour.

κατὰγωνίζομαι, fut. *λομαι*, Att. *ιομαι*, Dep. med.: to struggle against, prevail against, conquer, *τυν* Polyb. Hence
κατὰγωνισμός, *εως*, ἡ, a struggling against, conquest.
κατὰγωνισμός, *δ*, =foreg.
καταδάνναι, f. δάσσομαι, Dep. med.: to devour, consume, *τυν* Phryn. (Trag.) ap. Paus. 10. 31, 2.
καταδαΐω, fut. δάσσομαι, (δαΐω B) to divide, esp. into small pieces, tear and devour, *κατὰ πάντα δάσσονται* II. 22. 354. II. to assign, Tab. Heracl.
καταδάνκω, fut. δάσσομαι, to bite in pieces, *Batr.* 45.
καταδακρυγέω, *ουσα*, a wrong way of writing *κατὰ δάκρυ χέω*, followed by Heyne in II.
καταδακρύνω, to bewail, *τι* Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 31: also absol. to weep bitterly, *Eur. Hel.* 673. II. to make weep, move to tears, *App.* [On the quantity v. δακρύνω.]
καταδακτυλίω, f. *ίσω*, like σκυμάλω, to feel with the finger: and so sensu obsc. = παδεραστέω. Hence
καταδακτυλικός, ἡ, *δν*, of or belonging to καταδακτυλίζειν, prone thereto.
καταδαμάζω, f. *δσω*, to tame, subdue utterly, *Thuc.* 7. 81, in aor. med. καταδαμάσσω.
καταδάνναι, =foreg., h. Hom. *Merc.* 137.
καταδάνειος, *ον*, (δάνειν) in debt, Diod. [α]
καταδαιπνάω, f. ἥσω, to spend, squander, lavish, *χρήματα* Hdt. 5. 34; κ. εἰς *τι* to spend upon a thing, *Xen. Cyr.* 6. 2, 30: in gen. to waste away, consume, as hunger, *Sotad. ap. Stob.* p. 528. 21.
καταδᾶπάνη, ἡ, expense, waste.
καταδᾶπτω, f. δάψω, to tear in pieces, devour, II. 22. 339, Od. 3. 259: metaph., καταδᾶπτειν ἥτορ Od. 16. 92, like δαίρειν ἥτορ. καταδᾶπτω, lengthd. for foreg.
καταδαρβάνω, fut. δαρθήσομαι: aor. *κατέδαρβον*, poet. by metaph. *κατέδαρβον*, Hom., which aor. in later writers takes a pass. form *κατέδαρβην*, hence *κατέδαρβεν* 3 pl. in *Ap. Rh.* 2. 127, *καταδᾶρβέντα* *Ar. Plut.* 300, where however *Pors.* καταδᾶρβέντα: pf. *καταδᾶρβῆκα*, *Plat.* To sleep soundly, fall asleep, *Od.* 5. 471, etc.: of sexual intercourse, *Od.* 8. 296: *κατέδαρβέντην* for *κατέδαρβήτην*, *Od.* 15. 494, *καταδᾶβῃ* conj. aor. pass. *Od.* 5. 471, Hom. elsewh. prefers aor. act.
καταδεῖς, *ές*, (καταδέω, *δεῖω*) wanting, failing in something, lacking off, *τυνός* Hdt. 2. 121, 2; hence of persons, poor, needy, *Plat. Legg.* 719 E, *Dem.* 141. 1: but usu. in Compar., *καταδέεστος*, weaker, inferior, *Isocr.* 16 B, etc. Adv. *-εσστέως*, κ. ἔχειν *περὶ τι* to be very ill off in a thing, *Dem.* 1182. fin.
καταδεῖ, impers., there is wanting, v. *καταδέω*.
καταδεῖω, f. δεισσομαι, to fear very much, *ti* *Ar. Pac.* 759, and *Thuc.* II. to put into great fear, scare, only in *Phalaris*.
καταδεικνύμι and *-νύω*, f. δείκω, *Ion.* aor. *κατέδειξε*: to shew clearly, make known, publish, *ti* *Hdt.* 1. 163, also c. inf. to shew how to do, *Hdt.* 1. 171, cf. *Ar. Ran.* 1032, where both constructions are joined: to establish, prove, c. part., *Hdt.* 7. 215.
καταδειλιάω, f. *δῶ* [α], to shew signs of fear or cowardice, *Xen. An.* 7. 6, 22.
καταδειπνέω, f. ἥσω, to dine off, eat up, c. acc., *Plut.* *καταδειπνον*, *τά*, = δειπνον.
κατέδενδρος, *ον*, (δέδρον) abounding in trees, woody, *Nymphod. ap. Ath.* 205 D.
καταδέομαι, f. δεσσομαι, Dep. pass. c. fut. med., to want or need very much, hence to intreat earnestly, *Lat. deprecari*, c. gen. pers., *Plat. Apol.* 33 E, cf. *καταδέω*, *δεῖω*.
καταδέομαι, Dep. pass., to look or gaze down, h. Hom. *Cer.* 70: trans. to look down upon, watch from above, *Od.* 11. 16: poet. for *καδάρω*.
κατάδεσις, *εως*, ἡ, (καταδέω) a binding fast, *Plut.* II. a binding by magic knots, *Plat. Legg.* 933 A, cf. *καταδέσμος*.
καταδεμένω, to bind fast, bind up, as a wound, *LXX.*
καταδέσμος, =foreg.
καταδεσμός, *δ*, a tie, band, *Theopomp. (Com.) Παθ.* 2. II. a magic tie or knot, a bewitching thereby, *Plat. Rep.* 364 C, ubi v. *Staibl*, cf. *κατάδεσις*, *καταδέω*.
καταδέρος, *ον*, (καταδέω) tied, bound.
καταδέω, to wet much, *Hes. Op.* 554; to drench, soak with a thing, *χρῶνα οἶνον* II. 9. 490. II. to let get wet, *Hes. Op.* 544.

καταδέχομαι, Dep. med.: to receive, take, esp. of food, *πόμα* *Hipp.*, τροφήν *Plat. Tim.* 84 B. 2. to receive back, esp. from banishment, *Oratt.*, as *Lys.* 104. 22, *Andoc.* 23. 42. 3. to take upon oneself, undertake, *Luc.* 4. to allow, suffer.
καταδέω, (A), f. *δῆσω* to bind on or to, bind fast, bind, *Hom.*, *ἐν δεσμῷ καταδέσσει* *Od.* 15. 443; esp. to put in bonds, imprison, *Hdt.* 3. 143; and, κ. τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ (sub. δέσω) *Id.* 5. 72: hence 2. metaph. to convict and condemn of a crime, c. inf., κ. τὴν ψῶρα εἶναι *Valck.* *Hdt.* 2. 174; and so in 4. 68 opp. to ἀπολύναι. II. to tie down, shut up, close, stop, check, ἀνέμῳ κέλευθα *Od.* 5. 383, 10. 20; 80 too, ἐμὸν κατέδεσε κέλευθα *Od.* 7. 272, cf. 14. 61. III. to bewitch by magic knots, *Dinarch.* ap. *Harpocr.*, cf. *Wytenb.* *Plut.* 2. 378 F.
καταδέω, (B), f. *δεῖω* to want, lack, need: usu. for *καταδεῖς* *εἶμι*, c. gen., to be wanting or lacking in a thing, esp. of numbers, *αἱ*, ἥδὸς καταδεῖς πεντακλῆκα σταδίων ὥς μὴ εἶναι πεντακλῆων *Hdt.* 2. 77, cf. 134, 9, 30: in 8. 82, κατέδει is usu. taken impers., δύο νηῖ κ. εἰς τὸν ἀριθμὸν there was a lack of two ships, but τὸ ναυτικὸν may easily be supplied with *Schweigh.* Cf. *καταδέομαι*.
καταδηθῶ, contr. *δῆω*, to ravage, waste, *Dion. H.*
καταδηθῶμαι, Dep. med.: to injure, violate, *Böckh Inscr.* 1. p. 26, in *Dor.* form καδδᾶθῶμαι.
καταδηλός, *ον*, very plain, quite evident or manifest, κ. γίνεσθαι to become so, *Hdt.* 1. 5; κατὰδηλον ποιεῖν to make so, 3. 88. Adv. *-λως*.
καταδημάγωμαι, fut. ἥσω, to conquer in the arts of a demagogue, *Plut.*: also simply as strengthd. for *δημαγωγέω*, *Id.*
καταδημοβόρῳ, f. ἥσω, (δημοβόρος) to consume publicly, *II.* 18. 301.
καταδημοκοπέω, f. ἥσω, strengthd. form of *δημοκοπέω*, *App.*
καταδηῶ, contr. for *καταδηθῶ*.
καταδηρίσσομαι, Dep., strengthd. for *δηριόμαι*, *II.* 16. 96, ubi hunc divisim *κατὰ δ*.
καταδιερέω, f. ἥσω, to distribute, *Dion. H.* Med. to distribute among themselves, *Polyb.*
καταδιατάω, (διατάω 11) to decide as διατητής against one, give arbitration against, opp. to ἀποδ., κ. δίκην τυνός *Dem.* 542. 6, 101. 21: Med., to be the cause of an arbitration being given against one, *Lys.* 172. 38, cf. *Reiske Dem.* 1013. 23, and *καταδικάω*.
καταδικάσσω, Att. *ττω*, fut. *άξω*, to reconcile again, *Ar. Vesp.* 1284.
καταδιασπλέκω, strengthd. for *σπλέκω*.
καταδιαφθέρω, strengthd. for *διαφθέρω*, *Eupol.* *Autol.* 10.
καταδιαχέω, to diffuse completely, *Arist.* *Spir.*
καταδιώξιμι, f. *-δῶσω*, to give away, give, *Dion. H.* II. seemingly intrans., sub. *ἐαυτῶν*, of rivers, to flow into, *Hdt.* 4. 85, cf. *ἐκδιώξιμι*.
καταδυσότημι, strengthd. for *δυσότημι*.
καταδικάζω, f. *δσω*, to give judgment against a person, pass sentence upon him, and absol. to condemn:—Construction: c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, κ. τυνός θάνατον *Hdt.* 1. 45; so too, κ. τυνός *ζῆμιαν*, *diction* *Lex* ap. *Dem.* 733. 5: later also in Pass., *καταδικασθῆναι θανάτῳ* or θάνατον to be condemned to death, *Lob. Phryn.* 475. Cf. *καταγιγνώσκω*, *κατακρίνω*. In Med. to have sentence given against another, procure his condemnation, *τυνός* *Lys.* 167. 41; 80, *καταδικάσθαι δίκην τυνός* *Thuc.* 5. 49, *Dem.* 571. 21, cf. *καταδιώξιμι*. Pass., *καταδικασμένος* one who has judgment given against him, *Isae.* 82. 18. Hence *καταδικαστόν*, verb. Adj., one must condemn, *Clēm. Al.*
καταδικαστής, *οἰ*, *δ*, he who gives judgment against one, *Iamb.*
καταδική, ἡ, judgment given against one, condemnation, sentence, *Epich.* p. 98: esp. a fine, *Thuc.* 5. 49, 50, and *Dem.* [7] Hence
καταδικός, *ον*, (δίκη) having judgment given against one, found guilty, condemned, c. gen., e. g. *φυγῆς*, θανάτου to banishment, death, *Diod.*
καταδιφθέρω, to cover over with skins, *Plut.*
καταδιψάω, f. ἥσω, to make thirsty.
καταδιώκω, f. *ξω*, to follow hard upon, pursue close, *Thuc.* 1. 49, etc.

καταδοκέω, *f. δέξω, to think against one, i. e. suspect him, but also in gen. to think, suppose, like καταφρονέω, κ. τινά πούεν or εἶναι to suspect one of doing or being so and so*, Hdt. 3. 27, 6. 16; and so in 1. 22, 111., 3. 69, etc., an inf. is easily supplied from the context: the acc. pers. becomes a dat. in *g. 99, ubi v. Schweigh.*: the Pass. is also used c. inf., *καταδοχθεὶς εἶναι* Antipho 116. 32.

καταδολεσχέω, *f. ἥσω, to chatter at one, weary one by chattering, τινός Plut.*

καταδοξάζω, *fut. δώσω, = καταδοκέω*, Xen. An. 7. 7, 30.

καταδουλινοίμαι, and -δουλιζομαι, *to reduce to slavery, καταδουλισμός, ὁ, = καταδουλωσις.*

καταδουλόω, *to enslave, reduce to slavery*, Hdt. 6. 109, etc.: also as Dep. c. fut. et aor. med., et perf. pass., Hdt. 7. 51, Xen., etc.

II. *to enslave in mind, break in spirit, καταδουλώσασθαι τὴν γνῶμην Hipp., and Isocr. 270 C.*

καταδουλώσις, *ews, ἡ, enslavement*, Thuc. 3. 10.

καταδουπέω, *f. ἥσω, to fall with a loud heavy sound*, Anth.

Κατὰδουποι, *ων, οἱ, the Cataracts of the Nile, also the parts of Ethiopia in which they are*, Hdt. 2. 17, called by Cicero *Catadupa* as neut. pl. (Usu. derived from foreg.; but it is curious that Κατὰδουπος was also the name of an Indian town, Arr. Ind. 4, and Καταδούρα in Sanscr. means a flood of rain).

καταδοχῇ, *ἡ, (καταδοχμαί) a receiving, allowing, admitting*, Plat. Legg. 867 E. II. *a place for receiving, receptacle*, Gal.

καταδράθω, *conj. aor. 2 of καταδράναι*, Od. 5. 471.

καταδράμειν, *inf. aor. 2 of καταδράμω*.

καταδράσσομαι, *f. δράσσομαι, as Med., to lay fast hold of, c. gen., Diosc.*

καταδρέπω, *f. δρέψω, to pluck or strip off, φύλλα Hdt. 8. 115, καταδρέμω, ἡ, (κατατρέχω) a running at or over, an inroad*, Thuc. 1. 142, etc.

2. metaph. *an attack with words, an invective*, Polyb., and Dion. H., cf. Ernesti Lex. Rhetor., and καταβέω.

II. *a hidden way or lurking place*, Ael. Hence καταδρομος, *ov, overrun, wasted as by an inroad, μέλαρα κ. πυρί Eur. Tro. 1300.* II. as Subst. δ κ., *a course, lists for exercising in*, Sueton.

καταδρυμμα, *ατος, τό, (καταδρύπτω) a tearing or rending*, Eur. Supp. 52.

καταδρύμους, *ov, very woody*, Strab. [ὄν]

καταδρύπτω, *f. δρύψω, to tear in pieces, rend; hence in Med., κατὰ δ' ἐδρύπτοτο παρὰ τις τὸν ὤφθαλμον, they tore their cheeks*, Hes. Sc. 243, Jac. A. P. p. 62.

καταδρύφασσω, *f. ἀξω, to hedge or fence in*, Lyc.

καταδυναστεία, *ἡ, the exercise of power against one, oppression*, LXX: from

καταδυναστεύω, *to exercise power against one, overpower, oppress, τινά Xen. Symp. 5. 8, τινός Diod. καταδύνω, = καταδύνω in intrans. signif., h. Hom. Merc. 237, freq. in prose.*

καταδύσις, *ews, ἡ, (καταδύνω) a going down, descent*, Luc.: of the stars, *a setting*. II. *a hiding-place, hole*, Ath.

καταδυσώτεω, *strengthd. for δυσώτεω, to make to blush, put to the blush*, esp. by earnest intreaty, τινά Luc.

καταδύνω, also δύνω: fut. δύσω: aor. 1 κατέδυνα; aor. 2 κατέδυν.

I. intrans., in which signif. the act. pres. καταδύνω, or the med. καταδύνωμαι, with the aor. 2, perf., plupf. act. is used, *to go under, sink, set*, esp. of the sun, Hom., always in aor. 2 act., *ἥλιος κατέδυν, ἐς ἥλιον καταδύντα, αἶψ' ἥελίφ καταδύντι*, later also *ἥλιος καταδύνόμενος* h. Hom. Merc. 197; of ships, Thuc. 7. 34, etc., cf. inf. II. 2. in gen. *to go under or into*, usu. with a collat. notion of secrecy, *to steal or creep into*, but also *to get deep into, get into the throng or thick of a thing*, Lat. *subire*, in Hom. always c. acc., usu. *δύλον καταδύναι*, more rarely in aor. med., *καταδύσασθαι δύλον* II. 10. 517, *καταδύσσο μῶλον* Ἀργος II. 18. 134; *so too δύμον, πόλιν, μάχην καταδύναι*, καταδύναι Hom.; *τεύχεα καταδύναι to put on armour*, II. 6. 504, Od. 12. 228, and *καταδύνασθαι* II. 7. 103; *σπάργαν* ἔσω κατέδυνε h. Hom. Merc. 237; and once, *καταδύνόμεθ' ἐς Ἀἴδαο* δόμους *we will go down into*, Od. 10. 174; *80, καταδύνειν ἐς ἄλην* Hdt. 9. 37, *κατὰ τῆς γῆς* Id. 4. 132.

3. esp. *to keep hidden, lie hid*, esp. in perf. *καταδεδυκα*, Plat., and Xen. II. trans., in which signif. the pres. καταδύνω, fut., and aor. 1 are

used, *to make to sink*, Lat. *mergere, submergere*, esp., *κ. ναῦν to sink or rather disable a ship*, v. esp. Hdt. 8. 90, Thuc. 1. 50: metaph. *κ. τινά τῷ ἔχει* Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 37. [On the quantity, v. δύνω: always in Hom.]

κατάρθω, *fut. ἄρω, usu. ἄρομαι*, Ion. *κατάρθω, to sing to*, Lat. *occinere*, and so, I. *to charm or appease by singing*, and absol. *to sing a spell or incantation (ἐπαρδή)* to another, τινί Valck. Hdt. 7. 191, cf. Eur. I. T. 1337.

2. *κ. δέσινον to enliven a repast by song*, Ael. II. *to defend by singing*, Luc.

καταδωροδοκέω, *f. ἥσω, to take presents or bribes*, Ar. Vesp. 1036, Lys. 1. 78. 6; *so too as Dep. med.*, Ar. Ran. 361.

καταείδω, *Ion. for κατάρθω*.

καταείμενος, *ῖ, ov, part. perf. pass. of καταέννυμι, καθέννυμι, clothed, clad, covered*, Od. II. part. perf. pass. of καθῆμι, *let down, hanging down*.

καταείνυον, *Ep. imp. from καταέννυμι*, II. 23. 135.

καταείατο, *Ep. for κατέιατο*, 3 sing. aor. 1 med. from κατέζω, II. 11. 358.

καταέννυμι, *poet. for καθέννυμι*: impf. *καταέννυν* II. 23. 135, as if from a pres. *είνυμι or είνω*, which occurs in the inf. *ἐπεινύσθαι* in Hdt. *Τὸ εἶναι, cover, ὀρεῖς νέκυν κ. II. I. c.*

ἔπαυτο, *ἄρος καταέννυν βῆλ* Od. 13. 351, 19. 431.

καταφαίνω, *to make quite dry, parch quite up*, Od. 11. 587, in Ep. *aor. καταφίνασκε*.

καταφάω, *inf. καταφῆν, to live one's life out*, Eur. Ion 56.

καταφείνυμι and -νύω, *f. ζεύω, to tie, yoke together, yoke*, Pind. P. 2. 21: in gen. *to bind fast*. Pass. *to be so bound, be straitened*, *ὄν ἀνάγκης* Hdt. 8. 22, cf. Plat. Legg. 753 E: *to be confined, imprisoned*, Soph. Ant. 947.

II. intr. *to fix one's quarters*, opp. *to ἀναφείνυμι*; and so *to rest, encamp*, Polyb.

καταφεινοτροφέω, *f. ἥσω, to squander money on teams of chariot horses*, Isae. 55. 23.

κατάφεισις, *ews, ἡ, (καταφείνυμι) a yoking together*, Plut.

II. opp. *to ἀναφείσις, a resting, encamping*, Id.

καταφίνασκε, *poet. lengthd. aor. from καταφαίνω*, Od.

καταφύλις, *ἡ, = καταφύσις*.

καταφωγράφω, *f. ἥσω, to portray*.

καταφωμέω, *to stir up*.

καταφώννυμι and -νύω, *f. ζώω, to gird fast: pass. and med. to gird oneself or for oneself*, Eur. Bacch. 698.

καταφύσσις, *ov, a girth, strap*.

καταβάλλω, *to throw into the sea*.

καταβάλω, *f. ψω, strengthd. for βάλλω*, Diog. La. 7. 152.

καταθαμβέομαι, *(θαμβέω) Dep. pass., to be astonished or astounded at*, τινί Plut.

καταβένειν, *inf. aor. 2 act. of καταβήσκω*.

καταβάπτω, *f. ψω, to bury*, II. 19. 228, 24. 611.

καταβαρσέω, *new Att. θαρρέω, to be bold, behave boldly against one*, τινός Strab. II. *to rely upon, trust in*, τινί Polyb.

καταβαρσύνω, *to embolden, encourage against*, πρὸς τινί Plut.: in Pass. = foreg., Luc.

καταβάομαι, *f. ἄρομαι [ᾶρ]*, Dep. med., *to look down to look down upon, watch from above*, Xen. An. 6. 5, 30; *ἐς τινί* Ib. 1. 8, 14.

II. in gen. *to contemplate*, Philo.

καταβησις, *2 sing. opt. aor. 2 med. of καταβήσθαι*, Hes.

καταβείομαι, *Ep. for -θέωμαι, -θῶμαι, conj. aor. 2 med. of καταβήσθαι*, Hom.

καταβήσομαι, *Ep. for -θέωμαι, -θῶμαι, plur. conj. aor. 2 of καταβήσθαι*, Od.

καταβήλω, *f. ἔω, to soften or soothe completely, esp. to subdue by spells or enchantments*, Od. 10. 213. Hence

καταβήλεις, *ews, ἡ, enchantment, Luc.*

κατάθεμα, *ατος, τό, an accursed thing, like ἀνάθεμα, and καταθεματίζω, to curse, like ἀναθεματίζω, as the critical Edd. of N. T. read in Apocal. 22. 3, Matth. 26. 74, for καταθεμα.*

κατάθεος, *ov, godly, pious*, Philo.

καταθεραπεύω, *strengthd. for θεραπεύω*.

καταθήρα, *strengthd. for θέρα*.

καταθήσιον, *τό, (κατατίθημι) a place for depositing: also = sq., very late.*

καταθέσις, *ews, ἡ, (κατατίθημι) a putting down upon: hence 1. a paying down, discharging. 2. a putting in or*

planting, Diod. 3. a laying down or affirming, an affirmation: also a deposition or confession.

καταθέω, f. θέσομαι, to run down, ἀπὸ λόφου Thuc. 3. 97: of ships, to run or put into port, e. g. εἰς Πειραῖα Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 35. II. to make inroads, εἰς πόλεις Ib. 5. 2, 43: but also c. acc., κ. χώραν overrun, plunder by inroads, Thuc. 7. 27: hence 2. metaphr. to attack in argument, (as we say) to run down, τινά Plat. Theaet. 171 C: cf. καταρῶμι.

καταθεωρέω, f. ἴσω, to view or contemplate from above, Plat. Gorg. 465 D.

καταθήγω, f. ἴω, to sharpen, whet, Anth.

καταθήκη, ἡ, (κατατίθημι) that which is laid down, a deposit, like παρακαταθήκη, Isocr. 364 B.

καταθήνυμι, to make womanish, Luc.: in gen. to soften, Hipp. * καταθήσκω, obsol. pres. of κατατέθηκα, q. v.

καταθλάω, f. δάω, [ἀδ], to crush break in pieces, Clem. Al.

καταθλέω, f. ἴσω, to overcome in contest, Plut. II. to exercise oneself very much, Id.

καταθλίβω, f. ψω, to press down, crush, oppress, Plut. [I]

κατάθλιψις, εως, ἡ, a pressing down, oppression.

καταθήσκω, fut. θανούμαι: αὐτοῦ καταθέων, Ep. κἀθάνων: pf. τέθηκα, part. τεθηγώς, αὐτοῦ. always τεθνήσκας, ὅπως, inf. τεθνάναι, Ep. τεθνήσκων II. To die away, be dying, Il. 22. 355: in aor. and perf. to be dead, Hom., most freq. in part. plur. κατατεθνήκως as Subst., the dead, but also νεκρός and νέκυια κατατεθνήκως: the word is freq. in Trag., but only in syncope, fut. καταθνήσκει and unaugm. moods of aor. καταθνήσκω.

καταθνήσκω, ἡ, ὄν, mortal, Hom.: the fem. only in h. Ven. 39. 50.

καταθνήσκω, f. ἴσω, also δάω, to feast upon, devour, c. acc., Aesop. [ἀδω]

καταθολόω, to make very dark or muddy, defile, Anaxag.

καταθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. from καταθορώσκω.

καταθορύβω, f. ἴσω, to cry down, stop a speaker by noise, Plat. Prot. 319 C, in Pass.: in gen. to disturb or annoy much, Numen. ap. Euseb. Praep. 14. 6.

καταθραύω, another form of καταθραύω.

καταθραύω, on, broken in pieces, Diosc.

καταθραύω, to break in pieces, shatter, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

καταθρέω, f. ἴσω, to look down on from above, c. acc., like καθάω.

καταθρήνω, f. ἴσω, to bewail, lament, mourn, Eur. El. 1326: c. acc., Diod.

καταθροέω, f. ἴσω, = καταθορυβέω.

καταθρύλλω or better θρύλλω, f. ἴσω, = καταθορυβέω.

καταθρυντός, on, very mincing or effeminate, Eubul. Sping. 2: from

καταθρύντω, f. ψω, to mince up, crumble, break in pieces, soften, Nic.

καταθρώσκω, fut. θροῦμαι: aor. 2 κατέθωρον, inf. -θωρεῖν, to leap down, Il. 4. 79, in tmesi: c. acc., κ. τὴν αἰμασίην to leap down (from) the wall, Hdt. 6. 134, cf. καταβαῖναι; but also, κ. ἀπὸ ἵππου Id. 3. 86.

καταθύμω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for ἀθυμω, to be quite cast down, to lose all heart, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 7.

καταθύμιος, on, also ἰν, ἰων Hdt. 5. 39. (θυμός) in or upon the mind, at heart, usu. with εἶναι, as μηδὲ τί τοι θανάσιμος.

καταθύμιος ὅστω let not death sit heavy on thy heart, Il. 10. 383, cf. 17. 201, Od. 22. 392. II. according to one's mind, welcome, acceptable, Theogn. 617, 1082, Hdt. 1. c. Adv. -ῶς. [v]

καταθύμοβόρῳ, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for θυμοβόρῳ, ζῶν κ. Pythag. ap. Vit. Hom.

καταθύω, to sacrifice, Hdt. 8. 19: in gen. to offer, dedicate, τὴν θεοκτίην Xen. An. 5. 3, 13. II. Med. καταθεῖσθαι τὴν τὸν overproud, compel to love by magic sacrifices, Theocr. 2. 3. [On quantity v. θύω.]

καταθυοκρίζω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for θωρακίζω, to cover with a coat of mail, arm at all points, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 17.

καταί, rare poet. form for κατά, Apoll. Dysc. Synt., p. 309, 28.

καταϊσεία, ἡ, poet. for κατάβασις, Q. Sm. II. in plur. καταϊσείαι descending lightnings or meteors, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 555 A, cf. καταβάτης.

καταβάσιος, on, descending, darting, epith. of Apollo.

καταβάζεις, εως, ἡ, poet. for κατάβασις, Anth.

καταβάτης, ου, ὅ, poet. for κατάβατης, (καταβαῖναι) one who comes down or descends, esp. epith. of Zeus as descending in thunder and lightning, Jupiter Elicius of the Romans, Ar. Pac. 42: also of the thunder-holt, Aesch. Fr. 359. 2. epith. of Hermes, who led souls down to the nether world, Schol. Ar. Pac. 649. 3. as epith. of Ἀχέρον, that to which one descends, downward, Eur. Bacch. 1360, cf. sq., and καταβατος. [ā]

καταβάτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., Lyc. 2. with κέλευθος or ὁλος, a steep, downward path, Ap. Rh. II. act. that brings down, κ. σέληνης that brings down the moon by spells, Sossiphan. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 553. [ā]

καταβάτος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for καταβατός, descended, by which one descends, θύραι καταβαταὶ ἀνθρώποισι gates by which men descend, Od. 13. 110.

καταβῆναι, Adv. (κατάσσω) rushing violently down, in gen. violently, Ap. Rh.

καταβῆδωδης, es, (καταγῆς, εἶδος) like a storm, tempestuous.

καταγίγω, f. ἴσω, to rush down like a storm, κ. βρόμος a rushing roaring sound, Aesch. Fr. 181: in gen. to be or become violent, of pain and sickness, Hipp. Pass., to be tempest-tost, Arctae, cf. ἐταγίγω: from

καταγῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, (αἶγλις II) a sudden squall or gust of wind descending from above, a hurricane, Arist. Mund. 4. II. metaphr. a storm of passion.

καταγισμός, ὁ, = foreg.: so Epicur. called the sensual desires ap. Ath. 546 E.

καταιδέομαι, f. ἐσομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass., to feel shame or reverence before another, to reverence, c. acc., Hdt. 3. 72, Soph. O. T. 654, etc.: also c. inf. to be ashamed to do a thing, Eur. Herac. 1027. Later writers, as Heliod., use the Act. καταιδέω, to put to shame.

καταιδάλλω, to burn to ashes, Aesch. Fr. 148, cf. Ar. Av. 1242, 1248: metaphr. to burn, in flame, Schol. Ib. 1261.

καταιδύσσω, f. ἴω, strengthd. for αἰδύσσω, with collat. notion of downfalls, πλόκαμοι νάτον καταιδύσσον rich locks floated down his back, Pind. P. 4, 147, Κάστωρ καταιδύσσει ἐστὶν Castor sheds his lustre upon the house, Ib. 5. 13.

καταίω, to burn quite away, burn to ashes, τὴν Aesch. Cho. 606: metaphr. to kindle, rouse, Lyc. 249.

καταικίζω, f. ἴσω, to wound severely: ἄλλ-τρεῖς, τεύχεα κατήκτισται the arms are disfigured by smoke and soot, Od. 16. 290, 19. 9: Eur. also has med. fut.

καταίνεσις, εως, ἡ, agreement. esp. a betrothal, Plut.: from καταίνω, f. ἐσω, poet. ἴσω, to agree to a thing, approve of it, opp. to ἀναλίσκει, c. acc. rei, Hdt. 4. 80., 6. 62; also κ. (τι) ἐπὶ τινι to agree to a thing on certain conditions, Id. 3. 53: but more usu. c. inf., to agree to do, Pind. P. 4. 395, Soph. O. C. 1633: also, κ. τινά βασιλεύειν εἶναι to agree that he should be king, Hdt. 1. 98; so, κ. τινά ταγόν (sub. εἶναι) Anth.

II. to grant, promise, τινὶ τι Soph. O. C. 432, with v. I.: esp. to promise in marriage, betroth, τινὶ τινα Eur. I. A. 695.

καταῖε, or as others καταῖε, ἰκος, ἡ, = καταγῆς, Ap. Rh., καταίνω, and Call.

καταϊονέω, f. ἴσω, to pour upon or over, steep, foment: also καταϊονέω, Luc.

καταϊονέω, τό, that which is poured upon, a fomentation, Ael.

καταϊονήμις, εως, ἡ, a pouring upon or over, fomentation, Galen.

καταίρω, Ion. for καθαίρω, Hdt.

καταίρω, fut. ἀρῶ, to take or put down, like κατάγω: but only used seemingly intrans. esp. sub. ναῦν, to put into port, put in, εἰς τόπον Thras. 8. 39: to go down to a place, light upon it, of birds, Ar. Av. 1283; in gen. to go or come to a place, esp. to rest there, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 A.

καταϊσθάνομαι, f. σθήσομαι, Dep. med., strengthd. for αἰσθάνομαι, Soph. O. T. 422.

καταῖσμος, on, = αἰσμός.

καταῖσιμός, to use up, consume utterly, Eubul. Auge 1; κ. πῶμα to drink it off, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C: cf. ἀναῖσιμός, for the simple αἰσμός does not occur in use.

καταῖσιος, on, = αἰσίος, righteous, Aesch. Ag. 1598.

καταῖσσω, f. ἴξω, to rush down from, Ap. Rh. II. trans. [671]

κατάκλασμα, ατος, τό, a breakage.

κατάκλαισις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλαίω) a bewailing.

κατάκλω, ἰ. σὼω [ἀ], to break down, break short, snap, Pl. 13. 608., 20. 227. II. metaph. to break, move, of sorrow, Plat. Phaed. 117 D, ubi olim κατάκλασε; and so freq. in Od.

in aor. pass., κατεκλάσθη μοι φίλον ἦτορ; also of fear, as ἡμῖν κατεκλάσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων Od. 9. 256, like Lat. *frangi*.

2. later to break in strength, weaken, of the effects of fever, Hipp.; also, κ. πᾶμα to make good drink weak, Eur. Cyn. 677.

III. to break, scatter, of light, etc., opp. to ἀνακλώ, Plut.

κατακλώ, Att. for κατακλάω. [ἀ]

κατάκλειμα, ατος, τό, (κατακλείω) that which serves to enclose, a bond, band, Galen.

κατακλείς, εἶδος, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. κληῖς: a thing for shutting or fastening doors, distinguished from the bolt (μοχλός) and bolt-pin (βάκλας), Ar. Vesp. 154. II. the hole of a buckle.

III. the cartilage joining the collar-bone to the breast, hence also the throat, cf. κατακλήξ. IV. a clause, Cic. Att. 2. 3., 9. 18.

κατάκλεισις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλείω) a shutting up or closing, Galen.

κατάκλειστος, ον, shut up, kept close shut up, esp. of women, Callim. Fr. 118: from

κατακλείω, Ion. κληῖω, to shut up, shut fast, close, Hdt. 1. 191.

2. to shut in, inclose, Hdt. 2. 86: esp. to shut up in a fortress, blockade, κ. εἰς τόπον to drive into a place and shut up there, Thuc. 1. 109, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 18: νόμῳ κ. to confine or compel by law, c. inf., Andoc. 24. 19, Antiph. II.

metaph. to close a speech, conclude, Dion. H. Cf. κατακλάζω.

κατακληῖς, Ion. for foreg., Hdt.

κατακληῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for κατακλείς, in Call. Dian. 82 prob. a quiver.

κατακληροδοτέω, ἡ. ἥσω, to distribute by lot, LXX.

κατακληρονομέω, ἡ. ἥσω, to inherit, obtain by inheritance, LXX. II. to make one's heir, make possessor of a thing, Ib.

III. = foreg., to distribute by lot, Ib.

κατακληρουχέω, ἡ. ἥσω, to receive as one's portion, esp. of a conquered country, to divide among themselves, portion out, κ. γυν. Polyb.

II. to assign to another as his portion, give to inherit, LXX, and N. T., τινὶ τὴν Διὸν.

κατακληρώω, to portion out, like foreg., Diod. Med. to receive as one's portion, obtain, Plut.: also to choose for oneself, choose, LXX.

κατακλησία, ἡ, and

κατάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλέω) a summoning of the non-resident citizens. II. a recalling.

κατάκλητος, ον, (κατακαλέω) summoned.

κατάκλιμα, ατος, τό, (κατακλίνω) a place for lying down, a couch, Joseph.

κατακλίνεις, ἐς, (κατακλίνω) lying down, stretched at length, Polyb.: also bed-ridden. II. sloping, steep, Anth.

κατακλινόβητης, ἐς, (κλίνω, βάνω) lying abed, bed-ridden, or making one lie abed; epith. of the gout, Luc.

κατακλίνω, to make to lie down, lay down, ἐπὶ γαλῇ Od. 10. 165: to make to lie or sit upon a couch, esp. at table, Hdt. 1. 126; also to lay the sick on couches in the temples, esp. in that of Aesculapius, that they might sleep there and so be cured, Ar. Plut. 411, Vesp. 123, cf. ἔγκοιμόμαι. Pass. to lie down, esp. at table, Ar. Eq. 98, etc.; also in Med., Plut. 2. 149 F. II.

to lay prostrate, overthrow, Theogn. 1183. III. to make to slope: Pass. to slope, Ap. Rh. [ῖ] Hence

κατάκλις, εως, ἡ, a lying down, esp. at table, a sitting at meat, Plat., etc.: hence, ἡ κ. τοῦ γάμου the celebration or consummation of the marriage, Wess. Hdt. 6. 129.

κατάκλιτον, τό, a couch.

κατακλύδονίζω, ἡ. ἥσω, (κλυδονίζομαι) to deluge.

κατακλύζω, ἡ. ἥσω [ῖ], to dash over, deluge, flood, c. acc., Hdt. 2. 13, Plut. O. 9. 76: to fill full of water, to deluge, flood or fill overfull with, τινὶ τὴν Cratin. Pryn. 7. II. to wash down or away, Pind. O. 10. 15, Thuc. 3. 89: also to wash out, κ. ἵχην Xen. Cyn. 5. 4. Hence

κατάκλυσος, εως, ἡ, a purging: esp. a purging of the stomach, Hipp.

κατάκλυσμα, ατος, τό, = κλυστήρ, a surge or clyster, Hipp. κατάκλυσμός, ὁ, a deluge, flood, Plat. Legg. 677 A. II.

also = κατάκλαισις.

κατάκλυστρον, τό, Lat. *confluvium*, a place for collecting rain-water.

Κατακλώδεις, αἱ, (κατακλώω) strictly women who draw down thread from the distaff, spinners, a name of the goddesses of Fate, Μοῖραι, Lat. *Parcae*, also in Od. 7. 197, πέλειται, ἵσσασι Ἀλσα κατακλώδεις τὴν βραΐαν γενόμενα νήσαντο λίνω, cf. Κλωθά.

κατακλώω, to spin out, esp. of the Μοῖραι, Lyc., cf. foreg.

κατακνάνω, also -κναιώ, to scrape or grate down: in gen. to cut to bits, cut up, Lat. *concidere*, like κατατέμνω, Ar. Vesp. 905. Pass. to itch. Cf. sq. and κατακνέζω.

κατακνέθω, = foreg., Ar. Eq. 771.

κατακνέδεω, (κνίδω) to itch as if from the sting of nettles, dub.

κατακνέζω, ἡ. ἥσω, to chop, hack in pieces: metaph. to pull to pieces, carp at, Lat. *vellicare*, Isocr. 236 C. II. to make to itch, tickle: Pass. to itch, be prurient, Ar. Plut. 973. Hence

κατακνισμός, ὁ, = κνισμός.

κατακνώσσω, to sleep, fall asleep, Ap. Rh.

κατακοιμῶ, ἡ. ἥσω, like κατακοιμίζω, to put to sleep, send to bed, Hdt. 8. 134, with v. 1. κατακοίμω, but cf. Soph. O. T. 1222. In Hom. only aor. in pass. κατακοιμήθηναι, to go to sleep, fall asleep, sleep, II.; also of sexual intercourse, 2. 355: so too in Hdt.

II. to sleep through, sleep out, κ. τὴν φυλακὴν to sleep out the watch, i. e. sleep all the time of one's watch, Hdt. 9. 93 (with v. 1. κατακοιμίσαντα); and so in Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30, κ. τὴν ἡμέραν.

κατακοιμητής, οὔ, δ, = κατακοιμητής, dub.

κατακοιμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fit for lulling to sleep.

κατακοιμίζω, ἡ. ἥσω, = κατακοιμῶ in both signs, for which it is a constant v. 1., cf. Plat. Legg. 790 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30: metaph. to lull suspicion to sleep, Plut. Hence

κατακοιμητής, οὔ, δ, one who puts to bed, a chamberlain, Diod., cf. κοιωνήτης.

κατακοινῶν, v. 1. for sq.

κατακοινώνω, to make one a partaker, give one a share, Dem. 889. 6; κ. τὰ τῆς πόλεως to share the public property among themselves, Aeschin. 63. 9.

κατακοιρᾶνέω, ἡ. ἥσω, to manage as lord and master, lord it over, govern: in Hom. the best Edd. *divisim* κατὰ κ., cf. κοιρᾶνέω.

κατάκοιτος, ον, (κοίτη) in bed, hence at rest, quiet, Ibuc. 1.

κατακολλάω, ἡ. ἥσω, to glue or fasten upon, inlay, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

κατάκολλος, ον, (κόλλα) mixed with glue.

κατακολλούβιζω, ἡ. ἥσω, (κόλλυβος) = κατακερματίζω.

κατάκολλυψω, ἡ. ἥσω, to follow after, follow, c. dat., Polyb.: to obey, Plut. Hence

κατακολλουθῆναι, Adj. verb., one must follow, Clem. Al.

κατακολύω, strengthth. for κολύω, LXX.

κατακολλίψω, ἡ. ἥσω, to run into a bay or gulf, κ. εἰς Αἰγῶνα Thuc. 8. 92. Hence

κατακολλύπειν, εως, ἡ, a putting into a bay.

κατακολλύπω, ἡ. ἥσω, to dive down, Arist. H. A. Hence

κατακολλυβητής, οὔ, δ, a diver, Arist. H. A.

κατακομάω, ἡ. ἥσω, to have or cherish long hair.

κατακομιδή, ἡ, a bringing down, esp. down to the sea-shore, hence exportation, opp. to ἀντὶληψις importation, Thuc. 1. 120: from

κατακομίζω, ἡ. ἥσω, Att. ἴω, to bring down, esp. from the inland, Thuc. 6. 88: but also to bring to land, like κατάγω, Dem. 1291. 10.

2. to bring into a place of refuge, κ. γυναῖκας ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν, Dem. 379. 26. II. to bring back: Med. to come back, return, Hdn.

κατάκομος, ον, (κόμη) with long falling hair, Eur. Bacch. 1186: a kind of long thick grass.

κατακομφεύομαι, Dep. to speak elegantly or boastfully.

κατάκονα, ἡ, = διαφθορά, destruction, κ. ἀβίωτος βίω Eur. Hipp. 821, where others (with Schol.) read κατακονῆ, from κατακονάω, to destroy, ruin, or, strictly, to rub off or away, as is done in whetting steel, for the root can be no other than ἀκονάω.

κατακονδύλιζω, ἡ. ἥσω, strengthth. for κονδύλιζω, Aeschin. 84. 22.

κατακοντίζω, f. *λω*, Att. *ιδω*, to strike down with darts, Hdt. 9. 17.

κατακοπή, ἡ, (κατακόπτω) a cutting down, Theophr.: a cutting in pieces.

κατάκοπος, *ος*, cut up. Hence much tired, very weary, Dion. H., cf. κόπος: from

κατακόπτω, f. *ψω*: pass. fut. 3 κατακεκόφμαι in Xen. An. 1. 5, 16. To cut down, Theophr.: to cut in pieces, cut up, Hdt. 2. 42, etc.: hence to kill, slay, Id. 1. 207, and Att. II. to strike or coin money, Hdt. 3. 96, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 3.

III. Med. to beat oneself, mourn, Lat. *plangere*: to pity, mourn, because in doing so people beat their breasts.

κατακορύνω, and -*νύω*, fut. *κορύσω*, to satiate. Hence κατακορῆς, *ές*, satiated, quite full: hence of colors, full, dark, Lat. *saturatus*, Plat. Tim. 68 C, Theophr. Color. 25.

II. filled with one thing, opp. to *mized*, hence unmixed, sheer, like *ἄκατος*, and metaph. excessive, violent, *βῆξ*, ἐπιθμία, *βύσις* etc. Hipp., v. *Φός*. Oecon. II. act. very satiating, and so disgusting, excessive, immoderate, troublesome, παρρησία Plat. Phaedr. 240 E. Adv. -*πῶς*, Hipp.; also neut. κατακορῆς, as Adv.

κατακορῶ, f. *λω*, to cut wood into logs or pieces.

κατάκορος, *ος*=κατακορῆς, Plut. Adv. -*πας*, to satiety, to excess, ap. Dem. 289. 16.

κατακορμέω, f. *ῥω*, to arrange order, set in order, *δέμον* Od. 22. 440, in Med.; κ. *διόντι* ἐπὶ νεύφῳ to fit the arrow on the string, Il. 4. 118: hence in gen. to fit out, furnish, adorn, τινα *οὐ* with a thing, Ar. Vesp. 1473: κατακορμίζομενος *ἐς* τι all ready for a thing, Plat. Polit. 273 A. II. to calm or silence. Hence

κατακόρμησις, *εως*, ἡ, an arranging, ordering, order, Plat. Polit. 271 E.

κατακορῶταίῳ, f. *λω*, *τῶς*, to play the κόρταβος at a banquet in honor of a guest, giving his name at the same time, like our drinking of healths, Ar. Fr. 207.

κατάκουσις, *εως*, ἡ, a hearing, Arr. [ᾗ]; and

κατακουστής, *ος*, ὁ, a listener: from

κατάκουω, f. *ομαι*, to hear and obey, be subject to any one, τινα Hdt. 3. 88, also τινα Dem. 15. 29: cf. *κατήκου*. II. to listen or hearken secretly to any one, and in gen. to listen, hearken or give ear to one, *τῶς* Plat. Prot. 314 C; in gen. to hear, Thuc. 3. 22.

κατακράζω, fut. *κεκράζομαι*, to cry down, *οὐδὲ* in crying, τινα Ar. Eq. 287.

κατάκρας, Ion. *κατῆκρας*, Adv. for *κατ' ἄκρας* Ion. *κατ' ἔκρας*, (as it is always now written in Hom.) from above, from top to bottom, i. e. utterly, v. *ἄκρα* and *κατά* I. 1. Cf. *κατῆκρην*.

κατάκράσις, *εως*, ἡ=κατακράσις, Plut.

κατακράτῃω, f. *ῥω*, to prevail over, subdue, conquer, overpower, master, c. gen., Polyb. etc.; but also c. acc., Plat. Legg. 789 D; absol. in Hdt. 7. 168: also to win, possess, τι.

II. intr. to prevail, become current, Hdt. 7. 129. Hence

κατακράτης, *εως*, ἡ, a subduing. [ᾗ]

κατακράτητικός, ἡ, *όν*, able to subdue or check, *τῶς*.

κατάκρας, Adv. for *κατά κράτος*, by fire, by storm.

κατακραυγάζω, f. *άω*,=κατακράζω.

κατακρέμασις, as Pass., to hang down, Hdt. 4. 72, Cratin. Plut. 1.

κατακρέμνυμι, also -*νύω*, fut. *κρεμάσω*, to hang to or upon, hang up, Hdt. 2. 121, 3; in h. Hom. 27. 16, it is used in a Med. signif., *κατακρέμασασα τόξα* having hung the bow on herself.

Pass. to hang down, Theophr., cf. *foreg*.

κατακρέματος, *ος*, *ον*, hung up, hanging, Theophr.

κατακρεουργέω, f. *ῥω*, to hew or hack in pieces, strictly as a butcher does meat, Hdt. 7. 181, cf. Xanth. p. 185.

κατάκρηρον, Adv. from top to bottom, from the top or head, Od. 11. 588, h. Hom. Cer. 182, Hes. Th. 574. Metaph. from head to foot, entirely, utterly, *τῶας* κ. *λᾶβε* πέθος Il. 16. 548: like *κατ' ἔκρας*, cf. *ἄκρα* and *κατά* I. 1. (Usu. taken for *κατ' ἔκρηρον*=*κατ' ἔκρας*: but more prob. for *κατά κρήνην*, which is found in Hes. Sc. 7, with *ἀπὸ*, as an old Ep. gen. of **κράς* head; and Voss h. Hom. Cer. 182, would write it *divisim*. As for the sense, the deriv. is indifferent.)

κατακρημνᾶναι, as Pass.,=κατακρέμασις, to hang suspended, Hipp., and Ar. Nub. 377.

κατακρημνῶμαι, as Pass.,=foreg., h. Hom. 6. 39.

κατακρημνίζω, f. *λω*, to throw down a precipice, throw headlong down, Hom. Hell. 2. 1, 31. Pass. to be so thrown, Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 41. Hence

κατακρημνιστής, *ος*, ὁ, one who throws headlong down.

κατάκρημος, *ος*, sleep and rugged, Batr. 154.

κατῆκρας, Adv. Ion. for *κατῆκρας*, q. v.

κατακρίβω, strength, for *ἄκριβω*.

κατάκριμα, *ατος*, τό, condemnation, sentence, Dion. H.: from

κατακρίνω, f. *κρίνω*, to give judgment against, condemn, sentence, strictly like *καταγινώσκω*, τί *τύπος*, as, κ. *θῶνάρην* *τύπος* Isocr. 11 C; but also c. dat. pers., κ. *θῶνάρην* *τινι* Hdt. 2. 133, cf. 7. 146; and c. inf. pro acc. rei, Hdt. 6. 85: also c. acc. pers. Luc.; hence in Pass. c. inf. to be condemned to be or do, Pind. Fr. 116. Hence

κατακρίσμιος, *ος*, condemned: cf. κ. *convicts*, Arr. [ᾗ]

κατάκρισις, *εως*, ἡ, condemnation, LXX.

κατῆκρίτος, *ος*, condemned, sentenced, Diod.

κατακραίνω, to trample on.

κατακροάμαι, f. *άωμαι* [ᾗ], Dep. Med., strength, for *ἄκροδομαι*, to listen to, τί *τύπος* Euclid. Prosp. 4.

κατακροτάλλω, f. *λω*, to make a loud rattling noise, Call. Dian. 247.

κατακροτῶ, f. *ῥω*, to strike hard: to applaud loudly, LXX.

κατῆκροτος, *ος*, noisy, Heliod.

κατακρονύζω, f. *λω*, to make to trickle or drop down, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B: Pass. to drop or trickle, Diog. L.

κατῆκρονυσις, *εως*, ἡ, (κατῆκροῦω) a knocking down: also a falling, tottering, Arist. Probl.

κατακρονυτικός, ἡ, *όν*, belonging to, fitted for knocking or keeping down, hence, κ. *οἶνος* a wine which counteracts the heat of another, Arist. Prob. 3. 18: from

κατακροῦω, to knock, beat down, beat: esp. 1. to strike with a knife or lancet, hence to open a sore, lance, Hipp.

2. to beat, tinkle copper pans, etc., in order to entice bees, Plat. Legg. 843 E.

κατακρύπτω, f. *ψω*, to hide, hide away, keep hidden, Hom.; Hes. has syncop. part. *κακρύπτων* Op. 469. II. intr. to hide oneself, Od. 7. 205: metaph. to dissemble, Od. 4. 247. Hence

κατακρύψις, ἡ=κατῆκρυψις: metaph. a subterfuge, Soph. O. C. 218.

κατακρύψω,=κατακρύπτω, Q. Sm.

κατῆκρυψις, *εως*: ἡ, a hiding: metaph. dissimulation.

κατακράω, f. *κράω*, to croak at, like ravens and jackdaws, c. acc., Ar. Eq. 1020.

κατακτάμεν and -*κτάμεναι*, Dep. inf. aor. 2 act. of *κατακτείνω*, II.

κατακτάομαι, fut. *κτῆσθαι*, Dep. med., to get for oneself entirely or certainly, in gen. to get, and in past tenses, to have, Soph. Aj. 768, 1256, and Plat. II. metaph. to win over to oneself, τινα Ael.

κατάκτας, Ep. part. aor. 2. act. of *κατακτείνω* Hom.: pass. κατακτάμενος Od.

κατακταίῳ, f. *λω*, strength, for *κτεαίῳ*: Med.=κατακτάομαι, Ar. Rh.

κατακτείνω, fut. *κτενῶ*, Ion. *κτῶνῶ*, and in Hom. *κτῶνέω*: aor. *κατέκτεινα* and *κατέκτανον*, poet. *κατέκταν*, as, a, inf. *κατέκταναι* and *κατακτείναι*, part. *κατέκτας* aor. pass. *κατέκτανθην*, poet. *κατεκτάμην*, part. *κατεκτάμενος* Od.: *κάκτανε* Ep. imperat. aor. 2 act. for *κατέκτανε*, Il. 6. 164: (Hom. uses all the aor. forms, as his verse requires.) perf. *κατέκτεινα* Aesch. Eum. 587. To kill, slay, murder, freq. in Hom., and Trag., also in Hdt. 2. 75.

κατακτενίζω, f. *λω*, to comb or dress carefully, Duris ap. Ath. 525 E. Hence

κατακτενισμός, *ος*, careful combing.

κατέκτενος, *ος*, (κτελς) carefully combed or dressed.

κατέκτης, *ος*, ὁ, (κατῆκνυμι) a breaker. II. (κατῆκνυμι) a conductor: Fem. *κατέκτρια*.

κατέκτησις, *εως*, ἡ, (κατακτάομαι) a getting, getting possession of, *τῶς* Polyb.

κατακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατάγνυμι) easily broken, frail, Arist. Meteor. II. (κατάγω) to *sunk, let down*, esp. of one kind of κότταβος, Pherecr. Ipn. 9, cf. Ath. 667 E.

κατακτρία, ἡ, fem. of κατακτός in both signs.

κατακτυπέω, f. ἦσω, to *make a low noise, roar, bluster*.

κατακυβέω, to *lose in dicing, gamble away*, Lys. 142. 16: in Pass. to be *gambled away*, Aeschin. 13. 34.

κατακυβιστάω, f. ἦσω, to *turn head over heels, throw a sum-merset*, Ael.

κατακυδρόω, strengthd. for κυδρόω.

κατακύκω, f. ἦσω, to *melt and mix*, Hipp.

κατακύκλω, to *encompass*, LXX: also in Med., Plut.

κατακυλινδέω, f. ἦσω, Dio C; and κατακυλινδύω, =sq.

κατακύλλω, f. ἴσω, to *roll down*, Dion. H.: Pass. to be *rolled or thrown down or off*; Hdt. 1. 84., 5. 16. [2]

κατακυμάτω, to *cover with waves*.

κατακυμβάλλω, f. ἴσω, to *delight or stun by playing cymbals*, cf. καταυλέω.

κατακυντίζω, f. ὄσω, frequentat. from κατακύντω, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 263.

κατακύντω, f. ψω, to *bend down, stoop*, Il. 16. 611., 17. 527: later esp. to *bend down*, so as to *look or peep into* a thing, Luc.

κατακυρίεω, strengthd. for κυρίεω, LXX.

κατακυρώω, to *confirm, ratify*, Soph. Ant. 936: esp. to *confirm* a purchase at an auction, to *knock down* to one, Joseph.: but κατακυρώβελς c. gen., = κατακριβελς, *condemned* to something, Eur. Or. 1013.

κατακυρτώω, strengthd. for κυρτώω.

κατακωκύω, to *bewail*.

κατακολύω, to *hinder from doing*, c. acc. et inf., Simon. 117; to *detain, keep back*, τινά Dem. 1248. 1: also in Pass., c. gen. rei, Id. 896. 20. [On the quantity v. κολύω.]

κατακομάω, f. ὄσω, to *burst riotously in upon*, like εἰσκομάω, κ. δώματι Eur. Phoen. 352.

κατακοῦω, ἡ, (κατέχω, κατοχῇ) a *keeping hold of, seizing*: but usu.

II. pass. a *being seized or possessed*, esp. by *divine inspiration*, as we say *possession*, Plat. Ion 536 C, Phaedr. 245 A, ubi nunc Att. κατοκωχῇ, cf. ἀνακωχῇ. Hence

κατακοχώμενος, ον, *capable of being held, seized or possessed*, esp. by a *feeling or passion*, ὑπό τιος Arist. Pol., ἐκ τιος Id.

Eth. N., τινί Id. H. A.: hence *subceptible, inclined*, πρὸς τι Id. Pol.

II. *held in pledge*, prob. L, Isae. Menec. § 35, Bekk., ubi olim κατοχώμιον.

καταλαβρός, ον, strengthd. for λαβρός, Eupol. Xrus. 9.

καταλαγνέω, to be *very lewd*.

καταλαγχάνω, to *hold possession of*, τι Ael.

κατάλαζονέομαι, Dep. Med.: to *boast or brag largely*, περί τιος Isocr. 311 B: πρὸς τινα Dem. 569. 9; κ. τινός to *boast against one*, LXX.

καταλάλω, to *babble or blab*, τινί τι Ar. Ran. 752.

II. to *talk down, talk or rail at, slander*, τινά Polyb., τινός Diod., κατά τιος LXX: Hence

καταλάλια, ἡ, *evil report, slander*, N. T.

καταλάλους, ον, *slandorous*, N. T.

καταλαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι, Ion. λαμβόμαι, to *seize upon, take possession of, lay hold of*, Lat. occupare, Hdt. 5. 71 etc. in Pass. to *seize for oneself*, Hdt. 6. 39; esp. to *preoccupy*, Ib. 55.

II. to *grasp, seize or catch hold of*, esp. I. to *hold down, in or back, keep down or under, check*, Weiss. Hdt. 1. 46: ἐάντων Hdt. 3. 36: hence also to *put an end to, stop*, κ. διαφρόνς Valck. Hdt. 7. 9, 2, cf. 3. 128. 2. to *bind*; and metaph., κ. ὀρκίος, Lat. iurejurando adstringere, ὀδύγηται, to *bind by oath*, Hdt. 9. 106; 80, κ. νόμοις καὶ ἔθεσι Arist. Pol.: σπονδὰς ἐόνον κατελειγμένας they found the treaty concluded, Thuc. 5. 21. 3. to *find guilty, convict, condemn*, Antipho 120. 26, opp. to ἀπολύνει, Id. 129. 5.

III. to *catch, overtake, come up with*, Hdt. 1. 63, etc.: hence to *surprise, detect*, and in gen. to *find*, κ. τινά πάντα Hdt. 3. 10, cf. Thuc. 8. 63, 65, Eur. Cycl. 260: hence 2. of events, to *come upon, befall, happen* to one, Hdt. 2. 66., 3. 42, etc.: esp. impers., καταλαμβάνει τινά it *happens* to one, c. inf., τούτων κατέλαβε κείσθαι Hdt. 2. 152, cf. 3. 65, 118, etc., like the Att. συμβαίνει μοι: also absol. to *happen*, τὰ καταλαβόντα=τὰ συμβάντα, *what had happened*, the cir-

cumstances, Hdt. 9. 49, cf. Thuc. 2. 54., 4. 31.

3. καταλαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν it *concerns* the state, Wyttben. Ep. Cr. p. 201.—The perf. pass. is also used in act. signif. in Diod. 17. 85. Hence

καταλαμπτός, ἑα, ὄν, verb. Adj., Ion. for καταληπτός, to be *checked or stopped*, Hdt. 3. 127.

κατάλαμπω, f. λάμψω, to *light, shine upon*, τινός Plat. Rep. 508 D; also τι Plut.: absol. to *shine*, Seidl. Eur. El. 581, which is the usu. signif. of Pass. καταλάμπωμαι, e.g. Eur. Tro. 1070, Ion 87. Hence

κατάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a *reflection*, Iambli.

κατάλαψις, εως, ἡ, Dor. for κατάληψις.

καταλήγω, f. ἦσω, to *suffer very much, feel sore pain*, Soph. Phil. 368; also in Polyb.

καταλήγω, to *grieve or pain very much*.

καταλεάνω, to *make quite smooth, rub smooth*, Clem. Al.

κατάλεγμα, ατος, τό, a *mourning-song, dirge*, Eccl.

κατάλεγω, f. λέξω: aor. pass. κατέλεχθην, or more usu. in Att. κατέλεχον, Piers. Moer. p. 207, sq. To *lay down, put to bed*, only in the oldest Poets, freq. in Hom.: mostly in Med., to *lie down, go to bed*, in gen. to *lie, sleep*, with aor. I κατέλεχον: Hom. more freq. uses in this signif. κατέλεχος, 3 sing. of syncop. aor. κατέλεχον, part. κατέλεχμενος Od., inf. καταλέχθαι Od.

II. to *pick out, choose out* of many, τῶν χρησίων Hdt. 7. 6: hence 2. esp. to *choose as soldiers, levy, enlist, enroll*, κ. στρατιώτας, ὁπλίτας, first in Ar. Ach. 1065, Lys. 394; c. inf., κ. τινὰ ἱπποτροφεῖν Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 15: also in Med., Thuc. 7. 31: c. cf. ἀλόγος.

III. to *tell, count up, recount, go over at length and in order*, freq. in Hom., always in fut. or aor. I act. κατέλεξα, freq. with εἶ and ἀπρεκέως: also, καταλέγει τινά will *recount about one*, Od. 4. 832: to *go over his pedigree, give genealogy*, Hdt. 6. 53. 2. to *count, reckon* so and so, Xen. An. 2. 6, 27, Plat. etc.—This is the usu. signif. in Att.: cf. λέγω.

καταλείβω, f. ψω, to *pour down, let drop, absol. to shed tears*, Eur. And. 131, like κατατίχω. Med. and Pass. to *pour itself down, run or drop down*, Il. 18. 109, Hes. Th. 786.

κατάλειμμα, τό, (καταλείπω) a *remnant, the remains*, Galen.

καταλείπω, verb. Adj., one *must leave behind*, Clem. Al.

κατάλειπτος, ον, *left behind*.

κατάλειπτος, ον, (καταλείφω) *anointed, τινί with a thing*, Ar. Eq. 1332. [α]

καταλείπω, f. ψω: also Eur. syncop. καλλείπω, f. καλλείψω, aor. κάλλπω, all in Hom. To *leave behind*, and so I. to *leave as an heritage*, esp. of persons dying or going into a far country, Il. 10. 238., 14. 89, and in Att.: in Med. to *leave behind one*, Hdt. 3. 34.

II. to *for sake, abandon*, esp. of fugitives, Hom., πολλούς καταλείφοντες we shall *leave many upon the field*, Il. 12. 226; also c. inf., κ. ἔχωρ καὶ κύρια γενέσθαι Od. 2. 271: hence to *leave, give up* to another, τινί τι Il. 2. 160, Od. 3. 271.

III. to *leave remaining*, and so to *suffer, allow*, like λείπω and ἔδω, c. inf., Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 4: Med., καταλείπεσθαι ἐαυτῷ to *reserve for oneself*, Ib. 1. 1, 8.

καταλειτούργω, f. ἦσω, to *spend all one's substance in bearing the public burdens* (λειτούργια), Dem. 956. 20.

καταλείφω, f. ψω, to *smear or rub on*, τι Arist. H. A. II. to *bestrew, rub with*, τινί Ael.

καταλείψις, εως, ἡ, (καταλείπω) a *leaving behind*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E.

II.—κατάλειμμα, LXX.

καταλεκτέον, verb. Adj. from καταλέγω, one *must choose or count*, Eupol. Ant. 3, in plur.

II. καταλεκτός, ἑα, ὄν, to be *chosen*, Plat. Legg. 968 C.

καταλέξω, εως, ἡ, a *choosing, levying*, App.

καταλεπτολογέω, f. ἦσω, to *refine away to nothing by subtle talk*, κ. πνευμαίνον πολλόν πόνον Ar. Ran. 828.

καταλεπτύνω, to *make very thin*, Hipp.

καταλευκαίνω, to *make quite white, whitewash*.

καταλευκός, =foreg.

καταλεύσιμος, ον, *worthy to be stoned*, Lycurg. ap. Suid., etc.: from

καταλέω, to *stone to death*, Hdt. 1. 167, etc.

II. in Hesych., to *condemn to work in mines*.

κατάλω, f. ἔσω, (ἀλέω) to *grind down, grind to powder*, κατά πυρὸν ἔλεσαν Od. 20. 109, Hdt. 4. 172.

καταλήγω, f. ξω, to leave off, end, stop, Aesch. Ag. 1479: to leave off or stop at a point, ποι καταλήγει μένος ἄτης; Id. Cho. 1075; also, κ. ἐν . . Plut., εἰς or ἐπὶ . . Diod., περί . . Plut.

II. transit. to make an end of, finish, Diod. 14. 84. καταλήθωμαι, Dep. med., to forget utterly, τινός II. 22. 389. καταλήθωμαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., to plunder. καταληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταλήγω) leaving off, stopping: τὸ κ. was a verse that had its last foot incomplete, cf. βραχυκατάληκτος and υπερκατάληκτος. Adv. —κώς, so as to want something more, niggardly, M. Anton.

κατάληξις, εως, ἡ, (καταλήγω) an ending, close, Long.: esp. the last syllable of a verse, Dion. H.

καταληπτός, εα, ὄν, verb. Adj. from καταλαμβάνω, to be seized or occupied, Plut.: Ion. καταλαμπτός, q. v.

καταληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for grasping or checking, able to keep down, c. gen., Ar. Eq. 1380. 2. of the mind, comprehensive, perceptive, κ. φαντασία freq. in later Philosoph. writers, as Plut., Diog. L., etc. Adv. —κώς, comprehensively, Clem. Al. II. liable to κατάληψις, cataleptic, Medic.: from

καταληπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from καταλαμβάνω, to be grasped or seized, within reach, Thuc. 3. 11. 2. to be comprehended or understood, comprehensible, Cic. Q. Acad. 1. 11, 41.

II. trans. seizing, falling suddenly upon, of the nature of catalepsy, Hipp.: hence, πάλιν θεόθεν καταληπτόν, grief that falls on us from the gods, Eur. Hipp. 1347.

καταλήρω, f. ἴσω, to chatter away, lose by idle talking, ti Eubul. Cerc. 1. II. to chatter at one, overpower one with talk, τινός Julian.

καταλήψιμος, ὄν, to be seized and condemned, opp. to ἀπολύσιμος, Antipho 129. 4.

κατάληψις, εως, ἡ, (καταλαμβάνω) a grasping, seizing, gaining, winning, ἐν καταλήψει εἶναι to be within reach, Thuc. 3. 33: κ. χωρίων a taking possession of places or countries, Plat. Gorg. 455 B, Rep. 526 D. 2. in Stoic philosophy, comprehension, perception, Lat. comprehensio, Cic. Fin. 3. 5.

II. a seizing, attacking, assailing, Ar. Nub. 318, cf. καταληπτικός: esp. 2. a sudden attack of sickness, catalepsy, v. Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.

καταλιθαίω, f. ἴσω, =καταλιθώω.

καταλιθοβολέω, f. ἴσω, to throw stones at, stone, LXX.

καταλίθω, ὄν, full of stones, set with precious stones, LXX. καταλίθω, to stone to death, Pausan.

καταλιπνάνω, =καταλειπω, Hipp., and Vit. Hom.

καταλιπαίνω, f. ἄνω, to make very fat.

καταλιπάρω, f. ἴσω, to entreat earnestly, Luc.

καταλιχρῶμαι, Dep., to lick up, Sext. Emp.

καταλιχνέω, to spend in eating.

καταλλάσθην, Adv. (καταλλάσσω) reciprocally.

καταλλάγή, ἡ, (καταλλάσσω) exchange, esp. of money, Arist. Oecon.: also the profits of the money-changer, Dem. 1216. 18, Diphil. ap. Ath. 225 B. II. a change from enmity to friendship, reconciliation, Aesch. Theb. 767, Dem. 10. 15, in plur.; also, κ. πόλεμον Ar. Av. 1588, cf. διαλλάγή. καταλλακτήριος, ια, ἰον, given in exchange. II. reconciling, Philo.

καταλλάκτης, ου, ὁ, a money-changer. II. a reconciler, a mediator, Joseph. Hence

καταλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fitted for reconciling: easily reconciled, placable, Arist. Rhet.

καταλλάσσω, Att. —τω, f. ἔλω, to change, exchange, give in exchange, τι πρὸς τι one thing for another, mostly in Med., e. g. Plat. Phaed. 69 A; in Med. also to change money, Matreus ap. Ath. 10. D, with a play on signif. 11: also to change or give away, Dinarch. 111. 8, in Med.: κ. τὸν βίον to leave life, Ael.

II. to change a person from enmity to friendship, reconcile, Hdt. 5. 29, 95; also in Med., καταλλάσσεσθαι τὴν ἑχθρὴν τινὶ to make up one's enmities with any one, Hdt. 1. 61, cf. 7. 145. Pass. c. aor. καταλλάσθην or καταλλάγην, (the former preferred by Trag., the latter in Prose), to become reconciled, πρὸς τινα or τινί, e. g. Eur. I. A. 1157; so, θεοὺς καταλλάττεσθαι χόλον Soph. Aj. 744, cf. διαλλάσσω.

κατάλληλος, ὄν, (ἀλλήλων) set over against one another, cor-

relative: hence correspondent, suitable, Dion. H.; opp. to παράλληλος. Adv. —λως, also κατάλληλα, Polyb.

καταλληλότης, ητος, ἡ, a correspondency, suitableness.

κατέλω, f. ἴσω, to crush in pieces, make an end of, c. acc., Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31, Eubul. Adv. 1. 5.

καταλογάζδην, Adv. (λόγος) by way of conversation, in prose, δ. συγγράφειν, διεγχεῖσθαι Plat. Symp. 177 B, Lys. 204 D. [α]

καταλογεύς, εως, δ, (καταλέγω v.) one who chooses and enrols citizens for public service, Lys. 159. 9.

καταλογέω, v. sub καταλόγος.

καταλόγῃ, ἡ, (καταλέγω v.) a choosing and enrolling in classes, Polyb.

καταλόγια, ἡ, v. l. for καταλόγια.

καταλογίζομαι, fut. ἴσμαι, Att. ἰομαι, Dep. med.: to count up, reckon, consider, Xen. An. 5. 6, 16: κ. τι πρὸς τινα to reckon, impute it to him, Dem. 78. 7. II. to count or reckon among, Lat. annumerare, ἐν τισι Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1. III.

to recount in order, App. Hence

καταλογισμός, ὁ, a counting up, reckoning, recounting, LXX.

κατάλογος, δ, (καταλέγω) a counting up, enrolment; esp. the list of persons appointed to bear some public burden, as to serve in the army, hence, οἱ ἐκ καταλόγου those on the list for service, Thuc. 6. 43, 7. 16; also, οἱ ἐν καταλόγῳ Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 9; οἱ ὑπὲρ τὸν κ. the superannuated, Lat. emeriti, Dem. 167. 17; καταλόγους ποιεῖσθαι to make up the lists for service, Lat. delictum habere, Thuc. 6. 26.

κατέλω, f. ἴσω, =καταλώω.

κατάλοιπος, ὄν, left remaining, Plat. Tim. 39 E, Arist., etc. καταλόκις, f. ἴσω, to cut into furrows, Eur. Supp. 826, in tmesi.

καταλόω, strengthd. for λούω. Med. to spend in bathing, κ. τὸν βίον Ar. Nub. 838.

καταλοφάδια, Adv. (λόφος) =κατὰ λόφον, on the neck, Od. 10. 169. [τά and ἰ in Od. metri grat., cf. συνβόιον.]

καταλόχεια, ἡ, =λόχος, LXX.

καταλόγις, f. ἴσω, to distribute into or assemble in λόχοι; in gen. to distribute, eis τάξεις Diod.

καταλογισμός, δ, distribution into λόχοι, Luc.: an enlisting: the list of λόχοι.

καταλόχος, δ, =λόχος, very dub., v. Porpo Thuc. Th. 1. 1. p. 244.

κατάλυσις, es, (ἔλσος) full of woods, woody, Strab.

καταλύω, f. ἴσω, =λυνίω.

καταλύουριζω, f. ἴσω, to press the laws of Lycurgus against one, τινός Alciph.

κατάλυμα, atos, τό, (κατάλω) an inn, lodging, Polyb.

καταλύμαιναι, Dep. med.: to ravage, destroy, Xen. Oec. 2. 13.

καταλύμαντις, εως, ἡ, a ravaging. [v]

καταλύσιμος, ὄν, to be dissolved or done away, Soph. El. 1246. [v]

κατάλυσις, εως, ἡ, (κατάλω) a dissolving, putting down, esp. of governments, e. g. τυράννων Thuc. 1. 18, πολιτείας Plat. Legg. 864 D: κ. στρατιᾶς a disbanding it, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 13; so, κ. τριήρους the breaking up of a ship's crew, Dem. 1209. 24: κ. πόλεμον an ending of war, pacification, Thuc. 8. 18: σο, κ. βίον, συμποσίον etc., an ending, finishing it, Xen. Apol. 30, Symp. 9. 7. II. an unyoking one's horses or ending one's journey, resting, lodging, Eur. El. 393; also 2. =κατάλυμα, a resting-place, inn, Plat. Prot. 315 D, cf. καταλῶν II.

καταλυσάω, f. ἴσω, to rage against one.

καταλύνειν, verb. Adj., one must put down, Diod.

καταλῦτήριον, τό, =κατάλυμα.

καταλύτης, οὔ, δ, a destroyer: but II. καταλύτης, ου, δ, paroxyt., a lodger, stranger, Polyb.: from

κατάλω, f. ἴσω, to put down, make an end of, destroy, πολίων κέρηνα II. 2. 117, 9. 24: esp. to put down a form of government, κ. ἀρχὴν, βασιλείαν, ἰσοκρατίαν Hdt. 1. 53, 54, 5. 92, 1; and so freq. in Att., κ. τυράναν, δῆμον etc.; also, κ. τινὰ τίς ἀρχῆς to put one out of his command, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 24; and so in Pass., καταλύεσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς Hdt. 1. 104: also to dissolve, dismiss, disband, βουλὴν, στρατηγούς, στόλον Hdt. 5. 72. 6, 43, 7. 16, 2: κ. βίον or βίον to end life, die, Eur. Supp. 1004, Xen. Apol. 7. 2. esp. freq., κ. πόλεμον to end a war,

make peace, Thuc. 7. 31: hence in Med., *καταλέσθαι τι* to come to terms with one, *make peace with him*, Hdt. 9. 11, Thuc. i. 81, etc.; so also in Act. (sub. *τὴν ἔχθραν* or *τὸν πόλεμον*), Thuc. 5. 23, 8. 58, and Xen.: also simply intrans. to make an end, cease, Dem. 893. 23.

II. to unloose, unyoke, ἵππους Od. 4. 28: hence the common intrans. signf. to halt, rest, turn in to lodge with one, *παρὰ τινα* Thuc. i. 136, *παρὰ τι* Dem. 252. 24: cf. *κατάλυσαι, κατάλυμα*.

καταλῶβας, f. ἦσω, to mutilate.

καταλῶφας, f. ἦσω, to leave off, rest from a thing, c. gen., Od. 9. 460, in tmesi.

II. transit. to make to cease, give rest from a thing, *ἐκ τῶος* Ar. Rh., in Ep. impf. *κατελῶφει*.

καταμάγειν, τό, (*καταμάσω*) a cloth for wiping, Artemid. [ἀ]

καταμάγειν, to bewitch, Luc.

καταμάθησις, εως, ἡ, (*καταμαθῶνα*) a learning thoroughly, understanding, Plotin. [ἀ]

καταμαθητέον, verb. Adj. of *καταμαθῶνα*, one must learn thoroughly, observe closely, Hipp.

καταμάθητικός, ὁ, ἄν, apt at learning.

καταμαίνομαι, as Pass., to be mad or do mad acts against, τινός Philo.

καταμάκρῖζω, f. ἴσω, = *μακρίζω*.

καταμάκτις, ου, δ, (*καταμάσσω*) one who wipes off.

καταμαλάκιζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to make soft or effeminate: Pass. to be or become so, Xen. Oec. 11. 12.

καταμαλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ἄξω, to soften much, Luc.: metaph. to appease, Luc.

καταμαλάκιζω, f. ἴσω, = *καταμαλάκιζω*, Ep. Plat. 329 B.

καταμαλθᾶσσω, f. ἄξω, = *καταμαλάσσω*.

καταμαθῶνα, fut. *μάθησμαι*, to learn or observe well, Hdt. 7. 146: to perceive, Id. 4. 164: to learn thoroughly, understand, know, Plat., and Xen.

καταμαρτυνῶμαι, Dep. med.: to foretell against or about one, τινός Ath., τινί App.

II. to divine, guess, τὰ μέλλοντα Arist. Rhet.

καταμαρῶνα, f. σω, to wear with chariot wheels: hence, *κατημαρῶνως*, worn, trite, Artemid.

καταμαρῶνα, f. ἀνώ, to make to wither up. Pass. to wither, waste or die away, Hipp.

καταμαρῶνω, Ion. -μαρῶν, f. ἦσω, to be quite mad, to rave, φθόνῳ Hdt. 8. 125.

καταμαρῶνω, f. μάρφω, to grasp, catch hold of, τινά Il. 6. 364; esp. to catch a runaway, Il. 5. 65, 16. 598; also in Pind.

καταμαρῶνω, f. ἦσω, to bear witness against one, τινός and κατά τινος Lys. 132. 23, Dem. 836. 25: also c. inf., κ. τινός διὰρα λαβεῖν Dem. 377. 25. Pass. to have evidence given against one, Dem. 860. 26: to be convicted, Aeschin. 13. 3.

καταμαρῶνω, f. μάρφω, to wipe off.

καταμαρῶνω, strengthd. for *μαρῶνω*.

καταμαρῶνω, to scourge again.

καταμαρῶνω, -μαρῶνωμαι, -μαρῶμαι, Dep. (*μαρῶνω*, μάσω) to feel and search out, probe.

καταμαρῶνω, f. μάχουμαι, Dep. med.: to subdue by fighting, conquer, Diod. [ἀ]

καταμάω, f. ἦσω, used by Hom. only once in Med., to pile up (strictly what has been cut), *heap up*, κόπρον *κατάμασσο* Il. 24. 165, and so in Joseph. but Soph. has the Act., v. sub ἀμάω 2. [On the quantity v. ἀμάω.]

καταμβάλλω, (ἀμβάλλω) to neglect.

καταμβάλλω, to blunt or dull, Soph. O. T. 688.

καταμβάλλω, = *foreg*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 133 F.

καταμεγαλοφρονέω, f. ἦσω, to look down upon and despise, c. gen., Clem. Al.: absol. to be high-minded, Id.

καταμεγαλύνωμαι, as Pass., to exalt oneself against, τινός Eccl.

καταμεθύσκω, f. μεθύω, [ῶ] to make drunk with sheer wine, Hdt. i. 106: Pass. to get drunk, Polyb.

καταμεθύω, to get drunk, c. gen.: to rave madly against, Philo.

καταμείβομαι, as Med.: to answer.

καταμειδάω, f. δώω [ᾶω], to laugh at, c. gen., Joseph.

καταμειλίσσωμαι, Att. -τρωμαι, f. ἔτωμαι, Dep. med.: to soften, appease, Joseph.

καταμετρίστω, Adv., *limb by limb*, *limb-meal*, Arat. 624. [τὰ μετρίστω: τῇ]

καταμετρώω, f. ἦσω, to train, practise, exercise, Plat. Phil. 55 E, Legg. 649 C.

καταμέλω, f. ἦσω, to give no heed to, take no care of, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 4. 7: absol. to be heedless, Soph. Aj. 45.

καταμελίσσω, to spread over with honey, honey over, metaph. of the nightingale's voice, Ar. Av. 224.

καταμέλλω, f. μελλῶ, to hesitate, be backward to do a thing, esp. to fight, Lat. *detrectare pugnam*, Polyb.

καταμέμνητος, ου, blamed by all, abhorred, γῆρας Soph. O. C. 1235: neut. pl. as Adv., *blameable*, Ib. 1695: from

καταμέμνημαι, f. φομαί, Dep. med. c. aor. med. et pass.: to blame, attack, accuse, c. acc., Pind. N. 11. 40: and so usu. in Att. Prose, cf. Thuc. 7. 77: and c. gen. in Plut., and later writers.

καταμέμνεις, εως, ἡ, a blaming, finding fault, accusing, c. gen., Thuc. 7. 75: οὐκ ἔχει τινὶ *καταμέμνιν* it leaves him no ground for finding fault, Id. 2. 41.

καταμένω, to stay behind, stay, Hdt. 2. 103, 121, 4, etc.: to remain fixed, continue in a state, ἐν . . , Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 18.

II. to abide, live.

καταμέργω, f. ἔω, strengthd. for ἀμέργω.

καταμερίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to cut in pieces: distribute, τινὶ τῇ Xen. An. 7. 5, 4. Hence

καταμερίσις, εως, ἡ, distribution, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 106.

καταμερισμός, δ, = *foreg*, LXX.

καταμέρος, Adv. for *κατὰ μέρος*, in parts or pieces.

καταμέσσιος, ου, poet. for *μεστός*, quite full, Nic.

καταμέστος, ου, strengthd. for *μεστός*.

καταμέστος, f. ὥσω, to fill quite full of a thing, τινός Pherecr., v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 332.

καταμετρέω, f. ἦσω, to measure out, τινὶ τῇ Hdt. 3. 91, Xen. Oec. 4. 21: also to measure out, measure, Plut., so also Polyb. in Med. Hence

καταμέτρημα, atos, τό, = *sq*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 59.

καταμέτρησις, εως, a measuring out, Polyb.

καταμηκῆς, ες, very long, v. l. Hdt. 4. 72.

καταμηκνῶ, to lengthen out, Galen.

καταμῆλω, to put in the probe to sound wounds, to probe: hence metaph., *κνῆν κ. to put the ballot-box like a probe down another's throat*, i. e. make him disgorge what he has stolen, Ar. Eq. 1150.

καταμήνιος, ου, (μήν) monthly: τὰ *καταμ.* the menstruation of women, like ἐπιμήνιος, Hipp. Hence

καταμηνιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like or belonging to menstruation, *menstruous*, Arist. H. A.

καταμήνυστις, εως, ἡ, an information, exposition: from

καταμήνυω, f. ὥσω, to inform against: in gen. to point out, make known, c. acc., Hdt. 6. 29, 7. 30: also c. gen. like *καταμαρτυρῶ*, Lys. 134. 17, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 2, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 291. [ῶ in pres. ῶ in fut.]

καταμηχανάομαι, Dep. med.: to plan and execute, Plotin.

καταμῆαινα, f. ἀνώ, to taint, defile, ψεύδει *γένναν* Pind. P. 4. 178. Pass. *καταμῆαινομαι*, to be dirty, esp. to wear unwashed, squalid garments as a sign of grief, *wear mourning*, Lat. *squalere*, in *squalore* esse, Hdt. 6. 58.

καταμῆγνῆμι, f. μέω, to mix, mix up, Ar. Lys. 580: κ. εἰς τι or εἰς τινὰς to mix up with a thing or among others, Ar. Nub. 230, Dem. 789. 19.

καταμῆγομαι, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med.: to parody, Dion. H.

καταμῆγος, εως, ἡ, (*καταμῆγος*) a mixing, mixture, Diosc.

καταμῆσις, = *καταμῆγος*, h. Hom. 18. 26, in Med.

καταμισθοδοτέω, f. ἦσω, to corrupt by giving high pay, Dion. H.

καταμισθοφορέω, f. ἦσω, to spend in the pay of soldiers, Ar. Eq. 1352.

καταμῆνεύω, to call to mind, Plut.

καταμῆνεύομαι, as Med., (*μῆνεύω*) to betroth.

καταμολίσκω, = *καταβλάσκω*.

καταμολῶ, to defile.

καταμόρφος, ου, (*μορφή*) faulty, Aesch. Ag. 145.

καταμόνας, Adv. alone, apart, better *divisim* κατὰ μ.

καταμονή, ἡ, (*καταμένω*) a staying, Polyb.: perseverance.

καταμούνη, ἥ, = foreg., only found in poet. form *καμμούνη*, q. v.
καταμούνεσθαι, f. ἦσω, to conquer in single combat, *τινὰ* Plut.
κατάμονος, *ον*, (καταμένω) *tasting, continuing*, Polyb.
καταμώσεναι, *εως*, ἥ, *propagation by suckers: from*
καταμοσχεύω, to propagate by suckers.
καταμοσχεύω, to embellish.
κατάμηλος, *ον*, planted with vines, producing wine, *χώρα*
Strab.

καταμπεύω, to encompass, cover, Antiph. Ἀργαίου. 1. 4.
καταμπίχχω, = foreg., κ. *τινὰ* *χρῶσι* Eur. Hel. 853.
καταμυθολογέω, fut. ἦσω, to amuse with fables, *τινὰ* Philostr.,
cf. *καταυλέω*.

καταμυκτηρίζω, f. *ίσω*, to mock with upturned nose.
καταμύνω, as Med., to, to avenge oneself, Ael.
καταμύριζω, f. *ίσω*, to anoint.
κατάμυσις, *εως*, ἥ, (καταμύω) a closing one's eyes, Plut.
καταμύσσω, Att. — *ττω*, f. *ξω*, to tear, scratch: hence in Med.,
καταμύσσω χεῖρα she scratched her hand, Il. 5. 425, cf. Hdt. 4. 71.
καταμύσσω, to chop up, make mince-meat, Ant. Pac. 247.
καταμύω, f. ἴσω, to shut or close the eyes; in full κ. βλέφαρα,
Xen. Cyn. 5. 11, and so later freq. with *ὄμματα* or *ὀφθαλμοὺς*;
but usu. absol. to nod, drop asleep, doze, first in Batr. 192 (in
poet. aor. *καμύσσει*); then in Hipp., and Ar.: also to die, Luc.
[ὑ by nature in all tenses: ὑ metri grat. in pres., Hedyt. ap.
Ath. 345 A; and in aor., Batr. 139: cf. *μύω*.]
καταμύννυμι, f. ἀμφίσω, Att. *ἰῶ*, = ἀμφέννυμι, to put on,
πυλ around, *τινὶ* τι Joseph.
καταμώσασθαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., (μωκῶ) to mock at, c.
gen. Att., c. acc. Clem. Al.
καταμώκω, = foreg.

καταμώκησις, *εως*, ἥ, (καταμωκῶμαι) mockery, Ath.
καταμωλύνω, to calm by degrees, alleviate, Hipp.
καταμωλύω, f. ἴσω, to cover with weals or stripes.
καταμώμομαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med.: to blame very much.
καταμωραίνω, f. ἰνώ, to waste through folly, Antiph. Incert. 71.
κατὰναγκάζω, f. ὄσω, to force down, esp. of dislocated limbs,
to force them into their place, Hipp. II. to overpower by
force, constrain, confine, κ. *τινὰ* *δεσμοῖς* Eur. Bacch. 643: in
gen. to coerce, *εἰς* *ἐμμάχων* Thuc. 4. 77. Hence
κατὰναγκάσις, *εως*, ἥ, a settling dislocated limbs, Hipp.
κατὰνάγκη, *ῆ*, force: ἐρωτικά κ. potions that compel to love,
Synes. II. a plant from which such were made, Diosc.

κατανάδεμα, *ατος*, τό, a curse, N. T. Hence
κατανάδεματίζω, f. ἴσω, to curse, N. T.
καταναιδέομαι, Dep. med.: to behave impudently to one, *τινός*.
καταναϊγίω, to use quite up, Hipp.
καταναϊγυντέω, f. ἴσω, = καταναϊδέομαι.
καταναῖω, to make to dwell, settle, only used in aor. *κατένασσα*,
κ. *εἰς* *πέριπα* *γαίης* Hes. Op. 107; also, κ. *ὅπῃ* *χρονός* Id. Th.
620; c. dat. loci, Ib. 320: so too in aor. med., *κατένασσαν* Eur.
Aesch. Eun. 929. Pass. to take up one's abode, dwell, also only
in aor. *κατένασθην* Eur. Phoen. 207; Ar. Vesp. 662: Ap.
Rh. 2. 520 has aor. med. in pass. signf.
καταναλίσκω, strengthd. for ἀναλίσκω, LXX.

καταναλίσσω, f. ὥσω, to use up, spend, lavish, *εἰς* τι upon
a thing, Isocr. 5 D, and so Plat. Phaed. 72 D, in Pass.; also, *τινὶ*
Diod.

καταναρκῶμαι, as Pass., (ναρκῶ) to grow quite stiff, Hipp.
II. act. *καταναρκῶ*, to be slothful towards or press heavily
upon another, *τινός* only in N. T.

κατανασκήλω, to trouble or annoy much, dub. 1, Aesop.
κατανάσσω, f. νάσω, to stamp or beat down firmly, *τὴν γῆν*
Hdt. 7. 36.
καταναυμάχέω, fut. ἦσω, to conquer in a sea-fight, beat at sea,
c. acc., Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 10. Pass. to be conquered, Isocr. 254 C.
καταναϊζομαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to prevail against, *τινός*.
κατανοδρολογία, ἥ, i. e. συλλογὴ κατ' ἄνδρα, an enlisting man
by man, LXX.

καταναϊνέομαι, Dep. med., = *ναϊνέομαι*.
καταναϊσσομαι, worse form for *καταναϊσσομαι*.
κατανεμῶσις, *εως*, ἥ, = *νεμῶσις*, Clem. Al.
κατάνεμῶ, to blow through.
κατανέμω, f. νεμῶ, to distribute, allot, esp. as pasture land, δ.
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χώρην *τινὶ* Hdt. 2. 109: also, κ. *τοὺς* *δήμους* *εἰς* *τὰς* *δέκα* *φύλας*
to distribute them into or among the twelve tribes, Id. 5. 69, cf.
Dem. 1380. fin.; hence also of a single person, κ. *τινὰ* *εἰς* *τὴν*
τάβην to assign or appoint him to his post, Aeschin. 22. 18.
Med. to divide among themselves, Thuc. 2. 17: hence to take
possession of, esp. with cattle, to feed or graze land, Lat. *de-*
pasci, Isocr. 298 A, so also in Act., *βοσκήμας* κ. Dem. 278.
22: metaph. to feed on, devour, of a sore, Plut.

κατανεύμαι, contr. *νεύμαι*, Dep.: to come, go down, form
Nonn.

κατανεύρος, *ον*, full of nerves or sinews, Hippiatr.
κατανεύσιμος, *ον*, to be granted; and
κατανεύσις, *εως*, ἥ, a nodding to, assent: from
κατανεύω, f. νεύσομαι, Il. 1. 524 and Plat.: Ep. aor. part.
κατένευας Od. 15. 463. To nod, esp. to nod assent, agree,
allow, promise, opp. to ἀπονεύω, *τινὶ* τι Il. 8. 175, also c. inf.
fut., Il. 10. 393, 13. 368; later c. inf. aor., Ar. Thesm. 1020,
Bion 5. 9: in Hom. usu., ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν he promised
and confirmed his promise by a nod, esp. of Zeus; so, ὑπέστην
καὶ κ. Il. 4. 267: in gen. to make a sign by nodding the head,
Od. 15. 464: in full, κεφαλῇ or κρατὶ κατένευσεν Hom., *χαλτῆας*
κ. Pind. N. 1. 18. II. trans., κ. κεφαλὴν to bow the head,
only in Poll. [*κατένευσεν* *ον*, metri grat., viz. Od. 9. 490.]

κατανεφῶ, to overcloud, Plut.
κατανεύω, Ion. — *νηα*; f. νήσω, to heap or pile up, Hdt. 6. 97.
κατάνῃ, ἥ, = *τυρόκηστις*, Sicil. word ap. Plut.
κατανήσσω, inf. aor. 1 from κατανέω.
κατανήχομαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med.: to swim down stream.
κατανῆω, Ion. for κατανέω.

κατανήζω, fut. ἴσω, strengthd. for ἀνθίζω, to adorn with
flowers: in gen. to make bright-colored, enrich, adorn, Diod.

κατανηράκιζω, f. ἴσω, = sq., Anth.
κατανηράκις, f. κώσσομαι in Aesch. Fr. 265: to turn into coal,
burn to cinders, 1 c. Pass. to be so burnt, Soph. El. 58, Eur.
Cycl. 663.

κατανίξω, f. ψω, to water, wet, *τινὶ* τι Hipp.
κατανικῶ, fut. ἴσω, strengthd. for νικῶ, to conquer utterly,
Soph. Fr. 105.

κατάνιμμα, *ατος*, τό, (κατανίξω) water for washing in, Ath.
κατάνιπτις, *ου*, δ, one who washes, esp. at Athens he who
washed the peplos of Athena Polias, cf. *πλυντήριος*.

κατανίπτω, = κατανίξω: also to wash away, carry off by a
draught, Hipp.

κατανίσσομαι, Dep.: to go or come down from, c. gen., Ap.
Rh. II. to go through, c. acc., Hermesian. 5. 65: cf. *κατα-*
νεύσσομαι.

κατανίσταμαι, as Med. with the act. forms, aor. κατέστην:
πρὶ κατανίσταμαι, to rise up against, oppose, c. gen., Polyb.

κατανίφω, to snow upon, κατένεψε χιόνι τὴν θράκην (sub. δ
θεός) Ar. Ach. 138: metaph. to sprinkle as with snow, Luc.

II. absol. to snow, usu. impers., κατανίφει if it snows, Ar.
Nub. 965. [2]

κατανοέω, f. ἴσω, to remark, observe, perceive, Hdt. 2. 28: to
understand, learn, know, Ib. 93, Thuc. 1. 138: esp., κατ. τι
ἔστι *ἐστὶ* freq. in Plat.; also c. part., Thuc. 2. 3. II. intr.
to be in one's right mind, in one's senses, like καταφρονέω, Hipp.,
v. Foëx. Oecon. Hence

κατανόημα, *ατος*, τό, that which is remarked: a remark, per-
ception, Plat. Epist. 987 D: a device, contrivance, Arist. Pol.

κατανοήσις, *εως*, ἥ, a remarking, observing, learning, Plat.
Tim. 82 C, Criti. 107 D.

κατανοήσθων, verb. Adj., one must remark, observe, learn,
Plat. Polit. 305 C.

κατανοητικός, ἥ, ὄν, observant, intelligent.

κατάνομα, as Pass., (ἔνω) hence, πολλὰ κατάνεται much is
being used up or wasted, Od. 2. 58, 17. 537. The Act. is sup-
plied by κατανέω.

κατανομιστέω, to turn into money, Joseph.

κατανομοτέτω, f. ἴσω, to lay down laws, make laws, Plat.
Legg. 861 B.

κατάνομος, *ον*, agreeable to the law, lawful, Inscr.

κάτανος, ὁ, a flat dish, Lat. *catinus*.

κατανοστήω, f. ἴσω, to return from banishment, Polyb.

κατανοσφίζομαι, f. ἴσμαι, Att. ἰδύμαι, as Med.: to take away for oneself, embezzle, Dion. H.

κατανοστικός, α, ον, looking southward, Inscr. κατανοσίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰδω, to bedew, Eur. I. T. 833, in tmesi. κατανοστέω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for νοστέω.

κάτанта, Adv. of κατάντης, downwards, in the famous line, πολλά δ' ἄνωγα, κάτанта, πᾶντά τε, δόχμια τ' ἦλθον II. 23. 116. κατάντω, f. ἴσω, to come, arrive: in a speech or narrative, to tend to or end in a certain end or result, eis or ἐπὶ τι Polyb.: hence in gen. to come to an end, or result, happen, take place, Lat. evadere, Id. II. to come back, return, Id. III. trans. to make to come back, throw back, LXX. Hence

κατάντημα, ατος, τό, an end, result, goal: in gen. an event. κατάντην, Adv., = κάτанта, Themist.

κατάντης, ες, (άντα) downwards, steep, Hipp., and Ar. Ran. 127. II. metaph. like Lat. pronus, inclined, Rhcs. 318, πρόσ τι Plut.

κατάντησιν, Adv., (άντι, άντῶ) over against, opposite, Od. 20. 387, ubi al. κατ' άντησιν.

καταντία, ἤ, (κατάντης) a sloping or hanging downwards, Hipp. καταντιβολέω, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for άντιβολέω, Ar. Fr. 523. καταντικρύ, straight down from, c. gen., κ. τέγους πέεε Od. 10. 559., II. 64, where ὕ in arsi. II. Att. over against, right opposite, c. gen., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5. 2. absol. outright, downright, Thuc. 7. 57. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 444. [On quantity v. άντικρύ.]

καταντίος, α, ον, = έναντίος, over against, opposite, hence Adv., καταντίον, c. gen., Hdt. 6. 103, 118; also c. dat., 7. 33: absol. in Soph. Ant. 512: also καταντία Opp.

καταντιπῆρας, Adv., = καταντικρύ. II. c. gen., Xen. An. 1. 1, 8.

καταντιπνέω, f. πνέσω, = άντιπνέω.

καταντῶ, f. ἴσω, to pour upon or over, hence metaph. to pour a flood of words over one, τινός Ar. Vesp. 483; so too, κ. λόγον or γέλωτά τινος Plat. Rep. 344 D, 536 B. II. in Medic., to bathe or steep, esp. with hot fomentations, to steep, foment, κ. τι ὕδατι Diosc. Hence

κατάντλημα, ατος, τό, a fomentation, Diosc. κατάντλησις, εως, ἤ, a bathing, fomentation.

καταντῆλον, verb. Adj., one must bathe or foment. κάταντλος, ον, = ύπεραντλος.

κατάντυγός, ες, (είδος) shaped like an άντυξ, rounded, round. κατανυκτικός, ἤ, όν, (κατανύσσω) pricking at heart; and

κατάνυξις, εως, ἤ, a pricking, esp. at heart, N. T.: from κατανύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ἴω, to prick, Lat. compungere: hence metaph. in Pass. to be pricked at heart, have compunctious visitings, LXX.

κατανυτάω, f. ὤω and ἄω, to nod and fall asleep, go to sleep, Alex. Incert. 22. II. trans. to lull asleep, Ael.

κατάνω, Att. -ότω, f. ὤω, to bring to an end, finish: esp.

1. with ὁδόν or some noun of distance, to accomplish a certain distance, Hdt. 4. 86, 8. 98: hence, the acc. being omitted, seemingly intr. to arrive at a place, ες τόπον Wessel. Hdt. 6. 140, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20: also c. gen., φίλης προξένου καθήκοντα they have come to, met with a kind hostess (where δόμον may be supplied), Soph. El. 1451; but in κατανύσαι φρενών Eur. Hipp. 305, the orig. construction seems quite lost sight of. 2. to accomplish, perpetrate, Eur. El. 1163; hence κ. αἷμα to murder, Id. Or. 89. Cf. κατάρωμα.

κατανωταίος, αία, αίων, (πῶτος) on or behind the back.

κατανωτίζομαι, fut. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., (πυρλίζω) to carry on one's back, Luc. II. to put behind one's back, reject. Hence

κατανωτιότης, οὔ, ό, one who despises, Dicaearch. p. 15. κατᾶνω, to card or comb well, κ. έρια Hipp.: also, πέτρας or λίθους κ. to work stone for use, Diod.: hence 2. to tear in pieces, beat to a mummy, crush and destroy, κ. τινά πέτροις, βοκαῖς Stoph. Aj. 728, Eur. Phoen. 1145; so κ. τινά εἰς φονίειδα to stone him to red rags, Ar. Ach. 320. 3. to rub, wear or waste away, Lat. atterere, Aesch. Ag. 197: so in Pass., κατᾶνωθην πόνος Eur. Hipp. 274, δακρύοις Tro. 509. Hence

κατᾶνωσις, εως, ἤ, a tearing in pieces.

κατᾶνώω, to receive as a guest, entertain, Aesch. Cho. 706.

κατᾶνω, f. ἴνω, to rub or polish away, polish, Plut. II.

= κατᾶνω 2.

κατᾶξηραίνω, f. ἄνω, to dry up, Plat. Tim. 76 A.

κατᾶξρος, ον, very dry, withered, Arist. de Anim.

κατᾶξιοπιστευομαι, Dep., (ἄξιόστις) to demand implicitly belief to the prejudice of one, c. gen., Polyb. 12. 17, 1, cf. Lob. Phryn. 567.

κατᾶξιος, ον, strengthd. for ἔλιος, quite or very worthy of, c. gen., Soph. Phil. 1009. Adv. -ῶς, Id. El. 800: also neut. plur. as Adv. in Anth. Hence

κατᾶξίω, to deem worthy, esteem, honor, τινά Aesch. Theb. 667, in aor. med.: c. gen. rei, to deem worthy of a thing, Polyb., also c. acc. pers. et inf. Dem. 1383. 11. II. to bid, like κελῶ, πολλά χᾶρειν συμφοραί κατᾶξίω Aesch. Ag. 572. 2. to resolve or determine a thing, Soph. Phil. 1095.

κατᾶξις, εως, ἤ, (κατᾶγνυμι) Ion. κᾶρξις, a shivering, Hipp.

κατᾶξίωσις, εως, ἤ, (κατᾶξίω) a deeming worthy; esteem or respect for one, tmesis Polyb.

κατᾶξύω, f. ἴσω, to shave close, Ctesias ap. Ath. 529 A. κατᾶξύσις, οως, ἤ, (κατᾶξύω) a scraping off.

κατᾶξύνομός, α, ον, a scraping, cutting, scratching, carving: artificial carving: from

κατᾶξύω, f. ὤω [ῶ], to scrape, Theophr.: to scratch or mark, Luc. II. to polish or carve, like κατᾶξύω.

κατᾶξρος, ον, Dor. for κατᾶξρος.

καταπαγίδεω, (παγίς) to encompass with nets.

καταπαγίως, Adv., (παγίως) firmly, constantly, πόλιν κ. οικείν Isocr. Antid. § 167.

καταπαιδεραστῶ, to spend in παιδεραστία, Isae. 82. 22, cf. καταπορνέω.

καταπαίζω, f. παίζομαι and παίζομαι, to jest upon, mock at one, c. gen., Ar. Fr. 212.

καταπαίω, to strike hard.

καταπακτός, ἤ, όν, (καταπήγνυμι) only found in the phrase, καταπακτὴ θύρα a door shutting downwards, a trapdoor, Hdt. 5. 16, like καταπακτῆ.

καταπαλαιόμαι, as Pass. to grow very old, Galen.

καταπαλαίω, to throw in wrestling, Ar. Ach. 710: in gen. to overthrow, Eur. I. A. 1013, and Plat.

καταπαλάω, to shake down. Pass. to swing oneself, i. e. vault or leap down, οὐρανόν κ. καταπάλλω II. 9. 351, Ep. synop. aor. for καταπάλλωτο: for, if this form be given to καταπάλλωμαι, it should be written properisp. καταπάλλωτο, cf. άνεπάλλω.

καταπαυνῶξίω, to pass the night, Alciphron: also as Dep. καταπαυνυρίζομαι.

καταπαύονργῶ, to act villainously towards one, ἐπὶ τῷα LXX. II. to outdo in villainy.

κατᾶπαρσις, εως, ἤ, (καταπέρω) a piercing, boring.

κατᾶπάσσω, τό, any thing that can be strewn, powder: from καταπάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἄω, to besprinkle, bespatter with a thing, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, Ar. Eq. 99. II. later c. acc. rei, to strew or sprinkle over, ελευσθαι Arist. H. A. Hence

κατᾶπάστος, ον, besprinkled with a thing, e. g. στεφάνοις Ar. Eq. 502: embroidered, Ib. 968.

καταπατάγῶ, f. ἴσω, strengthd. for παταγέω.

καταπατέω, f. ἴσω, to tread or trample down, tread or trample under foot, Hdt. 7. 173, 223: κ. ὅτι τὸ σπέρμα κ. to trample down the seed (i. e. have it trampled down) by swine, Id. 2. 14. 2. metaph. to trample on, spurn, Il. 4. 157 (in tmesi), Plat. Gorg. 484 A, etc.

καταπατήμα, ατος, τό, that which is trampled on: an object of contempt, LXX. [α]

καταπάτῃσις, εως, ἤ, a trampling on, LXX. [α]

κατάπαμα, ατος, τό, (καταπαύω) rest from a thing, c. gen. γόου Il. 17. 38: absol. rest, LXX.

καταπαύνομος, ον, = καταπαυστικός.

κατᾶπαυσις, εως, ἤ, (καταπαύω) a putting to rest, putting down, depositing, τυράναν, βασιλῆης Hdt. 5. 38, 6. 67. II.

a resting, calm, Theophr. Hence

καταπαυστικός, ἤ, όν, putting to rest, calming.

καταπαύω, poet. καταπαύω Pind. N. 9. 35: to put or lay to rest, calm, assuage, χόλον θεῶν Od. 4. 583, μνημόνιν Il. 16. 62, πόλεμον Il. 7. 36, έγχος κατᾶπαύω σε Il. 16. 618. 2. esp.

to make one stop from a thing, hinder or check from . . . c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, τινά ἀφορυσσάνων, ἀγνηρόλης ἀλεγυγῆς Il. 22.

457, Od. 24. 457: and c. acc. only, to stop, hinder, keep in check, Od. 2. 168, Il. 15. 105: later also, like καταλῶ, to put down, depose one from power, κ. τινά ἀρχῆς, Βασιλείης Hdt. 4. 1., 6. 64: but also, κ. ἀρχήν, τύραννον etc., Id. 1. 86., 5. 38. Pass. and Med. to leave off, cease, rest. The Act. is also used in this intrans. signif., Eur. Hec. 918, and in Diod. καταπέθις, ἐς, obedient, τινί Philo: from καταπέθω, f. πέσω, to persuade. Pass. c. fut. med., to let oneself be persuaded: hence to believe, also to obey. καταπέλειω, f. ἦσω, strengthd. for ἀπειλῶ, κ. ἔπη to use threatening words, Soph. O. C. 659. κατάπερα, ἦ, an experiment. καταπράξω, f. δώω, to make trial of, make an attempt on, c. acc., Ilys. 186. 29; c. gen., Polyb.: to prove severely, harass, Diod. καταπειρασμός, δ, an attempt, trial, attack, Diosc. καταπειρῶντρία, ἦ, Ion. -πτηρήν, a sounding-line, Hdt. 2. 5, cf. βολίς. καταπείρω, f. περῶ, to pierce, spit. καταπέμπτω, (πέμνω) to cobbler, patch, LXX. καταπελτάζω, fut. δορμαι in Ar. Ach. 160: to overrun with light-armed troops (πελτασταί), hence, καταπελτάσσονται Βοιωτῶν Ar. l. c. καταπελτάφότης, ου, δ, (ἀφίημι) one who shoots the bolt from a catapult: from καταπέλτης, ου, δ, (perh. from καταπλάω) a war-engine for throwing bolts or darts, a kind of huge cross-bow, Lat. catapultula, first in Mnesim. Philipp. 1. 9, Arist. Eth. N. II. an instrument of torture, Diod., and LXX. Hence καταπελτικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or belonging to a catapult, βέλους Strab. II. τὰ καταπελτικά, sub. ὄργανα, = οἱ καταπέλται. καπέμνω, f. ψω, to send down, eis ἔρεβος Hes. Th. 515: esp. from the inland to the sea-coast, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 30, An. 1. 9, 7: also simply, = πέμνω, Dem. 162. 11. καταπενθεῖω, f. ἦσω, to mourn for, beavil, LXX. καταπεπαίνω, strengthd. for πεταίνω, Philo. καταπετηνία, Ep. fem. part. perf. of καταπέτσω, q. v. καταπέττω, later collat. form of καταπέσω. καταπετύκαοντες, Adv. part. perf. pass. of καταπύκναι, slyly. κατάπερ, Ion. for καθάπερ, Hdt. καταπεραιώω, to cross over: to conclude, end. Hence καταπεραιώσις, εως, ἦ, a crossing: an ending, Eust. καταπερῶ, usu. in Med. -πέρομαι; aor. κατέπερδον: pf. καταπερόρδα, to break wind at one, esp. in sign of contempt, c. gen., Ar. Vesp. 618, Plut. 618, Horace's oppedere alicui. καταπερμεῖω, strengthd. for περμεῖω, to be far above, Polyb. καταπερίεσις, εως, ἦ, = περιέσις, a scarfing. καταπερονάω, f. ἦσω, to buckle or clasp tight, Polyb. καταπερνούμαι, = περπενούμαι. καπέσσω, Att. πέττω, fut. πέψω, to boil down, or digest thoroughly: metaph. to digest, keep under, κ. χόλον Il. 1. 81; κ. ὄλον, i. e. to bear great fortune meekly, Pind. O. 1. 87. καταπετάννυμι, also -νύω, fut. πετῶσα, to spread out over, Il. 8. 441, in tmesis. II. to spread, cover, or hang with, τινί τι Ar. Vesp. 132, Plut. 731. καταπετόμαι, = καταπέτομαι, Hdt. 3. 111, in Ion. part. καταπετέμενος. καταπέτασμα, atos, τό, (καταπετάννυμι) a curtain, veil, N. T. καπέτομαι, fut. πησσομαι, aor. κατεπέμην (cf. πέτομαι), to fly down, Ar. Vesp. 16, Av. 791, etc. καταπετροκνέω, f. ἦσω, to dash in pieces against rocks, Diod. καταπετρόω, to stone to death, Xen. An. 1. 3, 2. II. to throw down from a rock, Strab. καταπέττω, Att. for καταπέσσω, q. v. καταπέφηνω, part. of aor. κατέπεφνον q. v., though with accent as if pres., Il. 17. 539. καταπεφρονήκωτος, Adv. part. perf. from καταφρονέω, contemptuously, Dem. 219. 25. καταπεφρονήμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from καταφρονέω, despidely. καταπηγνύμι and -νύω, fut. πῆξω, to stick fast in the ground, plant firmly, τι ἐπὶ γῆρσι Il. 6. 213, cf. 7. 441, Hdt. 4. 72. Pass. c. pf. et plupf. 2 act., to stand fast or firm in, ἵδεν ἐν γαίῃ κατέ-

πηκτο Il. 11. 378; ὀτήλην καταπηγνύει Hdt. 7. 30: later also to become congealed, freeze, Arist. H. A. καταπηδάω, f. ἦσω, to leap down from, ἵππου Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 38. καταπημαίνω, to hurt or damage much. καταπηξίς, ἦγος, or κατέπηξίς, γγος, δ, v. Lob. Paralip. p. 279, (καταπηγνύμι) a post fixed in the ground, a pale, Joseph. II. a graft, Geop. κατὰπηρος, or, mutilated. καταπίαίνω, to make fat, fatten, Plat. Legg. 807 A. καταπίζω, f. ἔσω, to press or keep down. Hence καταπίσις, εως, ἦ, a pressing or keeping down, τοῦ ψυχῶς Theophr. [I] καταπιθύνομαι, Dep., to use persuasive or probable arguments, Sext. Emp. καταπικραίνω, strengthd. for πικραίνω. κατὰπικρος, or, very sharp or bitter, LXX. καταπίλω, fut. ἔσω, to wrap up in felt: in gen. to wrap close up, Alciphr. καταπίμελος, ἐς, = sq., Xenocr. 75. καταπίμελος, or, (πιμελής) very fat, Galen. [I] καταπίμπλημι, fut. πλῆσω, to fill up, fill, Lync. ap. Ath. 132 B. Pass. to be filled with, full of a thing, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 496 D.; also c. dat., Antiph. Paras. 5. 4. καταπίμπρημι, fut. πρήσω, to burn up, burn to ashes, Polyb. κατὰπινω, fut. πινάμι Ar. Eq. 693: poet. aor. κάπτιον. To drink, gulp or swallow down, distinguished from καταφαγεῖν by Aeschin. 13. 39 as the stronger word, first in Hes. Th. 459, 467, Hdt. 2. 68; esp. of the sea, Theogn. 680. 2. metaph., κ. Εὐρύπιδην to drink in Euripides, i. e. imbibe his spirit, Ar. Ach. 484. 3. also metaph. to swallow up, use up, consume, Ar. Vesp. 1147: but also to spend or waste in tippling, Valck. Hipp. 626, Jac. A. P. 62. [ἵνω, ἵωμα, cf. πίνω.] καταπίπλημι, poet. for καταπίμπλημι. καταπινάσκω, to sell. Luc. [ἄνω] καταπίνρημι, poet. for καταπίμπρημι. καταπίπτω, fut. πεσσομαι: aor. κατέπεσον, poet. κάππεσον, pf. -πέπτωκα. To fall or drop down, ἐν κονίῳ, ἐπὶ γαλῇ, ἀλλ' Il. 12. 23., 16. 311, Od. 5. 374, etc., but in Hom. always in poet. aor., later usu. κ. ἐς τι: παρα ποτὶ κάππεσε θυμὸς their spirit fell, Il. 15. 280, later καταπ. τῇ θυμῷ, like Lat. concidere animo: καταπ. ἐς τι to fall down into . . ., Eur. Cycl. 671; hence, κ. ἐς ἀπώτατον Plat. Phaed. 88 D. [I by nature.] καταπισσόω, Att. -πτόω, to cover with pitch, pitch over, as was done to wine-jars to keep out the air, Cratin. Pyl. 17, Ar. Eccl. 1109. 2. to cover with pitch so as to pull out the hair, hence to take a pull at, annoy, attack, Lat. vellicare, Ib. 829. B. Pass. to be pitched over and then burnt, Plat. Gorg. 473: perh. like the Latin tunica molesta, cf. Routh ad l. (quoted also by Stallbaum.) καταπιστεύω, to give security. καταπιστώ, to warrant. Med. to become security, ὑπὲρ τίνος πρὸς τινα for one to another, Plut. Cleom. 21. καταπιστώσις, εως, δ, a giving of security, an assurance, Plut. καταπιστώω, v. καταπισσόω. Hence καταπιστώω, atos, τό, that which is covered with pitch. καταπλάγῃς, ἐς (καταπλάσσομαι) panic-struck, scared, Polyb. καταπλάγῃ, ἦ, panic fear. κατὰπλάσις, εως, ἦ, (καταπλάσσω) a plastering, Hipp. κατὰπλάσμα, atos, τό, that which is spread or smeared, a plaster, poultice, ointment, Ar. Fr. 309. 12: from καταπλάσσω, Att. -πτω, f. ἀώ [ἀω], to spread over, plaster with, τινί τι Hdt. 2. 70: Med., καταπλάσσειναι τὴν κεφαλὴν to plaster one's own head, Id. 2. 85, cf. 4. 75: esp. as Medic. term, to apply as a plaster or poultice, Diosc. Hence καταπλάσσειν, verb. Adj. one must plaster. καταπλάσσης, ου, δ, one who plasters or anoints, Philo; and καταπλάστος, ἦ, ὄν, spread or plastered over, κ. φάρμακον a plaster or poultice, Ar. Plut. 717, opp. to χρυστὸν φ. a salve or ointment, v. Schol. ad l., and cf. πιστός. II. made up, forged, false, Menand. p. 119. καταπλάστῃς, ὄς, ἦ, Ion. for κατὰπλάσμα, Hdt. 4. 75. καταπλέω, f. ἔω, to entwine, plait, Hdt. 3. 98: hence metaph. to implicate, κ. τινά ποδοσίει Hdt. 8. 128. II. to

twist completely, and so in gen. to bring to an end, finish, κ. τὴν ζώνην, τὴν θήσαν Id. 4. 205, 8. 83, cf. διαπλέω.

καταπλεονεκτέω, to have the advantage over, c. gen., Hipp. κατάπλεως, *on*, also α, *on*, Att. -πλεως, *on*, gen. *ow*, quite full, τινός of a thing, Plut.: hence fouled, stained with a thing, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 30.

καταπλέω, f. πλέσσομαι, Ion. πλώω: to sail down, hence 1. to sail from the high sea to shore, put into port, put in, Od. 9. 142, Hdt. 1. 2, etc. 2. to sail down stream, c. acc., κ. τὸν Εὐφρόντην Hdt. 1. 185; absol., Id. 7. 137. II. to sail back, Id. 1. 165, 3. 45, etc.

κατάπλεως, *on*, gen. *ow*, Att. for κατάπλεως, Xen.

καταπληγής, *és*, = καταπληγής, Clem. Al.

καταπληγμός, *és*, = κατάπληγξ, LXX.

καταπληκτικός, *ής*, *όν*, (καταπλησσω) belonging to or fitted for striking with amazement, striking, wondrous, εὐπρόσπας καὶ κ. Macho ap. Att. 578 C: terrible, Polyb.; but expressly opp. to φοβερός in Muson. ap. Stob. p. 326. 43. Adv. -κώς, Polyb. κατάπληκτος, *on*, striking, wondrous, Diod.

καταπληξ, *ήρος*, *ός*, *ής*, (καταπλησσω) subject to sudden fear, fearful, timid, Lys. 107. 34, and Arist. Eth. N.

κατάπληγξ *εως*, *ής*, amazement, consternation, Thuc. 7. 42: κ. ὁμμάτων stupor, Hipp.: from

καταπλησσω, Att. -ττω, f. *έω*, strictly to strike down: usu. metaph. to strike with amazement, amaze, astound, the Act. first in Xen. Pass. καταπλησσεσθαι to be panic-stricken, be amazed, astounded, καταπληγὴ φίλον ἦτορ Il. 3. 31; in which signif. the Att. mostly used the aor. καταπλήγην [ἀ]: κ. τινα at a thing, Thuc. 1. 81, but also τι Isocr. 415 E, etc., cf. Eupol. Κολακ. 1. 10. The part. perf. act. καταπληγής is also used intrans. by late writers, as Dion. H., and App.

καταπλίσσω, f. *έω*, to throw an antagonist by twisting one's legs in his. Pass. to be so thrown, so too in fut. med. καταπληγήσει you'll be thrown, as Dind. corrects the dub. l., Ar. Fr. 1, from Hesych.

κατεπλοκή, *ής*, (καταπλέω) an entwining, connexion, complication, Plat. Tim. 76 D. II. in Music, the connexion of notes descending in regular succession, opp. to ἀναπλοκή.

κατάπλους, *ός*, contr. -πλους, (καταπλέω) a sailing down to land, a putting ashore, putting in, Thuc. 4. 10. 2. a landing-place. II. a sailing back, return, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11.

καταπλούσιος, f. *ήτος*, to be very rich in a thing, c. acc. rei. καταπλουτίζω, fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ίω*, to make very rich, enrich, Hdt. 6. 132.

καταπλουτομάχης, f. *ήσω*, (πλοῦτος, μάχομαι) to conquer by money, Diod.

κατάπλυμα, *ατος*, τό, = κατάπλυνσις: from καταπλύνω, to bathe with water, drench, Ar. Fr. 546: metaph., τὸ πρᾶγμα καταπέλνεται the affair is washed out, i. e. forgotten, Aesch. 79. 19. Hence

κατάπλυνσις, *εως*, *ής*, a bathing in water, drenching, Xen. Eq. 5. 9. καταπλύνω, poet. and Ion. for καταπλέω, freq. in Hdt.

καταπνέω, poet. for καταπνέω, h. Hom. Cer. 239.

καταπνέω, f. πνέσω, to breathe upon or over, τινός τι, as, κ. ἱμερον ἡμών to breathe desire upon us, Ar. Lys. 552; but c. dat., κ. τόπον εὐοδία to fill the place with fragrance, Heliod. in Eur. Med. 839 c. dupl. acc., κ. αἶρας χάραν, nisi leg. χάρας.

2. to inspire, Aesch. Ag. 105, cf. Rhes. 387. II. to breathe, blow upon, strike, καταπνέει νέμεσις τινι Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1. 14.

καταπνίγω, f. πνέμιδω, to choke, smother, Arist. H. A. [I] κατπνίξις, *εως*, *ής*, a choking or smothering, Arist. Probl.

καταπνέω, *ής*, (καταπνέω) a breathing or blowing, Pind. P. 5. 162. καταπνέω, *on*, contr. πνέω, *on*, breathed or blown upon.

καταπνέω, also καταπνέω, Adv. for κατὰ πνέω, κατὰ πνέω, quickly, straightaway, like the French sur les pas, Hdt. 5. 98, but now usu. written divsim.

καταποικίλλω, to make variegated, deck with divers colors, diversify, Plat. Tim. 85 A; and in Pass., Id. Euthyphr. 6 C.

καταπολεῖω, (ἀπολαύω) to enjoy too much, abuse.

καταπολεμῶ, f. *ήσω*, to war down, i. e. overcome, subdue, Lat. debellare, τινά Thuc. 2. 7, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 10, etc. Hence καταπολεμήσις, *εως*, *ής*, an overthrowing, subduing.

καταπολιόρκομαι, f. *ήσω*, = πολιόρκομαι.

καταπολιόρκομαι, Dep., (πολιεύω) to subdue or reduce by policy, τινά Dem. 442. 21, and Plut.

καταπολύ, Adv. for κατὰ πολύ, by a great deal, very much.

καταπομπένω, to scoff at, insult, c. gen., Luc.: cf. πομπένω.

καταπονώ, f. *ήσω*, to tire, weaken by toil or suffering, in gen. to overpower, subdue after a hard struggle, Menand. p. 250, and Polyb. Hence

καταπόνησις, *εως*, *ής*, a tiring out: weariness, weakness.

κατάποντος, *on*, (πόνω) tired, wearied, Plut.

καταποντίζω, f. *ίσω*, Att. *ίω*, to throw into the sea, plunge or drown therein, τινά Lys. 142. 16, Dem. 677. 6. Hence

καταποντισμός, *ός*, a drowning in the sea, Isocr. 257 E.

καταποντιστός, verb. Adj., one must drown in the sea, Clem. Al.

καταποντιστής, *οῦ*, *ός*, one who throws into the sea, esp. of pirates, ἡσθαί κακ. Isocr. 280 A, Dem., etc.

καταποντόντως, = καταποντίζω, Hdt. 1. 165; also, κ. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν 3. 30.

καταποτέρωμαι, in Med., like καταπέδω, Lat. oppedere.

καταπορεύομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., to go or come down: usu. to come back, esp. from banishment, like κατέρχομαι, Polyb.

καταπορέω, f. *ήσω*, (ἀπορέω) to treat wrongly from awkwardness or ignorance, Hipp.

καταπορθέω, f. *ήσω*, to ravage utterly.

καταπορνεύσις, *εως*, *ής*, a prostituting, Plut.: from καταπορνεύω, to make a courtesan of, to prostitute, κ. τὰ τέκνα Hdt. 1. 94. II. to violate, ravish, Plut. III. to squander

on courtesans, Dio C. IV. metaph. to pander to.

καταπορνοκέω, f. *ήσω*, to squander upon courtesans.

καταπορνούω, f. *υνώ*, strengthd. for πορνούω, dub. l. in Xen.

κατάποσις, *εως*, *ής*, (καταπίνω) a gulping down, swallowing, Plat. Tim. 80 A, Arist., etc. II. the swallow, gullet, Diosc.

καταπότνη, *ου*, *ός*, a gullet.

καταπότνω, τό, = σκ., Theophr.

κατόπτον, τό, (καταπίνω) that which can be gulped down or swallowed, a draught or pill, Hipp.: strictly neut. from

κατόπτος, *on*, to be drunk or swallowed. Hence

κατόπτορα, *ής*, the lower end of the gullet, the orifice of the stomach, Paul. Aeg.

καταπραγματεύομαι, Dep., to employ means against, τινός.

καταπρακτικός, *ής*, *όν*, (καταπράσσω) fitted for accomplishing, c. gen., Muson. ap. Stob. p. 338. 34.

καταπράνις, *és*, Dor. for καταπρήνις.

κατπρήνις, *εως*, *ής*, fulfilment, Clem. Al.: from

καταπράσσω, Att. ττω, f. *έω*, to accomplish, achieve, Xen., Isocr., etc. Med. to achieve for oneself, Xen. An. 7. 7, 27. [πρᾶ by nature.]

καταπραύνσις, *εως*, *ής*, a softening down. [πρᾶ]: from καταπραύνω, to soften down, appease, propitiate, Plat. Euthyd. 288 B, Isocr., etc.

κατπρήνιος, *on*, (πρέμνω) with many stems or branches.

καταπρεσβέω, to undertake an embassy against another, c. gen., Strab.

καταπρήνις, *és*, with the forepart downwards, down-turned, in Hom. always as epith. of xēp, of the open hand moved downwards or laid flat upon a thing, Il. 15. 144, 16. 792, Od. 19. 467. II. sloping downwards, steep. Hence

καταπρήνιζω, f. *ίσω*, to throw headlong down, Nic.

καταπρήνω, = foreg., Leon. Tar.

καταπρήνω, Ion. and Ep. for καταπράνω, Ap. Rh.

καταπρίω, to saw through, saw up, Hdt. 7. 36: in gen. to cut or bite in pieces, Theocr. 10. 55. [I]

καταπροβάλλω, to throw forwards down, prostrate, Galen.

καταπροβιδωμι, strengthd. for προβιδωμι, to betray, legen in the lurch, Hdt. 7. 157: so too in Ar. Vesp. 1044, and Thuc.

καταπροήμι, strengthd. for προήμι: usu. in Med., to throw quite away, throw away, Polyb. [On the quantity v. ἔημι.]

καταπροΐζομαι, Att. -πρίζομαι, a solitary fut. (for the pres. and aor. are only found in very late writers, as Themist.) (προΐ). Strictly to do for nothing, i. e. do scot-free, with impunity, always used with a negat., and in bad sense:

1. absol., οὐ καταπροΐζεσθαι ἔφη he said they should not get off free, Hdt. 3. 36: so too in common Att. dialogue,

οὗτοι καταπολείῃς you shan't get off, = οὐ πρόδικα ποιήσας ἔσθι.

2. also freq. c. part. aor., οὐ λωβησάμενος ἐμὲ καταπολείται he shall not escape for having thus insulted me, Hdt. 3. 156; οὐ καταπολείονται ἀποστάντες 5. 105, cf. 7. 17, Ar. Eq. 435, Vesp. 1396; also c. part. praes., οὐ κ. τοῦτο δρῶν thou shalt not escape for doing this, Ar. Vesp. 1366, cf. Thesm. 566.

3. much more rarely c. gen. pers., ἐμεῦ δ' ἐκείνους οὐ καταπολείται you shall not escape for this despite done to me, Archil. 28, cf. Ar. Nub. 1240.—The word is of Ion. origin, and first occurs in Archil., and Hdt.: the Att. only used in familiar dialogue, Valck. Hdt. 3. 36, Lob. Phryn. 169.

καταπολείτω, fut. ψω, to forsake utterly, Ar. Rh.

καταπρονομέω, to carry off captive or as booty, LXX.

καταπροτείνωμαι, Dep., to hold out as a pretence, τι Galen.

καταπροτέρω, f. ἦσω, to be before, get the better of another, c. gen., Diod.: in Pass. to defeat, τι in a thing, Polyb.

καταπροχέω, f. χέσω, to pour down, κ. δάκρυα παρειῶν to pour tears down on over one's cheeks, Ar. Rh.

κατάπρωκτος, or, = κατάπυγος, Ar. Eccl. 364, cf. Reisig Conj. 1. p. xi.

καταπτεῖναι, orτος, δ, part. aor. 2 from καταπτήσσω, q. v.

κατάπτερος, or, (πτερόν) winged, Aesch. Pr. 798, Eur. Or. 176.

καταπτερόω, to furnish with wings.

καταπτήσομαι, fut. of καταπτερόω.

καταπτήσω, fut. πτήξω: poet. aor. 2 κατάπτην, 3 dual. καταπτήτην Il. 8. 136; a poet. part. aor. καταπτήκων also occurs in Aesch. Eum. 252: pf. κατέπτηκα and κατέπτηχα, Ep. part. καταπτησῶν, v. infr. To stoop, crouch or cower down, Il. 8. 136, Od. 8. 190; ἄλμυ καταπτηστρία Hes. Sc. 265, which others refer to καταπίτω, but cf. προσπτήσσω.

καταπίσσω, f. ἴσω, [] to grind to powder, Plut.

καταπίσω, f. ἦσω, to frighten, Geop.

κατάπτομαι, Ion. for καθάπτομαι, Hdt.

κατάπνυτος, or, also η, or Anacr. 120, (καταπνύω) spat upon, to be spat upon, hence abominable, first in Anacr. l. c., then in Aesch. Eum. 68, etc.: also in Prose, as Dem. 236. 22, etc. Adv. -τως.

καταπυχής, ἐς, (πτυχή) full of folds, with ample folds, Theocr. 15. 34.

καταπύω, f. ὦσω, to spit upon or at, esp. as a mark of abhorrence or contempt, Ar. Rau. 1179, absol.; but usu. c. gen., as Dem. 295. 8. [ὦω, ὠω]

κατάπτω, atos, τό, (καταπίτω) a ruin, LXX.

κατάπτωσις, ἐως, ἡ, (καταπίτω) a falling down, a fall, LXX.

καταπτώσσω, to stoop, crouch or cower down from fear, like καταπτήσσω, Il. 4. 224, 340, etc.

κατάπτωτος, or, (καταπίτω) fallen down, ruined.

καταπτύω, to reduce to beggary, beggar, Plut. Pass. to be or become beggared, τύχαι καταπτωχυνέμαι beggary, Dion. H.

καταπύγην, = sq., dub.

καταπύγις, f. ἴσω, to be or act like a καταπύγην.

κατάπυγος, or, = καταπύγην. Hence

καταπυγιστήν, v. unnatural lust, in gen. lewdness, Cratin. Drap. 4. Ar. Nub. 1023.

καταπυγιστός, or, = sq., Cratin. Chir. 4, v. p. Meineke.

καταπύγων, ovos, δ, ἡ, neut. πύγων, and poet. -γών, ἄνω, δ, (πύγη) —given to unnatural lust, in gen. lewd, first in Sophron, then in Ar. Eq. 639, Thesm. 200. The oblique cases with the short vowel ovos etc. are held to be the right forms, Lob. Phryn. 195.—Irreg. Compar. -γωνέστερος Ar. Lys. 776; ap. Ath. 281 E, and in Sophron καταπύγονερος, as if from κατάπυγος, cf. ἐπιλήθμων.

καταπύθω, f. ὦσω, to make rotten, corrupt, h. Hom. Ap. 371. Pass. to become rotten, rot, Il. 23. 328. [ῶ]

καταπύκναι, f. δαω, to cover over, deck richly.

καταπύκνος, or, strengthd. for πυκνός, very thick, Theocr. Ep. 1. 1: as medic. term, very costive, Hipp. Hence

καταπύκνως, to make very thick, fill or stud thickly with a thing, τι Polyb. II. to pile up, get together, e. g. money, Damox. ap. Ath. 102 A. III. to make close, full or perfect, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 142.

καταπύκνωσις, ἐως, ἡ, a making full or perfect, Alciph.

καταπύκτω, to conquer in boxing.

καταπύρξω, (πῦρ) to light, kindle: Theocr. 2. 24 has poet. part. aor. καταπύρσας in intrans. signif., wherefore Valck. would read κάππυρος ἔσα, v. sq.

κατάπυρος, or, poet. κάππυρος, (πῦρ) very fiery, blazing, v. foreg. καταπυρόλεω, f. ἦσω, to burn quite up, waste with fire, Ar. Thesm. 243.

κατάπυρρος, or, very red, deep red, Diosc.

καταπύτιον, to squirt away.

καταπύτιον, or, gen. ὠως, with a long beard, bearded, Diod.

καταπύλω, f. ἦσω, to sell, Clem. Al.

καταπυλώω, to shut close up, Math. Vett.

κατάρυ, ἡ, Ion. -ρη, a curse, κατάρη ποιείσθαι τι to lay a curse upon one, Hdt. i. 165; δίδοναι τινα κατάρη Eur. El. 1324. [ο υ ρ, Aesch. Theb. 725, etc.]

καταραιρημένος, Ion. part. perf. pass. from καθαρεύω for καθαρώναι, Hdt.

καταράκτις, ου, δ, = καταράκτης.

καταράκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταράκτης) striking against. Adv. -κῶς, like a cataract.

καταράομαι, f. δσμαι, Ion. ἡσμαι, Dep. med. to call down upon one, esp. evil, κ. ἄλγεα τινα Od. 19. 330, c. acc. rei only, πολλά καταράσομαι he called down much evil, uttered many curses, Il. 9. 454; so too c. inf., καταράσονται δ' ἀπολέσθαι they pray that he may perish, Theogn. 277; but c. dat. pers. only, to curse one, Hdt. 4. 184, Ar. Ran. 746; and so in N. T. c. acc. pers.—In LXX we find an aor. pass. καταράσθην [α] in pass. signif.; and so also part. aor. med. καταράμενος, accursed, LXX, and N. T. [αρ Hom., αρ Att.] Hence

καταράσμιος, or, accursed. [πα]

κατάρασις, ἐως, ἡ, a cursing, LXX.

κατάρασθαι, Att. -ττω, f. ἔω, to dash down, break in pieces, Hippon. 23; to drive headlong, ἐς τόνον Hdt. 9. 69. II. intrans. to fall down, fall headlong, Clearch. ap. Ath. 393 B, and Polyb.

καταράτος, or, (καταράομαι) accursed, abominable, first in Soph. O. T. 1345. [Ep. ο υ ρ υ, Att. ο υ ρ υ, Herm. Soph. l. c., Seidl. Doehm. p. 71.]

κατάρύλος, or, (ἀρύλλω) reaching down to the shoes, like ποδῆρης, χλαῖνα κ. Soph. Fr. 559.

καταρύω, f. ἦσω, to leave unemployed or idle, κ. χέρας Eur. Phoen. 753; κ. τοὺς καιροὺς to miss the opportunities, Polyb.: κ. τὴν γῆν to make the ground barren, N. T. II. to make useless, void, abolish, N. T.: hence also to set free, τινα ἀπὸ τινος N. T.

καταρύγις, f. ἴσω, (ἀργός) to make to tarry, οὐ καταρύγις πόδα Aesch. Theb. 374, as Herm. would read for the unmeaning οὐκ ἀπαρύγις πόδα.

κατάργημα, atos, τό, (κατάρχομαι) only used in plur., τὰ κατάργματα θάσθωρη with the sacrifice was begun and the victim hallowed, prob. the οὐλοχύνται, Eur. I. T. 244: cf. κατάρχομαι 1. 2.

II. the purifications made by such offerings, Plut. Thes. 21.

κατάρύττος, or, covered with silver, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 D. Hence

καταρύττω, to cover with silver, silver over, Hdt. 1. 98.

II. to buy or bribe with silver, Soph. Ant. 1077.

κατάρδεντος, or, wetted, drenched: from

καταρδεύω, = καταρδάω, to wet, drench.

κατάρδω, to wet, drench, water, κ. τὴν γῆν Antiph. Thamy. 1: metaph. = Lat. imbucere, esp. to besprinkle with praise, Ar. Ach. 658.

καταρέω, = καταρέω.

καταρέομαι or καταρέωμαι, Ion. for καταράομαι, Hdt. 2. 39. κατάρης ἄνεμος, δ, a wind rushing from above, Alcae. et Sapph. ap. Eustath. 603. 35. (Prob. from καταρήγγυμι: others write καταρῆς from καταρῶ.)

καταρήσθω, (ἀρῆσθω) to jolt.

καταρήσιος, ἡ, ὄν, (ρίγη) making one shudder, horrible, opp. to φίλος, Od. 14. 226. [where we have κᾶρᾶ—in arsi.]

καταρίθμω, f. ἦσω, (ἀριθμέω) to count or reckon among, μετὰ τινων Eur. Tro. 872, ἐν τισι Plat. Polit. 266 A, to count up, Plat. Symp. 215 A; and so Med., Id. Phil. 27 B, etc.

καταρίθμης, ἐως, ἡ, a computation, M. Anton.: and

καταριθμητέον, verb. Adj., *one must count among or up*, Philo.

καταρίπτω, = καταρίπτω.

καταρίπτω, f. ἴσω, to spend or squander in breakfasts: in gen. *to squander away*, Anthipho ap. Ath. 423 A.

καταρίπτω, strengthth. for ἀριστεύω.

καταρκέω, f. ἴσω, strengthth. for ἀρκέω, *to be fully sufficient*, Hdt. 1. 32.

καταρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταρκω) *belonging to or fitted for beginning, primary*, Plut.

καταρμόζω, Ion. for καθαρ., Hdt.

καταρνούω, Dep. c. fut. med. and aor. pass., strengthth. for ἀρνούω, *to deny stoutly*, foll. by μή c. inf., Soph. Ant. 442.

καταρῶ, fut. καταρῶ, *to plough up, till, τὴν γῆν Ἀρ. Av. 582.* II. metaph. *to generate*.

καταρρήγι, ἡ, (καταρρήγνυμι) *a rent: a tearing, πέπλων Lyc. καταρρῶνέω, f. ἴσω, to lose, miss from carelessness or idleness*, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39, Dem. 765. 13: hence Pass., τὰ καταρρῶνέω *things thoughtlessly lost or thrown away*, Dem. 42. 14.

II. intr. *to be very careless or idle*, καταρρῶνέω *they stay behind through carelessness*, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13.

καταραίνω, *to besprinkle, bedrop, wet*, Diod.

καταράκω, *to tatter, tear into shreds or tatters: part. pf. pass., καταρακνύμενος in rags or tatters*, Soph. Tr. 1103.

καταρακτής, ἥρος, ὁ, *a render, tearer, destroyer*, Lyc.

καταράκτις, οὐ, (καταρρήγνυμι) *strictly as Adj., broken, rushing down, κ. δόδος broken or steep ground*, Soph. O. C. 1590; κ. ὕμπος Strab. II. usu. as Subst., ὁ κ., *a broken fall of water, a water fall*, Lat. *cataracta*, first in Strab., though Hdt. 7. 26 has *Καταράκτις* as the name of a river in Phrygia.

2. *a sort of trap-door*, Plut., called by Livy *porta cataracta* (cf. sq. and καταρακτός); but in Dion. H., *the bolt of such a door: in canals, a sluice.* 3. *a bird of prey*, so called from *rushing down upon its prey*, Soph. Fr. 344 641.

καταρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., κ. θύρα *a trap-door*, Plut.

καταραννίω, f. ἴσω, = καταραίνω, Joseph.

καταράπτω, f. ψω, *to stitch up, to cover over, τινὶ with a thing*, Hdt. 2. 96: metaph. *to plot, devise, compass*, κ. μόνον τινὶ Aesch. Eum. 26, cf. βάρπτα. Hence

καταράφῃ, ἡ, *a seam, suture*, Medic.

καταράφω, or, *sewn together, patched*, Luc.

καταραψέδω, f. ἴσω, *to chatter, prattle, spout like a βᾶψ-δός, talk loud and long.*

καταρῶ, f. ἴω, *to make lie down, esp. to pat with the hand, as one does a dog to make him lie down, hence in gen., to stroke, fondle*, like Lat. *mulcere*, in Hom. usu. χεῖρὶ δέ μιν *κατέρεζε*: also *κατρίζουσα*, Ep. for *κατάρεζουσα*, II. 5. 424.

καταρρεμβέω, *to lead astray*, LXX.

καταρρεπής, ἑς, *sloped downwards: from*

καταρρέω, f. ψω, *to sink down, hang downwards or to one side*, Hipp. II. trans. *to make to fall down, push down*, Soph. Ant. 1158, cf. ἐπικρεπώ.

καταρέω, f. βέσσομαι and βήσσομαι: pf. ἐβήρηνκα. *To flow down*, II. 4. 149, v. 5. 870, and oft. in tmesis: c. dat., κ. τινὶ *to run down or drop with a thing*, e.g. φόνῃ Eur. Tro. 16: metaph. *to rush down*, Ar. Ach. 26.

2. *to fall or slip down*, Ar. Pac. 146; esp. in part. aor. pass. *καταρῶντες fallen*, II. 7. 1.

3. *to fall away, come to naught, περὶ αὐτὰ κ. Dem. 21. 4.*

4. κ. εἰς τινα *to come to, fall to the lot of*, Theocr. 1. 5. Bion 1. 55.

II. trans. *to overflow, wet, drench*; usu. in Pass. *to be wet or dripping with a thing*, τινὶ Plut., and Luc.

καταρρήγνυμι, f. ρήω, *to break down, κ. γέφυραν Hdt. 4. 201: no in Pass., κρημὶν καταρρήγνυμνοι Id. 7. 23; but, καταρρήγνυσθαι ἐπὶ γῆν *to be thrown down and broken*, Id. 3. 111.*

2. *to tear in pieces, rend*, hence in Med., *καταρρήγνυντο τοὺς κινῶντας they rent their coats*, Id. 8. 99.

3. in Soph. Ant. 675, *προπὰς καταρρήγνυσι* (sc. ἡ ἀναρχία) *breaks up armies and turns them to flight*.

B. Pass., esp. in aor. *καταρρήγνυμι* [ᾶ], *to fall or rush down*, of storms, waterfalls, etc.: and so *to break or burst out*, χειμῶν καταρρήγνυσι Hdt. 1. 87; so of tears, Eur. Alc. 1068; and so, πόλεμος κ. Ar. Eq. 644; cf. Ach. 528.

2. as medic. term, *to have a violent discharge, suffer from*

diarrhoea, Hipp.; also of tumors, *to break or burst*, Id.: v.

Φοῆς. Oecon. Hence

καταρρηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to or fitted for breaking: as medic. term, promoting discharge, purgative*, Hipp., cf. foreg. fin.

κατάρρηξις, εὖς, ἡ, (καταρρήγνυμι) *a breaking down: a falling or rushing down, esp. as medic. term, κ. τῆς κοιλίας a violent diarrhoea*, Hipp., v. καταρρήγνυμι fin.

κατάρρησις, εὖς, ἡ, (καταρρήγνυμι, κατεῖναι) *an accusation*.

κατάρρησις, = καταρρήγνυμι.

καταρρηγορέω, *to talk down, overcome by rhetoric or by speaking*, τινὰ Plut.

II. *to declaim against*, τινός.

καταρρίγω, f. ἴσω, *to shudder at*, c. inf., Ap. Rh.

καταρρίζω, or, (βίβα) *having roots, planted*, Theophr. Hence

καταρρίζω, *to make rooted, plant firmly*, Plat. Tim. 73 B, 76 C.

καταρρικνύω, *to make shrivel up*: Pass. *to shrivel or wither up*.

καταρρινάω or -έω, (βινέω, βίβη) *to file down, polish, refine*: metaph., *καταρρηγνύμενόν τι λέγειν Ar. Ran. 901*; so too of men, εὖ *καταρρηγνύουσιν* *well-practised, well-trained*, Aesch. Supp. 747, nisi leg. -ουμένους, from sq.

καταρρίσκω, (βύνος) *to cover or furnish with a shield*, ap. Hesych., v. foreg.

καταρριπτάω, f. δω, and καταρριπτέω, f. ἴσω, = sq.

καταρίπτω, *to throw down, overthrow*, Aesch. Ag. 884.

κατάρρις, ρινός, ὁ, ἡ, (βίβη) *with a hanging or curved nose*.

καταρροή, ἡ, also καταρροῖα, (καταρρέω) *a flowing down*, Aescop.

II. = καταρρέω 11, Plut.

καταρροίξω, fut. ἴσω, *to throw hurtling down*, Nonn.

καταρροΐζωμαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med. (κατάρρως) *to have a catarrh*, Diosc.

καταρροΐκος, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to catarrh*, Hipp.

καταρροϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg.

κατάρρως, or, contr. -ρως, οὖν, (καταρρέω) *a flowing down*, Philostr.

II. as Subst., ὁ κ., *a running down, a settling of morbid matter in some particular part: esp. a running from the head, a catarrh, rheum*, Hipp., cf. Φοῆς. Oecon.:

when the running is at the nose, it was called κόρυζα: when it goes to the throat and occasions hoarseness, βόθρυος: when the uvula is inflamed, σταφυλή: when the glands of the throat swell, ἀντράδες.

καταρροπία, ἡ, *inclination or tendency downwards*, Hipp.

κατάρρπος, or, (καταρρέω) *inclining downwards*, Hipp.: hence decreasing, slackening, Galen.

καταρροφάω, and -έω, *to gulp or swallow down*, Hipp.

καταρροφής, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like a catarrh, subject thereto*, Hipp.

καταρρῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of καταρρέω.

καταρρήσις, ἑς, (καταρρέω) *flowing down, falling away*, Soph. Ant. 1010.

καταρρυθμίζω, f. ἴω, *to bring into a suitable form, bring into rhythm, harmony, or order*, Longin.

καταρρυθνός, or, very symmetrical or rhythmical, Longin.

καταρρύπαίνω, *to dirt, defile*, Isocr. 245 D, and Plat.

καταρρύπω, = foreg.

κατάρρπος, or, (καταρρέω) *bathed from above, overflowed, watered*, ἑπίστος Eur. El. 777; also, κ. χιόνι Id. And. 215.

II. *carried down by water: hence formed by depositions from water, alluvial*, of the Delta, Hdt. 2. 15.

καταρρῶδες, f. ἴω, Ion. for καταρρῶδες, *to fear, dread*, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 34, 80, etc.; also, *δῆρ' ὅτις 7. 178*; absol. 8. 75.

καταρρῶς, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, (καταρρήγνυμι) *jagged, steep*, like ἀπὸρρῶς, κ. πέτραι Soph. Phil. 937.

καταρρῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, (καταρῶ) *an arrival, landing: a landing-place*, Thuc. 4. 26.

καταρτῶω, f. ἴσω, (ἀρτῶω) *to hang over or upon: to fasten, or adjust fitly*: hence, *χρήμα καταρτῶμενόν a well-adjusted or convenient thing*, Hdt. 3. 80; so too, *καταρτῶμενόν λέγειν to speak sensibly*, Hipp. 399. 7, cf. p. 984 F: but in Hdt. g. 66.

καταρτισμένος *now stands, and so Dind.* would read with Stephens in the other places: cf. καταρτίω and καταρτῶω. Hence

καταρτῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a hanging upon*, dub.

καταρτίω, ἡ, = καταρτίω.

καταρτίω, f. ἴσω, (ἀρτίω) *to adjust, or put in order again*,

restore, ἐς τωτὸ Hdt. 5. 106: to settle by acting as mediator, reform, Id. 5. 28, cf. καταρτισθῆναι to repair, refit, vauz Polyb.: to set a broken bone, Medic. II. in gen. to prepare, train, or furnish thoroughly, N. T. Cf. καταρτῶ.

κατάρτιον, τό, a mast, Clem. Al.
κατάρτιος, εως, ἡ, (κατάρτιζω) an adjusting, restoring: a preparing, training, Plut.

καταρτισμός, ὁ, =κατάρτιος, esp. the setting of a bone, Galen.
καταρτιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (κατάρτιζω) one who adjusts: esp. a mediator, reformer, Hdt. 4. 161., 5. 28.

κατάρτισις, εως, ἡ, a preparing, training, Plut.: from καταρτῶ, f. ὥρω, (ἀρτῶ) to prepare, dress, strictly of food: in gen. to arrange, adjust, put in order, finish, complete, Soph. O. C. 71: freq. in Pass. to be prepared, arranged, trained, furnished, ready, καταρτῆναι νόος ἀνδρός Solon. 14. 11: ἵππον χαλκῶ καταρτῆσαι a horse broken in or trained by the bit, Soph. Ant. 478.

III. καταρτικός, part. perf. act. with intrans. signif., brought to order, thoroughly furnished, complete, used of horses which have lost their foals-teeth and are full-grown, Hesych., and A. B.; hence metaphor. of men, having finished all, Aesch. Eum. 473: also c. gen., κ. πόνων well used to toil, Eur. Aeol. 173. [9]

κατάρτυς, ον, =κατάρτυος, Eur. Tro. 1067.
καταρχαιρεσιάζω, f. ὥω, to beat in an election, esp. by unfair means, τινά Plut.

καταρχάς, Adv. for κατ' ἀρχάς, in the beginning, at first, also τὸ καταρχάς Dem.

καταρχή, ἡ, a beginning, Polyb. II. in plur. firstlings, first fruits, the offering thereof.

καταρχώ, f. ὥω, (ἀρχω) to make beginning of a thing, c. gen., e. g. τῆς μάχης Aesch. Pers. 351: ὁδοῦ καταρχε lead the way, Soph. O. C. 1019: so too in Med., Eur. Phoen. 540: also c. acc., to begin a thing, κ. τὸν λόγον Plat. Euthyd. 283 E; and so in Med., c. acc., Eur. Or. 960: c. part., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4: absol., Plat. Symp. 177 E, and in Med., Eur. H. F. 750.

2. in Med. esp. καταρχομαι, in religious signif., to begin the sacrificial ceremonies, Νέστωρ χερσὶν βὰ τ' οὐλοχίρας τε κατήρχετο Nestor began (the sacrifice) with the washing of hands and sprinkling the barley on the victim's head, Od. 3. 445 (nowhere else in Hom.): later, c. gen., κ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, strictly, to make a beginning of the victim, i. e. consecrate him for sacrifice by cutting off the hair of his forehead, Hdt. 2. 45, Ar. Av. 959, cf. Eur. Alc. 74, El. 800: hence to sacrifice, slay, like Lat. immolare, Eur. El. 1222: and simply to strike (as if to slay), Plut.; so too, σινδρῶν λαβὼν μόν κατήρχετο he took a stick and began the sacrifice with me, Luc. Somn. 3.

3. to lead the choral dance in honor of any one, hence to celebrate, honor, c. acc., Eur. Andr. 1199: cf. Valck. Phoen. 543; 576. II. to rule, govern, c. gen., Alciph.; c. acc., Diod.

κατάσαρκος, ον, (σάρξ) very fleshy, plump, fat, Alciph.

κατασάρκος, to make fleshy or fleshly, bury in flesh, Eccl.

κατασάτω, to sweep down or away.

κατασάτω, f. ὥω, to press or stamp tight down, Theophr.

κατασβέννυμι, also -νυω, f. σβένω, to put out, quench, Lat. extinguere, τῆρ II. 21. 381: metaph., κ. βάλασσαν to dry up the sea, Aesch. Ag. 958: κ. βοήν, ἐρῶν to quash, put down noise and strife, Soph. Aj. 1149, O. C. 422, cf. Critias 9. 40.

Pass. c. aor. act. κατέσβην and pf. κατέσβηκα, to go out, be quenched, Hdt. 4. 5, Aesch. Ag. 888. Hence

κατάσβεσις, εως, ἡ, a putting out, Dio C.

κατασβολῶ, (ἀσβολῶ) to turn to ashes: metaph. to destroy.

κατάσεισις, εως, ἡ, a shaking violently, concussion, Hipp.

κατασεύω, f. σέωω, pf. σέσεικα Philem. p. 388. To shake down, throw down, Thuc. 2. 76: metaph. to make one drunk, Menand. p. 4, ubi v. Meineke, cf. Casaub. Athen. 431 C:

κατασεύειν τινί (sc. τὴν χεῖρα) to shake the hand at any one, beckon to him as a sign for silence, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4: also κ. τῇ χειρὶ to beckon with the hand, Polyb.

κατασένομαι, as Pass., (σένω) to rush down or back into, c. acc., κύμα κατέσσυτο θέερα II. 21. 382: absol. to rush down, Q. Sm.

καταστῆναι, to strain through a sieve, Hippo.

κατασθῆναι, f. ὥω, to mark, sign and seal, Lat. obsignare, [684]

Plat. Legg. 756 E, 937 B, in Pass. Med. to seal up, so as to preserve, Ar. R. 95, and Plat. Hence

κατασθηντικός, ἡ, ὄν, marking distinctly, Longin.

κατασθίπω, to make rotten, let rot, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22. Pass. c. pf. act. κατασθίπω, to grow rotten, rot away, II. 19. 27 (in times), Ar. Plut. 1035, and Plat.

κατασθένεω, f. ἥσω, (ἀσθένεω) to weaken, Anth.

κατασθναίω, (ἀσθναίω) to pant or snort against, ἵππος κατασθναίων χαλινῶν Aesch. Theb. 393.

κατασθιγάζω, f. ὥω, to make silent, calm, Arist. H. A. Hence

κατασθιγέσις, ἑα, ἑόν, verb. Adj., to be silenced, Clem. Al. κατασθιγῶ, f. ἥσω, to become silent, Plat. Phaed. 107 A.

II. =foreg.

κατασθιγέω, to plate or strengthen with iron, Diod.

κατασθίξω τυρόν, to eat Sicilian cheese, or to eat cheese with Sicilian greens, Ar. Vesp. 911.

κατασθίλλαινω, to mock at, Hipp.

κατασθίμω, ον, =σίμω.

κατασθινάω, =v. sub σινάω.

κατασθινομαι, Dep.: to hurt much. [1]

κατασθιτέομαι, f. ἥσομαι, Dep. med. (σντέω) to eat up, feed on, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 216.

κατασθιτῶ, f. ἥσω, to be silent about a thing, περὶ τινος (cf. σιωπῆσθαι), πρὸς τι Dem. 1035. 7: but also c. acc. rei, to keep silent, pass over, hence Pass., to be past over, Isocr. 45 E.

II. trans., to make silent, silence, c. acc. pers., Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 7; so too in Med., Ib. 2. 4, 20, and Polyb.

κατασθιωπῆσθαι, verb. Adj., one must be silent, περὶ τινος Isocr. 252 D.

κατασκαίρω, to bound up and down, Opp.

κατασκάπτω, to dig under, c. acc., Theophr. II. esp. to dig down, ruin, destroy utterly, οἰκὰς, κτῶν Hdt. 6. 72., 7. 156; so too freq. in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 525, Soph. O. C. 1421.

κατασκάριβω, f. ἥσω, (σκαριφόμαι) to tear, τινί τι Ath.

κατασκάδῃ, ἡ, (κατασκάπτω) a digging under or down: a razing to the ground, ruining, Trag.

II. in plur., burial, Aesch. Theb. 1008: also a grave, Soph. Ant. 920.

κατασκάφῃς, ἑς, dug under or down: κ. οἰκῆς, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 891.

κατασκέδάννυμι and -νύω, fut. σκεδάσω, to strew, scatter, pour upon or over, Lat. offundere, τὶ κατὰ τινος Ar. V. 536, also τὶ τινος, which is the usu. construct, as, κ. μῖδας τινός to empty pots upon one, Dem. 1257. 17, cf. Antiph. Alip. 1: freq. metaph., κατασκ. ὕβριν τινός to pour abuse upon one, Plut., cf. καταπλέω, and Piers. Moer. p. 216: κ. φήμην τινός to spread a report against one, Plat. Apol. 18 C, cf. Lys. 118. 14: is also in Med., Xen. An. 7. 3, 32. II. to disperse, rout: also to refuse.

κατασκελετέω, to make quite dry, reduce to a skeleton: Pass. to become so, Isocr. Antid. § 287.

κατασκελετέω, =foreg.

κατασκέλης, ἑς, dry, thin, of a writer's style, Dion. H.: from κατασκέλω, to make quite dry, dry up, like κατασκελετέω.

Pass. to be or become quite dry, to wither or pine away, Aesch. Pr. 480; so too perf. act. κατέσκληκα intr. in Galen., and Philostr.

κατασκέπαζω, to cover up, Joseph.

κατασκέπτομαι, a late form, =κατασκοπέω, q. v.

κατασκοπέω, =κατασκοπέω, Anth.

κατασκευάζω, f. ὥω, to prepare, furnish, adorn fully with a thing, τινί Hdt. 2. 44., 8. 33: to equip against, Id. 2. 121, 4.

2. to get ready, make, build, γέφυραν Id. 1. 186: Med. to build oneself a house, and settle in it, opp. to ἀνασκευάζομαι, Thuc. 2. 17, cf. κατασκευῇ—hence in various relations, κ. δημοκρατίαν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 36, συμποσίον Plat. Rep. 363 C:—in Pass. to be furnished, provided with a thing, οἷς ἡ χώρα κ. Thuc. 6. 91:—also to put a person or thing in a certain state, make it so and so, esp. with a notion of doing it by fraud, κ. διαβήτην ψευδῇ Dem. 1051. 12: κ. τινὰ πᾶροιον to represent him as drunk, Id. 1261. 23: of arguments, to support or prove by argument, opp. to ἀναπεῖν, Arist. Rhet.: to construct, invent, e. g. κατασκ. πρόβωσις.

B. Med. κατασκευάζομαι, to prepare oneself, be ready for doing, followed by ὡς and partic. fut., Xen. An. 3. 2, 24, cf. ὡς O. 1. 1.

κατασκευάσειω, Desiderat. of κατασκευάω, to wish to arrange or make, dub. 1., Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 36.

κατασκευάσμα, ατος, τό, (κατασκευάω) that which is prepared or made, esp. a building, dwelling or a part thereof, Polyb. : in plur. engines of war, Id. : in gen. any work, Diod. II. a contrivance, device, invention, Arist. Pol.

κατασκευασμός, ὁ, = foreg., esp. a contrivance, Dem. 705. 3. κατασκευαστός, verb. Adj., one must prepare, make, etc., Plat. Legg. 964 D.

κατασκευαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who prepares, makes, etc. Hence κατασκευαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fitted for, preparing, making or establishing, c. gen., Arist. Virt. : in Logic, constructive, opp. to destructive (ἀνασκευαστικός), Id. Org. Adv. -κάς, Id.

κατασκευαστός, ὁ, ὄν, (κατασκευάω) prepared or made by art, artificial, Dion. H. : set up for then once, suborned, Arist. Oecon.

κατασκευή, ἡ, any artificial preparation or equipment, furniture, Lat. apparatus : in gen. any kind of furniture that is fixed or lasting, opp. to what is moveable or temporary (παράσκευῃ), hence a building, Thuc. 1. 10, ubi v. Arnold : but also like παράσκευῃ, for any furniture, as the baggage of an army, Hdt. 9. 82, cf. Thuc. 6. 46 : metaph., κ. τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 8. 5.

II. the state, condition, constitution of a thing, Slov Eur. Supp. 214 : ψυχῆς, σώματος Plat. III. a preparing, making, esp. the composition of a book, Polyb. : arrangement, order, skill, Id.

2. in Logic, constructive reasoning, opp. to destructive (ἀνασκευή), Dion. H. κατάσκευσις, εως, ἡ, (κατασκευάομαι) a viewing carefully, examination, Strab.

κατασκευάω, f. ἥσω, to practise very much : part. pf. pass. κατησκημένος, regular or ascetic, Plut.

κατασκήνα, f. ἥσω, = sq., hence aor. κατεσκήνησα in Xen. An. 3. 4, 32, etc. : also in Med., Plat. Rep. 614 E.

κατασκήνω, to pitch one's camp or tent, take up one's quarters, encamp, eis τόπον or ἐν τόπῳ Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 39., 6. 2, 2 : in gen. in rest, settle, N. T.

κατασκήνωμα, ατος, τό, a covering, veil, Aesch. Cho. 999. κατασκήνωσις, εως, ἡ, a pitching of tents, encamping, taking up one's quarters, καλεῖν τὰ ἐπὶ κατασκήνωσιν Polyb.

κατασκήπτω, f. ψω, to throw oneself upon, rush down or fall upon, usu. like ἀποσκήπτω, of lightning, storms, etc., κ. eis τόπον Hdt. 8. 65 : also of wrath, sudden sickness, etc. : ἡ μῆνις κατεσκήψε τινί or εἰς τινα Hdt. 7. 134, 137 : whether also a. acc., κ. τιῶν to fall upon, attack, is dub., v. Elmsl. Med. 93.

II. λαίρᾱς κ. to storm or importune with prayers, Soph. O. C. 1011, like ἐπισκήπτω. III. absol. to break out, go forth, App. : κ. εἰς τέλος to come to an issue, Dion. H. Hence

κατάσκηψις, εως, ἡ, a sudden attack, esp. of sickness, Diosc.

κατασκιάω, f. ἄσω, to overshadow, cover, κατὰ δ' ἑσέλασαν βελέεσσι Τιτῆνας Hes. Th. 716 : hence, κόνει κατασκιάειν τιῶν to bury one, Soph. O. C. 406, cf. Eur. Ion 1142.

κατασκίαω, poet. for κατασκιάω, Od. 12. 436.

κατασκιδναίμαι, poet. as Pass. of κατασκιδνῆναι, q. v.

κατασκίος, ον, (σκιά) shaded, shady, covered with something, τιῶν Hes. Op. 515, Hdt. 2. 138 : later also τιῶν Anth., cf. Schäff. Mel. p. 138.

II. trans. overshadowing, Aesch. Theb. 384, Ar. Ach. 965.

κατασκήρυνω, to make hard or dry : Pass. to become so, LXX.

κατασκιρτάω, f. ἥσω, to leap down from, τοῦ βήματος Plut.

II. to jump upon, hence to insult, Lat. insultare, τιῶν.

κατάσκληρος, very hard, Philo. Hence κατάσκληρυνω, to make very hard : Pass. to become so, Theophr.

κατασκοπεύσις, εως, ἡ, a viewing, exploring : from κατασκοπεῖω, = sq., LXX.

κατασκοπεύω, f. σκέβομαι : aor. -σκενέμην, to view closely, spy out, Eur. Hel. 1607 : to reconnoitre, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 39 : also in Med., Id. Mem. 2. 1, 22.

κατασκοπή, ἡ, a viewing closely, spying, πέμπει τινα εἰς κατασκοπήν Soph. Phil. 45, ἐπὶ κατασκοπῇ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 9.

κατασκοπήσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.

κατασκοτία, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κατασκοπος, epithet of Aphroditē, Paus. 2. 32, 3.

κατασκοπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, fitted for spying, ναὺς κ., Lat. navis speculatoria, a look-out ship.

κατάσκοπος, ον, viewing closely, spying, exploring : usu. as Subst., a scout, spy, Hdt. 1. 100, etc.

κατασκορπίζω, f. ἴσω, to scatter abroad, Diod.

κατασκορτίζω, f. σω, to veil in darkness, Galen.

κατασκορυστάω, f. ἄσω, to look stern and sour, LXX.

κατασκορυστάω, f. ἥσω, = foreg.

κατασκύλλω, to take as booty.

κατασκύλλω, to tear in pieces, Clem. Al.

κατασκώπτω, fut. σκώβομαι, to make jokes upon, τιῶν Hdt. 2. 173 : usu. in bad sense, to jeer or mock, Id. 3. 37, 151.

κατασκηκρίζω, f. ἴσω, = κατασκηκρίζω.

κατασκηκρολογέω, f. ἥσω, to speak disparagingly of, to accuse as niggardly, τὴν φύσιν Democ. ap. Hipp. p. 1281. 45.

κατασκηκρύνω, f. ἴνω, to lessen, abridge, Luc. Pass., to become less.

κατάσμυρνος, ον, (σμήρνω) smelling of myrrh, Diosc.

κατασμήνω, to burn with a slow fire, burn up, κατὰ τε σμύξαι πυρὶ ρῆας Il. 9. 649 (653) : so metaph. of love, Theocr. 3. 17, who also has Pass. to smoulder away, 8. 90. [v]

κατασπρώω, to rub in pieces, bruise, Nic.

κατασπαρβέρομαι, Dep. : to behave haughtily towards one, τιῶν Diog. L.

κατασπείω, f. ἥσω, to scare or drive down.

κατασπορίζω, f. ἴσπομαι, Dep. med., to conquer by sophisms or fallacies, to outwit, c. acc., Luc. : but also as Pass., to be outwitted, Plut. Hence

κατασπορισμός, ὁ, an outwitting.

κατασποριστέω, = κατασπορίζω.

κατασπάζομαι, f. ἄσπομαι, Dep. med., to embrace, esp. to kiss, c. acc., Plut. Coriol. 9, Anton. 85.

κατασπάθω, f. ἥσω, to squander away.

κατασπάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to tear down, pull to pieces, Ar. Eq. 729.

κατάσπασις, εως, ἡ, (κατασπάω) a pulling or drawing down, Arist. Meteor.

κατάσπασμα, ατος, τό, (κατασπάω) that which is pulled down : in Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5 it prob. means an opening in the mouth-piece of a flute, opp. to σύμμιξις, v. Schneid. II. a part, Joseph.

κατασπασμός, ὁ, = κατάσπασις, Plut. II. metaph. depression of spirits, Id.

κατασπαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fitted for drawing down or forth, c. gen., Diosc.

κατασπατάλω, f. ἥσω, to live wantonly, to revel, wanton, LXX.

κατασπάω, f. ἄσω, to draw or pull down, Soph. Fr. 783 : κατασπῶν τινα τῶν τριχῶν to drag one down by the hair, Ar. Lys. 725 : κ. τὰς ρῆας to haul ships down to the sea, set them afloat, Hdt. 1. 164, 7. 193 : κ. σημεία to pull them down (in token of defeat), Thuc. 1. 63.

II. to draw down or forth, procure, Hipp. III. to quaff or swallow down, Ar. Eq. 718.

IV. to shorten in pronunciation, Lat. corripere.

κατασπεράω, f. ἥσω, to fold or wind together, φῶς κατεσπεράμενον, Diog. L. 10. 101, is said to signify light produced.

κατασπερῶ, to sow, plant thickly, Soph. Aj. 1005 : metaph. to beget, Eur. H. F. 469.

II. to bestrew, besprinkle, Anth. κατάσπεισις, εως, ἡ, a pouring out, esp. of a drink-offering, a bathing, besprinkling with holy water, Plut. II. in gen. consecration, hence of the devotion of the Celtic Soldurii, Plut. Sertor. 14, cf. sq., fin.

κατασπένδω, f. σπελάω, to pour as a drink-offering, Lat. libare, κ. χάς Eur. Or. 1187, absol. to pour drink-offerings, Hdt. 2. 151 : in gen. to pour upon one, τι κατά τινα Ar. Eq. 1094.

II. to consecrate by pouring wine, etc. upon one, hence in gen. to consecrate, dedicate, τινί τι Polyb. 2. to honor with drink-offerings or oblations, Eur. Or. 1239 : more rarely κ. τιῶν to inter one with tears, Anth. 2. κ. ἑαυτὸν to devote oneself, like the Celtic Soldurii, Strab. p. 165, cf. καρδοτεῖσις.

κατασπέρχω, f. ξω, to urge, drive on, τιῶν τι one with a thing, Ar. Ach. 1188, Thuc. 4. 126.

κατασπείνω, f. σω, to press, urge or hasten on, Aeschin. 63. 18.

II. intr. to make haste, hasten, LXX. Hence κατάσπεισις, εως, ἡ, haste.

κατασπιλᾶω, f. ᾶω, (σπίλος) to spot, stain. II. to come down suddenly upon, as a ship on a sunken rock (σπίλας).

κατασπλεκώ, = σπλεκώ.

κατασπτόειω, f. ᾤω, to throw down, strike down, Aesch. Theb. 809, Ar. Thesm. 560.

κατασπορά, ἡ, (κατασπείρω) a sowing.

κατασπουδαίωμα, Dep. c. aor. et perf. pass.: to be earnest or serious about a thing: and absol. to be very earnest or serious, Hdt. 2. 173; κατασπουδαίμενος ἄνθρωπος Ib. 174.

κατασσεύομαι, poet. for κατασειύομαι, Nonn.

κατάσσυτος, ον, (κατασειύω) rushing down, Nonn.

κατάσσω, later form for κατάρνυμι, q. v., esp. freq. in Artemid.

κατασταγρός, ὁ, a dropping or running down: from

καταστάω, f. ᾤω, to let fall in drops upon, pour upon, κ. δάκρυά τινας Eur. Hec. 760, H. F. 934: in gen. to let drop or fall, shed, Aesch. Fr. 329: also of a garment, Soph. Fr. 342, cf. χέω.

II. intr. to drop down, drip, trickle, Eur. I. T. 72: c. dat. et acc., νύσφι κ. πῶδα to have one's foot running with a sore, Soph. Phil. 77; κ. ἄρρφι to run down with foam, Eur. Supp. 587.

2. to drop upon, bedew, wet, Soph. Phil. 823, Eur. Hec. 241.

κατασταθμεύω, to put into a stable or stall, Strab.

καταστάμηνις, εως, ἡ, (στάμην) an examining by rule, Epicur.

κατασταθμίζω, f. ἰσώ, to measure out by weight. Hence

κατασταθμισμός, ὁ, a weighing out, Diosc.

κατασταλάω, = καταστάω I, Nonn.

κατασταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατατέλλω) fitted for driving back or checking, κ. φάρμακα Galen.

κατασταμνίζω, f. ἰσώ, to draw off wine into a smaller vessel (σταμνός), to rack off or bottle it, οἶνος κατασταμνισμένος wine in bottle, Theophr.; λάγνου κατασταμνισμένοι bottles of wine, Nicot. Hecat. 1.

κατάσταις, εως, ἡ, a dropping down or dripping, Galen.

καταστασιάω, f. ᾤω, to form a counter-party in the state,

Plut. II. c. acc. to disturb, annoy or conquer by forming a counter-party, Diod. Pass. to be beaten by party or faction, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4, and Dem. Hence

καταστάσιατικός, ἡ, ὄν, factious, Heliod.

κατάστασις, εως, ἡ, (καθίστημι) trans. a placing, settling, appointing, ordaining, δαμώνων κ. Eur. Phoen. 1266: an appointment, institution, χορὸν Aesch. Ag. 23.

2. esp. the appointment of magistrates, κ. ἀρχόντων, δικαστῶν etc., Plat.: hence at Athens, the allowance made to a citizen on his appointment to the cavalry, Eupol. Phil. 4, Lys. 146. 10, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 334.

3. a bringing of ambassadors before the senate or assembly, an introduction, presentation, audience, Hdt. 3. 46, 8. 141.

4. a putting down, soothing, calming, κ. ὀργῆς Arist. Rhet.

5. in Rhetoric, a setting forth one's cause so as to dispose the audience towards one, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.

II. intrans. a standing fixed or firm, a being settled or steady, Soph. Aj. 1247: a condition, constitution, πόλις Hdt. 5. 92, 2, ἄνθρωπον 8. 83; esp. the constitution of a state, Id. 2. 173: κ. τῶν ὥρων the state of the seasons, Hipp.: in gen. the nature or character of a thing, Id., cf. Föfs. Oecon. hence ἐν καταστάσει νυκτός in the night-time, Rhes. 111.

κατασπᾶτόν, verb. Adj., one must appoint, τινα Plat. Rep. 414 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 10.

καταστήτης, ον, ὁ, (καθίστημι) one who settles or establishes, a restorer, Soph. El. 72. [ᾶ]

καταστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for settling, calming, soothing, Plut.

καταστηνᾶω, f. ᾤω, to cover over, τινα with a thing, Hdt. 4. 71. Hence

καταστήγασμα, atos, τό, that which is put on to cover, a covering, Hdt. 2. 155.

καταστήγετος, ον, close covered.

καταστήγειος, to cover close, Geop.

καστήγετος, ον, (στέγη) covered in, roofed, αἰὲλ κατ᾽ ἡμέρας Hdt. 2. 148, though Schweigh. takes them to be courts covered or surrounded by a peristyle, v. Interpp.; opp. to ὑπαίθερος, Plat. Euthyd. 273 A.

καταστήβω, f. ᾤω, to tread on, κ. πῆδον Soph. O. C. 467.

καταστήγω, f. ᾤω, = κατέρχομαι, Nonn.

καταστήλω, f. στέλω, to put in order, arrange: hence to fit out, clothe, dress, Ar. Thesm. 256. II. to put down, lower,

Dion. H. 2. to check, restrain, calm, soothe, Eur. I. A. 934, and freq. in Plut. and authors of his time: ὁ κατεσταλμένος a man of calmness and moderation, Epict.

κατασπενάω, f. ᾤω, = sq.: Pass. to be full of sighing, Alciph. κατασπένω, to sigh over or lament one, Diod. Soph. O. C. 1440, etc.

II. to sigh for or about one, τινός Eur. Andr. 443; also, ὑπὲρ τινος Id. I. A. 470.

κατασπέντεον, verb. Adj. from κατασπένω, one must crown, Clem. Al.

καταστέρῖω, f. ἰσώ, to place among the stars, Dion. H. II. to adorn with stars. Hence

καταστέρσις, εως, ἡ, = sq.

καταστέρσιμος, ὁ, a placing among the stars: καταστέρσιμος name of a treatise of Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations.

καστέρος, ον, (ἀστήρ) set with stars, starry. Hence καταστέρω, = καταστέρῖω.

καταστέφανω, to crown, Diod.

καταστέφης, ἐς, crowned, covered, Soph. Tr. 178: esp. of the suppliant branch, wreathed (with wool), Eur. Supp. 259: from

καταστέφω, f. ψω, to wreath, crown, c. acc., Eur. Heracl. 125, etc.

καταστήλιτεύω, to make one infamous by putting up his name in public, Luc.

καταστηλογράφεω, f. ᾤω, = σθηλογράφεω.

καταστήλω, to mark with στήλαι, Polyb.

κατάστημα, atos, τό, (καθίστημι) a state, situation, condition, constitution, quality, e. g. of the body, the air, Diosc., v. Schäf.

Mel. p. 39, and cf. κατάστασις. Hence

καταστηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, settled, established: steady, sedate, Plut. κατάστημα, ον, (σθήμων) having many warp-threads.

καταστηρίζω, f. ἰσώ, transit. to support, prop, ἐπὶ τινα Eur. Thes. 7, in Pass. II. intr., κ. εἰς τόπον to fall into a place and settle there, of diseases, Hipp.

καταστήγης, ἐς, = κατάστικτος.

καταστήω, f. ᾤω, to cover with punctures or spots. Pass. to be marked or spotted, Arist. H. A.: metaph. to be spotted and stained, Philostr.

κατάστικος, ον, covered with punctures or spots, spotted, speckled, brindled, κύνων Soph. Fr. 16, ὄπα Eur. Bacch. 697.

καταστήχειω, f. ψω, to beam, brightly, h. Hom. γ. 10. καταστοιχείω, = sq., hence, τίς καταστοιχείμενος an elementary plan or design, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 35.

καταστοιχίζω, f. ἰσώ, to instruct in the rudiments, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 A.

καταστολή, ἡ, (καταστέλλω) a putting in order, dressing: hence dress, N. T. II. a letting or putting down, a checking: hence steadiness, quietness, Hipp.: moderation, e. g. τῆς περιβολῆς in dress, Plut.

καταστολίζω, f. ἰσώ, to clothe, dress, Plut.

καταστομίζω, f. ἰσώ, = ἐπιστομίζω, Plut. Aristid. 4, but dub., cf. Schäf. T. 5. p. 36.

καταστομῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (στόμα) the mouthpiece of a flute.

καταστονᾶω, f. ᾤω, to sigh over, bewail, c. acc., Anth. καταστονᾶίζω, f. ἰσώ, = foreg.

καταστορέννυμι, and -νύω, fut. στορέω, to spread, cover with a thing, τινα τινα ε. γ. Ἐκτορα λᾶσσι κατεστόρενα Il. 2. 798, cf. Od. 17. 32.

II. to spread, strewn on the ground: to throw down, overthrow, lay low, Hdt. 8. 53, 9. 69: καταστ. κύματα to smooth the waves, like Lat. sternere aequor, Anth., so too metaph., κ. τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν Plut., τὸν θυμὸν Ael.

καταστορνύμι, = foreg., κῶσα καταστορνύσα (Ep. fem. part. pres. for καταστορνύσα), spreading fleeces, Od. 17. 32.

καταστοχάζομαι, f. ᾤομαι, Dep. med.: to aim at, c. gen.: to hit, guess, c. acc., Polyb., and Diod. Hence

καταστοχασμός, ὁ, a guessing, conjecture, Diod.

καταστοχαστικός, οὐ, ὁ, one who guesses.

καταστοχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at guessing, able to guess, c. gen., Clem. Al.

καταστραγγίζω, fut. ἰσώ or ᾤω, to let drop down, LXX.

καταστράπτω, f. ψω, to hurl down lightning, flash lightning, κατὰ τόπον upon a place, Soph. Tr. 437: absol., καταστράπτει ἱε

lightens, Plut.

II. trans. c. acc., to strike with lightning,

dazzle, Plut.

κατασπράττεωμαι, Dep.: to take the field against one, make war upon, τινός Clem. Al. II. to overrun a country in war, c. acc., κ. γῆν etc.

κατασπράττειν, f. ἦσω, to overcome by generalship or stratagem, τινά Polyb. in gen. to outwit, Dion. H.

κατασπράττειν, ἡ, the pitching a camp: living in camps, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 539 C: from

κατασπράττειν, to put into cantonments, encamp, τινός Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 8: also to station a fleet, Id. Hell. 6. 2, 7. Med. to take up one's quarters, encamp, Id. An. 3. 4, 18, etc.

κατασπράττειν, to torture greatly, put to severest tortures, Plut.

κατασπράττειν, f. ψω, to turn up and down, trample on, h. Hom. Ar. 73: esp. to turn the soil, Lat. aratro vertere, Xen. Oec. 17. 10.

II. to upset, overturn, κ. πῶλον Ar. Eq. 275: Med. to subject to oneself, to subdue, conquer, Hdt. 1. 6, 64, 71, etc., who also uses aor. and perf. in pass. signif., e. g. 1. 68, 130: so too in Pass. c. inf., κατασπράττειν ἀκούειν I am compelled to hear, Aesch. Ag. 956.

III. to turn back, bring back, εἰς τὴν Aeschin. 33. 18.

IV. to turn suddenly round, and so bring to an end, Dinarch. 94. 23: κ. τὴν βίβλον, τοὺς λόγους Polyb., in full, κ. λόγων πελενῶν Aesch. Pers. 787: hence absol. seemingly intrans., to come to an end, end, close, and so in Med., Eur. Hipp. 477: esp. to end life, die, freq. in Plut.; κ. εἰς τι to end in something, Plut.

V. to turn or twist strongly, hence metaph., λέγεις κατασπράττειν a close periodic style, opp. to a loose running style (λ. εἰρομένη), Arist. Rhet.: so too, κατασπράττειν τὴν σύνταξιν, esp. of inversions.

κατασπράττειν, to behave insolently towards, τινός N. T.

κατασπράττειν, ἡ, (κατασπράττειν) a turning up and down: an overthrowing, θεσμίως Aesch. Eum. 490.

2. a subduing, subjugation, reduction, Hdt. 1. 6, 92, etc.

II. a sudden turn: an end, close, κ. τοῦ βίου, i. e. death, Soph. O. C. 103; also without τοῦ βίου, Thuc. 2. 42.

2. esp. in the drama the catastrophe or turn of the plot, Polyb.

III. in Aesch. Supp. 442 for ἐπιστροφή, a place to which one must turn, a resting place.

κατασπράττειν, Adv., in the manner of a turn or conclusion, esp. in the manner of a dramatic catastrophe, Ath.

κατασπράττειν, ατος, τό, that which is spread upon or over: esp. in a ship, the hatches or deck, Hdt. 8. 118, 119; in Thuc. 1. 14, κατασπράτματα διὰ πάντας, sc. νέας: from

κατασπράττειν, and -νύω, f. σπράσω, = κατασπράττειν, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64. Hence

κατασπράττειν, εως, ἡ, a spreading or strewn over.

κατασπράττειν, f. ἦσω, aor. κατέσπρινον, intr. to be horror-struck at a thing, Pl. 17. 694: c. acc. rei, shudder at, abhor, abominate, κατὰ δ' ἔσπρινον αὐτὴν Od. 19. 113.

II. aor. 1. κατέσπρινον or κατέσπρινον, trans., to make abominable.

κατασπράττειν, f. ἦσω, to be of sad countenance.

κατασπράττειν, ον, of sad countenance, Ath. Hence

κατασπράττειν, to afflict much.

κατασπράττειν, ον, very hard or rugged, πέτρι, χάρος h. Hom. Merc. 124, Hes. Th. 806. [v]

κατασπράττειν, ον, = foreg.

κατασπράττειν, f. ψω, to make sour or bitter: τὸ κατασπράττειν sourness, harshness, Plut. Cat. Mi. 46. [v]

κατασπράττειν, ατος, τό, to have a glib tongue: prob. only found in part. pf. pass. c. act. signif., κατασπράττειν ατος a chattering fellow, Ar. Ran. 1160.

κατασπράττειν, f. ἦσω, to fatten like a pig, τὴν ψυχὴν Plut.

κατασπράττειν, f. ἦσω, Dep. med., to argue by syllogism against one, Arist. Org.

κατασπράττειν, f. ἦσω, to whistle or hiss at, τινός.

κατασπράττειν, to drag down or away: to pull down and carry off, hence to ravage and plunder a country, Lat. diripere, Hdt. 5. 81. 6. 33. Pass. to rush down, esp. of rivers, Dion. P. [v]

κατασπράττειν, ἡ, a slaughtering or killing: from

κατασπράττειν, f. ἦσω, also σφάττω, to slaughter, murder, Hdt. 6. 23, Trag., etc. Hence

κατασπράττειν, ἡ, δν, murderous.

κατασπράττειν, f. ἦσω, to make firm or sure, bind fast, LXX.

κατασφάττω, = κατασφάζω.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to overthrow with a sling, c. acc.

κατασφάττειν, to nail on, nail fast, fasten, Tryphiod.

κατασφάττειν, to wedge tight, bind tight, Hipp.

κατασφάττειν, f. γέω, to lace tight, Plut.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to seal up, mostly used in part. pf. pass., κατασφάττειν, sealed up, secured, first in Emped. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 384, then in Aesch. Supp. 947.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to slit or cut open, Theophr.: esp. with a lancet, to lance, blood, Galen, etc. Hence

κατασφάττειν, εως, ἡ, the opening a vein, blooding.

κατασφάττειν, τό, a slit or cut: also = sq., Diosc.

κατασφάττειν, δ, a slitting or cutting open, esp. with a lancet, hence a lancing, blooding, Galen.

κατασφάττειν, verb. Adj., one must slit open or lance, Diosc.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, = κατασφάττειν, Hipp.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to talk off hand against, τινός Joseph.

*κατασφάττειν, assumed as pres., but prob. all its supposed forms belong to aor. 2. κατασφάττειν = κατέσφινον (v. *σφίω) to hold back, Θορικόνδης κατέσφινον they held on towards Thoricus, h. Hom. Cer. 126, κάρχεθε, Ep. for κατέσφινε, II. 11. 702.

κατασφάττειν, inf. aor. 2. act. of κατέσφινε.

κατασφάττειν, εως, ἡ, (κατέσφινε) a holding back, hindering.

II. a holding fast, possession, LXX.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to be very wroth, Joseph.

κατασφάττειν, ον, (κατέσφινε) poet. for κάρχεω, held back, kept back, κατέσφινον τὴν καλῆν Soph. Ant. 1253.

II. held fast, possessed, κ. δαιμονίῳ πνεύματι Dion. H., κ. ἐκ Νυμφῶν Paus.

κατασφάττειν, fut. ἦσω, Att. ἰω, to dress up, invest with a certain form or appearance, Isocr. 226 A.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, (ἀσχημονέω) to treat indecently, Alex. ap. Phot. 513. 2: to act indecently towards, τινός.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to split cleave a sunder, or in pieces, Ar. Vesp. 239; and so in Med., Id. Ran. 403; but, κατασφάττειν τὰς πόλεις, τὰς θύρας to burst the gates or doors open, Xen. An. 7. 1, 16, Dem. 540. 2. Hence

κατασφάττειν, εως, ἡ, a splitting up, Galen.

κατασφάττειν, ατος, τό, a piece split off, a splinter.

κατασφάττειν, ον, split up.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to pass the time in idleness, to loiter, tarry, c. acc., χρόνον τι κ. to tarry somewhat too long, Soph. Phil. 127: but, κατασφάττειν τῆς Γυαβανίου λέγων for ἐσχολάζει λέγων κατὰ τὴν Γν., Macho ap. Ath. 581 D, acc. to Schweigh.

κατασφάττειν, ατος, τό, to be busy or engaged, περί τι Plut.

κατασφάττειν, to hear on or up.

κατασφάττειν, Dep., (ἀσφάττειν) to squander away, Plut.

κατασφάττειν, to rub in pieces, bruise or pound, Hdt. 4. 75.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to bind with a ταινία or band, ap. Suid.

κατασφάττειν, ον, softened much, Galen.

κατασφάττειν, verb. Adj. from κατασφάττειν, one must set, Artemid.

κατασφάττειν, Ion. and Dor. for κατασφάττειν.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, = κατασφάττειν, h. Hom. Bacch. 34, in Ep. form κατάνυσσαν. [v]

κατασφάττειν, εως, ἡ, (κατασφάττειν) an ordering, arranging, Epict.: a digesting, Clem. Al.

κατασφάττειν, Att. -τω, f. ἔξω, to disturb very much, disorder.

κατασφάττειν, to hurl down to Tartarus, Sext. Emp.

κατασφάττειν, εως, ἡ, (κατασφάττειν) a straining, stretching, esp. for the purpose of setting broken or dislocated bones, Pöcs. Oecon.

Hipp.: also for the purpose of torturing, Dion. H. 2. violent exertion, straining, prob. 1. Plat. Legg. 796 A.

intrans. downward tendency, depression, Id. Tim. 58 E.

κατασφάττειν, Att. -τω, f. ἔξω, to draw up in order, arrange, σπράττειν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11: to put in its proper place, classify, range under or refer to a class, εἰς τάξιν Plat. Legg. 945 A.

εἰς φύλιν Lys. 137. 19. 2. to appoint, ἐπὶ τι to do a thing, Dem. 773. 17: κ. τιὰ εἰς τόπον to appoint one to go to a place, Polyb.

II. Med., κατασφάττειν τὴν ὑπὲρ τινος to make arrangements for one about a thing, Dem. 1327. 6.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, (τράχος) to outstrip, overtake, anticipate, c. acc. Polyb.; also c. part., Id.: absol. to be first, arrive first, Id.

κατασφάττειν, f. ἦσω, to wet through, soak, soften, Hipp.

καταθεβαρρηκός, Adv. part. perf. act. from καταβαρρῶ, boldly, confidently, Polyb.

κατατέθηκα, perf. c. pres. signifi., to be astonished at, admire, aor. κατέταρον: no other tenses occur.

κατατέθηκες, ὄτος, sq.

κατατέθηκες, ὄτος, Hom. part. perf. of καταβήσκω.

κατατείνω, fut. τεῖνω, pf. τέτακα, to stretch or draw tight, κ. χαλκόνος Hdt. 4. 72, cf. Il. 3. 261 (where it occurs in tenses): hence 1. to stretch for the purpose of setting a bone, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.; or for torture, Dem. 1172. 14, in Pass.

2. to hold in, check, curb, Plut. 3. to stretch on the ground, lay low, throw down, κ. τίνα εἰς γῆν Plut. Tim. 58 E.

4. metaphor, to strain, force, τὴν ἀλβειαν Eur. I. A. 336; hence, ἁλοὶ κατατενόμενοι words of hot contention, Id. Hec. 132: also to strain or exert, κ. τὴν βώμην δλν Polyb., cf. infr. II. 2.

II. seemingly intrans. to stretch or strain oneself, hence 1. to stretch or extend towards, Lat. tendere, κ. ἐκ πόκου εἰς πόκον Hdt. 4. 3, κ. πρὸς ἐσπέρην ἐπὶ Ἀγγίτην it stretches westward up to A., Id. 7. 113: also, to go hastily, go on, like Lat. contendere iter, Plut. 2. to strain or exert oneself, strive earnestly, be earnest or vehement, Plat.: κατατείνας ἐρῶ I will speak with all possible attention, Id. Rep. 358 D, cf. 367 B. The Pass. is used in both these signs, cf. I. 4.

κατατειχογράφω, v. κατατοίχ.

κατατεμάχίζω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰω, to cut in pieces.

κατατέμνω, fut. τεμάω, aor. κατέταμον, to cut in pieces, cut up, divide, κρία Hdt. 4. 26: κ. χάρην ἐς διαόρυκα to cut it up into ditches or canals, Id. 1. 193, cf. 2. 8; but also c. acc. only without ἑ, ἡ πόλις κατατέμνεται τὰς ὁδοὺς λέαινα I. 180; so, κ. τινὰ καττήματα to cut him into strips, Ar. Ach. 391, κατατμήνῃν λέαινα E. 768: to cut in pieces, kill, like Lat. occidere, Plat. Rep. 488 B: τὰ κατατεμνόμενα places where mines have already been worked, opp. to τὰ ἀπρητα, Xen. Vect. 4. 27, cf. κανοτομῶ.

κατατερπάλω, Att. for κατατερπάζω.

κατατερίζω, fut. ἔω, to make, render, Q. Sm.

κατατεσφρόω, to cover quite with ashes, Arist. Meteor.

κατατεχνέω, to frame artificially, Philo.

κατατεχνικός, (τεχνικός) very artificially, dub. I. Plut.

κατατεχνολογέω, f. ἥσω, to handle by the rules of art.

κατάτεχνος, ov, (τέχνη) too artificial or elaborate, epith. of Callimachus the sculptor, Vitruv. 4. 1, 10; but cf. κακιοτέχνος.

κατατίκω, f. ἔω, to melt or thaw away, Ἐρδω κατατίκην χιόνα Od. 19. 206, χιὼν κατατίκεται Ib. 205: in gen. to dissolve, sap, make liquid and soft, Hdt. 2. 87: metaph., κ. τέχνην εἰς τι to waste art and skill upon a thing, Dion. H. Pass. c. perf. act. κατατίκω, to melt or be melting away, κατατίχομαι ἥτορ my heart is melting away, Od. 19. 136; so, ἵπ' ἔλγους κατατίκωκα Ar. Plut. 1034; ἐρωτὶ κατατίκωσθαι Xen. Symp. 8. 3; also, κατατίκωσθαι ἐρωτὰ τινος Theocr. 14. 26.

κατατίκωσθαι, ov, v. κακιοτέχνος.

κατατίσθαι, f. θήσω: Hom. freq. uses the Ep. aor. forms κάρθενε, κάρθεσσι, κάρθενον, κατέμενα, κατέμεσθαι, κατέμεσθον, for κατέμενε etc.: κατατίσκειν, conj. aor. for κατατίσκειν, Od. κατατίσκειν, conj. aor. med. for κατατίσκειν, Hom.

To place, put, or lay down, foll. by various Preps, as ἐπὶ, κατὰ, ἐκ τινος, ἐν, ἐπὶ, παρὰ, ὑπὸ τινι, εἰς and ὑπὸ τι, all in Hom., oft. with collat. notion of laying by, preserving, cf. Hdt. 5. 92, 7, though this signifi. is most freq. in Med.: κ. θέλον to put down, propose a prize, Od. 19. 572; κ. τινὰ εἰς ἴδωκεν to put one on land at Ithaca, Od. 16. 230.

II. to put down as payment, pay, Hdt. 9. 120, and freq. in Att. Com., and Prose: in gen. to pay, perform what one has promised, Pind. N. 7. 112, Soph. O. C. 227.

III. κ. τινι τι εἰς μέσον to communicate a thing to others, give them a common share of it, Hdt. 3. 80, 7. 164; so, κ. τινι τι κοινόν Plat. Rep. 369 E.

IV. to make, render, Pind. P. 5. 120. B. Med. to lay down from oneself, put down or off, lay aside, esp. one's arms, Lat. deponere, Hom.: hence in gen. to put away, get rid of, θυμὸν Ar. Av. 401, πλόμην Thuc. 1. 121: of the dead, to bury, Od. 14. 190.

2. to lay down for oneself, to lay by or away, ἐπὶ δόρπῳ against supper, Od. 18. 45: esp. of money, treasures, provisions, etc., to lay them up in store, Lat. repo-

nere, Hes. Op. 599, Hdt. 1. 202, and freq. in Xen.: metaph., κατατίσθαι κλέος to lay up a store of glory, Hdt. 7. 220; and very freq., χάριτα or χάριν κατατίσθαι τινι to lay up a store of gratitude, gain, thanks or favor, Valck. Hdt. 6. 41; hence, κ. χάριν τινι, Lat. collocare gratiam apud aliquem, Antipho 136. 27, Xen., etc.: so ἔχθραν κατατίσθαι πρὸς τινα Lys. 192. 35: but, κ. ὀργὴν εἰς τινα to pour forth one's fury upon some one, Xen. Cyn. 10. 8. 3. to lay up in memory, or as a memorial, Plat. Theaet. 209 C: hence, κ. εἰς μνήμην to record, register, Id. Legg. 858 D. III. in gen. to place or set in a certain position, Soph. O. C. 1216. IV. to lay or put aside, have done with, Plat. Prot. 348 A: so, κατατίσθαι τινὰ ἐν ἀμελείᾳ to treat one negligently, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 15.—The word is freq. in Hom., and in common Att., but in Trag. very rare.

κατατίλω, to empty oneself over, defoul, Lat. concacare, c. gen., Ar. Av. 1054, Ran. 1366.

κατατίλλω, fut. τιλλῶ, to pluck or pull to pieces, Hipp. II. to pluck quite out, LXX.

κατατερπάζω, f. τήσω, Att. τερπάλω, to bore or pierce through, Plat. Tim. 70 C, in Pass.

κατατερπάζω, f. τήσω, to cover with wounds, wound mortally, Xen. An. 3. 4, 26.

κατατίσσομαι, Dep., to aim at, τινός.

κατατοιχογράφω, f. ἥσω, to write upon a wall, κ. τι τινος to write up libels against a person, Strab.: the form κατατειχογράφω is dub.

κατατοίχω, f. ἰσω, to beggar by usurious interest. Pass. to be thus beggared, Arist. Pol.

κατατομάω, f. ἥσω, to behave boldly or audaciously towards one, c. gen., Polyb.: κ. τοῦ καλῶς ἔχοντος to presume beyond propriety, Id. 40. 6, 9. II. strengthen, for τολμῶ, c. inf., LXX.

κατατομή, ἡ, (κατατομῆς) a cutting into: a cut, notch, groove, channel, Theophr. II. part of a theatre. III. = καταγραφῆ, a profile, Hesych.

IV. a cutting in the flesh, concision, used of the mere outward circumcision of the Jews, as opp. to that of the heart, Ep. Philipp. 3. 2.

κατάτονος, ov, (κατατείνω) stretching down: depressed, i. e. less high than broad, opp. to ἀνάτονος, Vitruv. 10. 15.

κατατοξεύω, to strike down with arrows, shoot dead, τινά Hdt. 3. 36; κ. τινά τινι to shoot, kill one with Ar. Nub. 944.

κατατρέβω, inf. aor. 2. act. of κατατρέπω.

κατατρέψω, to describe tragically, exaggerate.

κατατραυματίζω, Ion. τραυματίζω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰω, to cover with wounds, Hdt. 7. 212, Thuc. 7. 80: also of ships, to disable utterly, Thuc. 7. 41.

κατατρέπω, f. ψω, to turn quite round, esp. to put to flight, Lat. convertere in fugam, also in Med.

κατατρέχω, f. δρώμωμαι, aor. κατέδραμον, to run down, Hdt. 7. 192; also, κ. κάτω Id. 3. 156: of a ship, to run into port, Polyb.

II. transitive, to run down at, assail, attack, τινά Plat. Legg. 806 C: more freq. τινός to inveigh against, Diog. L.; also, κ. κατά τινος Schol. Dion. Comp. p. 401. III. to overrun, harass or lay waste, χάρατν Thuc. 2. 94, etc.

κατάτριψις, εὐς, ἡ, (κατατρίβω) a boring through: a hole, aperture, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 890 C.

κατατρίκοντουτίζω, f. ἰσω, (τρίκοντούτης) Comic word in Ar. Eq. 1391, alluding to the σπονδὰν τριακοντούριδες, which the Poet had personified upon the stage as courtesans, with an obscene pun upon ἀκοντίζω, c. i. e. περὶ αὐτῶν.

κατατρίβω, ἡ, a rubbing in, painting, rouging, Clem. Al.: from κατατρίβω, f. ψω, to rub down or away, hence 1. of clothes, to wear out, Theogn. 55, and Plat. Phaed. 87 C, E. 2. of persons, to wear quite out, weary, tire, exhaust, Lat. contedere, τινά Thuc. 8. 46, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 37: in Pass. to be quite worn out, c. part., Ar. Pac. 355, ὑπὸ τινος Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 60. 3. of Time, to wear it away, get rid of it, ἡμέραν, Lat. diem terere, Aeschin. 30. 6; so in Med., blōv κ. Plat. Rep. 405 B. Pass., esp. perf., to wear away one's life, live one's whole time, Ar. Fr. 4, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1. [i]

κατατρίψω, f. ἰσω, strength, for τριψέω, Plat. 88.

κατατρίχους, ov, (ὀπιε) as fine as a hair, Hesych. [i]

κατάτριψις, εὐς, ἡ, (κατατρίβω) a being worn out, languor, Hipp.

κατατροπόμεαι, Dep., to put to flight, like κατατρέπω, Aesop.; also in Act., Id.

κατάτροπος, ον, (κατατρέπω) sleep, dub. in Hesych.

κατατροχάω, f. δσω, = κατατρέχω, Anth.

κατατρυῶ, f. ἴσω, to reap or gather in.

κατατρίβω, f. ἴσω, to chatter against, τινός Anth.

κατατρίψω, f. ἴσω, to bore through.

κατατρίβω, f. ἴσω, to revel or luxuriate in a thing, c. gen. κατατρίβω, f. τρίβω, to rub down or away, wear out, weary, exhaust, like κατατρίβω, λαὸς δάρος καὶ ἔδωδ' Il. 17. 225, so also Od. 15. 309, Eur. Med. 1100. [v]

κατάρω, = foreg., Nic., in aor. med.: in Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6, perf. pass. κατατράβα, e conj. Stephani.

κατατρώγω, fut. τρώξωμαι, aor. 2 κατατρώγων, but also aor. 1 κατατρώγαντες Timon Fr. 7: to gnaw in pieces, eat up, Cratin. Odys. 5.

κατατρωματίζω, Ion. for κατατρωμ., Hdt.

κατατυγχάνω, fut. τεύξομαι, to hit one's mark, reach, gain, τινός Demad. 179. 12: absol. to be lucky or successful, Dem. 288. 2.

κατατυμβοχέω, to heap a funeral mound over, bury, Valck. Adon. p. 324.

κατατύπτω, strengthd. for τύπτω: Med. to beat oneself, beat one's breast, Poet. ap. Hephaest. p. 59.

κατατύραννέω, to be tyrant over, τίνος Strab.: absol. to be tyrannical, LXX.

κατάτυρος, or covered with cheese, Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E. κατατυφλώ, to make quite blind.

κατατυθάω, f. δσω, = τυθάω, c. gen., Heliod.

καταυνάω, to dry or wither up, Archil. 42.

καταυγάζω, f. δσω, to shine upon, to light, illumine, c. acc., Heliod. II. intr. and Pass., to shine brightly, Id. III. Med. to gaze at, see, Anth. Hence

καταυγασμός, δ, a lighting, shining brightly, Plat.

καταυγαστέρα, ἡ, as if fem. of καταυγαστήρ, the illuminator, epith. of the moon, Orph.

καταυδάω, f. ἴσω, poet. for κατεπειν, to speak loud, declare, Soph. Ant. 86. Hence

καταυδῆσις, εως, ἡ, loud speaking or shouting, Hipp.

καταυδαδίζομαι, f. δσομαι, = sq.

καταυδαδίζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to be self-willed, to act or speak obstinately against one, τινός: but v. Lob. Phryn. 67.

καταυθί, Adv. on the spot, for καταυθί, f. l. for κατ' αὐθί, Od. 10. 567, 21. 55.

καταυλακίζω, f. ἴσω, to plough with furrows.

καταυλέω, f. ἴσω, to play upon the flute to one, τινός Plat. Legg. 790 E: also c. gen. loci, to play through a place, make it sound with flute-playing, Ath. 624 B. Pass. καταυλεῖσθαι, of persons, to have the flute played to one, delight oneself therein, Plat. Rep. 561 C: of places, to resound with flute-playing, ἤσως καταυλεῖτο Plat. II. c. acc. pers., to overplay by flute-playing: hence in gen. to overperform, silence, strike dumb, κ. τινά φόβω Eur. H. F. 871, cf. Suid. in voc.

καταυλισίς, εως, ἡ, a playing upon the flute, skill therein, Theophr.

καταυλίζομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., et aor. pass. καταυλίσθη: aor. med. later, as in Plat. To take up one's quarters, encamp, settle, Hippon. Fr. 37, Soph. Phil. 30, etc.

καταυστρός, ον, very harsh, sour, morose, Epict.

κατανύττω, prob. should be read κατ' αὐτίκα in Theocr. 3. 21, v. Wüstem.

κατανυθί, Adv. on the spot, for κατ' αὐθί, Il. 21. 201, v. Spitzn. II. 10. 273.

κατανήμιος, α, or, also os, ον, (αἰχὴν) on or over the neck, λόκαμοι Anth.

κατανήω, f. ἴσω, to exult much, τινί in a thing, Aesch. Pers. 352.

κάτανω, ον, very dry, parched, late.

κατάνω, to dry up by fire, waste away; in gen. to destroy, τὰν Μῶσαν Alcm. 120.

καταφάγας, οὐδ' αὖ, δ, also -φαγός, δδος, δ, ἡ, (καταφαγεῖν) a devourer, glutton, Aesch. Fr. 341, and Menand. p. 151: but v. Lob. Phryn. 433, sq.

καταφθίω, inf. aor. 2 act. of κατεσθίω, to devour, eat up, Il.

2. 317 (in tmesi), Epich. p. 22, Hdt. 2. 141, etc.: hence 2. to spend, consume in eating, Od. 3. 315 (in tmesi), Aeschin. 13. 38.

3. in gen. to consume, LXX.

καταφαινομαι, as Pass., (φαίνω) to become visible, appear, h. Hom. Ap. 431; and c. inf., ὡς καταφαινεῖν μοι εἶναι Hdt. i. 58, etc.

2. to be clear or plain, Hdt. 3. 69, 7. 51.

καταφάνεια, ἡ, clearness, transparency, Plut.: manifest, Id.: from

καταφάνης, ες, (καταφαινομαι) clearly seen, exposed to sight, ἐν καταφάνει Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 28, etc.

2. manifest, clear, καταφανέν ποτεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι τι Hdt. 2. 120, Xen. Cyr. i. 6, 14, etc.: so, κ. ἐσθί, γέγονε Plat. Legg. 812 A, Theaet. 186 E. Adv. -νός, Ar. Eq. 943.

καταφαντάω, f. δσω, to exhibit, represent.

καταφάντος, ον, also oxyt. -τός, ὄν, (κατάρχημι) to be affirmed. καταφαρμάκευ, to anoint with drugs or charms: hence

1. to charm, bewitch, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E. 2. to poison, Plut. 3. to paint, Luc.

καταφαρμάσσω, f. ῶ, = foreg., Hdt. 2. 181, in tmesi.

κατάφασις, εως, ἡ, (κατάρχημι) affirmation, assent, Arist. Eth. N. καταφάσκει, = κατάρχημι, Philo.

καταφάττω, f. ἴσω, to protest, promise, Plut.

καταφάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (κατάρχημι) affirmative. Adv. -κώς.

καταφαινώ, f. ἴσω, to depreciate, Plut.

καταφερέω, ἡ, sleepiness: metaph. proneness.

καταφερίς, ες, (καταφερομαι) going down, sloping, Lat. declivis, of ground, Xen. Cyn. 10. 9: ἐσθί τιν κ. γίγνηται δ' ἥλιος when the sun is near setting, Wess. Hdt. 2. 63.

II. inclined, like Lat. proclivis, pronus, esp. to sensual pleasures, πρὸς οἶνον, ἀπαρροδία Plut.: cf. καταφάρος, καταφερίς.

κατάφω, f. κατόλω, and Med. κατόλωμαι. To bear, bring down, ἔχος με κατόλωται Ἄιδος εἶσω grief will bring me down to the grave, Il. 22. 425 (the only example in Hom.).

2. to pull down, demolish, overthrow, Polyb. 3. to pay down, discharge, like καταβάλλω and κατατίθημι, Polyb.

4. to carry, refer a cause, ἀπὸ τινος ἐφ' ἑτέρον v. l. Dem. 545. 9.

5. to strike against, τί τινος Hemst. Luc. Tim. 40.

6. καταφέρειν and in Med. καταφέρεισθαι, τινός τι to reproach, charge one with a thing. B. Pass. to be brought down, as by a river, Hdt. i. 93: to move downwards, esp. with violence, to flow down, of humours, Hipp.

2. to humble down, come to ruin, Plut. 3. to be weighed down, ὕπνω Hipp.: and so absol. to be lethargic, drop asleep, Arist. Gen. An.: of the sun, to set, Theophr.

II. to be carried, driven to a place, of ships, χειμῶνι ἐς τόπον Thuc. i. 137, etc.

2. metaph. to be brought to light, to hit on as if by accident, ἐπὶ γνῶμην Polyb.

καταφεύγω, f. ῶμαι, to flee down or to, for refuge, betake oneself, εἰς τόπον Hdt. i. 145, 2. 113, etc.: so εἰς τινά Id. 4. 23; ἐπὶ τινά Plut.: πρὸς τι Plat. Phaedr. 244 E: c. acc., βυθὸν κ. Eur. I. A. 911: more rarely κ. ἐν., to take refuge in, Plat. Soph. 260 C: κ. εἰς λόγους to have recourse to them, Plat. Phaedr. 99 E. Hence

καταφευγέμενος, verb. Adj., one must betake oneself, ἐπὶ τινά Luc.: and

καταφεύεις, εως, ἡ, a flight for refuge, κ. ποιεῖσθαι εἰς τι Thuc. 7. 41: a place of refuge, Id. 7. 38.

κατάφημι, to say yes, affirm, agree with, τῶν μεμφομένων Soph. O. T. 505: opp. to ἀπόφημι, Arist. Metaph.

καταφήμι, f. ῶ, to spread a report abroad, announce, καταφάμιξεν μὲν λέεισθαι Pind. O. 6. 93: καταπεφήμισται it is unthought, Polyb.

II. to call publicly or commonly, τινά τι Valck. Hdt. 4. 86.

2. to name after a god, dedicate to him, Polyb. 5. 10, 8 (ubi Ernesti et Schweigh. κατεπιφημ.).

κατάφημος, ον, (φήμη) infamous.

καταφθάνω, to fall upon unawares, ἐπὶ τινά LXX.

καταφθαῖομαι, (φθαῖω) to forestall others by seizing upon, take first possession of, occupy, γῆν Aesch. Eum. 398, cf. Müller, § 42.

καταφθέρω, f. φθέρω, to destroy, bring to nothing, Aesch. Pers. 345: καταφθαπέλις in sorry plight, Epich. p. 15.

καταφθινύω, = καταφθίω, h. Hom. Cer. 354. [v]

καταφθίω, = sq. II. Pind. i. 8. 102, Hdt. 2. 123, and Att. Poets, but not in the best Att. Prose. [i Ep., i Att.]

καταφθίω, *f. ἴσω*: *pf. act. κατεφθίονκα*, *pass. κατέφθηναι*; *plqpf. κατεφθίονην*, which is also *sync. aor.*, and as such is found in Hom. in part. *καταφθίμενος* and *inf. καταφθίσθαι*: *v. sub fin.* I. *trans. to ruin, destroy, bring to nought, kill*, Od. 5. 341. II. *intrans. and in Pass. to be ruined, waste or pine away, perish*: in this signf. Hom. has only the *sync. aor.*, *ἦα κατεφθίτο* the provisions were consumed, Od. 4. 363; *ὡς καταφθίσθαι ὠφέλεσ* o that thou hadst perished, Od. 2. 183; *usu. in part. perished, dead, νεκένεσι καταφθίμενοις ἀνάσσει* Od. 11. 491; in Aesch. Pers. 377, *φέγγος κατεφθίτο* the sun's light was gone.—The pres. *καταφθίω* is only Homer's: the fut. *καταφθίσω* and *aor. κατέφθισα* are never *intrans.* [*ἱ in pres., ἱ in fut. and aor. i act. i always in pass.*]

καταφθορά, *ἡ*, (*καταφθείρω*) *destruction, ruin, death*, Eur. Ion 1236: *act. a destroying, annihilation*, Polyb.: *metaph. confusion, perturbation, φρενῶν* Aesch. Cho. 211.

καταφθίμι, *to let slip down, τὸ δόρυ διὰ χειρός* v. l. Plat. Lach. 183 E.

καταφιλέω, *f. ἴσω*, *to kiss very tenderly, caress*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10., 7. 5, 32. Hence

καταφιλήμα, *ατος, τό*, *a kiss, caress*, Philo.

καταφίλοσέω, *f. ἴσω*, *to reason against, τινός* Ael.

καταφλέγω, *f. ἴω*, *to burn down, consume, τυρὸς* Il. 22. 512, Hes. Sc. 118. *Pass. to burn, consume away*. Hence

κατάφλεκτος, *ον*, *burnt*, Heliod.

καταφλέξις, *ἡ*, *inflamer of cities, of a courtesan*, Anth.

κατάφλεξις, *εως, ἡ*, *a burning*, Luc.

καταφιλῶ, *f. ἴω*, *to chatter one to death, weary or annoy him with chattering, τινός* Strab.

καταφθεῖω, *to strike with fear*, Thuc. 7. 21. *Pass. c. fut. med., to be afraid of, τι* Ar. Ran. 1109.

κατάφοβος, *ον*, *fearful, afraid of, τινά* *or* *τι* freq. in Polyb.; *κ. ἦν μὴ . .*, Id.

καταφοινίσσω, *f. ἴω*, *to make very red*.

καταφοινίτω, *ἰον*, —*φοινεύω*, *f. ἴω*, *to come down, as from mountains to prey*, Hdt. 7. 125.

καταφονεύω, *to slaughter, slay*, Hdt. 1. 106, 165. etc.

καταφορά, *ἡ*, (*καταφέρω*) *a bringing down, esp. a downward stroke*, freq. in Polyb.; *ἐκ καταφοράς*, Lat. *caesim*, opp. to *punctum*, as our cut to thrust, Id. II. (*from Pass.*) *a falling, rushing down, ὄμβρων* Plat. Ax. 370 C: *a sinking, κ. ἡλίου sunset*, Polyb. 2. *an oppression, lethargic attack*, Hipp., v. *καταφέρω* B. 1. 3.

καταφέρω, *f. ἴω*, = *κατέφερα*, *to carry down, esp. of a river, to carry down with the stream*, Hdt. 5. 101; and *Pass. to be so carried down*, Id. 3. 106.

καταφορικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *with a καταφορά, violent, λόγος* κ. *an invective*, Rhet. II. *lethargic*. Adv. —*κῶς*.

κατάφορος, *ον*, (*καταφέρω*) = *the usu. καταφέρης* Plut.

II. *in violent commotion, tempestuous*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 439.

καταφορτίξω, *f. ἴω*, *to load, charge, freight*, Joseph.

καταφορτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *burdensome*.

κατόφορος, *ον*, *laden with, τινός* Joseph.

κατόφραγμα, *ατος, τό*, (*καταφράσσω*) *a shelter or bulwark*.

κατοφράζομαι, *Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass. i*—*to consider, think upon, weigh*, Hes. Op. 246: *to remark, observe*, Hdt. 4. 76.

κατοφράκτης, *ου, ὅς*, (*κατοφράσσω*) *a coat of mail*.

κατόφρακτος, *ον*, *covered, shut up, ἐν δσμοῖ* Soph. Ant. 958 (*acc. to Dind.*, in form *κατοφρακτικός*): hence *clad in full armour, mailed*, *ἱππο* Polyb.: *from*

καταφράσσω, *Att. —ττω, f. ἴω*, *to cover, shelter; to clothe in full armour*, Plut., in *Pass.*

καταφρονέω, *f. ἴω*, *strictly to think down upon, i. e. look down upon, think slightly of, disdain, despise, τινά* Hdt. 8. 10, Thuc. 6. 34: but *usu. c. gen.*, Hdt. 4. 134, Plat., etc.; *κ. τοῦ κυνῶντος* Plat. Apol. 28 C: *to scorn, have nothing to do with*, Xen. Cyn. 2. 1, Plat. Rep. 556 D, etc. II. *to fix one's thoughts upon, think of; also to aim at, Lat. affectare*, c. *acc. rei*, Schweigh. Hdt. 1. 59, 8. 10. 2. *absol. to come to one's senses, recover them, Lat. resipiscere*, Hipp. 3. in gen., *to think, suppose*, Hdt. 1. 66; but *esp. to think arrogantly, to presume*, Thuc. 3. 83; cf. *καταδοκέω* and *κατανοέω*. Hence

καταφρόνημα, *ατος, τό, contempt of others, μὴ φρόνημα μόνον*, ἀλλὰ *κατάρ*, not only spirit, but a spirit of disdain, Thuc. 2. 62.

καταφρόνησις, *εως, ἡ*, = *foreg.*, in good sense, opp. to *αἵχημα*, Thuc. 2. 62: *overweening self-confidence, presumption*, Id. 1. 122.

καταφρονήτης, *οἰ, ὅς*, *a despiser*, Plut.

καταφρονήτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *given to despise, contemptuous, disdainful*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —*κῶς*, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 17.

κατάφρονις, *εως, ἡ*, = *καταφρόνησις*.

καταφρονίτω, *f. ἴω*, *Att. ἰά*, *to think, study a thing away*, Ar. Nub. 857. II. *to take care, think of*, Polyb.

καταφρούμα, *ατος, τό*, *haughtiness: from*

καταφρούσσομαι, *f. ἴωμαι*, *Dep. med., strictly to smelt at, of a spirited horse; hence* II. *metaph. of men, to behave insolently, be overweening towards one*, M. Anton.

καταφρύγω, *f. ἴω*, *to burn away, to ashes*, Ar. Nub. 396. [ῶ]

καταφρύσσω, *Att. —ττω, = foreg.*, late.

καταφύγαν, = *καταφεύγω*, Hdt. 6. 16.

καταφύγη, *ἡ*, (*καταφεύγω*) *a refuge, place of refuge*, Hdt. 7. 46: *c. gen.*, κ. *σωτηρίας* a safe retreat, Eur. Or. 724; but more *usu. κ. τινος refuge from a thing, κακῶν* Ib. 448.

καταφύγιον, *τό*, *Dim. from foreg.*

καταφυλλᾶδον, *Adv.* (*φυλή, φύλα*) *for κατά φυλάς, in tribes, by clans*, Il. 2. 668.

καταφυλάσσω, *Att. —ττω, f. ἴω*, *to watch, guard well*, Ar. Ecol. 482.

καταφυλλορέω, *f. ἴω*, *to shed the leaves: hence metaph., to decay, τιμὰ καταφυλλορόρησε* Pind. O. 12. 22.

κατάφυλλος, *ον*, (*φύλλον*) *leafy*, Strattis Incert. 1. 1.

καταφύξιμος, *ον*, (*καταφεύγω*) *which one can fly to or take refuge in*, Plut.

καταφυσάω, *f. ἴω*, *to blow upon, τινά τι* Arist. H. A.

καταφύτευσις, *εως, ἡ*, *a planting*, LXX. [ῶ]: *from*

καταφύτεω, *to plant*, Plut.

κατάφυτος, *ον*, (*φυτῶν*) *completely planted, full of plants or trees*, Polyb., *τινί* Luc.

καταφύτεύω, *f. ἴω*, *to implant in, infuse into, τί τι*.

καταφωνέω, *f. ἴω*, *to sound, resound through, fill with one's voice, like κατᾶω*. Hence

καταφωνήσις, *εως, ἡ*, *a filling with the voice*.

καταφωρέω, *f. ἴω*, *to catch in a theft: in gen., to catch in the act, detect, ἐπιδουλοῦντας* Thuc. 1. 82, cf. 8. 87: in gen. to discover, c. part., *ψυχὴν κ. ὀδαν* Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 17.

καταφωρος, *ον*, (*φάω*) *detected, convicted*, Plut. II. *manifest*.

καταφωτίζω, *f. ἴω*, *to illuminate, light up*, Anth.

καταφαίω, *f. χάνομαι*, *to laugh loud at, τινός*.

καταφαίρω, *to exult over one*, Hdt. 1. 129, 7. 239.

καταχάλαω, *f. ἴω*, *to hail down on one, hence, κ. λίθους τινός to shower them down on him like hail*, Luc.

καταχάλαω, *f. ἴω*, *to let down*, LXX.

καταχάλλεω, *to work brass: in gen. to work up any metal, dub. in Plut.*

καταχάλκος, *ον*, *overlaid with brass or copper, ἱτέα* Eur. Heracl. 367; κ. *πεδῶν* the plain gleaming with armour, Id. Phoen. 109; *δράκον κ. a serpent lapt in mail, i. e. scales*, Eur. I. T. 1246. Hence

καταχάλκω, *to cover with brass, brass over*, Hdt. 6. 50: κ. *τόπων θυρίσι to block up with brassy doors*, Heracl. Pont. ap. Ath. 521 F.

καταχαρίζομαι, *f. ἴωμαι*, *Dep. med.: to make one a present of a thing*, Dion. H.: but *usu. to do, or give up a thing out of courtesy*, *τι* Lys. 179, 7. Aeschin. 61. 8: hence, κ. *τὰ δίκαια to give judgment by private interest*, Plat. Apol. 35 C; so, *χ. τινί τι* Plut.: in gen. *to flatter, favour, favor*, Plat. Gorg. 513 D. Hence

καταχαρίστικος, *ἡ, ὄν*, *munificent*.

καταχαρίτω, = *χαρίτω*.

καταχαρῶ, *ατος, τό*, (*καταχαίρω*) *a thing to exult over, a mockery*, Lat. *ludibrium, ἐχθροῖς* Theogn. 1103.

καταχάσκω, *to gape for a thing*, Lat. *inhierare, τινός*.

καταχασμάω, *fut. ἴω*, also in *Med.*, = *καταχάινω*. II. *to split, burst open*, Theophr. Hence

καταχάσμις, *εως, ἡ*, = *καταχάγη*, *q. v.*

καταχέζω, *f. ἴω*, *to defoul*, Lat. *concacare, τινός* Ar. Nub. 173.

καταχειρίζομαι, fut. *ίσομαι*, Dep. med. (*χειρίζω*) to make away with, *slay*, Dio C.

καταχείριος, *ον*, (*χείρ*) fitting the hand, Ap. Rh.
καταχειροτονία, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to vote by show of hands against one (as esp. in the Athen. ἐκκλησία) : in gen. to vote against or in condemnation of, *τινός* Dem. 515. 3 ; also, κ. θάνατον *τινός* to pass a vote of death against him, Id. 350. 27. Hence
καταχειροτονία, *ῆ*, condemnation esp. by show of hands, Dem. 516. 8.

καταχύνω, aor. *ἰ* *κατέχυν*, Ep. for *σῶ*, Hom.
κατέχων, fut. *χέσων* : aor. *ἰ* *κατέχευ*, Ep. *κατέχευα*, the only tense used by Hom., except (in Od. 12. 411.) the Ep. aor. *συνε*. pass. *κατέχυντο*. To pour down, shed upon or over, *ποῦν* *ῆ*, esp. of liquids, ἐλαῖον *τινι* *καταχέειν* Il. 23. 282 : in gen. to shower down, usu. with a notion of abundance, κ. χιόνα, *νιβάδας*, *ψιδάδας* Od. 19. 206, Il. 2. 158., 16. 459 : to throw down, cast down, *τι* *εἰς* *τι* Pl. 6. 134, Od. 12. 411 : to let fall upon, spread over, κ. ἀχλύν, *δοίμην* *τινί* Od. 7. 42, Pl. 3. 10 : κ. πέλον *ἐπ'* *οὐδὲ* to let the robe fall waving on the pavement, Il. 5. 734 : κ. χάριν *τινι* to shed grace or beauty over. . . oft. in Od. ; *σο*, κ. πλοῦτόν *τινι* Pl. 2. 670, 8. 385 ; κ. ἐλεγχέην *τινί* Pl. 3. 408, Od. 14. 38 : but the post-Hom. Construct. was usu., κ. *τί* *τινός*, as in Hdt. 4. 62, Ar. Eq. 1091 ; metaph., ἵππερον *μου* *κατέχεεν* *τῶν* *χρημάτων* Id. Nub. 74, etc. ; also, κ. *τι* *κατά* *τινός* Plat. Rep. 398 A. 2. to melt, *χρυσὸν* *εἰς* *πίθους* Hdt. 3. 96, cf. *infr.* B. Med. to let flow down, esp. *χαίτην*. 2. to have melted down, *χρυσὸν* *καταχέασθαι* Hdt. 1. 50.

καταχίγη, *ῆ*, (*καταχαίνω*) derision, mockery, Ar. Vesp. 575, Eccl. 631.

καταχρησέω, *τὸν* *βίον*, to live a widowed, bereaved life, Dem. 852. 15.

καταχῆς, *ῆ*, Dor. for *κατηχῆς*, loud sounding.
καταχθέω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to trouble, afflict, Joseph. : from
καταχθῆς, *ῆς*, (*ἄχθος*) loaded with, *τινός* Arat. : in gen. heavy, Nic.

καταχθόμαι, as Pass., to be sore vexed, dub. in Hdt. 2. 175.
καταχθόνιος, *ον*, (*χθών*) subterranean, *Ζεὺς* *καταχθ.* i. e. Pluto, Pl. 9. 457. II. earthly, terrestrial.
καταχλαίνω, to clothe with a χλαῖνα : in gen. to clothe, dress.
καταχλευδῶ, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to laugh at, mock, Dion. H.
καταχλιδάω, Ion. *δέω*, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to be utterly effeminate, Hipp. : c. gen. to display pomp or luxury by way of insult over, *τινός* Posidon. ar. Ath. 212 C.

καταχόλος, *ον*, (*χολή*) very green, dub. in Hipp.
καταχόλος, *ον*, (*χολή*) very bilious, Hipp.
καταχορεύω, to chop, mince up as for a sausage, *καταχ.* *τὴν* *γαστέρα* Hdt. 6. 75.

καταχορέω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, (*χορδή*) dub. l. for foreg.
καταχορεύεις, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, a dance of triumph : from
καταχορεύω, to dance, leap over or down, *τινός* Ael. : to exult over a thing : cf. *καταχορεύομαι*.

καταχορηγέω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to lavish, squander as *χορηγός* or in the *χορηγία*, Lys. 155. 33 : in gen. to spend lavishly, squander, *τι* *εἰς* *τι* Plat. : cf. *καταλειποῦργε*.

καταχράω, v. *καταχράομαι*, sub fin.
καταχραίνομαι, Med. (*χραίνω*) to stain or sprinkle, γάλακτι with milk, A. P. 7. 657.

καταχράομαι, *ῆ*, *χρήσομαι*, Dep. med., to make use of, apply, *τινι* *εἰς* . . . *ἐπ' . . .*, or *πρὸς* *τι*, Plat. Legg. 700 B, Rep. 520 A, Crat. 426 E ; part. *pass.*, *καταχρησμένος* *ἐν* *συμποσίῳ* abuse habitually, fashionable there, Amphis Dith. 2 : but II. esp. to do what one likes with a person or thing, exercise absolute power over, Aeschin. 17. 19 : and so I. to use to the uttermost, use up, consume, of money, c. acc., Lys. 153. 46 : to lay out, apply money *τι* *εἰς* *τι* Dem. 1186. 3. 2. to misuse, misapply, abuse, Dem. 430. 10 ; *τινί* 1195. 1 ; also c. acc., κ. *σχολῆν* Dionys. (Com.) Ὁμων. 2 ; cf. *καταχρηστικός*. 3. of persons, to make away with, destroy, kill, Hdt. 1. 82, etc. In this sign. we find aor. *pass.* *καταχρησθήναι* Hdt. 9. 120 : Isocr. 55 D. has *pass.* *κατακεχρησθαι* to be spent, consumed. B. The Act. *καταχράω* is prob. only in Hdt., and there only in 3 sing., *κατάχρα*, *καταχρήσει*, *κατέχρα*, *ἰ* *εἰς* *οὐχέτι*, *ἰ* *εἰς* *οὐχέτι*, κ. *τινι* c. inf., Hdt. 4. 118 ; κ. *τινι* *εἰ* . . . , 1. 164 : but also with a nom., *ἀντὶ* *λόφου* *ῆ*

λοφὴ *κατέχρα* the mane sufficed, served as a crest, Hdt. 7. 70 : cf. *χρή* and *ἀποχράω*.

καταχρέμπτωμαι, Dep. med. to spit upon or at, in sign of contempt, *τινός* Ac. Pac. 815.

κατάχρεος, *ον*, Att. *κατάχρεως*, *ον*, of persons, involved in debt, Polyb. : of things, pledged, mortgaged.

καταχρήσις, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, (*καταχράομαι*) full use : but usu. II. a misuse, misapplication, esp. of a word, cf. *καταχράομαι* II. 2. **καταχρηστέον**, verb. Adj., one must use or abuse, Luc.

καταχρηστικός, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, misusing ; esp. misapplying a phrase : also II. *pass.*, of a phrase, misapplied, used in a wrong sense. Adv. *-κῶς*, Gramm.

καταχρίσις, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, (*καταχρῶ*) a rubbing in, anointing.

καταχρίσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*καταχρῶ*) that which is rubbed on, salve, ointment, Diosc.

κατέχριστος, *ον*, rubbed on : from

καταχρῶ, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to rub on, like an ointment, Arist. H. A. [I] **κατάχριστος**, *ον*, gilded, overlaid with gold-leaf, Plut. : whereas *ἐπ'* *χρυσος* is plated with gold, and *πέπυχρος* set in gold.

2. metaph. of persons, gilded, Diphil. ar. Ath. 422 B.

καταχρίσσω, to gild, Hdt. 2. 129., 4. 26, etc.

καταχρῶω, also *-χρώννυμι* and *-νύω*, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to color, paint : also to soil, tarnish, Eur. Hec. 911.

καταχύθη, Adv., pouring down, i. e. profusely, *πίνεω* Anacr. 90. [v]

κατάχυνμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*καταχύνω*) that which is poured on or over : cf. *κατάχυσμα*.

κατάχυστις, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, (*καταχύνω*) a pouring on or over, watering, besprinkling, LXX. II. a vase for pouring.

κατάχυσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is poured on or over, sauce, Ar. Av. 535, 1637 : *καταχυσματα* were esp. nuts, figs, etc., Lat. *bellaria*, which used to be showered over a bride (Theopomp. (Com.) Ἡδύχ. 3), or even on a new slave (Ar. Plut. 768, Dem. 1123 fin.) on entering the house, by way of welcome, cf. Schol. Ar. l. c. ; so, *sparge*, *marite*, *nucis*, Virg. Ecl. 8. 30. Hence **καταχυσματίον**, *τό*, Dim. from foreg. ; esp. a sauce to be poured over a dish, Pherecr. Metall. I. 11.

καταχύντο, *τό*, a watering pot, a sort of portable shower-bath, cf. Eupol. *Χρυσ.* 13, ubi v. Meineke.

καταχυντρίζω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω* = *ἐγχυντρίζω* II, Ar. Fr. 626.

καταχύνω, to lame. II. intr. to be lame, halt, limp.

κατάχυνος, *ον*, lame, Alcae. (Com.) Gan. 1.

καταχύνω, to melt down, Dem. 617. 23.

καταχύννυμι, also *-νύω*, fut. *χύνω*, to cover with a heap or mound, bury, Hdt. 4. 173, κ. *τινα* *λοιβός* Ar. Ach. 295 ; metaph., *λόγους* Plat. Gorg. 512 C, cf. Theat. 177 C.

καταχωρέω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to yield, give up, *τινί* *τινός* Diog. L. 5. 71, *τινί* *τι* Plut., but dub.

καταχωρίζω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, Att. *ῆσω*, to set, place in, bring to a place or spot, freq. in Xen., as An. 6. 5, 10, Cyr. 2. 2, 8.

II. metaph. to enter in a register, LXX. ; in gen. to insert, Dion. H.

κατάχωσις, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, (*καταχύννυμι*) a covering up, burying.

καταφακάω, Att. for *καταψέω*, q. v.

καταψάλλω, to play to on the cithara. Pass. to be played to, enjoy music, Plut. : to resound with music, Id. : cf. *κατανύω*.

καταψάω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to stroke with the hand, to stroke, pat, like the Homer. *καταπέψω*, Hdt. 6. 61 ; Ar. Pac. 75, Xen. Apol. 28 : cf. also *καταψήχω*.

II. to strike level or even, of a measure, dub. in Poll. 4. 170.

καταψεκάω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, Att. *καταψακ.*, to drop down, bedevil, Aesch. Ar. 561.

καταψέλλω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω* = *ψελλίζω*, Philostr.

καταψεύδομαι, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, Dep. med. to feign, invent, *τι* *Δεμ.* 229. 2 : κ. *τινός* to tell lies against one, Ar. Pac. 533 ; *τί* *τινός* Plat. Rep. 391 D, etc. : to say falsely, pretend, *ὡς* . . . , Eur. Bacch. 334.

II. perf. in pass. sign., Dion. H. ; and aor. *ἰ*, Philostr.

καταψευδομαρτύρεω, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, to bear false witness against, *τινός* Xen. Apol. 24 : in Pass., Dem. 559. 14.

κατάψευσις, *ῆ*, *ῆσω*, (*καταψεύδομαι*) a lie, false account, Strab.

κατάψευσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is forged, esp. falsely told against one, a calumny.

καταψευσμός, *ῆ*, = *κατάψευσις*.

κατάψενστος, *ov*, *feigned*, *fabulous*, *Θηρία κ.* Hdt. 4. 191, acc. to Reiz and Schaff.

καταψηφίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, as Med., to vote against or in condemnation of, *τυνός* Plat. Apol. 41 D; *κ. τινός θάνατον* to pass a vote of death against him, Lys. 129. 32. II. so in Act., Dion. H. Hence as Pass. to be condemned, Lys. 140. 36: also, *δίκεα καταψηφισμένη τυνός* Thuc. 2. 53. Hence

καταψήφισις, *ews*, *ῆ*, Antipho 112. 2: and καταψήφισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, =sq.

καταψηφισμός, *δ*, condemnation, sentence.

καταψήγω, *φ. ψήσω*, to scrape, rub, grate down, Nic.: in Pass. to crumble away, Soph. Tr. 698. II. metaph. to stroke down, *πατ, ἵππους* Eur. Hipp. 110, cf. καταψάω, καταρρέω.

καταψύβριζω, *φ. ἴσω*, to whisper against one, backbite him, *τυνός* πρόσ *τινα* Plut.

καταψύλω, to strip quite bare.

καταψοφέω, *φ. ἴσω*, to make a place resound or echo with, *τινί* Clem. Al., cf. καταψωνέω.

καταψυκτικός, *ῆ, δν*, (καταψύχω) fit for cooling, refreshing, Arist. Resp.

καταψυκτος, *ον*, (καταψύχω) cooled or chilled.

καταψύξις, *ews*, *ῆ*, a cooling, chill, Hipp.

καταψυχρος, *ον*, very cold, Diosc.

καταψύχω, *φ. ἴσω*, to cool, refresh, chill, Theophr. Pass. to be chilled or cold, Arist. Rhet. II. to dry up, parch, Plut. [v]

κατάσπος, *ον*, strengthd. for *σπος*, v. l. Eur. Tro. 1090.

κατάσφα, perf. 2, *κατέσφην* [α] aor. 2 pass., and *κατέσφα* aor. 1 act. of *κατάρσμι*, *q. v.*

κατέσσω, late collat. form from *κατάσσω*, Fab. Aesop.

καταβλακένεως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *καταβλάκω*, slothfully, tardily, Ar. Plut. 325.

κατεγγύω, *φ. ἴσω*, to pledge, betroth, *παῖδά* *τινι* Eur. Or. 1675.

II. as Att. law-term, to make responsible, compel to give security, *τυνὰ* πρόσ *τῷ* *πολεμάρχῳ* Dem. 890, *q. cf.* Plat. Legg. 871 E: *κ. τινα* πρόσ *ἐκείνου* *τάλαντα* to make him give security in 40 talents, Polyb. Pass. to give, find security or bail, *c. acc.*

cognato, *ἐγγύην κ.* Plat. Legg. 872 B. 2. in gen. to bind, subject, *τινὰ* *τινι* Thales ap. Stob. p. 421. 48. 3. in Pass. to take upon oneself, undertake, *ti* Polyb. Hence

κατεγγύη, *ῆ*, bail, security given, Dem. 788. 18; [v] and κατεγγυητικά, *ὄν, τὰ*, the betrothing, spousals.

κατεγκάλεω, *φ. ἴσω*, to charge, accuse.

κατέγκλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (κατεγγαλέω) an accusation.

κατεγκονέω, *φ. ἴσω*, to be in great haste.

κατεγγέω, *φ. χέσω*, to pour into, v. l. Hdt. 3. 96.

κατεγγαλίδω, *φ. ἴσω*, to behave coldly or haughtily, *τινί* Ath.

κατεδαφίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to dash to earth.

κατέδω, fut. *κατέδομαι* Pl. 22. 89, and Ar.; pf. *κατέδηκα* Or. Pac. 388 etc. (cf. Moer. p. 1121), also *κατέδηδα* Il. 17. 542, in tmesi; pf. pass. *κατήδεσμαι* Plat. To eat up, devour, Hom., strictly only of beasts: but metaph., *ὅλον, βλοτον, κτήσιν* *κατέδω* to eat up house, goods, etc., freq. in Od.: also, *δν θυμὸν κατέδω* to eat one's heart for grief, Il. 6. 202.

κατεγγών, Ion. part. perf. 2 of *κατάρσμι*, for *καταεγών*.

κατέβιζω, *φ. ἴσω*, to make customary, *τινί* *τι* Polyb.

κατεβίβω, part. for *καταβίβω*, to let flow down, shed, δάκρυ Od. 21. 86. Med. to flow apace, esp. of tears, Hom.: metaph., *αἰὼν* *κατεβίβω* life ebbed, passed away, Od. 5. 152. II.

trans. to flood, overflow, metaph., *ἔσως* *κατεβίβω* *καρδίαν* Alcim. Fr. 26: hence in Pass., to be overflowed, Ap. Rh.

κατεβέναι, inf. from *κατόιδω*, *q. v.*

κατέδω, inf. *κατέδω*, part. *κατέδων*, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, *καθορὰ* being used instead, to look down upon, regard, Il. 4. 508 (in tmesi), Aesch., etc. So too, aor. 2 med. *κατέδωμ*, inf. *κατέδωσθαι*, *τι* Hdt. 4. 179, Soph., etc.; also, *κατέδωσθαι* *ἐς* *τι* Hdt. 5. 35. Cf. *κατόιδω*.

κατεῖδωλος, *ον*, full of idols, given to idolatry, πόλις N. T.

κατεκείω, *φ. ἴσω*, strictly, to liken to: Pass. to be, become like, *τινί* *τι* to one in a thing, Soph. O. C. 338. II. usu. to guess, surmise, Hdt. 6. 112, and Hipp.: esp. to suspect evil, Hdt. 9. 109.

κατεκίης, *ἐς*, = *ἐπιεκίης*.

κατεκίλω, *φ. ἴσω*, to crowd, press together, *coop* up, *ἐς* *τὸ* *τεί-*

χος, *ἐς* *τὸ* *ἄστυ* Hdt. 1. 80, 176, etc. Pass. to be cooped up, Id. 5. 119, etc. II. to wind, wrap up, Luc., etc.

κατελινεῖμαι, perf. pass. of *καταλινέω*.

κατελίσσω, *ews*, *ῆ*, (κατεῖλω) a crowding, pressing together, compression, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101.

κατελίσσω, Ion. for *καθελίσσω*, Hdt. 2. 86., 7. 181: hence *κατελίσχαστο*, Ion. 3 plur. plrpf. pass. for *κατελινγμένοι* *ἦσαν*, Hdt. 7. 76.

κατεῖλω, = *κατεῖλω*.

κατελυσσοῦμαι, as Pass., used only in pres. and impf., to wriggle, crawl down, Ar. Lys. 722.

κατεῖλω, to cover, wrap round, hide, Pl. 21. 318, in tmesi; cf. Hdt. 2. 8. [On quantity, v. εἰλύνω.]

κατεῖλω, = *κατεῖλω*.

κάτεμι, (εἰμι) to go down, descend, come down, Hom.: esp. to go down to the grave, to Hades, Il.: to go down to the sea, Od. 15. 505: but of a ship, to sail down from the high sea to land, Od. 16. 472: of a river, to flow down, Pl. 11. 492: of a wind, to come sweeping down, Thuc. 2. 25:—hence metaph., *δινεῖα* *κατὶόντα* Hdt. 7. 160; *ἄμα* *ταῖς* *πολλαῖς* *κατιούσαις* as grey hairs come on, Ar. Eq. 519. II. to come back, return, Od. 13. 267: later also of exiles, to return home, Hdt. 1. 62., 5. 62, etc.: in gen. to return home, Id. 4. 3.

κατείναι, Ion. inf. aor. 2 of *καθίημι* for *καθεῖναι*.

κατείνυμι, Ion. for *καθεύνυμι*.

κατεῖνα, aor. 2, =sq., to tell, Hdt. 1. 20, in inf.

κατεῖτον, inf. *κατεῖτεν*, to speak against, *τυνός*: hence, to accuse, charge, Eur. Hel. 888, Ar. Pac. 377, etc.; *κ. τυνός* πρόσ *τινα* Plat. Theat. 149 A. II. to speak out, straight-

forward, tell, *τινί* *τι* Ar. Vesp. 54: to confess, *τινί* *τι* Eur. Med. 589. 2. to tell, to inform of, *τι* Ar. Vesp. 283, cf. *κατεῖνα*.

κατεργαδόνη, an aor. med. of *κατέργω*, Aesch. Eum. 566.

κατεργγύμι, Hdt. 4. 69, and *-νύω*, =sq.

κατέργω, *φ. ἴσω*, to drive in or into, shut in, coop or block up, *ἐς* *τὰς* *νέας* Hdt. 5. 63. II. in gen. to press hard, reduce to straits, Hdt. 6. 102: Ion. *κατέργω*. Hence

κατέρριψις, *ews*, *ῆ*, a shutting in, blocking up.

κατέρρω, Ion. for *κατερύω*, Hdt. 8. 96.

κατερωνοῦμαι, Dep. med., to use irony towards, banter, *τυνός* Plut. II. to conceal, dissemble, *ti* Id.

κατεῖσθαι, *φ. ἴσω*, to bring in, betray to one's own loss, *μωρίαν* Anth. [α]

κατεκλύνω, *φ. ἴσω*, to dissolve, disable, ruin utterly, Polyb.

κατεκλύω, strengthd. for *ἐκπλύνω*.

κατεκτάθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for *κατεκτάθησαν*, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of *κατακτείνω*, Pl.

κατεκτέλω, = *ἐκτέλω*, Welcker Syll. 9. 12.

κατεκφεύω, *φ. ἴσω*, to fly away, escape.

κατελαῖος, *ον*, (ἐλαῖον) oily, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

κατελάνω, fut. *λάσω*, Att. *λῶ*, to drive into, drive down: hence to master. 2. sensu obsceno, = Lat. *subagitare*, *τυνός* or *τινὰ* Ar. Pac. 711, Ecol. 1082. II. seemingly intr. to ride down, sub. *ἄρμα, ἵππον*: and hence in gen., to attack, like Lat. *invahi in aliquem*.

κατελέγω, *φ. γέω*, to convict of falsehood: to belie, *σὲ* *δὲ* *μή* *τι* *νόν* *κατελέγχετο* *εἶδος* Hes. Op. 712, cf. Tyr. 1. 9: to disgrace, Pind. P. 8. 50.

κατελέω, strengthd. for *ἐλέω*, to have compassion upon, *τινὸς* or *τινί* Plat. Rep. 415 C, Lys. 103. 26.

κατελευσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, a coming down, descent, Clem. Al.: from *κατελυσσομαι*, fut. of *κατέρχομαι*, Od. 1. 303.

κατελθῆναι, Ep. *κατεβήμεν*, inf. aor. 2 of *κατέρχομαι*, Hom.

κατελίσσω, Ion. for *κατελίσσω*, Hdt.

κατελύνω, Ion. for *καθελύνω*.

κατελπίζω, *φ. ἴσω*, to hope confidently or presumptuously, *c.* inf. *τί*, Hdt. 8. 136. Hence

κατελπισμός, *δ*, a confident hope, Polyb.

κατερβλέπω, *φ. ψω*, strengthd. for *εμβλέπω*, Philo.

κάτεμεν, Ion. 1 plur. aor. 2 act. of *καθίημι*, Od. 9. 72, where Wolf however has the usu. form *κάβεμεν*.

κατεμέω, *φ. ἴσω*, to spew or spit upon, *τυνός* Ar. Fr. 207.

κατεμμάτω, = *ἐμμάτω*, *ἐμματεύω*, Nic.

κατεμπαζώ, *φ. ἴσω*, (ἐμπαζομαι) = *καταλαμβάνω*, Nic.

κατεμπεδῶ, strengthd. for ἐμπεδῶ.

κατεπιπρήμι, *to burn down, burn to naught*, dub. I., Eur. H. F. 1151.

κατεπρήθω, f. σω, strengthd. for ἐμπρήθω.

κατεπαίρωμαι, Dep., (ἐπαίρω) *to kill, slay, murder*, κατεπάρωτο χυλῆς Od. II. 519. Later in Act. κατεπαίρω, f. ἄρῳ, aor. κατέπαρον occurs, Soph. Ant. 871, Call. Apoll. 100.

κατεπώντω.

κατέναντα, Q. Sm., κατέναντι, LXX, and κατενάντια, Adv., =sq.

κατεναντίον, Adv., *over against, opposite, before*, τινί II. 21. 567, τινός Hes. Sc. 73, Hdt. 3. 144: strictly neut. from κατεναντός, α, on, *over against, before*.

κατενάρξω, f. ξω, strengthd. for ἐναρξῶ, *to kill*, Soph. Aj. 26. κατενάρξαι, Ep. 3 sing. aor. I of καταναίω, Hes.

κατενέσθης, ἐς, = ἐνέσθης.

κατενέγεις or κατένεγεις, εως, ἡ, (καταφέρω, κατενεγκῶ) = καταφέρω.

κατενεχῶράω, f. σω, *to pledge, pawn*. Hence

κατενεχυρασμός, ὁ, *a pledging*.

κατενήθοι, *it was upon, lay upon, stuck upon or to, occurs only in Hes. Sc. 269, κόινς κατενήθοι ὄμους; and as plur. in h. Hom. Cer. 280, κόμαι κατενήθοιεν ὄμους*, where the sing. form is well explained by Francke. In form it is perf. or plqpf., in signif. pres. or impf. Cf. ἐτενήθοι and παρενήθοι. No simple ἐνήθοι occurs.

κατενέθι, Dor. for κατελθῆν, inf. aor. 2 of κατέρχουμαι.

κατεναίστος, ὁ, (ἐναίστος) strictly, *the man of the year*, title of an annual magistrate at Gela in Sicily.

κατενεύομαι, strengthd. for ἐνεύομαι.

κατενευκτής, οὐ, ὁ, (κατενυγχῶναι) *an accuser*, LXX.

κατενερύφω, f. ἡσω, strengthd. for ἐνερύφω.

κατενυγχῶναι, fut. τεύξωμαι, *to complain of another, plead against, accuse*, τινός Eccl.

κατενύντω, *to prepare against*.

κατένωπα, Adv., (ἐνωπή) *right over against, right opposite*, c. gen., II. 15. 320. Hom. uses also ἐνωπή and ἐνωπαῖος: al. proterisp. κατένωπα.

κατενώπιον, τό, Adv., = foreg.

κατενανόστασις, εως, ἡ, (κατενίσταμαι) *a rising against, resistance*, Longin. Hence

κατενανοστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for resisting, opposed to*, τινός M. Anton.

κατενανίσταμαι, as Pass. c. aor. 2 act., κατενείσθην, *to rise up against, struggle against*, τινός Diod.: κατενανίστηναι τοῦ μέλλοντος *to be on one's guard against what may happen*, Polyb. κατενεωμένος, ὁ, *received as a guest, part. perf. pass. from καταξενῶν*, Aesch. Cho. 706.

κατεξέρω, f. σω, strengthd. for ἐξέρω, *to void excrement against or on*, Epict. [ἀσω]

κατεξετάω, f. σω, strengthd. for ἐξετάω.

κατεξεμαρξίω, f. ἰω, strengthd. for ἐξεμαρξῶ.

κατεξουσιάζω, f. σω, *to use power or authority over*, τινός N. T. Hence

κατεξουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of, belonging to authority*, βάβδος Clem. Al.

κατεπαγγελία, ἡ, *a promise*: from

κατεπαγγέλλομαι, as Med., (ἐπαγγέλλω) *to make a contract or engagement*, τινί with one, Dem. 885. 12, πρὸς τινα c. partic., Aeschin. 24. 37, τι Id. 85. 35.

κατεπάγω, f. ἀω, *to bring down upon, bring one thing quickly upon or after another*, Ar. Eq. 25: *to bring upon, inflict*, τιμα- plan τινί Plut. [ἀ]

κατεπάθω, *to sing, chant to or over one*, τινός. II. *to tame, subdue by song or enchantment*, Plat. Gorg. 483 E.

κατεπαίρωμαι, as Pass., (ἐπαίρω) *to be arrogant towards*, τινός.

κατεπάλληλος, or, = ἐπάλληλος.

κατεπάλλω, Ep. synop. part. aor. 2 of κατεφάλλωμαι, II.

κατεπάτατο, Ep. synop. 3 sing. aor. pass. of καταπάλλω, II.

κατεπειράω, *to stir up, excite against one*.

κατεπέω, f. ξω, *to press down, oppress*, II. 23. 623, in tmesi: *to urge, impel*, Hdt. 8. 126: *to hasten, urge on*, Thuc. 1. 61, τὰ κατεπέωγντα *urgent necessity*, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2. Med.

κατεπέωγναι τινος *to be anxious, long for it*, Polyb. II. intr. *to hasten, make haste*, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 18. Hence

κατεπέως, εως, ἡ, *violent exertion, φωνῆς* Diog. L. 7. 113.

κατεπιβαίνω, *to get upon, ascend*.

κατεπιθεῖναι, as Med., (θεῖναι) *to shew off before another*.

κατεπιθλίβω, f. ψω, *to press hard*. [I]

κατεπιθύμιος, or, (ἐπιθύμιος) *desirable*. [v]

κατεπιθύμιος, or, (ἐπιθύμιος) *covetous or lustful*, LXX.

κατεπικέμαι, as Pass., *to lie, rest upon*.

κατεπικλύω, f. ὄσω, *to inundate*.

κατεπικλαβάνω, *to seize*: in Med. *to embrace*, LXX.

κατεπιπρόκω, f. ἡσω, *to effect, gain by perjury*, πρᾶγμα Dem. 1269. 24, in fut. Med.

κατεπισκίπτω, f. ψω, *to commission, enjoin*, τινί τι.

κατεπιτήδευμα, ατος, τό, *a far-fetched expression*, dub. in Longin.: from

κατεπιτηδεύω, *to finish a thing too carefully, make it too elaborate*, esp. of style, Dion. H.

κατεπιτιθέναι, fut. -θήσω, *to impose*. Med. *to set upon, attack*.

κατεπιφημιώ, f. ἰω, cf. καταφημιώ 2.

κατεπιχειρώ, f. ἡσω, *to lay hands upon, attack*, τινός.

κατεπιχέω, f. χεύω, *to pour out or scatter over*, τινί.

κατεπιχρῶννύμι, f. χρώσω, *to paint over*.

κατερᾶω, *to pour out, pour off*, Strab.

κατερᾶζομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. δοῦμαι, pf. pass. κατερίσσωμαι. *To effect, accomplish, achieve*, Hdt. 5. 24, 78. 2. like Lat. conficere, *to make an end of, destroy, kill*, Hdt. 1. 24, Soph. Tr. 1094, and Eur.; also, κ. μύρον Soph. Ant. 57: hence *to overpower, conquer*, Hdt. 6. 2, 8. 100, etc. 3. in good sense, *to prevail over, persuade, influence*, Hdt. 7. 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16.

II. *to work down, bruise, grind, prepare for eating, etc.*, Diod.: *so of chewing*, Lat. concouere, Arist. H. A.: hence, κ. μέλι *to make honey*, Hdt. 4. 194: also *to manufacture, work in*, ἐλέφαντα καὶ σίδηρον Dem. 816. 19.

III. *of things, to earn, gain by labour, to acquire*, Hdt. 3. 65: absol. *to go to work*, ποσὶ καὶ στόματι Id. 5. 111. The aor. 1 pass., κατερᾶσθηναι, *to be overcome, gained, prevailed upon*, in pass. signif., is in Hdt. 9. 108: also pf. κατερᾶσμαι *to be done, achieved*, Id. 1. 123, etc.

κατερᾶσθαι, ἡ, (κατερᾶζομαι) *a working down*, esp. of food, *chewing, or more freely digestion*, Arist. Part. An.: in gen. *a stewing, boiling*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 59 B. 2. *a working, ploughing, etc.*, of land, Theophr.

κατερᾶστέον, verb. Adj. *one must accomplish, work, etc.*

κατερᾶστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of, fit for accomplishing*. II. *likely to wear out, consume*, Hipp.

κατερᾶστος, or, (κατερᾶζομαι) *elaborate*.

κάτεργος, or, (*ἐργω) *worked, cultivated*, χώρα Theophr.

κατέρω, Ion. for κατέρω, Hdt.

κατερέβω, f. ὤω, strengthd. for ἐρεβῶ.

κατερέβω, f. σω, *to set, fix against*. II. intr. *to set oneself against, oppose*; hence *to burst forth, as a storm*.

κατερεκτός, ὄν, or -ερικτός, ὄν, *bruised, ground, of pulse*, Ar. Ran. 505: from

κατερέω, *to tear, rend garments, in token of sorrow*; usu. in Med. *to rend one's garments*, Sapph. 128, Hdt. 3. 66, cf. καταρρήγνυμι.

II. *to bruise, grind to pieces in a mill*, cf. foreg.

III. metaph. κ. θυμὸν *to fritter it away, smooth it down*, Ar. Vesp. 647.

κατερεπῶ, late and rare form for sq., Diod.

κατερέπω, f. ψω, *to throw, cast down*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, in tmesi: *to demolish, lay waste*, Eur. Eccl. 477.

II. intr. in aor. 2 κατερίπον and pf. 2 κατερίπρω, *to fall down, fall in*, II. 5. 92, 14. 55, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 113. Anm. 3 and 4.

κατερέγω, f. ξω, (ἐπέγωμαι) *to spit, belch at or upon*, τινός Vesp. 1151.

κατερέφης, ἐς, for κατερεφής, dub.

κατερέφω, f. ψω, *to cover, roof*, Plut. Med. *to roof over for oneself, one's own*, Ar. Vesp. 1294.

κατερέω, Ion. for κατερᾶω, serving as fut. of the aor. κατεῖπον, *to speak against any one, accuse him*, c. gen.: also c. acc.: hence *to denounce, impeach* before one, τινὰ πρὸς τινα Hdt. 3. 71: more rarely τινά τινα. 2. *to say plainly, speak out*, Hdt.

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5. 92, 7; so too in Pass. *κατεήριται* it shall be declared, Id. 6. 69. To this also belongs pf. *κατέριχα*.

κατεήριπε, intr. 3 sing. perf. 2 of *κατερίπω*, q. v. *κατερίτω*, f. *ύσω*, to keep, detain, keep fast, Il. 9. 465, Od. 9. 31, 19. 545. [*ύω*, *ύσω*, cf. *ἐρητύω*.]

κατεριδεύομαι, Dep. (*ἐριδύω*) to overcome by chicanery.

κατερίκτος, *όν*, v. sub *κατέρικτος*.

κατερίνης, es, (*ἐριος*) with *hawthorn* branches.

κατερυθραίνω, to dye red.

κατερυθρία, f. *ύσω*, to blush deeply, Heliod.

κατερυκάνω, poet. for *κατερυκάνω*, Il. 24. 218. [8]

κατερύκω, f. *έω*, aor. *κατερύκαλον*, to stop, hold back, Hom. [5]

κατέρω, f. *ύσω*, to draw or haul down: in Od. always of ships, to draw down to the water, launch, Lat. *deducere* naves. [On the quantity, v. *ἐρύω*.]

κατέρχομαι, Dep., fut. *κατελεύσομαι*: aor. *κατήλθον*, or usu. *κατήλθον*, inf. *κατελθεῖν*, to go down, Lat. *descendere*, in Hom. esp. to go down to the grave; also from high land to the coast: c. gen., also *ἐξ* . . or *κατά* . . c. gen., down from a place, Il. 20. 125, . 6. 109, 125: of things, to fall down, Od. 9. 484, 541: of a river, to flow down, *κατέρχεται* δ *Νείλος* πλῆθύνων Hdt. 2. 19.

II. to come back, return, come home, Od. 11. 188: later esp. to return from exile, first in Hdt. 4. 4, 5. 30, etc.; cf. Ar. Ran. 1165 sq., and *κατέμι*. III. metaph. to come to, touch on a point, in speaking.

κατέρω, v. sub *κατέρω*.

κάτερφα, Aeol. crasis for *καί ἐτέρω*, acc. to Gramm. = *καί ἄλλοτε*, at other times too, Sappho I. 5, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 349.

κατεσθίω, f. *κατέδομαι*, to eat up, devour, Hom., always of animals of prey, as Il. 2. 314, 21. 24; later in gen. to eat up, Hdt. 3. 16, 38, etc.: *ὠμὸν κατεσθίεν* τινά Xen. An. 4. 8, 14: cf. *καταφαγεῖν*.

κατέσθω, poet. for foreg.

κατεσκεύαμην, aor. of *κατασκευάω*, q. v.

κατέσκηλα, intr. pf. of *κατασκεῖλαι*, to be dried or parched up.

κατεσπενδυόμαι, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *κατασπένδω*, hastily, speedily, Diosc.

κατασπονδαίνομαι, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *κατασπονδίζω*, carefully, zealously.

κατέσσυτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass. of *κατασείομαι*, Il.

κατέσθην, Aeol. and Ep. for *κατεσθῆσαν*, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from *καθίστημι*, Hes. Th. 674.

κατεστέω, Ion. part. perf. of *καθίστημι*, for *καθεστέω*, καθ-εστηκώς.

κατεστραμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *καταστρέφω*, reversely.

κατεστράφατο, Ion. for *κατεστραμένοι* ἦσαν, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. from *καταστρέφω*.

κατεσχαῖρω, to cover with a scab or soar.

κατέμινα, atos, 76, (*κατέχομαι*) a vow, wish, Aesch. Cho. 218: esp. an imprecation, curse, Id. Theb. 709, Eur. Hipp. 1170. II. a votive offering, Soph. O. T. 920.

κατεδαιμονίζω, f. *έσω*, Att. *ιῶ*, strengthd. for *εὐδαιμονίζω*, Joseph.

κατεδοκέω, f. *ήσω*, to approve much of, c. dat.

κατεδοκίμει, f. *ήσω*, (*εὐδοκίμειμαι*) to surpass in reputation, τινός Diod.

κατενδύω, for *καθενδύω*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1193.

κατενυμέρω, f. *ήσω*, to gain more praise, etc. than another, c. gen.: absol. to be thought most of, παρά τινι Aeschin. 40. 7.

κατευθίκεται, f. *ήσω*, (*εὐθίκετος*) to hit the mark, succeed, LXX.

κατευθίω, Adv. straight forward, κ. ὁρᾶν Xen. Symp. 5. 5; also *κατευθίς*.

κατευθυντήρ, ἦρος, δ = sq., Clem. Al.

κατευθυντής, οὐ, δ, (*κατευθύω*) a corrector, amender. Hence

κατευθυντήρια, ἦς = *στάδιον*, a plumb-line, as if fem. from

κατευθυντήρος, directing straight.

κατευθύνω, to make straight, set right, Plat. Tim. 44 B, in Pass.: hence to set right, Plat. Legg. 847 A: κ. τινας to demand an account from one, Ib. 945 A: 2. intr. to go straight for, aim straight at: metaph. to go right.

κατευθύς, Adv. = *κατευθίς*.

κατευθυσμός, δ, a direction, εἰς τι Clem. Al.

κατευκαιρέω, f. *ήσω*, to find a good opportunity, *κατευκαιρέ-σας ἀπάγει* Polyb. 12. 4. 13.

κατευκλήω, f. *ήσω*, (*εὐκλήω*) to calm, quiet, Ap. Rh.

κατευκτικός, ἦ, ὄν, wishing: imprecating. Adv. —*κῶς*: from *κατέκυτος*, ον, (*κατεύχομαι*) wished: imprecated.

κατευλογέω, f. *ήσω*, strengthd. for *εὐλογέω*, to laud, praise much, Plut.

κατευμαρίζω, f. *έσω*, strengthd. for *εὐμαρίζω*.

κατευμεγέθυς, f. *ήσω*, (*εὐμεγέθης*) to be stouter, more powerful, τινός Eccl.

κατενύζω, fut. *άσω*, to lay down, esp. put to bed, lull to sleep, of the sun setting, Soph. Tr. 95: of death, Ant. 833: in Rhcs. 614, to assign one quarters: metaph. to quiet, calm, πόντον Ap. Rh. Pass. to lie down, lie down to sleep, Il. 3. 448: to be calm or quieted, Plut. Hence

κατευνασμός, δ, a putting to bed, lulling to sleep, Plut.

κατευναστήρ, ἦρος, δ, a chamberlain.

κατευναστήριος, ον = *κατευναστικός*. II. τὸ κατευναστήριον, a bed-chamber.

κατευναστής, οὐ, δ, one who conducts to bed or to repose, Plut.: a chamberlain, Id.

κατευναστικός, ἦ, ὄν, lulling to sleep, κ. λόγος an epithalamium.

κατευναστρία, ἦ, pecul. fem. of *κατευναστής*.

κατευνάω, f. *ήσω*, to put to sleep, Il. 14. 245, 248: in gen. = *κατενύζω*. Pass. to lie down, fall asleep, Od. 4. 414, 421. Hence

κατευνήτεια, ἦ, fem. of sq.

κατευνήτης, οὐ, δ = *κατευναστής*.

κατευνόδω, strengthd. for *εὐνοδῶ*. II. intr. and in Pass.

= *εὐνοδῶ*, LXX. Hence

κατευνόδωσις, εως, ἦ, good success.

κατευορκέω, f. *ήσω*, to swear truly and solemnly by a god, etc., Arist. Rhet.

κατευπαῖδω, fut. *ήσω*, to waste in dissipation.

κατευπορέω, f. *ήσω*, to have sufficient means against one, Diod.

κατευστοχέω, f. *ήσω*, strengthd. for *εὐστοχέω*, to hit, be successful in a thing, τινός Diod.

κατευτελίζω, f. *έσω*, strengthd. for *εὐτελίζω*, Plut.

κατευνόω, f. *ήσω*, strengthd. for *εὐονόω*.

κατευπτερίζω, f. *ήσω*, to get ready, set in order, Ar. Eccl. 510.

κατευτυχέω, f. *ήσω*, to be successful, prosper, Arist. Eth.

Eud.: in a thing or against any one, τινός.

κατευφημέω, f. *ήσω*, to applaud, extol, τινά Plut.

κατευφραίνω, f. *άσω*, strengthd. for *εὐφραίνω*, to gladden, delight much, τινά Luc.

κατευχειρίζω, f. *έσω*, (*εὐχειρία*) = *εὐμαρίζω*, *κατευμαρίζω*.

κατευχή, ἦ, a wish, prayer, vow, Aesch. Cho. 477.

κατεύχομαι, f. *έρομαι*, Dep. med., to pray earnestly, εἰ γενέσθαι τινί Hdt. 1. 132: c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Eum. 922: to pray to one, τινί Id. Cho. 88: absol. to make a vow, pray, Hdt. 2. 40, 4. 70, etc. 2. to wish, pray for evil on one, τί τινι Aesch. Theb. 633, τινός Plat. Rep. 393 A, cf. Valck.

Phoen. 70. 3. to wish, pray for one, τινί τι Eur. I. A. 1186.

II. to boast, c. inf., Theocr. 1. 97.

κατευχοίμαι, as Pass., to feast, enjoy oneself, Hdt. 1. 216, 3. 99: later in Act. to feast, entertain, τινά τινι Clem. Al.

κατεβάλλωμαι, to spring down upon, rush upon, κατεπάλ-μενος, part. aor. 2 syncop. Il. 11. 94: cf. *καταβάλλω*.

κατέφθοσ, ον, dub. 1. for *καδέφθοσ*.

κατεφίστημι, to set up against one. Pass. c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., to rise up against, N. T.

κατεγθραίνω, to hate bitterly.

κατεγμάζω, f. *άσω*, to hold fast, keep back.

κατέγω, fut. *καδέξω* and *καπασχέω*. I. transit. to hold, keep back, withhold, Il. 15. 186, Od. 3. 284, etc.: to check, restrain, command, κ. δάκρυ Aesch. Ag. 204, δίδοναι Thuc. 1.

130, γέλωτα Xen., etc.: κ. τινά ἐπὶ δυσκλείᾳ to overpower, weigh down . . . Soph. Aj. 142. 2. to hinder, stop, Hom.: so in Pass., ἥρι κατέγχεον Il. 17. 368, 644: so, κ. μὴ c. inf., Thuc. 1. 17.

II. to have in possession, possess, Hom., Hdt., etc.: to occupy, dwell in, Trag.: c. acc. loci, of tutelary gods, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 1; hence, κ. σπαρτάσθων δυσφύλαις to fill it with his afflicting cries, Soph. Phil. 10; so in Pass., κατέχεσθαι κλαυθμῷ

Hdt. i. 111: to be possessed, i. e. inspired, Plat. Ion 533 E, etc. hence

2. to possess, occupy, so as to cover, freq. in Hom., *νῆξ κατέχ' οὐρανόν* closed in upon it, Od. 13. 260; and in Pass., *οὐρανὸν νηέσσει κατέχετο* Od. 9. 145, cf. Il. 3. 419; also in Med., *πρόσωπα κατέσχετο* Od. 19. 361: esp. of covering with earth, of a tomb, Il. 3. 243. Od. 11. 301, etc.: hence, *πῶν καὶ τινα γαῖα καθεῖται* sooner shall earth cover many a one, Il. 16. 620, Od. 13. 427, etc., cf. Orac. ap. Hdt. i. 67: in gen. to hide, keep concealed.

3. to have in one's power, seize, Hdt. 5. 72, etc. B. intrans. to hold, stop, cease, e. g. of the wind, Ar. Pac. 944.

2. to come from the high sea to shore, land, touch, where *παῖν* is usu. supplied, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 7. 188, cf. 8. 40: but c. acc. loci, Eur. Hel. 1206, Cycl. 223.

3. to turn out, come to pass, happen: *εἰ κατασχεῖ* Soph. El. 503; *τὰ κατένομα* πρήγματα circumstances that have occurred, Hdt. 6. 40: hence also 4. to hold on, last, persevere, in, sometimes c. part., *κατέχει δῖον* he leaves not the pursuit, cf. Schweigh. Hdt. 6. 41. 5. to prevail, οὐ δόλως *κατέχει* the report prevails, is rife, Thuc. i. 10; in gen. to prevail, be frequent, Id. 3. 89: in gen. to have the upper hand, Theogn. 262. C. Med. to keep back for oneself, embezzle, τὰ χρήματα Hdt. 7. 164: simply to bind, ὀρκίωσι Hdt. i. 29. 2. to hold, contain, Polyb. 9. 21, 7. 3. to cover or protect oneself, keep oneself concealed.

κατέψις, κατέψω, dub. for καθεῖψ.

κατηβολέω, f. ἥσω, to have a sudden paroxysm, Hipp. ap. Gal.: to swoon, Nic.: from

κατηβολή, ἥ, and κατηβολίς, ἰδος, ἥ = καταβολή 3, an attack or paroxysm of fever, swoon.

κατηγορέω, κατηγόμαι, etc., Ion. for καθῆγ., Hdt.

κατηγορέω (ἀγορεύω) to speak against, esp. before judges, to accuse, τινός Hdt. 8. 60, etc.; more rarely κατὰ τινος Xen. Hell. i. 7, 9. 2. κ. τί τινος, to lay a thing to one's charge, accuse him of it, Hdt. 2. 113, Soph. O. T. 514, etc., τινός περί τινος Thuc. 8. 85; but also c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, Dem. 515. ult.: c. acc. rei only, to bring an accusation, Eur. Heracl. 418.

Pass., *κατηγορεύεται* τί τινός a charge is brought against him, Hdt. 7. 205, cf. Arnold Thuc. i. 95. 3. absol. to be an accuser, appear as prosecutor, Ar. Vesp. 840, etc. 4. in gen. to signify, indicate, prove, c. acc. rei, τι Xen. Cyr. i. 4. 3: c. gen. pers., κ. τοῖ ἐλλ. of, Aesch. Ag. 271; κ. ὧς... Hdt. 3. 115, cf. 4. 189; ὅτι... Plat. Phaedr. 73 B.

II. in Logic, to say positively, affirm, predicate of a person or thing, τί τινος freq. in Arist. Org. Hence

κατηγόρημα, ατος, τό, an accusation, charge: a subject of accusation, Dem. 314. 21. II. in Logic, a predicate, property asserted of a thing, Arist. Metaph. Hence

κατηγορητόν, verb. Adj., one must accuse, τινός Isocr. 27 A.

II. one must assert, Plat. Theat. 167 A.

κατηγορία, ἥ, an accusation, charge, Hdt. 6. 50, cf. Thuc. i. 69: κ. τινός a charge against one, Xen. Hell. 2. i. 31, κατὰ τινός Isocr. 112 A. II. in Logic, a category, predicament, head of predicables, of which Arist., Top. i. 9, 1, makes ten.

κατηγορικός, ἥ, ὄν, inclined to accusation: δ. κ. a common infomer, Plat.

II. categorical, = καταφατικός, Arist. Org. Adv. -κάς, Joseph.

κατήγορος, ὁ (κατηγορέω) an accuser, Hdt. 3. 71. II. A.

traitor, Lyc.

κατήκοος, ὄν, (κατακούω) listening to, λόγων Plat. Ax. 365 B: as Subst. a listener, spy, Hdt. i. 100. II. hearkening or obeying, Soph. Ant. 642, τινός Plat. Rep. 499 B: as Subst. a subject, τινός ὁ πῶν Hdt. i. 72, 141.

III. hearing, giving ear to, εὐχλωσί Anth.

κατήκω, Ion. for καθέκω, Hdt.

κατήκω, ἴφος, ὅ, the upper story of a house, Ar. Ran. 566; where others take it for a stair-case or ladder (as it seems to be in Luc. Lexiphr. 8), others for the roof. (Though the form refers us to ἡλίκω a shoe, this deriv. is hard to explain.)

κατηλόγέω, f. ἥσω, to make of small account, slight, despise, c. gen. pers., Hdt. i. 84; c. acc. rei, Id. i. 144, 3. 121: the regul. form καταλόγέω does not seem to occur.

κατήλυσ, υδος, ὁ, ἥ, (κατέρχομαι, -ελεύσομαι) downward.

Hence

κατήλυσία, ἥ, Ap. Rh., and κατήλυσος, εως, ἥ, a going down, way down, descent, Anth. II. a return, Diod.

κατήμα, Ion. for κάθημα, Hdt.

κατήμαρ, Adv., day by day; but better divisim κατ' ἡμαρ. κατήμαρμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from καταμελέω, negligently.

κατήμνω, f. ὥσω, to sink, droop or drop down, Ap. Rh. [On quantity v. ἡμνω.]

κατηναγκαλέω, Adv. part. perf. pass. from καταναγκάζω, of necessity, Diod.

κατήνεμος, ὄν, (άνεμος) towards the wind, exposed to the wind, Theophr., cf. κατάβορος.

κάτῃξ, εως, ἥ, Ion. for κάταξ, a breaking in pieces. II. for κάτῃξ, return, dub.

κατήορος or κατήορος, ὄν, Dor. -άπος, (αἰώπω) hanging down, Ap. Rh.: in Eur. Tro. 1090 of children, prob. hanging on their mother's neck, v. Herm. ad I.

κατηπειγμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from κατεπεῖγω, hastily, speedily.

κατηπείνω, f. ὥσω, to soothe, assuage, allay, δίδναι κατηπιώντο Il. 5. 417. [ᾠσσω]

κατηπρεΐζω, f. ἴσω, to calm, appease, Xen. An. 7. 1, 22.

κατηρεφίς, ἑς, (ἐρεφω) covered over, vaulted, overhanging, σπέος Od. 13. 349, σκολοῖ Il. 18. 589, σίμβλα Hes. Th. 594; μέγα κύμα κατηρεφίς a huge overhanging wave, Od. 5. 367, like κύμα κυρτόν: c. dat., δάφνησι κατηρεφίς shaded by, embowered in them, Od. 9. 183, cf. Hes. Th. 778: κ. πόδα τιθέναι to keep the foot covered, of one who sits or rests, opp. to ὀρθόν πόδα τ., Aesch. Eum. 294. 2. later also c. gen., Schäf. Mel. p. 137: hence of a table, covered with, i. e. loaded with, full of, παντοῦρον ἀγαθόν Anacr. 136.

κατήρης, es, (*ἔρω?) fitted out, furnished with a thing, χλαυδίος Eur. Supp. 110, δορυῖ Id. El. 498: of ships, furnished with oars, πλοῖον Hdt. 8. 21, but cf. Herm. Eur. I. T. 1362.

κατήριτε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κατερίτω, Il. 5. 92.

κατήφεια, ἥ, Ion. and Hom. κατηφείη, (κατηφής) strictly, a casting the eyes downwards: hence in gen. dejection, sorrow, shame, Il. 3. 51; joined with οὐνεδος, Il. 16. 498, 17. 556.

κατηφέω, f. ἥσω, to be downcast: to be mute with sorrow or shame, Il. 22. 293, Od. 16. 342: from

κατηφής, ἑς, strictly, with downcast eyes; hence in gen. downcast, mute, Od. 24. 432. (Prob. from κατὰ and φάος, like κατωπός, κατωπίω.) Hence

κατηφάδ, ἥ, Ion. κατηφῆ, = κατήφεια. Hence

κατηφιδά, f. ὥσω, = κατηφέω, Ap. Rh. [ᾠσσω]

κατηφών, ὄνος, ὁ, one who causes sorrow or shame: Priam calls his sons κατηφώνες, dedecora, Il. 24. 253; though some falsely explain it by ἀναίσχυνοι.

κατήφω, f. ἥσω, to sound around, resound, Philostr. II. to sound a thing in one's ears, impress it upon one by word of mouth, Luc.: in Pass. to be informed of a thing, περί τινος Plat.

2. esp. in N. T., and Eccl., to teach one by word of mouth, teach him the elements of religion, τινά, also τινά τι: whence Pass. to be instructed in, acquainted with, τι or περί τινος, all in N. T.: of κατηχούμενοι, in Eccl., new converts under instruction before baptism.

κατήχης, ἑς, (ἤχος) sounding, resounding, ἔδωρ Theocr. 1. 7.

κατήχησις, εως, ἥ, instruction by word of mouth, education, Hipp.: esp. in Eccl. the elementary religious teaching of converts before baptism.

κατηχητής, οὐ, ὁ, an instructor, teacher, according to the ancient way of teaching, where the teacher dictated and the pupil repeated, a catechist, Eccl.

κατήχητος, ὄν, instructed.

κατηχίζω, f. ἴσω, = κατηχέω II. Hence

κατηχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, = κατηχητής. Hence

κατηχιστικός, ἥ, ὄν, belonging to, adapted for instruction.

κάτῳρε, Ep. for κατέβαινε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of καταβήσκω, Il., and in Att. Poets, Eur. Cycl. 201.

κατὰβασι, Ep. for καταβάσι, inf. aor. 1 act. of καταβάτω, Il.

κατέβαιν, κατέμεν, κάτῳρε, κατέσαν, κατέβαινε, κατέβῃ, κατέμενοι, Ep. for καταβέναι, inf. aor. 2 act., κατέθεμεν,

1 plur. aor. 2 act. of κατατίσθαι, etc., Hom.

κάτθεο, Ep. for *κατάθω*, imperat. aor. 2 med. of *κατατίθημι*.
κατάπτω, f. *ψω*, to harm, hurt, Hom. in tmesis, *κατὰ χροά*
καλὸν ἰπτεῖν, v. sub *ἰάπτω*.
κατιάσθαι, 3 plur. pres. act. from *κάτειμι*, *εἰμι*.
κατιάσθαι, Ion. for *καθιάσθαι*, 3 plur. pres. act. from *καθίημι*.
κατιδέειν, inf. aor. 2 *κατιδεῖν* of *καθόρω*.
κατιδέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 med. from *κατειδόμεν* of *καθόρω*.
κατίξω, Ion. for *καθίξω*.
κατίημι, Ion. for *καθίημι*, Hdt.
κατιθύω, Ion. and Ep. for *κατευθύω*, κ. τὸν πλόον Hdt. 2. 96.
κατίθης, Adv. for *κατ' ἰθὺ*, over against, opposite, c. gen., Q. Sm.
κατίκετεύω, Ion. for *καθίκετεύω*, Hdt.
κατικράζω, f. *δω*, =sq., Nic.
κατικραίνω, to moisten, bedew, wet, Lyc.
κατιλλανίω, to look askance at, cf. *κατιλλάπτω*.
κατιλλαντής, οὐ, δ, (*κατιλλαίνω*) one who looks askance.
κατίλλω, =κατέλλω.
κατιλλάπτω, to look askance at, leer upon, τινί Philemon p. 407, ubi v. Meineke. 2. to sneer at, cf. *ἐγκατίλλω*.
κατίλλω, f. *ύω*, to fill with mud or dirt, Xen. Oec. 17. 13. [ὕ]
κατίμην, Ep. inf. pres. act. from *κάτειμι* for *κατέμηναι*, Pl. 14. 457. [ῖ]
κατίω, to rust, cover with rust. Pass. to become rusty, be tarnished, Diosc.
κατιπάζομαι, *κατιρόω*, *κατίστημι*, Ion. for *καθ*.
κάτισθι, imperat. of *κάτοισθα*, Soph.
κατισχυαίνω, to make to pine, to enaciate, waste, wear out, Aesch. Pr. 269, Eum. 138, written sometimes *κατισχυαίνω*.
κάτισχνος, on, very lean, emaciated, Plut. Hence
κατισχνός, =κατισχυαίνω, Joseph.
κατισχύω, f. *ύω*, to have power over, overpower, do violence to, τῷ Diod., τινός N. T. Pass. to be worsted, beaten, Diod. 2. 233. 2. absol. to have the upper hand, succeed, prevail, Polyb.: to be prevalent, Theophr. II. intr., to come to one's full strength, grow up, Soph. O. C. 346. [Usu. ὕ, but v. sub *ἰσχύω*.]
κατίσχω, collat. form of *κατέχω*, to hold back, hold fast, Lat. *detinere*, Pl. 23. 321, Hdt. 2. 115. Med. to keep by one, Pl. 2. 233. II. to possess, occupy, οὐ πόμηνον *καταίσχυται* Od. 9. 122. III. to guide, steer for a place, νῆα εἰς πατρίδα γαίαν Od. 11. 456, and freq. in Hdt. IV. intr., σέλος *κατίσχει* ἐξ οὐρανό the light comes down from heaven, Hdt. 3. 28.
κατίστημι, α, or, (*κάτειμι*) of, belonging to a descent or return, esp. τὰ κ., sub. *ἰερά*.
κατιχηλάττω, f. *ήσω*, to trace, track.
κάτοδος, ἡ, Ion. for *κάθοδος*, Hdt.
κατοδύνω, f. *ήσω*, to grieve, afflict one much. Pass. to be grievously afflicted, both in LXX.
κατοδύρομαι, Dep. med., to bewail, deplore bitterly, Plat. Aa. 367 D. [ὕ]
κατόξω, fut. *ήσω*, to make to stink.
κατοιδέας, αἱ, (δῖς) αἶγες κ. goats that lead the sheep in the flocks, Paus. 9. 13, 2.
κάτοισθα, inf. *κατειδέσθαι*, perf. with no pres. in use, to know well, certainly, Soph. Ant. 1064, cf. *κατειδόν*.
κατοίησις, εως, ἡ, (*κατοίημαι*) self-conceit, Plut.
κατοικός, αδος, ἡ, peccul. poet. fem. of *κατοικίδιος*.
κατοικεσία, ἡ, =κατοίκησις, LXX.
κατοικεσία, ἡ, τὰ, sub. *ἰερά*, the anniversary, festival of a settlement or colony: from
κατοικέω, f. *ήσω*, to dwell in, inhabit, esp. to have settled, be planted in a new place, τόνον Hdt. 7. 164, etc. Pass. to be dwell in, inhabit, opp. to *κατοικίζομαι* to be just founded, Arist. Pol. 2. 7. 3: to be placed, situated, and so of persons, much like Act., to be settled, dwell, Hdt. 1. 96, ἐν τόπῳ Id. 2. 102, and Thuc. 2. of a state, to be administered, governed, καλῶς Soph. O. C. 1004, etc. II. intrans. =Pass., πῶλεῖς *κατοικοῦνται* ἐν πεδίῳ Plat. Legg. 677 C, 682 C. Hence
κατοίκησις, εως, ἡ, a dwelling, habitation, abode, Thuc. 2. 15, etc.
κατοικητήρ, ἦρος, δ, an inhabitant. Hence
κατοικητήριος, α, or, fit for inhabiting: τὸ *κατοικητήριον* (sub. χωρίον) a dwelling place, abode, N. T.
κατοικία, ἡ, a dwelling, Polyb.: a farm, village, Id. 2. a settlement, colony, Strab.: also the foundation of a colony, Plut.

κατοικίδιος, on, also α, or, (οἰκία) living about a house: in gen. domestic, Hipp.
κατοικίω, fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ἰῶ*, to bring, remove into a dwelling, κ. τινὰ εἰς τόπον Hdt. 2. 154; also in pregnant constr., κ. τινὰ εἰς τόπον to settle or plant one in., Soph. Ant. 1069: hence metaph., ἐλπίδας ἐν τινι κ. to plant them in his mind, Aesch. Pr. 250. II. to bring home and reestablish there, restore to one's country, cf. *κατέρχομαι*, Aesch. Eum. 756. III. c. acc. loci, to colonise, people a place, Hdt. 5. 76, Aesch. Pr. 725, and freq. in Att. B. Pass. of persons, to be placed, settled, ἐν τόπῳ Thuc. 2. 154. 9. 106; ἐς τόπον Thuc. 2. 102, etc.: the aor. med. is also used in same signf., Isocr. 389 B, C. II. of places, to have colonies planted there, Thuc. 1. 12: to be inhabited, founded, established, Isocr. 102 D.
κατοικός, ἰδός, ἡ, peccul. poet. fem. of *κατοικίδιος*, Nic.
κατοικίστις, εως, ἡ, (*κατοικίω*) a peopling, planting with inhabitants, esp. with colonists, colonisation, Thuc. 6. 77, and Plat.
κατοικισμός, δ, =foreg., Plat. Legg. 683 A.
κατοικιστής, οὐ, δ, the founder of a town, esp. of a colony.
κατοικοδομέω, f. *ήσω*, to build upon or in a place, τι Xen. Rep. At. 3. 4. II. to build away, i. e. to squander in building, Schaff. Appar. Dem. 4. 607, Id. Plut. 4. 327. III. to build up, block up by building, Isae. 73. 34.
κατοικονομέω, f. *ήσω*, to distribute, arrange economically, Plut.
κάτοικος, on, dwelling in, inhabiting: as Subst. an inhabitant, Arist. Oec.:—on Aesch. Ag. 1285, v. Dind. ad l.
κατοικοφθόρῳ, f. *ήσω*, to spoil one of house and home, ruin, τὴν πόλιν Plut.
κατοικτεῖρω, to pity, have compassion on, τινά Soph. O. T. 13. II. intr. to feel, shew pity or compassion, Hdt. 7. 46.
κατοικτίω, f. *ίσω*, =foreg., to pity, have compassion on, c. acc., Aesch. Eum. 121. Med. c. aor. pass., to pity oneself, hence to wail, deplore, Hdt. 3. 156: c. acc. rei, Aesch. Pers. 1062. Hence
κατοικτίσις, εως, ἡ, a pitying, compassion, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 47.
κατοικμῶς, fut. *άσμαι*, to bewail, lament, Eur. Andr. 1159.
κάτοινος, on, drunken with wine, Eur. Ion 553. Hence
κατοίνω, to make drunk. Pass. to be drunk, Plat. Legg. 815 C.
κατοίωμα, to be concealed of oneself, LXX.
κατοίωται, 3 sing. fut. of *καταφέρω*, Pl. 22. 425.
κατοίχωμαι, fut. *χρήσομαι*, Dep. med., to go down, hence of *κατοίχόμενοι* the departed, dead, Dem. 1073. 1.
κατοινίζομαι, f. *ίσομαι*, Att. *ἰοίμαι*, Dep. med., to have an omen, to augur.
κατοικλάω, =*δκλάω*, Opp.: also in Med., Strab.
κατοκινέω, f. *ήσω*, to shrink from doing a thing, neglect, omit it, Aesch. Pr. 67, etc.
κατοκωχέω, ἡ, =κατοχή III, κ. ἀπὸ Μουσῶν, possession, inspiration by the Muses, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A, cf. sub *ἀνακωχέω*.
κατολιγυρέω, f. *ήσω*, to neglect utterly, τινος *λύω*. 115. 30.
κατολισθαίνω or *-θάνω*, f. *σθήσω*, to slide, slip, sink down or into, Ar. Rh.
κατολολύω, f. *ύσω*, to shout or shriek over, wish woe to, Aesch. Ag. 1118.
κατολοφύρομαι, Dep. med., to bemoan, bewail, lament, c. acc., Eur. Or. 339. [ὕ]
κατομβρέω, f. *ήσω*, to rain upon: drench, Ant. Hence
κατομβρία, ἡ, a flood.
κατομβρίζω, f. *ίσω*, =κατομβρέω.
κατομβρῶς, on, wet with rain, drenched, Theophr.
κατόμνυμι and *νύω*: also in Med. *κατόμνυμαι*, fut. *ομοῦμαι*, aor. *ώμοσα*. To swear to, confirm by oath, τινί τι Ar. Av. 444: c. inf., to swear that . . , Dem. 995. 24. 2. κ. τῶν θεῶν, τῆς κεφαλῆς to swear by . . but also c. acc., to call to witness, swear by, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν Eur. Or. 1517, κ. τὸ θεά, Lat. *jurare deos*, Ar. Eccl. 158. II. c. gen., to take an oath against, accuse on oath, Hdt. 6. 65, in Med.
κατομφάλλιος, on, (ὀμφαλός) from the navel, Nic. [ᾶ]
κατονεύω, f. *ίσω*, =*δνεύω*, Dion. H. Hence
κατονευίδιότης, ἦρος, δ, =*δνευιδιότης*.
κατονίνημι, fut. *νήσω*, to be of use, profit. Med. to have the use of, enjoy, τινός Ar. Eccl. 917.

κατονομάζω, fut. δώω, to name, Theophr.

II. to promise,

betroth, devote, Polyb.

κατόνομαι, Dep., to blame, slight, c. acc., Hdt. 2. 136, 172.

κατονομαίης, εως, ἡ, Dor. for sq., Archimed.

κατονομασία, ἡ, (κατονομάζω) a name, denomination, Strab.

κατόνος, or, steeped in vinegar, sour, harsh, Posidipp. ap. Ath.

662 A, cf. κάβαλος.

κατόνυον, to make very sharp.

II. to make very swift,

hasten, Artemon ap. Ath. 637 E.

κάτορυς, εια, υ, strengthd. for δέγυς, very sharp, piercing, of

sound, Ar. Vesp. 471; of disease, acute, Hipp.

κατοπαίω, f. δώω, to follow, pursue, come upon suddenly, Hes.

Op. 322.

κατόπιν, Adv. = sq., first in Theogn. 280, then in Att., as

Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21; c. gen., Ar. Eq. 625, Plat. Prot. 316 A.

κατόπισε and before a vowel κατόπισεν, Adv. of Place,

behind, after, in the rear, Pl. 23, 505, Od. 22. 92; c. gen., Od.

12. 148.

II. of Time, hereafter, afterwards, henceforth,

Od. 22. 40., 24. 546. Cf. foreg. (The Root of κατόπιν, μετόπιν,

ἀνόντι, is ὅτις or 'Επ'—in ἔπομαι, to follow, hence κατ' ὅπιν

afterwards; as secundum, = pone, post, from sequi.)

κατοπαίω, f. ἦω, to roast very much, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

κατόπτευσις, εως, ἡ, a spying out, observation; and

κατοπτεντήριος, ον, belonging to, fit for spying or looking

out, τόπος Strab. : from

κατοπτεῖν, to spy out, espy, Soph. Phil. 124, Aj. 829; to re-

connote, Polyb.

κατοπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a spy, scout, Aesch. Theb. 36.

II. a

surgical instrument, Lat. speculum, Hipp. Hence

κατοπτήριος, ον, = κατοπτεντήριος.

κατόπτῃς, ον, ὁ, = κατοπτήρ 1, h. Hom. Merc. 372.

κατόπτης, εως, ἡ, (κατοπτῶ) much baking or cooking.

κατοπιλλεται μοι, = δοκεῖ μοι, from the Dor. ὀπιλλος, Koen

Greg. p. 248.

κάτοπτος, ον, (ὄψομαι) to be seen, visible, conspicuous, Thuc.

8. 104; c. gen. to be seen from, in view of, πορθοῦ κατόπτον

πρώνα Aesch. Ag. 307, ubi v. Blomf., and Dind.

II. in

signif. much roasted, from κατοπτῶ, dub. in Dione.

κατοπτρίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰώ, (κατοπτρῶν) to shew in or as in

a mirror, Plut.

B. Med. to look into a mirror, behold one-

self in it, Ath. : but 2. in 2 Cor. 3. 18, to give back, reflect

light, as by a mirror.

κατοπτρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατοπτρῶν) of, or concerning a mirror,

Plut. : ἡ -χή, sub. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη, catoptrics, the science of

the reflection of light. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

-κάπτρις, ἡ, = κάτοπτρον, poet.

κατοπτροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a mirror, prob. in Plut.

κάτοπτρον, τό, (κάτοπτος) a mirror, Epich. p. 87; in clas-

sical times of polished metal, cf. κάτοπτρον εἰδους χαλκός

Aesch. Fr. 274; the Corinthian were the best :—metaph. of

false, plausible appearances, ὁμιλίας κ. Aesch. Ag. 839.

κατοράω, Ion. for καθοράω, Hdt.

κατοργάνω, f. ἴω, (ὄργανον) κ. τῆς ἐρημίας to fill the soli-

tude with music, Anth.

κατοργάνω, strengthd. for ὄργω.

κατοργιάω, f. δώω, to initiate in orgies or mysteries, prepare

for them, Plut.

κατορθόω, to set upright, erect, δέμας Eur. Hipp. 1445 : me-

ta-phr., opp. to σφάλω, to keep straight, set right, Soph. El.

416 : to direct or manage well, φέρεα Soph. O. C. 1487; to

accomplish successfully, bring to a successful issue, Plat. Meno

99 C; in gen., κ. τι to be right in a thing, Eur. Hel. 1067.

Pass. to succeed, prosper, Hdt. 1. 120, Eur. Hipp. 680: to be

well, accurately finished, Strab. : to be rightly fixed, ὅταν κα-

τάρθωσαι φρενὶ thou hast well purposed to do, Aesch. Cho. 512.

II. intr. to be upright, or in good case, to go on prosper-

ously, succeed, Thuc. 6. 12, and freq. in Isocr. Hence

κατόρθωμα, ατος, τό, that which is done rightly : as philo-

soph. term, a right action, Lat. recte factum, Cic. Fin. 3. 7.

2. that which is brought to a successful issue, Strab., and freq.

later, v. Lob. Phryn. 251.

κατόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, a making, setting straight or right : esp.

1. successful accomplishment of a thing, in gen. success,

Arist. Rhet. 2. a setting right, correction, LXX. 3. as

philos. term, right action, Lat. recta affectio, Cic. Fin. 3. 14.

κατορθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, able for effecting or acting rightly,

opp. to ἀκατορθωτικός, Arist. Eth. N.

κατοροῦω, to rush downwards, h. Hom. Cer. 342.

κατοροφώω, to roof in.

κατορρωδέω, f. ἦω, Ion. καταρρ., to fear, dread, c. acc., Hdt.

1. 34. II. absol. to be afraid, in fear, Id. 6. 9.

κατορρυτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατορρῶσα) buried, covered with earth.

κατορύβις, εως, ἡ, a burying, covering with earth, Theophr.

κατορύσσω, Att.—ττω, f. ἔω, fut. pass. —πύχισσμαι Ar. Av.

394; cf. Lob. Phryn. 318. To bury, Hdt. 2. 41, ὥσωντας Id. 3.

35; in gen. to bury, hide in the ground, Ar. Plat. 238, Plat.

Euthyd. 288 E; in full, κ. κατὰ γῆς Hdt. 8. 36; metaph. to

make away with, destroy, ruin utterly, Pherecr. (?) Chir. 1. 19

(v. Meineke p. 334). Hence

κατορύχι, ἡ, = κατορύβις.

κατορφάω, f. ἦω, (ὄρφη) to darken.

κατορχέομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to dance in triumph over

one, hence like Lat. insultare, to treat despitely, insult, τινά

Hdt. 3. 151. II. to subdue, win, charm by dancing, Luc.

III. intr. to dance vehemently, Strab.

κατόρσσωμαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf., to contem-

plate, behold, Anth.

κατόσι, Adv. Ion. for καθόσι, καθ' ὅτι, Hdt.

κατουδαίος, ον, (ὄδας) under the earth, h. Hom. Merc. 112 :

κ. γίγας, of Briareus, Call. Del. 142.

κατουλάς, ἀδος, ἡ, νύξ κ. shrouding night, Soph. Fr. 383, Ap.

Rh. 4. 1695. (From εἴλω, ἴλω, like ἐξόλη, so that it is quite

needless to correct it into κατεῖλος, or to derive κατουλάς from

ὄλλος, ὄλος complete night.)

κατουλάω, to make to cicatrise, Diod. Pass. to cicatrise, heal

over, Anth. Hence

κατουλάωσις, εως, ἡ, a cicatrising, Diosc. : and

κατουλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, healing over.

κατουρανόθεν, Adv., better divisim κατ' οὐρανόθεν.

κατουρέω, f. ἦω, to make water upon, τινός Ar. Eccl. 832 :

absol. to make water, Arist. H. A.

κατουριζέω, f. ἴω, to waft with a fair wind : but in Soph.

Tr. 827, intr. to come safe to port, come to a happy issue.

κατουρώω, to sail with a fair wind, Polyb. : also in Med., Luc.

κατουτάω, f. ἦω, = οὐτάω, Q. Sm.

κατοφείλω, = ὀφείλω.

κατοφροῦμαι, f. ἴσομαι, = sq.

κατοφρυδάω, as Dep., to lift the eyebrows scornfully, λόγοι

κατοφρυγεμένοι supercilious words, Luc. II. as Pass. to

have eyebrows.

κατοχέω, εως, ὁ, a holder, esp. κ. πυλῶν a bolt, Call. Apoll. 6.

κατοχέω, to have a she-animal covered, LXX.

κατοχή, ἡ, (κατέχω) a holding fast, detention, Hdt. 5. 35.

II. possession, Ict. 2. possession by a spirit, inspiration,

Plut. : hence 3. in Medic. writers, stupor with stiffness,

cataplexy : cf. κάτοχος.

κατόχιμος, ον, = κάτοχος, possessed : esp. frantio, Luc.

κατόχιον, τό, a means of holding, a retention, Diosc.

κατοχμάζω, f. δώω, strengthd. for ὀχμάζω, to bind fast,

Opp.

κάτοχος, ον, (κατέχω) holding fast, tenacious, esp. of the

memory : firm, tight, δεσμοί Plut. . II. Pass. held fast, over-

powered, overcome, τινά Aesch. Pers. 223, Soph. Tr. 978 : sub-

ject, ἄρει κ. γένος Eur. Hec. 1090, esp. 2. possessed, in-

spired, frantio, Plut. 3. Medic. seized by cataplexy; and

as Subst. ἡ κάτοχος cataplexy, cf. κατοχή. B. Adv. -χος in

signif. 1, Hermipp. Dem. 8. in signif. 11, 3, Hipp.

κάτοψις, ον, (ὄψις) visible, before the eyes, Ap. Rh. II. in

sight, opposite, τινός Eur. Hipp. 30.

κάτοψις, εως, ἡ, a sight, view, Epicur.

κατόψομαι, fut. of κατοράω, with aor. κατέειδον, q. v.

κατοψοφάγῃω, f. ἦω, to waste in eating, in luxury, Aeschin.

13. 34, in Pass. Hence

κατοψοφάγια, ἡ, ruinous gluttony or luxury.

κατρεῖς, εως, ὁ, an Indian kind of peacock, Strab.

καττάδε, Dor. for κατὰ τάδε, Thuc. 5. 77.

κατάνυσαν, Ep. for κατενύσαν 3 plur. aor. 1 act. form κατανύω, h. Hom. 6. 34.

καττίτερος, δ, Att. for κασσίτερος, tin.

καττύμα, τό, Att. for κάσσωμα, Ar. etc.

καττύς, ὅς, ἡ, Att. for κασσός, a piece of leather. [v]

καττύω, Att. for κασσών. [v]

κατύπερθε, καττίπερθε, Ion. for καθύ, Hdt.

κατυπνώ, Ion. for καθυπνώ, Hdt.

κάτω, Adv. (κατά) down, downwards, Il. 17. 136, Od. 23. 91: in this signif. rare in Prose, and not till Dem., v. Schäf. Appar. 4. p. 503.

II. beneath, below, underneath, Hes. Th. 303, opp. to ἄνω, in Prose the usu. signif. —οι κάτω, 1. those in the nether world, the dead, Soph. Ag. 865, etc.: 2. dwellers on the coast or in the plain, Thuc. 1. 120, etc., cf. Hdt. 1. 183: hence κάτω πορεύεσθαι to go down to the sea: ἄνω καὶ κάτω, or ἄνω κάτω, topsy-turvy, upside down, freq. in Ar., etc.: of rank, subordinate, inferior. 3. of Time, afterwards, later, Ael.

III. c. gen. under, below, Aesch. Ag. 871: down from, Eur. Cycl. 448.—Compar. κατωτέρω, with Adj. —ώτερος. Superl. κατωτάτω, with Adj. —ώτατος, v. sub vocc.

κατωβλέπων, οντος, ὁ, (βλέπω) also κατωβλέπων, οντος, τό, and κατώβλεψ, ετος, ὁ, Lat. catoblepas, a down-looker, name of an African animal of the buffalo kind, v. Ael. H. A. 7. 5, Plin. 8. 32, ALEX. Mynd. ar. Ath. 221 B.

κατώγειος, ον, Att. κατώγειος, ον, gen. ω, = κατώγειος, q. v.

κατωδύνω, for κατοδύνω, dub.

κατώδυνος, ον, (δύνω) in great pain or affliction, LXX.

κάτωθε, before a vowel —θεν, Adv. (κάτω) from below, up from below, Aesch. Pers. 697, etc. II. below, beneath, Eur. Alc. 424, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 128.

κατωθεώ, fut. —ώσω, to push, fling down, Il. 16. 410, in tmesi.

κάτωκάρα, Adv., head downwards, Ar. Ach. 945: heels over head, Id. Pac. 153, but Dind. reads κάτω κ. divisim.

κατωμαδῖος, α, ον, (ἄμος) from the shoulder, δίσκος κ. a quoit thrown down from the shoulder, i. e. from the hand held upwards just above the shoulder (as in our Northern game of 'putting the stane'), Il. 23. 431, cf. κατωμαδών. II. worn or borne on the shoulder, Call. Cer. 45. [α]

κατωμαδῖς, Adv. = sq.

κατωμαδῖος, Adv. (ἄμος) from the shoulders, κ. ἐλαύνω, in Il. 15. 352, 23. 500, to flog with the arm drawn back from the shoulder, as wheel-horses are whipped; others, to flog on the shoulder, but cf. κατωμαδῖος. II. on or hanging from the shoulders, Ar. Rh.

κατωμῖζω, f. ἴσω, to place the shoulder under any one, raise him up thereby: to set (a limb) in this manner. Hence

κατωμῖμός, ὁ, the setting of a limb, by raising it with the shoulder.

κατωμωτῖς, οὔ, ὁ, ἵππος, κ. a kicking horse that throws its rider over its shoulders.

κάτωμος, ον, low in the shoulder or fore-quarter.

κατωμοσία, ἡ, (κατόμνημι) an oath against one, accusation on oath, Hdt. 6. 65.

κατωμοτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to an affirmative oath: as νῆ is an ἐπίρρημα κατωμ., opp. to μὴ, which is an ἐπίρρημα ἀπωμοτικόν or negative particle of swearing. Adv. —κώς: from

κατωμωτος, ον, (κατόμνημι) confirming by an oath, affirming, ὕρκος κ. Harpocr.

κατωνάκη, ἡ, (κάτω, νάκος) a coarse frock with a border of sheepskin (νάκος), worn by slaves and country laborers, Ar. Lys. 1151, Eccl. 724. [νὰ]

κατωνάκης, ον, ὁ, = foreg.

κατωνάκοφρος, ον, (φέρω) wearing the κατωνάκη, name of slaves at Sicily, Theopomp. ar. Ath. 271 D.

κατωπίω, f. δάω, to cast the eyes down: in gen. to be down-cast, sad, Arist. H. A., cf. κατῆψω: from

κατωπῖος, ὄν, (κατά, ψύ) with down-cast looks, cf. κατηφής.

κάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in h. Hom. 6. 55, διε κάτωρ, an unknown or corrupt word: no prob. explanation has been given of it: the Cod. Mosq. has δι' ἐκάτωρ.

κατωράττοιμα, Ion. for καθαράττοιμα.

κατωρῖς, ἑς, also κατωρῖς, = κάτω ῥέπων, Hesych. II. κα-

τωρῖδε δύο in an Inscr. seems to mean two bands or ribands hanging from the crown of a statue, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 235.

κατώρυγος, ον, = κατώρυχος, dub.

κατώρυξ, ὅχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κατορύσσω) dug in, sunk, laid or imbedded in the earth, so, κατωρυξέσσι λίθοισι Od. 6. 267., 9. 185, as if from κατωρυχῖς. II. buried, concealed in the ground, hence under ground, in pits or caves, κατώρυγες

ἕλαιος Aesch. Pr. 452. III. as Subst., ἡ κατώρυξ, a pit, cavern, Soph. Ant. 774. 2. a diver, Lat. mergus.

κατωρύομαι, f. ὄσομαι, Dep. med. to hovel much, Apollod. [v]

κατωρύχις, ἑς, and κατώρυχος, ον, Arat., = κατώρυξ.

κατώτατος, ἡ, ον, the lowest, Hdt. 7. 23; Adj. from κατωτάτω, Adv. Superl. from κάτω, at the lowest part, τὰ κ. Hdt. 2. 125.

κατωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, carrying downwards, of medicines, purgative, Hipp.

κατώτερος, α, ον, lower, Hipp. etc.: of Time, later, younger, Call. Cer. 130.

κατώτερος, Adv. Compar. from κάτω, lower, further downwards, Ar. Ran. 70; c. gen., Hdt. 8. 132. Hence

κατωτέρωθεν, from a lower part, greater depth, Theophr.

κατωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὀδς) a cowl or hood which goes over the ears, dub. I. for κατωρίς, q. v.

κατωράγας, οὔ or ἄ, ὁ, (φαγεῖν) with the head always down close to the ground eating, gluttonous, seems to be the name of a bird in Ar. Av. 288: καταραγᾶς is also found in Menand. p. 151, but the Gramm. reject it, v. Lob. Phryn. 433.

κατωφέλης, ἑς, (φέλος) very useful, dub. in Theophr.

κατωφέρεα, ἡ, a sloping situation, declivity: metaph. propensity, dub. for καταφ. proneness, inclination: from κατωφέρης, ἑς, (φέρω) = κάτω φερόμενος, hanging downwards, sunk, Xen. Cyn. 5. 30. II. metaph. prone to, esp. to evil, almost always with v. I. καταφερέης, which is usu. preferred. Adv. —ρῶς.

κατώφρος, ον, (φέρομαι) moving down or downwards.

κατωχάρις, ον, ὁ, the handle or holder of a borer, Hesych.

κατωχρίω, f. δάω, in Anth. κατωχρίω, to turn very pale.

καυάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Ion. καυῆξ, ἡκος, Antim. Fr. 57, in Od. κῆξ, later also καύης Hippo- Fr. 5, and κάβηξ, Lat. ceyx and gavia, a greedy kind of sea-gull.

καυάξιος, in Hes. Opp. 664, 691, Ep. 2 sing. opt. aor. 1 act. of κατάννυμι, q. v.

καυθμός, ὁ, (καίω) a burning, scorching, esp. a disease in trees, produced by keen winds, Theophr.

καυκαλῖας, ὁ, a kind of herb, Hesych.

καυκαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, an umbelliferous herb, Theophr.: in our Flora, Cavaulalis is Bux-parsley. II. = βαυκαλῖς.

καυκίδες, v. I. for βαυκίδες.

καυκίζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, v. I. for βαυκίζω.

καύκος, ὁ, = καυκαλῖς.

καυληδὼν, Adv. (καυλός) like a stalk: surgical name of a peculiar kind of fracture, Hipp., cf. ῥαφανηδὼν and σικυνηδὼν.

καυλῖας, ον, ὁ, made from a stalk, Theophr.

καυλίω, f. ἴσω, to form stalks: Pass. to have a stalk or shaft, of a spear, Ar. Fr. 357; cf. ἀποκαυλίω.

καυλικός, ὁ, ὄν, like a stalk, Theophr.

καυλίνος, ἡ, ον, made of a stalk or stick, Luc.

καυλίον, τό, Dim. from καυλός, Diosc. II. a sea-weed,

Arist. H. A.

καυλιόσλος, ὁ, Dim. from καυλός, Diosc.

καυλοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (παλέω) a green-grocer.

ΚΑΥΛΟΨ, ὁ, a stalk, stem, Epich. p. 102: a handle, shaft: in Il. 2 always the spear-shaft as Il. 13. 162, 608, etc., except in Il. 16. 338, the hilt of a sword; not found in Od.: also,

καυλός περὶ τοῦ quill part, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B. II. a vegetable of the cabbage kind, in gen. any esculent sprout, Lat. caulis, our cole, cauliflower, Alex. Leab. 2. III. = ποσθή, Nic. Hene.

καυλώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a stalk, running to stem, Theophr.

καυλώσις, ἡ, ὄν, stalked, with a stalk or stem, Eudem. ar. Ath. 371 A.

καύμα, ατος, τό, (καίω) a burning, glow, esp. the burning heat of the sun, Il. 5. 865, Hes. Op. 413: sometimes in plur., Hdt.

3. 104. Xen. Cyn. 5. 9, Soph. O. C. 350, etc.: also of frost, Luc. II. *feverish heat*, Thuc. 2. 49: hence a *burning fever*, Hipp.

III. metaph. of love, Anth. Hence *καυμάτηρος*, *δ*, *όν*, *hot, glowing*, Strab. *καυμάτιζω*, *f*, *σω*, to scorch, parch up, wither by heat, N. T.: hence of a fever, Plut., in Pass.; cf. Lat. *aestuarē*.

καυμάτω, =foreg. *καυμάτῳ*, *es*, (*εἶδος*) = *καυματήρος*, burning, scorching, Arist. Meteor. 2. *feverish*, Hipp.

καυμάκη, *ῆ*, also *καυμάκης*, *ον*, *δ*, a Persian fur-garment, Ar. Vesp. 1137. (Prob. of no Greek root.) [ā]

καυνάκης, *ον*, *δ* = foreg. *καυνάω*, *f*, *δω*, to cast lots, cf. *διακαυνάω*: from *καῖνος*, *δ*, = *κλήρος*, a lot, very rare word, Cratin. Pyt. 20, ubi v. Meineke.

καυρός, *δ*, *όν*, = *κακός*, Soph. Fr. 895. *καυσάλας*, *ἴδως*, *δ*, (*καῖω*) a blister, burn.

καύσησις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*καῖω*) a burning, scorching, dub. in Theophr. *καυσθός*, *δ*, for *καυθός*, dub.

καυσία, *ῆ*, broad-brimmed Macedonian hat, to keep off the heat of the sun (*καῖσις*), Menand. p. 116.

καυσίμος, *ον*, (*καῖω*) fit for burning, combustible, Xen. An. 6. 3, 19; κ. *ξύλα*, Lat. *cremia*, Alex. Incert. 73: from *καῖσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*καῖω*) a burning, τῶν ἰσάν Hdt. 2. 40: burning heat, Plat. Theat. 156 B. II. a varnishing and polishing with hot wax, Vitruv. 7. 9. Hence

καυσόμας, *ας*, Pass., like *καυματίζομαι*, to be on fire, intensely hot, N. T. II. to be in a state of fever.

καῖσος, *δ*, = *καῖμα*, a burning, burning heat, Diosc.: in this signif. also τὸ καῖσος. II. a burning fever, Hipp. III. a burnt soil, earth resembling ashes. IV. a kind of serpent:

elsewh. *διψάς*, from the heat and thirst which its bite caused, Nic. *καυστήρος*, *δ*, *όν*, (*καῖω*) burning, hot, raging, but only in gen. *καυστήρις μάχης*, Il. 4. 342., 12. 316.

καυστέον, verb. Adj. from *καῖω*, one must burn. *καυστήρ*, *ῆρος*, *δ*, = *καυτήρ*. Hence

καυστηρίαζω, *f*, *δω*, = *καυτηριάζω*, Strab. *καυστήριον*, τό, = *καυτήριον*, Luc.

καυστήρος, *δ*, *όν*, = *καυστήρος*, Nic. *καύστις*, *ον*, *δ*, one that burns.

καυστικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, burning: corrosive, caustic, Arist. Part. An. 2. of persons, suffering much from fever, Hipp. Adv. *κῶς*.

καυστός, *ῆς*, *όν*, (*καῖω*) burnt, combustible, Arist. Part. An. *κάυστρα*, *ῆς*, a place where corpses are burnt, Lat. *ustrina*, bustum, Strab.

καῖσω, *ε*, of *καῖω*. *καυσώδης*, *ε*, (*καῖσις*, *εἶδος*) = *καυματῳδης*, in signif. 1, Theophr.: in signif. 2, Hipp.

καύσωμα, τό, = *καῖμα*, *καῖσος*, a burning: burning heat, Hipp. *καῖσων*, *ωνος*, *δ*, = foreg., N. T. II. a scorching wind, LXX.

καυτήρ, *ῆρος*, *δ*, a burner, Pind. P. 1. 185. II. like *καυτήριον*, a branding iron, Hipp.

καυτηριάζω, *f*, *δω*, to sear with red-hot iron, cauterise, Hipp. *καυτήριον*, τό, a branding iron, Eur. Phoenix 8: metaph., Diod.

II. a burnt mark, brand: strictly neut. from *καυτήριος*, *α*, *ον*, = *καυστικός*.

καῖτης, *ον*, *δ*, = *καύστης*, *καυτή*, Anth. *καυτικός* and *καυτός*, = *καυστ*.

καυχάμαι, fut. *ῥοομαι*, Dep. med., to boast, vaunt oneself, Pind. O. 9. 58; c. inf. aor., Hdt. 7. 39. (Akin to *αἰχέω*, *εἰχάμαι*, *εὐχάρομαι*.) Hence

καυχάα, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, a female boaster. *καύχῃ*, *ῆς*, = *καυχῆσις*, a boasting, vaunting, Pind. N. 9. 15.

καύχημα, *ατος*, τό, a vaunt, boast, Pind. I. 5. 65: a subject of boasting, N. T. Hence

καυχήματις, *ον*, *δ*, a boaster, braggart. *καυχήσις*, *εως*, *ῆς* (*καυχάμαι*) a boasting, reason to boast, N. T. *καυχήτης*, *οῦ*, *δ*, a boaster.

καφούρα, *ῆς*, Arabic name of camphor. *κάφωρ*, *ῆς*, a she-fox, also σκαφώρ, Schneid. Ael. H. A. 7. 47: *κάχῳ*, *f*, *ἄω*, like *καρχαῖα*, to laugh loud, Lat. *cachinnari*, Ar. Eccl. 849, Theocr. 5. 142: to laugh scornfully, mock, Soph. Aj. 199: the MSS. give *καρχῶ*, but v. sq. (The Root is

prob. **χῳ*, *χαῖνω*, unless it be rather formed by onomatop. like *χλάω*, *καχλάω*.)

κάχασμος, *δ*, = *καρχασμός*, Ar. Nub. 1073, acc. to Rav. MS. *κάχεκτος*, *f*, *ῥω*, to be in a bad habit of body, be unwell, Polyb.

II. κ. *ψυχῇ* to be ill-disposed, disaffected, Id.: and *κάχεκτμα*, *ατος*, τό, a bad state or habit: from

κάχεκτις, *ον*, *δ*, (*κακός*, *έχω*, *έξω*) in a bad state of health or habit of body, Diosc.: in gen. ill-conditioned, disaffected, Polyb.

κάχεκτος, *ον*, = foreg., dub. *καχελκίς*, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (*κακός*, *έλκος*) with bad ulcers.

κάχελας, *ῆς*, (*καχέκτις*) a bad habit of body, Plat. Gorg. 450 A: in gen. a bad disposition, ill condition, Diphil. ap. Ath. 254 E. *κάχεταρεία*, *ῆς*, (*κακός*, *έταρος*) ill-company, Theogn. 1171.

κάχημερος, *ον*, (*κακός*, *ἡμέρα*) living bad days, wretched. *καχλάω*, *f*, *δω*, redupl. from *χλάω*, to dash, splash, patter, Pind. O. 7. 3: esp. of waves, rain, pouring wine etc., Valck.

Hipp. 1210, where it has an acc. *ἄρρον*; cf. *κανάσσω* and *παφλάω*: metaph. of exuberant eloquence, Dion. H. Hence

κάχλασμα, *ατος*, τό, the splashing, dashing of waves, etc. *καχλαστός*, *δ*, = foreg.

κάχλη, *ῆκος*, *δ*, a pebble in the beds of rivers, etc., Strab.: hence collectively, gravel, shingle, Thuc. 4. 26: *κάχλη* is sometimes found. (Prob. akin to *χάλυξ*, *calx*, *calculus*.)

κάχορμιαία, *ῆς*, (*κακός*, *δρμιας*) an unlucky mooring, detention in harbour, Jacobs Del. Epigr. 11. 50. 6.

καχρύδιος, *ον*, *δ*, (*κάχυς*) = *καχρυδίας*, Theophr. *καχρύδιον*, τό, Dim. from *κάχυς*, Arist. Probl.

καχρύδεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = *καχρυδεις*, like *κάχυς*, Nic. *κάχρυς*, *ῖος*, *ῆς*, = *κάχυς*, parched barley, Cratin. Incert. 139, Ar. Vesp. 1306, Nub. 1358: hence of various seeds, Theophr.

καχρύθρος, *ον*, Nic., and *καχρύθωρος*, *ές*, Theophr., = *καχρρ*.

καχρυπότηνος, *ον*, (*κακός*, *ὑποπῶ*) = sq., dub. in Plat. ap. Poll. 2. 57.

κάχυπότηνος, *ον*, (*κακός*, *ὑποπτος*) suspecting evil, always suspicious, Ar. Fr. 627, Plat. Rep. 409 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 3. *κάχυπότημος*, *ον*, = foreg., Plat. Phaedr. 240 E, Bekker.

κάψα, *ῆς*, a box, chest, case. *καψάκης*, *ον*, *δ*, = foreg., LXX.

καψάκιον, τό, Dim. from *κάψα*. *καψιδρώτιον*, τό, (*κάπτω*, *ἰδρώς*) Lat. *sudarium*, a napkin, Com. ap. Poll. 7. 71: also an under garment.

καψικίδαλος, *ον*, = *ἐγκαψικίδαλος*, Hesych. *κάψις*, *εως*, *ῆς*, (*κάπτω*) a swallowing, gulping down hastily, Arist. H. A.

κάω [ā], Att. for *καίω*, i. e. *κάω*, to burn, q. v.; not *κάω*, Piers. Moer. p. 231.

κε, and before a vowel *κεν*, Ep. and Ion. for *άν* (q. v.), Hom., who sometimes uses metri grat. the prose *άν*, and sometimes joins *άν κε*, as later Ep. *δο κεν άν*: oft. also joined with Conjunctions *αι*, *επει*, *εστε*, *οπότε*, like *άν* — *κε* is always enclit.: Dor. *κα*: cf. *γε*, Dor. *γα*. — Herm., b. Hom. Merc. 288, attempts to distinguish between *άν* and *κε*; and their different etymol. is discussed by Kühner Gr. Gr. § 453: yet it is dub. whether a different deriv. can be assigned to words so exactly one in signif. Rost considers them identical, as **τω* and *κλω*.

κεδάς, *δ*, = *καάδας*, v. sq. *κεῶ*, *f*, *δω*, (*κέω*, *κλω*) to split, cleave, strictly wood, Hom.: also of lightning, to shiver, shatter, Od. 5. 132., 7. 250: *κεφαλή* *έκεδάθη* his head was cloven, Il. 16. 412, etc.: in gen. to sever, separate: hence, to potind, rub to pieces, Nic. Only poet. (Hence *κέαρνον*, *σκέπαρνον*, *κέσμμα*, *κεδάω*, *σκεδάω*: acc. to Butt. Lexil. v. *άκων*, akin to *χῳ*, *χῳσκα*.) [āω]

κεῖνω, rarer poet. form for foreg. *κεάνωσος*, *δ*, a kind of thistle, Theophr.

κεῖαρ, *ατος*, τό, Lat. *cor*, the heart, in Hom. always contr. *κῆρ*, q. v.: hence the soul, mind, etc., Hom., etc.

κέαρνον, τό, (*κεῶ*) a carpenter's axe, also *σκέπαρνον*. *κέαρμα*, *ατος*, τό, (*κεῶ*) a chip, like *κλώμα*.

κέαται, *κέατρο*, 3 pl. pres. and impf. from *κεῖμαι* for *κεῖνται*, *έκεντρο*, Hom., esp. in I.: also in later Ion.

κέβλη or *κεβλή*, *ῆς*, an Alexandr. or Maced. contraction for *κεφάλῃ*, the head: Alexandr. also *κεβαλή*.

κεβλήγονος, *ov*, (κέβλη, γονή) *having its seed in its head: of the poppy, Nic.*

κεβλήτης, *the redcap, a bird in Ar. Av. 303.*

κεβλήτης, *ov, δ*, (κεγχρος, ἀλέω) *grinding, bruising millet.*

κεγχράμωδός, *es*, (εἶδος) *like the κεγχραμίς, Theophr.*

κεγχράμης, *idos*, *η*, = κεγχρος II, *one of the small grains in a fig, Hipp.: also an olive-kernel.*

κεγχρείσις, *poet. lengthd. dat. for κεγχροίς, Arat.*

κεγχρεόν, *avos, δ*, (κεγχρος) *a place where metal is granulated, ap. Dem. 974. 16: cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.*

κεγχρίαός, *ala, aiov*, (κεγχρος) *of the size or shape of a grain of millet, Luc.*

κεγχρίας, *ov, δ*, *like a grain of millet: esp. 1. ἔρπης, an eruption on the skin, Medic. 2.=sq.*

κεγχριδίας, *ov, δ*, = κεγχρίας I, *a kind of serpent, with spots like κεγχροί, Diosc.*

κεγχρινής, *ov, δ*, = foreg., *Nic.*

κεγχρίνος, *η, ov*, (κεγχρος) *made of millet, Diosc.: hence, ἡ κεγχρίνη millet pottage: also κερχίνη.*

κεγχρίς, *idos*, *η*, *a small bird, feeding on millet. 2. a small, speckled hawk, Arist. H. A., v. κέρχη. 3.=κεγχρίας 2, a kind of serpent.*

κεγχρίτης, *ov, δ*, *fem. ἴρις, idos*, *like millet, full of small grains, e. g. ιοχῶς, Anth.*

κεγχροβόλος, *ov*, (βόλω) *throwing, scattering millet, Luc.*

κεγχροειδής, *es*, (εἶδος) *like millet, Hipp.*

κεγχρος, *δ and η, millet, usu. in plur., Hes. Sc. 398, Hdt. 1. 193., 3. 100: any little grain, so Hdt. 2. 93, of the spawn of fish: cf. κέρχρος. Hence*

κεγχροφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bearing millet, Strab.*

κεγχρώτης, *es*, = κεγχροειδής, *like millet, Hipp.*

κεγχρώματα, *ov, τά*, *things of the size of millet-grains, in Eur. Phoen. 1386, prob. eyelet-holes in the rim of the shield, through which a soldier could view his enemy without exposing his person.*

κεγχρών, *ovos, δ*, *a local wind on the river Phasis, Hipp.*

κεδάω and κεδάννυμι, *κ. κεδάω, poet. for σκεδάννυμι, (κεδῶ). To scatter, disperse, burst in sunder, Hom., who however does not use the pres.; usu., ἐκέδασσε φάλαγγας he broke through the close array, Il. 17. 285; so, κεδασσέσης ὁμήνης when the battle was broken up into a multitude of single combats, Il. 15. 325., 16. 306: more rarely of things, to cleave asunder, break in pieces, κειμαρος ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας Il. 5. 88. [ἄσω] κεδάω, later poet. form for κεδάω, *Ap. Rh.**

κεδάννυμι, *v. sub κεδάω.*

κεδματα, *ov, τὰ*, *certain chronic affections of the joints, Hipp.*

κεδματώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *like κεδματα, Hipp. ap. Erot.*

κεδνός, *η, ov*, (*prob. from κηδομαι, κηδός*) *act. careful, diligent, discreet, trusty, oft. in Hom., always of persons in charge of something; neut. only in phrase, κεδν' εἰδνία knowing her duties, Od. 1. 428, etc. II. pass. cared for, valued,*

cherished, dear, of οἱ κεδνότατοι καὶ φίλτατοι ἦσαν Il. 9. 586; so too, ὅς μοι κηδίστος, κεδνότατος τε Od. 10. 225: all the other Homer. passages are better taken in the act. signif. 2. from Pind. downwards, freq. poet. in pass. signif., of things, valued, prized: of tidings, joyful, in gen. opp. to κακός. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνηνθε 10, akin to καθάρως, as ψεδνός to ψαθαρός.)

κεδρέλαιον, *τό*, (κεδρος, ἔλαιον) *oil of cedar. II. a liquid pitch, Plin., etc.*

κεδρελάτη, *ἡ*, (ἐλάτη) *cedar-fir, a large kind of cedar, Plin.*

[*ἀ*]

κεδρία, *ἡ*, (κεδρος) *resin or pitch from the cedar-tree, Diosc.*

κεδρινός, *α, ov*, *poet. for sq., Nic. [I]*

κεδρίνος, *η, ov*, (κεδρος) *made of cedar, e. g. θάλαμος Il. 24. 192: made from cedar, e. g. ἔλαιον Hipp.*

κεδριον, *τό*, *oil of cedar, like κεδρέλαιον.*

κεδρίς, *idos*, *ἡ*, *the cone of the cedar-tree, Hipp.: also a juniper-berry, Ap. Thesm. 486.*

κεδρίτης, *ov, δ*, *olivos wine flavoured with κεδρον, Diosc. [I]*

κεδρόν, *τό*, *the fruit of the cedar.*

κεδροπα, *τά*, *Ion. for χεδροπα.*

ΚΕΔΡΟΣ, *ἡ*, *the cedar-tree, the wood of which was burnt for a perfume, Od. 5. 60, cf. θούω. II. a kind of juniper-tree,*

Theophr. III. any thing made of cedar-woods: a cedar-cup, Eur. Alc. 365: a cedar-chest, Theophr. 7. 81. Hence

κεδρόν, *to anoint, embalm with κεδρία, Posidon. ap. Strab.*

κεδρωτός, *ews, ἡ*, = λευκάμπελος, *bryony, Diosc.*

κεδρωτός, *ἡ, ov*, (κεδρόν) *anointed with κεδρία. II. made of, or inlaid with cedar-wood, Eur. Or. 1371.*

κεσθαί, *κέεταί*, *Ion. for κείσθαι, κείται, from κείμαι.*

κειάμενος, *Ep. part. aor. 1 med. of κείω for καυσάμενος, Od.*

κειάντες, *Ep. plur. aor. 1 act. of κείω for καύσαντες, Od.*

κειάται, *κειάτο*, *Ep. and Ion. 3 plur. for κέεταί, κέετο, i. e. κείνται, ἔκειντο, Hom.*

κειθεν, *Adv. Ion. and Ep. for ἐκείθεν, thence, Hom.*

κειθί, *Adv. Ion. and Ep. for ἐκείθι, there, at that place, Hom. 2.= κείσθαι, thither, Hes. Fr. 39, cf. Jac. A. P. 4.*

ΚΕΙΜΑΙ, *κείσται, κείται*, *Ion. κείται Hdt.: 3 pl. κείνται, for which Hom. and Ion. κείσται and κέεταί, the latter only in Hom. and later Ionic, also κέονται Hom.; so 3 pl. impf., from ἐκείμην, ἔκειντο, Hom. and Ion. κείσθαι and κέετο, and frequentat. κέσκετο Od. 21. 41, inf. pres. κείσθαι, Ion. κέεσθαι Hipp., part. κείμενος: conj. κέμαι, κέρ; in 3 sing., Wolf, Il. 19. 32, Od. 2. 102, writes κίται, while Buttm. prefers retaining κείται as old conjunct. form; opt. κέοιμην, imperat. κείσο, κείσθω etc. That κείαι also occurred in Ep. for κείσται is shewn by h. Hom. Merc. 254. Fut. κείσομαι.—Desiderat. κείω, q. v.*

Radice. signif.: to lie, of persons or things: very freq. in gen. to lie or be in or at a place: but this only when continuous is implied.

1. to lie asleep, repose, from Hom. downwards, very freq. 2. to lie idle or at ease, be inactive, freq. in Il.: also to lie quiet or still, rest; hence, κακόν κείμενον abated, assuaged evil, Soph. O. C. 510.

3. to lie in weakness, infirmity, old age, etc., to be sick or wounded, Hom. 4. to lie dead, be a corpse, like Lat. jacere, very freq. in Hom.: hence later of things, to be destroyed, lie in ruins, etc., opp.

to ἵσταναι, Lyc. 252, and Anth. 5. but of a corpse, to lie unburied, Il. 19. 32; sometimes with ἄπατος and ἀκηδής added: but also to lie in the grave, Hdt. 1. 67.

6. to lie uncared for, neglected, Il. 5. 685, Od. 17. 296, etc. 7. to lie, be plunged in affliction, esp. of lasting sorrows, Od. 1. 46, etc.

II. of places, to lie, be situated, freq. in Od.; also, ἐν τῇ γῇ κείμενα ἔστι τὰ Ζοῖστα (for κείνται) Hdt. 5. 49.

2. of things, to be in or at a place, δῖπρος, ὀρθῶς κείται Od. 17. 331, 410, εἰνὴ Od. 16. 35, cf. 8. 277, etc.: esp. to be permanently anywhere, κέσκετο μῆνια Od. 21. 41, where the frequentat. form strengthens this signif.

III. in gen. to be in a position, be laid or put, stand: even of a lyre hanging by the wall, Od. 8. 255, and of Ulysses hanging under the ram's belly, Od. 9. 434.

IV. to be laid up, be in store, of goods, property, etc., κτήματα, κειμήλια κείναι ἐν δόμοις freq. in Hom.: κειμένα deposits, i. e. money, Hdt. 6. 86, 1: also of things deposited to a god, ἀνάθημα etc., Hdt. 1. 51, 52, etc., cf. Thuc. 1. 129.

V. to be fixed, settled, laid down, κείται ἔθλον Od. 23. 273: later esp. κείται νόμος the law is fixed, laid down, Eur. Hec. 292, and freq. in Att.; so, κείται ζῆνια Thuc. 3. 45, θάνατος Eur. Ion 756; and κείναι ὄνομα the name is given once for all, Valck. Hdt. 7. 200; and so κείσθαι without ὄνομα, Plat. Cratyl. 392 D.

VI. metaph., πένθος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ κείται, implying a continual weight, Od. 24. 423. 2. freq. in Hom., ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κείνται, i. e. are yet in the power of the gods, to give or not.

3. simply to be, εὐστομα κείσθω Hdt. 2. 171: Ἑλλήνων κείσομαι ἐν στόματι my name will be a household word among them, Anth.

4. κείσθαι ἐν τινι to rest entirely, be dependent on him, Soph. O. C. 248. Hom. usu. has with κείμαι the Preps. ἐν, ἐπὶ, παρά, πρὸς, ἐπὶ τινι, also ἐπὶ τιος: rarely κείσθαι τόπων without a Prep., Soph. Phil. 145, being a sort of acc. of cogn. signif., as if for κείσθαι κολήν; so, κείσθαι θέσιν Thuc. 1. 37: later we have κείσθαι εἰς τιν in pregnant signif., Eur. I. T. 620, and Anth.

κειμηλιάρχης, *ov, δ*, (κειμήλιον, ἄρχω) *a treasurer or store-keeper, late.*

κειμηλιάρχης, *τό*, *a treasure or storehouse, late: from κειμηλιάρχος, δ=κειμηλιάρχης.*

κειμήλιον, *τό*, (κειμαί) *any thing stored up as valuable property, a treasure or precious thing, in Hom. esp. of precious or*

finely wrought metals, Il. 6. 47., 23. 618, Od. 4. 613: opp. to live chattels (πρόβασις), Od. 2. 75² cf. 4. 600: δᾶρον, ὃ σοι κειμήλιον ἔσται a gift for a valued memorial, Od. i. 312, etc.; also in Hdt. 3. 41, in plur. It seems never to have been used of real property. Strictly neut. from

κειμήλιος, *ov* (κειμία) treasured up, preserved as something precious, Plat. Legg. 931 A. Hence κειμήλιόν, to treasure up: and κειμήλιωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a treasuring up. κείνος, κείνη, κείνο, Ion. and poet. for ἐκείνος, that, he, she, it, in Hom. the more freq. form; κείνη, on that road, where ὁδὸς is supplied, Od. 13. 111: also in that way or manner. Sometimes κείνος occurs also in Att. Poets, and even in Prose, v. Soph. Aj. 220, Elmsl. Med. 88, Lob. Phryn. 7, etc. II. in Crete κείνος was used in speaking of one's love, prob. like Shakspere's "inexpressive she."

κενός, ἡ, *ov*, Ion. and poet. for κενός, empty, once in Hom. Il. 4. 181: also in Hdt., v. Wess. ad 7. 131. Hence κενῶν, Ion. for κενά, to empty out, Nic.

κεῖνος, Adv. Ion. for ἐκείνος, in that way, Hdt. i. 120. κείπος, *δ*, a kind of ape, also κῆπος. κείρια, ἡ, a bandage, roller, esp. to wrap infants in a swathing-band, elsewhere σπάργανον. II. the cord or girth of a bedstead, Lat. insitula, Ar. Av. 816, cf. κῆπλα. Others write καίρια, as if from ὁ καίρος.

κείρις, *ews*, ἡ, a ravenous sea-fowl, Lat. ciris, whose fabulous history is given in a little poem ascribed to Virgil.

κεῖρλος, *δ*, in Ar. Av. 299, comic word for κῆρλος, a king-fisher, with a play upon κείρα.

ΚΕΪΡΩ, fut. κερῶ, Aeol. and Ep. κέρσω: aor. ἔκερσα: perf. pass. κέκαρμαι, aor. pass. ἔκαρην. [ᾶ] Hom. uses inf. fut. κέρσειν, aor. act. ἔκερσα, aor. med. κέρσασθαι. To shear, cut the hair short, κόμην κ. τινα Il. 23. 146: κείρ. ἐν χροῖ to shave close, Hdt. 4. 175. Esp. in Med. to cut off one's own hair, κόμην, χαίτας κέρσειναι Od. 4. 198, Il. 23. 46; also, κέρσειναι κοῦρην τῶν τριχῶν Hdt. 3. 8, cf. περιτρίχαλα: in Pass., κέκάρθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς to have their heads shorn, esp. as a mark of grief, Id. 2. 36, cf. Eur. Or. 458, and κούρᾳ. Acc. to Phryn. p. 319, κέρσασθαι was usu. of men, καρῆναι of sheep etc. (ἐν ὅναι κῆρ ἐπὶ ἄνθρωποις κούρᾳς.) 2. to cut or heap off; δοῦρ' ἐλάτεις Il. 24. 450.

3. to ravage, waste a country, esp. by cutting down all the fruit-trees, etc., Hdt. 4. 127, 6. 75, 99, etc.: hence II. in gen. to destroy, consume, and so 1. to devour, Lat. depasci, esp. of beasts, λήιον, δῆμον Il. 11. 560., 21. 204, γῆπε ἦπαρ ἔκειρον Od. 11. 578, with an acc. pers. added: singularly, κ. φόνον, = φονεῖν, Soph. Aj. 55. 2. κ. κτήματα to eat up, waste them, Od. 2. 312., 2. 369, etc.: also without κτήματα, Od. 1. 378., 2. 143. 3. to cut off, bring to nothing, μάχης ἐπὶ μῆδεα κ., like Lat. praecidere, Il. 15. 467., 16. 120. 4. in gen. to cut short, lessen, e.g. δοῦσαν τιδὸς κ. to detract from it, Anth. (Akin to ξυρεῖν, Germ. scheeren, *ov* shear.)

κέις, contr. for κᾶι εἰς, Trag., cf. κᾶς.

κέισε, Adv. Ion. and Ep. for ἐκείσε, thither, Hom., who has not the common form. II. = ἐκεῖ, there, Ap. Rh.

κείω, Ep. Desiderat. from κείμαι, to wish to lie down or sleep, Hom., freq. in part., βῆ κείω he went to bed, etc.; also of lying with another, Od. 8. 315: also κείω, κέομαι.

κείω, to cleave, radic. form of the usu. κείω, only in Od. 14. 425; κείω, poet. collat. form from κᾶω, dub.

κεκῶδησμαι, Ep. fut. of κῆδωμαι, Il. 8. 353.

κεκῶδησῶ, Ep. fut. of κῆδω, c. transit. signif., Od. 21. 153, 170. κέκαμαι, Dor. perf. of καίνομαι, for κέκασαι.

κεκάδοιτο, Ep. 3 pl. aor. of χάζομαι, Il. 15. 574. [ᾶ]

κεκῶδῖον, Ep. part. aor. of κῆδω, or (acc. to others) of χάζομαι, Il. 11. 1. 334.

κεκάμω, κεκάμωσι, Ep. redupl. conj. aor. 2 of κάμω, Il. i. 168., 7. 5. [ᾶ]

κεκαρμένος, part. perf. pass. from κείρα.

κέκασμαι, ἐκέκασμην, Dor. κέκαμαι, -δμην, pf. and plqpf. pass. without any pres. κάω in use: v. sub καίνομαι, to which it belongs.

κεκάφῳς, part. perf. from *καφέω, akin to κάπτω and καπῶω,

to gasp for breath, only in phrase, κεκαφῆστα θυμὸν the soul or life at its last gasp, Il. 5. 698, Od. 5. 468; cf. καπῶω.

κεκεῖσθαι, 3 sing. plqpf. act. from κεύθω, Simon. 98.

κεκινδυνευμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from κινδυνεύω, hazardously.

κεκλασμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from κλάω, broken in pieces.

κέκλετο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of κέλωμαι, Hom.

κεκληῖτο, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of καλέω, for ἐκέκληντο, Il. 10. 195.

κέκληγα, part. κεκληγώς, perf. 2 of κλάω, Hom., who also uses a second part. κεκληγόντες, as if from a pres. κεκληγῶ.

κέκλημαι, inf. κεκλησθαι, part. κεκλημένος, perf. pass. of κέλω, Hom.

κεκλιᾷται, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. perf. pass. for κέκλινται, and κεκλινένος, part. perf. pass. of κλίνω, Hom. [ῖ]

κέκλιτο, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of κλίνω, Hom.

κεκλόμενος, poet. part. aor. of κέλωμαι, calling out to one, to exhort or encourage, in Il. c. dat.; but in H. Hom. Cer. 21, c. acc., calling on, to calling him for help; so too in Aesch. Supp. 41, Soph. O. T. 159. (The pres. forms κέλωμαι, κέκλω or κεκλέω are mere barbarisms.)

κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε, imperat. aor. 2 of κλῶω, poet. for κλῶθι, κλῦτε, Hom.

κέκμηκα, perf. i. act. of κάμω, Il. Hence

κεκμηκτός, Adv. part. perf. act. from κάμω, laboriously.

κεκμηώς, ὅτος and ᾧτος, Ep. part. perf. act. of κάμω, for κεκμηκώς, Hom.

κεκολασμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from κολᾶω, tamely, orderly, Ael.

κεκοινήμενος, part. perf. pass. κεκόιντο, 3 sing. plqpf. from κοίνομαι, Il.

κεκοπῶς, part. perf. act. from κόπτω, Hom.

κεκόρημαι, indic., κεκορημένος, part. perf. pass. Ion. of κορέννυμι, Hom.

κεκορῶς, ὅτος, Ep. and Ion. part. perf. act. of κορέννυμι, whence dual. κεκορήσθε Od. 18. 372.

κεκορῦνόμενος, Ion. and Ep. part. perf. pass. from κορύσσω for κεκορυσμένος, Hom.

κεκοσμημένος, Adv. perf. pass. part. from κοσμέω, moderately, decently, Ael.

κεκοτῶς, ὅτος, Ep. part. perf. act. from κοτέω, Hom.

κεκράνται, κεκράντο, Ep. 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. pass. of κράνω, κραναῖα, Od. [κρά]

κέκράγα, perf. 2 of κράω. Hence

κέκραγμα, αἶτος, τό, (κράω) a croaking, in gen. a crying, shouting, Ar. Pac. 637.

κεκραγώς, = foreg., Eur. I. A. 1357, and Plut.

κέκράκα for κεκέρακα, perf. act. from κεράννυμι.

κεκράκτης, *ov*, ὁ, (κράω) a crier, bawler, Ar. Eq. 137.

κεκραμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. of κεκράννυμι, temperately, moderately, Plut.

κέκραξ, *δ*, = κεκράκτης, ap. Dracon.

κεκραξίδεσμαι, αἶτος, ὁ, (κράω, κέκραγα, δαμάω) coined by Ar. Vesp. 596, as epith. of Cleon, prob. formed after Ἀλκιδάμας, he who conquers all in bawling, the roaring boy.

κεκρατῆναι, Adv. part. perf. pass. from κρατέω, firmly, positively, Sext. Emp.

κέκραχθι, Att. imperat. perf. of κράω, Arr.

κέκρίγα, perf. 2 of κρίω.

κεκρίμένος, part. perf. pass. of κρίνω, Hom. Hence

κεκρίτως, Adv. part. perf. pass., apart, distinctly. II.

with discrimination, accurately, Plut.

κεκοτῆναι, Adv. part. perf. pass. from κοτέω, hammered together. II. metaph. elaborately, of style, Dion. H.

κεκρυμμένος, part. perf. pass. of κρύπτω, Od.: hence κεκρυμμένος, Adv., secretly.

κεκρυφάσσομαι, *ov*, (πλέκω) weaving, netting κεκρυφάλοι, v. sq., Critias 59.

κεκρυφίλος, *δ*, (κρύπτω) a woman's head-dress made of net, to confine the hair, esp. when within doors, Lat. reticulatum, Il. 22. 469, Ar. Thesm. 138, cf. Foë's Oec. Hipp.: these are still worn in Italy and Spain: quite distinct from ἄμωτο and ἀναδέσμη.

II. the second stomach of ruminating animals, from

its netlike structure, called also in French *le bonnet*, Arist. H. A. III. *the pouch or belly of a hunting-net*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 7.

IV. *part of the headstall of a bridle*, Xen. Eq. 6. 8. [ὑ in Anth., but ὕ in Ar. l. c., Antiph. Citharist. 1.]
κεκρύφαται, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. perf. pass. from κρύπτω, Hes. κερύφαται, inf. perf. of κράμα, Hes.
κεκῦθωσι, Ep. redupl. 3 plur. conj. aor. 2 from κέθω, Od. 6. 303. [ῥ]

κελάδωντες, ἡ, ὄν, (κέλαδος) *sounding, noisy*, Ζέφυρος II. 23. 208: elsewhere in Homer always epith. of Artemis, from the noise of the chase: also Κελαδεῖν alone as n. pr., II. 21. 511: Pind. has Dor. form κελαδένος, of a loud clear voice, P. 9. 158, cf. 3. 300: also, κ. ὕβρις noisy insult, Id. I. 4. 14.
κελάδενος, ἡ, ὄν, cf. foreg.

κελάδew, ἡ, ἡσω, also ἡσμαι Pind. O. 10. 96. (κέλαδος) *to sound as rushing water, of the din of a crowd*, II. 8. 542., 23. 869.
2. *to utter a cry or sound*, Aesch. Cho. 610: in c. acc. cognato, κ. φέγγον, Bodd., παίανω Eur. El. 716, Ion 93, H. F. 694.

II. trans. *to sing of, celebrate loudly*, τινα Pind. O. 2. 3, P. 2. 115, etc.: *to call to, invoke*, Eur. I. T. 1093. Only poet.: v. also κελάδο. Hence

κελάδημα, ατος, τό, a loud noise, din, sound, Ζέφυρον Eur. Phoen. 213, ποταμός Ar. Nub. 283.

κελάδῃς, ου, ὅ, fem. ἥτις, ἴδος, loud sounding, esp. vocal, γλώσσα Pind. N. 4. 140.

κελάδδδρομος, ὄν, rushing along with a shout, amid the noise of the chase, epith. of Artemis, Orph., cf. κελαδένος.

κελάδος, ὅ, a noise, esp. as of rushing waters; in gen. a din, the noise of battle, etc., II. 9. 547: the sound of music, Eur. I. T. 1129, Cyl. 487. Only poet. (Cf. κέλομαι and κελαρύω, also κελῶ and κέλλω.) Hence

κελάδω, orig. form of κελαδέω, to sound loud, esp. of water, Pl. 18. 576., 21. 16: of Zephyr, Od. 2. 421. Hom. uses only part. pres. κελάδων, ὄντος, and so later Ep. [ᾶ]
κελαρῆχης, ἑς, (κελαρός, ἔγχος) with black, i. e. dark, bloody spear, Pind. N. 10. 158.

κελαίφερος, ἑς, (γέφος) black with clouds, in Hom. usu. as epith. of Zeus, shrouded in dark clouds, cloud-wrapt, cf. νεφε- ληγερής; in Od. 13. 147, he is addressed simply by the name κελαίφερος: then in gen. dark-colored, black, αἶμα II. 4. 140, Od. 11. 36: πεῖλον κ. black, rich soil, Pind. P. 4. 93: cf. ἰοδερφής. (No doubt synonym for κελαρονεφής, though other derivs. have been suggested, v. Eust. II. 122. 12.)

κελαίνω, (κελαίνος) to be black, Opp., in Ep. part. κελαίνον.
κελαίνόβροτος, ὄν, (βιβρότω) black and gnawed, of Prometheus' liver, Aesch. Pr. 1025.

κελαινόρριπος, ὄν, with a black skin or hide, Opp.: in Soph. Fr. 27 we have the metaplast. plur. κελαινόριπες.

κελαῖνος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for μέλας (μέλανα), black, dark, oft. in Hom., esp. as epith. of αἶμα, also of νύξ, κύμα, λαλαΐψ, χθών etc.: later esp. of things on which the sun does not shine, esp. of the nether world, dark, murky, Aesch. Pr. 434, so too of the Ἑρῖνες, Id. Ag. 403. (κέλας is assumed as the common radic. form of κελαῖνος and μέλας, v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.)

κελαινότης, ἥτις, ἡ, blackness.

κελαινόφαής, ἑς, (φάος) dark-shining, ὄφρα κ. murky twilight, Ar. Ran. 1331.

κελαινόφρων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (φρήν) black-hearted, Aesch. Eum. 459.

κελαινόχρως, ὄντος, ὅ, ἡ, black-colored, Anth.

κελαῖνωψ, ου, ὅ, Dor. ὄπας, ὅ, fem. ὄπης, ἴδος, Pind. P. 1. 13, (ᾠψ) of black, dark aspect, gloomy, terrible, θυμός Soph. Aj. 954.

κελαινώψ, ὄπτος, ὅ, ἡ, =foreg., Pind. P. 4. 377, poet.

κελάριζα, ἡ, κ. κορώνη, the croaking crow, Ap. Rh., cf. λακέρυζα [ᾶ]: from

κελάριζω, Dor. ὄσω, =κελαδέω, to sound like running water, to babble, murmur, II. 21. 261, of blood rushing from a wound, II. 11. 813, cf. Od. 5. 323. (Akin to κέλαδος, κελαδέω.) Hence κελάριμς, εως, ἡ, κελάρυσμα, ατος, τό, Opp., and κελαρυσμός, ὅ, Clem. Al., a rushing sound, as of water: in gen. noise, din. [ᾶ]

κελέβριον, τό, Ion. κελεβήιον, Dim. from εἶ, Antim. Fr. 13.

κελέβη, ἡ, a drinking vessel, Anacr. 40, etc.: in gen. a vase or pail. (Usu. deriv. from χέειν λαιβήν: but prob. from same root as χέπελλον.)

κελεβήριον, τό, Ion. for κελέβριον, q. v.
κελόντες, ὄν, οἱ, (κάλων, κήλων) the beams in the upright loom of the ancients, between which the web was stretched, also ιστόποδες, Theophr. 18. 34.

κελός, ἡ, a bird, perh. the wood-pecker, Arist. H. A.

κελεύθεος, α, ὄν, (κελεύθος) belonging to a road, like ἐνδοῖος, cf. Paus. 3. 12, 4.

κελευθῶ, to travel. Hence
κελευθήτης, ου, ὅ, a traveller, Leon. Tar.

κελευθῖα, v. κελευτιᾶ.

κελευθοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making, clearing a road, like ὁδοποιός, Aesch. Eum. 13.

κελευθοπόρος, ὄν, a traveller, like ὁδοπόρος, Anth.

κέλευθος, ἡ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ κέλευθα, a road, way, path, track, either by land or water, Hom., freq. in phrases ἵπρᾳ and ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα of the sea; also, δύναν κέλευθα Od. 5. 383., 10. 2: κελουῖοι νυκτός τε καὶ ἡμέρας the ways of night and day, I. e. night and day, Od. 10. 86

II. a going or travelling, journey, voyage, by land or water, Hom.; esp. a coming on, arrival, advancing, II. 11. 504.

III. a way of going, walk, gait, Rhes. 212, cf. Eur. Tro. 888.

IV. metaph. a way or walk of life, θεῶν κέλευθοι II. 3. 406, cf. Aesch. Cho. 350: also a way of doing . . . , Pind. I. 4. 1 (3. 19), cf. ὁμος. Only poet. (Acc. to some from κέλλα, κελύω: but more naturally from *ἐλεύθω, as Buttm. Hence

κελεύθω, to travel, dub., v. κελύθω.

κέλευμα, ατος, τό, =κέλευσμα, q. v., Sophron ap. Ath. 87 A.

κέλευσις, εως, ἡ, (κελεύω) an ordering, commanding. II. =εἶ, Plut.

κέλευσμα or κέλευμα, ατος, τό, (κελεύω) an order, command, behest, esp. the word of command in war, Hdt. 4. 141., 7. 16: also esp. the call of the κελουστής, which gave the time to the rowers, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 403: hence, ἀπ' ἐνός κελουμάτος all at once, Thuc. 2. 92, cf. Sophr. ap. Ath. 87 A.; ἀπὸ or ἐκ κελουμάτος at the word of command, Aesch. Pers. 397, Eubul. Dama. 1. (On the forms κέλευμα and κέλευσμα, v. Loh. Aj. p. 323.)

κελευσμός, ὅ, an order, command, Eur. I. A. 1130, etc.

κελευσμοσύνη, ἡ, Ion. for κελουσμός, κέλευσμα, Hdt. 1. 157.

κελευστής, οἱ, ὅ, (κελεύω) a commander, esp. on board ship, the man who by his voice or by signs gives the time to the rowers, Ar. Ach. 554, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 403.

κελευστιᾶ, dub. I. for κελουτιᾶ.

κελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a κελουστής, commanding, hortatory; ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, Plat. Polit. 260 D.

κελευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κελεύω) ordered, commanded, Luc.

κελεύστωρ, ορος, ὅ, =κελευστής.

κελευτιᾶ, Frequentat. from κελύω, as πνευστιᾶ from πνέω, to be continually urging on and commanding, Αἰάντε κελευτιᾶντε, κελουτιᾶν Γαίφωχος II. 12. 265., 13. 125, where others κελευστιᾶν, others κελουτιᾶν, going.

κελεύω, ἡ, σω: on pf. pass. κεκέλευμαι or -λενμαι, v. Loh. Aj. p. 323, (κέλλω). Strictly to urge or drive on, Lat. incitare, μάστιγι κελύω II. 23. 642: hence to urge, exhort, bid, command, order, very freq. from Hom. downwards: usu. of persons in authority, but also freq. of friendly exhortations: more rare of inferiors, to urge, intreat, beseech, Od. 10. 17, 345, II. 24. 599, Hdt. 1. 116, 80 κέλομαι Od. 11. 71: esp. to call and so give time to the rowers, Ath., cf. κελουστής.—Construct. I. usu. c. acc. pers. foll. by inf., to order one to do, as, κ. σέ ἐς πηλὸν λέναι II. 17. 30, cf. 11. 781, etc. (which was afterwards taken as acc. c. inf., to order that . . . , as in κέλομαι, Lat. jubeo.) c. acc. pers. et rei, κ. τινα τί i. e. to order one (to do) a thing, II. 4. 286., 20. 87.

3. c. acc. pers. only, to urge on, command him, Od. 9. 278., 11. 507: hence, κ. τινα ἐπὶ . . . (as we say) to order one against or to . . . , Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 20 and 53.

II. c. dat. pers. foll. by inf., to call to, order one to do, II. 2. 50, Od. 2. 6, etc.

2. c. dat. pers. only, to call to, command him, II. 2. 151, etc.

III. absol., esp. in Homeric phrase, ὡς σὺ κελύεις: so, πολλά κελύων Hdt. 6. 36.

IV. c. inf. only, τινα or τινί

and so in Att., κ. μὴ ποιεῖν to forbid to do.

V. in Dem.

48. 14. κ. τι παρὰ τινος to require it from him.

κελεύω, ὁ. absol. sing. of κελώντες.

κῆλῃς, ἤτος, ὅς, (κέλλω) a courser, race-horse, Pind., but κῆλῃς ἵππος Od. 5. 371. (From the Aeol. κέληρ comes Lat. *celer*, *celeres*; and Festus derives the Lat. *celstus* for *equus* from κῆλῃς, Koen Greg. p. 306, sq.) II. a fast-sailing yacht with one bank of oars, a light vessel, Lat. *celes*, *celox*, Hdt. 8. 94.

III. *puenda muliebria*, Eustath.

κελήσομαι, fut. of κέλομαι, Od.

κελητιάζω, f. ἄσω, =sq., Hesych.

κελητιζέω, f. ἴω, (κέλης) to ride a race-horse; in gen. to ride, ἵπποισι κελητιζέειν Il. 15. 679: esp. of a race where one man rode two or more horses, leaping from one to the other.

II. *sensu obsceno*, Ar. Vesp. 501, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. 260. κελήτιον, τό, Dim. from κῆλῃς, Thuc. 4. 120.

ΚΕ'ΛΛΩ, f. κέλω: aor. ἔκελα, transit. to urge, drive on, the Lat. *cello* (*percello*), and *pello*: Hom. has it only in Od., always in aor., and in phrase νῆα κέλωσι to run a ship to land, put her in, Lat. *appellere*, sometimes with ἐν φαιμάβοισι added, Od. 9. 546., 12. 5: sometimes absol., Od. 10. 511., 11. 20: also in Att.: so too, κ. πλάττω Aesch. Ag. 696. II. intrans.

to move, go, esp. of ships, to land, put to shore or into harbour, 80, κελάσσειν ἡμισὶ Od. 9. 149: κ. ἐπὶ, πρὸς γῆν Aesch. Eum. 10, Soph. Tr. 804: also, κ. γαῖαν Aesch. Supp. 16. (To this Root belong also ἐκέλλω, κέλης, κελέω, κέλομαι, perh. καλέω, v. κέλομαι II.)

κέλομαι, f. κελήσομαι, aor. κεκλόμην and ἐκεκλόμην, in Hom. esp. 3 sing. κέκελετο, part. κεκλόμενος, (κέλλω). Poet. for κελέω, to set in motion, urge on, exhort, command, oft. in Hom.: curiously, ἰαλντο κηρός, ἐπεὶ κέλετο μεγάλη τῆς wax melted, since mighty force constrained it, Od. 12. 175. Construct. like κελέω, c. dat. vel acc. pers., with an inf. expressed or omitted, etc.; Hom. usu. adds the dat. to the aor. in signf. to call, call to or on.

II. κέλομαι sometimes adds to the signf. of κελέω that of καλέω: hence 1. to call, call to, ἤφασσεν Il. 18. 391, cf. ἐπικέλομαι. 2. to call by name, hence to name, Pind. I. 6. 78.

κέλασι, inf. aor. from κέλλω, Od. 10. 511.

Κελτοί, οἱ, the Kelts, Hdt. 2. 33: later also Κέλται. Hence Κελτιστί, Adv. in Keltic, in the language or after the manner of the Kelts, Luc.

κελύφάνων, τό, (γλύφω) = κελύφη, Lyc., and Luc. [v] Hence κελύφάνωδης, es, (εἶδος) like a shell or husk, Theophr.

κελύφη, ἡ, (γλύφω) dub. l. for κελύφος in Theophr. [v]

κελύφινος, ἰνῃ, ἰον, of shells, pods or husks. [v]

κελύφιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Arist. H. A. [v]

κελύφος, eos, τό, a husk, rind, pod, shell, Arist. Gen. An.: metaph. of old dicasts, ἀντιστοιχῶν κελύφινος were affidavit husks, Ar. Vesp. 545: also of testaceous animals. II. an old skiff boat, Ant. (Cf. καλύπτω, κρύπτω.) Hence

κελύφωδης, es, = κελευφωδής.

κέλωρ, ωρος, ὁ, ὄνα, a rare poet. word in Eur. Andr. 1033, and Lyc. 495 etc.

κεμᾶδσποδος, on, (σεύω) chasing the deer, Nonn.: from κεμᾶς, ὄδος, ὅς, an unknown kind of deer, Il. 10. 361.

κεῖμα, atos, τό, (κεῖμαι) the lair of a beast, dub. in Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 917 D.

κεμᾶς, ὄδος, ἡ, poet. for κεμᾶς, Q. Sm.

κέμφορ or κέμφορ, ὁ, = κέμφορ.

κέν, before a vowel for κε, q. v. Hom.

κεναγγίη, f. ἡσω, Ion. κενεαγγίη, q. v.: from κενεαγγίης, ἑς, (κενός, ἔγγος) emptying vessels, hence breeding famine, hunger, ἄπολα Aesch. Ag. 188. Hence

κεναγγία, ἡ, emptiness of vessels; esp. hunger, Plat. (Com.) Symm. 10: κ. ἄγειν to fast, Ar. (?) ap. Meinek. ibid.: also Ion. κενεαγγίη, q. v.

κεναγορία, ἡ, (κενός, ἀγορία) empty talk, prating, poet. κενεαγ., ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B.

κενανδρία, ἡ, lack of men, disreputable state, Aesch. Pers. 730. κενάνδριος, on, (ἀνὴρ) empty of men, disreputable, Aesch. Pers. 119, Soph. O. C. 917.

κεναυχής, ἑς, v. the poet. κενεαυχής.

κένδυλα, on, τά, also κένδyla, ἡ, and κενδύλη, ἡ, dub. l. for σχένδυλα.

κεναεγγίη, (κενός, ἔγγος) to have empty vessels; esp. in Hipp. to have the vessels of the body empty, to be fasting, to hunger, be exhausted. Hence

κεναεγγίη, or rather -ής, ἡ, Ion. for κενεαγγία, hunger, exhaustion, Hipp.

κεναεγγιτέον, verb. Adj., one must leave the vessels empty, Aretae.

κεναεγγικός, ἡ, ὄν, having the vessels empty, esp. Medic. with those of the body empty, exhausted, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

κενεαγορία, ἡ, v. κενεαγορία.

κεναευχής, ἑς, (αὐχῆ) vain boasting, braggart, Il. 8. 230.

κενέβριεος, on, = νεκριαῖος, dead, esp. of dead cattle: esp. in plur., τὰ κενέβριεα. 1. carrion, dog's-meat, Ar. Av. 538.

2. the dog's-meat market, Erotian.

κενεγκράνιος, on, (κρανίον) brainless. [α]

κενεμρίβητες, f. ἡσω, (ἐμβρίτης) to step into a hole, stumble, Plut., and Luc.: in Medic. of the probe, to reach a cavity. Hence

κενεμρίβητις, εως, ὁ, in Medic. the reaching a cavity with the probe. [α]

κενός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for κενός, q. v., empty, Hom., and sometimes in Att. Hence

κενότης, ἤτος, ἡ, = κενότης, Hipp.

κενοέφρων, on, gen. onos, (φρήν) empty-minded, Theogn. 233. κενῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (κενός) the hollow between the ribs and the hip, the flank, elsewhere λαγόνες or λατάρια, Hom.

II. any hollow space, e.g. of a cave, Nonn.: in gen. space, Anth.

κενήριον, τό, an empty monument, cenotaph, Euphor. 81.

κενοβουλία, ἡ, (βουλή) vain counsel.

κενογάμιον, τό, (γάμος) an empty, unreal marriage, coined after κενογάμιον by Ach. Tat. [α]

κενοδοντίς, ἰδος, fem. of κενόδους, Anth.

κενοδοξία, f. ἡσω, to be vain, puffed up: and

κενοδοξία, ἡ, vanity, conceit, Polyb.: from

κενόδοξος, on, (δόξα) vain, conceited, Polyb. Adv. -ως.

κενόδοξος, onτος, ὁ, ἡ, toothless.

κενοδρομέη, f. ἡσω, (δρόμος) to run alone, be without attendants.

κενοκοπέω, f. ἡσω, (κόπτω) to labor in vain, waste one's pains, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1037 A.

κενοκράνιος, on, (κράνον) empty-headed, Orac. Sibyll.

κενολογία, f. ἡσω, to talk empty, Eupol. Incert. 98: and

κενολογία, ἡ, empty, idle talk, Plut.: from

κενολόγος, on, (λέγω) talking empty, prating.

κενοπάθεια, ἡ, empty, unreal sensation, Sext. Emp. [α]: from

κενοπαθεῖω, f. ἡσω, (πάθος) to have empty unreal sensations, to which no object corresponds, Sext. Emp. Hence

κενοπαθήματα, atos, τό, an empty unreal sensation, Sext. Emp. [α] κενορρημοσύνη, ἡ, (ῥήμα) = κενολογία.

ΚΕΝΟ'Σ, ἡ, ὄν: poet. κενός, ed. εὐν, (as always in Hom. except Od. 22. 249, where he has κενός, and Il. 4. 181, where κενός): Ion. κενός, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt., and also in Pind. = empty, opp. to πλέος, πλήρης, Hom.

2. empty, hence, empty-handed, Il. 2. 298, Od. 15. 214: κενός χεῖρας ἔχοντες Od. 10. 42: τό κενόν the void of space, Lat. vacuum, inane, Democ. ap. Plut.

II. in gen. empty, fruitless, vain, like μάταιος, ἔμματα Od. 22. 249, γνῶμη, ἐλπίς, etc. Pind., and Att.: κενὴ ἰν vain, Pind. O. 10. 112: 80, els κενόν Diod.: ἡ διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάσεως empty flourishing of arms, Thuc. 4. 126.

III. exhausted, ἐν' ἔσθματος Aesch. Pers. 484. IV. c. gen. void, destitute, bereft, φρενών Soph. Ant. 754, δακρυών Eur. Hec. 230: hence absol., bereaved of her young, λέαυα Soph. Ag. 986—Adv. κενῶς, Plut.—

Compar. and Superl., acc. to Gramm., κενότερος, κενότατος, yet the regul. κενότερος, κενότατος also occur, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 65. Anm. 4, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 111 D, etc., cf. στενός.

κενοσοφία, ἡ, vain, pretended wisdom: from

κενόσοφος, on, frivolously wise, cf. ματαιόσοφος.

κενοσπουδία, f. ἡσω, to pursue frivolities, M. Anton.: and κενοσπουδία, ἡ, pursuit of frivolities, Dion. H.: from

κενόσπουδος, on, (σπουδή) zealous after frivolities; τὰ κ. matters of mere curiosity, Cic. Att. 9. 1. Adv. -δως, Plut.

κενοτάφῃ, (τάφος) to raise an empty tomb, i. e. monument to any one's memory in a place where he was not buried, τινά Eur. Hel. 1060, cf. 1057: metaph., τὸν θῆν Plut. Hence κενοτάφον, τό, an empty tomb, cenotaph, Plut. [ἀ] κενοτής, ἥτος, ἡ (κενός) emptiness, vanity, Plat. Rep. 585 B. κενοφροσύνη, ἡ, emptiness of mind, Timon Phil. 3. 2: from κενόφρων, ον, γεν. ονος, (φρῆν) empty-minded: vain, infellectual, Βουλεύματα Aesch. Fr. 762.

κενοφώνῃ, ἡ, ἡσω, to speak idly: and κενοφώνια, ἡ, vain talk, babbling, N. T.: from κενοφώνος, ον, (φωνή) empty sounding, prating. κενώ, (κενός) to empty out, drain, πόλιν ἀνδρῶν κ. Aesch. Supp. 660: to make a place empty by leaving it, desert it, Βουλύ Eur. Andr. 1138. Pass. to be emptied of . . . , c. gen. Hdt. 4. 123: to be left empty, deserted, Thuc. 2. 51, cf. Soph. O. T. 29. 2. to become vain, of none effect, N. T.

κένσα, Ep. inf. aor. 1 act. of κεντέω, as if from *κέντω, II. 23. 337. II. imperat. aor. 1 med. of κεντέω. κέντασε, Dor. 3 sing. aor. 1 from κεντέω for ἐκέντησε. κενταύρειον, τό, = κενταύριον, Diosc. Κενταύρειος, εἰα, εἰον, Centaurian, of, belonging to, befitting Centaurs, γένος Eur. I. A. 706.

Κενταυρίδης, ον, δ, of or descended from Centaurs: hence ἵππος Κ. a Thessalian horse, Luc.

Κενταυρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, like Centaurs, hence savage, gross, rude, and so Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Ran. 38.

κενταύριον, or κενταύρειον, τό, also ἡ κενταυρίς Theophr., and ἡ κενταυρίη Hipp., the plant Centaury.

κενταυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. foreg.

Κενταυρίσκος, δ, Dim. from Κένταυρος, a little Centaur.

Κενταυροκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) slaying Centaurs, Lyc.

Κενταυρομάχη, ἡ, (μάχη) a battle of Centaurs, Plut.

Κενταυροπλήθης, ἐς, (πλήθος) full of Centaurs, Eur. H. F. 1273.

Κένταυρος, δ, a Centaur: they were a savage race, dwelling between Pelion and Ossa in Thessaly, extirpated in a war with their neighbours the Lapithae, II. 11. 832, Od. 21. 295, sq., Hes. Sc. 184, cf. φῆρ. II. later, from Pind. P. 2. 82, sq., they were believed to be monsters of double shape, half-man and half-horse: hence also ἱπποκένταυρος, cf. Voss Myth. Br. 2. p. 265, sq.: usu. said to have been sons of Ixion and Nephelê (the Cloud).

III. also = παυδεσάρης, from the brutal sensuality ascribed to the Centaurs: hence too 2. the pudenda, Theopomp. (Comm.) Incert. 14. (Prob. from κεντέω, ταῖρος, either from bull-fights, ταυροκαθάρια, or from their being mounted herdsmen.)

κεντέω, dub. for sq.

KENTE'Ω, ἡ, ἡσω, Ep. inf. aor. 1 κένσαι as if from *κέντω, II. 23. 337, to prick, goad, sting, esp. in order to drive on, hence to spur on, spur, II. 1. c., v. κέντρον. 2. in gen. to prick, wound, Pind. P. 1. 55, etc.: to stab, pierce, Soph., and Eur.

3. to torture, torment, Xen. An. 3. 1, 29, Hell. 3. 3, 11. κέντημα, ατος, τό, a sting, goad: hence the point of a weapon, Polyb. II. the sting, wound inflicted thereby, Aesch. Fr. 155.

κέντησις, εως, ἡ, a pricking, goading, etc.

κεντήτης, ἥτος, δ, one who goads or spurs. Hence

κεντήτριος, ον, of, belonging to, fitted for piercing, goading, etc.: τὸ κ., like κέντρον, a goad, piercer, awl.

κεντήτιός, ἡ, ὄν, prickly, Theophr.

κεντήτιός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεντέω) prickled. II. embroidered, Epict.

κέντο, Dor. for κέλετο, cf. γέντο, ἦθον, Alcibi. 117.

κεντώ, rare collat. form from κεντέω, Hdt. 3. 16.

κεντήρεις, εσσα, εν, (κεντέω) pointed, sharp, prickly, Nic.

κεντήρηνκίς, ἐς, (κεντέω, ἡνέκῃς) spurred or goaded on, ἵπποι II. 5. 752., 8. 396.

κεντήριον, ἡ, ἡσω, = κεντέω, to prick, goad, spur, Xen. Eq. 11. 6: metaph. of desire, Id. Symp. 8. 24.

κεντήριος, ον, δ, a prickly kind of shark, Arist. Part. An.

II. a kind of beetle or wasp, Theophr. [7]

κεντήριον, τό, Dim. from κέντρον: in gen. a prick, goad, sting.

κεντήριώ, (κεντήριον) to prick, spur.

κεντήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = κέντρον. II. = δελφός, Ael.

κεντήρισκος, δ, a kind of fish, dub. in Theophr., perh. for κεντήριος, κεντήριονος.

κεντήριος, ον, δ, = κεντήριος, Ael. κεντροβύρις, ἐς, (κεντρον II, βάρος) gravitating towards the centre: hence τὰ κεντροβαρικά, a treatise of Archimedes on finding the centre of gravity in bodies.

κεντροβήλητος, ον, (βήλη) goaded: but 2. act. goading, stinging, ὀδύνα Aesch. Supp. 563.

κεντροβιάτης, ἐς, (μαλινωμα) madly spurring, Jac. A. P. p. 789.

κεντροβιμυρνή, ἡ, the prickly myrtle, Theophr.

κέντρον, τό, (κεντέω) a point, prickle, spike, sting, any thing piercing: hence esp. 1. a horse or ox-goad, Lat. stimulus, II. 23. 387, 430: later a spur: but usu. post-Hom. a goad for driving oxen, in Hom. Βουπλήξ: proverb., πρὸς κέντρα λακτίσειν, v. sub λακτίσειν. 2. an instrument of torture, Hdt. 3. 130. 3. a nail, rivet, for joining iron. 4. a thorn. 5. = πείστη, Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 A. 6. metaph. a spur, incentive, Soph.

Phil. 1039: also of pointed language, that tells upon the hearer, as of Pericles, κέντρον ἐγκατέλειπε τοῖς ἀκροαμένοις Eupol. Dem. 6. II. the point, round which a circle is described, centre, Plat. Rep. 436 D. III. a kernel or hard knot in wood or stone, Theophr.

κεντροπιάγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) deeply pricking or goading.

κεντροπύτης, ἐς, (τύπτω) struck by a goad or spur, Anth.

κεντροτύπος, ον, (τύπτω) act. hitting, striking with a goad or spur: but II. proparox. κεντρότυπος = μαστιγίας. [v]

κεντροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) with a goad or sting, Opp.

κεντρόω, (κεντρον) to make pointed, arm with sharp points: in Pass. to have a spur or sting, Plat. Rep. 552 D. II. to put or find in the centre, late.

κεντρόωτης, ἐς, (κεντρον, εἶδος) pointed, prickly.

κέντρον, ωος, δ, one that bears the marks of the κέντρον, or a spur-goad, jule, or a rogue that has been put to the torture, so in Ar. Nub. 450, cf. μαστιγίας, βάραθρος. II. later, a collection of scraps stitched together, patchwork, Diod.: esp. metaph. a copy of verses made up of scraps from other authors, Lat. cento: hence δημοκροκέντρων and δημοκέντρα, poems made up of fragments from Hom.: so we have them from Virgil by Proba Falconia and Ausonius.

κέντροσις, εως, ἡ, (κεντρέω) a goading, spurring on. II. a central position.

κεντροτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεντρέω) pricked, pierced, Plut. II. furnished with a sting, Arist. H. A.: spiked, Strab.

κεντήριον, ωος, δ, the Lat. Centurio.

*κέντω, obsol. root of κεντέω, whence the Ep. inf. κένσαι for κεντήσαι is usu. derived.

κέντωρ, ορος, δ, a goader, driver, ἵππων II. 4. 391., 5. 102.

κένωμα, ατος, τό, (κενώ) an empty space, interval, Polyb.

II. a husk. III. Medic. an evacuation, Plut.

κένωσις, εως, ἡ, an emptying, evacuation, Plat. Rep. 585 A.

κενωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, for emptying, τινός Ael.: esp. Medic. evacuating.

κέωμα, Ep. and Ion. collat. form from κέωμαι, whence Hdt. has 3 sing. κέεται, Hom. 3 pl. κέονται, Hipp. inf. κέεσθαι. The first person is not in use.

κεφαττελεβώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) Archestr. ap. Ath. 163 D, acc. to Bentl., from κέφος and ἀττελεβός = κεφώδης.

κεφώμαι, as Pass. to be easily cajoled or deceived, like the κέφος, LXX, Cf. Att. 13. 40.

κέφος, δ, a light sea-bird of the petrel kind: hence II. metaph. a feather-brained simpleton, a booby, noddie, Ar. Pl. 912, etc. (Acc. to Schol. Ar. akin to κοῖφος or κυφός.) Hence

κεφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a κέφος: hence silly.

κεράβατης, ον, δ, = κεροβάτης. [ἀ]

κεράλκῃς, ἐς, (κέρας, ἔλκω) drawing with the horns, as a steer in the yoke, Call. Dian. 179.

κεραία, ἡ, (κέρας) a horn, Nic. II. any thing like a horn, growing or projecting like one: esp. 1. a yard-arm, cf. Lat. cornua antennarum, Aesch. Eum. 556, etc.: hence in gen. a projecting beam, e. g. of a crane, etc., v. Thuc. 2. 76. 2. the antennae of the crab, etc., Arist. H. A. 3. the horns of the moon, Arat. 4. a horn or promontory of land, Anth.

5. a branch, branching stake of wood, Polyb. 6. any little projection or mark at the top of a thing, Plut.: esp. an accentual mark or sign in writing, aper, 'a tittle,' N. T.: hence

διὰ πρῶτης κεφαλᾶς διήκον, of a character shewing itself in every letter, *Dion. H.*: also an abbreviation in short-hand writing, *Plut.* 7. the leg. point of a pair of compasses. *Sext. Emp.*

III. any thing made of horn, e. g. a bow, Anth.

καρῆζω, f. τω, *to destroy utterly, lay waste, ravage*, πόλιν, σταθμούς ἀνθρώπων etc., Hom., and Hdt. II. of persons, *to kill, slaughter*, τρώας II. 2. 861, cf. 21. 129, Hdt. 7. 125; *to sink ships*, Hdt. 8. 86, 91: κ. τινα ἐκ τόπου *to make away with, carry off*, Id. 1. 159. (Acc. to some from κέρας, others from κείρω.)

κεράϊω, v. l. for κεράω, Il. 9. 203.
 κραιούχος, ον, (κεράω, ἔχω) *holding the sail-yard*.
 κεράϊω, v. l. for κεράω, Il. 9. 203.
 κεράϊς, ἴδος, ἥ, (κέρας) *a worm that eats horn*, once read in
 Od. 21. 395.

κεραίς, ἰδος, ἥ, *a sheep when its horns are grown*, Lyc.
 κεραῖσμός, ὁ, (κεραῖω) *destruction, devastation*, Dion. H.
 κεραῖστης, οὐ, ὁ, (κεραῖω) *a ravager, robber*, h. Hom. Merc. 336.
 κεραῖτις, ἰδος, ἥ, *a herb, said to be fenugreek*, also βούκεπας
 and τῆλις.

κεράτω, Ep. for κερᾶω, the radic. form of κεράννυμι, *to mix*,
ζωρότερον κέρατε *mix the wine stronger*, Il. 9. 203 : prob. not
found elsewh. : and here some read κέρανε and κέραρις.

κεραλκή, ἐς, (κέρας, ἀλκή) stout of horn.
κεράμειος, αἶα, αἶον, (κέραμος) = κεράμειος, κεράμεος, dub. in Polyb.

κεράμβηλον, τό, *a scare-crow* in a garden: acc. to Hesych.
strictly a kind of *beelle* fixed on fig-trees to drive away gnats;
cf. κεράμβυξ.
ΚΕΡΑΜΒΗΛΟΣ, ὁ, = sq.

κεράμβυξ, ukos, *δ*, a kind of horned beetle, *cerambyx*, which feeds on dead wood; our musk-beetle is of this kind. (Prob. from *κάραβος*, with allusion to *κέρας*.)

Gorg. 514 E. II. potter's ware, earthenware, Eratosth.
 ap. Ath. 482 B.

κεράμεικός, ἡ, όν, *earthen*, like κεράμειος: δ κ. α *potter*, τροχός τών κεραμεικών, dub. l. in Xen. Symp. 7. 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.

Κεράμεικος, δ, the Potters' Quarter: in Athens two places were called *Cerameicus*, one within and the other without the Dipylon or Thriasian Gates, v. Schol. Ar. Ran. 1125, Eq. 769, Av. 305, Dict. of Antiqq. voc. λαμπαδηφορία fin.

κεράμειον, Ion. *hion*, τό, *a potter's workshop*, Aeschin. 70. 22.
κεράμεος, α, ον, Ion. *hios*, τῆ, ιον, (κέραμος) of clay, earthen-
ware, Ep. Hom. 14. 14, and Plut.

κεράμεος, *ον*, = *foreg.*, Plat. Lys. 219 E.
 κεράμεως, *ὄν*, better form for κεράμειος, Lob. Phryn. 147.
 κεράμεις, *ἑως*, δ, (*κέραμος*) *a potter*, Il. 18. 601, cf. Ep. Hom.

14. Proverb, ὡς κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοπέει from Hes. Op. 25, etc.; also, κεραμεὺς πλοῦτος, of any thing frail and uncertain.

κεράμευτικός, ἡ, *όν*, of, belonging to a potter, Diod. : ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the potter's art, pottery, Luc.
 ΚΕΡΑΜΕΥΩ. (κέραμος) to be a potter. work in earthenware: κ.

καὶ κεραμεύς, (keramēus) ὁ οὗτος ἄρτιος, working in earthenware cups, in καθάρους to make earthenware cups, Epigen. Hero. 1: in Ar. Eccl. 253: πόλις ἐν καὶ καλῶς κεραμεύει (as we say) he tinkers the state, of the demagogue Cephalus, whose father was a potter.

κεράμης, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. for κέραμειος.
 κέραμης, ἴδος, pecul. Ep. fem. for κέραμειος.
 κεραμίδω. (κεραυίς) to cover with tiles. II. in war, to

κεραυίδες, (κεραῖς) to cover with tiles, to make a roof of shields, as if of tiles, to protect the soldiers; the Roman testudo.

ΚΕΡΑΥΙΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν. = ΚΕΡΑΜΕΙΟΣ, γῆ κ. potter's earth. Hipp.: ἡ

κεράμειος, η, ον, = κεράμειος, ἡ ἢ ποττοῦς ἄνθρωπος, 227p. 1.
 —κη, sub. τέχνη, the potter's art, pottery, Plat. Polit. 288 A.
 κεράμινος, η, ον, = κεράμειος, of earthenware or clay, Hdt. 3.
 σβ., 4. 70.

κέραμον, τό, *an earthenware vessel, a pot, jar*, *Liat. testa*, *Hdt.* 3. 6, *Xen. An.* 6. 1, 15: strictly Dim. from κέραμος, or neut. from sq.

κεράμις, *īa*, *ιον*, = *κεράμειος*, *dub.* in *Xen. An.* 3. 4, 7.
 κεράμῃς, *īdos*, *ῆ*, *Att.* *īdos* [*ī*], (*κέραμος*) *a roof-tile*, *Ag. Vesp.*
 206, *Thuc.* 3. 22, etc. : also *a tiled roof*. *II.* = *κεράμιον*, *an*

earthen vessel or utensil, Ath. III. as Adj. κ. γῆ, *potter's earth, clay*, Plat. Crit. III D; also, ἡ κ., sub. γῆ, Id. Legg. 844 B.

κεραμίτης, ου, δ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, *belonging to a κέραμος*,
κεραμίτις γῆ *potter's earth; clay*, Hipp., like *κεραμῖς*, for which
Clem. Al. says *παρθένιος γῆ*.

κέραμον, τό, = κέραμιον: τὰ κ. vessels used at table, of whatever material, *plate*, dub. in Ptolem. ap. Ath. 229 D.
κεραμοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) making earthenware: δ κ. a potter.

κεράμωπωλεῖον, τό, *the pottery market*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 161: from
κεράμωπωλέω, f. ἴσω, *to sell earthenware*, Alex. Incert. 60: from

II. *any thing made of this earth, as* I. *any earthen*

III. a tile, and in collective sense, *the tiles*, Ar. Nub. 1127.

IV. *a prison, dungeon*, said to be a Cyprian usage: hence, χαλκῆς ἐν κεράτῳ Π. 5. 387; unless this is a later notion, in-

stead of translating it *under roof of brass*, i. e. impenetrable; cf. however *χίραμος*. (Acc. to some from *κεράννυμι*, others from *EPA, *terra*: if signif. IV is established, it would seem

akin to γέργυρα, κάρκαρον, *cancer*.) Hence
κεραμουργός, *όν*, (**ἐργω*) = κεραμοποιός.
κεραμώω, *to cover, roof with tiles*, Arist. *Phys.*; hence

κεραμωτός, ἡ, ὄν, covered with tiles, tiled, esp. τὸ κ. Polyb.,
 οἱ κεραμωτὴ στέγη Strab., a tiled roof.
 κεράννυμι, and νύω Alcae. (Com.) Ἱερ. 2: fut. κεράσω, Att.

κεράω: aor. ἐκέρασα, aor. med. ἐκεράσθην [sā], hence Ep. also κεράσσω, ἐκέρασσα, but syncop. aor. med. ἐκράσθην: perf. act. κέκραυκα, perf. pass. κέκραμαι: aor. pass. ἐκράθην [ā]: later

also *κεκέρασμαι* and *ἐκεράσθην*, Lob. Phryn. 582. Of these tenses Hom. uses only the aor. act. and med. (not syncop.), usu. with *σ*: also in II. 4. 260. conj. pres. *κέρωνται*, as if from

κέραμαι, II. 9. 203; also the collat. form κεράω, and more freq. κερῶ; lastly in compo. with ἐπί the inf. aor. I act. κρήσαι. Cf. also κινῶ, κίνησι.

To *mix*, *mingle*, (diff. from *μύρνυμι*, v. sub *κρασις*), from Hom. downwards, mostly of diluting the strong syrup-like wine of the Greeks (and Romans), and so preparing it for the table.

as Od. 5. 93., 24. 364; but more freq. in Hom. in Med., e. g. οἶνον ἐν κοτήρῃσι κέρωσται *they mix their wine in bowls*, Il. 4. 260. cf. Od. 3. 332; also, κοτῆρῃσι κεδόσασθαι *to mix oneself*

1132. 2. *to temper or cool by mixing*, as hot water for the

3. metaph. to blend together, temper, regulate, Lat. *temperare*, of climates, ὄραι μάλιστα κεκραμέναι Hdt. 4. 106. cf. Xen. Cyn. 5. 5: of tempers of mind, ἡθε.

II. in gen. to *mix*, compound, Lat. *attemperare*, ἔκ τινος of a thing. Plat. Rep. 501 B. III. in Pind., οὐ γῆρας κέκρα-

ταὶ γεναὶ no old age is mingled with the race, i. e. it knows not old age, P. 10. 65, cf. O. 10. 123.
κέραξ, ακος, ὁ, = κέρας, Hesych.

κεραυόξοος, *ov*, (κέρας, ξέω) *polishing, working in horn; esp. making it into bows, etc., κ. τέκτων* Il. 4. 110.
κεραός, *δ, ov*, and later *os, ov*, (κέρας) *horned*, ἐλαφος Il.

3. 24, ἄρνες Od. 4. 85. II. of horn, made of horn, Call.
Apoll. 63.
κεραοῦνος, ον, (ἐχω) = κεραοῦνος, Anth.

κέρας, τό, gen. κέρατος, Ep. ρας, contr. ρας, so dat. κέρατι, κέραϊ, κέρα, Dual. κέραε, κέρα, and κέρασιν, κερῶν, plur. nom. κέρασ, κέρα, gen. κέραων, κερῶν, dat. κέρασι, Ep. κέρασσι. The

Ion. decl. is *kéras, kéreos, kérei*. [The regul. quantity of the gen. is *kerātos* etc., Herm. Soph. Tr. 516; though Hom. has *κεράσι*. Arat. 174 has a lengthd. form *κεράτος*, and Nic. Th.

291 κέρᾱατα, prob. formed after the Homer. κράατα: the other irreg. form κέρᾱα, in Orph. Lith. 238, is now corrected into κέρᾱατᾱ. Hom. has the contr. dat. sing. κέρα, nom. pl. κέρα.

I. *the horn of an animal*, in Hom. usu. of oxen. II.
 4 X [705]

horn, as a material for working, Od. 19. 563, where we find horn doors, through which the true dreams came, cf. Plat. Charm. 173 A, (and prob. there is a play between *κεράς*, *κραίνω*, as between *ἐλέφας*, *ἐλεφαίρειν*).

III. any thing made of horn; esp. a bow, Il. 1. 385; later esp.

1. of musical instruments, a *horn for blowing*, e. g. the Phrygian flute, Lat. *cornu*, either from its shape or because it was tipped with horn at the end, to deepen its tone, Luc., cf. Poll. 4. 74 sq.; also the bridge of a lyre, Soph. Fr. 232.

2. a drinking-horn, Xen. An. 7. 2, 3, or a metal goblet in the shape of a horn, ἀργυρήλατα κ. Aesch. Fr. 170, etc., cf. Ath. p. 476.

IV. a *horn, guard or pipe* at the end of a fishing line, to prevent the fish from biting it, Il. 24. 81, Od. 12. 253.

V. an arm or branch of a river, *κεράς* Ἀκeanou Hes. Th. 789, Νέλου Pind. Fr. 215, Μενθήσιον *κεράς* Thuc. i. 110; whence perh. later, river-gods were represented with bull's horns, unless this involve the same notion as that of the Horn of Plenty, Ἀμαλθείας *κεράς*.

VI. the wing of an army or fleet, Hdt. 6. 8., 9. 26, etc.: κατὰ *κεράς* προσβάλλειν to attack in flank, Thuc. and Polyb.: ἐπὶ *κεράς* ἄγειν to lead (men or ships) towards the wing, i. e. in column, not with a broad front, Lat. *agmine longo*, Interp. ad Hdt. 6. 12; in Att., ἐπὶ *κεράς* Thuc. 2. 90., 6. 32, and Xen.; so too, κατὰ *κεράς* Xen. An. 4. 6, 6.

VII. the sailyard of a ship, more usu. *κεράλα*, Mel.

VIII. any projection or elevation, e. g. a mountain-peak, Xen. An. 5. 6, 7; like the Swiss Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, etc.

IX. = πόσθη, Archil. 112.

X. *κεράτα* ποιεῖν τινι to give him horns, cuckold him, proverb. in Artemid.; whence *κερατίας*, *κερατᾶς*.

XI. = *κερατίνη*, Sext. Emp., Luc. (The Lat. *cornu*, our *horn*: also found in Hecr. *keren*: akin to *κέρα*, q. v. sub fin. On the compds. of *κεράς*, v. Lob. Phryn. 672.)

κεράς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of *κεράος*, horned.

κεράς, Adv., (κεράννυμι) mixed, dub., v. Lob. Paral. p. 223.

κεραβόλος, *ον*, (βάλλω) strictly, throwing, tossing with the horn; and pass., falling on the horn: hence, ὁππρία κ. pulse that does not soften in boiling, from an old belief that such pulse had fallen on the horns of the oxen in sowing, Theophr.

II. metaph. a harsh, inflexible person, Plat. Legg. 853 D.

κεράσια, and *κεράσια*, ἡ, = *κεράσος*, the cherry-tree.

κεράσιον, τό, the fruit of the *κεράσος*, a cherry, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 51 A: also the tree, Diosc.

κεράσμα, ατος, τό, (κεράννυμι) something mixed, a mixture; esp. a mixed drink, potion, like *κυκεών*, Hipp.

κεράσος, ὁ, later also ἡ, the cherry-tree, Theophr. (Buttm. compares Lat. *cornus*, which is to *cornu*, as *κεράσος* to *κεράς*.)

κεράστις, *ον*, ὁ, -τις, ἡ, (κεράς) horned. II. as Subst. ὁ *κεράστις* a horned serpent, Nic.: also an insect which destroys figs, Theophr.

κεραστής, οὔ, ὁ, fem. -τίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) one that mixes, a mixer, Orph.

κεράστις, ἡ, fem. from *κεράστις*.

κεραστής, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from *κεραστής*.

κεραστός, ἡ, ὅν, (κεράννυμι) mixed, mingled, Anth.

κερατοφόρος, ὁ, to have horns, Philostr.: from

κερατόφορος, *ον*, (φέρω) = *κερατοφόρος*, Eur. Phoen. 248.

κερατάρχης, *ον*, ὁ, (ἄρχω) the commander of a body of 32 elephants, Ael. Hence

κερατάρχη, ἡ, the office of a *κερατάρχης*.

κερατᾶς, ἄ, ὁ, a cuckold, v. *κεράς*, Byzant. word.

κεραταύλης, *ον*, ὁ, (κεράς, αἰδώς) a horn-blower.

κερατέα, ἡ, also *κερατεία* and -ία, the carob or locust tree (Arab. *kharroob*): its fruit was *κεράτιον*, called also St. John's bread, from a notion that it was his fruit in the wilderness.

κερατεία, ἡ, = *foreg*, Plin.

κερατιφόρος, *ον*, = *κερατοφόρος*.

κερατία, ἡ, = *κερατεία*, Strab.

κερατίων, ὁ, ὁ, one that is horned, Diod. II. cf. *κεράς* x.

κερατίων, f. ἰσω, to butt with the horns, Philo.

κερατίνη, ἡ, the fallacy called the Horns, Quint. Inst. i. 10, 6, cf. Diog. L. 7. 187, cf. *κεράς* xi: strictly fem. from *κεράτινος*.

κερατίνης, *ον*, ὁ, = *foreg*, Diog. L. 2. 108.

κερατίνος, ἡ, *ον*, (κεράς) of horn, made of horn, Xen. An. 6. 1, 4, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς κακ. 8.

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κεράτιον, τό, Dim. from *κεράς*, a little horn, Arist. H. A.

II. the fruit of the *κερατέα*, q. v., N. T.: hence

III. like Lat. *siliqua*, a weight, the carat, = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a scruple = $\frac{1}{72}$ of a pound, Rom. = $\frac{2}{3}$ χαλκοί: $\frac{1}{3}$ of an obol, Greek; v. Böckh, Metrol. Unters. § xi.

IV. a plant called also *τῆλις*, *foenum Graecum*, *fenugraecum*, Columella.

κερατίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *κερατίνη*, Diog. L. 7. 44, 82.

κερατιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κερατίζω) one that butts, LXX.

κερατίνης, *ον*, ὁ, -ίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, horned: hence of the horned porphy, Theophr.

κερατογλύφος, *ον*, (γλύφω) cutting or working in horn. [ὑ]

κερατοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like horn, esp. Medic. of the cornea in the eye.

II. sounding like a horn, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 170.

κερατοεῖος, *ον*, = *κερατοεῖος*, Nonn.

κερατοπόδιος, ὄν, (ποῖω) = *κερατοῖος*.

κερατόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, horn-footed, hoofed.

κερατοῦρος, ὄν, (ἔργω) = *κερατοῖος*.

κερατοφόρεω, to have horns, Arist. Part. An.: from

κερατοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) having horns, horned, Arist. H. A.

κερατοφόρος, to produce or grow horns: from

κερατοφύης, ἑς, (φύω) producing or growing horns, horned, Ath.

κερατόφωνος, *ον*, (φώνω) sounding from or like a horn, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

κερατόω, (κεράς) to harden into horn, Ael.

κερατώδης, ἑς, = *κερατοειδής*, Arist. H. A.

κερατών, ἄνος, ὁ, βωμὸς κ. an altar of horn, in the isle of Delos, Plut.

κερατώνια, ἡ, = *κερατεία*, Theophr.

κερατώπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὠπ) horned-looking, of the moon, late.

κεραύνις, *ον*, ὁ, = *κεραταῖνις*, Luc.

κεραύνιος, *ον*, (κεραυνός) of the thunderbolt; esp. wielding it, Ζεύς Anth.: v. *κεραύνιος*.

κεραύνια, *ον*, ὁ, stricken by thunder.

κεραύνιον, τό, a kind of truffle (ἰδών), said to grow after a thunder-storm.

II. a marginal mark, Diog. L. 3. 66.

κεραύνιος, α, *ον*, also ος, *ον* Aesch. Theb. 430, of a thunder-bolt, βολή, φάξ etc., Trag.: hence

2. stricken by the thunderbolt, Soph. Ant. 1139, Eur. Bacch. 6: esp., τὰ *κεραύνια* the 'thunder-spliten peaks' of several mountain ridges, Strab., etc., cf. *Acroceraunia*.

κεραυνόβλης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Theophr.; and

κεραυνόβλητος, *ον*, (βάλλω) struck by a thunderbolt or lightning: hence

II. metaph. like Lat. *attonitus*, astounded.

κεραυνοβολέω, f. ἤσω, to hurl the thunderbolt, Mel.: to strike therewith, τινά Anth.: and

κεραυνοβολία, ἡ, a hurling of thunderbolts: a thunder-storm, Strab.: from

κεραυνοβόλος, *ον*, (βάλλω) hurling the thunder-bolt, of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 598: but

II. proparox. *κεραυνόβολος*, *ον*, pass. *thunder-stricken*, Diod.

κεραυνοβρόντης, *ον*, ὁ, (βροντῶ) the lightener and thunderer, Ar. Pac. 376: like *βροντισκεραυνος*.

κεραυνομάχης, *ον*, ὁ, (μάχομαι) fighting with, wielding the thunderbolt, Mel. [α]

κεραυνοπληγῆς, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλησσω) thunder or lightning-struck, Alcae. (Com.) Gan. i.

KEPATYNOΣ, ὁ, the thunderbolt, thunder and lightning, Lat. fulmen, as we oft. use *thunder*, Hom.: but *thunder* by itself was *βροντή*, Lat. *tonitru*, and the flash of lightning ὠστρεότη, στροπή, Lat. *fulgur*, cf. Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 268: in fall, βέλος κεραυνό Soph. Tr. 1088: in plur., κεραυνοὶ thunderbolts, Hdt. 8. 37. From Hom. downwards the weapon of Zeus, v. also Hes. Th. 690, 854: acc. to a later legend forged by the Cyclopes, first in Hes. Th. 141.

κεραυνοσκοπεῖον, τό, (σκοπέω) strictly a place where thunder is observed.

II. a machine for making thunder on the stage, Poll. 4. 127, etc.

κεραυνοσκοπία, ἡ, (σκοπέω) the observation of thunder and lightning, divination by them, Diod.

κεραυνόουχος, *ον*, (έχω) wielding the thunderbolt, Ζεύς Philo.

κεραυνοφάτης, ἑς, (φάος) flashing like the thunderbolt, Eur. Tro. 1103.

κεραυνόφορος, *ov*, (φέρω) *wielding the thunderbolt*, Plut.
κεραυνός, (κεραυνός) *to strike with a thunderbolt*, Hdt. 7. 105:
hence metaphr., =καταβιάζειν, Artemid. Hence
κεραυνώσις, *ews*, *h*, *a striking with a thunderbolt*, Strab.
κεράω, *Ep*. radic. form of κεράννμι, *q*. v.
κεράω, (κεράς) *to take post on the wing or flank*, Polyb. 18. 7. 9.
κεραύνω, *ατος*, *δ*, *h*, (ὄν) *horned-looking*, of the moon.
Κερέβριος, *oi*, coined by Ar. Ran. 187, as name of a tribe,
with a pun on Κερέβρος.

Κέρβερος, *δ*, Cerberus, the dog which guards the gate of the
nether world, acc. to Hes. Th. 311, the fifty-headed son of
Typhao and Echidna, later with three heads: alluded to in
Od. 11. 623, and in Il. 8. 368, but without name or description.

κερβολέω, *f*. *h*ωα, also σκερβολέω, =κερτομέω.
κερβαίνω, fut. κερδάνω: inf. aor. κερδάναι, Ion. κερδῆναι, Ep.
Hom. 14. 6: un-Att. fut. κερδῆσω, Ion. also κερδῆσομαι, Hdt.
3. 72; and inf. aor. κερδῆσαι, (κερδός.) *To gain, derive profit*
or advantage from, κακὰ κ. *to make unfair gains*, Hes. Op. 350:
most freq. of all, κ. ἐκ or ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 4. 152, Xen.
Mem. 2. 9. 4: c. part., *to gain by doing* . . , Eur. Hel. 1051;
so too c. dat. et part. Μεγάροισι κερδανόμενι περιεοῖσι *we shall*
gain by Megara's preservation, Hdt. 8. 60, 3: absol. *to gain*
profit or advantage, Hdt. 8. 5, Soph. Fr. 26, 325, etc.: c. acc.
cognato, κέρδος κερδ. Id. O. T. 880: *to traffic, make merchandise*,
Id. Ant. 1037. II. *like ἀπολαύω, καρπόμοι, to gain*
a loss, i. e. *reap disadvantage* from a thing, as, διπλὰ
δάκρυα κ., Virgil's *renovare dolorem*, Eur. Hec. 518, cf. Arist.
Eth. 5. 4.

κερδᾶλέη, *h*, contr. κερδᾶλή; *the witty one*, and so like κερδᾶ, *a*
fox, cf. Plat. Rep. 365 C, Heusing. Cic. Off. 1. 13, 10. II.
a fox's skin, sub. δορά: strictly fem. from

κερδᾶλέος, *έα*, *έον*, (κέρδος) of persons, *looking sharp after*
one's interest, crafty, cunning, or in good sense, shrewd, Od.
13. 291; i. κ. νόμια, βουλή, ὠφελος Hom. 2. of things,
gainful, profitable, Hdt. 9. 7, 13, Ar. Av. 594, etc. Adv. -λέως,
to one's advantage, opp. to δικάως, Thuc. 3. 56. Hence

κερδᾶλέτης, *ητος*, *h*, *craftiness, cunning, shrewdness*.
κερδᾶλέσφρων, *ον*, gen. ονος, (φρήν) *crafty-minded, cunning*;
or selfish, Il. 1. 149, etc.

κερδαντρέον, verb. Adj. from κερδαίνω, *one must make money*,
M. Anton.

κερδαντήρ, *ηρος*, *δ*, (κερδαίνω) *a miser*.
κερδαντός, *h*, *όν*, (κερδαίνω) *that ought to be gained*: τὰ κερ-
δαντὰ κερδαίνω *to make fair gains*, Diog. L. 1. 97.
κερδάριον, τό, Dim. from κέρδος.
κερδέμπορος, *δ*, epith. of Hermes, as *presiding over gain in*
traffic, Orph.

κερδῆγτικός, *h*, *όν*, *greedy of gain*, Lat. *lucrosus*.
κερδία, *h*, (κέρδος)=φιλοκερδία, only in Gramm.
κερδίστος, *h*, *ον*, Superl. of κερδαίνω (with no Positive in use),
formed from κέρδος, the most cunning or crafty, Il. 6. 153.

II. *the most profitable*, Aesch. P. 385.
κερδίω, *ον*, gen. ονος, Compar. (with no Positive in use),
formed from κέρδος, *more profitable*, in gen. *better*: Hom. has
only neut., in phrase ἐμὸν δὲ κε κέρδιον εἶναι, or καὶ κεκ τοῦδ
κέρδιον ἔην.

ΚΕΡΔΟΣ, *eos*, τό, *gain, profit, advantage*, Hom., etc.: ἐν
κέρδι τι ποιεῖσθαι, cf. Hor., *lucro apponere*, Hdt. 6. 13;
so, κέρδος γίγνεται Eur. Med. 454, νομίζει Thuc. 7. 68; κέρδη
πονῆρᾷ ill-gotten gain, cf. Soph. Ant. 326, Arist. Eth. 5. 4.

II. *a gainful, shrewd scheme or device, plan*, Hom., usu.
in plur.: hence *craft, cunning*, κέρδεα εἰδέναι and ἐπισταθῆναι
to be versed in *crafty* schemes, *shrewd turns*, Hom.; κακὰ κέρδεα
βουλεύειν 'to mean mischief', Od. 23. 217. III. *greediness*
after gain.

κερδοσυλλέκτης, *ον*, *δ*, (συλλέγω) *a scraper together of gain*.
κερδοσύνη, *h*, (κέρδος) *like κερδαλέτης, cunning, craft*,
shrewdness: Hom. uses only the dat. κερδοσύνῃ as Adv. *cunningly*,
shrewdly.

κερδοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) *bringing gain*.
κερδοφίλον, τό, Dim. from κέρδος.
κερδῶ, *ος*, contr. οὖς, *h*, (κέρδος) *name of a fox*, Ar. Eq.
1068, cf. κερδαλέη. II.=γαλέη, γαλή, *a weasel*, Artemid.

Κέρδος, *δ*, *name of a slave in Dem.*: hence the Lat. *cerdo*,
a handicraftsman.

κερδώς, *α*, *ον*, (κερδός) *bringing or dispensing gain*, epith. of
Apollo, Lyc., of Hermes, Luc. II. (κερδᾶ) *of, like a fox*.
κέραια, τό, Ion. for κέραια, κέραια, from κέραια. Hence
κεραλκίς, *ης*, poet. for κεραλκίς, *stout in the horns*, ταῦρος
Call. Dian. 179, and Ap. Rh.

κερέων, *Ion*. inf. fut. of κέρω for κερεῖν, Il. 23. 146.
κερθός, *δ*, *a little bird, a tree-creeper*, Arist. H. A., Lat. *certhia*.
κερκίτης, *ον*, *δ*=δελεφίς II, esp. used as an anchor.

κερκίδιον, τό, Dim. from κερκίς. [I]
κερκιδιοποιή, *h*, sub. τέχνη, *the art of the κερκιδιοποιός*,
Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 1.

κερκιδιοποιός, *ον*, (κερκίς, ποιέω) *making shuttles*.
κερκίω, *f*. *ίσω*, *to send the shuttle through the web*, Plat. Crat.
387 E: from

κερκίς, *ιδος*, *h*, in the upright loom of the ancients,=the later
σπᾶθῃ, *a staff or rod with which the web was struck* to make
it thick and close, Il. 22. 448; made of gold in Od. 5. 62:
later in the horizontal loom, *the weaver's stay or comb*: but
usu. *the shuttle containing the spindle or spool*, Lat. *radius*,
pecten textorius, Soph. Ant. 976, etc. II. *any taper rod*,
of wood, ivory, etc.; as I. *a skewer for fastening*. 2. *the*
reed, quill, etc., with which stringed instruments were struck,
Lat. *plectrum*. 3. in gen. *a peg, pin*, Lat. *pavillus*: *a hair-*
pin or comb. 4. *a measuring-rod*, Lat. *radius mathematicus*,
Anth.

5. *the small bone of the shin or forearm*, Lat. *radius*,
Plut.: acc. to Herophilus, *the shin itself*. 6. *the prickle*
of the electric ray. III. *a wedge-shaped division of the*
seats in the theatre, Lat. *cuneus*, Alex. Gynaecoc. 1. IV.
a kind of poplar, the trembling aspen, from the rustling of its
leaves. (Prob. from κέρκω, κρέκω, cf. Ar. Ran. 1349.)

κέρκις, *ews*, *h*, (κερκίω) *the striking of the web with the*
kerkis: in gen. *weaving*, Arist. Nat. Ausc. Hence

κερκιστική, *h*, sub. τέχνη, *the art of weaving*, Plat. Polit. 282 B.
κερκίω, *h*, *an unknown bird*, also κερκοπάνη, Ael.
κερκόλυρα, *h*, said to be for κρεκόλυρα, quasi κρέκουσα λύρα
in Alc. 104.

κερκοπίθηκος, *h*, (κέρκος) *a long-tailed ape*, Strab. [I]
κερκωνή, *h*, *v*. κερκίω.

ΚΕΡΚΟΣ, *h*, *a tail*, as of a dog, Ar. Eq. 1031; κ. λαγῶ *a hare's*
scout, Il. 909: hence II. *membrum virile*, Lat. *cauda*, Ar.
Thesm. 239. 2. *a little animal that injures the vine*.

κέρκουρος or κερκόρορος, *δ*, *a light vessel, boat*, esp. of the
Cyprians, Hdt. 7. 97, cf. Plin. 7. 57. II. *a sea-fish*,
Opp. (In sign. I. some Gramm. write κέρκυρος by way of
deriving it from Κέρκυρα.)

κερκοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) *having a tail, tailed*, Arist. H. A.
Κέρκυρα, *h*, the island *Cercyra*, now *Confu*.

κέρκω, *rarer* collat. form for κρέκω.

κερκώτεος, *ον*, *befitting a κερκῶν*, i. e. *crafty, tricky*.
κερκώτης, *h*, *a kind of cicada*, from its long tail, Ar. Fr. 146.

κερκωίζω, *f*. *ίσω*, (κερκῶν II) *to play the ape*.
κέρκωσις, *ews*, *h*, *an exorcism on the clitoris*.

Κερκῶν, *ατος*, *δ*, (κέρκος), *the Cercopes* were fabled to be a
mischievous monkey-like race of men, whose connexion with
Hercules furnished subjects for ludicrous poetry and art:
seemingly at first placed near Thermopylae, ἔδραι Κερκῶνων
Hdt. 7. 216: but in the poem Κερκῶνες, ascribed to Hom.,
they were in Oechalia; acc. to others in Lydia, see Müll. Dor.
2. 12. § 10, and his references: hence 2. metaph. *a mis-*
chievous fellow, jackanapes, Aeschin. 33. 24. II. *a long-*
tailed ape or monkey, cf. τίτυπος. III.=κερκώτης.

κέρμα, *ατος*, τό, (κέρω) *any thing cut up into small parts*,
a morsel: esp. of small coin, *small change*, usu. in pl., Ar. Plut.
379; in sing., Amphip. Ampel. 3. Hence
κερματίω, *f*. *ίσω*, (κέρμα) *to mince into small pieces*, Achae.
ap. Ath. 368 A, etc.: metaph., κ. τὴν ἀρετὴν Plat. Meno 79 A.

II. *to coin into small money*, Anth. 2. *to change large*
coin for small.
κερματίον, τό, Dim. from κέρμα, Philippid. ap. Poll. 9. 88.
κερματιστής, *οῦ*, *δ*, (κερματίω) *a money-changer*, N. T.
κερμοδότης, *ον*, *δ*, (δίδωμι)=foreg., Nonn.

κέρνον, τό, also κέρνος, ου, ὁ, and κέρνος, εος, τό, a large earthen dish made with wells or hollows in the bottom, in which various fruits were offered in the rites of the Corybantes, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 300: borne by a priest or priestess called κερνοφόρος, Nic. II. τὰ κέρνα, also αἱ κέρναι, projections of the vertebrae.

κερνοφόρεω, f. ἴσω, to carry the κέρνον.

κερνοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) v. κέρνον.

κερνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (κέρας, βαλω) horn-footed or hoofed, epith. of Pan, Ar. Ran. 230: acc. to Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 709, he that goes (or sits) horned: others he that walks the mountain-peaks, v. κέρας VIII. [α]

κερροβός, ου, ὁ, (βόω) horn-sounding, of a flute tipped with horn, Anth.

κεροδέτος, ου, (δέω) bound with, made of horn, τόξον Rhcs. 33.

κεροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) horn-like, horn-shaped, Nic.

κερείς, δεσσα contr. ούσσα, ου, (κέρας) horned, Anacr. 49, Soph. Fr. 110: κερεῖς ὄχος a carriage drawn by horned cattle, Call. Dian. 113.

κερραῖα, ὅκος, ὁ, (οἶα) in a ship, a rope belonging to the sail-yards, Luc.

κεροπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (πλάσσω) arranging the hair in plaits or queues, a hair-dresser, prob. I. Archil. 77, v. Schol. II. 24. 81.

κερόστρωτος, ου, (στρώννυμι) inlaid with horn, Vitruv.

κερωτύπη, f. ἴσω, (τύπτω) to butt with the horn: in gen. to smile or dash about: of ships in a storm, Aesch. Ag. 655, in Pass.

κερουκίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

κερουκός, ἡ, ὄν, (κέρας, ἔλκω) drawing by the horns, v. κεραεῖς II.

II. drawing a bow of horn, Soph. Fr. 738: also 2. pass. of the bow itself, τόξα κ. Eur. Or. 268.

III. κ. κάλως a rope for hauling the sailyard, acc. to others κερουχός.

κερουτιάω, strictly of horned animals, to toss the horns or head, like Lat. cornua tollere: metaph. of persons, to hold the head high, give oneself airs, Ar. Eq. 1344.

κερουχίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Theocr. 5. 145.

κερουχός, ου, (ἔχω) having horns, horned. II. = κερα-οῖχος, sub. κάλως, a rope fastened to the sailyard, δελφινοφόρος κ. Pherecr. Agr. 6.

κερφόρος, ου, (φέρω) = κερσφόρος, horned, Eur. Bacch. 691.

κερόχρυσος, ου, golden-horned.

κερώω, (κέρας) to bend like a horn.

κέρσας, Ep. part. aor. I of κέρω, II. 24. 450.

κέρσε, Ep. for ἔκερσε, 3 sing. aor. I of κέρω, II.

κέρσιμος, ου, (κέρω) strictly that may be shorn: τὸ κέρσιμον is said to have been the horn on a fishing-line, which Hom. calls κέρας βοός.

κερτομέω, f. ἴσω, (κέρτομος) to taunt, mock or sneer at, c. acc., τινά Od. 16. 87, 18. 350: to sneer, scoff, Od. 8. 153, II. 16. 261: usu. κ. ἐπέεσσι, also κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις II. 2. 256, cf. Od. 13. 326: παραιβόλα κερτομέουσι h. Hom. Merc. 56. Hence

κερτόμησις, εως, ἡ, jeering, mockery, Soph. Phil. 1236.

κερτομία, ἡ, = foreg., Hom. always in plur., II. 20. 202, 433, Od. 20. 263.

κερτόμος, ου, = sq., Hom., only in neut. pl., κερτομοῖς ἐπέεσσιν προσωδῶν, πειρηθῆναι etc.: also simply, κερτομοῖς προσωδῶν II. 1. 539, Od. 9. 474, as if τὰ κερτόμα were a Subst. κέρτομος, ου, (κέρω, τέμνω) strictly heart-cutting, like δακέ-θυμος, hence esp. stinging, κέρτομα βάζεις Hes. Op. 786 (cf. κερτομοῖς προσωδῶν): χοροὶ κ. Hdt. 5. 83, cf. τωσασμός.

II. mocking, delusive, cheating, h. Hom. Merc. 338, κ. χαρά Ep. Alc. 1125.

κερχαῖλος, α, ου, (κέρχω) dry, rough, hoarse, Hipp.: from κέρχων, = κέρχω, Hipp.

κερχίνη, ἡ, = κερχρίνη, a millet-pudding, v. κέγχρινος.

κερχυαῖλος, α, ου, = κερχαῖλος.

κερχασμός, ὁ, = κέρχυνος: from

κερχύνω or κερχνέω = κέρχω.

κερχήν, ἡ, a kind of hawk, so called from its hoarse voice, said to be the kestrel, Lat. falco tinnunculus: also κερχνήτης and κερχνής, ἡ, or κερχνήτης, ἡ.

κερχνήτης, ἴδος, ἡ, and κερχνήτης, ἴδος, ἡ, collat. forms for foreg., Dind. Ar. Av. 304, 589.

κέρχυνος, ὁ, (κέρχω) dryness, roughness of the throat, hoarseness, Medic. II. by metath. = κέγχρινος.

κερχώνω and κέρχων, = κέρχω, Hipp. Hence κερχνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) dry, rough, hoarse, Hipp.

κερχνώμα, τό, in Hesych. prob. a v. l. for κέγχρωμα, q. v. κερχνάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (κερχνώ) roughened. 2. made hoarse.

ΚΕΨΧΩ, transit. to dry, make rough or hoarse. II. intrans. and in Pass., to be dry, rough or hoarse, of the voice. Hence the collat. forms κερχάω, κέρχων, κερχνάω, κερχνέω, κερχνώ: the Lat. tinnio, strido, expresses the same sound. Hence

κερχώδης, ἐς, = κερχαῖλος, rough, hoarse.

κερῶ, fut. 2 from κέρω.

II. fut. Att. of κεράννυμι.

κερωδός, ὁ, (κέρας, φθίω) a horn-blower, Lat. cornicem.

κερωνά, ἡ, Ion. for κερρατά, κερρατάνια.

κερῶνται, Ep. as 3 plur. conj. pres. pass. of κεράννυμι, as if from κερῶμαι, only II. 4. 260.

κερῶνυξ, ὄχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κέρας, ὀνύξ) with horn hoofs, Dion. P. κέρως, ου, contr. for κερῶος, dub.

κερωτύπηω, = κερωτυπέω, dub.

κῆς, v. sub kás.

κέσκειτο, Ion. 3 sing. impf. for ἔκειτο from κέομαι, i. e. κείμαι, only Od. 21. 41.

κεσκίον or κέσκεον, τό, tow, the refuse of flax, Herod. ap. Stob. p. 253. 27, Hesych.

κεστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεντέω, κένσας) stitched, embroidered, κεστός ἰμῶς of Aphrodité's charmed girdle, II. 14. 214, cf. πολύκεστος: hence

II. later as Subst. a girdle, belt, Lat. cestus, but esp. the girdle of Aphrodité, v. Heyne II. T. 6. p. 568, 620.

κέστρον, ἡ, (κεντέω, κένσας) a tool or weapon, a pickaxe, pole-axe with a broad head, Soph. Fr. 21, elsewhere κροταφίς, κέστρον.

II. a fish held in esteem among the Greeks, doubtful whether a pike or a conger, Epich. p. 36, Ar. Nuh. 339.

κεστραῖος, ὁ, = κεστρέος, q. v.

κεστρέα, ἡ, = κέστρον II.

κεστρέος, εως, ὁ, a sea-fish, so named from its shape, Lat. mugil: called also νήσσις, the faster, because believed to be empty whenever caught, Comici ap. Ath. 307 C, sq.: whence κεστρέος was a nickname of a starveling, Ib. Hence

κεστρένω, to be hungry, starving.

κεστρίνισκος, ὁ, Dim. from sq., Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C.

κεστρίτης, ὁ, = κεστρέος, Anaxand. Od. 2.

κεστρίτῳ, ὁ, ὄλως κ. wine flavored with κέστρον, Diosc.

κέστρον, τό, an aromatic plant, Lat. betonica officinalis, Diosc.

II. (κεντέω) a pointed iron instrument, esp. a stile, graver, Lat. cestrum, Plin.

κέστρος, ὁ, (κεντέω) a sharpness, roughness on the tongue.

II. = κεστροσφενδόνη, Suid.

κέστρος, εος, τό, a fish, prob. = κεστρέος.

κεστροσφενδόνη, ἡ, an engine for slinging stones, invented in the war with Perses, Polyb., and Liv.

κεστρώω (κέστρον II) to point: to scratch with a graver, etc. Hence

κέστρωσις, εως, ἡ, engraving, etching, Plin.

κεστρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεστρώ) pointed: κ. ξύλον a stake with the point hardened in the fire.

κευθάω, poet. for κεύθω, II. 3. 453.

κευθμα, ατος, τό, = κευθμάν, Theogn. 243:

κευθμός, ὁ, = sq., II. 13. 28.

κευθμάν, ἄνος, ὁ, (κευθώ) any secret place, hole, hiding-place, cave, den, Od. 13. 367: esp. the lair of a beast, τυκίωλ κευθμῶνς of swine, Od. 10. 283.

2. of the nether world, Τάρταρον κ. the vault of T., Aesch. Pr. 220, κεκρῶν Eur. Hec. 1.

II. in Aesch. Eum. 805 = ἄβυσσος, the most holy place; sanctuary.

κευθός, εος, τό, (κευθώ) = foreg., usu. κεύθεα γαῖης the depths of the earth, II. 22. 482, Od. 24. 204, Hes., Find., etc.

ΚΕΥΘΩ, fut. κεύσω: perf. κέκυθα: aor. 2 ἐκύθω, Ep. redupl. conj. κεύθω Od. 6. 303. To cover quite up, bury, hide, conceal, Hom. Pass. to lie hidden, Ἄϊδι κεύθεσθαι to lie hid in the nether-world, i. e. to be in the grave, II. 23. 244.

II. esp. to keep hidden or secret, conceal, Hom., who has κ. νόσιν, νοσησάσι, θυμῷ or ἐν φρεσίν: οὐδέ τί κεύθεε θυμῷ βροτῶν οὐδὲ ποτήτα no more can ye disguise your eating and drinking, Od. 18. 406.

III. c. dupl. acc., κεύθειν τινά

τι to keep a thing concealed, secret from one, Od. 3, 187.

IV. the perf. is used as pres., to keep concealed, secret, II. 22. 118: the plqpf. as impf., Od. 9. 348. B. in Trag. also sometimes intrans., to be concealed, be hidden, Soph. O. T. 968, etc., esp. in perf., Aesch. Pers. 649, Soph. Ant. 911, El. 868. The word is only poet. On its difference from κρύπτω, cf. sub κρύπτω. (Akin to κῶν, κύνω.)

κεφαλαία, ἡ, (κεφαλῆ) an inveterate kind of headache, Aretae. κεφάλαιον, τό, v. sq.

κεφάλαιος, αἰα, αἰον, (κεφαλῆ) of, concerning, belonging to the head: usu. metaph. like Lat. capitalis, principal, chief: τὸ κεφάλαιον as Subst., the chief or main point, sum of a matter, Plat. Legg. 643 C: and so in various relations, as in money matters, the capital, principal, opp. to interest or income, Id. Legg. 742 C, etc.: τὰ κεφαλαία τῶν μαθημάτων the heads of the sciences, said of philosophers, Luc. 2. a summary of the chief heads, the sum of the matter, Thuc. 4. 50, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.; 80, κ. τῶν εἰρημένων Isocr. 39 D, cf. 113 B: hence, ἐν κεφαλῇ εἶπεν to speak summarily, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 18, cf. Thuc. 6. 87: esp. in recapitulating an argument, etc., summing up, Plat. Tim. 26 C: also in Rhet., a head, topic, common place of argument, Dion. H. 3. in gen. the crown, completion of a thing, κ. ἐπιτιθέναι ἐπὶ τινι, Lat. fastigium imponere rei, Dem. 520. 27: hence just = κεφαλῆ, κ. βασιανδρος Ar. Nub. 981: γλαυκινιδίον Amphip. Philet. 1.

4. later, a division of a book, chapter, Lat. caput, Eccl. II. ῥῆμα κεφάλαιον, Ar. Ran. 854, seems to allude to κεφαλῆτι λίθος, perh. also with the notion of breaking his head. Hence κεφαλαῖον, to bring under heads, sum up, state briefly or summarily, Thuc. 6. 91, etc.: also in Med., Plat. Rep. 576 B. II. in N. T. = κεφαλῇ, to smite on the head, slay. κεφαλαιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) principal, most important, chief, Luc.: summary. Adv. -ῶδως, summarily, briefly, like ἐν κεφαλῇ, Arist. Rhet. κεφαλαῖον, ατος, τό, the whole sum, sum total, Hdt. 3. 159. κεφαλαῖως, εως, ἡ, a summing up, comprehensive consideration of various things, Gramm. κεφαλαλέω, f. ἥσω, to suffer from headache, Diosc.: from κεφαλᾶλγης, ες, (ἄλγος) suffering from headache, Plut. II. act. causing headache, Xen. An. 2. 3. 15. Hence κεφαλαλγία, ἡ, headache, Aretae., Plut. κεφαλαλγικός, ἡ, ὄν = κεφαλᾶλγης, both act. and pass., Gal. κεφαλαλγός, ὄν = κεφαλᾶλγης, dub. in Plut. κεφαλαργής, ες, and κεφαλαργία, ἡ, later forms for κεφαλαλγής, κεφαλαλγία, Luc., cf. Schaff. Greg. p. 158. κεφαλῆ, ἡ, the head, of man or beast, Hom., etc.: εἰς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς from head to foot, II.: κατὰ κεφαλῆς, in Hom. like κεφαλῆς down from the head; later also heels over head, topsyturvy: ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ head foremost, hence, ἐπὶ κ. καταρῶσιν to bury head downwards, Hdt. 3. 35; ἐπὶ κ. ὠθεῖσθαι to rush headlong, Hdt. 7. 136, ubi v. Valck.; hence of utter ruin, Lob. Phryn. 440, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 553 B. 2. the head, as the noblest part, periph. for the whole person, Od. 1. 343, II. 1. 55, etc.; 80, οὐδένος ἐμψύχου κεφαλῆς γένονται Hdt. 2. 39: esp. in the salutation, φιλῆ, ἡβή, κεφαλῇ II. 8. 281., 23. 94: also in Prose, like Lat. carum caput: also in bad signif., ὁ κακὶ κεφαλῇ Hdt. 3. 29: μισὰ κεφαλῇ Ar. Ach. 285, Dem., etc.

3. also in various phrases for the life, κεφαλῇ περιβέδία II. 17. 242, ἀπέτανον σὺν σφῆσιν κεφαλῇσι II. 4. 162, παρέμεινοι κεφαλῇς setting their lives on the cast, Od. 2. 237, for which we have in 3. 74, ψυχὰς: also in imprecations, εἰς κεφαλῇν τρέποιτ' ἐμοὶ on my head be it! Ar. Ach. 833; so, εἰς κ. alone, Ar. Plut. 526; so too, τινὲς ἐπὶ κεφαλῇν ἀναβέβητι Dem. 323. fin., cf. ἀναμίσσω. II. the upper end, extreme of a thing, Hipp., etc. 2. in plur. the head or source of a river, Hdt. 4. 91. III. κ. περίερος a wig or headress, Ar. Thesm. 258. IV. metaph. the chief, head in a thing, κεφαλῇν ἔχειν Arist. Eth. N. 2. the chief point, sum, conclusion, = κεφάλαιον, Plat. Gorg. 505 D. (There are dialect. forms κεβλή, κεβαλή, cf. Sanscr. kapālā, Lat. caput, Goth. haubith, Germ. haubt and kopf, our hood, head, as in man-hood, God-head. On the root, v. sub κιβή.)

κεφαλῃγγερέτης, ου, ὅ, (ἀγείρω) head-collector, comic epith. of

Pericles, formed after the Homeric κεφαλῃγγερέτης, from the peaked shape of his skull, Cratin. Chir. 3.

κεφαλῆλον, Adv. like a head, dub. in Opp. κεφαλῆφι, Ep. gen., and κεφαλῆφι, Ep. dat. of κεφαλῇ, Hom. κεφαλῆζω, f. ἴσω, to strike on the head, Lob. Phryn. 95: hence in gen. to kill.

κεφαλῆκός, ἡ, ὄν, of, for the head, of medicines, Diosc.: esp. threatening, costing the head or life, capital, late. Adv. -κῶς, hence κ. κολλάζειν to punish capitally, Hdn.

κεφαλῆτι, ἡ, the head or root of the tongue, supposed to be the seat of taste, hence also called γέυσις, Poll. 2. 107. [2] κεφαλῆνός, ὁ, a sea-fish, = θαλειῶς, Dorio ar. Ath. 306 F.

κεφάλιον, τό, Dim. from κεφαλῆ, Diosc. [2] κεφαλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from κεφαλῆ, a little head, Lat. capitulum, σκορδῖον Plut. II. the head, upper part of any thing.

III. a head, chapter, division, βιβλίον N. T. IV. part of a shoe, Arist. Rhet. V. = κεραία, Polyaen.

κεφαλῆμορδός, ὁ, the multiplication table of single numbers from one to ten, Arist. Org.; as if from κεφαλῆζω, cf. συγκεφαλῶς and συγκομορδῶς.

κεφαλῖτης, ου, ὅ, λίθος κ. a chief corner stone, Lob. Phryn. 700. κεφαλῖται, ὄν, οἱ, the principal men, chieftains.

Κεφαλῆτι, ἡνός, ὁ, a Cephallenian, islander of Cephallenia in the Ionian sea, Hom. only in plur.

Κεφαλῆνια, ἡ, an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalonía, Hdt. 9. 28.

κεφαλῶβάρης, ες, (βάρος) with heavy head or top, Theophr. II. act. loading the head.

κεφαλῶδέορμος, τό, Dim. from sq.

κεφαλῶδέορμος, ὁ, a band for the head, fillet, Gramm.

κεφαλῶειδής, ες, (εἶδος) shaped like a head, Hipp.

κεφαλῶθλαστος, ου, (θλάω) bruised in the head, τὸ κεφαλῶθλαστον a contusion of the head, Theophr.

κεφαλῶκορυσσής, ου, ὅ, (κρούω) piercing, assaulting the head: epith. of a kind of Phalangium, elsewh. κρανοκολλᾶτης.

κεφαλῶμακτρον, τό, a parkin for the head.

κεφαλῶρρις, ου, (ρίζα) with a head-like, i. e. a bulbous or lumpy root.

κεφάλος, ὁ, a large-headed sea-fish, supposed to be a kind of mullet, Lat. cephalus, capito, Arist. H. A., cf. Ath. 307 B, sq.

κεφαλῶτορμῶ, f. ἥσω, to cut off the head, less Att. than κατὰ, Theophr. ap. A. B.: from

κεφαλῶτορμός, ου, (τέμνω) cutting off the head, Strab. κεφαλῶτόρτανον, τό, (τρίαντα) a trepan, [Ar.]

κεφαλῶδης, ες, = κεφαλοειδής, like a head, Theophr. κεφαλῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, with a head, headed, esp. of plants with a clustering head, as garlic, etc., Diosc.

κεχλασμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from χελάω, slackly, loosely, Galen.

κέχανδα, perf. of χεχάνω, whence part. acc. κεχάνδota Od. 4. 96, 3 sing. plqpf. Ep. κεχάνδει II. 24. 192.

κεχάρηκα, perf. act. of χεῖρω.

κεχάρημαι, perf. pass. of χεῖρω, part. -ημένος, h. Hom. 6. 10. κεχάρησμένον, Ep. inf. fut. act. of χεῖρω, II. 15. 98.

κεχάρησται, Ep. 3 sing. fut. med. of χεῖρω, Od. 23. 266.

κεχάρητο, κεχάρηντο, Ep. 3 sing. and plur. plqpf. pass. from χεῖρω, Hes. Sc. 65, h. Hom. Cer. 458.

κεχάρητος, Ep. part. perf. act. from χεῖρω, II. 7. 312.

κεχαρισμένος, η, ου, part. perf. of χαρίζομαι, agreeable, winning, charming, Hom., whence in Att. the Adv. κεχαρισμένως, Ar., and Plut.: Superl. Adv. -ωτάτα, Xen. Hipparch. 1. 1. κεχαρίτωμένος, part. perf. pass. from χαρίτω, N. T. Adv. κεχαρισμένως, agreeably, welcome.

κεχάροιστο, Ep. 3 plur. opt. aor. 2 med. of χεῖρω, for κεχάρωτο, II. 1. 256.

κεχάρητο, Ep. 3 plur. aor. 2 med. of χεῖρω, Hom.

κέχηνα, perf. 2 of χεῖνω. Hence

Κεχηναῖοι, ου, οἱ, Comic word, derived from κέχηνα, χεῖνω, for Ἀθηναῖοι, Gargenians for Athenians, Ar. Eq. 1262, cf. χήν.

κεχηνός, Adv. part. perf. from χεῖνω, gaping, open-mouthed. κεχηνός, part. perf. of χεῖνω, II. 16. 409.

κεχλαδός, part. perf. 2 of χελάω, Pind. Ol. 9. 3: in Pyth. 4. 318, besides there is the anomal. acc. plur. κεχλαδόντας. [2]

κεχλίστακα, perf. from χηλίστω.
 κεχλίστος, part. perf. from χηλίστω.
 κεχλίστος, part. perf. pass. from χηλίστω, Hom.
 κεχλίσσεται, fut. 3 med. from χηλίστω, Hom.
 κεχρημένος, part. perf. from χηλίστω, Hom.
 κηρύμαι, perf. pass. of χέω, Hom.
 κηρύμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. of χέω, *profusely*, Lat. *effuse*, Alciph.
 κεύθω, κεύθοντο, 3 plqpf. pass. Ep. of χέω, Hom.
 κευροῖσθαι, Ion. 3 plur. perf. pass. from χαρίζω, Hdt.
 κέω, Ep. collat. form of κείω, desiderat. of κείμαι, only Od. 7. 342, ὅπου κέων get thee to bed, to sleep.
 κέω, collat. form from κείω, κείω, to cleave, dub.
 κέω, collat. form from καίω, very dub.
 κῆ, Ion. for πῆ or ποί; but κῆ enclit. for ποί, Hdt.
 κῆαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 of καίω, Od. 15. 97; but κῆαι, 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 of καίω, Il. 21. 336.
 κῆμενος, Ep. part. aor. 1 med. of καίω, Il. 9. 234.
 κῆβος, δ, a long-tailed kind of monkey, Arist. H. A.: the name is now given to the American species, *Sapajous*: al. *kipos*, Plin. *cephus*.

κήγχος or κήγος, said by Gramm. to be an Ion. interrog. Particle added to ποί or ποῦ, = ποῦ or ποῦ γῆς, cf. Ar. Fr. 527, Pherecr. Incert. 33; where however Meineke maintains that ποῦ κήγος; is merely *quo tandem?* (quoting Moer. p. 227), κήγος; ἀντί τοῦ δῆ—v. L. cc., et cf. Bernhardt Eratosth. p. 227, sq. κῆγος or κήγος, Dor. for κῆγος, i. e. καὶ ἐγώ, Theocr. κηδαίνω, rare collat. form of κηδών.
 κηδεία, ῆ, (κηδών) care, esp. taken of the dead, Eur. Supp. 134: hence funeral, burial, Ap. Rh. II. affinity, connection by marriage.

κηδεύς, ον, (κηδών) cared for, dear, beloved, with a notion of near kindred, Il. 19. 294. II. of, belonging to a funeral or tomb, mourning, sepulchral, χοα Aesch. Cho. 87, cf. 227. κηδεμενός, ὤς, δ, = κηδεμῶν, Ap. Rh.
 κηδεμονία, ῆ, (κηδεμῶν) care, solicitude, Plat. Rep. 463 D. κηδεμονός, ῆ, δν, of, befitting a κηδεμῶν, provident, careful, watchful, Polyb.: τὸ κ. = foreg., Id. Adv. -κῶς, Id.: from κηδεμῶν, ὄνος, δ, (κηδεμῶν) one who has charge of a person or thing, a protector, guardian: in Il. always of attending to the dead, 23. 163, 674 (not found in Od.): also of a female in Soph. Ant. 549.

II. a connection by marriage, cf. κηδεστής: never of blood-relations, Valck. Phoen. 431.
 κηδεύς, ον, = κηδεύς, like κηλεύς and κηλεύς, only in Pl. 23. 160, οἱ κηδεύς ἐστί νεκροῦς to whom the charge of burying him belongs: others (in same signif.) make it gen. from κηδός: others make the Adj. oxyt., κηδεός.

κηδέσκον, κηδέσκετο, Ion. lengthd. impf. of κηδών, Od.
 κηδεστής, οὔ, δ, (κηδεμῶν) one that takes charge, esp. of burying the dead. II. a connection by marriage, esp. a son in law, Antipho 142. 43, etc.: also a brother in law, Dem. 867. 12: a father in law, Id. 954. 7; cf. κηδεμῶν. Hence
 κηδεστία, ῆ, connection by marriage, affinity, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 21. Hence

κηδεστής, ῆ, δν, of, belonging to affinity.
 κηδεστρία, ῆ, fem. of κηδεστής, as if from κηδεστήρ, a female connection by marriage.

κηδέστωρ, ορος, δ, = κηδεμῶν.
 κηδέστωρ, στος, τό, (κηδεμῶν) = κηδός, esp. affinity, connexion, alliance by marriage, Eur. Med. 76. 2. poet. for κηδεστής, one who is so connected, Soph. O. T. 85.
 κηδευτής, οὔ, δ, = κηδεστής, κηδεμῶν, Arist. Probl.: from κηδεμῶν, (κηδός) to take charge of, attend to, tend, Soph. O. T. 1323. O. C. 750: πόλις κηδεμῶν, Eur. I. T. 1213.

2. esp. to attend to a corpse, take charge of the burial, Soph. El. 1141, in Pass. II. to contract affinity, ally oneself in marriage, κ. καθ' ἑαυτὸν Aesch. Fr. 890; c. acc., κ. λέχος to marry, Soph. Tr. 1227: usu. c. dat., to ally oneself with., Eur. Hec. 634: in Pass., to be so connected, Id. Phoen. 347.
 2. κ. τῇ θυγατρὶ to give her in marriage, Joseph.

κηδών, ῆ, ἴσω, = κῆδω, to grieve, trouble, Il. 24. 240. II. = κηδύνω II.

κηδίστος, ῆ, ον, Superl. formed from κηδός, most worthy of [710]

our care, dearest, most beloved, with φίλτατος, Il. 9. 642, with κενύτατος, Od. 10. 225. II. in Od. 8. 583, κῆδιστοι are those nearest allied by marriage.—Compar. κηδίω, ον, gen. ονος, post-Hom.
 κῆδομαι, v. κῆδω.
 κῆδος, εος, τό, (κηδών) care, concern, c. gen., τῶν ἁλλων οὐ κῆδος Od. 22. 254: hence III. trouble, sorrow, mourning, Hom.; distinguished from ἔξος, Od. 4. 108. 2. esp. mourning for one dead, Il. 4. 270., 5. 156, etc.: hence a funeral, burial, Eur. Alc. 828; ἐς τὸ κ. ἵέναι to attend the funeral, Hdt. 6. 58. 3. affliction, trouble, distress, Hom., esp. in plur.

III. an object of care, a care, Aesch. Ag. 699, with a play on the next sign. B. connexion by marriage, Lat. *affinitas*, Hdt. 7. 189, and Trag.; and so some explain Il. 13. 464, but cf. Il. 15. 245., 16. 516.

κηδόσινη, ῆ, affliction, trouble, Ap. Rh.
 κηδόσυνος, ον, anxious; in gen. = κηδεύς, Eur. Or. 1017.
 ΚΗΔΩ, fut. κηθήσω, to make anxious: hence to trouble, annoy, distress, vex, Hom. most freq. of outward troubles, always c. acc., χερσὶν μῆλα κῆδει Il. 17. 550, cf. 5. 404, Od. 9. 402, etc. The fut. κηθήσθω, which Buttm. refers to χάζομαι, might better be assigned to κῆδω, πολλοὺς τὸν κηθήσθαι θυμὸν καὶ ψυχῆς many will this arrow trouble for their life, i. e. will deprive them of it, Od. 21. 153, 170: cf. the part. aor. θυμὸν καὶ ψυχῆς κηκῶν Il. 11. 334. B. Pass., c. fut. κηκῶσθαι (Il. 8. 353), and pf. 2 act. κέκηθα with pres. signif., to be troubled, distressed, annoyed: part., κηδόμενος, ἐν, εον, distressed, in trouble, c. gen.; to be anxious or concerned for., have a care for, Hom., Hdt., etc.; οὐκέτι Δαναῶν κηκῶσθαι Il. 8. 353; κ. μὴ ἀποδῶναι Hdt. 7. 220.

κηδῶκε, Dor. for καὶ ἔδωκε.
 κῆδω, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of καίω, Il. 21. 349.
 κηδάρων, τό, = κηδός, Ar. Vesp. 674.
 κηδίον, τό, and in Hermipp. The 6 κῆθιον, τό, = κηδός II.
 κηθίς, ἴδος, ῆ, in Poll. said to be a vessel into which the ψῆφαι were cast in voting, cf. κημῶς. II. a dice-box, Ath., cf. κῆθιον, elsewh. φιδῶς. (Acc. to Ath. from *χῆδω, χαδεῖν, χανδῶναι.)

κηκ, Dor. for κάκ, i. e. καὶ ἔκ.
 κῆκα, Dor. for καὶ αἰκα.
 κηκάω, f. ὤσω, = κακίζω, to abuse, revile, Lyc.: from κηκέας, ἰδος, ῆ, said to be an Ion. word from κακός, mischievous, hurtful, Nic.: metaph. abusive, ἠλώσσα Call. Fr. 253.
 κηκασμός, δ, (κηκάω) abuse, insult, Lyc.
 κηκίβηλος, δ, a kind of shell-fish, Epich. p. 22.
 κηκίδιον, τό, Dim. from κηκίς II., a small gall-nut. [κί]
 κηκιδόφορος, ον, (κηκίς, φέρω) bearing gall-nuts: from ΚΗΚΙ΄, ἴδος, ῆ, any thing gushing or bubbling forth, esp. of fat or juices drawn forth by fire, κηκίς πιστήρης φλογός Aesch. Cho. 268; κ. φῶνον bubbling blood, Ib. 1012; cf. Soph. Ant. 1008: hence in gen. juice, κηκίς πορφύρας Aesch. Ag. 959. (cf. sub κικύς.) II. a gall-nut, because produced by the sap oozing from punctures made by insects, Dem. 816. 20. [ῆ] Hence

κηκίω, (κηκίς) to gush forth, bubble up, βάλασσα κηκίε πολλὰ ἄν σόμα much brine gushed up his mouth, Od. 5. 455; also, κ. ἔκ τιμος Soph. Phil. 784; and in Med., αἰμάδα κηκιομένην ἔλκεον Ib. 696: c. acc. cognato, to bubble with, send forth, ἀντιμῶν Ap. Rh. [7 Ep.; but ῆ Att., cf. Soph. Il. cc.]

κηκίω, collat. form from κηλέω, to soothe, appease, assuage.
 κηκίς, δ, an Indian bird, mentioned by Aelian, thought by some to be a kind of bittern or curlew.

κηκῆς, ἰδος, ῆ, νεφέλη, a cloud that denotes wind, not rain, Theophr.
 B. κηκῆς αἰς, ῆ, a she-goat with a star on its forehead, cf. κηκίς.

κηκίστρα, ῆ, also κηκίστρος, ῆ, and κηκίστρον, τό, an evergreen tree, Lat. *celastrus*, Theophr.

κηκίος, ον, Ion. for σκί, q. v.
 κηκίος, ον, (καίω) burning, blazing, off, in Hom., always in phrase πυρὶ κηκίω, and, except in Il. 8. 217, always ending the verse, so that κηκίω must be pronounced as dissyll.: collat. form κηκίος only in Il. 15. 744, cf. κηδεός and κηδεύς. Hesych. also κηκίς, combustible, dry.

κηκέσθης, ον, δ, a soother, charmer; hence a beguiler: from ΚΗΛΕΨΩ, f. ἴσω, to charm, bewitch, win over, esp. by music,

Lat. *mulcero*, κόρην θυμοῖσι Eur. Alc. 359, cf. Plat. Lys. 206 B: *to charm serpents*, etc., Plat. Rep. 358 B: in gen. *to coax*, *beguile*, Achae. ap. Ath. 641 D: of bribery, Theopomp. (Com.) Med. 1: *to seduce*, Aeschin. 27. 13, in Pass. (Perh. akin to ἐκπλεος.)

κῆλη, ἡ, Att. κάλη, *a tumour*: also *hernia*, Lat. *ramex*.

Κηληδόνες, αἱ, (κηλέω) *the Chymers*, mystical songstresses, like the Sirens, but harmless, Pind. Fr. 25; in Philostr. *Ἰνύγκες*, κηληθμός, δ, (κηλέω) *rapture, enchantment*, esp. in listening to sweet sounds, Od. 11. 334, 13. 2.

κῆληθρον, τό, = κηλήμα.

κηληκῆτας or κηληκτίας, α, δ, (κηλέω) *Lacon*. = κηλέστης, Plut. 2. 220 F.

κηλήμα, ας, τό, *a magic charm, spell*, Ibyc. 2, Eur. Tro. 893. κηλησις, εως, ἡ, (κηλέω) *an enchanting, charming*, esp. to heal, ἐχέων καὶ νόσων Plat. Euthyd. 290 A: *delight, enjoyment*, *delusion*, esp. *by hearing sweet sounds*, Stoici ap. Plut.

κηλητήρ, ἴριος, δ, fem. -τήρα, = κηλητής. Hence

κηλητήριος, ας, ον, *better as, on, charming, bewitching; appealing*, xcaí Eur. Hec. 535: τὸ κ. = κηλητήριον.

κηλητής, οὔ, δ, (κηλέω) *a charmer*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 8. 67.

κηλητής, οὔ, δ, Att. κάλ. (κῆλη) *one who is ruptured*, Strab.

κηλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κηλέω) *charming, delighting*, Ath.

κηλητρον, τό, *a charm, spell*, Hesych.

κηλητῶρ, ορος, δ, = κηλητής.

κηληιδώ, (κῆλις) *to stain, soil*, Arist. Inomn.: metaph. *to dishonor, disgrace*, Eur. H. F. 1318. Hence

κηληιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *stained, soiled*.

κηλῖς, ὄν, γ. sub κήλεος.

κηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a stain, spot; defilement*, e. g. of blood, etc., Trag.: metaph. *a blot, blemish, disgrace*, Soph. O. T. 1384; also, κ. συμφορὰς Ib. 833. (Usu. deriv. from καλέω.) [i]

ΚΗΛΩΝ, τό, Att. κάλων, *the wooden shaft of an arrow*, like *καυλός*, hence *an arrow*, as we say *a shaft*, usu. in plur. κῆλα, Pl. 1. 53, 383, 12. 280: in Hom. always of a god's arrows, e. g. of Apollo, i. e. pestilence, or of Zeus, i. e. tempest, and so in Hes. Th. 708, of thunder: metaph., κῆλα φόρμιγγος Pind. P. 1. 21. (Perh. akin to *καυλός* and *ξύλον*.)

κηλόνειον and κηλόνιον, τό, = κηλάνειον, κηλάνιον.

κηλοτομία, ἡ, *the operation for a hernia*: from

κηλοτόμος, ον, (κῆλη, τέμνω) *operating for a hernia*, Medic.

κηλώ, (καλέω, κήλεος) *to burn, burn away*, Hesych.

κηλώ, collat. form of κηλέω, γ. v.

κῆλων, ανος, δ, (κῆλον) *a snipe, machine for drawing water from a well*, Lat. *tolleno*, also κηλάνειον. II. a *he-ass*: and so metaph. *a lecherous fellow*, cf. Archil. 96.

κηλάνειον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, = κῆλων 1, Hdt. 1. 193: from

κηλάνεω, *to raise as by a κῆλων*, Math. Vett.

κηλωνήιον, τό, Ion. for κηλάνειον.

κηλόνιον, τό, v. l. for κηλάνειον.

κηλωστά, ὤν, τὰ, *steves, brothels*, Lyc.: written also κηλωτά.

κημαῖον, Dor. for καὶ ἐμαῖον.

κῆμέ, Dor. for καὶ ἐμέ.

κημός, δ, *a muszale*, put on a led horse, to prevent it biting, Xen. Eq. 5. 3. II. *a wicker vessel like an eel-basket*, for fishing, *a wheel*, Lat. *nassa*, Soph. Fr. 438.

2. *a funnel-shaped top to the voting-urn* (κάδος) in the Athen. law-courts, strictly of *wicker-work*, through which the ballots (ψῆφοι) were dropped, also κηβός, κηβιον, κηβάριον, Ar. Eq. 1150, cf. ibi Schol., v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot, pp. 8, 10.

III. *a female ornament*. (Perh. akin to *χάω*, *χαιδάνω*.)

κημός, ἡ, *a plant*, the *λεοντοσάνδιον* of Diosc.

κημός, ἡ, (κημός) *a muszale* a horse, Xen. Eq. 5, 3. Hence

κημώσις, εως, ἡ, *a muszaling*.

κῆν, Dor. for κῆν, i. e. καὶ ἐν, but κῆν for καὶ ἂν.

κῆνος, Acol. for κῆνός, ἐκέστος Sapph. 2. 1: Dor. κῆνος.

κῆνος, δ, Lat. *census*, *a tax*, N. T.

ΚΗΨ, ἡ, gen. κηψός, *a sea-gull, sea-mew*, Od. 15. 479, etcwh. κῆψέ and καῖψῃ, whence some write κῆψῃ monosyll. in Od.

κηόμεν, Ep. 1 plur. conj. aor. 1 act. of καλέω, for κῆωμεν, Il. 7.

377. 396.

κηπαῖος, αἰα, αἶων, (κηπος) *of, from a garden, growing or*

reared in one, Diosc. II. ἡ κηπαία, sub. θόρα, *a garden-*

door, back-door, Hermipp. Moer. 2, cf. Dem. 1155. 13. 2. also *a salad-herb*, Diosc.

κηπε, Dor. for καὶ εἶπε.

κηπέα, κῆπειτα, Dor. for κῆπελ, κῆπειτα, i. e. καὶ ἐπ.

κηπέα, ἡ, (κηπέω) *the tending of plants in a garden, horticulture*, Lat. Legg. 845 D.

κηπέυμα, ατος, τό, (κηπέω) *that which is reared in a garden, a garden-herb or flower*, Ar. Av. 1100, cf. Herm. Opusc. 1. p. 58.

κηπέυς, εως, δ, (κηπέω) *a gardener*, Philyl. Pol. 5.

κηπέυσιμος, ον, *cultivated in a garden*, opp. to wild, of plants.

κηπευτής, οὔ, δ, = κηπέυς.

κηπευτός, ἡ, ὄν, *cultivated, grown in a garden*, Diosc.: from κηπέω, (κηπος) *to cultivate, rear in a garden*, Theophr., in Pass.: metaph., *to tend, cherish*, Eur. Hipp. 78, Tro. 1175.

κηπί, Dor. for καπί, i. e. καὶ ἐπί.

Κηπίδες, ον, αἱ, (κηπος) *Nύμφαι κ. garden-Nymphs*.

κηπίδιον, τό, Dim. from κηπος, Plut.

κηπίον, τό, Dim. from κηπος, Thuc. 2. 62.

II. also = κῆπος 11, Luc. Others, not so well, *proparoq. κῆπιον*.

κηποκόμας, ον, δ, (κομέω) *one who has his hair cut in the*

fashion called κῆπος, Comic word in Eustath.

κηποκόμος, ἡ, (κομέω) *a gardener*.

κηπολόγιος, ον, (λέγω) *speaking, teaching in a garden*, epith. of the Epicureans.

κηποτομία, ἡ, (ποιέω) *the making of a garden*.

ΚΗΨΟΣ, δ, *a garden, orchard, or plantation*, Hom., etc.; κ. πολυάνδρεος Od. 4. 737: hence of a rich, highly cultivated region, as Cyrene is called Ἀφροδίτης κ. Pind. P. 5. 31, Libya Διός κ. Ib. 9. 91, etc.: *a called of the enclosure for the Olympic games*, Pind. O. 3. 43: *of ἀπὸ τῶν κῆπων* the scholars of Epicurus, because he taught in a garden, Jac. A. P. p. 205: *οἱ Ἀδώνιδος κῆποι* lettuce and other quick growing plants in pots, hence proverb. for any thing pretty, but fleeting and unreal, v. Interpr. ad Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, Theocr. 15. 113.

II. *a fashion of cropping the hair*, v. μάχαυρα 1. 2, and μοιχός 11.

III. *plurenda muliebria*, Diog. L. IV. v. l. for

κῆβος, γ. v.

κηποτάφιον, τό, (τάφος, θάπτω) *a tomb in a garden*, Van

Goens de Cepotaphis 1763, Uhden in Wolf's Mus. 1. 3, p. 351.

κηποτύραννος, δ, *tyrant of the garden*, epith. of the Epicurean philosopher Apollodorus, Diog. L. 10. 25.

κηπουργία, ἡ, (* ἔργω) *gardening*. Hence

κηπουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to garden-work*.

κηπουρός, ἡ, ὄν, (κηπούς) *to practise gardening*. Hence

κηπουρία, ἡ, *gardening*.

κηπουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to gardening or to a gardener*,

νόμιμος Plat. Minos 317 B: from

κηπούρος, δ, (κήπος, οὐρος) *a keeper of a garden*, ὄφης Euphor.

111: in gen. *a gardener*, name of a play of Antiph.: also κη-

πωρός, Archipp. Incert. 2.

κηποράδα, ακος, δ, *watch of the garden*, of Priapus, Inscr.

κηπυρός, -ωρῆς, -ωρία, -ωρικός, (ῥα) = κηπουρ.

ΚΗΨ, ἡ, gen. Κῆψος, acc. Κῆψα, *the goddess of death*, also

goddess of fate, esp. as bringing violent death, often in Hom., who sometimes has also the plur. Κῆψες: her usu. epithets

are μέλαινα, Ἰότης, κακὴ: also Κῆρ or Κῆρες θανάτιοι: associated with Ἐρις and Κυδοιμός as haunting battle-fields, like the Northern Valkyriur, clad in robes red with blood, Il. 18.

535. A man who was to die a violent death, had a peculiar Κῆρ assigned to him from his birth, Il. 23. 79. Zeus puts those of Achilles and Hector into the scales, when it is to be decided whether is to die first, Il. 22. 210: nay, Achilles had

two Κῆρες, between which he was allowed to choose, Il. 9. 411: here it passes into the more general signif. of *fate, death*, and

so we have Κῆρες μυρία Il. 12. 326, Κῆρες Ἀχαιῶν, Τρώων Il. 8. 73. In Hes. Th. 217, 220, they are avenging deities.

2. later more generally, *goddess of mischief or evil*, without necessarily implying death.—Κῆρ may be compared with Ἄτη and Ἐρις, but not with Ἄλρα, Μοῖρα or the Roman *Parcae*, as these do not bring misfortune only.

II. as appellat. *the fate of death, death itself*, esp. when violent: in Hom. acc. to Wolf's Ed. only once, Il. 1. 228, τὸ δὲ τοι κῆρ εἴεται εἶναι that seems to thee to be death: yet even in such common passages,

as φόνον καὶ Κῆρα φέρον, θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα φονεῖν the appellat. signf. appears, which later became more prominent, *fate, destiny, doom*, esp. *an evil fate*, Plat. Legg. 937 D: hence *disease*, Soph. Phil. 42: and even *moral evil*, e. g. κῆρ οὐ καλὴ an unseemly disgrace, Soph. Tr. 454.

ΚΗΡ, gen. κήρος, τό, contr. from κέαρ, (which form first occurs in Pind. and Trag., for Hom. always uses κῆρ):—the *heart*, Lat. cor. Hom.; κῆρ ἐν τῇ στήθεσσι freq. in Hom.; also κῆρ ἐν θυμῷ II. 6. 523, and φρεσὶν ἦσαν Od. 18. 344:—for λάσιον κῆρ v. sub λάσιος:—he makes it the seat of the will, μετὰ σὺν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ II. 15. 52; and esp. of the passions, and affections, e. g. joy, II. 22. 504, cf. 19. 319, of sorrow, esp. in phrase ἀχνύμενος κῆρ: less freq. of the understanding, as in phrase, πολλὰ δέ οἱ κῆρ ὥρμαινε Od. 7. 82, 18. 344; so too when joined with νόος, II. 15. 52: when used of a lion, II. 12. 45, it is not so much physically as metaph. The dat. κῆρι is in Hom. freq. used as Adv., like κηρότι, with all the heart, heartily, II. 9. 117; mostly however strength, πέρι κῆρι from or in one's very heart, II. 4. 46, Od. 5. 36, etc., where πέρι is an Adv., and must not be mistaken for a Preposition.

κηραίνω, (κῆρ) to harm, hurt, destroy, Aesch. Supp. 999.

II. (κῆρ) intransit. to be alarmed, disquieted; anxious, Eur. H. F. 518; τι at a thing, Id. Hipp. 223. 2. to pine away, die for, Lat. deperire, περί τινα Philo.

κηράνυγγης, ου, δ, (κῆρ, ἀνίωνα) averter of evil, Lyc.

κηράνθεμον, τό, = κηρύθος, Diosc.

κηράβις, ἴδος, ἡ, = κάραβος, καραβίς, a kind of locust, in Nic. κηράχαιτης, ου, δ, (κηρός) a waxen agate, Plin.: so called from its color. [χα]

κηρέλαιον, τό, (κηρός, ἔλαιον) wax oil, a kind of salve, Medic. κηρεμβροχί, ἡ, (κηρός, ἐμβρέχω) a fomentation with melted wax, Medic.

κηρέσιος, ου, (κῆρ) deadly, pernicious.

κηρεσιφόρος, ου, (κῆρ, φέρω) death-bringing.

Κηρεσιφόρητος, ου, (Κῆρ, φέρω) brought, urged on by the Κῆρες, κόρες II. 8. 527.

κηρία, ἡ, v. I. for κερία, q. v.

κηριάω, f. δάω, (κηρίον) to look like a honeycomb, Arist. H. A.

κηρίνη, ἡ, = κηρίων II.

κηρίνον, τό, a flower, dub. in Theophr.

κηρίνθος, δ, bee-bread, also ἐρίβηκη, Arist. H. A.

κηρίνος, ου, (κηρός) of wax, waxen, Plat. Theaet. 197 D: γυναικες κηρίων painted women, because their cosmetics were made up with wax, Philostr. II. metaph. pliable as wax, Plat. Legg. 633 D, cf. Hor. cereus in vitium flecti. 2. also wax-colored, pallid.

κηριοκλέπτης, ου, δ, (κλέπτω) stealer of honeycombs, title of Theocritus 16th Idyll.

κηρίον, τό, (κηρός) a cake of bees' wax; a honeycomb, Lat. favus, h. Hom. Merc. 559, Hes. Th. 597: usu. in plur., Hdt. 5. 114; also, κ. σφήκη Id. 2. 92: also honey, Hippon. 26. II. a cutaneous disease, Lat. favus, also μελκυσπίς, Diosc., Gal., etc.: the ἀχώρ was of the same kind but less virulent. Hence

κηριοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) making cakes of wax, Arist. H. A.

κηριόμασι, Dep., to hurt, injure, v. κηρώ, from κῆρ.

κηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κηρίς, ar. Ath.

κηρίτης, ου, δ, λίθος, strictly wax-stone, precious stone in Plin. κηριτρέφης, ές, (κῆρ, τρέφω) born to death or misery, mortal, Hes. Op. 416.

κηρυκώδης, ές, like wax, wax-colored, Theophr.

κηρίων, ωνος, δ, (κῆρ) a wax-light, waxen-torch, Plat. II. a κῆρ, Hesych.

κηρυγονία, ἡ, (γογή) the production, formation of wax or honey-cells, Joseph.

κηρυγράφος, (κηρυγράφος) to paint with wax, Ath.

κηρυγράφια, ἡ, painting with wax, as was the method in encaustic painting, Ath., cf. Plin. 35. 39, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 320. 4: from

κηρυγράφος, ου, (γράφω) painting in wax: but II. προπαρχ., κηρύγράφος, ου, pass., painted in wax. [δ]

κηροδέτης, ου, δ, Dor. κηροδέτας, = σκ., Eur. I. T. 1125, Seidl. κηροδέτος, ου, (δέω) bound, joined with wax, v. foreg.

κηροδομείω, f. ἦσω, to build in or with wax, of bees, Pseudo-Phocyl. 162.

κηριοειδής, ές, (είδος) like wax, waxen, Plat. Tim. 61 C: wax-colored, Ath. 2. metaph. yielding, pliable, Philo.

κηρόθεν, Adv., (κῆρ) from the heart.

κηρόθι, Adv., (κῆρ) in or at the heart, with all the heart, heartily, Hom. who always joins κηρόθι μάλλον, and that with the Verbs φιλεῖν, ἀπέχθασθαι, χόσασθαι, χολάσασθαι, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 362.

κηροτάγης, ές, (πήγνυμι) fastened with wax, Anth.

κηροπίστος, ός, (πίσσω) wax-pitch, an unguent of wax and pitch, Hipp., cf. πισόκηρος.

κηροπλαστεύω, f. ἦσω, to form, mould of or as of wax, Hipp.; κ. ἔρωτα to mould him in wax, Eubul. Camp. 3. 2. to make wax-cells, Diod.: from

κηροπλάττης, ου, δ, (πλάσσω) a modeller in wax; in gen. a modeller, Plat. Tim. 74 C. Hence

κηροπλαστικός, ἡ, όν, of, belonging to modelling in wax.

κηρόπλαστος, ου, (πλάσσω) moulded of wax, waxen, Soph. Fr. 464: joined with wax, δοναέ Aesch. Pr. 574.

κηροποιέω, f. ἦσω, to make wax.

κηροπώλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a wax-chandler.

κηρός, δ, wax, Lat. cera, Od. 12. 48, 173, 175. II. in plur. κηροί, wax-tapers, Heliod.

κηροτέχνης, ου, δ, (τέχνη) a modeller in wax, Anacreont.

κηροτρέφης, ές, = κηριτρέφης, very dub.

κηροτρόφος, ου (Α), (κῆρ, τρέφω) nourishing, bringing death, deadly, Nic.

κηροτρόφος, ου (Β), (κηρός, τρέφω) growing wax, waxy, Anth.

κηροουλός, όν, (κῆρ, ἔκλω) bringing destruction, Lyc.

κηροφόρεα, f. ἦσω, (κηρός, φέρω) to produce wax.

κηροχύτω, ανος, δ, ἡ, clad or covered with wax, Anth. [1]

κηρόχρους, ωτος, δ, ἡ, wax-colored, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 D.

κηροχύτεω, f. ἦσω, to melt wax: to mould as in melted wax, Ar. Thesm. 561: from

κηρόχυτος, ου, (χέω) moulded, formed of melted wax, Castor ap. Ath. 455 A.

κηρώ (Α), (κηρός) to wax over, Long. II. to form of wax.

κηρώ (Β), (κῆρ) to hurt, harm, also κηριόμασι, Gramm.

κηρύγμα, ανος, τό, (κηρύσσω) that which is cried by a herald or crier, a proclamation, public notice, κ. ποιέσθαι Hdt. 3. 52., 5. 92, 7, etc.; ἐκ κηρύγματος by proclamation, Id. 6. 78.

κηρύμιος, δ, = κηρύεις.

κηρυκαίνα, ἡ, fem. from κηρύς, a female herald or crier, Ar. Ecol. 713. [υ]

κηρυκεία, ἡ, Ion. κηρυκείον, (κηρυκεύω) the office of a herald or crier. II. in Eccl. preaching.

κηρυκκειοειδής, ές, (είδος) shaped like a herald's staff: from κηρυκεῖον, τό, Ion. -ήιον, the fee, pay of a herald. II. a herald's wand, such as Hermes bears on old works of art, usu. with two serpents wound round it, Lat. caduceus, Hdt. 9. 100.

Θυμ. 1. 53. III. the stone where the herald made his proclamations, v. λίθος. [υ] Strictly neut. from

κηρυκεῖος, έλα, εἰον, (κηρύς) of, belonging to a herald, Soph. Fr. 897. [υ]

κηρυκεύμα, ανος, τό, (κηρυκεύω) a herald's proclamation, message, Aesch. Theb. 651. [υ]

κηρυκεύσις, εως, ἡ, = κηρυκεία; [υ] and

κηρυκεύτικος, ἡ, όν, belonging to proclamations, etc.: from κηρυκεύω, (κηρύς) to be a herald or crier, fulfil the office of one, Plat. Legg. 941 A: hence

κηρυκεύω, (κῆρ) to proclaim, II. trans. to proclaim, give notice of, τι νί Αesch. Supp. 221.

κηρυκτική, -κήτιον, τό, Ion. for -κέλα, -κειον, Hdt. κηρυκτικός, ἡ, όν, (κηρύς) of, belonging to heralds or criers, φύλον Plat. Polit. 260 D.

κηρυκτικός, ἡ, ου, = foreg.

κηρύκιον, τό, = κηρυκεῖον, Ar. Fr. 429. 2. τὰ κηρ. tokens of supplicants, Dinarch. 92. 28. II. a shell-fish, cf. κηρύς II.

III. a oolymry for the eyes. [υ] yet twice in Anth. 5. v. Jac. A. P. p. 680.] Hence

κηρυκιοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing a herald's staff.

κηρυκώδης, ές, (είδος) like the shell-fish κηρύς (signf. II), Arist. H. A.

κηρύλος, ὁ, Att. κειρύλος, a sea-bird, acc. to some the male halcyon, Alc. 12, Arist. H. A. [ῥ]

κήρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ, (κηρύσσω) a herald, pursuivant or marshal, in gen. a public messenger, partaking of the character of an ambassador, an honorable office in early times, Lat. praeco, caduceator, legatus, Hom.: they summoned the assembly, Il. 2. 50, 97, Od. 2. 6, etc.; and kept order in it, Il. 2. 280, 18. 503: they separated combatants, Il. 7. 274, sq.: they had esp. charge of the arrangements at sacrifices and festivals, and even private entertainments, Il. 3. 245 sq., Od. 20. 276. As public officers they are called δημογέραι, Od. 19. 135: their insignia were staves or wands, σκήπτρα, Il. 18. 505, Od. 2. 37, etc. From the heroic times their office was sacred and their persons inviolable, as being under the immediate protection of Zeus, hence in Il. θεῖα, Διὶ φίλοι, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἦδ' ἐκ ἀνδρῶν: hence they were employed in messages etc., esp. between enemies, Il. 9. 170, 24. 149, etc. Hermes was κήρυξ of the gods, Hes. Op. 80, Th. 939. In later times their functions remained much the same; but they are messengers between nations at war, Schol. Thuc. 1. 29. The fem. ἡ κήρυξ prob. only in Nonn. 4. 11, elsewhere κήρυκανα. II. a kind of shell-fish, with a wreathed shell which might be used as a sort of trumpet, Arist. H. A. III. metaph. of the cock, Ar. Eccl. 30. IV. in Eccl. a preacher. [ῥ always: though some Gramm. call ῥ in nonn., and write it κήρυξ, v. Herm. Soph. O. T. 746.]

κήρυξις, εὼς, ἡ, a proclaiming, proclamation, Dio C: a preaching, Clem. Al.: from

ΚΗΡΥΞΩ, Att. -τω, fut. ξω, to be, officiate as a herald, κηρύσσων γήρασσα Il. 17. 325: to call, make proclamation as a herald, Il. 2. 438, Od. 2. 8, also c. acc., λαὸν ἀγορήσας κ. Il. 2. 51, Od. 2. 7, πόλεμόνδε Il. 2. 443: κηρύσσειν τινά to summon one to a place, Ar. Ach. 748. 2. freq. impers., κηρύσσει (sc. ὁ κήρυξ) proclamation is made, it is proclaimed by voice of herald, Poppo Xen. An. 3. 46. II. later in gen. to proclaim, announce, Trag.: to extol, magnify, Eur. Tro. 223.

2. esp. to proclaim, advertise for sale, Hdt. 6. 121, in Pass.: κ. ἀποικίαν to invite people to join as settlers, Thuc. 1. 27. 3. to call on, invoke, Aesch. Cho. init.; κ. θεούς Eur. Hec. 148. III. in Eccl. to preach, teach publicly. (Prob. akin to γήρυξ, γήρυς.)

κήρωμα, ατος, τό, (κηρώ) any thing made of wax or waxed over; esp. 1. a waxed tablet for writing, v. Hdt. 7. 239. 2. = κηρωτόν, a wax-salve, cerate, Hipp. 3. an unguent used by wrestlers in later times, Plut., cf. πιστόκηρος: hence

4. the wrestling-ground, Plin. Hence

κηρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, anointed with κήρωμα, Juvenal. κηρωματιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who anoints with κήρωμα, cf. ἀλείπτης, as if from κηρωματίω.

κηρών, ἄνος, τό, (κηρός) a bee-hive or honey-comb, Gramm. κήρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, (κηρώ) the formation or materials of wax, Arist. H. A.

κηρωσιδεής, ἐς, (κηρωτόν, εἶδος) like a cerate, Medic. κηρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κηρώ) mixed, covered with wax: τὸ κηρωτόν, = κήρωμα 2. and ἡ κηρωτή, a cerate or salve, used both medically Hipp., and as a cosmetic, Ar. Fr. 309.

κήρ, Dor. for καλ εἰς. κήτα, ἡ, = καλαμίνθη, Hesych. κήται, 3 sing. conj. from κέμαι, for κέηται, Il. 19. 32, Od. 2. 102, acc. to Wolf; Buttm. prefers κέται, v. κέμαι.

κήτελα, ἡ, the fishery of large fish, esp. the thunny, Ath.: the place where it is carried on, Strab. (as if from κητέω.)

κήτειος, εἰα, εἰον, (κήτος) belonging to sea monsters, νῆα Mosch.: but II. in Od. 11. 521 εἰαίροι Κήτειοι are the Ceteians, a Mysian race, v. Nitzsch ad l.

κήτημα, ατος, τό, salted thunny, = ὠμοτάριχον, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ar. 121 B.

κητία, ἡ, = κητεία. κητόδορπος, ον, (δόρπον) συμφορὰ a being food for fishes, being lost at sea, Lyc.

κητοθήρειον, τό, a magazine of implements for the fishery of large fish, Ael.

κήτος, εὼς, τό, any sea-monster or huge fish, Hom., and Hdt. 4. 53 (ubi al. κτήνεα) in Od. 4. 446, 452, = φάκη, a seal, sea-

calf: later esp. of whales, sharks, thunnies; cf. Lat. cete.

II. a constellation, Arat. 354, Cicero's pistris. (In comp. it seems to have had the signif. of gulf, depth, abyss, which, acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. κητέσσα etc., is the orig. signif., from *χάω, χάσος, χάινω, χαυνάω, cf. κητέεις and κήτος, μεγακήτης.) κητοτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) nourishing sea-monsters. κητοφάγος, ον, (φάγω) eating sea-monsters, Orac. ap. Paus. κητοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) killing sea-monsters, Anth. κητόρμαι, as Pass., (κήτος) to grow to a sea-monster, Ael. κητώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of fish, cetaceous, Arist. H. A.: also monstrous, Diod.

κητέεις, εσσα, εν, only found as Homer. epith. of Lacedaemon, κοληθ Λακεδαιμόν κητέεσσα Il. 2. 581, Od. 4. 1: acc. to some from κήτος in usu. signif. vast, spacious: acc. to others κήτος is here = καίρα, a gulf, depth, abyss, so that κητέεις is for καιερείς, denoting the sunken situation of Lacedaemon between the Mounts Taygetos and Parthenius, to which the epith. κολη certainly refers, so Nitzsch Od. l. c. 1 but Buttm. Lexil. in voce, explains it full of hollows, taking it of the region, not of the city.

κητέος, ὡα, ὠον, = κήτειος, Diosc. κηῦ, contr. by crasis from καλ εἰς. κηῦς, ὅκος [ῥ], ὁ, a greedy sea-bird, cf. κήξ and καίηξ:—on the story of Ceyx and Alcione, v. Ovid. Met. 11. 272, sq. κηΐα, Dor. for καλ ἔφη, Theocr.

ΚΗΦΗ'Ν, ἦνος, ὁ, a drone-bee, Lat. fucus; hence freq. metaph. a drone, a lazy greedy fellow, who will do nothing for his bread, Hes. Op. 302, Th. 595, Plat. Rep. 552 C: in Plut. of literary plagiarists. From their having no stings, they were called κἀλουργοὶ or κέθουροι dock-tails. II. also metaph. of old birds with the pen-feathers gone, Eur. Bacch. 1364 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Tro. 191.

Κηφήνης, οἰ, Cephenes, old name of the Persians, Hdt. 7. 61. κηφήνιον, τό, Dim. from κηφήν, a small drone, drone-grub, Arist. H. A.

κηφινώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a drone, Plat. Rep. 554 B. κηΐδα or κηΐφθ, Dor. for καλ ἦφθ from ἥπτομαι, Theocr. Κηφισός, ὁ, the Cephisus, a river in Boeotia, Il.: hence the pecc. fem. Λιμνὴ Κηφισίς Il. 5. 709, h. Hom. Ar. 280. II. later, the more famous river of Athens, Soph., etc.: also a river in Argolis, etc.—The writing Κηφισός, Κηφισίς, is not so good, Jac. A. P. p. 886.

κήχος, v. κήχχος. κηΐδης, ἐς, smelling as of burning incense; in gen. sweet-scented, κέλος Il. 6. 483. (Usu. deriv. from κᾶω, καλώ, and ὤω, but both the synon. form κηΐδης, and the analogous θύω-δης make it prob. that there was an old Subst. κῆος = θύος, which was to καῶς, as in Lat. fragro to fragro.)

κήωεις, εσσα, εν, = κηΐδης, fragrant, in Hom. always epith. of θάλαμος: v. foreg.

κιάβω, Att. lengthd. for κίω, to go. [ᾱ] κιάβη, ἡ, v. sub κιάβηλος.

κιάβηλεα, ἡ, adulteration, fraud, Plat. Legg. 916 D; and κιάβηλεναι, ατος, τό, an adulteration, fraud, Plat. Legg. 917 E: from

κιάβηλεω, (κιάβηλος) to adulterate, esp. gold, Ar. Ran. 721, or merchandise, Plat. Legg. 917 B. II. metaph., εἰς κιάβη. τι to trick it out to tempt one, Eur. Bacch. 475.

κιάβηλος, ἡ, (κιάβηλος) strictly alloy, dross, base metal: metaph. fraud, dishonesty, Hipp., and Ar. Av. 158. Hence κιάβηληναι, εἰς, ἄνω, strictly to look like adulterated gold: hence usu. metaph. to look bilious, have the jaundice, Arist. Probl.

κιάβηλις, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub κιάβηλος.

κιάβηλος, ον, adulterated, spurious, base, χρυσὸς καλ ἄργυρος Theogn. 119; and so in gen. of money, or goods. II. metaph. 1. of men, in moral signif., base, false, Theogn. 117, 959. 2. base-born, bastard, = νόθος. 3. in gen. tricky, deceitful, ambiguous, Theogn. 123, esp. of oracles, Hdt. 1. 66, 75, 5. 91: τὸ ἄν κιάβαλον, i. e. pronounced with a false sound, Pind. Fr. 47, ubi v. Donalds. (Acc. to most Gramm. from κιάβος, κιάβη or κιάβηλις, ἡ, dross or alloy of gold: hence they derive κιάβης, = πανούργος, a clipper of money, and κιάβωλοι, κιάβωλοι or κιάβδνες, = μεταλλεῖς, miners.)

4 Y

ΚΥΒΑΟΣ, ἡ, v. foreg.

κίβισις, ἡ, a pocket, pouch, knapsack, Hes. Sc. 224. (Said to be Cyprian for πήρα, akin to κύμβη, κίβατος, Germ. Kiepe, Kufe, Koffer, Kober, Lat. corbis, corhinus: we find κίβισις, κίβισις, κίβισις, κίβισις, κίβισις, κίβισις also written.) [κί] κίβριον, τό, the seed vessel of the Aegyptian κολοκασία, a kind of Nymphaea, containing the κάρμος Αἰγυπτιακός, Nic.

II. a cup, either from the material or the shape, Ath. κίβωτάριον, τό, and, in Ar. Plut. 711, κίβωτιον, τό, Dim. from κίβωτος.

κίβωτοποιός, ὁν, (ποιέω) making boxes, chests, Plut.: from κίβωτος, ἡ, a wooden box, chest, coffer. [Ar. Eq. 1000, Vesp. 1056: i first in Gorg. Naz.]

κίγκυλος, ὁ, v. sub κίγκλος.

κίγκλιζω, f. ἴσω, (κίγκλος) to wag, esp. the tail, as the bird κίγκλος does: hence metaph. to change constantly, οὐ χρὴ κίγκλιζεν ἀγαθὸν βίον Theogn. 303; opp. to ἀπρεμίζω.

κίγκλις, ἰδος, ἡ, the Lat. cancelli, a lattice, or latticed doors: esp. at Athens the railing or bar enclosing the δικαστήρια or βουλευτήριον, Ar. Eq. 641, Vesp. 124, like δρυφακτός.

II. metaph., κίγκλις διαλεκτικὰ logical quibbles, behind which one ensconces oneself, Julian., cf. Hemst. Pp. 8. 124.

κίγκλις, εως, ἡ, (κίγκλιζω) any quick, frequently repeated motion, Hipp.

κίγκλις, ὁ, =foreg., Hipp.

κίγκλος, ὁ, a water-bird, a kind of wagtail, Antol. Tymp. 8, Anaxand. Prot. 1. 65, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 12, i. Proverb., κίγκλου πτωχότερος, because it was supposed that the κίγκλος had no nest of its own, Menand. p. 76. Also κίγκλαος. Prob. κίλλουρος and σεστυπύλις are the same bird; the Root being κίλλω.

κίγκλω [ᾶ], Att. for κίχλω [ᾶ], Herm. Soph. O. C. 1450, Monk Hipp. 1442.

κίδαλον, τό, an onion.

κίδαρις, εως, ἡ, a Persian head-dress, prob. the same as the royal τιάρα or κυρβάσια, differing from the common tiara in having an upright peak, Philo; also written κίταρις, Plut.

II. an Arcadian dance. [κί]

κίδαφενω, (κίδαφος) to be shy, wily.

κίδαφις, ἡ, a fox, strictly fem. from κίδαφος.

κίδαφισ, ὄν, =sq.

κίδαφος, ἡ, ὄν, shy, artful, shrewd, Hesych.: hence, ἡ κίδαφη a fox, like κεράλη. (We find κινάφη, κινάφος, κινάφειν and σκινάφος also written. Akin to κινάδος.) [ῖ]

κίδναμα, as Pass. of the obsol. Act. κίδνμι, poet. for σκεδάσνμι, to be spread abroad, diffused or scattered, to extend, esp. of the dawning day, ἵπειρ ἄλα, πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν κίδναται Ἡώς II. 8. 1., 23. 227. (κίδναμα is to σκιδναμα, as κεδάω to σκεδάω.)

κίδνη, ἡ, roasted barley, Hesych.

κιδνός, ἡ, ὄν, said to be synonym. with ἄκιδος, weak, faint, but only in Hesych.

ΚΥΘΑΡΑ, ἡ, the Lat. cithara, (whence our guitar), a kind of lyre or lute, much like the φόρμιγγ (cf. κυθαρίζω), h. Hom. Merc. 510, 515; but in II., and Od. always κίθαρις: also κίθαρη Hdt. 1. 24. II. =κίθαρος, the chest, cavity of the breast, like χέλυς.

III. a rib. [ᾶ]

κίθαράοδος, ὁ, poet. resolved form from κίθαροδός, whence in Ar. Vesp. 1318, the Superl. κίθαροδιδότατος. [ᾶ]

κίθαρίζω, f. ἴσω, (κίθαρις) to play the cithara, φόρμιγγι κίθαρίζεν II. 18. 570, Hes. Sc. 202; so too, λύρα κιδ. h. Hom. Merc. 423, Xen. Symp. 3. 1, cf. Oec. 2. 13; so that the difference of the κίθαρα, λύρα and φόρμιγγ cannot be great, though the invention of the first was attributed to Hermes, of the second to Apollo. Pass. of music, to be played on the cithara, Plut.: of persons, to be played to.

κίθαρις, ιος, ἡ, acc. κίθαριν, =κίθαρα, Hom., who never uses the latter form: also for music, harping, II. 3. 54, 13. 731, Od. 8. 248, elsewh. κίθαριστός: cf. κίθαρίζω. [ῖ] κίθαρίστις, εως, ἡ, (κίθαρίζω) playing on the cithara, Plat. Prot. 325 E. [ᾶ]

κίθαρισμα, ατος, τό, that which is played on the cithara, a piece of music for it, Plat. Prot. 326 B. [ᾶ]

κίθαρισμός, ὁ, =κίθαρις, Call. Del. 312.

κυθαριστέον, verb. Adj. one must play on the cithara, Plat. Sis. 389 C.

κίθαριστήριος, ια, ιον, =κίθαριστικός, v. ap. Ath. 634 E.

κίθαριστής, οὐ, ὁ, (κυθαρίζω) a player on the cithara, h. Hom. 24. 3, Hes. Th. 95. Later, the κίθαριστής merely played, while the κίθαροδός accompanied his own singing: but Aristoxen. says that they only differed in the instruments they used, the κίθαριστής using the λύρα, the κίθαροδός the κίθαρα. Hence κίθαριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a κίθαριστής, or his art: ἡ -τής, sub. τέχνη, the art or skill of a κίθαριστής, Plat. Gorg. 501 E. Adv. -κός, Plat.

κίθαρίστρια, ἡ, name of a play of Anaxandrides, and κίθαρίστρις, ἰδος, ἡ, Anth., fem. of κίθαριστής, q. v. κίθαρίστις, ὅς, ὁ, a playing the cithara, the art of playing it, II. 2. 600. Ion. word.

κίθαρος, ὁ, =θάραξ II, Hipp.; cf. χέλυς. II. a kind of turbot, sacred to Apollo, Epich. p. 34, Arist. H. A., etc. [ῖ]

κίθαρόρατος, f. ἴσω, (κίθαρόρατος) to play and sing to the cithara, Plat. Gorg. 502 A. Hence

κίθαρόρησις, εως, ἡ, a singing to the cithara, Dio C.

κίθαρόρδια, ἡ, =foreg., Plat. Legg. 700 D. Hence

κίθαρόρδιος, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to harp-playing, Ar. Ran. 1282: ἡ -τής, sub. τέχνη, =κίθαρόρδια, Plat. Gorg. 502 A: from

κίθαρόρδος, ὁ, (κίθαρα, ὁδοός, ᾄδός) one who plays and sings to the cithara, a harper, Hdt. 1. 23; cf. κίθαριστής.

κίθων, ἄνος, ὁ, Ion. for χιτών, Hdt.

κίκαμα, ὄν, τό, a kind of vegetable, Nic. [ῖ]

κίκαμία, ὄν, τό, =foreg.

κίκατι, inf. of a rare poet. aor. ἔκικον, v. under κίκω.

κίκι, εως, τό, the castor-berry, berry of the palma-christi or κρόταν (q. v.), Hdt. 2. 94, where however it is paroxyz. κίκι; so Plat. Tim. 60 A.

κίκιννος, ὁ, curled hair, a ringlet of hair, Lat. cincinnus, Ar. Vesp. 1069, also written κίκινος. [κίκ-]

κίκίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (κίκι) made of the palma-christi or its fruit, Diosc. [κί]

κικκάβω, onomatop., a cry in imitation of the screech-owl's note, τοὐωὴ, τοὐωὴ, Ar. Av. 261: from

κικκάβη, ἡ, a screech-owl, Schol. Ar., cf. κικκάβη. [ᾶ] Hence

κικκάβιζω, f. ἴσω, or κικκάβάζω, to cry or shriek like a screech owl, Lat. iutubare, v. l. Ar. Lys. 761.

κίκκος, ὁ, the fruit-husk, shell, the Lat. ciccus in the Proverb, ciccum non interduim.

κικλήσκω, Ion. for καλέω, to call, invite, Hom.: hence to call on, invoke, implore, II. 9. 569. II. to accost, address, II. 23. 221.

III. to name, call by name, Hom.; also, κλήνη, επίκλησιν κ. II. 7. 139, 9. 111: used only in pres. and impf.

κικράω, Dor. for κεράννμι, κιννάω, also κικρημι.

κικμύς, ἰδος, ἡ, Call. Fr. 318, and

κικμύος, ὁ, also κικνύος, = κικκάβη, a screech-owl, Lat. cicuma. Hence

κικμύωτος, to be purblind like an owl, also ἀμυλνώτω.

ΚΙΚΥΣ, ἡ, strength, vigour, old and rare poet. word, οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἐπ' ἦν ἰς ἐμπεδος, οὐδὲ τι κίκυς Od. 11. 393, and so h. Hom. Ven. 238: others wrote in Od. κικίς or κικνύς, and explained it by ἱκνύς, juice. [-]

*ΚΙΚΩ, a verb only found in the rare poet. aor. ἔκικον, inf. κικέω, and the Dor. aor. 1 κέικω, med. ἐκίκαμν, to make to go, bring, move, toss, akin to κίω, as transit. to it, and to κικέω, Jac. A. P. 829. Others make the pres. κίχω.

Κίλικίς, f. ἴσω, also in Med. Κικιλίζομαι, (Κίλις) to play the Cilician, i. e. to be cruel and treacherous like the Cilicians.

Κίλικιον, τό, a coarse cloth, Lat. cilicium, strictly of Cilician goat's hair.

κίλικιμός, ὁ, (Κίλικίζω) Cilician behaviour, i. e. drunken butchery, Theopomp. ap. Phot.

Κίλις, ἰκος, ὁ, a Cilician, usu. in plur., II. [ῖ]

Κίλισσα, ἡς, ἡ, a Cilician woman, Aesch. Cho. 732. 2. Adj., peccul. fem. of Κίλικος, Hdt. 8. 14. [ῖ]

κίλλακτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (κίλλος, ἄγω) an ass-driver, Poll.

κίλλης, ὄν, ὁ, =κίλλος, an ass, Hesych.

κίλλιβας, ατος, ὁ, a trestle or stand for any thing, esp. for a shield, κίλλιβαντες ἀσπίδος Ar. Ach. 1122: also of a table:

and of a warlike engine; and esp. a painter's easel, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 319. 4. (From κίλλος ass, and βάνω used in the same way, and our easel is merely the Germ. *esel*, though our general word is *horse*, and so the Germans use *Book*.)

Κιλλικύριοι, οἱ = Κυλλύριοι, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. κίλλις, ἰκος, δ, (κυλλός) an ox with crooked horns, Hesych. κίλλος, α, on, of, like an ass, esp. ass-colored, late: from κίλλος, δ, an ass, Dorw. word, written also κίλλης: κίλλα, dice made of ass's bone, Lat. *lali*, Hesych. (Perh. from *κίλλω.)

κίλλος, ἡ, ὄν, = κίλλος. κίλλουρος, δ, (κίλλω, οὐρά) a wagtail, or some such bird, cf. κίγκλος and σείσπογγίς.

Κιλλύριοι, also Κιλλήριοι, οἱ, v. Κυλλύριοι. *κίλλω, old word synon. with κέλλω and ἔλλω, whence Lat. *cello*, *percello*, only found in a few compds., Valck. Hdt. 7. 155. κίμβάζω, f. *δω*, = ὀκλαῖω, to cover down: hence to be sluggish, Lat. *desidere*, also ὀκμβάζω and σκμβάζω.

κιμβεία, ἡ, stinginess, Arist. Virt. et Vit., cf. κίμβικελα and κίμβια.

κιμberικόν, τό, sub. ἱμάτιον, a woman's garment, Ar. Lys. 45. 52, dub., for κίμπερ, is a v. l., and Sind. would now read. κίμberιον, τό, = v. l. for foreg.

κιμβικελα or κίμβικία, ἡ, niggardness; and κίμβεύουμαι, Dep., to be niggardly: from

Κίμβις, ἰκος, δ, a niggard, miser in little things, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 39: metaph. of an author, fond of petty details, μικρολόγος Ath. 303 E.

Κιμμέριοι, οἱ, the Cimmerians, acc. to the legend, dwelling by the ocean in perpetual darkness, Od. 11. 14: later, a people about the Palus Maecotis, Hdt. 1. 15, 4. 12. (Prob. the same word as *Cimbri*, *Cymry*, *Cumbri*.)

Κίμπεροι, οἱ, = foreg., Lyc.

Κίμωλλα, ἡ, with or without γῆ, Cymolian earth, a kind of white clay, like fuller's earth, from Cimolus in the Cyclades, which contained natron, and so served for soap for the baths and barbers' shops of Athens, Ar. Ran. 713.

κινάβαρι, εως or εος, τό, = κινάβαρι. κινάβρα, ἡ, the rank smell of a he-goat: hence also of men, Lat. *hircus alarum*, Luc.

κινάβρως, to stink as goats, Ar. Plut. 294.

κινάβρευμα, τό, = κινάβρα.

κινάβρις, εως, δ, cf. κινάδος sub fin.

κινάβριον, τό, Dim. from sq.

κινάδος, εως, τό, Sicil. word, a fox: hence metaph. of a shifty, wily fellow, ἐπίτριπτον κ., like παικῶλημα, Soph. Aj. 103, cf. Ar. Nub. 448, Dem. 307. 23: in gen. like Lat. *bellua*, a monster, Democ. ap. Stob. p. 279. 4, cf. κινάδαλον, κινάπετον. There is a vocat. κινάδε in Theocr. 5. 25; as if from δ κινάδος, δ κινάδ, εὐ τὰδε γ' ἔσεται, but here δ κινάδεῦ should be read. [κί-, v. κινέω sub fin.]

κινάθισμα, ατος, τό, esp. rustling motion, rustling, Aesch. Pr. 124. From κινάθω, which Hesych. explains by μινυρίζειν, i. e. κινυρίζειν; he also adds κινέειν, q. v. sub fin.] [ῥά]

κινάιδεα, ἡ, unmarital lust, Aeschin. 18. 29: from κινάιδεονομαι, = κινάιδεομαι.

κινάidia, ἡ, = κινάidela, Aeschin. 41. 13.

κινάιδεζομαι, f. λουμαι, Dep. med., to be a κινάidos. Hence κινάιδισμα, ατος, τό, unmarital lewdness.

κινάιδολογός, ον, (γράφω) writing of obscene things, A. B. κινάιδολογός, f. ἡσω, also to talk or write of obscene things, Strab.: from

κινάιδολόγος, ον, (λέγω) speaking or writing of obscene things, Diog. La.: esp. writing obscene books, Ath.

κινάιδος, δ, a sodomite, catamite, Lat. *cinaedus*, *pæthicus*, like καταπίγνυν: in gen. a lewd fellow, lecher, Plat. Gorg. 494 E.

II. a sea-fish, Opp. (Commonly referred to κινέω = βινέω: v. κινέω sub fin.)

κιναιδῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a κινάidos.

κινάμων and κινάμωμον, τό, = κινν.

κινάρα, ἡ, a kind of artichoke, Lat. *cinara*, Diosc. [ῥά]

κινάρφαγος, ον, (φάγειν) eating artichokes, Juba ap. Ath. 343 F.

κινάχουρα, ἡ, (κινέω, ἔχουρον) a kind of bag or sieve for bolting flour, Ar. Eccl. 730.

κινάδαλος, δ, v. κινάδαλος.

κινδαῖς, ακος, δ, ἡ, = σκινδαῖς.

κινδαῖος, δ, = σκινδαῖος, q. v.

κίνδυν, υνος, δ, old collat. form of κίνδυνος, Alcae., et Sapph. ap. A. B., cf. Loh. Paral. 170.

κινδύνειν, ατος, τό, (κινδύνειν) a risk, hazard, bold enterprise, Soph. O. C. 564, Eur. I. T. 1001, etc.: hence an experiment. [ῥ]

κινδυνεύειν, verb. Adj. one must venture, hazard, ἔν τινι Eur. Supp. 572.

κινδυνεύτης, οῦ, δ, a daring, venturesome person, Thuc. 1. 70.

κινδυνεύτικος, ὅ, δν, daring, venturesome, rash, Arist. Rhet.

κινδύνειν, to be daring, venture into or face danger, run a risk, κ. σωματι, ψυχῇ Hdt. 2. 120., 7. 209; κ. πόσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι to run a risk with all Greece, i. e. endanger all G., Id. 8. 60, 1: κ. πρὸς τινα Hdt. 4. 11, and Xen.: κ. περὶ τινος Hdt. 8. 74; ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 198. 6: c. inf. to run the risk of... Hdt. 6. 9., 8. 65, 97, etc. 2. absol. to make a venture, do a daring thing, Id. 3. 69, Thuc. 1. 20; also to be in danger, Arist. Eth. N.

3. also c. acc. of the danger, to dare, venture, hazard, κ. κινδύνειν Plat. Rep. 451 A, μάχην Aeschin. 50. 40, κ. ψευδομαρτυρίαν to hazard a prosecution for perjury, Dem. 1033. 1.

II. as the running a risk implies a probable chance of success, κινδύνειν, c. inf., is used to express that which seems likely, though uncertain, as, κινδύνειν οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐτοὶ γόητες εἶναι they run a risk of being reputed conjurers, Hdt. 4. 105; κινδύνειν ἐπιδείξει χρηστός εἶναι you will have the chance of shewing your worth, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17: also κινδυνέει as impers., it may be, probably, Plat. Phaedr. 262 C, etc. And hence freq. used to modify an assertion, merely out of courtesy, when no real doubt is implied, e. g. κινδυνέει ἀναμφολόγητον ἀγαθὸν εἶναι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34.

III. in Pass. to be hazarded, exposed to danger, ἐν τινι Thuc. 2. 35; μεταβολὴ κινδυνεύεται there is a risk of change, Thuc. 2. 43:

τὰ κινδυνεύοντα = κινδυνεύματα, Lys. 195. 34: from κίνδυνος, δ, a danger, risk, hazard, venture, i. e. hazardous experiment, Lat. *periculum*, Ar. Nub. 955: also in the abstract, hazard, risk, Theogn. 585, 637: and so of any particular kind of it, freq. in all authors after him. (Hom. and Hes. have no words of this family.) Hence the phrases κίνδυνον ἀναρρίπτειν to run a risk, metaph. from the dice (cf. ἀναρρίπτειν II), Hdt. 7. 50, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 149; also, κινδύνος ἀναλαβέσθαι, ὑποδύνειν Hdt. 3. 69, ἀρῆσθαι Eur. Heracl. 504, ἐγγεγίγρσθαι Thuc. 5. 108, etc., ὑπομένειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1, etc.: ἔς κ. καταστήσῃ τινα Thuc. 5. 99; κινδύνω βάλλειν τινα Aesch. Theb. 1048; κινδύνος (ἐστι) c. inf., or μή and conj. or opt., there is danger that or lest... it is to be feared that or lest... (Perh. from κινέω, orig. of throwing the dice.) Hence

κινδυνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) dangerous, perilous, hazardous, Polyb.

Adv. -δως, Dion. H.

κινέω, f. ἡσω, (κίω) strictly to set a-going, Od. 24. 5: hence in gen. to move, set in motion, stir, urge on, Hom., both of persons and things. Later variously, 1. to move, remove a thing from its place, ἀνδράματα Hdt. 1. 183: to meddle with, esp. things sacred, τὰ ἄκρητα Id. 6. 134, cf. Soph. O. C. 1526, Ant. 1061; 80, κ. χρήματα Thuc. 1. 143: hence to change, innovate, τὰ νόμια Hdt. 3. 80.

2. to set a-going, begin, κινέω γέλωτα, φθέγματα etc., v. Soph. El. 18: in gen. to cause, be the author or contriver of a thing.

3. also to stir up, arouse, exasperate evils, Soph. Tr. 974; to move to anger, taunt, abuse, Id. Ant. 413: to provoke, τινα Dem. 537. fin.; etc.

4. κ. πᾶν χρήμα to turn every stone, try every way, Hdt. 5. 96: hence to search, inquire into, Plat. Theat. 163 A.

B. Pass. c. fut. med. κινησομαι, and sometimes fut. pass. κινήθησομαι Plat. Rep. 545 D, aor. ἐκινήθην (cf. κινύμαι) to be put in motion, to go, II. 1. 47: hence in gen. to be moved, move, stir, κινήθῃ ἀγορῇ, ἐκινήθην φάλαγγες II.; of an earthquake, ἐκινήθῃ Δῆλος Hdt. 6. 98.

II. = βινέω, esp. in Ar., hence of κινούμενοι = κινάδοι, v. ad Ar. Nub. 1102. Cf. κινύμαι, κινύσθω. [κί-: yet ἴ in κινάδος, κινάδος, κινάθισμα, κινάπετον etc., unless indeed this proves that these words are not derived from κινέω.] Hence

κίνησις, δ , = κίνησις, motion, Pind. P. 4. 370.
 κίνηθρον, τό, = κίνηθρον. [I]
 κίνημα, τό, a motion, movement given to a thing, Arist. Mund.: an emotion, impulse, Plut.: esp. a political movement, Polyb. [I]
 κίνησις, $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, η , a moving or being moved: hence motion, as opp. to repose, Plat. Soph. 250 A, etc.: a dance, Alc. 127.
 II. an excitement, emotion: a movement, disturbance, Thuc. 3. 75: of the Peloponn. war, Id. 1. 1: hence a change, revolution, πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. [I]
 κίνησιφόρος, $\alpha\upsilon$, (φέρω) causing motion, Orph.
 κίνησιφύλλος, $\alpha\upsilon$, (φύλλον) leaf-moving.
 κίνησιχθών, $\alpha\upsilon$, gen. $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, earth-shaking.
 κινήσις, α , $\alpha\upsilon$, verb. Adj., to be moved or excited, Plat. Erist. 134 A. II. κινήσειον, one must stir up, call into play, Plat. Rep. 373 A.
 κινήτηρ, $\eta\upsilon\sigma$, δ , = κινήτης, h. Hom. 21. 2. Hence κινήτηριος, α , $\alpha\upsilon$, = κινήτικος, θυμός Aesch. Supp. 448, cf. 307.
 κινήτης, $\alpha\upsilon$, δ , one that sets a-going, an author, $\epsilon\pi\alpha\upsilon$ Ar. Nub. 1397.
 κινήτιω, δ , $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, = βυνητιώ, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2. 21.
 κινήτικος, η , $\delta\upsilon$, $\alpha\upsilon$, fit for moving, putting in motion, Xen. Oec. 10. 12, τινός Arist. H. A.: moving, stirring up, exciting.
 II. (from Pass.) moveable, Plut.: turbulent, Polyb.
 κινήτρον, τό, η , $\delta\upsilon$, (κίνη) moved, moveable, Plat. Tim. 58 D.
 κίνητρον, τό, contr. for κινήτηρον, a thing for stirring. [I]
 κίνηα, η , a Cilician kind of grass, Diosc.
 κιννάβαρι, $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, also $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, τό, Att. τρυγάρι, cinnabar, vermilion, i. e. the disulphuret of mercury, being the principal ore of mercury, Theophr. 2. the color vermilion, Plin. II. a vegetable dye, dragon's blood, Ael.; also $\alpha\lambda\mu\alpha$ δρόκοντος or κιννάβαρι Indukon, or simply Indicum. [vā]
 Hence κιννάβριζω, δ , $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, to have the color of κιννάβαρι, Diosc.
 κιννάβαρινος, η , $\alpha\upsilon$, of or like vermilion, vermilion-colored, Arist. H. A.
 κιννάβαριος, $\alpha\upsilon$, = foreg.
 κιννάβαρις, δ , = κιννάβαρι, Anaxandr. Zogr. 2.
 κιννάβεμα, $\alpha\tau\alpha\varsigma$, τό, a knavish trick.
 κιννάβος, δ , dub. l. for κιννάβος I.
 κιννάμολόγος, δ , (κιννάμων, λέγω) the cinnamon-gatherer, name of an Indian bird, said to build its nest of cinnamon-twigs, Plin., called also κιννάμωμος, cf. Hdt. 3. 111.
 κιννάμων, τό, later form for κιννάμωμον, Plin.
 κιννάμωμιζω, δ , $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, to be like κιννάμωμον, Diosc.
 κιννάμωμος, η , $\alpha\upsilon$, made, prepared from or with cinnamon, Antiphr. Antea 2: from
 κιννάμωμον, τό, cinnamon, Hdt. 3. 111, who says that the Greeks took from the Phoenicians this name for τὰ κάρφεια (v. κάρφος): it came to them through the Arabians, being the *laurus cinnamomum* of Ceylon: there is an inferior and very different article, *κασία*, the bark of the *laurus cassia* of Malabar. Later also written κιννάμω. (That the word came from Phoenicia is confirmed by the Hebr. *kinnamōn*.) Hence
 κιννάμωμος, δ , = κιννάμολόγος, Arist. H. A. [ā]
 κιννάμωμοφόρος, $\alpha\upsilon$, (φέρω) bearing cinnamon, Strab.
 κίνημα, $\alpha\tau\alpha\varsigma$, τό, (κινύσσωμαι) any thing moved about, a floating or hovering body, αἰθέρον κ. an airy phantom, Aesch. Pr. 157, cf. αἰθήρμα. A dub. collat. form is κινύρμα. [I]
 κινύμαι, poet. esp. Ep. Pass. from an absol. act. κινύμι, = κινέω, to go, move, Hom., esp. in Il., usu. $\epsilon\varsigma$ πόλεμον κινύσσο φάλαγγες they marched...: also, $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$ ν κινύμενον oil shaken, jolted about, Il. 14. 173. Hom. uses only pres. and impf., with aor. κινήθηκα from κινέομαι. [κI]
 κινύρα, η , an Asiatic instrument with ten strings, played with the hand, LXX; or with a plectrum, Joseph. (Merely the Hebr. word *kinûr*, which was onomatop.; cf. *kinûr*, Germ. *knarren*, etc.) [ē]
 κινύρομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf., to utter a plaintive sound, lament, wail, Ar. Eq. 11. II. trans. to lament, bewail, bemoan, τινά κάλ. Apoll. 20. III. c. acc. cognate, χαλινὸν κινύρονται φόνον the bridles ring or clash murderously, Aesch. Theb. 123, cf. $\beta\lambda\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\omega$ φόνον, $\alpha\pi\eta$ etc. [ū]
 from
 κινύρος, δ , $\delta\upsilon$, wailing, plaintive, Il. 17. 5, v. κινύρα, μυυρός.

κινύσσω, rare collat. form from κινέω: in Pass. $\iota\omega$ waver; be swayed back and forwards, Aesch. Cho. 196.
 κινώ, $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, η , Dor. for κινύσις.
 κινώτερον, τό, a venomous, or at least deadly beast, esp. a serpent, Call. Jov. 25, Nic., cf. sq. (Said, notwithstanding the ι , to come from κινέω, as $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ from $\epsilon\pi\tau\alpha$: akin to κινάψ and κινάβαλον, q. cf.)
 κινώστης, $\alpha\upsilon$, δ , = κινώσπετος, like $\epsilon\pi\eta\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ for $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$, Nic. Ther. 141, v. Lob. Paralip. 449.
 κίχαλεια, $\alpha\upsilon$, - $\lambda\alpha$, η , highway robbery: and
 κίχαλῆα, to commit highway robbery, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 629.
 κίχᾶλης, $\alpha\upsilon$, δ , a highway robber, Ion. word: sometimes written also κίχᾶλός and κισᾶλός or κιστᾶλός. (Prob. deriv. from κίχων.)
 κισκράων, τό, = κισκρόκραον, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 5, ubi v. I. Dind.
 κισκρόδον, Adv. (κίω) like a pillar.
 κισκικός, η , $\delta\upsilon$, (κίω) of, belonging to a pillar. II. (κισκός II) with a diseased wall, Gal.
 κισκόν, τό, Dim. from κίω, a small pillar. II. the little central column in a snail's shell, Diosc.
 κισνίς, $\iota\delta\alpha\varsigma$, η , Dim. from κίω, a small pillar. II. the wula, Lat. columella, uva, Medic.
 κισνικός, δ , Dim. from κίω, a small pillar, Joseph.
 κισνοειδής, $\epsilon\varsigma$, (είδος) like a pillar.
 κισνοκράων, τό, (κίω, κρανίον) the capital of a column, Strab., and v. I. in Xen., v. κισκράων.
 κισνοφόρη, to bear pillars: from
 κισνοφόρος, $\alpha\upsilon$, (φέρω) pillar-bearing.
 κισκαία, η , an uncertain plant, v. Sprengel Diosc. 3. 124: $\kappa\iota\sigma\kappa\alpha\iota\alpha$ βίζα, used as a charm.
 κίρκη, η , an unknown bird, Ael.
 Κίρκη, η , Circe, an enchantress, Od. 10. 136, sq., dwelling in the ocean-island *Aeaea*, daughter of Helios and Perse, or acc. to Hes. Th. 957, Perseis—strictly fem. from κίρκος.
 κισκίλατος, $\alpha\upsilon$, (κίρκος, $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$ να) chased by a hawk, $\alpha\delta\eta\delta\alpha\upsilon$ Aesch. Supp. 62.
 κισκίσμα, $\alpha\upsilon$, τό, sub. $\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$, ludī Cīrcenses, Epict.
 Κίρκος, δ , (κίρκος III) a circle, Lat. circinus, also καρκίνος.
 Κίρκοζ, δ , a kind of hawk or falcon, which flies in wheels or circles, Il. 17. 757, 22. 139: as omens were drawn from its flight, it was sacred to Apollo, Od. 15. 526: also $\iota\eta\eta$ κίρκος (where κίρκος defines the particular kind of $\iota\eta\eta$, like $\beta\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$ ταΐδος etc.), Od. 13. 87. II. a kind of wolf. III. a circle, ring, but usu. in form κίρκος (q. v.), Lat. circulus, circinus: hence 2. the Rom. circus, Polyb.
 κισκόω, Lat. circino, to hoop in or round, bind, secure with rings, Aesch. Pr. 74: cf. κισκώω.
 κισνάω and - $\gamma\eta\mu\iota$, collat., esp. poet., forms from κεράννυμι, to mix, esp. wine with water: Hom. has them only in Od., $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ 7. 182, 10. 356, 13. 53: also from κίρνημι, 3 sing. impf. κίρνη $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ 14. 78, 16. 52, part. κισνάς $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ 16. 14.
 κισπάς, $\alpha\delta\alpha\upsilon$, η , pecul. poet. fem. of κισπός.
 κισπίς, $\iota\delta\alpha\varsigma$, η , a sea-fish, elsewhere $\kappa\iota\sigma\pi\iota\varsigma$, Opp.
 κισροειδής, $\epsilon\varsigma$, (κισρός, είδος) of a yellowish, wan look, Diosc.
 κισρός, δ , $\delta\upsilon$, tawny, orange-tawny, between πυρρός and $\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\theta\delta\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$ Hipp.
 κισρινόν, τό, a kind of thistle, said to heal the κισρός, Diosc.
 κισροειδής, $\epsilon\varsigma$, (είδος) like, looking like a κισρός, Hipp.
 κισροκίλη, η , (κήλη) an enlargement of the spermatic vessels, Medic.: from
 κισρός, δ , enlargement of a blood-vessel, varicocele, Lat. varix, esp. in the hips, legs and the belly, Att. κισρός, Dor. κρισός: the same as $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$ 3. Hence
 κισρώδης, $\epsilon\varsigma$, = κισροειδής, Hipp.
 ΚΙΨ, δ , gen. κίψ, acc. κίψ, a worm in wood, or acc. to some in corn, the weevil, Lat. curculio, Sapph. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 4. 408. The Gramm. make κίς a wood-worm, $\sigma\eta\varsigma$ the worm or moth in wool. [I in nom. and acc.: whence Lob. Paral. 84, sq., prefers the accent $\kappa\iota\psi$, kies.]
 κισπής, $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, η , the pumice-stone, Lat. pumex, Ar. Fr. 309.
 4, cf. Alex. Leb. 5. 9: also written κίσπις. (Prob. from κίς, as if worm-eaten, porous.) [I]
 κισθάρος, δ , and κισσός, δ , = κίστος, Theophr.

ΚΙΣΣΑ, ἡ, Att. κισσά, a chattering, mimicking and greedy bird, like the jay, *pica glandaria* Plin., *corvus caryocatactes* Linn. (not to be confounded with the magpie, *pica varia*), Ar. Av. 302, etc. II. the longing of pregnant women, a false appetite, craving for strange food, Medic. Hence

κισσάβιζω, f. ἴσω, Att. κισταβίζω, to scream like a jay.

κισσάλης, ov, δ=κισάλης.

κισσάμπελος, ἡ=sq.

κισσάνθεμον, τό, a plant, more usu. ἐλίνη, Diosc.: also a kind of κυκλάμιον is called both κισσάνθεμον and κισσόφυλλον, from the look of the leaves.

κισσῶρος, δ=κισσός, Hipp.

κισσῶ, f. ἴσω, Att. κιστῶ, (κίσσα II) to long, crave for strange food, etc., as pregnant women, Arist. H. A.: in gen. to long for, yearn after, τῶς Ar. Pac. 497; c. inf., Vesp. 349.

κισσιέης, εσσα, εν, (κισσός)=κισσινος, Nic.

κισσηρέφης, ἐς, (ἐρέφα) ivy-clad.

κισσηρή, ἐς, (κισσός) ivy-clad, ἔχθαι Soph. Ant. 1132.

κισσηρίω, f. ἴσω, to polish with pumice-stone: from

κισσηρίς, εως, ἡ=κισσηρίς, q. v., Theophr. Hence

κισσηροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like pumice-stone, Theophr. Adv.

-δῶς, Diog. Apoll. ar. Stob. Ecl. 1. 508.

κισσηρώδης, ἐς=foreg., Diod.

κισσηρότης, ἡ, δν=κισσωτός, dub.

κισσινοβήφης, ἐς, (βάττω) ivy-colored, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13.

κισσίνος, ὁ, ov, (κισσός) of ivy, freq. in Eur. Bacch.

κισσίον, τό, Dim. from κισσός, synonym. of the *asclepias*,

Diosc. 2. 196.

κισσοβρύτος, ov, (βρύω) luxuriant with ivy, Orph.

κισσοδέτης, ov, δ, Dor. for -δέτης, (δέω) bound, crowned with ivy, epith. of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45. 9, ubi al. -δετος, al. -δδ-τας. The Bresl. MS. has κισσοδάης, ἐς, but cf. κηροδέτης.

κισσοδέτος, ov, (δέω) bound with ivy, cf. foreg.

κισσοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ivy, Diosc. Adv. -δῶς.

κισσοκμήτος, ov, δ, (κῶμη) ivy-bessed, crowned with ivy, Διδυμοῦς h. Hom. 25. 1.

κισσοπλεκτος, ov, (πλέκω) ivy-twined; hence Bacchic, μέλεα κ. *dithyrambs*, Antiph. Tritag. 1, c. conj. Meinek.; the MSS. have κισσόπληκτα, which is explained ivy-(i. e. *thyrsus*)-struck, frenzied.

ΚΙΣΣΩΣ, ὁ, Att. κισσός, ivy, Lat. *hedera*, of three kinds, two climbing, μέλας h. Hom. 6. 40, and λευκός; and one creeping, ἐλὶς Theophr.: the fruit forms a cluster, κόρυμβος: it was sacred to Bacchus, hence freq. as the crown of Bacchanals, and also of Poets, Jac. A. P. p. 584. (Akin to ἱξός.) Hence

κισσοστειφάνος, ov, and

κισσοστεφής, ἐς, Anacreont., (στεφάνος, στέφω) ivy-wreathed.

κισσοφάγος, ov, (φάγειν) ivy-eating, Long.

κισσοφόρος, f. ἴσω, Att. κιστῶ, to wear, be adorned with ivy, like the Bacchanals, Plut.: from

κισσοφόρος, ov, (φέρειν) wearing, adorned with ivy, Bacchic, Simon. 72: luxuriant with ivy, νάπη Eur. Tro. 1066.

κισσόφυλλον, τό=κισσάμπελος, q. v.

κισσοχαίτης, ov, δ, (χαίτη) ivy-tressed, i. e. ivy-crowned, Pratin. ar. Ath. 617 F, Epichant. Incert. 2.

κισσοχαρής, ἐς, (χαίρω) delighting in ivy, Orph.

κισσοχίτων, ανος, δ, ἡ, ivy-clad, Orph. [I]

κισσῶ, Att. κιστῶ, (κισσός) to breathe with ivy, Eur. Bacch. 205.

κισσύβιον, τό, a rustic drinking-cup or vessel, esp. of wood, Od. 9. 346, 1. 4. 78: usu. with one handle, Kiessling Theocr. 1. 27.

2. a milk-pail. (Strictly of ivy wood, κισσός, of which in Eur. Cycl. 390, we find a bowl three cubits wide, and four deep,—the Greek κισσός, esp. in poetry, growing larger than ours.) [V]

κισσώδης, ἐς, (κισσός, εἶδος) ivy-like, as κισσοειδής. II.

(κίσσα II) longing like pregnant women, Diosc.

κισσωτός, ἡ, δν, (κισσῶ) decked or wreathed with ivy, Anth. ΚΙΣΤΗ, ἡ, a box, chest, Lat. *cista*, Od. 6. 76, esp. freq. in Ar., v. Elmsl. Ach. 1099. Hence

κιστηφόρος, ov, (φέρειν) κισσάφορος, poet.

κιστίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a little chest, Ar. Ach. 1137; formed from κίσση, this termination being added to parody *ἀστis* in the line before.

ΚΙΣΤΟΣ, δ, a shrub, Lat. *cistus*, Diosc. Hence

κιστοφάγος, ov, (φάγειν) *cistus*-eating.

κιστοφόρος, ov, (κίσση, φέρω) carrying chests. II. as Subst. δ κιστοφόρος, a coin, the impress of which was a box, worth about three drachms.

κίταρις, εως, ἡ=κίδαρις, q. v.

κίτρα or κίτρια, ἡ, the citron tree.

κίτρινοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of a citron color: from

κίτρινος, ὁ, ov, (κίτρον) of citron, esp. citron yellow.

κίτριον, τό, κίτρα, the citron-tree. II.=κίτρον, citron.

III. the bark of the citron-tree.

κίτρον, τό, the fruit of the κίτρα, citron, also μήλον Μηδικόν, and κίτρομυλον, Lob. Phryn. 469.

κίτροφυλλον, τό, a citron leaf.

κίτροφύτον, τό, the citron-tree.

κίττα, κιστῶβιζω, Att. for κισσ.

κιστῶριον, τό=κιστῶριον.

κιστῶ, κιστός, δ, Att. for κισσ.

κιστῶν, ανος, δ, Ion. and Dor. esp. Sicil. for χιστῶν, Koen Gregor. p. 341.

κιστῶ, a pres. used in indicat. only, the other moods following a collat. form κίχημι, Homeric conj. κίχαι, opt. κίχηιν, inf. κίχηται, Ep. κίχημεναι, part. κίχης, and Med. κίχημενος: so too impf. ἐκίχην, of which Hom. has 1 and 2 plur. ἐκίχην and κίχηται, and besides, in Od. 2. 284, 2 sing. ἐκίχης, like ἐτίδων, ἐτίθει, but without any pres. κίχαι: fut. κίχησμαι: aor. ἐκίχον, sine augm. κίχον, part. κίχας: aor. med. ἐκίχασμαι: all the med. forms c. act. signif. To reach, hit or light upon, meet with, find, freq. in Hom., e.g. ποτὶ κίχασιν to come up to in the race, Il. 6. 228, 21. 605; δουρὶ κ. to reach with the spear, Il. 10. 370: in gen. to assault an enemy, as κ. ἄστυ to take it, Il. 21. 128; τέλος πολέμου κ. to arrive at it, Il. 3. 291: sometimes of things, βέλους κίχμενον that hits its mark, Il. 5. 187; and so, τέλος θανάτῳ κίχμενον Il. 11. 451. In Hom. always c. acc.; later sometimes c. gen., cf. τυγχάνω, Jac. A. P. p. 180. The Att. form is κισχάνω, q. v. [κίχῶ, κίχων.] κίχλη, ἡ, Dor. for κίχλη, Epich. p. 102, Ar. Nub. 339.

* κίχημι, v. sub κισχάνω.

κίχης, εως, ἡ, (κίχῶ) a reaching, attaining.

κίχης, εως, τό, an incense-vessel, Cyprian word. (Akin to κηψίς.)

κίχλη, ἡ, a bird like our thrush or fieldfare, Lat. *turdus*, Od. 22. 468. II. a sea-fish, so called from its color, Epich. p. 33, Antim. Fr. 18.

κίχλιζω, f. ἴσω, to titter, giggle, Ar. Nub. 983, Fr. 313; where however others make it II. to eat κίχλαι, in gen. to live luxuriously.

κίχλιον, τό, Dim. from κίχλη.

κίχλισμός, rarer collat. form of κίχλιζω.

κίχλισκος, δ, (κίχλιζω) a tittering, giggling. II. the eating of κίχλαι, dainty living, v. l. Ar. Nub. 1073.

κίχροα, ov, τό, Nic.; also κίχροεια, and in Ar. Fr. 281, κίχροια, succory. [κί]

κίχημι, fut. χρήσω: aor. ἐξήρησα—also, but not Att. κίχρῶ, (χρῶ) to lend, τιλὶ τι Hdt. 3. 58. Med. κίχρῶμαι, fut. χρήσομαι: aor. ἐξήρησμαι, to have lent to one, to borrow, cf. χρῶ.

κίχώρη, ἡ, Theophr., and κίχώριον, τό, Diosc., collat. forms of κίχρη.

κίχωρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like succory, of that species.

* ΚΙΩ, to go, the pres. not used in indicat., but freq. in Hom., etc., in opt. κίωμι, part. κίων, κιώσας, (which is not aor., but with same accent as ἰών), also impf. ἔκίων, sine augm. κίων: found in no other tenses. Κίω seems to belong to *ίω, the root of ἔμμι, and from it come κιδῶ, κινέω, and the Lat. *cio, cioe*. To go, in Hom. usu. in strict signif., of men, etc.; but of ships, Il. 2. 509. 2. to go away, Hom.—Only poet. [I]

ΚΙΩΝ, ανος, δ, Ion. and Att. ἡ, in Od. (not in Il.) mostly fem., yet masc. in Od. 8. 66, 473, 19. 38; and so usu. in Att., while Hdt. has it fem., 1. 92, and so Pind. —a pillar, Lat. *columna*, in Hom. usu. of the pillars of the roof in a large hall, Od. 19. 38; people often sit against them, as in Od. 6. 307, 8. 86; a man leans his spear against one, hangs up his bow on another, Od. 1. 127, h. Ap. 8: later used as a flogging-post, Aeschin. q. 11: in Od. 1. 53, of the pillars by which Atlas keeps heaven and

earth asunder; so later of mount Atlas, Hdt. 4. 184, cf. Hes. Th. 779: *κλάν* later freq. metaph. of all *high mountains*, as in Pind. N. 3. 36, of the Pillars of Hercules, cf. Ἡράκλειος. II. = στήλη, a grave-stone, Lat. *cippus*, Leon. Tar. III. the *wula*, Lat. *columella*, Hipp. IV. the division of the nostrils, cartilage of the nose. [ἄ]

κλαγγάω, collat. form from *κλάω*, to resound, esp. to scream, cry, of cranes, Lat. *clangere*.

κλαγγαῖνον or **-γάνον**, collat. form from *κλάω*, esp. of hounds, to give tongue, Aesch. Eum. 131, Xen. Cyn. 6. 23; and of the scream of birds, Soph. Fr. 782, where *κλαγγάνων* must be read.

κλαγγέω, = *κλάω*, of hounds, to give tongue, Theocrit. Ep. 6.

κλαγγή, ἡ, (*κλάω*) a clang, in Hom. of the twang of the bow as the arrow is discharged, Il. 1. 49; of the scream of birds, Il. 3. 3, Od. II. 605, cf. Il. 2. 100: of the grunting of swine, Od. 14. 412: later of the barking or baying of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5, etc.; of musical sounds, as of instruments, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A; of song, Soph. Tr. 208, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1152. Cf. *κλάω* throughout, and also *κλαγγώδης*. (With *κλαγγή*, *κλάω*, cf. our *clang*, *clank*, *clash*, Lat. *clangere*.) Hence

κλαγγῆδον, Adv., with a clang, noise, din, Il. 2. 463.

κλαγγόν, Adv. = foreg., Bahr., but read by Jac. A. P. p. 149, *κλαγγόν*.

κλαγγώδης, es, (*κλαγγή*, *εἶδος*) uttering a tone that rises from flat to sharp, as in vomiting, Hipp. 208 B: of the voice, hoarse, rough, Id., cf. Foës. Oecon.

κλαγγέρος, ὁ, ὄν, (*κλάω*, *κλαγγέω*) screaming, of cranes, Anth. **κλαγγεῖος**, ἡ, ὄν, (*κλάω*) = foreg., Antiph. Incert. 7.

κλάδα, metapl. acc. sing. of *κλάδος*, with metapl. acc. pl. *κλάδας*, Nic.

κλαδάρωμματος, ὄν, (*κλαδάρος*, ὄμμα) with swimming languishing eyes, cf. *patranti fractus oculo* in Persius.

κλαδάρωρχος, ὁ, clapper-bill, a name of the *τράχλος*, cf. *κλάδω*.

κλαδάρως, ὁ, ὄν, (*κλάω*) broken, easily broken, frail, Leon. Tar. II. metaph., languishing, Clem. Al.: cf. *κλαδάρωματος*.

κλάδας, metaplast. acc. pl. of *κλάδος*.

κλάδας, Dor. acc. pl. of *κλεις* for *κλείδας*.

κλάδαςσω, = sq.: hence, αἷμα *κλαδαςσόμενον* blood violently driven, circulating, Emped. 270.

κλάδω, to shake. II. (*κλάδος*) = *κλαδεύω*.

κλαδέα, ἡ, = sq.

κλαδεύσας, εως, ἡ, (*κλαδεύω*) a cutting, lopping, pruning, esp. of the vine. [ἄ]

κλαδευτέον, verb. Adj., one must prune.

κλαδευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a pruner.

κλαδευτήριον, τό, a pruning-knife or hook.

κλαδένω, (*κλάδος*) to lop, prune, esp. vines.

κλαδεών, ὄνος, ὁ, = *κλάδος*, Orph.

κλαδί, metaplast. dat. of *κλάδος*, Scol. ap. Ar. Lys. 633.

κλαδί, Dor. dat. of *κλεις* for *κλείδι*.

κλαδίον, τό, Dim. from *κλάδος*, Leon. Tar.

κλαδίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from sq., Anacreont.

κλάδος, οὐ, ὁ, (*κλάω*) a young slip or shoot of a tree, such as is broken off for grafting, Theophr.: in gen. a young branch, shoot, esp. an olive branch which was wound round with wool and presented by suppliants, Hdt. 7. 19, and Trag., cf. ὀψύγην-ητος. We also find in Poets a metapl. dat. sing. *κλαδί*, acc. *κλάδα*, dat. plur. *κλαδέσι*, *κλαδέεσι*, acc. plur. *κλάδας*, as if from a nom. *ΚΛΑΞ*. [ἄ]

κλαδοῦχος, ὁ, Dor. for *κλαδοῦχος*.

κλαδώς, = *κλαδένω*, Arr., v. Lob. Phryn. 172.

κλαδωδής, es, (*εἶδος*) with many *κλάδοι*.

κλαδών, ὄνος, ὁ, = *κλάδος*, Hesych.: strictly a Dim.

ΚΛΑΨ, fut. *κλάψω*: aor. *ἔκλαψα*: perf. c. pres. signf. *κεκλαγγα* and *κέκλαψα*: poet. aor. 2 *ἐκλαγον*, inf. *κλαγεῖν*: Dor. aor. 1 *ἐκλαξα*. Hom. uses pres., aor. 1, and perf. *κέκλαψα*, part. *κεκλαγγώς*, *όντος*, and also poet. *κεκλήγων*, *όντος*, as if from a new pres. *κεκλήγω*:—the aor. 2 *ἐκλαξα* in h. Hom. 18. 14. To *clash*, *clang*, make a loud noise or din, in Hom. of birds, to *scream*, Il. 10. 276, 17. 756, etc.; esp. of cranes, as in Hes. Op. 447; hence also of dogs, to bark or bay, Od. 14. 30, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 563; of arrows in the quiver, to *clash*,

rattle, Il. 1. 46; of the wind, to *rush*, *rattle*, Od. 12. 408: of men, oft. c. acc. cognato, to *shout aloud*, *ring forth*, κλ. Ἀρη Aesch. Ag. 48, γδων Id. Pers. 948, etc.; but it is never used of articulate speech; so too, *Zeus ἐκλαψε βροντῶν* Pind. P. 4. 41, cf. Aesch. Theb. 386: rarely of musical sounds, as in h. Hom. 18. 14. (The Root ΚΛΑΞ— is found only in pres. and impf., the other tenses coming from a Root ΚΛΑΓΓ-, ΚΛΑΓΓ-, whence also *κλαγγή*: cf. our *clash*, *clang*, and see *κλαγγή* throughout.)

κλάψω, fut. *κλάψω*, Dor. for *κλήψω*, *κλίσω*, to shut.

κλάψ, gen. *κλάψος*, ἡ, Dor. for *κλήψ*, *κλεις*, Lat. *clavis*.

κλαίστρον, τό, Dor. for *κλείτρον*, also *κλαίστρον*, Pind.

ΚΛΑΪΩ, Att. *κλάω* [a, but not α]: fut. *κλαύσω*, and, esp. Dor., *κλαυσούμαι*, used also by Ar. Pac. 1081, metri grat.: more rarely *κλαίω* and Att. *κλαῖω* Dem. 440. 17, 980. 24: aor. *ἐκλαυσα*: perf. *κέκλαυμαι*, and *κέκλαυμαι* Jac. A. P. p. 285. Hom. uses esp. pres. and impf., but also fut. *κλαύσω* and aor.

I. intr. to weep, lament, wail, oft. in Hom. of any loud expression of pain or sorrow, esp. for the dead, also in Att. Prose: *αὐτὸν κλαίοντα ἄφωσ* I shall send him home weeping, i. e. well beaten, Il. 2. 263: hence arose the very freq. Att. phrase, *κλασθεταί* he shall weep, i. e. he shall repent it, he shall suffer for it, Eur. Cycl. 554, Ar. Vesp. 1327, etc.; so too, *κλαῖων* at your peril, to your sorrow, Soph. O. T. 401, 1152, etc.; *κλαῖεν* σε πείσῳ and *κλαῖεν* σε λέγω, Lat. *plorare te jubeo*, Hdt. 4. 127, etc., opp. to *χαίρειν* σοι λέγω. II. transit. to bewail, lament, mourn, esp. the dead, τινά not rare in Hom., τι Ar. Vesp. 584. B. The Med. *κλαίωμα* is rare in old authors, yet occurs in Aesch. Theb. 920, Ag. 1096. C. Pass. to be mourned or lamented, *ἀνδρὸς εὖ κεκλαυμένους* Aesch. Cho. 687: but also, *κεκλαυμένος* bathed in tears, all tears, B. 458, 731, Soph. O. T. 1490.

κλαμωλία, ἡ, (*δριμύλα*) fellowship in tears.

κλαμβρός, ἡ, ὄν, mutilated, late word, prob. from *κλώω* to break.

κλάνιον or **κλάνιον**, τό, a bracelet, Gramm.

κλάξ, ἄκος, ἡ, Dor. for *κλεις*, a key, Theocrit. 15. 33.

κλαῖω, fut. of Dor. *κλάω* for *κλήψω*, *κλίσω*, to shut.

κλάπει, ὦν, αἶ, in Dio C., = Lat. *clavare*.

κλάπει, *κλάπτω*, part. and inf. aor. 2 pass. of *κλέπτω*.

κλῆριον, τό, Dor. for *κληρίον*, in plur., bonds for debt, Plat.

κλῆριος, ον, (*κλήρος*) Dor. for *κλήριος* (which is not found), distributing by lot, in Aesch. Supp. 360, epith. of Zeus, cf. Paus. 8. 53, 9.

κλῆρος, *κλῆρος*, *κλῆρονομέω*, Dor. for *κληρ*.

κλῆρῶται, ὦν, αἶ, (*κλήρος*) *serfs* in Crete, ascripti glebae, like the Helots at Sparta, Ruhnke. Tim.

κλῆσαινεύομαι, as Pass., to go with one's neck twisted, i. e. with an affected air, esp. of Alcibiades, Archipp. Incert. 3, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 331. 2.

κλασίβωλος, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (*κλάω*) breaking clods, Anth.

κλάσις, εως, ἡ, (*κλάω*) a breaking, fracture, Plat. Tim. 43 D:

a breaking off, esp., κλ. *ἀμπέλων* the pruning or plucking the leaves of a vine, Theophr.

II. in Philo of the modulation of the voice. [ἄ]

κλάσμα, ατος, τό, (*κλάω*) that which is broken off, a fragment, morsel, N. T., and Anth.

κλαστόζω, *ἰ. δώω*, = *κλάω*, to prune a vine, Lat. *pampinare*: metaph. to bring down, humble, Ar. Eq. 166.

κλαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a vine pruner. Hence

κλαστήριον, τό, sub. *δρέπανον*, a knife or bill for pruning vines.

κλαστής, οὐ, ὁ, = *κλαστήρ*.

κλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κλάω*) broken, broken in pieces, Anth.

κλαυμονή, ἡ, (*κλαῖω*) v. l. for *κλαυμωή*.

κλαυμός, ὁ, (*κλαῖω*) a weeping, wailing, Hom., cf. in Od., Hdt. 3. 14, and Att.

κλαυμωρία, = sq.

κλαυμωρίζω, *ἰ. ὥω*, (*κλαῖω*) to weep, cry, pule, like little children, Plat. More usn. in Med., Plat. Ax. 366 D. Hence

κλαυμωρίζω, es, (*κλαυμός*, *εἶδος*) like weeping or sobbing, broken as if by sobbing, ἀναπνοή Hipp.

κλαυμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, the place of weeping, LXX.

κλαῦμα, ατος, τό, (*κλαῖω*) a weeping, wailing, Aesch. Persa.

705, and Soph.: hence II. *a trouble, misfortune*, Ar. Pac. 249: *κλαυμὰς ὑπάρξει τῷ* = *κλαύεται*, Soph. Ant. 932.
κλαυμονή, ἥ, = *foreg*, *a weeping, wailing*, Plat. Legg. 792 A, with v. l. *κλαυμονή*.
κλαυμυρίζομαι, dub. for *κλαυθυρίζομαι*.
κλαύσα, crasis for *κλαύσει ὄρα*, Dind. Ar. Pac. 532, cf. Plat. 876. [σά]
κλαύσε, Ep. for *ἐκλαυσε*, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of *κλαίω*, part. *κλαύσας*, Hom.
κλαυσείω, Desiderat. from *κλαίω*, *to wish to weep*, Synes.
κλαυσίαι, (*κλαύσις*) *to wish to whine or weep*: hence in Ar. Plut. 1099, *τὸ θύρον φεγγόμενον ἄλλας κλαυσίαι τὴν door shall suffer (like κλαύσεται)* for creaking without cause.
κλαυσίγελος, *στος*, and *ω*, *δ*, (*κλαίω*, *γέλως*) *smiles mixed with tears*, κλ. εἶχε πάντας Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 9, cf. Il. 6. 484. [I]
κλαυσίθριος, *ον*, (*κλαίω*, *θύρα*) *waiting at the door, complaining of its being shut*, esp. epith. of a serenade. [Y]
κλαυσίμαχος, *ον*, (*μάχη*) found with *βουλόμενος* in Ar. Pac. 1293, as parody on the name of *Lamachus*; prob. that *will come to a bad end in battle*. [Y]
κλαύσιμος, *η*, *ον*, *plaintive*: from *κλαύσις*, *εως*, ἥ, (*κλαίω*) *a weeping*.
κλαύσομαι, fut. of *κλαίω*, Il.
κλαυσούμαι, Dor. fut. of *κλαίω*, for *foreg*.
κλαυστήρ, ἥρος, *δ*, *a weeper*.
κλαυστήρ, ἥ, *ον*, *giving to mourning*. Adv. -*κῶς*.
κλαυστός or *κλαντός*, ἥ, *ον*, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. *πῶς*-*κλαυτός*, (*κλαίω*) *wept, bewailed: to be bewailed, mournful*, Aesch., etc.
ΚΛΑΨ, fut. *κλάσσω* [ᾶ], Ep. *κλάσσω*: aor. 1 *ἐκλάσα*: part. aor. 2 *κλάσας*, as if from *κλήμι*: aor. 1 pass. *ἐκλάσθην*: perf. pass. *κείκασμαι*. *To break, break off or in pieces*, Hom.; esp. of plants, *to prune*, Theophr., cf. *κλαδέω*. Metaph. *to weaken, enervate*, *κεκλασμένη φωνή* Hipp., cf. *κλαδάρς*.
κλάω, Att. for *κλαίω*, *to weep*, as *κῶς*, for *καῶς*. [ᾶ, but not *q*.]
κλειανός, ἥ, *ον* = *κλειανός*, Hesych.
κλειανόν, Dor. *κλέβαν*, Adv. (*κλέπτω*) *by stealth*, Lat. *clam*.
κλειανός, ἥ, *ον*, poet. for *κλειανός*, famous, Simon., and Pind.
κλειανός, *ονος*, ἥ, Ion. and Ep. for *κλῆανός*, q. v., *a report, saying*: in Od. *a word of omen, presage*, Od. 18. 117, 20. 120, cf. *φήμη* as also *κληρῶν* in Od. (not found in Il.).
κλεία, poet. contr. from *κλέα*, a nom. and acc. plur. from *κλέος*, Hes.
κλειδίων, τό, Dim. from *κλέις*, *a little key*, Ar. Thesm. 421, Fr. 120. [I] *the collar bone, clavicle*.
κλειδοποιός, *ον*, (*κλέις*, *ποιέω*) *making keys*.
κλειδουχέω, Att. *κλέω*, *to hold the keys, have a charge*, and hence, κλ. *θεὰς* *to be her priestess*, Eur. I. T. 1463. 2. in Pass. *to be watched, harassed*, τῷ Id. H. F. 1288: from *κλειδούχος*, *ον*, (*έχω*) *κλέω*, *holding the keys*, and so having charge or custody of, βαλάνω Eur. Hipp. 541: κλ. *ἥρας* *her priestess*, Aesch. Supp. 291: of a goddess, tutelary, guardian of a place, Ar. Thesm. 1142.
κλειδοφύλαξ, ἄκος, *δ*, ἥ, = *foreg*, Luc. [ῥ]
κλειδῶν, (*κλέις*) *to shut, lock up*. Hence
κλειδῶμα, *στος*, *τό*, and *κλειδῶσις*, *εως*, ἥ, *a fastening*.
κλείω, fut. *κλέσω*, Dor. *κλείω*: Ion. *κλήϊω*, fut. *κλήϊσω* etc.: Att. *κλήϊω*, f. *κλήσω* etc. (*κλέος*, *κλέω*). *To tell of, celebrate*, Pind. O. 1. 176; *κλήσωμεν* *Ἀρτεμιν* Eur. I. A. 1522.
II. *to mention, tell, report*, τι Hipp.: hence, in Pass. *to be told*, φάτις *ἐκλήγ(ετο)* Aesch. Ag. 631: c. part., *θανόν κλήγεται* *he is said to be dead*, Eur. Hel. 132, cf. 721, 927. III. = *καλέω*, *to call*, τινά *σωτήρα* Soph. O. T. 48; cf. 733, etc.
κλειθρία, ἥ, *a keyhole*: or, acc. to others, in gen. *a cleft, chink*, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. 1. 122.
κλειθριδίων, τό, Dim. from *foreg*.
κλειθριάδης, *ες*, (*κλειθρία*, *είδος*) *full of chinks*.
κλειθρόν, τό, Att. *κλήθρον*, (*κλέω*) *a lock, bolt or bar for closing a door*, Trag. II. *the entrance of the windpipe*, Hipp.
κλεινός, ἥ, *ον*, (*κλέω*) *famous, renowned, illustrious*, first in Pind., freq. epith. of cities, esp. Athens and Thebes, Valck. Phoen. 1746; also of men, Trag., who also have it ironical, *δ κλεινός*, as Soph. El. 300. Rare in Prose, as Plat. Soph. 243

A. II. in Crete = *τὰ παιδία*, like the Att. *καλός* and Dor. *ἄγος*. Cf. *κλεινός*, *κλεινός*.
κλείει, Dor. inf. aor. 1 act. of *κλείω*.
κλείος, τό, poet. for *κλέος*, hence pl. *κλεία*, Hes. Th. 100.
κλείς, ἥ, gen. *κλειδός*, acc. *κλείδα*, Att. *κλείν*, pl. *κλείδες*, *κλείδας*, contr. *κλείς*: Ion. *κλήϊς*, gen. *κλήϊδος*, acc. *κλήϊδα*, etc. (Hom. uses only the Ion. form): old Att. *κλήϊς*, gen. *κλήϊδος*, in which form however it is always imparisyll. (*κλέω*). Strictly, *that which serves for shutting and closing up*, hence *a key*, *a bolt*, *a latch*: in Hom., 1. *a key*, by which the bolt (*δρυεὺς*) was shot home or drawn back from the outside: it is made of brass with ivory handle, in Od. 21. 6: but if the door was to be fastened on the inside, there was a thong (*ἰμῶς*) by which the bolt was secured to the κορώνη, q. v.: *ἐν δὲ κληΐδῃ ἦκε* Od. 21. 47; *θύρετρα κληΐδι πλῆσσειν* Od. 21. 50, cf. 47.
2. *a bar or bolt*, in Il. *us*. a large bar of wood (*εἰλαυνός*) drawn across folding doors, and so called *ἐπιβλής* Il. 24. 453, cf. Il. 12. 456, 14. 168: but in Od. a smaller *bolt*, drawn or undrawn by a thong, Od. 4. 802, 838: hence, *ἐπιτείνω* *κλήϊδα ἰμῶντι* Od. 1. 442, *θύρας κληΐδι κληΐσσαι* Od. 21. 241: hence 3. metaph., *κλήϊς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ*, of silence, Aesch. Fr. 293, cf. Soph. O. C. 1052; so, *καθαρὰν ἀνοῖται κληΐδα φρενῶν* Eur. Med. 661; *κλειδὶς ἔχειν* or *φυλάττειν*, like *κλήϊδουχέω*, to watch, preserve over, γάμου Ar. Thesm. 976. II. *the hook or tongue of a clasp*, Od. 18. 204. III. *the collar-bone*, Lat. *jugulum*, also *σφαγή*, later *λακκος*, freq. in Il. (never in Od.) as if from *locking* the neck and breast together, *κλήϊς ἀποτρέφει αἰχμὰν τε στήθος τε* Il. 8. 325; in plur., *ἢ κληΐδες ἀπ' ὤμων ἀνέχ' ἔχουσιν* Il. 22. 324; and so usu. in Att. *κλειδὸς* or *κλήϊδες*, though Soph. Tr. 1035, has it in sing. 2. in Att. esp. of this part of the thunny, which was a dainty, Aristoph. Pir. 1. IV. *a rowing bench* in a ship, freq. in Od., always in plur., usu. *ἐπὶ κληΐσι* or *ἐπὶ κληΐδεσσιν καθίζειν*; in Il. only 16. 170. V. *a narrow strait* or *pass*, such as we call the key of a country, *κλήϊδος τῆς Κύπρου* Hdt. 5. 108, cf. Eur. Med. 213. [i in *κλήϊς*.]
κλείς, contr. nom. and acc. for *κλειδὸς*, *κλείδας*, from *κλέις*.
κλεισιός, *κλεισιον*, v. sub *κλεισιός*, *κλεισιον*.
κλεισιός, *εως*, ἥ, (*κλέω*) v. sub *κλήϊσις*.
κλεισούρα, ἥ, (*κλέω*) *custody*, Lat. *clausura*, late word.
κλειστός, ἥ, *ον*, (*κλέω*) *shut, closed up*, Strab.: cf. *κλήϊστός*.
κλειστρόν, τό, (*κλέω*) *a bolt, bar, etc.*, Lat. *claustrum*, Luc.
κλεισώρεια, ἥ, (*κλέω*, *ὄρος*) *a mountain-key*, i. e. *a pass* in a range of mountains: acc. to others = *κλεισούρα*, late word.
κλειτοριδῶν, f. *δω*, and *κλειτοριῶν*, f. *ῶ*, *to touch the κλειτορίς*.
κλειτορίς, *ἰδος*, ἥ, the *clitoris*, in *pudendis muliebribus*.
κλειτός, ἥ, *ον*, (*κλέω*) *renowned, famous*, ἑπικουρόν, freq. in Pl., βασιλῆες Od. 6. 54: hence of things, splendid, excellent, *κλειτῇ ἐκτόμβῃ* often in Il.: epith. of a city, Pl. 17. 307. On the accent. of its compds. v. Butt. Lexil. v. *κλειτός* 9, and cf. *κλυτός*.
κλειτός, τό, poet. for *κλειτός*, Alc. m.
ΚΛΕΪΝ (A), f. *κλείσω*: perf. pass. *κείκασμαι* and *κέκλειμαι*: aor. pass. *έκλεισθην*. Ion. and Ep. pres. *κλήνω*, f. *κλήνω*, Ep. aor. *κλήϊνω*, inf. *κλήϊνω* (so that there is no need to read *κλήϊσσω*, *κλήϊσσαι* as some do in Hom.),—this fut. and aor. are by Passow wrongly referred to a pres. *κλήϊω*: hence Att. *κλήϊω*, *κλήϊσω* etc.: Dor. fut. *κλαΐω*, Theoc. 6. 32.
To shut, shut up, close, Hom. only in Od.; κλ. *θύρας*, *ὄχλας* Od. 21. 387, 24. 166, and so freq. in Att. Pass. *to be shut up*, Hdt. 2. 121, 2: also *to be confined*, *χέρας βρόχους* *κεκλήμενα* Eur. Andr. 503; and metaph., *ὄρεος* *κεκλήμεθα* Id. Hel. 977, cf. *έκκλεια*.
κλείω (B), poet. for *κλέω*, (*κλέος*) *to tell of, make famous, celebrate, glorify*, Od. 1. 338, etc., Hes. Op. 1, Th. 105. From the form *κλείω* Hom. uses only Pass. *κλειόμαι*, q. v. II. simply = *καλέω*, *to call, name*, Ap. Rh., etc.
Κλείω, οὐς, ἥ, *Kleio*, *Chio*, one of the Muses, strictly the proclaimer, Hes. Th. 77, Pind. N. 3. 145: later esp. the Muse of Epic Poetry and History.
κλέμμα, *στος*, τό, (*κλέπτω*) *a thing stolen: a theft*, Eur. Hec. 618: hence 2. in gen. *a trick, secret device, a stratagem* in war, Thuc. 5. 9. 3. *a stolen amour*. Hence

κλεμμάδιος, α, ον, = κλοπαίος, κλοπιμαίος, *stolen*, Lat. *furtivus*, v. l. Plat. Legg. 955 B. [ἄ]

κλεμμάδων, Adv., *by stealth*, dubn.

κλεμμάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, *thievish*, cunning.

κλεμμάτιστος, οὔ, ὅ, as if from κλεμμάτις, a *thievish fellow*.

κλέμνας, υος, ἡ, = χέλυς, a *tortoise*.

ΚΛΕΩΜΑΙ, Pass. from obsol. Act. κλέω, *To become famous*; in impf. to be so, Od. 13. 299; ἔκλεω, Ep. sync. 2. sing. impf. for ἔκλεο, Il. 24. 202; κλέσθαι φόρῳγῳ to be celebrated in lyric strains, Pind. l. 5. 33. Hence

κλέος, τό, a *rumour*, report, Lat. *fama*, oft. in Hom.: οὐδὲν κλέος νέος of thee, Od. 13. 415; 80 c. gen., κλέος Ἀχαιῶν the report of their coming, Il. 11. 227, cf. 2. 325, l. 3. 364: a mere report, opp. to certainty, ἡμεῖς δὲ κλέος ὄντι ἀκούοντες, οὐδὲ τι ᾔομεν Il. 2. 486. II. good report, fame, glory, also like Lat. *fama*, very freq. in Hom. usu. κλέος ἐσθλόν, εὐρί, μέγα, but also absol. Pl. 4. 197, 7. 91, etc.; in bad signif. not until Pind. N. 62, who has δὴσφονημ κλέος ἵλ̄i repulse; so, αἰσχροὺν κλ. Eur. Hel. 135: κλέος εἶναι τι Il. 2. 514: of great fame Hom. says κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν ἐϋρὸν ἱκάνει Od. 8. 74, 9. 20, etc. In plur. κλέα ἀνδρῶν ἀειδῶν and ἀκούειν, almost like αἶνος, to sing the lays of their achievements, Il. 9. 189, 524, Od. 8. 73: for which Hes. Th. 100 has also κλέα, as if from κλέος: κλέος ἀρέσβαι to win honor, Il. 5. 3; κλ. καταθέσθαι to lay up store of glory, Hdt. 7. 220; κλ. ἔχειν περί τινος Thuc. 1. 25.—No cases except the nom. acc. sing. and plur. seem to occur.

ΚΛΕΨΙΟΣ, εος, τό, = κλέμμα, Solon ap. Poll. 8. 34. (Cf. κλέπτω.)

κλεψτέληχος, ον, (κλέπτει, ἐλέγχω) detecting, convicting a thief, Aidos Diosc. 5. 161.

κλεπτέον, verb. Adj., one must conceal, Soph. Phil. 57.

κλεπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, rarer form for κλέπτης, οὔ, δ, (κλέπτω) a thief, Il. 3. 11: in gen. an under-hand, deceitful dealer, Soph. Aj. 1135.

κλεπτῖος, οὔ, δ, Com. word formed like a Patronym. from κλέπτης, child of a thief, Pherecr. Incert. 79, cf. κλωπῖος.

κλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *thievish*, belonging to or prone to stealing: ἡ κλεπτικὴ (sub. τέχνη) *thieving*, Plat. Rep. 334 B. Adv. —κως.

κλέπτης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of κλέπτης, a *thief*, Alciph.

κλεπτίστατος, ἡ, ον, Att. Superl. formed from κλέπτης, the most *arrogant thief*, Ar. Plat. 27, Eupol. Incert. 114.

κλεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλέπτω) *thievish*, Ar. Vesp. 933; κλεπτόν βλέπειν to have a gallows-look, Th. 900. (Others write κλέπτον, as if pres. part. neut. from κλέπτω.)

κλεπτοσύνη, ἡ, *thievishness*, *knavery*, *williness*, Od. 19. 396.

κλέπτρια, ἡ, fem. from κλεπτήρ, a *female thief*, Sotad. Έγκλ. 2.

κλέπτω (v. sub fin.): fut. φω, or more usu. f. med. κλέψομαι: perf. κέκλωκα, perf. pass. κέικεμαι, Att. also κέκλαμμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐκλέφθην: aor. 2 pass. ἐκλάπην, inf. κλάπειν, part. κλαπείς. [ἄ]

To steal, filch, c. acc., Il., and Hes. (in whose time it, like piracy, was not discreditable, being ascribed to heroes and even gods, as Hermes); κλ. τι παρά τινος Hdt. 1. 186: of women, to carry off, elope with, Pind. P. 4. 445; κλ. τοὺς μνημόνας to spirit away the deponents, Antipho 133. fin.: κλέπτει γάμον δώροιο Theocrit. 22. 151. II. to cosset, cheat, beguile, παράσις ἐκλεψε νόον Il. 14. 217, Hes. Th. 613; and so Trag.: absol., μὴ κλέπτε νόον Il. 1. 132: hence to mislead, seduce: 80

II. like κρύπτω, to conceal, keep secret, Pind. O. 6. 60, P. 4. 171, Soph. Phil. 57: to disguise, τοῖς ὀνόμασι κλ. τὰ πράγματα Aeschin. 73. fin. IV. in gen. to do a thing secretly, artfully or treacherously, κλ. κακῶ Soph. Aj. 1137; κλ. μύθος to whisper malicious rumours, Ib. 189: so c. part., κλέπτον τοιῷ he does it secretly: also, προβαίνει τὸ πρῶτον κλεπτόμενος he goes on blindfold, Hdt. 7. 49, 2. (The Root is ΚΛΕΨ-, ΚΛΑΨ-, which appears in κλέπος, aor. pass. κλαπ-ίνα, Lat. *olep-ere*: prob. akin to κρύπτω, καλύπτω, Lohb. Phryn. 317.)

κλέτας, τό, prob. = κλίτυς, Lyc.

κλεύθω, for κελεύθω, read by some old Gramm., Il. 23. 244.

κλεψίλαμβος, ὁ, a kind of musical instrument, Phyllis ap. Ath. 636 B. [ἡ]

κλεψιγάμεω, f. ἴσω, to intrigue adulterously: and κλεψιγάμια, ἡ, *illicit love*: from

[720]

κλεψιγάμος, ον, (κλέπω, γάμος) *seeking stolen love*. [ἡ]

κλεψίμαιος, α, ον, = κλοπιμαίος, *stolen*, LXX.

κλεψίνος, ον, contr. νόμος, ον, *beguiling the mind*, Nonn. [ἡ]

κλεψιμυθος, ον, (ρύμω) = κλεψίματος, Lyc. [ἡ]

κλεψιπότης, to drink unfairly, Gramm.: from

κλεψιτότης, ον, ὅ, (πῖνω) an *unfair drinker*, Gramm.

κλεψιρρύτος, ον, (ῥέω) *secretly-flowing*, Hesych.; name of a stream at Athens, which flowed some distance under ground.

κλεψιόντος, ον, (τεκνῖν) *bringing forth secretly*, Opp. [ἡ]

κλεψιφῶν, ον, gen. ονος, (φῶν) *deceiving, dissembling*, h. Hom. Merc. 413, cf. κλεψίνος.

κλεψιγῶλος, ον, *disguising lameness*, Luc. [ἡ]

κλεψύδρα, ἡ, (κλέπτω, ὕδωρ) a *water-clock*, made somewhat like our sand-glasses, with a narrow orifice through which the water trickled slowly: esp. used to time speeches in law-courts, Ar. Av. 1695, etc. II. name of an ebbing well at Athens, and another at Ithome, Paus., called also ἐμπεδῶ, ἡ.

κλέω, (κλέος) v. sub κλέω, κλέομαι.

κλήδης, Att. nom. plur. from κλῆς for κλείδης.

κλήδην, Adv. (καλέω) *by name*, Il. 9. 11, also ὀνομακλήδην.

κληδονίς, f. ἴσα, (κληδών) to give a sign or omen: hence in Med. to accept a thing as an omen, LXX. Hence

κληδονίσμα, ατος, τό, a sign or omen, Luc.

κληδονισμός, ὁ, the observing of a sign or omen, esp. from a voice or sound: hence a *presage*.

κληδουχέω, —δοῦχος, Att. for κλειδ., q. v.

κληδών, (κλήδην), ὄνος, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. κληδών, Ep. also κληδονίς, (κλειδών), ατος, ὁ, omen, presage contained in a word or sound, Lat. *omen*, like φῆμη, Od. 18. 117, 20. 120 (in Ion. form κληδών), Hdt. 5. 72. II. like κλέος, a *rumor*, *tidings*, report, κληδὼν πατρός νέος of my father, Od. 4. 317; absol., Hdt. 9. 101, and Trag.: hence also, κλ. καλὴ good report, Soph. O. C. 258. III. a calling, invocation, Aesch. Ag. 228, Eum. 418.

κλήω, f. σω, = κλήζω, κλείω, κλέω, to make famous, to celebrate, h. Hom. 31. 18. II. to name, call, Soph. O. T. 48.

κληρῶδης, ὄνος, ἡ, Ep. for κληδών, Od. 4. 317.

κλήθρα, ἡ, Ion. κλήθρη, the *alder*, Lat. *alnus*, Od. 5. 64, 239. (Perh. from κλεῖω to close, because of its thick foliage, cf. Plin. 16. 38.)

κληθρὸν, τό, Att. from the Ion. κλήθρον, = κλείθρον, q. v.

κληθρός, ἡ, = κλήθρα, Theophr.

κλήζω, f. ἴσω, Ion. for κλείζω, q. v.

κλήθρη, ἡ, Ion. for κλειθρία, q. v.

κλήθρον, τό, Ion. for κλήθρον, κλείθρον, h. Hom. Merc. 146.

κλήτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for κλείς, the only Homer. form.

κλήτωκα, = κλείω, κλήζω, to call, Hipp.

κλήτυός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλήω, κλείω) Ion. for κλειστός, shut, that can be shut up, Od. 2. 344.

κλήτυός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλήζω, κλέος) = κλειστός.

κλήω, f. ἴσω, Ion. for κλείω (A).

κλήμα, ατος, τό, (κλάω) = κλάδος and κλῶν, a shoot or twig broken off to be grafted on another tree, a slip, cutting, Xen. Oec. 19. 8: esp. a vine-twig, Lat. *palmes*, Ar. Ecol. 1031: —the vine-switch of the Roman centurions, Lat. *vitis*, Plut.

κλήματινος, ἡ, ον, made of vine-twigs, Diosc. [ἄ]

κλήματιον, τό, Dim. from κλήμα, Theophr. [ἄ]

κλήματις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from κλήμα in plur. brush-wood, fragor-wood, Ar. Thesm. 740, Thuc. 7. 53. II. a creeping plant with long lithe branches, clematis, Diosc., etc.

κλήματις, ον, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ἴδος, like or with shoots. II. as Subst. ἡ κληματίτις, = foreg. II, Diosc.

κλήματόεις, εσσα, εν, like vine-twigs.

κλήματόομαι, as Pass., (κλήμα) to shoot into long branches, luxuriantly, esp. of unpruned vines, Soph. Fr. 239, cf. Theophr. C. Pl. 2. 10, 3.

κλήματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like tendrils or vine shoots, Diosc.

κληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κληρός) of, belonging to an inheritance.

II. belonging to the clergy, clerical, Eccl.

κληρίον, τό, Dim. from κληρός, and almost = to it. II.

Dor. τὰ κληρία, bonds, notes for debt, Plut.

κληροδοσία, ἡ, distribution by lot: an inheritance, Diod.: and κληροδοτέω, f. ἴσω, to give, distribute by lot, assign, LXX: from

κληροδοτής, ου, ὁ, (κληρῶν, δίδωμι) one who distributes by lot, or who bequeaths an inheritance.

κληρονομία, ἡ, ἴστω, to be κληρονόμος, to get, obtain by lot: in gen. to receive a share, esp. of an inheritance, to inherit, c. gen. rei, Isae. 47. 11, Dem. 444. 13, etc.; also c. acc. rei, Lycurg. 159. 4; later, κλ. τινά to be heir to one, Plut., and τινός Luc.; τινά τινος Dio C., v. Lob. Phryn. 129. 2. in gen. to acquire, obtain, δόξαι Polyb. II. to leave an heir behind one, κλ. νινόν LXX. Hence

κληρονόμημα, ατος, τό, an inheritance, Luc.
κληρονομία, ἡ, (κληρονομία 2) an inheritance, Isocr. 393 A: in gen., κλ. λαμβάνειν τινός to get possession of it, Arist. Eth. N. κληρονομία, αία, αίων, of, concerning an inheritance.
κληρονομικός, ὁ, ὄν, =foreg.: hereditary.

κληρονόμος, ου, (κληρῶν, νέμωμαι) receiving, having a portion; esp. of an inheritance: as Subst., an heir, c. gen. pers., Plat. Legg. 923 E; c. gen. rei, Isocr. 386 B:—κληρονόμον καθιστάσθαι τινα to make him heir, Dem. 603. fin., γράφειν τινα Anth.
κληροτάλλῃς, ἐς, (πάλλω) distributed by shaking the lots, h. Hom. Merc. 129.

κλήρος, ου, ὁ, Dor. κλῆρος, a lot, Hom.: (perh. from κλάω, because twigs, potsherds, or other κλάσματα were used for the purpose). In Hom. each marks his own lot, and they are thrown into a helmet (later there was a vase on purpose, κληροπίς), and shaken: the first which came out was the winning lot, II. 7. 175; hence, κλήρους ἐμβαλλέσθαι, ἐν κυνέρι πάλλειν II. 3. 316, 23. 352; ἐπὶ κλήρους ἐβάλλοντο Od. 14. 209; κλήρω πεπαλάσθαι Od. 9. 331; ἐξέθωρε κλήρος Π. 7. 182; κλήρω λαχεῖν II. 24. 400, Hdt. 3. 83; κλήροις θεοσπορίων divinal per sortes, Pind. P. 4. 338, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 67, Tacit. Germ. 10. Later, dice were called κλήροι, because used to decide any thing doubtful: hence 2. a casting lots, drawing lots, κλ. τίθεσθαι Eur. I. A. 1198. II. that which is assigned by lot, an allotment, portion, esp. of land: an inheritance, estate, property, II. 15. 498, Od. 14. 64, Hes. Op. 37, 343; and freq. in Att. Orators: in gen. lands, οἱ κλ. τῶν Συρίων Hdt. 1. 76, cf. 9. 94. III. in Eccl. the clergy, as opp. to the laity, cf. Num. 18. 20, Deut. 18. 2. IV. a mischievous insect in bee-hives, also πυρῶντης, Arist. H. A., Aesch. Fr. 314.—Cf. ποῖρα vi.

κληρονοχέω, τίτ, ἴστω, to be a κληρονοχός, to obtain, possess by allotment, to have allotted to one, esp. of conquered lands divided among the conquerors, Hdt. 6. 100. II. to divide lands in this way, Diod. Cf. κληρονοχία.

κληρονοχία, ατος, τό, a portion, allotment of land, App.
κληρονοχία, ἡ, the allotment (i.e. apportionment by lot) of land in a foreign country among the citizens: also the body of citizens among whom it is divided, κλ. ἐκτέμπειν Isocr. 63 A, cf. Thuc. 3. 50. An Athenian κληρονοχία differed from a colony, in that the κληρονοχοί were still citizens of the mother-country, with full privileges, instead of forming an independent state. Indeed sometimes (as in the case of Chalcis and Lesbos, Hdt. 6. 100, Thuc. 1. c.) many stayed at home, leaving their κλήροι to the old proprietors as tenants. Cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 168—180, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 3. p. 56. They may be compared to the Rom. coloniae, which indeed is translated by this word in Plut.
κληρονοχικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to a κληρονοχία, γῆ Ar. Nub. 203.

κληρονοχός, ου, (κληρῶν, ἔχω) holding, possessed of a κληρῶν or allotment of land; esp. of land in a foreign country portioned out among the citizens of Athens; as Subst. a settler, (v. κληρονοχία), Hdt. 5. 77, Thuc. 3. 50, etc., Lat. agripeta, Cic. Nat. D. 1. 26: hence 2. metaph., πολλὰν ἐτῶν κληρονοχός with old age for her lot, Soph. Aj. 508.

κλήρω, (κληρῶν) to choose by lot, τινά Hdt. 1. 94, Isocr. 144 A, etc.: in gen. to choose, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20. 4: of the lot, to fall on, οὐς ἐκλήρωσεν πάρος Eur. Ion 146. Pass. to be chosen by lot, κληροῦσθαι τῶν ἀρχόντων Lys. 169. 24. Med. to cast lots for a thing, absol., Aesch. Theb. 55, τινός Dem. 1318. 16: c. acc., to have allotted one, obtain by lot, Eur. Tro. 29, Aeschin. 26. 36: in gen. to obtain, possess, Hipp. II. in gen. to allot, assign, τινί τι Pind. O. 8. 19, Thuc. 6. 41. Pass., κληροῦσθαι δοῦναι to have slavery for one's lot, Eur. Hec. 102. III. in Eccl. to make a clergyman of, ordain, τινά. Hence

κλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, a choosing by lot, τινός Plat. Legg. 956 E: metaph. of a dilemma, choice of evils, Eur. Andr. 384.

κληρωτήριον, τό, at Athens a place in the theatre, where the magistrates and deacons (οἱ κληρωταί) sat, Eubul. Olb. 1. the place

II. = κληρωτός, Ar. Eccl. 682, cf. Fr. 194. III. the place where elections by lot were held, Plut.

κληρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (κληρώω) one who casts lots.

κληρωτῆ, Adv. by lot, LXX.

κληρωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to, for casting lots.

κληρωτός, ὁ, ὄν, (κληρώω) appointed by lot, esp. of magistrates, deacons, etc., usu. opp. to αἰετός, κεχειροτονημένος (elected), Plat. Legg. 759 B, Isocr. 265 A. Adv. —τός.

κληρωτής, ἴδος, ἡ, a vase for casting lots in, esp. at elections.

κλῆρ, ῥδός, ἡ, Att. for κλῆρις, q. v.

κλῆσις, εως, ἡ, (καλέω) a calling: esp. 1. a calling into court, legal summons, Ar. Nub. 1189, cf. καλέω, κλητεύω, κλητήρ: hence an indictment, Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 13. 2. a calling, invitation to a feast, Xen. Symp. 1. 7, ἐς τὸ πρῆταεῖν Dem. 351. 2.

II. in Dion. H. κλῆσις and κλῆσεις are the Rom. classes, which word he derives therefrom!

κλῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κλῆζω, κλείω) a shutting up, closing, λυμένον Thuc. 2. 94, cf. 7. 70.

κλῆσω, fut. from κλῆω or κλῆζω.

κλῆτός, ἐς, ὄν, verb. Adj. of καλέω, to be called, named, Plat. Rep. 341 D. II. κλητών, one must call, Ib. 470 D.

κλῆτεύσις, εως, ἡ, v. sq.

κλῆτεύω, (καλέω, κλητός) to cite, summon into court, Dem. 277. 14: esp. to cite a reluctant witness under penalty (cf. our subpoena), Dem. 890. 17, Att. Process p. 672, also ἐκκλητεύω.

II. to be a witness, give evidence, Ar. Nub. 1218; τινί Id. Vesp. 1413, v. sq. II.

κλητήρ, ῥος, ὁ, (καλέω) one who calls, a sompnour, summoner, Ar. Av. 147: in gen. = κήρυξ, Aesch. Supp. 622: metaph., κλ. Ἐριπίος Id. Theb. 574.

II. a witness, by-stander, called to prove that this legal summons has been served (cf. Horace's 'licet antestari'), Ar. Vesp. 189, 1408 (in which places it is oft. interpr. an ass, and Passow connects it with ciuitellae! but the Schol. rightly explains as a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν) c. Dem. 542. 19, and κλῆσις.

κλητικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to calling or naming: ἡ —κή, sub. πῶσις, Lat. casus vocatīvus, Gramm.

κλητός, ὁ, ὄν, (καλέω) called, invited, hence welcome, Od. 17. 386: called out, chosen, II. 9. 165.

κλήτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, (καλέω) = κλητήρ.

κλήω, contr. for κλῆζω, κλείω (A).

κλιβάντης, ου, ὁ, κλιβανοειδής, ἐς, κλιβάνος, ὁ, v. sub κριβαν—, κλίδον, Adv. (κλίω) dub. 1. for ἐγκλίδον.

κλίμα, τό, (κλίω) an inclination, slope, esp. of ground, Lat. clivus, Polyb. II. the supposed slope of the earth from the equator towards the pole: hence 2. a region or zone of the earth, parallel of latitude, clime, Vitruv. 1. 1. 3. the weather, etc. dependent on this position, climate. [I]

κλιμάζω, ἡ, ἴστω, dub. 1. for κλιμακίζω.

κλιμακίον, τό, = κλιμακίον II, the round of a ladder.

κλιμακίον, Adv. (κλιμαξ) like a ladder or stairs.

κλιμακίφορος, ου, (φέρω) poet. for κλιμακοφόρος.

κλιμακίδιον, τό, = κλιμακίον, Amips. Conn. 6.

κλιμακίδων, Adv. = κλιμακῆδων.

κλιμακίζω, ἡ, ἴστω, to use the wrestler's trick called κλιμαξ (v. sub voc. III), Poll.: hence II. metaph. to pervert, distort, τοὺς νόμους Dinarch. ap. Suid.

κλιμακίον, τό, Dim. from κλιμαξ, a small stair or ladder, Ar. Pac. 69. 2. the round of a ladder, Hipp.: also κλιμακίον.

κλιμακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from κλιμαξ, a small ladder, stair or set of steps. 2. a woman who makes a step-ladder of herself, by letting persons step on her back to mount a carriage, Plut. 2. 50 E, Ath. 236 D.

κλιμακίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from κλιμαξ.

κλιμακίσμος, ὁ, (κλιμακίζω) a trick of boxers or wrestlers, Hesych., cf. κλιμαξ III.

κλιμακοίς, εσσα, ερ, (κλιμαξ) with a staircase or ladder, with steps, Nonn., and v. l. II. 2. 729.

κλιμακοφόρος, *ov*, poet. also κλιμακηφόρος, (φέρω) *bearing a ladder*, Polyb. 2. *bearing a corpse on a bier*, v. κλιμαξ vi.

κλιμακτήρ, ἦρος, *δὲ, the step of a staircase, round of a ladder*, Hip., and Eur. Hel. 1570. II. metaph. *a dangerous pause or stop in a man's life, a climacteric*, generally determined by multiples of 7, as 35, 49, 63, esp. the last, Gell. 3. 10., 15. 7. κλιμακτρικὸς, ἦ, *ὄν, belonging to a stair or ladder*, κλ. ἐν-αυτός, *climacterical year*.

κλιμαῖός, ες, (εἶδος) *like a ladder or stairs, terraced*, Strab. κλιμαῖώτος, ἦ, *ὄν, as from κλιμακῶ, made like a ladder or stairs, terraced*, Polyb.

κλιμαξ, ἄκος, ἦ, (κλίω) *a ladder or staircase*, because of its *leaning ascent*, Od. 1. 330., 10. 558, etc.: *a sailing-ladder*, Aesch. Theb. 466, etc.: *a ship's ladder*, elsewhere. κλιμαξα, Eur. I. T. 1382; κλ. ἐλικτῇ *a winding-stair*: κλ. στυπτή *a rope-ladder*.

II. *an instrument like a ladder*, on which persons to be tortured were tied, Ar. Ran. 618. III. in Soph. Tr. 521, κλιμακας ἀμφίλεκτοι is used of a certain wrestler's trick, variously explained, v. Herm.

IV. in Rhetoric, *a climax*, i. e. a gradual ascent from weaker expressions to stronger, Lat. gradatio, as in Dem. 288. 9 sq., and in Cic. abiit evasit eripit, cf. Cic. de Orat. 3. 54.

V. *part of a chariot*, viz. blocks of wood placed above the axle, and narrowing like steps, Arr., cf. Poll. 1. 253. VI. *a bier*.

κλιμαΐστας, *ov, δ, σεισμός, a kind of earthquake*, = ἐπικλίντης, Amm. Marcell.

κλινάριον, τό, Dim. from κλίω, *a small bed*, Ar. Fr. κλινάριος, *α, ὄν, or belonging to a bed*, Dem. 816. 19. [I] κλίνη, ἦ, (κλίνω) *that on which one lies, a couch*, bed, oft. in Hdt., and Att.; κλίνην στρωννύειν *to make up a bed*, Hdt. 6. 139: also used as a *bier*, Plat. Legg. 947 B, D: ἱερὰ κλίνης, the lectisternium or pulvinar Deorum of the Romans. The κλίναι were often richly adorned with gold and silver, Hdt. 1. 50., 9. 82; with ivory legs, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 8, etc. Cf. Dict. of Antiq. voc. lectus. [I]

κλινήρης, ες, (κλίνη, ἄρω) *bed-ridden, in bed*, Lat. lecto affixus, Plut.

κλινηφόρος, *ον, (φέρω) carrying a bed*.

κλινήθ, Ep. and poet. 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from κλίνω, for ἐκλινθήθ. Pl. inf. κλινθήναι, Pl. part. κλινθῆς.

κλινίδιον, τό, Dim. from κλίνη.

κλινικός, ἦ, *ὄν, of or belonging to a bed*: as Subst., ὁ κλινικός, a physician that visits his patients in their beds, Anth.: ἡ κλινική, sub. τέχνη, his art or method, Plin.

κλινῆς, ἴδος, ἦ, Dim. from κλίνω = κλινίδιον, Ar. Thesm. 261. κλινικοσμή, f. ἴσω, *to arrange beds or couches*: metaph. *to be always talking of such things*, Polyb. 12. 24, 3.

κλινιστάλη, ἡ, *a bed-verisling*, Sueton. [α]

κλινισπητής, ες, (πίπτω) *bed-ridden*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58.

κλινιστηγία, ἦ, (κλινιστηγός) *a making of beds*, Theophr.

κλινιστηγίον, τό, *a place where beds are made*: from κλινιστηγός, ἦ, *ὄν, (πρήννυμι) making beds*, Inscr.

κλινιστόδιον, τό, *an unbelliferous plant, the tufts of which are like the knobs at the feet of a bed, pulegium montanum*, Galen, and Plin.

κλινιστοιῖκος, ἦ, *ὄν, belonging to the making of beds*: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of making beds: from κλινιστοῖς, *ὄν, (ποιέω) making beds, bedsteads, etc.*, Plat. Rep. 506 E, etc.

κλινιστός, ποδός, *δ, the foot of a bed*.

κλινουργός, *ὄν, (*έργω) = κλινιστοῖς*, Plat. Rep. 597 A.

κλινόφορος, *ον*, = κλινηφόρος.

κλινόφραξ, ες, (χαίρω) *fond of bed*, Luc.

κλιντήρ, ἦρος, *δ, (κλίνω) a couch, easy chair*, Od. 18. 190, Theocr. 2. 86, etc.

κλιντήριον, τό, Dim. from κλιντήρ, Ar. Fr. 342.

ΚΛΙΝΩ [I]: fut. κλινῶ: aor. ἐκλίνα, med. ἐκλινάμην, pass. ἐκλίνθην and ἐκλίνην [I], both in Hom., yet ἐκλίνθην is exclusively Ep. and Poet.: much more rare in aor. 2 pass., and prob. only in compds. like κατακλινάμαι, Ar. and Plat., ἐν-κατακλινάμενος Ar. Ach. 981, (cf. infr. IV): pf. pass. κείκλιμαι.

Radic. signf., *to make bend or bow, make slope or slant*, Lat. inclinare, κλ. τάλαντα *to make the scales slant*, i. e. incline

or turn the scale, Pl. 19. 223; hence also, κλ. τρώας, 'Αχαιοὺς κλ. *to make them bend, give way, turn them to flight*, Il. 5. 37, Od. 9. 59; 80, μάχην κλ., Lat. inclinare aciem, Il. 14. 510: 80, metaph., ἡμέρα κλίνει πάλιν ἅπαντα τὰυθρό-πεια Soph. Aj. 131.

II. *to make one thing slant or slope against another*, leant, prop or rest it against, τι πρὸς τι Il. 23. 171, 510, & τι Eur. Or. 227; also τινί τι, σκάε' ὅμοιοι κλινά-τες, i. e. raising their shields so that the upper rim rested on their shoulders, Il. 11. 592.

III. *to turn aside*, κλ. ἀ-μαστα πρὸς ἐνόχια Il. 8. 435, cf. Soph. O. C. 193: 80, ὅσσε πάλιν κλ. *to turn back the eyes*, Il. 3. 427.

IV. *to make another recline or sit down*, esp. at meals, Hdt. 9. 16, where others take it intrans., and Dind. reads κλινάται as aor. 2 pass.

V. in Gramm. *to inflect nouns and verbs, decline or conjugate*, cf. κλίσιν v.—

B. Pass. *to be bent*, ἀφ' ἐκλήφθ' of a spear's point, Od. 19. 470: *to bend aside, bow down*, esp. so as to shun a blow, Il. 7. 254: of battle, *to turn*, ἐκλινθή δὲ μάχῃ Hes. Th. 711: so too intr. in Act., Polyb.

II. *to lean, rest, stay oneself upon or against a thing*, c. dat., δασίτι κεκλι-μένα Il. 3. 135, cf. 22. 3; κλισμῷ κεκλ. Od. 17. 29: also in Med., κλινόμενος Κηφισίδι Il. 17. 340: also, ἐς τι Hdt. 4. 73.

III. *to lie down*, Il. 10. 550, etc.; esp. at meals, Lat. dis-cumbere, Hdt. 1. 211: παραλ' ἀρχέσσει κλινθήναι *to lie beside the bride*, Od. 18. 213: of things, *to lie*, Il. 10. 472, Od. 11. 194: *to lie hid*, Il. 5. 356.

2. of Places, *to be sloping, lying, ἀλλ' κεκλιμένην sloping towards the lake, the sea*, Od. 4. 608., 13. 235: hence of persons, i. e. their places of abode, 'Ορφέσιος λίμνῃ κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι Il. 5. 709; ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης κεκλιτάι (Ep. for κέκλιται) Il. 16. 68, cf. 15. 740: later, τόποι κεκλι-μένοι πρὸς ἀνατολὴν, εἰς τὰς ἄρκτους etc., Polyb.

IV. *to wander from the right course, ναὺς κεκλιμένη Theogn. 854.*

C. Med. *to decline, κλινάμενός μεσημβρίας* Hdt. 3. 114, cf. ἀποκλίνει: and so later intr. in Act., ὁ ἥλιος κλίνει, ἡ ἡμέρα κλίνει *the sun, the day declines*, Polyb., and N. T.

D. intr. in Act., like Lat. vergere, v. supr. B. 1 fin., and c: κλινεὺς ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον *to fall away, decline, decay*, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13, and so absol., Polyb. (Hence κλισία, κλιστός, cf. Lat. clino, acclino, inclino, clinus, etc.)

κλίσια, ἡ, Ion. κλίστις, (κλίνω) *a place for lying down or re-clining*: hence I. *a hut or any slight building*, used as a temporary dwelling-place: in Hom. these κλίσιας are of two kinds,

1. for use in time of peace, the *huts*, *cots* in which herdsmen passed the night, sought shelter against rough weather, and kept their stores; the usu. signf. in Od., but in Il. only once, 18. 589. Since such a hut had several compartments, the plur. was sometimes used of one, Od. 16. 1, (though even here Wolf has the sing.)

2. for use in war, *huts or cots*, such as besiegers lived in during long sieges; the usu. signf. in Il., seldom in Od.: sometimes also in plur. instead of sing., Il. 15. 478., 23. 254: these war-cabins corresponded in their use to our linen tents, but it appears from Il. 24. 448 sq. that they were of wood; hence, κλ. ἐντροκός Il. 10. 566, and ἐντροκός Il. 9. 663: hence also an army on breaking up did not strike the κλίσιας and take them away, but burnt them on the spot, Od. 8. 501: the κλίσιας all together formed a camp.

Post-Hom., the word σκηνή came up instead, and κλίσια remained in use only with the Poets.

II. *any thing for lying down or sitting upon*: esp. 1. *a couch, easy chair*, Od. 4. 123; decorated with gold and ivory, Od. 19. 55: more usu. κλισμός.

2. *a couch for reclining on at table*, seat with cushions, Pind. P. 4. 237; also *a place on such couch*, κλ. βρυ-μος Plut.

3. *a bed, nuptial bed*, Eur. Alc. 994, I. T. 857.

III. *a company of people sitting at meals*, N. T.

IV. *a reclining or lying*, Plut.

κλίσιας, ἄδος, ἦ, (κλίνω) usu. in plur. κλίσιαδες, *ov, al, folding doors or gates*, Philo, Plut., etc.: hence metaph. *an entrance, way in*, Hdt. 9. 9, but Dind. would always write κλεισάδες from κλεισά, cf. κλισίαν fin.

κλίσθηεν, Adv., (κλίσια) *out of or from a cot or hut*, Il. 1. 391, etc., cf. κλίσια 1. 2.

κλίσθηδε, Adv., *into or to a cot or hut*, Il. 1. 185, cf. κλίσια 1. 2.

κλίσιον, τό, *the yard and outbuildings round a κλίσια or herdsman's cot* (cf. κλίσια 1. 1), Od. 24. 208, where however

Dind. would read κλισίων, ὄνος, δ. [κλί] II. in Att. a mean house, hut, hovel, opp. to a regular dwelling-house, *Lys.* 121. 35: a house of ill fame, *Dem.* 270. 10. [κλί-, acc. to Draco 57. 19, cf. Antiph. Aeschr. 2, so that in Att., Dind. (ap. Steph. Thesaur.) would write κλεισίον from κλείω, and this is a common v. 1, cf. κλισιάς.]

κλίσις, εως, ἡ, (κλίω) a bending, inclination, *Plut.*: decline, sinking of the sun, *Dion. P.* II. a lying down, lying, *Eur. Tro.* 113.

III. a turning aside, wheeling right or left, of soldiers, *Polyb.* IV. = κλίμα II, a region, clime, *Dion. P.*

V. in Gramm., the inflexion of nouns and verbs, declension or conjugation. [κλί]

κλισμός, ὁ, (κλίω) a couch, easy chair, like κλισία II. 1, oft. in *Hom.*; adorned with gold, *Il.* 8. 436; sometimes tapestried, *Il.* 9. 200; sometimes with a footstool (βήρυς), *Od.* 4. 136.

κλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλίω) belonging to the gramm. inflexion of a word, *E. M.* p. 295, 14.

κλίτρος, ἡ, ὄν, (κλίω) sloping, shelving, dub.

κλίτος, ὁ, κλίτος, *Lyc.* II. = κλίμα II, a clime, *Anth.*

2. in gen. the lower part, further end of a place, *LXX.*

Late word. [κ]

κλίτος, εως, τό, (κλίω) = κλίτρος, *Ap. Rh.* i. 599.

κλίτυς, ὅς, ἡ, acc. pl. κλιτύς *Il.* 16. 390, (κλίω) a sloping place, slope, declivity, hill, *Lat. clivus*, *Il.* 1. c., *Od.* 5. 470.

[i always: ὄν in acc. κλιτών in *Od.* 1. c., in *arsi*; but never so in *Att.*, *Schäf. Mel.* p. 73, *Monk Eur. Hipp.* 227.]

κλοιός, ὁ, with heterog. plur. τὰ κλοιὰ besides the *κοῦλ. οἱ κλοιοὶ*, *Att. κλοιός*, (κλείω) — a collar for a dog, *Eupol. Kol.* i. 16:

esp. a large wooden collar, put on mischievous dogs, *Ar. Vesp.* 897, *Xen. Hell.* 2. 4. 41: hence also a sort of pillory, *Is.* 3. 3, 11, cf. *Eur. Cycl.* 325: also by way of ornament, *χρύσεος κλ.* *Ib.* 184: cf. κλώψ.

Hence κλοιόω, to put on a collar. Hence

κλοιώτης, ου, ὁ, one who has a collar on, and so = δεσμώτης, *ap. Hesych.*: also κλωστής.

κλειστήρον or κλωστήρον, τό, = κλειστόρον, *Hesych.*: hence our cloister.

κλονέω, ἡ, ἴσω, (κλόνος) to move violently, in *Il.* (never in *Od.*) usu. to drive an enemy into confusion before one, *Il.* 22. 188; and more definitely, πρὸ ἔθνιν κλονέειν φάλαγγας *Il.* 5. 96; absol., *Il.* 11. 496, 526: so of cattle chased by a lion, *Il.* 15. 324; of clouds driven by the wind, *Il.* 23. 213; and of fire rolled along by it, *Il.* 20. 492: later in gen. to confound, agitate, distract, *Soph. O. C.* 1241, 1244. Pass. to flee in confusion, *be routed*, *Il.* 3. 93, 4. 302, etc.; but in *Hes. Sc.* 317, πὰρ δ' ἔχθρας ἐκλονόντο beside the fishes tumbled; so of bees, to swarm, *Ap. Rh.* Only poet. Hence

κλονήσις, εως, ἡ, commotion, agitation, like κλόνος, *Hipp.*

κλόνος, ιος, ἡ, the bone at the end of the spine, the os sacrum, *Antim.* 59: cf. *Lat. clunis*.

κλονοκάρδιος, ου, (καρδία) heart-moving, *Orph. Hymn.* 19. 8. ΚΛΟΝΟΣ, ὁ, any violent confused motion, in *Il.* always the throng and press of battle, in *Il.* (never in *Od.*) esp. of persons fleeing in confusion, the battle-rout, κατὰ κλόνον *Il.* 16. 331, 713, 729; κλόνος ἔρχεσθαι the throng of spears, *Il.* 5. 167, 20. 319: later in gen. tumult, throng, *Ar. Nub.* 387: still later an earthquake. Cf. κλονέω. Hence

κλονώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = κλονόεις, tumultuous, *Galen.*

κλωπαίος, ἀλα, αἶον, (κλώψ) stolen, *πρὸ Aesch. P.* 110, cf. *Eur. Alc.* 1035: also stolen, secret, *Plat. Legg.* 934 C.

κλωπεῖα, v. sub κλωπεῖα.

κλωπεῖον, τό, any thing stolen, *Max. Tyr.*

κλωπεύς, εως, ὁ, κλώψ, a thief, stealer, *Soph. Phil.* 77: in gen. a secret doer, perpetrator, *Id. Ant.* 493.

κλωπεύω, v. sub κλωπεύω.

κλωπή, ἡ, (κλέπτω) theft, *Aesch. Ag.* 403, and *Eur.*; opp. to the bolder ἀρπαγή or robbery, *Plat. Legg.* 941 B. 2. of authors, plagiarism, *Philost.* II. a secret act or transaction, fraud, *Eur. H. F.* 100, *Aeschin.* 35. 25: κλοπή by stealth or fraud, *Soph. Phil.* 1025: ποδοῦν κλοπᾶν ἀρεσθαι, i. e. to steal away, *Id. Aj.* 245.

κλωπία, ἡ, = κλοπή.

κλωπικός, v. sub κλωπικός.

κλωπίσμος, αἶα, αἶον, = sq., *Luc. Adv.* — *ws.* κλώπισμος, ου, = κλώσις, *thievish*, *Pseudo-Phocyl.* 127, 143. *Adv.* — *μας*.

κλώπιος, α, ου, (κλώψ) *thievish*, *artful*, *μῦθοι Od.* 13. 295.

κλώπος, ὁ, = κλωπεύς, κλώψ, a thief, *h. Hom. Merc.* 276.

κλωποφάρμα, ἡ, ἴσω, (κλωπή, φέρω) to steal from, *τοῦ, LXX.*

κλωποφάρμα, ὁ, a thief.

κλωποτεῖν, only in *Pl.* 19. 149, οὐ γὰρ χρὴ κλωποτεῖν 'tis not good to deal subtly, to spin out time by false pretences: seemingly a lengthd. poet. form of κλέπτω, κλωπεύω.

κλωβάτις, ἡ, a plant, also ἐλξίνη. [κ]

κλώδα, metaph. acc. of κλώδων, as if from κλώς, *Nic.*

κλώδαζομαι, ἡ, ἴσω, = κλωνίζομαι. Hence

κλώδασμός, ὁ, a surging, dashing of waves, *Strab.*

κλώδαττομαι, = κλωνίζομαι, *Diog. L.* 5. 66.

κλώδιος, α, ου, surging, dashing, *Gramm.* [κ]

κλώδων, ὄνος, ὁ, (κλώω) a wave, billow, surge, *Od.* 12. 421, and *Att. Poets.* II. metaph., κλ. κακῶν a flood of ills, *Aesch.*

Pers. 599; so, κλ. ἐμφορᾶς, ἐρίδος *Eur.*; also, κλ. ἐφιπτος a flood of horsemen, *Soph. El.* 733; so, κλ. πολέμοιο *Eur. Ion* 60: κλ. κλᾶν *manía Dem.* 442. 18. Not oft. in *Prose.* [κ]

κλώδονίζομαι, as *Pass.*, to be tossed by the waves, *N. T.*

κλώδωνιον, τό, *Dim.* from κλώδων, a little wave, ripple, *Eur. Hec.* 48: in gen. a wave, *Aesch. Theb.* 795: as collective noun, a surging sea, *Thuc.* 2. 84.

ΚΛΥΤΩ, fut. κλυσώ [κ], to wash, dash, dash against, esp. of the waves, *h. Hom. Ap.* 75. Pass. of the sea, to be agitated with waves, be or become stormy, dash high, ἐκλύσθη θάλασσα *Il.* 14. 392, *Od.* 9. 484, 541, cf. *Hes. Sc.* 209; and so the *Act.* is found intr., κύματα κλύεσκον ἐπ' ἡνίοπος the waves dashed against the shore, *Il.* 23. 61, *Aesch. Ag.* 1182. II. to wash off or away, χολὴν κλύουσι φαρμάκω *Soph. Fr.* 733: hence metaph., θάλασσα κλύει πάντα τὰνθράπων κακὰ *Eur. I. T.* 1193.

2. to wash out, τὸ ἔκτωμα *Xen. Cyr.* i. 3, 9, οὐφ with wine, *Arist. H. A.* esp. with a clyster, to drench, *Anth.*

3. εἰς ὅτα κλ. to put water into the ears and so cleanse them, *Eur. Hipp.* 654.

4. in *Theocr.* i. 27, κισσύβιον κε-κλυμένον καρφὴ washd over or rubbed with wax. (The word is prob. onomatop., the Root being ΚΑΤΖ-, or ΚΑΤΑ-, as in κλώδων: cf. *Sanscr. kṛid, madesere*.)

κλῦθι, 2 sing. imperat. aor. of κλύνω, *Hom.*

κλύνεμεν, τό, a plant, *Lat. clymenon*.

κλύνωμεν, ἡ, ου, (κλύνω) = κλυτός, renowned, famous, *Antim.*

65, *Theocr.* 14. 26: mostly as prop. n., Κλῦμενος, of the god of the nether world, *Anth.*: though Κλῦμενος and Κλυνμένη occur even in *Hom.* and *Hes.* as pr. names. [κ]

κλῦσις, εως, ἡ, (κλύω) a washing out, esp. by a clyster, a drench, *Hipp.* [κ]

κλύσμα, τό, (κλύω) a liquid used for washing out: esp. a clyster or drench, *Hdt.* 2. 77, 87. II. a place washed by the waves, the sea-beach, *Plut.* and *Luc.* Hence

κλυσματίον, τό, *Dim.* from κλύσμα: a clyster, *Hipp.*

κλυσμός, ὁ, (κλύω) a washing out, esp. by a clyster.

κλυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (κλύω) a clyster, *Nic.*; also ἔνεμα. II. a clyster-pipe, syringe, *Hdt.* 2. 87.

κλυστήριον, τό, *Dim.* from κλυστήρ.

κλῦτε, 2 plur. imperat. aor. act. from κλύνω, *Hom.*

κλυτὰβουλος, ου, (βουλή) famous in counsel, of *Hermes*, *Opp.*

κλυτόδενδρος, ου, (δένδρον) famous for trees, *Hiercl. Anth.*

κλυτοεργός, ὄν, (* ἐργω) famous for work, and so like κλυτο-τέχνης, epith. of *Hephaistos*, *Od.* 8. 345.

κλυτόκαρπος, ου, famous for fruit, glorious with fruit, *κλ. στέφανος Pind. N.* 4. 124.

κλυτόμαντις, εως, ὁ, a famous seer, *Pind. Fr.* 60.

κλυτομήτης, ου, ὁ, = κλυτόμητις, poet.

κλυτόμητις, i. gen. ιος, famous for skill, epith. of *Hephaistos*, *h. Hom.* 19. 1.

κλυτόμυθος, ου, famous for toils, *Anth.*

κλυτόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, with famous children, *Anth.*

κλυτόπυλος, ου, famous for horses or for horsemanship, in *Il.* always epith. of *Aidoneus*, 5. 654, 11. 445, 16. 625: of the country *Dardania*, *Fr. Hom.* 38.

κλυτός, ἡ, ὄν, but in *Il.* 2. 742, *Od.* 5. 422 also os, ου, (κλῦτος)

strictly *heard, audible*: but usu. *heard of*, i. e. *famous, renowned*, and so *noble, splendid*, in Hom. freq. epith. of Gods and Heroes; as *κλυτά φῦλ' ἀνθρώπων* Il. 14. 361, *κλυτά ὅσση νεκρῶν* Od. 10. 526: oft. also, *ὄνομα κλυτὸν* a *glorious name*, (but in Od. q. 364, acc. to ancient Interpr., *ὄνομα κλυτὸν* is the name *by which one is called, one's own name*): of cities, *κλυτὸν Ἄργος* Il. 24. 437. 2. then also of things, like *κλειτός, noble, splendid, beautiful, ἄλσος* Od. 6. 321; *δόματα* Il. 2. 854, etc.; *λῆμν* Od. 10. 87, 15. 472, *κλυτά μῆλα* Od. q. 308, (in these two last instances some take it to be *poisy*, comparing *κλ. ὄρνις* = *ἀλεκτρώων*, in Hesych., but wrongly): Hom. uses it esp. of the works of human skill, as of weapons and garments, *κλυτά ἔργα, ἔμματα, τεύχεα*: freq. also in Pind., and sometimes in Att. Poets, and in gen. only poet. On the accent of the compounds v. Butt. Lexil. voc. *κλειτός*, addend.—The only diff. of *κλειτός* and *κλυτός* in Hom. seems to be one of quantity, Il. sub voc. *κλυτοτέρμων, ὄνος*, ὅ, ἦ, (τέρμα) *famous for its end*.

κλυτοτέχνης, ου, ὅ, (τέχνη) *famous for his art, renowned artist, like κλεισεργός*, in Hom. always epith. of Hephaistos. *κλυτότοξος, ον*, (τόξον) *famous for the bow, renowned archer*, in Hom. always epith. of Apollo.

κλυτοφγγής, ἐς, (φέγγος) *brightly-beaming, κλυτόφημος, ον*, (φήμη) *illustrious by fame*, Orph.

ΚΛΥΩ: impf. ἔκλυον with aor. signf.: imperat. sing. and plur.

κλῦθι, κλῦτε Hom., who has it with Ep. redupl. *κέκλῦθι, κέκλῦτε*. *To hear*, Hom., etc. Construct. strictly c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, like *ἀκούω*, but rarely found in full: c. gen. pers., Il. 15. 300, etc., in which case a part. is usu. added, *οὐκ ἔκλυον ἀνδραγαγτος* Il. 10. 47, Od. 4. 505: c. acc. rei, Od. 14. 89, etc.; also c. gen. rei, Od. 4. 767, etc.: the imperat. is esp. used in prayers, *give ear to me, hear me, κλῦθί μεν, Ἀργυροῦτος, κέκλῦτέ μεν, πάντες τε θεοὶ πάσαι τε δαίμονες*,—where *μοι* is sometimes found as a v. l., and we find it 2. really c. dat., *to give ear to, listen to, comply with*, Hes. Th. 474, Theogn. 13, Solon 5. 2: but also c. gen., *to obey*, Soph. Aj. 1352, O. C. 740. 3. *to hear, learn by hearing*, ἐκ τῶος Od. 19. 93: in pres. sometimes with pf. signf., *to have heard, know*, Soph. Tr. 422, 425. 4. in gen. to perceive not merely by the hearing, Od. 6. 185; so, *κλῦθι ἰδὼν ἄνθρωποι* Hes. Op. q. cf. *ἴδω, ἔταλω*.

II. post-Hom. *to hear oneself called, be called so* and so, *κακῶς κλ.* Soph. Tr. 721, πρὸς τῶος Il. E. 524; *δικαίως κλ.* Aesch. Pr. 868; *μῶρος κλ.* Soph. Tr. 474, c. *ἀκῶνα* III.—Only poetic. (Cf. Sanscr. *śru*, *Lat. cluo, aus-cul-to*: hence *κλυτός*, q. v., *Lat. cliens*, etc., cf. Winning Compar. Philology p. 65, 6.—*κλῦω* and *κλῶω*, like *κλυτός* and *κλειτός*, differ only in form: the latter to spread a report, the former to hear it.) [v only in the imperat. *κλῦθι* and *κλῦθι*.]

κλωβὸν, τό, Dim. from *κλωβός*, a *small cage*.

κλωβός, ὁ, a *cage, bird-cage*, Anth. *κλωγμός, ὁ*, (κλώω, κλώσω) the *clucking* of hens, Plut.: hence 2. the *clucking sound* by which we urge on a horse, Xen. Eq. 9. 10: as also a *clucking sound* by which Greek audiences expressed disapprobation, Harpocr.

Κλωδῶνες, ον, αἱ, Maced. name of female Bacchanals, Plut. Alex. 1: also *Μικαλλῶνες*.

ΚΛΩΨ, f. κλώω, like *Lat. glocire*, of the sound made by jack-daws, as *κρόω* of crows, Clem. Al. c. *κλώσω*. II. to make a similar sound in token of disapprobation, Philo, cf. *κλωγμός*.

Κλωθεῖς, ον, αἱ, = *Κατακλωθεῖς*, only in Gramm. *ΚΛΩΨ*, f. *κλώω*, to twist by spinning, spin, *λίνον* Hdt. 5. 12: also of the Goddesses of fate, the Μοῖραι, or *Lat. Parcae*, to spin a man his thread of life or of fate, *κλ. τινι τὰ οἰκεία* Arist. Mund., cf. sq. (Cf. our *clue* or *clew*.) Hence

Κλωθώ, οὖς, ἡ, *Lat. Klotho*, strictly *Spinster*, one of the three Μοῖραι or Parcae, who spins the thread of life, Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 258, cf. Plat. Rep. 617 C.

Κλωμάκεις, ἐσσα, εν, σλονη, rocky, Il. 2. 729: from *κλώμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ*, also *κρώμαξ, a heap of stones, rocky place*, akin to *Lat. glomus, globus, grumus*, our *clump, lump*, Butt. Lexil. v. *ελέειν* 12.

κλώων, gen. κλωνός, ὁ, (κλώω) = *κλάδος, a young shoot, sprout*, *Lat. surculus*, Xen. Cyn. 10. 7.

κλώνιον, ἄκος, ὁ, Dim. from *κλῶν*.

κλώνιον, τό, Dim. from *κλῶν*.

κλωνίζω, f. ἰσῶω, (κλῶν) = κλαθεῖω, to strip off young shoots.

κλωνίον, τό, Dim. from *κλῶν*.

κλωμάστιξ, ἴγος, ὁ, ἡ, one who is flogged with a collar on.

κλώφς, ὁ, Att. for *κλώϊς*.

κλωτάραι, f. ἴσμαι, (κλώψ) Dep. med., poet. for κλέπτω, to steal, do by stealth: the Act. occurs in compd. *διακλωτῶω*.

κλωτῆα, ἡ, = *κλωτῆα*: from

κλωτῆω, = *κλωτῆω, to steal*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2. 7, ubi al. *κλωπ. κλωτῆϊς*, Adv. like *κλοπῆμας, stealthily*, A. B.

κλωτῆϊος, ἡ, ον, Ion. and poet. for *κλοπῆϊος*.

κλωτῆϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλώψ) *thievish, stealthy*, Rhes. 205, 512: τὸ *κλωπικὸν θιῆσιμον*, Plat. Crat. 408 A, ubi Bekk. *κλωπικός*.

κλωποτάτης, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (πατήρ) of or from a thievish or unknown father, Anth. [ᾶ]

κλώστις, ἑως, ἡ, (κλώθω) a spinning. II. also = *κλώδω*, Lyc.

κλώστω, = κλώθω, Hesych.

κλώσμα, τό, (κλώθω) *that which is spun, a thread, clew*, Paus.

κλωσμάτιον, τό, Dim. from *κλώστω*, a *small thread*.

κλωσμός, ὁ, = *κλωγμός* II: from

ΚΛΩΨΩ, to cluck like a hen, Suid., cf. *κλώζω*.

κλωστήρ, ἴριος, ὁ, (κλώθω) = sq.: hence a spindle, Ap. Rh.

II. like *κλώστω*, a *thread, yarn, line*, *λίνον κλ.*, of a fishing-line, Aesch. Cho. 507, cf. Ar. Ran. 1349.

κλωστήρις, οὗ, ὁ, a spinner.

κλωστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλώθω) *spun, twisted*, Eur. Tro. 537.

κλώψ, ὁ, gen. *κλωπτός*, (κλέπτω) a *thief*, *Lat. fur*, Hdt. 1. 41, 2. 150, Eur., etc.: cf. *κλώπικος, κλωπῆω, κλωπῆα*. Hence

κμῆλεθρον, τό, acc. to a rarer dialect = *μέλαθρον*, as is remarked by the Gramm. Pamphilos ap. E. M., cf. Butt. Lexil. v. *κελαιῶς* 7.

κμητός, ἡ, ὄν, (κμῶω, κέκμηκα) *wrought*, ap. Hesych., elsewhere only in compds. *πολύκμητος*, etc.

κνῶδάλλω, = κνῶω, κνῶω, κνῶω, to scratch, ap. Hesych.: cf. *ψάω*, like *ψαδάλλω*.

κνῶω, = Att. κνώω, q. v., like *καῶω, κνῶω* for Att. *κάω, κλώω*, mostly only in compds. *ἀποκνῶω, διακνῶω*.

κνῶκίας, ὁ, *κνῶκός, ὁ*, *κνῶκον, ὁ*, Dor. for *κνήκον*.

κνῶμός, ὁ, Dor. for *κνήμος*.

κνῶπῆτος, old Att. for γνῶπῆτος, q. v.

κνῶπτω, like *ἐῶω* and *ἐλῶω, (κνῶω) to scratch or scrape*: esp. to tease, card or comb wool, to dress or full cloth, etc. (which was done either with a prickly plant, the teasel, or with a comb,) cf. *κναφέω, ἀνακνῶπτω*: hence II. metaph. to mangle, tear, *μωστήρι* Cratin. Incert. 116: Pass., *ἀλ' κναπόμενοι* of bodies mangled against sharp rocks, Aesch. Pers. 576; so, *ἐκνῶπτε* *ἀέλ* of Hector's body trailing behind the chariot, Soph. Aj. 1031.—Acc. to the Gramm., *κνῶπτω*, etc. were the forms used by the old Att. writers, and *γνῶπτω*, etc. by the later: v. Brunck and Dobree ad Ar. Plut. 166, Dind. in Steph. Thes. Hence *κνῶπτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ*, poet. for *κναφέης*.

κνῶσος, κνῶσαι, Dor. for κνήσω, κνήσαι, fut. and inf. aor. from κνῶω.

κνῶφαλλον, τό, (κνῶπτω) *wool scratched or torn off in fulling cloth*: in gen. *wool, flock*, for stuffing cushions or pillows with, Cratin. Malth. 3, ubi v. Meineke: more freq. in form *κνῶφαλλον*, Ar. Fr. 84, Plat. (Com.) Peisand. 4, Theopomp. (Com.) Pantal. 2; cf. *τύλη* III. [ᾶ]

κνῶφέιον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, (κνῶπτω) a *fuller's shop*, Hdt. 4. 14.

κνῶφέως, ἑως, ὁ, a *fuller*, *Lat. fullio*, i. e. a *cloth-carder or dresser, clothes-cleaner*, Hdt. 4. 14, Ar. Vesp. 1128, Xen., etc.: they used *λίτρον, κοῖτα, γῆ Κιμῶα* etc. with the carding comb.

On the form *κναφ-, γναφ-, v. κνῶπτω* fin.

κνῶφευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a fuller, *ἡ -κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη, a fuller's art or trade*, Plat. Polit. 282 A, cf. Soph. 227 A.

κνῶφέως, = κνῶπτω, to full, card or clean cloth, Ar. Plut. 166, cf. *κνῶπτω* fin.

κνῶφέα, f. ἴσῶω, = *κναφέω*.

κνῶφῆιον, τό, Ion. for *κναφέιον*, Hdt.

κνῶφικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *κναφευτικός*.

κνῶφος, ὁ, (κνῶω) the *prickly teasel*, *Lat. spina fullonica*, a plant used by fullers to card or clean cloth: hence also a card-

ing-comb., also used as an instrument of torture, ἐπὶ κνάφου ἔλκειν τινα Hdt. 1. 92, ubi v. Wessel. [α]

κνάψις, εως, ἡ, (κνάπτω) a carding or dressing of cloth. KNAΨ, inf. κνᾶν, but in the stricter Att. κνήν, like ῥαῖν and ψῖν: fut. κνήσῃ: aor. 1 κνήσα: but of aor. 2 κνήνη, as if from κνήμι, we find only the 3 sing. κνή in Il. 11. 639. To scrape or grate, Lat. *radere*, αἰγῶνα κνή τυρόν Il. 1. c., and Hipp.: to scrape off, κνήρον Hdt. 7. 239, cf. κνήκναι: metaph. to destroy.

II. to scratch, Lat. *scubere*, τῇ χειρὶ Hipp. Med. to scratch oneself, Plut.: κνάσθαι τὴν πλευράν to scratch one's side, Gal.

III. to tickle, make itch, Plat. Symp. 185 E. Pass. to itch, Id. Gorg. 494 C. Med., κνάσθαι τὰ ὦτα to tickle one's ears, Luc. (From the Root κνάω come κναῖω, κνήθω, κνίζω, κνύω, κνάπτω, κναδᾶλλω, etc.) [α]

κνεάβω, f. ὁσώ, (κνεάβω) to cloud over, Aesch. Ag. 134.

κνεάβος, ἀλα, αἰών, also os, on, Ar. Ran. 1350 α (κνεάβος) =dark, Tartarous βάθῃ Aesch. Pr. 1029, cf. Eur. Alc. 593. 2. in the dark, κνεάβος ἐλθὼν having come in the dark, i. e. at nightfall, Hippon. 37; but also early in the morning, κν. ἀνεφάνη Ar. Vesp. 124; v. Ran. 1. c., cf. κνεάβος, also σκοταῖος. Adv. —ως.

κνεάβαλον, τό, v. sub κναβάλλον.

κνεάβας, ὅς, τό, in Att. in gen. κνεάβος, later also κνεάφατος, Att.: dat. κνεάφῃ, Ep. always κνεάβῃ, in Anth. also κνεάφει, Crinag. 38. 6:—darkness, Hom., with whom it always denotes the dark or gloom that comes on near after sunset, evening dusk, κνεάβας ἱερὸν, ἱερὴ νύξ Il. 11. 194, 209, and so Xen.: later also the morning twilight or dawn, Lat. *operepusculum*, *diluculum*, πρὸ πάντων τῶν κνεάβος Ar. Ecol. 291, ἀμα κνεάφῃ at dawn, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 15; cf. κνεάβος. (From κνέω, akin to γνέω and δρόσος, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. κελανός fin.)

κνέαιρον, τό, and κνέαιρος, ὁ, (from κνᾶν ?) a kind of nettle.

κνή, 3 sing. aor. 2 as if from κνήμι, or impf. of κνᾶν, with irreg. contr. from κνᾶς, only in Il. 11. 639.

κνηθῖω, f. ὁσώ, =κνηστῖω, κνησεῖω.

κνημός, ὁ, an itching, Nic.

κνήθω, fut. κνήσω, (κνᾶν) to scratch: Med. to scratch oneself, Arist. H. A.

II. to tickle: Pass. to itch, N. T.

III. metaph. to provoke: Pass. to be provoked or irritated, Arist. Probl.—κνᾶν is used in the best Att., Moeris p. 234.

κνηκέλαιον, τό, (κνήκος, ἐλαῖον) oil of carthamus, Diosc.

κνηκίας, ου, ὁ, Dor. κνᾶκίας, (κνήκος) =κνήκων, cf. κνηκός fin.

κνήκινος, ἡ, ου, of or from the κνήκος.

κνηκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pale spot, esp. in the heavens, a pale dim cloud: a pale-colored antelope, Plut. [ξ]

κνηκοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like κνήκος.

κνηκόπιτρος, ου, (κνηκός, πυρός) yellowish like wheat, or κνηκόπυρον, ου, yellowish-red, Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A.

ΚΝΗΨΜΗ, ἡ, Lat. *cnecus*, a plant of the thistle kind, *carthamus tinctorius*, the leaves of which were used like rennet, to curdle the milk in making cheese, Anaxandr. Prot. 1. 55, and Theophr.

κνηκός, ὅς, ὁ, Dor. κνᾶκός, pale yellow, whitish yellow, like the κνήκος-flower, of the color of the goat, Theocr. 7. 16, and Anth.: hence the goat is called κνᾶκω, Theocr. 3. 5; and the wolf κνηκίας, Babrius.

κνηκώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) =κνηκοειδής, Theophr.

κνηκων, ὠσος, ὁ, Dor. κνᾶκων, v. sub κνήκος.

κνήμα, τό, (κνᾶν) that which is rubbed off, in plur. scrapings, filings, Hipp.

κνημαῖος, ἀλα, αἰών, (κνήμη) belonging to the calf or leg, Hipp.

κνημαργος, ου, (κνήμη, ἄργος) white-legged, Theocr. 25, 127.

ΚΝΗΨΜΗ, ἡ, the part of the leg between the knee and ancle, the leg, Lat. *tibia*, crus, opp. to the thigh (κνήρος), Il. 4. 147, Od. 8. 135; on which the greaves or boots were worn, cf. κνήμις, ἐκνήμις, and Hdt. 6. 125, 7. 75: in Medic. writers it was confined to the larger bones, the smaller being called περόνη, cf. also ἄντικνήμιον. II. the spoke of a wheel, cf. κνημῖς II.

III. the pieces of wood on which the body of a chariot rests, cf. sq.

IV. the leg of a stool.

κνημία, ἡ, =κνήμη III, Lys. ap. Poll. 10. 157.

κνημιαίος, ἀλα, αἰών, =κνημαῖος, Hipp.

κνημιδοφόρος, ου, (κνημῖς, φέρω) wearing greaves or leg-armour, Hdt. 7. 92.

κνημιδωτός, ἡ, ὧν, as from κνημιδῶν, furnished with greaves.

κνημῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (κνήμη) a greave, legging, reaching from knee to ancle, κνημιδὸς μὲν πρῶτα κνήμησιν ἐθηκε Il. 3. 330: the κνημιδὸς consisted of two halves and were fastened with silver clasps or buckles (ἐπισφύρα): oft. in Il., where also the Achaeans are esp. called ἐκνήμιδες: they appear to have been of tin or tinned over, Il. 18. 613, 21. 592, also of ὀρείχαιλος, Hes. Sc. 122. In Od. 24. 229 however βότεια κνημιδὸς are a kind of boots which Laertes put on for agricultural labour, to protect his legs. Polyb. 11. 9, 4 tells us that the κνημιδὸς were worn with ἐπισφύρατα and κρηπίδες. Cf. Dict. of Antiqu. voc. *ocrea*.

II. the spoke of a wheel, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 115. [ξ: yet we also find κνᾶμῖδες Alcaeus 1. 45, cf. κρηπίς.]

κνημοπάχης, ἐς, (πάχος) thick in the leg, Theophr.

κνημός, ὁ, a woody mountain-pass, in Hom. only in Plut., in Il. always of the woody passes of Ida, just like the Lat. *salsus*.

As πούς and πρόπους are used of the lowest parts of a mountain, so κνημός (from κνήμη) seems to be used of the parts just above them.

κνημώδης, ἐς, (κνήμη, εἶδος) well-legged.

κνηστῖω, f. ὁσώ, Desiderat. of κνᾶν, to wish to scratch, to feel an itching, Ar. Ecol. 919, Plat. Gorg. 494 E: the form κνηστῖω is rejected by Dind.

κνήστις, εως, ἡ, (κνᾶν) a scratching, scraping, rubbing or scraping off, 2. an itching, tickling.

κνησίχρυσος, ου, (κνᾶν, χρυσός) scraping or gnawing gold.

κνήμα, τό, (κνᾶν) =κνίσμα, Xen. Symp. 4. 28. 2. a curry-comb.

κνησμονή, ἡ, =κνησμός.

κνησμός, ὁ, (κνᾶν 2) a gentle scratching, tickling; also metaph. a tickling, titillation, incentive, excitement. Hence

κνησμώνδης, ἐς, (κνησμός, εἶδος) affected with itching or tickling: exciting an itching, inciting. Adv. —δῶς.

κνηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =κνήστις, a scraping-knife.

κνηστήριον, τό, Dim. from κνηστήρ.

κνηστῖος, =κνησμός (q. v.), Clem. Al.

κνηστῖω, εως and ιος, ἡ, (κνᾶν) a knife for scraping, e. g. cheese, Il. 11. 640 (in contr. dat. κνήστι) : elsewh. τυρόκνηστις.

II. =κνησμός, an itching, tickling, Opp.

κνηστῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, in Plut. Anton. 86, seems to be a pin with which Cleopatra's hair was fastened up, made hollow (κοίλη) to conceal poison in, called βελὼν by Xiphilin.

κνηστός, ἡ, ὧν, (κνᾶν) scraped or rasped, κνηστός ἄρτος, like our French rolls, Ath. 111 D.

κνήστρον, τό, =κνήστις 1, a knife for scraping, Hipp. II.

=κνέωρος, a kind of nettle, Id., v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

κνήτω, ἡ, (κνᾶν) an itching, the itch, LXX.

κνιδᾶ, metaph. acc. of κνιδί, as if from *κνίς, Opp. [ξ]

κνιδᾶω, f. ἥσω, (κνιδί) to whip with nettles.

κνιδέλαιον, τό, oil from the seed of the κόκκος Κνιδίος, Diosc., cf. θυμέλαιον and Κνιδίος II.

κνιδί, ἡ, (κνιδίω) a nettle, Lat. *urtica*, Theocr. 7. 110, and Anth.

II. a sea-animal of the mollusk kind, which, if touched, stings like a nettle, Lat. *urtica marina*, a kind of sea-anemone, Arist. H. A.; also called ἀκαλῆφι by Ath.

Κνιδίος, ἰα, ἰων, (Κνιδίος) Cnidian, of or from Cnidus. II.

Κνιδίος κόκκος, ὁ, a berry of the shrub θυμέλαια, used as a purgative, Euclid. Incert. 15. b, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. [ξ]

κνιδόκοκος, ὁ, =foreg. II.

κνιδόσπερμον, τό, (σπέρμα) nettle-seed, Gal.

κνιδωτός, εως, ἡ, (as if for κνιδῶν) an itching, esp. such as is caused by a nettle, Hipp.

κνίζα, ἡ, ἰον, κνίζῃ, =κνιδί, Anacr. 87: from

κνίζω: fut. κνίσω [ξ], Dor. κνῖζα. To scrape or grate, like κνᾶν, Theophr., but rare in Att. in this signf.

II. to make to itch: hence metaph. of feelings, esp. love, to tease, chafe, nettle, Hdt. 6. 62, Eur. Med. 555, 568; also, κόπος κνίζει Pind. P. 8. 44; of grief, Soph. O. T. 786; in gen. of anxiety, Hdt. 7. 10, 5 and 12, Pind., etc.

Pass. to be so teased, chafed or nettled, Eur. Andr. 209; τυνός for love of a person, Theocr. 5. 122. (From Root κνάω, cf. κνήθω: hence also κνῖψ, κνῖτός, σκνῖτός.)

κνίπεια, ἡ, (κνῖτός) nigardliness, penury.

κνίπια, ἦ, =foreg.
κνίπολόγος, ὁ, (κνίψ, λέγω) a bird, a kind of woodpecker that seeks κνίτες or insects, Arist. H. A.
κνίποδος, as Pass., (κνίπος) to be inflamed, of the eyes: of fruits, to be mildewed, ap. Hesych.
κνίπος, ὄν, *niggardly, miserly*, Anth. (No doubt from κνίω to scrape, and so strictly a *scraping fellow, skinfint*, cf. κυνοπρίστis. Synonym. forms coming from κνίπος are κνίφος, σκνίπος, σκνίφος, also ἑνίφος, the usu. pr. n. of old misers in the new Att. Comedy. Cf. our *nip, snip*.) Hence
κνίποτης, ἦτος, ἦ, *itching or inflammation of the eyes*, Hipp.
ΚΝΙΣΑ, ἡ, ἦ, Ep. κνίσῃ, Lat. *nodor, the steam and odor of fat* which exhales from meat roasting, esp. the smell or savor of a victim, steam of a burnt sacrifice, which ascends up to heaven as a grateful gift to the gods, oft in Hom., v. esp. Il. 1. 317., 8. 549; and cf. Ar. Av. 193, 1517. II. the fat caul, in which the flesh of the victim was wrapped and burnt, the fat itself, also δημός, Il. 1. 460, Od. 18. 45.—Κνίσα, Ion. κνίσῃ, is the more correct form for the common κνίσσα, κνίσση, Draco p. 21. 4, Eustath. 1766. 30; accordingly Dind. and Spitzn. have restored κνίσῃ, κνίσηις etc. in Hom., cf. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1045, Dind. Pac. 1050. Hence
κνίσσαις, εσσα, er, Dor. for κνίσηις. [α]
κνισάλλος, α, ov, filled with the steam of fat sacrifice, emitting the like.
κνισάντι, Dor. dat. for κνισάντι from κνίσεις, κνίσηις.
κνισάριον, τό, Dim. from κνίσα.
κνίσω, f. ἥω, (κνίσα) to fill with κνίσα, fill with the steam or smell of burnt sacrifice, κν. βαμύς Eur. Alc. 1156; κν. τὰς ἀγνύας Ar. Eq. 1320, Av. 1225. II. intr. to make the steam of sacrifice, κν. βαμοῖσι Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 5; κν. περὶ τοὺς βαμοῖς Luc.
κνίσω, Dor. for κνίω.
κνίσηις, εσσα, er, (κνίσα) full of the steam of burnt sacrifice, steamy, δαμάτα Od. 10. 10; Dor. κνίσεις, Pind. O. 7. 145.
κνίσηρος, ὁ, ὄν, =foreg., Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A.
κνίσμα, τό, (κνίω) that which is scraped off, in plur. scrapings, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 A. II. =sq.: an itching, Anth. κνίματος, ὁ, (κνίω) an itching of the skin, tickling: metaph. of love and like feelings, Soph. Fr. 482, Ar. Plut. 974.
κνισμώδης, es, (ελδος) dub. for κνημώδης.
κνισοδιώκτης, ου, ὁ, (κνίσα, διώκω) hunting after the smell of roast meat, name of a mouse in Batrach.
κνισκόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a dinner-parasite, Aulus ap. Ath. 125 D.
κνισολοιχία, ἡ, fondness for roast meat, Sophil. ap. Ath. 386 F: from
κνισολοιχός, ὄν, (λεῖψα) a licker of fat or roast meat, dainty fellow, Antiph. Bomhyl. 2, Amphis Gunac. 2.
κνίσιος, τό, rare form for κνίσα.
κνίσος, ὄν, =κνίσηις, fat. 2. =λίχνος, dainty.
κνισστηρητής, ου, ὁ, (τηρέω) =κνισοδιώκτης.
κνίσω, =κνίσω, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C. II. to burn and spoil meat, Luc.
κνίσω, κνισσάεις, etc. v. sub κνίσα, κνίσεις etc. with single σ.
κνιστός, ἦ, ὄν, (κνίω) scraped, rasped, Ar. ap. Ath. 373 A.
κνισώδης, es, (ελδος) steaming like roasted meat, fatty, Gal.
κνισωτός, ἦ, ὄν, (κνίσω) steaming like a burnt sacrifice, fat and steamy, Aesch. Cho. 485.
κνίφος, ἦ, ὄν, =κνίπος, σκνίφος. Hence
κνίφοτης, ἦτος, ἦ, =κνίποτης, σκνίποτης.
κνίψ, ὁ, also ἦ, gen. κνίπος, nom. pl. κνίπες, (κνίω):—a small kind of emmet, which gnaws (κνίει) figs, Ar. Av. 590. II. κνίπες, several kinds of insects, esp. such as live in wood, Theophr., cf. κνιπολόγος.—The fem. ἡ κνίψ occurs sometimes, Lob. Phryg. 400: the gen. is only found in Gramm.: v. also κνίψ.
κνή, ἡ, Ion. for χνή.
κνή, ἡ, (κνώ) the creaking of an axle: also of shoes, the sound of footsteps, Aesch. Fr. 221.
κνός, ὁ, contr. κνούς, also χνός, (κνώ) =κνή and χνός.
κνώ, =κνώ, Hesych.
κνῷ, usu. οὐδὲ κνῷ, not a jot, not a whit:—hence κνώω, κνύζω, like γνῶω from γνῶ, ap. Hesych.
κνύζα, ἡ, (κνίω, κνώ) an itching: the itch.

κνύζα, ἡ, poet. contr. for κνύζα, Theocr. 4. 25., 7. 68.
κνύζομαι, Soph. O. C. 1571, and κνύζομαι, Ar. Vesp. 977. Dep., to whine, whimper, strictly of a fawning dog, and then of children, cf. Theocr. 2. 109, and κνύζήμιος. The Act. κνύζω, —ω, only in Gramm. (Cf. κνῖ: nothing to do with κνών.) Hence
κνύζήσθω, ὁ, a whining, whimpering, strictly of dogs, opp. to barking or snarling, κνύες τε ἰδὼν καὶ οὐχ ὑλάοντο, κνύζήμῳ δ' ἑτέρωθεν διὰ σταθμοῦ φέβηεν Od. 16. 163. II. roaring, bellowing, of a lion, Ar. Rh.
κνύζμα, τό, =κνύζήμιος, Hdt. 2. 2.
κνύζω, only in Od. 13. 401, κνύζωω δέ τοι ὅσσε, πάρος περικαλλὲ ἔδντε, and 13. 433, κνύζωεν δέ οἱ ὅσσε to disfigure the eyes, make them dim and dark. (Cf. to Gramm. from a Root κνύζω dim, dark: but this Adj. seems to be an invention of the poets: prob. better from κνύος, and so strictly to make scabby, Valck. Adon. p. 381.)
κνύζομαι, rare collat. form of κνύζομαι, Dion. H.: so too Act. κνύω, ap. Suid.
κνύω, =κνίω, κνώ.
κνύμα, τό, (κνίω) a scratching: κν. τῶν δακτύλων, of a person feeling for the door-handle in the dark, Ar. Eocl. 36, with v. l. κνίμα.
κνύος, τό, the itch, scurvy, Lat. scabies, Hes. Fr. 5. 1. [ῥ]: from κνύω, f. ὄσω, (κνώ) to scratch, touch gently, κνύειν τὴν θύραν Ar. Thesm. 481, cf. κνύμα. [ῥ]
κνωδάκιον, f. ὄσω, (κνώδαξ) to hang a body on pins or pivots, so that it turns as on an axis, Math. Vett.
κνωδάκιον, τό, Dim. from κνώδαξ, Math. Vett. [α]
κνωδάιον, τό, any wild, dangerous animal, from a lion to a serpent or worms, a monster, Od. 17. 317, Hes. Th. 582; of beasts opp. to man, Aesch. Cho. 601; of birds and beasts, Id. Supp. 1000; of men, Id. Fr. 462; of an ass, Pind. P. 10. 56; of a gnat, Mel. 93. 2: later esp. of reptiles, as in Nic., and Plat. Ax. 365 C: of men, as a term of reproach, brutes, beasts, Cratin. Xep. 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 477.—In h. Hom. Merc. 188, should prob. be read νωχάλοισι with Herm. (Perh., like κνώπετον, immediately from κνώω, for κνώδαλον.)
κνώδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ῥοδός) a peg, pin, in plur. pins or pivots on which a body turns as on an axis, Sext. Emp., and Matt. Vett.
κνώδων, οντος, ὁ, (ῥοδός) in plur. κνώδοντες, two projecting horns on the blade of a hunting spear, Xen. Cyn. 10. 3 and 16: hence, ἑλπίους διπλὰς κνώδοντες, prob. of a two-edged sword, Soph. Ant. 1233; and so in sing. a sword, Ib. 1025.
κνωτόμορος, ον, (κνώψ, μορφή) shaped like a beast, Lyc.
ΚΝΟ΄ΣΣΩ, to nod, slumber, sleep, Od. 4. 809, Pind. O. 13. 100.
κνώψ, ὁ and ἦ, gen. κνωψός, short. for κνώπετον, Nic.
κοάλεμος, ὁ, a stupid fellow, Abol. Ar. Eq. 198; addressed as a god or demon, Ib. 221: Mitiades the grandfather of Cimon had this nickname, Plut. Cim. 4. (Usu. deriv. from κοάω, κοάω, νοέω, and ἀλέος, ἡλέος.) [α]
κοάξ, Comic word formed to imitate the croaking of frogs, βρεκεκέξ κοδέξ κοδέξ Ar. Ran. 209, etc.
κοάω, v. κοέω.
κοβάλεια, ἡ, impudent knavery.
κοβάλειον, to play the kobalos.
κοβάλεια, ἡ, =κοβαλεια.
κοβαλίκειον, τό, a knavish trick, Ar. Eq. 332: from κοβαλίκειον, =κοβαλέων.
κοβάλος, ὁ, a cunning, impudent rogue, an arrant knave, joined by Ar. with πανοῦργος, Eq. 450, with ὁμῶν Plut. 279: Kobalos were also a set of mischievous goblins, invoked by rogues, Id. Eq. 635: as Adj. κοβαλα, knavish tricks, rogueries, Ib. 417, Ran. 104.
κόβερος, ὁ, =κόβαλος, Hesych.
κόγῃ, the sound made by the voting-pebble as it fell into the urn (κόβος), Hesych.: οὐ κόγῃ βίπαξ, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 775, sq.
κογχάριον, τό, Dim. from σκ., Diosc.
ΚΟΪΤΗ, ἡ, a muscle or cockle, Lat. concha, Ar. Fr. 49, Xen. An. 5. 3, 8: the same as χῆμιν, but more usu. in Att.: also a muscle-shell. Proverb., κόγχην διελέει to open a muscle, of any easy task, Teleclid. Ἡοιῶδ. 2. II. as a muscle-shell was used to hold water, etc., hence a small measure, esp. for liquids, Pherecr. Tyrann. 1. 3, and Hipp.: any muscle-shaped

vessel, Id. III. *any shell-like bone or cavity in the body,* as 1. *the hollow of the ear.* 2. *the socket of the eye.* 3. *the knee-pan.* Poll. IV. *the case round a seal attached to* *hiplomas or documents.* Ar. Vesp. 585: hence, *ἀνακογχυλίδω* so unseal. Cf. also *κογχος*. (*κογχή, κόγχος, κογχύλη*, Sanscr. *concha*, Lat. *concha*, cf. also *κόχλος, cochlea, κάλχη*, etc.) *κογχίον*, τό, Dim. from *κογχή*, Antiph. Γαμ. 1. *κογχίτης*, ου, δ, λίθος κ. *shelly marble*, esp. found near Megara, Paus. I. 44, 6, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 268. 1, cf. *κογχυλίς*, -ιδής.

κογχοειδής, ες, (είδος) *of the muscle kind*, Strab. *κογχοθήρας*, ου, δ, (θήρα) *a muscle-catcher*, Epich. p. 22. *κόγχος*, δ, also *ή=κογχή* 1, Aesch. Fr. 22, Epich. p. 22. II. = *κογχή* 11, Diosc. III. = *κογχή* 11: also *the upper part of the skull*, Lyc. IV. *the conchis of the Romans, lentils boiled with the pods, a sort of thick pea-soup*, Timop. Ar. 150 F.

κογχύλη, *ή=κογχή*: esp. *the Lat. murex*, Philo. [v] *κογχύλλας*, ου, δ, with and without λίθος, = *κογχίτης*, *κογχυλίτης*, Ar. Fr. 240. *κογχυλίωτης*, ου, δ, = *κογχίτης*, *κογχυλίς*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 10. *κογχυλίαντης*, ου, δ, *one who catches κογχύλια*. *κογχύλιον*, τό, (*κογχύλη*) *a muscle or cockle: also its shell*, in gen. *a bivalve-shell*, Hdt. 2. 12: esp. II. *the purple-fish*, Lat. *murex*, Arist. H. A. 2. *the purple color prepared therefrom*, Diosc. 3. *wool dyed with purple*, Gal. [v] *κογχυλλίδως*, ες, (είδος) *like a bivalve-shell*, κ. λίθοι fossil-shells, Xanth. p. 162.

κογχυλλιώδης, *ή, όν*, (*κογχύλιον* 11) *dyed with purple*. *κογχυλλίως*, ες, (είδος) = *κογχοειδής*. *κοδομείον*, τό, *a vessel for roasting barley in: from* *κοδομεύς*, εως, δ, *one who roasts barley*. *κοδομεντήρ*, *ήρος*, δ, = *κοδομείς*: fem. *κοδομεντρια*, *ή*: from *κοδομεύς*, *to roast barley*. *κοδομή*, *ή*, *a woman who roasts barley*. *κοδράνης*, ου, δ, *the Lat. quadrans*, = $\frac{1}{4}$ of an as, N. T. *κοδρύβαλον*, τό, acc. to some *a quince*, acc. to others *a medlar*, Aliman 85.

KOE'Ω, Ion. for νοέω, contr. κοῶ, *to mark, perceive, hear*, very rare old form in Epich. p. 15; still more rarely κοῶω, mostly found in compds., as in ἀμωκόων, εὐρωκόωσα, qq. v.; and in pr. names, like Δηκόων, Ἰπποκόων, Ἰπποκόων, Λαοκόων, Εἰρωκόωσα, Λαοκόωσα; *κοῶλεως* also belongs hereto.—Prob. κοῶ is the root of ἁκούω, ἀκούη. On the formation of the word cf. Butt. Lexil. v. κελανώ 6.

κοθάρης, Dor. for καθαρός, Tab. Heracl. κῶθέρ, Ion. for πόθέρ, Hdt.

κόθρονος, δ, Lat. *coturnus*, *a buskin or high boot*, covering the whole foot and reaching to the middle of the leg, laced in front, and with very thick soles, Hdt. 1. 155., 6. 125, cf. ἐμβάτης and ἐνδρόμης. 2. *the κόθρονος* was esp. worn by tragic actors in heroic characters, whether male or female, its high heels serving to heighten the whole figure: thus it became the emblem of Tragedy, v. Horat. Carm. 2. 1, 12., 1 Sat. 5. 64, A. P. 80, 280; as the *soccus* of Comedy. 3. since the buskins might be worn on either feet, δ Κόθρονος was a nickname for Theramenes, because of his changeable time-serving politics, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 31.

κοθούρις, ίδος, or κοθοῦρις, ίδος, *ή=κολουρίς*, q. v. *κόθρονος*, ου, in Hes. Op. 302, epith. of drones (from οὐρά), *cock-tailed*, i. e. without a sting, and so = *κόλουρος*. *κοῶ*, οὐς, *ή=βλάβη*, ap. Hesych.

KOI', onomatop., to express the *grunting* of young pigs, Ar. Ach. 780. Hence

κοῖζω, f. *λω*, to cry κοῖ, to grunt like a young pig, Ar. Ach. 746. *κοῖή*, Ion. for ποῖα, dat. sing. from ποῖος, Ion. κοῖος, used as Adv. *how?* cf. in what manner? in what respect? Hdt.

κοίλη, τό, = *κήμα*. *Κοίης*, ου, δ, *a priest in the mysteries of Samothrace*, ap. Hesych., who also has *κοιδάμης* as *Dep., to initiate*.

κοῖνικος, η, ου, (κοῖ) *made of palm-leaves*, Strab. *κοῖνύλλω*, to look gaping about, Ar. Thesm. 852.

κοιλάνω, fut. ἄνω, aor. ἐκοίληνα, inf. κοίληνα, Att. ἐκοιλᾶνα,

inf. κοιλᾶναι, perf. pass. κεκοίλασμαι, (κοῖλος). *To make hollow, hollow out*, Hdt. 2. 73; *κοιλᾶναι* χῶμα, i. e. to dig a grave, Theocr. 23. 43. Pass. to be or become hollow, Hipp. II. *To make empty, make poor, like κενόν*, Lyc. 772. Hence *κοιλαιός*, αἰα, αἰών, = *κοῖλος*, Gal.

κοιλαντίς, εως, *ή*, *a hollowing*. *κοιλᾶς*, δδος, *ή*, as Subst., *a hollow valley*, Diod. II. as Adj., pecul. fem. of *κοῖλος*, *hollow*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 161.

κοιλᾶσμα, τό, (*κοιλᾶνω*) *a hollow*, Math. Vett. *κοιλῆμβολον*, τό, (*κοῖλος*, ἔμβολον) *a hollow wedge*, name of an order of battle, ap. Suid., cf. ἔμβολος 3.

κοίλη, *ή*, *a hollow*, strictly fem. from *κοῖλος*, hence as name of a ἔθνος in Attica, Hdt. 6. 103.

κοιλᾶ, *ή*, (*κοῖλος*) *the whole hollow of the belly, the belly*, Lat. *venter*, Hdt. 2. 87, and Hipp.: in Arist. Part. An., *ή κ. ἡ ἰσὺ καὶ ἡ κάτω τοῦ stomach and the belly*: κ. κενή = *κενέων*, Schw. Hdt. 2. 40. 2. *the contents of the belly, the guts, bowels*, Hdt. 2. 86, 92: *the tripe and puddings*, Ar. Eq. 160, Plut. 1169.

II. *any hollow, a ventricle, chamber*, as, κ. ἐγκεφάλου, καρδίας, etc., Medic. Hence *κοιλιακός*, *ή, όν*, *suffering in the bowels*, Galen, etc.

κοιλῖον, τό, Dim. from *κοιλᾶ*. *κοιλιδοαίμων*, ονος, δ, and *ή*, *one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god*, Ath., cf. σοροδάμων.

κοιλιόδεσμος, δ, *a belly-band*. *κοιλιόδουλος*, ου, *a slave to his belly*.

κοιλιούστια, *ή*, (λίω) *looseness of the bowels*, περί κοιλιουστῶν γίνεσθαι to take opening medicine, Cic. At. 10. 13.

κοιλιούπτικός, *ή, όν*, *opening the bowels*. *κοιλιούπτης*, ου, δ, (πᾶλῶ) *a tripe or black-pudding seller*, Ar. Eq. 200.

κοιλιούχιον, τό, (ἐχω) *a money-chest*, dub. *κοιλιφορέα*, f. *ισω*, (φέρω) *to be pregnant*, Lat. *uterum ferre*.

κοιλίσκος, δ, (*κοῖλος*) *a knife hollow or hollowed out in front (?) for surgical uses, also ἑκκοπτός κοῖλος*.

κοιλίσκωτος, δ, = *κοιλίσκος*. *κοιλιάδης*, ες, (*κοιλᾶ*, εἶδος) *like a belly*, Arist. Part. An.

κοιλῶσις, εως, *ή*, as if from *κοιλῶω*, *a hollow, the belly*. *κοιλογαστῶρ*, ορος, δ, *ή*, (*κοῖλος*, γαστήρ) *hollow-bellied: hence hungry*, of wolves, Aesch. Thebr. 1035: also of a shield, Ib. 496.

κοιλοκρόταφός, ου, *with hollow temples*, Aretae. *κοιλῶπετος*, ου, (πέβον) *lying in a hollow*, Pind. P. 5. 50.

κοῖλος, η, ου, poet. for sq., Bergk Anacr. p. 93. KOI'AOΣ, η, ου, *hollow, hollowed*, Hom., who has it mostly as epith. of ships, κοῖλαι νῆες; and so the Trojan horse is called κ. δόρυ, Od. 8. 507, (later, κοῖλη ναῦς was the *hollow* or hold of the ship, Hdt. 8. 119, and Xen.; and κοῖλη alone, Theocr. 22. 12): often with collat. notion of *roomy* (as perh. when applied to ships), κ. σπέος, λόγος Od.: in gen. of Places, *lying in a hollow or vale*, esp. κοῖλη Λακεδαιμόνων Od. 4. 1, κ. Θεσσαλία Hdt. 7. 129, κ. Ἄργος Soph. O. C. 378, cf. κηπίεις: 80, κ. λιμήν of a harbour lying between high cliffs, Od. 10. 92: cf. δδός *a deep hollow way*, Il. 13. 419:—later, κ. ποταμός *a river nearly empty of water*, Thuc. 7. 84, (Virgil *ana flumina crescent*); but, κ. θάλασσα, *as the sea full of hollows*, i. e. with a heavy swell on, Polyb., and Ap. Rh.:—τὸ κοῖλον *a hollow place, hollow*, ἐν κοίλῳ λιμένῳ Thuc. 7. 52, v. infr. 111:—*κοῖλος χρυσός*, ἔργου gold and silver made into hollow vessels, i. e. plate, Arist. Oec. and Luc.:—*κοῖλη φλέψ* *the vena cava*, Arist. H. A., cf. Eur. Ion 1011. II. also of the voice, *κοῖλον, κόχλον* ἐλὼν *μκάστον κοῖλον* Theocr. 22. 75, though here *κοῖλον* may agree with κόχλον, cf. Wüstemann ad l., and *κοιλιοστομία*.

III. esp. τὸ κοῖλον *the hollow of the eyes*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. 2. *the hollow of the foot*, Hipp.: hence proverb., τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδὸς δείξαι (as we say) to shew a clean pair of heels, ap. Hesych.

3. *the hollow of the side, the flank*, like κενέων, Arist. Part. An.—The irreg. Superl. *κοιλαιστών* is quoted by Schol. Ar. Pac. 199. (Germ. *hohl*, our *hollow*; whence Lat. *coelum*, though now oft. written *caelum*: also akin to *κυλλός*.)

κοιλισταβέω, to make with vaulted roof; LXX: from *κοιλισταβος*, ου, *with vaulted roof, vaulted*, LXX.

κοιλιοστομία, *ή*, *hollowness of voice*, Quintil.: from

κοιλόστοςμος, *ον*, (στόμα) hollow-voiced.

κοιλοσώματος, *ον*, (σῶμα) hollow-bodied, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1. 2.

κοιλότης, *ητος*, *η*, (κοῖλος) hollowness: a hollow, Arist. H. A.

κοιλόφθαλμιος, *ι*, *δωα*, to have hollow-sunken eyes, Galen.

κοιλόφθαλμος, *ον*, hollow-eyed, Cratin. Incert. 107, Xen. Eq.

1. 9.

κοιλοφύης, *ες*, (φύω) hollow by nature, hollow, Opp.

κοιλόφυλλος, *ον*, (φύλλον) hollow-leaved, Theophr.

κοιλόφωνος, *ον*, (φωνή) hollow-voiced.

κοιλοχείλης, *ες*, (χείλος) hollow-brimmed, Anth.

κοῖλος, (κοῖλος) to hollow, hollow out, Diosc.

κοιλώτης, *ες*, (εἶδος) like hollows.

κοιλώμα, τό, (κοῖλος) a hollow, deep place, Polyb.

κοιλώνυς, ἄχος, ὁ, *η*, (ὄνυξ) hollow-hoofed, Ἰπποκ. Stesich. 84.

κοιλώπτης, *ον*, ὁ, fem. κοιλώπτης, ἴδος, *η*=sq., Nic. and Anth.

κοιλώπος, *ον*, (κοίφ) hollow to look at: hollow, Eur. 1. 1. 263.

κοιμάω, *Ion*, (κοίμω) fut. *ῶσω*, to lull or hush to sleep, *put to*

sleep, κοίμην Βαλέρα, ὅσπε 11. 14. 236; κοίμισαι τινα ἔννυρ Od.

12. 372, Aesch. Theb. 3: hence also to put to bed, Od. 3. 397,

also of the hind, Od. 4. 336, 17. 127. 2. in gen. to lull,

hush to rest, still, calm, ἀνέμους, κῆματα Il. 12. 281, Od. 12.

169; φλόγα Aesch. Ag. 597: also to soothe, assuage, ὀδύνας

Il. 16. 524; ἔλκος Soph. Phil. 650: also of passion, κ. μένος

Aesch. Eum. 832; πόθος Jac. A. P. p. 101. B. Pass. c.

fut. med. aor. med. et pass., but the latter always in Prose.

To fall asleep, go to bed, lie abed, often in Hom. (who

uses aor. κοίμῃσθαι as well as κοιμήθηται): also of animals,

to lie down, Od. 14. 411: κοιμήσθαι τινα, as in Hom. εὐνησέσθαι

τινι, Hes. Th. 213; so, κ. παρά τινι Hdt. 3. 68, ξὺν τινι Eur.

Andr. 390: but, κοιμήσθαι χάλκεον ἔννον he slept an iron

sleep, i. e. the sleep of death, Il. 11. 241: hence 2. in gen.

to fall asleep, die, Soph. El. 509, and freq. in late Gr. as N. T.,

cf. καθένδω, κοιμίζω. (Akin to κείμαι, κῆμα, Lat. cumbō, cubo.)

κοιμέω, *Ion*, for κοιμάω, Hdt. 2. 95.

κοιμήμα, τό, (κοιμάω) sleep: also=συγκοιμήμα, whence, κοι-

μήματα αὐτογέννητα intercourse of the mother with her own

child, Soph. Ant. 864.

κοιμήσις, *εως*, *η*, a sleeping, lying, Plat. Symp. 183 A. II.

death, LXX, etc.

κοιμητήριον, τό, a sleeping-room, Dosit. ap. Ath. 143 C.

II. a burial-place, our cemetery, late.

κοιμητικός, Adv., sleepily, κ. ἔχω ap. E. M.

κοιμήω, *ι*, *σω*, Att. ἰώ, post-Hom.=κοιμάω, to put to sleep,

κ. ὄμμα Rhes. 825. 2. metaph. to lay to rest, put to fire, κ.

λόχων Nicoph. Pand. 7: to quench pride, μεγαλτογῶριαν Eur.

Phoen. 185: to appease, still, assuage, Plat. Legg. 873 A. 3.

esp. to put to sleep, i. e. to the sleep of death, Soph. Aj. 832,

and Eur.; also, κοιμάσθαι τινα ἐς Αἴδου Eur. Tro. 589. That

κοιμίζω must formerly have been read in Hom. is evident from

Eust. Od. p. 1474. 6. Hence

κοιμίζω, *ον*, ὁ, putting to sleep, Anth.

κοινά, *ἄνω*, ὁ, Dor. for κοινά, κοινά, Pind. P. 3. 28 (50),

Böckh, cf. ξυνά.

κοινά, Dor. for κοινά, Thuc. 5. 79, cf. foreg.

κοινάσσομαι, Dor. for κοινάσσομαι, fut. of κοινά, Pind.

κοινά,=κοινά, ὅδιν νυκτὶ κ. to communicate a journey to

night, i. e. journey under cover of night, Pind. P. 4. 204.

κοινεῖον and κοινόν, τό, (κοινός) a common place, esp. a

lavern, brothel: late word.

κοινεῖον, *ἄνω*, ὁ,=κοινά, very dub., v. Herm. Eur. H. F. 340.

κοινῆ, dat. fem. from κοινός, q. v. b. 2, used as Adv.

κοινηλογέομαι,=κοινηλογέομαι.

κοινημός, ὁ, as if from κοινίζω, a mixing of different dialects,

Quintil.

κοινοβιακός, *η*, *ον*, (κοινός) belonging to a common or

monastic life, late.

κοινοβιάρχης, *ον*, ὁ, (ἐρχω) the head of a convent, late.

κοινόβιος, *ον*, living in communion with others, Iambli.: hence,

τό κοινοβίον a life in common: later, a convent, Lat. coenobium.

κοινοβλάτης, *ες*, (βλάπτω) damaging in common, opp. to

κοινοφελής.

κοινοβουλευτικός, *η*, *ον*, (βουλεύομαι) belonging to a delibera-

tion in common, Hippod. ap. Stob. p. 248. 39.

κοινοβουλῆς, *ον*, ὁ, (Βουλῆ) a common-counsellor, senator.

κοινοβουλία, *η*, a common council.

κοινοβούλιον, τό,=foreg., Polyb. and Strab.

κοινοβωμία, *η*, (βωμῆ) communion of altar, of gods who are

worshipped at one common altar, ἀνάκτων τῶνδε κοινοβωμίαν

σεβέσθαι Aesch. Supp. 222, cf. ἄγῳνος.

κοινογάμια, *ων*, τό, (γάμος) community of marriage, esp. of

different ranks or tribes among one another, Lat. connubia,

opp. to ἰδιογάμια, Ath. (ἀ)

κοινογενής, *ες*, (γένος) sprung from the intercourse of two

different species, opp. to ἰδιογενής, Plat. Polit. 265 E, cf. sq.

κοινογονία, *η*, the common procreation of two different species,

like the horse and ass, opp. to ἰδιογονία, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

κοινοδῆμιον, τό, (δημός) a common assembly of the people.

κοινοδικαίον, τό, a common council or court, Polyb. 2. 15, 4.

κοινοδίκος, *ον*, (δίκη) enjoying a common right.

κοινοεργός, *ον*, (ἔργα) working in common.

κοινοβιδάκεια, (θίλακος) to have a common purse, Ar. Fr. 631.

κοινοαἰτήτης, *ον*, ὁ, (λαός) one of the common people, late.

κοινολεκτός, (λέγω) to speak the language of common life,

Gramm. Hence

κοινολέκτως, Adv., in the language of common life, Gramm.

κοινολέκτρος, *ον*, (λέκτρον) having a common bed, a bed-

fellow, consort, Aesch. Ag. 1441.

κοινολεχτής, *ες*, (λέχος)=κοινολέκτρος:=μοιχός, an adulterer,

Soph. El. 97.

κοινολογέομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. aor. med. et pass., (λόγος)

To commune or take common council with, τινὶ Hdt. 6. 23, also,

πρὸς τινα Thuc. 7. 86: also, κ. πρὸς τὸ ὅς τινα Luc.—Besides

aor. med. the aor. pass. κοινολογηθῆναι is freq. in Polyb. Hence

κοινολογία, *η*, a consultation, Hipp., and Polyb.

κοινολογίζομαι, *ι*, *ισομαι*,=κοινολογέομαι, LXX.

κοινονομιστή, *η*, (νόμιμος) community of sentiment, esp.

among citizens, Lat. communis, civilitas, M. Anton.

κοινοπάθης, *ες*, (πάθος, παθεῖν) suffering in common with

others, sociable, opp. to ἰδιοπάθης, Dion. H.

κοινοπλοῦς, *ον*, contr. πλοῦς, *ον*, (πλοῦς) sailing in common,

ναὺς κ. ὁμίλια, i. e. ship-mates, Soph. Aj. 872.

κοινοποιέω, *ι*, *ήσω*, (ποιέω) to make common, and so in Med.,

Clem. Al.

κοινόπους, ὁ, *η*, *πουρ*, τό, gen. ποδός, strictly of a common foot,

hence coming together, κ. παρῶντα, i. e. the arrival of persons

all together, Soph. El. 1104.

κοινοπραγία, *ι*, *ήσω*, (πράσσω) to act in common with any

one, have dealings with, τινι Polyb. Hence

κοινοπραγία, *η*, an acting in common, a conspiracy, Polyb.

κοινός, *η*, *ον*, in Soph. Tr. 207 also *ος*, *ον*, common, shared in

common, first in Hes. Op. 721, then freq. from Pind. and Hdt.

downwards: κ. τινι common to or with another, Aesch. Ag. 523,

also; also, κ. τιος Pind. N. 1. 48, Aesch. Fr. 1092, etc. Pro-

verb., κοῖνα τὰ πάντων Eur. Op. 735, cf. Suid. in v.; κοινός

Ἐριμῆς, v. Ἐριμῆς 11. 2.

II. esp. in social and political

relations, common to all the people, public, τό κ. ἀγαθόν the

common weal, Thuc. 5. 37; κοινῷ λόγῳ, στόλῳ Hdt. 1. 141,

170; etc.—hence 2. τό κοινόν the state, Lat. respublica,

κ. τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν, τῶν Ἰώνων Hdt. 1. 67, 5. 109, etc.;

ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινου by public authority, Id. 5. 85, 8. 135: but

also, τό κ. the public treasury, Id. 7. 144, Thuc. 1. 80, Arist.

Pol. 2. 9, 36: τὰ κοινὰ public affairs, προσίναί πρὸς τὰ κ.

Aeschin. 23. 37: but also the public money, Ar. Plut. 569,

and Dem.: in Hdt. 3. 156, τὰ κοινὰ are the public authorities,

magistrates, Cf. infr. B. 2.

III. of disposition,

lending a ready ear to all, impartial, Thuc. 3. 53: affable,

Xen. Cyn. 13. 9, cf. κοινότης 11. 2. κοινότερα τύχη more

impartial, i. e. equal chances, Thuc. 5. 102.

IV. connected by common origin, kindred, esp. of brothers and sisters,

Soph. O. T. 261, O. C. 535, Ant. 202. V. in Gramm.

1. of the quantity of certain syllables, common, Schäf. Dion.

Comp. p. 174, cf. ἑπικῶνος. 2. of the dialect generally used,

as opp. to Attic, Doric, etc.

VI. in N. T. of forbidden

meats, etc., common, ὑπόφασι.

B. Adv. κοινῶς, in com-

mon, jointly, Eur. Ion 1462, Thuc. etc. 2. also fem. dat.

κοινή in common, esp. by common consent, Hdt. i. 148., 3. 79, etc. 3. so too, κατά κοινόν, opp. to κατ' ἰδίαν, Polyb. (The Root is σύν or rather ζύν, ζύνος being merely a collat. form, Buttm. Lexil. v. κελάνος 3.) Hence

κοινοῦτης, ἦτος, ἡ, a sharing in common, community, Plat. Theat. 208 D: κ. φωνῆς a common language, i. e. not peculiar or dialectic, Isocr. Antid. § 316, cf. Xen. Rep. Ath. 2. 8.

II. affability, Xen. Hell. i. 1. 30, cf. κοινός III.

κοινόκοτος, ον, (τίκτω, τεκέω) of or from common parents, Soph. El. 858.

κοινοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέφω) belonging to a common nurture: ἡ—κτῆ, sub. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη, common nurture or education, Plat. Polit. 261 E, 264 B, etc.

κοινοφάγία, ἡ, (φαγεῖν) an eating of what is common or *pragjane*, Joseph.

κοινοφιλέω, ἑς, (φιλέω) loving in common, κ. δίδουα Aesch. Eum. 985, e conj. Schlitz.

κοινοφρόν, ον, γεν. ονος, (φρόν) like-minded, τινί with another, Eur. I. T. 1008, Ion 577.

κοινοχρησία, ἡ, or —ρία, ἡ, common use or usefulness.

κοινῶς, (κοινός) to make common, communicate, impart a thing to another, i. e. 1. for the purpose of having his advice, κ. τινί τε Aesch. Cho. 717, Eur., etc.; also, τὶ ἐς τινα Eur. I. A. 44: and κ. τινι alone, Aesch. Supp. 369, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8. 48.

2. for the purpose of making him a sharer, Thuc. i. 39, Plat. Legg. 889 D; so in Med., Pind. N. 3. 19, Isae. 89. 25.

3. in N. T. to defile, pollute. B. Med. to take counsel, consult: κ. θεῶς — Aesch. Ag. 1347.

2. to be partaker, τινός of a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1709; τινί with one, Id. And. 933: also c. acc. rei, to take part or share in, κοινοῦσθαι τὰς ἐμφυρίδας Eur. Ion 608, cf. 858; so, κοινοῦσθαι τὸν στόλον Thuc. 8. 8, τὸν λόγον Plat. Lach. 196 C.

C. Pass. to hold communion with another, τινί, esp. of sexual intercourse, Eur. Andr. 38, 217, cf. Plat. Legg. 673 D; so, πρὸς τινα Ib. 930 C: also κοινοῦσθαι ξανθῇ χρώματι, i. e. tinged with yellow, Id. Tim. 59 B.

κοινῶμα, τό, intercourse, esp. sexual, Plut.

κοινωμάτιον, τό, Dim. from κοινῶμα, that which binds, a band, like ἐφηλῖς, Lat. Vett.

κοινῶν, ὄνος, δ, Dor. κοινῶν, ὄνος, δ, (v. Büchh v. I. Pind. P. 3. 28), = κοινωνός, which is much more freq., Pind. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 35., 8. 1, 16, cf. ἐξωνδῶν, ἐξωνῆν.

κοινῶνέω, f. ῥῶα, Plat. Rep. 540 C, (κοινωνός) to have a thing in common, have a share, τινος of a thing, τινί with another, Aesch. Theb. 1033, etc., v. esp. Dem. 789. 2: to take part in, κ. πόνων καὶ κινδύνων ἀλλήλοις Plat. Legg. 686 A: freq. also with one or other of these cases omitted, κ. τινός to take part in a thing, Soph. Tr. 546, etc.; κ. τινι to go shares with, have dealings with a man, Plat. Legg. 844 C: also κ. τινι περί τι Id. Crito 49 D: c. acc. cognato, κ. κοινωνίαν τινι Id. Legg. 881 E: rarely c. acc. rei, κ. φόνον τινι to commit murder in common with him, Eur. El. 1048.

II. esp. of sexual intercourse, κ. γυναῖκι Luc. Hence

κοινωτήμα, τό, that which is communicated, esp. in plur., κοινωτήματα communications, dealings between man and man, Plat. Rep. 333 A, Legg. 738 A.

κοινωνήσις, εὐς, ἡ, a community, παίδων Plat. Polit. 310 B.

κοινωνήτειον, verb. Adj., one must impart, give a share of, τινός τινι Plat. Rep. 403 B.

κοινωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for κοινωνικός.

κοινωνία, ἡ, (κοινωνός) communion, community, intercourse, μαθητικά κ. Pind. P. i. 189, and so in Trag.: τίς θαλάσσης Βουκόλιος κ.; what have herdsmen to do with the sea? Eur. I. T. 254; also, τίς δαὲ κατ' ἄνθρωπον καὶ ἑξ ἑωυτοῦ κ.; i. e. what have women to do with the arms of men? Ar. Thesm. 140: κ. πρὸς τινα Plat. Symp. 188 C.

II. esp. sexual intercourse, Eur. Bacch. 1277, Plat. Rep. 466 C. Hence

κοινωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for or inclined to communion, communicative, social, sociable, Arist. Rhet. and Pol. Adv. —κός: hence, κ. χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἐντροχῆμασι to suffer others to partake in one's good fortune, Polyb. 18. 31, 7.

κοινωνοποιέω, f. ῥῶα, (ποιέω) = κοινωνέω.

κοινωνός, ὁ, also ἡ, (κοινός) a companion, partner, τινός of or

in a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1037, etc.; τινί with another, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24: absol. a partner, fellow, name of a play of Philomen.

II. as Adj. = κοινός, Eur. I. T. 1173.

κοινοφέλεια, ἡ, common utility, Dioc.: from κοινοφελής, ἑς, (ὄφελος) of common use or utility, Gal. Hence κοινοφέλεια, ἡ, = κοινοφέλεια.

κοινοφέλμιος, ον, = κοινοφελής.

κόψξ, ἱκος, δ, in Theophr. also ἡ, the coix, an Egyptian kind of palm, Theophr.; from its leaves matting, baskets, etc. were plaited: hence

2. a palm-leaf basket, Pherecr. Corianni. 12, Antiph. Bomb. i. Another form, not Att., was κόψξ, Epich. p. 64.

Κοινογένεια, ἡ, daughter of Coius, i. e. Latona, Ar. Rh.: peculiar fem. of κοινωγένης, ἑς, Pind. Fr. 58. 7: cf. Hes. Th. 135, 404.

κοῖος, κοίτη, κοῖον, Ion. for ποῖος, ποῖα, ποῖον, oft. in Hdt.

κοῖος, δ, Maced. for ἀριμῶς.

κορῆναιος, εἰα, εἰον, Ion. —πος, (κορῆνας) belonging to a master or ruler, κ. κρῆτος sovereign power, like κορῆναια, Melisso ap. Stob. p. 87. 24. [δ]

κορῆνέω, f. ῥῶα, (κορῆνας) to be lord or master, rule, command. 1. of the supreme command in war, Il. 2. 207, 4. 250, etc.

2. of the rightful authority of a king in time of peace, Il. 12. 318, Od. i. 247.

3. of the unjust power, assumed by the suitors in the house of Ulysses, oft. in Od.—Hom. always used it absol., as in Il. 2. 207, or with κατὰ and acc., πόλεμον κατὰ, Δυκίην κατὰ, Ἰθύνην κατὰ, μέγανον κατὰ: c. gen., to be lord of, like κρατέω etc., Hes. Th. 331, Aesch. Pers. 214; c. dat., like ἀνάσσειν, Aesch. Pr. 49; c. acc., to lead, arrange, Dion. P. 14. 12. Only poet. Hence

κοιρανῆος, Dor. for κορῆναιος.

κορῆναια, ἡ, Ion. κορῆναι, sovereignty, sway, Dion. P.

κορῆνίδης, ον, δ, = κορῆνας, Soph. Ant. 940. [v]

κορῆνικός, ὁ, ὄν, proper for a sovereign, Opp.: from κορῆνας, ὁ, a ruler, leader, commander, 1. in war, Il.; joined with ἡγεμῶν, Il. 2. 487; κορῆνας λαῶν Il. 7. 234, etc.

2. in peace, a lawful sovereign, joined with βασιλεύς, Il. 2. 204.

3. in gen. a lord, master, Od. 18. 106: sometimes also in Trag., but only in poet.: rare in fem. ἡ κορῆνας, Ebert Diss. Sicul. p. 62. (From κύρος, like κοῖρος from ζύνος, akin to κάρα, κάρανος, as also to τύραννος.)

κόψξ, δ, v. sub κόψξ.

Κοισυρόμοιαι, as Pass., to live like Coesura (the wife of Alcmaeon), i. e. live a gay fashionable life, Ar. Nub. 48.

κοιτάξω, fut. dox, Dor. αἰῶ, (κοῖτη) to put to bed. Med., with Dor. aor. κοιτάξην (Pind. O. 13. 107), to go to bed, sleep.

κοιταῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (κοῖτη) lying in bed, abed, asleep, κ. γίνεσθαι ἐν τῇ χώρα to pass the night in the country, Dem. 238. 6: κ. ἔρχεται he comes at bed-time, Polyb.

II. as Subst., τὸ κοιτάριον = κοῖτη, τὰ κοιτῆα ἐπισπένδων the lair of a wild beast, Plut.

2. to take the last cup before going to bed, Heliod.

κοιτάσια, ἡ, (κοιτάξομαι) cohabitation, LXX.

κοιταστός, εἰα, εἰον, verb. Adj., to be put to bed, Arr.

κοιτή, ἡ, a place to lie down in, bed, couch, only once in Hom. Od. 19. 341 (and there with v. l. οἶκος), Hdt., etc.: esp. the marriage-bed, Aesch. Supp. 804, Eur. Med. 151, etc.: hence, κοιτῆς ἔχειν τινι to be wedded to a man, N. T.

2. the lair of a wild beast, nest of a bird, etc., Eur. Ion 155.

II. sleep, esp. of the act of going to bed, τίς κοιτῆς ὥρη bed-time, Hdt. i. 10., 5. 20; τραπέζῃ καὶ κοιτῇ δέκεσθαι to entertain 'at bed and board,' Ibid.

2. as acc. cognat., κείσθαι κοιτῶν Aesch. Ag. 1494.

III. a chest, box, or case, Meineke Menand. p. 50, cf. κοιρίς. (From κείμαι, cf. sup. II. 2: akin to κοιμάω.)

κοιτῆριον, τό, Dim. from κοιρίς.

κοιρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from κοῖτη, a small chest, box, or case, Plut. Some write it κοῖρις.

κοῖτος, ὁ, = κοῖτη: esp. a going to bed, Od. 19. 510: a sleeping, sleep, Od. 19. 515, Hes. Op. 572, κοῖτον ποῖσθαι to go to bed, Hdt. 7. 17; so, ἐς κοῖτον παρῆναι Id. i. 9 (where some take it = κοιτῶν, wrongly). Hence

κοιτῶν, ὄνος, δ, (κοῖτη) a sleep-room, bed-chamber, Ar. Fr. 113, etc., ap. Lob. Phryn. 252; though it is rejected by the Atticists, who prefer δωμάτιον, cf. Schol. Ar. Lys. 160.

κοιτώνιον, τό, Dim. from κοιτῶν.

κοιτώνισκος, ὁ, Dim. from κοιτῶν, Artemid.

κοιτωνίτης, ου, ὁ, a waiting-man, valet, later word from Galen's time.

κοιτωνοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, guardian of the bed-chamber. [V]
κοκκάλια, αν, τά, a kind of land-snail with a shell, Arist. H. A., where usu. κοκκάλια is falsely written.

κοκκάλος, ὁ, (κόκος) the kernel of the στροβίλος, or nur pinea, Hipp., cf. c. Lob. Phryn. 397.

κοκκίω, f. ἰσω, (κόκος) to pick out the kernel, Ar. Fr. 506.

κοκκινόβαφής, ἐς, (βάττω) dyed scarlet, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B.

κοκκίνος, ἤ, ου, (κόκος) scarlet, Lat. coccineus, Plut.

κοκκίον, τό, Dim. from κόκος.

κοκκοβαφής, ἐς, = κοκκινόβαφής, dyed scarlet, Theophr.

κοκκοθραυστής, ου, ὁ, (θραύω) kernel-breaker, name of a bird, ap. Hesych.: from

ΚΟΨΚΟΣ, ὁ, a kernel, as of a pomegranate, h. Hom. Cer. 373, 412, Hdt. 4. 143: cf. Κνίδιος. II. a berry: esp. the

hermes-berry, used to dye scarlet, Lat. coccus tinctorius, Theophr.: hence, ἡ κόκος the scarlet oak, on which these berries grow, also πῖνος and ὄργη.

III. the resinous cone of several trees, e. g. of the black poplar, also μίσχος. IV. a

pill. V. in Strat. the testicles, like κοκκωτή and ἐρέβινθος.

κοκκῦ, a cry or call to a person, explained by ταχὺ, κόκκυ, πείλοντε now quick to the field, Ar. Av. 507; κόκκυ, μεδίετε now then, let go, Ran. 1384:—strictly the cry of a cuckoo.

κοκκύαι, αἰ, v. sub κοκκαί.

κοκκυνέω, f. a tree used for dyeing red, with its fruit sheathed in wool, perh. a species of sumach or the rhus cotinus Linn., Theophr. Hence

κοκκύνιος, ἤ, ου, purple-red.

κοκκῖω, Dor. κοκκῖω: f. ὦω: pf. κεκόκκυκα Ar. Ecol. 31, (κόκκυ) to cry cuckoo, Hes. Op. 488; but also of the cock, to crow, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 20, Theoc. 7. 124, cf. Poll. 5. 89: hence

II. to cry like a cuckoo or cock, give a signal by such cry, Ar. Ran. 1380, Ecol. 31: on Strattis ap. Ath. 30 F, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 788.

κοκκυμυλέα, ἡ, = κοκκύνιος, a plum-tree, Araros Incert. 1, and Theophr.

κοκκυμύλον, τό, a plum, strictly cuckoo-apple, Hippon. 47, cf. Ath. 49 D, sq.

κοκκυμύλος, ἡ, a plum-tree. Hence

κοκκυμύλων, ἄνος, ὁ, α' plum-orchard.

κόκκυς, ὅς, (κόκκυ) a cuckoo, from its cry, Hes. Op. 484, so Lat. cuculus from cuc: it was sacred to Hera and sat on her sceptre, Paus. 2. 17: 4: in Ar. Ach. 598, ἐξηροτόνησάν με—κόκκυες γιε πρεῖς, prob. a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν, though the Schol. gives various interrpr.

II. a sea-fish, the piper, said to make a sound like cuckoo, Arist. H. A. III. = δυνυτος, Lat. grossus, a fig that ripens early, Nic.

IV. the os coceygis, Galen. (Sanscr. kókila, Lat. cuculus, etc., v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 84.) [v strictly, though Draco 28. 2 assumes v.]

κοκκῖω, Dor. for κοκκῖω, Theoc.

κοκκυμύλος, ὁ, (κοκκῖω) a crying cuckoo or crowing: also the sound of a very high voice, Musici Vett., ubi cl. κοκυμύλος.

κοκκυμύτης, οὔ, ὁ, (κοκκῖω) a crower, crier, Timo Phil. ap. Diog. L. 9. 6.

κόκκων, ὠνος, ὁ, a pomegranate-seed, Solon 30. 8. II. = κόκος Κνίδιος, a purgative-berry.

III. a misletoe-berry.

κοκκωτή, ἡ, = κόκος v.

κοκκαί or κοκκαίαι, οἱ, ancestors, rare word, prob. from κνέω, Eurhron. 156.

κολᾶβέω, f. ἥσω, = ἐγκαληβάω, only in Suid.

κολᾶβος, ὁ, = κόλλαβος.

κολᾶβρεύομαι, = κολᾶβριζω.

κολᾶβριζω, f. ἰσω, (κολᾶβρος) to dance a sort of armed dance: in LXX, to despise, mock, deride. Cf. Jacobson Patres Apost. 1. p. 135.

κολᾶβρισμός, ὁ, a sort of armed dance.

κολᾶβρος, ὁ, a sort of song to which the κολᾶβρισμός was danced, Fut. II. a young pig, acc. to Suid.

κολᾶζω, ath. κολᾶσμαι, rarely κολᾶω (Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 9): contr. 3 sing. κολᾶ Ar. Eq. 456, part. med. κολᾶμενος Ar. Vesp. 244, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95 Anm. 14. n. No doubt akin to κολοῖω (which is only poet.), and so strictly to curtail,

dock, prune, τὰ δένδρα Theophr.: but usu. like Lat. castigare, to keep within bounds, hold in check, bridle, check, λόγους Soph. Aj. 1160: then to chastise, correct, punish, τινά Eur. Bacch. 1323, Ar. Nub. 7, etc.: κ. τινά τι to punish one for a thing, Soph. Aj. 1108: c. dat. modii, κ. τινά πληγαῖς, τιμαρίας Plat. Legg. 784 D, Isocr. 13 A. The Med. is also sometimes used = Act., Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 324 C. Pass. to be punished, etc., Xen., etc.

Κολαινίς, Ἰδός, ἡ, an obscure epith. of Artemis, Ar. Ar. 874, Metag. Aur. 4.

κολᾶκεία, ἡ, (κολᾶκείω) a flattering, stooping to the taste and whims of others, flattery, fawning, Plat. Gorg. 466 A, etc.

κολᾶκευμα, τό, a piece of flattery, Xen. Oec. 13. 12. [α]

κολᾶκευτός, ἐα, ἐόν, verb. Adj. from κολᾶκείω, to be flattered, Luc. II. κολᾶκευτῶν, one must flatter.

κολᾶκευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = κολᾶξ. Hence

κολᾶκευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a flatterer, flattering, fawning, Luc.: ἡ — κῆ, sub. τέχνη, = κολᾶκεία, Plat. Gorg. 464 C.

Adv. — κῶς.

κολᾶκῆν, (κολᾶξ) to flatter, fawn on, τινα Ar. Fr. 360, Plat., etc. Pass. to be flattered, be open to flattery, Dem. 98. 14, etc.

κολᾶκία, ἡ, = κολᾶκεία. Hence

κολᾶκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κολᾶκευτικός, flattering, Plat. Gorg. § 22 D: ἡ — κῆ, sub. τέχνη, = κολᾶκεία, Id. Soph. 222 E. Adv. — κῶς.

κολᾶκίς, Ἰδός, ἡ, fem. of κολᾶξ, a female flatterer, and so = κλισμακίς II, Plut.

Κολᾶκωνίδιος, ὁ, (δνομα) parasite-named, a Comic distortion of the name Kleonymos, Ar. Vesp. 592.

ΚΟΛΛΑΞ, ἄκος, ὁ, a flatterer, fawner, Ar. Vesp. 45, etc. II. in Hellenic Gr. = the Att. γῶης, Piers. Moer. p. 113.

κολαπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a chisel, Plat., and Luc.: from

κολάπτω, f. ψω, to hew or cut by striking, esp. of a stone-mason, to hew, chisel, Valck. Hdt. 8. 22: of birds, to peck with the bill, κ. ὄντα Anaxil. (Lyr.) ap. Ath. 548 C, cf. θρωκο-λάττης. (Akin to γάδρο, γλῶφω, etc., but prob. not to κόπτω.)

κόλασις, ἐως, ἡ, (κολᾶω) a pruning, δένδρων Theophr.: hence a checking, punishing, chastisement, correction, punishment, Plat., and Arist.

κόλασμα, τό, (κολᾶω) chastisement, punishment, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1. 23.

κόλασμός, ὁ, = κόλασις, Plut.

κολᾶστέρα, ἡ, fem. from κολαστήρ, Anth.

κολαστέος, ἐα, ἐόν, verb. Adj. from κολᾶω, to be chastised, punished, Plat. Gorg. 527 B.

II. κολαστῶν, one must punish, Ib. 492 D.

κολαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = κολαστής. Hence

κολαστήριος, ου, (κολαστήρ) = κολαστικός. II. as Subst., τὸ κολαστήριον, etc., a place of chastisement, a prison, Synes.

2. an instrument of correction or torture, Plut. 3. in gen. = κόλασμα, κόλασις, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 1.

κολαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κολᾶω) a chastiser, punisher, τῶν ὑπερ-κρίτων φρονιμάτων Aesch. Pers. 827; and so in Soph., Eur., etc.

κολαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for chastising, punishing, Plat. Soph. 229 A.

κολᾶστήρ, ἡ, fem. from κολαστήρ.

κολᾶφιζω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰῶ, (κολᾶσμός) give one a box on the ear, buffet, suff; τινά N. T.

κολᾶφισμα, τό, a box on the ear, suff. [α]

κολᾶφος, ὁ, (κολᾶσμός) a box on the ear, cuff, Epich. p. 1: κολᾶφος was in strict Att. κόνυλος.

κολᾶψω, f. ὶσω, (κολᾶς) to sheathe, thrust into the sheath or scabbard, ap. Hesych. Hence

κολᾶσμός, ὁ, a sheathing, Ib.

κολᾶκανός or κολᾶκανός, ὁ, a long, lank, lean person, Ib.

κολοκτρῶν or κολοκτρῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, v. l. for ἰπακτρῶν in Ar. Ran. 932.

κολᾶν, τό, Ion. κολᾶν, = κολᾶς, II. 11. 30.

κολᾶστέρος, ου, (κολᾶς, πτερόν) sheath-winged: insects of the beetle kind were esp. called κολᾶστέρος or κολᾶστέρα, as having soft wings under a hard sheath, Arist. H. A.

κολᾶς, ὁ, Ion. κουλᾶς, a sheath, scabbard of a sword, Lat. culcus, Homer uses both forms, but in Att. it must always be κολᾶς: Hom. also has κουλᾶν II. 1. 220., II. 30, Od. 11. 98:

we find a sheath of silver, II. 11. 30; adorned with ivory, Od. 8. 404. II. in Hipp. the sheath or covering of the heart.

(Prob. akin to *kollos*.)

κολερός, *δ*, ὄν, (κόλος, κριον) short-woolled, *δύες* Arist. H. A. κολετράω, *φ*, ἴσω, to trample on, τινά Ar. Nub. 552. (Of doubtful origin.)

κοληβάζω, = ἐγκοληβάζω, only in Hesych.

κολίας, *ον*, *δ*, a kind of thunnny-fish, Ar. Fr. 365, Arist. H. A. κολίε, ἴκος, *δ*, dub. for κολυγίε.

κολιός, *δ*, a kind of wood-pecker, Arist. H. A., with vv. ll. κολέας, κελέας.

κόλλα, Ion. κόλλη, *ης*, ἡ, glue, Lat. *gluten*, Hdt. 2. 86.

κολλαβεῖω, *φ*, ἴσω, (κόλαφος) to play a game, in which one holds the other's eyes, while another gives him a box on the ear, and bids him guess which hand he has been struck with.

κολλαβισμός, *δ*, the above game.

κόλλαβος, *δ*, = κόλλωφ. I. a kind of wheaten cake, named from its shape, Ar. Ran. 507, Pac. 1196.

κόλλω, (κόλλα) to glue, cement, τὶ περί τι, πρόσ τι Plat. Tim. 75 D, 82 D. 2. to join one metal to another, esp. by damascene work, to inlay, Pind. N. 7. 115: also, κ. σιδηρον to weld or perh. to inlay, damask it, Plut.

II. in gen. to join fast together, unite, τινί τι Emped. 25. Pass. to cling close, τινί, also πρόσ τινι Aesch. Ag. 1566. III. to put together, build, Pind. O. 5. 29.

κολληψός, *δ*, (κόλλα, ἔψω) a glue-boiler.

κολληῖες, *εσσα*, *εν*, (κόλλα) glued together, close-joined, *ἐυστά* II. 15. 389, *φ* 677; ἀρματα Hes. Sc. 309. Only poet.

κόλλημα, τό, (κόλλω) that which is glued or joined together, Antiph. Myl. 1.

κόλλησις, *εως*, ἡ, (κόλλω) a gluing, gluing together, Theophr.: κ. σιδηρον a welding of iron, Hdt. 1. 25, though this seems to be too simple a process to be described as a late invention, and so some take it to be the art of inlaying or damasking iron, cf. κόλλω, and Bähr ad l. II. in gen. a fixing tight, close fastening, Hipp.

κολλητής, *οὔ*, *δ*, one who glues or fastens. Hence

κολλητικός, *ή*, ὄν, (κόλλω) fitted for gluing or combining, Plut.: κ. τραυματίων making wounds close, Gal.

κολλητός, *ή*, ὄν, (κόλλω) glued together, cemented, closely joined, well-fastened, in Hom. epith. of δίφρος, ἀρματα, στανίδες, *ἐυστόν*, like *εὐποίητος*, *εὐπηκτός*: in Hdt. 1. 25, ὑποκρητρίδιον κολλητόν is a frame or saucer invalid or damasked prob. with iron, cf. κόλλησις.

κολλίξω, *φ*, ἴσω, later form for κολλάω.

κολλικός, *α*, *ον*, of the nature or form of a κόλλιξ. [A']

κολλικοφάγος, *ον*, (κόλλιξ, φαγών) eating κόλλικες, roll-eater, epith. of the Boeotians, Ar. Ach. 872.

κόλλιξ, *ικος*, *δ*, a roll of coarse bread, Hippon. 20, Ephipp. Artem. 1. [i in genit., ll. c.; in Ar. Ran. 576, which is usu. quoted in support of *ι*, *χόλικας* is now read.]

κολλομελέω, *φ*, ἴσω, (κόλλα, μέλος) to patch verses together, com. word in Ar. Thesm. 54.

κολλοπεύω, to be a κόλλωφ, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 3. κολλοπιζω, *φ*, ἴσω, (κόλλωφ *ι*) to tighten with sorcres.

κολλοποδίστικος, *ον*, *δ*, (κόλλωφ *ι*, 2, διώκω) Com. name for a gross debauchee, ap. Eust. 1915. 16.

κολλοτόω, to glue together, because glue was boiled out of κόλλωφ (signif. *ι*), Alcæe, ap. Hesych.

κολλοπώλης, *ον*, *δ*, (κόλλα, πωλή) a dealer in glue.

κολλούριον, τό, *ν*, sub κολλούριον.

κόλλουρος, *δ*, an unknown fish, Anth.

κόλλωφ, *στος*, *δ*, the peg or screw of a lyre, by which the strings are tightened, Od. 21. 407, *φ* Plat. Rep. 531 B: metaphr., κόλλατα ὄργης ἀνεύαι Ar. Vesp. 574. 2. a handle, by which a wheel turned. II. the thick skin on the upper part of the neck of oxen, Lat. *callosum*, Ar. Fr. 526; and of swine, Lat. *glandium*, Ib. 421: hence 2. a youth who has become worn and callous by premature excesses, Lat. *cinaedus*, Eubul. Antipr. 3.

κολλυβάτεια, ἡ, a plant, Nic. ubi al. κουλίβ.: also κλύβατις and ἐλέγην. [Bâ]

κολλυβιστής, *οὔ*, *δ*, (κόλλωβος) a money-changer, like τραπεζίτης, Lys. ap. Poll., and N. T. Hence

κολλυβιστικός, *ή*, ὄν, belonging to a money-changer or his business.

κόλλυβος, *δ*, a small coin, Ar. Pac. 1200. 2. in plur. also, τὰ κόλλυβα small round cakes, Ar. Plut. 768, *φ* Poll. 9. 72.

II. the rate of exchange in changing foreign for home money, fixed by the changer, κολλυβιστής, Cic. 2 Act. in Verr. 3. 78, Att. 12. 6.

III. a small change, Theophr. (The word is said to be Phœnician: Riener takes it to be akin to *κολοβός*, comparing *κέρμα* from *κέρω*.)

κολλύρα, ἡ, prob. much the same as κόλλιξ, Ar. Pac. 123, Fr. 363. [B] Hence

κολλυρίων, *φ*, ἴσω, to bake κολλύραι, LXX., in Med.

κολλύριον, τό, Dim. from κολλύρα, eye-salve, Lat. *collyrium*, in earlier writers, as Hipp., usu. κολλούριον: it was made in small cakes of a certain form (κολλύραι): also in gen. a salve.

II. a fine clay, in which a seal can be impressed. [B]

κολλυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from κολλύρα, LXX.

κολλυρίτης, *ον*, *δ*, sub. ἄρτος, = κολλύρα, κόλλιξ.

κολλυρίων, *δ*, also κορυλλίων, a bird of prey, H. A.

κολωδής, *ες*, (κολά, εἶδος) like glue, viscous, Plat. Crat. 427 B.

κολοβή, ἡ, = σῴ, Artemid.

κολοβιον, τό, an under-garment, with its sleeves curtailed (v. κολοβός), i. e. reaching only half down to the elbow, or entirely without sleeves.

κολοβιον, *ωνος*, *δ*, = κολοβιον.

κολοβοανθέω, *φ*, ἴσω, to be κολοβοανθής, Theophr.: from κολοβάνθης, ἔς, (κολοβός, ἄνθος) bearing stunted flowers, i. e. *hæpeleoneaceus* flowers, like our pease, etc., Theophr.

κολοβοκέρατος, *ον*, (κέρας) with stunted horns, short-horned.

κολοβοκερκος, *ον*, with a docked tail, stump-tailed.

κολοβομάχη, ἡ, for κολοβός or κόλος μάχη, the interrupted battle, as the Gramm. called II. 8. [A]

κολοβόπους, *δ*, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, with maimed feet.

κολοβόρριν and -ρίς, *ινος*, *δ*, ἡ, (ρίν, ρίς) stump-nosed, LXX.

κολοβός, *όν*, (κόλος) docked, clipped, stunted, curtail, Lat. *curtus*, esp. of animals, short-horned, short-eared, etc., Arist.

H. A.: maimed, mutilated, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 11; and c. gen., κολοβός χειρῶν, like Lat. *truncus pedum*, Anth.: of a cup, broken, chipped, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 230 F: in gen. short, small, τεῖχος App.

κολοβόστᾶχος, *υ*, gen. *νος*, with stunted ears.

κολοβότης, *ητος*, *δ*, (κολοβός) stuntedness, Plut.: κ. πνεύματος shortness of breath in speaking, Id. Dem. 6.

κολοβοτράχηλος, *ον*, stump-necked. [A]

κολοβούρος, *ον*, (οὐρά) stump-tailed, Hesych.

κολοβώ, (κολοβός) to dock, curtail, shorten, N. T. Pass. to be stunted, stump, short, imperfect, Arist. H. A. Hence

κολοβωμα, τό, a mutilation, imperfection, Arist. Metaph.

κολοβώστε, *εως*, ἡ, mutilation, Arist. Incess. Anim.

κολοβωτής, *ον*, *δ*, a mutilator: esp. one who clips his words in speaking.

κολοιάρχος, *ον*, *δ*, (κολοίς, ἄρχω) a leader of jackdaws, or the jackdaw-general, Ar. Av. 1212.

κολοιάω, *φ*, ἴσω, (κολοίς) to scream like a jackdaw.

κολοίς, *δ*, a jackdaw, Lat. *graculus*, II. 16. 583., 17. 755, where in both instances the jackdaws are mentioned along with starlings (ψάρες) as noisy flocking birds. Proverbs: κολοίς ποτὶ κολοίον 'birds of a feather flock together,' Arist. Eth. N.; κολοίς ἀλλοτρίους πτεροῖς ἀγάλλεται Luc.; κολοίων φωναί, of impudent noisy talkers, Polyb. (Akin to *κολαρός*, *κολαράω*, q. v.)

κολοιτέα, ἡ, also κολοιτία, κολωτέα, or κολουτέα, a tree that bears pods, Theophr.

κολοιδής, *ες*, (κολοίς, εἶδος) jackdaw-like, i. e. flocking and noisy, Plut.

κολοκάνος, *δ*, v. κολέκανος.

κολοκάσια, ἡ, Diosc. or κολοκάσιον, τό, Nic. [A], the colocasia or Egyptian bean, a beautiful plant resembling the water-lily, bearing large rose-red flowers, found in the marshy parts of Egypt: its beans, roots, and even its stalks were esteemed a savoury food; and its large leaves made into drinking-cups (κιβάρια), Voss Virg. Ecl. 4. 20.

κολοκορδόκολα, *ων, τά*, Com. word for *κόλον* and *χορδή*, the bowels, only in Philodem. Ep. 29, 2, Jac. A. P. p. 654.

κολοκέρυον, *δ, γ*, κολοκέρυνον.

κολόκυμα, *τό*, a large heavy wave before it breaks (*κόλον κύμα* acc. to Gramm.), esp. the heavy swell that announces a storm at hand, Ar. Eq. 692, where it is used of the swelling threats of Cleon: others make it another form of *σκόλη*, cf. *σκόλη* III.

κολοκύνθη or κολοκύντη, *ης, ἡ*, Hipp., Ar., etc., the latter being called the Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 437; later also *κολόκυνθα* Diosc. — the round gourd or pumpkin, Lat. *cucurbita*, the long one being called *σύντα*. Proverb. of health from its fresh juicy nature, *κολοκύνθα* γλυκύτερον Epich. p. 101; as a lily was of death, *ἡ κρίνον* ἡ *κολ.* Diphil. ap. Paroemiogr.: — *οἱ λημῆες κολοκύνθαις*, v. sub *λημῆας*. Hence

κολοκυνθιάς, *ἄδος, ἡ*, food prepared from pumpkins, Anth.

κολοκύνθισον, *ινη, ινον*, made from pumpkins, Luc.

κολοκύνθις, *ἰδος, ἡ*, the plant *colocynthis* and its fruit, Galen.

κολοκύνθος and κολοκύνθος, *δ*, = *κολόκυνθα*, κολοκύντη, Jac. A. P. p. 587, Lob. Phryn. 437.

κολοκύνθη, *ἡ, γ*, v. sub κολοκύνθη.

κολοκύντηον, *τό*, Dim. from κολοκύντη, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 7. *κλόν*, *τό*, food, meat, fodder, whence Eust. derives *κύλος* and *κλαῖς*. II. = *κύλος*, Ar. Eq. 455, Nic. Ther. 260.

ΚΟΪΔΟΣ, *ον*, docked, clipped, stunted, Lat. *curtus*, *κόλον* δόρυ a broken spear, Pl. 16, 117: later esp. of oxen, goats, etc., stump-horned or hornless, like *κοβαδός*, Hdt. 4, 29, Theocr. 8, 51, etc.: κ. *μάχη* = *κολοβομάχη*. (Hence *κοβαδός*, *κοσάνω*, *καλάω* = *akín* to *κυλλάω*.)

κολλοσσινός, *ἡ, ὄν*, Colossian-dyed, *ἔρια* Strab. (What this meant is unknown.)

κολλοσσαίος, *αἰα, αἰων*, never *κολλοσσαίος* Lob. Phryn. 542, (*κολλοσσός*) colossal, Diod., etc.

κολλοσσικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, = *foreg.*, Diod.

κολλοσσόβαμον, *ον, γεν.* *ονος*, (*βαίνω*) with colossal stride, Lyc. [a]

κολλοσσοπαῖος, *ὄν*, (ποίη) making colossal statues.

κολλοσσός, *δ*, a colossus, gigantic statue, Hdt. 2, 130, 149, etc.; seemingly also a statue without reference to size, Aesch. Ag. 416, (the only place it is found in good Att. writers.) The most famous Colossus was that of Apollo at Rhodes seventy cubits high, made in the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. (The origin unknown.) Hence

κολλοσσουργία, *ἡ*, (**ἔργα*) the making of a colossus, Strab.

κολλοστροφός, *δ*, noise; din, or a noisy crowd, of men and dogs, Pl. 12, 147, 13, 472, cf. Hes. Th. 880, Ar. Plut. 536. Only poet. (From *κella* acc. to Döderl. Lat. Synonym. 2, p. 94 4: prob. akin. to *κολεφός*.)

κολουραῖος, *αἰα, αἰων*, = *κόλουρος*, κ. *πέτρα* a steep, abrupt rock, Call. Fr. 66.

κολουρίσις, *ἰδος, ἡ*, (*κόλος, οὐρά*) dock-tailed, Timocr. ap. Plut. Themist. 21: from

κόλουρος, *ον*, (*κόλος, οὐρά*) dock-tailed, κ. *ὄρνις* a bird that has lost its tail from age, Plut., cf. *κόλουρος* and *κρήνη*: in gen. docked, truncated, Matt. Vett. II. αἱ *κόλουροι*, sub. *γραμμαί*, the colures, two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, intersecting at the poles, Prod. Hence

κολουροειδής, Adv. (*είδος*) crossing like the colures, of the teeth of elephants crossing each other obliquely.

κολούρσις, *εως, ἡ*, as if from *κολουράω*, = *κόλουσις*.

κόλουσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*κολεῖω*) a docking, clipping, cutting short, Arist. Pol., and Theophr.

κόλουσμα, *τό*, that which is docked, clipped, etc.

κολούτεια, *ἡ, γ*, v. l. for *κολεῖτεια*.

κόλουω, fut. *ονάω*, Pass. perf. *κεκόλουμαι* and *κεκόλουμαι*, aor. *ἐκόλουθην* and *ἐκολούσθην*, (*κόλος*). To dock, clip, curtail, cut short, ἀσάχυνας Hdt. 5, 92, 6, cf. Eur. Eurysth. 2; βότρυς Theophr.: but in Hom., who first uses it, always in metaph. signif. *ἔπος μεσσηνὶ κολούειν* to cut short a word in the middle, Lat. *praeclidere*, i. e. leave it unfinished, opp. to *τελείν*, Pl. 20, 370: *δύρα κολούειν* to abridge, curtail gifts, Od. 11, 340; *ἐὸ δ' αὐτὸν πάντα κολοῦει* he perils or destroys all his own welfare, Od. 8, 211: also like *κολάζω*, which is akin to it and more

frequent in Prose, to check, restrain, put down, *τὰ ὑπερέχοντα* Hdt. 7, 10, 5, *ἔημιον* Eur. Aleon. 4, Plat. Prot. 343 C. Pass. to be cut short or abridged, Aesch. Pers. 1035; *τύπος* of a thing, Thuc. 7, 66. (*κολεῖω* is acc. to Döderl. the same with *κρούω*, as *φύλασσω* with *φράσσω*, *καλῶνται* with *κρήνται*.) *κολοφών*, *ἄνος, ὁ*, a summit, top, pinnacle; hence *κολοφῶνα* ἐπιθέναι, like *θεογικὸν ἔπ.*, to put the finishing stroke, Heind. Euthyd. 301 E, cf. *κορήφῃ* 4, and *κορώνις* ix. 2: in Plut. a sort of ball for playing with.

Κολοφώνιος, *α, ὄν*, Colophonian, of or from Colophon, hence as Subst., ἡ *Κολοφώνια*, sub. *ῥήνην*, Colophonium, resin, Galen; and τὰ *Κολοφώνια*, sub. *ὑποδήματα* a kind of shoes, Hesych.

κολπίαιος, *ον, ὁ*, (*κόλπος*) bosoming, swelling in folds, κ. *πέπλος* Aesch. Pers. 1060.

κολπίζω, *ἡ, ἰσά*, (*κόλπος*) to form into a bosom or fold.

κολπίτης, *ον, ὁ*, dwelling on a κόλπος or bay, Philostr.

κολποιεΐς, *ές, (είδος)* like a κόλπος or bay, Ael. Adv. — *δῶς*, Strab.

ΚΟΛΠΟΣ, *δ*, the bosom, lap, in Hom. esp. *ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχειν*, *κόλφῃ δέχασθαι* and *ὑποδέχασθαι*, as an expression of maternal love: *ἱμῶντα κόλφῃ ἐγκαταβείναι* to put a girdle on the bosom, Pl. 14, 219, 223: later also the mother's womb. II. a bosom-like fold of a garment, the fold or swell formed by a loose garment, esp. as it fell over the girdle, oft. in plur., as Pl. 9, 570, 22, 80: this fold sometimes served for a pocket, as we find it in Od. 15, 469. III. any bosom-like hollow, as 1. *θαλάσσης*, *ἀλλὰς κόλπον ὑποδύναι* to go under the lap of ocean, i. e. the deep hollow between the waves, or the cavernous depths of the sea, Pl. 18, 140, 21, 125; also in plur., *κόλποι ἀλός* Od. 5, 52.

2. a bay or creek of the sea, Pl. 2, 560, and so more frequent, later, Hdt. 4, 99, 7, 58, 198, etc. 3. also a deep retired vale, Jac. A. P. p. 231. 4. a fistulous ulcer which spreads under the skin, Galen. — It corresponds to the Lat. *sinus*. (Modern Gr. *κόλφος*, whence Ital. *golfo*, our *gulf*: prob. also akin to Lat. *glob-us*, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 206.)

κόλπω, to form into a bosom or swell, esp. to make a sail belly or swell, Lat. *sinuare*, Luc. Pass. to bosom or swell out, Arist. H. A. 2: to curve like a bay, Polyb.

κολπώδης, *ες, (κόλπος, είδος)* like a bosom, embosomed, embayed, Eur. I. A. 120, etc.: winding, sinuous, *παράπλους* Polyb.

II. metaph. of discourse, loose, diffuse, Dion. H.

κόλπωμα, *τό*, (*κόλπω*) a folded, swelling garment.

κόλπτωσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*κόλπω*) the forming into a bosom, swell or fold, κ. *πτερά* the swelling of wings by the wind, Hdn.

κολπώτης, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*κολπώ*) formed into bosoms or folds, folded, *χιτών* Plut.

κολύβαινα, *ἡ*, a kind of crab, Epich. p. 27.

κόλυβρον, *τό*, another form of *μολύβρον*, q. v.

κόλυβρον, *τό*, also *κόλυτρον*, a ripe fig, Ath.

κολυμβάς, *ἄδος, ἡ*, = *κολυμβίς*, dub. II. κ. *ἐλαία* an olive swimming in brine, Lob. Phryn. 118.

κολυμβατός, *ἡ, γ*, l. for *κολυμβάτος*.

κολυμβάω, *ἡ, ἴσσω*, to dive, Plat. Lach. 193 C; κ. *εἰς φρέα* Id. Prot. 350 A, cf. sq. 1: to jump into the sea and swim, N. T.

κολυμβήθρα, *ἡ*, a place for diving, a swimming-bath, Plat. Rep. 453 D; *κολυμβᾶν εἰς κολυμβήθραν* μύρον Alex. Incert. 28.

κολυμβήσις, *εως, ἡ*, a diving, swimming, Arr.

κολυμβήτιρ, *ῥος, ὁ*, = sq., Aesch. Supp. 408.

κολυμβήτης, *οὔ, δ*, a diver, swimmer, Thuc. 4, 26.

κολυμβητικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, belonging to, fitted for diving: ἡ *κ-ή*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of diving, Plat. Soph. 220 A.

κολυμβίς, *ἰδος, ἡ*, a sea-bird, a diver, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A. κολυμβός, *δ*, a diver, swimmer, like *κολυμβήθρα*, *κολυμβητής*, Paus., and Anth.

II. = *κολυμβίς*, Ar. Ach. 876.

κολυμβάτος, *ἡ*, or *-βάτος*, a plant, which indicates moist ground, Theophr.

κολύτεια, *ἡ, δ*, *κολεῖτεια*.

κόλυτρον, *τό, γ*, *κόλυτρον*.

κόλυχον, *τό*, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, *meadon-saffron*, *colchicum*, Nic., and Diosc.; cf. *ἔφημερον* II.

κόλγος, *δ*, later and rare form for *κόγλος*, Jac. A. P. p. 592, 842.

κολάγω, *ἡ, ἴσσω*, (*κολεφός*) to cry, shout, bawl, scold, Pl. 1, 212; Ion. *κολεφών*, Antim. 27. (Not the same as *κολοῖω*, v. *κολεφός*.)

ΚΟΛΩΝΗ, ἡ, a hill, mound, II. 2.811, II. 757: esp. a sepulchral mound, barrow, Lat. *tumulus*, Soph. El. 894: cf. κολώνος. (Cf. Lat. *collis*, *culmen*, our *airis*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 227.)
 ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑ, ἡ, (κολώνη) a grave, as the Eleans called it, ap. Hesych.
 ΚΟΛΩΝΙΔΗΣ, ἐς, (είδος) like a hill or barrow, Ap. Rh.
 ΚΟΛΩΝΟΣ, ὁ, = κολώνη, a hill, h. Hom. Cer. 273, 299, Hes. Fr. 19. 1, Hdt. 4. 181, etc. κ. Ἄλωνα a heap of stones, Id. 4. 92.

II. *Colonos*, a demos of Attica lying on and round a hill, famous for a temple of Poseidon and the tomb of Oedipus, and immortalised by Sophocles, who was a native of it, in his Oedipus Coloneus: hence Κολωνεύς, ἑως, Κολωνίτης and Κολωνιάτης, ὁ, one of the demos *Colonos*.

ΚΟΛΦΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, a braving, wrangling, κολφὸν ἐλάττειν II. 1. 575. Only poet. (Hence κολφάω, akin to κολοῖος, κολοῖα, and κολοῦσθαι: the common root of all these words is, acc. to Buttm. Lexic. in voc., κέλομαι.)

ΚΟΜΑΙΘΟΣ, ον, (κόμη, αἶθω) with fiery hair, Lyc.
 ΚΟΜΑΡΙΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of fish, Epich. p. 36.
 ΚΟΜΑΡΟΝ, τό, the fruit of the tree *komaros*.

ΚΟΜΑΡΟΣ, ὁ, and ἡ, the strawberry-tree, *arbutus*, Ar. Av. 620, Amphis Incert. 6: its fruit being *komaron* and *μυμαῖκλον*: the wild and smaller kind with inferior fruit was *ἀνδράκνη*. Hence
 ΚΟΜΑΡΟΦΑΓΟΣ, ον, (φαγεῖν) eating the fruit of the *arbutus*, Ar. Av. 240. [α]

ΚΟΜΑΪ, ἴν, ἡσω, (κόμη) to let the hair grow long, wear long hair, Ἀβαντες ὄπθεν κομώμεναι II. 2. 542, ἐθελρουν κομώμεναι II. 8. 42, 13. 24; also, κ. τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 4. 168, cf. 180, 191: as long hair was considered as an especial ornament (cf. Hdt. 1. 82), κομᾶν was used as we say to *plume* oneself, i. e. to be proud, haughty, give oneself airs, like Lat. *crisam tollere*, as, οὐκ ἔοικεσε ἐπὶ τυραννίδι he aimed at the monarchy, Hdt. 5. 71, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1317; so, κ. ἐπὶ κάλλει to *plume* oneself on one's beauty, Plut. Caes. 45.—Originally the Greeks in gen. seem to have worn their hair long, whence *καρποκομῶντες Ἀχαιοί* in Hom. At Sparta it continued the custom for all the citizens to wear long hair. But at Athens it was worn only by youths until the 18th year: they then entered the age of ἐφηβοί, were enrolled in the list of citizens, etc. (cf. *φάργαι*), and to wear long hair after this time was considered as a sign of pride and foolishness, except among the Ἰππῆες, cf. Ar. Eq. 880: but, although Athen. adults wore the hair short, they retained the phrase *μή κομᾶν* or *κεῖσθαι* as a sign of mourning, cf. Eur. Alc. 818, Plat. Phaed. 89 C, etc.

II. also of horses, χρυσέσιν ἐθελρουν κομώμεναι II. 13. 24. III. metaph. of trees, plants, etc., οὐδάρ ἀρούρης μέλλει ἄφω ταναοῖσι κομήειν ἀταχένεσσι soon were the fields to wave with long ears, h. Hom. Cer. 454; so, εὐχέριος φύλλωνι κομώσα Ap. Rh., etc.

IV. ἀστήρ κομῶν, = κομήτης, Arat.

ΚΟΜΒΙΟΝ, τό, Dim. from κομβός.
 ΚΟΜΒΟΛΥΤΗΣ, ον, ὁ, (κομβός, λύω) a cut-purse. [V]
 ΚΟΜΒΟΣ, ὁ, a strip of cloth. (Hence ἐγκομβόδομαι, ἐγκόμβωμα and ἐγκόμβω, q. v.)

ΚΟΜΕΩ, ἴ, ἡσω, to take care of, attend to, tend, in IL always of horses, so too h. Hom. Ar. 236; and of a dog, κύνια κομῆν Hes. Op. 602: but in Od. always of men, to attend to, furnish with necessities, and of children, to attend to, rear, bring up, joined with ἀπιδάτω, Od. 11. 250. Only poet. (Hence κομῶς, κομψός, κομῆς, κόσμος, and Lat. *comere*, *comptus*, but no root ΚΟΜΩ occurs. It seems akin to κομή, κομάω.)

κομῶς, Ion. for κομάω.

ΚΟΜΉ, ἡ, the hair, hair of the head, Lat. *coma*, Hom.; more rarely in plur., like Od. 6. 831; κόμαι Χαρτρεσιν ὀμοίαι, for κόμαι Χαρτρεσιν ὀμοίαι, II. 17. 51; τίλλειν κόμην to tear the hair, II. 22. 406; κείρασθαι κόμην to have one's hair cut, Od. 4. 198, usw. in sign of mourning, cf. κομῶς I. fin.; so, κόμην κείρειν *tu* to cut off one's hair in honor of any one, as an offering to the dead, II. 23. 146, cf. 151, 152: κόμην τρέφειν to let the hair grow long, Hdt. 1. 82; so, κ. ἔχειν Ar. Av. 911, cf. κομάω: of the beard, Epict. II. metaph. like *coma*, the foliage, leaves of trees, Od. 23. 195, so of grass, Theophr., etc.

III. the luminous tail of a comet.

Κομητᾶμνίας, ον, ὁ, (κομάω) Comic alteration of the name *Amynias*, as it were, *Pride-amynias*, Ar. Vesp. 466.

κομήτης, ον, ὁ, (κομάω) wearing long hair, long-haired, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 19, Ar. Nub. 348: ἰὸς κομήτης a feathered arrow, Soph. Tr. 567: covered with leaves, grass or flowers, θύροος κίσσος κομήτης Eur. Bacch. 1055. II. κομήτης, with or without ἀστήρ, a comet, Arist. Meteor.

κομῖδι, ἡ, (κομῖ(ω) attendance, attention, care, Hom.: in II. like κομῶς always of attention to horses, II. 8. 186, 23. 411, in Od. of attention to men; also the management, care of a garden, Od. 24. 245, 247: from this signf. we have the dat. κομῖδι used as Adv., v. sq.

II. a bringing or carrying, conveyance, supplies, stock of provisions procured, Od. 8. 232: esp. a procuring of supplies, importation, Thuc. 6. 21, Isocr. 224 B, etc. a gathering in of harvest, καρπὸν κ. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 25. 2. (from Med.) a carrying away for oneself, a rescue, recovery, τῶνός of a person or thing, Hdt. 9. 73. 3. (from Pass.) a going or coming, Hdt. 6. 95: esp. a return, means of getting back, Id. 4. 134, 7. 170, 229, etc.

κομῖδι, dat. from κομῖδι, used as Adv., by others written κομῖδι, with care, carefully, exactly, just, ὅτι κ. μεσημβρία Ar. Fr. 125: hence like πάνι, wholly, entirely, altogether, Plat., etc.: very much, absolutely, quite, κ. ἀτέχνως Plat. Gorg. 501 A, μειρακίλιον ὦν κ. Dem. 539. 23: hence in answers, κομῖδι μὲν οὖν just so, aye and more than that, Ar. Plut. 833, Plat. Theaet. 155 A.

κομῖζω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἰώ, med. ἰούμαι, (κομῶ). To take care of, provide for, supply with necessities, entertain, τινά, oft. in Hom., though rare in Att., as Aesch. Cho. 262, 344: also in Med., κομῖσθαι τινά to receive him hospitably at one's house, II. 8. 284, Od. 14. 316: but in οὐτι κομῖσμένους γε ὅμειψεν it is Pass., not often was he attended to, Od. 8. 451.

2. of things, to take care of, mind, attend to, do, ὅτι, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα κομῖσε mind, attend to thine own affairs, Hom.: κτήματα κομῖσει to manage property, Od. 23. 355: in Med., ἔργα δημήτερος κομῖσθαι to attend to the labour of one's land, Hes. Op. 391; so, Δημήτερος ἱερὸν ἀκτὴν μέτρον εὐ κομῖσσαι ἐν ἔγγιστον Hes. Op. 598.

II. to take up and carry away, esp. in order to keep or save it, κερκὸν κ. to lift up and carry away a corpse, to save it from the enemy, II. 13. 196: hence also, κερκὸν κομῖζειν to carry out, bury the dead, like ἐκφέρειν, Soph. Aj. 1397, Isae. 71. 13: κομῖσαι με carry, convey me away, carry me to a place of safety, II. 5. 359; χαλῖναν ἐκομῖσαι κηρύη the herald lifted up the mantle, that it might not be lost, II. 2. 183; so too, τρυφῆλειαν ἐκομῖσαν ἑταίρῳ II. 3. 378—in Med., Σίντριες ἐκομῖσαντο πεσόντα the Sintians raised him up and took care of him among themselves, II. 1. 594.

2. to carry off or away, ἔκοιτα κομῖσε χρὸς, i. e. carried it off sticking in him, II. 14. 456, cf. 463; so in Med., ἔγχοις ἐν χρὸς κομῖσθαι II. 23. 286: hence esp. to carry off as a prize, as booty, II. 2. 875, II. 738: hence later freq. in Med., to get, gain, receive, Lat. *sibi accipere*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67, Ar. Vesp. 690, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 431.

3. in gen. to carry, convey, bear, II. 23. 699, Od. 13. 68, Hdt., etc.

4. to bring to, Soph. Aj. 530, Plat. Rep. 370 E.

to gather in corn, καρπὸν κ. Hdt. 2. 14: to import, ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας Isocr. 227 A, etc.: and so in Med., Hdt. 6. 118, etc.

5. to take, conduct, escort, lead, Soph. Phil. 841, Plat., etc.; κ. ναὺς Thuc. 2. 85, etc.: Med. to bring with one, bring along, Plat.

6. to get back, rescue, save, τινά Pind.; τινά ἐκ βανάτου Id. P. 3. 97: simply to bring back, also πάλιν κ. Plat. Phaed. 107 E. Med. to get back, recover, τὸν παῖδα Eur. Bacch. 1225, τοὺς νεκρούς Thuc. 6. 103.

7. to receive, entertain, Thuc. 3. 65; and so in Med., κ. τινα ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν Andoc. 16. 37.

B. Pass. to be carried or brought, bring oneself, i. e. to go, come, journey, travel, by land or sea, Hdt. 5. 43, Aesch. Ag. 1035, etc.: to betake oneself, παρὰ τινα Hdt. 1. 73.

2. esp. to come or go back, return, oft. in Hdt., Xen., etc.: in this signf. Hdt. uses also acc. med., 6. 118.

κόμιν, τό, (κόμη) Dim. of κομή, Epict. II. the scalp with the hair, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 64; also προκόμιν.

κομιστός, ἑα, ἑν, verb. Adj. from κομῖζω, to be taken care of, to be gathered in, Aesch. Theb. 600. II. κομιστέον, one must bring, Plat. Rep. 413 D.

κομιστή, ἡ, = κομῖδι I, Hesych.

κομιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Hec. 222.

κομστής, οὐ, δ, (κομίζω) *one who takes care of*, κ. νεκρῶν *one who buries the dead*, Eur. Supp. 25. II. *a bringer, conductor*, Id. Andr. 1268.

κομίστρια, ἡ, ὄν, (κομίζω) *fit for taking care of*, etc., κ. φάρμακα *reviving, strengthening medicines*, Hipp. II. *fit for carrying*, κ. πλοῖα *transports*, Hyperid. ap. Harp.

κομίστος, ἡ, ὄν, (κομίζω) *taken care of*. II. *brought*, Joseph. κομίστρια, ἡ, fem. from κομίστηρ, *a waiting-woman*.

κομίστρον, τό, (κομίζω) *the hire of a carrier*: in plur. *pay for preservation, reward for saving*, like σώστρον, ψυχῆς κόμιστρα Aesch. Ag. 965, cf. Eur. H. F. 1387, v. κομίζω II. 6.

κόμμα, τό, (κόπτω) *that which is struck, hewn, cut*, esp. I. *the stamp, impression of a coin*, Lat. nota, Ar. Ran. 726; hence proverb., *πονηρὸν κόμματος* of bad stamp, false die, Ar. Plut. 862: in gen. *coin*, Id. Ran. 890. II. *a section: the member of a sentence, clause, comma*, Cic. Orat. 62: elsewh. *κῶλον*.

III. *the refuse of corn in thrashing, chaff*, Dinarch. ap. Harp. κομμάτιας, οὐ, ὅ, *one who speaks in short clauses*, Philostr., cf. κόμμα II.

κομμάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (κόμμα II) *consisting of single or short clauses*, Adv. —κῶς. II. *κομματικῶς*, sub. μέλη, *choral songs of the nature of κομμοί* (cf. κομμοί II), Gramm.

κομμάτιον, τό, Dim. from κόμμα, *a small section, segment, piece*, esp. of a sentence, Dion. H.: *a passage quoted from a poem*, Eupol. Incert. 31.

κόμμι, τό, gum, Lat. gummi and commis, Hdt. 2. 86, 96, and Hipp., where the word is indecl. τοῦ κόμμι, τῇ κόμμι, τοῦ κόμμιος or κόμμιδος, Loh. Phryn. 288.

κομμιδίων, τό, Dim. from κόμμι, Galen.

κομμιδῶδης, ἐς, (κόμμι, εἶδος) *like gum, gummy*, Theophr.

κομμιῶς, f. ἰσω, to look like gum, Diosc.

κομμιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = κομμιδῶδης, Arist. H. A.

κομμός, οὐ, δ, (κόπτω) *a striking*: esp. like Lat. *planctus* (from *plango*), *a beating of the head and breasts in lamentation*, hence *a wail, dirge*, Aesch. Cho. 423, cf. Eur. Tro. 789, and κόπτω fin.

II. esp. in the Att. Drama, *a song sung alternately by an actor and the chorus*, usu. *a mournful dirge*, called also *κομματικὸν μέλος*, Herm. Arist. Poet. 12. 3, 9, Elem. Metr. p. 733.

κομμός, δ, (κομῆν) *care bestowed on dress, dress, decoration*.

κομμῶς, to dress up, decorate, Themist. Hence

κομῶ, οὐς, ἡ = κομώσθαι.

κομώμα, τό, artificial dress, decoration, Luc.

κομώσις, ἐως, ἡ, *a dressing up, decoration*.

κομωτήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, and κομωτής, οὐ, ὅ, *one who dresses up, a decorator*, Plut., and Luc. Hence

κομωτίζω, f. ἰω, = κομῶ, Synes., in Med.

κομωτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to dressing up or decorating*:

ἡ —κῆ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of dressing up, decoration*, Plat. Gorg. 463 B, 465 B. Adv. —κῶς.

κομώστρια, ἡ, fem. from κομωτήρ, κομωτής, *a female who dresses up or decorates, a tirewoman, waiting-maid*, Ar. Eccl. 737, Plat. Rep. 373 C.

κομωτήριον, τό, *a comb or some instrument for dressing women*, Ar. Fr. 309. 18.

κομωτρώφω, f. ἡσώ, (κόμην, τρέφω) *to let the hair grow*, Lat. *comam alere*, Strab.

κομώντες, Ep. part. pres. from κομῶν for κομώντες, II.

κομῶζω, f. ἰω, (κόμπος) = κομῆν, to vaunt, boast, brag, Aesch. Ag. 1671, etc.: κ. ἐπὶ τῷ to speak big against. . . Id. Theb. 480: c. acc., κ. λόγον to speak big words, Id. Ag. 1400, etc.: κ. τέχνην to boast one's art, Soph. El. 1500: c. inf., to boast that. . . Aesch. Theb. 500, Eur. Alc. 497, H. F. 64.

Κομπασεύς, ὁ, Comic word, *one of the borough Κόμπος*, as if *a Bragsman*, Ar. Av. 1126.

κομπασμα, τό, *a boast*: usu. in plur. *boasts, braggart words*, Aesch. Fr. 361, Theb. 794.

κομπασμός, ὁ = κομπασμα, Plut.

κομπαστής, οὐ, ὅ, *a boaster, braggart*, Plut.

κομπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *boastful, braggart*. Adv. —κῶς.

κομπῆν, f. ἡσώ, (κόμπος) to ring, clash, κροεῖν χαλκός II. 12.

151, cf. κομπήσας: hence II. usu. metaph. to utter high-

sounding words, speak big, boast, brag, vaunt, Hdt. 5. 41, and Trag.: also c. acc., κ. γάμους Aesch. Pr. 947; c. inf., Eur. El. 815, cf. κομπάζω. Pass. to be boasted of, Thuc. 6. 17. Hence

κομπήρως, ὁ, ὄν, *boastful*.

κομπήσος, ὁ, quavering or shaking on an instrument; with the voice, it was called μελίσπος; both together, τερετισμός.

κομπολάκω, f. ἡσώ, (κόμπος, λακῶ) to talk big, be an empty braggart, Ar. Ran. 961. Hence

κομπολακτής, οὐ, ὅ, *big-boaster*, Ar. Ach. 589, 1182, with a play on Lamachus. [ῥ]

κομπορρήμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (κόμπος, ῥῆμα) speaking boast fully.

ΚΟΜΠΟΣ, ὁ, *a noise, din, clash*, esp. such as is caused by the collision of two hard bodies, as of a boar's tusks when he whets them, II. 11. 417, 12. 149; *the stamping of dancers' feet*, Od. 8. 380; *the ringing of metal*, Rhcs. 384; cf. κομπῆν. II. usu. metaph. *high-sounding words, big and boastful speech*, also, λόγον or λόγων Thuc. 2. 40: hence *a boasting, boast, empty vaunt*, Hdt. 7. 103, Trag., etc.: rarely in good sense, as Pind. I. 1. 60, 5. 30.

κομπός, ὁ = κομπαστής, *a boaster*, Eur.

κομποφάκελορρήμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (κόμπος, φάκελος, ῥῆμα) pomp-bundle-worded, derivative epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 839, because of his long compound words.

κομπῶδης, ἐς, (κόμπος, εἶδος) *boastful, vain-glorious*, κομπαδεστέρα προστολήναι Thuc. 2. 62: τὸ κομπῶδες, *boastfulness*, Id. 5. 68. Adv. —δῶς.

κομπῶς, = κομπῶ, Dio C., in Pass.

κομψεία, ἡ, (κομψένω) *elegance, refinement*, esp. of language: in bad sense, *daintiness, prettiness*, Plat. Phaed. 101 C.

κομψένωμα, τό, (κομψένω) *a piece of elegance or wit, daintiness, prettiness*, Arist. Meteor.

κομψευρίτικῶς, Adv. with Euripides-*prettinesses* (as if it were —ευρίτικῶς, which was the old reading), Ar. Eq. 18.

κομψεντός, ἡ, ὄν, = κομψός, Philo: from

κομψένω, (κομψός) to make elegant, dainty, etc., κομψέτε τὴν δόξαν refine on your suspicion, reason subtly on it, like Lat. *arguānti*, Soph. Ant. 324. Med. C. to speak elegantly, refine overmuch, Plat. Rep. 436 D, 489 C. Pass. to be κομψός, play the κομψός, and so to be refined or dainty, Eur. I. A. 333: of words, to be prettily said, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C: of things, to be fine, nice, Id. Phil. 56 B. Cf. Ruhnk. 217.

κομψοστής, ἐς, (ἔσος) *fine spoken*, usu. in bad sense.

κομψολογία, to speak fine; and

κομψολογία, ἡ, *fine speaking*: from

κομψολόγος, ον, (λέγω) = κομψοστής.

κομψοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) *daintily form, daintily seeming*, Ar. Nub. 1030.

κομψός, ὁ, ὄν, (κομῆν) *well-dressed, tired, decked*, Lat. *comptus*, hence *a pretty fellow*, Lat. *bellus homo*, Ar. Vesp. 1317, Alex. Polycl. 1: hence 2. of words and actions, *elegant, pretty, dainty, clever, witty*, Ar. Nub. 649, Plat. Gorg. 493 A, Rep. 376 A: esp. in a sneering sense, of Sophists who refine overmuch, persons who are studied and affected in all they say and do, opp. to what is simple and natural, σοφισματα Eur. Antip. 25, and freq. in Plat., as Gorg. 521 E, etc.: τὸ κομψόν = κομψότης, Arist. Pol. 2. of things, *pretty, elegant*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C. Adv. κομψῶς, *elegantly, prettily, daintily*, Ar. Ach. 1016, etc.; Suppl. —δῶτα, Id. Lys. 89: in N. T., κομψοτέρως ἔχειν to be better in health.

κομψότης, ἡ, ὄν, = κομψεία, *elegance, refinement, prettiness, daintiness*, esp. of language, Ep. Plat. 358 C, and Plut.

κονάβω, f. ἡσώ, (κονάβω) to resound, ring, esp. of metallic bodies. II. 15. 648, 21. 593: of the ground under men's feet, Hes. Th. 840: to re-echo, κονάβησαν νῆες, δῶμα II. 2. 334, Od. 17. 542. Only poet. Hence

κονάβηδον, Adv. with a noise, clash, din, Anth.

κονάβειν, f. ἰω, = κονάβω, χαλκός σμερδαλῶν κονάβει II. 13. 498, 21. 255: οὐ χθῶν. . . II. 2. 466. Only poet.

κονάβος, ὁ, *a resounding, ringing, clashing, κόνάβος ἀνδρῶν ἄλλυμένων, ἡνῶν ἢ ἄμα ἀγγυμένων* Od. 10. 122, cf. Hes. Th. 709; c. χαλκοδότην σάκεων Aesch. Theb. 160. Only poet. (Acc. to Buttm. from κόμπος, κόπτω.)

κόναρος, *δ*, an evergreen tree of the thorn kind, like the *κνή-
λαστρος*, or *παλιούρος*; also *κόναρος*.

κόναξ, *ἄκος*, *δ*, is said to have been the same game which is
described under *κυνδαλίσμος*. II. metaph., *κόναξ* παίζειν
of sexual intercourse, Anth., ubi al. *κόνταξ*, *κόντακα*.
κόναιος, *δ*, *ὄνος* κ. the Lat. *vinum conditum*, Geop.
κόνδῦ, *vos*, τό, a drinking vessel, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 478 A :
said to be a Persian word.

κόνδυλη, *ἡ*, = *κορδύλη*. (from *κόνδυλος* ?)
κόνδυλιζω, *ἑ*, *ἴσω*, (*κόνδυλος*) to strike with the fist, Hyperid.
ap. Poll. 8. 76. Med. to beat oneself, Diog. L.
κόνδυλιον, τό, Dim. from *κόνδυλος*, v. l. in Axionic. Chalc. ι.
κόνδυλισμός, *δ*, (*κόνδυλιζω*) a striking with the fist, Artemid. :
in gen. *ill-treatment*.

κόνδυλόμεαι, as Pass., (*κόνδυλος* ιν) to swell, swell up.

κόνδυλος, *δ*, the knob formed by a bent joint, knuckle, esp. of the
hand, Arist. H. A. : hence in plur. the knuckles, fist, Ar. Eq.
Vesp. 254 ; and so in sing., Ib. 1503 : δούναι κόνδυλον τινι,
κόνδυλον ἐντρίβειν Plut. ; also, *κόνδυλα* καθέκαστα τινα Id. :
κόνδυλος πατάζει was opp. to *ἐπὶ κόρῃς* (a slap in the face),
Dem. 537. fin. : cf. *κόρη*, and also *κόλαφος*. II. in gen.
the knuckle of any joint, as of the arm, Hipp.

III. any
hard, bony knob, like *κόνδυλαμα*, Id. (The Root, acc. to Hes-
ych., is *κόνδος*, = *κεφαλή*, *ἀσπράγγαλος*, a head, knob.) Hence
κόνδυλῶδες, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like a knuckle, knobby, Hipp.
κόνδυλωμα, *ατος*, τό, (*κόνδυλόμεαι*) a knob, callous lump, Hipp.
κόνδυλωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, = *foreg.*, Hipp. [ῥ]

κόνειον, τό, = *κόνειον*, hemlock, also *κόνειον*, Jac. A. P. p. 11.
κόνειν, *ἑ*, *ἴσω*, (*κόνις*) to raise dust, esp. by swift running : hence
in gen. to hasten, make haste, Jac. A. P. p. 791 : more usu. in
compd. *ἐγκόνειν* : but that *διακόνειν* is from quite another Root,
is shewn under *διακόνος*.

κονή, *ἡ*, (*κένω*, *κένω*, *καίρω*) murder, ap. Hesych. ; elsewh.
only in compd. *κατακονή*.

κονία, *ἡ*, Ion. and Ep. *κονή*, (*κόνις*) dust, esp. as stirred up by
men's feet, ποδῶν ὑπὲρνεβε κονήϊσταται ἀειρομένη Il. 2. 150, ὅπῃ
δέ σφισιν ὄρτο κονή 11. 151 : in Hom. also freq. in plur., *κονίαι*,
like Lat. *aeolae*, consisting of many grains, esp. πῖπτον ἐν κονίῃ
καί, κάπτεσεν and ἤριπεν ἐν κονίῃσι, to fall in the dust, fall and
lie there, Hom., who in descriptions of battles oft. joins ἀμάραι
καὶ κονίαι : cf. *ἀκονίτι*. 2. dust or sand, Il. 21. 271. II.

ashes, also in plur. like Lat. *cineres*, Od. 7. 153, 160. III.
a fine powder, sprinkled over wrestlers' bodies after being oiled,
to make them more easily grasped by the opponent : this
powder was also used in the bath as lye, and prob. was a kind
of potash or alkali powder that served as soap, λούειν ἄνεν
κονίας Ar. Lys. 470 (where there is a play on *ἀκονίτι*), cf. Ar.
Ran. 713, Plat. Rep. 430 B. IV. lime-powder, used as a
plaster or stucco. [i] in Hom., except in arsi at the end of a
verse, v. l. sup. cc. : in Att. also usu. *ι*, but in an iambic pas-
sage, Ar. Ach. 18, *ι*]

κονιάμα, τό, (*κονιάω*) stucco, Lat. *opus albarium*, Arist. Gen.
An. : petty repairs; white-washing, Dem. 175. 4. [i]

κονιάσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*κονιάω*) a plastering.

κονιάτης, *ος*, *δ*, a plasterer, name of a play of Amphis.

κονιάτος, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, plastered, stuccoed, Xen. An. 4. 2, 22.

κονιάω, (*κονία*) to plaster with lime, to plaster, stucco, Lat. *de-
albare*, Dem. 36. 16., 689. 24, etc. : τάφοι κεκοιμημένοι plastered-
ed, whitened sepulchres, N. T. : hence 2. metaph., κ. τὸ
πρῶτονον to paint, disguise it, Philostr.

κονισβασία, *ἡ*, (*κόνις*, *βαίνω*) a walking in dust, Hipp., with
γν. l. *κονισβασία*, *κονισβασία*, *σχοινοβασία*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 521.
κονίξω, fut. *ἴσω*, Att. *ἰώ*, perf. pass. *κεκόνισμαι*, (*κόνις*) is
the older *κόνιω*, q. v.

κόνικος, *δ*, v. l. for *κύνικλος*.

κονίλη, *ἡ*, a plant of the *origanum* kind, *emille*, Diosc. [i]

κονιόσπυρος, *κόνις*, and *κονιοτρόπος*, ποδός, *δ*, *ἡ*, (*κονιοτρόπος*)
= *κοριόσπυρος*.

κοινοτός, *δ*, (*κόνις*, *ὄρνυμι*) dust raised or stirred up, a cloud
of dust, Hdt. 8. 65, Plat. Rep. 496 D : κ. εἰλης κεκαυμένοις
a cloud of wood-ashes, Thuc. 4. 34. II. metaph. a sordid,
dirty fellow, Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 6, Aristophan. Pythag. 1. 8,
Dem. 547. fin. Hence

κονιορτός, to cover with dust, Theophr.
κονιορτώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like raised dust, dusty, Arist. H. A.
κόνις, *α*, *ον*, (*κόνις*) dusty, χέρσος Pind. N. 9. 102 : epith.
of Ζεύς, act., as Paus. Hence
κονίπους, ποδός, *δ*, *ἡ*, dusty-foot : among the Epidaurians *κο-
νίποδες* was a name given to the serfs, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1.
p. 417 : our old courts of *pie-poudre* are supposed to derive
their name from a similar word. II. a kind of shoe cover-
ing only a small part of the foot Ar. Eccl. 848, cf. *ἰδιώ*, and
Poll. 7. 86. [i]

κονίπτεω, = *κονίω*.
ΚΟΝΙΣ, *ιος*, Att. *εως*, *ἡ* : dat. *κόνι* for *κόνῃ*, Il. 24. 18, Od. 11.
191 : = *κονία*, which is more usu. in Prose, and Hom. etc. ; as
an emblem of a countless multitude, τόσα, ὅσα ψαμάβς τε *κόνις*
τε Il. 9. 385 : also the dust of ashes, ashes, Hom. : II. the
powder with which wrestlers were sprinkled after being oiled,
Ath. : hence metaph. of toil, ἡμῖν μὲν *κόνις* Luc., cf. *ἀκονίτι*.

III. lye, Plut. (The Lat. *cinis* : the Root seems to be *καίω*,
κᾶω.) [i Aesch. Pr. 1085, Supp. 180, 783, Benti. Phalar. p. 135.]
κόνις, ἴδος, *ἡ*, usu. in pl. *κόνιδες*, the eggs of lice, fleas, and
bugs, nits, Lat. *lendes*, Arist. H. A.
κονισάλεος, *α*, *ον*, dusty, Antim. 75, Euphor. 19 : from
κονισάλεος, *δ*, [i] not so well *κονισά*, (*κόνις*) dust, a cloud of dust,
Il. 3. 13., 5. 503., 22. 401. II. the mixed dust, oil and
sweat on wrestlers, Galen.

III. a demon of the class of
Priapus, Schol. Ar. Lys. 981, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2. 13.
κονιστήριον, τό, = *κονιστρά*.

κονιστικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, ὄρνιθες κ. birds that like to roll in the dust,
Arist. H. A.

κονιστρά, *ἡ*, (*κονίξω*, *κονίω*) place covered with dust or fine
sand, hence like *ἀνιδήθρα*, a rolling place, such as birds make
in the dust, Arist. H. A. 2. the arena in the wrestling school,
Plut. : also the area of a theatre.

κονίω, fut. *ἴσω* [i] : perf. pass. *κεκόνιμαι* : but later Att.
fut. *κονίω* as in *κονίξω*, (*κόνις*). To make dust, fill with
dust, κ. πεδῖον, of persons in hasty flight, Il. 14. 145, cf. Aesch.
Pers. 163 ; so Pass., *κεκονιμένος*, i. e. in the greatest haste, Ar.
Eccl. 201 ; and so in Med., *κόνισμα* λαβῶν make haste and
take, Ar. Eccl. 117. 47 ; and so in i. 2. to cover with dust, be-
dust, χάλαις Il. 21. 407 ; and so in Pass., *φείγων κεκοιμημένοι* all
dusty fed they, Ib. 541, Virgil's *pulverulentia fuga* *danti terga* ;
κόνιτο κάρη Il. 22. 405 : in gen. to sprinkle, cover as with
dust ; *κισσὸς ἐλιχρῶσα κεκοιμημένος* Theocr. 1. 30. Pass. to roll
in the dust, like birds, horses, etc., Ath., cf. *κονιστρά*. II.

intr. to raise dust, make haste, speed, Hom., but only in the
phrase, *κονιόντες πεδῖον* dusting or running over the plain, in
Il. always of horses, 13. 820., 23. 372, 449 ; of men racing, Od.
8. 122 : cf. Aesch. Theb. 60. [i except in Att. fut. *κονίω*.]

κόνναρος, *δ*, v. *κόνναρος*.

κοννέω, contr. *κοννάω*, = **γνώω*, *γινώσκαω*, as *ken* = *know*,
Aesch. Supp. 174 : also *κοννέω*, Hesych.

κόννος, *δ*, a kind of trinket, Polyb. 10. 18, 6 (ubi al. *κόννος*).

2. the beard, Luc. II. *Κόννος* as pr. n. the music-
master of Socrates : proverb., *Κόννου ψῆφος*, i. e. something
worthless, nothing, Ar. Vesp. 675.

κόνταξ, *ἄκος*, *δ*, v. *κόνταξ*.

κοντάριον, τό, Dim. from *κόντος*.

κοντοβολέω, *ἑ*, *ἴσω*, (*κοντός*, *βάλλω*) to strike with a pole, Strab.

κοντοπαίκτης, *ος*, *δ*, (*παίξω*) one who dances with balancing
poles, Jac. Anth. 2. 3. p. 190.

κοντός, *οὔ*, *δ*, a pole, Lat. *contus*, esp. a punting-pole, Od. 9.
487, Eur. Alc. 254, etc. 2. the shaft of a pike, Luc. 3. =
πόσθη. Hence

κοντοπόδος, *ος*, (*φέρω*) carrying a pole or pike, Luc.

κόντωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (as if from *κοντάω*) fishing with a pole, Ael.

κοντωτός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, (*κοντός*) furnished with a pole, πλοίων κοντα-
τόν a barge or punt, Diod., and App.

κόντιλα, *ης*, *ἡ*, a strong-smelling plant, of the *endive* kind, *flea-
bane*, *inula*, Arist. H. A., and Theophr. ; in Theocr. 4. 25. 7.
68, contr. *κνύλα* : there were two sorts, *ἀφρων* and *θήλεα*. Hence
κοντιλίης, *εσσα*, *ε*, like *fleabane*, Nic.

κοντιλίτης, *ος*, *δ*, *ὄνος*, wine flavored with fleabane, Diosc.

κοόρτις, *ιος*, *ἡ*, the Roman cohorts, Polyb. 11. 23, 1., 11. 33, 1.

κοπᾶω, f. σω, (κόπος) to grow tired or weary: in gen. to abate, lull, ἀνεμος ἐκόπασε Hdt. 7. 191; κοπᾶσάντος τοῦ καύματος Schäf. Long. p. 334: of a sick man; to rest, Hipp.

κόποιον, τό, (κόπτω) a piece, Alciph.

κοπᾶνίζω, f. ἰσω, (κοπάνω) to bray, pound, Galen.

κοπᾶνιστήριον, τό, a vessel for braying, a mortar.

κοπᾶνόν, τό, (κόπτω) like κοπᾶνιστήριον, an instrument for braying, a pestle: in Aesch. Cho. 860, =κότις, an axe.

κοπᾶνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from κοπᾶνίζω) pounded, Galen.

κοπάριον, τό, a small surgical knife.

κοπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (κόπτω) pruned, lopped, Theophr.

κοπετός, ὁ, (κόπτομαι) =κομός, wailing, Eupol. ap. Bekk. ad E. M. p. 776.

κοπεύς, εὐς, ὁ, (κόπτω) a chisel, Diod., and Luc.

κοπή, ἡ, (κόπτω) a striking, stroke, =κόμμα, Arist. Mund.

2. a cutting in pieces, slaughter, N. T.: cf. σκοπή.

κόπηθρον, τό, a wild vegetable.

κόπια, ἡ, =κόπος, weariness: rest from toil. Hence

κοπιᾶζω, f. ἰσω, =κοπᾶζω, κοπίω.

κοπιᾶρός, ὁ, ὄν, (κοπιᾶω) wearying, harassing, Arist. Probl.

κοπιᾶτης, οὐ, ὁ, a grave-digger.

κοπιᾶω, (κόπος) to be tired, grow weary, Ar. Thesm. 795, Fr. 302; κ. τὰ σκέλη Alex. Merop. 1: κ. ὑπὸ ἀγαθῶν to be weary of, sink under good things, Ar. Av. 734. II. to work hard, toil, N. T. Cf. κοπᾶω.

κοπιᾶω, f. ἰσω, (κόπις, ὁ) to talk idly, lie, ap. Hesych.

κοπιᾶω, f. ἰσω, to celebrate the kotis (cf. kotis, ἡ, ii), Ath.

κόπις, εὐς, ὁ, a prater, liar, wrangler, Eur. Hec. 133, and Lyc. (Prob. from κοπᾶω, cf. δημοκόπος.)

κόπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κόπτω) a chopper, cleaver, kitchen-knife, Ar. Fr. 184, etc.: a broad curved knife, somewhat like our bill, used by the Thessalians, Eur. El. 837; and by the Eastern nations, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9, 6, 2, 10, cf. σάγαρις—also, κ. μάχαυρα Eur. Cycl. 241.

2. Dem. used to call Phocion ἡ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων κόπις, Plut. Phoc. 5.

2. the sting of a scorpion, Nic. II. among the Lacedaemonians a feast given on certain festivals to strangers, Cratin. Plut. 1, Eupol. Eilwt. 1.

κοπιῶδης, εὐς, (εἶδος) dub. for κοπᾶδης.

κόπος, οὐ, ὁ, (κόπτω) a striking, beating: hence toil and trouble, suffering, ἀνδροδάκτος κόπος Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1264; the pain of a disease, Soph. Phil. 880: toil, weariness, Eur. etc.: esp. freq. in plur., like πόνοι, μόχθοι, Plat., etc. Hence

κοπῶω, to weary: Pass. =κοπιᾶω, Batr. 190.

κόππα, τό, a letter of the ancient Greek alphabet, which was not received into the Samo-Athenian (Kappa being there used for Koppa also); its sign ρ is preserved on coins of Corinth and its colonies, esp. Syracuse and Croton: in the Alphabet, Koppa stood between π and ρ, so that it answers to the Phœnician (Hebrew) Koph ρ, and the Lat. q, both in form and signification: it was always retained as a numeral = 90, as π = 80, ρ = 100, cf. σταθ. ἄμμι. Hence

κοππαῖρις, οὐ, ὁ, ἵππος, a horse branded with the letter Koppa (ρ) as a mark, Ar. Nab. 23, with a play on κόπτω: it is said to have signified Corinth, where there was a fine breed of horses, mythically carried back to Pegasus. Cf. σαρμάφρας.

κοπρᾶγνύειν, f. ἴσω, to carry dung, Ar. Lys. 1174: from κοπρᾶγνύς, ὄν, (κόπος, ἔγω) carrying dung, γαστήρ Plat. (Com.) Incert. 544: κ. τῆς Crates Hero. 6.

κοπρᾶνόν, τό, (κόπος) a stool, excrement, Hipp.

Κοπρεαῖος, ὁ, a quasi prop. n., formed from κόπος, Dungy, Ar. Eccl. 317.

κόπρειος, α, ον, v. sub κόπριος.

κοπρεῖω, =κοπρίζω.

κοπρέω, f. ἴσω, v. sub κοπρίζω.

κοπρία, ἡ, a dung-hill, Stratt. Phil. 2, and Strab.

κοπρίας, οὐ, ὁ, (κόπος) usu. in plur. of κοπρία, stinking, dirty fellows, nasty, low buffoons, a word first used under the Rom. emperors, Lat. copriæ, Dio C., and Sueton.

κοπρίζω, f. ἰσω, Er. ἴσω, usu. At. ἰω, to dung, manure, τέμενος μέγα κοπρίζοντες Od. 17. 299, ubi olim κοπρήσσαντες.

κοπρήμετος, ον, (ἐμῶ) vomiting excrement, Hipp.

κοπρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόπος) full of dung, filthy.

κοπρίνος, ἡ, ον, =κοπρικός.

κόπριος, α, ον, also κόπρειος, κοπρικός and κόπρινος (κόπρος) full of dung, filthy; hence, ἀνὴρ κόπρειος a stinkard, Ar. Eq. 890, prob. with a play on the name of an Attic δήμος, cf. Böckh Inscr. i. p. 216. II. as Subst., τὸ κόπριον, =κόπος, Strab., and Plut.

κόπρις, εὐς, ἡ, (κοπρίζω) a dunging, manuring, Theophr.

κοπριώδης, ὁ, =foreg., Theophr.

κοπριώτης, ες, (κοπρία, εἶδος) v. l. for κοπρῶδης.

κοπρίων, ἄνος, ὁ, (κόπρος) a dung-beetle, Hipp.

κοπροβόλειον, τό, (βάλλω) a place to which dung and filth are thrown, a dung-hill.

κοπροδόχειον, τό, (δέχομαι) a receptacle for dung and filth.

κοπροθέσιον, τό, (τίθεμι) a place where dung is put.

κοπρολόγος, f. ἴσω, to collect dung or manure, Ar. ap. Poll. 7. 134: from

κοπρολόγος, ον, (λέγω) collecting dung or manure, a dung-gatherer, Ar. Pac. 9: hence a dirty fellow, Id. Vesp. 1184, cf. κόπριος, κοπρίας.

ΚΟΠΡΟΣ, ἡ, dung, the excrement of men and cattle, Hom., etc.: esp. dung used for husbandry, manure, Od. 9. 329, 17. 297, 306. II. in gen. filth, dirt, Il. 22. 414, 24. 164, 640.

III. a farm-yard, cattle-stall, Il. 18. 575, Od. 10. 411: in which last sign. some Gramm. wrote it oxyt. κοπρός. Later auth. said also ὁ κόπρος, Schäf. Long. p. 392, and τὸ κόπρον, Lob. Phryn. 760.

κοπροφάγος, f. ἴσω, (φαγέιν) to eat dung.

κοπροφόρος, f. ἴσω, to carry dung: to cover with dung or dirt, τινά Ar. Eq. 295: from

κοπροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying dung, κόφινος κ. a dung-basket, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 6.

κοπρῶς, (κόπος) =κοπρίζω, to dung, manure, Epict.

κοπρῶδης, ες, (κόπος, εἶδος) =κοπριώδης, like dung, Hipp.: in gen. dirty, impure, Plat. Theæt. 194 E.

κοπρών, ἄνος, ὁ, a place for dung, privy, necessary, Ar. Thesm. 485, Dem. 785. 13.

κοπρώνης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀνέρομαι) a farmer of dung, i. e. one who contracts to remove dung from the streets.

κοπρώνιμος, ον, (ἵνομαι) dung-named, nickname of the Byzantine emperor Constantine V.

κόπρωσις, εὐς, ἡ, (κοπρίζω) a dunging, manuring, Theophr.

κόπταριον, τό, Dim. from sq., Diosc.

κοπτή, ἡ, v. sub κοπτός.

κόπτη, ἡ, (κόπτω) chives, Ath.

κοπτόν, τό, (κοπτός) =κοπή.

κοπτοσλάκονος, οἶντος, ὁ, =κοπή, Ath.

κοπτός, ἡ, ὄν, struck, beaten, bruised, pounded, ἰσχύς Cratin. Incert. 112, τυρός Antiph. Cycl. 2. 8.

II. esp. κοπή σησαμῖς, a cake of pounded sesame, Artemid.: hence κοπή alone in same sign., Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A.

2. also a bruised medicine, Galen.

κόττω, lengthd. from Root ΚΟΠ-, which appears in the deriv. tenses and κόπος: fut. κόψω Hom: part. perf. κεκοτῶσαι aor. 2 pass. ἐκόπην. To strike, smite, cut, from Hom. downwards in various relations, 1. to strike, in hostile sense, esp. of pugilists, Od. 18. 335; u. dupl. acc., παρήων κ. τινά Il. 23. 690.

2. to strike, hit, wound, like Lat. ferire, Od. 8. 528, Il. 12. 204: metaph., ῥήμασι κ. to wound with reproachful words.

3. to knock down, slay, Il. 17. 521, Od. 14. 425: but only of cattle, when not stabbed with a knife, but knocked down with a mallet, in Hom.

4. to cut off, chop off, χεῖρας καὶ πόδας, κεφαλὰν ἀπὸ δευρῆς Il. 13. 203, Od. 22. 477: later esp., δένδρα κ. to cut down, fell trees, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 39, 43; also, κ. τὴν χώραν like χεῖρειν, τείνειν, to cut down the trees in it, to lay it waste, Ib. 3. 2, 26, 4, 6, 5: in gen. to break or cut up, Hdt. 2. 172: hence to damage, hurt, esp. of ships in Pass., to be disabled, Thuc. 8. 13: metaph., φρενῶν κεκομμένος, like νόου βεβλαμμένος, Aesch. Ag. 479.

5. to strike a horse, to make him go faster, κ. ἵππους τὸξέ Il. 10. 513: so Poseidon the two Ajaxes, ἀμφότεροι κεκοτῶσαι πλῆσιν μένεος Il. 13. 60.

6. to hammer, forge, κ. θερμοῖς Il. 18. 379, Od. 8. 274, like ἐλαύνω III. i: also to stamp metal, i. e. coin money, Lat. percutere nummos, Hdt. 3. 56: so too in Med. to coin oneself money, κοπτεύειν ἄργυρον Hdt. 1. 94, νόμισμα Id. 4. 166:—hence κόμμα.

7. to knock or rap at, κ. τὴν θύραν, Lat. pulsare, like ἀράσσω of one without who wishes to get in, Ar. Plut. 1097, Xen., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 177. 8. to cut small, chop up, Hdt. 4. 71., 6. 113: also to beat, bruise, pound. 9. of birds, to peck at, strike with the beak, and so to pierce, perforate, Arist. H. A.; so too of insects, hence in Pass. of corn, to be worm-eaten, Theophr.: to shake violently, fatigue by beating and jolting, δ' ἵππος κ. τὸν ἀναβάντην the horse wearies the rider by his rough paces, Xen. Eq. 1. 4, cf. 8. 7; to tire the ears, stun, deafen, Dem. 1439. 17: κ. ἐρωτήμασι to weary by questions, like Lat. obtundere, Piers. Moer. p. 74: Pass., to be weary, be worn out, Dem. 22. 22: hence κόπος. B. Med. κόπτομαι to beat or strike oneself, esp. one's breast or head through grief, just like Lat. plangere, κόπτεσθαι κεφαλῇ Il. 22. 33, μέτωπα Hdt. 6. 58; cf. 2. 61: hence also κόπτεσθαι τινα to mourn for, bewail any one, Lat. plangere aliquem, Eur. Tro. 623, Ar. Lys. 396, cf. τύπτω II: hence, κομμός, κομητός. (With Root ΚΟΗ-, cf. French couper, our cut, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 140.)

κοπήδων, es, (κόπος, εἶδος) wearying, πνετοί Hipp.: causing pain, Alex. Pythag. 1.

κόπως, eas, ἡ (κοπή) weariness, faintness, LXX.

κορκενομαί, = κοράττω, Hesych.

κοράκεις, εἰς, ὁ, a kind of fish, prob. = κορακίνος, Hesych.

κοράκιος, ου, ὁ (κοράξ) like a raven or crow, κ. καλοῖς, a raven-daw, Arist. H. A.

κοράκινδιον, τό, Dim. from κορακίνος, Pherecr. Epil. 2.

κορακίνος, ἡ, ιων, (κοράξ) of or like a raven, raven-black, Vitruv. [ἄ]

κορακίνος, ὁ, (κοράξ) a young raven, Ar. Eq. 1053. II. a fish, Epich., etc., ap. Ath. 308, sq.; esp. found in the Nile, Strab., and Plin.; acc. to Opp., so called from its black color.

κορακίον, τό, Dim. from κοράξ. II. a plant, elsewhere. ἑπεδ-κίον, Arist. Mirab. [ἄ]

κορακιοειδής, es, (κοράξ, εἶδος) like a raven, of raven kind, Arist. H. A.: so too κορακώδης, es, Id. Gen. An.

κοραλλίζω, f. ἴω, to be coral red: from κοράλλιον, τό, Diosc., Ep. and Ion. κουράλιον Dion. P., Sicil. κωράλιον, coral, es, red coral. Hence

κοραλλιοπλάστῃς, ου, ὁ, (πλάσσω) one who makes small images of coral.

κοράξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a raven or crow, first in Theogn. 833, Pind. O. 2. 157, Hdt. 4. 15. Proverb., λευκοί κοράκες, like 'black swans'; Anth.: πάντα τὰδ' ἐν κοράκεισι καὶ ἐν φοβῶρ Theogn. l. c.: so too esp. in imprecations, ἐς κοράκας go and be hanged! Ar. Vesp. 982; βάλλ' ἐς κοράκας hang him! hang it! Ib. 133, cf. 123, Vesp. 51; so ἀπόφ' ἐς κ. Pac. 1221; οὐκ ἐς κ. ἐρίσ-σ' Ib. 500; ἐς, not εἰς, is always used in these phrases; cf. ἀποφθεῖρα, μακαρία. This phrase is usu. compared to the Lat. ab in crucem malum et pascere corvos, yet prob. refers not so much to the gallows, as to being left unburied, the greatest dishonor among the Greeks, cf. Il. 1. 4, etc. II. any thing hooked or pointed like a raven's beak, as 1. an engine for grappling ships, described at length by Polyb. 1. 22. 2. a hooked handle of a door, like κοράνη, Anth. 3. an instrument of torture, Luc. 4. a cock's bill, Hesych. (Akin no doubt to the onomatop. words κράξω, κράξω, our croak, Sanscr. krū, cf. Lat. corvus, cornix, grac-ulus, Germ. krähe, our crow, etc.: the Root also involves the notion of curved, cf. κοράνη, κορώνις, Lat. curvus (corvus), cornu, etc.)

κοράξος, ἡ, ὄν, like a raven, raven-black, Plut.

κοραξός or κοραξός, ὁ, an unknown fish.

κορασιδιον, τό, = sq., Arr. Epict.

κοράσιον, τό, Dim. from κόρη, a little girl, maiden, a word only used in familiar discourse, like κορίδιον, except in later Greek, as LXX, N. T., etc., Lob. Phryn. 74. [ἄ, Plat. Epigr. 30.] Hence

κορασιώδης, es, (εἶδος) of or like a little girl, girlish, Plut.

κοράττω, to implore incessantly, Hesych., who also has κορα-κείμαι. (Prob. from the ceaseless croaking of ravens.)

κοράνα, ἡ, a barbarism for κόρη, Ar. Av. 1678.

κορδακίζω, f. ἴω, to dance the κορδαξ.

κορδακικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, like the dances κορδαξ, hence of

metrical sound, tripping, running, κορδαξ Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4, cf. Cicero Brut. 56. § 188.

κορδακισμός, τό, = sq. [ἄ]

κορδακισμός, ὁ, the dancing of the κορδαξ, Dem. 23. 13, Nicophon Inscr. 5.

κορδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the cordax, a dance strictly belonging to the old comedy, κορδακα ἐλκύσαι to dance it, Ar. Nub. 540; its motions were unseemly and indecent, and to dance it off the stage was considered a sign of drunkenness or total immorality, Dem. 23. 13, Theophr. Char. 7 (6). 1, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. l. c., Müller Eumen. 923.

κορδίνημα, τό, = σκορδίνωμα.

κορδύβαλλιδες πῆδον, τό, Luc. Tragor. 223, is said to be for κορδύβαλλιδες (κορδύλη, βάλλω), a beaten floor.

κορδύλη, ἡ, a club, cudgel: also like τύλη, a bump, swelling, Lat. tuber, tumor. II. a covering for the head, head-dress, in Cyprian: hence prob. ἐγκορδύλιμνος wrapped or rolled up, Ar. Nub. 10. III. = σκορδύλη, Strab.

κορδύλος, ὁ, = σκορδύλος, a water-lizard, Arist. H. A. [ὑ]

κορέει, Ion. for κορέι, 3 sing. fut. Att. of κορύνωμι for κορέσει, Il. 8. 379., 17. 241, cf. 13. 831.

κορεία, ἡ, (κορύνωμι) satiety.

κορεία, ἡ, (κορέα) a sweeping, brushing, cleaning, wiping.

κορεία, ἡ, (κόρη, κορδομαι) maidenhood, Lat. virginitas, Anth., and Lyc.

κορέως, εἰα, εἰον, (κόρη) of, belonging to a maiden: hence II. τὰ Κόρεα, sub. ἑρῶ, the festival of Cora (Proserpine), Hesych.

2. τό K. her temple, Inscr.

κορύνωμι, lengthd. from Root ΚΟΡ-, which appears in κόρος: fut. κορέσω, Ion. κορέω II.: aor. ἐκόρεσα, med. ἐκορυσάμην, pass. ἐκορήσθην: perf. pass. κεκορυσάμην, Ion. κεκορήμαι Od.: part. perf. act. with pass. signf., κεκορήσας, ὅσος Od. 18. 372.

To sate, satisfy, fill one with a thing, c. dat. rei, κορέει κῶνας ἡδ' οἰωνοῖς θυμῷ καὶ σάρκεσσι Il. 13. 831; also c. gen. rei, Soph. Phil. 1156. Pass. and Med., to be sated or glutted with a thing, have one's fill of a thing, c. gen., as οἶνον, ἐβώδης, σίτου, δαντὸς etc., Hom.: metaph., φυλόδοτος κορυσάσθαι Il. 13. 635; κεκορήμην ἀέθλων Od. 23. 350; more freq. c. part., κλειούσα κορυσάσθαι, i. e. she had her fill of weeping, Od. 4. 541; and so, κλειών ἐκορήσθην and κορυσάσθαι κλειώντες Od. 20. 59, Il. 22. 427, etc.; so too, ἐκορυσάσθαι χεῖρας τάνων Il. 11. 87; οἷον κεκορήσθαι ἐλμύνω Il. 18. 287: rare in Pass. c. dat. rei, ὕβρι κεκορυσάμενος Hdt. 3. 80, μολεῖ Ar. Rh. Mostly poet.

κορυσκω, poet. for κορύνωμι, Nicf., cf. κορυσκω.

κορυστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κορύνωμι) sated: to be sated.

κόρευμα, τό, = κορεία, Ar. Vt. 178, in plur.: from κορύνωμι, fut. κορυσθήσομαι, as Pass., (κόρη), to be a maid, grow up to maidenhood, Eur. Alc. 312. II. to be de-

flowered, cf. Butt. Schol. Od. 11. 289; but διακορυσθῆμαι is more usu.

ΚΟΡΕΩ f. ἴω, to sweep, brush, clean, δῶμα Od. 20. 149, τὴν αἰλὴν Eupol. Kol. 9: κ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα to sweep Greece clean, empty her of people, Ar. Pac. 59. (Hence κόρος (c), αἰγκο-ρεῖς, νεκρόρος, σηκοκόρος, but there is no root ΚΟ'ΡΩ: cf. Lat. colo, euro.)

κόρη, Ion. fut. of κορύνωμι: the pres. κορέω is very dubl.

κόρη, ἡ (not κόρα, even in Att.); Ion. κοῦρη, as always in Hom.: in the Att. form first in the susp. line, h. Hom. Cer. 439; Dor. κόρα Theoc. 6. 36:—fem. from κόρος, κοῦρος, u maiden, maid, girl, Lat. puella, freq. in Hom., etc.; later also of unmarried females in general, as of the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 68, the Fates, Plat. Rep. 617 D, etc.: and sometimes of a newly-married woman, young wife, like Lat. puella, as of Briseis, Il. 1. 98, cf. Schif. Soph. Tr. 1221, and παρθένος.

2. metaph. of newly launched ships, Lyc. 24.

3. with the gen. of a pr. name added, a daughter, Νόμφα κοῦρα Διός Il. 6. 420, etc., cf. θυγάτηρ.

II. a puppet, doll, Lat. pupa, pupa. Phaedr. 230 B.

III. the pupil of the eye, Lat. pupa, pupilla, pupilla, because a little image appears therein, Soph. Fr. 634, and freq. in Eur.:—the change of signf. in γλῶσση is exactly the converse of this.

IV. a long sleeve reaching over the hand, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 8, cf. Cyr. 8. 3, 10, 13.

V. the Attic drachma, because it bore a head of Athena, Poll. 9. 74.

VI.

5 B

[737]

κόρη was the proper Greek word for *Karpatides*, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst §. 279.

B. *Κόρη*, Ion. *Κούρη*, ἡ, the name under which Persephone (Proserpine) was worshipped in Attica, the Daughter, viz. of Demeter, hence τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ Hdt. 8. 65, *Κόρη Δήμητρος* Eur. Alc. 858, Supp. 34; but in Att. usu. *Κόρη* alone, as Ar. Vesp. 1438, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6.

κόρη, ἡ, (κορέννυμι) *satiety, surfeit*, acc. to Stallb. Plat. Rep. 404 D, but dub.

κόρηθρον, τό, (κορέω) *a besom, broom*, Luc., cf. also *κόςος* (c). *κόρημα*, τό, (κορέω) *sweepings, refuse*, Ar. Fr. 408. II. *a broom, besom*, Ar. Pac. 59, Eupol. Κολ. 9.

κορύβλη, ἡ, = *κόρυς*.

κορύβιλος, ὁ, (κόρυς) *a bird with a crest*, also *βασιλίσκος*.

κορύβνυς = *κορύβω*, Hes. Th. 853. [ῥ]

κορύβης, vos, ἡ, like *κόρυς*, *a rising, heap*: in Theocr. 10. 47, *κορύβης ἄ τομά* the swathe of mown grass or corn.

κορύβω or *-ώνω*, (κόρυς) *to lift up, raise*, hence metaph. *Ζεὺς κορύβων ἐν δύνω* he raised high his wrath, Hes. Th. 853.

Pass., κύμα κορύβεται the wave *rears high, rears its crest*, Il. 9. 7. [ῥω, ὤω]

κορίαννον, τό, also *κορίαννον*, *coriander*, the plant or seed, esp. in plur., Anacr. 138, Ar. Eq. 676. [*κορίαννον* is used as trisyll. in Ar. l. c.]

κορίδιον, τό, Dim. from *κόρη*, v. sub *κόρειον*.

κορίζομαι, ἡ, ἰσμαι, (κόρη, *κόριον*) Dep. med., *to do like a little girl*, i. e. *to fondle, caress, coax*, Ar. Nub. 68: in this signif. *ὑποκορίζομαι* is more freq.: cf. also *κουρίζω*.

κορίκιος, ἡ, ὄν, (κόρη) = *παρθενικός*. Adv. *-κώς*, *like a girl, girlishly*, Philo.

Κορινθιάζομαι, f. ἰσμαι, Dep. med., *to practise whoredom* because Corinth was famous for its courtesans, Ar. Fr. 133.

Κορίνθιος, ἰα, ἰον, *Corinthian*, Hdt., etc.: also *Κορινθιάκος*, ἡ, ὄν, Xen.; and as pecul. fem., *Κορινθιάς*, ἰδος, ἡ.

Κορινθογενής, ἑς, (Κορίνθος, *ἔργα) *of Corinthian workmanship*, of Corinthian brass, Strab.

Κόρινθος, ἡ, *Corinth*, the city and country, first in Il., ἀφνειὸς K. Il. 2. 570: so, εὐδαίμων K. Hdt. 3. 52: proverb, *Διὸς Κόρινθος*, of frequent repetition, first in Pind. N. 7. 155, cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 442, Eccl. 823: hence II. Adv. *Κορινθόθεν*, at Corinth, Il. 13. 664.

κοριεῖδης, ἑς, (κόρη, εἶδος) *like a girl*, dub. l. Epich. p. 27.

2. (κόριον) *like coriander*, Diosc.

κόριον, τό, Dim. from *κόρη*, *a little girl*, Theocr. 11. 60: Dor. *κῆριον*, τό, Ar. Ach. 731.

κόριον, τό, like *κορίαννον*, *coriander*, Dion., and Nic.

ΚΟΡΙΪΣ, ἰος, Att. *ews*, ὁ, *a bug*, plur. *oi kōpeis* Ar. Nub. 634: later *Al. John's kōpis*, gen. *idos*, Lob. Phryn. 308. II. *a kind of St. John's wort*, Diosc.

κορίσκω, ἡ, Dim. from *κόρη*, Plat. (Com.) Lac. 1. 12.

κορίσκιον, τό, Dim. from *κόρη*.

κορίσκω, dub. for *κορέσκω*, Hipp.

κορίωνος, ἑς, (κόριον, εἶδος) *like a girl*.

κόρυκος, ὁ, also *κόρυχος*, *a vegetable growing wild in the Peloponnese*, said to be a kind of *pimpernel*, Ar. Vesp. 239.

κορυγγέω, ἡ, ἴσω, like *βορβορύω*, *to rumble*, of the hollow noise made by the bowels when empty, cf. *διακορυγγέω*. Hence *κορυγγή*, ἡ, the rumbling of the empty bowels: in gen. *any hollow noise, din, tumult*, Aesch. Theb. 345, Ar. Pac. 991, in plur.; and in sing., Ar. Lys. 491.

κορυγγυῖος, ὁ, = *foreg*, Luc.

κόρυμα, τό, = *κούριμ*, q. v.

κορύμαζω, fut. *ῶσα*, (κορύμω) *to cut into logs or pieces*, Dion. H. *κορύμαδον*, Adv. (κορύμω) *like logs*, Heliod.

κορύμω, ὁ, (κεῖρω) *the trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off)*, Od. 23. 196, Eur. Hec. 575, etc.: *a log*, Hdt. 7. 36: κ. *ναυτικόν*, i. e. *oars*, Eur. Hel. 1601. (The Ael. form *κορύμω* connects it with Lat. *corpus*, i. e. *truncus corporis*.)

Κορυπτιών, *αυος*, ὁ, epith. of Hercules, *scarer of locusts*, Strab.: from

κórωνψ or *κórωνψος*, *otos*, ὁ, *a kind of locust*, usu. *πάρωνψ*.

κόρυφος, *ον*, (κόρη, οἶφω) *defiling maidens*.

κοροκίσμιον, τό, (κόσμος) *a girl's toy or ornament*, A. B.

κοροκάτος, *ον* or *α*, ὁ, = *κοροκάτος*, Dio C.

κοροπλάτης, *ον*, Att. form for sq., Isocr. 310 B, and name of a play by Antiphanes.

κοροπλάστης, *ον*, ὁ, (κόρη, πλάσσω) *a modeller of little images, image-maker*.

ΚΟΡΟΣ, *ον*, ὁ, (cf. *κορέννυμι*) *a being or becoming satisfied, one's fill, satiety*, Lat. *satiatus*, κ. *φυλόπιδος*, γόνυ Il. 19. 221, Od. 4. 103; πάντων κ. ἐστὶ one may have enough of every thing, Il. 13. 636; 80, κ. ἔχειν τινός to have enough of a thing, Eur. Alc. 185, Phoen. 1751; ἐς κ. λέγει τινός Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E: hence freq. in bad sense, *satiety, surfeit*, freq. joined with ὕβρις by the Poets, sometimes as producing, some times as produced by it, τίςτοι τοι κόρος ὕβριν Theogn. 153, ὕβριν κόρον μάτερα Pind. O. 13. 12, κόρον ὕβριος ὕναι Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77, cf. Donaldson New Cratyl. p. 413: hence II. *insolence, petulance*, Pind., and Trag.; πρὸς κόρον insolently, Aesch. Ag. 382.

κόρος, *ον*, ὁ, Ion. *κοῖρος*, as always in Hom.; Dor. *κῶρος*, *a boy, lad, youth*, oft. in Hom.; from early childhood (may even before birth, Il. 6. 59), up to the military age; hence Il. 9. 86, 12. 106, and elsewhere, *κοῖροι* are the soldiers, so too *κοῖροι Ἀχαιῶν* Il.; still more freq. in Hom. the servants waiting at sacrifices and feasts, like the Lat. *pueri*: at Sparta the *ἱππεῖς* were called *κοῖροι*, as the Roman *equites* were *pueri*, Rubnk. Tim.

2. with genit. of prop. names, *a son*, Hom., cf. fem. *κόρη*.

II. *a shoot, sprout, scion of a tree*, like *μίσχος*, Lysipp. Incert. 3: hence perch. *a broom of young twigs*, Hesych., (though this may be derived from *κορέω*).

(*Yong* referred to *κεῖρω*, and so strictly one who is just beginning to shave, or one who cuts his hair on arriving at the age of youth.)

κόρος, ὁ, the Hebrew *cor*, a measure containing, acc. to Joseph., six Attic medimni, N. T.

κόρη, new Att. for *κόρη*.

κορείον, τό, also *κόρεον* Nic., or *κόρσιον*, = *κόρη*.

κόρη, ἡ, in new Att. *κόρη*, Dor. *κόρρα*, *the side of the forehead, temple*, and in plur. *temples*, Il. 4. 502, 5. 584: ἐπὶ κόρης πατάσσει to slap in the face, Dem. 562. 9, cf. *κόρυλλος*; so too, πῦρ ἐπὶ κόρρας ἤλασα Theocr. 14. 34; also, κατὰ κόρης πατεῖν Luc.

II. *the hair on the temples, the side-hair*, which first turns grey, Aesch. Cho. 282.

III. poet. *the head*, Nic. (Akin to *κεφα*, q. v., etc.; prob. also to *κρόταφος*).

κόρης, *ον*, ὁ, (κεῖρω) *one who cuts his hair, wears it short*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 A.

κόρσιον, τό, (κόρη) *the bulbous root of the Egyptian lotus*, Theophr.: also *κόρεον*, Diod.; and *κορσίτιον*, Hesych.

κορσώ, (κόρη) *to shear, shave the head*. Hence

κορσωτεύς, *ἔως*, ὁ, *a shaver, barber*, Ath.

κορσωτήρ, ἦρος, ἡ, = *foreg*. Hence

κορσωτήριον, ὁ, *a barber's shop*, Ath.

Κορβάντειος, *α*, *ον*, (Κορύβας) *Corybantian*, Dion. P.: τό Κ. *a temple of the Corybantes*, Strab.

Κορβαντιασμός, ὁ, *the Corybantic frenzy*, Dion. H.: from

Κορβαντία, f. *ῶσα*, *to celebrate the rites of the Corybantes*: hence to be or become a *Corybas*, be filled with *Corybantio* frenzy, Ar. Vesp. 8, Plat. Symp. 215 E, Ion 534 A, etc.

Κορβαντιζέω, f. *ἴσω*, *to purify or consecrate by Corybantio rites*, Ar. Vesp. 119.

Κορβαντικῆ, ἡ, ὄν, *Corybantio*, Plut.

Κορβαντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of *Κορύβας*, Nonn.

Κορβαντιζόμενος, ὁ, (Κορβαντίς) *initiation among the Corybantes*. II. *purification by their rites*.

Κορβαντιζός, *ες*, (εἶδος) *Corybant-like, wild, frantic*, Luc.

Κορύβας, *αυτος*, ὁ, *a Corybant, priest of Rhea or Cybele in Phrygia*, usu. in plur., *oi Κορύβαντες*, associated with the *Κοῦρρες* and *Τελχίγες* by Strabo: since their rites were accompanied by wild music, dancing, etc., hence *Κορύβας* was taken to be a *frantic*, esp. *a drunken person*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 377 B.

Fem. *Κορβαντίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, Nonn. (Acc. to some, like *Κοῦρρες* from *κόρος*, *κοῖρος*, others from *κόρυς*, from which Eur. Bacch. 123, calls them *τρικρόρυβες*.) For a full account, v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1135 sq. [ῥ]

κορυδαλλή, ἡ, = *αλλίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, = *αλλός*, ὁ and ἡ, = *sq*.

κόρυδος, ὁ, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 31, and *κορύδω*, ἡ, Ar. Av.

472. (*korús*) the crested or tufted lark, Lat. *alauda cristata*: we have also the forms κορυδάλλη, ἡ, Epich. p. 3, κορυδάλλis, κορυδάλλος Theocr. 7. 23, 1. 50. 5; not so well written with a single λ, cf. Lob. Phryn. 338.

κόρυζα, ἡ, an illness arising from cold in the head (κόρη, *korús*), hence a running at the nose, defluzion, Lat. *pituita*, Hipp., cf. κατάρροος; and, from its deadening effect on the faculties, hence II. metaph. drivelling, stupidity, like Lat. *pituita*, Luc., cf. Casaub. Pers. 2. 57, v. Βλένω, Βλένος. Hence κορυζάω, f. ἴσω, to have a cold or catarrh, Plat. Rep. 343 A.

II. metaph. to drible, be dull-witted, Polyb. κορυβίζω, ἴκος, (κόρυς, ἰσάω) helmet-shaking, i. e. with waving plume, πολέμαστος II. 20. 38. [ā] κορυθαίολος, ον, not κορυθαίολος Heyne II. 18. 21, (κόρυς, αἰόλλω) moving the helmet quickly, i. e. with glancing helm, figur. in II. as epith. of Hector, as an active restless warrior; once only of Ares, 22. 132.

κορύθιον, τό, Dim. from κόρυς. [v] κόρυθος, ὁ, (κόρυς) a crested τροχίλος, ap. Hesych., cf. κορυδός. κορυμβός, ἄδος, ἡ, (κόρυς) a string running round a net to draw it up like a purse, ap. Hesych. κορυμβῆ, ἡ, cf. κορυμβός II. κορυμβήρα, ἡ, and in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C—βηλός, ὁ,=sq. κορυμβίας, ον, ὁ, (κορυμβός) ivy, from its clustered flowers and fruit, Theophr.

κορυμβοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like the peaked stern of a ship, Diosc. κορυμβός, with heterog. plur. τὰ κορυμβία, as well as the regul. form of κόρυμβος, (κόρυς, κορυφή)—the uppermost point, head, top, peak, as of a mountain, Hdt. 7. 218, Aesch. Pers. 659.—in Hom. only once, ἔκρα κορυμβά νηῶν II. 9. 241, the high curved prows of ships, much like ἀπλαστα, Lat. *aplustria*, cf. Hesych., and Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 417: they were used, adorned with figures, from which each ship took its name, cf. κορώνη.

II. =κρωβύλος, at least κορύμβη is so used, Asius 2. 6. III. the cluster, bunch of the ivy flower or fruit: in gen. a cluster, bunch of fruit or flowers, Mosch. 3. 4. Hence κορυμβοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) cluster-bearing, κισσός Long. κορυμβόω, to make into a κορυμβός.

κορυμβώδης, ἑς,=κορυμβοειδής, Diosc. κορυμβώ, fut. ὄω, (κορώνη II) to put forth club-like sprouts or buds, Theophr. [v, except in late authors.]

κορίνη, ἡ, (κόρυς) a club, esp. shod with iron for fighting, a pike, κ. σιδηρεῖη II. 7. 141, 143, ξύλον κορίνα Hdt. i. 59: also a shepherd's staff, Theocr. 7. 19. Cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

II. in plants a club-like bud or shoot, Theophr. III. =πόσθη, Nic. [v, except in Eur. Supp. 715, and late Poets, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 289.]

κορίνησις, ἑως, ἡ, (κορνάω) the putting forth of clubbed sprouts or buds, Theophr.

κορίνητης, ον, ὁ, (κορνάω) a club-bearer, one who fights with a club or mace, II. 7. 9, 138.

κορύνηφόρος, ον, (φέρω) club-bearing: οἱ κ. club-bearers, the body-guard of Peisistratus, instead of the usual δορυφόροι, Hdt. i. 59, Plat. Solon 30. II. the peasants of Sicily, also called κατωνακόφοροι, Poll. 3. 83, cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. i. p. 424.

κορνάω, =κορνάω, hence, κορνιδόνα πτένηκα sprouting leaves, Hes. Sc. 289, ubi al. κορνιδόντα, al. κορνιδιώντα. κορνιδέω, ἑσσω, ε, (κορώνη) club-like, v. foreg.

κορνιότης, ον, ὁ, dub. I. for κορνιότης, q. v. κορνιδέω, ἑς, (κορώνη, εἶδος)=κορνιδέω, Theophr.

κορνιτῆς, f. ὄσω,=κορνιτῶ.

κορνιτῆλος, ὁ, one that butts with the head, Theocr. 5. 147, ubi al. κορνιτῆλος [i]: from

κορνίτω, f. ψω, like κυρίσω (which is a v. l. in I. c.), to butt with the head, Theocr. 3. 5. (Akin to κορίσω): from κορύς, ἑως, ἡ: acc. κορύβα and κόριν, both in Hom.—a helmet, helm, oft. in Hom. (esp. in II.) and usu. of brass, χαλκήτης, χαλκήρης, and so distinguished from the leathern κυνέη (but this does not always hold good, cf. sub κυνέη); with check-pieces, χαλκοπάγροι; usu. also with a crest of horse-hair, λόφος, hence ἱπποκρινός, ἱπποκρινός, ἱπποδάσεια, and sometimes adorned with φάλοι, cf. φάλος, ἀμφίφαλος, τετράφαλος. II. the head, Eur. Bacch. 1185. III.—its derivative κόρυδος, κορυδαλός,

the crested lark. (Akin no doubt to κόρα, κέρας, Lat. cornu, etc.) Hence

κορίσσω, fut. κορήξω: aor. med. ἐκορυσσάμην, in Hipp. ἐκορυσάμην, part. κορυσσάμενος II. 19. 397: perf. pass. κεκόρυνθαι, part. κεκορυνθέντος, oft. in Hom. Strictly, to helm, furnish with a helmet, hence, I. in gen. to fit out, equip, πόλεμον II. 2. 273, κλόνον ἀνδρῶν Hes. Sc. 148, μάχην 198.—Hom. mostly uses the Pass. and Med. to equip, arm oneself, be equipped: hence also to do battle, fight; also, more fully, τεύχεσι or χαλκῇ κορυσσέσθαι; most freq. in part. perf., χαλκῇ κεκορυνθέντος: in II. also of things, δοῦρε κεκορυνθέντα χαλκῇ headed with brass, II. 3. 18, 11. 43; so without χαλκῇ, II. 16. 802.

2. in gen. to furnish, provide, βίον, ἔργον κορύνειν Pind. P. 8. 106, i. 8. 115. II. to make crested, raise to a head, κύμα ῥόοιο to make it swell, II. 21. 306; (and so πόλεμον, κλόνον and μάχην κορύνειν might be understood.) Pass. to rise up, crest itself, come to a head, κύμα κορυσσεται II. 4. 424, cf. κορύβω, κορύβω.

III. to raise the head threateningly, to butt with the horns, Hipp., esp. in Att. in form κορύττω. (Akin to κυρίσω, κορίττω, cf. Lat. *corusco*.) Hence κορυστής, οὐ, ὁ, a helmeted man: hence an armed warrior, man-at-arms, II.; usu. ἄνηρ κορυστής II. 4. 457, 8. 256, cf. ἱπποκορυστής and χαλκοκορυστής.

κορυστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κορίσσω II) raised up, heaped up, esp. of full measure, Böckh Inscr. i. p. 165, opp. to ψηκτός.

κορυτῆλος, ὁ, v. κορυτῆλος. [i] κορυψαγένης, ἑς, (κορυφή, *γένη) head-born, sprung from the head, epith. of Athena, Plut.

κορυφαία, ἡ, (κορυφή) the head-stall of a bridle, Xen. Eq. 3. 2. κορυφαίων, τό, the upper rim of a hunting-net, strictly neut. from sq., Xen. Cyn. 10. 2.

κορυφαίος, αἰα, αἰών, (κορυφή) standing at the highest point or head, at the top; ὁ κ. the head man, leader, chief, Hdt. 3. 82, 159.—esp. in the Att. Drama the leader of the chorus, Dem. 533. 25, cf. Ar. Plut. 953.

II. epith. of Zeus, the Roman *Jupiter Capitolinus*, Paus. 2. 4. 5.—in Plat., Luc., etc., we have a Superl. κορυφαϊότατος, Lob. Phryn. 60.

κορυφός, ἄδος, ἡ, the edge of the navel, Hipp. ap. Gal., dub. κορυφή, ἡ, (κόρυς) the head, top, highest point: hence

1. the crown, top of the head of a horse, II. 8. 83; of a man, h. Hom. Ar. 309, Hdt. 4. 187, and Att. 2. in Hom. mostly the top or peak of a mountain, usu. ὄρεος κορυφή or κορυφαί, or with a pr. n., Ὀλύμπιον, Πηλίου, Ἰδῆος κ.; so too in Pind., Hdt., and Att.; cf. κόρηνον.

3. the vertex of a triangle, Polyb. 4. metaph. the chief or highest point, end, Lat. *summa*, λόγων Pind. O. 7. 125, cf. Plat. Crat. 415 A; the highest excellence, the choicest, δέστω, κτέανον etc.; but, λόγων κ. in Pind. O. 7. 125 seems to be their true sense, cf. κορυφαί μῶνον Emped. 32: τῆρ κ. ἐπιτίθεσθαι to put the finishing touch to a thing, Plut., cf. κολοφών.

κορυφιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=sq. κορυφιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a fillet or diadem, esp. as a woman's head-dress; also the border of the cap, cf. κεκρύφαλος. II. prob.,=κορυφαία.

κορύφος, ὁ, a small bird.

κορυφώω, f. ὄσω, (κορυφή) to bring to a head, make peaked. Pass., κύμα κορυφούται rises to a crest, II. 4. 426: metaph., τὸ ἑσχατον κορυφούται βασιλεῖος kings are on the highest pinnacle, Pind. O. 1. 182.

II. to sum up, bring under one head, Anth. to bring to an end, finish, Plut.

κορυφώδης, ἑς, (κορυφή, εἶδος) peaked, pointed, Hipp. κορυφώσις, ἑως, ἡ, (κορυφώω) a bringing to a point. II. a summing up, bringing under one head. [v]

κόρχηρος, ὁ,=κόρκηρος, Nic.

κορωναία, ἡ, Comic word in Anth., an old woman, as old as a crow (900 years) and Hecuba; cf. τετρακόρητος. [ā] κορώνεως, ω, ἡ, συκῇ κ. a fig of a raven-gray color, Ar. Pac. 628: from

κορώνη, ἡ, (καρώνος) in Od. 12. 418, 14. 308, etc., τανύγωνστος κ., a kind of sea-fowl, sea-crow, cf. Ovid. *spatiosus guttura mergus*; in Od. 5. 66, called expressly κ. εἰνάλια. 2. a crow, Lat. *cornix*, Hes. Op. 745, Archil. 44, etc. II. any thing hooked or curved, like a crow's bill: esp. 1. the handle on a door, by

which it was shut, Od. I. 441, γ. 90, 21. 46, sometimes of silver, sometimes gilded: later also, like *κόραξ*, a *knocker*. 2. *the tip of a bow*, on which the bow-string was hooked, usu. of metal, *χρυσὴν* Il. 4. 111, cf. Od. 21. 138, 165. 3. *the curved stern of a ship*, esp. the *crown, ornamental top of it*, Arat., cf. *κορώνις*. 4. *the tip of the plough-beam*, upon which the yoke is hooked or tied; cf. *ιστοβοεὺς* II. 5. *the apophysis of a bone*, to which the tendon is fixed, Hipp. 6. in gen. *the end, tip, point of a thing*, Artemid. (Cf. *κόραξ* fin.)

κορώνιας, ου, δ, Ion. —ης, ἴππος κ. a high-crested, spirited steed, prob. I. for *κορώνητης* in Simon. 220.

κορωνιάω, ἰ. άω, (κορώνη II) to form a *κορώνη*, to bend, curve, *κορωνιάωτα πρὸς ἄλῃα* bend, leaves, v. I. in Hes. Sc. 289, for *κορωνιάωτα*: of a horse, to arch the neck, go proudly, Anth. (Akin to *κορίσσω*, *κορίπτα*, *κορυπταίω*, *κορινιάω*.)

κορωνίδεω, έωσ, δ, (κορώνη) a young crow, like *ἀπιδονίδεω*, *λαγιδίω*, etc., Cratin. Pyl. 10.

κορωνίζω, ἰ. άω, i. e. τῇ κορώνῃ ἀγείρω, to gather, collect with or for the crow, said of strollers who went about with a crow singing begging songs (*ἐπεισιδῶναι*); these were called *κορωνισταί* and we have a specimen of their *κορωνίσματα* in Ath. 359, sq. cf. *χειλιδονίζω*, and v. Fauriel, Chants de la Grèce Moderne, I. p. 61.

κορώνιος, ου, (κορώνης) with crumpled horns.

κορώνις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κορώνος, κορώνη) as Adj., crooked-beaked, hence in gen. *crooked, curved, bent*, in Hom. always of ships, *παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσσι*, from the outline of the prow and stern, esp. the latter, cf. *κορώνη* II. 3.

2. of *king, with crumpled horns*, Theoc. 25. 151, like *ἐλῆξ*. II. as Subst., any thing curved, bent: esp. 1. a wreath or garland, Lat. *corona*, Stesich. 46.

2. a curved line or stroke, flourish with the pen at the end of a book or chapter, scene of a play, etc., Martial, Plut.: hence in gen. *the extreme, top of a thing*, Heliod.: *the end, completion*, ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτῇ *κορωνιά* Luc., cf. *κορυφή* 3, and *κοροφάν*. 3. in Gramm. the mark of crasis or apostrophe (') was called *κορώνις*, as in *πὸ νόμου, θοιμάτιον, δῆμος* etc.

4. in Architecture, the topmost member of a building, our cornice.

κορωνίσμα, ατος, τό, and *κορωνιστής*, οὔ, δ, v. sub *κορωνίζω*. *κορωνοβόλος*, ου, (κορώνη, βάλλω) shooting arrows: τὸ κ. a sling or other piece for crow-shooting, etc., Anth.

κορωνοπόδιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

κορωνόπους, ποδός, δ, (κορώνη, πούς) *crow-foot*, acc. to Sprengel, *Plantago Coronopus* or *Buck's-horn Plantain*, Theophr.

κορωνός, ὅς, ὅν, curved, bent, esp. with crumpled horns, βοῦς Archil. Fr. 40, cf. *κορωνῆς* I. 2, and *ἐλῆξ*: but the E. M. explains it by γαυρός, ψαλγῆχην, cf. *κορωνιά* II. Hence *κορωνίς*, *κορώνη*, cf. *κόραξ* fin.

κοσκινεύω, (κόσκινον) to sift, Democ. ap. Sext. Emp.

κοσκινίδων, Adv., like, as in a sieve, Luc.

κοσκινίζω, ἰ. άω, = *κοσκινεύω*, Diosc.

κοσκίνιον, τό, Dim. from *κόσκινον*, Ath. [Υ]

κοσκινόγυρος, ὅς, = *τηλία*.

κοσκινούεις, ές, (έλδος) like a sieve.

κοσκινόμαντεια, and —τις, ἡ, divination by the sieve: from *κοσκινόμαντις*, ιος, Att. εως, δ, and ἡ, a diviner by a sieve, Philippid. ap. Poll. 7. 188, Theoc. 3. 31.

κόσκιον, τό, a sieve, Ar. Nub. 373, Plat. Rep. 363 D.

κοσκινοποιός, ου, (ποιέω) making sieves, Philyl. Pol. 5.

κοσκινοπώλης, ου, δ, a dealer in sieves, Nicoph. Cheir. 1.

κοσκινάμτια, ου, τό, parings, shreds of leather: in Ar. Eq. 49, metaph. of the scraps of flattery of the tanner Cleon. (Lennep derives it from *σκόλλω*: the Lat. *cusculum*, *quisquilium*, *quisquillae*, seems to have the same origin.)

κοσμάδος, ὅς, (κόσμος, ἡγέομαι) Ruler of the world, Creuz. Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 171.

κοσμήριον, τό, Dim. from *κόσμος*, a small ornament, Ath.

κοσμεύω, ἰ. άω, (κόσμος) to order, arrange, Hom.: as always in II.) to set an army in array, marshal it: and so in Od., of the chase, διὰ δὲ τριῶν *κοσμηθέντες* Od. 9. 157: *κοσμήσαι ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας* II. 2. 554: also in Med., *κοσμησάμενος πολίτας* having arrayed his men, II. 2. 806: but *δρῶν κοσμεῖν* to arrange, prepare a repast, Od. 7. 13; 80, κ.

δοιῶν h. Hom. 6. 59, *ἔργα* Hes. Op. 304. II. to order, rule, govern, Hdt. 1. 59, Soph. Aj. 1103; hence, τὰ *κοσμοῦμενα* commands, laws, Id. Ant. 677. 2. in Crete, to be *Cosmos*, rule as such (v. *κόσμος* IV), Arist. Pol.

III. to deck, adorn, dress, esp. of women, h. Hom. Ven. 65, h. Hom. 5. 11, 12, Hes. Op. 72, Th. 573; *καποπαλῖ* Id. 4. 180; and so often Med., *κοσμεῖσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς* to adorn their heads, Id. 7. 209: hence

2. of persons, to adorn, be an honor to, πόλιν Theogn. 941, cf. Eur. Mel. 4, Thuc. 2. 42.

IV. in Pass. to be assigned or ascribed to, belong to, just like *τελέειν εἰς*., ἐς Πέρσας *ἐεκοσμεῖσθαι* Hdt. 6. 41, cf. 3. 91.

κοσμηθεῖν, for *ἐκοσμήθησαν*, Acol. 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from *κοσμεύω*, II. 3. 1.

κοσμημα, ατος, τό, an ornament, decoration, esp. in dress, Plat. Legg. 956 A.

κοσμήσις, έως, ἡ, an ordering, adorning, Plat. Gorg. 504 D, Criti. 117 B.

κοσμητήρ, ἡ, fem. from sq.: esp. a female magistrate at Ephesus, Inscr.

κοσμητήρ, ἦρος, δ, = sq., Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 22.

κοσμητής, οὔ, δ, (κοσμεύω) an orderer, arranger, esp. of an army, Aeschin. 80. 24. 2. an adorner, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2.

3. a governor: esp. at Athens, a magistrate in charge of the *Gymnasium*, Inscr., and Teles ap. Stob. p. 535. 21. Hence

κοσμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in decorating: ἡ —κη, sub. τέχνη; the art of dress and ornament, Plat. Soph. 277 A.

κοσμητός, ἡ, ὄν, (κοσμεύω) well arranged, regular, Od. 7. 127.

κοσμητρία, ἡ, like *κοσμητρία*, fem. from *κοσμητήρ*.

κοσμητрон, τό, an instrument for cleaning, brush, broom, etc.

κοσμητωρ, οπος, δ, poet. for *κοσμητής*, one who marshals an army, a commander, leader: in Hom. always κ. λαῶν II. 1. 16, etc., Od. 18. 152.

κοσμίαος, αλα, αῶν, (κόσμος II) of the size of the universe, Democ. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 348.

κοσμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόσμος II) of, in, belonging to the world or universe, Arist. Phys. II. of this world, earthly, N. T. Hence

worldly, evil, ἐπιθιμία Ib. 2. secular, lay, Eccl. *κόσμιον*, τό, Dim. from *κόσμος*, a small ornament, Diod.

κόσμιος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ου, (κόσμος) well ordered, moderate, *δανήν* Plat. Rep. 560 D: of persons, orderly, well-behaved, discreet, Ar. Plut. 89, Plat., etc.; κ. ἐν διαίτῃ Plat. Rep. 408 A: modest, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 14: τὸ κ. decorum, Soph. El. 872, Plat. Legg. 802 E. So too Adv. —ως, regularly, decently, Ar. Plut. 709, 978, and freq. in Plat.

II. in Plut., δ *κόσμιος*, = *κοσμικός*, *κοσμοπολίτης*.

κοσμιότης, ητος, ἡ, the character or conduct of the *κόσμος*, propriety, decorum, orderly behaviour, Ar. Plut. 564.

κοσμογένεια, ἡ, Clem. Al.: and

κοσμογενία, ἡ, very dub., = sq.

κοσμογονία, ἡ, (*γένω) the creation, origin of the world, name of a work of Parmenides, Plut. 2. 756 E.

κοσμογραφία, ἡ, a description of the world, Clem. Al.: from *κοσμογράφος*, ου, (γράφω) describing the world. [α]

κοσμοδιοικήτορας, ἡ, ὄν, (διοικέω) governing the world, Stob.

κοσμοκόμης, ου, δ, (κοσμεύω, κόμη) dressing the hair, etc., Anth.

κοσμοκράτωρ, οπος, δ, (κρατέω) lord of the world, Orph.: in Eccl. of evil spirits, from Epist. Ephes. 6. 12. [α]

κοσμοκλέτης, ου, δ, (ελαύνω) destroyer of the world.

κοσμολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λόγος) of, concerning the philosophy of the world, i. e. physics.

κοσμομάχης, ἡ, (μαλυνομαι) raging through the world, Or. Sib.

κοσμοπλαστέω, to form, create the world, Philo: from *κοσμοπλαστής*, ου, δ, (πλάσσω) framer of the world, Philo.

κοσμοπλόκος, ου, (πλέκω) holding together the world, Anth.

κοσμοποιέω, ἰ. άω, (κοσμοποιός) to make, create the world, Plut. 2. to make a system, theory of the world, Arist. Coel.: κ. τοὺς ἀστέρας to assert them to be worlds, Plut.

κοσμοποιότης, οὔ, δ, creator of the world, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 976.

κοσμοποιία, ἡ, the creation, LXX. 2. a theory or system of the creation, Emped. ap. Arist. Phys.

κοσμοποιός, ου, (ποιέω) making, creating the world, Parmenid. ap. Plut. 2. 884 E.

κοσμοπόλις, δ, a magistrate among the Locrians, Polyb. 12. 16, 9, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 428; cf. κόσμος.
 κοσμοπολίτης, ου, δ, a citizen of the world, Diog. L. [1]
 κοσμοπρετής, ἐς, (πρέτω) suitable for the universe, Stob.
 κόσμος, ου, δ, (prob. from κομῶ) order, κόσμος καθ(ε)w to sit in order, Od. 13. 77; esp. κατά κόσμον in order, duly, in Hom. usu. strengthd., εὖ κατά κόσμον, opp. to οὐ κατά κόσμον, μὰν ἔταρ οὐ κατά κόσμον; later opp. to παρὰ κόσμον: in in Hdt., οὐδὲν κόσμον in no sort of order, 9. 59; esp., φεύγειν, ἀπέναι οὐδὲν κόσμον 3. 13., 8. 60, 3, etc.; so too, οὐδὲνα κόσμον Id. 9. 69; opp. to σὺν κόσμῳ 8. 86; hence 2. good order, good behaviour, decency, Aesch. Ag. 521; opp. to ἀκοσμία, Soph. Fr. 726. 3. a set form or order, Hdt. 1. 99; of states, order, government, Thuc. 4. 76, etc.; esp. of the Spartan constitution, Hdt. 1. 65, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 681 C. 4. in gen. the mode or fashion of a thing, Hdt. 3. 22. II. an ornament, decoration, dress, esp. of women, Lat. mundus muliebris, Il. 14. 187, Hes. Op. 76; of a horse, Il. 4. 145; of men, first in Hdt. 5. 92, 7, etc.; and in plur., ornaments, Aesch. Ag. 1271.
 III. metaph. an honor, credit, Pind. O. 11. 13, N. 2. 12: κόσμον φέροι τιw it does one credit, Hdt. 8. 60, 142, cf. Ar. Nub. 914. IV. a ruler, regulator, title of the chief magistrate in Crete, Arist. Pol., v. Müller Dor. 3. 8; cf. κοσμεῖω 11, κοσμητής 3, and κοσμήτειρα. V. the world or universe, from its perfect arrangement, opp. to the indigestible moles of chaos; hence of the different members of the universe, the heavenly bodies, earth, etc.: and later the inhabitants of earth, mankind, cf. Lat. mundus on the history of this Pythagorean usage, v. Benti. Phalar. p. 351, Nike Opusc. pp. 16-26. κοσμοσάνδλων, τό, Dor. name of the flower ὀκυνθος, Cratin. Maltch. 1.
 κοσμοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) nurturing, feeding the world.
 κοσμοτρογῆ, f. ἥω, to create the world: and
 κοσμοτρογία, ἡ, the creation: from
 κοσμοτρογῆς, ὁ, (* ἔργω) creator of the world, Iambl.
 κοσμοφθόρος, ον, (φθείρω) destroying the world, Anth.
 κόσμος, οὗς, ἡ, a priestess of Pallas at Athens.
 κόσμος, κόση, κόσων, Ion. and Ael. for πόσος, as κότε, κω, κῆς, κού for πότε, πῶ, πῶς, πού, so ὁκόσος, ὁκότερος, ὁκώς, ὁκός, κοίος for ὁπόσος, ὁπότερος, ὅπως, ὁπότε, ποῖος. Cf. πόσος sub fin.
 κόσσάβος, δ, Ion. and old Att. for κότταβος.
 κοσσίβοιαι, fut. ἰσομαι, Dep. med., to box a person's ears, late: from
 κόσσος, δ, a box on the ear, cuff; Lat. alapa: hence the Comic names of Parasites Κοσσοστράτης and Ἐτοιμοκόσσος, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 181. (Prob. from κόπτω.)
 κοσσύμβη, ἡ, v. κοσμήβη.
 κοσσύφις, f. ἰσω, to sing, whistle like a blackbird: from
 κοσσύφης, δ, Att. κόττιφος, also κόψιφος, a singing bird like our blackbird, Arist. H. A. II. also a sea-fish, so called from its color, μελαγχρῶς κ. Numen. ap. Ath. 305 C. III. a peculiar breed of poultry at Tanagra, Paus. 9. 23, 4.
 κόσται or κόσται, ὦν, αἱ, = ἀκοστή, barley, ap. Hesych.
 κόστος, δ, costus, an aromatic root, Theophr.
 κοσμήβη or κοσσύμβη, ἡ, also κόσμυμβος, δ, (κόρυμβος, κορυφή) an extremity or edge: esp. 1. = Att. κρόμβος, dub. 2. a border of a garment, LXX. 3. a brace for fastening the ἔξομλις. 4. a shaggy shepherd's coat.
 κόσμυμβος, δ, v. foreg. Hence
 κοσσυμβήν 2) to put fringes on a garment. Hence
 κοσσυμβῶς, ἡ, ὄν, tasseled, fringed, LXX.
 κοταίνω, collat. form for κοτῶν, Aesch. Theb. 485.
 κότε and κοτέ, Ion. for πότε and ποτέ.
 κοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (κοτῶν) = κοτῆς, Böckh Pind. N. 7. 61.
 κότερον, κότερα, Ion. for πότερον, πότερα, Hdt.
 κοτῶν, and in Med. κοτῶμαι, both used alike, v. infr., (κότος). To bear one a grudge, be angry at him, oft. in Hom. c. dat. pers., and sometimes c. gen. rei, ἀπάτης κοτῶν., angry at the trick, Il. 4. 168; also, κοτεσάμενῃ τῶγε θυμῷ, ὀνεκα., II. 14. 191: to be envious, jealous of one, envy him, c. dat. pers., in the proverb, κεραμεὺς κεραμῇ κοτείει καὶ τέκτονι τέκτων Hes. Op. 25. Besides the pres. act., Hom. has imperf. med. κοτέ-

οντα Il. 2. 223, fut. κοτέσεται Il. 5. 747, etc.; most freq., aor. κοτέσσατο, part. κοτεσάμενος, -μένη; also part. perf. κεκοτῶς, only in phrase κεκοτῆσθαι θυμῷ: an aor. act. only in h. Hom. Cer. 255; part. κοτέσσα. Only poet., mostly Ep.
 κοτῆς, εσσα, εν, (κοτῶ) angry, wrathful, jealous, θεός Il. 5. 191. Only Ep.
 κοτῆζω, fut. ἰσω, collat. form of κοτῶ.
 κοτῆς, δδος, ἡ, (κότῶς) ἄλακα κ. an olive-tree grafted upon a wild olive. II. the fruit or berry of the wild olive-tree, Hipp.
 κοτῆνφῶρος, ον, (φέρω) producing wild olive-trees, Mosch. 7. 2.
 κοτῆνον, τό, = sq.
 κότηνος, δ, and ἡ, the wild olive-tree, Lat. oleaster, Ar. Av. 621: in fact the crowns at the Olympic games were made, Ar. Plut. 586, 592 (where Pors. κοτῆνφ, as if from an Adj. κοτῆνφους), cf. A. P. 9. 357: also ἄγριελαία. Hence
 κοτῆνογράφος, ον, (τράγω, πράγνῳ) eating the wild olive, Ar. Av. 243.
 κοτῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, dub. collat. form from κόττα.
 κότορνος, δ, v. l. in Hdt. 6. 125, as Ion. form for κόθορνος.
 ΚΟΤΟΪ, ου, δ, a grudge, rancour, ill-will, Il. 1. 82; but also, like χόλος, anger, wrath, Hom., and freq. in Aesch., but never in Soph. or Eur.: in Hom. oft. c. dat. pers., κόνων τῶν ἐντίθεσθαι θυμῷ Od. 11. 1021: later also envy, jealousy. Only poet. (Akin to χῶσμαι, χόλος: hence κοτῶ, ἔγκωτος, ἔκωτος, παλῆκωτος.)
 κόττα, and in Hipp. κότη, ἡ, also κότης, δ, and κοτῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor., the head, esp. the cerebellum. (Akin to κόρη, κόρη, Dor. κόρρα, Syrac. κόρδῃ. Hence πρόκοττα a mode of wearing the hair short at the back, but long in front, Poll. 2. 29; also κοτύλη, κῶδεια, κῶδια: also the Lat. surname of the Aurelii, Colla. Cf. also κόττος.)
 κοττάβειον, τό, the metal basin for the game of cottabus; also 2. the cup to throw from, v. Eubul. Beller. 1.
 II. the prize of the game, Plat. (Com.) Zeús Kac. 1.
 κοττάβις, f. ἰωα, Att. ἰῶ, (κότταβος) to play at the cottabus, Ar. Pac. 343, Plat. (Com.) Zeús Kac. 2, Antiph. Ἀφρ. Gov. 1.
 κοττάβικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, used in the cottabus, Hermipp. Moer. 2.
 κοττάβιον, τό, (κότταβος) = κοττάβειον II, Callipp. ap. Ath. 668 C, dub. [1]
 κοττάβις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of κοττάβικός: esp. κ. κύλις, = κοττάβιον I. 2, Ath.
 κοττάβειος, εως, ἡ, (κοττάβιζω) a playing at the cottabus, Plut. [7a]
 κοττάβιονμός, δ, = foreg. 2. a kind of shower-bath, Medic.
 κοττάβος, Ion. and older Att. κοσσάβος, (as should be read in Aesch. Fr. 165, cf. Eur. Plith. 6), the cottabus, a Sicilian game (Anacr. 52, Critias 1. 1), much in vogue at the drinking-parties of young men at Athens. The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup, so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress' name; if all fell in the basin, and the sound was clear, it was a sign he stood well with her; cf. Call. Fr. 102. The wine thus thrown was called λῆταγες or λαταγή (v. λῆταξ), and also like the game itself, κοττάβος (Eur. 1. c., Ar. Nub. 1073, etc.): the basin, κοττάβειον, λαταγῶν etc., also called κότταβος by Cratin. Nem. 6, Critias 1. c. The action of throwing (ἀποκοττάβιζω) is prettily described by Antiph. Ἀφρ. Gov. 1. ubi v. Meinh.; cf. ἀγκύλη, cf. Bacchyl. ibi cit.—The game soon became more complicated, and was played in various ways. Sometimes a number of little cups (δέξυβαφα) were set floating, and he who threw his κοττάβος so as to upset the greatest number in a given number of throws, won the prize (κοττάβειον), Cratin. Nem. 6, cf. Juven. 3. 102. Sometimes the wine was thrown upon a scale (πλάστιγγε) suspended over a little image (μάγνης Antiph. 1. c., γέρων Eur. Oen. 9), placed in water; here the κοττάβος was to be thrown, so as to make the scale descend the head of the image. For fuller accounts v. Ath. 666, sq. (cf. 479), Suid. voc. κοττάβιζω, Groddeck Antiq. Versuche, 1. p. 163, sq., Beck Comm. Soc. Philol. Lips. 1. 1. p. 100. (The deriv. is rather dub., referred by Passow to κόπτα, κόσσος, while he quotes another form ὑττάβος as akin to ὑτοβος, δοβῶν.)

κοττάνη, ἡ, an instrument used in fishing, Ael.
κοττάνον, τό, a small kind of fig, Ath.; so cottanum in Mar-
tial and Juven.

κοττάριον, τό, Dim. from κοττή.
κοττή, ἡ, v. sub κοττα.
κόττις, ἡ, =κοττή, κόττα, Dor.
κόττος, ὁ, =κόττα.

II. a river-fish, the bull's head, miller's
θινυλί, Lat. cottus gobio. (From κοττή, κόττις.)

κοττύφος, ὁ, Att. for κόσσυφος.
κοτύλη, ἡ, any thing hollow, esp. a hollow vessel, small cup, Il.

22. 494, Od. 15. 312:—also=κοτύνω, Dion. H. 2. in Att.
a liquid measure (sometimes also used for solids), containing
6 κύβοι or 4 ἑξήκοντα, i.e. about ½ a pint, Hipp., and Ar. Plut.
436: cf. μέδιονος.

III. the cup, socket of a joint, esp. the
socket of the hip-bone, Il. 5. 306, sq., Hipp. 410. 54.

IV. in
the hollow, palm of the hand, hollow of the foot.
Aesch. Fr. 54. χαλκόβοιοι κοτύλαι=τύμπανα. (The deriv.
fluctuates between κούτα and κόλος.) [ῥ] Hence

κοτυληδονώδης, es, (εἶδος) like, of the nature of a κοτυληδών,
Medic.

κοτυληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity; esp.
I. in plur. the suckers on the feelers of the polypus, Od. 5.

433, in Ep. dat. κοτυληδονόφρ: hence the feelers or arms
themselves, elsewhere πλεκτάνα, Arist. H. A. II. in plur. also
certain vessels at the mouth of the uterus of some animals,
Pöes. Oecon. Hipp.

III.=κοτύλη II, Ar. Vesp. 1495.
IV. the hollow of a cup, Nic.: hence, =κοτύνω. V. a

plant, prob. Cystyledon umbilicus, our Navelwort, Diosc.
κοτύληρτος, ὄνος, (κοτύλη, ἄρτα) that can be drawn in cups,
hence flowing copiously, αἷμα Il. 23. 34: cf. εὐήρτος.

κοτυλαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, holding a κοτύλη, Antig. Car. ap. Ath.
420 A.

κοτύλλω, f. ἴω, to sell by the κοτύλη, cf. Ar. Fr. 555: hence
to sell by retail; in gen. to distribute in small portions.

κοτύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, Hipp., -ἰκτι, ἡ, Pherecr. Cor. 3. -ἰκτιον,
τό, Ar. Ach. 459, and -ἰκτος, ὁ, Diminutives from κοτύλη.

κοτυλοειδής, es, (εἶδος) shaped like a κοτύλη, Hipp.
κοτύλος, ὁ, =κοτύλη, Ep. Hom. 14. 3, Plat. Ζεύς κακ. 1.

κοτυλώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a κοτύλη, Ath.
κοτύλων, ὄνος, ὁ, (κοτύλη) nick-name of a toper, Plut. [ῥ]

κού, contr. by crasis for καὶ οὐ, first in h. Hom. Cer. 227.
κού and κου, Ion. for καὶ οὐ.

κούκετι, by crasis for καὶ οὐκέτι, first in Theogn.
κούκι, es, τό, the cocoa-palm, and its fruit, Plin. Hence

κουκίμηλον, τό, (μήλον II) the cocoa-nut.
κούκινος, ἡ, ὄν, made from the cocoa-palm.

κουκίφορος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing cocoa-nuts, Theophr.
κουκκοῦμιον, τό, the Lat. cucuma, Arr.

κουκούφα, ἡ, a bird, acc. to some the stork, others the hoopoe.
κουλέων, τό, =κουλέος, q. v., Il. 11. 30.

κουλεόπτερος, ὄν, Ion. for κολεόπτερος.
κουλέος, ὁ, Ion. for κολεός, the sheath, scabbard of a sword,
Hom., cf. κουλέος.

κούνικλος, ὁ, v. l. for κύνικλος: in Galen. also κουνίκουλος.
κούρα, as, ἡ, (κεῖρω) a shearing, cropping of the hair or

heard, Soph. Tr. 587, and Eur.: κείρεσθαι κουρήν Hdt. 3. 8:
esp. as a sign of mourning, κ. πένθιμ Eur. Alc. 512, cf. Or.

458, Hel. 1060. 2. in gen. a cropping, e. g. of grass,
Arist. Part. An. II. that which is shorn, a lock cut off,
Aesch. Cho. 226. (On the connexion with ἔξωρ, ἔξωρον, v.

Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαῖνος 3.)
κουράλιον, τό, poet. for κοράλλιον, coral, Orph. II. Dim.

from κουρή. [ῥ]
Κουραφροδίτη, ἡ, (κουρή) the virgin Aphrodite, Procl.

κουρεακός, ἡ, ὄν, (κουρεύς) barber-like, i. e. gossiping, Polyb.
κουρεύτιον, τό, (κουρά) a barber's or hair-dresser's shop, Ar.

Plut. 338, Plat. (Com.) Soph. 2: the great lounging-place at
Athens—εἰς κ. 'to my barber's bill,' Lys. 905. 6. II. κό-
ρειον, προπαροχ., the sheep or lamb offered and feasted on by the

phrators at the feast κουρεύτις, v. Soph. Fr. 132, Isae. 58. 30.
κουρεύω, =κουρίω, dub. l. in Alciph.

κουρεύς, ὁ, (κεῖρω) a barber, hair-cutter, Lat. tonsor,
Plat. Rep. 673, c. his implements are described by Phaniás

Epigr. 6. II. metaph. a gossiping fellow, chatterbox, Dorv.
Charit. p. 529, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1. 7, 3. III. a bird, said
to chirp with a sound as of clipping.

κουρευτής, ὁ, δ, =foreg.
κουρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a barber, Diog. L.

κουρεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of κουρεύς, κουρευτής, Plut.
κουρεύω, (κουρεύς) =κεῖρω, to be a barber, shaver.

κουρεῖσθαι, ἴδος, ἡ, ἡμέρα κ., also ἐορτή, the third day of the festi-
val Ἀπαυσία, on which the sons of Athenian citizens were

introduced, at three or four years of age, among the φράτορες,
and their names entered in their register, κοινὸν γραμματεῖον,
which was thenceforth the proof of their citizenship, cf. Isae. 70.

43, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 100, sq., and μεταγορεύω, μέιον. (Acc.
to some from κόρος, κόρος, others from κεῖρω, κουρά, because
the child's hair is said to have been cut on that day.)

κουρή, ἡ, Ion. for κόρη, as always in Hom.: in Od. 18. 279,
it stands for νύμφη, a bride. But κουρή, Ion. for κουρά.

κουρήσιος, ἡ, ἰων, Ion. for κόρειος, youthful, h. Hom. Cer. 108.
κουρήσιμος, ὄν, =κούριμος.

κούρητες, ὄν, ὁ, (κόρος, κόρος) young men, esp. young war-
riors, κούρητες Παναχαιῶν, Ἀχαιῶν Il. 19. 193, 248.

Κουρήτες, ὄν, ὁ, the Curetes, oldest inhabitants of Pleuron
in Aetolia, Il. 9. 529, 549, etc. II. a Cretan tribe, con-
nected with peculiar religious rites, compared by Dion. H.,

Antiqq. 2. 71, with those of the Roman Salii; v. Lob. Agla-
oph. p. 1111.

Κουρητισμός, ὁ, Greek name in Dion. H. for the Saitian rites.
κουριάς, ὄν, ὁ, (κουρά) one who wears his hair short, Luc.

κουριάω, f. δωα, (κουρά) to wear rough, untrimmed hair, Luc.
2. of hair, to need clipping, grove long, Id.

κουρίδιος, ὁ, ὄν, (κούρος, κούρη) wedded, oft. in Hom., usu. as
epith. of πόσις, ἀνὴρ, ἄλχος or γυνή; also even as Subst., κου-
ρίδιος φίλος the beloved husband, Od. 15. 22: hence esp. of a

lawful, wedded wife, as opp. to a concubine (παλλακίς), Hdt.
1. 135, v. 18, and so in Il. 19. 298 Briseis says, Patroclus
had promised to make her Achilles' κουρίδι ἄλχος, whereas

she was only his concubine; and so Agamemnon loved Chry-
seis (his concubine) more than his κ. ἄλχος, Il. 1. 114: so too,
κ. λέχος the bed of lawful marriage, Il. 15. 40; and in

Od. 19. 580, 21. 78, Penelope calls her husband's house κ.
δῶμα—later, nuptial, bridal, Anth., as κούρη occurs even in
Od. for νύμφη. The word is Ion. and poet. (The inadequate

explan. youthful, hence wedded in youth, is refuted by Buttm.
Lexil. in voc.: but the deriv. from κόρος, κούρη, seems certain;
and the connexion of notions is prob. that between youth or

puberty, and marriage. Buttm. hints at a connexion with
κύριος, κόρανος, and Germ. heurath, heirath, cf. ἄλχος δέ-
σποινα Od. 3. 403; and Döderlein Lectt. Hom. 3. p. 9 carries

out a similar notion.)
κουρίω, f. ἴω, (κόρος, κύριος) intr. to be young, in the bloom
of youth, Od. 22. 185. 2. to behave as a youth, Ap. Rh.

3. to grow to manhood, Opp. II. transit. to bring up from
boyhood, ἀνδρὰς to bring them up to manhood, Hes. Th. 347.

κουρίω, f. ἴω, (κεῖρω, κουρά) to prune constantly, keep trim-
med, hence in Pass., κυπάριστος κουρίζομεν, Lat. caedua cypar-
issus, Theophr.

κουρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (κουρά) for shaving, μάχαιρα Plut.
κούριμος, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν Agatho ap. Ath. 528 D, (κουρά)
of, for cutting hair or shaving, στήθος Ar. Or. 966.

II. pass. shorn or shaven, cut, στροπ, χαίτη Aesch. Cho. 180, κράτα
Tr. 279. III. as Subst., ἡ κούριμος a Tragic mask
for mourners, with the hair cut close.

κουρίξ, Adv. (κουρά) by the hair, κουρίξ ἐρέω Od. 22. 188,
cf. κατὰ κόρη.

κουρίον, τό, =κούρειον II, Isae. 58. 30, Bekk.
κούριος, ὄν, youthful, read by Eustath. in an interpolated
verse after Il. 13. 433: also in Orac. ap. Paus. 9. 14, 3.

κούρις, ἴδος, ἡ, (κουρά) a razor, shears.
III. =κουμύ-
τρια, name of plays of Alexis and Amphip.

III. =καρίς,
Epich. p. 12.

κούρμι, τό, also κόρμι, a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish,
and British drink, Diosc. and Plin.: cf. ἔθος.

κουροβόρος, ὄν, (κούρος, Βιβρώσκω) devouring children, κ.

παρὰν the blood of eaten children (those of Thyestes), Aesch. Ag. 1512.

κουρογονία, ἡ, (γονή) begetting of boys, opp. to θηλυγονία, Hipp. κουροβάλεα, ἡ, peccal. fem. of sq.

κουροβάτης, ἐς, acc. to some from κούρος and βάλλω, = κουροτρόφος; others from κούρη and βάλλω, thriving luxuriantly by lopping or cutting.

κουροκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) killing children or sons.

κούρος, δ, Ion. for κόρος, a boy, youth, Hom., who uses only this form; v. κόρος and κόρη: cf. κουρότερος, and κουρίδιος fin. κουροσύνη, ἡ, youth, youthful prime: hence mirthfulness, Theocr. 24. 57: strictly fem. from

κουρούσυνος, ἡ, ον, (κούρος) youthful, ὄριξ A. P. 6. 156, with a play on κούριμος, σὺρνα. II. τὰ κουρούσνα, sub. ἱέρα, the festival on the day κουρούσιν, q. v.

κουρότερος, α, ον, Compar. from κούρος (cf. Βασίλειος, -λεύτερος), younger, more youthful, Il. 4. 316, Od. 21. 310, Hes. Op. 445: later also as a Positive, Ap. Rh.: perh., indeed, it is always so, cf. ἀγρότερος.

κουροτοκέα, f. ἥω, to bear children, esp. boys, Hipp.: from κουροτόκος, ον, (τίκτω) bearing children, esp. boys, Eur. Supp. 957.

κουροτροφία, f. ἥω, to nurse, rear a child, esp. a boy, κ. τὸν Δία Strab.: from κουροτρόφος, ον, (κούρος, τρέφω) rearing children, esp. boys: so Od. q. 27, Ithaca is called ἀγαθὴ κ. good nursing-mother, prob. from the stout hardy race of its sons, cf. Pind. Fr. 228; also γῆ Ar. Thesm. 299.

κουροφίλος, ον, (φιλέω) loving children or boys.

κουστοδία, ἡ, the Lat. custodia, N. T.

κουφίω, f. ἴω, Att. ἴω, (κούφος) intr. to be light, Hes. Op. 461, Soph. Phil. 735, Eur. Hel. 1555. II. trans. to lighten: and so to lift up, raise, Soph. Ant. 43: κ. ἄλμα to make a light leap, Soph. Aj. 1287.

2. metaph. to lighten, assuage, relieve, ἀλγυρόντας Eur. Oenom. 5, ἔρωτα Theocr. 23. 9; τινά τινος one of a load, Eur. Hel. 40. Pass. to be relieved, ὀδύνης Hipp. 2. to be elate, Polyb. Hence

κούφισις, εως, ἡ, a lightening, relief, alleviation, Thuc. 7. 75. κούφισμα, ατος, τό, that which is lifted up. 2. = κούφισις, relief, Eur. Phoen. 848.

κουφισμός, δ, = κούφισις, Plut.

κουφιστήρ, ἥρος, δ, one who lightens or relieves.

κουφιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κουφίω) lightening, Arist. Coel.

κουφοδέξια, ἡ, (δέξα) vain conceit.

κουφολογέω, f. ἥω, to talk lightly, App.: and κούφολογία, ἡ, light, vain talking, Thuc. 4. 28: from κούφολος, ον, (λέγω) talking lightly.

κουφονοία, ἡ, levity, fickleness: from

κούφονος, ον, contr. νους, ον, (νούς) light-minded, frivolous: τὸ κ. = foreg.: there is also a plur. κούφονοις, Lob. Phryn. 453. Adv. -νός, contr. -νως.

κουφόπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) light-winged, αἶθρα Orph.

ΚΟΥΦΟΣ, ἡ, ον, light, nimble, κούφα ποσὶ προβιάς stepping lightly on, Il. 13. 158, cf. Hes. Sc. 323; so, κ. ἄλμα a light leap, Eur. El. 439, etc.—elsewh. Hom. has only the Compar.: metaph. easy, Aesch. Theb. 260: so of government, light, easy, Isocr. 199 B.

2. empty, vain, σκιδί Soph. Aj. 126, ἐλπίς Thuc. 2. 51, λόγιοι Plat., etc.: frivolous, idle, φρήν Pind. 8. 80, ἀφροσύνη Soph. O. C. 1230: κ. πᾶγμα a trifle, Plat. Legg. 935 A. 3. light, in point of weight, κ. στρατιά light troops, Plut.; κούφα σοι χθὼν ἐπάνωθε πέσοι may earth lie lightly on thee, Eur. Alc. 462: κ. πνεύματα light airs, Soph. Aj. 558. B. Adv. -φως, lightly, Aesch. Fr. 701: κούφως ἐσκευασμένοι, of soldiers, Thuc. 4. 33, ἄπιστοι Xen., etc.

2. κουφότερον μετεφάνει he spoke more lightly, i. e. with lighter heart, Od. 8. 201: also κούφως φέρειν, opp. to διειδὼς φέρειν, Eur. Med. 449, 1018; ὡς κουφότατα φέρειν Hdt. 1. 35. κουφότερος, Adv. Compar. from foreg.

κουφότης, ἥτος, ἡ, (κούφος) lightness, Plat. Tim. 65 E, Legg. 625 D. 2. relief, μόχθον Eur. Andromed. 25.

κουφοφύρεται, as Pass. c. fut. med. ἡσμαι, (φέρομαι) to be borne aloft, rise by one's own lightness, Sext. Emp.

κούφιστοιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making baskets: from

κόφινος, δ, a basket, acc. to Gramm., less Att. than ἄρριχος, but cf. Ar. V. 1310, Plat. (Com.) Ἐορτ. 16, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 6. II. a Boeotian measure, containing three χόες, Strattis Cin. 1. [i once in Nonn.] Hence

κοφίνω, to put a basket over one: in Boeotia a way of exposing insolvent debtors, Nic. Dam. ap. Stob. p. 293. 16. κοφινώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a basket.

κοχλάς, κόχλασμα, f. l. for καχλ.

κοχλαχούδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) stony, gravelly, Theophr.: from

κόχλας, ακος, ὄν, = καχλή, Diosc.

κοχλιάριον, τό, a spoon, Lat. cochleare, from κόχλος, Diosc.: usu. λιστρίον, Lob. Phryn. 321.

κοχλιάς, ον, ὄ, (κόχλος) a snail with a spiral shell, Lat. cochlea, Achae. ap. Ath. 63 B, Amphip. Dexid. 1. II. any thing

twisted spirally; hence a screw, also ἑλιξ: esp. a spiral engine for raising water, the screw of Archimedes, Strab., cf. Ath. 208 F. 2. a spiral stair, Strab.

κοχλίδιον, τό, Dim. from κόχλος, a small snail. II. a

spiral staircase.

κοχλιοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) spiral.

κοχλίον, τό, Dim. from κόχλος, a small snail, Batr. 165.

II. any thing spiral, like κοχλιάς II. [i metri grat. in Batr.]

κοχλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg.

κοχλιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = κοχλιοειδής.

κοχλιόρυχον, τό, = κοχλιάριον.

ΚΟΧΛΟΣ, ον, ὄ, later also ἡ, Jac. A. P. p. 842, a shell-fish with a spiral shell, sometimes used as a trumpet, like Lat. concha, Eur. I. T. 303, Theocr. 22. 75; also used sometimes of bivalve shell-fish, like our cockle: also κόλχος. (Akin to κάλχη, κόγχος.)

κόχος, ὄ, a copious stream; and κόχyu, Adv. = χύδην, v. sq. κοχιδέω, f. ἥω, to flow, stream forth copiously, Pherecr.

Pers. 1. 4: Hesych. derives it from an Adv. κόχyu = χύδην, copiously; a Subst. κόχος is quoted in Schol. Theocr. 2. 107.

(Reduplicated from χέω, χύδην, cf. μοιμῶρα, ποιμίστα.)

κόχυς, v.l. for foreg., Theocr. 2. 107.

κοχώνη, ἡ, the part between the pudenda and the anus, Hipp., and Ar. Fr. 406; and so τὰ κοχώνια in Ar. Eq. 424, is dual, not a neut. pl. Cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Akin to κόκκυς, Lat. coxa, coxendix.)

κόψιμος, ἡ, = κότινος, dub. in Theophr.

κόψιχος, ὄ, Att. for κόσσυφος, a blackbird, Ar. Av. 806.

κράατος, κράτης, κράτα, lengthd. forms of κρᾶτος, etc., from κᾶρα a head: for no nom. κρᾶς, τό, occurs.

κράβαντον, τό, Dim. from sq.

κράβας or κράββατος, δ, a couch, Maced. word in N. T., Sturz. Dial. Maced. p. 175, = Att. σκῆπτους; used however by Crito and Rhinton ap. Poll. 10. 35. [Lat. grābātus, Lucil., and Martial.]

κράβυς, δ, a kind of shell-fish, Epich. p. 22.

κραγγάνομαι, Dep. med., (κράζω) to cry aloud, read by Lob. Phryn. 337, in Hdt. i. 111, for κρανγάνομαι.

κράγγη, ἡ, = κίσσα.

κραγγών, ὄνος, ἡ, a kind of karpis, Arist. H. A.

κραγγέτης, ον, ὄ, (κράζω) = κράκτης, a screamer, chatterer, κολοῖός Pind. N. 3. 143.

κράγην, Adv. (κράζω) with loud cries, κραγὸν κεκράζεται Ar. Eq. 487; acc. to others, part. neut. aor. 2 of κράζω, as Adv.

κράδαναι, like κραδάω, to swing, wave, brandish, ἔγχος Eur. H. F. 1003, λήφους Ar. Ach. 965: to shake, χθόνα Aesch. Pr. 1047: Hom. has it only in part. pass. αἰχμή κραδανομένη the spear quivering (when it sticks in the ground, etc.), Il. 13. 504, 16. 614.

κράδαιος, δ, (κράδη 1) a fig-tree branch. [ᾗ]

κράδαιός, ἡ, ὄν, (κραδάω, κραδάνω) quivering, cf. βαδαιός.

κράδανσις, εως, ἡ, (κραδάω) a brandishing: a quaking, of the earth, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105. [ᾗ]

κράδασμός, δ, a vibration.

ΚΡΑΔΑΪΝ, like κραδάνω, to wave, brandish, shake, ἔγχος, δόρυ κραδάνω Il. 7. 213, 13. 583. II. of trees, to suffer from the κράδος or blight, Theophr.

κράδεω, = foreg., Hesych.

κράδη, ἡ, (κραδάω) the quivering twig at the end of a branch,

esp. of fig-trees, ἐν κραιπῇ ἀκροτάτῃ Hes. Op. 679: in gen. a branch, esp. of a fig-tree, Hipp., and so perh. Eur. Scir. 3: hence for a whole tree, esp. a fig-tree, Ar. Pac. 627, ubi v. Schol.

II. a blight or blast in trees, v. κράδος. III. a scenic contrivance for exhibiting actors in Comedy hovering in the air, like the μηχανή in tragedy, Poll. 4. 129. [ᾶ]

κραιπνήφορία, ἡ, (φέρω) a bearing of fig-tree branches at a festival, Plut., cf. θαλλοφόρος.

κράδια, ἡ, Dor. for κραιθή, καρδιά.

κράδιας, ου, δ, Ion. κραιθίς, (κραιθή) τυρός κρ. cheese curdled with fig-juice. II. κρ. νόμος an old air on the flute, acc. to Hesych. played while the θαυματοί or φαρμακοί were whipt with fig branches: cf. however Francke Callin. p. 129.

κραιθή, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for καρδιά.

κράδοπώλης, ου, δ, (κράθη, πωλέω) one who sells fig-branches.

κράδος, δ, also ἡ κράθη, a blight, distemper in fig-trees, etc., which withers and blackens the boughs, Theophr. II. =

κράθη 1. a twig, Diosc. [ᾶ]

κράδοφάγος, ου, (φάγω) eating the branches or leaves of the fig-tree: hence, Od. κρ. a rustic.

ΚΡΑΪΖΩ, fut. κερκάζομαι: aor. ἐκράγον, Lob. Phryn. 337: most usu. in perf. c. pres. signf. (for the pres. is very rare), κέρκαγα, 1 pl. κερκαγμεν, imperat. κερκαγχι, part. κερκαγώς, inf. κερκαγνέαι. To croak, strictly of the raven, (cf. κρῶς) Theophr.: of frogs, Ar. Ran. 258: in gen. to scream, screech, cry, Aesch. Pr. 742, Ar. Plut. 722, etc.; μέλος κερκ. Aesch. Pr. 265: κερκαγναι πρὸς τινα to call to . . ., Ar. Ran. 982: c. acc rei, to call, clamour for a thing, Id. Vesp. 103. (The Root, strictly, is ΚΡΑΓ-, whence also κραυγή, κραυγάω, onomatop. like κρῶς, κλάω, Sanscr. kṛuc, Germ. krächchen, etc.) [In late writers sometimes κέρκαγα, v. Jac. A. P. p. 71.]

ΚΡΑΙΝΩ, fut. κρᾶνῶ, Ep. inf. fut. med. c. pass. signf. κρᾶνέσθαι II.: aor. κρᾶναι, imperat. κρῆνον Od., inf. κρῆναι Od., aor. pass. κερᾶνθην Pind. But Hom. mostly uses the Ep. lengthd. form κραιναίον for κρᾶναι, impf. ἐκραιναίον Ep. aor. imperat. κρῆνον II., κρῆνατε Od., inf. κρῆναι II., 3 perf. pass. κερᾶνται, and plupf. κερᾶντο Od. [ᾶ] (From κᾶρα, κᾶρη, κᾶρηνον, akin to κρῶν, κρέουσα, κρῶν, κρείσανον).

To accomplish, bring to pass, fulfil, νοῦμαι and κρῆναι, to conceive and accomplish, Od. 5. 170: ἔπος κρᾶνεν τυλ to fulfil one's word or wish, Od. 20. 115: ἐφ' ἑταμύς Pind. O. 3. 19: ἔγμαι κρᾶνεν of dreams, to accomplish, i. e. bring to pass what is dreamt, Od. 19. 567: so too freq. in Trag., esp. of Fate, as Aesch. Pr. 512, Eur. El. 1248. Pass. to be accomplished, brought to pass, etc., οὐ μοι δοκεῖ τῆδε γ' ὁδῷ κρᾶνέσθαι me thinks that nothing will be accomplished by this journey, II. 9. 626: so too in Trag.: κερᾶνται ψῆφος the vote hath been determined, Aesch. Supp. 943, cf. Eum. 347: κρᾶνθεῖσα ψῆφος the prevailing vote, Eur. Hec. 219, etc.: in Hom. also of a silver cup, χρυσῷ ἐπὶ χεῖλεα κερᾶνται the edges are finished off with gold, Od. 4. 132, 616., 15. 116. The words in h. Hom. Merc. 427, κρᾶναι ἀθανάτους τε θεούς καὶ γαῖαν ἐρεῖναι, ὡς ἐγένοντο, (where κρᾶναι is usu. explained by τιμῶν, and Herm. would read κλείων) prob. mean, finishing the (tale of) the gods and earth, how they were made. II. intr. to be chief, prince, have the power of deciding and acting, to reign, Od. 8. 391: and post-Hom. c. gen., to reign over, govern, τὸ σπαρτοῦ, τῆς χώρας Soph. Aj. 1050, O. C. 296: in later Ep. also c. dat.: c. acc. cognato, κρ. σκίπτρα to stave the staff of rule, Soph. O. C. 449. III. intr. also to come to an end, result in a thing, like τελευτάω, Hipp., and Aesch. Cho. 1075. Mostly poet. (The Root = Sanscr. kṛi facere, Lat. cre-are, etc.)

κραιπᾶλῶ, to be drunken, to suffer from κραιπᾶλη (q. v.), Plat. Symp. 176 D, and Comici ar. Ath. 34 C, sq.: from κραιπᾶλη, ἡ, a drunken fit, debauch; esp. in its consequences, the next day's sickness and headache, Lat. crapula, Hipp.; ἐκ κραιπᾶλός after such a fit, Ar. Ach. 277. (Prob. from the Root of carpo, rapio, ἀρπάω, for ἀρπᾶλη or ρᾶπᾶλη, a seizure, attack of sickness, etc.) [πᾶ]

κραιπᾶλ(ω), f. ἰσώ, = κραιπαλῶ.

κραιπᾶλῶστος, ου, (βόσκη) δίψα κρ. thirst which drains

on drunkenness, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

κραιπᾶλῶκοςμος, ου, (κραιπᾶλη) rambling about in drunken revelry, Ar. Ran. 217.

κραιπᾶλῶδης, es, (εἶδος) given to drunkenness, Plut.

κραίνως, ἡ, ὄν, (from Root ἀρπ-ᾶω, Lat. carpo, rapio) snatching away, tearing, sweeping, rushing, like Lat. rapidus, (from rapio), Boreas, θεέλλα Od. 5. 385., 6. 171: hence II.

swift, rapid, II. 16. 671, 681: most freq. in Hom. as epith. of the feet. III. metaph., hasty, hot, κραιπνότερος νῶς (viz. of a youth), II. 23. 590. As Adv., besides κραιπνός, Hom. uses the neut. pl. κραιπνά, κραιπνὸς θέομαι, προσεβήσαστο, — κραιπνὰ διακίε, προβιβᾷς. Only poet. Hence

κραιπνόςστος, ου, (στούμαι) swift-rushing, Aesch. Pr. 279.

κραιπνόςσῃ, ἡ, swiftmess.

κραιπνόφορος, ου, (φέρω) swift-bearing, αἶμα Aesch. Pr. 132.

κραῖρα, ἡ, (κέρας, κεραλα) the top, head: only in Gramm., but cf. εὐκραίρος etc.

κρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κράω) clamorous, Luc.

κρακτρία, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κερκῆτης.

κράμα, atos, τό, (κεράννω) that which is mixed, a mixture, Tim. Locr. 95 E: esp. 2. mixed, tempered wine, Plut.

3. a mixed metal, like bronze, Strab., elsewh. κρατέρωμα: a mixture of warmth and cold, temperature.

κραμβᾶλέος, α, ου, (κράμβος) dried, parched, roasted, or the like, Ath. 376 C, cf. κράμβος. Hence

κραμβᾶλιάω, f. ᾶσω, to laugh loud.

κραμβᾶλιστῆς, ὄς, ἡ, loud laughter.

κραμβᾶλιζω, f. ἰσώ, = κραιβαλιάω.

κραμβέιον, τό, = κραιμβιον II., Hipp.

ΚΡΑΜΒΗ, ἡ, cabbage, cole, Lat. crambe, Hippon. 21. Hence

κραμβήεις, εσσα, εν, like a cabbage, Nic.

κραμβέβιον, τό, Dim. from κράμβη, Antiph. Ἄγροικ. 10.

κραμβέιον, τό, Dim. from κράμβη, a decoction of cabbage or (acc. to others) of hemlock.

κραμβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κράμβη) a cabbage catpillar, Ael.

ΚΡΑΜΒΟΣ, ἡ, ου, dry, parched, shrivelled. 2. metaph. clear, ringing shrill, loud, κρ. γέλος ar. Hesych., who explain it by καυρός (q. v. II.): so too, κραιβότατον στόμα, like καυρὸν στόμα, Ar. Eq. 539. II. as Subst. κράμβος, ὁ, a blight in

fruit, esp. in grapes, when they shrivel before they are ripe, Theophr. (Akin to κραιπός, καυρός.)

κραμβοφάγος, ου, (κράμβη, φάγω) Cabbage-eater, name of a frog in Batr. 221.

κρανᾶγήπεδος, ου, (κρανός, πέδον) with hard, rocky soil, h. Hom. Ar. 72.

κρανάνιος, η, ου, = κραινείν, dub. in Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 262.

ΚΡΑΝΑ'Ο'Σ, ἡ, ὄν, hard, rugged, rocky, of the face of a country, in Hom. always of Ithaca, (for in II. 3. 445, it is no Adj., but pr. n. of an island, perh. Cythera), II. 3. 201, and freq. in Od.; in Pind. usu. of Athens, (O. 7. 151, etc.), where Ar. calls simply αἱ Κρανᾶαι (Av. 123), and ἡ Κρανᾶα (Lys. 484): hence οἱ Κρανᾶοι the people of Attica, Hdt. 8. 44, ubi v. Valck., and cf. Clinton F. H. i. 57, sq.: also, κρ. ἀκαλῆφαι sharp nettles, Ar. F. 473. Only poet.

κράνεα, ἡ, v. sub κρᾶνεα.

κρᾶνέσθαι, Ep. inf. fut. med. c. signf. pass., from κρᾶνω, II.

κράνεα, ἡ, Ion. κρᾶνεη, (κράνον) the cornel-tree, Lat. cornus, τανύφλοιος II. 16. 767: its fruit used to feed swine, Od. 10. 242: its tough and springy wood was used for spear-shafts and bows, cf. κραινέος, and in Anth. κρᾶνεα itself is a spear.

Also κρᾶνεα or -λα, ἡ, Hipp., and Theophr. [κρᾶ]

κραινέος, η, ου, (κράνον) made of cornel wood, ἀκόντιον h. Hom. Merc. 460, τόξα Hdt. 7. 92, παλτόν Xen., cf. Virgil's spicula cornea.

κραινέος, α, ου, (κράνον) = foreg., Ael. [ᾶ]

κράνη or κράνα, ἡ, Dor. for κρήνη. [ᾶ]

κράνια, ἡ, = κρᾶνεα, Hipp.

κράνιος, η, ου, = κραινέος, Paus. [ᾶ]

κραινίλειος, ου, (κραινιον) bald-crowned, bald-headed, A. B.

κράνιον, τό, the skull, used of a horse in II. 8. 84; of men, Pind. I. 4. 92, Plat., etc. (Akin to κᾶρα, κᾶρηνον.)

κραινοκλάπτων, τό, (κολάπτω) a poisonous phalangium, Diosc.

κραινοκρούτης, ου, ὁ, (κράνω) = foreg.

KPA'NON, τό, = *kravēla*, Lat. *cornus*, Theophr. (Prob. akin to *kravādos*, of its hard wood.) [ā]

κρανοποιώ, f. ἥσω, to make helmets: in Ar. Ran. 1018 used of one who talks big and warlike: from
κρανοποιός, ov, (κράνος, ποιῶ) making helmets: as Subst., ὁ κρ. a helmet-maker, Ar. Pac. 1255.

κράνος, εος, τό, a helmet, Hdt. I. 171., 4. 180, etc., and oft. in Xen. II. in gen. a cover, covering. (Akin to *κάρα*, *kravlon*.)

κράνος, ov, ἡ, later form for κράνον, κράνεια, Geop. [ā]
κρανονργία, ἡ, a making of helmets: from
κρανονργός, ός, (κράνος, *ἔργω) making helmets.

κράντειρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth.

κραντήρ, ῥος, ός, (κραίνα) one that accomplishes. II. κραν-
τήρες, Lat. *genuini*, the wisdom-teeth, which come last and
complete the set, Arist. H. A.: in gen. teeth, Nic. Hence

κράντης, ov, ός, = κραντήρ I, Lyc.

κράνωρ, opos, ό, a ruler, sovereign, Eur. Andr. 508.

κράπᾱταλος or κραπάταλος, ό, a worthless kind of fish.

II. name of a play of Pherecrates, in which he says that
the κραπάταλος is used as money in Hades, = δραχμή, Meineke
Com. Fragm. I. p. 84, sq. III. = μωρός, Hesych.

κράρα, ἡ, = κραιρα, dub.

KPA'Σ, ό, of this poet. collat. form of *κάρα*, the nom. τό *krās*
occurs only in Gramm., v. Cramer. Anecd. 3. 385; also gen.
τῆς κρατός in Eur. El. 140: Hom. has gen. κρατός, dat. κρατί,
acc. κρατά Od. 8. 92; gen. plur. κρατόν Od. 22. 369, dat. κρα-
σίν and κρατέσφι Il. 10. 152, 156; and we have acc. κρατάς
Eur. Phoen. 1140, H. F. 526 1—but Soph. has τό *krāta* as nom.
and acc. neut., Phil. 1001, 1457, O. T. 263. In Hom. also we
have a lengthd. gen. and dat., κρατάτος, κρατάτι, pl. nom. κρατά
[all, -οι], but no nom. *krāas* is found. The head: also metap-
h. a head, top, peak, ὄψις κρατὸς Οὐλύμπιο Il. 20. 5, and
ἐπὶ κρατὸς Ἰμῶνος at the upper part of it, Od. 9. 140., 13. 102:
plur. for sing., ὑπὸ κρατέσφι under his head, Il. 10. 156. Poet.

κράς, τό, Dor. for κῆρς, contr. from *krēas*, flesh, meat.

κραςβόλος, ov, syncop. from *kerasbólos*, q. v.

κράσις, εως, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) a mixing of two things, so that
they are quite blended and form a compound, as wine and
water; whereas μίξις is a mere mixing so that they can be sepa-
rated again, as of two sorts of grain; (or, we might say, *krāsis*
is chemical, μίξις mechanical mixture): hence of a mixed cup
of wine, Aesch. Fr. 49; the compounding of drugs, etc., Id. Fr.
482; the temperature of the air, climate, Lat. *temperies*, Eur.
Phaeth. 5, cf. Plat. Phaed. 111 B: in gen. close union, com-
position, Plat. Phaed. 59 A, Rep. 441 E, etc. 2. in Gramm.,
crasis, when the vowels of two syllables melt into one, e. g. τοῦ-
λαιον τοῦτομα for τό ἐλαιον τό ὄνομα, ἀνήρ for ὁ ἀνὴρ.

κρασπεδίτις, ov, ό, the last, hindmost in a chorus, opp. to
κορυφαίος, Plut.: [i] from

κράσπεδον, τό, the edge, border, margin, hem of a thing, esp.
of cloth, ἑκροῖσι λαίφους κρασπέδοις with every stitch of sail set,
Eur. Med. 524: metaph. the edge of a country, Soph. Fr. 536;
the skirts of an army, Eur. Supp. 661, etc. (Acc. to Passow,
from *krāsōs*, *krāsōtis*: but Döderl., better, refers it to *κρηπίς*,
κρηπίδιον.) Hence

κρασπεδῶς, to surround with a border or hem, Eur. Ion 1423,
in Pass.

κράσσω, ov, as if from κράτος, Dor. for κρέσσω, κρέσσω.

κραστήριον, τό, a rack, manger: and

κραστήζω, f. ἴσω, = γραστήζω: from

κράστις, εως, ἡ, = γράστις, q. v., grass, green fodder, esp. for
horses, Ar. Fr. 632: others write *krāstis* properisp.

κράτω, τό, the head; v. sub *krās*.

κράταβόλος, ov, (κράς, βάλλω) striking the head, v. I. for sq.

κράταιβόλος, ov, acc. to some poet. for *krās*; but rather
(from *κραταίος*, βάλλω, cf. *κραταιγύαλος*, *κραταίως*, *κραταί-
πος*) hurled with violence, Eur. Bacch. 1096.

κραταιγός or κράταιγος, ό, a kind of flowering thorn, of
which our *hawthorn* is a species, Theophr.

κραταιγύαλος, ov, (κραταίος, γύαλον) having strong γύαλα,
strongly arched, in gen. strong, stout, δαρκέες Il. 19. 361.

κραταιγών, όνος, ός, = κραταιγός.

κράταις, ἡ, (κράτος) only in Od. II. 597, of the stone of

Sisyphus, when he had rolled it up the hill, τότ' ἀποστρέψασκε
κραταίς ἀδῖς then did mighty weight or resistless force turn it
back again: a very doubtful word; for Aristarch. and others
took it as Adv. = κραταίως (making ἀποστρέψασκε intrans.), it
rolled violently back; others make it a pr. n., v. signif. II; and
some write *kratai* 'is for *krataid*, but v. Lob. Paralip. 198.

II. Κραταίς, as pr. n. *Crataeis*, the mighty one, name of
the mother of the sea-monster Scylla, Od. 12. 124.

κραταίλειος, ov, gen. ω, (κραταίος, λείος, λάς) of hard stones,
rocky, χθών Aesch. Ag. 666, πέδον Eur. El. 534.

κραταίλογος, ός, = κραταίγος, Plin.

κραταίος, ό, όν, (κραταίος) poet. for the usu. *kraterós*, mighty,
strong, Hom., in Il. usu. epith. of Μοῖρα, stern, resistless fate:
sometimes also in Pind., and Trag. Adv. -ώς, Philo. Hence

κραταίτης, ἥτος, ἡ, = κράτος, Philo.

κραταίω, later and worse form for *κρατύνω*, N. T.

κραταίπρετος, ov, (κραταίος, πέδον) with solid, hard ground or
soil, σδάας Od. 23. 46.

κραταίπους, ό, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, stout-footed, ἡμίονοι
Ep. Hom. 15. 9; also *καρταίπους* Pind. O. 13. 114.

κραταίριον, ov, with stout shell or skin, χελώνη Orac. ap.
Hdt. I. 47.

κραταίωμα, aros, τό, (κραταίω) that which is firm or fast:
firmness, strength, LXX.

κραταίωσις, εως, ἡ, = *foreg*, LXX.

κρατάνιον, τό, a kind of cup, Polemo ap. Ath. 480 A.

κρατεραιχμή, ός, όν, (κρατερός, αἰχμή) mighty with the spear,
warlike, also *κατρ*, Pind. I. 6. 55.

κρατεραιχνην, ενος, ό, ἡ, strong-necked, also *κατρ*, Hipp.

κρατερός, ό, όν, (κράτος, κρατέω) poet. *kraterós*, strong, stout,
mighty, valiant, in Hom. usu. of bodily strength; but in Il. 21.

566, prob. with collat. notion of hard-hearted, harsh, also epith.
of war, battle, and weapons: so, χῶρος *kr. hard*, solid ground,
h. Hom. Merc. 354: also of divers passions, strong, vehement,

mighty, λύσσα, ἔρις, πένθος, ἄλγος etc., Hom.; and very freq.,
kr. ἀνάγκη *hard*, stern necessity, Hom.: *kr. ἔργα violent* deeds,
Il. 1. 25; *kr. μῦθος a harsh, rough speech*, Ib. 326, etc. Cf.

κρατερός, κραταίος, κρατύς.—Adv. -ῶς, strongly, esp., *kr. ἀγο-
ρεύειν* and ἀποιεῖν to speak out sternly, roughly, Il.; *kr. ἐσ-
τάμεναι* to stand fast or firm, Il.; *kr. καταβάλλειν* to dash

violently to the earth, Od. Hence

κρατερόφρων, ov, gen. ονος, (δφρων) stout-hearted, dauntless,
in Hom. epith. of Hercules, the Dioscuri, etc.; of the lion, Il. 10.

184: sometimes with collat. notion of stubborn, hard-hearted.

κρατερόχειρ, χειρός, ό, ἡ, stout of hand, Anth.

κρατερῶς, = κρατύνω, dub.

κρατερῶδους, οντος, ό, ἡ, (δδούς) strong-toothed, dub.

κρατερῶμα, aros, τό, a mixture of copper and tin, a kind of
bronze, also *κράμα*.

κρατερώνυξ, ὅχος, ό, ἡ, (δυνεῖς) strong-hoofed, solid-hoofed,
ἵπποι, ἡμίονοι Hom.: strong-clawed, λῦκοι, λέοντες Od. 10. 218.

κράτεσφι, Ep. dat. of *krās*, Il. 10. 156. [ā]

κράτευτα, ὧν, οἱ, the forked stand or frame on which a spit
turns, Il. 9. 214.

κρατευτήρια, ov, τά, = *foreg*.

κρατέω, f. ἥσω, (κράτος) to be strong, mighty, powerful:
hence

I. to rule, hold sway, absol., Od. 13. 275, etc.; οἱ
κρατοῦντες the rulers, Trag.; and so, τό κρατὶον Eur. Andr.
133.

2. in Poets, to rule among . . . νεκροῖσι Od.
11. 485, ἀνδράσι καὶ θεοῖσι Od. 16. 265; also, *kr. φέλλαι to rule*
in Phthia, Pind. N. 4. 81; *ἐν χθονί* Eur. El. 4: cf. ἀνάσσω.

3. c. gen., to be lord of, ruler over, Ἀργείων, πάντων κρα-
τέων Il. 1. 79, 288, and so freq. later, esp., *kr. ἐάντοῦ*, *kr. τῶν*
ἡδῶν Plat., etc.: hence to conquer, εὐδῶδε, Aesch. Theb.

750, etc.: *κρατεῖν τοῦ μὴ πείθεσθαι τοῖς νόμοις to be above*
obedience . . . Xen. Lac. 4. 6: hence again

4. absol. to conquer, prevail, get the upper hand, πολλὰ ἐκράτηον Hdt.
5. 77, etc., *kr. γινώμῃ* Id. 9. 42: to be in the right, ὁ μὴ πε-
θόμενος κρατεῖ Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; to be the best, Critias I. 7:
so of reports, etc., to prevail, become current, φάτις *kr.* Aesch.
Supp. 293, Soph. Aj. 978; νόμιμα *kr.* Thuc. 6. 5.

II. to become master of, get possession of, τῆς ἀρχῆς, τῶν νεκρῶν Hdt.
1. 92., 4. 111: hence to lay hold of, τῆς χειρὸς N. T.; also, τινα

τῆς χειρὸς one by the hand, Ib.

III. c. acc. pers. to prevail against, master, subdue, Aesch. Supp. 761, Eur. Alc. 490, Ar. Nub. 1346: so, κρ. μάχη τινά Thuc. 6. 2: also to surpass, outdo, exceed, Pind. 4. 436, Xen. Hier. 11. 15. IV. c. acc. rei, to hold fast, seize, win and keep, esp. by force, θρόνους Soph. O. 1381, cf. Valock. Phoen. 594: to hold in the hand, hold, σκεῖπτον Plut.: but 2. c. acc. cognato, to win, gain, ἀγῶνα Dem. 520. fin., though the dat. mod. is more freq., cf. sup. III.

V. to order, command, Aesch. Ag. 10: Pass. to obey, τινί Ar. Av. 755. VI. in Eccl., the Christians were called of κρατοῦντες, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 252; prob. from 2 Thess. 2. 15, etc. Hence

κράτημα, ατος, τό, a support, stay, Medic. [δ]

κρατήρ, ῥος, δ, Ion. and Hom. κρατήρ, (κεράννυμι) a mixing-vessel, esp. a large bowl, in which (acc. to the custom of the ancients) the wine for a meal was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled, oft. in Hom.: hence, κρατήρα κεράσασθαι Od. 7. 179., 13. 50, etc.; elsewhere. οἶνον or οἶνον καὶ ὕδωρ κρατήρῃ or ἐν κρατήρῃ μίσγειν, κεράσαι etc., (as we say) to mix a bowl (of punch), Hom.; also, κρατήρας πίνειν (as we say) to drink a bottle of wine, Pl. 8. 232: κρατήρα ἐλεβδερν στήσασθαι give a bowl of wine to be drunk in honor of the deliverance, Il. 6. 528, cf. Od. 2. 431: on the phrase κρατήρα ἐπιστήσασθαι ποτόν v. sub ἐπιστάτω.—The κρατήρ stood upon a tripod in the great hall, on the left of the entrance, Od. 22. 341, etc.: usu. of silver, sometimes with a brim of gold, Od. 4. 615; sometimes all gilt, Pl. 2. 219:—v. plur. in Dict. of Antiqu.

II. any cup-shaped hollow, a basin in a rock, Soph. O. C. 1593: esp. the mouth of a volcano, crater, Arist. Mund.

κρατήρια, ῆ, =foreg.

κρατήριζω, f. ἴω, (κρατήρ) to drink out of the κρατήρ, i. e. to drink immoderately, as we might say, to drink from the bottle instead of the glass, Sophron ap. Ath. 504 B, Dem. 313. 16.

κρατήριον, τό, Joseph., and κρατήριον, τό, Hipp., Dim. from κρατήρ.

κρατήσιμάχος, ον, (κρατέω, μάχη) victorious in the fight, Pind. F. 9. 149.

κρατήσιππος, δ, ῆ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (κρατέω) victorious in the foot-race, Pind. F. 10. 25. [Γ]

κρατήσιππος, ον, (κρατέω) victorious in the race, ἔρμα Pind. N. 9. 8.

κρατήσις, εως, ῆ, (κρατέω) power, dominion, Joseph. II. possession. [δ] Hence

κρατήτικός, ῆ, ὄν, οἶ, fit for, inclined to holding or attaining, τινός Def. Plat. 414 A.

κρατῆ, dat. sing. of κράς, q. v.

κρατιστεύω, (κρατίστος) to be mightiest, best, most excellent, κατ' ἔρμα Soph. Tr. 101: to gain the upper hand, τινί in a thing, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 14: c. gen. pers., πάντων Andoc. 25. 37; τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν κρ. to be first of them, Isocr. 193 C; τινός περὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 5. 1.

κρατιστιδίην, Adv. by choosing the best.

κράτιστος, ῆ, ον, Ep. κἀπρ. as always in Hom., an isolated Superl. from κρατῆς, (κράτος) the strongest, mightiest, Il.; κατ-τίστη μάχη the fiercest fight, Il. 6. 185. 2. in gen. best, most excellent, Pind., and Att.; c. inf. best at doing, Thuc. 2. 81, and Plat.: so of things, φύγενε κἀρίστων to flee were best, Od. 12. 120, and so freq. in Att.: ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατίστων in good earnest, seriously, Polyb. The Compar. in use is κρείσσω, q. v. [δ]

κράτωρ, ὄτος, δ, ῆ, (κράς, βιβρώσκω) a devourer of heads or brains, Lyc.

κράτογενής, εως, (κράς, *γένω) head-born, epith. of Athena, late.

ΚΡΑΤΟΣ, poet. κράτος, εος, τό (both in Hom.), strength, might, in Hom. esp. of bodily strength, as opp. to δόλος, Il. 7. 142; also of things, as of iron, strength, Od. 9. 393: is hence later, πόλιν ελεῖν κατὰ κράτος to take it by open force, by storm, Thuc. 8. 100, etc.; so too, ἀνὰ κράτος Xen. An. 1. 8, 1, cf. ἀνδ. c. IV: but also κατὰ κράτος simply, with all one's might, with might and main, πολεμεῖν Plat., φεγγεῖν Xen., etc.: in plur. κρατῆρ, like βάραι, deeds of violence, Soph. Ant. 485.

II. in gen. might, power, τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶν ἐν οἴκῳ Od. 1. 359; cf. Il. 12. 214: hence post-Hom., rule, sway, author-

ity, sovereignty, Hdt. 1. 129, etc.; c. gen. power over, κρ. ἔχων τῶν Περσῶν Id. 3. 69; so, κρ. βασιλέως Thuc. 1. 143.

III. mastery, victory, freq. in Hom., as Il. 6. 387, Od. 21. 280; so, κρ. πολέμου καὶ νίκης Dem. 381. 12. (Prob. akin to Germ. hart, our hard.) [δ]

κράτος, gen. sing. from κράς, q. v., Hom.

κρατυντήρ, ῥος, δ, (κρατῆς) one who prevails. Hence

κρατυντήριος, α, ον, strengthening, making firm, Hipp.

κρατυντικός, ῆ, ὄν, =foreg., Diosc.: from

κρατῆς, Ep. κρατῆς, (κρατῆς) to strengthen, confirm, κρ.

ἐάντων Hdt. 1. 98, 100, Thuc., etc.: Hom. has only Med. κρα-
τύνομαι in same signif., Il. 11. 215., 12. 415; so too Thuc.

4. 52, 114:—Pass. to become strong, be confirmed and strength-
ened, Hdt. 1. 13, and Hipp.

2. to harden, opp. to ἀπαλύνω, τοὺς πόδας Xen. Lac. 2. 3.

II. =κρατέω, to rule, govern, c. gen., Soph. O. T. 14, Eur. Bacch. 660: more rare c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 930, Supp. 699; absol., Id. Pr. 404.

2. to become master, get possession of, τινός Soph. Phil. 1161: to conquer, Ib. 1059.

κράτῆς, δ, (κράτος) like κρατερός, strong, mighty, in Hom. always as epith. of Hermes, and only in nom., the mighty one, as Il. 16. 181, Od. 5. 49. [δ]

κρατυστός, δ, (κρατῆς) strength, firmness, Hipp.

κραυγάζω, fut. ἄσω, (κραυγή) =κράζω, to cry, screech, Lob.

Phryn. 337.

κραυγάνομαι, Dep. =foreg., v. sub κραγγάνομαι.

Κραυγῆστής, ον, ῆ, as if a Patronym. from κραγγῆστος, croaker, name of a frog in Batr. 246.

κραυγασμός, δ, a crying, screaming, clamour, Diphil. ap. A. B. 101.

κραυγᾶσος, δ, a crier, Lob. Phryn. 338, 436.

κραυγαστής, οὐ, δ, a crier.

κραυγαστικός, ῆ, ὄν, crying, vociferous. Adv. —κῶς.

κραυγαστρία, ῆ, fem. of κραυγαστής.

κραυγή, ῆ, (akin to κράζω) a crying, screaming, shouting, Lat. clamor, Eur. Or. 1529, and freq. in Att.

κραυγῆς, ον, δ, ἵππος κρ. a horse that takes fright at a cry.

κραυγῆς, οὐ, δ, or κραυγῶν, ἄνος, δ, a woodpecker.

κραῖρα, ῆ, a disease in cattle, swine, etc.; from κραῖπος. Hence

κραῖρῶ, to be ill of the κραῖρα, Arist. H. A.

κραῖρος, α, ον, hard, dry, brittle, Plat. Tim. 60 C; opp. to μαλακός, Arist. Part. An. 2. 9, 13; but to θερμός, Eubul. Amalth. 1.

II. δ κρ., as Subst., =κραῖρα, Arist. H. A.

κραυρότης, ῥος, ῆ, hardness, dryness, brittleness, Theophr.: opp. to γλυχρότης.

κραυρόω, (κραῖρος) to make hard, dry, harsh, Philo.

*κράω = γράω, to eat, only in Gramm., as Root of κρᾶσις and κρέας, Heyne II. T. 8. p. 117.

κρέαργα, ῆ, (κρέας, ἀργέω) a flesh-hook, to take meat out of the pot: in gen. a hook, to seize, drag by, Lat. harpago, Ar. Eq. 772, Vesp. 1155.

κρέαργεντος, ον, (κρέας, ἀργέω) tearing off the flesh, Lyc.

κρέαργίς, ἴδος, ῆ, =κρέαργα, Dim. only in form, Anth.

κρέαριον, τό, Dim. from κρέας, a morsel, slice of flesh, Ar. Plut. 227, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 13. [α]

κρεαδότης, (κρέας, δίδωμι) collat. form of κρεαδότης.

κρεαδόμεν, f. ῥαω, to distribute flesh, esp. to divide the flesh of a victim among the guests, Isae. 78. 17: in gen. to divide, cut piece-meal, Diod. Med. to divide among themselves, Theocr.

26. 24, ubi al. divisim κρέα νομ.; and

κρεανομία, ῆ, a distribution of the flesh of a victim among the guests, Lat. visceraio, Luc.: from

κρεαδόμενος, ον, (κρέας, νέμω) distributing the flesh of victims: as Subst., δ κρ., in gen., a carver, Eur. Cycl. 245.

ΚΡΕΑΣ, τό, Att. κρέας, Dor. κρῆς (q. v.): in plur. οἶ. τὰ κρέατα, but in Hom. more freq. nom. and acc. plur. κρέῃ.

Att. gen. κρεῶν also in Od. 15. 98, but more freq. in Hom. κρεῖων; dat. κρεῖσι Il., κρεέσι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47: in sing. Hom. has only acc. κρέας =flesh, a piece of meat, Od. 8. 477: in plur. usu. dressed meat, and in gen. meat, oft. in Hom., etc.; κρέα ἐσθῆ Hdt. 3. 23; κρ. ὀρνέθια Ar. Nub. 339, etc.

2. a carcase, hence a body, person, Soph. Fr. 650 (from a satyric piece): and so in addresses, like κεφαλῇ etc., ᾧ δεξιᾶτον

κρέας Ar. Eq. 421, cf. 955. Proverb, τὸν περὶ κρέων τρέχεις, as we say, 'to save one's bacon'; and so prob. should be explained Ar. Ran. 191, τὸν περὶ κρέων νευαμάχηκε, but v. Schol. (Sanscr. *kranyā*; the Lat. *caro* by transpos., as in *cerno* *crīna*.) [On κρέα, v. Elmsl. Ach. 1049.]

κρεμύος, ὁ, (κρέα) a striking so as to make a sound: esp.

2. the sound of stringed instruments, Epich. p. 62.

κρεμυδόκος, ον, = κρεοδόκος.

κρεμυδάγειν, -φάλα, -φάγος, Ion. for κρεωφ.

κρεοδόκος, ον, (κρέας, δέχομαι) containing flesh, Anth.

κρεῖων, τὸ, (κρέας) a meat-tray, dresser, Il. 9. 206; not, as others take it, a flesh-pot. II. in Euphor. 133; = κρέας.

κρεοφάγος, ον, (κρέας, φάγειν) carnivorous, Nic.

κρέισκος, ὁ, Dim. from κρέας, a little dainty dish, Alex. Poner. 4.

κρεοσότεκνος, ον, (κρέισσων, τέκνον) dearer than children, very dub. word in Aesch. Theb. 784.

κρείσσων, ον, gen. ονος, as always in Ep. and old Att.: later Att. κρείττων, ον: later Ion. κρέσσων, ον: Dor. κάρων, ον: stronger, mightier: braver, better, esp. in battle, Hom.; sometimes c. inf., Il. 21. 486: οἱ κρείσσοις one's betters, Eur. Or. 710, cf. Thuc. 1. 8; so τὰ κρείσσω Eur. Ion 973, τὸ κρ. Plat. Soph. 216 B; τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρείσσω καταπρόδουσι to throw away our advantages, Thuc. 4. 10: κρ. λόγος, cf. ἥσσω: —κρ. ἔστι c. part., as κρ. γὰρ ἦσθα μικρὴ ὧν ἡ (ὧν τυφλὸς thou wert better not alive, than living blind, Soph. O. T. 1368, cf. Lob. Aj. 622 (635). II. too great for, surpassing, beyond, ὕψος κρ. ἐκπληρόματος Aesch. Ag. 1376: of evil deeds, κρέισσων ἀγχόνων too bad for hanging, Soph. O. T. 1374: κρ. θαύματος, κρ. ἡ λέγει λόγῳ Eur.; κρ. δικάλου above being ruled by it, Thuc. 3. 84, 483. III. having power over, master of, esp. of desires and passions, κρ. γαστρός Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 25; κρ. χρημάτων Thuc. 2. 60. In gen. opp. to ἥσσω. —Adv. κρείσσωνος, Att. κρείττωνος.

IV. in Att. Prose freq. in moral signif., better, more excellent, e. g. ὁ κρείσσων λόγος Ar. Nub. 113, etc. (κρείσσων is usu. called irreg. Compar. of ἀγαθός: but κράτις from κράτος must be reckoned as the Root, as if the Compar. were κράισσων, the Superl. κράτιστος being regul.: akin also to κρέων, κρεῖουσα.)

κρεῖντόμοι, as Pass., of the vine, to be diseased, have excrescences, Theophr. Hence

κρεῖντώσις, εως, ἡ, a disease of the vine, when excrescences grow on it, Theophr.

κρέων, οντος, ὁ, fem. κρεῖουσα, ἡ, a ruler, lord, master, Hom., usu. of kings and chiefs; but also of the gods, as Zeus and Poseidon, cf. εὐρυκρέων. But in Od. 4. 22, Eteoneus, a servant of Menelaus is called κρέων, either as being chief of the domestics, or in general signif. of ἥρωας, a noble, honorable man: the fem. κρεῖουσα in Hom. only once, Il. 22. 48, κρεῖουσα γυναικῶν, of a concubine of Priam, where also it is a general title of honor. (The Root prob. is κρέας, κράινω, κρεῖσσω: of the same signif. as the pr. names Κρέων, Κρεῖουσα, cf. κρέων. No Verb κρέω or κρεῖω occurs.)

κρεῖων, Ep. gen. plur. from κρέας for κρεῖων, oft. in Hom. κρεκάβια, ον, τὰ, (κρέα) a kind of tapestry, Ar. Vesp. 1215. κρεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κρέα) struck so as to sound, esp. of stringed instruments; in gen. played, sung, Aesch. Cho. 822.

ΚΡΕΨΚΩ, to strike, beat, esp. strings or threads: 1. to strike, beat the web with the *kerpis*, in gen. to weave, Iortd Sapph. 32, πέπλον Eur. El. 542. 2. to strike, touch a stringed instrument with the plectrum, Dion. H. in: in gen. to play on any instrument, αἰλὸν Ar. Av. 682: hence, ὁσῶν κρ. Ib. 772, ἔμνον Telet. ap. Ath. 626 A: more rarely c. dat. κρέειν δόνακι Anyte Epigr. 8, cf. Tibull. 1. 1, 4. (Hence κρέψι, κρεμύος, *kerpis*.)

κρεμάθρα, ἡ, (κρεμάννυμι) a net or basket to hang things up in: hence in Ar. Nub. 218, a basket in which Socrates appears suspended, in caricature of the Tragic machines for exhibiting deities, etc., in the air: also κρεμῆστρα.

κρέμαμα, shortd. pass. pres. of sq., q. v.

κρεμάννυμι, rarely —νύω: fut. κρεμάσω [ἀ], Att. κρεμῶ, ᾤς, ᾤ, Ep. lengthd. κρεμῶ Il. 7. 83: aor. 1 ἐκρέμασα. Pass. pres. κρεμάννυμι: aor. ἐκρεμῆσθην: fut. κρεμῆσθαι: —to this must be joined the shortd. pass. form κρέμαμαι, conj. κρέμωμαι,

opt. κρεμῆσθαι and κρεμῶναι: aor. ἐκρεμῆσθαι: fut. κρεμῆσθαι. Cf. also κρημνάω, κρημνῶμαι. The radic. form ΚΡΕΜΑΨ is not found in early Greek.

I. to hang, hang up, let hang down, ἀπὸ ἢ ἐκ τινος, σείρην ἐξ οὐρανοῦ Il. 8. 19; ἀπὸ κέδων Ar. Ran. 121: κρ. πρὸς ναὸν to hang up as an offering on the temple-wall, Il. 7. 83: κρ. τινὰ τινος to hang one up by a thing, Ar. Plut. 312: κρεμῆσαι τὴν ἀσπίδα i. e. to have done with war, Ar. Ach. 58: so in Med., πηδῆλαιον κρεμῆσθαι to hang up one's rudder, i. e. give up the sea, Hes. Op. 627.

II. metaph. to keep in suspense, Lat. *suspensum tenere*, cf. αἰωρῶ 2. B. Pass. to be hung up, suspended, Xen. Eq. 10: so more usu. in form κρέμαμαι, as, ἐκρέμα (2 sing. aor.) τὸν *hangedst*, *hooveredst*, Il. 15. 18, 21; and so Hdt. 1. 34, 66, etc. 2. to be hung, of persons, Aristoph. Pythag. 3. 10.

3. metaph. to be in suspense, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 6, cf. Ar. Nub. 229. Hence

κρεμάσις, εως, ἡ, a hanging, hanging up.

κρέμασμα, ατος, τό, = sq.

κρεμασμός, ὁ, a hanging, suspension, Hipp.

κρεμαστήρ, ἦπος, ὁ, a suspender: οἱ κρεμαστήρες the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, Celsus. Hence

κρεμαστήριος, ον, = κρεμαστός.

κρεμαστήρ, οὐ, ὁ, = κρεμαστήρ.

κρεμαστός, ὁ, ὄν, (κρεμάννυμι) hung up, hung, hanging, Soph. O. T. 1263, and Eur.: also κρ. αἰχένος hung by the neck, Id. Ant. 1221: c. gen., hung from or on a thing, παραστάδης Eur. Andr. 1122.

κρεμάστρα, ἡ, = κρεμάθρα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5. II. the stalk by which a flower hangs, Theophr.

κρεμῶν, v. sub κρεμάννυμι.

κρεμβῆλιάω, f. σῶω, (κρέμβαλον) to rattle, beat time with castanets, shells or the like, Hermipp. The. 5, cf. Ar. Ran. 1305.

κρεμβῆλιαστός, ὅς, ἡ, a rattling as with castanets, to give the time in dancing, h. Hom. Ap. 162, ubi olim —αστής, οὐ, δ.

κρεμβῆλιζω, f. ἴσω, v. 1. for κρεμβῆλιάω, Hermipp. The. 5.

κρεμβῆλια, τὰ, rattling instruments to beat time with in dancing, like our *castanets*, Att. 636 C, cf. κρόταλον. (The Root prob. occurs in Lat. *crep-are*.)

κρεμνῶν, collat. form of κρημνῶν, very dub.

κρεμῶν, Ep. for κρεμῶ, κρεμῶσα, fut. of κρεμάννυμι, Il. 7. 83.

κρέμυς, υος, ἡ, for κρέμυς, a fish, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

κρεμῶ, Att. fut. of κρεμάννυμι.

κρέψι, ἡ, gen. κρεκός, Lat. *crex*, (κρέκω) a bird with a sharp notched bill (Ar. Av. 1138), and long legs (Arist. Part. An. 4. 12, 34); to which, in size, Hdt. compares the *ibis*, 2. 76; which description does not quite suit the *crex rallus*, Linn., our rail, though its cry is well expressed by the name (which like κρέκω is onomatop.). It was thought 'a word of fear' to the newly married, Euphor. 4.

κρεβότος, ον, (κρέας, βόσκω) fed on flesh, prob. 1., Aesch. Supp. 287; for κρεβρότος.

κρεόδειρα, ἡ, (δείρω, δέρω) a slaying-knife.

κρεοδόχος, ον, = κρεοδόκος, Heyne Il. 9. 206.

κρεοκάκκῆρος, ὁ, (κακκάβη II) a mess of hashed meat, etc., Att.

κρεοκοπέω, Att. for κρεοκοπέω, Pors. Hec. praef. v. vii, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 469.

κρεονομία, ἡ, = κρεονομία.

κρεοπώλης, ὁ, a seller of flesh, butcher, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C, cf. A. P. 11. 212.

κρεοπατινῶν, f. 1. Plut. 2. 995 C, where καταπατινῶν is conjectured.

κρεοσκευασία, ἡ, a dressing of meat, Dub. in Ath.

κρεοστάθμη, ἡ, a butcher's scales or stilyard, Ar. Fr. 633.

κρεουργέω, f. ἴσω, to cut up meat like a butcher (κρεουργός), to butcher, Luc.

II. intrans. to be a butcher. Hence

κρεορρυγδόν, Adv., like a butcher: κρ. διασπᾶν to tear all in pieces, Hdt. 3. 13.

κρεουργία, ἡ, a cutting up like a butcher (κρεουργός), butchering, κρ. Πίλοπος Luc.

κρεοργυγός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a butcher or his trade.

κρεοργυγός, ὄν, (κρέας, ἔργω) working, i. e. cutting up meat: δ, κρ., as Subst., a butcher or a carver: κρεοργυγὸν ἦμαρ a day of slaughter and feasting, Aesch. Ag. 1592.

κρεοφαγέω, to eat flesh, Diod., in Med.; and κρεοφαγία, ἡ, an eating of flesh, Hipp.: from κρεοφάγος, ον, (φάγην) eating flesh, carnivorous, Hdt. 4. 186. κρέσσω, ον, gen. ονος, later Ion. for κρέσσαν, also usu. form in Pind.

κρεῖλλον, τό, Dim. from κρέας, a small piece of meat.

κρεωβόρεω, f. ἴσω, to eat flesh: and

κρεωβόρῃα, ἡ, the eating of flesh: from

κρεωβόρος, ον, (κρέας, βιβρώσκα) eating flesh, animal food.

κρεωδαισία, ἡ, a distribution of flesh, Plut.: from

κρεωδότης, ου, δ, (δαῖω II) a distributor of flesh, esp. a carver at a public meal, Plut.

κρεωδότης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., cf. Poll. 6. 34.

κρεώδης, ἐς, (κρέας, ἰδος) of or like flesh, fleshy, Arist. H. A.

κρεωδοσία, ἡ, a distribution of meat, esp. at a sacrifice, Lat. visceratio, Plut.: and

κρεωδοτέω, f. ἴσω, to give meat, Eccl.: from

κρεωδότης, ου, δ, (διδωμι) a giver, distributor of meat.

κρεωδόχος, ον, (δέχομαι) = κρεοδόκος.

κρεωθήκη, ἡ, a place for keeping meat, a larder.

κρεωκάκκαβος, ὁ, = κρεοκάκκαβος.

κρεωκοπέω, f. ἴσω, to cut up flesh: from

κρεωκόπος, ον, (κόπτω) cutting up flesh.

κρέων, οντος, = the Homeric κρείων (q. v.), Pind. P. 8. 143.

N. 3. 17., 7. 66, Aesch. Supp. 574.

κρέων, gen. plur. from κρέας, Od. 15. 98.

κρεωνομία, f. ἴσω, (νέωμι) to distribute flesh. Hence

κρεωνομία, ἡ, a distribution of flesh, v. citata sub κρεοκοπέω.

κρεωπωλείον, τό, = κρεωπωλεία: from

κρεωπωλέω, f. ἴσω, to sell, deal in butcher-meat: from

κρεωπώλης, ον, δ, = κρεοπ., q. v.

κρεωπωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a butcher, τράπεζα

Plut.

κρεωπώλιον, τό, the flesh-market, shambles, Diod.

κρεωστόμιον, ἡ, v. κρεοστ.

κρεωφάγος, -φαγία Plut., -φάγος Arist. Part. An., = κρεοφαγ.

κρήγυος, ον, good, useful or agreeable, οὐ πάσι τοι τὸ κρή-
γυνος ἔπας II. 1. 106. II. true, real, Theocr. 20. 19. (An old and poet. word, used now and then in Prose, as Hipp. 121

G, Plat. Alc. I. 111 E: sometimes, wrongly, written κρήγυος. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. in v. Origin uncertain.)

κρήδεμνον, τό, (κράς, δέω, δέμα) a sort of head-dress, in Hom.

esp. of women of rank, and usu. married: it hung down on both sides, so that at pleasure it might be drawn quite over the face (somewhat like a mantilla?), ἄντα παρειῶν σχομένη λιπαρὰ κρήδεμνα Od. 1. 334, cf. Il. 14. 184: in Od. 6. 100, however, the waiting-women of Nausicaa wore the κρήδεμνον: in Od. 5. 346, the sea-goddess Ino gives her κρήδεμνον to Ulysses to swim with. In Eur. also worn by young maidens. II.

metaph. usu. in plur., the battlements which top and crown a city's walls, Τροίης ἱερὰ κρήδεμνα Il. 16. 100, Od. 13. 388, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 151; also in sing., ὅθις κρήδεμνον Hes. Sc. 105.

III. the lid of a vessel, as a wine-jar, Od. 3. 392.

κρηγήναι, inf. aor. 1 act. from κρηαίνω, Il. 9. 101.

κρηγήναι, imperat. aor. 1 act. from κρηαίνω, Il. 1. 41.

κρήθεν, Adv., (κράς) from the head downwards, from above, ἀπὸ κρήθεν, Hes. Sc. 7, cf. κατακρήθεν.

κρήθρον, τό, also κρήθρον, sumpire, a herb, Hipp., etc.

κρημνάω, Ion. -νέω, f. ἴσω, also κρημνιμῆ, = κρεμνάνω, to let down from a height, cast down, κρημνάς ἔγκραν Pind. P. 4. 43. Pass., κρημνάω to hang, be suspended, Eur. El. 1217: to float in air, νεφέλαι Aesch. Theb. 229.

κρημνηγορέω, f. ἴσω, (κρημνός, ἀγορεύω) to speak rugged words: cf. κρημνηποῖός, κρημνηκοιμῆς.

κρημνιμῆ, v. κρημνῶ.

κρημνίζω, f. ἴσω, (κρημνός) = κρημνῶ.

II. usu. to hurl down headlong, Plut. Hence

κρημνίστης, εως, ἡ, a hurling down headlong.

κρημνοβάτεω, f. ἴσω, to haunt, frequent precipices, Strab.

κρημνοβάτης, ον, δ, (βαίω) one who climbs steep places: hence 2. a mountebank, rope-dancer. [Ἰ]

κρημνόθεν, Adv., down from a height, Orph.

κρημνηκοιμῆ, f. ἴσω, = κρημνηγορέω.

κρημνηποῖός, ὄν, (ποιέω) speaking precipices, i. e. using big, rugged words, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nuh. 1367.

κρημνός, δ, (κρεμνάνω) an overhanging steep, crag, cliff, precipice (cf. Virgil's scopulis pendentibus), Hdt. 4. 103, and Att.: in Hom. (only Il.) freq. of the steep bank of a river, edge of a trench, etc., 12. 54., 21. 175, 234, etc.: hence 2.

in plur. the edges of a wound, Hipp. 418. 44. Hence

κρημνῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) precipitous, steep, Thuc. 7. 84.

κρημνώρεα, ἡ, (κρημνός, ὕψος) a steep mountain ridge: formed like ἀκρόρεα.

κρηναί, inf. aor. 1 act. from κρηναίω, Hom.

κρηναῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (κρήνη) of, from a spring or fountain, κρ. ὕδωρ spring water, Hdt. 4. 181, and Tragic: Νύμφαι κρηναῖαι Od. 17. 240, Aesch. Fr. 159. II. as Subst. ἡ κρηναία, Ep.

for sq., dub. in Ap. Rh.: from

κρήνη, ἡ, Dor. κρῆνα = κροννός (q. v.), a well, spring, Lat. fons, Hom., Hdt. 4. 120, and Att.: also in plur., like πηγαί, for water, Soph. O. C. 686, Ant. 844. II. in gen. a source, fountain-head. (From same Root as κροννός: perh. κρῆνα, κρη-
νον, Lat. caput aquae, or perh. from πρῶ.) Hence

κρηνηθεν, Adv., from a well or spring, Anth.

κρηνηνδε, Adv., to a well or spring, Od. 20. 154.

κρηνιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κρηναῖος, of, belonging to a well or spring: Κρηναῖδες (Dor.) spring-Nymphs, Theocr. 1. 22; so too Κρῆνιδες, Mosch. 3. 29.

κρηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from κρήνη, Pind. Fr. 136, Eur. Hipp. 208. [i, Draco p. 23. 14.]

κρηνιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, = κρηνιάς. [i]

κρηνιότης, ου, δ, fem. -ῖτης, ἰδος, belonging to, esp. growing near a spring, Bortnér Hipp.

κρήναι, imperat. aor. 1 act. from κρηναίω, Od. 20. 115.

κρηνοῦχος, ον, (ἔχω) ruling over springs, epith. of Poseidon.

κρηνοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ and ἡ, (φυλάσσω) a guardian of wells or springs, at Athens a public office. [v]

κρητιδοποιός, ὄν, (κρητῖς, ποίω) making boots.

κρητιδοπώλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a seller of boots.

κρητιδόω, f. ὄσω, (κρητῖς) to furnish with boots. Pass. to be booted, Plut. II. metaph. to furnish with a foundation, found, Dio C. Hence

κρητιδόμα, ατος, τό, a foundation, ground-work, Diod. [i] Κρητιζέ, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of man's foot (reaching high up, acc. to Lex. Rhet. p. 273. 18), Xen. Eq. 12. 10; distinguished from mere ὑποδήματα or shoes, Ath. 539 C, 621 B: in Theocr. 15. 6, κρητιδες poet. for booted men. II. in gen. a groundwork, foundation, basement of a building, esp. of a temple or altar, Hdt. 1. 93, Soph. Tr. 993, Eur. Ion 38: hence metaph., βά-
λεισθαι κρητιδα σοφῶν ἐπέων Pind. P. 4. 245, cf. 7. 3; ἡ ἐγκρά-
τια ἀρετῆς κρητις Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 4; also, οὐδέτω κρητις
κατῶν ὑπεστί we have not yet got to the base or bottom of
misery, Aesch. Pers. 815. 2. also the walled edge of a river, a
quay (which resembles the basement of an altar, etc.), Lat. crepidula, Hdt. 1. 185., 2. 170: in gen. an edge. [i in gen., κρη-
τιδος etc., as in Lat. crepidula: yet we have κρητιδα [i] in
Pind. Fr. 196, as in Lat. crepidula: cf. κρητις.]

Κρής, ὁ, gen. Κρητός, usu. in plur. Κρήτες, gen. Κρητῶν, a Cretan, Hom.; fem. Κρησσα: Adj. Κρησῖος, ια, ιον, Soph., and Eur.; or more usu. Κρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Cretan.

κρής, Dor. for κρέας, Ar. Ach. 795, and Theocr.

κρησαι, inf. aor. 1 act. of κρεμνάνω, for κρησάται, Hom.

κρηστέρα, ἡ, a flour-sieve, bolting sieve, Ar. Eccl. 991, cf. Galen. Lex. Hippocr.

κρησέριον, τό, Dim. from foreg.

κρησερίτης, ου, δ, ἄρτος κρ. bread made of sifted flour, Diphil. ap. Ath. 111 E.

κρησεφύγετον, τό, (φεύγω) a place of refuge, retreat, resort, Hdt. 5. 124, 9. 15, 96: acc. to old Gramm., orig. a refuge from the Cretan (Κρής) Minoes. [v]

Κρητᾱγενής, ἐς, (ἡγεύω) born in Crete, epith. of Zeus.

Κρητή, ἡ, the island Creta, Crete, now Candia, Hom., who in Od. 14. 199, 16. 62, uses also the plur. Κρήται.

Κρητᾱθεν, Adv. from Crete, Hom.

Κρητᾱνδε, Adv. to Crete, Hom.

κρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Ion., and Ep. for κρατήρ, the only form in Hom.

Κρητίζω, f. *ίσω*, (Κρης) to act, behave like a Cretan, i. e. to lie, Plut., cf. Call. Jov. 8, Ep. Tit. 1. 12.

Κρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Cretan, of the island of Crete, Ar., etc. Adv. -κάς, in Cretan fashion, Ar. Eccl. 1165. II. τὸ κρ., sub. ἱμάτιον, a garment of Cretan fashion, Ar. Thesm. 730: ἡ κρ. sub. βοτάνη, a name of the plant dittany, Diosc. III. ὁ Κρητικός, a metrical foot, e. g. Ἀντίφων, called also (from its quantity) ἀμφικροπος.

Κρητισμός, ὁ, (Κρητίζω) Cretan behaviour, i. e. lying, Plut. κρητῶγένει, contr. for κρητφαγείν.

κρί, τὸ, Ep. shorter form for κριθή, barley, oft. in Hom., but only as nom. and acc.

κριάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (κρός) born under the sign of the ram; like σκορπιανός, ταυριανός etc.

κριβάνη, ἡ, (κριβάτος) a kind of cake, Alc. ap. Ath. 646 A. κριβάνητι, ου, ὁ, baked under a pot (κριβάτος), Epich. p. 37, Ar. Ach. 87: esp. sub. ἄρτος, a loaf so baked, Ib. 1123.

κριβανούσις, ἐς, Att. for κλιβ-, shaped like a cribravos, Diosc. κριβῶν, τό, -εσ, Pherecr. Incert. 80. [?] ΚΡΙΒΑΝΟΥΣ, ὁ, Att. for κλιβανος Lob. Phryn. 179, a covered earthen vessel, a pot or pan, wider at top than at bottom,

wherein bread was baked by putting hot embers round it, which produced a more equal heat than in the regular oven (πύλος), Hdt. 2. 92 (in form κλιβ.), Ar. Vesp. 1153: hence II. a hollow, cavern in a rock, Ael. [?]

κριβανώτος, ἡ, ὄν, baked in a cribravos: hence, ὁ κριβανώτος, sub. ἄρτος Alc. Fr. 18, Ar. Plut. 765, ubi al. κριβανίτης. κρήνη, ἡ, (κρίω) a creaking: and so=τριγμός, a shrieking, νεκρῶν Hippon. Fr. 39.

κριγμός, ὁ,=foreg. κριδῶ, Boeot. for κρίω,=γελῶ, Strattis Phoen. 3. 7.

κριδόν, Adv. (κρίνω) with choice or judgment, perh. only f. l. for κερκιδόν in Tryph. 224. ΚΡΙΖΩ, perf. κέκριγα: aor. ἐκρίγον, to creak, Lat. stridere, κρικε (or κρικέ) (γυγόν Il. 16. 470 (which however Lob. Paralip. 408, connects with κρέω) to screech, squeak, etc., like τρίζω, cf. κρηγή, κριδῶ. (Onomatop. like τρίζω: akin to κράω and κρώω.)

κριδόν, Adv. (κρός) like a ram, Ar. Lys. 309. κριθαία, ἡ, (κριθή) a preparation of barley, pottage: Ep. Hom. 15. 7.

κριθάλευρον, τό, barley-meal, Synes. κριθάμινος, ἡ, ὄν,=κριθίνος, formed like πυράμινος. [α] κριθένιας, ου, ὁ, like barley: κρ. πυρός a kind of wheat like barley, Theophr.

κριθάριον, τό, Dim. from κριθή, a small barley-corn. κριθάω, f. ἴσω, to be over-fed with barley, κριθῶν πῶλος Aesch. Ag. 1641, cf. ἀκοστώω, and v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

κριθῆς, εἶσα, ἐν, part. aor. i pass. from κρίνω. (κρίβει, Aeol. for κερκίσαν, 3 plur. aor. i pass. from κρίνω. [?] κριθή, ἡ, usu. in plur. αἱ κριθαί, barley, Hom., only in plur.: ὄνος ἐκ κριθῶν a kind of beer, Hdt. 2. 77: κριθαί πεφρυγμέναι = κάχυρος, Thuc. 6. 122, cf. Moeris p. 213. II. a small rose, rustule, on the eyelid, a sty, Hipp. III. a barley-corn, the smallest weight, a grain, Theophr. IV.=πόσθη, Ar. Pac. 965, cf. κόκκος. (Acc. to Buttm. akin to κρός, κρούεσι, like hordeum to horreo, horridus, from the beard in barley.)

κριθιάσις, εως, ἡ, a disease of horses, indigestion, caused by feeding them with barley, (as always among the ancients) when too hot, etc., Lat. hordeatio, Xen. Eq. 4. 2: from κριθάω, f. ἴσω, (κριθῆ) of a horse, to eat his barley too greedily, esp. when heated, and so to suffer from κριθαίσις.

II. metaph. to grow wanton, Cleanth. ap. Stob.: cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀκοστώσας.

κριθίδιον, τό, Dim. from κριθή, a little barley-corn, Hipp. κριθίω, f. ἴσω, to feed with barley, Babrius.

κριθίνος, ἡ, ὄν, made of, from barley, Hippon. Fr. 20: prepared from barley, κρ. ὄνος beer, Ath. [ρ]ῖ

κριθίον, τό, Dim. from κριθή, κριθιον, τό,=κριθιον, Diosc.

κριθολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) gathering barley: hence among the Opuntii, a magistrate who kept the barley for sacrifices, Plut.

κριθομαντεία, ἡ, divination by barley: from

κριθομαντής, εως, ὁ, ἡ, a diviner by barley, Clem. Al.

κριθιστάλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) a dealer in barley.

κριθοτράγος, ου, (τράγω, τραγῆν) eating barley, Ar. Av. 231.

κριθοφάνια, ἡ, the eating of barley, barley-diet, a punishment in the Roman army, Polyb. 6. 38, 4: from

κριθοφάγος, ου, (φάγω) living on barley.

κριθοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing, fertile in barley, Theophr.

κριθοφύλακία, ἡ, the office of κριθοφύλαξ, inspection of barley.

κριθοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (φυλάσσω) at Athens a superintendent of the exportation of barley, like σιστοφύλαξ, Wolf Lept. p. 254. [ῶ] κριθώδης, ἐς, (κριθῆ, εἶδος) like barley: made of it, Nonn.

κρίκε, for ἐκρίκε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κρίω, Il. 16. 470: where others κρήγε.

κρίκηλαίσια, ἡ, (κρίκος, ἐλαίω) the trundling of hoops, a child's game, Winckelm. Monum. Ined. 4. p. 257.

κρίκιον, τό, Dim. from κρίκος, also κρικέλλιον, κρικέλλιον and κρικέλλιον.

κρίκοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) ring-shaped, annular, Plut.

ΚΡΙΚΟΞ, ὁ,=κρίκος, a ring, circle: in Il. 24. 272, on a horse's breast-band, to fasten it to the peg at the fore-end of the carriage-pole (ἔστωρ): also at the corner of sails, Hdt. 2. 36. κρίκω, to make into a ring. II. to inclose, secure with or in a ring: κεκρίναντο τὸ χεῖλος χαλκῶ they have a ring passed through the lip, Strabo, but dub.

κρίκω, said to be=κρίω, Heyne Il. 16. 470.

κρικώτος, ἡ, ὄν, (κρίκω) ringed, made of rings, Caryst. ap. Ath. 548 F: κρ. σφαῖρα an armillary sphere, Math. Vett.

κρίμα, ατος, τό, (κρίνω) a decision, decree, judgment, Polyb.: condemnation, sentence, N. T. 2. a matter for judgment, question for consideration, Aesch. Supp. 397: hence an accusation, charge, Lat. crimen. [?] by analogy, yet in Aesch. l. c. we have κρίμα, and so, acc. to Herm., in Pind. P. 4. 451.]

κριμνῆτις, ου, ὁ, dub. in Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 B.

κριμνίτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος κρ. bread made of κρίμνον, coarse bread, Ath.

κρίμνον, τό, acc. to Damm κρίμνον, barley, spelt, and wheat coarsely ground, Hipp. II. κρίμα χειρῶν bread-crumbs, etc., for cleaning the hands at meals, like ἀπομαγαδία, Lyc. (Perh. akin to κρή, κριθή.) Hence

κριμνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like coarse meal, κατανίφει κριμνώδη it snows thick as meal, Ar. Nub. 965.

κρινάθενον, τό, (κρίνω, ἄνθος) a synonym. for the hemerocallis, Diosc.

κρίνινος, ὃν, ὄν, made of lilies, Polyb. [κρί] from κρίνω, τό, a lily of any kind, whereas ἑλίων is the white lily, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 3: in plur. we have the heretocl. form κρίνεα Hdt. 2. 92, dat. κρίνεσι Cratin. Malth. i. Ar. Nub. 911, etc.: but no nom. sing., τό κρίνος occurs. [?] ΚΡΙΝΩ, [?] fut. κρινῶ: aor. ἐκρίνα: perf. κέκρικα, perf. pass. κέκριμαι, aor. med. ἐκρινάμην, aor. pass. ἐκρίσθην [?], and in Hom. (only poet.) part. κρινύς Il. 13. 129, Od. 8. 48. (Hence metath. Lat. cerno.) To separate, part, put asunder, Il. 2. 362, 5. 501, etc.: hence also to order, arrange, Il. 2. 446. 2. to inquire, search into, investigate, Soph. Aj. 586, etc. II. to distinguish between good and bad, i. e. to pick out, oft. in Hom.; also in Med., to pick out for oneself, choose, κρίνασθαι ἀρίστους Il. 9. 521, etc.:—in Hom. κερκίμενος and κρινύς are always chosen, picked out: except in Il. 14. 19, ὄρος κερκίμενος a decided or strong breeze, cf. infr.:

2. in gen. to choose, prefer, ἀφάρθον ὄβαν Aesch. Ag. 471, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1155. 3. to decide a contest, e. g. for a prize, Soph. Aj. 443, Ar. Ran. 873; also, κρ. τὰς θεάς to decide their contest, i. e. judge them, Eur. I. A. 72: esp.

4. to decide disputes, κρίκεαι κρ. Od. 12. 440: νεῖκος πολέμου κρ. Od. 18. 264: c. acc. cognato, σκολιάς θέμιστας κρ. to judge crooked judgments, i. e. to judge unjustly, Il. 16. 387. Pass. and Med. κρίνομαι, to be at variance, contend, fight, in Hom. usu., Med., κρίνασθαι Ἀργεῖ Il. 2. 385, etc.: so, ὅπότε μνηστήριον καὶ ἡμῖν μόνος κρίνηται Ἀργος when the struggle comes to be fought out, Od. 16. 269, cf. Hes. Th. 882: κρίνεσθαι τῷ τινος to dispute with one for a thing, Eur. Med. 609: in gen. to dispute, quarrel, Hdt. 3. 120, Ar. Nub. 66. 5. to judge of, estimate, Soph. O. T. 34, Eur., Thuc., etc.: so in

Pass., ἴσον παρ' ἑμοὶ κέκεται Hdt. 7. 16, 1: hence to *expound*, *interpret* in a particular way, τὰντ' ἔκριναν τὸ ἐνόντιον Hdt. 1. 120, cf. Aesch. Pr. 485, etc.: and so in Med., ἔκριναν' ὀνέου Pind. II. 5. 150. 6. c. inf. to judge, pronounce that a thing is, Hdt. 1. 30, 214. III. to bring to trial, accuse, like κατηγορεῖν Lycurg. 147. 43, cf. Dem. 230. 7. Pass. to be brought to trial, be accused, tried, κρ. κρίνῶν θανάτου Dem. 535. 10; also (sub. κρίνῶν), θανάτου Thuc. 3. 57: c. gen. criminis, Lycurg. 104. 6; περί τινος Isocr., and Dem.; ὁ κεκριμένος, Lat. reus, Aeschin. 49. 30: hence IV. to pass sentence upon, to condemn, like κατακρίνω, Erf. Soph. Tr. 727. Pass. to be judged, condemned, N. T. (Sancr. κρίναι to separate, Lat. cerno, crimen.)

κρίνῶν, ὄνος, ὁ = sq.
κρίνῶνιά, ἡ, a bed of lilies, cf. λανθ and βοδωνιά, Theophr. κρίσος, ὁ, Dor. for κρισός, κρισός.
κρίοβόλος, ὄν, (κρίος, βάλλω) ram-slaying, κρ. τελετή a sacrifice in honor of Atys, Anth., cf. ταυροβόλος.

κρίοδόκη, ἡ = sq.
κρίοδόχη, ἡ, (κρίος, δέχομαι) the frame of a battering ram.
κρίοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a ram.
κρίοκέφαλος, ὄν, (κεφαλῇ) ram-headed.
κρίοκόπη, ἡ, ἡσώ, (κόπη) to batter with a battering ram, Polyb.

κρίομάχῳ, fut. ἡσώ, (μάχη) to fight like a ram. II. to fight with a battering ram. Hence
κρίομάχια, ἡ, a battle of rams, dub.
κρίομορφος, ὄν, (μορφή) ram-formed.
κρίομήνης, ὄν, (μύξα) like a drivelling ram, sheepish, Cercidas ap. Galen.

κρίοπρόσωπος, ὄν, (πρόσωπον) with the face or fore-part of a ram, Luc.

κρίοπυρρος, ὄν, (πύρρα) = foreg.
κρίος, ὁ, a ram, Od. 9. 461, ἴδρ., etc.: proverbial of an ungrateful son, Eupol. Dem. 10. 2. a battering ram, Lat. aries, because it butted like a ram, Xen. Cyr. 7. 45. 1. II. a huge sea-monster, Ael., and Plin.

IV. a kind of sweet vetch, Diosc. V. the volute on the Ionic capital, like a ram's horn. (Prob. from κέρας, κεράος, horned.)

κρίσάσσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἵστημι) the stand for a battering ram.
κρίοφάγος, ὄν, (φάγειν) devouring rams.
κρίοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) carrying battering-rams, Diod.
Κρίσα, ἡ, ἡ, Crisa, a city in Phocis, not far from Delphi, Il., and H. Ap.: others, not so well, Κρίσρα.
κρίσιμος, ὄν, (κρίσις) deciding, decisive, esp. κρ. ἡμέρα the crisis of a disease, Hipp.: τὸ κρ. a critical point, Id.: in gen. = κριτικός. Adv. -μως. [ῖ]

ΚΡΙΣΙΣ, εὼς, ἡ, (κρίνω) a separating, putting asunder: hence a choosing. 2. a deciding, determining, judging, judgment, Aesch. Ag. 1288: a judgment, sentence, Hdt. 8. 69, Pind. O. 3. 37, Plat., etc.: κρ. τινος judgment on or respecting a thing, Plat. Rep. 620 B; κρίσιν ποιεῖσθαι περί τινος Isocr. 48 D: κατὰ κρίσιν with judgment, advisedly, Polyb. II. judgment, a trial, Thuc. 1. 34, 131: also an accusation, dub.

2. a dispute, quarrel, Hdt. 5. 5, 7. 26. III. the event, issue of a thing, κρίσιν ἔχειν to be decided, of a war, Thuc. 1. 23. 2. of a disease, the crisis, turning point, Hipp.: also a fresh access, of fever, etc., v. Poës. Oecon. [κρί]

κρίσος, ὁ, Att. for κρισός.
κρίσωδης, ἐς, Att. for κρισώδης.
κρίτεον, verb. Adj. of κρίνω, one must decide or judge, Hipp., and Plat. Gorg. 523 D.

κρίτηριον, τό, (κρίτης) a means for judging or trying, a criterion, test, of the organs of sense, Plut.: esp. a faculty of judging, Plat. Theaet. 178 B. 2. a court of judgment, tribunal, Plat. Legg. 767 B.

κρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (κρίνω) a decider, judge, umpire, Hdt. 3. 160, and Att.: on the distinction between κριτής and δικαστής, v. sub δικαστής: at Athens esp. of the judges in the poetic contests, Ar. Nub. 1115, etc. 2. κρ. ἐνόντιον, an interpreter of dreams, Aesch. Pers. 226, cf. κρίνω II. 5. Hence

κριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, fit for trying, examining,

judging, critical, ἡ -κή, sc. τέχνη; so, ἡ κρ. δύναμις Luc. 2. as Subst., a critic, esp. in language, Lat. criticus, Plat. Ax. 366 E, and freq. in Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

κριτής, ἴδος, fem. of κριτής, a female judge, late word.
κριτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κρίνω, separated, esp. picked out, chosen, Il. 7. 434, Od. 8. 258: hence chosen, choice, i. e. excellent, Pind. P. 4. 89, etc.

κροαίνω, poet. = κρόνω, esp. of a horse, to stamp, strike with the hoof, θέει πεδίοιο κροαίνῶν II. 6. 507.
κρόκα, metaplast. acc. sing. of κρόκη, q. v.
κροκάλη, ἡ, = κρόκη II.: hence in plur. the sea-shore, beach, Eur. I. A. 211, Euphor. Ep. 1. [ᾶ]

κροκάδος, ἡ, ὄν, pebbly, gravelly, dub., v. Jac. A. P. p. 288.
κρόκος, ὄν, (κρόκος) saffron-colored, Pind. P. 4. 412: acc. to others, (from κρόκη) woven.

κρόκες, αἶ, metaplast. nom. plur. of κρόκη, q. v.
κρόκη, ἡ, with a heterog. acc. κρόκα (Hes. Op. 536), nom. pl. κρόκες (Anth.), as if from a nom. *κρόξ (κρέκω) — the loose thread of the woof, which is passed by the shuttle (κερκis), hence the woof or weft, Lat. subtemen, Hdt. 2. 35; opp. to στήμων the warp, Hes. 1. c., Plat. Polit. 283 A, Crat. 388 B: in gen. a thread, Hipp.: in plur. wool, Soph. O. C. 474: κρόκης χόλιξ cloth with curly nap, (like our duffel?), Ar. Vesp. 1144.

II. a rounded or rolled stone, pebble on the sea-shore, Arist. Mechan.: hence in plur. the sea-shore, Lyc.

κροκήϊος, ἡ, ἴον, poet. for κρόκος, saffron-colored, ἄνθος h. Hom. Cr. 178.

κροκίος, ὄν, ὁ, (κρόκος) λίθος κρ. saffron-colored stone, Plut., and Plin.

κροκιδίω, ἡ, ἴσω, and -δισμός, ὁ, = κροκῦδ, susp.

κροκίω, ἡ, ἴσω, (κρόκος) to be like saffron, Diosc.

κροκίω, ἡ, ἴσω, (κρόκη) to weave, dub.

κρόκινος, ἡ, ὄν, (κρόκος) from or of saffron, μύρον Diosc., ἄνθος Theophr.

κρόκιος, α, ὄν, (κρόκος) saffron-colored.

κρόκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, better κροκίς, q. v.

κροκισμός, ὁ, (κροκίω) a weaving, web.

κροκόβαπτος, ὄν, (βάπτω) saffron-dyed, saffron-colored, Aesch. Pers. 66.

κροκόβαφής, ἐς, = foreg.: but κρ. σπαγόν, in Aesch. Ag. 1121, is the ruddy life-blood: for though the crocus-dye (saffron) is yellow, its flower is purple (puniceus Ovid., rubens Virg.): others refer it by a strong image to the paleness of dying men, v. Blomf. ad l.

κροκόβαφία, ἡ, a dyeing with saffron, Philostr.

κροκοειλέα, ὄν, -λέα, ἡ, the dung of the κροκοειλὸς χερσαῖος, used as an eye-salve, Plin. 28. 8, cf. Hor. Epod. 12. 11.

κροκοειλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = κροκοδείλιον.

κροκοειλίος, ἡ, ὄν, of a crocodile: κροκοειλίος χερσαῖος or κροκοειλίνη, ἡ, = κροκόβειλος II, Clem. Al.

κροκοδείλιον, τό, a plant, so named from the rough skin of its stalk, Diosc.

κροκοδείλιος, ὄν, = κροκόβειλος signif. II.

κροκοδείλος, ὁ, a lizard, strictly an Ion. word, Hdt. 2. 69: κρ. χερσαῖος Id. 4. 192. 2. esp. used of the crocodile, alligator of the Nile: in full, ὁ κρ. ὁ ποτάμιος, called by the natives χάμψα, Hdt. 2. 68: found also in the Indus, Id. 4. 44: it grows to the length of seventeen cubits, Arist. H. A. 5. 33. 5. II. name of a fallacy of the Sophists, v. Luc. Vit. Auct. 22; also κροκοδείλιος, κροκοδείλιος λόγος, and κροκοδείλινη, like κερατινή, Menag. Diog. L. 2. 108, Spald. Quintil. 1. 10, 5.

κροκοειδής, ἐς, (κρόκος, εἶδος) like saffron, saffron-colored.

κροκοεινός, ὄν, gen. ονος, (εἶμα) saffron-clad.

κροκοῖς, εὼσα, εν, saffron-colored, Eur. Phoen. 1491. II. ὁ κροκοῖς, as Subst., (sub. χιτὼν, ὁ πέπλος) = κροκοτός II, a dress-robe of saffron, κρ. ἐνδύσθαι Ar. Thesm. 1044.

κροκόμαγμα, ατος, τό, (μάσσω) the residuum from which the saffron-oil has been expressed, Diosc.

κροκονητική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, (κρόκη, νέω, νήθω) the art of spinning the loose thread of the woof, opp. to στήμονητική, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

κροκόπεπλος, ὄν, (κρόκος) saffron-veiled, usu. epith. of Eos, Il. 8. 1, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 273, 358.

ΚΡΟΪΟΣ, ον, δ, the *crocus*, II. 14. 348, Soph. O. C. 685: hence *saffron* (which is made from its stamens), γ. Βαφή: also η κρ., Strab. II. κρ. ὡύ, the *yellow*, i. e. *yolk* of an egg, Medic. κροκόττας, ον, δ, also κροκότας, an Indian wild beast, Lat. *crocotta*, *crocota*, prob. the *hyena*, Bähr Ctes. p. 343.

κροκῶς, (κρόκος) to sprinkle, dye with saffron, Epigr. ap. Ath. 39 C. B. (κρόκη) to wrap with *κρόκα*.

κροκιδίζω, f. ἴσω, (κρόκῃς) to pick loose flocks of a garment, cf. κρόκῃς: in gen. to pick off, κρ. κάταγμα Philyl. Incert. 4: esp. in Medic. of persons in delirium, to twitch the blankets, etc. Hence κροκιδισμός, δ, a picking off, twitching at the flocks of wool, etc., of delirious people, Medic.

κροκίλεγμος, δ, (λέγω)=foreg. II. metaph. a dealing in trifles, trifling.

κρόκῃς, ὅδης, ἡ, (κρόκη) the *flock*, nap, on the loose-spun woollen woof, or in gen. on woollen cloth, Hdt. 3. 8: hence in gen. a piece or knot of wool, etc., Lat. *lacinia*, κροκόδας ἀπελεῖν Theophr. Char. 2: also κροκίς, Jac. A. P. p. 596. [ὑ]

κροκίφαντος, δ, (ὀράνω) women: as Subst.=κεκρίφαλος. [ὑ] κροκίδης, es, A. like κρόκος or saffron, saffron-colored, Diosc.

B. like the κρόκη, thread of the woof, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

κροκιδίον, τό, Dim. from κροκίφας, Ar. Lys. 47.

κροκίτινος, η, ον,=κροκίφας.

κροκίτιον, τό, Dim. from κροκίφας.

κροκίτων, τό, v. sq.

κροκίωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κροκῶς) saffron-dyed or colored, Pind. N. 1.

58. II. as Subst. δ κροκίωτός, (sub. χιτῶν or πέπλος) a saffron-colored robe for state occasions, esp. for the festivals of Bacchus, Cratin. Dionys. 1, Ar. Ran. 46, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Vell. Pat. 2. 82, 4.

κροκοτοφόρος, f. ἴσω, to wear the κροκίωτός, Ar. Lys. 219: from κροκοτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) wearing the κροκίωτός, Plut.

κρομμυόγητιον, τό, onion-leek, perh. our chives, Theophr. κρομμύον, τό, v. sub κρόνον.

κρομμυόεργεμια, ἡ, a bunch of onions and crudities, Ar. Pac. 529, where Dind. prefers κρομμυόεργεμια.

κρομμυόωλης, ον, δ,=κρομμυόωλης.

κρομμυόεις, es, εν, (κρόνον) abounding in onions: poet. contr. fem. Κρομμυόσσα, the onion island.

ΚΡΟΜΪΨΨΨΨ, τό, an onion, II. 11. 630, Od. 19. 233: later usu. κρομμύον, Hdt. 2. 125, 4. 17, and freq. in Ar.: cf. σκόροδον.

κρομμυόωλης, ον, δ, (πωλέω) a dealer in onions.

κρομμύον, ἄνω, δ, an onion-bed.

Κρόνια, ον, τὰ, v. Κρόνιος.

Κροινιάς, δος, ἡ, Cronian: Κρ. ἡμέραι the *Saturnalia*, Plut.

Κροινίδης, δ, cf. patronym. from Κρόνος, son of Cronos, i. e. Zeus, oft. in Hom., who joins Zeus Κροινίδης: Lacon. Κροινιδᾶς: cf. Κροινίως, Κρόνος.

Κροινικός, ἡ, ὄν,=sq.: in contemptuous sense old fashioned, gone by, out of date, Ar. Plut. 581, Plat. Lys. 205 C, cf. sq., also ἀρχαϊκός and ἀρχαῖος 2.

Κρόνιος, δ, ὄν, (Κρόνος) Cronian, Saturnian, pertaining to Cronos or Saturn, sacred to him: hence τὰ Κρόνια, ον, sub. ἐπὶ, his festival celebrated at Athens on the twelfth of the month Hecatombaeon, which was once called μῆν Κρόνιος: afterwards Κρόνια were the Roman *Saturnalia*: hence II. in Att.=foreg., Κροινίαν ὕειν (as we might say) to smell of the dark ages, Ar. Nub. 398, cf. Κροινικός.

Κρόνιππος, δ, (Κρόνος, ἵππος) an old fool, old dotard, Ar. Nub. 1070.

Κροινών, ἄνω, δ, patronym. from Κρόνος, son of Cronos, i. e. Zeus, oft. in Hom., also Ζεὺς Κροινών: the gen. Κροινίονος occurs only II. 14. 247, Od. 11. 620. [i in nom. Κροινών and the rarer gen. Κροινίονος: in other cases i; and so Tyr. 5. 1, uses even the nom.]

Κροινώλης, δ, (ληρέω) an old twaddler, driveller, Plut.

Κρόνος, δ, Cronos, Lat. *Saturnus*, son of Uranos and Gaia, Hes. Th. 137: husband of Rhea, father of Zeus, before whom he reigned in heaven until his sons banished him to Tartarus, Hes. O. 479, 14. 203: his time was the golden age, Hes. Op. 111. Later the name was interpreted as=χρόνος. II. from the association of his name with primitive, by-gone days,

Κρόνος was a nickname at Athens for a superannuated old dotard, old fool, freq. in Ar., e. g. Nub. 929, Vesp. 1480, Plat. Euthyd. 287 B: cf. Κρονικός, Κρόνιππος, also v. Ἰάπετος.

Κρονότεκος, δ, father of Cronos, Orph.

κρόσσα, ὄν, αἱ, battlements on walls, behind which stood the warriors who defended them, elsewhere ἐπάρξεις, II. 12. 258, 444 (certainly not scaling-ladders): prob. κρόσσα may apply to a wall which runs up the edge of a hill, so that the battlements rise successively one above another, like steps: for in Hdt. 2. 125, the word is applied to the courses or steps in which the Pyramids rose from bottom to top, and he himself explains it by βαμίδες, ἀναβαθμοί, cf. also πρόκροσσος. In Hdt. some prefer the Ion. form κρῶσσα. (Acc. to most Gramm., like sq., from κόρη, κόρη.)

κροσσός, οἷ,=θύσανοι, a tassel, fringe. Hence

κροσσός, to edge with tassels, fringe. Hence

κροσσώτης, ἡ, ὄν, tasselled, fringed, Lyc.

κρόσφος, οἷ,=γρόσφος.

κροτάων, poet. collat. form for κροτῶν, Opp.

κροτάλιον, ὄν, τὰ, (κρόταλον) earrings with several pendants of pearl, which rattled against each other, Plin.

κροτάλιζω, f. ἴσω, (κρόταλον) strictly to use κρόταλα or castanets, Hdt. 2. 60: in gen. to make to rattle, ἵπποι δὲ καὶ κροτάλιον II. 11. 160: cf. κροτῶν in II. 15. 453. II. later, like κροτῶν, to applaud, Oenon. ap. Euseb., in Pass. Hence

κροτάλισμα, ατος, τό, a rattling sound, applause. [ᾗ]

κροτάλισμός, δ, (κροτάλιζω)=foreg.

κρόταλον, τό, (κρότος, κροτῶν) a rattle, whether of split reed, pottery, or metal, a sort of castanet, h. Hom. 13. 3, Hdt. 2. 60, Eur. Cycl. 205, etc. II. metaph. a rattling fellow, a thorough rattle, Ar. Nub. 260, 448: also as Adj., οἷς ἄνδρα κρόταλον Eur. Cycl. 104, cf. κῶδαν I. 2.

κροτάφεις, ὅδης, ἡ, (κροτῶν) a pointed hammer, also κέρτρα.

κροτάφίτης, ον, δ, μῦς, the temporal muscle, Medic.: from

κροτάφος, δ, (κροτῶν) the temple of the head, II. 4. 502, 20.

397: usu. in plur. the temples, Lat. *tempora*, freq. in Hom.

2. metaph. the brow of a mountain, Aesch. Pr. 721: the head, knob of a hammer.

3. σχῆμα κατὰ κρόταφον a figure in profile, opp. to κατὰ πλάτος.

κροτῶν, fut. ἴσω, (κρότος, κροῖω) to make to rattle, of horses, δὲ καὶ κροτῶντες rattling them along, II. 15. 453, h. Hom. Ap. 234, cf. κροταλίζω II. 11. 160. II. to knock, strike, smite, λέβητας Hdt. 6. 58, γῆν θύρω Eur. Bacch. 188: esp. 2. to strike in sign of applause, to strike together, κροτῶντες τὰς χεῖρας, τὰ χεῖρε to clap the hands, Hdt. 2. 60, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 12: hence absol. to clap, to applaud, Xen. Symp. 9. 41 and c. acc., κρ. τινά Diog. L. Pass. to be applauded, to succeed, Arist.

Poet. 3. of a smith, to hammer or weld together, like συγκροτῶν: in gen. to work with the hammer, forge, hence Pass. to be so wrought, κεκροτῆται χρυσῆα κοῆσις Pind. F. 206; and metaph., ἐξ ἀπάτας κεκροταμένους (as we might say) one mass of forgery, Theocr. 15. 49: εὐδὲς τὸ πᾶγμα κροτεῖσθαι 'strike while the iron is hot.'

B. intr. in Act. to rattle, make a clatter, τοῖς δούρασι Ar. Ran. 1306: to chatter, prate, Lat. *crepare*, Plat. Ax. 369 D: in gen. to sound. Hence κρότῃμα, ατος, τό,=κρότος. II. metaph. of men,=κρόταλον II. nickname of Ulysses in Soph. F. 784, and Rhcs. 499.

κρότῃσις, εως, ἡ, a striking, smiting, esp. κρ. χειρῶν, as a sign of grief, Plat. Ax. 365 A.

κροτῃσμός, δ,=κρότος, ἀπὸ πικροῦ κροτῆσμοῦ τυγχάνουσα Aesch. Theb. 561.

κροτῆτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., stricken, smitten, sounding with blows, κῶρα Aesch. Cho. 428: hence 2. κρ. ἅμαρα chariots rattled, whirled rattling along, Soph. El. 714: cf. δὲ καὶ κροτῆτορες II. 15. 453. 3. played on stringed instruments with the plectrum, etc., μέλῃ Soph. F. 227. II. applauded.

κροτοθύρῳδός, δ, loud applause, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 5.

κρότος, ον, δ, (κροῖω) any striking or sound produced by striking: κρ. ποδῶν the beat of the feet in dancing, Eur. Heracl. 783, Tro. 546: κρ. χειρῶν a clapping of hands, Ar. Ran. 157, and so absol., Plat. Lach. 184 A, Dem. 519 D: in gen. a loud rattling or noise.

κροτών, ἄνω, δ, also παροχ. κρότων, ἄνω, a dog-louse, tick,

Lat. ricinus, Arist. H. A., in Od. κυροαστής.

II. the *palma*-Christi, or thorn bearing the castor-berry, (from the likeness of this to a *tick*), whence is produced *croton* and *castor oil*, Hipp., cf. κύκι, συλκίστριον.

κροτάνη, ἡ=γόγγρος II, an excrescence, knot on trees, esp. on the olive, Theophr.

κροτωνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the κροτάν, Hipp.

κρούμα, ατος, τό, (κρούα) a beat, stroke, Ar. Ecol. 257, sensu obsceno.

2. esp. a sound produced by striking, e. g. by playing on stringed instruments with the plectrum, a note, Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 120; κρούματα σαμπά Theopomp. (Com.) Siren. 2: an air, piece of music played on the lyre, etc., Plat. Min. 317 D: in gen. of any piece of instrumental music, even for wind instruments, Plut. Hence

κρουματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to striking or playing an instrument: κρ. μουσική instrumental music: διδλεκτος κρ. expression in playing, Plut.: λέξις κρ. a sound, note of instrumental music, i. e. an inarticulate sound without sense, Polyb. 3. 36, 3, cf. i Ep. Cor. 14. 9.

κρουμάτιον, τό, Dim. from κρούμα.

κρουματοποιός, ὁ, (ποιεῖν) a musician, Macho ap. Ath. 337 C.

κρουναίος, αία, αἰον, (κρούνα) from or of a spring, κρ. ἰδωρ spring-water, Arist. Meteor.

κρουνέιον, τό, a kind of drinking-vessel, Epigen. Mnem. 1.

κρουνηδόν, Adv. (κρουνός) like a spring, gushing out, Philo.

κρουניה, ἡ, =κρουνέιον.

κρουνίξω, f. ἰσώ, (κρουνός) to run like a spring, of the drinking-vessel called *trōn* (q. v.), Epinic. ap. Ath. 497 A.

κρουνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from κρουνός III, a small cock or tap.

κρουσίμα, ατος, τό, a gush or stream of any thing, Anth.

κρουσιμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg.

κρουνίτης, οὔ, δ, fem. ἑρίς, ἰδος, =κρουναίος, Orph.

ΚΡΟΥΝΟΣ, οὐ, δ, a spring, well-head, whence the πηγάι issue, II. 22. 208, v. πηγή, and so II. 4. 454 (where it seems needless to interpret it of the basin or bed of a torrent): in plur. also streams, κρουνοὶ κρηναῖοι ποτῶ Soph. Tr. 14; and so κρουνοὶ Ἠφαιστῶ, of streams of lava from Etna, Pind. P. 1. 43: a torrent of words, Ar. Ran. 1005. 2. a water course, Strab. (Prob. akin to κρήνη, q. v.) Hence

κρουνοεγχετήριαιος, ὁ, (κρουνός, χύτρα, λίπος) Comic word in Ar. Eq. 89, a pouter forth of weak, washy twaddle, with collat. notion of a water-drinker.

κρουνώμα, ατος, τό, as if from κρουνώ, =κρουνός, Emped. 28.

κρούπαλα, ας, τό, Soph. Fr. 43, and κρούπανα, =sq.

κρούπται, αἱ, in Lat. *scorupada* and *sculponea*, high wooden shoes, worn mostly in Boeotia: used for treading the olives: and worn on the stage by the fluteplayers, to beat the time, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. i. p. 336. II. =κρούπαλον. Also

κρούπαλα, κρούπανα, and κρούπται, τό. (Prob. from κρούω.)

κρουπέλιον, τό, Dim. from κρούπει(α).

κρουπέλιφορος, οὔ, (φέρω) wearing wooden shoes, of the Boeotians, Cratin. Incert. 153.

κρουπέλιόμαι, as Pass., to have wooden shoes on.

κρούπητα, τό, =κρούπται, q. v.

κρουσιδμεύω, f. ἡσώ, (κρούα, ὄημος) in Ar. Eq. 859, a parody on κρουσιμεύω, to play upon the people, delude them.

κρουσιδύρος, οὔ, (κρούω, θύρα) knocking at the door, τό κρ. (sub. μέλος) a serenade, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

κρουσιλέρης, οὔ, ὁ, (κρούω, λύρα) striking the lyre, Orph. [ῥ]

κρουσιμεύω, f. ἡσώ, (κρούω II, μέτρον) to cheat in measuring corn, by striking off that which lies at the top; so, σταθμὸν μὴ κρούειν Pseudo-Phocyl. 13, and παρακρούομαι. Hence

κρουσιμεύτης, οὔ, ὁ, a false measurer: in gen. a cheat.

κρούσις, εως, ἡ, (κρούω) a striking, smiting; esp. I. a tapping, ringing of earthen vessels, to see whether they are sound: and hence, in gen. a trying, examining. 2. a striking, playing on a stringed instrument, then in gen. instrumental music, Polyb.: παρὰ τὴν κρούσιν λέγειν of the recitative, ἔδειν of the air, to the accompaniment of instrumental music, Plut. 2. 1141 A: κρούσις ὑπὸ τῆν φθῶν a full instrumental accompaniment, Ibid.

3. of a rhetorician, the power of striking, asounding, and so captivating his hearers, prob. playing into the signf. of hoaxing, cheating them, (cf. κρουσιμεύω), Ar. Nub. 317. [752]

κρούσθαι, κρουσματικός, =κρουμ.

κρουστέον, verb. Adj., one must knock at, θύραν Ar. Ecol. 989.

κρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for striking, as of sounds striking the ears, ὄργανα Arist. Probl. II. metaph. of a rhetorician or sophist, striking, astonishing, making a forcible impression on his hearers, Ar. Eq. 1379: τὸ κρ. striking eloquence, Luc.

ΚΡΟΤΩ, (akin to κρότος, κροτέω). To knock, strike, smite one thing with another, τινί τι Soph. Fr. 938, Eur., etc.: also to strike one against another, strike together, κρ. χεῖρας to clap the hands, Eur. Supp. 720, so ὅπλα Thuc. 3. 22 =esp. 2. κρ. πόδα, i. e. κρ. γῆν ποδί, in dancing, Eur. El. 180: κρ. τι ποτῶ Xen. An. 4. 5, 18. Pass. to strike or dash against, πρὸς κέρανον κρούειν to strike an earthen vessel, to try whether it rings sound or not: hence in gen. to examine, try, prove, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B. 3. to strike a stringed instrument with a plectrum, Anth.: and so in gen. to play any instrument, e. g. αὐλὸν κρούειν Jac. A. P. p. 664. 3. κρούειν τὴν θύραν to knock at the door on the outside, Ar. Ecol. 317, Plat. Prot. 310 B, etc., but κόπτειν is said to be better, Lob. Phryn. 177, cf. also πατάσσω.

II. κρ. σταθμὸν =κρουσιμεύειν, Pseudo-Phoc. 13, cf. Soph. Fr. 927: hence in gen. to cheat.

III. later, sensu obsceno, like κινέω: and so κρούειν πᾶσιν, like Lat. *tunicam tundere* or *pertundere*, Eur. Cycl. 328.

B. Med. κρούσθαι πρῶμαν, like ἀνακρούεσθαι (v. ἀνακρούω B), Thuc. 1. 51, 3. 78.

κρύβαζω, =κρύπτω.

κρύβδω, Adv. (κρύπτω) =sq., c. gen., without the knowledge of, κρύβδω Διός, Lat. *clam Jove*, II. 18. 168, cf. Aesch. Cho. 177.

κρύβηθι, Dor. -ῶν, Adv. (κρύπτω) secretly, Od. 11. 455, 16. 153, Plat., etc.: also like foreg., c. gen., Pind. P. 3. 25.

κρύβηλος, οὔ, hidden, Hesych. [ῥ]

κρύβητης, οὔ, ὁ, one who is hidden in the earth, i. e. dead.

κρύβω, radic. form of κρύπτω, but found only in late writers, cf. Lob. Phryn. 317.

κρύερός, ὁ, ὄν, (κρύος) icy, chill, chilling, in Hom. usu. epith. of γῶδος, also of φόβος II. 13. 48; of Hades, Hes. Op. 152; τάφος Anth. 1.—but in the strict sense, Ar. Av. 951, 955. Adv. -ῶς.

κρύμάλιος, α, οὔ, (κρυμός) icy, chilly, Arat.

κρυμπαγής, ὁ, (κρυμός, πήγνυμι) stiff and stark with cold, Orph.

II. act. stiffening, freezing.

κρυμός, ὁ, (κρύος) chilliness, cold, frost, Hdt. 4. 8, 28, Soph., etc.

II. a chill in the body, feverish cold.

κρυμοχαρής, ἐς, (χαίρω) delighting in cold or frost, Orph.

κρυμώδης, ἐς, (κρυμός, εἶδος) icy-cold, Hipp.: frozen, icy, Anth.

κρύειος, εσσα, εν, =κρυερός, icy-cold, chilling, φόβος II. 9. 2, Iwch II. 5. 740: from

ΚΡΥΨΩ, τό, icy cold, chilliness, frost, Hes. Op. 492. II. metaph. an invard chill, shudder, Aesch. Eum. 161. (Hence

κρύειος, κρυερός, κρυσταῖνος, κρύσταλλος and κρυμός [ῥ]: the same Root appears in Lat. *crīus*, *grumus*, our *gore*, with a notion of the curdling, congealing effects of cold.) [ῥ]

κρυπτάδιος, α, οὔ, and in Aesch. Cho. 946, os, οὔ, (κρύπτω) secret, hidden, clandestine, φιλότης II. 6. 161: as Adv. κρυπτάδια II. 1. 542: later also κρυπταῖρι. [ᾱ]

κρυπτάζω, f. ᾤσω, collat. form from κρύπτω.

κρυπτάσκει, Ep. lengthd. 3 sing. impf. from κρύπτω, II. 8. 272.

κρυπταίε, ἡ, (κρυπτάω) a secret commission: at Sparta a duty or discipline of the young men, who for a certain time prowled about, watching the country, and enduring all sorts of hardships: intended to season them against fatigue, and (unless they are much belied) to reduce the number of the Helots by assassination; v. however Plat. Legg. 633 B, and Müller Dor. 3. 3. 4.

κρυπτέον, verb. Adj. of κρύπτω, one must conceal, Soph. Ant. 273.

κρυπτέω, to conceal, hide, Eur. Bacch. 888. II. intrins. to hide oneself, lie concealed, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 5. III. in Pass. κρυπτεύομαι to have snares laid for one, Eur. Hel. 541.

κρύπτη, or κρυπτή, ἡ, (orig. fem. from κρυπτός) a covered place, vault, crypt, Juven. 5. 106, and Ath.

κρυπτήριος, α, οὔ, convenient for concealing, Orac. ap. Paus. 1. 20 κρυπτήριον a lurking-place, or a dungeon.

κρυπτία, ἡ, =κρυπταία.

κρυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for, good at hiding or concealing*. Adv. *-ως, underhand, cunningly*, Arist. Org.

κρυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κρύπτω, *hidden, private*, κληῖς II. 14. 168; *hidden, concealed, secret*, Hdt. 3. 146, and freq. in Att., as κρ. λόγος Aesch. Cho. 773; κρ. ἡβη, of one reared up in secret, Soph. El. 159: τὸ κρ. τῆς πολιτείας Thuc. 5. 68. Adv. *-τῶς*.

ΚΡΥΠΤΩ, lengthd. from Root KRYPT-, KPTB-: fut. κρύψω: Ep. impf. κρύπτασκε II. 8. 272: perf. pass. ἐκρύμμαι Od.: aor. 1 pass. ἐκρύβην II.: aor. 2 pass. ἐκρύβην [v], also a part. aor. pass. κρυφείς Herm. Soph. Aj. 1124. To *hide, conceal, cloak*, oft. with collat. notion of protection, Hom.: to *hide beneath the earth*, Hes. Op. 137, 139; in full γῆ, χθονί, τάφῳ κρ. Hdt. 1. 216, Soph. O. C. 1546, Ant. 196.

II. metaph. to *conceal, keep secret or in silence*, like σιγᾶν, σιωπᾶν, Od. 4. 350., II. 443; τί τινα something from one, μὴ με κρύψης τοῦτο Aesch. Fr. 625, cf. Eur. Hec. 570, Iys. 210. 21, etc. III. like ἀμυρόν, to *darken, make obscure*. B. intr. to *be concealed*, Soph. El. 826, cf. κέκθω v. —Καλύπτω is simply to *cover over*, κέκθω to *cover up* so that no trace of it can be seen, κρύπτω to *keep covered*, esp. for purposes of concealment. (On the Root v. καλύπτω fin.)

κρυσταίνω, (κρύος) to *congeal, freeze with cold*, Lat. *glacio*. Pass. to *be congealed, freeze*, Nic.

κρυσταλλίζω, f. ἴω, (κρύσταλλος) to *shine like crystal*, N. T. κρυσταλλίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of crystal, crystalline, Anth.

κρυσταλλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ice, Strab.: like crystal, Medic. Adv. *-δῶς*, Plut.

κρυσταλλοπτικός, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) *congealed to ice, frozen*, Rhcs. 441.

κρυσταλλοπτής, ἡγος, δ, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) = *foreg.*, Aesch. Pers. 501. κρύσταλλος, δ, (κρύος, κρυταίνω) *clear ice, ice*, Lat. *glacies*, II. 22. 152, Od. 14. 447, Hdt. 4. 28, and Att.: hence 2. in Opp. also = *νάρκη, extreme chill, numbness, torpor*.

II. δ and ἡ, *crystal, rock-crystal*, Lat. *crystallum*, Dion. P., and Anth.

κρυσταλλοφάνης, ἐς, (φαῖναι) *of the look or transparency of crystal*, Strab.

κρυσταλλώμενος, as Pass., to *be frozen*, Philo.

κρυσταλλώδης, ἐς, = κρυσταλλοειδής, Dio C. κρύφα, Adv., (κρύπτω) = κρύβω, c. gen., Thuc. 1. 101.

κρύφα, Adv., Dor. for κρυφή, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 1. 116, 3. 22. κρύφαιος, Adv. = κρύφα, A. B.

κρύφατος, αἶα, αἰὼν, and in Luc. os, ὄν, = κρύφιος, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 81, Soph. Aj. 899. Adv. *-ως*, Aesch. Pers. 370.

κρύφανδόν, Adv. = sq., formed like ἀφανδόν.

κρύφῃ, Adv. (κρύπτω) like κρύφα, *secretly, in secret*, Soph. Ant. 85, and Xen.: Dor. κρύφα, q. v.

κρύφονδον, Adv. = *foreg.*, opp. to ἀμφανδόν, Od. 14. 330., 19. 299.

κρύφμαιος, αἶα, αἰὼν, and κρύφμενος, ὄν, = sq.

κρύφος, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Eur. I. T. 1321, etc., *secret, hidden, clandestine*, Hes. Op. 791, Soph., etc. Adv. *-ως*. [v] Hence

κρυφίστιος, ἡτος, ἡ, *secrecy, obscurity*. κρυφόνους, ουν, = κρυφίους.

κρυφός, δ, = κρυφίστιος, Pind. O. 2. 177. II. a *lurking-place*, LXX.

III. = κρύψω. κρύφω, impf. ἐκρύβε, late collat. form from κρύβω, κρύπτω, Q. Sm., cf. Lob. Phryn. 318. [v]

κρυφίγνομος, ὄν, *secretly born*, Orph.

κρυφίδρομος, ὄν, *running secretly*, dub. in Orph.; ubi al. κρυφίδρους, *dwelling in secret places*.

κρυφίμεντος, ὄν, (μέτωπον) *hiding the forehead*, Luc.

κρυφίνους, ὄν, contr. *-νους, ουν, hiding one's thoughts, cunning, crafty, reserved*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19., 8. 2, 1. Adv. *-νως*.

κρύψω, εως, ἡ, (κρύπτω) a *hiding, concealment, κρύπτεσθαι κρύψην* Eur. Bacch. 953: *the art or means of concealing*: esp. of *arguing so as to keep one's drift concealed from the opponent*, Arist. Rhet.

κρυψίχολος, ὄν, *concealing, dissembling one's anger*. κρυψόρχης, εως, δ, with *hidden testicles*, Medic.

κρυώδης, ἐς, (κρύος, εἶδος) *icy, chill*, Plut. κρυώτριον, τό, = ψυκτήριον, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. sub hac v.

κροβύλος or κρόβυλος, δ, like κόρυμβος, *a roll of hair, knotted on the crown of the head*, in the time of Thucyd. (1. 6)

worn at Athens by elderly persons: a similar coiffure of young girls was called κόρυμβος, Winckelm. Gesch. der Kunst, 5. 1, 14, Vorläufige Abhandl. 4. 66, with the notes. II. of *hair on a helmet*, Xen. An. 5. 4. 13. [v] Hence

κροβυλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the κροβύλος.

κρωγμός, δ, (κράζω) *the creaking or cawing of a crow*, Lat. *crociatio*: also of a *chough*, Anth.

ΚΡΑΪΖΩ, f. κράζω, to *cry like a crow, caw*, Lat. *croitare*, Hes. Op. 745, Ar. Av. 2: the raven's note being expressed by κράζειν.

II. of men, to *croak out*, τι Ar. Plut. 369, Iys. 506. (Onomatop., like κράζω, κλάζω, κλώζω: cf. κόραξ fin.)

κρωμάκιστος, δ, dub. word in Antiph. Philaetaer. 1.

κρωμάκιος, εσσα, εν, (κράμαξ) *stony, rugged*.

κρωμάκωτος, ἡ, ὄν, = *foreg.*

κρώμαξ, ἄκος, δ, *a heap of rocks or stones*, for κλώμαξ. [v. Draco p. 18. 24.]

κρόπιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Pherecyd. ap. Poll. 10. 128.

κρόπος, δ, *a scythe or bill-hook*.

κρόσσαί, αἱ, Ion. for κρόσαι, v. l. in Hdt. 2. 125.

κροσσίνος, τό, Dim. from sq., Anth.

ΚΡΑΣΣΩΣ, οὐ, δ, *a water-pail, pitcher, jar*, Aesch. Fr. 91, Soph. O. C. 478, and Eur.

2. *a cinerary urn*, Mosch. 4. 34. (Akin to our *cruse, crock, crockery*, Germ. *Krug*.)

κτά, for ἐκτα, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of κτείνω.

κταίνω, Dor. for κτείνω in Alcae. 111.

κτάμεν, = sq. [δ]

κτάμεναι, Ep. inf. aor. 2 act. of κτείνω, Hom. [δ]

κτάμενος, Ep. part. aor. 2 med. c. pass. signif., of κτείνω, Hom. [δ]

κτάνε, for ἐκτανε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from κτείνω, Hom. [δ]

κτανέν, Acol. and Ep. for ἐκτάνθησαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. of κτείνω.

ΚΤΑΪΜΑΙ, Ion. κτέμαί, Dep. med.: fut. κτήσμαι: aor. ἐκτέσμαι: perf. κέκτημαι Hes. Op. 435, Ion. κτέσμαι II. 9. 402 (cf. Schw. Lex. Hdt.), so too Aesch. Pr. 795, and sometimes in Plat.; opt. κεκτήνῃ.

To *procure for oneself, get, gain*, Lat. *acquirere*, τι Hom.: κτήσασθαι βίον ἀπὸ τῶνος to *get one's living from a thing*, Hdt. 8. 106: also to *bring evil upon oneself, incur it*, ὄρνῃ θεᾶς Soph. Aj. 777, ἐμφορᾶς Eur. Op. 543: δυσερεῖαν κτ. to *get a name for impiety*, Soph. Ant. 924; cf. ἡβουμία.

2. to *procure or get for another*, κτᾶσθαι τινί τι Od. 20. 265, Aesch. Pers. 755, Xen. Oec. 15. 1.

II. perf. to *have acquired or got*, i. e. to *possess, have, hold*, ἐκτέσθαι II. 9. 402, Hdt. 1. 155, etc.; and Att.: so too in aor., κτήσασθαι Id. 1. 153: κεκτήσθαι is, however, distinguished from ἔχειν by Plat. Theaet. 199 A: δ κεκτημένος *an owner, master* (esp. of slaves), used quite like a Subst., δ ἐμὸν κ. Soph. Phil. 778; ἡ ἐμὴ κεκτημένη *my mistress*, Ar. Ecol. 1126.

B. κτάσμαι as Pass. to *be gotten, ἔκτεσθαι* Thuc. 1. 123., 2. 36: to *be obtained as property*, as a slave, δουλόσυνος κτηθεῖσα Eur. Hec. 449—but so mostly in late authors, Schäf. Schol. Par. ap. Rh. 1. 695.

κτεάνων, τό, (κτάσμαι) = κτήμα, but usu. in plur. *possessions, property*, Hes. Op. 313, Pind. O. 3. 75, etc., and Trag.: esp. of *property in cattle*, cf. κτήνος.

κτέαρ, ἄτος, τό, = *foreg.*, oft. in Hom., but only in dat. pl. κτεάτεσσιν II. 23. 829, Od. 14. 115, and Pind.; only once in Trag., viz. Eur. Philoct. 4: the sing. only in late Poets, Lob. Paral. 176.

κτεάτερη, ἡ, fem. from sq., μεγάλων κόσμων κτεάτερη θηού that *has put us in possession of* . . . Aesch. Ag. 356. [δ]

κτεάτηρ, πρὸς, δ, *one that gets: a possessor, master*. [δ]

κτεάτῃ, f. ἴω, (κτέαρ) to *get, gain, win*, Pl. 16. 57, Od. 2. 102. Hence

κτεάτιστος, ἡ, ὄν, *gotten, won, ἔργονος* Anth.

κτείνω, lengthd. from Root KTEIN-, KTRAN-: f. κτενῶ, Ion. κτάνῶ, but in Hom. always κτενέω, εἰς, εἰε etc., part. κτανέοντα only in II. 18. 309: aor. 1 ἐκτενα Hom.: aor. 2 ἐκτάνω Hom.: perf. ἐκτένα, pass. ἐκτάμαι post-Hom.; still later, the non-Att. perf. ἐκτάκα, and ἐκτένκα. The following are purely poet., chiefly Ep., and freq. in Hom., 3 sing. and plur. aor. synecp. ἐκτά and ἐκτάν, inf. κτάμεν, κτάνεμαι [δ], for κτάναι, part. κτᾶς, also in Att.: conj. κτέω for κτᾶ, hence κτέωμεν Od. 22. 216: and the aor. med. c. pass. signif. ἐκτά-

μην, inf. κτάσθαι Il. 15. 558, part. κτάμενος, as if from ΚΤΑΨΩ : Hom. has also 3 plur. ἐκτάθεν, Acol. for ἐκτάθην, as if from ἐκτάθην, Il. 11. 691, Od. 4. 537; but never the form ἐκτάθην, of which part. κταθείς occurs in Anth.: κτείνωμι, Ep. conj. pres. Od. 10. 490.—Cf. also κτείνωμι.

To kill, slay, usu. of men, from Hom. downwds.; more rarely of slaying an animal, as in Il. 15. 587, Od. 12. 379., 19. 543: also of the mere intention, to wish to kill, Od. 9. 408, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 993, Aj. 1126. (Akin to κτείνω, κτείνωμι: Sanscr. *kshí* to destroy.)

ΚΤΕΙΨ, δ, gen. κτενός, a comb, Anth.: from the disposition of the teeth of a comb are derived the following signs. 1. the comb or reed in a horizontal loom, through which the threads of the warp pass, Lat. *ecten* and *radius*. 2. a rake, harrow, Anth.

3. the hand, with the fingers spread open, Aesch. Ag. 1594. 4. *puđenda muliebris*, Lat. *ecten*, Call. Fr. 308. 5. *κτενές*, the four cutting-teeth or incisors.

6. a cockle, scallop, Archipp. Ίχθ. 5, Anaxandr. Prot. 1. 61; cf. κτηνός. Hence

κτηνίξω, f. *λω*, to comb : in Med., κτενίξσθαι κόμας to comb one's hair, Hdt. 7. 208, πλοκάμους Asia 2. 1: to curry horses, ψήκηραι Eur. Hipp. 1174.

κτηνίον, τό, Dim. from κτελς, a small comb, Luc. 2. τὰ κτ. the notches to receive the strings of the lyre.

κτηνισμός, δ, (κτηνίξω) a combing, Eur. El. 529.

κτηνιστής, οὔ, δ, a hair-dresser.

κτηνεοσίτης, ἐς, (κτελς, εἶδος) like a comb. 2. like a cockle, etc.

κτηνεοπώλης, οὔ, δ, (πώλω) a dealer in combs.

κτηνώδης, ἐς, = κτενεοσίτης 2, Xanthus p. 162.

κτηνωτός, ἡ, δν, combed: of clothes, fullcd, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 248.

κτέωμα, Ion. for κτάομαι, Hdt. 8. 112.

κτέρας, ατος, τό, = κτέαρ, κτέανον, κτήμα, a possession, Il. 10. 216., 24. 235.

κτέρα, τά, (no nom. κτέρος, τό, in use,) strictly = κτέανα, κτήματα, possessions, property: but appropriated to things bestowed on the dead at burial, favorite pieces of property placed on the pile and burnt with him: in Hom. in gen. funeral honors, obsequies, usu. κτέρα κτερείω, like Lat. *parentalia parentare*, Od. 1. 291., 2. 222, Il. 24. 38, etc.; also, κτερέων λαχέιν Od. 5. 311; later dat. pl. κτερέεσσι Ap. Rh., and Mosch. κτερείω, f. *λω*, lengthd. for κτερέω, 1. c. acc. pers. κτερέω *την τινα* to bury him with due honors, Il. 23. 646., 24. 657. 2. c. acc. rei, κτέρα κτ., cf. foreg.: cf. also sq.

κτηρέω, fut. κτεράω, aor. ἐκτέρασα, (κτέρα). Orig. = κτεατέω, but appropriated to the burial of the dead. 1. c. acc. pers., κτερέω *την τινα* to bury the dead with due honors, Il. 11. 455., 18. 334., 22. 336, in all three places in fut. 2. c. acc. rei, to offer due honors to the dead, κτέρα κτεράσαιεν and κτερείσειεν, Lat. *justa facere, exequias facere*, Il. 24. 38, Od. 3. 285: cf. foreg., and v. κτέρα.

κτηρίσματα, τά, (κτηρέω) = κτέρα, and like it only used in plur., Soph. O. C. 1410, and Eur. Tro. 1249.

κτηριστής, οὔ, δ, an undertaker, Lat. *libitinarius*.

* κτέρος, τό, v. sub κτέρα.

κτέω, Ep. conj. aor. 2 act. of κτείνω, for κτώ, hence κτείνωμεν Od. 22. 216.

κτηνός, ὄνος, ἡ, (κτελς) a comb. II. a trident. III. κτηνὸς τὸ ξύλον, the fibres of wood, from their running in parallel lines, like the teeth of a comb, Math. Vett., cf. ἐκτείνω: also of the fibres of the body, Hipp. IV. a layer, stratum of slate, etc., Diosc.

κτήμα, ατος, τό, (κτάομαι) any thing gotten, a possession, Od. 15. 10: elsewhere in Hom. always in plur., κτήματα, like κτέανα, possessions, etc. in κτήματα (esp. in Il.) are mostly κημήλια, treasures, jewels, etc., stored up at home, δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κέται Il. 9. 382, Od. 4. 127: but in Od. freq. all kinds of property, and so usu. in Att.: esp. of a slave, κτημὰ τινος Eur. Med. 49, cf. Xen. Oec. 1. 5, Vect. 4. 42: sometimes, κτήματα καὶ χήματα, i. e. property in kind, and money, Plat. Legg. 728 E, cf. Lob. Parat. 58: sometimes opp. to ἄγρος, personal (as opp. to real) property, Isae. 55. 24. II. in gen. a thing, like χήμα, Soph. O. T. 549. Hence

κτηματικός, ἡ, δν, possessed of wealth, opulent, Polyb., and Plut.

κτηνῆριον, τό, Dim. from κτήμα, Alciphr.

κτηματίας, οὔ, δ, = κτηματικός, Lycurg. ap. Suid.

κτηνηδόν, Adv. (κτῆνος) after the manner of cattle, like beasts, Hdt. 4. 180.

κτηνιατρός, δ, (κτῆνος, ιατρός) a cattle-doctor.

κτηνοβατής, οὔ, δ, (βαίνω 11. 3) one who is guilty of unnatural practices with animals. [a]

κτηνοβομαι, as Pass., (κτῆνος) to become brutish.

κτηνοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) brutish.

κτῆνος, εος, τό, (κτάομαι) = κτήμα, but, like it and κτέανα, almost always in plur., property in general, Aesch. Ag. 129; but τὰ κτήνα, contr. κτήνη, usu. property in herds or flocks, hence cattle, h. Hom. 30. 10, Hdt. 1. 50, 2. 41, and Att.: rarely in sing. a single beast, as an ox or sheep, Hdt. 1. 132.

κτηνοστάσιον, τό, (κτῆνος, ἵσσημι) a cattle-stall. [a]

κτηνοτροφέης, τό, = foreg.: from

κτηνοτροφέω, f. ἥσω, to feed cattle, Philo; and

κτηνοτροφία, ἡ, a feeding, keeping of cattle, Dion. H.

κτηνοτρόφος, οὔ, (τρέφω) feeding or keeping cattle, Diod.

κτηνοθήεις, ἐς, (κτῆνος, εἶδος) brutish, LXX. Adv. -δώς, Ib.

κτηνωδία, ἡ, brutishness.

κτηνείδιον, τό, = κτηνείδιον.

κτησιβίος, ον, (κτάομαι, βίος) possessing property. [I]

κτησιδίον, τό, Dim. from κτήσις, a small property.

κτῆσις, ια, ιων, also ος, ον, (κτῆσις) belonging to property, χρήματα, contr. property, Aesch. Ag. 1009; so, κτ. βοτῶν a sheep of one's own herd, Soph. Tr. 690. II. belonging to one's own house, domestic, Lat. *penetrals*: hence κτήσιον θεῶν household gods, like Lat. *Penates*, so Zebs κτήσιος, = ἐφείδος, Aesch. Supp. 445, cf. Ag. 1038, Ath. 473 B: but, Κόρπης κτήσιος as protectress of courtesans, Leon. Tar. 5.

κτῆσιππος, ον, (κτάομαι) possessing horses; as n. pr. in Od. κτῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κτάομαι) an acquiring, getting, possession, κτῆσιν τινας ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν Thuc. 1. 8., 4. 105: but II. usu. as collective, = κτήματα, possessions, property, Il. 5. 158, Od. 14. 62: also in plur., Hdt. 4. 114.

κτῆτιον, verb. Adj. of κτάομαι, one must get, Plat. Rep. 373 A.

κτητικός, ἡ, δν, acquisitive, skilled in getting, τὰν οὐκ ὄντων Isocr. 283 C: absol. industrious, Strab.: ἡ -κτῆ (sub. τέχνη) the art of getting property, Plat. Soph. 219 C, Arist. Pol. II. in Gramm. possessive. Adv. -κώς.

κτητός, ἡ, δν, verb. Adj. of κτάομαι, that may be gotten or gained as property, Il. 9. 407, Eur. Hipp. 1295, etc. II. acquired, gained, possessed, Plat. Legg. 841 E: hence κτητή, a female slave, opp. to γαμήτη, Hes. Op. 404.

κτῆτωρ, οπος, δ, (κτάομαι) a possessor, owner, Diod.

κτῆδος, εας, εων, (κτῆς) = κτῆιδος, of a weasel or marten, esp. of its skin, κτῆδὴ κυνέη Il. 10. 335, 458. [I]

ΚΤΥΖΩ, f. *λω*, to people a country, build houses and cities in it, κτῆσε δὲ Δαρδανίην Il. 20. 216; so, κτ. χώρην, νῆσον Hdt. 1. 149., 3. 49. 2. of a city, to found, plant, build it, Od. 11. 263, Hdt. 1. 167, 168, etc. Pass., to be founded, etc., Id.: μῆτε ὅστωα μῆτε τέλεια ἐκτισμένα no fixed cities or walls, Id. 4. 46. 3. κτ. ἐορτήν to found, establish it, Pind. O. 6. 116; κτ. ἥρων to establish his worship, Hdt. 1. 167. II. to produce, bring into being, κτ. γόνυ τινα Aesch. Supp. 171. 2. in gen. to make so and so, κτ. φρένα ἔνθεον, κτ. τινα ἐλεδερν, etc., Trag.

III. to do, perpetrate a deed, Soph. Tr. 898. (Akin prob. to κτῆλος.)

κτῆλεω, to make tame, tame, Pind. Fr. 262, in Pass.: from κτῆλος, ον, gentle, tame, like ἡμερος, πιάσος, Hes. Fr. 63, Emped. 219; κτῆλα ὄσα said to be hatched eggs, Nic.: ἱερῆος κτῆλος Ἀφροδίτας Aphrodite's cherished priest, Pind. P. 2. 31.

II. as Subst., κτῆλος, δ, a ram, Il. 3. 196, 13. 492. (Perh. akin to κτῆζω.) [I]

κτῆλω, to tame, make tractable, to win the affections of, ἐκτῆλῶσαντο τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων Hdt. 4. 113.

κτῆμενος, ἡ, ον, Ep. part. of κτῆζω, as if from an indic. *κτῆω, built, founded: Homer has only the compd. ἐκτῆμενος. [I]

κτινύμι or κτινύμι [I], also -νύω, collat. forms from κτείνω.

κτῆς, ἡ, = κτῆς, a weasel, marten; hence κτῆιδος.

κτῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κτῆζω) a founding, settling, foundation, ἀποικίων Isocr. 272 E, πόλεων Polyb. 2. in gen. a making,

creating; esp. the creation of the universe, N. T. II. hence, that which was created, the universe, creation, N. T. 2. a created thing, creature, Ib. [2]

κτίσιμα, ατος, τό, (κτίσις) a place founded or colonised, τινός by a person, Strab. II. = foreg. 11. 2. N. T.

κτισματολατρεία, ἡ, creature worship, Eccl.: and κτισματολατρεῖν, ἑ ἦσα, to worship created things, Eccl.: from κτισματολάτρης, ου, ὁ, (λατρεῖν) a worshipper of created things, Eccl.

κτιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq. κτιστής, ου, ὁ, (κτίσις) a founder, settler, establisher, Lat. conditor, Luc.

κτιστός, ὅς, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κτίσις, founded; created, Eccl.

κτιστός, ὅς, ἰον, for κτίσις, in Hdt. 9. 97, ubi al. κτίσις.

κτιστορ, ορος, ὁ, = κτιστής, Eur. Ion 74.

κτίσις, ου, ὁ, = κτίσις: in gen. an inhabitant, Eur. Or. 1637. [2]

κτύσις, ἑ ἦσα: aor. 2 ἐκτύπον, (κτύπος). To crash, as trees falling, II. 23. 119; of rocks falling, Soph. Tr. 787; of a rushing torrent, II. 13. 140; but most freq. of a crash of thunder, Zeus ἐκτυπε II. 8. 75, Od. 21. 413, etc.; so, ἐκτυπε αἰθήρ Soph. O. C. 1456: in gen. to ring, resound, of horses galloping, Hes. Sc. 61, where χθόνα should be joined with νύσσορες, not with ἐκτυπον: of the sea, Plat. Rep. 396 B: in gen. to make a noise.

2. c. acc. cognato, φόβον κτυπεῖν, like κλάειν Ἀρη etc., to strike terror by noise, Rhcs. 308. B. Pass. in same signif., to ring, resound, Ar. Plat. 758, Thesm. 995. Hence

κτύπημα, ατος, τό, = κτύπος: κτ. χειρός Eur. Andr. 1212, v. ατύπος fin. [5]

κτύπια, ἡ, = κτύπημα, Hesych.

κτύπια, ου; τό, a bell in the bridal chamber, Hesych.

κτύπος, ου, ὁ, (τύπτω) any loud noise, as a crash of thunder, κτ. θεῶν II. 20. 66; of the trampling of feet, II. 12. 338, cf. Od. 21. 237; the clash of arms, Aesch., etc.: χειρῶν, στέρνων κτ. of the noise made by mourners, Aesch. Cho. 23, Eur. Supp. 87. [5]

κτώ, for ὀκτώ, an affected, mincing way of speaking, Amphis Plan. 1.

κυάθειον, τό, like κυάθιον, Dim. from κυάθος, Nic.

κυάθιος, ἑ ἴσα, (κυάθος) to drink, tittle, Diphil. ap. Stob. p. 558. 54. II. κ. ταῖς ναυῶν ἐκ θαλάττης to draw water from the sea with the ships (as with cyathi from a bowl), of the engines of Archimedes lifting the Roman ships out of the water, Polyb. 8. 8, 6.

κυάθιον, τό, Dim. from κυάθος, a small cup, v. I., Pherecr. Ler. 6.

κυάθος, ἰδος, ἡ, Sophron ap. Ath. 480 B, and -ίσκος, ὁ, = foreg. κυάθος, ὁ, a cup, for drawing wine out of the κρατήρ or bowl, Anacr. 62. 5, Comici ap. Ath. 424 A. II. an Attic measure holding two κόγχαι or four μύστρα, about $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pint.

III. a cupping-glass, brass cups having been orig. so used, Ar. Pac. 542: hence proverb, κυάθος αἰσθητοῖς τάχα you'll need cupping shortly (from being so soundly beaten), Ar. Lys. 444, cf. Pac. 542. IV. the hollow of the hand. (From κυάφ, κυάφ, κύαφ, κύαφ, i. κύβη: the radic. signif. being a hollow.)

κυάβητης, πτος, ἡ, a word coined by Plato from κυάθος, to express the abstract nature of a cup, cuphood, Diog. l. 6. 53.

κυάβηδης, ἑ, (εἶδος) like a cup, Ath.

κυάινω, κύνω, Hesych.

κυάμιος, λθος, ὁ, (κνάμιος) a precious stone like a bean, Plin.

κυάμεντος, ἡ, ὄν, (κναμένω) chosen by beans, i. e. by lot, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9, and Plat.

κυάμενω, (κνάμιος) to choose by beans or lot, (never to choose by ballot). Pass. to be so elected, as the Βουλὴ at Athens, freq. in Inscrip., v. Böckh l. p. 121, etc.

κυάμιατος, αία, αἰον, of the size of a bean, Luc.

κυάμιον, ἑ ἴσα, to be ripe for marriage, of a girl, Ar. Fr. 500: v. κνάμιος v.

κυάμιον, ἰση, ἰων, made of beans, ἔγνος Henioch. Troch. 1.

κνάμιον, τό, Dim. from κνάμιος, a small bean, late.

κνάμιστος, ἡ, ὄν, = κναμιστός, dub. in Plut.

κνάμιβολου, ὄν, (βάλλω) chosen by beans, i. e. by lot, κ. δι-καστῆς Soph. Fr. 271.

ΚΥ'Α'ΜΟΣ, ὁ, a bean, κνάμιος μελανόχρους II. 13. 589: also of

the plant, Theophr.

II. the lot by which public officers were elected at Athens, esp., ὁ κυάμιος λαχών an officer chosen by lot, = Κηληροτός, Hdt. 6. 109, Ar. Av. 1022, cf. Thuc. 8. 66: on the Pythagorean abomination for beans, v. Plut. 2. 12 E.

III. from the shape, a testicle, Emped. ap. Gell. 4. 11. IV. a small measure of the size of a bean. V. the swelling of the breasts of girls as they grow to maturity: cf. κυάμις.

κυάμοτρος, ὄγος, ὁ, (τρώγω) bean-eater, Ar. Eq. 41, alluding to the political use of beans at Athens, v. foreg. 11.

κυάμοφάνια, ἡ, (φαγεῖν) eating of beans, a bean-diet, Luc.

κυάμιον, ὄνος, ὁ, a bean-field, bed of beans, Theophr.

κυάναγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κύνανος, αἰγίς) with dark terrible Aegis, epith. of Pallas, Pind. O. 13. 100.

κυάναμπτις, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, with dark-blue or dark ἄμπτις, Θήβη Pind. Fr. 5. 3, Δήλος Theocrit. 17. 67.

κυάναυγίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Orph.

κυάναυγίς, ἑ, (αὐγή) dark-gleaming, ὀρνύς Eur. Alc. 262; of dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389.

κυάναυλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, dark furrowed, of a dark soil, ap. Heliod.

Κύαναι, αἶ, sc. νήσοι or πέτραι, the dark Rocks, two small islands at the entrance of the Euxine, Hdt. 4. 85, and Strab. also, κ. Συμπληγάδες Eur. Med. 2, etc. [2]

κύνανος, εἰα, εἰον, poet. for κύνανος. [2]

κύνανέβηλος, ον, = κυανόπτερος, Eur. El. 436, etc.

κύνανος, εἰα, εἰον, (κύνανος) strictly, dark-blue, glossy-blue, of the swallow in Simon. 118; of the halcyon, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 1; of the deep sea, Simon. 9. 3, Eur. I. T. 7, cf. κυανοειδής: hence in gen. dark, in Hom. esp. of clouds, II. 5. 345, etc.; of the eyebrows of Zeus, II. 17. 209; the hair of Ulysses, Od. 16. 176; of the color of Africans, Hes. Op. 525: κυανὴ κάπετος a deep dark trench, II. 18. 564, cf. Pind. O. 6. 69: κύναναι φάλαγγες dark masses, as any crowded throng looks from a distance, II. 4. 282; so, κύνανει Τρώων νέος II. 16. 66: Κῆρες κύναναι Hes. Sc. 249. [2, only v metri grat., in Ep.]

κύνανω, fut. ἦσω, to look dark-blue, look dark, formed like μελανέω, Dion. P. [κύν-, metri grat.]

κύνανίζω, f. ἴσω, = foreg., Diosc.

κύνανις, ον, ὁ, fem. -ις, ἰδος, dark-blue, like κύνανος, Hipp.

κύνανονειδής, ἑ, (βένθος) with dark-blue depths, strictly of the sea, then ludicrously of a cup, Ar. Fr. 209.

κύνανόβλεφος, ον, (βλέφαρον) dark-eyed, Anth.

κύνανονειδής, ἑ, (εἶδος) dark-blue, deep-blue, of deep water, Eur. Hel. 179, cf. Arist. Gen. An. 5. 1, 23.

κύνανόρις, τρήκος, ὁ, ἡ, dark-haired, Orph.

κύνανόκευθις, ἑ, (κεύθος) = κυανόβειθος. [κύν-, metri grat.]

κύνανόφειδενος, ον, with dark-blue κρήμενον, Q. Sm.

κύνανόντις, ἡ, with feet of κύνανος, τράπεζα II. 11. 629. [κύν-, metri grat.]

κύνανόπτερος, ον, dark-veiled, epith. of Demeter mourning for her daughter, h. Hom. Cer. 320, 361, etc. [κύν-, metri grat.]

κύνανόπτερος, ον, dark-tressed, dark-haired, Q. Sm.

κύνανόπτερος, ον, = sq., Od. 3. 299.

κύνανόπτερος, ον, (πρόφα) with dark-blue prow, dark-proved, of ships, Od. 9. 482. [κύν-, metri grat.]

κύνανόπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) strictly with blue-black feathers, like the raven: in gen. dark-winged, τέττις Hes. Sc. 393.

ΚΥ'ΑΝΟΣ, ον, ὁ, cyanos, the dark-blue substance, used in the Heroic age to adorn works in metal, esp. weapons and armour; so on Agamemnon's breastplate there were δύο οἰμοὶ μέλανος κύνανου, and a boss of the same in the centre, II. 11. 24, 35; and in Hercules' shield (πτόχης κύνανου), Hes. Sc. 143; and in Od. 7. 87, the θρηγκὸς κύνανου is a cornice or frieze of this substance. Its color was no doubt a dark-blue, cf. κύνανος, κυανόχαιτος etc.: what it was is very doubtful: some think it was blue steel, but in the Homeric times, it had little skill in working iron, cf. σίδηρος, χαλκός: perh. it was blue carbonate of copper, or (it may be) lapis lazuli, as it is in Theophr. de Lapid.; he distinguishes two kinds, dark and light (ἔσσην and θήλως), § 31; compares it to the darker blue sapphire, § 37; says it was mixed with χρυσόκολλα, § 40; and that there was an artificial kind made in Egypt, § 55.

II. the blue cornflower, in this signif. usu. ἡ κύνανος Mel. 1. 40.

III. a rock-bird, so called from its color, Arist. H. A. 9. 21.

IV. a blue

dye or asperse, Paus. 5. 11. 12.

B. as Adj. = *κύανος*, dub.

in Nic. [v; but in compds. freq. *ῦ*, metri grat., as *κυάνωχαίτης*.]

κυάνοστόλος, *ov*, (στολή) *dark-robed*, Biou 1. 4.

κυάνοφρυς, *v*, gen. *vos*, *dark-browed*, Theoc. 3. 18., 17. 53.

κυάνωχαίτης, *ov*, *δ*, (χαίτη) *dark-haired*, in Hom. usu. epith.

of Poseidon, in Il. 20. 144, Od. 9. 536, is called simply

Κυανωχαιτης: only in Il. 20. 224, of a horse, *dark-maned*: in

h. Hom. Cer. 348, of Hades; cf. *μελαγχαιτάς*. [κῦ-, metri grat.]

κυάνωχρος, *ov* Eur. Hel. 1502, —χρῶς, *στος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, Eur. Phoen.

308, and —χρωτός, *ov* Orph., (χρῶς, χρώς) *dark-looking*.

κυάνωπτος, *ov*, *δ*, (ὄψ) *dark-eyed*, Opp.: *pecul. fem.* *ᾠπης, ἰδος*,

epith. of Amphitrite, Od. 12. 60, cf. Hes. Sc. 356.

κυάνωπτός, *ov*, (ὄψ) *dark-looking*, Trag. ap. Stob. p. 403. 3.

κυάνωσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, as if from *κυανῶ*, a *dark-blue color*, Plut.

κύαρ, *ἄτος*, *δ*, (κύω) *a hole*, e. g. *the eye of a needle*, etc., Hipp.

(*Akin to κύαρ*). [ῦ]

κύβέλω, (κυβή, κύπτω, κυπτάω) *to set a thing on its head*,

turn upside down, Gramm.

κύβας, *ov*, *δ*, a *coffin*, v. *κυβή*.

κύββα, *ῆ*, = *κύμην*, Hesych.

κύβδα, Adv. (κύπτω) *with the head forwards, stooping, over-*

hanging, Archil. 26, *sensu obsceno*.

κυβερων, τό, = *κυβέλη* III, Hesych.

κυβεία, *ῆ*, (κυβεύω) *dice-playing, dicing*, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D,

Xen., etc.

κυβείας, *ov*, *δ*, a kind of *πυλαμῶν*, Opp.: also *κύβιον*.

κυβείων, τό, (κυβεύω) *a gaming-house*, Aeschin. 8. 22.

Κυβέλη, *ῆ*, *Cybele*, a Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at

Pessinus; later, not only throughout Asia Minor, but Greece, where

her rites coalesced with the worship of Rhea, (first in

Eur. Bacch. 79, Ar. Av. 877); and (from A. U. C. 547) also at

Rome, under the name of the *Idaean Mother*: her priests,

from Attis downwards, made themselves eunuchs: they were

called *Γάλλοι* from the Phrygian river *Gallus*, as *Κυβέλη* from

Κύβηλα, τό, a mountain of Phrygia, Strab. p. 567. The name

is also written *Κυβήβη* Hdt. 5. 102; and Bentl. Lucan. 1. 600,

will allow these two forms only, viz., *Κυβέλη*, *Cybele*, when the

penult was required short; *Κυβήβη*, *Cybbe*, when long; re-

jecting *Κυβήλη*, and *Cybele* or *Cybbelle*, cf. Virg. Aen. 10. 220,

Propert. 3. 15, 35, Drakenb. Sil. 17. 8.

κυβερνάω, fut. *ῆσω*, Lat. *gubernare*, *to steer*, *ῆσα* Od. 3. 283;

also, κ. ἀμάρτα Plat. Theag. 123 C: *metaph. to guide, govern*,

Pind. P. 5. 164, Plat., etc.; but the metaph. is seldom lost

sight of, cf. esp. Ar. Eq. 544. Hence

κυβερνήσια, *ov*, τό, a *festival at Athens in memory of the*

steersman of Theseus, Plut.

κυβερνήσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, Dor. —σις, (κυβερνώ) *a steering, pilot-*

age, Plat. Rep. 488 B: in gen. *a guiding, directing, govern-*

ment, πολών Pind. P. 10. 112.

κυβερνήτειρα, *ῆ*, *fem.* from *κυβερνήτης*, Anth.

κυβερνήτεον, verb. Adj., *one must direct*, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.

κυβερνήτης, *ῆρος*, *δ*, *rarer form* for *κυβερνήτης*, Od. 8. 557.

κυβερνήτης, *ῆς*, *ov*, = *κυβερνητικός*, Orac. ap. Plut.

κυβερνήτης, *ov*, *δ*, (κυβερνώ) *a steersman, pilot*, Lat. *gubernator*, Il. 19. 43, Od. 9. 78, Hdt. 2. 164, etc.; in gen. *a guide,*

governor, Eur. Supp. 880. Hence

κυβερνητικός, *ῆς*, *ov*, *δ*, *of, belonging to, good at steering, guiding*

or governing, Plat. Rep. 488 D, E: *ῆ* —κή (sub. τέχνη) *the*

pilot's art, Id. Gorg. 517 D, etc.

κυβερνητικός, *δ*, = *κυβερνήσις*.

κυβερτον, τό, = *κύβηρον*, Hesych.

κυβευτή, *ῆρος*, *δ*, = *κυβευτής*. Hence

κυβευτήριος, *ῆς*, *ov*, = *κυβευτικός*: esp. in neut., τό *κυβευτή-*

ριον *a gambling-house*, Plut.

κυβευτής, *ov*, *δ*, (κυβεύω) *a dice-player, gambler*, Soph. Fr.

686: of K., name of a play by Antiphanes. Hence

κυβευτικός, *ῆς*, *ov*, *δ*, *of, belonging to, skilled in dice-playing*,

Plat. Rep. 374 C. Adv. —κῶς.

κυβέω, (κύβος) *to play at dice*, Cratin. Pyt. 13, Ar. Eccl. 672;

hence *to run a risk or hazard*, περί τιος Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 16;

περί τινι Plat. Prot. 314 A. II. trans. *to set upon a throw,*

hazard a thing, A. P. 12. 47; so ἄρην κ. *to hazard*, venture

in war, Rhes. 446; cf. *κινδυνεύω*.

ΚΥΒΗ΄, *ῆ*, *the head*: only found in Gramm., as E. M., to serve as Root for *κυβητῖα*, *κυβιστά*, *κύβητος*, *κύμβαχος*: akin also to *κεφαλή*, Germ. *Kopf*, *Körpe*, *Kurpe*, etc.: and perh. to *κύπτω*, though here the *v* is long by nature.

Κυβήτης, *ῆς* = *Κυβέλη*, q. v.

κύβητος, *ov*, (κυβή) *stooping, bowing with the head*. II.

Κύβητος, *δ*, a *minister of Cybele*: in gen. *one ecstatic or fran-*

tic, Simon. ap. Phot., Cratin. Ὀρατρ. 9.

Κυβήλη, *ῆς* = *Κυβέλη*, q. v., dub.

κυβηλλίω, *f*, *ῆσω*, *to strike with an axe*: from

κύβηλις, *ios* or *idos*, *ῆ*, *an axe, cleaver*, Anaxipp. ap. Ath.

160 C. II. = *τυρόκτηστις*, Cratin. Incert. 62: cf. *ἀγροεκού-*

βηλις. [ῦ]

Κυβηλοστής, *ov*, *δ*, a *minister of Cybele*, such as went about

begging for the goddess, cf. *μητραγόρης*. II. in gen. *a*

vagabond, Gramm.

κυβήνη, *ῆς* = *γλαβή*, Hesych.

κύβησις, and *κύβισις*, *ῆς*, v. l. for *κίβισις*.

κύβιζω, *f*, *ῆσω*, (κύβος) *to make into a cube*, Plut. Pass. *to be*

raised to the cube, of numbers, Math. Vett.

κύβικος, *ῆς*, *ov*, (κύβος) *cubic*, Plat. Tim. 55 D. 2. of

numbers, *raised to the cube*, Arist. Probl. Adv. —κῶς, Plut.

κύβιον, τό, *the flesh of the πηλαμῶν* *salted in square pieces*,

κύβοι. II. *the πηλαμῶν* itself when at a particular age,

Hices. et Posidipp. ap. Ath. 118 B, also *κυβέλας*. [ῦ] Hence

κύβισσάκης, *ov*, *δ*, (σάτω) = *ταρχέμματος*, *a dealer in salt*

fish, nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, Strab.

κύβιστάω, *f*, *ῆσω*, (κυβή, κύπτω) *to throw oneself or pitch*

headmost, tumble headlong, ἐξ ὕψους Il. 16. 745, 749: *to plunge*

headlong into water, δινα, κατὰ καλὰ βέεβα Il. 21: 354:—later

of professional tumblers, employed to enliven banquets, etc., *to*

tumble, turn heels over head, Plat. Symp. p. 190 A; the most

approved method was to throw a *summerset* over swords fixed

upright, κ. εἰς ἐξήν, εἰς μαχαίρας Xen. Symp. 2. 11, Plat. Euthy-

dram. 204 E. Hence

κύβιστημα, *εως*, τό, a *summerset*, Luc.; also =sq.

κύβιστησις, *ατος*, *ῆ*, *the throwing a summerset, playing*

mountebank's tricks, Plut.

κύβιστητής, *ῆρος*, *δ*, *one who throws himself on his head,*

throws a summerset, a *mountebank, tumbler*, Il. 18. 605, Od.

4. 18, cf. *κυβιστάς*: esp. a *diver*, Il. 16. 750. 2. a *sea-fish*,

Opp. II. later as Adj., *tumbling*, Wern. Tryph. 192.

κύβιστιδα παίζειν, (κυβιστάω) *to play at throwing summersets*.

κυβιτίω, *f*, *ῆσω*, *to shove, push with the elbow*, Epich. p. 108.

κύβιτον, τό, more usu. *ᾠλέκρον*, *the elbow*, Lat. *cubitus*,

Epich. p. 108, Hipp. [ῦ]

κύβοειδής, *ῆς*, (κύβος, εἶδος) *like a cube, cubical*, Strab.

ΚΥΒΩΞ, *δ*, Lat. *cubus*, a *solid square, a cube*, Plat., etc.: esp.

II. a *cubical die*, marked on all 6 sides, for the game of

dice, thus differing from the *ἀσπράγγος*, which was marked

only on four sides (the other two being rounded), usu. in

plur., Hdt. 1. 94, Soph. Fr. 380, etc.; the Greeks threw with

three dice, cf. infr. 2. Proverb., ἀεὶ γὰρ εὖ πίντομεν οἱ

Διὸς κύβοι, i. e. God's work is no mere chance, Soph. Fr. 763:

κρίνειν τι ἐν κύβοις *to decide it by the dice*, by chance, Aesch.

Theb. 414; later in sing., οἱ πῖπτεν or ἀναρίπτευν κύβον *to*

cast the die, i. e. *to risk, hazard*, Anth., and Plut., cf. Valck.

Phoen. 1235: *ἐσχάρον κύβον ἀφίνα* *to try one's luck for the*

last time, Plat. Coriol. 3. 2. also of the single *pips on the*

dice, βέβηκε Ἀχιλλεύς δύο κύβου καὶ τέσσαρα *he has thrown*

two aces and a four, Eur. Tel. 3; τρις ἔξ βαλεῖν *three times*,

Aesch. Ag. 33, ubi v. Blomf. II. *any cube, cubic number*,

i. e. a number multiplied twice into itself, as 27 is the cube of 3,

Plat. Rep. 528 B. IV. a *vertebra*, like *ἀσπράγγος*, Arr.

ap. Poll. 2. 180.

κύβωλον, τό, = *κύβιτον*, Poll.

κύγχραμος, *δ*, a *bird that migrates with quails*, prob. a kind

of *ortolan*, Arist. H. A.; also written *κέρχραμος*, *κέρχραμος*,

κέρχραμος, *κέρχραμος*, *κέρχραμος*, *κέρχραμος*.

κύδαζω, *ῆς*, *ov*, *δ*, *ἀπὸ τῶν*, (κύδος) *to revile, abuse, tend*

Epich. p. 3; so too as Dep. med., Epich. p. 115. But in Pass.

to be mocked, insulted by one, Aesch. Fr. 86, Soph. Ag. 722.

Only poet. (κύδος, like Lat. *fama* and *undecius*, denotes *good*

and *evil report*, but of the Verbe, this is used always in bad, *κυδαίνω* almost always in good sense.)

κυδαίνω, f. ἀνῶ, (κῦδος) to honor, do honor to, exalt, ennoble, glorify, praise, etc., τινά Hom., esp. in Il., synon. with τιμᾶν, Il. 5. 612; opp. to κακῶσαι, Od. 16. 212: of the external figure of a man, Αἰεὶναι ἀκρόντο τε κυδαίνον τε they healed and glorified him, by restoring strength and beauty, Il. 5. 448.

II. to delight, gladden by marks of honor, κυδαίνε θυμὸν ἄνακτος Od. 14. 438.

III. seldom in bad sense (cf. foreg., fin.), to flatter, φαῖνι upon, Hes. Op. 38. Only poet.—Cf. *κυδαίνω*, *κυδαίνω*, *κυδρῶν*.

κυδάλμιος, *ον*, (κῦδος) glorious, renowned, famous, noble, freq. Homer. epith. of heroes and of whole nations, as in Il. 6. 184, 204: also, *κυδάλμιον κῆρ* noble, honorable heart, Il. 10. 16., 18. 33: Od. 21. 247; of the heart of the lion, Il. 12. 45. Ep. word. Cf. *κῦδομις*, *κῦδιστος*, *κυδρός*, *κυνδός*. [ᾶ]

κυδαλος, *ν*. *κυδαρος*.

κυδάνω, = *κυδαίνω*, to honor, hold in honor, τινά Il. 14. 73.

II. intr. = *κυδαίνω*, to vaunt aloud, boast, μέγ' ἐκιδανον, ὄνεκα II. 20. 42. [ᾶ]

κυδαρος, ὁ, also *κυδαλος*, a kind of small ship, Antiph. Incert. 89.

κυδάσσω, Att. *κυδάττω*, *ν*. *κυδάσσω*.

κυδάω, = *κυδαίνω* and *κυδαίνω*, dub.

κυδέστερος, α, *ον*, irreg. Compar. of *κυδάλμιος* in Polyb. 3. 66, *ν*, more glorious, more honored, as if from *κυδής*, cf. ἐρικυδέος.

κυδήεις, εσσα, *εν*, (κῦδος) glorious, noble, δάρα Anth.

κυδιάνερα, ἦ, (κῦδος, ἀνῆρ) like ἀντιάνερα, βωτιάνερα etc., as if from a masc. in -άνωρ, glorifying or ennobling men, bringing them glory or renown, in Il., usu. epith. of μάχη: once of the ἀγορή Il. 1. 490.

II. pass. glorified by men, famous for men, Σπάρτη Damaget. Ep. 3. Ep. word.—The -ᾶ shows that there is no masc. in os. [ᾶ]

κυδῖα, (κῦδος) to vaunt, pride oneself, Lat. *gloriarī*: hence to go proudly along; exult, in Il. always in Ep. part. *κυδῖαν*, Il. 21. 519, h. Hom. Cer. 170; of a horse, Il. 6. 509., 15. 266; *κυδῖαν ὄντι*.. Il. 2. 579: to be proud of a thing, τινί Hes. Sc. 27. Ep. word.

κυδῖμος, *ον*, = *κυδάλμιος*, not in Il., or Od., but ten times in A. Hom. Merc. as epith. of Hermes. [ῶ]

κυδῖστος, *η*, *ον*, Superl. of *κυδρός* (formed from *κῦδος*, as *ἀλκις* from *ἀλχος*), most glorious, most honored, noblest, in Hom. usu. epith. of Zeus and Agamemnon, as the first of gods and men respectively: also of Athena, Il. 4. 515: in Gen. the greatest, κυδῖστ' ἄχενος Aesch. Supp. 14. In Att. also Gen. Compar. *κυδῖων*, *ον*, *γεν*, *ονος*, τὴν κυδῖον μοι γῆν; what boots it me to live? Eur. Alc. 960, cf. Andr. 639.—In E. M. we find also *κυδέστερος* and *κυδίστατος*. [ῶ]

κυδῖαν, *ον*, *γεν*. *ονος*, *ν*. *foreg.*

κυνδός, ὁ, *όν*, = *κυδρός*, q. v., epith. of Dióē, Hes. Op. 255, cf. Rhink. Ep. Cr. p. 83.

κυνδοιδόπω, f. ἤσω, (κυνδοίμιος) to make a hubbub, Ar. Pac. 1152, Nub. 616.

κυνδοίμιος, fut. ἤσω, (κυνδοίμιος) to make an uproar, spread confusion and alarm, Il. 11. 324.

II. trans. to throw into confusion, τινά Il. 15. 136: in gen. to war against one.

κυνδοίμιος, ὁ, uproar, confusion, Il. 18. 218: also *Κυνδοίμιος* personified, as companion of Ἐνώ and Ἐρις, Il. 5. 593., 18. 335: in Theocr. ὀρνίθων κυνδοίμιος cock-fights, 22. 72.

κυνδοιμότος, *ον*, (τεκνίω) parent of confusion, Greg. Naz.

ΚΥΔΟΣ, εος, τό, glory, fame, renown, praise, esp. in war, oft. in Homer. (esp. in Il.), joined with τιμή, Il. 16. 84., 17. 251: the usu. says, κῦδος ἀρεσάτω to win glory: of Zeus, κυδεῖ γὰρ ἰλ. 1. 405, etc. of a single person, as Ulysses, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν the glory, pride of the Achaeans, like Lat. decus, Od. 12. 184; and of Nestor, Il. 14. 42.

2. *glory and success* together, cf. Nitzsch Od. 3. 57; in Trag. only used by Aesch.

II. in bad signif., evil report, disgrace, shame, only in Grammar, but cf. ὀνειδος and Lat. fama, *ν*. *κυδάω*, acc. to C. M., in this signif. it was ὁ κῦδος. Only poet.

κυδέστερος, *κυδίστατος*, *ν*. *κῦδιστος*.

κυδρός, ὁ, *όν*, (κῦδος) = *κυδάλμιος*, glorious, illustrious, noble, in Hom. always in fern., as epith. of goddesses; also of women,

Od. 15. 26: the masc. first in h. Hom. Merc. 461: of a horse, proud, stately, Xen. Eq. 10. 16: κυδρότερον πίνειν to drink more lustily, Ion ap. Ath. 463 C. Poet. word, of which κυδνός is a v. l., though this form is very dub.

κυδρῶν, to honor, glorify. Pass. *κυδροῖμαι*, = *κυδῖα*, to pride oneself, bear oneself proudly, strut, shew off, Ael., etc.

Κυδωνία, ἦ, and *Κυδωνία*, ἦ, a quince-tree.

Κυδωνία, ἦ, a city of Crete, also Κῦδων.

Κυδωνιάτης, *ον*, δ, an inhabitant of Cydonia, Polyb.

Κυδωνιάω, to swell like a quince, Lat. sororiare, μαζὸς Κυδωνιά Leon. Tar. 41, cf. sq., and μῆλον v: from

Κυδώνιος, *λα*, *ιον*, (Κῦδων) Cydonian: μῆλον K. a quince, cf. μῆλον β.

II. metaph. swelling like a quince, hence round and plump, of a girl's breasts, Ar. Ach. 1199, cf. foreg.

Κυδωνίς, ἴδος, ἦ, = Κῦδων.

Κυδωνίτης, *ον*, δ, ὀνος Κυδ. quince-wine.

κῦέω, f. ἤσω, older form for *κῦα*, *αρ*. ἐκῦσα. To bear in the womb, to have conceived, to be big or pregnant with a child, Lat. gestare, c. acc., ἐκείνι φιλων υἱόν Il. 19. 117; βρέφος ἡμῶν κύνεσσα Il. 23. 266; so too, Plat. Symp. 203 C, 206 D:—

Pass., τὸ κυνόμενον that which is in the womb, the foetus, Plat. Legg. 789 A, Arist., etc.:—Med. to bring forth, ἐκῆσαστο Opp. Cyn. 3. 22.

2. absol. to be big or pregnant, to conceive, like *κῦστομαι*, Hdt. 5. 41; κ. ἐξ ἀνδρός Id. 6. 68. Cf. *κῦα* fin.

Κυζικηνός, ἦ, *όν*, of or from Cyzicus: ὁ Κυζικηνός, a gold coin, cf. sub στατήρ.

κῦμα, *ατος*, τό, (κῦμα) that which is conceived, an embryo, foetus, Plat. Rep. 461 C, and Arist.; also κύμα. [ῶ]

κῦσις, εος, ἦ, conception or gestation, pregnancy, Plat. Polit. 274 A, Menex. 238 A. [ῶ]

κῦστήρης, α, *ον*, aiding the delivery, Hipp.

κῦστήκος, ἦ, *όν*, belonging to conception, aiding it, Clem. Al. κῦθε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 from κέσθω, Od. 3. 16 [ῶ], conj. κέκῶσι c. Ep. redupl., Od. 6. 303. There is no pres. κῦθε.

Κυθήρα, ἦ, later form for Κυβέρεα, Opp. v. Jac. A. P. p. 606. [ῶ]

Κυθήρεια, ἦ, Cythereia, surname of Aphrodite, Od. 8. 288., 18. 193, from the city Κῦθηρα in Crete, or the island Κῦθηρα (v. sq.), Κυπρογενής Κυθήρεια joined, h. Hom. g. 1; Κυθήρεια Ἀφροδίτη Musae. 37.

Κῦθηρα, *ον*, τό, Cytherea, an island on the south of Laconia, now Cerigo, Hom., and Hes.: v. sub Κυθήρεια.

Κυθήρης, ἦ, = Κυθήρεια, bad form.

Κυθηροδίκης, *ον*, δ, a Spartan magistrate sent annually to govern the island of Cythera, Arch. ἀρχή Thuc. 4. 53.

Κυθηρόβεν, Ἀνδ., (Κῦθηρα) from Cythera, Il. 15. 438.

κῦθος, τό, = κέυθος.

κῦθρα, -θριος, -θρόγαυλος, -θρος, Ion. for χῦθρ-, *κῦτσκω*, (κῦα, κῦέω) to make pregnant, impregnate, of the male, Galen. Pass. *κῦτσκομαι*, of the female, to conceive, become pregnant or with young, Hdt. 2. 93., 4. 30: also of plants, Theophr. 2. also intrans., = Pass., Philostr.

κῦκάνω, poet. strengthd. collat. form from sq., Ar. Thesm. 852. ΚΥΚΑΨ, f. ἤσω, to stir up and mix, mix up, Il. 5. 903; τινί with a thing, Il. 11. 638, τυρὸν ὀνῶ Od. 10. 235, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1515.

II. like ταρασσω, Lat. miscere and turbare, to stir up, and so, κ. τὸν Βόρβορον to stir up the mud, Ar. Eq. 866: hence to throw into confusion or disorder, confound, Aesch. p. 994; κ. τὴν βουλὴν Ar. Eq. 363: in this signif. Hom. only has the Pass., to be confounded, panic-stricken, etc., τὸ δὲ κυκηθῆναι Il. 11. 129; so, κυκηθῆσαν δέ οἱ ἴπποι Il. 20. 489; of the tumult of waves, κύμα κυκώμενον Il. 21. 235, Od. 12. 238, etc.: later of mental disquiet, κῆδισι κυκώμενος Archil. 14. Hence

κῦκεία, ἦ, a mixing up, confusion.

κῦκείω, Ep. acc. for *κῦκῶμαι*, from sq., Il.

κῦκῆαν, ὄνος, δ, acc. *κῦκῶμαι*, and shortd. *κῦκεῶ*, as always in Od., and h. Hom. Cer., but in Il. always Ep. acc. *κῦκεῶ*, (κῦκῶμαι): a mixture, esp. a mixed drink, refreshing draught, potion, made of barley-meal, graded cheese and Pramnian wine, Il. 11. 624, 641; to which Círcē adds honey, Od. 10. 234, 316, and when it is ready, puts in magical drugs: its consistency was that of a thick soup, as may be inferred from its being called σῖτος in Od., and ποτόν in Il.: in h. Hom. Cer. 208, the *κῦκῶν* given to Demeter is of ἑλφινά, water and γλήχων. Later, various

ingredients were used, esp. for medical use, and various names were given to the *κυκλῶν*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. The Lat. name was *cippus*, Arnob.

κῆκηθρα, ἡ, (*κυκλῶν*) = *ταραχή*, a mixture, medley.
κῆκηθρον, τό, (*κυκλῶν*) a ladle for stirring: hence metaph. a turbulent fellow, agitator, Ar. Pac. 654. [ῥ]
κύκημα, ατος, τό, = *τάραχος*, *κῆκηθρα*. [ῥ]
κύκσις, εως, ἡ, a stirring up, mixing in confusion, Plat. Tim. 68 A. [ῥ]

κύκσις-τέφρος, ον, (τέφρα) mixed up with ashes, *κνία* Ar. Ran. 710.

κύκτης, ον, ὁ, a stirrer, agitator.
κυκλάω, ἡ, ὁσῶ, (κύκλος) to go round about, surround.
κυκλαίνω, (κύκλος) to make round.

κυκλάμινος, ἡ, Theocr. 5. 123, Theophr., κυκλάμινον, τό, also *κυκλαμῖς*, ἡ, Orph., cyclamen, *snio-bread*, a tuberous-rooted plant, with a fragrant flower used for garlands.

κυκλάς, ὁδός, ἡ, round, circular, lying around, κ. νηολας πόλει Eur. Ion 1583: hence, αἱ Κυκλάδες (sub. νῆσοι), the Cyclades, islands in the Aegean sea, which encircle Delos, Isocr. 68 D, cf. Strab. p. 485: also *κυκλάς*, ἡ, (sub. ἐσθῆς) a woman's garment with a border all round it, Propert. 4. 7, 36. II. of Time, coming in a circle, revolving, ὅρα Eur. Alc. 449.

κυκλαῖω, (κύκλος) to make a circle, go round, traverse, Strab.

II. to circumvent, to surround. App.
κυκλαῖω, ἡ, ὁσῶ, to move round and round, wheel along, in Hom. only once, *κυκλῶμεν ἐνθάδε νεκροῖς βοῦσι καὶ ἡμίονοις* II. 7. 332, and v. Pors. Or. 624: usu. 2. to move round or in a circle, bring round, βάσω, πόδα κ. to walk round and round, for the purpose of watching, etc., Soph. Aj. 19, Eur. Or. 624: 3. ο. κ. πρόσπου, δῖμα to look round, look about, Eur. Phoen. 364, Ar. Thesm. 958. B. Pass. to surround, encircle, τινά Hdt. 8. 16, Soph. Aj. 353. 2. to go round and round, to revolve, Id. Fr. 713, τὴν αὐτὴν φορὰν κ. Plat. Rep. 617 A. 3. metaph. of sayings, etc., to be current, pass from mouth to mouth, Plat. C. also intr. in Act., = Pass.

2. to revolve, come round and round, *κύκτες ἡμέραι* τε κυκλοῦσι Soph. El. 1365, Tr. 130. Cf. *κυκλῶς*.

κυκλῶν, Adv., in a circle, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 F.

κύκλησις, εως, ἡ, (κυκλαῖω) a round, circuit, revolution.

κύκλης, ὁδός, ὁ, ἡ, (κύκλος) circular, round, *τυροὶ κυκλιάδες* cf. Jac. A. P. p. 201.

κυκλικός, ἡ, ὄν, circular, in a circle, *κίνησις* Plat. Adv. -κῶς.

II. those Epic poets were called *κυκλικοί*, whose writings collectively formed a cycle or series of mythic and heroic story down to the death of Ulysses, v. Welcker's *Epischer Cyclus* (Bonn, 1835): Müller Gr. Literat. i. ch. 6: Düntzer *Fragm. d. Ep. Poësie* (Köln 1840): the chief ancient authority is Proclus' *Chrestomatheia*. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Coel.

κυκλιοδιδάσκῶν, ὁ, (διδάσκω) a teacher of the *cyclo chorus*, i. e. a *dithyrambic poet*, v. sq., Ar. Av. 1403.

κύκλιος, ἰα, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, (κύκλος) circular, *κύκλιος*, ὁ, Arist. Ar. Ach. 320 B:—the neut. τό *κύκλιον* as Subst. = κύκλος, Eur. I. A. 1056.

II. *κύκλιος χοροί*, οἱ, circular, *cyclo choruses*, strictly of any which danced (and sang) in a ring round an altar in honor of the god: but usu. appropriated to those of Bacchus, *dithyrambic choruses*, opp. to the dramatic, which was arranged in a square (*τετράγωνος*), freq. in Ar., as Nub. 336: hence κ. μέλη *dithyrambs*, Ar. Av. 918.

κυκλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from κύκλος, Diosc.

Κυκλοβορέω, to roar like the torrent *Cycloborus*, Ar. Ach. 381.

Κυκλοβόρος, ὁ, a mountain-torrent in Attica, Ar. Eq. 137. (Prob. from *βυβρώσκω*.)

κυκλογράφω, ἡ, ὁσῶ, to write about and about a thing, to use *periphrasis*, Dion. H.: from

κυκλογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing on a certain circle of subjects, esp. of a cyclic Poet, v. *κυκλικός* II. [ῥ]

κυκλοδῶκτος, ον, (δῶκω) driven round in a circle, Anth. [ῥ]

κυκλοδῶν, ἑς, (εἶδος) circular, Plat. Adv. -δῶς.

κυκλῶν, εσσα, εν, poet. for κυκλικός, circular, Soph. O. T. 161.

κυκλώμενος, ον, (ἐλίσσω) revolving in a circle, Orph.

κυκλῶν, Adv. (κύκλος) from the circumference, from all sides, all around, Lys. 110. 41, Lob. Phryn. 9.

κυκλομάλβος, ὁ, a round lead-pencil, Anth.

κυκλοπαῖδα, ἡ, = *ἐγκυκλοπαῖδα*, dub.

κυκλοπαῖς, ἡ, ὥσῳ, (παῖς) to make into or like a circle, Med. to form into, stand in a circle, dub. in Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 40.

κυκλοπορεία, ἡ, a going round, circuitous way, Strab.: from

κυκλοπορεύω, fut. ὥσῳ, (πόρος) to go by a circuitous way, Strab.

ΚΥΚΛΟΣ, ον, ὁ, also with heterog. plur. τὰ κύκλα II. (cf. infr. II. 1):—a ring, circle, round, ὁδὸς κύκλος of the circle which hunters draw round their game, Od. 4. 792: esp. the rim of a round shield, II. 11. 33, etc.: κύκλῳ in a circle or ring, round about, κύκλῳ ἀπέναντι Od. 8. 278: usu. with Ver. compd. of περί, ας, περιστήρην, περιέμνη etc. Hdt. 1. 180, Aesch. Fr. 395, Plat., etc.: 3. οὐ κύκλῳ περί τι round about it, Hdt. 1. 433: but we also have κύκλῳ c. acc., as if for περί, κύκλῳ σῆμα Id. 4. 72: also c. gen., κ. τοῦ στρατοπέδου Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 5: so too, ἐν κύκλῳ around, on or from all sides, Soph. Aj. 723, etc. II. any circular body, esp. 1. a wheel, II. 23. 349, in which signif. the heterog. plur. κύκλα is mostly used, II. 5. 722, 18. 375.

2. a place of assembly, the ἀγορά, called *ἱερὸς κ.* in II. 18. 504: 3. ἀγορᾶς κ. Eur. Or. 919, Thuc. 3. 74: also an amphitheatre, Dio C. 3. like Lat. *corona*, a crowd of people standing round, a ring or circle of people, Eur. And. 1089: a place in the ἀγορὰ where domestic utensils were sold, Alex. Calas. 1, cf. Bentley's Correspondence, p. 223, sq.

4. the vault of the sky, κ. οὐρανῷ Hdt. 1. 131, and so κ. alone, Soph. Phil. 815, Ar. Av. 1715: 5. οὐκῆτος κ. Soph. Aj. 672: the moon's disk, with or without σελήνη, Hdt. 6. 106: also the sun's disk, Trag.

5. the circle or wall round a city, esp. round Athens, Hdt. 1. 98, Thuc. 2. 13, etc. 6. a round dish, plate: a round shield, Trag. 7. in pl. the balls of the eye, Soph. O. T. 1270.

8. κύκλοι πρόσπου the cheeks, Hipp. III. any circular motion, movement in a circle, orbit of the heavenly bodies, revolution of the seasons, Eur. Or. 1645, Hel. 112: hence too, κ. τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων πραγμάτων Hdt. 1. 207. 2. in Logic, the fallacy of arguing in a circle. 3. in Rhet. a rounded period, Dion. H. IV. the Epic Cycle, cf. *κυκλικός* II.

V. a sphere, globe, in Plat. Legg. 898 A, where it is fem. if the reading be right. (Κύκλος seems to be redupl. from κυλλός. Root ΚΥΛ-, in κυλ-ῖνδω, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 265.)

κυκλόσσε, Adv. (κύκλος) in or into a circle, around, II. 4. 212, 17. 392.

κυκλοσσεῖω, ἡ, ὁσῶ, to drive round in a circle, whirl round, πόδα Ar. Vesp. 1523, c. conj. Dind.

κυκλοστέρης, ἑς, (κύκλος, τέρω) turned round, rounded, circular, Od. 17. 209, Hes. Th. 145, Sc. 208: also in Hdt., and Att.; κ. μέγα τόσον ἔτενεν he bent it into a circle, II. 4. 124.

Adv. -πῶς, Plat. Cf. *κυκλῶς*.

κυκλοφορέωμαι, as Pass., to move in a circle, Arist. Mund.

κυκλοφορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, moving in a circle, circular, *κίνησις* Plat. Adv. -κῶς: and

κυκλοφῶντος, ον, moved in a circle.

κυκλοφορία, ἡ, a circular motion, revolution, Arist. Metaph.

κυκλοφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *κυκλοφορητικός*. Adv. -κῶς, Plat.

κυκλοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) moving in a circle.

κυκλῶν, (κύκλος) to encircle, surround, Eur. I. A. 775, and Polyb.: but 2. in earlier writers this sense of Act. occurs only in Med., *κυκλάσασθαι* *τινα* to surround them, Hdt. 3. 157, 9. 18, and so Thuc., Xen., etc.: yet we have the Pass., to be surrounded, Thuc. 7. 81: and that joined with the Med., εἰ οὐ κυκλῶμεν *κυκλωθεῖν* Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 20. II. to lead in a circle, drive round and round, whirl round, Eur. Cyl. 462: Pass., *δῖνας κυκλῶμενον* κέαρ Aesch. Ag. 997.

III. to form into a circle, κ. τόξα Mel. 79, cf. *κυκλοστέρης*: Pass., to form a circle, be bent round, Eur. Bacth. 1066: also of a fleet wheeling into a crescent shape, Hdt. 8. 76. Cf. *κυκλῶς*.

κυκλώδης, ἑς, (κύκλος, εἶδος) = *κυκλοειδής*, circular.

κυκλωθεν, Adv. later form for *κυκλόθεν*, Lob. Phryn. 9.

κύκλωμα, ατος, τό, (κύκλω) that which is rounded into a circle, as 1. a wheel, Eur. Phoen. 1185. 2. *βυσσόντον* κ. a drum, Id. Bacth. 124.

Κυκλώπιος, εἰα, εἰον, also ος, ον, also *Κυκλώπιος*, ἰα, ἰον, (Κύκλωψ) Cyclopiæ, cf. belonging to, befitting the Cyclopes, esp. of the architecture so called (also called *Πελαγικός*), in

which sign. it is oft. applied to Mycenae, as Eur. *El.* 1158, *I. F.* 15, *I. A.* 265, cf. Müller *Archæol.* d. Kunst § 45. II. *roverb.*, κ. βίος a wild savage life, Strab., cf. sq.

Κυκλωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, =foreg. Adv. -κῶς, Κ. ζῆν to live a savage lawless life, Arist. *Eth. N.*, cf. *Od.* 9. 106, sq., and foreg. κυκλωπών, τό, (κύκλος, ὦψ) the white round the ball of the eye, Arist. *H. A.* II. Κυκλωπτιον, τό, as Dim. from Κύ-λωψ, Eur. *Cycl.* 266.

Κυκλώπιος, ἰα, ἰων, also ὄς, ὄν, =Κυκλώπειος, Eur.: pecul. ep. Κυκλωπῆς, ἰδός, *Id.* I. T. 845.

Κυκλώπιος, εὖς, ἡ, (κυκλώω) a surrounding, enclosing, esp. in a title, Xen.: πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλέονα κύκλωσιν σφάν προσιμεῖν before the larger body who were endeavouring to surround them came up, Thuc. 4. 128.

Κυκλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κυκλώω) rounded, round, Aesch. *Theb.* 540. Κύκλωψ, ὦπος, τό, (κύκλος, ὦψ) a Cyclops, strictly the round-eyed (cf. *infr.* II.) =Κύκλωτες δ' ἄνθρωποι πρῶτον ἐπ' ἀνέμονον, οὐκ ἐν σφῶν κυκλοτερὲς ὀφθαλμοὺς εἰς ἐνέκτοιο μετώπῳ Hes. *Th.* 44. The Cyclopes are first mentioned in *Od.* as a savage case of one-eyed giants, dwelling on the coast of Sicily, *Od.* 9. 06, sq., 399, sq.; prob. the rude Aborigines, from whom the later *Leontini* were said to have sprung. The sing. in *Od.* is always used of *Polyphemus*, son of *Thoeos*, *I.* 69, 71; in Hes. *Th.* 140, we find only three Cyclopes, *Brontes*, *Steropes* and *Arges*, sons of *Uranos* and *Gaia*, who forged the thunderbolts for *Zeus*: afterwards the caverns of *Aetna* were called their mithy; and all smiths were reckoned as their descendants. Cf.

Κυκλώπειος, -ικός. III. κύκλωψ, ὦπος, δ, ἡ, as Adj. round-eyed, in gen. round, σελήνη *Parmenid.* ap. *Clem. Al.* p. 732; and in *Emped.* 284 we have the irreg. form κύκλωστα.

ΚΥΚΝΕΙΟΣ, εἰα, εἰον, also ὄς, ὄν *LXX.* (κύκνος) of, belonging to swan: τὸ κ. (sub. ἄσμα or μέλος) a swan's dying song, *Polyb.* κυκνίας, ἀέρως, δ, a kind of eagle, white as a swan, *Paus.*

ΚΥΚΝΙΤΗΣ, ον, δ, fem. -ίτης, ἰδός, =κύκνειος, *Boh* *Soph.* *Fr.* 457. κυκνόβρατος, ον, (πρέφα) nurtured, reared by swans.

ΚΥΚΝΟΚΑΒΗΡΟΣ, δ, a kind of ship, between the κύκνος and the ἀνάβας, or having a swan and beetle for its sign, *Nicostr. Diab.* I, cf. κύκνος III.

ΚΥΚΝΟΜΟΡΦΟΣ, ον, (μορφή) swan-shaped, or perh. white as a swan, *Aesch.* *Fr.* 795.

ΚΥΚΝΟΣ, δ, α swan, *Lat.* *cygnus*, *Pl.* 2. 460., 15. 692.

II. Metaph. from the legends of the swan's (dying) song cf. Hes. *Sc.* 316, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 1444, and esp. *Plat.* *Phaed.* 85 B), a poet, *Leon. Tatr.* 80, cf. *Hor.* *Od.* 2. 20. III. a kind of ship, from the figure head, or perhaps from the curve of the row, like a swan's neck, *Nicostr. Diab.* I.

ΚΥΚΝΟΨΙΣ, εὖς, δ, ἡ, like a swan, *Anth.*

ΚΥΛΑ, ὦν, τό, the parts under the eyes, *Hesych.*: also κυλάδες, ἑ, *Eustath.*: or, acc. to *Poll.* 2. 66, the lower eye-lids, ἐπικυλάδες being the upper, cf. κυλάδες. (Hence κυλοῖσθαι, cf. *Lat.* *ilium*.) [ῥ as in *Lat.* *ilium*, v. κυλοῖσθαι; so that it was merely the resemblance of sign. that led some to write it κυλα.]

ΚΥΛΙΔΕΣ, αἰ, =ἐπικυλ., *Poll.*: —is it not rather =τὰ κύλα?

ΚΥΛΙΚΕΙΟΝ, τό, (κύλιν) a sideboard, beaufet, stand for drinking-vessels, *Ar.* *Fr.* 159.

II. a carousal, *Cratin.* *Jun.* *Cher.* I. κύλικες, ον, (κύλι) of, belonging to a cup, or drinking party. ΚΥΛΙΚΗΓΟΡΕΩ, to talk over one's cups, *Pratin.* ap. *Ath.* 461 E, f. 480 B: from

ΚΥΛΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΣ, ον, (κύλις, ἡγορεύω) one who talks over his cups.

ΚΥΛΙΚΗΡΥΤΟΣ, ον, (ἄρω) drawn in-cups, i. e. abundant.

ΚΥΛΙΚΙΟΝ, τό, *Theophr.*, κύλικις, ἰδός, ἡ, Ἀθ., and κύλικη, ἡ, Dim. from κύλις, a small cup.

ΚΥΛΙΚΟΦΟΡΟΣ, ον, (φέρω) carrying cups, *Heliod.*

ΚΥΛΙΚΩΔΗΣ, ες, (εἶδος) like a cup.

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΕΩ, length, and usu. Att. pres. for κυλίνδω, cf. v., first in *Ar.* *Av.* 502.

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΗΘΡΑ, ἡ, =ἄλινδθρα, v. and, and ἐξαλίω.

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΗΣΙΣ, εὖς, ἡ, a rolling, wallowing, ἐν τινι *Plut.* II. metaph. *exercise, practice, skill*, ἐν λόγοις *Soph.* 268 A; f. *Lat.* *versari*.

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΡΙΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, (κύλινδρος) cylindrical, *Math.* *Vett.* Adv. κῶς, *Plut.*

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΡΟΕΙΔΗΣ, ες, (εἶδος) like a cylinder, cylindrical, *Plut.* Adv. -δῶς, from

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΡΟΣ, δ, (κύλινδω) a roller, cylinder, *Ap. Rh.*: a roll of a book, volume, *Diog. L.* Hence

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΡΩΩ, to roll, level with a roller, *Theophr.*

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΡΩΤΗΣ, ες, =κυλινδροεῖς, *Theophr.*

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΡΩΤΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, (κυλινδρῶ) levelled with a roller, *Nic.* ap. *Ath.* 369 B.

ΚΥΛΙΝΔΩ, fut. κυλίσω [I]: aor. ἐκόλιστα, inf. κυλίσαι, aor. pass. ἐκωλίσθη: older form of the later κυλινδῶ, (v. sub fin.) *To*

roll, roll on or along, κύμα κυλινδῶν δατέα *Od.* I. 162, cf. 14. 315; *Βορέης μέγα κύμα κυλινδῶν* *Od.* 5. 296 (and so in *Pass.*, κύμα κυλινδῶται *τινι* *II.* 11. 307); metaph., πῆμα κυλινδῶν *τινι* to roll a calamity upon one, *II.* 17. 688, (and so in *Pass.*, γαῖν τῶδε πῆμα κυλινδῶται *II.* 11. 347, cf. *Od.* 2. 163., 8. 81).

B. *Pass.* κυλινδῶμαι, to be rolled, roll along, roll, oft. in *Hom.* (cf. *supr.*); as, κυλινδῶτο λάας ἀναιδῆς *Od.* 11. 598, cf. *II.* 13. 142., 14. 411; κυλινδῶσθαι κατὰ κῆπον to roll or wallow in the dirt (in sign of grief), *II.* 22. 414; 50 κυλινδῶσθαι alone, *Od.* 4. 541., 10. 499: later also to be lost from man to man, i. e. be much talked of, like *Lat.* *factari*, *Ar.* *Vesp.* 492: also of persons, to wander about, like *καλινδῶμαι*, *Plat.* *Theat.* 172 C (but with v. l. *καλ.*). *Hom.* has only the form κυλίνδω, and of it the pres. and impf. (except in *II.* 17. 99, where he has aor. κυλίσθη): so too always in *Pind.*, and *Trag.*; κυλινδῶ first in *Ar.* *Av.* 502 (though he also has the older form), and so usu. in *Att.* *Prose.* Later also we find a pres. *κυλιν, κυλίσωμαι*, as in *Arist.*

Pol. 6. 4, 13, cf. *Buttm.* *Lexil.* (Akin to *καλινδῶν, ἀλινδῶν*; and so prob. from Root *εἰλ-εἰλ, εἰλῶν, ὠλοῦ*: cf. *κύκλος*.)

ΚΥΛΙΞ, ἰκος, ἡ, α cup, drinking-cup, *Phocyl.* 7, *Sapph.* 5, *Plat.*, etc.: ἐπὶ κύλικι λέγειν =κυλικηγορεύει, *Plat.* *Symp.* 214 A, cf. *ἐπικυλλικός*. (Prob. from same Root as κύλινδω, κύλινδρος, from their round shape: for the ῥ is against any connection with κύω or κύλλω.) [ῥ]

ΚΥΛΙΣΙΣ, εὖς, ἡ, (κύλινδω) a rolling, esp. of athletes in the dust after anointing, *Arist.* *Metaph.*, cf. *κυλιστικός*.

ΚΥΛΙΣΚΗ, ἡ, worse form for κυλίσκη, *Br.* *Ar.* *Ach.* 457.

ΚΥΛΙΣΚΙΟΝ, τό, Dim. from κυλίσκη, dub.

ΚΥΛΙΣΜΑ, ατος, τό, (κύλινδω) a roll: also =κύλιστρα, *N. T.*

ΚΥΛΙΣΤΙΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, (κύλινδω) belonging to, practised in rolling: as *Subst.*, δ κυλιστικός a wrestler who struggled on while rolling in the dust, *Schol.* *Pind.* I. 4. 81.

ΚΥΛΙΣΤΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., rolled, or fit for rolling: twined in a circle: epith. of a kind of garland, *Comici* ap. *Ath.* 678.

ΚΥΛΙΣΤΡΑ, ἡ, =καλινδῆτρα.

ΚΥΛΙΧΗ, ἡ, (κύλιξ) a small cup, *Alcae.* 31: also a dish for food, *Ar.* *Fr.* 423.

ΚΥΛΙΧΙΟΝ, τό, a little cup or box, *Ar.* *Eq.* 906.

ΚΥΛΙΧΙΣ, ἰδός, ἡ, =foreg., *Hipp.*, and *Achae.* ap. *Ath.* 480 F.

ΚΥΛΙΩ, later collat. form for κυλινδῶ, q. v. [I, *Jac.* A. P. p. 139.]

ΚΥΛΛΑΒΙΑ, =κυλλῶς, *Soph.* *Fr.* 619.

ΚΥΛΛΑΣΤΙΣ, ἰος, δ, *Ion.* κύλλαστις, *Aegyptian bread* from *δῶλα*, *Hdt.* 2. 77.

ΚΥΛΛΗ, ἡ, =κύλις, α cup, *Mimnerm.* 9. 6 (*Bach.*). II. any hollow: the palm of the hand, *Ar.* *Eq.* 1083, cf. *κυλλός*.

ΚΥΛΛΗΓΗ, ἡ, *Cyllene*, a mountain in *Arcadia*, *II.*; whence *Hermes* was called *Κυλλήνιος*, *Hom.*, esp. in *Hymn.*

ΚΥΛΛΟΪΠΤΩΣ, ὅς, ἡ, πων, τό, gen. ποδός, =κυλλόπους, *Nic.*

ΚΥΛΛΟΠΟΔΗΣ, ον, δ, =sq.

ΚΥΛΛΟΠΟΔΩΝ, ονος, δ, (κυλλός, ποῦς) crook-footed, halting, epith. of *Hephaistos*, *II.* 18. 371, etc., voc. *Κυλλοπόδιον* *II.* 21. 331. [I]

ΚΥΛΛΟΠΟΥΣ, ὅς, ἡ, πων, τό, gen. ποδός, crook-footed, *Aristod.* ap. *Ath.* 338 A: from

ΚΥΛΛΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, crooked, esp. bent inwards: freq. of arms and legs crippled by disease, and so maimed, halt, like *χλωδός*, *Hipp.*, etc., v. *For.* *Oecon.*

II. but in *Ar.* *Eq.* 1083, *κυλλή χεῖρ* is (not without a pun) a crooked hand, i. e. with the fingers crooked up like a beggar's, to catch an alms, cf. *Schol.* ad I. (κυλλός, sometimes written κυλός, is prob. akin to κύλλω, from the Root *κῶν*.) Hence

ΚΥΛΛΩΣ, to bend, comp. of esp. to crook, cripple, *Hipp.*

ΚΥΛΛΥΡΙΟΙ, οἱ, also *Κυλλύριοι* or *Κυλλήριοι*, a class of slaves at *Syracuse*, *Hdt.* 7. 155: another form is *Κυλλήριοι*, q. v.

κύλλωμα, ατος, τό, (κύλλω) a *crooked or crippled part*, Medic. κύλλωσις, εως, ἡ, (κύλλω) a *croaking, laming, crippling*, Hipp. κύλοιδίω, (κύλα, οἰδῶ) to have a swelling below the eye, from blows, Ar. Lys. 472; or from sleepless nights, as unhappy lovers, Theocr. i. 38; cf. Rubnk. Tim. [v. κύλα fin.]

κύλος, τό, v. κύλα.
κύλος, ἡ, ὄν, v. κύλλος.

κύμα, ατος, τό, (κύω) any thing *swollen* (like a pregnant female): hence I. the *swell of the sea, a wave, billow*, of rivers as well as the sea, the *dashing of waves, breakers*, Hom., etc., but not freq. in Prose: of the sea Hom. usu. adds μέγα κύμα or κύματα μακρά: collectively, ὡς τὸ κ. ἑστῶτον when the waves abated, Hdt. 7. 193; in Trag. freq. metaph. of the waves of adversity, etc.: κ. ἤγης, κακῶν, συμφορᾶς etc.: also of a flood of men, Aesch. Theb. 64. Proverb., πρὸς κύμα λακτίζει Eur. I. T. 1396; μάτην με κύμ' ὅπως παρηγορᾷν Aesch. Pr. 1001.

2. a *waved moulding, cyma* (recta or reversa), Λέσβιον κ. Aesch. Fr. 70, cf. κυμάτων III. III. like κύμα, the *foetus in the womb, embryo*, Aesch. Eum. 659; also of the earth, Id. Cho. 128; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 169.

2. the young sprout of a cabbage, Lat. *cyma*.

κύμαινω, f. ἄνω, (κύμα) to *swell, rise in waves*, πόντος κυμαίνει the *billowy sea*, Il. 14. 229, Od. 4. 425: of a pot, to *boil*, Poet. ap. Suid.

2. of any *waving motion*, κ. τῇ πορείᾳ of caterpillars, Arist. H. A.: so of a line of soldiers, Plut. III. metaph. of restless passion, to *boil up, swell, κυμαίνοντ' ἔπη* Aesch. Theb. 443; ἥβας ἄνθος κυμαίνει Pind. P. 4. 282.

IV. transit. to set in violent commotion, make restless. Pass. κυμαίνεσθαι τινι: to be agitated with it, πόβῃ Pind. Fr. 88. 3.

κυμάκτυπος, ὄν, = κυματκτύπος, nisi legend. κυμόκτυπος, Lob. Phryn. 668.

κύμανσις, εως, ἡ, (κυμαίνω) a *waving, undulation*, Arist. H. A. κύμας, ἄδος, ἡ, (κύω, κύμα III) a *pregnant woman*.

κυμᾶσθαι, ὄν, (κύμα) = sq.
κυμᾶτίας, οὐ, ὁ, Ion. ἡς, full of waves, *surging, billowy*, ποταμός Hdt. 2. 111, πόρος Aesch. Supp. 545: in gen. stormy.

2. act. *causing waves, stormy*, ἄνεμος Hdt. 8. 118.

κυματίω, f. ἰω, (κύμα) to *stir, agitate*, as a *wave*: Pass. to be agitated by the waves, Arist. H. A.

κύματιον, τό, Dim. from κύμα, a *small wave*. 2. = κύμα I. 2, Böckh Inscr. i. p. 284.

κύματοαγής, ἑς, (ἀγνυμι) *dashing, breaking like waves, stormy*, ἀτὰρ Soph. O. C. 1243.

κύματοβόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) *throwing up waves*.

κύματοδρομος, ὄν, (δραμεῖν, τρέχω) *running over the waves*.

κύματοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like waves*: in gen. stormy, ἄνεμος Arist. Probl.

κύματοεῖς, εσσα, ἐρ, poet. for κυματίες, Anth.

κύματοτύπος, ὄν, (κτυπέω) *resounding with waves*.

Κυματολήγη, ἡ, (λήγω) *Wave-stiller*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 253.

κύματοπλήγῃ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) *wave-beaten*, ἀκτὴ Soph. O. C. 1241: *tossed to and fro by the waves*, of a fish, Hipp.

κύματορροφος, ὄν, (τρέφω) *nourishing waves*, epith. of the sea.

κύματοφθόρος, ὄν, (φθείρω) *plundering by sea*, ἀλαιοτος, dub. in Eur. Polyid. i.

κύματῶν, = κυματίων Plut.: *Pass. to swell*, of the sea, ἡ θάλασσα κυματῶνθεσσα Thuc. 3. 89.

κύματῶν, ἡ, (κύμα, ἀγνυμι) a *place where the waves break*, beach, Hdt. 4. 196., g. 100.

κύματῶσις, ες, (εἶδος) = κυματοειδής.

κύματῶσις, εως, ἡ, (κυματῶν) a *surging*: the beach where the waves break, Strab. p. 53.

κυμβάλῃ, f. ἰω, (κύμβαλον) to *play the cymbals*, Luc.

κυμβάλισμός, ὁ, a *playing on the cymbals*, Aleiph.

κυμβάλιστρος, οὐ, ὁ, a *player upon the cymbals*, Dio C.

κυμβάλιστρα, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of foreg.*

κυμβάλον, τό, (κύβος) a *cymbal*, Lat. *cymbalum*, musical instrument like a hollow basin, two of which were struck together, Pind. Fr. 48, cf. τύμπανον.

κυμβάχος, ὄν, (κυβή, κύμβη, κύπτω, κυβιστῶν) *head-foremost*, Lat. *pronus*, ἔκπεσε δίφρον κ. ἐν κυβιστῇ Il. 5. 586. II. ὁ κ. as Subst. the *crown* or *top* of a *helmet*, in which the plume is placed, κύροβος ἱπποδασείης κ. ἀκρότατος Il. 15. 536.

κυμβέιον, ὁ, = κύμβιον, Diog. I. 3. 42.

κύμβη, ὁ, a *hollow, the bottom of a vessel*; esp. i. a *drinking vessel*, cup, bowl, cf. κύμβα, κύπελλον, κύβος etc. II. a *boat*, Lat. *cymba*, Soph. Fr. 129. III. a *knapsack, wallet*, like κύμβα.

IV. a kind of *bird*, perh. a *tumbler-pigeon* (cf. κύμβαχος), Emped. 226.

κύμβιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., esp. a *small cup*, Lat. *cymbium*, Comici ap. Ath. 481, sq., Dem. 565. fin.

κύμβος, ὁ, = κύμβη, any hollow: esp. a *hollow vessel*, cup, basin, Nic. Ther. 526: Nic. also has a heterog. dat. κύμβει

κύμβει, as if from κύμβος, εως, τό, Al. 129.

κύμβις, ὁ, (and acc. to some ἡ, but dub.) Ion. name of the bird χαλκίς, which Plin. calls *nocturnus accipiter*, the *night-hawk*, *night-jar*, which χαλκίδα κυκλήσκονσι θεοί, ὥδρες δὲ κύμῳνδ Il. 14. 291. [v]

κύμινεω, (κύνω) to *strew with cummin*, Luc.

κύνινος, ἰνῃ, ἰων, of *cummin*. [αῖ]

κύνινδοκος, ὁ, (κύνων, δέχομαι) a *box for cummin*, to be placed on the table like a salt-cellar, Nicocchar. Gal. i.

κύνινδότης, ἡ, (τήρημι) = foreg., Apollodor. ap. Poll. 10. 93.

κύνινδοκίβης, ἰκος, ὁ, = κυνοποπίστης.

κύνινον, τό, *cummin*, Lat. *cuminum*, Theophr., etc.

κύνινοςπίστῃς, οὐ, ὁ, (κύνων, πρίω) a *cummin-splitter*, i. e. a *skinflint*, *niggard*, Arist. Eth. N.: as Adj., κ. ὁ τρόπος ἐστὶ σου Alex. Φιλοκαλ. i. cf. sq., and Theocr. 10. 55. Hence

κύνινοςπριοκαρδῶμογλύφος, ὄν, a *cummin-splitting-cress-scraper*, strengthd. for foreg., Ar. Vesp. 1357. [v]

κύνινοντρίβος, ὄν, (τρίβω) *rubbed with cummin to flavor it*, κ. ἑλς, Lat. *sal cuminum*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

κύνινωδης, ες, (κύνων, εἶδος) *like cummin*, Theophr.

κύνινωγμῶν, ὄν, gen. ονός, (κύμα, δέχομαι) *receiving, meeting the waves*, ἀκτὴ Eur. Hipp. 1173.

Κυμοδόκη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) *Wave-receiver*, a Nereid, Il. 18. 39.

κύνιοδῆλις, ἑς, (θάλλω, θαλεῖν) *abounding with waves*, epith. of Poseidon, Orph.

Κυμοδόη, ἡ, (δοός) *Wave-swift*, a Nereid, Il. 18. 41, Hes.

κυμοκτύπος, ὄν, = κυματκτύπος, Simmias.

Κυμοπόλεια, ἡ, (πολέω) *Wave-walker*, a daughter of Poseidon, Hes. Th. 819.

κύνιοτμος, ὄν, (τέμνω, ταμεῖν) *cleaving the waves*: ὁ κυμοτμός a *triangular breaker*, pier.

Κυμώ, οἷς, ἡ, strictly *Wavy*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

κύνάγειον, τό, Dor. for κυνηγέσιον.

κύνάγος, ὄν, Dor. for κυνήγος, *dog-leader*: hence a *hunter, huntsman*: the Dor. form being always used in Att. Poets, like λοχαγός etc., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429: κυναγέ παρῶντος of Artemis, *huntress-maid*, Ar. Lys. 1272: fem. κυνήγῃς, ἰδος, a *huntress*, name of a comedy by Philaeterns.

κύνάγχη, ἡ, (κύνω, ἀγχω) strictly a *dog-throttling*: hence *Cynanche*, a bad kind of sore throat; also *κύναγχος* and *κύνάγχη*, cf. ὀδύγχη.

2. a *dog's collar*, for κλοῖος κυνοδόχος, Rhian. Epigr. 8, ubi al. κυνακτής. Hence

κύνάγχης, οὐ, ὁ, a *dog-throttler*, epith. of Hermes, Hippon. 18.

κύναναγκός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from *cynanche*.

κύναναγος, ὁ, = κύνάγχη.

κύνάγωγος, ὁ, (κύνω, ἄγω) a *leader of dogs, huntsman*, like κυναγός, Xen. Cyn. g. 2.

κύνάκανθα and -θη, ἡ, also κύνάκανθος, ὁ, *dog-thorn*, perh. our *dog-rose*, κυνόςβανος, Arist. H. A.

κύνάκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄγω) a *dog-leash*, v. κύνάγχη II.

κύνάλοψ, ἑκος, ἡ, a *fox-dog, mongrel* between dog and fox, like the Lacon. ἀλωτκείδες, Ar. Lys. 957. II. nickname of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 1067, etc.: applied by Lucian to the Cynics.

κύνάμνια, ἡ, *dog-fly*, i. e. *shameless fly*, abusive epithet of impudent women, Il. 21. 394, 421: others write κυνόμνια, which is used in Prose, Lob. Phryn. 689. [αῖ]

κύνάνθρωπος, ὁ and ἡ, a *dog-man*, cf. λυκάνθρωπος.

κύνάρα, ἡ, and κύνάρος ἀκάνθα, ἡ, either = κυνόςβατος, or = κυνάρη, Soph. Fr. 318, 643; v. ap. Ath. 70 A.

κύνάριον, τό, Dim. from κύνω, a *little dog*, Plat. Enthyd. 298 D, Xen., etc.; also κυνίδιον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 180. [αῖ]

κύνάς, ἄδος, *pecul. poet. fem. of κύνεος*, of a *dog*, Lat. *caninus*, ἡμέωσα κυνάδες the *dog-days*, Plut., v. κύν v. II. usu.

as Subst. 1. sub. ὀρίξ, *dog's-hair*, of a bad fleece, Theocr. 15. 19. 2.=κύνφορ. 3.=ἀπομαγδαλία, q. v., Polemo ap. Ath. 409 D. 4.=κύνω IX, Gramm.

κύναστρον, τό, and -στρος, ὁ, (κύνω, ἄστρον) *the dog-star*, late. κύνάω, f. ἥσω, (κύνω) *to be at heat*, of bitches. II.=κύνιζω, *to play the Cynic*, Luc.

κύνδαλη, ἥ,=κύνδαλος, Hesych.

κύνδαλισμός, ὁ, (κύνδαλος) *a dog's game*, somewhat like our *peg-lop*, Poll. g. 120. Hence

κύνδαλοπαίκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (παίξω) *a player at κυνδαλισμός*.

κύνδαλος, ὁ, *a peg, wooden pin*.

κύνή, Att. contr. κυνή, (orig. fem. from κύνεος, sub. δορά) *a dog's skin*; but as this was used for making soldiers' caps, κυνή is always in Hom. and Hes., *a leather cap or bonnet*, not necessarily of dog's skin, for we find κ. ταυρεῖη, κτιθέη II. 10. 258, 335; nay even κυνή πάγχαλκος Od. 18. 378, though strictly the κυνή was opp. to the regular helmet, cf. II. 10. 258, where it is called κατὰνυξ, and described as ἀφαλος τε καὶ ἄλλοφος: later however it was taken for a helmet in gen., cf. Hdt. 2. 151, with γ. 77, and Soph. Aj. 1287; but in Hom., when it is called χαλκήρης, χαλκοπέπρος, εἰχαλκος, χρυσέη, it is of leather, only guarded or decorated with metal.

It was however always *a soldier's cap*, except in Od. 24. 231, where κυνή αἰγείη is *a peasant's cap*, called by Hes. Op. 548, πῖλος ἀκητός: it answered in gen. to the Lat. *galea, galeus*: later freq. *a bonnet, broad-brimmed Thessalian hat* (πέτασος), Soph. O. C. 314.—The κυνή 'Aἰδώς, worn by Athena in Il. 5. 845, made her invisible, like the *Tarnkappe* of the Nibelungen Lied, cf. Heine. *Hes. Sc.* 227.

κύνειος, α, ον, also os, ον, of, *belonging to a dog*, ἰμάς Ar. Vesp. 231; κ. θάνατος *a dog's death*, Ib. 868.

κύνεος, εἰ, εον, (κύνω)=foreg.: hence metaph. *shameless, unabashed*, II. g. 373.

ΚΥΝΕΩ, f. fut. κύνησομαι (Eur. Cycl. 172) or κύνω, Eur. κύνσω: aor. ἔκυνσας, Eur. κύνσας or κύνσας. *To kiss*, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Od.; though he only uses impf. and aor.), Trag., etc.: κ. ἀλλήλους, of doves, *to bill*, Arist. H. A. 2. sometimes,=προσκύνω, Eur. I. c., A. P. 6. 283. [ῥ]

κύνῃ, ἥ, Att. contr. for κυνέη, q. v.

κύνηγεία, ἥ, (κυνήγεις) later form for q. in signf. II, Plut.

κύνηγείον, τό, *a hunting-establishment, huntsmen and hounds, a pack of hounds*, Hdt. 1. 36, Xen. Cyn. 10. 4: also *a pack of wolves hunting together*, opp. to μονοπείρα, Arist. H. A. II. *a hunt, chase*, freq. in Xen.: κ. περί τινα *a hunt after him*, metaph. in Plat. Prot. init. III. *a hunting-ground*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 4, 26, 7. 10. IV. *that which is taken in hunting, the game*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 12.

κύνηγεύω, f. ἥσω, *to hunt*, Ar. E. 1382, Xen., etc.: in gen. *to chase, pursue*, Soph. Aj. 5; *to persecute, harass*, Aesch. P. 573; from

κύνηγέτης, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. κυνᾱγ., (κύνω, ἡγέομαι) *a hunter, huntsman*, Od. 9. 120, Pind. N. 6. 26, and Att.: fem. κυνηγέτις, ἰδος, *a huntress*, Anth. Hence

κύνηγετικός, ἥ, ον, *hunting, of, belonging to, inclined to the chase*, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 A: ἥ-κή (sub. τέχνη) Ibid.: ὁ κυνηγετικός (λόγος) name of Xenophon's work on Hunting; so, τὰ -κά, of Orpian's poem.

κύνηγέτις, ἰδος, ἥ, fem. of κυνηγέτης, q. v.

κύνηγέω, f. ἥσω, (κυνήγεις) *to hunt, chase*, later form of κυνηγεύω, Arist. H. A., v. Lob. Phryn. 432.

κύνῃγια, ἥ, *a hunt, chase, hunting*, Soph. Aj. 37, in Dor. form κυνᾱγῃ.

κύνῃγιον, τό, later form for κυνηγέσιον, Polyb.

κύνῃγις and κύνῃγός, ὄν, v. sub κυναγός.

κύνῃδόν, Adv. (κύνω) *like a dog, greedily*, Soph. Fr. 646, Ar. Nub. 491.

κύνῃλαῖστα, ἥ, *a hunting with dogs*, Call. Dian. 217: from κυνῃλάττω, (κύνω, ἐλαύνω) *to follow the hounds*, Euphor. 63.

κύνῃλοδες, οἱ, (παύς) prob. *the fetlocks of a horse*, Xen. Eq. 1. 4. 15, cf. Ar. VIII.

κύνῃτινῖδά, Adv., (κυνέω) *παῖδι κ. a game of kissing*, Crates Παιδ. 2.

Κύνθος, ὁ, *Cynthus*, a mountain in Delos, birth-place of Apollo and Artemis, h. Hom. Ap. 26.

κύνια, ἥ,=κυνοκράμβη, Diosc.

κύνιας, οὐ, ὁ, (κύνω) *like κυνέη, a dogskin cap*.

κύνιδιον, τό, Dim. from κύνω, *a little dog*, Ar. Ach. 542. [γῖ]

κύνιζω, f. ἴσω, *to play the dog*. II. esp. metaph. *to live, behave like a Cynic, profess their sect*, Diog. L.

κύνικλος, ὁ, *a rabbit*, Lat. *cuniculus*, Polyb.: also written κόνικλος or κούνικλος. [ῥ]

κύνικός, ἥ, ον, (κύνω) *dog-like*, Lat. *caninus*, Plut.: κ. σπασμός a spasmodic distortion of the mouth, so called from a dog's grin. II. *cynical*, ὁ Κυνικός *a Cynic*, as the following of the philosopher Antisthenes was called; but whether from the gymnasium (Κυνόστειον) where he taught, or from their coarse, filthy mode of life, is doubtful, Diog. L. 6. 13: however the term was soon applied to them in the latter sense, cf. κύνω I. 2. fin.

κύνισκη, ἥ, *a bitch-puppy*, Ar. Ran. 1360; and

κύνισκος, ὁ, *a young dog*: as a name of Zeuxidemus in Hdt. 6. 71:—metaph. *a little Cynic*, Luc. II. *a dog-fish*.

κύνισμός, ὁ, (κύνιζω II) *Cynical philosophy or conduct*, Diog. L.

κύνιστι, Adv. (κύνω) *like a dog*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 F.

κύνοβάμων, ον, gen. ονος,=sq. [α]

κύνοβάτης, ον, ὁ, (βαίνω) ἵππος, *a horse with a fault in the fetlocks*, Hippiatr., cf. κύνω V. [α]

κύνοβλήψ, ὥπος, ὁ, ἥ, (βλέπω) *with a dog's look*.

κύνόβρωτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) *devoured by dogs*, Diog. L.

κύνονγμία, ἥ, or κυνογάμία, τά, (γάμος) *a dog-wedding*: said by the Cynic Crates of his own, Jac. A. P. p. 319.

κύνονγλωσσοσ, ον, (γλῶσσω) *dog-tongued*, Epich. p. 27. II. τὸ κυν. *hound's tongue*, a plant, Cyn. officinale, Diosc.

κύνονγνῶμων, ον, (γνῶμη) *doggishly disposed, imprudent*.

κύνόδεση, ἥ, and κύνόδεσμιον, τό, (κύνω VII, δεσμός) the *Comœdi fabula* of Juvenal.

κύνόδεσμος, ὁ, *a dog-leash*, Long.

κύνόδηκτος, ον, (δάκνω) *bitten by a dog*, Arist. H. A.

κύνόδους, δοντος, ὁ, (δάω) *the canine tooth*, between the grinders and incisors in each jaw, Hipp.: in Epich. p. 9, κύνόδων.

κύνοδρομέω, f. ἥσω, (δραμεῖν) *to run*, i. e. *chase with dogs*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 17, sq.: metaph. *to hunt after*, τῷ Id. Symp. 4. 63.

κύνοδρομος, ἥ, *a chasing with dogs*, Hipp.

κύνόδων, οντος, ὁ, v. sub κύνόδους.

κύνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a dog*, Lat. *caninus*, Arist. H. A.

κύνόζηλον, τό, (δῶω) *a plant*, so called from its smell, Plin., *chamaeolus niger*, acc. to Sprengel.

κύνοθαρίτης, ἐς, (θάρρῶ) *imprudent as a dog*, Theocr. 15. 53.

κύνοθάρσις, ἐς,=foreg., Aesch. Supp. 758.

κύνοκαρδάμων, τό, a kind of *nasturtium*, Diosc.

κύνόκαρμα, τό, *the heat of the dog-days*, Lob. Phryn. 304.

κύνοκεφάλαιον, or -φάλιον, τό, acc. to some, the *anemone*. [ῥ]

κύνόκεφαλός, ον, (κεφαλή) *dog-headed*, esp. as name of a people, of K. Hdt. 4. 191. 2. *the dog-headed ape*, Plat. Theat. 161 C, cf. Ar. Eq. 416. [where α; it should prob. be written κυνοκεφάλαιον, v. Dind., cf. τετρακέφαλος, τρικέφαλος.]

κύνόκλοπος, ον, (κλέπτω) *dog-stealing*, Ar. Ran. 605.

κύνοκομέω, f. ἥσω, *to keep dogs*.

κύνοκοπέω, f. ἥσω, (κώπτω) *to beat like a dog*, Ar. Eq. 289.

κύνοκραμβή, ἥ, (κράμβη) *dog-cabbage*, Diosc.

κύνοκτονία, ἥ, *a killing of dogs*: from

κύνοκτοῖν, ον, (κτείνω) *killing dogs*; τὸ κ. *the aconite*, Diosc.

κύνόλεχτης, ον, ὁ, (λέσχη) *an obscene talker*, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 184.

κύνολογέω, f. ἥσω, (λέγω) *to talk, treat of the dogstar*, Ath.

κύνόλυκος, ὁ, *a dog-wolf*, name of the hyena, Ctesias.

κύνόλυκσος, ον, (λύσσα) *mad from the bite of a mad dog*, Medic.

κύνόμαλον, τό, Dor. for κυνόμηλον, Hesych.

κύνομάχεω, f. ἥσω, (μάχομαι) *to fight with dogs*.

κύνομηλον, τό,=κοκκυμηλον.

κύνομορον, τό, *the fruit of the κυνόβατος*, dub.

κύνομορφος, ον, (μορφή) *dog-shaped*.

κύνόμηνα, ἥ, more usu. prose form for κυνάμνια, q. v.

κύνόπληκτος, ον, (πλήσσω) *wounded by a dog*, Diosc.

κύνοπρηστις, ἰδος, ἡ, (πρήβω) a venomous insect, whose sting makes dogs swell up and die, cf. **βούπρηστις**.
κύνοπρόσωπος, ον, (πρόσωπον) dog-faced, Luc.
κύνοραιστής, οὔ, δ, (ραία) a dog-fly, tick, Lat. *ricinus*, Od. 17. 300, also κρότων.
κύνοροdon, τό, the dog-rose, not quite the same with **κύνος-Βατος**, Theophr.
κύνορραιστής, οὔ, δ, = **κύνοραιστής**.
κύνοροdon, τό, = **κύνοροdon**, Hipp.
κύνοςαργες, εος, τό, *Cynosarges*, a gymnasium outside the city of Athens, sacred to Hercules, for the use of those who were not of pure Athenian blood, cf. Dem. 691. 18, and v. **Κυνικός** II.
κύνοςΒάτος, τό, the fruit of the **κύνοςΒατος**.
κύνοςΒάτος, ἡ, a dog-thorn, kind of wild-rose, Lat. *rubus caninus*, Theophr., cf. **κύνοροdon**.
κύνόσουρα, ἡ, a dog's-tail: esp. the *Cynosure*, name of the constellation *Ursa Minor*, Eratosth.
κύνόσσυρα ἄα, τὰ, addled eggs, also οὔρινα, ξεφύρια, ἐπηρέμια, Arist. H. A.
κύνοςουρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, name of a breed of Spartan hounds, from the Laced. tribe so called. II. = **κύνοςουα**.
κύνοςπάρακτος, ον, (σπάρσσω) torn by dogs, Soph. Ant. 1198.
κύνοςσπας, δδος, δ, ἡ, (σπάω) = foreleg.
κύνοςσπας, ον, (σένω) cheering on the hounds, Ath.
κύνοςφάγης, ἐς, (σφάττω) worshipped with sacrifices of dogs, Lyc.
κύνοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέφω) of, belonging to the feeding or keeping of dogs: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, Clem. Al.
κύνουλος, ον, (ἔλκω) leading dogs, accompanied by them.
κύνουρα, ον, τὰ, sea-cliffs, dub. in Lyc.
κύνουχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) a dog-holder, dog-leash, Anth. II. a dog-skin sack, used in hunting, Xen. Cyn. 2. 9.
κύνοφάγης, ἡ, ἡσω, (φαγεῖν) to eat dog's flesh, Sext. Emp.
κύνοφθαλμίζομαι, Dep., (ὀφθαλμός) to be dog-eyed, look impudent.
κύνοφόντις ἑορτή, ἡ, (* φένω, φονεύω) a festival, in which dogs were killed, Ath. 99 E.
κύνοφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) dog-like, i. e. shameless of soul, Aesch. Cho. 622.
κύντερος, α, ον, Compar. Adj. formed from **κύνω**, strictly more of a dog, more dog-like, i. e. more shameless, II. 8. 483; in gen. bolder, more audacious, more dreadful, Od. 7. 216, 4. 427, 20. 18: Superl. **κύντατος**, ἡ, ον, II. 10. 503, h. Hom. Cer. 307; in Pl. and Od. we find only the neut. Cf. **κύνω** II.
κύνιλαγμός, ὁ, the howling of dogs, Stesich. 66.
κύνω, οὖς, ἡ, a she-dog, cf. Hdt. 1. 110.
κύνωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = **κυνοειδής**, dog-like, Arist. Gen. An.
κύνωπης, ον, δ, (ὥπ) the dog-eyed, i. e. shameless one, II. 1. 159, cf. **κύνω** II: like **κύνος** ὁματ' ἔχων in Pl. 1. 225. Hence **κύνωπης**, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., the dog-eyed, i. e. shameless woman, Pl. 3. 180, Od. 4. 145, 8. 319: hence also terrible-eyed, horrid, Eur. Or. 260, El. 1252.
κύνωψ, ὡπος, δ, a kind of grass, Theophr.
κύνωσσω, ορος, δ, ἡ, (κύνω, γαστήρ) with capacious belly.
κύνος, εος, τό, (κύνω) = κύημα. [ῥ] Hence
κύνοτοκία, ἡ, (τίκτω) childbirth.
κύνοτροφία, ἡ, (τρέφω) the nourishment of the foetus, Hipp.
κύνοφρέω, ἡ, ὡς, to be with young, pregnant, Hipp.: and
κύνοφρία, ἡ, pregnancy, Clem. Al.: from
κύνοφόρος, ον, (κύνω, φέρω) pregnant.
κύπαιρος, Dor. for **κύνειρος**, Alcman 29.
κύπαιρικός, ὁ, Dor. for **κύνειρος**, Dim. from foreg., Alcman 34.
κύπαιρίστινος, ον, ὡν, Att. Ἰττίνος, (κύναιρυστος) made of cypress wood, Od. 17. 340, Pind., etc.
κύναιρυστόροφος, ον, cycled with cypress-wood, ὀάλαμοι Mnesim. Hipp. 1. 1.
κύνάριος, ἡ, Att. -ῖτος, cypress, Lat. *cupressus sempervirens*, κ. ἐνάδης Od. 5. 64; ἐλαφρά Pind. Fr. 126; βαδινά Theocr. Ep. 11. 45.
κύνάριον, ἄνος, δ, a cypress grove, Strab.
κύνάς, δδος, ἡ, = sq., Lyc.
κύνασσις, ἰδος, δ and ἡ, (κύνη) a short man's frock, like

κύνη, called also **κύπαττις** in Alcae. 1, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 337. 3: also attributed to women, Ar. Fr. 438, Leon. Tar. 2; and to the Persians, Hecataei ap. Harp. [κύ] **κύπασσος**, ὁ, Dim. from foreg., Hippon. 10.
κύπειρις, ἡ, ἰσώ, to be like **κύπειρος**, Diosc.
κύπειρις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of **κύπειρος**, Nic.
κύπειρον, τό, a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, perh. *galingal*, used to feed horses, II. 21. 351, Od. 4. 603: cf. sq. [κύ]
κύπειρος, ὁ, a marsh-plant, prob. = foreg., h. Hom. Merc. 107; cf. also **κύπειρος**. [ῥ]
κύπελλος, ἰδος, ἡ, (κύπη) = **κύπελλον**.
κύπελλομαχος, ον, (μάχουμαι) fighting over cups, or at which they fight with cups, ἐλατιον Anth.
κύπελλον, τό, a big-bellied drinking vessel, a beaker, goblet, cup, oft. in Hom., = **δέπας** and **σίκυφος**: made of metal, hence in Hdt. *ἡ χρυσία κύπελλα*; cf. *ἀμφικύπελλος*. (Strictly dim. from **κύπη**, cf. **κύμην**, **κύβη**, **κύφος**, **σίκυφος**.) [ῥ]
κύπελλοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying cups.
κύπελλοχαρῶν, ον, (χαίρω) delighting in cups, Eustath.
κύπερος, ὁ, prob. Ion. for **κύνειρος**, Hdt. 4. 71, who describes it as an aromatic plant, used by the Scythians for embalming.
κύπη, ἡ, = **γύπη**, a hole, hollow: also a kind of ship; v. **κυβή**.
κύπω, rare collat. form from **κύπτω**, Lyc. 1442: *ἀνακύπτος* is more usu.
κυπριάζω, ἡ, ὄσω, = **κυπρίσω**.
Κυπριδῖος, ἰα, ἰον, (Κύπρις) belonging to Cyprus, i. e. lovely, tender, Anth. [δ]
κυπρίω, ἡ, ἰσώ, (κύπρις III) to bloom, esp. of the olive and vine, LXX, cf. **κυπρισμός**.
κύπρινον, τό, sub. ἔλαιον or μύρον, oil or unguent made from the flower of the tree **κύπρις**, Diosc.
κύπρινος, ὁ, a kind of carp, Arist. H. A.
Κύπριος, ἰα, ἰον, of Cyprus, Cyprian, Hdt., etc.: **λίθος Κ.** a kind of precious stone, Achae. ap. Ath. 689 B; prob. the *smaragdus*, Theophr. Lap. 25, 35, Plin. H. N. 37. 17: — **τὰ Κύπρια** an Epic poem introductory to the II., beginning with the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, Arist. Poet.
Κύπρις, ἰδος, ἡ, Cyprus, a name of *Aphroditē*, from the island where she was first and most worshipped, II., where both **Κύπριον** and **Κύπριδα** occur in acc., II. 5. 330, 458; later gen. **Κύπριος** Jac. A. P. p. li: joined with *Ἀφροδίτη*, h. Hom. Ven. 2.
2. metaph. of a beautiful girl, a Venus, dub. in Opp. II. as appellat., love, = *ἔρως*, Eur. Bacch. 773, **Κύπριν** φαρμάξων Ar. Eccl. 722. III. the bloom of the olive and vine: in gen. a blossom. [ῥ] by nature; in Ep. usu. ῥ by position.
κυπρισμός, ὁ, (κυπρίω) bloom, esp. of the olive and vine, LXX.
Κυπριγενία, ἡ, Ep. for sq., used as a choriambas, Hes. Th. 199.
Κυπριγενέια, ἡ, the Cyprus-born, epith. of *Aphroditē*, Pind. 4. 384: peculiar fem. from sq.
Κυπριγενής, ἐς, (Κύπρις, * γένω) Cyprus-born, epith. of *Aphroditē*, h. Hom. 9, Solon 2. 1.
Κυπρίθεν, Adv., from Cyprus, Anth.
Κύπρονδε, Adv., to Cyprus, II. 11. 21.
Κύπρος, ον, ἡ, Cyprus, a Greek island on the S. coast of Asia Minor, Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.: — the Romans got the best copper from it, Lat. *cuprum* (Plin. 34. 2), Germ. *Kupfer*, etc.
II. a tree growing in Cyprus, Lat. *cypripis*, (the flower of which yielded the *ἔλαιον κύπρινον*) Hebr. *gopher* (Gen. 6. 14), now *Lawsonia alba*, Sprengel Diosc. 1. 124.
III. a measure of corn, found two modii, Alcae. 96, cf. *ἡλκυπρον*.
κυπτάω, ἡ, ὄσω, frequent, from **κύπτω**: to keep stooping: hence to go poking about, potter about a thing, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Lys. 17, Ar. Nub. 509, περί τι Id. Pac. 731, cf. Plat. Rep. 469 D.
κύπτος, ἡ, ὄν, (κύπτω) bent forwards, stooping, crooked, v. I. in Aesch. Cho. 773.
κύπτω, lengthd. from Root **ΚΥΨ** —: fut. *κύψω*: pf. *κέκυψα*. To bend forward, stoop, II. 4. 468, Od. 11. 585, etc., oft. with *εἰς τὴν γῆν* addid., Hdt. 3. 14, Ar. Fr. 349, so, κ. *κάτω* Ar. Ven. 279: to bow down under a burden, Dem. 332. 12: to hang down the head from shame, Ar. Eq. 1354; of several persons, = *συγκύπτω*, Epicr. ap. Ath. 59 E: *κέρεα κεκυφτά* ἐς τὸ ἔμπροσθεν, of oxen, Hdt. 4. 183: freq. in part. with another

Verb, θέειν κύβας to put down the head and run, Ar. Ran. 1091; κύβας ἐσθίει to eat *stopping*, i. e. greedily, Ar. Pac. 33.

II. transit. to bend a thing forwards, till, later. (Cf. κυβή: hence κύβδα, κύβδος, the collat. form κυβδα, and frequent, κυβάω and κυπτάω: akin to cubo, cumbo, incumbo.)

κυρβαῖν μάδα, ἡ, dub. l. in Ep. Hom. 15. 6, al. κυρβαῖν from κυρβαδόν, or γυρβαῖν from γύρις, or τυρβαῖν from τύρβη, etc.: a kind of *paste* or *porridge*.

Κύρβας, αὐτός, ὁ, rare shortd. form from Κορίβας, Lyc. κυρβάσια, ἡ, a Persian bonnet or hat, with a peaked crown, prob. much like the τιάρα (q. v.), Hdt. 7. 64. The King alone wore it upright, v. Ar. Av. 487 (where he compares a cock's comb to it), cf. Schol. ad l., and see the Pompeian mosaic of the battle of Issus in the Museo Borbonico at Naples.

κύρβαις, εὖς, ἡ, =foreg.

Κύρβεις, εὖν, al. Ar. Nub. 448, etc., of Cratin. Incert. 139: at Athens triangular-pyramidal stones, at first prob. of stone, but usu. of painted wood, turning round on a pivot; having the few earliest laws written on the three sides, Cratin. l. c., Lys. 184. 38, cf. Ar. Av. 1354: acc. to some these contained the religious, ἔξωτες the civil law: others make the κύρβεις three-sided, the ἔξωτες four-sided, without difference of contents, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 280, Ruhnk. Tim. Later, of all pillars or tablets with inscriptions; also of the pillars of Hercules, Jac. A. P. p. 48. The sing. κύρβις is used metaph. of the Spartan scytale in Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D: also in Ar. Nub. 448, of a pettifogging lawyer, Lat. *leguleius*, as if a walking statute-book. (κύρβεις comes from root κύρβας, κόρυμβος, κορυφή.)

κύρεα, ἡ, (as if from κυρέω) dominion, power, rule, LXX, v. κύριος.

κύρεω, and ΚΥΡΩ (v. sub voc.): impf. ἐκύρουν [ῥ] and ἐκύρον, hence 3 sing. κύρε Il. 23. 821, h. Hom. Cer. 189: fut. κύρησω and κύρεω: aor. ἐκύρησα [ῥ], inf. κύρησαι Ep. Hom. 6. 6, part. κύρησας Hes. Op. 753; also κύρεσα, part. κύρας Il. 3. 23, Hes. Sc. 426, inf. κύρεσαι Hes. Op. 689 (not so well κύρεαι, cf. κύρμα fin.): pres. med. κύρεμαι [ῥ], quite = κύρεω, Il. 24. 530. The pres. act. κύρω, q. v., is much more rare.

I. trans. to hit, light upon, reach, attain: 1. c. dat., to light upon accidentally, meet with a person or thing, fall in with, ἄλλοτε μὲν τε κακῇ ἔγχε κύρεται, ἄλλοτε δ' ἐσθλῇ Il. 24. 530; so, πῆματι κύρσαι Hes. Op. 689; and in Hes. Sc. 426, λέων σώματι κύρετας. 2. c. ἐπὶ et dat., ἐπ' αὐχένι κύρε δουρὸς ἀκμῇ he tried to reach, hit, get at his neck with it, Il. 23. 821, where it is used of the intention, aim: but, λέων ἐπὶ σώματι κύρετας Il. 3. 23, is just like σώματι κύρετας quoted above; so too, ἱερῶν ἐπ' αἰδομένοισι κυρήσας Hes. Op. 753: and so with ἐν, Soph. Aj. 314.

3. c. gen., to reach to, as far as a thing, μελάρων κύρε κέρη h. Hom. Cer. 189: hence to arrive at, become possessed of, αἰδοῖον βορρῶν Ep. Hom. 6. 6, σωτηρίας Aesch. Pers. 797.

4. c. acc. to reach, obtain, Aesch. Cho. 714: to find by chance, Eur. Hec. 698.

II. intrans. to happen, come to pass, turn out, Trag., as καλῶς, εὖ κύρει Aesch. Theb. 23, Soph. El. 799.

2. absol. to be right, hit the exact truth, with part., τὸδ' ἔν λέγων κυρήσας Aesch. Supp. 589, cf. Soph. El. 663.

3. as Augv. Verb, like τυγχάνω c. partic., to turn out to be so and so, prove so, Trag., as, σεσσωμένος κυρεῖ Aesch. Pers. 503; κυρεῖ δὲν Eur. Al. 954 (cf. τυγχάνω fin.): reversely, ἦν κυρῶν Soph. Phil. 371, cf. 544: also absol., πού γ' ἔστιν ἐκτός αἰτίας κυρεῖς (sc. δὲν) Aesch. Pr. 330; πού γ' ἔστιν κυρεῖ (sc. δὲν); Soph. Aj. 984, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1067.—In signf. II. the word is strictly only poet., τυγχάνω being the word used in Prose: but it is used in signf. 3 by Hipp. 831 H, and in later Prose. (Soph. O. C. 1150 has ἐκύρον; elsewhere in Att. only κύρεω seems to be used; cf. however Herm. Soph. Aj. 307.)

κύρηβαῖω, f. δῶω, to but with the horns, like goats or rams, Cratin. Incert. 69; in gen. to strike, τὸ σκέλος κ. Ar. Eq. 273, where it is metaph. Cf. κυρῖσσω. Hence

κύρηβάσια, ἡ, a butting, as of horned animals: in gen. a fighting.

κύρηβάτης, οὐ, δ, a fighter, quarreller. [ᾶ]

κύρηβια, οὐ, τῶ, chaff; husks, bran, Cratin. Incert. 27, Ar. Eq. 254. Hence

κύρηβισπώλης, οὐ, δ, (πωλέω) a seller of bran, etc.

κύρηβος, ὁ, =κυρηβάτης.

κύρημα, αὐτός, τὸ, (κυρέω)=κύρμα, that which one lights upon, a windfall. [ῥ]

Κυρηναῖκός, ἡ, δν, Cyrenaio: esp. of Κυρηναῖοι, the disciples of Aristippus of Cyrené, Strab., v. Diog. L. 2. 85.

Κυρηναῖος, α, ον, of Cyrené, Hdt. 4. 199: from Κυρήνη, ἡ, Cyrené, a nymph, from whom a Greek colony in Africa received its name. [Usu. ῥ, but ῥ in Hes. Fr. 35. 2, Call. Apoll. 72. 93, Catull. 7. 4.]

κύρη, ἡ, the mistress, v. κύριος II. fin.

κύριακός, ἡ, δν, (κύριος) of, belonging to, concerning a lord or master: esp. belonging to the LORD (CHRIST): hence ἡ κυριακή, sub. ἡμέρα, the Lord's day, dies dominica, N. T.: τὸ κυριακόν, the Lord's house, Eccl., whence our kyrke, church.

κύριευσς, εὖς, ἡ, (κυριεύω) possession, as of property.

κύριεω, (κύριος) to be lord, master of a thing, τινός Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22: to have legal jurisdiction, μέχρι τινός Lex. ap. Aeschin. f. 36: to gain possession of, seize, τινός Polyb.

κύριω, f. ἰσω,=κυρίσω.

κυρίλιον, τὸ, a narrow-necked bottle or jug, also Βομβύλιος.

κύριξ, εὖς, ἡ, (κυρίσσω) a butting, fighting with horns, Ael. [ῥ]

κύριοκτονέω, in Eccl. to kill the LORD: and

κύριοκτονία, ἡ, in Eccl. the killing of the LORD: from κύριοκτόνιος, ον, (κτείνω) in Eccl. killing the LORD.

κύριολεκτέω, f. ἴσω, (λέγω) to speak literally, i. e. without metaphor, opp. to τροπολογέω: also to use a word as a proper name, Gramm. II. Eccl., to call by the title of LORD. Hence

κύριολεκτικός or -λεκτός, Adv., speaking literally.

κύριολεξία, ἡ, the use of literal expression, as opp. to figurative.

κύριολογία, =-λεκτέω: κυριολογία, ἡ, =-λεξία, Longin.

κύριολογικός, ἡ, δν, speaking or describing literally: in Clem. Al. of that kind of hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures of the things meant, opp. to συμβολικός, Strom. p. 657.

κύριος, la, ion, also os, ον Eur. Heracl. 143, (κύριος). 1. of men, ruling, governing, having power or authority over a person or thing, lord or master of, c. gen., Pind. P. 2. 106, Trag., etc.: κύριος ἐστὶ τινος he has power over a thing, i. e. it is in his power, Lat. *penes eum est*, Thuc. 4. 20, etc.; as, κ. ἦν τοῦ μὴ μεθύσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5; 8: κύριος εἰμι c. inf., I have the right, am entitled to do . . ., Aesch. Ag. 104; cf. δικάος c.

II. of things, etc., decisive, positive, valid, on which all depends, δικάι Eur. Heracl. l. c.: critical, e. g. κ. μὴν the month of a woman's delivery, Pind. O. 6. 52.

2. authorised, ratified, νόμοι, δόγματα etc., Dem. 700. 8, etc.: κύριον ποιεῖσθαι ratum facere, Id. 998 fin.: κ. ἔστω ratum sit, Id.

3. of times, fixed, appointed, ἡ κυρὴ ἡμέρη, or τῶν ἡμερῶν, the fixed, fore-ordained day, Hdt. 5. 50, 6. 129; so, τὸ κύριον the appointed time, Aesch. Ag. 766: esp. at Athens, κυρία ἐκκλησία an ordinary fixed assembly, opp. to σύγκλητος ἐκκλησία (one specially summoned), Ar. Ach. 19; so ἡ κυρία, sub. ἐκκλησία or ἡμέρα, the regular day for it.

III. principal, chief, Plat. Symp. 218 D, etc.

2. esp. of language, proper, strict, literal, Lat. *proprius*, opp. to figurative, Arist. Rhet.:—later κ. ὄνομα a proper name, Hdn.

Adv. κυρίως, v. sub voc.

As Subst., δ κύριος a lord, master, τινός, epith. of gods, Pind. P. 2. 106, Aesch. Ag. 878: an owner, possessor, lord, master, Trag.: esp., δ κ. τῶν δαμπτῶν etc., or δ κ. alone, the head of a family, master of a house, cf. κύριος, κυριότης; he was κύριος of wife and children, δεσπότης of slaves, cf. Schol. Ar. Eq. 965: hence also a guardian, Isae. 5. 26, Dem., etc.;—later, it was a title of address, like France sire, our sir, Germ. Herr. So, as fem., κυρία, ἡ, mistress, esp. mistress or lady of the house, Lat. *domina*, Plat.

2. in LXX, δ κύριος, =Hebr. *Jehovah*: and in N. T. esp. of CHRIST. (Akin to κυρέω, κόλπω, τύραννος.) [ῥ]

κύριότης, ητος, ἡ, power, rule, dominion, N. T.

κύριστω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, (κύριος) to butt, fight with the horns, like rams, Plat. Gorg. 516 A: metaph. of floating corpses knocking against the shore, κ. ἱσχυρὰν χθόνα Aesch. Pers. 3. c.

κύριωνύμιος, f. ἴσω, to call by a proper name: and

κύριωνύμια, ἡ, a proper name: from

κύριωνύμιος, ον, (ὄνομα) having a proper name. Adv. -μως.

κύριως, Adv. from κύριος, like a lord or master, authoritatively

tively, κ. ἔχειν to be fixed, hold good, Aesch. Ag. 178. 2. rightfully, fitly, by law, κ. αἰτεῖσθαι Soph. Phil. 63, δοῦναι Dem. 954. 20. 3. in gen. correctly, exactly, Plat. Parm. 136 C: accurately, literally, Polyb. κυρκαίη, ἡ, ν. κυρβαίη. κυρκάνα, rare for κυκάνω, Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 420. κύρμα, ατος, τό, not so well κύρμα, Lob. Paral. 414. (κύρω, κύρωσι) that which one meets with, thighs upon, finds, i. e. a booty, prey, spoil, c. dat., ἀνδράσι θυμηνέσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα Il. 5. 488; κύρμα κυοί, οἰωνοί, θήρσσι, ἰχθύσι Hom. 2. Hence in Ar. Av. 430, of a swindler, sharper. κύρος, εος, τό, (akin to κάρη, κόρη, κόρυς) supreme power, authority, influence, Aesch. Supp. 391; also, τῶν πραγμάτων τὸ κ. Hdt. 6. 109. II. validity, security, certainty, ἔχειν κύρος Soph. O. C. 1780, cf. El. 99; and so freq. in Plat. Hence κύρω, to make valid, sure, firm, Lat. ratum facere, φέτιν Aesch. Pers. 227: to settle, finish, accomplish, perform, Hdt. 6. 86, 2, etc.: to confirm, ratify, Thuc. 8. 69: to decide, Aesch. Eum. 639. Pass., ἐκεκρωτο συμβάλλειν it has been decided to fight, Hdt. 6. 110, cf. 130: also to be ratified, Id. 8. 56. Plat. has the Med., αὶ λόγῳ τὸ πᾶν κυρομένοισι τέχαι arts that accomplish their object by speech alone, Gorg. 451 B. κύρμα, inf., and κύρωσι, part. aor. of κύρω. κυρσάνιος, δ, Lacon. for νεανίας, a youth, young man, Ar. Lys. 983, 1248. (Perh. from κύρος, κύρος, as νεανίας from νέος.) κύρος, fut. of κύρω, κύρω. κυρτάχνην, ενος, δ, ἡ, (κυρτός, αἰχμήν) with a crooked neck, Pacuvius' incurvaticervicis. κυρτεία, ἡ, fishing with the κύρτη, Ael. κυρτεὺς, εως, δ, one that fishes with the κύρτη. κυρτευτής, ου, δ, =foreg., Anth. κύρτη, ἡ, like κύρτος, δ, a fishing-basket, weel, Lat. nassa, Hdt. 1. 191. κυρτία, ἡ, (κύρτος) wicker-work, a wicker shield, Diod. κυρτίος, (κύρτος) to be crooked or bent. κυρτίδιον, εος, and κυρτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from κύρτος, Diose. κυρτοειδής, és, (εἶδος) curved, crooked-looking. κύρτος, δ, =κύρτη, Sapph. 139, Plat. Soph. 220 C; etc. ΚΥΡΤΩΣ, ἡ, ον, curved, bent, arched, κύμα, κύματα Il. 4. 426, 13. 799; ὅμα κυρτὰ round shoulders, i. e. humped, Il. 2. 218; κ. προχός Eur. Bacch. 1066:—esp. in Mathem., concave, opp. to κοῖλος (concave), Arist. Eth. N. (Akin to Lat. curvus, our curv, etc.) κυρτότης, ητος, ἡ, a bending, arching, Arist. Meteor.: of the shoulders, Plut.: in Mathem., convexity, opp. to κοιλότης, Arist. Meteor. κυρτώω, (κυρτός) to curve, bend, arch, κυρτῶν νῶτα ταῦρος of a bull going to run, Eur. Hel. 1558: Pass., κύμα κυρτωθέν a high swelling wave (before it breaks), Od. 11. 244. Hence κυρτώμα, as military term, a half-moon, Polyb. κυρτῶν, ὄνος, δ, a hunch-back, Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 92. κύρτωσις, εως, ἡ, (κυρτώω) a crooking, curving; esp. a making or being hump-backed: also =κυρτώμα. ΚΥΡΤΩ, fut. κύρωσι, Radic. form of κυρέω, in pres. act. very rare and only poet., Aesch. Eum. 395, Herm. Soph. Aj. 307, Valek. Hippol. 744: impf. ἔκυρον Soph. O. C. 1159; κύρε Il. 23. 821. In Med. as Dep. κέρταται Il. 24. 530. [ὑ] κύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (κυρώω) a ratification, Thuc. 6. 103; hence execution, accomplishment, Plat. Gorg. 450 B: in gen. =κύρος. Said to be strictly Sicilian, κύρος being genuine Att. [ὑ] κύρωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, one who has the κύρος, a sovereign. κύρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, confirming, establishing. κύσθος, δ, any hollow: esp. pudenda muliebria, Ar. Ran. 430, etc.: also the anus. (From κύω, κυνός, q. v.) κυσοδόχη, ἡ, a sort of stocks, Alciph., cf. κύων 2. κυσολάκων, ὄνος, δ, =παιδεραστής, from the Spartans being accused of the practice. κυσολαμπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =πυγολαμπίς. κυσολέσχης, ου, δ, (λέσχη) an obscene talker. κυσοχήνη, ἡ, =κυσοδόχη. κυσός, δ, =κύσθος, Hesych. (From κύω: root of κύσθος, κύστη, κύστις, κύτος, κυσός, κύσσωσις.)

κύσσω, ας, ε, Ep. aor. 1 of κυνέω, so κύσσαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1, for ἔκυσσας, κύσσει, Od. κυσσομένη, less correct form of κύσαμένη, Ep. fem. part. aor. 1 med. from κύω, Hes. κύσσωσις, δ, =κύσθος, κύστος, the anus, Hipp.; cf. κύτταρος. κυσσοίς, δ, =κυνός, κύσθος. κύστη, ἡ, (κύσθος) =κύστις. κύστις, ἡ, γγος, ἡ, Dim. from κύστις, Hipp. κύστιον, τό, (κύστη) a plant which bears its fruit in a bladder, perh. Lat. vesiculis, a kind of στρίχθος. κύστις, εως and ἰος, ἡ, like κύστη, the bladder, Il. 5. 67, 13. 652: in gen. a bag, pouch, Ar. Fr. 425. (From κύω to hold.) κύτταρος, δ, ν. κύτταρος. κύτινος, δ, the calyx of the pomegranate, Theophr. [ὑ] Hence κύτινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a κύτινος, Theophr. κύτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a small chest, trunk, box. (From κύτος, κύω.) κύτισσηνός, ον, (νέμουσι) eating cytisus, Nic.: from κύτις, δ, cytisus, a shrubby kind of clover, Medicago Arbores, Hipp., and Cratin. Malth. 1. [ὑ] κύτογαστρω, ὀρος, δ, ἡ, (κύτος) =κυνογαστρω, Leon. Tar. κύτος, εος, τό, (from κύω to hold, contain) a hollow, κ. κύκλου of a shield, Aesch. Theb. 495; of a ship, the hold, Polyb.: hence any vessel, a vase, jar, pot, urn, Aesch. Ag. 322, 816, etc. 2. a vessel, cavity of the body, like ἀργεῖον, κ. κεφαλῆς Plat. Tim. 45 A; esp. the trunk, Arist. H. A. 3. hence an outer covering, e. g. the shell of a tortoise, Diod.: the skin, Lat. cutis, Lys. (Hence ἔγκυρ, σκύτος.) [κῷ] κύτρα, κύτρος, Ion. for χύτρο. κυττάρων, τό, Dim. from κύτταρος, Arist. Gen. An. κυττάρων, τό, =sq. 3, Ar. Thesm. 516. κυττάρως, δ, (κύτος) any hollow, cavity, e. g. κ. οὐρανὸν the vault of heaven, Lat. cavum coeli, Ar. Pac. 199: esp. 1. the cell of a honeycomb, Ar. Vesp. 1111. 2. the cup of an acorn, and in gen. the cup or pericarpium in plants, Theophr.: hence 3. a pine-cone, cf. κύτταρον. κύτωδης, ες, (κύτος, εἶδος) hollow, capacious. κύτῳ γαγῶν, to carry the neck curved downwards, of a horse. κύτῳ γαγῶν, δ, (κυφός, ἄγω) ἵππος a horse that goes with the neck arched and head low, Xen. Eq. 7. 10. κύτῳ ἄλως, α, ον, poet. for κύτῳ, Anth. κύφελον, τό, (akin to κύπελλον, κυνέλη) only in plur., and in Alexandr. Poets. 1. the hollows of the ears, Lyc. 1402. 2. clouds of empty mist, Call. Fr. 300; whence in Lyc. 1426, κ. λῶν clouds of arrows. [κῷ] κύφι, εος, and εως, τό, an Egyptian medicine, compounded of several stimulating drugs, Diose. κύφωειδής, és, (εἶδος) of the nature or quality of κύφι. κύφονωτος, ον, (κύφος) crook-backed, Antiph. Philoth. 1. 18. κύφως, ἡ, ὄν, (κύπτω, κέκυφα) bent, bowed forwards, stooping, γῆραι κυφός ἔην καὶ μωρία ἦδη Od. 2. 16; so κ. ἄνθρω, κ. προσβότης Ar. Ach. 703, Plat. 266. Hence κύφος, εος, τό, a crookedness, esp. a hump, hunch, Hipp. II. a hollow vessel, very dub. κυφότης, ητος, ἡ, (κυφός) a being bent, or hump-backed, Hipp. κύφω, (κυφός) to bend, crook forwards. Pass. to have a humped back, Hipp. Hence κύμμα, ατος, τό, a hump on the back, etc., Hipp. [ὑ] κύφαν, ὄνος, δ, (κυφός) a crooked piece of wood, esp. the bent yoke of the plough, Theogn. 1201. II. a sort of pillory in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck, Cratin. Nem. 8, Ar. Plut. 476; hence 2. one who has had his neck in the pillory, a knave, Lat. furcifer, Archil. 101. [ὑ] Hence κύφανισμός, δ, (as if from κυφωίνω) punishment by the κύφωσις. κύφωσις, εως, ἡ, (κυφός) a bowing, curving, esp. of the spine, a being hump-backed, Hipp. [ὑ] κύφαμος and κύφωρος, δ, v. 1. for κύφωρος. κύφελῆ, ἡ, (κύπη, γόπη) any hollow vessel: a chest, box (whence Cypselus was called), Hdt. 5. 92, 4, 92, 5, cf. Pausan. 5. 17, 5. II. a bee-hive, Plut.; cf. κύπταρος 1. Cf. Lat. capsula, capsula, capsula. Κυφελίδαι, οἱ, the descendants of Cypselus. Κυφελλίζω, corrupt word in Theogn. 894.

κυνέλιον, τό, and κυνέλις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dims. from κυνέλη, both in Arist. H. A.

κυνελόβυστος, ον, (κυνέλη, βύω) stopped up with wax and filth, ὅρα Luc.

κυνέλος, ὁ, a bird, the sand-marten, Arist. H. A.

KΥ'Ω, strictly to hold, contain: esp. like κύω, of females, to be big with young, be pregnant, τι with young (cf. κύω). Pass. to be borne in the womb, of the foetus, Arist. Probl. 2. absol. to be big with young, be pregnant, conceive, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2, Theogn. 39, Xen., etc.: metaph. to be in labor of a thought, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 35. Cf. κύω throughout. B. in aor. act. ἐκύσα, transit., of the male, to impregnate, metaph. ὕμνος ἔκυσε γαῖαν Aesch. Fr. 38: hence again in aor. med. ἐκύσμεν, = the Act., to conceive, διὰ τέκε κυσμένη (as in Hom. ὑποκυσαμένη), Hes. Th. 125, cf. 405. This aor. was written κυσάμεν even by Wolf; but Herm. and Dind. have struck out one σ, the υ being long. (The forms κύω and κύω seem to be used quite indifferently, as may be seen by reference to the words, cf. Lob. Paral. 556, Dind. ap. Steph. Thes.: the distinction of Herm., Opusc. 2. p. 335, that κύω is trans. to impregnate, κύω intr. to conceive, seems to apply only to the aorists ἐκύσα, ἐκύσθη. Hence κύμα, κύημα, κύνησις.)

KΥ'ΩΝ, ὁ, ἡ, both in Hom., the masc. more freq.: gen. κυνός: dat. κυνί: acc. κύνα; voc. κύον, later also κύων, Bast App. Ep. Cr. p. 15. Plur. nom. κύνες: gen. κυνῶν: dat. κυσί, Ep. κύνεσι Il.: acc. κύνας. A dog or bitch, Hom., etc.; κύνες τραπέζης house-dogs, that feed while their master was at table, Il. 22, 69, etc.: also of shepherds' dogs, Hom.; but he has it most usu. of hounds, in full κυνὲς θηρευαὶ or θηρευτήρες Il. 11, 325, etc.; some of which oft. followed his men of rank, as Telemachus goes with two to the council, Od. 2. 11, cf. 17, 62: they devoured the dead when left unburied, which was deemed a great calamity, cf. Il. 1. 4, 24, 409, etc.: later, when of hounds, usu. in fem., as in Xen. Cyn.; the Laconian breed was famous, Soph. Aj. 8; and later the Molossian. Proverb., κύων ἐπὶ φάνης 'a dog in a manger,' and many others:—ἢ or μὰ τὸν κύνα was the favorite oath of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 21 E, Gorg. 482 B; but also without special reference to him in Ar. Vesp. 83. II. a dog, bitch, as a word of reproach, freq. in Hom., esp. applied to women, to denote shamelessness or audacity, but less coarse than among us; for Helen calls herself so, Il. 6. 344, 356; Iris Athena, Il. 8. 423; and Hera Artemis, Il. 21. 481, cf. Od. 18. 338, 19. 91, etc.:—of men it rather implies rashness, recklessness, fury, Il. 8. 298, 527, Od. 17. 248; but also impudence, as in κυνότης, κυνέρος, qq. v.—The bad character of the dog is general in Eastern countries, where they are oft. the only scavengers; but the story of old Argus shews that Hom. well knew the dog's virtues, Od. 17. 291, sq.—At Athens a nickname of the Cynics, Diog. L. 6. 19 and 60. III. the Trag. oft. apply the term to the servants, agents or watchers of the gods, as the eagle is διὸς πτερυγὸς κύων, Aesch. Fr. 1022, cf. Ag. 136; the griffins also are Ζηνὸς κύωνες, Id. Fr. 803; and so Alexis ludicrously calls sparks Ἡφαίστου κύωνες, Miles. 1. 16: also of a faithful wife, Aesch. Ag. 607, cf. Ar. Eq. 1023. IV. a sea-dog, Od. 12. 96. 2. a sea-fish, perh. the sword-fish, Cratin. Plut. 3; for it is called ἐμφίς κ. by Anaxipp. ap. Ael. N. A. 13. 4. 3. also = μύια. V. the dog-star, in full the dog of Orion, Il. 22. 29, placed among the stars along with its master; also αἰρίων. VI. the worst throw at dice, Lat. damnosus canes, canicula. VII. the frenum praecipui.

VIII. the fetlock joint of a horse, also κυνήποδες, cf. κυνήποδες vi. IX. a kind of nail or stud, also canis.—(Sancs. ran, in obl. cases κυν-, cf. κύων, κυνός, canis, chien, and by another change from κύων, hūmā, hound. In Zend ran became gra (σπικά Hdt. 1. 110), Russian sabak.) [ῥ]

κω, for πο, oft. in Hdt. κώος, τό, in Hom. both in sing. and irreg. plur. τὰ κώα, dat. κωεί, later contr. κῶς (q. v.), a soft, woolly fleece, in Hom. (who has it freq. in Od., in Il. only q. 661) used to cover chairs, stools and beds; prob. in Hom. always a sheep's fleece, and skin, Od. 20. 3, 142, which, in Od. 1. 443, is called οἶος ὕμνον. Later esp. of the golden fleece, which Jason fetched

from Colchis, Hdt. 7. 193, Theoc. 13. 16. Cf. κάδιον. (Prob. from κείμα, κοίμα, cf. κῶος, δ: but Hemsterh. from οἶος, Att. οἶς, Acol. ὦς and digamma. κῶς.)

κωβίδιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Anaxandr. Lyc. 1, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 22. [β]

κωβίος, ὁ, a kind of fish, gobio, to which the gudgeon and tench belong, Epich. p. 35, Simon. 201, etc.

κωβίσις, ον, ὁ, fem. ἴρις, ἴδος, like a κωβίος, Arist. H. A.

κωβιώτης, ἐς, (ἐμός) of the nature of, like a κωβίος, Plut.

κωδάριον, τό, Dim. from κάδιον, Ar. Ran. 1203. [ᾱ]

κώδεια, ἡ, (κόττα) the head, Il. 14. 499: esp. of plants, as the poppy, γάρηκ, Nic.

κώδι, ἡ, A. B.; κώδια, ἡ, Ar. Fr. 166, = foreg., a poppy-head.

κώδις, ἡ, = κώδεια.

κώδιο, barbarism for sq., in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

κώδιον, τό, Dim. of κῶας, a sheepskin, a fleece, used esp. to sleep upon or under, Ar. Ran. 1478, etc. Hence

κωδιοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) clad in sheepskin, Strab.

κωδία, ἡ, also κώδιον, τό, = κώδεια, Lob. Phryn. 302.

ΚΩ'ΔΩΝ, ανος, ὁ, and Att. ἡ, a bell: small ones were oft. attached to a war-horse's head-gear, Aesch. Theb. 386, 399: in fortified towns an officer went round at night with a bell to challenge the sentries, and see that they were awake, hence τοῦ κῶδωνος παρενεχθέντος as the bell went round, Thuc. 4. 135, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 843, Lys. 486, and κωδωνοφόρεω. 2. esp. an alarm bell, or crier's bell, hence, διαπρῶσσεσθαι τὴν ὥς κῶδωνα ἐξαίφνης 'to be one's own trumpeter,' Dem. 797. 12: hence also a noisy fellow, Ar. Pac. 1078; cf. κρόταλον. II. the lower end, wide part of a trumpet: hence the trumpet itself, Soph. Aj. 17.

III. = κῶδεια. Hence

κωδωνίζω, f. ἴσω, to try, prove by ringing, of earthenware, metal, etc.: of money, Ar. Ran. 723, cf. 79, Anaxandr. Herc. 1. II. to prove by the sound of a bell, cf. κῶδων 1.

κωδωνόκροτος, ον, (κροτέω) tinkling, ringing, jingling, as with bells, σάκος Soph. Fr. 738, cf. Aesch. Theb. 386; κ. κόμπου Rhes. 384.

κωδωνοφέλας ῥώπλος, ον, (κῶδων, φάλαρα, ῥώλος) with bells on his horses' trappings, with jingling harness, coined by Ar. Ran. 963, as a parody on Aeschylus, v. κῶδων init.

κωδωνοφόρεω, f. ἴσω, to carry bells, esp. to carry the bell round, to visit the sentinels, Ar. Av. 842 (cf. κῶδων): so in Pass., πάντα κωδωνοφορεῖται everywhere the watch is set and the bell goes round, Ib. 1160.

II. Strab., of a king, to be attended by men with bells: from

κωδωνοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying a bell.

κῶα, κῶσις, ον, Hom. acc. and dat. plur. of κῶας, Hom.

κωβάριον, τό, Dim. from κῶθος, Anaxandr. Lyc. 1. κῶθος, ὁ, Sicil. name of the κωβίος, Numen. ap. Ath. 309 C.

κῶθων, ωνος, ὁ, a Laconian earthen drinking-vessel, used esp. by soldiers, Ar. Eq. 600, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; and by the Athen. seamen, perh. as standing on a broad bottom (like the sessilis obba of Pers. 5, 148), Ar. Pac. 1094: in gen. a cup, goblet, Comici ap. Ath. 483 B, sq., et ibi Causab.

II. a drinking-bout, carousal, Macho ap. Ath. 583 B. III. = κῶθος, v. ap. Ath. 309 C. (Prob. akin to κόττα, κυβή, κόπη.) Hence

κωθωνίζω, f. ἴσω, to tope, tipple: Pass. to be drunken, Eubul. Inert. 5.

κωθωνίη, ἡ, = κῶθων II, a tipping, Ion., Aretae.

κωθώνιον, τό, Dim. from κῶθων.

κωθωνισμός, ὁ, (κωθωνί(ω) tipping, Arist. Probl.

κωθωνιστήριον, τό, a banquetting house, Diod.

κωθωνόχειλος, ον, with the lip or rim of a κῶθων, κύλις Eubul.

Κωβ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

Κώσις, τα, ἴων, contr. Κῶσις, q. v.

κῶκύμα, ατος, τό, (κῶκύω) a shriek, wail, usu. in plur., Trag.

κῶκύτος, ὁ, (κῶκύω) a shrieking, wailing, Il. 22. 499, 447, and Trag.: hence

II. Κῶκύτος, ὁ, Cocytus, one of the rivers of hell, Od. 10. 514: from

ΚΩΚΥΩ, f. ὤσω, to shriek, cry, wail: Hom., who usu. adds an Adv., κ. λίγα, ὀλίγα, μέγα, as also in Trag.; but in Prose not till late. (Prob. onomatop.: cf. Sancr. cōka grief, cutsh to be sad.) [ῥ] in Hom. before a vowel, e.g. in pres., and impf.:

always v. before a conson.: sometimes later, v. before a vowel, e.g. Bion 1. 23; Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 256.]

κωλαγρετέω, f. ἦσα, to be a κωλαγρετής, Ruhnk. Tim.

κωλαγρετής, or -ακρέτης, ου, ὁ, the collector of the pieces at a sacrifice, name of an ancient magistracy at Athens, originally entrusted with the general charge of the finances, which was transferred to the Apodectae by Cleisthenes: from his time they had charge of the public table in the Prytaneum, until Pericles assigned to them the payment of the dicasts (κωλαγρετὸν γάλα Ar. Vesp. 724, cf. 693): v. Böckh P. E. 1. 232., 2. 84, Ruhnk. Tim. (Said to be derived from their having the hides and feet of the victims as a perquisite, ἐκ τοῦ ἀγέλειν τὰς κωλὰς.)

κωλάριον, τό, Dim. from κῶλον.

κωλέα, ἡ, also κωλέα, κωλιά or κωλία, v. the contr. κωλή.

κωλέος, ὁ, = foreg., Epich. p. 48, 56.

κωλή, ἡ, contr. from κωλέα or κωλέα, (κῶλον) the thigh-bone with the flesh on it, hind-quarter, esp. of a swine, the ham, Ar. Fr. 5, Plat. (Com.) Gryn. 3, Xen. Cyn. 5. 30: synonym. fortis are κωλέος, κωλία, κωλήν: and κώληψ is akin. II. membrum virile, Ar. Nub. 1018.

κωλήν, ἦνος, ὁ, = κωλή, Eur. Scir. 4.

κωλήπιον, τό, and κωλήφιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

κώληψ, ἦπος, ἡ, (κῶλον, κωλή) the hollow or bend of the knees, Il. 23. 726, also ἰγνία.

κωλιά, ἡ, also written κωλία, = κωλή.

Κωλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, sub. ἄκρα, Colias, a promontory of Attica, Hdt. 8. 96: with the temple of Aphrodite there; she was invoked by courtesans by the name of Colias, v. Ar. Nub. 52, Lys. 2.

2. an annual festival of Demeter, held there. 3. potter's clay of high repute, dug at the same place, Plut.

κωλικέομαι, as Pass., to suffer from colic: from

κωλίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (κῶλον II) suffering in the colon, having the colic, Diosc.: ἡ κ. διάθεσις the colic, from its being seated in the colon and parts adjacent: κ. φάρμακα remedies for it, Medic.

κωλοβαρῖζω, f. ἴσω, to go on stilts; and

κωλοβαριστής, ου, ὁ, one that goes on stilts: from

κωλοβαθρον, τό, (κῶλον, βαῖνω) a stilt; like καλοβαθρον.

κωλοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) in limbs or members. Adv. -δως: from κῶλον, τό, a limb, member of a body, esp. of the legs or feet, Aesch. Pr. 323, Soph. O. C. 19, etc.; χεῖρες καὶ κῶλα Eur. Phoen. 1185.

II. in gen. a member of anything, as 1. a member of a building, as the side or front, of a square or triangular building, Buttm. Soph. Phil. 42; Hdt. 2. 126, 134., 4. 62, cf. μονόκωλος. 2. one limb or half of the course (διαύλος) in racing, Aesch. Ag. 344.

3. a member or clause of a sentence, Lat. membrum, Arist. Rhet. III. the colon, part of the great intestines, extending from the coecum to the rectum: but in this signf. more correctly written κόλον. (Acc. to Döderl. Lat. Synon. 4. p. 152, from the root κέλλω, akin to σκέλος and κολλοσός: but in signf. III, it seems akin to κοιλία.) Hence

κωλοτομέω, f. ἦσα, (τομέω) to cut off, mutilate limbs: in gen. to mutilate, now down, Poet. ap. Plut. 2. 377 E.

κώλυμα, atos, τό, (κῶλω) a hinderance, Lat. impedimentum, Eur. Ion 862, Thuc. 5. 30: c. inf., a hinderance to doing a thing, κ. προσβῆναι τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 4. 67; so too, κ. μὴ c. inf.; Id. 1. 16.

II. a defence against a thing, σεσθῆστρια κωλ. precautions against fire, Thuc. 7. 53.

κώλυματιον, τό, Dim. from κάλυμα.

2. as military term, = χελοναόριον.

κωλύμη, ἡ, = κάλυμα, Thuc. 1. 92., 4. 63. [v]

κωλυσάνεμος, ου, ὁ, or κωλυσάνεμος, ου, (κῶλω, ἄνεμος) checking the winds, epith. of Empedocles, (who played the part of the Lapland witches), Diog. L. 8. 60.

κωλυσιδενπος, ου, (δειπνον) interrupting the banquet, Plut. 2. 726 A, prob. from some Poet.

κωλυσιδρμος, η, ου, checking the course, Luc., Tragod. 198.

κωλυσιεργία, f. ἦσα, (ἐργον) to prevent one from doing a thing, Polyb.: also κωλυσιουργία Philo, Lob. Phryn. 667. Hence

κωλυσιεργία, ἡ, a hinderance to work.

κωλυσιουργία, f. ἦσα, v. κωλυσιεργία.

κῶλυσιν, εως, ἡ, a hindering, hinderance, Plat. Soph. 220 C.

κωλύτιον, verb. Adj., one must hinder, Xen. Hier. 8. 9.

κωλύτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (κῶλω) = κωλύτης, Iambl. Hence

κωλύτηρος, ἰα, ων, hindering, preventive, Dion. H.

κωλύτης, οὔ, ὁ, a hinderer, τινός Thuc. 3. 23; and Plat.

κωλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κῶλω) like κωλύτηρος, hinderer, preventive, τινός of a thing, Arist. Rhet., Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 7.

κωλύτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj.; hindered, to be hindered, Epict.

κῶλω, f. ἴσω, (κῶλος) strictly = κῶλω, to cut short: hence, to

let, hinder, check, stop, prevent, forbid. Construct. 1. c. inf.

to hinder one from doing, forbid to do, Hdt. 2. 20, Pind. P. 4

57, and freq. in Att. from Soph. downwards; so too, κ. τινὰ τὸ

δρᾶν Soph. Phil. 1241, v. Heind. Plat. Soph. 242 A; so also,

κ. μὴ c. inf., Eur. Phoen. 1268, Thuc., etc. 2. c. gen. rei,

κ. τινὰ τινος to let or hinder one from a thing, Xen. Hell. 3. 2,

21; also, κ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 51. 3. c. acc. rei,

to hinder, prevent, Eur. I. A. 1390, etc. 4. absol., esp. in

part., ὁ κῶλων one to hinder, Soph. Ant. 261: τὸ κῶλον

a hinderance, = κῶλωμα, Xen. An. 4. 5, 20. 4. esp. in 3 pers.,

οὐδὲν κῶλνει there is nothing to hinder, Hdt. 7. 149, Plat., etc.;

τί κῶλνει; what hinders? Plut. B. Pass. to be hindered,

of persons and things, Thuc., etc.; c. inf., gen., etc., as in Act.

C. Thuc. also, 1. 144, has κῶλνει, intr., = κῶλνεται, Dionys.

de Thucyd. Idiom. c. 7. [v; but v sometimes before a vowel, as

in pres. and impf., v. Pind. P. 4. 57, Ar. Eccl. 862.]

κῶλῳπῆς, ου, ὁ, (κῶλον) = ἀσκαλαβώτης, Babrius. Hence

κωλωπιώδης, ἑς, and -ώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a κῶλῳπῆς, varie-

gated, spotted, Hipp.

κῶμα, atos, τό, (κείμα, κοιμάω) a deep, sound sleep, Lat. sopor,

esp. in Ep., μαλακὸν κῶμα Il. 14. 359, Od. 18. 201: κακὸν κῶμα

Hes. Th. 708; also in Sapph. 4; ὕπνον κ. Theoc. Ep. 3. 6.

2. later a lethargy, Hipp. = also a trance without sleep,

Id.; cf. Foës. Oecon., and v. κάρος.

κοιμάω, fut. σῶ, Dor. αἰῶ (κῶμος). To indulge in jovial

festivity, revel, go revelling about with dancing and singing,

make merry, ὅτ' αἰλοῦ κ. Hes. Sc. 281; μετ' αὐλητῆρος κ.

Theogn. 1061, cf. Soph. Fr. 703: esp. freq. in Pind. 2. in

Pind. usu. to celebrate a κῶμος in honor of the victor at the

games, to join in these festivities, (cf. κῶμος), Pind. O. 9. 6,

etc.; also c. acc. cognato, ὁρτάν κ. Id. N. 11. 36, cf. Eur. H. F.

180: c. dat. pers., to approach with a κῶμος, hold it for him,

in his honor, Pind. I. 7. 27; and so in Med., Id. P. 9. 157:

c. acc. pers., to honor or celebrate him in or with the κῶμος, Id.

N. 2. 38, 10. 64; and so in Med., Id. I. 4. 124; cf. χορεύω.

3. in gen. to visit, break in upon in the manner of revel-

lers, ἐπὶ γυναικάς Isae. 39. 24; esp. of lovers visiting their

mistresses, and perh. in a softer sense, to serenade them, Alcae.

40; κ. πρὸς Ἀμαρυλλίδα Theoc. 3. 1; then in gen., to burst

in, κ. εἰς τὸπον Anth.; of evil, ἀπὸ ἐς πόλιν ἐκώμασεν Wer-

nicke Trpyn. 314.

κοιμαίνω, f. ἄνω, (κῶμα) to nod, be drowsy, Hipp.

κώμακον, τό, a spice plant, perh. the nutmeg, Theophr.

κῶμας, akos, ὁ, (κωμάω) a debauchee.

κωμάρχης, ου, ὁ, (κῶμη, ἀρχω) the head of a village, village

magistrate or bailiff, Xen. An. 4. 5, 10.

κωμάρχος, ὁ, = foreg.

κωμάσδω, Dor. for κωμάω.

κομᾶσσία, ἡ, a festive procession of the images of the gods in

Egypt, Clem. Al.

κομαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κωμάω) a reveller, one who takes part in a

κῶμος (v. sub κωμάω, κῶμος), Plat. Symp. 212 C: name of

plays by Epicharmus and many others. 2. epith. of Bac-

chus, the jolly god, Ar. Nub. 606.

κομαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a κομαστής, κωμάειν, or

κῶμος, φθῆ Ael. Adv. -κῶς.

κομαστόπω, opos, ὁ, poet. for κομαστής.

κοματώδης, ἐς, (κῶμα, εἶδος) in a deep sleep, Hipp.

κῶμη, ἡ, = Lat. vicus, an unvalled village, or country-town,

opp. to a fortified city; strictly a Dor. word = the Att. δήμος,

(Arist. Poet. 3. 6), first used in Hes. Sc. 18, Hdt. 5. 98: κατὰ

κῶμας οἰκισθῆναι, οἰκισθῆναι to live or be built in villages (not

in walled towns), Thuc. 1. 5, 10, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5, sq.

II. of a city, like Lat. vicus, a quarter, ward, inhabited

by a certain number of citizens. (Prob. from *καίμαι*, *καίμαι*: cf. Lithuan. *kiemas* a village, *kaimesnas* a neighbour, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 204.) Hence

καμηδόν, Adv. in villages, Lat. *vicatim*.

καμήτης, ον, ὁ, (κῶμη) a villager, countryman, opp. to a townsman, Plat. Legg. 763 A, Xen. An. 4. 5, 24. II. in a city, one of the same quarter, exactly Lat. *vicinus*, Ar. Nub. 965: more loosely, *φεράλος* *χθονός* καμήτης Eur. Alc. 476.

καμητικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to a καμήτης, suitable for him.

καμήτις, ἰδος, fem. from καμήτης, Ar. Lys. 5, Fr. 265.

καμήτις, ὁ, poet. for καμήτης.

καμήτιον, τό, Dim. from καμήτις.

καμήτιον, Dep., to speak like a comic poet, Luc.: from καμήτις, ὁ, ὄν, (κῶμος) of, belonging to comedy, Lat. *comicus*, Luc.: in good Att., καμηδικός was more usu. 2. ὁ καμήτις a comedian, comic Actor (Alex. Isost. 1. 13), or Poet (Polyb., and Plut.). Adv. -κῶς, Philo.

καμίον, τό, Dim. from κῶμη, Strab.

κῶμος, for κῶμος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176.

καμογραμμάτης, ὅς, ὁ, the clerk, agent of a κῶμη, Joseph. καμοδρομέω, ἰ. ἡσώ, (κῶμος, δραμεῖν) = καμῶ.

καμώτολις, ὅς, ἡ, (κῶμη, πῶλις) a village-town, i. e. a straggling, unfortified town, Strab.

κῶμος, ον, ὁ, a jovial festivity, with music and dancing, a revel, carousal, merry-making, Lat. *comessatio*, ἡ δαῖτα θάλειαν καὶ χορὸν ἱερῶντα καὶ ἑς φιλοκυνδία κῶμον ἡ Hom. Merc. 481, and so Theogn. 827, 934, Hdt. 1. 21, Pind., Eur., etc.: these are entertainments usu. entered in the party parading the streets crowned, and with torches (Ar. Plut. 1040), singing, dancing, and playing all kinds of frolics (cf. καμῶς): in time, public κῶμοι were set on foot in honor of several gods, esp. Bacchus, and also in honor of the victors at the games; these were *festal processions*, of a more regular and orderly kind, partaking of the nature of a *chorus*; most of Pindar's extant Odes were written to be sung at κῶμοι of this last kind, cf. O. 4. 15, P. 5. 28. II. the band of revellers, the jovial troop who paraded the streets as above described, Eur. Bacch. 1168, etc.: hence metaph., κ' Ἐρῖνον Aesch. Ag. 1189; of an army, Eur. Phoen. 791, Supp. 390, etc. III. the Ode sung at one of these festive processions, Pind. P. 8. 29, 99, etc. (Usu. deriv. from κῶμη.)

καμῶς, (κῶμα) to lull, hush to sleep. Prob. only used in pass., καμῶσθαι to fall into a deep or sickly sleep, whence κακωμένους in Hipp. ap. Gal.

καμῶδριον, τό, Dim. from κῶμη.

καμῶτις, ὅς, ἡ, a bundle, sheaf, of hay, etc., Lat. *manipulus*, Cratin. Incert. 157. II. = κορυθαλός.

καμῶτις, ὅς, ἡ, a bundle, sheaf, of hay, etc., Lat. *manipulus*, Cratin. Incert. 157. III. ὁ κῶμος, a marshy place where reeds grow very thick and with tangled roots, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1.

καμῶδω, ἰ. ἡσώ, to represent in a comedy, Ar. Ach. 655: hence to ridicule, take off, Ar. Plut. 557, Plat. Rep. 452 D; and in Pass. to be so satirised, etc., Ar. Vesp. 1026. Hence

καμῶδημα, ὅς, τό, a comic saying, gibe, Plat. Legg. 816 D. καμῶδία, ἡ, a comedy, Ar. Ach. 378, Nub. 523: hence in gen. a mirthful spectacle, βίον τραγῳδία καὶ κ. Plat. Phil. 50 B. (Two derivs. are suggested: one from κῶμος, φῆθ, acc. to its character, esp. as there was a lyric comedy, cf. Müller Dor. 4. 7, § 1; the other from κῶμη, as if the village song, Bentley's Phalaris, p. 337 sq.; Arist. Poet. 5 mentions the latter as connected with the Dorian claim to the invention of comedy, because κῶμη was their word = the Att. ὅμιος.) On the three periods of Attic Comedy, v. esp. Meineke Hist. Comicorum.

καμῶδικός, ὁ, ὄν, dub.

καμῶδικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to comedy, comic, freq. in Ar. καμῶδιογράφος, ὁ, (γράφω) a comic writer, Polyb. [α]

καμῶδιοποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) = καμῶδοποιός.

καμῶδογέλος, ὅς, ὁ, = καμῶδός, Anth.

καμῶδογράφος, ὁ, = καμῶδιογράφος, Anth. [α]

καμῶδοδιδάσκῳ, ὁ, ἡ, the teaching and rehearsing a comedy with the actors: in gen. the comic poet's art, Ar. Eq. 516: from καμῶδοδιδάσκῳ, ὁ, a comic poet, because he had the charge of teaching and training the actors, chorus, etc., Ar. Eq. 507, v. διδάσκω II.

καμῶδοποιός, ὁ, ἡσώ, (λεῖω) to play the parasite and buff foot, περί τινα Ar. Vesp. 1318.

καμῶδοποιότης, ὅς, ὁ, = καμῶδοποιός, Ar. Pac. 734.

καμῶδοποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) a maker of comedies, Plut.: from καμῶδοποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) a maker of comedies, comic poet, freq. in Plat., as Apol. 18 D, Rep. 606 C.

καμῶδός, ὁ, (κῶμος or κῶμη, ἀείδω) a comedian, i. e. 1. a comic actor, Lys. 162. 2. etc. 2. a comic poet, Plat. Rep. 395 B, Legg. 935 D. Adv. -δῶς, Ael.

καμῶδοτραγῳδία, ἡ, a serio-comedy, name of a play of Anaxandrides, v. Meineke Hist. Com. p. 247.

κωνάριον, τό, Dim. from κῶνος, a small cone. II. the pineal gland in the brain, from its shape.

κωνάω, ἰ. ἡσώ, (κῶνος II. 3) to drive round or spin a top: in gen. to carry round, Ar. Fr. 439. II. (κῶνος II. 1) to pitch, cover with pitch, cf. περικωνῶ.

κωνεῖσθαι, prob. as Pass., (κῶνειν) to be dosed with hemlock, Menand. p. 102.

κῶνειν, τό, hemlock, Lat. *cicuta*, Hipp., and Theophr. II. hemlock-juice, a poison by which criminals were put to death at Athens, Ar. Ran. 124, Plat., etc.

κῶνη, ἡ, = κῶνος II. 3, prob. I. Emped. 24, v. Sturz ad I. κῶνησις, ὅς, ἡ, (κωνῶ II) a pitching, daubing with pitch.

κωνίας, ὅς, ἡ, (κῶνος II. 1) οἶνος pitched wine, Galen.

κωνίζω, ἰ. ἡσώ, (κῶνος II. 1) to pitch, cover with pitch, dub.

κωνικός, ὁ, ὄν, (κῶνος) cone-shaped, conical, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

κωνίον, τό, or κώνιον Jac. A. P. p. 52, Dim. from κῶνος, a small cone, Posidon. ap. Ath. 649 D: κωνία μαστῶν Anth.

κωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κῶνος) a conical water-vessel.

κῶνισις, ὅς, ἡ, (κωνίζω) = κῶνησις.

κωνίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, (κῶνος II. 1) extracted from pine-cones, πίσσα Rhian.

κωνοειδής, ὅς, (εἶδος) conical, Diog. L. Adv. -δῶς, Plut.: from κῶνος, ον, ὁ, a cone, Lat. *conus*, *meta*, Arist. Probl.: hence

II. a pine-cone, also στρόβιλος, Vit. Hom., Theophr., etc.: hence κωνῶν, κωνίζω etc. 2. the cone, peak of a helmet, Leon. Tar. 3. = βέμβις, a spinning top, from its shape. (The Sanscr. Root is, to come to a point; cf. Lat. *cuneus*, *cucumen*; Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 231.)

κωνοτομή, ἰ. ἡσώ, (τέμνω) to make a conic section, Mathem.

κωνοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing cones, as pines, etc., Theophr.: also of the thyrsus, Anth.

κωνωπίον, τό, (κῶνωψ) an Egyptian bed or couch with mosquito-curtains, LXX.

κωνωπίον, ὅς, ὁ, = κῶνωψ, Anth.

κωνῶπιον, τό, Dim. from κῶνωψ.

κωνωποειδής, ὅς, (κῶνωψ, εἶδος) like a gnat, Theophr.

κωνωποθήρας, ον, ὁ, (θηράω) a gnat-catcher, fly-catcher.

κωνωπόδης, ὅς, = κωνωποειδής.

κῶνωψ, ὅς, ὁ, a gnat, Lat. *culex*, Hdt. 2. 95, Aesch. Ag. 892, etc.: a larger kind was called *εμῆρις*.

κῶος, ὅς, usu. in plur. οἱ κῶοι, caves, dens, (akin to κῶς, κῶας, or to κείμαι, κοιμάω) only in Gramm.

Κῶος, ὅς, ον, of, from the island Κῶς, Coan, Hdt., etc.

II. ὁ Κῶος, usu. written κῶος, sub. βῶλος, the highest throw with the ἀσπράγαλοι, counting six, with the κοινὴ side uppermost, opp. to Χῖος, with the concave side uppermost, counting one: hence the proverb, Κῶος πρὸς Χῖον, and Χῖος παρὰστὰς Κῶον οὐκ ἐξ λέγειν Stratis Lemn. 3; and so Prob. Ar. Ran. 970, οὐ Κῶος ἀλλὰ Χῖος.

II. Arist. H. A., has χῖος and κῶος of the ἀσπράγαλοι of the ankle.

κῶταιον, τό, (κῶπη) the upper end of an oar. Hence

κῶταιώδης, ὅς, (εἶδος) oar-shaped.

κῶταις, ὅς, ὁ, a piece of wood fit for making into an oar, a spar for an oar, Valck. Hdt. 5. 23, Br. Ar. Ach. 552.

κῶταιώ, (κῶπη) to propel with oars; also to furnish, fit out with oars, Βάρν Anth. II. κεκῶπεντα στρατὸς ἔτι has the sword drawn (cf. κῶπη 2), ap. Hesych.

κῶταις, ἰ. ἡσώ, = κῶταιώ.

κῶταις, ὅς, ὁ, = κῶταιώ.

κῶπη, ἡ, (from ΚΑΠ-, κάπτω, capio, like λαβή from λαμβάνω) any handle: esp. 1. the handle of an oar, Od. 9. 489, 10. 129 (never in II.): hence the oar itself, freq. in Att.; ἐφ' ἐν- [767]

δεκα κόπαις πέμπειν, a proverb of dub. origin, meaning 'to escort with all the honors,' Ar. Eq. 546, cf. Suid. voc. ἐφ' ἑν-δεκα: cf. ἐμβάλλω, ἐλαίνω I. 2, ἀναφέρω II. 2. of a sword, the *hilt*, Lat. *manubrium*, *capulus*, II. 1. 219, Od. 8. 403, I. 531, in Hom. always of silver. 3. of a key, of ivory in Od. 21. 7. 4. of a torch, Eur. Cycl. 484. 5. of a hand-mill, and so the mill itself, Diod. 6. of a whip. Hence

κοπήεις, εσσα, εν, with a *hilt* or *handle*, εἶπος II. 5. 713, etc. κοπήλασία, ἡ, a *rowing*; and κοπήλασιώ, f. ἡσώ, to *row*, Polyb.: metaph. of any similar motion *back* and *forwards*, Eur. Cycl. 461: from κοπήλατης, ου, δ, (κόπη, ἐλαίνω) a *rower*, Polyb. [α] κοπήρης, ες, (κόπη, * ἄρω?) furnished with *oars*, Aesch. Pers. 416. II. holding the *oar*, χεῖρ Eur. Tro. 161.

κοπήτηρ, ἥρος, δ, (κόπη) usu. in plur. κοπήτηρες, the *row-locks* of a ship.

κοπίον, τό, Dim. from κόπη, a *small oar*, Ar. Ran. 269.

κοπήτηρ, ἥρος, δ, = κοπήτηρ.

κώρα, ἡ, v. κόρος.

κοράλιον, τό, v. κοράλλιον, also κοράλλιον, coral. Hence

κοραλλεύς, δ, a coral-fisher.

κόριον, τό, Dor. for κύριον, κόριον, Ar. Ach. 731.

κορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Sicil. for *karis*.

κῶρος, δ, and κώρα, ἡ, Dor. for κοῖρος, κούρη, i. e. κόρος, κόρη.

Κωρύκαϊος, δ, and Κωρύκιάτης, ου, δ, an inhabitant of *Corycia*, (a *Cilician promontory*); acc. to Ephorus, they were infamous as spies on all ships that landed there; hence a *spy*, *listener*, *traitor*, cf. Steph. Byz. v. Κώρυκος.

Κωρύκιδιον, and Κωρύκιον, τό, Dim. from Κώρυκος. [v]

Κωρύκεις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from Κώρυκος, Epich. p. 64, Ar. Fr. 368.

II. a bladder-like excrescence produced on the leaves of *elms* and *maple-trees*, by the puncture of an insect, Theophr.

Κωρύκιάτης, ου, δ, v. Κωρυκαῖος.

Κωρύκομαχία, ἡ, (μάχομαι) v. sq., signif. II.

Κῶρυκος, δ, like θύλακος, a *leathern sack* or *wallet* for provisions, Od. 5. 267, 9. 213: acc. to Hesych., also a *leathern quiver*, like γωρυσός. II. in the *gymnasium*, a *large leathern sack* hung up, filled with *fig-grains* (κεχραμίδες), *flour* or *sand*, for the athletes to swing to and fro by blows, not altogether unlike the *quintain*, Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13: the game itself was called Κωρυκομαχία, ἡ. III. a kind of *muscle*, Macedon.

Κῶρυκος, δ, *Corycius*, a *promontory* of *Cilicia*, h. Hom. Ap. 39, with a famous cavern; cf. Κωρυκαῖος: another Κωρύκιον ἄντρον was not far from Delphi, Hdt. 8. 36.

Κωρυκώδης, ες, (Κῶρυκος, εἶδος) like a *sack* or *bag*, Theophr.

Κῶς, ἡ, gen. Κῶ, the island *Cos*, in the Aegean sea, opposite *Caria*; in Hom. always in Ep. form Κῶς, except in II. 2. 677, where we find the common acc. Κῶν.

κῶς, τό, contr. for κῶας, Nicoh. Lemn. 3. II. at Corinth a *public prison*, cf. καίδας, καίπαρ.

κῶς, Ion. for πῶς: but enclit. κῶς, Ion. for πῶς, oft. in Hdt.

κῶτάλις, ἡ, = λᾶκτις, a *pestle*. (Perh. from κόπτω.)

Κωτίλας, ἄδος, ἡ, peculi. poet. fem. of Κωτίλος, the *twitterer*, Boeot. name for the swallow, Strattis Phoen. 3, cf. Anacr. 99.

Κωτίλα, ἡ, (Κωτίλος) *chattering*, *tattling*, esp., *flattery*.

ΚΩΤΙΛΑΛΩ, to *prattle*, *chatter*, *chat*, Lat. *garrare*, usu. with collat. notion of *coaxing*, *wheeling*, αἰμύλα Κωτίλλειν Hes. Op. 372: so, μαλθακά κ. Theogn. 850. II. transit. c. acc. pers. to *chatter* to, *talk over*, *beguile* with *fair words*, εὖ Κωτίλλε τὸν ἐχθρόν Theogn. 363; so, μὴ Κωτίλλε με *tease* me not by *praising*, Soph. Ant. 756. (Cf. Sanscr. *kath*, Lat. *dicere*, Engl. *quote*, *quoth*, *chat*, *chatter*, Gothic *quitha*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 241.) Hence

Κωτίλος, ἰλη, ἰλον, *chattering*, *prattling*, Theogn. 295: of a swallow, *twittering*, Anacr. 99, cf. Κωτίλας: *coaxing*, *wheeling*, Anth.: metaph. ὄμμα κ. like Lat. *oculi arguti*, *loquaces*, *ob-tundens*. [I]

Κῶφά, f. δῶα, (Κῶφός) to *make dumb*, to *silence*, Opp. Pass. to *become* or *grow dumb*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B. II. to *deafen*. Pass. to *become* so. III. in gen. to *dull*, *blunt*, *in-jure*: cf. Pors. Or. 1279.

Κῶφεύς, (Κῶφός) to *be dumb* or *silent*, LXX: also to *be deaf*, or in gen. *insensible*.

Κῶφέω, = Κῶφάω III, to *mutilate*, prob. I., Soph. Fr. 223. Hence Κῶφήσις, εως, ἡ, a *dulling*, *blunting*: in gen. a *mutilation*.

Κῶφίλας, ου, δ, the *deaf* *adder*, Ael.

Κῶφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόπτω, cf. Lat. *tusius*) radic. signif. *blunt*, *ob-tuse*, Κῶφὸν βέλος the *blunt*, *dull shaft*, II. 11. 390, opp. to δξύ βέλος. II. metaph. 1. *blunted* or *lamed* in the *tongue*, i. e. *dumb*, Lat. *mutus*, Κῶφὸν κύμα a *noiseless wave* or *swell*, II. 14. 16: so too, Κῶφὸς λυμήν *still*, *peaceful*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31; Κῶφὴ γαῖα the *dumb*, *senseless earth*, (cf. *bruta tellus*), of a corpse, II. 24. 54: of men, *dumb*, *mute*, *speechless*, Hdt. 1. 34, for which (in 1. 85.) we have ἄφωνος: of solid earth, which sounds *dull* when struck, opp. to the ringing of a hollow body, Hdt. 4. 200: also *having ceased* to *sound*, *forgotten*, Κῶφά ἐστιν Soph. O. T. 290, unless we take this for *unmeaning*, *senseless*, as it were *inarticulate*.—This is the earlier signif., Valck. Ammon. p. 133.

2. later, esp. Att., *dull* of *hearing*, *deaf*, Lat. *surdus*, first in h. Hom. Merc. 92, Hdt. 1. 38 (cf. 34), Aesch. Sept. 184, etc.: c. gen., Κῶφὴ ἀκοῆς *deafness* Antiph. Sapph. 1. 5; Ἑλλάδος φωνὰς Κῶφός *deaf* of one's Greek ear, i. e. *ignorant* of Greek, Fragn. Pythag. 3. *dull* of *mind*, *stupid*, Lat. *fatuus*, Pind. P. 9. 151, Soph. Aj. 911, Plat., etc.: so, Κῶφὴ δέηγγισις an *unmeaning* account, Polyb., cf. 1. fin., and τυφλός.

4. metaph. *idle*, *empty*, *good for nothing*, in which signif. Κῶφός plays into Κούφος.

Κωφότης, ητος, ἡ, *deafness*, *dumbness*, Dem. 411. 26: in gen. obtuseness, torpor, Arist. H. A. II. stupidity.

Κῶφώω, (Κῶφός) = Κῶφάω, LXX, etc.

Κῶφώσις, εως, ἡ, *dumbness*. II. *deafness*, Hipp. III. *dulness*, whether of the senses or mind.

Κῶχετο, by Crasis for καὶ ὤχετο, impf. from ὀχεῖναι.

Κῶχεύω, (ὀκαχεύω, ὀκαχῆ, ὀχεύω, ὀχέω, ἔχω) to *lift*, *raise up*; the simple only in Soph. Fr. 303: of the compds. the most common is ἀνακαχεύω, q. v.

Κῶψ, δ, gen. Κῶπος, = σκῶψ, a kind of owl, perh. a screech-owl, Eust.

Κῶψον, contr. for καὶ ὤψον, Ar. Vesp. 302.

Λ.

λ—λαβρότης.

Λ, λάμβδα, also λάβδα, τό, indecl., eleventh letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral λ' = 30, but λ = 30,000. From λάμβδα, as the strongest of the linguals, were formed many verbs with the notion of *licking, lapping*, esp. λάπτω, Lat. *lampo*, also λείχω, *tingo*.—An over partiality for the use of λ was expressed by λαμβδακίζω, λαβδακίζω, λαμβδακισμός, λαβδακισμός: these words were also used to express a faulty pronunciation of this letter, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate, and produces the *ll* of the Spanish, e.g. *llamare*, almost like *lyamare*. The Lacedaemonians bore A upon their shields, as the Sicyonians Σ, the Messenians Μ, Eupol. Incert. 37, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 16.

Changes of λ, esp. in the dialects: I. Dor. into ν, as ἡν-
θον φίντατος for ἡλθον φίλτατος, Schäf. Greg. 197, 354: Att. prefers λ, e.g. λτρον πλεύμων for νίτρον πνεύμων, Lob. Phryn. 305, cf. λήγη and νόξ. II. esp. in Ion., λ beginning a word is dropped, as εἶλω for λείλω, ἱγή for λήγος, Greg. 446; so αἰ-
ψήρος ἀλαλή ἀφύσσω ἔχην for λαψήρος etc. III. Ep. poets double λ metri grat., esp. after augment, as ἔλλαβε, ἐλ-
τάνεψε, and in compds., where the latter member begins with λ, as in τριλλιστος, ἀπολλήξει etc. IV. Att. sometimes into ρ, as κρίβανος for κλίβανος, Lob. Phryn. 179, 652: so γλῶσσοαργος for γλῶσσαργος, ναύκαρας for ναύκληρος, Κορῶ for Κοῶδ, whence Lat. *curo, colo*. V. Aeol. sometimes changed δ into λ, as Lat. *lacryma* was formed from δάκρυον, and λάσιος seems to have been orig. the same as δασύς: so Lat. *odor* for *olor*, cf. *oleo, olfacio* etc. VI. in some words γ and λ are interchanged, e.g. γήιον and λήιον, μόγισ and μόλις.

VII. ν before λ regularly becomes λ, as in συλλαμβάνω, παλλίλογος, ἐλλείπω etc.

ΛΑ—, insepr. prefix with *intensive* force (like λαί- and λι-, λα- and λαι-), though found in very few words, e.g. in λάμαχος very warlike, λακαταπύγων, λακατάρτος. ΛΑΑΣ, δ, gen. λῶος, dat. λῶι, acc. λῶαν, gen. plur. λῶων, dat. λῶει, Ep. λῶεσσι, all which forms occur in Hom., except λῶει: in Att. also contr. δ λῶς, acc. τὸν λῶν, but acc. λῶα Call. Fr. 104: a gen. λῶων Soph. O. C. 196, as if λῶας was of first decl.: Nic. also has ἡ λῶας like ἡ λῶος. I. usu. a stone, piece of rock, Hom., who usu. has it, esp. in Π., of stones thrown by warriors. II. a rock, crag, Od. 13. 163. (Cf. λαιγέ, Lat. *lapis*, and λαία, λέως, v. also λῶος sub fin.)

ΛΑΒΡΑΓΥΩΣ, or (λαβεῖν) taking money, doing something for money, Timon ap. Ath. 406 E.

ΛΑΒΔΑ, τό, indecl. = λάμβδα, Ar. Eccl. 920.

ΛΑΒΔΑΚΙΩ, ἴσων, and λαβδακισμός, δ, = λαμβδ., v. sub λ, init.

ΛΑΒΔΟΕΙΔΗΣ, ἐς, = λαμβδ., Poll.

ΛΑΒΔΩΜΑ, ἄτος, τό, (as if from λαβδῶ) a figure like that of Λ.

ΛΑΒΕῖν, inf. aor. of λαμβάνω, Ep. and Ion. λαβέειν Hdt.; also λαβῆν, Dor. for λαβεῖν: but λαβέν poet. for ἔλαβεν, Hom.

ΛΑΒΕΣΚΟΝ, Ep. and Ion. for ἔλαβον, aor. 2 act. of λαμβάνω, Hes., Hdt.

ΛΑΒῆ, ἡ, (λαβεῖν) the part intended for grasping, a handle, haft, sword-hilt, Alcae. 67, and Att.: λαβῆν δοῦνα, ἐνδοῦνα, pugil. term, to give one a grip, a hold, hence metaph., to give one a handle, something to lay hold of, Lat. *ansam praebere*,

Ar. Eq. 841, 847; so, λ. παρέχειν Plat. Rep. 544 B. II. the act of grasping, a taking, acceptance, λ. ἀργύρου Aesch. Supp. 935. 2. an attack, as of sickness, like λήψις, Hipp.: also a reproach, censure, Ael.

ΛΑΒῆν, Dor. for λαβεῖν.

ΛΑΒῆσιν, Ep. for λαβῆ, 3 conj. aor. of λαμβάνω, Od.

ΛΑΒΙΔΙΟΝ, τό, Dim. from λαβίς, Diosc. [I]

ΛΑΒΙΟΝ, ἄκος, δ, (λάβω from λαβῆ, Strab. [α]

ΛΑΒΙΣ, ἴδος, ἡ, a holder, and so 1. a pair of pincers, a forceps, Hipp. 2. a buckle, clasp, Polyb.

ΛΑΒΡΑ, ἡ, worse form of λαύρα.

ΛΑΒΡΑΓΟΡΕΩ, ἥσω, = λαβροστομέω: from λαβρᾶγόρης, ου, δ, Att. —pas, (λάβρος, ἀγορεύω) a bold, rash talker, braggart, Il. 23. 479.

ΛΑΒΡΑΙΩ, = λαβρόνομα, Lye.

ΛΑΒΡΑΚΙΟΝ, τό, Dim. from λαβραξ, Antiph. Philotis 1. 2. [pā]

ΛΑΒΡΑΚΤΗΣ, ου, δ, = λαβραγόρης, Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F.

ΛΑΒΡΑΞ, ἄκος, δ, (λάβρος the sea-wolf, a ravenous sea-fish, Epich. p. 31, Comici ap. Ath. p. 311.

ΛΑΒΡΕΙΑ, ἡ, = λαβροστομία: from λαβρεῖσθαι, (λάβρος) Dep. med., to talk boldly, rashly, to brag, Il. 23. 474, μῦθοις λαβρεῖσθαι Ib. 478: just like λαβράξ, λαβροστομέω, λαβραγορέω.

ΛΑΒΡΗΓΟΡΕΩ, = λαβραγορέω.

ΛΑΒΡΟΠΟΔΗΣ, ου, δ, (πούς) strong or swift-footed, rushing, χείμαρρος Anth., like λαβρόσυντος.

ΛΑΒΡΟΠΟΤΕΩ, to drink hard, Anth.: from

λαβροπότης, ου, δ, (πίνω) a hard drinker.

ΛΑΒΡΟΣ, ου, (prob. from ΛΑΒ—, λαμβάνω, like κραιπνός, rapī-
dus, from ἀρπάζω, rapio), furious, boisterous, blustering, Ζέφυ-
ρος, κύμα, ποταμός Il., οὔρος Od.; and so of heavy rains, ὅτε λαβρότατον χεῖν ὕδωρ Ζεύς Il. 16. 385; σέλας, καπνός, λίθος Pind., πῦρ Eur.:—hence it seems to have been orig. used only of inanimate nature, but 2. later freq. of man, hasty, boisterous, hot, rash, esp. in talking, Theogn. 634, Pind. O. 2. 156; λ. σπαρτάς a boisterous, unruly crowd, Pind. P. 2. 160; then, gluttonous, greedy, λάβρος διαρταμῶν Aesch. Pr. 1022,—

in all which senses the notion of ungovernable, led by blind natural impulse still prevails, cf. all the derivs. from λαβραγορέω to λαβρόω.

3. of animals, etc., violent, fierce, savage: but also furiously swift, fast and furious, ἴπποι λάβρος φέρονται ἐνδρα Theogn. 982, a signif. not foreign to the Homer. passages, which perh. lies in the orig. sense, cf. λαβροπότης, λαβρόσυντος. The word is strictly poetic, except in Ion. and very late prose.

Adv. —βρος, Theogn., l. c., Aesch., etc. [λᾶ—, Eur. Orest. 697. H. F. 861.] Hence

ΛΑΒΡΟΤΙΑ, ἡ, = λαβρόσυν.

ΛΑΒΡΟΣΥΝΤΟΣ, ου, (σύνω) v. λαβρόσυντος.

ΛΑΒΡΟΣΤΟΜΕΩ, to talk boldly, rashly, Aesch. Pr. 327; and λαβροστομία, ἡ, bold, rash talking: from

λαβρόστροφος, ου, (λάβρος, στόμα) talking boldly and rashly.

ΛΑΒΡΟΣΥΝῆ, ἡ, (λάβρος) boisterousness, violence, greediness, Leon. Tar.; also in plur., Tryph.

ΛΑΒΡΟΣΥΝΤΟΣ, ου, (σύνω) rushing furiously, Aesch. Pr. 601.

ΛΑΒΡΟΤΗΣ, ητος, ἡ, = λαβρόσυν.

λαβροφάγέω, (φαγείν) to eat greedily.

λαβρόω, (λάβρος)=λαβροφαγέω, Lyc.

λάβρος, ἡ,=πέλεκυς, Lydian word, Plut.

λάβροσσα,=λαβροσσαί.

λαβρόνιος, ὁ, a large wide cup with handles, and so prob. from λαβή, Comici ap. Ath. 484 C, sq.: the forms ἡ λαβρώνια and τὸ λαβρόνιον also occur, Meineke Menand. p. 14.

λάβρυς, ἡ, an unknown spice-plant.

λάβυρινθέιος, ον,=λαβυρινθάδης: from

λάβυρινθος, ὁ, a labyrinth, a large building formed of numerous halls, with passages winding and crossing each other, first in Hdt. 2. 148: the most famous was that of Crete: hence 2. metaph. of an obscure poem, Lyc.; of an eccentric man, Luc, etc. II. any wreathed or coiled up body, ἐνδάλιος λαβ. the twisted sea-snail, Anth.: ἐκ σχοίνων λαβ. a bow-net of rushes, Theocr. 21. 11, cf. Creuz. Melet. 1. p. 85. (Akin to λαύρα.) [v] Hence

λάβυρινθάδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a labyrinth, full of labyrinths, Arist. H. A.: λ. ἐρώτησις Luc.

λάβω, conj. aor. of λαμβάνω. [α]

λάβών, οὔσα, ὄν, part. aor. of λαμβάνω.

λάγανίω, (λάγων) to make like cake, i. e. to incrust, cover slightly, Hipp. 308. 14, nisi legend. λαγαρίζω, vel λαγγάζω, v. Ffēs. Oec.

λάγανιον, τό, Dim. from λάγανον, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 648 A. λάγανον, τό, a kind of thin broad cake, of meal and oil, like ὕρνον, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F. II. one slice of a thicker cake, Lat. tracta. [α]

λαγάρizω, (λαγάρς) to make slack, hollow or sunken. Med. to become so, esp. to become hollow in the flanks from eating little, Ar. Vesp. 674, (where the Rav. MS. λαγαρίζομαι, but v. Meineke Fragn. Com. 2. p. 313); the Schol. interprets it to eat cake, as if it were λαγαρίζομαι.

λαγάρουειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a λαγάρς. Adv. -δῶς.

λαγάρουκλος, ον, (λαγάρς) somewhat convex.

λαγάρος, ὁ, ὄν, slack, hollow, sunken, of an animal's flanks, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1: of a road, Ib. 6. 5. II. πῆλιν, λ. σκελεῖον Ar. Eccl. 1167: αὐτῶν Id. Eq. 1. 8.

λαγάρ, ὁ, αἰνῶν Id. Eq. 1. 8. III. στίχος λαγάρς a halting verse, with a short syllable for a long one in the middle, like Il. 2. 731, cf. Aesch. Fr. 308, Draco p. 7. 15. (Λαγάρς is akin to λαπαρός, as λαγών to λαπάρα (=κενέων): whether λαγάρων was used for λαγάνων is dub.) Hence

λαγάρότης, ητος, ἡ, slackness, hollowiness.

λαγάρω, (λαγάρς)=λαγαρίζω. Pass. ποταμὸς λαγαρούμενος a stream in the act of thawing, Anth.

λαγάρυζομαι, v. sub λαγαρίζομαι.

λαγγάζω, to loiter, to slacken, give up, like ἐνδίδωμι, Lat. languere, Antiph. Άντερ. 1; cf. λαγανίζω. (Kindred forms are λαγγάω, λαγγανίζω, λαγγανόμοι, λαγγέω, λαγγαρέω, λαγγέω: Aesch. also had λαγγάζω, so that it is plainly akin to Lat. longus, long, Germ. lang, langsam: hence λαγγών, λαγγώδης.)

λαγγανίζω, to bloat softly; and so=foreg., Ffēs. Oecon. Hipp.

λαγγάδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) loitering.

λαγγόν, ὄνος, ὁ, a loiterer.

λαγήθην, Adv. (λάζω, λακτιζω)=λάζ, Soph. Fr. 606.

λάγειος, ον, also α, ον, (λαγός, λαγώς) of or from a hare. [α]

λαγέτης, ον, ὁ, (λαός, ἀγέη) Dor. λαγέτας, α, ὁ, leader of the people, Pind. O. 1. 144, etc.

λαγήνος, ἡ, a flagon, Lat. lagena, lagoena, Plut., and Anth.; also λάγυνος. [α] Hence

λαγήνοφόρια, τό, (φέρω) the flagon-bearing, a festival at Alexandria, Plut.

λαγιδεύς, εως, ὁ, (λαγός) a leveret, like λυκιδεύς from λύκος, etc., Plut. II. a rabbit, Strab.

λαγίδιον, τό, like λαγίον, Dim. from λαγός, M. Anton. [γ]

λαγίνος, ἡ, ον,=λάγειος, of or from a hare, γέννα Aesch. [α]

λαγίον, τό, Dim. from λαγώς, a leveret: also written λάγιον, Xen. Cyn. 5. 13.

λαγκία, ἡ, Gr. form of Lat. lancea, Diod.

λαγκεία, ἡ, coition, venery, Hipp., and Arist. H. A.: lust, Xen. Mem. 1. 6. 8. II. human seed, Arist. ib.; and

λαγγεμνα, ατος, τό, coition, Hipp.: from

λαγγεῖνο, (λάγνος) to have sexual intercourse, usu. of the

man, Lat. semen emittere, Hipp.: in Pass. of the woman, Id. 1149 C.

λαγγής, ον, ὁ,=λάγνος, Lob. Phryn. 184.

λαγγικός, ἡ, ὄν,=sq.

ΛΑΓΝΟΣ, ὄν, lewd, lustful, Critias 35, Arist. H. A.: usu. of the man, μάχλος of the woman, Lob. Phryn. 184. Irreg. Compar. λαγνίστερος, Superl. -ίστατος, Arist. H. A. 6. 22. 2.

λαγδοαίτης, ον, ὁ, (λαγός, δαίω) hare-devourer, Aesch. Ag. 123.

λαγοθήρας, ον, ὁ, (θηράω) a hare-hunter, Leon. Tar.

λαγοθηράω, or -έω, to hunt hares, Ar. Lys. 789.

λαγοκτονέω, to kill hares, Anth.: from

λαγοκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) killing hares.

λαγκομῖνον, τό, a kind of cummin. [v]

ΔΑΤΟΨ, οὔ, ὁ, collat. form of λαγός, q. v., Valck. Hdt. 3. 108: said to be Ion., but also in Epich. p. 33, Soph. Fr. 113, cf. Lob. Phryn. 186.

λαγοσφάγια, ἡ, (σφαγή) a killing of hares, Anth., with v. 1. λαγοσφα.

λαγοτροφεῖον, τό, (τρέφω) a place to keep hares, Lat. lepōrarium.

λαγύνιον, τό, Dim. from λάγυνος, Diphil. ap. Ath. 499 E. [v]

λαγύνις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from λάγυνος.

Δαγύνιον, ὄνος, ὁ, nick-name of a parasite, Hardbottle, Ath. 584 F: from

λάγυνος, ὁ, later also ἡ, Anth.,=λάγυνος, Comici ap. Ath. 499 B, sq. (Prob. akin to λαγών.) [Usu. v. later also v. Jac. A. P. p. LXXIX. 705.]

λαγύνοφορία, τό,=λαγνοφορία, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 276 B.

λαγγάνω, lengthd. from Root ΛΑΧ-: fut. λήξομαι, Ion. λάζομαι Hdt. 7. 144 (whence λάζις: aor. ἔλαχον, Hom. ἔλλαχον (whence λάχος, λάχεσις): pf. ἔλαχα, poet. and Ion. λέλογχε Od.—Hom. uses the impf. and aor. most freq. I. to obtain by lot, fate, or the will of the gods: and as this directs all things, in gen. to obtain, get possession of, c. acc., freq. from Hom. downwards; also c. inf., Il. 15. 190, etc.: more definitely, κλῆρος λαχεῖν Il. 23. 862, πάλα λαχεῖν Hdt. 4. 94: κλῆρος λαχεῖν c. inf., Il. 24. 400: πᾶλον λαχεῖν Aesch. Theb. 376, or absol. λαχεῖν, to have a post assigned one by lot, Ib. 423.

2. to have assigned to one as one's own portion, to have for one's share, esp. of the gods, κῆρ λάχε γυνώμενον had him given over to her, placed in her power, Il. 23. 79; ἔλαχον πολὺν ἄλ᾽ αὐτέμην I had the sea assigned me for a dwelling, Il. 15. 190 (where the inf. depends on ἔλαχον as well as the acc, cf. Pind. O. 1. 84): hence to protect, guard, be the tutelary deity of a place, e. g. of Pan, πάντα λόφον ἐλαγχχε h. Hom. 18. 6, v. Valck. Hdt. 7. 53: in this signif. usu. in perf. with reference to the allotment of the world among the younger gods, when Cronos was dethroned, so that λέλογχα has both a pres. and a perf. signif.: so also of men, to obtain for one's share, esp. in an even distribution, Hdt. 7. 144.

3. later freq. to obtain by inheritance, succeed to, Xen. Symp. 4. 35, cf. κληρόμαι.

4. in Prose, to obtain an office by lot, opp. to χειροτονηθῆναι to be elected, ἀρχὴν λ. Ar. Av. 1111: also c. inf., to have the lot or luck to do . . . e. g. c. inf. ὁ λαχὼν πολέμαρχην he who had the lot to be polemarch, Hdt. 6. 109; of λαχόντες βουλευεῖν they who had the lot to be members of the council, Dem. 1346. 2; also, οἱ λ. βουλευταί (sub. εἶναι), and so λαχὼν βασιλεὺς, ἐπιμελητής, etc., much like Lat. designatus, Oratt.: and so absol. of λαχόντες those on whom the lot fell, Plat. Legg. 765 C; cf. κῆραμος 11.

5. at Law-term, λαγγάνειν δίκην τυπὴ, to sue one at law, Lat. intendere litem alicui, to obtain leave to bring a suit, prob. because the Archon decided the order of hearing by lot, freq. in Oratt., cf. Att. Process p. 556; hence, λαγγάνειν τοῦ κλήρου (sc. δίκην or λῆξιν), to sue for one's inheritance, Dem. 1173. 3, in full, Isae. 68. 44: but also λ. τυνός to undertake an action for another, in his behalf, Andoc. 16. 7, 21.

II. to receive, become possessed of a thing, c. gen., Hom., only in Il. 24. 76, and Od. 5. 311, so Theogn. 914, Pind. I. 8 (7) 137, Fr. 45. 6; but rare in Att., as Soph. O. C. 450. III. to put one in possession of a thing, only in Il., in redupl. conj. aor. λείλαχτε, λείλαχσι, as λ. τυνὰ τυπός to grant one the privilege of funeral rites, Il. 7. 80, etc.: cf. λανθάνω 111.

IV.

intr. to fall to one's lot or share, ἐκβάτην ἐνέτα λαγχαλον αἶγες nine goats were allotted to each, Od. 9. 160: to be assigned by lot, Od. 9. 334, cf. Il. 10. 430., 23. 354.

λαγβολέειον, τό, (λαγός, βάλλω) a place for catching hares.

λαγβολία, ἡ, (λαγώβολος) hare-shooting, Call. Dian. 2.

λαγώβολον, τό, a staff or stick for finging at hares, also used as a shepherd's staff or crook, Lat. *pedum*, Theoc. 4. 49., 7. 128; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 387, 2: strictly neut. from λαγώβολος, ον, (βάλλω) hitting, killing hares.

λαγώβριον, τό, Dim. from λαγός. [ἀρ]

λαγώβιος, ον, δ, (λαγός) a bird with rough feet like the hare's, a sort of bustard, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F, also ἄερος.

λαγώδιον, τό, Dim. from λαγός, Ar. Ach. 520.

λαγώεις, εἰα, εἰον, of or belonging to a hare, Opp.

λαγών, ὄνος, ἡ, also δ, (* λῶα, to hold) any empty space, a cave, cleft, gulf, Plut.

λαγών, ὄνος, ἡ, like κενών and the Homeric λαπάρα, the hollow part below the ribs, the flank, Hipp. 543. 45, Ar. Vesp. 1193: but usu. in plur. λαγῶνες the flanks, loins, Lat. *ilia*, Eur. I. T. 298, Ar. Ran. 662: also of animals, Eur. El. 826, Xen. Cy. 5. 10.

III. like κενών and γαστήρ, the hollow of a goblet, etc., Eubul. Camp. 2.

λαγώβολος, ον, = λαγώβδος, γῶρος, Leon. Tar.

ΛΑΓΩΣ, οὔ, δ, Ep. for λαγός, λαγός, a hare, the only form in Hom., and freq. in later Prose from Arist. downwards, Lob. Phryn. 186.

II. a sea-fish, Hippon. 106?

λαγῶς, ῥα, ῥον, contr. for λαγῶεις, κρέα Ar. Ach. 1110; hence, τό λαγῶα sub. κρέατα, hare's flesh, roast hare, and in gen. dainties, freq. in Ar., as, ὅν ἐν πᾶσι λαγῶσι Ar. Vesp. 709.

λαγῶφονος, ον, poet. for λαγῶφονος, Opp.

λαγῶπους, ποδός, δ, ἡ, rough-footed like a hare. II. a bird, perh. the ptarmigan, Plin. 10. 68, cf. λαγός II. III. a downy plant, hare's-foot trefoil, *Trifolium arvense*, Diosc.

λαγῶπυρος, δ, hare's-wheat, a plant, Hipp.

λαγῶς, δ, gen. λαγῶς, acc. λαγῶν and λαγῶ, Lob. Phryn. 186: Ep. nom. λαγῶς, οὔ: in Hdt. and also Att. λαγός, q. v.: acc. to Arcad., the Att. wrote it λαγός.

I. a hare, Hdt., Aesch., etc.: proverb. of cowards, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 376 F; and so, λαγῶς βίον ὅν to lead a hare's life, Dem. 314. 24.

II. a bird with rough feathered feet, mentioned with the swallow, Artemid., cf. λαγῶσις and λαγῶπους.

III. a kind of fish, Epich. p. 33, Ameips. Spend. 2, in form λαγῶς. Hence

λαγῶφαγία, ἡ, v. sub λαγοφαγία.

λαγῶτροφεῖον, τό, = λαγοτροφεῖον.

λαγῶτροφέω, (τρέφω) to feed or keep hares.

λαγῶφαγία, ἡ, (φαγεῖν) a feeding on hares.

λαγῶφθαλμία, ἡ, a disease in which the upper eye-lid does not cover the eye: from

λαγῶφθαλμος, ον, having prominent eyes like the hare, unable to close the eye, Cels., v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

λαγῶφόνος, ον, (φονέω) killing hares, epith. of the black eagle, Arist. H. A.

λαγῶχειλος, ον, having a hare-lip, Gal.

λαῖδανον, τό, *ladanum*, a kind of resin or gum, also λήδανον (q. v.); and this, acc. to Hdt. 3. 112, was the Greek name for the Arabian *ladanum*. [ἄ]

λαῖζιντος, ον, δ, a bird, elsewh. χαράδριος. II. a fish, elsewh. μαῖζινα and μαῖζινος.

λαῖζομαι, Dep., poet. and Ion. for λαμβάνω, to take, *seize*, *grasp*, ἔρχομαι, μίστιγγα, ἡνία Il. 1; λ. τινα ἀγκῶς to take one in her arms, Il. 5. 371; but, ὅδε λαῖζοτο (for λαῖζοντο) γαῖαν may they bite the dust, Il. 2. 418; metaph., μῦθον πάλιν λαῖζεσθαι to take back, retract one's words, Il. 4. 357, Od. 13. 254.

Besides λαῖζοτο quoted above, Hom. only uses 3 impf. λαῖζετο: Dor. imperat. λάδεω, Theoc. 8. 84: the fut. λαῖζομαι Hdt. 7. 144, to receive, does not belong to this verb, but to λαγῶχων q. v.

The collat. form λαῖζνμαι is synon., ἐλάζοντο Ἑρμῆν ἐπὶ βουσὶν he caught Hermes at the cattle, i. e. stealing them, h. Hom. Merc. 316; ὁδόν με λαῖζοντι pain seizes me:—sometimes also in Att., Eur. Bacch. 503, Med. 956, H. F. 943, Ar. Lys. 209, and ἀντελάζοντο Eur. Med. 1213, ubi v. Pors. The Act. forms λαῖζω and λαῖζω occur in no good writer. (From ΛΑΒ—)

λαμβάνω, cf. νίζω νίπτω, δίχημι διδάσκω.)

λαῖζμαι, collat. form of foreg., q. v.

λάζω, = λακτίζω: hence metaph. also = ἐβρίζω, but prob. only in Gramm. As act. of λάζομαι it seems barbarous.

λάβη, ἡ, Dor. for λήθη.

λαβάνεμος, ον, (λήθη, ἔνεμος) Dor. for ληθάν, escaping wind, calm, still, ῥα Simon. 18. [ἀρ]

λαβάρηος, δ, a bit of leather, Nic. [ἀρ]

λαβήμεν, Ep. for λαβείν, inf. aor. of λαβάνω.

λαβήρης, ον, δ, (λαβέσθαι, ἥβη) having forgotten youth, old. λαβήρτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (λαβείν) of or belonging to hāding: disposed to hide oneself, Arist. Rhet.

λαβήκηρος, ἐς, (λαβείν, κήδος) banishing care, epith. of the mother's breast, Il. 22. 83: οἶνος Alcae. Fr. 31.

λαβήνιστος, ον, forgetful of return.

λαβήπτημων, ον, gen. ονος, (πήμα) banishing sorrow, like λαβήπτης, prob. l. Orph.

λαβήπτοιος, ον, (ποινή) forgetful of vengeance.

λαβήπτιος, ον, (λήθη, πόνος) forgetful of sorrow, grief, distress, Soph. Aj. 711; βίος δδυνᾶν λ. a life forgetting, i. e. free from pain, Id. Tr. 1021.

λαβήφθογγος, ον, (λαβείν, φθογγή) robbing of voice, striking dumb, epith. of death, Hes. Sc. 131.

λαβήφροσύνη, ἡ, forgetfulness, heedlessness, Ap. Rh., in plur. λαβήφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (λαβείν, φρήν) forgetful, heedless.

λάβος, εὐς, τό, Dor. for λήθος = λήθη, Theoc.

λαβόσυνη, ἡ, = ληθόσυνη, forgetfulness: from

λαβόσυνος, η, ον, = ληθόσυνος, forgetting: causing forgetfulness.

λαβράς, and λάβρα, v. sub λάβρα. Hence

λαβραῖος, αἰα, αἰόν, also ος, ον, secret, hidden, concealed, *πικρὴ* etc., Soph., and Eur.: ἔτη λ. a plague that creeps on unseen, Aesch. Ag. 1230; λ. ἀσκεῖν κακὰ to practise secret

frands, Soph. T. 384; λ. θάνατος Andoc. 31. 2; Κρίσις Eubul. Nann. i. 8. Adv. = Aesch., etc.: Superl. λαβραῖστα Antipho 114. 26. Hence

λαβραῖότης, ητος, ἡ, secrecy, concealment.

λάβρη, Adv., Ep. and Ion. for λάβρα, (ΛΑΘ—, λαμβάνω), secretly, by stealth, Hom., esp. of secret love: c. gen., λάβρη τινός unknown to one, without one's knowledge, Il., Hdt., and Att.: treacherously, λάβρη κτενεῖταις Od. 17. 80: imperceptibly, gradually, Il. 19. 165: in h. Hom. Cer. 241 we have a form λάβρα, and in Att. λάβρα Soph. O. T. 386, 787, and Eur.: of these λάβρα would seem to be neut. pl. from λαβρός, and λάβρα dat. fem. sing., whence many Edd., as Dind. in Trag., Bekker in Plat., now write it λάβρα: and on the same principle we should write λάβρη in Hom., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

λάβρηδον, Anth., and λαβρηθά, Adv. = λάβρη.

λαβρίδιος, ια, ιον, poet. for λάβριος. Adv. —ας, Anth. [Υ]

λαβρίμαιος, αἰα, αἰόν, (φόνος) = sq.

λάβριος, ον, (λάβρα) = λαβραῖος, stealthy, stolen, Menand. p. 193, Call., and Anth. Adv. —ως.

λαβροβόλος, ον, (λάβρα, βάλλω) hitting secretly, δόναξ Anth. λαβρογαμία, ἡ, (γάμος) a secret marriage, Eccl.

λαβροδάκτης, ον, δ, (δάκνω) biting secretly or maliciously, κορεύς Anth.: also λαβροδάκτης, ον, δ.

λαβρόνυμφος, ἡ, (νύμφη) secretly married, Lyc.

λαβρόπους, ον, ἡ, πονρ, τό, gen. ποδός, stealthy-paced, Anth.

λαβροφαγείω, (φαγεῖν) to eat secretly, Metagen. Phil. 4: from λαβροφάγος, ον, (φαγεῖν) eating secretly.

λαβροφονεύτης, οὔ, δ, (φόνος) = sq.

λαβυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, *lathyrus*, Diosc.

λάβριος, δ, a kind of pulse, vetchling, Anaxandr. Prot. 1. 43, and Theophr. [ἄ]

λάβω, i conj., and λᾶθω, part. aor. of λαμβάνω. [ἄ]

λαί-, insep. prefix, with intens. signif. like λα- and λγ- but like them found only in a few compds., as λαίμαρος acc. to old Gramm., λαίκακρος, λαίσταμα, λαίστοβλος, λαίψηρος.

λαῖα, ἡ, usu. in plur. λαῖαι, stones, used as weights to keep the threads of the warp straight in the upright loom, Arist. Gen. An. 1. 4. 6., 5. 7, 18:—also written λεία, λεία, which would make the word belong to λείος smooth, whereas λαῖα clearly points to λᾶας.

λαῖβολέω, (λᾶας, βάλλω) to throw stones at, pelt. Hence

λαῖβολία, ἡ, a pelting with stones.

λαϊγῆ, ἴγγος, ἡ, Dimi. from *λαῖας*, a small stone, pebble, Od. 5. 433, though Ap. Rh. calls it *βαρεῖα*. (Hence Lat. *lapis*.)

λαϊδός, *ov*, = *λαῖος*.

λαῖδος, τό, = *λίθος*, a light thin garment.

λαῖδρός, ἄ, *ov*, bold, forward, impudent, Nic.

λαῖβρος, *ov*, = *λίθρος*, Soph. Fr. 902, Ar. Eq. 1068.

λαῖκῶν, to *wench*, Ar. Eq. 167, Thesm. 57. (Perh. from *ληκῶ*, if not like *λακότη* from *λαός*, Lat. *puccitiam* public care.)

λαϊκάς, *δος*, ἡ, a *harlot*, Aristaeen.

λακαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = *sq*.

λακαστήρ, *ov*, ὁ, (λαῖκῶν) a *wencher*, Ar. Ach. 79.

λακαστρία, ἡ, fem. from *λακαστήρ*, a *harlot*, Ar. Ach. 529.

λαϊκάτη, ἡ, (λαός) a Doric word for Att. *ἐκκλησία*, Inscr.

λαϊκῶν, = *λακῶν*, Hesych.

λαϊκός, ἡ, *ov*, (λαός) *of*, from, belonging to the people: in Eccl. a *laic*, *layman*, opp. to a priest. Hence

λαϊκῶν, to *make common*, *desecrate*, Eccl.

λαϊλαπτεύω, ἦσω, and λαϊλαπιῶ, (λαῖλαψ) to *agitate by storms*.

λαϊλαπτεύω, *es*, stormy, *λ. ὕδωρ* rain-water, Hipp.: from

λαῖλαψ, *απος*, ἡ, a *hurricane* with clouds and thick darkness, hence in Hom. usu. *κελευθή*, *ερεμνή* *λ.*: acc. to Arist. Mund. a whirlwind sweeping upwards (as some explain Il. 11. 306 Ζέφυρος βαθεῖν λαῖλαπι τίπταναι), esp. a storm at sea, *hurricane*, λαῖλαπα τείνει Ζεύς Il. 16. 365: Hom. sometimes joins *ἄνεμος* *σύν* *λ.*, Βορέης λαῖλαπι, Ζέφυρος λαῖλαπι or *σύν* *λ. θύων*.

λαῖμα, τό, in Ar. Av. 1563, seemingly as a play upon the words *λῆμα*, *αἷμα*, and *λαμῶς*.

λαμῶδω, = *λαμῶσσω*.

λαμῶργεω, to be greedy or gluttonous; and

λαμῶργια, ἡ, *gluttony*, Plat. Rep. 619 B, Legg. 888 A: from

λαμῶργος, *ov*, greedy, gluttonous, Theophr.: hence II. talkative, like *γλωσσῶργος*, *γλωσσάλογος*. (Acc. to Gramm. from *λαμ-* and *μῶργος*, but perh. more correctly from *λαμῶς* and *εργός*, and so strictly active with the throat.)

λαμῶσσω, Att. -ττω, (λαμῶς) to *swallow greedily*, *devour*: intr. to be greedy or hungry, Ar. Eccl. 1178.

λαμῶω, = *foreg*.

λαμῶγτος, *ov*, and λαμῶγτος, *ov*, for *λαμῶτ-*, Anth.

λαμῖα, ἡ, (λαμῶς) *gluttony*, very *ub*.

λαμῖω, (λαμῶς) to *cut the throat*, *slaughter*, τινά Lyc.

λαμῖοδακῆς, ἑς, (δάκνω) *throat-biting*, Anth.

λαμῖοπέδη, ἡ, a *dog-collar*, Leon. Tar. II. a *spring* for catching birds, Anth.

λαμῖορύτος, *ov* (ρέω) *gushing from the throat*, *σφαγή* Eur. Hel. 355: also *λαμῖορρυτος*.

λαμῖος, *ov*, ὁ, the *throat*, *gullet*, Hom., always of men; later of animals, Eur. Supp. 1201, Ar. Av. 1560: also in plur., Eur. Ion 1065, Phoen. 1092. (Akin to *λάμος*: thought to be *ΛΑΒ-*, *λαμβάνω*.)

λαμῶς, *ov*, = *λαμῶν* III, Meineke Menand. p. 41, 455.

λαμῶστρος, *ov*, = *λαμῶστρος*, κόρα Eur. Phoen. 455: *λ. ἔχεα* cut-throat *woes*, Ar. Thesm. 1054.

λαμῶτορῶ, (τέμνω) to *cut the throat*, *λ. τινά* to *slay*, Plut.

λαμῶτορῆτος, *ov*, with the *throat* out, rejected by Pors. Hec. 207, defended by Lob. Phryn. 588.

λαμῶτομος, *ov*, (τέμνω) *throat-cutting*, Eur. El. 459, I. T. 444.

II. *proparox.* λαμῶτομος, *ov*, with the *throat* out, severed by the *throat*, Id. Ion 1055, I. A. 776.

λαμῶσσω, Att. -ττω, = *λαμῶσσω*, Hippon.

λαῖνα, ἡ, = *χλαῖνα*, Lat. *laena*, like *λαρός* for *χλιαρός*, Strab.

λαῖνιος, ἑς, *ov*, = *sq*, Il. 22. 154, Eur., etc. [I]

λαῖνιος, *ov*, (λαῖας) *of stone*, *stony*, like *λίδινος*, Hom.: *λαῖνον* *ἔσσω* *χιτῶνα* thou hadst had a coat of stone, i. e. thou hadst been stoned, Il. 3. 57; others, and perh. better, take it simply, thou hadst been buried in tomb of stone, cf. *λ. τάφος* Soph. O. C. 1596, *λ. μνήμα* Eur. El. 328.

λαῖνιος, γῆ, cultivated land, Hesych.: from

λαῖον, τό, Dor. for *λῆιον*, q. v. II. = *δρέπανον*, a sickle.

λαῖος, ὁ, a bird of the thrush kind, Arist. H. A.²

λαῖός, ὁ, *ov*, left, *laῖος* *χεῖρ*ος on the left, Aesch. Pr. 714: left-handed, *avokward*, Lat. *laevus*, cf. *σκαῖός*.

λαῖοτομῶ, (λαῖον, τέμνω) to *plough land*, Thesm. 10. 3.

λαισαιοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bearing a laisḥion*.

λαῖσχιον, τό, a kind of *shield*, always distinct from *ἀσπίς*, and prob. lighter, hence *πτερόντα* Il. 5. 453, 12. 426: acc. to Hdt. 7. 91, they were covered with raw hides, and used by the Cilicians instead of the common *ἀσπίδες*: cf. Müller Archiol. d. Kunst § 342. 6. (This account favors the deriv. from *λαῖσος*: but it is more prob. from *λαῖος*, the *left-hand* armour.)

λαῖσκαπρος, *ov*, (λαῖ- κάπρος) *very lewd or lustful*.

λαῖσταις, ὁ, (λαῖ-, παῖς) = *βοῦταις*.

λαῖσσοδίας, *ov*, ὁ, (λαῖ-, σσοδῶ) *one who is very lewd or lustful*: as prop. n. in Ar. Av. 1569, with a play on *λαῖος*, πῶς

λαῖτμα, τό, the *deep sea*, the *profound*, Hom. esp. Od., usu. *λ. θαλάσσιος*, or *λαῖτμα* alone; also, ἄλλος *μέγα* *λ.* Il. 19. 267. (Prob. akin to *λαμῶς*, *λάμω* with *τ* inserted, hence = *βάθος*.)

λαῖτος, *ov*, contr. *λαῖτος*, Ion. *λῆῖτος*, also *λέῖτος* and *λῆῖτος*, (λαός) *of* or *belonging to the people*, *public*, γ. *λῆῖτος*. [α]

λαῖφῶς, = *λαφτω*, *λαφῶσσω*, Nic.

λαῖφῆ, ἡ, rare collat. form of *sq*, Call. Fr. 245.

λαῖφος, (τό) a *shabby*, *tattered garment*, Od. 13. 399., 20. 206: it being in gen. a *robe*, *garment*: and like *φάρος*, *cloth*, esp. *sail-cloth*, a *sail*, Trag. (Akin to *λάπρος*, *λάπη*.)

λαῖφροδρομος, *ov*, swift-running, Eur. I. A. 207: from

λαῖφρὸς, ὁ, *ov*, light, Hom., esp. in phrase *λαῖφρὰ γύναιος* of persons, *light-footed*, *swift*, Il. 21. 264; also, of darts, Ib. 278: also in Pind., and Eur. Adv. -ρῶς. (No doubt from *λα-* and *φάιρος*: *αἶψα* from *αἰφνῶς*, cf. *λ.* init.)

λαῖκῶν, = *κακῶν*, *λάσκω*, to *shout*, *hoist*, Aesch. Theb. 186, Suppl. 872.

λαῖκάκη, ἡ, a kind of tree, prob. a kind of *elm*, Theophr. [κᾶ]

Λάκαινα, ἡ, fem. of *Λάκων*, Lat. *Lacoena*, *Laconian*, χώρα Hdt. 7. 235, and Eur. 2. more usu. with or without *γυνή* or *κόρα*, a *Laconian woman*, Theogn. 96, etc. 3. sub. *κύλες*, *Laconian cup*, Ar. Fr. 3, cf. Lob. Phryn. 341. [Δᾶ]

λαῖκάνη, ἡ, Dor. for *λεκάνη*.

λακάρη and λακάρη, ἡ, = *λακάρη*.

λακάρπαγγον, *ov*, = *κακάρπαγγον*, with intens. prefix *λα-*, Ar. Ach. 664, ubi olim *λακοκατάρπαγγον*, contra metrum. [ῶ]

λακᾶτράτος, *ov*, = *κατᾶττος* with intens. prefix *λα-*. [ῶ]

λακᾶφρον, τό, an *aromatic bark*, an ingredient of the *ἔγρῳ* κύρη, Paul. Aeg.: perh. same as *νάρκαφρον*.

λάκς, 3 aor. 2 Ep. of *λάσκω*, Il. [ᾶ]

Λάκεδαμονιάζω, = *Λακωνίζω*, Ar. Fr. 68: from

Λάκεδαῖμον, *ov*, ὁ, *Lacedaemon*, the capital of *Laconia*; also *Laconia* itself, Hom., and Hdt.

λακεῶν, ἡ, (λακῶ) a *voice*, *saying*, *doctrine*, Sext. Emp.

λακεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of *λάσκω*.

λακερολογία, ἡ, *talkativeness*: from

λακερός, ὁ, *ov*, (λακεῖν) *noisy*, *talkative*. II. *torn*, *tattered*, *rugged*, Lat. *lacer*. III. in gen. *useless*, *bad*. Hence

λακερύα, ἡ, one that screams or cries, *λ. κορῶν* a *cawing* crow, Hes. Op. 745: *λ. κύνων* a *yelping*, *barking* dog, Inc. ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B:—also by metath. *κελάρυα*. The masc. *λακερύος* is not found till later, Jac. P. 530. Hence

λακερύω, to *make a noise*, also in Med. (By metath. *κελάρυα*, akin to *κελάδος*, *κελαδέω*.)

λάκω, Dor. for *ληκῶ*, Theocrit., cf. *λάσκω*.

λακῖδω, (λακῖς) = *λακῖω*, Diod.

λακῖω, to *tear*, *rend*, Lyc. II. = *θωπεῖω*, Hesych. From

λακῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *rent*, *rending*, Alcae. 2, Aesch., etc.: oft. in plur., *λακῖδες* *ἐσθμημάτων*, *φασμάτων* Aesch. Cho. 28, Pers. 835: but *λακῖδες* *πέπλων* *rags*, *tatters*, Ar. Ach. 423, cf. *λάσκω*.

(Akin to *ράκος*, v. Müll. Dor. 2. 2. § 7, n.)

λακίσμα, *ατος*, τό, (λακῖω) *that which is torn*, in plur. *tatters*, Eur. Tro. 497. [ᾶ]

λακίστος, ἡ, *ov*, (λακῖω) *torn*, *rent*, *erlit*, Antiph. Paed. 1: *μόρος* *λ.* death by *rending*, Luc.

λακκαῖος, *αἰα*, *αῖον*, (λάκκος) *from the cistern*, ὕδωρ *λ.* Anaxil. Aul. 1.

λακκόπτεον, τό, the *scrotum*.

λακκόπληντος, ὁ, (λάκκος) *pit-wealth*, comic nickname of Callias, who was said to have found a treasure that had been buried during the Pelopon. war, Plut. Aristid. 5.

λακκοποῖός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *making wells or cisterns.*
 λακκοπρωκτία, ἡ, *levdness*, Eupol. Incert. 2. 4: from
 λακκόπρωκτος, ὄν, (λάκκος) *loose-breeched*, like εὐπρωκτος,
 and so a *lewd person*, esp. an *adulterer*, Ar. Nub. 1330, cf.
 βαρυνόβω.

λακκόπυγος, ὄν, (πυγή)=*foreg.*, Anth.
 ΛΑΨΚΟΣ, ὁ, also λάκος, *any hollow, a hole, pit*, Hdt. 4. 195:
 esp. a *cistern*, Isakr., Ar. Eccl. 154, Alex. Pann. 3. 9: also like
 βάρος and σπός, a *pit for wine, oil, grain, etc.*, a *cellar*, Xen.
 An. 4. 2, 22: in Hdt. 7. 19 a *pond on which water-fowl were*
 kept, Lat. *vivarium*. (The Lat. *LACUS*, *lacuna*.)

λακκοσχέας, οὐ, ὁ, (σχέα) *with a hanging scrotum*, Luc.
 λακκόδης, ες, (λάκκος) *like or fit for pits*, Geop.
 λακότῳγος, ὄν, =λακκότῳγος, Anth.
 λάκος, ὁ, =λάκκος.

λάκος, ὁ, (λακύν) *noise*, esp. *by tearing*.
 ΛΑΨΚΟΣ, τό, =λακός, q. v. [ἄ]

λακπάτης, for λάξ πατέω, *to trample on*, Pherecr. Petal. 6.
 λακπάτητος, ὄν, *trampled on, trodden down*, Soph. Ant. 1275,
 ubi Br. λαπάτητον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414, and λεωπάτητος. [πᾶ]
 λακτίξω, (λάξ) *to kick with the heel or foot, stamp or trample*
 on, oft. c. acc. λ. ποῖα γαῖαν Od. 18. 99, φλέξ αἰθέρα λακτίξοισα
 κατὴν flames lashing heaven with smoke, Pind. I. 4. 113;
 κραδία φόβω φρένα λακτίξει my heart knocks against my breast
 for fear, Aesch. Pr. 881; λακτ. τὸν πόνον *to trample on* the
 fallen, Id. Ag. 885; so λ. βῶμον εἰς ἀφάνειαν *to trample on*
 the altar so as utterly to destroy it, Ib. 383, cf. Rhes. 411:
 hence in Pass., ὑπὸ τῶν λακτισθεῖς Xen. An. 3. 2, 18. 2.

absol. *to kick*, λ. πρὸς κέντρα *to kick against the pricks*, Pind.
 P. 2. 174, Aesch. Ag. 1624, cf. Pr. 323, etc.; so, πρὸς κύμα λ.
 Eur. I. T. 1396:—also *to struggle convulsively, quiver, thrō*,
 Od. 22. 88; and so of a child in the womb, Ar. Thesm. 509.

λακτικός, ὅ, ὄν, *of or belonging to kicking*: ὅ, ἡ λακτικὴ
 τέχνη, *kicking in wrestling*, as opp. to πυκτική, Oenom.
 λάκτις, ἰός, ἡ, (λάξ, λακτίξω) *a pestle*, Call. Fr. 178, and Nic.
 λάκτισμα, τό, (λακτίξω) *a kick*, whether given or received:
 a *kicking over, trampling on*, βέλπυρ Aesch. Ag. 1601.

λακτισμός, ὁ, (λακτίξω) *a kicking*.

λακτιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (λακτίξω) *one who kicks or tramples*, ἵπποι
 λ. kicking horses, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4; λ. ληνοῦ *a treader of*
 grapes, Anth. Hence

λακτιστικός, ὅ, ὄν, *addicted to kicking or stamping*.

Λάκων, ὄνος, ὁ, a *Laconian* or *Lacedaemonian*, and as Adj.
 Laconian, Pind., etc. cf. Lob. Phryn. 341: *pecul. fem.* Λά-
 κωνίς, q. v. [ἄῶ] Hence

Δακωνίως, *to imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc.*,
 Plat. Prot. 342 B sq., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 18: hence *to speak la-*
conically, Plut. II. *to be in the Lacedaemonian interest, to*
Laconize, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 2, Isocr. etc. III. =παιδερσαστέω,
 with which the Laeod. were reproached, Ar. Fr. 322, Eupol.
 Incert. 2. v. also κυσολάκων. Hence

Δακωνικός, ὅ, ὄν, *Laconian*: esp. I. ἡ Δακωνική, sub. γῆ,
 Laconia, Thuc., etc. 2. sub. κρηπίς, a kind of man's shoe,
 Ar. Vesp. 1158. II. τὸ Δακωνικὸν κλειδίον, a kind of key,
 Ar. Thesm. 423, v. Salmas. Solin. p. 650 sq. III. τὸ Λακ.
 Laconian steel, famous for its temper.

Δακωνίς, ἰδος, *pecul. fem. of foreg.*, usu. sub. γυνή, a *Laconian*
 woman: also sub. γῆ, the *Laconian land*, in full Λακωνίς γαῖα
 h. Hom. Ap. 410.

Δακωνισμός, ὁ, (Δακωνίξω) *the imitation of Lacedaemonian*
manners, dress, etc., esp. of their pointed way of talking, Cic.
 Fam. 11. 25, 2. II. *a being in the Lacedaemonian interest,*
Laconism, a grave crime at Athens, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 15.

Δακωνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who imitates or takes part with the*
Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 32.

Δακωνομένης, (μαίνομαι) *to be mad after the Lacedaemonians,*
to have a Laconomania, Ar. Av. 1281.

Λαλάγῳ, ὅσω, *to prattle, babble*, Pind. O. 9. 60: of birds
 and grasshoppers, *to chirrup, chirp*, Theocr. 5. 48, 7. 139; cf.
 λαλέω: from

Λαλάγῃ, ἡ, (λαλάξ) *prattle, babbling*, Opp.

λαλάγημα, ἄτος, τό, =foreg., Anth. [ἄ]

λαλάγητης, οὐ, ὁ, a *prattler, babbler*.

ΛΑΛΑΞ, ἄτος, ὁ, a *prattler, babbler, croaker*: esp. of the green
 frog, elsewh. κέρβερος, Hesych., cf. βάβαξ. Cf. λαλέω. [ἄῶ]

ΛΑΛΕΨΑ, ὅσω, *to talk, chatter, babble*, Plut. Fr. 667, Ar., etc.;
 ἔπου καὶ μὴ λαλεῖ Ar. Eccl. 1088, cf. Vesp. 1135: λ. τινι *to*
talk to one, λαλῶν ἔνδοξοι σεαυτοῖ Ar. Eq. 348:—opp. *to λέ-*
γειν, as, λαλῶν ἄριστος ἀδυνατάτατος λέγειν Eupol. Dem. 8:
 and so in gen., *to talk, say*, Soph. Phil. 110. Strictly *to make*
a babbling, prattling sound, as monkeys and dogs, λαλοῦσι τῶν
 οὔτων, φράσσονται δὲ οὐ, they utter sounds indeed, but speak not,
 Plut. 2. 909 A: hence also of birds, locusts, *to twitter, chirp*,
 Mosch. 3. 113, Theocr. 5. 34: of musical sounds, ἐν αὐτῷ
 λαλεῖν Theocr. 20. 20; also c. acc. cognato, μάγιστον λαλεῖν *to*
sound the magadis, Anaxandr. Ὀπλομ. 1. (Τὸ λαλέω belong
 λάλος, λαλιά, λάλη, λάλαξ, λαλαγή, λαλαγέω, also ἀλαλή, ἀλα-

λαγή, ἀλαλάξ: cf. Lat. *illare*, Germ. *illern*, our *hull, lullaby*:
 the whole seem to be onomatop.) Hence

λάλη, ἡ, =λαλιά, prob. I. Luc. Hence

λαλήβρος, ὄν, (λαλέω) *talkative*, Lyc. [ἄ]

λάλημα, τό, (λαλέω) *talk, prattle*, Eur. Andr. 937, Eubul.
 Titan. 1, Mosch. 1. 8. II. =λαλητής, a *prater, chatter-box*,
 Soph. Ant. 320. [ἄ]

λαλησις, εως, ἡ, =λαλιά.

λάλητός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. from λαλέω, *to be talked of*. 2.
 vocal. Anth.

λαλητής, οὐ, ὁ, a *talker, prater*. Hence

λάλητικός, ὅ, ὄν, (λαλέω) *given to babbling*, Ar. Eq. 1381.

λάλητος, ὅ, ὄν, (λαλέω) *endued with speech*. II. *talked of*,
 LXX.

λάλητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of λαλητής, Anth.

λαλιά, ἡ, (λαλέω) *talkings, babbling, gossip*, λαλιὰν ἀσκήσαι,
 ἐπιτηδεύσαι Ar. Nub. 931, Ran. 1066: *talkativeness*, Theophr.
 Char. 8 (7). 2. *common talk, report*, Polyb. 3. in good
 sense, a *discussion*, Id. II. a *form of speech, dialect*, N. T.

λάλιος, λα, ἰον, poet. for λάλος, Mel. 94.

λάλλαι, αἱ, *pebbles from their prattling in the stream*, The-
 ocr. 22. 39.

λαλοβαρπαραμελορυθμοβάτης, ὁ, a *harsh, heavy, discord-*
ant talker, Comic word in Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 E.

λάλοεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for sq.

λάλος, ὄν, (λαλέω) *talkative, babbling*, Epich. p. 86, Eur.
 Supp. 462, Ar., etc.: λάλοι πτέρυγες Mel.: τὸ λ., =λαλιά,
 Plut.—Irr. Compar. *λάλοτερος* Ar. Ran. 91, Superl. *λαλίστα-*
τος Eur. Cycl. 315. [ἄῶ]

λάμα, τό, Dor. for λῆμα, dub., v. Jac. A. P. p. 134.

Δαμαχίππιον, τό, *burlesque word, little jockey Lamachus*, in
 Ar. Ach. 1206: from

λάμχος, ὄν, *very warlike*, a well-known Athen. name, on
 which Aristoph. is fond of playing. (Usu. from λᾶ-, μάχη:—
 yet the deriv. from λᾶς, μάχη, like λᾶγής, *champion of the*
people, deserves attention.)

λαμβᾶ, ἡ, a large sea-fish, usu. λαμία. II. =λάμος, a *chus-*
mus.

λαμβάνω, lengthd. from Root ΛΑΒ— fut. λήψομαι, Ion. λᾶμ-

φομαι as in Hdt., Dor. λαψοῦμαι and λαψέομαι: perf. εἴληψα,
 Ion. λελάβηκα also in Hdt.: perf. pass. εἰλήμηναι, rarely εἴλημ-

μαι, as Aesch. Ag. 876, Eur. Ion 1113, Cycl. 433; Ion. λᾶμ-

μαι: aor. ἔλαβον, Ep. ἔλαβον, imperat. λάβε, part. λαβών,
 οὔσα, ὄν, inf. λαβεῖν, Ep. and Ion. λαβεσκον Hes., and Hdt.:
 aor. med. ἐλάβομαι: aor. pass. ἐλήφθην, Ion. ἐλάμην in Hdt.:
 Of these tenses Hom. uses only aor. act., and twice in Od.

aor. med., viz. ἐλάβετο 5. 325, εἰλάβετο 4. 388.—The orig.
 signifi. of the word is twofold: one *to take*, the other *to receive*.

A. *to take, take hold of, grasp, seize*, oft. with χειρὶ
 or χερσὶ, e. g. χειρὶ χεῖρας λαβεῖν Il. 21. 286; and metaphr., φρενὶ
 νόῳ λαβεῖν *to apprehend*, Hdt. 3. 41., 9. 10: when this action

refers only *to a part*, this part is put in genit., while the *whole*
 remains in acc., e. g. τὴν πτέρυγος λαβεῖν *caught her by the*
 wing, Il. 2. 316: hence, the acc. of the *whole* being left out,
 λαμβάνω takes genit. of part only, as γόνυων, ποδῶν Hom.;
 ἀγκύας λαβέτην ἀλλήλων they took hold of one another with
 their arms, Il. 23. 711, and so in Med., Hdt. 4. 64., 9. 76: but

Med. more usu. means *to seize and keep hold of*, also c. gen.,
 σχοῶντες Od. 5. 325, which usage is freq. Att. in signifi., *to get*

hold of, make one's own, Heind. Plat. Protag. 347 E: metaph., λαβέσθαι τῶν ὄρων *to take to the hills, gain them*, Thuc. 3. 24: cf. ἔπιμαρνα. —Λαμβάνω was soon transferred from bodily seizure to 1. passions, impulses, etc., as μένος, φόβος, ἔλαγος ἔλλαβε θυμὸν—*ἔρμος, κάματος, λάβε γυῖα* Hom., et c. dupl. acc., Ruhnk. Ep. Crit. p. 212: later esp. of sicknesses, ὁ πυρετός λ. Hipp. 2. possession, inspiration by a god, Hdt. 4. 79, also esp. in Pass., λαμβάνεσθαι θεῶ: so, ὅταν ἔτη λάβῃ ἡνέρα II. 24. 480. II. *to catch, come upon, overtake*, as an enemy, Il. 5. 159; so in Med., Od. 4. 388: also of things, *to take away, carry off*, Od. 9. 41: hence 2. Att. *to meet with, find*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 1342, though unus. in bad sense, *to catch, find out, detect*, as early as Hdt. 2. 89; ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λ. A. R. Plut. 455: oft. c. part., λ. τινά ψευδομένον Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 473 B, Rep. 389 D. 3. in Med. c. gen., χαλεπὸς λαμβάνεσθαι τυτὸς *to lay rough hands on one, deal hardly with him*, Hdt. 2. 121, 4. III. *to take in, receive hospitably, entertain*, like δέχομαι, Od. 7. 255; more fully, ἐς κλισίην λ. II. 11. 842: but this is rare. IV. *to gain, win*, κλέος λαβεῖν Od. i. 298: hence later, *to get by purchase, buy*. V. in Hdt. 7. 42, τὴν Ἰδην λαβὼν ἐς ἀνιστεῖν χεῖρα *taking or keeping Ida to your left* (like ἔχων four lines above); so λ. κατὰ νότον *to take in rear*, i. e. behind, Id. i. 75; cf. ἀπείρω. VI. λαμβάνειν τινος πιστὴ καὶ ὀρκισίῳ *to bind one by pledge and oath*, Hdt. 3. 74: so also καταλαμβάνειν q. 106. VII. metaph. like δέχομαι, *to take a thing, ill, well, etc.*, sometimes in Med. c. gen., also πρὸς ὀργήν λ., Lat. accipere in malam partem, or more unus. πρὸς ὀργῆς, etc., also c. dat. ὀργῇ and ἐν ὀργῇ, Lob. Phryn. 10. 2. *to take, i. e. understand a thing* so and so, e. g. a passage of an author, Lat. accipere, Hdt. 7. 142, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 402 A: hence in gen. *to take a thing as true, to hold or believe it*.

B. *to have given one, receive, get, τέρψιν etc.*, freq. in Hdt., and Att.: in Med. *to get to wife*, Hdt. 9. 108. 2. of a woman, *to conceive*, more fully ἐν γαστρὶ λ., cf. ἔχω II. 4. 3. δίκην λαβεῖν *to receive, i. e. suffer punishment*, as we say, *to catch it*, Lat. dare poenas, Hdt. i. 115, also τὴν ἄλαν λ., *to get his deserts*, 7. 39: but also *to inflict punishment*, Lat. sumere poenas, Isocr., etc., v. Elmsl. Heracl. 852: for δοῦναι καὶ λ. δίκας v. sub λήξω. II. the part. λαβὼν is often, esp. in Att., seemingly pleon., but in fact it adds to the dramatic effect of a description, as λαβὼν κῦσε χεῖρα *took and kissed*, Od. 24. 398, cf. II. 21. 36, Valck. Phoen. 481, and v. ἔχω IV. fin. (To the same Root belong λάβομαι, λίσσομαι, and also *λαῖνα, ἀπο-λαῖνα.)

λάβδα, τό, indecl.: hence λαμβδᾶκίω, λαμβδᾶκισμός, v. sub λ. λαμβδᾶκίως, ἐς, (εἶδος) *formed like a λ*, βαφλ λ. *the suture in the skull*, between the occiput and sinciput; also λαμβδᾶκίως. Λαμία, ἡ, or better Λαμία, Spitzn. Vers. H. p. 30, Meineke Menand. p. 145, (λάμος) *a fabulous monster said to feed on man's flesh*, a bugbear to children, Ar. Vesp. 1177, etc. II. *a fish of prey*, prob. a kind of shark, also λάμνα and λάμβα, of the order σελᾶχη, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 3. Λάμια, τό, (λάμος) *gulf, chasm*. Λάμνα, ἡ, Ion. λάμνη=λαμία II, Opp. Λαμδότης, ου, δ, (λήμη, θνημα) *blear-eyed*. Λάμος, ου, δ, *an abyss, gulf, cavern*, hence Lat. lama, i. e. vorago. (Akin to λαμρός, λαμπρός.) [Λά]

λαμπάδαρχα, ἡ, (λαμπάς, ἀρχή) *the superintendence of the λαμπάδωρμια*, a branch of the Gymnasiarchia, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 20. λαμπάδενω, *to make into a λαμπάς*, Diod. II. Med.=λαμπαδίζω, Ael.

λαμπάδωρμια, ἡ, (δραμεῖν, δρόμος) *the torch-race*, an Athenian ceremony at the festivals of the fire-gods Prometheus, Hephaistos and Athena, in which the runners carried lighted torches sheltered by shields, from the joint altar of these gods in the outer Cerameics to the Acropolis, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131; after the Persian war Pan received a like honor, Hdt. 6. 105; and still later Artemis, when horses were first used, Plat. Rep. 328 A.—the race was oft. called simply λαμπάς, q. v. Cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

λαμπάδωρμω, *to bear a torch* *to run the torch-race*; and

λαμπάδωρμια, ἡ, *a carrying of torches*, and so=λαμπάδωρμια, Hdt. 8. 98: from

λαμπάδωρμος, ου, (λαμπάς, φέρω) *torch-bearing*: δ λ. *a torch-bearer*, Aesch. Ag. 312.

λαμπάδης, ου, δ, (λαμπάς) *a torch-bearer*. II. *a kind of comet*. III. the star Aldebaran, Ptolem.

λαμπαδίζω, *to run the torch-race*.

λαμπαδικός, ἡ, δν, (λαμπάς) *belonging to torches*: esp. δρόμος λ. *the torch-race*.

λαμπάδωρμω, = λαμπαδίζω.

λαμπαδίων, τό, Dim. from λαμπάς, *a small torch*, Plat. Rep. 328 A. II. *a bandage for wounds*, Ar. Ach. 1177. 2. *a band for the hair*, used by the Theban women, Dicaearch. p. 16 Huds. [πᾶ]

λαμπαδιστής, ου, δ, (λαμπαδίζω)=λαμπαδίας, *a torch-bearer*.

II. λ. ἀγών=λαμπάδωρμια.

λαμπάδωρμια, ἡ, =λαμπάδωρμια, also λαμπαδορμία, τό, λαμπάδωρμικός, ἡ, δν, *belonging to the torch-race*, λ. ἀγών, =λαμπάδωρμια.

λαμπαδῶεις, εσσα, εν, (λαμπάς) *torch-bearing*, Orph.

λαμπαδουχέω, *to hold or carry a torch*: and

λαμπαδοχία, ἡ, *torch-carrying*, Lyc.: from

λαμπαδοχέω, ου, (ἔχω) *torch-carrying, bright-beaming*, ἡμέρα Eur. I. A. 1506: λ. ἀγών=λαμπάδωρμια, q. v.

λαμπαδοφορέω, =λαμπαδοφόρος, Aristid. Hence

λαμπαδοφορία, ἡ, (φέρω)=λαμπάδωρμια, Plut.

λαμπαῖω, poet. for λάμπω, late word.

λαμπάς, δδος, ἡ, (λάμπα) *a torch*, Hdt., Trag., etc.: later

perh. also a light, lantern, lamp: metaph. of the sun, Soph.

Ant. 879, and Eur.; of lightning, Eur. Bacch. 244. 2. the

torch-race, like λαμπάδωρμια, Hdt. 6. 105, Schneid. Xen. Vect.

4. 52; esp., ἱερὰ λαμπάς Ar. Ran. 1525, Thesm. 102; λαμπαδᾶ

δραμεῖν *to run the race*, Ar. Vesp. 1203; λαμπαδῖ κικάν *to win it*, Andoc. 34. 29, cf. γυμνασιαρχέω: metaph. of life, λ. ζωῆς

Anth., cf. Plat. Rep. init., Lucret. 2. 78. 3.=λαμπηδών.

4. a military engine. II. as Adj., pecul. poet. fem. of λαμ-

πρός, bright, gleaming with torches, λ. ἀκτὴ Soph. O. C. 1049.

λάμπεςκε, Ion. impf. from λάμπω.

λαμπετάω, poet. for λάμπω, *to shine*, Hom., but only in Ep.

part. λαμπετῶν, and in the phrase, δοσε δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπετῶντι

ἔστιν II. 1. 104, Od. 4. 662, so too Hes. Sc. 390: Hes. has also

ἔστρα λαμπετῶντα, Th. 110, but he too uses no other part of

the Verb.

λαμπέτης, ου, δ, *the lustrous one*: fem. λαμπέτις, ἰδος, Luc.

λάμπη, ἡ, *the scum, impurity* which gathers on wine, vinegar,

etc. left to stand, Diosc. 5. 87, Plut. 2. 1073 A:—in Aesch.

Eum. 387, Dind. now writes λάπη; v. λάπη. II. very dub.

in signif. of light, though maintained by Lob. Paral. 340.

λαμπηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (λάμπα) *a shining, lustre, θφθαλμῶν* Diod.

λαμπητή, ἡ, *a covered chariot*, Soph. Fr. 392. (Prob. from

ἀπῆνη, with λ prefixed, cf. Δ. II.) Hence

λαμπητικός, ἡ, δν, *belonging to or like a λαμπητή*, LXX.

λαμπηρός, δ, ὄν, (λάμπη) *covered with scum, slimy*, Galen.

Λάμπος, δ, *one of the horses of Eos, Bright*, Od. 23. 246:

the other was Φαέων.

λαμπουρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (λάμπα, οὐρά) *a fox*, Aesch. Fr. 386.

II. the glow-worm, also λαμπυρίς, πυγολαμπίς, q. v.

λάμπουρος, ὄν, (λάμπα, οὐρά) *with a bright tail*; in Theoc. 8

65, as a dog's name, Firetail.

λαμπρανγίς, ἐς, (λαμπρός, αἰγὴ) *lustrous*; pecul. fem. λαμ-

πραγγίς.

λαμπριμένω, *to wear white or splendid garments*; and

λαμπριμονία, ἡ, *a wearing white or splendid garments*: from

λαμπριμῶν, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, (εἶμα) *clothed in splendid robes*, Hipp.

λαμπρῶς, ὄν, *living splendidly*.

λαμπροίμω, ὄνος, δ, ἡ=λαμπριμῶν.

λαμπρόζωνος, ὄν, (ζώνη) *with a bright zone*.

λαμπρόζωνος, (λέγω) *to speak brilliantly or of brilliant things*.

λαμπρόπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, *bright or beautiful footed*.

λαμπρός, δ, ὄν, (λάμπα) *bright, brilliant, radiant*, in Hom.

(esp. in II.) usu. of the heavenly bodies or metals, also of colors,

and freq. in all writers: λ. ὁδωρ *clear, limpid water*, Aesch.

Eum. 695; so, λ. αἰθρῇ Eur. Med. 829; λαμπρὸν ἐκλάμπειν Id.

Dan. 3. 5. 2. of the voice, *clear, sonorous, distinct*, like Lat. *clarus*, Plat. Phil. 51 D; so, λαμπρά κηρύσσειεν Eur. Heracl. 864: cf. σμφός. 3. λ. ἄνεμος, a *fresh, keen wind*, Hdt. 2. 96, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1180, and Bergl. Ar. Eq. 430, 760. II. metaph. *evident, clear, manifest*, μαρτύρια Aesch. Eum. 797: cf. Soph. Tr. 1174: ἔχρη Xen. Cyn. 5. 5. 2. of men, *well-known, illustrious* by deeds, station, etc., ἐν Ἀθήρσι, ἐν πολέμοις Hdt. 6. 125, γ. 154: hence *magnificent, munificent*, like Lat. *splendens*, *clarus*, Dem. 564. 11: then, in gen. *splendid, καταστάει* Xen. Symp. 1. 4; etc. Adv. —πῶς, Aesch., etc. Hence

λαμπρότης, *pros*, ἡ, *brilliance, splendor*, Xen. An. 1. 2, 18. 2. *clearness, distinctness, φωνῆς* Plut. II. metaph. *distinction, splendor*, Hdt. 2. 101: also in plur., *distinctions*, Thuc. 4. 62: ἐν τινος λαμπρότητι in *distinction for a thing*, Id. 6. 61. 2. *munificence, liberality*, Dem. 565. 22. 3. *grandeur* of language, Plut.: λ. ψυχῆς *magnanimity*, Polyb. Adv. —πῶς, Aesch., etc.

λαμπρότοξος, *ov*, (τόξον) *with radiant bow*. λαμπροφάης, *ēs*, (φάος) *bright-beaming*, Orph. λαμπρόφθαλμος, *ov*, *bright-eyed*. λαμπροφόρος, *ov*, *to wear bright robes*: and λαμπροφόρος, ἡ, *a wearing of bright robes*: from λαμπροφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *wearing bright robes*. λαμπροφώνω, *ov*, *to have a clear, loud voice*; and λαμπροφωνία, ἡ, *clearness or loudness of voice*, Hdt. 6. 60: from λαμπρόφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) *clear, loud of voice*, Hipp. λαμπρόψυχος, *ov*, (ψυχή) *high-minded*. λαμπρυντής, *ov*, δ, (λαμπρύνω) *making bright, brilliant, famous*, etc.

II. (from Med.) *bearing oneself proudly*, ἱππος λ. Diog. L. Hence

λαμπρυντικός, ὅς, *ov*, *fit for making bright and clean*, Diosc. λαμπρύνω, (λαμπρός) *to make bright or brilliant*, Xen. Eq. 10. 1. B. Med. *to make oneself splendid, pride oneself on* a thing, τινί Eur. El. 966: *to distinguish oneself in* . . . τινί Thuc. 6. 16, ἐν τινι Ar. Eq. 556. C. Pass. *to be made bright, to shine*, Xen. Lac. 11. 3: λαμπρυνέσθαι *become to become clear-sighted*, Aesch. Eum. 104, κόρας Soph. Fr. 634. 2. *to be or become clear, evident, notorious*, φόνος λαμπρύνεται Eur. El. 1039. Hence

λαμπρυνμα, *atos*, τό, *that whereby a thing is made bright, an ornament, dress*. II. *a bright body*.

λαμπτήρ, ἦρος, ὅς, (λάμπω) *a light*, Aesch. Ag. 22: orig. *a stand or grate for pine and other wood used for lighting rooms*, Od. 18. 307 *ggs*, 343; afterwards *a torch, lamp*, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 285, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 21, and cf. λαμπράς. Hence

λαμπτήροκλέπτης, *ov*, δ, (κλέπτω) *a torch-stealer*, Lyc. λαμπτήρουχία, ἡ, (ἔχω) *a holding of torches, λαμπτήρουχίαι the beacon-watches*, Aesch. Ag. 890, cf. φουκαρία.

λαμπτήροφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *carrying lights, torches or lanterns*. λαμπτήρις, *pecul. fem.* of λαμπτήρης.

λαμπρίζω, *ov*, *to shine like a glow-worm*, Theophr.: from λαμπρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (λάμπω) = λαμπούρις II, Arist. Part. An. ΔΑ ΜΠΩ, *f. shine and φωμαι*: pf. λέλαπται. *To give light, shine, beam, to bright, brilliant, radiant*, Hom. (esp. in II.), of fire, metal, the eyes. 2. of sound, *to be clear, ring loud and clear*, Soph. O. T. 186, 473, cf. λαμπρός 2. 3. metaph. *to shine forth, to be famous or conspicuous*, λάμπει κλέος, ἀρετή Pind. O. 1. 36, I. 1. 30; so δίκη λάμπει Aesch. Ag. 774.

II. transit. *to make to shine, light up*, Eur. Hel. 1131: hence 2. in Pass. like the intr. Act., *to shine, etc.*, Hom., Hes., Eur., etc. in Pass. Hom. always uses the part.—The word is mostly poet., though Xen. has the Pass. twice.

λαμπύδης, *ēs*, (λάμπω) = λαμπύρος. λαμπύρια, ἡ, (λαμπρός III) *boldness, audacity, impudence*, Wyttenb. Plut. 66 C.

λαμπύρις, ἡ = λαγόριον. λαμπύρος, ὅς, *ov*, also proparox. λαμπυρός, (λάμος, λαίμος, λάβρος) *full of abysses, yawning, profound*, Lat. *voraginosus*, e. g. βάλασσα, ὕλη: hence II. *gluttonous, greedy*, Epic. Dyspr. 1. 30 ὀδόντες Theocr. 25. 234. III. metaph. *bold, wanton, impudent*, λαμπρὸν λέγειν Xen. Symp. 8. 24, and so oft. in Plut.: esp. of women, *coquetish*, ὄμμα Mel. 76: later quite in

a good sense, *piquant, arch*, like ἐπίχαρις, Lob. Phryn. 291, 760, cf. Horace's *gratia protervitas*. Adv. —πῶς, Compar. —ότερον, Xen. Symp. 8. 24.

λαμψήναι, Ion. inf. aor. pass. of λαμβάνω, Hdt. λαμψάνη, ἡ = λαψάνη.

λάμψις, ἡ, (λάμπω) *a shining or beaming, splendour*. λαμψομαι, Ion. fut. of λαμβάνω, for λήψομαι, Hdt.

λανθάνοντες, Adv. part. pres. from λανθάνω, *secretly, by stealth*. λανθάνω, length. from Root ΛΑΘ—: fut. λήσω, Dor. λᾶσῶ:

aor. ἔλαθον, inf. λαθεῖν (for aor. I ἔλασα, ἐλσάμενη is only found in the Hom. ἐπέλσσε, and in late Eur., Lob. Phryn. 719): perf. ἔλελθα. Med. λανθάνομαι: fut. λήσομαι, Dor. λᾶσεύμαι: aor. ἐλάθον, and in a pass. form ἐλθόνθη Theocr.: perf. ἔλησμαι, Ion. and Hom. ἔλεσμαι, part. ἐλεσμένος etc. Together with λανθάνω an old pres. λήσω, λήθομαι is in use, rare in Att., but very freq. in Hom.; while of λανθάνω has impf. act. thrice, impf. med. once, but most freq. aor. act. and med., oft. with Eur. redupl. λελάθη, λελασθῆσαι. I. to escape notice, to be unknown, unseen, unnoticed, but usu. joined with a negat.:—Construct., 1. c. acc. pers. only, to escape his notice, Lat. *latere aliquem*, oft. in Hom., as λαθεῖν ἔκτορα II. 22. 277; so too Pind. O. 6. 69, etc.:—but 2. most freq. c. part., as ἔαλον τινὰ λήσω μαρτύριος I am unseen by others while fighting, i. e. I fight unseen by them, II. 13. 273, cf. Od. 19. 88, etc., so Hdt. 8. 25; and so freq. in Att., when we should translate the Part. by a Verb, and express λανθάνω by an Adverb, *unawares, without seeing or knowing, unseen, unknown*: and this either c. acc., μὴ λάθῃ με προσεσθῆναι lest he come on without my seeing, Soph. Phil. 46, as in Hom.; or without case, μὴ διαφάρεις λάθῃ lest he perish without himself knowing it, Ib. 506; more fully, ἕως στανθὸν λάθῃ διαφάρεις Ar. Pac. 32: sometimes however this construct. is reversed, and λαθών is put in the part., as in our idiom, ἀπὸ τειχεος ἄλτο λαθών II. 12. 390: cf. φθάνω, and Jelf Gr. Gr. § 694. 3. 3. rarely c. inf., as Pind. P. 5. 30. 4. followed by a relat., οὐ με λήθεις ὅττι θεῶν τίς σ' ἤγε 'tis not unknown to me that some-god did thee, II. 24. 563, and more freq. in Att.; also, λήθειν οἶα ἐμνησθῶν Hdt. 8. 106.

II. Med., to forget, lose, let slip, τινός Hom., esp. ἀλκήs λαθέσθαι, opp. to μνήσασθαι, II.: also to forget purposely, to pass over, ἡ λάθε' ἡ οὐκ ἐνόησεν either he chose to forget it or . . . II. 9. 537, cf. Aesch. Ag. 39, and v. ἐπιλήθομαι. It is dub. whether the acc. was ever so used with Med., v. Erf. Soph. O. T. 898.

III. like ληθάνω, to make one forget, τινά τιος, only II. 15. 60, in redupl. aor. act. λελάθῃ: in Med. this aor. keeps the usu. signf. Cf. λαχάνω III.

ΛΑΪ, Adv. *with the heel, stamping on or spurning with the foot*, Hom. who usu. joins it with ἐμβήναι, προσβήναι, and ἐνθαρεῖν; so too, λᾶξ πατέσθαι to be trodden under foot, Aesch. Eum. 110, cf. Choë 644: also, λᾶξ πόλιν κινήσας II. 10. 158, Od. 15. 45. (From λᾶξ come λᾶξ and λᾶξ, cf. Lat. *calc*:—the relation is just reversed in γαλακ—, lact.)

λᾶξευσις, ἡ, (λαξέω) *a cutting of stone*, Diod. λαξευτήρ, ἦρος, ὅς, *a stone-heaver*. Hence

λαξευτήριον, τό, *a stone-cutter's tool, a chisel*, LXX. λαξευτής, οὐ, δ, = λαξευτήρ.

λαξευτός, ἡ, *ov*, *heven in stone*, LXX: from λαξέω, (λᾶς, ξέω) *to cut stones*, LXX: *to heve in stone*.

λαξίς, not λαξίς, *ios*, ἡ, (λαγχάνω, λᾶζομαι) like λαχέρις, *that which is assigned by lot*, esp. an allotment of land, Hdt. 4. 21.

λαξίς, *ios*, ἡ, Dor. for λήξις, *cessation*. λᾶζομαι, Ion. for λήζομαι fut. of λαγχάνω, Hdt.

λαζεπάτριος, *ov*, v. λακπάτριος. λαοβότειρος, ἡ, *fem.* from

λαοβοτήρ, ἦρος, ὅς, (λαός, βόσκω) *feeder of the people*, Orph. λαοβότος, *ov*, (βόσκω) = λαοτρόφος.

λαοδόμος, *atos*, ὅς, (δαμῶ) *tamer of men, man-destroying*, Ἰων. Aesch. Theb. 343. [83]

λαοδόκος, *ov*, (δική) *tried by the people*, Socrat. ap. Diog. L. λαοδογματικός, ἡ, *ov*, (δόγμα) *suited to public opinion*, Polyb.

λαοηγητία, ἡ, (ηγέμαι) *the leading of the people*. λαοκάτάρτος, *ov*, (καταρδομαι) *accused by the people*. [ἀρ]

λαοκρατόμαι, *as* Pass. (κρατέω) = δημοκρατόμαι. Hence

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λαοκρατία, ἡ, = δημοκρατία.
 λαοῦδων, οντος, ὁ, ruler of the people: mostly as prop. n.
 λαοῦδοίς, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a λαοῦδος.
 λαοῦδος, ον, (λαῖος, ἔω) stone-cutting: δ. λ., a sculptor, Anth.
 λαοπαῖς, ἑς, (παῖς) suffered by all the people, Aesch. Pers. 945.
 λαοπλάτης, ὁ, (πλάττω) a misleader of the people, Joseph.
 λαοπόρος, ον, (πορεύω) serving as a passage for the people, man-conveying, λ. μηχανή a bridge, Aesch. Pers. 113.
 ΔΑ' Ο'Σ, οὐ, ὁ, Ion. λῆος Hdt. 5. 42. Att. λαός, also in Hdt.: the people at large, not like δῆμος a body politic, yet more honorable than λαός, as is proved by being opp. to it in Il. 7. 306, Hom., etc. I. in Hom. (esp. Il.) and Hes., λαός or λαοί usu. means the soldiery, troops, both of the whole army and smaller divisions, e. g. Il. 7. 434: periph. ἔθνος, στρατός, στίχες λαῶν Il.; mostly including both foot and horse, as Il. 2. 809: but sometimes λαός denotes the foot as opp. to the horse, Il. 7. 342: also a land-army opp. to a fleet, Il. 9. 424: as used the common men opp. to their leaders, Il. 2. 365, etc. II. in Od. λαοί, more rarely λαός, almost always means men, in gen. people, esp. as subjects of a prince: in which sense λαοί sometimes occurs in Il., e. g. Il. 17. 226, the citizens opp. to soldiers: cf. Il. 11. 676, 17. 390. III. λαοί the people, as united under one collective name, οὐνομα λαοῖν their name as a nation, Od. 6. 194: so in sing. first in Pind. (The resemblance between λαός people and λαός stone is referred by Pind. O. 9. 66, sqq., to the legend of Deucalion.)
 λαός, ον, ὁ, = λαός, quoted by Arcad. 37. 2, from Soph.
 λαός, irreg. gen. from λαός, Hom.
 λαοσέβης, ἑς, (σέβομαι) revered by the people, Pind. P. 5. 129.
 λαοσσύος, ον, (σύνω) rousing or stirring the nations, epith. of the war deities Ares, Eris, Il.; of Athena, Apollo, Od. 22. 210, Il. 20. 79: also of men, as Amphiarus, Od. 15. 244, cf. ἱπποσύος.
 II. (σώω) preserving nations, only in Nonn.
 λαοτέκτων, ονος, ὁ, (λαός) a mason, stone-worker, Anth.
 λαοτίνακτος, ον, (λαός, τίνασσω) stirred by a stone, ὕδαρ Anth. [7]
 λαοτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) = λατόμος.
 λαοτόρος, ον, (λάω, τέρω) piercing stones.
 λαοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) nourishing or tending the people, πῶλος Pind. O. 5. 9: 80, τιμὴ λ. an honor or office useful to the people, Ib. 6. 102.
 λαοτύπος, ον, (λαός, τύπτω) cutting stones: as Subst. a stone-cutter, stone-mason, like λατόπος, Anth. [v]
 λαοφθορός, ον, (φθείρω) ruining the people, destructive, c. gen., Theogn. 779.
 λαοφόνος, ον, slaying the people, Theocr. 17. 53.
 λαοφόρος, ον, Att. λεωφόρος, (φέρειν) bearing people, λ. ὁδός a road, highway, Il. 15. 682.
 λαπάγμα, ατος, τό, (λαπάω) that which is evacuated.
 λαπάγμος, ὁ, an evacuation.
 λαπάδων, ὁ, prob. I. for λέπαδων in Aesch. Eum. 562. = ἀλαπάδων, weak, powerless, as λαπάω = ἀλαπάω, v. Herm. Orusc. 6. P. 2. p. 84, sq.
 λαπάω, f. ξω, = ἀπαλάω, to empty out, plunder, ἵκτω Aesch. Theb. 47, 531: also, to carry off, κτήνη, Id. Ag. 130. 2. esp. κοίλιν, γαστέρα λ. to open the bowels, purge: Pass. to have the bowels open, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., and cf. λαπάσσω. (Akin to λάρωμαι, λάπτω, λαφύσσω, λαφύρον, also to λαγών, λαγάρω, λαπάρα.) Hence
 λαπαῖδον, τό, a kind of lapathum or sorrel, which acts as an aperient, Lat. rumex, Theophr. II. = sq. [λᾶ]
 λαπάδος, ὁ, (λαπάω) a pit, hole, esp. a pitfall for wild beasts.
 λαπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαπάω) good for purging, Xenocr.
 λαπαῖς, ἡ, (λαπάω) an emptying out: a having the bowels open, Arist. Probl.
 λαπαρᾶ, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. λαπαρᾶ, the soft part of the body betw. the ribs and hips, the flank, loins, Lat. ilia, often in Il., also in Hdt. 2. 86, and Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: cf. κενέων, and the post-Hom. λαγών. [πᾶ] Strictly fem. from λαπαρός.
 λαπαροκήλη, ἡ, a lateral hernia, Medic.
 λαπαρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λάπτω, λαπάω) like λαγάρω, slack, loose, esp. of the bowels, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: λ. γενέσθαι to have the bowels opened, Arist. Probl.
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λαπαρότης, ητος, ἡ, softness, looseness, esp. of the bowels, Hipp.
 λαπάσσω, = λαπάω, Hipp.: Att. λαπαῖτω, Arist. Probl.
 ΔΑ' ΠΗ, ἡ, esp. phlegm, Lat. pituita, Hipp.: metaph., ἀνηλίω λᾶτᾳ Aesch. Eum. 387 (as Dind. now reads, metri grat., for λᾶματα), in sunless filth or damp, of the nether world, cf. Homer's δόμον ἐνδράντα, Virgil's loca senta situ: — λαμπή is merely another form, (cf. λαμπήνη, ἀπτήνη), though used in a special signif.: — λέμφος also is akin to it. [α]
 λαπήνα, inf. aor. 2 pass. from λαπάω.
 λαπήω, to whistle, Soph. Fr. 903: to swagger,rodomontade, Cic. Att. 9. 13, 4, with v. l. σαλπίζω, v. Ernesti Ind. Graec.: from Δαπῖται, οἱ, the Lapithae, a wild Thessalian people in the heroic age, conquerors of the Centaurs, Hom. Hence later, swaggerers, bullies, cf. λαπιστής. [7]
 λαπίμα, τό, (λαπίω) swaggering, boasting, Cic. Att. 9. 13, 4.
 λαπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (λαπίω) like λαπίτης, a swaggerer, bully: also λαπικτής, like σαλπικτής for σαλπιστής.
 λαπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λάπτω, λαπάω) fit for purging, purgative.
 λαπτός, lengthth. from Root ΛΑΠ-: ψω, perf. ἐλάφα: — to LAP with the tongue, like dogs, cats, etc., Lat. lambō, of wolves, λαόντες γλώσσῃσιν ὕδαρ Il. 16. 161: later in gen. to drink, esp. to drink greedily, drain, suck, αἶμα Ar. Fr. 492. (Hence λαπάω, λαπάσσω, λαφύσσω, λαπαρός.)
 λαπώδης, ἑς, (λάπη) like λαμπώδης, like or full of phlegm.
 λαρβίσον, τό, = στήμιον, Diosc.
 λαρίμνον or λαρίμων, τό, an Indian frankincense, Strab.
 λαρίνεω, (λαρίνως) to fatten, feed. Med. to grow fat, Sophron ap. Ath. 376 B: from
 λαρίνως, ἡ, ὄν, (λαρός) fatted, fat, βοῦς Ar. Pac. 925: hence metaph., λ. ἔπος Id. Av. 465.
 λαρίνως, ὁ, a kind of sea-fish, Opp.
 ΔΑ' ΠΙΞ, ἰκος, δ, ἡ, the larch-tree. [ῥίρες, Lucan. 9. 920.]
 λᾶρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = λάρκος, Leon. Tar. 74. 5.
 Λαρίσα, ἡ, Ion. Λάρ, Larissa, a name of many old Greek cities, always marking a Pelasgic origin, Il., Hdt., etc.: seven-teen of the name are enumerated by Clinton F. H. 1. p. 25 n. (Usu. written with σ, but v. Dind. ap. Steph. Thesaur.) [Δᾶ]
 Λαρίσαιος, αλα, αἶον, Larissaeum, from Larissa. II. as Subst. δ. Δ. seems to be a kind of kettle, invented or made at Larissa, Arist. Pol.: cf. Τανάρηα and Ταναρῆς. Hence
 Λαρίστοποιός, ὁ, for Λαρίσαιοποιός, a maker of such kettles, Arist. Pol.
 Λαρκάκιον, ὁ, (λάρκος, ἄρτω) a coal-basket carrier, ὄνος Eur. Autol. 2.
 Λαρκίδιον, τό, Dim. from λάρκος, Ar. Ach. 340. [κῆ]
 ΔΑ' ΡΚΟΞ, ὁ, a basket, esp. for charcoal, a coal-basket, Ar. Ach. 333. Hence
 Λαρκωφόρεω, (φέρω) to carry a λάρκος, Dio C.
 Λαρνακόγιος, ον, (λάρναξ, γίω) doubtful epith. of Pan, apparently from a dull pun on γηλᾶ and γηλᾶς, Theocr. Fistula.
 Λαρνακόφθορος, ον, (φθείρω) killing in a box or chest, Lyc.
 Λαρνακόφορος, ον, (φέρω) borne or carried away in a chest.
 ΔΑ' ΠΝΑΞ, ἄκος, ἡ, and in late Poets ὁ, Jac. A. P. p. 295, a coffer, box, chest, e. g. for keeping household store, Il. 18. 413, Hdt. 3. 123: a cinerary urn, Il. 24. 795: in gen. any vessel, e. g. a boat, Simon. 7. 1.
 Λαροειδίον, ἑς, (λάρπος, εἶδος) like a sea-mew. [v. sq.]
 ΔΑ' ΡΟΞ, ὁ, a ravenous sea-bird, perh. the gull or the cormorant, λαρος ὄρνις Od. 5. 51: said of Cleon, Ar. Nub. 591, cf. Eq. 956. [ᾶ in Od. and Ar. Il. c., but ᾶ in Ar. Av. 567.]
 ΔΑ' ΡΟΞ, ᾶ, δ, pleasant, nice, dainty, sweet, in Hom. always of taste, as δεικνόν, δόρπον Il. 19. 617, Od. 12. 283: λαρόν of αἶμα ἀνθρώπου sweet to it (the gnāt) is the blood of man, Il. 17. 572: — irreg. Ep. superl. λαρότατος Od. 2. 350, formed metri grat. like κακοειδέτατος and ἀδυνάτατος: but Comp. λαρότερον, as Adv., Simon. 51. 10. [ᾶ]
 Λαρύγγης, οὐ, ὁ, (λάρυγξ) a crier or bawler.
 Λαρύγγιδας, (λάρυγξ) = sq., βραγῆα λ. to roar hoarsely, Anth.
 Λαρύγγις, Att. fut. ἰω, (λάρυγξ) to shout with all one's might, bellon, Dem. 323. 1. II. trans. to outdo in shouting, τινά Ar. Eq. 358, though some interpret this to throttle, v. Plut. Nic. 4. Hence
 Λαρυγγισμός, ὁ, a shouting with all one's might, Plut.

λαρυγγοτομέω, (τέρνω) to cut open the windpipe. Hence
 λαρυγγοτομία, ἡ, a cutting open the windpipe.
 λαρυγγόφωνος, ον, (φωνή) sounding from the throat, vocal,
 Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C.
 ΛΑΡΥΓΞ, ὄγος, rarely ὄγος, ὁ, the larynx or upper part of
 the windpipe, Arist. H. A.: also the swallow, gullet, throat,
 Eur. Cycl. 157, Ar. Ran. 575; for the gullet and windpipe
 are constantly confounded, and the throat is used for both, cf.
 φάρυγξ. Hence
 λάρνω, to soo like a dove.
 λᾶς, λᾶος, ὁ, a stone, Att. contr. for λᾶας, q. v.
 ΛΑΨΑΝΟΝ, τό, a trivet or stand for a pot, a kitchen utensil,
 gridiron, Ar. Pac. 893, ubi Schol.; elsewh. χυτράσιον. II.
 a nightstool, Lat. lasanum, Cratin. Drap. 8, Pherecr. Crapat.
 Eupol. Pol. 31, v. sq. [λᾶ] Hence
 λᾶσανοφόρος, (φέρω) carrying a nightstool: ὁ λ. the slave
 who was charged therewith, Plut., cf. Hor. Sat. 1. 6, 109.
 λᾶσδεο, Dor. for λᾶσον, imperat. from λᾶσαι, Theocr.
 λᾶσεύμαι, Dor. fut. med. of λανθάνω, Theocr.
 λᾶσθαινω, to mock, insult: from
 ΛΑΨΘΗ, ἡ, mockery, insult, Ion. for χλεύη, Hdt. 6. 67.
 λᾶσθιμεν, Dor. for λησθῆναι, inf. aor. pass. of λανθάνω,
 Theocr.
 λᾶσιανήν, ενος, (λᾶσιος) with rough, shaggy neck, epith. of
 the bull, h. Hom. Merc. 224; of the bear, h. Hom. 6. 46: also
 with a neut., λᾶσιανήενος ἄντρον v. l. Theocr. Ep. 5-5.
 λᾶσιμηλον, τό, (λᾶσιος) a downy apple, prob. l. Antig. Car.
 ap. Ath. 82 B, v. λᾶσιμαλον.
 λᾶσιότριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, shaggy, Theocr.
 λᾶσιόκνητος, ον, (κνήμη) hairy-legged, Opp.
 λᾶσιόκοφος, ον, deaf from hair growing in the ears.
 λᾶσιόμαλον, τό, (μήλον) a downy apple, like the peach.
 λᾶσιον, τό, a rough cloth, Sapph. 31, in poet. form λᾶσιον.
 λᾶσιος, ια, ιων, Att. usu. os, ον, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly,
 of sheep, Pl. 24. 125, Od. g. 433: also of heroes, λᾶσια στήθεα
 Pl. 1. 169, λᾶσιον κῆρ Pl. 2. 851, 16. 554, for a hairy, shagged
 breast, in the heroic age was a mark of strength: afterwards
 a hairy breast was looked upon rather as a sign of shrewdness
 and cunning, and, conversely, mens vulsa in Martial is used for
 a weak mind, cf. πυκνός, πυκνός. II. in gen. like δαύς,
 bushy, rough, χάριον Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16, cf. Plat. Crat. 420 D.
 Adv. -ως. (λᾶσιος seems to differ from δαύς, δάσιος only in
 dialect, λ and δ being often exchanged, cf. Δ. v. Prob. also
 akin to λαίνα, χλαίνα, Lat. lana and laena.) [ᾶ] Hence
 λᾶσιόστερνος, ον, (στέρνον) hairy-breasted, Anth.
 λᾶσιότριχος, ον, = λᾶσιότριξ, Opp.
 λᾶσιόφυρος, υ, gen. vos, with bushy eyebrows.
 λᾶσιών, ὄνος, ὁ, (λᾶσιος II) a thicket.
 λᾶσκάζω, = λᾶσκω.
 λᾶσκω, lengthd. from Root ΛΑΨΚ-, as appears in aor. 2, λᾶκις,
 etc.: fut. λᾶσχω, but also ἡσμαι Ar. Pac. 381: aor. 1 ἐλᾶσκα
 [λᾶ, but Att. also λᾶ, cf. Elmsl. Med. 147]: aor. 2 ἐλᾶκον, inf.
 λᾶκεῖν Ib.: aor. 2 med. ἐλᾶκον, Ep. redupl. 3 plur. λελᾶκοντο
 h. Hom. Merc. 145 [ᾶ]: perf. ἐλᾶκα, Ar. and Ion. ἐλᾶκα II,
 but part. fem. λελᾶκία Od.—To sound, ring, rattle, crash. I.
 of things which ring when struck, λᾶκε χαλκός νυσσομένω ἐξε-
 σίν τε καὶ ἔγγισι II. 14. 25, λᾶκε δ' ἄστις II. 20. 277; of axles,
 to creak, Aesch. Theb. 153: but, λᾶκε δ' ὄστρεα the bones
 cracked, broke with a crash, II. 13. 616, cf. Hes. Th. 694: it
 only occurs in this signif. in aor. 2 act. II. of animals, to
 shriek, scream, of the falcon, II. 22. 141, of the nightingale
 in the falcon's talons, Hes. Op. 205; also of dogs, to howl, bay,
 Od. 12. 85: in this signif. the perf. prevails in Ep., the aor.
 med. only occurs h. Hom. Merc. 145, κύων λελᾶκοντο. III.
 of men, to speak, esp. to speak aloud, proclaim, Trag.: hence
 esp. of Oracles, Soph. Tr. 82, Ar. Plut. 30: also to sing,
 πρὸς αὐλὸν Eur. Ion. 776—in this signif. only Att., esp. Trag.,
 and in all tenses. (Hence λᾶκειν, λᾶκέω, λᾶκᾶζω, λᾶσκᾶζω, λα-
 κέρως, λακέρω.)
 λᾶσταυρος, ὁ, (λᾶσιος, ταύρος) = δασύπρωκτος, epith. of a κί-
 ναυδος, Theopomp. ap. Polyb. 8. 11, 6, cf. A. P. 12. 41.
 λᾶστρις, ὁ, = foreg., E. M.
 λᾶσώ, Dor. for λῆσω, fut. of λανθάνω.

λᾶτᾶγιον, τό, (γᾶ) the vessel into which the λᾶταξ falls.
 λᾶτᾶγιον, E. ἥσω, (λᾶταξ) to throw the λᾶταγες, λ. κοττάβους
 Luc. II. of the λᾶταγες, to make a splash, cf. πλαταγέω.
 Hence
 λᾶτᾶγι, ἡ, the throwing of the λᾶταγες, or the splash made
 by it: also, = λᾶταξ, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 666 B.
 λᾶταξ, ἄγος, ἡ, plur. λᾶταγες, the few drops of wine in the
 bottom of the cup which were thrown into a basin with a splash,
 Alcae. 35, Criti. 1. 2: in sing. also the splash itself, which
 lovers regarded as a sort of omen, and so = κόπτασθαι, Soph. Fr.
 257, cf. τόπον, and πλαταγέω. (Akin to λατᾶσος, πλαταγέω,
 and Lat. latus.) II. a water quadruped, like a beaver or
 otter, Arist. H. A. [λᾶ]
 λατογενής, ἐς, (*γᾶ) born of Latona, Eur. Ion 465.
 λατομεῖον, τό, a stone-quarry: from
 λατομέω, (λᾶς, τέμνω) to quarry or hew stones, LXX. Hence
 λατόμημα, ατος, τό, stone cut from a quarry, Diod.
 λατόμηςτος, ον, or ἡ, ον, Lob. Paral. 460, hewn in stone, hewn
 out of a rock, Strab., and LXX.
 λατομία, ἡ, = λατομεῖον, Anth. Hence
 λατομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a quarry, fit for quarrying stones, Diod.
 λατόμιον, τό, = λατομεῖον. II. a tomb heven in a rock: from
 λατόμος, ον, (λᾶς, τέμνω) cutting or hewing stones: as Subst.
 ὁ λατόμος, a quarry-man, stone-cutter, LXX: also an instru-
 ment used in quarrying, Lat. acisculus.
 λᾶτος, ὁ, a fish of the Nile, Lat. latus, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 311 E.
 λατρεία, ἡ, (λατρεύω) the state of a hired workman, service,
 servitudo, Trag., as Aesch. Fr. 966. 2. esp. λ. τοῦ θεοῦ di-
 vine worship, Plat. Apol. 23 B, θεῶν Id. Phaedr. 244 E.
 λατρεύμα, τό, a serving for hire, πόνων λατρεύματα painful
 service, Soph. Tr. 357. 2. esp. service paid to the gods,
 worship, Eur. I. T. 1275. II. = λᾶτρις, a slave, Id. Tro. 1106.
 λατρεύς, εως, ὁ, a workman for hire, servant, slave, Lyc.
 λατρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = λατρεύς: from
 λατρεύω, (λᾶτρις) to work for hire or pay, Solon g. 48: esp.
 to serve in war as a mercenary, hence Lat. latrocinari. 2.
 λ. τινὶ to be subject to, be bound or enslaved to, Soph. Tr. 35,
 Eur., etc.: hence metaph. λατρ. πέτρα, of Prometheus, Aesch.
 Fr. 968; μύχαις Soph. O. C. 105—but also c. acc. pers., like
 θεραπεύω, to serve, Eur. El. 131, I. T. 1115; a. acc. cognato,
 λατρεύω Id. Ion 129: hence 2. to serve the gods with
 prayers and sacrifices, λ. φοβᾶσθαι Eur. Ion 152.
 λᾶτρις, ον, ὁ, = λᾶτρις, v. sub λατрон.
 λᾶτρις, ια, ιων, of a servant or service, μυθός Pind. O. 10.
 34; and in Pind. N. 4. 89 λατρίαν is the prob. l.: from
 λᾶτρις, ιος, ὁ, a workman for hire, hired servant, Lat. latro,
 Theogn. 302, 486: in gen. a servant, slave, Soph. Tr. 70, and
 Eur.: also ἡ λᾶτρις a maid-servant, handmaid, esp. of the gods,
 τινὸς or τινὶ Eur. Tr. 450, Ion 4: from
 ΛΑΨΤΡΟΝ, τό, pay, hire, λατрон ἔσπερ without rent or ac-
 knowledgment, Aesch. Supp. 1011, cf. Call. Fr. 238, et ibi
 Ruhnk.
 λατύνεω, to cut, hew stones. II. to build of stone, Lyc.; and
 λατύνῃ, ἡ, the chips of stone in hewing, like σκῆπρον, Strab.
 p. 808. II. gypsum, lime, Plut. [ᾶ]: from
 λατύπος, ον, (λᾶς, πτώω) = λατόμος, λαοτόμος, as Subst.
 a stone-cutter, mason, Hipp., and Soph. Fr. 477. [ᾶ]
 λᾶτύσσω, (λᾶταξ) to clap, strike, Opp., in Med.
 λανκάνῃ, ἡ, = λαίμως, the throat, II. 22. 325, with v. l. λευ-
 κανῇ, which form prevails in later Ep., v. Spitzn. ad l.
 ΛΑΨΤΡΑ, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. λαΐνη, an alley, lane, narrow passage
 between houses, Od. 22. 128, 137, Hdt. 1. 180, cf. Dissen Pind.
 P. 8. 86: also a pass between rocks, ravine, defile: an avenue,
 Theocr. Ep. 4. 1. II. a sewer, drain, privy, Ar. Pac. 99,
 158. III. a cloister or enclosure of a monastery, Eccl.—
 Written wrongly in later authors λαδρα. (Akin to λαβύρινθος.)
 λαύρος, later and worse form for λαβρος.
 λαυροστάται, οἱ, (λαύρα, στήναι) the chorizontes who stood in
 the middle, usu. the bad ones, Cratin. Incert. 71, cf. Müller
 Eumen. § 12.
 *ΛΑΥΤ, ὁ, the simple of ἀπολαύω, not found in use.
 Λαφρία, ἡ, epith. of Athena and Artemis, perh. from λαφ-
 ρον, the Forager.

λάφυγμα, ατος, τό, =sq., Welcker. Syll. 54. 13.

λάφυγμός, δ, greediness in eating, gluttony, Ar. Nub. 52: cf. λαφύσσω.

λάφυκτος, ου, δ, (λαφύσσω) a gourmand, Arist. Eth. Eud.

λάφυξ, ἡ, = λαφύγμός.

λάφυρα, τά, spoils taken in war, Lat. spolia, Trag., and Xen.

Hell. 5. 1, 24:—later in sing., λάφυρον, Polyb.; esp., ἐπιερ-
ρῶντες τινὶ λάφυρον to give public authority for plundering a

people, Polyb. 4. 26, 7; cf. βύσιον and σῦλη. (Akin to λάπτω,

λαπάω, λαφύσσω, ἀφύσσω.) Hence

λάφυράγωγε, to make booty or spoil of, ἀρετήν Plut.

to plunder, πόλιν Apollod.; and

λάφυράγωγία, ἡ, a carrying off booty: from

λάφυράγωγε, ὄν, (λάφυρα, ἔγω) carrying off booty.

λαφύρεω, to plunder, I.XX.

λαφύρωλεια, ἡ, a selling of booty; and

λαφύρωλειόν, τό, a place where booty is sold, Polyb.: also

λαφύρωλειον, Strab.: from

λαφύρωλῶ, to sell booty: to sell as booty, Polyb. Hence

λαφύρωλῆς, ου, δ, a seller of booty, one who has bought up

booty to retail, Lat. sector, Xen. An. 7. 7, 56, Polyb., etc.

λάφυσσω, Att. πτω, fut. ξω, to swallow greedily, eat up, de-
vour, in Pl. always of the lion, αἶμα καὶ ἔγκατα λ.: of men, to

eat gluttonously, gorge, Lat. helleuari, both of eating and drink-
ing, λαφύσσεται λαφύγμων Eupol. Col. 12: in gen. to eat up,

eat/sat, just like the kindred form ἀφύσσω. (From λάπτω,

λαπάω.) Hence

λάφυστος, ἰα, ὄν, gluttonous, Anth.: epith. of Zeus among

the Minyae, Hdt. 7. 197, v. Müller Eumen. § 55. II. pass.

devoured, Lyc.

ΛΑΨΧΑΙΝΟ, f. ἄω, to dig, delve, trench, turn up, Mosch. 4.

96, and Ap. Rh.: Hom. has only the comp. ἀμφιλαχάινω.

λαχάριον, τό, Dim. from λαχάνω.

λαχάνα, ἡ, the culture of potherbs, LXX.

II. = λαχα-
νισμός, Joseph.: and

λαχάνευμα, ατος, τό, = λαχάνω, [ἀ]: from

λαχάνεω, (λαχάνω) to plant with vegetables, Strab., in Pass.:

to use as potherbs, Diosc., in Pass. Med. to gather herbs, Luc.

λαχάνηλος, ου, (λέγω) gathering vegetables, Leon. Tar.

λαχάνηρος, ὁ, ὄν, of the nature of vegetables, Theophr.

λαχάνητης, ου, δ, a vessel or dish for vegetables.

λαχάνηφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing vegetables.

λαχάνια, ἡ, a kitchen-garden, like πρασιὰ.

λαχάνιδιον, τό, Dim. from λαχάνω.

λαχάνιζομαι, Dep. med., to gather vegetables. II. = betizo,

i. e. language, Suet.

λαχάνικός, ὁ, ὄν, = λαχανός, Theophr.

λαχάνιον, τό, Dim. from λαχάνω, Diog. L. [ἀ]

λαχάνιος, α, ὄν, = λαχανός, γῆ λ. garden-ground. [ἀ]

λαχάνισμός, δ, (λαχανίζομαι) a cutting or gathering of vege-
tables, Thuc. 3. 111.

λαχάνιτης, ου, δ, a vegetable gardener.

λαχάνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the nature of vegetables.

λαχάνοθηκη, ἡ, a dish or pot for vegetables, Alex. Magn. ap.

Ath. 784 B.

λαχάνω, τό, (λαχάινω) usu. in plur., garden-herbs, opp. to

wild plants, potherbs, vegetables, greens, Lat. olus, olera, Ar.

Plut. 208, etc.: τὰ λαχάνα the vegetable-market, the green-
market, Ar. Lys. 557, Alex. Demetr. 1. 8; cf. ἰχθύς II. Hence

λαχάνοπτερος, ὁ, (πτερόν) vegetable-winged, comic word in Luc.

λαχάνοπωλειόν, τό, the vegetable-market: from

λαχάνοπωλῶ, to sell vegetables. Hence

λαχάνοπώλης, ου, δ, one who sells vegetables, a green-grocer.

λαχάνοπώλητρια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., a woman who deals
in vegetables, Ar. Thesm. 387.

λαχάνοπώλιον, τό, = λαχανοπωλειόν.

λαχάνοπωλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of λαχανοπωλῆς, Ar. Vesp. 497.

λαχάνοφάγία, ἡ, (φαγέιν) vegetable diet, Hipp.

λαχάνοειδής, ἐς, = λαχανοειδής, Diosc.

λάχη, f. 3 sing. aor. of λαχάω for ἔλαχε, Pl.

λαχεῖα, ἡ, νήσος, ἀκτὴ Od. 9. 116, 10. 509: acc. to some

from λαχάινω, an island or coast with good soil, that can be

easily dug, as opp. to rocky or stony: acc. to others for ἐλά-

χεια, fem. from ἐλαχός, little, small, low, and some even read
νήσος ἑπείρ' ἐλάχεια, and ἐνθ' ἀκτὴ τ' ἐλάχεια. [ἀ]

λάχης, inf. aor. of λαχάω.

Λάχαις, ἐως, Ion. 105, ἡ, (λαχεῖν, λάχος) Lachesis, one of the
three Fates, strictly the disposer of lots, Hes. Th. 218, Sc. 258.

II. as appellat., lot, destiny, fate, Bacis ap. Hdt. 9. 43:
distribution, Plut. [ἀ]

λάχη, ἡ, = λάχος and λάχεσι II.

λάχη, ἡ, (λαχάινω) a digging, λάχαι σιδερόπλακτοι digging
with stroke of spade (perh. with a play on λαχεῖν, λάχος),

Aesch. Theb. 514.

λαχμός, οὔ, δ, (λαχεῖν) = λάχος, λάχεσι II.

λαχμός, οὔ, δ, (λάω, λάθων) = λακτισμός, Antimach. 64.

λαχναῖος, αἰα, ὄν, woolly, hairy, downy, Anth.: from

ΛΑΧΝΗ, ἡ, soft woolly hair, down, as of the first beard, Od. 11.

320; of the thin hair on Thersites' head, ψεδὴ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λ.

II. 2. 219; of the soft nap on cloth, Il. 10. 134: not till later

sheeps-wool, Hes. Op. 511, Soph. Tr. 690, for which λάχος is

used in Od. II. metaph. like κόμη, leafage, App. (The

same as ἄχνη, akin to χλαῖνα, χλανίς, Lat. laena, lana.) Hence

λαχνηῖος, ἐσσα, ἐν, woolly, hairy, shaggy, Φίπες II. 2. 743;

στήθεα 18. 415, ἔδρα σὺς II. 9. 548; λ. ὄροφος ο downy, soft

sedge, Pl. 24. 451.

λαχνόγυιος, ου, (γυῖον) with hairy, shaggy limbs, ὅπες Eur.

Hel. 378.

λάχνος, δ, = λάχνη, wool, Od. 9. 445. Hence

λαχνόω, to make hairy. Pass. to grow hairy or downy, of a

youth's chin, Solon 14. 6.

λαχνώδης, ἐς, = λαχνήεις: οὐδας χλόης λαχνώδης the ground

downy with grass, Eur. Cycl. 541.

λαχνώσις, ἡ, (λαχνόω) a covering with hair, Philo.

λαχνοῖν, Att. for λάχουμι, opt. aor. of λαχάινω.

ΛΑΧΟΣ, τό, (λαχεῖν, λαχάω) lot, fate, destiny, Theogn.

592, Pind., and Trag. II. the portion obtained by lot, luck,

or inheritance, in gen. a lot, share, portion, Aesch. Eum. 334,

347, 400, etc., also in Xen. An. 5. 3, 9:—δ λάχος only occurs

in Pseudo-Soph. [ἀ]

λαχών, part. aor. of λαχάω.

λαφάνη, ἡ, also λαμφάνη, an eatable herb, Diosc.

λαφεύρια and λαφούρια, Dor. for λήφορια, fut. of λαμβάνω.

λάψης, ἐως, ἡ, (λάπτω) a lapping, Arist. H. A.

ΛΑΨΩ, = βλέπω, to see, behold, look at; old Ep. word which

only occurs in three Homeric passages, κύων ἔχε ποικίλον ἔλλον,

ἀσπαρτοῖα λάων a dog held a fawn, gazing on it as it struggled,

Od. 19. 228:—δ μὲν λαε νεβρόν ἀπάτην he looked upon the

fawn as he was throttling it, Il. 230:—αἰερός δὲν λάων the

keen-seeing eagle, h. Hom. Merc. 360. Also in later Ep. the

word here and there occurs in this signif. (It is the root of

γλαύσσω, γλανκός, γλαβεῖ, γλήνη, γλήνος, λάμπω, λεύσσω, λευ-

κός, Lat. lux, lucco etc. and of λάος with a priv.) [ἀ]

*ΛΑΨΩ, an old pres., now found only in the Doric λάψ, λῆψ, λῆ,

q. v., I wish or will: the root however of a numerous family

of words, which all involve the notion of eager desire, of yearn-

ing or striving after, as if the intensive syllables λα-, λαι-, λι-,

had taken a Verbal form in ΛΑΨΩ, of which also λιλάομαι, λε-

λῖμνός, seem to be remains: while λα- takes an Adj. form in

λάβρος, λαρός, and a Subst. in λάπος, and λι- again appears in

the Adv. λαν-—The signif. of cupio, to take, hold, is very dub.

λαῶδης, ἐς, (λαός) of or belonging to the people, fit for the

people, popular, Lat. popularis, Plut.

Λαῶ, ἡ, v. sub λαῶ.

Λαῖνα, ἡ, fem. from λέων, a lioness, Hdt. 3. 108. II.

σχημὰ τι συνιστάς, Ar. Lys. 231.

Λαῖνιω, fut. λεῖνάω, aor. ἐλένω: Ep. λαινῶ, fut. λειανέω, the

only form in Hom., (λεῖος). To smooth, polish, of a worker

in horn, Il. 4. 111; λ. κέλευθον to smooth or prepare the way,

Il. 15. 261, cf. Od. 8. 260: hence esp. to shave the beard,

Theopomp. ap. Ath. 518 A. II. to rub smooth, powder,

powd in a mortar, Lat. levigare, Hdt. 1. 200: in gen. to de-
stroy, extirpate, Hdt. 4. 122.

III. to smooth down or away,

τὰς βρυτὰς Plat. Symp. 191 A:—metaph. to smooth or soften
down, τὸν λόγον τινός Hdt. 8. 142; τὴν κατὰπουν to tickle the
palate, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 167. 1.

λεάντειρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.

λεαντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λεάνω) one that polishes, pounds.

λεαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, good for polishing, pounding, etc., Arist. Probl. Adv. —ῶς.

λεβήρις, ἴδος, ἡ, (λέπω) the skin, slough, of serpents, etc., Ar. Fr. 102; the husk of fruit. II. a rabbit, if λέσπορις, q. v., be not better.

λέβης, ἦτος, ὁ, (λείβω) a kettle, caldron, prob. with three feet, (but different from, and prob. smaller than τρίπους), of bronze or copper (χαλκός), sometimes of costly workmanship, and so in the heroic age used for honorary gifts or prizes, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il. II. in Od. mostly the basin in which the purifying water (χερῖν) was handed to the guests before meals, made of silver, Od. i. 137, etc.; but Od. 19. 386, a pan for washing the feet.

III. among the Spartans a sort of τιμπανον or basin, which was struck by women at the funerals of the kings, Hdt. 6. 58. IV. a cinerary urn, Aesch. Ag. 444.

V. a vase on the roof of the temple of Zeus at Olympia, Pausan. 5. 10, 4, and at Delos, Call. Del. 286.

λεβητάριον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Ath.

λεβητίζω, (λέβης) to put into, to boil in a caldron, Lyc.

λεβητιον, τό, Dim. from λέβης, Ath.

λεβητοχάρης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a kettle or basin.

λεβητοχάρης, οὐ, ὁ, =sq.

λεβητοχάρων, ὁ, (χαίρω) pot-friend, Cercid. ap. Ath. 347 D. [ἄ]

λεβητώδης, ἐς, =λεβητοειδής, Ath.

λεβιανός, ὁ, =sq.

λεβίας, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of fish, Lat. lebias, Ar. Fr. 365.

λεβινός, ὁ, =εὐβινός.

λέγα, nom. plur. from λέγος or λέγης, γυναῖκες λ. λεῶν women, chamberlains, Archil. 95. (Akin to λέχος, λαγνός.)

λεγών, ὄνος, ὁ, the Lat. legio, N. T.

λέγην, ἡ, =sq.

λέγων, τό, a hem, border, esp. the colored hem of a garment parallel to the ὤα or selvage, in gen. the extremity, edge, Hipp. ap. Gal.

λεγνῶν, to furnish with a colored hem or border.

λεγνώδης, ἐς, =λεγωντός.

λεγωντός, ἡ, ὄν, with a colored hem or border, Call. Dian. 12. ΑΕΓΩ, γ. λέω, orig. signif. to LAY, Germ. LEGEN; and in Pass. to LIE, Germ. LIEGEN;—hence all the other signfs. may be derived, so that it is needless, as Buttm. Lexil. in v. does, to assume a separate root *λέχω for this signif.

I. to lay asleep, hush to sleep, put to bed, λέξον με Il. 24. 635; λ. νύον Dn. II. 14. 252. Pass. or Med. to lie down, Hom.; λέξετα ὄντω will lie asleep, Il. 4. 131, λέξομαι ἐς εὐνήν Od. 17. 102.—This signif. is only in the earliest Poets, nor is the pres. ever so used: we have in Hom. of the Act., aor. imperat. λέξον; of the Pass. or Med. f. λέξομαι, aor. 1 ἐλέχην, also some forms from a synoop. aor. ἐλέγμην, viz. 3 sing. λέκτο in Od., imperat. λέξο and λέξεο in Il. and Od. (Hence λέχος, λέκτρον, Lat. lectus, also λεχά, λεχέα, λόχος, ἔλοχος.) II. like Lat. LEGO, to lay in order, arrange, and so to gather, pick up, Lat. lego and colligo, λ. δούεα Hom.; λ. αἰμασιδῶ in Od. 18. 359, acc. to the Schol., to pick out stones for building, cf. λογάδην, λογάς, but v. sub αἰμασιδῶ. Med. to gather for oneself, ἔδξα Il. 8. 507: hence to choose, pick out, ἄνδρας ἀρίστους Od. 24. 108, κούρους Il. 21. 27: absol. in synoop. aor., ἐγὼ πέμπτους μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέγμην after these I chose myself the fourth, i. e. offered to go with the other four, Od. 9. 335; or it may mean, I reckoned myself . . . , v. infr. III. Pass. pres. to be chosen, Il. 13. 276.—In this signif. the Att. use the perf. εἴλοχα, pass. ἐλέγμαι, aor. pass. ἐλέγην, but only in compds., cf. ἐκ-λέγω, καταλέγω, συλλέγω: the simple ἐλεγμένος, chosen, as v. I. Eur. Tro. 296, Dem. 873. 33.

III. to lay among, and so to count, tell or reckon up, ἐν δ' ἡμέας λέγε κητεῖν he counted us among the seals, Od. 4. 523. Med. aor. synoop., λέκτο δ' ἀριθμόν he told over the number, Od. 4. 451: so, λέξατο πάντας Pind. P. 4. 336. Pass., μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην I was counted among these, Il. 3. 188, cf. supr. II. Hence IV. to recount, tell, relate, τι Hom. and Att., τιτί τι to tell something to one, Ib.: hence to speak, say, utter, in Hom. only once in Act., Ἀγαμέμνωνι λ. ἀνείδεα to utter reproaches to or against

him, Il. 2. 222: λέγε εἴ τι θέλεις, λέγε εἴ τι λέγεις, εἰπέ ὅτι καὶ λέγεις etc., if you have aught to say, say on, Valck. Hdt. 8. 58: mostly in men, less usu. of oracles, to say, declare, Hdt. 8. 136. Hom. also has the Med., once or twice, to say over to oneself, say over, Il. 13. 275, 292, Od. 3. 240. Hdt. and the Att. used the word chiefly in this signif., of all kinds of oral communications, of which some few instances follow: 1. λέγειν τινα τι to say something of another, esp., κακὰ λ. τινα to speak ill of him, abuse, revile him, Hdt. 8. 61, etc.; also, εἶ or κακίως λ. τινα Soph. El. 524, 1028, whereas the Latins say maledicere alicui.

2. λ. κατά τινας to accuse one, λ. ὑπέρ τινας to defend him, Xen. Hell. i. 5. 2., i. 7. 16.

3. λ. τινα ποιεῖν τι to tell, bid, command one to do, like κελεύω, Soph. Phil. 101.

4. λ. τι, to say something, i. e. to speak to the point or purpose, Soph. O. T. 1475, Xen., etc.; opp. to λ. ὁδὲν to say what is nothing, say nothing to the point or purpose, Ar. Eq. 334: but λ. ὁδὲν, also, to say what is not, to lie, Ar. Av. 66: also καλῶς, ὀρθῶς λ. to be right, Valck. Hipp. 715.

5. pleon., ἐφη λέγεται, ἐφη φάσ etc., oft. in Hdt., as also in Att., Lob. Aj. 756.

6. as the beginning of letters or documents, Ἀμασις Πολυκράτει δῶδε λέγει . . . , Μαρόνιος τὰδε λέγει . . . , etc., Hdt. 3. 40., 8. 140: τὰ γράμματα λέγει τὰδε, Id. i. 124, etc.; 7. like Lat. dicere, to speak of, mean, refer to, Hdt. 7. 144: so freq. in Trag., as εἶσω κοῦμόν σέ, Κασάνδραν λέγω γοῖ, I mean Cassandra, Aesch. Ag. 1035; ποταμούς, Ἀχελῶν λέγω Soph. Tr. 9, cf. Valck. Phoen. 994.

8. Pass. λέγεται, like Lat. dicitur, it is said, on dit, λέγεται αὐτοῖς εἶναι . . . , Hdt. 8. 119; but also, λέγονται εἶναι Xen. Cyr. i. 2. 1: τὸ λεγόμενον, absol., as it is said, as the saying goes, Lat. quod peribent, Thuc. 7. 68, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 217 E: τὸ λεγόμενος the so-called . . . , as οἱ λ. αὐτόνομοι εἶναι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8.—In this signif. λέγω has no perf. act.: the perf. pass. is λέγεσθαι (not εἴλεσθαι, cf. supr. II): aor. pass. ἐλέχθην; the fut. λέξομαι has, esp. in Trag., a passive force, Pors. Hec. 293, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1186, and so is used for λεχέσθαι: also λελέσθαι, Plat. V. the usu. signif. of Lat. LEGO, to read, only occurs in Greek in the compd. ἐπιλέγομαι, Hdt.

λεηλῶσια, ἡ, a making of booty, robbery, Xen. Hier. i. 36.

λεηλάττω, to drive away booty, esp. cattle, to make booty, Soph. Aj. 343, and freq. in Xen.: hence c. acc. loci, to plunder, δροπῶ, πείδων, πόλιν Hdt. 2. 152., 5. 101.

λεηλάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (λεῖα, ἐλαύνω) one who makes or drives off booty. [ἄ] Hence

λεηλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, able or disposed to plunder.

ΛΕΙΑ΄, ἡ, Ion. λήτη, booty, plunder, freq. in Hdt.: esp. of cattle, opp. to ἀνθρωπωτο, Thuc. 2. 94, and so in plur., Soph. Aj. 26: hence in gen. pillageable property, Thuc. 8. 3, Xen. Hell. i. 3, 2: τοὺς λοιποὺς λήτην θέσθαι to give them over to plunder, Hdt. 4. 202: λεῖαν ποιεῖσθαι χώραν =λεηλατεῖν χώραν, Thuc. 8. 41: ἐπὶ λεῖαν λεῖαι etc., Xen. An. 5. 1, 8, etc.: so in plur., κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν λεῖας Id. Hell. i. 2, 5.—proverb. Μυσῶν λεῖα, of any thing that may be plundered with impunity, Dem. 248. 23, Arist. Rhet. i. 12, 20. Cf. λήψ, which is the form used by Hom. and Hes.

λεῖα, ἡ, v. eub λεῖα.

λεῖαίνω, fut. λεῖανῶ, Ep. λεῖανέω, (λεῖος) Ion. and Ep. for λεῖαν, q. v. Hom. uses this form only.

λεάντειρα, ἡ, and λεαντήρ, ἦρος, Ion. for λεάντειρα etc. λεῖανσπέρης, ὄν, (λεῖος, ἀνσπέρης) sweetish-sour.

λεῖσθρον, τό, (λεῖβω) a canal: a wet country, meadow, like λεῖμῶν.

II. λεῖσθρον, τό, a mountain district of Thrace inhabited by Orpheus, Strab., Paus., etc.; whence the Muses were called Λεῖσθηρίδες.

ΛΕΙ΄ΒΩ, ψω, το, pour, pour forth, usu. like σπένδω in a religious sense, οἶνον λείβειν Hom.; also, μέθυ λ. to make a libation of wine, Od. 12. 362; οἶνον Ἀθήνῃ λ. Il. 10. 579; also λείβειν (without οἶνον) Il. 24. 285, esp. with a dat. of the gods to whom the libation is made, λείβειν Διὶ, θεοῖς Il. 6. 266, Od. 2. 432. (Hence λουβή and Lat. libare, libatio.) II. Hom. also uses it like εἰβω, to let flow, shed, though only in phrase δάκρυα λ. Od. 5. 84, 16. 214; so too in Trag. Med. to flow, run, trickle, Hes. Sc. 390: λείβεσθαι δακρύοις to melt into tears, Eur. Andr. 532: hence to melt or pine away, Ar. Eq. 327.

Pass. to be watered, moistened, bedewed, Anth. (Hence λειβήθρον, λιβάς, λίμνη, λειμών.)

Λειπτερέω, to have *λειπτερία*.

Λειπτερία, ἡ, (λείος, ἔντερον) the passing one's food without digesting it, Hipp.

Λειπτεριάδης, es, (εἶδος) like or afflicted with *λειπτερία*, Hipp.

Λειψύμαι, Dor. for λειούμαι, pres. pass. from λείω.

Λεῖψομαι, Ion. and poet. for ληῖψομαι, q. v.

Λείψαν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. from λείαλω, Od.

Λεικνάριον, τό, Dim. from λείκνω, also λικνάριον.

Λεικνίζω, to cleanse by winnowing: to swing, to rock: from λείκνω, τό, also λίκνω and λικμός, a winnowing-fan, Lat. vannus.

II. a cradle, from its likeness to a fan in form and motion.

Λειμακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, νόμψη, a meadow-nymph, from λείμαξ, λειμών.

Λειμακόδης, es, like meadows, grassy, moist, Hipp.: from λείμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, perh. also ἡ=λειμών, Eur. Phoen. 1571, Bacch. 867: a garden, Pherecr. Metall. 2: hence is formed comp. Adj. λειμακότερος, for -κωδέτερος, Hipp. 289. 25, but v. Lob. Paral. 288.

Λείμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ and ἡ, a kind of shell-less snail, cf. σέσιλος.

Λειμάς, ἄδος, ἡ=λειμών.

Λείμμα, ατος, τό, (λείπω) a remnant, remains, Hdt. 1. 119.

II. in Music, = δισίς III, Plat.

Λειμώδωρον, τό, a weed, perh. the same as ὁροβάγχη, Theophr.

Λειμών, ὄνος, ὁ, (λείβω) any moist or grassy place, a meadow, holm, pasture, Hom., etc.: metaph., λ. ποταμίων ποτῶν the smooth river-water, Soph. Fr. 587, like Lat. Neptuniis prata of the sea: metaph. also, πλοῦτος καὶ νεότητος λειμῶνες Plat. Soph. 222 A.

II. like κήπος, pudenda muliebria, Eur. Cycl. 171.

III. later freq. metaph. for any bright, flowery surface, a blooming face, garment, peacock's tail, etc., Jac. Ach. Tat. 478, 486. (Prob. from λείβω, as σέμας from σέβα, cf. λίμνη, λιμήν, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 208.) Hence

Λειμωνήρης, es, (ἔρω) belonging to a meadow.

Λειμωνιάς, ἴδος, poet. fem. of λειμώνιος, νόμψη λ.=λειμακίς, a meadow-nymph, Soph. Phil. 1454.

Λειμωνιάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἄτης, ἴδος, λίθος, a stone of a grass-green color, Plin.

Λειμώνιον, τό, a plant, limonium, Diosc.: strictly neut. from λειμώνιος, ια, ιων, (λειμών) of, belonging to a meadow, Lat. pratensis, ὁράσιος Aesch. Ag. 560, φύλλα Theocr. 18. 39.

Λειμωνίς, ἴδος, poet. fem. of λειμώνιος, v. Lob. Aj. 601.

Λειμωνοειδής, ου, ὁ, fem. -ειδης, ἴδος=λειμώνιος.

Λειμωνοτήτης, es, (εἶδος) like meadows, grassy and flowery, Cebes.

Λειμωνόθεν, Adv. from a meadow, II. 24. 451; also λειμωνόθε, Theocr. 7. 80.

Λειοβάτος, ου, (λείος, βαίνω) going smoothly: smooth.

Λειοβάτος, ὁ, (βάτος) a fish, the ray, Plat. (Com.) Soph. 4, Arist. H. A.

Λειογένης, ου, (γένεω) smooth-chinned, beardless, Hdt. 5. 20.

Λειωλόσσος, ου, (γλώσσα) smooth-tongued, flattering.

Λειωλάσσιος, α, ου, (θάλασσα) name of a kind of raphanis, Theophr.

Λειοκάρηνος, ου, (κάρηνον) smooth or bald-headed.

Λειοκάλυος, ου, smooth-stalked, Theophr.

Λειοκτύμενος, ου, δ, fem. -ατης, ἴδος, a smooth sea: from λειοκτύμων, ου, gen. ονος, (κύμα) having low waves, θάλαττα λ. a calm smooth sea, Luc. [ῶ]

Λειομάς, ου, smoothing the threads of the warp, κμαξ Anth.

Λειοντή, ἡ, poet. for λεοντή, a lion's skin, Anth.

Λειοντομάχης, ου, ὁ, (λέων, μάχη) poet. for λεοντομα, a lion-fighter, Theocr. Epigr. 20. 2. [ᾶ]

Λειοντοπάλης, ου, ὁ, (λέων, πάλη) poet. for λεοντοπα, wrestler with a lion, Anth. [ᾶ]

Λειοπούς, (λείος) to smooth, level, Geop.

Λειοπόδις, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, smooth-footed.

ΛΕΙΟΞ, λεία, λείων, later also os, ου, the Lat. LAEVIS, smooth, level, even: Hom. and Hes. use it esp. of level places or countries, πεδίων, ἄγρους, ἱπποδρόμους, ὁδος, ἄροτρις; so, χωρίον λ. Hdt. 7. 9, 2. c. gen., ἄγρος λείος πετράων smooth, i. e. free from rocks, Od. 5. 443; also, λ. θάλασσα a smooth sea, Hdt. 2. 117; λ. πνεῦμα a gentle breeze, Ar. Ran. 1001, cf. Lob. Aj.

673. II. later smooth to the touch, polished, slippery, ἔγχευας Ar. Fr. 25, cf. Poes. Oecon. Hipp. 2, with a smooth chin, beardless, Theocr. 5. 90: bald, Lat. laevis, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 66.

3. metaph. λ. μῦθοι smooth, soft words, Aesch. Pr. 647; also, λεία φώνη Plat. Tim. 67 B; λ. ἥθος, ἡδοναί Id. Crat. 466 A, Phil. 51 D. Adv. -ως. (It prob. once had the digamma λείψος, cf. Lat. laevis, and λειρός: hence λείαλω, λειάω, λιστός, λιστρον.)

Λείος, ὁ, a smooth-skinned sort of shark.

Λείοστράκος, ου, (λείος, ὄστρακον) smooth-shelled, Arist. H. A.

Λείοστρεπία, τό, (ὄστρεον) a sort of smooth-shelled fish.

Λείότης, ητος, ἡ, (λείος) smoothness, σπλαγγχων Aesch. Pr. 493; κατ'ὀππων Xen. Eq. 10. 6.

Λειορίβης, to rub smooth, pound, Gal., but v. Lob. Phryg. 572: from

Λειορίβης, es, (τριβω) rubbed smooth, pounded, Diosc.

Λειοτριχέω, =sq., Arist. H. A.

Λειοτριχία, (ὄψις) to have smooth hair, Sophron. ap. Ath. 106 E.

Λειοურγία, (λείος, *ἔργω) to make smooth.

Λέουσι, poet. for λέουσι, dat. plur. from λέων, II.

Λειόφλοιος, ου, smooth-barked, Theophr.

Λειόφυλλος, ου, (φύλλον) smooth-leaved.

Λειόχρως, ωτος, smooth-skinned, Ath.

Λείω, (λείος) to smooth, make even or bald. II. to rub to pieces, pound.

Λειπανάδρα, and other compds. of λειπ-, from λείπω, should be written λειπ-, as λειπανάδρα, v. Cramer Anecd. 2. 239, Dind. in Steph. Thesaur.

Λειπτέον, verb. Adj. from λείπω, one must leave, Eur. H. F. 1385, and Plat.

Λειπυρία, ἡ, Ion. -λή, ἡ=sq., Hipp.

Λειπυρία, ὁ, with or without πυρετός, (λείπω, πῦρ) a malignant intermittent fever, for λειποπυρία, Hipp. Hence

Λειπυρικός, ἡ, ου, subject to λειπυρία, Hipp.

Λειπυριάδης, es, (εἶδος) like or suffering from λειπυρία, Hipp.

ΛΕΪΠΩ, ψω, aor. act. ἔλιπον, inf. λιπεῖν, med. ἐλιπόμην (for the aor. ι ἔλειπα only occurs in late authors, Lob. Phryg. 713, sq.): perf. act. ἔλειπται, pass. λέλειμαι, part. λελειμένος, pluri. ἐλελειμένοι, in Hom. usu. without augm.: fut. pass. λελείσθαι II. 24. 742: aor. pass. ἐλελήθην—all which tenses, except aor. 1 act. and pass., are used by Hom.

I. trans. to leave, let go, release, let alone, of dying persons to leave behind, in all these signis. freq. in Hom.: τί τινα to leave behind to one, leave as a legacy, Trag.

2. to desert in danger, leave in the lurch, II. 16. 368, etc.; so, λίτων ἰὼ ἄνακτα they failed him, Od. 2. 119, Lat. deficiente eum sagittae, cf. infr. II. 3. λ. φῶς ἡέλοιο to die, Hom.: also conversely θυμός, ψυχή, αἰὼν λείπει με, also ἔλιπ' ὄστέα θυμός, Hom.

B. Pass. to be left, left behind, etc., therefore to stay, remain, λείπεται ἡ remains to do so and so, Plat.: to be left above, remain over, hence to survive, Hom., who uses also κατόπισθε and μετόπισθε λείπεσθαι; οὐτία τινα λείπεται Hdt. 9. 45.

2. esp. to be left behind in a race, Hom., c. gen. pers., II. 23. 523; λελειμένος αἰὼν lingering behind them, Od. 9. 448; so also, ἐς διακουρά λείπετο II. 23. 523: but, λείπεσθαι ἀπὸ τινος to remain afar or aloof from one, II. 9. 437, 445: so too in Hdt., λ. βασιλῆος or ἀπὸ βασιλῆος to be left behind by, desert the king, Hdt. 8. 113, 9. 66: absol. to stay behind, Id. 9. 56.

3. in gen. to remain behind, come short of . . . , be inferior, worse, weaker or less than . . . , and so c. gen., like ἐλαττωσάβη, ἡττάσθαι, ὑστερεῖσθαι nouns, because the Verb has a compar. sense, freq. in Hdt.; also, λείπεσθαι τινος ἐς τι or ἐν τι Hdt. 1. 99, 7. 81, cf. Aesch. Pers. 344: λείπειν τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων ου come short of, understand not my plans, Eur. Or. 1085: absol. in part., ὥσπερ λελειμένοι inferior men, Aesch. Fr. 36.

4. to be wanting or lacking, τινός of a thing, Soph. Tr. 937, El. 474: ἐν τινα in a thing, Id. O. C. 495: cf. infr. II.

C. Med. c. acc., to leave behind one on dying, leave a memorial to posterity, μνημόσυνον λείπεσθαι Hdt. 6. 109, and freq. in Hdt., mostly in aor. 2.

II. intr. to be gone, to depart, disappear, in Hom. only in perf., ψυχή, πάντα λέλοιπε life, everything is gone, Od. 14. 134, 213; where however the ellipsis may be ψυχή λέλοιπε τὰ ὄστέα, πάντα λέλοιπέ με and on this construct, explained above I. 2,

is prob. founded the intr. usage freq. in Att. in all tenses, to *fail, be wanting, cease, be missing*, as in pres., Soph. O. T. 1232 in aor. 2, Id. El. 514; in fut., Eur. Hel. 1157; perf., Id. H. F. 133; cf. ἄλλεῖται: the Lat. *desicere* is exactly similar. (From the aor. λειπὼν came a post-Hom. collat. form λιμπάνω: from λείσσω comes λειπός.)

λειπῶδιν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἦ, in Suid. sine interpr., perh. *beyond bearing children*.

λείριος, ἰνῆ, ἰων, (λείριον) made of, like lilies, Theophr.

λειροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the lily or lilies.

λειριδαίς, ἐσσα, ἐν, (λείριον) strictly of or belonging to a lily, of its nature or color: but as early as Hom. metaph., χρῶς λειριδαίς lily skin, Il. 13. 830: metaph. of the cicadae, ὅψ λειριδαίσα their delicate voice, Il. 3. 152; and so of the Muses, Hes. Th. 41.

ΛΕΙΡΨΙΟΝ, τό, a lily, esp. the white one, h. Hom. Cer. 427; also, λείριον ἔνθεμον Pind. N. 7. 116: cf. κρίνον. (λείριον was the Lat. *lilium*, cf. A. IV.) 2. = ῥάριστος, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 9. 3. in gen. a flower, blossom, Nic.

λειροπολφανέμων, ἡ, a kind of omelet made with lilies, etc., Pherecr. Pers. 1. 8.

λείριος, ον, = λειριδαίς, Ap. Rh. 4. 903.

λειριώδης, ἐς, = λειροειδής, Theophr.

λείριος, α, ὄν, thin, pale, Hesych. II. λειρός, ὁ, a leveret, Id. λέϊς, collat. form of λῆς, Lob. Paral. 85.

λείστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λείσσομαι) Ion. and poet. for λῆστός, Il. 9. 408.

λείτος, ον, and λείτος, also λῆϊτος, λῆϊτος, and λάϊτος, λαϊ-
τος, ον, (λαός, λαός) of, belonging to the people, Lat. *publicus*, *popularis*, old and esp. Ion. forms for Att. *δημόσιος*, but seldom used, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 252 sq., Valck. Hdt. 7. 197. Hence

λειτουργία, (λειτουργός) to perform public duties, in gen. to serve the people or state, τῇ πόλει Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6: to exert oneself for the public good, περί τινος, πρόσ τι Arist. Pol. in Com. also of public prostitutes. II. esp. at Athens, to serve expensive public offices at one's own cost, freq. in Oratt.; λ. ὑπὲρ τινος to serve these offices for another, Isae. 62. 39; cf. λειτουργία. III. to minister as a priest, N. T., and Eccl.

Hence

λειτουργία, τό, the performance of a λειτουργία, Dion. H.

λειτουργησία, ἡ, = sq., Philostr.

λειτουργία, ἡ, (λειτουργέω) a public service, esp. at Athens a burdensome public office or duty, which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense, usu. in rotation, but also voluntarily or by appointment: the ordinary ones (ἐγκύκλιοι) at Athens were the γυμνασιαρχία, the χορηγία, and the ἐστίασις, with the minor one of the ἀρχιεραία: the extraordinary were destined for the exigencies of the state, e. g. the τριπαραρχία, and the εἰσφορά: on the λειτουργία, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 199 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161 sq., cf. λειτουργός. II. any service, work of a public kind, hence ὁ ἐπὶ λειτουργίῳν, in an army, the officer who superintended the workmen, carpenters, etc., Polyb.

III. in LXX, the worship, public service of God: hence, Eccl. public worship in gen., but more particularly the Eucharist.

λειτουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a λειτουργία or λειτουργός, LXX.

λειτουργός, ὄν, (λείτος, λείτος, *ἔργω) like δημιουργός, performing public duties, or works of public use, useful to the public: ὁ λ. in gen. a workman, handicraftsman, Polyb. II. esp. at Athens, a citizen who undertook a λειτουργία, q. v., cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 199 sq. III. a priest, minister of God, N. T.

λειφαμένω, to be wanting in blood, to grow pale, Arist. Probl. 1: from

λείφαμος, ον, (λείπω, αἷμα) wanting blood, growing pale, Gal.: λίφαμος, -έω would be more correct, cf. λεπανδρέω.

λειχάω, = λείχω, to lick: also sensu obscuro = Lat. *fello*.

ΛΕΙΧΗΝ, ἦνος, ὁ, a tree-moss, liehen, that on the olive being ψάρα, seabees, but Theophr. uses λειχὴν of the olive, and ψάρα of the fig: also a kind of liver-wort that grows on damp rocks.

II. hence a lichen-like eruption on the skin of animals, esp. on the chin, mentagra, as in men the ring-worm, rush, scurvy, Aesch. Cho. 281 in horses, a tetter, scab, Diosc. also

of the ground, a blight, canker, Aesch. Eum. 785: also written

λειχὴν not so well, v. Dind. Aesch. Il. c. Hence

λειχηνώδης, to have the λειχὴν, of trees, Theophr.

λειχηνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the λειχὴν, Hipp.

ΛΕΥΧΩ, ἔω, to lick: also to lick up, Hdt. 4. 23, Aesch. Eum. 106, cf. ὤδην—the irreg. part. perf. λελεικημένος, in Hes. Th. 826, is used in the signif. of λιχμάμαι (q. v.). (Λείχω is the Lat. *lingo*, our lick, etc.: hence λικμάω, λικμάζω, λίκνος, *ligurio*.)

λειψανδρία, ἡ, (λείψις) = λειψανδρία.

λειψανδρικός, ον, (λείψανον, λέγω) gathering remnants, Anth.

λείψανον, τό, (λείπω) a piece left, wreck, Eur. Med. 1387; metaph. of men, Id. El. 554, Tro. 711; and so oft. in plur., remains, remnants, Lat. *reliquiae*, *hannonis* λείψανα Soph. El. 1113, cf. Plat. Phaed. 86 C; but, ἀγαθὸν ἀνδρῶν λ. are their deeds, good name, etc., Eur. Andr. 774.

λείψις, ἡ, (λείπω) a leaving, deserting, omitting. II. a coming to an end, failing, want.

λείψιδάφης, ἐς, (λείψις, φάος) with decreasing light, waning, μήνη, also λειψιδάφωτος.

λειψιδόρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, having lost his hair, Ael.

λειψοσέληνος, ον, (σέληνη) in the moon's first or last quarter, Lat. *silente luna*, when she is hidden.

λειψυδρέω, to want water, to dry up.

λειψυδρία, ἡ, want of water, Polyb. and

λειψυδριον, τό, a waterless district near mount Parnes in Attica, Hdt. 5. 62, Ilgen. Scol. 24: some read λειψυδριον: from

λειψυδρος, ον, (λείπω, ὕδωρ) lacking water, waterless.

λειωδής, ἐς, = λείος, smooth, even.

λείωμα, ατος, τό, (λείω) that which has been smoothed or rounded: λείωμα ἄκρατον, ὑδαρὲς etc., a color made by rubbing κιννάδων down, Theophr.

λείων, ὁ, poet. for λέων, hence Ep. dat. λείουσι II.

λείωσις, ἡ, (λείω) a smoothing, polishing, pounding.

λεκάνιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

λεκάνη, ἡ, Dor. λακάνη, (λέκος) a dish, pot, pan, Ar. Nub. 907, Vesp. 600, etc. [α] Hence

λεκάνης, ἡ, Lucr. also λεκάνιον, τό, Ar. Ach. 1110, λεκανίσκη, ἡ, Ar. Fr. 637, and λεκάνιδιον, τό, Dim. from λεκάνη, a little dish or pan. [α]

λεκάνομαντεία, ἡ, divination by means of a dish: from

λεκάνομαντής, εως, ὁ and ἡ, a dish-diviner, Strab. p. 762.

λεκάνοσκοπία, ἡ, (σκοπέω) the inspecting of a dish, in order to divine.

λεκάριον, τό, Dim. from λέκος, a little dish, Ath.

λεκιθίτης, ον, ὁ, (λέκιθος) ἄρτος a sort of bread made either with the yolk of eggs or of pulse, Ath.

λεκιθοπώλης, ον, ὁ, fem. -πωλις, (πωλέω) a pulse-porridge seller, Ar. Plut. 427.

λέκιθος, ὁ, pulse-porridge, esp. of ἄρακος, pease-soup, Lat. *lomentum*, Pherecr. Aut. 4.

λέκιθος, ἡ, the yolk of an egg, Hipp., Arist. H. A., etc.

λεκιθώδης, ἐς, (ἡ λέκιθος) like the yolk of an egg, yolk-colored, Hipp., and Theophr.

λεκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Epich. p. 37, λεκίσκος, ὁ, and λεκίσκιον, τό, Hipp., Dim. from λέκος, a small dish or plate.

ΔΕΚΟΣ, εως, τό, and λέκος, οὐ, ὁ, a dish, plate, pot, pan, Hippon: 43. (Hence λεκάνη, akin to ληκνός and λάνγνος.)

λέκροι, οί, = λικροί, q. v.

λεκτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. from λέγω, to be said or spoken, Plat. Rep. 378 A. II. λεκτέον, one must say or speak, τι Ib. 392 A.

λέκτης, ον, ὁ, (λέγω IV) a speaker. Hence

λεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at speaking, able to speak, περί τι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1, Cyr. 5. 5, 46: ἡ -κή sub. τέχνη, the art of speaking, Plat. Polit. 304 D. II. suited for speaking, λόγος λ. common, familiar discourse, Dem. 1401. 20; βυβλός Arist. Rhet.

λέκτρο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. med. of λέγω, Od.

λέκτρος, ἡ, ὄν, (λέγω II) gathered, chosen, picked out, Hes. Fr. 11. 3, and Trag. II. (λέγω IV) uttered, spoken, said, Soph. Phil. 633; capable of being spoken, to be spoken, κακὸν οὐ λεκτὸν Eur. Hipp. 875: τὰ λεκτὰ things having only a nomi-

naï existence, as Time and Space, *abstractions*, Stoical term in Plut. 2. 1116 B.

λέκτριος, *ov*, (λέκτρον) *bed-ridden*.

λεκτρίτης, *ov*, *δ*, (θρόνος) *a recumbent chair or couch*.

λέκτρον, τό, (λέγω *1*) *like λέχος, a couch, bed*, Lat. *lectus*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), λέκτρονδὲ to *bed*, Od. 8. 292: also in plur., Od. *11*. Later, usu. in plur., the *marriage bed*, Pind., and Trag.: also λέκτρων εὐνάι Aesch. Pers. 543: hence *marriage*, γῆμαι λέκτρα τινὸς to *wed one*, Eur. Med. 594: λέκτρα προδόναι, ἀσχύνειν etc., Eur., who uses the word very frequently. Cf. λέχος.

λεκτρογάρῃς, ἐς, (χαίρω) *enjoying the marriage-bed*, Orph. λελαβέσθαι, Ep. inf. aor. med. by redupl., from λαμβάνω, Od. 4. 388.

λελάθῃ, Ep. 3 aor. act. by redupl., from λανθάνω, Π. 15. 60: so also from aor. med., λελαβόντο, λελαβέσθω, λελαβένθαι Il., Hes. Th. 471: ὅπως λελαβόντο τεκούσα παῖδα, in act. signif., cf. λανθάνω ΠΙ.

λελάκα, perf. of λάσκω.

λελάκοντο, Ep. redupl. 3 pl. aor. 2 med. of λάσκω, h. Hom. Merc. 145. [ᾶ]

λελάκνῃ, Ep. fem. part. perf. of λάσκω, Od. 12. 85.

λέλασμαι, perf. pass. of λανθάνω, Att.

λελάχητε, λελάχωσι, Ep. redupl. 2 and 3 pl. aor., from λαγχάνω, in trans. signif., cf. λαγχάνω ΠΙ.

λελειμμαι, perf. pass. from λείπω: part. λελειμμένος Hom.

λελειχμότες, nom. plur., irreg. part. perf. of λείχω, q. v.

λέληθα, perf. of λανθάνω.

λεληθώτας, Adv. part. perf. of λανθάνω, like λάθρα, *secretly*, unobserved, Plat. Ax. 365 C.

λέληκα, Ion. and Ep. perf. of λάσκω, Hes. Op. 205: part. λεληκός Il. 22. 141.

λέλημμαι, rare poet. perf. pass. of λαμβάνω, for ἐλημμαι, Aesch., and Eur.

λέλησμαι, Ion. and Ep. perf. pass. of λανθάνω, part. λελημένος Hom.

λέλημαι, old Ep. perf., to *strive eagerly, long for, hasten*: Hom. uses only the part. λελημένος, and that only in Il., like an Adj., in signif. of *zealous, hasty, eager*: also c. gen., *eager for a thing*, Ar. Rh. 1. 1164: who also has 3 plqpf. with inf. λελήτο αὐθῆσαι 3. 1158. (Prob. for λεληλῃμαι, λεληλμένος from ληλαίωμαι: v. sub *λάω.) [ῖ]

λελιμμένος, part. perf. pass. from λίσσω, Aesch.

λελογα, perf. of λέγω, Gramm.

λελογισμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from λογίζομαι, *deliberately, advisedly*, Hdt. 3. 104, Eur. I. A. 1021.

λέλογχα, perf. of λαγχάνω, Od. 11. 304, Hes. Th. 203.

λελοιπα, perf. from λείπω, Hom.

λελουμένος, part. perf. pass. from λούω, Π. 5. 6.

λελύμασμαι, perf. pass. from λυαίνομαι. [ῖ]

λελύμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from λύω, *loosely, slackly, slowly*, Hipp.

λέλυνται, λέλυντο, for ἐλέλυντο, 3 pl. perf. and plqpf. pass. from λύω, Hom.

λελύτο, Ep. for λελόυτο, 3 sing. opt. perf. pass. of λύω, Od. 18. 238.

λεμβάδιον, τό, Dim. from λέμβος. [ᾶ]

λεμβοσχος, ὁ, (λέμβος, ἄρχω) *the commander of a λέμβος*.

ΛΕΜΒΟΣ, ὁ, *a small boat with a sharp prow*, Dem. 883. 28: used esp. by the Hlyrians, v. Schweigh. Ind. Polyb.: a ship's *cock-boat*, hence metaph. in Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 7.

λεμβυδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *shaped like a λέμβος*, Arist. Inc. An.

λέμμα, ατος, τό, (λέπω) *that which is peeled off, peel, husk, skin, scale*, etc., Hipp., and Ar. Av. 674.

λέμνα, ἡ, *a water-plant*, Lemna palustris, Theophr.

λέμφος, ὁ,=κόρυς, μύξα. II. Adj., *snoutly: drivelling*, Menand. p. 172. (Akin to λάμπη, λάπη.) Hence

λεμφωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *drivelling*.

λέντιον, τό, also λέντιον, the Lat. *lintheum*, Arr. Peripl.

λεξείδιον, τό, Dim. from λέξις.

λεξείω, Desiderat. from λέγω, to *wish to say*.

λέξω, Ep. imperat. aor. syncop. med., from λέγω *1*, Hom.; cf. λέξω.

λεξίδιον, τό, Dim. from λέξις. [ῖ]

λεξίθρας, ου, ὁ, (λέξις, θράω) *a word-hunter*. Hence

λεξίθρηρα, to *hunt after words, catch at words*, Gell. Hence

λεξίθρηρα, ἡ, *a hunting after words*, Clem. Al.

λεξικογράφος, *ov*, (γράφω) *a lexicographer*. [ᾶ]

λεξικός, ὁ, ὄν, (λέξις) *of, belonging to words*: τὸ λεξικόν, sub.

βιβλίον, *a lexicon or dictionary*, Gramm. II. ὁ λεξικός,=

λεξικογράφος.

λέξις, εως, ἡ, (λέγω) *a speaking, speech*, Plat.: λ. ἡ πράξις

saying or doing, Id. Rep. 396 C. 2. *a way of speaking, dic-*

tion, style, Μουσῆς λ. *poetical style*, Id. Legg. 795 E, cf. Arist.

Rhet. 3. 9. 8, sqq., and Poët. II. *a single word or phrase*

Polyb. III. Gramm.,=γλῶσσα v, *an old rare foreign*

word, that must be explained by a common word, (γλῶσσημα):

hence λέξις is the older term for a glossary, lexicon.

λέξω, like λέξω, Ep. imperat. aor. syncop. med. from λέγω, to

lie down, Π. 24. 650, Od. 10. 320: so also ὄρω and ὄρσο.

λεονταγχναν, *ov*, (λέων, ἄγχω) *lion-strangling*, dub. I. Call.

Erigr. 35, ubi Bast leontagchnaos.

λεοντή, ἡ, contr. λεοντῇ, sub. δορά, *a lion's skin*, fem. of

λεόντης, Hdt. 7. 69.

λεόντειος, εια, ειν, also os, *ov*, (λέων) *of a lion*, δορά Aesch.

Fr. 101: *lion-like, δύναμις* Epich. p. 106.

λεόντειος, εα, εον,=foreg.

λεοντιδόν, Adv., *like a lion*, LXX.

λεοντιαίος, αλα, αίων, *as great as a lion*.

λεοντιδεύς, εως, ὁ, *a young lion*, Ael.

λεοντικῇ, ἡ, *the plant kakalia*, Diosc.

λεόντιος, ια, ιον,=λεόντειος.

λεοντισμός, ὁ, Dim. from λέων.

λεοντοβάμιον, ονος, ὁ, (βαίω) σκάφη λ. *a vase resting on a*

lion or lion's feet, Aesch. Fr. 210. [ᾶ]

λεοντοβότος, *ov*, (βόσκω) *feeding or fed on by lions*, Strab.

λεοντοδάμις, αντος, ὁ, (δαμάω) *a lion-lamer, κίων* Pind. Fr.

53. [δᾶμα]

λεοντοδερής, ἐς, (δέρω) *like a lion's skin, tawny*, Orph.

where Lob. Paral. 226 suspects λεοντοδέρην.

λεοντοδόφρος, *ov*, in a *chariot drawn by lions*, Anth.

λεοντοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *lion-like*, Ael.

λεοντοθύμος, *ov*, *lion-hearted*.

λεοντοκέφαλος, *ov*, (κεφάλω) *lion-headed*, Luc.

λεοντοκόμις, *ov*, (κομῶ) *that tends or rears lions*, Opp.

λεοντομάχος, *ov*, (μάχομαι) *fighting with a lion*.

λεοντομήγης, ἐς, (μήγνυμι) *produced between a lion and another*

animal: half lion, half something else.

λεοντόπαρδος, ὁ, *a leopard*, also λεόπαρδος.

λεοντοπέταλον, τό, *a plant*, Leontice leontopetalum, Diosc.

λεοντοπίθηκος, ὁ, *a lion-ape*. [ῖ]

λεοντοπόδιον, τό, *lion's foot*, a plant, Diosc.

λεοντόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, *lion-footed*, Eur. Oed. 1.

λεοντοπρόσωπος, *ov*, (πρόσωπον) *lion-faced*.

λεοντοτροφία, ἡ, (τρέφω) *a rearing or breeding of lions*, Ael.

λεοντούχος, *ov*, (έχω) *having or keeping lions*.

λεοντοφόνος, *ov*, (φονεύω) *killing lions*, Anth.: τὸ λ., a Syrian

animal that poisons lions, Arist. Mirab.

λεοντοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bearing a lion or the figure of one*, Luc.

λεοντοφύης, ἐς, (φύη) *of lion nature*, Eur. Bacch. 1106.

λεοντόχλανος, *ov*, (χλαίνα) *clad in a lion's skin*, Anth.

λεοντόχορτος, ἡ, *ov*, Lob. Paral. 466, *eaten by a lion*, βούβαλις

Aesch. Fr. 304.

λεοντόφυλος, *ov*, (ψυχῇ) *lion-hearted*.

λεοντόδης, ἐς,=λεοντοειδής, Plat. Adv. -δᾶς.

λεόπαρδος, ὁ, (πάρδος) *a leopard*, also λεοντόπαρδος.

λεοργός, ὄν,=λεοργός, Lob. Phryn. 89.

λεπιδέουοιαι, (λεπας) *to fish for limpets*.

λεπαδιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *the end of the λέπαδον*.

λέπαδον, τό, *a broad leather strap, fastening the yoke under*

the neck, and passing between the fore-legs to join the girth

(μασχαλιστήρ), Lat. *antileña*, oft. in plur. as Il. 5. 730, 19.

393: metaph., ἀνάγκης δύναι λέπαδον Aesch. Ag. 217:—on

Bum. 562, v. sub λέπαδωνος.—A later form was λέπαμον.

λεπαδοτεμάχοςελαγχάλοεικράνωλειψάνοδριμύποτρυμμάτο-

σιλφιοπάρομελιτοκάταχεχόμενοιχηλεπίκουσσύφοφαττοπε-

ιστεράλεκτρονονπτεγκεφάλοκιγκλοτελειολάγωστραιοβάφη-
τράγανωπτεργών, com. word used by Ar. Eccl. 1169, the
name of a dish compounded of all kinds of dainties, fish, flesh,
and fowl.

λεπαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (λέπας) of a scour or cliff, ὄρη Eur.
Heracl. 394: rocky, rugged, χάσιν, νάπη Id. Hipp. 1248, I. T. 324.
λέπαμων, τό, later form of λέπαβον.
λεπάριος, on, (λέπος, ἀργός) with white skin or feathers,
κίρκος Aesch. Fr. 291. 5, of a sheep or goat, Theocr. 4. 45: δ
λ., of an ass, Nic. Th. 349.

λέπας, τό, (λέπω) a bare rock, scour, Simon. 88. 1, Aesch.
Ap. 298, and Eur.

λεπάς, δδός, ἡ, a limpet, Lat. patella, from its clinging to the
rock (λέπας), Epich. p. 22, Ar. Vesp. 105, Pl. 1066.

λεπαστή, ἡ or λεπαστή, Ar. 484 F, (λεπας) a limpet-shaped
drinking-cup, Ar. Pac. 916, Comic ap. Ath. 1. c.

λεπαστής, ἡ=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 256.

λεπαστρον, τό, (λεπας) an instrument for catching limpets.

λεπίδιον, τό, (λεπίς) a small scale, scurf. II. a Syrian
plant, used in cases of scurvy, Lepidium, Diosc. [I]

λεπίδοειδής, ἐς, (λεπίς) like scales, scaly.

λεπίδοχαλκος, δ, dub. for λεπίς χαλκοῦ, v. sub λεπίς.

λεπίδιον, (λεπίς) to make scaly, cover with scales, Sext. Emp.,
in Pass. II. to turn into scales: Pass., τὰ δὲ τὰ λεπίδιονται
the bones scale off, Hipp. Hence

λεπίδοτός, ἡ, ὅν, scaly, covered with scales, of the crocodile,
Hdt. 2. 68: of fish, Arist. H. A.—λ. θάρψ scale-armour, Hdt.
9. 22. II. δ λ. a fish of the Nile with large scales, Hdt. 2.
72.

2. a kind of gem, Orph.

λεπίζω, (λεπός) to peel, take off the husk, skin or bark, Antiph.
Philoth. 1. 10, and Theophr., in Pass.

λεπίον, τό, Dim. from λεπίς, a small scale, thin rind, scurf.

λεπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (λεπός) a scale, rind, husk, λ. φῶν an egg-shell,
Ar. Pac. 198:—usu. a scale, or collectively scales, as of fish,
Hdt. 7. 61:—λεπίς χαλκοῦ, σιδήρου the flakes that fly from
copper, iron, etc., in hammering, Iat. squama aeris, ferris, v.
Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: λεπίς πρίνος saw-dust:—also λεπίς, sub.
χρύσος, a snout-flake, Theophr.

λέψιμα, στος, τό, (λεψίω) that which is peeled off, a husk,
scal, like λεπίς, Diosc.

λ' πορεύς, ἡ, Acol. for a hare, (cf. ἔλαφος, ἐλαφρός, Lat. lepus),
Vat.

λεπός, τό, (λέπω) dark or rind, a husk, scale, Alex. Incert. 9.

λέπρα, ἡ, Ion. λέπρη, (λεπρός) the leprosy, which makes the
skin scaly, Hdt. 1. 138, and Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

λεπράς, δδός, ἡ, poet. fem. of λεπρός, rough, λεπράς πέτρα
Theocr. 1. 40: also, ἡ λ. a rock, Opp.

λεπράω, (λέπρα) to have or catch the leprosy, of men, Hipp.;
also used of trees, to have the scale, Theophr.; and of motherly
vine, Ar. Fr. 511.

λεπριάω=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 80.

λεπρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (λεπρός) good for the leprosy, φάρμακα Diosc.

λεπρός, δ, ὄν, (for λεπρός, from λεπός) scaly, scabby, rough,
opp. to λείος Hipp., and Theophr.: hence leprosy, many, Ar.
Ach. 723. Hence

λεπρόω, to make rough, scaly. Pass. to become so, LXX.

λεπρώνω=λεπρόω, Nic.

λεπρόδης, ἐς, (λεπρός) like a leper, leprous, Ael.

λεπράκτιος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for sq., Anth.

λεπράκτιος, ἐα, ὄν, (λεπρός) thin, weak, fine, delicate, φωνή
Il. 18. 571: φῶρος, χίτων Ar. Rh.: σὺργξ Callim., etc.

λεπτερίπλετος, on, thin-upon-thin, i. e. superlatively thin,
A. P. 11. 110, cf. φαυλερίπλετος, παπτερίπλετος.

λεπτηγορέω, (ἀγορεύω)=λεπτολογέω.

λεπτηκίς, ἐς, (ἀκὴ) fine-pointed, delicate.

λεπτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, κίρῃ a kind of fine barley, Anth.; also λεπτί-
της κίρῃ Georg.

λεπτοβῆθις, ἐς, (βάθος) shallow, v. 1. Aesch. Supp. 3.

λεπτοβλαστος, on, with feeble shoots or buds, Theophr.

λεπτοβόης, on, δ, (βοή) with a weak or delicate voice.

λεπτοβυρρος, on, (βύρρα) thin-skinned.

λεπτόγαιος, on, or λεπτόγαιος, on, Theophr. etc., and λεπτό-
γαιος, on, Thuc. 1. 2, (γαῖα, γῆ) of a thin or poor soil.

λεπτόγαστρος, on, (γαστήρ) with a small belly, Hipp. 1133 C.

λεπτογνώμων, on, gen. onos, (γνώμη) subtle in mind, Luc.

λεπτογράμμος, on, (γραμμή) written fine, small or neat, Luc.

λεπτογράφος, on, (γράφω) written small or neat, Luc. [α]

λεπτοδέρματος, on, =λεπτόδερμος.

λεπτοδερμία, ἡ, thinness or fineness of skin, Theophr.: from

λεπτόδερμος, on, (δέρμα) with a thin or fine skin, Hipp.

λεπτόδομος, on, (δῆμα) thinly or lightly built, in gen. slight,

πεῖσμα Aesch. Fr. 112.

λεπτοπέπυ, (εἰπεῖν)=λεπτολογέω.

λεπτόπρις, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, with thin, fine hair.

λεπτόπριος, on, (πρίον) with thin, fine leaves. [I, but I in Nic.
metri grat., cf. θρίον.]

λεπτόπριος, on, (Is IV) with thin, fine fibres, Theophr. [I]

λεπτοκάλαμος, on, with thin, fine stalks, Theophr. [α]

λεπτοκαρπός, on, with small, delicate fruit, Diosc.

λεπτοκάρυον, τό, strictly a nut with a thin shell: a hazel-
nut, Diosc.

λεπτοκάστροφος, on, with a thin, light stem, Diosc.

λεπτοκαυλός, on, with thin, fine stalk, etc.

λεπτόκνημος, on, (κνήμη) spindle-shanked.

λεπτοκοπέω, (κόπτω) to chop fine or small, Diosc.

λεπτολογέω, to speak subtly, to chop logic, quibble, Ar. Nub.
319: so too as Dep. λεπτολογέομαι, Luc, etc.: and

λεπτολόγημα, τό, a subtle discourse: and

λεπτολογία, ἡ, subtle discourse, quibbling, Hermipp. Dem. 4.

λεπτολόγος, on, (λεπτός, λέγω) speaking subtly, subtle, φρένες
Ar. Ran. 876, Luc, etc.

λεπτομέρεια, ἡ, a consisting of small particles, Tim. Locr. 98 E,
and Plut.: from

λεπτομερής, ἐς, (μέρος) composed of small particles, as water
and fire, opp. to ἀδρός, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Arist. Mund. II.
treated of in detail or minutely, Ptolem. Adv. —pōs.

λεπτομεριμνία, ἡ, attention to trifles: from

λεπτομεριμνός, on, (μεριμνάω) taken up with trifles.

λεπτομήτης, εως, of subtle plans.

λεπτομήτης, on, of fine threads, φάρος Eur. Andr. 831.

λεπτομήτης, (μυθός)=λεπτολόγος.

λεπτόν, τό, sub. ἔντερον, the small gut, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

II. sub. νόμισμα, a very small coin, about a fourth of a
farthing, N. T.

λεπτόνευρος, on, (νεῦρον) with thin sinews.

λεπτόνητος, on, (νέω) fine-spun, v. 1. for sq.

λεπτόνητος, on, (πνίον) of fine threads or fabric, ὕφος Eubul.
Nann. 1. 5.

λεπτοποιέω, to make thin or fine, Diosc.

λεπτόπους, δ, ἡ, πον, τό, gen. ποδός, with small, delicate feet.

λεπτόπυγος, on, (πυγή) with small buttocks.

λεπτόρριζος, on, (ρίζα) with thin, delicate root.

λεπτόρριτος, on, (βέω) thinly-flouring, Hipp. 1279. 58.

λεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (λέπω, cf. λεπτός) strictly, peeled off, stripped,
husked, thrashed out, Il. 20. 497: in gen. thin, fine, tender, deli-
cate, freq. in Hom., who usu. applies it to garments; also,

λεπτότατος χαλκός Il. 20. 275: of the human figure usu. in
bad sense, thin, lean, meagre, Hes. Op. 495; so, λ. στήθος Ar.
Nub. 1017: τράχηλος Xen. Cyn. 5. 30: λ. ὕδρ μεριμνών Plat.
Amat. 134 B: rarely in good sense, taper, slender.

II. strait, narrow, εἰσθμη Od. 6. 264, like στενός: in gen. small,
weak, impotent, λεπτή μήτις Il. 10. 226, 23. 590:—τὰ λεπτά

τῶν προβάτων small cattle, i. e. sheep and goats, Hdt. 8. 137:
λ. πλοῖα small craft, Id. 7. 36.

III. light, thin, consisting of
fine particles, κοινή Il. 23. 506, κόμης Soph. Ant. 256: and so
freq. in Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

IV. light, slight, μικρά
κάνωπος slight buzzing, Aesch. Ag. 892: πνοαὶ light breezes,
Eur. I. A. 813: λεπταὶ εἰς ποταμῶν on slight turns of fortune,
Soph. Fr. 499.

V. metaph. fine, subtle, refined, νούς Eur.
Med. 529, λ. σοφιστὰν, ἄλριο Ar. Av. 318, Nub. 359, cf. λεπτο-
λόγος:—so too Adv. —τῶς, λ. μεριμνών Plat. Rep. 607 C: also

κατὰ λεπτόν subtly, in detail, Cic. Att. 2. 18, 2. 2. of fine
feelings, sensitive, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 246. Opp. to παχός.

3. rarely of the voice, fine, delicate, Ar. E. 235, cf. λεπτά-
λεος.

4. of smell, Plat. Tim. 66 E.—An irreg. Comp. λεπτί-
στερος is given by Phot.—Cf. λεπτός.

λεπτόσαρκος, *ον*, (σάρξ) *sparc of flesh, lean*, Geop.
 λεπτοσκελής, *ές*, (σκέλος) *thin-skanked*, Arist. H. A.
 λεπτοσπιδήτος, *ον*, (σπιδά) *fine-woven*, Soph. Fr. 430. [ᾶ]
 λεπτόσπερμος, *ον*, (σπέρμα) *with thin seed*.
 λεπτόστομα, *ον*, (στόμα) *with a small mouth*, Arist. H. A.
 λεπτοσύνη, *ἡ*, =λεπότης Anth.: from
 λεπτοσύνθετος, *ον*, (συνθήμη) *of fine texture, καλόμενα*
 Antiphr. Aphrod. 1. 10.
 λεπτοσχίζω, *ές*, (σχίζω) *with narrow slit*: hence, *αἱ λεπτο-*
σχιδεῖς a kind of sandals or shoes, Cephisod. Troph. 2.
 λεπτόσσωμος, *ον*, (σῶμα) *with a thin or taper body*.
 λεπτότης, *ἡ*, (λεπτός) *thinness, fineness, delicacy, lean-*
ness, opp. to πάχος, Plat. Rep. 523 E: *weakness of body*, Id.
 Legg. 646 B. II. metaph. subtilty, Ar. Nub. 153.
 λεπτοτομέω, *ο*, (cut small, mince, Strab.
 λεπτοτράχηλος, *ον*, thin or fine necked, Alex. Mynd. ap.
 Ath. 392 C. [ᾶ]
 λεπτότροπος, *ον*, (τιτρώ) *with small holes*, Galin.
 λεπτότριχος, *ον*, =λεπτότριξ, Arist. H. A.
 λεπτοურγέω, (λεπτοურγός) *to do fine work*, esp. of joiners and
 turners, Plut.: hence=λεπτολόγος, Eur. Hipp. 923, Plat. Po-
 lit. 262 B, 294 D. Hence
 λεπτοურγής, *ές*, finely worked, ἔθος, h. Hom. 31. 14.
 λεπτοურγία, *ἡ*, fine workmanship, esp. in wood, tubercle-
 work, Joseph.
 λεπτοურγός, *όν*, (λεπτός, *ἔργω) *producing fine work*, esp. in
 wood, Diod.
 λεπτοφής, *ές*, (φάινω) *finely woven*, Luc. [ᾶ]
 λεπτοφής, *ές*, (φός) *feebly shining*, Nonn.
 λεπτόφλοιος, *ον*, *with thin, fine bark*, Theophr.
 λεπτοφύης, *ές*, (φυή) *of thin or delicate nature, delicately made*.
 λεπτόφυλλος, *ον*, (φύλλον) *with thin leaves*, Arist. Probl.
 λεπτοφωνα, *ἡ*, a small weak voice: from
 λεπτόφωνος, *ον*, (φωνή) *with a small weak voice*, Arist. H. A.
 λεπτοχειλής, *ος*, (χείλος) *thin-tipped*, Arist. H. A.
 λεπτόχρως, *ωτος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, *with a fine, delicate skin or body*, Eur.
 ap. Cic. Fam. 16. 8, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 34.
 λεπτόχυλος, *ον*, *with thin, fine or little juice*, Theophr.
 λεπτοψάματος, *ον*, *with fine, light sand*, prob. I. Aesch. Supp. 3.
 λεπτός, (λεπτός) =λεπτινός, dub.
 λέπτυνσις, *ἡ*, a making thin, an attenuating, Hipp.: and
 λεπτιντικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, making thin, Ath.: from
 λεπτινός, (λεπτός) *to make thin*, Arist. H. A.: *to make small,*
to thrash, Anth.: *to digest food*, Plut. B. Pass. to grow
 lean, Hipp., and Xen. Symp. 2. 17. Hence
 λεπτινός, *δ*, =λεπτινός.
 λεπτινός, *τό*, Diim. from λεπτινός, a small husk, thin peel,
 etc., Hipp. [πῦ, Theoc. 5. 95.] Hence
 λεπτινός, like λεπτινός, to strip off the husk, to peel.
 λεπτινώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) *like husks, consisting of coats or lay-*
ers, like the onion, Arist. H. A.
 λεπτινός, *τό*, (λέπος) a rind, shell, husk, Batr. 131.
 λεπτινός, *δ*, *όν*, (λέπος) *with, in a husk, rind, etc.*, Nic.
 λεπτινός, (λεπτινός) =λεπτινός.
 λεπτινώδης, *ες*, =λεπτινώδης, βί(α) Theophr.
 λεπτινάνω, *τό*, (λεπτινός) a husk, shell, scale, esp. one of the
 coats of an onion, Lat. tunica cepae, Theopomp. (Com.) Od. 2. [ῶ]
 ΕΠ' ὅ, fut. *ω*, to strip off the rind or husk, to peel or bark,
 Il. 1. 236 f; cf. ἐκλέπω. II. metaph. in Com. poets, to harden,
 i. e. thrash, Plat. (Com.) αἱ ἀφ' ἑρ. 5, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr.
 p. 208, and δέρω II. Pass. =ἀποτυλόν, sensu obsceno,
 Mein. ad Mnesim. Hippotr. 1. 18. (Hence λέπος, λεπτός, λέ-
 πωνός, λεπτός, λόπος, λοιπός, λοβός, λῶπος.)
 λεπώνης, *ες*, (λέπος) *like husks, etc.*: also=λεπυρός.
 Λέρνα, *ἡ*, Lerna, a marsh in Argolis, the mythol. abode of the
 Hydra: proverb. ap. Hesych., Λέρνα κακῶν an abyss of ill,
 like Ἰαῖδας κακῶν: so Cratin., Incert. 73, called the theatre
 Λέρνα θεῶν.
 Λεσβιάω, (Λεσβός) *to do like the Lesbian women*, Lat. fel-
 lare, Ar. Ran. 1308.
 Λεσβιάς, *ἄσος*, *ἡ*, a Lesbian woman, Lat. fellatrix.
 *λεσβίζω=Λεσβιάω, Ar. Vesp. 1346.
 Λέσβιος, *ία*, *ιον*, (Λέσβος) *Lesbian, of Lesbos*: proverb., μετὰ

Λέσβιον φῶδον of those who are judged second best, v. Meineke
 Com. Fragm. 2. p. 159.—Λέσβιον, κύμα or κυμάτιον, (cf. κύμα
 I. 2.) Aesch. Fr. 70. 2, Vitruv. 4. 6, 2; so, Λεσβία οἰκοδομή,
 Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10. 7. II. τὸ Λέσβιον, of a ship, =δευτέρα
 τρώπις. 2. a drinking-cup, Ath.
 Λεσπία, ἴδος, *ἡ*, =λεσπία, Alex. word.
 Λεσχαῖω, (Λέσχη) *to prate, chatter*, Theogn. 613.
 Λεσχαῖω, =foreg., Perict. ap. Stob. p. 488. 54.
 Λεσχάιος, *αἶα*, *αἰών*, of or belonging to the λέσχη, hence chat-
 tering, talkative.
 Λέσχη, *ἡ*, (Λέσχη) a place where people assembled for conver-
 sation, a favorite resort for idlers and beggars, where some
 spent the night, Od. 18. 329: a low sort of inn or lodging-
 house, Hes. Op. 491. 499: *any lounge*, like the scholae porticu-
 m of the Romans; also a council-chamber, club-room, esp.
 at Sparta, Cratin. Plut. 1. 3, cf. Paus. 3. 14, 2, Müller. Dor.
 4. 9. § 1. II. talking, gossip, μακρά λ. Eur. Hipp. 384,
 cf. I. A. 1001. 2. in good sense, conversation, discus-
 sions, λέσχης γενομένης Hdt. 9. 71; ἀπικέσθαι ἐς λέσχην=ἐς
 λόγους, Hdt. 2. 32; so, πρὸς ἐμὴν λέσχην to conversation with me,
 Soph. O. C. 167: also a deliberation, session of the council,
 Soph. Ant. 160:—in Aesch. Eum. 366, Ζεὺς ἀπὸ πάντων ἡ
 λέσχος deemed them unfit for his society, or his council-hall.
 The word is strictly Ion.; hence ἀδολεσχεῖω.
 Λέσχημα, *ατος*, *τό*, idle talk, Hipp.
 Λεσχηνεῖα, (λεσχηνεῖω) gossip, Plat. Ax. 369 D.
 Λεσχηνεῖτης, *οῦ*, *δ*, a gossip, chatterer, Ath.: from
 Λεσχηνεῖω, (λέσχη) *to chat, talk with, τινί φημι*; also in Ion.:
 Hdt. has the compds. περιλεσχήμενος, προλεσχηνεῖω.
 Λεσχηνίτης, *οῦ*, *δ*, =λεσχηνεῖτης.
 Λεσχηνόριος, *δ*, (as if from λέσχηνω, not from λεσχαῖω,
 Lob. Paral. 216) epith. of Apollo, as guardian of the assem-
 blies in the λέσχει, Plut. 2. 385 C.
 Λεσχηνώτης, *οῦ*, *δ*, (λεσχαῖω) =λεσχηνεῖτης:—a scholar,
 pupil, Diog. L.
 Λεσχηνέω, =λεσχαῖω.
 Λέσχης, *οῦ*, *δ*, (λέσχη) a talker, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 40.
 Λεσχομάχη, *ἡ*, =λογομαχία, Timon. Fr. 4, very dub.
 Λευγαῖός, *εἰς*, *ἄν*, (λογός, λογίως, λυγρός, Lat. luego, luctus),
 1. of persons, in sad or sorry plight, wretched, helpless,
 πτωχός Od. 16. 273, etc.; λευγαλῶς ἐσόμεθα Od. 2. 61; so too,
 λευγαλῶς χαρεῖν to come ill off, Il. 13. 723. 2. of events,
 feelings, etc., sad, gloomy, dismal, mournful, esp., λ. θάνατος a
 wretched, untimely death, Pl. 21. 288, and freq. in Od.; so λ.
 κῆδεα, ἄλγεια Od. 15. 359, 20. 203; πόλεμος, δαῖς Il. 13. 97,
 14. 387; λ. φρένες, ἔπειτα Il. 9. 119, 20. 109; λ. ἥθεα Hes. Op.
 523:—the word is rare in later Poets, as λ. κόρος Theogn. 1176,
 cf. λυγρός fin.:—in Soph. ap. E. M. (Fr. 904), μύρον λ. is
 explained by ὄρνον, or in Phot. by διάβρονον.
 Λευκαῖα, *πῖ*, pass. of λευκαῖω, Diphil. (Siphn.) ap. Ath.
 Λευκά, *τά*, strictly neut. pl. from λευκός, I. the menstru-
 alia of women, opp. to ἐρυθρά, Hipp. II. a thin fine shoe,
 Alex. Tar. 4.
 Λευκαῖα, or λευκαῖα, *ἡ*, a kind of strong hemp used for cord-
 age or tackling, prob. the Spanish *strongum*, Moschion ap. Ath.
 206 F.
 Λευκαῖαι, *αἱ*, chestnuts from Λευκαῖα, a place on mount Ida, Gal.
 Λευκαῖω, (λευκός) *to make white, whiten*, λευκαῖω ἄνθρωπον
 ἐλάττει Od. 12. 172; so, λ. ἄλλα ῥόβλους, λ. ῥόβια Eur. Cycl. 17,
 I. T. 1387. 2. to make bright or light, ἡδὲ λευκαίνει φῶς
 morn brightens up her light, Id. I. A. 156. II. intr. to
 grow white, Nic. Al. 170.
 Λευκάκανθος, *ἡ*, the white thorn, Theophr.
 Λευκάλφιος, *ον*, (ἔλφια) *rich in pearl-barley*, Sopat. ap.
 Ath. 160 B.
 Λευκάμυτος, *υκος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, with white head-band, Opp.
 Λευκάθεμον, *τό*, strictly white flower, from ἄνθεμον, like χρυ-
 σάνθεμον, name for several plants of the camomile tribe, Diosc.
 Λευκανθής, *ές*, (ἀνώθε) white blossoming, hence white, λ. σώ-
 ματα pale, bleached bodies, Pind. N. 9. 55; λευκανθὲς κάρα a
 snow-white head, Soph. O. T. 742. Hence
 Λευκανθίζω, *ο*, to have white blossoms, in gen. to be white, Hdt.
 8. 27:—also in Pass., LXX.

Λευκανία or Λευκάνη, ἡ, Ion. for Λευκανία, q. v.; Λευκανήρδε, Ar. Rh.; —ἴσθην, Oppr.
 Λευκανισίς, ἡ, (Λευκανίω) opp. to μέλανσις, a whitening, or a growing white, Arist. Ausc. Phys.
 Λευκαντής, οὐ, ὁ, (Λευκανία) one that makes or paints white.
 Λευκαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Λευκανία) fit for whitening. Adv. —κώς, Sext. Emp.
 Λευκαργίλλος and Λευκάργίλος, ὄν, of or with white clay, Strab.
 II. as Subst., ἡ λ. white clay, Plin.
 Λευκάς, ὁδός, poet. fem. of λευκός for λευκή, πέτρα λ. Eur. Cycl. 166: hence the promontory of Epirus was called Λευκάς, first in Od. 24. 11. II. a plant, Diosc.
 Λευκασμός, ὁ, =Λευκάνσις.
 Λευκασπίς, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, white-shielded, Il. 22. 294: in Trag. the Argives only are λευκασπίδες, Aesch. Theb. 90, cf. Soph. Ant. 106, Eur. Phoen. 1099, not because they were plain shields without any device (which were common to all Greece, v. Stanl. Aesch. l. c.), but no doubt because white was the Argive color (as it is the Austrian).
 Λευκαυγής, ἐς, (αὐγή) white-gleaming, of a fish, Antiph. Philoth. 1. 20.
 Λευκάχτης, οὐ, ὁ, the white agate, Plin. [χᾶ]
 Λευκαία, ἡ, v. Λευκαία.
 Λευκερινός, Att. —ως, ἡ, a kind of fig-tree, prob. bearing white fruit, Ath. 76 C. as Adj., λευκ. ισχάδες Hermipp. ibid.
 Λευκέρωτος, ὄν, whitish red, χροῖς Arist. Physigon.
 Λευκέρωτος, the white heron, the spoon-bill, Arist. H. A.
 Λεύκη, ἡ, the white leprosy, Hdt. 1. 138, and Hipp., v. Foës.
 Oecon. II. the white poplar, Lat. *populus alba*, used for chaplets, Ar. Nub. 1007, Dem. 313. 24. III. a place at Athens where the taxes were let out to the farmers of the revenue, prob. so called from a poplar in the place, Andoc. 17. 24, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 26. IV. the white spot on the nails.
 Λευκηπάτις or λευχνηπάτις, ὄν, ὁ, (ἦπαρ) white-livered, i. e. cowardly, A. B.
 Λευκήπειρος, ὄν, with white soil, Geop.
 Λευκήρεμος, ὄν, (ἐρεμός) with white or foaming oars, "Arns Eur. I. A. 283.
 Λευκήρις, ἐς, (ἔρω) with white ties or fastenings: in gen. white, ὅλῃς Aesch. Pers. 1056.
 Λεύκινος, ἴλη, ἰνον, (Λεύκη) of white poplar, στέφανος Arist. Oec.
 Λευκιπιδίς, αἱ, daughters of Λευκίππος, nymphs worshipped at Sparta, κόραι A. Eur. Hel. 1466, cf. Siebel. Paus. 3. 13, 7: from
 Λευκίππος, ὄν, riding a white horse, Ibyc. 27, esp. like λευκό-πωλοῖ, epith. of the Dioscuri, Valck. Phoen. 609, and of men of rank, Böckh Pind. P. 4. 117 (207): also λ. ἀγυῖα full of white horses, Pind. P. 9. 146.
 Λευκίσκος, ὁ, (Λευκός) a fish, the white mullet, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E.
 Λευκίτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. —της, ἰδος, =λευκός Theophr. 5. 147.
 Λευκὸβᾶφης, ἐς, (βάφειν) dyed white.
 Λευκοβράχιον, ὄν, gen. ονος, with white arms or shoulders. [I]
 Λευκόγαμος, ὄν, λευκόγῳς, ὄν, Strab., or λευκόγειος, ὄν, Theophr., (γαῖα, γῆ) of or with white earth.
 Λευκογράφει, (γράφω) to paint white, to shade in, like σκια-γράφει, Arist. Poet.
 Λευκογράφος, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of clay for painting white, Plin.
 Λευκοδέρματος, ὄν, (δέρμα) with a white skin or fur.
 Λευκοδύφτερος, ὄν, (διδύχα) with a white skin.
 Λευκόδους, δοντος, ὁ, ἡ, white-toothed.
 Λευκέρυθρος, ὄν, =λευκέρυθρος.
 Λευκοθέα, ἡ, the white goddess (cf. μελανθέα); under this name Ino was worshipped as a propitious sea-goddess, Od. 5. 334.
 Λευκοθήρῃς, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, white-haired, white, πλόκαμοι Eur. Bacch. 112, κρύος Ar. Av. 971, ἴπποι Call. Cer. 120.
 Λευκοθώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with white cuirass, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9.
 Λευκόδινος, ὄν, made of λευκόν. [I]
 Λευκόνιον, τό, for λευκόν ἴον, the white violet, Hipp., v. Foës.
 Oecon. II. a bulbous plant (our *leucium* is the snow-flake), joined with the narcissus and lily in A. P. 5. 144, 147; cf. ἴον, [I]
 Λευκόκαρπος, ὄν, yielding white fruit, Theophr.

Λευκόκαυλος, ὄν, white-stalked, Theophr.
 Λευκοκέρατες, οἱ, (κέρας) white-horned, Lob. Phryn. 658.
 Λευκοκέφαλος, ὄν, (κεφαλή) white-headed.
 Λευκόκηρος, ὄν, made of white wax.
 Λευκόκομος, ὄν, (κόμη) white-haired: white-leaved, Plin.
 Λευκοκράμβη, ἡ, white cabbage, Geop.
 Λευκοκύμα, ὄν, gen. ονος, (κύμα) white with waves, surging, ῥήνες Eur. Or. 993. [ῥ]
 Λευκόλιθος, ὄν, of white stone or marble, στήλη Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 126: τὰ λ. white marble, Strab.
 Λευκολίανης, ἐς, made of white flax, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 246: from λευκόλιον, τό, white flax for ropes and rigging, used esp. by the Phoenicians, Hdt. 7. 25.
 Λευκόλοφος, ὄν, ὁ, =sq., Eur. Phoen. 119.
 Λευκόλοφος, ὄν, white-crested, Ar. Ran. 1016.
 Λευκομαῖνις, ἰδος, ἡ, the white mavis, Polioch. ap. Ath. 313 C.
 Λευκομάλλος, ὄν, with white wool.
 Λευκομελᾶς, αἶνα, ὄν, whitish black, black and white. II. as Subst., =Λιδόνοτος, Genelli in Wolf's Anal. 4. p. 478.
 Λευκομέτωπος, ὄν, (μέτωπον) with a white forehead.
 Λευκομήλιος, ὄν, (ὄμφαλος) with a white navel, of fig-trees with a white stem, Theophr. [ᾶ]
 Λευκόν, τό, the white of an egg, Arist. Gen. An. 2. the white of the eye.
 Λευκόνотος, ὁ, the south wind which cleared the weather, Lat. *albus Notus*, the usual νότος bringing clouds and rain, Hipp.
 Λευκοστόμωτος, ὄν, (ὀπώρα) white with autumn fruits, Leon. Tar. 45.
 Λευκοστάριος, ὄν, Ion. —πάρμος, (παρεῖδ) fair-cheeked, Mel. 83. [ᾶ]
 Λευκοστάριφος, ὄν, (παρυφή) with a white border to one's robe, Plut.
 Λευκοστέπλος, ὄν, white-robed, Corinn. ap. Heph. p. 107: ἡμέρα λ., Lat. *dies albo notandus*, Hippon. Fr. 17.
 Λευκοτάλλος, ὄν, (πέταλον) with white leaves or layers, name of a gem in Plin.
 Λευκοπέτρα, ἡ, =sq., Polyb.
 Λευκοπέτρον, τό, (πέτρα) a white rock, Polyb.
 Λευκοτήχης, υ, gen. εως, white-armed, Eur. Phoen. 1351, Bacch. 1206.
 Λευκοτάλιος, ὄν, (πλευρά) with white sides.
 Λευκοτηληής, ἐς, (πλήθος) filled with white, full of white persons, ἐκκλησία Ar. Ecol. 387.
 Λευκοτοκίλος, ὄν, motley-white.
 Λευκοτοίος, ὄν, (τοίω) that makes white.
 Λευκοτόμος, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, white-footed: bare-footed, Βάκχαι Eur. Cycl. 72, cf. ad Ar. Lys. 665.
 Λευκοτρετής, ἐς, (πρέτω) white-looking, white, v. Dind. Aesch. Theb. 90.
 Λευκοπρωκτός, ὄν, with a white πρωκτός, a play on the words εὐπρωκτος and Λεύκη II, conveying a notion of cowardice, Callias Ped. 1, cf. μελάντογος.
 Λευκοπτερος, ὄν, (πτερον) white-winged, white, νιφός Aesch. Pr. 993, ἡμέρα Eur. Tro. 848.
 Λευκοπτερεύς, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., prob. I. Ion ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 835.
 Λευκοπύγος, ὄν, (πυγή) =λευκοπρωκτος, q. v.
 Λευκοπύρος, ὁ, fine wheat, Philo.
 Λευκοπυρρος, ὄν, pale-red, τριχόματα Arist. Color.
 Λευκόπυλος, ὄν, with white horses, ἡμέρα Aesch. Pers. 386, Soph. Aj. 673: esp. as epith. of the Dioscuri, like Λεύκιππος, Pind. P. 1. 127.
 Λευκόπρωτος, ὄν, =λευκοπύρος.
 Λευκόροβον, τό, the white rose.
 Λευκός, ὄν, ὄν, light, bright, brilliant, clear, ἀγλαή Od. 6. 45; λ. λέβης Il. 23. 268: hence also of water, bright, λ. ὕδωρ Hom.; λ. γαλήνη a glassy calm, Od. 10. 94. 2. metaph. clear, plain, distinct, of authors, Jac. Phil. Thess. 44; while Lycophr. is called after, the obscure, by Stat. Sylv. 5. 3, 157. Hence came
 II. the usu. sense of color, white, very freq. in Hom., but like all Greek names of colors very indefinite, from the pure white of snow (Il. 10. 437), to the gray of dust (Il. 5. 503); also of gray hair, λ. κάρα Tyrt. 1. 23, γῆρας Soph. Aj. 625:
 5 H [785]

—often of the human skin, *white, fair*, II. 11. 573; Od. 23. 240;—in Hom. as a sign of youth and beauty, but later *white* was a mark of effeminacy, like ἐσκιασφαρμένους, *blanched, white, pale*, not bronzed by the sun and air, hence *pale, wan, weakly, cowardly*, Ar. Thesm. 191, Eccl. 428, and Xen., cf. λευκοσπάρκτος; λευκόχρως:—λευκά φρένες in Pind. P. 4. 194 is expl. by the Ancients *μανθάνειν, passionate, covetous*, and so Böckh; Dissen interprets it *pale with envy, envious*:—proverb, λευκὸν εἶδέναι to know black from white, Ar. Eq. 1279.

2. λ. χρυσός, *pale, i. e. alloyed gold*, opp. to ἀσπερος, Hdt. 1. 50. 3. of men's limbs sometimes, *naked, bare*, Schäf. Din. Comp. p. 133, cf. λευκοῦτος and λευκός II. 4. as white in opp. to black is a sign of joy, *fair, happy, joyful, gay*, hence λευκὸν ἡμᾶρ Aesch. Pers. 301, λευκή ἡμέρα Soph. Fr. 10, like Lat. *candidus dies*, a *lucky day*, Meineke Menand. p. 107, Catull. 8. 3. 5. of sound, *clear, like λαμπρός*, Lat. *candidus*, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 23, cf. Suid. in v.; and συμφορὴ II. —Μέλας is opp. to λευκός in all its signs.—Cf. ἡ λευκή, τὸ λευκόν, τὰ λευκά. Adv. —ως, Philostr. (The Root is *lādo* to see, *λέωσσω, λίκη*, Lat. *luceo, lux*, Sanscr. *lōk*, to look or see.)

Λευκόσαρκος, *ον*, (σάρξ) *with white flesh*, Xenocr. Λευκοστέφης, *ές*, (στέφω) *white-wreathed*, of suppliant boughs, Aesch. Supp. 191, 333.

Λευκοστόκτος, *ον*, (στόζω) *flecked with white, δάμαλις* Aesch. Supp. 351: *grizzled*, ὀφλξ Eur. I. A. 222.

Λευκόστολος, *ον*, (στόλη) *white-robed*, Clem. Al.

Λευκοσφύρος, *ον*, (σφυρόν) *white-ankled*, in gen. *white-footed*, Theocr. 17. 32.

Λευκοσώματος, *ον*, (σῶμα) *with a white body*, Antiph. Omp. 1.

Λευκότης, *ητος, ἡ*, (λευκός) *whiteness*, Plat. Theat. 156 D, etc. Λευκοτρίχη, *ον*, *to have white hair*, Strab. : from

Λευκοτρίχης, *ον*, = λευκοτρίξ, Strab. p. 784.

Λευκοτρόφος, *ον*, (τρέφω) *white-growing, μύρτα* Ar. Av. 1100. Λευκοῦργα, (έργον) *to make white*, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 502.

Λευκούρος, *ον*, (οὐρά) *white-tailed*.

Λευκοφῆς, *ές*, (ὀφθαλμὸς) *of a white web*. [5]

Λευκοφᾶης, *ές*, (φᾶος) *bright-beaming: bright white, ψάμαθος* Eur. I. A. 1054.

Λευκοφάιος, *ον*, *grey, ash-colored*, Ath.

Λευκοφάνης, *ές*, (φανομαι) *appearing bright or white*.

Λευκοφθαλμῶν, *ον*, *white-eyed*.

Λευκοφλεγμᾶτις, *ἡ*, (φλέγμα) also λευκὸν φλέγμα, *the beginning of the dropsy, or chlorosis*, Foes. Oec. Hipp. : from

Λευκοφλεγμάτις, *ον*, δ. = λευκοφλεγματώδης, Hipp.

Λευκοφλεγμάτις, *ον*, *to have the chlorosis*, Hipp. 194 G.

Λευκοφλέγματος, *ον*, (φλέγμα II) *suffering from white phlegm*, Hipp. 1133 B.

Λευκοφλεγμάτωδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) *like or affected with chlorosis*, Hipp. 1121 H.

Λευκοφλόιος, *ον*, *with white bark*, Posid. ap. Ath. 649 D.

Λευκοφορέα, *ον*, *to wear white garments*: from

Λευκοφορινόχρως, *ον*, *white-skin-colored*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D.

Λευκοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) *white-robed*, Anth.

Λευκοφόρυν, *υ*, gen. *vos*, *white-browed*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57.

Λευκοχίτων, *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ*, *white-coated, ἡματα* Batr. 37. [1]

Λευκοχρόσιος, *ον*, *to be leukochrous*, Hipp.

Λευκόχροια, *ἡ*, *the color white*, Plut.

Λευκόχροος, *ον*, contr. —χρους, *ον*, (χρῶα) *white-colored*, Eur. Phoen. 322.

Λευκοχρύσος, *ον*, (χρυσός) *of a pale gold color*, Plin.

Λευκορῳματος, *ον*, = σκ., Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444. 58.

Λευκορῳτος, *ος, ὁ, ἡ*, *white-skinned, colorless*, Alex. Isostas. 1. 18, Theocr. Epigr. 2. 1.

Λευκοψῆρος, *ον*, *whitish-grey*.

Λευκός, (λευκός) *to whiten, λευκῶδης* κατα μύρτος Pind. I. 4 (3). 117: *to paint white, plaster, τοῖχος λευκωμένους* Plat. Legg. 785 A: *γραμματίσων* λελ. = λεύκωμα I, Dem. 1132. 8. Med., λευκῶσαι ὅπλα *to whiten their shields*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 25, cf. 7. 5, 20. II. λ. πόδα *to bare the foot*, Anth.; cf. λευκός II. 3.

λευκόδενος, *ον*, (ῶλην) *white-armed*, epith. of Hera, Hom. Λεύκωμα, τό, (λευκός) *any thing whitened*: esp. a tablet covered with gypsum to write public notices on, a list, Lat. *album*, *es* Λεύκωμα γράφειν, ἀναγρ. Lys. 114. 40, et ap. Dem. 707. 12.

II. *The white of an egg*, Diosc. III. *A white spot in the eye*, caused by a thickening of the cornea, a *cataract*, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 49, cf. γλαύκωμα. Hence

Λευκοματίτις, *ον*, *to afflict with a cataract*.

Λευκοματώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) *like or affected with a cataract*.

Λευκὰν, ἄνος, ὁ, (λευκή I) *a grove of white poplars*.

Λευκότης, *ον*, δ, fem. ὤτις, δος, (ὥψ) *white to look at*.

Λευκοῦσις, ἡ, (λευκός) *a whitening or plastering*, also = λεύκωμα III.

Λευρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λείος) *smooth, level, even*, λευρὸ ἐπὶ χάρφι Od. 7. 123, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67, Aesch. and Eur. II. *smooth, polished*, ἔξοπος Pind. N. 7. 39. III. *metaph. plain, simple, straightforward*, ap. Hesych.—The word is strictly Ion.

Λεύς, καπνῶτας (Dor. for λᾶας καταπνῶτης), *a stone for resting*, prob. I. Paus. 3. 22, 1.

Λεύσιμος, *ον*, (λεύς, λεύω) *stoning*, χεῖρ λ. Eur. Or. 863; but mostly, λ. θῆμα *death by stoning*, Aesch. Ag. 1118, ἄλγος, θάνατος etc., Eur.; so, λ. δοῖναι δίκην Eur. Or. 614: λ. ἀπαῖ curses that will end in stoning, Aesch. Ag. 1616.

Λευσμός, *οῦ, ὁ*, (λεύς, λεύω) *a stoning*, Aesch. Eum. 189.

Λεύσσω, by good authors only used in pres. and impf.; the f. λείνω, aor. λείνωσι being very late, if not barbarous, Reisig. Crit. ad Soph. O. C. 129. To look or gaze upon, see, behold, c. acc., Hom., as Π. 1. 120, and freq. in Trag. 2. absol. to look, λ. ἐπὶ πόντον, *es γαῖαν* II. 5. 771, Od. 9. 166: *εἰς θῆμα, εἰς χέρας* Soph. Phil. 716, Eur. Phoen. 596: ὁ μὴ λείσσωσι, like ὁ μὴ βλέπων, *he that lives no more*, Soph. Tr. 829; so, εἰ λείσσει φᾶος Id. Phoen. 1034, cf. Tr. 269: c. acc. cognato, λ. δέγμα Aesch. Pers. 81.—The word is only poet. (On the Root v. sub λευκός.)

Λευστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (λεύς, λεύω), *one who stones, a stoner*, Eur. Tr. 1039; and so of a bloody tyrant, as Schweigh. interprets Hdt. 5. 67, after Hesych., cf. Ael. H. A. 5. 15, where however Suid. takes it pass. *worthy to be stoned, a scoundrel*:—as Adj., λευστήρ μῦθος *death by stoning*, Aesch. Theb. 199.

Λευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λεύω) *stoned, to be stoned*.

Λευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λείσσω) *seen, visible*.

Λευχέμενον, *ον*, *to be clad in white*, Plat. Rep. 617 C: from

Λευχέειναι, *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ*, (λευκός, εἶμα) *clad in white*, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444. 53.

Λευχηπάτις, *ον*, δ. = λευχηπατίας.

Λεύω, (λεύς) *to stone*, Thuc. 5. 60; λ. πέτρος Eur. El. 328, λευθῆναι πέτροις Soph. O. C. 435.

Λευχάιος, αἶα, αἶων, (λέχος) *belonging to, fit for a couch*, Ap. Rh. λευχολίη, ἡ, (λέχος, πόλα) *grown with grass fit to make a bed*, i. e. *grassy, meadowy*, epith. of the towns Pteleos, Teumessos, and Onchestos II. 2. 697: λευχόληος, *ον*, δ, of the river Asopus, from its grassy banks, II. 4. 383, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43.—Hom. has both forms in sing. only.

Λέχρις, *ες*, (λέχος, ἥρος) *fastened to the bed, bed-ridden*, like κλυτρίης, Eur. Phoen. 1541.

Λέχηρια, τά, = ἐνήλατα.

Λέχος, *εος, τό, (λέγω I) a couch, bed*, Hom., etc.; freq. in plur. esp. for a *bedstead*. 2. a kind of *state-bed* on which a corpse was laid out and borne, oft. in Hom. II. *the marriage-bed*, Hom.: hence love, the pleasures of love, which sense in Hom. and Hes. is esp. discernible in euphemisms, λέχος πορσύνειν, ἀντιᾶν, εἰσαβαίνειν: in same signif. λέχος and ἐνήη are joined. Od. 3. 403. 2. a marriage, Trag.: also a spouse, Eur. El. 936; and so in plur., Ib. 481, v. Seidl. Dochn. p. 24. Cf. λέκτρον.

Λέχοςδε, Adv., *to bed*, II. 3. 447, Od. 23. 294.

Λέχριος, *ια, ὄν*, *slanting, slantwise, crosswise*, Lat. *obliquus*, usu. with a Verb, λ. διὰλέγειν Soph. O. C. 195, cf. Eur. Hec. 1026, Med. 1168: from

Λέχρις, Adv. *slantwise, crosswise*, Lat. *oblique*, Ap. Rh.; cf. λικρίφίς. (Prob. referable to λέγω 1: hence come λέχριος, λικρίφίς, λικρόλ, Lat. *liquus, liquidus, obliquus, oblicus*.)

λεχώ, *dos*, contr. οὐς, ἦ, (λέχος) *a woman in child-bed*, Eur. El. 652, 654, 1108, Ar. Eccl. 530.

λεχωῖας, *ados*, ἦ=λεχώ, Nonn.

λεχώτις, *on*, (λεχώ) *of or belonging to child-bed*, *λοερὰ* Ar. Rh.: *δῶρα λεχ.* presents made at the birth, Anth.

λεχωῖς, *idos*, ἦ=λεχώ, Nonn.

λεωβάτος, *on*, (λεώς, βαῖνω) *trodden by the people*: ἦ λ. sub. *δδός*, *a highway*.

λεωδης, *es*, (λεώς) *popular, common*.

λεωκόριον, *τό*, *the temple of the daughters of Leos*, Thuc. i. 20.

λεωκόρητις, *on*, (κορέω) *driven out with the whole people*, v. *εκορέω*; cf. *λεωλέερος*.

λεωλεθρία, ἦ, *utter ruin*: from

λεωλεθρος, *on*, (ὀλεσθαι) *destroyed or ruined together with the whole people*, *utterly ruined*, cf. Adv. *λέως*.

λεωλογέω, (λεώς, λέγω) *to collect people*, Nāke Choeril. p. 229. *ΛΕΩΝ*, *ontos*, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. *λείουσι* Il. 5. 782, etc., Lat. *LEO*, *a lion*, Hom., etc., cf. *λῖς*: metaph. of Artemis, *Ζεὺς σε λείοντα γυναικὶ ὅηκε* Zeus made thee a lion toward women (because she was supposed to cause their sudden death), Il. 21. 483; also of brave men, Ar. Pac. 1189, etc. 2.=λεωντή, *a lion's skin*, Luc.; cf. *ἀλώπηξ*. II. *a kind of crab*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 C.

III. *a large fish*, one of the *κῆφῃ*.

IV. *λέωντες* were men dedicated to the service of Mithras, v. *ἄνα* III. (Acc. to Lucas, Quaest. Lexilog. § 6, from *λᾶω* to see, as *δράκων* from *δέρκομαι*, *δρακύν*.)

λεωπάττις, *on*, (λεώς, πατῶ) *trodden by the people*, or (from Adv. *λέως*) *crushed in pieces*, v. l. in Soph. Ant. 1275, defended by Herm.

λεωπέτρα or λειοπέτρα, ἦ, *for λεία πέτρα*, Diod.

λεωπετρία, ἦ=foreg., LXX.

λεωργός, *όν*, (Adv. λέως, **ργός*) *one who will do any thing at all*, *audacious*, Xen. Mem. i. 3, 9; ὁ λ., *a knave, villain*, Aesch. Fr.-53; *ἔργα* λ. Archil. 175.—Herm. Soph. Ant. 1261 compares *βασιλεύς*, cf. *λεωπάττις*, *λιούργος*. The interpret. of those who derive it from *λέως*, *people*, seems very forced.

λέως, *ᾧ*, ὁ, Att. for *λαός*, *people*, Soph., etc., also in Hdt. 2. 129; also in plur., Soph. Aj. 1100; and so, *ἀκούετε λεῶν* hear *O people*,—the usual beginning of Athen. proclamations, like *O ye!* *O ye!* Ar. Pac. 551, Av. 448, cf. Bentl. Phal. p. 203.

λέως, Adv., Ion. for *λαῶν*, *entirely, wholly, at all*, Archil. 104. (The old Gramm. explain it as short. for *τελέως*, Ar. Dysc. de Pronom. p. 334; but Herm. Soph. Ant. 1261, perh. better, takes it as an Adv. from *λέως*, *smoothly*, Germ. *glatt weg*, much like the vulgarity *slück away*, cf. *λεωργός*.)

λεωσφέτερος, *on*, (λεώς, σφέτερος) only in Hdt. 9. 33, *λεωσφέτερον ἐποήσαντο* *τίσαντες* they made him one of themselves, their fellow-citizen: the emendat. *λεῶς σφ.* is needless.

λεωφόρος, *on*, (φέρω) *bearing people*, Anacr. 142; αἱ *μύλαι* λ. *πύλα* *the gates of greatest thoroughfare*, Hdt. i. 187; ἦ λ., sub. *δδός*, *a thoroughfare*, Plat. Legg. 763 C.

ληβόλος, *on*, (λάβω, βάλλω) *pelted with stones, stoned*.

ΛΗΓΩ, *ἔω*, to *LAY*, i. e. to *allay, still, appease, stay*, like *παύω*, *ἔω*. *Λήγειν μένος* to *stay* one's anger, Il. 13. 424; c. gen., *Λήγειν χεῖρας φόνου* to *stay* one's hands from murder, Od. 22. 63.

II. *more freq. intr.*, to *leave off, cease, stop, end*, *ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω* *σέο δ' ἄρξομαι* Il. 9. 97, cf. Hes. Th. 48; also *λήγῃ*. *ἔς τι* to *end* in . . ., Hdt. 4. 39; *freq. c. gen.*, to *stop or cease* from a thing, *χόλον*, *φόνου*, *ἔριδος*, *ἀπατάν*, *πόνου*, *χοροῦ* Hom.; λ. *δοῖδης* Hes. Th. 48, which Hom. expresses by the part., *λήξειεν* *αὐτὸν* Il. 9. 191, Od. 8. 87; cf. *παύομαι*: both constructions are freq. in Att. (It was orig. the same as *λέγω* in signif. 1, to *lay*.)

ληδάνον, *τό*, or *λάδανον*, q. v., *the gum of the λήδων*.

ληδάριον, *τό*, Dim. of λήδος; Ar. Av. 715 [αἰ]; and λήδιον or λήδιον, *τό*, Dim. of λήδων, Philostr.: from

λήδος, *εὐς*, *τό*, (acc. to Damm from *λείος*) *a thin, light cloth, a light summer dress*, Aleman.: we also find λήδης, λήδιον etc., without an i. subscr.; but λήδως is better by reason of the deriv., and the collat. forms *λαῖδος*, *ληῖδιον*, *ληῖδάριον*.

λήδων, *τό*, an oriental shrub, on the leaves of which the gum λήδανον or λάδανον is found, *Cistus Creticus*, Theocr. 21. 10; in plur., Diosc.

ληῖζομαι, v. ληῖζομαι.

ληθαῖος or ληθαῖος, *αἰα*, *αἰών*, (λήθη) *of, belonging to forgetfulness, oblivious*, Call. Del. 234. II. *of or from Lethe*, *Lethean*, *δακτος* Anth.; but v. λήθη II.

ληθάνεμος, *on*, v. λαθάνεμος. [αἰ]

ληθάνω, (λήθη) *to make one forget a thing*, *τινά* *τινός* Od. 7. 21; cf. *λανθάνω* III.

ληθαργέω, *to forget*: v. sq.

ληθαργία, ἦ, (λήθαργος II.) *drowsiness, lethargy*. Hence ληθαργίζω, *to be drowsy or lethargic*. II. transit. *to make* forgotten, Böckh Schol. Pind. N. 6. 30. Pass. *to be forgotten*.

ληθαργικός, ἦ, *όν*, *drowsy*, Anth.: from

λήθαργος, *on*, (λήθη) *forgetting*, c. gen., Mel. 55; absol. *forgetful, lethargic*: later word for *ἐπιλυσμένος*, Phryn. 416. II. as Subst., ὁ λήθαργος, *lethargy*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—Also written *λαθάργος*.

ληθεδάνος, ἦ, *όν*, *causing forgetfulness*, like *ἐπιλήθος*, Luc.

ληθεδών, *όν*, *ος*, ἦ, poet. for λήθη, Anth.

λήθη, ἦ, Dor. λάθα, (λήθος, λήθωμαι) *a forgetting, forgetfulness*, Lat. *oblivio*, Il. 2. 33, personified in Hes. Th. 227: *λήθην τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι* to make a thing forgotten, Hdt. i. 127; *εἰς λήθην ἐμβάλλειν τινα* Aeschin. 83. 21; *λήθην ἐμποιεῖν* Isocr. 2 D; *λήθη λαμβάνει*, *ἔχει* *τινα* Thuc. 2. 49, Dem. 320. 5; etc.

II. *Lethe*, the river of oblivion in the lower world, called by the old writers ὁ τῆς λήθης ποταμός, Casaub. Strab. p. 153.

ληθήμιον, *on*, gen. *onos*,=λήθαργος.

ληθικός, ἦ, *όν*, *forgetful*. II. act. *causing forgetfulness*.

ληθῖος, *on*,=ληθικός. II.=λαθραῖος, *secret*.

ληθομέριμνος, *on*, (μέριμνα) *laying all cares asleep*, *νύξ* Orph.

ληθός, *τό*, Dor. λάθος, (λήθωμαι)=λήθη, Theocr. 23. 24.

ληθοσύνη, ἦ=λήθη.

ληθότης, *ητος*, ἦ=λήθη.

ΛΗ'ΘΩ, med. λήθωμαι, collat. form of *λανθάνω*, *λανθάνωμαι*, freq. in Hom. and Hes., but rare in Att. writers, though found in Aesch. Ag. 39; and so two or three times in Soph.: for the fut. *λήσω* etc., v. sub *λανθάνω*.

ληθώδης, *es*, (λήθη) *forgetful*.

λητιάναρα, ἦ, (λήτς, ἀνῆρ) *making men her prey*, epith. of Aphrodite. [αἰ]

λητιάς, *ados*, pecul. poet. fem. of ληῖδιος, *taken prisoner, captive*, II. 20. 193. [γ]

λητῖβότερα, ἦ, *corn-consuming, crop-destroying*, σὺς Od. 18. 29; *fem.* from

λητῖβότηρ, *ῆπος*, ὁ, and λητῖβότης, οὐ, ὁ, (λήτιον, βόσκη) *consuming or destroying crops*. [γ]

λητῖβάριον, *τό*, poet. for λητῖβάριον.

λητῖβον, *τό*, poet. for λήδιον, Dim. of λήδων, *τό*.

λητῖδος, *ια*, *όν*, (λήτς) *taken as booty, captive*, Anth.

λητῖζομαι, f. *ιστομαι*: Att. aor. *ἐλητῖζαμην* Eur. Tro. 866, Dep. med. (λήτς) to *seize as booty*, to *carry off as prey* either men or things, Il. 18. 28, Od. i. 398, Hdt., etc.; λ. *ἐκ δούλων* Eur. l. c.: hence in gen. to *get by force, to gain, get*, Hes. Op. 320, 700, Simon. 224. II. *to plunder, ravage, spoil a country*, Hdt. 4. 112, Thuc. i. 5, etc.—The Act. λητῖζω occurs in Thuc. 4. 41, with the Med. as a v. l., but Eur. has the pf. *ἐλητῖσμαι* several times in pass. signif., to *be carried off*, as Hel. 475, Med. 256, Tro. 373.

λητῖν, ἦ, Ion. for *λέλα*, freq. in Hdt.

ληνίονος, *ον*, (ληνίον, νέμα) *dwelling in the country*, Anth.

ΛΗ'ΤΩΝ, *τό*, *a crop, the crop standing on the land*, Il., Hes. Sc. 288, Hdt., etc.: in later Poets also *land with its crop*, *a field*, Theocr. 10. 42, in Dor. form *λαῖων*. [γ]

λητῖς, *idos*, ἦ, Ion. and Ep. for *λέλα*, *booty, spoil*, usu. of cattle, Hom., v. esp. Il. 11. 676;—hence 2. without any notion of plunder, *a herd or flock, cattle, stock*, Hes. Th. 444, and so more freq. in Theocr., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 330. 3. in Aesch. Theb. 331,=αἰχμαλωσία, for αἰχμαλῶσι, v. Dind. ad l. [γ]

λητῖστήρ, *ῆπος*, ὁ, (λητῖζομαι)=Att. λρηστήρ, Od. 3. 73, etc.

λητῖστός, οὐ, ὁ=Att. λρηστός, h. Hom. 6. 7, Hdt. 6. 17.

λητῖστια, ἦ=λητῖστια.

ληϊστός, ἦ, *όν*, (ληῖζομαι) *carried off as booty, to be so carried*

off, to be seized by force, II. 9. 406; also in Ep. form λειστές, Ib. 408.

ληϊστύς, ὅς, ἡ, a making of booty, plundering, Hdt. 5. 6.

ληϊστῶρ, ὅς, ὁ, = ληϊστήρ.

ληϊτίς, ἰδός, ἡ, (ληϊτίς) she who makes or dispenses booty, epith. of Athena, II. 10. 460: elsewh. ἀγγελή. II. pass. = ληϊδός.

ληϊτοῦσάρις, οὐ, ὁ, = ληϊταρχος.

ληϊτόν, τό, the ionic-hall or council-room, as the Achaeans called it, Hdt. 7. 197, ubi v. Bühr.: being the same as the Athen. πρυτανεῖον: strictly neut. from

ληϊτός, η, ον, contr. ληϊτος, (λεῶς, λαός) of, belonging to the people, public: ἡ ληϊτή, sub. ἱέρεια, a public priestess, Hesych.; cf. λείτος. [1]

ληϊτοργεύω, -οιργός, old, and almost obsol., forms for λετ.

ληϊκάλεος, ἑα, ἑόν, lewda, Luc.

ληϊκέω, Dor. λᾱκέω, to sound, Theocr. 2. 24: cf. λᾱσκω.

ληϊκέω, = λᾱκίζω. Pass. of the woman, Ar. Thesm. 494, Pherecr. Incert. 44.

ληϊχημα, ἁτος, τό, (ληϊκέω) wenching, Epicur.

ληϊκνίδα, (ληϊκέω or λᾱκίζω) παίζειν λ. to beat time, tattoo, Luc.

ληϊκνίριος, ἱα, ιον, (λήγω) soon ending, Lyc. [2]

ληϊκνύβλις, metaph. from ληϊκνύς 1, to adorn rhetorically, θέσεις ληϊκνύβλις to amplify common places, Strab. p. 609. II. intr. to speak or write bombast, Horace's ampullari.

ληϊκνύθιον, τό, Dim. from ληϊκνύθος, a small oil flask, Ar. Ran. 1208, etc. II. a name for the Trochaic dimeter catal., prob. with some reference to the passage of Aristoph., v. Müller Eum. § 23, n. [3]

ληϊκνύθισμός, ὁ, (ληϊκνύβλις II) a speaking or chanting with sonorous voice.

ληϊκνύθισσις, οὐ, ὁ, (ληϊκνύβλις II) one that speaks with a sonorous voice.

ληϊκνύθοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) a maker of oil flasks, Strab.

ληϊκνύθοπᾶλς, οὐ, ὁ, (πωλέω) a seller of oil-flasks.

ληϊκνύθος, ἡ, an oil-flask, oil-bottle, in Od. 6. 79, 215, of gold: a basket for unguents, cosmetics, etc., Lat. arcula pigmentorum, cf. Bergk Ar. Daetal. 29 (ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1043): hence

2. in plur. like Lat. ampullae, rhetorical figures, tropes, and the like, big words, Cic. Att. 1. 14, 3. II. the projecting cartilage on the gullet, Adam's apple, elsewh. βρόχθος, Lat. gurgulio. (ληϊκνύθος seems to be allied to λᾱγνύθος.)

ληϊκνύθουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) making oil-flasks, Plut.

ληϊκῶ, οὐς, ἡ, membrum virile, whence ληϊκῶ, λᾱκίζω.

ληϊκά, τό, (*ἄδω to wish, ἄω) will, desire, resolve, purpose, Pind. P. 3. 43, and freq. in Trag.: in gen. temper of mind, spirit, whether

1. good, as courage, Pind. N. 1. 87, Aesch. Theb. 448; or

2. bad, as insolence, pride, arrogance, Soph. O. C. 877, 960.—Poet. word, but also in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 5. 72, etc. in good sense.

ληϊμαῖός, ἑα, ἑόν, (λήμη) bleared, of the eyes, Lat. lippus, Luc.

ληϊμαῖτις, οὐ, ὁ, (λήμα) spirited, resolute, v. sq.

ληϊμαῖτις, (λήμα) to be spirited, resolute, Ar. Ran. 494, with v. l. λημαῖτις.

ληϊμάτω, (λήμα) to fill with courage.

ληϊμάς, (λήμη) to be bleared, of the eyes, Hipp. 101 G: to be bleared-eyed or purblind, λ. τὰς φρένας Ar. Plut. 581: ληϊμάς ιοκοῦντας to have one's eyes running pumpkins (like Shakespeare's 'high-gravel-blind'), Ar. Sub. 327: v. also χῆτρα 1. 3, cf. γλαμῶς.

λήμη, ἡ, also γλᾱμήν and γλᾱμή, Lat. gramia, a humor that gathers in the corners of the eye, gum, rheum, Hipp. 37. 19; hence, αἱ λήμαι, sore eyes, Ar. Lys. 301, ubi v. Schol.:—metaph., λήμαι Κρονικά old prejudices that dim the mind's eye, Ar. Plut. 581.

λήματα, τό, (λαμβάνω, εἰλημμαι) any thing taken or received, as income, revenue, etc., Antiph. Sapph. 1. 9, λήματα καὶ ἀνάλωμα receipts and payments, Lys. 95. 1, Plut. Legg. 920 C: in gen. gain, profit, Lat. lucrum, Soph. Ant. 313, and freq. in Dem., oft. in plur.: παντὸς ἔργων λήματος unable to resist any temptation of gain, Dem. 450. 9; λήματα λαβεῖν, λημμάτων μετέχειν Id. II. in Logic, an assumption or premise taken for granted, Cicero's sumptio, λήμμα τίθεσθαι Arist. Org.

[788]

III. a title, summary of contents, Lat. lemma, Martialis 14.

2:—also the contents, matter, Dion. H. Hence

λημμάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, quick at seizing opportunity, Hipp.

λημμάτιον, τό, Dim. from λήμμα. [2]

λημμάτισμός, ἡ, (λήμμα) acquisition, gain, as if from λημμαίω.

λήμνιος, ια, ιον, Lemnium, v. sub Ἀήμονος.

λημνίσκος, ὁ, (λήνος) a woollen fillet, band, or bandage, Lat. taenia, infula, Polyb., Plut., etc.

Λήμνος, ἡ, Lemnos, an island in the Aegean sea, sacred to Hephaistos, on account of its volcanic fires, Hom.: hence Ἀήμονος πῦρ became proverbial, Soph. Phil. 800, Ar. Lys. 299.

On the Ἀήμονα κακὰ, another proverb from the wickedness of certain Lemnian women, see Interp. Aesch. Ch. 631.

λημνώδης, ἐς, (λήμη, εἶδος) full of rheum or like it.

λήν, inf. of λᾶν.

Λήναι, αἰ, or oxyt. Ληναί, Jac. A. P. p. 875, (ληνός) Bacchanales, Strab.

Ληναιῶν, to keep the feast of Bacchus, Plut.

Ληναιῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, played or sung at the Λήναια, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, and Plut.

Ληναιῖος, αἰα, αἰων, (ληνός) belonging to the wine-press: esp.

1. Ληναιῖος, epith. of Bacchus as god of the wine-press.

2. Λήναια, τό, sub. ἱερὰ, the Lenaee, an Athenian festival held in the month Ληναιῖον (i. e. Gamelion) in honor of Bacchus, at which there were dramatic contests, esp. of the Comic poets, Ar. Ch. 1155: they differed both from the Anthesteria, and the lesser or rural Dionysia, v. sub Διονυσία, and cf. infr.

3. Λήναιον, τό, the Lenaecium, or place at Athens where the Lenaee were held, not far from the Limnae (cf. Ἀλμναι), or a part of the same: hence ὁ ἐπὶ Ληναιῶν ἄγων the Lenaean dramatic contest, opp. to τὰ κατ' ἔστυ, Ar. Ach. 504, cf. Plut. Dram. 327 D, Dem. 517. 26.

Ληναιῖων, οὐ, ὁ, = Ληναιῖος, Ar. Eq. 547.

Ληναιῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, Ion. name of the Att. month Γαμηλιῖον, in which the Athen. Lenaee were held (v. sub Διονυσία), the latter part of Jan. and former of Feb., Hes. Op. 502: the fifth month with the Asiatic Greeks, the seventh of the Att. year.

ληνέων, ὄνος, ὁ, the place of the ληνός, Geop.

ληνίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a Bacchant.

ληνοβᾶτρεω, to tread the wine-press: from

ληνοβᾶττης, οὐ, ὁ, (ληνός, βαῖνω) one who treads the wine-vat. [2]

ΛΗΝΟΨ, οὐ, ὁ, also ὁ, Dor. λᾱνός, like the Lat. lacus and alveus, any thing shaped like a tub, trough, or chest, esp.

1. a wine-press, wine-vat in which the grapes are pressed, Theocr. 7. 25, 25. 28: hence also the vintage.

2. a trough, esp. for watering cattle, a watering-place for them, h. Hom. Merc. 104.

3. a kneading-trough, Menand. p. 46.

4. the socket into which the mast fitted, elsewh. ἱστοπέδη, Ath. 474 F.

5. a coffin, Pherecr. Agr. 11, cf. Bentl. Corresp. p. 287.

λήνος, εὐς, τό, Dor. λᾱνός, Lat. lana, wool, Aesch. Eum. 44.

in plur. like ἑρία, any thing woollen, Ar. Rh.

ληξιαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ληξίαρχος: τὸ ληξιαρχικόν γραμματεῖον, the register of each Athen. deme, in which the names of its members were inscribed on their coming of age, and of which the δῆμαρχος had charge, Isae. 66. 14, Dem. 1091. 9, etc., cf. Schömann Comit. Ath. p. 379: from

ληξίαρχος, ὁ, the officer at Athens who entered young citizens on the list of their deme when they came of age.

ληξιοπυρετός, οὐ, (λήξις, and λήγω πυρετός) allaying fever: also ληξιοπυρετός, Gal. cf. Lob. Phryg. 771. [2]

λήξις, ἡ, (λαγχάνω, λήξωμαι) a drawing of lots, lot: appointment by lot, a portion so obtained, Plat. Criti. 109 C, 113 B, Call. Jov. 80.

II. as law term, λ. δίκης or λ. alone, a written complaint lodged with the Archon, as the first step in private actions, nearly = ἐγκλημα, Plat. Rep. 425 D, etc., cf. λαγχάνειν 1. 4: but

2. λήξις τοῦ κλήρου was an application to the archon to be put in legal possession of one's property, Isae. 38.

8, cf. Att. Process, p. 462, 594 sqq.

λήξις, ἡ, (λήγω) a cessation, end, Aesch. Eum. 505.

λήσος, ὁ, rarer Ion. form for λᾱός, which however occurs in Hdt. 5. 42.

ληπτέον, verb. Adj. from λαμβάνω, one must take hold, Ar.

Eq. 603: *one must accept, undertake, must assume* in arguing, etc., Plat.

λήπτης, ου, ὁ, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) *one who accepts*.

λήπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to take or accept*, Arist. Eth. N.

λήπτως, ἡ, ὄν, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) *taken, to be taken*, esp. by the mind, *comprehensible*, Plat. Rep. 529 D. II.—ἐπιλήπτος, Arist. Probl.

ληραῖνα, =ληρέω, Plut.

ληρέω, (λήρος) *to be foolish or silly, speak or act foolishly*, Soph. Tr. 435, freq. in Ar. and Plat.; λήρον ληρεῖν Ar. Plut.

517: on λήρεῖς ἔχων, v. ἔχω IV. 8. and cf. συνδιασώτης. Hence

λήρημα, τό, *silly discourse or conduct*, Plat. Gorg. 486 C.

λήρησις, ἡ, *a speaking foolishly, λ τοῦ γήραος dotage*, Aretae.

ληρολόγος, ου, (λέγω) *talking nonsense*.

ΛΗΨΟΣ, ὅ, *idle talk, trifling, nonsense*, Ibyc. 42, and freq. in Ar., esp. in the sense of *humbug, trumpery*, as λ τραγικός Ran.

1005; cf. ληρέω: also in Plur., like Lat. *nugae*, λήροι λεπτό-
τατοι, of sophists, Id. Nub. 359, cf. Plut. 589; so in Plat.,

λήροι καὶ παιδία, λήροι καὶ φλυαρία, cf. Dem. 36. 18: as an

exclamation, λήρος, *humbug!* Ar. Plut. 23. II. *a trifling*

talker, frivolous man, Lat. *nugator*. III. *a trifling gold*

ornament worn by women, Lat. *leria*, Anth.

ληρώδης, *to talk frivolously*, Lat. *nugari*: from

ληρώδης, es, (λήρος, εἶδος) *talkative, frivolous, silly*, Plat.

Theat. 174 D. Adv.—δός, Hipp. Hence

ληρωδία, ἡ, *frivolous talk, nonsense*.

λησιμβροτος, ου, (λήνω, βροτός) *taking men unawares, a*

cheat, thief, h. Hom. Merc. 339.

λήσις, ἡ, (λήθω) =λήσις, Critias 2. 12.

λήσις, ἡ, (*λάω to wish, λῶ) *will, choice*.

λησιμσύνη, ἡ, =λήθη, *forgetfulness, κακῶν* Hes. Th. 55: from

λήσιμον, ου, gen. onos, (λήθω) *forgetting, unmindful*.

ληστήρχης, ου, ὁ, (ληστής, ἄρχω) *a captain of robbers*, Diod.

ληστήρχος, ὁ, =foreg., Id.

ληστεία, ἡ, (ληστέω) *a robber's life or vocation, robbery,*

piracy, Lat. *latrocinium*, Thuc. 1. 5, Xen., etc.

ληστεύω, pecul. fem. from ληστής, λ ναῦς Ael.

λήστευα, (ληστέω) *to be a robber or pirate: c. acc. to despoil,*

plunder, sack, Thuc. 1. 4, etc.: to carry on a *piratical war*,

Lat. *latrocinari*, Dem. 46. 14.

ληστήριον, τό, *a band of robbers*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 42, Ae-

schin. 27. 8.

ληστής, ου, ὁ, Ion. ληστής, Dor. λαστής, in Hom. ληστήρ,

(ληῖς, ληΐζομαι) *a robber, plunderer*, Soph. O. T. 535, Eur.,

etc.: esp. a *pirate*, later *perather*, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.; ληστής

κατετίσκατο Καρχηδονίαν he began a course of *piracies* on them,

Hdt. 6. 17.

ληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ληστής) *inclined to rob, piratical*, Thuc. 6.

104: ἡ —κη, =ληστέα, Plat. Soph. 222 C:—σο, τὸ ληστικόν

piracy, Thuc. 1. 4; also a *band of robbers*, Arr. Adv.—κῶς,

in the manner of robbers or pirates, Comp.—κάτερον, Thuc. 1.

10. Cf. ληστικός.

ληστίς, ἡ, (λήθω) =λήθη, *a forgetting, ληστίω ἴσχειν τι* to

forget a thing, Schaff. Soph. O. C. 584.

ληστοδύκετος, ου, (δύκω) *chased by robbers*.

ληστοδόχος, ου, (δέχομαι) *receiving pirates*.

ληστοκτόνος, ου, (κτείνω) *slaying robbers*. II. *proparox.*

ληστοκτόνος, ου, pass. *slain by robbers*.

ληστές, ἡ, ὄν, contr. for ληιστές.

ληστοτροφέω, (τρέφω) *to maintain by robbing*.

ληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, =ληστικός, q. v., *piratical*, but esp. of

ships, *πυρατικοί* Thuc. 4. 9: τὸ ληστικόν *a pirate-vessel*,

Simon. 61:—later however just=ληστικός, cf. Lob. Phryn.

242. Adv.—κῶς.

ληστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., ναῦς λ *a pirate-vessel*,

Dem. 1237. 10, and Plut.

λησώ, λησάμαι, fut. act. and med. of λανθάνω, Hom.

λητήρχος, ὁ, (λήτος, ἄρχω) *a public priest*, Lyc.

λητρεία, ἡ, *a public priestess*, Call. Fr. 123: from

λητήρ, ἴρος, ὁ, (λήτος) *a public priest*.

Λητογένεια, ἡ, *born of Leto, of Artemis*; pecul. fem. of

Λητογενής, es, Dor. Λατ., (Λητώ, *γένω) *born of Leto, of*

Apollo and Artemis Eur. Ion 465.

Λητοῖδης, ου, ὁ, *son of Leto, Apollo*, h. Hom. Merc. 253,
etc., Hes. Sc. 479. Dor. also Δατοῖδης. [Ὶ]

λήτος, ἡ, ου, contr. for λήυτος, q. v.

λητουργός, —ουργός, acc. to some, Att. forms of λειτ. λει-
τουργός.

Λητώ, δός, contr. οὐς, ἡ, *Leto*, Lat. *Latona*, mother of Apollo

and Artemis, Hom.; daughter of Coios and Phoebe, Hes. Th.

406, 918, who besides none. and acc. Λητώ only uses the contr.

gen. Λητούς, dat. Λητοῖ: vocat. Λητοῖ h. Hom. Ap. 14, 62.

λητμός, ὁ, Acol. for λήγης from λήγω, Antim. 62.

λήψις, ἡ, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) *a taking, seizing, catching*,

Thuc. 5. 110, 114, etc. 2. *an accepting, receiving, getting*,

λ. ὦν ἐρᾷ κατ' ἡμέραν Soph. Fr. 326; opp. to ἀπόδοσις, Plat.

Rep. 332 A. in plur. *receivings, income*, Ib. 343 D. II. *like*

λαβή III, *πυρετοῦ*, *an attack of fever*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

III, in a problem, *the assumption*, Lat. *sumptio*, Plut., cf.

λήμμα.

ληψολόγισμος, ου, (λήψις, ὄλγος, μισθός) *τέχνη λ the art*

of taking low pay, Ephipp. Nauag. 1. 4; but Meineke ληψι-

λόγισμος, *receiving pay for words*.

Λῆ—, insep. prefix with intens. force, like λα— and λαι—, ap-

pearing as an Adv. in λαιω (of which it is wrongly said to be a

shortd. form), and as Verb. in λαιάομαι, λαιπῶ, λαισσομαι: λαι-

also remains in some few compds., as in λαιωθῆς, if the reading

is right. Acc. to Strab., p. 364, Epich. used λῆ for λαιω.

Λῆ or Λῆ, τό, v. λῆς II.

Λῆ'ΑΖΟΜΑΙ, aor. ἐλίσσθην, as Pass.: an I. word of dub. ori-

gine, =κλινω, to bend, incline, and so I. to bend sideways, go

aside, usu. of men, ἐκ ποταμοῦ, ἀπὸ πυκνῆς λιασθῆς Od. 5. 462,

Il. 23. 231, also strengthd. νόσφι λιασθῆς Il. 1. 349; ὅπαθα λι-

δόσθῃ he swerved on one side, Il. 15. 520; δεῦρο λιασθῆς hither

hast thou retired, Il. 22. 12; ἐλίσσθην πρὸς σε I have come away

to thee, Eur. Hec. 100, ubi v. Herm.: also of the waves, ἀμφὶ

δ' ἄρα οἶμι λιάζετο κύμα all round them the waves retired, Il.

24. 96: hence simply to wither, vanish, of a vision, Od. 4.

838. II. more rarely to bend downwards, to slip down, fall,

sink, λιαζόμενος ποτὶ γαλῆ Il. 20. 420; and Ib. 418, λιασθῆς

having fallen: so, περὰ πυκνὰ λιασθῆν (for ἐλίσσθην) an

eying bird's thick wings dropped, Il. 23. 879, where Aristarch.

is said to have read λιασσεῖ, it dropped its wings, though the

Act. is not used elsewh. (Hence ὠλισσος, unbending: λιά-

ζομαι is in no way akin to λαιω, as the notion of force or haste

is foreign to the word, v. Buttm. Lex. in v.)

λαιω, Ion. and Hom. λαιν, Adv. (λαι—)=too much, over-much,

Hom., who uses it just like the later ἄνω, λαιν μέγα, λαιν

τόσον Od., etc. II. *very much, exceeding, right well, wholly*,

more rarely in Hom.: καὶ λαιν, freq. in Hom., is only a

strengthd. form, and for the sake of greater emphasis, always

begins the sentence or verse, even though it apply to a part

only, e. g. in Od. 1. 46, καὶ λαιν κεύδω γε εὐκοῖτι κείται δέλεαρ

stands for κεύδω κείται δέλεαρ, καὶ λαιν γε εὐκοῖτι, he lies in

miser, and that too well deserved: λαιν πιστεύειν, like κάρτα

π., to believe implicitly, Hdt. 4. 96: with Superl. βέλτιστα,

Aeschin. Socr. 2. 5. In Att. it freq. stands between Art. and

Noun, ἡ λαιω φιλότις his too great love, Aesch. Pr. 123; ὁ λ.

κακὸς Soph. Fr. 583. [In Hom. ἴ in arsi, but usu. ἴ in thesis,

except in phrase καὶ λαιν, which has always ἴ Od. 8. 231: in

later Ep. and Att. Ὶ, Pors. Praef. Hec. xvi, Elmsl. Med. 899:

αἰ always.]

λαιωνθῆς, es, (λαι—, ἀνθῶ) *very blooming*, dub. L. Orph.

λαιρός, ὁ, ὄν, =χλαίρος, like λαινα=χλαῖνα, (χλαῖνω, λαινω)

warm, lukewarm, αἶμα, ὕδωρ Hom. O. 608: λ. a warm soft wind,

Od. 5. 268: in gen. soft, mild, gentle, ὕπνος λαιρός Il. 14. 164.

λαισμα, στος, τό, =χλασμα, dub. [Ὶ]

λῆβα, irr. acc. of λιβάς, Aesch. Fr. 49, 65.

λιβάδιον, τό, (λιβάς) *water*, Strab., and Plut. II. later, a

wet place. [βα]

λιβάζω, σω, (λιβάς) =λειβω, to let fall in drops: Med. to run

out in drops, trickle, Anth.

λιβανίδιον, τό, Dim. from λιβανος, Menand. p. 92.

λιβανίζω, (λιβάνω) to smell like frankincense, Diosc.

λιβανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to frankincense.

λιβανίνος, ἡ, ου, made of frankincense. [Ὶ]

λιβανοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) = λιβανώδης, Diosc.

λιβανόμαντις, εὖς, ὁ, also ἡ, one that divines from the smoke of frankincense, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 263.

λιβανωπλής, ὁ, (πωλέω) = λιβανωτοπώλης, Lob. Phryn. 188.

λιβανός, ὁ, the frankincense-tree, producing λιβανωτός, Hdt. 4. 75. II. = λιβανωτός, in which sense Pind. Fr. 87. 2, Eur. Bacch. 144, and late authors use ἡ λιβανός, Lob. Phryn. 187. (The word is prob. Asiatic.) [λιβά-] Hence

λιβανόφορος, ον, (φέρω) bearing frankincense, Ath.

λιβανόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, (χρῶ) frankincense-colored, Strab.

λιβανώ, to fumigate with frankincense, LXX.

λιβανώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) frankincense-like, Philostr.

λιβανωτίζω, to fumigate with frankincense, Strab.

to be like frankincense, Diosc.

λιβανωτίων, ἡ, ον, prepared with frankincense, Ath.

λιβανώτιον, τό, Dim. from λιβανωτός.

λιβανωτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, rosemary, Diosc.: but λιβανωτίς καγκυφόρος or καγκυρούσσα, an umbelliferous plant, Id. — both so called from their smell.

λιβανωτοπώλῃ, to deal in frankincense, Ar. Fr. 638: from λιβανωτοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (πώλῃ) a dealer in frankincense, Cratin. (Jun.) Gig. 1.

λιβανωτός, οὐ, ὁ, also ἡ Phryn. 187, frankincense, the gum of the tree λιβανός, used to burn at sacrifices, Hdt. 1. 183., 2. 40, etc.; called, when in small pieces, χύδρος λιβανωτοῦ, Lat. grana, grana thuris; when pounded, μύνα λιβανωτοῦ, Lat. mica thuris. II. the frankincense market, Eupol. Incert. 5.

III. a censer, N. T.

λιβανωτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing frankincense, Hdt. 2. 8: ἡ λ. (sub. χάρα), Plut.

λιβανωτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a censer, Lat. thuribulum, Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 255.

λιβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, irreg. acc. λιβα q. v. (λείβω) any thing that drops or trickles, esp. a spring, Soph. Phil. 1215, Eur. Andr. 116, 534; the fount or stream of a river, Soph. Phil. 1215: in plur. water in gen., Aesch. Pers. 613; δακρύων λιβάδες streams of tears, Eur. I. T. 1106.

λιβερτός, ὁ, the Lat. libertus, a freedman, Polyb.

λιβερθρον, τό, = λειβερθρον, [ἴ]

λιβηρός, ὁ, ὄν, = λιβρός, E. M.

λιβόνотος, ὁ, (Λιβύ, Νότος) Libanotus, a wind between south and south-west, Arist. Mund.; also λιβοφοίνεα or λευκόνотος.

λιβός, τό, = λιβάς, tears, Aesch. Cho. 448, in plur. II. the Lat. libum, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 647 D.

λιβοφοίνε, ἰκος, ὁ, = λιβόνотος, Arist. de Mund.

λιβρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λείβω) dripping, wet, Anth.; also λιβηρός.

II. gloomy, dark, prob. taken from the clouds that threaten rain; also λιμβρός, like θιβρός θυμβρός, ὕβριμος ὕβριμος.

λιβυή, ἡ, Libya, the north part of Africa west of Egypt, first in Od. [ἴ]

λιβυός, ὁ, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A.

λιβυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a light, swift-sailing vessel, like a galley or felucca, Lat. Liburna, Plut.

Λιβυρινον, τό, = ὀρεγ-, Horat. [ἴ]

Λιβύς, ὅς, ὁ, a Libyan: also as Adj. = Λιβυκός, Eur. II. a harmless kind of serpent, Nic. III. a black picher, placed upon the grave of those who had died unmarried, Hesych.; cf. λουτροφόρος II. [ἴ] Hence

Λιβυσσα, ἡ, a Libyan woman: also as Adj. = Λιβυκή, Soph. Fr. 16. [ἴ]

Λιβυφοίνε, ἰκος, ὁ, (Λιβύς, Φοίνε) a Libyo-Phoenician, i. e. a Carthaginian, Polyb., etc.

ΛΙ΄Α, Adv. of λυγρός for λυγέα, like ὄκα for ὄκεια, loud, clear, thrilling, Hom., mostly in phrase λυγὰ κώκευ, also with αἰδεῖν Od. 10. 254. [ἴ]

Λυγαῖνα, λυγὰ, to cry out with a clear loud voice, of heralds, II. 11. 685: to shriek, scream, Aesch. Theb. 873: in gen. to sound, φόρυγγι λ. to play upon the harp, Ar. Rh., σύρυγγι Mel. 110: also c. acc. cognato, μέλος λ. Bion 15. 1, cf. Mosch. 3. 127: also in Med., Arat. Poet. word.

λυγοῦριον, τό, = λυγκοῦριον.

λίσγω, only found in aor. 1, λίσγε βίος the bow twanged, II. 4. 125 (from λίσγα, λίσγος): cf. λίσω.

λίγδα, ἡ, = ληδός, ἔγδα, a mortar.

λίγδην, Adv. (λίσω, λείχω) just scraping, grazing, Lat. stricim, βάλε χεῖρα λίγδην he grazed the hand, Od. 22. 278.

λίγδος, ὁ, also λίσδα and ἔγδη, ἡ, = θύελα, a mortar, Nic.

II. a clay mould like χῶντι, χῶανος, χῶνος.

λίγειος, εἰα, εἰον, later form of λυγός, Heliod. [ἴ]

λίγειος, Adv. from λυγός, Hom.

λίγητός, ἴα, ἰον, Ion. for λυγείος.

λινυόεις, εσσα, εν, (αγνύς) smoky, sooty, Ap. Rh.

ΛΙΝΥ΄Ξ, ὅς, ἡ, a smoking, thick smoke mixed with flame, Aesch. Theb. 494, Ar. Av. 1241, hence called στέροψ λινυός Soph. Ant. 1127; and so λινυός πρόσερος Trach. 794, seems rightly explained by Ellendt, the smoke round the altar, though others take it metaph. the darkness of death around him; cf. αἰθαλός. [Strictly ὕ, but in Soph. Ant. I. c. ὕ.] Hence

λινυώδης, ἐς, smoky, sooty, dark-colored, Hipp.

λιγοῖρα, Aeol. fem. of λυγρός, Corinna ap. Apoll. de Pronom. 924 B.

λυγοροκότιλος, ἡ, ον, (λυγρός, κοτίλλω) clear and plaintive, ἐνόησι Corinna ap. Hephaest. p. 107, Gaisf.

λινυήτης, ἐς, (ἡχη) clear-sounding, κισθήρι Anth.

λινυόροος, ον, contr. -θροος, ον, clear-singing, κύκνος Anth.

λινυόροτος, ον, loud rattling.

λινυόροτος, ον, (μολπή) clear-singing, Νόμφα h. Hom. 18. 19.

λινυόροτος, ον, clear-speaking, Anth.

λινυάειος, οντος, (πνέα) shrill-blowing, whistling, λινυάειος ἀγῆται Od. 4. 567. (Only used as masc. partic.)

λινυόπνοος, ον, (πνοή) = ὀρεγ-, h. Hom. Ar. 28.

λινυόπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, (πνέω) = λινυάειος, Coluth.

II. strong-smelling, Or. Sibyll.

λινυπτερόφανος, ον, (πτερόν, φωνή) whizzing with the wings, Or. Sib.

λινυπτερύων, ον, (πτερύ) chirping with the wings, epith. of the Cicada, Mel. 112.

λινυρίω, (λυγρός) to speak, sing loud or clear, ὄδην Luc.

λινυρίον, τό, = λυγκοῦριον, dub.

λινυρόθορος, ον, contr. -θροος, ον, = λινυόροος, Or. Sib.

λινυόπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, = λινυόπνοος.

λινυός, ὁ, ὄν, Aeol. fem. λινυόρα, q. v.; clear whistling, shrill, of any sharp, piercing sound, in Hom. of the wind, II. 13. 590: of a whip, II. 532; so, ἀκόνη λ. Pind. O. 6. 140; λυγ. ἔχεα griefs which vent themselves in loud wailings, Eur. Med. 205: also like λινύς, of a clear sweet sound, as of the Sirens, λυγ. βέλγυσιν δαΐδῃ Od. 12. 44; a bird's note, II. 14. 290, etc.: poet. word, used also by Plat., λυγρόν ἰππηχεῖν of grasshoppers, Phaedr. 230 C. II. pliant, flexible, of dogs' tails, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1.

ΛΙ΄Υ΄Ξ, λινυέα, or rather λινυέα, λινύ, of any sharp, piercing sound, clear, whistling, shrill, of the wind, II. 13. 334, etc.: but more usu. of a clear, sweet sound, clear-toned, λινυέα φόρυγγι Od. 8. 67, etc.; esp. of the voice, clear-voiced, Μοῖσα λινυέα Od. 24. 62, and so constantly in II., as epith. of Nestor, λινυός ἀγορητής: so too in Adv., λινυέως ἀγορεύειν II. 3. 214: freq. also, λινυέως κλαλεῖν to wail shrilly, II. 19. 5, etc.; so too Aesch. always has it of sad sounds, λ. κωκίσματα etc.; and of the nightingale, Aesch. Ag. 1146, cf. Soph. O. C. 671; λ. λωρός II. Heracl. 892. Poet. word, used also by Plat. Phaedr. 237 A: cf. ὀρεγ.

λινύς, ὅς, ὁ, ἡ, a Ligurian, Aesch. Fr. 182.

Λινυατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ligurian, from Liguria: τὸ λ., an umbelliferous plant, Lat. ligusticum, lovage, Diosc.

λινυόφοντος, ον, (φθογγή) clear-voiced, in Hom. always epith. of heralds; in Ar. Av. 1381 of the nightingale.

λινυόφωνέω, to sound clear or loud: from λινυόφωτος, ον, (φωνή) clear or loud-voiced, screaming, ἄρκυ II. 19. 350, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 478, etc.

ΛΙ΄Ω, f. ἔω, akin to λείχω, to graze, scratch, wound slightly: hence the Hom. λινυόν and ἐπιλινυόν: the verb is only found in later auth. The signifi. to whistle, whizz, has been assigned to it, as if it was the root of λινυός, λινυρός, λινυα, as well as the Hom. λινύς: but the Roots seem to be distinct.

λίγη, Adv., Ion. and Hom. for λίαν. [ι, cf. λίαν.]
 λιθ', v. ΛΙΞ.
 λιθάγωγός, ὄν, (λίθος, ἄγω) bringing stones.
 λιθάω, (λίθος) to fling stones, Arist. Probl.; ἐπὶ τι Strab.: to throw like stones, τι App. 2. to stone, τινά LXX.
 λίθας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίθος) stony, rocky, hard, Od. 5. 415.
 II. λ., ἡ, as Subst., Dim. from λίθος, a small stone or rock, Arat., etc. [ι]
 λιθαργύρος, ἑα, εον, = sq., Stesich. 47.
 λιθαργύρινος, ἰν, ῥων, made of or like λιθαργύρος, Arist. Org.
 λιθαργύρος, ἡ, litharge, Lat. *argenta argenti*, strictly the vitrified lead collected in the process of separating lead from silver, Diosc.: hence a compound metal of lead and silver, Id. II. as Adj. = λιθαργύριος, Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D.
 λιθαρίδιον, τό, = sq. [ι]
 λιθάριον, τό, Dim. from λίθος, a pebble: a precious stone, Theophr. [α]
 λιθάς, ἄδος, ὁ, = λίθος, a stone, Od. 14. 36., 23. 193, in Ep. dat. λιθάσσει: a shower of stones, Aesch. Theb. 158.
 λιθασιός, ὁ, (λιθάω) stoning.
 λιθαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (λιθάω) one who stones. Hence
 λιθαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to stoning.
 λιθάω, v. sub λιθίδω.
 λιθεία, ἡ, a sort of stone or marble: stone for building, Polyb., and Strab. II. a precious stone, Strab.
 λίθειος, εἰα, ειον, also os, ὄν, = λίθιος, of stone. [ι]
 λίθιος, ἑα, εον, (λίθος) = λίθιος, made of stone, Hom. [ι]
 λιθηλογής, ἑς, (λέγω) built of stones, Anth.
 λιθεία, ἡ, freq. v. l. for λιθεία II.
 λιθίαίος, αἰα, αἰον, stony, dub. I., Anth.
 λιθιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = λιθικός.
 λιθισίαι, ἡ, the disease of the stone, Hipp. II. a callosity within the eyelid, Aët.: from
 λιθιάω, (λίθος) to suffer from the stone, Hipp.; and Plat. Legg. 616 A, where prob. should be read λιθιάω Lob. Phryg. 80.
 λιθιδιον, τό, Dim. from λίθος, Plat. Phaed. 110 D: esp. of calculi in the bladder, Hipp. 215 F.
 λιθίζω, to look like a stone.
 λιθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λίθος) of or belonging to stones: τὰ λιθικά, sub. βιβλία, a treatise upon precious stones, such as the poem attributed to Orph.
 λίθινος, ἰων, ῥων, also os, ὄν, Jac. A. P. p. 622, (λίθος) made of stone, Ibyc. 32, Pind., etc.; στήναι λίθινος, of a statue, Hdt. 2. 141, cf. ἱστῆμαι A 111. Adv. -ως, like stone, λ. βλέπειν πρὸς τινά Xen. Symp. 4. 24.
 λίθιον, τό, Dim. from λίθος, Paus.
 λιθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, like λιθιδιον, Dim. from λίθος.
 λιθοβλήτης, ὄν, (βάλλω) stone-throwing, peltin, εὐστοχία Anth. II. filled up with stones.
 λιθοβλήω, (βάλλω) to pelt with stones, stone, LXX: later also λιθοβολέω. Hence
 λιθοβολία, ἡ, a throwing of stones, a stoning, Diod.
 λιθοβολήσιμος, οἱ, and λιθοβόλητος, ὄν, = λιθοβολός.
 λιθοβολισμός, ὁ, = λιθοβολία.
 λιθοβόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) throwing stones, peltin with stones: ὁ λιθοβόλος stone-throwers, light troops, Thuc. 6. 69, ubi v. Interp.; 80, γυμνῆτες λβ. Plat. Criti. 119 B. 2. ὁ λιθοβ. ὄν τὸ λιθ. an engine for hurling stones, Polyb., LXX: but
 II. proparox. λιθοβολός, ὄν, pass. struck with stones, stoned, Valck. Phoen. 1069.
 λιθόγληνος, ὄν, (γλήνη) stony-eyed, Nonn.
 λιθόγλυπτης, οὔ, ὁ, (γλύφω) a stone-cutter.
 λιθογλύφης, ἑς, (γλύφω) graven in stone, Nonn.
 λιθογλύφια, ἡ, a cutting in stone.
 λιθογλύφος, ὄν, (γλύφω) carving stone, graving in stone: ὁ λ. a sculptor, Luc. [v]
 λιθογυμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γυμνή) skilful in stones: τὸ λιθογυμικόν, sub. βιβλίον, a book on the knowledge of stones.
 λιθογυμνός, ὄν, gen. ονος, (γυμνός) = foreg.
 λιθογόνος, ὄν, (* γένω) producing stone, Diosc.
 λιθοδένδρον, τό, a tree-shaped coral, Diosc.
 λιθοδερκής, ἑς, (θέρκομαι) looking one to stone, petrifying with a glance, Γοργύ Anth.

λιθοδερμος, ὄν, (δέρμα) with strong skin or shell.
 λιθοδουκτέος, (δικεῖν) to throw stones: pelt.
 λιθοδόμητος, ὄν, (δῆμω) built of stone.
 λιθοδόμητος, ὄν, (δομῶ) = foreg., Joseph.
 λιθοδόμος, ὄν, (δῆμω) building with stone: τέκτονες καὶ λιθοδομοὶ joiners and masons, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11, cf. λιθολόγος.
 λιθοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like stone, Plat. Tim. 74 A.
 λιθοεργής, ἑς, = sq., Opp.
 λιθοεργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) turning to stone, Anth.
 λιθοκαρδῖος, ὄν, (καρδία) stony-hearted.
 λιθοκεφάλος, ὄν, (κεφαλή) prob. with a stone in its head, κρέμνυς Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D, ubi v. Casaub.
 λιθοκόλλα, ἡ, cement, Diosc.
 λιθοκόλλητος, ὄν, (κολλάω) inlaid or set with precious stones, χιτῶν Callix. ap. Ath. 200 B, σκήπτρον Diod., etc.; τὸ λιθοκόλλητον inlaid work, mosaics, Theophr. I.—λ. στόμιον χάλυβος Soph. Tr. 1261, is explained in many strange ways, perh. it means only hard as a stone, forcible.
 λιθοκόλλος, ὄν, (κόλλα) = foreg., Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 551.
 λιθοκοπία, ἡ, stone-cutting; and
 λιθοκοπική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of stone-cutting: from
 λιθοκόπος, ὄν, (κόπτω) cutting stones: ὁ λ. a stone-cutter, Dem. 1159. 9.
 λιθοκρῖνόμενος, ὄν, (κρῖναι) with crown of stone, Coluth.
 λιθοκτονία, ἡ, (κτείνω) death by stoning, Anth.
 λιθολευστέος, to pelt with stones: from
 λιθόλευστος, οὔ, ὁ, (λέω) stoned, λ. * Ἀπρ death by stoning, Soph. Aj. 254. 2. deserving to be stoned, Call. Epigr. 42. 5.
 λιθολογέω, (λιθολόγος) to pick out stones for building.
 λιθολόγημα, ατος, τό, a stone building, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 25.
 λιθολογία, ἡ, a gathering of stones or building with them.
 λιθολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) laying stones together or picking out stones for building, not shaped or hewn (as in the old Cyclopean walls), cf. λογάς, λογάδην: hence in gen. λιθοδόμος, λιθολόγοι καὶ τέκτονες masons and joiners, Thuc. 6. 44, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 18.
 λιθοξέστος, ὄν, (ξέω) cut in stone.
 λιθοξέστος, ὄν, (ξέων) adorned with statues, Nonn.
 λιθοξέων, τό, the workshop of a λιθοξέος.
 λιθοξοικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, good for stone-cutting: from
 λιθοξοός, ὄν, (ξέω) cutting or polishing stone: ὁ λ. a stone or marble mason, Hemst. Luc. 1. p. 18.
 λιθοποιέω, to turn to stone: from
 λιθοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) turning to stone, Luc.
 λιθοπρίστης, ὄν, ὁ, (πρίω) saving stone or marble.
 λιθορρίπος, ὄν, with stony skin, χελώνη h. Hom. Merc. 48, Emped. 238.
 ΛΙ΄ΘΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, a stone, freq. in Hom.: also in gen., stone, opp. to wood, etc.: esp. the stone thrown by the Homer. warriors, also a stone-quoit, Od. 8. 190: αἱ λίθον τινὰ ποιήσας or θείναι to turn into stone, petrify, Il. 24. 611, Od. 13. 156: freq. as emblem of hard-heartedness, Od. 23. 103; also of stupidity, λιθοὶ blocks, stones, Ar. Nub. 1202. Proverb., λίθον εἶναι to lose one's labor, Ar. Vesp. 280; πάντα λίθον κινεῖν to leave no stone unturned, Paroem. p. 363, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 1002; λίθον βίος Plat. Gorg. 494 A, B. II. ἡ λίθος, in Hom. twice, Il. 12. 287, Od. 19. 494, just like masc.: but later this was usu. of some special stone, as the magnet, called Μῆγνῆσις λ. by Eur. Oen. 5, Λυδία λ. by Soph. Fr. 886, Ἡρακλεία λ. by Plat. Ion 533 D: also of a touch-stone, Plat. Gorg. 486 D: ἡ διαφανὴς λίθος a piece of crystal used for a burning glass, Ar. Nub. 767: χυτή λίθος was perh. a kind of glass, and so an older name for βάλος, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C, the same thing as the ἀρτήματα λίθινα χυτά in Hdt. 2. 69. Acc. to the Gramm. a precious stone was always ἡ λ., but the rule is far from absolute; indeed the fem. is chiefly poet. Jac. A. P. p. 137, and Hdt. 2. 44 uses the masc. of an emerald: in masc. also of marble, Πάριος λ. Pind. N. 4. 130, cf. κορυκίλας, -άτης. III. at Athens λίθος was a name for various blocks of stone used for rostra or tribunes; as the Bema of the Πρυξ, Ar. Ach. 683, Pac. 680: another in the ἀγορά used by the κήρυκες: also an

altar in the *ἀγορά*, at which the Thesmothetae took their oaths, v. Interp. ad Dem. 1265. 6, Plut. Solon 25: cf. *λιθοσώτης*.

IV. the stone or piece on a draught-board, Theocr. 6. 18.

V. a stone in the bladder, calculus, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. [?] *λιθοσόος*, *ον*, poet. *λιθοσώσος*, (σένω) driving off or away with stones, Nonn.

λιθοσπᾶδής, *ές*, (σπάω) ἄρμος λ. a chasm made by tearing out a piece of rock, Soph. Ant. 1216.

λιθόσπερμον, τό, (σπέρμα) a plant, grow-well, Diosc.

λιθοσώσος, *ον*, poet. for *λιθοσώος*.

λιθοστεγής, *ές*, (στέγω) covered with stones.

λιθόστρωτος, *ον*, (στρώννυμι) paved with stones, Soph. Ant. 1204: invalid with stones, τό λ. a mosaic or tessellated pavement, N. T.

λιθοτομέιον, τό,=λιθοτομία.

λιθοτομέω, *ας*, Pass., to be cut for the stone.

λιθοτομία, ἡ, a cutting of stones, stone-work, Theophr. II. =*αστομία*, a quarry, usu. in plur. at λ. the quarries, as Hdt. 2. 8, Thuc. 7. 86, 87.

III. a cutting for the stone, lithotomy: and

λιθοτομικός, ἡ, *όν*, of or belonging to the cutting of stones: ἡ *λιθοτομία*, the art of stone-cutting: from

λιθοτόμος, *ον*, (τέμνω) cutting stones: δ λ. a worker in stone, v. I. for *λιθοδόμος* in Xen.

II. cutting for the stone: but

III. *προπαρῶς*. *λιθότομος*, *ον*, pass. cut or heven in stone.

λιθοτοράχης, *ον*, with a stone neck. [α]

λιθοτριβικός, ἡ, *όν*, (τριβω) belonging to stone polishing: ἡ —*κή* the art of polishing, Lys. Fr. 40.

λιθουλκείω, to draw or quarry stones: from

λιθουλκός, *όν*, (ἔλκω) quarrying stones. II. δ λ. an instrument for extracting the stone.

λιθοურγειον, τό, the shop of a *λιθοργός*, Isae. 55. 27.

λιθοργός, to be a *λιθοργός*, to work in stone, heu, *λίθον* LXX.

II. to turn into stone, petrify, like *λίθω*, Jac. A. P. p. 39.

λιθοργγής, *ές*, (έργω) worked in stone.

λιθοργγής, ἡ, a working at or in stone, Diod.

λιθοργγικός, ἡ, *όν*, of or belonging to the *λιθοργγός*: ἡ *λιθοργγική* (sub. τέχνη) his art, Lys. Fr. 40.

λιθοργγός, *όν*, (*έργω) working in stone: δ λ. a stone-mason, Thuc. 4. 69, 5. 82; also a sculptor, Arist. Eth. N. σιδηρία *λιθοργγία* a stone-mason's tools, Thuc. 4. 4.

λιθορρία, ἡ, (οὐρέω) a passing of gravel with the urine.

λιθοφορέω, to carry stones, Thuc. 6. 98: from

λιθοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) carrying stones, like *λιθοβόλος*, Polyb.

λιθόψωκτος, *ον*, (ψάχω) rubbing or polishing stones.

λίθω, (λίθος) to turn into stone: Pass. to be petrified, Arist. Part. An., etc.

λίθωδής, *ες*, like *λίθειδής*, like stone, stony, γῆ Hdt. 4. 23, ὀδός Xen. Eq. 4: metaph. λ. κέαρ Plat. Theat. 194 E. Hence

λίθωδία, ἡ, stone-like hardness.

λίθωσώτης, *ον*, δ, (θνήσκω) one that took an oath at the *λίθος* or *τρίλιον*, v. *λίθος* III.

λίθωτής, *ές*, (ὄψι) looking like stone, Tryphiod.: fem. *λιθώπις*, *ιδος*, Nonn.

λίθωσις, ἡ, (ἀλόν) a turning into stone, petrifying, Plut.

λιθωσις, *αλα*, *αίων*, (λυκμω) presiding over winnowing, epith. of Demeter, Anth.

λικμάς, *αδος*, ἡ, a winnowing-fan,=θρίναξ: from

λικμάω, (λικμός) to part the grain from the chaff, to winnow, sift, Il. 5. 50: σίτων λ. Xen. Oec. 18. 6. Hence

λικμητήριον, ἵπος, δ, a winnowing of corn, Il. 13. 590. Hence

λικμητήριον, τό, a winnowing fan or shovel.

λικμητήριος, *ιδος*, ἡ,=foreg.

λικμητήρις, *οὔ*, δ,=λικμητήρ, Anth. Hence

λικμητήριος, ἡ, *όν*, belonging to winnowing.

λικμητός, *ος*, winnowing, Anth.

λικμητήτωρ, *αρος*, δ,=λικμητήρ, LXX.

ΔΙΚΜΟ΄Σ, *οὔ*, δ,=λίκνον, q. v., a winnowing fan or shovel, LXX.

λικμοφόρος, *ον*,=λικνοφόρος.

λικνάριον, τό, Dim. from *λίκνον*.

λικνίζω, (λίκνον)=*λικμάω*, also *λικνίζω*.

λικνότης, *ον*, δ, epith. of Bacchus, Plut., v. *λικνοφόρος*.

λικνοειδής, *ες*, (ειδος) shaped like a fan: from

ΑΐΚΝΟΝ, τό, like *λικμός*, a wicker fan or shovel for throwing the corn against the wind to winnow it, a winnowing fan, Lat. *vannus*.

II. esp. a fan-shaped basket carried on the head at the feast of Bacchus, containing the sacrificial utensils and first fruits, Soph. Fr. 724, Virgil's *mystica vannus Iacchi*, cf. *λικνοφόρος*: hence 2. a cradle, prob. of wicker-work, h. Hom. Merc. 21, 150, etc. [1 prob. common, though some write it *λείκνον*, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

λικνοστεφής, *ές*, (στέφω) crowned with the sacred *λίκνον*.

λικνοφόρεω, to carry the sacred *λίκνον*: from

λικνοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) carrying the sacred *λίκνον* in procession, Dem. 313. 28, Call. Cer. 126: this was done chiefly at the feasts of Bacchus, whence Bacchus was called *λικνότης*.

λικριφής, Adv., crosswise, sideways, *λικριφής* ἄξας Il. 14. 463. (From *λέκρως*, *λέκρως*, cf. *λίξω*, *λίγδην*, Lat. *liquus*, *liquis*, obliquus, obliquus.) [phis]

λικροί, *όν*, also *λέκροι*, the slanting antlers of the stag.

λικτής, *ον*, δ, (λείχω) one that licks.

λιλαίομαι, (λι-, λελίμαι) Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to long, freq. in Hom. mostly c. inf., to long to be or do so and so, as metaph. of a lance, *λιλασμένη* χροὺς δαῖτα longing to taste flesh, Il. 21. 168, etc.: but, *λιλασμένη* πόσιν εἶναι longing for him to be her husband, Od. 1. 15: also c. gen., to long for a thing, craves, Il. 3. 133, Od. 1. 315: also φώσδε *λιλασθαί* to struggle to the light of day, Od. 11. 223. Cf. *λελίμαι*.

λιμαγχέω, (λιμός, έχω) to weaken or reduce by hunger, Hipp. *λιμαγχία*, ἡ, a weakening by hunger. Hence

λιμαγχνικός, ἡ, *όν*, famished, Hipp.

λιμαγχνόω, (ἀγχνόν)=*λιμαγχέω*, Hipp. Hence

λιμαγχνότης, ἡ,=λιμαγχνότης, also ἡ *λιμαγχνή*.

λιμαίνω, (λιμός) to hunger, be starved, Hdt. 6. 28, 7. 25.

λιμακβή, *ες*, dub. for *λεμκα*, Hipp.

λιμβεία, ἡ, later for *λιχνεία*: from *λιμβεύω*, or as Dep. med., *λιμβεύομαι*, later for *λιχνεύω*: from *λίμβος* or *λιμβός*, *ον*, dainty, gluttonous: later word for *λίχνος*.

λιμβρός, *ας*, *όν*,=λιβρός II.

λιμενάρχης, *ον*, δ, (λιμήν, ἄρχω) an inspector of the port, harbour-master. Hence

λιμεναρχία, ἡ, the office of *λιμενάρχης*.

λιμενήτοχος, *ον*, (έχω) confining or closing in the harbour, ἀκρη Ap. Rh.

λιμενέω, (λιμήν) to be in the harbour. II. to form a harbour. *λιμένιον*, τό, Dim. from *λιμήν*.

λιμένιος, *ια*, *ων*, belonging to the harbour, epith. of Aphrodité, Paus., cf. *λιμενίτης*.

λιμενίσκιον, τό, and *λιμενίσκος*, δ, Dim. from *λιμήν*.

λιμενίτης, *ον*, δ, fem. -νίτις, *ιδος*, of, belonging to a harbour, Anth.: harbour-guarding, epith. of several deities, e. g. of Priapus, dub. in Leon. Tact. 57, cf. ἔλλμεν.

λιμενοειδής, *ές*, (ειδος) like a harbour, Strab.

λιμενορμία, *ον*, δ, (δρμίζω) tarrying in the harbour, epith. of Priapus, Anth., cf. *λιμενίτης*.

λιμενοσκοπός, *ον*, (σκοπέω) watching the harbour, epith. of Zeus and Phoebeus, Callim.: δ λ. a harbour-master.

λιμενοφύλακία, ἡ, the office of *λιμενοφύλαξ*: from

λιμενοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a harbour-watcher, Aen. Tact. [v]

ΛΙ ΜΗ Ν, ἔνος, δ, a harbour, haven, creek, whereas ὅρμος is the inner part of the harbour, where vessels lie, the landing-place, v. esp. Il. 1. 432, 435: but later with no such distinction: οἶτ. in a haven of a single harbour, Hom., etc.: hence 2. metaph. a haven, retreat, refuge, κακῶν from ills, Aesch. Supp. 471: but

ἐταπείας λ. a haven of friendship, Soph. Aj. 683.

3. a gathering-place, receptacle, πλοῦτον λ. Aesch. Pers. 250: παν-τός οἰωσθ' λ. Soph. Ant. 1000.

3. the source of birth, the womb, etc., Emped. 205, Soph. O. T. 1208, cf. ὅρμος II. 3. (Akin to *λιμήν*.)

λιμνρός, *ας*, *όν*, (λιμός) hungry, starved, Theocr. 10. 57, and Anth.

λιμνρός, *ας*, *όν*, (λιμήν) furnished with a good harbour, Strab., unless *λιμενήτης* should be read, v. Poppo Thuc. 1. 2. p. 204.

λιμνάζω, *αω*, (λιμήν) like *λιμνός*, to flood and turn to a

marsh. Pass. to be flooded, Arist. Probl. Id. H. A., etc.

Λίμναι, αἱ (λίμνη) a quarter of Athens (once prob. *marshy*), near the Acropolis, in which stood the Lenaean, Ar. Ran. 216, Isae. 72. 40; also a temple of Artemis, cf. Διμήνις. II. also a quarter or suburb of Sparta, Strab.

Λιμναῖος, αἰα, αἰα, (λίμνη) *marshy*, of or from the water, ὄρνιθες λ. water-fowl, opp. to χερσαῖοι, Hdt. 7. 119; so of the crocodile, Id. 2. 68: λ. ὕδατα stagnant water, Arist. H. A. II. (λίμνη) *cf.* from the *Limnae*, esp. epith. of Bacchus, from his temple there, Call. Fr. 280.

Λιμνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of λιμναῖος, Theocr. 5. 17.

Λιμνάστια, ἡ, (λιμνάω) the overflow and stagnation of water, Arist. Probl.

Λιμνάτης, fem. -αῖς, Dor. for λιμνήτης, -ῆτις.

Λιμνή, ἡ, orig. prob. a salt-water lake or salt-marsh, Lat. *aestuarium*, into which the sea comes regularly or at times, like the later λιμνοθάλασσα, στομαλίμνη, and so no doubt akin to λιμνή: hence

1. a pool of standing water left by the sea or a river, Il. 21. 317, and so should be explained Hdt. 1. 185, sq. 2. a lake, esp. a marshy lake, Βοιωτῆς λ. Il. 2. 711, cf. 5. 709, and so mostly in Hdt., and Att. 3. usu. in Hom. the sea, as Il. 12. 32, Od. 3. 1, and so in Trag., Valck. Hipp. 141. 4. a basin or artificial reservoir for water, Hdt. 1. 191.

5. for Λίμναι v. sub voc. (From λείβω, like Lat. *stagnum* from *strāw*.) Hence

Λιμνηθεῖν, Adv. (λίμνη) from the lake or sea, Ar. Rh.

Λιμνηστῆς, ἡ, a marsh-plant, elsewhere ἄδάρκη, Arctae: in Gal. also λιμνηστῆς, λιμνήτης.

Λιμνήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ῆτις, Dor. αῖς, ἰδος, = λιμναῖος, living or growing in marshes, βδέλλα Theocr. 2. 56: esp. epith. of Bacchus and Artemis: hence λιμναῖη poet. shortd. for λιμνά-τις, Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.

Λιμνίον, τό, Dim. from λίμνη, Arist. Mirab.

Λιμνοβίος, ου, living in a lake, opp. to χερσαῖος, Ael.

Λιμνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) = λιμνώδης. Adv. -ῶς.

Λιμνοθάλασσα, ἡ, Att. -ττα, a lake formed by water from the sea, a salt marsh or lake, Arist. H. A., and Strab.

Λιμνομάχης, ου, ὁ, (μάχη) a candidate for the dramatic prize in the Λίμναι. [ᾤ]

Λιμνόστρεον, τό, the edible oyster which was kept in ponds on the sea-shore, (λίμναι, Lat. *aestuarium*): in plur. oyster-beds, Arist. H. A.

Λιμνοσκάματος, ου, (σῶμα) marsh-bodied, ἔγγχευς Eubul. Ion 2, where Meineke suspects λιγνόςκατος, cf. λιγνόςκατος.

Λιμνοοργυός, ὄν, (*έργω) working in lakes or marshes, e. g. a fisherman, Plut.

Λιμνοφύης, ἐς, (φύω) marsh-born, δόναξ Anth.

Λιμνοχαρίς, ἐς, (χαίρω) delighting in marshes, v. I. for sq.

Λιμνοχάρης, ὁ, grace of the marsh, name of a frog, Batr. 12.

Λιμνώω, (λίμνη) to flood and turn into a marsh: Pass. to become a marsh, Theophr.

Λιμνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a marsh, marshy, τὸ λ. τοῦ Στρυμόνος marshy ground at the mouth of the Strymon, Thuc. 5. 7.

Λιμνοδεία, ἡ, (λίμνος, δέξα) a craving after fame, Phil.

Λιμνοδωρον, τό, = λευκοδωρον, Theophr.

Λιμνοδής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (νήσσω) dying of hunger, Aesch. Ag. 1274.

Λιμοκίμβηξ, ὤκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who starves himself from avarice.

Λιμοκλάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a needy, hungry flatterer.

Λιμοκτονέω, to kill or weaken by hunger, starve, Hipp., and Plat. Rep. 588 E.

Λιμοκτονία, ἡ, a killing by hunger, starvation, Plat. Prot. 354 A: extreme abstinence, fasting, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Λιμοκτόνος, ου, (κτείνω) killing by hunger, starving to death.

Λιμοξήριος, ου, (ποτέω) causing hunger.

ΛΙ ΜΟ Ξ, ὄν, ὁ, hunger, famine, want of food, Hom., etc.: the fem., ἡ λιμός, is called Dor. by the Gramm., and so is used by the Megarean, Ar. Ach. 743; but it also occurs h. Hom. Cer. 312, and in Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 188, Jac. A. P. p. 19, and Index.

II. a hungry wretch, starveling, ap. Eust. (The oldest form is said to have been λιμός, hence prob. deriv. from λείπω, λείψιμα.)

Λιμοφορέυς, ὁ, = sq., Anth.

Λιμοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bringing or causing hunger.

Λιμόφορος, ὁ, (ψώρα) a cutaneous disease, like scurvy, arising from hunger or bad food, Polyb.

Λιμνάων, rare collat. form of λείπω.

Λιμφός, λιμφένω, prob. the same with λιμβός, λιμβέω, late.

Λιμώδης, ἐς, (λιμός) famished, Hipp. 37. 5, Plut., etc.

Λιμώσσω, Att. -ττω, (λιμός) to be famished, to be hungry, Anth.

Λιναγέρτης, ου, ὁ, (λίον, ἀγείρω) driven into the net.

Λιναγρέτης, ου, ὁ, (λίον, ἀγείρω) caught in the net, Lyc.

Λιναῖος, αἰω, αἰων, (λίον) dub. form of λίνεος, λίνεος in Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 147.

Λινάριον, τό, Dim. from λίνον. [ᾤ]

Λινάω, (λίον) to set nets or snares, to catch in a net: most usu. in compds. διαλινάω, ἐκλινάω, ἐπιλινάω.

Λίνδος, ὁ, an aromatic plant, Eust. 315. 18.

Λίνεος, εἰα, εἰων, = sq. [ᾤ]

Λίνεος, εἰα, εἰων, contr. -οῦς, ἡ, οὖν, (λίον) of flax, flaxen, linen, Lat. *lineus*, κλώω, θάρξ Hdt., etc.: ὅπλα λ. cables of flax, Id. 7. 36. [ᾤ]

Λινοεργής, ἐς, (λίον, *έργω) wrought of flax, Lyc.

Λίνεω, ἔως, ὁ, a sea-fish, the mullet, Lat. *mugil*, Callias Cycl. 1, cf. Plin. 32. 2.

Λινευτής, οὖ, ὁ, a hunter who uses nets, Anth.: from λίνεω, (λίον) to lay nets, catch in them, both of hunters and fishers, Arr. Peripl.

Λινόσκος, ὁ, Dim. from λίνον.

Λινόδεσμος, ου, = λινόδεος, Aesch. Pers. 68.

Λινόδετος, ου, (δέω) bound with flax, i. e. with flaxen cords, χαλινὸν Eur. I. T. 1043: tied by a thread, Ar. Nub. 753.

Λινόδρυς, ἡ, a plant, v. χαμαίδρυς.

Λινοεργής, ἐς, (έργον) = λινοεργής, Opp.

Λινοερκής, ἐς, (έρκος) pent within nets or snares, Nonn.

Λινόζευκτος, ου, (ζεύγνυμι) joining with flaxen cords, Opp.

Λινόζωστις, or -ζώστις, ἡ, a plant, the common mercury, Hipp., and Diosc.

Λινοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (θηράω) one who uses nets or snares, Anth.

Λινοθωρήξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for λινοθώραξ, wearing a linen cuirass, Il. 2. 529, opp. to λακκοθωρήξ.

Λινοκαλάμη, ἡ, = sq., Hipp.

Λινοκαλάμος, ἴσος, ἡ, (κλάμος) the flax-plant, flax, Diosc. [ᾤ]

Λινοκάρυς, ὁ, Dor. for λινοκέρη, one who hawks about linen for sale.

Λινόκλωστος, ου, (κλώω) spinning flax, ἡλακότη Anth.

Λινόκορκος, ου, (κρέκω) woven of flax, made of linen, φάρος Eur. Hec. 1081.

ΛΙ' ΝΟΝ, τό, perh. also λίνος, ὁ, q. v., any thing made of flax:

1. a flaxen cord, a fishing-line, Il. 16. 408: metaph. the thread of destiny spun by the Fates, Hom.; also in plur., Jac. A. P. p. 171, 310: proverb., λίνον λίνω συνάπτειν to be always at the same work, Stratt. Potam. 2, ubi v. Meineke; yet cf. λινότομος.

2. a fishing-net, Il. 5. 487, cf. κλωστή η: also a fishing-line, Il. 16. 408.

3. linen, linen-cloth, Il. 6. 661, Od. 13. 73, 118: usu. in plur. salt-cloth, Ar. Ran. 364; linen garments, Aesch. Supp. 121.

II. the plant that produces flax, lint, Lat. *linum*, post-Hom., (unless λίνωιο ἔστων, Il. 6. 661, be referred hither, cf. ἔστος), as in Hdt. 2. 105, etc.: λίνου σπέρμα lint-seed, Thuc. 4. 26.—On λίνον ζεῖδεν Il. 18. 570, v. sub λίνος η.

[ζ for the accent λίνον is wrong.]

Λινόπλεκτος, ου, with linen robe, Anth.

Λινόπλεκτος, ου, (πλέκω) twisted or plaited of flax, Nonn.

Λινόπληκτος, ου, (πλήσσω) shy of the net, of animals that have been caught, and escaped, Plut. 2. 642 A.

Λινοπληγής, ἐς, (πλήσσω) beating the net, of a fish struggling to get out: metaph. of a man, Numen, ap. Ath. 321 B, in Supperl. λινοπληγέστατος: on the form, cf. Lob. Paral. 288.

Λινοπλόκος, ου, (πλέκω) twisting flax, making nets, Nonn.

Λινοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making linen.

Λινοπόρος, ου, (πορεύομαι) αἶραι λ. the breezes that waft the sails along, Lat. *aurae velivolae*, Eur. I. T. 410.

Λινοπάτομαι, Dep. (λινότης) to watch nets, see whether any thing is caught, Ar. Pac. 1178, [where λῖ]

λίνοπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) sail-winged, λ. ναυτικῶν ὄχηματα Aesch. Pr. 468.

λίνοπτερός, ὄνος, ὁ, ἥ=foreign, Opp.

λίνοπτης, ον, ὁ, (ὄφμαι) one who watches nets to see whether any thing is caught.

λίνορράφης, ἑς, (ράπτω) sewed of flax, δόμος λ. a ship, as having the seams caulked therewith, or her sails made thereof, Aesch. Supp. 134, cf. Soph. Fr. 794.

λίνος, ὁ=λίον, Lob. Paral. 350.

λίνος, ον, ὁ, λίνος, a mythical minstrel, son of Apollo and Urania (Calliope), teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, v. Hes. Fr. 1. Hence.

II. as appellat. ὁ λίνος the song or lay of λίνος, whether composed by or upon him; in Hom. sung by a boy to the cithara while the vintagers are at work, λίνον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν δειδεν ἑκπαλὴ φωνῇ Il. 18. 570; where others explain it, λίνον δειδεν sang of λίνος: others again think it is τὸ λίνον=χορδῇ, sang to the beautiful string, which in Homer's time they say was of flax (P. Knight, Prol. Hom. § 47, Heyne ad l. c.); but this is little likely: see further Spitzn. Excurs. xxix. ad. II.—This λίνος seems to have been a kind of dirge, prob. on the minstrel's death, and evidently had peculiar music appropriated to it, since Hdt. (2. 79) identified it under various names in Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Egypt; here ὁ λίνος is the name, not of the man, but of the air; just as Διτρώτης, Μανέριος, Παύλιν, Ἀρμόδιος, esp. with the Article, are used as names of songs, from their composers or subjects: cf. ἀλινον, οἰδ-λίνοσ: but later λίνος was used without any signif. of lament, and in Eur. H. F. 348 we find even ἀλινον ἐπ' εὐτυχίᾳ μοι καὶ φόβος λαχέ. (The interpr. in Eust., λίνος, ἅμα ἰσουργοῦν-τος, is a mere etymol. speculation.) [I, so that τρώας is a mere error, Heyne II. 7. p. 551.]

λινόσαρκος, ον, (σάρξ) with soft, tender body, τροφῆς Αντιφ. Αντὸν ἔβαν 1, where Meineke suspects λιχνόσαρκος, cf. λιμνοσώματος.

λινόσπαρτον, τό, a plant, used for like purposes as hemp and flax, Theophr.; cf. σπάρτον.

λινόσπερμα, ατος, τό=sq., Galen.

λινόσπερμον, τό, (σπέρμα) flax-seed.

λίνοστάσια, ἡ, a laying of nets, Anth.: from

λίνοστάτω, (ίστημι) to lay nets, Opp. Pass. to be surrounded and caught with nets, Ath.

λίνοστολία, ἡ, a wearing of linen, Plut.: linen clothing: from

λινόστολος, ον, (στέλλω) clad in linen, Or. Sib.

λινόστροφος, ον, (στρέφω) twisted of flax, θάμνγξ Opp.

λίνοστιχίς, ἑς, (τείχος) with linen walls.

λίνοτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) cord-cutting: esp. a conjuror who cuts cords in two and shews them joined: hence it is that some explain the proverb λίνον λίνω συνάπτει by ἀπατᾷ.

λίνουλκός, ον, (ἐλκω) of twisted or spun flax, χλαῖνα Ion ap. Ath. 451 D.

λίνοურγειον, τό, a linen factory, Strab.: from

λίνοουργέω, (ουρούργος) to work flax, make linen. Hence

λίνοουργία, ἡ, linen manufacture, Strab.

λίνουργός, ον, (*έργω) working flax, making linen, λ. γυνή Alex. Bom. 1. II. as Subst., ὁ λ. a kind of goose, Opp.

λίνοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, contr. for λίνεος.

λινόϋφος, ον, (ὕφαίνω) weaving linen. [V]

λινόϋχος, ον, (ἔχω) having or using nets, fishing.

λινόϋθος, ον, (φθείρω) linen-weaving, Aesch. Cho. 27.

λίνοχ(τω), ατος, ὁ, ἡ, with a linen χιτὼν or tunic. [I]

λινόχλαινος, ον, with a linen χλαῖνα or mantle, Dion. P.

λινόω, (λίον) to bind with flaxen cords.

λινότῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, the Lat. Inter.

λινόωσις, ἡ, (λινόω) a binding with flaxen cords. [I]

λίξ, εως, ἡ, (λεῖχω) a hicking.

λίπα, an old word used by Hom. in the phrases ἀλείψαι and ἀλείψασθαι λιπ' ἐλαίω to anoint with oil, Il. 10. 577, Od. 6. 227, etc.; or χρίσαι and χρίσασθαι λιπ' ἐλαίω Od. 3. 466, Hes. Op. 520; only once without ἐλαίω, Od. 6. 277—in all these places λιπ' appears with its final vowel cut off, but in Hipp. we find λίπα χρίειν, in Thuc. λίπα ἀλείφεται, etc., so that no doubt λίπα is the word in Hom. also. Some think (cf. Eust. 1560. 27) that λίπα was shortened from λίπαϊ, λίπα,

dat. of τὸ λίπα, so that ἐλαίω must be an Adj., λιπ' ἐλαίω with olive-oil, as opp. to στέαρ animal-fat, lard, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58 in voc., and this is confirmed by ῥοδίην λίπα Hipp. 278, 26—others would make it acc. from a nom. λίψ, used adverbially, to anoint oneself fatty, thickly with oil, and λίπα certainly appears as an acc. in Hipp. 277-39. (Cf. λίπος fin.)

λίπάζω, (λίπας)=λίπαίνω, Nic.

λίπαίνω, (λίπας, λίπος) to oil, anoint, χρώτα μύρους Anaxil. Lyrop. 1: to make fat, enrich, γνάς, χράβαν Eur. Hec. 454, Bacch. 575. Med. to anoint oneself, Anth.

λίπαίνδρῳ, (λείτω, ἀνὴρ) to be in want of men, Strab. Hence λίπαίνδρῳ, ἡ, want of men, Strab.

λίπαίνθρωπῳ, (ἐνθρόπος) to be in want of men. Hence

λίπαίνθρωπῳ, ἡ, want of men.

λίπαρῶς, αἰα, αἰών, from the Aeolian island Lipara: λίθος A. perh. our obsidian, Theophr.

λίπαράμυξ, ὄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίπαρος) with bright fillet or tiara, Pind. N. 7. 22: parodied by Ar. Ach. 671, as epith. of fish-sauce.

λίπαράυγης, ἑς, (αὐγή) bright-beaming, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 A.

λίπαρέω, to persist, hold out, persevere, Hdt. 2. 42; λιπαρήσομεν οὕτω, ὅπως ἐν ἔξωμον Hdt. 8. 144; c. dat., λ. τῇ ποσει to persist in a thing, keep on drinking, Hdt. 5. 19, also c. part., 3. 51: hence II. to beg or pray earnestly, to be importunate, Hdt. ο. 111, Aesch. Fr. 520, Soph. O. C. 776, etc.: c. acc. et inf., to beg, βεσέειτ' ὅπως τὸ δοῦν ἄνθρωπον, Aesch. Pr. 1004, also λιπαρέω τυχεῖν thou askest earnestly to obtain, Soph. O. T. 1435, cf. Xen. Oec. 2. 16.—Cf. λιπαρός fin.

λίπαρός, ἑς, persisting, persevering in a thing, stedfast, earnest, μὴ δαίμειε πρὸς τὸ λιπαρὸς wonder not at my earnestness, Soph. O. C. 1119: industrious, indefatigable, περί or πρὸς τι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 E, 372 B. II. esp. earnest in begging or praying, importunate, Ar. Lys. 673: λ. χεῖρ a hand instant in prayer, Soph. El. 1378—on Soph. El. 451 v. sub ἀλιπαρός.

III. Adf.—πῶς, esp. λ. ἔχει, to be in earnest, Plat. Prot. 335 B; also to long earnestly, c. inf., Ib. 315 E. (Prob. from λι-, cf. λίπτω, λολομαι, λίσσομαι.) [I always, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 529: cf. λιπαρός fin.] Hence

λιπαρήτέον, verb. Adj., one must be importunate, Xen. Apol. 23.

λίπαρία, ἡ, (λιπαρός) perseverance, patience, stedfastness, Hdt. g. 21, 70. II. earnestness in begging, importunity.

λίπαρία, ἡ, (λιπαρός) fatness, Diosc.

λίπαρόγειος, ον, (λιπαρός, γῆ) with a rich soil.

λίπαρόγιγνος, ον, (γίγνῃ) bright-girdled, ἄλιος Eur. Phoen. 175.

λίπαρόθρονος, ον, bright-throned, Aesch. Eum. 806.

λίπαροκρήδεμος, ον, (κρήδεμον) with a bright head-band, Pl. 18. 382.

λίπαρομμάτος, ον, (ὄμμα) bright-eyed, Arist. Physiogn.

λίπαροπλόκῃος, ον, with shining locks, Pl. 19. 126, Pind. Fr. 58. 1.

λίπαρός, ὁ, ον, (λίπας, λίπος) orig. fatty, oily, shining with oil anointed therewith, acc. to the custom in the palaestra after bathing, and in later times at banquets: Hom. has it in this signif. only Od. 15. 352, λιπαροὶ κεφαλὰς καὶ καλὰ πρόσωπα, but freq. in the derived senses: later fat, greasy, ἄριστος Ar. Fr. 163, etc.

II. of the healthy look of the human body or skin, shining, sleek, Lat. nitidus, in Hom. always λ. πόδες bright, smooth feet, perh. also with a reference to their color, bright, white, so too Hdt. 5. 23: and so freq. in Att., sleek and fair, Ar. Nub. 1002, etc. III. of condition or state of life, rich, comfortable, easy, Od.; and so, λιπαρὸς γράσκεαι Od. 4. 210: Lat. nitidus, opimus, opiparus, lautus, like εὐδαίμων, Schäf. Mel. p. 52. IV. of things, bright, brilliant, costly, λιπαρὴ καλὸςπτηρ Il. 22. 406, λ. κρήδεμα Od., χόροι Hes.: and of castle walls, Od. 13. 388; so also, λιπαρὸς θέματος τελεῖν to pay rich or ample taxes, Il. g. 156. V. of soil, fat, rich, fruitful, as epith. of places, λ. ὄρχομενος, Θῆβαι Pind.; but esp. λιπαράλ' Ἀθήναι, a favorite epith. with the Athenians, prob. with allusion to the Attic olive, first in Pind., cf. Ar. Ach. 639, 640, Fr. 162.—Adv. confounded with λιπαρός, Interpr. ad Ar. Lys. 673. Adf.—πῶς; cf. supr. II. Hence

λίπαρότης, πτος, ἡ, fatness, oiliness, Arist. H. A.: brightness, Plut. II. in plur. fatty substances, Hipp.

Λιπαρόχροος, *ον*, contr. *χρους*, *ον*, (χρόα, χρώς) *with bright, shining body or skin*, Theocr. 2. 165.
 Λιπαρόχροος, *ωτος*, *δ*, *ή*, = *foreg.*, Theocr. 2. 102.
 Λιπαρόψ, *ωτος*, *δ*, *ή*, (δψ) *bright-looking*, τράπεζα Philox. ap. Ath. 146 F.
 ΛΙΠΑ Σ, *αος*, *τό*, = *λίπος*, *fat*, oil: cf. λίπα. [I]
 Λιπαώα, *ατος*, *τό*, (λιπάω) *that which is oiled: fat, unguent*, Plut.: λ. ὀφθαλμῶν tears, Euripr. ap. Cleomed. 2. 1, p. 112
 Bake. II. *fatness*, Hipp. 381. 20. [I]
 Λιπασμός, *οῦ*, *δ*, *a fattening or manuring*.
 Λιπαυής, *ές*, (λείπω, λιπών, αἰή) *deserted by light, dark, sunless*, Orph.: *blind*, Anth.
 Λιπῶα, (λίπας, λιπος) *to be fat and sleek*, only found in Ep. pres. λιπῶα, v. 1. Od. 19. 72, part. λιπώντας Nic., and regul. part. λιπῶσα Anth.
 Λιπῶν, inf. aor. 2 of λείπω.
 Λιπερνέω, also λιφερνέω, *to be deserted, forlorn*, Joseph.: from Λιπερνής, *ές*, gen. *eos*, also ἥτος, desolate, forlorn, homeless, outcast, λιπερνῆτες πολίται Archil. 63, Cratin. Pyl. 11, ubi v. Meineke. (Prob. from λείπω and φερνῆ for λιποφερνής.)
 Λιπερνῆτης, *ου*, *δ*, fem. ἥτις, *idos*, = *foreg.*, Anth.
 Λιπείσῃνῃ, *ορος*, *δ*, *ή*, (λιπῶν, ἀνῆρ) *leaving her husband*, Stesich. 74.
 Λιπήμερος, *ον*, (ἡμέρα) = *ἀλιτήμερος*.
 Λιπόβιος, *ον*, *leaving life, dying*, dead.
 Λιποβλέφαρος, *ον*, (βλέφαρον) *without eye-lids: eyeless*, Nonn.
 Λιποβοτάνεια, (βοτάνη) *to lose, want grass or herbs*, Plut.
 Λιπογάμμος, *ον*, *leaving a wife or husband, adulterous: ή λ. the adulteress*, Eur. Or. 1305.
 Λιπογάλακτος, *ον*, = *λιπθῆλος*. [γῶ]
 Λιπογῆλῃος, *ον*, (γῆλη) *without eye-balls, sightless*, Nonn.
 Λιπόγλωσσος, *ον*, (γλῶσσα) *tongueless*, Nonn.
 Λιπογνάμμος, *ον*, gen. *σος*, (γνώμων III) *strictly of horses, without the tooth which marks their age: hence in gen. of unknown age*, Luc.
 Λιπογράμματος, *ον*, (γράμμα) *wanting a letter*.
 Λιπόγυιος, *ον*, (γυῖον) *wanting a limb: in gen. lame*, Anth.
 Λιποδεής, *ές*, (δών) *wanting the necessities of life*, Pythag. ap. Diog. L.
 Λιπόδερος, *ον*, (δέρμα) *without a skin: circumcised*.
 Λιποδράνεια, (δραύνω) *to fail in strength: from*
 Λιποδράντης, *ές*, (δραίνω) *lacking strength, faint*, like ἀδρανής.
 Λιποείς, *εσσα*, *εν*, (λίπος) = *λιπαρός*, *fat*, Nic.
 Λιπόζῃος, *ον*, *having left the yoke, solitary*, Emped. 69.
 Λιποθήλιος, *ον*, (θηλή) *deprived of the breast, esp. of pigs farrowed in winter (μετὰ χοίρα)*, which the sows will not suckle, Geop.: also λιπογάλακτος.
 Λιπόθριξ, *τρίχος*, *δ*, *ή*, *wanting hair, hairless*, Ael.
 Λιπόθροος, *ον*, *wanting voice, voiceless*, Nonn.
 Λιποθύμιος, (θυμός) *to fall into a swoon, faint*, Hipp. Hence
 Λιποθυμία, *ή*, *a swoon*, Theophr.: and
 Λιποθυμικός, *ή*, *ου*, *subject to fainting*, Hipp. Adv.—κως: from
 Λιποθύμιος, *ον*, *lacking life or sense, and so fainting, in a swoon*.
 Λιποθύωδης, *ες*, = *λειποθυμικός*.
 Λιπόκρεως, *ον*, gen. *ου*, (κρέας) *losing flesh, i. e. wasted, thin*.
 Λιποκτέανος, *ον*, (κτέανον) *without property, poor*.
 Λιπόκωτος, *ον*, (κώπη) *without handle or shaft*, dub., Jac. A. P. p. 204.
 Λιπομαρτύρια, *ή*, = *λειπομαρτύριον*.
 Λιπομαρτύριον ἔλεη, (μαρτύριον) = *λειπ*. Lys. ap. Phot., an action against a witness for non-appearance, Dem. 1190. 7, cf. Att. Process, p. 185.
 Λιπομήτηρ, *ορος*, *δ*, *ή*, (μήτηρ) *wanting a mother, motherless*, Anth.
 Λιπόνους, Dor. also λιπόνως, *δ*, *ή*, (ναῦς) *leaving the ship, deserting the fleet*, Aesch. Ag. 212.
 Λιπονάυτης, *ου*, *δ*, *leaving the sailors*, Theocr. 13. 73.
 Λιποναντίου γραφή, an indictment against one who deserts his ship or duty at sea, Att. Process, p. 364, prob. not used in nom., cf. λιποστράτιον.
 Λιπόνους, *ων*, = *λιπόνους*, Dem. 1226. 15.
 Λιπόπαις, *παιδος*, *δ*, *ή*, *childless*, with neut. pl. λέχη, Lob. Paral. 264.

Λιπόπατρις, *ιδος*, *δ* and *ή*, *leaving one's country, fugitive*, Nonn. II. *causing to leave one's country*.
 Λιποπατήρ, *ορος*, *δ*, *ή*, (πατήρ) *deserter of one's father*, Eur. Or. 1305. [α]
 Λιπόπνοος, *ον*, contr. *πνοος*, *ου*, (πνοή) *left by breath, breathless, dead*, Mel. 58. 5.
 Λιπόπολις, *ιος*, *δ*, *ή*, *leaving the city*, Nonn.
 Λιποπύριος, *ου*, *δ*, = *λειπύριος*.
 Λιποπυγνία, *ή*, (πύγων) *want of beard*, Crates Metoeo. 1.
 Λιπόρριος, *ον*, *without skin: in Nic. Al. 550, dub. epith. of the salamander, perh. rather from λιπος with a greasy skin*.
 ΛΙΠΟΣ, *τό*, *grease*, whether animal, as *fat, lard, tallow*, or vegetable, as *oil*, λ. ἐλάας Soph. Fr. 464: metaph., λ. αἷματος *a clot of blood*, Aesch. Ag. 1428, Soph. Ant. 1022. (Sanser. ἵπρ, illinere: cf. λίπα, λιπῶα: ἀλείφω, ἀλειφαρ and λείβω is prob. akin.) [I]
 Λιποσαρκέω, (λιπῶν, σάρξ) *to lose flesh, grow thin*, opp. to ἀδρύνεσθαι: from
 Λιποσαρκής, *ές*, = *sq.*, Anth.
 Λιπόσαρκος, *ον*, (σάρξ) *having lost flesh, thin*, Hipp.
 Λιποσθενής, *ές*, (σθένος) *powerless*, Nonn.
 Λιποσιτέω, (σίτος) *to be in want of corn or bread*.
 Λιπόσκιος, *ον*, (σκιά) *shadowless: metaph. clear, distinct*.
 Λιποστεινός, *ον*, *falling from the wreath, falling*, Anth.
 Λιποστράτης, (στράτος) *to desert, refuse to serve in arms*.
 Λιποστράτια, *ή*, *desertion of an army or refusal to serve*, Hdt. 5. 27.
 Λιποστράτιον, *τό*, *desertion*, = *λιποστρατία*, Thuc. 1. 99: such forms are rare in nom., cf. λιποναντίου, λιποταξίου. [α]
 Λιποστράτιωτης, *ον*, *δ*, *a deserter*, App.
 Λιποτακτέω, *to leave one's rank, desert one's post*, Plut.: from
 Λιποτακτής, *ου*, *δ*, (τάξις) *leaving one's post, a deserter*, Dion. H.
 Λιποταξία, *ή*, *a leaving one's post, desertion*, Dem. 568. 8.
 Λιποταξίος, *δ*, = *λιποτακτής*, dub.
 Λιποταξίου γραφή, an indictment for desertion, Plat. Legg. 943 D, Antiph. Koup. 2, and Orat., cf. Att. Process, p. 364: prob. not used in nom., cf. λιποστράτιον.
 Λιποτονέω, (τόνος) *to relax, give way*.
 Λιποτρέχης, *ές*, Anth.: and
 Λιπότρεχος, *ον*, (τρέξ) = *λιπότρεξ*.
 Λιπούρος, *ον*, (οὐρά) *without tail, curtailed*, Call. Fr. 76. 2. [I]
 Λιποφεγγής, *ές*, (φάγγος) *wanting light or sight, dark, blind*, like λιπαυής, Musae.
 Λιποφύγγος, *ον*, (φθογγή) = *λιπόφθορος*.
 Λιποψύχειν, (ψυχή) *to leave life, swoon*, like λιποθυμέω: *to die*, Thuc. 4. 12, Xenarch. Porph. 1. 12. II. *to lack spirit, fail in courage*, Valck. Hdt. 7. 229, Soph. Fr. 441. Hence
 Λιποψύχια, *ή*, = *λιποθυμία, swooning*, Theophr.: from
 Λιπόψυχος, *ον*, (ψυχή) *having lost life, i. e. swooning*, like λιποθύμιος. Hence
 Λιποψυώδης, *ες*, (είδος) *like λιποψύχια, faint*, Hipp.
 Λιπτομαι, Dep., a. p. pass. λέλμμαι, *to be eager, οὐτ' ἴσον λελμμένοι* Aesch. Theb. 355: c. gen. *to be eager for, long for, λελμμένοι μάχης* Ib. 380: in later Ep., as Ap. Rh., we have also an Act. λιπτω, f. ψω, in same sign. (Acc. to Passow from λι—akin to λίσσομαι, λίστομαι—but better prob. from the Root ἁλάν-β, λαμβάνω, *λάνω, with a desiderat. force.)
 Λιπόδης, *ες*, (λίπος) *fatty, oily*, Theophr.
 Λίραϊον, (λίρός) *to be bold or shameless, ἀναιδένομαι*.
 Λίρως, *τό*, *faulty form of λείρων, ου λիրως, λირίδες, for λείρ*.
 Λίρως, *δ*, *όν*, *bold, shameless, lewd*, a word first used in later Ep., as Call. Fr. 229: others write λίρος. Hence
 Λιρόβαλλος, *ον*, *lewd-eyed*.
 Λίς, *δ*, Ep. for λέων, *a lion*, II., but only in nom., except in Pl. 11. 480, where is the acc. λῶν: in the later Ep. we have nom. and dat. plur. λίες, λείσας, so that the gen. sing. would be λίδς: Aristarch. made the nom. oxyt. λίς, Wolf Anal. 4. p. 508. [Euphor. Fr. 27, and perh. Call. have λίδς, cf. Fr. 329, 468: indeed Herm. Eur. Bacch. 1166 (1173) asserts, that it always has i in the polysyll. cases: cf. Lob. Paral. 84.]
 Λίς, *ή*, shorter old Ep. form for λισσῆ, λέα, smooth, λῆς πέτρη for λισσῆ π. Od. 12. 64, 79. [I] II. to this belongs the Homeric words λίσσι and λίστα, of which no nom. is found in use,

but τὸ λί or τὸ λί may be assumed as the anal. form, being an Ep. shortd. form for λισόν, λείων, smooth, like βῆ for βριθ, but only used as Subst., plain smooth cloth, linen cloth, opp. to rich embroidered stuffs: Hom. uses the sing. only in dat., and always in phrase, ἐνὶ λίῳ κάλυψαν they covered (the corpse) with a fine linen cloth, Il. 18. 352, 23. 254; but plur. λίτρα of the plain linen seat-covers, over which were thrown the rich purple ῥάβγα, Od. i. 130, 10. 353, cf. Ath. 48 C; so too Thuc. 2. 97 opposes λεία to θανάτῳ: in Il. 8. 441 the λίτρα serve as chariot-covers. That λίτρα is acc. plur., not sing., is fully proved by Wolf Anal. 4. p. 501, where also the affinity of λί, λῖτός, λιστός, λίστος, λείος is made quite clear; cf. also Lob. Paral. 86.

Λίσαι, Ep. λίσσαι, imperat. aor. 1 of λίσσομαι, λίστομαι.

Λισγάριον, τό, Dim. from sq.

Λισγός, ὁ, late Greek for σκαφεῖον, a spade, mattock, shovel, akin to λίστρον and Lat. ligo: cf. μίσχος. (Strictly a tool for levelling, from λιστός, λίστος.)

Λιστή, 2 sing. fut. λίσσομαι, λίστομαι, Od. [i]

Λιστή, ἡ, v. λίστος.

Λιστόπυγος, ον, (πυγή) smooth-buttocked, esp. epith. of κί- ναυδοι, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

Λίστος, ὁ, ὄν, Att. λίσφος, (λίσσός, λείος) smooth, polished, made fine, γλῶσσα Ar. Ran. 826: also, rubbed or worn thin.

II. as Subst. λίσται, αἱ, dice cut in two, by friends (ἔξνοι), who each kept half as tallies (cf. Lat. tessera hospitalitatis), so that the reality of the bond could at any time be proved by producing them, Plat. Symp. 193 A, ubi v. Stallb., cf. Schol. Eur. Med. 610. They were also called σύμβολα, cf. σύμβολον.

Λισσάνιος, ον, v. λυσσάνιος. [α]

Λισσός, ὁ, ὄν, peculiar fem. of λισσός for λισσή, Aesch. Supp. 794: also as Subst., a bare, smooth cliff, for λισσός πέτρα, Plut.

Λίσσομαι, ὁ, λίστομαι, [i] q. v., Dep. med.: fut. λίσσομαι [i]: aor. 1 ἐλίσσομαι, aor. 2 ἐλίστομαι: Dep. med., of which Hom. esp. uses pres. and impf., the latter also in Ep. form λίσσομαι, impf. λισσέσκετο: fut. 2 sing. λίσγῃ: aor. 1 Ep. ἐλίσσῃ, and Ep. imperat. λίσσαι: aor. 2 inf. λίσσῆσθαι, and opt. λίσσῃην. To beg, pray, intreat, beseech, Hom., etc.—Construct.

I. either absol. or c. acc. pers. λίσσασθαι or λίσσέσθαι τινα: the thing by which one prays, either with prep. ὑπέρ, as, λ. ὑπὲρ τεκέων, ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς καὶ γούνων Il. 15. 660, 22. 338, λ. τινὰ ὑπὲρ πατρὸς καὶ μητέρος Il. 24. 467; or simply in genit., as, λ. Ζηνὸς ἡδὲ Θέμιστος Od. 2. 68; λ. τινὰ γούνων Il. 9. 451, (for in the more freq. λαβὼν ἑλίσσεται γούνων, the gen. depends not on ἐλίσσεται but on λαβών, as in γούνων ἄνασθαι, cf. λτανεύειν); so in Trag., λ. or λ. τινὰ πρὸς θεῶν, πρὸ τέκνων Soph. El. 428, Eur. Tro. 1045: an inf. is oft. added, as, ὅς σε λίσσομαι μένειν I do not pray thee to remain, Il. i. 174, cf. 283; but, λ. μὴ προβόδινα to pray one not to betray, Eur. Alc. 202: more rarely c. acc. et inf. added to the first acc. pers., as, λίσσονται Δία Ἀτρήν ὅμ' ἐπείσθαι they pray Zeus that Até may follow, Il. 9. 511, cf. Od. 8. 30, Soph. El. 420: sometimes also foll. by ὅπως, λίσσασθαι μὲν, ὅπως νημερέα ἐλθῇ intreat him to say the truth, Od. 3. 19, 327: c. acc. rei, to beg or pray for, οἱ αἰτῶν θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα λίσσεται Il. 16. 47; and so c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, παῖτα μὲν οὐχ ὕμεις ἐπὶ λίσσομαι this I beg of you no more, Od. 2. 210, cf. 4. 347, 17. 138. II. never c. dat. pers., v. Pors. Or. 663, Heyne Il. i. 283; though Hom. often adds a dat. modi, as ἐπέεσσιν, εὐχῇσι, λίσσῃσι λίσσασθαι.—The word is adopted by Pind. and Trag. from Hom., but very rarely used in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 366 A. (Prob. from intens. prefix λ-, like λιλαιομαι, cf. λίστομαι: to the same Root also belong λίσχος, γλίσχουμι like λήμῃ γλίσχῃ, λαο γλίσκα: from λίστομαι again come λιστή, λιστάριον, λισταῖον, λιστανός, λισταίνω, and Lat. litare.)

Λιστός, ὁ, ὄν, (λείος, λίστος) smooth, Hom. (only in Od.) always in phrase, λισσὴ πέτρῃ a smooth, bare, steep cliff, 3. 293, 5. 412, cf. the old Ep. form λῖς.

Λίσσομαι, ὁ, ὄν, (λίσσός) smoothness, bareness, λ. τριχῶν the crown or spot on the head from which the hair sets different ways, Arist. H. A. i. 7, 4.

Λίσσουσι, ὥς, ἡ, the setting of the hair from the crown of the head, Arist. H. A. i. 7, 4.

λίτῃ, ὅ, ὄν, (λίσσομαι) to be moved by prayer, v. I. Il. 9. 497, and found in the compd. ἑλλιστος.

Λιστραῖναι, = sq.

Λιστρέων, (λίστρον) strictly to dig, level, hence in gen. to dig, hoe, φυτόν λ. to dig round a plant, Od. 24. 227.

Λίστρον, τό, Dim. from sq., Ar. Fr. 639.

Λίστρον, τό, a tool for levelling or scraping, a shovel or hoe, in Od. 22. 455: later also ὁ λίστρος, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte p. 168, 274. (From λιστός, λείος.)

Λιστρώω, to smooth, level. Hence

Λιστρωτός, ὁ, ὄν, levelled, Nic.

Λίσφος, ὁ, ὄν, Att. for λίστος, Lob. Phryn. 113.

Λίσχροι, οἱ, acc. to Hesych. τὰ στροφαῖα τῶν σπερμάτων, i. e. plants which were ploughed into the ground, Lat. quae vertuntur aratro, and serving as manure, as was done with lupines of old in Italy.

Λίτρα, τὰ, in Hom., smooth, plain cloths, v. sub λῖς II.

Λιτάρομαι, Dep. med. = λιταῖναι, Opp. [On the quantity v. Jac. A. P. p. lxvi.]

Λιταῖναι, (λιτή, λίστομαι, λίσσομαι) to pray, entreat: esp. as an ἰκέτης, Eur. El. 1215: λιτανεύειν is more usu.

Λιταῖνεια, ἡ, (λιτανεύω) a praying or entreating, Dion. H.: in Eccl., a litany.

Λιταίνευτός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to, inclined for praying.

Λιταένετός, ὁ, ὄν, begged, entreated: from

Λιταένω, f. σω: in the augm. tenses λ. is doubled by Hom. metri grat., ἐλλιταένεω, ἐλλιταένεσσα, (λιτή, λίστομαι, λίσσομαι). To pray, entreat, esp. for protection, Od. 7. 145. Construct. same as λίσσομαι, either absol., or c. acc. pers., usu. the latter, as Il. 9. 581, etc.: that by which one prays in gen., γούνων λιτανεύων Od. 10. 481, for which in Il. 24. 357, we have γούνων ἄλφιμον λιταίνεσμεν: also c. inf., Il. 23. 196: freq. also c. Adj. neut., πολλά λ. Ibid., Pind. N. 5. 57: also in Prose, as Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 26.

Λιτάνω, ὁ, ὄν, (λιτή) praying, suppliant, μέλη Aesch. Supp. 809: as Subst. τὰ λιτάνω = λιταί, hence ἀμφὶ λ. ἔχεσθαι to engage in prayer, Aesch. Theb. 102, e conj. Seidler. [i]

Λιταργίω, (λιταργός) to hasten, run, Ar. Pac. 562. Hence

Λιταργισμός, οὗ, ὁ, quick running, haste.

Λιταργός, ον, running quick. (Deriv. doubtful: perh. from λ- and ἀργός.) [i]

Λιτασμός, ὁ, (λιτάζομαι) a praying, entreating.

Λιτή, ἡ, (λίστος, λίσσομαι) prayer, entreaty, usu. in plur., λιτήσι λίσσασθαι Od. 11. 34, cf. Hdt. i. 105, 116. II. Λιταί, Prayers of sorrow and repentance, strikingly personified as goddesses, in Il. 9. 502, sq. Hence

Λιτήσιος, ον, praying, entreating, Nonn.

Λιτῆ, v. λῖς II.

Λιτόβιος, ον, (λίτός) living plainly, sparingly.

Λιτόβριος, ον, (λίτός, βριός) faringly frugally or ill.

Λιτοδαίσιος, ον, (δαίσιος) of a plain way of life, Dion. H. Λιτομαί, rarer pres. for λίσσομαι, h. Hom. 15. 5, 18. 48: also in Ar. Thesm. 313, 1040. [i]

Λιτός, ὁ, ὄν, smooth, even, plain, like ἀπλός, esp. as opp. to things worked or embroidered, δαίδαλα, ποικίλα: hence in gen. like Lat. simplex or tenuis, plain, simple, unadorned, of style, Arist. Rhet.: λιτή διαίτα a plain, simple way of life, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 142: and so Adv. -τῶς, Sotad. Έγκλε. i. 6.—Later also λιτέρος was written, but v. Wolf Anal. 4. p. 508 sq.: λιτέρος does not occur in Hom. and the older writers. (From same Root as λείος, λιστός, to which it is related, as λίστομαι to λίσσομαι.)

Λιτός, ὁ, ὄν, (λίστομαι, λίσσομαι) praying, supplicatory, θυσία Pind. O. 6. 132, P. 4. 385.

Λιτότης, ἡ, ὄν, (λίτός) the Subst. of λιτός, plainness, simplicity, λ. διαίτης a plain way of life. II. Gramm. a fig. of speech, = μείωσις.

Λιτουργέω, = λειτουργέω, but only in signif. of πανουργέω: hence also λιτουργημα, τό, = πανουργημα: from

Λιτουργός, ὄν, acc. to Hesych. = λειουργός, πανουργός.

Λιτοφάγναι, ἡ, (λίτός, φαγνέω) plain, meagre fare, LXX.

Λίτρα, ἡ, a silver coin of Sicily, Epich. p. 4; seemingly = the Aeginetan (= about 1½ Attic) obol, Lat. libra, to which the name

is prob. akin, esp. as its subdivisions answer to those of the Roman as *libralis*, and not to any Greek standard: cf. Böckh *Metrol. Unters.* § xxi, and on the whole question of Sicilian money, Bentl. *Phalaris*, pp. 427—478. 2. as a weight, 12 ounces, a pound, Simon. 42: at Rome—as *libralis*, Polyb. II. later, *Libra* in the Zodiac, by a misinterp. of the Lat. *libra*. Hence

λιπραῖος, αἰα, αἰον, belonging to a λιπρά. 2. =sq., Anth. λιπραῖος, αἰα, αἰον, weighing or worth a λιπρά, Lat. *libralis*, Dion. H., v. Lob. Phryn. 545.

λίπρον, τό, Att. for λῖπρον, Plat., etc., also in Hdt. 2. 86, 87, cf. Lob. Phryn. 305.

λιτροσκοπός, ὁ, (λίτρα, σκοπέω) one who examines money, a money-changer, Soph. Fr. 907.

λιτρώδης, ἐς, (λίτρον) Att. for νιτρώδης, Plat. Tim. 65 E. λιτρώδης, ου, ὁ, or λυτιώδης, Dor. —σας, *Lityerses*, a bastard son of Midas, from whom was named a song sung by reapers, Theocrit. 10. 41; v. Lgen Scol. Gr. p. xvi sq., Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. p. 54, sq.

λίτρινον, τό, the Roman *litrus*, Plut.

λίτταμος, ον, lacking blood, Emped. 249. [γ] Hence

λίτταμείω, to lack blood.

λίφερνέω, = λιπερνέω, q. v.

λίχάω, = λιλαιόμαι, γλῆχομαι, akin to λείχω, to have a longing for a thing. II. (λίχας ιχ) to throw down from a rock, Cret. word acc. to Hesych.

λίχάνος, ὄν, (λείχω) licking: hence, ὁ λ. the forefinger, from its use in licking up, Hipp., and Luc.

λίχάνος, ἡ, sub. χορδή, the string of a cithara, because struck with the forefinger (λίχανός): also its note, Arist. Probl. [γ]

λίχας, δδος, ἡ, the space between the forefinger (λίχανός) and thumb: the lesser span. II. acc. to Hesych., a steep, sheer cliff, like λισσός or λέπας.

λίχην, ἦνος, ὁ, v. sub λειχην.

λίχιδάω, δσω, (λείχω) = λιχιδάω, to lick, put out the tongue, Hes. Sc. 235, Mosch. 2. 94.

λιχημαίνω, = λιχιδάω.

λιχημάς, δδος, ἡ, licked.

λιχημομαι, Dep. (λείχω) to lick, play with the tongue, esp. of snakes, Ar. Vesp. 1033, Pac. 756, cf. Theocrit. 24. 20; used by Hom. only in the compd. ἀπολιχμ.: Q. Sm. has also an Ep. art. part., λιχμώοντες:—to this sense also belongs the irr. part. perf. λελειχμώτες, v. sub λείχω. Hence

λιχημῆρης, ἐς, licking, playing with the tongue, esp. of snakes, Nic. II. delicate, dainty.

λιχμώοντες, Ep. part. from an Act. λιχμάω, = λιχμομαι, Q. Sm.

λιχνάω, (λίχνος) = λιχνεύω, Dind. Ar. Pac. 756.

λιχνεία, ἡ, daintiness, greediness in meat and drink, Xen. Lac. 5. 4; and Plat. Rep. 519 B, in plur.: but in plur. also dainties, Plut.; and

λίχνευμα, στος, τό, a dainty, delicacy: from

λιχνεύω, (λίχνος) to lick: to be greedy of, covet, δόξαν Plut.: also sometimes intr., like Med. λιχνέομαι, to be dainty or nice: to long to do, a. inf., Plut.

λιχνία, ἡ, = λιχνεία.

λιχνοβόρος, ου, (λίχνος, βορά) nice in eating, dainty, Anth.

λίχνος, ον, also os, ον, (λείχω, γλῆχομαι) dainty, lickish, greedy, Plat. Rep. 354 B; metaph., λ. την ψυχην Ib. 579 B: λ. τινός greedy for or after . . . Menand. p. 185. 2. metaph.

curious, eager, Eur. Hipp. 913. II. as Subst., a dainty fellow. Adv. —ως. Hence

λιχνοτένης, ου, ὁ, a greedy glutton.

λιχνοφιλάργυρος, ον, both an epicure and miser, Philyll. Pol. 8.

λίψ, ὁ, gen. λίβος, the SW. wind, Lat. *Africus*, Hdt. 2. 25, Theocrit. 9. 11. (Prob. from λείβω, because it brought wet.)

λίψ, ὁ, (not ἡ, Lob. Paral. 114, and Addend.), gen. λίβος (λείβω) any liquid poured forth, a drop, stream, drink-offering, etc., Aesch. Cho. 292: cf. λίβος.

λίψ, ἡ, gen. λίβος, = λισσός, λιχάς, a cliff, cf. αἰγίλαφ.

λίψ, ἡ, gen. λίβος, (λίπτω) a longing.

λίψουρία, ἡ, (λίπτω, ούρεω) desire of making water, strangury.

λιψόριον, τό, = λειψόριον.

λός, Od. 10. 361, v. λός.

λόβιον, τό, Dim. from λοβός 11, Diosc.

λοβός, αὐ, ὁ, the lobe or lower part of the ear, εὐρηγοί λ. 11. 14. 182. 2. the lobe of the liver, to which particular attention

was paid in divination, Aesch. Pr. 495, Eur. El. 827.

II. the capsule or pod, esp. of leguminous plants, thence called ἔλλοβα, Theophr.: of these, the φασιόλοι, elsewh. δολιχοί, were called simply λοβοί, because they were eaten pod and all, Galen. (Doubtless from λείπω to peel: and prob. akin to our lap, i. e. fold.) Hence

λοβώω, to divide into single laps or pieces, esp. of the liver in divination.

λοβώδης, ἐς, (λοβός 11) like the pod or husk of pulse.

λογάδες, αἱ, the whites of the eyes, also the eyes themselves, Sophron; cf. λογάς.

λογάδην, Adv. (λογάς) picking out, esp. of stones for building, Thuc. 4. 4, 6. 66, cf. λογάς, λιθολόγος. II. in heaps. [α]

λογαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (λογάς) chosen, picked out.

λογαῖοειδής, ἡ, ὄν, logaedic, an epith. applied by Gramm. to verses, in which the stronger dactylic rhythm passes into the weaker trochaic, so that they seem to stand between λόγος and αἰοδή, i. e. between the rhythm of poetry and prose, Gaisf. *Hephaest.* p. 275.

λογᾶριάζω, (λογᾶριον) to calculate, late word. Hence

λογᾶριασμός, ὁ, a calculation: λογᾶριαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a calculator.

λογᾶριον, τό, Dim. from λόγος, Ar. Fr. 640, cf. Meineke *Menand.* p. 236.

λογάς, δδος, ὁ, ἡ, (λέγω) gathered: picked, chosen, freq. in Hdt., etc., mostly in plur., λ. νευταί etc. 2. λ. λίθοι rough, unheven stones, taken just as they were picked, Paus. 7. 22, 5.

λογάω, (λόγος, λέγω) to be fond of talking, Luc.

λογγάω, = λαγγάζω, Aesch. Fr. 99. Hence

λογγάσια, τά, stones with holes in them, through which mooring-cables were passed, Aesch. Fr. 99: such a mooring-place is also λογγαστή, ἡ, in Hesych.

λογγών, ὄνος, ὁ, = λαγγών.

λογεῖον, τό, (λόγος) strictly a speaking-place: in the Att. theatre the front of the stage occupied by the speakers or players, Lat. *pulpitum*; but it sometimes took in the θυμέλη, and sometimes even the ὀρχήστρα, Lob. Phryn. 103.

λογέμπορος, ον, making a trade of speaking, writing, or in gen. of learning, Artemid.

λογεύς, ὁ, = λογιεύς, Lob. Phryn. 255.

λογία, ἡ, (λέγω) a collection for the poor, N. T.

λογίατρος, ὁ, a physician only in words. [ε]

λογίδιον, τό, Dim. of λόγος, Ar. Vesp. 64, Isocr. 295 B. [γ]

λογιεύς, ὁ, (λόγος, λέγω) as speaker, orator, usu. ῥήτωρ, Critias 45. II. a prose writer.

λογίζομαι, f. ἱστομαι, Dep. med. (λόγος) Strictly of numerical calculation, to count, reckon, calculate, compute, Hdt., etc.; in full, ψήφοις λ. Hdt. 2. 36; also, ἀπὸ ψήφου λ. to calculate off hand, roughly, Ar. Vesp. 656: absol. in part., λογίζμενοι εἶρον they found on counting, Hdt. 7. 28: cf. inf., Id. 2. 145: λ. τινί to set down to one's account, Lat. *imputare*, Dem. 1148. 20. II. in gen. to take into account, consider, τὴν Hdt. 8. 53; and freq. in Att.: c. inf., to count, deem or consider that a thing is . . . Hdt. 2. 46, etc.; so too, λογίξ. ὅτι . . . ὥς . . . Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 28, 6. 46; also c. acc. et part., Σπέρδιον οὐκ ἔτι ὄντα λογίσεσθαι Hdt. 3. 6; and so with two nouns, μίαν ἡμέραν δὴς ἡμέρας λ. to count both days as one, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11. 2. c. inf. also, to count or reckon upon doing, ἐλογίζοντο ἐπισυντιεῖσθαι Hdt. 7. 176, cf. Xen. An. 2. 2, 13.

3. absol., to calculate, reason, περί τινος Hdt. 2. 22. 4. to conclude by reasoning, infer, c. inf. or with ὅτι . . . ὥς . . . Xen. Ages. 7. 3, Mem. 2. 3, 2. III. The aor. ἐλογίσθη, pf. λελόγησμαι are used in pass. signif., Plat. Tim. 34. 4, Phaedr. 246 C; as is the pres. part. λογίζμενον in Hdt. 3. 95.

λογικέομαι, Dep. med., to conclude, late word, Lob. Phryn. 108; from

λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λόγος) belonging to speaking or a speech, πῶστις λ. Arist. Rheto. 1.

II. writing in prose, opp. to ποιητικὸς or μουσικός, Diog. L. 5. 85, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 213: ἡ —κῆ, prose, Ib. p. 135. III. belonging to the reason,

intellectual, Tim. Loc. 99 E.

3. *fit for reasoning or argument*: hence ἡ—κῆ sub. τέχνη, Logic, cf. λόγισμος. Adv.—κῶς.

λόγισμος, ἰση, μόν, also os, ov, (λόγος) *worth mention, remarkable, famous, πόλις, ἔθνος, ἀνὴρ* etc., Hdt. i. 143, 171, etc.: elsewhere. ἁλλόγισμος is more usu.

λόγιον, τό, an announcement, oracle, freq. in Hdt., also in Eur. Herac. 405, Thuc. 2. 8: strictly neut. from

λόγιος, ἰα, ov, (λόγος) *skilled in words or speech*, hence a freq. epith. of Hermes, as the god of language and eloquence, Luc.

2. later in gen. *learned*, first in Hdt., who used the word esp. for *learned in history*, v. Bähr ad i. 1, and cf. 2. 3, 77, 4. 46, opp. to Epic Poets and Rhapsodists; and so prob. ὁ λ., or in gen. a *prose-writer*, as opp. to δοιδός, a chronicler, Pind. P. i. 183, N. 6. 51; and in gen. a *writer*, Ib. 75:—later an *orator*: by later philosophers the *logicians* were esp. called λόγοι.

II. *rational, wise, sensible*, Eur. Ion 602. Adv.—ως.

λογιότης, πρὸς, ἡ, *taste in suiting the style to the matter*; a quality given by Plut. to Soph., while to Aesch. he ascribes στόμα, to Eurip. σοφία, 2. 348 D.

λόγισμα, τό, (λογίζομαι) *that which is reckoned, a reckoning*.

λογισμός, ὁ, (λογίζομαι) *a reckoning or computing*, Plat.: οἱ λογισμοὶ *arithmetic*, freq. in Plat., and Xen.: cf. λογιστικός.

II. *calculation, reasoning, argumentation*, Eur. Alcmen. 10, and Plat.: *reflection*, Thuc. 2. 46. 2. a *reason, argument*, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 2, 27, and Plat., etc.

λογιστέον, verb. Adj., *one must reckon*, Plat. Tim. 61 E.

λογιστέω, to be a λογιστής, λ. τινός to govern as one, Philostr. II. to examine an account: in gen. to test, examine.

λογιστήριον, τό, the place at Athens where the λογισταὶ met, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 38, Lys. 158. 40. II. a school for arithmetic.

III. a place for philosophical discussions.

λογιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (λογίζομαι) *a calculator, teacher of arithmetic*.

2. a calculator or reasoner, Plat. Rep. 340 D; πραγμάτων about matters, Dem. 11. fin. II. in plur. auditors, Arist. Pol.: at Athens, a board of ten, chosen from the βουλή by lot, to whom magistrates going out of office submitted their accounts: they seem to have had also ten assessors called ἐθνοῖ, Böckh P. E. i. 254 sq. with the Translator's note, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 154. Any one not giving in his accounts within 30 days after his office expired, was liable to the ἀπολογία δίκη before the Logistae.

2. among the Romans *logistral* was the Greek name of the *Curatores urbium*, who were entrusted with judicial and financial duties, Att. Process p. 89. Hence

λογιστία, ἡ, the office of a λογιστής.

λογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λογιστής) *skilled or practised in calculating*, Xen. Mem. 1. i. 7: hence ἡ λογιστική, sub. τέχνη, like οἱ λογισμοί, *practical arithmetic*, opp. to ἀριθμητική which was the theoretical, Plat. Gorg. 451 B, etc.

II. *skilled in reasoning or arguing*, Plat., and Xen.: τὸ λογιστικόν *the reasoning faculty*, Plat. Rep. 459 D, and Arist. Eth. N.

λογογράφω, to be a λογογράφος, to write in prose, Plut.: esp. to write history, as opp. to poetry, Plut. 2. to write speeches, τινί for a man, Id. Hence

λογογράφια, ἡ, writing in prose, esp. of history, opp. to poetry, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E.

2. a writing of speeches for money, Demad. 179. 26. Hence

λογογράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined for writing prose, esp. history or speeches: ἀνάγκη λογ. *compulsory rules for composition*, Plat. Phaedr. 264 B: ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of writing prose.

λογογράφος, ὄν, (λόγος, γράφω) *writing prose*, as opp. to poetry, Arist. Rhet.: the early Greek historians from Cadmus of Miletus to Hdt. are so called by Thuc. 1. 21; and the name has been since appropriated to the old chroniclers before Hdt., cf. Müller Literat. of Greece i. p. 265, and cf. λογογράφοι i. 1.

II. *writing speeches*: esp. one who lives by writing speeches for others to deliver, usu. as a term of reproach, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C; and so joined with σοφιστής, Dem. 417. fin., cf. Stallb. Plat. I. c., and Praef. ad Euthyd. p. 46, sqq. III. *writing or keeping accounts*, [α]

λογοδαΐδης, ὄν, *skilled in tricking out a speech*, Cicero's artificiosus sermonis fabricator, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

λογόδαιπνον, τό, a feast of words, learned banquet, Ath.

λογόδηρία, ἡ, (δῆρις) a wordy war, late word.

λογοδιάρροια, ἡ, a flux of words, ceaseless talk, Ath.

λογοδιδασκάλος, ὁ and ἡ, a teacher of language or eloquence.

λογοειδεια, ἡ, likeness to prose or the language of common life, Dion. H.: from

λογοειδής, ἔς, (λόγος, εἶδος) *prose-like*, Strab. II. appearing reasonable or probable.

λογοθεσία, ἡ, (θεός) a demanding or auditing of accounts.

II. arrangement of words, composition.

λογοθέσιον, τό,=foreg., Eccl.

λογοθέτω, to call to account, τινά Aesop.: from

λογοθέτης, ου, ὁ, (τίθημι) *one who calls for or audits accounts*.

II. at the Byzant. court, the chancellor of the empire.

λογοθεώρητος, ὄν, (θεωρέω) to be viewed or apprehended by the intellect alone, as opp. to things perceptible by the senses.

λογοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (θῆρᾶ) a word-catcher, Philo.

λογοκλατεία, ἡ, (κλέπτω) a stealing of another's words or thoughts, plagiarism, attributed to Empedocles by Timae. ap. Diog. L. 8. 54.

λογολεσχέω, to prate: from

λογολεσχῆς, ου, ὁ, a prater, Anth.

λογομάγειρος, ὁ, *one who cooks up words*, [α]

λογομαῖνός, (μαίνομαι) to have a passion for oratory or learning.

λογομάχος, ὁ, to be a λογομάχος, to strive about words, N. T.

λογομάχια, ἡ, a war of words, N. T.: from

λογομάχος, ὄν, (μάχη) warring with or about words, [α]

λογομίμος, ὄν, (μιμῶμαι) imitating words or with words, Ath.

λογομύθιον, τό, (μῦθος) a fabulous legend, [β]

λογονεχόντως, Adv.,=προνεχόντως, Isocr. 152 A.

λογονλάθος, ὄν, (πλάσσω) making words, Aesop. [α]

λογοποιέω, to be a λογοποιός, to make words; λ. τι to invent, fabricate tales, esp. of newsmongers, Thuc. 6. 38, Theophr.

Char. 8.

λογοποιήμα, τό, an idle tale, mere gossip, Antiph. Nean. i.

λογοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for a λογοποιός.

λογοποιία, ἡ, (λογοποιός) tale-telling, news-monging, Theophr.

Char. 8.

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λογοποιία, ἡ, (λογοποιός) tale-telling, news-monging, Theophr.

Char. 8: cf. λογογράφος.

λογοπράγω, (πράσσω) to fabricate or circulate a rumour.

II. to require an account.

λογοπράτης, ου, ὁ, (πράττω)=sq. [α]

λογοπράτης, ου, ὁ, (πράττω) a dealer in speeches or words, Philo.

λόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known: also the inward thought or reason itself, so that λόγος comprehends both the Lat. ratio and oratio.

A. a saying, speaking, that which is said or spoken. I. a word, and in plur. words, i. e. language, talk. Hom. and Hes. use it only in this signf., and in these passages, τὸν ἑταίρον λόγον II. 15. 393; αἰνῶμαι λόγον flatterer language, Od. i. 56, cf. H. Merc. 317, Hes. Th. 890; so also, ψευδὲς λόγον lying words, Hes. Th. 229 i. (the passage of Hes. Op. 106, where it signifies tale, fable, is prob. spurious). The word is in gen. rare in Ep., μῦθος, μῦθος being used instead: but was brought into freq. use by Theogn., Pind., and the old historians, cf. Nike Choeril. p. 118:—λόγος ἐστίν, a. acc. et inf., freq. in Hdt.; ὡς εἶπεν λόγῳ in one word, in short, Hdt. 2. 37; so too, οὐ πολλὰ λόγῳ εἶπεν Hdt. 1. 61.—λέγω never means a word in the grammat. sense, as the name of a thing, like ἔπος and ῥῆμα, Lat. vox, vocabulum, but rather as the thing referred to, the material, not the formal part;—on the other hand, it is also, esp. in Att., opp. to ἔργον, as a thing merely uttered and not made good, and so like ὄνομα, a mere name, mere words

Lat. *verba*, Theogn. 254, cf. Pors. Phoen. 512, Elmsl. Heracl. 5; it in fact becomes—*μῦθος*, which is used for it, Aesch. Fr. 1080; 80, λόγος *ἔνεκα*, Lat. *dicis causa*, merely for talking's sake, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 191 C; also, τῷ λόγῳ in *pretence*, Hdt. i. 205, 5, 20. II. a word, in a fuller sense (i. e. strictly a sentence) a saying, expression, Lat. *dictum*; esp. a divine revelation, Plat. Phaed. 78 D; an oracular response, Pind. P. 4. 105; a maxim, *apophthegm*, proverb, Plat. Symp. 195 B. III. *dialogue*, conversation, discussion, e. g. εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν, *conferre*, ἀρκεῖσθαι τινί etc., Hdt. i. 82, etc., and Att.; also ἐν λόγους εἶναι τινί Hdt. 3. 148. IV. a speaking or talking about a person or thing, περί τινας and ἀμφί τινας, also without prep., λόγος τινός, a discourse about him: λόγος ἔξως worth talking of, worth mention, Hdt. 4. 28; hence 2. the talk which on occasions, Lat. *fama*, usu. in good sense, *praise*, honor, λόγος ἔχει σε, for ἔχεις λόγον, Hdt. 7. 5, 9. 78; hence also a tale, story, λόγος ἐστὶ, λόγος ἔχει, κατέχει, φέρεται, c. acc. et inf., so the story goes, Lat. *fama fert*, freq. in Hdt. and Att., cf. Valck. Hipp. 321:—rare construct, Κλεισθένης λόγον ἔχει τῇ Πυθίᾳ ἀναπέστεναι Cleisthenes has the credit of having bribed the Pythia, Hdt. 5. 66, for which the usu. phrase would be (as above), Κλεισθένης λόγος ἔχει—.

V. a saying, report, tale, story, opp. on the one hand to mere *fable* (μῦθος), on the other to regular history (ἱστορία), as Hdt. 2. 99; and so, being orig. applied to all stories, whether true or false, it came to signify 1. *fictional story*, *fable*, esp. those of Aesop, Hdt. i. 141, 2. 47, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20. 2. *authentic narrative*, and so usu. in plur., *history*, *chronicles*, freq. in Hdt., who gives this name to his own work, i. 106, 184, etc.; in sing. one section or part of such a work, like the later βίβλος or βιβλίον, Hdt. 2. 38, etc.; later usu. opp. to μῦθος, but as the oldest Greek History was a rival to Ep. Poetry, λόγος was also opp. to ἔπος, cf. λογογράφος, λογοποιός, μῦθος vi. VI. as Greek prose began with history, hence again like Lat. *oratio*, λ. came to be a speech, freq. in Oratt., cf. Arist. Rhet. i. 3, etc. Cf. λογογράφος, λογοποιός. VIII. *oratory*, *eloquence*, λόγος καλῶς χρώμενος: Isocr. often coupled, and apparently synon. with τεινός, Wytenb. Ep. Cr. p. 134: Protagoras was surnamed λόγος, the essence, as it were, of oratory.

2. the right or privilege of speaking, Lat. *copia dicendi*, λόγον τινί δίδοναι or παρῆναι to give one the word, i. e. allow him to speak, Dem. 508. 16; so λόγον τυχύνει to come to one's turn in speaking, French *avoir la parole*; or, as we say, to be in possession of the house. IX. like ῥῆμα, the thing spoken of, the subject of the λόγος, Hdt. i. 21, etc., cf. Br. Soph. Aj. 2168, Wolf Lept. p. 277; μετέχειν τοῦ λ. to be in the secret, Hdt. i. 127; εἰς λόγον as regards the matter itself, Wytenb. Ep. Cr. p. 170; οὐδὲν πρὸς λόγον nothing to the point, immaterial, v. Heind. Plat. Protag. 344 A. X. that which is laid down or stated, a proposition, position, principle, Plat. Gorg. 508 B. XI.—ὁρισμός, a definition, ψυχῆς οὐσία καὶ λόγος the soul's essence, and its definition, Plat. Phaedr. 245 E. B. the power of the mind which is manifested in speech, reason: κατὰ λόγον agreeable to reason, i. e. probable, opp. to παρὰ λόγον, contrary to reason, improbable, Thuc., etc. In particular relations, I. examination by the reason, reflection, deliberation, opp. to thoughtlessness or rashness, λόγον εἰσαυτοῦ δίδοναι to allow himself reflection, i. e. time for it, to think over a thing, Wessel. Hdt. 2. 162, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 230 A; περί τινας Hdt. i. 209, where however some refer it to signif. III, 'to account to oneself for a thing. II. account, consideration, esteem, regard, λόγον οὐδενός γενέσθαι πρὸς τινας to be of no account or repute with one, Hdt. i. 120; so too, λόγον εἶναι πρὸς τινας Hdt. 4. 138; and, λόγον ποιεῖσθαι to make one of account, Id. i. 33; so too, πλείστον, ἐλαχίστον λόγον εἶναι Id.; but also, like Lat. *rationem habere alicuius*, λόγον τινός ἔχειν and ποιεῖσθαι, to make account, put a value on a person or thing, freq. in Hdt.; also without gen., as i. 62,

115; also, ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι τινα Hdt. 3. 50; ἰδιώτεω λόγῳ καὶ ἄντιμον reckoned or accounted as, in the position of a private person without rank; so too, ἐν ἀνδρὶ λόγῳ, ἐν ἀνδραπόδων λόγῳ Valck. Hdt. 3. 120, etc. From the notion of making account, calculating in gen., comes III. the special signif. that of taking count, calculating, esp. by arithmetic, cf. ἀριθμός: hence the account or reckoning itself, λόγον αἰτεῖν or πατατεῖν, to call for an account from one, παρὰ τινας, also λόγον ἀπατεῖν τινα; opp. το, λόγον δέχεσθαι to take or receive an account, and λόγον δίδοναι or ἀποδιδόναι to give an account: also to give an answer to answer, τινί very freq. in Hdt. and Att., e. g. Plat. Prot. 336 C: cf. λογισταί.

IV. From this notion of computation, and consequ. comparison, λόγος has the signif. of relation, reference, proportion, analogy, κατὰ λόγον τινός Hdt. i. 134, 2. 109, in proportion to... ἐς λόγον τούτου for the matter of that, Hdt. 3. 99: πρὸς λόγον σήματος to judge by his device, Aesch. Theb. 519. Hence strictly, arithmetical proportion, ἀνὰ λόγον τινί Plat., cf. ἀναλόγῳ. V. A reasonable ground, an arrangement, a condition, the last esp. in the phrase εἰ τῷ λόγῳ or ἐπὶ τοῖς λόγοις Hdt. 7. 158, 9. 26, 33: ὁ λόγος αἰρεῖ or ὁ λόγος οὕτως αἰρεῖ, c. acc. et inf., it stands to reason that..., just like the Lat. *ratio vincit*, Hdt. 3. 45, cf. 2. 33, etc.; also c. acc. pers. ὁ λόγος αἰρεῖ με the reason of the thing convinces me, Hdt. i. 132, etc.

C. in N. T., and Eccl., Ὁ ΛΟΓΟΣ, GOD THE WORD, comprising both the above general signif. of Word and Reason, which were however distinguished by the Fathers as λόγος προφορικός, and ἐνδοθεός, v. Suicer. Thes. in voc. i. 1. λογότροπος, ὁ, a conditional syllogism, much used by the Stoics, e. g. 'if Plato be alive, he breathes; he is alive, therefore he does breathe,' Diog. L. λογοφίλος, ον, ὁ, and λογοφίλος, ον, (φιλέω) fond of words or of eloquence.

λογώδης, (λογός) to make rational. Pass. to become rational: to assume the nature of the divine ΛΟΓΟΣ, Eccl. λογαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (λόγῳ) of or with a spear.

λογαῖριον, τό, Dim. from λογχή. [α] λογχέω, to pierce with a spear: from

ΛΟΓΧΗ, ἡ, a spear-head, javelin-head, Lat. *spiculum*, Hdt. 7. 69, and Xen.; but usu. in plur., the point with its barbs, Hdt. 1. 52, etc., cf. Xen. Cyn. 10. 3 and 16: the shaft is in Hdt. εὐστόν, in Xen. βάρδον. II. a LANCE, spear, javelin, Lat. *lancea*, first in Pind.: λόγχα ἐσθλόν, proverb. of a bragging coward, a 'fire-eater,' Meineke Con. Fr. 2. p. 397. III. a troop of spearmen, a plump of spears, ξὺν ἐπὶ λόγχαις Soph. O. C. 1312; cf. ἀσπίς II, and αἰχμή II.

λόγχη, ἡ, Ion. for λόχος, lot, from λαγχάνω, λέλογχα, E. M. λογχήρης, es, (λόγχῃ, ἔρω) armed with a spear, λ. ἀσπιστής with spear and shield, Eur. I. A. 1067. λογχηφόρος, ον, = λοχοφόρος. λογχιδιον, τό, Dim. from λογχή. [γ] λογχίδιον, ον, (λόγχῃ) of or with a spear, κλόνος λ. the noise of spears, Aesch. Ag. 405.

λογχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from λογχή, Lycophron. Ath. 670 E. λογχίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, (λόγχῃ) of or like a spear. II. ἡ λογχίτις, as Subst., a plant with spear-shaped seeds, Diosc.

λογοδρεπάνιον, τό, a spear with a sickle-shaped head, like our *partisan*, Nonn. λογοστοπίος, ὄν, (ποιέω) making spears, Eur. Bacch. 1208. λογοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) spear-bearing, Eur. Hec. 1089: as Subst., a javelin-man, Polyb.

λογχῶν, (λόγχῃ) to furnish with a point or head. Pass. to be sharp-pointed, Arist. Eth. N. Hence λογχηρός, ἡ, ὄν; furnished with a point, lance-headed, βέλους Eur. Bacch. 761. λογώδης, es, = λογοειδής, Arist. Spiritu.

λόγωσις, ἡ, (λογώω) a making or becoming reasonable, Eccl. λός, Ep. 3 aor. of λούω, λούω, Od. 10. 361. λούσας, λούσασθαι, Ep. part. nor. act. and med. from λούω, λούω, for λούσας, λουσάμενος, Hom.: λούσσομαι, fut. med. for λούσσομαι, Od.

λοετρών, λοετροχός, oldest form of λοετρ—, Hom. [799]

λοεω, the oldest and Hom. form of λοῖω.

λοιβαίος, αἰα, αἰον, of or belonging to the λοιβή.

λοιβάσιον, τό, = λοιβεῖον, Epich. p. 46. [α]

λοιβάν, (λοιβή) = λείβα.

λοιβεῖον, τό, a cup for pouring libations, Plut.: from

λοιβή, ἡ, (λείβα) a pouring, only used in religious sense, a drink-offering, Lat. libatio; in Hom. joined with κῆτος, drink-offering and burnt-offering, as Il. 9. 500; later also, like ἀπονιδά, freq. in plur., as Pind. N. 11. 7, Soph. El. 52: a. Ap. Rh. has it of water in gen.

λοιγῆις, εσσα, ερ, poet. for sq., Nic.

λοιγῆις, ἐς, poet. for sq., Nic.

λοιγύος, ἰον, (λογύς) pestilential, deadly, λ. ἔργα Il. 1. 518, 573; ὥω λογύ' ἔσσεσθαι I think it will end fatally, Il. 21. 533.

ΛΟΙΓΟΣ, οὔ, δ, ruin, mischief, death, freq. in Il. of death by war or plague, also of the destruction of the ships, Il. 16. 80: neither λογύος nor λογύος occurs in Od. (Akin to λυγρός, λυγαλός, Lat. lugeo, luctus, cf. λοιμός.)

λοιγός, ὄν, = λογύος, Nic., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 305.

λοιδορέω, ἄσσω, to be a λοιδόρος, to rail at, abuse, revile, blaspheme, c. acc., Hdt. 3. 145, λ. θεούς Pind. O. 9. 56; and so freq. in Att.: also absol., Eur. Med. 873, etc. Med. to rail at one another, Ar. Ran. 857; but also as Dep., like Act., Hdt. 4. 184, and Att.; except that the Med. has dat. pers., as Ar. Eq. 1400, Plut. 456, Plat. Rep. 395 D, etc.; also, λοιδορεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Ages. 7. 3. The Act. never has a dat., except in late writers, as Epict. Man. 34.

λοιδορήμα, ατος, τό, railing, abuse, an affront, Arist. Eth. N.

λοιδορημάτων, τό, Dim. from λοιδορήμα, Ar. Fr. 64. [α]

λοιδορέσθαι, οὔ, δ, = λοιδορία, Ar. Ran. 758.

λοιδορία, ἡ, (λοιδορέω) a railing, abuse, reproach, Epich. p. 94, and freq. in Plat.

λοιδορός, ὄν, railing, abusive, Eur. Cycl. 534, Menand. p. 141. Adv. -πως. (Deriv. uncertain.)

λοιμενομαι, (λοιμός) Dep. med., to destroy, LXX.

λοιμία, ἡ, = λοιμός, pestilence, Hipp.

λοιμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the plague, pestilential, Strab. Adv. -κῶς: from

ΛΟΙΜΟΣ, οὔ, δ, a plague, pestilence, any deadly infectious disorder, Il. 1. 61, Hdt. 7. 171, etc.: metaph. destruction: like Lat. pestis; hence a plaguey, pestilential fellow, Dem. (Prob. connected with λῆμα, λῆμη, λυμάνομαι, cf. λογύος and λυγρός: the relation to λῆμος is prob. only one of sound, as in Hdt. I. c. Thuc. 2. 54, and ap. Aeschin. 73. 6.) Hence

λοιμοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bringing plague, pestilential.

λοιμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like plague, pestilential, Plut.

λοιμώσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, (λοιμός) to have the plague: like λυμώσσω from λῆμος.

λοιπός, ἄδος, ἡ, (λοιπός) a remainder, arrears, like Lat. reliqua. Hence

λοιπάω, to enter as in arrears. Pass. to be in arrears.

λοιπογράφω, (γράφω) = λοιπῶ.

λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν, (λείπω, ἑλίστα) remaining, Lat. reliquus, post-Hom., but very freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwards: Hdt. has τοῦ λοιποῦ, sub. χρόνου, for the rest of the time, henceforward, hereafter, as in I. 189, etc., which in later authors was usually τὸ λοιπόν, τὰ λοιπά, as Soph. Ant. 311, El. 1226, etc., cf. Herm. Vig. n. 26: but also τὰ λοιρά, and τὸ λ., without reference to time, the rest, Lat. cetera, Plat., etc.: also λοιπὸν without the Article, as Adv., for the rest, further, and so oft = ἔπειτα, already, as Plat. Prot. 321 B, cf. Schäf. Long. p. 400: the regul. Adv. λοιπὸς is rarer.

λοιπότης, ὄν, Ep. for λαισότης, λαισότης: Hom. has, λοιπότην θεθλον the prize for the last, Il. 23. 785; also plur. λοιπότης, sub. θεθλα, Ib. 751.

λοιπότημα, ατος, τό, the last, end: from

λοιπότης, α, ἰον, = sq., Pind. P. 4. 474.

λοιπότης, ὄν, left behind, last, Il. 23. 536; Superl. λοιπότητος, last of all, Hes. Th. 921. (Evidently from λοιπός, whether a superl. form for λαισότης, or a collat. form, like our last, left, cf. Pott Forsch. I. 47.)

λόκη, ἡ, an antiquated word in Antip. Thess. 45, acc. to Hesych. = χλαμὺς: Arcad. writes it λκη.

[800]

λόξεμα, ατος, τό, (λοξός) a slanting direction, obliquity.

λόξεν, = λοξῶ.

Λοξίας, ὄν, δ, epith. of Apollo, first in Hdt. 1. 91; acc. to some from his intricate and ambiguous (λοξά) oracles, but better from λέγειν, λόγος, as being the Interpreter of Zeus προφήτης Διός, Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Hdt. 8. 136.

Λοξίās, ἄδος, ἡ, (λοξός) sub. ὁδός, the zodiac or ecliptic, from its obliquity to the equator.

λοξοβάνων, ὄν, (βαῖνω) going sideways, like the crab. [α]

λοξοβάτης, ὄν, δ, = foreg. [α]

λοξοβλέπτεω, (βλέπω) to look askance at.

λοξοκίνητος, ὄν, (κίνηω) moving slantwise or sideways.

λοξοπρόιος, (τίρος) to go slantwise or sideways, Plut.: from ΛΟΞΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, slanting, crosswise, Lat. obliquus, λοξή sub

γραμμή, a cross-line, Eur. Thes. 7: λοξὸν βλέπειν τινί to look askance at one, Lat. limis oculis, Anacr. 79; also, λοξὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄραν Solon 26, λοξά βλ. Theocr. 20. 13: Zeus αἰχρῆνα λοξὸν ἔχει Eurus has turned his neck aside, i. e. withdrawn his favor, Tyrtae. 2. 2; but, αἰχρῆνα λοξὸν ἔχει (the slave) hang down his neck, Lat. stat capite obstipio, Theogn. 536: hence mistrustful, suspicious, λοξότροπον εἶναι πρὸς τινι Polyb.: also of language, indirect, ἀμυγῶν, esp. of oracles, dark, doubtful, Plut., cf. σκολιός. Adv. -ξως. Mostly poet., but also in later prose. (Akin to Lat. luxus, luxatus, luxatio; also to luctor and ob-lig-us; and perh. to λόγος, λυγίζω, Pott Et. Forsch. I. p. 232.) Hence

λοξοτενής, ἐς, (τείνω) stretched across, oblique.

Λοξότης, ἡ, ὄν, (λοξός) a slanting direction, obliquity

Strab.: ambiguity, of oracles, Plut.

Λοξοτρόχις, ἰος, δ and ἡ, ἑγγελοῦ λ. the oblique-running messenger, of Lycophron's Cassandra, Anth., cf. Λοξίας.

Λοξοφθαλμός, ὄν, looking askance.

Λοξοχρήστωρ, ὄν, gen. ονος, uttering doubtful oracles.

Λοξῶν, (λοξός) to make slanting. Pass. to be so, Arist. Metaph. Λοξῶ, οὖς, ἡ, epith. of Artemis, cf. Λοξίας, epith. of her brother Apollo.

Λοξώσιν, ἡ, (λοξῶ) a making slanting: obliquity, Plut.

Λοξώσις, ἡ, = foreg.

Λός, δ, = λῶος.

Λοπάδαρχις, ὄν, δ, (λοπάς, ἀρχω) = sq., Meineke Eubul. In cert. 16.

Λοπάδερπᾶγιδης, ὄν, δ, (λοπάς, ἄρπαζω) a dish-snatcher, Anth.

Λοπάδιον, τό, Dim. from λοπάς, Ar. Plut. 812. [α]

Λοπάδοφυστις, οὔ, δ, (φυσιάζω) a dish-piper, nickname of

Dorion, a gluttonous flute-player, Mnesim. Philipp. 4, perh. with a play between λῶος and λῶρος.

Λοπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a flat earthen vessel, like ἴγανον, a flat dish or plate, in which food was served, Ar. Vesp. 511, etc.; (never for a pot, χύτρα.) II. also in Com. = ἡ σπόρος, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 15. III. a disease of the olive, Theophr.

Λοπάς, (λοπός) to let the bark peel off, of trees which lose their bark on the return of the sap in spring, Lat. corticem remittere, vertere, Theophr. II. of olive and fig-trees, to rot at the root, Id. Hence

Λοπιττός, δ, the time of the bark peeling off, Theophr.

Λοπίς, ἡ, the tendency of the bark to peel off.

Λοπιζέω, (λοπός) to peel, strip off the bark. Hence

Λόπμιος, ὄν, easily picked or stripped off, esp. of trees; also of nuts which have a skin and not a shell.

Λοπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Λοπίς, Λοπίς.

Λόπισμα, τό, = sq.

Λοπός, οὔ, or Λόπος, ὄν, δ, (λείπω) the shell, husk, bark; perh. λῶος κρομῖο the peel of an onion, Od. 19. 233. II.

animals, hide, leather, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.—It thus combines the signifi. of Lat. cortex, corium.

Λορβάνω, (λορβός) = λορβός, Hipp.

Λορβός, ἡ, ὄν, bent forwards or inwards, crook-backed, La cernuus, Hipp.: in gen. concave, opp. to κυρτός. Hence

Λορβός, to bend the upper part of the body forwards and inwards, Mnesim. Ἰπποστ. 1. 55. Pass. to bend forwards and inwards, hence to be crook-backed, Hipp.: also sensu obscuro

Ar. Eccl. 10. Hence

Λόρδωμα, ατος, τό, a bending forwards.

Λορδών, ὄνος, δ, the demon of impure *λορδῶσις*, Plat. (Com.) Phaed. 2. 17.

Λορδῶσις, ἡ, (λορδῶ) a bending forwards and inwards: hence a *malformation of the spine and neck*, Hipp.

Λούω, Ep. for Λούω, λούω, only in h. Hom. Cer. 290.

Λούμαι, Att. for Λούμαι.

Λούσις, ἡ, (λούω) a washing or bathing.

Λούσσον, τό, the pith of the fir-tree, Theophr.

Λούστης, ου, δ, (λούω) one that is fond of bathing.

Λούτηρ, ἦρος, δ, (λούω) a washing or bathing-tub, Philo.

Λουτήριδιον, τό, Dim. from Λούτηρ. [?]

Λουτήριον, τό, Dim. from Λούτηρ, Antiph. Traum. 2: *λουτήρια μέγιστα* Aesch. Fr. 321. II. a kind of cup, Epig. Mem. 1.

Λουτήρισκος, δ, Dim. from Λούτηρ.

Λουτιάω, Desiderat. from λούω, to wish to bathe or wash, Luc.

Λούτριον, τό, water that has been used, Ar. Eq. 1401.

Λουτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a woman employed to wash Athena's temple, Ar. Fr. 642. II. ἑα λ., a pair of drawers for bathers, Theopomp. (Com.) Paed. 2.

Λουτροδάκτυλος, ου, (δαίω) *slain in the bath*, Aesch. Cho. 1071. [?]: from

Λουτρόν, τό, in Hom. always *λουερόν*, but in contr. form as early as h. Hom. Cer. 50, Hes. Op. 751, (Λούω, λούω): —a bath, bathing place, Hom., always in plur., and usu. θερμά *λουερά* Hom., etc., later *λουτρά* Ἡράκλεια Ar. Nub. 1051: but also of cold bathing, *λουερά* Ὠκεανῶ II. 18. 489, Od. 5. 275: the sing. first in Hes. Op. 751, Soph. Ant. 1201, but always rare, cf. infr. IV.

II. water for bathing or washing, ὑδάτων *λουτρά* Soph. O. C. 1599: hence III. even = σπονδαί, *χοαί, drink-offerings, libations*, Soph. El. 84, 434; but this very rare. —IV. bathing, ἐν *λουτρῇ* while bathing, Xen. Oec. 5. 9: hence, Λούσαι τινα *λουτρά* to give one a bath, wash one with water, Soph. Ant. 1201, Ar. Lys. 469; Λούσθαι *λουτρόν* to bathe, Aesch. Fr. 321.

Λουτροφορέω, to carry water for bathing: from

Λουτροφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bringing water for bathing or washing (Λουτρόν): παῖς λ. at Athens the boy or girl, who, as next of kin to the bridegroom, fetched him water from the fountain *Callirrhoe* on his wedding-day, cf. Vales. ad Harpoc. in v.: hence, λ. *χλιδή* the marriage-ceremony, Eur. Phoen. 348.

2. ἡ *λουτροφόρος*, the black urn placed on the tomb of unmarried persons, Dem. 1086. 15., 1089. 23; also called *λίβυς*.

Λουτροχόω, to pour water into the bath, Anth.: from

Λουτροχός, ου, in Hom. always *λουερός*, (Λουτρόν, *λουερός*, χέω) pouring water into the bath: δ λ. the slave who did this, Od. 20. 297, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 20: λ. *τρίπους* a three-legged kettle, in which water was warmed for bathing, II. 18. 349, Od. 8. 435.

Λουτρόν, ὄνος, δ, (Λουτρόν) a bathing-room, bath-house, Aesch. Eum. 461, Xen. Ath. 2. 10.

ΛΟΥΩ, fut. *Λούσω*, contr. from the old *Λούω*, from which we still have several tenses in Hom.; viz., of Att. inf. and part. aor. *Λούσαι*, *Λούσας*; of Med. ind. and part. aor. *Λούσαστο*, *Λούσάμενος*, fut. *Λούσσομαι*; besides *Λούω*, perf. pass. *Λέλουμαι*, part. *Λελούμενος* II. 5. 61.—Att. synop. pres. med. *Λούμαι*, inf. *Λούσθαι*, also in the Od. 6. 216, and as well as *Λούσθαι* in Hdt., cf. Lob. Phryn. 189: in gen. the Att. omit the final vowel, as 3 impf. *ἔλουν*, 1 pl. *ἐλούμεν* etc., Ar. Plut. 657, 658, etc.—Ep. collat. form *Λούω* only in h. Hom. Cer. 290: but a pres. *Λώω* is suspicious, for *Λώε* Od. 10. 361, and *Λώνω* h. Hom. Ar. 120, are 3 sing. and plur. aor. 2 of *Λούω*; and *Λούσθαι* (as it should be written, not *Λούσθαι*), in Hes. Op. 747, is inf. of same tense; also for *Λούε*, Scol. 21. 4, *Λούε* must be written; Herm. however would read *Λούσας* in Soph. Ant. 40.

To wash, τινά, freq. in Hom.; always of men: only II. 23. 282, of the manes of horses: esp. to wash the body, *νίπτω* being used esp. of the hands and feet, *πλύνω* of clothes: hence most usu. in Med. to wash oneself, *βαίνω*, freq. in Hom., and Att.: λ. *αἵματι* to bathe in blood, Simon. 64, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 331. Construct. in Hom. usu. *Λούεν* or *Λούεσθαι* ἐν *ποταμῷ* and *ποταμῷ ῥοῇ* etc.; but also c. gen. *Λούεσθαι* and *Λούσάμενος* *ποταμῷ* II. 6. 508; also *Λελούμενος* Ὠκεανῷ (of a star just

risen), *fresh from Ocean's bath*, II. 5. 6, (so in Att. *Λελούμενος*, *fresh-bathed, fresh and clean*, Ar. Lys. 1066); and in like manner, ἀπὸ *κρήνης* *Λούεσθαι* Hdt. 3. 23: *Λούεσθαι* ἐς *λουτράνας* to go to the bath, to bathe, Anth.: for *λουτρόν* *Λούεν*, *Λούσθαι*, v. sub *λουτρόν* IV. II. to wash off or away, τι, cf. sub *ἀπο-Λούω*. (Akin to Lat. *luo, diluo, eluo, lavo*, but hardly to the Greek *Λάω*, v. *Λάω* fin.)

Λοφάω, ἦω, to have a crest (λόφος), Babrius. 2. in Ar. Pac. 1211, to be ill of a crest, i. e. to have more crest than enough, Comic word formed like *βραγχάω*, *λιδάω*, *ποδαγρῶω*, *υδερῶω* etc., which, like those in -ιδάω, have the notion of sickness, Lob. Phryn. 80.

Λοφεῖον, τό, a crest-case, Ar. Ach. 1109, Nub. 751.

Λόφη, ἡ, = λόφος, *Λοφία*, a crest.

Λοφία, ἡ, Ion. *Λοφίη*, (λόφος) the mane or bristly ridge on the back of animals, the mane of horses, the bristly back of boars, εἰς *φρίλας* *Λοφίη* Od. 19. 446; but, ἐν *Λοφίῃ* *φρίσσει* *τριγῶς* Hes. Sc. 391: ἀντὶ *Λόφου* ἡ *Λοφίη* *κατ' ἄρχη* the mane served for a plume, Hdt. 7. 70, cf. 2. 71: also the back-fin of dolphins and such fishes, Philostr.: hence II. = λόφος, the ridge of a hill, and in gen. a hill, Anth. Hence

Λοφίας, ου, δ, Ion. *Λοφίης*, one that has a *Λοφία* or back-fin, Numen. ar. Ath. 322 F.

Λοφίδιον, τό, Dim. from λόφος, Ael. [?]

Λοφίζω, to raise the λόφος.

Λοφίτης, ου, δ, (λόφος) a dweller on the hills, epith. of Pan, formed like *ὄρετης*, *πολύτης* etc., Anth.

Λοφίον or λοφίον, τό, Dim. from λόφος, a small crest: also = κάλλαια. II. = Λοφείον.

Λοφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Λοφείον.

Λοφνία, ἡ, = Λοφνίς.

Λοφνίδιον, τό, Dim. from sq. [?]

Λοφνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a torch made of vine-bark, Antip. Thess. 45, and Lyc. (Prob. from *λοπός*, *λέπω*.)

Λοφνίς, εσσα, εν, (λόφος) *λέπω*.

Λοφοποιός, ου, (ποιέω) making crests; as Subst., δ λ. a crest-maker, Ar. Pac. 545.

Λοφοπυλώω, to sell crests, Ar. Fr. 643.

Λόφος, ου, δ, (λέω) the back of the neck, the neck, esp. of draught-cattle, because the yoke rests upon and rubs it (λέπει), so of a horse, II. 23. 508, also of a man, II. 10. 573: metaph., ὑπὸ *ζυγῷ* *Λόφος* ἔχειν to have the neck under the yoke, i. e. to obey patiently, Soph. Ant. 292, cf. *εὐλοφος*: from this sense comes the kindred one, II. a ridge of ground, a rising hill, like Lat. *jugum, dorsum*, Od. 11. 596., 16. 471, Hdt. 2. 124: so always in Pind. a hill, and so in Hdt. III. the crest of a helmet, Lat. *crista*, II.; usu. of horse-hair, as II. 6. 469; but Hephaistos made them of gold, II. 18. 612., 22. 316: (in signf. I and III, Hom. has it only in II, in II, only in Od.: Att. mostly in II, and III.) 2. post-Hom., the crest, tuft on the head of birds, Lat. *crista*, whether of feathers or flesh, as a cock's comb, Ar. Av. 1366: also of men, the tuft of hair upon the crown, hence, *Λόφος* *κείρεσθαι* to shave so as to leave tufts, Hdt. 4. 175, like *περιτρίχαλα κείρεσθαι*. (Λόφος is to λέπω, as *δέριπ* and *δέριμα* to *δέρω*, cf. *λόπος* II.) Hence

Λόφουρος, ου, (οὐρά) with a long-haired tail: *Λόφουρα* are animals with bushy tails and manes, as the horse, Arist. H. A.

Λοφοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) wearing a crest, Lat. *cristatus*.

Λοφώδης, ες, (είδος) crested: hilly.

Λόφωσις, ἡ, as if from *Λοφώω*, the wearing a crest: the crest itself, Ar. Av. 291.

Λοφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, crested.

Λοχαγέτης, ου, δ, Dor. and Att. for *Λοχηγέτης*, = *Λοχαγός*, Aesch. Theb. 42, cf. *Λοχαγός*.

Λοχαγέω, Dor. and Att. for *Λοχηγέω*, to lead a *Λόχος* or company, usu. of 100 men, c. gen., *Λόχου* *Λοχηγέην* Hdt. 9. 53, cf. 21.

Λοχαγία, ἡ, Dor. and Att. for *Λοχηγία*, the rank or office of *Λοχαγός*, Xen. An. 1. 4, 14.

Λοχαγός, ου, δ, (Λόχος, ἡγούμενος, ἔγω) Dor. and Att. for *Λοχηγός*, the leader of a *Λόχος* or armed band, Soph. Ant. 141: usu. the commander of 100 men or a company, a captain, Lat. *centurio*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 22, etc.: but in the Spartan army, the commander of a *Λόχος* (4 in every *μόρα*), Id. Lac. 11. 14 etc.

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—The word was always used by the Att. in the Dor. form, and Lob. Phryn. 430 remarks, that this was usu. in phrases of war and the chase, in which the Doric race excelled.

λογᾶγῶνος, ὁ, (ἄγω)=λογαγός, dub., as also λοχαγία for λοχαγία, Lob. Phryn. 430.

λογάδην, Adv., in bands or companies (λόχοι). II. (λοχῶ) from ambush, lurkingly, treacherously, Nic. [ᾶ]

λοχάω, =λοχᾶω, Anth.

λοχαῖος, αἰῶν, =λοχεῖος. II. metaph. of a crop, shooting up quickly or luxuriantly, Theophr.: also richly-blooming, Arat.

III. bearing down, like heavy ears of corn.
 λοχάρης, ὁ, δ, and λοχάρως, δ, (λόχος, ἄρχω)=λοχαγός, λοχᾶω, ὅσῳ: aor. ἐλόχησα: Hom. in Hom. also f.—ἡσάμω (Od. 4. 670): part. aor. λοχησάμενος (Ib. 388, 463), just like Act.: he also has Ep. 3 pl. pres. λοχῶσι, part. λοχῶντες: (λόχος). To lie in wait for one, watch, way-lay, entrap, c. acc. pers., Hom., esp. in Od., also Hdt., and Att.: metaph., λοχῶν φίλων πρὸς τῷ ναυ to lay a trap of friendship for a man, Polyb. II. absol. to lie in wait or ambush, Il. 18. 520, Od. 13. 268.

II. c. acc. loci, to occupy with an ambushade, ἐλόχησαν τὴν ἐν Πηδᾶσσι δόδον Hdt. 5. 121.

λοχεῖα, ἡ, (λοχεύω) child-birth, child-bed.

λοχεῖος, εἰς, εἰων, (λόχος β, λοχεύω) of or belonging to child-birth, or a woman in child-bed, λ. καθάρσις Hipp.: δῖφος λ. the chair of delivery: hence λοχεῖα and λοχία, epith. of Artemis, Eur. I. T. 1097. II. τὰ λοχεῖα, the discharge after child-birth.

2. also a birth-place, sub. χωρία, Eur. I. T. 1241. Cf. λόχιος.

λόχεος, οὐ, δ, =λόχος, an ambush, only in Hes. Th. 178.

λοχεύω, τὸ, (λοχεύω) child-birth, usu. in plur., as Eur. El. 1124: metaph., κάλκος λοχεύματα the bursting of the bud, Aesch. Ag. 1392. II. a child, offspring, Eur. Phoen. 810.

λοχεύτρια, ἡ, a woman in child-bed. II. a midwife: from

λοχεύω, (λόχος π, λέχος, λεχά) to bring forth, bear, παῖδα h. Hom. Merc. 230, and Orph. 2. to beget, Orph. 3. to bring to the birth, attend in child-birth, deliver, τινά Eur. Ion 948, 1596, cf. El. 1129. II. Pass. to be brought to bed, be in labor, bear children, ἐνθ' ἐλοχεύθην Eur. Tro. 597: λοχευέεισ' ὁδοιποροῦντες πύρι, of Semelé, Eur. Bacch. 3: and so c. acc., τοιαύτας παρθένους λοχεύεται Aesch. Fr. 150, though the line is dub., v. Herm. Opusc. 3. 45.

2. to be brought forth, born, produced, Soph. O. C. 1322: Τίτῃν λοχευέεισθαι by the obstetric art of Hebaisios, Eur. Ion 455. 3. in gen. to lie embedded, ἐν τεύτλοισι Ar. Pac. 1014—The word is very common in late Poets, as Orph., and Nonn., v. Herm. Orph. p. 811, sq.

λοχηγέτης, λοχηγέω, λοχηγός, ὁ, Ion. for λοχαγ-λόχησις, ἡ, (λοχῶ) a way-laying, entrapping.

λοχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λοχῶ) lying in wait or ambush.

λοχία, τὰ, =λοχεῖα, v. λοχεῖος II, from λόχιος.

λοχιζέω, (λόχος)=λοχῶ, to lie in wait or lay snares for one, τινά: hence, λοχισθέντες διεθρόνησαν they were cut to pieces by an ambushade, Thuc. 5. 115: but also 2. to place in ambush, λοχιζέει εἰς δόδον κολῆν ὄπλῳ Thuc. 3. 107.

II. to distribute men in companies (λόχοι), and so put them in order of battle, Hdt. 1. 103. III.=λοχεύω, only in Hesych.

λόχιος, ια, ἰων, =λοχεῖος, λοχαῖος, hence, λ. νοσήματα child-bed, Eur. El. 656: λοχία στερρὰ παιδεία, Eur. I. T. 206, acc. to Elmsl.: =στερρὰ ἐν τόκοις ἀληγδίνες Med. 1031: Herm. reads λόχια.

II. ἡ λοχη in Opp., =λεχά.

λοχησμός, ὁ, (λοχιζέω) a placing in ambush, Plut.

λοχιτής, σον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (λόχος) one of the same λόχος or company, a fellow-soldier, comrade, Aesch. Ag. 1650, and Xen.: ξὺν λοχιταῖς εἰ τε καὶ μονοστιβύς, i. e. with attendants or alone, Aesch. Cho. 768: λοχιτὶς ἐκκλησία, the Rom. comitia centuriata, Dion. h.

II. a lying in ambush, way-laying.

λοχημαῖος, αἰᾶ, αἰων, of or belonging to a bush, frequenting thickets, Μούσα λ. songstress of the thicket, of the nightingale, Ar. Av. 737: from

λόχημ, ἡ, (λόχος) a thicket, esp. so far as serving for the lair of wild beasts, Od. 19. 439: in gen. copse-wood, thickets, like ἔλυχος. Hence

λόχημος, σον, also α, σον, =λοχημαῖος, τρώγος Anth.: τὰ λόχημα, =ἡ λόχημ, Luc.

λοχημομαί, (λόχημ) as Pass., to be spread like a bush, grow thick, Lat. frutesco.

λοχημῶδες, ες, (λόχημ, εἶδος) overgrown with bushes, bushy, Thuc. 3. 107.

λόχονδε, Adv., to ambush, for ambushade, Il. 1. 227, Od. 14. 217.

λόχος, ὁ, (λέγω, λέγομαι 1) an ambush, a place for lying in wait, Hom., who also calls the wooden horse κόϊλος and πικνὸς λόχος, Od. 4. 277, 11. 525; and so the enemy's ships are called ἔξυλτος λόχος, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57: later also the lurking-place of robbers, the lair of wild beasts, like λόχημ.

an ambush, lying in wait, of the act rather than the place, λόχον ἀνδρῶν εἰσέσθαι to lie in ambush, Il. 13. 285; ἐκ λόχου ἀναπηδᾶν to rush out therefrom, Il. 11. 379; λόχον εἶσαι to place an ambushade, Il. 4. 392, Od. 4. 531; λόχῳ εἶσαι τινά to place in ambush, Hes. Th. 1743; λόχον ἀρτίωνεον Od. 14. 469; λέγεσθαι ἐκ λόχου Il. 13. 277; and, λόχονδε κρίνειν ἄνδρας ἀριστίας to pick out the best men for an ambushade, Od. 14. 217;—this being in Hom. the chief part of the art of war, v. Il. 13. 277, sq.

3. the way or art of lying in wait or ambush, Il. 24. 779, Od. 4. 441; λόχος θείω γένοντος the way to watch him, Od. 4. 395.

4. the men that form the ambush, Il. 8. 522, where it is strictly a body of men destined for surprising a town: hence

II. any armed band, a body of troops, Od. 20. 49; but only of foot, not horse.

2. this sign, also found in Hdt., in which the orig. notion of lurking wholly disappears, became general in Att. for any body of troops, often not limited in number, but usu. (it seems) a body of about 100 men, a company, =Rom. centuria, (hence λοχαγός is Rom. centurio, and λοχιτὶς ἐκκλησία the comitia centuriata):

—esp. among the Spartans a λόχος was the fourth or fifth part of a μόρα (q. v.) The difference of numbers seems to be due to the different divisions of regiments in the several Greek states, v. Arnold Thuc. 5. 68: cf. 1. 20.

III. any body of people, a union for civil purposes, Xen. Hier. 9. 5.

B. a lying in, hence also

2. child-birth, like λοχεῖα, Aesch. Ag. 137, Supp. 676.

C. a Macedonian month, =Att. μαμακτηριῶν.

λόχος, οὐ, ἡ, =λεχά, a woman in child-bed.

*Λῶω, v. sub λῶω.

λύάω, =στασιάζω.

λύᾶ, ἡ, (λύω) dissolution, separation: hence faction, riot, like στάσις, Pind. N. 9. 34. [ῶ] Hence

λύατος, ὁ, (λύω) the looser, deliverer, esp. from care, hence as epith. of Bacchus, Lat. Lyaeus, Anacreont.

λύάω, =ἡλυγιάω, very dub., v. Rubnk. Tim.

λύγαιος, αἰᾶ, αἰων, (λύγη) shadowy, dark, gloomy, νέφος Soph. Fr. 471: also ἡλύγαιος. Adv. —ωσ.

λυγγαῖνω and —άνω, (λύω, λύγῃ, ἡ) to have the hiccup, to hiccup.

λυγγῶδες, ες, (λύγῃ, ἡ) attended with hiccup, πυρετός Hipp.

λύγη, Adv. (λύω) with sobs, κλάειν Soph. O. C. 1621.

λύγιμος, εἰς, εον, =λύγιμος, Anth. [ῖ]

λύγιβδος, ἰνι, ἰων, of white marble: in gen. white as marble, dazzling white, μαρμαρὸς Anth.: from

λύγδος, ὁ, a dazzling white stone, white marble: also like λίθος fem., ἡ Παρία λίγδος Diod.

λύγη, ἡ, shadow, darkness, gloom, App. also ἡλύγη, hence ἡλυγιάω, ἐπηλυγιάω: akin to νύξ, i. e. to the freq. interchange of v and λ: also to *λύνη, Lat. lux, but only by way of strong antithesis, just as Lat. nox to lux, night to light, v. Donalds.

New Crat. p. 349. [ῶ, but short in ἡλύγη.]

λύγηρος, ὁ, ὄν, (λύγος) flexible.

λύγιω, Dor. f. λυγιώ Theocr. 1. 97, (λύγος). To bend, twist, plait, twine: usu. as a wrestling-term, Ar. Vesp. 1487, and so in gen. to overthrow, master, ἔρωτα Theocr. 1. c.: Med. to bend or twist oneself, to writhe, so as to avoid a blow, Epul. Incert. 54, Plat. Rep. 405 C: to turn, play, as a joint in the socket, Soph. Tr. 779. Pass. to be thrown or mastered, Theocr. 1. 98, in aor. ἐλυγιχῶς.

λύγιμος, ἰνι, ἰων, (λύγος) of willow or withy: στέφανος λ. an agnus-castus wreath, v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 49 sq.

cf. Ath. 674 E, where in the Fragg. of Aesch. (219) λῆγον for λῆγον is due to Heyne. [ῥ]

λύγισμα, ατος, τό, (λύγισμα) that which is bent, twisted or twined: also=λυγισμός. [ῥ]

λυγισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λύγισμα) a bending, twisting, turning, strictly of willow, hence of wrestlers, and so metaph. of the windings and twistings of a sophist, Ar. Ran. 775.

λύγιστης, οῦ, ὁ, (λύγισμα, λυγισμα) one that plait willow-twigs, a basket-maker, Lat. victor.

λυγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λύγισμα) fit for bending or twisting. Pass. pliant, supple.

λυγιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λύγισμα) bent, pliant.

λυγκάει and λυγκαίνα, = λυγαίνα.

λύκμας, εἰα, εἰον, (λύγξ, ὁ) lyzna-like, βλέμμα Anth.

λυγκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = λυγκέος.

λυγκιον, τό, Dim. from λυγξ, a small or young lyzna.

λυγκούριον, τό, also λυγκούριον or λυγκούριον, Theophr., a sort of gem, acc. to some a reddish amber, acc. to others the hyacinth. (Some derive the word from the λυγες of Upper Italy, whence came the gem; others from λυγκός οὐρός, from the vulgar belief that it was *lygnæ's* water petrified.)

λυγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λύξ) Hipp.= λυγξ. Hence

λυγμώδης, ες, = λυγγώδης.

ΛΥΓΞ, ὁ, gen. λυγκός, also λυγγός Eur. Incert. 118, a lyzna, h. Hom. II. 24.

λύγξ, ἡ, gen. λυγγός, (λύξ) a violent sobbing: esp. a hiccup, Hipp. A. κενή Thuc. 2. 49: for various remedies against it v. Plat. Symp. 185 D, and cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Onomatop., like its Verb, and our hiccup; cf. κήγξ.)

λύγδοσμος, ον, (λύγος) bound with willow twigs.

λυγδολόκος, ον, (πλέκω) plaiting of willow twigs.

ΛΥΓΤΟΣ, ὁ, usu. ἡ, any pliant twig or rod fit for wicker-work, esp. of a willow twig, with, etc., Lat. vimen, Od. 9. 427, 10. 166; and so just like μόχθος, but in μόχθοι λυγιοῖσι II. 11. 105, it is doubtful whether one of the two words is not an Adj., pliant, or whether they are not both Substs. in apposition.

II. later, a willow-like tree, elsewhere ἄγνος, Lat. vitex agnus castus, Aesch. Fr. 219, v. sub λήγνος. III.= στρεβλή, a screw-press, used by carpenters. (Perh. akin to λοξός, q. v.) [ῥ]

λυγονεχίς, ἐς, (τεύχω) made of young twigs, or withs, Anth.

λυγόφως, τό, (λύγη, φῶς) = λυκόφως, q. v.

λύγιο, (λύγος) to bend, twist, like λυγισμα; and so to overcome, φέρειν χρυσὸν Anth.

ΛΥΓΡΟΣ, ὁ, ὄν, sad, gloomy, dismal, mournful, freq. in Hom. and Hes., also in Hdt.: Hom. has it most freq. with γήρας and δαίμονος, but also with many other words, mostly denoting states of body or mind, as ἄτη, ἔλκος, ἔχθος etc.: τὰ λυγρά βane, misery, II. 24. 531, Od. 14. 226; ruin, Od. 3. 303: ἔροχα λυγρὴ εἰδύια versed above all in liness, Od. 11. 432, cf. λυγρά νεύματα Hes. Op. 259. 2. with an act. force, φάρμακα λυγρά in opp. to ἐσθλά, baneful drugs, Od. 4. 230, and γαστήρ λυγρή the stomach that cause of bane, Od. 17. 473; but

3. εἴματα λυγρὰ sorry garments, Od. 16. 457. II. less freq. of men, sometimes 1. baneful, mischievous, Od. 9. 454, but usu. 2. sorry, i. e. weak, cowardly, II. 13. 119, 237, Od. 18. 107. Adv. -ρῶς, II. 5. 763.—What was said of the kindred λευγαλέος, applies mostly to λυγρός also; and the active force of the word comes more forward in λυγρός, and it remained in use among the Att. and other Poets, while λευγαλέος became nearly obsol. (Akin to λευγαλέος, λυγρός, λυγίος, Lat. lugeo, luctus.)

λύγρως, ες, (λύγος) like a willow twig, i. e. taper, pliant. Λύδια, ἡ, Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus in Asia Minor, afterwards a Persian satrapy, Hdt., etc. Hence Λυδιὰς and Λυδίζω, to imitate the Lydians, esp. in language and dress, λυδίζεν τὴν στολὴν Philostr.; and

Λυδῖος, ἡ, ιων, of Lydia, Lydian: hence Λυδία λίθος, ἡ, Bacchyl. Fr. 20, a silicious stone used to assay gold, and first discovered in Lydia, elsewhere βάσανος, v. Theophr. Lap. 46, 47.

Λυδιότης, Adv. (Λυδίζω) in the Lydian tongue, after the Lydian fashion, or (in music) the Lydian mode, Cratin. Hor. 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 398 E. [ῥ]

Λυδίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Lat. ludio, ludius, Dion. H.

Λυδοπάθος, ἐς, (Λυδός, παθεῖν) voluptuous as a Lydian, Anacr. 100. (Formed like ἡδυπάθος.)

Λυδός, οῦ, ὁ, a Lydian. II.= λυδίων, App.

ΛΥΓΝΩ, ὅς, ἔω, to have the hiccup, or a similar spasmodic action, Hipp. 160. 29. II. to sob, Lat. singultire, in gen. to whine, Ar. Ach. 690. (Onomatop., like its equivalent in Lat., etc., cf. λυγξ: hence λυγξ, ἡ, λυγμός, λυγαίνα, ἀναλύω.)

λυγή, ἡ, Ion. for λύα. [ῥ]

Λύθεν, Acol. 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from λύω for ἐλύθησαν, but Hom. λυθέν, neut. part. aor. 1 pass. [ῥ]

λύθρον, τό, or λύθρος, ὁ, filth, defilement, esp. of blood, Hom., who however only uses dat., λύθρῳ παλάσσετο χεῖρας and αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλασμένῳ, so that the nom. remains uncertain: when the word stands alone, in Hom. it is expl. as blood streaming from wounds, gore, like βρότος, but when coupled with αἷμα, blood and dust from battle: the Medic. writers, as Hipp., use it for impure blood; and Euphor. simply for dust, Fr. 54, et ibi Meineke.

II. later, the coloring matter of the murex. (Akin to λύπη, q. v.)

λυθρόω, to defile with gore.

λυθράδης, ες, (εἶδος) defiled with gore, bloody, LXX.

Λυκάβαντιδες ἔραι, αἱ, the hours that make up the year, Anth.: from

Λυκάβας, ατος, ὁ, the year, Od. 14. 161., 19. 306; acc. λυκάβαν, Ep. Adesp. 194. 8. (Prob. from *λύκη, Lat. lux, and βαῖνα, and so strictly, the path of light, the sun's course.) [κᾶ]

Λυκάγχη, ἡ, (λύκος, ἄγχω) = κοντάγχη.

Λύκαια, τὰ, v. Λυκαῖος II.

Λύκαινα, ἡ, fem. from λύκος, a she-wolf. [ῥ]

Λύκαινός, ἴδος, ἡ, = freq., Call. Fr. 56. Hence

Λύκαινώροφος, ον, (μορφή) she-wolf-shaped, Lyc.

Λύκαιον, τό, Mount Lycæus in Arcadia, Pind. Fr. 68; also ὁ Λύκαιος. Cf. sq.

Λύκαιος, αἰα, αἶον, Lycæan, Arcadian: freq. epith. of Zeus, Pind. O. 9. 145: also of Pan, hence II. ὁ Λύκαιος, a mountain in Arcadia, also τὸ Λύκαιον, q. v.

III. τὰ Λύκαια, sub. ἱερὰ, the festival of Lycæan Zeus, θύειν τὰ Λ. Xen. An. 1. 2, 10.—also the Rom. Lupercalia, from λύκος, Lat. lupus.

Λυκανθρώπια, ἡ, = sq.

Λυκανθρώπος, ὁ and ἡ, (λύκος) the were-wolf or war-wolf, hence in Medic. a melancholy madness, in which one wanders at night, howling like a wolf: from

Λυκανγῆς, ἐς, (*λυκνι, ἀνή) of or at the gray-twilight, τὸ λυκανγῆς early dawn, Luc.

Λύκαιος, ἡ, a plant like the alkanet, ἄγκουσα, also λύκοφος, ἡ, λυκοφίς, ἡ, perh. our lycopsis, bugloss, Nic. [ῥ]

Λύκει, ἡ, Att. contr. λυκή, sub. δορά, wolf's-skin, II. 10. 459: a helmet of it.

Λύκεια, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb.

Λύκειον, τό, the Lyceum, a gymnasium or public palaestra with covered walks in the Eastern suburb of Athens, named after the neighbouring temple of Apollo Λύκειος, Ar. Pac. 357, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 33:—strictly neut. from sq.

Λύκειος, εἰα, εἰον, also os, on Rhcs. 208, (λύκος) epith. of Apollo, Λύκειος ἄναξ, or simply, ὁ Λύκειος, either as λυκοκτόνος (q. v.): or as the Lydian God (v. Λυκηνγῆς); or, as Müller Dor. 2. 6, 5 8, from *λύκη, q. v. = Aesch. Theb. 145, plays upon the doubtful meanings, Λύκει' ἄναξ, λυκοῖος γενεῖ σπαρτῶ δαίω, Lycean lord, be a very wolf to the enemy, cf., Aesch. Supp. 686, Soph. El. 7. [ῥ]

Λυκή, ἡ, Att. contr. for λυκή, q. v.

*ΛΥΚΗ, a root, only found Macrobr. Sat. 1. 17, whence come λυκόφως, ἀμφιλύκη, λύκος, λυχνος, λυγδός, λένσσω, λευκός, and Lat. luceo, lux, as also λυκάβας, λυκανγῆς, λυκοφίλα, and Germ. leuchten, our own light, lighten, in the same sense: cf. also λύγη, λυκόφως. [ῥ]

Λυκηνγῆς, ἐς, (Λυκία, γένος) epith. of Apollo, usu. explained Lydian-born, i. e. at Patara, II. 4. 101, cf. λυκοῖος.

Λυκήδον, Adv. (λύκος) wolf-like, Aesch. Fr. 30.

Λυκήρμος, ὁ, a wolf's howl, formed like μυκήρμος, ap. Suid.

Λυκήλατος, ὁ, = ἔγγελος, Hesych.

Λυκία, ἡ, Lycia: Λυκίηθεν from Lycia; Λυκίηρδε, to Lycia, II.

Λυκιδεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (λύκος) a wolf's whelp, Plut.

Λυκοεργής, ἐς, Λυκοιουργής, ἐς, (Λυκαί, *ἐργω) of Lycian workshop, A. φαίλαι Dem. 1103. 11: cf. λυκοεργής. (Formed like Ἀττικουργής, Βωιωτουργής etc., Valck. Hdt. 7. 76.)

λύκον, τό, a Lycian kind of thorn, elsewh. πυξάκανθα, Diosc. II. a liquor drawn from it, and used as a medicine, Cels. [v] λύκος, ὁ, a kind of daw or chough, dub.

Λυκοιουργής, ἐς, contr. for Λυκοεργής, q. v. λύκῖς, ἰδος, ἦ, = λυκαίνῖς, λύκανα, dub. in Plut. λύκοβατίας, οὐ, ὁ, (λύκος, βάτω) wolf-trodden.

λύκοβρωτος, οὐ, (βιβρώσκω) eaten by wolves, Arist. H. A. λυκόδοντες, οἱ, (δοῦς) = κυνόδοντες, Galen.

λυκοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) wolf-like, wolfish.

λυκοεργής, ἐς, (λύκος, *ἐργω) wolf-destroying, Lat. *lypous conficiens*, πρόβολοι λυκοεργέες, javelins for killing wolves, Hdt. 7. 76, ubi al. λυκοεργέες, but needlessly.

λύκοβαρπός, ἐς, (θάρσος) bold as a wolf, Anth.

λύκοθηρίας, οὐ, ὁ, (θηρώ) a wolf-hunter.

λυκοκτονέω, to slay wolves: from

λυκοκτόνος, οὐ, (κτείνω) wolf-slaying. II. epith. of Apollo, the wolf-slayer, Soph. El. 6. cf. Pausan. 2. 19, 4, and Δόκειος.

λύκομορφος, οὐ, (μορφή) wolf-shaped.

λύκοπανθήρ, ηρός, ὁ, a wolf-panther.

λυκοπατέρσκον ὁ—πέριον, τό, an Egyptian plant with yellowish juice of a strong, unpleasant smell, and prob. poisonous, Galen.

Λυκόποδες, οἱ, the Athenians, esp. the Alcmaeonids, who drove out Hippia, Ar. Lys. 665, unless we read with Herm. λευκόποδες. II. the body-guards of tyrants, perh. because they wore wolf-skin boots, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. I. c.

λυκορραϊστής, οὐ, ὁ, (λύκος, ράω) a wolf-warrior, κίων Anth.

ΛΥΚΟΞ, ὁ, a wolf, Hom., the largest wild beast in Greece, and the emblem of greediness and cruelty, v. esp. II. 16. 156 sq., 352, sq. Proverb., λύκον ἰδεῖν to see a wolf, i. e. to be struck dumb, as was vulgarly believed of any one of whom a wolf got the first look, Plat. Rep. 336 D, Theocr. 14. 22; so, Moerim lupi videre priores, Virg. Ecl. 9. 54, cf. Plin. H. 8. 34: λύκον πτερά proverb. of things that are not, like 'pigeon's milk,' Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 245; ὡς λύκος χανών of vain expectation, Ib. 3. 213. II. a kind of daw or chough, Arist. H. A.

III. a kind of fish, Ath. IV. a kind of spider, Arist. H. A. V. any kind of iron hook or spike, esp. 1. spikes or knobs on the bits of hard-mouthed horses, Lat. *lupus, lupata*, ἔχινος Plut. 2. a hook or knocker on a door, elsewh. μάδαλος ὁ κόραξ. 3. the hook of a well-roped, by which the bucket hangs. VI. nickname of κινάουδι, Jac. A. P. p. 782. (Cf. *lupus*, ἀλώπ-η; wolf, vulpes: the Sansc. is *varāks*, (cf. *Sabine hircus*), and in Slavic the *k* is retained, e.g. Russ. *wolk*, winning, Compar. Philology, p. 60.) [v] Hence

λύκοπτεάς, ἀδός, ὁ, ἦ, (πτάω) torn or attacked by a wolf, Nic.

II. λυκοπτεᾶδες were a breed of horses in lower Italy, elsewh. Ἐνετοί, Ib. [α]

λύκοστόμος, οὐ, (στόμα) wolf-mouthed. II. as Subst., a kind of anchovy, Ael.

λύκοφάνος, ὁ, a plant, elsewh. ἔχινόςπος, also written λυκοφών, Plut.

λύκοφάλλμος, οὐ, wolf-eyed. II. as Subst., a precious stone.

λύκοφίλια, ἦ, wolf's, i. e. false friendship, Ep. Plat. 318 E. Hence

λύκοφίλιος, οὐ, of or belonging to wolf's friendship, Menand. p. 254. Adv. —ως. [i]

λύκοφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) branded with the mark of a wolf, Strab.

λυκοφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἦ, (φρήν) wolf-minded, Plut.: in Hom. only as prop. n.

λύκοφως, ὥτος, ὁ, twilight, both of morning and evening, like ἡμισφύλιον νύξ, Lat. *dimiculus*. (Usu. deriv. from the root *λύκη, q. v., cf. σκόφος: acc. to others from λύκος, wolf-light, during which the wolf prowls, as we say owl-light, Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 253.)

λύκοχρως, ον, contr. —χρους, ουν, (χρόα) wolf-colored.

λύκοψία, ἦ, (ὄψις) = λυκόφως, Lyc.

λυκοψίς, ἦ, and λυκόψος, ἦ, = λυκόφως.

λύκω, (λύκος) to tear like a wolf. Pass. to be attacked, torn by wolves, πρόβατα λελυκμένα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 41.

λύκωδης, ἐς, = λυκοειδής.

λύμα, τό, like κάθαρμα, esp. in plur., filth or dirt removed by washing, II. 14. 171, Soph. Aj. 655: also the dirty water, etc., thrown away afterwards, Lat. *purgamentum*, hence, εἰς ἄλα λύματ' ἐβαλλον II. 1. 314: λ. τόκου, the discharge after childbirth, = τό λοχία.

II. moral filth or defilement, disgrace, infamy, Soph. O. C. 805.

III. an abandoned man, the offshootings of society, like κάθαρμα III.

IV. = λύπη, ruin, Aesch. Pr. 692, cf. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 608. V. a thing to be redeemed, a pledge, usu. (Prob. from λούω, Lat. *luo*, *lavo*, akin to λούρος, λύμη, λοιμός.

λύμα, τό, (λύω), = ἐνέχυρον, Suid.

λύμναίνομαι, Dep. med. strictly to cleanse oneself (from λύμα), but this signif. only appears in compd. ἀπολυμναίνομαι. II. (usu. from λυμή) to treat another outrageously, to outrage by word or deed, τινά ὥρ τιμ, Wess. Hdt. 8. 15, cf. 3. 16, etc., Ar. Nub. 928, Elmsl. Bacch. 632: the constr. with dat. is considered strictly Att., Schol. Ar. Nub. 925, but Xen. always has acc.: c. dat. modi, λύμνην λυμναίνεσθαι Hdt. 6. 12; also c. neut. Adj. in acc., τέλλα πάντα λυμναίνεσθαι Hdt. 3. 16. Hence the signif. to hurt, in gen. to maltreat, maim, spoil, ruin, destroy, etc., freq. in Xen. in all kinds of relations, cf. Thuc. 5. 103. The Act. λυμναῖν seems not to occur before Liban., who uses it with dat., (for the examples in Xen. and Aristot. have been corrected from MSS.): but the Pass., λυμνῶν δέμας, is found in Aesch. Cho. 290. Hence

λύμανθήρ, ηρός, ὁ, a spoiler, destroyer, φίλας Xen. Hier. 3. 3.

λύμανθήριος, ἰα, ἰων, injurious, destructive, δευρά Aesch. Pr. 901: c. gen. outraging, ruining another, γυναικός, οἶκον Aesch. Ag. 1438, Cho. 764.

λύμαντής, οἱ, ὁ, = λυμαντήρ, γάμος Α. Blou Soph. Tr. 793.

λύμαντικός, ὁ, ὄν, = λυμαντήριος, Geop.

λύμάντων, ορος, ὁ, = λυμαντήρ, Timon ap. Sext. Emp.

λύμαξ, = πέτρα, Hesych., whence Lat. *lumecla* and *luma-*

rius.

λύμαρ, τό, poet. for λύμα, λυμή.

λύμαστος, ἦ, = λυμή, dub. I. Aesch. Supp. 877.

λύμάχη, ἦ, = λυμή, Hesych.

λύμῶν, ὥτος, ὁ, (λύμη) a destroyer, spoiler, corrupter, Soph. Aj. 573: only poet. Hence

λύμῶνεσμαι, Dep. med. = λυμῶναι, Polyb.

λύμη, ἦ, outrage by word or deed, an affront, disgrace: in gen. maltreatment, esp. maiming, and so ruin, destruction, Hdt.: ἐπὶ λύμῃ for the sake of insults, Hdt. 2. 121, 4: freq. in plur., λυμῆρι λυμναίνεσθαι Hdt. 6. 12, λύμας φθέρειν Ar. Av. 1068.

II. = λύμα, defilement, impurity. (λύμη and λύμα are orig. the same, though each has by custom been more restricted to one branch of their common signif.: from the same Roots come λάβη, λυφός, Lat. *labes*, *lutum*, prob. also λοιμός, Lat. *luet*: perh. also λύπη. [v]

λύμην, Ep. aor. Med. c. pass. signif., formed from λύω, with-out any vowel of union, II. 21. 80. [v]

λύμητης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for λυμαντήρ.

λύμμα, ατος, τό, = λύμα, Strab. p. 235.

λύμωδης, ἐς, (λύμη) ruinous, destructive.

λύπαλγής, ἐς, (λύπη, ἄλγος) distressed by pain.

λύπῃ, ἦ, (λύπη) to give pain to, to pain, distress, grieve, annoy, Hes. Op. 399, Hdt., etc.: impers. λυπεῖ μέ.—Hdt. also has it of cavalry and light troops, to harass, annoy an army by constant attacks, Hdt. 9. 40. Pass. to be sad, to mourn, grieve, λυπεῖσθαι φέρνα Theogn. 553; also c. acc. rei, to grieve about a thing, Soph. Aj. 1086, πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 64: absol. to feel pain, opp. to χαίρειν, freq. in Plat.: τὸ λυποῦμενον, = ἡ λύπη, Schif. Dion. Comp. p. 205.

ΛΥΠΗ, ἦ, pain, distress, Lat. *dolor*, Hdt. 7. 152: also pain of mind, grief, Hdt. 7. 16, and so mostly in Trag.: in gen. pain, as opp. to ἡδονή, freq. in Plat. II. act. that which gives pain, annoyance. [v]

λύπημα, ατος, τό, (λύπῃ) pain, distress, Soph. Tr. 554.

λύπηρος, ὁ, ὄν, (λυπῃ) painful, distressing, troublesome, Lat. *molestus*, Socr., Thuc., etc.: usu. of things, but also of persons, as Ar. Ach. 456. Adv. —ρως, λυπηρῶς ἔχει εἰ . . Soph. El. 767.

λύπησιλόγος, *ov*, giving pain by talking, Cratin. *ap. Suid.*
 λυπηρέον, verb. Adj. from λυπέμαι, one must feel pain, Xen.
 Apol. 27.

λύπητικός, ἡ, *όν*, (λυπέω) distressing, τὸ λυπ., =λύπη, Plut.
 II. Pass. distressed, distressful.

λυπρόβιος, *ον*, (λυπρός) leading a wretched life, Strab.
 λυπρόβιος, *ον*, Att. λυπρόβιος, *ων*, (γαία, γῆ) with poor soil,
 App., v. sq.: from

λυπρός, ὁ, *όν*, (λυπέω, λυπηρός) distressed, wretched, poor,
sortu, esp. of land, γαία Od. 13. 243, Hdt. 9. 122, cf. Ruhnke.
 Tim., as the Romans opposed to each other *gracile and laetum*
solum. II. =λυπηρός, painful, distressing, troublesome,
 Aesch., and Eur. Adv. -πῶς, Eur. Hence

λυπρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, wretchedness, distress: esp. of land,
 poverty, barrenness, Strab.

λυπρώκος, *ον*, (χώρα) =λυπρόγαιος, Strab.

ΛΥΡΑ, ἡ, Lat. *lyra*, a lyre, a Greek musical instrument of seven
 strings (ἑπτάνοτος Eur. I. T. 1129), like the κithάρα, said to have
 been given to Apollo by Hermes, its inventor, not in Hom. (ex-
 cept only h. Merc. 423), his name for similar instruments
 being κitharis and φόρυγξ, but freq. from Pind. downwards.—The
 hollow shell or body of the lyre was deeper than that of the
 cithara, and from it, acc. to Luc., the horns branched like those
 of a stag. The lyre, being of a full rich tone, was held to be the
 most manly of all stringed instruments, cf. κithára: for the same
 reason it was not used in dirges and wild music such as the
 Phrygian mode, which is therefore called ὁ ἄνευ λύρας θρήνος,
 Aesch. Ag. 990, cf. ἄλυρος, ἀφόρμυκος. II. lyric poetry
 and music, Plat. Legg. 809 C. III. the constellation *Lyra*,
 v. Bergk Anacr. 70. IV. a sea-fish of the *Trigla* kind,

Trigla Lyra. [ῥ] Hence
 λυραῖος, *ος*, ὁ, one who sings to the lyre, contr. λυραῖός, Anth.
 λυρίζω, (λύρα) to play the lyre, Strab.

λυρικός, ἡ, *όν*, of or for the lyre: to be sung to it, lyric, Plut.
 II. singing to the lyre, and so ὁ λ. a lyric poet, Anth.
 λυρίον, τό, Dim. from λύρα, Ar. Ran. 1304.

λυρισμός, *ος*, (λυρίζω) a playing on the lyre.
 λυριστής, *ου*, *δ*, (λυρίζω) a player on the lyre.
 λυρογῆθης, *ές*, (γῆθη) delighting in the lyre, Anth.
 λυρικός, *εσσα*, *εν*, fitted for the lyre, lyrical, Theopomp. (Co-
 loph.) *ap. Ath.* 183 A.

λυροεργός, *όν*, (*ἔργω) making lyres. II. singing to the
 lyre, Orph.

λυροβόληγης, *ές*, (θέλω) charmed or charming by the lyre, Anth.
 λυροκτίτης, *ον*, (κτίω) lyre-founded, epith. of Thebes, said to
 have been built by the sound of Amphion's lyre, Anth.

λυροκτύπια, ἡ, a striking the lyre: from
 λυροκτύπος, *ος*, (κτυπέω) striking the lyre. II. twanging
 like a lyre, of a bow-string, Lyc. [ῥ]
 λυροπηγός, *όν*, (πήγνυμι) =λυροποιός.

λυροποιέω, to make lyres.
 λυροποιητικός, ἡ, *όν*, good at making lyres.
 λυροποιία, ἡ, the art of making lyres: and
 λυροποιικός, ἡ, *όν*, =λυροποιητικός, ἡ λ., sub. τέχνη, Plat.
 Euthyd. 289 C.: from
 λυροποιός, *όν*, (ποιέω) making lyres, Plat. Euthyd. 289, B, D,
 cf. Bergk. Anacr. 27.

λύρτος, τό, Epirot. word for σκόφος, Ath.
 λυρώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) =λυρεῖς, Anth.
 λυρώδεια, ἡ, a song to be sung to the lyre: from
 λυρώδης, *ος*, contr. for λυραώδης, Plut. Adv. -δῆς.
 λυρώνια, ἡ, (ἠνέομαι) a buzzing of lyres, Ar. Fr. 34.
 λυσανίας, *ον*, *δ*, (λύω, ἄνια) ending sadness, like πωσανίας,
 λ. κακῶν Ar. Nub. 1162.

λυσιέρως, *ως*, *ος*, *δ*, (λύω) delivering from love.
 λυσίγαμος, *ος*, *δ*, ἡ, (λύω) relaxing, weakening men, Tryphiod.
 λυσίγάμος, *ον*, dissolving marriage, Anth.
 λυσίγυια, ἡ, or λυσίγυια, relaxation of the limbs, exhaustion.
 λυσίγυιος, *ον*, (γυῖον) relaxing the limbs, enfeebling.
 λυσίδικος, *ον*, (δίκη) ending or settling law-suits. II. in-
 fringing on justice.

λυσίθερα, *ια*, *ον*, with dishevelled hair, like λυσίθριξ.
 λυσίζωνος, *ον*, also *η*, *ον*, loosing the zone, i. e. ceasing to be

a maid. 2. of a soldier, ungrided, unarmed, Lat. *discinctus*,
 Polyb. II. epith. of Artemis and Eileithyia, who assisted
 women in travail, Theocr. 17. 60.

λυσίθριξ, τριχός, *ος*, ἡ, with loose hair.
 λυσικάκος, *ον*, ending evil, Theogn. 476, ubi al. λησικ.
 λυσικόμος, *ον*, or λυσικόμης, (κόμη) =λυσίθριξ, Orp.
 λυσίμαχία, ἡ, and λυσίμαχος, τό, a medicinal herb, *Lysi-*
machia, loose-strife, Diosc.
 λυσίμαχος, *ον*, also pecul. fem. λυσίμαχη, (μάχη) ending
 strife: freq. as a prop. n.

λυσίμελής, *ές*, (μέλος) limb-relaxing, epith. of sleep, Od. 20.
 57, 23. 343; of love, Hes. Th. 911; of death, Eur. Supp. 46;
 so too of wine, sickness, etc.

λυσιμέριμος, *ον*, (μέριμα) driving care away, Anth.
 λυσίσις, *ον*, (λύσις) able to loose or relieve, Aesch. Supp. 811.
 II. pass. able to be loosed or redeemed, ἐνέχυρον Plat. Legg.
 820 E. 2. able to be solved or refuted, συλλογισμός Arist.

Org. [ῥ]
 λυσίνωμος, *ον*, doing away with the law, Nonn.

λύσιος, *ια*, *ων*, also *ιος*, *ων*, (λύσις) releasing, delivering, able
 to release, etc., λύσιος θεοί the gods who deliver from curse or
 sin, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 366 A; epith. of Bacchus, Orph.: also
 like λυτήριος, for loosing. [ῥ]

λυσिताίμων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, (παίγμα) letting loose, i. e. giving
 play or sport, dub. I. Anacreont. 39. 9, at least contrary to
 analogy, as being from the subst. λύσις [ῥ] instead of the fut.
 λύσω, cf. sq. [ῥ]

λυσιτήριος, *ωνος*, (πήμα) ending sorrow or pain, Orph. Hymn.
 1. 11., 58. 20, ubi Herm. λυσιτήριον metri grat., cf. foreg.

λυσίτοπος, *ον*, delivering from love, Anth.
 λυσίτονον, τό, a medicine that restores strength: from
 λυσίτονος, *ον*, ending toil, trouble, λ. θεραπεύοντες servants who
 relieve their lords from work, Pind. P. 4. 72, where others take
 it slack at work; but in Fr. 96, λ. τελευτά is certainly death
 that frees from care.

λύσις, *εως*, *ιον*, *ος*, ἡ, (λύω) a loosing, setting free, esp. of a
 prisoner, hence a release, ransom, II. 24. 655, Theogn. 1004:
 c. gen., λ. θανάτου deliverance from death, Od. 9. 421; so, λ.
 ἔρως Hes. Th. 637; λ. χρεῖαν disburdening from debt, Hes.
 Op. 402, λ. αἰτέων κακῶν Hdt. 6. 129; λ. πεινῶν, μόχλων
 Pind. N. 10. 143, Soph. Tr. 1171: also, λ. ἀπό τινος Plat. Rep.
 532 B: but 2. οὐ λύσις ἄλλα στρατοῦ πρὸς οἶκον no other
 means of letting the host loose from port for home, Soph. El.
 573. 3. absol. deliverance from guilt by expiatory rites, Lat.
 expiatio, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 364 E. 4. recovery from pain or
 sickness. 5. on ὡς λύσις v. ὁμολογίαι. II. a loosing,
 solution, 1. of a difficulty, refutation, Arist. Rhet., etc.

2. the unravelling of the plot in a tragedy, Id. Poet. [ῥ]
 λυσισωμάτω, to be relaxed in body: from
 λυσισώματος, *ον*, (σῶμα) relaxed in body, Hipp.

λυσιτέλεια, ἡ, advantage, use, profit, λ. τοῦ χρόνου economy
 of time in making payments, Polyb.; and
 λυσιτέλεια, strictly to pay indemnity for expenses incurred,
 hence to be useful or advantageous to, τινί Plat., and Xen.:
 esp. in 3 pers., λυσιτέλει μοι it profits me, is better for me, c.
 part., οὐ λυσιτέλει πειθομένους Lys. 174. 14, cf. Soph. O. T. 316;
 c. inf., ὅτι μοι λυσιτέλει ὥστερ' ἔχω χρεῦν Plat. Apol. 22 E; hence
 with a compar. force, τεθνῶναι λυσιτέλει ἢ ζῆν 'tis better to be
 dead than alive, Andoc. 16. 28, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12: oft. too
 c. negat., οὐ λ. μοι 'tis not good for me, profits me not, c. inf.,
 Hdt. 1. 97, and Xen., cf. Valck. Hipp. 441: τὸ λυσιτέλειον, τὰ
 λυσιτέλιστα profit, gain, advantage, Thuc. 6. 85, Plat., etc.

Cf. λῶν IV.
 λυσιτέλης, *ές*, (λῶν, τέλος) strictly paying or indemnifying
 for expenses incurred: hence useful, profitable, advantageous,
 Plat., esp. in Comp. -λότερος: cheap, Xen. Vect. 4. 30: cf.
 λῶν IV. Adv. -λως, Diodes.

λυσιτελοῦντος, Adv. part. pres. from λυσιτελέω, useful, pro-
 fitable, Xen. Oec. 20. 21.

λυσιφλεβής, *ές*, (φλέψ) opening the veins, Anth.
 λυσίφρων, *ωνος*, *δ*, ἡ, (φρήν) releasing from care, Anacreont.
 λυσυχίτης, *ον*, *δ*, (χαίτη) =λυσίθριξ.

λυσιχίτων, *ωνος*, *δ*, ἡ, with loose tunic. [χ]

Λυσιφῶδος, ὁ καὶ ἡ, (ψῶψ) a sort of *phantom*, said to have been named from its inventor Lysis, Strab.

ΛΥΣΣΑ, ἡ, Att. λῦττα, *rage, fury*, in Pl. always of *martial rage*, as 9. 239, 305, later esp. *raging-madness, raving*, esp. caused by the gods, as that of Io, Aesch. Pr. 883, of Orestes, Eur. Or. 254, etc.; also of Bacchic frenzy, ἐλαφρά λ. Eur. Bacch. 851: strengthd., λ. μαῖναι Soph. Fr. 678; also of dogs, Xen. An. 5. 7, 26 in form λύσσα, whereas Plat. has λῦττα, Legg. 839 A. 2. personified, λύσσα the goddess of madness, Eur. H. F. 823. II. the worm under the tongue of dogs, removed from the belief that it produces madness. Hence

λυσσαίνω, = λυσσάω, to be *raging-mad, to rave*, λ. τῷ to be mad at or with one, Soph. Ant. 633.

λυσσαλέος, ἐπ. ἑων (λύσσα) *raging-mad*, Ap. Rh.

λυσσάνιος, γ. sub λυσσάνιος.

λυσσάω, ἡ, *raging-mad*, λ. μοῖρα madness, Eur. H. F. 1024.

λυσσάω, Att. λυττάω, (λύσσα) to be *raging in battle*, Hdt. 9. 71, cf. λύσσα init.: to rave, be mad, Soph. O. T. 1258, Plat., etc.: ἐρωτες λυττάωντες Plat. Rep. 586 C.

λυσσηδόν, Adv. (λύσσα) *furiously, madly*, Opp.

λυσσηίς, ἐσσα, εν, = λυσσαλέος, poet.

λυσσημία, τό, (λυσσάω) a fit of madness: in plur. ravings, Eur. Or. 270.

λυσσηίης, es, = λυσσαλέος, Orph.

λυσσηττήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one that is *raging, raving, mad*, κύνων λ. Pl. 8. 299.

λυσσητής, οὔ, δ, = foreg., Anth.

λυσσητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = λυσσαλέος, Ael.

λυσσοθήκης, ον, (δᾶκνω) bit by a mad dog, Geop.

λυσσομένης, to *rage, rave*: from

λυσσομένης, ἐς, (μαλινμαι) *raging-mad*, Anth.

λυσσάω, to *enrage, madden*. Pass. to be or grow furious, Pseudo-Phocyl.

λυσσάδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like one *raging, raving, mad*, Pl. 12. 53.

λυσσώπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὥψ) with furious glance, Orph.

λῦται, οἱ, *law-students who had finished their course of study, and were ready to be examined*: those who had still a year to study were προλῦται, Pandect.

λύτεια, fem. from λυτήρ, Orph. [ῶ]

λύτῃον, verb. Adj. from λύω, one must *resolve or annul*, Plat. Gorg. 480 E.

λύτῃρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (λύω) one who *looses, a deliverer*, πόνων Eur. El. 136. II. an arbitrator, decider, νεκέως Aesch. Theb. 941.

λύτῃριος, ἰδος, ἡ, = λύτῃρα and λυτῃρία, she that *delivers*, Orph.

λύτῃριος, ια, ior, usu. ον, *loosing, releasing, delivering* Aesch. Theb. 175: c. gen. *delivering, setting free*, τῷδον from a thing, e. g. δαπανᾶν Pind. P. 5. 143; also, τῷν τινας λ. a deliverer to a person from a thing, Aesch. Eum. 298; and ἐκ τινας, Eur. Alc. 224:—also in gen. = λυτικός, hence, λ. λύπημα relieving or lightening sorrow, Soph. Tr. 554, where it governs the case of its verb λύω.

λύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λύω) able to *loose, release or deliver*. Adv. —κῶς. λῦτός, ἡ, ὄν, (λύω) that may be *loosed*, Plat. Tim. 41 A.

II. of arguments and difficulties, that may be solved, *resolvable*, Arist. Org.

λύτρον, τό, (λύω) the price paid, I. for ransom, a ransom, usu. in plur., as Hdt. 5. 77: λῦτρα ἀποδιδόναι, καταβείναι to pay ransom, Dem. 1250. 1, and 18; also, ἐξέρπειν εἰς λῦτρα to contribute towards it, Id. 1248. 25; ἀφίεναι θεῷ λύτρον to release without ransom, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 16. 2. in expiation, an atonement, Pind. O. 7. 141: hence freq. in Christ. writers.

II. a plant, like the *Lysimachia, lythrum*, Diosc.

λυτροχαΐρις, ἐς, (χαίρω) rejoicing in ransom, Or. Sib.

λυτρώω, (λύτρον) to release on receipt of ransom, to hold to ransom, λ. τινα χρημάτων for money, Plat. Theat. 165 E. Med. to release by payment of ransom, to ransom, redeem, Polyb. Pass. to be ransomed, Dem. 394. 18. Hence

λύτρωσις, ἡ, a setting free, releasing. II. from Med.,

deliverance, ransoming, Plut.: in Christ. writers, *Redemption*, i. e. the being redeemed.

λυτρώτης, οὔ, δ, one who *ransoms or redeems*, N. T.

λύττα, ἡ, λυττάω, Att. for λύσσα, λυσσάω.

λυττός, ἡ, ὄν, Cretan word for ὕληδός, Steph. Byz. in ν. λυττός.

λύτωρ, opor, ὁ, poet. for λυτήρ. [ῶ, for in Leon. Al. 29. 4 βύτωρ is now received.]

λυτῳτής, ον, δ, (λύσος) loose, dub. I. Strab.

λυχνιαῖος, ὁ, sub. λυχνίος = λυχνίτης: acc. to Phot. a kind of *Parian marble*.

λυχνιάτης, ον, δ, (λύχνος, πῖπτα ιτ) a lamp-lighter. Hence λυχνιαῖα, ἡ, acc. to Ath., a less common form for λυχνοκαυτία, Cephissod. Ts 4.

λυχνειόν, τό, (λύχνος) a lamp-stand, Pherecr. Crap. 5.

λυχνεῖλαιον, τό, lamp-ol.

λυχνεῖς, ἑός, δ, a torch, lantern.

II. = λυχνίτης, Callix.

ap. Ath. 205 F.

λυχνεῖω, (λύχνος) to light.

λυχνεῖω, ἄνω, δ, a place to keep lamps in, Luc.

λυχνία, ἡ, a lamp-stand, Philo, cf. Lob. Phryn. 313.

λυχνιαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, belonging to a lamp or torch, Gal., cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

λυχνιαῖς, ον, δ, λῖθος = λυχνίτης, Plat. (Com.) Soph. 8.

λυχνιδιον, τό, Dim. from λύχνος, Ar. Fr. 115. [ῶ]

λυχνικόν, τό, the time of day for lighting lamps, Lat. hora lucernaris, Eccl.

λυχνίων, τό, Dim. from λύχνος, Antiph. Ἀφροδ. γων. 1: others write it προπαρὸς, λύχνιον, but v. Lob. Phryn. 314.

λυχνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, lychnis, a plant with a bright scarlet flower, much used for garlands, Theophr. II. a precious stone that emits light, Luc.

λυχνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from λύχνος. II. a kind of fish, Luc.

λυχνίτης, ον, δ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, (λύχνος) of, belonging to a lamp, like a lamp: esp., λυχνίτης λίθος a name for *Parian marble*, Plin. H. N. 36. 4, 2: also a precious stone, Plat. Eryx. 400 D, but different from that called λυχνίς. 2. φλοῖς λυχνίτης a plant, a kind of mullein, the leaves of which served as lamp-wicks, Diosc.

λυχνόβιος, ον, living by lamp-light, Senec.

λυχνοκάβη, ἡ, (κάω) a lighting of lamps, illumination, in Hdt. 2. 62, a festival at Seis, like the Chinese feast of lanterns.

λυχνοκαυτέω, to light lamps, Dio C.: from

λυχνοκαυτής, ον, δ, (κάω) a lamp-lighter. Hence

λυχνοκαυτία, ἡ, = λυχνοκάβη, Lob. Phryn. 523.

λύχον, τό, = λύχνος, Hippon., ap. E. M.: the plur. τὰ λύχνα is usu. taken as metaplast. from λύχνος.

λυχνοποιέω, to make lamps or lanterns: from

λυχνοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) making lamps or lanterns, Ar. Pac. 690.

λυχνόπολις, ἡ, city of lamps, Luc.

λυχνοπώλης, ον, δ, (πώλω) a dealer in lamps or lanterns, Ar. Eq. 739.

λύχνος, ὁ: in plur. λύχνοι Batr. 179, but usu. irreg. λύχνα Hdt. 2. 62, 133, cf. λυχνίον—a light, lamp, candlestick, different from the λαμπτήρ which was fixed, the λύχνος being portable (cf. λυχνόχοι), first in Od., ξηρῶος λ. Od. 19. 34; λυχνια καίεν, ἀνάπτειν to light lamps, Hdt.: περί λυχνῶν ἀψίς at lamp-lighting time, i. e. towards night-fall, Hdt. 7. 215: πᾶνυχος λ. παρακαλεῖται lamps are kept burning all night, Hdt. 2. 130. (It belongs to the root *λύκνι, q. v.)

λυχνόσχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) a lamp-stand, the stand into or upon which the λύχνος was put, as Pherecr. (Δουλ. 5) says, καὶ τὸν λυχνόχοιον ἐκφέρ' ἐνθελὲς τὸν λυχνόν; and Alex. (Κηρυττ. 1) ἐξέλθον ἐκ τοῦ λυχνόχοιου τὸν λυχνόν, Bergk ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2. p. 1060, Lob. Phryn. 60.

λυχνοφορέω, to carry a lamp or lantern: and

λυχνοφόρος, Lacon. for foreg., Ar. Lys. 1003: from

λυχνόφορος, ον, (φέρω) carrying a lamp.

λύχνωμα, στος, τό, = ἔμωτον, ὀδόνιον, cf. λαμπάδιον.

ΛΥΩ, fut. λύσω [ῶ]: αορ. ἔλυσα: perf. λέλυκα (v. infr.) pass. λέλυμαι: plqf. ἐλέλυμην: aor. pass. ἐλύθη [ῶ]. All these tenses, except the perf. act., occur in Hom.: besides these, he uses the Ep. aor. pass. ἐλύμην in 1 and 3 sing. λύμην, λῦτο, and 3 pl. λῦντο, which forms some refer to the plqf.: of the perf. pass. he has the 3 opt. λεῖπτο, for λελίοτο, Od. 18. 238, a very rare form.—[Pind. Fr. 55, has also an act. imperat. λῦθι, as if from λῦμι.—ῶ in pres. and impf., though Hom. has it twice long in arsi, Il. 23. 513, Od. 7. 74; in compds. long also in thesis, Od. 2. 105, 109: late authors were not so strict, but

even they seldom use ὁ of the simple word in these: in perf., and aor. act. and med. ὅ, hence λῶρε, λῶσαν, etc.: in fut., plqpf. act. and pass., and in aor. pass. ὅ, except in opt. perf. pass. Od. 18. 238, cf. Draco p. 46. 26, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95, Anm. 6: ὅ in λῶτο in arsi, Il. 24. 1, but there is no need to write λῶto with Heyne.]

Orig. signif. to loose. I. to loosen, unbind, unfasten, esp. clothes and armour, as λ. ζῶστηρα, θάρηκα Il., κρήδεμνα Od.: but, ζώνην παρένειον λ. to loose the maiden girdle, of the husband after marriage, Od. 11. 245, cf. ζώνη: in Od. and h. Hom. Ap. oft. of the tackling of ships, as λ. ἱστία, λαΐφος, πρυμνήσια, etc., but never so in Il.: ἄσκηον λ. to untie a skin (used as a bottle), Od. 10. 47. Med. λίσασθαι ἱμάτια to undo one's own belt, Il.: but, λόντο τεύχεα they untied the armour for themselves, i. e. stripped it off (others), Il. 17. 318. 2. of horses, to undo, unyoke, unharness, oft. in Hom. (esp. Il.), not seldom with ἔξ ὅχλου, ὅφ' ἄρμασι, ὑπὸ ζυγῶν: so too in Med., λίσσθαι ἵππους οὐδ' ὅχεσθαι to unyoke one's horses, Il. 23. 7; in Hes. Op. 606 also βῶε λῶσαι, opp. to ζεύγναι: hence metaph., λ. τέλος βίον Soph. O. C. 1720. 3. to loose, release, set free, esp. from bonds or prison, and so in gen. from difficulty or danger, Hom. c. gen. ῥέει, λῶεν τινὰ κακότητος Od. 5. 397, and freq. in Att.; also λ. ἐκ., Eur. Hipp. 1244, etc.: and c. inf., omisso τοῦ, λῶει γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδέν, (οὐδ' ἐπωφελεῖ) . . θανεῖν Herm. Soph. El. 993; but also 4. to deprive one of a good, also c. gen., Pind. P. 11. 51. 5. to release a captive on receipt of ransom (ποινα), to hold to ransom, release, Il. 1. 20, 29, etc., more rarely in Od.; in full, λῶεν τινὰ ποινῶν Il. 11. 106: Med. to release by payment of ransom, to ransom, redeem, Il. 1. 13., 24. 118, etc., also in Od.:—thus Act. and Med. in this signif. are related just like λυτρόω and λυτρόμαι: so too freq. in Att.

II. to loosen, i. e. weaken, relax, esp. λ. γνῖα, γυνάτια, ἔπειθε τῶς to loose the limbs, knees, etc., i. e. make them slack, unnerve them, hence freq. in Hom. in signif. to slay, kill: a γυνάτια καμάτω λῶεν Od. 20. 118, cf. Il. 13. 85: Pass., λῶτο γνῖα, γυνάτια λῶτο, so the effect of death, sleep, weariness, fear, etc., Hom.; also βίη, μένος, ψυχὴ λένονται Hom. III. to dissolve, break up, ἀγορῇ Il. 1. 305, Od. 2. 69. 2. to undo, bring to nought, break down, πωλίων κάρηνα Il. 2. 118, Τροίης κρήδεμνα Il. 16. 100, Od. 13. 388: and so 3. in gen. to undo, do away with, λ. νεκρεῖα Il. 14. 205, 304, Od. 7. 74: so too, λ. μερίμνας, ἐπιμορφῶν Pind., λ. φόβον, μοχθήματα etc., Trag.: in Prose, λ. νόμους to repeal or annul laws, Lat. leges abrogare, Act. 3. 82: λ. σπονδὰς to break a treaty, freq. in Thuc.: λ. ψήφον etc., to rescind a vote, Dem. 700. 13: λ. διαθήκας to cancel a will, Isae. 59. 29, etc.: also 4. to undo, assuage, calm, still, μελεδῆματα Il. 23. 62, Od. 20. 56. 5. to undo and so alone for, make up, like Lat. *luere*, *rependere*, λ. ἁμαρτίας Ar. Ran. 691, cf. Soph. Phil. 1224: λ. φόνον φόνῳ Soph. O. T. 101. IV. in Att., τέλη, μισθοὺς λῶεν to pay taxes or wages, to quit oneself of them, only used in cases of actual obligation, Xen. Ages. 2. 31: hence 2.= λυστελεῖν, to profit, avail, usu. c. negat., οὐ λῶει and οὐ λῶει τέλη it boots not, Soph. O. T. 316, cf. Valok. Hipp. 441, Pors. Med. 1359—the Construct. is much like that of λυντελεῖν, either absol., Monk Hipp. 443, or c. dat. pers., Elmsl. Def. 553; c. acc. pers. only in Soph. El. 1005, where Herm. rightly defends the old reading. (Akin to Lat. *luo*, *you loose*, etc.; but hardly to *lūo*, and its derivs., cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 209.)

λῶ, I will, wish, or desire, a Doric defect. Verb, the only trace of the old Root *λῶω,=θέλω, and only used in sing. λῶ, λῆς, λῆ, 3 plur. λῶντι, ἔν λῆν, all in the mouths of Doric characters in Ar. Ach. 714 sq., Lys. 95, 105, sq., cf. Thuc. 5. 77; also part. τῶ λῶντι Epich. p. 15, cf. Markl. Suppl. 221. λωβάω,=sq.

λωβάομαι, ἡ ὁμοίαι, Dep. med. (λωβήν) like λυαλόμαι, to treat despitely, to outrage, insult, maltreat, c. acc. pers., also with cognate acc. added, λωβάσθαι τινα λῶβῃν to do one despite, Il. 13. 623: esp. to maim, mutilate, τινά Hdt. 3. 154, also as in Hom., ζωντὸν λωβάται λῶβῃν ἀνέκροτον Ib.: λωβ. βίον ἀρτάνους to hang oneself, Soph. Ant. 54: to dishonour a woman, Eur. Or. 929; to waste, ravage country, Polyb.: in late authors also c. dat., Dind. Ar. Eq. 1408, Stallb. Plat. Crito 47 E. 2.

absol., to do despite, act outrageously, Il. 1. 232., 2. 242. Hdt. 3. 155 has part. perf. pass. λελαβημένος, mutilated, so too Plat. Gorg. 511 A, Rep. 611 C etc.: Plat. also has aor. λωβηθήναι as Pass., Gorg. 473 C: but the Act. λωβάω occurs only in Pseudo-Phocyl. 33; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 37.

λωβεύσις, ἡ,=λωβή: from λωβέω, (λωβή) to mock, make a mock of, τινά Od. 23. 15, 26. λωβέομαι, Ion. for λωβάομαι, in pass. sense, Hipp.

λωβή, ἡ, like λῶν, maltreatment by word or deed, despitely treatment, outrage, insult, dishonour, in Hom. joined with αλσος, Od. 18. 225, λῶβῃν λωβάσθαι, v. sub λωβάομαι: λ. τίσαι to pay for an outrage, Il. 11. 142; so too, λ. ἀποδοῖναι Il. 9. 387; and λ. τίσασθαι to exact retribution for an outrage, i. e. to revenge it, Il. 19. 208, Od. 20. 169: esp. mutilation, maiming, Hdt. 3. 154: common enough also in Att. II. in Byzant. writers=λέπρα, leprosy, Wernsd. Phil. p. 54, 56. (Akin to λῶν, from λῶβῃ comes Lat. *labes*.) Hence

λωβήεις, εσσα, ev, despitely, outrageous, Ap. Rh. II. act. *outraging*.

λωβήσις, ἡ, (λωβάομαι)=λωβή.

λωβήτεωρα, fem. from λωβητήρ, Anth.

λωβητήρ, ἄρως, ὁ, one who treats despitely, outrages, maltreats, a slanderer, Il. 2. 275., 11. 385: later in gen. a ruinor, destroyer, epith. of the Erinyes, Soph. Ant. 1074. II. pass. a worthless wretch, like λυμῶν, Il. 24. 239.

λωβητής, οὔ, ὁ;=foreg.: λ. τέχνης one who disgraces his trade, Ar. Ran. 93.

λωβητός, ἡ, ὄν, (λωβάομαι) despitely treated, outraged, dishonored, λωβητὸν ἔθηκε, for ἐλωβήσατο, Il. 24. 531, cf. Hes. Sc. 366. II. act. *insulting, abusive*, λ. ἔπη Soph. Phil. 607: ruinous, mischievous, Id. Tr. 538.

λωβητῶρ, ὀρος, ὁ,=λωβητήρ, Nic.

λωβός, ἡ, ὄν,=λωβητός.

II. in Byzant. writers a leper, v. λῶβη II.

λωγάλοισι, τό,=λωγάλινον.

λωγάλοι, οἱ, dice made of the bones of oxen. II. lewd fellows, Hesych., cf. λωγάς.

λωγάρινον, τό, the dew-lap of fat cattle, Lat. *palcare*, Luc.

λωγάς, ἄδως, ἡ, like λαικὰς, a lewd woman, Hesych.

λωγασμός, ὁ, a whip of bull's hide.

λωτρεος, v. sq.

λωτῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (λῶ) more desirable, more agreeable, hence in gen. better, Hom. only in neut. of nom. and acc. sing., λῶϊον: and he also has a second Compar. λῶτρεος, *on*, only in neut., λῶτρεον καὶ κμεινον Od. 1. 376., 2. 141, in Eust. also λῶτρεος, Jac. A. P. p. 75. Later λῶϊων was used generally as Compar. of ἀγαθός, and in Att. λῶτῶν, λῶϊον were contr. into λῶων, λῶον: Superl. λῶϊστος, ἡ, *on*, contr. λῶστος.—In Theoc. 26. 32, we have a neut. pl. λῶτᾶ for λῶτῶνα, and this Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 68. 1 regards as posit. from a nom. λῶϊς.

λωμα, ατος, τό, hem, fringe, border of a robe, LXX.

λωμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Anth. [8]

λῶντι, 3 pl. from the Dor. verb λῶ, I will or wish, Epich. p. 15. λῶος, ὁ, also λῶος, a Macedon. month, answering to the last half of the Att. ἑκατομβαιὼν and the first of μεταγεντιῶν, Phil. p. 280. 12.

λωπάς, ἄδως, ἡ,=λωπή, λῶπος.

λωπή, ἡ, (λέπω, λῶπός, λῶφος) a covering, robe, mantle, Od. 13. 224: any garment, esp. one of sheep-skin: in gen. a skin, husk, shell. Also λῶπος, which in Hippon. 44*, is certainly neut., in Anacr. 98 doubtful. Only poet., though prose writers have the derivs. λῶπιον, λῶποδότης.

λωπιζῶ, ἰσῶ, (λῶπος) to cover, cloak, but only found in compds. ἀπολωπιζῶ, περιλωπιζῶ; etc. for Soph. Tr. 925, ἐκ δ' ἐλάτισσε πλευράν, belongs to ἐκλωπιζῶ: cf. λῶπιζω.

λωπιον, Dim. from λῶπή, λῶπος, Arist. Metaph.

λωποδυστία, ἡ, (λωποδότης) strictly a stealing of clothes from bathers or travellers, high-way robbery. Hence λωποδυστίου δίκη, a prosecution for λωποδυστία, Att. Process p. 360.

λωποδυστέω, to steal clothes, esp. from bathers or travellers, Arist. Pol.: hence in gen. transit., to rob, plunder, τινά Ar. Ran. 1075, Plut. 165, and Dem.: from

τέλεις; Answ. *μα δέ', ἀλλ' ἔλαττον*, Ar. An. 174, (where *οὐ τελεῖ* is understood, cf. Ran. 753, 779, 1053.) IV. in common discourse, esp. Att., the name of the deity sworn by was often suppressed, *ναὶ μὰ τὸν*, *οὐ μὰ τὸν*, *μὰ τήν* etc., which was merely to avoid a downright oath, as is common in all languages, cf. Plat. Gorg. 466 E, Koen Greg. Cor. 150, sq.

V. *μα* is sometimes omitted after *οὐ*, though the acc. remains, *οὐ τὸν Δία*, *οὐ τὸν θεόν* etc., v. Br. Soph. O. T. 660, Schif. Greg. 257, Jac. A. P. p. 97. [ἀ]

μα, shorter Aeol. and Dor. form for *μάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, in the form *μα γὰρ* for *μήτηρ γῆ* Aesch. Supp. 899, cf. βᾶ, δῶ, λῆ.

μαγάζω, = *μαγάζω*.

μαγάδης, ου, δ, = *μαγάδης* (q. v.), Anacr. 5.

μαγάδίζω, to play on the *μάγδα*: hence to accompany in the octave, Arist. Probl. c. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 629.

μαγάδιον, τό, Dim. from *μαγάς*, Luc. [ἀ]

μαγάδης, ἴδος, Soph. Fr. 228, or *εως*, ἡ, Lob. Paral. 4, Bergk Anacr. p. 86, sq.; in Xen. An. 7, 3, 32 we have a dat. *μαγάδης*, as if from *μαγάς*, V. Poppo, yet v. Bergk l. c.; acc. *μαγάδιν* Alc. 87:—the *μαγάdis*, a three-cornered instrument like a harp, with twenty strings, arranged in octaves, ll. cc.: the *πηκρίς* was of like kind, v. Böckh Comm. de Metr. Pind. p. 261, sq. II. a Lydian flute or *fiageolet*, producing a high and a low note together, Ion ap. Ath. 634 C. [γᾶ]

μαγάζω, = *μαγάζω*.

μαγάρικος, δ, = *μεγαρίκος* κέραμος, Megarian pottery, according to the tradesmen's pronunciation: cf. *μάγαρον*. Hence

μαγάρικος, δ, = *foreg*.

μάγαρον, τό, = *μέγαρον* III, Meineke Menand. p. 286, Lob. Aglaoph. 830. [ἀ]

μάγας, ἄδος, ἡ, the bridge of the cithara, Lat. *pons*, cf. *ὑπολόπιος* i—for *μαγάδης* in Xen. cf. *μαγάδης*.

μαγγάνα, ἡ, Lower-Italian name for a wine cask.

μαγγανεία, ἡ, (*μαργανεύω*) jugglery, sleight of hand, illusion, Plat. Legg. 908 D, 933 A.

μαγγανεύω, τό, a piece of jugglery, hence in plur. juggleries, quackeries, Plat. Gorg. 484 A, cf. Spanh. Ar. Plut. 310.

μαγγανευτήριον, τό, a place where *μαγγανεύματα* are practised.

μαγγανευτής, ου, δ, (*μαργανεύω*) a juggler, quack.

μαγγανευτικός, ἡ, ου, belonging to, fit or inclined for jugglery, etc.: ἡ — *κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, jugglery, sleight of hand.

μαγγανεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of *μαργανευτής*.

μαγγανεύω, (*μαγανον*) to cheat by mechanical contrivances, philtres, charms, etc., to bewitch, Ar. Plut. 310.

2. intr. to play tricks, Dem. 794. 2. μ. πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς to use superstitious means to propitiate the gods, Polyb.

II. like *φαρμάττω*, to beautify by artificial means, to adulterate, Lat. *maculare*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 609.

μαγγανοδομίω, ου, δ, (*δαίμων*) a conjuring spirit.

μαγγάνω, τό, any means for charming or bewitching others, a philtre, drug; a contrivance for jugglery, etc. II.

a machine for defending fortifications, Maur. Strateg. III. the axis of a pulley, as in Germ. *Mangel*, Ital. *mangano*, Math. Vett.

IV. = *μάνδαλος*, a bolt. V. = *γάργαρον*, a hunting-net = also an oyster-dredge. (From the first genf. come Lat. *mango*, *mangonium*, *mangonizare*, and so prob. akin to *μάσσω*, Lat. *e-mungere*, Pott Et. Forsch. I. 236: hence in gen. an art or means for doing any thing (which will explain its being used of divers implements. Hence

μαγγάνω, = *μαργανεύω*. Hence

μαγγανέω, τό, = *μαργανεύω*. [γᾶ]

μαγδαλίω, ἡ, (*μάσσω*) later for *ἀπομαγδαλίω*.

μαγεία, ἡ, (*μαργέω*) the theology of the Persians, Stallb. Plat. Alc. I. 122 A. 2. *ari magic*, Theophr.

μαγείον, τό, (*μάσσω*) = *ἐκμαγείον*, which is more usu., Longin.

μαγείρινα, ἡ, fem. of *μαγείρος*, comic word, formed like *ἐχθροπόλινα*, Pherecr. Ipn. 1.

μαγείριον, τό, (*μαγείρος*) a place for cooking, a kitchen, cook-shop, Lat. *popina*. II. the place where the public cooks lived, Antiph. Strat. 4, cf. Lob. Phryn. 276. III. with the

Macedonians a pot, kettle.

μαγείρευμα, ατος, τό, that which is cooked, food: from *μαγείρος*, (*μαγείρος*) to be a cook. II. trans. to cook, dress, Ath.

μαγείρικός, ἡ, ου, belonging to, fit for a cook or cookery, Ar. Eq. 216: ἡ — *κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, cookery, Plat. Rep. 332 D. Adv. — *κῆ*, in a cook-like way, Ar. Ach. 1015, Eq. 376.

μαγείρικός, δ, Dim. from *μαγείρος*, Ath.

μαγείρισσα, ἡ, fem. of sq.

μαγείρος, δ, a cook, first in Batr. 40, Hdt. 4, 71, 6. 60, etc. (From *μάσσω*, *μάζα*, because the baking of bread was the chief business of the ancient cook, cf. Plin. 18. 28.) II. a butcher, because in early times the cook was butcher also, and so the Cyclops is called "ἄιδου μ." in both capacities, Eur. Cycl. 397, cf. Matro ap. Ath. 243 F. [μᾶ]

μάγευμα, τό, (*μαργέω*) a piece of magic art, and so in plur. charms, spells, Eur. Supp. 1110. II. (*μάσσω*) the dressing of food. [μᾶ]

μάγευς, εως, δ, (*μάσσω*) one who kneads. II. one who wips.

μαγευτής, ου, δ, = *μάγος*, Dio Cass., cf. Lob. Phryn. 316.

μαγευτικός, ἡ, ου, magical: ἡ — *κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, art magic, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

μαγέω, to be a Magus or skilled in Magian lore; to use incantations, Plut. II. transit. to enchant, bewitch, charm, μέλη μ. to sing incantations, Eur. I. T. 1338.

μαγικός, ἡ, ου, of or belonging to the Magi: magical, bewitching, Plut.

μάγλις, ἴδος, ἡ, (*μάσσω*) any kneaded mass, Lat. *offa*: esp. a sort of cheese-pudding, Hipp. 2. the cake offered to Escate, Ar. Fr. 644.

II. a kneading-trough or table, like *μάκτρα*, Epich. p. 67. III. = *μαγδαλίω*.

μάγμα, ατος, τό, (*μάσσω*) any pressed or kneaded mass. II. salve, opp. to liquid unguents.

μαγιός, ου, δ, (*μάσσω*) a wiping or cleansing. II. as Adj. wiping, cleansing.

Μάγνης, ητος, δ, a Magnesian, a dweller in *Μαγνησία* in Thessaly, ll. 2. 756, fem. *Μαγνησσα*: also *Μαγνητής*, fem. *Μαγνητίς*: also as Adj., = the more usu. *Μαγνησιος*, la, ion, or ios, ion.

II. *λίθος Μαγνητικός* or *ἥλιος* or *ἥστος*, the magnet, also called λ. Ἡρακλεία Eur. Oen. 5, cf. Stallb. Plat. Ion 533 D: also a metal that looked like silver, prob. a kind of talc, Theophr., v. Buttm. in Wolf's Mus. 2. p. 5, sq.

Μάγος, ου, δ, a Magus, Magian, one of a Median tribe, Hdt. 1. 101. II. one of the priests and wise men in Persia who interpreted dreams, etc., freq. in Hdt.: hence III. any enchanter, wizard: in gen. a juggler, quack, and so as a term of reproach in Soph. O. T. 387, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. IV.

μάγος, ου, as Adj. magical, bewitching, enchanting. (Prob. from the same Root as *μέγας* etc., v. *μέγας* fin.) [ἀ]

μαγιοφόνια, τό, (*φόνος*) the slaughter of the Magi, a Persian festival, Hdt. 3. 79: ἡ *μαγιοφονία* is also found.

μαγιοδάρις, ἡ, the seed of the σίλφιον, Theophr.: also its stalk.

II. another plant, distinct from σίλφιον, Id. [*μαγιοδάρις*, Plant. Rud. 3. 2, 19.]

μαγιοδή, ἡ, and *μαγιοδία*, ἡ, the performance of a *μαγιοδός*.

μαγιοδός, δ, (*ψῆ*) a sort of coarse pantomime: acc. to some, one who played men's parts in woman's dress.

μαδᾶγένειος, ου, Dor. for *μαδηνείος*.

μαδᾶιος, αία, αίων, poet. for *μαδαῖος*.

μαδᾶλλω, = *μαδίζω*.

μαδᾶρος, δ, ου, (*μαδᾶω*) melting away: of flesh, flabby, loose, Arist. H. A.; of hair, thin; of the head, bald, Anth. Hence

μαδᾶρότης, ητος, ἡ, baldness, Hipp.

μαδᾶρῶ, (*μαδαῖος*) = *μαδίζω*, to make bald, LXX. Hence

μαδᾶρῶσις, ἡ, a making bald, Gal. [ἀ]

μαδᾶω, ἡσω, (*μαδᾶς*) Lat. *madeo*, to be moist or wet, to melt away, Theophr.: esp. of hair, to fall off, Lat. *capilli defluunt*: hence to be bald, Ar. Plut. 266.

μάδδα, ἡ, Dor. for *μάζα*, Ar. Ach. 732, 835.

μάδδης, ἡ, (*μαδᾶω*) loss of the hair, becoming bald, Hipp.

μαδιδένειος, ου, (*μαδᾶω*, *γένειος*) with a smooth, chin, Lat. *imberbis*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 13, with v. l. *μαδγγ.*, v. Lob. Phryn. 662.

μαδίζω, ἴσω, (= *μαδᾶς*) to pull out the hair, make bald, like *τίλλω*; also *μαδᾶλλω*, *μαδαρῶ*. II. intr. = *μαδᾶω*, Hipp. Hence

μάδισις, ἡ, a pulling out the hair or making bald. [ἀ]
 μάδιστήριον, τό, tweezers for pulling out hair: also = εὔστρα.
 μάδον, τό, = μάδωνια; also μάδον, Plin., and μάδος, τό.
 *ΜΑΔΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, the Root of μάδω, μάδιω, etc., = μαδαρός, only in Hesych.

μάδρνα, τά, for μαλδρόν, = κοκκίμηλα, Ath.; cf. ἀκρόδρνα.
 μέδωνία, ἡ, (μάδος) Boeot. name of the water-lily, Lat. *nymphaea*, Theophr.

μάζα, ἡ, (μάσσω, to knead) barley-bread, a barley cake, Hdt. i. 200; of various shapes and kinds: after being mixed (φυ- like barley-scones), or hard: κυρβαή μ. Ep. Hom. 15. 6; (ρητή), kneaded and rolled (τριπτή), it was prepared soft ἀμολογία made with milk, Hes. Op. 502. Opp. to ἄρτος wheaten bread: hence II. any kneaded mass or cake, Lat. *massa*, ὀψία, μάζαν μεμαζῶς having baked him a cake, with a play on μάζαν, Ar. Eq. 55. (Some Gramm., followed by late editors, write it periphrast. μάζα, but v. Lob. Paral. 405.)

μαζαγρέτας, ὁ, (ἀγέρω) one who begs for barley-loaves, Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A, like ἱππαγρέτας and κυλαγρέτας.

μαζώω, (μάζα) to knead or bake a barley-cake: also as Dep. med. μαζάομαι.

μαζήρος, ὁ, ὄν, (μάζα) πίνας μ. a plate in which barley-bread was handed round.

μαζίνος, ὄν, (μάζα) made of barley-meal, dough or paste.
 II. ὁ μ., also written μαζίνας, μαζίνης, μαζέας, μαζός and λαζίνης, a kind of cod-fish (καλλαρίας), Theophr.

μαζιον, τό, Dim. from μαζός.

μαζιον, τό, like sq., Dim. from μάζα, Diosc.

μαζίσκη, ἡ, Dim. from μάζα, a small barley-cake, barley-scone, Ar. Eq. 1105, 1166.

μαζοβόλιον, τό, (βάλλω) = μαζονόμος.

μαζομαι, Dep. = μαζάομαι, Welcker Syll. Ep. 170. 2.

μαζονομείον, τό, Ar. Fr. 367, and μαζονόμιον Callix. ap. Ath. 202 E, = sq.

μαζονόμος, ὁ, sub. κύκλος or πίνας, and μαζανόμον, τό, sub. ἄγγειον, (μάζα, νέμα) a wooden trencher for serving barley cakes on, Harmod. ap. Ath. 140 A, Horat. Sat. 2. 8, 86.

μαζοπέτης, ὄν, ὁ, (μάζα, πέσσω) a barley-bread baker.

μαζοποιεῖω, to make barley-bread: from

μαζοποιός, ὄν, (ποιεῖω) making barley-bread.

μαζός, ὄν, ὁ, the breast, freq. in Hom., who distinguishes it as a part of the whole breast, (στέφνον and στῆθος), Il. 4. 528, 8. 121, etc.
 1. usu. of women, as Il. 22. 80, Od. 11. 448, cf. Wessel. Hdt. 4. 202; but Hdt. also has μαστός in same sense.
 2. Hom. has it of men only in Il. The distinction of the Gramm. between μαστός as the man's breast, and μαστός the woman's, will at least apply only to late authors: the words orig. differed only in dialect: Hom. always uses the former, Pind. and Trag. always the latter, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 700, Ellendt Lex. Soph., and μαστός. 3. less freq. of animals, the udder.
 4. metaph. a wet-nurse. II. = μαζίνος II.

(The word is prob. akin to μάσσω, like μάζα, from the yielding nature of the breast.) Hence
 μαζόνσιος, ἰα, ὄν, formed like a breast, ἔκπα Lyc.
 μαζοφάγεω, to eat barley-bread, Hipp.: from
 μαζοφάγος, ὄν, (μάζα, φάγεῖν) eating barley-bread, Hipp.
 μαζοφορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φέρω) = μαζονόμος.
 μαζώνες, οἱ, a festival of Bacchus at Phigaleia, Harmod. ap. Ath. 140 B: also those who kept it.

μαβαλς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sort of cup, Blaes. ap. Ath. 487 C: also written μασθαλς.

μαβείν, inf. acc. of μανθάνω, first in Theogn.

μάθη, ἡ, = μάθησις, only in Hesych. [ἀ]

μάθημα, ατος, τό, (μαβείν) that which is learnt, a lesson, παθήματα μαθήματα one learns by suffering, Hdt. i. 207. 2. learning, knowledge, science, Thuc. 2. 39, and freq. in Plat., mostly in plur.: μ. περί τινος Stallb. Plat. Crat. 428 B:—in plur. esp. the mathematical sciences, and chiefly arithmetic and geometry, Plut. [ἀ]

μάθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to learn, fond of learning, Plat. Tim. 88 B, docile, ὅσα Arist. H. A. II. belonging to the sciences: esp. to mathematics, astronomical, Plut.: ἡ μαθηματική, sub. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη, = τὰ μαθήματα, mathematics, Id.:

δ μαθηματικός, a mathematician, later esp. an astronomer, Id. Adv. — καὶ.

μάθημαστωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μάθημα, παλῶ) making a trade of science, μ. γένος of the Sophists, and ἡ — κή, their trade, Plat. Soph. 224 B, E.

μάθησθαι, ἡ, late form for μάθησις.

μάθησις, ἡ, (μαβείν) learning, acquiring, obtaining knowledge, very freq. in Plat.: μάθησιν ἐκμανθάνω, ἐκρυσσάι to gain information, Soph. Tr. 450, 711, ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. i. 68. 2. desire of learning, σοὶ μάθησις οὐ πάρα Soph. El. 1032. II. like μάθημα, knowledge, science, Plat. Theat. 144 B. 2. c. habit acquired, Hipp.

μάθησθαι, fut. of μανθάνω, first in Theogn.

μάθησθαι, ἡ, instruction from a teacher: to μαθητεύειν.

μαθήτεος, ἰα, ὄν, verb. Adj. of μανθάνω, to be learnt or perceived, Hdt. 7. 16, 3. II. μαθήτεον, one must learn, Ar. Vesp. 1262, and Plat.

μαθήτεον, to be pupil to one, τινί: also Dep. med. μαθητεύομαι τινι Plut. II. trans. to make a disciple of one, τινὶ N. T.

μαθήτης, οὗ, ὁ, (μαβείν) a learner, pupil, Lat. *discipulus*, τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 4. 77: freq. in Att. of the pupils of philosophers and rhetoricians, Plat. Prot. 315 A, etc.

μαθήτιδα, Desiderat. of μανθάνω, to wish to become a disciple, Ar. Nub. 183. II. later = μαθήτεον.

μαθήτις, ἡ, ὄν, (μαβείν) inclined for, concerned with learning, Plat. Soph. 219 C, ubi Stallb. μαθηματικός: c. gen. μ. τινός, eager to learn a thing, Id. Rep. 475 E.

μαθήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (μαβείν) learnt, that may be learnt, ἡ ἀσκητὸν ἡ μαθητὸν (ἡ ἀρετή) Plat. Meno init.; μαθ. καὶ διδασκὰ Id. Prot. 319 C.

μαθήτρις, ἡ, = sq., Diog. L., and

μαθήτρια, ἡ, fem. of μαθήτης, Philo: μαθήτης is a bad form, Lob. Phryn. 256.

μάθος, τό, poet. and Ion. for μάθησις, Alcae. 94 E, Aesch. Ag. 177, and Hipp. [ἀ]

μάθον, part. aor. of μανθάνω, first in Theogn.

μαῖα, ἡ, good mother, a kind way of speaking to old women, esp. nurses, Hom. only in Od., and h. Cer. 147: in Od. always in vocat., and addressed to Euryclia, who had prob. been nurse to Ulysses (Od. 19. 482); but still the name seems to be merely a general one, and so it remained, cf. Lob. Phryn. 134: later it took the signif. of II. a wet nurse, in gen. a nurse, Soph. Fr. 782. III. a midwife, Plat. Theat. 149 A, sq.

IV. in Dor., a grandmother, Iambli. V. a large kind of crab, Arist. H. A., cf. γραιψ.

Μαῖα, ἡ, Μαῖα, daughter of Atlas, mother of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 3, etc.; in Hes. Th. 938, also Ion. Μαῖη. The form Μαῖα, ἄδος, ἡ, is also freq. poet., Od. 14. 435, and h. Merc.

Μαῖανδρος, ὁ, Maeander, a river in Caria, Hes. Th. 339; noted for its windings, Hdt. 2. 20. II. metaph. a maze: also a common ornament on ancient works of art.

μαῖας, ἄδος, ἡ, peccul. poet. fem. of μαειντικός.

μαῖεία, ἡ, (μαῖεύω) the art or business of a midwife, Plat. Theat. 150 D.

μαῖεμα, τό, (μαῖεύω) the child which a midwife has helped into the world, σὸν μὲν παῖδιν, ἐπὶ δὲ μαῖεμα Plat. Theat. 160 E.

μαῖεύσις, ἡ, (μαῖεύω) the delivery of a woman in child-birth, Plat. Theat. 150 B.

μαειντήρ, ἡ, ὄν, = sq.

μαειντής, οὗ, ὁ, (μαῖεύω) a man-midwife, also μαειντὴρ and μαῖητωρ. Hence

μαειντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for midwifery: ἡ μ. sub. τέχνη, midwifery; metaph. the name given by Socrates to his plan of eliciting from others what was in their minds without their knowing it, Plat. Theat. 161 E, v. Ib. 149 A, sq.

μαειντρία, ἡ, fem. from μαειντήρ, — τῆς, a midwife, Soph. Fr. 86.

μαειντῶρ, ορος, ὁ, v. μαειντής.

μαῖονομαι, f. σμαι, Dep. med. (μαῖα III) to serve as a midwife, act as one, Diodes: c. acc. pers., to deliver a woman, hence freq. in Plat. of Socrates' obstetric art (cf. sub μαειντικός), as Theat. 149 B, etc.: ἐπὶ τὰς μαῖεσθαι to hatch chickens, ap. Suid.: αἰετὸν κἀνάσας μαῖεσθαι, proverb. of taking bitter vengeance on a powerful enemy, Ar. Lys. 695, v. Interpp. The

Act. is rare; but as Pass., τὰ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ μαῖνθέντα brought into the world by me, Plat. Theat. 150 E.

μαῖησις, *ov*, =μαῖευτικός.

μαῖητωρ, *δ*, =μαῖεντήρ, *v*. μαῖεντής.

μαῖαίξω, =μαῖένσω, LXX.

Μαῖακμήτρια, *τῇ*, the festival of Zeus Μαῖακμήτης, kept at Athens in the month Μαῖακμηρίων.

Μαῖακμηρίων, *ἄνω*, *δ*, the fifth Attic month, containing the 12 of November and beginning of December, answering to the 30eet. Alalcomenios, so called from the festival of Zeus Μαῖακμήτης, held in it, cf. Clint. F. H. 2. p. 326. sq.

Μαῖακμήτης, *ου*, *δ*, (μαῖένσω) epith. of Zeus, the *boisterous*, *stormy*, in whose honour the Maemacteria were kept at Athens in the first winter month, as being the god of winds, storms, etc. μαῖακμήτων, *τό*, *v*. μῆακκυλον.

μαῖμαξ, *ἄκος*, *δ*, *ή*, *boisterous*, *stormy*, Hesych. : from μαῖένσω, like μαῖάω, =sq. II. to be in violent passion, *o* burst forth, LXX., *v*. sq.

μαῖάω, *ῥ* ἥνω : hence Ep. lengthd. 3 pl. μαῖάωσι, part. μαῖάων, -άωσα, Hom. To be very eager, pant or quiver with eagerness, μαῖαμε δέ οἱ φίλον ἦτορ II. 5. 670; so too, μαῖάωσι ῥόδες καὶ χεῖρες 13. 75, cf. 78; metaph. of a spear, αἰχμή δὲ μέσσον μαῖάωσα 5. 661, cf. 15. 542, like λαιαίωσι; and so Theoc. 25. 253 uses it c. inf., λῖς μαῖάων χροὸς ὄσαι; also, μαῖαί ὄφης the snake rages, Aesch. Supp. 895.—c. gen., χεῖρ μαῖάωσα φόνον eager for murder, Soph. Aj. 50. Pass. impf. μαῖάοντο in Dion. P. 1156, but the signf. is very dub.—The word is Ep., but only used by Hom. in Il., and not common in later Poets. (From the root *μάω, with an intensive redupl., like παῖφσω from φάω, λαλαῖωμι from λαλῶ.) [The penult. long in arsi, II. 20. 490.]

μαῖάωσω, late form for μαῖάω.

μαῖάων, -άωσα, Ep. part. of μαῖαμέ, lengthd. from μαῖάων, -άωσα : so μαῖάωσι 3 pl. for μαῖάωσι.

μαῖνός, *ἄδος*, *ή*, (μαῖνομαι) mad, raving, λίσσα Soph. Fr. 678.

2. as Subst. a mad woman, one frenzied, II. 22. 460, Hom. Cer. 387; esp. a Bacchant, a Maenad : also mad with love. II. act. causing madness, esp. that of love, *αἰνὰς* ὄφης Pind. P. 4. 384, *v*. ἰνύξ.

μαῖνῆς, *ή*, maenad, a small sea-fish, which, like our herring, was salted, later μαῖνομένη, *ή*; also μαῖνομένη, *τῇ*.

μαῖνίδων, *τό*, like μαῖνός, Dim. from foreg., Ar. Fr. 242.

μαῖνός, *ή*, Dim. from μαῖνῆς, a sprat, Ar. Ran. 985; also *αἰνόνον*. [gen. ἰδός [i] Ar. Ran. 985; ἰδός Op. Hal. i. 108.]

μαῖνολῆς, *ου*, *δ*, raving, frenzied, θυμός Sapph. i. 18: fem. μαῖνολῆς, not μαῖνολῆς, not found in gen., (though we have an irreg. nom. pl. μαῖνολῆς in late Greek, Lob. Paral. 267) *μ*.

αἰνολῆς Aesch. Supp. 109. II. act. inspiring, Philo.

From μαῖνομαι, as φανόλης, φαῖνολῆς, from φαῖνομαι : the composites with ἄλλωμι is absurd, Piers. Moer. p. 279.)

μαῖνολῆς, *ή*, fem. from μαῖνολῆς, *q*. *v*.

μαῖνομαι, fut. μᾶνήσομαι and μᾶνούμαι : perf. with pres. signf. ἔμνηρα : aor. ἔμνην, part. μᾶνῆς, inf. μᾶνήναι : but ἔμνηρα, aor. 1. act. form, Bion i. 61, very dub. : Hom. only uses pres. and mpf.

To rage, be furious, in Il. mostly of martial rage, χεῖρες αἰνολῆς, ὄφρ' οὐ ἐχέληται μᾶνεται II. 8. 111, 16. 75, 245 : also *to be mad*, *rave*, esp. with anger, Il. 8. 360; also *to be mad with love*, Valck. Phoen. 543; *to be mad with wine*, be madly drunk, Od. 18. 406, 21. 298 : freq. also of Bacchic frenzy, μαῖνόμενος Διόνυσος the frenzied Dionysus, Il. 6. 32 : hence freq. of prophetic frenzy, cf. *μᾶνός* : also of things, to rage, roar, esp. of fire, Il. 15. 606 : of the sea or other elements, Wern. Tryph. 230; also, μαῖνόμενος οἶνος a hot, strong wine, Plat. Legg. 773 D.—Construct., μαῖνέσθαι *τινί* to be mad with or at a thing, Trag.; also ἐπὶ *τινί* Aesch. Theb. 81, or ὑπὸ *τινός* Soph. El. 1153 : but, μαῖνέσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ to be driven mad by the god, Valck. Hdt. 4. 79 : also c. acc. cognato, *μαῖναι ἀνέχεσθαι* Luc. : so too, μεμνημένος οὐ σμάρταν νόστον to suffer no slight madness, Aesch. Fr. 977 : πᾶν *ή* μαῖνομαι, more than madness, Ar. Ran. 103, 751.—A pres. act. *μαῖνῶ*, *madden*, occurs in Eur. Ion. 520, and in the compd. ἐκμαῖνω.

From the root *μάω, akin to μαῖομαι, μαῖάω, μέμνω, hence

μαῖα, *μᾶνός* : also *to μένω* and *μήναι*, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 254.)

μαῖνομένη, *ή*, and μαῖνομένη, *τῇ*, *v*. μαῖνῆς.

μαῖομαι, Dep. med. : (*μάω) to endeavour, strive, esp. to seek, Od. 14. 356, h. Hom. Cer. 44; c. acc., Od. 13. 367, Hes. Op. 534; so too, *μ* ἐλεῖσθ' *τινί* to seek the destruction of one, Nic.; c. inf., to seek to do, Soph. Aj. 280.

μαῖον, *τό*, a kind of cummin, also λαγοκμήνον.

μαῖομαι, Dep. med. =μαῖνομαι, to deliver, of a midwife, Luc. Μαῖρα, *ή*, (μαῖρα, μαῖρα) name of the dog-star, strictly the Sparkler, Anth. : in Hom. as prop. n., Il. 18. 48.

μαῖριον, Dor. for μαῖρα.

μαῖρων, *ἄνω*, *δ*, at Athens a native cook esp. the comic mask of a cook, sailor, etc., named after one so called, Ath.

μαῖωσις, *ή*, (μαῖώω)=μαῖωσις, Plut.

μαῖωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, =μαῖωτικός.

Μαῖωτιστί, Adv. in the Maeotic i.e. Scythian fashion, Theocr. 13. 56. [71]

μαῖωτρον, *τό*, (μαῖώω) a midwife's wages, usu. in plur., Luc. ΜΑ'ΚΑ'Ρ, ἄπος, *δ*, also *ή*, Elmsl. Bacch. 565, Meineke Com. Fragn. 3. p. 251, though there is a special fem. μάκαρα, *v*. sub fin. : also joined with neut. nouns, but only in oblique cases and by late writers, Lob. Paral. 208. Blessed, happy, strictly epith. of the gods, who are constantly called μάκαρες θεοί in Hom. and Hes., in opp. to mortal men, Il. 1. 339, so that its notion is of everlasting, heavenly bliss : also absol., μάκαρες the blessed, the best ones =θεοί, Od. 10. 299, etc.; in which signf. Hom. always has plur. except in addressing single gods, as h. Hom. 7. 16, etc. II. hence of men, *blest*, *fortunate*, of the highest human happiness, Il. 3. 182, etc. : esp. well off, wealthy, Il. 11. 68, Od. 1. 217; neut. in A. P. 9. 424. But as the gods grant no perfect happiness in this life, III. the dead were esp. called μάκαρες, the blessed, *μ* θνητοί Hes. Op. 14 :—μακάρων νῆσοι the islands of the *blest*, (placed by the later Greeks in the ocean at the extreme West), where heroes slain in fight, and demigods of the fourth age enjoyed rest for ever, first in Hes. Op. 169; Pind. O. 2. 128, assigns them no locality; Hdt. 3. 26, calls the oasis in the African desert by this name. This signf. is not found in Hom., and later the more usual word was μακαρίτης.—Compar. μακάρτερος, Superl. μακάρτατος Od. 11. 483, where it stands for the Compar., this not occurring in Hom.—Collat. forms μάκαρ, *δ*, Aeol. only in Alcman Fr. 66; in Prose μακάριος : peccul. poet. fem. μάκαρα the blessed one, epith. of Leto, h. Hom. Ap. 14; cf. also μακαρίς, μακαρίστος, μακαρός. [μᾶ] Hence

μᾶκῆρα, *ή*, happiness, bliss : κερή *μ*. Luc. : hence II. the abode of the blessed, the other world, ἑσπᾶς *ή* μακαρίαν Ar. Eq. 1151, βάλλ' *εἰς* *μ*. euphem. for βάλλ' *εἰς* κόρακας Plat. Hipp. Ma. 293 A, cf. Ruhek. Tim.

μᾶκῆρῶ, *to bless*, pronounce happy, Lat. gratulari, c. acc., Od. 15. 538, Hdt., and Att.; *τινός* for a thing, Ar. Vesp. 429, Lys. 198. 13; but Hdt. 1. 31, has acc. rei et gen. pers., *μ* τῇν ῥώμην *τινός*, = *τινὰ* τῆς ῥώμης, cf. Thuc. 5. 105, where it is ironical.

μᾶκῆριος, *ία*, *ων*, collat. form of μάκαρ, Pind. P. 5. 61; but most usu. in Prose, esp. in Plat., *ο* μακάριος, *ή* χαρίεντες, men of education and refinement, Stallb. Rep. 335 E. Adv. -ίως, Eur. Hel. 909. [μᾶ] Hence

μᾶκῆρότης, *ητος*, *ή*, happiness, bliss, Plat. Legg. 661 B.

μᾶκῆρίς, *ἰδός*, peccul. poet. fem. of μακάριος, dub.

μᾶκῆρισμός, *όν*, *δ*, (μακαρίζω) a pronouncing happy, blessing, Plat. Rep. 591 D.

μᾶκῆριστός, *ή*, *όν*, (μακαρίζω) like ζηλωτός, deemed or to be deemed happy by others, πᾶν πάντων ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 7. 18, πᾶσιν Χαλδαίοις Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 6; absol. enviable, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33, in Superl. μακαριστότατος. Adv. -ίως.

μᾶκῆριτῆς, *ου*, *δ*, like μάκαρ III, one blessed, i.e. dead, first in Aesch. Pers. 633, but only of one lately dead, Bend. Phalar. p. 23; most freq. in Christ. authors, like Lat. felix, Ruhek. Tim. : fem. μᾶκῆριτῆς, ἰδός, Theocr. 2. 70;—also as Adj. *μ* βλος, with a double meaning, Ar. Plut. 555, ubi *v*. Hemst.

μάκαρ, *δ*, Aeol. for μάκαρ, Alcman Fr. 66. [μᾶ]

μακαρός, *ή*, *όν*, =μάκαρ, μακαρίστος, Leon. Tat. 69. 5.

μάκεδνός, ἡ, ὄν, = μακεδανός, μακρός, tall, taper, αἰγείρος Od. 7. 106.

Μάκεδονίῳ, to be on the Macedonian side; or, to speak Macedonian, both in Plut.

Μάκεδονιστί, Adv., in Macedonian fashion or language, Plut.

Μάκεδών, ὄνος, ὁ, a Macedonian: also Μακεδών, q. v.

μακελῖον, τό, v. μάκλον.

μάκῆλη, ἡ, = sq., Hes. Op. 468.

μάκῆλλα, ἡ, (κέλλω) a shovel, spade, mattock, Il. 21. 259; if with two prongs δέκῆλλα, Lat. bidens: Δίδος μάκῆλλα, a bold metaph. in Aesch. Ag. 526, parodied by Ar. Av. 1240. [μαῖ μάκλον or μάκῆλλον, τό, also μάκῆλος, ὁ, = δρόφακτος, φραγμός, an enclosure, hence Lat. maceria: Varro also derives from it macellum, a slaughter-house, shambles, and so Dio C., for which Plut. has μακελῖον.

μάκερ, τό, macir, an Indian spice, Plin.

μάκεστῆκράνος, ὄνος, (μάκος, κράνος) with a long crest, epith. of the hoopes, quoted by Hesych., perh. from Aesch., Lob. Paral. 19.

μάκεστηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (μάκος) μῦθος μ. a long, tedious tale, Aesch. Pers. 698, opp. to σύντομος.

Μάκῆτις, ὄν, ὁ, fem. Μάκῆτις, ἴδος, = Μακεδόνιος, hence, ἡ Μακῆτις (sc. γῆ) Macedonia.

Μάκῆδών, ὄνος, ὁ, poet. for Μακεδών, Hes. Fr. 88.

μάκιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, μ. καρβίος λόγος, acc. to Gramm., a speech that reaches the heart, like an arrow, Aesch. Supp. 466.

μάκιστος, Dor. for μήκιστος, (μήκος) irreg. Superl. of μακρός, also Trag., Br. Soph. O. T. 1301. [α]

μακκοῦς, ὄσω, to be stupid, dull, part. perf. μεμακκοῦκός, sitting mooring, Ar. Eq. 62, cf. sq. [ἄω, ὄσω]: from

Μακκό, ἡ, acc. to Suid. the name of a woman so stupid, as to give rise to the verb μακκοῦς: cf. Lat. macculus = stolidus in Appul., and the Maccus in the Fabulae Atellanae.

μάκος, τό, Dor. for μήκος, length: acc. μάκος as Adv., = μακράν, Pind. O. 10. 89.

μακράδρόμος, ὄν, = μακροδρόμος, Xen. Cyn. 5. 21, in Superl. μακράδρόματος, both cf. Lob. Phryn. 661.

μακραῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός) lasting long, Blos Aesch. Fr. 266, Soph. O. T. 578, σχολῆς Soph. Aj. 194. 2. of persons, long-lived, aged, Soph. O. C. 150; hence, Μοῖραι μ. Soph. Ant. 987; ἰοι μ. the immortals, Soph. O. T. 1099. [μᾶ]

μακράν, ὄν, μακρῆν, strictly acc. fem. from μακρός, a long way: hence as Adv. at a distance, afar off, far, Trag.: a gen., far from a place, Jac. Ach. Tat. 730. 2. also of Time, μακράν ἐκτείνειν, λέγειν to speak at length, be lengthy in speaking, Aesch. Ag. 916, cf. 1296, Soph. El. 1259 (though some would supply ῥῆον, or some such word, v. Blomf. Aesch. l. c.) II.

of Time, long, μ. ζῆν, ἀναμύνειν Soph. El. 323, 1389. [αῶ] μακραῦχην, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, long-necked, τὰ μακραῦχεα Hipp., and Arist. H. A.: in gen. long, κλίμαξ Eur. Phoen. 1173.

μακρέτειος, ὄν, (ἔτος) aged.

μακρηγορέω, (ἀγορεύω) to speak at great length, be long-winded, Aesch. Theb. 1052, Thuc. 2. 39, etc. Hence

μακρηγορία, Dor. μακραγ-, ἡ, long-windedness, prolixity, Pind. P. 8. 41.

μακρημερία, ἡ, (ἡμέρα) the season of long days, Hdt. 4. 86.

μακροβάνω, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (βῆμα, Balva) taking long strides, Arist. Physiogn. [βα]

μακρόβιος, ὄν, long-lived, esp. of an Ethiopian or Abyssinian people, south of Egypt, Hdt. 3. 23.

μακροβιότης, ἦρος, ἡ, longevity, Arist. Rhet.

μακροβίος, ὄν, = μακρόβιος, long, αἰών Aesch. Pers. 264. [τ]

μακροβιώσις, ἡ, = μακροβιότης, LXX. [τ]

μακροβόλῳ, to dart or throw far, Math. Vett.; and

μακροβόλια, ἡ, a throwing far, Strab.: from

μακροβόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) throwing far, far-darting, Strab.

μακρογύνος, ὄν, (γύνειον) with long chin, Polem. Phys.

μακρόγενυς, v. gen. vos, with long jaw-bones.

μακρόγυνος, ὄν, gen. υ, (γῆρας) very old, Anth.

μακρογυγῆλος, ὄν, οὐαί, Epich. p. 22.

μακροδάκτυλος, ὄν, long-fingered, Arist. Part. An.

μακρόδρομος, ὄν, turning long or far, cf. μακράδρ.

μακροζοία, ἡ, (ζωή) long life, longevity.

μακρομέρενσις, ἡ, length of days, LXX; and

μακρομερέω, to prolong one's days, LXX: from μακρομερος, ὄν, (ἡμέρα) long of days or of life, LXX.

μακρόθεν, Adv. (μακρός) from afar, Strab.: also of Time, from long since, Polyb.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 93.

μακρότι, Adv. (μακρός) far, at a distance.

μακρότριξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, long-haired.

μακροθύμιος, to be long-suffering, patient, enduring, Plut.: μ. εἰς τὴν αἰῶνα to be enduring towards one, N. T.: and

μακροθυμία, ἡ, long-suffering, forbearance, Menand. p. 203: opp. to δεινθυμία, from

μακροθύμιος, ὄν, long-suffering, forbearing, LXX: patient, N. T.: opp. to δεινθυμιος. Adv. — μως.

μακροκαπτύλαχην, ὄν, (μακρός, καμπύλος, αὐχὴν) with long, bending neck, ἐρώδιοι Epich. p. 41.

μακροκάρηνος, ὄν, (κάρηνον) long-headed, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 11.

μακροκαταλήκτεω, to end with a long letter or syllable, Gramm.: from

μακροκατάληκτος, ὄν, (καταλήγω) ending with a long letter or syllable, Gramm.

μακρόκαυλος, ὄν, with long stalk.

μακρόκέντρος, ὄν, (κέντρον) with longsting or point, Arist. H. A.

μακρόκερκος, ὄν, long-tailed, Stratt. Incert. 1.

μακροκέφαλος, ὄν, (κεφαλή) long-headed, Hipp., cf. μακροκάρηνος.

μακροκομῆ, (κόμη) to have long hair, Strab.

μακροκώλια, ἡ, a being long-limbed: of sentences, a being in long clauses: from

μακρόκωλος, ὄν, (κῶλον) long-limbed, Strab.: of sentences, with long clauses, Arist. Rhet.

μακρόλοβος, ὄν, with long pods.

μακρόλογος, to speak at length, Plat.: c. acc. rei, to speak long on a subject, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 13: and

μακρολογία, ἡ, speaking at length, lengthy speaking, Plat.: opp. to βραχυλογία, Id. Prot. 335 B: from

μακρόλογος, ὄν, (λέγω) speaking at length, Plat. Soph. 268 B.

μακρόμαλλος, ὄν, with shaggy hair or long wool, Strab.

μακρόν, τό, strictly neut. of μακρός, v. παρὰβασις III.

μακρονοσῖα, to have a lingering sickness, Epich. Hence μακρονοσία, ἡ, lingering sickness, Artemid.

μακροπαραλήκτεω, to have the penultima long, Gramm.: from

μακροπαράληκτος, ὄν, (παραλήγω) with the penultima long, Gramm.

μακροπτελος, ὄν, long-robed.

μακρόπνοια, ἡ, long breath: from

μακρόπνοος, ὄν, contr. — πνοος, (πνέω) long-breathed, breathing long or deeply, opp. to βραχύνειν, Hipp.: μ. ζωά long life, Eur. Phoen. 1535.

μακροτόνητος, ὄν, long out of humour.

μακροτοπέω, (πόρος) to go or travel far, Strab. Hence μακροτοπία, ἡ, a long way or journey, Strab.

μακρότοπος, ὁ, ἡ, πονυ, τό, gen. ποδος, long-footed.

μακρόττολεος, ὁ, ἡ, for πόλε, ever-warring, Theocr. Fistula.

μακρόπτερος, ὄν, (πτερόν) long-winged.

μακροτύστις, ὄν, ὁ, and μακροτύστος, ὄν, (πύξ) that splits far from him, proverb. of a haughty person.

μακρότυλος, ὄν, (πύλη) with high gates.

μακρότῳ, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, long-bearded.

μακρορριζία, ἡ, length of root.

μακρόρριζος, ὄν, (ρίζα) with long root, Theophr.

μακρόρρις, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, long-nosed.

μακρόρρυγχος, ὄν, long-beaked, Ath.

μακρός, ὁ, ὄν, (μάκος, μήκος) long, whether of Space or Time.

I. of Space, long, far-stretching, Hom.: ἐπὶ τὰ μακρότερα lengthwise, Hdt. 1. 50. 2. tall, also oft. in Hom., e. g. μακρὸς Ὀλύμπου, οὐρα, δένδρεα, τεῖχεα μακρά etc. 3. deep, like

Lat. altus, φρελάτα Il. 21. 197. 4. far, far distant, Hom., e. g. κέλευθος Pl. 15. 358: μακρά βιβάς, βιβῶν, βιβάσθων, far-striding, Hom.: also, μακρόν ἀφ' ἑνός, μακρόν βῶν to shout so as to be heard afar, i. e. to shout aloud, oft. in Hom.; e. g. μακρὸς μωμενός Il. 18. 580: οἰμῶς ἐν μακρᾷ Antiph. Philotheb. 2. 5.

in gen. large in size, great, and so terrible, first in Soph., in Superl. μάκιστος O. T. 1301. 6. dat. μακρῷ is oft. used, like

πολύ, to strengthen Compar. and Superl., by far, Lat. *longe*, μακρὸν πρῶτος Hdt. i. 34. II. of Time, long, μακρὸν ἐλπίσας a long-cherished wish, Od. 23. 54: long-lasting, long, ἡματα, νύξ Hom. only in Od., as in Od. 470., 11. 373, but freq. in Att.: διὰ μακροῦ (sc. χρόνου) after a long time, long delayed, Eur. Hec. 320; οὐ διὰ μακροῦ not long after; so, οὐκ ἐς μακρὴν Hdt. 5. 108.—Regul. Comp. μακρότερος Od.; Superl. μακρότατος II. 1.—Hence Adv. μακρότερος, —ω, and μακροτάτως, —τω; also μακρότερη, μακροτάτα as Adv.; cf. μακρὸν: ὅσον ἐπὶ μακρότατον or ἐπ' ὅσον μ., as far as possible, Hdt. 2. 29, etc. Irreg. Comp. μᾶλλον, μᾶσσον Od. 8. 203: Superl. μῆκιστος Hom., Dor. μῆκιστος Soph., formed from μῆκος, as ἀσχιωτός from ἀσχος. [Ep. ᾤ. Att. ᾤ]

μάκρος, εὐς, τό, = μάκος, μήκος, length, only in Ar. Av. 1131. μακροσκέλης, ἐς, (σκέλος) long-legged, Aesch. Fr. 62. μακροστελέχης, ἐς, (στέλεχος) with long stem or stalk. μακροσύνλλαβος, ὄν, (σύνλλαβή) consisting of long syllables. μακροτάτω, Adv. Superl. of μακρός, at greatest distance, farthest, opp. to ἐγγυτάτω: also μακροστάτως. μακροτένω, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, (τένω) stretched or drawn out, Anth. μακροτέρω, Adv. Comp. of μακρός, farther, beyond, Hipp.; opp. to ἐγγυτέρω: also μακροτέρως.

μακρότης, ητος, ἡ, (μακρός) length. μακροτόμειω, to cut lengthenings: from μακρότομος, ὄν, (τέμνω) cut lengthenings, Theophr.: but II. παρὸς μακροτόμιος, ὄν, act. cutting lengthenings.

μακρότονος, ὄν, (τένω) stretched or drawn out, Anth. μακροτράχηλος, ὄν, long-necked, Diod. [τράχ] μακροπύην, ἡ, (πύην) long sleep.

μακροφάρυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, with long throat or gullet, Anth. [φάρ] μακροφύλαρτης, ὄν, ὁ, (φύλαρ) a tedious prater, Anth. μακροφύτης, ἐς, (φύη) long-shaped, Arist. Part. An. μακροφύλλος, ὄν, (φύλλον) long-leaved.

μακροφώνεια, to shout aloud, Hipp.: from μακρόφωνος, ὄν, (φωνή) shouting aloud. μακροφύελος, ὄν, long-lipped, Strab.

μακροχέρις, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, long-armed, Lat. longimanus, Plut. μακροχέλις, ὄν, (χηλή) with long claws or hoofs. μακροχροίζω, ἴσω, to last a long time, LXX: from μακροχρόνιος, ὄν, (χρόνος) lasting or living a long time, LXX.

μακροχροιότης, ητος, ἡ, length of time or life. μακροχροονος, ὄν, = μακροχρόνιος.

μακρόως, (μακρός) = μακρινῶς. μακρινῶμα, ατος, τό, that which is removed far away, and so adominated, LXX: and

μακρινύσις, ἡ, a lengthening, prolonging: from μακρινύω, (μακρός) to lengthen. II. to remove to a distance, put away from one, Lat. elongare, LXX: to delay, Ib.

μακρῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, a long-head. μακρωστής, ἡ, (μακρός) = μακρινώτης, Polyb. μακρίτη, ητος, ὁ, (μάσσω) one who kneads. II. = μακτρα.

μακτριος, ἰα, ἰον, belonging to kneading, Plut. μακτῆς, ὄν, ὁ, = μακτῆρ.

μακτός, ἡ, ὁ, (μάσσω) kneaded. μακτρα, ἡ, (μάσσω) a kneading-rough, Ar. Ran. 1159. II. a bathing-tub, Eupol. Diact. 1; elsewhere πτελός and σκάφη.

μακτριμῶς, ὁ, a comic dance, = ἀποκινῶς, Ath. 629 C. μακτῆρον, τό, (μάσσω) a wiper, towel.

μακύνω, Dor. for μηκύνω. μακύνω, old poet. part. aor. of μηκόμεαι, Hom. (There is no pres. μακύνω or μηκύνω.)

μακωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. for μηκωνίς. MA'AA', Adv., very, very much, exceedingly. From Homer's time one of the commonest Greek words, prefixed or subjoined to Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs. I. simply strengthening

the word with which it stands, where it must be rendered as the case requires, in Hom. most freq., μάλα πολλά very many; also μάλα πάντες, μ. πάσαι, μ. πάντα etc., all together, every one, I. 13. 741, etc.: πάγχυ μάλα and μάλα πάγχυ, quite utterly, I. 12. 105, etc.: ἐν μάλα and μάλ' ἐν right well, thoroughly, Od. 22. 190: μάλ' αὐτίκα on the very spot, quite directly, Od. 10. 111, etc.; so, αὐτίκα μάλα Hdt. 7. 103: μάλ' αἰεὶ for ever and aye, II. 23. 717, etc.: ἀχρι μάλα κνέφαος until quite dark,

Od. 18. 370: μάλ' ὦδε quite so, Od. 6. 258: ἀβληχρὸς μάλα τοῖος so very, utterly weak, Od. 11. 135: ζαρδάνων μάλα τοῖον so truly grim, Od. 20. 302: μάλα μύριοι absolutely countless, Od. 16. 121, etc.: μάλα διαπερὲς right through, II. 20. 362.—Μάλα sometimes stands for the usu. μάλ' αὖ, μάλ' ἀδύς, to denote a repeated act, Aesch. Pers. 1045: with it is joined a Compar. μάλα πρότερος much, far before, II. 10. 124: with a Negat., μάλ' οὐ, μάλ' ὅπως II. 2. 241, Od. 5. 103, and Att.; οὐ μάλα τι by no means, on no account, Hdt.: καὶ μάλα, like καὶ λαύ, is very freq. in Att., v. καὶ III; also used in strong assertions, v. sq.

2. strengthening a whole sentence, esp. in strong assertion, when it mostly stands with some other word, as in usu. Homer. phrase, ἡ μάλα δὴ., now in every truth, II. 5. 422, etc.; also ἡ δὴ πῶς μάλα II. 21. 583; and very oft. ἡ μάλα without δὴ, II. 3. 204, etc.: in Att. μάλα δὴ, μάλα τοι and καὶ μάλα: in Hom. also freq. after εἰ, e. g. εἰ μάλα μιν χόλος ἴκοι if wrath came on him ever so much, II. 17. 399, etc. and in like manner μάλα περ, joined with a part., μάλα περ μεμᾶσθαι though desiring never so much, II. 13. 317, etc.; so also καὶ μάλα περ and καὶ περ μάλα II. 1. 217, Od. 18. 385, etc.

3. like λαύ, too much, far too much, II. 10. 249, Od. 14. 464; but this, as in ἔγαν, rare: the full expression is μᾶλλον τοῦ δέοντος, as we have it in Plat. Gorg. 487 B. 4. in Hdt. 7. 186, in short, on the whole. [μᾶλδ, though Hom. sometimes has λα in arsi, esp. before a liquid, v. II. 3. 214., 4. 379., 10. 172.]

II. Compar. μᾶλλον, more, more strongly, freq. in Hom.; also rather, Lat. potius, II. 5. 231, Od. 1. 351; also periphr. ἐπὶ μᾶλλον Hdt., cf. Lob. Phryn. 48: also denoting a constant increase, more and more, still more, Od. 15. 370; and to this belongs the freq. Homeric phrase κηρόθι μᾶλλον: in Att. sometimes doubled, μᾶλλον μᾶλλον, Lat. magis magisque, Meineke Menand. p. 286: μᾶλλον καὶ ἡυχαίτερα more or less violent, Thuc. 3. 82.—Usage: 1. it is often strengthened, πολὺ, ἐπὶ μᾶλλον oft. in Hom.; καὶ μᾶλλον II. 8. 470, in Att. ἐπὶ καὶ μᾶλλον, and even, ἐπὶ καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον II. 23. 386; also ἐπὶ μ. ἐπὶ Hdt. 1. 94; or again modified, μᾶλλον τι somewhat more, oft. in Hdt., and Att. 2. too much, far too much, acc. to a freq. use of the Compar., II. 9. 300. 3. μᾶλλον is sometimes joined to a second Compar., first in II. 24. 243, ἥτεροιο μᾶλλον; so not seldom in Hdt., as 1. 31, 32, and also in the best Att., as Eur. El. 222, v. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 79 E, Gorg. 487 B.

4. it is said to be omitted with βούλομαι in II. 1. 112, 117., 17. 331., 23. 594, Od. 11. 489., 12. 350; but here prob. βούλ. has itself a compar. force, I had rather, I would sooner, cf. βούλομαι II, Valck. Hdt. 3. 40; so in Soph. Aj. 1357, γικνέ γὰρ ἀρετῇ με τῆς ἔχθρας πολὺ, a compar. force may be given to γικνέ: however in Aj. 966, ἐμοὶ πικρὸς τέθηγκεν ἡ κείνους γλυκύς, we must supply μᾶλλον. 5. μᾶλλον δέ much more .. or rather .., to correct a statement already made, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 173 E: οὐ μᾶλλον ἢ .. not so, but rather so .., Thuc. 2. 87.

6. μᾶλλον ἢ is oft. followed by οὐ (where οὐ seems redundant), because in all comparison, the very notion of preference also implies rejection or denial, πόλιν ἄλλην διαφέρειν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους Thuc. 3. 36, cf. the French ceux qui parlent autrement qu'ils ne pensent, etc.: note also that μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ is usu. preceded by another negat., Hdt. 4. 118., 5. 94; cf. Jelf Gr. § 749. 3. 7. παντὶ μᾶλλον by all means, freq. in Plat.

III. Superl. μάλιστα, most, most strongly, oft. in Hom.: hence most of all, above all, especially; so in ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα, just like Lat. imprimis, Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 378: so too, ἐς τὰ μάλιστα and ἐς μάλιστα for the most part, mostly, Hdt., and Att.; also ἐπὶ μάλιστα Lob. Phryn. 48; but, ἀπὴρ δόκιμος ὁμοία τῷ μάλιστα as famous as he that is most [famous], Hdt. 7. 118, cf. 3. 8: also, ὥς μάλιστα, ὅσον δυνάται μάλιστα as much as one possibly can, Hdt. 1. 185. 1. μάλιστα is sometimes added to a Superl. (cf. μᾶλλον 2, πλείονος), ἐχθιστος μάλιστα, μάλιστα φιλάτος II. 2. 220., 24. 234.

2. μάλιστα for μᾶλλον, followed by gen., or ἡ, Eur. I. A. 1594, Ar. Rh. 3. 91. 3. in loose accounts of number, etc., μάλιστα is often added to show that they are not exact, much like Lat. admodum: strictly at the most, at most, in round numbers, as πενήτηντο μάλιστα for forty-nine, Thuc. 1. 118; ἑκατοστὸς μ. for ninety-ninth,

Id. 8. 68: hence in gen. *about, pretty near*, e. g. ἐς μέσον μάλιστα *about the middle*, Hdt. 1. 191, cf. 7. 21. 4. καὶ μάλιστα is used in strong affirmation, esp. in answer, most certainly, Lat. *vel maxime*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 61 E. 5. so, μάλιστα μὲν . . . , followed by ἢ δὲ . . . or ἢ δὲ μή . . . , Stallb. Plat. Rep. 461 C, by μάλλον μόνον . . . , Plat. Symp. 180 A. [μᾶ]

μᾶλαβάθριος, *ov*, prepared with or made of μᾶλαβαθρον. μᾶλαβαθρον, τό, also written μαλόβαθρον, *malobathrum*, the aromatic leaf of an Indian plant, usu. sold in rolls or balls, Diosc.; also called simply φύλλον or φύλλον Ἰνδικόν, prob. the betel, areca, so much used in India for chewing. [ᾶ]

μαλαγῆ, ἡ, (μαλάσσω) a kneading, mixing up, Medic. μαλαγμα, στος, τό, (μαλάσσω) any emollient, a plaster, poultice, etc., *malagma*, Theophr.

II. soft materials, used in sieges to blunt the force of engines and weapons, like Lat. *cicilia*. μᾶλαμάτωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like an emollient plaster, Galen. μᾶλακαίτους, *ov*, ἡ, πονι, τό, gen. ποδος, (μαλακός) poet. for μαλακόντος, soft-footed, treading softly, Theocr. 15. 103.

μᾶλακαυγνίτος, *ov*, (prob. from αὐγῆ) with languid, drooping eye, epith. of sleep in a Scol. of Arist., v. Ilgen Scol. p. 156.

μᾶλακειον, τό, = μαλακόν, Opp. μᾶλακεύνω, (εὐνή) to sleep softly, lie on a soft bed, Hipp. Hence μᾶλακεύντης, *ov*, lying softly, Strab. μᾶλακευντικός, ἡ, *ov*, softening: from μᾶλακεύν, (μαλακός) to soften.

μᾶλακία, ἡ, (μαλακός) softness, tenderness: usu. of men, over-delicacy, effeminacy, Hdt. 6. 11, Thuc. etc.: weakness, sickness, Vit. Hom. 36: in Arist. Eth. N. opp. to καρτερία, want of endurance or patience.

II. calmness of the sea, *malacia* in Caesar B. G. 3. 15.

III. plump, a making soft by over-attention: also soft words, flatteries, v. l. Isae. 73. 9. μᾶλακία, τό, a kind of mollusca, i. e. water-animals of soft substance, without external shells or articulated bones, such as the cuttle-fish (σπυγία), Arist. H. A. 4. 1. 2: snails and other mollusca with hard shells he calls ὀστρακοδέρμα; and crustacea, such as the crab, lobster, μαλακοδέρμα. [ᾶ]

μᾶλακῖω, (μαλακία) to be soft or tender, κίνες μαλακῖωσαι πρὸς ῥίνας Xen. Cyn. 5. 2, of the effect of cold; so that μαλακῖωσαι should prob. be read, unfit for hardship, cf. μαλακῖω.

μᾶλακῖω, (μαλακός) to make soft or tender, to enervate. 2. rarely to soften, appease, Valck. Hipp. 303. B. Pass. and Med., μαλακῖομαι to be soft or tender, to be or grow weak and womanish, play the woman, Πλούτ. Thuc. 2. 42, etc.: μ. πρὸς τὸν θάνατον to meet death like a weakling, Xen. Apol. 33.

2. to be softened or appeased, Thuc. 6. 29: but also 3. to be weakly, sickly or ill, Alciphr.: in which sign. the Gramm. would confine μαλακῖσθαι to women, and ἀσθενεῖν to men, but the rule is far from absolute, Lob. Phryn. 389.

μαλακίον, τό, a soft woman's garment.

μᾶλακῖον, *ωνος*, δ, a sort of Dim. from μαλακός, a weakling: but in Ar. Eccl. 1058, a term of endearment, darling. [κί]

μᾶλακόγειος, *ov*, (γῆ) with or of soft soil, Strab. μᾶλακόγνηθος, *ov*, with soft jaw-bones: of a horse, soft-mouthed. μᾶλακόγωνων, *ov*, gen. *ωνος*, (γνώμη) of soft, gentle temper, Aesch. P. 188.

μᾶλακόδερος, *ov*, (δέρμα) soft-skinned, soft-shelled, Arist. H. A., cf. μαλάνια, τό.

μᾶλακοειδής, *es*, (εἶδος) soft in nature, freq. in Gramm.

μᾶλακότριξ, τριχός, δ, ἡ, soft-haired.

μᾶλακοκόλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a voluturinus parasite.

μᾶλακοκράνεις, δ, (κράνον) a sort of bird, Arist. H. A.

μᾶλακοποιέω, to make soft, enervate: from μᾶλακοποιός, *ov*, making soft, enervating.

μᾶλακοπύρρον, *ov*, (πυρρή) with a soft kernel, ῥοά Theophr. ΜΑΛΑΚΟΨ, ἡ, *ov*, soft, Lat. *MOLLIS*, opp. to σκληρός:

I. soft to the touch, εὐνή, τάπητος, χιτών, πέπλος Hom.: μ. νεῖς a fresh-ploughed fallow, Il. 18. 541: μ. λεῖμὸν a soft, grassy meadow, Od. 5. 72, cf. Il. 14. 349. II. of things not subject to touch, soft, gentle, θάνατος, ἔπνος, κόμα Hom.; also μαλακός εἶδεν, εὐενέειν to sleep softly, Od. 3. 350., 24. 255: μ. ἔπεα, λόγοι soft, fair words, Il. 6. 337, Od. 1. 56, etc.: μ. βλέμμα tender, youthful looks, Ar. Plut. 1022. 2. ἡγῆθι, mild, μ. ἡμῖα Thuc. 3. 45.

III. of persons, modes of life,

and the like, soft, mild, gentle, μαλακότερος ἀμφοφάσθαι easier to manage, of a fallen hero, Il. 22. 373: but 2. usu. in bad sense, soft, womanish, faint-hearted, cowardly, Thuc. 6. 13: incapable of bearing pain or hardship, opp. to καρτερικός, Hdt. 7. 153, Arist. Eth. N.: proverb, ἐκ μαλακῶν χώρων μαλακοὶ ἄνδρες Hdt. g. 122: hence, μαλακὸν οὐδὲν ἐνδίδοναι, not to give in from weakness or want of spirit, not to flag a whit, Hdt. 6. 51, 105, Ar. Plut. 488.

3. easy, careless, remiss, περί τιος Thuc. 8. 29. Ἀδν. — ἐκὼς μωρίας, Ib. 6. 78. 4. weakly, sickly, hence, μαλακὸς φρενὶ to be ill, Vit. Hom. 34, and Luc.; cf. μαλακ(ω) ἴν., and Lob. Phryn. 389: — μαλακὸς συλλογίζεσθαι to reason loosely, Arist. Rhet. Cf. μαλθακός. (Akin in root to βλάξ, as μωλεῖν to βλάσκει, μ and β being interchangeable, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. ἄμβροσιος g, βλιτρεν 6, Lob. Phryn. 273: perh. also akin to μαλός, μαλλός, ἁμαλός, ἀπαλός.) μᾶλακσπαρκος, *ov*, (σπάρξ) with soft flesh, Arist. H. A. μᾶλακστράκος, *ov*, (στρακον) soft-shelled, Arist. H. A. μᾶλακόττης, πτος, ἡ, (μαλακός) = μαλακία, softness, opp. to σκληρότης, Plat. Rep. 523 E, Theat. 186 B.

II. weakness, effeminacy, Plut.

μᾶλακόφθαλμος, *ov*, soft-eyed, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 E. μᾶλακόφθλος, *ov*, with soft dark, Theophr.

μᾶλακόφρων, *ωνος*, δ, ἡ, (φρήν) gentle-hearted, Orph.

μᾶλακόφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) with a soft voice, Dion. H.

μᾶλακόχειρ, χειρός, δ, ἡ, soft-handed, soothing, φάρμακα Pind.

N. 3. 96.

μᾶλακόψυχος, to be faint-hearted, cowardly, I. XX: from μᾶλακόψυχος, *ov*, (ψυχή) faint-hearted, cowardly.

μαλακτήρι, ἦπος, δ, (μαλάσσω) one that softens, shapes, ἐλέφαντος Plut.

μαλακτικός, ἡ, *ov*, (μαλάσσω) softening, emollient, Plut.

μαλακτός, ἡ, *ov*, (μαλάσσω) softened, to be softened.

μᾶλακυνσις, ἡ, a softening: from

μᾶλακύνω, = μαλάσσω, μαλακ(ω) to soften. Pass. like μαλακῖσθαι, to be soft, to flag, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 5.

μᾶλακώδης, *es*, contr. for μαλακοειδής.

μᾶλαξ, ἡ, a softening, soothing, Plut. [μᾶ]: from

μαλάσσω, Att. — ττω, fut. ξω, (μαλακός) to make soft, soften, esp. like δέφω of leather, to make supple, dress it, and so metaphor., μαλ. τινά to give one a dressing, hide him, Ar. Eq. 388: so, ἐν παγκρατίῳ μαλακθὲς beaten, worsted in it, Pind. N. 3. 26.

II. metaphor. to soften by entreaties, to appease, ὄργης Ar. Alc. 771: also to soothe, relieve, c. acc. pers., Ib. 381: — Pass. to be softened, Ar. Vesp. 973: to be relieved, like κουφί(σθαι), c. gen., νόσον from disease, Soph. Phil. 1334.

μαλάχη, ἡ, a mallow, Lat. *malva*, Hes. Op. 41: a common article of food, esp. with the poor; also written μολόχη. (From μαλακός, μαλδσσω, either because of its softening, relaxing properties, or its soft, downy leaves.) [μᾶλδ—] Hence

μαλάρχιον, τό, ἱμάτιον μ. a woman's garment of a mallow color, Lat. *molochinium*, Ar. Fr. 309. 10.

μᾶλερός, δ, ὄν, (μᾶλα) very strong, mighty, powerful, overpowering, Hom., but only in Il. 9. 242., 20. 316., 21. 375, where, as in Hes. Sc. 18, it is always epith. of fire: hence metaphor. powerful, fiery, glowing, vehement, δαίδαλ Α. O. 9. 341 πῶδος Aesch. Pers. 62, ἄρπυιαι Soph. O. T. 190, πῶδος Arist. Scol. 6 (Ilgen xxxi): and so it might be explained in Eur. Tro. 1300, μᾶλερ μέλαθρα πυρὶ κατάδρομα, but here better in pass. sense, mastered, overpowered, and so burnt: — hence perh. Hesych. interprets μαλερὰ φρένες by ἀσθενεῖς the subdued, prostrate mind: and so we can understand how the Ancients used the word both for ισχυρός and ἀσθενής, one being the act., one the pass. sign.

μᾶλευρον, τό, = ἄλευρον, Gramm.

μᾶλη, ἡ, the arm-pit, Lat. *ala*, *axilla*, for which μασχάλη is more usual: μᾶλη is found only in phrase ὑπὸ μᾶλη, later also ὑπὸ μᾶλην under the arm, esp. of carrying concealed weapons, ἐπιβίον ὑπὸ μᾶλης ἔχειν Plat. Gorg. 469 D, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 23, for which Ar. Lys. 985 ludicrously says δόρυ δὴ ὑπὸ μᾶλης ἔκεις ἔχειν: hence in gen. underhand, by stealth, slyly, v. omnino Plat. Legg. 789 C: cf. Lob. Phryn. 196. (The Lat. *ala* is μᾶλη with the μ thrown off, which is reversed in Ἄρπυιαι, *Mars* etc., cf. Butt. Lex. οὐλαί 4.) [ᾶ]

ΜΑ'ΛΘΑ', ης, ἴ, also μάλθη, Lob. Phryn. 438, *a mixture of wax and pitch* for calking ships, Hippo. 35: *the soft wax* laid over writing-tablets, Dem. 1132. 13. II. *a large moluscous animal*, Opp. (Akin no doubt to μαλθακός, μαλακός.)
 μαλθαζω and μαλθαίνω, =μαλδασω.
 μαλθακένια, ἥ, (μαλθακός, εὐνή) *a soft bed or couch*.
 μαλθακία, ἥ, (μαλθακός) =μαλακία, Plat. Rep. 590 B.
 μαλθακίζω, =μαλακίζω: Pass. to be softened, Aesch. Fr. 79.
 μαλθακίνος, ἴνη, ὡν, poet. for μαλθακός.
 μαλθακός, ἥ, ὄν, (μαλακός with θ inserted) *soft*, μ. ἄνθεα h. Hom. 30. 15: δρόσος, γαία Pind. II. usm. metaph. μ. ἀχιμυτής *a weak, cowardly warrior*, Π. 17. 588: 80, μ. γένη Aesch. Eum. 74: hence of μ. =κίναϊδοι, Lob. Aglaoph. 1008. 2. more freq. in good sense, *soft, gentle, mild*, ἔπος Hes. Fr. 4. 3, οἶνος Hipp. μ. φωνῆ, ἀοιδά, κοινωνία Pind., λόγοι, ὅμματα etc., Trag. Adv. -κάς, Aesch. Ag. 951, μ. λέγειν Soph. O. C. 774.—The word with its derivs. is poet., mostly in Pind., and Trag., μαλακός being the prose word: yet Plat. uses μαλθακός. Hence
 μαλθακότης, ητος, ἥ, =μαλακότης, Hipp.
 μαλθακόφωνος, ὢν, =μαλακ., λόγος-voiced, αὐοῖη Pind. I. 2. 14.
 μαλθακώω, =μαλδασω.
 μαλθακτῆριος, ἱα, ἰων, (μαλθασσώ) =μαλακτικός, Hipp.
 μαλθακτικός, ἥ, ὄν, =foreg., Id.
 μαλθακώτης, es, (εἶδος) *soft, of soft nature*.
 μάλαξις, ἥ, =μάλαξις, Hipp.: from
 μαλθασσώ, =μαλδασω, to soften, soothe, μ. κέαρ, μ. κέαρ λιταῖς Aesch. Fr. 379, 1008: μ. τινά λόγους Eur. H. F. 298: but τί γάρ σε μαλθασσοῦμι ἄν... why should I soothe thee with false words, Soph. Ant. 1194. Pass., μαλθαχθῆναι ἔπην to be un-nerved by sleep, Aesch. Eum. 134.
 μάλθη, ἥ, v. μάλθα.
 μαλθω, =μαλθακώω, μαλδασω.
 μάλθωτης, es, (εἶδος) like μάλθα, sticky, clammy, Hipp.
 μάλθων, ανος, ὄ, =μαλακίων, Socrat. ap. Stob. p. 369. 52.
 μάλθα, ἥ, and μάλισμός, ὄ, =μάλιν.
 μάλινάβλη, ἥ, an Egyptian plant, perh. cyperus esculentus, v. μάσιον, Theophr.
 μάλινον, τό, (μαλός, μαλλός) *hair, a lock of hair*, Anth.: strictly Dim. from μαλός. [ἄ]
 μάλιν, ἰος, ἥ, *a distemper in horses and asses*, also μήλιν, μαλία, μαλιασμός, Lat. malleus, Veget.
 Μάλιν, ἰδος, ἥ, Dor. for Μήλιν, *a nymph who protects the flocks* (μήλα), cf. Μηλιάδες and Ἐπιμηλιάδες.
 μάλιστα, Adv., Superl. of μάλα, Hom., v. μάλα, III.
 μαλκάω, =μαλκιδω.
 ΜΑ'ΑΚΗ, ἥ, numbness from cold, esp. in the extremities, Nic. (Origin uncertain, v. Pott Et. Forsch. I. p. 221.) Hence
 μαλκιδω, to become numb or cramped with cold, Aesch. Fr. 112: also v. I. in Hes. Op. 528, cf. μαλκιδω: on the inf. μαλκιδῶν v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 14, and on other dub. forms, Lob. Phryn. 82.
 μάλκινος, ὢν, (μάλκη) *frosty, that freezes, or becomes torpid*: also Act. *benumbing, making torpid*: also μαλκός, ἥ, ὄν: Superl. μαλκιστάτος and μαλκιστάτος: but all these forms only in Gramm., who explain them by μαλακός.
 μαλκός, ἥ, ὄν, v. μάλκινος.
 μαλλοδετής, οὔ, ὄ, =sq., Soph. Fr. 462.
 μαλλοδετος, ὢν, (μαλλός, δέμα) *bound with wool*, Valck. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1256.
 μάλλον, Adv. compar. of μάλα, v. sub μάλα, II.
 ΜΑΛΛΟ'Ξ, οὔ, ὄ, *a lock of wool, the wool of sheep*, Hes. Op. 232, also Aesch., and Soph.: of men, *a lock, tuft, braid of hair*, μαλλοὶ πλοκάμων Eur. Bacch. 113: μάλός is also found. (Prob. akin to μαλακός, ἀμαλός, ἀπαλός, mollis, perh. also to Lat. velus.) Hence
 μάλλοφόρος, ὢν, (φέρω) *with long wool*.
 μάλλω, (μαλλός) *to furnish with wool*. Hence
 μάλλωσις, ἥ, *a furnishing, covering, or clothing with wool*.
 μάλλωτός, ἥ, ὄν, (μαλλώ) *furnished with wool, fleecy*: μ. χαλμός, *a cloak lined with wool*, cf. μλωτή, Plat. (Com.) al. ἀφ' ἱερ. 4.
 μαλβάθρον, τό, v. μαλβάθρον.

μάλον, τό, Dor. for μήλον.
 μάλοπάρρος, ὢν, Dor. for μηλοπάρρος, Theocr. 26. 1.
 μάλός, ὄ, ὄ, =μαλλός, q. v. Dim. τὸ μάλιν.
 μάλός, ἥ, ὄν, Theocr. Ep. 1. 5, epith. of a he-goat, *white*, acc. to Hesych., who also explains μάλοῦρος and μαλοῦρις, by λέου-κουρος, *white-tailed*: others woolly, shaggy, as if μαλλός ἔσται again take it as =μαλακός, in which signif. some writers ἔσται μάλῃν for ἔσται ἀμαλῃν in Π. 2. 310.
 μάλοφόρος, μάλοφύλαξ, Dor. for μηλοφ.
 Μάμερος, ἥ, old epith. of Athena, Lyc. [ἄ]
 Μάμερος, ὄ, old epith. of Ares, Lyc. ap. Plut.: also Μάμερκος, from the Oscan, hence *Mavors*.
 μάμμα and μᾶμμη, ἥ, later also μαμμαία, ἥ, strictly, like our *mama*, and similar forms in all languages, a child's attempt to articulate *mother*: like ἔππα, ἀπρά, ἔττα, πάππα, τάττα, παρρα for father, Anth.: hence II. in Act. a real Subst. =μή-τηρ, *mother*, Pherecr. Coriann. 4:—also prob., like Lat. *mamma*, the *mother's breast*, Schweigh. Epict. 2. 16, 43. III. later *a grandmother*, LXX., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 259. Hence
 Μαμμακίδος, ὄ, or, less well, Μαμμακούδος, proverb. word for *a blockhead*: dub. whether it was a real name or formed by Com. from μάμμα and κεύθω, *a great baby who creeps into his mother's lap*, as Ar. Ran. 990. Plato, or Metagenes, wrote a comedy of this name.—Similar comic characters are βλιτο-μάμματος, συκομάμματος, also from μᾶμμη; and Μαργίτης from μάργος. [ἀκ]
 μαμᾶν, hence μαμᾶν αἰτεῖν, to cry for food, of hungry children, Ar. Nu. 1383: said to be an Argive word for *to eat*, but it is more natural to refer it to μαμμάω, to cry for the breast, v. μάμμα II (cf. κακκῶν φράσαι, which follows in Ar. I. c.), being words by which children tried to express their first wants, cf. βρῖν and βρύλλω.
 μᾶμμη, ἥ, v. μάμμα.
 μαμμία, ἥ, (μάμμα) *a mother*, Ar. Lys. 878.
 μαμμιδιον, τό, Plut., and μαμμιον, Dims. from μαμμία. [ῖ]
 μαμμοόρεπτος, ὢν, (μάμμα III, τρέφω) brought up by one's granddam, i. e. spoiled.
 μάν, affirm. Particle, Dor. and old Ep. for μῆν, not rare in Π., but in Od. only once, 17. 470: it never can begin a sentence, and is used 1. alone, *verily, in sooth*, Π. 8. 373, 16. 14: ἔγρει μάν, *well then come on*, Π. 5. 765. 2. strengthd. ἥ μάν, *of a surety, yea verily*, Π. 2. 370. 3. negat. οὐ μάν, *certainly not, assuredly not*, most freq. in Hom.: also, οὐ μάν οὐδέ Π. 4. 512, cf. Od. I. c.: μῇ μάν Π. 8. 512, etc. 4. καί μάν, *nay more, and even*, freq. in Pind. (μάν and μᾶ are near akin.) [—]
 μανᾶκιον, τό, v. μανᾶκινον.
 μανᾶκίς, Adv. (μανός) seldom, μ. τῆς ἡμέρας Plat. (Com.) Incert. γ1. [vᾶ]
 μανδάκη, ἥ, *a peculiar brand for horses*, cf. σαμφοράς.
 μανδακηδών, Adv. like the μανδάκη.
 μανδᾶλος, ὄ, *a bolt*. Hence
 μανδᾶλω, to bolt: and
 μανδᾶλωτός, ἥ, ὄν, *with the bolt shot*: φίλημα μ. *a kiss with the tongue protruded, a lascivious kiss*: hence in gen. lewd, μέλος Ar. Thesm. 132.
 μανδοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like *a μανδύη*.
 μάνδρα, ἥ, *an inclosed space*, esp. 1. for cattle, *a fold, pen, or stable*, Soph. Fr. 587: *the bed in which the stone of a ring is set*, also πτελῖς, Lat. pala, funda, Anth. 3. *a monastery*, Eccl. μανδράγορας, ὢν, ὄ, mandrake, Atropa mandragora, a narcotic plant, Hipp.: hence ὑπὸ μανδράγορα or ἐκ μανδράγορον καθέσθαι, to be in a trance, Luc. Hence
 μανδράγορικός, ἥ, ὄν, *made of mandrake*, and
 μανδράγορίτης, ὢν, ὄ, οἶνος μ. *wine flavoured with mandrake* Diosc.
 μάνδρευμα, ατος, τό, =μάνδρα I, Dion. H.: from μανδρέω, (μάνδρα) *to shut up in a stable or monastery*.
 μανδύας, ὢν, ὄ, =μανδύς, LXX.
 μανδύτης, ἥ, =sq., Aesch. Fr. 342.
 μανδύς, ἰος, ἥ, *a thick woollen cloak, a sort of grego*, like σίστρα: (said to be a Pers. word; perh. akin to κανδύς).
 μανδυσειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like *a μανδύς*, Eust.

μανός, ὅς, ἡ, v. *μανδός*.

μάνδωμα, = μανίωμα, seems only to occur in perf. μεμάνημαι Theoc. 10. 31.

Μανέρως, ὁ, *Maneros*, only son of the first king of Egypt: also a national dirge named after him, identified by Hdt. 2. 79, with the Greek *Andros*, q. v.

μάνης, ὁ, δ, a kind of cup, Nicom ap. Ath. 487 C. II. also a small brassen figure used in the game of cottabus, Hermipp. Moer. 2. 7, ubi v. Meineke. [ἄ]

μάνθανω, lengthd. from root ΜΑΘ—, which appears in aor. 2, μάθοε, etc. (akin to μήτις): fut. μάθησμαι, Dor. μάθειναι: aor. ἔμαθον: perf. μεμάθηκα: Hom. uses only the aor., either without augm. μάθον, or with double μ, ἔμμαθε, ἔμαθε. To learn, esp. by inquiry, and in aor. to have learnt, i. e. to understand, be acquainted with, c. acc. κακὰ ἔργα Od. 17. 226: but also c. inf., μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλός II. 6. 444.

II. of the mere attempt, to seek to learn, ask, or inquire about, like πυνθάνομαι, τι Hdt. 8. 88.

III. to learn to do a thing, to practise, be in the habit of, Lat. *solere*, c. inf., Hipp.

IV. in Hdt. and Att. in all tenses, to notice, perceive by the senses, understand, comprehend, τὴν ὁρᾶν: but also c. gen. pers., like ἀκούω, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 394 C: esp. freq. in dialogue like Lat. *teneo*, as, μανθάνεις; ὄψεαι; Answ., πᾶν μανθάνω, perfectly! Ar. Ran. 195, cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 496 D: c. part., μάνθανε ὦν, like ἴσθι, know that you are, Soph. El. 1342; so, διαβεβλήμενος οὐ μανθάνεις Hdt. 3. 1, cf. 1. 68, 160: absol., οἱ μανθάνοντες, the learners, pupils.

V. in Att. τὴ μάθον freq. begins a question, as Ar. Ach. 826, where usu. it is loosely translated, like the similar τὴ παθόν, by *wherefore?* but each has its distinctive meaning, τὴ μ. referring to a μάδος, a reason founded on reason or judgment, τὴ π. to a πάθος, a feeling, impulse, or external influence: so that τὴ μάθον; is, *what reason have you for acting so?* where could you have learnt to do so?—τὴ παθόν, what tempted you, what came over you to do so? Of course they may be used convertibly, because the questioner may make either *folly* or *temptation* the prominent thought, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 348, sq., Herm. Vig. n. 194. Sometimes this phrase is used in orat. obliqua, as, σοὶ εἰς κεφαλὴν, δὲ τὴ μάθον ἔμω καὶ τῶν ἄλλων καταφύγει τοιοῦτο πρᾶγμα, on your own head be, whatever you (so stupidly) forge against me and others! Plat. Euthyd. 283 E, cf. 299 A.

μανία, ἡ, Ion. μανίη, (μάλωμα) madness, frenzy, Hdt. 6. 112: also as Adj., μανίη νόστος Hdt. 6. 75.

II. in gen. mad passion, rage, fury, Trag.

III. enthusiasm, Bacchio frenzy, etc., Eur. Bacch. 305; cf. μανίης.

μανιάκης, ὁ, δ, = sq.

μανιάκων, τό, a golden armlet, Polyb., and Plut.: cf. μάδος.

μανιάς, ἄθος, (μανία, μάλωμα) raging, frantic, mad, μ. νόστος Soph. Aj. 59: with a neut. pl. Subst., μανιάσιον λυστήμασι Eur. Or. 270, like Virgil's *victicia arma*.

μάνικος, ἡ, ὄν, (μανία) belonging to madness, mad, Ar. Vesp. 1496: βλέπειν μανίκον to look mad, like a madman, Ar. Plut. 424: τό μ. symptoms of madness, Hipp.

II. giving way to mad passion, heady, Plat. Symp. 173 D.

II. in gen. extravagant, extraordinary, Xen. Ag. 5. 4, ei vera l. Adv. —κῶς, Plat., and Xen.

μάνικηπος, ὁ, (μανία, κῆπος III.) of women, madly lustful, Anacr. 142, where however Bergk μάνικηπος.

μάνιοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) maddening, Polyæn.

μάνιοურνέω, (ἐργάζω) to drive mad, c. acc., Polyæn.

μάνιώδης, ἐς, (μανία, εἶδος) like a madman, crazy, ὑπόσχεις Thuc. 4. 39; τό μ. madness, Eur. Bacch. 299. Adv. —δῶς.

ΜΑΝΝΑ, ἡ, a morsel, crumb, grain, esp. μάννα λιβανωτό, Lat. *mica thuris*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

II. manna, a sweet gum of Arabia, LXX., and Gal.

μαννάκιον, τό, also μαννάκιον, Dim. from μάννος, a little necklace.

μαννάριον, τό, = μαμμάριον, mama, Luc.

μαννιδότης, ὁ, δ, (δίδωμι) giver of manna, Or. Sib.

ΜΑΝΝΟΣ, ὁ, δ, also μάδος and μόννος, Lat. *monile*, a necklace; Dor. word, to which μανιάκης, μανιάκων, μαννίκιον also seem to belong. Hence

μαννιφόρος, ὁ, (φέρειν) wearing a collar, v. l. Theoc. 11. 41.

μαννώδης, ἐς, like manna: τό μ. a manna-like drug, Hipp.

μᾶνοειδής, ἐς, (μανός, εἶδος) thin or loose-looking.

μᾶνέκαρπος, ὁ, (μανός) bearing little fruit and that scattered.

μᾶνέκητος, ὁ, v. sub μανίος.

μᾶνός, ὁ, v. sub μάννος.

ΜΑΝΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. *varius*, strictly of substance or consistency, thin, loose, slack, first in Emped., then in Plat., and Arist., μ. ὁστά, σκαρpes Plat. Tim. 75 C, 79 C.

II. of number, opp. to πικνός, few, scanty, as footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5. 4. 2. also of things happening at intervals, e. g. the beatings of a pulse, slow, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—The word is Att., Phryn. A. B. 1. p.

51. 32. [Acc. to Phryn., ἄ, and so in Emped., so that the Comp. and Superl. are μαννότερος, μαννότερος, as given in Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6 by Poppe and L. Dind., cf. Cyn. 5. 4; but Aesch. has μάνοτος, μάνοτος, and Bergk, Anacr. 142, reads μᾶνέκαρπος.]

μανοσπορός, to sow thinly, Theophr.: from μᾶνόςπορος, ὁ, (σπορά, μᾶνός) thinly sown, Theophr.

μανόστημος, ὁ, (στήμων) of thin warp, finely woven, Aesch. Fr. 401. [ἄ, l. c.; but v. μανός.]

μανότης, ἡ, ὄν, thinness, looseness, slackness, Plat. Tim. 72 C. 2. fewness, scantiness. Opp. to πικνότης, Id. Legg. 812 D.

[v. μανός.]

μανόφυλλος, ὁ, (φύλλον) with scanty leaves, Theophr. μανόχροος, ὁ, (χρῶς) with loose, flabby skin, Theophr.

μανός, (μανός) to make thin, loose, slack, Theophr.

μαντεία, ἡ, Ion. μαντήη in Hdt., (μαντεύομαι), prophesying, power of divination, h. Hom. Merc. 533, 547, and 472 in plur.: also the mode of divination, Hdt. 2. 58, 83: proverb., μαντείας δέιτα, Soph. O. T. 394, Plat. Symp. 206 B.

II. = μαντεῖον, an oracle, prophecy, Soph. O. T. 149. 2. an oracular, i. e. obscure expression, Plat. Cratyl. 384 A.

μαντεῖον, τό, Ion. μαντήιον, an oracle, i. e. I. an oracular response, μαντήια Τερεστια Od. 12. 272, also in Hdt., and Att.

II. the seat of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 46, 48, etc., so too Aesch. Eun. 4, etc.

μαντεῖος, ἐλ, εἶον, also ὅς, ὄν, belonging to, serving for oracles or prophecies, hence oracular, prophetic, βομός, θεός Pind., στέφει Aesch., τέχνη, ἔργα Eur.; μ. ἀνάξ of Apollo, Eur. Tro. 454, cf. Ar. Av. 722. Only poet.

μάντευμα, ἄτος, τό, an oracle, first in Hes. Fr. 39. 8, usu. in plur.: from

μαντεύομαι, f. σομαι, Dep. med., (μάντις) to foretell, divine, prophesy, deliver an oracle, τὴν τι Hom.: also absol., Od. 2. 170, etc.; so too in Hdt., Pind., and Trag.: μ. τὴν to draw divinations from any thing, Hdt. 4. 67: hence II. in gen. to presage, forebode, surmise, guess, of any dark undefined presentiment, as opp. to actual knowledge, freq. in Plat., and Arist., cf. Stallb. Rep. 349 A: hence of animals, to scent, Theoc. 21. 45.

III. to inquire into futurity, seek divinations, ἐν Δελφοῖς Hdt. 6. 76, ἐπὶ Κασταλία Pind. P. 4. 290: hence to consult an oracle, περί τιος Id. O. 6. 64, Hdt. 8. 36, and so in Att., as Ar. Vesp. 159, Av. 593, Plat. Apol. 21 A, cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 87.—The Act. μαντεύω in first signf. only in Xen. Ephes.; but Hdt. has an aor. pass. used impers., ἐμμαντεύθη an oracle was given, 5. 114, and τὰ μεμμαντευμένα the words of the oracles, 5. 45; whereas Pind. P. 4. 290, uses the perf. pass. in Act. signf. Hence

μαντεύειν, verb. Adj., one must divine, prophesy, Eur. Ion 373.

μαντεύτης, οὐ, δ, = μάντις.

μαντεύτιος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for divination, Plut.

μαντεῖός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαντεύομαι) foretold, declared by an oracle, Eur. Ion 1209.

μαντεύω, v. μαντεύομαι, fin.

μαντήη, μαντήιον, μαντήιος, Ion. for μαντεία, etc.

μάντης, ὁ, δ, very dub. form of μάντις, Meineke Quaest. Menand. p. 40.

μαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for a soothsayer or his art, prophetic, τέχνη Aesch. Fr. 266; but usu. ἡ —τέχνη, the art or faculty of divination, Hdt. 2. 49, Trag., Plat., etc.

Adv. —κῶς, Ar. Pac. 1026.

μαντήλη, ἡ, = ἀμύλη, the Lat. *matula*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 5. 3, ubi v. Meinek. [I]

μαντιπολέω, to prophesy, Aesch. Ag. 979: from

μαντιπóλος, *ov*, (πολέω) *busied with divination, inspired*, Bédach Eur. Hec. 123.

μάντις, *δ*, gen. εως, Ion. ιος, *one who divines, a soothsayer, seer, prophet*, Hom., μ. κακών *a prophet of ill*, Il. 1. 106, μ. ἀνθρ. Pind. I. 6. 75 (5); also, *ή* μ. Soph. El. 472, Thuc. 3. 20, Eur. Med. 239; and so, μ. κόρα Pind. P. 11. 49. 2. metaph. *a diviner, presager, foreboder, ἐσθλῶν ἁγόνων* Soph. O. C. 1080, cf. Ant. 1160. 3. as Adj., μ. χορῆς *prophetic band*, Id. Fr. 116.—(The deriv. from *μανῖναι*, is found as early as Plat. Tim. 72 B, where he distinguishes *μάντις* from *προφῆται*, the former being *persons who uttered oracles in a state of divine frenzy*, the latter the *interpreters of those oracles*, cf. *προφῆται*.) II. *a kind of locust or grasshopper*, with long thin fore-feet, which are in constant motion, perh. *mantis religiosa* Linn., also *καλαμαία* and *καλαμίτις*, v. Theocr. 10. 18.

III. *the green garden-frog, rana arborea*, so called as predicting the weather, only in Hesych.

μαντιώρας, *ov*, *δ*, v. μαρτιχάρας.

μαντούση, *η*, *the art of divination*, Hom.: also in plur., Il. 2. 832. [ε] strictly fem. from

μαντόσινος, *η*, *ov*, (*μάντις*) *belonging to divination, proceeding from an oracle, prophetic, κέλευσμα* Eur. Andr. 1031.

μαντώδης, *es*, (*είδος*) *like divination or prophecy*.

μαντώος, *φᾶ*, *φον*, = *μαντεύς*, Anth.

μάνω, μάνωτης, *δ*, μάνωσις, *ή*, Dor. for *μη*.

μάνωδης, *es*, = *μανοειδής*, Arist. Part. An.

μάνωσις, *ή*, (*μάνω*) *a making thin or loose*, = *μανότης*, Theophr.

μάομαι, whence contr. *μῶμαι*, v. μάω c.

μάπτειν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of *μάπτω*, Hes.

μάραγδος, *δ*, = *σμάραγδος*, q. v.

μάρανος, *ή*, = *σμάρανος*, *a lash, whip, scourge*, Aesch. Cho.

375, Plat. (Com.) Cleoph. 71 v. Poll. 10. 56. Herodian wrote it *μαράννα*. [μᾶ]

μάραθον, τό, Dor. and Att. form of *μάραθρον*, Epich. p. 103,

Anaxandr. Prot. 1. 58: we also have *μάραθος*, *δ*, Epich. l. c.,

Python ap. Ath. 596 A. [ᾶ]

μάραθοειδής, *es*, (*είδος*) *like fennel*, Diosc.: from

μάραθρον, τό, fennel, Lat. *marathrum, foeniculum*, Alex. Leb.

2. Hence

μάραθῶν, ὄνος, *δ*, *a field of fennel*, Strab.: cf. sq.

Μαράθῶν, ὄνος, *ή*, *Marathon*, a deme on the East coast of

Attica, celebrated for the defeat of the Persians, prob. so called

from its being overgrown with fennel (*μάραθρον*): first mentioned

in Od. 7. 80. II. as appellat. *δ* μαράθῶν, Att. for *foreg*. Hence

Μαράθῶνιδης, *ov*, *δ*, (*μάχομαι*) *one who fought at Mara-*

thon: hence proverb. *any brave soldier*, Ar. Ach. 181, Nub.

986: Jac. A. P. 867: prefers *Μαραθωνομάχος*, *δ*.

μάρανα, *ή*, v. l. for *μάραγνα*, Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 369. [μᾶ]

ΜΑΡΑΙΝΩ, fut. ἀνώ: aor. 1 ἐμάρηνα, Att. ἐμάρᾶνα, also h.

Hom. Merc. 140: aor. pass. ἐμάρανθην in perf. pass. μεμάρησαμ.

Plut. also μεμάρησαμ. Orig. to put out, quench fire, ἀνθρακὴν

h. Hom. Merc. 140. Pass. to die away, go slowly out, of fire,

φλῆξ ἐμάρανθη Il. 9. 212, πυρκαϊὴ ἐμάρανετο II. 23. 228.

II. later metaph., ὕψις μαραινέω to quench the orbs of

sight, Soph. O. T. 1328: to weaken, make to waste or wither

away, of disease, Aesch. Pr. 597: of neglect, Soph. O. C. 1260:

of time, Id. Aj. 714.—Pass. to die away, decline, waste away,

languish, νόσφ Eur. Alc. 203, σῶμα Thuc. 2. 49: αἷμα μ. χερὸς

blood dies away from my hand, Aesch. Eur. 280: of a river,

to dry up, Hdt. 2. 24. (Akin to Lat. *marcere, marcescere*; and

both of them, acc. to Pott, to *mori*, Sanscr. *mri*.) Hence

μάρανσις, *ή*, *a wasting, withering*, Arist. Probl. [μᾶ]

μάραντικός, *ή*, *δ*, *making to waste away, wasting, withering*.

μάρσων, τό, and μάρσος, *δ*, = *πίτταξ*, *the fruit of the cornel-*

tree.

μάρσμος, οὐ, *δ*, (*μαρῖνω*) = *μάρανσις*. II. (from Pass.) *a*

wasting or withering away, Galen. Hence

μάρσμοδης, *es*, (*είδος*) *like or affected with μάρσμος*.

μάρσσω, = *σμαρῖνω*, Erotian, *like μαρῖνα for σμαρῖνα*.

μάρανγνέω, to have a dazzling before the eyes, to lose the sight,

become blind, Plut.; v. Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 268. (Usu. deriv.

from *μαρῖναι*, *αἰγῆ*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 671: acc. to others from

μαῖρω, μαρμαίρω, ἀμαργῆ, *αἰγῆ*.) Hence

μᾶραυνία, *ή*, *a dazzling of the eyes, loss of sight, blindness*, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 17. 4.

μαργαῖνα, (*μάργος*) *to rage, be furious*, μ. ἐπὶ τινι *to assail one furiously*, Il. 5. 882, cf. μαργᾶω.

μαργαρίδης, *ov*, *δ*, Ion. for *μαργαρίτης*.

μαργαρίς, ἴδος, *ή*, later form for sq., Lob. Paral. 52.

μαργαρίτης, *ov*, *δ*, [I], *a pearl*, Lat. *margarita*, Theophr.:

μαργαρίτης χερσαίος an unknown kind of precious stone.

(*Murwari* is the Pers. word.)

μαργαρίτης, ἴδος, *ή*, = *foreg*, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 B.

μαργαρόν, τό, = *μαργαρίτης*.

μάργαρος, *δ* and *ή*, *the pearl-oyster*, Ael.: also *pearl* itself.

μαργαρώδης, *es*, (*είδος*) *pearl-like*.

μαργᾶω, (*μάργος*) *like μαρῖνω*, *to rage, be raging*, Aesch.

Theb. 380: in gen. *to be subject to any passion, to be foolish*

or rash, lewd or greedy, Aesch. Fr. 237.

μαργέλινα, τό, *a kind of palm-tree or its fruit*, perh. *the coco-*

nut, called in Sanscr. *nārikēla*, Cosmas Indicopl., with v. l. ἀ-

γέλινα:—Plin. calls the trees *μαργηλίδες*.

μαργέλιον, τό, *a pearl*.

μαργήεις, εσσα, εν, = *μάργος*, poet.

μαργήις, ἴδος, *ή*, *a pearl*, Philostr. II. in plur. = *τὰ μαρ-*

γέλινα.

μάργος, *ov*, *δ*, = *μάργος*.

Μαργίτης, *ov*, *δ*, (*μάργος*) *Margites*, l. e. *a mad silly fellow*,

hero of a mock-heroic poem of the same name, ascribed to

Homer, somewhat like the Germ. *Tytl Eulenspiegel*: Arist. has

preserved two or three lines of this poem, usu. printed among

the Homer. Fragments at the end of the Od.: all we know

about it is collected by Falbe de Margite Homeric, 1798.

ΜΑΨΡΟΞ, *η*, *ov*, in Att. also *ov*, *raging, mad*, Lat. *furio-*

sus, Od. 16. 421: so too Aesch., etc.: senseless, rash, Od. 23.

11: in gen. *giving a free rein to passion, esp.*

2. *greedy, gluttonous*, γαστήρ μάργη Od. 18. 2, Eur. Cycl. 310.

3. *lewd, lustful*, Theogn. 581, Eur. El. 1027. 4. *proud, dis-*

pleased, ἴπποι Ep. Hom. 4. 4, οἶνος Hes. Fr. 43. Hence

μαργοσύνη, *ή*, = *sq*, Anacr. 87.

μαργότης, πτος, *ή*, (*μάργος*) *rage, madness, folly*, Soph. Fr.

726. 2. *greediness, gluttony, intemperance*, Plat. Tim. 72

E. 3. *lewdness, lust*, Eur. Andr. 949. 4. *pride, disdain*.

μαργόμοι, as Pass. = *μαρῖνω*, Pind. N. 9. 46.

ΜΑΨΗ, *ή*, in Pind. Fr. 276, said to be = *χέρ*, *a hand*: hence

also said to be deriv. *μάρπτω* and *εὐμαρῆς* for *εὐχερῆς*. [μᾶ]

μαριεύς, εως, *δ*, Arist. Mirab. 41, ubi al. *μαριῆς*, *a stone that*

takes fire when water is poured on it.

μαρίλευτης, οὐ, *δ*, (*μαρῖλη*) *a small-coal or charcoal man*,

prob. l. Soph. Fr. 908, v. Ellendt.

μαρίλευω, to burn to coke or charcoal: from

μαρίλη, *ή*, also *σμαρίλη* (perh. from *μαῖρω*, *μαρμαίρω*) *em-*

bers, coke or charcoal, small-coal, μ. ἀνθράκων Hippo. 62,

whence, *δ* Μαρίλῆθ *O son of Coke!* comic name of an Achar-

nian collier, Ar. Ach. 609. [I]

μαρίλοκαυτής, *ov*, *δ*, (*καλω*) *one who burns coke, etc.*

μαρίλοπότης, *ov*, *δ*, (*πίνω*) *gulp of coal-dust, of a black-*

smith, Anth.

μαρίνος, *δ*, *a kind of sea-fish*, Arist. H. A.

μάρις, εως, *δ*, *a liquid measure*, = *δ κοτύλι*.

μαρίω, Dor. μαρίω, *to be hot, feverish*: from μαρμαίρω.

ΜΑΡΜΑΙΡΩ, fut. ἀρῶ: Hom. only uses the part. pres. *To*

flash, sparkle, glisten, gleam, of any darting, quivering light,

Hom., only in Il., esp. of the gleaming of metal: also, *ἀμματα*

μαρμαίροντα the sparkling eyes of Aphrodite, Il. 3. 397: *αἰγῆ*

μαρμαίρουσα Hes. Th. 699. II. metaph. of any rapid motion,

cf. *μαρμαρυγῆ*, αἶδος, αἰόλας, and also ἀργός, ποικίλος. (From

μαῖρω, by a sort of redupl. *μαρμαίρω*, as in *λιλαίωμαι*, *μαιμάω*,

μοιμαίλα, *μορμαίρω*, etc., strengthening the signf., or expressing

the quick repetition and continuosness of action: from *μαρ-*

μαίρω again come *μαρμαρός*, *μαρμαρίσσω*, *μαρμαρυγῆ*, *ἀμαρυνσσω*,

ἀμαρυνγῆ, *ἀμαρύνω*, *μαρύνω*.) Hence

μαρμάρειος, εἰα, εἰον, = *sq*, usu. found in Att. [ᾶ]

μαρμάρεος, εἰα, εον, (*μαρμαίρω*) *flashing, sparkling, glistening*,

gleaming, esp. of metals, αἰγίς, ἀντὶς Il. 17. 594, 18. 480,

πύλας Hes. Th. 811; also, *ἀλς μαρμαρῆ* the *many-twinkling*

sea, II. 14. 273. II. *bright, white as marble*, δέμος μ. α. marble house, Anth. [μᾶ]
μαρμαρίζω, (μάραρος) *to be bright or white as marble*, Pind. Fr. 88.

μαρμαρίνος, ἰνῆ, ἰον, = μαρμαρέος, Theocr. Ep. 10. 2. [ᾶ]
μαρμαρίτης, ον, δ, fem. τῆς, ἴδος, Philo. = μαρμαρέος.
μαρμαρύλιφα, ἦ, (γλύφω) *a cutting in marble: statuary, sculpture*, Strab.

μαρμαρέος, ἐσσα, εν, = μαρμαρέος, ἀγλα Soph. Ant. 610.

μαρμαρόν, τό, = μαρμαρόν, Call. Apoll. 24.

μαρμαρόποιος, ὄν, (ποιέω) *working in marble: from*

μαρμαρός, ον, δ, (μαρμαρίζω) *stone, rock*, in gen., μάραρος ἀκρίοις II. 12. 380, Od. 9. 499; and as Adj., πέτρος μάραρος ἀκρίοις II. 16. 735; but always with some collat. notion of brightness or whiteness.

II. later, like Lat. *marmor*, *marble* properly so called, μ. λίθος Strab.: hence *a marble-quarry: a work in marble*, e. g. *a tomb-stone*, Theocr. 22. 211: in this signf. μάραρος is fem., cf. λίθος II. III. *any hard body*, Hipp. Hence μαρμαρώω, *to turn into stone or marble*, Lyc.

μαρμαρύνη, ἡ (μαρμαρίσσω) *a flashing, sparkling*, of light: hence of any quick motion, μαρμαρύει ποδῶν *the quick twinkling of the dancers' feet*, Od. 8. 265, h. Hom. Ap. 203, cf. ἀμαρύνη. Hence

μαρμαρύωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *sparkling, twinkling*.

μαρμαρίζω, dub., and μαρμαρίσσω, = μαρμαίρω, also ἀμαρίσσω.

μαρμαράωτις, ἴδος, ἦ, (ὥψ) = sq.; or, like λιθοδεκτής, *turning to stone by a glance*, Lyc.

μαρμαράωτος, ὄν, = *with sparkling eyes*, Eur. H. F. 883.

ΜΑΡΝΑΜΑΙ, part. μαρνάμενος, inf. μάρνασθαι, opt. μαρνώμενη, μαρνώμεθα Od. 11. 513: impf. ἐμαρνάμην: aor. ἐμαρνάσθην II. 7. 301: pres. and impf. like ἴσταμαι. *To fight, do battle*, τινί with or against another, Hom., and Hes.: also ἐπὶ τινί II. 9. 317; πρὸς τινα Eur. Tro. 726; ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν Hes. Th. 646; but, σὺν τινί together with another, on his side, Od. 3. 85: also c. dat. instrumenti, χαλκῷ, ἔρχει μ. Hom.: περὶ τινος *to fight for or about a thing*, II. 16. 497, Hes. Th. 647; also, ἐνεκά τινος Hes. Op. 162. 2, of boxers, Od. 18. 31. 3. *to quarrel, tangle with words*, II. 1. 257. 4. in Pind. metaph. *to contend, struggle, strive to one's uttermost*, ἀμφὶ τινι, περὶ τινι, Od. 5. 35, N. 5. 86.—Ep. and Lyr. word, used also by Eur.

Μάρνας, δ, *name of Zeus at Gaza in Syria*.

μάρον, τό, *a kind of sage*, Lat. *Teucrium marum*, Theophr., and Diosc. [ᾶ]

μαροῦλιον, τό, *later word for θριδάκιον, lettuce*.

μάρπτις or μάρπτυνος, ὁ, (μάρπτω) *a seizer, a ravisher*, like ὕβριστης, Aesch. Supp. 826.

μάρπτω, fut. μάρψω: aor. 1 ἐμαρψα: besides these tenses, which occur in Hom., the Ep. aor. 2 redupl., μέμαρτον is found Hes. Sc. 245; and of a shortd. aor., ἐμάπων, inf. μάπτειν Hes. Sc. 231, 304, opt. redupl. μεμπίον Hes. Sc. 252, and part. perf. μεμαρπτός Hes. Op. 202. *To grasp, hold*, c. acc., Hom.; later also c. gen., Jac. A. P. p. 168; and in full, μ. τινά ποδός *to catch one by the foot*, Soph. Tr. 779. Special usages: in a hostile sense, *to lay hold of, seize*, Od. 10. 116: *to embrace, clasp*, ἀγκάς μάρπτει II. 14. 346: metaph. of sleep, II. 23. 62; of old age, γήρας ἐμαρψε *old age got hold on him*, Od. 24. 390: but also Lat. *vice versa*, γήρας μέμαρτον *they came to old age*, Hes. Sc. 245: *to overtake, catch a fugitive*, ποδί II. 21. 564; but, χθόνα ποδοῖν μάρπτειν *to reach, touch ground with one's feet*, II. 14. 228; also of lightning, & μιν μάρπτεισι κεραυνός *what the lightning reaches*, II. 8. 405, 419: μ. σθένος *to gain strength*, Pind. N. 6. 20: ὥψος μάρπει *the votes will condemn*, Aesch. Eum. 597.—Only poet., and chiefly Ep. (Akin to ἄρπη, ἄρπας, ἄρπάζω, and κάρφω, and from the same Root comes Lat. *carpo*, *rapio*, though we have indications of a diff. Root in the aor. μαρ-εῖν: cf. ἄρπάζω fin.)

μάρρον, τό, *an iron spade*, Lat. *marra*.

μαρσίπιον, τό, Dim. from sq., also written μαρσίπιον, μαρσίπιον, μαρσίπιον, Hipp. [ᾶ]

μαρσίτιος, *a bag, pouch*, Lat. *marsupium*, Xen. An. 4. 3, 11, ubi olim μαρσίπιος.

μαρσώπους, ὁ, = μάρσιμος.

μαρτιχώρας, δ, the Pers. *marḍ-khōra*, *man-eater*, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, apparently compounded of the lion, porcupine, and scorpion, with a human head: others write μαρτιχώρας: v. H. H. Wilson, Notes on Ctes. Ind. p. 39.

ΜΑΡΤΤΡ, ὄρος, δ and ἦ, Acol. for the usu. μάρτυς: later the form μάρτυρ became general, esp. in the Christian sense, *a martyr, one who testifies with his blood*. Hence

μαρτύρεω, ἥσω, *to be a witness: to bear witness*, first in Pind., and Hdt. Construct., oft. absol., *to bear witness*, Pind., etc.: μ. τινί *to bear witness to or in favor of another, confirm what he says*, Hdt. 4. 29, 8. 94, and freq. in Att.: c. acc. rei, *to bear witness to a thing, testify it*, Soph. Ant. 515, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D: hence, μ. τινί τι Pind. O. 6. 35: also μ. περὶ τινος Plat. Apol. 21 A: μ. ἀκούειν *to give evidence on hearsay*, Dem. 1300. 16: c. inf., *to testify, prove, declare that a thing is*, Soph. O. C. 1265: also μ. ὥς . . . ὅτι . . ., Aesch. Ag. 494, Plat. Gorg. 523 C, Xen. Vect. 4. 25.

II. in Christian writers, *to be or become a martyr*. Hence

μαρτύρημα, ατος, τό, *testimony*, Eur. Supp. 1204. [ῶ]

μαρτυρητέον, verb. Adj., *one must testify*, Diosc.

μαρτύρια, ἦ, *a bearing witness or giving evidence: witness, testimony, evidence*, in plur., Od. 11. 325, Hes. Op. 280; and so freq. in Att., both in sing. and plur.

μαρτύρικός, ἦ, ὄν, *belonging to witnesses or evidence*. Adv. -κῶς.

μαρτύριον, τό, *a testimony, proof*, Hdt., and Pind., esp. in plur., μαρτύρια παρέχουσι *to bring forward evidence*, Hdt. 2. 22: esp. *a passage quoted by way of proof*: in Att. freq. in phrase μαρτύριον δέ . . ., followed by γάρ, *here is a proof, namely* . . ., as Thuc. 1. 8, cf. τεκμήριον. [ῶ]

μαρτύρομαι, ἡ, ὄρωμαι, Dep. med., *to call to witness, attest, invoke*, c. acc. pers. called as witness, freq. in Eur., and Ar.; c. acc. et inf., μ. ὕμης ταῦτ' ἀκούειν Aesch. Eum. 643: also c. acc. rei, *to call one to witness a thing*, Hdt. 1. 44, cf. Ar. Ran. 528: and absol., μαρτύρομαι, *I call witnesses*, I protest, Ar. Ach. 626, Thuc. 6. 80. II. = μαρτρέω II, *to bear witness to*, τι [ῶ in pres.]

μαρτυροποιέομαι, Dep. med. (ποιέω) *to call to witness*, but also II. *to testify*: like μαρτροποιά.

μαρτύρος, ὁ, older Ep. form for μάρτυρ, Hom.: he uses the sing. only in Od. 16. 423, with collat. signf. of *helper, protector*, but the plur. often is:—Zenodot. wholly rejected this form.

ΜΑΡΤΤ' ὦ, δ, also ἦ, gen. μάρπτωρος, etc., formed from μάρτυρ, except acc. μάρπυν Simon. 20, and dat. pl. μάρπυν, poet. μάρπυνσι Meineke Euphor. p. 109. *A witness*, first in Hes. Op. 369, h. Hom. Merc. 372: μάρπτωρος παρέχουσι was the usu. Att. phrase for *producing witnesses*, as Plat. Gorg. 471 E: joined with a neut. Subst., Lob. Paral. 261.—Collat. forms μάρπτωρος, μάρπτωρ, qq. v. (Pott connects it with Lat. *me-mor*, and both with Sanscr. *smṛi* to remember.)

μαρσάκομαι, μαρσάκημα, τό, Dor. for μάρσκα-

μάρσκα, Dor. for μάρσκα, q. v.

μάρσάομαι, Dep. med., ἡ, ὄρωμαι, *to chew*, Ar. Eq. 717, Vesp. 780.

II. *to shoot out the lip*, as a mark of contempt, Philostr. Sometimes written μασάδομαι. (Akin to μάω, μάσσω, to knead, pound.)

μάρσασθαι, inf. aor. of root *μάω *to touch*, Od. 11. 591.

μάρσα, μασδός, Dor. for μάσα, μασδός.

μάρσκημα, ατος, τό, (μάρσάομαι) *that which is chewed or eaten*, Antiph. Incert. 24; also μάρσκημα.

μάρσκησις, ἦ, (μάρσδομαι) *a chewing or eating*, Theophr.; also μάρσκησις.

μάρσκηρ, ἦρος, δ, (μασάομαι) *one who chews or eats*: μῦς μ. *a mouse of the lower jaw, used in chewing*, Hipp.: also μάρσκηρ.

μάρσθαλις, ἴδος, ἦ, = μαβάλλις, Valck. Adon. p. 294.

μάρσθηλη, ἦ, ἱμάσθηλη, *a leather thong: a red leather shoe*: cf. μάρσθηλη.

μάρσθημα, τό, = foreground, esp. *dressed leather*, Ctesias.

μάρσθηλη, ἦρος, δ, = μάρσθηλη, Sapph. 83.

II. metaph., *a supple, slippery knave*, Ar. Eq. 270, Nub. 449. Hence

μασθλήτινος, ἰνῆ, ἰον, *made of leather: leather-colored, reddish*. Hence καπὶ μασθλητίνῃ *a kind of crab*, Cratin. Incert. 26, Eupol. Dem. 21.

μασθός, δ, a Dor. form of μαστός, μαστός.

μαστ-, in Hesych. an intens. prefix like ἐρι-; he quotes ἀσχύδοντας for ἐρίδοντας: it may be traced in μάσσαν, and Lat. *magis*, *magis* may belong to it, as Hesych. also gives μάττις for μάγας, and μάτιον for μάσσαν.

μάσμα, ατος, τό, (*μάω) a seeking, inquiry, Cratin. Incoert. 74, ubi v. Meineke and Plat.

μάσπετον, τό, the leaf of σίλφιον, Antiph. Δυσερστ. 1.

μάσσομαι, fut., I shall touch, v. sub μάω B.

μασσόχας, ὁ, δ, a medicinal plant.

μασσόσμαι, -σσημα, -σσησις, -σσητήρ, =μασδομαι etc.

μάσσω, Att. μάττω, fut. μάξω: pf. μέμαχα Ar. Eq. 55, pass. μέμαγμα Ib. 57 (*μάω). To touch, handle, lay hold of, grasp: in this sign. the fut. μάσσομαι and aor. ἐμασάμην are most freq., v. sub *μάω B.

II. most usu. to squeeze or work with the hands, hence esp. to knead dough, like Lat. *pinso*, m. μάζαν Ar. Eq. 55, and absol. μάσσειν Soph. Fr. 149: also in Med., Hdt. 1. 200, Ar. Nub. 788: metaph., μάττειν ἐπινοίας Ar. Eq. 539: Pass., σίτος μεμαγμένος dough ready kneaded, Thuc. 4. 16, cf. Ar. Pac. 28: hence μάγειρος, μάγμα, μαγεύς, μάδα, μάκτρα, μακτήρ.

III. to smear, whether to besmear or to wipe off; cf. ἀπομάσσομαι. (Hence μάκτρον, μαργαλιό, σμάω.)

IV. to choose by touching or feeling, and so to seek, inquire: (Hence μάσμα, μάτος, ματίω, μαστρεύω.) [ἀ by nature, Lob. Paral. 405.]

μάσσω, δ and ἡ, neut. μάσσω, μάσσω, gen. μάσσωνος, irreg. compar. of μακρός for μακρότερος, longer, Od. 8. 203, and in Xen.—This form must be deriv. from μαστ-, q. v. Βρδσσων for βραδύτερος is of like form.

μαστόζω, ἔω, =μασδομαι, to chew, eat, Nic.: from μαστάξ, ἄκος, ἡ, whereas the Lacon. and Dor. νόσταξ is masc.: (μασδομαι) that with which one chews or eats, the mouth, ἐπὶ μάστακα χειρὶ τέλει he stopped his mouth with his hands, Od. 4. 287; so also, ἐλεῖν ἐπὶ μάστακα χειρὶν Od. 23. 76. II. =μασάμην, that which is chewed, a mouthful, victuals, food, of a bird feeding its young, ἀπτήσι νεοσσίδι προφέρει μάστακα Il. 9. 324; where others would read μάστακι in its beak, but cf. Theophr. 14. 39.

III. (from signf. I.) the upper lip, where it was usu. written νόσταξ, δ, q. v.

IV. a kind of locust, from its greediness, Nic. (Akin to Lat. *mandere* to eat, as βόσταις to βόσνυμι.)

μαστάρω, τό, Dim. from μαστός.

μαστάρωζω, ὁ, -ίζω, like μαστιχάω and τονοβόζω, to mumble like one with his mouth full; esp. of an old man, Ar. Ach. 689.

μάστειρα, ἡ, fem. from μαστύς, q. v.

μάστευσις, ἡ, (μαστέω) a seeking, searching, inquiring.

μαστευτής, οὔ, δ, (μαστέω) =μαστήρ.

μαστέω, (*μάω, μάσσω) =ματέω, to seek, inquire, explore, Hes. Fr. 31.

II. to seek or strive after, long for, crave, need, sometimes c. acc., sometimes c. inf., as Pind. P. 3. 107, 4. 62, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1099, Eur. Phoen. 36.—Old poet. word, but also in Xen.

μαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (*μάω, μάσσω) a seeker, searcher, one who looks for, τινός Soph. O. C. 456, Tr. 733, Eur. Bacch. 986: so too fem. μάστειρα, τινός μήνις μ. Aesch. Supp. 163: at Athens, a body appointed to seek after public debtors, or to ascertain the fortune of exiles with a view to confiscation, Hyperid., v. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 213; cf. ζητήτης, συλλογέως. Old poet. word.

μαστήριος, ἰα, ιων, able to search, searching, exploring, Ἐριψς Aesch. Supp. 920.

μαστιγέω, =μαστι(ζω, μαστιγῶ, Hdt. 1. 114, etc.

μαστιγίας, ου, ὁ, (μαστιγέ) one who has been or should be whipped, a worthless slave, a knave, hang-dog, Lat. *verbero*, Soph. Fr. 309, Ar. Eq. 1228, etc.

μαστιγία, com. Desiderat. from μαστιγέω, to long for, i. e. deserve a whipping, Eupol. Incoert. 105.

μαστιγονόμος, ον, (νέμω) much the same as sq., Plut.

μαστιγοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying a whip, armed with a whip: esp. a sort of constable or policeman, also μαστιγονόμος and βαρδύδοχος, Thuc. 4. 47.

μαστιγών, (μαστιγέ) to whip, flog, Hdt. 3. 16, 7. 54, and so in Att. Prose.

μαστιγώσιμος, ον, that deserves whipping, Luc.: from

μαστιγώσις, ἡ, a whipping, flogging.

μαστιγώμενος, ἐα, ἔον, verb. Adj. from μαστιγῶ, to be whipped, deserving a whipping, Ar. Ran. 633.

μαστιγίω, ἔω, (μαστιγέ) to whip, flog, ἵππους Il., also c. inf., μάστιγεν δ' ἔλδαν he whipped them on or forward, Il. 5. 366, Od. 6. 82, etc.: also μαστίω.—Only poet., the prose form being μαστιγῶ.

μαστικτηίρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq.

μαστικτηρ, ορος, ὁ, (μαστι(ζω) a scourger, Aesch. Eum. 159.

μαστιγέ, ἴγος, ἡ, a whip, scourge, freq. in Hom., esp. Il., and Hdt.; mostly for driving horses, hence in full, ἵππου μ. a horse-whip, Hdt. 4. 3; μ. διπλή Soph. Aj. 242: later also a whip or scourge to flog slaves and criminals, ἵππο μαστιγῶν βαλνεν to be flogged on, Hdt. 7. 56.

II. metaph. like Lat. *flagellum*, a scourge, plague, μαστιγέ Διός Il. 12. 37, 13. 812; so too μ. θεοῦ, μ. θεία Aesch.: but, μαστιγέ Πειθούς the lash of eloquence, Pind. P. 4. 390.—Ion. μαστίς, q. v., in Hom., who does not use the nom. μαστίς: of μαστιγέ we have no example. (From *μάω, μάσσω to touch, strike, cf. ἐπιμασάω II: hence with i prefixed, ἱμάσσω, ἱμασθλή, which brings us back to μάσθλη.) [i in gen. not till very late, Jac. A. P. p. 431.]

μαστιγώ, Ep. for μαστιγίω, part. μαστιγῶν Hes. Sc. 431.

μαστίς, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for μαστιγέ, hence dat. μαστί for μαστιγί, Il. 23. 500, acc. μαστίον Od. 15. 182: this form unknown in Att., Lob. Soph. Aj. 109, and the nom. altogether dub.

μαστιγίδω, Dor. for μαστιγίω, Theocr.

μαστιγίδης, οὔ, δ, (μαστιγίω) a scourger, v. I., LXX.

μαστιγιάτον, τό, (μαστιγῶ) a drink prepared with mastich. [i]

μαστιγιάω, to gnash the teeth, only in Hes. Sc. 389, Ep. dat. part. μαστιγιάωντι for μαστιγιάντι—some Gramm. explained it by μαστάρωζω, μάσσομαι to chew, doubtless from μάσταξ.

μαστιγέλειον, τό, mastich-oil, Diosc.

μαστιγίη, ἡ, mastich, the gum of the tree σχίνος, Lat. *lentiscus*, Theophr. (From μάσταξ, μαστιχάω, μάσσομαι, because of its being used for chewing in the East.) [i] Hence

μαστιγίχνος, ἰνη, ιων, prepared with mastich. [i]

μαστίω, ἴω, poet. collat. form of μαστιγίω, to whip, scourge, Il. 17. 622, Hes. Sc. 466: Med., μαστίαια πλευνῶς οὐρή (the lion) lashes his sides with his tail, Il. 20. 171. [i]

μαστόδετον, τό, (μαστός, θέω) a breast-bell, Anth.; also σπηθόδεσμον.

μαστοειδής, ἐς, (μαστός, εἶδος) like a breast, Arist. H. A.: λόφος μ. a small round hill, Polyb.

μαστός, οὔ, δ, the breast, esp. of the swelling breasts of a woman, Hdt. 3. 133, v. 18, and Trag., who never use the Homer. form μάστεις:—on the supposed difference of μαστός and μαστός, v. μαστός:—of men's breasts, Xen. An. 1. 4. 17, 4. 3. 6; μαστός and Dor. μαστός are collat. forms.

II. metaph. like *Bovūs*, any round, breast-shaped object, esp. a round hill, knoll, Pind. P. 4. 14, Xen. An. 4. 2, 6, cf. οὐθαρ.

III. a round piece of wood fastened to the edge of nets, Xen. Cyn. 2. 6, cf. Poll. 5. 29.

IV. among the Paphians, a goblet, Apollod. Caryst. ap. Ath. 487 B.

μαστρία, ἡ, (μαστρός) a seeking or searching.

μαστροπεία, ἡ, a pandering, =πραγωγία, Xen. Symp. 3. 10. μαστροπείω, (μαστροπός) to be a pander, play the pander =πραγωγέω, Xen. Symp. 4. 57: μ. τινα πρὸς τὴν πόλιν to seduce one into public life, Ib. 8. 42, Jac. in Wolf's Anal. 3. p. 40.

μαστροπέω, =foreg.

μαστροπότης, ἡ, ὄν, ready to pander, pandering.

μαστροπίον, τό, a brothel.

μαστροπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =ἡ μαστροπός.

μαστροπός, ὁ and ἡ, a pander, pimp, bawd, Lat. *leno*, *lena*, =πραγωγός, Ar. Thesm. 558, and metaph. in Xen. Symp. 4. 57, sqq.: the forms μαστροπός and μαστροπός also occur: also the collat. fem. forms μαστροπίς, μαστρός, μαστρίλη, μαστρίλη, q. v. (Doubtless from *μάω, μαστήρ, μαστρός a seeker, finder.)

μαστρός, οὔ, δ, (*μάω) =μαστήρ, a seeker, searcher.

μαστρούλλον, τό, =ματρίλιον, ματρυλλεῖον, Plut.

μαστρύν, υος, ἡ, =ἡ μαστροπός.

μαστρωτός, Luc., μαστροπεία, ἡ, Plut., =μαστροπ-.

μαστύς, ὅος, ἡ, (*μάω) Ion. for μαστεύσις, a seeking, searching, Call. Fr. 277. [v, Herm. Soph. Phil. 43.]

μαστώδης, ες, =μαστωέδης.

μαστώρ, ορος, δ, poet. for μαστήρ.

μασύντης, ου, δ, =μασστήρ, esp. a parasite.

μασχάλη, ἡ, the armpit, ὑπὸ μασχάλη h. Hom. Merc. 242: μασχάλην ἀρεν, like loud, riotous laughers, Cratin. Incert. 63, cf. Od. 18. 100 χεῖρας ἀνασχόμενοι γέλω ἐκάνων. II. in trees and plants the hollow under a fresh shoot, like Pliny's *ala*, *axilla*: hence the young shoot itself, =θάλος, θάλλας, esp. of young palm-twigs for making baskets or ropes, Theophr. i. also a part of the olive-leaf, Hesych. III. a bay, gulf, like ἀγκών, Strab. p. 257: of a ship, that part of the πρῶπα to which the ἄρτεως was fastened. (From μάλη, Lat. *ala*, *axilla*, Germ. *Achsel*: for signf. II. cf. μασχός.) [χᾶ] Hence

μασχάλια, ἡ, or μασχάλια, ἡ, an ornament for a column, perh. =κάλυθος II. Inscr.

μασχάλλω, (μασχάλη) to put under the arm-pits: esp. to mutilate a corpse, since murderers had a fancy that, by cutting off the extremities and placing them under the arm-pits, they would avert vengeance, Aesch. Cho. 439, in Pass.; cf. Herm. Soph. El. 437, Ap. Rh. 4. 477, and ἀκρωτηριάζω.

μασχάλιος, ἰνῃ, ινον, and μασχάλιος, ον, (μασχάλη III) made of palm-twigs.

μασχάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, =μασχάλη II.

μασχάλισμα, τᾷ, (μασχάλλω) the mutilated limbs of a corpse. II. the flesh of the shoulders, laid on that of the haunches at sacrifices.

μασχάλιστῃ, ἦρος, δ, (μασχάλη) strictly a broad strap passing behind the horse's shoulders and fastened underneath to the yoke by the λέπαδον: hence in gen. a girdle, band, Hdt. i. 215: esp. a band used by Tragic actors, Müller Eum. § 32. Cf. Blomf. Gloss. Prom. 71.

ματάξω, (μάτην) =ματάω, οὐ ματάξω is not without meaning, Aesch. Ag. 967: to act foolishly, Soph. O. T. 891.

ματάξιος, (ματάιος) =foreg, Luc.

ματάξω, =ματάξω, Joseph.

ματάοκοπος, ον, (κομπέω) idly boasting.

ματάολογία, ἡ, to talk idly, foolishly, at random, Strab.; and ματάολογία, ἡ, idle, foolish talk, Plut.: from ματάολογός, ον, (λέγω) talking idly, foolishly, at random, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 A.

ματάοιοιός, ον, to act foolishly or at random.

ματάοιοιός, ον, acting foolishly or at random, Ath.

ματάοιοιόνεα, (ματαίοιόνος) to labor in vain. Hence

ματάοιοιόνημα, ατος, τό, vain, unprofitable work, Iambli.

ματάοιοιόνια, ἡ, labor in vain, Strab.

ματάοιοιόνος, ον, (πονέω) labouring unprofitably or in vain.

ματάοιόνεα, (παῖνος) =ματαίοιόνεα. Hence

ματάοιόνεα, ἡ, =ματαίοιόνεα.

ματάοιόνεα, ονος, ὄν, having a beard in vain.

μάταιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον Eur. I. T. 628, Plat. Soph. 231 B (μάτη) like Lat. *vanus*, I. idle, foolish, useless, trifling.

1. of words, acts, etc., Theogn. 141, 487, 492, etc.; 80, μ. ἔπη, λόγοι idle words or tales, Hdt.; but also, μ. ἔπος a word of offence, Id. 3. 120; and so in Trag., Plat., etc. 2. so also of persons, Pind. P. 3. 37, Soph. Tr. 888, etc. II. in Aesch. usu., thoughtless, and so rash, wanton, irreverent, profane, esp. μ. γλώσσα Pr. 329, Ag. 1662; ἀτυχεῖν μ. of matricide and the like, Eum. 336; χαρὰ μ. mad merriment, Theb. 442. Adv. -ως, idly, without ground, Soph. Tr. 940.

This family of words, μάτην, μάτην, ματάξω, μάταιος, ματία etc., are prob. to be referred to *μάω, μάτος, ματέω, in signf. seeking about, and so wandering, erring, cf. Ital. *malto*, French *mal*, Germ. *mal*, Engl. *mad*: perh. μάψ belongs to the same Root.) [ᾶ]

ματάοισπιδέω, to exert oneself in vain: and

ματάοισπιδία, ἡ, useless exertion: from

ματάοισπιδός, ον, (σπουδία) exerting oneself in vain, dub.

ματάοισπιν, ἡ, =ματία, μάτην, ματαίωτης, folly, Physiogn.

ματάοιότεκος, ον, (τέκνω) having children in vain.

ματάοιότιος, ἡ, a vain, useless art: from

ματάοιότεχος, ὄν, (τέχνη) practising vain, useless arts.

ματάοιότης, ητος, ἡ, (μάταιος) folly, vanity: fruitlessness.

ματάοιόφρονος, ὄν, to have a vain, weak mind; and

ματαίοφροσύνη, ἡ, frivolity, Or. Sib.: from

ματαίοφρων, ονος, ὄν, ἡ, (φρήν) having a vain, weak mind.

ματαίοφρονος, ον, (φωνή) talking idly or thoughtlessly.

ματαίω, (μάταιος) to make vain, to frustrate, LXX. Pass. =ματάω, ματάξω.

ματάιωρος, οὐ, δ, (ματάξω) idle conduct or talk, ribaldry, cf. ἀποματάξω.

μάταν, Adv., Dor. for μάτην, Pind.

μάταξα, ἡ, a thread, Lat. *matava*, Lucil. . . II. in late authors, the cocoon of the silk-worm, raw silk; a foreign word, also written μέταξα. [μᾶ]

ΜΑ'ΤΑ'Ω, ἦω, (μάτην, ματάιος) to be idle, lose time, to loiter, linger, ἀπέκλειο παρορρον, οὐδ' ἔμαρτεν II. 16. 474: 80, οὐδὲ μάτην II. 23. 510: to linger for fear, ἴππου δεισέναι ματῆσεν II. 5. 233, cf. ματία: hence, οὐ ματᾶ-ποῦρον the work goes on apace, Aesch. Pr. 57, (though this may be referred to next signf.): μάταν ὁδῶν to loiter by the way, Aesch. Theb. 37. II. to be in vain, fruitless, Aesch. Eum. 141: of persons, to labor in vain, hence=ἀμάρτυρον, to fail of a thing, τινός Opp. [μᾶ]

ματεύτης, οὐ, δ, =μαστυτής, a seeker: from ματέω, (*μάω) =μαστέω, to seek, II. 14. 110: hence 2. to seek after, to long for, strive after, τι Pind. N. 3. 53, and Trag.: c. inf., to seek or strive to do, Id. O. 5. fin., Soph. O. T. 1052.

ματέω, rarer form for ματέω, Theocr. 21. 65. II. Aeol. form of πατέω, to tread on, Sapph. 46.

ΜΑ'ΤΗ, ἡ, =ματία, a folly, a fault, Aesch. Supp. 820, Cho. 918. (Perh. from *μάω to seek without finding, cf. ματάω, and Pott Etym. Forsch. i. 242.) [ᾶ] Hence

μάτην, Dor. μάταν, Adv., ἴν, vain, idly, fruitlessly, Lat. *frustra*, h. Hom. Cer. 309, and Trag., μάτην πορεύε etc.: hence

2. at random, foolishly, Lat. *temere*, like μάψ, Hdt. 7. 103; μάτην πορεύε to be mad, Lob. Soph. Aj. 634.

3. idly, falsely, Lat. *falso*, λέγοντες εἰρ' ἀληθές, εἰρ' ἥρ' οὐν μάτην Soph. Phil. 345, cf. Markl. Supp. 127.—Orig. acc. from μάτη, hence also εἰς μάτην at random, Luc.

μάτῃ, ἦρος, δ, (ματέω) =μαστήρ.

μάτῃ, τῆος, ἡ, Dor. for μάτῃ, like Lat. *mater*. [ᾶ]

ματῆρευς, (ματῆρ) =ματέω, Hesych.

ματία, ἡ, Ion. ματῆ, (μάτην) a vain attempt, a fruitless enterprise, Od. 10. 79. II. folly, thoughtlessness, an error, fault, Ap. Rh. [ᾶ]

ματίξω, =ματέω.

ματίον, τό, said to be a small measure, Schol. Ar. Nub. 450.

ΜΑ'ΤΟΣ, τό, (ματάω, ματία) search, investigation, Galen. [ᾶ] ματράδελφός, ματροδόχος etc., Dor. for μητρ-

ματρία, Dor. for μητρία, Pind.

ματῤεῖον, Menand. p. 65, and ματῤεῖον, τό, like μα-στῤεῖον, a brothel: from

ματῤήλη and ματῤήλλη, ἡ, a bawd, Lat. *lena*, prob. from same Root as μαστῤοπός. Hence

ματῤήλλιον, τό, =ματῤεῖον.

ματῤωρς, Dor. for μητῤωρς, Pind.

ματῤωσιός, Dor. for μητῤ-

ματῤωσιός, =ματάω.

ματῤάβης, ον, δ, and ματῤάβος, ον, =ματάιος.

ματῤία, or ματῤή, ἡ, Philom. ap. Ath. 663 F, Nicostr., et Macho ib. 664 B; ματῤύς, ον, δ, Artemid. ib.; in the other places there quoted the gen. is doubtful:—a rich, high-flavored dish, made of hashed meat, poultry, and herbs, and served up cold as a dessert, Lat. *mattea* and *mattea*, Meineke Menand. p. 361: said by Macho I. c., to be a Macedonian or Thessalian invention which became common at Athens under the Maced. government, so that Bentley's conj., ματῤυλοχός, in Ar. Nub. 451 is questioned by Schneid. [ᾶ] Hence

ματῤύξω, to eat or dress a ματῤία.

ματῤύς, ον, δ, v. ματῤία.

ματῤυλοχός, ον, (λείχω) licking up ματῤίας, i. e. dainties, Ar. Nub. 451, e. conj. Bentl., v. sub ματῤία.

ματῤῃ, ἔω, Att. for μάσσο.

ματύλλη, ἡ, a Macedon. dish that provokes thirst, prob. the same as ματῤία.

μαυλία, ἡ, also μαυλῖς, a *band*. (Some derive it from μοῦσ αὐλίζω, to put to bed together.) Hence
 μαυλίζω, =μαστροπένω, to pimp, pander.
 μαυλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, =μαυλία. II. a *knife*, Nic.
 μαυλιστήριον, τό, a *band's hire*, Welck. ad Hippon. 96: from μαυλιστής, οὗ, δ, (μαυλιζώ)=μαστροπός, a pander: hence fem. μαυλιστρία, ἡ, =μαυλία.
 μαυρός, δ, ὄν, like ἀμαυρός, *dark, invisible*. Hence
 μαυρόν, like ἀμαυρόν, to *darken*; esp. metaph., to *make a man obscure or forgotten*, τοῦ him of name and fame, Hes. Op. 327. Pass. to be *made dark or obscure*, Theogn. 192.
 μάχαιρα, ἡ, a *large knife*, worn by the heroes of the Iliad next the sword-sheath (ἴφους κολλεῖται), and used by them to slaughter animals for sacrifice, II. 3. 271., 19. 252; it was gilt and hung by a silver belt, II. 18. 597: also used by *Machaon* the surgeon to cut out an arrow, II. 11. 844: in gen. a *knife* for cutting up meat, Hdt. 2. 61.
 II. as a weapon, a *short sword or dagger*, first in Hdt. 7. 225, Pind. N. 4. 95; but still rather an *assassin's* than a *soldier's* weapon:—later μάχ. was a *sabre or bent sword*, opp. to ἔλφος the straight sword. III.
 a kind of *razor*, hence, κεκαρμένους μοῖχον μὲ μάχαιρὰ shaved close, Ar. Ach. 849; opp. to διπλή ἡ. scissors, used to cut the hair: this *close shaving*, which was a punishment of adulterers, was called κίπτος. (Deriv. uncertain.) [μ] Hence
 μάχαιρίδιον, τό, Dim. from μάχαιρα, Luc. [I]
 μάχαιριον, τό, Dim. from μάχαιρα, Arist. Gen. An.
 μάχαιρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from μάχαιρα, a *small knife*, esp. a *small razor*, Ar. Eq. 413. II. a *small sabre*.
 μάχαιρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *knife-shaped*.
 μάχαιροδέτης, οὗ, δ, (δέω) a *sword-belt*, Hesych.
 μάχαιρομάχῃ, (μάχῃ) to *fight with a μάχαιρα*, Polyb.
 μάχαιροποιεῖον, τό, a *sword or knife factory*, Dem. 823.11: from μάχαιροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) a *cutler*, Ar. Av. 441.
 μάχαιροπωλεῖον, τό, a *cutler's shop*.
 μάχαιροπώλης, οὗ, δ, (πωλέω) a *cutler*.
 μάχαιροπώλιον, τό, =μαχαιροπωλεῖον, Plut.
 μάχαιροφόρε, to *wear a sabre*, Joseph.
 μάχαιροφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) *wearing a sabre*, Hdt. 9. 32, and Thuc.
 μάχαιρωνος, τό, (μάχαιρα) the *sword-lily*, gladiolus, Diosc.
 μάχαιρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from μάχαιρόν) *sabre-shaped*.
 μάχάταρ, δ, Lacon. for μαχητής.
 μάχάτας, δ, Dor. for μαχητής, Pind.
 μάχάω, (μάχῃ) to *wish to fight*.
 Μάχων, ὄνος, δ, Machaon, son of Aesculapius, the first surgeon of antiquity, II. (Akin to μάχαιρα.) [χ] Hence
 μάχομενος, Ep. part. pres. of μάχομαι, for μαχόμενος, Od. 17. 471.
 μάχομαι, Ion. pres. for μάχομαι, Hom.
 μαχομένους, Ep. part. pres. of μάχομαι, for μαχόμενος, Od. 11. 403., 24. 113.
 μαχετόν, rarer form of μαχητόν, v. Stallb. Plat. Soph. 249 C.
 μάχη, ἡ, *battle, fight, combat*, freq. in Hom., esp. in II.: μάχην μάχεσθαι to *fight a battle*, II.; in Prose usu. μ. ποιεῖσθαι or συνάπειν, τινί to *engage battle with one*, Soph. El. 302, Aesch. Pers. 336, etc.; also, διά μάχης ἀνίκησθαι or ἔρχεσθαι τινί Hdt. 1. 169., 6. 9, so too, διὰ μ. ἔκειν, εἰδέναι τινί Trag.: μάχῃ κρατεῖν to *conquer in battle*, Eur. H. F. 612; also, μάχην νικᾶν to *win a battle*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 53; μάχῃ τινός *battle with an enemy*, as, μ. Ἀλκωνος II. 11. 542, cf. Hes. Sc. 361: μ. περί τι *battle for a thing*, Plat. Legg. 919 B: Hom. joins μ. καὶ φύλοισι, μ. πόλεμος τε, μ. καὶ θνητοῖς, μ. ἐνοπή τε, μάχῃ τ' ἀνδροκταταί τε: he usu. has it of engagements between armies, but twice in II. of single combat, II. 7. 263., 11. 255.
 II. in gen. a *quarrel, strife, wrangling*, II. 1. 177, plur., and so freq. in Plat.
 III.—the more usu. ἀγών, a *contest*, as for a prize in the games, Pind. O. 8. 76, who distinguishes this from μάχαι πολέμου, O. 7. 29.
 IV. a *mode of fighting*, way of battle, Hdt. 1. 79, cf. 7. 9, 85, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7. V. a *field of battle*, Xen. An. 2. 2, 6., 5. 5, 4. (One of a large family of words in which ἀκ- has the sign. of *sharpness, soreness*, here with μ added: cf. also αἰχμή,) [δ] Hence
 μάχημων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, *warlike*, II. 12. 247.

μάχησμός, δ, (μαχέομαι)=μάχη, late word.
 μαχητόν, verb. Adj. from μάχομαι, one must contend or fight, Arist. Rhet., cf. μαχετόν.
 μαχητής, οὗ, δ, (μάχη) a *fighter, warrior*, Hom., ἀνὴρ μαχητής Od. 18. 261, Pind. as Adj., *warlike*. Hence
 μαχητήριος, ἡ, ὄν, fit for a warrior or battle, inclined to battle or war, quarrelsome, Arist. Rhet.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, skill in fighting, Plat. Soph. 225 A: μ. ἵππου resheive horses, Id. Rep. 467 E. Adv. -κάς, pugnaclously, Id. Theaet. 168 B.
 μαχητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μάχομαι) to be fought against, or conquered.
 μάχιμος, ἰμν, ἰμν, also os, ὄν, (μάχῃ) fit for battle, warlike, freq. in Hdt., of μ. fit for service, Hdt.: so, τὸ μ. the effective force, Hdt. 7. 186; but, ἐς τὸ μ. for ἐς πόλεμον, Hdt. 2. 165. [δ]
 μάχιμώδης, es, (εἶδος) *warlike, quarrelsome*, Anth.
 μάχισμός, δ, like μαχησμός, =μάχη, late word.
 μαχλός, ἄδος, pecul. poet. form of μάχλος, Anth.
 μαχλῶς, ἴστω, and μαχλῶν, (μάχλος) to be lewd, μ. τινὶ to commit fornication with...
 μαχλίκος, ἡ, ὄν, like a μάχλος.
 μαχλῖς, ἰδος, pecul. poet. form of sq.
 μάχλος, ὄν, lewd, lustful, Hes. Op. 584, in Superl.: usu. of women, λαγρός being used of men, Lob. Phryn. 184, cf. sq.
 2. metaph. μάχλος βέλτερος the luxuriant, wanton vine, Aesch. Fr. 378, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 143. 3. in gen. wanton, insolent, epith. of Ἄρης, Aesch. Supp. 635. (μάχλος and μώκλος are kindred forms.) Hence
 μαχλοσύνη, ἡ, lewdness, lust, wantonness, of Paris, II. 24. 30, rejected by Aristarch. by reason of the word's being peculiar to women, as in Hes. Fr. 5, Hdt. 4. 154, cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Crit. p. 110, and v. foreg.: but, granting this, Hom. is still speaking of Paris as womanish. Strictly fem. from sq.
 μαχλόσυνος, ἡ, ὄν, =μάχλος.
 μαχλότης, πτος, ἡ, =μαχλοσύνη.
 μάχοιστο, Ion. for μάχοιντο, II.
 μάχομαι, Ion. μαχέομαι, Dep. med., later c. aor. pass. The Ion. pres. used by Hom. only in II. 1. 272, 344., 20. 26, but he has the Ep. part. pres. μαχομένους and μαχομένους, from μαχέομαι, only however in three places in Od.: fut. μαχέσομαι, Ep. metri grmt., also μαχέσσομαι and μαχέσομαι, (though Wolf only admits the latter form): Att. fut. μαχούμαι, not in Hom., for μαχεῖναι, II. 20. 26, is rather the Ion. pres.: aor. ἐμαχέσασμαι, Ep. μαχέσασθαι and (always acc. to Hom.) μαχέσασθαι: perf. μεμάχσομαι and μεμάχημαι, not in Hom., v. Buttm. Catal. in voc.: aor. ἐμαχέσθην occurs in Ar. Rh., and later, Lob. Phryn. 732. Adj. μαχετόν and μαχητόν, q. v.
 To fight, contend, esp. in battle, freq. in Hom. (esp. II.), μάχην, and ὁσύνι μ. II.: with another Verb, πολεμίζειν ἢ δὲ μάχεσθαι II.: in Hom. usu. of armies, but sometimes of single combat, II. 3. 91, 435., 19. 153: also of the battle between men and beasts, II. 15. 633: between beasts themselves, II. 16. 824, Od. 20. 15.—Construct., usu. c. dat. pers., to fight with, i. e. against one, oft. in Hom., and Hdt.; but also ἀντὶ and ἐναντίον τινός, ἐπὶ τινί, πρὸς τινα, all in II.: μ. τινὶ or πρὸς τινα usu. in Prose: but, σὺν τινὶ with the sanction, under the auspices of... , esp. of a deity, Od. 13. 390: μετὰ πρώτοις, like ἐν πρώτοις, among the foremost, II. 5. 575; so, μετὰ Βωιωτῶν among their ranks, II. 13. 700; but, μ. μετ' ἀλλήλων to fight one with another, Plat. Symp. 179 A: κατὰ σφάεας μ. by themselves, independently, II. 2. 366; but, καθ' ἑνα μ. to fight one against one, in single combat, Hdt. 7. 104: μ. πρὸς τινος, usu. like πρὸς τε, of place, before him, but freq. metaph. for him, in his defence, II. 4. 156, cf. πρῶμαχος, προμάχος; so, μ. ὑπὲρ τινος Eur. Phoen. 1002, Plat., etc.: the object for which one fights is usu. περὶ τινός, also περὶ τινὶ Hom., ἀμφὶ τινὶ and ἐνέκα τινός II.: freq. c. dat. instrum., χερσὶ, τοῖσιν, πελκεσσι μ., Hom., etc.: μ. ἀφ' ἵππου to fight from horseback, Hdt. 9. 63.
 II. in gen. to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with one, τινί II. 1. 8, etc.; μ. ἐτέροισι, opp. to χερσὶ, II. 1. 304, etc.: hence, to be an enemy, oppose one, object to one, II. 13. 118. 2. to contend, struggle, make an effort, Lat. mitor ut... , c. inf., Arist. H. A. 3. III. to contend for the mastery in games, etc., πύξ μαχεσθαι II. 23. 621: to measure oneself with or against, τινί II. 1. 272. (For deriv. v. sub μάχῃ.) [μ] Hence

μαχομένως, Adv. pres. part. foreg., *pugnaciously*, Strab.

μάψ, Adv., like μάτην, *in vain, idly, fruitlessly*, μάψ οὐτω II. 2. 120, μάψ ὁμοῖαι to swear lightly, i. e. without meaning to perform, II. 15. 40. II. vainly, idly, foolishly, II. 5. 759; μάψ αὐτως εὐχετάσασθαι II. 20. 348.

III. thoughtlessly, rashly, II. 2. 214, Od. 16. 111; sometimes with ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον added, as in Od. 3. 138, of an assembly convened at evening, *in foolish haste and contrary to all form*, Lat. *frustra, temere*. The word with all its compds. solely poet., and mostly Ep. (Acc. to some from αἶψα: better perh. from μάπτω, μαπέω=ἐμπατεύω, *hastily, hand over head*, and so, *rashly*, etc.)

μαψαῖροι, ὧν, αἱ, (μάψ, αἶφα) *random breezes, squalls, gusts or flaps of wind, cats' paws*, Hes. Th. 872, ubi al. divisim μάψ αἶραι ἐπιπνεῖον ὁλάσσαν, but cf. Alh. Hesych. in voc. II. as Adj., μαψαῖροι στόβοι *idle boastings*, Lyc. 395.

μαψίδως, *on, vain, random*, φάρις Eur. Hel. 251. Hence

μαψίδως, Adv.=μάψ, like Lat. *temere*, foolishly, thoughtlessly, at random, without plan or purpose, II. 5. 374, Od. 3. 72, etc.; *without reason*, Od. 7. 310; *rashly, recklessly*, Od. 2. 58, 14. 365.

μαψιδόος, *on, (λέγω) talking idly or at random, μ. οἰανόι birds whose cries convey no sure omen*, h. Hom. Merc. 546.

μαψιτόκος, *on, (τίκτω) bringing forth in vain*, Anth. μαψιφάνος, *on, (φωνή) foolish*=μαψιδόος.

μαψιλάκας, *on, δ, (μάψ, ἰλάω, ἰλακῶ) idly barking*, i. e. repeating a thing again and again, rhyming upon it, with neut. τέκνοντι Pind. N. 7. fin., ubi v. Böckh. [Δ]

μαψύλακτος, *η, on, =foreg., γλῶσσα Sapph. 93. [ῥ]*

*ΜΑΨ, an old pres., found in three diff. forms and senses:

A. μέμπα perf. with pres. signf., not however used in all persons: Hom. has 3 pl. μέμπασι, and the syncope. forms 1 pl. μέμπαμεν, 2 pl. μέμπατε, 2 dual μέμπατον, 3 sing. imperat. μέμπατο [Δ]; 3 pl. plqpf. μέμπατον; but most freq. part. μεμψάς, (once μεμψός II. 16. 754), which (in Hom.) retains ω in the oblique cases, μεμψάσθω, μεμψάσθω, except in II. 2. 818., 13. 197, where we have μεμψάσθω, μεμψάσθω, a being made from metri grat., fem. μεμψαία, cf. βεβιάσθω, γεγασθώ: Theoc. 25. 64 has μέμπα as impl., cf. Butt. Aus. Gr. § 97, Anm. 10. n. To strive after, attempt, long for, desire eagerly, oft. in Hom. Construct., mostly c. inf., usu. of pres. or aor., but sometimes of fut., e. g. II. 2. 543, Od. 24. 395; freq. also c. gen., as ἐρίδος, αὐτῆς, ἀλκῆς II. 5. 732., 13. 197; oft. also absol., πῇ μέμπατον; whether so fast? II. 8. 413; πρόσσω μεμψαίωι pressing forward, II. 11. 615; and so c. dat. instrum., ἐγγχεῖρι μεμψάσθω II. 2. 818: ἐπὶ τιμῃ μ. pressing eagerly upon another, II. 21. 174; and so dat., II. 22. 284: Hom. very freq. puts the part. μεμψάς alone, to express any affection or passion: its special nature being determined by the context, e. g. μεμψάς πόλιν ἐξαλαπάζει τὴν ἐθέλω from *wrath* will I destroy., II. 4. 40; ἔβη μεμψάς he strode on *hastily, eagerly*, II. 10. 339, cf. II. 239; however in most places there may be found a notion of angry, impetuous desire, as in ἐμμεμψάς.

2. in II. 9. 641, just like εὐχόμεν III, to wish or claim to be, μεμψάμεν δέ τοι ἄλλοι κήσιστοι? ἔμεναι καὶ φιλάτοι.

B. in fut. μώσσομαι, aor. ἐμώσαμην, to seek, touch, lay hold of, grasp, wish to have; of this Hom. has only inf. aor. μώσσοσθαι, c. gen. Od. 11. 591 (it is more freq. in compds.); both tenses belong in signf. to μολομαι, cf. ἐπιμολομαι and ἐπιμώμαι: just as σασθαι is formed from δαλω, ἔνασσα from παλω. A pres. μώμοι does not occur. [Δ]

C. pres. μώμαι, part. μώμενος, as if contr. from μώμομαι; but the contr. is usu. made in ω, hence inf. μώσσω, imperat. μώσσε, as μώσσει from μωλόμαι, μωλάω. To seek after, covet, c. acc., Theogn. 769, Epich. p. 88. This word was strictly Lacon.

(From the root *μώω come many families of words, with the sense of either to attempt, long for, desire, with a notion of passion and violence; or to touch, seek after, inquire: the most important are 1. of the former class, μαιμάω, μαινομαι, with their derivs. μανιάς, μανία etc. 2. of the second, μολομαι, μώσσω, whence again μάγομαι, μάζα, μύκτηρ, also μάκτρον, and lastly μάμω, μώτος, ματίγω, ματέω, μωστέω, μωστήρ, μωστρός, μωστρός, μωστρός, μωστρός. 3. from the last sense to search out, and so invent, even the ancients derived the word Μῶσα, Dor. Μῶσα, Lacon. Μῶω.)

μέ, enclit. acc. sing. from ἐγώ.

μεγά, neut. from μέγας, q. v.

μεγαβρεμέτης, *ου, δ, (βρεμω)=μεγαλοβρεμέτης*, Orph.

μεγάδωρος, *ον, (δάρων)=μεγαλόδωρος*.

μεγάδαμβρος, *ές, (δαμβος) greatly astounded*, Orp.

μεγάδαρσις, *ές, (δάρσις) very bold*, Hes. Sc. 385.

μεγάδως, τό, *Ion. for μέγας*, freq. in Hdt.

μεγάδωτος, *ον, high-minded, great-hearted*, freq. in Hom. and Hes., as epith. of warriors and whole nations, II. 16. 488; not usu. of females, except of Athena, as in Od. 8. 520, 13. 121.

μεγάθωο, (μεγάθω) *Ion. for μεγεθῖνω*.

μεγαῖρα, aor. ἐμεγαῖρα, (μέγας) strictly, to look on a thing as great or too great; whence we get the notions of ill-will, and envy, which soon became attached to it: hence I. to grudge a thing to another, as too great for him, τινί τι II. 23. 865, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66: also c. inf. pro acc. rei, μπεδὲς μεγάρης ἡμῖν εὐχόμενοι τελευτήσαι τῷδε ἔργα Od. 3. 55, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 465; c. acc. et inf., μνηστῆρας οὐτι μεγαῖρω ἔρδειν ἔργα βλαα, for μνηστῆρων, Od. 2. 235; hence in gen. to envy, to refuse, deny, withhold from envy, like φθονεῖν, II. 15. 473: sometimes however simply to refuse, etc., without the notion of envy, as II. 7. 408, Od. 8. 206.—In two places of II. it seems to be used c. gen. rei, viz. II. 13. 563, ἀφῆλθον δέ οἱ αἰχμήν Ποσειδάων Βιδίωσι μεγάρης Poseidon baffled the spear grudging it his life; cf. φθονεῖν 2, which has exactly this construction, and we find μεγαῖρω so used in Aesch. P. 626, Ap. Rh. 1. 289; so too in the other passage, II. 4. 54, τῶαν οὐτι ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ἴσταμαι, οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω, though here we might supply μεγαῖρω σοι τόδ' ἀπεκρίσθαι from v. 53, cf. II. 7. 408; Od. 8. 206 is not to the purpose, as Φαίηκων depends on ὅτινα, not on μεγαῖρω: cf. Jelf Gr. § 499.—Hom. never has the word absol., to be envious, to bear ill-will. II. in Ap. Rh. to treat as an enemy, and so more definitely to bewitch, charm, Lat. fascinare, ὁμῶς ἐμεγαῖρην ὁπώρας 4. 1670. (It must not be taken as compd. of μέγας, αῖρω, but as immediately deriv. from μέγας, like γεγαῖραι from γέρας.) See further Butt. Lexil. in voc.

μεγακήτης, *ες, (κήτος) in Hom. epith. of πόντος* Od. 3. 158, δελφίς II. 21. 22, νῆψ II. 8. 222 etc., explained by Hemst. Luc. Tim. 26, to be simply, vast, huge (from κήτος, conveying a notion of hugeness): others derive it from κῆως, χάλω, of gaitening depths, hollow, so that μ. πόντος is the deep, deep sea; μ. δελφίς the dolphin haunting the depths, being itself a κήτος from this peculiarity; then μ. νῆψ would be a ship with a vast hollow, hollow, hull: v. Butt. Lexil. voc. κητώεις, Nitzsch Od. 4. 1; cf. κητώεις, κήτος, βαυκήτης.

μεγακλής, *ές, (κλέος) poet. acc. μεγακλέω for μεγακλέεω, μεγακλέω, as if from μεγακλής:—very famous, best known* as the prop. n. of several of the family of the Alcmaeonidae.

μεγάκυδης, *ες, (κύδος) much renowned*, Anth.

μεγάλα, neut. pl. from μέγας, q. v. [Δ]

μεγάλακρητικός, *η, ὄν, (ἀδίκηω)=sq.*

μεγαλάδικος, *ον, unjst in great matters*, opp. to μικραδίκητης, Arist. Rhet. [Δ]

μεγαλάκλης, *ές, (ἀλκή) of great strength*, Plut.

μεγαλάφοδος, *ον, with very circuitous ways*.

μεγαλάνορις, *μεγαλάνωρ*, Dor. for μεγαλήν-: from

μεγαλόρατις, τὰ, sub. ierā, the feast of great loaves, kept by the Delians in honor of Demeter: from

Μεγάλαρτος, *ον, (άρτος) the great-loaved; name of a Boeotian deity*, Ath.

μεγαλάρχης, *ες, (ἀρχω) with high authority*.

μεγαλός, *ον, bringing mighty δται, mighty to avenge*, epith. of the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 791, 822, as restored by Pors. from Aldus.

μεγαλάνχηια, *η, =μεγαλάνχηα*, Or. Sib.

μεγαλάνχηα, to boast highly, act or speak haughtily, Aesch. Ag. 1528: more usu. in Med., to boast oneself, Plat. Alc. 1. 104 C, Rep. 395 D: from

μεγαλάνχης, *ές, very boastful*.

II. very glorious, Orph. μεγαλάνχητος, *ον, =μεγαλάνχητος*, Anth.

μεγαλάνχηα, *η, (μεγαλάνχηα) great boasting, arrogance*, Plat.

μεγαλάνχος, *ον, =μεγαλάνχητος*, Pind. P. 8. 19: τὸ μεγαλάνχον, =foreg., Xen. Ages. 8. 1.

μεγαλεγκωμίαστος, *ov*, (ἐγκωμιάω) *highly praised*.
 μεγάλεον, τό, *a sweet-smelling oil*, prob. same as the Megalian in Amphip. Odys. 1.
 μεγάλεος, εἰα, εἰον, (μέγας) *grand, splendid, magnificent*, ῥήματα Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 34, cf. 4. 5, 2: of men, *haughty*, μ. καὶ σφόδρ. Ib. 4. 1, 4: τὸ μεγαλύνειν *the pomp of a great man*, Polyb. Adv. —as, *splendidly*, μ. γαμύν Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 7: *greatly*, Id. Ages. 11. 16.
 μεγαλειότης, ητος, ἡ, *grandeur, splendor*.
 μεγαλέμπορος, δ, = μέγας ἔμπορος, *a general merchant*.
 μεγαλέπιβλος, *ov*, *attaining great objects*, Diod.
 μεγαλέπιβλος, *ov*, *attempting great objects*, Diod. [1]
 μεγαλήγορος, *to talk big, boast*, Xen. An. 6. 3, 18, Cyr. 4. 4, 2, and c. neut. Adj., τοιαῦτα ἐμεγαληγόρου Ib. 7. 1, 16. II. trans. *to extol highly*, Hdn.
 μεγαλήγορος, ἡ, *vain-boasting, big words*, Eur. Heracl. 356.
 μεγαλήγορος, *ov*, (ἀγορεύω) *talking big, vaunting, boasting*, Aesch. Theb. 565: *boastful*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 17. II. trans. *extolling*. Adv. —ως.
 μεγαλήγορος, ἡ, *manly greatness, courage*, Pind. N. 11. 57, in plur. 2. also in bad sense, *haughtiness*, Eur. Phoen. 185.
 μεγαλήνωρ, *oros*, δ, ἡ, (ἀνὴρ) *very manly, high-minded*, Pind. P. 1. 99: also epith. of Ἡσυχία, Fr. 228, cf. μεγαλόφρων.
 2. in bad sense, *haughty*. II. act. *making men great or illustrious, producing great men*.
 μεγαλήτωρ, *oros*, δ, ἡ, (ἥτορ) *great-hearted*, Hom., freq. epith. of brave men and of whole nations: also of Polyphemus, Od. 10. 200: Hom. only joins it to proper names, except in the case of θυμὸς: so too, μεγαλήτορες *dryal* Pind. I. 5(4). 44.
 μεγαλήφατος ὕμνος, *a lofty strain*, acc. to Herm. Orph. Arg. 419, for the old reading *μεγαλήφ*.
 μεγαλίζω, (μέγας) like μεγαλύνω, *to magnify, extol*. Pass. *to be exalted, hence to be haughty, to bear oneself haughtily*, Il. 10. 69, Od. 23. 174.
 μεγαλίστωρ, *oros*, δ, ἡ, *knowing great things*.
 μεγαλῆς, ἐς, = μεγαλαυτής, Jac. A. P. p. 850.
 μεγαλλιον, τό, also μετὰλλιον, *a sweet-smelling oil*, v. μεγαλειον.
 μεγαλόβουλος, *ov*, (Βουλή) *high-counselling*.
 μεγαλόβρεμέτης, *ov*, δ, *loud-roaring, thundering*, Q. Sm.
 μεγαλόβρομος, *ov*, (βρέμα) = *foreg.*, ὕδωρ Orph.
 μεγαλόβρυχος, *ov*, (βρυχόμαι) *loud-bellowing*.
 μεγαλόβωλος, *ov*, *with large clouds*.
 μεγαλόγαστρον, *oros*, δ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) *big-bellied*.
 μεγαλογκία, ἡ, (ὕγκος) *vastness, hugeness*, cf. εὐγκος.
 μεγαλογνωμέω, *to entertain noble sentiments*, Dio C., for the strict form μεγαλογνωμένω.
 μεγαλογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *loftiness of sentiment*, Xen. Ages. 8. 3.
 μεγαλογνώμων, *ov*, gen. *onos*, (γνώμη) of *lofty sentiments, high-minded*, Xen. Oec. 21. 8: τὸ μ. = *foreg.*, Id. Ages. 9. 6. Adv. —μόνως.
 μεγαλογράφειν, (γράφω) *to write large*.
 μεγαλογράφεια, ἡ, (γραφὴ III) *the painting of large subjects*, Vitruv.
 μεγαλοδαίμων, *onos*, δ, = μέγας δαίμων.
 μεγαλοδεδάπανος, *ov*, (δεδάπναι) *incurring great expenses*. [α]
 μεγαλοδένδρος, *ov*, (δένδρον) *full of large trees*, Strab.
 μεγαλοδύλος, *ov*, *quite evident, manifest*.
 μεγαλοδοξία, ἡ, *great renown*. II. *a high opinion of oneself*: from
 μεγαλοδοξος, *ov*, (δόξα) *greatly renowned, or bestowing great renown*, Eubolia Pind. O. 9. 26.
 μεγαλόδουλος, δ, *a great slave*, opp. to μικρόδουλος.
 μεγαλόδους, *δontos*, δ, ἡ, *with large teeth*.
 μεγαλοδύναμος, *ov*, (δύναμις) *very powerful*. [β]
 μεγαλοδορία, ἡ, also μεγαλοδωρεά, ἡ, *magnificence, liberality in bestowing presents*, Luc.: from
 μεγαλόδωρος, *ov*, (δῶρον) *making rich or liberal presents*, Ar. Pac. 303 in Superl., and Polyb.: τὸ μ. = μεγαλοδορία.
 μεγαλοεργίς, contr. —ουργίς, ἐς, (*εργω) *strictly performing great deeds*: usu. like Lat. *magnificus, splendid*. Adv. —γώς.
 μεγαλοεργία, contr. —ουργία, ἡ, *strictly, great actions*: usu. Lat. *magnificentia, splendor*, Polyb.

μεγαλόζηλος, *ov*, *very zealous*.
 μεγαλόηχος, *ov*, *loudly sounding*.
 μεγαλότριξ, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, *with strong or thick hair*.
 μεγαλόθυμος, *ov*, = *μεγάθυμος*, Plat. Rep. 375 C.
 μεγαλότοιος, *ov*, *very wretched*, Theocr. 2. 72.
 μεγαλόκαρπος, *ov*, *with large fruit*, Theophr.
 μεγαλόκαυλος, *ov*, *with large stalk*, Theophr.
 μεγαλόκερως, *ov*, gen. *ω*, *with large horns*.
 μεγαλοκευθής, ἐς, (κεῖνω) *concealing much*: hence *roomy, capacious*, Pind. P. 2. 60.
 μεγαλόκεφάλος, *ov*, (κεφαλή) *with a large head*, Arist. Probl.
 μεγαλοκίνδυνος, *ov*, *braving great dangers, adventurous*, opp. to μικροκίνδυνος, Arist. Eth. N.
 μεγαλόκλονος, *ov*, *making a loud noise*.
 μεγαλοκμῆς, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (κάμνω) as expl. of ἀνδροκμῆς, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 248.
 μεγαλοκοίλος, *ov*, (κοιλία) *with a large hollow, big-bellied*, Arist. Part. An.
 μεγαλοκόπος, *ov*, *full bosomed, or with large deep folds*, Νύξ Bacchyl. 40, ubi al. *μελανοκ*.
 μεγαλοκορος, *ov*, (κόρη III) *with large pupils*.
 μεγαλοκορύφος, *ov*, (κορυφή) *with a vast summit*, γῆ Lyc. ap. Arist. Rhet.
 μεγαλοκρακτος, *ov*, (κράζω) *screaming loudly*.
 μεγαλοκράτης, ἐς, (κράτος) *far-ruling*, Anth.
 μεγαλοκράτωρ, *oros*, δ, ἡ, = *μεγαλοκράτης*, LXX. [α]
 μεγαλόκουνον, *ov*, (κύμα) *with great waves*, Arist. Probl. [β]
 μεγαλόκυλος, *ov*, (κύλον) *large-limbed*: also of sentences, *consisting of long clauses*.
 μεγαλόλαλος, *ov*, *talking big or much*.
 μεγαλόμαζος, *ov*, (μάζα) like *μεγάλαρος*, q. v.
 μεγαλόμανης, ἐς, (μαινομαι) *very frantic*.
 μεγαλόμαρτυρ, ὕπος, δ, = μέγας μάρτυρ.
 μεγαλόμασθος, *ov*, *with large breasts*.
 μεγαλομάτηρ, ἡ, Dor. for *μεγαλομήτηρ*.
 μεγαλομέρεια, ἡ, *greatness of parts*, opp. to μικρομέρεια, Arist. Metaph.: from
 μεγαλομέρης, ἐς, (μέρος) *consisting of large parts*, Plat. Tim. 62 A: hence in gen. *great, grand, magnificent*. Adv. —ως, in latter sense, Polyb. Hence
 μεγαλομερία, ἡ, = *μεγαλομέρεια*, Polyb.
 μεγαλομήτηρ, τρίς, ἡ, *a grandmother*.
 μεγαλομήτης, ι, of *high design, ambitious*, Aesch. Ag. 1426.
 μεγαλόμισθος, *ov*, *receiving high wages, high-paid*, Luc.
 μεγαλόμυτος, *ov*, (ὄμμα) *large eyed*.
 μεγαλομυκτής, *ov*, δ, (μυκδομαι) *the loud bellow*.
 μεγαλόνοια, ἡ, *greatness of mind, magnanimity*, Plat. Legg. 935 B: from
 μεγαλόνοιος, *ov*, contr. —vous, *ov*, *great-minded, high-minded*.
 μεγαλοπάθεια, ἡ, (παθεῖν) *great patience, fortitude*, Plut. [α]
 μεγαλόπετρος, *ov*, (πέτρα) *formed of a vast rock*, Ἀκρόπολις Ar. Lys. 482.
 μεγαλοπλούσιος, *ov*, = *sq.*
 μεγαλόπλουτος, *ov*, *exceeding rich*, Eubol. Ion. 2.
 μεγαλόπλοτος, *to make great, magnify*, LXX.
 μεγαλόπλεμος, *ov*, *great in war*, Joseph.
 μεγαλόπολις, ι, gen. *ιως*, Att. *ews*, *forming a great city*, αἰ μ.
 Ἀθῶναι Athens that *mighty city*, Pind. P. 7. 1, cf. *μεγιστόπολις*.
 μεγαλοπόλιτης, *ov*, δ, *the citizen of a large city*.
 μεγαλοπόντηρος, *ov*, *exceeding wicked*, Arist. Pol.
 μεγαλόπους, δ, ἡ, *poun*, τό, *with large feet*, Arist. H. A.
 μεγαλοπράγία, ἡ, (πράγος) *greatness of deeds*, App.
 μεγαλοπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, *ability to do great deeds*, Plut.: from
 μεγαλοπράγμων, *ov*, gen. *onos*, (πράγμα) *doing great deeds, forming great designs*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 36.
 μεγαλοπρέπεια, *Ion* —πείη, ἡ, *the character of a μεγαλοπρεπής, splendor, magnificence*, Hdt. 3. 125.
 μεγαλοπρεπέσιμος, Dep. med., *to be magnificent*: from
 μεγαλοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) *bestifying a great man or a great mind*: *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous*, Lat. *magnificus, deipnon*, δωρεῇ μ. Hdt. 5. 18, 6. 122: of persons, esp. in Plat., and Arist. Adv. —πῶς, Hdt. 6. 128, Att. —πῶς: Superl. *μεγαλοπρεπέστατα* Id. 7. 57.

μεγαλοπτέρυγος, *ov*, =sq., LXX.
 μεγαλοπτερές, ὕγος, *δ*, ἡ, with large wings.
 μεγαλόπολις, *ι*, poet. for μεγαλόπολις.
 μεγαλόπτερος, *δ*, very poor.
 μεγαλόπυλος, *ον*, (πόλη) with large gates.
 μεγαλοπύρινος, *ον*, (πυρην) with large kernel or stone, as Schneid. for μεγαλόριζος in Theophr. [v]
 μεγαλόρραξ, ἄγος, *δ*, ἡ, bearing large berries, Strab.
 μεγαλορρημονέω, to be a boaster, LXX.
 μεγαλορρημονία, ἡ, and -ρημοσύνη, ἡ, boastfulness, big-talking, Polyb.: from
 μεγαλορρημων, *ον*, gen. *ovos*, (ῥήμα) talking big, boastful, LXX. Adv. -μόνος.
 μεγαλόριζος, *ον*, (ρίζα) with large roots, Theophr.
 μεγαλόριππος, *ον*, (ρίψ) with large nose.
 μεγαλόριππος, *ον*, (ρίππος) thick skinned.
 μέγας, *v*. μέγας.
 μεγαλόσαρκος, *ον*, (σάρξ) great of flesh, LXX.
 μεγαλόσθενής, *ές*, (σθένος) of great strength, exceeding strong, Ep. Hom. 6, Pind. P. 6. 21.
 μεγαλοσφάραγος, *ον*, loud-resounding, Luc. [α]
 μεγαλοσφοδρία, *ου*, *δ*, =μέγας σφοδρία, Ath.
 μεγαλοσπλαγχνος, *ον*, (σπλαγχνον) having large or swelled bowels, Hipp.
 II. high-spirited, ψυχῇ Eur. Med. 109.
 μεγαλοστάφυλος, *ον*, (σταφύλη) with large bunches. [α]
 μεγαλοστότεχος, *v*, gen. *ov*, with large ears of corn, Diosc.
 μεγαλοστένακτος, *ον*, (στενάω) greatly lamented.
 μεγαλόστομος, *ον*, (στόμα) with large mouth.
 μεγαλόστονος, *ον*, (στένω) sighing deeply. II. act. causing deep sighs, most melancholy, Aesch. P. 411.
 μεγαλόστυνη, ἡ, =μέγιστος.
 μεγαλόσχημος, *ον*, (σχῆμα) =sq., Theophr.
 μεγαλόσχημων, *ον*, gen. *ovos*, of large form, magnificent, τιμῇ Aesch. P. 409.
 μεγαλοσώματος, *ον*, (σῶμα) large-bodied.
 μεγαλόσωμος, *ον*, =foreg.
 μεγαλότεχνος, *ον*, (τέχνη) great in art, τὸ μ. =ὕψος, the sublime, Dion. H.
 μεγαλότης, *ητος*, ἡ, =μέγιστος, Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 350.
 μεγαλότιμος, *ον*, (τιμή) highly honored. II. of great value. Adv. -μως, Tiog. L.
 μεγαλότολμος, *ον*, (τόλμα) greatly daring, adventurous, Luc.
 μεγαλότοπος, *ον*, (τόπος) with large town.
 μεγαλοτραχήλος, *ον*, large-necked. [α]
 μεγαλουργέω, to perform great actions: from
 μεγαλουργής, and μεγαλουργία, contr. for μεγαλοεργ--.
 μεγαλουργός, *ον*, =μεγαλοεργής.
 μεγαλοφάνης, *ές*, (φαινομαι) =μεγαλοπρεπής.
 μεγαλοφάνης, *ές*, (φάγος) giving a strong light.
 μεγαλοφθαλμος, *ον*, large-eyed.
 μεγαλόφίλος, *ον*, having great friends.
 μεγαλόφρεβος, *ον*, (φρέψ) large-veined, Arist. Part. An.
 μεγαλόφρωνος, to be high-minded, generous, μ. ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ to be confident in oneself, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39: also in bad sense, to be proud, haughty, περί τ. as Plat. Rep. 528 B, in Med.: and μεγαλοφροσύνη, ἡ, greatness of mind, high-mindedness: also in bad sense, pride, arrogance, Hdt. 7. 24, 136: μ. γένους pride of family, Antipho 127. 21.
 μεγαλόφρων, *ονος*, *δ*, ἡ, (φρήν) high-minded, noble, generous, ἡσυχία Ar. Lys. 1289, cf. μεγαλήμων: also in bad sense, haughty, proud. Adv. -ωνος, Plat., and Xen. From
 μεγαλοφύης, *ές*, (φύη) of noble nature, high-souled, Polyb. Adv. -ως. Hence
 μεγαλοφύα, ἡ, nobleness of nature.
 μεγαλόφυλλος, *ον*, (φύλλον) large-leaved, Theophr.
 μεγαλοφωνία, ἡ, loudness of voice, Hipp. II. big talking, Luc.
 μεγαλόφωνος, *ον*, (φωνή) with a loud voice, loud-talking, Dem. 415. 15. Adv. -ωνος.
 μεγαλοχάσμιον, *ον*, (χάσμα) wide-gaping, Epich. p. 36.
 μεγαλοχόρητος, *ον*, (ψόφω) =sq.
 μεγαλόχοφος, *ον*, loud-sounding.
 μεγαλοψύχως, to be magnanimous. Hence

μεγαλοψυχία, ἡ, greatness of soul, magnanimity, Arist. Eth. N. II. =ἀφροσύνη, *v*. sq.
 μεγαλόθυμος, *ον*, (ψυχῇ) high-souled, magnanimous, Arist. Eth. N.: τὸ μ. =μεγαλοψυχία: in Plat. Alc. 2. 140 C, a milder expression for ἀφρων, romantic, Quixotic. Adv. -ως.
 μέγανυν, (μέγας) to make great or powerful, Thuc. 5. 98: Pass. to be high, lofty, exalted, Aesch. P. 892. II. esp. to make great by word, to extol, magnify, Eur. Bacch. 320: Med. to boast oneself. 2. to exaggerate, Thuc. 8. 81: also to aggravate a crime, Id. 6. 38. Also μεγαλίζω.
 μεγαλόδυνος, *ον*, (δύνη) very painful.
 μεγαλόνομος, *ον*, (νομία) giving a great name, conferring glory, γλῆσσοι Soph. Ant. 148.
 μεγαλόπρος, *ον*, (ὤψ) large-eyed, dub. I., Opp.
 μέγας, Adv. from μέγας Hom., and Hdt.
 μεγαλῶσι, Adv. of μέγας, in a large space, Hom. always joins μέγας μεγαλωστί, Il. 16. 776, Od. 24. 40. II. =μεγάλως, Hdt. 2. 161: also =μεγαλοπρεπῶς, Id. 6. 70. [α]
 μεγαλοφελής, *ές*, (φείλω) very useful or serviceable, Cleomed.
 μεγαμύκος, *ον*, (μυκδομαι) loud bellowing.
 μεγανῶν, *ονος*, *δ*, ἡ, =μεγαλήνω II., πλοῦτος Pind. O. 1. 4. [α]
 μεγανέτης, *ές*, (πένθος) full of sorrows.
 Μεγαρίω, to take part with or imitate the Megarians, speak their dialect, Icterus Megariensis Ar. Ach. 822, ubi v. Schol.
 II. (μεγάρων II) to visit the μέγαρα of Demeter at the Thes-mophoria, Clem. Al., cf. μεγάρων III.
 Μεγάρικος, ἡ, *ον*, Megarian, Ar. etc.: τὰ Μεγαρικά, also Μεγα-ρικοί κέραμοι, and in the language of trade Μεγαρικά, Megarian pottery: but οἱ Μεγαρίκοι, the Megarian school, disciples of Eu-clides. Pecul. fem. Μεγαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, sub. γῆ, the Megarian territory, Megaria, Thuc. 2. 31, etc.
 Μεγαρόθεν, Adv., from Megara, Ar. Vesp. 57.
 Μεγαροί, Adv., at Megara, Ar. Ach. 758.
 μεγάρων, τό, (μέγας) a large room, chamber, hall, freq. in Hom., esp. Od.: usu. 1. the large common hall where the men dined, the chief room in the house: also 2. a woman's apartment, both of the lady of the house and her maids, in the upper story, v. esp. Od. 18. 198: in plur., Od. 2. 94, 19. 30.
 3. a bed-chamber, Od. 11. 374. II. a house, esp. a large one, a palace, freq. irr. Hom., esp. Od., but mostly, like Lat. aedes, in plur., because the house consisted of many rooms: freq. ἐν μεγάρῳ at home, with the notion of peace and quiet, as opp. to war and travelling, cf. Lat. domi and militiae, Il. 1. 396, etc.: but also opp. to ἐν ἄγρῳ, Od. 22. 47. III. τὰ μεγάρω, also μάγαρα, underground caves sacred to Demeter and Persephone (whence the Verb μεγαρίζω II), into which young pigs were let down on a particular day in the Thesmophoria: μυστηρικὰ καὶ μυστικὰ χοίρια (cf. μυστικός), Ar. Ach. 747, 764, v. Paus. 9. 8, 1, and Lob. Aglaoph. p. 829, sq. IV. μέγαρα, also μάγαρα, the sacred chamber in the temple at Delphi where the responses were received, Hdt. 1. 47, 65, also of other temples: the sanctuary, shrine, elsewhere ἑδῶν, freq. in Hdt., cf. Valck. 6. 134: in gen. Hdt. uses the word only of sacred edifices and always in sing., like Lat. aedes, a temple.
 μεγάρων, Adv., homewards, home, Od. 16. 413, etc.
 μεγάρσις, ἡ, (μεγάρω) jealousy, envy.
 μεγάρσις, ἡ, *ον*, verb. Adv. from μεγάρω, envied, to be envied, MEΓΑΡΣΙΣ, μεγάλη [α], μέγῃ: gen. μεγάλου, *ης*, *ου*: dat. μεγάλῳ, *η*, *οι*: acc. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγῃ: dual. μέγαλω, *α*, *ω*: plur. μεγάλῳ, *αι*, *α*, etc., like a regul. Adj. in *ος*: the radic. form MEΓΑΡΛΟΣ, is never used in sing. nom. and acc. masc. and neut., nor yet in vocat. masc., except in the single instance of μεγάλη Ζεῦ Aesch. Theb. 822. I. Radic. meaning, of bodily size, big, great, whether of animals or things, Hom., etc.: esp. freq. of men's bodily stature, in Hom. usu. ἥς τε μέγας τε or καλὸς τε μέγας τε, more rarely of women, καλὴ τε μεγάλη τε, as Od. 15. 418: hence also great, grown up, full-grown, of age as shown by stature, Od. 2. 314, cf. Lat. major, maximus: in Ion. Pseus it appears often to be used pleonast., μεγάβει μέγας or μέγιστος, great in size, Hdt. 1. 51, etc., the notion of μέγας being relative, as appears clearly from μεγάβει σμικρός Hdt. 2. 74, etc. But as bodily size may be of various sorts, μέγας takes several subordinate signs, e.g. 1. vast, high, οὐρανός, ὄρος,

πύργος etc., Hom. 2. vast, spacious, wide, πέλαιος, λαίτμα θαλάσσης etc., Hom. 3. long, ἥϊων, αἰγιάλος etc., Hom.

II. Of degree, great, strong, mighty, and that, 1. powerful, mighty, Hom., mostly as epith. of gods, esp. of Zeus, also of men, like μεγαστάνες, Od. 18. 382; and so freq. in Hdt.: also ὅρκος μέγας the mighty, awful oath, Hom. 2. great, strong, violent, of the elements, etc., ἀνεμος, λαίλαψ, ἐφύρος, Hom., and of the properties, passions, etc. of men, κράτος, θυμός, ἀρετή, κλέος, ἄχος etc., Hom. 3. of sounds, great, loud, ἰαχὴ, ἀλαλήτης, ὀρμηγῆδος, πάταγος Hom.

III. with a bad sense attached to it, over-great, esp., μέγα εἶπειν to speak too big, i. e. say something unbefitting a mortal, and so provoke the Deity, Od. 22. 288: so, λίην μέγα εἶπειν Od. 16. 243: esp. freq. Att., even in Prose; also μέγιστα λέγειν etc., Lob. Soph. Aj. 384: so μέγα and μέγιστα φρονεῖν Lob. Aj. 1109: later μέγα λέγειν, to say something marvellous, Hemst. Luc. 1. p. 39.

IV. μέγιστοι καὶ οἱ, the greatest, i. e. the most pressing emergencies, most critical periods, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 267, like Lat. *summa* or *maxima tempora*.

V. Adv. μέγας [αῖ], greatly, exceedingly, in a great degree, Hom., only Od. 16. 432, and strengthth, μέγα μεγάλως Il. 17. 723: but Hom. and Hdt. more usu. have the Ion. Adv. μεγαλωστί widely, greatly; and still more the neut. sing. and pl. μέγα and μέγιστα as Adv., which also occur in Att., very much, exceedingly: μέγα χαιρε, all hail! Od. 24. 402: esp. with Verbs expressing power, might, etc., μέγα κρατεῖν, ἀνάσσειν, δύνανθαι Hom., cf. Lob. Phryn. 197, or those which express sound, μέγα αὐτῇ, βοᾶν, ἰαχεῖν, εὐχεσθαι etc., aloud, Hom.: with these last only he joins the plur. μεγάλα. 2. of Space, far, μέγα προθρόν Il. 14. 363, so μέγα ἔνευθε far away, Pl. 22. 88. 3. with Adjs. not only strengthening the Positive, as μέγα ἔξοχος, μέγα ἥπιος Il. 2. 480., 16. 46; but, like πολύ, with Compar. and Superl., ὅγ' ἄρ' ἐμείνω, ἄριστος, φέρτατος Hom.: strengthth. μάλα μέγα Il. 15. 321, λίην μέγα Od. 16. 243.

VI. Degrees of comparison: 1. Compar. μείζων, neut. μείζον, gen. μείζονος Hom. and Att., but in Ion. prose μείζων, or Hdt., Dor. μέσζων, Boeot. μέσζων: later also μείζονος Lob. Phryn. 136: in Compar. often, too great, too much, greater or more than enough, Heind. Plat. Soph. 231 A: οὐτε μείζον, οὐτε ἔλαττον, a strong form of denial, nothing whatever, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 71. Adv. μείζονος, Ion. μείζονος Hdt. 2. Superl. μέγιστος, η, ον, Hom.: also, but very late, μεγαλώτατος v. Lob. Phryn. 93: used with another Superl. μέγιστον ἐχθιστος Eur. Med. 1323. (The root *meg-* as appears in Lat. *mag-nus*, Sanscr. *mah-at*, (cf. *mīh-abos*), Pers. *mīh* or *meah*, (cf. *Máyos*), Germ. *Mach-t*, our *mighty*, *much*, *migh-t*, also in *mak-rós*, *mīk-os*.)

μεγασθενής, ἑς, (σθένος) = μεγαλοσθενής, usu. as epith. of gods, Pind., and Aesch.: also, μ. χρυσός, Pind. I. 5. 2.

μεγάτιμος, ον, (τιμή) = μεγαλότιμος, Ael.

μεγάτολος, ον, (τόλμα) = μεγαλότολος.

μεγαυχής, ἑς, (αὐχέω) = μεγαλαυχής, Pind. N. 11. 27, Aesch. Pers. 641.

μεγαρόφων, ονος, ὅ, ἡ, (φῆν) = μεγαλόφων, but the Verb *μεγαρόφωνο* does not occur, Lob. Aj. 1109.

μεγελοποιέω, to make great, magnify, Sext. Emp.: from *μεγελοποιός*, ὄν, (μεγέθος, ποίω) making great, magnifying. *μεγέθος*, εος, τό, in Ion. Prose *μεγάθος*, (μέγας) greatness, height, both bodily and mental: Hom. always of the stature of men and women, usu. joined with κάλλος in *gen. magnitudo*, size, taken relatively, hence in Hdt. *μεγαθέ* in *μεγας* and *σμικρός*, v. sub *μέγας*: the acc. *μεγέθος* absol. as Adv., with or without the Art., in *size*, usu. with Adj., as, Hdt. i. 98., 4. 23, etc.: also in pl., *ποταμοὶ οὐ κατὰ τὸν Νείδων ὄντες μεγάθεα* Hdt. 2. 10: but also, with Verb, *ἀλμυρὸντες μέγαςθος* = *μεγάλως*, Id. 2. 44: so also in Plat. Hence *μεγελοπνεῖα*, ἡ, (*ἐργω) a doing of great actions, forming of great plans, Plat. Ax. 370 B.

μεγεθόν, = μεγαλύνω.

μεγεθύνω, = μεγαλύνω, Alexand. Aphr.

μεγῆρατος, ον, (ἐπαρός) passing lovely, Hes. Th. 240, ubi al. cum Hesycho *μεγῆπιτος*, (ἐρίω) contended for, sed v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 96.

μεγιστάνες, οί, the great chiefs, Lob. Phryn. 197: later *μεγισ-*

στάνες, ὅ. (From *μέγιστος*, like *νῆαρες* *ξυνῆαρες* from *νῆος* *ξυνός*.)

μεγιστεύω, to be or become very great, App. (From *μέγιστος*, as *ἀριστεύω* from *ἀριστος*.)

μεγιστόπολις, ἡ, gen. ἰος, Att. εως, making cities greatest or most blessed, Pind., who calls Ἡσυχίαν, μ. θυγάτηρ Διὸς P. 8. 2.

μέγιστος, η, ον, Superl. of μέγας, Hom.

μεγιστοβόλος, ον, (τιμή) most honored, Δίκη Aesch. Supp. 709.

μεγιστόφωνος, ον, (φωνή) crying most loudly.

μεδών, οντος, ὁ, = μέδων, one that provides or cares for, a guardian, ruler, Hom., only in Il., and always of Zeus, as guardian of special places, as, Ἰδῆεν μεδών guardian of Ida, also Δωδώνης μ. Il. 16. 234: in h. Hom. Merc. 2, also of Hermes.

2. fem. μεδούσας, = μέδουσα, likewise always of guardian goddesses, e. g. of Aphrodite, Σαλαμῖνος μεδούσα h. Hom. 9. 4; Mnemosyne, Ἐλευθέριος μεδούσα Hes. Th. 54. A participial form, but no pres. μεδῶν is found.

μεδμήνος, ὁ, ἰων, αἰών, of the size of, holding a μεδμήνος: from μεδμήνος, ὁ, ἰων, ἡ, Hdt. i. 192:—the *medimnus* or usu. Attic corn-measure, containing 6 ἔκτεες, 48 χοίνικες, and 192 κοτύλαι, first in Hes. Fr. 14, more freq. in Hdt.: acc. to Corn. Nep. Att. 2, = 6 Roman modii, i. e. very nearly 12 gallons: but as the *medimnus* was also used for other things, that of corn was expressly called μ. σιτηρός. The Sicil. *medimnus* was 4 less.

II. in Lower Italy the pipe of a fountain, elsewhere. κρονός Diod. (Cf. Lat. *modus*, *modius*.)

ΜΕΔΟΜΑΙ, fut. μεθήσομαι, which Hom. uses in Il. 650, elsewhere. always in pres. and imperf.: Dep. med. To provide for, attend to, think on, like *μυνησκομαι*, c. gen., Hom., esp. νόστιμο and πολεμίο μεδέσθαι, to be thinking of, i. e. preparing for return, for battle: so too, δέπναιο, δόρπαιο, σίττω, κοίττω μ. to be mindful of the meal, of going to bed: ἀλκίης μ. to be think one of one's defence, Il. 4. 418, like *ἀλκίης μνησθαι*.

II. to plan, contrive or devise something for one, τινί τι, in Hom. always in bad sense, as *κακὰ Τρώεσσι* μ. Il. 4. 21, like *μήδομαι* and *μηχανόμαι*: later also c. inf., Orph. Arg. 90.

III. the Act. μεδω, c. v., not till after Hom., and in diff. signif. (From *μεδόμενος* some derive μεδμήνος, Lat. *modius*, *modus*, *moderari*, also *meditari*: *μήδομαι* is orig. only Ion. form for *μεδόμεαι*, like *μήδεα* for *μέζεα*.)

μεδούσα, fem. from μεδών, like μεδέουσα, a ruler: hence as name of the Gorgon, *Medusa*, Hes. Th. 276.

μεδω, to rule, hold sway, usu. of the gods, as a Verb only found in three passages, *Κυλλάνας ὁ μείβει* Alcae. 22, *μείβει* Ἐλευσινίας Ἀηοῦς ἐν κόλποις Soph. Ant. 1119, and *ὁς Ἀγαυὸς μείβει* πρῶτος Id. Fr. 341: it seems to be formed from the old Homer. part. μεδών, c. v.; cf. also μεδών.

μεδών, οντος, ὁ, (μεδόμεαι) one who provides for, a guardian, lord: ἡγήτορες ἦδε μεδόντες leaders and guardians, freq. in Hom. of the military princes, always in plur. and c. gen. pers., as Ἀργεῖοι, Δαναῶν: the sing. only Od. i. 72, of Phorcys, μεδών ἄλος, lord of the sea. Fem. μεδούσας, c. v., Hom. uses μεδών as a real Subst., but μεδω is found later as a Verb, v. sub voc. Cf. also μεδέων, μεδόμεαι, μεδούσα, μεδέουσα.

μέζεα, ον, τά, = μήδεα, the genitals, Hes. Op. 510, where it is used of animals: in Sicil., and Tarent. μέσα. (μέζεα is connected with *μήδεα*, as *μέδομαι* with *μήδομαι*.)

μεζόνως, Ion. Adv. from μεζών, Hdt.

μεζών, ον, gen. ονος, Ion. for μεζών, Compar. of μέγας, Hdt. μεταίρεω, αορ. μεζέω, Ion. μεθέλκεον—to receive or catch in turn, of a game at ball, σφαῖραν ἑτέρον ὅπισθε κατὰ τὴν εἴασι καίεντα, ἰδοντάς ὅστιον δ' ἂν ἔχοντες ὅστω ἀερίαι, ῥηθιδίως μεθέλκετο, πάρος ποσὶν οἶδας ἰκέσθαι Od. 8. 374, 64., cf. Poll. 9. 106.

II. metaph. to change about.

μεθάλλομαι, Dep. med., but only used in Hom. in part. aor. syncop. μεθάμενος. To leap or rush upon, Il. 5. 336, etc.; also absol. of a lion, Il. 12. 305. II. to rush after, overtake, Il. 23. 345.

μεθαμέριος, Dor. for μεθημέριος. μεθαμένα, only found in the 3 aor. Ep. μετεβᾶδε, c. dat. ἀθανάτοισι ἵ found favor among the gods, Q. Sm. 5. 127, unless we read *μετ' εἵαδε*.

μεταρμίζω, to dispose differently, to change, to correct, Soph.

El. 31. Med. to alter one's way of life, $\mu.$ νέους τρόπους to put on or adopt new habits, Aesch. *Pr.* 309; $\mu.$ βίον βελτίω τὸν πρόσθεν Eur. *Alc.* 1157. Hence
μεθάρμοσις, η , a disposing differently, change, Polyb.
μεθαρμότω, Att. for **μεθαρμόζω**.
μεθήκη, Ep. for **μεθήκη**, 3 sing. aor. of **μεθίστημι**, Hom.
μεθέω, 75, 76 poet. for **μεθέω**, **μεθώ**, conj. aor. 2 of **μεθίστημι**, Hom.
μεθεκτός, verb. Adj. from **μετέχω**, one must share, **τινός** Thuc.
 8. 66, Plat. *Rep.* 424 E.
μετέκτης, ου, δ, (**μετέχω**, **μεθέω**) a partaker, Clem. Al.
μετεκτός, η , δν, partaking.
μετεκτός, η , δν, (**μετέχω**) communicated, shared, Arist. *Metaph.*
μεθελεσκε, Ion. for **μεθελε**, 3 sing. aor. of **μεθαίρω**.
μεθελκω, to draw back and place elsewhere, Anth.
μεθέμεν, Dor. and Ep. for **μεθέμεναι**, inf. aor. 2 of **μεθίστημι**, II.
μεθεν, Dor. and poet. for **ἐμεθεν**.
μεθέξις, η , (**μετέχω**) participation, Plat. *Soph.* 256 A: **τινί**
τινος with another in a thing, Id. *Parm.* 132 D.
μεθεόρτος, ου, (εορτή) after the feast: η $\mu.$ sub. **ἡμέρα**, the
 morrow of it, Plut.
μεθέτω, impf. **μεθεῖναι**, Ep. without augm. **μεθεῖναι**: fut. **με-**
θέω: poet. aor. **μετέπον**, inf. **μεταπεινῶν**, part. **μεταπεινῶν**,
 med. **μετεπεινῶν**. To follow after, follow closely, be hard
 upon, Lat. *insequi*, ποσὶ κρανιοῖσι μετασπῶν II. 17. 109, Od.
 14. 33, so too in Med., ἀπὸντα μετασπόμενος βάλε *doubl.* II. 13.
 567; and c. dat., **σὺ μεθέμομαι** *Soph.* El. 1052. 2. to follow
 with the eyes, hence to seek, search or strive after, c. acc. **ἡλι-**
οχον μεθέπει *Thrasyl.* II. 8. 126. 3. to visit, νέον **μεθέπει**;
 dost thou come but now to visit us? Od. 1. 175. 4. metaph.
 to pursue, attend to a business, Pind. N. 6. 24; and so, **ἐχθος νότω**
μεθέων attending to, i. e. carrying, a burden on his back, Ib.
 98: c. $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\omega$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\tau\omega$. II. transit., c. dupl. acc., **Τυδείδην**
μεθέπει κρατερώνυχας ἵππους he turned the horses in pursuit of
 Tydeides, II. 5. 329; like **ἐφέπει** ἵππους *Πατρόκλῳ*, II. 16. 724.
 The word is only poet., esp. Ep.
μεθερμηνεύτικός, η , δν, translating, interpreting: from
μεθερμηνεύω, to translate, Diod.: to interpret, Polyb.
μεθερμύω, =sq., Orph.
μεθερπύω, $\psi\omega$, to creep after, in gen. to follow after.
μεθεύσις, η , (**μεθίστημι**) a letting go, desisting, giving way. Hence
μεθεύσις, verb. Adj., one must let go, **τινός** Plat. *Tim.* 55 D.
μεθευτικός, η , δν, letting go, giving way, negligent. Adv. $\kappa\omega\varsigma$.
μεθύ, η , drunkenness, **καλῶς ἔχειν μέθης** to be pretty well
 drunk, Hdt. 5. 20. 2. metaph., **ἡ μέθη τοῦ φόβου** Plat. *Legg.*
 639 B: also enthusiasm, *Sturz Emped.* 46. II. a drink-
 ing of strong old wine, Hipp.
μεθύω, 682 E, in plur. (From same root as μέθυ,
 q. v., acc. to Pott from Sanscr. *mad*, to be drunk or mad.)
μεθήκω, to be in quest of, **τινός** Eur. *Tro.* 1270.
μεθελκίστικος, ($\eta\lambda\kappa\iota\alpha$) to pass from one age to another. Hence
μεθελκίστικος, η , the passage from one age to another.
μεθίμαι, to sit among, c. dat. **μυστήρησι** Od. 1. 118.
μεθιμερίνους, η , δν, (**ἡμέρα**) happening by day, Lat. *diurnus*,
 Plat. *Sop.* 220 D. II. daily, Lat. *quotidianus*, Dem. 270.
 9, cf. *Loeb Phryn.* 54, *Paral.* 63.
μεθιμύριος, ου, =foreg., Eur. *Ion* 1050.
μεθιμύρουν, η , remissness, careless, II. 13. 121; also in
 plur. 13. 108: from
μεθίμω, ου, gen. ουος, (**μεθίμω**) remiss, careless, II. 2. 241,
 Od. 6. 25, of men. Hence
μεθιμύρουν, η , δν, =μεθευτικός. Adv. $\kappa\omega\varsigma$.
μεθιδρύω, =μεθιδρύω.
μεθιδρύσις, η , a change of place, migration, Strab. [δ mostly].
μεθιδρύω, to place differently, transpose, remove, **ἐπὶ τὰν αὐτὰ**
 Plat. *Legg.* 904 E. Pass. to go from one place to another,
 Plut.: like **μεθίστημι** and **μεθιστάμαι**. [*v. ιδρύω*.]
μεθίειν, Ep. for **μεθίσταναι**, 3 pl. impf. from **μεθίστημι**, Od. 21. 377. [*v.*
μεθίζαναι, to place differently, remove.
μεθίμαι, inf. **μεθίεμαι**, part. **μεθίς**: fut. **μεθίσω**: aor. 1
μεθήκα, Ep. and Ion. **μεθέσκα**, acc. to Phot. also **ἐμέσκα**, but
 in Coluth. **μεθήσκα**: aor. 2 inf. **μεθίεαι**, part. **μεθίς**. Med.
μεθίεμαι. Verb. Adj. **μεθετέον**, q. v.—Hom. uses pres. 2 and
 3 sing. **μεθείς**, **μεθείς**, poet. inf. **μεθίμεν** and **μεθίμεναι**;
 [266]

impf. 2 and 3 sing. **μεθείς**, **μεθείς**, 3 pl. **μεθίεν** for **μεθίσταναι**: fut. 2
 aor. 1 **μεθήκα** and **μεθέσκα**: aor. 2 inf. poet. **μεθίεαι** for **μεθί-**
εαι, conj. **μεθίεαι**, 75, 76, for **μεθίεαι**. The Med. is wholly post-
 Hom. Hdt. has 3 sing. pres. **μεθίει**, 2. 70; **μεθίετο** or **ἐμεθίετο**
 for **μεθίετο**, 1. 12; **μεθίστομαι** as pass. fut., 5. 35; and perf.
μεμεθίμενος for **μεθίμενος**, 6. 1, etc.
 A. trans. to set loose, let go something bound, stretched,
 or held back, and so. I. c. acc. pers., to let loose, release a
 prisoner, II. 10. 449: in gen. to let one free to do as he
 will, **ἐμὲ μέτεβ** *Ιέναι ἐπὶ τὴν θήρη* Hdt. 1. 37, cf. 40. II.
 c. acc. rei, to let a thing go, **let it fall**, *throw*, **τί ἐς ποτα-**
μόν Od. 5. 460, Hdt. 2. 70: 80, **μὴ χόλον** to let go, give up
 one's cherished wrath, Od. 1. 77; and c. dat., **Ἀχιλλεύῃ** as
 a favor to Achilles (not, against Achilles, v. Od. 21. 377, where
 the suitors give up to Telemachus their wrath against Eu-
 maeus), II. 1. 283; **δάκρυα μ.** to let tears flow, i. e. shed them,
 Hdt. 9. 16: **γλῶσσαν Περσίδα μ.** to let drop, i. e. utter Persian
 words, Hdt. 6. 29. III. to set loose, unyoke; and hence,
 to suffer to rest, to relieve, **κίρ ἄχος** the heart from pain, II.
 17. 539. IV. to give up, desert, abandon, **τινὰ** Hom.: so
 εἰ **πρὸς** **μὴ μεθίει** if the cold would but leave me, Od. 5. 471;
 also c. dat. to abandon to, expose to, **κινδύνῳ**, v. Valck. *Phoen.*
 1235: but reversely c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to give up to, sur-
 render in favor of one, **Ἑκτορι κινῶν** II. 14. 364. V.
 to neglect, regard lightly, freq. from Hdt. downwards. VI.
 to give up a thing, resign it deliberately, **γνώμην** Hdt. 4. 98, **ἀρχήν**
 Id. 3. 143. VII. to give up, forgive one a fault, etc., Lat.
condonare, **τινὶ τὴν** Hdt. 8. 140.
 B. intrans. to relax one's energies, where **ἐαυτὸν** is usu.
 supplied: in Hom. freq. absol., esp. in II. with reference to
 war, to slacken in the fight: but also in gen. to be remiss or
 careless, hence to be idle, let things go as they may, daily,
 loiter, Lat. *remissius agere*, Hom.; c. dat., **βίῃ μ.** to fail in
 strength, II. 21. 177. II. c. gen. rei, to give up, cease
 from, abandon, ἀλκίης, πόλεμος etc., Hom.: so, **μὴ τινὶ χόλον**
 to cease from anger at one's request (v. A. II), Od. 21. 377: but
 c. gen. pers., to abandon, neglect, II. 11. 841. III.
 c. inf., **ἵστυς μ.** **μαχεσθαι** whoever ceases, leaves off fighting
 (though this may be referred also to A. 1), II. 13. 234. IV.
 c. part., **κλαύας καὶ ὀδυρόμενος μεθέκη** he sated himself, with
 weeping and left off, II. 24. 48, like **παύομαι** and **ἀφίγω**.—This
 intrans. signif. does not seem to be Attic.
 C. The Med. agrees in sense and construction with the
 intrans. Act.: but is most freq. used Att. for freeing oneself
 from, leaving go of a thing, withdrawing from it, **παύσθαι**
οὐ μεθίστομαι Eur. *Hec.* 400.—Dawes, *Misc.* C. p. 236, first pointed
 out that **μεθίεαι** to leave, let loose, has the acc.; **μεθίσταμαι** (as
 also the intrans. Act.) to loose oneself from, loose hold of, the
 gen.: Br. Ar. *Nub.* 830, defends the acc. after **μεθίσταμαι**,
 and *Herm.* *Soph.* El. 1269 supports him against *Pors.* Med.
 734, *Elmsl.* Med. 719: however all the passages cited in favor of
 it (Aesch. *Supp.* 849, *Soph.* El. l. c., Eur. *Med.* l. c., *Phoen.*
 519, ubi *Dind.* *ἐκέλευ* c. *Pors.*) have been otherwise explained,
 except Ar. *Vesp.* 416 where *Dind.* retains *τόδε*.
 [In gen. i in Hom. and Ep., i in Att.: yet Hom. some-
 times lengthens it metri grat., Heyne 7. p. 409: in **μεθεί** II.
 15. 716, it is long by augm., which however is left out in **με-**
θίει Od. 21. 377.]
μεθίσταμαι, Dep. med., to fly away to another place, App.
μεθιστάνω, later collat. form of sq.
μεθίστημι, fut. $\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\omega$, to place in another way: to sub-
 stitute, μετασθῶν **τοὶ ταῦτα** I will change thee this present,
 i. e. give another instead, Od. 4. 612: $\mu.$ τὰ νόμιμα Hdt. 1. 65;
 οὐ **μεθίστημι** τοῦ χράματος he changes nothing of his color, Ar.
Eg. 398. II. to put away, remove, set free, **τινὰ κακὴν**, πόνον
 Eur. *Hel.* 1442, I. T. 991: hence to drive away: in gen. to re-
 move from one place to another, to move, Thuc. 4. 57: so too in
 aor. med. to remove from oneself or from one's presence, Hdt.
 1. 89, Thuc. 1. 79. B. Pass., with intr. tenses of Act., to change
 one's position, i. e. to go elsewhere, **μὴ**, to retire to, c. dat., **ἐτάρ-**
οισι **μεθίστατο** II. 5. 514: **δαίμων στρατῷ μεθέστηκε** fortune
 hath changed for them, Aesch. *Pers.* 158: esp. to go over to
 another party, to revolt, Thuc. 1. 35, etc., **παρὰ** or **πρὸς** **τινὰ**

Id. i. 107, 130: hence in gen. *to change, alter for the better*, Hdt. i. 118: also *to change for the worse*, ἐξ ἡς [μεταβολῆς] δλγαρχία μετόσθι by which an oligarchy was brought about, Plat. Rep. 553 E. II. *to go away, depart*, ἐκ τῆς τῶν αἰδίων Hdt. g. 58: κόντον μ. *to cease from anger*, Aesch. Eum. 900.

μεθό, for μεθ' ὅ, *after that*.
μεθοδεία, ἡ, *craft, wiles, like τέχνη*, N. T.; cf. μεθοδεύω.
μεθοδεύω, τό, *to—medoos*.
μεθοδεύω, verb. Adj. from μεθοδεύω, *one must go to work regularly*, Arist. Org.

μεθοδεύτης, οὐ, ὅ, *one who goes to work by rule*. Hence
μεθοδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *regular, methodical*.
μεθοδεύω, (μέθοδος) *to follow in order to overtake: hence to track, pursue*. II. *to treat a subject by rule or method: in gen. to go to work systematically*, Diod.: hence *to pursue by craft, to overreach, outwit*, τινά Polyb., in Med.

μεθοδιώ, *to conduct round, lead another way*, Leon. AL
μεθοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μέθοδος) *going to work by rule or method, treating methodically*. II. pass. treated methodically, methodical, Polyb. Adv. —κῶς, Id.

μεθοδιον, τό, = ἐφδοιον.
μεθοδιότης, οὐ, ὅ, = μεθοδεύτης.
μέθοδος, ἡ, (μετά, ὁδός) *a following, searching after: hence esp. I. an inquiry into scientific subjects, scientific inquiry or treatise*, Plat., and Arist., μ. ποιείσθαι Plat. Soph. 243 D, Rep. 510 B. II. *also the mode of prosecuting such inquiry, method, system*, Id. Rep. 533 B, etc.

μεθοδική, ἡ, (μεθέλκω) *a drawing over to another side*.
μεθοδικός, ὁ, in Pind. Fr. 18, Böckh interprets μ. ἐρίφων *comparison of kids*, i. e. Pan.
μεθομιλέω, ἦσω, *to associate with, mix with*, c. dat., Il. i. 269.

μεθορία, ἡ, v. μεθόριος.
μεθορίζω, *to border on*.
μεθόριος, ἡ, ἰον, also os, ὄν, (ὅρος) *bordering on, forming a boundary, hence separating*, e.g. ποταμός: γῆ μ. or τὰ μ., sub. χωρία, *the borders, march, frontier*, Thuc. 2. 18, 27: so μετὰ μ., φιλοσόφου τε καὶ πολιτικοῦ Plat. Euthyd. 305 C.

μεθορικόω, *to receive again into allegiance*, τινά App.
μεθορμάω, ἦσω, *to drive after: Pass. to follow closely, pursue eagerly*. Hom. only has part. aor. pass., μεθορμήβης *eagerly pursuing*, Od. 5. 325: following close, Il. 20. 192.

μεθορμέω, *to move from one anchorage to another*.
μεθορμίζω, *to remove from one anchorage to another, seemingly intr.*, sub. νέας, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 25: hence in gen. *to remove from one place to another, to remove from*, c. gen. loci, Pors. Med. 442. Pass. *to sail from one place to another, put out from*, μετορμίζεσθαι ἐκ . . or ἀπό . . ἐς . . Hdt. 2. 115, 7. 182.

ΜΕΘΥΡ', ὄν, τό, *wine*, Hom., but only in nom. and acc. Hence μέθη, μέθυ, μεθύσσω, Lat. temetum, temulentus, *our mead*, Germ. Meth: perh. at first any strong drink, cf. μέθη.) Hence μεθύδότης, οὐ, ὅ, (διδάμι) *giver of wine*.
μεθυδριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἕδωρ) νύμφη, = ἰδριάς, *a water-nymph*, Anth., also ἐφρυδριάς.

Μεθύδριον, τό, *strictly a place between waters, and so a place in the heart of Arcadia, whence the waters ran different ways, some north, some south*, Thuc. 5. 58.
μεθύδωτης, οὐ, ὅ, = μεθύδότης, Orph.

μεθυμναίος, ὁ, *epith. of Bacchus, from μέθυ, or, acc. to others, from the Lesbian town Methymna*, Plut.

μεθυπαλλάγη, ἡ, = ὑπαλαγή.
μεθυπάρεις, ἡ, *posteriority: from*
μεθυπάρχω, *to come into existence after*.
μεθύπιδας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέθυ, πίδαξ) *gushing with wine*, Bótrpus Anth. [i]

μεθυπλάνης, ἐς, (πλάνη) *staggering from wine*.
μεθυπληγῆ, ἥγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) *wine-stricken*, i. e. drunk, Call.; cf. οἰνοπληγῆ.
μεθυπνιδόμας, as Med., *to change shoes, put on another person's shoes*, Ar. Eccl. 544.

μεθυπνοστρωσις, ἡ, (ὑποστρώννυμι) *a changing one's bed*, Hipp.
μεθύσις, ὁ, *worse form for μέθυσις*, Luc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 152.
μέθυσις, ἡ, (μεθύω) *drunkenness*, Theogn. 836.
μεθύσσω, ὄν, (μέθυ) *to make drunk with wine: in gen. to*

drench, soak. Pass. = μεθύω, most freq. in aor. ἐμεθύσθην, *to be drunken, get drunk, drink freely*, Hdt. i. 133; μ. οἶνω 1. 202: also in Alcae. 4, if, with Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 88 Anm. 11, we read μεθύσθην (Aeol. inf. aor. i) for μεθύσκειν. [ῥ in fut. and aor. act.] Hence

μεθύσμα, ατος, τό, *intoxicating drink*, Philo.
μεθύσσοκτάβιος, ὄν, *drunk with playing at the κότταβος*, Ar. Ach. 525.

μεθύσις, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν, (μέθυ) *drunk with wine*, esp. of women, μεθύσις γυναις Ar. Nub. 555, cf. Lob. Phryn. 151; of a man, Meineke Menand. p. 27.
μεθύσοχαρῦμβος, ὀσις, ἡ, *a wine-charydis, nickname for a drunken woman*, Comici ap. A. B. 51. [ā]

μεθύστερος, ἐρα, ερον, *later, living after, of μ. posterity*, Aesch. Theb. 581: the neut. as Adv., of time, afterwards, later, h. Hom. Cer. 205.

μεθύστης, οὐ, ὅ, (μεθύω) *a drunkard*, Epict. Hence
μεθύστηκος, ἡ, ὄν, of drink, intoxicating: of persons, given to wine, drunken, Plat. Rep. 573 C.
μεθύστηρα, ἡ, fem. of μεθύστης.

μεθύσφάλεω, *to be reeling-drunk*, Opp.
μεθύσφάλης, ἐς, (σφάλλω) *reeling-drunk*, Anth.
μεθύστροφος, ὄν, (τρέφω) *producing wine*, ἄμπελος Simon. 51.
μεθύχαρμον, ὄν, gen. ονος, (χαίρω) *rejoicing in wine*.

μεθύω, (μέθυ) *to be drunken with wine, to get drunk*, Od. 18. 240; opp. to νήφω, Theogn. 478, 627. II. metaph. *to be drenched or soaked with, steeped in any liquid*, c. dat., e.g. βολή μεθύουσα δλοφῇ Il. 17. 390: hence metaph. *to be full of, have enough of*, πληγὰς Theoc. 22. 98.

III. also transferred from the effect of wine to that of passion, etc., like Lat. inebriari, *to be drunken with a thing, ὅπδ τρυφῆς* Plat. Crit. 121 A; also c. gen., τῆς ἐλευθερίας Id. Rep. 562 D. This Verb only occurs in pres. and impf.: the fut., etc., belong to μεθύσσω, whose Pass. supplies the deficient tenses of μεθύω.

On the formation, v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 368. i. b. [ῥ]
μεῖζαλον, *to bring too little*, v. sub μεῖον: μ. τὴν τραγῳδίαν *to weigh a tragedy, by butcher's weight*, Ar. Ran. 798.

μεῖζαλον, ἡ, *a bringing too little*, v. sub μεῖον.
μεῖζαλγός, ὄν, (μεῖον, ἄγω) *bringing too little: bringing the sacrificial lamb (meῖον)*, Eupol. Dem. 1.

ΜΕΙΔΑΩ, ὄν, *to smile*, Hom., always in aor. t: so also Hes. Sc. 115: Σαρδάδιον μεῖδῃσαι Od. 20. 301, v. sub Σαρδάδιος: so too, κάρχαρον μεῖδῃσαι *to grin a scornful smile*, Babrius.—The distinction between γελᾶν and μεῖδᾶν is that the former means *to laugh outright*, the latter *to smile merely*. There is a climax in μεῖδῃσαι, γελᾶσαι τε h. Hom. Cer. 204: *There is equiv.*, but the less Att. form, v. Lob. Phryn. 82. (Cf. Sanscr. s-mi, our s-mile, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. i. 206.)

Hence
μεῖδῃμα, ατος, τό, *a smile, smiling*, Hes. Th. 205.
μεῖδῃαμα, ατος, τό, (μεῖδῃα) *a smile*.
μεῖδῃσις, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, (μεῖδῃα) *a smile, smiling*.
μεῖδῃσας, ατος, τό, = μεῖδῃαμα.
μεῖδῃσιός, ὁ, = μεῖδῃσις.

μεῖδῃω, ὄν, *to smile*, Il., mostly in Ep. part. μεῖδῃων: cf. μεῖδῃω. [ā in pres., ā in fut.]
μεῖδῃς, τό, = μεῖδῃμα.

μεῖζονάκις, Adv. from μεῖζω, *oftener*, Iamb.
μεῖζονότης, πτος, ἡ, (μεῖζω) *majority*, Iamb.
opp. to ἐλαττονότης.

μεῖζόνως, Adv. from μεῖζω, Thuc. 4. 19.
μεῖζων, ὄν, irreg. Comp. of μέγας, Hom., v. μέγας vi. i.
μεῖσις, ὁ, old form of μεῖς or μήν, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

μεῖλας, Ep. for μέλας, only in Il. 24. 79, μελαινά πόντῳ.
μεῖλια, ἰων, τὰ, (μεῖλισσω, μελικοῦς) *any thing that soothes or pleases*, esp. of gifts, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μεῖλια δώσω I will give gladdening gifts besides, Il. 9. 147, 289, said of a bridal dowry: also = μελίγματα II, Ar. Rh. 4. 1540:—rarely in sing., as μελίον ἁπλοῦς *a charm against storms*, Call. Dian. 230, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 135.

μεῖλιγμα, ατος, τό, (μεῖλισσω) *any thing that serves to soothe, please, gladden: μελίγματα θυμοῦ scraps with which the master appeases the hunger of his dogs*, Od. 10. 217. 2. esp. in plur. a propitiation, propitiatory offering, atonement, esp. to

the dead, Lat. *inferiae*, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 616: also *ἐναγίσματα*. 3. a remedy, νόσων Nic. 4. in Aesch. Ag. 1439, Agamemnon is called Χρυσήϊδων μελιγμία the fondling of Chryseis, and such as she is, *Chryseïdum deliciae*.

II. a soothing song, like μελίγμω. III. plur. soft words, Longin.

μειλκτήριος, *ov*, (μελίγμω) able to soothe, propitiatory: τὰ μ., sub. *ἱερά*, atonements, Aesch. Pers. 610, cf. μελίγμω 1. 2.

μειλκτικός, ἦ, *ov*, = *foreg*.

μειλκτός, ἦ, *ov*, (μελίγμω) soothed: to be soothed or appeased.

μειλκτρον, τό, = μελίγμω, Ap. Rh.

Μελιῖνον, ἦ, (μελίγμω, νόος) euphemist. name of Hecate, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 818.

μελίανος, ἰνῃ, *vov*, poet. for μέλιανος, (μελλά) *ashen*, Lat. *fraxineus*, ἔγχος, δόρυ, freq. in Il.; but in Od. we find the usu. form μέλιανος.

μελίανος, *ov*, = μελίχος, Eur. I. A. 234.

μελίεις, ἦ, (μελίγμω) a soothing, propitiating.

μελίον, τό, *v*. μελία.

μελίωσω, *f*. ἔω, strictly to make mild, sweet or pleasing, to soothe, please, gladden, hence in gen. to treat one kindly, τινά Theoc. 16. 28, like θεραπεύειν and χαρίζεσθαι: esp. to appease, propitiate, rarely *c*. gen., πύρος μελιώμεν like πύρος χαρίζεσθαι, to appease (the dead) by fire, i. e. funeral rites, Il. 7. 410: of rivers, λιπαροὶ χεῖμασι γαλας οὐδας μελίωσιν to gladden the soil with rich streams, Aesch. Supp. 1030. Pass. μελιώσονται, to be soothed, grow calm, h. Hom. Cer. 291. Med. to use soothing words, speak soft words, ῥηδὲ τί μ' αἰδόμενος μελίωσσο μηδ' ἐλαφρόν extenuate not aught from respect or pity, Od. 3. 96, 4. 326. (μελίωσω, also μελίωσω, like εἰλίσσω and εἰλίσσω, μελίχος μελίχος etc., are akin to μέλι, μέλε, Lat. *melleo*, *mollis*, our *mild*.)

μελίχη, ἦ, the leathern strap used by boxers, in its earliest form, before it was loaded with metal, a boxing-glove, Paus. 8. 40, 3, cf. ἰμάς. [7]

μελίχια, ἦ, (μελίχος) mildness, softness, μελίχην πολέμοιο *lukewarmness in battle*, Il. 15. 741, like μελίχος ἐν δατ λυγρῇ Il. 24. 739: kindness, Hes. Th. 206.

μελίχθειον, τό, the temple of Zeus μελίχθιος.

μελίχθιος, *la*, *iov*, also *os*, *ov*, (μελίωσω) mild, soft, gentle, kind, soothing, propitiatory, in Hom. usu. with ῥήσος and ἔρετα, mostly in dat. pl.: also without Subst., πρὸς αὐτὰν μελίχθιοισι to address in soft, kind, soothing words, Il. 4. 256, 6. 214: also αἰδοῖ μελίχην with gentle bashfulness, Od. 8. 172, Hes. Th. 92.

II. not till later of persons, mild, gracious, hence esp. Zeus μελίχθιος the protector of those who invoked him with propitiatory offerings (v. inf. 111), Müller Eumen. § 55: at Athens the Διόσια were held in his honor twice a year, Thuc. 1. 126.

III. μελίχια ἱερά propitiatory offerings, like μελίγμωτα, Plut.: and this may be the signif. of μελίχια ποτά in Soph. O. C. 159, though Eust. takes it to be water, and the Schol. honey, v. Eilendat Lex. Soph. voc. κρηστήρ. Cf. μελίχιος. [7]

μελίχθηνος, *v*. gen. *vos*, soft-voiced, Tyrtae. 3. 8.

μελίχθιδος, *ov*, giving pleasing gifts, Anth.

μελίχθεις, *ov*, δ, and μελίχθεις, *ov*, (μειδάω) softly smiling, Alcae. 42, acc. to Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 85.

μελίχθης, *ios*, δ, ἦ, gentle of mood, ap. Hesych.

μελίχθος, *ov*, mild, soft, gentle, kind, Hom., like μελίχθιος, but in Il. always of persons, as 17. 671, in Od. also *μ*. ἔργον 15. 374, so *μ*. δῶρα h. Hom. 8. 2, ἔρετα *μ*. Hes. Th. 84.

μελίχθωνος, *ov*, (φανή) = μελίχθηνος, dub. I. Sapph. 120. μέναι, inf. aor. I from μένω, Hom.

μεῖον, *ovos*, τό, neut. from μέω, less, too small.

II. τὸ μέιον the lamb which was offered on the koupeïtis or third day of the Athenian Apaturia, by a father who was putting his son on the roll of his phratría: it was required to be of a certain weight, and so, while weighing, it was common to cry out in jest μέιον, μέιον, too light! too light! Hence the animal was called μέιον, the offerer μεταγωγός, the offering μεταγωγεῖν and μεταγωγή: the μέιον was also called koupeïon.

μεῖον, *ov*, τό, = μέον.

μειονέτω, (μεῖον, ἔχω) to have less or too little, to be poor, Xen. Ages. 4. 5: to be worse off, come short, Id. Construct., absol., as Mem. 3. 14, 64 c. dat. rei, to fall short in a thing,

Hier. 1. 11; also ἐν τινί, Ib. 1. 27: c. gen. rei, to be short of a thing, as, σίτων καὶ ποτῶν Ib. 2. 1: also c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, *μ*. τῶν ἰδιωτῶν τῇ εὐφροσύνῃ Ib. 1. 18. Opp. to πλεονέκτω.

μειονέκτημα, *atos*, τό, a having less, opp. to πλεονέκτημα.

μειονέκτης, *ov*, δ, (μεῖον, ἔχω) one who has less.

μειονέξια, ἦ, = μειονέκτημα, disadvantage, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25, opp. to πλεονέξια.

μεῖονος, Adv. from μέω, less, too little, *μ*. ἔχειν to be too mean, Soph. O. C. 104.

μεῖοτερος, *a*, *ov*, poet. for μέω, Compar. of μικρός.

μειονία, ἦ, a being curtailed, also μειονία: and μειονίω, to curtail, also μειονίω: from

μειονυρος, *ov*, (μεῖον, οὐρά) curtailed, too short, περίσδος Arist. Rhet.: στήριχ *μ*. hexameters which in one of the two last feet seem to have a short syllable in arsi; also μειονυρος.

μεῖοφρων, *ovos*, δ, ἦ, (μεῖον, φρόν) light-headed, thoughtless.

μεῖω, (μέω) to make smaller, lessen, moderate, Xen. Eq. 5. 9.

II. to lessen in honor, degrade, Id. Hell. 3. 4, 9. III. to lessen by word, extenuate, opp. to μεγαλύνω Id. Hier. 2. 17.

Pass. to become smaller, to decrease, Plat. Crat. 409 C, and Xen.

II. to become worse or weaker, *μ*. τὴν δίδωμι Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1: c. gen. to fall short of, Ib. 1. 3, 3.

μεῖρακένωμα, Dep. = μερακένωμα.

μεῖρακίδιον, τό, = μερακίδιον. [7]

μεῖρακίεξάπτης, *ov*, δ, (ἐξατάρα) a boy-cheater, Anth. [α]

μεῖρακένωμα, Dep. (μεῖραξ) to be a boy: hence to play the boy, be mischievous, like Lat. *adolescentior* or *adolescenturio*, Luc.

μεῖρακίωμα, Dep. (μεῖραξ) to be a boy, youth: esp. to reach the age of puberty, Arr.

μεῖρακίον, τό, Dim. from μεῖραξ, a boy, lad, esp. one about 14 years of age, oft. in Ar.; and so opp. to παῖς, παῖδον a young boy, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 34 C, cf. Aeschin. 6. 14, and v. sub μεῖραξ, μερακίσκος: joined with a masc., *μ*. πύκτης Philostr. [α]

μεῖρακίωμα, Dep. = μερακίωμα, Xen. Lac. 3. 1.

μεῖρακίσκη, ἦ, Dim. from μεῖραξ, a little maid, girl, Ar. Plut. 963 v. Lob. Phryn. 213.

μεῖρακίσκος, δ, Dim. from μεῖραξ, a boy, lad, opp. to παῖς, Plat. Phaedr. 237 B, cf. μεῖρακίον.

μεῖρακίωδης, *es*, (μεῖραξ) boyish, youthful, Plat.

μεῖρακίλιον, τό, Dim. from sq., a mere boy or lad, Ar. Ran. 89, *μ*. ἄν κομίδι Med. 539. 23.

μεῖραξ, not μεῖραξ ἄκος, δ and ἦ, a boy or girl, lad or lass, but in Att. strictly only of girls, in about their fourteenth year (as Ar. Thesm. 410, Plut. 1071), and μεῖρακίον of boys: hence in Com. Poets δ μεῖραξ, qui muliebria patitur, cf. Lob. Phryn. 212, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 237 B. (Akin to εἶρην: said to be from *εῖρω, ἐρέω to speak.)

ΜΕΪΡΟΜΑΙ, Dep. (Α) aor. ἔμωρον: perf. ἔμωρα: but the aor. and perf. are used by Hom., and Hes. only in 3 sing. ἔμωρε, and mostly in perf. signif., as Il. 15. 189, Od. 5. 335, Hes. Op. 345, etc.; being really aor. only in Il. 1. 278: Ap. Rh. has ἔμωρες, Nic. ἔμωρον in pres. signif.: for pf. pass. v. inf. 111.

I. in pres., to receive as one's portion, usu. with collat. notion of receiving as one's due, *c*. acc., ἡμῖν μεῖρω τιμῆς take half the honor as thy due, Il. 9. 616: also to share, and later to divide by lot, draw lots for, Arat.

II. in perf. and aor., to obtain a thing by lot, *c*. gen., freq. in Hom., and Hes.

III. perf. pass. εἰμαρμαι only as impers. εἰμαρται, pluri. εἰμαρτο, it is allotted, i. e. decreed by fate, *c*. acc. et inf., Il. 21. 281, Od. 5. 312, Hes. Th. 894: also in part, εἰμαρμένα δῶρα θεῶν Theogn. 1027, so too Aesch. Ag. 913, Soph. Tr. 160: also ἡ εἰμαρμένη, *sub*. *ωῖρα*, that which is allotted, destiny, like πεπωμένη from πέπρωται, v. sub ποτεῖν—later we also find μεμωρήται, μεμωρήμενος and μεμωρόμενος, Ap. Rh. Lyc., and Anth.: and in Tim. Loc. 95 A, a Dor. 3 sing. μεμωράκται.

IV. in Arat. 657, μεῖρωμαι as Pass., to be divided, v. Schol. ad l. (This, and the perf. pass. points to an Act. *μεῖρω, to portion out, assign, whence μέρος, μέρος, ὠρα, μέρος, ὠρτός and Lat. *pars* from ἔμωρα.)

μεῖρωμαι, Dep. (B) = μεῖρωμαι, *c*. gen., Nic. Ther. 402.

μείς, δ, Ion. for μήν, a month, Il. 19. 117, Hes. Op. 555, Hdt. 2. 82: also in Pind. N. 5. 82, Plat. Crat. 409 C, Tim. 39 C; but Dor. μέψ.

II. the moon, esp. a change of the moon, Theophr. v. Schneid. in ind.—The dat. μεῖω occurs in an Inscr.:

otherwise all obl. cases are taken from *μήν*: but if we suppose, with Böckh, that **μῆνς* (Lat. *menis*, cf. *θεῖς*, *θέντος*) was the orig. form, this dat. *μῆνι* will be dub.

μείστος, *η, ον*, Superl. of *μῆλον*, Gramm.

μείωμα, *ατος, τό*, (*μείω*) a lessening, esp. of fortune: a *fine*, Xen. An. 5. 8, 1.

μῆλον, neut. μείων, gen. μείονος, irreg. compar. of μικρός, and ὀλίγος, II., v. μικρός.

μειώνυμος, *ον*, (*νύμα*) Compar. from μικρόνυμος, of arithmetical ratios, Iamb.

μείωσις, *ῆς*, (*μείω*) a lessening, Polyb.: a softening, extenuation in description.

μειωτικός, *ῆς, ὄν*, (*μείω*) belonging to or qualified for lessening. Adv. *κῶς*, Sext. Emp.

μειωτός, *ῆς, ὄν*, (*μείω*) lessened, to be lessened.

μελάγγαιος, *ον*, Hdt. 2. 12., 4. 198, μελάγγειος, *ον*, and μελάγγεις, *ων*, gen. *ω*, Theophr., (*μέλας, γαῖα, γῆ*) with black soil, loamy, Lat. *terra pulla*.

μελάγγριος, *ον*, (*γυῖον*) black-limbed.

μελάγκαρτος, *ον*, with black fruit, metaph., μ. ἀσάφεια Emped. 14.

μελάγκερος, *ον*, and Att. μελάγκερος, *ων*, gen. *ω*, (*κέρας*) black horned, Aesch. Ag. 1127.

μελαγκεστής, *ῆς*, (*κεῦθω*) clad in black, Bacchyl. Fr. 38, Neue.

μελαγκορυφίζω, *ω*, to sing like the μελαγκόρυφος.

μελαγκόρυφος, *ὁ*, (*κορυφή*) with a black head: ὁ μ. a bird, the black cap, Ar. Av. 887.

μελάγκρανος, *ον*, or rather μελαγκράνιος, *ον*, plaited of rushes, Philol. 6. 2: [*κρά*] from

μελάγκρανις, *ιος, ῆς*, (*μέλας, κράνος*) a black-tufted kind of rush, Theophr.

μελαγκρήδεμος, *ον*, (*κρήδεμον*) with black head-band.

μελαγκρήτις, *ιδος, ὁ, ῆς*, with dark foundation. II. wearing black shoes.

μελάγκροκος, *ον*, (*κρόκη*) with black woof: hence with black canvass or with black sails, Aesch. Theb. 857.

μελαγχαιῆτης, *ον, ὁ*, (*χαίτη*) black-haired, epith. of Centaurs and the like, Hes. Sc. 186, Soph. Tr. 837, Eur. Alc. 439.

μελάγχμα, *ων, τό*, a dark spot in snow, e. g. a hare's form, Xen. Cyn. 8. 1, cf. An. 4. 5, 15.

μελάγχμιος, *ον*, poet. for μέλας, black, dark, φάρος, πέπλος, στρατός, Aesch., and Eur.; but also, μ. νύξ Aesch. Pers. 301, cf. Valck. Phoen. 375. (The term *-χμιος* is not from *εἶμα*, χιτῶν, or from χεῖμα, χειμῶν, etc.: but the word is formed directly from μέλας as διαχμιος from *δύς*—)

μελαγχίτων, *ωνος, ὁ, ῆς*, with black raiment, Mosch.: hence darksome, gloomy, φήνη Aesch. Pers. 114. [I]

μελάγχυλος, *ον*, (*χλαῖνα*) black-cloaked, Mosch.: of M. a Scythian nation in Hdt. 4. 20, etc.

μελαγχόλος, (*μελαγχόλος*) to have black bile, be jaundiced or melancholy-mad, Ar. At. 14, Pl. 12, etc. Hence

μελαγχολία, *ῆς*, black bile, jaundice, Hipp. v. Foës. Oecon.: hence, melancholy, madness, Lat. *atra bilis*, Tim. Locr. 103 A. Hence

μελαγχολικός, *ῆς, ὄν*, tending or inclined to black bile, Hipp.: *atrabiliosus*, melancholy-mad, Plat. Rep. 573 C. Adv. *κῶς*.

μελαγχολος, *ον*, (*χολή*) with black bile, melancholy. II. dipped in black bile, *ισ* Soph. Tr. 573.

μελαγχολῶδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like black bile.

μελαγχρίψ, *ῆς*, Att. for μελάγχροος, Cratin. Incert. 75, Antiph. Karp. 3, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 281.

μελαγχρούης, *ῆς*, (*χροά*) poet. for μελάγχροος, bronzed, swarthy, of a hero's complexion, Od. 16. 175.

μελάγχροος, *ον*, contr. *-χρους, ον*, (*χροά*) black-skinned, swarthy, esp. sun-burnt: Hdt. 2. 104 has an irreg. nom. pl. μελάγχροες, and a poet. form μελάγχρος, *ον*, is found in Alcæe. 7.

μελαγχρῶς, *ὄτος, ὁ, ῆς*, =foreg., Eur. Or. 34.

μελαθρον, *τό*, the ceiling of a room, esp. the large cross-beam, which bears it, Od. 8. 279., 11. 278, h. Hom. 3. 174: but in Od. 9. 544, where the eagle sits ἐπὶ προθύρῳ μελάθρῳ, it is the beam projecting outside the house.

II. in gen. a roof, house, Il. 2. 414, Od. 18. 150: but in this signf. usu. in plur., like Lat. *tecta*, freq. in Trag. (Acc. to E. M. from μελαῖνω, cf.

καπνοδόκη in Hdt. 8. 137, and Lat. *atrium* from *ater*: hence some take Od. 2. 239, αἰθαλέντος ἀνὰ μεγάφοιο μέλαθρον for αἰθαλὲν μέλαθρον, the smoky vent-hole.)

μελαθρόφι, poet. for μελάθρον, Od. 8. 279.

μελαθρῶς, (*μελάθρον*) to connect or fasten by beams, LXX.

μελαιναῖος, *η, ον*, =μέλας, Or. Sib.

μελαινός, *ἄδος, ὁ*, a blackish fish, Meineke Cratin. Plut. 3. [ἄ]

μελαινόρριν, *ινος, ὁ, ῆς*, black-nosed.

μελαινόφασις, *ον*, dark gray.

μελαῖνω, *φ. ἀνῶ*: perf. pass. μεμέλασμαι: aor. pass. ἐμελάνθην, (*μέλας*). To blacken, make black: metaph., μ. φρόν to use an obscure expression, Ath.: Pass. to grow black or dark, of the stain of blood on the skin, Il. 5. 354; but also of blood itself, Soph. Aj. 919: of the earth just turned up, Il. 18. 548; of ripening grapes, Hes. Sc. 300; of a newly-bearded chin, Ib. 167, cf. Plat. Polit. 270 E: the Act. is not in Hom. or Hes.: cf. μελαίνε. II. intr. =Pass. to grow black, Plat. Tim. 83 A.

μελαμβᾶθῆς, *ῆς*, (*βάθος*) darkly-dyed, Τάτταρος Aesch. Pr. 219, Soph. Fr. 469, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1017.

μελαμβᾶθος, *ῆς*, gen. *εος*, =foreg.

μελαμβᾶφῆς, *ῆς*, (*βάττω*) dark-dyed, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

μελαμβίος, *ον*, of dark and dreary life.

μελαμβόρειος, *ὁ*, and μελαμβόρεος, *ὁ*, (*Βορέας*) the black north wind which blows on the coast of Palestine and in Gaul, Strab. p. 182, ubi v. Casaub.; the French *bise*.

μελαμβρότος, *ον*, γῆ μ. land of negroes, Eur. Arch. 2. 3; γείτονες μ. negroes, Id. Phaeth. 1.

μελαμβωλός, *ον*, with black soil, loamy, Anth.

μελαμπάγῆς, *ῆς*, (*πήγνυμι*) black-clotted, alba Aesch. Theb. 737: in gen. black, discolored, Id. Ag. 392: [in the latter place *πα* of dub. quantity].

μελαμπτελος, *ον*, black-cloaked, epith. of Death, and Night, Eur. Alc. 844, Ion 1150: in gen. dark, black, σπότης Id. 427.

μελαμπέταλος, *ον*, (*πέταλον*) dark-leaved, Mel. 1. 14.

μελαμπόδιον, *τό*, sneeze-wort, so named from Melampus, who is said to have first used it, Theophr.

μελαμπόφυρος, *ον*, (*πορφύρα*) dark purple: in gen. dark.

μελαμπους, *ὁ, ῆς*, *που*, *τό*, black-footed, ancient epith. of the Egyptians, Apollod.: in Hom. only as prop. n., Blackfoot.

μελαμπτερος, *ον*, (*πτερόν*) black-winged, black-feathered, Anth.

μελαμπύτος, *ον*, (*πυγή*) black-bottomed, considered a mark of manhood, (cf. also ἄσπις), hence esp. as epith. of Hercules, v. Müller Dor. 2. 12, § 10, West. Hdt. 7. 216. Opp. to λευκόπυγος.

μελαμπύρον, *τό*, (*πυρός*) melampyrium, cow-wheat, Theophr.

μελαμφῆς, *ῆς*, (*φῶς*) black-looking, dark, Ἐρεβος Eur. Hel. 518, nisi legend. =βαθῆς.

μελαμφύλλος, *ον*, (*φύλλον*) dark-leaved, δάφνα Anacr. 82: of places, dark with leaves, dark-wooded, Ἄλφνα Pind. P. 1. 53, γῆ Soph. O. C. 482.

II. as Subst. *τό* =ἄκανθος, Diosc. μελαμφωνος, *ον*, (*φωνή*) with indistinct voice, Lat. *fusca voce*.

μελαμυήψις, *ιδος, ὁ, ῆς*, with black pebbles, Call. Dian. 101, Del. 76.

μελάν, *ωνος, τό*, (neut. from μέλας) black dye, ink, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 276 C, Dem. 313. II.

μελανάετος, *ὁ*, the black eagle, Arist. H. A.

μελανάθρι, *ῆς*, (*αἰγῆ*) =μελαμφῆς, νασμός Eur. Hec. 154.

μελανάθρι, *ῆς*, (*ἄθρι*) σῖτος μ. a dark kind of summer-wheat, Geop.: Hesych. μελαναθήρι.

μελάναιγῆς, *ιδος, ὁ* and *ῆς*, or μελάναιγῆς =With dark aegis, or wrapped in black storms, epith. of Erinyes, Aesch. Theb. 699: also epith. of Bacchus at Athens, Paus.

II. ὄλος μ. is a dark red wine, Plut.

μελάνανγέτις, *ιδος, ῆς*, pecul. poet. fem. of sq.

μελάνανγῆς, *ῆς*, (*αἰγῆ*) =μελαμφῆς, νασμός Eur. Hec. 154.

μελάνδειρος, *ὁ*, (*θειρή*) the black-throat, a bird, our red-start.

μελάνδετος, *ον*, (*δέω*) bound or mounted with black, φάγανα, best understood of the iron scabbard, Il. 15. 713; σκάος μ. an iron-rimmed shield, Aesch. Theb. 43.

μελάνδην, *ον, ὁ*, (*δῖνη*) dark-eddyng, Dion. P. [I]

μελάνδκιος, *ον*, (*δέχομαι*) holding ink, κίστη μ. =sq., Anth.

μελάνδοχι, *ῆς*, (*δέχομαι*) an inkstand.

μελάνδρον, *τό*, (*σπῆς*) heart of oak, for which in Od. 14. 12 we have τὸ μέλαν δρῦς. II. τὰ μελάνδρια, (*μελάνδρις*) a part of the thunny which was salted: also μελάνδρια, οἱ, Ath.

μελάνδρως, ον, (δρῦς) dark with oak-leaves: in gen. dark-leaved, πύτος Aesch. Fr. 235.

μελάνδρως, ὅς, ὁ, the thumny fish, Ath.

μελάνειδός, (εἶδος) to look black.

μελάνειμονέω, to be clad in black, Arist. Mirab. 3; and

μελάνειμονία, ἡ, a wearing of black clothes, Arist. Metaph.

μελάνεινός, ον, (εἶμα) black-clad, Aesch. Eum. 376.

μελάνει, (μέλας) in Il. 7. 64, a passage which was variously read in Aristarchus' time: his reading was μελάνει δέ τε πόντον ὑπ' αὐτῆς (sc. φρυκός), so that μελάνω=μελάνω, to make black, darken, cf. κυδάνω, κυδάνω, and ζέφυρος must be supplied as the nom.: Wolf, and others read, μελάνει (impf.) or μελάνει (pres.) δέ τε πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς, from μελάνεω intr.=μελάνομαι to grow black or dark:—Spitzn. Exc. xiv. restores πόντον from Aristarch. In later Ep. μελάνω, intr., is certainly found, Ap. Rh. 4. 1574; Arat. 836, which is evidence that they read πόντος in Hom.

μελάνιφάτος, ον, v. μεγαλήφ.

μελάνιφάτος, ον, (φέρω) poet. for μελανοφάτος, Orph.

μελανθά, ἡ, (θέα)=μελάνον θράσις, Plut., opp. to λευκοθέα.

μελάνθηλαιον, τό, (ἐλαιον) oil of μελάνθιον, Diosc.

μελάνθειον, τό, a sort of ἀνεμῖς (signif. III), Diosc.

μελάνθης, ἐς, (άνθος) with black blossoms: in gen. black, swarthy, γένος Aesch. Supp. 154; cf. λευκανθής.

μελάνθιον, τό, also μελάνθιος πῶς, (άνθος) a herb whose seeds were used as spice, nigella Sativa, Diosc.

μελάνθιος, ον, II. a sort of poultice for tumours, Hipp.

μελάνθρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ,=μελανόθρις, Arist. Physiog.

μελάνθια, ἡ, (μέλας) blackness, Arist. Probl. II. a black cloud, Xen. An. i. 8, 8.

μελάνιζω, to be black or blackish, Hices. ap. Ath. 320 D.

μελάνιον, τό, for μέλαν ἴον, the common dark-blue violet, opp. to λευκῖον. [ᾱ]

μελάνιππος, ον, with black horses, νύξ Aesch. Fr. 64. [ᾱ]

μελάνγειος, ον,=μελάνγειος.

μελάνγραμμος, ον, (γραμμῖ) with black stripes or lines.

μελάνοδοχοειν, τό,=μελανόδοχ.

μελάνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) black-looking, Arist. Col.

μελάνοεινός, ον, gen. ονός,=μελανοεινός, Hipp.

μελάνοξυς, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (εἰργνημι) ἔπη, prob. of a ship, with black berths, Aesch. Supp. 530; but the line is dub.

μελάνόθρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, black-haired.

μελάνοκάριος, ον, (καρδιά) black-hearted: hence in gen. dark, horrible, πτηνός πέτρα Ar. Ran. 470.

μελάνοκόμης, ον, ὁ, and μελάνοκομος, ον, (κῆμη) black-haired.

μελάνομαλλος, ον, black fleeced.

μελάνομμάτος, ον, (ὄμμα) black-eyed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D.

μελάνοκεκυλιών, ον, gen. ονός, (μέλας, γένος, εἶμα) clad in black shroud, Comic word in Ar. Ran. 1336.

μελάνοφεής, ἐς, (νέφος) with black clouds.

μελάνοποιός, ον, (ποίη) blackening.

μελάνόπτερος, ον, Eur. Ec. 705, and μελάνοπτέρυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, or μελάνοπτέρυγος, ον, Ib. 71, black-winged.

μελάνορράβδωτος, ον, striped with black.

μελάνορριτός, ον, (ρία) with black roots.

μελάνος, ἡ, ὄν,=μέλας, Lob. Paral. 139.

μελάνοσάρκος, ον, (σάρξ) with black flesh.

μελάνόστερος, ον, also μελάνόστενος, (στέρον) black-breasted, v. l. for sq.

μελάνόσπερος, ον, black-skinned, Aesch. Fr. 377.

μελάνόστικτος, ον, (στίξω) spotted with black, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 C.

μελάνόστολος, ον, (στολή) black-robed, Plut.

μελάνοστος, ον, for μελάνόστος, (δοτέον) blackboned, as Arist. read in Il. 21. 252; where others μελάνοστος, (δοσε) black-eyed; but Aristarch. μέλας τοῦ θρηνητός iv. Spitzn.

μελάνοσυρμαίος, ον, Comic epith. of the Egyptians in Ar. Thesm. 857, with a double meaning, either (σύρμα) with black trains to their robes, or (συρμαία) black-dosed, cf. Hdt. 2. 77.

μελανοτειχῆς, v. sub μελανοτειχῆς.

μελάνότης, ἡ, (μέλας) blackness.

μελάνοῦρις, ἴδος, peculi. fem. of sq., Anth.

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μελάνουρος, ον, (οὐρά) black-tailed. II. δ, μ. a sea-fish, the black-tail, melanurus, Epich. p. 29, Antiphr. Probl. i. 4. [ᾱ]

μελάνοφαιος, ον, dark-gray, epith. of figs, opp. to λευκός, Ath.

μελάνοφθαλμος, ον, black-eyed, Arist. Gen. An.

μελάνοφλεψ, ἐβος, ὁ, ἡ, black-veined, Aretae.

μελάνοφορέω, to wear black, Plut.: from

μελάνοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) wearing black.

μελάνοφρος, v. gen. ονός, black-browed. [ᾱ]

μελάνοφρων, ονός, ὁ, ἡ, (φρην) black-hearted.

μελάνοφυλλος, ον,=μελάνφυλλος, in gen. black, πετρά Chae-rem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

μελάνοχλωρος, ον, darkly pale, Ivid.

μελάνοχρῆς, ἐς,=μελάνοχρῆς.

μελάνοχροος, ον,=μελάνοχροος, Od. 19. 246.

μελάνοχρως, οος, ὁ, ἡ,=μελάνοχρως, κύαμοι μελάνοχροες II. 13. 589.

μελάνω, (μέλας) to blacken.

μελάνσις, ἡ, (μελάνομαι) a becoming black, Arist. Phys. Ausc.

μελάνστερος, ον,=μελάνοστερος.

μελάντειχῆς, ἐς, (τείχος) black-walled, δόμος Περσεφόνης

Pind. O. 14. 28, ubi Böckh μελάνοτειχῆς.

μελάντερης, α, ον, Compar. from μέλας, II.

μελάντηρία, ἡ, a black metallic dye or ink, prob. oxyde of copper, Arist. Color. cf. Diosc. 5. 118.

μελάντρυγῆς, ἐς, (τραγείν) black when eaten, σῆκον Anth.

μελάνυδρος, ον, (ἰδωρ) with black water, κρήνη μ. a well where the water looks black from the shade, etc., Hom. [ᾱ]

μελάνωμα, ατος, τό, blackness. [λα]

μελάνοπός, ὄν, (ὤψ) black-looking.

μελάνοσις, ἡ,=μελάνοσις. [ᾱ]

μελάρριος, ον, (μύνη) black-skinned, Nonn.

ΜΕΛΑ Σ, ἄνος, fem. μέλανα, ἄνις, neut. μέλιν, ἄνος, cf. τάλας, the only word exactly like it in form. Black, dark, gloomy, Hom. esp. μέλαν αἷμα, κύμα, ἰδωρ, μέλας οἶνος, γαῖα μέλανα etc., where it is simply descriptive, and evidently orig. meant no definite color, but was applied to a dull or dark red, blue, gray, etc.: v. αἷμα μ. is prob. so called not from its being pitched over, nor yet from the gloom of the hold, but simply from the dark look of all ships on the water. II. black, i. e. gloomy, dim, dark, ἔσπερος, νύξ, νέφος etc., Hom.

III. metaph. black, i. e. gloomy, dismal, μ. θάνατος II. 2. 834, etc.; Khr μ. Ib. 859, etc.; δδύνα μ. Il. 4. 117, etc.; the origin of the metaph. being more distinctly seen in the phrases μ. νέφος θανάτοιο, ἔχθος νεφέλη μ. Il. 16. 350., 18. 22: hence in gen. dark, dire, horrid, from the natural connexion of black with gloom or mourning, μ. τύχη, ἀρά Αesch., ἀνάγκη Eur., etc.—In all these signis., opp. to λευκός. 2. of the voice, indistinct, Lat. fuscus, opp. to λαμπρός, cf. σομφός II. 3. φρένες μέλανα, α dark, deep mind, not to be seen through, Hom., like βαθεία φρένες, Lat. animus profundus; so too, α καρδιά Pind. Fr. 88, 247; cf. however ἀμφιμέλανος, i. e. 4. dark, obscure, enigmatical, Plut., as in Lat. Lycofthon ater, Stat. Sylv. 5. 157.

B. Compar. μελάντερος, α, ον (which establishes the orig. form to be *μέλανς, cf. μελάνος), Il. 24. 94, proverb. of the thickest darkness, νέφος μελάντερον ἤτε πύσσα Il. 4. 277, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 90: later also μελάνωτερος, Strab.—Poet. collat. form κελαινός, Buttm. Lexil. voc. κελαινός: also μελαινός, only in Il. 24. 79: Aeol. μέλας.

μελάσμα, ατος, τό, (μελαινά) a black color, black spot, Plut.

μελάσιμος, ὁ, (μελαινά) a blackening, Plut.

*ΜΕΛΑΤΟ, root of ἀμέλγω, whence Lat. mulgeo, and our milk; μέλω, to melt, make liquid: Pass. μέλωμαι to melt, grow liquid, λέβης κηλη μελδόμενος a caldron melting as to the fat, i. e. in which fat melts, Il. 21. 363; but Aristarch. κηλην, making μελδόμενος a Depon.,=μελδών, melting, and so Heyne, etc. μέλε, Ep. 3 impf. from μέλω, Od. 5. 6.

μέλε, ὡ μέλε, an Att. vocat. from a nom. not in use, very freq. in Ar., and Plat., as a familiar address to both sexes, my friend, my dear, etc., Ruhnk. Tim.; later addressed to men only. It is usu. considered as an abbrev. form from μέλεος for μέλε, like ἡλέ for ἡλέε, but as it certainly occurs in good sense, e. g. Plat. Theat. 178 E, where wretch is wholly inapplicable, Buttm. refers it to a different nom. μέλος from Root

μέλι, Lat. *mel*, *melior*: the Gramm. however explain it by *ἄ επιμελείας ἔξει καὶ οὖν μεμελημένε*.

μελεαγρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of *guinea-fowl*, named after the hero Meleager, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 B.

μελεῖσθαι, (μέλος) to modulate, sing.

μελεδαιῶν, (μέλα) to care for, be cumbered about, c. gen., πένθης Theogn. 1125: also c. acc., Böckh Inscr. i. p. 20, also c. inf., γῆραι καθῆναι οὐ μελεδαιεῖ ἐπὶ δὲ ἀνὴρ a good man cares not to marry a bad woman, Theogn. 185; as in Lat. *non curare*, = *detrectare*.

II. to care for, attend upon, like *θεραπεύειν*, c. acc., νοσούντας Hdt. 8. 115. Hence

μελεδῆ, ἡ, like μελέτῃ, μελεδῶντι, care.

μελεδῆμων, αὖτος, τό, (μελεδαιῶν) care, anxiety, Hom., who always uses plur.: μελεδῆματα πατρός anxiety about one's father, Od. 15. 8: also of sleep, λῶν μελεδῆματα θυμοῦ Il. 23. 62, elsewhere in one word λυμεδῆμων.

II. the object of care, thing cared for, cf. μέλημα. Hence

μελεδῆμων, ον, gen. ονος, caring, anxious about, c. gen., Anth. II. busy, κερκίς Anth.

μελεδῶν, ἄνωος, ἡ, = μελεδῶντι, h. Hom. Ap. 532, Hes. Op. 66, Theogn. 879, cf. Lob. Paral. 146. II. as Adj. = μελεδῆμων.

μελεδωνεύς, ὁ, poet. for μελεδωνός, Theocrit. 24. 104.

μελεδῶντι, ἡ, like μελεδῶν, care, sorrow, Od. 19. 517.

μελεδωνός, ὁ and ἡ, one who takes care of, an attendant, guardian, μ. τῶν οἰκίαν a house-steward, Hdt. 3. 61; ὁ μ. τῶν θηρίων the keeper of the crocodiles, Id. 2. 65; also, μ. τῆς τροφῆς one who provides their food, Ib.

μελεδρον, τό, in Opp. for μελεδῶν, as βέρεδρον Ion. for βάραθρον.

μελεῖ, impers., v. μέλω.

μελεῖω, (μέλος 1) like μελίζω 1, to dismember, cut in pieces.

μελίνος, ἐως, ἱόν, = μελίνος, Theophr.

μελειστί, Adv. μελεῖσθαι limb from limb, Shakspeare's 'limb-meal,' Il. 24. 409. [τῷ]

μελεσιπᾶθής, ἐς, (παθεῖν) suffering misery, Aesch. Theb. 964, μέλειστος, ον, labouring in misery, Aesch. Theb. 963.

μέλειος, ἐα, εον, also ος, ον Eur. Or. 207, like ἡλέος, μάταιος, fruitless, unprofitable, Il. 10. 480, Od. 5. 416; so too μέλειος as Adv., Il. 16. 336., 21. 473, where however the Ancients took it as Adj. with εἶχος, and interpreted it a fruitless victory: later also 2. vain, empty, foolish.

3. unhappy, wretched, Hes. Th. 563, esp. in addressing persons, as Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, freq. in Trag.: also c. gen., Pors. Hec. 425. Cf. μέλε.

μελεδῶρον, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) miserable-minded, Lat. infelix animi, Eur. I. T. 854.

μελεσιπτερος, ον, (μέλος 11, πτερόν) singing with its wings, epith. of the cicada, Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.

μελεται, poet. for μέλει, v. μέλω.

μελετάω, f. ἴσω, to care for, take care of, c. gen., βλόν, ἔργου Hes. Op. 314, 441. II. also c. acc., like ἐπιμελείωμαι, to attend to, study, pursue diligently, Lat. *excolere*, Hdt. 3. 115; hence, μ. δόξαν to study, court reputation, Thuc. 6. 11, μ. δόξας to court popular opinion, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C, cf. Soph. O. C. 171; and so to practise, exercise.—Construct., mostly c. acc.

τελ. π. μαυτελῶν h. Hom. Merc. 557, cf. Hdt. 6. 105; so too freq. in Att., μ. σοφίαν Ar. Plut. 511; τέχνας, ῥητορικὴν, ὀρχήσιν etc., Plat.: esp. in Att. to practise speaking, to go over a speech in one's mind, Lat. *meditari*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B, Dem. 431. 20; also, μ. ἐπὶ τῶν καρῶν to get up a speech off-hand, Id. 1414. 12: rarely c. dat. rei, as, μ. τόξῳ to practise with the bow, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 21: c. s. inf., to practise doing a thing, as, μ. τοξέειν καὶ ἀκοντίζειν Ib. 1. 2, 12; μ. ἀποθνήσκειν Plat. Phaedr. 67 E: absol. to practise, exercise oneself, the acc. rei being omitted, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16; hence, ἐν τῷ ᾧ μελετῶντι by want of practice, Thuc. 1. 42, Plat. Rep. 407 B, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 436. γ:—cf. ἀσκήω.

2. c. acc. pers., to exercise or train one, ἐμελετῶντες αὐτὸς αὐτὸν ε. ε. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 42; also c. inf., μ. τινα ποιεῖν Mnesim. Ἰπποκρ. 1. 7, ubi v. Meineke. (From μέλω, μελεδαιῶν: some also connect it with Lat. *meditari*, v. δ, vi.)

μελέτῃ, ἡ, like μελεδῆ, care, attention, Hes. Op. 410: c. gen. rei, μ. πλεονών care for many things, Ib. 378, and so, μελετῆντινός ἔχειν = μελετᾶν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, like *curam gerere rei*, Ib. 455: later also, μ. περί τινος Plat. Polit. 286 A, πρὸς τι Id.

Legg. 865 A: c. acc. pers., care paid by one, μ. θεῶν Soph. Phil. 196.

2. esp. practice, exercise, Thuc., etc.; πόνον μ. Id. 2. 39; μ. καὶ μάθησις Plat., and Xen.: esp. in a military sense, Thuc., and Xen.; μελέτην ποιεῖσθαι to go through one's practice, Dem. 1. 18: esp. also the practice of speaking, declamation, Thuc. 328. 15.

II. care, anxiety, μελέτῃ κατατρέχεσθαι Eur. Med. 1099.

μελέτῃμα, αὖτος, τό, (μελετάω) a practice, custom, Eur. Incert. 101; μ. πρὸς τι practice in . . . Xen. Eq. 11. 13: also = μέλημα.

μελετηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (μελετάω) practising diligently, Xen. An. 1. 9. 5: συνουσία μελ. meetings for practising oratory, debating societies, Philostr.

μελετηρίον, τό, a place for practice, Plut. II. the instrument on which one practises, Anaxandr. Ἡράκλ. 1.

μελετηρόν, verb. Adj. from μελετάω, one must care for, study, τι Plat. Gorg. 527 B.

μελετητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μελετάω) inclined to practise, esp. oratory. μελετητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μελετάω) practised: to be gained by practice, ἀρετῇ Plat. Clit. 407 B.

μελέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (μέλω) one who cares for, a guardian, avenger, ἀμφὶ τινα Soph. El. 846.

μελή, ἡ, a sort of cur, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 486 F.

μεληδών, Adv. (μέλος) = μελεῖσθαι, limb by limb: by paragraphs. μεληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = μελεδών, Simon. 14.

μέλημα, αὖτος, τό, (μέλω) that for which one cares, the object of care: a beloved object, τοῦμον μέλ., like Virgil's *mea cura*, Sapph. 105; so, réas μ. παθρένους Pind. P. 10. 93. II. care, grief, Aesch. Eum. 444.

μελησιμβροτος, ον, (μέλησις, βροτός) being an object of care or love to men, ἄσπετα Pind. P. 4. 27.

μελήσις, ἐως, ἡ, (μέλω) care, diligence.

μελησμός, ὁ, = foreg., dub.

μελητέον, verb. Adj. from μέλω, one must take thought, τινός Plat. Rep. 365 D.

ΜΕΛΙ', ἱρος, dat. also μέλι (acc. to Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 641), τό, Lat. *MEL*, honey, Hom.: said to be made by men from the φοῖνιξ in Hdt. 1. 193, cf. 4. 194: τὸ ὄνν μέλι the Persian *manna*, Polyana: the plur. μέλιτα also seems to be used like Lat. *mella*. Cf. μελισσῶνα fin.

μελία, ἡ, Ion. μελή, the ash, Lat. *fraxinus*, Il. 13. 178., 16. 767, Hes. Op. 144 brings the third or brassen race of men from ash-trees, ἐκ μελάν, —so hard is its wood. II. a spear, the shafts being us. made of ash, freq. in Hom.

Μελίαι, αἱ, a race of nymphs said to have sprung from the spot of earth on which fell the blood of Cronos, Hes. Th. 187; they were also called Μελιάδες. The name seems to mean *ash-nymphs* (from μελία) like Δρυάδες, Ἀμαδρυάδες *oak-nymphs*.

μελιβόας, ὁ, (βοή) sweet-singing, κύκνος Eur. Phaeth. 2. 34. μελιβρομος, ον, (μέλι, βρόμος) sweet-toned, Anth.

μελιγῶσις, ἐς, Dor. for μελιγῆσις, (γῆβω) honey-sweet, ὕδαρ Pind. Fr. 211.

μελιγδύσσων, ον, (γδύσσειν) sweet-sounding, melodious, αἰοδή Pind. N. 11. 23.

μελιγῆρως, υος, Dor. —γῆρως, ὁ, ἡ, sweet-voiced, melodious, ὀδὸ Od. 12. 187, αἰοδή h. Hom. Ap. 519; ὕμνοι, κῶμοι Pind.

μελιγλήνους, ον, (γλήνη) soft-eyed.

μελιγλωσσος, ον, (γλωσσά) honey-tongued, sweet-sounding, αἰοδαί Bacchyl. 12.

μελίγμα, αὖτος, τό, (μελίζω 11) song. II. a musical instrument, a *syrtina*, Mosch. 3. 56; where some take it for μελίγμια.

μελιδούπος, ον, = μελιγδούπος.

μελιδόσις, ἐς, (εἶδος) like honey, Hipp.

μελιδόφος, ον, (ἔνω) dressed with honey, Arr.

μελίζω, Dor. μελίσσω, (μέλος) to dismember, cut in pieces.

2. in Pass. to have the limbs fully formed, Opp.; cf. διαπορθῶ. II. (μέλος 11) to modulate, sing, warble, μελίσδειν σύγγρηγι Theocrit. 20. 28: but us. in Med., Id. 1. 2., 7. 89.

2. trans. to sing of, celebrate in song, τινα αἰοδαῖς Pind. N. 11. 23.

μελίζωσος, ον, of pure honey, Nic.

μελιγενής, ἐς, (μελία, γένος) sprung from ash-trees, ash-born, Ap. Rh.; cf. μελία.

μελιγδής, ἐς, (ἡδύς) honey-sweet, κηρός, λωτός Hom.: me-

tarph. μ. θυμός, νόστος, ἔπος II. 10. 495, Od. 11. 100., 19. 551.

μελιθρεπτος, ον, (τρέφω) honey-fed, Anth.
μελιθροος, ον, contr. — θροος, ον, (θροέω) sweet-sounding, Anth.
μελίνος, ἴη, ἰων, (μελία) = μέλιος, v. l. for μελίνος. [I]
μελικρά, ἦ = sq., Arist. H. A., cf. Lob. Paral. 346.
μελικρα, τὰ, strictly neut. plur. from μελικρον, the eggs or spawn of the μινρεα, so called from their shape, Arist. H. A.: hence κριαῖον to lay such eggs.

II. = μελικρῆς II, Pherecr. Aut. 7, ubi v. Meineke. [I]

μελικρία, ἦ = sq.
μελικρῆς, ἴδος, ἦ, meliceris, a virulent eruption on the head, also called tinea favosa, from its resembling a honeycomb, Hipp.

II. a honey-cake, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

μελικρον, τό, (κπρός) a honey-comb, Theocr. 20. 27. II. = μελικρία. [I]

μελικροτος, ον, (κομέω) sweet-sounding, ἰδοῖα Pind. I. 2. 46.
μελίκός, ἦ, ὄν, (μέλιος II) belonging to or accompanied by singing, song-like, to be sung. II. singing: ὁ μελίκός a lyric poet, Plut. Adv. — κάος.

μελικράτος, ον, Ion. — κρητος, (μέλι, κεράννυμι) mixed with honey: τὸ μελικρητον, Att. — κράτος, a drink of honey and milk offered as a libation to the souls of the dead and to the infernal gods. Od. 519., 11. 27: more fully, μελικρατα γάλακτος Eur. Or. 115, because after Hom. it also meant a mixture of honey and water: — we also find the metaplast. dat. μελικρατῖ, but no nom. μελικράς, Lob. Paral. 224. (γάλα or ἵδωρ is rather to be supplied than τόμα.)

μελικάνα, ἦ, poet. for μελίτανα, Nic.

μελικτῆς, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. μελικτῆς, (μελίζω II) a singer, player, esp. flute-player, Theocr. 4. 30: also μελιστῆς.

μελιωτίνος, ἴη, ἰων, made of μελιωτον, Pherecr. Pers. 2.
μελιωτον, τό, also μελλιωτος, ὁ, (μέλι, λωτός) melilot, a kind of clover, so called from the quantity of honey it contained, Cratin. Malch. 1. [I: but long in arsi, Nic. Ther. 897.]

μελιμῆλον, τό, a sweet apple, melimelum.

μελίγη, ἦ, millet, panicum miliaceum, Hdt. 3. 117, also ἔλυμος. [i dub.]

μελινον, τό, = μελίτανα.

μέλιος, ὁ, = μελίη.

μέλιος, ἴη, ἰων, (μελία) ashen, Lat. fraxineus, Od. 17. 339; in Pl. always in poet. form μέλιος.

μελίταις, παῖδος, ὁ and ἦ, σίμβλος μ. the hive with its honey-children, Anth.

μελιπῆκτον, τό, (πήγγνυμι) a honey-cake, Antiph. Leptin. 1.

μελίπνοος, ον, contr. — πνοος, ον, (πνέω) honey-breathing, sweet-breathing, σόργξ Theocr. 1. 128.

μελιπτερώτος, ον, (πτερώω) honey-winged, μέλεα Poet. ap. Ath. 633 A: but Voss proposed μελιπτερότητα bee-winged, Mythol. Briefe, 2. p. 54.

μελιπτορθος, ον, with honeyed boughs.

μελιρράθυμιγξ, ἴγγος, ὁ, ἦ, dropping honey, Nonn. [ᾶ]

μελίρροθος, ον, = sq., Pind. Fr. 286.

μελίρροος, ον, contr. — ροος, ον, (ρέω) flowing with honey.

μελίρρutos, ον, = foreg., κρήνη Plut. Ion 534 A.

μέλις, barbarism for μέλι, Ar. Thesm. 1192.

μελίσθα, Dor. for μελίζω II, Theocr.

μελίσιον, τό, Dim. from μέλιος II, Antiph. Trany. 1.

μελίσιμα, ατος, τό, (μελίζω II) a song, Theocr. 14. 31. II.

the sound of an instrument, a tone, note: a tune, melody.

μελίσματιον, τό, Dim. from μελίσιμα. [ᾶ]

μελισμός, ὁ, (μελίζω I) a dismembering. II. (μελίζω II)

a singing, song.

μελιστονα, τὰ, (μέλι, σπένδω) sub. ἱερὰ, drink-offerings of honey, Plut.; cf. ἐλαιστονα, οἰνόστονα.

μελιστὰ, ης, ἦ, Att. μελίτα, a bee, Hom., and Hes.: no doubt from μέλι honey, and so we find the form μελίται in gen. pl. μελιτῶν, Emped. 311: the term μελίσιμα was applied

1. to poets, from their culting the beauties of nature, as Horace, more apud Matinae, cf. Jac. A. P. 580: also 2. to the priestesses of Delphi, Pind. P. 4. 106; of Demeter and Artemis, Creuzer Symbolik, 3. 354., 4. 241, 382 sq., Meineke Euphor. p. 95, cf. ἐσθήν: hence 3. in the mystic Philosophy of the

Neo-platonists, to any pure, chaste being, cf. νύμφη. II. μέλισιον for honey itself, Soph. O. C. 480, cf. Lob. Phryn. 187: on the phrase ἐσμός μελίσσης in Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C, v. Herm. Opusc. 2. p. 252-7. Hence

μελισσαίος, αλα, αἶον, of or belonging to bees, Nic.

μελισσάιος, εἰα, εἰον, = μελισσάιος.

μελισσεύς, εἰας, ὁ, a bee-keeper, bee-master, Arist. H. A.

μελισσηίης, ἥσσα, ἥεν, rich in bees, Nic.

μελισσία, ἦ, = μελισσών.

μελίσσιος, α, ον, of, belonging to bees: μ. κηρίον a honey-comb, N. T.

μελισσοβότανον, τό, (βοτάνη) an herb, baulm, Lat. apiastrum, also μελισσοφυλλον, μελιττάνη, ἀκιννον, μελισσοβότον.

μελισσοβότος, ον, (βόσκα) fed on by bees: τὸ μ. = foreg., Nic.

μελισσοκόμος, ον, (κομέω) keeping bees, Ar. Rh.; also μελισσοκόμος, — οπόρος, — οτρός, — ούρος, — οπόλος.

μελισσοκράς, ἄτος, ὁ and ἦ, = μελικράς.

μελισσοκόπος, ον, (νέμα) feeding or keeping bees, like μελισσοκόμος. II. in Ar. Ran. 1273 it seems to be the same with μέλισσα 1. 2, a priestess, nisi legend. πολισσά—

μελισσοπίνος, ον, (πινέω) = μελισσοκόμος, Anth.

μελισσοόρος, ον, (ρέω) flowing from bees, μ. νασμοί streams of honey, Orph.

μελισσοσός, ον, (σώω) guardian of bees, epith. of Pan, Anth.

μελισσοστευκος, ον, (τεύχω) made by bees, Pind. Fr. 266.

μελισσοστόκος, ον, (τίκτω) produced by bees, honied, Anth.

μελισσοτροφεῖον, τό, a bee-house, Lat. apiarium: from

μελισσοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) feeding or keeping bees, Eur. Trgo. 795.

μελισσοσυργεῖον, τό, = μελισσοτροφεῖον.

μελισσοσυργός, to be a μελισσοσυργός.

μελισσοσυργία, ἦ, the business of a μελισσοσυργός, bee-keeping, Arist. Pol.

μελισσοσυργικός, ἦ, ὄν, of, belonging to a μελισσοσυργός.

μελισσοσυργός, ον, (*ἔργω) busied with bees, keeping bees, ὁ μ. = μελισσεύς, Arist. H. A.

μελισσοφάγος, ον, (φάγνυμι) eating bees.

μελισσοφύλλον, τό, = μελισσοβότανον, Diosc. 3. 118.

μελίσσω, poet. for μέλισσα, formerly in Aesch. Supp. 1030.

μελισσών, Att. μελιτάν, ὡνος, ὁ, a bee-house, apiary.

μελιστάνης, ἐς, (στράω) dropping honey, Anth.

μελιστακος, ον, = foreg., Mel. 1. 33.

μελιστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (μελίζω II) = μελικτῆς, a singer.

μελίτα, ἦ, poet. for μέλισσα, only in Emped. 311.

μελίτανα, ἦ, said to be = μελίττανα. [I]

μελίταιον, the name of a lap-dog, prob. from Melia, Artem.

μελίτεια, ἦ, (μέλι) = μελισσοβότανον, Theocr. 4. 25. [I]

μελίτειον, τό, also μελίτιον, (μέλι) mead, Plut.

μελίτερπης, ἐς, (τέρπω) honey-sweet, μολπή Simon. 52. 9.

μελίτημερος, ον, (ἡμέρα) = καλῆμερος.

μελίτιριος, ια, ιον, = μελιτρός, Ar. Fr. 440.

μελιτρός, ὁ, ὄν, (μέλι) of honey, honied, Theophr.

Μελιτιδής, ον, ὁ, proverbial name in Athens for a blockhead, Ar. Ran. 991: in form patronym. from Μελίτος.

μελιτίζω, to use honey for medical purposes, as for plasters.

μελιτῆρος, ἴη, ἰων, = μελιτρός, Diog. L.

μελίτιον, τό, = μελίτειον.

μελιτιμός, ὁ, (μελιτίζω) the use of honey for plasters.

μελιτῆτης, ον, ὁ, οἶνος, wine prepared with honey, Lat. vinum mulsum, Diosc.

μελιτωειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like honey.

μελιτώεις, εσσα, εν, (μέλι) honied, in gen. sweet, delicious, εἶδια Pind. O. 1. 158. II. made of honey: ἡ μελιτώεσσα, sub.

μάζα, a honey-cake, esp. used as a sacred offering, Hdt. 8. 41; Att. contr. μελιτοῦττα, Ar. Nub. 507, Av. 567, like οἰνοῦττα etc.; also μελιτωῖς, ὁ, sub. πλakois.

μελιτόκρας, ἄτος, ὁ and ἦ, (κεράννυμι) mixed with honey, = μελικράτος.

μελιτοπῶλης, (παλέω) to sell honey. Hence

μελιτοπώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in honey, Ar. Eq. 853, Antiph.

Κροισθ. 2. 5: fem. μελιτοπώλης, ἴδος.

μελιτοτροφός, (τρέφω) to feed with honey.

μελιτοτροφία, ἦ, a feeding with honey.

μελιτοουργεῖον, τό, a place where honey is made.
 μελιτοουργία, (μελιτοουργός) to make honey, Arist. H. A.
 μελιτοουργία, ἡ, honey-making. Hence
 μελιτοουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to honey-making.
 μελιτοουργός, ὄν, (*εργά) making honey: ὁ μ. like μελιττο-
 γός, Plat. Rep. 564 C, Bekk.
 μελιτούς, μελιτούττα, v. μελιτούεις ιι.
 μελιτόχροος, ὄν, contr. =χρους, ὄν, =μελιχροος.
 μελιτόω, to mix or sweeten with honey, μηκῶν μεμελιτωμένη
 Thuc. 4. 26.
 μελιττα, ἡ, Att. for μέλισσα, a bee.
 μελιτταῖνα, ἡ, =μελισσοβότανον, Diosc.
 μελιττιν, τό, Dim. from μελιττα, Ar. Vesp. 367. II. the
 cell of a bee's comb, Arist. H. A.; like κηρήνιον, a drone's cell,
 σφήνιον a wasp's cell.
 μελιττοπολέω, to busy oneself with bees: from
 μελιττοπόλος, ὄν, (πολέω) busying oneself with bees: οἱ μ.
 bee-keepers, Arist. Mirab.
 μελιττοπτιχέω, (πτήσσω) to frighten bees, by striking metal
 pans, and so collect the swarm.
 μελιττοτροφεῖον, μελιττοτρόφος, Att. for μελισσοτρ-
 φος, ὄν, -ουργία, -ουργία, ἡ, Att. for μελισσο-
 μελιττώδης, ἐς, (μελιττα, εἶδος) like a bee, Arist. Part. An.
 μελιττών, ὄντος, ὄν, Att. for μελιτωών.
 μελιττώδης, ἐς, (μέλι, εἶδος) like honey: also as a name of
 Proserpine, like Lat. *Mellita*, Theocr. 15. 94.
 μελιτῶμα, ατος, τό, (μελιτῶ) a honey-cake, Batr. 39. [I]
 μελιτῶσις, ἡ, a sweetening with honey. [I]
 μελιθβεγκος, ὄν, (φθγγμαι)=sq., Or. Sib.
 μελιθβόγος, ὄν, (φθγγν) honey-voiced, sweet-toned, honied,
 Μοῖσαι, δαῖδα Pind. O. 6. 36, I. 6(5). 13.
 μελιθῶν, ὄντος, ὄν, ἡ, (φθγγ) sweet to the mind, delicious, οἶνος,
 πυρός, σῆτος Hom., also ἴππος Il. 2. 34, θυμός Hes. Sc. 428.
 II. act. minding bees, Ar. Rh. 4. 132.
 μελιθύλλον, τό, βαυτῆ, =μελισσοθύλλον, Nic.
 μελιθύρτος, ὄν, (φύρη) mixed with honey, Anth.
 μελιθύρος, ὄν, (φύρη) honey voiced, Sapph. 120; cf. μελιθύρ.
 μελιχλῶρος, ὄν, honey-complexioned, prob. what we call olive,
 or a softer word for χλωρός, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 474 E.
 μελιχροος, ὄν, (χροιά)=sq.
 μελιχρους, ὄν, contr. =χρους, ὄν, (χροία) honey-colored, yel-
 lowish brown, Mel. 31.
 μελιχροτοῖω, to make as sweet as honey, Hipp.: from
 μελιχρός, ὄν, ὄν, sweet as honey, honied, οἶνος Hipp. (Not a
 compd., but formed straight from μέλι as πενιχρός from πενία.)
 μελιχρύσος, ὄν, of a golden honey-color, Opp.
 μελιχρύσος, ἐς, (μελιχρους, εἶδος) yellow as honey, Anth.
 μελιχρῶος, ὄν, =μελιχρους, very dub., Böckh Plat. Min. p. 139.
 μελιχρῶος, ὄντος and οὐς =μελιχρους.
 μελκα, ἡ, a cooling food made from sour milk, very late, being
 prob. formed from Germ. *Melk*, *Molke*, the real Greek word
 being δέγυαλα, Morell Codd. MSS. Lat. Bibl. Nan. p. 67.
 μέλας, ακος, ὄν, ὄν, a youth, late word. (Either from μέλλω like
 μελλήρην, μελιχρῶος, or akin to μεράει.)
 μελλήρην, ενος, ὄν, (μέλλω) Lacon. for μελλέφης, also
 written μελλήρην, Plut.
 μελλέποσις, ὄν and ἡ, =μελλόποσις.
 μελλέπαρτος, ὄν, =μελλόπαρτος, Arist. Probl.
 μελλέφης, ὄν, (μέλλω) near upon the age of puberty.
 μελλημα, ατος, τό, (μέλλω) delay, usu. in plur. delays, Eur.
 I. A. 818, Aesch. 64. 4.
 μελλησις, ἡ, (μέλλω) a being about to do or always ready to
 do, threatening to do, Thuc. 1. 69, etc.: an intention, esp. un-
 fulfilled, Id. 5. 116: δια βραχέως μελλησῶς at short notice,
 Id. 5. 66: and so II. a delaying, putting off, τινός Id. 3.
 12: *delinac*.
 μελλησμός, ὄν, ὄν, =foreg., Dion. H.
 μελλητέον, verb. Adj. from μέλλω, one must delay, Eur.
 Phoen. 1279, Plat. Criti. 108 E.
 μελλητής, ὄν, ὄν, (μέλλω) a delaying, loiterer, Thuc. 1. 70.
 μελλητιάς, Desiderat. from μέλλω, to wish to delay or tarry.
 μελλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μέλλω) inclined to delay or tarry.
 μελλίτερη, ἡ, (μέλλω) one about to be a priestess, a novice, Plut.

μελλήρην, ενος, ὄν, v. μελλήρην.
 μελλήχροος, =μελιχροος, in Sapph. 64, Neue.
 μελλόγῳος, ὄν, (μέλλω, γαμῶ) betrothed, Soph. Ant. 628.
 μελλόδειπνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δείπνω) μέλο μ. music at the begin-
 ning of dinner, Ar. Eccl. 1153.
 μελλόθνατος, ὄν, about to die, at the point of death, dub. [α]
 μελλονικία, (νικάω) to put off conquering, Ar. Av. 639, with
 a play on the name of Nicias, the Athenian Cunctator.
 μελλονίμφος, ὄν, about to be betrothed or become a bridegroom.
 μελλονίμφος, ὄν, (νύμφη) about to be betrothed or wedded,
 esp. of females, ἡ μ. Soph. Ant. 633; also ἡ μελλονίμφη:—in
 Soph. Tr. 207, ὄν μ. is translated by Herm. *quisquis nubilus*
 est; others, as Erfurt, read ἡ μ. κλαγγά the maidens' song,
 opp. to ἀρσένων κλ.
 μελλόπαις, ὄν, ἡ, a child, acc. to Hesych., in the tenth year.
 μελλόποσις, εως, ὄν and ἡ, about to become a husband or wife,
 Soph. Fr. 910: also μελλέποσις.
 μελλόπαρτος, ὄν, (παίρω) about to sneeze, v. μελλέπαρτος.
 ΜΕΛΛΩ, fut. μελλήσω: aor. ἐμέλησα: in Att. the aor. is
 doubled, ἤμελλον, ἤμελησα: Hom. uses only pres. and impf.
 —Rad. signifi. to be on the point to do or suffer something,
 c. inf. usu. of fut., more rarely of pres., still more rarely of aor.;
 but the last, though wholly rejected by some, as Phryn. p. 336,
 is found not only in Hom., e. g. Il. 13. 777, Od. 4. 377, etc.,
 but also in Ion. and Att., v. Pors. Or. 929, Elmsl. Heracl. 710,
 and esp. Lob. Phryn. 133, 745 sq. As this rad. sense often
 passes into that of to have a mind, intend to do, like φροντίς
 perh. μέλλω and μέλω belong to the same root, though Pott
 would rather refer μέλλω to μελεῖν, to be going to do. The word
 differs from the fut. proper in this,—that μέλω denotes an
 action as yet incomplete, rather than wholly future. The usage
 of μέλλω is so varied, that sometimes it can be rendered only by
 auxil. verbs, *I will, would*, etc.: sometimes it expresses mere
 possibility or at least probability; and will be seen from the foll.
 division, founded on Homeric examples.
 I. to be on the point of doing something or having it done
 to one, with an express notion of free-will and choice, to intend,
 design, purpose, oft. with τάχα, as, καὶ δὴ μιν τὰχ' ἐμελλε
 δάσεν ἢ θεράποντι καταβέσσει and then he was just going to
 give . . . Il. 6. 52, cf. 515; ἥσεν ἐτ' ἐμελλον ἐπ' ἀλγέει
 στοναχὰς τε Τρωῇ τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι he still purposed to lay suffer-
 ings on them, Il. 2. 39; μέλλει ἀπαρῆσθαι θέλοντο then
 thoughtest to strip me of the prize, Il. 23. 544: oft. with οὐκ
 ἄρα, e. g. οὐδ' ἐρ' ἐμελλον πείσων nor did I think I should per-
 suade you, Il. 2. 356; οὐκ ἐρ' ἐμελλας λήξειν did you not think
 you might stop? Od. 13. 293; and so, of ἄρα v.
 II. to be about to do, etc., whether one will or not, to be
 made to do, 1. esp. by the divine will or necessity, v.
 Nitzsch Od. 1. 232; to be fated, destined to do, e. g. τὰ οὐ τελέ-
 εσθαι ἐμελλον which were not to be accomplished, Il. 2. 36; τάχα
 δ' ἀνστήσονται ἐμελλον he was soon to rise up again, Il. 2. 694;
 ἐμελλον ἐτι ζυνοῦσθαι οἷζυ πολλῇ I was still to live in much
 misery, Od. 7. 270. 2. sometimes, though very rarely, by
 the will of other men, perh. τριπόδος γὰρ ἐμελλον θεῖσθαι
 they were to have run for a tripod, by order of the Eleans,
 Il. 11. 700. 3. to denote a conclusion, which seems a certain
 result from foregoing events, when our must will usu. render
 it; often with πού, as, μέλλω πού ἀπέχθεσθαι Διὶ πατρί sure it
 must be that I am hated by father Zeus, Il. 21. 83; κενεομένην
 βέ σ' ἐμελλε δαῖσθαι it must have been a God that bade thee, Od. 4.
 274; μέλλω ἀθανάτους ἀλτίσθαι I must have aggrieved the
 immortals, Od. 4. 377; in full, εἰ δ' οὕτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ
 μέλλει φίλον εἶναι if this is so, then must I be content, Il. 1.
 564. 4. often to mark a possibility or probability, when it
 may usu. be rendered by our will or may, or expressed by an
 Adv., such as perhapp, likely, belike, etc., e. g. τὰ δὲ μέλλετ'
 ἀκούμεν belike you have heard it, Il. 14. 125, Od. 4. 94; μέ-
 λει δὲ σὺ θόμεναι 'tis like thou may'st know, δδὲ πού μέλλουσιν
 ἄριστοι βουλάς βουλεύειν where belike the best are holding
 counsel, Il. 10. 326; εἰ αἰεί δὲ μέλλομεν ἀγῆρ τε ἀθανάτων τε
 ἔσσεσθαι if we might be . . . Il. 12. 323; καὶ μὲν δὴ πού τῃ
 μέλλει βροτὸς ἀνδρὶ τελέσσαι, πᾶς δὲ ἔγωγ' οὐκ ὕψλον Τρώεσσι
 κακὰ ράβαι; 'tis like, I ween, that mortal man woeeth ill for

his neighbour, and shall not I (Hera) plan ill for Troy? II. 18, 362; and we may so understand Od. 18, 138, καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ποτ' ἐμελλον ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὕβριος εἶναι one time perchance I may have been happy; and perh. Od. 1. 232 μέλλεν ποτὲ οἶκος ἀφνειὸς ἐμμεναι:—these two places are remarkable, for that μέλλω here denotes a *wholly* past event, but yet so long past, that all we can say of it is, that it *may have been*: however the last passage belongs in part to signif. II, and may be rendered, it seems this house was to be happy, so long as . . . 5. to be always going to do, without ever doing, and so to delay, put off, hesitate, scruple, only in Att., who also have a Med. μέλλομαι just like Act. (v. infr. 6, fin.)—in this signif. μέλλω is properly followed by inf. pres., never by fut., Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 1209; Elmsl. also rejected the inf. aor., but perh. too hastily: Buttm. held that the aor. ἐμέλλατο, ἡμέλλασα, was used only in this signif., but v. Stallb. Plat. Theat. 148 E. 6. μέλλω often stands without its infin., when the Verb. immed. precedes or follows, as, τὸν υἱὸν ἑώρακας αὐτοῦ; Answ. τί δ' οὐ μέλλω; why should'nt I (have seen him)? i. e. to be sure I have: also πᾶς γὰρ οὐ μέλλει; Plat. Phaed. 78 B. So μέλλω sometimes seems to govern an acc., which however really depends on the inf. omitted, as, δὲ τί μέλλετε [sc. πράττειν], εὐδὺς πράττετε, what ye are about [to do], do quickly, Thuc., cf. 7. 70: there is also a remarkable omission of inf. in Eur. I. A. 1118, Or. 1182, cf. also Stallb. Plat. Theat. 1. c.:—the part. μέλλων is also freq. used in Att. without an inf., where εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι may be supplied, as, ὁ μ. χρόνος the future time, Plat. Theat. 178 E; ἡ μ. αὐτοῦ δύναμις his future power, Id. Rep. 494 C: esp. in neut., τὸ μέλλον, τὰ μέλλοντα things to come, the event, issue, the future, Thuc. 1. 138, 4. 71, Plat., etc.: so too in Med., τὰ ἰσχυρότατα ἐλπίθμενα μέλλεται your strongest pleas are hopes in futurity, Thuc. 5. 111. 7. in Gramm. ὁ μέλλων with or without χρόνος, the Future tense.

μελλάω, οὗς, ἡ, poet. for μέλλαισι, Aesch. Ag. 1356, cf. δοκέω. μελογράφω, to write songs; and μελογράφια, ἡ, song-writing, Anth.: from μελογράφος, ον, (μέλος II, γράφω) writing songs, Anth. [α] μελοθεσία, ἡ, (θεός) a making of lyric poems or music for them.

μελοκοπέω, to cut off limbs, to mutilate. μελοκοπίης, ἡ, =sq. μελοκοπία, ἡ, a cutting off limbs, mutilation: from μελοκόπος, ον, (μέλος I, κόπτω) cutting off limbs, mutilating. μέλομαι, v. μέλω III. μελοποιέω, (μελοποιός) to make lyric poems, Ar. Ran. 1328: to compose music for them: a part. pf. pass. with double redupl. μεμελοποιημένος, ἡ ἀνομοτακτοποιητός in Ath. 453 C. μελοποιητής, οὔ, δ, =μελοποιός, Anth.

μελοποιία, ἡ, a making of lyric poems or music for them: in gen. musio, Ar. Poet. II. the theory of music, its composition, as opposed to its practice, Plat. Symp. 187 D. μελοποιός, ον, (μέλος II, ποιέω) making lyric poems: δ μ, α lyric poet, Ar. Rau. 1250, and Plat.: a composer of music.

ΜΕΛΟΣ, εὐς, τό, a limb, freq. in Hom., and Hes., but only in plur., which later also is the most freq. in this signif.: μέλη καὶ μέρη, or inversely, freq. in Plat., v. Stallb. Phaedr. 238 A: κατὰ μέλεα limb by limb, Hdt. 1. 119, ἡ μελεσίστ.

B. a song, strain, first in h. Hom. 19, 18, Theogn. 759, freq. in Pind., Hdt., most usu. in Att. Prose, cf. Plat. Rep. 398 D: τὰ μέλη lyric poetry, esp. the choral songs of Trag. and Com., Arist. Poet. c. 20, also to Plat., μέλος was ἐκ τριῶν συγκείμενον, λόγον τε καὶ ᾄσματός καὶ ῥυθμοῦ, Rep. 398 D, cf. Arist. Poet. 6. 4:—also the music to which a song is set, an air, melody, opp. to the ῥυθμός and μέτρον, Plat. Gorg. 502 C; also to ῥυθμός and ῥήμα, Id. Legg. 656 C. ἡ ἐν μέλει ἢ τῇ, harmoniously, παρὰ μέλος out of tune, both joined with φθγγεσθαι, Plat. Soph. 227 D, Legg. 696 D. (Hence μέλω. Doubtless these two words are connected through the notion of symmetry of parts, as in German, Glied, Lied; and the phrase μέλος βοῆς an articulate sound, Eur. El. 756, seems to connect the two notions. Some derive both from μέλω: others make μέλι the Root, which however suits only the second, and later meaning of the word.)

(μέλος), v. μέλε.

μελοτυπῶ, (μέλος B, τύπω) to strike out, frame a strain, chant, II. Aesch. Ag. 1153.

μελουργός, ον, (* ἔργω) =μελοποιός.

μεληπθῆναι, τό, (μέλητα) strictly, the song with the dance, in gen. festivity, sport, in Pl. always of unburied corpses, μεληπθῆναι κύνων a sport for dogs, 13. 233, or μεληπθῆναι κνῶν II. 17. 255., 18. 179: cf. μολπῇ.

μελητήρ, ορος, δ, (μέλω) a singer.

Μελπομένη, ἡ, Melpomene, the Muse, strictly the Songstress, Hes. Th. 77: later esp. as the Muse of Tragedy: from μέλτω, (μέλος B) to sing, celebrate with song and dance. μ. Ἐκασέρον II. 1. 474, so Pind. Fr. 45. 10, Eur. Bacch. 155.

II. intr. to sing, Hes. Fr. 34, Aesch. Ag. 244, and freq. in Eur.: also c. acc. cognato, μ. γόνον Aesch. Ag. 1445, ἰαχῶν Eur. Med. 149, etc. B. in this last signif. Hom., as Pind. mostly, uses μέλωμαι, fut. ψομαι, as Dep. med., μ. φορμίζων, κισαρίζων to sing to the φόρμιγγ, κισάρα, Od. 4. 17., 13. 27: to dance and sing, as a chorus, II. 16. 182, h. Hom. 18. 21; μέλπεσθαι Ἀρήϊο to dance a war-dance before Ares, by a bold metaph. for to fight on foot (ἐν σταδίῳ), II. 7. 241. 2. c. acc. like Act., to sing, celebrate, Hes. Th. 66, Pind. P. 3. 139. 3. later in gen. to sport, make merry.

μελωδός, ον, (ὀδῆ) singing songs.

μελῶδιον, τό, Dim. from μέλος B, a ditty, Ar. Eccl. 883.

ΜΕΛΩ, fut. μέλω, to be an object of care, anxiety, thought, πᾶσι δόλοισιν ἀνθρωπίναις μέλω by subtlety of all sorts I am become an object of anxiety, fear, or (in good sense) of remark, notice to mortals, Od. 9. 20. 2. to be careful, anxious, μέλουσα καρδία Rhes. 770. II. most usu. in 3 pers. sing.

and plur. of act. pres. μέλει, μέλονται, impf. ἔμελε, fut. μελήσει, inf. pres. and fut. μέλειν and μέλειναι—it is a care to me, an object of thought, anxiety, interest, etc., I have it at heart, Lat. hoc mihi curae est, the object being in nom. the pers. in dat., as, μή μοι ταῦτα μέλονται let not these things weigh on thy soul, II. 18. 463, etc.: esp. of a pursuit, business, μέλει μοι πόλεμος, θαλάσσια ἔργα etc., Hom.: so in inf., σοὶ χρὴ τὰδ μέλειν 'tis good these things should be a care to thee (not, for thee to take care of these things, v. inf. B), II. 5. 490; σοὶ χρὴ μέλειν ἐπιστολάς Aesch. Pr. 3; ἐκέλευσε τὴν ᾠρην αὐτῷ μελήσειν Hdt. 8. 19: sometimes an inf. stands as nom., as in Od. 16. 465: more rarely a conjunction follows, οὐ μέλειν οἱ δτι ἀπονήσκει Hdt. 9. 72; so μελέτω σοι δίκας., Id. 1. 9. 3. strictly impers., where the object is in gen., and pers. in dat., as, μέλει μοι τοῦδε Valck. Phoen. 1091, Thom. M. p. 606: Hdt. has also μέλει μοι περί τινος 8. 19: this usage is only in Prose, esp. Att.: Hom. has the gen. only with ἔμελεω. III. in this impers. signif. Poets also use several other forms, viz.,

1. the Med. μέλεται, μελήσεται, for μέλει, μελήσει, as, ἔμοι δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται II. 1. 523; and 3 imperat. με μήτη τοι ἡγεμόνεις γε ποθὶ μελέσθω let it not weigh on thy mind, Od. 10. 505; μέλεται μοι τινός Theocrit. 1. 53: 80, part., τὰδε δὲ μελόμεν ἐπ' ἑλπίσιν Soph. Tr. 951, c. conj. Herm. 2. perf. μέμνηται with pres. signif., for Att. μεμνήσκες and the plpf., with impf. signif., μεμήλει, for ἐμεμήλες seems never to have been used), II. 2. 25, Od. 1. 151, etc.: but the part. μεμνητός in Hom. is always Act., c. gen., πλούσιος, πτολόμοιο μεμνητός busied with, attending to., II. 5. 708, 13. 297; so too c. dat., ἀρεταῖς μ. Pind. O. 1. 145, (cf. infr. B), whereas the perf. itself appears in the 2 pers. sing., ταῦτα μεμνήσας these things hast thou thought out, invented, h. Hom. Merc. 437; and we have the part. in neut. signif., μεμνηλότα ἔργα carefully tended works, Hes. Op. 229. 3. perf. and plpf. pass. μεμβλεται, μεμβλετο, shortened for μεμνήλτα, ἐμμενήλτο (which full forms never occur), with pres. and impf. signif., ἡ νό τοι οὐκ ἐστὶ πάγῳ μετὰ φρεσὶ μεμβλετ' Ἀχιλλεύς (for μέλει) II. 19. 343; δέ μὲν Βλετο γὰρ οἱ τεύχος (for ἔμελε) II. 21. 516; 80 too, φόνος δέ οἱ οὐκ ἐστὶ θυμῷ μεμβλετο Od. 22. 12, cf. Hes. Th. 61.—There is no such pres. as μεμβλωμαι.

B. after Hom., we now and then find Act. μέλω, and Med. μέλομαι in act. signif., to care for, take care of, tend (like ἐπιμελέομαι), and the perf. part. μεμνήσας in Hom., v. supr. 11, 2, cf. also sup. 1), c. gen., μέλειν βροτῶν Aesch. Ag. 370: also c. inf., μέλωμαι μέλειν, ἀείδειν I have it in my mind to sing,

Anacreont. —also aor. μεληθῆναι, *to care for, take care of*, c. gen., Soph. Aj. 1184. (Akin to μέλλω, q. v., as well as to μέδομαι and μέδομαι; but its connexion with μέλος is very dub.)

μελωδός, (μελφός) *to sing*, Ar. Av. 226. Pass. *to be sung*, opp. *to ῥηθῆναι*, Plat. Legg. 655 D: but also *to be used in singing or music*, of different notes, Plut. Hence

μελωδία, ατος, τό, *a song*, Plut.

μελωδῆς, ἐς, (μέλος I, εἶδος) *consisting of members or limbs*.

μελωδῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, (μελωδός) *sung, to be sung, used in melody*.

μελωδία, ἡ, *a singing*, Rhcs. 923.

II. *a tune to which lyric poetry is set, a choral song*, both words and air, μελωδίας ποιητής Plat. Legg. 812 D, 935 E.

μελωδός, ὄν, (μέλος B, φῆ) *singing, musical, melodious*, κτικός, ὁρnis Eur. I. A. 1104, Hel. 1111; ἄχνη Id. I. T. 1045.

μέλω, perf. of *μῶω, q. v.; hence 3 pl. μεράσσι Hom., 2 pl. μέματε II. 7. 160.

μεράσθαι, perf. of μεράσθαι.

μεράσθαι, Ep. shortened fem. part. perf. of μεράσθαι, II. 4. 435. μέμας, syncop. 1 plur. from pf. μέμας, II, cf. *μῶω Δ.

μεράσotes, pl. part. perf. of *μῶω, II. 2. 818.

μεράσποιεν, Ep. redupl. opt. aor. of μέρπω, Hes. Sc. 252. [α]

μέμαρπον, Ep. redupl. aor. of μέρπω, Hes. Sc. 245.

μεράσως, part. pf. from μέρπω, Hes. Op. 202.

μεμάω, μεμάτια, part. perf. of *μῶω, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

μέβλεται and μεβλετο, for μεμέλται and έμεμέλτο, 3 sing.

pf. and plpf. pass. of μέλω (v. μέλω III. 3), with signif. of pres.

and impf., Hom., and Hes.: there is no pres. μέβλομαι.

μέμβλωκα, perf. of βλώσκα, Od. 17. 190, cf. μολεῖν.

μεμβράδιον, τό, Dim. from μεμβράς. [α]

μεμβράδωπλῆς, ου, ὅ, (μεμβράς, πάλω) *a dealer in anchovies*,

Nicoph. Xep. 1.

μεμβράνα, ἡ, Lat. membrāna, parchment, a skin.

μεμβράς, ὁδος, ἡ, a small kind of anchovy, not so good as

ἀψα, Ar. Vesp. 493; also βεμβράς, cf. sq. [α] Hence

μεμβράδω, ἡ, (ἀψα) *a kind of anchovy*, Ariston. ἥλιος β. 1.

μεμελετῆσθαι, Adv. part. perf. from μελετῶ, *by practice*,

v. 1. Xen. Hipparch. 7. 14.

μεμελημένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. of μέλω, *carefully*, Plat.

Prot. 344 B.

μεμερισμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. of μερίζω, *in parts*.

μεμετρίμενος, Ion. for μεθειμένος, part. pf. pass. of μεθίμι, Hdt.

μεμετρημένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from μετρέω, *according*

to a stated measure, Luc.

μεμῆκως, part. perf. of μεκάομαι, II. 10. 362.

μεμῆκε, Ep. 3 perf. of μέλω with pres. signif., also μεμῆκει,

plpf. for impf., part. μεμῆκός Hom., and Hes., v. μέλω III. 2.

μεμῆνέντως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from μῆνιω, *wrathfully*,

angrily, Plat. Ep. 319 B.

μεμῆξανήμενος, Adv. part. perf. from μεμῆξανόμαι, *craftily*,

by stratagem, Eur. Ion. 809.

μεμῆσμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from μαινώ, *disgracefully*.

μεμῆσμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from μίγνυμι, *mixedly*.

μέμνη, Ion. imperat. pf. pass. of μμνήσκα, Hdt.

μμένγντο, Ion. for μέμνητο, μέμνητο, 3 opt. perf. pass. of

μμνήσκα, II. 23. 361.

μμένγνμι, part. perf. pass. of μμνήσκα, Hom., and Hes.

μμένγνμι, opt. perf. pass. of μμνήσκα, II. 24. 745.

μμένγντα, τό, (Μέμνων III) sub. κρέα, *ass's flesh*: also *the*

market where it was sold.

Μέμνων, ονος, ὅ, (μῆνω) strictly, *the Steadfast, Resolute*, hence

as pr. n., Memnon, son of Eos and Thithonus, leader of the Ethiopians, killed by Achilles, Od. 11. 522, Hes. Th. 934: cf.

Ἀγαμέμνων.

II. a black Eastern bird, named after Memnon, Pliny's memnonides.

III. μέμνων, a name for the ass

at Athens, perh. from its patient nature, Poll. g. 48, cf. foreg.

μεμποιρέμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from μωρίζω, *by lot or fate*.

μῆμονα, poet. and Ion. perf. c. praes. signif. I wish, long, yearn,

strive, freq. in Hom. (esp. II.), c. inf. praes., also c. inf. fut., et

aor., e. g. Hdt. 6. 84.

2. absol., διχθὰ δέ μοι καρδίη μέμονε

my heart yearneth with a twofold wish, II. 16. 435: μέμνηεν δ'

ἔγχε ἰσα θεοῖσι *he puts forth strength equal with the gods*, II.

21. 313. (μῆμονα is to *μῶω, μέμας, as γάγονα to *γάω, γάγας:

it is akin also to μένος, μενεάινω, as well as to μένω, μῆμονα, because μῆμονα conveys the notion of a steadfast, fixed purpose: but it has no proper pres. μῆνω.)

μεμονήμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. from μωνῶ, *singly, solitarily*.

μεμώρηται, poet. 3 perf. pass. of μεμωρίζω.

μεμωμένος, poet. part. perf. pass. of μεμωρίζω, Lyc.

μεμπτῆς, ἐα, ἔον, (μέμφομαι) *blameable*, M. Anton.

μεμπτῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to blame*: from

μπτῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, (μέμφομαι) *blamed*: to be blamed, blameable,

to be slighted, Hdt. 7. 48.

II. act. blaming, bearing a grudge

against, τῷ Soph. Tr. 446, cf. Pors. Hec. 1125.

μέμωκα, perf. of μμωρίζω, II.: to also regul. from μῶω, II.

24. 420. Hence

μεμώκωτος, Adv. *winking*.

μέμφομαι, ἡ, poet. for μέμψις, Teleclid. ap. Phot.

μεμψιδίος, ἰα, ἰω, *blaming*: [ξ] from

μέμφομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. μέμφομαι, aor. pass. ἐμμεψθῆν

in earlier writers as Hdt., but in Att. more usu. aor. med. ἐμμεψ-

φῆμν, which however is also in Hdt. 8. 106, cf. Valck. Diatr.

p. 78. *To blame, upbraid, abuse, scold, post-Hom.*

Construct.: I. c. acc. pers., first in Hes. Op. 184, Theogn.

795, 871, also in Pind., Hdt., and in Att., as Soph. El.

334, etc.: c. acc. rei, μ. τῇ γνώμῃ, τὰ δῶρα etc., Hdt., and

so Att.; also, μ. τι κατὰ τό τό find fault with a thing in

some particular, Hdt. 1. 91: c. gen. rei, *to complain of*

a thing, *find fault because of it*, Eur. Hec. 962: also c. acc. rei

et gen. pers., ὅ μάλιστα μέμνονται ἡμῶν which is the chief

complaint they make against us, Thuc. 1. 84, Valck. Hipp. 1402;

like ἐπιμέμφομαι.

II. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, *to object*

to another, cast it in his teeth, Hdt. 3. 4., 4. 180, and so

usu. in Att.; also c. acc. cognato, μέμνῃ μ. τῷ Λοξίῳ Ar. Plut.

10: also, μ. τινι ὄν., Hdt. 6. 92., 9. 6, εἰ., Thuc. 4. 85; and

c. dat. pers. only, *to be dissatisfied with, find fault with*, Eur.

Or. 285, I. A. 899. (Hence prob. μῶμος.) Hence

μεμψολή, ἡ, = μεμψις, Hesych., formed like εὐχολή.

μεμψιβολέω, (βάλλω) *to cast reproaches, επεσβολέω*.

μεμψιμοίρω, *to complain of one's fate*.

II. like μέμφο-

μαι II, *to object a thing to another, cast it in his teeth, τῷ τι*

ap. Dem. 249. 25; and

μεμψιμοιρητόν, verb. Adj., *one must blame, τῷ Polyb.:* and

μεμψιμοίρια, ἡ, *querulousness*, Arist. Virt. et Vit.: from

μεμψιμοίρος, ὄν, (μέμφομαι, μοίρα) *complaining of one's fate*

or lot, repining, querulous, Isocr. 234 C.

μέμψις, εως, ἡ, (μέμφομαι) *blame, reproach, reprove, μ.*

μέμψομαι Ar. Plut. 10: *a complaint, ground of complaint, εχειν*

μῆμνν τῷ Aesch. Pr. 445.

ME'N, conjunctive Particle, used to call attention to the fact

that the word or clause with which it stands must be distin-

guished from something that is to follow. It is usu. taken up

or answered by δέ in the corresponding clause. Often the distinction

marked by μέν is too subtle for us to render, though,

esp. in Prose, the two Particles may often be expressed in full

by first . . then; *on the one hand . . on the other; as well . . as;*

while . . ; and in cases of direct opposition by *true that . .*

but . . Usage: 1. μέν, like δέ, can never stand first, though

it oft. goes before that to which it properly refers, II. 2. 509, etc.

2. the sentences connected by μέν and δέ are often separated

by several intervening ones; as δέ in II. 2. 511, 527, etc.

answers to μέν in v. 494: this is very freq. in Thuc., e. g. τοι-

αὐτά μέν, τ. δέ are opposed, 1. 36—43.

3. the word with which μέν stood is often repeated with δέ for emphasis, περί

μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν, περί δ' ἔσπε μάχεσθαι II. 1. 258; esp.

freq. with πολύς and πᾶς, Schäf. Soph. Phil. 633.

4. sometimes μέν and δέ are used to connect different sorts of words,

so that with μέν we may find a Part. or Adj., with δέ a finite

Verb, e. g. Soph. Tr. 123, O. C. 522, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. p.

149: sometimes an infin. with μέν, a finite Verb with δέ, χωρίς

μὲν τοῦ ἐσπερῆσθαι τοιαῦτον . . ἔτι δέ καὶ δόξω, Plat. Crito 44

B.

5. sometimes the first clause with μέν is doubled, II. 23.

311, Hdt. 4. 48; more freq. in Att., Butt. Dem. Mid. p.

153: it is oft. repeated in apodosis with the demonstr. Pron.,

τὸν μὲν καλέοντι θεός, τοῦτον μὲν προσκυνέουσι τὸν δὲ χρι-

μῶνα . . Hdt. 2. 121: just like δέ, τ. δέ I. 5.

not always answered by *δε*, but often by other equal. Particles, esp. by *ἀλλά* II. 2. 703, and Att.; *ἀνὰ* II. 6. 84; *αὐτὰρ* *ἔπειτα* II. 1. 50; *αὖ* II. 11. 108; *ἀντὶ* Od. 22. 5, and in Att.; *ἀδὴς* Soph. Ant. 167; *καί* II. 1. 267, and Att.; also *μέντοι*, *μήν*, *ἔπειτα*, *εἴτα*. That *τε* for *δέ* may answer *μέν* is doubted by Pors. Or. 1311, but places like Pind. P. 4. 443, N. 8. 51, Soph. Tr. 1011, Eur. Tro. 48, and even Thuc. 3. 46, cannot be got over; cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 1410, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 765. 6. a.

7. *μέν* is often found without *δέ*, or any answering Particle, nay without any clause expressed, though it is always easy to supply these, as, *τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνημι* *ἑτέεσσι*, *ἦν* (Hera) can I scarce subdue, (but all others easily), II. 5. 893; *ὥς μὲν λέγουσι* as they say, (but as I do not believe), Eur. Or. 8. this happens esp. when *μέν* stands with a Pron., Od. 7. 237, and so Att., Jelf § 766. *Μέν* was orig. the same as *μήν*, q. cf.: so *ἦ μὲν* is Ion. = *ἦ μήν* as a form of protestation, Hdt. 4. 154, etc.; so also *μή μὲν*, and *γὰρ μὲν* Hdt.

II. *μέν* before other Particles: 1. *μέν ἄρα*, in II. *μέν ἄρα*, accordingly, and so, like *μέν δὲ*, *μέν οὖν*, *μέν τούν*. 2. in *μέν γάρ*, each Particle retains its force, Soph. O. T. 62: Hom. often omits the second clause after *μέν γάρ*, as II. 5. 901, Od. 1. 173: also *μέν γάρ* *δή* II. 11. 825; *μέν γάρ* *τε* II. 17. 727.

3. *μέν ἢ* or *μέν ἢ γέ*, yet at least, certainly, Lat. *certe*, II. 1. 216, rare in Trag., Pors. Med. 1090; here *γέ* confirms something gone before, and *μέν* is as usu. followed by *δέ* etc., Ar. Nub. 1382, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 296: reversely *γέ μὲν thought true*, II. 2. 703. 4. *μέν δὲ* at least, however, II. 1. 514, and so Att., esp. after *ἀλλά*, as Soph. O. T. 294: also then indeed, *whence then*, II. 11. 142; and in gen. its use is much like that of *μέν* *τοι*.

5. *μέν νυν* for *μέν οὖν*, esp. in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 1. 18; but also Att., Valck. Hipp. 20. 6. *μέν οὖν* or *μενοῦν*, much like *μέν δὲ*, but more freq., it seems, in Att.: in answering, it affirms more than was asked, Lat. *imo vero, aye indeed, κακοδαίμων*: Ansv. *βαρυσταῖον μὲν οὐν*! Ar. Eccl. 1102: and hence it often has a correcting force, rather, *nay rather*, as Aesch. Cho. 999; so too in Ar. Eq. 910, *μὴν πρὸς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποψέ* wipe your nose on my head, (answered by the rival) *ἔμοῦ μὲν οὖν* . . , *nay* on mine: *μέν οὖν δὴ* or *μέν δὲ οὖν* Plal.: so too *μέν οὖν γέ* or better *μενοῦν γέ*, to begin a sentence in N. T., *γὰρ ἂν*, *νῦν*, v. Lob. Phryn. 342.

7. *μέν* *νυν* most likely, no doubt, of course, Lat. *nempe, nimirum*. ἡμωμενεῖς *μέν* *νυν* Plal.: expressing an assumption, as in *εἰδέναι μὲν πού χρῆ*. 8. *μένταρ*, for *μέντοι* *αἱ*, does not alter the signif. of *μέντοι*, as *αἱ* belongs to the Verb: it should not be written *μέντ' ἄν*, for *οἱ* is not cut off, but forms a crasis with *ἄν*. 9. in *μέν τε*, if *δέ* follows, *μέν* retains its usu. force: Hom. also uses *μέν τε* absol. like *μέν δὴ* or *μέν τοι*, σφῶν *μέν* *τ'* ἐπέσκε *you at least* it befits, II. 4. 347. 10. *μέν τοι*, Hom., but in Att. as one word, *μέντοι*: here *μέν* adds to the force with which *τοι* asserts, *I am sure, certainly, at any rate*, esp. after *οὐδ' ἔμντοι* . . . *παύομαι* *I am sure at least* that I am not slack, II. 8. 294, etc.; in Att. oft. in emphatic affirm. answers, like *μήν*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 176 B: more rarely giving emphasis to a question, *οὐκ οὐ μέντοι* . . ., why you are not . . .? Id. Prot. init.: sometimes to express impatience, *τί μέντοι πρῶτον ἦν*, *τί πρῶτον ἦν*; Ar. Nub. 787, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 236 D. b. recalling more explicitly that which was the point of the preceding sentence, our *nov*, in narratives, Od. 2. 294. c. but its most usu. signif. is to mark an objection, or exception, *yet, however, still*, Od. 18. 233; cf. *μέν δὲ*, *μέν οὖν*, usu. without any answering clause. d. additional force is given to *μέντοι* by joining *μ. ὅμως*, *μ. γέ*, or *γέ μ. Πόρ*. Hec. 604; also, *ὅμως γέ μ. Ar. Ran. 61*: while in *μ. πού* the force of *μέντοι* is softened: on *μέντοι*, v. Herm. Vig. n. 337-347. 11. *μέν τούν*, like *μέν οὖν*, freq. without *δέ* following.

III. for *μέν* after other Particles, v. each Particle. *μέναιχος*, *ον*, also *η*, *ον*, (μένος, αἰχμή) sustaining the fight, *χειρὶ μεναίχῃ* *Μένῃ*, like *μενεπτόλεμος*, *μενεχάρης* etc. *μενάδρος*, *ον*, (μένος, ἀνὴρ) awaiting a man, marriageable, Ath. *μέν ἄρα*, v. *μέν* II. 1: *μέν γάρ*, v. *μέν* II. 2: *μέν γέ*, v. *μέν* II. 3: *μέν δὲ*, v. *μέν* II. 4.

μενεαίνω, (μένος) to desire earnestly or eagerly, long for, be bent on, in gen. *to intend*, but always with collat. notion of re-

solve and firmness, Hom.: usu. c. inf. praes. vel aor., c. inf. fut. only II. 21. 176, Od. 21. 125; absol. II. 22. 10, Od. 5. 341; also like all Verbs of wishing, c. gen., *μ. μάχης* *to long for battle*, Hes. Sc. 361; but, *μ. τινί τ' ἡ* *to purpose something against another*, Q. Sm. II. *to be angry, rage*, in Hom. usu. absol., as II. 19. 68, 24. 22; also, *ἐπιδὶ μενεῖναι* II. 19. 58; like *ἐπιδὶ μάχεσθαι* etc.; *μ. τινί* *to rage against one*, II. 15. 104, Od. 1. 20, etc.:—but in II. 16. 491, where Sarpedon *κτενέω* *μενέαιω*, the meaning can only be, *he raged even while being killed*, i. e. even in death *his anger burnt*; the Gramm. he explained it by *ἐλεπτοφύχει*, and some, as Schneid., by *ἐσσεύχεται*, both against the sense of the word. Cf. *μενοῦναι*. The word is *Ερ*, esp. in Pseud-Eur. Dan. 51. *μενέχρης*, *ες*, (μένος, ἔγχος) = *μεναίχμος*, Anth. *μενεδαίος*, *ον*, Att. for *σῆν*. *μενεδῖος*, *ον*, (μένος) standing one's ground against the enemy, *staunch, steadfast*, II. 12. 247, 13. 228.

μενεδούτος, *ον*, *stedfast in the battle din*, Orph. *μενεκτύτος*, *ον*, = *foreg*.

Μενέλιος, *δ*, pr. n.; strictly *abiding, withholding people*, Hom.: Att. *Μενέλεος*, Dor. *Μενέλας*.

μενεπαῖχος, *ον*, (μάχη) *staunch in fight*, App. *μενεπτόλεμος*, *ον*, (μένος, πτόλεμος) *staunch in battle, steadfast, brave*, in Hom. (esp. II.) *epith. of heroes*, II. 2. 749, also of nations: equivalent to *μεναίχμος*, *μενεδῖος*, *μενεχάρης* etc.

Μενεσβέως, *ἑως*, Ion. *ῖος*, *δ*, pr. n.; strictly *one who abides*, cf. *Μέμων*. *μενερέν*, verb. Adj. from *μένω*, *one must remain*, Plat. Rep. 328 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 446.

μενετιός, *η*, *όν*, (μένω) *inclined to wait*. *μενέρος*, *ῆς*, *όν*, (μένω) *waiting, standing one's ground, steadfast*: but also *inclined to wait, patient, long-suffering*, *μενετοί* *beot the gods are long-suffering*, Ar. Av. 1620; so, *οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μενετοί* *opportunities will not wait*, Thuc. 1. 142.

μενεφίλος, *ος*, *ῆς*, *όν*, = *μενεπτόλεμος*, Anth. [8]. *μενεχάρης*, *ον*, *δ*, = *sq.*, freq. in II.

μενεχάρης, *ον*, (χάρμη) *staunch in battle*, II. 14. 376, cf. *μενεπτόλεμος*.

μενηνέον, worse form for *μενερέν*, Dion. H. *μενηθραῖ*, *αἱ*, also *μένηθρας*, *αἱ*, = *μέμνηται*, Suid. Hence *μενηθρῖζω*, = *μεμνηθρῖζω*, Gramm.

μενί, for *μέν*, only occurs in the compd. *νυνμενί*. *μέν νυν*, v. *μέν* II. 5.

μενοεικής, *ἑς*, (μένος, εἰκός, εἰσκα) *suitcd to the desires, satisfying*, and so enough, *sufficient, plentiful*, Hom. mostly of meat and drink, as *δαῖς*, *δείπνον*, *σίτος*, *οἶνος* etc.; so too, *τάφος μ. ἡ* *plentiful funeral feast*, II. 23. 29; *μ. ὅλη* *enough wood*, II. 23. 139; *δῶρα, χάρις* etc., Hom.; hence in gen. *agreeable, pleasant, suiting one's taste*, II. 9. 227, Od. 13. 273.

μενοινάω, *ῆς* *ῥω*: Ep. impf. *μενοῖνεν* II. 12. 59: Ep. lengthd. pres. *μενοῖναι* II. 13. 79, 3 sing. *μενοῖναι* II. 19. 164; for the opt. aor. *μενοῖνθῃ* II. 15. 82, Aristarch. gave a conjunct. form *μενοῖνθῃσι*, but cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 105. Anm. 4. Spitz. ad. 1. (μένος). Like *μενεαίνω*, *to desire eagerly, long for*; hence in gen. *to be bent on, to purpose, intend, have in mind*, Lat. *meditari*, Hom.; who oft. adds *φρασί* *ἦν*, *φρασί* *σῆν* *μ. to desire* in his, thy heart.—Construct. usu. c. acc. rei; also not seldom c. inf., usu. inf. praes., as II. 19. 164, Od. 22. 217; but sometimes c. inf. aor., as Od. 2. 248, 21. 157, and so Pind.; *μ. τινί* *to design, purpose something against one*, Od. 11. 532, II. 15. 293; but c. dat. rei, alone, esp. *to strive after a thing*, *μ. χρίσμαι* *to long for wealth*, Theogn. 461.—Ep. word, used also by Pind., and twice in Trag., Soph. Aj. 341, Eur. Cycl. 447; also in Ar. Vesp. 1080.

μενοῖνεν, Ep. impf. of *foreg*. *μενοινή*, *ῆς*, (μενοῖναι) *eager desire*, Call. Jov. 90.

μενοῖναι, Ep. lengthd. pres. for *μενοῖναι*, II.

ΜΕΝΟΣ, *εὸς*, *τό*, *force, strength of body*, esp. as shewn in quick movement and exertion: very freq. in Hom., who sometimes joins *μένος* *τε* *καὶ* *ἀλκή* as equiv., II. 6. 265; *μ. χερῶν* II. 5. 506, for which he more freq. has *μ. καὶ* *χείρες*, II. 6. 502, etc.; also, *μένος* *καὶ* *γυνία* II. 6. 27.

2. of animals, *strength, fierceness*, as of horses, panthers, etc., II. 17. 20, Od. 3. 450, etc.

3. of things, *power, might, force*, μ. ἔχγων II. 16. 63, ἡλίοιο Od. 10. 160; τυρός II. 6. 182, etc.; μ. χειμῶνος Eur.: in Hipp. also, μ. οἶνον *strength of wine*: μέλαν μένος a gush of black blood, Soph. Aj. 1413. 4. *force, strength*, as implying *life*, and so *life itself*, II. 3. 294: hence, ψυχὴ τε μένος τε as equiv., II. 5. 296. II. *strength, force of soul*, esp. as acting on the body, and giving rise to bold, or passionate action; hence usu. in Hom. *spirit, warlike rage, ardor, passion, μένος ἀνδρῶν the battle-rage of men*, II. 2. 387; so too, μένος Ἄρης II. 18. 264; more rarely in plur., and that mostly in phrase μένεα πνέοντες, II. 2. 536, etc., where perhaps the number of μένεα follows that of πνέοντες: Hom. oft. joins μένος καὶ θυμός II. 5. 470, etc., v. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 362; also μένος καὶ θάρσος II. 5. 2, Od. 1. 321; μένος ἔλλαβε θυμόν II. 23. 468; μένος δ' ἐμπλήσαστο θυμόν II. 22. 312; μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναί τριπλάντο II. 1. 103: μένει in dat., violently, furiously, Aesch. Theb. 393. 2. *wish, bent, intent, purpose*, Τρώων μ. αἰὲν ἀτάσθαλον their bent is aye to folly, II. 13. 634; so in plur., II. 8. 361: hence 3. in gen. *mind, temper, disposition*, like Lat. *mens*, esp. in compds. like εὐμενής, δυσμενής etc.; but never used strictly of the intellect.—In most cases it answers to Lat. *impetus*.

III. μένος is also used in periph. like βίη, ἴς, σθένος, ἰέρων μένος Ἀλκινόοιο, for Αἰκινόης himself, Od.: so too μένος Ἀτρεΐδου, Ἔκτορος etc., II.; also, μένεα ἀνδρῶν II. 4. 447, Od. 4. 363. Most freq. in Hom.: of the O. poets mostly in Aesch.: rare in Prose, though Xen. has it of *spirit, ardor*. (μένος belongs to the root *μῶν, akin to μένω: hence μενεαλῆς, μενουάς, μέμνω, Lat. *mens*, our *mind*, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. 254.)

μέν που, v. μέν II. 7: μέν ῥα, v. μέν II. 1: μεντάν, v. μέν II. 8: μέν τε, v. μέν II. 9.

μέν ται, Att. μέντοι, v. μέν II. 10.

ΜΕΝΟ, fut. Ep. μένω, Att. contr. μενῶ: aor. ἔμεινα: post-Hom.: impf. μένεσκον Hdt. 4. 42: perf. μεμένηκα: Adj. μενετός, μενετόν, later μενητόν. To stay, wait, Lat. MANEO, also in Att. Poets redupl. ΜΙΜΝΩ, q. v. I. to stay, stand, abide, freq. in Hom. esp. of battle, to stand one's ground, opp. to φεύγειν, hence freq. in Hom. joined, as synonym, to τλήναι.

2. to stay at home, stay where one is, not stir, II. 16. 838; elsewhere more fully, μ. οἴκοι, αὐτοῦ etc.: also, ἐντροπὴ μένειν Hes. Th. 598; but, μ. ἀπὸ τῶνος to stay away, be absent from... II. 2. 292. 3. to stay behind, tarry, with a notion of delay or idleness, II. 9. 318. 4. of things, to be lasting, remain, last, stand, στήλη μένειν ἐμπροσθεν II. 17. 434; ἀσφάλει ἀλὲν... μένει οὐρανός Pind. N. 6. 7; τὸδ' αἰῶνας μένοι Aesch. Eum. 672.

5. of condition, to be unchanged, to remain as one was, of a maiden, II. 19. 263: in gen. to remain as before, to stand, hold good, ἢν μείνωμεν ὅρκιοι Eur. Andr. 1000; so, μένειν κατὰ χάριν Hdt. 4. 201; ἐν ταῖσδ' μ. Hdt. 1. 5; μένον ἐμπέδοις φρονήματα Soph. Ant. 169. 6. to abide by, as by an opinion, conviction, etc., ἐπὶ τῷ ἀληθεὶ Stallb. Plat. Prot. 356 E; more usu. ἐμμένει. II. trans. c. acc. to await, expect, esp. to receive, stand an attack without blenching, Lat. *manere hostem*, freq. in Hom.: so of a rock that bides the storm, II. 15. 620 2. also c. acc. et inf., to wait for, ἢ μείνετε Τρώας σκεδὸν ἐλθόμεν; wait ye for the Trojans to come nigh? II. 4. 247; μένον δ' ἐπὶ ἑσπερον ἔλθειν they waited for evening's coming on, Od. 1. 422, etc.: also c. inf. only, οὐδ' ἔμειν' ἔλθιν οὐδ' αὖτε abide to come, Pind. P. 3. 28: but μένω δ' ἀκούσαι I wait, i. e. long to hear, Aesch. Eum. 677, cf. Ag. 459, which brings μένω near to μέμνω.

2. of time, to await, await, wait, watch for, ἦδ' ἔτιαν Hom., and so Aesch. Theb. 394, si vera l.: but reversely, τὸ μὸρσιμον τὸν τ' ἐλπεσθρον μ. αἰῶνις him, Aesch. Cho. 103. Cf. μέμνω. (μένω belongs to the root *μῶν, cf. μέμνω.)

μεράρχης, ου, δ, (μέρος, ἀρχα) the commander of a detachment of 2048 men, Ael. Hence

μεραρχία, ἡ, the office of μεράρχης.

μεργα, = ἀμέργα, Gramm.

μέρδω, = ἀμέρδω, Hesych.

μερία, ἡ, = μερίς.

Μερίδάρταξ, ἄγος, δ, Bit-stealer, name of a mouse in Batr. [265, i. 274.]

μεριδάρχης, ου, δ, (μερίς, ἀρχα) the commander of a brigade: the governor of a province, LXX. Hence

μεριδάρχεια, ἡ, the office of a μεριδάρχης, Joseph.: in gen. rank, dignity, LXX.

μερίζω, σσι, Dor. ξω Plat. Locr. 99 D. (μερίς) to divide, Plat. Parm. 131 C: μ. τὸς τόκους πρὸς τὸν πλοῦν to divide the interest according to the voyage, i. e. pay only a part of it, if a part only of the voyage has been performed, Dem. 1297. 21.

II. to divide, distribute, Plat. Polit. 292 C: Med. μερίζεσθαι τῷ, to apportion, divide among themselves, Dinarch. 91. 22: to get a portion of, τινός Isae. 77. 14: to take possession of, τῷ Dem. 917. 19, 913. 1: later also, μερίζεσθαι τινὶ τιν and τινὶ τινος. III. in Pass. to be dispersed, Plat. Tim. 56 D: to be split into parties, Polyb. 2. to be assigned to, reckoned in, ἐν ἀρχῇ τινος μ. Dem. 192. 1.

μερίκος, ὅς, ὅν, (μέρος) belonging to a portion, partial, separate. μερίμνῃ, ἡ, care, thought, esp. anxious care or thought, trouble, first in Hom. Merc. 44. 160, Hes. Op. 180, and then in Pind., and Trag, but rare in Prose, though Xen. uses μερίμνω: also in plur. cares, Trag. II. the thought, mind, Aesch. Ag. 460. (From μερίς, μερίζω, as Terence says *curae animus divorse trahunt*: hence μερίμνα as if for μερίμνῃ, μεμερισμένη: cf. also μέμερος, μερίμνη, διάνοιχα μερίμνησιν.) Hence

μερίμνω, ἥσω, to care for, be anxious about, think earnestly upon, scan minutely, τῷ Soph. O. T. 1124: esp. of philosophers, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 6; also, περὶ τινος Ib. 1. 1, 14: πολλὰ μ. to be cumbered with many cares, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12: c. inf. to be careful to do, Dem. 576. 23: also, πολλὰ μ. ὅπως μὴ λάθῃς Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 23: in Plat. mostly absol.: cf. μερίμνησις.

μερίμνημα, στος, τό, thought, care, anxiety, Pind. Fr. 245, 251. μερίμνητής, οὔ, ὅς, one who is careful about, takes earnest thought of, λόγων Eur. Med. 1226. Hence

μερίμνητικός, ὅς, ὅν, belonging to care or thought; of a thoughtful or anxious temper. μερίμνοποιέω, to cause care. μερίμνοσοφιστής, οὔ, ὅς, = μερίμνοφροντιστής. μερίμνοστόκος, ον, (τίκτω) mother of cares, Blossos Anth. μερίμνοφροντιστής, οὔ, ὅς, (φροντίζω) a plodding hard-thinker, nickname of a philosopher.

μερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μέρος) a part, portion, share, κρέων Pherecr. Doul. 1. etc.: esp. a share in mines and the like, Dem. 1039. 22. 2. the share or contribution made, like ἔναος, πρὸς μερίδας δειπνέειν to dine each on his own contribution, Plut., cf. Becker Charikl. I. 1. p. 419. 3. a share received, hence advantage, αἰδ., μ. εἰς σωτηρίαν Dem. 537. 8, cf. 574. 8. II. a part, division, class, πολιτῶν Eur. Supp. 238: esp. a party, Lat. *partes*, Plat. Legg. 692 B, Dem. 246. 10.

μερίσμα, στος, τό, (μερίζω) that which is divided, a part, Orph. μερίσμός, δ, (μερίζω) a partition, dividing, Plat. Legg. 903 B. μεριστικός, οὔ, ὅς, (μερίζω) a divider or distributor, N. T. Hence μεριστικός, ὅς, ὅν, belonging to, fit for dividing.

μεριστός, ὅς, ὅν, (μερίζω) divided, Plat. Parm. 144 D: division, Ib. 131 C. μερίτευσθαι, Dep. med. to divide among themselves, LXX: from μερίτης, ου, δ, (μερίς) a partaker, τινός Dem. 889. 7: τινὶ τινος with one in a thing, Polyb. [1] μερίμνηρος, (μέμερος) = μερίμνησις, Orph. μερίμνηρος, ἰα, ου, rare collat. form of εἰ, Jac. A. P. p. 663. μέμερος, ον, care-laden, troublesome, anxious, Hom. (only in Il.) always in neut. plur., as, μέμερα μητισάσθαι, ῥέξεν Il. 10. 481, 11. 502; also, μ. ἔργα μήσασθαι Il. 10. 289; always of warlike deeds, and so in full, πολέμοιο μ. ἔ. Il. 8. 453; either as being troublesome and toilsome to the doer, or troublesome and ruinous to the sufferer: but in Hes. Th. 603, μ. ἔργα γυναικῶν the ills that women work. II. metaph. like δύσκολος, of persons, peevish, morose, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—Ep. word, used in Rhes. 509, Plat. I. c. (Prob. connected with μερίζω, μέρος, μερίμνω.) Hence

μερίμνη, ἡ, poet. collat. form of μερίμνω (but not in Hom.), care, trouble, ἀπαιτῶνα μερίμνην rest from troubles, of the Muses, Hes. Th. 55, Theogn. 1325. Hence

μερμηρίζω, ξω, intr. to be full of cares, anxious, thoughtful, to ponder, be in doubt, freq. in Hom., usu. μ. φρεσὶ κατὰ φρένα or κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, and, where the doubt is to be strongly expressed, δίχα μ., as Od. 16. 73, διάνδιχα μ. II. 1.

189, etc.: hence, to be perplexed, doubtful, to hesitate, II. 12. 109. Construct. i. foll. by *ὥς* . . . to be doubtful how . . . II. 2. 3; also by *ὅπως* . . . Od. 9. 554; and often by *ἢ* . . . *whether* . . . or . . . II. 5. 671, Od. 22. 333: also freq. c. inf. aor. to hesitate to do, II. 8. 167, Od. 10. 438: also with inf. in first clause and *ἢ* in second, *μερήριξε* . . . *κῆσαι καὶ περιδύνα* . . . *ἢ πρῶτ' ἐξερέϊτο* Od. 24. 235, sq.; also, *μ. περί τινος* II. 20. 17. II. transit. c. acc. to think of, provide, devise, find by much thought, Od. 1. 427, 4. 533, etc.: *μ. ἀμύντορα* Od. 16. 256, δόλον 2. 93, φόνον τινί 2. 325.

μέριμος, ὁ, =sq.
μέριμς, *idos*, ἡ, a cord, string, rope, Od. 10. 23, like *μήριδος*. (Prob. from *ἐρω*, Lat. *sero*, to fasten, with *u* prefixed.)

μεριμῶς, ὁ, a sort of hawk, Ael.
μεροπῆς, *ov*, (μέροψ) human, Anth.
μεροπῆς, *idos*, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Opp.

ΜΕΡΟΣ, *eos*, τό, a part, share, in part in Hdt. 1. 145, and Pind.: esp. a portion, heritage, one's lot, destiny, like *μοῖρα*, τάφου *μ.* Aesch. Ag. 507, Soph. Ant. 147: *μέρος τι parily*, Lat. *partim*, κατὰ τοῦτο τό μέρος in this respect, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 269: *οἱ ἐπὶ μέρους individuals*.

2. a share in a thing with others, hence, each person's turn, Hdt. 3. 69: κατὰ μέρος in turn, successively, h. Hom. Merc. 53; in Prose usu. κατὰ τὸ ἐμὸν μέρος, and πρὸς τὸ ἐμὸν μέρος as far as concerns me, Lat. *pro rata*, *pro virili*: also, ἀπὸ μέρος by turns, successively, one after another, Eur. Phoen. 483; but so most usu. ἐν μέρει, as Hdt. 1. 26, and freq. in Aesch.: ἐν τῷ μέρει Eur. Or. 452: also absol. as Adv., τὸ μέρος Hdt. 1. 120: but τοῦ μὲν μέρος, τὸ σὸν *μ. my or thy part*, i. e. simply I or me, thou or thee, Soph. Tr. 1215, Phil. 498: also as Adv., τοῦ μὲν *μ. as to me*, Lat. *quod ad me attinet*, Eur. Heracl. 678: τὸ σὸν μέρος as to thee, Soph. O. C. 1366, Ant. 1062.

3. ἐν μέρει τινὸς τίθεναι, ποιεῖσθαι, καταθέσθαι, λαβεῖν etc., to put in the class of . . . , consider as so and so, like ἐν μόρῃ, ἐν ἀριθμῷ, ἐν λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. in numero habere, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 424 D: so too, ἐν οὐδενὲ ἐναντίον μέρει to be as no one, Dem. 23. 14; ἐν ὑπέρπρετον μέρος γίγνεσθαι Id. 37. 4, etc. (Hence *μεριμαίω*.)
μέροψ, *stos*, ὁ, (μερομαί, μερῶν, ὅψ) usu. in plur., dividing the voice, i. e. speaking, endowed with speech, hence always epith. of men, μέροπες ἄνθρωποι Hom., and Hes.; also μέροπες βορροί II. 2. 285, because articulate speech is the characteristic of man among animals: cf. *αὐθεῖς* :—from Aesch. downwds. μέροπες was used as Subst. = ἄνθρωποι, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 85.

II. a bird, the bee-eater, *merops arister*, also ἀερόψ, Plut. μέσ, Dor. for μέν, just as in 1 pers. plur. of Verbs —*μες* for —*μεν*, Gregor. Cor. Dial. Dor. 2.

μεσάβιον, τό, (μέσος, βούς) a leathern strap, by which the middle of the yoke was fastened to the pole, Lat. *subjugium*, Hes. Op. 467; cf. *ζυγίσδεσθαι*. Also μέσάβος, ὁ, and μεσάβιον, τό. Hence

μεσάβω, to yoke, put to, Lyc.
μεσάγκεια, ἡ, (μέσος, ἄγκος) a winding ravine between hills.

μεσάγκυλον, τό, sub. ἀκόντιον, a javelin, with a strap (ἀγκὼλη) for throwing it by, Lat. *mesanquila*, Eur. Phoen. 1141, and Polyb. μεσάγκριος, *ov*, or μεσάγκριος, *ov*, half savage, Strab. p. 592. μεσάζω, *stos*, (μέσος) = μεσάζω, Diod.

μεσαίγειος, *ov*, gen. *ω*, = μεσάγειος.

μεσαιπόλιος, *ov*, (μέσος, πόλις) poet. for μεσπολλίος, half-gray, grizzled, i. e. middle-aged, II. 13. 361.

μεσαίτατος, *stos*, *ov*, poet. and Ion. Superl. of μέσος, the midst, middlemost, Hdt. 4. 17. Strictly formed from μέσαι, i. e. μέσος, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2. p. 251: so too Compar. μεσάτερος, ἡ, *ov*, more in the middle.

μέσαιος, *α*, *ov*, = μέσος, Antiph. Γαμ. 3: prob. formed backwards from μεσάτατος, ou analogy of πάλαιος, παλαιάτατος.

μεσαίχιμος, τό, (μέσος, αἰχμή) the space between two armies or lines, Joseph. c. μεταίχιμος.

μέσακτος, *ov*, (μέσος, ἀκτὴ) half way between two shores, in mid-sea, Aesch. Pers. 889.

μεσημβρία, ἡ, Ion. for μεσημβρία, Hdt.

μεσαμύρινος, *ov*, μέσος, Dor. for μεσημ-, Theocr.

μεσαντίον, τό, a weaver's beam, IXX.

μεσάριον, τό, (ἀραιά) = μεσεντέριον, δέρμα is gen. understood: v. Greenhill ad Theophil. Protosp. p. 77. 14. [α]

μεσάστουλον, τό, = μεσάστουλον.

μεσάστιος, *ov*, and in Ar. Vesp. 1502 μέσαςτος, ἡ, *ov*, poet. for μέσος; cf. Ep. μέσαςτος and μεσάστιος. [α]

μεσαῦλη, ἡ, v. μέσαςλος.

μεσαυλικόν, τό, (αὐλὴ) a piece of flute-music, played in the intervals of the choral song, Aristid.; also written μεσαῖλιον.

μεσαῖλιος, *ov*, = μέσαςλος, τό μεσάιλιον = τό μέσαςλον: the slave Mesaulios in Od. 14. 449 is prob. so called from his having the care of the μέσαςλος, q. v., signf. 1.

μεσάουλος, τό, v. sqs.

μέσαςλος, *ov*, (μέσος, αὐλή) Ep. μέσαςλος, Att. μέταυλος,

I. in Hom. δ μέσαςλος or τό μέσαςλον (for no passage determines the gender) is prob. the after or inner court, behind or inside the αὐλή, where the cattle were put at night for greater safety, II. 17. 112, 657; and so of the cave of the Cyclops, Od. 10. 435. II. in Att. ἡ μέταυλος, with or without θύρα, the door between the αὐλή and inner part of the house, opposite the αἰθῆος θ. or house-door: this was often also the door between the men's and women's apartments, Ar. Fr. 338, Lys. 93. 19; so too, θύρα μέσαςλου Eur. Alc. 549, ubi v. Monk, cf. Becker Charikl. 1. p. 182, sq., and αὐλή.

μέσδον, *ov*, Dor. for μέζων, μέζων.

μεσεγγίδια, (μεσεγγύς) to deposit a pledge in the hands of a middle-man or third party, τρία τάλαντα μεσεγγιζέσθαι Lys. 182. 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 914 D. Med. μεσεγγιζάσθαι ἀργύριον etc., to have money deposited for one in a third party's hands, Dem. 995. 21: Isocr. 292 A, has μεσεγγιζέσθαι in this signf.

μεσεγγίη, ἡ, security by means of a third party, also = sq. [ε]

μεσεγγίημα, *stos*, τό, the money or pledge deposited with a third party, Aeschin. 71. 18. [ε]

μεσεγγίσις, ἡ, a depositing a pledge with a third party. [ε]

μεσεγγιζτής, *ov*, ὁ, the third party with whom a security (μεσεγγίη) is deposited.

μεσεγγιζομαι, v. sub μεσεγγιζομαι.

μεσεγγύς, *ov*, (ἐγγίη) as Subst., = μεσεγγιζτής.

μεσεγγίημα, *stos*, τό, = μεσεγγίημα, Isocr. 235 C Bekk.

μεσεμβάλλω, = μεσεμβολέω, Iambh.

μεσεμβολέω, (ἐμβάλλω) to throw into the middle, Lob. Phryn. 622. Hence

μεσεμβολήμα, *stos*, τό, that which is thrown into the middle.

μεσεντέριον, τό, = sq., Arist. H. A.

μεσέντερον, τό, the mesentery or membrane by which all the intestines are connected, δέρμα is gen. supplied, Arist. Part. An., cf. μεσάριον and μεσόκωλον.

μεσέρκιος, *ov*, (ἐρκος) in the middle of the house: Ζεὺς *μ.* = ἐρκέιος.

μεσευθὺς, ὁ, gen. *εὐος*, between the even ones: Pythag. name for the number 6, as half way between 2 and 10, the first and last even (εὐθείς) numbers of the denary scale, Clem. Al.

μεσεύω, (μέσος) like μεσάζω, to keep the middle or mean, *μ.* την πολιταίαν Plat. Legg. 756 E.

II. to stand in the middle or between, *μ.* κατὰ τόπους Ar. Pol. 7. 3.

μέση, ἡ, sub. χορδή, the middle of the three tones which formed the earliest Greek musical scale, the other two being ἡ νῆη and ἡ ὀκτῆ: afterwards, the middle note of the heptachord, Arist. Probl., v. Müller Literat. of Greece 1. p. 152.

II. sub. στίγμα, the centre of any thing, Arist. Metaph.

μεσηγεως, *ov*, gen. *ω*, = μεσάγεως, dub.

μεσηγή, Ep. μεσηγύη, and before a vowel or metri grat. μεσηγύς, Ep. μεσηγύς, all of which are in Hom., except μεσηγύς: I. Adv. of Space, 1. absol. in the middle, between, II. 11. 573: but more freq.

2. c. gen. in the middle of, betwixt, Hom., and also Hes. Sc. 417.

II. of Time, meanwhile, meantime, once in Hom., Od. 7. 195, in form μεσηγύς.

III. as Subst. τό μεσηγύη the part between, h. Hom. Ap. 108: τό μεσηγύη ἡμέρας mid-day, noon, Theocr. 25. 216. [υ]

except in arsi, Od. 4. 845.]

μεσηίης, *stos*, *ov*, (μέσος) middle, middling, II. 12. 269, where the μεσηίης is placed between the ἐξοχος and χειρότερος.

μεσηίης, *ikos*, middle-aged.

μεσημβρία, ἡ, for μεσημερία, Ion. μεσημβρία, (μέσος, ἡμέρα)

mid-day, noon, is first in Archil. 16, and Hdt.: μ. ἵσταται 'tis high noon, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. II. the South, Hdt. 1. 6, etc. [?] Hence

μεσημβριάζω, to spend, pass the noon, Lat. meridiari, esp. in part., μεσημβρίοντα εἶδεν to sleep at noon, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A: of the sun, to be in the meridian.

μεσημβριάω, poet. for foreg., Ar. Rh.

μεσημβριῶ, = μεσημβριάω, Strab.

μεσημβρινός, ἡ, ὄν, more usu. form for μεσημερινός, belonging to noon, about noon, noontide, θάλη μ. noon-day heat, Aesch. Thub. 431: τὸ μεσ. noon, Schäf. Long. p. 356. II. southern, κελύβος Aesch. Pr. 722: δ μ., sub. κύκλος, the meridian. [?: but Call. Lav. Pall. 7, 73, and later Poets made it metri grat., on the analogy of ὅπρινός, ὀπρινός, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 165, Jac. A. P. p. 602: others read in these places μεσημερινός.]

μεσημερινός, ἡ, ὄν, Ar. Av. 1096, acc. to Brunck's needless alteration for foreg., q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 54

μεσημέριος, ὄν, (μεσημβρία) v. μεσημβρινός, Theocr. 7. 21.

μεσπίτερος, ὄν, inland, Dion. P.

μεσπρῆς, to be neutral, Philist. ap. Hesych.: from μεσπρῆς, es, poet. μεσπρῆς, (μέσος, ἥρω) in the middle, mid-most, Eur. Ion 101: Ζεῖρος ἐστὶ μ. is still in mid-heaven, Id. I. A. 8.

II. esp. of two parties, neutral.

μέσος, ὄν, δ, a wind between βορέας and καυκίας, Arist. Meteor. μεσιδιόμαι, Dep. med., to mediate: from

μεσιδῖος, ἰα, ὄν, poet. μεσιδῖος, = μέσος, a mediator, arbitrator, Arist. Eth. N. v. Lob. Phryn. 121. [?]

μεσιτεία, ἡ, mediation, a mediator's office, Polyb.: from μεσιτεύω, to be in the middle, be a mediator, N. T.: to come between, interpose, Ib.

II. transit. to mediate, negotiate, διδύκων μ. Polyb.: from

μεσιτής, ὄν, δ, (μέσος) one that is in the middle, a mediator, peacemaker, LXX. [?]

μεσιτίς, ἰδός, fem. from foreg., Luc.

μεσσηδούλεια, ἡ, an interregnum, Plut.

μεσσηδύλειος, ὄν, belonging to an interregnum, Dion. H.

μεσσηδούλης, ἑως, δ, the Roman interrex, one who holds kingly power between the death of one king and the accession of another, Dion. H.

μεσβόιον, τό, = μεσβόιον, μέσασον.

μεσγάιος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, (γαῖα) inland, in the heart of a country, μ. οἰκέειν Hdt. 1. 145: usu. as Subst., ἡ μεσγαῖα the inland parts, the interior, Lat. loca mediterranea, Hdt. 1. 175, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 298, and sq.

μεσγάειος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, = foreg.: so too, ἡ μεσγαῖα Thuc. 1. 100., 6. 88: also μεσγάειος, ὄν, Plat. Legg. 909 A. Hence

μεσγαεωτικός, ἦτος, ἡ, the interior, dub.

μεσγογιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inland.

μεσγογιάντιον, τό, Theophr. [ἔ], and μεσγογιάντιον, τό, (γόνυ) the space between two knots or joints, Lat. internodium.

μεσγογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) written in the middle: τὸ μ. a mean proportionally found by the μεσολάβιον, Anth.

μεσοδάκτυλος, ὄν, between the fingers.

μεσοδερκίς, ἑς, (δερκομαι) seen in the middle.

μεσόδηλ, ἡ, (δέλω, as if shortd. for μεσόδημ) strictly something built between, Od. 19. 37., 20. 354, where καὶ αἱ μεσόδημ are mentioned with the τοῖχοι, explained by Aristarch. by μεσόδημ, prob. the bays or panelled compartments of a room: but

2. κόλη μ. the cross-plank, of a ship, with a hole for the mast, Od. 2. 424., 15. 289: hence 3. later any cross-beam: the beam of a pair of scales.

μεσόζευγμα, a bond, tie. II. in Gramm., a word joining two words or sentences.

μεσόν, μεσόντι, v. μεσόν.

μεσόνρις, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, having middling hair.

μέσσι, poet. μέσσι, Adv. (μέσαι, i. e. μέσῳ) in the middle, between.

μεσοκέκιστος, ὄν, δ, (οἰκέω) one that dwells inland.

μεσοκλάστος, ὄν, (κλῶ) broken in half, Plut.

μεσοκνήμιον, τό, (κνήμη) the middle of the leg, Strab.

μεσοκόλος, ὄν, ὄν, hollow in the middle, Polyb.: τὸ μ. = μεσόδημ 11.

μεσοκόπος, ὄν, (κόπω) of middle size or age, Cratin. Incert. 2, Xenarch. Pent. 1. 9.

μεσοκράνον, τό, the crown, Orphic word, Poll. 2. 39.

μεσοκρήνις, ἑς, (κρήν) paring in the middle: κίων μ. a pillar left as a support in working mines, Plut. 2. 843 D, where however Wyttben. μεσοκρανῆς.

μεσοκνῖνον, τό, (κνῖνον VIII) the pastern of a horse, etc., Hipp., cf. κνήμηδες. [?]

μεσοκόλον, τό, like μεσεντέριον, the mesocolon, or part of the mesentery next the κώλον.

μεσολάβει, to take or catch by the middle: to catch up, interrupt, Polyb.: also resolved μέσον λαβεῖν, Plut.

μεσολαβῆς, ἑς, (μέσος, λαβεῖν) held by the middle, firmly-grasped, κέντρον Aesch. Eum. 157: cf. μεσολαβῆς. Hence

μεσολάβιον, τό, a mesolabe, mathematical instrument used by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines: mesolabi however is read in Vitruv.

μεσολάβον, τό, = foreg.

μεσολευκος, ὄν, middling white, grizzled, cf. μεσαιοπίλος.

μεσομήνια, ἡ, (μήν) the middle of the month, the Rom. Idus.

μεσομήνιον, τό, = foreg.

μεσομήρια, τά, (μήρῳ) the space between the hips.

μεσομήφαλος, ὄν, = sq.

μεσομήφαλος, ὄν, in mid-navel, in gen. central, used esp. of Apollo's shrine at Delphi, μ. χρηστήρια, ἱδρυμα, ἐστία, ἔδρα, μυχοί Aesch., and Eur.: also, τὰ μ. γῆς παντεῖα Soph. O. T. 480, cf. ὀμφαλός: τὸ μ. the very centre, Batr. 129.

μέσον, τό, neut. from μέσος, the middle.

II. as Adv. =

μεσῶν, μεταξύ, App.

μεσόνει, ὄν, οἱ, (μέσος, ναῦς) the rowers on the middle benches, = (γῆραι, not those who row in the middle of the galley): cf. θαλαμῆτης and θρανῆτης.

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, in the middle of the fast, Eccl.

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, (νύξ) of or at midnight, Pind. I. 7. 6, Eur. Hec. 914: τὸ μ. midnight, Arist. Probl.: v. Lob. Phryn. 53.

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, Pythag. name for one of the planets, Stesich. 85.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἑς, Ep. μεσσηστήμιος, v. I. for sq.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἑς, Ep. μεσσηστήμιος, (μέσος, πάλω) brandished or poised by the middle, and so thrown to best advantage, μεσσηστήμιος δ' ἄρ' ἔθηκε κατ' ὀχθῆς μέλιων ἔγχος II. 21. 172, where however is a v. l. ἐπῆγε μεσσηστήμιος drove it in up to the middle, v. Spitzn. ad I.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἡ, the week midway between Easter and Whitsuntide, Eccl.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἡ, ὄν, half Persian: τὸ μ. a kind of shoe.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἑς, (πτεροί) flying in the middle, dub.

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, (πλατύς) broad or flat in the middle.

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, and μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, (πλευρά) between the ribs, also μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, δ.

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, middling rich.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἡ, situate in the middle: also = μετρηπόλις.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἡ, a middle path or way: from

μεσσηστήμιος, to go in the middle, be half way: from

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, going or passing in the middle, μ. δι' αἰθέρος through mid-air, Eur. Ion 1152.

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, (πορφύρα) with purple in the middle, mixed with purple, Plut.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἰα, ὄν, (ποταμός) between rivers: ἡ M., sub. χώρα, a land between two rivers, esp. that between the Tigris and Euphrates, Mesopotamia, Strab.: but, ἐν μεσσηστήμῳ in the middle of the river, Plut. [ἔ]

μεσσηστήμιος, ἡ, (πτέρυξ) the middle wing-feather, Ael. [?]

μεσσηστήμιος, ἡ, the middle gate, Anth.

μεσσηστήμιος, τό, (πύργος) a space between two towers, Polyb.

μεσσηστήμιος, (ὀπώρα) to be in the middle of autumn.

μεσσηστήμιος, τό, the borders of two countries, = μεσσηστήμιος: from

μεσσηστήμιος, ὄν, bordering on two countries.

μεσσηστήμιος, ἑς, (θήνημι) tent in middle, Opp.

ΜΕΨΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. μέσος: Hom., like Hes., uses both forms, acc. to his verse, and Soph. sometimes has μέσος, v. sub voc.: I. middle, in the middle, Lat. medius, of space, oft. in Hom.; of time only in Il. 21. 111, Od. 7. 288, in phrase μέσον ἡμῶν mid-day: but freq. in Prose, μέση ἡμέρα, μέσαι νύκτες etc.,

Hdt. 4. 181, v. Lob. Phryn. 53, 465; 800 too μέσον ἡμέρας Hdt. 8. 15, etc.—in Att. also freq. c. gen., *between, midway between*, for which Soph. O. C. 1595 ἀπ' οὗ μέσος. Proverb. from the wrestling ring, ἔχεται μέσος we have him by the middle, he's caught fast, Ar. Ran. 469, cf. Nub. 1047: μ. δικαστής=mediator, a judge between two, an umpire, Thuc. 4. 83. As μέσος marks the half-way point, it also means *half*.

II. of middle class, quality, etc., *middling, moderate*, μέσος ἀνὴρ a man of middle rank, etc., Hdt. 1. 107, μ. πολίτης Thuc. 6. 57: οἱ διὰ μέσον the moderate party, Id. 8. 75: cf. μεσότης.

III. τὸ μέσον is very freq. as Subst., the middle, the space between, usu. c. gen.: Hom. often has ἐς μέσον and ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων for μεσολαχίαν, so too ἐν μέσῳ for ἐν μεσολαχίᾳ, Il. 3. 69; μέσῳ without prep., Il. 4. 444, μέσῳ μεσούμενον Il. 7. 277: κείται ἐν μέσοισι the prize lies before all, Id. 11. 18. 507; ἐς μ. τίθεται τῷ τῷ to set a prize before all, for all to contest, Lat. in medio ponere, Il. 23. 704: hence a notion of fairness and impartiality, as in, ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέροις δικάζειν to judge evenly for both, Il. 23. 574; also, κατὰ μέσον Il. 9. 87; and so in Prose ἐν μέσῳ, ἐς μέσον are very common, as in ἐς τὸ μ. τιθέναι φέρειν to propose, bring forward in public, Hdt.; ἐς τὸ μ. λέγειν to speak before all, Id.; ἐν μέσῳ εἶναι τινος to stand in the way of a thing, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 26; but, ἐκ τοῦ μέσου καθέσθαι to keep clear of a contest, i. e. remain neutral, Hdt. 3. 83, etc.; rarely c. dat., as Hdt. 8. 22: τὸ μέσον πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας the average between. . . Thuc. 1. 10: πολλὸν τὸ μέσον the difference is great, Hdt. 1. 126: also of Time, διὰ μέσου, sub. χρόνον, mean-while, in the meantime, Hdt. 9. 112; but also of Space, between, Hdt. 1. 104; and in Gramm.=ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, in a parenthesis.

IV. for ἡ μέση, as Subst., v. sub μέση.

V. Adv. μέσον, in the middle, Il. 12. 167, also c. gen.: Att. μέσως, καὶ μ. even a little, Thuc. 2. 60.—Poet. and Ion. Compar. μεσάτερος, Superl. μεσάτατος, cf. sub vocc., and v. μεσάσις. The forms μέσatos, -άτιος, also occur. (Μέσος is from the same root as μετά, Lat. medius, Germ. Mitte, mit, Engl. mid, Sanscr. madhya: hence in Att. we find μεταίχμιον, μέταυλος for μεσ—: cf. μετά sub fin.)

μεσοέλληνον, τό, (σελήνη) the new moon, Lat. interlunium. μεσοστάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ίσταμι) one who stands in the middle, prob.=λαυροστάτης. [ἀ]

μεσοστενος, ον, narrow in the middle.

μεσοστήλην, τό, (στήλη)=sq.

μεσοστήλινον, τό, [ῥ] and μεσοστήλινον, τό, (στήλος) a space between columns, Lat. intercolumnium, or=μεσαστήλινον. [ῥ]

μεσοσυλλέβειν, to lay hold of by the middle, Alex. Aphr.

μεσοσφαιρόν, τό, (σφαῖρα) the middle-sized Indian μαλὰβαθρον, Arr.; the smaller being called μικρόσφαιρον.

μεσοσχιδής, ἐς, (σχιζω) split in two, Anth.

μεσοτάγης, ἐς, (τάσσω) placed, arrayed in middle.

μεσοτείχιον, τό, (τείχος) the space between the wall and the besiegers, App.

μεσότης, ητος, ἡ, (μέσος) a middle, a mean, strictly in mathematics, Plat. Tim. 32 B, 43. II. any state between two extremes, a mean, Lat. mediocritas, Arist. Eth. N. III. in Gramm. quality or nature generally.

μεσότηχον, τό,=sq., N. T.

μεσότηχος, ὁ, a partition-wall, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 281 D.

μεσοτόμιον, to cut through the middle, cut in two, Xen. Oec. 18. 2: to halve, bisect, Plat. Polit. 265 A: from μεσότημος, ον, (τέμνω) cut through the middle, halved, Anth.

μεσοτριβής, ἐς, (τριβω) half crushed or worn out, dub.

μεσουράνειον, (οὐρανός) to be in mid-heaven, and so of heavenly bodies, to culminate, be in the meridian or zenith, Arist. Probl.

μεσουράνημα, ατος, τό, the meridian or zenith, Sext. Emp.

μεσουράνησις, ἡ, the position of the sun in the meridian. [ἀ]

μεσουράνιος, ον, (οὐρανός) in mid-heaven. [ἀ]

μεσουράνισμα, ατος, τό,=μεσουράνημα. [ἀ]

μεσουρίαί, οί, sub. κἀλοι, (οὖρος) ropes for lowering the sails. μεσουρίον, τό, Ion. for μεσουρίον.

μεσοφάλακρος, ον, bald in the middle of the head or crown.

μεσοφάλης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) appearing in the middle.

μεσοφθαγγιον, τό, (φάραγγι)=μεσάγγεια.

μεσοφθαλμος, ας, with middle-sized eyes.

μεσοφθεγμα, τό,=ἐφθμιον, acc. to Schol. Aesch. Eum. 337.

μεσοφάλεον, τό, (φάλη) the space between two veins.

μεσοφρύον, τό, (φρύς) the space between the eyebrows, Plut.

μεσοφθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, midland, in the interior, Dion. H.

μεσοχλωος, ον, (χλωά) greenish, Nic.

μεσοχρος, ον, standing in the midst of and leading the chorus.

μεσοχροος, ον, (χροά) of mixed complexion.

μεσοχωρος, ον, midland: τὸ μ. the middle space.

μεσώ, ὥσω, (μέσος) to form the middle or half, hence to be in the middle, be half over, reach the height, οὐδένα μεσὸ κακόν Aesch. Pers. 435, cf. Eur. Med. 60: ἡμέρα μεσούσα noon, Hdt. 3. 104; θέρος μεσοῦν midsummer, Thuc. 5. 57.

2. c. gen. to be in the middle of c. gen., ἡ ἀναβάσιος Hdt. 1. 181, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 618 B: c. part., μεσοῦν δειπνούντας Plat. Symp. 175 C. II. to come between, mediate.

μεσσίλην, ἡ, the medlar-tree, Theophr.

μεσσίλον, τό, the medlar-tree and its fruit, Amphis Incert. 6, and Anth. [i, Eubul. Olb. 1.]

μεσσίλωδης, ἐς, (ἐλδος) like a medlar, καρπός Theophr.

μεσσίσιος, ον,=μεσσίσιος, Call. Dian. 78. [ἀ]

μεσσίσιος, ης, ον,=μέσσιος, poet. for μέσος, ἐν μεσσίσιον for ἐν μέσῳ Il. 8. 223, 11. 6; perh. an old Superl.=the later μεσσίσιος, like τρίτος τρίτατος, μήλιος μήλιτατος etc.

μεσσαιλος, ὁ, or μέσσαιλος, τό, poet. for μέσαιλος, Hom.

μεσσηγῶ, μεσσηγιος, poet. for μεσσηγῶ, Hom.

μεσσηγύδορποχίστης, =δ μεσσηγύδορπον χέζων, Hippon. 85.

μεσσηγιος, ἐς, poet. for μεσσηγιος.

μεσσηγιος, ἐς, (γένος) middle-aged.

μεσσηγιος, ον, gen. ο, poet. for μεσσηγιος.

μεσσοβή, μεσσοβεν, Adv. for μεσσοβή, from the middle, Parmenid. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E.

μεσσοβή, Adv. for μεσσοβή, in the middle, Hes. Op. 367. 2. c. gen., Adv. Rh.

μεσσοί, poet. for μεσσοί.

μεσσοπύλιν, μεσσοπύλος, μεσσοπύλην, poet. for μεσσοπύλιν, ον, poet. esp. Ep. for μέσος, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: also sometimes in Att. even in Iambics, Soph. O. C. 1247, Ant. 1223, Tr. 636, cf. Meineke Quaest. Menandri p. 31.

μεσσωτήρ, ητος, ὁ, (μεσώω 11) a mediator, poet.

μεστώς, ἡ, ὅν, full, filled, filled full, c. gen., first in Hdt. 2. 68, 4. 195, and freq. in Att.: metaph. sated, wearied of a thing, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 804; but, μ. θεάτρον full of theatric pride, i. e. spoilt by applause, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 194 B: also c. part., μεστώς ἡ θυμολίμενος he was full, i. e. tired of being angry, Soph. O. C. 768; so, μ. ἐγένετο ἀγανακτῶν Dem. 1175. 5. (Acc. to old Gramm. from ἔδω, ἐστώς, with μ prefixed: cf. the Germ. mästeln, to feed, fatten.)

μεστώτης, ητος, ἡ, fullness.

μεστώω, (μεστώς) to fill, c. gen. rei, ὀργῆς τινα Soph. Ant. 280: Pass. to be filled or full of, κτήντος Id. El. 713: so of persons, μεστώσασθαι παρησίας, ὕβρεις Plat. Legg. 649 B, 713 C.

μεστώω, ατος, τό, fullness.

μεστωμῖον, τό, (βῆμος) an exclamation in the middle of a strophe.

μεστώ, poet. Adv. for μέχρι, till, until, c. gen. μεσώφ' ἡούς Il. 8. 508.

II. absol. in the mean time, Call. Dem. 92, etc.: also, μεσώφ' ὅτε even till. . . Id. Dian. 195, and so without ὅτε, like Lat. usque, Id. Del. 47: the form μεσώφ' is dub.

μεσώφικος, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to or like a μεσώφος.

μεσώφος, ἡ, (μέσος, φῶς) a portion of a choral ode coming between the Strophe and Antistrophe, without anything to correspond with it, Seidl. Dochn. p. 184, 206, etc.

μεσώρος, ον, (μέσος, ὥρα) between boyhood and manhood.

META, poet. neutral, but very rare (Herm. Soph. Phil. 186), Dor. μετά, or better πέδα, Böckh Pind. P. 5. 47 (63):—Prep. c. gen., dat., etc. Radic. signifi. in the middle, v. fin.

A. C. GEN. of the object or objects in the middle of which one is: and so I. in the midst of, among, between, μετ' ἑλκων λέξο ἐπὶ τῷ Od. 10. 320; μετά δῶρον τίττε καὶ ἥσθε Od. 16. 140; τῶν πρώτων Παλλήμοις Il. 24. 400:—where the sense is both of being with them, and of doing as they do: hence

II. in common, in connexion with, and so along with, in

aid of, or by aid of, *μετά Βωιωτῶν ἐμάχοντο* Il. 13. 700, cf. 21. 458: *μετ' Ἀθηναίης* with, i. e. by aid of Athens, h. Hom. 19. 2; *μετὰ τὸν εἶνα* to be with one, on one's side, Thuc. 3. 56: as with intr. Verbs *μετὰ* c. gen. denotes community of interest, etc., Hom., so with transit. it indicates community of action, so that *ἤλασε Κλεομένης μετ' Ἀθηναίων*, Thuc. 1. 126, might have been *Κ. καὶ οἱ Ἀθ.*: cf. *σύν*.

III. from co-operation it comes to denote instrumentally, with, through, by means of, *μετ' ἀρετῆς πρῶτον* Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 8.

IV. together with, i. e. precisely fitting, in strict accord with, *μετὰ τοῦ νόμου* according to the law, keeping close to it, Plat., *μεθ' ὁποῦν τῷ νόμῳ* after whatever manner, Thuc.; much like *κατὰ* c. acc., v. *κατὰ* B. IV.

B. C. DAT. only poet., mostly Ep., cf. *ἀνὰ* B. I. denotes actual local presence with or among others, but apparently without the close union of purpose which belongs to the genitive, and so nearly—*ἐν*, which is sometimes exchanged with it, as Il. 1. 64, sq.

1. strictly of persons, among, in company with, *μετ' ἀθανάτοισι*, *μετὰ πρῶτοις* etc.; so, *μετὰ τριτάτοις* *ἄνασεν* in, among the third generation Nestor reigned (though he could not be said to belong to it, which would be *μετὰ πρῶτων*), Il. 1. 252; of haranguing an assembly it thus answers to Lat. *coram*: it is omitted c. dat., Od. 1. 71.

2. less freq. of things, when represented as moving, and, as it were, animated, *μετὰ νηυσί, κόμισσι, ἀστράσι* Hom., thus *μετὰ νηυσὶ ἀνέμιον* in company with the winds, as swift as they, Il. 23. 367, like *ἄμα πν. ἄν.*, v. *ἄμα* fin.

3. of separate members of living persons, in, among, between, *μετὰ χειρὶ, πλάττει μετὰ ποσσὶ γυναικός* of a child being born (as our Bible has it) 'to come out from between her feet', Il. 19. 110: so *μετὰ γένεισι, γαμφήλῃσι*; and hence very freq. *μετὰ φρεσὶ* = *ἐν*.

II. more rarely it denotes an adding to, putting among, strictly as with the view of completing a number, besides, thereto, over and above, *ἀντὶρ ἐγὼ πέπτατος μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέγχην* I chose myself to be with them a fifth, Od. 9. 335; *ἄρχον δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέρων ὄτασσα* I gave them each their leader, Od. 10. 204: and *Ὀδῶν* . . . *πύματον μετὰ οὐστάσιον*, last to complete the number, i. e. after, Od. 9. 369: cf. the signif. c. acc.—Hom. never uses *μετὰ* c. dat. sing., unless of collective (i. e. in sense plural) Nouns

e. g. *στρατῆ, ἀριθμῶ, ἄγορῃ*: in *μεθ' αἵματι καὶ κοινῇσι*, Il. 15. 118, it unites two words, one of which is already in the plural.

C. C. ACCUS. I. strictly of motion, right into the middle of, and so in gen. of Verbs answering the question, *whither?* coming into or among, very freq. in Hom., esp. where a number of persons is implied, *μετὰ φύλα θεῶν, μετὰ μῶλον Ἀργος, μετὰ λαόν*, hence, but more rarely, of single persons; and of things, *μετὰ νῆας, μετὰ νελκεα βάλλον* plunged me into them, Il. 2. 376; and of place, *μετ' ἵδρα* Il. 6. 511: similar is the prose, esp. Att., usage of *μεθ' ἡμέραν*, Lat. *interdiu*, between its beginning and end, during, on the day, first in Hdt. 1. 150, with a numeral, *μετὰ τρίτῃν ἡμέραν* on the third day, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.

1. in friendly signif. *βῆναι μετὰ Νέστορα* to go to see Nestor, Il. 10. 73: 2. in hostile signif., *βῆναι μετὰ τινα* to go after, pursue him, Il. 5. 152, etc.: with plur., *ὥστ' ἀγρυπῶσι μετὰ χίνας* swooping among them, Il. 17. 460.

II. with the same Verbs of motion, etc., to express the aim or object of an exertion after a thing, i. e. in quest of it, *πλεῖν μετὰ χαλκόν* to sail in quest of it, Od. 1. 184; *βῆναι μετὰ πατρός ἀκούων* to go in search of news of your father, Od. 2. 308; *πλέμεον μετὰ θωρήσσοντο* they armed for, looking to, the battle, Il. 20. 329, etc.: usu. implying attainment as well as pursuit of an object: sometimes *οἰόμενος* is added, Il. 13. 247.

III. hence of mere following in order of Place, immediate succession, after, next after, behind, esp. with Verbs implying to follow, to go, *λαοὶ ἔπονθ'*, ὥστε τε *μετὰ κτλιν ὅσποτα μῆλα* like sheep after the bell-wether, Il. 13. 492, etc.

2. of succession in order of time, after, next to, *μετ' ἔκτορα πότμος ἑοῖσιμος* after Hector thy death is at the door, Il. 18. 96: in Att. esp. *μετὰ ταῦτα thereupon, thereafter*, which indeed occurs, h. Hom. Merc. 126: strengthd., *μετὰ ταῦτα ὑστερον* Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 235: *μετὰ μικρόν* a moment after, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 628. With Subst.

and part., *μετὰ* c. acc. = genit. absol., *μετὰ Πάτροκλον γε θανόντα*, just = Πάτροκλον γε θανόντος, after Patroclus' death,

Il. 24. 575: v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 696, Obs. 4.

3. of order of Value, Rank, etc., next to, next after, after, usu. following a Superl., *καλλίστος ἀνὴρ τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' Ἀμύνω* Πηλεΐωνα Il. 2. 674, etc., cf. Hdt. 4. 53.

IV. as follows or results from, and so, after, according to (v. A. IV.), *μετὰ σὺν καὶ ἐὼν κῆρ* as you and I wish, Il. 15. 52; *μετ' ὅμον* after, acc. to the line of the furrow, Il. 18. 552: *μετ' ἔχνη ἐρεύων* to follow upon the track, Il. 18. 321, cf. Od. 2. 406: but v. *ἐρευνᾶω*.

V. in gen. among, in, between, like dat., v. I., *μετὰ πάντας ἄριστος* thus comes to signify best of all, among all, Il. 9. 54, etc.: so, *μετὰ χεῖρας* Hdt. 7. 16, 2, Thuc. 1. 138, just like Homer's *μετὰ χειρὶ*, q. v. supr.

3. *Μετὰ* with all cases can be put after its Subst., and is then by anastr. written *μετὰ*, e. g. Il. 13. 301: Wolf however does not admit this when the ult. is off cut, as Il. 17. 258.

D. absol. AS ADV., among them, with them, Il. 2. 446, v. A. II, B. II. II. and then, next afterwards, opp. to *πρόσθε*, Il. 23. 133, v. C. III. III. in gen. at last, Il. 15. 67, *thereafter, afterwards*, *μετὰ γάρ τε καὶ ἔλγῃσι τέρπεται ἀνὴρ* one feels pleasure even in troubles, when past, Od. 15. 400, just like the usu. *μετὰ ταῦτα* and *μετέπειτα*, v. C. IV.

IV. in Hom. *μετὰ* is freq. separated by tmesis from a verb compd. with it, e. g. *μετὰ νῦντα βαλὼν γὰρ νῦντα μεταβαλὼν* Il. 8. 94, and elsewhere, the most usu. instance being in *μετέειπε*.

E. *μετὰ* for *μέτεστι*, Od. 21. 93, etc., very freq.

F. IN COMPOS. I. of community or participation, as in *μεταβίδωμι, μετέχω*, usu. c. gen. rei. 2. action in common with another, as in *μεταβιβάζω, μεταμείπωμαι* etc., c. dat. pers. II. of an interval of space or time, between, during, as in *μεταβίχμιον, μεταπύριον, μεταδρόπιος*: and hence in *μεταβίχμιος*.

III. of sequence or succession of time, as in *μετακλάω, μετακνίκα*. IV. of the direction, towards or to, as in *μετολοχίμαι, μετεπίειν*, (metafōnēi) and so 2. of pursuing, following, as in *μεταδιώκω, μέτεμι*. V. of letting go, as in *μεβήμι, μεβήμιον*.

VI. after, behind, at the back, as in *μετὰφρονω*, opp. to *πρόσθε*: hence VII. backwards, back again, reversely, as in *μετατρέπω, μεταστρέφω*. VIII. most freq. of change of place, condition, etc., as in *μεταβαίνω, μεταβάλλω, μεταβουλεύω, μεταγυρᾶσκέω* etc.

(On the connexion of *μετὰ* with μέτος, v. sub voc.: hence the strict usage of *μετὰ* is always with the plur., or with collectives of all cases, and this is usu. observed in Ep., and Eleg.) *μεταβᾶ*, for *μεταβῆθι*, imperat. aor. 2 from *μεταβαίνω*, Alex. Amph. 2.

μεταβαίνω, f. βῆσομαι: aor. *μετέβην*: pf. βέβηκα. To pass over, in Hom. usu. from one subject to another, to pass on, *μεταβῆθι* Od. 8. 492, *εἰς τι* h. Hom. Ven. 294, cf. Hymn. 8. 9, 17, 11: then in gen. to pass from one place to another, *μετὰ δ' ὥσπρτα βεβήκει* (for *μετεβεβήκει*) the stars had passed over, southed, Od. 12. 312; and so usu. later, *μ. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην* Hdt. 7. 73, cf. 1. 57: in Plat. esp. of changes of government, *μεταβαίνειν ἐκ τιμαρχίας εἰς διλαρχίας* Rep. 550 D; also, *μεταβαίνειν τυραννὶς ἐκ δημοκρατίας* comes on after . . .

Id. 569 C; also, *μ. ἀπὸ τῶν πρὸς τι* Id. Phaedr. 265 C: c. acc., to pass to another place or state, *ἔνν μεταβὰς Βλοτον* Eur. Hipp. 1292; but also to go after, follow a pursuit eagerly, Opp.

II. in aor. 1, *μεταβῆσθαι*, transit. to carry over or away, *μ. τινα ποτὶ δῶμα* Διῶς Pind. O. 1. 68; *μ. ὁδοῖς ὥσπρην* Eur. El. 728.

μεταβάλλω, f. βαλῶ: aor. *μετέβαλον*: To throw round, esp. to turn quickly or suddenly, in Hom. only once, *μετὰ νῦντα βαλὼν* (for *νῦντα μεταβαλὼν*) Il. 8. 94, cf. infr. sub Med.: *μ. γῆν* to turn, i. e. plough the earth, Lat. *novare*, Xen. Oec. 16. 13: hence II. to turn about, change, alter, *μ. τὰ ὕδατα* to change the course of the water, Hdt. 8. 117; *μ. ὀνόματα* Id. 7. 73; also of changing other people's names, *τὰς φύλας μετέβαλε* [δ Κλεισθένει] *ἐς ἄλλα ὀνόματα* 5. 68: esp. *μ. διαίταν* to change diet or way of life, Thuc. 2. 16, cf. Pöls. Oecon. Hipp.: *μ. ὀργὰς* to change, i. e. give up anger, Eur. Med. 121: *μ. τῶν πόντων* Ar. Plnt. 36, cf. infr.; also freq. with an Adj. implying change, as, *μ. ἄλλους τῶν πόντων* Eur. I. A. 343; *μ. ἄλλας γραφὰς* Ib. 363; *μ. καὶνόν εἶδος* Plat. Rep. 424 C: *μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω* Plat.

Gorg. 481 D, etc.: c. acc. cognato, μ. μεταβόλδς Id. Rep. 404 A. 2. intr. to undergo a change, change, alter one's state or condition, Hdt. 1. 65; μ. ἐκ τῶς εἰς τι Plat. Rep. 553 A, etc.; μ. ἐπὶ τοῦτων Id. Polit. 270 D: to change one's position or purpose, Hdt. 8. 109: c. gen. rei, to come in exchange for or instead of, Eur. Tro. 1118: freq. also in part, μεταβάλλων or μεταβόλδς, as Adv., instead, in turn, Lat. vicissim, Plat., cf. Heind. Gorg. 480 E.

B. Med. to change what is one's own, yet rather by chance than of set purpose, this being rather μεταλαμβάνω, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A: μ. ἰμάτια to change one's clothes, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 6; μ. τροφήν to digest one's food. 2. to change one with another, exchange, barter, traffic, Plat. Legg. 849 D, Soph. 223 D; μ. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 6, cf. μεταβολεύς. II. to turn oneself, turn about, ἄνω καὶ κάτω Plat. Gorg. 481 E: esp. 1. to change one's mind or purpose, Hdt. 5. 75, Thuc. 8. 90. 2. to turn one's back, turn or wheel round, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; also, μ. εἰς τοῦσθιν Id. Eq. 8. 10; but in An. 6. 5, 16, prob. ὅπλα must be supplied from the former clause, and so it is, to turn their shields round, i. e. throw them over their shoulders. 3. to turn from one person to another, Aesch. 83. 31.

μεταβάττω, ψω, to change by dipping, to stain, dye, Plut.: μεταψη, to change one's complexion or manners, Luc.

μεταβάσις, ἡ, (μεταβαίνω) a passing over, shifting, εἰς τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον Antipho 132. 5. II. change, alteration, esp. in laws and government, Plat. Rep. 547 C, Legg. 676 C.

III. a comparison, Sext. adv. Math. etc. 8. 194.

μεταβάτης, ου, δ, (μεταβαίνω) one who passes over, Lat. desultor. [ᾶ] Hence

μεταβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, disposed for passing over or change, Plut. Adv. —κώς, Id.

μεταβιβάζω, σω, to carry over, shift, bring into another place or state, τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἐς κολήν ναῦν Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19; so μ. τινὰ ἐς ἀγὰρά Αρ. Pac. 947. II. to change, alter, Plat. Gorg. 517 B.

μεταβίω, ὥσμαι, to live after, survive, Plut.

μεταβλαστάνω, f. βλαστήσω, to change foliage, Theophr.

μεταβλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, changing foliage.

μεταβλέπω, ψω, to look after or at, c. acc., Ap. Rh.

μεταβλήμα, ατος, τό, poet. for μεταβολή.

μεταβλητέον, verb. Adj. from μεταβάλλω, one must change or alter, Plat. Theat. 167 A.

μεταβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μεταβάλλω) belonging to, disposed for changing, transposing, altering, exchanging: ἡ —κή, sub. τέχνη, exchange, barter, Plat. Soph. 223 D; so too, τὸ —κόν Ib. 224 D; cf. μεταβολεύς and μεταβολή. Adv. —κώς.

μεταβλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μεταβάλλω) altered, exchanged: to be changed, changeable, Plut.

μεταβοδρεύω, to move into another trench, transplant.

μεταβολεύς, ἔως, δ, (μεταβάλλω) one who exchanges or barter: and so like κάπηλος, a retail-dealer, huckster, opp. to ἑμπορος the wholesale-dealer.

μεταβολή, ἡ, (μεταβάλλω) a change, changing, but rather by accident than of set purpose, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A: freq. in plur. changes, vicissitudes, τὰν ὥρων Hdt. 2. 77, τῶν χρόνων Eur. Oed. 12, etc.; but c. gen., also change from a thing, as μ. κακῶν Eur. H. 7. 735; rarely change to . . . , as, μ. ἀπαργοσύνης Thuc. 6. 18: usu μ. ἔξ . . . , εἰς . . . or ἐπὶ . . . , Plat. Rep. 553 D, 565 D: ἡ ἐναντία μ. change to the contrary, Thuc. 2. 43; μ. ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας going over to the Greeks, Hdt. 1. 57; μεταβόλδς ἔχειν to admit of change, Eur. Oed. 13, Thuc. 1. 3: μ. μεταβάλλειν Plat.: esp. 2. μ. τῆς ἡμέρας an eclipse, Hdt. 1. 74; 50, μ. ἡλίω Plat. Polit. 271 C. 3. μ. πολιτείας change of government, a revolution, Thuc. 6. 17. 4. barter, traffic, Id. 6. 31. 5. ἐκ μεταβολῆς, as military term, wheeling about, Polyb.

μεταβολία, ἡ, = foreg. 4, LXX.

μεταβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to μεταβολή, changeful, Plut.

2. disposed to barter, hence, τὸ μ. a huckster's shop: φωνάεντα μ. the doubtful vowels α, ι, υ, Sext. Emp.

μεταβόλος, ου, (μεταβάλλω) changeable, changeful, Plut.: δ μ. = μεταβολεύς.

μεταβουλεύω, to alter one's plans, change one's mind, ἀμφί

τινι Od. 5. 286: usu. as Dep. med. μεταβουλεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 156, etc.; μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω Plat. Epin. 982 D: c. μή and inf., μετ. μὴ στρατεύεσθαι to change one's mind and not march, Hdt. 7. 12, cf. μεταγινώσκω II, and μεταδοκέω: also c. gen., Alciph. μεταβουλίαν, ἡ, a change of mind, Simon. 7. 18, where Bergk (ap. Schneidewin, Fr.) 50 proposes μεταβολία: from μετάβουλος, ου, (βουλή) changing one's mind, changeful, fickle, Ar. Ach. 632.

μεταγγελλος, ος, δ, ἡ, one who carries news from one to another, a messenger, Lat. internunciarius, epith. of Iris, Il. 23. 109, in 15. 144, though and the latter place Wolf writes θεοῖς μετ' ἄγγελος, v. Spitzn.

μεταγίγνω, (ἄγγος) to pour from one vessel into another, Diosc. Hence

μεταγινώσκω, ου, δ, a pouring into another vessel, Diosc.

Μεταγεινών, ἄρος, δ, the second month of the Athen. year, answering to the Boeot. Πάνεμος, and Lacon. Καρνεῖος, the latter half of August and first of Sept., Arist. H. A.: acc. Plut. from μετά, γίγναι, because then people fitted and changed their neighbours. Hence Ἀπόλλων γίγνιστος for μεταγειτόνιος, = Καρνεῖος: τὰ μεταγίγναι, = μετοίκια.

μεταγενής, ἐς, (γένος) born after or later; δ μ. the youngest, Menand. p. 57. Comp. μεταγενέστερος, α, ου, hence, οἱ μ. posterity, Diod.

μεταγινάω, ἥσω, to restore to life, revive, Joseph.

μεταγίγνομαι, later γίνομαι [I], fut. γενήσομαι, to be later, after, happen after. 2. to become changed, to be transferred, carried away, LXX. 3. to intervene.

μεταγινώσκω, later γινώσκω, f. γνώσομαι: aor. μετέγγνω, to find out after, i. e. too late, Aesch. Supp. 110.

II. to change one's mind, absol., Hdt. 1. 40, 86, etc.: c. acc. rei, to change one's mind about a thing, esp. to alter, repeal a decree, μ. τὰ προδεδογμένα Thuc. 3. 40: c. inf., to change one's mind and do something, Aesch. Ag. 221; but c. μὴ et inf., to change one's mind and not do, Thuc. 1. 44, cf. μεταβουλεύω: hence 2. to repent, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A; μ. πάλιν Soph. Phil. 1270: c. acc., to repent of a thing, Eur. Med. 64: cf. μετανόω.

μεταγινώσκω, μεταγινώσκω, later forms for μεταγίγνω. [I]

μετάγκεια, ἡ, (μετά, ἄγκος) = μεσάγκεια.

μεταγλωττιστής, ου, δ, an interpreter, as from μεταγλωττίζω.

μετάγνοια, ἡ, = μετάνοια, repentance, remorse, Soph. El. 581.

μεταγνώμη, ἡ, change of mind, repentance: defection, App.

μετάγνωσις, ἡ, (μεταγινώσκω) change of mind or purpose, Hdt. 1. 87, Dem. 1466. 23. 2. repentance.

μεταγράφεις, ἔως, δ, (μεταγράφω) a transcriber, copyist.

μεταγράφη, ἡ, a transcribing: esp. a borrowing from one person to pay another, Lat. versura, Plut. II. a transcript.

μεταγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to transcription.

μεταγράφω, ψω, to write differently, to alter, Thuc. 1. 132: esp. of a public document, to alter, correct, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 19: μ. νόμον to tamper with it, Dinarch. 95. 31; to corrupt, falsify, Dem. 542. 8: so too in Pass., πάναντα ταῖς διαθήκαις μετεγράφη Isae. 47. 40. 2. to translate, Thuc. 4. 50, in Med. 3. to transcribe, copy. [γρᾶ]

μετάγω, f. μετέγω, to convey from one place to another, to carry over, Polyb.

II. seemingly intr., ψω, εἰσέναι, to go by a different route, to change one's course, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 8. [ᾶ]

μετάγωγος, ἡ, a conveying from one place to another.

μεταγωγός, ἡ, ὄν, conveying to another place, dub.

μεταδίνναι, fut. μεταδίσσωμι, to partake of a feast, to share the feast, ἡμῶν with us, Il. 22. 498, Od. 18. 48: in gen. to partake of, like all verbs of sharing, c. gen. rei, ἱρῶν Il. 23. 207, Od. 18. 48.

μεταδινέω, to dine or sup after, Hipp.

μεταδέτεον, verb. Adj., one must untie, Xen. Eq. 4. 4: from μεταδέω, δέω, to tie differently; to untie.

μεταδήμιος, αν, (δῆμος) in the midst of, among the people, like ἐπίδημιος, ἐρδημιος, μητι κακὸν μεταδήμιον εἶναι no harm be among the people, Od. 13. 46: hence of one living among his own people, native, at home, Od. 8. 293.

μεταδιατάω, ἥσω, to change one's way of life, Luc.

μεταδιδάσκει, f. διδάσκω, to *un*teach, *teach new things*, Philostr.; cf. μεταμανθάνω.

μεταδίδωμι, fut. δώσω, to *give part of, give a share*, usu. c. gen. rei, first in Theogn. 104: τῷ τῷος Hdt. 1. 143, etc.; less usu. τῷ τῷ, though this is found in the full construct, μ. τῷ τῷ τῷος Hdt. 8. 5, 9. 34: cf. μετέχω, μεταλαμβάνω, and v. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 329 E. II. to *give after, τῷ τῷ Theogn. 921. [I]*

μεταδίδωμαι, = μεταδίδωμι, Aesch. Supp. 819, in tmesi. μεταδοκέω, verb. Adj., *one must pursue*, Plat. Tim. 64 B. μεταδιδώσκω, *on, pursued, overtaken*, Hdt. 3. 63. [I]: from μεταδίδω, ξω, to *pursue, overtake*, Hdt. 3. 4, 62, and Xen.

II. intr. to *follow close after*, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 12. Hence

μεταδιώξις, ἡ, a *pursuing or overtaking*.

μεταδοκέω, f. δόξω, to *change one's opinion, resolve differently*: usu. impers. μεταδοκέω, μετέδοξε *one changes, has changed one's plan or purpose*, Hdt. 4. 98: δέισαμα ἥ σφί μεταδόξω fearing lest they *change their mind*, Hdt. 5. 92, 4: also absol. in part. μεταδοξάν, Dem. 1241. fin.; and in Pass., μεταδοξομένην μοι μὴ σπαργεῖσθαι I *have changed my mind*, (and resolved) not to march, Hdt. 7. 13, cf. μεταβουλεύω.

μεταδοξάω, to *change one's opinion*, Plat. Rep. 413 C.

μεταδορῆσις, *on, (δρῆσις) during supper*, Od. 4. 194. II. after supper, of a song, to *be sung after supper or at one's wine*, Pind. Fr. 89: τὰ μ. a *dessert*, Stallb. Plat. Criti. 115 C.

μεταδοῖσις, ἡ, (μεταδίδωμι) *the giving a share, imparting, στήν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2: a contribution.* 2. a thesis given, subject for discussion, Plut.

μεταδοτέον, verb. Adj. of μεταδίδωμι, *one must give a share, τῷος τῷ Plat. Alc. 1. 134 B.*

μεταδοτικός, ὁ, ἄν, *belonging to, disposed for giving a share, giving freely*, Arist. Org.

μεταδοντος, *on, (δουπέω) falling between, useless, ἡμέραι Hes. Op. 821.*

μεταδρόμην, Adv., *running after, following close upon*, II. 5. 80. [μᾶ]

μεταδρομή, ἡ, a *running after, pursuit, chase*, esp. of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7: hence, μ. Ἐρμῶν Eur. I. T. 941: from μεταδρόμος, *on, (τρέχω, δρομέω) running after, pursuing, taking vengeance of, μ. πανουργημάτων Soph. El. 1387.*

μεταεῖς, Adv. (μετά) *afterwards, in the rear, of time, only in Hes. Op. 392, where Spohn has received it for μεταξὺ.*

μεταεζεύγνυμι, f. ζεύω, to *un*yoke and *put to another carriage*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 21.

μεταθεῖσις, ἡ, (μετατλήμι) *transposition, change, τῶν ἡμάτων Dem. 727. 10: change of mind or opinion.* II. the power or right of *changing*, Thuc. 5. 29.

μεταθετός, *on, (μετατλήμι) transposed, changed: to be changed, changeable, τύχη Polyb.*

μεταθεῖν, f. ἔδοσμαι, to *run after, chase*, esp. of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3. 10, etc.: also, μ. ἔχρη Plat. Soph. 226 A, Polit. 301 E.

II. to *run away and go elsewhere*.

μεταί, poet. for μετά, rare, Herm. Soph. Phil. 186.

μεταίβολα, ἡ, v. sub μεταβουλία, q. v.

μεταίδηγν, Adv. (μεταίσσω) *rushing after*, Ap. Rh.

μεταίξω, poet. for μεῖξω, to *sit with or beside, seat oneself beside*, Od. 16. 362.

μεταίρω, to *lift up and remove, to shift*, Eur. I. T. 1157: ψήφισμα μ., to *repeal a statute*, Dem. 395. fin. II. seemingly intr., sub εἰσόντων, to *go away, depart*, N. T.

μεταίσσω, ξω, to *rush after, rush upon*, Hom., always in part. pres. or aor. absol. with another Verb., κρέινε μεταίσσω, μεταίξας μάχην, *metals thánaton téuēi* etc. c. acc., to *rush upon, attack*, τῷ Pind. N. 5. 78. [ā Ep.]

μεταίτηξω, ἥσω, to *demand one's share of*, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 4. 146, etc.: in full, μέπος τῷος μ. Ar. Vesp. 972: also παρά τῷος Dem. 410. 12, to *beg.* 2. to *beg of, ask alms of*, c. acc. pers., Ar. Eq. 775: but also 3. c. acc. rei, to *beg for*, τροφὴν Luc. Hence

μεταίτηξις, *on, ὁ, a beggar.*

μεταίτιος, *on* in Aesch. and Soph., also *ia, on*:—*being in part the cause, instrumental in*, c. gen. rei, μ. τοῦ πολέμου, τοῦ μηδισμοῦ etc., Hdt., Trag., etc.: μ. φόνου an *accomplice in it*,

Hdt. 2. 100: also c. dat. pers. added, as θεοὶ ἐμοὶ μ. νόστου Aesch. Ag. 811: c. dat. et inf., ἡ μητρὶ θανέν μεταίτιος (for τοῦ θανέν) Soph. Tr. 1234: πλείστοις σὺ μ. . . ἀπολωλέναι Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 32. Cf. αἴτιος.

μεταίτιος, ὁ, = μεταίτησις.

μεταίφιος, *on*, = αἰφνης.

μεταίχιμος, *on, (αἰχμή) between two armies or lines*; hence in. gen. midway between, between, Aesch. Theb. 197; in mid-air, Id. Ch. 889, in Dor. form πεδαίχιμος: τὸ μ. the space between two armies, Hdt. 6. 77, 112, like μεσαίχιμος; esp. a disputed frontier, like our *Debatable Land*, Hdt. 8. 140, 2.

II. of time, intervening, between, Lyc.

μετακαθίσταμαι, f. ἐσθίμαι, to *change one's seat or place*, Luc.

μετακαθίξω, fut. ἐξήσω and ἰώ, to *shift to another place*.

II. intr. = foreg., Joseph.

μετακαθολαίξω, to *arm differently*, Polyb.

μετακαινίζω, to *model anew*, Anth.

μετακάλεω, ἐώω, to *call away or to another place*, Aeschin. 49.

30: to *call back, recall*, Thuc. 8. 11: Med. to *call to one's self*.

μετακάρπιον, τὸ, (καρπὸς 11) *the wrist*.

μετακαταχέω, fut. χέσω, to *water afterwards*, Hipp.

μετακαταψύχω, ξω, to *cool afterwards*, Hipp. [ῶ]

μετάκειμαι, f. κείσμαι, to *lie elsewhere, to be changed or transposed*, Plat. Crit. 394 B. In Rhetoric, ἡ μεταφορά μετάκειται the metaphor is introduced, Dem. Phal.

μετακελήτίζω, to *change one's κέλης, horse or boat*.

μετακενέω, to *empty, Geop.*

μετακεράννυμι, f. κερδσω, to *change by mixing, mix by pouring from one vessel into another*, Diosc. Hence

μετάκερως, ἄρος, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, *intermixed, esp. of hot and cold*; hence Lukeuarm, Comici ap. Ath. 123 E, cf. Lob. Palat. 223.

μετακέρασμα, στος, τὸ, *the mixture of two things, e. g. ψυχρὸ καὶ θερμὸ*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

μετακίθω, to *follow after with hostile intent, whether absol. to give chase*, as II. 11. 52, or c. acc. to *chase*, II. 16. 685: but in II. 18. 581, to *follow after the bull which the lions are carrying off*.

II. to *go to visit*, c. acc., Od. 1. 22.

III. μ. πᾶν πῶλον to *match over the whole field*, II. 11. 714. [ἀθ]

μετακίνω, to *shift, remove*, Hdt. 1. 51, 9. 74: to *change, alter, μ. τὴν πολιτείαν Dem. 688. 26, cf. Xen. Lac. 15. 1*:—Med. to *go from one place to another*, Hdt. 9. 51:—Pass. to *be transposed*, Plat. Legg. 894 A.

μετακίνημα, τὸ, *that which is shifted*, Hipp.: also = sq. [I]

μετακίνησις, ἡ, a *transposing, changing, removing*, Hipp. [I]

μετακίνητος, α, *on, verb. Adj., to be transposed or shifted*.

μετακίνητος, ἡ, ὄν, *transposed, changed: to be changed or disturbed*, Thuc. 5. 21.

μετακρινῶ, = μετακεράννυμι, dub.

μετακλαίω, fut. κλαίσωμαι, to *weep or deplore afterwards*, μετακλαίσεσθαι II. 11. 764: also in pres. med., Eur. Hec. 214.

μετακλέϊξω, ξω, to *call by a new name*.

μετακλέω, = foreg., Ap. Rh.

μετάκλησις, ἡ, (μετακαλέω) a *summoning*.

μετάκλητος, *on, called to one, summoned*.

μετακλινε, to *turn another way*; in gen. to *alter*. Pass. to *take another course, shift to the other side, set the other way*, πολέμω μετακλινθέντος II. 11. 509. [I]. Hence

μετακλίσω, ἡ, a *turning another way, altering*.

μετακλύω, to *cleanse afterwards by a clyster*, Hipp.

μετακοιμίζω, to *shift to a new bed, to put to sleep, tūll*, Aesch. Cho. 1070, in Pass.

μετακοίνωσις, *on, in common, shared*. II. act. *sharing, part-taking*, Aesch. Eum. 351: τῷ τῷ with another, Ib. 964.

μετακοινοῖος, *on, having a share in*.

μετακορῖζω, ἡ, a *transporting, conveying over*: from μετακορῖξω, to *transport, carry over*, eis τόπον Plat. Legg. 904 D, in Pass.:—Med. to *cause to be carried over*, Lycurg. 155. 5.

μετακόνδυλος, οἶ, also τὰ μετακόνδυλα, (κόνδυλος) the parts between the knuckles.

μετακόπτω, ψω, to *stamp or coin anew*, Polyaeon.

μετακοσμέω, to *order or arrange anew*, Arist. de Xenophane, etc. Pass.: hence

μετακόσμησις, ἡ, a new arrangement, Plat. Legg. 892 A.
 μετακόσμος, οἱ, (κόσμος II) between worlds: τὰ μετακόσμα
 the spaces between the bodies of the universe, Lat. *intermundia*,
 Plut. 2. 731 D, 734 C.
 μετακρούω, to push back, put back, with or without τὴν ναῦν:
 hence metaph. to change one's opinion, Plut.
 μετακτίζω, to found anew, to remove a settlement, Strab.
 μετακῦβένω, to change like dice, to leave to chance.
 μετακυκλῶ, to whirl away, remove, Plat. Epin. 982 D.
 μετακυλινδῶ, to roll away: μ. αὐτόν to roll oneself over, Ar.
 Ran. 536.
 μετακύνωμι, οἱ, (κῦμα) between the waves: ἕτας μ. between
 two waves of misery, i. e. bringing a short lull or pause from
 misery, Eur. Alc. 91: τὸ μ. the space between the waves. [V]
 μεταλαγχάνω, f. λήσσω, to have or get a share of, τινός Plat.
 Gorg. init., Rep. 429 A, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.; in full, μ. μέρος τινός
 Eur. Supp. 1078, g. μεταλαμβάνω and μετέχω. II. to give
 a share in, impart, τινί τινος, like μεταδίδωμι.
 μεταλαμβάνω, f. λήσσω, to have or get a share of, to par-
 take in, τινός Hdt. 4. 64, Pind. N. 10. 148; and freq. in Plat.;
 in full, μ. μοῖραν or μέρος τινός Eur. Bacch. 302, Dem. 702. 7,
 cf. foreg.: also c. acc. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 329 E,
 cf. μετέχω, μεταδίδωμι.—Med. μεταλαμβάνουσι τινος to get
 possession of a thing, assume, e. g. ὀνόματος Hdt. 4. 45. II.
 to take after another, take afterwards, τὴν ἀρχὴν to succeed to
 the government, Polyb.: also with or without λόγον, to take
 up the discourse, i. e. answer, Id.; hence 2. absol. to come
 after, come on, of night, Id. III. to take in a new way,
 hence to change, alter, take in exchange, πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης
 Thuc. 1. 120; also, μ. τί τινος Polyb.: and c. acc. only, to ex-
 change, interchange, Plat. Rep. 434 B, ἱμῆτρια Xen. Cyr. 4.
 5, 4. 2. also c. acc. to take another. ., μ. πατρὸν Xen. Eq.
 12. 13; μ. ἐσθῆτα to take a new garment, Polyb.: cf. μετα-
 βάλλω B. IV. to take words in another sense, Lob. Aglaoph.
 155: also to understand, explain, Philostr.
 μεταλαμπάδωμι, (λαμπάς) to hand over the torch to another.
 μεταλγέω, to partake in grief. II. to feel pain afterwards,
 hence to repent, c. inf., Aesch. Supp. 405.
 μεταλδήσκω, to change in growing, ἀνδράσι τευχιστοῖσι μ. to
 grow into armed men, Ar. Rh.
 μεταλείπω, to leave behind, τί τινι Philemon P. 395, in aor. I
 part. μεταλείπας, v. Lob. Phryn. 715, sq.
 μεταλήγω, Ep. μεταλήγω (as always in Hom.), fut. ξω, to
 leave off, cease from, c. gen., χόλοιο Il. 9. 157, 261.
 μεταλήπτειν, verb. Adj. of μεταλαμβάνω, one must have or
 take a share of, τινός Plat. Parm. 163 D.
 μεταληπτικός, ὅ, ὄν, capable of partaking, Plut.: in gen.,
 belonging to μεταλήψις. Adv. —κῶς: from
 μεταληπτός, ὅ, ὄν, (μεταλαμβάνω) shared in: to be shared
 in, communicable. Adv. —κῶς.
 μετέλπιμι, ἡ, (μεταλαμβάνω) participation, communion, τινός
 in a thing, Plat. Rep. 539 D. II. a taking up, alternation,
 Id. Theat. 173 B: change, ἐκ μεταλήψεως Polyb., cf. μετα-
 βολή. III. succession, Polyb. IV. a taking or assuming
 one thing instead of another, μ. τινος ἀντὶ τινος Arist. Rhet.:
 explanation, interpretation.
 μεταλῆγῃ, ἡ, (μεταλλάσσω) change, like μεταβολή, μ. τῆς
 ἡμέρας an eclipse, Hdt. 1. 74; ἐν μ. ἀνδρὸς by change of masters,
 Soph. Phil. 1134: change of nature, constant change,
 Epich. p. 76: μ. πολέμου a change from war, Xen. Hell. 7. 4,
 10, cf. Eur. H. F. 765, 766. II. exchange, interchange, Plat.
 Theat. 199 C.
 μεταλλακτῆρ, ἥσος, one that changes or alters, χρῶς μ. one
 that changes color, Ion ap. Ath. 318 E.
 μεταλλακτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. from μεταλλάσσω, changed, al-
 tered, Aesch. Theb. 706. II. to be changed or altered, Pind.
 Fr. 247.
 μεταλλάξις, ἡ, = μεταλλαγῇ, a change, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4.
 μεταλλάρχης, οἱ, ὁ, (μέταλλον, ἀρχω) an overseer of mines.
 μεταλλάσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ξω, to exchange, hence to change,
 alter, ὁσμία Hdt. 1. 59, Soph. Fr. 519, and Plat.: hence 2.
 to change to, take in exchange, μ. φύσιν ὕβριδος to assume a
 bird's nature, Ar. Av. 117; 80, μ. τόπον, χώραν to go into a

new country, Plat. Legg. 760 C, Parm. 138 C. 3. to change
 from, leave, βλοῦν μ., to leave life, i. e. die, also without βλοῦν
 Plat. Ax. 367 C, 369 B, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 110, Append. p. 38, cf.
 ἀλλάσσω. 4. intr. to undergo a change, change, Epich. p. 76,
 Hdt. 2. 77, Eur. Archel. 26. II. to carry to another place,
 transfer, Plat. Tim. 19 A.
 μεταλλάττω, Dor. for μετάλητος, Pind.
 μεταλλάω, ἥσω, (μετ' ἄλλα) strictly to inquire or search after
 other things, to explore or search carefully, to inquire curiously.
 Od. 14. 378, 15. 23. Construct: 1. c. acc. pers. to question,
 freq. in Hom. 2. c. acc. pers. vel rei, to ask about, ask
 after, freq. in Hom.; also to ask, inquire, τί ἀμφί τινος Od.
 117. 554. 3. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to ask one about a
 thing, as we say to ask a man a thing, Il. 3. 177, and freq. in
 Od.; Hom. freq. joins it as equivalent with ἔρομαι, ἀνέρομαι, διέ-
 ρομαι: the orig. signif. of inquiring curiously or impetuously
 is most clearly seen in Il. 1. 550: cf. μεταλλῶν.—In Pind. O. 6.
 106, some, as Buttm. Lexil. in voc., explain it, to address;
 others, as Schol., to guard or cherish carefully; but Dissen en-
 deavours to keep the usu. signif., v. ad l.
 μεταλλεία, ἡ, (μεταλλεύω) a searching for metals, and the
 like, mining, etc., Plat. Crit. 114 E: hence simply a trench,
 canal, channel, Id., Legg. 761 C: and in sieges, a mine, Diod.
 μεταλλῶν, τό, = μεταλλῶν, Plat. Legg. 678 D.
 μεταλλεύς, ὅ, = μεταλλευτής, Plat. Legg. 678 D. II. a kind
 of amt.
 μεταλλευσις, ἡ, = μεταλλεία.
 μεταλλευτής, οἱ, ὁ, (μεταλλεύω) one who searches for metals
 or water, a miner, Strab. Hence
 μεταλλευτικός, ὅ, ὄν, skilled in searching for metals, etc.: ἡ
 μ. τέχνη the art of mining, Arist. Pol. II. of metal, metal-
 lic, μ. κτήμα Plat. Legg. 847 D.
 μεταλλευτός, ὅ, ὄν, sought for in the earth, dug out thereof:
 to be got by mining, Arist. Meteor.
 μεταλλῶν, (μετάλλω) to search or dig for metals, water, etc.:
 hence in gen. 1. to search after, explore, question, like με-
 τάλλω. 2. to dig out, mine, quarry, Plat. Polit. 288 D, in
 Pass. II. to condemn one to labor in the mines, like μετα-
 λίζω, Polyæn.
 μεταλήγω, Ep. for μεταλήγω, II.
 μεταλήγῃ, οἱ, verb. Adj. from μεταλλάω, to be searched
 out, sought out, Pind. P. 4. 291, in Dor. form μετάλλωτος.
 μεταλλίζω, to condemn one to labor in the mines.
 μεταλλικός, ὅ, ὄν, (μετάλλω) of, belonging to mines, νῆμος,
 δική μ. Dem. 976. 24 and fin. II. of metal, metallic.
 μεταλλῶν, τό, v. μεγάλων.
 μεταλλίτης, οἱ, ὁ, fem. —ιτις, —ιδος, metallic. [E]
 μεταλλοῖός, (ἀλλοῖός) to change, Philo. Hence
 μεταλλοῖωσις, ἡ, change.
 μεταλλῶν, τό, a pit or cave, in which minerals or water are
 sought for: hence a mine, quarry, ἀλός μέταλλον a salt pit,
 salt mine, Hdt. 4. 185, but so usu. in plur., χρύσεια καὶ ἀργύρεα
 μέταλλα gold and silver mines, Hdt. 3. 57: μέταλλα alone
 for silver mines, Xen. Vect. 4. 4, etc. II. later that which is
 found in mines or quarries, minerals; and lastly metal strictly
 so called, ore, which signif., though rare in Greek, prevails in
 the Lat. metallum. (Prob. with μεταλλάω, from μετ' ἄλλα, Plin.
 H. N. 33. 31; so that orig. it would answer to the French
 fouille, and meant 1. a searching and exploring. 2. the
 place. 3. the product, Buttm. Lexil. voc. μεταλλάω.—Pott
 takes it's first signif. to be ore, as that which is combined with
 other substances, μετ' ἄλλων.)
 μεταλλουργεῖν, τό, a place where ore is smelted or metal
 worked, Diod.: from
 μεταλλουργός, to smelt ore or work metals, Diosc.: from
 μεταλλουργός, ὄν, (μέταλλον, ἔργον) smelting ore or working
 metals, οἱ μ. miners, Diod.
 μεταλλοχρῆστος, οἱ, containing gold ore, Anth.
 μεταλλίμενος, part. aor. syncop. of μετῆλλομαι, II.
 μεταλοφάω, Ion. φέω, f. ἥσω, to leave off, rest, c. gen. rei.
 μεταμάζιος, οἱ, (μαζός) between the breasts: τὸ μ. the space
 between the breasts, esp. of a man, Il. 5. 19.
 μεταμαίωμα, Dep., to search after, chase, Pind. N. 3. 141.

μεταμανθάνω, f. μάθησμαι, to learn differently, μετ. θμῶν to change one's strain, Aesch. Ag. 709: esp. to unlearn one thing and learn another instead, γλώσσῳν Hdt. I. 57.
 μεταμείβω, ψω, to exchange, change, ἐσθλὸν πῦματος good for ill, Pind. O. 12. 174: to remove, τινὰ Δημόδωεν Id. P. I. 100: γὰρ τέκνον τέκνοισι μ. to hand down land to children's children, Eur. H. F. 196. B. Med. to receive in turn, χάριν ἐκ καμάτων Pind. P. 3. 769; also τί τινα Eur. Phoen. 831: absol., μεταμειβόμενοι in turn, Pind. N. 10. 103: in gen. to undergo change, change, Q. Sm. Hence
 μεταμέλεις, ἡ, exchange: alteration.
 μεταμέλει, impers., fut. μελήσει: aor. μετεμέλησε; (μέλω) — it repents me, rue me, Lat. poenitet me. Construction:
 1. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A, Xen. Cyr. 3. 32: more freq. 2. the thing one repents of is in part agreeing with the dat., μετεμέλησε οἱ τὸν Ἑλλήστοντοισι μασιγγῶσιν it repented him of having scourged it, Hdt. 7. 54; cf. I. 130., 3. 36, 140; μεταμέλει μοι ὅπως ἀπολογησάμεν I repent of having so defended myself, Plat. Apol. 38 E:
 3. μ. μοι ὅτι., Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 6. 4. oft. absol., μ. μοι it repents me, where however a gen. or part. may always be supplied, as in Ar. Plut. 358, ποῖσάντι. 5. also c. nomi. rei, τὸ Ἀρίστον μετέμελε τὸ εἰρημόν Hdt. 6. 63., 9. 1, cf. Aesch. Eum. 771; so too in inf., οἶμαι σοι ταῦτα μεταμέλησιν Ar. Nub. 1114. 6. part. neut. μεταμέλον usu. as absol., since he repented, Plat. Phaedr. 113 E. Cf. μεταμέλομαι. Hence
 μεταμέλεια, ἡ, change of purpose, regret, repentance, Eur. Incert. 48, Thuc. 3. 37, etc.: μ. ἔχει με=μεταμέλει μοι, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 7: cf. sq.
 μεταμελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, full of regrets, always repenting, Arist. Eth. N., in Plat. μεταμελείας μεστός, Rep. 577 E.
 μεταμέλει, ἡ, ὄν, (μεταμέλομαι) repented of.
 μεταμέλη, ἡ, Ion. for μεταμέλεια, Vit. Hom. 19.
 μεταμέλομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass., to feel repentance, to rue, regret. Construct.: c. part., μετέμελλοντο οὐ δέξασθαι, they repented that they had not . . . Thuc. 4. 27; so with ὄν., Id. 5. 141. 2. also μεταμέλσθαι τινι, and ἐπὶ τινι Diod., and sometimes c. acc. 3. absol., to change one's purpose or line of conduct, Hec. Cyr. 4. 6, 5. 4. in part. fut. τὸ μεταμελόμενον, =μεταμέλεια, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 23. Cf. impers. μεταμέλει.
 μεταμέλος, ὁ, (μεταμέλομαι) repentance, regret, Thuc. 7. 55.
 μεταμέλομαι, Dep., to sing or dance with or among, c. dat. pers., h. Hom. Ap. 197.
 μεταμέμβεται, v. μέλω.
 μεταμήθεια, ἡ, (μήθος) after wisdom, thought too late, like ἐπιμήθεια: also =μεταμέλεια.
 μεταμίγνυμι, f. μίξω, to mix with or among, τινὶ τί Od. 22. 221. II. to change by mixing. Hence
 μεταμίξω, Adv. mixedly.
 μεταμίξις, ἡ, a change by mixture.
 μεταμίγω, =μεταμίγνυμι, Od. 18. 310.
 μεταμόρφω, to transform, metamorphose, Plut.: to transfigure, N. T. Hence
 μεταμόρφωσις, ἡ, a transformation.
 μεταμόσχευσις, ἡ, a transplanting: from μεταμοσχεύω, to transplant.
 μεταμύχω, aor. μετήμυσχον, to dress differently. Med. to put on a different dress, μ. δουλῆαν to put on the new dress of slavery, Plat. Rep. 569 C.
 μεταμφιάζω, =φορέω, ελευθεράν Diod.
 μεταμφιέννυμι, ἑσω, to clothe differently, Plut. Med. to put on another's clothes, Philarch. ap. Ath. 593 E.
 μεταμώλιος, ὄν, dub. I. for sq. II. in Hesych. also =ἐμπόλειος.
 μεταμώλιος, ὄν, strictly with the wind, according to or borne by the wind: but only used by Poets, and always metaph. like μάταιος, vain, idle, bootless, μ. νήματα a vainly-woven web, Od. 2. 98, 19. 143: μ. βάλειν to talk idly, Od. 18. 332, 392: τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μ. δεινὴν may the gods give all that to the winds, Il. 4. 363; so too in Pind., μ. ψεύδω O. 12. 8, μ. θρηνεύειν P. 3. 40. (Doubtless from μετά and ἄνεμος, cf. Ar. Pac. 117; in the old Poets, μεταμώλιος, the reading of the best MSS., is

to be preferred to μεταμώλιος, though this too is supported by the Homer. synon. ἀνεμώλιος, and the freq. Att. interchange of ν and λ.)
 μεταναγινώσκω, later -γινώσκω, to persuade one to change his purpose: Pass. to be changed in purpose, Soph. Aj. 717.
 μεταναίεσθαι, to dwell with, τινὶ h. Hom. Cer. 87, acc. to Voss.
 μεταναίεσθαι, ὄν, ὁ, (ναίω) one who has changed his abode, a wanderer, Hes. Th. 401, like μετανόστης.
 μετανασάστος, ὄν, transported, Nonn.: from μετανασάσταις, ἡ, (μετανάσθημι) migration, Thuc. I. 2., 2. 16.
 μετανασάστος, ὄν, (μετανάσθημι) transported from one place to another: γῆ μ. a country whose inhabitants have emigrated.
 μεταναστεύω, to remove, flee, LXX, in Med.: from μετανόστης, ὄν, ὁ, (ναίω) one who has changed his home, a wanderer, opp. to a native, usu. as a term of reproach, like the Scottish landowner, ἀγρίπτος μ. Il. 9. 648., 16. 59: in Hdt. 7. 161, the Athenians boast that they alone among the Greeks are no μετανόσται:—in Att. also =μέτοικος, Lat. inquilinus. II. of the planets so, in opp. to the fixed stars, Arat. Hence
 μετανόστος, ὄν, belonging to, like a μετανόστος: also =μετανάστος, Anth.
 μετανόστρια, fem. of μετανόστης, Anth.
 μετανόσσομαι, worse form for μετανόσσομαι.
 μετανέμω, to distribute between or among.
 μετανέμομαι, Dep., to migrate.
 μετανέω, to change its flower or color.
 μετανέω, ψω, to wash away, dub. Hence
 μετανιπτρί, ἰδος, ἡ, the cup drunk after washing the hands at the end of meals, Comici ap. Ath. 489 A.
 μετάνιπτρον, τό, =φορέω, Antiph. Lamp. 1, cf. ap. Ath. 486, sq.
 μετανόσσομαι, as Pass., to pass over to the other side, Ἡέλιος μετενόσσοτο βουλτῶνδε the sun passed over to the west, Il. 16. 779. II. trans. to go after, pursue, Eur. Tro. 131: also to obtain, possess, Disson Pind. P. 5. 8.
 μετανόστημι, f. μετανόσθω, to remove one from one's country, as a captive, settler, etc., Polyb.: in gen. to remove. II. in Pass., and intr. tenses of Act. to move off and go elsewhere, Hdt. 9. 51, Thuc. I. 12.
 μετανώω, like μεταγινώσκω, to perceive, come to a conviction afterwards, opp. to προνοεῖν, Epich. p. 82. 2. to change one's mind or purpose, Plat. Euthyd. 279 C: μ. μὴ ὄν . . ἢ to change one's opinion and think that it is not . . . Xen. Cyr. I. 1, 3, cf. μεταγινώσκω; and so 3. to repent, Antipho 120. 28. Hence
 μετανοήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to repentance; and
 μετάνοια, ἡ, after-thought: a change of mind on reflection, hence 2. repentance, Thuc. 3. 36, and so freq. in Eccl.
 μετανέλλω, to draw from one vessel into another, Anth.
 μέταξα, ἡ, also μάταξα, Lat. metaxa, mataxa, raw silk, silk in gen.; a foreign word.
 μετᾶξον, τό, Dim. from μέταξα.
 μετᾶξω, Adv. (μετὰ), radic. signif. in the midst: hence
 I. as Adv., 1. of Place, betwixt, between, Il. I. 156, h. Hom. Merc. 159: also, τὸ μετᾶξω Hdt. 2. 8. 2. of Time, between-whiles, meanwhile, oft. c. part., μετᾶξω πορευόμενος, λέγων, ὁδὸς ὥστε while journeying, speaking; digging, Hdt. 2. 158, Wess. on 4. 155, Plat. Lys. 207 A:—also afterwards, N. T., cf. Jacobson Patr. Apost. I. p. 152. II. as Prep. c. gen. betwixt, Hdt. 7. 85. 2. of Time, during, τὰ μ. τούτων meanwhile, Soph. O. C. 291: also c. gen. absol., μετᾶξω λόγοντος whilst he was speaking, Polyb., like μ. λέγων etc., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 891. [ῥ]
 μεταξύλογος, (λέγω) to make digressions in speaking, Eccl.
 μεταξύλογια, ἡ, a making digressions in speaking.
 μεταξύτης, πρὸς, ἡ, (μετᾶξω) an interval, Sext. Emp. [ῥ]
 μεταξύτρινύλφιον, τό, the space between the triglyphs, in architecture. [ῥ]
 μεταπαιδάγωγος, =sq.
 μεταπαίδεω, to educate differently, instruct afresh, Luc.
 μεταπαίδεσσομαι, (παίδεσσω) to drive to and fro, Ap. Rh.
 μεταπαράδωμι, to transfer from one to another, Iamb. [ῥ]
 μεταπαράλμβανω, to receive a thing from another, opp. to μεταπαράδωμι.

μεταπαύομαι, (παύω) to rest between-whiles, II. 17: 373: also a. gen., to rest between, Opp. Hence
 μεταπαυσάλη, ἡ, rest between-whiles, πόλεμοιο from war, II. 19. 201, where some read μετὰ π. divisim.
 μεταπειθῶ, to change by persuasion, win over, Ar. Ach. 626. Pass. to yield to persuasion, be persuaded to change, Plat. Rep. 413 B.
 μεταπειράομαι, to try in a different way, Ar. Ecol. 217.
 μεταπειστός, or, or μεταπειστός, (μεταπειθῶ) persuaded to a different course: open to persuasion, Plat. Tim. 51 E.
 μεταπειστέος, α, on, verb. Adj., to be sent for, Thuc. 6. 25: and μεταπειστός, on, sent for, Hdt. 8. 67, Thuc. 6. 29: from μεταπέμψω, to send away, despatch one after another:—Med. μεταπέμψοντα to send for, summon, Lat. arcessere, Hdt. 1. 41, 77, 108, etc., and so mostly in Att. Prose; but Thuc. uses the Act. like the Med., cf. 4. 30., 6. 52, with 2. 29, etc. Hence
 μεταπέμψεις, ἡ, a sending for, summons, Ep. Plat. 338 B, etc.
 μεταπερισπάω, to draw, pull about, change. [ἄ]
 μεταπέταμαι, Dep. to fly to another place, fly away or over.
 μεταπέτομαι, =foreg.
 μεταπεσσεύω, Att. -πεττώ, to make a move in the game of draughts: hence in gen. to change, alter, Plat. Minos 316 C, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2.
 μεταπήγγυμι, and -γνώ, πῆξω, to transfer and fix to another place:—Med., μεταπήγγυσθαι τὴν καλὴν to build one's nest upon another tree, Dio Chr.
 μεταπήδησι, ἡ, to leap from one place to another, Luc. Hence μεταπήδησις, ἡ, a leaping from one place to another, Plut.
 μεταπιῶ, f. πίωμι, to drink after, Hipp. [v. πίνω.]
 μεταπιδράσκω, to sell after or again. [v. πιδράσκω.]
 μεταπίπτω, f. πεσούμι, to fall differently, undergo a change, change, whether outwardly in form, as μ. τὸ εἶδος Hdt. 6. 61: or inwardly in mind, to change one's opinion suddenly, Eur. I. A. 502, μ. ἐξ ἐχθροῦ Ar. Av. 626. 2. of votes, to pass from one side to the other, change sides, Plat. Apol. 36 A, ubi v. Stallb.: δοτράκων μεταπεσόντας as the shell has turned over,—proverb. of a sudden change of mind, said to be borrowed from the game δοτράκιον, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 241 B.
 3. of conditions, circumstances, μεταπίπτοντος δαίμονος Eur. Alc. 913, μ. ἴνω κάτω Plat. Gorg. 493 A: freq. of political changes, to change, esp. for the worse, to fall away, decline, Lat. concidere, Thuc. 8. 68: μεταπεπτάκι τὰ πράγματα a revolution had taken place, Lys. 159. 16: also, μ. εἰς τι, as εἰς δουλείαν Lycurg. 154. 14, cf. Plat. 440 B: but also to change for the better, μ. ἐκ τοῦ κακοῦ πρᾶντες Lycurg. 155. 32: μεταπίπτοι βελτίονα Eur. Ion 412. II. c. gen. rei, to fall from, fall of, like Lat. spe excidere, εἰ ἡ γνώσις τοῦ γνώσις εἶναι μὴ μεταπίπτει Plat. 440 A, cf. ἐκπίπτω 1.
 μεταπλάσσει, ἡ, (μεταπλάσσω) transformation.
 μεταπλασμός, ὁ, =foreg. II. in Gramm. metaplasim, i. e. the assuming a pres. or nom. for the derived tenses of Verbs or cases of Nouns, as *τὸ δένδρον for δένδρεσι, *πέσω for πέσον etc.: from
 μεταπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ὥσω, to transform, change, Plat. Tim. 50 A: in gen. to mould, Ib. 92 B.
 μεταπλάμενοι, αἱ, (πέλομαι) the transformed, esp. the deified, ap. Hesych.
 μεταπλώω, for -πλώω, to change one's sailing, sail back, Opp.
 μεταπνέω, f. πνέωσι, to recover breath, Opp. Hence
 μεταπνοή, ἡ, a recovering of breath.
 μεταποιῶ, to alter the make of a thing, remodel, alter, Solon 1. 5. Dem. 268. 5. Med. to lay claim to, pretend to, make a pretence of a thing, c. gen., e. g. ἐνένοεος, ἀρετῆς Thuc. 1. 140., 2. 57, v. Ruhnk. Tim. : in Hdt. 2. 178 c. acc., unless οὐδὲν σφί μετόθεν be taken as absol., the gen. being omitted, but cf. μεταλαγχάνω, μεταλαμβάνω. Hence
 μεταποιήσις, ἡ, a changing the form of, remodelling, amending.
 μεταποιότης, οὗ, ὁ, one who makes afresh, dub. Hence
 μεταποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, disposed for altering, etc.
 μεταποιός, or, (ποιῶ) punishing afterwords, ap. Suid.
 μεταπομπή, ἡ, (μεταπέμψω) =μεταπέμψις, Ep. Plat. 348 D.
 μεταπόντος, or, (πόντος) in the midst of the sea.

μεταπορεύειν, Adv. pursuing, ap. Hesych.: from
 μεταπορεύομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., et aor. pass. to go after, follow up, ἔχθραν Lys. 187. 1: to seek after, canvass for, Lat. ambire, ἀρχὴν Polyb. II. to go from one place to another, migrate, Plat. Legg. 904 C. III. in hostile signf., to pursue, pursue, ἀσέβειαν Polyb., like μετέρχουμι.
 μεταπορεύομαι, μεταπορευοίαι, v. μετασπινύω, -κρίσις.
 μεταποτέος, εα, on, verb. Adj. from μεταπίνω, to be drunk after, Hipp.
 μεταπράσις, ἡ, (μεταπιδράσκω) a retailing or hawking, Strab.
 μεταπράτης, οὗ, ὁ, a retail-dealer, also παμπαπράτης. [πρά]
 μεταπρηγίς, εἰς, distinguished among, c. dat. plur., ἀθανάτοι-σιν II. 18. 370: from
 μεταπρέτω, to distinguish oneself, be distinguished among, c. dat. plur., ἥρωεσι, Μυρμιδόνεσι, Τρώεσσι etc., freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Hes.: also c. dat. modi, ἔγχει Τρωῶι μεταπρέτω I distinguish myself among the Trojans by the spear, II. 16. 835, cf. Hes. Th. 377: so too c. inf., μετέπρεπε Μυρμιδόνεσιν, ἔγχει μάρνασθαι II. 16. 190.
 μεταπτάμενος, part. aor. of μεταπέταμαι.
 μεταπτοῖω, to scare away. II. intr. to cover down or flee for fear, Aesch. Supp. 331.
 μεταπτύωσις, ἡ, (μεταπίπτω) a falling into another place, change, Plat. Legg. 895 B: change of party, εἰς τινος Polyb. II. changeableness. Hence
 μεταπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, changeable, Dion. H.
 μεταπτύωσις, or, =foreg., M. Anton. Adv. -τως, Epict.
 μεταπύργιον, τό, (πύργος) =μεσοπύργιον, Thuc. 3. 22.
 μεταπυλώω, to build, build a wall.
 μεταρδύω, to water.
 μεταρβήμιος, or, (ἀριθμός) counted among, c. dat. plur., ἀθανάτοισιν h. Hom. 25. 6.
 μεταρρῶω, f. ρεύομαι, to make to flow differently, to change, Plat. Theat. 193 C. II. intr. to flow or change back and forwards, δὲ Ἐρίππος Arist. Eth. N.
 μεταρρίζω, to move the roots, uproot, Nonn.
 μεταρριπτήω, =sq. [ῖ]
 μεταρρίπτω, ψω, to throw about, turn upside down, Dem. 797. 11: to bring over from one party to another, Polyb. [ῖ]
 μετάρροια, ἡ, (μεταρρῶω) a flowing differently, hence the ebb-tide, Arist. Meteor., like ἀνάρροια.
 μεταρρυθμίζω, v. l. for sq., Plat. Tim. 46 A.
 μεταρρυθμίζω, to change the form, character or nature of, to remodel, Hdt. 5. 58, πόρον μετ. Aesch. Pers. 747: esp. to amend, correct, Xen. Oec. 11. 2 and 3. Hence
 μεταρρυθμίσις, ἡ, change of rhythm, in gen. alteration.
 μεταρρυθμίζω, =μεταρρυθμίζω.
 μεταρρυθμικός, as Pass., =μεταρρῶω.
 μετάρροια, ἡ, (μεταρρῶω) =μετάρροια.
 μεταρρῶσις, ἡ, =μεταρρῶσις, dub.
 μεταρσιολογέω, to talk in high-flown language, cf. μετεωρολογέω: from
 μεταρσιολογῆσις, οὗ, ὁ, (μετάρσιος, λέσχη) talking in high-flown language, Plat. Sisyph. 389 A, like μετεωρολογῆσις. Hence
 μεταρσιολογία, ἡ, high-flown language, Plut.
 μεταρσιολογία, μεταρσιολογία, =μετεωρολογῆσις.
 μεταρσιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, =μεταρσιολογικός, Theophr.
 μεταρσιολόγος, or, =μετεωρολόγος.
 μετάρσιος, or, also λα, ion, Dor. μέδσιος, (μετάρσιος, μεταρρῶω) raised on high, high in air, Lat. sublimis, Trag. (though Aesch. has it only in Dor. form): μ. ἐταίρος Eur. Hec. 499, cf. μετάρσιος: μετάρσιος χαλαὶ δισσεύοντο melted into air, Soph. Ant. 1009: 80, λόγοι μ. θρώσκουσι are scattered to the winds, Aesch. Cho. 846: τὰ μ. =μετάρσιος, the sky, heavens, Theophr.
 2. floating in air, and so metaph. wavering, unsteady, opp. to βέλβαιος, Eur. H. F. 1093: also airy, empty, κόμους Eur. And. 1220. II. like μετάρσιος, on the high sea, i. e. out at sea, Hdt. 7. 188. Mostly poet. Hence
 μετάρσιος, to raise aloft, lift, like μετάρσιος, Hdt. 8. 65.
 μέταρσις, εως, ἡ, (μεταρρῶω) a raising. II. usu. a lifting up to take away, removing. III. a removal, transplanting, εἰς τόνον Theophr.: in gen. change.
 μετασεύομαι, to go with or by the side of, II. 6. 296. II.

to rush towards or after, Il. 21. 423; c. acc. to rush upon, ποιμένα λαών Il. 23. 389. (After the augm. σ is usu. doubled, hence Il. μετασέοντο and 3 agr. syncop. μετέσστρο.)

μετασκεύαζω, to skip among or after.

μετασκευάζω, δώω, to dispose differently, put into another dress (σκενή) in gen. to change the fashion of, transform, εαυτόν Ar. Eccl. 499, τὰ ἄρματα Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 8; μόνον to alter a law, insert something in it, Dinarch. 95. 31.

II. in Med. to pack up one's things, and remove to another place, μετασκευασμένος τὸν ὄλον οἶκον Dion. H. Hence

μετασκευαστικός, ἥ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for altering.

μετασκευή, ἥ, change, alteration, amendment, Dion. H.

μετασκευερόμαι, Dep., to alter, Plat. Polit. 276 C.

μετασηκνῶ, to go from one dwelling to another, Diod.

μετασσεβέω, = μεταδιδόω.

μετασπᾶω, δώω, to draw over from one side to another, persuade, convince, Soph. O. C. 774.

μετασπόμενος, part. aor. med. of μεσπῶ, Il. 13. 567.

μετασπών, part. aor. act. of μεσπᾶω, Hom.

μετάσσαι, αἶ, in Od. g. 221, lambs younger than the firstlings (πρόγονοι), but older than the last-born (ῥοσαι), and so μέσαι, the middle-born, summer lambs. (Not from μετά after, as if = ἐπισσαι (from ἐπὶ) after-born, afterlings, but from μετά, μέσος between: cf. περισσός from περί.)

μετασσεύομαι, Ep. for μετασεύομαι, Il.

μετάσσύτος, ὄν, (μετασεύομαι) hastening towards one.

μετάσσυτος, ἥ, (μεβίστομαι) a being put into a different place, removal, 1. of Place, μ. ἐξ οἴκελας εἰς ἄλλοτροπῶν Plat. Tim. 82 A. cf. Legg. 877 A: μ. ἡλίον an eclipse, Eur. I. T. 816.

2. μ. βίου departure from life, Eur. Oed. 12; and without βίου, Simon. 2.

3. on the Att. stage, the exit of the chorus, cf. πάροδος II.

II. a changing, change, μορφή, γνώμη, Eur. Hec. 1266, Andr. 1003; θυμῷ μετάσσειν δίδοναι to bring a change upon one's wrath, i. e. give it up, Herm. Soph. Ant. 714.

2. esp. a change of political constitution, ῥεσθόλιτισμῷ, Thuc. 8. 74, Plat. Legg. 856 C. and Oratt. B. (μεβίστημι) a pulling away, banishing, τῶν πολιτῶν Plat. Ep. 356 E.

μεταστατικός, ἥ, ὄν, belonging to, qualified for change, etc.

μεταστείχω, to go elsewhere, depart, Ap. Rh. II. to go after, pursue, τινά Eur. Hec. 509.

μεταστήλομαι, as Med., (στέλλω) like μεταπέμπομαι, to send for, fetch, summon, τινά Luc.

μεταστῆνω, to bewail, lament afterwards, ἄτην Od. 4. 261, πόνον Aesch. Eum. 59; in Med., Eur. Med. 996.

μεταστῆφάνω, to put on a different wreath.

μεταστήθος, ὄν, (στήθος) between the breasts.

μεταστοιχεῖ, Adv. = μεταστοιχί.

μεταστοιχεύω, to remodel by dissolving the elements (στοιχεῖα), and recombining them. Hence

μεταστοιχειώσις, ἥ, remodelling, transformation, Eccl.

μεταστοιχί, Adv. (στοιχος) in a line one after another, Il. 23. 358. [1]

μεταστονάζω, to sigh or lament afterwards, Hes. Sc. 92.

μεταστράτοπεδον, to shift one's ground or camp, Polyb.; and so as Dep. med., Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 23, cf. στρατοπέδον.

μεταστρεπτόν, verb. Adj. from μεταστρέφω, one must turn, retort, Arist. Org.

μεταστρεπτικός, ἥ, ὄν, of or fit for turning or directing, ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 525 A: from

μεταστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn about, turn round or away, νόνον Il. 15. 52, ἥτορ ἐκ χόλον Il. 10. 107; εαυτὸν πρὸς τὸ μαλθακότερον Ar. Ran. 538; τὸ πρόσπονον πρὸς τι Plat. Symp. 190 E:—hence in Pass. to turn oneself about, turn about, whether to face the enemy, as Il. 1. 595, Hdt. 7. 211; or to flee, as Il. 8. 258, (in Pl. always in part. aor. μεταστρεφέβη) so simply to turn round, Plat., and Xen.: and so to attend, Dem. 585. 11.

2. to turn round, retort, αἰτίας Dem. 1032. 1.

3. to turn all ways, so as to examine, Plat. Theat. 191 C; also, μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω Id. Phaedr. 272 B.

4. to pervert, make a bad use of, δύναμις Id. Rep. 367 A.

5. to change, alter, μ. ψήφισμα Δρ. Ach. 537, in Pass.: but, μ. τι ἀντὶ τινος to use one for another, Plat. Crat. 418 C.

II. intr. to turn round and yield, obey, Il. 15. 203; hence also c. gen., like μετατρέπω, Eur.

Hipp. 1226.

2. to turn round upon, so as to punish or avenge, Od. 2. 67, of the gods, cf. μετάρστος.

3. in part. μεταστρέβας, as Adv., contrariwise, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 457 A.

μεταστροφή, ἥ, a turning from one thing to another, ἀπὸ τινος ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 525 C, 532 B.

μεταστρεφάω, ἥω, = μεταστρέφω, Orph.

μεταστύλιον, τό, (στύλος) a colonnade, Dio C.: also written μεταστήλιον. [v]

μετασυνκρίνω, to discharge peccant humours through the pores, to employ diaphoretics, medic. term of the Methodic school, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also μεταποροποιέω. Hence

μετασυνκρίσις, ἥ, the discharge of peccant humours by the pores, Diosc.: also μεταποροποιία. Hence

μετασυνκρίτικός, ἥ, ὄν, belonging to μετασυνκρίσις, δύναμις μ., = ἰσoreg: τὰ μ. diaphoretics, Diosc.

μετασυνβάλλομαι, as Pass., to be conducive to, to avail, Hipp.

μετασυντίθημι, to place, arrange differently, Dem. Phal. [1]

μετασφύρω, to drag to another place. [v]

μετασφαίριζω, to throw a ball over or away. Hence

μετασφαίρισμός, ὁ, the throwing of a ball away.

μετάσφαισις, εὐς, ἥ, (μετέχω) a participation, sharing in, like μέθεξις, Plat. Phaed. 101 C.

μετασηματίζω, f. ἰσω, to change the form of, alter, Plat. Legg. 903 E: ῥήμα μετοσηματισμένον a metaphor, Ib. 906 C. Hence

μετασηματισμός, ἥ, change of form, alteration, Arist. de Sens.

μετασηματισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Plut.

μετατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to change the order of, arrange or place differently. Med. to change one's order of battle, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 43: μετατάσσεσθαι παρ' Ἀθηναίους to go over and join them, Thuc. 1. 95.

μετατίθημι, f. θσω, to place between, bring in, κέλαδον Od. 18. 402.

II. usu. to place differently, change, alter, Thuc. 5. 18, etc.: μ. τὰς ἐπωνυμίας ἐπὶ δότι to change their names and call them after swine, Hdt. 5. 68: μ. τι ἀντὶ τινος to put one thing in place of another, Dem. 303. 9: μ. τι εἰς ῥόπον Plat. Symp. 191 B.

2. Med. to change what is one's own or for oneself, μ. τὰ εἰρημέα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 18, τὰς δόξας Dem. 304. 3: hence absol. to change one's opinion, retract, Plat. Rep. 345 B, etc.; whence Dionysius of Heraclea, who went over from the Stoics to the Cyrenaics was called μεταβέμενος turn-coat, Diog. L. 7. 37, 166: also, μ. τὴν γνώμην to change to a new opinion, Hdt. 7. 18; μετέθον λύσανθου thou hast changed to madness, Pers. Ors. 243: but, μ. τὸν φόβον to get rid of, transfer one's fear, Dem. 287. 7: also c. inf., to change and say that..., Plat. Gorg. 493 C, D: τὸ κένων κακὸν τρεπε κέρδος μ., to alter their evil designs gain for him, Soph. Phil. 515.

μετατίκω, f. τέω, usu. τέρομαι, to bring forth after, Aesch. Ag. 760, in tmesi.

μετατρέπω, f. ψω, to turn round.—Usu. in Med. or Pass., to turn oneself round, esp. to turn back, as Il. 1. 109, μετὰ δ' ἐτράπετο: hence

2. to care for, mind or regard, like ἀλεγίζω, c. gen., Il. 1. 160., 12. 238, φιλότροπος Il. 9. 630: to attend to, take care of, cf. ἐντρέπομαι, ἐπιστρέφομαι, μεταστρέφω III. 2.

II. intr. = Med., Pind. Fr. 164.—This compd. does not seem to have been much used in Att.

μετατρέφω, f. θρένω, to bring up among or with, c. dat. plur. μετατρέφω, f. θρέβομαι, usu. δαμάομαι: aor. μετέδραμον, to run away, desert.

II. to run after, παρά τινος μ. to run to get a thing from some one, Ar. Pac. 261.

μετατροπέομαι, = μετατρέπομαι 2.

μετατροπαλιόμαι, as Pass., (τρέπω) to turn about, esp. for flight, Il. 20. 190.

μετατροπή, ἥ, (μετατρέπω) a turning round or back: a turning upon, visiting, vengeance for a thing, ἔργων Eur. Andr. 492:

μετατροπία, ἥ, = foreg., Pind. P. 10. 31.

μετάρστος, ὄν, (μετατρέπω) turned round or back, changed: esp. of an enemy, turning round upon, ἐπὶ τινι Aesch. Pers. 942:—but, ἔργα μετάρστος = ἔργα ἔντινα, πάλιν τινα deeds that turn upon their author or are visited with vengeance, Hes. Th. 369; and there is prob. the same collat. notion of vengeance in μ. αἶρα, Eur. El. 1147. Cf. μεταστρέφω 1. 2.

μεταπρωχάω, ἥω, poet. for μετατρέφω.

μεταπρωχάω, ἥω, poet. for μετατρέφω, Rhian.

μετατύπω, to transform, Clem. Al. Hence μετατύποις, ἡ, transformation. [v] μεταγάζω, Dor. πεδ- to gaze upon, Pind. N. 10. 114. μεταγάζω, ἦω, to speak among, and so to address, in Hom. always c. dat. plur., ἀθανάτοισι, Ἀργείοισι etc., and always in 3 sing. imperf. μετηδῶ, except in Od. 12. 153, 270, where we have 1 sing. μετηδῶν: cf. μεταφμῃ, μεταφανῶ. II. later also in gen. to accost, address, c. acc., and so it may have acc. sing., as Ap. Rh. 2. 54, Mosch. 4. 61.

μεταύλος, ov, Att. for μέσολος, q. v., Lob. Phryn. 195. μεταύριον, Adv., ἡ μ., sub. ἡμέρα, the day after to-morrow. μεταυτίκα, Adv., forthwith, thereupon, Hdt. 5. 112. [γ] μεταυτίς, Adv., (μετά, αὐτίς) afterwards, thereupon, Hdt. 1. 62. μέυατος, for μετά, Tab. Heracle.

μεταυχίνος, ov, (αὐχὴν) belonging to the neck: τὰ μ. the back of the shoulders.

μεταφέρω, f. μεταίω, to carry to another place, carry over, transfer, τὴν ἐκ τῶν εἰς τι Dem. 262. 25, τινὰς εἰς or ἐπὶ τι Id. 724. fin., 491. 16: μ. κέντρα πάλοισι to apply the goad to the horses in turn, Eur. Phoen. 179. 2. to change, alter, γνῶμην μεταίσεις Soph. Phil. 660: to pervert, confound, τὰ δίκαια, ἄξιων Aeschin. 81. 33., 85. 17:—Pass. to change one's course, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5. 3. to carry news, hence to report, Lat. referre, App. 4. in Rhetoric, to transfer the sense of one word to another, employ a metaphor, Arist. Eth. N., cf. μεταφορῶ.

μεταφμῇ, like μεταυδῶ, to speak among, and so to address, c. dat. plur., e. g. τῆσι (sc. δμῶαίς) Od. 18. 312: elsewhere, Hom. (who only uses 3 sing. imperf. μετέφμῃ) always joins it c. dat. τοῖς or τοῖσι, which in Od. may be taken as dat. pers., like τῆσι, he addressed them; but in Il. 2. 411, 4. 153, 19. 55, a single person is spoken to, so that here τοῖς must be dat. rei, sub. αὐδὸς or ἐπεὶ, in these words he spoke; and so we might, though not so well, explain the places of the Od., except indeed 18. 312, supr. cit.: in Il. 2. 795 absol. for simple ἐφμ. Cf. μετέφμω.

μεταφμῶμαι, Dep., to change the name to, c. acc., Rhian. μεταφοιτῶ, ἦω, to pass from one to another, pass over, Strab.

μεταφορά, ἡ, (μεταφέρω) a carrying from one place to another.

II. in Rhetoric, a transferring to one word the sense of another, a metaphor, trope, v. esp. Arist. Poet. 35.

μεταφορέω, = μεταφέρω, Hdt. 1. 64. Hence μεταφορήτος, ov, carried from one place to another: to be so carried, portable, Arist. Ausc. Phys.

μεταφορίζω, = μεταφέρω, dub.

μεταφορικός, ὁ, ὢν, (μεταφορά) transferred: metaphorical.

II. apt at metaphors, Arist. Poet. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. μεταφωρίζομαι, ῥομαι, as Med., to reflect on or consider after, Il. 1. 140: acc. to others, to deliberate upon together.

μεταφράζω, to change from one style into another, e. g. from poetry to prose: to paraphrase, to translate, Plut. Hence μεταφράστis, ἡ, a paraphrasing, translation, Plut.: and

μεταφράσσης, οὐ, ὁ, not μεταφραστis, Lob. Paral. 448, one who changes from one style into another: a translator.

μεταφρέων, τό, strictly, the part behind the midriff (φρένες), hence the part between the shoulder-blades, Il. 5. 40, 56: in gen. the back, freq. in Hom., usu. joined with ὦμοι: mostly in Il., in Od. only 8. 528, where it is said of a woman's back:—later for the parts about the kidneys, and the back of the head.

μεταφρίσσω, ἔω, to shiver after, to get a chill, Hipp.

μεταφύεττα, ἡ, transplanting: from

μεταφύεω, to transplant, shift, Philem. p. 416.

μεταφύομαι, Med., with aor. 2 ἐφύν, inf. φύναι: perf. πέφυκα, to become by a change, grow into, Plat. Tim. 90 E. 2. to grow after, [v] in pres.]

μεταφωνέω, like μεταυδῶ, to speak among, and so address, in Hom., always c. dat. plur.

μεταφάρομαι, Dep., to shrink from, c. gen., Ap. Rh.

μεταφάκευσις, ἡ, the working of metals into a new form: from

μεταφάκεω, to work metals into a new form.

μεταφάρασσω, to grave anew, Menand. p. 204.

μεταχειρίσμις, ἡ, an after-storm, Plin.

μεταχειρίζω, to have or take in hand, μ. σκῆπτρον Eur. In-

cert. 103. II. to have in hand, have the management of,

χρήματα Hdt. 3. 142. 2. to handle, treat, Thuc. 4. 18.,

6. 16: and of persons, χαλεπὸς μ. τινά Id. 7. 87. III. to

change, alter, Id. 1. 13.

B. in other Att. Prose writers always as Dep., μεταχειρίζομαι, f. ιούμαι: aor. μεταχειρίσάμην = Act., to have in one's hands, handle, τὴν Pl. Phaedr. 240 E, and so always c. acc. (for the genit., in Plat. Rep. 417 A, belongs only to ἀπρεσθαί).

2. to take in hand, manage, contrive, like French manier, Hdt. 2. 121, i. μ. πρᾶγμα to conduct an affair, Ar. Eq. 345: to govern, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 17. 3. to have in hand, practise, pursue an art, study, etc., Lat. tractare, exercere, μ. μὴ σικνῇ, λατρεῖν etc., freq. in Plat.: also c. inf., to study to do, Id. Meno 81 A.

4. to handle, treat or deal with in a certain way, ὥπως μ. τινά Dem. 753. 13: ὡς ἀλυπτότατα μ. πάθος Lys. 169. 9: hence absol. to treat, of physicians, Plat. Rep. 408 C.

5. in perf. μεταχειρίσμαι to have put in one's hands, ἀρχὰς Plat. Tim. 20 A: μεταχειρίσθαι παιδείαν to have received an education, Id. Legg. 670 E.

μεταχείριος, ov, (χείρ) in the hands, Nonn.

μεταχειρίρις, ἡ, (μεταχειρίζομαι) a taking in hand, management, treatment, Gal.

μεταχειρισμός, ὁ, = μεταχείρισις.

μεταχέω, f. χέσω, to pour from one vessel into another, Opp.

μεταχθίνος, ov, (χθών) high above the earth, high up, Ap.

Rh.: v. μεταχθόνος.

μεταχχοῖον, τό, strictly, an after-pig, i. e. the least, weakest of the litter, Arist. H. A.

μεταχχοῖος, ὁ, = foreg.

μεταχρημάτίζω, to call by a different name or title, Diod.

μεταχρόνος, ov, ποῖτ. usu. λα, ων, (χρόνος) strictly, = μετὰ χρόνος, happening afterwards, and so in Tryph. 1: but in old Poets, from Hes. Th. 269, downwards, it is always used like μετὰ χρόνος, μετέωρος, μετάρσιος, high above the earth, high up: the places are collected by Ruhnke. ap. Gaisf. Hes. l. c., and in all of them Brucke would substitute μετὰ χρόνος for it; but wrongly, for the Ancients distinctly recognised this use of μετὰ χρόνος, Wolf Hes. l. c.:—though it is hard to explain it.

μετὰ χρόνος, ov, after the time, done afterwards or later, Luc. μεταχρόνιμῃ, χρώσω, to change the color of, dye. Hence μεταχρωστέον, verb. Adj., one must change the color, Clem. Al.

μεταχρώεω, to go to another place, move off, retire, Aesch. Pr.

1060, in tmesis: to migrate, of birds of passage, Ar. Av. 710.

μεταχώρησις, ἡ, a going from one place to another, passage.

μεταχάτω, to brush against, ποδὶ τέρον Eur. Phoen. 1390.

μεταχάλασσω, to remove, put elsewhere.

μεταψηφίζομαι, as Med., to transfer by a decree, App. Hence

μεταψηφίσις, ἡ, a transferring by decree.

μετάψυξις, ἡ, (ψύχω) a cooling.

μεταψύχωσις, ἡ, = μετεψύχωσις, dub. [v]

μετέασι, Ep. 3 pl. for μέτεσι, Il. 7. 227.

μετεγγράφω, ψω, to put on a new register, Ar. Eq. 1370,

where fut. med. μετεγγραφῆσθαι is used in pass. signif. [α]

μετεγγύομαι, μετέγγω, Att. for μετεγγ.

μετεγενετρίω, to bud on another tree, Geop.

μετεγγέω, f. χέσω, to pour from one vessel into another.

μετέπειτε, μετέπειτον, Ion. and Ep. for μετέπειον, q. v. Hom.

μετέπειον, Ion. for μετέγ, 3 sing. conj. pres. of μέτεμι, Il. 3. 109.

μέτεμι, (εἰμ) to be between, among or with, live with, enjoy the company of, c. dat. plur. ἀθανάτοισι, ζωῶσι, φθιμένοισι μετέμιναι etc., Hom., cf. Hdt. 1. 171: absol. Id. 2. 386, ὅ γὰρ παυσάλη γέ μετέστομα no interval of rest will be mine. II. impers., μέτεσσι μοι c. gen. rei, I have a share in or claim to a thing, Hdt. 5. 94, and so freq. in Att., both verse and prose; in full μέτεσσι μοι μέρος τινός Hdt. 6. 107, cf. Plat. Parm. 163 C: so in part. neut. used absol., μετόν τινί τινος Thuc. 1. 28:—but also c. nom. rei, μέτεσσι πᾶσι τό ἴσον Thuc. 2. 37. 2. μέτεσσι μοι, c. inf., I have a right to do so and so, Soph. El. 536, Plat. Rep. 490 B.

μέτεμι, (εἰμ), and like it usu. with a fut. signif.) to go between or among, so in Ep. part. aor. μετερόμενος, walking between, Il. 13. 90.

II. to go after or behind, follow, absol. in Il. 6. 341; later, c. acc.; and so

1. to go for, to go to fetch, seek.

or long for, c. acc., Valck. Hdt. 3. 19; also c. fut. part. *ἔχοντες*, Hdt. 3. 28; and so in Att. 2. in Trag., esp. to *pursue*, *punish*, *visit with vengeance*, *τινά* Aesch. Ag. 1666, Soph. El. 478, cf. Thuc. 4. 62; but also, *μ. δικας* *τινά* Aesch. Eum. 231, where *δικας* must be taken as acc. cognat., to *execute judgment upon* one, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 346, Med. 256. III. to go to, *πλεμὼνδε* Il. 13. 298, later also c. acc., *τινά* *θεοῖσιν* to approach one with sacrifices, Hdt. 7. 178. IV. to pass over, go over to the other side, Ion. 3 pl. impf. *μετῆσαν* also Ar. Eq. 605, Cf. *μετέρχομαι*.

μετέπειπον, Ep. *μετέπειπον*, aor. 2 of *μετάρημι*, to speak among, address, c. dat. plur.; oft. in Hom., mostly in phrases, *δ' ὅφιν ὑφ' ὀφρονέων ἀγορήσαντο καὶ μετέπειπεν*, and *τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέπειπεν*, cf. Hes. Th. 643: absol., to speak thereafter, afterwards, usu. with *ὁπῆ* Il. 7. 94, Od. 7. 155, etc. He always uses 3 sing. Ep. *μετέπειπε*, except once 1 sing. *μετέπειπον*, Od. 19. 140.

μετέπει, Ion. for *μετέπει*, part. aor. 2 of *μετάρημι*. *μετεπεισάμενος*, Ep. part. aor. 1 med. of *μέτεμι* (εἰμι), Il. 13. 90., 17. 285.

μετεπειβαίνα, to pass into one another, Heliod. *μετεπειδύνω*, to glide into one another, Arist. H. A. *μετέπει*, Ep. for *μετῶ*, conj. pres. from *μέτεμι* Il. 23. 47. *μετεπειβαίνα*, to go from one into another, *ἐκ τίνος εἰς τι* Hdt. 7. 41, 100, Plat., etc.

μετεπειβιβάζω, to carry from one place to another, Dio C. *μετεπειβολή*, ἦς=μεταβολή, Cratin. Incert. 76.

μετεπειδέχομαι, Dem. med.: to take up and accept, Dion. P. *μετεπειδίδωμι*, to lend out, Plut., in Med. [I]

μετεπέδω, ατος, τό, in plur. clothes pulled off one after the other, i. e. changed: from

μετεπέδυνω, as Med., to pull off one garment after another, change clothes, Plut. [On quantity v. δύω.]

μετεπένω, f. πένω, to breathe forth between or among, *ροβλοῖται* between the waves, Opp.

μετεφέρειν, to carry out, convey away, Il. 23. 377. *μετελέγω*, ἦω, to convince, Iamb.

μετελευστοίαι, fut. of *μετέρχομαι*, Il. *μετελευστέον*, verb. Adj. of *μετέρχομαι*, one must punish, Luc.

μετεμβαίνα, to embark in another vessel, Plut. *μετεμβιβάζω*, to move from one place to another, *ἐς ἄλλην ναῦν* μ. to put on board another ship, Thuc. 8. 74: *ἐφ' ἑταρ* μ. to change the crew, Polyæn.

μετέμμεναι, Ep. and Ion. for *μετέμναι*, inf. pres. of *μέτεμι*, Il. *μετέμψυτος*, ον, (ἐμψύω) *transplanted, engrafted afresh*, Anth. *μετεμψύχως*, ἦ, to make the soul pass from one body into another.

μετεμψύχους, ἦ, a transferring the soul from one body to another: the transmigration of souls. [v]

μετένδεσις, ἦ, the binding in a different place, Clem. Al. *μετενδεδεσμέω*, =sq.

μετενδεῖν, θῶω, to loosen from one place and bind to another. *μετενδύω*, to dress in other clothes: to put on other clothes, μ. *ἱμάτιον* Luc. Med. *μετενδύομαι*, c. aor. act. *μετενέδω*, to change one's clothes, to slip into fresh clothes, *εἰς τι* Tim. Locr. 104 D. [On the quantity v. δύω.]

μετενήνοχα, Att. perf. of *μεταφέρω*. *μετενήνω*, to speak among, c. dat. plur., Ap. Rh.

μετενωμάτω, to put into another body, Clem. Al. Hence *μετενωμάτωσις*, ἦ, the putting into another body. [α]

μετεντίθημι, to put into another place: Med., *τόμον* μ. to shift a ship's cargo, Dem. 1290. 19. [I]

μετεψαρεύομαι, as Med., to take out of and put elsewhere, *γόμον* μ., like *foreg*, Dem. 1290. 10.

μετεψανίστημι, to remove from one place to another, Luc. *μετεψάντω*, to draw water in order to pour out.

μετεψάρτυσις, ἦ, (ἐψάρτω) a placing differently, e. g. changing the direction of an astronomical instrument.

μετεψέτροι, αι, α, some others, Ion. for *ἔτροι* *τινες*, freq. in Hdt. and Hipp.: Nic. has it in sing., Ther. 388.

μετέπον, Ion. for *μετόν*, neut. part. from *μέτεμι* (εἰμι), Hdt. *μετέπειτα*, Adv., afterwards, thereafter, Hom., and Hdt.

μετεπιγράφω, f. ψω, to put a new inscription on, Plut. [α]

μετεπιδύσσις, ἦ, the changing of a bandage, Hipp.: from *μετεπιδύω*, δῆω, to change a bandage, Id.

μετῶ, to pour from one vessel into another, Diosc. *μέτροπος*, Acol. for *μέτρος*.

μετέρχομαι, f. *μετελεύχομαι*, Dep. med. c. aor. 2 et perf. act. To come among, c. dat. plur., Od. 1. 134., 6. 222; and so freq. absol. in part., *μετελθών* if he came among them, if he came in by chance, Il. 4. 539, etc. 2. to go among or between the ranks, as a leader, Il. 5. 461., 13. 351. 3. to go among with hostile purpose, and so to attack, Il. 16. 487; also Od. 6. 132, where we have joined μ. *ἡ δ' ἔδρασι* *ἢ μετ' ἀγορῆσιν* ἐλάφους.

II. to go to another place, go away, πόλινδε Il. 6. 86, εἰς τόπον Dem. 1472. 9.

III. c. acc., like *κίεμαι*, to go after, to go to seek or fetch, go in quest of, Il. 6. 280, and freq. in Att.: μ. κλέος πατρός to go to seek tidings of his father, Od. 3. 83; hence in gen. to seek for, aim at, *ἐπὶ* *ἐλευθερίᾳ*, τὸ ἀνδρείον Thuc. 1. 124., 2. 39: μ. τί τινα to go to seek a thing for another, Eur. Med. 6. 2. of things, to go after, attend to, ἔργα Od. 16. 314, ἔργα γάμοιο Il. 5. 429: to prosecute a business, πράγμα Ar. Lys. 268, ἐγκλήματα Thuc. 1. 34. 3. in hostile sense, to pursue, Il. 5. 456., 21. 422: τίσις μετήνοχα Ὀροῖτα Hdt. 3. 126, δική μ. Προμηθεῖα Plat. Prot. 322 A: esp. in legal sense, to prosecute, μ. φωνία Antipho 112. 32, cf. Lycurg. 164. 21: also c. acc. rei, μ. λόρον Aesch. Cho. 988, etc.; and then c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, μ. τί τινα to visit a crime upon a person, Eur. Cycl. 280, cf. Or. 423. 4. to approach with prayers, Lat. *adire*, *prosequi*, *τινά* Hdt. 6. 68; also, μ. τινα ληρῆσι, εὐχάσι Hdt. 6. 69, Eur. Bacch. 713, μ. τινα θυσῆσι Hdt. 4. 7; cf. *ἐκένωμαι*, *ἐκένῃσι*, *προσέκτωρ*. 5. to court or woo a woman, Pind. I. 7. 10.

μετέσσυτο, 3 sing. aor. synop. of *μετασέομαι*, Il. 21. 423: *μετέρχηκα*, perf. of *μετέχω*, Hdt. 3. 80.

μετέυδω, Ep. 3 aor. of *μετανδύω*, dub. in Q. Sm. *μετέρχομαι*, Dep. med., to change one's wish or prayer, to wish something else, Eur. Med. 600.

μετέω, f. *μετέω*, to share in, partake of, enjoy a share, take part in. Construct., usu. c. gen. only, Theogn. 82, 354, and in Prose, as Hdt. 3. 80, etc.: in full, *μοῖραν* or *μέρος* *τινός* μ. Hdt. 1. 204., 6. 107, cf. 7. 16; 3. also c. gen. pers., to enjoy a person's friendship, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 54: *μετ. τινός* *τινα* to partake of something in common with another, *πάνων* μ. *Ἡρακλείει* Eur. Heracl. 8, μ. *ἴσων* *τινι* Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 15; but also c. acc. rei, μ. *ἴσων* (sc. *μέρος*) *ἀγαθῶν* *τινι* Ib. 7. 2, 28, cf. Eur. Phil. 1. 3, Ar. Plat. 226; but very rarely with the acc. only, *ἐκτέλῃ* *χάρην* μ. Soph. O. C. 1848.

μετέω, Ion. and Ep. for *μετῶ*, conj. pres. from *μέτεμι*, Il. *μετεωρία*, ἦ, thoughtlessness, forgetfulness.

μετεωρίζω, (μετέωρος) to raise up, raise, ἔρμα Thuc. 4. 90: to keep on high, and so to keep poised or wavering: hence in Pass., *μετεωρισθεὶς* *ἐπ' τῇ πελάγει* keeping out on the high sea, Thuc. 8. 16. II. metaph. to raise, buoy up or excite the mind, to elevate, Lat. *erigere animum*, *μετεωρισθεὶς* *ὕπὸ λόγων* Ar. Av. 1447: also in bad sense, to buoy up with false hopes, Dem. 169. 23: to make wavering, to unsettle, Polyb.

μετεωρίζω, εως, ἦ, a lifting up, Plut. *μετεωρισμός*, οὖδ, ὅ, a being raised up, swelling, Hipp. II. elation of mind, LXX.

μετεωροβήτης, ὅς, (ὀρηδω) hunting high in air, epith. of a hawk, Arist. H. A.

μετεωροκοπέω, (κόπτω I. g) to weary by prating about high things, esp. the heavenly bodies, Ar. Pac. 92.

μετεωρολεχέω, satirically for *μετεωρολόγῳ*, Plut.: from *μετεωρολόγησις*, οὖδ, ὅ, (λέω) satirically for *μετεωρολόγος*, Plat. Rep. 489 C.

μετεωρολόσχος, ον, =foreg. *μετεωρολόγῳ*, to talk, treat of high things, esp. the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, Plat. Crat. 404 C; and *μετεωρολογία*, ἦ, a treatise on τὰ μετέωρα, meteorology, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A; and *μετεωρολογικός*, ὅς, ὄν, skilled in meteorology, Plat. Tim. 91 D.

τὰ μ. =μετεωρολογία, a treatise attributed to Arist.: 1 from *μετεωρολόγος*, ον, (μετέωρος, λέγω) talking or treating of high things, esp. of the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, a meteorologist, Eur. Incert. 106, and Plat.: hence in gen. a speculator, visionary, μ. καὶ ἀδολεσχές Plat. Crat. 401 B.

μετεωροποιέω, to lift up, raise, Hipp.
μετεωροποιέω, to busy oneself with high things, cf. μετεωροποιέω: from

μετεωροπόλος, or, (πολέω) *busy*ing himself with high things.
μετεωροποιέω, to walk in air, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, with v. l. μετεωροποιέω.

μετεωροπορία, ἡ, a walking in air: from
μετεωροπόρος, or, walking, wandering on high in air.
μετέωρος, or, (ἐώρα, αἶώρα) raised up above the earth, off the ground, freq. in Hdt., and Thuc.: hence on high, in air, μῆτιν τῶν αἰθρῶν Hdt. 4. 94, αἶθρην Ar. Eq. 1367, cf. Lob. Paral. 531: esp. soaring, floating, poised, Lat. sublimis, Ar. Nub. 264.

2. of a ship, on the high sea, out at sea, Thuc. 8. 10. II. metaph. of the mind, raised up, excited, on the tip-toe of expectation, in suspense, Lat. spe erectus, Thuc. 2. 8., 6. 10: wavering, inconstant, fickle, uncertain, κυνῆατα τύχης Isocr. p. 618 Bekk.: πνεῦμα μ. short and interrupted breathing, Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.

III. τὰ ἐν τοῖς αἰσιν, things in the air, the heavenly bodies, meteors, natural phenomena, Cicero's *supera atque coelestia*, Plat. Apol. 18 E, 23 D: hence in gen. τὰ μ. πᾶσι ματα ἀβυστρη, lofty speculations, Ar. Nub. 228. Adv. -τως, in uncertainty or doubt, Plat. Cf. μετάρσιος. Homer only has the form μετάρσιος, q. v. Cf. μετάρσιος.

μετεωροσκοπία, to contemplate high things; and
μετεωροσκοπεῖν, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a μετεωροσκοπός: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, his art; and

μετεωροσκοπίον, τό, an instrument of Ptolemy's for taking observations of the stars: from
μετεωροσκοπός, or, (σκοπέω) observing the heavenly bodies, etc., hence in gen. visionary, Plat. Rep. 488 E.

μετεωροσοφιστής, ὁ, a meteorological sophist, Ar. Nub. 360.
μετεωροσύνῃ, ἡ, poet. for μετάρσιος.

μετεωροφάνης, ἑ, (φαινώμαι) appearing on high or in the air.
μετεωροφάνεια, ἡ, ὄν, a meteorological quack, formed like μετεωροσοφιστής, Ar. Nub. 343.

μετεωροφρονέω, to think of high things. II. to be haughty.
μέτρηλος, ὅσος, ὁ, and ἡ, (μετράωμαι, μετρήθην) = μέτροικος, a foreign settler, an emigrant, Tryph. a deserter.

μετρήμιος, or, (ἀνέμιος) swift as wind, κάλος Anth.

μετρήσιος, or, (αἰωρήσιος) older poet. form for μετάρσιος, on high, in the air, hanging, II. 8. 26: ἄμματα μ. chariots which seem to fly, or which leap up when fast driven, II. 23. 369. II. metaph. *metaph. inconstancy, thoughtlessness*, μετρήσιος θροαλλέειν h. Hom. Merc. 488.—Aesch. Cho. 590 has Dor. form μετάρσιος, with v. l. πετάρσιος.

μετρήσειναι, Ion. inf. pres. from μετρήσειναι, inf. fut. med. of μετρήμι, Hdt. metriei, Ion. 3 sing. pres. from μετρήμι, Hdt. 6. 37, 59; but the analogy of τρέφω would suggest rather as pres. μετρίω, and metriei as impf., v. Heyne II. 6. 523,—in which place Wolf, in his last edit., and Spitzn. write metriei for metrieis.

μετρίος, Ion. form of μετρήμι, inf. med. from μετρήμι, Hdt. 1. 12.

μετρίσιος, μετρίσιμος, Ion. for μετρήσιος, Hdt.

μετρίσιος, = μετρήσιος, c. gen., Hdt. 5. 92, 3.

μετρίσιον, verb. Adj. of μετρήμι one must go after, Arist. Org.

μετρίσιον, ὁ, = μετρήσιος.

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Dem. 845. 20: cf. Büchler P. E. 2. 44, sqq. II. τὰ μετρίσια, in Thuc. συνοικία, later συνοικία, a feast at Athens, to commemorate the change of abode which took place when Theseus settled the greater number of Attic citizens in the city, Plut. μετρίσιος Ζεύς, ὁ, Zeus as Protector of the μέτοικοι.
μετρίσιος, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, a leading to another abode.

II. (from Pass.) change of abode, emigration, Strab.

μετρίσιος, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, one who leads others to a new country, a coloniser, Plut.

μετρίσιος, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, to rebuild, to build in a different way, Plut.

μετρίσιος, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, or, rebuilding, building differently.

μετρίσιος, or, changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere, Hdt. 4. 151: Aesch. Ag. 57 gives the name of μέτοικοι emigrants, to young birds kidnapped from the nest. II. at Athens

δὲ ἡ μ., an alien who was suffered to settle in the city on payment of a tax (μετοχίαν), yet without enjoying civic rights, Lat. ingenuus, incolae, opp. to ἄλλοι on the one hand, ξένος on the other, Thuc. 2. 13, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115, with the places there quoted. Hence

μετοχίαν, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, ὁ, ἡ, the overseer and guardian of the μέτοικοι, Xen. Vect. 2. 7.

μετοχίαν, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, Dep. med., to be gone elsewhere, to have gone away, πάλιν δ. 6. 86.

2. to have gone after, to go after or for, τῶν αἰθρῶν II. 10. 111, Od. 8. 47.

3. with hostile intent, to rush upon, to pursue, τῶν αἰθρῶν II. 5. 148.

4. to have gone among or through, ἀπὸ δὲ αἰθρῶν Od. 8. 7.

5. to have gone with, to be in attendance, Od. 19. 24.

μετρίσιος, fut. of μετάρσιος.

μετρίσιος, Dep. med.: τὰς τῆς πόλεως πράξεις μ. to effect an auspicious change in a state, procure it happier omens, Dinarch. 94. 5, cf. 101. 45.

μετρίσιος, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, to keep shifting or fidget with one's knees, II. 13. 281, said of a coward crouching in ambush.

μετοχίαν, ἡ, = μετρήσιος.

μετοχίαν, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, to change the name, call by a new name, Hdt. 4. 129: in Pass. to take a new name, Hdt. 1. 94, 4. 155. II.

to use one name for another. Hence

μετοχίαν, ἡ, a change of name.

μετόχη, ἡ, in Architect., the part of the frieze between two ora or beds of beams (afterwards filled by the triglyphs), Lat. interstignum, Vitruv. 4. 2.

μετόχη, Adv. = μετρίσιος, Soph. Phil. 1189: cf. κατόχη.

μετόχη, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, after-vengeance, retribution, Ep. Hom. 8. 4.

μετόχη, and before a vowel μετόχησθαι, Adv. 1. of Place, from behind, behind, backwards, back, freq. in Hom. (esp. II. 11.) and Hes. 2. of Time, after, afterwards, freq. in Hom.

καὶ μετόχησθαι λεγόμενοι the children left behind, II. 24. 687.

II. as Prep. c. gen., behind, II. 9. 504, Od. 9. 539. Equiv. to Lat. post.

μετοχίαν, ἡ, the end of autumn, Lat. bruma. Hence

μετοχίαν, to be like the end of autumn, Philo.

μετοχίαν, ὁ, ὄν, or of like the end of autumn, in autumn, Hes. Op. 413, Thuc. 7. 87. [Cf. ἀκαρπύς.]

μετόχη, or, (ἐπάρη) autumnal: τὸ μ. = μετοχίαν, Lat. tempus brumale, Thuc. 7. 79.

μετοχίαν, Ion. for μετοχίαν, Hdt.

μετόχη, τό, (ὄρχος) the space between rows of vines, etc., Lat. interordinum, Ar. Pac. 568.

μετοχίαν, (ἐσσε) to look away, look back, ap. Hesych.

μετοχίαν, ἡ, a sharing in, partaking of, communion, μ. ἔχειν τινος Ar. Ran. 443: hence possession, enjoyment, means of using, Lat. copia, τοῦ πένθου Xen. Hence

μετοχίαν, ὁ, ὄν, denoting participation: τὸ μ., in Gramm., the derivative, e. g. καίσιος from καίσιος.

μετοχίαν, ἡ, conveyance of water by pipes, etc.

μετοχίαν, to convey to another place, as water by pipes.

μετοχίαν, ὁ, = μετρήσιος, a sharing, communion, Hdt. 1. 144.

II. Gramm. a participle. Hence

μετοχίαν, ὁ, ὄν, partaking—τὸ μ., in Gramm., = μετοχίαν II. μετοχίαν, ὁ, ὄν, to remove by a lever, hoist a heavy body out of the way, Od. 23. 188: ὄρχας θυλάκων μ. to push back the bolts of the doors, II. 24. 567.

μετοχίαν, to carry elsewhere.

μέτοχος, *ον*, (μετέχω, μετοχή) *sharing in, partaking of*, c. gen., συμφορῆς τὸ πλεῖν μέτοχος Hdt. c. 52, μ. ἐλπίδων etc. Eur., and Plat.: *a partner, accomplice in*, τοῦ φόβου Eur. H. F. 721; absol., Thuc. 8. 92.

μετρέω, ἦσω, (μέτρον) *to measure in any way*, hence I. of Space, *to measure, i. e. pass over*, πέλγας μετρέει Od. 3. 179, like Lat. *mare* or *iter cursu metiri*, *emetiri*: hence, πρότερον μετρέει, sub. θαλάσσαν, *to sail further*, Ap. Rh.: in Med., μετρήσας ἔχην *to measure them with the eyes*, Soph. Aj. 5.

II. of Number, value, etc., and so 1. *to count*, Alcæe. 104, Theoc. 16. 60. 2. *to measure, estimate, compute*, c. dat. Lat. *mensuræ*, τὴν γῆν ὀργάνη, σταδίων etc., Hdt. 2. 6; γαστρὶ τὴν ἐδδομὴν μ. *to measure happiness by sensual enjoyments*, Dem. 324. 24, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 425.

3. *to measure out*, ἀφίκα καθ' ἡμέκτον meal by the ἦμ., Dem. 918. 11: μετρέει τὴν ἰσὴν *to give measure for measure*, Paus.:—Med. *to have measured out to oneself*, in buying or lending, ἐδ μετρήσας παρὰ γέλτονος *to get good measure from one's neighbour*, Hes. Op. 347. Hence

μετρήδον, Adv. *by measure*, Nonn.

μετρημα, ατος, τό, *that which is measured or dealt out, a measure, allowance*, Eur. I. T. 954.

μέτρησις, ἡ, *a measuring, measurement*, Hdt. 4. 99, and Plat.

μετρητής, οὔ, δ, (μετρέω) *one who measures or values*, Plat. de Justo 373 A. II.—ἄμφορος, Lat. *metreta*, at Athens the usu. liquid measure, holding 12 χόες, or 144 κοτύλαι, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Att. μέδιμος, about 9 gallons Engl., Sosit. ap. Ath. 415 B: the Rom. amphora held $\frac{2}{3}$ of a μετρητής.

μετρητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *of or good at measuring*, Plat. de Justo 373 D: ἡ—κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of measuring, mensuration*, oft. in Plat. Adv.—κός.

μετρητός, ὁ, ὄν, (μετρέω) *measured: measurable*, Eur. Bacch. 1244, and Plat.

μετρίῳ, *to be μέτριος, to be moderate, keep measure*, Thuc. 1. 76: in a thing, ἐν τινι Dem. 506. fin.: περί or πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 784 E, Rep. 603 E: *to be of an even temper, be calm, to moderate one's anger*, Soph. Phil. 1183: *to be modest*;—and in Medic. *to be pretty well*.

III. transit. *to moderate, keep within bounds, guide*, Lat. *moderari*, Plat. Legg. 692 B.

μετρίω, Dor. for μετρέω, like ἀδικῶ for ἀδικέω.

μετρικός, ὁ, ὄν, (μέτρον) *belonging to measure*, esp. that of syllables, *metrical*: ἡ—κή, sub. τέχνη, *prosody*, Arist. Poët. 20. 5.

μετρηλός, *ον*, (λέγω) *speaking moderately*.

μετριοπαθεῖα, ἡ, *restraint on the passions*, Plut. [a]: from μετριοπάθω, *to be moderate, mild, to bear reasonably with*, τινί N. T.: from

μετριοπάθης, ἑς, (πάθος) *moderating one's own passions*, a Peripat. word, opp. to the Stoic. ἀπαθής: *cool, calm*, Dion. H.

μετριοποσία, ἡ, *moderation in drinking*.

μετριοποτέω, *to be moderate in drinking*.

μετριοπότης, οὔ, δ, *moderate in drinking*, Xen. Apol. 19:—Superl. μετριοποτίστος.

μέτριος, *ία, ιον*, in Att. also sometimes *ος, ον*, (μέτρον) *within measure, moderate, and so* I. of Size, *μ. ἄνδρες* men of common height, Hdt. 2. 32; *μ. πῆχυς* the common cubit, Id. 1. 178: *so μ. ἡμῶς* λόγων *a moderately long speech*, Plat. Prot. 338 B.

μ. χρόνος Plat., and Xen. II. of Number, *few*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 12.

III. usu. of Degree, *holding to the mean, moderate*, Lat. *modestus*, ἔργα Hes. Op. 304: οὐδὲν μ. λέγειν *to speak out of all bounds*, Plat. Theæt. 181 B: *esp. of a mean or middle course or state*, opp. to a high or low estate, freq. in Trag.: τὸ μέτρον *the mean*, Lat. *aurea mediocritas*, Soph. O. C. 1212, cf. Plat. Legg. 716 C, etc.; *so too, τὰ μέτρια* Eur. Med. 125: *μ. γάμος*, φίλια etc., a marriage, a friendship *not too great*, Eur.: *βίος μ. καὶ βέλαιος* Plat. Rep. 466 B: *μ. ἐσθῆς* common dress, Thuc. 1. 6; *μ. στήμη*, *modest apparel*, Plat. Gorg. 511 E.

2. *tolerable, ἀχθος* Eur. Alc. 384; hence, *old μ. intolerable*, αἰὼν Soph. Phil. 179, κακὴ Eur. Tro. 717: *also μ. φέρειν* Ib. 683.

3. of Persons, *moderate in desires and the like, modest, temperate*, μέτρ. πρὸς τὰς ἡβούρας Plat. Legg. 816 B, πρὸς διαίταν Aeschin. 78. 4, ἐν τῇ στήρ Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17: later esp. of moderation in love, Wytténb. Plut. 2. 132 A: hence too, μετρίων διαίτα *to have moderate*

desires, Hdt. 4. 84: *also moderate, fair*, μ. ἀνὴρ Ar. Plat. 245, and freq. in Plat.: hence too, μέτρια καὶ δίκαια Ar. Nub. 1137.

4. *proportionate, fitting*, μισθὸς μ. τοῖς σφόδρσι Plat. Tim. 18 B.

B. Adv. I. μετρίως, *moderately, briefly*, λέγειν Hdt. 2. 161: *in due measure*, neither exaggerating nor depreciating, εἰπὲν Thuc. 2. 35.

2. μ. ἔχειν *to be pretty well off*, Plat. Theæt. 191 D: τῶς for a thing, Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Euthyd. 305 D.

3. *modestly, temperately, calmly*, μ. φέρειν Plat.: *on fair terms*, Thuc. 4. 19, 20.

II. the neut. μέτριον and μέτρια are also used as Adv., μέτριον ἔχειν Plat. Legg. 846 C, μέτρια ζῆν Eur. Ion 632, μέτρια βασανισθῆναι Plat. Soph. 237 B: also, τὸ μέτριον ἀποκοιμισθῆναι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26: Superl. ὡς μετρίωτα Thuc. 6. 89.

μετριοτής, ητος, ἡ, (μέτριος) *moderation*, Lat. *modestia*, Thuc. 1. 38, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17, etc.: *moderation in a thing*, περί τι, ἐν τινι Def. Plat. 411 E, 412 B.

μετριοφρονέω, ἡ, *to think modestly, to be moderate*, Diod.

μετριοφροσύνη, ἡ, *modesty*.

μετρίσμα, τό, = νόμισμα.

μετριοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like metre, metrical*, Dem. Phal.

ΜΕΤΡΩΝ, τό, *that by which anything is measured, a measure or rule*, Il. 12. 422: in the widest sense, either weight or measure, Hdt. 6. 127: in gen. *a measure, standard*, Plat. Theæt. 183 B.

2. *esp. a measure of content*, as well as the contents or thing measured, μέτρα οἴνου ἀλφίτρου, ὕδατος Il. 7. 471, Od. 2. 355, 9. 209, cf. Il. 23. 268, 747:—so that Homer's μέτρον seems to have been of definite size.

3. *any space measured or measurable*, μέτρα κελεύθου *the length of the way*, Od. 4. 389: μέτρον ὁρμου *the size of the harbour*, Od. 13. 101; and so very freq. in Hom., and Hes.: hence also, μέτρον ἡβης *full measure*, i. e. *prime of youth*, like τέλος, Il. 11. 225; σοφίης μέτρον *perfect wisdom*, Solon 5. 52; μέτρα μορφῆς *one's stature*, Eur. Alc. 1063: also, μέτρα θαλάσσης Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; though such phrases as μέτρα πάσης, βίου, ἔργων are mostly later, Jac. Ep. Ad. 651. 21 but in Thuc. 8. 95, μέτρον θαλάσσης, *a distance by sea*.

II. *the mean between two extremes, due length, breadth, etc., proportion*, hence 2. *metaph., measure, proportion, fitness*, χρῆ παντὸς ὁρᾶν μ. Pind. P. 2. 64, μέτρα δίκαιον Id. I. 6. 103: πλεον μέτρον Plat. Rep. 621 A: μ. ἔχειν Id. Legg. 957 A: hence also

3. *moderation*, μέτρον = μετρίως, in Plat. P. 8. 111; *so too, κατὰ μέτρον*.

III. *metre*, freq. in Plat.; opp. to μέλος (music) and ῥυθμός (time), Id. Gorg. 502 C: εἰς μέτρα τίθεναι, *to put into verse*, Id. Legg. 669 D: *also a verse, metrical line*, Id. Lys. 205 A. (The Sancer. root is mā, cf. met-ire, measure: akin to it are μέδιμος, modus, modius, Schäf. Phocyl. 130.)

μετρονόκοι, οἱ, (νέω) *fifteen officers who inspected the weights and measures* (acc. to Böckh, P. E. i. p. 67), ten in Athens itself and five in the Piræus: their attendants were called προμετρηταί.

μετροποιέω, *to make a measure, make by measure*. Hence

μετροποιία, ἡ, = μέτρον III.

μετωνύμια, ἡ, (μετά, ὄνομα) *change of name*: in Rhetoric, *the use of one word for another, metonymy*, Vit. Hom.

Hence μετωνυμικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to metonymy*. Adv.—κός.

μετωπῆδον, Adv. = sq., Opp.

μετωπῆδον, Adv. (μέτωπον) *with head or forehead foremost*, of ships, *forming a close front*, Virgil's *junctis frontibus*, Hdt. 7. 100: *in line*, opp. to ἐπὶ κέρας in column, Thuc. 2. 90.

μετωπιαίος, αἰα, αἰον, (μέτωπον) *on or of the forehead*, Galen.

μετωπίας, οὔ, δ, *having a broad or high forehead*.

μετωπίδιος, *ον*=, *foreg.*, prob. l. Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 557. [1]

μετώπιον, τό, = μέτωπον, *the forehead*, Il. 11. 95, 16. 739.

II. *aromatic Egyptian ointment*, Diosc.

μετωπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a head-band*: from

μέτωπον, τό, (μετά, ὦψ) *strictly the space between the eyes, and so the forehead, front*, cf. Il. 13. 615, and freq. in Hom., etc., usu. of men, but also of a horse, Il. 23. 454.

II. *the front, fore part of anything*, e. g. κόρυδος Il. 2: *the front, face of a wall or building*, Hdt. 1. 178, 2. 124: *the front or line of an army, fleet, etc.*, Aesch. Pers. 720. Hence

μετωποσκόπος, *ov*, (σκοπέω) observing the forehead, judging of men by their foreheads.

μετωποσφάδρον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, with modest and ingenious countenance, i. e. countenance, Aesch. Supp. 198, e conj. Pors.

μεύ, Ep. and Ion. for *ωύ*, enclit. gen. of *έγώ*, freq. in Hom.

μέχρι, and before a vowel, or metri grata, *μέχρ'is*, I. Prep. c. gen. *until, unto, to a given point*.

1. of Place, *μέχρι θαλάσσης* Il. 13. 43, cf. Hdt. 2. 80: in Poets, *μέχρι* sometimes follows its case.

2. of Time, *τέω μέχρι* until when? I. 24. 128, cf. Hdt. 1. 4., 3. 10, etc. The most usu. phrases are *μέχρις ού*; and *μέχρις όσους* until when? how long? Hdt.: *μέχρι τινός* for a space, whether of Space or of Time: *μέχρι πολλού* for long: *μέχρι παντός* for ever: *μέχρι τοῦδε* until now: *μέχρι πότε*; for how long? Lat. *quousque* &c.

3. in Numbers it expresses a round sum, where prob. the real quantity is a little less, *up to, about, nearly*, Lat. *ad*, sometimes without altering the case of the Subst., Lob. Phryn. 410.

4. in Ion., *μέχρις* *οἱ* is sometimes followed by another gen., e. g. *μέχρις οἱ δ' οὐκ ἔργα*, *μέχρις οἱ προπώντων* *πᾶν* *θενέων* Hdt. 1. 181., 2. 19; for *μέχρις οἱ δ' οὐκ ἔργα* *εἰσίν* etc., cf. Herm. Vig. n. 251, cf. *οὐνεκα* B.

5. sometimes before another Prep. of motion to a place, as *μέχρι πρὸς*., like *usque ad*., Stallb. Plat. Crat. 412 E; so, *μ. δεῦρο*, c. gen., Plat. Symp. 217 E.

II. as Adv., *until, until that*, with conjunct. or optat., *μέχρι τοῦτο* *δοῦναι* Hdt. 4. 119, etc.: *μέχρι μὲν* in protasis, with *δέ* in apodosis, Hdt. 4. 3: *μέχρι περ ὧν*, c. conj., *so long as*, Plat. Sophist. 259 A.

2. *μέχρι ποτε*, c. indicat. pres., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 689.—

The rule that *μέχρι* becomes *μέχρ'is* before a vowel, only applies to Poets: in Att. Prose, *μέχρι* before a vowel is so freq., that the Atticists thought *μέχρ'is* not Att., Thom. M. 135, cf. Lob. Phryn. 14, sq.; the same holds of *ἄχρι* and *ἄχρ'is*: *μέχρι* is also the strict Ion. form, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 210 E: most Critics now prefer *μέχρις* before a vowel. (*μέχρι* is to *μήκος*, *μακρός*, as *ἄχρι* to *ἄκρος*.)

ΜΗ', ADV. *not*, used in cases where the Negation depends on some previous Condition, either expressed or implied, while *οὐ* denies absolutely and independently: so that *μή* expresses *subjectively*, that one *thinks* a thing is *not*; *οὐ* *objectively*, that it is *not*: the same is the distinction between the compounds of *μή* and *οὐ*. Hence *μή* stands

I. generally in DEPENDENT clauses, and so

1. after all conditional or contingent Conjunctions, as *εἰ, αἰ, ὅτε, ὅσπερ, ἔάν* or *ἥν, ὅταν, ἐπειδὴν* etc., thus in Hom. *εἰ μή* c. fut. indic. after the fut., Il. 7. 98; and without a Verb, *except, unless*, Od. 12. 326; the Verb is supplied in h. Hom. Cer. 24: in Att., *εἰ μή* *εἰ* is found, like Lat. *nisi* *si*, *χρήσιμος οὐδέν*, *εἰ μή* *εἰ* *τις* *ὑπολάβοι*., Plat. Gorg. 480 B, ubi v. Stallb.: *εἰ μή* is also esp. used with pres. in answers, as *οὐ δὲ τοῦτο λέγεις*; *Εἰ μή* *ἀδικῶ* *γε* Id. Rep. 608 D: so too, *αἰ κε ἔάν* etc., with conjunctive, Il. 18. 91., 22. 55, *ὅτε* *μή* c. opt. aor. after opt. pres. and *ἔν*, Od. 16. 107, when it is *except, unless* that, *unless when*: on the other hand with *ὥς, ὅτι, ἐπεὶ* since, *because*, which are not contingent, *οὐ* is required, *ἐπεί* *ὅτι* *δμογλάστριος* *Ἐκτορός* *εἰμι* Il. 21. 95. On *εἰ δὲ* *μή*, v. sub *εἰ* *μή*.

2. after the final Conjunctions *ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὥστε*, because these are in their nature contingent, as *ἀσπας ἡ... δλωνται* *which they perish* *not*, Il. 8. 468.

3. with the Relative *ὅς*, either *οὐ* or *μή* may be used, as it is taken to be definite or indef.; but with the indef. *ὅς* *τις* always *μή*, as Thuc. 1. 40.

4. with Infin. usu., though in Hom. only in oratio, obliqua, as Il. 14. 46, Od. 18. 167: (whereas in Att. *οὐ* is oft. retained in orat. obl., as if the words had been not quoted, but simply repeated, e. g. Enr. Hel. 836, Plat. Phaed. 63 D.); but in gen. *μή* regularly attached itself to the inf. in all cases, even when it seems absol. (for, though where the inf. is the subject of the sentence, as *τὸ* *μή* *πυθέσθαι* *μή* *ἀλγύνειν* *ἐν* Soph. Tr. 458, a supposed case is put, *τὸ* *μή* *π.* *εἰ* *μή* *πυδοίμην*—; yet in *λεπτοίμαι* *γὰρ* *ἐν* *τῷ* *μή* *δύνασθαι* Soph. O. C. 496, the inf. is really absol., and must be paraphrased by *ὅτι* *οὐ* *δὲ*—; so too with an abstract Subst., as in Ar. Eccl. 115, *δυνόν* *δόντ' ἡ* *μή* *μπερίαι*—*τὸ* *μή* *ἐμπερίαι* *ἔχειν*, as a general expression of opinion, whereas *ἡ* *οὐκ* *ἐξουσία* Thuc. 5. 50, applies to the specific fact, cf. *οὐ* *Ι* 2.: thus

5. with the Participle, when it may be resolved into *εἰ* with the Indic., as *μή* *ἀπεινεκας* = *εἰ* *μή*

ἀπεινεκας, Hdt. 4. 64; whereas *οὐκ* *ἀπεινεκας* would be = *πέλ* *οὐκ* *ἀπεινεκας*: so too *διδασκέ* *μή* *ὡς* *μή* *εἰδότες*, *ut* *quā* *nihil* *sciam*, Soph. O. C. 1154. See further under *οὐ*.

II. *μή* is very freq. in INDEPENDENT clauses containing a command, entreaty, warning, or expressing a wish, fear, in which cases, like Lat. *ne*, it stands first in the sentence: hence

1. c. Imperative, *μή* is always used, and regularly with the pres., Il. 1. 32, etc.: sometimes c. inf. pres. for imperative, as Il. 2. 413; sometimes c. ind. fut., *μή* *νεμεσῆτε* Il. 15. 115, to express a confidence that the request will be complied with. The examples of *μή* with imperat. aor. are very rare and mostly Homeric, as Il. 4. 410, Od. 2. 70., 15. 263., 16. 301., 24. 243, cf. Pors. Hec. 1166: it differs from the imper. pres., in that the pres. forbids *what is doing*, aor. *what is not yet begun*; besides the force of the pres. is not confined to a single act but *continuous*, Herm.

Opusc. 1. p. 270; but

2. c. conjunctive, if the forbidding be only *momentary*, confined to a single act, and regularly with the aor., Il. 5. 684., 6. 265; *οὐ* with notion of *warning* or *threatening*, *μή* *σε* *παρὰ* *νηοὶ* *κίχλω* *let* *me* *not* *catch* *thee*.. I

Il. 1. 26; *of* *fear*, *μή* *με* *στρίβη* *τε* *κακῇ* *καὶ* *θῆλυ* *ἔρση* *δαμόδω* I *fear*, *lest* *frost* *chill* *me*, Od. 5. 467.—in all cases where *μή* stands with conjunct., *ὅρα, φοβούμαι* etc. might be supplied, so that here the Adv. and Conjunction pass into one another, cf. *μή*, B. v.: yet this is not necessary; for *μή* may stand independently in a command, request, etc., as well as in a question, and be rendered by our *O that!*

3. the Att. were fond of an apoposiocism with *μή* without any Verb expressed, *μή* *τρίβας* (sub. *ποιεῖτε* or *ἐμβάλλετε*) Soph. Ant. 577; *μή* *μοι* *πρόφασιν* Ar. Ach. 345; *μή* *μοι* *γε* *μύθους* Ar. Vesp. 1179, as we say, *no delay!* *no excuse!* and so *μή* *γάρ* etc., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 897.

4. *μή* is joined with optat. aor. to express a negative wish: *μή* *γάρ* *δ' ἔλθοι* *ἄνθρω* *O that* *he* *may* *not* *come!* Od. 1. 403; *μή* *ἐμὲ* *γ'* *ὅστος* *λάβοι* *χόλος* *may* *such* *anger* *as* *thine* *never* *come* *on* *me*, Il. 16. 30; strengthd. *μή* *μὲν* *Il* 8. 512: the same thing is expressed by the rare form *μή* *ὀφείλε* *λίσσασθαι* I wish thou hadst not.., Il. 9. 698, so that *μή* may be taken with *λίσσασθαι*.

5. In hasty negative answers the Att. often put *μή* alone, where the Verb must be supplied, as in Soph. O. C. 1441, *εἰ* *χρή*, *θανούμαι*. Answ. *Μὴ* *σύ* *γε* (scil. *θῆναι*), cf. Valck. Phoen. 353: in this case we must sometimes supply a Verb, e. g. in Ar. Ach. 458, *ἔπελεθ' νῦν*. Answ. *Μὴ* *ἀλλὰ* (scil. *τοῦτο* *γένηται*), *Nay* *but!*—so too *μή* *γε*, *μή* *μοι* *γε*, *μή* *μὲ* *γε*, *μή* *τω* *γε*, *οὐ* in Trag. and Com.

III. the position of *μή* occasions a difficulty in two places of Od., viz. Od. 4. 684, *μή*—*μηροστεινάντες*—*μηδ'* *ἄλλοι* *δμολήσαντες, ὕστατα* *καὶ* *πίπματα* *νῦν* *ἐνθάδε* *δεινίστηται*, *no*—these suitors—let them, *never* *meeting* *again*, *now* *eat* *their* *last* *meal*; and Od. 11. 613, *μή*—*τεχνήσμενος*—*μηδ'* *ἄλλο* *τι* *τεχνήσαντο*, *no*—after having wrought this—let him *never* *work* *anything* *else*. Here the participles are parenthetical, and *μηδὲ* takes up the negation properly expressed by *μή*, *μή* *ἄλλο* *τι* being taken as one word, like *μηδοῖσιν*, cf. Herm. Vig. 262, Nitzsch Od. 4. 684.

IV. in a sentence of two clauses connected by *ἥ* or *καὶ*, *μή* is sometimes omitted in the second clause, e. g. Soph. O. T. 889.

V. in Soph. Phil. 1059, we have *οὐδέν* *·* *μηδὲ* in answering clauses, which is difficult: the simplest way is to suppose that *οὐδέν* is used in the first clause because it is not joined with inf. *κρατύνειν*, but with Adv. *κακίον*, v. Ellendt voc. *μηδὲ* 4. c.

B. *μή*, CONJUNCTION, *that... not, lest, Lat. ne*. I. usu. with conjunct. aor. after principal Verb in pres. or fut.; and so always in Att., but in Hom. often after imperat. aor., Il. 1. 522, Od. 15. 278, etc.

II. c. optat. after principal Verb in past tense, as Il. 12. 403, Od. 1. 133, etc.

III. with past tense of indic., to express a past action, as Od. 5. 300, *δεῖδω*, *μή* *δὴ* *πάντα* *νημερτέα* *εἶπεν* I *fear*, *she* *has* *spoken* *all* *too* *true*: so also in Att., v. Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 310: *μή* is joined with indic. fut. chiefly as an interrog., cf. inf. c. 1.

IV. after Verbs expressing *fear, anxiety*, etc., *μή* regularly stands with a finite Verb, *δέδοικα* *μή* *γένηται* Lat. *veroeo* *ne* *fiat*, I *fear* *lest* *it* *happen*, where in common language we omit the negative, I *fear* *it* *will* *happen*, (but a negat. is always implied; for when we *fear* *a* *thing* *will* *happen*, we *wish* *it* *may* *not*). Hom. uses *δεῖδω*, *δέδωκα*, *δέδοικα*, *περιδεῖω*, *ταρβέω*, *ἔζω*.

μαί and δέος αἰεῖ με: regularly, these Verbs are followed by *μή* with conjunct.; by the opt. only in oratio obliqua or after past tenses, as Il. 14. 261., 21. 329, Od. 11. 634, etc.; but even in Att. the conjunctive is often put where strictly the opt. should stand, Pors. Phoen. 68; and Eur. Hec. 1138 sqq. is a remarkable instance of εἰδῆσα foll. by both conj. and opt.: for this conj., the Att. also use indic. fut., Heind. Plat. Crat. 393 C, more rarely indic. pres., Valck. Phoen. 93: for a full discussion of the point v. Jelf, Gr. Gr. § 805-9. 2. in just the same way, *μή* follows Verbs that express care, caution, etc., ἰδὼν *μή* λάθωμαι to see that they don't forget, Il. 10. 98; φράζεσθαι *μή* . . Il. 15. 164; πειρᾶσθαι *μή* . . to try whether or no, Od. 11. 395 etc. V. *μή* is used c. inf. after vehement negations: so c. inf. aor. after θυμῶν, Il. 23. 585, Od. 2. 373; after ὅρκον ἐλέσθαι c. inf. pres., Od. 4. 747; after ἴστω Ζεὺς c. inf. aor., Il. 19. 261, c. inf. fut., Od. 5. 187: so after negat. wishes, δὲς *μή* Ὀδυσσεῖα οἰκᾶδ' ἰκέσθαι Od. 9. 530. 2. sometimes the inf. passes into a finite Verb, as ἴστω Ζεὺς c. *μή* and indic. fut., Il. 10. 330; c. ind. pres., Il. 15. 41. VI. lastly, *μή* is used (as it seems) pleonast. after all Verbs which have a negative sense, such as ἀρνεῖσθαι, καλεῖν, εἰργεῖν, φείγεσθαι; sometimes also after Nouns of like signf., as κώλυμα, Thuc. 1. 16, cf. Soph. O. T. 57; or Adverbs, as ἐμποδῶν, Xen. An. 3. 1, 13: with these Verbs also the Article is often inserted, as ἀρνεῖσθαι τὸ *μή* . . , τὸ *μή* οὐ . . : prob. *μή* was here used from the anxiety of the Greeks to be as explicit as possible, v. Buttm. Excurs. xi ad Dem. Mid.

C. *μή* as INTERROGATIVE, I. in direct questions, with all cases of indic., but like Lat. *num*, mostly where a negative answer is expected, ἦ *μή* ποῦ . . φάσθαι; surely ye did not say? Od. 6. 200, cf. 9. 405; whereas with οὐ the answer expected is affirmat.: in Att. *μή* without ἦ is found usu. in the same way, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 344; though sometimes it leaves the answer indeterminate, like Lat. enclitic *ne*, e. g. Plat. Theat. 196 B. The above distinction of the answer expected after οὐ and *μή*, seems to explain passages where they stand conjointly, as οὐ γὰρ ἀνέξει, *μή* δ' ἐκείλων ἀρεῖς; wōn't ye be silent, and will you be cowardly? i. e. be silent and be not cowardly, Soph. Aj. 75, cf. Tr. 1183; in which cases Elmsl. extends the force of οὐ to the second clause οὐ *μή* ἀρεῖς; will you not not be cowardly? but this would make *μή*=οὐ. 2. in indirect questions, or when another's question is repeated, *μή* is used with conjunct. of a present, or optat. of a past action; sometimes also with indic., when the asker believes the thing he asks about, e. g. Soph. Ant. 1253, cf. Herm. Vign. n. 270: in these cases *μή* may be rendered by *whether*, cf. supr. b. v. 2.

(The Lat. *ne* is only a dialectic variety of *μή*, cf. *μν* and *νιν*, *μῶν* and *νῦν*, Buttm. Exc. xi ad Dem. Mid.) [In Att. Poets *μή* is joined by synizesis with a following vowel: the case of *μή* οὐ forming one syll. is most freq.] (M η in compos., or joined with other Particles, as *μή* γάρ, *μή* οὐ, etc., will be found in alphabetical order: these should be compared with the corresponding forms of οὐ.)

μή γάρ, an elliptic phrase, used in emphatic denial, *no certainly*, Lat. *nullo modo, longe abest*, where an imperat. or optat. Verb must be supplied from the foregoing passage to which the denial refers, as *μή* λεγέτω τὸ ὄνομα . . . Answer *μή* γάρ [λεγέτω] Plat. Theat. 177 E, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 897: also strengthened, *μή* γάρ γε, *μή* γάρ δή, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 212.

μή γε, not at least, strengthened, for *μή*, Soph. Fr. 185.

μηδαμῶς, *μηδῆμι*, in *nowise*, not at all, freq. in Hdt. with another *μή*, or compd. of *μή*, ἄλλων *μηδαμῶς* *μηδαμῶν* ἀνθρώπων, *μηδαμῶς* *μηδαμῶν* etc., Hdt. 2. 91., 7. 50, 1. II. of Place, *nowhere*. (Strictly dat. fem. from *μηδαμῶς*, and so sometimes written *μηδαμῶς*, *μηδαμῶν*, as by Ast in Plato: but in Poets we sometimes find it *μηδαμῶ[μῶ]*, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 431, Ar. Thesm. 1162, when it must be taken as neut. pl.; so too oft. in MSS. of Hdt.)

μηδαμῶνός, ἦ, ὄν, (*μηδαμῶς*) good for nothing, like οὐτιδανός from οὐτις.

μηδαμῶθεν, Adv. from no place, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14: usu., *μ. ἄλλοθεν* from no other place, as Plat. Phaed. 70 E.

μηδαμῶθεν, Adv. nowhere: from

μηδαμῶς, Adv. *no-whither*, Xen. Lac. 3. 4. (Strictly dat. masc. from *μηδαμῶς*.)

μηδεμῶς, ἦ, ὄν, for *μηδὲ ἄμῶς*, not even one, i. e. not any one, no one, none, like *μηδέλς*, Hdt. 1. 143, 144, etc.: as Adj. only in plur., the sing. being hardly used except in the Adverbs, *μηδεμῶν*, *-μοῖ*, *-μοῦ* etc.

μηδαμῶς, Adv. *nowhither*, *μ. ἄλλοσε* Plat. Rep. 499 A.

μηδαμῶς, Adv. *nowhere*. (Strictly gen. from *μηδαμῶς*.)

μηδαμῶς, Adv. from *μηδαμῶς*=*μηδαμῶ*, Hdt. 4. 83.

μηδέ, Adv. (*μή*, δέ) *nor*, Lat. *neque, nec*, joining a second clause or additional clause to a sentence, the former part of which may be either affirmat., or negat. with *μή*, freq. from Hom. downwards.

2. also doubled, *μηδέ . . μηδέ . .*, neither . . nor . ., Lat. *neque . . neque . .*, opposing the two clauses of a sentence, first in Il. 4. 303: from Pind. downwards we find also *μήτε . . μηδέ*, and *μηδέ . . μήτε . .*, though this is denied by Elmsl. Med. 4, but cf. Herm. ad l. 1:—when δέ is in the second clause, marking the opposition, and *μή* refers solely to the second clause, it should be written *divisim* *μή* δέ, as Soph. O. C. 481, cf. Schäf. Append. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 29.

II. joined with a single word or phrase, not even, Lat. *ne . . quidem*, Il. 21. 375, Od. 4. 710, etc.; repeated emphatically, *μηδ' ὄντα γαστέρι*

μήτηρ κοῖρον ἔδντα φέροι *μηδ' ὅς φόνος* let not the babe unborn

no not even it escape, Il. 6. 58:—on Od. 4. 684, 11. 613, v. sub *μή* A. 111.—Hom. often uses *μηδέ* τι, v. sub *μή* τις.

μηδέλς, *μηδεμῶς*, *μηδὲν*, or *μηδέ* *els* declined and accentuated just like *els*, *μῶς*, *ἐν*, gen. *μηδεβός*, *μηδεμῶς*, *μηδεβός* etc.: not even one, i. e. no one, none, like Lat. *nultus* for *ne ullus*, in Hom. only once, *μηδὲν* Il. 18. 500: *μηδέ* *els*, which (so written) is never elided even in Att., retained the first emphatic signf. not even one, and often had a Particle between, as *μηδ' ἐν* *els* Pors. Hec. praef. p. xxiv: δ, ἦ *μηδὲν* *sc. ἔν*, οὐσα, one who is a mere nothing, a nobody, Valck. Phoen. 601, Lob. Soph. Aj. 1218 (1231): τὸ *μηδὲν* simply nothing, Hdt. 1. 32; so too τὸ *μηδὲν* of an eunuch, Hdt. 8. 106; hence in gen. a

useless or *worthless person*, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. *μηδὲν* 4:—neut. *μηδὲν* freq. as Adv., not at all, by no means.

When other negatives, themselves derived from *μή*, are used with it, they do not destroy, but strengthen the negation, *μηδὲποτε*

μηδὲν αἰσχροῦν πόντος ἐπιτεῖ λῆσιν never hope to escape, when you have done any thing base, Isocr. 5 B.—For the rare plur. *μηδένας*, gen. *μηδένων* Plat. Euthyd. 303 B, *μηδαμῶς* was more usu.—For *μηβὲς*, v. sub voce.

On the difference between *μηδέλς* and *οὐδέλς*, v. sub *μή* *et* *οὐ*.

μηδὲποτε, Adv., never, with pres. and past, as well as fut., Lob. Phryn. 458: but, *μηδὲποτε* and never, Hes. Op. 715, 742.

μηδέπω, Adv., nor as yet, not as yet, Aesch. Pers. 435: cf. *μήπω*.

μηδέπωποτε, Adv., never till now, never at any time, in good Greek always with past tenses, usu. perf., v. Lob. Phryn. 458.

Μηδερικάστῃ, ἦ, fem. prop. n., strictly adorned with prudence, from *μηδρῖ* (dat. pl. of *μηδρῖς*) and *κέρκαμαι*.

μηδέτερος, ἑρα, ἐρον, (ἐτέρος) neither of the two, Thuc., Plat., etc. Hence

μηδετέρωθεν, Adv. from neither side.

μηδέτερος, Adv. in neither way: in the neuter gender.

μηδετέρωδε, Adv. to neither side, Thuc. 4. 118.

μηδευμα, στος, τό, (*μηδομαι*) a stratagem, trick.

μή δή, nay do not . . , Il. 16. 81, etc.; so too, *μή* δήτα Soph. O. T. 830, 1153, etc.

Μηδίζω, to be a Mede in manners, language or dress: esp. to side with the Medes, to Medize, opp. to Ἐλληνίζω, Hdt. 4. 144, etc.

Μηδικός, ἦ, ὄν, Median: τὰ *Μηδικά* (sc. πράγματα) the Median affairs, esp. the war with the Medes, the name always given by Thuc. to the great Persian war, which Hdt. calls τὰ Περσικά.

II. *Μηδική* πόλις, *herba Medica*, a kind of clover, *lucerne*, Ar. Eq. 606.

III. *μηλον* *Μηδικόν*, v. *μηλον* *π.*

μηδίων, τό, an herb, perh.=*Μηδική* πόλις, Diosc.

Μηδῖς, ἰδος, ἦ, sub. γῆς=Μηδία.

Μηδισμός, ὁ, (*Μηδίζω*) a leaning towards the Medes, being in their interest, *Medism*, Hdt. 4. 165, etc.

Μηδιστί, Adv. (*Μηδίζω*) like the Medes, esp. in the Median tongue, Strab. [τῇ]

Μηδοκτόνος, ον, (κτείνειν) *Mede-slaying*, Anth.

μηδός, Adv., for μηδ' ὅπως, *not at all*.

μηδομαι, f. μήσομαι, Dep. med. (μήσος). *To be minded, to intend, devise, decree, resolve*, αὐτὸς εὖ μήσομαι *resolve well thyself*, Il. 2. 360: hence *to give advice to another*, τῷ τι Od. 5. 189.

2. *to plan and do cunningly or skilfully, to plot, work, bring about*, oft. in Hom., and usu. in bad sense, *καὶ μῆδεσθαι τι* *to plot or work evil against one*, Lat. *male consilium in aliquem*, Hom.: also c. acc. pers. et rei, *καὶ μῆσται Ἀχαιοὺς* *he wrought them mischief*, Il. 10. 52; so too in Il. 22. 395, Od. 24. 426, *like καὶ πράττειν τι*: also in Trag. usu. μ. τι, or τί τι, also μ. τί ἐπὶ τι Aesch. Cho. 991, Soph. Phil. 1114: also c. inf., *to contrive that a thing should be*, Pind. O. 1. 51: —Only poet. (Cf. μέδομαι fin.)

μηδοπότερος, α, ον, = μηδ' ἑτέρος, Dion. H.

ΜΗΔΩΣ, εος, τό, but hardly to be found save in plur. *μήδεα*, counsel, plan, resolve, *any thing planned and done cunningly or skilfully*, freq. in Hom., mostly in the abstract notion of *prudence, cunning, craft*: *μήδεα μάχης* *plans of fight*, Il. 15. 467, 16. 120: so too in Pind., and Aesch. 2. *like μήτις, care, anxiety*, *σά τε μήδεα* *care for thee*, once in Od. 11. 202.

II. in Od. 18. 67, 87, 22. 476, *the virilia*, in full *μήδεα φωτὸς* 6. 129; in which signif. *μήδεα* is to *μήδομαι* as the almost synon. μέτρα to μέδομαι. 2. *the bladder*, Opp.—Ep. word, used also by Pind., and by Aesch. Pr. 602 in a lyric passage. (Akin to μήτις, v. r.)

μηδοτις, ου, neut. μηδοτιον, for μηδὲ δστις οὖν, μηδὲ δ τι οὖν *no one whatever, nothing whatever*, Theogn. 64.

μηδοσύνη, ἡ, (μήσος) *counsel, prudence*, Anth.

Μηδοφόνος, ον, = Μηδοκτόνος, Anth.

μηδός, neut. μηθέν, a later, not Att. form for μηδός, μηθέν, freq. from the time of Arist., and Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 182, but the fem. μηθέμια never became μητέμια.

μη ἔνα, followed by ἀλλά, = *μη ὅτι* . . . ἀλλά . . ., v. *μη ὅτι*.

μηκάω, = *μηκάομαι*, Nic.

μη κάλ, for μηδέ, Ap. Rh.

ΜΗΚΑΪΟΜΑΙ, Dep. med., with old poet. part. aor. μᾶκον Hom.: perf. with pres. signif. μῆμικα, part. μεμικῆς Il. 10. 362, shortd. fem. μεμικνία Il. 4. 435: impf. formed from perf. ἐμέμικον Od. 9. 439. *To bleat*, of sheep, Il. 4. 435, Od. 9. 439: of the hunted fawn and hares, *to scream, shriek*, Il. 10. 362: later esp. of goats (cf. μῆκός), as also βληκάομαι, and our *bleat* is used both of sheep and goats. The Homer. part. μᾶκον is only found in the phrase, *καὶ δ' ἔπει' ἐν κοινήτῳ μᾶκόν φειλ* *screaming to earth, of a wounded horse*, etc., Il. 16. 669, Od. 10. 163, 19. 454; also of a man, Od. 18. 98. (Formed from the sound of sheep and goats, as *μυκάομαι* from that of oxen.)

μηκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (μηκάομαι) *the bleating one*, in Hom. always epith. of she-goats, in plur., *μηκᾶδες* *ayes* Il. 11. 383, Od. 9. 124, 244; later, μ. βοῦς Soph. Fr. 122; μ. ἄρνες, = βληκᾶδες, Eur. Cyl. 189.

μηκασμός, ὁ, (μηκᾶω) *a bleating*, Lat. *balatus*, Plut.

μηκεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (μήκος) *long*, Opp.

μηκέτι, Adv., *no more, no longer, no further*, Hom., etc.: *μηδ' ἔτι* *nor any more*, Hom.

μηκή, ἡ, = *μηκασμός*, *like μήκη* = *μυκασμός*.

μηκηθμός, ὁ, = *μηκασμός*, formed like *μυκηθμός*, Opp.

μηκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *bleating, given to bleating*.

μηκίωτος, ἡ, ον, Dor. and Att. μᾶκίωτος [ᾶ], (μήκος), Superl. of μακρός, *the longest, tallest*, Hom. Adv. *μηκίστων*, *for a very long time or in the highest degree*, h. Hom. Cer. 259, ubi al. *μηκίστᾶ*, as in Od. 5. 299, 465, *τί νῦν μοι μήκιστα γένηται* *what is to become of one at last*: so too ἐπὶ μήκιστον.

μηκόθεν, Adv. (μήκος) *from afar*.

μηκοσιέως, *to lengthen*: from

ΜΗΚΟΣ, εος, τό, *length*, of Space, Od. 9. 324, μ. ὁδοῦ Hdt. 1. 72, etc.: hence also *height, tallness, stature*, Od. 11. 312, 20. 71. 2. of Time, μ. χρόνον Trag.: hence, μ. λόγων, *a long speech*, Aesch., and Plat. 3. in gen. of Size or Degree, *greatness, magnitude*, Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 479.

II. τὸ μήκος or μήκος absol. as Adv., *in length or greatness*, Hdt. 1. 181, Soph. Ant. 393, etc.: also ἐς μήκος Hdt. 2. 155. (From

same Root as μακρός: and hence is formed μήκιστος, Superl. of μακρός: cf. μέγας fin.)

μήκοτε, Adv. Ion. for μήποτε, Hdt.

μηκύνω, f. ὠνά, in Hdt. ὠνάς, (μήκος) :—*to lengthen, prolong, extend*, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5: of Time, μ. χρόνον, βίον Eur. H. F. 87, 143: but also *to delay, put off*, τέλος Pind. P. 4. 508: μ. λόγον *to spin out a speech, speak at length*, Hdt. 2. 35; 80, λόγους Soph. El. 1484; also without λόγον, *to be lengthy or tedious*, Hdt. 3. 60, Ar. Lys. 1132, and Plat.: Thuc. adds an acc. ob- jecti, μ. τὰ περὶ τῆς πόλεως, τὴν ὠφέλειαν *to talk at length about dwell upon* . . . 2. 42, sq.: but 3. μ. βόην *to raise a loud cry*, Soph. O. C. 489.

μηκυνμός, ὁ, *a lengthening*: *lengthening of the vowels*.

ΜΗΚΥΝΩΝ, ὠος, ἡ, *the poppy*, Il. 8. 306, Hdt. 2. 92. 2. *the head of a poppy*, Theophr., elsewh. κώδεια; used as an archi- tectural ornament, Paus. 5. 20, 5. 3. *poppy-seed*, for food, Thuc. 4. 25: *the narcotic juice of the poppy*, opium, cf. μηκώ- νων.

II. *part of the intestines of testaceous animals*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 22, sq.: also *the ink-bag of the cuttle-fish*, Ael. ap. Suid., cf. Ath. 316 D. III. *a metallic sand*, Poll.

μηκωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to a poppy*.

μηκύνων, τό, *the juice of the poppy*, opium, like μήκων 1. 3, Theophr. II. *the discharge from the bowels of new-born children*, Hipp., cf. μήκων II.

μηκωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a kind of lettuce with poppy-like juice*, Nic.; also μηκωνίτης. II. as Adj., *prepared with poppy*, μακωνίδες ἄρτοι Alcmn Ar. 17.

μηκωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, *like a poppy*; ὁ μ. = *foreg.*, Hipp.

μηκωνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a poppy*.

μηλατὰς, ὁ, a shepherd, also μωλῳτῆς, ap. Hesych.

μηλάτων, metaplast. gen. plur. for μήλων, *sheep*, Lyc. [ᾶ]

μηλάφειω, (μήλη, ἀφή) *to probe*, *like ψηλαφάω*.

μηλέα, ἡ, (μήλον) *an apple-tree*, Lat. *malus*, Od. 7. 115, 11. 589: *μ. Περσική*, *malus Persica*, *the peach*, Theophr.; μ. Κυ- δωνία, m. Punica, *the quince*, Diosc. [dissyll. in Od. 24. 340.]

μηλείη, ἡ, Ep. for μηλέα.

μηλειος, ου, also α, ον, (μήλον Δ) *of, belonging to a sheep*, Hdt. 1. 119, Eur. Cyl. 218.

ΜΗ'ΑΗ, ἡ, a surgical instrument, a probe, catheter, etc., Lat. *specillum*, Hipp.

Μηλιάδες, αἱ, (μήλον) *nymphs of the fruit-trees or of the flocks*, also Μηλίδες: but in Soph. Phil. 725, *nymphs of Melis or Malia* in Trachis, cf. Μηλιεύς.

μηλιεὺς, ὁ, *for μήλων* *inawoods*, a place where sheep sleep, Lyc. 96.

Μηλιεύς, ἑως, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Melis or Malia* in Trachis.

II. also as Adj., Μηλιεὺς κόλπος *the Malian gulf*, Hdt. 4. 33: in common language the Dor. form Μᾶλιεὺς was used, Herm. Soph. Tr. 193, Phil. 4.

μηλίξω, (μήλον β) *to be like an apple or quince*, hence esp. *to be of a quince-yellow*, Diosc.

μηλινόειδής, ἐς, (μήλων, εἶδος) *of an apple or quince-yellow*. μηλίνεις, εσσα, εν, = *foreg.*, Nic.

μήλινος, ἡ, ον, (μήλον β) *made of apples or quinces*, μύρον *the* Theophr.: also *of a quince-yellow*, Lat. *luteus*, Diosc. II.

of an apple-tree, ὅς μ. Sapph. 4.

Μήλιος, ἰα, ιων, *from the island of Melos, Melian*. II. ἡ

Μηλία, also Μηλίδας and Μηλῖς, with or without γῆ, a greyish aluminous earth, which painters mixed up with mineral colors, to give them greater consistence, Lat. *melivinum*, Diosc. 5. 180.

μηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μήλον β) = *μηλέα*, Ibyc. 1.

Μηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. Μήλιος.

II. Ion. for Μαλῖς, with or without γῆ, *Melis or Malia* in Trachis, Hdt.

μηλῖς, ιος, ἡ, v. μάλῖς.

μηλίτης, ου, ὁ, (μήλον β) οἶνος μ., *apple or quince wine*, Diosc. II. (μήλον α) μ. ἀριθμός *an arithmetical question about a number of sheep*, cf. φαλιτῆς.

μηλοβάτων, (βαίνω) *to turn sheep*, Opp.

μηλοβάφης, ἐς, (βάττω) *dyed a quince-yellow*, Philo.

μηλοβολέω, (βάλλω) *to pelt with apples*.

Μηλοβοῦς, ἡ, f. prop. n., strictly *sheep-feeder, shepherdess*, h. Hom. Cer. 420.

μηλοβοτάνη, (βόσχω) *to graze sheep*. Hence

μηλοβοτήρ, ἦρος, δ, a shepherd, Il. 18. 529.
μηλοβότης, ου, δ, Dor. —τας, = foreg., Pind. L. 1. 67, Eur. Cycl. 53.
μηλόβοτος, ον, (βόσκω) grazed by sheep, epithet of pastoral districts, Pind. P. 12. 4, Aesch. Supp. 548: ἔφρων μ. ἀνέναια to turn arable land into a sheep-walk, Isocr. 302 C.
μηλογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) sheep-born, πῶμ μ. a flock of sheep, Philox. ap. Meinek. Com. Fragm. 3. p. 636.
μηλοδόκος, ον, (δέχομαι) sheep-receiving, e. g. in sacrifice, Pind. P. 3. 48.
μηλοδοπιτής, οἱ, Dor. μάλ-, (μῆλον κ, δρέπω) the apple-gatherers, Sappho ap. Walz. Rhct. Gr. 7. p. 883.
μηλοειδής, ἐς, (είδος) like a quince, esp. of a quince-yellow.
μηλοθύτης, ου, δ, (θύω) one who slays or sacrifices sheep, a priest, Eur. Alc. 121: θυμὸς μ. a sacrificial altar, Id. I. T. 1116.
μηλόθυτος, ον, (θύω) belonging to the slaughter of sheep.
μηλοπόδη, ἦ, a kind of beetle or cockchafer, Ar. Nub. 763.
μηλοπαΐα, ἦ, (μάχη) a pelting match with apples, Ath.
μηλοπέλι, ἴτος, τό, honey flavored with quince, Diosc.
ΜΗ'Δ'ΟΝ, ου, τό, (Α) a sheep, Od. 12. 301; to distinguish the gender an Adj. is added, ἄρσενα μ. rams, wethers, Od. 9. 438, cf. 12. 147: also a goat, Od. 14. 105. Except in Od. 12. 301, 14. 105, Hom. always uses plur. μῖλα, by which he means flocks of sheep or goats, v. esp. Od. 9. 184; hence in gen. like πρόβατα, small cattle, usu. opp. to βόες, as in Lat. pecudes to armenta.—Lyc. has a metaplast. gen. plur. μηλῶν. (The word is not used in this signif. in Prose.)
ΜΗ'ΟΝ, ου, τό, (Β) Dor. ΜΑ'ΟΝ, Lat. MALUM, an apple, in gen. any tree-fruit, Il. 9. 542, Od. 7. 120, and Hes. Theog. (whereas in Hes. Op. it always means sheep): hence 2. μ. Κυθώνιον the quince, μ. Περσικόν the peach, μ. Μηδικόν the orange or citron, μ. Ἀρμυρινάον malum praecox, our a-pricock or apricot, all in Diosc. 1. 160, sqq.; cf. μηλέα.
II. metaph. of a woman's breasts, Ar. Eccl. 903, Lys. 155, cf. κυθωνίδα.
μηλονόμος, ἐως, δ, =sq.
μηλονόμης, ου, δ, Dor. —μας, (νέμω) a shepherd, goatherd, Eur. Alc. 573.
μηλονόμος, ον, (νέμω) feeding or tending goats or sheep; Σάκαι μ. the nomad Sacae, Choeril. 3. (p. 121).
μηλοπάραιος, ον, Dor. μῆλοπάραιος and —παρρος, (παρεῖδ) apple i. e. round and rosy cheeked, Theocr. 26. 1.
μηλοπέπων, ονος, δ, an apple-shaped melon, not eaten till over-ripe, melones in Pallad.
μηλοπλάκουντιον, τό, Dim. from sq.
μηλοπλάκους, οντος, δ, cake or bread with quinces in it.
μηλόσκοπος, ον, (σκοπέω) κορυφή μ., the top of a hill from which sheep or goats (μῖλα) may be watched, h. Hom. 18. 11.
μηλόσπορος, ον, (σπείρω) set with fruit-trees, Eur. Hipp. 742.
μηλοσπόςος, ον, poet. for μηλοσπός, sheep-protecting, Leon. Tar.
μηλοσφάγιον, to slay sheep, ἱερὸ μ. to offer sheep in sacrifice, Soph. El. 280; so ὁσολ, Eur. Pleisth. 4, Ar. Av. 1232: and μηλοσφάγια, ἦ, the slaughter of sheep: from μηλοσφάγιον, ον, (σφάζω) slaying sheep. [ᾶ]
μηλοτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) sheep-feeding, like μηλοβότος, Archil. 85, Aesch. Pers. 763.
μηλούχος, δ, (μῆλον Β. II, ἔχω) a girdle that confines the breasts, Leon. Tar.; elsewh. μῆτρα or στρόφιον.
μηλοφάγος, ον, (φάγειν) eating sheep.
μηλοφόνος, ον, (φονέω) sheep-slaying, μ. ἀγαί the slaughter of sheep, Aesch. Ag. 730.
μηλοφορέα, to carry apples, Theocr.: and μηλοφορέα, ἦ, a carrying apples: the office of a μηλοφόρος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 514 D: from μηλοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing apples: οἱ μ. the king of Persia's body-guard, because they had gold apples at the butt-end of their spears, Wess. Hdt. 7. 41.
μηλοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ and ἦ, one who watches sheep, or apples, Anth. [ῶ]
μηλώ, (μήλη) to probe a wound, Hipp.
μῆλοσπον, τό, a sort of white grape, Theophr.
μηλῶν, ὄνος, δ, (μῆλον β) an orchard, Lat. pometum.
Μῆλων, δ, epith. of Hercules, because μῖλα were offered him.

μήλωσις, ἦ, (μήλω) a probing, Hipp.
μηλωτής, ἦ, (μῆλον) a sheep's skin: in gen. any rough woolly skin, Philem. p. 365.
μηλωτής, οὔ, δ, ν. μηλατός.
μηλωτής, ἴδος, ἦ, =sq., dub.
μηλωτρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, (an instrument for probing, esp. for cleaning the ears, Galen. (From μῆλωδ, and not, as even Galen supposed, comp. of μῆλωδ and οὖς, Lob. Phryn. p. 255.)
μήλωψ, σπος, δ, ἦ, (μῆλον β, ὠψ, ὠψ) looking like an apple, esp. of an apple or quince-yellow: μήλωσα καρπὸν ἀκτερεῖν to grind the yellow fruit, i. e. the ripe and golden corn, Od. 7. 104.
μῆ μάν, nay verily, Il., used to strengthen the negat. protestation, cf. μῆ Α. 111. 4, μάν 3.
τῆ μέν, Ion. for μῆ μάν, Valck. Hdt. 3. 99, cf. 2. 118, 179, etc.: opp. to τῆ μέν.
μῆν, a Particle strengthening affirmation, like Lat. vero, yea, indeed, verily, truly, in sooth, etc., ἔγε μῆν, Lat. age vero, on then! Il. 1. 302; τῆ μῆν, Lat. sane vero, in very truth, Il. 9. 57, Hes. Sc. 11, 101; καὶ μῆν, Lat. et vero, very freq., Hom., and Att.: οὐ μῆν assuredly not, Hom., so too μῆ μῆν in Hom. always Dor. μῆ μάν: Att. also with γε and ἀλλά, and hardly ever without some other Particle, freq. in transitions from one subject to another, τί μῆν; quidni? why not? in Trag. freq. for μέντοι, Reisig Comm. Crit. de Soph. O. C. 28.—Μῆν usu. strengthens an affirmation, oath, and in gen. an intention, both directly and in orat. obliqua, while δὲ usu. refers to a past action: μῆν is orig. the same as μέν, but after the introduction of the long vowel ῆ it became distinguished as the stronger and more emphatic form: however ῆ μῆν, μῆ μῆν remained in Ep. and Ion., = Att. τῆ μῆν, μῆ μῆν.
ΜΗ'Ν, δ, gen. μηνός: dat. pl. μηνσί, Ion. μήνεσι: also μέν in Pind., and Theophr. A month, Hom., Hes., etc.: in earlier times the month was divided into two parts, μῆν ἱστάμενος the first, and φθίνων the second half, Od. 14. 162., 19. 307, Hes. Op. 778, Th. 59, Hdt. 6. 106; the Attic division was into three, μῆν ἱστάμενος (also ἀρχόμενος, and εἰσὶν Andoc. 6. 38), μέσων, φθίνων: the latter third was reckoned backwards, τρίτῃ τοῦ φθίνοντος μηνός on the third day from the end of the month, the eight and twentieth, like Lat. tertio ante kalendas, yet in Att. they were reckoned forwards, as, τῇ τρίτῃ ἐπ' εἰκάδι the three and twentieth, etc.—κατὰ μῆνα monthly, μισθὸν δίδοναι κατὰ μ. Dem. 1209. 11; τόκον δρασμὴν τοῦ μηνός τῆς μῶς interest a drachma per mina per month, Aeschin. 68. 26. On the Attic months v. Clinton. F. H. 2. Append. 19; on the Macedon., Ib. 3. Append. 4. II. the moon, because the old year was lunar, Theophr.:—so, τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός at the end of the lunar month (when there was no moonlight), Thuc. 2. 4. III. as prop. n., the god Lunus, masc. of Μῆνης, Strab. IV. in plur. μῆνες, the menses of women. (From μῆν comes μην, our moon, Germ. Mond, Lat. men-sis, all from Sanscr. mā to measure, and the Pers. word for month is māh, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 194.)
μηνάγυρτος, to be a μηνάγυρτος, to go about begging.
μηνάγυρτης, ου, δ, (μῆν, ἀγύρτης) a priest of Cybele who made a monthly round of begging visits, also μηνάγυρτης, Meineke Menand. 111.
μηναιός, α, ον, (μῆν) monthly, Lob. Aglaoph. 954.
μηνῆς, ἄδος, ἦ, =μῆνην, the moon, Rhcs. 534.
μῆνη, ἦ, (μῆν) the moon, Il. 19. 374, Aesch. Pr. 797; also as a goddess, h. Hom. 32. Hence μηνιαίος, α, αἰών, monthly, Aesch. Supp. 266, Dindorf.
II. a month old, LXX.
μηνίαμα, τό, =μηνίω, LXX, dub. i from μηνίαμα, =μηνίω, Ap. Rh.
μηνίγγιον, τό, Dim. from sq.
μηνίγγις, ἴγγος, ἦ, any membrane, Hipp.: esp. that which contains the brain, Arist. H. A.: also μῆνις. (Deriv. unknown.)
μηνιδμός, οὔ, δ, (μηνίω) wrath, I. 16. 62, 202, 282.
μηνίμα, σπος, τό, (μηνίω) the cause of anger, μ. θεῶν the cause of divine wrath, Il. 22. 358, Od. 11. 73: hence 2. guilt, esp. of blood, Lat. scelus piacular, παλαιὰ μηνίματα guilt that cleaves to a family from the sins of their forefathers, Plat.

Phaedr. 244 D, Antipho 127. 1, cf. Valck. Phoen. 941, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 637. II. also the outward sign of anger, a burst of anger, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 826.

μήνιξ, = μήνιγξ.

Μηνίον, τό, the temple of the goddess Mene, Paus.

μήνις, ιος, ῆ, Att. gen. *μήνιδος*, *wrath*, from Hom. downwds. mostly of the wrath of the gods, which never fails in its object, II. 1; also of the wrath of Achilles, Ib. 1. x, etc.; of the *vengeful temper* of a people, Hes. Ca. 21. Ep. word, used also by Trag. and by Hdt., and Plat., in the strict sense of *divine wrath*, as Legg. 880 E, Hipp. Ma. 282 A. (From the same root as μένος, as also μένος, μέμονα, μάλωμα, μενείνω.)

μήνις, ἰδος, ῆ, = sq.

μήνισκος, δ, Dim. from *μήνη*, a little moon or crescent, Lat. *lunula*. II. any moon or crescent-shaped body, esp. a covering to protect the head of statues, (whence the *nimbus* or glory of Christian Saints), Ar. Av. 1114, ubi v. Interpp., cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. 51. 2. crescent-shaped figures, used in mathematical demonstrations, Arist. Org.

μήνισμα, ατος, τό, late form for *μήνιμα*, v. Lob. Paral. p. 433. μνηνίτης, ου, δ, (*μνήνω*) a *wrathful man*, Epict. [I]

μήνις, (μήνις) to cherish *wrath*, be *wroth* against one, τῷ II. 1. 422, 18. 275, and Hdt.; *wrath* about a thing, II. 5. 178; and in full, μ. τῷ τῶς Soph. Ant. 1177; elsewhere in Hom. absol., mostly of heroes, rarely of common men, as Od. 17. 14: μ. τῷ is also to declare one's *wrath* against a person, Hdt. 5. 84:—Med., = Act., Aesch. Eum. 101.—A later form is *μηνίαις*, Lob. Phryn. 82. [Hom. has ῖ in pres. and impf., except in arsi, II. 2. 769: but ῖ in Aesch. Eum. 101, and so always in fut. and aor.]

μνηνεῖδης, ἐς, (μήνη, εἶδος) *crescent-shaped*, Lat. *lunatus*, Hdt. 1. 75., 8. 16, Thuc. 2. 76, etc.: of the sun and moon when partially eclipsed, Thuc. 2. 28, Xen., cf. διχότομος ἀμφικυρτος. Adv. —δῶς.

μήνος, τό, supposed to be for *μήνις* or μένος, *μήνη καὶ δαίη* Aesch. Supp. 266,—a corrupt passage.

μνηστράνιος, δ, lord of the months. [v]

μνηστία, ατος, τό, (μνήνω) *an information*, Thuc. 6. 29, 61.

μνηστὴς, ῆ, (μνήνω) *a laying information*, Plat. Legg. 932 D.

μνηστήρ, ῆρος, δ, *an informer, guide*, Aesch. Eum. 245.

μνηστής, οῦ, δ, (μνήνω) *one that brings to light*, μ. χρόνος Eur. Hipp. 1051. II. as Subst. *an informer, guide*, esp. in legal signif., like Lat. *delator*, Thuc. 1. 132, etc.; also in Com. as fem., Cratin. Incert. 77, cf. Lob. Paral. 271.

μνηστικός, ῆ, ὅς, *belonging to or given to informing*, Dio C. μνηστῆρον, τό, (μνήνω) *the price of information, reward*, h. Hom. Merc. 264, 364: esp. at Athens, and then in plur. μνηστῆρας, as Thuc. 6. 27; μ. κηρύσσειν to offer such reward, Andoc. 6. 23; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 332.

μνηστῆρ, ὀπος, δ, = μνηστήρ, Anth. [v]

ΜΗΝΥΨΩ, ῆ. ὄσω, Dor. μάνω, to disclose what is secret, reveal, betray, first in h. Hom.: in gen. to make known, publish, declare, shew. Construct., τῷ τῷ h. Hom. Merc. 254, and Pind., τῷ Hdt. 1. 23; c. part., μ. τινὰ ἔχωρτα to shew that he has, Hdt. 2. 121, 3, 80 μ. τινὰ ἀποδιδόντα to shew that he is dead, Antipho 115. 21; and in Pass., πόλεμος γεγονὸς ἐμνήψθη Plat. Criti. 108 E; c. inf., Plat. Rep. 366 B: μ. τῷ εἰ., to inform one whether., Ar. Ach. 206. II. at Athens esp. to inform, lay public information against another, κατὰ τινος Lys. 105. 18; also, μ. τῷ κατὰ τινος Thuc. 6. 60; also, μ. τῷ τῷ to give information of a thing to a magistrate, Plat. Legg. 730 D: absol. to lay information, Thuc. 6. 27; hence impers. in Pass., μνηστῆρα information is laid, Id. 6. 28, cf. 1. 20: but in Pass. also of persons, to be informed against, Id. 6. 53. [v in pres. and impf., in h. Hom. Merc. 254, and Pind., except when before a long syll., as in h. Hom. Merc. 373: v in fut. and aor., and so always in Att., e. g. Soph. O. C. 1188, Ar. Ach. 206.]

μῆον, ου, τό, an umbelliferous plant, Diosc.

μή ὄπως, followed by ἄλλα, stronger than οὐχ ὄπως, an ellipse for μή ὀλοθάρηται ὄπως., do not think that., not only not so., but., like μή μόνον δή, Buttm. Gr. Gr. § 150, Jelf § 762. 2 and 3: so also μή ἴνα and μή ὅτι.

μή ὅτι, = μή ὅπως: when μή ὅτι follows something else, without ἄλλα, it is more emphatic, not to mention that., let alone., Buttm. and Jelf, as in foreg.

μή οὐ, are joined first in Hdt., and then freq. in Att. Greek.

I. c. Conjunctive, after Verbs of fearing, doubting, and the like, as δέδοκα μὴ οὐ γένηται I fear it will not be, opp. to δ. μὴ γένηται I fear it will be, just as in Lat., *vereor ut* (i. e. *ne non*) sit, to *vereor ne sit*: this usage first appears in II. 1. 28, μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χροαίμῃ σκέψῃσθα (take care) lest the sceptre appear thee not; cf. Hdt. 6. 9. Here both negatives are used in proper signif., μὴ as Conjunction, Lat. *ne*, lest, οὐ as negat. Adv. Lat. *non*, *not*. II. c. Infinitive, 1. after Verbs of stopping, delaying, denying, doubting, etc., when a negat. is added, as οὐδὲς τις ἀντιλέγει τὸ μὴ οὐ λέγειν no one disputes your right to speak, Xen. Symp. 3. 3; so first in Hdt., οὐκείτῃ ἀνελθόντο μὴ οὐ τὸ πᾶν μηχανάσασθαι no longer delayed to make every attempt, 6. 88, cf. Soph. O. T. 1091, O. C. 566:—here μὴ οὐ may be translated by Lat. *quini*, *quominus*, *nemo le impedit quini dicat*: then 2. in gen. when all clauses in which a negat. is expressed or implied, esp. after οὐ δύναμαι, οὐκ οἶδ' ῖ εἶμ', οὐκ ἔστι etc. as πείσονται γὰρ οὐ τοσοῦτον οὐδέν, ὥστε μὴ οὐ καλῶς θανέν I will not come to such a pass, as *not* to die well, Soph. Ant. 97; οὐ οἶκος ἐστὶ Ἀθηναίους μὴ οὐ δοῦναι δίκας it is not reasonable that the Athenians should not., Hdt. 7. 5; so, ἀδύνατα ἦν.. μὴ οὐ μεγάλα βλάπτειν Thuc. 8. 60, οὐ δύναμαι μὴ οὐ ἐπαρῆν Xen. Apol. fin.:—here it may be transl. by Lat. *non potest fieri quini*.. or *non potest non esse*. 3. after all words implying negatives, as Verbs expressing fear, shame, etc., δεῦν ἐδόκει.. μὴ οὐ λαθεῖν it seemed strange (i. e. was not possible) not to take, Hdt. 1. 187; ἀσπρόν ἐστι.. μὴ οὐ φάναι 'tis a shame (i. e. I have not the impudence) not to say, Plat. Prot. 352 D: so too after questions, τίς μηχανῇ.. μὴ οὐ..; what contrivance is there that it should not be? i. e. it is not possible that it should not, Plat. Phaed. 72 D.—In these three cases the Art. τὸ may be set before μὴ οὐ c. inf., as Soph. O. T. 283 1232, Tr. 90: but τὸ μὴ οὐ cannot be used without the inf., acc. to Herm. Vig. n. 265.

III. so c. Participio, οὐ δικάων ἐστιν ἰστανάι [ἀνδριάντα], μὴ οὐ ὑπερβαλλόμενον it is not right to set up a statue, unless one surpasses, Hdt. 2. 110; δυσλόγητος γὰρ ἦν, μὴ οὐ κατωκτείρων Soph. O. T. 13.—In signif. 1. supr., as we see, both negatives retain their force: but in all cases of II and III, μὴ might be used alone, though this is not common when a negat. precedes, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 750, Obs. 3: Herm. Vig. n. 265 supposes that the negation by μὴ οὐ is less strong and positive than that by μὴ alone; Jelf l. c., Obs. 5, follows Kühner in questioning this, considering that the second negat. has come in from the negative character of the whole sentence.

μή ὅπως, ὥς., not so as.. not so much so, as.. μὴ οὐτε, not however.

μῆποθεν, lest from any where, Lat. *ne cuncte*.

μή πολλαῖς, lest perchance, Lat. *ne forte*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 D, Stallb. Rep. 424 B.

μῆποτε, that at no time, lest where, that never, Lat. *nequando*, c. conj., Hom.; also μῆποτε divisim, Od. 21. 324, which is less strong, according to Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v. II. in warning entreaty, wishes, that never, on no account, c. conj., Od. 19. 81, c. inf. Od. 11. 441. III. in oaths, etc., after a finite Verb, c. inf., never, δμοῦμαι, μῆποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβήσεται Il. 9. 133, 275; c. inf. fut., Il. 9. 455: also in orat. obliqua, when another's words are quoted, Hes. Op. 86. IV. in Gramm. *perihaps*, Buttm. Exc. vii ad Dem. Mid., p. 135.

μή που, lest in any way, lest perchance, follows the constr. of μῆ.

μή. II. lest any where, that nowhere, Lat. *neubi*.

μήπω, not yet, Lat. *nondum*, Hom. II. in exostulation, μήπω τί μελεῖτε Il. 4. 234. III. = μή ποῦ, Od. 9. 102.

IV. = μῆποτε, Pors. Hec. 1268, Lob. Phryn. p. 458, Meineke Philom. p. 401. V. μήπω γέ, nay, not yet, Aesch. Pr. 631; followed by πῶρ, Soph. Phil. 1409.

μή πώποτε, usu. of past time, never yet, Soph. Ant. 1094.

μήπως, like μή που, lest in any way, and after Verbs of fearing, lest any how, lest perchance, freq. in Hom., following of course the constr. of μῆ:—also divisim, μῆ πως Od. 4. 396,

etc. II. in case of doubt, or in indirect questions, *whether* or *no*, *Pl.* 10. 101.

μήτρα, τό, rarer Homeric plur. for *μήτρας*, not irreg. plur. of *μήτρος*, as appears both from the signf. and accent, v. *μήτρον*, and cf. *Ar. Pac.* 1088.

μηρίαίος, αία, αίων, (*μηρίαίος*) *belonging to, on the thigh*, Lat. *ferromalis*, ή μ *the thigh*, *Xen. Eq.* 11. 4.

μηριγέ, γυγος, ή, also σμηριγέ, *stiff rough hair*, esp. on the haunches and neck of dogs, etc.

μηριζω, (*μηρίαίος*) *to strike on the thigh*, a word coined by the comic Poets on analogy of γαστριζω, *Diog. L.* 7. 172.

μηριώνος, ου, ή, metapl. acc. sing. μηριώνας, as if from *μηριών*, *Orph.* *E. cord, line, string*, *Il.* 23. 854, 869: proverb., ή μηριώνος οὐδέν ἐσπασε the line caught nothing, i. e. it was of no avail, *Ar. Thesm.* 928. (From *μηριών*, akin to *μέριμος* and *μηριγέ*.)

μηρία, τό, (for the sign. τό *μήτρον* is never used); in *Hom.* and *Ar.* also *μήτρα*, q. v.:—*that which was cut out of the thighs of victims*, i. e. (acc. to the old Gramm., v. *infra*.) *the thigh bones*, which it was the old usage to cut out (ἐκ *μηρία* τάνων), and wrap in two folds of fat (*μήρια* κνίσσοντες ἐκάλυναν, *διστύχα* ποτίζαντες, in *Ar. Rh.* *διπλάδι*), and also to lay slices of fat upon them (ἀμωθέντσαν *Od.* 3. 458, *Il.* 1. 461): they were then laid on the altar (*μήρια* ἐπιθέναι *Ποσειδάων*, *Ἀπόλλων* *Od.* 3. 179, 21. 267), and burnt (*μήρια* καίειν, *κατά* *μήρια* καίειν, *ἐπὶ* *μήρια* καίειν *τινί*, also *ἐπὶ* *βασιλῆς*, freq. in *Hom.*, v. *Il.* 1. 40, *Od.* 4. 764): and so *πίονα* *μήρια* are the thigh-bones in their fat, in *Theocr.* *πιανθέντα*, for which, in *Il.* 8. 240, we have *δηρὸς* *μά* *μήρια*: so too in *Hes. Op.* 335, ἀλλά *μήρια* may be the *fatted thigh-bones*, unless ἀλλάς is merely a general epith. The origin of the custom is said to be found in *Hes. Th.* 535, sq., 556.

—The distinction between *μήρια* thigh-bones, and *μηροί* thighs, is given by the old Gramm., v. *Apoll. Lex.* v. *μήρια*: in modern times first pointed out by *Voss*, *Mythol. Briefe*, 2. 303–322: but *Herm. Soph. Ant.* 997, denies it, and *Nitzsch Od.* 3. 456, supports him, remarking that, though *Hom.* always says *μήρια* or *μήτρα* καίειν, yet the phrase ἐκτέμνειν *μηροῖς* is used as well as ἐκτ. *μήρια*, *Il.* 1. 460, 2. 423, *Od.* 12. 360, *to cut out pieces of the thighs*.

II.—*μηροί*, the thighs, only in *Bion* 1. 84, unless *Ar. Eccl.* 902 be so read. [1]

μηροκαυτέω, (μήτρα, καίω) *to burn thigh-bones as a sacrifice*, like *ἱεροκαυτέω*.

μηρορράφης, ἐς, (*μηρός*, ῥάπτω) *sewn in a thigh*, epith. of *Bacchus*, cf. *μηρορράφης*.

ΜΗΡΟΨ, οὔ, δ, the upper, fleshy part of the thigh, the ham, in *Hom.* usu. of men: accurately described in *Il.* 5. 305, ἰσχυόν, ἔνθα τε *μηρός* ἰσχυρὸν ἐνστέφεται the hip-joint, and part where the thigh turns in the hip: freq. in phrases, φάσαντων or ἰσχυρὸν ἐνστέφεται, σπασσάμενος παρά *μηροῦ* drawing his sword from his thigh, where it hung, *Hom.*

2. *Hom.* uses the word of animals only in phrase *μηρός* ἐξέταμον, v. *μήρια* 1. fin.: in *Hdt.* 3. 103, both of the thighs and shins, κνήμους ἐν τοῖσι πῖσιλοισι σκέλεσι ἔχει τέσσαρας *μηρούς* καὶ γούνατα τέσσαρα.

μηροτόμος, = *μηρός* τέμνω, susp.

μηρορράφης, ἐς, (*μηρός*, τρέφω) *thigh-bred*, epith. of *Bacchus*, *Anth.*, and *Strab.* p. 687, where *Casaub.* would read *μηρορράφης*, *μηροτύπης*, ἐς, (τύπτω) *striking the thigh*, *κέντρον* *Anth.*

μήρυγμα, τό, v. sub *μήρυμα*.

μηρυκάς, *Arist. Probl.*, *μηρυκάμαι*, *Dep. med.*, *Plut.*, =sq. *μηρυκίζω*, *to chew the cud*, *ruminate*. (Perhaps connected with *φρέγγωμαι*, *φρυγόν*.) [Quantity of v dub.] Hence

μηρυκισμός, δ, a chewing the cud, *LXX.*

μήρυμα, ατος, τό, (*μήρυμα*) *that which is spun, twine, cord*, *Plut.*

II. like *Lat. tractus, volumen*, a serpent's coil or trail, *Nic. Th.* 163, as *Lob. Paral.* 433 writes for *μήρυμα*.

μηριόπιον, τό, *Dim.* from *μήρυμα*, esp. a ball of twine. [α]

μήρυξ, υκος, δ, (*μηρυκίζω*) a ruminating fish, like the *scarus*, *Arist. H. A.*

μήρυγμα, τό, *dub.* for *μήρυγμα*, q. v.

μηρύω, ὅω, (*δένω*, cf. μ *III.* 1.) *to draw*; usu. as *Dep. med.* *μηρύομαι*. 1. *to draw up*, *furl*, ἵστια *μηρύομαι* *Od.* 12. 170: *to draw up* an anchor, *Soph. Fr.* 699; also, *μηρύομαι* ἀπὸ *βυθῶν* *Opp.*

2. in weaving, κρόαι ἐν στήνῃ *μηρύοσθαι* *to weave the woof into the warp*, *Hes. Op.* 536: in gen. *to draw*

out the woof for spinning. 3. *to draw out, unfold, unwind*, *Luc.*—The Act. is hardly to be found, though *μηρύομαι* appears as a *Pass.* in *Theocr.* 1. 29, κισσὸς *μηρύεται* περὶ χεῖλη *ivy* is *twined, or twines*, around the edge.—Poetic, esp. *Ep.* word, though the compd. *ἐκμηρύομαι* is found in *Prose*.

μής, δ, *Dor.* for *μήν*, *μήν*.

μήστορ, *Ep. synecp.* aor. of *μήδομαι*.

μήστωρ, ὅρος, δ, (*μήδομαι*) an adviser, counsellor, *Hom.*, who calls *Zeus* *θῆταος* *μήστωρ* *Il.* 8. 22; and any one distinguished for wise counsel, θεοῖν *μήστωρ* ἀτάλαντος; also, *μήστωρ* μάχης, αὐτῆς the adviser in battle, i. e. the leader, *Il.* but, *μήστωρ* φόβου κνόντωι *to rouse terror*, *Il.* II as prop. n., *Μήστωρ*, gen. *Μήστωρος*. (*μήστωρ*, *Lat. magister*.)

μήτε, and not, μηδέ . . , *μήτε* *Od.* 13. 308; but usu. doubled, *μήτε* . . *μήτε*, neither . . nor, freq. in *Hom.*; also with τε in second clause, *Il.* 13. 230, *Hdt.* 1. 63: so in *Att.* *μήτε* . . *μηδέ*, *μήτε* . . *μή*: but the use of *μή* . . *μήτε*, or *μηδέ* . . *μητέ* is at least rare, v. *μηδέ* sub fin.

μήτειρα, ή=μήτηρ, as some Gramm. read for *δημήτειρα*, *Il.* 14. 259: now only found in compd. *παμμήτειρα*, except in *Greg. Naz.*

μητέριος, ια, ιον, =μήτριος, motherly, maternal: from

ΜΗΤΗΡ, ή: gen. *μητέρος*, contr. *μητρός* etc., both in *Hom.*, and the latter only in strict *Att.*: but acc. *μητέρα*, pl. *μητέρας* were never contr. A mother, *Hom.*: also of animals, a dam, *Il.* 17. 4; of a mother-bird, *Il.* 2. 313.

2. also of lands, *μήτηρ* *μήλων*, *μήτηρ* *θηρῶν* mother of flocks, of game, *Il.* 2. 696, 8. 47, etc.: also, *ή μήτηρ*, as we say *Mother Earth*, *Aesch. Theb.* 16: but *ή μήτηρ* also for *Δαμμήτηρ*, *Hdt.* 8. 65.

II. poet. as the origin or source of events, *ή γέννη* μ. *κακῶν* *Soph. Phil.* 1361.

III. for *μητροπόλις* in *Call. Fr.* 112. (The word is the same in all the Indo-Germanic tongues, *Lat. mater*, *Sanscr. mātri*, *Germ. Mutter*, etc.)

μήτι, neut. from *μήτις*, q. v.

μήτι, contr. dat. from *μήτις* for *μήτι*, *Hom.*

μητιάω, *Ep.* 3. pl. *μητιόμαι*, part. *μητιόν*, ὄσω: f. *μητιάω*, (*μήτις*)—like *μήδομαι*, *to meditate, intend, plan*, *βουλάς* *Il.* 20. 153: absol., *to deliberate, determine*, *Il.* 7. 45: 1.—*Med.* *to resolve in one's own mind or with oneself*, *Il.* 22. 174: c. *inf.*, *Il.* 12. 17.

2. *to plan, devise, bring about*, νόστον *Ὀδυσσῆ* *Od.* 6. 14; but usu. in bad sense, μ. *κακά* *τινι* *Hom.*, cf. *μήδομαι*, *μητιόμαι*. Hence

μητιετα, δ, *Ep. form* for *sq.*, freq. in *Hom.*, and *Hes.* [*μητιετᾶ*, though in *Hom.* ᾶ always by position.]

μητιέτης, ου, δ, an adviser, counsellor, in *Hom.*, and *Hes.*, always in *Ep.* form *μητιετα* and as epith. of *Zeus*, *all-wise*; cf. *μήστωρ*. (Formed from *μήτις*, like *ὀφειήτης*, *πολιήτης*.)

μητιόμαι, v. *μητιόμαι*.

μήτιμα, ατος, τό, =μήτις, *v.* *Hesych.*, formed after *μήνιμα*.

μητιόεις, εσος, εν, (*μήτις*) *wise in counsel*, *all-wise*, epith. of *Zeus*, = *μητιέτης*, *h. Hom.* *Ap.* 344, and *Hes.*: but *φάρμακα* *μητιόεντα* *wise*, i. e. *well-chosen remedies*, *Od.* 4. 227.

μητιόμαι, ἰσμου, *Dep. med.*, = *μητιάω*, esp. *to invent, contrive, plan*, against another, *τινί* *τι* *Hom.*; but also c. *dupl. acc.*, *τινά* *τι* *Od.* 18. 27, cf. *μήδομαι* 2. No pres. in *Hom.*, only fut. and aor., which *Wolf* writes *μητιόσμαι*, *μητιόσθαι* [1]: others have *μητιόσμαι*, *μητιόσασθαι*, assuming the pres. to be *μητιόζομαι*: but even *Eust.* admits *μητιόμαι*, v. also *μητιώ*.

μητιόν, μητιόσω, v. sub *μητιάω*.

ΜΗΤΙΣ, ιος, ή, *Att. gen.* ἰδος, *Ep.* dat. *μήτι* for *μήτι*, *Hom.*, acc. *μήτιν*, the faculty of advising, wisdom, skill, cunning, craft, freq. in *Hom.*; opp. to *βία*, *Il.* 23. 315.

II. advice, counsel, a plan, undertaking, *Hom.*; esp. *μήτιν* ὀφείλεις, cf. *κῆδος*.

III. as fem. prop. n., the first wife of *Zeus*, mother of *Athena*, *Hes. Th.* 886.—*Ep.* word, used also by *Pind.* and *Aesch.* (cf. *Sanscr. māti*, thought, counsel, from *man* to think, cf. *Germ. Muth*, with *Lat. mens*.)

μήτις, δ, ή, neut. *μήτι*, gen. *μήτιος*, (ris) *lest any one, lest any thing; that no one, that nothing*, *Lat. ne quis, ne quid*, freq. in *Hom.*, constructed just like the *Adv.* *μή*.

II. *μήτι* is freq. as *Adv.*, *lest by any means, that by no means*, *Hom.*; oft. separately, *μή* *τι*; sometimes with a word between: in an indirect question, *μή* *τι* *whether* per chance: *μή* *τί* *ye* *let alone*,

not to mention, much less, Lat. *nedum*, also μή τι δὴ γε Att., Herm. Vig. n. 266.

μητίω, =μητιομαι, Orph.

μήτις, stronger form of μή, in *noivise, nay*, Hes. Op. 745: μήτιος γε, *nay upon no account*, Herm. Vig. n. 266: also μη τοίνυν.

μήτος, τό, =μήτις, ap. Hesych.

μήτρα, ἡ (μήτηρ) Lat. *matrrix, the womb*, Hdt. 3. 108: also in plur., Ibid. II. the *pitth or heart of trees and wood*, Theophr.

III. a *drone-wasp*, opp. to the *εργάται*, Arist. H. A.

μητραγυρτής, to be a *μητραγύρτης*, Antiph. Misop. v. 8.

μητραγυρτής, ου, δ, a *begging priest of Cybele, the Mother of the gods, a sort of begging friar*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 645: Iphicrates gave this name to Callias, who was really her *Δαδούχος* (cf. sub voc.), Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10.

μητραδέλφεός, δ, Dor. ματρ. =sq., Pind. P. 8. 49.

μητραδέλφος, δ and ἡ, a *mother's brother or sister, an uncle or aunt*. [α]

μητραίω, to take after one's mother, Lat. *matrescere*, dub.

μητραίολος, ου, δ, also μητραλῶς, (ἀδιδω) striking one's mother, a *matricide*, Aesch. Eum. 153, Plat., cf. πατραίολος.

μητράριον, τό, Dim. from μήτηρ, a *little mother*. [α]

μητρεγχύτης, ου, δ (μήτρα, ἐγχέω) a *syringe*. [β]

μήτηρ, ἡ, Ion. for μήτρα.

μητριάω, =μητρίω.

μητριάς, ἀδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. of μήτριος, Anth.

μητριάς, α, ου, having a *μήτρα*, hence *fruitful, filled with seed*, μ. ἀκατήφαυ Ar. Lys. 549, ubi v. Schol. [γ]

μητρίω, to worship Cybele, the Mother of the Gods, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 83a.

μητρικός, ἡ, ου, =μήτριος, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς, Dion. H.

μήτριος, ια, ου, also α, ου, (μήτηρ) *motherly*, Lat. *maternus*.

μητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, sub. γῆ, etc., one's *mother country* (cf. πατρίς) Cretan town, ap. Plat. Rep. 575 D.

μητροδιδάκτος, ου, (διδάσκω) *taught by one's mother*. [γ]

μητροδόκος, ου, Dor. ματρ. (δέχομαι) *received by the mother*, Pind. N. 7. 124.

μητροθήκης, es, (ἥθος) *with a mother's mind*, Jac. A. P. p. 23.

μητροθεόν, Adv. (μήτηρ) *from the mother, by the mother's side*, Pind., Hdt., etc.

μητροθεός, ἡ, the *mother of God*, =θεοτόκος, Eccl.

μητροκασιγνήτη, ἡ, a *mother's sister, aunt*.

μητροκασιγνήτος, δ, a *mother's brother, uncle*.

μητροκομέω, to take care of one's mother.

μητροκτονέω, to kill one's mother, Aesch. Eum. 203, etc.; and μητροκτονία, ἡ, *matricide*, Plut.: from

μητροκτόνος, ου, (κτείνω) *killing one's mother, a matricide*, Aesch., and Eur.: but II. proparox. μητροκτονός, ου, pass. killed by one's mother.

μητροκωμία, ἡ, (κώμη) the *mother-village*, cf. μητρόπολις.

μητρολέξος, ου, and μητρολέτης, ου, δ, (δύλωμι) a *matricide*.

μητρολήτωρ, οπος, ἡ, Dor. ματράμωρ, one's *mother's mother, grandmother*, Pind. O. 6. 143.

μητρομείζω, ἡ, (μῖγνυμι) *incest with one's mother*, Sext. Emp.

μητρομῖξιν, τό, =foreg.

μητροβένος, δ, a *bastard*.

μητροτάρβενος, ου, ἡ, the *virgin-mother*, Eccl.

μητροτάτωρ, οπος, δ, (πατήρ) one's *mother's father, grandfather*, II. 11. 224, Hdt. 3. 51. [α]

μητρόπολις, εως, ἡ, Dor. ματρ. (πόλις) the *mother-state*, of Athens in relation to her Ionian colonies, Hdt. 7. 51; of Doris in relation to the Peloponn. Dorians, 8. 31: so, μ. μεγάλων πόλων Pind. P. 4. 34.

II. in gen. a *metropolis* in our sense, a *capital*, used esp. of several large cities in Asia.

III. one's *mother-city, mother-country, home*, Pind. N. 5. 16, Soph. O. C. 707. Hence

μητροπολίτης, ου, δ, a *native of the mother-town*. II.

in Eccl. a *metropolitan*.

μητροπόλος, ου, (πολέωμι) *tending mothers*, epith. of Eileithyia, Pind. P. 3. 15. II. waiting on the mother of the gods: of or ai μ. her priests or priestesses.

μητροπρεπής, es, (πρέπω) *befitting a mother*. Adv. -πῶς.

μητροπράϊστος, ου, δ, (βαίνω) a *matricide*.

μητρορρίπτος, ου, (ρίπτω) *rejected by his mother*, Anth.

μητροτρεφής, es, (τρέφω) *brought up by his mother*, Orph.

μητροτούτης, ου, δ, (τύπτω) =μητραίολος.

μητροφόνος, ου, (φόνειν) *murdering his mother*, Anth.

μητροφόνος, ου, also ἡ, ου, Aesch. Eum. 268, (φονέω) *murdering his mother*, μ. δῖαυ *woes following the crime*, Aesch. I. c.

II. proparox. μητροφόνος, ου, pass. *murdered by his mother*.

μητροφόνότης, ου, δ, =μητροφόνος, Eur. Or. 479, etc.

μητριάς, es, ἡ, Ion. *μητριά, a step-mother*, II., etc.: hence *metaph* a dangerous coast is called μ. νέων, Aesch. Pr. 727: men honored by their country are said to be *τρεφόμενοι οὐκ ὑπὸ μητριάς ἀλλ' ὑπὸ πατρός, τῆς χώρας*, Plat. Menex. 237 B, cf. Plut. 2. 201 E, Vell. Patern. 2. 4, 4.

μητριάω, to be a *step-mother, act as one*.

μητριάς, ου, δ, (μητριά) =πατριάς, a *step-father*, Theopomp. (Com.) Eip. 6.

μητριάδης, es, (εἶδος) *like a step-mother*, τὸ μ. Plut.

μητριάς, (μητριάς II) =μητριάς, Iamb.

μητριάς, ἡ, ου, =μητριάς, esp. *belonging to Cybele*.

μητριάς, ου, δ, =μητριάς.

μητριάς, ου, δ, Dor. ματρ. (μητριάς) *keeping the feast of Cybele*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 444. 23, ubi Gaisf. *μητριάς*.

μητριάς, ια, ιον, poet. for *μητριάς*, Od. 19. 410.

μητριάς, ια, ου, (δνομα) *named after one's mother*, cf. πατριάς, ου, δ.

μητριάς, ου, δ, (μήτηρ) *maternal*: poet. *μητριάς* Od.

II. *belonging to the Mother of the Gods, Cybele*: hence τὸ M. her temple, esp. at Athens, where it was near the *βουλευτήριον* and served as a depository for the state-archives, v. Büch. P. E. 2. p. 143, n. 421: τὰ M. sub. *lept*, the *worship of Cybele*.

μήτριος, δ, gen. *ous* and *ω*, acc. *ω* and *ων*, plur. *always* of the third decl. like *πατρός*, (μήτηρ) =μητροκασιγνήτος, a *maternal uncle*, II. 2. 662, Hdt., etc.

2. in gen. a *relation by the mother's side*, *μητρώες ἄνδρες* Pind. O. 6. 130. 3. =μητροκάτωρ, Ib. g. 96.

μητρώμος, δ, v. sub *μητρώσας*.

μηχανασμαι, f. ἥσονται: Dep. med. (μηχανή). The Lat. *machinari*, to make by art, put together, build, *τελεῖω* II. 8.

177, *πλοία* Hdt. 1. 94: and so of any work requiring skill or art, μ. λαγὼν to prepare a hare, Hdt. 1. 123.

II. more usu. to *contrive, devise, plan* by art or cunning, in Hom. esp. in bad sense, μ. κακῶ, ἀπὸ σθλά, ἀεκέα: also simply to *cause, effect*, Hdt. 2. 21. Construct., μ. τί τινι *contrive against* . . . Hom., also ἐπὶ τινι Od. 4. 822, and so usu. in Prose, as Hdt. 4. 154; also, ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 2. 3. 10, *πρὸς τινι* Hdt. 2. 95: but ἐπὶ τινι also for a purpose, Hdt. 1. 60; so too εἰς τι Plat. Prot. 320 E, *πρὸς τι* Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 26: ἐκ τῶν ἐνθάδε λαγῶν μ. Eur. Hipp. 331: in Prose oft μ. *ἔσται*, Hdt. 2. 121, 3, and Plat.; *ἔσται* ἢ τι ἢ Plat.; also *πᾶσαν μηχανήν μ. ἔσται*. Plat. Rep. 460 C: c. inf., to *contrive* to do or that a thing may be, Plat. Rep. 510 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 22. 2. as Med., to *procure* for oneself, Soph. Phil. 295, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15.

B. the Act. *μηχανάω* is only found in Od. 18. 143, Ap. Rh. 3. 583, in Ep. part. *μηχανώντας*, and Soph. Aj. 1037 in inf. *μηχανών*: but perf. *μεμηχανῆμαι* appears as Pass. in Hdt. 1. 98, Soph. Th. 586, and Xen., though Plat. also has it in act. signif., e. g. Gorg. 459 D.

μηχανάω, Ion. for *foreg*, Hdt.

μηχανέω, εως, ἡ, a *contriving, preparing*, Hipp.: form *μηχανέωμαι*, =μηχανάωμαι, v. I. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 49. Act.

μηχανέω occurs in LXX.

μηχανή, ἡ, (μήχος) the Lat. *machina*, any artificial means or contrivance for doing a thing, a *contrivance, device*, first in Hes. Th. 146 in plur. *μηχαναί*, arts, wiles, and so freq. in Att., esp. in bad sense; hence proverb., *μηχανὰ Σισύφου* Ar. Ach. 391. Phrases: *μηχανὰς προσφέρειν* Hdt., and Att.; *ἐπὶ σκευῇ, ἐξέπρσκειν* Eur., and Plat.; *ποικίλῃ* Hdt., *ποικίλῃ* Plat., *ἐκποικίλῃ* Ar. Vesp. 365: c. gen., μ. κακῶν a *contrivance against* ills, Eur. Alc. 221: in gen. a *way, means, contrivance* of safety, Eur., and Plat.: esp. in Hdt., ἐκ *μηχανῆς* *τις* in some way or other; *μηδεμὶ μηχανῇ* by no means whatsoever, by no contrivance, *μήτε τέχνη μήτε μηχανῇ μηδεμὶ* Thuc. 5. 18; opp.

το πᾶσι μηχανῇ, Plat.: ὁδὲμα μηχανῇ (ἐστὶ) θύσας οὐ c. fut. indic., Hdt. 2. 160; also, μὴ οὐ c. inf. Id. 2. 181, 3. 51.

II. an instrument, machine for lifting weights, etc., Hdt. 2. 125: esp. 2. an engine of war, Thuc., mostly in phrase μηχανὰς προσάγειν, as in 2. 76, μηχαναῖς ἐλύνει 4. 13.

3. a theatrical machine, by which gods, etc., were made to appear in the air, Plat. Crat. 425 D, Clitarch. 407 A: hence proverb. of any thing sudden and unexpected, ὥστερ ἀπὸ μηχανῆς, like Lat. *Deus ex machina*, Dem. 1025. fin.

μηχανήμα, ατος, τό, = μηχανῇ, a subtle contrivance or device, art, trick, Trag. [ἀ]

μηχανήσις, ἡ, the use of a μηχανῇ, Lat. *machinatio*: also = μηχανῇ, μ. σιτοποικίῃ Polyb. [ἀ]

μηχανήσθην, verb. Adj., one must contrive, Plat. Gorg. 481 A. μηχανήτης, οὐ, δ, a contriver, Lat. *machinator*. Hence

μηχανήτικος, ἡ, ὄν, good at forming plans, able to contrive a thing, Xen. Hipparch. 5. 2.

μηχανήφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying machines, dub.

μηχανή, ἡ, poet. for μηχανῇ, Or. Sibyll.

μηχανικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μηχανῇ) inventive, ingenious, full of resources, clever, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1. Hell. 3. 1, 8. c. gen. rei, like μηχανήτικος, Id. Lac. 2. 7. II. as Subst., ὁ μ. an engineer, Plut.: ἡ — ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of making machinery: mechanics, strictly so called, Anth. Adv. — κῶς, Diod.

μηχανίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, the inventive, epith. of Athena, Paus.

μηχανίωτης, οὐ, δ, poet. for μηχανήτης, h. Hom. Merc. 436.

μηχανοδιδῆς, ον, δ, (διδῶ) inventing means, artifices, machines, etc., Ar. Pac. 790. [ἷ]

μηχανόεις, εσσα, εν, ingenious, inventive, Soph.

μηχανοποιεῖν, (μηχανοποιός) to make and use machines, Hipp.

μηχανοποίημα, ατος, τό, a machine when made.

μηχανοποιῖα, ἡ, machine-making.

μηχανοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making machines, δ μ. an engineer, maker of war-engines, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 22, etc. II. metaph. = μηχανορροφός, making subtle plans, wily, Ar. Pac. 174.

μηχανορροφέω, to make up crafty plans, deal craftily, Aesch. Cho. 221; and

μηχανορροφία, ἡ, crafty-dealing: from

μηχανορροφός, ον, (ῥόπτω) making up crafty plans, crafty-dealing, Soph. O. T. 387: c. gen., μ. κακῶν crafty workers of ill, Eur. Andr. 447. [ἀ]

μηχανουργός, ὄν, (ἐργῶ) = μηχανοποιός: pass. cunningly contrived, Anth.

μηχανοφόρος, ον, = μηχανήφόρος, Plat.

μηχαρ, τό, = μήχος, a form little used except by Aesch., who has it in Ag. 199, Supp. 394, 594, cf. μήχος.

μηχαρίζομαι, = μηχανάομαι, a word ingeniously formed by Wellauer out of μηχαρ ἵζεσθαι, Aesch. Ag. 304.

ΜΗΧΟΞ, τό, old poet. root of μηχανῇ, a means, expedient, remedy: Hom. μήχος κακῶν a remedy for ill, like ἄκος; and so, φρουράς ἐρελας μ. Aesch. Ag. 2, if we there read μήχος (though elsewhere Aesch. always uses ὑψαρχ) in Hdt. some write μήκος, as if an Ion. form. (μήχος, μηχαρ, μηχανῇ, μηχανάομαι doubtless akin to μήδος, ῥήδομαι, μήτις etc.)

μία, ἡ, gen. μίας, Ep. and Ion. μῆς, fem. of εἷς, one, Hom., cf. τα. [μία and acc. μίαν ο. u. only in later Ion. prose μῆν, μῆν.]

μιαίνω, ἡ, (μιαίνω, γάμος) incest, formed like μιαυονία.

ΜΙΑΙΝΩ, f. ανῶ, aor. ἐμίνα, but in Att. ἐμίνα, as Eur. Hel. 1000, I. A. 1595, cf. Lob. Phryn. 24, aor. pass. ἐμίνδην: perf. pass. μεμίσμαι, like μάλινω and χραίνω. Orig. to paint over a white body with another color, hence to stain, dye, ἐλέφαντα φοίνικι, Virgil's violare ostro eburi, Il. 4. 141: hence 2. esp. to stain, defile, soil, μιάσθηνον κοινῇ, ἀμαρτί Il. 3. metaph., esp. in Trag., and Plat., of moral stains, to taint, defile pollute, esp. by great crimes, as murder, Valck. Hipp. 1437, Pors. Or. 909, and cf. μίσμα: hence Soph. says, θεοὺς μιάσθην ὅτις ἀνθρώπων σθένει Ant. 1044: Pass. to incur such defilement, Eur. Or. 75, etc.: also = ὀνειρώττω Il. The Lat. violare may be compared. [ἷ]

μιαίφονος, to be or become μιαφόνος, Eur. I. A. 1364: also c. acc., to murder, Plat. Rep. 571 D: and

μιαίφονία, ἡ, bloodguiltiness, Plut.: from

μιαίφονος, ον, (φονεύω) blood-stained, bloody, Il., always

epith. of Ares, as g. 31, etc.: also defiled with blood, blood-guilty, Trag., cf. μίσμα: c. gen., μ. τέκνον stained with thy children's blood, Eur. Med. 1346. Compar. ὄρετος Hdt. 5. 92, 1: Superl. — ὠτάτος, Eur. Tro. 881.

μίσμα, τό, (μιαίνω) = μίσμα, dub.

μίσανσις, ἡ, (μιαίνω) pollution, defilement, LXX. [ἷ]

μίσαντός, ἡ, ὄν, (μιαίνω) dyed, stained, defiled.

μίστρία, ἡ, the character or conduct of a μιστρός, brutality, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 6, Isae. 5. 1, 32. II. = μίσμα, defilement, esp. bloodguiltiness, Antipho 118. 2, 119. 3.

μίστρολόωστος, ον, (γλώσσα) foul-mouthed, Anth.

μίστρος, δ, ὄν, (μιαίνω) stained, esp. with blood, Il. 24. 420: hence II. later esp. in moral sense, defiled with blood, hence μιστρά ἡμέραι certain days in the month Antheisterion, on which expiatory libations (χοαί) were offered to the dead, cf. μίσμα: hence 2. in gen. polluted, impure, v. esp. Plat. Legg. 716 E: abominable, foul, Soph., etc.: and, esp. in Ar., brutal, coarse, blackguard, e. g. Ach. 282: so, μ. φωνῇ Eq. 218, cf. Soph. Tr. 987. Adv. — πᾶς, Ar. Eq. 800.

μίστροντία, ἡ, (τίτος) foul-feeding, Meineke Menand. p. 538.

μίστροφῆτης, ον, δ, (τρώγω) = μισροφάγος.

μίστροφάγος, to feed foully, LXX; and

μίστροφάγῃ, ἡ, foul-feeding, LXX: from

μίστροφάγος, ον, (φάγειν) feeding foully.

μίσμα, ατος, τό, (μιαίνω) a dyeing. II. a stain, defilement, esp. by murder or any foul crime: also the taint of guilt, Lat. *piaculum*, freq. in Trag., esp. in Aesch. Eum. 169, 381, etc., cf. Müller Eum. § 50, sq.

III. of persons, a pollution, Soph. O. T. 97, 241.

μίσματος, ον, δ, = μίσανσις, Plut.

μίστωρ, οπος, δ, (μιαίνω) a wretch stained with crime and who pollutes others, a guilty wretch, Lat. *homo piacularis*, Soph., and Eur.: μ. Ἑλλάδος Eur. Or. 1584. II. = ἄλστωρ, an avenger of such guilt, Aesch. Eum. 177, Soph. El. 603, Eur. Med. 1371.

μίσχος, τό, = μίσμα, Hesych.

μίσχρος, δ, ὄν, = μισρός, Hesych.

μίσχος, Adv. (μίσχρῳ) mixed, blent with, κοκκῶφ Pind. P. 4. 202.

μίσχδον, Adv. = foreg., Nic. [ἀ]

μίσχδοναι, poet. for μίσχρῳ, μιγάζομενος φιλόδητι Od. 8. 271.

μίσγας, ἰδος, δ and ἡ, mixed, pell-mell, Lat. *promiscuus*, Eur. Bacch. 18, 1355: opp. to λογᾶς.

μίσγδᾶ, Adv. like μίγα, promiscuously, confusedly, Od. 24. 77, h. Hom. Cer. 426: c. dat., μίσγδᾶ θεοῖς among the gods, Il. 8. 437.

μίσγην, Adv. = μίγα, h. Hom. Merc. 494.

μίσγεν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. of μίσγνμι, for ἐμίγησαν, Od. μίγης, ἐς, = μισρός, Nic. Fr. I. 4.

μίσγμα, τό, ατος, (μίσγνμι q. v. sub fin.) a mixture, compound, Anaxag. 16: esp. of colors or medicines. Hence

μίσγματος, ον, δ, (πώλω) one who sells mixtures, esp. medicines, an apothecary, Galen.

μίσγος, ον, δ, = μίγμα.

ΜΙΤΝΤΥΜΙ and — νύω, f. μίξω, fut. pass. μεμίσμαι Hes., μίγησομαι Il. 10. 365, also μίσμαι as pass., Od. 6. 136, 24. 314: aor. 1 pass. ἐμίχθην, but in Hom. more usual aor. 2 ἐμίγην [ἷ]: perf. pass. μεμίγαμι: Hom. and Hdt. for the pres. μίσγνμι, μίσγνμι always use ΜΙΣΓΩ, μίσγομαι, which also occurs in Att., cf. Lat. *MISCEO*, Germ. *MISCHEN*, our *MIX*, Sanscr. *MISCH-TA*. To mix, mix up, mingle, strictly of liquids, e. g. ὀνον καὶ ὕδωρ Hom.; v. sub κρῖσις. Construct.: usu. μ. τί τινι to mix one thing with another, freq. in all writers; but also c. gen. of the component parts, as, σάλλογος νέων καὶ πρεσβυτέρων μεμιγμένους Plat. Legg. 951 D, cf. Eur. Thes. 6: also, μ. ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρὸς Plat. Prot. 320 D, and so oft. in Plat. II. in gen. to join, bring together, in various ways: 1. in hostile sense, χεῖρας τε μένος τε to join battle hand to hand, Lat. *conservare manus*, Il. 15. 510, and 20. 374 in Pass.: also, μ. βίαν τινι Pind. P. 4. 379, μ. Ἀρῇ Soph. O. C. 1048. 2. to bring into connexion with, make acquainted with, μίσγεν ἄνδρας κακότητι καὶ ἄλγεσι to throw men into misery, Od. 20. 203: also μ. τινὰ ἄνθρωπον to cover one with flowers, Pind. N. 4. 35: also reversely, πότμον μίξει τινι to bring death upon him, Pind. I. 7. 35: cf. πέλδω and inf. β. ι, fin.

B. Pass., c. fut. med. μίջμαι, v. sub init. *To be brought into contact with, κάρη κόνισιν ἐμίχθη* his head was rolled in the dust, II. 10. 457, Od. 22. 329: οὐκ ἔασε μίχθημενα ἔχγους ἔγκασι φῶτος she let not the spear touch, reach them, II. 11. 438: κλισίῃσι μίγναι *to reach, get at them*, II. 15. 409, etc.: γῆ, θαλάττῃ *to come to land, go to sea*:—Pind. uses the word very variously, *as, to come to a place*, c. dat., P. 4. 447; also, ἐν ἀμακουργίᾳ *to be present at the feast of the αἰμ.*, O. 1. 147: μίջεσθαι φίλλους, στεφάνους *to come to, i. e. win the crown of victory*, N. 1. 27, 2. 34; so, μ. εὐδοκίας I. 3. 5; but also, ἐν τιμαῖς I. 2. 43: μ. δάμει *to be affected by fear*, Id. N. 1. 86, cf. sup. II.

2. most freq. of coming together, meeting, living or keeping company with, in various phrases, μίջεσθαι τι, in gen. *to meet a person, live with, have to do with him*: freq. in Hom.: even without dat., Od. 4. 178: ὑπὲρ ποταμοῖο μίջεσθαι *to come over the river to you*, II. 23. 73: in II. esp. freq. μικτο (3 sing. aor. with pass. signif.) δμίλῃ, προμάχουσιν ἐμίχθη *he went among them*, also ἐνὶ προμάχοισι Od. 18. 379: μίջεσθαι ἐνὶν *to be bound by hospitable ties*, Od. 24. 314.

3. μίջεσθαι in hostile signif., *to mix in fight*, II. 4. 456, usu. ἐν δαί, ἐν παλάμῃσι μίγναι II. 4. more rarely μίջεσθαι ἐς Ἄχαιοις *to go to join them*, II. 18. 216: ἔσω μίγναι *to come into the house*, Od. 18. 49. 5. in Hom. and Hes. most freq. of sexes, *to have intercourse with, to be united to*, both of the man and the woman in various phrases, *as, μίγναι absol., μίγναι τι, φιλότῃ and ἐν φιλότῃ μίγναι with or without τι*; but ἐν φιλότῃ τινος *μ. of the woman only*: also *μ. ἐνὶν, φιλότῃ καὶ ἐνὶν of both*, but ἐν ἀγκυλῇ τινος of the man: once only c. acc., φιλότῃς, ἦν ἐμίγῃς II. 15. 33:—Hom. has the aor. 2 always in this signif., except h. Merc. 493: the aor. 1 is more freq. in Hes., and this the more use. in Prose. Cf. sub μῖξ. [Herm. Soph. Phil. 106 writes μῖξαι, as if i by nature, and so Bekk. in Arist. μῖγμα, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 410, 414.]

μῖγνῶ, = μῖγνῶν, Pind. N. 4. 34.
Μῖδας, *ov, δ, Midas, a well known king of Phrygia*, Hdt., etc.

II. the luckiest throw on the dice, which (with the Greeks) was when the numbers are all different, also Ἡρακλῆς, Lat. *jactus Veneris*.

III. a destructive insect in pulse, Theophr. [Ep. Hom. 3.]

μῖερός, *δ, ὄν, Ion. for μαῖρός, rejected by Lob. Phryn.* 309.
μῖφθόνος, *ov, = μαῖφθόνος*, Archil. 116.

Μίθρης *—or— as, ov, δ, Mithras, the Persian Sun-god*, Plut.
Μιθριακός, *ῆ, ὄν, Mithraic*.

μικζόμενος, *δ, a Laced. name for a male child in his third year, cf. προμικζόμενος: from*

μικκός, *δ, ὄν, Dor. for μικτός, little*, Ar. Aech. 909.

μικκώρεος, *ov, (πρόγῳ) gnawing or eating little: name of a parasite in Plaut.*

μικκῶλος, Dim. from μικρός.

μικρόδικοις, *οὔ, δ, (ἀδικῶ) doing petty wrongs*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4, with v. I. μικραδικτικῶς, cf. μεγαλαδικτικῶς.

μικραῖτος, *ov, (αἰτία) complaining of trifles*, Luc.

μικρασπίς *or σμικρ.*, ἴδος, *δ, ῆ, with small shield*, Plat. Crit. 119 B.

μικραυλαξ, ἄκος, *δ, ῆ, with small furrows: χωῖος μ. a little field*, Anth.

μικροβασίλεια, *ῆ, a small kingdom: from*

μικροβασίλειος, ἔως, *ῆ, = μικρός βασιλεύς, a petty king*.

μικρόβριος, *ov, short-lived*.

μικρόβωλος, *ov, with small clods*.

μικρόγενέος, *ov, with small chin or beard*.

μικρόγευς, v. gen. vos, *with small jaws*.

μικρογάλφρος, *ov, small and round*, Arist. Physiogn. [α]

μικρογνώμῃ, *ῆ, narrow-mindedness: from*

μικρογνώμων, *ov, gen. onos, (γνώμη) narrow-minded*.

μικρογράφῳ, (γράφω) *to write small, i. e. with a short vowel*.

μικροδοσία, *ῆ, = μικρά δόσις, a giving small presents, stinginess*, Polyb.; cf. μικροληψία.

μικρόδουλος, *δ, a little slave, opp. to μεγαλόδουλος*, Epict.

μικροθαύματος, *ov, (θαυμάζω) admiring trifles*.

μικροθύμῳ, *to be narrow-minded: and*

μικροθύμια, *ῆ, narrow-mindedness: from*

μικρόθυμος, *ov, mean-spirited, narrow-minded*, Dion. H.

μικροκαρπής, ἔς, (καρπῶ) *a little bent*.

μικροκαρπία, *ῆ, the bearing of small fruit*, Theophr.: from

μικροκαρπος, *ov, bearing small fruit*.

μικροκέφαλος, *ov, small-headed*, Arist. Probl.

μικροκίνδυνος, *ov, exposing oneself to danger for trifles, opp.*

to μεγαλοκίνδυνος, Arist. Eth. N.

μικροκλέπτης, *ov, δ, (κλέπτω) a petty thief*.

μικροκόλιος, *ov, (κοιλία) with small belly*, Arist. Part. An.

μικροκόμμος, *ov, tricked out with small ornaments*, Dion. H.

μικρόκοσμος, *δ, a little world*.

μικρολήψια, *ῆ, (λαμβάνω) a receiving small presents*, Polyb.

cf. μικροδοσία.

μικρολόγομαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., *to be a μικρολόγος, esp. to examine minutely, treat or tell with painful minuteness*, Cratin. Incert. 99, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 26, Lys. 912. 5. Hence

μικρολογία *or σμικρ.*, *ῆ, the character of a μικρολόγος, petty, frivolous talking: in gen. pettiness, littleness of mind*, Plat. Rep. 486 A, etc.: a tendency to depreciate, Isocr. 310 B.

II. in plur. also littleness, trifling, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 B.

μικρόλογος *or σμικρ.*, *ov, (λέγω) strictly gathering trifles, hence in gen. careful about trifles: and so*

1. caring about petty expenses, penurious, mean, Dem. 1357. 9.

2. careful about minute details, cavilling about trifles, venacious, captious, Isocr. 234 C: petty, Plat. Symp. 210 D. Adv. —ως.

μικρόλοπος, *ov, (ἀσπῆ) veered at trifles*, Plut.

μικρομεγέθης, *es, (μέγεθος) small in size*, Xenocr.

μικρομηλές, ἔς, (μέλος) *small-limbed*.

μικρομέρεια, *ῆ, a consisting of small parts*, Arist. Probl.

μικρομερίης *or σμικρ.*, ἔς, (μέρος) *consisting of small parts*, Plat. Tim. 60 E, 78 B. Arist. Metaph.

μικρομάτιος, *ov, (ὄμμα) small eyed*, Arist. Physiogn.

μικρόμυρτος, *ov, of a myrtle with small berries*, Theophr.

μικρόνησος, *ῆ, a small island*.

μικρόπνοος, *ov, (πνῶ) short or scant of breath*, Hipp.

μικροποιέω, *to make small, Longin.*: from

μικροποιός, *ov, (ποιέω) making small, diminishing*, Longin.

μικροπολιτεία, *ῆ, citizenship in a petty state*.

μικροπολίτης, *ov, δ, fem. ἴτις, ἴδος, ῆ, a citizen of a petty town, the German Kleinstädter*, Ar. Eq. 817.

μικροπολιτικός, *ῆ, ὄν, belonging to a petty state: τὸ μ. the citizens or institutions of a petty state*, Ar. Fr. 649.

μικροπρόνηρος, *ov, wicked in small matters*.

μικρόπος, *ov, poet. for sq.*

μικρόπους, *δ, ῆ, πουν, τὸ, gen. ποδος, small-footed*.

μικροπρέπεια, *ῆ, the character of a μικροπρέπης, meanness, shabbiness*, Arist. Rhet.

μικροπρεπούμενος, *to be μικροπρέπης*.

μικροπρεπής, ἔς, (πρέπω) *like μικρολόγος, petty in one's notions, mean, shabby, nearly equiv. to Lat. illiberalis, opp. to μεγαλοπρεπής*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —πῶς.

μικροπρόσωπος, *ov, (πρόσωπον) small faced*, Arist. Physiogn.

μικροπτερούς, ἴγος, *δ, ῆ, with small wings*.

μικροπύρηνος, *ov, (πυρὴν) with small kernels*, Theophr. [E]

μικρόρραξ, ἄγος, *δ, ῆ, with small berries*, Diosc.

μικρόρριν, and —πίς, ἴως, *δ, ῆ, (ρίν) small nosed*.

μικρορύγχος, *ov, (ρύγχος) with a small rump or tail*, Arist. H. A. [v]

μικρόρρωξ, ὄγος, *δ, ῆ, = μικρόρραξ*, Lob. Phryn. 76.

MIKPOΣ, *δ, ὄν, Ion. and old Att. σμικρός* (Schäff. Greg. p. 500, Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. σμικρός); Dor. μικρός:—small, little, Hom., only in II. 5. 801, Od. 3. 296: μικρός δρᾶν Ar. Pac. 821;

a term of reproach at Athens, Ar. Ran. 709, cf. Meineke Alex. Phaedr. 2: little, petty, mean, trivial, αἰτίας μικρὰς περὶ Eur. Andr. 387, etc.: of Time, little, short, Pind. O. 12. 18, etc.: ἐκ μικρᾶς, sub. ἡλικίας, from infancy: παρὰ μικρὸν within a little, nearly, almost, Eur. Heracl. 295; so too μικρόν, Id. I. T. 669; μικρὸν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; μικρὸν δέν Id. Hell. 4. 6, 11; also, μικροὶ ἀπολείπεσθαι Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 914, cf. ὀλίγος, πολὺς.—Besides the regul. Comp. and Superl. μικρότερος, —ότατος, there are the irreg. ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιςτος, from ἐλαχίς, and μέλιων, μέϊστος, also μεϊότερος, μεϊότατος. Adv. —κρῶς.

[i by nature, Wolf Anal. 4. p. 509, Meineke Menand. p. 29, sq.; i only in late bad Poets, Jac. A. P. p. 178, 798.]

μικρόσαρκος, *ov*, (σάρξ) with little flesh, Xenocr.
 μικροστίτια, *ης* (στίς) an eating little.
 μικροσκελής, *ές*, = sq., *Legist. Part. An.*
 μικρόσκελος, *ov*, small legged.
 μικρόσπερος, *ov*, little-wise, or wise in small matters, Diod.
 μικροσπέρματος, *ov*, (σπέρμα) with small seeds.
 μικρόσπερμος, *ov*, = foreg., Theophr.
 μικρόσπαυς, *v*, gen. *vos*, with small ears (of corn).
 μικρόστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) with a small mouth or orifice, Hipp.
 μικρόσφαιρον, *τό*, (σφαίρα) the smallest kind of Indian μάδ-
 βαθρον, *Ατγ.*: cf. μεσόσφαιρον.
 μικρόσφυκτος, *ov*, (σφύω) with small, weak pulse, Diosc.
 μικρόσφυξία, *ης*, weakness of pulse, Galen.
 μικροσχημος, *ov*, (σχήμα) small of stature.
 μικροτέχνης, *ov*, *δ*, (τέχνη) a petty artist, Clem. *Al.*
 μικρότης, *ητος*, *ης*, (μικρός) smallness, littleness, meanness, Plut.
 μικροτράπεζος, *ov*, (τράπεζα) keeping a mean, shabby table. [δ]
 μικροτρήχος, *ov*, (θρήξ) short-haired, Arist. *H. A.*
 μικροφάγος, *ov*, (φάγω) eating little.
 μικροφθαλμος *ov* μικρ., *ov*, small eyed, Hipp.
 μικροφιλοτιμία, *ης*, petty ambition, Theophr. *Char.* 23: from
 μικροφιλοτιμία, *ov*, seeking petty distinctions, *Ibid.*
 μικροφροσύνη, *ης*, little-mindedness, meanness, Plut.: from
 μικρόφρων, *ov*, *δ*, *η*, (φρήν) little-minded, mean-spirited.
 μικρόφως, *ές*, (φύω) of low growth, short. Hence
 μικροφύα, *ης*, low stature, low growth, Strab.
 μικρόφυλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) small-leaved, Diosc.
 μικροφωνία, *ης*, weakness of voice, Arist. *Gen. An.*: from
 μικρόφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) weak voiced, Arist. *Gen. An.*
 μικροχαρής, *ές*, (χαίρω) easily pleased, Longin.
 μικροχωρος, *ov*, (χώρα) with little land or soil, Strab.
 μικροψυχία, *ης*, to be μικρόψυχος: also to swoon, faint, = λειπο-
 ψυχία, Arist. *Probl.* 9. 1: and
 μικροψυχία, *ης*, littleness of soul, meanness of spirit, Isocr.,
 98 *A*, Dem. 401. 18.
 μικρόψυχος, *ov*, (ψυχή) little-souled, mean-spirited, shabby,
 Isocr. 76 *D*, Dem. 316. 9.
 μικρύνω *ov* μικρ., (μικρός) to make small, lessen, *LXX.*
 μικτείνω, verb. Adj. of μίγνυμι, one must mix, Plat. *Tim.* 48 *A*.
 μικτός, *ης*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov* Lob. *Paral.* p. 483, (μύγνυμι) mixed,
 blended, compound, Ar. *Thesm.* 1114, and Plat.; opp. to ἅπλους,
 Plat. *Rep.* 547 *E*: μ. ἐκ τούτων compound of these, *Id.* *Legg.*
 837 *B*.
 μικτόχροος, *ov*, partly-colored, Archimед.
 μικθίνος, Dim. from sq.
 μικθίος, *ov*, Dim. from μικός, like μικκύλος from μικκός.
 [i. *A.* P. 6. 355.]
 μικός, = μικκός, μικρός, *Gramm.*
 μίλαξ, *αιος*, *ης*, Att. for σμίλαξ (v. m VII), the yew-tree, *Lat.*
taurus, Eur. *Bacch.* 703, Ar. *Nub.* 1007, *Av.* 216: cf. μίλος.
 Μιλήσιονργής, *ές*, (Μιλήσιος, *ἐργω) of Milesian work, κλήνη
Critias 28.
 Μίλητος, *ης*, *Miletus*, the name of several Greek cities; the
 best known is that in Caria, first mentioned in *Il.* 2. 868, and
 afterwards the chief seat of commerce in Asia Minor. [i]
 μίλος, = μίλτος, Arist. *Meteor.* 3. 6, 11 *Bekk.*
 μιλιάω, (μύλιον) to measure by miles, Strab.
 μιλίαριον, τό, a milestone, from *Lat.* miliarium. II. *a*
high copper vessel pointed at the top and furnished with wind-
 ing tubes, to boil water in, cf. βαλκαλῖς. [μιλῖα, Anth.]
 μιλιάσιμος, *δ*, (μιλιάω) a measuring by miles, Strab.
 μιλίαω, = μιλιάω, *Polyb.*
 μίλιον, τό, a Roman mile, miliarium, = 8 stades, = 1000 paces,
 = 1680 yards, i. e. 80 yards less than our mile.
 μιλλός, *ης*, *ov*, hence μιλλότης, *ης*, = βραδύς, βραδύτης, late wds.
 μίλος, *ης*, the flower of the μίλαξ, Meineke *Cratin.* *Malth.* 1.
 μιλτειόν, τό, a vessel for keeping μίλτος in, Leon. *Tar.*
 μιλτειος, *εία*, *ειν*, *of*, belonging to μίλτος.
 μικροηλιφής, *ές*, (μίλτος, ἀλειφω) painted with μίλτος, painted
 red, of ships, *Hdt.* 3. 58, like the Hom. μιλτοπάρηος. (Not
 μιλητολαφής, *Lob.* *Phryn.* 572.)
 μιλτινός, *ινη*, *won*, of μίλτος: τὸ μ. = μίλτος II, *Plut.*
 μιλτίτης, *ov*, *δ*, fem. *itis*, of the nature or color of μίλτος.

μυλοκάρανος, *ov*, (κάρηνον) red-headed, Opp. [δ]
 μυλοπάρηος, *ov*, (πάρεϊα) red cheeked, epith. of ships, which
 had their rounded ends, both prow and stern, painted red, Hom.
 μυλοπρεπής, *ές*, and in Aesch. *Fr.* 107, μυλόπρεπτος, *ov*,
 (πρέτα) of the color of μίλτος, bright-red.
 ΜΥΛΟΣ, *ης*, red earth, red chalk or ochre, ruddle, *Lat.* rubrica,
Hdt. 4. 191., 7. 69. II. = κιννάβαρι, vermilion, *Lat.* minium,
Plin., cf. μυανθίνος. III. = ἐρυθρίβη, *Lat.* rubigo.
 μυλοφύρης, *ές*, (φύρω) daubed with red, Anth. [where δ.]
 μίλτος, (μύλτος) to color with μίλτος, paint red, *Hdt.* 4. 194:
 σχοῖλον μεμυταμένον the rope with which they drove loiterers
 out of the Agora to the Pnyx, Ar. *Ach.* 22, cf. *Ecl.* 378, and
Herm. Pol. An. § 128. 11.
 μυλωδής, *es*, (είδος) of the nature or color of μίλτος, *Lat.*
 μυλωρύχια, *ης*, a digging for μίλτος: a μίλτος mine, Ameips.
 Moech. 3: from
 μυλωρύχος, *ov*, (δρύσσω) digging for μίλτος.
 μυλωτός, *ης*, *ov*, (μύλω) colored with μίλτος, painted red.
 μίλφαι, *αι*, the falling off of the hairs of the eyebrows, Hipp.:
 also μαδάσσιος.
 μίλωσος, *ης*, = foreg., *Aët.*
 μίμακῖλον, τό, the fruit of the κόμαρος, a strawberry, Crates
Incert. 4, *Amphis Incert.* 6: also μίμακῖλον, μαίμακῖλον.
 Μίμαλλών, *ονος*, *ης*, also Μίμαλόν, usu. in plur.: Macedon.
 name of the Baecharis, like Κλάδωτες, *Plut.*
 μίμαρκις *ov* μίμαρκος, *ης*, a kind of hare-soup, made with the
 blood of the animal in it, Ar. *Ach.* 1112, *Calliad.* ap. *Ath.* 401
A. (A foreign word.)
 Μίμας, *αντος*, *δ*, an island or rocky promontory of *Ionía*, a
 little south of Chios, *Od.* 3. 172. II. *a Centaur*, Hes. [i]
 μίμας, *δδος*, *ης*, (μίμος) an actress of μίμοι, *Ael.*
 μίμαυλος, *δ*, to be a μίμαυλος.
 μίμαυλος, *δ*, (μίμος, αἰδός) a mimic actor, perh. accompanied
 on the flute, *Ath.*
 ΜΙΜΕΨΟΜΑΙ, *ήσομαι*, *Dep.* med., to mimic, imitate, τί *h.* Hom.
Ap. 163, *Pind.*, etc.: τινά *Theogn.* 370, *Eur.*, etc.: τινά *κατά*
τὴ *Plat. Rep.* 393 *C*: also, τινά *τὴ* *Id. Legg.* 705 *C*: part. pf.
 μεμυμένος, in pass. signifi., made exactly like, *Hdt.* 2. 78: but
 Plat. uses it in act. signifi., e.g. *Crat.* 414 *B*. II. of the
 fine arts, to represent by means of imitation, *Plat. Polit.* 306 *D*,
Legg. 812 *C*, and Arist. *Poët.*—Neither μίμος, μίμομαι, nor
 any derivs. occur in *Pl.*, or *Od.* (Prob. akin to Sanscr. *mā*, *mī*,
meitri: as also to *Lat.* *imitor*, *imago*, *Pott* *Et. Forsch.* 1. p. 194;
 though i. in μίμομαι till *Greg. Naz.*, *Pors.* *Phoen.* 1396.)
 μίμηλάω, = μίμομαι, *Hesych.*: μίμηλάω also occurs, *Philo.*
 μίμηλός, *ης*, *ov*, (μίμομαι) imitating, imitative, *Plut.* II.
 pass. imitation, copied. Hence
 μίμηλότης, *ητος*, *ης*, = μίμησις.
 μίμημα, *ατος*, τό, (μίμομαι) any thing imitated, a counterfeit,
copy, Aesch. *Fr.* 342, and freq. in *Plat.* [i]
 μίμησις, *η*, imitation, *Thuc.* 1. 95, *Plat.*, etc.: κατὰ σὴν μ.
 to imitate you, Ar. *Ran.* 109. II. representation by means of
art, *Plat.*, and Arist. *Poët.*
 μίμητρες, *α*, *ov*, verb. Adj. from μίμομαι, to be imitated, *Xen.*
Mem. 1. 7, 2. II. μίμητρεῖν, one must imitate, *Eur. Hipp.*
 114, *Plat. Rep.* 396 *B*.
 μίμητης, *ov*, *δ*, an imitator, copyist, freq. in *Plat.*
 μίμητικός, *ης*, *ov*, good at imitating, imitative, esp. of the fine
 arts, *Plat.*, and Arist.; μ. ποιητής *Plat. Rep.* 602 *B*, sq., cf.
 esp. *Arist. Poët.*: ἡ — *της*, with or without τέχνη, the power of
 imitating, *Id. Rep.* 595 *A*. Adv. — *κώς*.
 μίμητος, *ης*, *ov*, copied, *Xen. Mem.* 3. 10, 4.
 μίμητρός, *ov*, *δ*, poet. for μίμητης.
 μίμητρος, *οπος*, *δ*, poet. for μίμητης.
 μίμητρος, *οι*, μίμοι written in iambs, dub.
 μίμητρος, *to* neigh, *Lat.* hinnire. [μῖ?]
 μίμικός, *ης*, *ov*, of the nature of μίμοι, indecent, lewd.
 μίμηκός, *δ*, (μυῖω) the neighing of horses, *Lat.* hinnitus.
 μίμηνάω, = μίμνω, μένω, to stay, remain, *Il.* 2. 392., 10. 549.
 II. transit. to expect, c. acc., *h.* Hom. 8. 6.
 μίμησκαω, fut. μήσω: αὐρ. *έμησησκαω*. To remind, put in mind,
 τινά *Od.* 12. 38; τινος *of* a thing, *Il.* 1. 407, *Od.* 3. 103, etc.:
 but rare in Att. as *Eur. Alc.* 878. II. in *Pind.* P. 11. 21,
 to recall to memory, make famous, v. *Dissen.*

B. more usu. *μῖνῃσκομαι*, as Dep., besides which Hom. uses *μῖνομαι*, *μῖνώμαι*, whence are formed all the tenses, used by Hom. only in the med. forms. *τῷ μῖνῃσκομαι* (also *μῖνῃσσομαι* Hom., and Hdt.), aor. *ἐμῖνῃσθην*, inf. *μῖνῃσθαι* (except *μῖνῃσθην* Od. 4. 118): in Prose usu. in Pass. forms, fut. *μῖνῃσσομαι*, aor. *ἐμῖνῃσθην*. The perf. *μῖνῃσμαι* is both med. and pass.: in Att. always with pres. signf. like Lat. *memini*, and so oft. in Hom.: 2 sing. *μῖνῃ*, shortened from *μῖνῃσμαι*, Hom.: conjunct. *μῖνῃσμαι*: optat. *μῖνῃσμεν*, but also *μῖνῃσμεν*, *οὔ*, *φο*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 49, Ion. *μῖνῃσθω* (Il. 23. 361), imperat. *μῖνῃσθω*, Ion. *μῖνῃσθω* (Hdt. 5. 105): infin. *μῖνῃσθαι*: Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. *ἐμῖνῃσθω* (Hdt.). To remind oneself, call to mind, remember:—Construct, mostly c. gen., to think of, Hom., Pind., etc.; *χάρμης, δαίτρός, σίτου μῖνῃσθαι* etc., to think of the fight, the feast, etc., i. e. to desire them, oft. in Hom.; *ἀλκῆς μιν* to bethink one of one's strength, Hom.; more rarely c. acc. pro gen., as Il. 6. 222, Od. 14. 168, Hdt. 7. 18, Aesch. Cho. 492, Soph. O. T. 1057, and Plat.: also, μ ἀμφ' *τινι* Od. 4. 151; *περὶ τινος* Od. 7. 192, Hdt. 1. 36, 9. 45, and Plat.:—also c. inf. fut. Il. 17. 364; c. inf. pres., μ *μή θυροβῆν* Plat. Apol. 27 B: *φύλαξε μόνοντο* they bethought them [to turn] to flight, Il. 16. 697—later also, c. part., *μῖνῃσθω* *περιστέλλον* let him remember that he wears, Pind. N. 11. 20; *μῖνῃσμαι* *ἐλθὼν* I remember having come, i. e. to have come, Eur. Hec. 244; μ *ἀκούσας* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3. μ *οὔ* *δεῖ* Ib. 2. 4, 25—the part. perf. *μῖνῃσμένος* is oft. used in commands, etc., as, *μῖνῃ* *τις* *ἀνδρὶ μάχεσθαι* let him fight with good heed, let him remember to fight, Il. 19. 153, Hes. Op. 420, etc.:—also find fut. 3 *μῖνῃσσομαι*, absol., I will bear in mind, not forget, Il. 22. 390, Od. 19. 581.

2. to remember a thing aloud, i. e. to mention, make mention of, also c. gen., Il. 2. 492, Od. 4. 331; and in aor. pass. *μῖνῃσθην* Od. 4. 118, also Soph. Phil. 310; and *μῖνῃσθην* *περὶ τινος* *εἰς τινα* Thuc. 8. 47. 3. to give heed to, judge of, *ὡς μῖνῃσθω* *δρόμον* or *δρόμους* that he might judge of the race, Il. 23. 361—Cf. sub *μῖνομαι*. (μ-μῖν-στω is a redupl. form of **νῶα*, like Lat. *me-min-i*: akin to *mon-eo*, Sanscr. *man* cogitare; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 254.) [On *μῖνῃσμαι* etc. v. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 218.] *μῖνῃ*, lengthd. by redupl. from *μῖνω*, to remain, therefore shortened for *μῖνῃ* (cf. *γίγνομαι*, *πίπτω*); and used for *μῖνω* when the first syll. was to be long; hence only poet., and only used in pres. and impf., Hom., Hes., etc.: *μῖνόντ' εἰσι*, Ep. dat. pl. part. for *μῖνοντι*, Il. 2. 296. See further sub *μῖνω*.

μῖμόβιος, *ov*, (*μῖμος*) living by imitation.
μῖμογράφος, *ov*, (*γράφω*) writing *μῖμοι*, Diog. L. [a]
μῖμολογία, *η*, to compose or recite *μῖμοι*, Strab.; and
μῖμολογία, *η*, the composition or delivery of *μῖμοι*: from
μῖμολόγος, *ov*, (*λέγω*) composing or reciting *μῖμοι*: *ἡχώ μ.* mocking Echo, Anth.

Μῖμος, *ov*, *δ*, an imitator, Aesch. Fr. 54: esp. an actor, *mime*, μ *γελοῖον* Dem. 23. 21. II.=μῖμῃσι, Rhcs. 256.

III. a *mime*, a kind of prose drama, intended as a familiar representation of life and character, without any distinct plot; it was divided into *μῖμοι* *ἀνδρείοι* and *γυναικεῖοι*, also into μ *σπουδαῖων* and *γελοῖων*, Plut. 2. 712 E. (Cf. *μῖμέομαι* fin.)

μῖμῶ, *δος*, contr. *οὐς*, *η*, (*μῖμος*) an ape, cf. *κερδῶ*.
μῖμωδός, *δ*, (*μῖμος*, *ᾄδω*) a singer of *μῖμοι*, Plut.
μ *ῖν*, Ion. acc. sing. of the pron. of the 3d pers. through all genders, and so for *αὐτόν*, *αὐτήν*, *αὐτό*: always enclitic, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: Dor. and Att. *νν*, but never in Att. Prose: Hom. joins *μιν* *αὐτόν* him himself, merely as a stronger form, Il. 21. 245, 318, etc.; but *αὐτόν μιν* is reflexive, oneself, for *ἐαυτόν*, Od. 4. 244; though *αὐτήν μιν* is used for *μιν* *αὐτήν*, Il. 11. 117.

II. much more rare as 3 pers. plur. for *αὐτούς*, *αὐτάς*, as in Il. 12. 285, Od. 17. 268, and even here it may be taken as sing.; but in Alexandr. Poets it is certainly plur.

III.=the reflex. *ἐαυτόν*, Hdt. 1, 11, 24, 45, etc.

μῖνδαξ, *ἄκος*, *η*, a kind of Persian incense, Amphis Od. 1. Μῖνῆα or μῖνθη, *η*, MINT, Lat. MENTHA, Hippon. 47, cf. Lob. Phryn. 438.

Μῖνῆος, *η*,=foreg., Plut.

μῖνθος, *δ*, human ordure, Mnesim. Ἰπποτο. 1. 63. Hence

μῖνθος, to besmear with dung, Ar. Ran. 1075, Plut. 313.

II.=ἀποσκορακίζω.

Μῖνῶι, *οἱ*, the *Minyangs*, a race of nobles in Orchomenos, Hdt.: hence Μῖνείος II., Ep. also Μῖνῆϊος Hes.: pecul. fem. Μῖνῆϊς, ἴδος, *η*: v. Müller's Orchomenos und die Minyer. [5]

μῖνῶνθος, *ές*, (*μῖνῶ*, *ἄνθος*) blooming a short time.

μῖνῶσθαι, (*μῖνῶ*) to grow less, decrease.

μῖνῶσθαι, dub. Hence

μῖνῶσθαι, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is lessened [5]: from

μῖνῶσθαι, *η*, decrease, mutilation, Foëb. Oec. Hipp. [5]

μῖνῶσθαι, (*μῖνῶ*) to lessen, curtail, v. Foëb. Oecon.

μῖνῶσθαι, *η*, *δν*, diminishing.

μῖνῶσθαι, impf. μῖνῶσθαι Od. 14. 17: no other tenses occur: (μῖνῶσθαι)—the Lat. *minuere*, to make smaller or less, diminish, lessen, curtail, weaken, μένος, ἀπέρη Hom., also Hes. Op. 6.

II. intr. to become smaller or less, decrease, decline, fail, decay, be wasted, come to nought, Hom., and Hes.: Ep. word, used also twice by Aesch., once by Soph., in intr. signf. [5] Hence μῖνῶσθαι, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) small, weak, Hipp. μῖνῶσθαι, Adv. (*μῖνῶ*) a little, very little; freq. in Hom., who also oft. uses it of Time, a short time, and then usu. in phrase μῖνῶσθαι *περ* *οὐτι μάλα* *θῆν*, as in Il. 1. 416; also, οὐ πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἀλλὰ μ. Od. 15. 494. Only Ep.: said to be acc. of an old Subst. μῖνῶς. [1] Hence

μῖνῶσθαι, *λα*, *ιω*, lasting a short time, short-lived, Hom.: Compar. —ώτερος, Il. 22. 54. [8a]

μῖνῶσθαι, *ες*,=μῖνῶσθαι.

μῖνῶσθαι, *δ*, *δν*,=μῖνῶσθαι, Eust.

μῖνῶσθαι, *τό*,=μῖνῶσθαι, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D. [5]

μῖνῶσθαι, (*μῖνῶ*) to complain in a low tone, to moan, whimper, whine, Il. 5. 889, Od. 4. 719: in gen. to utter any low soft tone, to warble, hum, Lat. *minurio*, Ar. Av. 1414, Plat. Rep. 411 A, μ *μέλῃ* Ar. Vesp. 219, cf. *μῖνῶσθαι*, *κινῶσθαι*.

μῖνῶσθαι, *ατος*, *τό*, a warbling, etc., Theoc. Epigr. 4. 11. [5]

μῖνῶσθαι, *δ*, a moaning, whining, warbling, etc. [5]

μῖνῶσθαι, Dep.=μῖνῶσθαι, of the nightingale, to warble, Soph. O. C. 671: in gen. to hum a tune, Aesch. Ag. 16; μ *πρὸς* *ἐμῶν* *μέλος* Ar. Ecl. 880.

μῖνῶσθαι, *δ*, *δν*, (*μῖνῶ*) complaining in a low tone, moaning, whining, whimpering, μ *ὑπεροφλοῦν* Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1; and of young birds, Theoc. 13, 12: *μῖνῶσθαι* *θρέεσθαι*=μῖνῶσθαι, Aesch. Ag. 1165; cf. *κινῶσθαι*.

Μῖνῶς, *η*, gen. vos, little, small; of Time, short; in gen.=μῖνῶσθαι: the word itself is not found in any good writer, but was assumed by Gramm. as Root of μῖνῶσθαι, μῖνῶσθαι, μῖνῶσθαι, Lat. minor, minuo, minurio.

μῖνῶσθαι, *ov*, (*μῖνῶ*, *ᾄδω*) short-lived, Anth.

μῖνῶσθαι, *ov*,=foreg., Anth. [5]

Μῖνως, *ος*, *δ*, Minos, King of Crete, Hom., and Hes.: acc. Μῖνω Il. 14. 322, for Μῖνώα: the Att. also has a gen. Μῖνω acc. Μῖνω: hence Μῖνώος, *ια*, *ιω*, Att. *φῶς*, *φᾶ*, *φῶν*, and pecul. fem. Μῖνώος, ἴδος.

μῖξ, Adv. (*μῖγνυμι*)=μῖγξα, μῖγδα, Nic.

μῖξαιρία, *η*, (*μῖξ*) an alternation of fair and foul weather, Foëb. Oec. Hipp.

μῖξαιριον, *τό*,=foreg.

μῖξαιριον, *ος*, half man, half brute.

μῖξαιριον, *ος*, *δ*, a name of Castor at Argos, as being a hero (*ἀρχαγένης*) only in conjunction with his brother, Plut.

μῖξαιριον, *ος*, half Greeks half barbarians, mongrel Greeks, Polyb.: the sing. μῖξαιριον in Heliod.

μῖξαιριον, *ος*, mixed with satires, satire.

μῖξαιριον, *ος*, (*μῖγνυμι*) one who mizes or mingles.

μῖξαιριον, *ος*, (*μῖξ*, *μῖγνυμι*) a mixing, mingling, oft. in Plat., *τινι* *πρὸς* *τι* Id. Soph. 260 B: on its difference from *κράσις*, v. sub *κράσις*.

II. intercourse or communion with others: esp. sexual intercourse, or commerce, Hdt. 1. 203, etc.: *ἐπὶ* *κοινωνίᾳ* *τῶν* *γυναικῶν* *τῆν* *μ.* *ποιεῖσθαι*, freq. in Hdt. 4. 172.

μῖξαιριον, *ος*, half barbarian, half Greek, Eur. Phoen. 138, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 15.

μῖξαιριον, *ος*, (*βοή*) mingled with shouts, of mingled sound, *διθύραμβος* Aesch. Fr. 381.

μῆζοδία, ἡ, also μῆζοδος, ἡ, a place where several roads meet, Ar. Rh.
 μῆζοθάλαστος, ον, (θάλασσα) having intercourse with the sea, like fisherman and sailors, Xen. Ephes. [θᾶ]
 μῆζόθυλος, υ, partly female.
 μῆζόθρην, προσ, ὁ, ἡ, half beast, half man, φῶς μ. Eur. Ion 1161.
 μῆζόθριος, ον, (θήρ) = foreg.
 μῆζόθρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, half hairy: having mixed hair.
 μῆζόθριος, ον, with mingled cries, Aesch. Theb. 331.
 μῆζόλευκος, ον, mixed with white, Luc.
 μῆζόλυδιος, ον, half-Lyidian, of measure, Strab.: of dialect, Xanth. p. 175. [ῶ] Hence
 μῆζόλυδιστῖ, Adv. in the half-Lyidian measure, Plat. Rep. 398 E.
 μῆζομαι, fut. med. of μῆζνμι, Od.
 μῆζομβροτος, ον, for μῆζόβροτος, half-mortal, Aesch. Supp. 569.
 μῆζονόμος, ον, (νέμω) feeding a mixed flock, Simon. 102.
 μῆζοπαρθένος, ον, half formed like a young woman, Hdt. 4. 9.
 μῆζόπολος, ον, half gray, grizzled.
 μῆζόπτως, ον, (πτών) mixed with foul matter.
 μῆζοφρύγιος, ον, half-Phrygian, of music, Strab.: of dialect, Xanth. p. 175. [ῶ]
 μῆζοφρύς, υ, gen. vos, having eyebrows that meet, Cratin. Incert. 97.
 μῆζοφύης, ἐς, (φυή) of mixed nature.
 μῆζόφωρος, ον, mixed with green, Hipp.
 μῆζογυδία, ἡ, a hatred of good or goodness, Plut.: from μῆζογυδῆος, ον, (μῆζω) hating good or goodness. [ᾶ]
 μῆζοῦδελφία, ἡ, hatred of one's brother, Plut.: from μῆζοῦδελφος, ον, hating one's brother, opp. to φιλόδελφος. [ᾶ]
 μῆζοῦθῆλαιος, ον, hating the Athenians, Lycourg. 152. 41: in Superl., Dem. 687. 29.
 μῆζοῦλάων, ον, gen. onos, hating boasters, Luc.
 μῆζοῦλέξανδρος, ον, hating Alexander, Aeschin.
 μῆζοῦλήγλια, ἡ, mutual hatred: from μῆζοῦλληλος, ον, (ἀλληλῶν) hating one another.
 μῆζοῦμπελος, ον, hating the vine.
 μῆζοῦανθρώπῳ, to be a misanthrope, to hate mankind: and μῆζοῦανθρωπία, ἡ, hatred of mankind, Plat. Phaed. 89 D: from μῆζοῦάνθρωπος, ον, hating mankind, misanthropic, Plat. Phaed. 89 D, Legg. 791 D.
 μῆζοῦπατόρητος, ον, hating travel.
 μῆζοῦπυρία, ἡ, (ἀργύριον) hatred or contempt of money, Diod.
 μῆζογᾶ, Adv. (μῆζω) = μῆζα.
 μῆζογάγκεια, ἡ, (μῆζωγᾶ, γᾶκος) a place where several mountain glens (ἐγκῆ) run together and mix their waters, meeting of glens, Il. 4. 453: in Prose, συνάγκεια.
 μῆζογδία, ἡ, (μῆζωγᾶ, δδός) = μῆζοδία.
 μῆζογλᾶς θόρυβος, ὁ, (μῆζωγᾶ, λᾶος) the confused noise of a crowd, a hubbub.
 μῆζογόνονος, ον, (γῆνω) γῆ, public pasture, common land.
 Μῆζογῶν, υ, sub μῆζογνμι, and cf. προσμῆζωγᾶ.
 μῆζογᾶ, ἡ, = μῆζον.
 μῆζοῦλλαν, ηνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μῆζω) a hater of the Greeks, Xen. Ages. 2. 31.
 μῆζογρῶν, ον, (ἐργον) hating work, lazy. [ῖ]
 μῆζογταιρεία, ἡ, hatred of one's comrades: from μῆζογταιρειος, ον, hating one's comrades.
 μῆζογᾶ, (μῆζος) to hate, only one in Hom., c. acc. et inf., μῆζογ-σεν ὃ ἄρα μιν ὁπῶν κυλὶ κύριμα γενέσθαι, Zeus hated (would not suffer) that he should become a prey . . , Il. 17. 272: later usu. c. acc., βιβρίοντα μῆζειν Pind. P. 4. 506, μῆζοντα μῆζειν Soph. Aj. 1113, and so freq. in Att.:—Pass. to be hated, Hdt. 2. 119, and Att. II. to be addicted to hateful lust. Hence
 μῆζογθρον, τό, a charm for producing hatred against one, opp. to φίλθρον, which caused love, Inc. [ῖ]
 μῆζογῆλιος, ον, hating the sun or light.
 μῆζογᾶ, ατος, τό, (μῆζω) an object of hate to others, usu. of persons, c. gen., σωφρόνων μῆζογᾶτα, Aesch. Theb. 186, cf. Eum. 73: c. dat., μ. πᾶσιν Eur. Hipp. 407, ubi v. Valck. et Monk. [ῖ]
 μῆζογῆρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, a hated lover, cf. θρηγῆρως, δυσῆρως.
 μῆζογῆτρία, ἡ, v. μῆζογῆτῖα.

μισθῆν, verb. Adj., one must hate, Xen. Symp. 8. 20.
 μῆστῖν, ἡ, v. μῆστῖος.
 μῆστῖτης, οὔ, ὁ, (μῆσῶ) a hater.
 μῆστῖτῖα, ἡ, lust, lewdness, Ar. Plut. 989: in gen. greediness, Ar. Av. 1620: v. Interpp. ad Il. c.
 μῆστῖτῖα, = μῆσῶ, ap. Hesych.
 μῆστῖτῖος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging or inclined to hate, Adv. —κῶς: from μῆστῖτῖος, ἡ, ὄν, (μῆσῶ) hatred, hateful, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21, 3. 10, 5. Adv. —τῶς. II. lustful, lewd: hence in fem. μῆστῖτη (not μῆστῖη), a prostitute, Archil. 26, cf. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 88: cf. sub μῆστῖτῖα.
 μῆστῖθρον, τό, = μῆστῖθρον, Anth. [ῖ]
 μῆστῖπατοδία, ἡ, payment of wages, recompense: from μῆστῖπατόδης, ον, ὁ, (μῆσθς, ἀποδιδῶμι) one who pays wages, etc., a rewarder, N. T.
 μῆστῖρῖον, τό, Dim. from μῆσθς, Ar. Vesp. 300. [ᾶ]
 μῆστῖρηνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = μῆστῖρηνευτικός, Plat. Soph. 222 D.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, = μῆστῖρηνῶς, questioned by Heind. Plat. Sophist. 222 D, v. Lob. Phryn. 568.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, to work or serve for hire, Plat. Rep. 346 B: μῆστῖρηνῶν ἀνέειν τῷ to do a thing for pay, Soph. Ant. 302.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, ὁ, (μῆσθς, ἀρῆναι) a hired workman.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, ἡ, ὄν, (μῆστῖρηνῶς) belonging to hired work, mercenary: ἡ κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the trade of one who takes wages or pay, Plat. Rep. 346 B, D.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, ἡ, a receiving of wages, serving for hire, Dem. 242. 17, 320. 13.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, ἡ, ὄν, (μῆστῖρηνῶς) belonging to hired work, μ. τέχνη mercenary arts, Arist. Eth. Eud.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, ἡ, fem. of μῆστῖρηνῶς.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, ὁ, = μῆστῖρηνῶς.
 μῆστῖρηνῶς, οὔ, ὁ, (μῆσθς, ἀρχῆ) a candidate for paid magistracies, a placeman, or rather, son of a placeman, Comic patronym. in Ar. Ach. 597, cf. σπουδαρχῖδης.
 μῆσθς, ια, ιω, also ιος, ιω, (μῆσθς) salaried, hired, Plut.
 μῆσθςοδία, ἡ, a paying of wages, Thuc. 8. 83: and μῆσθςοδῶς, to pay wages: and c. acc., to pay, Polyh.:—Pass. to be paid, τὰ προσφερόμενα Id. 1: from μῆσθςοδῆς, οὔ, ὁ, (διδῶμι) one who pays wages, a paymaster, Plat. Rep. 463 B, Xen. An. 1. 3, 9.
 μῆσθςοδῶς, ον, (δορέω) giving wages or pay, Eubulid. Κωμ. 1. ΜΙΣΘΟΨ, οὔ, ὁ, wages, pay, hire, Hom., etc.: μ. ἡρητός fixed wages, Il. 21. 445, μ. εἰρημένος Hes. Op. 368: ἐπὶ μισθῷ for hire or pay, Hdt. 5. 65: μισθὸν ἔνεκα Xen. An. 2. 5, 14: μισθῷ Soph. Tr. 560: μισθὸν πορίειν to give, μ. φέρειν to receive pay, Ar. Eq. 1019, Ach. 66: also, μ. δίδουσι, λαμβάνειν etc., Xen.: δίδουσι τάλαντον μῆρὸς μισθὸν to give a talent as a month's pay, Thuc. 6. 8.
 2. esp. at Athens the pay of the soldiery, first given by Pericles, varying in amount, Böckh P. E. 1. 363, sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152. 16: also, μ. βουλευντικός the pay of the council of 500, each a drachma for every day of sitting: μ. δικαστικός or ἡλιαστικός the salary of a dicast, at first one obol, from the time of Cleon three, for every day he sat on a jury: μ. συνηγορικός the pay of a public advocate, one drachma for every court-day: μ. ἐκκλησιαστικός the pay for attending the popular assembly: for all which v. Böckh P. E. 1. 302-317, Herm. Praef. Ar. Nub. 3.
 3. in gen. recompense, reward, Hom., etc.: also in bad sense, punishment, Soph. Ant. 221. (Pott compares Pers. misd pay, Goth. misdō.)
 μῆσθςοφῶρ, ἡ, strictly receipt of wages: hence wages given or received, and so in gen. wages, pay, Ar. Eq. 807, Thuc. 6. 24, 8. 45, etc., Dem. 38. 1, cf. Lob. Phryn. 491, and foreg.
 μῆσθςοφῶρ, to be a μῆσθςοφῶρ, to receive wages or pay in the public service, to serve for hire, oft. in Ar.: also c. acc. rei, to receive as pay, τρεῖς δραχμαὶ Ar. Ach. 602, cf. Eccl. 206.
 μῆσθςοφῶρην, verb. Adj. from foreg., one must keep in pay, τινε Thuc. 8. 65.
 μῆσθςοφῶρῖα, ἡ, service for wages or pay: also = μῆσθςοφῶρ, Plat. Gorg. 515 E.
 μῆσθςοφῶρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging or relating to a μῆσθςοφῶρ, Polyh.: τὸ μ. = οἱ μῆσθςοφῶροι, hired soldiery, Plut.
 μῆσθςοφῶρος, ον, (φέρω) receiving wages or pay, serving for

hire, a hired workman, esp. αὐτὸν μισθωτὴν, hiring soldiers, mercenaries, Thuc. 1. 35, etc.: μισθωτὰς gallies manned with mercenaries, Ar. Eq. 555. II. giving wages, Nonn.

μισθώω, (μισθός) to let out for hire, farm out, Lat. locare, τι or τινί τι Dem. 1222. 26, etc.: ἐπὶ τι for a purpose, Id. 232. 10: c. inf., μὴ τὸν νῆον τρικροστὸν ταλάντων ἐξεργάζεσθαι, to let out the building of it for 300 talents, Lat. locare aedem extruendam, Hdt. 2. 180.

B. Med. to engage, hire at a price, Lat. conducere, c. acc. pers. vel rei, Hdt. 1. 24, Ar. Av. 1152, and freq. in Att.: μ. τι παρὰ τινος Hdt. 1. 68, ubi v. Wessel.: μ. τινα ταλάντων to engage his services at a talent a year, Id. 3. 131: c. inf., μ. νῆον ἐξοικοδομῆσαι to contract for the building of the temple, Lat. conducere aedem aedificandam, Hdt. 5. 62, cf. supr.: also, μ. ὑπὲρ τινος to make a contract for a thing, Dem. 1253. 17: ὁ μισθωσάμενος the contractor, Isae. 87. 25. C. Pass. to be hired for pay, Hdt. 9. 38, ἐπὶ τινί for a thing, Xen. An. 1. 3, 1. Hence

μισθώμα, αὖτος, τό, that which is let for hire, rented, or farmed.

II. the price agreed on, the contract, Hdt. 2. 180, Dem. 379. 20: esp. a courtesan's price, like ἐκρολή, Lat. captura, Casaub. Sueton. Calig. 40. 2. rent, Isocr. 145 C.

μισθωμάτιον, τό, Dim. from μισθώμα. [ἀ]

μισθωσίμαιος, αἰα, αἰον, hired, mercenary.

μισθώσιμος, ον, that can be hired or had for pay, Alex. φνγ. 1: μισθώσιναι τὰ μισθώσιμα to take the tolls that might be taken, Lex. ap. Dem. 713. 4.

μισθώσις, ἡ, (μισθός) a letting, δίκη μισθώσεως οἶκον an action against a guardian who neglected to let his ward's house within the time prescribed, Att. Process, p. 293. II. (from Med.) a hiring, Plat. Legg. 759 E. III. = μισθώμα II, rent, μ. φέρειν, ἀποδίδναι to pay rent, εἰσπράττειν to collect it; μισθωσιν φέρειν ταλάντων etc., τοῦ ἐναντιοῦ to produce a yearly rent of one talent, Isae. 54. 34, etc.

μισθωτέον, to be a μισθωτής, like μισθοφορέω.

μισθωτής, οὗ, δ, (μισθός) one who serves for hire. 2. one who pays rent, a tenant, Isae. 60. 1.

μισθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for farming out, etc. 2. ἡ κή-,

= μισθωτική, a mercenary trade, Plat. Rep. 346 A, sq.

μισθωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μισθός) hired, hiring, mercenary, esp. of soldiers, Hdt. 1. 61, 3. 45, Thuc. 5. 6.

μισθώτρια, ἡ, fem. of μισθωτής.

μιστοπος, ον, (μισέω) horse hating, opp. to φιλοππος.

μίσχος, ὁ, = μίσχος, a stem, stalk.

μισοβάββαρος, ον, hating foreigners, Plat. Menex. 245 C.

μισοβασίλειος, ὁ, a king hater, Plut.

μισογάμος, ον, a marriage hater.

μισογάως, ὤτος, δ, ἡ, laughter hating.

μισογῆς, ον, δ, hating fraud or jugglery, Luc.

μισογύναιος, ον, (γυνή) woman hating. [ἔ]

μισογυνεῖα, ἡ, hatred of women: from

μισογυνεῖα, to be a woman-hater.

μισογυνής, ον, δ, (γυνή) a woman-hater, Strab. [ἔ]

μισοδημία, ἡ, hatred of democracy, Andoc. 30. 3: from

μισοδημος, ον, hating the commons or democracy, Ar. Vesp.

474, and Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 47, in Superl.

μισοδηκότης, ον, δ, hating or hated by one's townsmen.

μισοδικαστής, οὗ, δ, a hater of dicasts.

μισοδίκος, ον, (δίκη) hating law.

μισοθεός, ον, hating the gods, godless, Aesch. Ag. 1090.

μισοθῆρος, ον, (θήρα) hating the hunt, Xen. Cyn. 3. 9.

μισοθίδιος, ον, hating his own. [ἔ]

μισοίνια, ἡ, hatred of wine: from

μίσινος, ον, hating wine, abstemious, Hipp.

μισοκαίσαρ, ὁ, αὖτος, δ, hating Caesar, i. e. the emperor, Plut.

μισοκάκῃ, (κακός) to hate wickedness or the wicked.

μισοκάλος, ον, hating the beautiful.

μισοκερδής, ἐς, (κέρδος) hating gain or profit.

μισολακων, ὄνος, δ, a Laconian-hater, Ar. Vesp. 1165.

μισολαμάχος, ον, hating Lamachus, Ar. Pac. 304. [ἀ]

μισολεκτρος, ον, (λέκτρον) hating marriage, Heliod.

μισολογέω, to be μισολόγος: and

μισολογία, ἡ, hatred of discussion and argument, Plat. Phaed.

89 D: [from]

μισόλογος, ον, hating discussion or argument, Plat. Phaed. 89 C, Lach. 188 C. 2. hating learning, opp. to φιλόλογος.

μισόνοθος, ον, hating bastards, Anth.

μισόνυμφος, ον, (νύμφη) hating marriage, Lyc.

μισοξενία, ἡ, hatred of strangers or guests: from

μισόξενος, ον, hating strangers or guests, inhospitable, Diod.

μισόπαις, παῖδος, δ, ἡ, hating boys or children, Luc.

μισοπαρθένος, ον, hating maidens, Plut.

μισοπάτρις, ὀρος, δ, ἡ, (πατήρ) hating his father, Dion. H. [ἀ]

μισοπερσής, ον, δ, an enemy to the Persians, Xen. Ages. 7. 7.

μισοπόλεμος, ον, hating war.

μισοπόλις, ιος, δ, ἡ, hating the commonwealth, Ar. Vesp. 411.

μισοπολίτης, ον, δ, a citizen hater.

μισοπόντωρ, to be μιστόπωνος, to hate work, Plat. Rep. 535 D.

μισοποντήριος, to hate the bad or evil, Lys. 186. 32: in gen.

to hate, c. acc. Hence

μισοποντήρια, ἡ, hatred of the bad or of evil, Arist. Virt. et Vit. in gen. hated.

μισοπόντιος, ον, hating the bad or evil, Dem. 584. 12., Aeschin. 10. 21. Adv. -ως.

μισοπονία, ἡ, hatred of work, Luc.

μισοπόντος, ον, hating work or trouble, Dio C.

μισοπράξας, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, hating the shield-handle (πύραξ), i. e. in gen. hating war, Ar. Pac. 662, in comic Superl. μισοπράξις.

μισοπραγμων, ον, gen. ὄνος, (πράγμα) hating business.

μισοπροβάτος, ον, hating cat or quadrupeds, Archyt.

μισοπροσγόρος, ον, = ἀποσγόρος.

μισόπτωχος, ον, hating beggars, Luc.

μισοπύγων, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, the beard-hater, i. e. hater of bearded philosophers, a Satire written by the emperor Julian.

μισορῶματος, ον, a Roman-hater, Plut.

μισός, τό, (μισέω) hate, hatred: and so I. pass. hate borne one, a being hated, Trag.: μίσος ἔχειν πρὸς τινος to incur a man's hatred, Plat. Legg. 691 D. 2. act. a hating, a grudge,

τῶνός τι at one, Eur. Or. 432: μίσος ἐντέθηκέ μοι Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex. 245 D. II. a hateful object, = μισητός,

Aesch. Ag. 1411, Soph. Ant. 760: esp. in addresses, δ' μίσος Soph. Phil. 991, Eur. Med. 1323.

μισόσοφος, ον, hating the wise or wisdom, opp. to φιλόσοφος, Plat. Rep. 456 A.

μισοστράτιωτης, ον, δ, the soldier's enemy.

μισοσύλλας, ον, δ, an enemy of Sulla, Plut.

μισοσώματος, ον, (σῶμα) hating the body, Procl.

μισοτεκνία, ἡ, hatred of children: from

μισοτέκνος, ον, (τέκνον) hating children, Aeschin. 64. 41.

μισοτύραννος, ον, a tyrant-hater, Hdt. 6. 121, 123.

μισοτύφης, ον, hating arrogance, Luc.

μισοφάγης, ἐς, (φάος) hating the light.

μισοφιλιππος, ον, hating Philip, Aeschin. 30. 6. [φ]

μισοφιλόλογος, ον, hating literature.

μισοφίλος, ον, hating friends or friendship.

μισόφροντις, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, hating care.

μισόχρηστος, ον, hating the good, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 47.

μισόχριστιανός, ον, hating Christians, Eccl.

μισόχριστος, ον, hating Christ or the Christians, Eccl.

μισοψευδής, ἐς, (ψεύδος) hating lies, Luc.

μισοψυφιστής, οὗ, δ, hating accounts.

μισοτύλαμαι, μιστύλη, v. μιστύλη.

μιστύλλω, to cut up, in Hom. always of cutting up meat before roasting. The form μιστύλλω is a variety, cf. μιστύλλωμαι.

(Akin perh. to μύτλος, μύτλος, Lat. mutulus.) μίσον, ιος and εως, τό, a vitriolic earth, perh. coppers. II.

a kind of truffle growing near Cyrene, Theophr.

μισόνβρις, ιος, δ, ἡ, (μισέω) hating insolence. [μ]

μίσχος, ὁ, also μίσκος, the stalk (Lat. pediculus) of leaves or fruit, Theophr., c. μίσχος. II. in Thessaly a kind of spade or hoe, Id.

μισώδης, ἐς, (μίσος) hateful, dub.

μιτοεργός, ὄν, (μίτος, *εργω) working the thread, epith. of the spindle, Leon. Tar.

μιτορραφής, ἐς, (μίτος, ράπτω) sewed with thread, composed of threads, epith. of a net, Anth.

ΜΙΤΟΣ, *ov, δ, a thread*, prob. of the woof, *Il.* 23. 762, cf. *πηνιον*, and Heyne ad l.: in gen. *a web*, Eur. Erechth. 13: metaph. *the thread of fate or destiny*: κατὰ μίτον *a string*, i. e. *in an unbroken series, continuously or in detail, as if threaded by thread*, and so κατὰ λειπόν, Polyb. 3. 32, 2, cf. Ernesti Clav. Cic. in vocc.

II. *the string of a lyre*. III. in the Orphic language, *seed*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 837. [?] Hence

μίτω, *to stretch the warp in the loom*:—Med. *to spin*, Anth. II. metaph., φθόγγον μίτωσασθαι *to let one's voice sound like a harp-string*, Mel. 112.

μίτρα, *η, Ep. and Ion. μίτρα, a belt or girdle*, worn round the waist below the cuirass as a protection against missiles, *Il.* 4. 137-, 5. 857: plated with metal, 4. 187, 216; hence, χαλκομίτρας Κίσσας Pind. N. 10. fin., cf. ζωστήρ. 2. in later Poets = ζώνη, the maiden-zone. 3. = στήροφος, a stomacher.

II. *a headband*, worn by Greek women to tie up their hair, *a smood*, Eur. Bacch. 833; also at night, *Id. Hes.* 924, cf. Ar. Thesm. 257. 2. esp. the national head-dress of the Asiatics, *a turban*, Hdt. i. 195, cf. 7. 62, 90, like κυρβαρία: hence as a mark of effeminacy, Ar. Thesm. 941.

III. in gen. *a band, girth, girdle, also a bandage*. (Akin to μίτος.) Μίτρα, *ης, η, the Persian Aphrodité*, Hdt. i. 131.

μιτρηφόρος, *ov, (φέρω) = μιτρηφόρος*, Hdt. 7. 62. μιτρίον, *τό, Dim. from μίτρα*.

μιτρώδες, *ov, (δέω) bound with a μίτρα*, Anth.

μιτρωφόρεα, *to wear a μίτρα*, Ar. Thesm. 163: from μιτρωφόρος, *ov, (φέρω) wearing a μίτρα, whether girdle or head-dress*.

μιτρωχίτων, *ωνος, δ, η, with girded tunic*. [x]

μιτρώω, (μίτρα) *to surround with a girdle or a headband*.

Μιτῦλῆνη, *η, v. Μυτῖλῆνη*.

μῖτύλος, *ωλη, υλον, also μῖτύλος*, Lat. *mutulus*, curtailed, esp. *hornless*, Theoc. 8. 86. (Perh. akin to μιστύλλω.) [i]

μίτυς, *vos, η, the wax used by bees to cover the crevices of their hives*, Arist. H. A.

μῖτῳδης, *es, βρόχος μ. σπύνδων a noose or halter of threads or linen*, Soph. Ant. 1222, ubi olim μῖτῳδης.

μῖχθαλέες, *εσσα, εν, (μίχω) = ὀμυχλώδης*, dub. in Coluth. 208.

μῖχηρς part., μῖχηρῖα inf., aor. i pass. of μίγνυμι, II.

MNA', *η, gen. μνάς = nom. pl. μναί: Ion. nom. sing. μνέα Hdt., nom. pl. μνέες Luc. de Syr. Dea 48: the Lat. MNA'.*

I. *a weight*, = 100 drachmae, 15 oz., 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. II. *a sum of money*, also = 100 drachmae, i. e. 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*: 60 μνάι make a talent. (The form μνά is not in use. Prob. akin to Hebr. *maneh*, as also to *moneta*, money, etc.)

μναιῖος, *αλα, αἰον, of the weight or value of a μνά*, Meineke Ameips. Sphend. 5.

μναιδάριον, *τό, Dim. from μνά*, Diphil. ap. A. B.

μναιῖαιος, *αλα, αἰον, = μναῖαιος, formed like ταλανταῖος etc.*, Arist. Coel.: but the form μναιῖαιος is dub., Lob. Phryn. 552.

μναιῖος, *αἰα, αἰον, or μναιῖος, ἱα, ἱον, = μναῖαιος*, dub.

MNA'OMAI (A), contr. μνῶμαι, Dep., used by Hom. only in Od., sometimes in the contr. forms μνᾶται, μνῶνται, μνᾶσθαι, μνῶσθαι, μνῶμενος: sometimes in these contr. forms length'd again, as a 2*ing.* pres. μνά, inf. μνᾶσθαι [μνᾶ]: impf. μνᾶσκετο for ἐμνᾶτο *Od.* 20. 290, 3 pl. μνῶντο, part. μνῶόμενος:—only used in pres. and impf. *To woo to wife, woo to be one's bride*, usu. c. acc., γυναικα etc., freq. in Od., sometimes with' no acc. expressed, as *Od.* 16. 77-, 19. 529: also *to seek to seduce a woman*, *Od.* i. 39.

II. in gen. *to court, sue for, solicit*, a favor, an office, etc., like Lat. *ambire*, c. acc. μνῶμενος ἀρχήν Hdt. i. 96, μνῶμενος βασιλῆην Hdt. i. 205. (At first prob. the same word as sq.; for there is no great distance between the notions of *thinking on* or *remembering* a thing, and *trying to get it*:—gradually however these notions separated, and so though in Ep. and Ion. μνῶμαι was used in both signs, yet later μνησκόμαι with its tenses formed from μνῶμαι was confined to the former, and μνῶμαι to the latter.)

MNA'OMAI (B), contr. μνῶμαι, *to think on, remember*, Ep. and Ion. for μνησκόμαι, v. sub. μνησκει II.

μνῶστωρέω, Dor. for μνηστωρέω.

μνασίον, *τό, also μνασίς, η, a Cyprian corn-measure*, = 2 medimni.

μνάσιον, *τό, also μνασίον*, an esculent water plant of Egypt there called *μαλινθάλλη*, Theophr.

μναστήρ, *δ, fem. μνᾶστειρα*, Dor. for μνηστ.

μνᾶστις, *η, Dor. for μνηστis*, q. v.

μνέα, *η, Ion. for μνά*, Hdt. 2. 180.

μνεία, *η, (μνηστικός, μνῶμαι) remembrance, memory*, Soph. *El.* 392, Plat. Legg. 798 B.

II. mention, μνείαν ποιεῖσθαι *twos Plat. Prot.* 317 E.

μνήμα, *ατος, τό, (μνηστικός, μνῶμαι) the Lat. monumentum*,

I. *a memorial, remembrance or record of a person or thing*, c. gen. χειρῶν Ἑλένης, ἔλενον *Od.* 15. 126-, 21. 40; esp. *a memorial of one dead, tribute of respect etc.*, Pind. I. 8 (7). 135: esp. *a mound or building in honor of the dead, a monument*, *Il.* 23. 610, Hdt. 7. 167, 128, and Att.: cf. μνημεῖον, μνημόσυον.

II. = μνήμη, memory, μνήμα ἔχειν τινός Theogn. 112.

μνημησίον, *τό, Dim. from μνήμα*, name of a play by Epigenes.

μνημησίτης, *ος, δ, (μνήμα) λόγος a funeral oration*. [i]

μνημεῖον, *Ion. -ήιον, τό, like μνήμα, μνημόσυον*, Lat. *monimentum*, any memorial, remembrance or record of a thing, μνημῖα λατρεῖσθαι Hdt. 2. 126, 135, and freq. in Att.; μνημεῖα ὄρκων *ought to remind one*, Eur. Supp. 1204: esp. of one dead, Soph. *El.* 933, 1126: hence *a monument*, Eur. *I. T.* 702, etc.:—τὰ παῖδων μαθήματα θαυμάστων ἔχει τὸ μνημεῖον the lessons of childhood clung strangely to the memory, i. e. stand firm like monuments, Plat. Tim. 26 B.

μνήμη, *η, (μνηστικός, μνῶμαι) remembrance, memory, record*, of a thing, first in Theogn. 796, 1110; ἄδδαντος μνήμην λείπεισθαι Hdt. 4. 144.

2. *memory as a power of the mind*, μνήμην ἀπάντων μουσιμήτορ ἐργάτιν Aesch. Pr. 461; and so freq. in Att., esp. as distinguished from ἀνάμνησις the act of recollecting, Plat. Phileb. 34 C, Arist. de Memor. et Record.: μνήμης ὅπο from memory, Soph. O. T. 1131: ἐφ' ὅσον ἀνθρώπων ἐφικνεῖται Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 8.

3. = μνήμα, μνημεῖον, Plat. Legg. 741 C.

II. mention, notice of a thing, μνήμην ποιεῖσθαι τινος, Lat. *mentionem facere*, Hdt. i. 15, etc.: also μνήμην ἔχειν τινός Hdt. i. 14, etc. (but also *to remember it*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D): μνήμην ἐπασκεῖν, Lat. *rerum gestarum memoriam excolere*, Hdt. 2. 77.

III. *μν. βασιλέως the imperial cabinet or archives*, Hdn. Cf. μνημοσύνη.

μνημησίον, *τό, Ion. for μνημεῖον*, Hdt.

μνημόνεος, *ov, (μνήμων) concerning the memory, ζητήματα μν. questions for exercising the memory*, Pollux.

μνημόνευμα, *τό, (μνημονεύω) a remembrance, recollection*, Plut.

μνημονεύειν, verb. Adj., *one must remember*, Plat. Rep. 441 D.

μνημονευτικός, *η, ὄν, belonging to or fitted for reminding*.

μνημονευτός, *η, ὄν, that can be remembered: remembered: ὅσα μν. ἴδεα all things pleasant to remember*, Arist. Rhet.

μνημονεύω, (μνήμων) = μνησέσθαι, *to remember, call to mind, think of*, c. acc., Hdt. i. 36, Aesch. Pers. 783, Soph. Fr. 779; and so Eur., Plat., etc. μν. ὄν. i. Plat. Rep. 480, *l.* Dem. 12. 15.

II. *to call to another's mind, mention, say*, Lat. *memorare*, c. acc., Plat., and Xen.: also μν. τινί twos *to make mention of a thing to another*, Lennep Phalar. p. 170.

B. Pass. *to be remembered, had in memory, mentioned*, Plat., and Xen.: c. inf., μνημονεύεται γενέσθαι Thuc. 2. 47; c. part., Plat. Rep. 60 A.

μνημονικός, *η, ὄν, (μνήμων) belonging to remembrance or memory*, τὸ μν. = μνήμη memory, Xen. Oec. 9. 11: but also, τὸ μν. with or without γένημα, artificial memory, memoria technica, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 E, Hipp. Mi. 368 D; also in this signf., τὰ μνημονικά Schneid. Gen. Symp. 4. 62.

II. *having a good or ready memory*, μν. εἶναι Ar. Nub. 483.

III. Adv. -κῶς, readily, promptly, μν. εἰπεῖν Aeschin. 33. 32, cf. Dem. 1383. 7: μν. ἐπιπλήττειν *to reprove so that one will not forget*, Plat. Polit. 257 B.

μνημοσύνη, *η, (μνήμων) remembrance, memory*, μν. τis τυρός γενέσθαι for μνημόνευα τυρός *let us be mindful of the fire*, *Il.* 8. 181: μν. τινός ἀνεγείρειν Pind. O. 8. 97: only in early Poets, μνήμη being the later form.

II. as prop. n., Mnemosyne, the mother of the Muses, Hes. Th. 54, etc.; because before the invention of writing memory was the Poet's chief excellence, cf. Aesch. Pr. 461: hence acc. to a legend in Pausan. 9. 29, 2, the first three Muses were in Boeotia called Μνήμη,

'Ανδρῶν, and Μελέτη. Strictly fem. from an Adj. μνημόσυνος.

μνημόσυνον, τό, = μνήμα, μνημεῖον, a remembrance, memorial, record of a thing, freq. in Hdt., esp. μνημόσυνον (or more usu. μνημόσυνα) ἐνὸς τοῦ ἀπέθαναι. 1. 185., 4. 81, etc., rarely in Att., as Thuc. 5. 11: and in Ar. Vesp. 538, 559, where it is a reminder, memorandum. Strictly neut. from an Adj. μνημόσυνος.

μνήμων, ὁ, ἡ, neut. μνήμων, ονος, (μνήμησκα, μνάμω) mindful, remembering, Od. 21. 95: μνήμων δέλοισι φρεσίν Aesch. Fr. 789: c. gen., mindful of, πόδον μνήμων looking to the cargo, Od. 8. 163, cf. Il. 23. 361, and μνήσκω π. 3.

2. ever mindful, forgetting, Ἐρωτες, μνῆς Aesch. Fr. 516, and Soph. 3. in Prose, having a good or ready memory, Plat. Meno 71 C. Theat. 144 A. II. act. reminding: hence

1. among the Dorians of Sicily, δ μνῆμων, = ἐπιστάμωσ συμποσίον, Lat. magister convivii, Plat. 2. 612 C. 2. οἱ μνῆμωνες, Recorders, like γραμματεῖς, because they preserved the memory of events, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 7: cf. ἱερωνήμων.

μνήσασθαι, inf. aor. of μνήσκειν, Hom. μνησάμετο, Ion. for μνήσαστο, 3 pl. opt. aor. med. of μνήσκειν, Hom.

μνησάμενος, ον, (ἀρετή) mindful of virtue: Μνησάμενος was the first name of the courtesan Phryné. [ἀ]

μνησάσκετο, Ion. for μνήσαστο, 3 sing. aor. med. of μνήσκειν, Il.

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the suitors of Penelope: c. gen., παῖδες ἐμῆς μν. Hdt. 6. 130: also, ἡμῶν μν. Aesch. Fr. 739: later a bridegroom.

μνηστήριος, ον, belonging to or fit for a wooer or wooing. μνηστήριος, es, (εἶδος) like a suitor or wooer.

μνηστήροικον, ἡ, the slaughter of the suitors: from μνηστήροικον, ον, (κτείνω) slaying the suitors.

μνηστήροφον, ἡ, (φόνεω) = μνηστήροφον, the name of the twenty-second Book of the Odyssey.

μνηστής, οὔ, δ, = μνηστήρ, Philox. ar. Ath. 147 B. μνήστις, Dor. μνάστις, 105, 7, Aleman 121, (μνήσκειν, μνάμω) a remembering, being mindful of a thing, remembrance, c. gen., as ἀδρύου Od. 13. 280: μνάστιν τινος παρέχων τινί Theocr. 28. 23. II. mention, notice, Hdt. 7. 158: memory, fame, Simon. 16: cf. μνήσις.

μνηστέος, ὁ, ἡν, (μνάμω) wooed, courted, won and wedded: in Hom. always, ἀλοχος μνηστήρ a wedded wife.

μνηστρία, ἡ, fem. from μνηστήρ, a female suitor, a procuress. μνηστρὸν, τό, betrothal, marriage, late.

μνηστύς, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for μνηστρία, a wooing, courting, asking in marriage, Od. 2. 199, etc. II. = μνήμη, dub. [ῶ, Od. 16. 294., 19. 13: but ῶ in genitive.]

μνηστῶρ, ορος, δ, = μνηστήρ, mindful of, τινός Aesch. Theb. 181. II. also = μνηστήρ, a suitor.

μνήσω, fut. of μνήσκειν, Il. μνιάδης, ὁ, ἡν, mossy, soft as moss, τῆς Anth.: and μνιάεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Ap. Rh.: from μνίον, τό, moss, sea-weed, Lyc.: like βρύον, akin to μνός: cf. sq. [7: but μνίον is also found, Nic. Al. 396, cf. βρύον.]

ΜΝΙ'ΟΨ = ἀπαλός, Euphor. Fr. 137: cf. Hesych. v. μνίον. μνιάδης, es, (εἶδος) = μνιάδης, like moss, Nic. Al. 497.

μνία, ἡ, also μνία, μνία or μνία, ἡ, among the Cretans, a class of serfs or vassals, Sool. Hybr. (Ilgen, p. 102, sq.), v. Müller Dor. 3. 4. § 1.

μνιότης, ὁ, δ, also μνιότης, μνιότης or μνιότης, δ, a serf. ΜΝΟΨ, δ, contr. μνός, like χνός, a fine, soft down, soft feathers, esp. of young birds: the down upon the chin of youths, Lat. *pluma*. The signif. in Ephipp. Cydon 2, is quite dub. (Akin to μνίον, μνιος.)

μνούδιον, τό, Dim. from μνός. μνία, μνιότης, v. sub μνία, μνιότης.

μνέμενος, part. from μνάμω, to woo, Od. μνώνται, 3 pl. pres. from μνάμω, to woo, Od.

μνέμενος, poet. lengthd. part. from μνάμω, to remember, Od. μνώντο, 3 pl. impf. from μνάμω, to woo, Od.: but also from μνάμω, to remember, Il.

μογγός, ὄν, with a hoarse, hollow voice, Hippiatr. μογείω, = μογέω.

μογρός, ὁ, ἡν, of persons, toiling, distressed, wretched, Aesch., Eur., and Ar. Ach. 1207:—of things, toilsome, grievous, painful, Soph., and Eur.: only poet.: cf. συμγρός. Adv. —ρός. From μογέω, ἴσω, (μνός) to toil, to be in trouble, distress, pain, sorrow, Od. 7. 214, and Aesch.: but in Hom. mostly either in part. joined with another Verb, nearly = μνός, with pain or trouble, hardly, μογέω ἀποκινήσασκε Il. 6. 636, θέσας μογέοντες Il. 12. 29: or more usu. in phrase, πολλά μογίσσας having gone through many toils, Il. 2. 690, etc.: so too Hes., and Theogn.: hence c. acc. cognato, ἀλγέα μ. ἐπὶ τινι to undergo painful sufferings for one, Il. 1. 162., 9. 492, Od. 16. 19. Only poet. Cf. πόνεω.

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μογέω, μογερός, μόγυς, μόχθος, μοχθέω, μοχθηρός: akin to Germ. *Mühe*, and also prob. to μόλις, Lat. *mōles*, *mōlestus*; v. plur. ap. Pott Etymol. Forsch. i. p. 283.)

μογοστοκέω, to bring forth with pain, dub.

μογοστοκία, ἡ, a hard or painful childbirth: from

μογοστόκος, ον, (μόγυς, τίκτην) helping women in hard childbirth, epith. of Eileithyia, II.

II. later also, bringing forth with pain. (Not μογοστόκος, v. Butt. Lexil. voc. θέσκελος.)

μόδιος, ὁ, a dry measure, Lat. *modius*, the third part of an amphora, 16 *sextarii*, Dinarch. 95. 37.

II. a measure of length, 200 fathoms. Hence

μοδιόμυς, ὁ, a measuring by modii.

μόδος, ὁ, a plant, prob.=μάδων, μάδος, μάδωνία, Hipp.

μόδαξ, ὁ, v. μόνων.

ΜΟΘΟΣ, ὁ, battle, the battle-din, II. 7. 117, etc.: μόθος ἵππων the noise of horses (i. e. of their trampling), II. 7. 240, where others take it of their neighing. (Prob. akin to μάλος.)

μόθυρα, ἡ, the handle of an oar.

μόθων, αὐος, ὁ, also μόδαξ, ἀκος, ὁ, among the Lacedaemonians and μόδακες were, acc. to Müller, children of Helots,

brought up as foster-brothers of the young Spartans, and eventually emancipated, but in gen. without acquiring civic rights, Dor. 3. 3. 5: others identify them with the τρέφοι μ. v. Phylarch. ap. Ath. 271 E, compared with Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 9.

—As such pet Helots were likely to presume, and be self-willed, hence

2. μόθων in Att. is an impudent fellow, Ar. Plut. 279: hence invoked as the god of impudence, Ar. Eq. 635.

II. also a rude, licentious dance, cf. τυδαρίξ, and Müller Dor. 3. 3. 3. Hence

μοθωνία, ἡ=μόθων III, Lat. *vernilitas*.

μοθωνικός, ὁ, ὄν, (μόθων III) like a μόθων, rude, impudent, Lat. *vernilis*, Ion ap. Plut. Pericl. 5.

μοί, enclit. dat. sing. of ἐγώ, Hom.

μοιμνάω, strengthd. for μνάω, q. v.

μοιμύλλω, strengthd. for μύλλω, q. v.

μοῖς, ἡ, ὄν, v. σμοῖς.

μοῖρα, ας, Ion. ἡς, ἡ, (μείρομαι, μέρος, so akin to μέρος, Lat. *mores*). A part, as opp. to the whole, II. ro. 253, Od. 4. 97, etc.: so in Prose, a division of an army, Xen. Hell. 3. 3. 10.

II. the part or partly which a man chooses, esp. in politics, Lat. *partes*, but in Greek always in sing., as Hdt. 5. 69.

III. the part or portion which falls to one, Hom.: ἴση μοῖρα II. 9. 318: hence, ἡ τοῦ πατρὸς μοῖρα one's inheritance, patrimony, ap. Dem. 1067. 5.

2. one's portion in life, lot, fate, destiny, oft. in Hom., mostly of ill-fortune, but also of good, e. g. opp. to ἀμμορῆν, Od. 20. 76: ἐπὶ γὰρ τοι ἐκάστω μοῖραν ἔθηκεν ἀδανάτοι to each they gave his lot, Od. 19. 592: not seldom c. inf., μοῖρα φίλους ἰδεῖν Od. 4. 475: μ. θανεῖν II. 7. 52: μ. βιόσθαι one's portion or measure of life, II. 4. 170: ὑπὲρ μοῖραν against, in spite of destiny, II. 20. 336:—esp. like μέρος, one's fate, i. e. death, II. 6. 488, Od. 11. 560: in full, θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα, for μοῖρα θανάτου, Hom.; also the cause of death, Od. 21. 24.

3. a share or portion of the spoil, Od. 11. 534: a share of the meal, portion, measure, oft. in Od. 4. a division or piece of land, II. 16. 68, and oft. in Hdt.

5. that which is one's due, that which is meet and right, Lat. *quod fas est*, in Hom. usu. in phrase, κατὰ μοῖραν εἶπες (or εἴπτε) thou hast spoken fitly, rightly, as becometh thee, II. 16. 367, Hes. Op. 763: so also ἐν μοῖρῃ II. 19. 186: opp. to παρὰ μοῖραν Od. 14. 509: μοῖραν νέμειν τι to give one his due, Soph. Tr. 1239: hence proper respect, reverence meet or due, in such phrases as, ἐν μοῖρῃ ἔγειν τινα Hdt. 2. 172: μοῖραν νέμειν Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 209: μοῖραν ποιεῖσθαι θεός, for ἐν μοῖρᾳ ἔχειν (μοῖραν ποιεῖσθαι being regarded as a single Verb), Herm. Soph. O. C. 278: also ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοῖρᾳ εἶναι to be considered as among goods, Lat. in numero esse, Plat. Phil. 54 C: so too, ἐς ἄλλην μοῖραν τίθεναι Ib.: cf. λόγος B. 11:—hence with a gen. merely periphrast., as, ὡς ἐν παιδὶς μοῖρᾳ, Lat. *tantum per lusum*, Plat. Legg. 656 B: μέτρος εἶναι τῆς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοῖρας, i. e. τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ, Id. Phil. 60 B: ἀνδρὸς μοῖρα προσηύθη it was accounted manly, Thuc. 3. 82.

IV. a degree, in mathemat. sense.

B. Moira, as prop. n., Moira, the goddess of fate, answering to the Roman *Parca*, who (like *Atē*) gives to all their

portion of good or of evil: Hom. in this sense always has it in sing., except II. 24. 49: we find the number three, with the names *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, *Atropos*, first in Hes. Th. 218, where they are daughters of Night, but v. 904, they are daughters of Zeus and Themis:—in Hom. sometimes Moira θεῶν Od. 11. 292, Moira θεῶν Od. 3. 269, though it would prob. be better to write μοῖρα, as appellat., destiny, (as even Wolf has done in Od. 22. 413), and in the similar phrase *δῖος αἰῶν, δαίμονος αἰῶν*. The Moira is often in Hom. the goddess of death, as II. 4. 517., 18. 119, or in gen. of ill, as II. 5. 613., 19. 87: though then she is usu. defined by some epith., as, Moira κραταῖ, δλοῖ, κακῇ, δυσάννυστος, M. δλοῖ θανάτω: Hom. also joins θάνατος καὶ Moira κραταῖ, θεὸς καὶ M. κρ. II. 19. 410, cf. 16. 849.

μοιργέτης, ον, ὁ, (μοῖρα, ἡγήμαι) a guide of fate, Alciph. 1.

μοιρῶν, αῶν, =μοῖρα, cf. μοράω.

μοῖραιος, αἰα, αῶν, (μοῖρα) destined, Lat. *fatalis*, Alciph. 1.

μοῖρα, δδος, ἡ, =μοῖρα.

μοῖραστία, ἡ later form for sq.

μοῖρασις, εως, ἡ, (μοῖράω) division, distribution.

μοῖράω, αῶν [α], Ion. ἥω, (μοῖρα) to share, divide:—Med. to divide among themselves, share, Aesch. Theb. 907: but, χαλ-
τας ἐμοῖρῆσαντο they tore their hair, Ap. Rh. 4. 1533.

II. in Med. and Pass. to have assigned one, to receive for one's lot, Lat. *sortiri*, c. acc., Naumach.: c. gen., Philo, and Phalar., cf. μορράω.

III. in Pass. to be assigned, τεθνάναι μεμοῖραται ἡνὶ Alciph. 1.

μοιργητής, ἐς, (Moira, γένος) favored by Moira at one's birth, child of Destiny, II. 3. 182.

μοιργήτης, ον, ὁ, Ion. for μοιραγέτης, Ap. Rh.

μοῖραῖος, αἰα, αῶν, (μοῖρα VIII) amounting to a degree.

μοῖριδῖος, ια, ἰων, also os, ον, (μοῖρα)=Homeric μοῖρισμος, allotted by fate or destiny, destined, fated, Lat. *fatalis*, μ. ἀπαρ etc., Pind.: μοῖριδιον ἦν Pind. P. 1. 107: only twice in Trag., μ. τις δύνασις Soph. O. C. 228, Ant. 951, both times in lyric passages. Adv.—ως.

μοῖρικος, ἡ, ὄν, (μοῖρα) partly, by shares.

μοῖριος, ια, ἰων, (μοῖρα) belonging to one's share, meet, due, trivial Pind. Fr. 24.

μοῖρις, ἰδος, ἡ, λίτρα μ. a divided, i. e. a half λίτρα, or one divided equally, Nic. Al. 329, where others μοῖρας.

μοιργωνιμῶν ὄργανον, τό, (μοῖρα IV, γνέμας) an astron. instrument used by Ptolemy to measure degrees.

μοιρογράφια, ἡ, (γράφω) description of parts.

μοιροδοκία, (δέχομαι) to partake, dub. in M. Anton.

μοιροθεσία, ἡ, (μοῖρα IV, τίθημι) the determination of the degrees, Procl.

μοιροκράντος, ον, (κραίνω) ordained by Fate or Moira, fated, like μοῖριδος, Aesch. Cho. 612, Eum. 392.

μοιρολάχῳ, (λάχος) to distribute by lot.

II. to share. μοιρολογέω, to tell a man his fate, τινα τι: also in Med.: from μοιρολόγος, ον, (λέγω) prophetic.

μοιρολόχῳ, =μοιρολαχῳ, II, Valck. Hdt. 7. 53: from μοιρολόχος, ον, (λέλογχα) partaking.

μοιρονόμος, ον, (νέμω) dispensing fate, Aristid.

μοιροφόρητος, ον, (φορέω) brought by fate. Moira, ἡ, Ael. from Moῖσα, Pind.

μοῖτος, ὁ, Sicilian for χάρις, thanks, repayment, μοῖτον ἀντὶ μοῖτον like for like, Lat. *par pari*. (Cf. Lat. *mutuus*.)

μοιχάριον, τό, (μοιχός, ἔργα) the fine imposed on one taken in adultery, Od. 8. 332, in plur.

μοιχάω, =μοιχάω, transit, and intr.

μοιχάνα, ἡ, =μοιχάς, late form.

μοιχάλλς, ἰδος, ἡ, =sq., N. T., v. Lob. Phryn. 452.

μοιχάς, δδος, ἡ, fem. of μοιχός, an adulterer, Lat. *moecha*.

μοιχάτης, ον, ὁ, poet. for μοιχός, Maneth.

μοιχέω, (μοιχός) trans. =μοιχέω, hence, μοιχέων τὴν θάλατταν to have dalliance with the sea, a phrase applied by Callistratus to Conon the Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1. 6. 15.

2. to falsify, Lat. *adulterare*, Ael.: so also μοιχέων Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 711.

II. intr. to commit or live in adultery, Lat. *moechari*, N. T. μοιχεῖα, ἡ, (μοιχέω) adultery, uncleanness, Plat. Rep. 443 A, Legg. 839 A.

μοιχεντήρ, ἦρος, and μοιχευτής, οὔ, ὁ, =μοιχός, an adulterer.

μοιχευτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μοιχεύω) adulterous.

μοιχευτρία, ἡ, fem. from μοιχευτήρ, an adulteress, Plat. Symp. 191 E.

μοιχεύω, to commit adultery with a woman, in gen. to debauch her, c. acc., Ar. Av. 558, and Plat. II. absol. to commit adultery, Lat. moechari, Ar. Nub. 1076, and Xen.

μοιχῆ, ἡ, =μοιχός, rare word.

μοιχίδιος, ια, ιον, =μοιχός, born in adultery, Hdt. i. 137. [7]

μοιχικός, ἡ, ὄν, adulterous, Plut. Adv. -ικός.

μοιχός, ια, ιον, (μοιχός) adulterous.

μοιχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =μοιχός.

μοιχογέννητος, ὄν, (γεννάω) begotten in adultery.

μοιχολήπτις, ἡ, Att. for -λήπτις, a taking in adultery.

ΜΟΙΧΟΞ, οὐ, ὁ, an adulterer, paramour, debaucher, Lat. moechus, Soph. Fr. 708, and freq. in Ar.: κεκάρβα μοιχὸν μὴ μαχαίρᾳ to have the head close shaven with a razor (cf. μάχαιρα), as was done by way of punishment to persons taken in adultery, Ar. Ach. 849, cf. κήπος II. (Perh. akin to μυχός, μήχος.) Hence

μοιχοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for μοιχεία.

μοιχοτρόπος, ὄν, of the disposition or manners of an adulterer, v. I. Ar. Thesm. 392, v. μοιχότ-.

μοιχοσύνη, ἡ, an adulteress, formed like χαμαιύνη. [5]

μόκλος, ὄν, ὁ, for μόχλος, Anacr. 88.

μόλγης, οὐ, ὁ, =μολγός II, susp.

μόλγινος, ἴνη, νων, made of ox-hide: from

μολγός, οὐ, ὁ, in gen. a hide, skin, hence, ἀνεῖν μολγόν, =ἀσκιν δέειν Ar. Fr. 157; and so prob. μ. γενέσθαι to become a mere hide, nothing but skin, Eq. 963, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 966, Bergk ap. Meineke. Com. Fragm. 2, p. 988, 1066, sq. (Prob. from *μέλγω, ἀμέλγω, μέργω, ἀμέργω to strip off, like δόρος and δόρα from δέρω.)

ΜΟΛΕΪΝ, inf. of ἔμολον (q. v.), =ἐλθεῖν, to go, come, Hom., and Att., but in all tenses very rare in Prose.—perf. μέμβλακα, for μεμβλάκα=ἦκα, to be come, to be here, Od. 17. 190, Rhes. 629, Call. Fr. 124, Leon. Tar. 57; αὐτὸ ἐβλάξα only in Lyc. 448 i.—fut. μολύμαι Aesch. Pr. 694, Soph. O. C. 1742. The Act. form of fut. μολῶ is justly doubted by Schäfer, cf. Elmsl. Med. 750. 2. μολεῖν c. acc. loci, to go to a place, Valck. Phoen. 110. 3. to return, Seidl. Eur. El. 6, 520. (ἔμολον, μολεῖν, μολύμαί to be βλάσκα, as ἔθωρον, θορέειν, θορούμαι to θράσκα: but the pres. μόλω occurs no more than θώρω, and the pres. μολῶ occurs still more rarely than θορέω, only in very late and bad auth., Jac. A. P. p. 27, 609.)

μολεῖν, (μολεῖν) to cut off and transplant the suckers or shoots of trees (αὐτόμολοι, stolones): the orthogr. μολούω and μολύω also occurs.

μολίβαθής, ἐς, (μόλιθος, ἄχθος) heavy with lead, Anth.

μολίβαθον, -βδός, -βδικός, -βδος, etc., v. sub μολύβδος.

μολίβος, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for μολύβδος, lead, II. 11. 237; also ἡ μ. Ep. Ad. 221.—Later it was usu. written μάλυβος, on the analogy of μάλυβδος, Piers. Moer. 257. Hence

μολίβοσφιγγής, ἐς, (σφιγγω) fastened or bound with lead, Opp. μολίβοσφυγός, ὄν, =μολύβοσφυγός.

μολίβω, =μολύβω.

μόλις, Adv., post-Hom. form for μόγις, and the most freq. in Trag., and Thuc., though in later Att., from Ar. and Plat. downwards, μόγις prevails, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.: οὐ μόλις not scarcely, i. e. quite, utterly, ὁ μ. ἀπολλύναι Aesch. Ag. 1082; but οὐ μ. παρῆναι, perh., to be not all but present (i. e. close at hand), but far away, Id. Eum. 864. (μόλις is to *μώλος, μώλος, as μόγις to μόγος.)

μολίσκω, =βλάσσω, pres. of βορ. ἔμολον, μολεῖν, only in Gramm. μολών, ὄνος, ὁ, Molion, masc. prop. n., II., no doubt a Patronymic, though some make it an epith. =μαχητής.

μολόβριον, τό, the young of the wild-swine, Ael., for which κολύβριον is also written. (cf. sub μολύβος.)

μολοβρίς, ἡ, fem. from μολοβρός.

μολοβρίτης ὄν, =μολόβριον, Hippon. 67.

μολοβρός, οὐ, ὁ, a glutton, hungry fellow, greedy beggar, Od. 17. 219, 18. 26. (Acc. to Gramm., ὁ μολών ἐπὶ βορῇ! Riener well refers it to μώλος, μολών, Lat. mollis, with signif. of a fat, lazy glutton: thus giving a clue to connect it with

μολόβριον, for the young pig with its ἀπαλοσάρκία may well be derived from μολοβρός in this signif.)

μολόθουρος, ἡ, an evergreen plant, expld. by ἀσφόδελος and δάσθουρος, Euphor. 64, and Nic.

μόλος, ὁ, v. μώλος.

Μολοσσός, ὄν, Att. Μολοττός, Molossian: κύνων Μολοττικός the Molossian dog, a kind of wolf-dog used by shepherds, Ar. Thesm. 416.

II. ὁ μολοσσός, in Prosody, the Molossus, a foot consisting of 3 long syllables, e. g. πρυμνήτης.

μολούμαι, fut. of μολεῖν, q. v.

μολυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μολεῖν, οὐρά) a kind of locust, also written

μολυρίς and μολυρίς, Nic. II. a kind of frog.

μολούρος, ὁ, a kind of serpent, Nic.

μολούω, v. μολεῖν.

μολόχη, ἡ, =μαλάχη, the mallow, Epich. p. 100. Hence

μολόχινον, τό, =μαλάχιον.

μολπάω, (μολπῆ) to sing of, Lat. canere, τι Ar. Ran. 379.

μολπαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, also ος, ὄν, (μολπῆ) tuneful.

μολπαστῆς, ὄν, ὁ, (μολπάω) a minstrel or dancer, Anth.

μολπάστρια, ἡ, fem. of μολπαστής.

μολπή, ἡ, (μέλπω) in Hom. the song and dance, dancing to music, in honor of a god, II. i. 472; or as an amusement, II. 18. 606, Od. 4. 19: hence in gen. play, sport, esp. when singing and dancing formed part of it: thus Od. 6. 101, of the game at ball, played by Nausicaä and her friends: but more usu. singing, the song, opp. to dancing, μολπῆς τ' γλυκερῆς καὶ ἀμύμονος ὀρχηθμοῖο II. 13. 637, Od. 23. 145, μολπῆ τ' ὀρχηστῆς τ' Od. 1. 152; and so Hes. Th. 69, Pind., and Trag.; cf. Spitzner II. 18. 572. Hence

μολπηδόν, Adv., with singing, Aesch. Pers. 389.

μολπηστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, =μολπαστής.

μολπητής, Dor. αἶς, ἰδος, ἡ, she who sings or dances, Loen. Tar., v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

μολπητήρ, ὄρος, ὁ, =μολπαστής.

μολύβδαινα, ἡ, (μολύβδος) a piece of lead, esp. the lead to sink a fishing-line, II. 24. 80. 2. the lead on a carpenter's

line, a plummet. 3. =μολυβδῖς II, Luc. II. a leaden

vessel, Ath. III. a mineral substance differently described, one kind of which is said to be plumbago, Arist. Gen. An.

IV. a plant, plumbago.

μολυβδαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, =sq.

μολύβδεις, ἐς, εὐν, contr. -δοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, leaden, Theophr.

μολύβδew, =μολύβδω, dub.

μολύβδιω, to look lead-colored or pale.

μολύβδικός, ἡ, ὄν, leaden.

μολύβδινῃ, ἡ, =μολύβδαινα, susp.

μολύβδινος, ἡ, ὄν, leaden, of lead, Cratin. Incert. 178; μ. κανών, in Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7, prob. a rule which followed the curve of cyma (v. κύμα i. 2).

μολύβδιον, τό, a lead pipe, Hipp. 293. 31.

μολύβδεις, ἰδος, ἡ, like μολύβδαινα, the leaden weight on a net, Soph. Fr. 783. II. a lead ball or bullet, Xen. An. 3. 3, 17, like μολύβδαινα 3.

μολύβδινος, ὄν, ὁ, fem. ἴς, like lead, containing lead, Plin.

μολύβδοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like lead, Hipp.

ΜΟΛΥΒΔΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, lead, Hdt. 3. 55: also II. black lead or plumbago: hence a black lead pencil, Anth. i.—it was used as a test of gold, Theogn. 417, 1101.—Acc. to Gramm. μολύβδος and μάλυβος with their respective derivs. are the correct forms, v. E. M. in voc., Eustath. p. 1340. 30, Zonar. Lex. p. 1366: many Editors however, as Bekker in Arist., retain μάλυβ- (μάλυβος becomes in Lat. plumb-um, v. μ. III and v. akin to it also are liv-εο, liv-ορ, cf. μολυβδία.) Hence μολύβοσφυγός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) working lead, working in lead.

μολύβοφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνωμαι) lead-colored, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 301 B.

μολύβδοχος, (χέω) to melt lead, Ar. Eccl. 1110.

μολύβδοχρος, ὄν, (χρᾶς) lead-colored.

μολύβοχρῆς, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg.

μολύβδew, (μολύβδος) to turn into lead, cover with lead.

II. Pass. to become lead, melt like lead, Diosc. 2. to be leaded or loaded with lead, Arist. Probl.

μολύβδωδης, ἐς, =μολυβδοειδής, Diosc.

μολύβδωμα, τό, (μολυβδών) *lead-work*, Callix. ap. Ath. 208 A. μολύβδωσις, ἡ, (μολυβδών) *a leading or soldering with lead*. μολυβδωτής, ὁ, ὄν, (μολυβδών) *lead-ed or soldered with lead*. μολύβδις, ἰδος, ἡ, for μολυβδῖς, dub. ΜΟΛΥΒΔΩΣ, ὁ, v. μάλυβος, μάλυβδος. μολύβοϋς, ἡ, οὖν, contr. for μολύβους, which is not in use, *lead-en*: perh. it would be better written μολίβοϋς. μολυβρός, ὁ, ὄν, *lead-colored, dub*. μολύμμα, ατος, τό, (μολύνω) = μάλυσμα, dub. μολύνῃ, ἡ, (μολύνω) *the drench, ap. Hesych.* μολυνοσπαργανόω, (μολύνω, πᾶγμα) *to stir up dirty quarrels*: Pass. *to get into dirty quarrels*, Ar. Ach. 382. (Formed like πολυπραγμανόω.) μόλυνσις, ἡ, *defilement, pollution*. II. a sort of *half-digestion* of meat in the stomach, Arist. Meteor. 1: from μολύνω, ἡ, ὑνώ, pf. pass. μεμολύσμαι, for which later also μεμολύμμαι Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 3. 276. *To stain, sully, defile*, Ar. Eq. 1286: *to make a beast of*, τινά Ar. Plut. 310: *also to defile, debauch a woman*, Theocr. 5. 87 (where the resemblance to Lat. *molere* is merely accidental). II. of meat, to let it get roasted on the outside only, Heliod. B. Pass., metaph. *to be defiled, to become vile, disgrace oneself*, Isocr. 98 C: *so ἐν ἀμαθίᾳ μολύνεσθαι to wallow in ignorance*, Plat. Rep. 535 E, cf. μορῆσσω. μολυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = μολυρίς. μόλυμα, ατος, τό, (μολύνω) *a spot or taint, filth*. μολυμός, ὁ, (μολύνω) *defilement, Plut.* μολών, οὔσα, ὄν, part. abs. of μολεῖν, q. v., Hom. μομφή, ἡ, (μέμφομαι) *blame, reproach, complaint, attack*, Pind. N. 8. 66, and Trag.; μομφήν ἔχειν τινί *to have somewhat against a person*, Pind. I. 4 (3). 61, Eur. Or. 1069; also τινός Soph. Aj. 180, ἐνέκα τινος Ar. Pac. 647. Rare in Prose; in later Poets also ἡ μόμφις, and ὁ μόμφος. μονάκων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, ἀγκών) *one-armed*: hence ὁ μ. a war-engine, *with one moveable arm to throw missiles*, like a catapult, Lat. *onager*. μοναγρία, ἡ, μονάγριον, τό, and μοναγρος, ὁ, (ἀγκρός) *a solitary field*. μονάγρην, Adv., (μονάζω) *solitary-wise, only*. [ἀ] μοναδικός, ὁ, ὄν, (μόνος) *single*, μ. ἀριθμός *unity*, Arist. Eth. N. II. *solitary*, (ᾧα Arist. H. A. 2.) = μοναστικός. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. μοναδόν, Adv., Ion. μοναδόν = μοναδόν. μονάζω, (μόνος) *to be alone, live in solitude*, Anth. II. ἡ μονάς ἐαυτήν μονάσσα unity multiplied into itself, Iamb. μοναβλία, ἡ, (ἀβλος) = μονομαχία. μονάκανθος, ὄν, (ἑκανθα) *with one prickle*, Arist. ap. Ath. 281 F. μονάλυστις, ἡ, (ἑλυστις II) *a single chain*. [ἀ] μοναπτικία, ἡ, abstract for δ μοναπτίς, q. v., a *race-horse that runs single*, Pind. O. 5. 15: from μοναπτικός, ὄν, τ. sq. μοναπτίς, ἑκός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐμπτεῖ II) *strictly epith. of a horse, having one frontlet*, μον. πῶλοι *horses that run single, race-horses*, opp. to chariots, Eur. Alc. 428; and so μονάμπετος, ὅν, -και alone, Id. Supp. 586, 670: also of a bull, *having no yoke-fellow*, μοναμπικον ψήγων θέρην Id. Hel. 1567: cf. μόνιπος, μονοκέλης. μονανδρέω, *to have one husband*: from μονάνδρος, ὄν, (ἀνὴρ) *having one husband*. μονάξ, Adv., v. μονάξ. μόνάπος, ὁ, a kind of *wild ox* among the Paeonians, Arist. H. A.: elsewhere βόναπος also μόνων. μοναρχέω, Ion. μον-, *to be monarch or sovereign*, Pind. P. 4. 293; ἐπὶ τούτῳ μοναρχέοντι in this king's time, Hdt. 5. 61. μονάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἄρχω) = μοναρχος, Polyb. Hence μοναρχία, ἡ, Ion. μον-, *absolute rule, sovereignty, monarchy*, Hdt., Trag., etc.: hence any *chief command, sole power*, and so that of the people, Eur. Supp. 352. II. also as Greek for the Roman *dictatorship*, Plut. Hence μοναρχικός, ὁ, ὄν, *monarchical, πολιτεία μ.* Plat. Legg. 756 E: τὸ μον. = μοναρχία, Ib. 693 E. Adv. -κῶς, App.

μόναρχος, ὄν, Ion. μον-, (ἄρχω) *ruling alone, sovereign, first* in Theogn. 52, who, as well as Hdt., uses the Ion. form. II. as Greek for the Roman *Dictator*, Plut. μονάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = μόνος, *solitary, single*, Eur., ἐρημία Bacch. 609: also masc. of a man, *alone, by oneself*, Aesch. Pers. 734, and so Plut. 2. 926 E. II. as Subst. ἡ μονάς, *a unit*, Plat. Phaed. 105 C, etc.: hence an *indivisible particle*. 2. *the ace point on a die*. 3. as a measure of length, = δάκτυλος. μοναστής, ὁ, (μονάζω) *a solitary, esp. monastic life*, Eccl. μοναστήριον, ἡρος, ὁ, *a monk*, Eccl. Hence μοναστήριον, τό, *a monastery*, Eccl. μοναστής, οὔ, ὁ, = μοναστήρ. Hence μοναστικός, ὁ, ὄν, *living in solitude, monastic*, Eccl. μονάστρια, ἡ, fem. from μοναστήρ, *a nun*, Id. μονάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = μοναπτικός, κέλης. μοναυλός, (αὐλός) *to play a solo on the flute*, Plut. Hence μοναυλία, ἡ, *a solo on the flute*. μοναυλία, ἡ, (αὐλή) *a living alone or single, celibacy*, Plat. Legg. 721 D. μοναύλιον, τό, *an instrument to be played alone*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C: from μόναυλος, ὄν, (αὐλός) *playing a solo on the flute*; ὁ μ. *a flutist*, Hehyd. ap. Ath. 176 C: —but, μ. κάλαμος *a single flute*, Anaxand. Dial. I, ubi v. Meinek. II. pass. *played on the flute only* ὑμέναος Id. Θησσωρ. 2, μόναυλον μέλος Sopat. ap. Ath. 176 A: —hence, ὁ μ. *a piece played on the flute*, Araros Pan. 1, and so prob. in Soph. Fr. 227. μόναυλος, ὄν, (αὐλή) *living alone or single, unmarried*. μοναχῇ, Adv., strictly dat. fem. from μοναχός, whence many write it μοναχῇ, in one way only, opp. to διχῇ, Plat. Legg. 720 E: *singly or alone*, Xen. An. 4. 4, 18. μοναχῇ, ἡ, *an Indian stuff*, Arr. μοναχικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to a μοναχός*. μοναχόθεν, Adv., *from one side*, opp. to πανταχόθεν: from μοναχός, ὁ, ὄν, (μόνος) *single, solitary*, Diod., in earlier authors only used in the Adv. forms μοναχῇ, μοναχοῦ: ὁ μ. *a monk*, Anth., and Eccl. Hence μοναχοῦ, Adv., *alone, only*, Plat. Symp. 184 E, 212 A. μοναχός, Adv. from μοναχός, in one way only, Arist. Anima. μονέντερον, τό, *one of the intestines*: also = κῶλον II, Hipp. μονερέτης, ὄν, ὁ, *one who roars singly*, Anth., in Ion. form μονερέτης. μονή, ἡ, (μένω) *a staying, abiding, tarrying, stay*, Eur. Tro. 1129; opp. to ἐξόδος, Hdt. I. 94: *μονή ποιεῖσθαι to make delay, tarry*, Thuc. I. 131. μονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, ἀρχή, = μοναρχία, Manetho. μονήκοιτος, ὄν, (κοίτη) *sleeping alone*, like μονόκοιτος, dub. μονήκλατος, ὄν, (ἐκάλω) *worked out of one piece*, Heliod. μονημέριος, ἰα, ἰον, and μονήμερος, ὄν, (ἡμέρα) *lasting one day*, Galen. μονήρης, es, (ἕρω) *single*: esp. ναῦς μ. *with one bank of ours*, Luc. μονυλεύω, -ευσις, -ευντός, = ὀνυλ-, Lob. Phryn. 356. [ῥ] μονία, ἡ, (μένω) *a staying or tarrying: an abode, dwelling*. μονία, ὁ, (μόνος) *solitude*: esp. *celibacy*, like μονότης. μονίας, οὔ, ὁ, (μόνος) *solitary*, Ael. μόνικμος, ὄν, (μονή, μένω) *staying, and so* 1. of persons, *steady, steadfast*, Soph. O. T. 1322, and so of soldiers, Lat. *statarius*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 11, Plat. Legg. 706 C. 2. more usu. of things, conditions, and the like, *abiding, lasting*, Lat. *stabilis*, ὁ μέγας δαδός οὐ μ. Eur. Or. 340; and so very freq. in Plat.: esp. of political institutions, Thuc. 8. 89, and Plat. Adv. -μῆς. μονιμότης, ἡρος, ἡ, *steadfastness*, Archyt. μονιός, ὄν, but Ep. μόνιος (Anth.) *proparox.*, Arcad. 40. 2, etc., (μόνος): *solitary*, of a bear, μ. δακος Call. Dian. 84. μόνιπος, ὄν, *with one horse, a horseman*, opp. to a charioteer, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1. II. as Subst., *a single horse, a riding or race-horse* (κέλης), Plat. Legg. 834 B, cf. μονιμότης. μόνος, ὁ, Lat. *monile*, v. μόννος. μονοβάλανος, ὄν, κλεῖς *a key with one tooth*, v. βάλανος IV. [ἀ] μονοβάμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (βαῖνω) *walking alone*: μέτρον μ. *a simple unvaried metre*, Anth. [ἀ] μονοβῶς, αντος, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych.

μονόβιβλος, *ον*, consisting of one book. II. as Subst. ἡ μ. a single book, also τὸ μ.
 μονογάμη, (μονόγαμος) to marry but one wife, Eccl. Hence
 μονογάμια, ἡ, monogamy, Clem. Al.
 μονογαμίῳ δική, an action against a man for marrying but once, Clem. Al.
 μονόγαμος, *ον*, (γαμέω) marrying but once, Anth.
 μονογάμεα, ἡ, Ion. μονογά, pecul. fem. of μονογενής, Anth.
 μονογενής, ἑς, (*γένω) Ep. and Ion. μονογενή, only-begotten, τὰς Hes. Op. 374, etc., Hdt. 7. 221: μ. αἷμα one and the same blood, Eur. Hel. 1685. Adv. -ώς, growing alone, Arr.
 μονογενῆρ, *οντος*, δ, a morose misanthropic old man.
 μονόγληνος, *ον*, (γλήνη) with one pupil, i. e. one eyed, Anth.
 μονόγλωσσος, *ον*, Att. -ττος, (γλῶσσα) of single tongue: speaking but one language.
 μονογενωμένω, also shortd. in familiar language, μονογενωμέω, to be selfwilled, wayward.
 μονογενωμικός, ἡ, *ον*, self-willed: from
 μονογενωμῶν, *ον*, (γνώω) selfwilled, wayward, Dion. H.
 μονόγονος, *ον*, (γονή) only-born.
 μονογράμματος, *ον*, (γράμμα) of one letter: τὸ μ. a mark or cypher formed of one letter.
 μονόγραμμος, *ον*, (γραμμή) of one line. II. of lines only: τὸ μονόγραμμον an outline, a sketch.
 μονοδάκτυλος, *ον*, one-fingered, Luc.
 μονοδέρκεττις, *ον*, δ, (δέρκομαι) one-eyed, Eur. Cycl. 78.
 μονοδιαυτηγία, ἡ, (διαυτάω) a solitary life, Clem. Al.
 μονοδόξω, (δόξα) to possess fame alone.
 μονόδοπος, *ον*, uniform in sound, Anth., cf. μονοδάμω.
 μονόδους, *οντος*, δ, ἡ, (δοῦσι) one toothed, Aesch. Pr. 796.
 μονόδροπος, *ον*, (δρέπω) plucked from one stem, cut or carved from one block, Pind. P. 5. 56, ubi v. Böckh (39).
 μονοειδεῖα, ἡ, uniformity, Sext. Emp.: from
 μονοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) uniform, of one kind, and so unmixed, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 78 D: τὸ μ. uniformity, Polyb. Adv. -δώς.
 μονοεικῶν, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (εἶμα) with but one garment.
 μονοεγγής, ἑς=sq., Anth.
 μονόεξ, ὅτος, δ, ἡ, (ζεύγωμαι) with but one horse: hence in gen. single, alone, Aesch. Pers. 139.
 μονόφωνος, *ον*, (ζώνη) girl up alone, i. e. journeying alone, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 286, like μονόωστος and οἰδῶστος. II. in LXX, μονόφωνοι are men with a ζώνη only, light-armed.
 μονόζωος, *ον*, (ζωή) living alone, dub.
 μονόζωστος, *ον*, (ζώνωμι)=μονόζωνος, Hermesian. 5. 7.
 μονοήμερος, *ον*=μονήμερος, Batr. 305.
 μονοηλεῖται, οἱ, (θέλω) the sect of the Monotheletes, Eccl., cf. μονοφυσίται.
 μονοθεν, Adv., (μόνος) alone, singly.
 μονοθρήνῳ, to mourn in solitude, susp.
 μονόθυρος, *ον*, (θύρα) with a single door or opening, hence of shell-fish, univalve, Arist. H. A.
 μονοκήλιος, *ον*, (οἰκέω) dwelling alone, solitary, Lyc. 960: ubi al. μονήκοτος, lying alone, Lat. coelebs.
 μονοκάλωμος, *ον*, with a single blade or stalk, Ath. [α]
 μονόκαμπτος, *ον*, (κάμπτω) with one bend or joint, Arist. H. A.
 μονόκαυλος, *ον*, with but one stem or stalk, Theophr.
 μονοκέλης, *ον*, μονοκέ, ητος, δ, a single horse, Anth.
 μονοκέρας, *ον*, (κέρας) with but one horn, Arist. H. A.
 μονόκερος, *ον*, and in Arist. H. A., μονόκερος, ατος, δ=foreg.: δ μ. the unicorn, LXX.
 μονοκέφαλος, *ον*, (κεφαλή) one-headed.
 μονόκλαυτος, *ον*, (κλαῖω) θρήνος μ. a lament made by one only, Aesch. Theb. 1064.
 μονοκληρονόμος, *ον*, (κληρονομέω) a sole heir.
 μονοκλινῶν, τὸ, (κλινῶ) a bed for one only, i. e. coffin, A.P. 9. 570.
 μονόκλωνος, *ον*, (κλών) with one branch or shoot.
 μονοκόλιος, *ον*, (κοιλία) with but one belly or hollow.
 μονοκοιτέω, to sleep alone, Ar. Lys. 592: from
 μονόκοιτος, *ον*, (κοίτη) sleeping alone.
 μονόκοκκος, *ον*, with but one kernel or grain.
 μονοκόδνυλος, *ον*, with but one knuckle, or joint, Arist. H. A.
 μονοκότυλος, *ον*, (κοτύλη) with but one row of arms or feelers, Arist. H. A., cf. κοτυληδών 1.

μονοκράτορία, ἡ, sole dominion: from
 μονοκράτωρ, ατος, δ, and ἡ, (κρατέω) a sole ruler. [α]
 μονοκρήπις, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, with but one sandal, Pind. P. 4. 133.
 μονοκρήτος, *ον*, (κρητέω) ναῦς μ. a vessel with one bank of ours, or a boat rowed with a pair of skulls, opp. to δίκρητος, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28.
 μονόκυκλος, *ον*, with but one circle, wheel, disc, etc.
 μονόκυλος, *ον*, Ion. μονο-, (κῶλον) with but one limb: of buildings, with but one room, Hdt. 1. 179: περίδος μ. a sentence consisting of one clause, Arist. Rhet.: in gen., of one kind, one-sided, φῶτις Arist. Pol.
 μονόκυτος, *ον*, (κῶπη) with one oar, hence poet. with one ship, Eur. Hel. 1128.
 μονολέκιθος, *ον*, with one yolk.
 μονολεχής, ἑς, (λέχος)=μονόκοιτος, Plut.
 μονολῆν, *οντος*, δ, Ion. μονο-, a solitary, i. e. singularly huge lion, cf. μονόλυκος.
 μονολήκυθος, *ον*, with nothing but an oil-flask: in gen.=αυτολήκυθος, Anth.
 μονολήμματος, *ον*, (λήμμα) consisting of one lemma.
 μονόλιθος, *ον*, Ion. μονο-, made out of one stone, Hdt. 2. 175: also of stone only.
 μονολογία, ἡ, a soliloquy, monologue: from
 μονολόγος, *ον*, (λέγω) speaking alone or to oneself.
 μονόλοτος, *ον*, with but one husk or peel, φλοῖς μ. one coat of bark, Theophr.
 μονόλυκος, *ον*, a solitary, i. e. singularly huge wolf, Arat. 1124, cf. μονόλοτος. [Arat. has the antepen. long in arsi.]
 μονόλωτος, *ον*, (λῶπη)=μονόλοτος, esp. with but one covering or garment.
 μονόμαζος, *ον*, with but one breast.
 μονομάτωρ, ατος, Dor. for μονομήτωρ, Eur. [α]
 μονομαχέειν, τό=μονομάχων.
 μονομαχέω, Ion. μονο-, to be a μονομάχος, to fight in single combat, τιμή Hdt. 7. 104: also, in g. 27, of the Athenians at Marathon, μνησὶν μονομαχῶσιν τῷ Πέρσῃ having fought single-handed with the Persian.
 μονομαχίη, ατος, τό, a single combat. [α]
 μονομαχῆς, *ον*, δ=μονομάχος. [α]
 μονομαχία, ἡ, Ion. μονομαχίη, single combat, Hdt. 5. 1, and 8.
 μονομαχικός, ἡ, *ον*, belonging to single combat, μ. φιλομαχία Polyb.: skilled in single combat.
 μονομαχίον, τό=μονομαχία, v. 1. Hdt. 6. 62: nowhere else before Luc.
 II. =μονομαχοτροφεῖον. [α]
 μονομάχος, *ον*, (μάχομαι) fighting in single combat, μ. προστάται Aesch. Theb. 798: μ. ἐπὶ φρένα ελθεῖν Eur. Phoen. 1300: μονομάχου διδασκίδης, μονομάχῳ διδοῖ i. e. in single combat, Id. Heracl. 819, Phoen. 1325: δ μ. a gladiator, Plut. [α]
 μονομαχοτροφεῖον, τό, a place for training gladiators.
 μονομαχοτρόφος, *ον*, (τρέφω) keeping, training gladiators.
 μονομερής, ἡ, a being indivisible, Eccl.: from
 μονομερής, ἑς, (μέρος) consisting of one part, single, opp. to πολυμερής. Adv. -πῶς.
 μονόμετρος, *ον*, (μέτρον) consisting of one metre, i. e. in Iamb., Troch., and Anapaest, of two feet, Dion. H.: δ μ. a monometer.
 μονομήτωρ, ατος, δ, ἡ, (μήτηρ) with a mother only, fatherless.
 II. ref. of mother, Eur. Phoen. 1517.
 μονομήτωρ, *ον*, with single woof, Lat. licium, cf. δίμητος, τρίμητος.
 μονομήματος, *ον*, (ἕμμα) one-eyed, Aesch. Fr. 188.
 μονομορία, ἡ, (μοῖρα) a single portion, Sext. Emp.
 μονόμορφος, *ον*, (μορφή) uniform.
 μονόμοσχος, *ον*, with but one stem, Diosc.
 μόνον, v. used as Adv., v. μόνος.
 μονονοῦχι, Adv., =μόνον ὃν, cf. μόνος, v. 3.
 μονόοπος, *ον*, (ἔσω) having a single slit.
 μονοξύλιος, *ον*, (ξύλον) made from a solid trunk, πλοῖον Hipp.
 II. made of wood only, Plat. Legg. 956 A, formed like
 μονοξύλιος, μονοξύλινος, μονοξύλινος.
 μονοσύστατος, *ον*, (ὁσία) of single essence, singular in its kind.
 μονοσπάθεια, ἡ, (σπᾶν) single suffering: the suffering of one part of the body only. [α]
 μονόστατος, παῖδος, δ, ἡ, act. having but one child. II. Pass. an only child, Eur. Alc. 906.

μονοπάλης, ου, δ, (πάλη) *one who conquers alone in wrestling*, Anth., in Ion. form *μονοπ.*
 μονοπάτιον, τό, (πάτος) *a footpath*.
 μονοπέδιλος, ου, (πέδιλον) *having but one shoe*.
 μονοπείρας, ου, δ, (πείρα) *going alone on a foray*, Arist. H. A.

μονοπέπλος, ου, (πέπμα) *with but one sole*, Anth.
 μονοπέπλος, ου, *with but one robe; clad in the peplos only*, like a Dorian maiden, Eur. Hec. 933, cf. Müller Dor. 4. 2 § 3.
 μονόπηρος, ου, (πίρα) *with but one scrip*.
 μονόπλευρος, ου, (πλευρά) *with but one side*.
 μονοποδία, ή, (μονόπους) *a measuring by single feet*, instead of *syzygies* (διποδία).

μονόπους, ου, *of singular nature or quality*, Sext. Emp.
 μονόπους, δ, ή, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, *one-footed*, Anth.
 μονοπραγματεύω, (πράγμα) *to be engaged in one thing*, opp. to *πολυπραγματεύω*, Arist. Pol.

μονοπροσώπῳ, *to have but one person or gender*.
 μονοπρόσωπος, ου, (πρόσωπον) *of one person*. Adv. —πως.
 μονόπτερος, ου, (πτερόν) *with but one wing*. II. (πτερόν III. 5) *of a temple, with a row of pillars only*, and no cella, Vitruv. 4. 7; and so different from *πτερόπτερος*.

μονόπτωτος, ου, (πίπτω) *with but one case*, Gramm.
 μονοπύργιον, τό, (πύργος) *a fortress with one tower only*.
 μονοπωλῶ, *to enjoy a monopoly*: from
 μονοπωλῆς, ου, δ, (πωλέω) *a monopolist*. Hence
 μονοπωλία, ή, *exclusive sale, monopoly*, Arist. Pol.

μονοπωλίον, τό, *the right of monopoly*. II. *with or without ἐμπόριον, a trading mart which enjoys a monopoly*.

μονόπῳλος, ου, *with one horse*, Hés Eur. Or. 1004.
 μονόρηξ, ηγος, δ, ή, (ρήγνυμι) *to be torn off*.

μονόριπτος, ου, (ρίπα) *with a single root*, Theophr.
 μονόρρυθμος, ου, *in one kind of time or measure*. II.

δόμος μ, *a house dwelt in by one only*, Aesch. Supp. 961.

μονορύχης, ου, δ, (δρύσσω) *digging with one point*, Anth. [v]
 μόνρηγος, εως, δ, ή, *with but one testicle*, LXX.

ΜΟΝΟΣ, μόνη, μόνον, Ion. μόνος, Dor. μόνος; Hom. has only μόνος, and so in all derivs. except μόνος; so too Hés., and Hdt.; nor is μόνος rare in Trag., Pors. Praef. Hec. p. xii., cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. In Hom. usu. alone, left alone, forsaken, solitary, Lat. solus, II. 4. 388, Od. 3. 217, and so freq. in all writers: hence later sometimes c. gen., μόνος σου *rest of thee*, without thee, like μεμονωμένος and μονωθεῖς, Soph. Aj. 511; also, μόνος ἀπὸ τινος h. Hom. Merc. 193, Soph. Phil. 172, Ap. Rh. 3. 908: hence also in many compds. with sign. of destitution, e. g. μωμωμένην II, but cf. Monk Alc. 418: in Trag. oft. repeated in the same clause, ἐμπισχόμενος μόνος Soph. Aj. 467, σὺν τέκνοις μόνος Eur. Med. 513. II. alone, without others, only, Hom. etc. oft. much like εἰς, as Hés. Op. 11, hence strength, εἰς μόνος or μόνος εἰς Hdt. 1. 38, Soph. O. T. 63; and so once in Hom., μία μόνη Od. 23. 227: so too oft. with gen. added, μόνος πάντων ἀνθρώπων alone of all men, Hdt. 1. 25, μόνος θεῶν, Ἑλλήνων etc., Soph.; δ μόνα δ φίλα γυναῖκα Eur. Alc. 460: hence III. *standing alone, single in its kind*, untrivalled, as Lat. unus for unicuique, Fr. unique, so in some compds., as, μονολέν, μονόδικος.

IV. Superl. μονώτατος, *the one only person, one above all others*, Ar. Eq. 352, Plut. 182, Lycurg. 159. 3, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 410 C. V. the Adv. usu. μόνον, but also μόνως, alone, only, merely, μ. πιστεύσαι εἰ. . . to believe on this condition only . . ., Thuc. 8. 81: very oft. also we translate μόνος when used as an Adj., by the Adv. χολνικος μόνος ἄλων for a gallon of salt only, Ar. Ach. 814: the diff. of μόνος ποιεῖν and μόνον ποιεῖν is clear, the former being to do it alone, i. e. the only person who does; the latter only to do, without anything else, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 714, Obs. 3.

2. μόνον, like Lat. solum, is often omitted where we should expect it, esp. in protasi after a negative, where the apodosis has δέ or ἀλλά, so that οὐ stands for οὐ μόνον, v. Valck. and Monk Hipp. 359, Valck. Phoen. 1489. 3. μόνον οὐ, like Lat. tantum non, all but, well nigh, μόνον οὐκ ἐπὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς περιφέρων Plat. Rep. 600 D: so also μονονοῦν. (Akin to ἀκα, ἐνός, οἰος, unus, cf. μῶνός fin.: nothing to do with μένω.)

μονοσανδαλός, ου, (σάνδαλον) *with but one sandal*.

μονοσιδήρος, ου, *made of nothing but iron*, ought perh. to be read in Ar. Eq. 1046, cf. μονόξυλος. [I]
 μονοσίτης, *to eat once in the day*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 44, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 9, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; and
 μονοσίτια, ή, *an eating alone, or once a day*, Hipp.: from
 μονόσιτος, ου, (σίττω) *eating alone, or once a day*.
 μονόσκελῆς, ἐς, and μονόσκελος, ου, *one-legged*.
 μονόσκηπτρος, ου, (σκήπτρον) *wielding the sceptre alone*, absolute, θρόνῳ Aesch. Supp. 374.

μονόστεγος, ου, (στέγη) *of one story*, Dion. H.

μονοστολέχης, ἐς, =sq., Theophr.

μονοστολέχος, ου, *with but one trunk*.

μονόστρος, ου, (δόστρον) *consisting of one bone*, Arist. H. A.

μονόστιβῆς, ἐς, (στέβω) *walking alone*, in gen. unattended, Aesch. Cho. 768.

μονόστιχος, ου, *of one line*: τὰ μ. single verses, Plut., cf. διστίχος.

μονόστολος, ου, (στέλλω) *going alone*; in gen. alone, single, δόρυ Eur. Phoen. 749, cf. Monk Alc. 418, and μονόζωνος.

II. (στολή) *with nothing on but the στολή*, cf. μονόσπελος.

μονόστομος, ου, (στόμα) *with one mouth*. II. *one-edged*.

μονοστόρυγξ, ηγος, δ, ή, *carved out of a single block*, Anth.

μονοστόρφικός, ή, όν, =sq., Gramm. Adv. —κώς: from

μονόστροφος, ου, (στρέφω) *consisting of a single strain without antistrophe*, Gramm. II. ἄμαξα μ. a car with one wheel, a wheel-barrow, Theophr.

μονοσυλλαβῶ, *to be a monosyllabic*: and

μονοσυλλαβία, ή, *a being monosyllabic*: from

μονοσυλλαβός, ου, (συλλαβή) *of one syllable*, Anth. Adv. —βώς.

μονόσηχος, ου, (σχῆμα) *with but one form*.

μονόστροφος, ου, (στέφω) *with but one child*, Eur. H. F. 1021: also = μονοτόκος.

μονότης, ητος, ή, (μόνος) *unity*. II. *a being alone, celibacy*.

μονοτόκῳ, *to bear but one at a time*: and

μονοτοκία, ή, *a bearing but one at a time*: from

μονοτόκος, ου, (τίκτω) *bearing but one at a time*, Arist. H. A.

μονοτονία, ή, *sameness of tone, monotony*, Quintil.: from

μόνотонος, ου, (τόνος III) *of one or the same tone in music*: in gen. uniform, monotonous: hence Adv. —ως, Longin.

II. (τόνος II) *obstinate, self-willed*.

μονοτράπεζος, ου, (τράπεζα) *at a solitary board*, ξένια Eur. I. T. 949. [α]

μονότροπος, ου, *living alone, solitary*, Eur. Andr. 281, μ. βλος Plut.

II. *of one kind, unmixed, simple*. III. = μόνωφρων, self-willed. Adv. —πως.

μονοτροφῶ, (τρέφω) *to feed, rear alone or singly*. Hence

μονοτροφία, ή, *a feeding, nourishing alone*, Plat. Polit. 261 D.

II. *a being reared alone, solitary feeding*.

μονότροχος, δ, *a one-wheeled car*, cf. μονόστροφος II.

μονοτούχος, ου, (οὖς) *one-eared, with one handle*, Anth.

μονουγία, ή, (ἐγχο) *a solitary, unmarried life*.

μονοφάγῳ, = μονοσίτῳ, Antiph. ap. Ath. 8 E; and

μονοφάγῳ, ή, = μονοσίτια: from

μονοφαγός, ου, (φαγῶν) = μονόσιτος, Ameips. Incert. 2. —Ar. Vesp. 923, has an irreg. Superl. μονοφαγίστατος.

μονοφάλης, ἐς, and μονόφαντος, ου, (φαίνομαι) *visible alone*.

μονόφθαλμος, ου, Ion. μων, *one-eyed*, Hdt. 3. 116, 4. 27.

μονόφθογγος, ου, (φθογγή) *with but one sound*. II. as

Subst. a single vowel, as opp. to διφθογγος.

μονόφορβος, ου, (φορβή) *grazing alone*.

μονόφρουρος, ου, (φρουρά) *watching alone*, Aesch. Ag. 257.

II. pass. *guarded by one*.

μονόφρων, ου, gen. ονος, (φρήν) *single in one's opinion, standing alone*, Aesch. Ag. 757.

μονοφύης, ἐς, Ion. μωνί, (φυή) *of simple nature*: in gen.

single, of one piece, δδόντες Hdt. 9. 83.

μονόφυλλος, ου, (φύλλον) *one-leaved*.

μονόφυλος, ου, (φυλή) *of one tribe, race, or kind*, Opp.

μονοφύστις, οί, (φύσις) *monophysites, heretics who believed but one nature in Christ*, Ecl., cf. c. μονοθεληται.

μονόφωνος, ου, (φωνή) *with but one voice or tone*, Hipp.

μονόφθαλμος, ου, *with but one eye*.

μονόχειρ, χειρος, δ, ή, *with but one hand*: single-handed.

μονόχηλος, *ov*, Dor. —χᾶλος, (χηλή) solid-hoofed, = μῆνυς, Eur. I. A. 225.

μονοχίτων, *ανος*, *δ*, *η*, wearing only the tunic, or under garment, Polyb. c. μονόχητος. [1] Hence μονοχίτωνος, to wear the tunic only.

μονόχορδος, *ov*, (χορδή) with or of but one string. II. τὸ μονόχορδον, the monochord, called by the Pythagoreans κᾶνὸν (μουσικός), a tuning string by which they measured the scale physically and arithmetically: this process was called μονοχορδίζειν, v. Aristid. Quintil. de Mus. p. 116, Meibom.

μονόχρονος, *ov*, belonging to or happening at one time, opp. to διχρονος, consisting of one time in prosody, Gramm. 2. of the same sort of time. II. temporary, for the time only, Ath.

μονόχρους, *ov*, contr. —χρους, *ov*, (χρῶς) of one color, Arist. Probl. II. of the same color. Cf. Lob. Paral. 468.

μονοχρώματος, *ov*, and μονόχρωμος, *ov*, (χρῶμα) = μονόχρους, Arist. Gen. An. μονόχρεος, *ωτος*, *δ*, *η*, = μονόχρους, also in neut. pl. τὰ μονόχρω Arist. Incess. An., cf. Lob. Paral. 256.

μονόπηδος, *ov*, Dor. ψᾶπος, with one pebble. II. having the sole decision, νῆμα *μ* the absolute, sole deciding word, Aesch. Supp. 373; but, *μ* ἔλπος the sword of her who voted against her sisters, i. e. Hypermetra, Pind. N. 10. 10.

μονῶς, *δ*ωσ, Ion. μων—Hdt., and Hom. in Od.; but in II. the common form, (μόνος). To make single or solitary, leave alone, forsake, μωνοῖν γενεήν to isolate a house, i. e. to allow but one son in each generation, Od. 16. 117. B. Pass. to lead a solitary life, be deserted, μοναβῆς the forsaken one, Od. 15. 386; II. 11. 470; also taken apart, without witnesses, Hdt. 1. 116: c. gen., μεμνονομένοι συμμαχῶν deserted by allies, Hdt. 1. 102, cf. 6. 15: so simply, to be alone, stand alone, Plat., σοὶ μονοῦμενος, μοναβῆς δαμαρτος Eur. Alc. 296, 380; also, μοναθεῖα ἀπὸ πατρὸς Id. I. A. 669, cf. μόνος I.

μονωδῶς, to sing alone, to sing a monody or solo, Ar. Pac. 1012, Thesm. 1077. Hence

μονωδία, *η*, a singing alone, a monody, solo, opp. to the song of the chorus, Ar. Ran. 849, 944, 1330; opp. to χορωδία, Plat. Legg. 765 A. Hence

μονωδικός, *η*, *δ*, *ov*, belonging to a μονωδία.

μονωδός, *δ*ν, (δῶδ) singing alone, not singing in the chorus.

II. the writer of a drama to be spoken by a single person, like Lycophron's Cassandra.

μονώνυχος, *υ*χος, *δ*, *η*, Arist. H. A. and μονώνυχος, *ov*, = μονόχηλος.

μόναπος, *ov*, (ψή) = μονών.

μόναστις, *η* (μονῶς) a leaving alone, forsaking. II. (from pass.) a being left alone, solitariness, Plat. Tim. 31 B.

μονώτης, *ov*, *δ*, fem. —ως, *ιδος*, made single: βλος *μ*. a solitary life, Arist. Eth. N.

μονωτικός, *η*, *δ*ν, left alone, solitary.

μονώτις, *ιδος*, *η*, fem. from μονώτης, Arist. H. A.

μονωτός, *η*, *δ*ν, (μονῶς) left alone.

μόνωτος, *ov*, (μόνος, οὐς) = μονώτατος, Ath.

μονώψ, *ωτος*, *δ*, *η*, one-eyed, of the Cyclopes, Eur. Cycl. 21, 648: of the Arimaspi, Aesch. Pr. 804, in poet. form μωνώψ: the usu. accent μωνῶς is wrong, Arcad. p. 94. 26, cf. τυφλάψ.

μόναψ, *ωτος*, *δ*, = μόνωπος.

μόρα, *η*, (μειρομαι, ἔμμορα) orig. = μοῖρα, a part, usu. one of the large divisions of the Spartan infantry, at first six in number, Xen. Lac. 11. 4, of which the numbers varied, acc. as the men above 45, 50, etc. years were called out, varying generally between 400 (as Xen.) and 900 (as Polyb.), v. Müll. Dor. 3. 12, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. i. Append. 2, and cf. λῶχος.

μόραξ, = μοράξ, μοράξ hence 3 perf. pass. μωμάραται: partakes of it, τινός Tim. Locr., elsewhere. prob. not in usu.

μοργεύς, (μόργος) to carry straw in a wicker cart.

μοργή, *η*, with Dim. μοργίον, τό, an allotment of land: but prob. μοργή and μοργίον should be read.

μοργνηνύς, = μωργνηνύς, Q. Sm., v. μ vi.

μόργος, *δ*, the body of a wicker cart, Lat. crates, used for carrying straw and chaff. II. acc. to Hesych., μόργος was also = μολγός.

μορέα, *η*, (μόρον) the mulberry-tree.

*μορέα = μέλρομαι, whence comes the perf. forms μεμώρηται, μεμωρήμενος, μεμωρήμενος.

μορία, *η*, usu. in plur. αἱ μορίαι, with or without ἐλαίαι, the sacred olives in the Academy, Ar. Nub. 1005; and so of all olives that grew in the σκηοί or ground around temples, opp. to θῖαι, Lys. 109. 11, (cf. 108. 26, 110. 44): so called prob. because they were supposed to be parted or propagated from (μειρόμενα, μεμωρήμενα, partitivae) the original olive-stock that grew in the Acropolis, Wordsworth's Athens and Att. p. 137 n.: the Schol. Ar. I. c. gives many fanciful derivations. Hence Ζεὺς Μόριος as the guardian of these sacred olives, Soph. O. C. 705. II. = μέρος, mores. III. late, μορία [1: only once and in last signif. i. Pallad. Ep. 58.]

μόριμος, *ov*, poet. for μόριος, II. 20. 302, Aesch. Cho. 360. μόριον, τό, strictly Dim. from μόρος, a small piece, in gen. a piece, portion, Hdt. 2. 16, 7. 23. II. like μέρος and μέλις, a part, member, esp. the genitals, male and female, Luc.: also the organ of speech. III. species, as a subdivision of genus, Plut.

IV. in Gramm. a particle.

μόριος, *α*, *ov*, (μόρος) decreed by fate, destined, Lat. fatalis, *μ*, the destined grave, Tynn. Ep. 5, cf. μόριος and μοριδῖος.

Μόριος Ζεὺς, v. sub μορία.

μορίς, *ιδος*, *η*, = μόριον, μέλις, is said to occur in Hdt.; but prob. only in compds., as τριτημορίς.

μορμολύκειον or -λύκεον, τό, Ar. Thesm. 417, also μορμύ, a bugbear, hobgoblin, Ruhnck. Tim. (Not a compd., but derived immed. from μορμολύττωμαι.)

μορμολύκη, *η*, Strab., and μορμολύκειον, τό, = foreg.

μορμολυκτός, = εἰς.

μορμολύττωμαι, Dep., (μορμύ) to fright, scare, Ar. Av. 1245, and Plat.: *μ*. τινα ἀπὸ τινος, Xen. Symp. 4. 27.

II. to fear, be afraid of, τι Πατ. Ax. 364 B—The Act. form μορμολύττω only in Gramm., acc. to Ruhnck., and Stallb.

Plat. Crito 46 C, but v. Cratet. 'Hp. 1.

μορμολύπος, *ov*, (μορμύ, ψή) hideous to behold, Ar. Ran. 925.

μορμύλος, *δ*, = μορμύρος.

μορμύνης, = μορμύσσομαι.

μορμύρος, *εἰα*, *εον*, (μορμύρ) murmuring, roaring, rushing.

μορμυρίζω, = μορμύρομαι.

μορμύρος, *δ*, also μορμύλος, a sea-fish, mormyrus, Ath. [v]

μορμύρ, formed by redupl. from μύρως, as πορμύρως from φύρως, usu. of water, to rush, roar, Lat. murmurare, ποταμός ἀρρῶ μορμύρων roaring and boiling with, II. 5. 599; of ocean, II. 18. 403. Hesyeh. also quotes a form μωμύρως. [μω]

μορμύσσομαι, μορμολύττωμαι, 1, Call. Dian. 70, Del. 297.

Μορμύ, *δος*, contr. οὐς, *η*, also Μορμύων, *δνος* and *ἄνος*, *η*, a hideous she-monster, used by nurses to fright children with, like the lamia, mania, maniola of the Romans, Ruhnck. Tim.: in gen. a bugbear, hobgoblin, cf. Λάμα.

II. a tragic and comic mask with an enormous mouth.

III. in Ar. Eq. 693, a mere exclamation, μορμύ τὸ θράσους a fig for his courage!; and so it may be in Theoc. 15. 40. (The Root is μόρμος, Aeol. μύρμος, in Hesyeh., who explains it by φόβος κενός: he also has the Adj. μορμύς, *η*, *δ*ν, frightful, and the Verbs μορμύω, -μύνω, -μύσσω in Gramm. also occur the Adjs. μόρμος or μορμωρός, with the Verbs μορμύρω, -ρῶ, -ρῖσσω: from this, by the freq. interchange of ρ and λ, comes μορμολύττω, again μορμολύκειον, -λύκεον.) Hence

μορμωτός, *η*, *δ*ν, (as if from μορμύω) frightful, dreadful, Lys.

μορμύς, *εἰσα*, *εν*, in II. 14. 183, and Od. 18. 298, epith. of earrings, acc. to the best old Interpret., skilfully or richly wrought, Toll. Apoll. Lex. p. 463. (Deriv. uncertain: acc. to Ernesti from μόρον mulberry-colored: acc. to others glistening, shining, etc.)

II. from μόρος, like μόρος destined, fated, Lat. fatalis, esp. deadly, as it is expld. in Nic. Al. 130, 136.

μόροφος, *δ*, = μόροφος, Galen.

ΜΟΨΟΝ, τό, the black mulberry, Epich. p. 115. II. the blackberry. (Pott compares Germ. Maul-beere, our mul-berry.)

μοροπονέω, = ακοροατέω.

ΜΟΨΟΣ, *δ*, like μοῖρα, man's appointed lot, fate, destiny, Hom.: c. inf., μόρος (ἐστὶν) ἐλέσθαι 'tis one's fate to die, II. 19. 421: ὑπὲρ μόρον against fate, Od., v. sub ὑπέμωρον: mostly an unhappy lot, ruin, death, Lat. fatum, freq. in Hdt., who

always uses it of a violent death, whence *Lat. mors*, so too freq. in *Trag.*, *Pors. Hes.* 12 : in *Hom.* κακὸς μόρος, θάνατος τε πόρος τε are oft. joined : later also = νεκρός, a corpse, *Jac. A. P.* 3. 315, as *Lat. mors* in *Propert.* 2. 10, 22, *Cicer. Mil.* 32. II. Μόρος as a mythical person, the son of Night, *Hes. Th.* 211. —Only poet. (The Root appears in *ἐμ-μορ-α*, pf. of μέλωμαι, *Sanscr. mri*, *Lat. mori* : akin to *βορτός* etc., v. sub ἀμβρόσιος.)
μορφεγγής, ἑς, shining with deadly light, *dob. l.* in *Mel.*
μοροχθος, δ, a sort of earth for whitening clothes, pipe-clay, *Diosc.* : also μόροζος.

μορρία or μούρρια, ἡ, *Paus.* 8. 18, 5; and μορρίνη, ἡ, *Arr. Perip.* (in full αἶμα μ., as *Arr.* also has it), *Lat. murrha*, *Mart.* 10. 80 :—a costly material from which were made vases, cups, etc., (*vasa murrhea* or *murrhina*, *Propert.* 4. 5, 26, *Plin.*, *Juven.*, etc.), first brought to Rome from Asia by Pompey the Great (*B. C.* 61), *Plin.* 37. 7, sq. What the *murrha* was seems to have been unknown to the Ancients themselves; the opinions of modern scholars fall into two classes, 1. that it was a natural substance, such as *agate*, *Chinese slateite*, or the like; as *Winckelmann*; and this well agrees with *Pliny's* description (37. 8, cf. *Martial.* l. c., *maculosae pocula murrhae*). 2. that it was *Chinese porcelain*, *china*, first started by *J. C. Scaliger* and *Salmas.*, and supported at length by *Roloff* in *Wolf's Museum* 2. 3. p. 507, sq. :—the only direct evidence, viz. the line of *Propert.* l. c., *murrhaeque in Parthis pocula cocta focis*, is in favor of this opinion, unless *Gell's* statement be well founded, that porcelain was called *Murrha* d. *Smyrna* to the middle of the 19th Cent., cf. *Becker Gallus* 1. p. 144 : there were sham *murrhina* made in glass, *Plin.* 36. 67. (The word is Eastern, but not hitherto traced. In *Russ.* *murava* is the glazing of pottery.)

μορσίμος, ον, (μόςος) appointed by fate, destined, *Lat. fatalis*, *Od.* 16. 392 : esp. foredoomed, destined to die, *l.* 22. 13 : hence μορσίμον ἡμαρ the fated day, the day of death, *l.* 15. 613, *Od.* 10. 175 : 80, μ. αἰών one's appointed time, *Pind.* O. 2. 18, *Aesch.* *Supp.* 47 : τὸ μόρσιμον fate, destiny, *Pind.*, and *Trag.* : μορσίμον ἐστί c. inf., 'tis destined, *Pl.* 5. 674, *Hdt.* 3. 154 : cf. μορβίδος.

μορτή, ἡ, (μέλωμαι, ἔμωρα) a part, portion, esp. the portion of a colonus *partarius* in the proceeds of an estate, which he farms for a fixed part of the produce, usu. a sixth, cf. ἐπιμορτος. μορτίον, τό, *Dim.* from foregoing.

μορτίτης γεωργός, (μορτή) *Lat. colonus partarius*, late *Greek*. μορτίβατος, ἡ, οὐ, also ος, ον, (βαίνω) trodden by the dead, μ. ναῦς, of *Charon's* boat, *Poet.* ar. *Hesych.* : from

μορτός, ον, (μέλωμαι, ἔμωρα, μόρος) mortal, like the kindred βορός, *Call.* Fr. 271 : hence *Lat. mortuus* and *morta*, *Liv.* *Andron.* ap. *Gell.* 3. 16, 11, cf. ἀμβρόσιος.

μορούσσω, = μόλυνω, to soil, stain, defile, sully; part. perf. pass., μεμωρμένω (εἴματα) κατὰν *Od.* 13. 435. II. in gen. to paint, smear, mix, μέλαν κυνέω μεμωρμένον ἄνθος black mixed with blue, *Opp.* *Hence*

Μούρχος, δ, epith. of *Dionysus* in *Sicily*, from μορούσσω, because at the vintage they smeared his face with wine lees.

μορφαίω, (μορφή) to shape, mould. II. intr. to make gesticulations, *Xen. Symp.* 6. 4 : to make faces at, *Ael.* *Hence* μόρφασμα, ατος, τό, that which is formed.

μορφαίνω, δ, a shaping, moulding. II. gesticulation, grimace; hence a ridiculous dance, *Ath.*

μορφάω, (μορφή) to shape, fashion, mould, *Anth.*

Μορφεύς, ἑως, δ, *Morpheus*, son of *Sleep*, god of dreams : strictly the fashioner, moulder, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, first in *Ovid* : from

μορφήω, = μορφαίω : from

μορφή, ἡ, form, shape, figure, *Od.* 8. 170 : esp. a beautiful form, fine figure, like *Lat. forma*, species, *Plat.*, and *Xen.* : hence metaph., μορφή ἐπέω skill to embody thoughts in words, *Od.* 11. 367; (*Hom.* has the word only in these two places, *Hes.* not at all : nor do they use it in any deriv. or compd.). but very freq. in *Att.*, both prose and verse; also periphr. μορφήσιν σχῆμα, τύκμα *Em.* μορφήσιν μέτρα shape and size, *Id.* Alc. 1063. 2. in gen. form, fashion, appearance, *Soph.* *Tr.* 699; δεινὰν μ. in horrid manner, *Id.* *El.* 199 and so in *Plat.* II.

later, *gesture*. III. in drawing, the mere form, outline. (*Lat. forma* is said to be the same word with a metathesis, but this is wholly denied by *Pott* *Etym. Forsch.* 2. p. 119.)

μορφῆεις, εσσα, εν, formed, fashioned, shaped, λίθου of stone : esp. well-formed, goodly, *Lat. formosus*, *Pind.* I. 7 (6). 30.

μόρφωνος, ον, epith. of the eagle, *Il.* 24. 316, *Hes. Sc.* 134, —a word variously interpreted, prob. of color, dusky, dark, = ὀρνθός from ὀρφήν, *Lat. furvus* : but acc. to some from μορφή, graceful, noble : in *Hes.* wrongly written μορπός, cf. *Arad.* p. 62. 9 (where however μέλας must be read for μέγας), cf. also *Lob.* *Paral.* 341, 344.

μορφοειδής, ες, (μορφή, εἶδος) in form and proportion, *Plut.* μορφοσκοπέω, to observe the form : from

μορφοσκόπος, ον, (σκοπέω) observing the form.

μορφόω, (μορφή) to form, shape, fashion, *Lat. formare*, *Plut.* μορφώνω, (μορφή) to adorn.

Μορφώ, ὅς, contr. οὐς, ἡ, name of *Aphrodité* at *Lacedaemon*, perh. the shapely *Paus.* II. = μορφή, figure, *Archyt.*

μόρφωμα, ατος, τό, (μορφόω) form, shape, figure, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 873, 1218, *Eum.* 412, and *Eur.*

μόρφωσις, ἡ, (μορφόω) a shaping : shape, form.

μορφωτήρ, ἄρος, δ, one who shapes or fashions.

μορφωτικός, ὅς, εν, belonging to, fit for shaping, *Ecl.* *Adv.* —κῶς.

μορφώτρια, ἡ, fem. from μορφωτήρ, σὺν μ. changing men into swine, *Eur.* *Tro.* 437.

μόσυν or μόνυν, ὄνος, δ, a wooden house or tower, *Xen.* *An.* 5. 4, 26, where he also has τοῖς μόνυσσιν as if from μόνυσσιν, unless with *Schneid.* we read τοῖν μόνυσσιν. The form is dub.; for though in *Ap. Rh.* 2. 1015, 1017, it must be μόνυσσιν; yet here the σ may be doubled make ὄν [cf. *Ap. Rh.* II. cc.; though *Herodion* and *Draco* make ὄν]. *Hence*

Μοσύννοικοι or Μοσύννοικοι, οἱ, (οἰκέω) an Asiatic race near the *Black sea*, neighbours of the *Colchians* and *Tibareni*, living in wooden houses (μόσυνες), *Hdt.* 3. 94, 7. 78, *Xen.* and *Strab.*

Μόσυχλος, δ, *Mosychlos*, a volcano in *Lemnos* : *Adj.* Μοσυχλαῖος, αλα, αἰών, v. *Buttm.* in *Wolf's Mus.* 1. 2. p. 295, sq.

μοσχάριον, τό, *Dim.* from μόσχος II, a little calf, *LXX.* [α]

μοσχάς, δδος, ἡ, (μόσχος II) a heifer.

μοσχέη, ἡ, contr. μοσχῆ, (μόσχος II) a calf's-skin, sub. δορά

μοσχαίη, ἡ, (μοσχεύω) the planting of a sucker or layer.

μόσχειος, ον, (μόσχος II) of a calf, κρέας *Xen.* *An.* 4. 5, 31 :

μ. κυνοῦς a calf-skin leash, *Id.* *Cyn.* 2. 9 : τὸ μ. a calf-skin, *Id.* *Eq.* 12. 7.

μόσχευμα, ατος, τό, (μοσχεύω) a sucker taken off and planted, *Lat. stolo* : in gen. a sprout, shoot, off-set, *Theophr.* *Hence*

μοσχευματικός, ὅς, εν, disposed to throw out suckers.

μόσχεισις, ἡ, propagation of plants by suckers, *Geop.*

μοσχεύω, (μόσχος) to plant a sucker, *Dem.* 785. 4, and *Theophr.* II. metaph. to plant, rear, bring up, *Dion.* *H.*

μοσχηδόν, *Adv.* (μόσχος II) like a calf, *Nic.*

μοσχίας, ος, δ, (μόσχος II) like a calf. II. a young animal, a leveret, etc. : in *Eust.* a three-year old ram.

μοσχιάω, (μόσχος II) usu. read in *Menand.*, and explained like the *Lat. vitulari*, to be frolicsome as a calf : *Bentley* and *Meineke* however reject the word, v. p. 165.

μοσχίδιον, τό, *Dim.* from μόσχος, a young sucker or layer, σκιδέω from fig-trees, *Ar.* *Ach.* 996. [i]

μοσχίδιος, ια, ιον, = μόσχειος. [i]

μοσχίον, τό, *Dim.* from μόσχος II.

μόσχιος, ια, ιον, (μόσχος II) like μόσχειος, of a calf, *θρῆ*

Eur. *El.* 811. II. like a calf, tender, delicate.

μοσχοθύτης, ου, δ, (θύω) a slaughterer of calves. [v]

μοσχοκάρδιον, τό, *Dim.* from sq. [v]

μοσχοκάρδιον, τό, nutmeg, late. [α]

μοσχοποιέω, to make a calf, *N. T.* *Hence*

μοσχοποιΐα, ἡ, the making of a calf, *Ecl.*

μόσχος, δ, also ἡ, any young, fresh, tender shoot of a plant, a sprout, sucker, *Pl.* 11. 105, cf. *λύγος*. II. metaph. of animals, an off-shoot, scion : esp.

1. of the young of kine, a calf, oft. in *Eur.* : but also a young bull, which form the god *Apis* was believed to assume, *Hdt.* 2. 41., 3. 28 : a heifer,

young cow, μόσχος ἀμέλγειν *Eur.* *Cycl.* 389, cf. *Bacch.* 736 : a calf was the prize of *Lyric Poets* at *Athens*, hence ἀδεν ἐπὶ

μόσχω Ar. Ach. 13, cf. Benti. Phal. p. 302. 2. of men, a boy, Eur. I. A. 1623: or more usu. a girl, maid, Lat. *juvenca*, Eur. Hec. 526, Andr. 711, etc. 3. any young animal, Eur. I. T. 163: even of birds, μ. χελιδόνος Achae. ap. Eust. p. 753. 55. III. the animal perfume *musk*, only late. (The same as *δσχος*, *δσχη*, with μ prefixed: akin to *ἔδος*, perh. to *αἰξω*, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1. p. 223.)

μοῦσχοσφραγιστής, οἱ, δ, (σφραγίζω) one who picks out and seals calves for sacrifice, Chaerem. ap. Porph. de Abst., and Diod. Hence

μοῦσχοσφραγιστικά βιβλία, τὰ, books describing the duties of the μοῦσχοσφραγιστής, Clem. Al. p. 269 Sylb.

μοῦσχοτομία, ἡ, (μόσχος, τέμνω) a young sprig, twig, etc., cut for the use of basketmakers and coopers.

μοῦσχοτόμιος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting up or slaughtering calves.

μοῦσχοφάγος, ον, (φάγην) eating calves or veal.

μοῦσχένω, = μοῦσχεύω.

μοτάριον, τό, Dim. from μοτός. [ἀ]

μοτῆς, ἡ, rare poet. form for μοτός, Q. Sm.

μοτόν, τό, = sq., Diosc.

μοτός, δ, shredded linen, lint for dressing wounds, Incert. ap. Plut. 2. 100 D. and Galen., v. Poës. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

μοτόω, to dress a wound with lint, keep it open. Hence

μότωμα, ατος, τό, a lint dressing for a wound, Hipp.

μότωσις, ἡ, a dressing with lint.

μοῦτα, ἡ, Lacon. for μῦτα a fly.

μοῦκροβάς, αντος, δ, Lacon. for μοῦκροβάς, for which however Ranke gives μοῦκροβάκτας, from μοῦκροβάς, approved by Lob. Phryn. 610, Paral. 277.

μοῦκτρος, δ, Lacon. for μῦκτρος.

μοῦκιζω, said to be Lacon. for μοῦθίζω, but more prob. a Lacon. Verb from μύ, like μῶα, μῶα, μῶζω, to moan, mutter with the mouth shut.

μοῦνάδην, Adv. (μοῦνος) = μονάδην, μόνον.

μοῦνάξ, Adv. (μοῦνος) singly, alone, Od. II. 417.

μοῦναρχέω, Ion. for μοναρχέω, and so for Ion. forms in μον-, v. sub. μον-.

Μοῦνύχια, ἡ, *Munychia*, a harbour at Athens adjoining the Piræus, Thuc. 2. 13. II. epith. of Artemis, who was worshipped there, Call. Dian. 259. Hence

Μοῦνύχιασιν, Adv., at *Munychia*, Thuc. 8. 92, Lys. 132. 4: strictly, a form of the dat. plur., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 363 ζ.

Μοῦνύχιον, ἄνος, ὁ, *Munychion*, the tenth Attic month, in which was held the festival of *Munychian Artemis*, = the latter part of April and beginning of May, Ar. Av. 1047.

μουνάψ, Ion. for μονάψ, Aesch. Pr. 804.

μοῦνρίνη, ἡ, v. sub. μοῦρία.

Μοῦσα, ἡς, ἡ, Acol. Μοῖσα, Dor. Μῶσα, Lacon. Μῶα, the Muse, goddess of song, music, poetry, dancing, the drama, and all fine arts, Hom., who freq. has the plur. Μοῖσαι, but the number nine only in Od. 24. 60: their several names, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Tersichorus, Erato, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliope,—ἡ δὲ προφερεστάτη ἐστὶν Ἀπασων—first in Hes. Th. 77: still later each had assigned to her a separate province of Music, Poetry, etc.: Paus. 9. 29, 2, they were orig. three, Μελέτη, Μνήμη, Ἀοιδή: but Cic. N. D. 3. 21, assumes four, *Thelinoë, Aodē, Archē and Melē*, daughters of the second Zeus, taking the nine daughters of the third Zeus and Mnemosynē as the second Muses, and the *Pierides*, daughters of Pieros and Antiope, as the third. Mimerne. make the earlier ones daughters of Uranos. For the views of modern writers on this subject, v. Buttman in Seebode and Friedem. Misc. Crit. 2. p. 437, sq. The worship of these Nymphs belonged orig. to the Persian Thracians, who introduced it into Southern Greece, Müller Hist. Gr. Literat. 3. § 9: on their treatment as subjects of art, v. Müller Archiol. d. Künst. § 393. 2. a songstress, poetess. II. later μοῦσα as appellat. music, song, like μουσική, Soph. Tr. 643, Eur. etc.: also eloquence, argument, Eur. Alc. 962, cf. Valck. Phoen. 50: hence in plur., arts, accomplishments, Ar. Nub. 972. III. in gen. fitness, propriety, Plat. Legg. 775 B, cf. Stallb. Rep. 411 D. (Prob. deriv. from *μῦδω, to seek out, invent, create, as even Plat. Crat. 406 A: cf. ποιητής.)

Μουσάγέτης, ου, δ, (ἡγήομαι) Dor. for Μουσηγέτης, [and so] α, as Pind. Fr. 82, but ὁ Orph. Hymn. 34. 6.]

μουσάριον, τό, an ointment for the eyes.

Μουσείον, τό, the temple of the muses, seat or haunt of the muses, Aeschin. 2. 21: also of the nymphs, Plat. Phaedr. 278 B: hence also a place of study, in gen. a place for exercise, gymnasion: metaph., μουσεῖα θρηνημαὶ ἐν τοῖς ἅλλοις resounding with lamentations, Eur. Hel. 1741: μουσεῖα χελιδόνων twittering-places of swallows, Eur. Alcmén. 2, ridiculed by Ar. Ran. 93: also, μουσεῖα λόγων of new-fangled words, such as γυναικολογία, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 267 B: but τὰ Μουσεία, sub. ierá, a festival of the Muses, Pans. 9. 31, 3. II. the Museum, a spot within the old walls of Athens, said to be the place where Musaeus sang and was buried, Paus. r. 25, 8.

III. later μουσεῖον, Lat. opus musivum, mosaic.

Μουσέιος, εἰα, εἰορ, also os, ον, (Μοῦσα) of or belonging to the Muses, ἔδρα Eur. Bacch. 408, like Μουσικός.

μουσεῖον, (μουσεῖον III) to inlay with mosaic. Hence

μουσεῖστος, ἡ, an inlaying with mosaic.

Μουσηγέτης, to lead the Muses: from

Μουσηγέτης, ου, δ, cf. the Dor. Μουσάγέτας, (ἡγήομαι) leader of the Muses, epith. of Apollo, also of Hercules, the Roman Musageles, v. Lob. Phryn. 430.

μουσίδδω, Acol. and Lacon. for sq.

μουσίζω, usu. as Dep. μουσίζομαι, to sing, play upon an instrument, κέλαδον μ. Eur. Cycl. 489.

μουσικέουμαι, Dep. med. = foreg., Sext. Emp.: from

μουσικός, ὅς, ὄν, (μοῦσα II) of, belonging to the Muses or the fine arts, disposed for such arts and sciences, hence 1. ὁ μ., a votary of the Muses, esp. a musician, poet, esp. a lyric poet, opp. to an Epic, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A: in gen. a man of letters and accomplishment, a scholar, opp. to ἑμυστος, Ar. Eq. 191, etc., and freq. in Plat. 2. ἡ -ική, sub. τέχνη, any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music, lyric poetry set and sung to music, Hdt. 6. 129, cf. Plat. Symp. 196 E, 205 C, μ. ἄγων Thuc. 3. 104: in gen. art, letters, accomplishment, Hdt. 3. 131, and Plat., cf. Stallb. Prot. 340 A: the three branches of Athen. education, were μουσική, γράμματα, γυμναστική, Plat. Theag. 122 E, Xen. Lac. 2. 1, cf. esp. Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 7, where γράφει, drawing, is added, v. Becker Charikles 1. p. 48, sq.: hence in gen. = παιδεία, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 437.

II. in gen. fit, meet, suitable, Plat. Legg. 729 A.—Adv.

-ώς, Plat.: Superl. -κάτωτα, Ar. Ran. 873.

μουσικός, ου, δ, (μουσίω) a musician, poet, Dor. word.

μουσίδδω, Dor. for μουσίω.

μούσμον, οπος, δ, a Sardinian animal, prob. the mouffle musimon, the original of the sheep, Schneid. Varro R. R. 2. 2, 12.

Μουσόδομος, ον, (δῆμι) built by song, Anth.

Μουσοςεργός, ὄν, contr. Μουσουργός, (*εργω) cultivating the Muses, playing or singing, writing poetry: as Subst. a singing-girl, Hipp. 236. 32, cf. μουσουργός.

Μουσοςκόλας, ἄκος, ὁ, a courtier of the Muses, Dion. H.

Μουσολήπρος, ον, (λαμβάνω) Muse-inspired, Plut.

Μουσολῶνεν, to be Muse-mad, smitten by the Muses, Luc.

Μουσολῶνεις, ἐς, (παύομαι) smitten by, or devoted to the Muses or to music, poetry, etc., Soph. Fr. 747. Hence

Μουσολῶνία, ἡ, devotion to the Muses, Luc.

Μουσολῶντις, εως, δ, ἡ, ὄπρις μ. a bird of song prophetic, Aesch. Fr. 56.

Μουσολήτωρ, οπος, ἡ, (μήτηρ) the mother of Muses and all arts, epith. of Memory, Aesch. Pr. 461.

Μουσολήτακτος, ον, (παύω) stricken by the Muses. [πᾶ]

Μουσοπτοῖεν, to make poetry, sing, Plut.: from

Μουσοπτοῖς, ὄν, (ποιεῖν) making poetry, ἡ μ. a poetess, Hdt. 2. 135: also singing or playing, μ. μέριμνα Eur. Hipp. 1428.

Μουσολόλος, ον, (παύω) serving the Muses: ὁ μ. a bard, minstrel, Eur. Alc. 447.

Μουσολόκος, ον, (τίκτω) producing works of literature.

Μουσολῶνής, ἐς, (τρέφω) reared by the Muses.

Μουσουργία, = Μουσοπτοῖα: and

Μουσουργία, ἡ, a singing, etc., making poetry, Luc.: from

Μουσουργός, ὄν, contr. for Μουσουργός, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 11, etc.

Μουσολῶφθατος, ον, (φθείρω) slain by the Muses, Lyc.

Μουσοφίλης, ον, δὲ=Μουσόφιλος, Anth. [1]
 Μουσοφίλιτος, ον, (φιλέω) dear to the Muses, Corinna ap.
 Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 278. [1]
 Μουσοφίλος, ον, (φιλέω) loving the Muses.
 Μουσσοφάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) delighting in the Muses or their
 arts, delighting in music or poetry, Anth.
 Μουσώδης, (Μοῖσα) to order or fashion as the Muses will:
 hence to set to music, versify, put into verse. II. to educate,
 accomplish, Ar. Lys. 1127, in Pass.; cf. Pers. Med. 1079.
 μουστάκια, τό, Lat. *mustacea*, a sort of cake, Ath.
 Μουσσηδός, ὄν, (ψῆθ) singing, making poetry.
 μυχθός, ἥσω, (μύχθος) like μυχθός, to be weary or worn out
 with toil, be in trouble or distress, freq. in Eur.: μ. τινί to
 suffer from a thing, e.g. κήδεσσι Pl. 10. 106, *δυρραῖον καὶ καύμασι*
 Soph. O. C. 351: περί τινα for one, Xen. An. 6. 6, 31; 80, *ὅπερ*
τινός Eur. Palam. 1. 5, ἐπὶ τινί Eur. Med. 1104: freq. in
 Eur. also c. acc. cognato. μ. μύχθος, πόνους to undergo hard-
 ship, τοῖς, Andr. 134, Hipp. 207, esp. πολλά μυχθών Valck.
 Phoen. 704: hence almost transit., μ. μαθήματα to toil at learn-
 ing, Eur. Hec. 815.—On its diff. from πονέω, cf. μύχθος. Hence
 μυχθίεις, εσσα, εν, poet.=μυχθέρως.
 μυχθίημα, ατος, τό, toil, hardship, like μύχθος, Aesch. Pr. 464,
 Soph. O. C. 1616, and Eur., always in plur.
 μυχθρία, ἤ, hardship. II. low, poor estate, bad state of
 a person or thing: hence usu. in moral sense, badness, wicked-
 ness, rascality, Lat. *pravitās*, Ar. Plat. 109, 159, freq. in Plat.,
 and later Prose: from
 μυχθρός, ὁ, ὄν, (μυχθών, μύχθος) in hardship, much dis-
 tressed, wretched, Hdt. 7. 46, Soph. Phil. 254: of things, toil-
 some, hard, μυχθρία πλῆναι Aesch. Cho. 752. II. of low
 estate, and of things, in a bad state, bad, sorry, useless, βοῖς
 Ar. Eq. 316; μ. τὰ πρόγματα καταλαμβάνειν to find trade in a
 bad state, Dem. 909. 21. III. most usu. in moral sense,
 much like πονηρός, bad, knavish, rascality, Lat. *pravus*, Eur.
 Melan. Desm. 13, freq. in Ar., Plat., etc.; μ. τοὺς πτότους Ar.
 Plat. 1003. Adv. -ρως, Plat., and Xen. (The stricter Gramm.,
 in signf. 1, write μύχθρος, Ammon. in voc., cf. πονηρός.)
 μυχθρῆτον, verb. Adj., one must labor, Soph. Fr. 779.
 μυχθίζω=μυχθέω, μ. περί χρήμασι to toil for money, Pind.
 Fr. 88: μ. ἐλαίῃ ὄδρῳ to suffer from a serpent's stings, Il. 2.
 723, μ. δαίμονι παύλῃ Theogn. 164. Hence
 μυχθισμός, ὁ=sq., dub.
 μυχθός, ὁ=Homeric *móros*, toil of mind or body, hard work,
 hardship, distress, trouble, first Hes. Sc. 306, and then very
 freq. in Trag., who almost use it in plur., τοῖς, troubles, hard-
 ships, etc.; μυχθὼν ἔχει ἀμφὶ τινί Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 16.—
 Μυχθῶν and μύχθος are not common in Prose, and this is one
 point in which it differs from πόνος: further, though both are
 used in signf. hardship, distress, Lat. *aerumna*, yet this notion
 belongs orig. to μύχθος (from μυχθός, μόρος, μόγισ, perh. also
 akin to ἔχθος and ὄχθος), while πόνος is merely work, Lat.
labor (from πένωμοι, πένης, as if the poor man's lot).
 μυχθία, ἤ, (μυχθέω)=sq., Plut.
 μυχθλευσις, ἤ, (μυχθλέω) a heaving up or wrenching by a
 lever.
 μυχθλευτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who heaves up by a lever, hence the
 Comic phrases, θαλάσσης μ. he who makes the sea to heave, Ar.
 Nub. 567: κανὼν ἐπὶν κινήτης καὶ μυχθλευτής one who hoists
 up new words, Ib. 1397, cf. Pers. Med. 1314.
 μυχθλέω, (μυχθός) to prise up, heave, or wrench by a lever:
 in gen. to move heavy weights, Hdt. 2. 175. II.=μυχθλόω.
 μυχθλέω, Ion. for foreg., στήλας ἐμύχλευον they threw down
 the pillars with levers, Il. 12. 259.
 μυχθλόεις, ἤ, ὄν, heaving, fit for raising with a lever.
 μυχθλόν, τό, Luc., and μυχθλῖς, ἴσος, ἤ, Dim. from μυχθλόος.
 μυχθλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from sq., Hipp.
 ΜΟΧΛΑΟΣ, οὗ, ὁ, a lever, crow-bar, handspike, Lat. *vectis*,
 used for moving ships, Od. 5. 261; for forcing doors or gates,
 Aesch. Cho. 879, Eur. I. T. 99, etc. II. any bar or stake
 like a lever, as in Od. 9. 332, etc., the stake which Ulysses runs
 into the Cyclops' eye, and so Eur. Cyl. 633. III. the bar
 or bolt of a door, Lat. *obex*, Eur., Ar., etc.: hence metaph., μ.
 φόβου a bar or defence against fear, Soph. Fr. 699.—The

heterog. plur. τὰ μυχθλά only in Gramm. (Prob. akin to ἔχλος,
 ὄχλω.)
 μυχθλόω, (μυχθός) to bolt, bar.
 Μοψοτία, ἤ, old name of Attica, Call. Fr. 351; and
 Μοψοτίας, ἰα, ἰων.=Αττικός, Lyc.: from
 Μόψος, οὗ, ὁ, *Morpheus*, an old Hellenic seer, Ar. Rh.
 ΜΥ or ΜΥΨ, an imitation of the sound made by murmuring
 with closed lips, esp. in sign of displeasure, μὺ λαλεῖν to
 mutter, Hippon. Fr. 29, Lat. *mi facere*, Enn. et Lucil. ap.
 Varr. L. 1. 6. 5: cf. μύζω. II. also to imitate the sound
 of sobbing, and so repeated μὺ μὺ μὺ etc., Ar. Eq. 10.
 μύα, ἤ, Att. for *μύα*, acc. to Phot. II. a plant, Theophr.
 μύάγρα, ἤ, (μύς, ἄγρα) a mouse-trap, Anth.
 μύαγρος, ὁ, the mouser, a kind of snake, Nic. II. a plant,
 said to be the *alypum sativum*, Diosc. [1]
 μύακανθος, ὁ, a plant, perh. wild asparagus, Theophr., also
 μύακάνθη, ἤ, μύακάνθων, τό, and μύακάνθωνος, ὁ, Diosc.
 μύακιον, τό, Dim. from μύας, like χήμη, and Lat. *concha*, a
 measure, a muscle-shell-ful. [2]
 μύαλος, ὁ, μύαλλω, rarer forms for μυελ—
 μύας, ἄκος, ὁ=μύς, the sea-muscle. II.=μύστρον, Lob.
 Phryn. 321. [1]
 μύαω, and strenghtd. by redupl. μοιμύαω, like μύλλω, μοι-
 μύλλω, to bite or compress the lips, in sign of displeasure, Ar.
 Lys. 126, cf. μύς, μύω, μόνω, μύλλω, μύζω.
 μύγανλη, ἤ, (μύς, γανλη) the shrew-mouse, field-mouse, Lat.
mus araneus, Hdt. 2. 67, Arist. H. A.: in Nic. Th. 816, also
 μύγανλη, and in Diosc. μωγάλη: the termin. of the shorter form
 is written both -άλη, -αλή, and -αλή, Lob. Paral. 378.
 μυγνή, ἤ, rarer form for sq.
 μυγνίως, οὗ, ὁ, a moaning, muttering (v. sub μύζω), such as is
 ascribed to the sleeping Furies in Aesch. Eum. 117, 120: in
 Arist. also μυχμός.
 μύδαζομαι=μυσάττομαι, hence ἐμύδαζο for ἐμυσάετο, Nic.
 Al. 482, but Schneid. thinks it dub.
 μύδαϊνος, (μύδος) to wet, soak, Ar. Rh. 3. 1042, Lyc. 1008.
 2. to let a thing get wet, and rot. II. intr.=μυδάω.
 μύδαλός, ἑα, ἑών, wet, dripping, ἀμασι Pl. 11. 54, Hes. Op.
 558; δάκρυσι Hes. Sc. 270, Soph. El. 166. II. damp, mouldy.
 μύδαλός, εσσα, εν,=μυδαλέος.
 μύδαλός, ἥσω, (μύδος) to be damp, wet or dripping, Soph. O. T.
 1278, Ant. 1008. II. to be damp or clammy from decay or
 rotting, Hippon. Fr. 63, Soph. Ant. 496, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.
 μύδισσις, ἤ, (μύδαω) a being damp or wet. II. clamminess,
 rottenness, Plut. [1]
 μύδειος, εσσα, εν,=μυδαλέος, Nic.: from
 ΜΥΔΟΣ, ὁ, damp, wet. II. clamminess, decay, Nic. al.
 248. (Root of μύδαω, μύδισσις, μύδων, μύδαινω, μυδαλέος, but
 only found in Nic.) [1]
 μύδος, ον, dumpty, speechless, only in Hesych. (From μύω,
 μύζω, akin to μύνδος, μύτης, μυττός, Lat. *mutus*.)
 μυδροκτύπεω, to forge red-hot iron, Aesch. Pr. 366: from
 μυδροκτύπος, ον, (κτύπεω) forging red-hot iron, μ. μύμημα
 like a smith, Eur. H. F. 992: from
 ΜΥΔΡΟΣ, ὁ, any red-hot mass, esp. of iron: in gen. any lump
 of metal, even though not red-hot, σιδῆρος Hdt. 1. 165; Πακ-
 τάλιος μύδος a lump of gold from Pactolus, Lyc.: μύδρους
 ἀφρύν-χερῶν to hold red-hot iron in the hands, Soph. Ant. 264.
 —an ordeal, like the judgments of God in the middle ages:
 Anaxag., Fr. 24, called the sun μύδρος διάπρους a red-hot mass
 of metal, cf. Pers. Op. 97; 80, μ. ἀστέρους Critias 9. 35; in Arist.
 of the fire-stones thrown out by Aetna.—The word first occurs
 in one of two verses read by Eust. after Il. 15. 30, but which
 Wolf has rejected, v. Heyne t. 7. p. 12, Spitzn. ad v. 22.
 μύδων, ὄνος, ὁ, (μύδος) meat mouldy or rotten from wet.
 μύειος, ον, (μύς) of or belonging to mice. [1]
 μύελαυγής, ἑς, (μύελος, αὐγάνω) increasing the marrow.
 μύελίως, ἤ, ον, of or belonging to marrow, Anth.
 μύελός, εσσα, εν, full of marrow, ὁστία Od. 9. 293: hence
 fat, rich, or soft, tender, ὁσπρεα μ. Matro ap. Ath. 135 A, cf.
 Meineke Com. Adv. 3. p. 638.
 μύελθεν, Adv. from ἐκ μυελού, from the marrow.
 μυελόν, τό, later form for μυελός.

μυελοποιός, ὁν, (ποιέω) making marrow, i. e. strengthening.
μυελός, οὔ, δ, marrow, Hom.: metaph. of strengthening food
as wine and barley, which are called **μυελός ἀνδρῶν** Od. 2. 290.,
20. 1081. 2. esp. the marrow of the skull, the brain, Soph.
Tr. 781. 3. in gen. the *innmost part*, Theocr. 28. 18. 4.

soft, marrow-like meat, Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 7, cf. μυελοεῖς.—The
accent. **μυελός** is corrupt, the form **μυαλός** little used. (Hence
Lat. *medulla*, French *moelle*.) [ῥ always in Hom., ῥ always in
Att., and so sometimes in later Ep., cf. Jac. A. P. p. xciv:]
the same holds of all its derivs.]

μυελοτροφής, ἐς, (τρέφω) breeding marrow, Timoth. ap. E. M.
μυελός, (μυελός) to fill with marrow or fat, LXX.

μυελοῦσθης, ἐς, (μυελός, εἶδος) like marrow, Arist. H. A.
μύεω, (μύω) to initiate into the mysteries, τινά Andoc. 17. 17,
Dem. 1351. 26: usu. in Pass. to be initiated, Hdt. 8. 65, Ar.
Ran., 158, etc.: also c. acc. cognate, like διδάσκειναι τι, to be
initiated in a thing, as τὰ Καβείρων ὄργια in the mysteries of
the Cabiri, Hdt. 2. 51: μυεῖσθαι τὰ μεγάλα to be initiated in
the great mysteries, Ar. Plut. 845, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 250 C,
Gorg. 407 C. II. in gen. to teach, instruct, Jac. A. P. p. 488.

μύζω, ἥσω, later form from μύζω II, to suck, squeeze out.
μύζω, Ion. for μύζω.

μυζοῦρίς, ἡ, (οὐρά) vox obsca, Lat. fellatriz.

μύζω, ἡ, μύζω, to make the sound μύ, μύ, to murmur with closed
lips, and so to moan, Aesch. Eum. 118: οἰκτιρῶν μὲν μύ
to make a piteous moaning, Ib. 189: hence used to denote various
feelings, esp. displeasure, to mutter, like μύ λαλεῖν (v. μύ), Ar.
Thesm. 231. II. to suck, from the closing of the lips
therein, Hipp. (Cf. Lat. *mutire, mussare, munitare, our mutter*.)

μύημα, ατος, τό, (μύεω) that which his hallowed: also =sq. [ῥ]
μύησις, ἡ, (μύεω) initiation. [ῥ]

μυθήριον, τό, Dim. from μύθος, Plut. [ῥ]

μυθήριος, ἥσομαι, (μύθος) I. Ep. 2 sing. μυθεῖαι, contr. for μυ-
θεῖαι, Od. 8. 180, and again omitting one ε, μυθεῖαι Od. 2. 202
for which there is no more need to assume a pres. *μύθομαι*,
than πόλομαι for πόλεαι, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105. Ann. 8.)
impf. μυθεῖοντο Pl. 18. 289: Dep. med. I. to say, c. acc.
et inf., Il. 21. 462, Aesch. Pr. 664: freq. also c. acc. cognate,
to say, speak, tell, name, c. acc., freq. in Hom., as well of per-
sons as of things: μύθον μυθεῖσθαι to make a speech, Od. 3.
140, ἀληθέα μυθεῖσθαι Il. 6. 382, etc., ἐπὶ τινι μ. Hes. Op.
10, νημερεῖα μ. Il. 6. 376, and νημερεῖως μ. Od. 19. 269: also,
μ. περί τινος Aesch. Ag. 1368: μ. τινί τι Soph. Aj. 865: Eur.
says μυθεῖω. II. to say over to oneself, con over, consider,
Od. 13. 191: in full, μυθεῖσθαι ὅτι περί θυμῶν Il. 17. 200, cf.
μύθος v.

μύθευμα, ατος, τό, that which is spoken, said or told, Arist. Rhet.
μύθεον, later form from μύθεομαι, Eur. H. F. 77: also to tell
stories or tales, Id. I. A. 790:—Pass. μυθεῖομαι to be the sub-
ject of u story, to be talked of, Id. Ion 196.

μύθημα, ατος, τό, =μύθευμα. [ῥ, in very late writers also ῥ,
Jac. A. P. p. LXIV.]

μύθηρ, τό, traditio, a word made by the Gramm. to
explain μυθήρ, Seidl. Eur. El. 87.

μυθητήρ, ἥσος, and μυθητής, οὔ, δ, (μυθεῖομαι) a speaker,
teller. II. =μυθίτης, a rioter.

μυθίδιον, τό, Dim. from μύθος, Luc.

μυθίζω, Dor. -ισω, later form for μυθεῖομαι, μυθεῖω, Theocr.
20. 11, 13: also as Dep. μυθίζομαι.

μυθίτης, οὔ, δ, for μυθίτης, as πολιτής for πολίτης, a parti-
san, party-man, Bergk Anacr. 51, who derives it from μύθος,
Aeol. for μῦθος.

μυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μύθος) mythic, fabulous, legendary, Plat.
Phaedr. 265 C. Adv. -κῶς.

μυθίσδω, Dor. for μυθίζω, Theocr.

μυθιστορία, ἡ, fabulous history.

μυθίτης, οὔ, δ, =μυθίτης, q. v.

μυθογράφω, to write fables, describe fabulously, Strab. Hence
μυθογραφία, ἡ, a writing of fables, Id.: from

μυθογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing fables, giving fabulous ac-
counts, Polyb. [ῥ]

μυθολογέω, (λέγω) to tell word for word, Od. 12. 450, 453,
μυθολογέω, ἥσω, also as Dep. med., (μυθολόγος) Att. for foreg.:

but usu. to tell mythic tales, to tell legends, esp. of Hom. and
the poets, Isocr. 120 C, and Plat.: μ. ὡς . . . Xen. Symp. 8.
28: c. acc., to tell as a legend or mythical tale, μ. τοὺς πολέ-
μους τῶν ἡρώων Isocr. 24 C.—Pass. to be told as mythical,
Plat. Rep. 378 E: c. inf. to be said to be, Plat. Rep. 588 C:
but absol. to be or become mythical, Dem. 1391. 21, etc. II.

to invent, as Poets do mythical tales, μ. ποιεῖναι Plat. Rep.
379 A. III. to tell stories, talk, chatter, Lat. *confabulari*,

περί τινος Plat.; usu. on some obscure subject, where truth is
hard to come at Heind. and Stallb. Phaed. 61 E. Hence

μυθολογία, ατος, τό, fabulous narrative or description, Plat.
Phaedr. 229 C, Legg. 663 E.

μυθολογισμός, verb. Adj., one must tell as a legend, e. g.
γαγαντομαχίας Plat. Rep. 378 C.

μυθολογία, ἡ, a telling of fables or legends, legendary lore,
mythology, freq. in Plat. 2. also a story, tale, Plut.: hence

a false tale, a romance, story. III. a talking, conversing,
Plat. Legg. 752 A, cf. μυθολογέω fin.

μυθολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to mythology, mythological,
given to legendary lore, Plat. Phaed. 61 B.

μυθολόγος, ον, (λέγω) dealing in legends of the mythic ages,
a teller of legends, romancer, joined with ποιητής, Plat. Rep.

392 D, etc. II. tale-telling, prating.

μυθοβοῖα, Dep. med., =μυθεῖομαι I, only in Aesch. Ag. 1368.

μυθοπλαστέω, to coin fables or legends: from

μυθοπλαστής, ον, ὅ, (πλάσσω) a coiner of legends, Lyc. Hence
μυθοπλαστία, ἡ, a coining of legends, fabulous narrative.

μυθόπλαστος, ον, (πλάσσω) fabulous.

μυθόπλοκος, ον, (πλέκω) weaving fables or legends, Sapph.

μυθοποιός, (μυθοποιός) to make legends or fables, Diod.:—Pass.
μυθοποιεῖν, I am become the subject of fable. Hence

μυθοποιμία, ατος, τό, fabulous narrative, Plut.

μυθοποιήσις, εως, and -ποίη, ἡ, a making of fabulous tales.

μυθοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) making fables or legends, Plat. Rep.

377 B.

ΜΥΘΟΣ, δ, any thing delivered by word of mouth, in telling,
ordering, reminding, etc., and so, in its widest sense, word,
speech, very freq. in Hom., both in sing. and plur., ἔπος καὶ
μύθος Od. 11. 561: opp. to ἔργον, Il. 9. 443, and so a mere word,
without the deed, μύθον τελεῖν to fulfil a word, make it deed,
Od. 4. 777, etc.: so also μύθος and ἔγχος are opposed, Il. 18.
252. The gen. after μύθος strictly refers to the subject or
speaker, but sometimes to the object, μύθος παῖδος the story of,
i. e. about the son, for the usu. περί παῖδος, Od. 11. 492, cf.
Schäff. Soph. Ant. 11, and λόγος A. 14.—In special relations:

I. a speech in the public assembly, Od. 1. 358, Hes. Op.

192. II. talk, conversation, Od. 4. 214, 239, etc., usu. in
plur.

III. counsel, advice, a command, order, also a promise,
all these being delivered by word of mouth, Hom.: and so too

IV. the subject of speech or talk, the thing or matter
itself, Od. 22. 289, etc., cf. ῥήμα. V. a resolve, purpose, de-

sign, plan, Il. 1. 545, Od. 3. 140., 4. 676: because these imply
a talking over, debating, cf. μυθεῖομαι II. VI. a telling;

also the thing told, a tale, story, Od. 3. 94., 4. 324, etc.: in
Hom. just = the later λόγος, without distinction of true or
false: this however appears plainly Pind. O. 1. 47, N. 7. 34,

after which μύθος was regularly the poetic, and λόγος the his-
toric tale, cf. λόγος A. v: and so in Att. Prose μύθος is usu. a
legend or tradition of the early Greek times before the dawn

of history, cf. Müller Proleg. zu einer wiss. Mythol. p. 59, sq.

2. a professed work of fiction, or one which bears a fabu-
lous character, a tale, story, fable, e. g. Aesop's fables about
beasts, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 61 B, in which signf. λόγος was
also used.—The Schol. on Od. 21. 71, says that μύθος is Aeol.

for μῦθος, but v. Buttm. ad l., and cf. μυθίτης: it is there
used in signf. v. [Very late we find it μύθος, Jac. A. P. p.

lxiv, 416.]

μυθοτόκος, ον, (τίκτω) producing fables, Nonn.

μυθοπρέω, (*ἔργω) =μυθοποιέω. Hence

μυθοπύρρημα, ατος, τό, =μυθοποιμία.

μυθοπρία, ἡ, =μυθοποιία.

μυθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a fable, legendary, fabulous, Thuc. 1.

ΜΥΓΑ, ἡ, Att. *μύα* (Phot.), a fly: 1. the housefly, II. 4. 131. 2. a stinging fly, horsefly, II. 2. 469, 16. 641. 3. the carrion-fly or blue-bottle, II. 19. 25, 31; in Pose *μύα* στρατιώτης, also *κύνω*, cf. Luc. Musc. Encom. 12. II. *μύια χαλκή* a game like *blindman's buff*, Ital. *mossa ceca*, cf. *μυῖνδα*. (Lat. *musca*, Sanscr. *makṣika*, Germ. *mücke*, our midge.) Hence *μυίαγρος*, ὁ, (*ἄγρος*) a fly-catcher. *μυίακύνῃ*, ἡ, = *κύνάμια*, Lob. Phryn. 689. [ἀκ] *μυῖδιον*, τό, Dim. from *μύα*, M. Anton. [ῖ] *μυῖτικός*, ὁ, ἄν, of or belonging to a fly. *μυῖνδα*, Adv., (*μύα*) *παίζειν* to play at a game like *blindman's buff*, v. *μύα* 11. *μυῖνος*, η, ον, (*μῦς*) of or belonging to mice: perh. also for *μυῖνός*, = *μυῖνός*, from *μύα*, Att. for *μύα*. [μῦ] *μυοειδής*, ἐς, (*εἶδος*) like a fly. *μυοειθής*, ου, ὁ, (*θιράω*) a fly-hunter. *μυοκεφάλον*, τό, (*κεφαλή*) a complaint in the eyes, in which the uvea protrudes in the shape of a fly's head: the form *μυοκέφαλον* in Alex. Trall. is prob. false. *μυοισοβέω*, to scare away flies. *μυοισοβή*, ἡ, (*σοβέω*) a fly-flap, Menand. p. 175, cf. Lob. Paral. 374: hence of a long beard, Anth. Hence *μυοισοβής*, ου, ὁ, one who flaps away flies. *μυοισοβιον*, τό, Dim. from *μυοισοβή*. *μυοισοβος*, ον, (*σοβέω*) flapping away flies, Anth. *μύστικα*, ἡ, and *μύστικος*, ὁ, Dim. from *μῦς* 11, the small sea-mussel, Lat. *mytilus*, *mytilus*, v. also *μύα*. *μυῖδής*, ἐς, (*μύα*, *εἶδος*) like flies. *μυῖκαομαι*, *ῥομαι*, Dep. med., c. Ep. aor. *ἐμυκον*, Ep. perf. *μείμυκα*, strictly of oxen, like Lat. *myrire*, to low, *bellou*, ταῖρος *μειμυκός* II. 18. 580, *πόριες μειμυκόμενα* Od. 10. 413; later also of other animals, as of asses, to bray, of dogs, to growl, etc.: metaph. of things which make a hoarse or hollow sound, to grate, of doors, (II. 5. 749, 12. 460), of a shield struck by a spear, to jar (II. 20. 260), of trees in a storm, to roar, II. 21. 237, Hes. Op. 506; so too of thunder, Ar. Nub. 292, cf. *μύκημα*, παραμυκόμεαι: also to groan from exertion, Ar. Vesp. 1488. The pres. forms *μυκάω*, *μύκω*, have been merely assumed because of the aor. *ἐμυκον*, pf. *μείμυκα*. (Formed from the sound, like *μῦ*, *μῦω*, etc., and expressing the voice of oxen, as *μυκάομαι*, part. aor. *μυκῶν*, perf. *μείμυκα*, does of sheep.) Hence *μύκη*, ἡ, = *μύκησις*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1285, ubi al. *μυκή*, but v. Schif. Schol. Par. ad l. [ῖ] *μυκηθμός*, ὁ, a lowing or bellowing, esp. of oxen, II. 18. 575, Od. 12. 265; also *μύκησις*. *μύκημα*, ατος, τό, a lowing, bellowing, Eur. Bacch. 691: hence the roar of thunder, Aesch. Fr. 1062. [ῖ] *Μυκήνη*, ἡ, and *Μυκῆναι*, αἱ, *Mycene*, *Mycenae*, an ancient Pelasgic city, superseded by the Doric Argos: Hom. uses both sing. and plur., but mostly the latter, which prevails in Att.: Adv. *Μυκῆνηθεν* from *Mycene*, Hom. *μυκηρόβατος*, ατρός, ὁ, (*βαῖνω*) the nut-cracker, a bird, also *καρυκοτάκτης*: from *μύκηρος*, ὁ, an almond-tree, almond, Hesych., cf. Ath. 53 B. *μύκης*, ἦτος, ὁ, also *μύκης*, ου, ὁ, (*μύκος*, *mucos*) a mushroom, Lat. *fungus*, from its shiny moist nature, Antiph. Incert. 1. 4 etc. ap. Ath. 60 B sq. II. any knobbed round body, shaped like a mushroom, as 1. the chape or cap at the end of a sword's scabbard, Hdt. 3. 64, cf. Hecataea. p. 77. 2. the snuff of a lamp-wick, supposed to forebode rain, Ar. Vesp. 262, cf. Virg. G. 1. 392. 3. a fleshy excrescence, Foes. Oecon. Hipp.: also an excrescence on trees, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 3. 4. the stump of a tree cut down, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 134. [ῖ] *μύκησις*, εὐς, ἡ, (*μυκόμενος*) = *μυκηθμός*, a bellowing or lowing. *μυκήτης*, οὐ, ὁ, a bellower. *μυκήτιος*, ου, ὁ, (*σεισμός*) an earthquake with roaring underground, Arist. Mund. *μυκήτικος*, ἡ, ὄν, apt or able to bellow. *μυκήτινος*, ἰων, ἰων, (*μύκης*) made of mushrooms, Luc. *μυκήτωρ*, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *μυκήτης*, Nonn. *μύκλα*, ἡ, and *μύκλος*, ὁ, acc. to Hesych. a black stripe on the neck and feet of the ass. II. *μύκλος*, also *μύκλος*, seems to have been an Aeol. form for *μάχλος*, and so = *λάγνος*, *λενδ*,

lustful, etc.: hence the Phocaeans called a stallion *ας μύχλος*, and Lyc. 816 calls the ass *μύκλος κάρθων*, but, in 771, uses it of a lewd man. *Μύκονος*, ἡ, one of the Cyclades, the people of which were said to be all bald: hence proverb., *μία Μύκονος ἅλλοις*. [ῖ] *μύκος*, ὁ, Lat. *mucos*, slime, phlegm, etc.: also a mushroom, a sponge, cf. *μύκα* and *μύκης*. II. as Adj. *μύκος* or *μυκός*, = *μυζώδης*, metaph. stupid, silly, like *βλένους* and *κορυζών*, Lat. *fungus*: the word is only in Gramm. *μυκήτωρ*, ἦτος, ὁ, (*μύκω*) the nose, snout, Soph. Fr. 320: in plur. the nostrils, Hdt. 3. 87, Ar. Ran. 891: an elephant's trunk, elsewhere *προβοσκίς*: *μ. λαμπρός* a lamp-nozzle, Ar. Eccl. 5. II. from the use of the nose to express ridicule, (cf. *μυκητρίω*) a scorn, sneerer, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 19. Hence *μυκητρίω*, like *μυκθίω*, to turn up the nose, sneer at, Lat. *naso aduoco suspendere*, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 78. Hence *μυκητρίσμα*, ατος, τό, and *μυκητρίσμος*, ὁ, a turning up the nose, sneering; cheating, Menand. p. 290. *μυκητρίστis*, οὐ, ὁ, a sneerer, mocker: hence a mocking-bird. *μυκητρίσθεν*, Adv., out of the nose, Anth. *μυκητρίσκοιτος*, ον, sounding from the nostril, πνεύματα μ. Aesch. Thet. 464. *μύκων*, ὁ, a part, prob. the inner part, of the ear, Poll. (Prob. from *μυκός*). [ῖ] *μύλαβρίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, (*μύλη*) a kind of cockroach in mills and bakehouses, Lat. *blatta pistrinorum*: better *μυλακρίς*, q. v. *μύλαιος*, ον, (*μύλη*) belonging to or working in a mill, Anth. *μύλακρίς*, ἰδος, ὁ, *ἄλας*, a mill-stone, Anth. II. = *μυλαβρίς*, Ar. Fr. 503, v. Meineke Plat. (Com.) Lac. 5. *μύλακροι*, οἱ, the grinders, Lat. *dentes molares*. [ῖ] *μύλαξ*, ἄκος, ὁ, (*μύλη*) a mill-stone, any large round stone, II. 12. 161. [ῖ] *μύληργάτης*, ου, ὁ, one who works in a mill, a miller, Anth. [ῖ] *μύλεως*, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, the guardian of mills, Lyc.: from *μύλη*, ἡ, (*μύω*, *μύω*, v. *μύλλω* fin.) a mill, Lat. *mola*, Od. 7. 104, 20. 106, where handmills turned by women are meant. II. the nether millstone, Ar. Vesp. 648. III. barley coarsely ground for use at sacrifices, Lat. *mola salsa*, in Hom. *οἶκλ*. IV. plur. = *μύλακροι*, *μυλῶντες*, the grinders, Lat. *dentes molares*. V. the kneeper, Arist. H. A. VI. a hard formation in a woman's womb, Plut., *μύλης mola uteri*. [ῖ] *μύληκρον*, τό, (*κόρος*) a broom for cleaning a mill. *μύληφάτος*, ον, (*φάω*, *πέφαιμι*) bruised in a mill, Od. 2. 355. *μύλιος*, ου, ὁ, = *μύλη* 11, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 D. *μύλιζω*, to gnash or grind the teeth, only in Hes. Op. 528, part. *λγυρόν μυλιώντες*. (From *μύλη*, and perh. akin to *μύλως*, cf. *μύλλω* fin.) *μύλικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*μύλη*) of, belonging to a mill, N. T. II. useful for the grinders. *μύλιτης*, ου, ὁ, (*λίθος*) = *μύλιος*, a millstone. II. μ. *δοῦς*, a grinder. *μύλλαίνω*, (*μυλλάς*) to distort the mouth, to make mouths or mock at, like *σπάλαινω*, cf. *μύλλω*, also *ἀπα*, and *διαμύλλω*. *μύλλάς*, ἄδος, ἡ, a prostitute, v. *μύλλω* 11. 2, and *μυλλάς*, ὁ. *μύλλαις*, = *μύλλαίνω*, Gramm. *μύλλον*, τό, also *μύλλος*, τό, a lip. (Akin to *μύω*, *μύλλω*.) *μύλλος*, ὄν, (*μύλλω*) distorting the lips or mouth: hence in gen. *αυγῇ*, crooked. *μύλλος*, ὁ, *puenda muliebris*, cf. *μύλλω* 11. 2. *μύλλος*, ὁ, an eatable sea-fish, not the Lat. *mulus*, Ar. Fr. 365; brought salted from the Black sea, Galen.; but also found in the Danube, Ael.: when of large size said to have been called *πλατιστάκος*. *μύλλη*, (*μύω*) to compress the lips, to murmur with closed lips, *mutter*, in this signf. only in Gramm. II. to crush, pound, Lat. *molere*: hence 1. like *molere*, to have sexual intercourse with a woman, c. acc., Theoc. 4. 58, cf. *μυλλός*, ὁ, and *μυλλάς*. (The use of this word makes it possible that *μύλη*, *μυλῶ* belong to the root *μύω*, *μύλω*.) *μύλδους*, *δοῦτος*, ὁ, (*μύλη*, *δοῦς*) a grinder, Lat. *dens molaris*, like *μύλη* 11. *μύλοειδής*, ἐς, (*εἶδος*) like a mill or millstone, πέτρος II. 7. 270. II. of a mill, λίθος a millstone.

μύλοιαι, εσσα, εν, (μύλη) = foreg. : made of a millstone, Nic.
μυλοεργής, ες, (*εργω) worked in a mill, ground, Nic.
μυλόκλαστος, ου, (κλᾶω) broken, ground in a mill.
μυλόκοπος, ου, (κόπτω) chiselling a millstone.
μυλόκητος, ου, (κορέω) brushing or cleaning a mill.
μύλος, ό, = μύλη, a mill, Plut. II. a millstone, Anth. : in gen. *any large, round stone*. III. a grinder, Lat. *dens molaris*, Artemid. [v]

μύλος, ό, poet. for μύλλος, Opp. [v]
μύλουργός, ου, (*εργω) making millstones, Lat. *siliciarius*.
μύλωτο, to let become an abortion (μύλη vi), prob. l., Hipp.
μύλωδης, ες, = μυλοειδής.
μύλωθριος, (μυλωθρος) to grind.
μύλωθρικός, ό, ου, (μυλωθρος) belonging to, fit for a miller or a mill, Plut.
μύλωρίς, ίδος, pecul. fem. of foreg. II. fem. of μυλωθρος, a woman miller, name of a play of Eubulus.

μύλωθρος, ό, not μυλωθρος Jac. A. P. p. 246, (μύλη) a miller, a master-miller who keeps slaves to work his mill, Dem. 125 l. 5.
II. μύλωθρος, όν, belonging to a mill or to grinding, φδθ ό a miller's song, Ath.

μύλων, όνος, ό, a place for a mill, a mill-house, Lat. *pistrinum*, Thuc. 6. 22 : βάλλειν εις μ., Lat. *detruere in pistrinum*, to condemn (a slave) to work the mill, Eur. Cycl. 240, so εις τον μ. έμπεσειν Lys. 93. 25, εν τῷ μ. ειναι Dem. 1111. 27, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 208.

μύλωνιον, τό, Dim. from foreg.
μύλωνος, όν, (οὖρος) watching the mill ; looking after a mill.
μύμα, ατος, τό, a kind of dish, Epænet. ap. Ath. 662 D.
μύμαρ, ατος, τό, Aeol. for μώμαρ, μώμος. Hence
μύμαρξ, Aeol. for μωμάριος.
μύμος, ό, Aeol. for μώμος.
μύνδος, ου, or μυνδός, όν, (μύω, μύζω) dumb, Lat. *mutus*, Call. Fr. 260, cf. *μυδός*.

μύνη, ή, an excuse, pretence, μη μύνησι παρέλκετε do not put it off by excuses, Od. 21. 111 : hence delay. (μύνη with its Verb μύνομαι belongs to μύνωτο, to which Buttm. well refers *municio, munia* : hence strictly a guard, defence.) [v]
μυννάκια, τά, a sort of shoe, from Μύννακος their maker.
μυννακόμα, Dep., to wear μυννάκια.

μύννομαι, Dep., (μύνη) to make excuses : hence to put off, Alcæa. 48 : strictly = ἀνύνομαι, to ward off from oneself. [v]
μύξ, ή, (μύω, μύζω, μύσω) any slimy substance, esp. the discharge from the nose, snivel, phlegm, Lat. *mucus*, Hes. Sc. 267, in plur. : the Att. poet. κόρυς, cf. μύκος, μύκης.

II. in pl. = μυκτρες the nostrils, Soph. Fr. 110. 2. a lamp-nozzle, Theophr., and Call.

μύξα, τά, a kind of plum, acc. to Sprengel cordia myxa.
μύξαιζω, (μύξα, ή) to be slimy or mucous.
μύξαιριον, τό, Dim. from τά μύξα, Diod. [α]
μύξητήρ, ήρος, ό, = μύξωτήρ, susp.
μύξινος or μύξινος, ό, a smooth sea-fish, as if slime-fish : a sort of кестрев, Lat. *mulga*, Ath. : also written μύξινος.
μύξοποιός, όν, (μύξα, ποιέω) making slime or snivel, Hipp.
μύξος, ό, v. μύξινος, Diosc.

μύξος, ό, v. μύξινος, Diosc.
μύξωδης, ες, (μύξα, είδος) like mucus, slimy, Arist. H. A. μύξων, ωνος, ό, = μύξινος, Arist. H. A. : also written μύξων.
μύξωτήρ, ήρος, ό, = μυκτήρ, a nose, nostril, Hdt. 2. 86, Sext. Pyrrhon. l. 127, in plur.

μύξωπατρώχομαχία, ή, = βατραχομυομαχία.
μύγαλέη, ή, contr. μυογάλη, (μύς, γαλή) = μυγαλή, q. v.
μυόδοχος, ου, Ion. -δόκος, (μύς, δέχομαι) receiving or concealing mice, Nic. Th. 795. [where v̄ in arsi.]
μυόθρας, ου, ό, (θηρᾶω) a mouse-catcher, Arist. H. A. Hence

μυόθρεω, to catch mice, Strab.
μυοκέφαλον, τό, v. μυοκέφαλον.
μυόκοπος, ή, the ordure of mice, dub.
μυοκτόνος, ου, (κτείνω) mouse-killing, Batr. 159 : ό μ. a plant, a kind of acornite, Plin.

μυομάχια, ή, (μάχη) a battle of mice, Plut.
μυόξος, ό, also written μυαξός, the dormouse, Opp.

μυοπάρων, ωνος, ό, a light pirate boat, Plut. Anton. 35, μυο-
πυρο in Cic. Ver. Act. 2. 1, 34.

μυσοστρίς, ίδος, ή, = sq. (μύς, σός) the plant mouse-ear, forget-me-not, Lat. *myosotis*, Diosc. : cf. sq.

μυσόστων, τό, = foreg., Plin. : also divisim μυς σός : but the form μυσοστή, ή, is dub.

μυσότροτος, ου, (μύς iv, τιτρώσκειω) hurt in the muscles, Diosc.

μυσουρία, ή, a being μύσους.

μυσουρίζω, to be μύσους.

μύσους, ου, (μύς, ουρά) mouse-tailed, i. e. ending in a point, curtailed, small, like μείσους, Arist. Part. An. II. ή μ. a plant, mouse-tail, Lat. *myosurus*. [v]

μυσοφόνος, ου, (φονέω) mice-killing. II. ό μ., an umbelliferous plant, Theophr.

μυσοχοδον, τό, (χέω, κέχοδα) the ordure of mice, elsewh. μυσκελέσθρον. Hence

μυσοχόδος, ό, γέρω, old mouse-dung, an abusive name in Menand. p. 153.

μύρανα, ή, (μύρος) Lat. *Muraena*, a sea-eel or lamprey, held to be a great delicacy, Epich. p. 44, Ar. Ran. 745 : coupled with έχιδνα as a sea-serpent, Aesch. Cho. 994, Ar. Ran. 475 : also μύρανα, Plat. (Com.) Symm. 6.

μύρακοπον, τό, (μύρον, άκοπος) a sweet cordial mixed with myrrh. [α]

μύραλειπτρον, τό, (μύρον, αλείφω) a box for unguents. [α]
μυράλοφία, (άλοφή) to rub with sweet oil or unguents, to anoint, Aeschin. etc. ap. Lob. Phryn. 571. Hence

μύραλοφία, ή, a rubbing with sweet oil or unguent, Plut.

μύραφιον, τό, Dim. from μύρον, Epict. [α]

μυρέφια, ή, (μυρέφός) a boiling or preparing of unguents, Arist. Insomn. Hence

μυρέφικός, ή, όν, belonging to the preparation of unguents, ή -κή, sub. τέχνη, Lys. Fr. 2. 2, Arist. Eth. N.

μύρεψός, όν, (μύρον, έψω) boiling, preparing sweet oils or unguents, Critias 58, Arist. M. Mor.

μύρηρος, ά, όν, (μύρον) ά, belonging to sweet oils or unguents, λήκυθος Ar. Fr. 8.

μυρέτωγάγιω, to convey ten thousand : from
μυρέτωγάγος, ου, (μυρος, άγω) conveying ten thousand, usu. μ. ναύς a vessel of large burthen, carrying ten thousand men, horses, talents weight, etc., Strab. : so too, μυριοφόρος, μυριοφόρος.
μυριάκις, Adv. (μυρος) ten thousand times, numberless times, Ar. Nub. 738, Ran. 63, and Plat. [α]

μυριοφόρος, ου, holding ten thousand measures (άμφορείς), usu. μ. ναύς, as Thuc. 7. 25, acc. to Lob. Phryn. 663, but cf. μυριοφόρος : metaphr., μ. ήλιμα Ar. Pac. 521.

μυριάνδρος, ου, (άνήρ) containing ten thousand men or inhabitants, πόλις Ep. Plat. 337 C, Arist. Pol.

μυριάρχης, ου, ό, = sq., Hdt. 7. 81.

μυριάρχος, ου, (άρχω) commanding ten thousand men, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11, etc.

μυριάς, άδος, ή, Att. gen. plur. μυριάδων, (μυρίος) the number 10,000, a myriad, Hdt. 2. 30, etc. : when μυριάς, μυριάδες are used absol. of money, δραχμών must be supplied ; when of corn, μέβλων, as in Hdt. 3. 91. II. in gen. a countless host.

μυριοφόρος, ου, dub. for μυριοφόρος or μυριαφόρος, q. v.

μυριέχου, Adv., in ten thousand places.

μυρίδιον, τό, Dim. from μύρον, Ar. Fr. 441. [v]

μυρίελεκτος, ου, (έλισσω) with countless folds or windings.

μυριετής, ές, gen. έός, also μυριέτης, ου, ό, (έτος) lasting ten thousand years : in gen. of countless years, χρόνος Aesch. Fr. 94, Plat. Epin. 987 A.

μυρίλω, (μύρον) to rub with ointment, anoint, Alc. 39.

μυρίκη, ή, Lat. *myrica*, a shrub esp. thriving in marshy ground, the tamarisk, ll., and Hdt. [p] ll. 10. 466, 467, 21. 18, h. Hom. Merc. 81 ; but p] ll. 21. 350, and so usu. in later Poets, and in Lat.] Hence

μυρίκινος, έα, ου, or of belonging to the tamarisk, θάμνος Leon. Tar. 11. [κ] : and

μυρίκινος, ίνη, var. of the tamarisk, υός ll. 6. 39. [p]

μυρίκωδης, ες, (είδος) like the tamarisk.

μυρίνη, ή, = μυρίνη, μυρίνη. [v]

μυρίνης, οὐ, δ, with or without *olvos*, also written *μυρρίνης*, a sweet wine much used by the Roman women, Lat. *potio mur-rhina* or *murrata*, Diphil. ap. Arist. 132 D : prob. wine flavoured with *μύρρα*, myrrle-vine, or rather with *μύρον*, Meineke Strat. Phoen. 1. [However in l. c. is it *μύρινος*.]

μύρινος or μύρινος, δ, a sea-fish, also *μαρίνος*, Arist. H. A. [v] *μύριόβοτος*, οὐ, (βοῖς) with or worth ten thousand oxen, Anth. *μύριόρραφος*, οὐ, (γράφω) written ten thousand times, Eccl. *μύριόδοτος*, δ, ὄντος, δ, ἡ, (δοῦς) having infinite, i. e. immense teeth, *ἐλέας* Anth.

μύριόκαρπος, ὄν, bearing countless fruit, Soph. O. C. 676.

μύριόκρανος, οὐ, (κράνον) many-headed, Eur. H. F. 419.

μύριόλεκτος, οὐ, (λέγω) said ten thousand times, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17.

μύριόμυθος, οὐ, (ὅμμα) ten-thousand-eyed.

μύριόμορφος, οὐ, (μορφή) of countless shapes, Anth.

μύριόμοχος, οὐ, doomed to endless toil, Anth.

μύριοναυς, αὐς, δ, ἡ, consisting of numberless ships, Anth.

μύριονεκρος, οὐ, where thousands fall, μάχη Plut. Alex. 1.

μύριοντάκτις, Adv. = *μυριάκις*, formed after *ἐκατοντάκτις*. [δ]

μύριοντάρχης, οὐ, δ, and in Aesch. Pers. 314 *μύριόνταρχος*, οὐ, = *μυρίαρχος*.

μύριοςτάλαι, Adv. time out of mind, cf. *τρισμυρ*-. [δ]

μύριοςτάσιος, οὐ, =sq. Adv. -*ίως*.

μύριοςτάσιον, οὐ, gen. *σπος*, ten thousand fold : infinitely more than, used like a Compar., either c. gen., as Arist. Eth. N., or foll. by *ἡ*, Xen. Oec. 8. 22. [δ]

μύριοςτάπλερος, οὐ, (πλήθρον) of ten thousand plethora : of immense extent, Diod.

μύριοςτάληθός, ἐς, (λήθος) countless, infinite, Eur. I. A. 572, Anaxand. Prot. 1. 9.

μύριοςτος, δ, ἡ, πον, τό, gen. *ποδος*, ten-thousand-footed, many-footed. II. ten thousand feet long or broad.

MT Π'ΟΞ, *ία*, *low*, numberless, countless, strictly of Number, and then *use* in plur., as mostly in Hom., yet not rare in sing., as *μυρίον χράδος* II. 21. 320, *αἶμα* Valck. Phoen. 1480, *χαλκός* Pind. N. 10. 84, *χρυσός* Theocrit. 16. 22 : strengthd., *μόλα* *μυρίοι* Od. 17. 422, 19. 78 : then also 2. like *πολύς*, of Size, *huge*, *vast*, *measureless*, *immense*, *infinite*, *μυρίος ἄνος* a vast price, Od. 15. 452 : hence, *πένθος*, *ἄχος* *μυρίον* infinite sorrow, Il. 18. 88, 20. 282 : *μυρία ἔλγεα*, *κῆδεα* II., etc. : *μ. κέλευθος* an endless journey, Pind. I. 4. 2 : this mostly in Poetry, but also in Ion. Prose, *μυρία ὄψις* all kinds of sights, Hdt. 2. 136, *μ. κακότης* Hdt. 6. 67, *θούμια* Hdt. 2. 148 ; and even in Plat., *μ. πεινίη*, *διαφορήτης*, *ἐρημία* Apol. 23 B, Phil. 13 A, Legg. 677 E.

3. of Time, very long, *endless*, *μυρίος χρόνος* Pind. I. 5. 36, Soph. 397, 617, cf. *μυριετής*. 4. *μυρία* as Adv., *much*, *immensely*, *incessantly*, *μ. κλαίειν* Anth. : *μυρία βέλτιον*, *μ. κάλλιον* infinitely better, Plat. Rep. 520 C, Tim. 33 B : *μυρία* or *μυρίον* *διαφέρειν* to differ infinitely, Id. Polit. 272 C, Theaet. 166 D : the Adv. *μυρίος* not till later.

II. as a definite Numeral, *μυρία*, αἰ, α, ten thousand, the greatest number in Greek expressed by one word : in this sense post-Hom., and mostly in Prose, but first in Hes. Op. 250, then oft. in Hdt., etc. : in some few military phrases we find it in singul., as *ἵππος* *μυρία* 10,000 horse, Hdt. I. 27, 7. 41, *ἀντὶς* *μυρία* Xen. An. 1. 7, 10, cf. *ἵππος*, *ἀντὶς*—οἱ *Μύριοι* the Ten thousand, an assembly of the Arcadians, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38.—Acc. to the Gramm. *μυρίος*, *parox.*, is the *indefinite*, *μυρίος*, *proparox.*, the *definite* number, but this is comparatively a late distinction, Butt. Ausf. Gr. §. 70, Anm. 15. (As the orig. notion is indef. not numerical, it is no doubt akin to Lat. *multus*, and still nearer to Gael. *mohr*, *great*, v. Pott.)

μύριοςτή *ἡ*, = *μυριοστή*, *dub.*

μύριοςστημόριον, τό, the 10,000th part, Arist. de Sens.

μύριοςτός, ἡ, ὄν, the 10,000th, *μέρος*, *μοῖρα* Ar. Lys. 355, Thesm. 555 : *μ. ἔτος* 10,000 years hence, Plat. Legg. 656 E.

μύριοςστύς, *vos*, ἡ, a number or body of ten thousand, Xen.

μύριοςτευχής, ἐς, (τεῦχος) with ten thousand armed men, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 139.

μύριοςτης, *ητος*, ἡ, = *μυριάς*, LXX.

μύριοςτρητος, οὐ, (τρητώ, τρήσω) with numberless holes, *ἀγγεα* honeycombs, Phocyl. ap. Schol. Nic.

μύριοςτρόφος, οὐ, (τρέφω) feeding or maintaining ten thousand, *μύριοςθάλαμος*, οὐ, with countless eyes.

μύριοςφίλος, οὐ, with numberless friends.

μύριοςφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) = *μυριαγωγός*, of ten thousand talents burthen, *ναῦς* Thuc. 7. 25, ubi al. *μυριαφόρος*.

μύριοςφόρτος, οὐ, = *foreg*, Anth.

μύριοςφύλλον, τό, an aquatic plant, prob. *myriophyllum spicatum*, Diosc. : from

μύριοςφύλλος, οὐ, (φύλλον) with numberless leaves.

μύριοςφύλος, οὐ, (φύλον) of ten thousand kinds, Opp.

μύριοςφώνος, οὐ, (φωνή) with ten thousand voices, Anth.

μύριοςχαῖνη, ἡ, an infinitely affected woman, ap. Gal. cf. Iob. Paral. 463.

μύριπνοος, οὐ, contr. *πνους*, οὐν, (μύρον, πνέω) = *μυρόπνοος*, Anth., v. Iob. Phryn. 665.

μύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (μύρον) a box for unguents. II. = *μυρρίς*.

μύρισμα, τό, (μυρίζω) an ointment, unction, like *μύρομα*. [v]

μύριστος, δ, (μυρίζω) an anointing, unction, LXX.

μύριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μυρίζω) belonging to or fit for anointing.

μύριονύμνος, οὐ, (ὄνομα) of ten thousand names, Plut.

μύριωπός, ὄν, (ὥψ) = *μυριόφθαλμος*, Aesch. Pr. 569.

μύριμαξ, ἄκος, δ, Dor. for *μύριμηξ*.

μυρμηδών, ἄνος, δ, an ant's nest : also an ant, Dor. word.

μυρμηκεῖος, οὐ, belonging to or like an ant.

μυρμηκία, τά, and *μυρμηκία*, αἰ, warts on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, Lat. *formicationes*, differing from *ἀκροχορδάνες*, which have a neck, while *μυρμηκία* grew directly from the skin.

μυρμηκία, (or as Bekk.) *μυρμηκία*, ἡ, (μύριμηξ) an ant's nest, Arist. H. A. : hence a throng of people, esp. of scholars, hence also a school, a crowded lecture-room. II. metaph., *μυρμηκία* ἐκτρέπειν in Pherecr. *Χερ.* 1. 23, are perverse conceits of a harp-player or singer, who runs up and down the notes, in and out and all ways, like a nest of ants : cf. Meineke ad I. : so too Ar. Thesm. 100, where he calls similar embellishments of poetry *μύρμηκος ἀπαρά*.

μυρμηκίας, οὐ, δ, λίθος, a precious stone with wart-like lumps (*μυρμηκία*) upon it, Plin. II. *χρυσός* *μ.* the gold got up from Indian ants' hills, cf. Hdt. 3. 102.

μυρμηκίασις, ἡ, =sq.

μυρμηκίασμός, δ, a breaking out of warts : from

μυρμηκιάω, (μυρμηκία) to have warts, feel an itching, LXX.

μυρμηκίω, (μύριμηξ) to feel as if ants were creeping about one.

μυρμηκίον, τό, Dim. from *μύριμηξ*.

μυρμηκίτης, οὐ, δ, a precious stone with things like ants inside it, like amber, Plin.

μυρμηκόβιος, οὐ, living an ant's life.

μυρμηκοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ants.

μυρμηκολέων, οντος, δ, the ant-lion, in LXX, a name variously interpreted, v. Bochart Hierozoi. 2. p. 813.

μυρμηκοδής, ἐς, = *μυρμηκοειδής* : also, full of ants.

μύριμηξ, ηκος, δ, the ant, Lat. *formica*, first in Hes. Fr. 22. 5., 37. 4 : rarer form *μύρμος* : the winged male was called *νύμφη*. II. a beast of prey in India, acc. to some of the lion, acc. to others of the dog tribe, Hdt. 3. 102.

III. a hidden rock in the sea, esp. a cliff on the Thessalian coast between Scythus and Magnesia, Hdt. 7. 183.

IV. a sort of garment or cestus with metal studs or nails like warts (*μυρμηκία*) on it, Anth.—On *μύρμηκος* ἀπαρά, v. sub *μυρμηκία*. (*μύριμηξ* is the same word as Lat. *formica*.)

Μυρμιδόνες, οἱ, the *Myrmidons*, a warlike people of Thessaly, formerly in Aegina, the subjects of Peleus and Achilles, Hom.

μύροβάλανος, ἡ, also *βάλανος* *μυροβυκία*, Lat. *glans unguentaria*, *palma unguentarium*, perh. the Behen nut, *Guilandina maringa*, whence was extracted a scentless oil (*βάλανινον* *ἐλαον*), used in mixing unguents, Diosc.

II. *μυροβάλανος*, οἱ, the fruit of the *Phyllanthus emblica*, mod. Greek. [δ]

μύροβαδής, ἐς, (βάπτω) dipped in *μύρον*, Clem. Al.

μύροβύστις, ἡ, the bubbling out of sweet oil : from *μύροβύστις*, οὐ, δ, (βλύω) flowing with unguent. [v]

μύροβόστρυχος, οὐ, with oiled or perfumed locks.

μύροβότρυς, v. gen. *vos*, = *foreg*, Mel. 105.

μύροβρεχής, ἐς, (βρέχω) wet with unguent, LXX.

μυρόεις, εσσα, εν, (μύρον) anointed, Anth.

μυροθήκη, ἡ, a box for unguent.

μυροθήκιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Cic. ad Att. 2. 1, 1.

μυρολογέω, ν. μύρω fin.

μυρομαι, Hom., and Hes. v. sub μύρω. [v]

ΜΥΡΟΝ, τό, any sweet juice distilling from plants, and used for unguents or perfumes, esp. myrrh-juice (μύρρα): hence

II. any prepared unguent or sweet oil, Lat. unguentum, first in Archil. 34, Hdt. 3. 22: Hom. says instead, ἔλαιον εὐώδες, ῥόδον, τεθωμένον. IV. a place where unguents, etc. were sold, the perfume-market, Ar. Eq. 1375, Pherecr. Agath. 2.

V. metaph. any thing graceful, charming, lovely, Ep. Adesp. 67, 68, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 2. p. 285, A. P. p. 597. VI. proverb, τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ φακῇ ὑπὸν myrrh-oil on lentils, i. e. pains thrown away, Cic. Att. 1. 19, 2, cf. Strattis Phoen. 1, et ibi Meinek. (μύρον is prob. an oriental word, akin to μύρρα, myrrin, although the Ancients derive it from μύρα.) [v]

μυροτισσόκηρος, ὁ, (μύρον, πίσσα, κηρός) an ointment of sweet oil, pitch and wax, Galen.

μυρόντος, ov, contr. -πνους, ουν, (μύρον, πνέω) sweet with unguent or oil, Mel. 5; also μυρπνους.

μυροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) preparing unguent or sweet oil, Ath.

μυροπόλος, ὄν, (πώλω) busy about unguent or sweet oil, Ath.

μυροπωλείον, τό, a shop for unguent or sweet oil, Ath.

μυροπωλέω, to deal in unguents or sweet oils, Ar. Fr. 651.

μυροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πώλω) a dealer in unguents or sweet oils, a perfumer, Xen. Symp. 2. 4.

μυροπώλιον, τό, = μυροπωλείον, Lys. 170. 8, and Dem.

μυροπώλις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of μυροπώλης, Ar. Ecl. 841.

μυροπώλος, ὄν, (πώλω) selling unguents or sweet oils.

μυρόρραντος, ὄν, (ράνω) wet with unguent, Mel. 65.

μύρος, ὁ, Lat. myrus, acc. to Plin. the male of the *Muraena*, [Prob. better μύπος.]

μυροστάγῃς, ἐς, (στάζω) dripping with unguent.

μυροστάφυλον, τό, (σταφυλή) a vine that bears sweet smelling grapes, Geop. [α]

μυροφειγγίς, ἐς, (φειγγος) shining with unguent, Mel. 78.

μυροφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bringing or holding unguent.

μυροχρίστος, ὄν, (χρίω) anointed with oil, Eur. Cycl. 501.

μυρόχροος, ὄν, (χροά) with anointed skin.

μύρο, to rub with μύρον, anoint: rarer form for μυρῶ, Br. Ar. Ecl. 117.

μύρρα, ἡ, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, Lat. myrrha, myrrha.

μυρρινάκανθος, ἡ, (μυρρίνη, ἄκανθα) a shrub like a myrtle but prickly, Lat. ruscus aculeatus: also κεντρομυρρίνη and δξύμυρριν, Lacon. μυρτάλις.

μυρρινάω, to long for myrtle wreaths, which were the badges of certain offices, hence in Com. ap. Hesych. = Ἀρχοντιά.

μυρρίνη, ἡ, later Att. for μυρσά, a myrtle twig or wreath, Ar. Vesp. 861, 1364, etc., cf. σκάλιον.

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μυρσινάειδης, ἐς, (μυρσίνη, εἶδος) myrtle-like, μ. ὕζοι h. Hom. Merc. 81.

μυρσίνος, ἰνῃ, ἰνον, = μύρτινος.

μυρσίνων, ὄνος, ὁ, = μυρρινών.

μύρσος, ὁ, a basket, E. M. (Akin to ἑρπύς, ἑρπύσκος, cf. μ. ν. 1.)

μυρτάκανθα, ἡ, = μυρρινάκανθος, Loh. Phryn. 111.

μυρτάλις, ιδος, ἡ, Lacon. for μυρρινάκανθος.

μυρτάς, δδος, ἡ, = μυρτίσανον II., Nic.

μυρτεῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, (μύρτος) = μυρρινών.

μυρτία, ἡ, = μυρσίνη, Hesych.

μυρτίδανον, τό, a myrtle-like plant, Hipp.

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μῦσέρος, *δ*, *όν*, later form for *μυσάρος*.
 μῦσῆτος, *ή*, *όν*, (μῦσος) = *μυσάρος*.
 μῦσιος, (A) (μῦσος) to feel disgust, dub.
 μῦσιος, (B) (μῦσος) to snuff, snort, esp. in eating greedily, Cornut.

μῦσιδω, Lacon. for *μυσιζέω*.
 μυσηκρά, (μῦσος) Adv., with the eyes shut, winking, Cratin.
 Cr. 12, but v. Meineke.

μῦσις, *εως*, *ή*, (μῦσος) a closing the lips, eyes, etc. II. (from Pass.), a being closed, constipation, Hipp. [ῥ]
 μυσκελνδρον, τό, mouse dung.

μῦσκος, *δ*, Dim. from *μῦς* for *μυσκος*, dub.
 μῦσος, τό, (μῦσος, μῦζος) anything loathsome or disgusting, uncleanness of body or mind: metaph. an abomination, defilement, Lat. *piaculum*, *scelus* abominandum, like *λαίσμα*, Trag. [Some-times written properis *μῦσος*, but wrongly, cf. for *ῥ* always, Draco p. 65. 15, E. M. p. 588. 52: perh. *μῦσος* caused the error.] Hence

μῦσός, *όν*, = *μυσάρος*.
 Μῦσός, *δ*, a Mysian: for *Μυσῶν* λεία, cf. sub *λεία*.
 μυσπολέω, (μῦς) to run about like a mouse, Ar. Vesp. 149, with a play on *μυσπολέω*.

μῦστω, Att. μῦττω, only found in comae, ἀπομύττω, ἐπιμύττω, προμύττω, and in Lat. *mutingo*, *emutingo*, v. *μῦσ*.

μῦστωτός, *δ*, v. *μῦστωτός*.

μῦστωγάγος, to be a *μυσταγωγός*: hence I. c. acc. pers. to initiate, = *μῦνέω*, Strab. 2. c. acc. rei, to instruct in, teach, Plut.

μῦστωγνῆμα, *ατος*, τό, initiation into the mysteries: and *μῦστωγνῆτος*, *ή*, *όν*, initiated: and *μῦστωγνῆ*, *ή*, initiation into the mysteries, Plut.: from *μῦστωγάγος*, *όν*, (μῦστος, ἄγω) introducing or initiating into mysteries, a *mystagogue*, Strab., Plut., etc., v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 29: hence

2. in gen. a teacher of philosophy, Himer.
 3. in Sicily = *περιγηγητής*, a Cicerone, esp. at the temples, Cic. Verr. Act. 2. 45. 59.

μῦσταξ, ἄκος, *δ*, Dor. and Lacon. for *μῦσταξ* III, and always masc., whereas *μῦσταξ* is fem., the upper lip, the beard upon it, our *moustache*, Strattis Incert. 6 et ibi Mein., also *βῦσταξ*, Antiph. Archon 1, cf. Valck. ad p. 288: the Spartan Ephors on coming into office issued an edict, κερσεβαί τὸν μῦστακα καὶ πείθειν τοὺς νόμους Arist. ap. Plut. Cleom. 9, Plut. 2. 550 B, cf. Müller Dor. 3. 7. § 7.

μῦστηρ, ἥρος, *δ*, = *μῦστος*.
 μῦστηριάω, (μῦστηριον) to initiate into mysteries or doctrines.

μῦστηριακός, *ή*, *όν*, (μῦστηριον) belonging to mysteries, mystical.

μῦστηριασμός, *δ*, (μῦστηριάω) initiation.

μῦστηριακός, *ή*, *όν*, = *μῦστηριακός*, Ar. Ach. 747.

μῦστηριον, τό, (μῦστος) strictly neut. from *μῦστηριος* = *μῦστικός*, a mystery, revealed secret: mostly in plur., τὰ μὲν the mysteries, certain religious celebrations, first in Hdt. 2. 51, of those of the Cabeiri in Samothrace; the most famous were those of Demeter at Eleusis, first in Aesch. Fr. 382, the greater (τὰ μεγάλα, cf. sub *μῦνέω*) in Boëdromion, the lesser (τὰ μικρά) in Anthesterion: but mysteries were held in every considerable city of Greece, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 43. In this work Lobeck opposes the common notion that the Mysteries were revelations of a profound religious secret: they certainly were always secret, but all Greeks without distinction of rank or education, nay, perhaps even slaves (p. 19), might be initiated, and in later times foreigners (p. 20): prob. they were shows or scenic representations of mythical legends, not unlike the religious "mysteries" of the Middle Ages. Cf. *μῦνέω*, *μῦστος*, *μυσταγωγός*.

2. any mysteries or secrets, Soph. Fr. 943: hence, μ. στυμμάτων the mystic wreaths, Eur. Supp. 470: also mystic implements and the like, ὄνος ἄγων μῦστηρία Ar. Ran. 159. 3. later all matters of science which required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 127, sq.: in N. T., also in singular, a mystery. II. a cough-medicine.

μῦστηρις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of *μῦστηριακός*, Anth.
 μῦστηριώδης, *ες*, (μῦστηριον, εἶδος) like or in the nature of mysteries, Plut.

μῦστηριώτης, *ου*, *δ*, fem. -ῶτις, ἴδος, belonging to the mystic-

ries: μ. σπονδή an armistice during the Eleusinian mysteries, Aeschin. 45. 38, etc.

μῦστος, *ου*, *δ*, (μῦνέω) one initiated, Eur. H. F. 613; also c. gen. μ. Διός Eur. Cret. 2. 11, cf. Mel. 114: also as Adj., μ. χορός Ar. Ran. 370. The division of the initiated into various orders, up to the ἐπιστάτα, is very dub., cf. Interp. ad Ar. Ran. 745, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 31, sq., 128. II. = *μυσταγωγός*, lb. p. 29. Fem. *μῦστις*. Hence

μῦστικός, *ή*, *όν*, secret, mystic, esp. connected with the mysteries, Aesch. Fr. 373; μ. ἱακχὸς the mystic chant Iacchus, Hdt. 8. 65: later in gen., of all arts, etc., that required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 128, sq.: the χορὸν μ. in Ar. Ach. 728, is prob. a wretched lean pig, such as the μῦσται were wont to offer, Lob. ut sup. p. 85, and μέγαρον iv. Adv. -κῶς.

μῦστιλάομαι, Dep. to sop bread in soup or gravy, and eat it, ἀμφοῖν χειρὶν τῶν δημοσίων μ. to ladle out public money, Ar. Eq. 827, 1168, Plut. 627, as Dind., but others μῦστιλλάομαι or μῦστιλλάομαι, v. μῦστιλλά: from

μῦστιλή, *ή*, a crust of bread hollowed out as a spoon, to sup soup or gravy with, Ar. Eq. 1167, ubi al. μῦστίλη or μῦστίλλη, v. foreg.: cf. μῦστρον, μῦστίλλα.

μῦστιπολέω, to be a μῦστιπόλος, to solemnise mysteries: in gen. to perform any solemnity. Hence

μῦστιπλένους, *ον*, solemnised mystically, Orph.

μῦστιπόλος, *ον*, (μῦστος, πολέω) solemnising the mysteries, Anth.: in gen. performing a mystic rite or ceremony, Lob. Phryn. 666.

μῦστις, ἴδος, fem. of *μῦστος*.

μῦστοδόκος, *ον*, (μῦστος, δέχομαι) receiving, holding the mysteries, or the initiated, δόμος Ar. Nub. 303.

μῦστοδότης, *ον*, *δ*, (δίδωμι) = *μυσταγωγός*, Anth.

μῦστοπόλος, μῦστοπολέω, = *μῦστιπ*.

μῦστριν, τό, Dim. from μῦστρον, a small spoon, a small measure. Hence

μῦστριопώλης, *ου*, *δ*, (πωλέω) a dealer in small spoons, Nicoph. Xeiron. 1.

μῦστρον, τό, Ath., also μῦστρος, *δ*, Nic., a sort of spoon.

II. a measure, = two κοχλιάρια. Hence

μῦστριопώλης, *ου*, *δ*, (πωλέω) a spoon seller.

μῦσφόνος, *ον*, (μῦς, φονέω) mouse-murdering.

μῦσχνός, μῦσχνός, μῦσχνός, v. μῦσαχνός.

μῦσώδης, *ες*, (μῦσος, εἶδος) of abominable look or nature, Plut.

μῦσώτος, = *μῦστωτός*, Call. Fr. 282.

μῦτάκιζω, to be fond of the letter μῦ, formed like *ιωτάκιζω*.

μῦτάκισμός, *δ*, fondness of the letter μῦ, Gramm.

μῦτης, *ου*, *δ*, = *μῦττός*, Hesych.

μῦτλος, *δ*, (μῦς) the fish muscle, Lat. *mytilus*, acc. to Heind. Horat. Sat. 2. 4, 28, better *mytilus*, Lat. *mytilus*, and not from μῦς, but of Latin origin, cf. Ath. 85 E. [μῦτι, Hor. l. c., Mart. 3. 60, 4.]

μῦτλος, ἴλη, ἴλον, v. μῦτλος.

μῦτις, ἴδος, and *ιός*, *ή*, that part of the cuttle-fish, which answers to the liver, Arist. H. A.

μῦττός, *όν*, Lat. *mutus*, dumb, ap. Hesych.; cf. μῦθος.

μῦττω, Att. for μῦσσω.

μῦττωέω, to make into a μῦττωτός, μ. τῖνι to make mince-meat of him, Ar. Vesp. 63: from

μῦττωτός, *δ*, (no Att. form *μῦσσωτός*), and perh. μῦττωτός, τό, a savoury dish of cheese, honey, garlic, etc., mashed up into a sort of paste, Lat. *allium*, *nitritum*, *moretum*, Anan. i. 8, and oft. in Ar. (From μῦνέω, μῦζω, μῦσσω, because its pungent taste made people vine.)

μῦχαίματος, *ή*, *ον*, (μῦχος) irr. Superl. of μῦχος, Arist. Mund., but Buttm. would write *μυχαίματος*.

μῦχάτος, *ή*, *ον*, irreg. Superl. of μῦχος, from μῦχος, formed like μέλατος from μέσος. [ῥ]

μῦχέστας, *ή*, *ον*, (μῦχος) irr. Superl. of μῦχος, q. v.

μῦχη, *ή*, = *μῦχος*, dub.

μῦχηβόρος, *ον*, (μῦχος, βόρῃ) feeding in a corner, dub. in Nic.

μῦχιζέω, (μῦζω) to make a noise by closing the mouth and forcing the breath through the nostrils, to snort, esp. from passion, Aesch. Fr. 337: hence 2. to moan. 3. to make

μῶμαρ, τό, poet. for μῶμος, Lyc.

μῶμευμα, ατος, τό, (μωμεῖω) = μῶμημα.

μωμῆμα, (μῶμος) = μωμόμασι, Od. 6. 274, Hes. Op. 754.

μῶμημα, ατος, τό, (μωμόμασι) that which is blamed, a blemish.

II. blame, mockery, LXX.

μωμητήεις, οὐ, δ, (μωμόμασι) a mocker, scoffer, Hipp.

μωμητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μωμόμασι) blamed: to be blamed or ridiculed, Aesch. Theb. 508.

μῶμος, ου, δ, blame, ridicule, disgrace, μῶμον ἀνᾶσαι to set a brand upon one, Od. 2. 86; also in Pind., and Soph. Fr. 235.

II. personified, *Momus*, the god of blame or ridicule, first Hes. Th. 214, where he is son of Night.—Only poet., and in late prose, as Plat. (Prob. from μέμ-φομαι, as if μωμός.)

μωμοσκοπέω, to look for blemishes in animals for sacrifice: in gen. to examine, test, Eccl.: from

μωμοσκοπός, ου, (σκοπέω) looking for blemishes in sacrificial victims: in gen. examining.

μῶν, Adv., Dor. contr. for μὴ οὐν, but much used in Att., esp. in questions to which a negative answer is expected, but surely not? 'tis not...? like μὴ; Lat. num?—e. g. μὴν ἔστι...; Answ. οὐ δῖτα Eur. Hec. 754: sometimes however it only asks doubtfully, like Lat. num forte? and may be answered in the affirm., as Plat. Prot. 350 D: its origin from μὴ οὐν was so lost sight of, that we find μῶν ὄν in Aesch. Cho. 177, Eur. Andr. 82, μῶν δῖτα Ar. Plat. 845; sometimes also μῶν μὴ, as Plat. Phaed. 84 C, Rep. 505 C: μῶν οὐ; had exactly the contrary signf., requiring an affirm. answer, Lat. nonne? Soph. O. C. 1729. Cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 873. (μῶν is the Lat. num, like ne μὴ, vñ μὴ.)

μῶνος, α, ου, Dor. for μωμόνος, μόνος.

μῶνυξ, ἕχος, δ, ἡ, with a single i. e. solid, uncloven hoof, Lat. solipes, epith. of the horse, very freq. in Il., once in Od.: also c. neut., γένει τῷ μῶνυχι. Plat. Polit. 265 D, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 287. (Either shorted for μονόνυξ, from μόνος, ὄνυξ, or from the root μ-α with ὄνυξ.)

μῶνύχος, ου, = foregoing, Eur. I. A. 250.

μῶμασι, = μῶμοι.

μωράινω, ἀνῶ, ἀορ. μωράίνα, (μωρός) to be silly, foolish, to play the fool, Arist. Eth. N.: c. acc., πᾶσαν μωραίνειν to make a mad attempt, Aesch. Pers. 719. II. causal, to make foolish, insipid, etc., N. T.: Pass. to become so, Ib.

μωράντισ, εως, ἡ, = sq.

μωρία, ἡ, (μωρός) dullness, silliness, folly, first in Hdt. i. 146, and freq. in Trag.: μωρίην ἐπιφέρειν τινί to impute folly to him, Hdt. i. 131.

μωρίων, τό, a sort of mandrake, which maddened him who ate it, Diosc.

μωροκάκοιης, es, both knave and fool.

μωροκλέπτης, ου, δ, a stupid thief, Aesop.

μωρολογέω, to talk in a foolish, silly way, Plut. Hence

μωρολόγημα, τό, a silly discourse or story, Epicur. ap. Plut.

μωρολογία, ἡ, a speaking foolishly, Arist. H. A.: from

μωρολόγος, ου, (λέγω) speaking foolishly.

μωρον, τό, = μωρον.

μωροπόνηρος, ου, stupidly wicked or malicious.

ΜΩΡΟΞ, α, ὄν, Att. μῶρος, strictly dull, sluggish, slow, akin to μῶνος, Poë. Oec. Hipp.: hence 2. metaph. of the mind, dull, blunted, heavy, slow: in gen. stupid, silly, foolish, Aesch. Fr. 289, Soph., etc. 3. also of impressions on the senses, esp. the taste, insipid, flat, Lat. farinus, Diosc. Adv. -ῶς. (Cf. Sanscr. *muhura* fool, from Root *muh* to be silly.)

μωροσοφία, to be foolishly wise; and

μωροσοφία, ἡ, foolish, i. e. useless wisdom: from

μωροσφός, ου, foolishly wise, a sapient ass, Luc.

μωρόστικον, τό, = σικκῶμων, Cels.

μωρότης, ητος, ἡ, (μωρός) dullness of wit, stupidity.

μωρόφρων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (φρῖν) dull-witted.

μωρώς, (μωρός) to dull, stupify, v. Poë. Oecon. Hipp.: from μωρώσις, εως, ἡ, dullness of sense or wit, sluggishness, stupor, Hipp. 213. 17.

Μῶσα, ἡ, Dor. for Μοῦσα.

μῶσθαι, inf. from μῶμαι, Theogn. 769, v. sub *μῶω c.

N, n, νῦ, τό, indecl., thirteenth letter of Gr. alphabet: as numeral, ν = 50, but ν = 50,000.

Changes of ν: A. euphonic changes. I. into γ before the palatals γ, κ, χ, and before ξ, as ἔγγονος, ἔγκαιρος, ἐγχάριος, ἐγγεῖα, συγγένος. II. into μ before the labials β, π, φ, and before ξ, as σῶμβιος, συμποτής, συμνήσις, σῶμψυχος etc.: as likewise before μ, as ἐμμαιής etc.

III. into λ, before λ, as ἐλλείπειν, συλλαβαῖν etc. IV. into ρ before π, as συρράται, συρρήγγειν, ἐρρυθμός etc.; though in compds. of ἐν ν sometimes remains before ρ, as ἐνρρυθμός.

V. into σ before σ, as σῶστος, πάσσοφος etc., except again in compds. of ἐν, and in forms like πάνσοφος etc.; esp. before σθ, σκ, σμ, σπ, στ, σφ, σχ. VI. ν is left out before ζ, σβ, σπ, σφ, σκ, σχ, except in the prep. ἐν: it is also dropt before simple σ in nouns of the 3 decl. as τίθεις for τήβεις, in the 3 pl. of verbs, so too τίπτονται for τήπτονται etc.; so in the dat. plur. of 3d declens., as δαμών, δαμόσ, v. Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 25. 4, § 41. 3.

VII. ν is inserted in aor. i pass. of some pure Verbs, as ἰδρύνθη from ἰδρύω, ἀκινύνηθη from ἀκινέω etc. In aor. i pass. of Verbs with a liquid before α, ν usu. remains, if it belongs to the root, as in ἐκλήθη from κλέω (cf. κλύω), but again it is dropt in some tenses, e. g. always in pf. i act. and pass. and aor. i pass. from τέτωμα, usu. in κρίνω, κλίνω, κτείνω, πλύνω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 37.

B. dialectic changes. I. in Aeol. when ν follows a long vowel or diphthong, this is shortened and ν doubled, as κτείνω κτένω, ἐγγεῖατο γένεατο, Greg. Cor. Dial. Aeol. 11. II. ν and λ are exchanged, v. sub λ.

III. ν and μ are exchanged, v. sub μ.

C. the so-called νῦ ἐφελευστικόν is found with dat. plur. in σιν, 3 pers. plur. of verbs in σιν, 3 pers. sing. in εν and εν, the local termin. -σιν, as 'Αθήνησιν, 'Ολυμπιάσιν, the Epic termin. φιν, the numeral εἴκοσιν, the Advs. νόσφιν and πέροςσιν, the enclit. Parts. κέν and νῦν, and sometimes (acc. to Gramm.) with the demonstr. -I after σ, as οὐδσιν, οὐδσιν. Its use is either to avoid a hiatus where a vowel follows, or to give fullness to the pronunciation. In Ionic process this ν is usu. omitted.

νᾶας, Dor. acc. pl. from νᾶς, Theocr.

νᾶβλα, ἡ, Soph. Fr. 728, also ἀνᾶβλας, δ, Strab., a musical instrument of ten, or (acc. to Joseph.) twelve strings; the player is called νᾶβλας, δ, and νᾶβλιστής, οὐ, δ, Euphor. 31, and in Maneth. νᾶβλιστικόν, from νῦν. Later collat. forms are νᾶβλα, ἡ, and νᾶβλον, τό. (It is prob. the Hebr. *nevel*, freq. mentioned in the Psalms; usu. along with the *kianúr*, cf. sub *κνύρα*.)

νᾶβλας, ου, δ, and νᾶβλιστής, οὐ, δ, v. foregoing.

νᾶγμα, ατος, τό, (νᾶσσω) any thing piled up, as a stone wall, Joseph.

νᾶετήρ, ἥρος, δ, and νᾶέτης, ου, δ, (νᾶω) an inhabitant, like νᾶέτης, both in Anth.

νᾶέτωρ, οπος, δ, (νᾶω) one that flows.

νᾶεβός, δ, (νᾶω) = νᾶσμός.

νᾶλ, Adv., used in strong affirm., yea, verily, Lat. nae: in Hom. usu. in the phrase, νᾶλ δὴ ταῦτα ἔα νᾶα κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες yea thou hast spoken sooth: also, νᾶλ μὰ τῶδε σέηπτρον Il. 1. 234, cf. h. Merc. 460, Pind. N. 11. 30: in Att. νᾶλ μᾶ is very freq. c. acc. rei, as νᾶλ by itself c. acc., v. νή. 2. in answers also the Att. use νᾶλ by itself, yea, yes, aye. 3. νᾶλ followed by ἀλλά etc., also marks a qualified assent, well! true! but... however... Plat. Soph. 226 E.

νᾶι, Dor. and Att. poet. dat. from νᾶω.

Νᾶΐας, ἄδος, ἡ, usu. in pl. Ναιΐδες, (νᾶω) a Naiad, a river or water-nymph, also Νᾶΐς, (the form Νᾶας is not Greek), Hom. only in Od., and always in Ion. plur. Νηΐδες.

ναιδῆμας, stronger form of νᾶλ, yes certainly, only in Hesych., from some comic Poet, formed as opp. to οὐδαμῶς or μηδαμῶς.

νᾶιδιον, τό, Dim. from νᾶος, Polyb. [id]

νᾶισκε, Ion. impf. from νᾶω, Il.

νᾶιετᾶσκε, Ion. impf. from νᾶετᾶω, Hom.

νᾶιετᾶω, in Hom. oft. in Ep. forms lengthd. metri grat., as

part. fem. *ναϊτάσσα*, impf. *ναϊτάσκον*, (*ναῖα*). I. of persons, to dwell, freq. in Hom., and Hes., usu. *ν. ἐν*, also *ἐπὶ χθονὶ* Od. 6. 153, Hes. Th. 564; also c. dat. only, Il. 3. 387, Od. 17. 523; later also with *ἀμφί*, περί, etc., Pind. P. 4. 321; in gen. to be living, to live, be. 2. c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, Δάρσιον, Ἰθάκην etc., Il. 2. 841, Od. 9. 21, etc.; δόματα Hes. Th. 816. II. of places, to be situate, lie, Il. 4. 45, Od. 1. 404, etc., and so simply in the pass. signf. to be inhabited: cf. *ἐνναεῖσθαι*. Only poet.

ναϊτήρ, ἦπος, δ, =sq.
ναϊτής, ου, δ, (*ναῖα*) an inhabitant, also *ναῖτης* and *ναετήρ*.
ναῖκι or *ναῖκι*, barbarism for *ναῖχι* in Ar. Thesm. 1183.
ναῖον, the reading of Aristarch. (followed by Wolf) in Od. 9. 222, where is usu. read *δὲ πᾶν ἄγγεα*, i. e. the pails ran, *swam* with curd, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1146, Call. Dian. 224:—what Aristarch. intended, is not very clear; cf. *ναῖο* sub fin.
ναῖος, α, ου, Dor. for *νήιος*. Also in Trag. the more usu. form, Lob. Phryn. 432.

ναῖρον, τό, an Indian spice.
ναῖρος, = *νάρος*, q. v., ap. Hesych.
Nais, ἴδος, ἡ (*ναῖα*) = Nais, Hom. only in Il., and always in Ion. form Nhis. [I]

ναῖσκος, δ, Dim. from *ναός*.
ναῖσκειρα, ἡ, fem. of *ναῖσκεις*.
ναῖχι, Adv. for *ναί*, like *οὐχι* for *οὐ*. (But not to be written *ναῖχι*, v. E. M. p. 638. 50, Eust. 107. 25, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 11. Anm. 3. not.)

ΝΑΪΩ, A. intr. I. of persons, to dwell, very freq. in Hom., and Hes., usu. with *ἐν*, also with *πέραν*, ἀμφί c. gen., with *ἐπὶ*, μετά c. dat., with *κατά*, περί, πρὸς c. acc., with *παρά* c. dat. vel acc., with *ἀνά* c. acc., Hes. Th. 130, lastly c. dat. only, Il. 2. 412, Hes. Op. 18, etc.; in gen. to be, chance to be at a place. 2. freq. also c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, σκον, δάμα, ἥπειρον, ἕλα, ὀρέων κάρηνα etc., Hom.; esp. freq. with prop. names of places: freq. also in Pind., and Trag. in all these constructions.

II. of places, to lie, be situate, only once in Hom., of islands, Il. 2. 626, and after him, Soph. Aj. 598; also ὁδὸς ἐγγυθὶ ναίει Hes. Op. 286; cf. *ναεῖσθαι* II: the pass. pres. *ναίομαι* occurs in Nic.: but Hom. has it only in compd. *ἐνναίεσθαι*, q. v., cf. also *ναεῖσθαι* fin. The fut. *ναόμαι* [α]: aor. *ἐνάσασθαι*, poet. *νασσάσθαι*, intr., are post-Hom., cf. infr. v.

III. for Od. 9. 222, v. sub *ναῖον*.
B. trans. esp. in poet. aor. *νάσσα*, for *ἐνάσσα*, to make inhabited, give one to dwell in, καὶ κέ οἱ Ἀργεῖ νάσσα πόλιν I gave him a town in Argos for his home, Od. 4. 174: hence, to make a building habitable, and in gen. to build, γρὸν ἐνάσσαν h. Hom. Ap. 298; but c. acc. pers., to let one dwell, settle him, ἐν Ἀργεῖ καὶ Πύλῳ ἐνάσσαν ἐκγόνουσ Ἑρακλῆος Pind. P. 5. 94.

—To this signf. belongs the aor. pass. and med., πατήρ ἐμὸς Ἀργεῖ νάσσει my father settled at Argos, Il. 14. 119, cf. Soph. Fr. 795, Ap. Rh. 3. 1180: *νάσσατο* ἔγχρ' Ἑλικῶνος οἰσεῖν ἐνὶ κόμῃ Hes. Op. 637; esp. of emigrants and colonists, cf. ἀποναῖα, ἀπονάα, and the poet. lengthd. form *ναεῖσθαι*.—The word is freq. in Pind., and Trag., in intr. signf. of persons, but the trans. signf. seems wholly Ep., or at least poet., cf. Eur. ap. Lycourg. 161. 31; οἰκεῖν, οἰκίσθαι being used instead in Att. (From the aor. ἐνάσσειν, πρὲ νάσσαι, Pott assumes that c. belongs to the Root, but he would not therefore connect it with *νάσσα*, as Passow does, interfering from Od. 9. 222 (v. sub *ναῖον*) that the orig. notion of *ναῖο* is to be full: nor is it connected with *νάο*, though oft. confounded with it in MSS., and Böckh writes *νάοισαι* [α], on the analogy of *πόεω*, in Pind. Fr. 97.)

νάκη, ἡ, a woolly or hairy skin, a goat-skin, Od. 14. 530: a sheep's fleece: later usu. *νάκος*, τό, q. v. [α]

νάκοδαιμον, ονος, δ, v. sq.
νάκοδέλης, ου, δ, (*νάκος*, δέμας) a carrier, tanner; also *νάκοδαιμον*, with a play on *νακοδαιμον*, cf. Ath. 352 B.

νακοκλέψ, δ, ἡ, a fleece-stealer, Lob. Paral. 292.

νάκορος, δ, = *νεοκορος*, Inscr.

νάκος, τό, like the Homeric *νάκη*, a woolly skin, fleece, Lat. *vellus*, κριού v. Hdt. 2. 42, Pind. P. 4. 121. (Hence Lat. *nacae*, whence again *nacca*=fullo.)

νάκοιλάτω, to pluck or shear off wool, Archipp. Ichth. 17.

νάκοιλήτης, ου, δ, (*νάκος*, τίλλω) one who plucks off wool, a shearer, Philom. p. 362.

νάκοτίλατος, ου, with the wool plucked off, Cratin. Dionys. 8.

νάκος, ου, δ, (*νάκος*)=γναφεύς, dub.

νακτός, ἡ, δι, (*νάσσω*) squeezed close: hence τὰ νακτὰ felt.

νακῖρον, τό, Dim. from *νάκος*.

νάμα, ατος, τό, (*ναῖα*) any thing flowing, running water, a river, stream, spring, Trag.: also of tears, v. δακρύνον Soph. Th. 919, νάματ' ὕσαν Eur. H. F. 625; also, v. πυρὸς a stream of fire, Eur. Med. 1187. Hence

ναμῆταῖος, αἰα, αἰον, flowing, running, δάτα Aeschin. 43. 15, and Theophr.

ναμῆτον, τό, Dim. from *νάμα*, Theophr. [μᾶ]

ναμᾶτῳδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a spring, full of springs.

ναμῆρτης, *ναμῆρταια*, Dor. for γρημ—

ναῖν, Dor. acc. from *ναῖς*, for *ναῖν*.

νανῆριον, τό, Dim. from *νάνος*.

νάνας, ου, δ, and *νάννη*, ἡ, = *νέννος*, νέννα, q. v.

νανιόν, τό, Dim. from *νάνος*, a puppet.

νανίσκος, δ, Dim. from *νάμος* II.

νάμος, δ, a dwarf, Ar. Fr. 134: also as Adj. dwarfish, *νάνα* παῖδα Arist. H. A. II. a cheesecake, Ath. (Usu. written *νάμος*; but a is long, cf. Ar. Pac. 790, and Lat. *nānus*: hence it should be either *νάμος*, which is found in MSS., or *νάνος*, as Bekker in his Arist.) Hence

ναννοφύτης, ἐς, (φυή) of dwarfish stature, Ar. Pac. 790.

ναννώδης, ες, (*νάμος*, εἶδος) dwarf-like, dwarfish, Arist. Mund. *νάμος*, δ, v. sub *νάμος* fin.

Νάξιος, la, ιον, from the isle of *Naxos*: *Ναξία λίθος* or *πέτρα* a kind of whetstone, Lat. *cos Naxia*, Pind. I. 6 (g). 107.

Ναξιοῦργης, ἐς, (*ἔργα) of Nazian work, κᾶνθαροι Ar. Pac. 143, and Cratin. ap. Schol., cf. *Δυκιοῦργης*.

Νάξος, ἡ, *Naxos*, one of the Cyclades, once called *Dia*, h. Hom. Ap. 44.

ναοδομία, ἡ, (*νάος*, δέμας) a building of temples.

ναοποιεῖν, to build temples: from

ναοποιός, ου, (ποίη) making or building temples, Arist. Rhet. II: *ναστόλος*, ου, Ion. *νηστόλος*, (ποίη) dwelling or busied in a temple: δ v. the overseer of a temple, Hes. Th. 991.

νάος, δ, Ion. *νηός*, Att. *ναός*, (*ναῖα*) strictly any house or dwelling, but, like Lat. *aedes* (in sing.), limited in use to the dwelling of a god, a temple, Hom. (who, like Hdt., only uses the Ion. form), Pind., etc.

II. esp. the inmost part of a temple, the cell, Hdt. 1. 183; the space in which the image of the god was placed, also στήκος, ἔδωτον, Valck. Hdt. 6. 19, Xen. Apol. 15, the signf. of *ιερόν* being uncertain.—The Att. use both *ναός* and *ναός*, but the former only in this special signf.

ναός, Dor. and Att. poet. gen. from *ναῖς*.

ναοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing a temple.

ναοφύλαξ, ος, δ, (*ναός*) keeper of a temple, Lat. *aedituus*, Arist. Pol. II. (*ναῖς*) the master or pilot of a ship, Soph. Fr. 151. [β]

νάπαιος, αἰα, αἰον, (*νάπη*) of or in a wooded vale or dell, v. πυγχαλ Soph. O. T. 1026: αἱ Ναπαῖαι dell-nymphs.

νάπειον, τό, δ, = *νάπιν*. [α]

ΝΑΪΠΗ, ἡ, a woodland vale, a woody dell or glen, Lat. *saltus*, also *βήσσα*, Il. 8. 558, 16. 300: *νάπαι* κάλλισται pleasant valleys and hills about a town, Hdt. 4. 157: some make it also=

clefts, gullies, etc., in which water meets, *μισογάγκυαι*, which is countenanced by its prob. deriv. from *νάω*, and Eur. has *χελμαρπος νάπη* Bacch. 1093; later, as in Soph., Eur., and Xen., we oft. have *νάρος*, τό, as well as *νάπη*, differing only in gender, cf. Suid., and Phavorin., though Schneid. Xen. An. 5. 2, 31., 6. 3. 37, attempts a distinction. [α]

νάπος, τό, later form from foreg., q. v.

νάπιος, ἡ, = *νάφθα*.

νάπτα, υος, τό, = *σινάπι*, mustard, strictly the Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 288: v. *βαλέπειν* Ar. E. 631, cf. *καράμπος*. (The usu. accent *νάπτα* is wrong, Dind. Ar. l. c., for α only occurs in late and bad writers.)

ναρβίζω, (νάρδος) to look or be like nard or spikenard.

νάρδιος, ινη, ιον, of nard: v. *ἐλαιον* oil of spikenard; also, τὰ νάρδινα Antiph. Ant. 2.

ναρδίτης, ου, δ, *nard-like, prepared with nard*, e.g. οἶνος, Diosc.
ναρδίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

ναρδοῖλῆτης, ἔς, (ἄλτος) *anointed with nard-oil*, Anth.

νάδος, ἡ, *nard*, Lat. *nardus*, Diosc., a plant, called from its blossom being shaped like an ear of corn νάρδου στάχυς, also ναρδοστάχυς, Lat. *spica nardi*, our *spikenard*, and used for making the perfumed oil called from it: it prob. belongs to the species *Valeriana*. II. the oil itself.

ναρδοστάχυς, ἡ, v. foreg.

ναρδοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *bearing nard*, Diosc.

ναρθήκία, ἡ, a dwarf kind of the νάρθηξ, *ferulago*, Theophr.

ναρθήκῳ, ἡ, to split a broken leg with pieces of νάρθηξ, Lat. *ferulus oblique*. II. to beat with a νάρθηξ.

ναρθήκιον, ἰνῃ, ιων, made of νάρθηξ, Arist. de Audib.

ναρθήκιον, τό, Dim. from νάρθηξ.

ναρθήκισμός, οἷ, δ, (ναρθήκω) *the splinting a broken leg with νάρθηξ*. II. *the beating with a νάρθηξ*, Diosc.

ναρθήκεισῆς, ἔς, (εἶδος) *like, of the nature of the νάρθηξ*, Diosc.

ναρθήκοπλῆτος, ον, (πλῆρω) ν. πυρός πύρρῃ *the stream of fire filling the hollow of the νάρθηξ*, Aesch. Pr. 100, cf. νάρθηξ.

ναρθήκοφάνης, ἔς, (φαίνομαι) *looking like a νάρθηξ*.

ναρθήκοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *carrying a staff of νάρθηξ*, like the Bacchantes, hence=θυροσκόπος i.e. proverb., πολλοὶ μὲν νάρθηκοφόροι, Βάκχοι δὲ γε παῖδοι, i. e. all are not what they seem as, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 69 C: also a *rod-bearer*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18.

ναρθήκω, ἔς, (εἶδος) *like a νάρθηξ*.

νάρθηξ, ἡ,κος, δ, a tall umbelliferous plant, Lat. *ferula*, with a slight, knotted, pithy stalk, in which Prometheus conveyed the spark of fire from heaven to earth, Hes. Op. 52, Th. 567: the Greeks still call it νάρθηκα, and still use its tinder-like pith to carry lights about. The stalks furnished the Bacchanalian wands (θύρροι), Eur. Bacch. 147, etc.: they were also used for canes or rods by schoolmasters (Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 20), and likewise to make splints for bandaging broken limbs. II. a small case or casket for unguents, etc. in a costly νάρθηξ of this sort Alexander carried with him Aristotle's recension (διόρθωσις) of the Homeric poems, thence called ἡ ἐκ τοῦ νάρθηκος, Wolf Proleg. p. CLXXXIII.

III. physicians called their works on the cure of diseases νάρθηκες and νάρθηκια.

νάρκᾱ, metaplast. acc. signif. of νάρκη, for νάρκην, Opp.

νάρκαφον, τό, also νάσκαφον, an Indian bark, used as a spice, etc., perh. the same as λάρκαφον, Diosc.

ναρκᾶς, ἡσας, to grow stiff, numb or dead, Lat. *torpere*, χεῖρ νάρκασε II. 8, 328, also in Plat. Meno 80 B, cf. sq., and μαλκᾶς: from

νάρκη, ἡ, a becoming stiff, numbness, deadness, Lat. *torpor*, caused by palsy, frost, fright, etc., νάρκη καταχέεται κατὰ τῆς χειρὸς Ar. Vesp. 713, Plat. Meno 80 C: esp. the sensation of having one hand or foot asleep, Arist. Probl.: Menand. also said ἡ νάρκα, Lob. Phryn. 331.

II. a fish, like the torpedo electric ray, which gives a shock and so benumbs any one who touches it, Comici ap. Ath. 314 B.

νάρκημα, ατος, τό, (ναρκᾶς) numbness.

νάρκησις, ἡ, (ναρκᾶς) a growing numb, Galen.

ναρκισσίνος, ἰνῃ, ιων, made of narcissus, Diosc.; and ναρκισσίνης, ου, δ, fem. ἴρις, like the narcissus, Dion. P.: from

νάρκισσος, δ, rarely ἴ, Voss Virg. Ecl. 5. 38, the narcissus, a flower, h. Hom. Cer. 8, 428: there were several kinds, and amongst them prob. the common narcissus or white daffodil. (From ναρκα, because of its narcotic properties.)

ναρκῶς, ἐς, (εἶδος) to benumb, deaden.

ναρκώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) stiff, benumbed, Plat.

ναρκώσις, ἡ, (ναρκῶ) a benumbing, Hipp. Hence

ναρκωτικός, ἡ, δν, making stiff, numb or drowsy, narcotic.

*νάρξ, not used, cf. νάρκα, and Lob. Paral. 111.

νάρξ, δ, δν, (νᾶω) flowing, liquid, Aesch. Fr. 388, Soph. Fr. 560: also νάρξ is a rare and old word, prob. contr. from νεᾶρος, Lob. Phryn. 42. (Cf. Νηρέυς, and modern Gr. νέρον.)

νάρταλος, δ, a wicker vessel.

νάρτη, ἡ, an Indian spice, Theophr.

νάρω, also ναίρω, to suck, only in Hesych.

νᾶς, ἡ, Dor. for ναῖς.

νᾶσθη, Ep. 3 aor. pass. of νᾶω (II. 2), II. 14. 119.

νασιώτας, δ, Dor. for νησιώτης, Pind.

νάσκαφον, τό, ν. νάρκαφον.

νασιός, δ, (νᾶω) a flowing: a stream, spring, Eur. Hipp. 225, 653.

νασιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = νασιωδής.

νασιός, ἡ, Dor. for νήσος, Pind.

νάσσα, Ep. for ἔνασα, aor. of νᾶω, Od. 4. 174; aor. med. νάσσατο Hes. Op. 637, v. νᾶω β.

νάσσα, Dor. for νήσσα, ἡττα.

νάσσω, fut. νᾶω: perf. pass. νένασμαι, to fill quite up, press or squeeze close, stamp down, γαῖαν ἔναξε Od. 21. 122: to stuff into a bag, Epict.: to pile or heap up. (Akin to νέω, νῆω, νῆω, νῆω, cf. also νᾶω sub fin. and νᾶω.)

νάστης, ου, δ, (νᾶω) an inhabitant.

ναστήκος, δ, Dim. from ναστός II, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 7.

ναστοκόπος, ον, (ναστός II, κόπτω) cutting up cake, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 51.

ναστός, ἡ, δν, (νᾶσω) pressed firmly down, hence close, firm, μελιτωτῆρα Ar. l. c.: hence II. δ ναστός a close, well-kneaded cake, esp. used in sacrifice, Ar. Ar. 567, Plut. 1142.

ναστότης, ἡτος, ἡ, firmness, solidity.

ναστοφάγος, to eat ναστοί: from

ναστοφάγος, ον, (ναστός, φάγειν) eating cakes, or in gen. bread, Paus.

νάττω, Att. for νάσσω.

ναυάγος, ἰον, ναυγή. (ναυαγός) to suffer shipwreck, be shipwrecked, Hdt. 7. 236: metaph. of chariots overturned, Dem. 1410. 10: in gen. to go to wreck, Aesch. ? Hence

ναυάγησμός, οἷ, δ, =sq., Hdn.

ναυάγια, ἡ, ἰον, ναυγήνη, shipwreck, wreck, Hdt. 7. 190, etc., Pind., and Att.

ναυάγιον, τό, ἰον, ναυγήιον, a piece of a wreck, wreck, usu. in plur., as Hdt. 7. 191, 8. 12, etc.: hence, ναυάγια ἐπικύκω the wreck of an overturned chariot, Soph. El. 730, cf. Valck. Hdt. 8. 12, Nike Choeril. p. 165.

II. later=ναυαγία, Lob. Phryn. 519. [α]

ναυαγός, δν, ἰον, ναυηγός, (ναῦς, ἄγρυμι) shipwrecked, stranded, Lat. *navifragus*, Simon. 61, Eur. Hel. 408: ναυαγίους ἀναγείσθαι to pick them up, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 4: hence in gen. ruined, destroyed.

II. (ἄγω) guiding, commanding a ship, pedantic usage in Euphor. Fr. 111.

ναυαρχέω, to be a ναύαρχος, to command ships or a ship, Hdt. 7. 161: c. gen., πλῶλον Philipp. ap. Dem. 231. 3. Hence

ναυαρχία, ἡ, the command of a ship or fleet, office of a ναύαρχος, Thuc. 8. 33: the period of his command, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 1.

ναυαρχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the ship of the ναύαρχος, Polyb.

ναύαρχος, δ, (ἄρχω) the commander of a ship or fleet, a captain, admiral, Hdt. 7. 59, 8. 42; in Thuc., and Xen., the Spartan admiral-in-chief, for the Athen. admirals retained the name of στρατηγῶν.—Strictly an Adj., and so used in Aesch. Cho. 723.

ναυαγίς, ου, δ, poet. for ναύτης, v. l. Eur. I. T. 1380. [α]

ναυβάτης, ου, δ, (βαίω) one who embarks in a ship, a seaman, Hdt. 1. 143, and freq. in Att.: also as Adj., v. στρατός Aesch. Ag. 987, ὁπλισμός II. 405. [α]

ναυδέτων, τό, (δέω) a ship's cable, Eur. Tro. 810.

ναυηγέτης, ου, δ, =ναυηγός, ναυαγός, prob. 1. in Lyc.

ναυηγός, ναυηγέω, ναυηγία, etc., ἰον, for ναυαγί, Hdt.

ναυκληρέω, to be a ναύκληρος, to be a ship-owner, skipper, Ar. Av. 598, Xen. Lac. 7. 1. 2. to own and let a house, συνουκίαν Isae. 58. 13, cf. ναύκληρος II. II. metaph., v. πῶλον to manage, govern, Aesch. Theb. 652, Soph. Ant. 994: c. gen., v. οἰκίας, like δεσπόζειν, Alex. Loocr. 2.

III. =ναυτίλομαι, Hesych. Hence

ναυκληρία, ἡ, the life and calling of a ναύκληρος, a seafaring life, trading by sea, Lyc. 105. 4, Plat. Legg. 643 E. 2. poet. a voyage, Soph. Fr. 151, Eur. Alc. 112: in gen. an adventure, undertaking, Eur. Med. 527. 3. also a ship, Id. Hel. 1510.

ναυκληρικός, ἡ, δν, belonging to a ναύκληρος, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

ναυκληρίον, τό, the ship of a ναύκληρος, Rhcs. 233. II. =ναυσταθμός.

ναυήκληρος, δ, (ναῦς, κλῆρος) the owner of a ship, ship-owner, shipmaster, who made money by carrying goods or passengers,

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usu. himself acting as skipper, first in Hdt. 1. 5, cf. esp. Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11. 2. poet. a seaman, =ναυβάτης, Soph. Phil. 547, Eur. Iono 7: also as Adj., v. πλάττῃ Soph. Fr. 387, χεῖρ Eur. Hipp. 1224.

II. a householder, owner of a lodging-house: at Athens esp. one who rented houses and sublet them in portions, Böckh P. E. 2. 15. (In this signif. usu. derived from ναῖω, not ναῖς, cf. ναύκαρος.)

ναυκληρόσιμος, *ον*, to be let out, esp. for the purpose of subletting to lodgers.

ναυκράρια, *τά*, the registry of the ναύκαροι. [ᾱ]

ναυκράρια, *ή*, the division of Athenian citizens, over which was a ναύκαρος, like the later συμμορία, Arist. ap. Phot.

ναυκράρικός, *ή, όν*, belonging or relating to a ναύκαρος or ναυκράρια.

ναυκράρος, *ος*, also written ναύκλαρος (and incorrectly ναύκαρος), and so the same with ναύκληρος (λ and ρ being interchanged in Att., v. sub λ):—at Athens, the chief of a division (ναυκράρια) of the citizens, made for financial purposes before Solon's time: there were 4 in each φρατρία, conseq. 12 in each φυλή, in all 48: we do not find that they had any thing to do with the navy, until Solon charged each with the furnishing of 1 ship and 2 horsemen (so that Böckh's deriv. from ναῖς, P. E. 2. 327, is less probable than that from ναῖω): they corresponded in office with the later δήμαρχοι, who superseded them after the formation of the 10 tribes by Cleisthenes, Hdt. 5. 71, compared with Thuc. 1. 126, cf. also Wachsmuth Gr. Ant. vol. 1. § 44, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. vol. 2. p. 22, 52: but yet the division into ναυκράρια was retained in most financial matters (v. Arist. Rep. Ath. Fr. 40 Neumann), their number being increased to 50, 5 in each φυλή, furnishing 50 ships and 100 horsemen, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 341.

ναυκράτειν, to have the mastery at sea, to be lord of the sea, Thuc. 7. 60:—Pass. to be mastered at sea, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 8.

ναυκράτης, *εος, ό, ή* (κράτης) having the mastery at sea, master or mistress of the seas, v. τῆς θαλάσσης Hdt. 5. 36.

II. holding a ship fast, hence *ος* v. a fish, like χερνύς. Hence ναυκράτῃτικός, *ή, όν*, tending to mastery at sea, Dio C.

ναυκράτια, *ή*, mastery at sea, a naval victory, Dio C.

ναυκράτωρ, *ορος, ό, ή* =ναυκράτης, Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc. 5. 97, etc. II. the master, commander of a ship, Soph. Phil. 1072. [ᾱ]

ναῦλα, *ή* and ναῦλον, *τό*, v. sub νάβλα.

ναυλολόγέω, (λέγω) to collect or demand the fare or passage-money (ναῦλος).

ναῦλον, *τό*, =sq.

ναῦλος, *ος*, (λέγω) passage-money, fare, freight, Ar. Ran. 270: v. συνθέσθαι to agree upon one's fare, Xen. An. 5. 1, 12: in gen. hire, esp. house-rent.

ναυλοχέω, (ναῦλοχος) intr. to lie in a harbour, creek, etc., esp. to lie in wait there in order to sally out on passing ships, absol. in Hdt. 7. 189, 192, 8. 6: but c. acc., to lie in wait for, like λοχάζω, Thuc. 7. 4.

II. later to receive into harbour. Hence ναυλοχία, *ή*, a lying at anchor, esp. a lying in wait for the enemy in a creek: a pirate's anchorage, App.

ναυλόχιον, *τό*, =ναῦλοχος II., Ar. Fr. 69.

ναυλόχον, *τό*, =ναῦλοχος II., q. v.

ναυλόχος, *ον*, (ναῦς, λέχος, λόχος) affording a safe anchorage, as it were the bed or resting-place of ships, esp. epith. of a harbour, λυμῆν Od. 4. 846, 10. 141.

II. as Subst. ναυλόχος, *ος*, an anchorage, a creek where ships can hide and lie in wait, Lat. statio navium: also a heterog. pl., ὡ ναυλοχα γε harbours! Soph. Tr. 633, (for it must not be joined with λοντρά).

ναυλῶν, (ναῦλον) to let one's ship for hire. Med. ναυλοῦμαι, to hire a ship, Polyb.

ναυμάχέω, (ναυμάχος) to fight in a ship or by sea, freq. in Hdt., etc.: v. τιλῖ to fight with one, Hdt. 2. 161, v. πρό or περί τινας Id. 8. 57, v. τῇν περί τῶν κρείων to be in the battle of the Carcases (i. e. Arginusae), Ar. Ran. 191: in gen. to fight, do battle with, κακοῖς Ar. Vesp. 479.

ναυμάχης, *ου, ός*, =ναυμάχος. [ῶα]

ναυμάχησις, Desiderat. from ναυμαχέω, to wish to fight by sea, to come to action.

ναυμαχία, *ή*, a sea-fight, Hdt., Thuc., etc.; ναυμαχίη κρατείεν, ἐσσούσθαι Hdt. 3. 39, 6. 92.

ναυμάχος, *ον*, (ναῦς, μάχη) belonging, suited to a sea-fight, εὑστα v. boarding pikes, Il. 15. 389; so too, v. δόρατα Hdt. 7. 89.

II. παρὸς ναυμάχος, act., fighting at sea.

ναυπηγέτης, *ου, ός*, =ναυπηγός, dub., v. ναυπηγ.

ναυπηγέω, (ναυπηγός) to build ships, Ar. Plut. 513: in Hdt. always in Med., ναῖς ναυπηγεσθαι to build oneself ships, 2. 96, 6. 46, ἐπὶ τινι against others, 1. 27; σκάφος v. Diod.

ναυπηγής, *ές*, =ναυπηγός.

ναυπηγήτης, *ου, ή*, =ναυπηγός, very dub.

ναυπηγήσιμος, *ον*, also *α, ον* Plat. Legg. 705 C (ναυπηγέω), belonging to or useful in ship-building, of wood, Hdt. 5. 2.

Thuc. 4. 108 sq., Plat. 1. c.

ναυπηγήσις, *εως, ή*, =sq.

ναυπηγία, *ή*, (ναυπηγός) ship-building, Hdt. 1. 27: a fitting out a fleet.

ναυπηγήτης, *ή, όν*, belonging or suited to ship-building, *ή* -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of ship-building, Arist. Eth. N.

ναυπηγιον, *τό*, a place where ships are built, a dock-yard, Ar. Av. 1157.

ναυπηγός, *ος*, (ναῦς, πύρρυνμι) ship-building: *ος* v. a ship-builder, ship-wright, Thuc. 1. 13.

ναῦπορος, *ος*, =ναυσίπορος, of a country, ship-frequented, naval, Aesch. Eum. 10.

II. παρὸς ναῦπορος, Eur. Tro. 877.

ναυρός, *ον*, airy, thoughtless, only in Gramm. (the deriv. from ἀβρα untenable.)

ναῦς, *ή*, a ship, very freq. in Hom., but (as in Hdt.) always in Ion. form νηῖς; Dor. νῆς, but νῆς only in Gramm. Gen. νῆας, Ion. νηός Hom., and shortd. νῆς Hdt.; in Hom. rarer Dor. νᾶς, also in Att. Poets. Dat. νῆϊ Hom., Dor. νᾶ also in Att. Poets.

Acc. ναῦν, Ion. νῆα Hom., and shortd. νῆ in Hom. only once, Od. 9. 283 (where it is a long syll.), usu. in Hdt., v. Schweigh. v. l. 8. 88, Dor. νᾶν rare, in Ap. Rh. 1. 1358, also νῆν.—Plur. nom. in Hom. νῆες, and more rarely in Ion. form νῆας, which prevails in Hdt.; Dor. and Att. poet. νᾶς, in later Prose ναῖς, which is blamed by Gramm., cf. Lob. Phryn. 170. Gen. νῆων Hom., and Hdt., Ion. νῆων Hom.; in Dor. and Att. poet. νᾶων.

Dat. ναυσί, Ion. νηυσί Hom., Ep. νῆεσσι Hom., more rarely νῆεσσι Hom.; Ep. gen. and dat. ναῦφι, ναῦφιν Hom. Acc. ναῖς, Ion. νῆας Hom., and shortd. νῆας, Hes. Op. 245, in Hom. rarer, but νῆας in Hdt., everywhere recognised by all the best MSS., Schweigh. v. l. 7. 192, Dor. νᾶς Theocr., in later Ep. also νῆας Dem. Bith. ap. Steph. Byz. v. Ἡραία: of dual only the gen. and dat. νεοῖν is found, Thuc.: cf. γρᾶνς. (Usu. deriv. from νᾶω to flow, acc. to Pott from νᾶω, νᾶν-σμαι: or perh. akin to νᾶω, cf. ναῦκαρος.)

ναῦσθλον, *τό*, =ναῦλον, only in Hesych., prob. coined for the formation of sq.

ναυσθλόω, contr. for ναυστολέω, to carry by sea, Eur. Tro. 164, Supp. 1037:—Med. c. fut. ναυσθλώσομαι, to take with one by sea, Eur. I. T. 1487: to hire a ship for oneself, Ar. Pa. 126:—Pass. to go by sea, Eur. Tro. 672, Hel. 1210, (v. foreg.)

ναυστία, *ή*, (ναῦς) Att. ναυτία, sea-sickness, qualmishness.

II. in gen. disgust, Lat. nausea, Simon. Amorg. 54.

ναυστιάσις, *ή*, qualmishness, retching, sickness: from ναυστία, Att. ναυτία, (ναυστία) to be qualmish, to retch, suffer from sea-sickness, Ar. Thesm. 882, in Att. form: to be disgusted, Dem. Phal.

ναυστιάτης, *ου, ός*, =ναυβάτης. [βᾶ]

ναυσίβριος, *ον*, living in a ship or by the sea, Alciph.

ναυσίδρομος, *ον*, ship-speeding, Orph. [σι]

ναυσικλείτος, *ή, όν*, renowned for ships, famous by sea, Od. 6. 22: the fem. is Hom. Ap. 31, still written ναυσικλειτή, but Ib. 219 better ναυσικλειτή, cf. Spitzn. Exc. xi ad II.

ναυσικλύτος, *ος*, =foreg., epith. of the Phaeacians, Od. 7. 39, etc.: on the accent v. foreg.

ναυσίεσις, *εσσα, εν*, (ναυσία) feeling nausea or disgust, Nic. ναυσίπέδη, *ή*, a ship-cable, Luc.

ναυσίπῆρας, *ος*, Ion. νησιπῆ. (πῆρας) =ναυσίπορος, navigable, Id. 1. 193.

ναυσίποδες, *οί*, the ship-footed, epith. of islanders, also ναῖτροδες. [ῖ]

ναυσίποπος, *ον*, (πέμω) act. ship wafting, v. αὔρα a fair

wind, *Lat. ventus secundus*, Eur. Phoen. 1712.

II. pass.

sent, carried in ships. [?]]

ναυσίπορος, *or, traversed by ships, of a river, navigable*, Xen. An. 2, 3. II. *parox. ναυσίπορος, or, act. passing in a ship*, Rhes. 48. 2. *causing a ship to pass, πλάται v. ship-speeding* oars, Eur. I. A. 172. [?]

ναυσίτονος, *or, (στένω) ὕβρις v. the lamentable disgrace of the ships*, Pind. P. 1. 140.

ναυσίφόρος, *or, (φορέω) carried in a ship, going by ship*, Pind. P. 1. 64.

ναυσίωδης, *es, (ναυσία, εἶδος) full of disgust or sickness, qualmish*. II. also *trans. causing disgust*.

ναυσίσις, *ἡ, like ναυσίασις, omitting: φλεβῶν v. the gushing of the blood from the veins*, Hipp. 759 H.

ναύσταθμον, τό, (σταθμός) a harbour, anchorage, roadstead, *Lat. statio navium*, Thuc. 3. 6, and Polyb.: it oft. occurs in Rhes., usu. in plur., but except in 244, 602, where we have ναύσταθμος, the *gen.* is uncertain.

ναύσταθμος, δ, = *foreg.*, Plut. II. *the ships assembled in a roadstead*, Id.

ναυτολέω, *to be a ναυστόλος, to send or guide a ship*, hence

I. *trans. to carry or convoy by sea*, δάμαρτα Eur. Or. 741: hence, ἴδια v. ἐπικύρωμα *to carry their own praises with them*, Pind. N. 6. 55, cf. Eur. I. T. 599:—*Pass. c. fut. med. -ήσομαι, to go by sea*, Eur. Tro. 1048, Melan. 29. 6. 2. *to guide, direct, govern, πόλιν Eur. Supp. 474: hence metaph. τὸ πτέρυγε ποῖ ναυστολεῖς: whether pliest thou thy wings?* Ar. Av. 1229. II. *more usu. intr. like Pass., to go by ship, sail*, πρόσ. Eur. Tro. 77, c. acc. loci, Soph. Fr. 129, Eur. Med. 682, etc.: in *gen.* *to travel*, like French *voyager*. Only poet. Hence

ναυστόλημα, ατος, τό, *any thing conveyed by ship*: in plur. also = *ναυστόλος*, Eur. Supp. 209.

ναυστολία, ἡ, *a sending, carrying by ship: a going by ship, a naval expedition*, Eur. Andr. 795.

ναυστόλος, *ον, (ναῖς, στέλλω) sending, carrying by ship*.

II. *propagox. ναυστόλος, pass. sent or going by ship*: in *gen.* *sailing*, Aesch. Theb. 858, nisi leg. νεκυστόλος.

ναῦτης, *ου, δ, (ναῖς) Lat. navita, a seaman, sailor*, Hom., Hes., etc. II. *one who goes by ship*, and so simply, *a companion by sea*, Soph. Phil. 901. Fem. ναῦτις *or ναῦτις*.

ναυτία, ἡ, Att. for ναυτία, Lob. Phryn. 104.

ναυτιάω, = *ναυτιάζω*, Att. also ναυτιάω, Phot.

ναυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ναῖς, ναῦτης) *belonging to a ship, to a seaman, v. στρατός, στόλος a sea-force, fleet, etc.*, Trag.: opp. to πεζὸς στρατός, Hdt. 8. 1; also, τὸ ναυτικὸν *a fleet*, Xen. 2.

of persons, *skilled in seamanship, nautical*, Thuc. 1. 18, etc.: hence II. τὰ ναυτικά *naval affairs, naval power*, Thuc. 4. 75, and Xen.

III. at Athens, τὸ ναυτικὸν *esp. signified money borrowed or lent on bottomry*, Lat. pecunia foenore navitico collocata, ναυτικός ἐκδανείζειν, ἐκδίδοναι *to lend money on bottomry*, Lys. 895; λαμβάνειν, ἀνελεῖσθαι *to take it out, borrow*, Xen. Vect. 3. 9, Dém. 1212. 3:—*ναυτικὸν ἀμφοτερόπλουν*, when the creditor runs the risk of the voyage home as well as out; v. ἐτερόπλουν when he runs the risk of the voyage out only; Böckh P. E. 1. 178.

ναυτίλα, ἡ, (ναυτίλος) *sailing, seamanship*, Od. 8. 253, Hes. Op. 616, so too Pind., and Plat.: in Hdt. 1. 163, 2. 43, also in plur. *voyages*. Hence

ναυτίλλομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to sail, go by sea*, Od. 4. 672 (ubi v. Nitzsch), 14. 246, oft. in Hdt., but rare in Att., as *Soph. Ant. 717*; in Plat. Rep. 551 C, c. acc. cognato, ναυτίλλαν ναυτ.

ναυτίλος, δ, = *ναῦτης, a seaman, sailor*, Hdt. 2. 43, and freq. in Trag. 2. as Adj., of a ship, v. σέματα Aesch. Ag. 1442.

—Rare in Prose. II. *the navitilus, a shell-fish, furnished with a membrane which serves it for a sail*, also ποττίλος Arist. H. A. 4. 1. 28. [?] Hence

ναυτίλοφθόρος, *ον, (φθεῖρω)bane of sailors*, Lyc.

ναυτίλεις, *εσσα, εν, = ναυσίλεις*, Att.

ναῦτις *or ναυτις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. from ναῦτης*, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 38, cf. Lob. Phryn. 256.

ναυτιώδης, *es, Att. for ναυσιώδης*.

ναυτίσις, ἡ, Att. for ναυσίσις.

ναυτοδίκαι, οἱ, (ναῦτης, δίκη) at Athens, *judges of the admiralty-court*, which at first sat only in the month Gamelion, but afterwards through the six winter months, Lys. 148. 35, sq., cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 69: singularly enough, it also took cognizance, in Munychion only, of actions against pretended citizens, γραφαὶ ξενίας Cratin. Chelr. 8: v. Att. Process p. 83. [?]]

ναυτολόγησθαι, *to enlist seamen, take passengers on board*: in *gen.* *to receive*, Anth.: from

ναυτολόγος, *ον, (λέγω) enlisting seamen, taking passengers on board*, Strab.

ναυτοπαῖδιον, τό, *a sailor boy*, Hipp.

ναυτήρ, ἡ, fem. of ναῦτης, as if from ναυτήρ, Ar. Fr. 652.

ναυτιῶτα, ἡ, fem. of ναυτιῶς.

ναυφάρος, *ον, v. ναυφάρκος*.

ναυφθορία, ἡ, *shipwreck, loss of ships*, Anth.: from ναυφθόρος, *ον, (φθείρω) shipwrecked, v. στολή, the garb of shipwrecked men*, Eur. Hel. 1382, 1539. II. *parox.*

ναυφθόρος, *act. destroying ships*.

ναῦφι, ναῦφιν, Ep. *gen.* and *dat. pl.* of ναῖς, Hom.

ναυφάρκος, *ον, (φράσσω) ship-fenced*, hence, Ἰάδων ν. Ἀρρης, v. ἑμῖλος, of the Greeks at Salamis, Aesch. Pers. 950, 1027: ναυφάρκτον βλέπειν *to look like a man of war*, Ar. Act. 95, where Dind., by metath., ναυφάρκτον.

ναυφύλακίω, *to guard a ship*: from ναυφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, *one who keeps watch on board ship*, Ar. Fr. 339. [?]

ναῦω, said to be Aeol. for ναῖω *to flow*.

ναῦω, = *ικετεύω*, Gramm.

ναῦον, ὄνος, δ, (ναῖς) = *νέων, νεώριον*, Hesych.

νάφθα, ἡ, and νάφθα, τό, (Lob. Phryn. 438), and νάφθα, δ, *gen. νάφθα, naphtha*, a clear and combustible petroleum, Plut.; called also Μηδείας ἔλαιον.

ΝΑΨ, prob. only in pres. and impf., *to flow, κρήνη νάει* Od. 6. 292, cf. Il. 21. 197, also v. sub voc. νάϊον. (Lat. na-re, cf. Sanscr. root naḥ *to wash*, but Pott doubts the connexion with νέω, νέσσομαι, ναῖς, Lat. navis.) [ā in Hom.; but ā in arsi in Ap. Rh., si vera lect., and so prob. always in fut. and aor.]

ΝΑΨ, dub. as a collat. form of ναῖω, q. v. sub fin.

νέα, *Ion. acc. sing. from ναῖς*, Od., and Hdt.

νεά, ἡ, like νέος, νεός, *fallow land*, Lat. novale, strictly fem. from νέος, sub. γῆ, Theophr. [ā]

νεάγγελτος, *ον, (νέος, ἀγγέλλω) newly or lately told*, φάτις Aesch. Cho. 736.

νεάγενής, *ές, newly-born*, Eur. I. A. 1623; cf. *Ion. νεηγενής*.

νεάϊω, (νέος) *intr. to be young or new*, Aesch., and Soph.: *to be the younger of two*, Soph. O. C. 374: hence, *to act or think like a youth*, Eur. Phoen. 713. 2. *to grow young, grow young again*, Anth. Mostly poet.

II. *trans. like νεάω, νεώω to make new, reneto*: esp. = *νεώω*.

νεαίρετος, *ον, (αἶρῃς) newly taken or caught*, θήρ, πόλις Aesch. Ag. 1063, 1065.

νεακίς, *ές, Ion. νεακής, q. v., (ἀκή) = sq.*

νεακόνητος, *ον, (ἀκονάω) newly-whetted, i. e. keen-edged*, Soph. El. 1394, acc. to the MSS., but v. νεοκόν-.

νεαλόθης, *ές, (ἀλδεῖν) newly grown or produced*, Opp.

νεαλής, *ές, youthfully fresh*; and then in *gen. fresh, not tired or worn out*, v. τὴν ἀκμήν Ar. Fr. 330; also in Plat. Polit. 265 B, Xen., Cyr. 8. 6, 17, opp. to ἀπειρηκότες, and so several times in Polyb., and App.: Dem. 788. 22 has v. καὶ πρόσφατος, opp. to τεταρχειμένος.

2. later young, *rauo*, fresh, Lat. tiro, Lob. Phryn. 375. (Deriv. uncertain: acc. to some, from ἀλσκόμαι, as if *newly caught*, cf. Harpoer.: and this is acc. to the analogy of δουλιαλῆς in Hesych.: Phryn. A. B. 1. 52, 20 from ἀλῆς = ἀλλῆς, ἄβρως, as if *newly collected*.) [ā Ar. I. c., and so Photicus makes it, cf. Bergk ap. Meineke. Fragm. Com. 2. p. 1100: but Nic. has ā.]

νεάλωτος, *ον, (ἀλσκόμαι) newly caught*. [ā]

νεάμελκτος, *ον, Ion. νεήμελκτος, q. v. [ā]*

ΝΕΑΝ or ΝΕΑΝ, ἄνος, δ, = *νέος*, like ξυνάν = ξυνός, μεγιστάν = μέγιστος, Lob. Phryn. 196. Hence νεάνις, νεανίας etc.

νέανδρος, *ον, (ἀνὴρ) ἀλκή, the strength of a youth*, Lyc.

νεανεία, ἡ, = νεανία, Lob. Paral. 28.

νεανής, ἑς, (ἀνθώ) *new-blown, blooming*, Nic., ὄνος Anth.
νεανίας, οὐ, δ, Ep. and Ion. νεηνίης, (νεάν, νέος) *a young man*,
youth, in Hom. (only in Od.) always with ἀνήρ, νεηνίη ἀνδρὶ
κόσμος Od. 10. 278, ἀνδρες νεηνία 14. 524; so too, παῖς νεηνίης
Hdt. 7. 99; but in Soph., etc. alone, like νεανίσκος: esp. a youth
in character, etc., i. e. either *brave and active*, Eur. Ion 1041, cf.
Xen. Cyr. I. 3. 6, Dem. 329. 23; or *wilful, headstrong*, Eur.
Supp. 580, cf. νεανικός, and Heind. Plat. Soph. 239 D. II.
as masc. Adj. *youthful*, Hel. O. 7. 5: also of things, etc., *new*,
fresh, ν. πόνος Eur. Hel. 209, ἄρτος Ar. Lys. 1208: and also
with a fem. Subst. ν. θάρσά Eur. H. F. 1095, cf. Lob. Paral.
268. [In Att. sometimes as triyll., -ias forming one long.]

νεανία, ἡ, (νεανιόμαι) *youth*.

νεανίεμα, ατος, τό, *a youthful, i. e. wilful, wanton act*, Plat.
Rep. 390 A.

νεανιόμαι, Dep. med., *to be a νεανίας or youth*, hence usu.
to act hastily, wilfully, wantonly, Ar. Fr. 653, Plat., etc.: ν. εἰς
τινα *to behave so towards another*, Isocr. 398 C, ἐν τινι in
a thing, Plat. Gorg. 482 C: c. Adj. neut., τοιοῦτον ν. to make
such youthful promises, Dem. 401, 24, cf. 536. 26.—The Act.
only in Plut., and Hesych.

νεανίζω, = νεανιόμαι, Plut.

νεανικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεάν, νέος, νεανίας) *youthful, ῥώμη* Ar. Vesp.
1067: but usu. of youthful *qualities*, and so I. *fresh, active*,
stout, Ar. Eq. 611, and so of trees, Theophr. 2. *high-spir-*
ited, noble, like Lat. *superbus*, τὸ νεανικώτατον *the gayest, most*
dashing feat, Ar. Vesp. 1205: 80, καλὸν καὶ ν., γενναῖον καὶ ν.
Plat., μέγα καὶ ν., λαμπρὸν καὶ ν. Dem. 3. in bad signif.
heady, hasty, wanton, insolent, Lat. *protervus*, Plat. Gorg.
508 D, 509 A: 80, νεανικῶς ἵππευεν Ar. Vesp. 1307. 4. in
gen. *great, mighty*, like Lat. *validus*, φόβος ν. Eur. Hipp. 1204,
ν. κρέας Ar. Plut. 1137, cf. Meineke Alex. Πονήρ. 2; freq. in
later Prose, ν. βροντή Arist. H. A., ν. ἄνεμος etc., Plut.

νεανιόμαι, = νεανιόμαι.

νεανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. νεήνις, *a young woman, girl*,
maiden, Pl. 18. 418, Soph. Ant. 784, and freq. in Eur.: also
παρθενική ν. Od. 7. 20. II. as Adj. *youthful, χεῖρες, ἦβη* Eur.
Bacch. 745, Ion 477. Mostly poet.

νεανισκάριον, τό, Dim. from νεανίσκος, Epict. 2. 16, 29.

νεανίσκευμα, ατος, τό, = νεανίεμα: from
νεανισκάριον, Dep. med., *to be a νεανίσκος, to be one's youth*,
Xen. Cyr. I. 2. 15, Amphis Erich. 1: not used in the common
signif. of νεανιόμαι.

νεανίσκος, ὁ, Ion. νεηνίσκος, (νεάν, νέος) *a youth, young man*
until forty (Krüger Vit. Xen. p. 12), oft. in Hdt., and Att.
prose: rare in the secondary signs. of νεανίας.

νεανίστις, ἡ, (νεάω) = νεανίς, Theophr.

νεάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, poet. for νεανίας, esp. in Com., as Nicoph. Pand.
3. [ἀ, v. E. M. p. 534. 32, hence Ion. νηξ, ἄκος Call. Fr. 78.]

νεαυοῖδος, ὄν, *singing youthfully*, Leon. Tar.

νεαυόλις, εως, ἡ, *a new city*, esp. prop. n. of several cities,
like our *New-Iowa*, Neapolis: freq. written in two words, Lob.
Phryn. 605, 605. [ἀ]

νεαυορηγής, ἑς, (νεαυός, ἡχέω) *sounding new*, λέξις Philostr.
νεαυοποιέω, *to make new, refresh*, Plut.

νεαυοπρεπής, ἑς, (πρέπω) *appearing new*, Aristid.

νεαυρός, ὁ, ὄν, *young, youthful*, παῖδες Pl. 2. 280, Hes. Fr. 34,
so too Pind., Aesch., and Eur.: *fresh, new*, νεαυρὴ ἔσθρην Pind.
n. 8. 34: *new, late*, ἐννευρηγία Soph. Ant. 157, ubi al. νεοχωῖον.
Adv. -ῶς. Mostly poet., and in late Prose, as Plut. [ἀ, Br.
Soph. O. C. 475, Monk Eur. Hipp. 1339: also νεα— as one long
syll., Pind. P. 10. 39.]

νεαυροφάγς, ες, (φάω) *coming fresh to light, new appearing*,
Aesch. Ag. 767, e conj. Herm.

νεαυροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) *newly bearing*.

νεαυροδός, ὄν, (φῶδ) = νεαυοῖδος.

νεάος, Ion. acc. plur. from ναῦς, Hom., Hes., Hdt.

νεαόςμιος, ον, (νεάω) *to be ploughed afresh, of fallow-land*. [ἀ]

νεάσις, ἡ, (νεάω II. 2) *the ploughing of fallow-land*.

νεαοσμός, ὁ, = foreg.

νεαοσπῆατος, ον, (σπῆατώ) Boeot. for νεοκῆατος, *newly*
sold, Stratt. Phoen. 3.

νεάτα, v. sub νεάτος.

νεάτη, ἡ, sub. χορδή, *the lowest* (but in our musical scale the
highest) *string*, Cratin. Nom. 14, Plat. Rep. 443 D: fem. from
νεάτος: also contr. νήτη, q. v. [νῆα—]

νεάτη, ἡ, like νεά, νεός, νεός, *fallow-land*, Lat. *novale*, strictly
fem. from νεάτος, sub. γῆ.

νεάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg.

νεάτος, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. νελάτος, a kind of irreg. Superl. from
νέος, like μέστος from μέσος, *the last, uttermost, lowest* or
undermost, in Hom. (who has the usu. form νεάτος only in Il.
11. 712), always of Space, νεάτος ὄρχος, ἀνδρεάν, κενεών etc.
νεάτα πείρατα γαῖης etc.: ὅσα πόδα νελάτος ἴσῃς at the lowest
slope of Ida, where it sinks into the plain, Il. 2. 824: e. gen.,
νεάτος δάλλω Pl. 6. 295, Od. 15. 108: πόδας νεάτη Πύλου lying
on the border of Pylos, Il. 11. 712: and so prob. Il. 9. 153, 295,
though Passow with some of the old Interpr. takes νεάτα for
νεάεσται, νένανται, 3 pl. perf. pass. of νάω, *to be situated, lie*,
but v. Spitzn. ad l., Lob. Paral. 357. II. later of Time,
= δότατος, Lat. *novissimus*, Soph. Ant. 627, 807, 808, Aj. 1185:
otherwise rare in Att., except in the word νεάτη, νήτη, qq. v.

νεατός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεάω, νεάω) *followed*.

νεάτος, ὁ, *the ploughing up of fallow-land*, Xen. Oec. 7. 20.

II. the time for so doing: cf. ἀμνηρός.

νεατήριος, ον, (αἰάτω) *newly increased*.

νεάω, (νέος) *to renew, to plough up new land or fallow*, νένω
τοὺς ἄγρους, Lat. *agros novare*, Ar. Nub. 1117, and so absol.
in Theophr.: hence, νεωμένη (sc. γῆ) *land ploughed anew*,
a late fallow, Hes. Op. 460, cf. νεάω.

νεβραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = νεβρός: in gen. *a young animal*.

νεβρῆς, ον, (νεβρός) *belonging to a fawn*, Call. Dian. 244.

νεβρησί, ἡ, sub. δόρα, = νεβρίς, *a fawn-skin*, Orph.: contr. for
νεβρής, like κυνή, παραδλή etc.

νεβρίας, ον, ὁ, (νεβρίς) *like a fawn*, esp. *spotted like one*,
Arist. H. A.

νεβρίδιον, τό, Dim. from νεβρίς. [ἴ]

νεβρίδοπτελος, ον, (νεβρίς) *wrapped up or clad in a fawn-skin*,
epith. of Bacchus and the Bacchantes, Anth.

νεβρίδοστολος, ον, (στολή) = foreg., Orph.

νεβρίζω, *to wear a fawn-skin, to run about in one at the feast*
of Bacchus, Dem. 213. 16, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 653.

νεβρίς, ἡ, gen. ἰδος Dion. P. 703, 946, and the only form
given by Draco, but ἰδος [ἴ] Eur. Bacch. 24, 137, Theocr. Ep.
2. 4, and oft. in Anth., and Nonn., as it ought to be, (νεβρός) =
a fawn-skin, esp. as the dress of Bacchus and the Bacchantes.

νεβρισμός, ὁ, (νεβρίζω) *the wearing a νεβρίς*.

νεβρίτης, ον, ὁ, like νεβρίας, *like a fawn-skin*, ν. λίθος *a stone*
sacred to Bacchus, Plin.

νεβρίγονος, ον, ν. κνήμη *the bone of a fawn's leg*, i. e. a flute,
Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 150 E, cf. Wyttlenb.

νεβρός, οὐ, ὁ, *the young of the deer, a fawn*, Hom., etc.:
πέδιλα νεβρῶν *deerskin brogues*, Hdt. 7. 75: as an emblem of
cowardice, Il. 4. 243, 21. 29. 2. later any *young animal*,
like στείμνος: in Plut. also ἡ νεβρός. (Prob. from νέος, νεαρός.)

νεβροστολή, = νεβρίζω, very dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 625.

νεβροστόκος, ον, (ρίκτω, ρεκείν) *bringing forth fawns*, Nic.

νεβροφάνης, ἑς, (φαίνωμαι) *fawn-like*, Nonn.

νεβροφάνος, ον, (φονέω) *killing, preying on fawns*, Arist. H. A.

νεβροχαρής, ἑς, (χαίρω) *delighting in or loving fawns*.

νεβροχίτων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, *clad in a νεβρίς*, ap. Hephaest. [ἴ]

νεβροχίτης, (νεβρός) *to turn into a fawn*, Nonn.

νεβρώδης, ες, (είδος) *fawn-like*, = νεβροχαρής.

νεές, Ion. nom. pl. from ναῦς, Hom.

νεέιστος, rarer Eur. dat. pl. from ναῖς, Hom.

νέη, ἡ, sub. ἡμίρα, ν. νέος.

νέηαι, Ion. 2 conj. pres. from νέομαι for νέη, Il. 1. 32.

νεηγενής, ἑς, (νέος, γένος) *new born, just born*, Od. 4. 336,
17. 127; Att. and Dor. νεαγενής, q. v.

νεηθαλγής, ἑς, (θάλλω, θάλλω) = νεοθαλής, *fresh sprouting, fresh*
blooming, Eur. Ion 112.

νεηκής, ἑς, (ἀκῆ) *newly whetted or sharpened*, Il. 13. 391, 16.
484; Att. and Dor. νεακής.

νεηκονής, ἑς, (ἀκόνη) = νεηκής, Soph. Aj. 820.

νεηλαία, ἡ, = νεολαία.

νηλιάτης, ου, δ, (ναύς, ελαύνω I. 2) *speeding or guiding a ship*, ap. Hesych. [Ἰάδ]
νηλιάτος, ου, (νέος, ελαύνω II) *newly pounded*, esp. of meal,
fresh ground, hence τὰ νηλιάτα cakes of fresh flour, Dem.
314. 1. (The deriv. from ἄλῃς is against analogy.)

νηλιάτης, ἐς, (ἀλεῖω) *newly plastered*, οἰκία Arist. Probl.
νηλῆς, ὅσος, ὅ, ἥ, (νέος, ἔρχομαι, ἤλυθον, ἤλυσιν) *newly or lately come, a new-comer*, Il. 10. 434. Hdt. 1. 118.
νημέλιτος, η, ου, (ἀμείλω) *newly or just milked*, Nic. Att. and Dor. νεμέλιτος.

νηνίτης, ου, δ, Ion. for νεανίας, q. v.
νεήτης, ἴδος, ἥ, Att. and Dor. νεάνης, q. v.
νηνίσκος, δ, Ion. for νεανίσκος, Hdt.
νεήξ, ηκος, δ, Ion. for νεάζ.
νητόμος, ου, (τέμνω) *lately cut or cut off*. II. castrated when young, Anth.

νηφάτος, ου; poet. for νεφάτος, (φημί) *fresh spoken, new sounding, of a sound never heard before*, h. Hom. Merc. 443. Opp. το παλαιάτος.

νέ, Boeot. for νή, v. I. Ar. Ach. 867, 905.
νείαι, Ep. 2 sing. pres. from νέομαι, Od. 11. 114, 12. 141.
νεῖαιρά, ἥ, Ion. νεῖαιρη, irr. fem. Compar. of νέος, as νέστος, νέλτος is Superl., the latter, lower, usu. νεῖαιρα γαστήρ the lower part of the belly, Il. 5. 539, 616, etc.; so, ν. πλευρά Rhes. 79; as hence as Subst., ἥ νεῖαιρα, also νεῖαιρη, the abdomen, Hipp.; contr. νεῖρα, νεῖρη, cf. νεῖρός. II. as fem., n. pr. Νείαιρα, strictly the Younger, Fresher.

νεῖαιτος, ου, later form for νέστος, νέστος. [Ἰά]
νεῖαιτθεν, Adv. later form for νεῖσθεν, νεσθεν : from νεῖστος, η, ου, Ion. for νέστος, q. v., Hom., also Eur.

νεῖαινα, Ion. for νεῖκω, q. v., Hom., and Hes. : Ion. conj. 3 sing. νεῖκῃσθι Il. 1. 579 : impf. νεῖκεσθον Il.

νεῖκεστήρ, ἥρος, δ, (νεῖκω) a wrangler, c. gen., one who wrangles with, ἐσθλῶν v. Hes. Op. 714 : from

νεῖκω, f. ἔσω : in Hom. and Hes. metri grat. the Ion. νεῖκω, 3 conj. νεῖκεσθαι, impf. νεῖκεον and νεῖκεσσκον, fut. νεῖκεσω, aor. νεῖκεσσα, etc. (νεῖκος). To quarrel, wrangle with one, τιw Od. 17. 189; v. ἀλλήλησι to quarrel one with another, Il. 20. 254; εἰνεῖκα τιw Il. 18. 493; also c. acc. cognate, νεῖκα νεῖκεν Il. 20. 252 : in signi. to rival, strive or vie with, some wrote in Od. 11. 512, νεῖκεσσκον οἷw we two alone strove with him, where however Wolf and Nitzsch, after Aristarch., νεκδσσκον : part., νεῖκεον obstinately, Hdt. 9. 55. II. usu. trans. to vex, annoy, esp. by word, to rail at, taunt, abuse, upbraids, revile, c. acc. pers., freq. in Hom., also with ὠνρ added, Il. 2. 224; αἰσχροῖς ἀνδρῶσιw, χολωτοῖw ἐπέεσσιν Il. 3. 38., 21. 480, Od. 22. 225, etc.; but in Il. 24. 29, of Paris, νεῖκεσσε θεῶς, τὴν δ' ἤγησε he insulted the goddesses (Hera and Athena), but praised the other (Aphrodite) : Aristarch. however rejects the whole passage :—in Hdt. 8. 125, to accuse, assail. The Verb is hardly to be found, except in Ep. Poets and in Ion. Prose, though the Subst. νεῖκος is used by Trag., and now and then in Att. Prose, as Plat. Soph. 243 A, Xen. Cyn. I. 17.

νεῖκη, ἥ=νεῖκος, Aesch. Ag. 1378.

νεῖκησις, ἥ=νεῖκος.

νεῖκητήρ, δ, v. I. for νεῖκεστήρ, ap. Hes.

ΝΕΪΚΟΞ, τό, a quarrel, wrangle : strife, Hom., Pind., Hdt., etc. (cf. νεῖκε fin.), esp. 2. strife of words, railing, abuse, a taunt, reproach, νεῖκεῖ κρῖσι Il. 23. 483; νεῖκεῖ ἀνδρῶσιw Il. 7. 95; ἐς νεῖκα ἀντίκειται Hdt. 9. 55. 2. a strife at law, dispute before a judge, Il. 18. 497, Od. 12. 440. 3. also in Hom. not unfreq. for battle, fight, Il. 4. 444, etc.; Hom. joins νεῖκος πολέμοιο, φυλόπιδος etc., ἐπῖς καὶ νεῖκος, πόνοw καὶ ν., νεῖκα νεῖκεν Il. 20. 252 : in Hdt. who also uses plur. not unfreq. of dissensions between whole nations, νεῖκος πρὸς Καρχηδονίους Hdt. 7. 158, cf. 8. 87.

II. the cause of strife, matter of quarrel, Erf. O. T. 695; while Hom. distinguishes between νεῖκος quarrel, and its subject ἐρισμα, Il. 4. 37.

Νεῖλαγάθια, τὰ, (Νεῖλος) a fruit from the banks of the Nile.

Νεῖλαιος, αἶα, αἶον, (Νεῖλος) from the Nile.

Νεῖλαιος, δ, Anth., and Νεῖλειος, εἰα, εἶον, =foreg.

Νεῖλαιγενής, ἐς, (γένος) Nile-born, Anth.

Νεῖλοβάλης, ἐς, (θάλλω) sprung from the Nile.

Νεῖλοθερής, ἐς, (θερά) ripened or nursed by the Nile, Aesch. Supp. 70.

Νεῖλομέτριον, τό, (μέτρον) a Nilometer, a rod graduated to shew the rise and fall of the Nile, Strab.

Νεῖλορρύτος, ου, (ῥέω) watered by the Nile, also Νεῖλορύτος, Anth.

Νεῖλος, δ, the Nile, first in Hes. Th. 338, for in Hom. it is Ἀλγυπτος, v. sub voc.

Νεῖλοσκοπέιον, τό, (σκοπέω) =Νεῖλομέτριον.

Νεῖλωῖς, ἴδος, ἥ, situate on the Nile, πυραμῖδες Anth.

Νεῖλωτης, ου, δ, fem. -ῶτης, ἴδος, living in or on the Nile : χθὼν N. the land of Nile, Aesch. Pr. 814.

Νεῖλωτος, φά, φων, =Νεῖλαιος, Opp.

νεῖμεν, νεῖμαι, νεῖμεν, Ion. aor. from νέμω, Hom.

νεῖσθεν, Adv. Ion. for νεσθεν, (νέος) from the bottom, νεῖσθεν ἐκ κραδῖς ἀνστρονάρχιw he heaved a sigh from the bottom of his heart, Il. 10. 10. II. anew, Anth.

νεῖσθι, Adv. Ion. for νεσθι, (νέος) at the bottom, in the inmost part, δάκε νεῖσθι θυμὸν it stung him to his heart's core, Hes. Th. 567 : c. gen., νεῖσθι λῆμψι Il. 21. 317 : hence also under, beneath, like the prep. ὑπὸ, c. gen., Arat.—Also written proparox. νεῖσθι, Schif. Schol. Par. Ar. Rh. 2. 355.

νεῖοκός, δ, ἥ, Ion. for νεοκός, Anth.

νεῖομαι, Ion. for νέομαι, v. I. Il. 23. 76.

νεῖον, Ion. for νέον, Adv. of νέος, very lately, just, Ap. Rh.

νεῖοσιπέω, to fallow, turn into fallow, let a field lie fallow, Xen. Oec. 11. 16 : also to take a green crop off it, by which it is, so to say, freshened and prepared for corn : from

νεῖος, οὔ, ἥ, new land, i. e. land ploughed up anew after being left fallow, hence a fallow, fallow-land, Lat. novale, Hom. : νεῖος τρίτολος a thrice-ploughed fallow, Od. 5. 127, Il. 18. 541, Hes. Th. 971. Strictly Ion. fem. from νέος, as we have it in full, νεῖον ἄρουραν σπέρπειν Hes. Op. 461 : later also δ νεῖος, sub. ἄρουρ : cf. νεός, νεά, νεώ.

νεῖος, νεῖη, νεῖον, Ion. for νέος.

νεῖος, νεῖα, νεῖον, (ναῦς)=νήιος, Gramm.

νεῖοστος, η, ου, Superl. from νεῖος, Ion. for νεώτατος from νέος : Adv. νεῖοστων, =νεῖοθι.

νεῖοσμοῦς, δ, (νεῖος, τέμνω) one who breaks up or ploughs a fallow, Anth.

νεῖρα, or νεῖρα, ἥ, contr. for νεῖαιρα, the belly, inside, Aesch. Ag. 1479, c. conj. Casanb., for the reading of the MSS. νεῖρη.

νεῖρητις, ὄν, δ, dub. I. for νεῖρητις.

νεῖρός, δ, ὄν, contr. for νεαρός, νεαρός, whence νεῖρα, νεῖαιρα, but prob. only in Gramm., v. Müller. Lyc. 896.

νεῖοσμοι or νεῖοσμοι, v. sub νῖοσμοι.

νεῖται, contr. for νεῖται from νέομαι, Od.

νεῖφα, late form for νῖφα, also=βρέχω, Jac. A. P. p. 67.

νεκάς, ἀδος, ἥ, (νέκος, νεκρός) a heap of slain, Il. 5. 886.

II. in Call. Fr. 21, a heap merely, without any notion of corpses.

III. the cyclic Poets are said to have used it for ψυχῇ, E. M.

νεκράγγελος, ου, (νεκρός) messenger to the dead, Luc.

νεκράγωγέω, to conduct the dead, of Hermes, Luc. : from νεκράγωγος, ὄν, (ἔγω) conducting the dead.

νεκράκαδῆμα, ἥ, a school of the dead, Luc.

νεκρεγερσία, ἥ, for νεκρὸν ἔγερσις, susp.

νεκρικός, ἥ, ὄν, (νεκρός) deadly, of or belonging to the dead. Adv. -κῶς, Luc.

νεκρίαιος, αἶα, αἶον, (νεκρός) dead, said of animals, like θνητοῖς, Ael.

νεκροβάθρης, ἐς, (βάρος) laden with corpses, Anth.

νεκροβόρος, ου, (βορά) devouring corpses.

νεκροδέμων, ου, gen. ανος, (δέχομαι) holding or receiving the dead, Ἀΐδης Aesch. Pr. 152.

νεκροδερκίς, ἐς, (δερκαίω) looking like a corpse.

νεκροδόκος, ου, =νεκροδέμων, Anth., also νεκροδόχος, q. v.

νεκροδοχεῖον, τό, a receptacle for the dead, cemetery, Luc.

νεκροδόχος, ου, (δέχομαι) =νεκροδέμων, Lob. Phryn. 307.

νεκροδότητης, ου, δ, (δάπτω) a grave-digger.

νεκροθήκη, ἥ, a receptacle for a corpse, coffin, urn, Eur. Cret. 2. 18.

νεκροκαύστης, ου, δ, (καίω) one who burns corpses.

νεκροκορίνθια, τὰ, at Rome, *the fine cinerary*

νεκροκόσμος, ον, (κοσμέω) *laying corpses out for burial*, Plut., nisi leg. νεκροκόμος.

νεκρομαντεῖον, τό, *a spot where necromancy is practised*, also
νεκρομαντεῖον.

νεκρονώμης, ου, ὁ, (νωμάω) a corpse-bearer.
νεκροπώρας, ου, ὁ, (περνώω) one who sells corpses, Lyc.

κεκορούκτης, ου, δ. (δούσσω) *a body-snatcher*.

89, 90, and so in Att.: also, *ν. τεθνηῶτες* and *κατατεθνηῶτες* II : so later *τὰ νεκρά* Plut. cf. Iob. Phryg. 276. 2. *a*

II. as Adj. agreeing with its Subst., νεκρός, ἄ, ὄν, rarely ὄς ἢν dead post-Hom. as Pind. Fr. 217. 2. Soph. Phil. 430.

νεκροστόλος, ον, (στέλλω) *decking the dead for burial: or*
forming a them over. Artemid.

νεκρόταγος, δ, prince or judge of the dead, of Minos, Lyc.

νεκροτόκω, (τίκτω) *to bear a dead child*. Hence
νεκροτόκιον, τό, *a still-born child*.

νεκροφορεῖον, τό, a bier: from
νεκροφορέω, to bear or bury corpses, Philo: from
νεκρός, dead, φορέω, to bear, carrying corpses, bearing the dead, Ralph

νεκρώδης, es, (εἶδος) deadly, corpse-like.

νεκρῶσις, ἡ, (νεκρῶω) *a killing.* II. pass. *a becoming dead*
or numb, deadness, N. T.

Sappho, nectar is their food and ambrosia their drink, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 198: Homer's *nectar* is ἐρυθρόν,

choice wine is called *νεκταρος ἀπορρώξ*, Od. 9. 359: forbidden to men because an elixir of immortality: Thetis however bathes

νεκράρεος. II. *a perfumed ointment*, Nossis 5. 3. (Usu. deriv. from νε- (for νη- not) and *κράω, κρέινω, and so strictly

garments, *v.* ἑαυόν, χιτῶν Il. 3. 385., 18. 25, i. e. prob. scented, *fragrant*, or in gen. *divine, beautiful*, cf. ἀμβρόσιος.

νεκτᾶροστᾶγῆς, ἐς, (στάζω) *dropping nectar*, Eubul. Incert. 4.
νεκτᾶρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like nectar*, Geop.

νεκύδαλος, δ, the larva of the silkworm, or the moth that comes out of it, Arist. H. A. (From νέκυς.) [v]

νεκῦη πόλος, ον, (πολέω) *having to do wi*

was the common name for B. xi of the Od., cf. νεκυομαντεία; also a rite for appeasing the shades.

them, cf. νεκυία.
νεκρομαντεῖον, τό, Ion. ἥϊον, like νεκρομαντεῖον, an oracle of

νεκυόμαντις, εως, δ, ἡ, = νεκρόμαντις, LXX.
νεκυοσσόος, ον, (σώζω) saving, i. e. reviving the dead, or

NE'KYΣ, ūos, ō, poet. dat. sing. νέκυι Il.; pl. νεκύεσσι Hom., νέκυσσι in Od. II. 569., 22. 401., 23. 45 : acc. pl. νέκυσ, contr.

also, ν. τεθνηῶς, ν. κατατεθνηῶτες, κτάμενοι, καταφθίμενοι
Hom. 2. a dead person, freq. in Od., more rare in Il.

as Soph. Aj. 1356; cf. however Il. 24. 35, 423.—Ep. word, freq. also in Soph., and Eur. (Hence νεκρός: the Root νεκ—

and so prob. in Att.; but in Alex. Poets ὕ.] Hence
νεκύσια, τὰ, sub. ἱερὰ, an offering to the dead, funeral rite.

νεκύωριον or νεκύωρον, τό, (ᾠρα) = νεκρομαντεῖον, Hesych.
 Νέμεα, τά, poet. Νέμεια Pind., the sacred Nemean games.

νεμέθω, poet. for νέμω, in Hom. only once, and that in Med.,
νεμέθοντο for ἐνέμοντο, *grazed, fed*, Il. II. 635.

indignation, be wroth, Hom.: strictly to be wroth at undeserved good or bad fortune, and so properly of the gods. cf. Arist.

person or *at* a thing, Hom.; also, *v. τινί τι* to be angry *at* a thing in a person. Od. 23. 213. cf. Hes. Op. 754: also *v. τινί* in

σῆθην etc., strictly, *to be displeased with oneself*, as, νεμεσῶ-
ται ἐν ἑαυτῷ ἐπεσβολ(ας ἀναφά/νειν is *angry with himself* in

with shame or awe, like Lat. *vereri*, Od. 2. 64, Il. 16. 544; though Hom. mostly uses the Med. as = Act. and with same

Νεμεσίαια πρὶ sub isod the feast of Nemesis also held in

καὶ ὁ θυμὸς αὐτοῦ ἐφύλακται, *gen. eros, malignant, wrathful.* H. act.
causing wrath, Nonn.

II. 649, (*νεμεσσω*) causing indignation or wrath, worthy of it, hence Here men *νεμεσσωμεν* δ' *οὐκ ἔτι* 'have enough to make

I. 26. II. *to be dreaded, regarded with awe, awful, aidōios*
 ἀειδαῖος II. II. 612.

νεμεσιζομαι, Dep. med., like νεμεσσω, to become or be wroth with one, τιμί Il. 8. 407, Od. 2. 239: to take a thing amiss, be

offended, angry with one for a thing, blame for, τινα τι Il. 5. 757: absol. to be angry, surprised, c. acc. et inf., Il. 2. 206.

II. like νεμεσάσθαι, to be ashamed, feed dread, Il. 17. 254. Od. 2. 138. III. like αἰδέσθαι, to dread, fear, c. acc., θεούς to stand in awe of the gods, dread their wrath, Od. 1. 263.

νέμεσις, εὐς, ἦ, Ep. νέμεσις, Il. 6. 335, (νέμω) righteous indignation, i. e. anger at any thing unjust or unfeeling, high displeasure, wrath, resentment, Hom. 2. later esp. indignation at undeserved good-luck or ill-use thereof, acc. to Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, i. the virtue lying between envy (φθόνος) and malignity (ἐπιχαιρεκακία): hence jealousy, vengeance, esp. of the gods, Hdt. 1. 34, Soph. Phil. 518, 602, cf. νέμεσάσθαι: of men, just like φθόνος, grudging, envy, Aesch. Theb. 235.

II. that which deserves righteous indignation, the object of just resentment, Hom. always in phrase οὐ νέμεσις (ἐστὶν), 'tis nothing to be wrath about, there's no call for anger, either c. inf., Il. 14. 80, Od. 1. 350; or c. acc. et inf., Il. 3. 156; so too Soph. O. C. 1753. III. subjectively, righteous indignation at one's own misdeed, hence αἰδῶς καὶ νέμεσις a sense of shame and sin, Il. 13. 122, cf. Hes. Op. 198.

B. Νέμεσις, ἦ, as prop. n., voc. Νέμεσι Pors. Phoen. 187: Nemesis, the impersonation of the last signf. as a mythology, being, hence in Hes. 1. c. joined with Αἰδώς: acc. to Hes. Th. 223, she is daughter of Night, but only described as πῆμα θνητοῖσι βροτοῖσιν, which seems to indicate interpolation. In Att., esp. Trag., she appears as goddess of Retribution, who brings down all immoderate good fortune, and checks the presumption that attends it; being thus directly opposed to ὕβρις, and herewith she is oft. the punisher of extraordinary crimes, cf. esp. Mesomedes Hymn. Nemesis, Anal. Br. T. 2. p. 202. (The deriv. from νέμω marks her proper attribute of dealing out justice.)

νέμεσάσθω, ἦσω, Ep. for νέμεσάω, q. v., Hom., and Hes. νέμεσσητός, ἦ, ὄν, Ep. for νέμεσσητός, Hom.

νέμεσις, ἦ, Ep. for νέμεσις, Il. 6. 335. νέμεττω, ὀπος, ὄ, (νέμω) a dispenser, esp. of justice, a judge, Zeus v. Aesch. Theb. 480.

νέμεσις, ἦ, (νέμω) a distribution, Isae. 76. 23, ubi al. νέμεσις. II. (νέμω) a pasturing.

νέμετῃς, οὐ, ὄ, =νέμεττω: νεμέτῃς is wrong, Lob. Paral. 447. νέμος, εὐς, τό, (νέμω B) a pasture, pasturage, Il. 11. 480: esp. e wooded pasture, a grove, glade, Lat. nemus. E'WOOD, fut. νεμῶ and νεμῶσθαι: aor. ἐνεμει: perf. νενέμηκα: aor. pass. ἐνεμήθην and ἐνεμήθην, later also aor. med. ἐνεμήσαμην, Lob. Phryn. 742: Hom. uses only pres., impf., aor. act.; pres., and impf. med.

I. to deal out, distribute, τι oft. in Hom., usu. of meat and drink, e.g. μοῖρας, κίπελλα, κρέα, μέθυ v.: hence, μοῖραν v. τι to pay one due honor, respect, Aesch., etc.: to apportion, τινα τι Od. 6. 188, Il. 3. 274; κλήρον νέμειν to assign the portion of the inheritance (hence κληρονόμος): v. τὰ δευτερεία, τὰ ἴσα τινα Hdt. 1. 32., 6. 11; v. πλῆθον τινα Thuc. 3. 48; v. τινα τὰ κράτιστα, τὰ μέγιστα, Lat. plurimum tribuere alicui, Valck. Hipp. 1321, Diatr. p. 77.

II. Med. νέμομαι, c. acc., to distribute among themselves, hence to have and hold as one's portion, possess, πατρίᾳ πάντα νέμεσθαι Od. 20. 336: usu. of landed property, τεμέθην v. Od. 11. 185, Il. 2. 313; ἔργα v. Il. 2. 751, Hes. Op. 119; strictly with the twofold collat. notion 1. to enjoy, have in use, as in Il. cc. 2. (since the owner occupied his own land), to dwell in, inhabit, ἄλσος νέμεσθαι Il. 20. 8; mostly with names of places, Ἰθάκην, 'τρίην νέμεσθαι Od. 2. 167, Il. 2. 496:—to spread over, and so occupy a country, and so oft. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.

III. from Pind. O. 2. 23 downwards, the Act. also is found in signf. of Med., to hold, possess, γῆν, χώραν νέμειν Hdt. 4. 191, Thuc. 5. 42, cf. Erf. Soph. O. T. 578; and so absol. νέμειν (sub. γῆν) Hdt. 4. 188, cf. inf. 2 fin.: hence also in Pass. of places, to be inhabited, νέμεσθαι ὑπὸ τινι Hdt. 7. 158; and so absol. of the customs of people, Thuc. 1. 5 and 6.

2. to hold, sway, manage, πᾶν Hdt. 1. 59, etc., λαόν Pind. O. 13. 37, κράτη καὶ θρόνους Soph. O. T. 237, and so absol., Pind. P. 3. 124: v. ὀλίκα, ἄσθια to wield, manage, Aesch. Ag. 802, Theb. 590; v. ἰσχυρὴν ἐπὶ σκήπτρῳσι to support oneself on staffs, Id. Ag. 76:

hence also, v. γλῶσσαν to use the tongue, Ib. 687, like νομίζω: hence 3. also like νομίζω, to hold, consider as so and so, σὲ νέμω θεόν Soph. El. 150, cf. 598, Tr. 483, O. C. 879, Aj. 1331, Heind. Plat. Prot. 339 C: so, νέμειν τινι προστάτην to take or choose as one's patron, Isocr. 170 B: οἱ νεμεπιμένοι acknowledged citizens, Polyb.

B. of herdsmen, to pasture, graze, i. e. drive to pasture, feed, Lat. pascere, Od. 9. 233, Hdt. 8. 137, Eur. Cycl. 28, and not seldom in Plat.; also metaph., v. χόλον Soph. El. 176: much more freq. in Med. νέμεσθαι, of cattle, to feed, i. e. go to pasture, graze, Lat. pasci, Il. 5. 777, Od. 13. 407, Hdt. 8. 115, etc.: hence c. acc. cognato, to eat, feed on, ἄνθεα ποίης νέμεσθαι Od. 9. 449, cf. Soph. Phil. 709: metaph. of fire, to feed on, devour, Il. 23. 177: also as Pass., πύρι χθὼν νέμεται the land is devoured, wasted by fire, Il. 2. 780.

II. later also in Act., ὅρη νέμειν to graze the hills (with cattle), Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 20: and metaph., πύρι νέμειν πᾶν to waste a city by fire, give it to the flames, Hdt. 6. 33.

III. in Med. also of cancerous sores, to spread, Hdt. 3. 133, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 573, like Lat. pasci, depasci, Cf. ἐπινέμω.

The signf. to feed is immed. connected with that of to dwell in, as with the early pastoral tribes (νομάδες) pasturage established possession. (The nearest derivs. of the Root νέμω are νέμος, νέμεσις etc.; νομός, νομή, νομός, νομέας etc.; νόμος, νομίζω, νόμομα etc., and νομάς: prob. also Lat. nūmerus.)

νένασμαι, perf. pass. from νάω (only poet.), and from νάσσω also in Prose: hence it is wrong to take νένασμαι as Dor. for νένησμαι, as if from νέω.

νένεσται, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. for νένηνται, from νέω to hear. νένηκα, perf. from νέω to spin.

νένηλος, on, foolish, silly; or weak-eyed, purblind, Call. Jov. 63: the Gramm. quote in same signfs., νερός, νυηλός, νεναστής, with which Ruhnke. Tim. compares βλεννός and ἐνός; it also reminds one of ἥλός. [I]

νένιπται, 3 perf. pass. of νέω, Il. 24. 419.

νέννα, ἦ, also νάννη, a mother's or father's sister, aunt; and νένος, ὄ, also νάνας, a mother's or father's brother, uncle.

νένος, v. νενήλος.

νένοφα, perf. of νέφω, cf. συνέφω.

νένοφρων, on, (φρήν) weak-minded, Panyas. e conj. Dind.

νένωμαι, —μένος, Ion. and Dor. contr. perf. pass. from νέω for νενήμαι, —μένος, Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 9. 53, Ern. Exc. ad Call. Jov. 87, cf. βοδάω.

νεοαδής, ἔς, (νέος, ἀδελφός) =νεαδής.

νεοαλστος, on, (ἀλίσκομαι) =νεαλστος, Hdt. 9. 120. [A]

νεοαρδής, ἔς, (ἄρρω) newly, freshly watered, ἀλσὴ Il. 21. 346.

νεοαυξητος, on, (αὐξάνω) =νεαυξητος.

νεοβάλατος, on, (βδάλλω) newly milked, Nic.

νεοβλαστής, ἔς, =sq.

νεοβλάστος, on, (βλαστάνω) sprouting afresh, flourishing.

νεοβλύτος, on, (βλύω) just gushing forth.

νεοβόρος, on, (βορά) lately, newly devoured. II. parox.

νεοβόρος, on, act. having lately devoured.

νεοβούλος, ὄ, (βουλή) a new counsellor.

νεοβροχος, on, (βρέχω) fresh watered.

νεοβρώς, ὄτος, ὄ, ἦ, (βιβρώσκω) having just eaten, Hipp.

νεοεμμένη, ἦ, =ἦ νεόγαμος.

νεογάμης, ἔς, =sq.

νεογάμος, on, (γαμέω) newly married, a young husband or wife, Hdt. 1. 36, 37, Aesch., and Eur.

νεογενής, ἔς, (γένος) new-born, Aesch. Cho. 530, and Plat.

νεογενήτος, on, (γεννάω) =foreg.

νεογιλός, αἰα, αἰων, and νεογίλης, ἔς, =sq.

νεογίλος, ἦ, ὄν, new-born, young, σκύλαξ Od. 12. 86, βρέφος Theocr. 17. 58; ὀδὸς v. one of the first set of teeth, Opp. Cyn. 1. 109; βίον χρόνος v. life short as childhood, Luc. 1. p. 180, ubi v. Hemst. (The Gramm. however make it =νεογλαγής, not that γίλος =γάλα: one might rather compare it with χιλόος.)

νεογλάγής, ἔς, (γλάγος) new-born and still sucking, Nonn.

νεογλήνη, on, (γλήνη) with new, i. e. restored eyesight.

νεογλύφανος, on, (γλύφω) =sq.

νεογλύφης, ἔς, (γλύφω) newly carved.

νεογνής, ἔς, =νεογνός, dub. 1. ap. Xen. Cyn. 10. 23.

νεογόνος, *όν*, contr. for νεόγονος, *παῖς* h. Hom. Cer. 141, Merc. 406, Hdt. 2. 2, esp. freq. of beasts; also in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Ag. 1163, and Eur.; and even in Xen. Cyn. 5. 14, Oec. 7. 21, though Thom. M. holds it to be not Att.

νεόγονος, *ον*, (γόνος) *new-born*, = νεογενής, Eur. Ion 1001, etc. νεόγραπτος, *ον*, = sq., in gen. *new*, Wüstem. Theocr. 18. 3. νεόγραφος, *ον*, (γράφω) *newly painted or written*, Mel. 1. νεόγιμος, *ον*, (γίωμι) *with young, fresh limbs*, in gen. *young*, φάτες Pind. N. 9. 56, ἥβη Id. Fr. 88. 10.

νεογύνης, *ον*, δ, (γυνή) *just winned*. [5]

νεοδάκρυτος, *ον*, (δακρύω) *weeping afresh*.

νεοδάμαστος, *ον*, (δαμάω) = νεόδημος, Gramm.

νεοδάμωδης, *ές*, a Spartan word, *lately made one of the people* (δαμός = δήμος), *newly enfranchised*, = ἐλευθεροῦ ἦδη, opp. to the hereditary citizens, Thuc. 7. 58: hence those Helots were called Νεοδαμώδεις, who were freed by the state, in reward for services in war, receiving prob. some civil rights, whereby they were placed above the περλοῖκοι, v. Arnold Thuc. 5. 34.

νεόδαρτος, *ον*, (δέρω) *newly stripped off or flayed*, δέρμα Od. νεοδιδάκτος, *ον*, (διδάσκω) *newly set to learn, newly taught*: hence ν. διδραμβος, δράμα *newly come out, newly brought forward*, Luc. [1]

νεομήης, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (δαμάω) = νεόδημος, *newly or just tamed*, πῶλος, h. Hom. Ap. 231: ν. γάμοι, *a newly formed marriage*, Eur. Med. 1366.

νεόμητος, *ον*, (δαμάω) *newly tamed or broken in*, esp. of horses, etc.: metaph. of young wives *newly brought under the yoke of marriage, new-wedded*, κόρη Eur. Med. 623.

νεόμητος, *ον*, Dor. -δαματος, (δέμω) *new built*, Pind. I. 4 (3). 106.

νεοδόμητος, *ον*, (δομέω) = foreg.

νεοδότης, *ον*, (δέρω) = νεοδαρτος.

νεοδρεπτής, *ές*, (δρέπω) = sq., Ael.

νεοδρεπτος, *ον*, (δρέπω) *fresh plucked or broken*, κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 333: *wreathed with fresh foliage*, βαμφοί Theocr. 26. 8.

νεοδρόπτος, *ον*, (δρέπω) = foreg., κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 354.

νεοεία, ἡ, = νεοίη, dub.

νεοειδής, *ές*, (είδος) *fresh or youthful in form*.

νεοεργής, *ές*, (ἐργον) *just made or newly wrought*.

νεοεύκτος, *ον*, (εύγνυμι) = νέοςγυος, Anth.

νεοεύγης, *ές*, = sq., πῶλος Aesch. Pr. 1009.

νεοεύγος, *ον*, (εύγνυμι) *newly yoked*: metaph. *newly married*, νύμφη Eur. Med. 804.

νεοεύζωος, *ον*, (εύζω) *newly leavened*.

νεοεύζω, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (εύγνυμι) = νεοεύγης, πῶλος Eur.

νεοσηλίας, *ές*, (ἀέλω) *newly, fresh ground*, Nic.

νεοσηλῆς, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, *young in years*, Orph.

νεοθάλης, *ές*, (θάλλω) *fresh sprouting, blooming*: but νεοθάλης Dor. for νεοθάλης, Pind., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 528.

νεοθάλης, *ές*, (θησκόω, θανέω) *just dead*.

νεοθεν, Adv., (νέος) *avenue*: also like νεωστί, *newly, lately*, Soph. O. C. 1448.

II. = νεοθεν, *up from beneath*.

νεοθηγής, *ές*, = sq., Ap. Rh.

νεοθήκτος, *ον*, (θήγω) *newly whetted*, Ap. Rh.

νεοθήλης, *ές*, (θάλλω, τέθηλα) *fresh budding or sprouting*, πολὺ Π. 14. 347, Hes. Th. 576, ὕλη h. Hom. Merc. 82: metaph. *fresh, cheerful, εὐφροσύνη* h. Hom. 30. 13.

II. (θηλάω) *just giving milk*, μάδος Opp.

νεοθήλος, *ον*, = νεοθήλης, Aesch. Eum. 450.

νεοθήῆς, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (θήγω) = νεοθηγής, Sapph. 138, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 256, 346.

νεοθήρευτος, *ον*, (θηρεύω) *lately or just hunted*.

νεοθλίβης, *ές*, = sq., Anth.

νεοθλίβητος, *ον*, (θλίβω) *newly pressed or squeezed*, Diosc.

νεοθνήης, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (θνήσκω) = νεοθάλης, Plat. Legg. 865 D.

νεοθρεπτος, *ον*, (τρέφω) *newly reared or grown*, Ap. Rh.

II. *newly cured*, τυρός, cf. τρέφω and τροφαλῖς.

νεοθρίξ, πρίχως, δ, ἡ, *having new or young hair*.

νεοθύτος, *ον*, (θύω) *just sacrificed*.

νεοίη, ἡ, poet. for νεότης, *youth, youthful spirit*, Il. 23. 604.

νεοικοδόμητος, *ον*, (οικοδομέω) *newly built*.

νέοικος, *ον*, *newly housed, a new denizen or citizen*, Epich. p. 6.

II. *newly built on*, Pind. O. 5. 19.

Νεοίαν, τὰ, (οἶνος) *the feast of new wine*, sub. *τερά*, Hesych., where some needlessly read θεοίαν.

νεοκάθατος, *ον*, (καθαίρω) *newly cleansed*.

νεοκατάγραφος, *ον*, (καταγράφω) *newly, just written down or drawn*, App.

νεοκατασκευαστος, *ον*, = sq.

νεοκατασκευος, *ον*, (κατασκευάζω, κατασκευή) *newly built*.

νεοκαταστάτος, *ον*, (καθίστημι) *lately established or settled*, ἄνθρωποι Thuc. 3. 93.

νεοκατάχρηστος, *ον*, (καταχρῶ) *just smeared*, Diosc.

νεοκατήχητος, *ον*, (κατηχέω) *lately instructed*, Eccl.

νεοκάτοικος, *ον*, (κατοικέω) = νέοικος, Eupol. Χρυσ. 21.

νεοκάττυτος, *ον*, (καττώ) *fresh-sandalled*, Strat. Phoen. 3. 8.

νεοκάυστος, *ον*, Arist. Probl. and νεοκάυστος, *ον*, (καίω) *newly burnt*.

νεοκηδής, *ές*, (κηδός) *whose grief is fresh, fresh grieving*, Hes. Th. 98, like νεοπενθής, νεοπαθής.

νεοκληρόνομος, *ον*, (κληρονομέω) *having lately inherited*.

νεοκλώστος, *ον*, (κλώω) *newly or just spun, twisted, woven*, Theocr. 24. 44.

νεοκμήτης, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, = sq., Nic.

νεοκμήτος, *ον*, (κάμνω) *newly wrought*. II. *just slain*, Rhcs. 887.

νεοκόνητος, *ον*: in Soph. El. 1386, Dind. after Herm. reads νεοκόντητον αἷμα χειρὶν ἔχειν, to have *new-shed blood* upon his hands. (From κονή, κέκονα, καίνω, *κένω, as φόνος from *φένω)

νεοκόπος, *ον*, = sq., Eupol. Αγ. 22.

νεοκόπτος, *ον*, (κόπω) *fresh chiselled*, Ar. Vesp. 648.

νεόκοτος, *ον*, *fresh in wrath*. II. = νέος, Aesch. Pers. 256, Theb. 803, formed like ἀλλόκοτος, v. also παλῆκοτος.

νεοκράς, ἄτος, or νεοκράς, ἄτος, δ, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) *newly or fresh mixed, κρητήρ* ν. a drink mixed in a peculiar manner to be drunk on concluding alliances, and at funeral feasts, Plat. (Com.) Lac. 1. 8: also c. Subst. foem., σπονδαί ν. Aesch. Fr. 325.

II. ν. φίλος of a *newly made friend*, Id. Cho. 344, v. Pers. Med. 138.

νεοκράτος, *ον*, = foreg.

νεοκτίπτος, *ον*, (κετόμαι) *newly gained*, App.

νεοκτίστος, *ον*, also η, *on Pind. N. 9. 3*, (κτίω) *newly founded or built*, Hdt. 5. 24, and Pind. l. c.: in gen. *new-made*.

νεοκτόνος, *ον*, (κετείνω) *lately or just killed*, Pind. N. 8. 51.

νεοκτύπτος, *ον*, (κετυπέω) *sounding new*.

νεολαία, ἡ, (νέος, λαός, λαός) *a band of youths, the youth of a nation*, Lat. *juventus*, Aesch. Pers. 670, Supp. 686, Theocr. 18. 24.

II. as fem. Adj., *young, acc. to Herm. Eur. Alc. 103*, though Monk supports the usu. signif.: in this place Dind., q. v., has νολαία, as trisyll.—The word is Dor., and therefore used only in lyric passages of Trag.

νεολαμής, *ές* (λάμπα) *shining in a new or strange manner*.

νεολέκτος, *ον*, (λέγω II) *lately collected, newly enlisted*.

νεολεξία, ἡ, *the state of one newly enlisted*.

νεοληπτος, *ον*, (λαμβάνω) *newly taken or caught*, App.

νεολαίως, νεολαία, νεολεκτιον, worse forms for νεολαίως etc. Schweigh. Polyb. 8. 36, 12.

νεόλουτος, *ον*, poet. for sq., h. Hom. Merc. 821.

νεόλουτος, *ον*, (λούομαι) *just bathed*.

νεόλυτος, *ον*, (λύω) *just loosed or parted*, Dion. H.

νεόλωφτος, *ον*, (λωφάω) *having just left off*.

NE'OMAI, contr. νεῦμαι, both in Hom.: 2 and 3 sing. always contr. νείαι, νείται Od.: inf. νείσθαι, contr. νείσθαι both in Hom.: Dep., only used in pres. and impr. To go, come, (in pres. usu. like εἶμι, with fut. signif., to which the inf. forms the most freq. exception), esp. in a more definite sense to go away or back, πάλιν ν. Il. 6. 189, Od. 6. 110; and as is most freq. in Hom., οἰκόνδε νείσθαι: also to go to the war:—in Hom. always of persons, except in Il. 12. 32, of a stream, to flow back; for the winds, Il. 23. 229, are taken as gods. Construct.: usu. followed by εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπὶ c. acc., also by ὅσῳ c. acc. Il. 23. 51; by ἐπὶ c. dat. Il. 22. 392; c. acc. only, Il. 7. 335.—Ep. word, used in inf. νείσθαι by Soph. Ant. 33, cf. νίσσομαι.—Some Gramm. have an Act. νέω; but the mutilated line, h. Hom. Cer. 395, proves nothing, v. Wolf Proleg. p. lv. (The Sanscr.

root is *nē* to lead, cf. the lengthd. forms νελομαι, νελοσμαι, νελοσμαι.)

νεομάλκτος, *ov*, (μαλδσω) fresh kneaded. [μᾶ]
νεόμη, *προς, ἡ*, σελήνη *v.* the new moon, Arat.
νεομήνια, *ἡ*, in Att. usu. contr. νοιμήνια, Lob. Phryn. 148,
(μήν) the time of new moon, the beginning of the month, Hdt.
6. 571, Ar. etc.; when slaves were sold, Ar. Eq. 43.

νεομοφοτίωντος, *ov*, (μορφῆ, τίτων) in a new fangled shape.
νεομύστος, *ov*, (μύστος) newly dedicated, initiated, Orph.
νεονύμφος, *ov*, (νύμφη) newly married, Plut.

νεόξαντος, *ov*, (ξαίνω) newly carded, Hipp.
νεόξεστος, *ov*, (ξέω) newly smoothed, polished, carved, Tryphiod.
νεοπάρης, *ēs*, (πάρημι) newly fixed: of liquids, newly curdled
or frozen, Plut.

νεοπαθής, *ēs*, (πάθος) = νεοπειθής, Aesch. Eum. 514.
νεοπειθής, *ēs*, =sq., Nonn.

νεοπέσιτος, *ov*, (πέσιω) lately brought to obedience.
νεοπήνης, *προς, ὁ, ἡ*, lately become poor, A. B.

νεοπένθης, *ēs*, (πένθος) in new sorrow, fresh-mourning, Od. 11.
39, cf. νεοπαθής, -κηδής. II. pass. lately mourned, Anth.

νεοπέτερος, *ov*, just ripe.
νεοπέπτος, *ov*, (πέσσω) newly or fresh baked, Aretae.

νεοπηγής, *ēs*, Anth., and νεοπηκτος, *ov*, Hipp., (πήγνυμι) =
νεοπαγής.

νεοπλεκτής, *ēs*, and νεοπλέκτος, *ov*, (πλέκω) newly plaited, Nic.
νεοπλουτοπένθης, *ov*, wicked from newly gotten wealth, Crati-
n. Seriph. 2.

νεοπλούτος, *ov*, like ἀρτίπλουτος, newly become rich, late rich,
hence vainglorious, like a parvenu, Dem. 218. 18: *v.* πρύξ, *v.*
Interpp. ad Ar. Vesp. 1309: opp. to ἀρχαίπλουτος, *q. v.*

νεοπλύνής, *ēs*, (πλύνω) =sq., Soph. Fr. 391.
νεοπλύτος, *ov*, (πλύνω) newly washen, είματα Od. 6. 64, Hdt.

2. 37.
νεοποιέω, to make new, renew.
νεοποίητος, *ov*, newly made, renewed.

νεοποίκιλος, *ov*, newly embroidered.
νεοπόκος, *ov*, (πέκα) newly shorn, μαλλός Soph. O. C. 475.

νεοπολίτης, *ov*, (πέκα) a new citizen, a slave just enfranchised,
Dion. H. [I] Fem. νεοπολίτης, ἰδος App.

νεοποτίστος, *ov*, (ποτίω) newly moistened or watered.
νεόποτος, *ov*, (πίω) having just drunk, Hipp.

νεόπους, ὄδος, ὁ, usu. in plur. νεόποδες, the young off-shoots of
vines, Geop.

νεοπρεπής, *ēs*, (πρέπω) befitting young people, youthful, Lat.
juvenilis, Plat. Legg. 892 D: like a youth, extravagant, Plut.

II. looking young or new.
νεόπριστος, *ov*, (πρίω) fresh slain, έλέφας Od. 8. 404.

Νεοπύρρολος, *δ*, surname of Pyrrhus son of Achilles, new
warrior, because he came late to Troy, prob. not Homeric, *v.*
Spitzu. II. 19. 327, Nitzsch Od. 11. 505.

νεόπολις, *ἡ*, poet. for νεόπολις = νεόπολις: πόλις *v.* a new-
founded city, Aesch. Eum. 687: poet.

νεοπύρριτος, *ov*, (πυρίω) just come out of a warm bath, Hipp.
νεόρογος, *ov*, (ὀργάω) swelling with youthful desire, very dub.
in Soph., cf. νεόροτος.

νεορράβης, *ēs*, (ῥήγνυμι) newly rent or burst, Aretae.
νεορράντος, *ov*, (ράνω) newly sprinkled; *v.* ξίφος fresh-reek-
ing sword, Soph. Aj. 30.

νεορράβης, *ēs*, (ράπτω) newly sewn or made, Longus: perh.
also νεορραπτος, *ov*.

νεορρόφης, *ov*, (ροφέω) having just swallowed, Hipp.
νεορρύτος, *ov*, (ῥέω) newly or fresh flowing, Soph. El. 894.

νεορρύτος, *ov*, (ῥέω) newly or just drawn, *v.* ξίφος Aesch. Ag.
1351.

νεόροτος, *ov*, (ὀρνυμι) newly roused or arisen, in gen. new =
véos, of things, Soph. O. C. 1507: of persons, Fr. 791 (ubi olim
νεόρογος); *ἂ v.* νύμφα Tr. 894 (ubi olim νεόρογος, *v.* Herm.).

ΝΕΟΣ, *véos*, Ion. *νέη*, νέον, Att. also *ov*; Ion., but post-Hom.
Ion., νέος. I. young, youthful, esp. of men; very freq. in
Hom., as well of youthful freshness and strength, as of haste,
boldness, passion: also of plants, Od. 6. 163, II. 21. 38: usu.

as Subst., νέοι youths, Od., and Hes. Sc. 281; in Att. always
with article, ὁ νέος a youth. The age of the νέος is not deter-

mined; that it reached as far as 30, appears from Xen. Mem. 1.
2, 35; cf. νεανίσκος: νέος παῖς Od. 4. 665; νέοι κούροι II. 13.
95; νέοι ἄνδρες oft. in Hom. Opp. to γέρον, II. 2. 789; to
παλαιός, II. 14. 108; to γεραίτερος, Od. 3. 24, to προγενέστε-
ρος, Od. 2. 29: ἐκ νέου from a youth, from youth upwards,
Plat. Gorg. 510 D, etc.; also, speaking of the soul (ψυχῇ),
Rep. 509 A.

2. suited to a youth, youthful, Lat. juveni-
lis, δέδωλο Pind. O. 2. 78; *v.* φρονίς youthful spirits, Eur.
Med. 48.

3. of things, feelings, conditions, etc., new, fresh,
νέον ἄλγος II. 6. 462, but in this signif. rare in Hom.: ἡ νέα,
sub. σελήνη or ἡμέρα, the new moon, Lat. novilunium, esp.

in phrase ἐν καὶ νέα, *v.* ἐν II; so also νέον ἡμαρ, Ar. Rh. 4.
of Time, ἐκ νέου and ἐκ νέας anew, afresh, Lat. denovo, like νεό-
θεν, Ion. ἐκ νέης Hdt. I. 60, with which ἀρχής is usu. supplied:

hence also νέον Ion. (but post-Hom.) νέων, as Adv., newly,
lately, anew, just, just now, opp. to the long-pass, as well as to the
present, oft. in Hom.: so too τὸ νέον Hdt. q. 26: so too νεοστῆ,
q. v.; but νέως is rare.

5. of events, new, strange, unusual,
unexpected, Soph. Phil. 1229, etc.: *v.* plur. sub νεότερος.

B. The degrees of Compar. are νεώτερος, νεώτατος, both in
Hom., who freq. uses νεώτεροι in signif. of νέοι, the younger
sort contrasted with the elder: Ion. νεώτατος, post-Hom.: the
orig. Compar. and Superl. must be looked for in the poet. forms

νεαρός νεαρὸς νεώρος, νέατος νελατος νειδίτος. C. for the Adv.,
v. sup. 4. (The word must have orig. been νέφος, cf. Sanscr.
nava, Lat. novus, Germ. neu, our new, etc.) [Sometimes pro-
nounced as monosyll., Seidl. Dochna. p. 50.] Hence

νέος, ἡ, sub. γῆ, also ὁ νέος, sub. ἄγρος, fresh land, fallow,
Xen. Oec. 16. 10, cf. νέας, and esp. νεός.

νέος, Ion. gen. from νεός, Hom.
νεοσιγάλος, *ov*, (σινγάλλει) new and sparkling, with all the
gloss on, Pind. O. 3. 8. [I]

νεοσκάφης, *ēs*, (σκάπτω) newly dug, Lyc.
νεοσκούλευτος, *ov*, (σκούλεύω) newly rhundered, έντος *v.* armour
just taken, Anth.

νεόσμηκτος, *ov*, (σμήχω) newly cleaned, θύρκες II. 13. 342.
νεοσμίλευτος, *ov*, (σμίλευμι) new carned, new fangled, ἐπὶ
Dioscor. Ep. 17, acc. to Bentr. Phalar. p. 232, cf. σμίλευμα.

νεώσοκοι, οἱ, dub. l. for νεώσοικοι, App.
νεοσπάδης, *ēs*, (σπάω) = νεόσπατος, Aesch. Eum. 42.

νεοσπάρκτος, *ov*, (σπαρδίσσω) newly torn. [Πᾶ]
νεοσπάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (σπάω) =sq., θαλλός Soph. Ant. 1201,
Fr. 445.

νεόσπαστος, *ov*, (σπάω) newly drawn out, plucked, gathered.
νεόσπεσιτος, *ov*, (σπένδω) newly poured as an offering, Nonn.
νεόσπορος, *ov*, (σπείρω) newly sown, Aesch. Eum. 659.

νεοσσεύω, Att. νεοσσέω, Ion. νοσσεύω, (νεοσσός) to hatch, Ar.
Av. 699, Hdt. 1. 159, in part. pass. νεοσσευμένα.

νεοσσία, ἡ, Att. νεοττία, a brooding on or hatching young
birds: also the time of incubation.

νεοσσιά, ἡ, Ion. νεοσστή, Att. νεοστίά, (νεοσσός) a nest of
young birds, a nest, Hdt. 3. 111, Ar. Av. 641: the brood of
young birds, Lycurg. 166. 33: also a bee-hive, Joseph.

νεόσσιον or νεοσσίον, τό, Att. νεόττιον, Dim. from νεοσσός,
νεοττός, a young bird, nestling, chick, Ar. Av. 547 (where
Dind. writes νοττία, *v.* ad l.), 767.

νεοσσοκμέω, Att. νεοττ-, to rear young birds or chickens.
νεοσσοκόμος, *ov*, Att. νεοττ-, (κομέω) rearing young birds or
chickens, Anth.

νεοσσοποιέω, Att. νεοττ-, to make a nest, hatch, breed, Lon-
gin. Hence

νεοσσοποιία, ἡ, Att. νεοττ-, hatching: also the time.
νεοσσός, ὁ, Att. νεοττός, (νέος) a young bird, nestling, chick,
II. 2. 311, *v.* 323, Soph. Ar., etc. 2. later also any young
animal, of a young crocodile, Hdt. 2. 68; a young child (as
Macduff speaks of his 'pretty chickens'), oft. in Eur., cf.
Moen Alcest. 414: in plur., young bees, Xen. Oec. 7. 34.

3. the yolk of an egg, Menand. p. 19, where it is a dissyll.,
and then Dind., Eur. Alc. 403, Ar. Av. 547, would write νοττός.

νεοσσοτροφείον, τό, Att. νεοττ-, a place for rearing young
birds, chicken-hutch: from

νεοσσοτροφέω, Att. νεοττ-, (τρέφω) to rear young birds.
νεοσσοτροφία, ἡ, Att. νεοττ-, a rearing young birds, M. Anton.

νεοσπύτος, *ov*, (σπύω) just having hastened to or from.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, (ισπύη) newly settled, *dhoms* Plut.
 νεοσπύτης, *ýtos*, *ó*, *h*, (σταλύνω) = νεοσπύτης.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, and in *Opp.* νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (στέφω) newly crowned.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (σπυρταίωμα) a recruit, Lat. *tiro*, App. [á]
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (σπύω) newly twisted, *νευρή* Il. 15. 469.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, = *sq.*, Dion. H.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (σπύω) newly levied, Polyb.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (σπύω) just put together, newly created.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, (σπύω) newly slaughtered, Soph. Tr. 1130, Aj. 898, Eur. Hec. 894. Hence
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, and in Nic. νεοσπύτης, *ýtos*, *ó*, *h*, = νεοσπύτης.
 νεοσπύτης, *ýtos*, *ó*, *h*, Dor. for νεοσπύτης, Pind.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, (τέλος) freshly ended, Himer. II. newly initiated, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, (τέρω) with new delight, Opp.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τέρω) newly wrought, κασπίτης Il. 21. 592.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, = *foreg.*, *δέρω* Il. 5. 194.
 νεοσπύτης, *ýtos*, *ó*, *h*, (τέως) youth, *young* years, Il. 23. 445, opp. to γήρας, Pl. 14. 86, Pind., and so in Att., as Ar. Ach. 214, Plat., etc. 2. a youthful spirit, rashness, etc., Hdt. 7. 13, Plat. Apol. 26 E, etc. II. collective, like νεολαία, a body of youth, the youth, esp. all of military age, Lat. *juventus*, Hdt. 4. 3, 9. 12, Thuc. 2. 20, Eur. H. F. 637. III. of things, newness, freshness.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, young, youthful, Pseudo-Phocyl.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τένω) newly or just out, out off, cut up, divided, Plat. Tim. 80 D.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τίκτω) new-born, Plut. II. parox., νεοσπύτης, *ov*, act., having just brought forth, Eur. Bacch. 701.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τένω) fresh cut or ploughed, *έλω* Aesch. Cho. 25 : hence ν. πλάγματα Soph. Ant. 1283. II. fresh cut off, plucked, *έλω* Eur. Bacch. 1171.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, (τρέφω) newly reared, young, Eur. Heracl. 91.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, = *sq.*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 155.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τρέφω) fresh threshed or pressed, γλευκος Nic.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, to rear or feed young ones : from νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τρέφω) = νεοσπύτης. II. parox. νεοσπύτης, *ov*, act. rearing young, rearing when young.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τρέφω) lately wounded, Ath.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, and νεοσπύτης, *és*, a brooding, hatching : from νεοσπύτης, (νεοσπύτης) Att. for νεοσπύτης.
 νεοσπύτης, and -πύτης, *és*, Att. for νεοσπύτης, and -πύτης.
 νεοσπύτης, *ýtos*, *ó*, *h*, Dim. from νεοσπύτης.
 νεοσπύτης, *ýtos*, *ó*, *h*, = *foreg.*, name of a play of Antiph.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, νεοσπύτης, Att. for νεοσπύτης.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, Att. for νεοσπύτης.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, Att. for νεοσπύτης, Ar. Nub. 999.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, new cheese.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, = νεολαία, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2. 843.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, to make new, renew, Anth. : from νεοσπύτης, *ov*, = *sq.*, Plut.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τέως, *έρω*) making new, renewing. II.
 pass. new, fresh, just made, Plat. Legg. 445 E.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (τέως, *έρω*) making or building a ship.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (οὐράω) lately wounded, Il. 13. 539, 18. 536, Hes. Sc. 157, 253.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, (παύωμαι) just come into sight.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, *ó*, one newly initiated, formed like *έφοσπύτης*, Orph.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, = νεοσπύτης. II. = *foreg.*, dub.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, = νεοσπύτης.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, (φέγγω) shining anew.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (φέλω) newly ruined or killed.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (φύω) = *foreg.*, also νεοσπύτης, *ov*, Nonn.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (φύω) having just begun to go storming about, Tryph. I. pass. newly trodden, Anth.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (φονεύω) lately or just killed, Eur. El. 1172, νεοσπύτης, *ó*, *h*, (φόνη) childish in spirit, v. I. Panyas. 1. 11.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, (φύω) new grown, shooting up anew.
 νεοσπύτης, *ov*, (φύω) newly kneaded.
 νεοσπύτης, *és*, the planting of young trees : and

νεοφύτειον, τό, a young plantation, nursery-ground : from νεοφύτης, *ov*, (φύω) newly planted, planted with young trees.
 II. a new convert, neophyte, Eccl.
 νεοφάρατος, *ov*, (φωτίζω) lately baptized, Eccl.
 νεοφάρατος, *ov*, (χάρσσω) newly engraved or imprinted, *έχρος* Soph. Aj. 6.
 νεοφύτης, *ov*, = νεοφύτης, -μωσις, Schäf. Greg. p. 545.
 νεοφύτης, *és*, = νεοφύτης.
 νεοφύτης, *ov*, = νεοφύτης.
 νεοφύτης, *ov*, = νέος, in all signs, first in Hdt. 9. 99, 104, and then in Trag., and Ar., cf. Erf. and Herm. ad Soph. Ant. 156. Adv. -ώς, Ibid. Mostly poet. II. in Dio C. as *Subst.*, *δ* ν. = νεοφύτης. [χμ Aesch. Pers. 693, Soph. l. c.] Hence νεοφύτης, to make new, change, esp. to make political innovations, Hdt. 4. 201, 5. 19, ν. πολλά Thuc. 1. 12 : in gen. to renovate, renew, Arist. Mund. Hence νεοφύτης, *és*, innovation : renewal, Arist. Mund.
 νεοφύτης, *ov*, with the first down or beard.
 νεοφύτης, *ov*, (χρῖω) newly avointed : of a house, newly plastered, Diod.
 νεοφύτης, *ov*, (χέω) newly poured forth or out.
 νεοφύτης, (τέως) to renew, renovate, change, Aesch. Supp. 534.
 II. like νεφύτης, to break up fallow land, till afresh, Lat. *novare agrum*, *h* νέωμεν, sub. γῆ, fallow land, Hes. Op. 460.
 νέωμεν, *ov*, *ó*, *h*, Od. 4. 404, the seals are called νέωμεν καλῆς 'Αλοσπύτης, explained by old Gramm. in three distinct ways :
 1. Apion derives it from νέ- (for νέ- privat.), πύτης, as if νέωμεν = νέωμεν, the foolish ones, i. e. fish : but no such priv. syll. as νέ- is heard of elsewhere, unless it be allowed in νέωμεν.
 2. acc. to Apoll. Lex. p. 472, and Etym. Gud. p. 405, 49, from νέω, νέω, to swim, and πύτης, and so = νηέωμεν, the swimming or fin-footed : and so it must have been taken by Nic., Opp., and other late writers, who apply the word to all water-animals : so too, acc. to the Paris MS., in h. Hom. Ap. 78, *έκαστὸν τὸ φύλα νεοφύτης*, but the strange form νέωμεν says this reading very dub.
 3. Eustath. says that in a Greek dialect (κατὰ γλῶσσάν τινα) νέωμεν = τέκνα, a brood, young : and thus the most learned Alexandrian Poets, Call. Fr. 77, 260, Ap. Rh. 4. 1745, Theocr. 17. 25, Cleon ap. E. M. p. 389, 28, etc., took it ; and so like νέωμεν, from the Root νέος, cf. Lat. *nepos*, *nepotēs*.—The sing. νέωμεν occurs only in Call. Fr. 77 : νέωμεν for *έχρος* in a bad Epigr. ap. Schäf. Greg. p. 682, where also is acc. sing. νέωμεν.
 νέωμεν, and before a vowel or metri grat. νέωμεν, Adv. = *ένεωμεν*, under, beneath, Hom. : in Eur. also from below. II. c. gen. under, beneath, γαίης νέωμεν Il. 14. 204 ; νέωμεν γῆς Od. 11. 302. Hence νέωμεν, *ov*, = *ένεωμεν*, the lowest.
 νέωμεν, *la*, *ov*, that which is below, nether, esp. underground, Lat. *inferus*, Anth.
 νεοφύτης, *ov*, *ó*, (δραμεῖν) the courier of the dead, Luc.
 νεοφύτης, *ov*, (μορφή) shaped like the dead : from νέωμεν, *ov*, *ó*, (ένεωμεν) in Eur. Phoen. 1020 also *ov*, *ov* : lower, Lat. *inferior*, a Compar. without any Posit. : but also as a Posit. = νέωμεν : esp. of νεοφύτης the dwellers in the nether world, whether the gods below, or the dead, like *ένεωμεν*, Lat. *inferi*, v. l. Il. 15. 225, and very freq. in Trag. : hence, τὰ νεοφύτης that is devoted to them, Herm. Soph. Ant. 598 : also, ν. πλάξες, χθών, δώματα the world below, Soph., and Eur.
 νέωμεν, *ó*, a bird of prey, Ar. Av. 303.
 νέωμεν, τό, oil of bitter almonds, Hipp. : also νέωμεν.
 νέωμεν, *ov*, *ó*, (νέω) a nod or sign, Thuc. 1. 134, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20 : in gen. an expression of will, command, *μονοψήφου*, νεοφύτης Aesch. Supp. 373. 2. esp. a nod of assent, approval, like Lat. *numen*, Philostr.
 II. a sloping of land, Dion. P.
 νέωμεν, Ep. and Ion. contr. pres. for νέωμεν, Il. 18. 136.
 ΝΕΤΡΑΨ, *ή*, Ion. νεοφύτης = νεοφύτης 1, a sineu, tendon, of the human body, Il. 8. 328, which however will admit the next signf.
 II. a string or cord of sineu, hence 1. = νεοφύτης 1, 2, a bow-string, in Hom. and Hes. the prevailing signf. called, from its being twisted, *ένεωμεν*, νεοφύτης Il. 15. 463, 469, so too in Soph., Eur., Xen., etc. III. = νεοφύτης 1, 3, a musical string, Pind. I. 6 (5). 50.

νευρεῖν, ἡ, poet. for foreg., Theocr. 15. 213.
νευρέδεντος, ον, (ένδω) bound with a string, strung, stringed.
νευρή, ἡ, Ion. for νευρά, Hom.
νευρήφι, νευρήφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. from νευρή, Hom.
νευρία, ἡ, α, sineu. II. a cord of sinews, strong cord, LXX.
νευρικὸς, ἡ, όν, belonging to the sinews: diseased in them, Diosc.
νευρίνος, ινῆ, ινω, made of sinews, Arist. Gen. An. . II.
made of fibres, Plat. Polit. 279 E.

νευρίον, τό, Dim. from νεύρον, a small sinew or string, Anth.
νευρίς, ίδος, ἡ, Dim. from νευρά, a small sinew or string.

II. a plant, Plin.
νευρίτης, ου, ό, fem. -ρίτης, ίδος, like or in the nature of a
sinew, Orph.

νευροβάτης, ου, ό, (νεύρον, βάινω) a rope-dancer. [α]
νευρόδεντος, ον, (δέω) bound with sinews or strings.
νευροειδής, ές, (είδος) like sinews: τὸ ν. a plant, Diosc.
νευροήλαστος, ον, (ήλω) bruised in the sinews or tendons.
νευροκαυλος, ον, with a fibrous stalk, prob. I. in Theophr.
νευροκοτέω, (κόττω) to hamstring, hough, Polyb.
νευρολάλος, ον, (λάλέω) with sounding strings, χορδή Anth.
NETPON, τό, Lat. nervus. I. a sinew, tendon, i. e. the

gristly end of a muscle by which it is attached to the bones, of
beasts as well as men, in Hom. only once and that in pl. νεύρα,
of the tendons at the feet, Il. 16. 316; and so νευρή is prob. to
be understood of the sinew in the wrist, Il. 8. 328: νεύρα
τέμνειν to hamstring, disable; hence metaph., όποτέμματα τὰ
νεύρα τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 77. 27: later also τένων, τόνος, and
still later άπονεύρωσις. 2. metaph. strength, vigour, like our
nerve, νεύρα έχειν Dem. 432. 10, νεύρα τῆς πραγμάδας Ar. Ran.
862: cf. Is. II. a string, cord made of sinew, for fastening
the head of the arrow to the shaft, Il. 4. 122, 151; for sewing
leather sacks, shoes, etc., cf. Hes. Op. 542; for bracing up bags, etc.
: hence 2. a boustroph, in which signif. νεύρη is mostly
used: so too the cord of a sling, Xen. An. 3. 4, 17. 3. α

musical string, like ours of catgut. III. of the fibres (which
are in fact the sinews) of plants, Plat. Polit. 280 C. IV. of
the nerves, as the organs of sensation proceeding from the
brain, not till after Arist.

νευρόσνος, ον, (νοσέω) having a complaint in the sinews.
νευροτάχης, ές, (παχύς) having thick sinews, Hipp.: the
form νευρόταχυς, υ, is dub., Lob. Phryn. 535.
νευροπλεκής, ές, (πλέω) plaited with sinews, Anth.
νευροράβω, usu. νευρορράφω, (νευροράφος) to stitch with
sinews, esp. to mend shoes, Plat. Euthyd. 294 B. Hence
νευροράφια, ἡ, usu. νευρορρ. a mending of shoes. Hence
νευροράφικός, ἡ, όν, usu. νευρορρ., belonging to the mending
of shoes.

νευροράφος, ον, usu. νευρορράφος, (νεύρον II, ράπτω) stitch-
ing with sinews, esp. mending shoes:—hence δ ν. a cobbler,
Lat. Rep. 421 A, cf. βομφεῖς. II. (νεύρον II. 3) making
strings for the lyre, Lycurg. [α]
νευροσπάδης, ές, (σπάω) drawn or strained by, upon sinews,
ν. άρτακος the arrow drawn back with the string, i. e. on the
stretch, just ready to fly, Herm. Soph. Phil. 290.
νευρόσπασμα, αρος, τό, =νευροσπαστον.

νευροσπατεῖα, ἡ, motion by means of strings: from
νευροσπατέω, to put in motion by strings, play puppets,
Diod.: in gen. to move: νευροσπατεῖα a puppet-show-man, Arist. Mund.
νευροσπατία, ἡ, =νευροσπατεῖα.
νευροσπαστικός, ἡ, όν, fitted for drawing, irritating the nerves
or sinews. II. fitted for moving by strings: ἡ—κή, sub. τέχνη,
the art of a νευροσπάστης, puppet-playing.

νευροσπάτος, ον, (σπάω) drawn by strings, άγάλματα ν.
puppets moved by strings, Hdt. 2. 48: hence also, τὸ ν. a puppet.
νευροτενής, ές, (τείνω) stretched by sinews, γαγίς ν. a snare of
gut, Anth., like νευρότενος.
νευροτόμιεω, ατ, cut the sinews: from
νευροτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting sinews.
νευρότονος, ον, =νευροτενής.
νευρότονος, ον, wounded in the sinews or tendons, Galen.
νευροχάρης, ές, (χαίρω) delighting in the bow-string, epith. of
Apollo, Anth.

νευρόω, (νεύρον) to strain the sinews or with sinews: in gen.
to strain, strengthen, Alciph.

νευροῖδης, ές, =νευροειδής, like sinews: sinewy, Arist. Part. An.
νεύς, ἡ, =ναῦς, Lob. Paral. 92.

νεύσις, ἡ, (νεύω) a nodding, making signs. II. inclination,
direction, Tim. Locr.

νεύσις, ἡ, (νέω, νεύσομαι) a swimming, Arist. Part. An.: a
sailing, rowing.

νεύσομαι and νευσούμαι, fut. of νέω, to swim.

νευστάζω, (νέω) to nod, ν. κόρυθι to nod with the crest, i. e.
stride with nodding crest, Il. 20. 162: ν. κεφαλήν to nod with
the head, let the head drop, of one fainting, Od. 18. 240; also
as a sign of deep despair, Od. 18. 154: later also to be nodding, drop-
ping asleep, Bion 3. 3, like νυστάζω.

νευστάς, δδος, ἡ, (νέω, νεύσομαι) =κολυμβάς, Luc.

νευστόν, verb. Adj. from νέω, νεύσομαι, one must swim, Plat.
Rep. 453 D.

νευστήρ, ἦρος, ό, =sq.

νευστής, ου, ό, (νέω, νεύσομαι) a swimmer, sailor. Hence

νευστικός, ἡ, όν, able to swim, Plat. Soph. 220 A.

νευστικός, ἡ, όν, (νέω) nodding readily.

νευστός, ἡ, όν, (νέω) nodded or beckoned to.

NETYN, fut. νέσω, to nod, beckon, 1. as a sign, Od. 17.
330: ν. τινι Il. 9. 223, Od. 16. 283, ές τινα h. Hom. 6. 9:

c. inf., to beckon one to do something, Il. 9. 620. 2. in
token of assent, to nod, bow, to promise, confirm, etc., όφρσσι,
κεφαλήν Il. 1. 528, Od. 16. 164, etc.: c. acc. et inf., to grant
one leave to do, Il. 8. 246; more rarely c. acc. rei, to grant,
promise, νεύσε ό κόρην h. Hom. Cer. 445, 463; νέυσον χάριν
Soph. O. C. 248, cf. Eur. Al. 978: Hom. usu. joins it with

έν όφρσσι, as, έν όφρσσι νέυσεν to make a sign of assent with
the brows, Il. 1. 528, etc., cf. επινέω, so, ν. επί γλεφάροις Pind.
I. 8 (7). 100. 3. in gen. to nod, bend forward, Il. 13. 133,
16. 217, cf. Hdt. 2. 48: so of a crest (λόφος), to nod, oft. in Hom.;
of ears of corn, Hes. Op. 471, etc.: ν. κάτω to stoop, Eur. El.
839, as, έστη νευκέας Id. I. A. 1581: also c. acc. cognato, νέυσεν
κεφαλὰς to bow down, droop the head, of persons humbled or
vanquished, Od. 18. 237; so, ν. κέρα ές πέδον Soph. Ant. 270,
441: also ν. άπό τινας ές τι to incline towards, Thuc. 4. 100, cf.

Plat. Phaed. 117 A; so, έν τι Plut., προς τι Jac. A. P. p. 743.
4. metaph. to decline, fall away, εκ λαμπρών νεύει βλοτος,
νεύει δέ τῆχα Eur. Andromed. 23. (Akin to νέω, νεύσομαι,
hence νευστάζω, νυστάζω, and Lat. NUO, nuto, nutus, numen.)

νεφέλη, ἡ, (νέφος) a cloud, mass of clouds, mist, fog, Lat. ne-
bulā, Hom., Hes., etc.: metaph. the cloud or mist of death, Il.
20. 417; άρεος νεφέλη a cloud of sorrow, Il. 7. 591, Od. 24.
315; and so in Trag.: the usu. Homeric epith. are κυανή, μέ-
λανα, πορφύρεα, and Soph. Tr. 828 even has φοβία νεφ. II.

a disease of the eyes, Hipp.
νεφέλιον, πτηνολέτις, Ar. Av. 194. 528.—The more usu. form
is νέφος, esp. in Prose, though Xen. has νεφέλη An. 1. 8, 8;
also Theophr. in the special signif. of light fleecy clouds, Lat.
vellera, cf. νεφέλιον.

νεφεληγερέα, poet. for -της, ό, only used in nom. and gen.
-ται, (άγειρω) cloud gatherer, of Zeus, Hom. [α, as in ευρωπά,
επσπά etc., except by position, as νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς.]

νεφεληγερέτης, ου, ό, άηρ, Emped. p. 33, and
νεφεληγερέης, έος, ό, =νεφεληγερέτα, Q. Sm.
νεφεληδόν, Adv., in the manner of clouds, Nonn.
νεφέλιον, τό, Dim. from νεφέλη, a small cloud, Lat. nubecula,
Arist. Meteor.

II. a cloud-like spot on the eye, etc.
νεφελογενής, ές, (γένος) born of the clouds or of Nephelē.
νεφελοειδής, ές, (είδος) like clouds, cloudy, murky, Plut.

Νεφελοκένταυρος, ό, a cloud-centaur, Luc., partly as sprung
from Ixion and the cloud, partly as a fantastic shape such as
the clouds assume, v. Ar. Nub. 346.

Νεφελοκοκκυλία, ἡ, (κόκυξ) Cloud-ouckoo-town, built by the
birds in Ar. Av. 819, etc.,—a satire on Athens. Hence
Νεφελοκοκκυγίεύς, ό, citizen of Cloud-ouckoo-town, Ar. Av. 1035.

νεφελοστάσια, ἡ, (νεφέλη II, Ιστημι) a place where nets are
set to catch birds. II. a flock of birds.

νεφέλω, (νεφέλη) to cloud: to make of clouds.

νεφελώδης, es, = νεφελοειδής, Arist. Probl.
νεφελοῦς, ἡ, ὄν, (νεφελώ) clouded: made of clouds, Luc.
νεφίον, τό, Dim. from νέφος, a small cloud.
νεφόβολος, ὄν, (νέφος, βάλλω) overcast with clouds, clouded,
v. L. Ar. Av. 1385.

νεφοειδής, ἐς, = (εἶδος) νεφελοειδής, Anth.
νεφοποιήτος, ὄν, (ποίη) made of clouds.
ΝΕΦΟΣ, εὖς, τό, a cloud, mass or pile of clouds, mist, Lat.
nebula, freq. in Hom.: hence in gen. darkness, gloom: hence
metaph.

1. the cloud of death, θανάτου μέλαν νέφος Il. 16,
350, Od. 4. 180; so too, νέφος ἀιωγῆς, στεναγμῶν, γόνων Soph.,
and Eur.; v. ὀφρῶνα a cloud upon the brow, Eur. Hipp. 173,
cf. νεφέλη.
2. of a dense throng, a cloud of men, etc.,
e. g. νέφος Τρώων, πεσῶν, ψαρῶν, κολοῶν Il. 4. 274-, 16. 66,
17. 755, cf. Hdt. 8. 109: πολέμοιο νέφος the cloud of battle,
thick of the fight, Il. 7. 243; but applied by Pind. N. 10. 16,
to a single hero, v. Dissen. ad l. (From same Root as νεφέλη,
nebula, Germ. Nebel, also γνόφος, δνόφος, nubes, Sanscr. nabhas
heaven, hence also κνέφος, κνέφας: cf. Butt. Lexil. κελεύας
9.) Hence

νεφώ, to cloud, darken.
νεφραῖος, αἰα, αἰών, = sq., Diosc.
νεφρίδιος, ἐς, ἰων, (νεφρός) of, from, belonging to the kidneys,
τό ν. the fat of the kidneys, Hipp.: but Lob. Phryn. 557 would
alter it into νεφραῖος. [ῖ]

νεφρίτης, ὄν, δ, fem. -ίτης, ἴδος, (νεφρός) of, like, belonging to
the kidneys, ἡ νεφρίτης, sc. νόσος, a disease in the kidneys, stone
in the kidneys, Thuc. 7. 15, cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp. Hence

νεφρίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, affected with νεφρίτης.

νεφροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a kidney, Arist. H. A.

νεφρομήτρα, ἡ, ἰ. e. νεφρῶν μήτηρ, usu. in plur. the muscles
of the loins, within which the kidneys lie, Clearch. ap. Ath.

ΝΕΦΡΟΣ, οὐ, δ, usu. in plur. the kidneys, Ar. Ran. 475, etc.:
also in cookery, euphem. for ὄρχεις, Philip. ap. Ath. 384 E.

νεφρώδης, es, = νεφεροειδής, Arist. Part. An.

νέφω, fut. νέφω, perf. νένοφα, = νίφα, rare and very dub. form.

νεφώδης, es, = νεφοειδής, of the voice, hollow, Arist. Audib.
νέφωσις, ἡ (νεφώ) a clouding, overclouding, Philo.

ΝΕΩ, (A), to go, v. sub νέομαι.

ΝΕΩΝ, (B), fut. νεύσομαι and νευσομαι (Xen. An. 4. 3; 12):

aor. ἔνευσα: like πλέω, πλεύσομαι etc.—To swim, in pres., Od.
5. 344, 442; Ep. impf. ἔνεον for ἔνεον, Il. 21. 11; the other
tenses post-Hom.

2. metaph. of shoes that are too large,
νέιν ἐν ἑμῶσιν, to swim or slip about in one's shoes, Ar. Eq.
321, like Lat. nature, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 4, Heind. Hor.
Sat. 1. 3, 32. (The ν or φ of the fut. prob. belongs to the Root:
akin to νάω, νήχω, νήχομαι, νῆσος, Lat. nāo, nāto: hence
νῆσσα, and perh. νῆσος.)

ΝΕΩ, (C), fut. νήσω, to spin: in Hom. only 3 pl. aor. med.,
ἄσπα ὀ νήσαντο Κατακλῆδες the thread which they spin out
to him, Od. 7. 198: in Hes. of a spider, νεί νήματα Op. 775, v.
στήμονα Ar. Lys. 519. (Sanscr. nāh to join together, Lat.
nē-re, neo-tere, Germ. nāhen to sew: hence νῆμα, νῆσις, νῆβα.)

ΝΕΩ, (D), fut. νήσω: the pres. and impf. hardly used, rare
in Ion. forms νῆα, νῆω, νῆνῶ, (of which Hom. uses νῆας as
the simple Verb, νῆνῶ in compds.): pf. pass. νένημαι or νένη-
σμαι cf. Xen. An. 5. 4, 27, Ar. Nub. 1203. To hear, pile,
heap up, πυρᾶν νῆσαι to pile a funeral pyre, Hdt. l. c., Ar. Lys.
269: νήσαντες ἔβλα Eur. H. F. 243. (Hence prob. νάσσω, cf.
νέω (B) and νάω.)

νέω, Att. acc. from νεώς for νεών, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 176,
Schäff. Greg. p. 164.

νεωκόρως, ἥσω, to be a νεωκόρος, to sweep, and in gen. to have
the care of a temple: hence in irony, to sweep clean, clean out,
plunder a temple, Plat. Rep. 574 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 534.

II. metaph. to keep clean and pure, v. ἔρωτα to cherish love
in a pure heart (as in a temple), Luc. Hence

νεωκορία, ἡ, the office or business of a νεωκόρος, Anth.

νεωκόρος, ὄν, (νεός, κορώ) sweeping a temple: in gen. having
charge of a temple, a verger, Lat. aedituus, aeditumus, Plat.
Legg. 759 A. II. a title found on the coins, esp. of Asiatic
cities, assumed when they had built a temple in honor of their
patron-god or ruler: hence Ephesus was ν. Ἀρτέμιδος, N. T.

νεώλειω, (νεώλικς) to haul a ship up on land, Lat. subducere
navem, Polyb. 1. 20, 3: this was done by rollers (φάλαγγες)
placed under the cradle (ῥυτίνηρα) on which the ship rested.

νεώλικα, ἡ, hauling up a ship into the νεώλικιον.

νεώλικιον, τό, a place in which ships were laid up, a dry dock.

νεώλικς, ὄν, (ναῦς, ἔλκω) hauling up a ship into the νεώλικιον,
cf. ὀλῆς.

νέμα, ατος, τό, (νέω) fallow land just broken up, Lat. novale.
νέμα, ὄνος, δ, (νέως) = νεώριον, νεώσοικος, Ion.

νεώνητος, ὄν, (νέος, ὀνέρομαι) newly bought, of slaves, Ar. Eq. 9.

νεοποιέω, (νεός) to build a temple. II. (ναῦς) to build a ship.

νεοποιῆς, ὄν, δ, an officer at Iasos, who prob. had charge of
the sacred buildings, Lat. aedilis, Inscr. (Prob. from νεός.)

νεοποιός, ὄν, (νεός, ποίω) building temples. II. (ναῦς)
building ships.

νεωπός, ὄν, (νέος, ὤψ) young-looking.

νεωρίω, to be a νεωρὸς or overseer of a νεώριον.

νεωρής, ἐς, (νέος, ὥρα) new, fresh, late, v. Βόστρυχος τετμη-
μένος a lock of hair but just off, Soph. El. 901.

νεώριον, τό, (νεωρὸς) a place where ships and all belonging to
them are taken care of, a dock-yard, with its slips, store-houses,
etc., Ar. Ach. 918, Thuc. 2. 93-, 3. 74, etc.; also in plur., like
Lat. navalia, Eur. Hel. 1530, Thuc. 3. 92. Cf. νεώσοικος.

νεωροφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, the keeper of a νεώριον. [ῖ]

νεωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = νεώριον, Strab.

νεωρὸς, δ, (ναῦς, ὄρα) the superintendent of the dock-yard.

νεωρός, ὄν, = νέος, νεαρὸς, νεωρής, Soph. O. C. 475, e conj.
Hern.

νεωρῦχης, ἐς, (νέος, ὀρύσσω) newly dug, Nic.

νεώς, ὤ, δ, Att. for νάος, a temple, like λέως for λαός, but first
in Eur. H. F. 340: acc. νεών, more rarely acc. νεώ, q. v.

νεώς, Att. gen. from νάος.

νέως, rarer Adv. from νάος for νεωστή.

νέωσις, ἡ, (νέω) the breaking up a fallow, Lat. novatio.

νεώσοικος, οἶ, (ναῦς, οἶκος) ship-sheds, slips, in which one or
more ships might be built, repaired, or laid up in winter, Hdt.
3. 45, Thuc. 7. 64, etc.: in gen. store-houses, thus being parts
of the νεώριον.

νεώσσω, Att. νεώττω, from νέος, like λιμώσσω, -πτω, from
λιμός, λιμώσσω from λιμὸς, = νεός, νεωτέριζω.

νεωστή, Adv. of νέος for νέως, as μεγαλοστή for μεγάλας,
late, just now, the usu. Adv. of νέος (q. v.), Hdt., and Att.

νέωτα, Adv. next year, for next year, Arist. Oec.; also, ἐς
νέωτα Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 13-, 8. 6, 15: Aeol. for νέωστε, νέωστε,
from νέος, like ἑτέρωτα for ἑτέρωτε, ἑτέρωτε, aliuta for alio, in
Plaut. There is no need to call it acc. of an obsol. Subst., for
Preps. are oft. joined with Adv.

νέωτατος, ἡ, ὄν, Superl. from νέος, Hom.

νεωτερίζω, (νεώτερος) to make changes: v. τινὰ εἰς ἀσθένειαν
of bad weather, to change one's health into sickness, Thuc. 7.
87: but usu. to attempt political changes, make innovations, a
revolutionary movements, usu. with the indef. τί, Thuc. 4. 51,
Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 5, Dem. 664. 9: also, v. ἐν τινι, περί τι Plat.
Legg. 798 C, Ep. 347 C. II. transit., v. τὴν πολιτείαν
to revolutionise the state, Thuc. 1. 115.

νεωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, like νεανικός, like a νεώτερος, defitting,
natural to a youth, youthful, Polyb. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

νεωτερισμός, δ, (νεωτερίζω) an attempt at changes, esp. in the
state, usu. in bad signif. innovation, revolutionary movement,
Plat. Rep. 555 D, etc.

νεωτεριστής, οὐ, δ, (νεωτερίζω) an innovator, Plut.

νεωτεροποιέω, to make innovations, Hipp.; and
νεωτεροποιῆ, ἡ, innovation, revolution, Thuc. 1. 102: from

νεωτεροποιός, ὄν, innovating, revolutionary, Thuc. 1. 70.

νεώτερος, α, ὄν, Compar. from νέος, younger, Hom.; newer,
fresher, more violent, strange, startling, νεώτερα κακὰ Πind. P.
4. 275: also νεώτερα alone, Lat. gravior quid, Valck. Hdt. 3.
62, Stalib. Plat. Prot. 310 B: esp. τὰ νεώτερα or νεώτερα πρό-
γμματα, v. ἔργα, also νεωτέρων τι, innovations in the state, revo-
lutionary movements, Lat. res novae, hence νεώτερα πράσσειν
or ποιεῖν = νεωτερίζω, Hdt. 5. 19, 35, Thuc. etc.

νεωτός, ὄν, = νέωτος, dub.

νεωφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, Att. for νεοφύλαξ. [ῖ]

νεώχερος ἤ, ἡ, (χέρος) = νέωμα.

νεωχμός, ὁ, ν. νέωσα.

νη-, insep. Privat. prefix, Acc. to Adjectives, being no doubt a strength. form of *ἀνα-*, privat., with the first a dropped: v. Blomf. Gl. Aesch. Pr. 248: it originated perh. in such forms as *ἀνηλεής*, *ἀνρήσιμος*, *ἀνήκεστος*, *ἀνήμεος*, *ἀνηστis*, which became, by casting off the α as if merely euphon., *νηλεής*, *νρήσιμος*, *νήκεστος*, *νήμεος*, *νῆστis*: and so *νη-* came to be used as a privat. Particle even before consonants, e. g. *νηκερδής*, *νῆκερος*, *νηκηδής*, *νηπαθής*, *νηπελός*, *νηπενθής*, *νῆποιος*, as well as before vowels which combined with it, e. g. *νῆσις* and *νῆστμος*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 710. This prefix however remained esp. poet. With *νη-* compare the Lat. *ne-*, *non*, our *na*, *no*, Germ. *nein*, Pers. *nā*, etc.: and with *ἀν-*, the Lat. *in-*, Germ. *ohn-*, Engl. *un-*. The form *νε-* for *νη-* is very dub., v. *νέποδες*.

NH-, Att. Particle of strong affirmation, with acc. of the Divinity invoked, first in Soph. Fr. 339: *νῆ Δία* or *νῆ τὸν Δία*, also *νῆ μά τὸν Δία*, *yea* by Zeus! Verily and indeed, freq. in Ar., etc., and acc. to Lob. Phryn. 193 esp. used by women: oft. iron., *forsooth*, Lat. *si Diis placet*, as Dem. 259. 28: in answering objections, oft. preceded or followed by *ἀλλά*, Lat. *enimvero*, at *enim vero*, *immo vero*, as Ar. Plut. 202: always posit., though sometimes joined with a negat., as Ar. Nub. 217, Thesm. 240. Hom. only uses the form *ναί*, q. v.

νῆα, νῆες, Ion. acc. sing. and plur. from *ναῦς*, Hom.

νῆας, ἄδως, ἡ, a gigantic animal, whose fossils remains were found in Samos, whence proverb. *μεῖζον βοᾷ τῶν νηάδων*, Euphor. 26.

νηγάτεος, ἑν, *εν*, (prob. for *νεηγάτος*, from *νέος*, *γέγας*) *new made*, *χεράν*, *κρήνημον* Pl. 2. 431, 14. 185: *φάρος* h. Hom. Ar. 122, hence later in gen. *νεο*. (The deriv. from **γᾶω*, *γείνω*, *γέγας*, is confirmed by *παρὸς* from *τείνω*, whereas *τῆλυγετος* takes the e of *γείνω*, *γενέσθαι*: but metri grat. *νηγάτεος*, was substituted for *νεηγάτεος*, cf. Butt. Lexil. in voc.) [γᾶ]

νήγρετος, *ον*, (νη-, *ἐγείρω*) *unwaking*, v. *ὕπνος* a sleep that *knows no waking*, i. e. a sound deep sleep, Od. 13. 80, h. Ven. 178; but later also of death, Anth.: neut. as Adv., *νήγρετον* without waking, v. *εὐδεν* Od. 13. 74.

νηδύα, *ον*, τᾷ, (νήδυν) the *entrails*, *ἐντερα*, Lat. *intestina*, Pl. 17. 524:—also written *νηδυῖα*, but wrongly, Lob. Phryn. 494. *νηδυόφιν*, metr. grat. for *νηδυόφιν*, Ep. gen. from *νήδus*, Mosch. 4. 78.

νήδυμος, *ην*, *ων*, = *νήδυμος*, Opp. [ῦ]

νήδυμος, *ον*, in Hom. fourteen times, always as epith. of *ὕπνος*: the deriv. and even signf. uncertain. 1. acc. to Aristarch. from *νη-* and *δύα*, *δύνω*, for *ἀνέκοντος*, sleep from which one rises not, and so, much the same as *νήγρετος*, with which it is joined, in Od. 13. 79. To this interp. is objected that in Il. 10. 187, *νήδυμος ὕπνος* is said not to have come all night on the watchers' eyes; but why should n. t. *νῆδ* have become a constant Homer. epith. of the sound sleep of his heroes, just as his ships are *σπιτῖ* (*boat*) even when drawn up on shore (Il. 1. 12, etc.)? 2. usu. deriv. from *ἡδύς*, *sweet*, *delightful*: very good in sense, but contr. to all analogy, for *νήδυμος*, if from *ἡδύς*, ought to mean not sweet: the form *ἡδυμος* for *ἡδύς* indeed occurs in h. Hom. Merc., Alcman, Simonid., Antimach., Ar. Rh. and perh. even in Hes.; and it is true that in nine of the Homeric passages the verse equally admits *ἡδυμος*, and in the rest the digamma might excuse the hiatus. But no trace of *ἡδυμος* is found in Hom., even as a v. l.; and therefore those who object to Aristarchus' interp. may, with Butt. Lexil. in voc., take it as a very old mistake for *ἡδυμος*, introduced to supply the place of the defunct digamma. 3. some even derive it from *νήδus*, and twist v. *ὕπνος* into *intimus sopor*.

νηδυόφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. from sq. [ῦ]

ΝΗΔΥΨ, ὅς, ἡ, like *κοιλία*, the *belly* with its contents: also the *stomach*, Ar. 296, Hes. Th. 487: also the *womb*, Il. 24. 496, Hes. Th. 460, *ἐξελεῖν τὴν νηδύν* to take out the *entrails*, disembowel, Hdt. 2. 87: in gen. the lower part of the body, the *paunch*, Il. 13. 290. An acc. *νηδυᾶ* for *νηδύν* in Q. Sm. [ῦ] in the trisyll. cases, ὅς, in the dissyll., Jac. A. P. p. 584, 672, 692, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 68, but still sometimes ὅς, e. g. Eur. Cycl. 574.]

νῆες, nom. plur. from *ναῦς*, Hom.

νῆεσσι, Att. plur. from *ναῦς*, Hom.

νῆες, fut. ἡλῶσα, Ion. and Ep. for *νέω*, q. v., to *heap*, *heap* or *pile* up, *ἄλυν*, *ἐξία* Od. 10. 64: esp. a funeral pile, Il. 23. 139, cf. Hdt. 1. 50: *σώματα* Pl. 23. 169; *πῦρ εὖ νῆσαι* Od. 15. 322; v. *ἵκοντα* to *heap* huge ransoms, Il. 24. 276. II. to *pile*, *load*, *νῆας εὖ νῆσαι* Il. 9. 358; also in Med., *νῆα νῆσασθαι* *ἀλλ χρυσοῦ* to *pile* one's ship with gold enough, Il. 9. 137, 279, cf. *νῆα*. Hence

νῆσις, ἡ, a *heaping*, *piling* up.

νῆσις, ἰδος, ἡ, a *spinster*: from

νῆσω, = *νέω*, to *spin*, Cratin. Malth. 4, but said to be not Att., Meineke Com. Fragn. 2. p. 556; formed from *νέω* like *πλήσω* from *πέμπλωμι*, **πλέω*.

νηί, Ion. dat. sing. from *ναῦς*, Hom.

Νηιάς, ἄδως, ἡ, Ion. for *Ναΐας*, = *Νῆσις*, *Ναΐς*, usu. in plur. *Νηιάδες* Od. 13. 104, 348.

νῆϊος, *ην*, *ων*, later also *ος*, *ον*, (*ναῦς*) *belonging to, from or on a ship*: in Hom. usu., *δούρ νῆϊον* *ship-timber*, Il. 3. 62, Od. 9. 384: also without *δούρ*, Il. 13. 391; so also, *νῆϊα ξύλα* Hes. Op. 806.

Νῆσις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. for *Ναΐς*, a *Nymph of fresh-water springs*, as *Νηρηΐς* of the sea, Pl. 6. 22; *Νύμφη νῆσι* Il. 14. 444.

νῆσις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (νη-, *ἰδέναι*) *unknowing, unlearned*, Il. 7. 198; c. gen., *unknowing of, unpractised in a thing*, Od. 8. 179.

νῆστις, *ον*, ὁ, of or *belonging to a ship*, consisting of *ships*, *στρατὸς* v. a *fleet*, Thuc. 2. 24. [ῖ]

νηϊτικός, ἡ, *ος*, = *νῆσιος*. [νῆι]

νηκερδής, *ές*, (νη-, *κέρδος*) *without gain, unprofitable*, *βουλή*, *ἔπος* Il. 17. 460, Od. 14. 509; hence also *hurful*.

νῆκερος, *ον*, Ep. for sq., *Hor. Op. 527*.

νῆκερος, *ωτος*, ὁ, ἡ, (νη-, *κέρας*) *not horned*.

νῆκεστος, *ον*, (νη-, *ἀκέραια*) *incurable*, Hes. Op. 28r.

νηκηδής, *ές*, (νη-, *κῆδος*) *free from care*, acc. to Dindorf in the verses ap. Plat. Symp. 197 C, v. Stallb.

νηκουστέα, (νη-, *ἀκούω*) *not to hear, to give no heed to, disobey*, c. gen., *νηκουστέα θεῶς* Il. 20. 14.

νῆκουστος, *ον*, (νη-, *ἀκουστός*) *unheard, unknown*, Arat.

νηκτηί, ἦρος, and νῆκτης, *ον*, ὁ, (νήχω) a *swimmer*.

νηκτικός, ἡ, *ον*, *belonging to swimming, able to swim*: from νῆκτός, ἡ, *ον*, (νήχω) to be swum, capable of being swum over.

II. act. *swimming, floating*, Plut.: τὸ νηκτὸν *power of swimming, swimming*, Anacreont.

νηκτηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of νῆκτης: νηκτηρίς ἐλαία, v. *κολυμβάς*.

νηκτωρ, *ωρος*, ὁ, = νηκτηίρ.

νηλεγής, *ές*, (νη-, *ἀλέγω*) *reckless*, cf. *ἀνηλεγής*, *ἀπηλεγής*.

νηλεής, *ές*, but in dat. and acc. *νηλεΐ*, *νηλεά*, from *νηλῆς*, (νη-, *έλεος*) *without pity, pitiless, ruthless*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: usu. *νηλεής ἡμαρ*, i. e. the day of death, Pl. 1. 484, Od. 9. 17, etc., v. *ἥτορ* Pl. 9. 497: and very freq., *νηλεΐ χαλκῷ* with *ruthless steel*, Hom.: also, v. *θερμός*, *θυμός* Hom.; and, v. *ὕπνος* *unwiping sleep*, which exposes the sleeper defenceless to ill, Od. 12. 372. Cf. Ep. and Lyr. forms *νηλῆς* and *νηλεΐς*: the Att. preferred the full form *ἀνηλεής*, Lob. Phryn. 711. Adv. *νηλεῶς*.

νηλεΐς, *ές*, Ep. for *νηλῆς*, h. Hom. Ven. 246, Hes. Th. 770. Adv. -*ως*.

νηλεόθυμος, *ον*, (νηλεΐς) of *ruthless spirit*, Anth.

νηλεόποινος, *ον*, (νηλεΐς, *ποινή*) *punishing without pity* or *ruthlessly*, epith. of the *Kῆρες*, Hes. Th. 217, ubi Stob. *ἡλεόποινος* *punishing folly*, and a like v. l. occurs Orph. Ar. 1362: Ruhnck. would read *νηλυτοποινος*.

νηλευστος, *ον*, (νη-, *λείσσω*) *invisible*, Theoc. Fistul.

νηλής, *ές*, Ep. and Lyr. form for *νηλῆς*, in Hom. usu. in dat. and acc. *νηλεΐ*, *νηλεά*: nom. only Il. 9. 632, Pind. P. 11. 34, Eur. Cycl. 369.

νηλητής, *ές*, (νη-, *ἀλνταίνω*) = *νηλητής*, dub.

νηλιτέπος, *ον*, (νη-, *πέζω*) = sq. [ῖ]

νηλίπους, ὁ, ἡ, *πουρ*, τὸ, gen. *ποδός*, also *νήλιπος*, *ον*, = *ἀνηλιπος*, *unshod, barefooted*, Soph. O. C. 349: hence in gen. *needy, miserably poor*, v. *βίος* Lyc. (Usu. deriv. from *νη*, *ἄλφ* and *πούς*, but Döderl. considers *πούς* to be a termin. only, *ἄλφ* *νήλιφ* *νήλιπος* like *Οἰδῶς* *Οἰδῆτος* *Οἰδῆτος*.) [ῖ]

νηλιτῆς, *ές*, (νη-, *ἀλείτης*, *ἀλνταίνω*) *guiltless, harmless*, Od.

16. 317., 19. 498., 22. 418, ubi al. νηλῖτιδες. (Aristarch. took it wrongly in the contrary signf. for ἀμαρτωλός, πολυαμαρτήτος, by assuming a νη- intensive.)
νηλῖτης, ου, ὁ, = foreg., dub.
νηλῖτόποιος, ου, ν. νηλῖτοποιος.
νηλῖφής, ἑς, (νη- ἀλείφω) not rubbed, esp. with oil, unanointed, usu. as a mark of abject poverty.

νήματος, ου, (νη-, λῶσθαι) without mantle or covering.
νήμα, ατος, τό, (νέω to spin) that which is spun, thread, yarn, Od. 2. 98, etc.: the thread of a spider's web, Hes. Op. 775.

II. later also a web, stuff.
νηματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) thready, fibrous, in filaments, like asbestos, Plat. 2. 434 A.

νημέρεια, ἡ, infallibility: from
νημερτής, ἑς, (νη-, ἀμαρτῶω) unfailling, unerring, infallible, epith. of Proteus in prophesying, Od. 4. 349, etc.: usu. in Hom., βουλή ν. a sure decree, i. e. one that will infallibly be put in force, Od. 1. 86, etc.; so too, νόος ν. Od. 21. 205; ἔπος ν. a true or sure word, Il. 3. 204; more freq. as Adv., νημερῆς ἐνίσπειν, νημερῆτα εἰπεῖν or μυθῆσθαι to speak a truth, sure truths, Hom. Ion. Adv. -ῖως Od. 5. 98; cf. νηπεκίς.—Ep. word, also used by Aesch. Pers. 246.

νημεῖω, ἥσω, to be νήμενος, to be calm or still, Strab. Hence νημεῖα, ἡ, Ion. νημεῖα, a calm, stillness in the air, νημεῖος in a calm, Il. 5. 523, Hdt. 7. 188; also in Plat. II. as Adj., γαλήνη ν. a breezeless calm, Od. 5. 392., 12. 169, cf. sq.
νήμενος, ου, (νη-, ἀνεμος) without wind, breezeless, calm, hushed, αἰθήρ Il. 8. 556, γαλήνη Aesch. Ag. 740, πέλαγος Eur. Hel. 1456; metaph., ν. ἔσσητο ὄχλον Id. Hec. 533. Hence νημεῖω, to make calm.

νηνέω, = νηέω, Ion. for νέω, to heap, in Hom. only in compds. ἐπινηέω and παρανηέω, for in Il. 23. 139 νηέω is now read.
νηνία, ἡ, a public eulogy on great men, sometimes accompanied by the flute; hence a lament, dirge, only found in Lat. *nenia*, although acc. to Cic. Legg. 2. 24 the word is Greek.

νήνις, ιος, ἡ, contr. for νεάνις, Bergk Anacr. 15.
νηξίσις, ὁ, ἡ, (νήξω, πονν, τό, γεν. ποδος, (νήχω) web-footed. [I]
νήξις, εως, ἡ, (νήχω) a swimming, Batr. 68.
νήξομαι, fut. from νήχωμαι, Od.
νηρόβτης, ου, ὁ, (ναῖς) Ion. for ναυρόβτης. [α]
νηροκόρος, ου, (νηρός) poet. for νεωκόρος.
νηροτόλος, ου, Ἀτ. ναοτ., (νεός, νηός, πόλεως) busying oneself in a temple, hence a priest, temple-keeper, Hes. Th. 991.

νηροπέω, (ναῖς) poet. for ναυπ., to go in a ship, Leon. Al.
νηρός, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. for ναός, a temple, Hom., Hes., and Hdt.
νηός, Ion. gen. from ναῖς, Hom., and Hes.
νηοσός, ου, poet. νηοσώδης, (ναῖς, ὥσώω) preserving, protecting ships, Ar. Rh.

νηοῖχος, ου, (ναῖς, ἔχω) holding, holding fast, protecting ships.
νηοφόρος, ου, (ναῖς, φέρω) bearing ships, Anth.
νηόχος, ου, (ναῖς, ἔχω) = νηοῖχος, Anth.
νηπάθης, ἑς, (νη-, πάσσω) without suffering, Opp. II. act. relieving or banishing pain, cf. νηπεθής.

νηπαυστος, ου, (νη-, παύω) = ἀπαυστος, Lyc.
νηπεδάνος, ἡ, οὔ, = ἡπεδάνος, Opp. (Prob. formed on the false analogy of ἡδύμος = ἡδύμος.)

νηπίεος, εἰα, εἰω, = νηπίεος, dub.
νηπεκτός, ου, (νη-, πέκω) uncombed: in Hesych. νηπεκτής.
νηπελέω, (νη-, πέλωμαι) to be powerless, cf. κακηπελέω, εὐηπελέω.
νηπενθής, ἑς, (πένθος) like νηπαθής, free from sorrow. II. act. soothing sorrow: hence in Od. 4. 221 as epith. of an Egyptian drug, which lulled sorrow for the day, cf. ἄχολος. Adv. -έως.
νηπειθής, ἑς, (νη-, πυνθάνομαι) unsearchable, unutterable.

νηπίαια, ἡ, (νήπιος) childishness, child's play, folly, νηπίαιας ὄχειν Od. 1. 297, cf. νηπίει. [α]
νηπίαια, ὄσω, Hipp., and νηπίαιομαι, = sq.
νηπίαιχνα, ου, to be childish, play like a child, Il. 22. 502.
νηπίαιος, ου, poet. for νήπιος, childish, Il. 2. 338., 6. 408., 16. 262. (The -αχός is a mere termin.)
νηπίαιχμος, = νηπίαιχος, Ap. Rh., and Mosch.
νηπίαιχμῶδης, ἐς, (νηπίαιχος, εἶδος) = νηπίαιχμῶδης.
νηπίειν, ἡ, Ion. for νηπία, nonage, childhood, Il. 9. 491, where some take it, childish helplessness: metaph., like νηπία, child-

ishness, childish play, in pl. νηπίεσι, Il. 15. 363, Od. 24. 469, strictly fem. from νηπίεος.

νηπίεος, εἰα, εἰω, = sq.
νήπιος, εἰα, εἰω, (νήπιος) childish, of a child, Opp. [I]
νηπίεος, (νήπιος) Dep. med., = νηπιαχέω, Gramma.

νηπίομαι, ἑσσα, ἐν, poet. for νήπιος.

νηπίοκτόνος, ου, (κτείνω) slaying children, LXX.

νηπίοπρεπής, ἑς, (πρέπω) besembling children, childish.

νήπιος, ια, Ion. ιη, ιω, Att. also ος, ου, (νη-, ἔως) strictly, not speaking, and so precisely = the Lat. *infans*, our infant, freq. in Hom., esp. in signf. of one still unfit to bear arms, i. e. till about the 15th year, as Il. 9. 440, esp. νήπια τέκνα: more rarely of animals, Il. 2. 311., II. 113; also νήπια alone, the young of an animal, Il. 17. 134:—Theophr. first used it of vegetable tables. II. metaph. 1. usu. of the understanding, childish untaught, fond, freq. in Hom., strength. μέγα νήπιος Il. 16. 46, Od. 9. 44, freq. in Hes.: also simply without foregoing blind to the future, Il. 22. 445; and so usu. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 443, Eur. Med. 891, and Plat. 2. of bodily strength, weak as a child, helpless, βῆ νηπίη Il. 1. 561. Hence

νήπιότης, ητος, ἡ, childhood, infancy, Plat. Legg. 808 E.

II. metaph. childishness.

νηπιόφανής, ἑς, (φαίνομαι) childlike in appearance.

νηπιόφροσύνη, ἡ, childishness, thoughtlessness: from

νηπιόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρῆν) of childish mind, silly, Strab.

νηπιώδης, ἐς, (νήπιος, εἶδος) like a child, childish.

νηπλεκτός, ου, (νη-, πλέκω) not plaited: esp. with unbraided hair, Bion 1. 21.

νηπιονά, Adv. of sq., Lat. *impune*, Xen. Hier. 3. 3; also νη- ποῦν or -νί Plat. Legg. 874 C, Andoc. 12. 43, and Dem.: also νηποινῆ.

νήπιονος, ου, (νη-, ποῦν) unpunished, unavenged, Hom. (but only in Od.), mostly in neut. *νήπιονος* as Adv.: but, *φύων νήπιονος*, like *ἑμιοπος*, without share of, unblest with fruitful trees, Pind. P. 9. 103.

νήπιотος, ου, = ἀπιοτος, v. I. Hes. Th. 795, for νήπιοτος.

νήπιτης, ου, ὁ, (νήφα) sober, moderate, discreet, Polyb. Hence νηπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, sober, Plat. II. act. sobering: hence,

νηπτικὰ writings inculcating asceticism.

νήπιотος, ου, (νη-, πυνθάνομαι) not heard, not learnt, Nonn.

νηπιτένομαι, Dep., to be a child, play child's tricks, Anth.

νηπιτία, ἡ, childhood, childishness, folly, Ap. Rh.: from

νηπιτός, ια, ιω, (νη-, ἄπιος) a child, like νήπιος, Lat. *infans*, Il. 20. 200; usu. metaph. childhood in mind, thoughtless, Il. 13. 292 etc., also in Ar. Nub. 868. [ε]

Νηρέης, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. Νηρηΐς, a daughter of Nereus, hence a Nereid or Nymph of the sea, i. e. the Mediterranean, as opp. to Ocean, in Hom. only in Il. and always in pl. Νηρηΐδες: they were fifty, Hes. Th. 264, Pind. I. 6. 8; their names are given Il. 18. 39, sq., Hes. Th. 243, sq. Cf. Ναΐδς.

Νήριεος, α, ου, also ος, ου, of Nereus, Νηρία τέκνα, i. e. fishes.

νήριετος, ου, ὁ, a kind of sea-snail, perh. a periwinkle, Arist. H. A.: also νήριτς, cf. ἀναρίτς.

Νηρέως, ἑως, Ion. ηος, ὁ, Nereus, an ancient sea-god, who under Poseidon ruled the Mediterranean, v. Il. 18. 141; first mentioned by name in the Hom. Ag. 319, and in Hes. He was eldest son of Pontus (the sea), husband of Doris and father of the Nereids, Hes. Th. 233, sq. Hence

Νηρηΐ, for Νηρηΐς or Νηρηΐς, Alcae. 120, v. Pors. Tracts p. 295.

Νηρηΐς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for Νηρηΐς, Il. (always in plur.), and Hes. Th. 1003; poet. also the tetrasyll. cases are pronounced trisyll., Νηρηΐδς etc.

νήριμνος, ου, (νη-, ἀριμός) = ἀνάρημος, countless, Theocr. 25. 57.

νήριον, τό, the oleaner or rose-bay, Lat. *nerium*, Diosc. also *ροδοδάφνη*.

νήρις, ιος, ἡ, = foreg., Nic. II. acc. to Diosc. = γάρδος δρενής, v. Sprengel ad I. 8; or = βρόδυ, *savin*.

νήριотος, ου, (νη-, ἐρίω) uncontested.

νήριτης, ου, ὁ, = νηριότης and ἀναρίτης, cf. v. [I]

νήριотος, ου, = νηριотος, countless, immense, v. ὄλη Hes. Op. 509, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 375; hence Gramma. also νηριότιμόςος, νηριόφυλλος, for πολυμήτος, πολυφύλλος. II. = νήριотος, undisputed, dub.

νηριτότροφος, ον, (νηρίτης, τρέφω) *breeding periwinkles*, νῆ-
σοι Aesch. Fr. 379, v. Herm. Opusc. 7. 360.

νηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (νῆω) like *napós*, wet, damp, Lob. Phryn. 42.

νηρσιος, αἰα, Ion. αἰη, αἰών, (νῆσος) *cf. from or belonging to an island, insular*, χώρα, πόλις Eur. Tro. 188, Ion 1583: in Hes. only as name of a Nereid, Νηρσαία.

νησιάζω, = νησιζω, Strab.

νησιάρχης, ου, ὁ, v. l. for sq. 1. c.; also in Plut.

νησιάρχος, ου, ὁ, (νησίς, ἄρχω) *an island-prince*, Meineke Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 14.

νησιδιον, τό, Dim. from νῆσος, *an islet*, Thuc. 6. 2. [γ]

νησιζω, (νῆσος) *to be, form an island*, Polyb.

νησιον, τό, Dim. from νῆσος, *an islet*. [γ]

νησις, εως, ἡ, (νέω) *spinning*, Plat. Rep. 620 E.

νησις, εως, ἡ, (νέω) *a heaping, piling up*.

νησις, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from νῆσος, *an islet, small island*, Hdt. 8. 76, 95. [γ, Lyc. 599, and freq. in Anth., and so says Draco 23. 14, cf. however Id. 47. 20.]

νησιτήης, ου, ὁ, (νῆσος) *cf. from or belonging to an island*: fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Anth.

νησιώτης, ου, ὁ, (νῆσος) fem. -ώτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *an islander*, Hdt. 1. 27, etc. II. as Adj., *of an islander*, Blos Eur. Heracl. 84:

insular, hence, νησιώτιδες πῶλες Hdt. 7. 22: also c. Subst. neut., v. νηρικίω Luc.

νησιώτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *of, belonging to an island*, ἔθνη Hdt. 7. 80: τὸ ν. *insular situation*, Thuc. 7. 57.

νησιεδής, ἐς, (νῆσος, εἶδος) *like an island*, Strab.

νησιμάχια, ἡ, (μάχη) *an island-fight*, Luc.

νησιποιέω, *to make into an island, insulate*, Oenom. ap. Eus. ΝΗΨΩΞ, ου, ἡ, *an island*, Hom., Hes., etc.: also applied to the Peloponnese, Soph. O. C. 695. (Perh. from νέω, νῶα, as if *floating-land*.)

νησιφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *an island-guard*, Diod. [β]

νησῶα, (νῆσος) *to make into an island*.

νῆσσα, ἡ, Att. νήπτα, *a duck*, Ar. Av. 566, etc. (From νέω to swim, νῶα: cf. Lat. a-nas, Germ. B-n-e.) Hence

νησσαίος, αἰα, αἰών, *of or from a duck, like a duck*.

νησσαρίον, τό, Dim. from νῆσσα, *a duckling*, used as term of endearment, Ar. Plut. 1011. [α]

νησσοτροφεῖον, τό, (νῆσσα, τρέφω) *a place where ducks are fed or reared*.

νηστεία, ἡ, (νηστεύω) *a fast*, νηστεία καὶ ὄραϊ Hdt. 4. 186, Arist. Probl.: in Athens the third day of the Thesmophoria was esp. so called.

νηστεῖρα, ἡ, fem. from νηστήρ, ν. πῶσις *a medicine taken fasting*, Nic.

νηστεύς, εως, ὁ, and νηστευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = νηστήρ, νηστής: from νηστεύω, *to fast*; in gen. *to abstain from*, c. gen., κακότητος Emped. 393.

νηστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq.

νηστήρ, ου, ὁ, *one who fasts*, later form for νηστής, c. v.

νηστικός, ὁ, ὄν, (νῆα) *belonging to spinning, able to spin*: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, *the art of spinning*, Plat. Polit. 282 A.

νηστιμός, ον, *belonging to fasting*: from

νηστις, ιος, ὁ, and ἡ, (νη- ἐσθία) *not eating*, i. e. *fasting*, of persons, Il. 19. 207, Od. 18. 370, Aesch. Pr. 573; also, c. gen., v. Βορῆς Eur. I. T. 973: Aesch. off. uses it with an abstract Subst., as, v. νόστος famine, Ag. 1016: ν. αἰκία, πόνος, δῖαι the pains of hunger, Id.: νηστις δαμῆ the bad breath of one fasting, A. B. 2. act. *causing hunger, starving*, Aesch. Ag. 194. — Besides the older Homer. forms of the gen. νηστιος, nom. pl. νηστιες, there are two later forms, gen. νηστίων, nom. pl. νηστίες, and gen. νηστίδος, nom. pl. νηστίδες, Lob. Phryn. 326.

II. ἡ νηστις, acc. to Damm also εὐ ν., the *intestinum jejunum*, from its always being found empty, Hipp. 2. ἡ νηστις, in Emped. 28, the elements of water and air, prob. from a Sicilian goddess Νήστις, Alex. Incert. 61. 2. *a fish* of the κεστρούς kind, Ar. Fr. 203, cf. ap. Ath. 307, sq.

νηστοποιία, ἡ, *a drinking society*: from

νηστοποιέω, (νηστις, πῖνα, ποτός) *to drink soberly*.

νησούριον, τό, Dim. from νῆσος, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12.

νητήρ, ἡ, v. νητός.

νητίτος, ον, (νη- τίνω) *unavenged, unpunished*, Anth.

νήτος, η, ον, contr. for νέατος: esp. ἡ νήτη, sub. χορδή, = νεήτη, Arist. Meteor.

νήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (νέω to heap) *heaped, piled up*, Od. 2. 338.

νήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (νέω to spin) *spun, twisted*.

νητρεκής, ἐς, (νη-, τρέω) = ἀτρεκής, *real, actual, certain*, Lyc. Adv. -κέως, contr. -κέος.

νήτρον, τό, (νέω to spin) *a spindle*.

νήττα, ἡ, νηττάριον, τό, Att. for νησσ.

νήττιον, τό, Dim. from νήττα, *a duckling*.

νηττοκτόνος, ον, (νήττα, κτείνω) and νηττοφόνος, ὁ, (φονεύω) *the duck-killer*, a kind of eagle, Arist. H. A.

νηττοφάλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *a duck-watcher*. [β]

νήυγμος, ον, (νη- αῖω) *without a cry*, v. l. for νήυτος.

νήυν, poet. acc. from ναῦς for ναῖν, Ap. Rh.

νήυς, ἡ, Ion. for ναῦς, Hom., and Hdt.: later and very rarely for acc. plur. (Never dissyll. νήυς, Jac. A. P. 336.)

νηυσί, Ion. dat. pl. from ναῖς, Hom.

νηυσιπέρητος, ον, v. ναυσιπέρητος.

νήυτις, ον, (νη-, αἰτμή) *breathless*, Hes. Th. 795. II. *without smell, scentless*,

νηφαίνα, = ρήφα, very dub.

νηφάλεις, ἐα, ὅν, later form for νηφάλιος.

νηφάλειος, ητος, ἡ, and νηφάλειος, ἡ, = νηφαλιότης.

νηφάλιεύς, ὁ, = νηφάλιος, Anth.

νηφάλιεύω, *to make a libation without wine*, v. νηφάλιος II.

νηφάλιζω, *to purify by a libation without wine*, v. νηφάλιος II.

νηφάλιος, ἰα, ἰων, also ος, ον, (νήφα) *sober*: and of drink, *without wine, wineless*, μελιγμῶτα ν. the offerings to the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 107, composed of water, milk and honey,

cf. Soph. O. C. 481; hence also offered to the Muses and Nymphs: ο τοῖς, τὰ ν. alone, and νηφάλια θυσία, cf. Wytenb. Plut. 2. 132 E: v. βαμοί the altars on which such offerings were made; v. ἐξία the wood therein employed, esp. the twigs of the herb θύμω, cf. δευθυμία.

II. metaph. *sober, discreet*, etc., Plut. — The forms νηφαλος and νηφάλιμος are dub. Adv. -ως. [α] Hence

νηφάλιότης, ητος, ἡ, *sobriety*.

νηφάλιμός, ὁ, (νηφαλιζω) = foreg. II. metaph. *soberness, discretion*.

νηφαντικός, ὁ, ὄν, *making sober, sobering*, Plat. Phil. 61 C.

νηφαντός, ὁ, ὄν, = νηφάλιος, dub.

νηφάντος, Adv. part. from ρήφω, *soberly, discreetly*.

νηφούτ, poet. dat. pl. part. for νηφούσι, Theogn. 481, 627.

νήφα, f. νήψα, *to be sober, live soberly*, esp. *to drink no wine*, first in Theogn. 478: freq. in part. νήφαν = νηφάλιος, Id. 481, 627, Hdt. 1. 133: as a mark of poverty, Soph. O. C. 100.

II. metaph. *to be sober, wary*, Epich. p. 87, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 886.

νηχάλεος, ἐα, ὅν, (νήχω) *swimming*.

νηχείον, τό, (νήχω) *a swimming-place*, dub.

νηχι, Adv. (νῆ) = νάχι, Hesych.

νηχομαι, v. νήχω.

νήχυτος, ον, (νη-, χέω) like ἀχύετος, *poured far and wide, full-flowing*, ὄδωρ Ar. Rh. (Prob. formed on the supposition that νη- has an intens. force.)

νήχω, ζω, (νέω) *to swim*, Od., also Hes. Sc. 317; in Prose properly νήχομαι, εἶμαι, as Dep. med., which also occurs in Od., and Hes. Sc. 211: later also in Act., Pausan., etc.

νήψης, ὁ, (νήψω) *soberness*, Polyb.

νήψ, Ion. for νέω, νηέω, νηέω, *to heap*.

νήων, Ion. gen. plur. from ναῦς, Hom., and Hes.

νήλαρευν, *to pipe or whistle*, Eupol. Dem. 27: from νήλαρος, ὁ, *a small fife or whistle*, used by the κελουστής to give the time in rowing, Ar. Ach. 554; also *its sound*. [α]

ΝΙΨΩ, fut. νίψω etc., perf. pass. νένιμμαι: = νίπτω (which is rare in pres., and not at all in Hom.), *to wash*, Hom., esp. the hands and feet, hence freq. νίψαι τινά πῶδας Od.; and in Med., χεῖρας νίψασθαι *to wash one's own hands*, Hom., also Hes. Op. 737; so too, νίψασθαι absol., Od. 1. 138, etc.: also, χροά νίξω he washed his body, Od. 6. 224: νίψασθαι ἀλός *to wash oneself (with water) from the sea*, Od. 2. 261: νίψασθαι πόδα λμῆναι Hes. Fr. 19, cf. Strab. p. 531; in full, ἐκ ποταμοῦ Od. 6. 224, cf. λούω: in gen. *to purge, cleanse*, νίψαι καθαρῶ

Soph. O. T. 1228, Eur. I. T. 1191.

ἰδρῶτα τιμὴ ἀπὸ χρωστός II. 10. 575, αἶμα ἀπὸ τινος II. 11. 830, 846; and so in Pass., αἶμα νέμνται II. 24. 419.—The word is usu. said of persons washing part of their person, while λούω, λούεσθαι is used of bathing, πλύνω of washing clothes, etc.; but νίζω is sometimes said of things, as in II. 126. 229. (The Root is νίβ-, as appears from χερ-νίβ-ος, cf. *νίβ-.)

(νικάζω) assumed as pres. = νικάω, whence to form Dor. fut. νικᾶζω, Theocrit. 21. 32.

νικάϊος, αἰα, αἰον, (νίκη) belonging to victory: Zeus ν., as the giver of victory.

νικᾶτήρ, ὁ, Dor. for νικητήρ.

νικάτωρ, opos, ὁ, Dor. for νικητωρ. The soldiers of the royal Macedonian body-guard were called νικάτορες.

νικάω, f. νικῶ, (νίκη) intr. to conquer, get the upper hand, τὰ χεῖρονα νικᾷ the worse prevails, II. 1. 576, Od. 18. 404, cf. II. 2. 597, etc.: esp. in aor., hence, νικήσας the conqueror, Hom.; but also in pres., Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27, Symp. 5. 9: νικῶν τιμὴ to win in the judgment of another, Ar. Av. 447; but c. dat. rei, v. μάχῃ, ἔρματι, ναυμαχίᾳ Xen., etc. 2. of opinions, etc., κατὰ βουλὴν νίκησε the evil counsel prevailed, Od. 10. 46: also freq. in Att., ἐνίκησεν ἡ γνώμη the opinion prevailed, was carried; so too, γνώμην νικῶν to prevail with an opinion, get it carried, Hdt. 3. 82; ἡ νικῶσα γνώμη or βουλὴ the prevailing opinion, vote of the majority, Thuc. 2. 12—also impers., ἐνίκησε (sc. ἡ γνώμη) it was resolved, Lat. visum est, c. inf., Hdt. 6. 101; it was generally thought, Thuc. 2. 54: cf. infr. sub fin.

3. νικῶν as law-term, to be acquitted, where δίκη is usu. supplied, Valck. Diatr. p. 261: in gen. to win in a suit, gain a cause, Od. 14. 545.

II. transit. c. acc. pers., to conquer, vanquish, freq. in Hom., c. dat. modi, μάχῃ, ἀγορῇ, ἔγχρῃ, ποσί, δόλοισι etc., Hom., (which dat. is found also with the intr. usage); so also in Hes.: in gen. like Lat. vincere, to overpower, esp. of passions, νόον νίκησε νεότης II. 23. 604, of errors, vices, etc., which force men to act and think so and so, hence in Pass., νικάσθαι to be vanquished by, by means of a thing, as, ἡδονῇ, ἐρωτί, κακῶς etc., but of persons usu. νικάσθαι ὑπὸ τινος, also νικάσθαι τινος, like ἡττάσθαι, because here too is a notion of comparison, to be inferior to, give way, yield to, Valck. Hipp. 458, Eur. Cycl. 454: Hom. has of the Pass. only part. aor. νικηθείς, absol., the vanquished, II. 23. 656, 704.

III. c. acc. cognato, to gain, win, νικῶν νικῶν Od. 11. 545, in reference to a lawsuit; so, ναυμαχίαν ν. to win a battle, Thuc. 7. 66, and Xen.: πάντα ἐνίκη he won in all the bouts, II. 4. 389; Ὀλυμπιάδα ν. Hdt. 9. 33: more usu., Ὀλυμπία ν. Thuc. 1. 126 (but also Ὀλυμπίαι ν. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 36 D); v. παγκράτιον Thuc. 5. 49: and, Ὅλα πᾶδας στάδιον νικᾶν to conquer the boys at Olympia in the stadium, (Dem.) 1342. ult.: γνώμην ν. to get one's opinion carried or passed, Hdt. 1. 61, which comes to much the same as γνώμῃ ν., v. supr. 1. 2.

νικεῖος, on, (νίκος) victorious, ἐπὶ σθένει ν. = ἐπὶ νίκῃ, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1089.

ΝΙΚΗ, ἡ, conquest, Lat. victoria, freq. in Hom., where its usu. signif. is victory in battle, also νίκη μάχης, II. 7. 26., 8. 171: usu. joined with gen. of person conquering, though νίκη τινός is also the victory over one, Ar. Eq. 521: νικῶν νικῶν, only in Od. 11. 545, v. foreg. III: later in gen. the upper hand, ascendancy, etc., in all relations: νικῶν διασώζεσθαι to keep the fruits of victory, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 26, cf. 4. 1, 15.

II. as prop. n. Νικέ, the goddess of victory, daughter of Styx and Pallas, Hes. Th. 384. [I]

νίκηεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. νικαίεις, (νίκη) conquering, Mel. 123.

νίκημα, ατος, τό, (νικάω) the prize of victory, victory, Polyb. [I]

νίκημη, Dor. for νικάω. [I]

νίκησις, εως, ἡ, a conquering, Plut.

νικητέον, verb. Adj., one must conquer, Eur. Bacch. 953.

νικητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, like νικητής, a conqueror. Hence

νικητήριος, λα, ιον, belonging to a conqueror or to victory, δόξα ν. the glory of victory, Antiph. Incert. 58; v. φίλημα a kiss as the conqueror's reward, Xen. Symp. 6. 1. II. as Subst. τὸ ν., sub. ἄλλον, the prize of victory, Soph. Fr. 482, Plat., etc.: v. φέρειν, φέρεσθαι, λαμβάνειν to win the prize, Plat. 2. τὰ

ν., sub. ἑαρά, the festival of victory, v. ἐορτῶν to celebrate this festival by a banquet, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 1.

νικητής, οἱ, ὁ, (νικάω) a conqueror. Hence νικητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a conqueror or to victory, concluding to victory, Polyb.: conquering, Plut.

νικήτρια, ἡ, fem. from νικητήρ, a conqueress.

νικήτωρ, opos, ὁ, poet. for νικητήρ.

νικήφορος, (νικηφόρος ι) to carry off as a prize, δάκρυα ν. to win naught but tears, Eur. Bacch. 1147.

νικήφορία, ἡ, a conquering, victory, freq. in Pind., both in sing. and plur.

νικηφόρος, on, (νίκη, φέρω) bringing victory, δίκη Aesch. Cho. 148.

II. (φέρομαι) bearing off the prize, conquering, victorious, Pind., and Trag.

νικόβουλος, on, (βουλή) prevailing in the council, Ar. Eq. 615.

νικόβρομος, on, winning in the race.

νικομάχος, on, ὁ, (μάχη) conqueror in the fight, Soph. Fr. 765. [μᾶ]

νικοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) bringing, causing victory.

νίκος, εως, τό, later form for νίκη, in Hdt. v. 1. for νείκος.

νικότελεια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of νίκα, Rhian. 7.

νικοτελής, ἐς, (τελέω) achieving victory.

νικοφόρος, = νικηφόρος, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 635.

νίμα, τό, (νίπτω) water for washing, Dromo ap. Ath. 409 E, in plur.: late word, as is ὁ νίμμος, Lob. Phryn. 193.

νίπ-, Dor. and Att. poet., esp. Trag., enclit. acc. of 3d pers. Pron. for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό, him, her, it; but never used reflectively: of all genders, both sing. and plur., but the plur. much more rare: for instances from the Trag., v. Erf. Soph. O. T. 862.—Hom., and Ion. writers use νίπν [I]. (νίπν as dat. is dub., v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 72, Anm. 14. n.)

νιπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (νίπτω) a washing vessel, basin, N. T.

νιπτήρις, ἴσος, ἡ, a washerwoman, but prob. only found in compd. μετανιπτήρις, q. v.

νίπτρον, τό, water for washing, Aesch. Fr. 210. The part of the Od. where Ulysses is discovered by his nurse while washing him, was called Νίπτρα; and Soph. wrote a play about Ulysses under this name.

νίπτω, later and less usu. pres. for νίζω: Med. to wash oneself, Plut.

νίσσομαι, = νέομαι, to go, go away, Hom., Pind., and Eur. (in two lyrical passages), v. ἐπὶ ῥῆγαν to go by sea, Hes. Op. 235: also, like εἶμι, c. fut. signif., II. 13. 186., 15. 577, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 92, Anm. 9. n.—besides the pres. and impf., we also find fut. νίσσομαι [I]. II. 23. 76. The form νέσσομαι, supported by the kindred νέομαι, νείομαι, must not be hastily rejected, as it is found in Inscr. of good character, Böckh. Pind. O. 3. 10 (cf. also νέομαι fin.): νέσσομαι also occurs, but Gramm. agree in writing the pres. νίσσομαι, fut. νίσσομαι, Eust. II. 23. 70, Heyne II. 9. 381, cf. E. M. p. 606. 12.

νιτρία, ἡ, a place where νίτρον is got.

νιτρίτης, on, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, Strab., of νίτρον, containing, abounding in it, esp. ἡ νιτρίτις, sub. γῆ, v. sq.

νίτρον, τό, in Hdt. and Att. λίτρον, (νίζω, νίπτω) natron, potash, alkali, which when mixed with oil was used as soap, cf. Meineke com. Fragm. 2. p. 638.

νιτροποιός, ὄν, making natron, impregnating therewith.

νιτρώς, (νίτρον) to impregnate with natron. II. to cleanse with νίτρον.

νιτρώδης, ες, (νίτρον, εἶδος) like natron, Arist. Prob.: full of it.

νίφα, ἥν, snow, Hes. Op. 537, metapl. acc. sing. of νιφάς, as if from a nom. *νίφ, cf. λίβα, and λίπα. (Cf. νίφω: from the same Root come νίψω, νιφάς, νιφετός, and Lat. nix, nivis, ninguis, ningo, nunguo, like τέγγω, tingo, also prob. νίψω, νίπτω, to which others also refer νέφος etc.) [I] in all these words, except νίφω.]

νιφαγής, ἐς, Orph., and νιφαργός, on, (ἀργός) snow-white.

νιφάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (νίψω) a snow-flake, Hom. (only in Il.) always in plur., snow-flakes, snow, so too Hdt. 7. 111; also νιφάδες χιόνος II. 12. 278, for which χιόνεια νιφάδες was afterwards used. 2. metaph., νιφάς παλέων the storm or sleet of war, Pind. I. 4 (3). 26, cf. Aesch. Theb. 212; like ὕμπος, χάλαξα, χειμῶν. 3. in gen. a shower, πέτρων Aesch. Fr. 182: ὀμβρία ν.

Lyc. 876. II. as Adj. pecul. fem. of νιφέος, *snowy, snow-capt*, πέτρα Soph. O. C. 1063.

νίφετός, οὐ, δ, (νίφω) *falling snow, a snow-storm*, II. 10. 7, Od. 4. 566:—in II. written proparox. νίφετος, but Gramm. prefer νιφετός, and this occurs in the edd. of Hdt. 4. 50., 8. 98. νιφετώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like snow, snowy*, Polyb.

νίφωβλῆς, ἦτος, δ, ῆ, and νίφωβλήτος, ον, (νίφα, βάλλω) *snowed upon*.

νίφωβλός, ον, (*νίφ νίφα, βάλλω) *snow-beaten, wintry, πεδία* Ar. Av. 952.

νίφωεις, εσσα, εν, (νίφα) *snowy, snow-covered, snow-capt*, Hom., and Hes., in the latter always as epith. of Olympus: so too, ν. Παρισσός Soph. O. T. 473, σκόπελος Ar. Nub. 273.

νιφώκρυτος, ον, (κρυπτός) *round which the snow or sleet rattles*, Castor, ap. Ath. 455 A.

νίφωστίβης, ἐς, (στείβω) *piled up with snow, snowy, χειμών* Soph. Aj. 670.

νιφωψυχής, ἐς, (ψύχω) *snow-cold*.

νίφω, ψω, (νίφα) *to snow*, II. 12. 280, δτε ὤρετο Ζεὺς νιφεμέν (inf. aor. 2 for νιφεῖν): *so, ὅταν νίφω δ θεός* Xen. Cyn. 8. 1: ν. ἀλφειὸς *to snow with barley-neal*, Nicoph. Sir. 2.

II. trans. *to cover with snow*: whence in Pass., *to be snowed on*, Hdt. 4. 31, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 3, cf. ὕω.

III. *to rain*, Bachm. Lys. 876.—The form νιφέω is dub. [I, though I in all deriv. forms.]

*ΝΙΨ, cf. sub νίφα.

νίψω, fut. νιφασθαι, aor. med. of νίζω, Hom.

νόα, for νοῦν, irreg. acc. of νοῦς, late, esp. Eccl., who have also dat. *not* and nom. pl. *noes*.

νοερός, δ, ὄν, (νόος, νοῦς) *of or belonging to the understanding, intellectual*, Lat. *mentalis*, Plat. Alc. 1. 133 C. II. φρένες *noeial a quick, understanding mind*, Nic. Adv. —ρῶς. Hence

νοερότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *a being noeρός*.

νοερωτός, ὄν, = νοερός, very dub.

νοεῖα, ῖσα, Ion. fut. νόσσω, aor. ἔνωσα, pf. and plqpf. pass. *ένένωμαι*, *ένένωμαι* Hdt., cf. Bergk Anacr. p. 94,—which are merely contr. forms, not from a pres. νόω, cf. βῶω: (νόος). To see, with the eyes, II. 3. 396., 10. 550, and elsewhere, freq. in Hom., who usu. has ὀφθ. νοεῖν, so too Hes. Th. 838; also expressly, ὀφθαλμοῖς and ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς νοεῖν II. 15. 422., 24. 294: yet even Hom. distinguishes simple seeing (ἰδεῖν) from νοεῖν, which implies an exercise of mind following upon ἰδεῖν, as, τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ἐνόησε II. 11. 599; and more freq., οὐκ ἰδεν, οὐδ' ἐνόησε Od. 13. 318, II. 24. 337, etc., where it means *to become conscious of the impression on the bodily sense*: hence

II. *to perceive, notice, remark*, θυμῷ νοεῖν Od. 18. 228: also c. gen., *to become aware of*, II. 10. 224: τὰ νοούμενα *objects of perception*, as opp. to sensation, Plat. Rep. 508 C, cf. 507 B, and νοητός.

III. *to think*, Hom.: oft. c. acc. cognato, νόον νοεῖν *to have a thought*, II. 9. 104; so too πεπνυμένη ν., ὁσθλά ν. etc.; also absol. *to think, be minded*, II. 1. 343, Od. 4. 148, etc.: ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω νοεῖν *to look to both sides*, Hdt. 8. 22: in part. *discreet, wary, thoughtful*, II. 1. 577, Od. 15. 170, Hes. Op. 12: in Hom. oft. with φρεσὶ, II. 15. 81; ἐν φρεσὶ Od. 3. 26; μετὰ φρεσὶ II. 20. 310; κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν II. 20. 264, etc.

IV. *to think of, give heed, have a care*, II. 9. 537, Od. 11. 62: and of the future, *to foresee*, Od. 20. 367.

V. *to think out, devise, contrive*, esp. Od. 2. 122, 382, etc.

VI. *to think about a thing, have in mind, purpose, intend, will*, Hom.; ν. καὶ οὐ τι Hdt. 3. 81: freq. c. inf., *to be minded to do a thing, οὐκ ἐνόησεν ἐξερίσθαι ὁδὸν* II. 5. 605: νόω φρεσὶ τιμήσασθαι II. 22. 235: νόω Ἐκτορα λῦσαι II. 24. 560: also once in Med., νοήσατο νόωτα ἐλέσθαι *he thought with himself to take the scourge*, II. 10. 501: hence of words, *to mean, bear a certain sense, τί νοεῖ*; Ar. Nub. 1186: νοεῖν τί τινα *to mean so and so by a thing*, Plat. Rep. 335 E. (From same Root come γνῶναι γινώσκω, Lat. nosco novum, agnovi.)

νόημα, ατος, τό, (νοέω) *that which is thought, a thought*, Hom., Hes., etc.: as an emblem of swiftness, Od. 7. 36.

II. *purpose, design, resolve*, Hom., etc., mostly in plur. III. *in gen. the gift of thought, understanding, mind*, Od. 20. 346, II. 19. 218. Hence

νοήμων, ον, gen. ονος, *thinking, thoughtful, wise, discreet*, Od.

2. 282., 3. 133: also *in one's right mind*, opp. to παραφρονέων,

νόημα, Acol. for νοέω, Gramm.

νοηρός, δ, ὄν, later form for νοερός.

νόησις, ἡ, (νοέω) *a perceiving, observing, thought*, Diog. Apollon. Fr. 4; and Plat.: *understanding, conceiving, thinking*.

νοητέον, verb. Adj. from νοέω, *one must understand or conceive*, Eur., and Plat.

νοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to or quick at perceiving, understanding*, Arist. Eth. N.: from

νοητός, ἡ, ὄν, (νοέω) *perceived, understood, thought: intelligible: falling into the province of the understanding*, opp. to what is simply visible (ὁρατόν), freq. in Plat. Adv. —τῶς.

νοθαγενής, ἐς, Dor. and poet. for νοθηγενής, Lob. Phryn. 661: opp. to ἰθαγενής.

νοθεία, ἡ, (νοθεύω) *birth out of wedlock, the state of a νόθος*: in gen. *spuriousness, adulteration*.

νόθεος, εἰα, εἰον, of or belonging to a νόθος. τὰ νόθεια, sub. χρήματα, *the inheritance of a νόθος*, Lys. ap. Harpor.

νόθευσις, ἡ, *a making spurious, adulteration*.

νοθευτής, οὐ, δ, *one who adulterates*: from νοθεύω, (νόθος) *to adulterate*. II. *to deem spurious*.

νοθηγενής, ἐς, poet. for νοθηγενής.

νοδογενής, ἐς, also —γέννης, and —γέννητος, ον, (νόθος, *γέννω, γεννώ) *born out of wedlock: of spurious origin*.

νοδοκαλλουσίνη, ἡ, (κάλλω) *counterfeit charms*, Anth.

ΝΟΨΘΟΣ, η, ον, Att. also ος, ον, *illegitimate, born out of wedlock from a slave or concubine*, Lat. *spurius*, freq. in II.; usu. ν. υἱός *a natural son*, also νόθη κοῦρη II. 13. 173, opp. to γνήσιος, Lat. *legitimus*, II. 11. 102, Hdt. 8. 103 (never in Od.): at Athens also any child born of a foreign woman, Valck. Hipp. 962, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 118. II. in gen. *spurious, counterfeit, supposititious*, of persons and things, as ν. ἡδονή, παιδεία

Plat. Rep. 587 B, Legg. 741 A. Adv. —θως.

νοιδιον, τό, Dim. from νόος, νοῦς, [I]: cf. Att. νοιδιον Pors. Hec. p. li, Lob. Phryn. 87.

νολαία, ν, sub νεολαία.

νομάδειος, ον, = νομαδικός. [ᾶ]

νομάδια, ἡ, (νομάς) *a Nomad horde*, Arr. Hence

νομάδιαιος, ἀα, αῖον, *living together like Nomads*, Arr.

νομαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νομάς) *belonging to the feeding of cattle or to a herdsman's life, roaming like them, nomadic, pastoral*, Bios ν. *a pastoral life*, Arist. Part. An.: ν. διασκευή Polyb. Adv. —κῶς, *like nomads*, Strab.

νομαδίτης, ον, δ, fem. —δῆτις, = νομαδικός. [I]

νομαδόστοιχος, ον, going in a string (στοῖχος) *from pasture*.

νομάζω, (νομάς) *to put to graze, of the herdsman*: —Med. νομάζομαι *to graze, of cattle*: also *to dwell, like νῆμα*, Nic.

νομαῖος, ἀα, αῖον, (νομός) = νομαδικός, *roaming, roving*, Boῦς, χίμαρος Anth.: τὰ νομαῖα *money paid for pasture*.

νόμαιος, ἀα, αῖον, (νόμος) *customary*: τὰ νόμαια, *like νόμιμα, customs, usages*, Lat. *instituta*, oft. in Hdt.: in 2. 49, also in sing. νομαρχής, ον, δ, (ἑρχω) *the chief of an Egyptian province* (νομάς), Hdt. 2. 177: also among the Scythians, Hdt. 4. 66.

νομαρχία, ἡ, *the office of νομαρχής*.

νομαρχος, δ, = νομαρχής, Arist. Oec.

νομάς, ἀδός, δ, ἡ, (νομάς) *roaming without fixed home, like flocks of cattle, or (with them) as their home*: hence οἱ Νομάδες *pastoral tribes that roved about with their flocks*, Nomads, (Lat. *Numidae*?) Hdt. 1. 15., 4. 187., 7. 85.

II. *grazing, feeding*, Eur. Pol. 1: hence *abiding at a place, being in it*, cf. Herm. Soph. O. T. 1342.

III. *metaph.*, νομάδες κρῆναι, *wandering streams*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 693.

νομέας, ον, δ, later form for νομεύς, Jac. A. P. p. 418.

νομέωμαι, ατος, τό, (νομεύω) *that which is put to graze, i. e. a flock or herd*, Aesch. Ag. 1416.

νομεύς, ἔως, poet. ῆος, δ, (νέω, νομός) *a shepherd or herdsman*, Hom., etc.; ἄνδρες νομήες II. 17. 65: νομεύς is the generic term for the special ones αἰπόλος, βοσκόλος, ποιμήν, οὐνοτόρος.

II. *a dealer out, distributor, ἀγαθῶν* Plat. Legg. 931 C, cf. Ib. Min. 317 D, 321 B.

III. in Hdt. 1. 194., 2. 96, οἱ νομεύες = ἐγκολιαί, *the ribs of a ship*, which are the basis of the whole.

IV. in Hesych. also *the rigging*, Lat. *numellus*.

νομευτικός, οὐ, δ, (νομεύω) = νόμεις 1. Hence

νομευτικός, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to a herdsman or to grazing, Plat. Polit. 267 B.

νομεύω, (νομεύς) to put to graze, feed, tend, drive afield, μῦθα Od. 9. 336; νομεύν κατὰ πύονα μῦθα Od. 9. 217; but, βοσὺ νομεύς ν. to eat down the pastures with oxen, Lat. depascere, Hom. Merc. 492.

νομεύω, νόμειν, very dub. Lob. Phryn. 590.

νομή, ἡ, (νέμω) like νομός, a pasture, pasturage, νομάς νέμειν Hdt. 1. 110; νομάς νέμεσθαι Hdt. 1. 78; ν. ποιῆσθαι = νέμεσθαι Arist. H. A. 2. act. a feeding, grazing, βοσκημάτων Xen.: metaph., νομή πυρὸς the spreading of fire, Plut.; hence, νομή ἐλάων eating sores, Lat. nomae, Diose. II. division, distribution, Hdt. 2. 52; esp. of an inheritance: in plur. public donations, Lat. donativa.

νομήες, cf. poet. pl. from νομεύς, Hom.

νομήματα, τά, = νόμματα, Hesych.

νομίζω, ἴσω, Att. fut. νομιῶ: pf. νενομίκα, pass. νενομίσμαι: (νόμος). To own as a custom or usage, to use customarily, e.g. ν. γλώσσαν to have a language in common use, Hdt. 1. 142; φωνήν 2. 42; οὐτε ἀσπίδα οὐτε ὄρνυ 5. 97; ὄρνυ, πανηγυρίον 2. 64, etc.; so of all customs and usages, esp. when they have got the force of law by prescription, usu c. acc. et inf., freq. in Hdt.: esp., ν. τοῖς θεοῖς to believe in the gods acknowledged by the state, conform to the established worship; but, ν. θεοῖς to believe in the being of gods, Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 3 B, v. also Blomf. Pers. 504, Eri. Soph. Ant. 183, cf. inf. 3, and also ἡγόμενοι: Blot ν. to practise a life, Aesch. Cho. 1003; νόμους or δίκην ν. to respect the laws: and in gen. to hold in honor, value, Dissen Pind. 1. 4: 2. and Pass. to be in esteem, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 466 B: ν. μίμνεται it is the custom, is customary, Aesch. Eum. 32: τὰ νομιζόμενα or νομοσιμμένα, like νόμματα, customs, usages, laws, Lat. instituta, Hdt. 1. 35, 5. 42, etc.; esp. funeral rites, Lat. iusta, Isocr. 391 A: cf. νόμισμα. 2. to adopt, introduce a custom or usage, Hdt. 1. 173, usu. in pf. act., "Ἐλ- ληπες ἀν' Αἰγυπτίῳ ταῦτα νομοίκασι have adopted these cus- toms from the Egyptians, Hdt. 2. 51; so too, νομιζέμεν τι παρά τινος, like παραλαμβάνειν, Hdt. 4. 27.

3. in gen. to own, acknowledge, consider as, c. dupl. acc., Aesch. Pers. 169; τινὰ θεὸν νομιζέμεν to hold him for a God, also ν. τινὰ θεὸν εἶναι, Valck. Aristob. p. 4: in Pass., τοῦ θεῶν νομιζέμεν; to what god is it held sacred? Soph. O. C. 38: c. inf., esp. in Att., νομι- ζόμενα λέγειν to speak what one means or thinks, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D: also to have in view, intend. 4. absol. to be accus- tomed, hold, Thuc. 2. 15. 5. in Pass., but rarely to be ordered and governed after old laws and customs, τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις νομιζεσθαι Hdt. 1. 170. II. freq. c. inf. to be accus- tomed, wont, used, Hdt. 1. 131, 133, 202, etc.; c. inf. aor., very dub.

III. c. dat., like χρήσθαι, to be accustomed to a thing, νομιζουσιν Αἰγυπτίῳ οὐδ' ἥρωιν οὐδὲν are not used to demi- gods, i. e. practise no such worship, Hdt. 2. 50: hence to make common use of, use, φωνή Hdt. 4. 117, ὅσι Hdt. 4. 63, ἀγῶσι καὶ θυσιῳ Thuc. 2. 38, εὐσεβεῖα Id. 3. 82; and in Att., freq. to use as current coin, ἐν Βυζαντίῳ σπου σιδαρέος (c. νο- μισμοῖ) νομιζοῖται Plat. (Com.) Peisand. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

νομικός, ὅς, ὄν, (νόμος) of belonging to the laws, Plat. Legg. 625 A: resting on law, ν. δίκαιον, opp. to φυσικόν, Arist. Eth. N. II. learned in the law and legal practice, Plat. Minos 317 E: δ ν., a lawyer, N. T.: hence ἡ -κή, sub. ἐπιστήμη, jurisprudence. Adv. -κῶς.

-νόμους, ἴμν, μων, (νόμος) conformable to custom, usage or law, Hdt. 2. 79: hence 1. customary, prescriptive, estab- lished, Eur. Phoen. 347. 2. lawful, rightful, Pind. Fr. 152, etc. 3. of persons, just, fair, Choeril. 3; also honored, excellent in their kind. 4. τὸ νόμιμον, usu. in pl. τὰ νόμματα, usages, customs, law, right, in gen. = τὰ ἐθώδη, Trag., Thuc., etc.: νόμματα ποιεῖν, usu. of funeral rites, Lat. iusta facere, Wolf Lept. p. 323. Adv. -μους, Plat.

νομόδότης, ἦτος, ὅς, (νόμος 2) lawfulness, observance of the laws: a legitimate constitution, Iamblich.

νόμος, ἰα, ὠρ, also os, ὠρ, (νομός, νομή) belonging to a pasture or shepherds, concerning them, usu., νόμος θεός the pastoral god, h. Hom. 18. 5. II. = νόμμος, very dub.

νόμισμα, ἡ, (νομίζω) usage, prescription, custom, ἡ ἀνθρωπεία ἐς τὸ θεῶν ν. old-established notions of the Deity, Thuc. 5. 105.

νόμισμα, ατος, τό, (νομίζω) any thing adopted, recognised by old established usage, law, or that is based upon a νόμος, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8: esp. 1. the current coin of a state, Lat. numisma, numus, Hdt. 1. 94, 3. 56, etc. 2. an established weight or measure, full legal measure, Ar. Thesm. 348. 3. any institution, Herm. Soph. Ant. 296. Hence νομισματικός, ὅς, ὄν, of or belonging to money or coin.

νομισμάτιον, τό, Dim. from νόμισμα, a small coin. [ᾱ]

νομισματοπώλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a dealer in coins, i. e. a money-changer. Hence νομισματοπάλαιος, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to a money-changer's trade, ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the trade itself, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

II. selling for money. νομιστέος, α, ὠρ, verb. Adj. from νομιζέω, to be accounted, etc., Plat. Rep. 608 B. II. νομιστέον, one must account, etc., Id. Soph. 230 D.

νομιστέω, = νομιζέω, Polyb.

νομιστή, Adv. (νομίζω) according to custom: by law, M. Anton. νομιστολόος, ὠρ, (νόμος II) of varied melody, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 B.

νομογράφος, (νομογράφος) to give written laws, Diod.: and νομογραφία, ἡ, written legislation, Strab.: from νομογράφος, ὠρ, (νόμος, γράφω) writing laws: δ ν., a law- giver, Plat. Phaedr. 278 E. [ᾱ]

νομοδότης, ου, δ, (νόμος, δέικνυμι) one who shews or ex- plains laws, Plut.

νομοδιδάκτης, ου, δ, = sq., Plut.

νομοδιδασκαλός, δ, (νόμος) a teacher of the law, N. T.

νομοδίφας, ου, δ, (νόμος, διφάω) a searcher into law.

νομοθεσία, ἡ, (νόμος, τίθημι) law-giving, legislation, Plat., etc.

II. a law given, ordinance, enactment, LXX.

νομοθετέω, to be a νομοθέτης, to give laws, Plat., etc. II.

trans. to ordain by law, τι Id. — Pass. of a state, to be furnished with laws, τινι at the hands of one, Id. Hence νομοθέτης, ατος, τό, a law, ordinance, Plut.

νομοθέτης, ου, δ, (νόμος, τίθημι) a lawgiver, Plat., etc. II.

at Athens the Nomothetae were a numerous committee of the dicasts charged with the revision of the laws, Andoc. 11. 27, Dem. 706. 22, sq., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 131. 4.

νομοθετικός, ὅς, ὄν, legislation, Plat. Legg. 876 D.

νομοθετητός, α, ὠρ, verb. Adj. from νομοθετέω, to be settled by law, Plat. Rep. 459 E. II. νομοθετητέον, one must make laws, Id. Legg. 747 D.

νομοθετικός, ὅς, ὄν, of, belonging to, or fit for a lawgiver or legislation, Plat. Legg. 657 A: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, legislation, freq. in Plat.

νομοθηκή, ἡ, poet. for νομοθεσία, Timon Phil. 35.

νομοιστορ, ὠρ, οος, δ, ἡ, learned in the laws.

νομομάθεια, ἡ, knowledge of law. [ᾱ]: from νομομάθης, ἑς, (νόμος, μαθάνω) learned in the law.

νομόνδε, Adv. (νόμος) to the pasture, Hom.

νομοποιέω, to make or give laws: from νομοποιός, ὠρ, (νόμος 1, ποίω) making or giving laws. II.

(νόμος II) composing music, Diog. L. 2. 104.

νομός, ου, δ, (νέμω II) a pasture, feeding-place for cattle, Hom.: νομός ἑλης a woodland pasture, Od. 10. 159. 2. the herbage of the pasture, h. Hom. Merc. 198: in gen. food, Hes. Op. 524. 3. metaph., ἐπέων πολλὸς νομός ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα a wide range for words, as if, ample pasture to range and feed in, Il. 20. 249, so too, ἐπέων νομός Hes. Op. 401; but in h. Hom. Ap. 20, νόμοι ᾄδης is the right reading. II. an abode allotted or assigned to one, esp. a district, department, circle, province, Lat. praefectura, Hdt., and Pind.: esp. used of the districts into which Egypt was divided, Wess. Hdt. 2. 166; so too of the provinces or satrapies of the Babylonian and Persian king- dom, and even of tracts of Scythia, 4. 62, 66.

νόμος, ου, δ, (νέμω B) strictly any thing assigned, distributed, apportioned, that which one has in use or possession: hence I. an usage, custom, and all that becomes law thereby, a law, ordinance, Lat. institutum, first in Hes. Op. 274, 356, Th. 66. 417; and from Hdt. downwds. very freq.: also a re-

ceived opinion, hence νόμος, conventionally, opp. to φύσει, Hdt. 4. 39, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 231 E.—At Athens νόμος was the name given esp. to Solon's laws, those of Draco being called θεσμοί. Homer's word for laws is θέμιατες.

2. χειρῶν νόμος the law of force, club-law, usu. ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ, opp. to ἐν δικῆς νόμῳ: hence ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διαφθεῖσθαι, ἀπολῦσθαι or πτεῖναι to die in the mêlée, in the fight or scuffle, Hdt. 8. 89, and very freq. in Polyb.: also, ἐς χειρῶν νόμον ἀπικέσθαι to come to blows, Hdt. 9. 48.

II. a musical strain, Plat., etc.; also, νόμοι φθῆς h. Hom. Ap. 20: esp. in a very ancient kind of song or ode, akin to the dithyramb, and without any antistrophe, v. Arist. Probl. 19. 15, of Plat. 2. 1133 D, sq.: it was sung in a peculiar manner to the lyre or flute in honor of some god, usu. Apollo, and called νόμος ὄρβιος from its being in a high key, Hdt. 1. 24, cf. ὄρβιος: νόμοι πολεμικοί, war-songs, Thuc. 5. 69.

III. acc. to Valck. Adon. v. 16.=νόμισμα, Lat. nummus, for νοῖμμος, in Epich. p. 74. νομοτριβής, ἐς, (νόμος, τριβῶ) rubbed on laws, i. e. practised in them.

νομοφύλακεῖον, τό, the meeting-place of the νομοφύλακες.

νομοφύλακῶν, to be a νομοφύλαξ, Iliban.

νομοφύλακία, ἡ, the office or rank of a νομοφύλαξ, Plat. Legg. 961 A.

νομοφύλακιον, τό, =νομοφυλακείον.

νομοφύλακῆς, ἴδος, fem. from sq.

νομοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a guardian of the laws: in the old republics an officer appointed to watch over the laws and their observance, freq. in Plat., v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 129. 15. [Ὶ]

νομώδης, ἐς, (νομή 2, εἶδος) like an eating sore, Galen.

νομοδόξος, δ, (νόμος, φδῆ) one who gives the law in singing or playing, the conductor, Strab.

νομώτης, ου, δ, (νομός, ὠνέομαι) one who rents a pasture, Inscr. Büsch P. E., v. 2. p. 11.

νοσθλαβής, ἐς, (νόςος, βλάττω) hurt in mind, deranged.

νοσπλᾱγκτος, ον, and νοσπλᾱνής, ἐς, (πλᾱνάωμαι) wandering in mind, deranged, both in Nonn. II. act. from πλᾱνάω, confounding the mind.

νοσπληκτος, ον, (πλᾱσσω) striking, distracting the mind, μέθη Anth. II. stricken in mind.

νοσπλήξ, ἦγος, δ, ἡ, =sq.

ΝΟΨ, δ, Att. contr. νοῦς, gen. νοῦ: in Hom. only once contr., and that in nom., Od. 10. 240: so in Hes. only for art. 2, in Hdt. never so: very late, esp. in N. T., and Eccl., are found some cases in the third decl., as gen. νοῦς, dat. νοῦ, acc. νόα, nom. pl. νόες, Lob. Phryn. 453: the plur. νοῖ, acc. νοῖς, is only in Att., and very rare:—mind, hence I. turn of mind, disposition, mood, in moral relation, oft. in Hom.: and so the spirit, heart, soul, e. g. χαίρει νόφ, Od. 8. 78; κεύθε νόφ Il. 1. 363; χόλος νόον οὐδαῖν Il. 9. 554: so too, νόος ἔμπεδος ἀκλήτος ἀπήνης, Hom.: ἀνθρώπου νόος man's mood or temper, Od. 1. 3: ἐκ παντὸς νόον with all his heart and soul, Hdt. 8. 97: τῷ νόῳ κατὰ γλώσσης in heart as well as tongue, Soph. O. C. 936.

II. the understanding and reason, judgment, discretion, sense, mind, oft. in Hom.: νόφ sensibly, prudently, Od. 6. 320: παρὲν νόον without sense, Il. 20. 133: in gen. power of thought, strength of mind, Valck. Phoen. 1427. III. thought, opinion, view, purpose, resolve, of both gods and men, freq. in Hom. and Hdt.: νόον νοεῖν Il. 9. 104, νόον βουλευεῖν Od. 5. 23; κατὰ νόον τινός according to any one's mind or wishes, also κατὰ νόον ποιεῖν τινι to do to him as he is minded, πᾶσι κατὰ νόον ποιεῖν etc., freq. in Hdt.: but, ἐπὶ νόον ποιεῖν τινί, foll. by acc. or inf., to put a thing into his mind, fill him with a thought or purpose, Hdt. 1. 27; so too, ἐπὶ νόον τρέπειν τινί, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 21: but again, ἐν νόφ ἔχειν, c. acc. or inf., to have a thing in one's mind or thoughts, purpose, intend, oft. in Hdt.; so, νόφ ἔχειν to bear in mind, remember, Plat.—Hom. joins with it, as equiv., βουλή, ἡτίς, θυμός: he places it ἐν στήθεσσι Il. 3. 63 μετὰ φρεσὶ Il. 18. 419, ἐνὶ θυμῷ Od. 14. 490.

IV. the sense, meaning, notion of a word, sentence, speech, etc., post-Hom.: νόον ῥήματος Hdt. 7. 162; most freq. in Gramm. V. Anaxagoras first gave the name of νόος to the intelligent principle, which acted on and regulated brute matter, Ritter Hist. Phil. 1. 289, Engl. Tr. (Cf. νοέω sub fin.)

νοσφάλλης, ἐς, (σφάλλω) =νοσπλᾱνής.

νόσος, (νόος) to make intelligible, late wd.

νοσπῆ, ἡ, said to be a kind of pulse (ὄσπριον), Theophr.

νοσάω, (νόσος) to make sick:—Pass. νοσᾶσθαι, to fall sick, bc

ill, opp. to θνᾶσθαι, Arist. Phys. Ausc.

νοσᾶκερος, δ, ὄν, (νόσος) sickly, weakly, Arist. Part. An.

νόσανσις, ἡ, (as if from νοσάω) a falling sick, opp. to ἐγί-
ανσις, Arist. Phys. Ausc.

νοσέρως, δ, ὄν, =νοσπρός, Eur. Hipp. 131. 180. Adv. -ρῶς.

νόσσεμα, ατος, τό, a sickness, Hipp.: from

νοσέω, ἥσω, never even in Ion., νοσέω, (νόσος). To be sick, ill, to ail, whether in body or mind, νοσούν νοσεῖν Hdt. 3. 33, and Trag., cf. Lob. Paral. 510: esp. of vices and passions, v. μάτην to be mad, Soph. Aj. 635; and so simply νοσεῖν Id. Tr. 435; also φέρειν v. Cratin. Incert. 1. 2. in gen. to be distressed, suffer, be ill at ease, esp. from faction and the like, ἡ Μίλη-
τος νοσῆσθα σπᾶσι Hdt. 5. 28; πόλις νοσεῖ Soph. Ant. 1015; and so freq. in Dem.

νοσπῆλεια, ἡ, (νοσπῆλω) care of the sick, nursing, Plut. II. (from Med.) sickness which needs tending. II. matter dis-
charged from a running sore, Soph. Phil. 39.

νοσπῆλεια, τᾶ, =νοσπῆλεια.

νοσπῆλεια, to tend a sick person, τινα νοσπῆν 389 D:—Pass. to have oneself nursed, to need medical attendance, App. II. to
make sick, Anaxil. Mag. 1:—Pass. to be sick, a signif. which the
Act. also has in Hipp. (The radical Adj. νοσπῆλός is dub.)

νοσπῆλεια, τᾶ, sub. σπῆλτα, food for sick persons, also medical
attendance, etc., Opp.

νόσπμα, ατος, τό, (νοσέω) a sickness, disease, plague, Trag.;
Thuc., etc., like νόσος. Hence

νοσπμάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, sickly.

νοσπμάτιον, Dim. from νόσπμα, Ar. Fr. 64. [ᾱ]

νοσπμάτωδης, ἐς, (νόσπμα, εἶδος) =νοσᾶδης, Arist. Eth. N.
Adv. -δῶς, Ib.

νοσπρός, δ, ὄν, also νοσπέρως, q. v., (νοσέω) sick, sickly. II.
unhealthy, unwholesome, of places, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16: hence
also act. making sick.

νοσπρόφος, ον, poet. for νοσπρόφος.

νοσπῶ, to make sick, Arist. Probl.

νοσπγονομνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or skilled in judging of
diseases by their symptoms: ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the physician's
art, or diagnostic, Plat. ap. Diog. L.: from

νοσπγνῶμαι, ον, gen. ονος. (γνῶμαι, γνῶναι) discovering diseases
by their symptoms.

νοσπγέρως, ὄν, (*ἐργῶ) causing sickness, Vet. poet de herb.
v. 39' Schneid.

νοσπθύμιος, ον, sick at heart.

νοσπκομεῖον, τό, an infirmary, hospital: from

νοσπκομεῖν, to be a νοσπκομῆς, to take care of the sick.

νοσπκομήσις, ἡ, and νοσπκομία, ἡ, care of the sick.

νοσπκομός, ον, (κομῶ) taking care of the sick.

νοσπποεῖν, to cause sickness, Arist. Probl.

2. v. τινα to infect one with a disease, to make sick, Cebes: from

νοσπποεῖν, ὄν, (ποιῶ) making sick: metaph. causing dis-
turbances, Dion. H.

ΝΟΨΟΣ, ἡ, Ion. νοῖσος, sickness, disease, Hom. (who, like
Hes. and Hdt., always uses the Ion. form):—Hom. always
represents νόσος as the visitation of an angry deity, opp. to the
quick and easy death sent by Apollo and Artemis, as well as to
a violent death: acc. to Hes. Op. 92, 102, disease was one of
Pandora's gifts to men. II. in gen. distress, misery, suffer-
ing, sorrow, evil, Hes. Th. 527, 799.

2. disease of mind,
esp. caused by madness, passion, vice, etc., Trag. 3. of states,
disorder, sedition.

4. in gen. a plague, a mischief, e. g. a
whirlwind is θεῖα νόσος Soph. Ant. 421, and any change from
good to bad, esp. a violent one: or the cause of such change
or commotion, as the trident of Poseidon in Aesch. Fr. 924.
(Perh. akin to Sanscr. root naç to perish, Lat. nec-o, noc-eo.)

νοσπτροφία, ἡ, (τρέφω) care of the sick, diet in sickness, v.
σώματος care of the body when ailing, Plat. Rep. 407 B, 496 C.

νοσπτυδής, (τύπος) to be ostentatious in sickness.

νοσπφός, ον, Ion. νοσφ-, (φῆρω) causing sickness, Anth.

νόσσαξ, ἄκος, δ, (νοσᾶς) a chick, cockrel, Diosc. [ἄκος?]

νοσσάς, δδός, ἡ, (νοσσός) ὅπως a fowl, Ath.
 νοσσάω, contr. for νοσσεύω, to hatch, Hdt. 1. 159.
 νοσσία, ἡ, contr. for νοσσία, also νοσσία for νοσσία.
 νοσσίον, τό, contr. for νοσσίον.
 νοσσίς, ἰδός, ἡ, Dim. from νοσσός, contr. for νοσσίς, a little
 bird: metaph., ν. Παφίς a girl, Anth.
 νοσσοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a bird or fowl.
 νοσσοποιέω, contr. for νοσσοποιέω.
 νοσσός, contr. for νοσσεύω, Aesch. Fr. 103, v. Lob. Phryn. 206.
 νοσσοτροφέω, contr. for νοσσοτροφέω, Anth.
 νοσταλγία, (νόστος) to be home-sick, to pine for one's home.
 νοστέω, ἦναι, (νόστος) to go or come home, return, come or go
 back, esp. to one's home or country, in Hom. usu. with ἐς πα-
 τρίδα γαίαν, also with οἰκίαν, οἰκάνω, ὅπως δέμονε etc. : pleon.,
 οἷός τινος νοστέω Hdt. 3. 26. 2. esp. to return safe after
 danger, Il. 10. 247, cf. Il. 2. 253. 3. in gen. to go, come,
 travel, like ἔρχομαι, Herm. Soph. Phil. 43.—The Med. is only
 used by Q. Sm. II. ἐνόσθητε τὸ ὕδωρ the water became
 fresh and drinkable, Paus. 7. 2, 11, cf. sq. 11.
 νόστιμος, ον, (νόστος) belonging to a return, hence ν. ἡμῶν
 the day of return, which is the common use in Od. (in Il. the
 Adj. is not found): hence the return or journey back itself,
 cf. ἐλευθερον ἡμαρ. 2. returning, also that will or may yet
 return, and so still alive, safe, Lat. salvus, Od. 4. 806., 19. 85.,
 20. 333, cf. Aesch. Ag. 618. II. of plants and fruit, thriving,
 ripe, Call. Cer. 135: hence in modern Gr. well-tasted, cf.
 foreg. II, νόστιος II.
 νόστος, ου, δ, a return, usu. home or homeward, Hom. (esp.
 in Od.), mostly indeed c. gen. of person who returns, but also
 c. gen. of place to which he returns, νόστος γαίης Φαιακῶν to
 the land of the Phaeacians, Od. 5. 344, cf. 23. 68, Seidl. Eur.
 El. 161, v. also ὁδός II. 2, and κέλευθος, elsewhere ν. ἐπὶ τόπων,
 as Il. 10. 509, Od. 3. 142; later ν. εἰς . . . 2. in gen. travel,
 journey, Disson Pind. N. 3. 24: ν. φορβῆς a journey after, in
 search of food, Soph. Phil. 43, ubi cf. Herm., and v. sup. 3.
 Νόσται was the common title of several old Ep. poems on the
 homeward journeys of the Greeks in the time between the
 taking of Troy, and the opening of the Odyssey, which was
 the νόστος of Ulysses, cf. Müller Lit. of Greece I. p. 69. II.
 sweetness, pleasantness, in Gramm., cf. νόστιμος II, νοστέω II.
 (Akin τόνεμαι.)
 νόσφι, before a vowel or metri grat. νόσφι, though it may
 also be elided, as Il. 20. 7. I. as Adv. of Place, usu.
 answering to Lat. seorsum, afar, aloof, apart, away, Hom.: hence
 also aside, secretly, clandestinely, Il. 17. 408, 24. 583: ν. ἰδὼν
 Od. 17. 304: νόσφιν ἀπὸ, c. gen., like νόσφι II, aloof from, Il.
 5. 322., 15. 244, Hes. Th. 57; also ἀπὸ νοσφί, q. v., and νόσφιν
 ἄτερ c. gen., Hes. Sc. 15, νόσφιν ἡ, like πλην ἡ, besides that,
 Lat. praeterquam, Theocrit. 25. 107. II. as Prep., far from,
 aloof or away from, usu. of Place, freq. in Hom., and Hes.
 2. alone, without, forsaken or unaided by, Hom., mostly of
 persons: also, νόσφιν ἄτερ τε πόνων καὶ οἷχθους Hes. Op. 91, 113,
 for which Brunck proposed ἄτερθε. 3. of mind or disposition,
 νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν βουλευέμεν apart from the Achaeans, i. e.
 of a different way of thinking from them, Il. 2. 347: so too, ν.
 Δημητρίω, Lat. clam Cerere, without her knowledge and consent,
 h. Hom. Cer. 4, and νόσφιν ἐμείοι, Ib. 72. 4. besides, ex-
 cept, νόσφι Περσέϊδαντος Od. 1. 20, νόσφι Ὀδυσσεύϊ Il. 20. 7; so
 too Hes. Th. 870. Cf. χωρῖς. (The Root is quite uncertain.)
 νοσφιδίος, ἰα, ιον, (νόσφι) taken away, stolen, Hes. ? [I]
 νοσφιδῶν, Adv. from sq., by stealth, Lat. furtim.
 νοσφιέω, ἰσθω, (νόσφι) to put away, remove, part: Hom. only
 uses med. νοσφιζομαι, ἰσθωμαι. 1. to remove oneself, with-
 draw, retire, step aside, c. gen., Od. 11. 73, 425, τήφθ' ὁπῶ
 πατρὸς νοσφιζέαι; why part thee from thy father? Od. 23. 98:
 and in act. signf. to leave, forsake, c. acc., παῖδα νοσφιζομένης
 Od. 4. 263, and so prob. in Soph. O. C. 691; elsewhere in Hom.
 only of Place, ὅπως δέμα ν. Od. 19. 339, 579, ἀγορῶν h. Cer. 92.
 2. metaph. of the mind, to turn away, become estranged,
 from hatred, contempt, etc., νοσφιζόμεθα μάλλον we should be-
 come still more estranged, Il. 2. 81., 24. 222: in this signf. also
 besides press., Hom. esp. uses aor. ἐνόσφισθην, more rarely the
 pass. form νοσφιθεῖς Od. 11. 73, h. Cer. 92. II. act. to

remove, i. e. to take away, steal, and c. dupl. acc., to rob one
 of a thing, ἐνόσφισε σε ἐνθα Pind. N. 6. 106. 2. to make
 away with, kill, Aesch. Cho. 436; and so 438, in aor. pass.
 νοσφισθῆναι;—where it is not necessary to supply blow, though
 so found in Soph. Phil. 1437.—After Hom. the Med. was used
 in all senses of the Act.
 νόσφιν, ν. νόσφι.
 νοσφιζμός, δ, (νοσφιζω) separation. 2. stealing, pecu-
 lation, Plut.
 νοσάδης, ἐς, (νόσος, εἶδος) sickly, opp. to ὑγιαίνος, ν. σώμα,
 Blas, etc., Plat.: ν. τυφλός Arist. Probl.: hence in gen. diseased,
 corrupt, Plat. II. act. unwholesome, pestilential, like νοσ-
 γή, Plat. Rep. 406 A. Adv. -δῶς.
 νοτάπληλιπτός, ου, δ, (νότος) south-east, the south-east wind,
 Procl. Hence
 νοτάπληλιπτός, ἡ, ὄν, south-easterly, Id.
 νοτέρός, δ, ὄν, (νότος) wet, damp, moist, ὁδός Simon. 51,
 Eur., and Plat.: χειμὼν ν. a storm of rain, Thuc. 3. 21; τὸ ν.
 moisture, Plat. Tim. 60 C. 2. act. wetting, making damp.
 νοτέω, ἦναι, (νότος) to be wet or damp, drip, Nic.
 νοτηρός, δ, ὄν, = νοτέρος, cf. νοτέρος and νοτηρός.
 νοτία, ἡ, wet, damp, moisture, νοτία εἰαπυρῶν spring rains, Il.
 8. 307, strictly fem. from νότιος. Hence
 νοτιάω, = νοτέω, Arist. Probl.
 νοτίαω, ἰσθω, (νότιος) to moisten, wet, Plat. Tim. 74 C. II.
 (νότιος) intr. to be southern, ὅπως νότιον summer with a rainy
 south wind, Arist. Probl.: hence in gen. to be wet, damp, Aesch.
 Fr. 38.
 νότιος, ἰα, ιον, Att. freq. αἰ, ὄν, (νότος) wet, damp, rainy,
 ν. ἰδρὸς damp sweat, Il. 11. 811; ν. ὅπως Pind. Fr. 74. 9, ν.
 πηγή Aesch. Pr. 401: ὑπὸ δ' ἐν νοτίῳ τήνῃ ἄρυσαν (ναῖν),
 for ἐν ὑπὸ, in the open sea, opp. to the beach, Od. 4. 785, 8.
 55. II. southern, Hdt. 3. 17.
 νοτίς, ἰδός, ἡ, moisture, damp, wet, Eur. Hec. 1259 etc., and
 Plat. (cf. sub νότιος.)
 νοτιζμός, δ, (νοτίζω) a wetting.
 νοτιώδης, ἐς, (νότιος, εἶδος) wet, moist.
 νοτίθεν, Adv., (νότος) from the south.
 ΝΟΤΟΣ, ου, δ, the south wind, or strictly the south-west wind,
 Lat. Notus, Hom., and Hes.—it brought fogs, Il. 3. 10; damp
 and rain, Hdt. 2. 25; and Aesch. Ag. 1391 calls rain Διὸς
 νότος, acc. to the MSS.: that there was an orig. notion of
 moisture in the word is clear from derivs. νότιος, νοτία, νοτίς,
 νοτίζω. Notus is personified as god of the S. W. wind, son of
 Astraeus and Eos, Hes. Th. 380, 870. II. the south or
 south-west quarter, Hdt. 6. 139. (Akin to Germ. nass wet.)
 νοττιάριον, νοττεῖναι, contr. for νοττ.
 νοττιόν, ν. νοττιόν.
 νοττός, δ, contr. for νοττός, Meineke Menand. p. 19.
 νοττώτις, ἰδός, ἡ, a young girl, Sapph. 59.
 νουβυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σκ., χρίμα ν. a clever thing, Ar. Eccl.
 441. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1294.
 νουβυστος, ον, (νοῦς, βῶν) stuffed full of wit, very clever.
 νουθεῖα, ἡ, = νουθησῖς, Ar. Ran. 1009.
 νουθερία, ἡ, = νουθησῖς, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 521.
 νουθετέω, (νοῦς, τίθημι) to put in mind, bring to mind, hence
 to remind, warn, advise, admonish, soothe by representations,
 Hdt. 2. 173, and Trag. Hence
 νουθετήμα, ατος, τό, a putting in mind, warning, Soph. El.
 343, and Eur.
 νουθετήσις, ἡ, a reminding, warning, Plat. Rep. 399 B, etc.
 νουθητορός, δ, = νουθησῖς, Lob. Phryn. 511.
 νουθητός, ον, verb. Adj., to be warned, advised, Eur.
 Bacch. 1256, Ion 436.
 νουθητήρις, οὔδ, (νουθετέω) one who warns, a monitor. Hence
 νουθητητικός, ἡ, ὄν, warning, reminding, soothing by repre-
 sentation, Plat. Soph. 230 A, Legg. 740 E, but with v. l. νου-
 θετικός.
 νουθερία, ἡ, = νουθησῖς.
 νουθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, = νουθητητικός, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 520.
 νουθετισμός, δ, = νουθητησμός, Menand. p. 290: the word is
 blamed by Poll. 9. 139.
 νομηνία, ἡ, Att. contr. for νομηνία, the new moon, and so

the time of the new moon, the first of the month, Pind. N. 4. 57; and freq. in Ar., etc. Hence

νομηνιάζω, to celebrate the new moon. Hence

νομηνιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who celebrates the new moon, Lys. Fr. 31.

νομμήνιος, ον, (νόμος, μήν) Att. contr. for νομομήνιος, happening at the new moon. II. ὁ ν. a kind of curlew: proverb., ξυνήλθεν ἀπ'αγὰς καὶ ν. 'birds of a feather flock together', Diog. L.

νομμίον, τό, Dim. from sq.

νόμιμος, ὁ, Lat. *nummus*, = νόμος, esp. among the Dorians of Sicily and lower Italy: a coin of 1½ obols, v. Bentl. Phal. p. 464, Böckh Metrol. Unters. § xxi: in Plut. = *aestertius*.

νονήχεια, ἡ, understanding, good sense, discretion, Polyb.

νονηχής, ἐς, (νοῦς, ἔχω) with or of understanding, sensible, discreet, Polyb. Adv. -χῶς, Arist. Rhet. Alex.

νονηχόντως, Adv. of νονηχής, as if from the part. of a Verb νονηχέω, for which Plut. Legg. 686 E. says ἐχόντως νοῖν, sensibly, Menand. p. 293, v. Lob. Phryn. 604, cf. 599.

νόος, ὁ, contr. for νόος, the usu. Att. form, v. νόος init.

νουσᾶλός, ἐα, εὖν, (νοῖσος) sickly, sick.

νουσαχθής, ἐς, (νοῖσος, ἀχθος) affected with disease, Opp.

νοσοελής, ἐς, (μέλος) with diseased limbs.

νοσολύτης, σν, ὁ, (ἀλω) freeing from illness, Παύλ. Epigr. in Welck. Syllog. p. 186.

νόστος, ὁ, Ion. for νόσος, Hom., Hes., and Hdt., who never use the Att. form.

νοσοφόρος, ον, Ion. for νοσοφόρος.

νό, Hom., and Hes. v. νῦν, νύ.

νύνην, Adv., (νύσσω) by pricking, Lat. *punctum*.

νύγεις, εἶσα, ἐν, part. aor. 2 pass. of νύσσω.

νύγμα, ατος, τό, also νύγμα, (νύσσω) a prick, Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E. Hence

νυγματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a prick, pricking.

νυμη, ἡ, =sq., Plut.

νυμός, ὁ, (νύσσω) a pricking, a prick, puncture, Diod.

νυθός, ὁ, ὄν, secret, dark to the sight, mute to the ear, etc., only in Gramm. who also have νυθής, ἐς, and νυθῶς, ἐς: perh. akin to νόθος.

νυκτάξ, dub. for νυστάξ.

νυκταίετος, ὁ, (νύξ) = ἐρωδῖος, a heron.

νυκτάλος, ὄν, = νυσταλός, Diog. L., and Suid.

νυκτάλωπας, = νυκταλωπῖος, also = νυστάξ.

νυκταλώπηξ, εκος, ὁ, =sq.

νυκταλωπία, ἡ, a being able to see by night only, defect of sight, esp. in children with black eyes, arising from an excess of moisture.

νυκταλωπῖσος, ἡ, =foreg.; from

νυκταλωπῖος, to have the νυκταλωπία.

νυκτάλῳ, ὥπος, ὁ, ἡ, (νύξ, ὥψ) that can only see by night: in gen. with weak sight. II. as Subst. = νυκταλωπία, Arist. Gen. An. [δ]

νυκτεργασία, ἡ, a doing by night, night-work, Vit. Hom.

νυκτεργεῖν, (ἐγείω) to watch by night; do by night, Plut.

νυκτέλιος, ον, (νύξ) nightly: esp. epith. of Bacchus, from his nightly festivals, Plut. Hence νυκτέλια, τά, (sub. ἑρπά) the nightly feast of Bacchus, Plut.

νυκτερεία, ἡ, (νυκτερεῖω) a watching by night. 2. hunting by night, taking game asleep, Plat. Legg. 824 A.

νυκτερεία, τά, =foreg.

νυκτερισίος, ον, nightly, Ar. Thesm. 204, = νυκτερισίος, with a play on the word ἐρεῖδω.

νυκτερέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐρεῖσω) one who rous or fishes by night, Anth.

νυκτερεῦμα, ατος, τό, (νυκτερεῖω) a night-watch: night-quarters, Polyb.

νυκτερευτής, οὗ, ὁ, (νυκτερεῖω) one who keeps watch by night, who hunts, fishes, etc., by night, Plat. Legg. 824 B. Hence

νυκτερευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for watching by night, esp. for hunting, etc., by night, κῶν Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 8.

νυκτερεῖω, (νυκτερεῖν) to pass the night, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 22: esp. to keep watch by night, δινοῦακ, Xen. An. 4. 4, 11, v. ἐν ἡπλοῖς Ib. 6. 4, 27: also to hunt, fish, etc., by night.

νυκτερήσιος, ον, nightly, Luc.

νυκτερίδιος, ον, =sq. [γ]

νυκτερίνιος, ἡ, ὄν, (νύξ) nightly, Ar. Ach. 1127, Vesp. 2, Plat., etc.

νυκτερίος, ἰα, ἰον, also os, ον, =foreg., Arat.

νυκτερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (νύξ, νυκτερος) a night-bird, esp. a bat, Od. 12. 433, 24. 6, freq. in Hdt. II. a fish, elsewh. ἡμεροκόλ-της, Opp.

νυκτερόβιος, ον, living by night, γλαυῖ Arist. H. A.

νυκτεροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) = νυκτοειδής.

νύκτερος, ον, (νύξ) nightly, Trag.

νυκτεροεγγής, ἐς, (φάγγος) shining by night.

νυκτερόφοιτος, ον, (φοῖτα) night-roaming, Orph.

νυκτερωτός, ὄν, (ὥψ) having the eyes or countenance of night, i. e. nightly, dark, dusky, Eur. H. F. 111.

νυκτιγορεύω, ἥσω, (ἀγορεύω) to assemble by night, Rhcs. 89: so too in Med., Aesch. Theb. 29.

νυκτιγορία, ἡ, a nightly assembly, discourse or message, Rhcs. 20.

νυκτιγρησία, -γρητέω, = νυκτεργησία, -γρητέω.

νυκτιγρετον, τό, a fabulous herb in Plin.

νυκτιήμερον, τό, = νυχθήμερον, dub.

νυκτιηρέφης, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) covered by night, dark, gloomy, Aesch. Ag. 460.

νυκτίβιος, ον, = νυκτόβιος. [γ]

νυκτίβρομος, ον, (βρέω) roaring by night, Rhcs. 552.

νυκτίγῆμος, ον, (γαμέω) marrying by night, secretly, Musae.

νυκτιδρόμος, ον, (δραμῖν) running by night, v. I. for -βρόμος.

νυκτιδράς, ἄκος, ὁ, the night-jar, goat-sucker, Arist. H. A.: also the screech-owl, Anth.

νυκτιδρύφης, ἐς, (κρύπτω) hidden by night, Arist. Metaph.

νυκτιλάθροισφαγός, ον, (νύξ, λαθραῖος, φάγειν) eating secretly by night, Anth.

νυκτιλάλος, ον, (ἀλλέω) nightly-sounding, κυθάρα Anth.

νυκτιλαμπής, ἐς, (λαμπω) in Simon. 7. 8, usu. taken as epith. of the ark of Danae, δῶμα ν. a dwelling which night alone illumines, i. e. dark: Schneidewin however (p. 72) puts the comma before νυκτί, joining it with δνθόφω, the darkness visible of night: in each way by an antiphrasis not uncommon in Lyr. and Trag., Erf. Soph. O. T. 420, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 566, I. T. 110.

νυκτιλόχος, ον, (λοχέω) lying in wait by night.

νυκτιλώψ, ὁ, = νυκτάλῳ, dub. I.

νυκτιμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, = νυκτόμαντις. [γ]

νυκτίμος, ον, = νυκτίος, Nonn.

νυκτιμόμος, ον, (νέμω) feeling by night, Arist. H. A. [γ]

νύκτιος, ἰα, ἰον, (νύξ) nightly.

νυκτιπάταιπλάνγιος, ον, (νύξ, πατέω, πλάνγιος) wandering about by night, Anth. [δ]

νυκτιπύδηκες, οἱ, (πνέω) a sort of slippers.

νυκτιπύλαγκτος, ον, making to wander by night, rousing from bed, πόνος, δέματα, κελεύσματα Aesch.: also, v. εἰνῇ a restless, uneasy bed, Id. Ag. 12.

νυκτιπύληνις, ἐς, =sq.

νυκτιπύλανος, ον, (πλάζω, πλανέω) wandering, rambling about by night, Luc.: pecul. poet. fem. νυκτιπύληνις, Opp.

νυκτιπύλοος, (πλέω) to sail by night, Chrysip. ap. Zenob.

νυκτιπύλοια, ἡ, a voyage by night, Strab.

νυκτιπύλευτος, ον, =sq., Orph.

νυκτιπύλος, ον, (πολέω) roaming by night, of the Bacchanians, Eur. Ion 718, 1049.

νυκτιπύρος, ον, -πορέω, -πορία, = νυκτοπύρος etc.

νυκτισμέμος, ον, worshipped by night, δέπνα ν. Aesch. Eur. 108. [γ]

νυκτιφάνης, ἐς, (φάος) = νυκτίφαντος.

νυκτιφάνης, ἐς, =sq., Orph.

νυκτίφαντος, ον, (φαίνομαι) shining or appearing by night: hence in gen. nightly, Eur. Hel. 570.

νυκτίφαντος, ον, (φοιτάω) = νυκτερόφαντος, Aesch. Pr. 657. [γ]

νυκτιφουρίτης, ον, (φουρεύω) watching; also watched by night, θράσος νυκτ. Aesch. Pr. 862.

νυκτιφουρέντος, ον, (χορεύω) belonging to nightly dances, Nonn.

νυκτιβάδια or νυκτοβάτια, ἡ, (νύξ, βαίω) travelling by night, a night-journey, Hipp.

νυκτόβιος, ον, living or seeking one's food by night, Procl.

νυκτογράφεω, (γράφω) to write by night. Hence

νυκτογράφια, ἡ, a writing by night, Plut.
 νυκτοδρόμος, ον, = νυκτιδρόμος.
 νυκτοεῖδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like night: hence dark, black, Hipp.
 νυκτοθῆρας, ον, δ, (θῆρας) one who hunts by night, Xen. Mem.
 4. 7, 4, ubi al. νυκτοθῆραι.
 νυκτοκλέπτης, ον, δ, (κλέπτω) a thief of the night, Anth.:
 also written νυκτοκλέτης. Hence
 νυκτοκλοπία, ἡ, a theft by night, Or. Sib.
 νυκτολαμπής, ἰδος, ἡ, (λαμπω) a night lamp.
 νυκτομάντις, εως, δ, ἡ, one who prophesies by night.
 νυκτομάχη, (μάχη) to fight by night, Plut. Hence
 νυκτομάχη, ἡ, (μάχη) a night battle, Hdt. 1. 74, Thuc. 7.
 44: also of nightly amours, Valck. Call. p. 96.
 νυκτοπεριπλάνητος, ον, = νυκτιπλάνος, Ar. Ach. 264. [ᾗ]
 νυκτοπλάνης, ἐς, = νυκτιπλάνης.
 νυκτοπόλεμος, δ, nightly war, dub.
 νυκτοπορεύω, to go or travel by night, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 19; and
 νυκτοπορία, ἡ, a journey by night, night march, Polyb.: (πορεύω)
 νυκτοπόρος, ον, (πορεύω) travelling by night.
 νυκτοπύργος, ον, δ, (πύργω) a night-watch, one who guards a
 beacon, v. Schneid. Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 4.
 νυκτουργός, ον, (*ἔργω) working by night.
 νυκτοφάης, ἐς, and -φάνης, ἐς, Anth., = νυκτιφαής, -φανής.
 νυκτοφύλακῆς, to be a νυκτοφύλαξ, to keep guard by night,
 v. τὰ ἔξω to watch the outer parts by night, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 3.
 νυκτοφύλακιστος, ἡ, a watching or guarding by night. [ᾗ]
 νυκτοφύλακία, ἡ, a night watch.
 νυκτοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, keeping watch by night, a warder,
 Lat. *excubitor*, Xen. An. 7. 2, 18., 3. 34. [ῥ]
 νυκτώδης, ἐς, contr. for νυκτοεῖδης.
 νυκτῶν, τό, (Νύξ) the temple of Night, Luc.
 νυκτωπός, ον, (ὥψ) = νυκτερωπός, λαδισίνα Eur. I. T. 1279.
 νυκτορ, Ἀδν., (νύξ) by night, Lat. *noctui*, Hes. Op. 175; in
 Prose usu. νυκτός, until late, cf. Lob. Paral. 62.
 νυχαῖω, = νύσσω.
 νύμφα, poet. for νύμφη Hom. only in voc. νύμφα φίλη, Il. 3.
 130, Od. 4. 743; in later writers also in nom. and in acc. νύμφ-
 αίν, Jac. A. P. p. lxiii: but νύμφα Dor. for νύμφη.
 νυμφαγενής, ἐς, (γένος) nymph-born, Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F.
 νυμφαγέτης, ον, δ, (ἡγεύωμαι) leader of the nymphs, Cornut.
 νυμφαγέτωρ, to lead the bride to the bridegroom's house, Polyb.:
 hence γάμος ν. to seek for, court a marriage, Plut.: and
 νυμφαγωγία, ἡ, the bridal procession, Polyb.: from
 νυμφαγωγός, ον, (ἄγω) the leader of the bride, Eur. I. A. 630:
 esp. one who leads her from her home to the bridegroom's house.
 II. one who negotiates a marriage for another, Plut.
 νυμφαῖος, ἡ, a plant of the lotus kind, Lat. *nymphaea*, Theophr.
 νυμφαῖον, τό, a temple or grove of the nymphs, Plut.: from
 νυμφαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (νύμφη) of, belonging, or sacred to the
 nymphs, Eur. El. 447. II. νυμφαία λίβας pure spring
 water, prob. I. Antiph. Aphrodis. 1. 13, ubi v. Meinek.
 νυμφᾶς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg.
 νυμφεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, (νύμφη) belonging to a bride, bridal, nuptial,
 Eur. I. A. 131: hence I. νυμφεῖον, τό, sub. δῆμα, the bride-
 chamber, Soph. Ant. 891. 2. νυμφεῖα, τό, sub. ἱερῶν, nuptial
 rites, marriage, Id. Tr. 7. 3. the bride herself, Id. Ant.
 568, cf. Pors. Or. 1051.
 νύμφευμα, τό, (νυμφεύω) marriage, espousal, Soph. O. T. 980,
 in plur., and freq. in Eur. II. the person married, καλῶν
 v. τῶν, as we say, 'a good match for him', Eur. Tr. 420.
 νύμφευσος, ἡ, marriage or espousal, LXX.
 νυμφευτήρ, ἦρος, δ, = νυμφευτής, Opp. Hence
 νυμφευτήριος, ια, ιον, bridal, nuptial, τὰ ν. = νύμφευμα, Eur.
 Tr. 52.
 νυμφευτής, οὗ, δ, (νυμφεύω) one who escorts the bride in the
 nuptial chariot to the bridegroom's house, also παρανύμφος: in
 gen. the negotiator of a marriage, Plat. Polit. 268 A. II. a
 bridegroom, husband, Eur. Ion 913. Hence
 νυμφευτήρια, ἡ, she who escorts the bride, a bridesmaid, Ar.
 Ach. 1057: elsewh. ἡ παρανύμφος. II. the bride herself.
 νυμφεῖω, (νύμφη) to give one's daughter in marriage to one,
 to betroth, lead to the bride-chamber, v. τῶν παῖδα Eur. Alc. 317,
 I. A. 885, and so perh. 461. II. to marry, usu. of the

woman, Lat. *nubere*, Soph. Ant. 654, 816, Eur. Med. 313: but
 also of the man, Lat. *ducere*, Eur. Med. 625, I. A. 461, Ion
 819; and so, v. λέχη Eubul. Nann. 1.
 B. Pass. c. fut. med. νυμφεύσομαι (Eur. Tro. 1139), aor.
 med. et pass. ἐνυμφεύσαμην (Id. Hipp. 561), ἐνυμφεύθη (Id.
 Med. 1336, Ion 1371). To be given in marriage, marry, of the
 woman, Eur. Il. cc.: also, νυμφεύσθαι νυμφεῖματα Id. I. T. 364:
 νυμφεύσθαι παρά τινι, ἔκ τινος to be wedded to a man, Id. Med.
 1336, Bacch. 281—but II. in Med. of the man, to take to
 wife, νυμφεῖον δέμας Ἠλέκτρας Eur. El. 1340.
 ΝΥΜΦΗ, ἡ, Hom. in voc. also νύμφα Il. 3. 130, Od. 4. 743, as
 also later, in nom.; and acc. νύμφαν Jac. A. P. lxiii, Lob.
 Phryn. 332:—a bride, Lat. *nupta*, Il. 18. 492, Hdt. 4. 172. (The
 orig. root is perh. found in Lat. *nubo*, to veil, because the bride
 was led veiled from her home to the bridegroom's.) Hence 1.
 a young wife, bride, Il. 3. 130, Pind., and Trag. 2. any mar-
 ried woman, yet still with some notion of comparative youth, as old
 Eurycleia calls Penelope, Od. 4. 743, νύμφα φίλη. 3. a mar-
 riageable maiden, Il. 9. 560, Hes. Th. 298, and hence a common
 expression, applied to almost any female: rare however in Prose.
 II. as prop. name, a Nymph, goddess of lower rank,
 Hom., who also calls them θεαὶ Νύμφαι, Il. 24. 615, cf. Hes. Th.
 130, Fr. 13, κοῦραι Νύμφαι Od. 6. 122: they were attached
 to various places, having special names according to the nature
 of the place, (cf. Il. 20. 8, 9), hence spring nymphs were Naiads,
 v. Il. 20. 8, 9, cf. Naïs, Νηΐς, Νηΐδες; sea nymphs Νηρηΐδες;
 mountain Nymphs, Νύμφαι ὀρεστιάδες Il. 6. 420, later ὀρεΐδες,
 q. v.; country-nymphs, N. ἀγροναΐες Od. 6. 305; tree-nymphs,
 from the oak their favorite tree, Δρυΐδες, Ἀμαδρυΐδες, Ἀδρυΐδες,
 v. sub vocc., and cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 10. 62, also N. Μελίαι Hes.
 Th. 187; rain-nymphs, Νύμφαι ὕδδες Hes. Fr. 60; meadow-
 nymphs, N. λευκαννάδες Soph. Phil. 1454; rock-nymphs N. πε-
 τραιαί Eur. El. 805, etc. They are oft. called daughters of
 Zeus in Hom., cf. Hes. Fr. 50. 5; but are said to be born from
 the springs, groves, etc., Od. 10. 350, where they are hand-
 maids of the Nymph Calypso: they are called with the rivers
 to an assembly of gods, Il. 20. 8; have sacred grottoes where
 offerings are made to them, Od. 13. 104, along with Hermes,
 Od. 14. 435; and are playmates of Artemis, Od. 6. 105. Acc.
 to Hes. ap. Strab. p. 471, h. Hom. Ven. 258, the Nymphs were
 not immortal: e. g. the life of the Hamadryad ended with her
 tree, Voss. Virg. Ecl. 10. 63. 2. in gen. all goddesses of fer-
 tilising moisture and other powers of nature were called
 Nymphs, esp. of those springs, the waters of which were im-
 pregnated with exciting or entrancing fumes, Voss Virg. Ecl. 7.
 21. The Muses were orig. of like nature, and are often called
 Nymphs by the Poets, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3. 84., 6. 1: hence all
 persons in a state of rapture, as seers, poets, madmen, etc.,
 were said to be caught by the Nymphs, νυμφόληπτοι, Lat. *lym-*
phatæ, *lymphatici*. III. in later Poets, water is called
 νύμφη, Lat. *lympha*, prob. from the water-nymphs, Wytténb.
 Plut. 2. 147 F. and cf. νυμφαῖος II. IV. the chrysalis, or
 pupa of moths, etc., like κόρη. V. a young bee, with yet
 imperfect wings, elsewh. σχαδών, Arist. H. A. VI. the
 winged male of the ant: those without wings were ἐργάται.
 VII. the point of the plough-share. VIII. the dimple
 in the chin. IX. the opening rose-bud. X. αἱ νύμφαι,
 part of the pudenda muliebria.
 νυμφαῖα, (Νύμφη) to be rapt, entranced, frenzied-stricken, Lat.
lymphari, Arist. H. A.: also of horses.
 νυμφιδίος, ια, ιον, (νύμφη) of, belonging to a bride, bride-
 groom, young wife, or girl; bridal, new married, λέχη, εὐνή,
 στέγη Eur. [I]
 νυμφικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., λέχη, δῶμοι etc., Trag. Adv. —πῶς.
 νυμφίος, δ, a bridegroom, husband, Trag.; also v. ἀνὴρ Pind. P.
 9. 208. II. as Adj. 105, 109, wedded, παρθένω Eur. I. A. 741.
 νυμφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of νυμφιδίος:—αἱ νυμφίδες, wed-
 ding shoes.
 νυμφογενής, ἐς, = νυμφαγενής, Poet. ap. Arist. Mirab.
 νυμφόκλαυτος, ον, (κλαίω) deplored by brides or wives, Ἐρωῖς
 Aesch. A. 749.
 νυμφοκοιμέω, to dress or take care of a bride. II. intr. to
 dress oneself as a bride, Eur. Med. 985: from

νυμφόκομος, *ov*, (κομέω) *dressing or taking care of a bride*, Eur. I. A. 1087: ἢ *v. a bridesmaid*.
 νυμφόληπτος, *ov*, (λαμβάνω) *possessed, caught by nymphs*, i. e. *rapt, entranced*, Lat. *lymphatus*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, Arist. Eth. N.; cf. *νύμφη* II. 2. Hence
 νυμφόληψια, *ἡ*, *the state of one possessed by nymphs, ecstasy*.
 νυμφόποιος, *ov*, (ποίηω) *busied with the bride or her dress, preparing her dress*,=νυμφόκομος.

νυμφόστολέω, *to dress a bride, lead her to the bridegroom*.

νυμφόστολός, *ov*, (στόλλω) *dressing the bride, or leading her to the bridegroom*.

νυμφότιμος, *ov*, (τιμάω) *honoring the bride, μέλος v. the bridal song*, Aesch. Ag. 705. II. *pass. honored by the bride*.

νυμφών, *ἄνδρ*, *δ*, (νύμφη) *the bride-chamber*. II. *a temple of Bacchus, Demeter and Persephonē, Πaus.*

ΝΥΝ, *in Hom. and Hes. also v. Adv., now, at this very time*, Lat. *nunc*, very freq. from Hom., Hes., and Hdt. downwds., as well of the *present moment* as of the *present time*, in gen., e. g. *ἔν νῦν βορρὴ εἰσι* mortals who now live, such as they are now, Il. 1. 272: hence, *οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι* men of the present day, *εἰ νῦν* "Ελληνες, *ὁ νῦν χρόνος* etc.—Further, *νῦν* is used not only of the *immediate present*, but also of the *past*, *νῦν* Μελέαρος ἐλίκησεν Il. 3. 439, cf. 13. 772, Od. 1. 43, 166: and of the *future*, *νῦν αὖτ' ἐγγχείρ περὶσσομαι* Il. 5. 279, cf. 20. 307, Od. 1. 200; while the stronger Att. *νῦν* refers almost solely to the *present*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 242. 2. with other expressions of Time, *νῦν σήμερον*, *νῦν ἡμέρη* ἥδε Il. 8. 541, 13. 828, *νῦν ὥρα*, Lat. *nunc nuper*, Lohb. Phryn. 20. 3. with the Article, τὸ νῦν, τὰ νῦν, also written τῶν, τανῶν, a strengthening of the simple *νῦν*, strictly as to the *present*, esp. freq. in Att., also, τὰ νῦν τῶδε Hdt. 7. 104, cf. *νῦν*. II. besides the pure signif. of Time, *νῦν* also denotes 1. the immediate sequence of one thing upon another in point of Time, *then, thereupon, thereafter*, ἦκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος: οἱ δὲ νῦν καὶ θνήσκον he sent the deadly dart upon the Argives, and then the people died, Il. x. 382, and so oft. in Hom. 2. the immediate sequence of one thing from another, by way of Inference, *then, therefore*, μὴ νῦν μοι νεμεσῆσθε *do not then be wroth with me*, Il. 15. 115, and so oft. in Hom. 3. used to strengthen or hasten a command, call, etc.: in Hom. usu. with other Adverbs, δευρὸ νῦν *quick then!* Il. 23. 485; εἰά νῦν etc. —in Att. Poets usu. with imperatives, φέρε νῦν, ἔγε νῦν, σπευδὲ νῦν, σίγα νῦν, περιδὺν νῦν etc. In all these cases it may be rendered by *then*, *so*, and in signf. comes very near the Particles *ὅτ*, *ὅπως*, as in φέρε *ὅτ*, ἔγε *ὅτ* etc.; so too, *εἰ* νῦν for the usu. *εἰπεῖν*, Il. 1. 416.

4. also to strengthen a question, τίς *or* τί νῦν *who*, *what then?* Il. 1. 414, 4. 31: also, ἥ ῥά νῦν Il. 3. 183.

Some old Gramm. distinguished *νῦν* from *νῦν*, confining the former to the strict signf. of Time, the latter to that of Sequence or Inference,=ὅτ *or* ὅπως. Hdt. seems to observe the distinction, v. Schweigh. v. I. 1. 183, 9. 10; whence prob. the same Gramm. represent *νῦν* as Ion. for *ὅτ*. And many modern critics have adopted it, as Monk Eur. Alc. 1096. But Passow, after Heyne II. x. 382, Herm. Ar. Nub. 142, lays down that the only distinction is that of quantity, and holds that the Poets never used *νῦν* except metri grat. In Hom. *νῦν* is used in both signfs., though *νῦν* enclit. (Ep. also *νῦ*) only in the latter. Late editions of Att. Poets are not consistent; e. g. in Aesch. Theb. 242, 246, Soph. El. 316, Dind. writes *νῦν* (=ὅτ) metri grat.; whereas in Eur. Or. 795, Ar. Nub. 644, he writes *νῦν* with *υ* before a vowel, v. omnino Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2. p. 182. In Com., *νῦν* is hardly to be found, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 101. In Prose *νῦν* never occurs except in the single compd. τῶννῦν.

νῦν, *νῦ*, enclit. Particle, v. *νῦν* II, sq.
 νυνγάρ, *v. νῦν*. [1]
 νυνγάρ, stronger form of *νῦν*, with pres. *now*, at this very moment: with pf. *just now*: with fut. *now at length*, Lohb. Phryn. 19.
 νυνί, Att. *νῦν* strengthd. by *ι* demonstr., *now, at this moment*, only in first signf. of *νῦν*, used almost exclus. of the *present*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 242: *νυνί* is very rare in Trag., Pors. Med. 157. It does occur with fut., v. Lohb. Phryn. 19, but

very rarely. So also the Att. formed *νυνγάρ* and *νυνμὲν* for *νυνί γάρ* and *νυνί μὲν*.

νυνμὲν, Ar. Av. 448, v. foreg.

νῦν ὅτε,=ἐστὶν ὅτε, at the times, sometimes, Herm. Soph. Aj. 789, and Vig. Append. x. p. 919.

ΝΥΞ, νυκτός, *ἡ*, NIGHT, Lat. NOX, both of the *night-season*, as opp. to day, and of a *night*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: νυκτός *by night*, Lat. *noctus*, as Adv., Od. 13. 278, Hdt. 9. 10; also νυκτὶ Hdt. 7. 12: but in Att. more freq. *νύκτα*, like *ἀνὰ* and *διὰ* *νύκτα* the *night* long, Hom., who also uses the pl. *νύκτας*: *νύκτα* φυλάσκειν *to watch the living night*, Il. 10. 312, Od. 5. 466, νύκτας λαῶν Od. 5. 154, etc. II. the *dark of night*, Hom.: hence in gen. *gloom, darkness*, all that veils a thing from sight, νυκτὶ καλύπτει *to shroud in night or gloom*, Il. 5. 23, 13. 425. 2. esp. the *night of death*, freq. in Hom.: hence also, 3. the *nether world*, as the realm of darkness, Seidl. Eur. El. 862. 4. metaph. like *σκότος*, of any thing dark and dreiful, hence Apollo in his wrath is νυκτὶ εὐκούς Il. 1. 47, cf. 12. 463, Od. 11. 606; τῶδε νυκτὶ εἰσικε these he likens to *night*, i. e. looks on as dark and dreadful, Od. 20. 362.—Night, as if unfriendly to man, is called simply *ὀλοή* Od. 11. 19, and mentioned as an evil principle, Hes. Op. 17, Th. 24, 757: for the contrary, v. *ἡμέρα* and *φῶς* II: but the epith. *ἡμυροσίν*, and many places of Hom., shew that even he recognised its reviving power.

III. Νύξ as prop. n., the goddess of Night, daughter of Chaos, Il. 14. 78, Hes. Th. 243, 211, 758, Op. 17. IV. Att. in plur. the *hours or watches* of the night, Dissen Pind. I. 7. 44, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 D. From Hom. downwds. the Greeks divided the night into three watches, Il. 10. 253, hence *τρίχρα νυκτός ἥν*, for *τρίτρη μέρος* or *λῆχος τῆς νυκτός ἥν*, the third watch, i. e. next before morning, Od. 12. 312: μέσση νύκτες *midnight*, ἐν μέσῳ νυκτῶν Heind. Prot. 310 D.

V. the *night* or *evening-quarter* of heaven, i. e. not the North or midnight, but the West, as opp. to the dayspring in the East, Hes. Th. 275, cf. 744, 748: for this Hom. has *ὄψεος*.

νύξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (νύσσω) a pricking, goading, spurring, Plut. NT' O' 2, σὺ, *ἡ*, a daughter-in-law, Il. 22. 65, Od. 3. 451: in wider sense, any female connected by marriage, Il. 3. 49, h. Hom. Ven. 136, cf. γαμβρός.

II. in gen. a *bride*, *lover* or *mistress*, καλὴ νύξ Mel. 32. A later form is *ἐννύος*, also *ἐννύος*. (Sanscr. *snurā*, Lat. *nurus*, A. Sax. *snoru*, old Germ. *schnur*.)

νύρα and νυρίφω, said to be=νύσσω.

νύσος or νύσσος,=χαλῶς, Syracuse word, Nonn.

νύσσω, *ns*, *ἡ*, (νύσσω) a post or pillar on a race-course, also στήλη: 1. the turning-post, at the end of the course, so placed that the chariots driving up the right side of the course, turned round it and returned by the left side, and so the same as *καμπτήρ*, Lat. *meta*, Il. 23. 332, 344: the near horse being turned sharp round the νύσσω, whence ἐν νύσσῳ ἐγχευόμεθα (Il. 23. 338), whilst the off horse made a larger sweep. 2. the starting-post, pillar, Il. 23. 758, Od. 8. 121: also βαλβίς and ἀφεσίς, Lat. *carceres*. 3. in gen. a *partition-wall*, Bion 15. 31.

ΝΥΣΣΩ, *ξω*, Att. νύττω, to touch with a sharp point, to prick, spur, pierce, freq. in Il., with or without εἶφεος, ἐγχεσις etc., Il. 16. 704: χθόνα νύσσειν *χληστὶ* to strike, dent the earth with their hoofs, Hes. Sc. 62: also, ἐγκώνι νύσσειν *to nudge with the elbow*, Od. 14. 485, cf. Theocr. 1. 50: v. γνάμην γνωμίδω to prick it (and see what is in it), Ar. Nub. 321.

νύσταμα, *ατος*, τό, (νυστάζω) a nap or short sleep, LXX.

νυσταγμός, *ὁ*, a nodding: sleep, LXX: from νυστάζω, fut. *ἄσω* and *ἄξω*, to nod, esp. in sleep, hence to nap, slumber, sleep, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 43: hence to be sleepy, napping, drowsy, Lat. *dormito*, Ar. Av. 638: also to hang the head, Anth. (Related to Lat. *nuo*, *nuo*, as *νευστάζω* to *νεύω*: cf. also *νυστάζω*, *νύκτω*.)

νυστακτήξ, *οῦ*, *δ*, one that nods, a sleeper. II. as Adj. *νύσσω* v. nodding sleep, Ar. Vesp. 12. Hence νυστακτικῆς, *ἡ*, *ὅν*, given to, fit for nodding or sleeping.

νυστάλεος, *εα*, *ἐν*,=αἶψα.

νυστάλος, *ov*, sleepy, drowsy.

νυστάσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (νυστάζω) a nodding, drowsiness.

νυστάλογερώντιον, τό, (γέρων) a sleepy old fellow.

νύττω, Att. for νύσσω.

νύχξ, Adv. (νύξ) = νύκτωρ. [v]

νύχαιγής, ἐς, (νύξ, αὐγή) shining by night, Orph.

νύχγερεσία, ἡ, (ἐγείρω) = νυκτιγχερεσία, Anth.

νύχξια, ἡ = sq.

νύχξαμα, ατος, τό, a nightly watch, Lat. pervigilium, Eur. Supp. 1136, in plur. [v]

νύχξω, (νύξ) to watch the night through. II. in gen. to

pass the night, Rhes. 520: Νύμφαις with the Nymphs, Nic.

νύχγερόρος, ον, (νύξ, βορά) devouring by night, Nic., dub. for μυγ-.

νύχήμερον, τό, (νύξ, ἡμέρα) a day and night, the space of 24 hours, N. T.

νύχιος, ια, ιον, Trag., but also os, ον Eur. I. T. 1272, (νύξ) nightly happening, or doing a thing by night, Hes. Op. 521, Th. 991: hence also sleeping, Soph. Phil. 857. [v]

νύχμα, ατος, τό, (νύσσω) = νύγμα, v. I. Nic., Lob. Paral. 395. νύχβόρος, ον, = νυχβόρος.

νύ, nom. and acc. dual of ἐγώ, for νῦν (q. v.), we two, both of us, mostly Att., but it is found even in Od. (Not νύ or νῦν.)

νύγαλεμα, ατος, τό, = νύγαλον, Arar. Camp. I. [α]: from νυγᾶλεω, (νύγαλον) to munch dainties or sweetmeats.

νυγᾶλίζω, = foreg., Eubul. Aug. 1. 7, in dub. form of pf. pass., ἐνυγᾶλισται. Hence

νυγᾶλισμα, τό, = νυγᾶλεμα, [α]

νύγαλον, τό, usu. in pl., dainties, sweetmeats, esp. eaten after dinner, etc., dessert, like πρῶτα, Antiph. Busir. 1.

νυδογέρον, οντος, ὁ, a toothless old man: from νυδος, ἡ, ὄν, (νῦν—δδον) toothless, Lat. edentulus, Ar. Ach. 715, Plut. 266, Theocr. 9. 21: hence metaph. dull, senseless.

νυδῖνια, ἡ, ease from pain, Pind. P. 3. 11, Theocr. 17. 63: from νυδύνος, ον, (νῦν—δδον) = ἀνδύνος, without pain, v. κάματος

pleasing toil, Pind. N. 8. 4— II. act. soothing pain, anodyne, Soph. Phil. 44.

νύε, poet. for νῦν, q. v.

νύεια, ἡ, slowness, dullness, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, Theaet. 195 C: from

νύειν, ἐς, γεν. ἐός, slow, sluggish, dull, epith. of the ass, II. 11. 559: metaph. of the understanding, dull, stupid, Aesch. P. 62, Plat. Apol. 30 E; so in Compar. νυβέστερος, Hdt. 3. 53. (Prob. akin to νύβης, νυβός, νυβος: some make it a compd. from νῦν— and ὠβέω; others, more absurdly still, as shortened from ὠβήτος.)

νύβητι, Ion. contr. for νύβητι, imperat. from νύμη, νύεω, cf. νύσασθαι, νύσις.

νύβουρος, ον, (νυβός, οὐρά) slow-tailed, hence metaph. frigidus in venerem.

νυβρέια, ἡ, (νυβρέω) slowness, sluggishness.

νυβρεπιτέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιτέτημι B) slow to attack, Arist. Phys. 819n.

νυβρέω, (νυβρός) also νυβρεύομαι, Dep. med., to be slow or sluggish. Hence

νυβρία, ἡ, = νυβρέα, Hipp.: and νυβρίω, = νυβρέω, Diosc. νυβροκάριδος, ον, (καρδία) slow of heart, LXX.

νυβροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making sluggish.

νυβρός, ὁ, ὄν, = νυβός, sluggish, slothful, lazy, dull, Plat. Adv. — θῶς. Hence

νυβρότης, ητος, ἡ, sluggishness, sloth, Arist. Rhet.

νυβρότης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a slugard: in gen. = νυβρός.

ΝΥΓ, nom. and acc. dual of ἐγώ, we two, us two, Hom., and Ion.: the shorter, Att., form is νύ (not νύ or νῦν), which however is found even in Od. 15. 475, 16. 306: Corinna and Antimach. are said to have also used νύε: gen. and dual νύε of us two, to us two, Hom., and Ion.: Att. νύν: but νῦν is never found as gen. or dat., nor again νῦν as nom. or acc., Butt. Lexil. in voc. 7. (In νῦν, νύ, we have the same pron. Root as in Lat. nos, Ital. noi, French nous, cf. Butt. ib.)

νύπερος, ἑρα, ερον, of, from or belonging to us two, II. 15. 39, Od. 12. 185: only Ep. [v]

νύκαρ, ἄρος, τό, sleep, sloth, Nic.: metaph. the sleep of death. II. as Adj. slothful, sleepy. (Acc. to Suid. from νῦν— and ὄχλω.) Hence

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νυκᾶρότης, ἐς, (εἶδος) slothful, sleepy, Diphil. ap. Ath. 133 F. νυλεμής, Adv. without pause, unceasingly, continually, like συνεχής, Hom., who always joins νυλεμής αἰεὶ, except in II. 14. 58: he has no trace of an Adj. νυλεμής.—He also has Adv. νυλεμείος, esp. ν. ἔχειν to hold fast, Od., and II. 13. 3; but, ν. κτείνοντο they were murdered without pause, i. e. one after the other, Od. 11. 413: no Att. form νυλεμῶς seems to be found. (Usu. deriv. from νύν— for νῦν— and λείπω.)

νύμα, τό, Ion. for νόμα.

νύμας, ἥτω, (νύμα 1) to deal out, distribute, allot, dispense, esp. food and drink at festivals, II. 1. 471, Od. 3. 340, etc.

II. (νέμα II. 2) to direct and move at will, guide with perfect command over the thing moved, freq. in Hom., and that

1. of weapons, to manage or handle skilfully, wield, sway, brandish, ἔγχος, τόκον, Bân; also of other instruments, which require strength and skill, to guide, ply, e. g. the oar, Od. 12. 218, cf. Od. 10. 32, II. 3. 218: sometimes with the addition of ἐν χειρὶ, μετὰ χειρὶ, ἐν παλάμῃ Hom.; but δοῦραι νύμας, Hes. Sc. 462, is spurious.

2. of the limbs of the human body, to ply them nimbly, πόδας, γούνατα νύμας II. 3. metaph., κέρδα νύμας, with or without ἐνί πρῶτῳ, to turn wiles over in the mind, Lat. animo volvere or versare, Od. 18. 216, 2c. 257; also, ἐν στήθεσσι νύον πολυ- κέρδα νύμας Od. 13. 255: ἐν σοὶ νύμας καὶ πρῶτῳ Aesch. Theb. 255: hence 4. to think on, observe, remark, Wess. Hdt. 4. 128, Musgr. Soph. O. T. 300: τὸ νύμα καὶ τὸ σκοπεῖν ταύτων Plat. Crat. 411 D.

5. absol. to muse, h. Hom. Cer. 374, dub. III. intr. to move oneself, esp. to hover, float, where αὐτόν or πτερόν is supplied, Lob. Aj. 604.

νύμεύς, ὁ, νουμῆς, later form, Jac. A. P. p. 419, one who guides, wields, etc.

νυμηστμος, ον, (νύμας III) always moving, esp. backwards, Nic. νυμηστς, ἡ, (νύμας) distribution. II. motion, v. νύμας II.

νυμητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq.

νυμητῶρ, ορος, ὁ, (νύμας II) one who guides, wields, etc., Nonn. νῦν, Att. for νῦν, v. νῦν.

νυνίμια, ἡ, (νύνυμος) namelessness, obscurity.

νύνυμος, ον, Ep. collat. form of sq., like διδυμος for διδυμος, and ἀπλᾶνυμος for ἀπλᾶνυμος, metri grat., as in II. 12. 70, Od. 1. 222, Hes. Op. 153, cf. Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 45.

νύνυμος, ον, (νῦν—δνυμα, δνυμα) nameless, without name, i. e. unknown, inglorious, Od. 13. 239, 14. 182: cf. the Ep. collat. form νύνυμος.

II. act. c. gen., without the name, i. e. without mentioning it, Anth.

νύπημα, = δυσαπείρημα, Lob. Phryn. 190.

νύρηφι, οτος, ὁ, ἡ, freq. in Hom., esp. in II., but only in the phrase νύρηφι χαλκός, νύρηφα χαλκόν flashing, gleaming brass. (Acc. to old deriv. from νῦν— and ὄρω, too bright to look at, cf. ἡνός.)

νυσάμενος, νύσασθαι, Ion. and Dor. for νουσ-, from νύεω, q. v., Theogn. 1298, Theocr. 25. 263, cf. νέσωμαι.

νύσις, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. for νόσις.

νυτάγγω, to carry on the back, Ath.: from νυτάγγω, ὄν, (νύτος, ἔγω) carrying on the back.

νυταῖος, ἁ, αἰών, (νύτος) on the back: also poet. = νυταῖος: cf. Lob. Phryn. 557.

νυτάκμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (νύτος) with mailed back, Batr. 296.

νυτάρης, ον, ὁ, (αἶμα) lifting on the back and carrying, Suid. [α]

νυτεῖς, εὐς, ὁ, one who carries on his back.

νυτῖαιος, ἁ, αἰών, (νύτος) of or belonging to the back, v. ἔρρα the vertebrae, Eur. El. 841; v. μυελός the spinal marrow, Plat. Tim. 74 A.

νυτιδάνος, ὁ, a kind of shark with sharp pointed dorsal fin, Arist. ap. Ath., also ἐπινυτιδῆς.

νυτίλω, λῶν, (νύτος) to make to turn the back, i. e. put to flight, Valck. Phoen. 657. II. to turn back or about, καλίστρον δρᾶμυκα νυτίλω to turn his backward course, i. e. to flee, Soph. O. T. 193: hence also 2. intr. to turn one's back, πρὸς φυγὴν νυτίλειν to turn and flee, Eur. Andr. 1141, where αὐτόν is supplied.

III. to cover the back, Pers. Phoen. 663: and 80, πόντον νυτίλω to skim the sea, Aesch. Ag. 286, v. νύτος II: cf. ἐπινυτίλω.

νύτιος, ον, rare collat. form of νυταῖος, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D.

νότισμα, ατος, τό, (νοτίσω III) that which is on the back, e. g. wings, Anon. (P) ap. Stob. p. 403. 1.

νωτοβάτεον, (βαίνω) to mount the back, of the copulation of animals, Anth. II. to walk on the back or ridge of, τὸν-
τον Anth.

νωτογράφτος, ον, (γράφω) with painted or dappled back.

νότον, τό, ν. νότος.

νωτοπλήξ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) with scourged back, Lat. *verbero*, like *μαστιγίας*, esp. of slaves, Ar. Fr. 656. II. act. striking the back.

ΝΟΤΟΣ, ὁ, and νότον, τό, the back, both. of men and animals, reg. in Hom., who uses only the masc. in sing., and like Hes. only the neut. in plur.: plur. *νῶτα* is freq. in sing. signif., II. 2. 308., 8. 94, etc.: in Att. however neut. form τὸ νῶτον prevails even in sing., Lob. Phryn. 290: (the distinction of some old Gramm. that ὁ νῶτος is only used of animals and τὸ νῶτον only of men, is quite unfounded, v. Od. 4. 65., 9. 433, 441, and cf. Piers. Moer. p. 267):—τὰ νῶτα δούναι to turn the back, i. e. flee, like Lat. *dare terga*, and so νῶτα δέξαι, Plut.; but also to pass in a race, because the winner shews his back to those behind him, Anth.: κατὰ νῶτον from behind, Hdt. i. 10, 75. II. metaph. any wide surface, esp. of the sea, hence oft. in Hom. and Hes. ἐπὶ νῶτα θαλάσσης; so, ἐν νῶτοσι ποταλάς Id. Eur. Hel. 129; also of large tracts of land, plains, ἄλκων v. Eur. I. T. 46; and so, ἀστεροειδέα νῶτα αἰθέρος Id. Andromed. I, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1067. 2. the back or ridge of a hill, Epigr. ap. Plut.

νωτοφορέω, to carry on the back, Diod.: and νωτοφορία, ἡ, a carrying on the back, Id.: from νωτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying on the back.

νωχῆλος, ὁ, ὄν, =νωχέλης, acc. to Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 188. νωχέλεια, ἡ, (νωχέλης) laziness, sluggishness, Hermes ap. Stob.

νωχέλεισμα, Dep., to be νωχέλης: from νωχέλης, ἐς, moving slowly and heavily, a sluggard, only poet., cf. νωδὴς, νωδρός. (Usu. deriv. from νη-, and οκέλλω: Passow with Döderlein from νη-, ὠκέος.)

νωχέλια, ἡ, Ep. form of νωχέλεια, II. 19. 411.

νωχέλιζω, =νωχέλεισμαι.

Ξ

Ξ, ξ, ξι, τό, indecl., fourteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral ξ, 60, but ξ, 6000.—The old Gramm. considered ξ as a double consonant, compounded of γσ, κσ, χσ: in Aeol. dialect it continued to be written κσ, Greg. Dial. Aeol. 39, p. 513; and certain tokens of this origin appear. 1. in dialectic Changes, esp. in the Aeol. and Dor. transposition of the consonants which form ξ, e. g. ξίφος ξιφιδόριον, Dor. σκίφος σκιφιδόριον, ξερός ξηρός, whence σχερός σκίφος σικληρός σκυρός; ΞΑΪΝ, ξαίνω, ξέω, scabo; ξέος, viscum; ξύς, ισχύς; ἀφυσγετός from ἀφύξιμος. 2. in the formation of Verbs, as διδάξω, μίξω, ξέω from διδάσκω, μίσγω, ισχώ.—In Att. Greek ξ came in with the Samian alphabet; before this it was represented by χσ. Thus ξ stands related to κσ, γσ, χσ, σκ, σγ, σχ, as ζ to δσ, σδ.

II. Besides this ξ appears, esp. Aeol. and Att., as κ and σ aspirated, e. g. κωνός ξυνός, Lat. *cum sūn*, ξόν σιδη σίμβη Aeol. (ξίμβη); so too ξεστής Ξεστός for Lat. *sextarius Sextus*, Lob. Paral. 18. and so in Dor. fut. and aor. κλαξέω for κλήσω, κλαξέω for πείσω etc., Schäf. Greg. p. 327, Lob. Phryn. 249.

III. ξ also is oft. interchanged with σσ or ττ, not only in the fut. of Verbs in -σσω and -ττω, and in κῶασσα, ἀρῶσσα, feminines from κῶαξ, ὠράξ, but also in words like δισσός τρισσός, Ion. διξός τριξός, Schäf. Greg. p. 435.—ξ was most freq. in Dor. and old Att. dialect, v. ξύν, σύν. [Vowels before ξ are always long by position.]

ΞΑΪΝ'Ο, f. ξαῖνω, aor. ξήνω, aor. pass. ξέσθην: pf. pass. from Hipp. downwds. ξασμαι, but ξαίμαι also occurs in Diod. To scorch, comb, esp. of wool, to card, so as to make it fit for spinning, εἶρα ξαίνω Od. 22. 423; στέμματα ξ. Eur. Or. 12: but later usu. absol., as Soph. Fr. 497, Ar. Lys. 536, Plat., etc., and gen. partitivo, ἐρίων ξ. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 271: hence

metaph. ξ. εἵνοιαν εἰς καλαθίσκον Ar. Lys. 579. 2. of cloth, to full, clean it, ξ. πέπλον Ar. Av. 827. II. metaph. to subject to the process of fulling, i. e. to beat, strike, with or without βάββη, μάστιγι etc., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 799: hence ξ. κατὰ νῶτον πολλὰς (sc. πληγὰς) Dem. 403. 4.

2. esp. of the waves of the sea, to beat, lash the shore, Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 151, cf. Lat. *radere* and *stringere*. (From same Root as ξέω, ξύω; akin to Lat. *scabere*, *our shave*.)

ξάνωα, ἦσω, (ξάλω) to grow numb or stiff, Nic.: orig. of the hands when stiff with carding wool. II. Soph. (Fr. 450) is said to have used it for ξάλω. Hence

ξάνισις, ἡ, numbness of the hands.

ξανίας, ον, ὁ, (ξανός) a kind of thunny, Ath. II. Xanthias, the name of a slave, the Fool or Gracioso of Greek comedy, Ar. Ran., etc.: prob. represented with red hair.

III. a throw on the dice, Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 234.

ξανίζω, (ξανός) to make yellow or brown, e. g. by roasting or frying, Ar. Ach. 1047: hence in Pass. of the meat, to grow yellow, cf. ξανθός fin.—Med. to dye one's hair, A. B.

ξανικός, ὁ, name of the month of April among the Macedonians and Gazaeans: τὰ ξανθὰ a Macedon. festival in that month, like the Rom. *lustratio evocatus*.

ξανίον, τό, (ξανός) a plant used for dying the hair yellow, Diosc.: *Xanthium Strumarium*, broad-leaved burweed, Sprengel.

ξανίσματα, ατος, τό, (ξανίζω) that which is dyed yellow, ξ. κόμης dyed hair, Eur. Dan. 8.

ξανόγειος, ον, (γῆ) of yellow soil, Luc.

ξανόθειρος, ον, (θεῖρα) =sq.

ξανόθρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, golden-haired, Solon 32.

ξανόκαρπνος, ον, (κάρηον) with yellow head or hair. [κῆ]

ξανόκομης, ον, ὁ, Πind. N. 9. 40, and -κομος, ον, =ξανόθρις.

ξανόσουλός, ον, with curly, yellow hair.

ξανός, ὁ, ὄν, yellow, of various shades, golden yellow, bright yellow, or pale yellow; often with a tinge of red, chestnut, Auburn, cf. πυρρός: Lat. *flavus, fulvus, rubrus*: Plat., Tim. 68 B, defines it λαμπρόν ἐρυθρόν λευκὸν τε μεμυγμένον. In Hom. Achilles always has ξανθὴ κόμη II. i. 197., 23. 141, and Ulysses ξανθαὶ τρίχες Od. 13. 399, 431: he also has it as epith. of persons, as Menelaus is regularly called ξανθός M., so too of Meleager and others, and here some would take it of the sun-burnt complexion of these heroes:—but as it is also applied to women, as to Agamédē, in II. 11. 740, (ξ. Δημήτηρ in II. 5. 500 may refer to the golden corn), to Ariadnē etc. by Hes., to Athena and the Graces by Pind., it is better in all cases to take it of their golden hair: for this fair, blonde hair, being rare in the South, seems to have belonged to the ancient ideal of youthful beauty: e. g. Apollo always has it: and on the Att. stage it marked princely youths. The only other use of the word in Hom. is ξανθὰ ἵππους chestnut mares, II. 11. 680, cf. 9. 407. The later usage remained the same, being usu. applied to hair: but Pind. has it of flowers (O. 6. 91), of gold (O. 7. 90), of gum (Fr. 87. 2); and Soph., Fr. 257, of wine: ξανθασίαν αἶμα ἀγάλλεται exults in its yellow fragrance, of a fried fish, Antiph. Philothet. 1. 22, cf. ξανθίζω, ξανθόχρως.

(Akin to ξανθός.) I. ξανθός paroxyst., as prop. n., 1. a stream of the Troad, so called by gods, by men Scamander, II. 20. 74, etc. 2. a horse of Achilles, Bayard, and other being

Balios, Pyeball, II. 16. 149. 3. the name of a man. Hence ξανθότης, ἦτος, ξ. yellowness, esp. of hair, Strab.

ξανθότριχες, to be ξανθός, have yellow hair, Strab.

ξανθόφῆς, ἐς, (φῆος) golden-gleaming.

ξανθόφυῆς, ἐς, (φυῆ) yellow by nature, ἕλικες Anth.

ξανθοχίτων, ὠσος, ὁ, ἡ, with a yellow coat, ῥοή Anth. [I]

ξανθοχολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a ξανθόχολος.

ξανθόχολος, ον, (χολή) with yellow bile, jaundiced.

ξανθόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, and -χρως, ὠσος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρῶς) with yellow skin, of fried fish, Nausica. ap. Ath. 325 E.

ξανθός, (ξανός) to make or stain yellow, etc.

ξανθόνωμα, as Pass., (ξανός) = ξανθός γίγνομαι, Schneid. in Ind. Theophr.

ξανθώσος, ὄν, (ψή) golden-looking, χαλκή Opp.

ξάνιον, τό, (ξάλω) a card for combing wool. II. a comb,

III. =ἐπίτηνον. [ᾱ]

ξάνσις, ἡ, (ξάλω) wool-carding.
 ξάντης, ου, ὁ, (ξάλω) a wool-carder, Plat. Polit. 281 A: fem.
 ξάντρια. Hence
 ξαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to or fit for wool-carding: ἡ ξαν-
 τική, sub. τεύχην, wool-carding, Plat. Polit. 281 A.
 ξάντρια, ἡ, fem. of ξάντης: αἱ ξ., name of a play of Aeschylus.
 ξάσμα, ατος, τό, (ξάλω) carded wool, Soph. Fr. 915.
 ξεναπάτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for ξεναπάτης, Eur. [α]
 ξένη, ἡ, Ion. for ξένη.
 ξενηδόκος, ου, poet. for ξενοδ., ξενοδ.: ξένηθεν, Ion. for ξέν.
 ξενητή, ἡ, Ion. for ξένη, Hdt. 3. 39, where however some
 MSS. have the usu. Ion. ξένω, which is prob. right.
 ξενητίον, τό, (ξένος) Ion. for the rare ξενεῖον, a host's gift,
 such as was given to a departing guest, Hom.: in full, δάρα ξε-
 νηία Od. 24. 273; so ironically, Od. 22. 290: also the provision
 made for a guest, Od. 4. 33; and so in gen. friendly gifts, Il. 6.
 218, cf. ξένιον, sub. ξένιος II.
 ξενίζω, Ion. for ξενίζω, Hom., and Hdt.
 ξενίη, ξενικός, Ion. for ξέν., Hdt.
 ξένιον, τό, ξένιος, ια, ιω, Ion. for ξέν., Hom., and Hdt.
 ξενοβάκχη, ἡ, mad for love of the stranger, of Medea, Lyc.
 ξενοδοκία, Hdt., ξενοδοκος, ου, Hom., and Hes., Ion. for ξενοδ.
 ξενοκτονέω, Ion. for ξενοκτονέω, Hdt.
 ξένιος, η, ου, Ion. for ξένος, Hom., Hes., and Hdt. Hence
 ξενοσύνη, ἡ, Ion. for ξενοσύνη, Od. 21. 35.
 ξένω, Ion. for ξένω.
 ξερίς, ἰδος, ὅς, v. ἑρίς.
 ξεναγέτης, ου, ὁ, one who takes charge of guests, ξ. Δελφοί the
 hospitable Delphians, Pind. N. 7. 63: from
 ξεναγέω, to be a ξεναγός: also to show strangers the sights,
 'hōmies' them: hence, ξεναγόμενος one seeing the sights, Plat.
 Phaedr. 230 C. II. to levy or lead mercenary troops, ξ.
 τοῦ ξενικοῦ Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 15 and 17. Hence
 ξεναγός, ἡ, =sq. II. ξ. νίαν the conscription, enlistment
 of one's sons, App. [α]
 ξεναγία, ἡ, the office of a ξεναγός, command of a body of mer-
 cenaries, App.: from
 ξεναγός, ὄν, (ξένος, ἡγέομαι) conducting, guiding strangers or
 guests. II. as Subst. ὁ ξ. the leader of a body of mercenaries,
 Thuc. 2. 75. (The form is strictly Dor., but like many others,
 esp. military terms, it has been adopted in Att., Pors. Or. 26,
 Lob. Phryn. 430.)
 ξεναγώνος, = ξεναγέω: from
 ξεναγώνος, ου, (ἄγω) = ξεναγός, Lob. Phryn. 430.
 ξεναπάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. ξειν-, (ἀπατάω) one who deceives guests
 or strangers, Pind. O. 10. 43, Eur. Med. 1392. II. a trea-
 cherous breeze within a harbour, while another is blowing at
 sea, A. B. [α] Hence
 ξεναπάτια, ἡ, cheating of guests or strangers, Plat. Ep. 350 C.
 ξεναρής, ἐς, (ἀρκέω) aiding a guest or stranger, Pind. N. 4. 20.
 ξενίον, τό, rare form for the Ion. ξενίον, q. v.
 ξενεύω, = ξεντεύω, very dub.
 ξένη, ἡ, sub. γυνή, a female guest: a foreign woman, Aesch.
 Ag. 950, etc. II. sub. χώρα or γῆ, a foreign country, Soph.
 Phil. 135. III. sub. πράξις, a hospitable entertainment,
 hospitality, like ξενία: strictly fem. from ξένος. Hence
 ξένηθεν, Adv., from abroad.
 ξενηλασία, ἡ, at Sparta a measure for ridding the country of
 foreigners, a sort of alien act, Arnold Thuc. 1. 144, Müller Dor.
 111. 1. § 2: from
 ξενηλατέω, (ἐλάω) to banish foreigners, Ar. Av. 1013.
 ξένια, ἡ, (ξένος) the state and rights of a guest, hospitality,
 Od. 24. 286, 314 (in form ξένην, whereas Hdt. has Ion. form
 ξενίην and once ξενίην): hence, ἐπὶ ξενίαν καλεῖν, ἐλθεῖν to in-
 vite, come as a guest, Pind. N. 10. 92, Dem. 81. 20, cf. ξένιος
 11: hospitable reception, entertainment, Hdt. 7. 116, etc. 2.
 a friendly relation between two princes or states, ξενίαν τινι
 συντιθέναι, Lat. hospitium facere cum aliquo, Hdt. 1. 27, 3. 39,
 so too, ξ. τινός Dem. 242. 20; cf. πρόξενος. III. the state
 or rights of a foreigner, as opp. to a citizen: hence, ξενίας φεί-
 γειν (sc. γραφήν) to be indicted as an alien for usurping civic
 rights, Ar. Vesp. 718; so, ξενίας ἀλίσκεσθαι Dem. 741. 19;
 ξενίας γράφασθαι τινα Id. 1020. 23: cf. Att. Process, 347, sq.

ξένιος, ἰω, Ion. ξενίζω, (ξένος) to receive a guest or stranger
 hospitably, to present him with hospitable gifts, Lat. hospitio
 excipere, Hom. (who like Hdt. always has the Ion. form, usu.
 with doubled s, ξένισσε, ξενίσσας etc.), ξέλους ξ. Od. 3. 355,
 and so in Trag., etc.: ξ. τινά στίρουι Soph. Fr. 579; hence also,
 ξ. τινά πολλοῖς ἀγαθοῖς to present with hospitable gifts, Xen.
 Cyr. 5. 3, 2:—Pass. to be entertained as a guest, Lat. hospitari,
 Ar. Ach. 73, Plat. Tim. 17 B. II. to surprise, astonish
 by some strange sight, etc., Polyb. 2. to make strange,
 alter; esp. of plants and animals, to stunt their growth and
 distort them. III. intr. to be strange, speak with a foreign
 accent, Dem. 1304. 6:—λέξις ξενίζουσα, cf. sq. fin.
 ξενικός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Eur. Ion 722; Ion. ξειν-; (ξένος):
 belonging, peculiar to a stranger or guest, due to him; opp. to
 ἰσχυρικός, Aesch. Supp. 618, Eur., etc. 2. of soldiers, hired
 for service under foreigners, mercenary, Xen., etc.; so, νῆες ξ.
 Thuc. 7. 42: but ξ. στρατός in Hdt. 1. 77 is prob. only the for-
 eign auxiliaries, not mercenaries: τὸ ξενικόν, = αἱ ξένοι, a body
 or army of mercenaries, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 15. II. strange,
 foreign, outlandish, Hdt. 1. 173, 4. 76, who always uses the
 Ion. form: ξ. ὀνόματα foreign names, Plat. Crat. 401 B; ξ.
 λέξις an out of the way expression, Arist. Rhet. Adv. —κως,
 Plat. Crat. 407 B.
 ξένιον, τό, v. ξένιος II.
 ξένιος, ια, ιω, Att. also os, ου, Ion. ξελίως, belonging to a
 friend and guest or to friendship and hospitality, hospitable,
 Zeus ξ. as protector of the rights of hospitality, Hom.; πράξις α
 ξ. the guests' table, Od.; ξ. τινι bound to one by ties of hospi-
 tality, Hdt. 5. 63. II. τὸ ξένιον, sub. δῶρον, a guest's gift,
 given by the host, Lat. lautium, Hom., who intends thereby
 chiefly food and lodging: he, like Hdt., mostly uses plur., cf.
 ξεινήιον (Hom. usu. has the Ion. form, but in Od. he also freq.
 uses the common one, 14. 158, 389, 15. 514, etc., Hdt. the Ion.
 only): ἐπὶ ξένια καλεῖν to invite any one to eat with you,
 Hdt. 2. 107, 5. 18, etc., cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 760; ἐπὶ ξένια
 παραλαβεῖν τινα Hdt. 4. 154, cf. ξένια.
 ξενίσκος, ἡ, (ξενίζω) the entertainment of a guest or stranger,
 ξ. ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 6. 46.
 ξενίσμα, ατος, τό, (ξενίζω II. 1) amazement.
 ξενισμός, ὁ, = ξένιος, Plat. Lys. 205 C. II. the injurious
 effect of any new or strange thing, e.g. ὁδῶν Diosc., v.
 ξενίζω II. 2. the strangeness or novelty of a thing, Polyb.,
 and Diog. L.
 ξενίτεια, ἡ, a living abroad, LXX: the life of a soldier on
 foreign service: from
 ξενίτεύω, (ξένος) = ξενίζω I. II. usu. ξενιτεύομαι, as Dep.,
 to be strange, be a foreigner: esp. to be a mercenary in foreign
 service, Isocr. 107 A, 410 C:—Polyb. also has Act. in intr.
 signat. to live abroad.
 ξενιδικτήρ, ου, ὁ, (δαίνω) one who murders guests or stran-
 gers, Eur. H. F. 391.
 ξενοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (δαίω, dals) one that devours guests or stran-
 gers, epith. of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 658.
 ξενοδοκίον and -χείον, τό, a place for strangers to lodge in,
 an inn, lodging-house: from
 ξενοδοκός, Ion. ξενοδ. Hdt. 6. 127, and ξενοδοχεῖω Eur. Alc.
 552, to entertain, lodge guests or strangers. II. to testify,
 Pind. Fr. 278, from
 ξενοδοκος and -δόχος, ου, Ion. ξενοδοκος, (δέχομαι) receiv-
 ing, entertaining, lodging guests or strangers: in Hom. (who
 like Hes. Op. 185, always has Ion. form), ξενοδοκος is the host,
 as opp. to ξένος the guest, v. esp. Od. 8. 543, 15. 55. II. a
 witness, Simon. 215, cf. Schneidew. Simon. p. 84.
 ξενοδόχη, ου, ὁ, ξενοδοχεῖω, v. sub ξενοδοκός. Hence
 ξενοδόχημα, ατος, τό, = ξενοδοκίον.
 ξενοδόχια, ἡ, the reception and entertainment of a guest or
 stranger, Xen. Oec. 9. 10: from
 ξενοδόχος, ου, (δέχομαι) = ξενοδοκος.
 ξενιδότης, ου, ὁ, (δίδωμι) the host, epith. of Bacchus, Anth.
 ξενόεις, εσσα, εν, full of guests or strangers, Eur. I. T. 1282.
 ξενιστήριον, (θῖω, θήτης) to sacrifice guests or strangers, Strab.
 ξενοκοπέω, (κόπτω) to kill or ill-treat guests or strangers,
 Metagen. ap. Snid.

ξενοκράτεομαι, as Pass. (κρατέω) to be ruled by strangers, esp. by mercenary troops.

ξενοκτόνῳ, to slay guests or strangers, Ion. ξενοκτ. Hdt. 2. 115, Eur. Hec. 1247: and

ξενοκτονία, ἡ, a slaying of guests or strangers, dub. I. Isocr., v. ξενοφονία: from

ξενοκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) slaying guests or strangers, Eur. I. T. 53, 776.

ξενοκοτυπάτη, ἡ, (κύπτω, ἀπατάω) an intrigue with foreign women, Anth.

ξενολόγῳ, to enlist strangers, esp. for soldiers, hence to levy mercenaries, Isocr. 101 D: and

ξενολογία, ἡ, a levying of mercenaries, Arist. Oec.: and ξενολόγιον, τό, an army of mercenaries, Polyb.: from

ξενολόγος, ον, (λέγω 11) levying mercenaries, Polyb. ξενολόγιον, to have a rage for foreign fashions, Plut.: from

ξενομάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) mad after foreign fashions, etc. ξενομάνια, ἡ, a rage for foreign fashions, etc.

ξενοπαθέω, (πάσχω) to have a strange feeling, feel a thing to be strange, new, unusual, Wytténb. Plut. 132 C: hence to be shy, feel diffidence at something strange, πρὸς τι.

ξενοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) becoming a stranger. II. strange, out of the way, Hipp.

ΞΕΝΟΣ, ὁ, Ion. ξένος, a guest, Hom. (who like Hes. and Hdt. always uses Ion. form); but the guest appears under a two-fold relation: I. the friend, with whom one has a treaty of hospitality for self and heirs, confirmed by mutual presents and an appeal to Ζεὺς ξένιος: in this sense both parties are ξένοι, v. esp. Od. 1. 313: from this relation being hereditary, must be explained the Hom. expressions ξένους παρπρόιτος and παλαῖς: yet

II. in Hom. the word usu. appears in a pass. sense, to denote the person who receives hospitality, i. e. the guest, as opp. to the host, v. esp. Od. 8. 543., 15. 55: but also in act. sense, the host, elsewhere ξενόδοκος, Il. 15. 532, Od. 8. 166, 208., 14. 532, and freq. in Att. Further, Hom. uses ξένους τιως as well as τινι, while Hdt. seems to join it only with dat.

2. because in the olden time it was a sacred duty to receive, lodge and protect the helpless stranger, Hom. uses ξένους for any stranger (who did not give himself out for a robber or enemy), and so for a wanderer or refugee, who was to be treated just like a guest: hence ξένους is joined sometimes with κτήρς, Od. 8. 546, sometimes with πατρώς, Od. 6. 208. Hence too

3. from Hom. downwards, any one whose name is not known or told is called ξένος, and the address ὦ ξένο O stranger, became as common as our Friend! Sir! or the Greek ὦ φίλε, Br. Soph. O. T. 813.—Among the Romans on the other hand the orig. name for a stranger (hostis) came to mean enemy.

4. because the ξένος only became such by leaving his own home, the name was early given to one who left the house he was born in, and attached himself to another, usu. for pay, a hiring, Od. 14. 102: but in Att. ξένος meant regularly a soldier who entered foreign service for pay, a mercenary, esp. of the Greeks in Persian pay; a euphemism for the more invidious μισθωτός or μισθοφόρος: much more rarely without any reproach, an ally, as perh. in Xen. Lac. 12. 3.

5. simply for βάρβαρος a foreigner, not Greek, prob. only at Lacedaemon, Hdt. 9. 11, 55.—The fem. ἡ ξένη and ἡ ξένος is post-Hom. cf. sub v. ξένη.—Regularly πολίτης is opp. to ξένος, also ἄστος, Jac. A. P. p. 558.

B. as Adj. ξένος, η, ον, Att. ος, ον, Ion. ξένως, η, ον, foreign, never in Hom. (for in the phrases ξείνῃ πάτρει and ἑθροιστοὶ ξένοι Il. 24. 202, etc. it is in apposition, acc. to his common custom); but freq. in Att. strange in a thing, unacquainted with, ignorant of it, c. gen., Soph. O. T. 219. 2. strange, unusual, new, unheard of, τιμωρία Tim. Locr. 104 D.

—Adv. ξένως, strangely, unusually: also c. gen., ξένως ἔχω τῆς ἐνθάδε λέξεως I am strange to the language, Plat. Apol. 17 D. (Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 166, 247, refers the word to the Prep. ἐκ, Lat. ex: cf. our strange from extran-eus.)

ξενόστασις, ἡ, like ξενοδοκία, a lodging for guests or strangers, Soph. O. C. 90, Fr. 208.

ξενουσύνη, ἡ, hospitality, the ties or rights of hospitality, Ion. ξεινουσύνη, Od. 21. 35.

ξενότιμος, ον, (τιμῶ) honoring guests or strangers, Aesch. Eum. 546.

ξενοτροφέα, to entertain guests or strangers: esp. to maintain mercenary troops, Thuc. 7. 48: and

ξενοτροφία, ἡ, the entertainment of guests or strangers: esp. the maintenance of mercenaries: from

ξενοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) supporting, entertaining guests or strangers: esp. maintaining mercenaries.

ξενοφονία, to murder guests or strangers, Eur. I. T. 1021: and ξενοφονία, ας, ἡ, a murdering of guests or strangers, Isocr. 228 C, Bekk.: from

ξενοφόνος, ον, murdering guests or strangers, Ep. Plat. 336 D. ξενοφύς, ἐς, (φυή) strange of shape or nature.

ξενοφωνία, to speak in a strange tongue, a foreign accent, or in strange words, in gen. to sound strangely: and

ξενοφωνία, ἡ, strange, uncommon language or discourse: from ξενοφώνος, ον, (φωνή) speaking in a strange tongue or in a strange manner: in gen. having a strange sound.

ξένω, (ξένος) to make one's friend and guest: to entertain, Aesch. Supp. 927, in Med.—Usu. in Pass. c. fut. med. ξενώσμαι (Soph. Phil. 303): aor. ἐξενόθην — 1. to enter into a treaty of hospitality with one, τινι Hdt. 6. 21, Xen. Ages. 8. 5, Lys. 107. 26. 2. to take up his abode with one as a guest, to be entertained, Aesch. Cho. 702, Eur., etc.: παρὰ τινα Xen. An. 7. 8. 3. to be in foreign parts, to be abroad, Soph. Phil. 303, Tr. 65: to go into banishment, Monk Hipp. 1088.

II. later to make one to alienate a thing, i. e. to deprive him of it, τινα τιως Heliod.

ξενύδριον, τό, = σκῆ, Menand. p. 160.

ξενύλλιον, τό, Dim. from ξένος, Plut.

ξενών, ὄνος, ὁ, a room for strangers, guest-chambers, like ξενοδοκίον, Eur. Alc. 543, 547.

ξένωσις, ἡ, (ξένω 11) estrangement: a strange proceeding, innovation, Eur. H. F. 905.

ξερῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ξυρίς.

ΞΕΡΟΣ, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. for ξηρός, dry: in Hom., only in Od. 5. 402, ἐπὶ ξερῶν ἡπείρου against the dry of the mainland, i. e. against the dry mainland, and so for ἐπὶ ξερῶν ἡπείρου, like ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ χειρὶ for ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ χεῖρα. (Akin to σχερὸς, σκέρπος, σκυρπός, χέρπος, σπίζην. Vers. Her. p. 47.)

ξείρις, ἡ, (ξέω) a scraping, polishing: also a carving.

ξείσμα, αρος, τό, (ξέω) that which is scraped, filed, smoothed: hence in Anth. = ξείσανον. II. any thing scraped off, shavings.

ξείρωμα, like ξέω, to rub off, wipe out, Hdt. 3. 148.

ξείρη, ἡ, and ξείριος, ὁ, (ξέω) = ξείρις.

ξείσσις, Ep. 3 aor. from ξέω for ξείσε, Od.

ξείστις, ον, ὁ, a liquid and dry measure, Lat. sextarius, very nearly = our pint, N. T.

ξείστιον, τό, Dim. from foregoing.

ξείστος, ἡ, ὄν, (ξέω) scraped, filed, planed, smoothed or polished by rubbing, etc., in Hom.

1. of wood, ἐξίστος, οὐδός, τράπεζα, ἐλάτην, φέδωκον.

2. of stone, ἐξ. λίθοι, ξείστοις λέσσει: here too must be placed ἐξ. αἰθουαί, halls of polished stone, Il. 6. 243, cf. Hdt. 2. 124.

3. of horn, Od. 19. 566.

II. later also smooth, bald. Hence

ξείστοργία, ἡ, (*έργω) the process of scraping, polishing, etc., λθάνω Diad.

ξείστριξ, ἡ, = ξείστις.

ξείστορον, τό, (ξέω) a tool for polishing, or in gen. working in wood, stone, etc.: susp.

ΞΕΩ, f. ξέσω, Ep. also metri grat. ξέσω, to scrape, esp. to clean, polish by scraping, filing, planing: also to carve or work in wood, stone, or horn: hence ξείσανον, ξείσις, ξείος: in Hom., only in Od., and always of shaping wood or ship-timber, except Od. 23. 199, of a large bedstead. (The same Root appears in ξένω, ξέω, Lat. scalpō, sculpo.)

ξηνός, ὁ, = κορμός, for which ἐπίξηνον is more usu.

ξηραίνω, f. ἀνώ: aor. ἐξήρανα, pass. ἐξηράσθην: pf. pass. ἐξήραμαι Hdt. 1. 186., 7. 109, and ἐξήραμαι Schol. Ar. Plut. 1082, prob. never ἐξήραμα, Lob. Phryn. 502: (ξηρός). To parch up, dry up: Pass. to become or be dry, parched, Il. 21. 345.

2. to empty, drain dry, Lat. siicare, διώρυχα Thuc. 1. 109: so of a cup.

ξηραλειπτέω, =λοιφέω: others -λειφέω, but v. Lob. Phryn. 571.

ξηράλειψις, ἡ, =ξηραλοιφία. [ἀ]

ξηράλοιφός, (ξηρός, ἀλειφάω) strictly to rub with dry unguents, a technical term among wrestlers for using oil unmixed with water: they did this usu. before exercising, in order to make the limbs supple, Soph. Fr. 437; Aeschin. 19. 25: hence τὸ ξηρ. in Plut. includes all the Greek gymnastic exercises: opp. to anointing for refreshment after exercising or bathing, χυτλούσθαι. Hence

ξηράλοιφία, ἡ, a rubbing with dry, i. e. unmixed oil, practised by wrestlers, Lat. *lutea unctio*.

ξηραμπέλινος, ἰνῃ, won, (ξηρός, ἀμπελος) of the color of withered vine-leaves, a sort of scarlet, prob. occurs first among the Romans, hence *vestes xerampelinae*, Juvén. 6. 519, where the Schol. defines the color to be *medius inter coccum et muricem*.

ξηραντικός, ἡ, (ξηραίνω) a drying up, parching. II. dryness.

ξηραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fit for drying, Plut.

ξηράσσια, ἡ, (ξηραίνω) a drying: dryness, Antiph. Incert. 10: also a disease of the hair.

ξηρασσις, ἡ, (ξηραίνω) dub. for ξηρανσις, Lob. Phryn. 117, 502.

ξηρασμός, ὁ, (ξηραίνω) =ξηρανσις.

ξηράδιον, τό, =ξήριον. [ἀ] (A dimin. form.)

ξηρή, ἡ, v. ξηρός IV.

ξηρίγγιος or ξήριγγος, ὁ, =ξηροστόμαος.

ξηρίον, τό, (ξηρός) a desiccative powder for putting on wounds.

ξηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. ξυρίς.

ξηροβάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ξηρός, βαίνω) one who walks on dry ground.

ξηροβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, walking on dry ground, of land-animals, opp. to ἐνυδρος, Plat. Polit. 264 D, cf. sq.

ξηροβιοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βίω) living on dry ground, dub. for foreg. in Arist. H. A.

ξηροκάκοηλις, ἡ, κακοηλις combined with a dry style, Dem. Phal.

ξηροκάρπος, οὐ, bearing dry fruit, Theophr.

ξηροκέφαλος, οὐ, (κεφαλή) dry-headed.

ξηρόκολλα, ἡ, dry glue, i. e. solder.

ξηροκολλούριον, τό, dry, i. e. a thick eye-salve.

ξηροκοπτός, οὐ, (κόπτω) cut or beaten off dry.

ξηρολουτρέω, to take a dry bath, i. e. roll in hot sand.

ξηρόμυρον, τό, dry perfume, i. e. in cake or powder.

ξηρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νομός) feeding or living on dry land, v. I. in Plat. for ξηροβατ.

ξηροποιέω, to dry, parch, dry up: from

ξηροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) drying up, parching.

ξηροστόμαος, ὁ, a stream which fails in summer, a winter torrent, also χελάσπος.

ξηροστυρία, ἡ, a dry bath, vapor bath, Lat. *sudatorium*.

ξηροστυρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (πῦρ) ἔρτος, =αἰσσυπλος, Ath.

ΞΗΡΟΣ, ὁ, ὄν, dry, parched, of a dried-up river, Hdt. 5. 45, of the air, Id. 2. 26; so, ἡ, ἔνεμος Ar. Nub. 404: ἡ, γάλα cheese, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 640: but also of bodily condition, withered, lean, haggard, opp. to ὑγρός, Eur. El. 239, cf. Or. 389: of the voice, rough, hoarse.

II. like Lat. *siccus*, fasting, without eating or drinking: in gen. sober, πρόσοι Ar. Vesp. 1452.

III. in gen. drained of wealth, exhausted in strength: ἐπὶ ξηροῖς καθέλειν τινά to ruin one aground, i. e. bring him to a nonplus, ruin him utterly, Theocrit. I. 51.

IV. as Subst. ἡ ξηρά, sub. γῆ, dry land, like παραφρά, opp. to ὑγρά, Xen. Oec. 19. 7: so, τὸ ξηρὸν Hdt. 2. 68, Thuc. 1. 109. (Akin to ξηρός, xepρός, σκίρρος, σκιρρός, χέρρος, χέρσος.)

ξηρόσαρκος, οὐ, (σάρξ) dry of flesh.

ξηροσμίρνη, ἡ, (σμίρνα) dry myrrh.

ξηροτήγανον, τό, Syrac. for τήγανον, a pan, Ath.

ξηρότης, ἡ, ὄν, (ξηρός) dryness, soundness of timber, νεῶν Thuc. 7. 12: drought, thirst, Plut.

ξηροτριβέω, (τριβω) to rub dry. Hence

ξηροτριβία, ἡ, dry rubbing. Arist. Probl.

ξηροτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέφω) living on dry ground.

living on dry food.

ξηροφάγεια, (φαγεῖν) to eat dry food, Anth. Hence

ξηροφάγης, ἡ, the eating of dry food, Ath.: fasting, abstinence, Eccl.

ξηροφθαλμία, ἡ, dryness of the eyes, esp. inflammation of them with redness and smarting, Cels.: from

ξηρόφθαλμος, οὐ, with dry or inflamed eyes.

ξηρόφθαλμος, οὐ, with dry bark, Geop.

ξηρόφωνος, οὐ, (ξηρός, φωνή) with a dry, hoarse voice.

ξηρώτης, ες, (ξηρός, εἶδος) dryish, looking dry.

ξηρώσις, ἡ, (as if from ξηρώ) =ξηρανσις, Hipp.

ξηρομάκαιρα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1127, for ξιφομάχαιρα.

ξηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =ξυρίς.

ξηρίαι, αἱ, the iron of the carpenter's plane. (From ξίφος, like ἀκμή from ἄκμος, ἀγῆ from ἄγος, ἀνθή from ἄνθος, νάπη from νάπος etc.) [Γ]

ξηρίδιον, τό, =ξυρίδιον, Dim. from ξίφος.

ξηρήρης, ες, (ἄρμα) armed with a sword, sword in hand, oft. in Eur., as Or. 1272, 1346.

ξηρήφορος, to wear a sword: and

ξηρήφορία, ἡ, the wearing of a sword: from

ξηρήφορος, οὐ, (φέρω) wearing a sword, oft. in Eur.: ξ. ἀγώνος Aesch. Cho. 584.

ξηρίαις, οὐ, ὁ, (ξίφος) any thing shaped like a sword, esp.

1. the sword-fish, Archestr. ap. Ath. 314 E, and Polyb. 2. a sort of comet, Plin.

ξηρίδιον, τό, Dim. from ξίφος, Ar. Lys. 53, Thuc. 3. 22. [Γ]

ξηρίδιον, ἰσω, (ξίφος) to dance the sword-dance, or dance with the hands extended as if holding a sword, Cratin. Trophon. 4, v. ad Hesych. 2. p. 704.

ξηρίον, τό, Dim. from ξίφος.

II. a water plant, sword-flay, gladiolus communis, Theophr. [Φ]

ξηρίος, ὁ, =ξυρίαις.

ξηρίσμος, τό, =sq.

ξηρίσμος, ὁ, (ξηρίω) the sword-dance.

ξηρίστηρ, ἄρος, ὁ, Plut., and ξηρίστης, οὐ, ὁ, (ξηρίω) a sword-belt, also τελαμών, Lat. *balteus*.

ξηρίστως, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for ξηρίσμα.

ξηρόδελτος, οὐ, (δελτώ) slain by the sword, ἡ, θάνατος, ἀγώνες death, etc., by the sword, Aesch. Ag. 1528, Cho. 729.

ξηρόδρέπανον, τό, a sickle-shaped sword, a cimeter, also ἀρπη.

ξηροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) sword-shaped, ensiform, χυδῖνος Medic.

ξηροθήκη, ἡ, a scabbard.

ξηροτόναιον, to slay with the sword: from

ξηροτόκος, οὐ, (κτείνω) slaying with the sword, Soph. Aj. 10.

II. προπαρκο. ξηροτόκος, οὐ, pass. slain by the sword.

ξηρομάχαιρα, ἡ, a sword something between a straight sword and sabre, Theopomp. (Com.) Capel. 2, cf. ξιφομάκαιρα. [ἀ]

ξηροποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) a sword maker.

ΞΗΡΟΣ, εος, τό, Dor. σκίφος: a sword, Hom., who usu. represents it as large and sharp, or pointed, μέγα, δέω, also as two-edged, ἄμφηκες II. 21. 118, Od. 16. 80: it is of brass, χάλκεον, and hung from the shoulder by a baldric (τελαμών), II. 2. 45., 3. 18, etc.: also freq. in Hdt. In Hom. a sword is also called φάργανον and ὄριον, ξίφος was distinguished as the straight sword from the sabre, cf. μάχαιρα II.

II. the sword-shaped bone in the cuttle-fish (τευθίς), Arist. H. A. (Acc. to E. M. from ξύω.) [Γ]

ξηροφουλέα, to draw a sword: and

ξηροφουλία, ἡ, a drawing of a sword, Plut.: from

ξηροφουλός, ὄν, (ἐλκω) drawing a sword, χεῖρ Aesch. Eum. 592.

ξηροφυργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) making swords, Ar. Pac. 547.

ξηροφώρα, =ξηροφορέω: from

ξηροφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) =ξηροφόρος.

ξηροδριον, τό, Dim. from ξίφος: Dor. σκιφύριον. II. the muscle τελλίνη.

ξηροανυλός, οὐ, (γλύφω) carving images, δέ ξ. a sculptor. [Ἰ]

ξηρόανον, τό, (ξέω) any carved work: hence I. an image carved, esp. of wood, or stone, esp. the statue of a god, Eur. I. T. 1359, Tro. 525, 1074.

II. a musical instrument, Soph. Fr. 228.

ξηροανυτοία, ἡ, (ποιέω) a carving of images, Luc.

ξηροανυργία, ἡ, (*ἐργω) =foreg.

ξηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ξέω) a sculptor's chisel, Anth.

ξός, ὁ, (ξέω) =ξέσις.

ξυστόπτερος, οὐ, (πτερόν) having yellow or brownish wings, μέλισσα Eur. H. F. 487, Cress. 13: from

ΞΟΥΘΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ov; like ξανθός, acc. to Ath. a color between ξανθός and πυρρός, and so yellowish, δριων-yellow, ταυσιον, epith. of the bee, Soph. Fr. 464, Eur. I. T. 165, 635, cf. foreg.; also of the nightingale, Aesch. Ag. 1142, Ar. Av. 676, where it is usu. taken of color; but in other places it is esp. epith. of the nightingale's throat, διὰ θουβῶν γενῶν ἐλελιζομένα Eur. Hel. 1111, cf. Ar. Av. 214, 744, where it has been thought to have a sense of sound, and in ἡ ἀνεμοί (Chaearem. ap. Ath. 608 D) it must have such a sense; cf. τερτρεζὸν δὲ λαλῶν in Anth. Accordingly Hesych. and the Gramm. (among many other senses) interpret it by λεπτός, ἀπαλός, ὑγρός, δέξυς, thin, delicate, fine, and so from ξύν, ξέω, v. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1111.—The word does not occur till after Pind., and then prob. only in Poets:—but II. Ξούθος as prop. n. is found in Hes. Fr. 28.

ξύαλη, ἡ, (ξύω) = ξύλη.
ξύγη, for all words so beginning, v. sub συγγ—
ξύλη, ἡ, (ξύω) = κνήστις, a tool for scraping or filing wood, a plane or rasp, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32. II. a sickle-shaped Lacedaemon. dagger, Xen. An. 4. 7, 16, 8, 25. (The word seems to have been Lacon.)

ξύλαλον, ἡ, (ξύλον) later word for ἀγάλλοχον.
ξύλαμον, τό, Dim. from ξύλον, a piece of wood. [α]
ξύλάφιον, τό, = foreg., Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 133. [α]
ξύλας, ἡ, a felling and carrying of wood, Lat. lignatio.
II. felled wood, timber, like ξυλῶσις, Ath.: from
ξύλευμαι, (ξύλον) Dep. = ξυλίζομαι.
ξύλεύς, εὖος, ὁ, one who fells and carries wood, a wood-cutter, timber merchant, Paus.

ξύλευντής, οὐ, ὁ, = ξυλουργός.
ξύληβόρος, ον, (βορά) eating wood.
ξύληγέω, to carry wood or timber, Dem. 376. 2.
ξύληγος, ὄν, (ἄγω) carrying wood.
ξύληριον, τό, = ξυλῶριον, very dub.
ξύληρθόρος, ον, (φθέρω) = ξυλοφθόρος.
ξύληφον, τό, Dim. from ξύλον, a piece of wood, Alex. Isost. 1. 24, where Meineke would read ξυλῶριον, others ξυλόφιον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 78.
ξύλια, ἡ, = ξυλεία, Polyb.
ξύλιζομαι, (ξύλον) Dep., to carry or gather wood, Lat. lignari, Xen. An. 2. 4, 11.
ξύλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ξύλον) of wood, wooden, like wood, Arist. Part. An. 1. καρπὸς ἑ. tree-fruit, Artem.

ξύλιον, ἡ, ὄν, (ξύλον) of wood, wooden, freq. in Hdt.
II. (ξύλον in v. 2) of cotton, LXX.
ξύλισμός, ὁ, (ξύλιζομαι) = ξυλεία, Strab.
ξύλίτης, ον, ὁ, wooden, like wood.
ξύλίφιον, τό, = ξυλόφιον, very dub.
ξύλλ-, for all words so beginning v. sub συλλ—
ξύλοβάλαμον, τό, the wood of the balsam-tree, Diosc.
ξύλοβολον, τό, (βάλλω) = ξυλοθήκη, like σιτόβολον, etc.
ξύλογλόφος, ον, (γλόφω) carving wood. [β]
ξύλογράφειν, (γράφω) to write upon wood, ἐς δελτόν Inscr.
ξύλοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like or of the color of wood.
ξύλοθήκη, ἡ, a place for keeping wood, wood-house, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 A.

ξύλοκαθήλια, τό, a wooden pack, saddle.
ξύλοκαοσία, ἡ, a kind of cinnamon.
ξύλοκαοστέλιον, τό, (Lat. castellum) a log-house, late word.
ξύλοκέρτα, τό, later word for κερτάια.
ξύλοκιννάμωμον, τό, the wood of the cinnamon-tree, Diosc. [α]
ξύλόκοκκα, τό, = ξυλοκέρτα, late word.
ξύλόκολλα, ἡ, glue for wood.
ξύλοκοτῆς, to hew wood, fell timber. II. to beat with a stick, cudgel, Polyb. Hence

ξύλοκόπτης, ἡ, a hewing of wood. II. a cudgelling, Polyb.
ξύλοκόπος, ον, (κόπτω) hewing, felling wood, πέλεκυς Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36, ubi al. ξυλοτόμος. 2. as Subst. ὁ ξ. a wood-cutter, LXX.: also an axe. 3. a bird, the woodpecker, Arist. H. A. II. beating with a stick, cudgelling.
ξύλοκορυγχός, ὁ, a wooden lamp-stand, Alex. Incert. 29.
ξύλομανέω, (μαίνομαι) to shoot luxuriantly into wood, run to wood, Theophr.

ξύλομήτης, ἑς, (μύγνυμι) mixed with wood.
ξύλον, τό, wood cut and ready for use, firewood, timber, etc.: Hom., who uses it mostly for firewood, and in plur., ξύλα νῆα ship-timber, Hes. Op. 806: freq. also in Hdt. and Att. II. a piece of wood, Il. 23. 327, Hdt. 1. 186, hence any thing made of wood, as 1. a stick, cudgel, Hdt. 2. 63, 4. 180. 2. an instrument of punishment, like our pillory, a heavy collar of wood, put on the neck of the prisoner and depriving him of all power to move, δῖσθαι τινα ἐν ξύλῳ, first in Hdt. 6. 75, 9. 37: Ar. Eq. 567 etc.; so, ξύλα φμυῶν τὴν αὐχένα Id. Nub. 592: madmen were also confined in this way, Hdt. 6. 75: the πεντεσύργγον ξ. was a union of the stocks and pillory, Ar. Eq. 1049: but the ξύλον was also 3. a pole, cross, gibbet, = σταυρός, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 486. 4. a bench, table, esp. a money-changer's table, Dem. 1111. 22. 5. πρῶτον ξύλον, the first or lowest bench of the Athenian theatre, on which sat the πρῶταις, hence called πρῶτοβαθροί: the phrase arose while the theatres were of wood, and was retained when they became stone, v. Interp. ad Ar. Ach. 25: hence, ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ξύλων the servant who had to take care of the seats, Hermipp. Artopol. 5, ubi v. Meineke. III. a measure of length, = 3 πήχεις or 4½ feet: cf. our pole. IV. of live wood, a tree, first in Callim. and the Alexandrians: though indeed Hdt. 3. 47, calls cotton εἰρια ἀπὸ ξύλου, cf. Poll. 7. 75: hence esp. 2. the cotton-tree, to which however the ἐμαστα ἀπὸ ξύλων Hdt. 7. 65, must not be referred; for Winckelm. rightly took them for clothes of bark or βέλκος. V. a blockhead, block, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 815. (Usu. deriv. from ξύω, and prob. rightly.)

[β] Hence
ξύλοπαῖς, ἑς, (πήγνυμι) joined or built of wood, Strab.
ξύλοπῆδη, ἡ, a log of wood fastened to the feet, a clog.
ξύλοπόδος, ὁ, ἡ, πονί, τό, gen. ποδός, with wooden feet.
ξύλοπῶλης, ον, ὁ, (πωλέω) a timber merchant.
ξύλοσπόγγιον, τό, Dim. from sq.
ξύλοσπογγος, ὁ, a sponge on the end of a stick, Hippiatr.
ξύλοστεγής, ἑς, (στέγω) = sq.
ξύλοστέγιον, ον, covered or roofed with wood.
ξύλοσπίστης, ον, ὁ, (σπίζω) one who splits wood.
ξύλοτόμος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting wood: ὁ ξ. a wood-cutter.
ξύλῶσις, τῆς, (τέμνω) spooling wood, Arist. H. A.
ξύλῶσις, τῆς, (τέμνω) spooling wood, Arist. H. A.
ξύλοφόρος, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to working in wood, Eur. Incert. 94: ἡ ξ., sub. τέχνη, = foreg., Plat. Phil. 56 B: from ξυλουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) working wood, working in wood: hence ὁ ξ., a carpenter, carver of images.
ξύλοφάγος, ον, (φάγω) eating wood.
ξύλοφάγης, ἑς, (φαίνομαι) looking like wood, Diod.
ξύλοφθόρος, ον, (φθέρω) spoiling wood, Arist. H. A.
ξύλοφορέω, to carry wood, carry a stick or club: and
ξύλοφορία, ἡ, a carrying wood, Lat. lignatio, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 131.
ξύλοφορῶν, ον, belonging to the carrying of wood: ξ. ἐορτή, the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, Joseph.: from
ξύλοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying wood, LXX.
ξύλόφρακτος, ον, (φράσσω) fenced with wood, built of wood, γέφυρα Dion. H.
ξύλοχάρτια, τό, (χαρτίον) wooden tablets.
ξύλοχίζομαι, Dor. ξυλοχισδομαι, Dep., = ξυλίζομαι, Theocr. 5. 65: from
ξύλοχος, ὁ, (έχω) a woody country, forest, thicket, copse, bush, Hom.; hence the lair of a wild beast, ἐν ξυλόχῳ λέοντος Od. 4. 335, (not from λόχος.) [β]
ξύλῳ, (ξύλον) to turn into wood:—Pass. to become wood.
II. to make of wood, LXX.
ξύλόφων, τό, Dim. from ξύλον, v. ξυλόφω. [β]
ξύλόφω, ἑς, (εἶδος) woody, hard as wood, Plut.
ξύλῳν, ἄνος, ὁ, a place for wood, wood-house.
ξύλωσις, ἡ, (ξύλω) the wood-work of a house, οἰκίῳν Thuc. 2. 44.
II. = ξυλεία. [β]
ξύλωτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ξύλω) = ξυλεύς, sup.

ξύμμ., for all words so beginning, v. sub συμμ-, cf. ξύν.

ξύμη, ἡ, dub. l. for ξυσμή, Gal.

ΞΥΝ, harsher pronounc. for *κύν, the Lat. *cum*, prevailing in old Att. for the later and more usu. σύν, as e. g. in Trag. and Thucyd., v. Pors. Med. 11, Elmsl. Med. 2, Poppo Thuc. 1. p. 209, 399: but ξύν very seldom occurs in Hom., and only metri grat.: he uses it more freq. in compds., even where it is not needed by the metre: Hes. only has it in ξύν, ξύμπας, ξυνέναι: in Hdt. all the instances of ξύν are dub.—For all compds. of ξύν-, v. sub συν-. [v]

ξύναν, ἄνως, ὁ, = ξυνάνων, ξυνήων q. v., Pind., cf. μεγιστάνες, νεάνας.

ξύναων, ονος, ὁ, Dor. for ξυνήων, Pind. [α]

ξύνελκοι, Ep. for ξυνελκοῖσι, συνελκοῖσι, twenty at a time, twenty together, Od. 14. 98.

ξύνεων, ἄνως, ὁ, Ion. for ξυνήων, v. Valck. Adon. p. 227 A. ξυνῆ, Adv. = κοινῇ, strictly dat. fem. from ξυνός.

ξύνηϊος, ἡ, ἰων, Ep. and Ion. for ξυνείος, which prob. nowhere occurs: in Il. 1. 124, 23. 809, ξυνῆια are public properties, stock which belongs to the community.

ξύνηων, ονος, ὁ, Dor. ξυνάων [α] Pind. P. 3. 84: Ion. ξυνέων, contr. ξυνῆν Hesych.: Dor. ξυνάν Pind. N. 5. 50: (ξυνός) = = κοινῶν, κοῖνῶν, one who possesses something in common with others, a joint owner, partner, c. gen., κακῶν, ἀργαλῶν ἔργων Hes. Th. 595, 601: ἄλς ἑ, the salt on the common table, the symbol of hospitality, Anth.

ξύνι, imperat. of ξυνήμι, Theogn. 1240. [v]

ξύνιει, imperat. pres. from ξυνήμι, Od. [i]

ξύνιον, Ep. 3 pl. impf. of ξυνέσταν from ξυνήμι, Il. 1. 273. [v]

ξύνοδοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ξυνός, δίδωμι) the free, bounteous giver, epith. of Apollo.

ξύνός, ἡ, ὄν, = κοινός, common, public, general, concerning or belonging to all in common, Il. 16. 262, Hes. Fr. 67, also Hdt. 4. 12, 7. 53: ξ. Ξυνάλιος, i. e. war hath an even hand, is uncertain, Il. 18. 309: c. gen. 15. 193: ξυνὸν δόρυ Soph. Aj. 180: ξυνὰ λέγειν to speak for the common good, Aesch. Theb. 76: ξυνῆ as Adv. = κοινῇ, Id. Supp. 367: so too neut. pl. ξυνά, Soph. O. C. 1752.—These are the only places it occurs in Trag., prob. not at all in Prose. ξυνός differs from κοινός only in dialect: the root being ξύν, *κύν = Lat. *cum*.) Hence

ξύνόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) like-minded, Anth.

ξύνοχαῖρς, ἑς, (χαῖρῳ) rejoicing with all alike, epith. of Apollo, Anth.

ξύνώω, (ξυνός) like κοινώω, to make common or general.

ξύνωνια, ἡ, = κοινοῖα, partnership, fellowship, Archil. 38.

ξύραιος, ἀλα, αἰών, (ξύρω) shorn.

ξύράφιον, τό, Dim. from ξυρόν. [α]

ξύράω, or perh. better ξυρέω, Lob. Phryn. 205, fut. ἥσω, (ξυρόν). To shave, c. dupl. acc., ξυρέειν τινα τὰς τρίχας Hdt. 5. 35:—proverb. of great danger or sharp pain, ξυρεῖν ἐν χροῖ it shaves close, to the quick, Soph. Aj. 786: of a dangerous undertaking, λέοντα ξυρεῖν, like our 'to bell the cat', Plat. Rep. 341 C:—Med. to shave oneself, Hdt. 2. 36: also acc., ξυρεῖσθαι τὰς δόρυνας, τὴν κεφαλὴν, τὸ ὄμμα to shave one's eyebrows, etc., Hdt. 2. 37, 65, 66: also to have oneself shaved.

ξύρηκς, ἐς, (ξυρόν, ἀκῆ) keen as a razor, Xen. Cyn. 10. 3.

II. shaving keenly or close. III. pass. close shaven, κάρα Eur. Phoen. 372, El. 335: so, κορυὰ ξ. Id. Alc. 427.

2. that can or ought to be shaved.

ξύρησιμος, ον, that can be shaved.

ξύρησις, ἡ, (ξύρω) a shaving: baldness, LXX. [v]

ξύρησιμός, ὁ, = foreg.

ξύριος, ον, ὁ, a shavelling.

ξύρίω, Desiderat. from ξυρόω, to wish to be shaved.

ξύριζω, ξυρίζομαι, later form for ξυράω.

ξύριον, τό, Dim. from ξυρόν. [v]

ξύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, an aromatic plant, of the iris kind (like ξιφίς), so called from its razor-like leaves, Diosc.: the forms ξερίς, ξερίς, ξηρίς, also occur.

ξύροδοκί, ἡ, Ar. Thesm. 220, and ξυρόδοχη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) a razor-case.

ξύροθήκη, ἡ, = foreg.

ξύρόν, τό, (ξύω) a razor, Hom., etc.—proverb. in Il. 10. 173,

ἐπὶ ξυρόν ἴσταιται ἀκμής.. δλεθρὸς ἢ ἐ βιώναι death or life stands on a razor's edge, (i. e. is balanced on so fine an edge that a hair would turn the scale.—θρήξ ἀνὰ μέσον, as Theocrit. says): and so oft. in later authors, to express 'hair-breadth escapes' and the like, ἐπὶ ξυρόν τῆς ἀκμῆς ἔχεται ἡμῶν τὰ πράγματα Valck. Hdt. 6. 11, ἐπὶ ξυρόν εἶναι Theocrit. 22. 6, and ἐπὶ ξυρόν τῆς βεβήκασθαι Soph. Ant. 996, cf. ἀκμή.

ξύρός, ὁ, rare and late form for foreg., Archipp. Rhin. 3.

ξύροφόρος, (φέρω) to carry a razor, Ar. Thesm. 218.

ξύρρ-, for words so beginning v. sub συρρ-, cf. ξύν.

ξύρω, later form for ξυρέω:—usu. in Med., ξυρομαι to shave oneself, have oneself shaved, Plut.

ξύσιλος, ον, (ξύω) shaven, smooth, Sophr. ap. E. M.

ξύσις, (or ξύσις?) ἡ, (ξύω) a rubbing, scratching, Hipp.

ξύσμα, (or ξύσμα?) στος, τό, (ξύω) that which is scraped or shaven off, filings, shavings, Lat. strigmentum, ramentum; hence also, ξύσματα τῶν δονῶν shredded linen, i. e. lint for wounds, Hipp., elsewh. μωτόν: particles of any thing, also the moles in the sunbeam, Arist. Probl. 2. that which is scratched or graven on a thing, hence ξύσματα = γράμματα, engraved characters.

II. any place that has been scratched, a scar, of wounds.

ξύσματιον, τό, Dim. from ξύσμα, Hipp. [α]

ξύσματῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a ξύσμα, full thereof, Hipp.

ξύσμαῖ, ἡ, (ξύω) = ξύσμα, rare word, Anth.

ξύσμος, ὁ, (ξύω) a scratching, esp. to cure itching: hence also the itching itself, like κνησμός, Hipp.

ξύσσο-, for words so beginning, v. sub συσσο-, cf. ξύν.

ξύσταρχης, to be a ξυστάρχης.

ξύσταρχης, ον, ὁ, (ξύστος, ἀρχω) the president of a xystus, a place for wrestling and gymnastic exercises, nearly = γυμνασιάρχης, Inscr.

ξύστηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ξύω) also ξύστης, ον, ὁ, one who scratches.

II. a graving tool, Lat. scalprum, like κολαπτήρ, Leon. Tar.

ξύστηριος, ον, belonging to, fit for scraping, polishing, engraving: τὸ ξ. = ξυστήρ II.

ξύστηρος, ον, ὁ, = ξυστήρ.

ξύστικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ξύω) scraping, scratching: corroding. II. (ξύστος) belonging to or taking exercise in a xystus, Sueton.

ξύστις, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. ξύστις, (ξύω) a long, fine robe with a train, robe of state, esp. used in Trag. choral dances, Cratin.

Hor. 15, ubi v. Meineke, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. II. = ξυστίς.

ξύστοβόλος, ον, (ξύστος, βάλλω) spear-darting, Anth.

ξύστον, τό, (ξύω) the taper, polished, shaft of a spear, Il. 4. 469, Hdt. 1. 52: twenty-two cubits long, acc. to Il. 15. 677: hence also 2. like δόρυ, a spear, dart, javelin, Eur. Hec. 920: in gen. a pole, shaft. II. a carpenter's tool, prob. for levelling or fitting together two flat pieces of wood, etc.

III. a mason's tool, a trowel or chisel. IV. xystum among the Rom. = ξυστός II. (Strictly neut. of the Adj. ξυστός.)

ξύστος, ὁ, (ξύω) a covered colonnade in gymnasias, where athletes exercised in winter, serving also for a walking-place, Xen. Oec. 11. 15, and so called from its smooth and polished floor (τυκτὸν δάπεδον in Od., where the suitors' games take place): the whole extent of training ground for the athletes at Elis, v. Becker Charikl. 1. p. 333, 343. II. in Roman villas, a terrace with a colonnade, also xystum. (Strictly masc. from εἶναι, sub. δρόμος, which is supplied in Aristias ap. Poll. 9. 43, ubi v. Hemst.)

ξύστος, ὄν, (ξύω) scraped, polished, smoothed with a knife, plane, etc., Lat. rasus, ξυστὰ ἀκόντια Hdt. 2. 71: ξ. τυρός grated cheese, Antiph. Cycl. 2.

ξύστοφόρος, ον, (ξύστος, φέρω) carrying a spear, Xen. Cyn. 7. 5, 41., 8. 3, 16.

ξύστρα, ἡ, = sq., Luc.

ξύστρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ξύω) a tool for scraping or rubbing off, esp. the scraper used after bathing, instead of the older στλεγγίς, Lat. strigilis: also the currycomb for horses.

II. Also like Lat. strigilis, = ἀτεργεῖν.

III. in plur. the flutes of a pillar, Lat. striae.

ξύστορλήκυθος, ὁ, the servant who carries his master's ξυστρίς and λικνὸς to the bath, cf. σπλεγγυδολήκυθος.

ξύτρον, (or ξύτρον?) τό, like ξυστρίς, an instrument for scraping, planing, polishing, Diod.

ἔυστροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making ἔυστρίδες.
ἔυστροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a place for keeping ἔυστρίδες, Artemid.
ἔυστροφός, ὄν, (as if from ἔυστροφά) scraped, made rough,
frosted, like Lat. *argentum rasile*: esp. of pillars, fluted, Lat.
striatus, v. ἔυστρίς III.

ἔυφος, τό, said to be used in some dialects for ἔξφος.
Ἐΐ' ὦ, f. ἔψω, to scrape, plane, smooth or polish, Ἀλκταίριον
ἔπειθεν ἔψον they scraped and smoothed the floor with shovels,
Od. 2. 456: hence 2. in gen. to make smooth or fine,
work finely or delicately, ἐάνω ἔψω' ἀσκήσασα with utmost
care she wrought a smooth robe, Il. 14. 179, cf. ἔψαρις: later
also to carve wood or ivory: but 3. ἔψαι ἀπὸ γήρας διόλου
to rub out, get rid of sad old age, h. Hom. Ven. 225, cf. Il. 9.
446, and ἀποῖον. (The same Root appears in εἰναι, ξέω, Lat.
scalpo, sculpo.) [ῥ in Hom. in impf. and aor.; also in pres.,
though not in Hom.: Nonnus, after the analogy of μῶν and
πῶν, has ῥ in aor., Wern. Tryph. 516.]

O

Ο, ο, ὁ μικρόν, little, i. e. short o, in opp. to ὁ μέγα great, i. e.
long and double o, ω being for oo: fifteenth letter in the Greek
alphabet: as numeral -ο', 70, but ρο, 70,000.

In early times the vowel was not called ὁ μικρόν, but οῦ,
Ep. Adesp. 537, ubi v. Jac., cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 416 B,
Dawes Misp. Cr. p. 12; as also short ε was called εἰ, after the
analogy of all the monosyll. names for letters, which are long.
Hence Böckh remarks that in Att. Inscriptions before Eu-
cleides, Ol. 94. 2, the diphthong ou is found only in οὔ, οὐκ,
οὐτός, with their derivs., and in some prop. names; elsewh.
always o. That ὁ in many words must have sounded very
like diphth. ou, appears from the Aeol. forms of changes: e. g.
Aeol. βοῶλ for βουλή, βόλομαι for βούλομαι, ὁρανός for οὐρανός,
in Dor. βοῶλ βόλομαι ὁρανός, Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 191 sq.;
as also Dor. gen. sing. of 2d decl. ended in u, acc. pl. in ωs,
but poet. sometimes in o, Theocr. 1. 90, 4. 11, etc.; whereas
we have in Ion. μῶνος νοῖστος κοῦρος οὐνομα for μόνος νόστος
κόρος οῖνομα, and the spiritus asper changed into sp. lenis, e. g.
οὐδός οὐρος for ὀδός ὄρος. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. βούλομαι γ,
οὐλά 2.

Other changes of o: I. Aeol. 1. for α, as, στροτός
δνλα δνω θροσός for στροτός δνλα δνω θρασός, Koen. Greg.
p. 455, 600: so *Ολπια old form for *Αλπια etc. 2. into ε,
as, ἐθοντες ἐδῖναι for ὀδόντες ὀδῖναι, Koen. Greg. p. 507. 3.
into ι, as, δνμα στόμα θρις θμοιος μῶγης for θμοια στόμα θρις
θμοιος μῶγης, Koen. Greg. p. 584 sq. 4. for ω, as, βρα δειλή
for βρα δειλή, Koen. Greg. p. 615. II. Dor. oft. for οἰ,
ἀγνοῖεν αἰοῖα ποῖεν ποῖα ποῖα for ἀγνοῖεν αἰοῖα ποῖεν
ποῖα ποῖα, many of which forms were adopted by Ep.,
Koen. Greg. p. 294. III. like α, o is often rejected or
prefixed for euphony, e. g. βέλος δελός, βρι- ὄριμος, δᾶξ ὀδᾶξ,
κέλλω ὀκέλλω, δῦρομαι ὀδύρομαι, φλέω ὀφλέω, ξῖω ὀξῖω, γέικος
νεῖδος, νίσσω ὀνίσω, δένω ὀδένω, νομην ὀνομην, rego (in erigo,
portitio) ὀρέγω etc. IV. in compds., esp. Adjectives, α, if
it comes before the second member, is changed by Poets metri
grat. into a long vowel, usu. η, e. g. θεογενής θεοδόκος θεοκίλος
θεομάχος ξιφοφόρος etc. into θεγγενής θεπδόκος θεπκίλος θεπ-
μάχος, ξιγηφόρος and Dor. θεάγγης etc.; much more rarely
into αι ει οι ω etc.—some of these words passed out of poetry
into common use; but how far this extended is very dub.
from the uncertainty of MSS., v. Lob. Phryn. 633 sq., cf.
Phryn. 85, 231, 390.

*Ο, 'Η, ΤΟ', is when thus written A. demonstr. Pronoun;
and B. in Att., definite or prepositive Article: but C.
with accents in masc. and fem. sing. and plur. ὁ, ἡ, τό, relative
Pronoun for ὅς, ἥ, ὅ: and D. in gen. and dat. sing., ι.
without accent, indefinite Pronoun for τίς, τί. 2. but with
accent, interrog. Pronoun for τίς; τί;

Usu. declension, ὁ, ἡ, τό: gen. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῖ; dat. τοῖ, τῇ, τῶ;
acc. τόν, τήν, τό: dual nom. and acc. τῶ, τῇ, τῶ: gen. and

dat. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν: plur. nom. οἱ, αἱ, τά: gen. τῶν: dat. τοῖς,
ταῖς, τοῖς: acc. τοὺς, τὰς, τῶ. Besides these, Hom. has the
foll. forms, partly Ion., partly retained from the old Greek,
gen. sing. τοῖο for τοῖ, nom. plur. τοῖ ταῖ, which point to an
orig. form τῶς, τῆς, τῶ, though the init. letter remains only in
neut. and oblique cases, just as in οἶτος: further, Hom. uses
τοῖ, ταῖ and τοῖο only, as strong demonstr. Pronouns: Ion. and
in Hom., gen. plur. fem. τῶν [α], dat. plur. τῶσι, τῇς and τῇσι.
—In Dor., the η of fem. always passed into α; also their gen.
sing. masc. and neut. was τῶ, gen. plur. fem. τῶν, contr. from
τῶαν: but the acc. plur. masc. τῶς; poet. sometimes τῶς; was
Aeol. and Dor.

A. ὁ, ἡ, τό, DEMONSTR. PRONOUN, for ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε,
like Germ. *der, die, das*, for *dieser, diese, diesses*, the oldest and
so in Hom. most usu. signf.; freq. also in Hdt., but in Att.
Prose rare. Hom. uses the Pronoun chiefly in two ways:

1. joined with a Subst., to call attention to it: as Il. 11. 660,
ὁ Τυδείδης he—Tydeus' famous son: Il. 1. 11, τὸν Χρόνην ἡτί-
μησε that venerable man Chryses; and so with appellat., Νέ-
στορ ὁ γέρον Nestor—that aged man, Il. 11. 637. Always
before its noun, cf. A. III. 1. 2. different from this are cases
like Il. 1. 409, αἱ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆσθαι, τοὺς δὲ
κατὰ πρόμας τε καὶ ἄμφ' ἅλα ἔλαισι Ἀχαιοῖς if he would help
the Trojans, but drive those over the sea—I mean the Achaeans
(cf. 1. 472, 4. 20), where Ἀχ. is only added to explain
τοὺς; so that this case leads us to II. without a Subst.,

just like ὅδε, οἷτος, ἐκεῖνος, as, ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε for he, this man
came, Il. 1. 12, and so passim. But it must be remarked 1.
that ὁ, ἡ, τό has not always the strict demonstr. signf. of οἷτος,
but is freq. used like αὐτός II, merely as Pron. of 3d pers. he,
she, it, Lat. *is*, esp. freq. in Hdt.; and 2. that it does not
always mean *this, the nearer*, but sometimes *that, the further*
of two objects, Il. 15. 417, and so not rarely in Hdt.—Thus
much of the pronominal usage passed over from Hom. and
Hes., to the Ion. and Dor. writers in particular: in Att., it is
most freq. used by Trag., and there usu. followed by an en-
clitic, or some such word, e. g. γάρ, δέ etc.; for in Att. Prose
it is very rare and almost solely in neut. or oblique cases, i. e.
in those which begin with γ; esp. c. acc. et inf. after καί, as,
καὶ τὸν εἰπεῖν.—Some old Gramm. wrote with the accent, ὅ,
ἥ, οἷ, αἷ, when used as demonstr. Pron., Eust. p. 23. 4, but
better critics reserve the accent for the relative Pron. ὅς, ἥ, τό,
Wolf indeed, Il. 10. 224, writes καὶ τε πρὸ τ' τοῦ ἐνόησεν, where
πρὸ must be demonstr., but its strange position before πρὸ τοῦ
needs some special distinction.

III. pecul. phrases with ὁ, ἡ, τό, in
pronominal signf.: 1. before relat. Pronouns ὅς, ὅσος, ὅλος,
usu. after its noun, it stands seemingly pleonast., but serves to
recall the attention strongly to the foregoing noun, e. g. ἐφάμην
σε περὶ φρένας ἐμμεναι ἄλλων, τῶν, ὅσοι Λυκίην ναιετάουσιν
far above the rest, *namely those who*, etc., Il. 17. 172, cf. Od.
10. 74; θάλαμον τὸν ἀφίκετο, τὸν ποτε τέκτονες ἔφερον Od. 21.
43: also freq. in Plat., and other Att., esp. τὴν δσοι, τὴν δσαι,
τὴν δσα, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 444. c. 2. ὁ μὲν . . , ὁ δέ . . , and
so through all cases and genders, from Hom. downwds, one of
the most usu. phrases, sometimes in opposition (where ὁ μὲν
regul. refers to the former, ὁ δέ to the latter mentioned), some-
times in partition, *this here . . , that there . . , i. e. the one . . ,
the other . .*, Lat. *hic . . , ille . .* in neut. τὸ μὲν . . , τὸ δέ . . ,
when the opposition in partition refers not to a Subst., but to
an Adj., Verb, or Sentence, as Ἀδν., *partly . . , partly . .*, Od.
2. 46, etc.: also, τὰ μὲν . . , τὰ δέ . . : and so we must translate
it where a sing. Noun goes before, πῆγῃ ἡ μὲν εἰς αὐτὸν ἔδω,
ἡ δὲ ἔξω ἀποπέτῃ Plat. Phaedr. 255 C. The Att. use also ὁ
μὲν τις . . , when the Noun to which ὁ refers has not been before
indicated, as Plat. Phil. 13 B: but the Noun is sometimes
emphatically added, as Il. 16. 117 sq., also in Att. Prose,
Hesiod. Plat. Gorg. 500 E. When ὁ μὲν . . ὁ δέ . . , *partitive*,
follow a plur. Noun, this is usu. and strictly in the gen., as Il.
18. 595: yet oft. in the same case with ὁ μὲν, Il. 5. 27, Od.
12. 73, etc.; so in Att., Erf. Soph. Ant. 21: not that another
case is put for the gen., but the word expressing the whole is
put in apposition with *its parts*, as being equal to them. Τὸ
μὲν . . , τὸ δέ . . , or τὰ μὲν . . , τὰ δέ . . , are but rarely used ὅφ

Time, like Lat. *nunc* . . . *nunc* . . . —Further, $\delta \delta \epsilon$. . . oft. occurs without $\delta \mu \epsilon \nu$. . . going before, as Il. 22. 157; cf. Pors. Or. 891. On the other hand we find $\delta \mu \epsilon \nu$. . . followed by *Μυρμιδόνες* $\delta \epsilon$. . . Il. 23. 4, etc., or by *ἀλλά*, Od. 7. 305, *ἄλλος* $\delta \epsilon$ Il. 6. 147, etc., and so, esp. in Att., by *ἕτερος* $\delta \epsilon$. . ., *ἔτι* $\delta \epsilon$. . . etc., Matth. Gr. Gr. § 288. obs. 6: $\delta \mu \epsilon \nu$. . . $\delta \epsilon$ $\delta \epsilon$. . . occurs Theogn. 205 (where however Bekk. from MSS. reads *οὐδὲ*), also $\delta \delta \epsilon$. . ., $\delta \delta \epsilon$. . . without $\mu \epsilon \nu$ and $\delta \epsilon$, Il. 15. 417, etc.

3. $\delta \delta \epsilon$ in apodosis, when a relat. Pron. goes before, is freq. in Att., though $\delta \delta \epsilon$ still more so: $\delta \epsilon$ here adds emphasis to $\delta \epsilon$, by suggesting a contrast not clearly indicated by the words preceding, e. g. *ὅστις ἦν θαυὸν ἀπαρῆς τῆς θέας*, $\delta \delta \epsilon$ *ὡς λέγοι* who looked on calmly, *he—but he alone*—could say, Soph. Tr. 22; v. esp. Herm. Phil. 86, 87, Buttm. Mid. Exc. xii; so in Hom., *οἷη περ φύλλον γεγῆσθαι, τοῖη δὲ* (not *τοῖηδε*) *καὶ ἀνδρῶν* Il. 6. 146. 4. $\delta \kappa \alpha \iota$ *one and another, many a one*, when one wishes not to particularise: so, $\tau \acute{\alpha} \kappa \alpha \iota$ $\tau \acute{\alpha}$ etc., through all cases and genders, esp. in Dem., and other late Att.; also, $\delta \delta \epsilon \nu \alpha \kappa \alpha \iota$ $\delta \delta \epsilon \nu \alpha$ Dem.

B. δ , η , $\tau \acute{o}$, THE DEFINITE OR POSITIVE ARTICLE, *the*, marking that its noun represents not a class, but a definite member of a class; opp. to the indefin. Pron. $\tau \iota \varsigma$, $\tau \iota$, which is used where the particular member is left undefined. In this signf. we can easily trace the word gradually losing the demonstr. force, which often seems superfluous. For instance, δ , η , $\tau \acute{o}$, as in the true article, does not, strictly speaking, occur in Hom.: for in the places usu. quoted, Il. 1. 340, 4. 399, 5. 715, 6. 407, 15. 74, 17. 122, 127, 695, 698, 21. 317, Od. 5. 106, the demonstr. force is clearly to be traced, v. sup. A. 1: still even in Hom. it begins to lose force; this process is recognised in places like Il. 1. 167, 7. 412, 9. 309, 12. 289, Od. 19. 372, or where joined to an Adj. to make it a Subst., as *τὸν κρείστων*, strictly, *him that was bravest*, Il. 7. 80, *τὸν δούστην* Il. 22. 59; it is still more marked in the freq. δ *ἅλλοι*, *ἅλλα*, *τῶν πάντων* etc., strictly, *they*, the rest, etc., which easily prepare the way for the true use of the Article, v. Nitzsch Od. 9. 185: this is first fully established in Att., while the demonstr. usage proportionally disappears, except in a few cases, v. A. II, sub fin. The Article is most emphatic in phrases like *τοὺς θεοὺς ἡγήσασθαι* to own the gods, *who are generally owned*, Herm. Hec. 781; *τοὺς φίλους ποιεῖσθαι* to make the friends *one does make*, Erf. Soph. Ant. 190. Peculiarities of the Article, esp. in Att.:

I. it is put before not only common Appellatives, Adjectives, and Participles, but also 1. prop. names of all kinds, with which it is seldom omitted except when some distinguishing word with the Article follows, as *Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος*: the Homeric passages, as Il. 1. 11, are not to be referred to this head, v. A. 1: the Trag. however use it with prop. names only to give pecul. emphasis, Pors. Phoen. 145. 2. before the Infinitive, used as a neut. Subst., in all cases, as *τὸ εἶναι* the being, *τὸ εἶναι* etc.: so before acc. and inf., when it refers to the whole sentence, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 540, cf. inf. 4. 3. before Adverbs, which thus take an Adj. signf., as δ , η , $\tau \acute{o}$ *vῦν* the present; *οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι* the men of that time, also *οἱ τότε*, *οἱ νῦν* without Subst., etc., very freq. in Att.; the Partic. of *εἶμι* is usu. supplied, *οἱ τότε* (*ὄντες*) *ἄνθρωποι*. When a Subst., easily supplied from context etc., is omitted, the Adv. sometimes stands like a Subst., e. g. *ἡ αὔριον* the morrow, sub. *ἡμέρας*; *ἡ Ἀνδισί* the Lyd. measure, sub. *ἀρμονία*, etc.; though sometimes no special Subst. can be supplied, as *τὸ αὔριον* the morrow, strictly the *notion* tomorrow, etc.

4. before any word or expression which itself is made the object of thought, when the Art. is neut., as *τὸ ἄνθρωπος* the word or notion man, *τὸ λέγει* the word *λέγω* etc.; so before a whole sentence, as *τὸ, μὴδὲν εἶναι τὴν ζώντων ὄλιγον* the proposition, that no living man is happy, Hdt. 1. 86, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 273 B; the usage of the Art. before acc. and inf. (sup. 1. 2) might be placed here. But very oft. $\tau \acute{o}$ stands absol. with Adverbs of time and place, when one cannot (as in 1. 3) supply a Subst., but the Adv. remains adverbial, and the Art. only serves to strengthen it, cf. Lob. Phryn. 50: many distinguish these two cases by writing $\tau \acute{o}$ *vῦν* the present time, when the Adv. becomes Subst., *τῶν νῦν*, at present, when the Adv. remains; so *τὸ πρὶν* old time, *τοπρὶν* formerly, etc.: this usage is very old, for, acc. to Wolf, Hom.

always says *τοπάρουε*, *τοπάρως*, *τοπρὶν*, *τοπρῶσθεν*, *τοπρῶτον*; but in Hdt. and Att. the Art. is usu. written separate, esp. in such words as *τὸ ἀρχαῖον*, *τὸ ἐννεῖθεν*, *τὸ αἰντικῶς*, *τὸ ἐπειτα*, *τὸ λοιπὸν*, *τὰ κράτιστα*, *τὰ μάλιστα* etc., and still more so in *τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου* and *τὸ ἀπὸ τούδε* from the present time, *τὸ πρὶν* formerly, Poppo Thuc. 1. p. 467, sq. Prob. in all these cases $\tau \acute{o}$ may be taken as acc. absol. as *to* . . ., *touching* . . .; but it cannot be rendered in English. Rarely absol. in gen., *λέγει τοῦ πρῶτος* to go forward, *τοῦ προσωτάτου δραμεῖν* Soph. Aj. 731, though here is a good v. l. *τοῦ προσωτάτου*. 5. before person. Pronouns of 1st and 2nd pers., to give them greater emphasis, but only in acc., *τὸν ἐμέ*, *τὸν σέ*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 258 A: on δ , η , $\tau \acute{o}$, before *αὐτός*, v. αὐτός III.

6. before the interrog. Pron., as well *τίς* as *ποῖος*, usu. only in neut. sing., *τὸ τί*; *τὸ ποῖον*; always referring to something before, which needs to be more distinctly specified, Aesch. Pr. 249, Ar. Pac. 696, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 25: also $\tau \acute{\alpha} \tau \iota$; because *ola* went before, Ar. Pac. 693. But with *ποῖος* greater liberties are allowed, so that it is used not only in plur., *τὰ ποῖα*; Eur. Phoen. 707, but also in the other genders, e. g. *ὁ ποῖος*; Eur. Phoen. 1704, *τῆς ποῖας*; Dem. 246. 10, which can hardly be found with *τίς*: Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D rightly remarks that these forms are very rare, except in direct questions. 7. very rarely before *ἄρας*, and prob. only Ion., v. Schulz on Hdt. 3. 64, 7. 153: more freq. before *ἐκαστος*, as Il. 18. 496; also Att., as Thuc. 5. 49, 6. 63; but dub. before *ἐκάτερος*, Poppo Obs. Crit. in Thuc. p. 28.

II. the Article in elliptic expressions: 1. before gen. of a masc. or fem. prop. name, to express descent, *ὁ Διὸς* the son of Zeus, *ἡ Ἀφροδίτης* the daughter of Latona, where *υἱὸς* or *θυγάτηρ* is usu. supplied, very freq. in Att. But this form also denotes other relations, so that we must supply from the context, *husband*, *brother*, *friend*, *wife*, etc.

2. before a neut. gen. it indicates any relation, connexion or dependence of a thing, and so often alters the meaning but little, as, *τὸ τῆς πόλεως* that which belongs to the state, its being and nature; but, *τὰ τῆς πόλεως* all that concerns the state, its home and foreign relations; so *τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων*, *τὰ τῶν Περσῶν* etc.; *τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονεῖν* to hold with the Athenians, be on their side, Hdt.; *τὰ τῶν φθιτῶν* that which befalls the dead, *τὰ τῶν θεῶν* that which is destined by the gods, etc., Schäf. Mel. p. 31, 32: hence with neut. of possess. pron., *τὸ ἐμόν*, *τὸ σόν* what regards me or thee, my or thy business, concern, duty; and with gen. of third pers., *τὸ τοῦτον*, *τὸ τῆςδε* etc., Valck. Hipp. 48. But *τὸ τίνος* is often also, a *man's word* or *saying*, as, *τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος* Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 1. 4. On $\mu \alpha \iota$ *τόν*, $\mu \alpha \iota$ *τὴν* etc., v. $\mu \alpha \iota$ IV.

III. the Article stands pleonast., esp. in Ion., in sentences of two clauses with one and the same subject: this being omitted in the first clause, is expressed by the Article in the second, as, *τὴν μὲν αἰτήν οὐ μάλα ἐξέφαινε, ὁ δὲ ἐλεγεί οφί*, for *ἐλεγεί δὲ οφί*, Hdt. 6. 3, cf. 6. 9, 133: so too in apodosis, 6. 30, when regularly $\mu \epsilon \nu$ stands in first clause, and $\delta \epsilon$ with Art. in second; but passages in which both clauses have a common Verb are different, as, *ἡ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται ἡ θυγὸς δούλην*, Il. 3. 409, cf. Hdt. 2. 173. 2. the Art. with the Compar. is rare and needless, if η follows, Herm. Soph. Ant. 313, O. C. 795.

IV. note that in Att. the dual of a fem. Subst. often takes the masc. Art.: indeed $\tau \acute{\alpha}$ dual is prob. never found in good Greek, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 388 Obs. And in Hom. the Pron. is oft. used in a different gender from its noun, as in Il. 21. 164, 167, *δουρὶ σκόος βάλεν, ἡ δέ* . . ., as if he had said *ἡ χεὶρ*; so Il. 22. 80, *δουρὶ μάχων ἀνέχεον* . . ., *τάδε τ' αἶδε*, as if *στήθεα*; and Od. 12. 74, *νεφέλην* . . ., *τὸ μὲν οὐρα* *ῥέουσι*, as if *νέφος*: here then the gender is taken from a synonym. word which was in the poet's mind.

A, B. ABSOL. USAGE OF SINGLE CASES, which may be referred either to demonstr. Pron., or Article: 1. $\tau \acute{\eta}$, of Place, there, on that spot, here, this way, freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 5. 752, 858, oft. followed by η , Il. 13. 52. 2. with a notion of motion towards, *thither*, Il. 10. 531, 11. 149, Hes. Op. 206; but this much more rare, and prob. only poet. 3. of Manner, *ἥπερ τελευτήσεται* *ἐμελλεν*, in this way, thus, Od. 8. 510; also Att. 4. repeated $\tau \acute{\eta}$ $\mu \epsilon \nu$. . ., $\tau \acute{\eta}$ $\delta \epsilon$. . ., usu.

of Place, here . . . , there . . . , or now here . . . , now there . . . : but also in the *one part . . . , on the other . . .*, or more strictly in *one way certainly . . . , but in another . . .*, Eur. Or. 356. 5. relative, where, for *ἢ*, only Ep., as Il. 2. 118, Od. 4. 229. Here *χώρα* or *ὁδὸς* is usu. supplied, but this can only be in local signf.

II. *τῷ*, dat. neut., (some old Gramm. wrote *τῷ* in this signf.), *therefore, on this account*, very freq. in Hom., and also Att. even in Prose, Valck. Phoen. 157; also used as relative by a kind of attraction, *because*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 B. 2. more rarely, perh. only in Ep., *thus, so, in this wise*, Il. 2. 373., 4. 290, etc.: it may also, esp. when *εἰ* goes before, be translated, *then, if this be so, on this condition*, cf. also Od. 1. 239., 3. 224, etc.: *πρότω* is usu. supplied. 3. *τῷ* *νυ* for *τοῦ* *νυ*, Hom., also divism, *τῷ* οὐ *νύ* *τί*, Il. 7. 352.

III. *τό*, acc. neut., like *τῷ*, *wherefore*, only in Hom., as Il. 3. 176., 7. 239, Od. 8. 332, etc.: *τό* *κεν* *τί* 3. 547. IV. *τοῦ*, gen. neut., *wherefore, hence*, Od. 24. 425, where *ἐνεκα* or *χάρων* is supplied, cf. Il. 2. 1. 458. V. with Prepositions, of Time, *ἐκ τοῦ* *ever since*, *ἐν τῷ* *whilst*, where *χρόνον* and *χρόνον* are freq. supplied, but wrongly, as *τοῦ* and *τῷ* like corresp. words in other languages, seem neut. rather than masc.—The early development, even in Hom., of many such phrases shews that they belong to the demonstr. Pronoun.—On the phrase *τὴν ἐπὶ δανάρῳ* v. sub *δανάρω*.

C. *δ*, *ῥ*, *δ*, accented through all cases, RELATIVE PRONOUN, for *ὅς*, *ῥ*, *δ*, called also the *positive Article*, somewhat like our *that* for *which*: very freq. in Hom., also Ion., and Dor.: in these however only in the forms beginning with *τ*, and in nom. plur. masc. and fem. *τοί*, *ταί*, (so that it seems to be used merely to avoid hiatus) Hdt., passim: Hom. however has also masc. *δ* Il. 16. 835, though others read *ὅς*: this usage was long denied to the Trag., even by Valck. Hipp. 525, Koen. Greg. p. 239, Toup, etc.: it is however clear that they sometimes used it, to avoid hiatus, in the forms beginning with *τ*, v. Monk Hipp. 527: *τοί* and *ταί* are still disputed: Monk even claims *δ* nom. sing., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 468: in Com. and Att. Prose however this Relative is not found, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 292.—In declension the Relative wholly (even in dialects) follows the Article: Buttm. indeed gives the nom. *δ*, *ῥ*, *δ*: but *ῥ* and *δ* are from the regul. *ὅς*, and those forms only need be considered, which differ in declension from *ὅς*, *ῥ*, *δ*.

D. The gen. and dat. enclitic *τον*, *τω*, for *τινός*, *τινί*, from the INDEFINITE PRONOUN *τις*, *τί*: in which case *τον* and *τω* are of all three genders: neither *της*, *τη*, nor the plur. occur: Hom. uses thus only the dat., and that only thrice, Il. 12. 328, Od. 13. 308., 20. 297, always in masc.: Att., *τον* and *τω* are very freq.: as also *τοῦ* and *τῷ* for *τινός* and *τινί*, as gen. and dat. of INTERROGATIVE PRON. *τίς*; *τί*! as, *χρή* *τον* *what needs somewhat*, but *τοῦ* *χρή*; *what needs there?*—So in Ion. *τεο*, enclit. gen. for *τον*, *τινός*, indefin., Od. 16. 305, contr. *τεν* Il. 2. 388, Od. 6. 68, etc.: dat. *τεω*, for *τω*, *τινί*, Il. 16. 227, Od. 11. 502, and in Hdt.: gen. and dat. pl. *τίων*, *τέοις*, *τέοισι* i.—but *τέο*, gen. for *τοῦ*; *τίως*; interrog., Il. 24. 128, Od. 4. 463, abso. *wherefore?* Il. 2. 225, cf. *τω*, A. B. III: contr. *τεῷ*; *τῷ*, 509, Callin. I: dat. *τέω*, cf. of this Hom. too has pl. gen. *τίων* Il. 24. 387, Od. 20. 192: as monosyll., Od. 6. 119., 13. 200: dat. *τέοις*, *τέοισι*, Wess. Hdt. 1. 37.

From this Article are formed the pronouns *ὅγε*, *ὅδε*, *ὅδι*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅτε*, *ὅτις*, which are treated under their respective heads.

The Ion. and Att., not Hom., often blend the Article by crasis with nouns which have an initial vowel, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29. For the positions of the Article in a sentence, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 458, sq.

δ, Ion. and Dor. relat. pron. masc. for *ὅς*, v. *δ*, *ῥ*, *τό* *δ*, Hom. *δ*, neut. of relat. pron. *ὅς*, q. v., Hom.

δ, *δ*, exclamatory in Ar. Thesm. 1191.

δᾶ, *uoe*, *uoe!* *alas!* *Lat. vae!* Aesch. Pers. 116, 122. [*δᾶ*] *δᾶ*, *ῥ*, also *οὔ*, *οἴη*, *οὐα*, the *service-tree*, *Lat. sorbus*, Theophr.: its fruit, *δον*, the *red-apple* or *service-berry*, *Lat. sorbum*.

**Οἶ*, *ῥ*, (*ὅς*) = *οἶα*, a *sheepskin*. II. = *οἶα*, a *hem* or *border*.

**Οἶ*, *ῥ*, *ᾶρος*, *ῥ*, a *consort*, *mate*, *wife*, Il. 9. 327, in gen. pl. *ᾶρών*, unless this belongs to *ῥ* *ᾶρος*, q. v., cf. the contr. *ᾶρ*, whence *ᾶρεσι* Il. 5. 486. (Not by metath. from *ᾶρ*, as some

say, but prob. from same Root as *ἄρω*, *ἔρω*, *Lat. sero*, *she that is tied or knit to one*, cf. *συνήγορος συνάγορος*, etc.) Hence

ᾶρίζω, to converse familiarly, *chat* with one, *τινί* Il. 6. 516., 22. 127, etc.; *μετά* *τινι* h. Hom. Merc. 170; esp. of married persons or lovers: also c. acc. cognato, *ᾶρόν* *ᾶρίζειν* h. Hom. 22. 3: then metaph. to hold converse, *live with*, like *ὁμιλεῖν*, of any sort of intercourse whatever: contr. *ᾶρίζω* h. Hom. Merc. 58. Hence

ᾶρίσμα, *ᾶρος*, *τό*, *familiar intercourse* or *converse*, esp. of married persons or lovers: in gen. *converse*, *intercourse*. [*ᾶρ*] *ᾶρίσμος*, *οὐ*, *δ*, = *foreg.*, *familiar*, *fond discourse*, as of lovers, in plur., Hes. Op. 787.

ᾶριστής, *οὐ*, *δ*, masc. of *ᾶρ*, a *companion*, *mate*, *bosom-friend*, so Minos is called *ᾶριστής* *Διός*, Od. 19. 179.

ᾶριστός, *ῥος*, *ῥ*, Ion. for *ᾶρίσμα*, *familiar intercourse* or *converse*, esp. of married persons or lovers, *fond discourse*, *ᾶριστός* *πάφασι* Il. 14. 216, cf. Theocrit. 27: then 2. in gen. *intercourse*, *company*, *πολέμου ᾶριστός* *war's intercourse*, i. e. battle, the tug of war, Il. 17. 228: also as a concrete noun, *προμάχων* *δ* the *company* of out-fighters, Il. 13. 291. [*ῥ*]

**Οἶ*, *ῥος*, *δ*, = *ᾶρισμός*, *familiar converse*, *chat*, h. Hom. 22. 3, esp. *amoroso converse*, h. Hom. Ven. 250, where many interpret. by *βουλήματα*, but wrongly, for it is just the same as *ᾶριστός* in Il. 14. 216; so too, *παρθένι ᾶροι* Hes. Th. 205, *Νυμφῶν ᾶροι* Call. Lav. Pall. 66: in gen. *converse*, *discourse*, *words*, Emped. 68, cf. Plat. Min. 319 E: hence also *song*, Pind. P. 1. 190, N. 3. 19: almost always in plur., but Pind. P. 4. 244, N. 7. 102, has it in sing., in the sense of *talk*, *discourse*, and in the latter place even in bad sense, *ψόγιος ᾶρος* *words* of reproach.

ᾶρος, *ῥ*, = *ᾶρ*, Hesych., who perh. formed this nom. from gen. *ᾶρόν* Il. 9. 327.

**Οἶ*, *ῥος*, *ῥ*, = *Ἀδωσις*, Hdt.

ᾶρῃ, *ῥ*, rarer poet. form for *ᾶρις*, only in Alexandr. writers, in acc. *ᾶρῃν* and *ᾶρῃδον* used as Adv. for *ἐς ᾶρῃν*, in the presence of, *Lat. coram*.

ὀβελίος, *αἶα*, *αἶων*, = *sq.*, *dub.*

ὀβελιαῖος, *αἶα*, *αἶων*, (*ὀβελός*) as long as a *spit*, *spit-shaped*.

ὀβελίος, *οὐ*, *δ*, *ᾶρος* *ὀβ.* a sort of *loaf*, *baked* or rather *toasted* on a *spit*, or (acc. to A. B.) an *obol-loaf*, Ar. Fr. 158, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 132: also *ὀβελίτης*.

ὀβελιαφόρος, *ον*, (*φέρω*) carrying an *ὀβελίος ᾶρος*, name of a play of Ehippich, cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

ὀβελίζω, to mark with the critical *obelus*, v. *ὀβελός* III.

ὀβελισκολύχνιον, *τό*, Dim. from *sq.*, Theopomp. (Com.) *Εἰρηνη* 1, Arist. Pol.

ὀβελισκόλυνχος, *δ*, a *spit* for roasting, likewise used as a *cadestick*.

ὀβελίσκος, *δ*, Dim. from *ὀβελός*, a small *spit*, Ar. Ach. 1007, etc.: also any pointed instrument, the leg of a compass, Ar. Nub. 178: a sword-blade, Polyb.: the iron head of the Rom. *pilum*, Dion. H. II. a pointed pillar, *obelisk*. III. an iron or copper coin stamped with a *spit*, Plut., cf. *ὀβολός*.

ὀβελίσκος, *δ*, a marking with the *obelus*, v. *ὀβελός* III.

ὀβελίτης, *ον*, *δ*, = *ὀβελίος*. [*ῥ*]

ὀβελός, *οὐ*, *δ*, Aeol. and Dor. *ὀελός*, a *spit*, Hom., who always has it in plur.; so too Hdt. 2. 135: also any pointed instrument. II. a pointed pillar, *obelisk*, Hdt. 2. 111, 170.

III. an horizontal line, —, used as a critical mark to point out that a passage was spurious: but with one point below and one above, —, *ὀβελός περιεστιγμένος*, it denoted superfluous passages, esp. in philosophical writings, Diog. L. 3. 66, cf. Pressels Beytr. p. 67, sq., and v. *χ*. IV. = *πένος*, Ar. Ach. 796.—Cf. *ὀελός* and *ὀβολός*. (*ὀβελός* is *βέλος* with a prefixed, v. III.)

ὀβολαῖος, *αἶα*, *αἶων*, = *sq.*, *dub.*

ὀβολιαῖος, *αἶα*, *αἶων*, of the *size* or *value* of an *obol*, Lob. Phryn. p. 551.

ὀβολίματος, *αἶα*, *αἶων*, worth an *obol*, i. e. *petty*, *trifling*: from *ὀβελός*, *οὐ*, *δ*, an *obol*, freq. in Ar., etc., a coin worth 8 *χαλκοί*, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a *δραχμή*, rather more than three-halpence: hence in gen. *any small coin*: the sign of an *obol* was *Ο*, of the half, *С* and *Ι*: *πολύ* or *μικρόν* *τοῦ ὀβολοῦ* a thing of which you get

much or little for an obol, i.e. *valuable* or *worthless*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 76. II. also as a *weight*, the sixth part of a drachma. (Acc. to Aristot., ap. Poll. 9. 77, ὀβολός and ὀβολός only differed through the Ion. and Att. pronounc.: he thinks that in the barter of early times, iron or copper nails (ὀβελοί) were used as money, six of which made a *handful* (δραχμή), cf. P. Knight, Proleg. in Hom. § 56, citing Plut. Lys. 17; and that the name remained when the form and material were changed: others derive it from the coin being stamped with a spit, cf. ὀβελοσκόπος III.)

ὀβολοστατέω, *to weigh obols*: metaph. *to practise petty usury*, Lys. Fr. 37: from

ὀβολοστατής, *ὄβ, (ἴσσημι) a weigher of obols*: metaph. *a mean, petty usurer*, Ar. Nub. 1155. [A] Hence ὀβολοστατική, *ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the trade of a petty usurer*, Arist. Pol.

ὄβρια, *τά, the young of animals*, Aesch. Fr. 40, Eur. Pelia. 8. (Usu. deriv. from βρύω.)

ὄβρικάλω, *τά, = foreg.*, Aesch. Ag. 143. [I]

ὄβριμόγυιος, *ὄν, (ὄβριμος, γυίων) strong-limbed*, Opp.

ὄβριμότατος, *εσσα, εν, = ὄβριμος*, poet.

ὄβριμοεργός, *ὄν, (*εργω) doing strong deeds*, but always in bad sense, *doing deeds of violence or wrong*, esp. against the gods, II. 5. 403-2, 2418, Hes. Th. 996.

ὄβριμόθυμος, *ὄν, strong-minded*, Hes. Th. 140, h. Hom. 7. 2. ὄβριμότατος, *παῖδος, ὅ, ἡ, having strong children*, Nonn.: formed after sq.

ὄβριμοπάτρη, *ἡ, (πατήρ) daughter of a strong father*, in Hom. and Hes. always epith. of Athena. No masc. ὄβριμόπατρος seems to occur: ὄβριμοπάτρη in Hesych. is corrupt.

ὄβριμος, *ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν Eur. Or. 1454: strong, mighty*, in Hom. usu. epith. of Ares, Achilles, and Hector: hence in gen. *powerful, bold, fierce, impetuous*. 2. of things, *overpowering, impetuous*, in Hom. epith. of a rapid stream, heavy weights, stones, spears, etc.: hence esp. of any thing *heavy and large*: ὄβριμον ἐβρόντησε Hes. Th. 839, ὅ, ἐργα deeds of might, Tyrtae. 2. 27. The form ὄβριμος is not used by Ep., but is the prevailing form in Iy. writers. (From βρι-, βριῶς, βριός, βριάω, βριαρός, with ο prefixed.)

ὄβρυον, *τό, χρυσόν pure gold*; akin to Lat. obrussa, the *testing of gold by fire*.

ὄνάστριος, *ὄν, = ὀνομαστριος*, Gramin.

ὀγδοαδικός, *ἡ, ὄν, (ὀγδοάς) of, belonging to the number eight*.

ὀγδοαίος, *αἰα, αἰον, for eight days, on the eighth day*, Polyb.

ὀγδοάς, *ἄδος, ἡ, (ὀκτώ) the number eight*, Plut.: for ὀκτάς, like ἑβδομάς from ἑπτά for ἑπτάς.

ὀγδοάτος, *ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ὀγδοός, like τρίτατος for τρίτος, the eighth*, Hom., and Hes.: esp. *ἡ ὀγδοάτη, sub. ἡμέρα, the eighth day*, Hes. Op. 770, 788.

ὀγδοήκοντα, *οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl., eighty*. Hence ὀγδοήκονταετής, *ἑς, (ἔτος) eighty years old*, Luc. II. ὀγδοήκονταετής, *lasting eighty years*: cf. ὀγδακ-.

ὀγδοήκονταπύχους, *υ, eighty cubits long*. [A]

ὀγδοήκοντατάλαντος, *ὄν, (τάλαντον) for the price of eighty talents*, Lys. 17. 26.

ὀγδοήκοντος, *ἑς, fem. -ούτις, Dio C. = ὀγδοήκονταετής*.

ὀγδοήκονταίος, *αἰα, αἰον, on the eightieth day*, Hipp.: from ὀγδοήκοντα, *ὄν, (ὀγδοήκοντα) the eightieth*, Thuc. 1. 22.

ὀγδοός, *ὄν, οον, (ὀκτώ) the eighth*, Hom., etc.

ὀγδώνκοντα, *οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl., contr. for ὀγδοήκοντα*, II., etc.

ὀγδώνκονταετής, *ἑς, contr. for ὀγδοήκονταετής*, Simon. 53, 55, Mimn. 6.

ὄγε, *ἡγε, τόγε*, the demonstr. Pron. δ, ἡ, τό, made more emphatic by the addition of γε, Lat. *hicce, haecce, hocce, he, she, it*; pretty freq. as early as Hom., and Hes.: γε can seldom be rendered in English, though sometimes by *indeed* or *at least*, when it answers to Lat. *hic quidem*: properly this Pron. is used to designate a person rather as distinct from others, than in reference to himself, and in this respect differs from ὅδε: *κεῖνος* *he* joined, II. rg. 344. It is used absol. by Hom.

2. *τῆγε*, of place, *here*, on this spot, II. 6. 435, cf. δ, ἡ, τό αα, ββ. I. 3. acc. neut. *τόγε* *on this account*, for this very reason, II. 8. 827, Od. 17. 401, cf. δ, ἡ, τό αα, ββ. III.—Att. ὄγι.

*Ὀγκά, *ἡ, poet. Ὀγκάη, a name of Athena* in Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 164, etc.: a gate in that city was called from her Ὀγκάειο or Ὀγκάειος, Valck. Aristob. p. 120, Pors. Phoen. 1150.

δγκάμοι, *ἡσμοι*, Ar. med., *to bray*, esp. of the ass, Arist. H. A. (Onomatop.: cf. Engl. *donkey*?)

δγκη, *ἡ, = ὄγκος*.

δγκηθρός, *δ, = σκ-, Luc.*

δγκημα, *ατος, τό, (δγκάμοι) a braying*, esp. of the ass.

δγκηρός, *δ, ὄν, (ὄγκος B. II) of vast bulk, puffed out, swollen*, Arist. Probl.

II. metaph. *lofty, stately*, but also in bad sense, *turgid, swollen*. 2. *grievous, troublesome*, τὸ δγκ. trouble, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. πῶς.

δγκησις, *ἡ, = δγκημα*, Ael.

δγκηστικός, *dub. for δγκητικός*, Schäf. ap. Jac. A. P. p. 525.

δγκηστικός, *ἡ, ὄν, dub. for δγκητικός*.

δγκητής, *ὄν, δ, (δγκάμοι) an ass, donkey*, Anth. Hence δγκητικός, *ὄν, accustomed to bray*.

δγκία, a Sicil. weight, the Lat. *uncia*, Epich. p. 116.

δγκίσιος, *λη, ιων, (ὄγκος A) bent, barbed*, Lat. *uncinus*.

δγκιον, *τό, also written δγκίον, (ὄγκος I) a chest, case, casket for harbed arrows and other implements of iron or steel*, Od. 21. 61, later στήροβηκη.

δγκολογέω, *(ὄγκος B. II, λέγω) to speak in a hollow voice*, like γογγύω.

δγκοποιέω, *(ὄγκος B. II) to swell up, inflate, magnify*, in gen. = ὄγκω.

*ὈΓΚΟΣ, *δ, orig. = ἀγκών, a bend, bending, curve*, hence a hook, barb, esp. of an arrow or spear-head, in plur., II. 4. 151, 214. 2. later also any *corner, angle*. (Akin to ἄγκος, ἀγκύλος, ἀγκιστρών, ἀγκυρα, and Lat. *uncus, uncus, angulus*.)

B. *bulk, mass, weight, size*, Plat.: ὄγκος γαστρός of a child in the womb, Eur. Ion 15: ὄγκος φρυγάνων a heap or pile of faggots, Hdt. 4. 62: esp. a *dead body, corpse*, Soph. El. 1342, cf. Plat. Legg. 959 C, Arist. H. A. 3. 5. 3. 2. a *tumour, boil*.

3. a particular way of dressing the hair: it was plaited along the forehead, and done up in a *bushy top-knot*, as may be seen in the marbles of tragic masks, Winckelm. Werke. T. 2. p. 49, 89. II. metaph. *stateliness, dignity*, Eur. Tro. 108: hence *weight, importance*, Eur. Phoen. 717: but also in bad sense, *haughtiness, conceit*, ὄγκον ἀπεῖν Soph. Aj. 129: but also, ὄγκος μητρὸς ὀνόματος the honored name of mother, Id. Tr. 817: so of style, *loftiness, majesty*, Arist. Rhet.: but also in bad sense, *turgidity, μῶθος οὐκ ὄγκον πλέως* a short, plain speech, Soph. O. C. 1162: and so freq. in late Prose, as Plut., v. Wytenb. in Indice et ad p. 79 B. 2. *trouble, difficulty*, βραχέϊ ἐν ὄγκῳ καὶ χρόνῳ Soph. O. C. 1341.

III. in later philosophy, *an atom*, Sext. Emp. (ὄγκος B, seems to be a distinct word from the former,—not akin to ἀγκών, Lat. *uncus*, but rather, perh., with Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἀνήνοθεν 23, to be referred to the Root *ἔγκω, ἐνεγκέιν, and so equiv. to φέρω.)

ὄγκος, *ἡ, ὄν, (ὄγκος B) bulky, swollen, δγκότερα* *σάρξ* Arist. Probl.: it was used as Adj. only in Compar. and Superl.

δγκώω, *(ὄγκος B) to increase in bulk, enlarge, exalt*: metaph. *to bring to honor and dignity*, βλοτον βοροσίου Eur. Andr. 320: *to puff up with pride and conceit*: also to talk of a thing in a *lofty style*, to extol, Eur. Herac. 195:—Pass. *to become larger, be reared up*, χειρὶ Lyc.: esp. metaph. *to be puffed up, swollen, elated*, χλωθ Soph. Fr. 679, δοκίσι δαμάτων Eur. El. 381, πλοῦτφ Id. Phrix. 11; and absol. Heo. 623: *τάφφ δγκωθῆναι* *to be covered by a swelling mound* Eur. Ion 368.

δγκύλλομαι, *as Pass. = δγκόμομαι*, Ar. Pac. 465: the Act. does not seem to occur: from

δγκύλιος, *ὄν, = δγκηρός*. (From ὄγκος B, as ἀγκύλιος from ἀγκύλος.) [V]

δγκάδης, *ἑς, (ὄγκος B, εἶδος) swelling out, rounded*, Xen. Eq. 1. 12: *turgid*, Plat. Meno 90 A. II. (δγκάμοι) *ἄνός δγκωδέστερος* *an ass of a louder note*, Ael.

δγκωμα, *ατος, τό, (ὄγκω) = ὄγκος*.

δγκωσις, *εως, ἡ, (ὄγκω) the act of increasing in bulk, enlarging, puffing out*: also = δγκωμα, ὄγκος.

δγκωτός, *ἡ, ὄν, (ὄγκω) heaped up, τάφος* Anth.: *inflated*.

ὄγμαίνω, *to trace or drive in a straight line*, esp. of ploughing

or moving: metaph., ὄγμ. στίβον *to plough or trail one's weary way*, of a lame man, Soph. Phil. 163; but, ὄγμ. ἀπὸ *they went before him in a long line*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 20: from

ὄγμος, *δ*, any straight line, orig. a furrow in ploughing, Il. 18. 546; a swath in reaping, Il. 11. 68., 18. 552, 557; elsewh. ἀλλὰ, Lat. *ultrius*: ὄγμον ἐλαίνων Il. II. cc., ἄγειν Theocrit. 10. 2, ἔχειν Orp.: metaph., πλοῖες ὄγμοι the rich furrows, i. e. crops, h. Hom. Cer. 455, where Herm. however takes it of corn already cut: in gen. any thing ranged in a row or line, a row of trees, teeth, Anth., etc.: also a straight path, in gen. a path, the orbit of the heavenly bodies, e. g. the moon, θεε πλῆθ' ἡμέρας ὄγμος when her vast orbit (not disk) is fulfilled, h. Hom. 32. 11; so also of the Sun, Arat. Dios. 17. (The root is ἄγω, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. ὀχθῆσαι fin.)

ὄγχεω, = ὀκχεω, ὀχέω, dub. in Lyc.
ὄγχνῃ, ἡ, a pear-tree, Od.: later also written ὄχνῃ. II. a pear, Od. 7. 120.

ὀδαγμός, ὁ, (ὀδάξ) a bite or sting: an itching, Ion. ὀδαγμός.
ὀδαγός, ὁ, Dor. for ὀδαγός, but also freq. in Att., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429.

ὀδάξω, ἔω, (ὀδός) = ὀδῶ, Gramm.
ὀδάξω, ἔω, collat. form ὀδάξω, ὀδάξομαι, freq. in Hipp.: pf. pass. ὀδαγμασι Soph. Fr. 708: in Prose usu. ὀδαξέω, Ion. and in Xen. Symp. 4. 8, ὀδαξέω, and acc. to another Ion. pronunc. ὀδάξω, ὀδαξομαι, ὀδαξέω, ὀδαξέω: poet. ὀδακτάξω, Ap. Rh.:—Act. to bite, sting, i. e. cause a stinging, itching, etc.:—Pass. to feel a biting or stinging, to itch, hence to scratch or rub oneself. (From δάξ, δάδε, δίνων, δάκνω.)

ὀδαῖος, αἶα, αἶων, (ὀδός) belonging to a way. II. ὀδαῖα, τά, that for which a merchant travels, merchandise, Od. 8. 163., 15. 445, though some expl. the latter passage of provisions for the voyage, like ἐφοδῖον, Lat. *viaticum*: cf. ὀδῶ.

ὀδακτάξω, poet. for ὀδάξω: but ὀδακτίξω is dub.
ὀδάξ, Adv. (δάξ, δάκνω, δούος) by biting with the teeth, Lat. *mordicus*, Pom.: esp., δάξει ἐλαῖν γαῖαν or ὀδας II., and Od.: also, δάξει ἐν χελεῖσι φόντες biting the lips in smothered rage, Od. Hence ὀδαξέω, ὀδαξέω etc.

ὀδαξάω, ἦσα, Ion. ὀδαξέω, = ὀδάξω, q. v. Hence
ὀδαξήσιμος, ὁ, = ὀδαγμός, Ael.: but ὀδαξήσιμος is f. I.
ὀδαξήστικός, or better ὀδαξήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, biting, stinging, causing to itch: ὀδαξήστικός is f. I.

ὀδάξω, (ὀδάξ) = ὀδάξω, q. v.
ὀδαξώσης, es, (είδος) = ὀδαξήτικός.

ὀδάω, ἦσα, (ὀδός) to export and sell, also in gen. to sell, τιλ τι Eur. Cycl. 98, 133:—Pass. to be carried away and sold, Ib. 12.—Med. to have a thing sold one, buy, τι. The forms ὀδάξω, ὀδέω, Ion. οὐδέω, only in Gramm. (From ὀδός, as ἐμπορεύω from πόρος.)

ὀδε, ἦδε, τῶδε, demonstr. Pron., formed by adding the enclit. δε to the old demonstr. Pron. ὁ, ἡ, τό, and declined like it through all cases: the Ep. have in dat. plur. masc. and fem. τοῖσδεσσι, τοῖσδεσιν, as well as τοῖσδε, Il. 10. 462, Od. 2. 47, etc., and τοῖσδεσσι Od. 10. 268., 21. 93: freq. in Att., and sometimes made more emphat. ὀδὲ, ἡδὲ, τοδὲ etc. [1], which however belongs to the language of common life, and so, though freq. in Com., is very rare in Trag., Pors. Med. 157: ὀδεῖ, πηρὸς δὲ are also found, but very seldom, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 152, Dind. Av. 18.—The general use of ὀδε, ἦδε, τῶδε agrees with that of ὄστος, this, ἕ, but is more pointedly emphatic, esp. in Ep., where ὁ, ἡ, τό is demonstr., this one here, Lat. *hicce, haecce, hocce*, freq. even in Hom.: it usu. marks the presence of its subject, and so refers to something not before named, Wolf Lept. p. 282.—Special usages: I. it freq. refers to what is coming, esp. a whole sentence, even a narrative, and serves to call attention previously, Angl. the following, Il. 1. 41, etc., and very freq. in Hdt., and Att.: πάντα commonly refers to what goes before, cf. ὄστος. II. it oft. seems to stand, like Lat. *hic*, as Adv. of Place, here, there, always however so that its case and gender depend on some Noun to which it refers, as, ἔγχος μὲν τῶδε κεῖται ἐπὶ χυθῶνος here lies the lance, Il. 20. 345: Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐγγὺς δδε κλονέων here he is . . . Il. 21. 533, cf. Od. 1. 185, etc., etc.—this deictic usage is esp. freq. in the Att. drama. 2. with a pers. Pron., ὀδ' ἐγὼ ἔλθων here

am I, Od. 16. 205, cf. Il. 19. 140; in full, ὀδ' εἰμὶ Aesch. Cho. 219, Eur. Or. 380: sometimes ὀδρός is also added, ὀδ' αὐτὸς ἐγὼ Od. 21. 207. 3. with τίς, τίς δδε Ναυικλὰ ἐπεται; whom have we here following N.? Od. 6. 276, cf. 1. 225; τί κακὸν τῶδε πάσχετε; what ails you here, or now? Od. 20. 351:—where the questions refer to something only known in so far as seen. 4. also like δεῦρο, hither, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 977, Elmsl. Eur. Supp. 21, Heracl. 81.—This, which seems an adverbial use of the Pron., is even more freq. in Att., esp. Trag., than in Hom.: v. Schäf. Mel. p. 77.

III. to Adv. of Place and Time this Pron. adds precision, just, very, αὐτοῦ τῶδ' ἐπὶ δῆμῳ here amid this very people, Od. 2. 317, cf. 10. 271: τῶνιν τῶδε at this present, Hdt. 7. 104.

IV. ὀδ' αὐτός, stronger form for ὁ αὐτός, the very same, his very self, this very, τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ λυκάβαντος Od. 14. 161.

V. in Att. dialogue, the masc. and fem. pron. freq. refer to the speaker, ὅδε, ὅδ' ἄνθρω, emphatic for ἐγώ, Soph. O. T. 534, 815, etc.: sometimes however to the person addressed, for σὺ, in which case it implies contempt, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 467 B: similar are the phrases τῶδε χειρὶ, for τῇ ἐμῇ, cf. Pors. Med. 389.

VI. after a parenthesis it oft. takes up the thought, like Lat. *is*, even when δδε itself has been already expressed, or after another Pron., or a Noun, Schäf. Mel. p. 84: sometimes, by anacoluth., it takes up a sentence begun with a relative, e. g. ἢν χρῆν σ' ἐλαίνων τήνδε Eur. Andr. 650, v. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 472. 4: here the Pron. is superfluous, but adds clearness.

VII. ellipt. c. gen., ἐς τῶδε χρόνου, ἡμέρας, ἡλικίας to this very moment of time, of the day, etc., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 144.—On the difference between ὅδε and ὁ δέ, v. Butt. and Herm. on Soph. Phil. 87, cf. also δ. A. III. 3.

B. absol. usage of some cases. I. τῶδε of Place, here, on the spot, Lat. *hac*, Il. 12. 345, Od. 6. 173, etc. 2. of the Way or Manner, thus, Il. 17. 512, and in Att. Prose.

II. acc. neut. τῶδε, hither, to this spot, Il. 14. 298, Od. 1. 409, etc.: also, δεῦρο τῶδε Il. 14. 309, etc. 2. neut. pl. τῶδε on this account, Od. 20. 217: so also, III. acc. neut. pl. τῶδε on this account, Il. 9. 77. 2. thus, so, Erf. Soph. O. T. 265; but also 3. like τῶδε, here, Eur. Cycl. 49, 63, etc. IV. dat. neut. pl. τοῖσδε and τοῖσιδε on this wise, after this fashion; also, with these words, Hdt. 1. 32, 120.

ὀδεία, ἡ, (ὀδέω) a way, journey: a going or travelling.
ὀδεῶς, ὁ, Ael. and Dor. for ὀδεῶς, and also for ὀβολός, q. v.
ὀδεῖμα, ατος, τό, (ὀδέω) a way, journey, Strab.
ὀδεῖσιμος, ον, (ὀδέω) passable, practicable, Strab.
ὀδευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller: from
ὀδεύω, (ὀδός) to go, travel, ἐπὶ νῆας Il. 11. 569.
ὀδέω, = ὀδῶ, Gramm.
ὀδέω, = ὀδεύω, Dub.

ὀδηγέω, ἦσα, to be an ὀδηγός, lead one upon his way, hence to shew one the way, guide, τινα Aesch. Pr. 730; absol., Eur. H. F. 1402. 2. metaph. to guide, teach.—Later, the Med. also is used for Act. Hence

ὀδηγητήρ, ἦπος, ὁ, = sq., Orph.
ὀδηγητής, οὐ, ὁ, a guide: metaph. a teacher. Hence
ὀδηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for guiding or a guide.
ὀδηγητρια, ἡ, fem. from ὀδηγητήρ.

ὀδηγία, ἡ, (ὀδηγέω) a guiding: metaph. teaching.

ὀδηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὀδηγητικός: from
ὀδηγός, ὁ, (ὀδός, ἡγέομαι) = ὀδηγητήρ, Polyb.: the Att. prefer the Dor. form ὀδαγός.

ὀδὲ, ἡδὲ, τοδὲ, Att. for ὀδε, ἦδε, τῶδε, q. v. [1]
ὀδῖος, ον, ὀδός) belonging to a way or journey, ὀρνις ὀδ. a bird of good omen for the journey, Aesch. Ag. 157, hence, ὀδ. κρῆτος αἰών Ib. 104: Ἐρμῆς ὀδ. Hermes the guardian of roads and travellers, whose statues, like those of Hecate, etc., stood on the road-side.

ὀδῖμα, ατος, τό, (as if from ὀδίζω) πολύγμομον ὀδ. a way compact with bolts, i. e. Xerxes' bridge over the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 71. (si vera l.)

ὀδῖτης, ον, ὁ, (ὀδός) a wayfarer, traveller, in Hom. also ἀνθρώπος ὀδῖτης traveller. [1]

ὀδμῶδός, εἰα, ἑὼρ, (ὀδμή) strong-smelling, esp. stinking, Hipp.
ὀδμαῖαι, ἥσονται, Dep. med., like δαμαῖαι, to smell, Democ.

ap. Sext. Emp. 7. 139: to snuff, track, Nic. in gen. to perceive, remark: from

δόμη, ἡ, (ὄω) smell, scent, whether a sweet smell or a stink, Hom., esp. Od., and Hdt.: Ion. and poet. for δόμη, and even the Comics used δόμη sometimes in lyric passages, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 188.

δομήεις, εσσα, εν, giving out a smell, smelling, Nic.

δομηρός, ὁ, ὄν, =δομήεις, dub. I

δομωδης, ες, (είδος) =δομωδός.

δόδ, barbarism for δόδος, Ar. Thesm. 1222.

δοδοικαίω, to lie in wait on the roads or ways: from δοδοικός, ὄν, (δόδος, δοκείω) lying in wait on the roads or highways, like robbers, Polyb., cf. δδοσκόπος.

δοδοιπλάνεω, to stray from one road into another, wander about, Ar. Ach. 69, acc. to MS. Rav.: the other form δοδοιπλάνω is rejected by Emmsl.: from

δοδοιπλάνης, ἐς, straying from one road into another, wandering about, Anth. (δόδος, πλάνω: the δδοι- prob. represents the dat. or locative case, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2. p. 252.) Hence δοδοιπλάνια, ἡ, a straying from one road into another.

δοδοιποιέω, for δδοτοιέω, dub.

δοδοιπορέω, to be an δδοιπορός, to travel, journey, walk, Hdt. 4. 110: also, δδοιπορεῖν δδόν Hdt. 4. 116. Hence

δοδοιπορία, ἡ, a journey, way, h. Hom. Merc. 85, δδοιπορίην ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 2. 29: esp. a journey by land, opp. to a sea-voyage, Hdt. 8. 118, in plur.

δοδοιπορικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to a journey or way: τὸ δδ., sub. βιβλίον, a book of travels, guide-book. II. of or belonging to a traveller, δδ. ἐσθής Polyb. Adv. -κάς, Plut.: from

δοδοιπόρος, ὄν, of or belonging to a journey or way: τὸ δδοιπόριον, Od. 15. 506, is the fare or passage-money paid to a driver or ship-master (here the latter), or the provisions for a journey, like ἐφοδίων, Lat. vaticum: from δδοιπόρος, ὄν, (δόδος, πόρος, πορεύομαι, cf. δδοιπλάνης fin.) travelling, walking: as Subst., a wayfarer, foot-traveller: but in Pl. 2. 4. 375, a fellow-traveller or guide.

δδομέτρον, τό, or δδομέτρος, δ, (μέτρον) an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, Hero Math. II. ὁ δδ. one who measures a road or distance, a foot-traveller, runner.

δδοιτάγγρα, ἡ, (δδοῦς, ἔγρα) an instrument for drawing teeth, Arist. Mechan.

δδοιτάγωνόν, τό, =foreg.: strictly neut. from

δδοιτάγωνός, ὄν, (ἄγω) drawing teeth.

δδοιταλγέω, (ἔλγος) to have the tooth-ache. Hence

δδοιταλγία, ἡ, the tooth-ache.

δδοιτῆσις, ἡ, teething, the pain thereof: from

δδοιτῆς, (δδοῦς) to cut teeth, suffer therefrom.

δδοιτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (δδοῦς) fit for the teeth.

δδοιτισμός, ὁ, (as if from δδοιτῆς) a mode of playing the flute, in which the gnashing of the teeth or hissing of the serpent Pytho was imitated, Jac. A. P. 36.

δδοιτογλίψις, ἰδος, ἡ, (γλῆψω) a tooth-pick, Lat. dentiscalpium.

δδοιτογλίψον, τό, =foreg.

δδοιτοειδής, ἐς, (είδος) like teeth, formed like teeth.

δδοιτομάχης, ὄν, δ, (μάχομαι) one who fights with his teeth. [ᾶ]

δδοιτοξέτης, ὄν, δ, (ξέω) an instrument for cleaning the teeth.

δδοιτοποιέω, to make, i. e. cut teeth, like δδοιτοπνέω.

δδοιτοπνίγμα, ατος, τό, (πνίω) tooth-powder.

δδοιτοπνίμα, ατος, τό, (πνίβω) =foreg.

δδοιτοπνίανος, ὁ, a worm in the Indus or Ganges. [ῶ]

δδοιτοφθόρος, ὄν, (φθίρω) destroying the teeth.

δδοιτοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing teeth, κόσμος δδ. an ornament for horses, consisting of strings of teeth, Auth.

δδοιτοφύεω, to produce, i. e. cut teeth, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C: from δδοιτοφύης, ἐς, (φύω) producing or cutting teeth. II. pass. grown or sprung from teeth, epith. of the Sparti, Eur. Phoen. 821. Hence

δδοιτοφύια, ἡ, teething, the pain thereof.

δδοιτοφύτος, ὄν, (φύω) =δδοιτοφύης II.

δδοιτῶς, (δδοῦς) to furnish with teeth: δδοιτωμένους furnished with teeth. Hence

δδοιτωτός, ὁ, ὄν, furnished with teeth, ξίστρα δ. a comb, Luc. δδοιτωέω, (δδοποιέω) to make or level a road, δδόν δδ. Xen.

An. 4. 8, 8, etc. also: also sometimes, like Pass., to make a path or course for oneself, Dem. 1274. 26. 2. to make practicable or passable, τὸ δδαστα Luc. 3. to put one in the way, guide, in gen. to set forward on a journey, c. dat. pers., like ἡγέομαι etc., δδ. αὐτοῖς Xen. An. 3. 2, 24, ubi olim αὐτοῖς:—Pass. δδοποιεῖν to make one's way, advance, Lat. progredi, Plat. Phaed. 112 C. 4. to bring into a regular course, reduce to a system, τι Arist. Rhet. Hence

δδοιτοποιός, ἡ, a making of roads or ways; also the office of a road-maker or pioneer. II. metaph. the opening of a road, approach, introduction to a thing, preparation, Arist. Rhet.

δδοιτοποιητικός, ὁ, ὄν, making, opening, paving the way, preparing the passage or approach.

δδοιτοπία, ἡ, =δδοιτοπία I, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36: from

δδοιτοπός, ὄν, (δδοῦς, ποιέω) making, opening the way or road: in gen. =δδοιτοποιός. As Subst. ὁ δδ., 1. a pioneer, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36. 2. a road-surveyor, Aeschin. 57. 27.

'ΟΔΟΥΣ, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. οὔδος, but very rarely used, by Hom. only in Od. 17. 190, by Hdt. only in 2. 7: I. of Place, a way, path, road, highway, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: in gen. a track, path-way, II. 12. 168., 16. 374: δδ. ἱππηνάριον II. 7. 340: δδ. λαοφόρος II. 15. 682: an entrance, approach, Od. 13. 112: also the path, track or course of voyagers, II. 6. 202: ποταμοῦ δδοῦς the course, channel of a river: the path of the heavenly bodies, elsewhere, δδοῦς, Eur. El. 728: πρὸ δδοῦ farther on the way, forwards, II. 4. 382 (cf. φροδός); later =πρὸδρον, profitable, useful, Luc.; πρὸ δδοῦ εἶναι to be beforehand, have the best: κατ' δδὸν by the way, Hdt. 1. 41: δδοῦ πάρεργον by the way, cursorily, Cic. Att. 5. 21, 13., 7. 1, 5. II. as an Action, a travelling, journeying, whether by land or water, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.): also a march or expedition; so, δδὸν εἰσθῆν II. 1. 151, where it is used wrongly taken a lying in wait, ambush: δδ. τριῶν ἡμερῶν a three days' journey, Hdt., etc.; but also, δδ. τρεῖς ἡμέρας Id. 3. 5, cf. Math. Gr. Gr. § 433 Obs. 4: οἰωνῶν δδοῦ the flight of birds, Soph. O. C. 1314: λογίων δδ. the way, i. e. intent of the oracles, Ar. Eq. 1015, cf. Eur. Med. 766: also, δδελ γνάμης, βουλευμάτων Eur. Hipp. 290, Hec. 744: cf. ὁμος.—Hom. seldom adds the place whither, and then only by ἐς, Od. 2. 128: the Att. not only by a prep., but also by the gen., Valck. Hipp. 1197, Seidl. Eur. El. 161, cf. κέλευθος, νότος.

III. metaph. the way or means to gain an end, the way or manner of doing a thing, δδ. μαρτυρῆς Soph. O. T. 311. 2. a way of doing, speaking, etc., Hdt. 2. 20, 22: πάντα πρόπον δδὸν every sort of way, Id. 1. 199. 3. a way or method, Ar. Plut. 506: a system of philosophy, and so =μέθοδος III., Lat. via; hence, κατ' δδὸν by method, methodically, Plat. Rep. 435 A, also δδῃ Ib. 533 B. (The Sanscr. Root is sad, ire, v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 248.)

δδοῦς, ὄν, δ, Att. for Ion. οὔδος, a threshold, Soph., v. sub οὔδος.

δδοῦσκειω, to watch the roads, or lie in wait on them to rob.

δδοῦσκόπος, ὄν, (δδοῦς, σκέω) watching roads, lying in wait on them to rob, cf. δδοῦσκος, δδοστῆτης, δδοῦπος.

δδοῦστῆναι, to stand by the road side and watch it. II. to stand in the road: hence to bar the passage: from

δδοῦσάτης, ὄν, δ, (σῆτημι) standing on the road: hence 1. one who guards the roads. 2. a waylayer or robber. [ᾶ]

δδοῦστρωία, ἡ, (στρέφω) a paving of the way or road.

δδοῦρῆς, (δδοῦπος) to be on the look out on the road.

δδοῦρης, ὄν, δ, =sq., dub.

δδοῦρος, ὄν, (οὔρος) watching or guarding the road: in Eur. Ion 1617, as Subst. fem., ἡ δδ. a conductress. II. lying in wait on the road to rob, Soph. Fr. 23: a pirate, Eur. Archel. 34: cf. δδοσκόπος. (Also written proparox. δδοῦπος, and oxyt. δδοῦπος.)

'ΟΔΟΥΣ, in Ion. Prose δδών, ὁ, gen. δδοῦτος—a tooth, Lat. dens, Hom., and Hes.: for ἔρκος δδώντων v. sub ἔρκος.

2. metaph. ὁ τῆς λύπης δδοῦς the tooth of grief, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 888.

II. any thing pointed or sharp, a prong, tooth, spike, pinnule, the edge of a tool, tooth of a wheel, a pestle, etc., Nic.

III. the second vertebrae of the neck, so called from its shape, Hipp. (Perh. a participial form =δδων, cf. Lat. (d)ens: the Sanscr. danta, Pers. dandan, Germ. Zahn, our tooth, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 242.)

δοφύλακες, *to watch or guard the roads*: from
 δοφύλαξ, *ἀκος*, δ, *a watcher of the roads*, Hdt. 7. 239. II.
a waylayer, robber. [v]
 δδω, (*δδός*) *to lead into the right way*, τινά: hence *to put in the way*, τινά εἰς τι Aesch. Pr. 498, 813; also c. inf., δδωσε
 ἑσπερος φρονέοντι *the guided mortals to wisdom*, Id. Ag. 176: *to bring, send*, Eur. Ion 1050:—Pass. *to go on, be in the way, advance, succeed*, Hdt. 4. 139, just like εὐδοκῆσαι in 6. 73.
 δδύζομαι, assumed by Gramm. as pres., like δδύσσομαι.
 δδύναιμα, τό, Dor. for δδύνημα. [v]
 δδύνάω, ἥσω, *to cause pain or suffering, to pain, distress*, Eur. Hipp. 247, Ar. Lys. 164:—Pass. *to feel pain, suffer*, Soph. El. 804, Ar., Plat., etc.: from
 δδύνῃ, ἡ, *pain, Lat. dolor, bodily pain*, very freq. in II., but rare in Od. 2. *pain of mind, grief, distress*, Od. 1. 242., 2. 79, etc. (never in II.).—Hom. always uses plur., except II. 15. 25: later authors use both, but the plur. remained most common: c. dat., τοῖς ἀνικημένοις δδύνῃ, transl. of the Lat. *vae victis*! Plut. (Akin to δύνῃ, δδύρομαι.) [v]
 δδύνημα, τό, (*δδύνω*) *a pain*, Hipp. [v]
 δδύνηρός, δ, ὄν, (*δδύνῃ*) *painful*, Pind. P. 2. 169, Plat. Gorg. 525 C. 2. *distressing, anxious*, πλοῦτος Eur. Phoen. 566. Adv. —*ῶς*.
 δδύνῃφάτος, ὄν, (*φάω, πέφαμαι*) *killing*, i. e. *stilling pain*, II. 5. 401, 900.
 δδύνῃφόρος, ὄν, (*φέρω*) *causing pain*.
 δδύνοςπᾶς, ἄδος, δ, ἡ, (*στᾶω*) *racked by pain*, Aesch. Fr. 363. [ā]
 δδύνωδης, ἐς, (*εἶδος*) *painful*, Hipp.
 δδύρωμα, ματος, τό, *complaints, wailings*, Trag., always in plur., except Eur. Tro. 1227.
 δδύρμος, δ, *a complaining, lamenting*, Aesch. Pr. 33, and Eur.: from
 δδύρομαι, Dep., little used save in pres. and impf. (of which last Hdt. 3. 119, has the frequentative form δδύρσκειν without augment.) Hom. has aor. part. δδύραμενος, II. 24. 48. *To wail, mourn* for a person or thing, Hom., and Trag.: the latter have also δδύραμα, Pors. Hec. 728, indeed Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 1441, would allow them this form only, but v. Herm. ad I. Construct.: 1. c. acc. pers., oft. in Hom.; less usu. c. acc. rei, δδ. πατρίδα γαῖαν, νόστον *to mourn for, lament one's country, one's return*, i. e. *for the want of it, to sigh for it*, Od. 13. 219, 379, cf. 5. 153. 2. c. gen. pers., *to mourn for, for the sake of*, II. 22. 424, Od. 4. 104, etc.:—so too, δδ. ἀμφὶ τινα Od. 10. 486. 3. δδ. τινὶ *to wail or lament to or before another*, Od. 4. 740; δδ. ἀλλήλοισι *to wail one to another*, II. 2. 290. 4. absol. *to wail, mourn*, oft. in Hom.: δδύρμενος στεναχίζω Od. 9. 13, σποναχῇ τε γῶα τε δδ. Od. 16. 145.—No Act. δδύρω occurs. (From same Root as δύνῃ, δδύνῃ, but prob. diff. from that of δδύσσομαι.) [v] Hence δδύρτικος, ἡ, ὄν, *given to lamenting, querulous*, Arist. Rhet.: sorrowful, sad. Adv. —*κῶς*.
 δδύρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*δδύρομαι*) *mourned for: lamentable*, δδύρτά, as Adv., lamentably, Ar. Ach. 1226.
 *δδύρω, v. δδύρομαι.
 *Ὀδυσεύς, ἑός, Ion. ἦος, δ, Lat. Ulysses and Ulixes, King of Ithaca, whose adventures after the fall of Troy are told in the Odyssey: Hom. also freq. has the Ep. form Ὀδυσεύς: the Aeol. gen. Ὀδυσεύς only in Od. 24. 398; the acc. Ὀδυσοῦν not till Pind. N. 8. 44. On the Mythic etymol. of the name, v. Od. 19. 407, sq., Soph. Fr. 408. The Root is prob. δυ-, v. sq.
 *ΟΔΥΣΣΟΜΑΙ, Dep. med. used only in aor. 1 med. δδύσασθην (of which Homer uses δδύσας, δδύσαντο, δδύσαντο, δδύσασμενος), and 3 perf. pass. δδύσσομαι (for δδύσσαι) with pres. signif., Od. 5. 423. *To be grieved or wroth at*, always c. dat. pers., Hom.; but in Od. 19. 407, the part. δδύσασμενος seems to have a pass. signif., *hated, treated as a foe*. (The Root is prob. δυ-, Sanscr. *divish* to hate, and so akin to Lat. *odisse*, as also to δδύρομαι, δδύνῃ, cf. sub —δύς, and v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 270.)
 δδωδα, perf. with pres. signif., of δέω.
 δδῶδε, 3 plpf. of δέω, Od.
 δδῶδῃ, ἡ, (*δέω*) *smell, scent*, also *the sense of smell*, Anth.
 δδῶδης, ἐς, *strong-smelling, olens*, very dub. in Hipp.

δδῶδυσται, Ion. and Att. 3 pf. with pres. signif. of δδύσσομαι, Od. 5. 423.
 δδῶν, ὄντος, δ, Ion. for δδῶς, Hdt. 6. 107, and Hipp.
 δδῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*δδῶω*) *passable*; ἐμολὸν οὐχ δδῶτά I must not, cannot go, Soph. O. C. 495. II. *practicable, feasible*.
 δεσσι, Ep. dat. plur. of δῖς, οἷς, Hom.
 δεῖνα, ἡ, (*δέω*) *a fetid polygus in the nose*. II. *a strong-smelling sea-polygus*, also ὀσμύνῃ and βολβίταινα, Plin.
 δεῖναικός, ἡ, ὄν, *having or belonging to an δεῖνα*, Diosc.
 δεῖναικός, ὄν, δ, fem. ἴκτις, ἰκτίδος, in the nature of an δεῖνα.
 δέαιλος, ἐα, ἐον, (*δέω*) *branching*, Anth.
 δέαια, ἡ, = θεραπειά, Hesych. (Prob. akin to ἄοςτος, ἀοζέω.)
 δέῃ, ἡ, (*δέω*) *a bad smell, stench, stink*, esp. of bad breath, Cels. II. *the skin of the wild ass*.
 δέῃσω, fut. of δέω.
 δέῃσθῃ, ἡ, *a stink-pot, a privy, jakes*.
 *Ὀζόλαι, οἱ, the Ozolae, a tribe of the Locrians, perh. from the strong-smelling sulphur-springs in their country, v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1. 16.
 δέζαλος, ὄν, δ, *a stinkard*. Hence
 δέζαλος, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. of δέζαλος. II. also = ὕζανα II, Arist. H.A. *ΟΖΟΣ, ὄν, δ, *a bough, branch, twig, shoot*, Hom. (esp. in II.), and Hes.: acc. to Theophr. it is strictly the knot or eye from which a branch or leaf springs, Lat. *nodus*; hence, δέζος πυλός, the shoot stopped in its growth so as to form a knot in the wood: also of the knots or joints in grasses, usw. γόνυ. II. metaph. *an offshoot, scion, son*, hence δέζος Ἄρμος, in II. and Hes., as epith. of famous warriors, cf. ἔρνος II, θάλος. (Perh. akin to δσχος, μσχος, to Germ. *Ast*, and, acc. to Pott, to *augere*.)
 δέζοστος, ὄν, (*δέω, στόμα*) *with bad breath*, Anth.
 δέζωρτος, ὄν, (*δέω, χρέος*) *whose skin or body smells*.
 δέζομαι, as Pass. (*δέω*) *to put forth or produce branches or shoots*, τὰ ἔκτρα δέζονται εἰς χεῖρας the extremities of the bones branch out into fingers, Theophr.
 δέζω, ἴπος, δ, ἡ, poet. for δαζέω.
 *ΟΖΩ, fut. δέζωω, Ion. and later δέζωω, perf. with pres. signif. δδῶδα. *To smell*, i. e. *to have a smell*, whether to smell sweet or to stink, used by Hom. only in 3 plpf. δέμῃ δδῶδε, of sweet incense, Od. 5. 60: c. gen., *to smell of a thing*, ἴων of violets, Hdt. 3. 23, θυμῶν Aesch. Ag. 1310, and so oft. in Ar.; rarely c. acc., Jac. A. P. p. 76: oft. metaph. *to smell or savour of a thing*, Lat. *sapere aliquid*, Κρονίων δέζειν *to smell of musty antiquities*, Ar. Nub. 398, cf. 51, 1007, Lys. 616:—sometimes the part from which the smell comes is in gen., as, κακὸν δέζει τῶν μασχαλῶν Ar. Ach. 852, τοῦ στόματος Pherecr. Coriann. 1; and so c. dupl. gen., τῆς κεφαλῆς ἡδὲ μύρου Ar. Eccl. 524: in this way oft. impers., δέξει ἡδὲ τῆς χράας there is a sweet smell from the skin, i. e. it smells sweet, Ar. Plut. 1020; κακὸν δέζει τοῦ ἄρτου the bread smells ill, Lys. 103. 20; and so c. dupl. gen., ἡμῶν δέζει δέξομαι δέξομαι there will be an odour of wit from your clothes, Ar. Vesp. 1059, cf. Pac. 529, and Interp. ad Ar. Plut. l. c.—Hipp. only uses Med. δέζεσθαι for δέζειν. (Akin to Lat. *odor*, and to *oleo*.) Hence
 δῶδης, ἐς, (*δέω, εἶδος*) *smelling, stinking*.
 δῶδης, ἐς, (*δέω, εἶδος*) *branching in boughs, having stumps or knots from abortive shoots*, Theophr.
 δῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*δέω*) = *foreg*, Theophr.
 δῇ, ἡ, Ion. for δα.
 δέω, Adv., *whence, from whence*, Hom., etc.: also *from whom or which*, Soph. O. T. 1498, like Lat. *unde* in Horat. Od. 1. 12. 17. 2. sometimes also like *οἷ*, as an Adv. of Place, = *ἔθι*, *whence*, δέω ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλην from thence where there is a vein of silver, II. 2. 857, cf. 852, Soph. Tr. 701. II. Att. also *wherefore, on which account*, Valck. Phoen. 27.—Cf. its correlatives, the interrog. *πόθεν* and demonstr. *τόθεν*.
 δέωω and δέωω, = *δοῦμαι*, *from, regard*.
 δέω, ἡ, (*δοῦμαι*) *care, concern, regard*.
 δέω, relat. Adv., poet. for *οἷ*, *where, freq.* in Hom., who also has *θεε* prep., and in lyric passages of Trag., Monk Hipp. 124: also, if the demonstr. Adv. does not go before, *there where*.—Cf. its correlatives, the interrog. *πόθεν* and demonstr. *τόθεν*. (In Hom. i. is oft. elided.)

ῥημα, τό, = ῥμμα, Nic.
ἀλλήνιος, εἰα, εἰον, also os, on, *strange, foreign*, later word not used before Democr., Eur. Alc. 535, 646, 810, and Att. Prose. (Acc. to some from ἑλλνος, others for νόθιος.) II. for ἑδόνιος Diod. in Lyc. Hence

ἑδόνιστρον, βορ, *buried in a foreign land*.

ῥΟΘΟΜΑΙ, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to have a care or concern for a thing, *take heed, regard*, used absol. like ἀλέγω and ἀλεγεινῶ, hence joined with it, οὐκ ἀλεγεινὸς οὐδ' ὕβεται Il. 15. 107; also c. inf., οὐκ ὕβεται φίλον ἦτορ, ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι Il. 15. 166, 182; with part. for inf., οὐκ ὕβει' ἀστυλα βέων Il. 5. 403; also c. gen. pers., οὐκ ἀλεγεινῶ, οὐδ' ὕβεται κοπόντος I do not heed his anger, Il. 1. 181.—Hom. only uses the word in Pl. and always with a negat. (There is no need to derive it from ὠθέω, or to refer ἑρηνόθε to it: Buttm. Lex. v. ἀνήροθεν. 7.) ὁδόνιον, τό, = ὁδόνιον.

ῥΟΘΟΝΗ, ἦ, usu. in plur. (as always in Hom.):—*fine white linen*, Od. 7. 107: esp. *fine linen veils and undergarments* for women, Pl. 3. 141, 18. 595: later also, *table-cloths, sail-cloth*, hence ἦ ὁθ, *a sail*, Luc., cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 983. Hence

ὁδόνιον, ἦν, *wor, made of linen*, Luc., cf. Plat. (Com.) Soph. 9. ὁδόνιον, τό, Dim. from ὁδόνη, *a piece of fine linen*, like ὁδόνη, usu. in plur. *linen bandages* for wounds, or *linen*, Ar. Ach. 1176. ὁδονισπέρης, ου, δ, (παλιν) *a linen-drapery*.

ὁδονα, ἦ, *a Syrian or Arabian plant, prob. of the marygold kind*, Diosc. II. *a kind of medicine*.

ὁδονοποιός, ὄν, (ὁδόνη, ποιέω) *making fine linen*, Diosc.

ὁδονοσκεπής, ες, (ὁδόνη, σκέπω) *covered with linen*.

ὁδονίκα, for ὄνυ ἐνεκα, *because*: sometimes also for ὄνυ, *that*, Aesch. Pr. 330, Soph. El. 47, 1308, etc.: prob. only in Trag. (The deriv. from ὄνυ ἐνεκα, which are said to stand ἐκ παραλλήλου, is false, as also the usu. orthog. ὄνυ ἐνεκα v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 14, Lob. Phryn. 657, who however all write ὁδονίκα without the coronis, which is as necessary here as in ἐγφύμα, ἐγφῶδα etc. Cf. omnino Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

ἑθριξ, gen. ἑθριχος, poet. for ὁμόθριξ, δ, ἦ, *with like hair*, Il. 2. 765, cf. ἑθριξ, ii.

ῥοος, cf. ῥοος, poet. for ὁμόρροος.

ῥΟΙ, exclam. of pain, grief, pity, astonishment, *oh! ah! Lat. heu or vae*, expressed either once or more, most usu. twice: sometimes with nom., οἱ ἐγώ, Eur., oft. also absol., but most usu. c. dat., οἱ μοι, q. v.: ὅι is found only in Ar. Pac. 929, with a pun on the dat. of οἷς. (From οἱ come οἷος, διζύς, διζυρός, οἷος, οἰκτος, οἰκτερός.)

οἱ, nom. pl. masc. of Art. δ.

οἱ, nom. pl. masc. of rel. Pron. δς.

οἱ, dat. sing. of third pers. masc. and fem. for ἀντῷ, ἀντῇ, *to him, to her*, freq. in Hom., who, like Hdt., always uses the enclit. οἱ of the Adj. sometimes is in the gen. after οἱ, instead of in the dat. as one would expect, h. Hom. Cer. 37, cf. Herm. h. Hom. 19 (18) 31: the reflex sign. *himself* is rarer; but the Ep. εἰ is always reflexive and never enclit.: this in Hom. only in construct., εἰς ἀντῷ, Il. 13. 495, Od. 4. 38; usu. οἱ ἀντῷ, *to him himself*:—οἱ is also used pleon. after the real dat. of the subject, Hdt. 2. 175, v. 6. 68. The Nom. is wanting, v. gen. οἱ and acc. εἰ.—Οἱ orig. having the digamma, φοι (cf. δς fin.), οἱ οἱ was retained in later Greek, not οἱ οἱ; for the ῥ ῥηλεκταστικόν before it was omitted, and a short syll. ending in a single Conson. became long before it: hence γάρ οἱ, μένο ἰ etc., in Hom. as spondee, Heyne Il. 1. 114.

οἱ, relat. Adv., *whither, how far*, Lat. quo: freq. c. gen., οἱ κακῶν, οἱ τύχης etc., *to what a height of miseries of misfortune*: cf. the interrog. ποῖ: also seemingly=ῥως, οἱ φθίνει τύχα where, i. e. *how*, in what fate ends, Eur. Hipp. 371. (οἱ seems to be an old dat. from δς.)

οἷα, v. οἷος.

οἷα, ἦ, (οἷς) *a sheepskin*, also δα.

οἷα, ἦ, the service-tree, also δα.

οἷαδόν, Adv., *alone*. (From οἷος, like μοναδόν from μόνος.)

οἷακῆδόν, Adv., *in the manner of an οἷαξ*.

οἷακίω, Ion. οἷκα, (οἷαξ) *to steer, pilot, govern*, Hdt. 1. 171.

οἷακίον, τό, Dim. from οἷαξ. [α]

οἷακίωμα, τό, (οἷακίω) *the act of steering or governing*. [α]

οἷακίονος, οὔ, δ, (οἷακίω) *a steersman, pilot*.

οἷακονόμος, *to steer, guide, govern*.

οἷακονόμος, ον, (οἷαξ, νέμα II. 2) *holding the helm*: in gen. *guiding, ruling*, Aesch. Pr. 149.

οἷακστρόφω, *to turn the helm, steer, guide*, Aesch. Pers. 767.

οἷακστρόφος, ον, (στρέφω) *turning the helm*, in gen.=οἷακονόμος, Pind. I. 4. 121, Aesch. Pr. 515.

ΟἷΑΞ, ἄκος, δ, Ion. οἷξ, strictly *the tiller, handle of the rudder*: hence, esp. in Trag., *the helm, rudder itself*: but in Il. 24. 269, οἷκας are prob. the rings of the yoke, like κρικαί, through which pass the cords for guiding the oxen. (Prob. from same Root as οἷστω, fut. of φέρω, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 122.)

οἷατῆς, ου, δ, fem. οἷατῆς, ὄνυ=καμήτης, from οἷα=κάμη, Gramm. "But Oἷατῆς νομός, Soph. O. C. 1061, is a pasture in the Attic deme Oἷα. [α]

οἷω, = μόνω, from οἷος = μόνος, Gramm.

οἷσος, δ, *a piece of meat from the back of an ox's neck*, Luc.

οἷσνυμ, -ω, length. from Οἷστω, οἷστω: aor. ῥεα, part. οἷσας, ασα, av: but the Ep. usu. divide the diphthong in the augm. forms, hence freq. in Hom. εἷσαν, εἷξαν, and impf. pass. εἷγνυτο: ῥε only in Il. 24. 457. To open, unlock, in Hom. usu. θύρας or πύλας, so too in Eur.: absol., ῥε γέροντι *he opened (the door) to the old man*, Il.: also, οἷον εἷξε *she opened the wine*, Od. 3. 392, for which οἷγε πῖθον in Hes. Op. 817: οἷγεν στόμα πρὸς φίλους Aesch. Pr. 611.—The Compd. ἀνέγω, ἀνέγνωμι is much more freq. than the simple form.

οἷδα, I know, perf. with pres. sign. of *εἶδα II, q. v.

οἷδαινα, (οἷδω) fut. οἷδήσω, = οἷδῶνα: the Act. also occurs in intrans. sign., Ar. Rh.

οἷδῶλεος, εἰα, ἐόν, (οἷδῶ) *swollen, turgid*.

οἷδῶν, Hom., later οἷδῶνα, *to make to swell, swell*, χόλος νόον οἷδῶν Il. 9. 554. Pass. to be swollen, swell up, swell, Lat. tumere, χόλος οἷδῶνεται κραδίη Il. 9. 646:—the Act. also in intrans. sign., cf. οἷδῶνα. [α]

οἷδαξ, ἄκος, δ, (οἷδῶ) = φῆλαξ, *an unripe fig*.

οἷδας, 2 sing. from οἷδα for the usu. οἷσθα, Od. 1. 337, h. Hom. Merc. 456. 467, rare in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 236.

οἷδαςθα, Aeol. for οἷσας, οἷσθα, is susp.

οἷδῶ, f. ῥῶα, (οἷδω) intr. *to swell, swell up, become swollen*, Lat. tumere, turgere, ῥδεε χροά πάντα *he swelled with his whole body*, Od. 5. 455; so, οἷδῶν τὸ πῶδε Ar. Ran. 1192; οἷδῶν ὑπὸ τῶνος, from the effect of confined air, heat, etc., hence of inflated style, οἷδῶν ὑπὸ καυμασμάτων Ar. Ib. 940: absol., οἷδῶ καὶ ἑκαυλὸς ἐντι (of a sore), Plat. Gorg. 518 E. II. metaph. of the effects of passions, *to swell with rage, pride, etc.*: hence in Hdt. 3. 76, 127, πράγματα οἷδῶντα, *troubles, unsettled times*, political ferment, like *tument negotia* in Cic. ad Att. 14. 4, 1, tumor rerum, Ib. 14. 5, 2: κῶεν and φλεγμῶν were similarly used. (Later writ. do not augment οἷδῶν and οἷδῶν Lob. Phryn. 153.) Hence

οἷδῶμα, τό, *a swelling, tumor*, Dem. 1260. 18. Hence

οἷδῶματός, εσσα, εν, *swollen, swelling, tumid*.

οἷδῶματώδης, ες, (εἷδος) *swelling*, Galen.

οἷδῶσις, ἦ, (οἷδῶ) *a swelling, elevation, sublimity*.

οἷδῶπδης, ου, δ, strictly patronym. from οἷδῶπος: but usu. poet. for οἷδῶπος himself, and so always in Hom. and Hes., who use no other form, but only in gen. οἷδῶπδα.

οἷδῶπος, ποδός, acc. ποδά and ποιν, voc. ποιν, more rarely ποιν (Herm. Soph. O. T. 406), δ, Oedipus, i. e. *the swollen-footed*, from οἷδῶν and ποδός: also poet. οἷδῶπος, ου, δ. [I]

οἷδῶσκω, = οἷδῶνα, trans. *to swell, enlarge*.

οἷδῶ, ατος, τό, orig. in gen.=οἷδος, but in poet. language hardly save of the swelling of water: usu., *the swell of the sea*, Il. 23. 230, Hes. Th. 109; περιβρυχισίωιν ὑπ' οἷδῶσιν Soph. Ant. 537; also, οἷδῶ θαλάσσης h. Hom. Cer. 14, ἄλιον οἷδῶμα h. Hom. Ar. 417, Pind. Fr. 242. 3: of a rushing stream, Il. 21. 234; later in gen. the sea, Τύριον, Περικύον οἷδῶμα etc., Valck. Phoen. 210. II. οἷδῶ νόταν, *the swelling of the west wind*, Anth. Hence

οἷδῶματός, εσσα, εν, *swelling, billowy*, Aesch. Fr. 64.

οἷ'ΑΝΟΝ, τό, = ὕδρον.

οἷδοποιέω, (οἷδος, ποιέω) = οἷδῶνα, οἷδῶσκω.

ΟΙΨΔΟΣ, τῶ, *a swelling, tumor*, produced by internal action, Nic. (Hence οἰδῶ, οἰδῶ, οἰδῶν, οἰδῶν, οἰδῶν, οἰδῶν, οἰδῶν.)

οἰδῶν, *on*, (οἰδῶ, ἐπῶν) = οἰοῦμαι, *Ap. Rh.* 3. 646.

οἰέος, *ein*, *ein*, poet. for οἰός, Hipp.

οἰέος, *ea*, *con*, (οἰός) *of from a sheep*, διφθέρα Hdt. 5. 58 : ἡ οἰή, *sub*, *dopd*, *a sheepskin*.

οἰήτης, *es*, (ἐτος) poet. for ὁμοήτης, *equal in years, of the same age*, Il. 2. 765. (On the anal. of ὁμοῖ, ὁμοῖ, ὁμοῖ, ὁμοῖ, it should be ὁμοῖ : but the first syll. was lengthened metri grat.)

οἰήτος, *d*, *on*, Att. οἰήτος as trisyll., (οἰήτος) *woful, pitiable, miserable* in Hom. *us* of persons ; also a gen. epith. of mortals, Il. 13. 569, Od. 4. 197 ; more rarely of actions, conditions, etc.,

toilsome, dreary, οἰήτος πόλεμος Il. 3. 112, γῶος Od. 8. 540, ῥήκτες οἰήτοι Od. 1. also *sorry, wretched, poor, κόμῃ* Hes. Op. 537 ; διατῆ Hdt. 9. 82.—[Though the penult. is always long in Hom., he forms the Compar. and Superl., metri grat., οἰήτοτερος, —άτος, for —ότερος etc., like κακοῦτερος, λα-
 οῦατος, Pl. 17. 446, Od. 5. 105. Ar. always has ὅ, Lys. 948, Nub. 655, Av. 1641, Vesp. 1504, 1514, Seidl. Dochn. p. 38, which quantity was prob. pecul. to the trisyll. Att. form.]

οἰήτος, *vos*, ἡ, Att. οἰήτος as dissyll., (οἰή) *woe, misery, distress, hardship, suffering*, freq. in Hom., who joins it with other words, πόνος καὶ οἰήτος, κάματος καὶ οἰήτος : contr. dat. οἰήτι for οἰήτι, Od. 7. 270 : the acc. οἰήτα for οἰήτι first in Q. Sm. :—

on the Att. form οἰήτι in Aesch., and Eur., v. Pors. Hec. 936, and Praef. p. ix, Piers. Mor. p. 276. II. as pr. n., a mythic being, the daughter of Night, Hes. Th. 214. [ῥ in trisyll. cases, but in dissyll. prob. always ῥ, as Hes. Th. 214.] Hence

οἰήτω, Att. οἰήτω as trisyll., *to wail, mourn, lament*, περί τινα Pl. 3. 408. II. c. acc. rei, *to suffer*, κακὰ πολλά Il. 14. 89 : hence absol., *to be miserable or to suffer*, οἰήσας ἐμύγησε Od. 4. 152, 23. 307. [ῥ *us* in pres., but also long in Ap. Rh. 4. 1324, 1374 : in fut., aor., etc., ῥ always.]

οἰήω, Att. οἰήω as dissyll., prob. found only in compd. δυσολῶ. (Formed from οἶ, like οἰάω from οἶοι etc.)

οἶη, ἡ, = κάμῃ, Ap. Rh. (Prob. from οἶος, because in κάμῃ, the houses are built separate ; σποράδιον.)

ΟΙΨ, ἡ, —δα, the service-tree.

οἶηον, τό, —οἶη, οἶα, a rudder, *helm*, Od. 9. 483 ; and in plur., Od. 12. 218, Il. 19. 43.—only Ep. [ῥ]

οἶηκίω, Ion. for οἶακίω, from οἶη, Hdt.

οἶημα, *ματος*, τό, (οἶομαι) *the opinion one has of a person or thing*. II. also *self-opinion, self-conceit*, Plut. 2. 39 D, ubi v. Wytt. Hence

οἶηστιάς, *ον*, δ, *self-conceited*.

οἶημάτιον, τό, Dim. from οἶημα. [ῥ]

οἶης, ἡκος, δ, Ion. for οἶα, q. v., Il.

οἶησις, *eos*, ἡ, (οἶομαι) *the forming of an opinion, an opinion*, Plat. ; opp. to εἰδέναι, Arist. Rhet. Al. : esp. preconceived opinion, a prejudice : also II. *self-opinion*. Hence

οἶησισφοπος, *ον*, *wise in his own conceit*, Clem. Al. [ῥ]

οἶησφρον, *ονος*, δ, ἡ, (φρῆν) = οἶησφρος.

οἶησυν, verb. Adj. from οἶομαι, *one must suppose*, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 11.

οἶητής, *ον*, δ, (οἶομαι) *one who thinks or supposes*.

οἶητής, *ον*, δ, Ion. for οἶατής, Gramm.

οἶητός, ἡ, *ον*, (οἶομαι) *thinking, supposing*. II. pass. existing only in thought, possible, opp. to real.

οἶα, ἡ, = οἶα, dub.

οἶα, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for οἶς, *a sheep*, Theocr. 1. 9, like ὁμοῖος for ὁμοῖος.

οἶα, *es*, *en*, Ion. for οἶα, q. v., Hdt.

οἶαδε, Adv., (οἶκος) = οἶκόνδε, *to one's house, home or country, home, homewards*, oft. in Hom., esp. οἶαδε ἰκέσθαι, νείσθαι, νοστήει, ἀποστρέχειν.

II. = οἶκα, *at home*, first in Xen., more freq. in later writers, Loh. Phryn. 44 : Dor. οἶαδῖς, and perh. οἶαδῖς, Epich. p. 15, like χαμάδῖς, Dor. χαμάδῖς, χαμάδῖς, Koen. Greg. p. 231.

οἶαρίον, τό, Dim. from οἶκος, Lys. ap. Poll. q. 39. [ῥ]

οἶακάος, ἡ, *ον*, = οἶακάος, Dor. οἶακάος, Callierat. ap. Stob. p. 485. 57.

οἶακοπῶν, (οἶκος, πῶσσω) *to attend to household matters, mind one's own affairs*, like ἰδιοπῶν. Hence

οἶακοπῶν, ἡ, *a minding one's own affairs*, Plat. Rep. 434 C. οἶακος, *ela*, *ein*, also *os*, *on*, Ion. οἶακος, ἡ, *ion*, (οἶκος) *belonging to a house or household affairs, domestic*, hence ἡ οἶακή, *a house, family*, v. sub οἶκα II : τὰ οἶακή *a household, household affairs, property*, Lat. *res familiaris*, Hdt. 2. 37, Xen., etc.

II. *belonging to a family, akin, intimate*, Lat. *familiaris*, τῶν Hdt. 4. 65, etc., also πῶς τινα : οἶ οἶκ. *friends, relations*, Att. *affines*, Plat., and Xen., cf. Thuc. 1. 19, Stasib. Phaed. 116 B : so in Superl., οἶακίστατοι τῶος, Hdt. 3. 65, 5. 5.

III. in gen. opp. to ἐνός, *proper to a thing, fitting, suitable*, οἶκ. λέγῃς Arist. Rhet. : *belonging to, conformable to the nature of a thing*, like Lat. *domesticus* ; προοῖον οἶκ. τῷ νόμῳ *suitable to the law*, Plat. Legg. 772 E ; also c. gen., Id. Phaed. 96 D, and with πῶς τινα or τι : οἶκ. ἐνομα *a word in its proper, strict sense*, opp. to metaphor, Arist. Rhet. : hence, τὸ οἶκείον = τὸ καθῆκον, τὸ πρέπον, Hdt. 3. 81.

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also occurs, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 272: metaph., οἰκεῖν αἰῶνα καὶ μοῖραν to have, enjoy, Eur. I. A. 1507: ἡ οἰκουμένη, sub. γῆ, was the civilised world, the world of Greeks, opp. to barbarous countries, Xen. Vect. i. 6; after the Roman conquest, it meant the entire orb *Romanus*, freq. in Plat.; latest of all, the whole habitable globe.

2. to manage, direct, whether of a household or a state, also διοικέω, Soph. O. C. 1535, Eur. El. 386, Plat., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 489, Diatr. p. 78: ἡ πόλις οἰκεῖται εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς etc., Eur. Hipp. 486, and freq. in Plat., and Xen., cf. i. 2.

3. like οἰκίζω, to place or settle persons in a new abode, Soph. O. C. 92, ubi v. Herm.: hence in Pass., like οἰκίζομαι, to be settled, of men or tribes to whom new abodes are assigned, τριχὰς ᾤκησεν καταφυλαβὸν Il. 2. 668:—in gen. to dwell, Hdt., etc.; hence Hdt. uses the pf. pass. ᾤκημαι, Ion. ὀκῆμαι, as pres., in τῇ ἡπείρῳ i. 27, etc.; also c. acc., to inhabit, τὰς νήσους Ib.: it is really pass. in Hdt. i. 103.

II. intr. to dwell, live, of persons and families, or of whole tribes, to have their abodes, settlements, Hom., who, like Hdt., usu. joins it with ἐν τόπῳ: later also with dat. only, οἰκεῖν τόπῳ, cf. Valck. Hipp. 744: and not seldom, οἰκεῖν εἰς τόπον to go and dwell in a place, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1116; also, κατὰ τόπον Eur. Ion 314.

2. of states, in a pass. signif., like ναῖω, to be settled, be situate, lie, Xen. Hell. 7. i. 3, 5, 5.—also, to be managed, governed, ἡ πόλις οἰκεῖ κακῶς, καλῶς the state goes on ill or well, is ill or well managed, Plat. Rep. 462 D, ubi v. Stallb., cf. supr. i. 2.

οἰκῆσις, τῆ, ἰων, Ion. for οἰκείος, Hes. Op. 455, and Hdt.

οἰκηστῆς, ἦρος, ἦ, Ion. for οἰκιστῆς, Hdt.

οἰκηῖον, Ion. for οἰκείον, Id.

οἰκημα, τό, (οἰκέω) any inhabited place, a dwelling, Pind. O. 2. 16: esp. any thing built for living in, a dwelling house, chamber, Hdt., etc., esp. 1. a brothel, Valck. Hdt. 2. 121, 126: also freq. in Att., cf. τῆγος.

2. a cage, place where animals are reared and fattened, Valck. Hdt. 7. 119, elsewh. usu. οἰκίσκος.

3. a bed-chamber, Hdt. i. 9, 10.

4. for sacred purposes, a temple, fane, Hdt. 8. 144.

5. a prison, Plat.

6. a dining room. Hence οἰκηματικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to a dwelling house or room, Diog. L. 5. 55.

οἰκηματίων, τό, Dim. from οἰκημα. [δ]

οἰκίσμος, ὄν, habitable: from

οἰκίσω, ἦ, (οἰκέω) the act of dwelling or inhabiting, ἡ ἀνάγκη τῆς οἰκ. Thuc. 2. 17, οἰκίσων ποιέσθαι ἐπὶ γῆν Hdt. 3. 102: a house, dwelling, Id. g. 94, Aesch. Supp. 1009, Soph. Phil. 31: also of the grave, Soph. Ant. 892.

οἰκητήρ, ἦρος, poet. for sq., Soph. O. C. 627.

οἰκητής, οὐ, ὁ, (οἰκέω) an inhabitant, Soph. O. T. 1450, Plat. Hence

οἰκητήριον, τό, a dwelling, Eur. Or. 1114: neut. from οἰκητήριος, λα, ἰων, of or belonging to a house, σκευῖα Alcae. (Com.) Pas. 2.

οἰκητικός, ἦ, ὄν, (οἰκέω) accustomed to a fixed dwelling, opp. to οἶκος, Arist. H. A.

οἰκητόρια, τὰ, (οἰκῆσθαι) household furniture or utensils, dub. οἰκητός, ἦ, ὄν, (οἰκέω) inhabited, Soph. O. C. 28, 39: habitable.

οἰκητορ, ὀπος, ὁ,=οἰκητήρ, -τής, Hdt. 4. 34, etc., and Trag. οἰκία, ἦ, Ion. οἰκῆν (οἶκος) a house, dwelling, Hdt. i. 17, etc.: also the lair of a wild beast: κατ' οἰκίαν at home, Plat. Lach. 180 D, Legg. 788 A.

II. a household, domestic affairs, domestic establishment, Hdt. i. 107, 3. 2, (with v. l. οἰκῆν), and Plat.

III. the household, i. e. inmates of the house, Lat. familia, Plat. Gorg. 472 B.

IV. a house or family from which one is descended, οἰκῆν ἀγαθῆς Hdt. i. 107, cf. 99, 2. 172, etc.

V. as Ath. law-term οἶκος is the whole property left at a person's death, v. Valck. Hdt. 7. 224, Böckh P. E. 2. note 199, whereas οἰκία the dwelling-house alone. Hence

οἰκιάκος, ἦ, ὄν,=οἰκείος, domestic.

οἰκίαιον, τό, Dim. from οἶκος, Ar. Nub. 92. [i]

οἰκίδιος, λα, ἰων, (οἶκος)=οἰκείος, domestic, private. [κ']

οἰκίζω, ἴσω, (οἶκος) to build a house or houses, esp. to found as a colony or new settlement, οἶκος πόλιν Hdt. i. 57, Ar. Av. 172, Plat., etc.; also, οἶκος πόλιν ἀπ' ἄλλης πόλεως Eur. Erechth. 17. 11.

II. to make a country habitable, people, usu. with

new settlers, to colonise, Hdt. 7. 143, etc. III. c. acc. pers., to settle, fix as a colonist or inhabitant, Pind. I. 8 (7). 43, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 92: to remove, transplant, εἰς ἄλλα δῶματα, εἰς τήρηδε ᾠδῶνα Eur. I. A. 670, I. T. 30: metaph., τὸν μὲν ἀπ' ἐφελῶν βραχύν φῖκειν brought him from high to low estate, Eur. Heracl. 613:—Pass. to settle, fix one's habitation in a place, Soph. Fr. 153: also c. acc., like οἰκέω, to inhabit, Eur. Heracl. 46, Tro. 435.

οἰκίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a rare and prob. Ion. form for οἰκῆτης, Pherecyd. οἰκικός, ἦ, ὄν,=οἰκείος, dub.

οἰκίον, τό, strictly Dim. from οἶκος, but in use not differing from it, a house, dwelling, abode, freq. in Hom., Hes., and Hdt., always in plur., like Lat. aedes; in Hom. usu. οἰκία ναεῖν: of the abode of a deity, Od. 12. 4; of the nether world, Il. 20. 64; in Hdt. esp. of palaces containing several ranges of buildings: but also of private houses, as in 7. 118, although here the MSS. vary: also of dens, nests, lairs, etc. of animals, in which the dimin. signif. might perch. be retained; so too in Hom. of the nests of wasps and bees, Il. 12. 167, 16. 261, and of an eagle's nest, Il. 12. 221. [i]

οἰκίστω, ἦ, (οἰκίζω) a building, foundation, esp. of a colony; a peopling, colonisation, Thuc. 5. 11., 6. 4.

οἰκίστηρ, ἦ,=οἰκίσκος, Dem. ap. Poll. 9. 39, but dub.

οἰκίσκος, ὁ, strictly Dim. from οἶκος, a small house or room, esp. a cage, coop, etc., Archil. 117. 2. a round-house, goal, Dem. 258. 21.

οἰκίσμος, ὁ,=οἰκίσις, Solon 23, Plat. Legg. 708 D.

οἰκιστήρ, ἦρος, poet. for οἰκιστής, Pind. O. 7. 54, etc., Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 155.

οἰκιστήριον, τό,=οἰκητήριον, dub.

οἰκιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (οἰκίζω), like οἰκιστήρ, one who peoples a spot with settlers, a colonist, Hdt. 4. 159 etc., Thuc., etc. Hence

οἰκιστικός, ἦ, ὄν, of, befitting, like a colonist.

οἰκίτριος, ὁ, rare Com. word for οἰκῆτης, Bion ap. Ath. 162 D.

οἰκίβσιος, ὄν, living at home, domestic.

οἰκοβουλός, ὁ, v. l. for οἰός. Aesch. Supp. 304.

οἰκογενής, ἐς, (γένος, γενέσθαι) born in the house, home-bred, said of a slave, Plat. Meno 82 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 202, opp. to a purchased slave, like Lat. verna, opp. to emptus: also of tame animals, οἰκ. ὄρνυες Ar. Pac. 789.

οἰκοδέμων, ὄνος, ὁ, (δέχομαι) one who receives people in his house, a host.

οἰκοδόποινα, ἦ, the mistress of a family, Phint. ap. Stob.

οἰκοδοποσύνη, ἦ, household rule.

οἰκοδοστορία, ἦ, the power of an οἰκοδοστής (signif. 11): from οἰκοδοστώ, ἴσω, to be master of a house or head of a family, to manage the household, N. T.

II. in astrol. signif., Luc. Astrol. 20, cf. sq. 11.

οἰκοδοστής, οὐ, ὁ, the master of a house or family, Alex. Tarant. 6, cf. Lob. Phryn. 373.

II. in Astrology every sign of the Zodiac had a house (οἶκος) for a planet, which had influence over it acc. to the particular months and days: this was called οἰκοδοστοτεία, and the reigning planet οἰκοδοστής.

οἰκοδοστοτικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to, befitting the master of a house or family, Cic. Att. 12. 44, 2.

οἰκοδίατος, ὄν, (διᾶται) living in the house, Galen. [i]

οἰκοδόμος, (οἰκοδόμος) to build a house.

2. in gen. to build, οἰκίας, νηόν, λαβύρινθον, πυραμίδα, τείχος Hdt., etc.; also in Med., οἰκοδομεῖσθαι οἰκεῖν to build oneself a house, Hdt. 2. 121, i.

3. metaph. to build, found upon, τὸ ἐπ' τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15.

4. later metaph., to edify, N. T.

οἰκοδομή, ἦ, (δομή) a non-Att. word, used as well for οἰκοδόμημα as for οἰκοδόμις, Lob. Phryn. 490, who defends it against the MSS. in Hdt. 2. 127.

οἰκοδόμημα, τό, (οἰκοδομέω) a house built, building, Hdt. 2. 136, Thuc. 4. 90, Plat., etc.

οἰκοδόμις, ἦ, (οἰκοδομέω) the building of a house, Thuc. 3. 2, and Plat. Hence

οἰκοδομητέον, verb. Adj. from οἰκοδομέω, one must build, Plat. Rep. 424 D.

οἰκοδομητικός, ἦ, ὄν, of, belonging to or fitted for building a house: ἡ οἰκ., sub. τέχνη, architecture.

οἰκοδομητός, ἦ, ὄν, (οἰκοδομέω) built: to be built.

οικοδομία, ἡ, =οικοδομῆσις, Thuc., and Plat., cf. Poppe Thuc. t. 1. p. 243: also written oxyt. οικοδομῆ, Iob. Phryn. 487.

οικοδομικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised or skilful in building: ἡ οἰκ., with or without τέχνη, architecture, Plat. Gorg. 514 B, Rep. 346 D: also, τὰ οικοδομικά Id. Gorg. 514 A. Adv.—κῶς: from οικοδομέω, ὄν, (οἶκος, δέμα) building a house, Hdt., etc., cf. Iob. Phryn. 487: δ οικοδ. a house-builder, an architect, Hdt. 2. 121, 1, and Plat.

οἰκοθεν, Adv. (οἶκος) from a house. 1. from one's own house, from home, Il. 11. 632. 2. from one's own fortune or means, Il. 7. 304, 391, 23. 558, 592 (the word does not occur elsewhere in Hom.): τὰ οἰκοθεν one's own, Eur., etc.: οἶκ εἶχον οἰκοθεν I have it not of my own, Ar. Pac. 522, cf. Lys. 101. 16. 3. from one's native country, οἰκοθεν οἰκάδε from house to house, proverb. of one who has two homes, Böckh and Dissen Pind. O. 7. 4: in gen. from any familiar situation. 4. of one's own accord, of oneself, Isae. 81. 27. 5. from one's cradle, from the beginning, hence wholly, absolutely, like ἀρχῆν, Aeschin. 62. 8.

οἰκοθί, Adv. (οἶκος) at home, in the house, hence in gen. at home, in one's own country, just like Lat. domi, Il. 8. 513, Od. 19. 237: poet. for οἶκοι, like ὅθι, πόθι for αἶ, τοῖ. [i may be elided, as in Od. l. c.]

οἶκοι, Adv. (οἶκος) at home, Lat. domi, Hom., Hes., etc. οἰκοκρής, ἑς, (κέρδος) profitable to a house or family, A. B. οἰκοκράτης, to rule over a house, Eust.

οἰκόνδε, poet. for οἰκάδε, Hom., and Hes.: οἰκόνδε ἔγειν to bring home, of a bride, Od. 6. 159.

οἰκονομέω, to be an οἰκονόμος, in gen. to manage, look after, etc. θαλάμους Soph. El. 190: to order, arrange, govern, Plat., and Xen.

οἰκονομία, ἡ, (οἰκονόμος) the management of a household or family, Plat., and Xen.: also the public economy of states, in gen. administration, management, government, οἰκ. αἰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν Dinarch. 102. 29.

οἰκονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised in the management of a household or family, Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, and Xen.: in gen. practised in managing, governing: δ οἰκ. a treatise on the duties of domestic life, like those attributed to Xen., and Arist.: ἡ οἰκ., sub. τέχνη, domestic economy, Plat., and Xen.: also, τὰ οἰκονομικά, = ἡ οἰκονομία, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14. Adv.—κῶς: from οἰκονόμος, ὄν, (οἶκος, νόμος) managing a household or family, keeping the house: esp. as Subst., a manager: and as fem., a housekeeper, like οἰκουρός, Aesch. A. 155, Lys. 92. 22: —metaph., οἰκ. ἡδονῆς Alcibi. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3.

οἰκότερον, τό, (τέρον) the site of a house, a place on which a house is or may be built, Lat. area domus, Xen. Vect. 2. 6, Aeschin. 26. 9. II. the house itself, Thuc. 4. 90, Plat. Legg. 741 C.

οἰκοτεύω, to build a house: from οἰκοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making a house: composing or constituting a house, οἰκ. τροφή the comforts, furniture etc. of a house, Soph. Phil. 32.

οἰκόριος, ἰα, ιor, poet. for οἰκούριος, q. v., Pind.

οἶκος, ὄν, δ, a house, abode, dwelling, as early as Hom., and Hes. (esp. in Op.), and in Hdt. very freq., not only of regular, built houses, but also of any dwelling, as that of Achilles at Troy (though this was not a tent, v. κλισία), Il. 24. 471, 572, cf. Soph. Aj. 63: of the Cyclops' cave, Od. 9. 478: of poor huts or hovels, Od.: οἶκον, Ep. for εἰς οἶκον or οἰκόνδε, Od. 23. 7: κατ' οἶκον at home, Hdt. 3. 79.

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hence, οἶ ἐν οἷκῳ the inmates of the house, τὰ ἐν οἷκῳ all that is in the house. IV. a house, race, family, δ βασιλῆος οἶκος Hdt. 5. 31, 6. 9. (οἶκος with the digamma is Lat. vicus, our old word wick or wich, as in Painswick, Norwich; cf. oīvos, vinum, wine: the Sanscrit root is vic to enter.)

οἶκός, Ion. for οἰκός, part. neut. from οἰκα, Hdt. οἰκοσε, Adv. for οἰκάδε, Gramm.

οἰκοστία, ὄν, an eating at home, living at one's own expense.

οἰκοστιάς, ὄν, (στῆναι) taking one's meals at home, i. e. alone, not in company, Babrius: in gen. living at one's own expense, unpaid, οἰκ. ἐκκλησιαστῆς Antiph. Seyth. 2, οἰκ. υἱὸς Anaxander. Κυνηγ. 1: οἰκ. νύμφιος a bridegroom who chooses his bride without (or not on account of) a portion, Meineke Menand. p. 40, cf. Ath. 247 E.

οἰκοσκευτῆς, ἡ, household utensils.

οἰκοσκοπικός, τό, (σκοπεῖν) the observation of an omen at home, οἰκός, ὄν, (σάω) maintaining the house or household, epith. of an economical wife, opp. to οἰκοφθόρος.

οἰκοτράφης, ἑς, (τρέφω) home-bred, like οἰκογενής, οἰκοτρίψ.

οἰκοτρίβαιος, αἰ, αων, belonging to an οἰκοτρίψ. [i]

οἰκοτρίψ, ὄν, δ, =οἰκοτρίψ. II. ruining a house or family. [i]

οἰκοτρίβικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an οἰκοτρίψ.

οἰκοτρίψ, ἴβος, δ, (τρίβω) a slave born and bred in the house, Lat. vernus, opp. to one bought, Ar. Thesm. 426, cf. Iob. Phryn. 203.

II. one who ruins his house or family, Dem. 173. 16.

οἰκοτύραννος, δ, a domestic tyrant, Anth. [v]

οἰκτύως, Ion. for οἰκούτως, Adv. part. pf. from οἰκώς, οἰκώς, reasonably, probably, Hdt. 2. 25, 7. 50.

οἰκουμένη, ἡ, sub. γῆ, the civilised world, v. sub οἰκῶ II. Hence οἰκουμένης, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the whole civilised world: esp. of councils of the Church, ecumenical, i. e. general, universal.

οἰκουργέω, (οἰκός, *ἔργω) to manage, τὰ κατ' οἶκον Clem. Rom.

οἰκουρέω, to be an οἰκουρός, to watch or keep the house, etc., Soph. Phil. 1328: c. acc., to guard, govern, like οἰκῶ I. 2, πᾶν οἰκουρέν Aesch. A. 809.

2. to sit at home, keep within doors, as women, Soph. O. C. 343: to keep aloof from state affairs: hence in gen. to be at leisure, unemployed or inactive: c. acc., μῆνας οἰκ. to idle away months, Plut. Hence

οἰκουρήμα, τό, strictly the watch or keeping of a house, Eur. Hipp. 787: in gen. watch, guard, Id. Heracl. 700: οἰκ. ξένων watch or guard kept by strangers, or rather for ξένοι οἰκουροῖντες, Soph. Phil. 868. II. =οἰκουρός, Eur. Or. 928.

οἰκουρία, ἡ, (οἰκουρέω) a watching or keeping of a house. 2. hence a keeping at home, sitting in doors, esp. of women: hence in gen. inactivity, Eur. H. F. 1373, in plur.

οἰκουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to keep the house, domestic, retired.

οἰκούριος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, belonging to housekeeping: hence τὰ οἰκ., sub. δῶρα, wages, reward for keeping the house or housekeeping, Soph. Tr. 542.

2. keeping within doors: hence, οἰκούρια toys to keep children within doors, to amuse them in their mother's absence, Hesych.: ἐταῖρα οἰκούρια (Dor. for οἰκούρα) female house-mates, Plut. P. 9. 35: from

οἰκούρος, ὄν, (οἶκος, οὔρος) watching or keeping the house, esp. of a watch-dog, Ar. Vesp. 970, cf. Lys. 759.

2. hence staying at home, domestic: esp. ἡ οἰκ., the mistress of the house, a housekeeper, housewife, Trag. 3. living retired, inactive.

οἰκουρότης, πτος, ἡ, rare form for οἰκουρία.

οἰκοφθόρῃ, to be οἰκοφθόρος, to ruin a house or family, squander one's substance, Plat. Legg. 959 C:—Pass. to lose one's fortune, in gen. to be ruined, undone, freq. in Hdt., who, in I. 196, joins κακοῦσθαι καὶ οἰκοφθορεῖσθαι. Hence

οἰκοφθορία, ἡ, a squandering one's substance: in gen. a ruining, οἰκ. γυναικῶν Plut.

οἰκοφθόρος, ὄν, (φθείρω) ruining a house, Eur. Incoer. 27: in gen. ruining: hence δ οἰκοφθ. a seducer, adulterer.

οἰκοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing a house.

οἰκοφύλακῶ, to watch or keep a house: to be or stay at home; and

οἰκοφύλακιον, τό, =οἰκούρια, v. οἰκούριος II: from

οἰκοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, a house-guard, Aesch. Supp. 27. [ῶ]
οἰκτεῖρμαι, τό, N. T., and οἰκτεῖρσις, ἡ, LXX., = οἰκτερός.
οἰκτεῖρω, aor. ῥκτεῖρα, (οἰκτος) to pity, feel pity for, have
pity upon, c. acc. pers., II. 11. 814, etc., Hdt. 7. 38, etc.: also
c. gen. rei, to feel pity for or because of a thing, Aesch. Ag.
1321: hence, οἰκτεῖναι τινά τυχός as well as τυχὸν τινός, Elmsl.
Med. 1202: also, οἰκτ. τινὸς χάριν and ἐπὶ τινι: and, in Soph.
Aj. 652, c. acc. et inf.—Later also fut. οἰκτεῖρσω, aor. ῥκτεῖ-
ρσω, Lob. Phryn. 741, whence οἰκτεῖρμα and οἰκτεῖρσις were
formed, but no pres. οἰκτεῖρω occurs: οἰκτερετε for οἰκτεῖτε,
for which οἰκτερετε has needlessly been proposed, Anth.

οἰκτεῖω, (οἰκτος) to grieve for, pity, τινά Trag.; and so in
Med., Aesch. Supp. 1032, Eur. Hec. 721, Thuc. 2. 51: but
2. usu. in Med. to express grief, bewail, lament, τι Eur.
I. T. 486, cf. Dinarch. 104. 15; esp., οἰκτον οἰκτεῖσθαι to
utter a wail, Aesch. Eum. 515, Eur. Tro. 155.

οἰκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (οἰκτος) belonging to pity.
οἰκτιρμός, οὖ, δ, (οἰκτεῖρα) pity, Pind. P. 1. 164. Hence
οἰκτιρμων, ov, gen. ovos, merciful, Theocr. 15. 75.
οἰκτισμα, ατος, τό, (οἰκτεῖω) lamentation, Eur. Heracl. 158.
οἰκτισμός, οὖ, δ, (οἰκτεῖω) a lamenting, Aesch. Eum. 180.

οἰκτιστος, η, ov, most pitiable, miserable, lamentable, Hom.,
who also has οἰκτιστα as Adv., Od. 22. 472: later οἰκτιστας
an irreg. Superl. of οἰκτός, formed like ἀλγιστος, ἐχθιστος,
κύνιστος etc.: the Compar. is regul. οἰκτρώτερος, never οἰκτλων.
οἰκτος, ov, δ, (οἶ) pity, compassion, Od. 2. 81, 24. 438: οἰκτός
τινος pity for one, Eur. Hec. 519; δὲ οἰκτον ἔχειν τινά Ib. 851:
strictly the expression of pity or grief, weeping, wailing, Trag.

οἰκτσύνη, ἡ, = foreg., late word.
οἰκτώτερος, α, ov, v. οἰκτρός.

οἰκτεῖω, = οἰκτεῖω, very dub.
οἰκτρός, ov, leading a pitiable life.

οἰκτροῦσα, to wail piteously, dub.: from
οἰκτρόγος, ov, wailing piteously, piteous, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

οἰκτροκλεύς, ov, going a wretched journey.
οἰκτρολογία, ἡ, (λέγω) piteous discourse.

οἰκτρομελῆστος, ov, (μελᾶρρον) pitifully housed.

οἰκτρός, α, ὄν, (οἰκτος) pitiable, lamentable, Hom., who also has
neut. plur. οἰκτρά as Adv. for οἰκτῶς: also piteous, mournful,
Trag.—Besides the regul. Compar. and Superl. οἰκτρώτερος, οἰκτρώ-
τατος, he has an irreg. Superl. οἰκτρίστος, q. v.; but Schweigh.
has altered οἰκτρίστος in Hdt. 7. 46, into οἰκτρώτερος from several
MSS., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 648. II. act. crying woe upon, pity-
ing: also wailing piteously. Adv. —τῶς, Trag.

οἰκτροχόω, (χέω) φωνῇ οἰκτ. to pour forth a piteous strain,
Ar. Vesp. 555.

οἰκώς, νία, ὅς, Ion. for εἰκώς, part. from εἰκος. Adv. —ῶς.
οἰκωφελής, ἐς, (οἰκος, δφέλλω) profitable to a house, γυνή οἰκ.
a wife whose prudent care makes the house flourish, Theocr. 28.

2. Adv. —ᾧς. Hence
οἰκωφέλεια, Ion. —ῃ, ἡ, profit to a house, hence thrift, care-
fulness, esp. in household matters, a home-life, Od. 14. 223,
where it is opp. to a military life: in gen. opp. to οἰκοφθορία.

Οἶμα, ατος, τό, = οἶημα, δρημα, an impetuous attack, rush,
Lat. impetus, of lions, II. 16. 752, of an eagle, II. 21. 252, in
plur. (Prob. from same Root as οἶσω, fut. of φέρω, cf. φέρω
in Pass.)

οἶμαι, contr. from οἶομαι, q. v.
οἶμα, ἥσω, poet. for δρημα, (οἶμα) to go straight at, rush,
dart upon or at, II. 22. 308, 311, Od. 24. 538; οἶμα μετὰ
πέλειαν to dart after a dove, II. 22. 140. Hom. uses it always
of men. The form οἶμαιν is dub.

Οἶ' MH, ἡ, = οἶμος, strictly a way, path: usu. metaph. the
course of a tale or poem, the method observed therein, hence
the tale or poem itself, Od. 8. 74, 481, 22. 347: esp. the mea-
sure or air of a song, a strain. It was also written οἶμν.

οἶμοι, exclam. of pain, fright, pity, anger, grief, also of sur-
prise, and in Ar. Nub. 773, even of joy: strictly οἶ μοι woe's
me! first in Theogn., for in the Homer. poems it is always ὁ
μοι. Οἶμοι is usu. absol., or is used with a nom. οἶμοι ἐγώ,
οἶμοι τάλας, οἶμοι δέλαιος etc.: not rarely c. gen. causae, οἶμοι
ἀναλκείης Theogn. 887, οἶμοι τῶν κακῶν etc., very freq. in
Trag., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 489: οἶμοι μοι perh. also occurs like

ὁ μοι, μοι.—The last syll. in οἶμοι may be elided in Trag. and
com., but only before α, Koen Greg. p. 171.

Οἶ' ΜΟΣ, ου, δ, a way, road, course, path, Hes. Op. 288,
Aesch. Fr. 222, and Eur.; hence 2. a stripe, οἶμοι κνώσιοι
stripes or layers of cyano, II. 11. 24. 3. also a strip of
land, Aesch. Fr. 2, cf. 304. 4. in gen. a course, journey.

5. metaph., οἶμος αἰσῆς the course or strain of song, h.
Hom. Merc. 451, Pind. O. 9. 72: cf. οἶμν, which is but an-
other form.—Later, and prob. chiefly in Att., οἶμος was like
ὀδός, freq. used as fem., also said to be written οἶμος, but only
by Gramm. (Prob. from same Root as οἶσω, fut. of *οἶω = φέρω.
cf. οἶμα.)

οἶμωγῇ, ἡ, (οἶμῶ) a crying οἶμοι, weeping and wailing,
Hom., who joins it with κακῶς and στοναχή, esp. in II.

οἶμωγμα, ατος, τό, a cry of lamentation, wail, Aesch., and
Eur., mostly in plur.: and

οἶμωγικός, δ, = οἶμωγῇ, Soph. Fr. 678: from

οἶμῶ, Att. fut. οἶμῶμαι (for οἶμῶω) only occurs in Or.
Sib.): aor. φῶμαι, the only tense used by Hom. Strictly to
cry οἶμα, hence in gen. to wail, lament, freq. in Hom. (esp. in
II.), and Trag.: οἶμῶναι μακρὰ Ar. Plut. 111, μεγάλα Id. Av.

1503: οἶμῶς, as a curse, plague take you, confound you, Lat.
abeas in malum rem, Ar. Ach. 1035; so too, οὐκ οἶμῶται;
Ar. Ran. 178, cf. ἀποφθέρω fin. II. trans. to pity, bewail,
c. acc., Soph. El. 788, Eur. Hipp. 1405, El. 248: hence part.

aor. pass., οἶμῶμην bewailed, Theogn. 1204. (οἶμῶς is from
οἶμοι like οἶω from οἶ, αἰδῶ from αἶ, φεύω from φεύ, and
many other Greek verbs formed from natural sounds: so the
Germ. ächzen from ach!)

οἶμωκτεῖ and —τί [τ], Adv. from οἶμῶ, piteously.

οἶμωκτία, ἡ, v. οἶμῶξια.

οἶμωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined or used to wailing, lamentable.

οἶμωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (οἶμῶς) to be pitied or bewailed, v. Pors.
Ar. Ach. 1195. II. act. wailing, lamenting.

οἶμῶξια, ἡ, or —κτία, and οἶμῶξιν, ἡ, late forms for οἶμωγῇ.

οἶμῶσσω, = οἶμῶξια, Eust.

οἶνάρα, ἡ, v. οἶνῶσθα.

οἶνᾶγνος, ὄν, (οἶνος, ἄγος) carrying wine, Cratin. Incert. 110.

οἶνᾶδοθῆρας, ου, δ, (οἶνάς II, θηράω) a dove-catcher, Ael.

οἶνανθέρων, τό, Dim. from sq.

οἶνάνθη, ἡ, (οἶν, ἄνθη) the first shoot of the vine, the shoot or
bud which incloses both the leaf and the future grape, Theophr.;
explained to be ἡ πρώτη ἐκφυσις τῆς σταφυλῆς. 2. later

the vine-blossom, Geop. 3. in Poets in gen. of the leaves and
blossoms of the vine, also the vine-stock, the vine, Eur. Phoen.
231, Ar. Av. 588, Ran. 1320. 4. the soft down of the

young vine-leaves, hence metaph., φάινει γένουσι τέρεϊναν ματέρ'
οἶνάνθας ὀπάρων to shew on his cheeks the autumn-hue, the
tender mother of the vine-down, i. e. the prime of early youth,
Pind. N. 5. 11. II. the flower of the wild vine, from which

a sweet oil (ἐλαιον οἶνάνθινον), and also a wine was made, Diosc.

III. a plant with blossoms like the vine, Cratin. Malth.

1. 5. IV. a bird, perh. = οἶνάς II, Arist. H. A. Hence

οἶνάνθινος, ἰνῃ, uov, made of the οἶνάνθη, μωρὸν Diosc.

οἶνάνθις, ἴσος, ἡ, = οἶνάνθη, Ibyc. 1.

οἶνάρα, ἡ, Ion. οἶνᾶρα, = οἶνᾶρον. [ᾶ]

οἶνᾶρέα, ἡ, = οἶνᾶρα, poet.

οἶνᾶρεον, τό, poet. for οἶνᾶρον, a vine-leaf, Ibyc. 1. [ᾶ]

οἶνᾶρεος, ᾶ, eov, (οἶνᾶρον) made of vine-leaves or twigs,
Hipp.

οἶνᾶρῖς, (οἶνᾶρον) to break off vine-leaves, to strip the vines,
as is done when the grapes are ripening, Ar. Pac. 1147.

οἶνᾶριον, τό, Dim. from οἶνος, weak or bad wine, Dem. 933.

24, and in Com. [ᾶ in Alex. ap. Ath. 47 D, but ᾶ in Polioch.
ap. Ath. 60 C, Lucill. Ep. 81. 6.]

οἶνᾶρίς, ἴσος, ἡ, a vine-tendril or branch, elsewhere. κλημα, Hipp.

οἶνᾶρον, τό, a vine-leaf, branch or tendril, Xen. Oec. 19. 18:
in Att. also the vine.

οἶνᾶρος, δ, in Theophr. prob. for κόμπος.

οἶνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = οἶνη, the vine, Ion ap. Ath. 447 D. II. a
kind of wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, Arist.
H. A.: also οἶνάς and οἶνᾶς, which last, however, acc. to
Hesych., was a sort of raven. III. Οἶνάδες αἶ, = Μανᾶδες,

Opp. Cyn. 4. 235. IV. as Adj. full of wine, drunken, even with a masc. Subst., οἶνός κάμωσ Jac. A. P. p. 222.

οἶναχθής, ἑς, (ἀχθος) = οἶνοβαρής.
οἶνελαιον, τό, wine mingled with oil.
οἶνεμπορος, ὁ, a wine-merchant, Artemid.
οἶνεραστής, οὗ, ὁ, a lover of wine, Ael.
οἶνεοῖμαι, Dep. (οἶνος) to drink wine, Erotian.
οἶνέω, ἥσω, = οἶνεοῖμαι; in h. Hom. Merc. 91 πολυοῖνήςσας was formerly read divisim.

οἶνεν, ἄνωσ, ὁ, Att. οἶνόν, (οἶνος) a wine-cellar, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 6 (in Att. form): also a wine-shop.

ΟΨΝΗ, ἡ, the vine, Hes. Op. 570, Sc. 292; for which later, at least, from Hecataeus downwds., ἀμπελος was always used, Hecat. p. 64.

2. = οἶνος, wine, poet.

B. the ace on dice: in Ion. the die itself was called οἶνη for κύβος. (With οἶνη in this signif. cf. Lat. unus, unio, and οἶνίζω III: the change of the ο into u appears also in πούνη, Lat. poena, punio: οἶνη in this signif. belongs to the root olos, standing between it and μόνος.)

οἶνηγία, ἡ, (ἀγω) a conveying of wine.
οἶνηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (οἶνος) of, belonging to wine, Lat. vinosus, οἶν. θεράπων a butler, Anacr. 101; οἶν. λοιβαί Eur. I. 164.

II. containing wine, κεράμιον Hdt. 3. 6; φιάλη Pind. N. 10. 81. III. of countries, rich in wine, Xlos Anth.

οἶνηρύστις, ἡ, (ἀρύω) a vessel for drawing wine, Ar. Ach. 1067. οἶναις, ἄδος, ἡ, v. οἶναις II.

οἶνίδιον, τό, Dim. from οἶνος, a little wine, Diog. L. 10. 11. [I] οἶνίζω, (οἶνος) to smell or taste of wine. II. Med. οἶνίζομαι to procure wine by barter, buy wine, II. 7. 472, also οἶνον οἶνίζεσθαι II. 8. 506, 546, (the Act. is not found in Hom.): then in gen., to send for wine, get wine.

B. (οἶνη B) = μονάζω, Ruhnck. Schol. Plat. p. 245, Hesych. 2. p. 729.
οἶνικός, ὁ, ὄν, (οἶνος) of, belonging to wine.
οἶνίνος, ἰνῆ, ὄν, ὄν, (οἶνος) made of wine, ὄξος wine-vinegar, Archestr. ap. Ath. 310 D.

οἶνίσκος, ὁ, like οἶνάριον Dim. from οἶνος, Cratin. Pyt. 3.
οἶνιστηρία, ἡ, v. sq.

οἶνιστηρία, τό, (οἶνίζω A. II.) sub. ἑερά, the festival at which the Athenian citizens cut off the μαλλίος, κόνων or σκόλλων of their sons previous to their being enrolled among the ἐφηβοί, at the same time offering a measure of wine (οἶνον μέτρον) to Hercules, and drinking part of it to the health of their φράδοι: the cup they used was called οἶνιστηρία, ἡ, v. Ath. 494 F.

οἶνοβαρεῖον, ὁ, = οἶνοβαρής, heavy with wine, drunken with wine, Od. 9. 374, 1. 555: Ion. part. from

οἶνοβαρής, to be heavy or drunken with wine, Theogn. 503, cf. foreg.: from

οἶνοβαρής, ἑς, (βάρος, βαρύς) heavy or drunken with wine, Lat. vino gravis, II. 1. 225.

οἶνοβήξής, ἑς, (βάπτω) soaked in wine, i. e. drunk.
οἶνοβρεχτής, ἑς, (βρέχω) soaked in wine, i. e. drunk, Mel.

οἶνοβύς, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βυβώσκω) eaten, with wine, Nic.
οἶνογάλα, ακτος τό, milk mixed with wine, Hipp.

οἶνογάρον, τό, γάρων mixed with wine.
οἶνογευστέω, to taste wine, Antiph. Didym. 4: from

οἶνογευστής, οὗ, ὁ, (γεύω) a wine taster.
οἶνογευστικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to tasting of wine, Sext. Emp.

οἶνοδόκος, οὗ, (δέχομαι) receiving or holding wine, φιάλη Pind. I. 6 (5). 58.

οἶνοδότῃς, ὁ, Dor. for οἶνοδότης.
οἶνοδοτέω, to give wine: τινά to prescribe wine to, of a physician: from

οἶνοδότης, οὗ, ὁ, (δίδωμι) giver of wine, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. H. F. 682.

οἶνοειδής, ἥς, (εἶδος) like wine.
οἶνοίς, ἑσση, εν, contr. οἶς, οἶσσα, Att. οἶττα, οἶν, (οἶνος) made of or with wine. II. ἡ οἶνούττα, a cake or porridge of pearl-

barley, water, oil and wine, esp. the food of rowers, Intersp. ad Ar. Plat. 1121, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 382. 2. a plant, Ael.

οἶνονήξω, to strain wine. Hence
οἶνονήκτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who strains wine.

οἶνοθήκη, ἡ, a wine cellar.
οἶνοθήρας, οὗ, ὁ, and -θήρης, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, the root of which

smells of wine, perh. a kind of willow-herb; also οἶνάγρα, ἡ. But in the best MSS. of Theophr. it is read οἶνοθήρας.

οἶνοθρυπτός, οὗ, (θρύπτω) softened in wine, proposed by Valck. Adon. p. 324 C, for οἶνοθρυπτός, in Theocr. 15. 27.

οἶνοκάπηλος, ὁ, the keeper of a wine-shop. [α]
οἶνοκάχλη, ἡ, (καχλάω) she that bubbles with wine, i. e. a drunken woman, v. l. for οἶνομάχλη.

οἶνόληπτος, οὗ, (λαμβάνω) possessed by wine, drunken, Plut.

οἶνολογέω, (λέγω) to gather grapes. II. to speak of wine.

οἶνομάνης, ἑς, (μαίνομαι) mad for or after wine. Hence
οἶνομάνια, ἡ, madness for wine.

οἶνομάχλη, ἡ, (μάχλος) lustful with wine, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 30, very dub.

οἶνόμελι, ἴτος, τό, honey mixed with wine, mead, Mel. 30.
οἶνομήτωρ, ὀρος, ἡ, (μήτηρ) mother of wine, epith. of the vine, Astyd. ap. Ath. 40 B.

οἶνον, τό, = οἶναρον, duh.
οἶνοπέδι, ἡ, = sq., Anth.

οἶνοπέδον, τό, wine-land, a vineyard, τέμενος οἶνοπέδιο II. 9. 579: strictly neut. from sq.

οἶνοπέδος, οὗ, (πέδον) having land for wine-bearing, or abounding in wine, ἀλώη Od. I. 193, 11. 193.

οἶνοπέφαντος, οὗ, (πεπαινάω) βότρυς οἶν. a ripe juicy bunch of grapes, Anth.

οἶνοπίπτη, ἡ, v. sq.
οἶνοπίπτης, οὗ, ὁ, (οἶνοπιπτεῖν) gaping after wine, Comic word formed after γυμνασπίτης, παιδοπίπτης, καρβενσιπτης: in Ar. Thesm. 393, Suidas gives οἶνοπίπτης as fem., where Brunck. reads οἶνοπίπτης, Dind. οἶνοπίπτης. [I]

οἶνοπλάνητος, οὗ, (πλανάω) wine-bewildered, Rhes. [α]
οἶνοπληθής, ἑς, (πλήθω) full of or abounding in wine, Συρήν Od. 15. 406.

οἶνοπλήκτος, οὗ, and in Anth., οἶνοπληξής, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) wine-stricken, i. e. drunk.

οἶνοποιέω, to make wine, Plut.; and
οἶνοποιία, ἡ, a making of wine, Apollod.

οἶνοποιός, οὗ, (ποιέω) making wine.
οἶνοπόρος, οὗ, (πόρος) offering wine, Nonn.

οἶνοποσία, ἡ, (πίσις) a drinking of wine.
οἶνοπόσιον, τό, = οἶνοποσία.

οἶνοποτάζω, poet. for sq., to drink wine, II. 20. 84, Od. 6. 309, 20. 262.

οἶνοποτέω, (οἶνοπότης) to drink wine.
οἶνοποτήρ, ἴπος, ὁ, poet. for sq., a wine-drinker, ἄνδρες οἶν. Od. 8. 456.

οἶνοποτής, οὗ, ὁ, a wine-bibber, Anacr. 72.
οἶνοπότης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Anacr. 102, cf. οἶνοπίπτης.

οἶνόπτης, οὗ, ὁ, (ὀφθαλμοί) a wine-inspector, who saw that the due quantity of water was mixed with the wine, Eupol. Pol. 7.

οἶνοπωλέω, to sell wine, Arist. Anacr. Mir.: from
οἶνοπόλης, οὗ, ὁ, (πωλέω) a wine-merchant.

οἶνοπόλιον, τό, a wine-shop, tavern.
οἶνοποτός, = οἶνοποτής.

ΟΨΝΟΣ, οὗ, ὁ, wine, the fermented juice of the grape, very freq. from Hom. downwds.: in Hom. it is black (μέλας, cf. οἶνου), or red (ἐρυθρός), and is praised as fiery or sparkling (αἶθρο), as sweet (ῥόδus, μελιγής, μελιφρον), and fragrant (εὐώδης): Homer's heroes use. drank it mixed with water, and this custom remained, cf. Hdt. 6. 84, Becker Charikl. i. p. 460 sq.: ἐν οἶνῳ, ἐπ' οἶνῳ, παρ' οἶνῳ over their wine, Lat. inter pocula, Valck. Callim. p. 15, 262; also in plur., ἐν οἶνοις etc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 773: οἶν. δαδεδεκράχμος wine at 12 drachmas the cask, Dem. 1045. 5: proverb., οἶνος τῷ φρονεῖν ἐπισκοτεῖ Eubul. Incert. 11.

2. also the fermented juice of apples, pears, etc., cider, perry:—a fermented liquor made from barley or wheat, a kind of beer, οἶνος ἐκ κριθάν Wess. Hdt. 2. 77; palm-wine also occurs in Hdt. I. 193, 2. 86; lotus-wine Hdt. 4. 177 etc.;—from which drinks Hdt. 2. 60, distinguishes grape-wine, οἶνος ἀμπελίνος.

II. the wine-market, cf. μύρον IV, and ἱχθῆς II. (Originally ποῖνος, Lat. vinum, our wine, etc., cf. oikos sub fin.)

depend upon οἶομαι, as in Od. 14. 363., 22. 165.

VI. used parenthetically, but only in first person, e. g. ἐν πρώτῳσι (οἶα) κείσεται among the first (*I ween*) will be lying, Il. 8. 536; ἐπειτά γ' (οἶα) γνῶσεται Od. 16. 309; so too Il. 13. 153, 30. 2. 255.—Here note that Hom. in this case uses only Act. form οἶα, and never οἶομαι; but in Att. is the most freq. use of the contr. οἶμαι, impf. φημι, which is regularly put like our *I think, I suppose, I believe*, etc., without any grammatical connexion in the sentence; a twofold use however may be distinguished,

1. οἶμαι modestly or in courtesy, to express as a mere suspicion, what is in fact a positive opinion, Plat., and Xen.; but also ironically, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 336 E. 2. in answering a negative question, it gives emphatic force, *I should think so! of course!* Plat.; in this case it begins the answer.—The rule of Thom. M. p. 645, that οἶμαι is used by exact authors only in case of certainty, οἶομαι only in case of uncertainty, has been long exploded, οἶμαι being in Att. often used instead of οἶομαι, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 360.

VII. peculiar. Att. phrases: 1. as a parenthetic question, πῶς οἶε; πῶς οἴσθε; how think you? 2. to add force, like πῶς δοκεῖ; also οἶε αὖτε, don't you think so? what think you? Heind. Plat. Theaet. 147 B.

2. οἶομαι δέν *I hold it necessary*, I am resolved, oft. in Plat., e. g. λέγειν οἴεται δέν ποιεῖν δεινούς *he intends to make the people good speakers*, Meno 95 C; οἴεται δέν εἶδέναι *he fancies he is very clever*, Alc. 2. 144 D. 3. οἴεσθαι δέ or χρεῖ, one may well think.

[When the diphthong is resolved, the *i* is in Hom. and Ep. long in all tenses, hence it is wrong to write οἴσαστο etc.: only the act. pres. δῖα has sometimes short, and then it stands in the middle of the verse; in this case δῖα usu. ends 1st or 2nd foot, the 3rd only in Il. 23. 467, the 4th only in Od. 19. 215; Od. 18. 259 is the only place where δῖα [i] stands in the middle; and there *ω* is made short before a following vowel, contrary to Homeric usage, nor is the reading certain.]

οἶον, neut. from οἶος, v. οἶος VI.

οἶονάει, for οἶον ἐν, *as though, just as if*.

οἶονελ, for οἶον ἐλ, *as if*: Dor. οἶον ἄλ, Nike Choeril. p. 146.

οἶονοῖστικῇ, ἦ, a word made up of οἶσσις, νοῖς, and ἱστωρία, from which Plato Phaedr. 244 C pretends to derive οἶονοῖστικῇ.

οἶονόσιος, ον, (οἶος, νέμω) feeding or living alone: hence in gen. lone, lonely, also of places, Simon. 62.

οἶόντε, possible, οὐχ οἶόντε impossible, v. οἶος III. 2.

οἶοπέδη, ἦ, Crinag. 37. 4, an obscure word, perh. from οἶος, a sort of woollen bandage for sore feet.

οἶοπέδιλος, ον, (οἶος, πέδιλον) with but one sandal, Ap. Rh. 1. 1040.

οἶοπόκος, ον, (οἶος, πέκος) shorn from a sheep, v. I. Soph. O. C. 475, for νεόποκος.

οἶοπολέω, (οἶοπόλος) to be alone, roam alone, Eur. Cyl. 74: also c. acc. loci, οἱ ὕπνος ῥάχιν Leon. Tar.: cf. οἶος. B. (οἶοπόλος) to tend or feed sheep.

οἶοπόλος, ον, A. (οἶος, πέλομαι) being or living alone: in gen. alone, lone, lonely, in Hom. always of places, χάρος, σταδμός, οὔρεα, esp. in Il.; of persons, οἱ δαίμονες Pind. P. 4. 49. B. (οἶος, πολεῖν) tending sheep, Ἐρμῆς h. Hom. Merc. 314.

οἶορ, Scyth. for ὠήρ, Hdt. 4. 110. Hence

οἶορτάτα, Scyth. word in Hdt. 4. 110, = ἀνδροκτόνοι.

Οἶ'Οξ, οἶη, οἶον, like μόνος II, alone, without help or company, hence lone, lonely, forsaken, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.: it can oft. only be rendered by an Adv. alone, only, but: rarer in later Ep., once or twice in Pind., twice in Soph., Aj. 750, Fr. 23, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 743, and some read οἶον, only, in Aesch. Ag. 131: the Att. Poets also have it in a few compds, οἶοβώτης, οἶοζῶνος, οἶοπολέω, οἶοδρόμος.—Special usages:

1. still more definite, οἶος ἀνευθ' ἑλλαν Il. 22. 39; οἶος, μηδέ τίς ἑλλας ἄμα Ἰτα Il. 24. 148, and negat., οὐκ οἶος, ἄμα τῆγχε etc., freq. in Hom. 2. strengthd., ἐἶς οἶος, μία οἶη one alone, one only, freq. in Hom. like ἐἶς μόνος etc.; also in dual, δύο οἶα Il. 24. 473; Od. 14. 94, and in pl., δύο οἶους, δύο οἶα Od. 3. 424.

3. sometimes c. gen., τῶν οἶος left alone by them, Il. 1. 693, cf. 11. 74, οἶος θεῶν alone of all the gods, Pind. Fr. 93; also, οἶος Ἀπρεῖδαν apart from the m, Lat. clam Atreidis, Soph. Aj. 1. c.: 80, οἶος ἀπ' ἑλλαν Od. 9. 192; οἶος ἀπὸ τεῖο, οἶος ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων Il. 9. 438, Od. 21. 364: but, οἶη ἐν

ἀθανάτοιον alone among the goddesses, Il. 1. 398; so also οἶος μετὰ τοῖσι Od. 3. 362.

II. = μόνος II, singular in its kind, unique, excellent, Il. 24. 499. (Akin to ἴος, ἴα=ἴς, μία, also to Lat. unus, cf. οἶον B.)

οἶος, οἶα, Ion. οἶν, οἶον, (δ, δ, ὅς) such as, what sort of, what manner of, nature, kind or temper, Lat. qualis, relat. Pronoun, correlative to τοῖος interrog. and indef., and to demonstr. τοῖος; very freq. as early as Hom., and Hes.: strengthd., ὅσος οἶος τε, Lat. qualis quantisque, Il. 24. 630; ὁσάπλιος καὶ οἶος Il. 5. 758: c. acc., οἶος ἀπέρη what a man for virtue, Il. 13. 275: in Engl. often only to be rendered by an Adv., οἶος μέτεσι πόλεμόνδε how he rushes into war, Il. 13. 298, etc.

Usage: 1. οἶος in an independent sentence serves as an Exclamation, and expresses astonishment at something vast, unusual, monstrous: strengthened by δῆ, οἶον δὲ τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθης ἀγορεύσαι why what a word it has come into thy mind to speak! Od. 5. 183, cf. Il. 5. 601; so also in neut., οἶον δὲ νῦ θεοὺς βροτοὶ αἰτιώσονται Od. 1. 32, etc.: strictly speaking, there is an ellipse here, and in full, e. g., the first quoted passage would be θαυμάζω, ὅτι οἶον μῦθον ἠγόρευσας, οἶος ἦν τι like ἴσος τι. Hes. Op. 312, where Sch. proposes δαίμονας δ' ἴσος ἔφησα, but Passow, if any conjecture be admitted, would prefer δαίμων δ' οἶος ἔφησα.

II. more freq. containing a Comparison, and so not seldom an Inference, relat. to τοῖος or τοῖοδε, Od. 1. 371; yet the demonstr. Pron. is usu. omitted, οἶος ὁσπέρη like as a star wanders, Il. 22. 317, etc. 2. in many Homeric expressions, the omission of the antec. clause is esp. to be noticed, e. g. οἱ ἀγορεύεις, οἶα μ' ἔργας, where the relat. refers to a whole clause, which must be supplied from the context, to conclude from what you say, from what you have done, Il. 18. 95., 22. 347. 3. of the same kind is the well-known remark, that οἶος, οἶα, οἶον, esp. Att., oft. stands for ὅτι τοῖος, τοῖα, τοῖον, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 117 C, Erf. Soph. O. T. 694, but also even in Il. 6. 166, Od. 17. 479, cf. 16. 93; where also the relative introduces a reason for what has gone before.

4. if it is to be intimated that this reason is, really, self-evident, and the assertion beyond doubt, then δῆ is added, οἶος δῆ, οἶον δῆ, τοῖοδε, οἶος δῆ σὺ, such as all know you to be, Il. 24. 376, cf. VI. 2. A yet more definite force is given to the Comparison in οἶος περ, just as . . . Hom., and Att.

5. but if the Comparison or Inference only denotes a general or doubtful resemblance, then Homer uses οἶός τε (which must be carefully distinguished from the Att. οἶός τε c. inf., v. infr. III. 2), in some such way as, οἶός τε πελώριος ἔρχεται Ἀργῶς some such one as Ares, Il. 7. 208, cf. 17. 157, Od. 7. 106, etc., cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 103, and VI. 2:—so too οἶος τοῦ Od. 20. 35:—so moreover οἶός τις, οἶόν τι, generalises a Comparison, the sort of person, Il. 5. 638, Od. 9. 348.

6. when a Comparison involves a definition of Time, οἶος ὅτε is used, like as when, Od. 10. 462., 22. 227. 7. οἶος οἶον, οἶος ὅποτε answers to Lat. qualiscunque, post-Hom.

8. many brief Att. expressions are also explained by the omission of the demonst. Pron. before οἶος, e. g. οὐδὲν οἶον ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου nothing is like, i. e. as good as, hearing the law itself, Dem. 529. 13: οἶον ἔστω what this means, etc. So it adds force to the Superl., χαλῶν οἶον χαλεπώτατον, in full τοῖστων οἶον ἔστι χ. Xen. An. 4. 8, 2: and more loosely with Posit., ἀφόρητος οἶος γίγνεται κρυμὸς such as to be insufferable, Hdt. 4. 28: and Att. even δ' οἶος ἔστω οἰκουρὸς μόνον fit for nothing but a house-dog, Ar. Vesp. 970: for the irreg. Att. constructions arising from Attraction, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 824, Obs. 5.

III. οἶος c. inf. implies great Fitness or Ability in a thing, οἶος ἔην τελέσαι ἔργον τε ἔπος τε so ready to make good both deed and word, Od. 2. 272; οἶος ἔην βουλευμένον ἤδ' μάχεσθαι so good both at counsel and in fight, Od. 14. 491. 2. but this signf. is usu. expressed by οἶός τε c. inf., Od. 19. 160, etc., also Hdt. 1. 29, etc.: so both in neut. sing. and pl. οἶόν τε ἔστι and οἶά τε ἔστι, οἶον τε γίγνεται etc., it is possible, Hdt. 1. 91, etc., Plat. Legg. 967 A, and esp. freq. in Att. i.—οἶος τε εἶμι ποιεῖν *I am the man, the fittest one to do it, I am able to do it*, can do it: sometimes εἶναι is left out, Ar. Eq. 343. 3. without inf. in neut., οἶόν τε ἔστωι it is possible, οὐχ οἶόν τε ἔστωι

οἰσῶ, ἦ, like οἶσος, a tree of the osier kind, Geop. (Akin to ἰτέα.) [v] Hence

οἰσίνους, η, ον, of osier, wicker-work, Od. 5. 256, Thuc. 4. 9.

[vi] οἰσῶν, τό, =οἰσῶ, Lob. Phryn. 301.

οἰσῶπλῳκος, ον, (πλέκω) plaiting osier-twigs.

οἰσῶντρες, ὄν, (*ἐργω) working in osier-twigs.

οἰσῶπτεος, ον, =οἰσῶντρός [v]: from

οἰσῶντη, ἦ, Ion. for οἰσῶπος or οἰσῶπτη, q. v. [v]

οἰσῶντρες, ἔ, ὄν, (οἰσῶπος) οἷα οἷα greasy or dirty wool, Lat. lana succida or sordida, Ar. Ach. 1177.

οἰσῶπίς, ἰδος, ἦ, (οἰσῶπος) a tuft of greasy wool, Hipp.

οἰσῶπτεος, εσσα, εν, =οἰσῶντρός, Hipp.

οἰσῶτος, ὁ, the grease or in gen. the dirt in unwashed wool, Diosc., described by Plin. as succus lanæ, sordes lanæ, sordes succidæ, sordes sudorque feminum alarumque lanis adhaerentes, hence also perh. sheep-dung, Ion. οἰσῶτη, cf. οἰσῶπτη, οἰσῶτη, prob. from οἷς.

οἰσῶπώδης, ες, (εἶδος) =οἰσῶντρός, Hipp.

οἰσῶς, ὅς, ἦ, =οἰσῶ.

οἰσῶ, fut. of φέρω, from Root *οἶω, Hom., and Hes.—From an old pres. οἶω is found imperat. οἶσε, and an inf. οἶσεν is assumed by Büchh Pind. P. 4. 180.

Οἰσῶλινος, ὁ, (οἶσος, Ἄλινος) a song on the death of Linus, Paus., v. Ἄλινος 11.

οἶσος, ον, ὁ, fate, lot, doom, in Hom. always ill-fate, misery, ruin, death, though he usu. says κακός σῶτος, but also without κακός, Il. 9. 563., 24. 388, Od. 8. 489, σῶτος: κακὸν οἶσον ἀπὸ λωσθαί to die a sad death, Il. 3. 417; οἶσόν τινος ἔχειν to have the lot of one, live like him, Il. 9. 563:—solely an Ion. and poet. word. (Usu. deriv. like οἶσος, οἶσμη, from same Root as οἶσος, fut. of φέρω, like Lat. fors from fero: perh. better from οἶ, akin to οἶκτος.)

Οἰσῶστρος, ὁ, the Scyth. name of Apollo, acc. to Hdt. 4. 59.

ΟἶϕΩ, also οἶφῶ and οἶφέω, =the kindred σπῆνω, to marry and have intercourse with. II. in gen. to have sexual intercourse: prob. also akin to οἶχλω, οἶχένω. (Hence οἶφῆλης and οἶφῆλτης, fem. οἶφῆλις and οἶφῆλῆς, levul. like σπῆνῆλης and σπῆνῆλῆς from σπῆνω, and by compos. κῶραιφος, φιλοφῶς, μῆζοι-φῆα. This whole class of words is little used.)

οἶχέομαι, =οἶχομαι, q. v.

οἶχένω, =σι, to go, come, Il. 5. 790., 15. 640 (in Ion. impf. οἶχεναι, =σικον); of birds, to fly, Od. 3. 322: the signif. to go away, is like the form οἶχένω, post-Hom. (οἶχένω bears the same relation to οἶχομαι, as ἰκένωμαι to ἰκω.)

ΟἶϕΧΟΜΑΙ, Dep. med., impf. φῆχονην: fut. οἶχῆσομαι; perf. ἔφηναι, Ion. οἶχημαι Hdt. 4. 136, and οἶχωκα, the last esp. in Hdt., though besides part. οἶχωκός, οἶα, etc., he only uses 3 sing. plupf. οἶχώκεε c. impf. signif. the pf. φῆχκα is rare, and so is 3 pl. plupf. Ion. ἐφάχατο. A regul. fut. οἶχομαι is found in some MSS. in Hdt. 2. 29:—the pres. οἶχέομαι, Ion. contr. οἶχένωμαι in Leon. Tar. 90. 6: οἶχω is never found: Hom. uses only pres. and impf. On the formation of the perf. v. Butt. Ann. Gr. § 85 Ann. 5.

To go, or rather to be gone, to have gone, and so opp. to ἦκω to have come, ἐρχομαι to go or come being the strict pres. to each of them (οἶχομαι and ἐρχομαι are oft. confounded in MSS.), though φῆχονην is also used strictly in an impf. signif., Il. 5. 495, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 396 Obs.: first in Hom., etc.: oft. c. part., οἶχεται φεύγων he is fled and gone, Od. 8. 356; φῆχ' ἀποπτόμενος he hath taken flight and gone, Il. 2. 71; οἶχεται ἄγων, προδρόμουσα Hom.; οἶχεται ἰάν, ἀπῶν, ἀπελάνων, θανάων etc.: ηὐτὸ οἶχεσθαι to sail, voyage, Od. 16. 24; so too, οἶχεται πλέων Hdt. 4. 145; οἶχεται ἀπολίπῳ he has gone and left... Hdt. 4. 155, and so in Att.: also c. acc. cognato, ὁδὸν οἶχόμενος Od. 4. 393: say even c. acc. pers., to have escaped from, Ar. Av. 86, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 548 Obs. 1. The part. οἶχόμενος in Hom. sometimes means the absent, he that is away.—Special usages:

I. of persons, euphem. for θνήσκει, to have departed, be gone hence, Il.; in full, οἶχεται εἰς Ἄϊδαο Il. 22. 213; φῆχτο ψυχὴ κατὰ χθονός Il. 23. 101; and Att., οἶχ. θανάων Soph., etc.: also Att. the part. οἶχόμενος for θανάων, the departed, the dead, Aesch. Pers. 546, Soph. El. 146, etc. 2. οἶχωκα, like ὄλωκα, to be

gone, undone, ruined, Lat. peri, Soph. Aj. 896, etc. II. of things, to denote any quick, violent motion, in Hom. of darts, storms, etc., to rush, sweep along, Il. 1. 53., 6. 346, Od. 20. 64.

2. to be gone, lost, vanished, sunken, in Hom. esp. in questions, as, πῇ σοι μένος οἶχεται; whither is thy spirit gone? Il. 5. 472, cf. 13. 220., 24. 201.

οἶω and οἶω, in Hom. freq. Ep. Act. for οἶομαι, q. v.

οἶω, Lacon. for οἶα, οἶομαι.

οἰωνίζομαι, Dep., (οἰωνός) to take omens from the flight and screams of birds, Lat. augurium capere, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 1: in gen. II. to look on as an omen or augury, forebode, Lat. augurari, Id. Hell. 1. 4, 12., 5. 4, 17.

III. metaph. of a person, ὃν οἰωνίσσας ἄν τις μάλλον ἰδὼν ἢ προσεπεῖν Βούλοιο whom one would rather shun as an ill omen (omen obscuro), if one saw him, than speak to, Dem. 794. 5.

οἰωνικός, ἦ, ὄν, (οἰωνός) belonging to birds of prey, to their flight, or to augury: hence ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, augury.

οἰωνίσμα, ατος, τό, (οἰωνίζομαι) divination by the flight or cries of birds, Lat. augurium, Eur. Phoen. 839. II. =οἰωνός.

οἰωνισμός, ὁ, (οἰωνίζομαι) a divining by the flight of birds: also the receiving of divinations. II. =foreg., Plat.

οἰωνιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =οἰωνιστής.

οἰωνιστήριον, τό, a place for watching the flight of birds, Lat. templum augurum.

II. that from which omens are taken: the omen or token itself, Xen. Apol. 12: strictly neut. from οἰωνιστήριος, ἰα, ἰον, belonging to an οἰωνιστήρ or his art.

οἰωνιστής, οἷ, ὁ, (οἰωνίζομαι) one who foretells from the flight and cries of birds, an augur, Il. 2. 858., 17. 218, Hes. Sc. 185; θεοπρόστος οἰωνιστής Il. 13. 70. Hence

οἰωνιστικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or belonging to an augur, ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, augury, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D.

οἰωνόβρωτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) eaten of birds, Strab.

οἰωνοθέτης, ον, ὁ, (τίθημι) an interpreter of auguries, an augur, Soph. O. T. 483.

οἰωνόφθορος, ον, of or with the voice of birds, γόος Aesch. Ag. 56.

οἰωνοκτόνος, ον, (κτελέω) killing birds, χειμῶν Aesch. Ag. 563.

οἰωνομαντεία, ἦ, (οἰωνόμαντις) divination from birds.

οἰωνομαντικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to an οἰωνόμαντις: hence ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, his art, Dion. H.

οἰωνόμαντις, εως, ὁ and ἦ, one who takes omens from the flight and cries of birds, Eur. Phoen. 767.

οἰωνόμοικτος, ον, (μῆγνυμι) half-bird-shaped, Lyc.

οἰωνόδηλος, ἦ, and οἰωνοπολία, ἦ, =οἰωνομαντεία: from οἰωνοπόλος, ον, (πέλω, πολέω) busied with or observing the flight and cries of birds: as Subst. =οἰωνιστής, οἰωνόμαντις, Il. 1. 69., 6. 76.

οἰωνός, οἷ, ὁ, (οἶος) strictly a solitary or lone-flying bird, hence esp. a bird of prey, a vulture, eagle, etc., Hom., who freq. joins κῆναι and οἰωνοί, οἰωνοὶ ὤνυσσται Il. 11. 453; of the eagle of Zeus, Il. 24. 293; φῆναι ἦ γαιμυλ Od. 16. 216: an image of swiftness, οἰωνοῖς ἄμ' ἔπονται Hes. Th. 268: in gen. birds, as opp. to beasts, Soph. Fr. 678, cf. οἰωνοκτόνος.

II. a bird of omen or augury, because from the flight or screams of the greater birds of prey omens and revelations were usu. sought, Hom., and Hes. Op. 779:—in Od. 15. 532, the κῆρκος is expressly distinguished as οἰωνός a bird of omen, from the common birds, ὄρνιθες: hence

III. an omen, token, presage, drawn from these birds, Lat. auspicium or augurium, according as taken from seeing their flight or hearing their cry, Hom., cf. Valck. Hipp. 871: εἰς οἰωνός ἄριστος, ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πατρὸς the one best omen is, to fight for father-land, i. e. we need no other, Il. 12. 243: οἰωνοὶ ἄγαθοὶ good omens, Hes. Fr. 39. 10: τὸν οἰωνὸν δέχομαι I hail it as auspicious, Lat. accipio omen, Wees. Hdt. 9. 91.

IV. as Adj. winged, like Lat. ales, Lyc. (From οἶος, as οἰωνός from οἶος, κοινωτός from κοινός.)

οἰωνοσκοπεῖν, τό, like οἰωνιστήριον, a place where auguries are taken, Lat. templum augurum: from

οἰωνοσκοπέω, to be an οἰωνοσκόπος, to watch the flight of birds, to take auguries, Eur. Bacch. 347, τινί for one, Id. Phoen. 956: also οἰωνοσκοπέω, as Dep. med., Joseph. Hence

οἰωνοσκόπημα, τό, a sign got from the flight of birds.

οἰωνοσκοπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, =οἰωνοσκοπεύς.

οἰωνοσκοπία, ἦ, the business of an οἰωνοσκόπος, Dion. H.

in sing., ἵππος ὀκτακισχίλις for ὀκτακισχίλιοι ἵπποις, as in English we say, "8000 horse," γ. 85, cf. §. 30. [χ']
 ὀκτάνημος, *ov*, (κνήμη 1) *eight-spoked, κύκλα* II. 5. 723.
 ὀκτάκοσιος, *αι, α*, *eight hundred*, Hdt. 2. 9, etc.
 ὀκτακόσιοςτος, *α, ov*, the *eight-hundredth*, Dio C.
 ὀκτάκωλος, *ov*, (κοτύλη 1. 2) *holding eight cotylae*, Ath.
 ὀκτάκυλος, *ov*, (κῶλον) *eight limbed or jointed*.
 ὀκταλλος, *δ, v. ὅκος*.

ὀκτάμερος, *ές, (μέρος) of or in eight parts*, Diog. L. 7. 110.
 ὀκτάμετρος, *ov*, (μέτρον) *of eight metres or feet*. [ᾗ]
 ὀκτάμηναιος, *αια, αἰων, (μήν) later form for sq.*, Diod.
 ὀκτάμηνης, *ov*, (μήν) *of eight months, eight months old, in the eighth month*, Xen. Cyn. 7. 6. [ᾗ]

ὀκτάπεδος, *ov*, Dor. for ὀκτάπους. [ᾗ]
 ὀκτάπηχυς, *v*, *eight cubits long*. [ᾗ]
 ὀκταπλάσιος, *ια, ov*, *eightfold*, Lat. *octuplus*, Ar. Eq. 70. [ᾗ]
 ὀκταπλάσιος, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = *foreg*.

ὀκτάπλερος, *ov*, (πλέθρον) *eight plethra long or large*, Dion. H.
 ὀκταπλοῦς, *ov*, contr. ὀκταπλοῦς, *ov*, *eightfold*.
 ὀκτάποδος, *ov*, *δ, eight feet long*, Hes. Op. 437 : in gen. = *sq*.
 ὀκτάπους, *δ, η, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (πούς) eight-footed*, Anth.: Scyth. name for one who possessed two oxen and a cart, Luc.

II. *eight feet long*. [ᾗ]
 ὀκτάρριος, *ov*, (ρίξ) *with eight roots* : in gen. *with eight points or tynes*, as a stag's horns, Leon. Tar. 32. 3.

ὀκτάρριμος, *ov*, *with eight poles*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52, of chariots—but how constructed, has not yet been made out.

ὀκτάς, *ᾄος, η, (ὀκτώ) the number eight*, Arist. Metaph.

ὀκτάσμιος, *ov*, (σημα) *with eight signs* : in prosody, *of eight times*, Herm. El. Metr. p. 240. [ᾗ]

ὀκταστάδιος, *ov*, (στάδιον) *eight stadia long, τὸ ὀκταστάδιον a length of eight stadia*, Polyb. [σᾗ]

ὀκτάστῦλος, *ov*, *with eight columns in front*, of temples, Vitruv.

ὀκτάστυος, *ov*, (τεῖνω) *eluces δκτ. the eight arms with which the cuttle-fish catches its prey*, Anth. [ᾗ]

ὀκτάχως, *Adv. in eight ways*.

ὀκτῆρης, *ές, (ἥρα) eight-fold* : ναὺς ὀκτ. a ship with eight banks of oars, Polyb.

*OKTĀ, *οἱ, αἱ, τό, indecl., eight*, Lat. *octo*, Sanscr. *ashtan*, Hom., etc.

ὀκτωδάκτυλος, *ov*, *v. ὀκταδ*.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα, *οἱ, αἱ, τό, indecl., eighteen*, Hdt., etc.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκάδρομος, *ov*, (δραχμή) *weighing or worth eighteen drachmae*, Dem. 1045. 3.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκάετης, *ές, (ἔτη) eighteen years old, or lasting eighteen years*, Loh. Phryn. 408.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκάπηχυς, *v*, *eighteen cubits long*.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκάπλάσιος, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, *eighteenfold*, Plut.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκάσημος, *ov*, (σημα) *of eighteen times*, in prosody.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκάτατος, *αια, αἰων, on the eighteenth day*, Hipp.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκάτομος, *ἀτη, στον, the eighteenth* : ὀκτωκαϊδεκάτρ, *sub. ἡμέρα on the eighteenth day*, Od.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκέτης, *ov*, *δ, (ἔτος) eighteen years old*, Dem. 1009. 13.

ὀκτωκαϊδεκέτης, *η, pecul. fem. of foreg.*, Luc.

ὀκτωκαϊκοσινπλάσιος, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, *twenty-eight-fold*, Plut.

ὀκτωμηνιαίος, *αια, αἰων, = ὀκταμηναιός*, Lob. Phryn. 549.

ὀκτώμηνος, *ov*, (μήν) = ὀκταμήνιος.

ὀκτῶπηχυς, *v. = ὀκτάπηχυς*, Philen. p. 431.

ὀκτώπους, *δ, η, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, = ὀκτάπους*, Cratin. Θράτ. 10, as Subst. for σκῆπτος, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 26.

ὀλαί, *αι, v. οὐλαί*.

ὀλάβρηρος, *ov*, (δλος) *of solid silver*.

ὀλάβρχιον, *τά, also written -αχνον, -άχιον, -άχνιον, ὀλεχον*, said to be Syracus. for ὀλαχνον, ὀλάχνιον, = οὐλοχόδιον, q. v.

ὀλβείης, *εσσα, εν, later poet. word for ὀλβιος*.

ὀλβία, *ῆ, (ὀλβος) bliss*, like μακαρία, rare word, cf. ὀλβιος.

*ΟΛΒΙΑ, *τά, like *Ολβια, older form for *Αλβια, the Alps*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 D.

ὀλβιάζω, = *sq.*, dub.

ὀλβίζω, *ισω, (ὀλβος) to make happy*, Eur. Phoen. 1689, Hel. 228 : esp. *to deem happy or bless*, Trag., like μακαρίζω.

ὀλβιόγαστρον, *opos, δ, ῆ, (γαστήρ) whose happiness is in his belly, a belly-god*, Amphis Γυναίκου. 2.

ὀλβιοδαίμων, *ovos, δ and ῆ, of blessed lot*, II. 3. 182.

ὀλβιοδότης, *ov*, *δ, = ὀλβιοδότης*.

ὀλβιόδωρος, *ov*, (δώρον) *bestowing bliss, χθών ὀλβ. βουταίους earth*, Eur. Hipp. 750.

ὀλβιοδότης, *ov*, *δ, also -δοτής, fem. -δότης, ιδος, ῆ, (δίδωμι) bestower of bliss*, Orph.

ὀλβιοεργός, *ov*, (*έργω) *making happy*, Anth.

ὀλβιοθύμος, *ov*, *happy minded*. II. act. *gladdening the heart*, Orph.

ὀλβιόκοσμος, *ov*, (κόσμος) *making the world happy*, dub.

ὀλβιοκίμων, *ov*, (μοῖρα) = ὀλβιοδαίμων, Orph.

ὀλβιόπλοτος, *ov*, *blest in wealth*, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C.

ὀλβιος, *ov*, but more usu. *ια, ιων*, as Eur. Alc. 452, Or. 1338, (ὕβρις) *happy, blest with all the goods of life*, in Hom., always in reference to worldly goods, *wealthy, rich*, just like Lat. *beatus*, εὐδαίμων τε καὶ ὀλβιος Hes. Op. 824 : however the word implies more than mere outward prosperity, and so Hdt. 1. 32

opposes it to εὐτυχής, and in 8. 75 denotes this by ὀλβ. χρήμασι : in gen. *happy, blessed*, Soph. El. 160 : besides the masc. (which alone occurs in II., as also in Hes.) Hom. only uses neut. plur., as ὀλβια δύναι to bestow rich gifts, Od. 8. 413 :

δῶρα ὀλβια ποιεῖν to make gifts happy, make them prosper, Od. 13. 42 : and so Adv., ὀλβια ζεῖν to live happy, Od. 7. 148, cf. Hdt. 1. 50 : πολλά καὶ ὀλβια εἰπεῖν Hdt. 1. 31. Att. proverb, βάλλ' ἐς ὀλβίαν, like βάλλ' ἐς μακαρίαν, a playful euphem. for βάλλ' ἐς Αἰδον or ἐς κόρακας. But the word was not common in Att. Prose : Plat. has it once, Protr. 337 D.—

Ireg. Superl. ὀλβιστος, *η, ov*, like ἀσπιστος, ἐχθιστος, οὐκιστος, ἐλγιστος, κέρδιστος, very freq. in later Poets from Cal- lim. and Mel. downwards, Schäf. Greg. p. 896 sq., Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 167 : the reg. Superl. ὀλβιστάτος is in Hdt. 1. 30, 216.

Adv. —ως, Soph. O. C. 1720. (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 67 Anm. 4. η, instead of the Superl. ὀλβιστος, assumes a verb. Adj. ὀλβιστός, *η, ov*, from ὀλβίζω to be deemed happy, like μακαριστός, without sufficient reason, and against the MSS.)

ὀλβιστόφρων, *ov*, *happy in his own conceit*, nickname of Archytas, ap. Diog. L., formed after the Homeric ὀλβιοδαίμων.

ὀλβιόφρονος, *ov*, (φρονέω) *watching or keeping happiness*.

ὀλβιόφρων, *ovos, δ, ῆ, (φρῆν) with the feelings of a wealthy person*, Luc. : leaning towards the rich.

ὀλβιόχειρος, *ov*, (χείρ) *with blessed hands*, Ὑγίεια Orph.

ὀλβιστος, *η, ov*, or ὀλβιστός, *η, ov, v. ὀλβιος* fin.

ὀλβιοδότερα, *η, fem. from sq.*, Eur. Bacch. 419.

ὀλβιοδότης, *ῆρος, δ, = sq.*

ὀλβιοδότης, *ov*, *δ, (δίδωμι) a giver of bliss, of good or wealth*, like ὀλβιοδότης, Eur. Bacch. 572.

ὀλβιοδότης, *ιδος, ῆ, fem. from foreg.*, Orph.

ὀλβιομελαθρος, *ov*, (μελαθρὸν) *of a happy house*.

ὀλβιονομῆς, (νέμω) *Blon, to live a happy life*.

*ΟΛΒΟΖ, *ov, δ, happiness, bliss*, all that belongs to a happy life : in Hom. and Hes., esp. *of worldly goods, wealth*, hence ὀλβω τε πλοῦτ' τε II. 16. 596, Od. 14. 206 : in gen. *prosperity in life* (cf. ὀλβιος), Od. 3. 208, etc., and very freq. in Pind., and Trag., esp. Eur. : and in gen. a poet. word, also used by Hdt. 1. 86, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9, 4. 2, 44 and 46 : mostly of persons and families, but in later writers also of countries, etc. (Prob. akin to *ἄλφω, ἄλφαινα : acc. to Pott from Root λαβ-, λαμβάνω etc., Etym. Forsch. 2. p. 260.)

ὀλβοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bringing bliss or wealth*, Eur. I. A. 597.

ὀλέεσθαι, *inf. fut. med. of ὀλλωμι, Ion. for ὀλείεσθαι, II.*

ὀλέσσκε, Ep. lengthd. 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ὀλλυμι, Π. 19. 135. δέθριος, on Eur. Hec. 1084, Med. 993, but *ia*, on Hdt. 6. 112, and oft. in Trag. (δέθριος) *destructive, deadly*, δέθριον ἡμῶν the evil day, day of destruction, Π. 19. 294, 409, cf. ἐλεύθερον ἡμῶν: ψῆφος δλ. a vote of death, Aesch. Theb. 193: c. gen. γάμοι δέθριοι φίλων Id. Ag. 1156. II. Pass. lost, *undone, unhappily*, Soph. Aj. 402, Tr. 878. Adv. -*las*.

ὀλεθροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *causing destruction*.
ὀλέθρος, ὄ, (ὀλῶ, ὀλλυμι) *ruin, destruction, death*, both act. and pass., freq. in Hom., Trag., etc.: Hom. always in last signif., usu. αἰνός or λυγρός ὀλέθρος, also ἀδυνάτης and οὐκίστος ὄ. Od. 4. 489, 23. 79: ὀλέθρος ψυχῆς loss of life, the consummation of death, Π. 22. 325: ὀλέθρον πείρατα, like θανάτῳ τέλος, Hom.: οὐκ εἰς ὀλέθρον; as an imprecation, *plague take thee!* Soph. O. T. 430.

II. like Lat. *perniciēs and pestis*, that which causes destruction, Hes. Th. 326: esp. of a mischievous person, a curse, plague, or ruin to others, Hdt. 3. 142, (Valck. ad 5. 67 is wrong in making it *one who deserves death*, = ὀδραρός); so Oedipus calls himself τὸν μέγαν ὀλέθρον, Soph. O. T. 1344, and so freq. in Dem., e. g. 119. 8., 582. 1, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 191, and φόρος.

ὀλεῖ, ὀλείται, 2 and 3 fut. med. of ὀλλυμι.
ὀλέκρανον, τό, = ὠλέκρανον, Ar. Pac. 443.

ὀΛΕΚΚΟ, only used in Pres. and imperf., the latter without augm.: (from same Root as ὀλλυμι, δῶλκα). To ruin, destroy, kill, in Hom. always in last signif., and usu. of men, but in Od. 22. 305, of birds which prey on smaller birds:—Pass. = ὀλλυμαι, to perish, die, esp. a violent death, Π. 1. 10., 16. 17. The word is chiefly Ep.; used by Trag. once in Act., Soph. Ant. 1285, twice in Pass., Aesch. Pr. 563, Soph. Tr. 1012,—all lyric passages.

ὀλερός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὀλός, οὐ) Att. for θολερός, *impure, turbid*, Gal. δλέσαι, inf. aor. act. of ὀλλυμι, Hom.

ὀλέσας, ασα, av, part. aor. act. of ὀλλυμι, Hom.
ὀλεσίνων, ορος, ὄ, ἡ, (ὀλλυμι, ἀντή) *destroying, ruining men*, epith. of perjury, Theogn. 399.

ὀλέσθαι, inf. aor. med. of ὀλλυμι, Hom.
ὀλεσιαυλοκάλamos, obscure epith. of the flute, Piatin. ap. Ath. 617 E, where Bergk proposes ὀλεσιαυλοκάλamos *wasting spittle, slaving*.

ὀλεσίβωλος, on, *clod-crushing*.
ὀλεσίθρηρ, ηρος, ὄ, ἡ, = sq., Eur. Phoen. 664.

ὀλεσίθρος, ον, (θρηρ) *killing wild beasts*.
ὀλεσίμβροτος, on, *destroying mortals*, cf. φθισίμβροτος, Orph.

ὀλεσίκοις, on, *destroying houses or families*.
ὀλεσίπολις, ὄ, ἡ, *destroying cities*, Tryph.

ὀλεσίτυραννος, on, poet. ὀλεσόντι. *destroying tyrants*, Anth. [v]
ὀλέσσω, collat. form of ὀλλυμι, Lob. Paral. 435.

ὀλέσσαι, ὀλέσας, Ep. for ὀλέσαι, ὀλέσας, Hom.
ὀλέσσει, Ep. for ὀλέσει, 3 aor. act. of ὀλλυμι, Od.

ὀλέσσει, Ep. for ὀλέσει, 3 fut. act. of ὀλλυμι, Hom.
ὀλέσω, fut. act. of ὀλλυμι, Hom.

ὀλέτειρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Euphor. 2.
ὀλετήρ, ηρος, ὄ, (ὀλῶ, ὀλλυμι) *a destroyer, murderer*, Π. 18.

114, Alcim. 124: fem. ὀλέτις, ἡ, Lob. Phryn. 256.
ὀλη, ἡ, v. οὐλαί.

ὀληαι, ὀληται, conj. aor. med. of ὀλλυμι, Hom.
ὀληβράω, ἔω, = ὀλισθαίω, Dor.: from

ὀληβρός, ὄ, ὄν, Dor. for ὀλισθρός, Gramm.
ὀληγαμία, ἡ, want of blood, Arist. Part. An.: from

ὀληγαίμος, on, (ὀλίγος, αἷμα) *with little blood*, Id. [v]
ὀληγάκις, Adv., (ὀλίγος) *but few times, seldom*, Eur. Or. 393,

Thuc. 6. 38, etc. [α]
ὀληγάμπελος, on, *barren of vines*, Anth.

ὀληγανδρέω, to be thinly peopled, Plat.: and
ὀληγανδρία, ἡ, want of population, Strab.: from

ὀληγανδρος, on, (ἀντή) *thinly peopled*. [v]
ὀληγανθρωπέω, = ὀληγανδρέω: also in Med., Joseph.: and

ὀληγανθρωπία, ἡ, = ὀληγανδρία, Thuc. 1. 11, etc.: from
ὀληγανθρωπος, on, = ὀληγανδρος, Xen. Lac. 1. 1.

ὀληγᾶριστία, ἡ, (ἔριστον) *abstinence at breakfast, a scanty meal*, Plut. 2. 127 B, ubi v. Wytenh.

ὀληγάρκεια, ἡ, (ὀλιγαρκής) *contentment with little*.

ὀλιγαρκόμαι, Dep., to be contented with little: in Geop.; also in Act.: from

ὀλιγαρκής, es, (ἀρκεῖσθαι) *contented with little*. II. pass., sufficient for a few or for a little. Hence

ὀλιγαρκία, ἡ, = ὀλιγαρκεία.
ὀλιγαρτία, ἡ, (ἄρτος) *want, scarcity of bread*.

ὀλιγαρχία, (ἀρχω) as Pass., to be governed by a few, be under an oligarchy, Thuc. 5. 31., 8. 63, etc.: the Act. is prob. only used in part, of ὀλιγαρχούτων oligarchs, members of an oligarchy: cf. δημοκρατέωμαι. Hence

ὀλιγαρχίης, on, ὄ, an oligarch, Dion. H.
ὀλιγαρχία, ἡ, an oligarchy, government in the hands of a few families or persons, Hdt. 3. 81, 82, and freq. in Att. Prose.

ὀλιγαρχικός, ὁ, ὄν, oligarchical, of or belonging to oligarchy, δλ. κόσμος Thuc. 8. 72: of persons, inclined or devoted to oligarchy, freq. in Plat., etc. Adv. -χώς, Plat.

ὀλιγαυλᾶς, ἄκος, ὄ, ἡ, having little arable land.
ὀλιγαῶθεν, Adv., from few parts or places, c. gen., ὄλ. τῆς Ἀσίας Thuc. 3. 96.

ὀλιγαῶχοι, Adv., in few places, Plat. Charm. 160 C.
ὀλιγεκτία, (ἔχω) to have little, formed like πλεονεκτία. Hence

ὀλιγεκτής, ἡ, the having little; also ὀλιγεκία, Lob. Phryn. 676: formed like πλεονεκτία.

ὀλιγήμερος, on, (ἡμέρα) a few days old, in a few days, Hipp.
ὀλιγήμελος, (πέλομαι) to have little power, to be weak or powerless, Hom. in part. ὀλιγήμελῶν, ἔουσα, faint, powerless, Π. 15. 245, Od. 5. 457, cf. κακήμελος. Hence

ὀλιγήμηλις, es, weak, powerless, Anth., cf. εὐπήμηλις. Hence ὀλιγήμηλις, ἡ, Ion. -της, weakness, faintness, Od. 5. 468, cf. εὐπήμηλις, κακήμηλις.

ὀλιγήρης, es, (ἄρω) for ὀλίγος, Nic. Hence
ὀλιγήριος, on, = ὀλίγος, δλ. σῆμα a small tomb-stone, Leon.

Tar. 83, where others wrongly take ὀλιγήριον as a Subst., and Compd. of ὀλίγος, ἥριον.

ὀλιγήροσιν, ἡ, (ἔροσις) want of arable land, Anth.
ὀλιγήροστιος, on, (σιτία) with little corn, or a small bread-basket, Leon. Tar. 9. 10., 13. 2; opp. to εὐσιτίας. [v]

ὀλίγινθα, Adv., = μίνυνθα, Hesych. [v]
ὀλίγις, ατος, η, on, irreg. Superl. of ὀλίγος.

ὀλίγιστος, η, on, irreg. Superl. of ὀλίγος, q. v., Π. 19. 223, Hes. Op. 721, and freq. in Att., as Ar. Ran. 115, Plat., etc.

ὀλίγος, on, (λίμα) = ὀλίγαμος.
ὀλίγος, on, short-lived, Luc. 11.

ὀλίγοβουλος, on, (βουλή) with little discretion or counsel.
ὀλιγογνώμων, on, gen. ονος, (γνώμη) = ὀλίγαμος.

ὀλιγογνόωντος, η, on, (γόνυ 11) with few joints, knots, limbs.
ὀλιγογονία, ἡ, unfruitfulness, barrenness, Plat. Prot. 321 B.

ὀλιγογονία, on, (γονή) unfruitful, barren, Hdt. 3. 108.
ὀλιγοπάπαιος, on, (πατήρ) consuming or spending little. [α]

ὀλιγοβής, es, (δέομαι) wanting but little, Polyb. Hence
ὀλιγοδέα, or -δέα, ἡ, contentment with little, Philo.

ὀλιγοδαίσιος, on, (δαίρα) living on little, Ath. [v]
ὀλιγοδουλος, on, having but few slaves, Strab.

ὀλιγοδράνεις, (δράω, δρᾶν) to be able to do little, to be weak or faint, like ὀλιγαπτεῖν, in Hom., but only in Il., and always in part, ὀλιγοδράνεις, feeble, powerless, 15. 246, etc. Hence

ὀλιγοδράνης, es, of little might, feeble, Ar. Av. 686: and ὀλιγοδράνεια, ἡ, weakness, feebleness, Aesch. Pr. 548.

ὀλιγοδυναίος, on, (δύναμις) of little power, ineffectual. [v]
ὀλιγοελαϊώω, (ἐλαίον) to yield little oil, Theophr.

ὀλιγοετία, ἡ, v. ὀλιγετία.
ὀλιγοεργής, es, (ἐργω) of little strength, σῆμα Hipp.

ὀλιγοετής, es, (ἔτος) of few years. Hence
ὀλιγοετία, ἡ, feuness of years, youth, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 3.

ὀλιγοετός, on, with few branches, Theophr. [v]
ὀλιγοήμερος, on, = ὀλιγήμερος.

ὀλιγοθερμος, on, (θερμός) of little warmth, Arist. Part. An.
ὀλιγοθύρις, τριχός, ὄ, ἡ, with little hair.

ὀλιγοθύμιος, to be of little courage: from
ὀλιγοθύμιος, on, of little courage.

ὀλιγότοις, on, (15) with few, weak sinews or fibres, Theophr. [v]
ὀλιγόκαιρος, on, with few opportunities, ἱγρική Hipp.

ὀλιγοκάλamos, on, with few reeds or stalks. [α]

ὀλιγόκαρπος, *ov*, with little fruit, Dion. H.
ὀλιγόκαυλος, *ov*, with few stalks, Theophr.
ὀλιγόκερως, *ωτος*, *δ*, *ῆς* (κέρας) with small horns, Geop.
ὀλιγόκλαδος, *ov*, with few branches, Theophr.
ὀλιγοκράτεομαι, as Pass., (κρατέω)=ὀλιγαρχέομαι.
ὀλιγόκλειον, *to* prate little.
ὀλιγόλογος, *ov*, of few words.
ὀλιγομαθής, *ἐς* (μαθάνω) having learnt little. Adv. -*ὀλῶς*.
ὀλιγομετρία, *ῆς* (μέτρον) in Prosody, the having few feet.
ὀλιγομίσθος, *ov*, receiving small wages, Ep. Plat. 348 A.
ὀλιγομυθία, *ῆς*, a speaking little: from
ὀλιγομύθος, *ov*, speaking little.
ὀλιγομένους, *ov*, not given to dreaming, Iamb.
ὀλιγόελλος, *ov*, (ἐλλον) with little wood, shrubby, Leon. Tar.
ὀλιγοπαῖδια, *ῆς*, want, fewness of children: from
ὀλιγόπαις, *παιδος*, *δ*, *ῆς*, with few children, Plat. Legg. 930 A.
ὀλιγοπέλω, -πέλης, -πελία, *ῆς*, prose forms for ὀλιγῆται, in
Gramm.

ὀλιγόπιστος, *ov*, (πίστις) of little faith, N. T.
ὀλιγοποιέω, *to* make few, diminish, LXX.
ὀλιγοπόλιος, *ov*, with thin gray hair, like σπανιπόλιος.
ὀλιγοπονία, *ῆς*, sparingness in labor, idleness, Polyb.: from
ὀλιγόπονος, *ov*, (πονώ) working little, Dion. H.
ὀλιγοποσία, *ῆς* (πόσις) moderation in drinking, Hipp.
ὀλιγοποτότης, *ov*, (ποτόν) drinking little, Arist. Part. An.; and
ὀλιγοποτής, *ov*, *δ*, one who drinks little, Ath.: from
ὀλιγόποτος, *ov*, (ποτόν) drinking little, Arist. H. A.
ὀλιγοπραγμοσύνη, *ῆς*, a retired quiet sort of life, Plut., opp. to
πολυπραγμοσύνη: from

ὀλιγοπράγμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (πράγμω) averse to meddling, or
business, Plut.; opp. to πολυπράγμων.

ὀλιγόπτερος, *ov*, (πτερόν) with few feathers.
ὀλιγόπυρος, *ov*, with little wheat, Theophr.
ὀλιγόρριζος, *ov*, (ρίζα) with few roots, Theophr.
ΟΛΙΓΟΤΕΣ, *ῆς*, *ov*, of Number or Quantity, few, little, opp. to
πολύς, freq. in Hom., etc.: also of Space, Il. 10. 161, etc.: and
of Time, Il. 19. 157. The governing body in Oligarchies was
called of ὀλίγοι, Thuc., Xen., etc. 2. *c.* inf., too few, too little
to do a thing, too few for . . . Hdt. 6. 109., 7. 207, Thuc. 1. 50.

II. of Size, small, little, opp. to μέγας, Od. 10. 94, etc.,
but much less freq. than in first signf., and very rare in Prose,
esp. Att., Valck. Hipp. 530. III. Hom. oft. has the neut.
ὀλίγον as Adv. little, a little, slightly, with Verbs and compar.
Adjs., ὀλίγον προγενέστερος, *δ*. ἥσων, οὐκ *δ*. σιταβαρώτερος,
οὐκ *δ*. φέρετος etc., cf. ὀλίγον πρότερον Hdt. IV. special
phrases: 1. ὀλίγον, within a little, i. e. all but, nearly, Od. 14.
37, and in Att. Prose: for which, post-Hom., more usu.

παρ' ὀλίγον, ἐν ὀλίγῳ, and ὀλίγον δεῖν: more fully, ὀλίγου ἐθέσσε
c. inf. aor., e. g. ὀλίγου ἐθέσσε καταλαβεῖν, wanted but little of
overtaking, all but overtook, Hdt. 7. 10, 3: ὀλίγον (or ὀλίγῳ)
ἐς χιλιός hard upon 1000, Thuc. 4. 124. 2. of Time,
ἐν ὀλίγῳ briefly, ἔξ ὀλίγου a short while since, *δ* ὀλίγου, *δ*᾽
ὀλίγον after a short space, shortly after, Valck. Phoen. 1105:
ἐπ' ὀλίγον for a short time, all of which are neuter, not masc.
with χρόνος understood. 3. κατ' ὀλίγον by little and little,
Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 663: but the Adj. often takes the gender and
number of its Subst. in this signf., e. g. οὐτοί κατ' ὀλίγους γιγνόμενοι
ἐμάχοντο fought few at a time, in small parties, Hdt. 9.
102, etc. 4. *δ* ὀλίγον shortly, in few words, etc., Lat. paucis.

5. Adv. ὀλίγος seems scarce ever to appear: ὀλίγος is
used for it. V. Comparison: 1. the place of the Compar.
is usu. taken by μέαν, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, II., usu. of Size, hence con-
sidered also as Compar. of μικρός: ἐλάσσων was also referred
to ὀλίγος. The Compar. ὀλίκων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, always used of
smallness, occurs only in Alexandr.: but the compd. ὑπολίκωνες
as early as Il. 18. 519: ὀλιγότερος only in Nic.: the regul.
Form. ὀλιγότερος is not found. 2. Superl. ὀλιγίστος, *ov*,
always of number or quantity, Il. 19. 223, Hes. Op. 721, also
Att., as Plat. Parm. 149 A: formed on analogy of κείστος, φειστος
etc.: ὀλιγίστος, Superl. from ὀλίγον (v. IV. 1), very,
very nearly: ὀλιγίστως, Adv., in the least: ὀλιγίστατος, *ov*,
is later.—The Superl., as well as Compar. of μικρός are often
referred to ὀλίγος from their likeness of signf. [7]

ὀλιγίστατος, *ov*, (σάρξ) with little flesh.
ὀλιγίσθενής, *ἐς*, (σθένος) with little strength.
ὀλιγοσιτία, *to* eat little, Hipp.; and
ὀλιγοσιτία, *ῆς*, moderation in eating, Arist. Pol.: from
ὀλιγίστος, *ov*, eating little or moderately, Pherecr. Agath.
1, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 5.

ὀλιγόσπερμος, *ov*, (σπέρμα) having little seed, Arist. Gen. An.
ὀλιγοστιχία, *ῆς*, the consisting of few lines, Anth.: from
ὀλιγίστιχος, *ov*, consisting of few lines or verses.
ὀλιγόςτος, *ῆς*, *δ*ν, (ὀλίγος) one out of a few, in company of few,
opp. to πολλόςτος. II. like ὀλιγίστος, the smallest, least,
ὀλ. χρόνος the smallest space of time, Herm. Soph. Ant. 621.
ὀλιγοσυλλάβια, *ῆς*, fewness of syllables: from
ὀλιγοσύνλαβος, *ov*, (συνλαβή) of few syllables, Dion. H.
ὀλιγοσύνδεσμος, *ov*, with few conjunctive words, Dion. H.
ὀλιγοσώματος, *ov*, (σῶμα) with a small body.
ὀλιγοτεκνία, *ῆς*=ὀλιγοπαῖδια: from
ὀλιγότεκνος, *ov*, (τέκνον)=ὀλιγόνταις.
ὀλιγότης, *προς*, *ῆς* (ὀλίγος) fewness, Plat. Rep. 591 E, etc.

II. smallness: of Time, shortness, Id. Theat. 158 D.
ὀλιγοτιμία, *ῆς* (τιμή) little honor, an esteeming lightly.
ὀλιγοτοκία, *to* bring forth few or seldom: and
ὀλιγοτοκία, *ῆς*, a bringing forth few or seldom: from
ὀλιγότοκος, *ov*, (τίκτω) bringing forth few or seldom, Arist. H. A.
ὀλιγοτόριχος, *ov*=ὀλιγοτόρις.

ὀλιγοτροφία, *to* give little nourishment: and
ὀλιγοτροφία, *ῆς*, want of nourishment: from
ὀλιγότροφος, *ov*, (τρέφω) giving little nourishment, Diph.
Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E. II. παροχ. ὀλιγοτρόφος, act., taking
little nourishment, eating little, Arist. Part. An.

ὀλιγούδρος, *ov*, (ὕδωρ) wanting water.
ὀλιγούλος, *ov*, (ὕλη) having little matter or substance. [v]
ὀλιγοῦπνέω, *to* sleep little: and
ὀλιγοῦπνια, *ῆς*, little or short sleep, Iamb.: from
ὀλιγούπνιος, *ov*, taking little or short sleep, App.
ὀλιγοφάνια, *ῆς*=ὀλιγοσιντία: from
ὀλιγοφάνιος, *ov*, (φάινω)=ὀλιγόντος, Hipp.
ὀλιγοφιλία, *ῆς* (φίλος) want of friends, Arist. Rhet.
ὀλιγοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) carrying little. II. that can bear
but little, hence of weak wine that will bear but little water,
Hipp.

III. producing little, opp. to πολυφόρος.
ὀλιγοφρων, *δ*, *ῆς* (φρήν) of small understanding, Plut.
ὀλιγοφύλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) having few leaves.
ὀλιγοχοάω, *to* pour forth little: from

ὀλιγόχοος, *ov*, contr. -χους, *ov*, (χέω) pouring forth little,
yielding little, opp. to πολύχοος, Arist. Gen. An.
ὀλιγοχορδία, *ῆς*, fewness of strings, prob. l. Plut. 2. 1135 D.
ὀλιγοχορδος, *ov*, (χορδή) having few strings.
ὀλιγοχηματία, *ῆς* (χηματᾶ) slenderness of means.
ὀλιγοχροπία, *ῆς*, shortness of time: from
ὀλιγοχρόνιος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov*, (χρόνος) lasting but little time,
of short duration, Theogn. 1014, Hdt. 1. 38. Hence
ὀλιγοχροινότης, *προς*, *ῆς*=ὀλιγοχροπία.
ὀλιγοχρονος, *ov*=ὀλιγοχρόνιος, doubted by some, but v.

Wern. Tryph. p. 40.
ὀλιγοχύλος, *ov*, with little juice, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E.
ὀλιγοχύμους, *ov*, =foreg.
ὀλιγοθύμω, *to* be faint-hearted, LXX; and
ὀλιγοθυμία, *ῆς*, faintheartedness, LXX. II.=λεποθυμία,
Hipp.: from
ὀλιγοθύμος, *ov*, (ψυχή) faint-hearted, feeble-minded, like ὀλι-
γόθυμος, N. T.

ὀλιγύνω, (ὀλίγος) to lessen, diminish, like ὀλιγοποιέω, LXX.
II. very late intr.=λεποθυγῶ.
ὀλιγώλῃς, ἄκος, *δ*, *ῆς*, Dor. for ὀλιγώλαι.
ὀλιγώρῃω, (ὀλίγωρος) to esteem little or lightly, make small
account of, slight, *c.* gen., Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 3, and oft. in Plat.;
absol., Thuc. 5. 9., *δ*. 91. Hence
ὀλιγώρησις, *ῆς*=an esteeming lightly, Themist.: and
ὀλιγωρήσεν, verb. Adj., one must slight.
ὀλιγωρία, *ῆς*, an esteeming lightly, slighting, contempt, Hdt. 6.
137, *ἐν* ὀλιγωρία πεισθῆαι=ὀλιγορῶν, Thuc. 4. 5; *σο*, *εἰς* ὀλι-
γωρίαν τραπέσθαι τῶς Id. 2. 52.

ὀλίγωρος, *ov*, (ἄρα) lightly esteeming, slighting, despising, Hdt. 3. 89: careless, contemptuous, ἄλ. πρὸς τινός Dem. 1357. 25. Adv. —*ως*, ἄλ. ἔχειν, διακίεσθαι, to be careless, heedless, Plat. Phaed. 68 C, Xen. Hell. 1. 6. 14; πρὸς τινα Plat. Alc. 2. 149 A. [ὀλιγωφελής, ἐς, (ὀφέλλω) helping little, Sext. Emp. ὀλιγώτερος, α, *ov*, = ὀλίγος, Nic. ὀλιζώω, to make little or less, diminish, Orac. ap. Euseb.: also written ὀλιζώω.

ὀλίζων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, poet. Comp. of ὀλγός, formed like μείζων, μέζων for μέγας, *v*, ὀλίζων *v*. The plur. ὀλίζωνες is dub. ὀλίκος, ἡ, *ov*, (ἄλος) universal, general, absolute. ὀλός, Tarent. for ὀλγός, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 1, et ibi Mein. ὀλσοβοκάλλις, *ikos*, *ov*, a loaf in the shape of an ὀλσοβός. ὀλσός, *ov*, *δ*, penis coriaceus, Cratin. Incert. 78; Ar. Lys. 109. ὀλσάβω, = *sq*, rare poet. word, Epich. p. 15. ὀλσάνω or —*αῖνω*, fut. —*θήσω*: aor. 1 ὤλσθησα, but rare and late, Lob. Phryn. 742: pf. ὤλσθηκα: aor. 2 ὤλσθον, part. ὤλσθων, inf. ὤλσθην:—Hom. only uses the word in *II*, and then only 3. 2 ὤλσθε, without augm.: the pres. ὀλσάω alone, acc. to Pors. Phoen. 1398, is found in good authors, though some read ὀλσάωιν in Ar. Eq. 491; but there certainly is no such pres. as ὀλσάω. (ὀλσός) To slip, slide, fall upon a slippery path, *II*. 23. 774; ἐκ δὲ οἱ ἦπαρ ὤλσθη his liver fell from him, *II*. 20. 470; C. gen., νῆος ὤλσθων having slipped from the ship, Anth. 2. to slip or glide along, ἡ γλῶττα δὲ ἐν τῇ λαβῇ Plat. Crat. 427 B. *II*. trans. to sprain by slipping or falling, Ael., and Philostr. Hence ὀλσθήσῃ, *ov*, *ov*, poet. for ὀλσθήσῃ, Anth. ὀλσθήμα, *atos*, *ov*, (ὀλσάω) a ship, fall, Plat. Tim. 43 C. ὀλσθήρως, *α, ov*, slippery, ὀλμος Pind. P. 2. 175, and Xen. *II*. of persons, apt to slip and fall. 2. slippery, hard to catch and keep hold of, Plat. Soph. 231 A. Adv. —*ως*.

ὀλσθήσῃ, ἡ, a slipping and falling, Plat. ὀλσθήτικος, ἡ, *ov*, making slippery, Hipp. ὀλσθονογμῶναι, (γνῶμι) to make a slip in judgment: shortened by usage into ὀλσθονογμῶν, Luc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 382. ὀλσθοποιέω, to make slippery. ὀλστός, *ov*, slipperiness, smoothness, Plut. 2. = ὀλσθημα. 3. a slippery place, metaph. a dangerous place, downfal, Clem. Al. *II*. an unknown fish with a slippery skin. Opp. (From λέος, λῆτος, λίστος, λίσπος, λίσφος, λίστος, with *o* euphon.) ὀλσθράω, = ὀλσθάνω, Hipp. ὀλσθάν, part. aor. 2 ὤλσθων. ὀλσσών, *ov*, = ὀλίζων, dub. ὀλσκάδικος, ἡ, *ov*, (ὀλκάς) belonging to or like a ship of burthen, πλοῖον *ov* = ὀλκάς, Arist. Inc. An. ὀλκάδιον, *ov*, Dim. from ὀλκάς. [ἄ] ὀλκαδοπιπτιωτής, *ov*, *ov*, a pitcher of ships, Lob. Paral. 448. ὀλκαδοχιρστής, *ov*, *ov*, (χρίω) a ship-caulker. ὀλκάω, (ὀλκάς) = ἔλκω, to drav. ὀλκαία, ἡ, *v*. sq. *II*: ὀλκαῖον, *ov*, *v*. sq. *III*. ὀλκαῖος, *αῖα, αῖα*, *ov*, (ἔλκω, ὀλκάς, ὀλκή) drawn, handled, tugged, towed, of a ship, Lyc.: hence of a person's walk, trailing, dragging, sinking, Nic. *II*. as Subst. ὀλκαία, *ov*, *ov*. Ion. ὀλκαῖα, a tail, because it is trailed along, Nic.—(its likeness to ὀλκαία is quite accidental.) *III*. also as Subst. ὀλκαῖον, *ov*, usu. written ὀλκαῖον, also ὀλκεῖον or ὀλκῖον, any body or part of a body which is drawn along: hence esp. the lower part, e. g. the keel or rudder of a ship, Soph. Fr. 388. 2. in gen. any large vessel in a bailing form, a bathing-tub, bowl, etc., Epigen. Mnem. 1, Philemon p. 363.

ὀλκάς, *ados*, *ov*, (ἔλκω, ὀλκή) a ship which is towed, hence usu. a ship of burthen, merchantman, Hdt. 7. 25, 137, Simon. 61, etc. *II*. as Adj. = ὀλκαῖος. In later Poets also written ὀλκάς, Jac. A. P. 1. 9, 637. ὀλκεῖον, *ov*, *ov*, ὀλκαῖος sub fin. ὀλκεύς, *ew*, *ov*, (ὀλκή) one who drags, esp. nets. ὀλκέω, (ὀλκός) = ἔλκω, to drav, drag. ὀλκή, ἡ, (ἔλκω) a drawing, trailing, dragging, tugging, e. g. of the hair, Aesch. Supp. 884: ὀλκ. γνάμνος the drawing (of the carding instrument) in fulling cloth, Plat. Polit. 282 E. *II*. a drawing on or towards a thing, τινός πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 650 D: attraction, force of attraction, Id. Tim. 80 C.

2. pass. a being drawn towards, impulse or inclination for, C. gen., Id. Crat. 435 C, cf. Philib. 57 D. *III*. a drawing down, as of the scale, hence weight, Polyb., and Plut. 2. esp. the drachma, as a weight. ὀλκήεις, *ew*, *ov*, drawing down the scale, weighty, Nic. ὀλκήιον, *ov*, *ov*, Ion. for ὀλκεῖον. ὀλκήρης, *es*, (ὀλκή) dragging itself along, creeping, like ὀλκαῖος, Nic.

ὀλκίμος, *ov*, (ὀλκή) that draws itself or may be drawn, ductile, sticky, Hipp. *II*. act. drawing well, σικία Medic. ὀλκῖον, *ov*, *ov*, ὀλκαῖος sub fin. ὀλκός, ἡ, *ov*, (ἔλκω) drawing to oneself, attractive, μάθημα ψυχῆς δακόν ἐπὶ τὸν γυρμονῶν ἐπὶ τὸ ὕν Plat. Rep. 521 D, so too πρὸς τι Ib. 527 B. *II*. greedy, γνῶσις Antiph. Incert. 15, though in A. B. 111. 1, it is said to be used only in neut.

III. trailing, slow, Heliod. ὀλκός, *ov*, *ov*, (ἔλκω) 1. as an Instrument, that which drav, hauls, etc.: hence, ὀλκαῖα machines for hauling ships on land, prod. rollers, Id. pulvini, Hdt. 2. 154, 159, Thuc. 3. 15 (though in Hdt. others take it to be = νεωλκαῖ, Lat. navalia, and we find δακλ ναυστόμων in Rhcs. 673). *II*. as an Act or Motion, a drawing, dragging, trailing along, hence 1. of a thing made by drawing, a furrow, a track or trace made by wheels, etc., Lat. sulcus, so δακλ τρηπτο Soph. El. 863, acc. to Herm., (though the Schol. takes it = βωτῆρες, reines): so too, δακλς σμήλης the trace of a chisel in the wood, Ar. Thesm. 779: δακλς τοῦ ξύλου the furrow made by the wood, Xen. Cyn. 9. 18: the path or orbit of a star or meteor, Ar. Rh.: the trail of a serpent, Nic.: ὀδῶματος δακλ the waves, Ar. Rh. 3. periph. ὀλκοῖ δάφνης drawings of laurel, i. e. laurel-boughs (or brooms made of them) drawn along, Eur. Ion 145: ὀλκός ἀμάξης a chariot drawn, Dion. P. 191: δακλς γλώσσας the outstretched tongue, Nic. *III*. a kind of spider, Diosc.

ὀλλίς, *ikos*, *ov*, a kind of wooden drinking bowl, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F.

ΟΛΑΤ, *Alai*, and λῶω, f. ὀλέσω and ὀλῶ: aor. ὤλεσα: pf. ὀλόλεκα. Med. ὀλλῶμαι, f. ὀλλῶμαι: aor. ὤλλμην: pf. 2 ὀλλωα belongs in signf. to Med. Of these forms Hom. uses pres. act. and med., but seldom (and only in part.); more freq. aor. act., sometimes without augm., in which case alone *ov* is usu. doubled: most freq. aor. med., freq. without augm.; more rarely fut. med. and perf. 2. The Ep. lengthd. aor. 2 ὀλέσκε *II*. 19. 135, is peculiar to Hom.; fut. ὀλέσσω Od. 13. 399, Hes. Op. 178, also ὀλέσω *II*. 12. 259, Od. 2. 49; ὀλλῶσαι *II*. 8. 449, is regul. part. fem. pres., ὀλέσσαι Ep. inf. aor., Hom., and Hes. But the pres. ὀλλῶ, ὀλέω, ὀλέσσω are barbarous, ὀλλῶναι is dub. Όλλῶ occurs in Archil. 79, cf. προσπολλῶ Hdt. 1. 207: ὀλέω is poet. collat. form: οὐλόμενος, q. v., was indeed orig. poet. part. aor. med. for ὀλόμενος, but became a mere Adj.: ὀλεσθῆναι is very late indeed, Lob. Phryn. 732.

A. Act. 1. to destroy, consume, make an end of, hence of living beings, to kill, freq. in Hom.: even of persons and things at once, e. g. *II*. 8. 498, Od. 23. 319. *II*. to lose, freq. in Hom., esp. to lose life, θυμὸν, ψυχὴν, μένος, ἦτορ ὀλέσαι: the Lat. perdere in both senses corresponds to ὀλλῶμαι.

B. Med. 1. to perish, come to an end, and of living beings to die, esp. a violent death, freq. in Hom., ὅπο τι at the hands of one, also ὀλλῶναι ὀλέσθαι Od. 4. 489: ὀλλοι or ὀλλοι, ὀλλοσθε etc., may'st thou, may he, etc., perish! a form of curse very freq. in Trag., Valck. Phoen. 353. *II*. to be undone, ruined, freq. in Hom.—Hom. freq. has Act. and Med. in euphat. contrast, e. g. δαλνάντων καὶ ὀλλῶντων *II*. 4. 451, 8. 65, 11. 83. *III*. pf. 2 ὀλλωα, in Hom. usu. I am gone, undone, ruined; but in Att. I am on the point of death, ruin, etc.: οἱ δαλῶντες the dead: the pres. signf. however occurs even Od. 4. 318.—The word is very freq. in Trag., as well as Hom., but almost unknown to Att. Comedy and Prose, ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπόλλυμαι being used instead.

ὀλμείος, *ov*, *ov*, ὀλμος. ὀλμίσκος, *ov*, Dim. from ὀλμος, a little mortar. *II*. the hinge of a door, Sext. Emp. ὀλμοκοπέω, (κόπτω) to bray in a mortar. ὀλμοποιός, *ov*, (ποιέω) making mortars, Arist. Pol.

ὁμαρτῇ or ὁμαρτῇ, Adv. together, jointly, now altered in Hom., after Aristarch., into ἀμαρτῇ or ἀμαρτῇ, q. v., cf. Spitzn. Exc. xii ad II.

ὁμαρτήδην, Adv. = ὁμαρτῇ, ἀμαρτῇ.

*ὁμάτως, of which only aor. occurs, ὁμαρτεν ἐν εἰλαπύρην, Lat. *epulis prosequebatur*, Orph. Arg. 513.
ὁμάς, ὁμός, ἡ, (ὁμός) the whole, πάντες καὶ ὁμάδα all together, Geop.

ὁμασπις, ἰδός, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-soldier, brother in arms, Anth.

ὁμαυλάς, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, of or upon the same tillage-land.

ὁμαυλία, ἡ, a dwelling together, σῖνγροι ὁμ. wedded unions, Aesch. Cho. 599.

δευαλός, ὄν, (αὐλή) living together: hence, neighbouring, ἔχων Dind. Soph. Fr. 19, v. Ellendt in v.

δευαλός, ὄν, (αὐλός) playing together on the flute, etc., sounding together, blending, Soph. O. T. 187.

ὁμβρέω, ἴσω, (ὕμβρος) to rain, Ζεὺς ὁμβρεῖ, like Ζεὺς θεῖ, hence, μετοπωρινὸν ὁμβρήσαντος Ζηνὸς when the latter rain of autumn comes, Hes. Op. 413.

II. trans. to rain upon: hence 2. in gen. to bedew, wet, τι θαυροῖς Anth.

ὁμβρηγενής, ἐς, (*γένω) rain-born, Orph.

ὁμβρημα, ατος, τό, (ὁμβρέω) a sudden, violent shower, susp.

ὁμβρινός, ἡ, ὄν, dub. I. for ὁμβρινός.

ὁμβρίρης, ἐς, =sq., Nic.

ὁμβρινός, ὁ, ὄν, = ὁμβρινός, rainy, watery, Hes. Op. 449.

ὁμβρία, ἡ, rain, rainy weather, dub.

ὁμβρίω, (ὕμβρος) to rain upon: in gen. to wet, moisten.

ὁμβρῖκα, τό, also ὁμβρῖκα, οἶ, dub. I. for ὁβρίκα, ὄβρια.

ὁμβρῖμοις, αἶα, αἶων, = ὁμβρινός.

ὁμβρινός, ὄν, for ὁβρινός, justly rejected in Hom. by modern critics, though defended by Herm. Emend. Gr. Gramm. p. 21: Dind. reads ὁβρινός in Aesch. Theb. 794, but ὁβρινός in Eur. Ion. 213, and the latter is in Pind. P. 9. 46, O. 4. 12.

ὁμβρινός, ὄν, also αἶα, ἰων Soph. O. C. 1502, (ὕμβρος) rainy: cf. from, or belonging to rain, Lat. *pluvialis*, ἑδάτα Pind. O. 11 (10). 3, χάλαζα Soph. I. c.: ἑσθω ὕμβρ. rain-water, Hdt. 2. 25. ὁμβροβλύστέα, and ὁμβροβλύτέα, ἴσω, (βλύνω) to swell from rain, Lob. Phryn. 623.

ὁμβροδόκος, ὄν, (δέχομαι) holding or receiving rain, Anth.

ὁμβροκτύπος, ὄν, (κτύπτω) striking with rain, Aesch. Ag. 656.

ὁμβροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) rain-producing.

*ΟΜΒΡΟΣ, ὁ, Lat. *IMBER*, rain, a storm of rain, Hom., and Hes., who freq. call it Διὸς ὕμβρος: esp. a storm of rain with thunder, as it is always in Hom. and Hes., being so distinguished from *ueros* or common rain, Lat. *pluvia*: ὕμβρ. λάβρος Hdt. 8. 12; but oft. simple rain, as Hdt. 8. 98, Soph. Tr. 146, Eur. Tro. 78: in plur. Hdt. 2. 25. 2. in gen. water, Soph. O. T. 1428, cf. Sturz Emped. p. 210:—in Soph. Ant. 952, Eur. Eufurd's conj. of ὕλβος wealth, is very prob. II. metaph. a storm or shower of tears, darts, songs, etc., so, ὕμβρ. χαλᾶς αἵματος a showery hail of blood-drops, Soph. O. T. 1279. (Pott compares Sanscr. *abha*, nubes, from *ab* aqua, and Gr. *ἀβός*, Etym. Forsch. I. 3.)

ὁμβροτοκία, ἡ, a producing of rain.

ὁμβροτόκος, ὄν, (τίκτω) rain-producing, Orph.

ὁμβροφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) rain bringing, ἀνεμοῖ Aesch. Supp. 36, νεφέλαι, βορραῖ Ar. Nub. 299, Av. 1751.

ὁμβροχάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) delighting in rain, Orph.

ὁμβροῦς, ἐς, (εἶδος) rainy, like rain.

ὁμβρινός, ὄν, (ἐθνος) = ὁμβρινός.

ὁμείται, 3 fut. of ὁμνυμι, Il. 9. 274, Hes. Op. 192.

ὁμείστος, ὄν, (ἐστία) sharing the same hearth, dwelling together with, τῷ Emped. 410.

ὁμεινός, αἶα, αἶων, = ὁμεινός.

ὁμεινέτω, to sleep together or with: from

ὁμεινέτης, ὄν, ὁ, = ὁμεινός, Eur. Med. 953, Ion 894.

ὁμεινέτης, ἰδός, ἡ, =sq., Soph. Aj. 501.

ὁμεινός, ἰδός, ἡ, peculiar fem. of sq., Lyc.

ὁμεινός, ὄν, (εἶν) sleeping together, a bed-fellow, partner of the bed, both of the man and woman, Anth.

ὁμεινός, ὄν, (ἐστία) playing together, a playmate.

ὁμῆ, or ὁμῆ, Adv., (ὁμός) poet. for ὁμοῦ, Jac. A. P. p. 31, 575.

ὁμηγερέης, ἐς, (ὁμός, ἀγείρω) assembled, freq. in Hom., who usu. joins ὁμηγερέες ἐγένοντο, they were all assembled.

ὁμηγύρις, ἐς, (ἀγυρίς) = foreg., Pind. P. 11. 14.

ὁμηγυρίζομαι, ἰσμαι, Dep. med., to assemble, call together, Ἀχαιοὺς εἰς ἀγορὴν Od. 16. 376. Later usu. in Act., in same signif.: whence in Pass., to assemble, come together: from

ὁμηγύρις, ἰος, ἡ, Dor. ὁμᾶγ-, (ὁμός, ἀγυρίς) an assembly, meeting, Il. 20. 142, and H. Hom., where it is always θεῶν ὁμ.: so, ὁμ. Ζηνὸς Pind. I. 7 (6). 66: then any assembly, crowd, throng, band, γυναικῶν, ἡλικῶν Aesch. Cho. 10, Eur. Hipp. 1180; and even ὁ. ἄστρον Aesch. Ag. 4.

ὁμηγύρω, = ὁμηγυρίζομαι, Hesych. [v]

ὁμηθεῖα, ἡ, (ὁμήθεος) a living together, Opp.

ὁμηθεῖος, εἰα, ἐων, =sq.

ὁμήθεος, ἐς, (ἡθεος) living together, Jac. A. P. p. 171. II.

= ὁμήθεος, Ar. Rh.

ὁμηλικία, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, (ὁμηλίη) sameness of age, esp. of young persons, Hom.: as a collective, those of the same age, esp. those equally young, young people, play-mates, Hom.: in gen. contemporaries, Od. 2. 158; also of single persons, ὁμηλικίη δέ μοι ἐστὶ thou art of the same age with me, and so for ὁμηλίη; Od. 22. 209, cf. 3. 49, which some wrongly refer to sq.

ὁμηλικίος, ἰα, ἰων, = ὁμηλίη, but very dub., v. foreg. [1]

ὁμηλίη, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age, esp. of young persons, Od.

15. 197, etc., Hes. Op. 442, 445, and in Eur. II. of like stature, Luc.

ὁμηλῆς, ὕδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡλυσί, ἐρχομαι) going together: hence a companion, Nonn. Hence

ὁμηλῆστια, ἡ, a going together: companionship, Arat.

Ὀμνηπάτης, ἡ, Ὀμνηπάτης, ὄν, ὁ, v. sub Ὀμνηπάτης.

ὁμνηπεία, ἡ, (ὁμνηπείω) a giving of a hostage, pledge or security: a pledge, security, Plat. Polit. 310 E: a serving as such, Thuc. 8. 45.

*Ὀμνηρεῖον, τό, the temple of Homer in Smyrna, Strab.

Ὀμνηρεῖος, ὄν, Homeric, Hdt. Adv. -ws.

ὁμνηρέτης, ὄν, ὁ, = συμνηρέτης.

ὁμνηρεῖα, ατος, τό, a hostage, pledge, Plut.: from ὁμνηρεῖα, (ὕμνος) orig. to meet, hence to agree, tally. 2. usu. to be a hostage, serve as a pledge or hostage, Aeschin. 72.

35; ὑπὲρ τιος Isae. 64. 14. II. trans. to give as a hostage, pledge or security, Eur. Bacch. 297, Rhes. 434, cf. sq.

ὁμνηρέω, ἡ, ἴσω, (ὕμνος) orig. to meet, walk together with, τῷ Od. 16. 468. 2. metaph. to accord, agree, φωνῇ ὁμνηρεῖσθαι (Ion. for ὁμνηρεῖσθαι) Hes. Th. 39. II. usu. to be a pledge, serve as a pledge or security, cf. ὁμνηρεῖα.

ὁμνηρῆς, ἐς, (ὁμοῦ, ἔρω) Ion. for ὁμαρῆς, ὕμνος, c. dat., Nic.

ὁμνηρία, ἡ, = ὁμνηρία, Polyb.

*Ὀμνηρίδω, Dor. for Ὀμνηρίζω; acc. to Hesych. also = ψεύδομαι.

Ὀμνηρίδης, ὄν, ὁ, usu. in plur. Ὀμνηρίδαι, the Homerids, a family or guild of poets in Chios, who pretended to trace their descent from Homer: they claimed a right to his poems, and published them by oral recitation: hence as early as Pind. N. 2. 1, and Plato, the *ραψῳδοὶ* who recited the Homeric poems were called Homerids: then also the imitators, and in gen. the admirers of Homer, Plat. and Isocr. Cf. Stallb. Plat. Ion 530 D.

Ὀμνηρίζω, to compose poems in the language or manner of Homer, to use Homeric phrases, in gen. to imitate Homer, Liban.

II. (ὁμοῦ, μῦθος) to indulge unnatural lust, like διαμνηρίζω, Μηνρίωνς etc., with an intentional equivocation, Jac. Anth. 2. 1. p. 8.

III. to cup, Artemid.

Ὀμνηρίων, ἡ, ὄν, Homeric, in the manner or words of Homer. Adv. -κῶς. II. used equivocally, as ὁμνηρίζω II.

Ὀμνηριστής, ὄν, ὁ, (Ὀμνηρίζω) an imitator of Homer, Ath.

II. a cupper, Artemid., v. ὁμνηρίζω III.

*Ὀμνηροκέντρα, τό, and *Ὀμνηροκέντρωες, οἶ, v. κέντρον II.

*Ὀμνηρομῆστις, ἰγός, ὁ, scourge of Homer, epith. of the Gramm. Zoilus, from his spiteful criticism on the Homeric poems.

ὁμνηρον, τό, a pledge, surety, hostage, ὁμνηρον δίδοναι, λαμβάνειν, δέχεσθαι Schäf. Mel. p. 20, v. ὁμνηρος II.

*Ὀμνηροπάτης, ὄν, ὁ, (πατέω) one who tramples on, i. e. despises Homer, epith. of Xenophanes in Timon ar. Sext. Emp. I. 224, acc. to Kühn's emend.: but all the MSS. have *Ὀμνηροπάτης ἐπικώπτης (for the verse does not admit of ἐπικώπτης)

from ἀπατάω, i. e. either the sneering adulterator or perverter of *Homēr*, by reason of Xenophanes' parodies; or from a Subst. ἡ Ὀμπραπάτη, one who derides the Homeric fiction, i. e. his tales of the gods, etc., cf. esp. *Diog. L. g. 18.* [ἀ]

Ὅμηρος, ὁ, *Homēr*: the name first occurs in a dub. *Fragn.* of *Hes.* Acc. to the old *Ion.* Life of *Hom.* c. 13, ὁμηρος in the Cumean dialect was = τυφλός, and hence some explain the tradition of *Homēr's* blindness.

ὁμηρος, ον, (ὁμός, ὁμοί, ὁμο) like ὁμαρής and ὁμήρης, joined together, bonded, united, esp. by marriage, a husband, wife, Eur. Alc. 870.

2. metaph. sounding together, accordant. II. ὁ ὁμηρος, as Subst. a pledge for the maintenance of unity, a surety, security, and of persons, a hostage, *Hdt. 6. 99*, *Thuc.* etc.: in some dialects the form ὁμηρος was used.

ὁμιλᾶδόν, Adv., (ὁμιλος) like ἱλαδόν, in groups, bands, *Lat. turmatim*, *Il. 12. 3. 15. 277*: in gen. in crowds: in *Ap. Rh.* like ὁμοῦ c. dat., together with — also ὁμιλᾶδόν, *Hes. Sc. 170*.

ὁμιλεῖν, f. ἴσω, (ὁμιλος) to be together, be or come into company with, join, stay with, c. dat. pers., which is always in plur., *Od. 2. 21*, etc., and so freq. in *Att.*: so too, ὁ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν, μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς to be among the Trojans, etc., *Il. 5. 86*, *834*; so too, ἐν πρώτοισιν ὁμιλεῖν *Il. 18. 194*, cf. *535*; and, παρὰ παύροισιν ὁμ. to company with few, *Od. 18. 383*.

2. absol., to come or live together, *Od. 4. 684*; περί νεκρόν ὁμ. to throng about the corpse, *Il. 16. 641*, *Od. 24. 19*. II. in hostile sense, to meet, come to blows with, *τινὶ Il. 11. 523*, *Od. 1. 265*, etc.

2. absol., to meet one another, *Il. 19. 158*. III. of social intercourse, to hold converse, be acquainted with, *τινὶ Hdt. 3. 130*: to live familiarly with, associate with, ἀλλήλοισιν, πρὸς ἀλλήλους, μετ' ἀλλήλων, all in *Plat.* 2. absol. to be friends, of μάστιχα ὁμιλεῖντες *Hdt. 3. 99*.

IV. of marriage, or in gen. sexual intercourse, ὁμ. σὺν τινι *Soph. O. T. 367*, etc., v. *Piers. Moer. p. 276*, cf. συνομιλῶ. V. of things or business which one has to do with, make a pursuit of, attend to, busy oneself with, ὁμιλεῖν ἀρχήν, πόλεμον *Thuc. 6. 55*, *70*; πράγματι *Ar. Nub. 1399*, φιλοσοφίαν, γυμναστικὴν *Plat.*, etc.: also much like χρήσιμα, νομίμως, *Lat. uti*, ὁμ. πύγαις, πλαγίαις φρεσίνσιν etc., to be in good fortune, have a crooked mind, *Pind. N. 1. 94*, *I. 3. 10*; and so in *Eur.*, εὐτυχία ὁμιλεῖν *Or. 354*: but also 2. of the things themselves, ψέμεν ἑοῖο τέλειον ὁμιλεῖν gave me pleasure to be with me, *Soph. Aj. 1201*; πλοῖτος καὶ θελοῖσιν ἀνθρώπων ὁμιλεῖ *Bacchyl. 4*, cf. *Eur. Id. 940*, *Valck. Diatr. p. 85*.

VI. to deal with a man, bear oneself towards him, εὖ, κακῶς ὁμ. *τινὶ Isocr. 415 C*; also, πρὸς τινι *Isocr. 10 D* — and so prob. *Thuc. 6. 17*, ταῦτα ἡ ἐμὴ νεότης ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησίαν δύναμιν . . ὁμίλησε thus hath my youth dealt with their power.

VII. of a place, to come into, be in, c. dat., *Pind. P. 7. 8*, *Hdt. 7. 26*, *214*: χώρα ὁμ. to haunt the land, *Aesch. Eum. 720*; also, ὁμ. παρ' οἰκείας ἀρούρας *Pind. O. 12. 27*.

VIII. in *Soph. Aj. 626*, ἐκτός ὁμιλεῖ (sc. τὴν ἐντροφῶν ὀργάνω) he wanders from his senses.

ὁμιληδόν, Adv. = ὁμιλᾶδόν, *Hes. Sc. 170*.

ὁμιλητήρ, τό, the subject of conversation, *Plat. Legg. 730 B.* [ῖ]

ὁμιλητής, verb. Adj. from ὁμιλεῖν, *Clem. Al.*

ὁμιλητής, οὔ, ὁ, a companion, *Strab.*: a scholar, hearer, *Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 12*.

ὁμιλητικός, ὅς, ὄν, social, conversable, ἔξῃς ὁμ., a habit of conversation, *Def. Plat. 415 E*: ἡ — κτῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of conversation, *Plut. Adv.* — κῶς.

ὁμιλητός, ὅς, ὄν, (ὁμιλεῖν) whom one may converse with, οὐχ ὁμ. unapproachable, savage, *Aesch. Theb. 189*.

ὁμιλητής, ἡ, and ὁμιλητρία, fem. of ὁμιλητής, *Philostr.*

ὁμιλία, ἡ, (ὁμιλος) a being or living together, hence communion, intercourse, converse, absol., *Aesch. Pr. 39*, etc.: τῶς with one, *Hdt. 4. 174*; *τινὶ Id. 5. 92*, *6*; πρὸς τινι *Soph. Phil. 70*, and *Plat.*: ἡ ἐμὴ ὁμ. converse with me, my society, *Ar. Plat. 776*: also in plur., *Hdt. 7. 16*, *1*, *Eur.*, and *Plat.*: ὁμ. χθονὸς intercourse with a country, *Eur. Phoen. 1408*: ἔχειν ὁμ. ἐν τισὶ to live among them, *Id. I. A. 1622*: ὁ ποιεῖν ὁμῶς ὁμιλεῖς ἔμης, for τὸ ὁμιλοῦν ἑμοί, *Id. Or. 1082*, cf. *Hipp. 19*, and ὁμμα sub fin., *Thuc. 1. 68*: ἐλθεῖν εἰς ὁμιλίαν *τινὶ Soph. O. T. 1489*; χρῆσθαι ὁμιλίαις *καλῶς Plat. Rep. 550 B.* 2.

sexual intercourse, *Hdt. 1. 182*, and *Xen.* 3. instruction,

Xen. Mem. 1. 2, *6* and *15*. II. a meeting, assembly, like ὁμιλος, *Hdt. 3. 81*, *Aesch. Eum. 57*; so, τῆςδ' ὁμ. χθονὸς fellow-sojourners in the land, *Ib. 406*: ναὺς ὁμ. ship-mates, *Soph. Aj. 872*.

III. persuasion, opp. to βία, *Dem. 1466. 2*: hence 2. in *Eccl.*, a homily, sermon.

IV. that which is contracted by daily intercourse, a habit or custom.

ὁμιλος, ὁ, (ὁμός, ὁμοί, ὁμο) any assembled crowd, a throng of people, in *Hom.* esp. for a feast, *Od. 1. 225*; and for a spectacle, *Il. 18. 603*, *23. 651*: also freq. in *Pind.*, and *Aesch.*, as also in the *Ion.* *Prose of Hdt.*, but very rare in *Att. Prose*.

II. in *Il.* a band of warriors, whether drawn up in array, or mingled in battle, the mίλες, freq. c. gen., ὁμιλος Δαναῶν, Τρώων etc.; also, ὁ ἴππων *Il. 10. 338*.

III. the confused noise of an army or throng of people, *Hom.*, and *Hdt. g. 59*; so too *Aesch. Eum. 57*, cf. ὁμαδός.

IV. the great mass of the people, and so the soldiery, as opp. to the commander, *Hom.*: the crowd, mob, like ὄχλος, *Hdt. 1. 88*, *3. 81*.

V. post-*Hom.*, also of things, being in gen. a throng, mass, group, cf. ὁμαδός, ὁμήγυρις. — The word is hardly ever used in plur.

ὁμίχεω, f. ἴσω, = ὁμίχω, *Hes. Op. 725*.

ὁμιχλαῖνον, to overcloud, cloud: from ὁμίχλη, ἡ, in *Hom.* and *Ion.* ὁμίχλη, but never even in *Att.*

ὁμίχλα, Stallb. *Plat. Phaed. 109 B*: mist, misty air (not so thick as νέφος, *Arist. Mund. 4*), *Il. 1. 359*, etc., never in *Od.*: hence metaph., ὁμ. πλήρης δακρύων *Aesch. Pr. 144*.

II. also smoke, στενωπ, = νύκτα, *Ath.*: the dimness caused by vapor on a glass or piece of metal, etc. (Pott would refer it to the same Root as ὁμίχω, q. v.) Hence

ὁμιχλήεις, εσσα, εν, *Ion.* ὁμιχλ. misty, *Anth.*

ὁμιχλοειδής, ἑς, Epicur. ap. *Diog. L.*, and ὁμιχλωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like mist, *Tim. Loc. 99 C*.

ὁμίχω, ατος, τό, urine, *Aesch. Fr. 389*: from ὈΜΙΧΩ, to make water: like ὁμίχεω of the form ὁμίχω only aor. ὁμίξα, in *Hippon.*, seems to be used. (The Root is to be found in Sanscr. *mih* to pour, *Lat. ming-o*, *mei-o*.)

ὁμμα, ατος, τό, the eye, freq. in *Hom.*, who, like *Hes.*, always uses pl.: ὁμματι λαῶν ἰδεῖν to look askance at, *Valck. Hipp. 1339*, cf. *Med. 92*; opp. to ὀρθοῖς ὁμμασιν ὀρᾶν, *Lat. rectis oculis videre*, to look straight at, *Soph. O. T. 1385*, and so *Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 30*; so, ἐξ ὁμμάτων ὀρᾶν *Soph. O. T. 528*, cf. *Bentl. Horat. Od. 1. 3. 18*; and so, ποιοῖς ὁμμασι βλέπειν; how dare to look? *Soph. O. T. 1371*, cf. *Aeschin. 70. 32*: κατ' ὅμμα face to face, *Eur. Andr. 1064*; hence, openly, *Il. 1117*, opp. to νύκτωρ, *Id. Bacch. 469*: ἀπ' ὁμμάτων ἰδεῖν to see by the eye, *Aesch. Supp. 210*, cf. *Ag. 988*: ὡς ἀπ' ὁμμάτων to judge by the eye, *Lat. ex obtutu*, *Soph. O. C. 13*: ἐν ὁμμασι, *Lat. in oculis*, before one's eyes, *Aesch. Pers. 604*, *Soph. Tr. 240*; so too, παρ' ὅμμα *Eur. Supp. 484*: ἐξ ὁμμάτων out of sight, *Eur. I. A. 684*.

2. metaph. ψυχῆς ὅμμα *Plat. v. Ruhnck. Tim. 32*. II. that which one sees, a sight, *Soph. Aj. 1004*, cf. *Plat. Phaedr. 253 E*: also 2. of mental vision, an image of fancy, *Soph. Id. 903*.

III. the eye of heaven, i. e. by day, the sun, ὅμμα αἰθέρος *Ar. Nub. 286*; by night, the moon, ὅμμα νυκτός *Aesch. Pers. 426*, *Eur. I. T. 110*. Only poet., *Erf. Soph. Ant. 104*.

IV. in gen. light: hence 2. metaph. that which brings light, esp. in *Trag.*: ὅμμα δόκμον νομῶν δεσπότην παρουσιάζειν *Aesch. Pers. 169*: ὅμμα φῆμης the light of happy tidings, *Soph. Tr. 204*.

V. by a natural metaphor, any thing dear or precious, as the apple of an eye, *Aesch. Eum. 1025*, cf. *Valck. Phoen. 809*.

VI. as periph. of the person, like κάρα, ὅμμα πελάς, νύμφας for πέλεια, νύμφα, *Soph. Aj. 140*, *Tr. 527*; and so, ὁ ταυρόμορφον ὅμμα *Κηφισοῦ*, for ὁ ταυρόμορφο Κηφισέ, *Eur. Ion 1261*, *Valck. Phoen. 415*, *Pors. Or. 1080*, cf. ὀφθαλμός. (From the same Root as ὄνομα, fut. of ὀρᾶν, and pf. ὅμμαι.) Hence

ὁμματίος, ον, from or seated in the eyes, *Soph. Fr. 169*. [ἀ]

ὁμματίδιον, τό, Dim. from sq. [ῖ]

ὁμματόν, τό, Dim. from ὅμμα, a little eye, *Anth. [ἀ]*

ὁμματόγραφός, ον, (γράφω) painting or staining the eyes, *Ion ap. Eust. v. στίμμι*. [ἀ]

ὁμματολαμπής, ἑς, (λαμπω) with sparkling eyes.

ὁμματοπόσιος, ὄν, (ποιεῖν) causing to see, *Iamb.*

ὁμματοσπερής, ἑς, (σπερέω) deprived of eyes, *Soph. O. C. 1260*, *Eur. Phoen. 328*.

II. act. depriving of eyes: hence

[941]

φλογὸς ὁμ. φυτῶν heat that robs plants of their eyes or buds, Aesch. *Hum.* 940.

ὁματουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω)=ὁμαστοποιός, Iamb.

ὁματόν, (ὁμα) to furnish with eyes, e. g. a statue, Diod.

II. to make one see, open his eyes, τινά: so in Pass., φρήν ὁματωμένην a mind quick of sight, Aesch. *Co.* 854.

metaph. to enlighten one, τινά: also, ὁμ. λόγον to make it clear or distinct, to explain, Aesch. *Supp.* 467.

*ΟΜΝΥΜΙ or ὁμύνω, q. v.: f. ὁμύμαι, εἰ, εἴται, inf. δμείσθαι: aor. ὤμωσα, Hom. usu. without augm.: perf. ὁμώμοκα, pass. ὁμώμομαι, 3 pers. δμώμομαι Aesch. *Ag.* 1290: Hom. has pres. ὁμύνει. ὁμύνει in II. 23. 585; the fut.; the aor. usu. with double s, ὁμώσομαι, the impf. ὥμυνε from ὁμύνω—Ion. part. ὁμύνωντες Hdt. I. 153, as if from ὁμύνω: Lacon. ὁμώμεθα, q. v.

To swear, Hom.; freq. ὀρκον δμῶσαι to swear an oath, Hom.; so too ἑπὶ ὀρκον δ. II. 3. 279, Hes. *Op.* 280. II. to swear a thing, or to a thing, affirm, confirm by oath, τι II. 19. 187, Xen. *Ages.* I. 11: foll. by inf. fut., to swear that one will . . . II. 21. 373, etc.; by inf. aor. and Xen. *An.* 7. 7, 40; or without ἄν, Hdt. 2. 179, and Xen., cf. Lob. *Phryn.* 750; by inf. pres., to swear that one does . . ., Soph. *Phil.* 357: ἡ μὴν is oft. inserted before the inf., v. ἡ I. fin.:—δμν. πρὸς τινα to swear to one, Od. 14. 331, but in this signif. τινί is more freq.: εἰπὼν δμῶσας to say with an oath, Plat. *Symp.* 215 D.

III. to call as witness of an oath, invoke, swear by, c. acc., Σπυγὸς ὕδωρ, *Envoistoi* II. 14. 271., 23. 585, cf. Valck. *Hipp.* 1027; so too Hdt. 5. 7, Aesch. *Theb.* 529, etc.; later also κατὰ θεοῦ, Schäf. *Long.* 353:—Pass. ὁμώμοσαι Ζεὺς, Zeus has been sworn by, adjured, *Rhes.* 816.

δμύνω,=foreg., in Hom. only in impf. ὤμυνε; ὁμνύοντι Hdt. 4. 105: most usu. in later Comedy, *Pors.* and *Elms.* *Med.* 744 (729). [ῶ]

ὁμοῦλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ,=ὁμαύλαξ, ὁμῶλαξ.

ὁμόβιος, ὄν, living together, τινί with one: esp. a companion, husband, wife.

II. leading the same sort of life.

ὁμοβλαστάνω, ὄν, better, ὁμοβλαστῶν, to shoot or bud at the same time, Theophr., cf. Lob. *Phryn.* 623. Hence

ὁμοβλαστῆς, ἑς, and ὁμοβλαστος, ὄν, shooting or sprouting at the same time, Id.

ὁμοβουλεύω, to deliberate together, Plut.: from

ὁμόβουλος, ὄν, having the same wish, unanimous.

ὁμοβώμιος, ὄν, (βαμός) having one common altar, Thuc. 3. 59; like Demeter and Persephone.

ὁμογάλακτος, ὄν, (γάλα)=ἄγ. [γᾶ]

ὁμογάλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (γάλα) suckled with the same milk, a foster-brother or sister: in plur.=γεννήτιν, clansmen, tribesmen, *Arist.* *Pol.* I. 2, 6, cf. *Arnold* *Thuc.* vol. I. *App.* 3. [γᾶ]

ὁμογάμβροι, οἱ, (γαμβρός) sons-in-law of the same person, *Poll.* 3. 32.

ὁμογάμος, ὄν, (γαμέω) married together, a husband, wife, *Eur.* *Phoen.* 137, *H. F.* 339.

ὁμογάστριος, ὄν, (γαστήρ) from the same womb, born of the same mother, κατήγιντος δ. II. 24. 47; c. gen., ὁμ. Ἐκτορος II. 21. 95: cf. ὁγάστριος.

ὁμογαστρῶν, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg.

ὁμογένεια, ἡ, community of family, origin, or kind, *Strab.*: and

ὁμογενεῖα, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, a brother, *Eur.* *Phoen.* 165: from

ὁμογενής, ἑς, (*γένω) of the same race or family, *Eur.* *Or.* 244, etc.: in gen. kindred, akin, τινί to another, *Eur.* I. 218.

II. act. engendering with, *Soph.* *O. T.* 1361. Adv. -νῶς.

ὁμογένιος, ὄν, (γένος) a rare form, whence ὁμόγινος.

ὁμογέρων, ὄντος, ὁ, a contemporary in old age, *Luc.*

ὁμογλωσσῶν, Att. -γλωττός, to speak the same tongue: from

ὁμόγλωσσος, ὄν, Att. -γλωττος, (γλῶσσα) speaking the same tongue, *Hdt.* I. 57, etc.; τινί with one, I. 171.

ὁμόγινος, ὄν,=ὁμογενής, related by birth, a brother, sister: also ἡ ὁμογίνη, *Orph.*

ὁμόγινος, ὄν, contr. for the rare ὁμογένιος, (γένος) of the same race, related by blood: a brother or sister.

II. presiding over kindred, ὁμόγιν. θεοὶ gods who protect a race or family, *Lat.* *Dii gentilitii*, *Soph.* *O. C.* 1333, Ζεὺς ὁμ. *Eur.* *Andr.* 921, *Ar. Ran.* 750, cf. *Ruhn.* *Tim.*

-ὁμογνώμων, ὄν, to be ὁμογνώμων, be of one mind, to league

together, *Thuc.* 2. 97: ὁμ. τινί to consent to, *Xen. Cyr.* 2. 2, 24: ὁμ. τινί τῇ to agree with one in a thing, *Id.* *Mem.* 4. 3, 10.

ὁμογνώμοσιν, ἡ, agreement in opinion: from

ὁμογνώμων, ὄν, gen. ὀνος, (γνώμη) of one mind, like-minded, τινί with one, *Thuc.* 8. 92, and *Xen.*: absol., ὁμ. τινα ποιεῖσθαι, λαμβάνειν to bring to one's own opinion, *Xen. Lac.* 8. 1, *Cyr.* 5. 5, 46. Adv. -μῶνως, *Lycurg.* 160. 4. The form ὁμόγνωμος, ὄν, is dub.

ὁμόγονος, ὄν, (γονή)=ὁμογενής, *Pind.* *P.* 4. 260, *Plat. Legg.* 878 D.

ὁμόγραμμα, ὄν, (γραμμή) of or with the same lines. II.

(γράμμα) of or with the same letters, *Luc.*

ὁμογράφω, (γράφω) to write in the same manner.

ὁμόδαμος, Dor. for ὁμόδομος, *Pind.*

ὁμόδελφος, ὄν, (δελφός)=ὁμογάστριος, *Call.* *Fr.* 168.

ὁμόδემνιος, ὄν, (δέμνιον) sharing one's bed, πόσις *Aesch.* *Ag.* 1108.

ὁμόδημος, to be ὁμόδημος, *Plut.* Hence

ὁμοδημία, ἡ, a living with others, agreement, Iamb.

ὁμόδημος, ὄν, Dor. -δάμος, of the same people or race, ὁμ.

γῶνος *Pind.* *O.* 69, τινί with one, *Id.* *I.* 140.

ὁμοδαίτος, ὄν, (δαίτα) living or eating with others. [ῖ]

ὁμόδιφρος, ὄν, in the same chariot, driving together, *Nonn.*

ὁμοδοχίοντες, (δόγμα) to hold the same opinions, *M. Anton.*

ὁμοδοχία, ἡ, agreement in opinion, *Stob.*

ὁμοδοξέω, to be ὁμοδοξός, be of the same opinion, τινί with one, *Plat.* *Phaed.* 83 D: absol. to agree together, *Id.* *Rep.* 442 D.

ὁμοδοξία, ἡ, agreement, unanimity, *Plat.* *Rep.* 433 C.

ὁμοδοξός, ὄν, (δόξα) of the same opinion, *Luc.* *Adv.* -ξως.

ὁμόδορπος, ὄν, (δόρπον) sharing the same meal, a mess-mate, *Nonn.*, ἡ σύνδειπτος.

ὁμόδουλος, ὄν, a fellow-slave, *Eur.* *Hec.* 60: ὁμ. τινας *Plat.* *Phaed.* 85 B, and *Xen.*: metaph., in love with one woman, *Mel.* 18. 5.

ὁμοδρομέω, to run the same course with, *Tim.* *Locr.* 97 A: to meet: and

ὁμοδρομία, ἡ, a running together or meeting, *Luc.*: from

ὁμόδρομος, ὄν, (δραμῖν, τρέχω) running the same course with, τῷ ἡλίῳ *Plat.* *Epin.* 987 B.

ὁμοδυνάμεια, to be of the same power: from

ὁμοδυνάμος, ὄν, (δύναμαι) of like power. [ῖ]

ὁμόδερος, ὄν, (ἔδρα) having a like seat, *Stob.*

ὁμοδένων, to be of the same people or race, *Diod.*: from

ὁμοδενής, ἑς, (ένος) of the same people or race, *Hdt.* I. 91: in gen. of the same kind, πρὸς ἄλλα *Arist.* *Eth.* N. Hence

ὁμοδενία, ἡ, descent from the same people or race, *Lat.* *gentilitas*.

II. in *Hipp.*, connection and sympathy of parts, as he also uses ἔθνος for μέρος.

ὁμόθετος, ὄν,=ὁμοεθνής.

ὁμοῖδεα, ἡ, a being of the same nature or appearance, *Strab.*

ὁμοειδής, ἑς, (είδος) of the same species, *Arist.* *Rhet.*: of like form, *Pol.* *Adv.* -ῶς. Hence

ὁμοειδία, ἡ,=ὁμοῖδεα, *Strab.*

ὁμόειδος, ὄν,=ὁμοειδής, very dub.

ὁμοεκριτής, ἑς, (ἐκρος) within the same house or prison, *A. B.*

ὁμοείσιος, ὄν, (είσια) sharing one hearth, dwelling in the same house, v. I. in *Pol.*

ὁμόεুক্তος, ὄν, (ζεύγνυμι) yoked together, *Nonn.*, cf. ὁμό-γυος.

ὁμόζηλος, ὄν, of like zeal, *Nonn.*

ὁμοζύγιον, ὄν, to be ὁμόζυγος: in gen. to pull or work together: opp. to ἑτεροζύγιον.

ὁμοζύγιος, ἑς,=ὁμόζυγος, *Nonn.*

ὁμοζύγια, ἡ, a being yoked together; hence, a pulling or working together, *Dion.* H.

ὁμόζυγος, ὄν, (ζεύγνυμι) yoked together, a yoke-fellow: in gen. bound together, esp. paired: hence joined in marriage, married, a husband or wife: metaph. also agreeing, unanimous.

ὁμόζυξ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., *Plat.* *Phaedr.* 256 A.

ὁμόζωνος, ὄν, to be ὁμόζωνος, to be in the same zone. Hence

ὁμοζώνια, ἡ, a being in the same zone.

ὁμόζωνος, ὄν, (ζώνη) in the same zone.

ὁμοῖθια, ἡ, agreement of manners or sentiments, *Philost.*

ὁμοιότης, ἐς, (ἴσος) of the same manners or sentiments, Plat. Gorg. 510 C: also ὁμότης.

ὁμοιότης, ἴκος, δ, ἡ, = ὁμότης, Anth.

ὁμοιόβατος, ὄν, living in the same room or house, c. gen., Pind. P. 11. 4. [ᾶ]

ὁμοιανέων, (θάμνος) to grow together with the plant or stem, take root, M. Anton.

ὁμόθεν, Adv., (ὁμός) from the same place, of two stems growing from the same root, ὁμόμοι ἐξ ὁμόθεν πεφυότες Od. 5. 477, like ἐξ οὐρανόν etc.: usu. of the same origin, ὁμόθεν γεγάσιν h. Hom. Ven. 135, Hes. Op. 108, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14: δ ὁμόθεν a brother, Eur. Or. 486. II. from near, hand to hand, ὁμ. μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, like Lat. *cominus pugnare*, opp. to ἀπορροβιλλέσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22: ὁμόθεν δάικειν to follow close upon, Ib. 1. 4, 23.

ὁμόθεος, δ and ἡ, equally a god or goddess.

ὁμόθλος, ὄν, (θλή) = ὁμογλή.

ὁμόθηρος, ὄν, (θήρα) hunting with, Call. Dian. 210.

ὁμόθηρσος, ὄν, worshipping alike.

ὁμότριξ, τριχός, δ, ἡ, with the same sort of hair, Sophron ap. Dem. Phal., cf. ὁμριξ.

ὁμόθρονος, ὄν, sharing the same throne, partner of one's throne, Pind. N. 11. 2.

ὁμόθροος, ὄν, speaking or sounding together.

ὁμοθυμᾶδόν, Adv., with one accord, Ar. Av. 1015, Plat., etc. ὁμοθυμῶ, to be unanimous, v. l. for ὁμονοέω, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47: and

ὁμοθυμία, ἡ, unanimity, concord: from

ὁμόθυμος, ὄν, of one mind, unanimous, Anth.

ὁμοιῶν, (ὅμοιος) to be like, resemble, intr., N. T.

ὁμοιειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of like nature or appearance, τινί with one, Isocr. Antid. § 190.

ὁμοῖος, ὁμοῖον, Ep. for ὅμοιος, ὅμοιον, q. v., Hom., and Hes. [I strictly, but i Ep., metri grat. before a long syll. : so Hom. esp. in gen. ὁμοῖον, Spitzv. V. Her. p. 83, Herm. El. Metr. p. 56.]

ὁμοειρακτος, ὄν, (ἔρα) beginning alike.

ὁμοειδάρης, ἐς, (ἑδρος, βαρὺς) equally heavy.

ὁμοειβίος, ὄν, and ὁμοειβίος, ὄν, leading a like life.

ὁμοειβλαστάνω, v. l. for ὁμοβλαστάνω, q. v.

ὁμοιογένεια, ἡ, likeness of race, kind, birth, Dion. H.: from ὁμοιογενής, ἐς, (*γενώ) of like race, kind, birth, Arist. Gen. An. Adv. -νός.

ὁμοιογονία, ἡ, (γονή) the generation of like bodies.

ὁμοιογραφῶς, (γράφω) to write alike.

ὁμοιοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ὁμοιειδής, Plut.

ὁμοιοθριξ, τριχός, δ, ἡ, with like hair.

ὁμοιοκαρπῆ, to bear like fruit, Theophr.: from

ὁμοιοκαρπος, ὄν, bearing like fruit.

ὁμοιοκαταληκτέω, to end alike, have a like end: from

ὁμοιοκαταληκτος, ὄν, (καταλήγω) ending alike. Hence

ὁμοιοκαταληξία, ἡ, a like end, rhyming.

ὁμοιοκριδός, ὄν, (κριθή) like barley, Theophr.

ὁμοιολεκτομερής, ἐς, consisting of equally fine parts.

ὁμοιολογία, ἡ, (λόγος) uniformity of speech, Quintil.

ὁμοιομερία, ἡ, a likeness of the single parts. II. the quality of a body consisting of like or equal parts.

III. in the philosophy of Anaxagoras, αἱ ὁμοιομερίαι were the homogeneous elements or primary substances: from

ὁμοιομερίς, ἐς, (μέρος) consisting of like parts, Arist. H. A. 1.

ὁμοιομητρίς, ὄν, (μήτηρ) born of the same mother.

ὁμοιομορφος, ὄν, (μορφή) of like form, Diog. L.

ὁμοιομόνος, ὄν, of like laws, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445. 6.

ὁμοιοούσιος, ὄν, (οὐσία) of like substance, Eccl.

ὁμοιοπάθεια, ἡ, likeness in condition, likeness of passions; in gen. correspondence, Strab.

II. likeness of feelings, sympathy: [ᾶ] and

ὁμοιοπάτης, to be in like case, to have the same tastes, feelings or affections, sympathise, τινί with another, Arist. Eth. N.

ὁμοιοπάτης, ἐς, (πάθος, πάσχω) being in like case, having like feelings or affections, sympathising, τινί with another, Plat. Rep. 409 B, v. Wytenb. Plut. 72 B in gen. of like nature, Plat. Tim. 45 C. Adv. -θώς.

ὁμοιοπάτριος, ὄν, (πατήρ) sprung from the same father.

ὁμοιοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) of like appearance, making a like show, Aesch. Ag. 793. Adv. -πώς.

ὁμοιοπροσώπων, to be of like countenance or figure: from ὁμοιοπρόσωπος, ὄν, (πρόσωπον) of like countenance or figure.

II. in the same person, Gramm.

ὁμοιοπτερος, ὄν, (πτερόν) with like wings, or plumage, Arist. H. A.

ὁμοιοπτώτος, ὄν, (πτῶσις, πτώω) in a like case. II. esp.

in Gramm., of the same case.

ὁμοιοπύρος, ὄν, like wheel, Theophr.

ὁμοιορυσμος, ὄν, = ὁμορυσμος, Hipp.

ὅμοιος, ὅλα, ὅιον, or as in Hom., Ion., and old Att., ὅμοιος, οἷη, ὅιον, v. Schweigh. v. l. Hdt. 1. 18, 32, Att. freq. ὅς, or, Ep. collat. form ὁμόλιος, ὄν, not used at least by Hom. and Hes. in fem.: (ὁμός):—like, resembling, Lat. *similis*, Hom., etc.: Proverb., ὡς αἰὲλ τὸν ὁμόιον ἔχει βέδς ὡς τὸν ὁμόιον 'birds of a feather flock together,' Od. 17. 218; and so later, δ ὅμοιος τῷ ὁμόιῳ Plat. Gorg. 510 B: τὸ ὁμόιον ἀνταποδίδου to give fit for lat, Lat. *par pari conferre*, Hdt. 1. 18, cf. Id. 1. 1, and infr. 8.

2. also expressing perfect agreement, = ὁ αὐτός, the same, II. 18. 329, Od. 16. 182. 3. shared alike by both, i. e. common, νεῖκος ὁμ. mutual strife, II. 4. 444; ὁμ. πόλεμος war in which each takes part, oft. in Hom.: and more widely, shared alike by all, common to all, γήρας ὁμ. Il. 4. 315, ἄθανατος Od. 3. 236, μοῖρα II. 18. 120, πότμος Pind. N. 10. 107: cf. κοινός and Lat. *communis*. 4. esp. equal in force, a match for one, Lat. *par*, II. 23. 632, Hdt. 9. 96. 5. equal or like in mind or wish, at one with, agreeing, Hes. Op. 180. 6. in shorted. phrases, as, κόμας Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι, i. e. κόμας ταῖς τῶν Χαρίτων ὁμοῖαι, II. 17. 51: and so not rare in Prose, as, ἔμματα δ. ἐκέλευν for τοῖς ἐκέλευν Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 50, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 170, Melet. p. 57, sq., 134, cf. ἴσος 1. fin., and συγγενής.

7. ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν ἔσται it will be all the same, all one to us, Lat. *perinde erit*, Hdt. 8. 80.

8. ἡ ὁμοία, sub. δική, χάρις etc., ἡν ὁμοῖαν δίδδαναι, ἀποδίδουσι or ἀνταποδίδουσι τινί to pay any one like for like, tit for tat, Hdt. 4. 119, 6. 21: τὴν ὁμοῖαν φέρειν παρὰ τινος to have a like return made one, Hdt. 6. 62: ἐπ' ἰσὴ καὶ ὁμοῖα on fair and equal terms, Hdt. 9. 7, 1. cf. Iob. Paral. 61. 9. ἐν ὁμοῖῳ ποιεῖσθαι τι to hold a thing in like esteem, Hdt. 7. 138. II. of the same rank or station, Hdt. 1. 134: hence of ὁμοῖοι, in aristocratic states, all citizens who had equal right to hold state-offices, (as the whole people in a democracy,) peers, so esp. at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 13. 1 and 7, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 3: cf. ὁμότιμος.

B. Construction. 1. the word may stand alone, and absol., as freq. in Hom., etc. 2. the person or thing which another is like, is in dat., as with Lat. *similis*: so always in Hom. and Hes., and mostly in Hdt. and Att.: but sometimes, as also with Lat. *similis*, genit., which is easily explained from the comparative sign of ὅμοιος, Hdt. 3. 37, Pind. P. 2. 88, Plat. Rep. 472 D. 3. that in which a person or thing is like another, is in acc., Od. 6. 16, II. 5. 778; so too, ὅμοιος ἐν πολέμῳ II. 12. 270: and post-Hom., ὁμ. τινι πρὸς τι Xen. Cyn. 5. 29: but, οὐδὲν ἦν μοι ὁμοῖον πρὸς τοῦτον ἡμ. I had nothing in common with him, Isae. 71. 37. 5. with inf., θέλειν ἀνέμοισιν ὁμοῖοι like the winds to run, or in running, II. 10. 437: τῷ ὅσῳ τις ὁμοῖος κοσμήσει ἵππους none is like him to trap or in trapping horses, II. 2. 553, cf. 14. 521, etc. 6. foll. by ὅς, e. g. ὁμοῖη, ὅσην με τὸ πρῶτον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι νόησας like as when thou saw'st me first, h. Hom. Ven. 180; so too Xen.: also by ὥστεν, Xen. An. 5. 4, 34. 7. foll. by ὡς, ὥστεν, Xen. Symp. 4. 37: also by καὶ for ὡς or ὥστεν, like Lat. *perinde ac* ... etc., γνήρησι ἐχέροντο ὁμοῖη καὶ σὺ Valck. Hdt. 7. 50, 2, cf. Thuc. 1. 120, Plat. Crito 48 B, Heind. Theat. 154 A, and v. καὶ v. 8. ὁμοῖος εἶμι, c. part., like εἶκα, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 682. 2.

C. Adv. ὁμοῖως, in like manner, like, Hdt., and Pind.: the neutrals ὁμοῖον and ὁμοῖα, Ion. ὁμοῖον, ὁμοῖα, were also freq. as Adv., esp. in Hdt.; ὁμοῖον ὥστεν ..., like as when ..., Soph. Ant. 587, Eur. Or. 697: ὁμοῖα τοῖς μάχιστα second to none, Hdt. 3. 8, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. 590, Anm. 3: ὁμοῖως καὶ ..., Hdt. 7. 86, 100; ὁμοῖως τε καὶ ..., Herm. Soph. O. T. 562. [On the quantity of the form ὁμοῖος v. sub voc.]

ὁμοῖος, ὄν, (σημα) of like sign or signification.

ὁμοιόσκευς, *ον*, (σκεψή) in like dress or array, Strab.
 ὁμοιοστομος, *ον*, (στόμα) with a like mouth, aperture or front.
 ὁμοιοσύντακτος, *ον*, (συντάσσω) of like construction.
 ὁμοιοσχημόνιος, *ον*, to be ὁμοιοσχημῶν, to be like in form.
 ὁμοιοσχημος, *ον*, (σχήμα) = ὁμοιοσχημῶν.
 ὁμοιοσχημοσύνη, *ῆς*, likeness of form or position, Arist. Org.
 ὁμοιοσχημῶν, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (σχήμα) in like form or position, Arist. Org. Adv. -μόνως, Id. Eth. Eud.
 ὁμοιοτάχης, *ῆς*, (ταχύς) equally quick. Adv. -χῶς.
 ὁμοιοτέλετος, *ον*, (τελευτή) ending alike, Arist. Rhet.: τὸ ὁμοιοτελές, the like ending of two or more clauses or verses, in the way of rhyme, of which one finds traces even in the best Poets, e. g. Soph. A. 62—65; very freq. in the endings of the two halves of the Pentameter.
 ὁμοιότης, *προς*, *ῆς*, (ὁμοιος) similarity, likeness, freq. in Plat.
 ὁμοιοτόνος, *ον*, of like tone or accent, Dion. H.
 ὁμοιοτροπία, *ῆς*, likeness of manners and life, Strab.: from ὁμοιοτρόπος, *ον*, of like manners and life, Thuc. 1. 6, 3. 10. Adv. -τως, Id. 6. 20.
 ὁμοιοτύπων, *ον*, (τυπώω) formed alike. [ῆ]
 ὁμοιοσύσις, *ον*, (οὐσία) = ὁμοιοσύσις, Eccl.
 ὁμοιόφλοιος, *ον*, with like bark.
 ὁμοιοφωνία, *ῆς*, likeness of voice: from ὁμοιοφώνος, *ον*, (φωνή) with a like voice.
 ὁμοιόχροα, *ῆς*, (χρῶμα) likeness of color, Arist. Meteor.
 ὁμοιόχροος, *ον*, of equal or like duration: esp. in prosody, of equal length, Dion. H.
 ὁμοιοχρῶματος, *ον*, (χρῶμα) of like color, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 A.
 ὁμοιοχώρος, *ον*, (χώρα) occupying the same space, Herm. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. p. 1102.
 ὁμοίω, *ῶν*, (ὁμοιος) to make like, assimilate, *τινί τι* Eur. Hel. 33; *τι πρὸς τι* Thuc. 8. 82: esp. to liken, compare, *τινί τι* Hdt. 8. 28, and Plat., etc.; and so in Med., Hdt. 1. 123:—Pass. to be made like, become like, in Hom. only in inf. aor. pass. ὁμοιωθῆναι ἄνθρωπον, Ep. for ὁμοιωθῆναι, Pl. 1. 187, Od. 3. 120; freq. also in Isocr., Plat., etc. II. in Med. also to make a like return, *τινί* Hdt. 7. 50, 2. 158. Hence
 ὁμοιωμα, *ατος*, τό, that which is made like, a likeness, image, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A., etc. Hence
 ὁμοιωματικός, *ῆς*, ὄν, belonging to likening. Adv. -κῶς.
 ὁμοιωσις, *ῆς*, (ὁμοίω) a making like, likening, Plat. Rep. 454 C. II. a becoming like, *τινί* Id. Theaet. 176 B. 2. a likeness, LXX.
 ὁμοιωτής, *οῦ*, δ, one who likens: esp. a sculptor or painter.
 ὁμοιωτικός, *ῆς*, ὄν, belonging to likening: Subst. *ῆς*-*ῆς*, sub. τέχνη, the art of likening or copying. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.
 ὁμοκάπτος, *ον*, (κάπη) eating together, Epimenid. ap. Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 5; where others prefer ὁμοκαπνῶς, at the same smoke or fire, i. e. dwelling together, v. Götting 1. 409.
 ὁμοκέλευθος, *ον*, going together, Plat. Crat. 405 D.
 ὁμοκέντρος, *ον*, (κέντρον) with the same centre, concentric.
 ὁμοκλῆρος, Dor. for ὁμοκλήρος, Pind.
 ὁμοκλῶ, like sq., to call to, etc.; only found in 3 impf. ὁμοκλᾷ, Pl. 18. 156, 24. 248.
 ὁμοκλέω, *ῶν*, to call out, shout to, *τινί*, whether to encourage, or to upbraid, freq. in Hom., but mostly in latter sense, either c. dat. or absol. c. inf., to command by calling loud to one, Pl. 16. 714, 23. 337; also c. dat. modi, ὁμοκλεῖν μῦθον, ἐπέεσσιν Hom.; Ion. aor. ὁμοκλήσασκε Pl. 2. 199.—Strictly of a number, and so in plur., to call out together, though this signif. never in Hom. gave way to the other, where the Verb is in sing.: it never has the augm. in Hom.: a rarer form is ὁμοκλᾶς, q.v.: from ὁμοκλή, *ῆς*, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, καλέω) strictly a calling out together, shouting of several persons, Pl. 16. 147: the harmony of flutes, Pind. 1. 5. 35.—but usu. any loud calling or shouting to a person, whether to encourage or upbraid, Hom. mostly in latter sense: Ion. with spir. lenis, ὄν' ὁμοκλήσῃ h. Hom. Cer. 88, Hes. Sc. 341: in later Ep. also of the voice of animals, the roar of thunder, crackling of fire, etc.
 ὁμοκληρία, *ῆς*, an equal lot or share, joint possession: from ὁμοκλήρος, *ον*, having an equal lot or share, esp. of an inheritance, a coheir, Lat. consors, Pind. O. 2. 89. N. 9. 11.
 ὁμοκλησίης, *ῆς*, (ὁμοκλέω) = ὁμοκληί.

ὁμοκλήτεια, *ῆς*, fem. from sq., Lyc.
 ὁμοκλητήρ, *προς*, δ, (ὁμοκλέω) one who calls out to, encourages, rouses, Pl. 12. 273, 23. 452.
 ὁμοκλητῶν, *ον*, (καλέω) called together. II. having the same name, Nic.
 ὁμοκλήτης, *ῆς*, (κλίνω) = sq., Nonn.
 ὁμοκλίνος, *ον*, (κλίνω) lying or reclining together in bed, or at board, Hdt. 9. 16.
 ὁμοκλήτους, *ον*, (κλίνω) founded together, v. 1. for ὁμοκτετός.
 ὁμοκόλιος, *ον*, (κοιλία) = ὁμογάστριος.
 ὁμοκοτία, *ῆς*, (ὁμοκότος) a sleeping together.
 ὁμοκοῖτος, *ον*, (κοίτη) sleeping together, a husband or wife.
 ὁμοκοῖτης, *ῆς*, to explain ἄκοιτις, Plat. Crat. 405 D.
 ὁμοκράϊος, *ον*, (κράϊρα) with equal horns, Nonn.
 ὁμοκτίεις, *ον*, (κτίζω) built together, Opp.
 ὁμοκτετός, *ον*, (λέκτρον) = ὁμοκότος, γυνή Eur. Or. 508: but Ib. 476, ἡνῶς ὁμοκτετρον κάρα, of Tyndareus, as husband of Leda.
 ὁμολεγος, *ον*, = foreg., unless it should be ὁμολοχος.
 ὁμολόγος, *ῆς*, (ὁμολογος) to speak or say together, hence
 I. to speak one language, *τινί* with one, Hdt. 2. 18; more fully, ὁμ. κατὰ γλῶτταν 1. 142. II. to hold the same language, hence to agree with, *τινί* Hdt. 1. 23, 171, etc.; ὁμ. *τινί* περί τι Hdt. 1. 5; but also c. dat. rei to agree upon one thing, Hdt. 2. 86:—also of things, τοῖς λόγοις ὅχι ὁμ. τὰ ἔργα Thuc. 5. 55: hence 2. to make an agreement, come to terms, esp. of persons surrendering in war, *τινί* with another, Hdt. 7. 172, etc.; ἐπὶ τισιν on certain terms, Id. 1. 60, Thuc. 4. 69; c. inf., ὁμολογήσαντες ἄξιμον εἶναι. 3. to agree to a thing, allow, admit, confess, grant it, *τινί* Hdt. 4. 154, 8. 94, and Plat.: ὁμολογᾷ σοι I grant you, i. e. I admit it, Ar. Plut. 94: c. inf., ὁμ. ἀδικεῖν κλέπτες to confess that . . , Eur. Augé 1, Ar. Eq. 296; ὁμ. τι εἶναι to allow, grant that . . , freq. in Plat. 4. to agree, promise to do, c. inf. fut., Plat. Symp. 174 A, Phaedr. 254 B; but also c. inf. aor., Lob. Phryn. 749. 5. to have to do with one, be connected with him, ὁδὲν ὅμ. *τινί* Hdt. 6. 54. B. so also in Med., esp. to agree, assent to, to settle, establish on fixed terms, Plat. C. Pass. to be allowed or granted, Plat.: inf., to be allowed or confessed to be, to be confessedly so and so, freq. in Plat., as, ὁμολογεῖται γε παρὰ πάντων μέγας θεὸς εἶναι Symp. 202 B; and then with the inf. omitted, αὐτῆς ἡ ἔξις διακοσμήνη τὴν ὁμολογοῦτο should be allowed (to be) justice, Id. Rep. 434 A: ὁμολογεῖται it is granted, allowed, Plat., etc.; hence, τὰ ὁμολογούμενα and ὁμολογούμενα things granted, acknowledged principles, etc., freq. in Plat. Hence
 ὁμολόγημα, *ατος*, τό, that which is agreed upon, taken for granted, a postulate, Plat. II. a promise.
 ὁμολογησία, *ῆς*, a confession, Eccl. II. an agreement.
 ὁμολογήσις, *ῆς*, = foreg., Diod.
 ὁμολογήσας, *ον*, verb. Adj., one must confess, etc., Plat. Tim. 51 E, etc.
 ὁμολογητής, *οῦ*, δ, one who confesses. II. one who promises
 ὁμολογία, *ῆς*, agreement, Plat. Symp. 187 B, etc.: among the Stoics, conformity with nature, Cicero's *conventientia*, Fin. 3. 6, 21. III. an agreement made, compact, Plat. Crat. 384 D, etc.; δὲ δέσθαι Thuc. 6. 10: esp. in war, terms of surrender, Hdt., Thuc., etc.; ὁμολογίᾳ χρεσθᾶσαι, ὁμολογίᾳ ποιεῖσθαι, εἰς ὁμολογίαν προσχωρεῖν, of the conquered, Hdt. 1. 150, 4. 201, 7. 156; ἐς ὁμολογίαν προκαλεῖσθαι, of the conquerors, 3. 13. 2. an assent, admission, confession, Plat. Gorg. 461 C, etc.
 ὁμολογος, *ον*, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, λέγω) assenting, agreeing, of one mind, *τινί* with one, Arist. Eth. N.; *τινί* περί τινος Xen. Symp. 8. 36, cf. Lob. Phryn. 3: ὁμ. γίνεσθαι ὅμ. ἡ agrees with me: also of things, agreeing, suitable. Adv. -λως, confessedly, avowedly, ὁμ. ἔχειν Arist. Eth. N.: so ἐξ ὁμολογίου Polyb.
 ὁμολογομένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. from ὁμολογέω, confessedly, avowedly, Thuc. 6. 90, and Plat.: but also Med., agreeably, conformably to, hence the Stoical phrase τῇ φύσει ὁμ. ζῆν, Diog. L., Cicero's *naturae convenienter vivere*.
 ὁμολόχος, *ον*, (λόχος II) of the same band. II. (λέχος) = ὁμολεγος, Gramm.
 ὁμομαθής, *ῆς*, (μανθᾶν) learning together.
 ὁμομαστιγίας, *ον*, δ, (μάστιξ) one flogged with another, a fellow-slave, Comic word in Ar. Rau. 756.

ὁμομηλῆς, ἴδος, ἦ, = ὁμαμηλῆς.
 ὁμομητρίος, ἰα, ιω, (μήτηρ) *born of the same mother, a brother or sister*, Hdt. 6. 38, and Plat.
 ὁμομήτωρ, ορος, ὅ, ἦ, = ὁμογ., Orph. ap. Plat. Crat. 402 C.
 ὁμόνοός, *on, having common temple, cf. ὁμοβόμος.*
 ὁμόνεκος, *on, alike dead, companion in death*, Luc.
 ὁμονήδους, *on, (νηδὺς) = ὁμογάστριος.* [ῥ]
 ὁμονοεῖον, τό, the temple of Concord (Ὁμόνοια), Dio C.
 ὁμονοεῖν, τό, to be ὁμόνοος, to be of one mind, agree together, Thuc. 8. 75: ὁμ. τινι to agree with one, περὶ τούτοις Plat. Alc. I. 126 C: to live in harmony with, τινὶ Plat. Rep. 352 A: ὁμ. ὅτι . . . to be agreed that . . . Id. Meno 86 C. Hence
 ὁμονητικῶς, ἦ, ὄν, belonging, conducting to agreement, at unity, in harmony, Plat. Rep. 554 E, Phaedr. 256 B. Adv. -κῶς, ὁμ. εἶναι to be of one mind, Ib. 263 A.
 ὁμονοῖα, ες, = ὁμόνοος, dub. I. Plut.
 ὁμόνοια, ἦ, (ὁμόνοος) *sameness of thought, agreement, unity*, Lat. concordia, Thuc. 8. 93. II. as n. pr., v. ὁμονοεῖον.
 ὁμόνομος, *on, (νόμος) under the same laws*, Plat. Legg. 708 C. II. (νόμους) *feeding together, like σύννομος*, Ael.
 ὁμόνοος, *on, contr. -vous, on, of one mind, united, unanimous*, Lat. concors. Adv. εἰς, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 15, cf. Lob. Phryn. 142.
 ὁμόνυμφος, *on, (νύμφη) allied by marriage.*
 ὁμόοικος, *on, dwelling together.*
 ὁμοουσία, ἦ, (ὁμοούσιος) *sameness of substance*, Eccl.
 ὁμοουσιαστής, ὅς, ὅ, one who believes in the ὁμοουσία, Eccl.
 ὁμοουσίσιος, *on, (οὐσία) consubstantial*, Eccl. Hence
 ὁμοουσιότης, πτος, ἦ, = ὁμοουσία, Eccl.
 ὁμόπαγος, *on, (Lat. pagus) from the same canton*, Dion. H.
 ὁμοπαθεῖν, to have the same feelings with one, τινὶ: from ὁμοπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) *having the same feelings or affections*, Arist. Eth. N.: ὁμ. λύπης καὶ ἡδονῆς affected alike by pain and pleasure, Plat. Rep. 404 D. Adv. -θῶς.
 ὁμοπαίκτης, ορος, ὅ, (παῖς) *a play-fellow*, Lat. collusor.
 ὁμόπαις, παῖδος, ὅ, ἦ, *a twin-brother or sister.*
 ὁμοπάτριος, *on, by the same father, ἀδελφός* Hdt. 5. 25, Aesch. Pr. 559.
 ὁμοπάτριος, *on, (πατήρ) born of the same father.*
 ὁμοπάτωρ, ορος, ὅ, ἦ, = ὁμογ., Plat. Legg. 924 E, Isae. 65. 19.
 ὁμοπέδος, *on, (πέδον) with a plane surface.*
 ὁμοπιστία, ἦ, *sameness of faith*, Eccl.: from ὁμοπίστιος, *on, (πίστις) of the same faith*, Eccl.
 ὁμοπλεκτός, ἐς, (πλέω) *plaited together, entwined*, χεῖρες Anth.
 ὁμόπλεκτος, *on, = ὁμογ., Nonn.*
 ὁμοπληθής, ἐς, (πλήθος) *equal in quantity or number*, Euclid.
 ὁμοπλόω, (ὁμόπλοος) *to sail together, or in company*, Polyb.
 ὁμοπλοία, ἦ, *a sailing together or in company*, Cic. Att. 16. 4, 4.
 ὁμόπλοκος, *on, (πλέω) = ὁμοπλεκτής*, Nonn.
 ὁμόπλοος, *on, contr. -πλους, on, sailing together or in company*, ναὺς ὁμ. a consort, Anth.
 ὁμοπλόητης, πτος, ὅ, (πλόω) *one who sails or swims in company*, Opp.
 ὁμοποιός, ὄν (ποιεῖν) *doing the same, helping.*
 ὁμοπολεῖν, to move together or alike, Plat. Crat. 405 D.
 ὁμόπολις, εως, ὅ, ἦ, *from the same city or state*: poet. ὁμό-
 πολις Soph. Ant. 733.
 ὁμοπορεύς, *on, (πορεύομαι) travelling in company.*
 ὁμοπραγέω, (πράγος) *to take part in an affair*, Joseph.
 ὁμοπράγμων, *on, gen. onos, (πράγμα) taking part in an affair, a coadjutor*, Joseph.
 ὁμόπτερος, *on, (πτερόν) with the same plumage*, κίρκος ὁμ. Aesch. Supp. 224: ὁμοπτεροὶ μοὶ my fellow-birds, birds of my feather, Ar. Av. 229, and so in gen., οἱ ὁμοπτεροὶ comrades, fellows, Lat. aequales, Stratis Incert. 17; cf. Valck. Phoen. 331, Seidl. Eur. El. 525; ὁδοπτεροὶ my kindred, like hair, Aesch. Cho. 174, and so, ναὺς ὁμ. consort-ships (though Passow takes it swift as birds), Id. Pers. 559.
 ὁμόπολις, εως, ὅ, ἦ, poet. for ὁμόπολις, q. v.
 ὁμόπτερος, *on, = ὁμοπτερός*, sup.
 ὁμοργάζω, = ὁμοργνυμι, to wipe off, ὁμοργάζε h. Hom. Merc. 361, e conj. Ilgen. pro voce nihili ὁμοργάζε.
 ὁμοργάνω, τό, (ὁμοργνυμι) *that which is wiped off, a spot.*
 ὁμοργνυμι, fut. ὁμορῶ: aor. ὁμορῶα, med. ὁμορῶμαι, to wipe,

ἀπ' ἰχῶς χειρὸς ὁμοργνυμι *wiped off the ichor from her hand*, Il. 5. 416, (though this perh. belongs to ἀπομοργνυμι): elsewhere in Hom. always in aor. med., δάκρυα ὁμορῶσθαι to dry one's tears, mostly with παρειῶν from one's cheeks: later also absol., ὁμορῶσθαι to dry one's tears. II. to press out.—Rarer collat. forms are ὁμοργάζω h. Hom. Merc. 361, and ὁμοργνυμι, first in Q. Sm. Ep. word. (Akin to ἀμέργω, and perh. to μάσσω: the Sanscr. Root is mriḡ.)
 ὁμορέω, (ῥος) v. ὁμορῶ. Hence
 ὁμορήσις, ἦ, = ὁμορήσις.
 ὁμορός, *on, = sq., epith. of Zeus*, Polyb.
 ὁμορος, *on, Ion. ὁμορους, having the same borders, bordering* *on*, τινὶ Hdt. I. 57, 2. 65: ὁ ὅμ., a neighbour, borderer, Hdt. I. 134, Thuc. I. 15, etc.
 ὁμοροφία, ἦ, *a dwelling under the same roof*. Hence
 ὁμοροφίος, *on, (ὁροφή) dwelling under the same roof*, Plut.: the usu. form is ὁμοροφος, Lob. Phryn. 709.
 ὁμορρεῖβρος, *on, (ρεῖβρον) drawing water from the same stream*, late.
 ὁμορρηγος, *on, spoken together or at the same time*, Nonn.
 ὁμορροή, ἦ, (ῥέω) *confluence*, dub.
 ὁμορροθεῖν, to row together: in gen. to work at any thing together: metaph. to agree with, τινὶ Eur. Or. 530; absol. to agree together, Soph. Ant. 536, Fr. 435 (ap. Ar. Av. 851).
 ὁμορρόθιος, *on, (ροθεῖν) rowing or swimming together with*, τινὶ Anth.: from
 ὁμορρόθος, *on, (ροθεῖν) strictly dashing or splashing together*, with oars, rowing together: hence in gen. acting together, going together, etc., Theocr. Ep. 3. 5.
 ὁμόροπος, ἦ, = ὁμορροή, dub.: from
 ὁμόροπος, *on, contr. -pous, flowing together*, Plut.
 ὁμορροσμία, ἦ, Ion. ὁμορροσμία, resemblance, Hipp.: from ὁμόρρομος, *on, Ion. -pomos, of the same form, like*, Hipp.: esp. of the same rhythm.
 ὁμόρρομος, *on, Ion. for foreg.*
 ὉΜΟΪΣ, ὁμή, ὁμόν, one and the same, the oldest signf., and so sometimes in Hom.: hence 2. more usu. *belonging to two or more jointly, common, joint*, Lat. communis, ὁμή σόρος Pl. 23. 91, ὁμή ἀσφα Il. 15. 209, ὁμόν νεῖκος Il. 13. 333, ὁμή δίκης Od. 17. 503, ὁμόν λέγος Il. 8. 291, Hes. Th. 508. 3. together, united, and so agreed, ὁμή φρονεῖν Hes. Sc. 50; also, ἐς ὁμή τινι together with one. (Akin to ὅμα, which is mostly used of Time, as ὁμός is of Place; also to Sanscr. sa—, sam, Lat. simul, similis, etc.: hence ὁμοιος, as also the Adv. ὁμῶς, ὁμῶς, ὁμοῦ, ὁμή, ὁμῶθεν, ὁμῶς, qq. v.)—As Adj. only in Ep.
 ὁμόσαι, ὁμόσας, inf. and part. aor. of ὁμῶμαι, Hom.
 ὁμόσαρκος, *on, (σάρξ) of the same flesh*, Eccl.
 ὁμός, Adv., (ὁμός) *to one and the same place*, Il. 12. 24: ὁμός' ἦλθε μάχη the battle came to the same spot, i. e. the two armies met, the fight thickened, Il. 13. 337: hence usu. in Prose, ὁμός ἐναί, ἐλθεῖν, χερσίν etc., in hostile sense, like Lat. cominus, to come to close quarters, join battle, τινὶ with one, Ar. Lys. 451, and Xen.; ὁμός ἐναί τοῖς ἐχθροῖς to go to meet, march against them, Thuc. 2. 62, cf. Eur. Or. 921: and so, ὁμός ἐσθ' ἀφ' ἐστρατοῦ to run to meet, Xen. An. 3. 4, 4, Cyn. 10. 21. ὁμ. ταῖς λόγχαις ἐναί to rush on the spear, Xen. Symp. 2. 13: metaph., ὁμ. ἐναί τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι to grapple with the questions, Plat. Euthyd. 294 D: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. II. like ὅμα or σύν c. dat., Polyb.
 III. τὸ ὁμός, level ground, Plut. I. 559 C.
 ὁμοσθενής, ἐς, (σθένος) *equally strong*.
 ὁμοστίσιος, *on, (στίσις) eating the same food, living together*, Charond. ap. Arist. Pol. I. 2, 5. [Ὶ]
 ὁμοστέιν, to eat or live together with, τινὶ Hdt. I. 146: from ὁμόστος, *on, eating together with, μετὰ τινος* Thuc. 7. 119.
 ὁμόσκευος, *on, (σκευή) armed, clothed, arrayed in the same way*, Thuc. 2. 96, 3. 95.
 ὁμοσκηνώ, = ὁμοσκηνώ.
 ὁμοσκηνία, ἦ, *a living in the same tent*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 26.
 ὁμόσκηνος, *on, (σκηνή) living in the same tent*, Lat. contubernalis: in gen. living with, τινὶ Dion. H. Hence
 ὁμοσκηνώ, to live in the same tent or house with, τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25, ubi al. ὁμοῦ σκ—.

ὁμόσπλαγχνος, *ov*, = *ὁμοσπλάγχνος*, Aesch. Theb. 872.

ὁμόσπονδός, *ov*, *to join one in a treaty*: from

ὁμόσπονδος, *ov*, (*σπονδή*) strictly sharing in the drink-offering: hence 1. sharing the same cup, a messmate, Hdt. 9. 16, Dem. 321. 14. 2. bound by treaty, in treaty, LXX.

ὁμόσπορος, *ov*, (*σπορά*) sown together: usu. spring from the same parents or ancestors, h. Hom. Cer. 85, Pind. N. 5. 80, and Trag.: *ὁμ. γυνή* a wife common to two, Soph. O. T. 260: act., τὸν πατέρα ὁμόσπορος Ib. 460.

ὁμόσπουδος, *ov*, (*σπονδή*) with equal zeal.

ὁμόσσαι, ὁμόσσαι, *Ep.* for ὁμόςαι, ὁμόσαι, Hom.

ὁμόστεγος, *ov*, (*στέγη*) = ὁμόσπορος.

ὁμόστιβις, *és*, (*στέβω*) walking together: in gen. agreeing.

ὁμόστιχώς, *to walk together with*, τινί Il. 15. 635.

ὁμοστυχός, = *foreg.*: from

ὁμοστυχίης, *és*, (*στέλω*) walking together, accompanying.

ὁμόστιχος, *ov*, in the same line or rank with, τινί.

ὁμόστολος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Plut.

ὁμόστολος, *ov*, (*στέλλω*) sent together or at the same time, sailing or going in company. II. (*στολή*) clad alike: in

gen. of the same kind, like, φόβος Aesch. Supp. 496.

ὁμόστοργος, *ov*, (*στοργή*) feeling the same affection, Nonn.

ὁμόσφυρος, *ov*, (*σφυρὸν*) walking in company, *ap.* Hesych.

ὁμοσχημὸν, *ov*, (*σχῆμα*) of the same shape, Theophr.

ὁμοσχηγίς, *és*, (*τάσσω*) ranged in the same way, in the same

row or line, Euclid. 2. in the same construction, Gramm.

ὁμοτάλαντος, *ov*, = ἁτάλαντος, only in Gramm. [τά]

ὁμόταφος, *ov*, (*τάφω*, *ταφῆν*) buried together, Aeschin. 20. fin.

ὁμοτάχις, *és*, (*ταχῶς*) equally swift. Adv. -χῶς, Arist. Probl.

ὁμοτάχος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Heliod.

ὁμοτέλετος, *ov*, = *ὁμοιτέλετος*, susp.

ὁμοτελής, *és*, (*τέλη*) paying the same taxes.

ὁμοτέρμων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, (*τέρμα*) having the same borders, bordering on, neighbouring, Plat. Legg. 842 E.

ὁμοτέχνω, *to practise the same art*, Hipp.: from

ὁμότεχνος, *ov*, (*τέχνη*) practising the same art, trade or craft,

τινί with one, Plat. Lacch. 186 E: but also as Subst., δ *ὁμ. α*

partner in one's craft, fellow-workman, Hdt. 2. 89, Xenarch.

Porphyr. 1. 15: and so, c. gen., δ *ὁμ. τινος* Plat. Charm. 171 C.

ὁμοτήθος, *ov*, (*τήθη*) = ὁμόθηλος, ὁμόηλας:

ὁμοτής, *ov*, δ (*δυναμι*) one who administers an oath. II.

one who is sworn. Hence

ὁμοτικός, *ή, ὄν*, belonging or relating to swearing.

ὁμοτίμια, *ή*, sameness of value or honor: from

ὁμοτίμος, *ov*, (*τιμή*) equally valued or honored, held in or

enjoying equal honor, Il. 15. 186: hence, οἱ ὁμότιμοι among

the Persians, like of *δυναμι* at Sparta (cf. *δυναμι* II), the chief

nobles who were equal among themselves, the peers of the realm,

freq. in Xen. Cyr., as 2. 1, 3, 7. 5, 85. Adv. -*ῶως*.

ὁμότιμος, *ov*, (*τίθη*) = ὁμόθηλος, ὁμόηλος.

ὁμότοιχος, *ov*, having one common wall, separated by a party-

wall, *h.* οἰκία Isae. 60. 17: hence metaph., νόσος γέλωτος *ὁμ.*

ἐρείδει Aesch. Ag. 1004.

ὁμοτονός, *to have the same tension*, hence II. *to have the*

same tone with, τινί: from

ὁμότονος, *ov*, (*τέλω*) having the same tension: hence

II. having the same tone: τὸ *ὁμ.* an equable tone, between

high and low, Plat. Phil. 17 C: hence Adv. -*ῶως*, uniformly,

Arist. Probl. III. having the same accent.

ὁμοτραπέζιος, *ov*, (*τράπεζα*) sitting or eating at the same table

with, τινί Hdt. 3. 132., 9. 16. [ἀ]

ὁμοτράφης, *és*, (*τρέφω*) = ὁμότροφος.

ὁμοτρώγος, *ov*, (*τρώγω*) bored at the same time, Nonn.

ὁμοτρίχος, *ov*, = ὁμότριξ, susp.

ὁμοτροπέω, (*ὁμότροπος*) to have the same character, the same

manners or habits, Eccl. Hence

ὁμοτροπία, *ή*, sameness of manners or character, Dion. H.

ὁμότροπος, *ov*, of the same habits or life, suitable to one's

habits, etc., Pind. O. 13. 8: *ὁμ. ἡθεα* like habits, Hdt. 8. 144:

τινί with one, 2. 49. Adv. -*ῶως*, in the same manner.

ὁμοτράφης, *és*, = ὁμότροφος.

ὁμοτροφία, *ή*, a being brought up together, Joseph.: from

ὁμότροφος, *ov*, (*τρέφω*) brought up, reared, bred together

with, τινί h. Hom. Ap. 199: but also τινός, h. Hom. 8. 2: in

both places, of twins: ὁμότροφα τοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι θηρία, of domestic

animals, Hdt. 2. 66. 2. eating together: hence, ὁμότροφα

πεδία plains where we fed in company, Ar. Av. 329. II.

παροξ., ὁμότροφος, *ov*, act., bringing up together.

ὁμοτροχάω, (*τρέχω*) to run in company or together, v. I. Od.

15. 451, for ἄματρο.

ὁμοτύπια, *ή*, (*τύπος*) sameness of stamp or form, a like form.

ὁμοῦ, Adv., strictly gen. neut. from ὁμός, together, of Place, Il.

11. 127., 23. 84. 2. together, at once: in Hom. it usu.

serves to join two Substs., already connected by καί, as, ὁμοῦ

πόλεμος τε δαμῶν καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοῖς Il. 1. 61: γαῖαν ὁμοῦ καὶ

πόντον, ὁμοῦ χεῖρας τε πόδας τε, αἶψα ὁμοῦ καὶ εἰς etc.: so,

ἐπῆγγαγε λιμὸν ὁμοῦ καὶ λοιμὸν Hes. Op. 241, shewing that the

Verb refers alike to all the objects: so too, ἄμφω ὁμοῦ Od. 12.

424, so too in Att. 2. together with, along with, c. dat., Il.

5. 867: ὁμοῦ νεκρούς *with* or among the dead, Il. 15. 118

(where it may however mean like the dead): ὁμοῦ τῇ λήμῃ

Hdt. 2. 101: also with ὁμοῦ following the dat., Od. 4. 723: and

so, θεοὶ ὁμοῦ = εἰν θεοῖς, Soph. Aj. 767: ὁμοῦ ἵεσθαι τινί

Id. O. T. 1007,—which were overlooked by Blomf. Pers. 432.

3. near, hard by, Soph. Ant. 1180, Phil. 1218, Ar. Eq. 245:

also c. dat., near to, like ἑγγύς, Plat. Theag. 129 D, cf.

Meineke Menand. 254. 4. nearly, almost, usu. ὁμοῦ *τι*:

with numbers about, usu. less than, conseq. almost, Valck. Hdt.

5. 97. 5. ὁμοῦ καὶ just like, Lat. *aegue* *ac*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3.

64. cf. *δυναμι* B. 7.

ὁμόυλος, *ov*, (*ῥλη*) of the same wood or material. [ῥ]

ὁμοῦμαι, fut. of ὁμνῶμι, Hom.

ὁμοῦπίστατος, *ov*, of the same hypostasis, Eccl.

ὁμουρέω, Ion. for ὁμαρέω, to be *δμορος*, to border on, march

with, about upon, τινί Hdt. 2. 33, etc. II. to live together,

cohabit, also like πλησθέντων τινί, of lewd women, prob. with

allusion to οὐδέν. Hence

ὁμούρησις, *ή*, Ion. for ὁμόρησις, neighbourhood.

ὁμούριος, *ov*, = *sq.*, Ion. for ὁμόριος, *Ap.* Rh.

ὁμούρος, *ov*, Ion. for ὁμόρος, q. v.

ὁμούρους, *εως, ή*, (*ῥέω*) a flowing together, agreement, Diog. L.

ὁμούσιος, *ov*, and ὁμούσιότης, *ή*, for ὁμοσύσιος, -ότης, dub.

ὁμοφειγίς, *és*, (*φείγω*) shining together.

ὁμοφήτωρ, *oros*, δ, = ἁφήτωρ, Gramm.

ὁμόφθογγος, *ov*, sounding the same, agreeing in sound, Nonn.

ὁμόφλεγής, *és*, (*φλέγω*) burning together or at once, Nonn.

ὁμόφλοτος, *ov*, for ὁμοφύλοτος, dub.

ὁμόφοιτος, *ov*, (*φοιτάω*) walking, travelling together, a com-

panion, Pind. N. 6. 56.

ὁμόφραδής, *és*, (*φράζω*) speaking, debating together. II.

agreeing in sound: hence unanimous, agreed.

ὁμοφράδμων, *ov*, = ὁμοφραδής, Poet. *ap.* Ep. Plat. 310 A.

ὁμοφρονέω, *ήσω*, to be ὁμόφρων, to be of one mind, agree, Od.

9. 456, and Hdt.: τινί with one, Hdt. 8. 75: νοήμασιν *ὁμ.* Od.

6. 183: πόλεμος ὁμοφρονέων a war resolved on unanimously,

Hdt. 8. 3.

ὁμοφροσύνη, *ή*, like *δύναμις*, a being of the same mind,

agreement, Od. 6. 181, in plur., Od. 15. 198: from

ὁμόφρων, *ov*, δ, *ή*, (*φρήν*) = ὁμόνοος, of one mind, agreeing,

united, Il. 22. 263, Hes. Th. 60, usu. epith. of *δυμός*.

ὁμοφύης, *és*, (*φυή*) of the same growth, age or nature.

ὁμοφύη, *ή*, sameness of growth, age or nature.

ὁμοφύλια, *ή*, (*δύφυλος*) sameness of race or tribe, Plut.

ὁμοφύλιος, *ov*, = *sq.* [ῥ]

ὁμόφυλος, *ov*, (*φύλον*) belonging to the same race, tribe, people

or country, Thuc. 1. 141, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 27: in gen. of the

same race or kind, *δυνάμεις* Ib. 1. 6, 39: φίλια ὁμόφ. friendship

with those of the same stock, Eur. H. F. 1200: τὸ ὁμόφυλον, =

ὁμοφύλια, Eur. I. T. 346.

ὁμόφυτος, *ov*, (*φύω*) grown or originating together.

ὁμόφωνα, *to speak the same language with*, τινί Hdt. 1. 142,

cf. ὁμολογέω 1: hence in gen. to sound together or in unison,

to chime in with, τινί Arist. Eth. N. 1: and

ὁμόφωνα, *ή*, sameness of language or sound: in Music, same-

ness of note, unison, Arist. Pol., v. *sq.*: from

ὁμόφωνος, *ον*, (φωνή) speaking the same language with, *τῷ* Hdt. 3. 98, Thuc. 4. 3: in gen. agreeing in sound or tone, in union with, *τῷ* Aesch. Ag. 158: in Music, in the same note, σύμφωνος being in harmony, v. Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 1: cf. σύμφωνος. Adv. -*φως*, Strab.

ὁμοχρίνεις, ἴκος, ὁ, *ή*, one who receives his χρίνεις with others, esp. a fellow-slave, Plut.

ὁμόχορος, *ον*, belonging to the same chorus, Plut.

ὁμοχρῶς, to be ὁμόχρως, Geop.

ὁμόχροα, *ή*, sameness of color, the same color. II. = sq.

ὁμοχροίτη, *ή*, strictly Ion. for ὁμόχροα, but in different signification, a level surface, esp. on the body, and so the surface, skin, Wess. Hdt. 1. 74, Valck. 4. 70, cf. χρῶα and χρῶς.

ὁμοχροῦναι, to be contemporary with, *τῷ*. II. in Luc., τῇ γλώττῃ τὸ πλεονεκτῶν ὁμοχροῦναι kept time to the tongue.

ὁμόχρονος, *ον*, living at the same time, contemporaneous. II. in or of the same time or measure.

ὁμόχρους, *ον*, contr. -χρους, *ον*, (χρῶα) of the same color, of one color, Arist. H. A.: also, ὁμόχρους, *ον*, Lob. Paral. 256.

ὁμοχρώματος, *ον*, Diod., ὁμόχρωμος, *ον*, (χρῶμα), and ὁμόχρους, *ωτος*, ὁ, *ή*, = foreg.

ὁμόχορος, *ον*, (χρῶα) from the same country, a fellow-countryman, Dio C.

II. bordering on, a neighbour.—The form ὁμοχώριος, *ον*, is dub.

ὁμοψηφῆς, to vote together: from

ὁμοψηφῶν, *ον*, voting together, agreeing in opinion, agreed, Lys. 139. 19. II. having an equal right to vote with, *τῷ* Hdt. 6. 109, also μετὰ τῶν Hdt. 7. 149.

ὁμοψυχῆς, = ὁμονόεω, Eccl.: and

ὁμοψυχία, *ή*, = ὁμόνοια: from

ὁμοψυχῶν, *ον*, (ψυχή) = ὁμόνοος, like-minded, LXX.

ὁμόω, ὦω, (ὁμός) to join together, unite: in Pass., ὁμοῦναι φιλότῃ, like φιλότῃ μὴ γνῆναι, Il. 14. 209.

*ΟΜΩ, a pres. from which we have a part. ὁμοῦντες in Hdt. 1. 153, and which supplies the fut., etc. of ὁμυνμι.

ὁμνη, *ή*, v. ὁμνη.

ὁμνητός, *εἰα*, *ειον*, = ὁμνιος, Poet. ap. Suid.: from

ὁμνη, *ή*, food, esp. corn, wheat and barley, Lyc. 621, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. I. p. 55: hence again, ὁμνια cakes of meal and honey, sacrificial cakes, Call. Fr. 123, 268. II. hence

honey-combs, Nic. Al. 450.—The form ὁμνη is dub., Br. Schol. Soph. O. C. 489. (Hence the Adj. ὁμνιος etc.: akin prob. to δέλω, and the Lat. words opes, opes, coops (whence copia),

opores, opulentus, opimus, opiparus, all which words have the common notion of nourishment, abundance, increase: but the more prob. Root of ὄλον, ὀνῶνιον, orpsonium, is ἔψω.) Hence

ὁμνητρός, *δ*, *ον*, = ὁμνιος.

*Ομνια, *ή*, v. ὁμνιος II.

ὁμντιακός, *ή*, *ον*, Anth., and ὁμντιακός, *ή*, *ον*, = sq.

ὁμντιος, *ια*, *ιον*, strictly of, belonging to food, esp. corn, ὁμν. καρπός Moschio ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 242: ὁμν. ἔργον husbandry, Call. Fr. 183: nourishing, Phillet. 49. II. well-fed,

flourishing, thriving, large, Lat. opimus, opulentus, opiparus, νέος *δ*, a huge cloud, Soph. Fr. 233: στάχς ὁμν. Ap. Rh. 4. 989.

II. *Ομντια, *ή*, epith. of Demeter, like alma Ceres from *alo*, as mother of corn and fruits, cf. Müller

Literat. of Greece I. p. 16. [This is one of the very few trisyll. feminines in *ια*, of the same form as πότνια, and the accent conseq. is on the antepenult., Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 30, Draco p. 20, 21.]

ὁμψάκας, *αια*, *αῖον*, (ὁμψή) prophetic, presaging, Nonn.

ὁμψάκιος, *ον*, ὁ (ὁμψή) wine made from unripe grapes. II. metaph. as Adj. masa, harsh, austere, θυμός Ar. Ach. 352, cf. ὁμψή IV.

ὁμψάκιω, usu. as Dep. med. ὁμψάκιζομαι (ὁμψή): —to be unripe, strictly of grapes, but also of other fruit: also of young girls, v. ὁμψή.

II. proverb., Σικελὸς ὁμψάκιζεται the Sicilian steals sour grapes, Epich. p. 98:—metaph. in Aristaen. 2. 7, to deflower a very young girl. II. of a vine, to bear

sour grapes, LXX.

ὁμψάκιος, *ινη*, *ινον*, made from unripe grapes, etc., e. g. ὀλivos = ὁμψάκη, ὁμψάκιος, ὁμψάκιτης: also ἔλαιον oil made from unripe olives, Diosc., v. sq. [ἄ].

ὁμψάκιον, τό, oil made from unripe olives, elsewh. ὁμωτρίβες, strictly neut. from sq., sub. ἔλαιον. [ἄ]

ὁμψάκιος, *ον*, = ὁμψάκιος: metaph., ὁ. μῆλα τοῦ στέρνου the unripe breasts of a young girl, Aristaen. 2. 7, cf. ὁμψάξ III. [ἄ]

ὁμψάκις, ἴδος, *ή*, the astringent cup of the acorn, used for tanning, Galen.

ὁμψάκιτης, *ον*, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, Diosc., unripe: ὀλivos ὁμψ. = ὁμψάκις.

ὁμψάκιμελί, ἴτος, τό, a drink made from sour grapes and honey, Diosc.

ὁμψάκορος, ἄγος, ὁ, *ή*, (ράξ) with sour or unripe grapes, Anth. ὁμψάκορης, *ες*, (εἶδος) like unripe grapes, sour like them.

ὁμψάλητομία, *ή*, the cutting of the navel-string: in gen. midwifery, Plat. Theaet. 149 E: from

ὁμψάλητόμος, *ον*, (ὁμψαλός, τέμνω) cutting the navel-string: *ή* ὁ. a midwife, Hipp., and so usu. in Ion. Greek, whereas the Att. word was μαῖα.

ὁμψάλλον, τό, Dim. from ὁμψαλός.

ὁμψάλιος, *ον*, (ὁμψαλός) belonging to the navel: having a boss, bossy, Anth.: τὸ ὁμψ. = ὁμψαλός, Leon. Tar. [ἄ]

ὁμψάληστῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a knife for cutting the navel-string. ὁμψάλοειδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) like a navel or boss.

ὁμψάλεως, *εσσα*, *εν*, (ὁμψαλός) having a navel or boss, Hom. (esp. in Il.) usu., ὁπτις ὁμψαλέσσα a shield with a central knob, in Od. only 19. 32: also, ὄρνθιν ὁμψαλέν a yoke with a knob on the top, Il. 24. 269, v. ὁμψαλός II. 2: in gen. round.

ὁμψάλοκαρπος, *ον*, bearing fruit like an ὁμψαλός, Diosc. *ΟΜΦΑΟ Σ, οὐ, ὁ, the navel, Lat. umbilicus, II., Hdt. 7. 60, etc.: also 2. the navel-string. II. any thing like a navel, i. e. in the middle, etc.: esp. 1. the raised knob or boss in the middle of the shield, Lat. umbo, Il. 13. 192. 2. a button or knob on the horse's yoke to fasten the reins to, Il. 24. 273, (not a hole for the reins to pass through.) III.

the centre or middle point: so in Od. 1. 50 (the only place in Od. where the word occurs), Calypso's island Ogygia is called ὁμψαλός θαλάσσης: and by a somewhat later legend, Delphi (or rather a round stone in the Delphic temple) was called ὁμψαλός as marking the middle point of Earth, first in Pind. P. 4. 131, 6. 3, etc., cf. Paus. 10. 16, 2, Müller Eumen. § 27. IV. the stalk of the fig and some other fruits, Aristol. Prob. (ὁμψαλός, u-mbil-icus, Germ. nabel, Sanscr. nabhi: akin also to ἄμβων, umbo.)

ὁμψάλοτομία, *ή*, = ὁμψαλητομία, Arist. H. A.: from ὁμψάλοτος, *ον*, = ὁμψαλητός, Sophron.

ὁμψάλοδης, *ες*, contr. for ὁμψαλοειδής, Arist. H. A. ὁμψάλοτης, *ή*, *ον*, as if from ὁμψαλός, worked in the shape of a navel, or with bosses, bossy, Pherecr. Pers. 5, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 49.

*ΟΜΦΑΞ, ἄκος, *ή*, an unripe grape, Od. 7. 125, Hes. Sc. 399: ὁμψ. πικρά Aesch. Ag. 955: also of other fruit, olives, etc.: later written ὁ μψαξ, Schol. Ar. Ach. 351, Lob. Phryna. 54.

II. metaph. a young girl not yet ripe for marriage, Jac. Onest. Ep. 1. 3. III. in plur., the unripe hard breasts of a young girl, Aristot's due pome acerbe, Wern. Tryph. p. 84, cf. ὁμψάκιος.

IV. at ὁμψάκας your bitterness, gibes, Plat. (Com.) Εὐροτ. 5, cf. ὁμψάκιος. V. ὁμψή, ὁ, *ας*, as Adj., unripe, hence sour, harsh, ὁμψ. βότρυς, σταφυλή, ἔλαια. (Prob. akin to ὁμός.) [ἄ in all examples, but acc. to Draco 18. 15 ἄ also.]

ὁμψή, *ή*, a voice, in Hom. always θεῶν ὁμψή, ὁμψή θεῶν or θεῶν (as Il. 20. 129, Od. 3. 215, etc.), a divine voice, prophecy, oracle, esp. such as were conveyed in dreams (Il. 2. 41), in the flight of birds, etc.; and so any sound or token conveying divine injunctions, like κληῶν: also in plur., κατ' ὁμψάς τὰς Ἀπολλῶνος Soph. O. C. 102: later, a sweet tuncful voice, Pind. N. 10. 63, Fr. 266; hence, ὁμψή μελέων Pind. Fr. 45. 17, cf. Aesch. Supp. 808.

II. fame, report, σὴ ὁμψή the report about thee, Soph. O. C. 559, cf. 1351. E. word.

III. Lacon. for ὁσμῇ: hence the rose was called in Arcadia ἐνὸμψαλον. (From the Root ΕΙ-, εἰπ-εἶν, ὅψ, with *μ* inserted, like στρόμβος from στρέφω.) Hence

ὁμψήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, from which a voice proceeds: esp. oracular. ὁμψήστῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one that utters a prophetic voice, a soothsayer.

ὁμψύνω, (ὁμψή II) to make famous.

ὁμῶλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for ὁμαῖλαξ: also = ὁμοῖος, bordering on, neighbouring, Ar. Rh., v. Jac. A. P. p. 315.

ὁμῶμι, τό, a Persian plant, perh. the Lat. *amomum*, Plut.

ὁμῶμοκα, perf. of ὁμῶμι.

ὁμῶνύμεα, to have the same name with, τινί. Hence ὁμῶνύμεα, ἡ, a having the same name, identity, Plut.: an equivocal word, Arist. Rhet.

ὁμῶνυμος, ἰα, ἰων, =sq., Anth. [5]

ὁμῶνύνομος, ὄν, (ὁμός, ὄνομα) having the same name, II. 17. 720, Aesch. Theb. 984: with one, τινί Thuc. 2. 68, etc.; also τινός Isocr. 223 C; so, ὁ σαυτοῦ, ὁ σὸς *thy*, your namesake, Plat. Prot. 311 B, Theat. 147 D: τὰ δὲ *synonymos*, Id. Soph. 234 B.

II. *ambiguus*, equivocal. Adv. -μως, Arist. Eth. N.

ὁμῶροφός, ὄν, =ὁμῶροφος, living under the same roof with, τινί Antipho 130. 32, Dem. 321. 14.

ὁμῶροφος, ὄν, (ὁροφή) =foreg.

ὁμός, Adv. from ὁμός, like ὁμοίος, equally, likewise, alike, Lat. *pariter*, II. 1. 106, g. 605, Od. 11. 565: rare in Att., as Soph. Aj. 1372, Eur. El. 407: in equal parts, Hes. Th. 74.

2. freq., like ὁμοί, joined with two Subst. connected by καί to shew that they stand in the same relation to the Verb, ὁμῶς ἴππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν, ὁμῶς νόκτας τε καὶ ἡμᾶρ etc., both man and horse alike, as well by day as by night, Hom.; also, πάντες ὁμῶς all together, all alike, Od. 4. 775, II. 17. 422; so too in Hes.; also, πάντῃ ὁμῶς Hes. Th. 366.

II. c. dat., like *as, just as, equally with*, ὁμῶς τοῖς ἡπια ὁδὲν he knows mild thoughts *as well as* you, Od. 13. 405; ἐχθρὸς ὁμῶς Ἀἰδῶο πόλιν hated like death, II. 9. 312.

III. together, at the same place:—c. dat. together with, Theogn. 252. Cf. ὁμοῦ.

ὁμός, Conj. (ὁμός) nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, II. 12. 393; after *per*, Hes. Op. 20; ὁμός καὶ Hdt. 5. 63; very freq. in Att. who also strengthen it by other words, as ἀλλ' ὁμός, Lat. *attamen*, Ar. Vesp. 1085; ὁμός γε μὴν Ar. Nub. 631;

ὁμός γε μέντοι Ar. Ran. 61; ὁμός μὴν ὁ μέντοι but still, for all that, Plat. 2. καὶ εἰ . . . ὁμός (c. indic.), κἄν ὁμός (c. conjunct.), although, even though or if, Aesch. Pers. 295, Soph. Aj. 15, O. C. 957.

3. καὶ ὁμός is in Att. oft. joined with a partic. after a finite Verb, like καὶ περ, which then takes the place of the protasis, κλέβει μὲν νοσῶν ὁμός, i. e. εἰ καὶ νοσεῖς, Soph. Tr. 1105; and strength., πειθὼ καίπερ ὁ στέργων ὁμός Aesch. Theb. 712, cf. Eur. Or. 680, and Dem. 280: also reversely with the Verb after a partic., ὁστέροι ἀπυκνέοντο ἱεροπύοντο ὁμός Hdt. 6. 120, cf. Elmsl. Med. 1216, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 697. c. 4. ὁμός used to break off a speech, however, . . . Aesch. Eum. 74.

ὁμωχέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὁμός, ἔχω) Acol. and Dor. for ὁμωχετής, holding or dwelling together: θεοὶ ὁμ., like ὁμῶναι, worshipped in the same temple, Thuc. 4. 97, where it seems to be a Boeot. phrase.

ὁμωχέτης, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for ὁμωχέτης, an ass-driver.

ὁμωχάρα, ἡ, dub. l. for ὁμωχάρα.

ὁμωχρίνος, ἰν, ὠν, (ὁμωχρος) of or belonging to a wild ass.

ὁμωχρόστος, ὄν, (ὁσκα) grazed by wild asses, Strab.

ὁμωχρος, ὁ, for ὄνος ἔκτρος, the wild ass. II. an engine for throwing missiles, elsewhere. *μονωχρῶν*.

*ONAP, τό, a dream, vision in sleep, opp. to a waking vision (ὄναρ, q. v.), Od. 19. 547, 20. 90: only used in nom. and acc. sing., the other cases being supplied from ὄνειρος and ὄνειρον:

besides these an irreg. pl. *ὄνειρα* occurs Od. 20. 87, to which later writers formed the sing. gen. and dat. *ὄνειρατος*, -ατῖ, Aesch. Cho. 531, and Plat.; and more freq. pl. gen. and dat. *ὄνειράτων*, -ατῖ, Hdt. i. 120, and Trag., etc.; even a sing. nom. *ὄνειρα* is quoted by E. M. p. 47. 53.

2. proverb. of any thing fleeting or unreal, *οἷος ὄναρ ἀνθρώπου* Pind. P. 8. 136; hence also in Prose, *οὐδ' ὄναρ ἐλευθερίας, φόβου* etc., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 70.

II. in Att., ὄναρ was mostly used as Adv., in a dream, in sleep, Aesch. Eum. 116, 131, Soph. Fr. 63, and freq. in Plat.; *οὐδ' ὄναρ* not even in a dream, Plat. Theat. 173 D: hence oft. opp. to *ὄναρ*, in a dream or waking, Id. Tim. 71 E; *ὄναρ ἢ ὄναρ* (ζῆν) in a dream or in reality, Id. Rep. 476 D; *ὄναρ καὶ ὄναρ* sleeping and waking, i. e. always, like καὶ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτός, Democ. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 408; *οὐδ' ὄναρ οὐδ' ὄναρ* not at all, Plat. Phil. 36 E.

This adverbial accus. was always used alone, never κατ' ὄναρ, Phot. Lex. voc. κατ' ὄναρ. III.

[948]

for ὄναρ, h. Hom. Cer. 270, e conj. Herm., as contrariwise ὄναρ is sometimes used for ὄναρ.

ὄναριον, τό, Dim. from ὄναρ, a little ass. [ἀ]

ὄνασθαι, inf. aor. 2. med. of ὄνινημι.

ὄνασθι, Dor. for ὄνισθι, Eur.

ὄνεα, ἡ, sub. ὁρᾶ, ass's skin, strictly fem. from ὄνειος.

ὄνειαρ, τό, gen. ὄνεάρος, (ὄνινημι) any thing that profits or helps, profit, advantage, aid, succour, II. 22. 433, 486, Hes. Op. 344: a means of strengthening, refreshment, Od. 4. 444, 15. 78, Hes. Op. 41: hence usu. in plur. *ὄνεάτρα* food, victuals, freq. in Hom. (Esp. Od.) in the line, of δ' ἐπ' ὄνεαδ' ἔτοίμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἁλλῶν: rich presents were also so called, II. 24. 367: also not rarely metaph. of persons, e. g. Hector is called πᾶν ὄνειαρ, II. 22. 433; later esp. of the gods, ὁ θνητὸς a hope mortals, h. Hom. Cer. 270, where however Herm. ὄναρ, and Voss *ὄναρ* metri grat., v. ὄναρ 111.

II. for ὄναρ, a dream, Call. Ep. 51. 6, Jac. A. P. p. 227: also a thing on which one is always thinking, awake or asleep, cf. ὄνειπος 4.—Ep. word. [Those who read ὄνειαρ h. Hom. Cer. 270, use the middle syll. short, which is very questionable.]

ὄνεάρον, τό, =foreg., Alcæa. 94 D.

ὄνειδείη, ἡ, poet. for ὄνειδος, Ep. Hom. 4. 12.

ὄνειδος, ὄν, (ὄνειδος) reproachful, in Hom. (esp. in Pl.) *ὄνειδοῖς* ἐπέεσσιν with words of reproach, in Od. only once, 18. 326; also *ῥῆσος* ὄν, II. 21. 393: later in gen. disgraceful.

ὄνειδέω, poet. for sq., dub.

ὄνειδίξω, ἰσα, (ὄνειδος) to throw a reproach upon one, cast in one's teeth, object, impute, Lat. *obijcere*, τινί τι II. 9. 34, Od. 18. 380, Hes. Op. 716, and so usu. in Hdt., and Att.: also, τι εἰς τινα Soph. O. C. 754: hence in Pass. to be objected or imputed, Plat. Tim. 86 D: then omitting the acc. rei, to reproach, *υπεβλάδι*, τινί Pl. 2. 255, etc.: τινί περί τινας Hdt. 4. 79; and τινί τινας 1. 90; τινί εἰς τι 8. 92: absol., ὄν. ἐπεί, ῥῆσος II. 1. 211, 7. 95: more rarely c. acc. pers., Soph. O. C. 1002, Plat. Apol. 30 E: also, ὄν. τινὰ τυφλὸν (sc. ὄντα) to reproach one with being blind, Soph. O. T. 412.

ὄνειδισμός, ἡ, =ὄνειδισμός.

ὄνειδισμός, τό, (ὄνειδίξω) insult, reproach, blame, Hdt. 2. 133.

ὄνειδισμός, ὁ, (ὄνειδίξω) a reproaching: abuse, Dion. H.

ὄνειδιστόν, verb. Adj., one must reproach, Plat. Legg. 689 C.

ὄνειδιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq., ὄν. λόγος Eur. H. F. 218.

ὄνειδιστής, σῆ, ὁ, (ὄνειδίξω) one who reproaches. Hence

ὄνειδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to blame, abusive, Diod. Adv. -κῶς.

ὄνειδιστός, ὄν, (ὄνειδίξω) reproached.

*ONEIDIOΣ, τό, said to be orig. any report of one, fame, character, (as it seems to be in Soph. Phil. 477; and so, Θήβαις κάλλιστον ὄν. Eur. Phoen. 821; but v. deriv.): at all events

I. usu. from Hom. downwards, like κλέος, κληδόν, Lat. *fama*, etc., reproach, blame, Hom., and Hes.: esp. by word, *ὄνειδα μῆσθαισθαί, λέγειν*, βάσει II. 1. 291, 2. 222, Od. 17. 461, etc.: *ὄνειδος* ἔχειν to be in disgrace, Hdt. 9. 71.

2. matter of reproach, a reproach, disgrace, τινί to one, II. 16. 408, 17. 556; and so Hdt. 2. 36, and Att.

II. also, acc. to Gramm., in oppos. signif. of praise, v. Valck. Phoen. 828. (The Sanscr. Root is *nid* vituperare: so that it seems to be euphon., and its affinity to *βρομαι* becomes dub., Pott Forsch. 2. p. 164.)

ὄνειον, τό, (ὄνος) an ass stable.

ὄνειος, ὄν, (ὄνος) of an ass, Ar. Eq. 1399; ὄν. γάλα ass's milk:—also a, ὄν. v. ὄνεα.

ὄνειος, ὄν, Ion. ὄνιτος, (ὄνινημι) useful, rare word, to which Gramm. assign the irreg. Compar. *ὄνειον*, ὄν, cf. ὄνιτος, ὄνιτος.

ὄνειραρ, τό, v. sq.

ὄνειράτα, τό, serving in Hom. as plur. of ὄναρ, q. v.

ὄνειράτιον, τό, Dim. from ὄνειρος, a little dream. [ἀ]

ὄνειρειος, εἰα, εἰον, (ὄνειρος) dreamy, of dreams, ἐν ὄνειρείῳ πύλῃσι at the gates of dreams, Od. 4. 809.

ὄνειρῖεις, εἰα, εἰον, =foreg., Orph.

ὄνειρογενής, εἰς, (*γένω) born of a dream, Heliod.

ὄνειροδότις, ὄν, ὁ, (δίδωμι) giver of dreams.

ὄνειροδότις, ἡ, fem. from foreg.

ὄνειροκριτής, ὄν, ὁ, interpreter of dreams, Theocr. 21. 33.

[1] ὄνειροκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for interpreting dreams,

πινάκιοι Dem. Phal. ap. Plut.: τὰ—κά, sub. βιβλία, a book on the interpretation of dreams, such as that of Artemidorus.

ὀνειρολογία, ἡ, (λόγος) discourse about dreams.

ὀνειρομαντис, εὐς, δ, ἡ, foreboding from dreams, an interpreter of dreams, Aesch. Cho. 33, Magnes Lyd. 2.

ὀνειρον, τό, collat. form of *ὄνειρος*, Od. 4. 841; in Hdt., and in Trag. the more freq. form:—τοῦτον φρενῶν *ὄνειρον* my dreaming phantasy, Soph. El. 1390. The plur. occurs in Aesch., and Soph., though this is more freq. *ὄνειρα* etc., cf. *ὄναρ*.

ὀνειροπλήκτος, ον, (πλήσσω) struck, scared by a dream.

ὀνειροπλήξ, ἥγος, δ, ἡ, =foreg.

ὀνειροποιός, ον, (ποιέω) producing dreams.

ὀνειροπολέω, to deal with dreams, i. e. to dream, c. acc., ἵππους of horses, Ar. Nub. 16, 27; and of vain schemes, Dem. 54. 10. II. to cheat by dreams, etc., Ar. Eq. 809. III. Pass., *ὀνειροπολεῖσθαι* τινι to dream of a thing, Diod. Hence

ὀνειροπόλησις, ἡ, a dreaming.

ὀνειροπολία, ἡ, the act of dreaming, a dream, Plat.

ὀνειροπολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to dreaming: τὸ ὄν. the art of interpreting dreams, Plut. Adv. —κῶς.

ὀνειροπόλος, ον, (πολέω) occupied with dreams, hence I. an interpreter of dreams, Il. 1. 63., 5. 149. 2. a dreamer.

ὀνειροπομπός, ον, (πέμπω) sending dreams.

ὄνειρος, δ, a dream, freq. in Hom., sent by Zeus, cf. Il. 1. 63; hence his messenger, Il. 2. 26: the plur. is usu. in the irr. form *ὄνειρα*, cf. the collat. forms *ὄνειρον*, *ὄναρ*—after a dream they purified themselves, hence, *ὄνειρον ἀποκλύειν* Ar. Ran. 1340, cf. ad Aesch. Pers. 201. 2. as prop. n. 'Ονειρος, god of dreams, Il. 2. 6, etc., also in plur. Od. 24. 12, and so also Hes. Th. 212, where dreams are the children of Night without a father. 3. proverb. of any thing unreal, fleeting, Valck. Phoen. 397. 4. also that which one is ever dreaming of, v. Od. 19. 581.—On the different signif. of *ὄντιον* v. sub voc.

ὀνειροσκόπος, ον, (σκοπέω) an interpreter of dreams.

ὀνειροσόφος, ον, wise, versed in dreams.

ὀνειροστόκος, ον, (τίκτω) dream-producing, Nonn.

ὀνειροφαντάσια, ἡ, a vision, Artemid.: from *ὀνειρόφαντος*, ον, (φαίνωμαι) appearing in dreams, haunting one's dreams, Aesch. Ag. 420.

ὀνειρόφρων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (φρήν) versed in dreams and their interpretation, Eur. Hec. 708.

ὀνειρογῶμος, δ, (ὀνειρώσσω II) an effusion during sleep, Arist. H. A.

ὀνειρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a dream, of or disposed for dreaming. *ὀνειρώεις*, ἡ, (ὀνειρώσσω) a dreaming, a dream, Plat. Tim. 52 B. II. = *ὀνειρογῶμος*.

ὀνειρώσσω, Att. —ττω, (ὄνειρος) to dream, Plat. Rep. 476 C, etc.; περί τινος Ib. 533 C. II. to have an effusion during sleep. Hence

ὀνειροτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or consisting in dreaming.

ὄνειων, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. Compar. of *ὄνειος*, useful, q. v.

ὀνείλαφος, δ, (ὄνος) a kind of antelope, cf. τραγέλαφος, Callistr. ap. Ath. 200 F.

ὄνειος, δ, = ὄνος VI, a windlass, pulley: also the person who works it. Hence

ὄνειω, to draw up with a windlass, Thuc. 7. 25: in gen. to haul up, Strattis Mac. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ὄνηγγισ, ἡ, donkey-driving.

ὄνηγος, δ, Dor. and Att. ὄναγός, (ὄνος, ἡγέομαι) an ass-driver. *ὄνητος*, ον, Ion. for *ὄνειος*, useful. Hence

ὄνηστός, ἡ, ον, Ion. irreg. Superl. of *ὄνειος*, the most useful, serviceable, Anaxag. 4; *ὄνηστον ποτέσθαι* exert yourselves to the utmost, Ap. Rh. 2. 335; *ὄνηστον* the most effectual remedy for the dropsy, Aretae.

ὄνηλάττω, to drive donkeys, Ar. Fr. 598: from

ὄνηλάτης, ον, δ, (ὄνος, ἐλαίω) a donkey-driver, Archipp.

Incert. 2, Dem. 1040. fin. [α] *ὄνημένος*, part. aor. 2 med., Od.; *ὄνησα*, Ep. for *ὤνησα*, aor. 1, Il.; and *ὄνησει*, 3 fut., Il.; = *ὄνιμη*.

ὄνησιστός, ον, (ὄνησις, δάρον) profitable, Plut. [I]

ὄνησιμος, ον, (ὄνησις) useful, profitable, Aesch. Kum. 924, and Soph.: aiding, succouring, Soph. Tr. 1013. Adv. —μως, Plat. Legg. 747 C.

ὄνησιπολις, εως, δ, ἡ, useful to the state, Simon. Fr. 12. 12, Schneidevin. [I]

ὄνησις, εως, ἡ, (ὄνιμη) use, profit, advantage, good luck, Od. 21. 402; τινός from a thing, Eur. Hec. 1231: enjoyment, ἐπ' ὄνησιν *ἐμιοί* for a delight to me, Sapph. 33, and so Aesch., and Eur. Hence

ὄνησιφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bringing advantage, Hipp. Adv. —ως.

ὄνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνιμη) profitable, useful.

ὄνητος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνιμη) profitable. B. (ὄνομαι) blamed, dub.

ὄνητρος, ορος, δ, = *ὄνησιμος*.

ὄνητλέω, = *ὀνυθλέω*, dub.

ὄνητος, δ, dirt, dung, like κόπρος and βόλβιτον, Il. 23. 775, 777; later also ἡ ὄνητος, like ἡ κόπρος.

ὀνθύλευσις, ἡ, (δυνάμις) like *βουθύλευσις* and *μονθύλευσις*, the use of forced meat, etc., Meineke Menand. p. 160. [ῥ]

ὀνθύλευτος, ἡ, ὄν, like *μονθύλευτος*, stuffed, of meats: from *ὀνθύλειω*, to dress with forced meat, stuffing, etc., in cookery, in Pass., Diphil. ap. Plut. Nic. 1, τευθὺς ὠνδοκαμένη Sodat. ap. Ath. 293 C: *βουθύλευσις* and *μονθύλευσις* are collat. forms, Lob. Phryn. 356. II. to doctor wine, Schol. Ar. Plut. 1063, like *καπηλεύσις* III. (Passow derives it from *ὄνητος* to stuff with dirt, etc., comparing the Germ. *müsten* and *müsen*: cf. *πηλός*, and v. Hemst. Schol. Ar. Plut. 1064.)

ὄνια, ας, ἡ, Aeol. for *άνια*, Aeol. 72, v. Bast. Greg. Cor. p. 600.

ὄνιας, ον, δ, a kind of sea-fish, the scarus, from its gray color, Ath.

ὄνιδρία, ἡ, = *ὄνις*, dub.

ὄνιδιον, τό, Dim. from *ὄνος*, a little ass, Ar. Vesp. 1306.

II. whether also = *ὄνις*, is dub. [I]

ὄνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνος) of or belonging to an ass: *ὄν. μύλος* a mill-stone turned by an ass (i. e. larger than that of the common hand-mills), N. T.

ὄνιμη, inf. *ὄνιδναμι*, redupl. from Root 'ON—, which appears in the deriv. tenses and forms: fut. *ὄνησω*: aor. *ὤνησα*: Med. *ὄνιναμι*, fut. *ὄνησομαι*: aor. 2 *ὤνημην*, ητο, ητο, ὠνήμεν, opt. *ὤναμην*, inf. *ὤνασθαι* for the impf. act., ὤνῃ, ὤφελον was used: but the impf. med. *ὠνιναμένη* Plat. Rep. 380 B: perf. *ὤνημα*, rare.—Hom. has pres. act., Il. 24. 45, fut. act. and med., aor. act., sometimes *κῆνε αὐγῆν*, but he and all Ion. use no other aor. med. than *ὤνημην*, part. *ὤνημενος* Od., imperat. *ὤνησο* Od., *ὤνῃμην* being with them exclus. aor. from *ὤνομαι*: even the Att. prefer *ὤνημην*, though later *ὤνῃμην* also freq. occurs: Xen. has besides an aor. pass. *ὤνήθη*, An. 5. 5, 2, rashly questioned by Valck. Adon. p. 362 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 12, sq. There are no such pres. as *ὄνιας*, *ὄνῃς*, *ὄνημι*.

I. Act. to profit, advantage, help, support, absol., Il. 8. 36, 467, Hes. Th. 429: but usu. c. acc. pers. vel rei, ὄν. τινα or τι, Il. 1. 395, 503, etc., Od. 14. 67, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; also c. dupl. acc., σὲ δὲ τοῦτό γε γήρας ὄνησει this at least will profit thine old age, Od. 23. 24: to delight, cheer, as perh. Il. 1. 395: *ὄν. τινα*, Lat. *juvare aliquem*, freq. in Plat., and Xen.

II. Med. to have profit or advantage, to enjoy help, support, Il. 7. 173, Od. 14. 415; also esp. to have delight or enjoyment, c. part. to have the advantage of . . , Theogn. 1380, Plat. Apol. 30 C: and with neut. Adj. as Adv., *μεγάλῃ* Id. Alc. 1. 120 D: but usu. c. gen. to enjoy, have delight or enjoyment of a thing, like *ἀπολαύω*, *δαΐτω* ὄνησο Od. 19. 68; τί σευ ἄλλος ὄνησται; what enjoyment will others have of thee, i. e. what good will you have done them? P. 16. 31, cf. Soph. Tr. 567, Ar. Thesm. 469; also in Prose, *ὅπως ὠναίησθε τούτων* so may ye have profit of these things! Dem. 842. 10: also, *ὠνασθαι* τι ἀπό τινος Plat. Rep. 528 A, Charm. 164 B. 2. part. aor. *ὄνημενος* in a rare ellipt. expression, Od. 2. 33, *ἐσθλός μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὄνημενος* (sub. εἴη or ἔστω), he seems brave, may he be fortunate! and so for *ὠναίω*, answering to Lat. *macte esto virtute*. 3. freq. in opt. aor. *ὠνάμην*, αἶο, αἰτο, freq. in good-wishes, *ὅπως ὠνάμην* so may I thrive!; and reversely c. negat., *μὴ νῦν ὠνάμην*, ἀλλ' ὀλοίμην may I not thrive, but die, Soph. O. T. 644 (where *βίω* or some word must be supplied, cf. sup. 1.): *ὠναίω*, Lat. *sis felix*! Eur. Or. 1677, etc.; also with *χάρην*, c. g. *ὠναίω* τὸν γενναῖον *χάρην* bless thee for thy noble spirit, Soph. O. C. 1042. 4. also with an ironical sense, *ὠναίω μαντῶν* εἰ τις ἐκπλυνεῖ σε you'd be the better of it,

if one were to wash you clean, Ar. Plut. 1063; ἄλσιν διαση-
χέεις ἀνὰρ ἂν οὐτοί he'd be very nice if he were rubbed down
with salt, Ar. Nub. 1237; so also, ὄνητος, διότι . . you were in
luck to . . , Luc. 5. ὄνητος was also used iron. for ὄλιος, cf.
ἀπολαύω, γέλω, καρπῶ, κεραβαίνω.

ὀνίνης, εως, ἡ, = ὄνησις, Arist. Probl.
ὄνις, ἰδος, ἡ (ὄνος) ass's dung, in plur. Ar. Pac. 4.
ὀνίσκη, ἡ, Dim. from ἡ ὄνος, a little she-ass.
ὀνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from ὄνος, a little ass.

II. a sea-fish of the gadus or cod kind, Lat. asellus, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 315 F.

III. = ὄλιος. IV. the wood-louse, Lat. multipes. V.
like ὄνος vi, a windlass or crane, Lat. sucula. VI. a saw.

ὀνίσκος, = ὀνίνη, Ath.

ὀνίτης, ου, ὁ, a kind of Scythian stone. [I]

ὀνίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of ὀρίγανον, Diosc.

ὀνοβρίτω, to have a mare covered by an ass, Xen. Eq. 5. 8.

II. of the ass, to cover: from

ὀνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ὀνοβάτις, ἰδος, (βαίνω) riding on an ass, Plut. [α]

ὀνοβλίτον, τό, a plant of the orach kind, v. l. Hipp.

ὀνοβρύχις, ἰδος, ἡ, a leguminous plant, prob. saint-foin, hedy-
sarum onobrychis Linn., Diosc.

ὀνόγατρος, ιος, ἡ, (γαστήρ) a fat paunch, A. B.

ὀνόγυρος, ὁ, a prickly plant, Diosc.: whether a kind of thistle
and diff. from ἀνάγυρις, ἀνάγυρις, is dub. Proverb., ὀνόγυρον
κινεῖν to take a prickly business in hand.

ὀνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the ass kind.

ὀνοθήρας, ου, ὁ, and ὀνοθηρίς, ἡ, dub. l. for οἰνοθ-.

ὀνοκένταυρος, ἡ, = sq.

ὀνοκένταυρος, ὁ, a kind of tailless ape, Ael.

ὀνοκινδιος, ὁ, also ὀνοκινδής, ὁ, (κινεῖν) donkey-driver, epithet
of Peisander in Eupol. Maric. 6.

ὀνόκλεια, ἡ, the plant ἀρχουσα, cf. ὄνοσμα and ὀνοχειλές.

ὀνοκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (κοίτη) lying in the ass's stall, applied by the
heathen in mockery to our Lord, Tertull.

ὀνοκόπος, ου, (ὄνος, κόπω) chipping a millstone, Alex. Amph. 1.

ὀνοκροτάλος, ὁ, a water-bird, prob. the cormorant, Plin.

ὀνοκράλη, ἡ, also ὀνοκράλης, ἡ, with ass's legs, epith. of the
hobgoblin Empusa, like ὀνοσκελῖς: from

ὀνοκόλος, ου, (κόλον) having ass's legs.

*ONOMA, ὄνος, τό, Ion. and poet. ὄνομα, Acol. ὄνμα, the
name by which a person or thing is called (v. sub fin.): Hom.,
who uses the word oft. in Od., only twice in Il., and more freq.
in common than in Ion. form, but always for the name of a
person (except in two places quoted infra. II.) 2. ὄν. θεῖναι
τινι to give one a name, Od. 19. 403; but in Att. more usu.
in Med. ὄν. θέσθαι, as first in Od. 19. 406, cf. 8. 554, and
Valck. Phoen. 12; ὄν. θέσθαι ἀπό, or more freq. ἐπὶ τινος to give
a name from or after another, v. Schiff. Mel. p. 93, cf. ἐπώνυ-
μος; so, ὄν. ἔχειν ἀπό τινος to be called after . . , Hdt. 1. 71:
also, ὄν. φέρεσθαι to bear a name, Id. 1. 173.

3. the name
itself, usu. in nom., τῷ ὀδυσσεὶ ὄνομ' ἔσται, ἐμοὶ δ' ὄνομα κλυ-
διον Αἰθών Od. 19. 183, cf. Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 122; later it
was often put in genit. after ὄνομα.

4. ὄνομα καλεῖν τινα to
call one by a name, e. g. ἐπ' ὄνομ', ὅτι σε κείδι κλέου Od. 8.
550, so Plat. Crat. 393 E; and so, ὄνομα κέκληται δημοκρατία
Thuc. 2. 37; but later also freq. ὀνόματι καλεῖν τινα.

II. name, good name, report, Od. 13. 248, 24. 93, whether good or
bad: ὄνομα or τὸ ὄν. ἔχειν to have the credit of a thing (good or
bad), Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 C, μέγιστον ὄν. ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 64:
ἐν ὀνόματι εἶναι to have a name, be much spoken of, Wolf Dem.

Lept. p. 346.

III. name and nothing else, opp. to the real
person or thing, Od. 4. 710; esp. to ἔργον, Pors. Phoen. 512,
cf. Or. 454, Hipp. 502: here also

2. a false name, pre-
tence, pretext, ὀνόματι and ἐπ' ὀνόματι under the pretence, Thuc.
4. 60: μετ' ὀνόματον καλῶν, like Sallust's honestis nominibus,
Dion. H.

IV. ὄνομα is also used in periph. phrases, ὄνομα
τῆς σωτηρίας, τῆς εὐγενείας etc. for σωτηρία, εὐγένεια, Pors.
Or. 1080, Seidl. Iph. T. 875 (905), as Lat. nomen, Markl. Stat.
Sylv. 1. 1, 8.

V. with the names of persons, periph. for
the person, δὲ φίλτατον ὄν. Πολυνεύκους Eur. Phoen. 1702.

VI. like λόγος a word, expression, esp. of technical terms,
e. g. τὰ ἐν τῇ ναυτικῇ ὄν. Xen. Ath. 1. 19: in gen. a saying,

[950]

speech. VII. in Grammar, a noun, Lat. nomen, opp. to
ῥήμα, verbum, Plat. Theat. 168 B, Arist., etc.; also a proper
name, Lat. nomen proprium, opp. to προσηγορία, Lat. nomen
appellativum, Gramm. (The ὀ- in ὄνομα is euphon., cf. Lat.
nomen, Sanscr. nāma, our name, etc.; the common Root being
GNO-, γνῶ-γνῶ-σκω, no-sco, and so strictly that by which one
is known.)

ὀνομάω, ὄσω, Dor. ἄζω, to name or speak of by name, call or
address by name, of persons and things, Hom., in pres. and
impf.; in aor. c. augm., only Od. 24. 339; but later freq. in
all tenses, esp. in Plat.: ἐς τῆς ὀνομάσαι Σόλωνος Hdt. 1. 86.

2. to name and do no more, opp. to giving, hence to pro-
mise, c. acc., Il. 9. 515, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 33.

3. to name
or call after something, Hdt. 1. 23; so, ὄν. τινά τι to call one
something, Eur. Hel. 1193, cf. Thuc. 1. 3: εἶναι is often added
pleon., τὰς ὀνομάζουσι εἶναι Ἵπέρχον καλ . . whom they say are
called Hyperoché and . . , Hdt. 4. 33, σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσιν τὸν
ἄνδρα εἶναι Plat. Prot. 311 E, cf. Rep. 428 E, and εἰσι π.:—Med.
to have one called, name, Soph. O. T. 1021.—Pass. to be called,
ἐκ τινος Soph. O. T. 1036, ἐπώνυμιον by surname, Plat. Phaedr.

238 A: ἀπὸ τούτου τούτο ὀνομαζέται receives its name from
him, Hdt. 6. 129: c. dupl. nom., τούτο ἡ ναὺς ὀνομαζέτο this
was the ship's name, Jac. Ep. Ad. 364.

4. to nominate, ap-
point. II. to make famous: hence ὀνομασμένοι=ὀνομα-
στοί v. l. Isocr. 398 D. Cf. ὀνομαίνω.

ὀνομαζέτης, ὀνομαζέτης, dub. forms of ὀνομαστό-, Lob. Phryn.
668.

*ONOMAI, 2 sing. ὄνομαι, 3 pl. ὄνονται, imperat. ὄνομαι, 3 opt.
ὄνοιστο: fut. ὄνσομαι, in Hom. ὄνσομαι: aor. ὀνόσθην and
ὀνόσασθην, the latter only in Hom., opt. ὀνόσαιμην, αἶο, αὐτο, in
inf. c. dupl. s. ὄνσοσθαι. Besides these tenses Hom. has
Ion. 2 plur. pres. ὀνοσθεῖο Il. 24. 241, 3 aor. ὄνατο Il. 17. 25.

To blame, reject, scorn, νῦν σὺν ὀνοματῶν φρένας now scorn I
thy thoughts, Il. 14. 95; ἡ ὀνέσθ', ὅτι μοι Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν;
do ye find fault, are ye not content that Zeus hath sent mi
woes? Pl. 24. 241; so too c. gen., οὐδ' ὥς σε ἔολπα ὀνόσσεσθαι
κακότητος as it is, I hope thou wilt not quarrel with thy ill-
luck, i. e. deem it too light, Od. 5. 379; ὄν. τινα to throw a
sword, Hdt. 2. 167.—Ep. and Ion. word: cf. ὀνοτάω. (Hence
ὄνοστός, ὄνοστός: but it is prob. not connected with ὀνειδος, q. v.)

ὀνομαῖν, (ὄνομα) Dor. and Aeol. for ὀνομάω, to name or
call by name, freq. in Hom.

2. to promise to do, c. inf. fut.,
Od. 24. 341.

3. to name, appoint, θεράποντα as attendant,
Il. 23. 90.

4. to name, pronounce, utter, ἴσχεο μὴ ὀνομήνῃς
Od. 11. 251, h. Ven. 291.

5. to name, call by a name, Hes.
Op. 80; καὶ τοῦτ' ὀνομήν' ὄνομ' ἔμμεναι Hes. Fr. 3. 2.—

In Il. and Od., as in Hes., this form only occurs in aor. ὀνό-
μηναι, never with augm., conj. ὀνομήνω etc.: the pres. first in
h. Ven. 291. Ion. fut. ὀνομάνεω Hdt. 4. 47.

ὀνομακλήδην, Adv. (καλέω) by name, calling by name, ὄν.
ὀνομαζειν Od. 4. 278.

ὀνομακλήτωρ, opos, ὁ, (καλέω) one who announces guests by
name, Lat. nomenclator, Ath.

ὀνομακλήτος, ὄν, of famous name, renowned, Il. 22. 51, ubi
Heyne divisim ὄνομα κλητός, Pind. Fr. 279.

II. act. cele-
brating, Anth. Br. 2. p. 525, where it is written ὀνομακλήτος.

ὀνομασία, ἡ, (ὀνομάω) a naming, name, Lat. appellatio,
Plat. Polit. 275 D.

II. the use of an expression, Arist. Org.
ὀνομαστέον, verb. Adj. from ὀνομάω, one must call, name,
Plat. Crat. 387 D.

ὀνομαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ὀνομαστής.

ὀνομαστήρια, τά, sabb. ιερά, the festival or anniversary of
one's receiving one's name, Eccl.: from

ὀνομαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀνομάω) one who gives a name.

ὀνομαστῖ, Adv. (ὀνομάω) by name, Lat. nominatim, ὄν. τινα
βοᾶν Hdt. 5. 1, ἀνακαλεῖν Thuc. 7. 70, etc. [I]

ὀνομαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀνομάω) skillful at naming, Plat. Crat.
424 A: of or belonging to naming, hence

I. ἡ-κή, τ, with or without τέχνη, Ib. 423 D, 425 A.

2. sub. πτώσις, the nominative case, Gramm.

II. τὸ-κόν, sabb. βιβλίον, a vocabulary, arranged acc. to the subjects, and not alphabeti-
cally as in a λεξικόν: such is the work of Jul. Pollux.

III. Adv. -κῶς.

ὀνομαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀνομαζών) named: to be named, that may be named, usu. οὐκ ὀνομαστός not to be named; not to be heard of, abominable, Lat. infandus, Od. 19. 260, 597, 23. 19, Hes. Th. 148. II. of name or note, notable, famous, Pind. P. 1. 73, and freq. in Hdt., who also has Compar. and Superl., as also the Ion. ὀνομαστός: also of things, notable, ὀνομαστὰ πρῶσσει Eur. H. F. 509. Adv. -ῶς.

ὀνοματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a word, esp. a noun substantive. Adv. -κῶς, Dion. H.

ὀνοματίον, τό, Dim. from ὄνομα, a little word, Longin. [ᾶ]

ὀνοματογράφω, to write names: and

ὀνοματογραφία, ἡ, a writing of names, LXX: from

ὀνοματογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing or inscribing names. [ᾶ]

ὀνοματοθεσία, ἡ, (ὀνοματότης) the giving a name, nomenclature.

ὀνοματόθετα, τὰ, sub. ἱερά, = ὀνομαστήρια.

ὀνοματόθετος, to give or assign a name, denominate, Arist. Org.: acc. to others ὀνομαθεύω: from

ὀνοματόθετος, ου, ὄ, (τίθημι) one who gives or assigns a name, a namer, Plat. Charm. 175 B; acc. to others ὀνομαβέτης, Lob. Phryn. 668. Hence

ὀνοματοθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the giving of a name.

ὀνοματόθηρας, ου, ὄ, (θηρῶ) a word-hunter, verbal critic, Ath. Hence

ὀνοματόθηρῶ, to hunt after words, Ath.

ὀνοματοκλήτωρ, ορος, ὄς, = ὀνομακλήτωρ.

ὀνοματολόγος, ον, (λέγω) collecting words or names. II. mentioning people's names, Lat. nomenclator, like foreg., Plut.

ὀνοματόμαχος, ον, (μάχομαι) fighting about a word, expression or name, Critol. ap. Clem. Al. [ᾶ]

ὀνοματοποιέω, (ὀνοματοποιός) to make, coin names or words, Arist. Eth. N.: esp. to form words expressive of particular sounds. Hence

ὀνοματοποιήσις, ἡ, the making of a name or word, esp. to express a natural sound.

ὀνοματοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, making a name or word, esp. to express a sound.

ὀνοματοποιήσις, ἡ, = ὀνοματοποιήσις.

ὀνοματοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) making, coining names or words, giving names, Ath.

ὀνοματοργάνω, = ὀνοματοποιέω: from

ὀνοματοργάνος, ον, (*ἔργω) = ὀνοματοποιός, Plat. Crat. 388 E.

ὀνοματώδης, ες, (είδος) like a noun or name, Arist. Org.

ὀνόπορον, τό, (πέπω) a sort of cotton-thistle.

ὀνόφυκος, ὄ, a plant, Theophr.

ὀνόρυγος, ἡ, a plant.

*ΟΝΟΣ, ὄ and ἡ, an ass, Lat. asinus, asina, first in Il. 11. 558: in masc. also in Hdt. II. a kind of codfish, Lat. asellus, Henrich. Polyr. 1; also ὀνίλος. III. a wood-loose, Theophr.; also ὀνίλος and ὀνίλος.

IV. a kind of wingless locust; also ὀνίλος.

V. ὄνυν φάνη, two stars in the breast of the Crab, Theocr. 22. 21, v. Plin. H. N. 18. 35.—From the ass as a beast of burden (whence Lat. onus is said to be derived) the name passed to

VI. a windlass, crane, pulley, Lat. scutula, Hdt. 7. 36.

VII. the upper millstone which turned round, ὄνος ἀλέτης Xen. An. 1. 5, 5; also, ὄνος ἀλετών Ath. Amph. 1, cf. ad Hesych. voc. μύλη: Phot. also calls the fixed nether-millstone ὄνος, wrongly, for Arist. Probl. 35. 3, says, ὄνον λῶον ἀλόντων when the millstone is grinding stone (as it does when no grist is in the mill), cf. ὀνύκος.

VIII. a beaker, wine-cup, Ar. Vesp. 616.

IX. a spindle or distaff.

X. the ace on dice, also ὄνη, Lat. unius, unio, akin to μόπος.

XI. Proverbs: 1. ὄνος πρὸς ἄλφον or πρὸς ἀλφόν, of a dunce who can make nothing of music, also πρὸς ἄλφον, Meineke Cratin. Xep. 6, Menand. p. 184. 2. περὶ ὄνου σκῆας for an ass's shadow, i. e. for nothing at all, Lat. de lana caprina, Ar. Vesp. 191, ubi v. Schol. Plat. Phaedr. 260 C.

3. ὄνου πόκαι ass's wool, like ὀρίσθων γάλα, of that which is not, Ar. Ran. 186, cf. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 80.

4. ἀπ' ὄνου πεσεῖν, of one who gets into a scrape by his own clumsiness, with a pun on ἀπὸ τοῦ πεσεῖν, Ar. Nub. 1273, cf. Plat. Legg. 701 D.

5. ὄνος βεταί, said of obstinate people who feel nothing, Cephalod. Amaz. 1.

ὄνος, εως, ἡ, (ὄνομαι) blame.

ὄνοσκελῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ὄνος, σκέλος) she with the ass's legs, like ὀνοκάλη, usu. epith. of the Ἐμπουσα, q. v.

ὄνοσμα, τό, a fragrant wild boragineous plant, Diosc.; also ὄνισος and ὄνομα, cf. ὄνομακλῆς.

ὄνοσσάμενος, Ep. for ὄνοσάμενος, part. aor. from ὄνομαι, II.

ὄνοσθεσθαί, Ep. for ὄνοσθεσθαί, inf. fut. for ὄνομαι, Hom.

ὄνοστασίαν, τό, (ὄνος, στάσις) an ass-stall. [ᾶ]

ὄνοστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνομαι) blameworthy, to be scorned, δῶρα Il. 9. 164: cf. ὄνοστός.

ὄνοσφάγια, ἡ, (ὄνος, σφάγω) a sacrifice of asses, Call. Fr. 188.

ὄνοτάγω, like ὄνομα, to blame, rail at, h. Hom. Merc. 30; σκολιῶς ὄν. Hes. Op. 256; also as Dep. med., c. acc., Aesch. Supp. 11.

ὄνοτός, ἡ, ὄν, for ὄνοστός, Pind. I. 4. 85.

ὄνοτός, ὄς, = ὄνοσις.

ὄνουρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant; also written ὀνόουρις, ὀνόθρας, ὀνόθρις, ὀνόθρις, ὀνόθρις.

ὄνοφορβός, ον, (ὄνος, φέρβω) an ass-keeper, Hdt. 6. 68, 69.

ὄνοχελῆς, ἴδος, τό, Theophr., ὄνοχελῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, and ὄνόχειλος, ἡ, a boragineous plant, deemed an antidote to venomous bites. (Akin to ὄνοσμα: we also find ὄνόχειλος, as if from χηλή, strictly ass's hoof.)

ὄντα, τό, pl. part. neut. from εἶμι, the things which actually exist, the present, opp. to the past and future; but also reality, truth, opp. to that which is not, Plat., v. εἶμι. II. that which one has, property, fortune, like ἡ οὐσία, Dem. 260. 12.

ὄντως, Adv. part. from εἶμι, really, actually, verily, Eur. I. A. 1622, Plat., etc.

ὄνυμα, τό, Aeol. for ὄνομα, Pind. Hence

ὄνυμίζω, and in Tim. Locr. 100 C ὄνυμαίνω, Aeol. for ὄνομα.

ὄνυξ, ἴκος, ὄ, Ep. dat. pl. ὄνυχεςσι: Hom. always in pl., and of the eagle's talons; so of the falcon, Hes. Op. 202, 203; later also of beasts of prey, a claw, Pind. N. 4. 103; of human beings, a nail, Hes. Sc. 266, etc., Hdt. 4. 64: of horses and oxen, a hoof, Xen. Eq. 1. 3: metaph., πρὸς ὅνυν ἀνυχα περπαλοῦ εἶμι Eur. Cycl. 401.—Special phrases: 1. ἐξ ὄνυχων, Lat. ex unguitibus, ἐξ ὄν. φιλεῖν to love one from the finger-ends; and v. versa, ὁ πόνος δύνει εἰς ὄνυχα the pang thrills to the quick, both in Anth.: so, εἰς ἄκρους τοῦς ὄνυχας ἀφίκετο (sc. ὁ ὄνος) warned me to my fingers' ends, Eur. Cycl. 159: but, ὄνυχας ἐπ' ἄκρους στήναι to stand on tip-toe, Lat. summis digitis, Id. El. 840.

2. τὸ πηλὸν ἀφικνεῖται εἰς ὄνυχα the model stands the test of the nail, like Horace's factus ad unguem, because the sculptor tries its polish and the niceness of the joints by drawing his nail over, Casaub. Pers. 1. 64, Wytténb. ad Plut. 2. 86 A, cf. Horat. Sat. 5. 32, A. P. 294, v. ὄνυχος iv; so too, ἐκέμακται εἰς ὄνυχα; and so of many things, e. g. ἡ δι' ὄνυχος διατὰ a most careful, close file, Plut.; εἰς ὄνυχα, also δι' ὄνυχον and ἐπ' ὄνυχον to a nail, i. e. to a nicety, Lat. ne transversum quidem unguem; σύμμηξις εἰς ὄνυχα a nice fit, like Lat. committere in unguem, Galen.—in all which phrases we use a hair for a nail.

3. ἐξ ἀπαλόν ὄνυχων from very childhood, Anth., Horace's de tenero ungui.

4. ἐκ τῶν ὄνυχων τεκμαίρεσθαι to judge by the claws, i. e. by a slight, but characteristic mark, Lat. ex ungue leonem.

II. any thing like a claw, a hook, crook, etc., Lat. uncus, e. g. the barb of an arrow-head, the hook of an anchor, Plut.; also an instrument of torture.

III. the white part at the end of rose-leaves, or cloves of garlic, by which they are attached to the stalk, (as it were) their nail-mark; Lat. unguis rosarum.

IV. a thickening like a nail on the cornea of the eye.

V. a part of the liver.

VI. a veined gem, onyx; also any vessel made of it, esp. a box for unguents: Ζαρδὸνος νυξ a sardonyx, Luc., v. σαρδόνυξ. (Usu. deriv. from νύσσω, νυξ-θῆναι with ὁ euphon.: the initial vowel appears also in Lat. ung-vis, ung-uia, ung-ulius, unc-us, but not in Sanscr. nakh-a, Germ. nag-el, our nail-.)

ὄνυχίζω, to pare the claws, hoofs or nails: Pass., ὄνυχιζόμενος with one's nails pared, Cratin. Incert. 127, v. Lob. Phryn. 289.

II. to have the hoof cloven or divided, LXX.

III. to mark with the claws or nails, claw, scratch.

IV. to examine with the nail, examine closely, Clem. Al., cf. ὄνυξ iv. 2. V. metaph. to overreach, Artemid.

ὄνυχμαῖος, αλα, αἶον, (ὄνυξ) like nail-parings, A. B.
 ὄνυχινος, η, ον, (ὄνυξ vi) made of *onyx*, Diosc. [v]
 ὄνυχιον, τό, Dim. from ὄνυξ vi, Theophr. [v]
 ὄνυχισμός, ὁ, (ὄνυξ iω) a paring of the nails. II. exa-
 mination by the nail, close examination.
 ὄνυχιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὄνυξ iω) one who pares nails. II. the
 hoof, or one side of the cloven hoof, LXX. Hence
 ὄνυχιστήριον, τό, sub. *machairion*, a nail-knife or scissors.
 ὄνυχίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (ὄνυξ vi) of the *onyx* kind,
 Diosc.
 ὄνυχρογράφω, (γράφω) to scratch or mark with the claws or
 nails, Hipp.
 ὄνυχροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a nail or an *onyx*.
 ὄνυχος, (ὄνυξ) to make like a nail, claw or hook.
 ὄνωδής, ἐς, contr. for ὄνωειδής.
 ὄνωις, ἰδος, ἦ, ὄνωμα, also written ἄνωις and sometimes
 ὄνωις, Diosc.
 ὄξάλειος, ον, (ὄξος) *sourish*, συκαῖ Apollod. ap. Ath. 76 A :
 also ὄξάλιος, [α]
 ὄξάλιος, ἰδος, ἦ, a *sour wine* : also a kind of *sorrel*, Diosc.
 ὄξάλημη, ἦ, (ὄξος, ἄλμη) a *sauce made of vinegar and brine*,
 Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 5. 3.
 ὄξέα, ἦ, later form for δέξα.
 ὄξειδιον, τό, Dim. from ὄξος.
 ὄξεινος, η, ον, later form for δέξινος, Geop.
 ὄξέλαιον, τό, (ὄξος) a *sauce of vinegar and oil*.
 ὄξερίας, ου, ὁ, τυρός δέ. *cheese made of sour milk*.
 ὄξήρως, ἄ, ὄν, (ὄξος) of or belonging to *vinegar*, κέρματος δέ. a
 jar for *vinegar*, Anth.
 ὄξίζω, (ὄξος) to *taste like vinegar*, *taste sour*, of wine, Diosc.
 ὄξίνα, ἦ, (ὄξος) a *harrow* (Lat. *occa*), so called from its spikes.
 ὄξιντης, ου, ὁ, (ὄξος) *olivos sour wine*, such as (says Passow)
 the common Neckar wine, etc. : hence a *sour-tempered, tart*
fellow, Ar. Eq. 1304. [v]
 ὄξισ, ἰδος, ἦ, (ὄξος) an *earthen vinegar-cruet*, Lat. *acetabulum*,
 Ar. Ran. 1440. II. in Ar. Vesp. 1509, a sort of *shrimp*.
 ὄξοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ὄξος, πωλέω) a *vinegar-merchant*.
 ὄξος, εος, τό, (ὄξος) *sour wine*, Alex. Incert. 20 : *vinegar*
 made therefrom, Aesch. Ag. 322, and freq. in Ar.
 ὄξυα or ὄξυη, ἦ, a tree, prob. the *beech*, elsewh. φηγός, Xanth.
 p. 175, and Theophr. : later and in modern Greek called ὄξεα,
 Lob. Phryn. 301. II. a *spear-shaft* made from its wood : in
 gen. a *spear*, Archil. 128, Eur. Herac. 727.
 ὄξύακανθα, ἦ, strictly *sharp-thorn*, the *barberry-tree*, or perh.
 the *mespilus pyracantha*, Diosc. [α]
 ὄξύβαφρον, τό, Dim. from σφ., Antiph. Myst. 1. 5. [α]
 ὄξύβαφρον, τό, (βάπτω) a *small vinegar saucer*, Lat. *acetabulum* :
 in gen. a *shallow dish or saucer*, Ar. Av. 361. II. as
 a measure, the *fourth part* of a κοτύλη, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint. [v]
 ὄξύβελής, ἐς, (βέλως) *sharp-pointed*, ὀστῶς Γ. 4. 126. 2.
 with *sharp arrows or weapons*. 3. in gen. pointed, rough,
 χαίτη Emped. 234. II. Act. *quick-shooting, shooting swift*
arrows : esp. ὄξύβελής, ὁ, with and without καταπέλτης, an
 engine for throwing missiles, Diod. : also ὄξύβελικόν, τό, sub.
 μηχανήμα, Id.
 ὄξύβλεπτός, to be *sharp-sighted* : from
 ὄξύβλεπτής, ου, ὁ, (βλέπω) one who is *sharp-sighted*. Hence
 ὄξύβλεπία, ἦ, *sharpness of sight*.
 ὄξύβροας, ου, ὁ, and ὄξύβροης, ου, ὁ, (βοάω) *shrill-screaming*, of
 birds, Aesch. Ag. 57.
 ὄξύγαλα, ακτος, τό, *sour or curdled milk, curds*, Plut. : but
 the Greeks seem to have understood it *fresh cheese*, elsewh.
 τροφάλις. Hence
 ὄξύγαλακτίον, η, ον, *made of sour or curdled milk*.
 ὄξύγαρον, τό, a *sauce of vinegar and γάρου*, Ath.
 ὄξύγέμιον, ον, (γέμιον) with a *pointed chin*.
 ὄξύγη, ἦ, a *load*, dub.
 ὄξύγηλκός, εος, τό, and ὄξύγηλκον, τό, ποτόν a *drink of*
vinegar and honey : also ὄξύγηλκον, Hipp. : from
 ὄξύγηλκός, εια, υ, of a *sourish sweet*, βία Aesch. Fr. 318.
 ὄξύκοος, ον, *shrill-wailing*, Aesch. Theb. 320.
 ὄξύκράφω, to *write fast* : and
 ὄξύκράφια, ἦ, a *writing fast* : from

δενυράφος, ον, (γράφω) *writing fast, a ready writer*, LXX,
 like ταχυγράφος, [α]
 ὄξύγωνος, ον, (γωνία) *acute-angled*, Arist. Org. Hence
 ὄξύγωνιώτης, ητος, ἦ, a *being acute-angled*.
 ὄξύδερκεια, ἦ, *sharp-sightedness* : and
 ὄξύδερκέω, ἦ, to be *sharp-sighted*, Luc. : from
 ὄξύδερκίς, ἐς, (δέρκομαι) *sharp or quick-sighted*, Hdt. 2. 68,
 in Superl. ὄξύδερκέστατος.
 ὄξύδερκία, ἦ, = ὄξύδερκεια.
 ὄξύδερκικός, ἦ, ὄν, *making the sight sharp*.
 ὄξύδορκίς, ἐς, -δερκεύω, -δερκεα and -δερκία, ἦ, and -δερ-
 κικός, ἦ, ὄν, = ὄξύδερκίς etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 576.
 ὄξύδουπος, ον, *sharp, shrill sounding*, κύμβαλα Anth.
 ὄξύδρομος, to run *swiftly* : from
 ὄξύδρομος, ον, (δραμείν, δρόμος) *swift-running*. Adv. -μως.
 ὄξύθειρος, ον, (θεῖρα) with *sharp or pointed hair*, Nonn. :
 we also find a fem. ὄξύθειρα, and in Anth. a *metaplast. plur.*
 ὄξύθειρες.
 ὄξύζω, = ὄξίζω, Lob. Phryn. 210.
 ὄξύη, ἦ, v. ὄξω.
 ὄξύηκοια, ἦ, a *sharp, quick ear*, Plut. : from
 ὄξύηκοος, ον, (ἀκοή) *quick of hearing* : in gen. of *quick per-*
ception, keen, asthesis Plat. Tim. 75 B.
 ὄξύηχης, ἐς, Philostr., and ὄξύηχος, ον, *sharp, shrilly sound-*
ing, esp. of high notes.
 ὄξύθανάτος, ον, *killing quickly*. II. *dying quickly, short-*
lived, Strab. [α]
 ὄξύθηκτος, ον, (θήγω) *sharpened, sharp-pointed*, φάσγανον,
 βελος Eur. Andr. 1150, El. 1159 : *metaph. goaded to fury or*
despair, Soph. Ant. 1301. Adv. -κτως.
 ὄξύθρήνητος, ον, (θρήνω) *bitterly lamented*.
 ὄξύθυμος, to be *quick to anger, quick-tempered*,
passionate, choleric, Eur. Andr. 689 : also as *Dep. pass.* ὄξύ-
 θυμέομαι in Ar. Vesp. 501, Thesm. 466. Hence
 ὄξύθυμσις, ἦ, *passionateness*, Artemid.
 ὄξύθυμία, ἦ, (ὄξύθυμος) *sudden anger, cholera*, Eur. Andr. 728.
 ὄξύθυμια, τό, *places at cross-roads near the statues of Hecate*,
 where the remains of the purifying and expiatory sacrifices
 were burnt : the fire was made of the *twigs of wild thyme*
 (θύμος) which had been used to *flog animals*, Eupol. Dem. 20. [v]
 ὄξύθυμιας, ου, ὁ, one who is *quick to anger*.
 ὄξύθυμος, ον, *quick to anger, quick-tempered, passionate, chol-*
eric, Eur. Med. 319 : *sharp to punish*, of the Areopagus,
 Aesch. Eum. 705 : τὸ ὄξύθυμον, = ὄξύθυμια, Eur. Bacch. 671.
 ὄξύθυμός, = ὄξύθυμέω, usu. ὄξύθυμέομαι as *Dep. pass.*
 ὄξύτινος, η, ον, (ὄξεα) of *beech-wood*, Theopomp. (Er.) ap. Ath.
 183 B. [v]
 ὄξύκαρδιος, ον, (καρδία) = ὄξύθυμος, Aesch. Theb. 907, Ar.
 Vesp. 430.
 ὄξύκερηνος, ον, (κέρηνον) = ὄξύκεφαλος. [α]
 ὄξύκερος, ἦ, (κέρως II) the *red juniper with pointed leaves*.
 ὄξύκελευθος, ον, *travelling quickly*.
 ὄξύκεράτος, ον, (κέρας) = sq.
 ὄξύκερας, ατος, ὁ, ἦ, (κέρας) with *pointed horns*, in *sharp horns*.
 ὄξύκεφάλως, ον, (κεφαλῶ) with a *pointed head*.
 ὄξύκίνητος, ον, (κινέω) *moved quickly, quickly-moving*, Luc. [v]
 ὄξύκοια, ἦ, (ὄξύκοος) dub. I. for ὄξύηκοια.
 ὄξύκομος, ον, (κόμη) with *pointed hair, sharp leaves or spines*,
 πεύκη Anth. : in gen. *sharp-pointed*, Opp.
 ὄξύκοος, ον, dub. I. for ὄξύηκοος.
 ὄξύκρατον, τό, (κεράννυμι) *vinegar or sour wine mixed with*
water, Lat. *posca*.
 ὄξύκωτος, ον, (κωίω) *loudly wailed*, πάθος Soph. Ant. 1316.
 II. act. *shrill-wailing*.
 ὄξύλαβεια, ἦ, (ὄξύλαβης) *quickness in seizing*, esp. in *seizing*
the opportunity. [α] from
 ὄξύλαβέω, (ὄξύλαβης) to *seize quickly* : to *seize the opportu-*
nity, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 27. Hence
 ὄξύλαβη, ἦ, a kind of *tongs* (πυράφρα), also ὄξύλαβος, ὁ, [α]
 ὄξύλαβής, ἐς, (λαμβάνω, λαβεῖν) *seizing quickly* : in gen.
quick, nimble, Arist. H. A.
 ὄξύλαβία, ἦ, = ὄξύλαβεια.
 ὄξύλαβος, ὁ, v. ὄξύλαβη.

ὀξύλαλος, *ον*, (ἀλλέω) *glib-tongued*, Ar. Ran. 815.
 δξύλαπῶρον, τό, a kind of sorrel, *rumex acutus*, Diosc. [α]
 δξύλαπῶρον, τό, τρῖμα α *sour sauce with fat in it*, Timocl.
 Dactyl. ιι [γ]
 δξύλαπῆς, ἐς, (λίπος) ἄριστος δέ, bread dressed with vinegar and fat, Galen.
 δξύλοβέω, (λοβός) to have sharp ears, to hear quickly.
 δξύμβεια, ἡ, quickness at learning, Strab. [α]: from δξύμβης, ἐς, (μαθεῖν, μαθεῖν) learning quickly.
 δξύμβηθια, ἡ, = δξύμβηθια.
 δξύμαλον, τό, Dor. for δξύμηλον.
 δξύμελεις, ἐς, (μέλος) clear-singing, v. l. Ar. Av. 1095.
 δξύμελις, ἴσος, τό, (μέλι) a drink mixed of vinegar and honey, *ozymeli*, Lys. ap. Ach. 67 F. [δ]
 δξύμελικράτον, τό, Ion. -κρητον, (κεράννυμι) a mixture of vinegar and honey, Hipp.
 δξύμερμος, *ον*, (μέριμα) producing sharp cares, keenly labored or studied, πάλαιμα Ar. Ran. 877.
 δξύμηλον, τό, (μήλον β) strictly *sour-apple*, so the Laced. called the κοκκύμηλον, ap. Ath. 83 A.
 δξύμήνιτος, *ον*, (μηνίω) quickly *rouged to anger*, φόνος δέ, murder in hot blood, Aesch. Eum. 472.
 δξύμολος, *ον*, (μολή) = δξύμελής, Aesch. Theb. 1023.
 δξύμορφος, *ον*, (μορφή) in a pointed form, or quickly formed, dub.
 δξύμουσίνη, ἡ, like *κεντρομουσίνη*, the prickly myrtle, Diosc.
 δξύμωρος, *ον*, strictly pointedly foolish: usu., τὸ δξύμωρον a witty saying, the more pointed for seeming absurd or paradoxical, such as *insaniens sapientia* or *strenua inertia* in Horat. [δ]
 δξύναϊος, *ον*, ὀλνός, = δξύνης, dub. l. Hipp.
 δξύνος, *ον*, sour: ὀλνός, = δξύνης, Geop.
 δξύντρος, ἐα, ἐόν, verb. Adj. from δξύνω, to be written or pronounced with the acute accent, Gramm.
 δξύνητήρ, ἦρος, δ, one who sharpens, Anth.: from δξύνω, (δξύς) to make sharp or pointed, to sharpen, point. 2. metaph. to sharpen, spur on: also to goad to anger, provoke, Homer. Tr. 1176: Pass. to be provoked, angered, δξύνηθης Hdt. 8. 138. 3. in Gramm., = δξύντρος, just like Lat. *acuerē*.
 II. to make sour or bitter, Arist. Gen. An. 2. also intr. to grow sour.
 δξύοδός, δόντων, δ, ἡ, with sharp teeth, Nonn., who uses it with a neut., cf. Lob. Par. 248.
 δξύοεις, ἐσσα, *εν*, in Hom. (esp. in Il.) freq. epith. of ἔγχος and ἔρχεα, also of δούρι Pl. 14. 443: usu. explained as = δξύϊνος (from δξύω), *beechen*; but acc. to Apion poet. for δξύς, sharp-pointed:—hence in the one case epith. of the shaft, in the other of the point.
 δξύοστράκος, *ον*, (δοστρακον) with a sharp valve or shell, Luc.
 δξύπαῖς, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) pointed, Anth.: prickly, Opp.
 δξύπαῖδης, ἐς, (παθεῖν, πάχω) keenly sensitive, ἐπὶ τινι.
 δξύπεινός, *ον*, δ, = sq., Arist. H. A.
 δξύπεινός, *ον*, (πίνω) ravenous, greedy, Cic. Att. 2. 12, 2.
 δξύπεπερί, τό, a mixture of vinegar and pepper.
 δξύπευκίς, ἐς, (πέυκη) sharp-pointed, ἔφις Aesch. Cho. 640.
 δξύπτερος, *ον*, keen, smarting: metaph. smarting.
 δξύπληξ, ἦρος, δ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) loud dashing or sounding, Ἀχέρον Soph. Fr. 469.
 δξύποδός, (δξύπους) to be swift of foot. Hence δξύποδια, ἡ, swiftness of foot.
 δξύποριον, τό, sub. φάρμακον, also δξύπορον, a digestive medicine: from
 δξύπορος, *ον*, passing quickly through, piercing, Opp.
 δξύποδος, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, γεν. ποδός, having pointed feet. 2. swift-footed, Eur. Or. 1550. [δ]
 δξύπρωπος, *ον*, (πρόρα) having a sharp prow: in gen. sharp-pointed, αἰχμή Aesch. Pr. 424.
 δξύπτερος, *ον*, (πτερόν) with sharp nimble wings, swift-winged.
 δξύπυθμενος, *ον*, (πυθμήν) with a pointed bottom.
 δξύπυκνος, *ον*, v. sub πυκνός.
 δξύπυνδαξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, with a sharp end or stalk, of a cup, Eubul. Κυβ. ι.
 δξύρεγμῶ, = δξύρεγμῶς: from
 δξύρεγμῶς, ἡ, (ἐρεγμῶς) the sour fumes caused by indigestion,

heartburn: the peevishness or fretfulness caused thereby, Ar. Fr. 398, like δξύβωτα. Hence
 δξύρεγμῶς, to be troubled with heartburn, Diosc.; and δξύρεγμῶδης, ἐς, causing heartburn: troubled therewith, Hipp.
 δξύρεπῆς, ἐς, poet. for δξύρεπῆς = δξύροπος, Pind. O. 9. 138.
 δξύριος, *ου*, δ, = δξύριος.
 δξύρινος and δξύρινος, ἰσος, δ, ἡ, also δξύρινος, *ον*, (ρίν) with a pointed nose: having a sharp or fine nose.
 δξύροδιον, τό, ἔλαιον δέ, rose oil mixed with vinegar, Ath.
 δξύροπος, *ον*, (ροπή, πέπα) turning quickly: strictly of a delicate balance: in gen. moveable, quick: esp. metaph. easily roused or led on, Lat. *propensus*, δέ, πρὸς τὰς ὀργάς Plat. Theat. 144 A.; and so absol., Rep. 411 B, cf. δξύρεπῆς. Adv. -πως.
 δξύρορχος, *ον*, sharp-mouthed: esp. epith. of a kind of sturgeon: hence in gen. sharp-pointed, ῥαφίς Epich. p. 35.
 Οὐστ' δ, δξύς, δξύ, sharp, keen, pointed, cutting, oft. in Hom., and Hes., esp. of weapons or any thing made of metal, χαλκός, ἔκων, αἰχμή, ἔφις, φάσαντων, σκόλοπες, λῆας Il., etc.: κορυφή Od. 12. 74, 80 λῆας δ, to serve as a knife, Hdt. 3. 8: ἐς δξύ ἀργυμένον brought to a point, Id. 7. 64: τὸ δξύ the vertex of a triangle, Id. 2. 16. II. in reference to the senses, 1. of feeling, sharp, keen, δδύναι Il. 11. 268; δ, ἥλιος the piercing sun, h. Hom. Ap. 374; and so later of cold: also of grief, ἔχος Il. 19. 125, μελεδάναι Od. 19. 517. 2. of things that affect the sight, dazzling, bright, αἰγὴ Ἥελιοιο Il. 17. 372, φῶς Il. 14. 345; hence of colors, φωνικός δξύς, of a bright scarlet, Ar. Pac. 1173:—also of the sight, δξύτατον δέκκεσθαι to be keen of sight, Il. 17. 675; so, δξύ νοεῖν to notice a thing sharply, Il. 3. 374; δξύ προῖδαι Od. 5. 393; and so, δξύ ἀκούειν to be quick of hearing, Il. 17. 256. 3. of sound, sharp, shrill, piercing, αἰγὴ Il. 15. 313; and of the voice, δξύ βοᾶν, κῶκεν, δξύ λεληκός, δξύ κεκληγώς Il.; of whinnying horses, δξύα χρέμασιν Hes. Sc. 348, cf. Hes. Sc. 233, 243: esp. of musical tones, sharp, high, opp. to βαρύς, Plat. Tim. 80 A, etc. 4. of taste, sharp, pungent, acid, φακή Hipp.; and so freq. in Plat.
 III. metaph., quick, sharp, keen, hasty, esp. quick to anger, passionate, in Il. freq. epith. of Ares: also, δξύ μένος h. Hom. 7. 141: in this signif. more freq. Att., esp. in compos.; δξύς εἰς τι quick, clever at a thing, Plat. Rep. 526 B; δεινὸν καὶ δξύς Id. Apol. 39 B: hence, esp. of disease, sharp, severe.
 IV. of motion, quick, swift, from the way in which pointed things pierce the air, post.-Hom., as, δξύτατος ἵππος Hdt. 5. 9 (but with v. l. ἄνωτατος), cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 797: esp. in Adv., soon, quick, immediately, also freq. in compos.
 V. δξύς, ἡ, sub. προσδύς, the acute accent, Lat. *acutus*, Gramm.
 VI. usu. Adv. δξύς, in Hes. also δξύς: δξύτατος is also found in Il. as Superl. Adv., cf. supr. 11. 2. (Akin to ὀξύς, but prob. not to φοβός, Buttm. Lexil. v. φοβός 3.) [δ]
 δξύστρία, ἡ, (στρία) a disorder in which the food turns acid on the stomach, like δξύρεγμῶς, Aristid.
 δξύστομος, *ον*, (στόμα) with a sharp mouth or beak, of the eagle, Aesch. Fr. 803; of the gad-fly, sharp-stinging, Ib. 673: of a sword, sharp-edged, sharp, Eur. Supp. 1206.
 δξύστομος, δ, a sharp-pointed rush, Theophr.
 δξύτενης, ἐς, (τελών) extended to a point, pointed.
 δξύτερος, Adv. Compar. from δξύς.
 δξύτης, ἦρος, ἡ, (δξύς) sharpness, pointedness, of acute angles, Plat. Tim. 61 E. II. of the senses, 1. of sound, sharpness, opp. to βαρύτης, Id. Phil. 17 C, Theat. 163 C. 2. of taste, pungency, acidity. III. metaph., sharpness, cleverness, Id. Charm. 160 A, etc. 2. of action, quickness, haste, violence, also in plur., Dem. 730. 18. IV. quickness of motion, Plat. Tim. 56 D, etc. V. = δξύς, v. δξύς v.
 δξύτόκιον, τό, sub. φάρμακον, a medicine to procure quick delivery: from
 δξύτόκος, *ον*, (τίκτω) bringing forth quickly.
 δξύτόμος, *ον*, (τέμνω) sharp-cutting, keen, Pind. P. 4. 468.
 δξύτώνω, (δξύτωνος) to end in a point. II. trans. to mark or pronounce with an acute accent, i. e. on the last syllable, Gramm., like δξύνω 1. 3. Hence
 δξύτόνους, ἡ, a marking with an acute accent, Gramm.
 δξύτώνος, *ον*, (τελών, τόνος) like δξύτενης, stretched to or end-

ing in a point: *sharp, piercing*; esp. of the voice, like δέξω, Soph. El. 243, Aj. 630. 2. *sharp, violent*, πνεῦμα Id. Phil. 1003.

II. *having the acute accent*, i. e. accent on the last syllable, Gramm. Adv. -ως.

δξύτορος, *on, piercing*, pointed, πίνυς δξ. the pine with its sharp spines, Mel. 1. 16 (ubi Br. -πόρος): also of the voice.

δξύτριφύλλον, τό, *sharp-leaved trefoil*.

δξύτριχος, *ον*, (θρίξ) *with pointed hair*, etc.

δξύταγρος, δ, a kind of φάγρος, a sea-fish, Opp.

δξύφάης, *ές*, (φάος) *keen-sighted*.

δξύφωγγής, *ές*, (φέγγος) *bright-beaming*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

δξύφωγος, *ον*, loud, shrill-voiced, Ath.

δξύφλεγμάσια, *ή*, (φλέγω) *violent inflammation*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

δξύφρων, *ονος*, δ, *ή*, (φρήν) *sharp-witted*, Eur. Med. 641.

δξύφύλλος, *ον*, (φύλλον) *with pointed leaves*.

δξύφωνία, *ή*, *sharpness of voice*, Arist. Eth. N.

δξύφωνος, *ον*, (φωνή) = δξύφωγος, Soph. Tr. 959. [v]

δξύχευρ, *χειρος*, δ, *ή*, *quick with the hands*, i. e. quarrelsome, Lys. 101. 20.

2. δξ. κτύπος *quick-beating with the hands* in lamentation, Aesch. Cho. 23.

δξύχευρία, *ή*, *quickness of hand*, Alex. Incert. 52.

δξύχολια, *ή*, a hot temper: from

δξύχολος, *ον*, (χολή) *easily exasperated*. Adv. -ως, Soph. Ant. 945, Herm. [v]

δξύωπτος, *to be sharp-sighted*: from

δξύωπτης, *ές*, (ώπ) *sharp-sighted*, αέρος Luc. II. act.

sharpening the sight. Hence

δξύωπτα, *ή*, *sharp-sightedness*, Arist. Probl. Hence

δξύωπίας, *ον*, δ, *one who sees sharply*.

δξύωπτος, *όν*, = δξύωπτης, Arist. H. A.

δξύωδης, *ές*, (ξύος, είδος) *like vinegar*: in gen. *sourish*, alen.

δξύωρεγμία, *ή*, = δξύωρεγμία, dub.

δξύωτος, *ή*, *όν*, as if from δξύω, *prepared with vinegar, pickled*, Ar. Fr. 180.

δον, τό, Lat. sorbum, the fruit of the service tree (sorbus), the sorb-apple, which was pickled by the Greeks, Theophr.

δου, Ep. gen. from δς or δ for δϋ, Il. 2. 325, Od. 1. 70, acc. to Buttm. Gr. Gr. § 75. 3, not: it should strictly be δο.

δπα, Dor. for δπη, Pind., etc.

δπαδένω, = sq.

δπαδένω, Ep. and Ion. δπηδένω, (δπαδός) *to follow, accompany*, attend, τινί Hom., and Hes.; also ἀμα τινί Od. 7. 165, 181.

Hes. Th. 80; and μετὰ τινί Hes. Op. 228; cf. έτοιμα II.

II. so also not seldom of things, τόδρα μοι δπηδεί the arrows follow or go with one, Il. 5. 216; ἀρετή, *ή* σοι δπηδεί the manhood which is ever with thee, Hes. O. 237, cf. Il. 17. 251, Hes. Op. 141.—Hom. only uses 3 pres. and impf. δπηδῶ and δπηδῇ,

always without augm., inf. δπηδέν h. Ap. 530. Hence

δπαδῆσις, *εως*, *ή*, Ion. δπηδῆσις, *a following after, attending, pursuit*, Crito ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 350. [a]

δπαδῆτηρ, ῆρος, δ, (δπαδέν) = sq.

δπαδός, *όν*, Ion. δπηδός, *following or accompanying*, δπ. τινί h. Hom. Merc. 450: later also *following*, τινός Pind. N. 1. 13.

Aesch. Ag. 426; also *pursuing*, ἐλάφων Soph. O. C. 1093: as Subst., an attendant, Pind. Fr. 63, Aesch., etc.; τέκνον δπ., of a παιδαγωγός, Eur. Med. 53. The Att. prefer the form δπαδός,

Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 431, cf. δπάνω. Mostly poet., but in Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Phil. 63 E. (On the deriv. v. sq.)

δπάω, *άσω*, used by Hom. in pres., impf., fut., but mostly in aor.: the pass. he has only in pres.; the Med. in aor.; he both uses and omits the augm. of aor., in latter case usu. c. dupl. σ, as also in fut.

To make to follow, send with one, give as a companion or follower, τινά τινί, esp. πομπήν δπάειν τινί *to send with one as a guide or leader*, Il. 13. 416; also ἀρχόν μετὰ τινί Od. 10. 204; and ἀμα πομπήν δπάειν τινί Il. 24. 461, Od. q. 89; πολλόν λαόν δπάειν τινί *to give him much people to follow*, i. e. *make him leader over many*, Il. 9. 483.

Med. to make another follow one, take with one, take as a companion, δπάεσθαι τινα Il. 10. 238, Od. 10. 59; in Nic. also for the Act.: Hes. never has it in this signif.

II. so also freq. of things, in Hom., esp. κίδος δπ. τινί *to give him glory for a follower*: hence

2. in gen. to add, attach to, έργον έργω

h. Hom. δπ. κτήματα, ἀρετήν, κάλλος, αἰδῆν, φῆμιν, δίδων etc.; τέκος έσθλόν *to grant a happy end*, Hes. Op. 472; δάβον, νίκην Hes. Th. 420, 442; usu. with collat. notion of *lasting*:—construct., δπ. τινί τς, and so freq. in Pind., and Aesch.; with pleon. inf., δπάω φέρεσθαι Il. 23. 151, like δίδωμι έχειν, cf. Pind. O. 9. 100: to give us a portion, Il. 22. 51:—έργον πρὸς ἀπείδι δπάειν *to put a work of art on the shield*, Aesch. Theb. 492.

III. like δάωκα, to follow, pursue, to press, coop up, τινά Il. 8. 103, 341; absol., to press on, force one's way, Il. 5. 334, 17. 462, cf. κατοπάω, and Seidl. Dochn. p. 375:—Pass., χεμεράρος δπαζόμενος Διός διέβρετο a torrent forced on, i. e. swollen and turbid with the rain, Il. 11. 493.

(Usu. deriv. from έπω, έποιμα: Pott considers the o as ἀποσπικτόν, and the Root to be found in Sanscr. pad ire, πατέιν, πός-ες etc. to δπάω belong δπάνω, δπέων, δπαδός, δπαδένω, Ion. δπηδός, δπηδένω.)

δπαῖος, *αλα*, αἰών, (δπή) *with a hole or opening*: δπαία κεραμῖς a tile with a hole in it for the smoke to escape, Diphil. ap. Phot.; also θπ. δυπῖ and simply *ή* δπαία: τὸ δπαῖον or δπαῖον *the hole in the roof*, Plut., cf. δπή. On the reading ἀν' δπαία Od. 1. 320, v. sub ἀνοαία.

δπάλλιος, δ, a precious stone, the opal, Orph.

δπάτριος, *ον*, for δμοπάτριος, = sq., Lyc.

δπατρός, *ον*, for δμοπάτρός, by the same father, κασίγνητος καὶ δπατρός Il. 11. 257, 12. 371. (Not δπατρός, any more than δγάστριος or ἀδελφός.)

δπάνω, *ονος*, δ, Ion. δπάνω, ένωας as in Hdt., (δπάδω) like δπᾶδς, a companion, comrade; esp. in war, an armour-bearer, esquire, Il. and Hdt. 5. 111; denoting the slight subordination in which one hero stood to another, as Meriones to Idomeneus, Il. 8. 263, 10. 58, etc.; Phoenix to Peleus, Il. 23. 360: later a servant, attendant, slave, Hdt. 5. 111, 9. 50; and Trag.: δπ. μύλων a shepherd, Pind. P. 9. 114; also; *ή* δπάνω, h. Hom. Cer. 440:—later as Adj., following, Opp. Only poet. and Ion. [a]

δπᾶς, ἄρος, τό, an aul, Lat. subula, Hdt. 4. 70, though the MSS. have the Aeol. form ύπας: hence Dim. δπήτιον, δπήτειον and δπητείδιον, τό. (Prob. from δπή.)

δπερ, Ep. for ύπερ, Il. 7. 114.

δπέως and δπέω, = δπάω, σκοπέω, βλέπω, very dub., Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 224.

δπέων, *ωνος*, δ, Ion. for δπάνω, Hdt. 9. 50; for Hom. always has the usu. form, which also occurs in Hdt.

δπή, *ής*, *ή*, an opening, hole, Ar. Plut. 715; esp. a hole in the roof, serving as a chimney; and κάπηνη and καποπόδχη Ar. Vesp. 317, 350: its covering was called *ή* ηηλα. II. δπαί were the holes or beds into which the beams of the roof were let, and so in temples δπαί were the ends of the beams, and a μετόπη the space between two δπαί, Vitruv. 4. 2.

2. later, windows, lights in doors, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 551. (Prob. from δψ.)

δπη, Hom., who also uses an Ep. form δπην, Dor. δπᾶ (Pind.), Ion. δπη (Hdt.), Adv. of Place, strictly *by which way*, Lat. qua, and so where, like έπου, Lat. ubi, Il. 22. 321, Od. 9. 457; but more usu. *much like έποι, whither, Lat. quo, usu. however with a double notion of motion to, and then rest in a place, freq. in Hom., cf. Herm. Vig. n. 252 c, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646 Obs.: Hom.; δπη τε . . . ήττε, thither, whither . . . Il. 12. 43.

2. later c. δπη, δπη γὰς, Lat. quo terrarum? to which part of the land? Aesch. Fr. 563; but also like Lat. ubi terrarum, where, Eur. Herac. 19, 46.

II. of Manner, how, Il. 20. 25, Od. 1. 347; δπη δή Il. 22. 185, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 11. 62; more freq. in Att., as Aesch. Fr. 586, Lys. 139. 45:—δπη άν, with the conj., like other Conjunctions, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 428; so also δπητηρ and δπητην άν: but δπητων and δπητιον, in any way whatever, cf. δπαστων.

III. in indirect questions, post-Hom., v. sup. 1. 2. (Strictly dat. from an old Pron. *πός, *πός, v. πῆ: hence also written as dat. fem. δπᾶς and δπηρ, even in Wolf's Odyssey.)

δπηδένω, Ion. for δπαδένω: from

δπηδένω, Hom. only uses Ion. form, δπαδένω. Hence

δπηδῆτηρ, ῆρος, δ, Ion. for δπαδῆτηρ.

δπηδός, *όν*, Ion. for δπαδός, h. Hom. Merc. 450.

δπησις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (δπή) *with an opening or hole*, διέφρος δπ. a night-sleep, Hipp.

ὀπηλίκος, ἡ, *ov, how great, how strong, how powerful, how old*, Diod. : ὀπηλίκου *how great or old soever*. [I]

ὀπμήρος, *v. sub ὀπμήρος*.

ὀπμήνικα, Adv., *when, at what time*: also in indirect questions, Lob. Phryn. 50. II. like ἐπειδὴ, Lat. *quoniam*, Dem. 527.

21. [I]

ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν, Adv., *v. ὀπμήν*.

ὀπμήνιον, τό, and ὀπμήνιον, τό, Dim. from ὀπμήν.

ὀπμήνιον, τό, Dim. from ὀπμήν.

ὀπμήνιον, Adv., *v. ὀπμήν*.

ὀπμήν, *ov, δ, cheese made from milk, curdled with fig-juice*, ὀπμήν in full τυρὸς ὀπμήν Eur. Cycl. 136; with a pun on ὀπμήν, Ar. Resp. 353: cf. ὀπμήν II.

ὀπμήν, ἡ, *ov, dreamed, awful*, Ap. Rh.: from

ὀπμήν, ἰσμαι, (ὀπμήν) Dep. med., used by Hom. only in pres. and impf. with or without augm. *To have respect for, care for, regard, with collat. notion of dread of punishment*, hence esp. *to dread, fear, μήνυν Διός, θυμὸν Ἄνθρ.*, and Hes. Sc. 21; ὀπμήν μῆτρος ἐφεστῆναι II. 18. 216; also, *τινὰ τοῦ reverentia, honor, fear, obey*, II. 22. 332, h. Merc. 382: also in gen., like Lat. *revereri*, to regard with dread or reverence, esp. of the gods, parents, and superiors: hence, ὀπμήνιος *a pious, religious man*, Böckh Explic. Pind. p. 4. 86, Dissen I. 3. 5: also like the similar Verbs, ἀλέγω, ἀλεγέω, ἐπιστρέφωμαι, c. gen. pers., Theogn. 732, 1144, cf. ὀπμήν 3. There is no Act. of this ὀπμήν.

ὀπμήν, (ὀπμήν) *to extract juice*, esp. *milky juice*, Theophr.: *to get resin from a tree by making incisions*.—Pass. to ooze out, Diod. II. δὲ γάλα, *to curdle milk with fig-juice* (ὀπμήν), Arist. Meteor. cf. ὀπμήν.

ὀπμήν and ὀπμήν, Adv., poet. for ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν, Hom.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, poet. for ὀπμήνιμος*, (ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν) *behind or following a mortal, ὀπμήνιμος ἀρχμήν the glory that lives after men*, Pind. P. 1. 179.

ὀπμήν, ἡ, *ov, Lat. Opicus*, with a play on ὀπμήν, Anth.

ὀπμήν, τό, Dim. from ὀπμήν, esp. *porphy-juice, opium*, Diosc.

ὀπμήν, ὅ, in Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 9, ὀπμήν κατεργάσθαι seem to be the stumps of nails broken in. (Prob. from ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν.)

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡρος, ὅ, late form for ὀπμήνιμος: from ὀπμήνιμος, late form for ὀπμήνιμος, q. v.

ὀπμήν, *ov, ὅ, one who spies at*: mostly in compds., as γυναικοπμήν, παρθενοπμήν, παιδοπμήν, τυροπμήν. [I]

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡρος, ὅ, a starrer, gazer, later ὀπμήνιμος: from ὀπμήνιμος, to look around after, usu. with collat. notion of curiosity, to gaze or stare at, c. acc., II. 4. 371, Hes. Op. 29; esp. to ogle or leer at women, γυναικας Od. 19. 67: hence in gen. to observe, watch, Lyc.: absol. to lie in wait, be upon the watch, II. 7. 243, Hes. Op. 804. A later form is ὀπμήνιμος. (From same Root as ὀπμήν, fut. of ὀπμήν.)

ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν, ἡ, acc. ὀπμήν Hom., and Hes., but in Od. and other Poets also ὀπμήν. Acc. as we derive it from ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν (fut. of ὀπμήν), or from ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν, either the regard paid to men's deeds or their consequence; and so τ. in bad sense, as always in Hom., *retribution, vengeance, punishment*: in Hom. usu., ὀπμήν θεῶν the vengeance or visitation of the gods, for transgressing divine laws, θεῶν ὀπμήν οὐκ ἀλέγειν II. 16. 388, Hes. Op. 249; ὅ. ὀπμήν τρομέειν, ὅ. ὀπμήν αἰδέσθαι, Od. 20. 215., 21. 28, cf. Hes. Op. 185; ὅ. ὀπμήν ἰδότες, and 704, ὀπμήν ἀθανάτων περὶ λαχόμενος also without θεῶν, of the future vengeance of the gods, ὀπμήν φρονέει Od. 14. 82; ὀπμήν δέος 14. 88; and esp. of the avenging goddesses, κακῶν ὀπμήν ἀποδοῦναι Hes. Th. 222, cf. Theocr. 25. 4: hence ὀπμήν.

2. in good sense, *reward, favor*, esp. of the gods, ὅ. ὀπμήν αἰτέειν Pind. P. 8. 101. 3. the awful regard which men pay to the gods, to their elders, and to their superiors, religious awe, veneration, obedience, Lat. *reverentia*, θεῶν ὀπμήν to hold the gods in awe, Hdt. 8. 143., 9. 76, just like ὀπμήνιμος θεός; also, ὀπμήν δίκαιον ξένων, as Herm. Pind. O. 2. 10, ubi al. ξένων, v. Donalds. ad l.: so later, αἰδέσθαι ὀπμήνιμος γενέειν to maintain due reverence for the hoary beard, Mosch. 4. 117, as if ὀπμήνιμος (Most prob. from ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν, but perh. akin to ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν etc.)

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡ, (ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν, ἀναβαίνειν) *a going backwards*, Soph. Fr. 921.

ὀπμήνιμος, Adv. Aeol. and Dor. for ὀπμήν.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, ὅ, ἡ, with the arms upon the back*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, ὅ, a desk, reading-desk*, Eccl.

ὀπμήνιμος, and before a vowel ὀπμήνιμος (for which Hom., Hes. Th. 323, and other Ep. have ὀπμήν, and before a vowel or to make a long syll., as in II. 16. 791, ὀπμήν: I. of Place, behind, at the back, freq. in Hom.: opp. to πρόσθεν, II. 5. 595; ὀπμήνιμος καταλείπειν Od. 10. 209, μένειν II. 9. 332, etc.: οἱ ὀπμήνιμος those who are left behind, e. g. in dying, Od. 11. 66; but also those which follow, the rest, as, οἱ ὀπμήνιμος λόγοι the remaining books, Hdt. 5. 22: 22: ὀπμήνιμος the hinder parts, rear, back, II. 11. 613; ἐς τοῦπισθεν back, backwards, strictly to the rear, Valck. Phoen. 1419; opp. to ἐκ τοῦπισθεν, Ar. Eccl. 482.

2. as Prep. c. gen., behind, II., esp. ὀπμήνιμος sometimes after its case, II. 24. 15: ὀπμήνιμος τινος ἐστίναι to be held second to . . . Soph. Ant. 640. II. of Time, after, in future, hereafter, Hom., and Hes., either of a thing absolutely future, or of one which follows something else, opp. to ἀντίκα, II. 9. 519.

III. in Gramm., sometimes of what follows, sometimes of what has gone before, Buttm. Schol. Od. I. 127, Lob. Phryn. 11.—Comp. ὀπμήνιμος, Superl. ὀπμήνιμος, q. v. (Prob. from ὀπμήν, akin to ὀπμήν, κατάνη, μετόνη, ὀπμήν, ὀπμήν, but yet not contr. for ὀπμήνιμος: it is dub. whether the Att. form was not always ὀπμήνιμος, and ὀπμήνιμος only a poet. license, Lob. Phryn. 8, 284.)

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡρος, τό, the back of the hand, Galen.

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡ, *ov, =sq.*, Call. Dian. 151. Adv. —ws. [8]

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡ, *ov, also, os, (ὀπμήν) hinder, belonging to the back or hinder part*, Lat. *posticus*, ὀπμήνιμος the hind-legs, Hdt. 3. 103, and Xen.: opp. to πρόσθεν. Adv. —ως.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, gen. ovos, (βαίνειν) going, walking backwards*, Anth. II. mounting, covering, of male animals. [8]

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡρος, ἡς, (βαρὺς, βαρὺς) *heavy or loaded behind*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, ὅ, (βαίνειν) = ὀπμήνιμος II, Mel. 22. [8]*

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡρος, ἡς, *ov, used to go backwards*, etc.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, (βάλλω) thrown backwards*.

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡρος, ἡς, (βρίθω) *loaded behind*, Aesch. Fr. 349.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, (γράφω) written on the back or cover*, βιβλίον Luc. Juvenal's scriptus et in tergo.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, with fingers bent backwards*, Strab.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, (δέω) bound behind or backwards*, Simon. 8.

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡ, (διώκω) = παλῶνις.

ὀπμήνιμος, ὅ, the back part of a temple: esp. at Athens the inner cella of the old temple of Athena in the citadel, used as the treasury, Ar. Plut. 1193, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 189.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, a hinder covering*. [8]

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, bearing its fruit under (instead of above) the leaves*, like some fig-trees, Theophr.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, going backwards, or following*, Nonn.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, (κέντρον) with a sting in the tail*, Epich. p. 35.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, (κεφαλή) the back of the head, occiput*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, ὅ, =sq.*

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, (κόμη) wearing the hair long behind*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, the back part of the skull, occiput*. [8]

ὀπμήνιμος, *ai, a kind of women's shoe*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, a backward curvature of the spine*. [8]

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, ὀπμήνιμος*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, =sq.*

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, the back of the thigh*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, (νέμα) grazing backwards, going backwards as it grazes, of certain cattle with large horns slanting forwards*, Hdt. 4. 183.

ὀπμήνιμος, ἡς, (νύσσω) *pricking from behind*, κέντρον Anth.

ὀπμήνιμος, *oi, cf. ὀπμήνιμος*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, (πορεύομαι) = ὀπμήνιμος*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, ἡ, πονν, τό, gen. ποδός, and in Aesch. Cho. 713 ὀπμήνιμος, (cf. ἀέλωπος), walking behind, following, attendant, προστάλιν ὀπμήνιμος*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, ἡ, πονν, τό, gen. ποδός, and in Aesch. Cho. 713 ὀπμήνιμος, (cf. ἀέλωπος), walking behind, following, attendant, προστάλιν ὀπμήνιμος*.

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ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, hastening back*.

ὀπμήνιμος, *ov, hastening back*.

ὀπισθοσφενδόνη, ἡ, the back part of the σφενδόνη (q. v., signf. II. 3), Ar. Fr. 309. 4.

ὀπισθοτιλᾶ, ἡ, (τιλᾶω) the cuttle-fish, Boeot. name for the σπία or cuttle-fish, which squirts its liquor from behind, Strattis Phoen. 3. 3. [I]

ὀπισθοτονία, ἡ, a disease in which the limbs are drawn back and stiffen, Pliny's *dolor inflexibilis*: and

ὀπισθοτονικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or subject to ὀπισθοτονία: from ὀπισθότονος, ὄν, (τείνω) drawn backwards: subject to ὀπισθοτονία, Hipp.

II. ὁ ὀπισθότονος, = ὀπισθοτονία, Plat. Tim. 84 E; opp. to ἐμπροσθέντος. Hence

ὀπισθοπώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like, belonging to, or suffering from ὀπισθοτονία, Hipp.

ὀπισθονηριτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὀρέω) retromingent, Arist. H. A.

ὀπισθοβαλᾶκρος, ὄν, bald behind.

ὀπισθοφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνωμαι) shewing behind: in gen. backward, LXX. Adv. -ως.

ὀπισθοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) carrying behind: tending backward, in a backward direction, Opp.

ὀπισθοφυλάκῃ, to guard the rear, form the rear-guard, Xen. An. 3. 3, 8.

II. to command it, Ib. 2. 3, 10, etc.: and

ὀπισθοφυλάκία, ἡ, the care or the command of the rear, Xen. An. 4. 16, 19: from

ὀπισθοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who watches behind, esp. in the rear of an army: οἱ ἐπ. the rear-guard, Xen. An. 4. 1, 6, etc.

ὀπισθοχειμῶν, ἄνω, ὁ, a late, an after-winter, Hipp.

ὀπισθοχείρ, χειρὸς, ὁ, ἡ, with the hands tied behind, Dio C.

ὀπιμα, ατος, ὁ, (ὀπίω) the juice, esp. the milky juice of trees or plants, Diosc.

ὀπιμαρός, ὁ, (ὀπίω) a drawing out the juice, esp. the milky juice of plants, Theophr.

ὀπίσσω, Adv. Ep. for ὀπίσω, Hom., q. v.

ὀπίστατος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀπισθε) hindmost or last, Lat. *postremus*,

Il. 8. 342. Nic. has the Compar. ὀπίστερος, α, ὄν, Lat. *posterior*. No posit. occurs.

ὀπίσω, Ep. ὀπίσω, Adv. (ὀπισ). I. of place, behind, backward, Hom., and Hes.; πάλιν ὀπίσω Od. II. 149; opp. to πρόσσα, Il. 12. 272, and προπηνῆς, Il. 3. 218: οἱ ὀπίσω λόγοι the following, remaining books, Hdt. 1. 75: Att. also τὸ ὀπίσω, contr.

τοπίσω, εἰς τοπίσω backwards, and so τὸ ὀπίσω Hdt. 1. 207, 8. 108.

2. as Prep. c. gen., like ὀπίσθε i. 2, LXX, and N. T.

II. of Time, afterwards, hereafter, opt. in Hom., also Hes. Or. 739, Th. 488: ἐς ὀπίσω Od. 20. 199: ἔμα πρόσσα καὶ ὀπίσω νοεῖν, λείψειν, ὄραν to look at once before and behind, i. e. to the present and future, or to the immediate and more distant future, Il. 1. 343, 3. 109, 18. 250, Od. 24. 452;—which Heyne and others wrongly explain, to look forwards and backwards; for ὀπίσω always refers to a future time, and that strictly, relatively to some other; just so in Att. τὸ τ' ἔπειτα καὶ τὸ μέλλον Erf. Soph. Ant. 607: the real oppos. of the past and the future is found in προπάρουε and ὀπίσω Od. 11. 483: of the present and future in νῦν and ὀπίσω Il. 6. 352, or ἐνθάδε and ὀπίσω Soph. O. T. 488.

III. as all going backwards implies a retracing, and so a repetition of former motion, Il. 3. 218 took the signf. of over again, again, first in Hdt. 1. 61, ἀνακτάσθαι ὄν, = ἀποδοῦναι ὄν. 5. 92, 3: σφραγίζειν λένει τ' ὀπίσω Eur. I. A. 38; and so just like πάλιν. Cf. ὀπίσθε.

—Hom. uses the Ep. form much oftener than the common, which he only has in signf. I. [I]

ὀπλάριον, τό, Dim. from ὀπλον, Plut. [ᾶ]

ὀπλενδύεω, (ὀπλον, ἐνδύω) to put on armour.

ὀπλέω, (ὀπλον) poet. for ὀπλίζω, to make or get ready, ἄμαξαν ὀπλεον Od. 6. 73.

ὀπλή, ἡ, (ὀπλον) a hoof: strictly the solid hoof of the horse and ass, Il. 11. 536, 20. 501; then the cloven hoof of horned cattle, h. Hom. Merc. 77, Hes. Op. 487; of swine, Simon. 131.

ὀπληγῆς, εἶσα, ἐν, (ὀπλῆν) armed.

ὀπληγες, οἱ = ὀπλῆται, name of one of the four old tribes at Athens, Hdt. 5. 66, Eur. Ion 1580: cf. Αἰγυκοῖς.

ὀπλίζω, ἰσθ, (ὀπλον) to make or get ready: in Hom. of meats and drink, to dress, Il. 11. 641; and so in Med., δόρπον or δειπνον ὀπλίζεισθαι to make one a meal ready, freq. in Hom.: of chariot-horses, ἄμαξαν ὀπλῆσαι Il. 24. 190; and in Med., ἰ-

πους ὀπλίζεισθαι he harnessed his horses, Il. 23. 301: of soldiers, to equip, Ar. Hdt. 1. 127, etc.; but also, to train, exercise, Id. 6. 12.

2. esp. to arm, equip as ὀπλῆται, Thuc. 6. 100.

B. Pass., to be made ready, get ready, be ready, ἦναι ὀπλίζοντα Od. 17. 288, Il. 7. 417, Od. 14. 526; ὀπλισθεν (3 pl. aor. for ὀπλίσθησαν) δὲ γυναῖκες the women got ready (for dancing), Od. 23. 143: to arm, prepare for battle, Il. 8. 55, Od. 24. 495, Hdt., etc.: c. acc. metaph., θῆρος ὀπλίζεισθαι to arm oneself with courage, Soph. El. 996; but more usu. c. dat. instrum., ὀπλίζομεσθα φασγάνῳ χέρας Eur. Or. 1223, cf. Phoen. 267; but also, θύροισι καὶ χερῶν ὀπλισμένοι Id. Bacch. 733.—Hom. in aor. act. and med. freq. doubles the σ metri grat.: he always uses augm., except in forms ὀπλίσταμεσθα and ὀπλισθεν. Hence

ὀπλίστις, ἡ, a preparing, esp. for war, equipment, accoutrement, arming, Ar. Ran. 1036, Thuc. 3. 22: also armour, Plat. Tim. 24 B. The form ὀπλίστια, ἡ, is dub.

ὀπλισμα, ατος, τό, equipment, armour, like τὰ ὀπλα. II. an army, armament, Eur. Supp. 714, I. A. 253.

ὀπλισμός, ὁ = ὀπλίστις, Aesch. Ag. 405: said to be less good Att., Phryn. 511.

ὀπλιστόν, verb. Adj., one must arm, Xen. Hipparch. 1. 6.

ὀπλίστης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀπλίζω) one who equips, arms, Anth.

ὀπλιτᾶνῶνος, ὄν, (ὀπλῆται, ἔγω) commanding the heavy-armed, Thuc. 6. 25, 31.

ὀπλιτεία, ἡ, the service of the heavy-armed, or a battle fought by them, ὀπλ. ναυτική a battle fought by them at sea, Plat. Legg. 706 C: from

ὀπλιτεύω, to be an ὀπλῆτης, serve as a man-at-arms, Thuc. 6. 91, 8. 73: from

ὀπλῆτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, (ὀπλον) heavy-armed, armed, δρόμος ὀπλ. a race of men in armour, Pind. I. 1. 32; so, ὀπλ. στρατός an armed host, Eur. Heracl. 800: ὀπλ. κόσμος warrior-dress, armour, Ib. 699.

II. mostly as Subst., ὁ ὀπλῆτης a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, who carried a pike (δόρυ), and a large shield (ὄπλον), whence the name, as the light-armed foot-soldier (πελταστής) had his from the light πέλτη. Ὀπλῆτης is usu. opp. to ψιλός or γυμνῆς, γυμνῆτης, Hdt. 9. 30, 63. [I] Hence

ὀπλιτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to a man-at-arms, μάχη Plat. Rep. 374 D.

II. ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of using heavy arms, and in gen. the art of war, Ib. 333 D.

2. τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, = οἱ ὀπλῆται, Thuc. 5. 6, and Plat.

ὀπλῆτις, ἰδος, ἡ, γυνή, χερὶ εἶσα, fem. from ὀπλῆτης, armed.

ὀπλιτοδρομεύω, to run a race in armour, Pausan.: from ὀπλιτοδρόμος, ὄν, (δραμέω) running a race in armour.

ὀπλιτοπάλῃς, Dor. πάλας, οὐ, ὁ, (πάλη) a heavy-armed warrior, Aesch. Fr. 427. [ᾶ]

ὀπλοδιδάκτις, οὐ, ὁ, (διδάσκω) one who teaches the use of arms.

ὀπλοδιδασκάλος, ὁ = foreg.

ὀπλοδοῦναι, (δίδωμι) to give arms.

ὀπλοδούπος, ὄν, (δουπέω) rattling with armour, Orph.

ὀπλοθήκη, ἡ, an armoury.

ὀπλοκαθαρισμός, ὁ, (καθαίρω) the consecration of arms, Lat. *armilustrum*.

ὀπλοκαθάρσις, ἡ, and -θαροσίον, τό, sub. ἱερόν, = foreg.

ὀπλοκτύπος, ὄν, (κτυπέω) = ὀπλοδοῦπος.

ὀπλολογία, (λέγω) to collect arms, LXX.

ὀπλομαί, (ὀπλον) poet. for ὀπλίζομαι, as Med., δειπνον ὀπλεσθαι to prepare oneself a meal, Il. 19. 172, 23. 159, cf. ὀπλίζω I.

ὀπλομάνει, to be madly fond of arms, to be mad after war, Leon. Tar.

II. to fight furiously: from ὀπλομάνης, ἐς, (μαλινομαι) madly fond of war. Hence ὀπλομάνεια, ἡ, mad fondness for arms and war.

ὀπλομάχῃ, to serve as a man-at-arms: to practise the use of arms, Isocr. Antid. 5269: from

ὀπλομάχης, οὐ, ὁ = ὀπλομάχος, Plat. Euthyd. 299 C. [ᾶ]

ὀπλομάχητις, οὐ, ὁ = ὀπλομάχος. Hence

ὀπλομάχητικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the use of arms: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of using arms.

ὀπλομαχία, ἡ, (ὀπλομάχος) a fighting with or using heavy arms.

II. the art of using them: hence in gen. the art of

war, tactics, Plat. Legg. 833 E, Xen. An. 2. 1, 7, cf. Plat. Legg. 813 E, 833 E. Hence
 ὀπλομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to ὀπλομαχία.
 ὀπλομάχος, ον, (μάχομαι) fighting in heavy arms, Xen. Lac. 11. 8.
 II. ὁ δὲ πλ. one who teaches the use of arms. [ἀ] ὄπλα, τὸν, in gen. a tool, implement, usu. in plur., like ἔνπλα and τέχνη, see hence
 I. a ship's tackle, tackling, freq. in Od. (never in Il.), also Hes. Op. 625: esp. the cordage, cables, ropes, Od., in which signif. Hom. also has the sing. twice, a rope, Od. 14. 346., 21. 390: in gen. ropes, cords, Hdt. 9. 115.
 II. a tool, strictly so called, in Hom. esp. of smith's tools, Il. 18. 409; in full, ὅπλα χαλκήφια Od. 3. 433: in gen. any instrument used for any purpose, ὅπλον γεροντικόν, i. e. a staff, Call. Ep. 1. 7.
 III. most freq., ὅπλα implements of war, all that goes to fit out a soldier, arms, esp. offensive arms, but also harness, armour, oft. in Il. (never in Od.): rarely in sing., a weapon, Eur. H. F. 161, 570, 942: freq. in Att., ὅπλα ἀείρειν, λαμβάνειν, φέρειν etc., v. Sturz. Lex. Xen. 3. p. 300: ἔν ὅπλοις μένειν to remain under arms, Dinarch. 100. 20: for ὅπλα τίθεσθαι, v. τίθημι A. IX.
 2. in Hdt. and Att., esp. the heavy shield (from which the men-at-arms took their name of ὀπλίται, poet. also ὀπλισταί), and the cuirass, and so in gen. heavy arms: hence
 3. τὰ ὅπλα=ὀπλίται men-at-arms, prob. not before Soph. Ant. 115, v. Francke Callin. p. 188; but from Xen. downwards, freq. also in Prose, as Cyr. 5. 4. 45.
 4. τὰ ὅπλα also, the place of arms, camp, Hdt. 1. 62, 5. 74, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5, etc.; ἐκ τῶν ὀπλῶν προέβηαι Thuc. 1. 11.
 IV. membrum virile, Nic.
 V. a gymnastic exercise, the last which came on in the games, Artemid.
 ὀπλοποιεῖν, (ὀπλοποιός) to make arms or armour, LXX. Hence
 ὀπλοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, qualified for making arms.
 ὀπλοποιία, ἡ, a making of arms: name of the 18th book of the Iliad, which describes the making of Achilles' arms, Strab.
 ὀπλοποιήτης, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of forging arms, Plat. Polit. 280 D.
 ὀπλοποιός, ὄν, (ποιεῖν) making arms, an armourer.
 ὀπλοσκοπία, ἡ, an inspection of arms: a review, Philo.
 Ὀπλόσμος, ὁ, epith. of Zeus in Caria, Arist. Part. An.; and Ὀπλοσμία, ἡ, of Hera in Peloponnesus, Lycophr. 614, prob. armed, bearing arms.
 ὀπλότερος, α, ὄν, and ὀπλότατος, η, ὄν, Compar. and Superl. without any Posit. in use: poet. for νεώτερος, νεώτατος, the younger, the youngest, Hom.; and more fully, ὀπλότερος γενεῇ younger by birth, Lat. minor natu, Il. 2. 707, Od. 19. 184, always of persons: the Superl. is not found in Il., whereas Hes. uses Superl. only, though only in Theog. The orig. signif., as is evident from the root ὀπλον, was the more, most fit for bearing arms, and so we find ὀπλότεροι simply the youth, i. e. those capable of bearing arms, the serviceable men, just like μάχιμοι, opp. to the old men and children, Il. 3. 108, and Ep. Hom. 4. 5:—but as the youngest are the last born, ἑνὲς ὀπλότεροι also means the latter generations, men of later days, Theocr. 16. 46.
 ὀπλονυρία, ἡ, (* ἔργω)=ὀπλοποιία.
 ὀπλοφάγος, ον, (φάγειν) corroding arms, esp. shields.
 ὀπλοφόρος, ὄν, to be an ὀπλίτης: to bear arms, be armed, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 18: =δορυφόρος, to attend as a body-guard: from ὀπλόφορος, ον, (φέρειν) bearing arms, armed: an armed man, a warrior, Eur. Phoen. 789, and Xen. II. esp.=δορυφόρος, Xen. Hier. 2. 8.
 ὀπλόφυλλικον, τό, an armoury: [ἀ] from
 ὀπλοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who has the charge of arms, an armourer, Ath. [v]
 ὀπλοχάρης, ἔς, (χαίρω) delighting in arms, Orph.
 ὀπροβάλλον, τό, (ὀπός, βάλλω) the juice of the balsam-tree, Diosc.
 ὀποδιδός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποδιδός) interrog. Relat., what sort of a person, esp. of what country, Hdt. 5. 13, 9. 16, v. Lob. Phryn. 57; not ὀποτάτος.
 ὀποιδής, ἔς, (ὀπός, εἶδος) like juice, juicy: esp. curdling milk, as the juice of the fig-tree does, Hipp.
 ὀπόεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀπός) juicy, abounding in juice, Nic.
 ὀπόθεν, Ep. ὀππόθεν, Ion. ὀκόθεν, Adv., whence, esp. from

what country, in Od. always in Ep. form, in Il. not at all: ὀπόθε is dub., for in Od. 3. 89, ὀπόθ' is ὀδοθί: in Att. also ὀπόθεν ὅποτε from what place soever: so also ὀδοθεν.
 ὀπόθι, Ep. ὀποθί, Adv., (πόθι) where, poet. for ὅπου, Il. 9. 577, Od. 3. 89, where i is elided: each time in Ep. form.
 ὅποι, Adv., I. of Place, whither, also thither where, Pors. Hec. 1062; ὅποι ποτέ whithersoever, so also ὅποι ὅποτε: but, ὅποι προσωπιάω so far as possible; μέχρι ὅποι how far, Plat. Gorg. 487 C:—also in pregnant signif. with Verbs of rest, cf. Lob. Phryn. 43, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646:—on its difference from ὅπη v. sub voc.
 2. c. gen., ὅποι γῆς whither in the world, Lat. quo terrarum, Ar. Ach. 209, here too in pregn. signif., with ἔσμεν.
 II. of Manner, for ὅπως, how, how far, Lat. quatenus or quam in partem, Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 373 (383).
 ὀπόσις, οία, οίον, Ep. ὀποσίος, οίη, οίον, as usu. in Hom., though in Od. he sometimes has the common form: Ion. ὀκοίος:—of what sort or quality, Lat. qualis, Od. etc.
 II. the correlat. of ὀπόσις is τοῖος, such a one, as . . . e. g. ὀποῖόν κ' εἰρησθα ἔσος, τοῖόν κ' ἑτακοῖσας such word as thou hast spoken, such shalt thou hear again, Il. 20. 250, cf. Od. 19. 77.
 III. ὀπόσις still only makes the phrase refer pointedly to a special subject: so in Hom., ὀποῖοι ὅσα of what sort was it, for ὀποῖοι τινα, Od. 19. 218.
 IV. ὀποῖος οὖν of what kind soever, Lat. qualiscunque, Plat. Theaet. 152 D, etc.: so too, ὀπόσις δὲ, δῆποτε, ὅποιστον, and οὖν δῆ: also gen., ὀποιστοινοῦν Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10; acc. fem. ὀποιστινῶν Lys. 130. 37.
 V. it was never used like ποῖος in direct interrog., Pors. Phoen. 892; for in Od. 14. 188, ὀποῖός ἐστι νῆος follows ἀγρόεσσιν, cf. Herm. Bacch. 655 (663).
 VI. Adv. -ως: also in neut. pl., like as, Lat. qualiter, Eur. Hec. 398. [In Att. the penult. is sometimes short, Seidl. Dochn. p. 101.] Hence
 ὀποιοτής, ητος, ἡ, the quality of a thing.
 ὀποκάλπασον—κάρπασον, τό, the poisonous juice of the carpus, a gum like myrrh, used to adulterate aloes, (acc. to Bruce the gum sassa, still so used in Abyssinia), Diosc.: also to make the hair yellow and curly, Archag. ap. Gal.
 ὀποκινάμωμον, τό, the juice of the κυνδάμωμον. [ἀ]
 ὀσπανάς, ἄκος, ὁ, the juice of the plant πάνας, Diosc.
 ὈΠΟΨ, οὖ, ὁ, juice: distinguished from χυλός and χυμός in that ὀπός is only vegetable juice, sap, gum: hence the milky juice or resin which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision, Soph. Fr. 479. the acid juice of the fig-tree, used as rennet (γάμμας) for curdling milk, Il. 5. 902; cf. ὀπίας: rarely of animal juices, as in Plat. Tim. 60:—metaph., ὀπός ἡβης the juicy freshness of youth, opp. to ῥύτις, Anth.
 II. the plant σίλφρον, Hipp. (ὀπός is the same with our sap, Germ. Saft: hence ὅπιον, opium, the likeness of which to sopor is merely accidental, cf. ὅπιον fin.)
 ὀπός, gen. from ὄψ, Il.
 ὀποσάκις, Adv., (ὀπόσις) as many times as . . . as often as . . . Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 23: ὀποσάκις so often as ever . . . [ἀ]
 ὀποσάμηνος, ον, (μήν) as many months old as . . . Hipp. [ἀ]
 ὀποσάπλαιοσις, ἰα, ἰον, [ἀ] and -πλάσσω, ὄν, as many-fold: ὀποσάπλαιοσιν ἵνα many-fold soever.
 ὀποσάπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, of or with as many feet as . . .
 II. as many feet long as . . . [ἀ]
 ὀποσᾶχῃ, Adv., at many places as . . . Xen. Cyn. 6. 23.
 ὀπόσις, Ep. ὀπόσις, Adv., poet. for ὅποι, whither, Od. 14. 139.
 ὀπόσιος, η, ὄν, Ep. ὀππόσιος, ὀπόσιος, also ὀππόσιος, η, ὄν, but never so in Hom., who uses the other three forms: Ion. ὀκόσιος:
 I. of Number, as numerous, as many, as many as . . . Lat. quot, Hom.
 II. of Space, as large, as large as . . . Il. 23. 238; so, just like Lat. quantus.
 III. ὀποσοῖον, ἵνα great or much soever, Lat. quantuscunque, Thuc. 6. 56, Plat. Soph. 245 D: so also ὀποσοῖσθῃτε and ὀποσοσισιόν.
 ὀπόσσιος, η, ὄν, Ep. for ὅποι, Hom.
 ὀποσταῖος, αἰα, αἰον, on what day, e. g. μηνός Arat. 739: in gen.=σῷ.
 ὀπόστος, η, ὄν, as it were the how-many-eth, in what relation of number, Lat. quotus, Plat. Rep. 618 A: also ὀποστοσύν, Lat. quotuscunque, Dem. 328. 26.
 ὀπόταν, Ep. ὀππόταν (both in Hom.), for ὀπότ' ἄν, as indeed Wolf in Hom. writes, Adv., (πότε)—whensoever, so soon as, [957]

ὁπωπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὄπωπα) = ὀπτήρ, h. Hom. Merc. 15.
ὄπωπιος, ον, (ὄπωπῆ) of or belonging to the eye, Hipp.
ὄπώρα, ἡ, Ion. *ὄπώρα*, the part of the year between the rising of Sirius and of Arcturus, acc. to the division of the year into seven seasons, ἔρ, ἥρος, ὄπώρα, φθινόπωρον, σπορίτης, χειμῶν, φθινόπωρον, Lat. *autumnus*, autumn, as our dog-days or at most the end of summer, Hom., who usu. names ἥρος and ὄπώρα together: even in his time *Σεῖρος* was known to be the star of this season, Il. 22. 27, cf. *ὄπωρον*. It was the proper time for both the field and tree fruits to ripen, Hdt. 2. 199, cf. Ideler ii. d. Kalender d. Griech. u. Röm. p. 15; but it was also the *rain-time*, Il. 16. 385, Hes. Op. 672; and *windy season*, Il. 21. 346, Od. 5. 328, cf. Hes. Op. 675. II. since it was the *fruit-time* (πρωτοῦ ὄπωρον Od. 11. 192), ὄπώρα also means the *fruit itself*, esp. *tree-fruit*, pears and apples, grapes, Plat., cf. *ὄπωπις* in this signf. also in plur., Isae. 88. 27; and Alcman 26 (even calls *honey* (in Dor. form) *κηρήνη ὄπώρα*.
III. metaph. the *fresh and blooming time of life*, esp. *full manhood*, Pind. I. 2. 8, N. 5. 11, for which ὄρα is also used.
ὄπωριαίος, αἰα, αἰων, of or belonging to the ὄπώρα: τὰ ὄπ. = ὄπώρα II, *fruit*, Theophr.
ὄπωριῶν, (ὄπώρα II) to gather fruits, ὄπ. ὄπώραν Plat. Legg. 844 E, 845 A. II. to gather fruits off, ὄπωριεύω (Ion. for Att. fut. ὄπωριεύοντες) τοὺς φύλους Hdt. 4. 172, 182.
ὄπωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to fruit-time. II. made of fruit.
ὄπωριον, ον, = *foreg.*: also *abounding in fruit*, δένδρον ὄπ. a fruit-tree.
ὄπωρινός, ἡ, ὄν, in or from the time of ὄπώρα, autumnal or more strictly *summers*, Hom.; ἀσπὴρ ὄπ. the summer-star, dog-star, also *Σεῖρος*, whose rising marked the beginning of ὄπώρα, Il. 5. 5. [I in Ep., if the last syll. be long, as it is always in Hom.; but Hes. Op. 676 has ὄπωρινός: in Att. ἰ always.]
ὄπωριμός, ὁ, (ὄπωριῶ) the gathering of fruit.
ὄπωροβάσις, ἰδός, ἡ, the queen of fruits, a fine kind of fig, Incert. ap. Ath. 75 D.
ὄπωροθήκη, ἡ, a place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room.
ὄπωροκάπηλος, ὁ, a fruiterer, Alciph. [ᾶ]
ὄπωρολόγος, ον, (λέγω) plucking fruit, Opp.
ὄπωροπώλης, ον, ὁ, (πώλω) a fruiterer.
ὄπωροφόρεῖ, to bear fruit, Anth.
ὄπωροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing fruit, Anth.
ὄπωροφύλακος, τό, the hut of a garden-watcher. II. = ὄπωροθήκη. [ᾶ] from
ὄπωροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a watcher of fruits, garden-watcher, Arist. Probl. [ῶ]
ὄπωρινός, ον, ὁ, (ὠνεῖμαι) one who buys or farms fruits: also = ὄπωροπώλης, Lob. Phryn. 266.
ὄπως, Ep. ὄπως, both in Hom.: Ion. ὄπως. A. as simple Conjunction: I. *how, in what way or manner*, the most freq. signf. in Hom.: also like ὡς, in *such wise that* . . ., so that . . ., Il. 1. 136, Od. 14. 172, where in full ὄπως or ὡς would stand, as Od. 75. 111. I. C. CONJUNCT. a. without ὡν, to represent an action as present, Od. 1. 349, Il. 10. 225. b. C. Conj. et ὡν, κε vel κερ, to express a present possibility, φράζεσθαι σε ἄνωγες, ὄπως κε νῆας σῶς he bids you think *how you may save the ships*, Il. 9. 681, cf. 20. 243, Od. 1. 270, 205. 2. C. OPTAT., to represent an action as past, or in orat. obliqua, Il. 18. 473, 21. 137, Od. 9. 554, etc. 3. C. INDIC. a. of aor., simply to relate *how a thing has happened*, Il. 10. 545, Od. 3. 97, etc. b. of fut., when it is said or asked *how a thing will or ought to happen*, Il. 1. 136, Od. 13. 376, 386, etc.; in Hom. most freq. in phrase, οὐδὲ τί ποτ' ἴδμεν, ὄπως ἴσται τὰδε ἔργα we know not *how* these things will be, Il. 2. 252, Od. 17. 78, etc. c. of pres., in Hom. usu. in phrase, ἔρπον ὄπως θέλεις do as you like, Il. 4. 37, Od. 13. 145; besides this only, ἔλθοι, ὄπως θέλω (scil. ἄνθρωπος ἐλθεῖν) Od. 14. 172; and, ὄπως φρεσὶ ᾄσσι μενοῦναι, ὡς τοι Ζεὺς τελέσειε νόστον Od. 15. 111, cf. sq. 4. ὄπως is sometimes by an easy anacoluthon put for ὡς, as, τοῖον με ἔθηκεν, ὄπως ἐθέλει, for ὡς ἐθέλει, Od. 16. 208, and freq. Att. 5. ὄπως ἔχω as I am, i. e. immediately, on the spot, Herm. Soph. Phil. 808. 6. c. gen., σοῦτος ὄπως ποδῶν, sub. ἔχετε, run as you

are off for feet, i. e. as quick as you can, Aesch. Supp. 837, cf. Eur. El. 238, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 528. 7. ὄπωςδ' Hdt. 1. 22, etc.; ὄπωςὶν Plat., and Xen.; ὄπωςδ' ἔσται Arist. Eth. N.; ὄπωςδ' ἔσται, ὄπωςὶν Plat., and Xen., *however, in what manner soever*; and so, οὐδ' ὄπωςὶν not in any way whatever, not in the least, Iid. 8. οὐκ ἔσθ' ὄπως it is not (or cannot be) that . . . but, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὄπως οὐ, Lat. *non fieri potest quin* . . ., it cannot but be that . . ., Att. 9. ὄπως c. inf. is always ellipt., as, περὶ αὐτῶν ὡς βέλτιστα τὰ προσηκόντα ἐκάτερον ἡγῶν διαπράττεσθαι, for ὄπως ἂν γένοιτο διαπράττεσθαι, Xen. Oec. 7. 29. II. like ὅτε and Lat. ut, of the Time of a thing's happening, when, as, so soon as, c. indicat. aor., Il. 12. 208, Od. 3. 373, Soph. Tr. 765, etc. 2. c. optat. after that, Hdt. 1. 17, etc., like Lat. *postquam* c. conjunct.: ὄπως πρῶτα as soon as ever, Hes. Th. 156. III. like ἐπεὶ and Lat. quod, in assigning grounds for a thing, c. indicat. as, because, for that, ἔχως, ὄπως δὲ θρῶν ἀπολογεῖται grief for that he hath been there long, Od. 4. 109: this is very rare, yet found in the best Att., Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 206 E. IV. like ὡς and ὅτι, and Lat. quam, with Superl. of Adv. ὄπως ἄκιστα, as quickly as possible, Lat. *quam celerrime*, Theogn. 427, ὄπως ἄριστα Aesch. Ag. 600; ὄπως δύναιται τὰ χριστα as quickly as he can: the full phrase would be like ὅπως ὄπως δύναιται, strictly, in a way as pleasant, as the most pleasant is . . ., Soph. Tr. 330. V. like ὡς in comparison, as, even as, like, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147, yet rare: also redupl. ὡς . . . ὄπως. VI. like ὡς, Lat. *quam*, our *how* . . . in exclamations of astonishment, etc. VII. never for τὸς; in direct interrog., but usu. substituted for it in repeating another person's question, Ar. Plut. 139, Eq. 128. B. ὄπως as final Conjunction, denoting an end or purpose, that, in order that, so that, Lat. ut, Hom. I. C. CONJUNCT. 1. without ὡν, when the action is going on, and the anteced. Verb is of pres. time, Hom., etc., as Il. 3. 110, Od. 1. 77: but the Conjunct. may follow, though this anteced. Verb be in past time, if the action is marked as continuing up to the present, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 806: in Thuc. the Conj. is esp. freq. found in narrative, where regul. the Opt. would have stood, prob. to indicate a result of which the agent—or in orat. obliqua the speaker—was confident: so too the Conj. usu. follows Verbs of fearing in past tenses, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 518. 4. 2. with ὡν or κε and Conjunct., to denote a continuous action, or an object not to be attained at once: first in Od. 4. 545, more freq. Att., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 59 E. 3. also with Conjunct., in independent sentences with ὡν, e. g. ὄπως τοῖνδ' γε μὴ ποιήσῃς (see) thou do it not; and so ὄρα, σκέπτε, φίλαξαι etc., have a care, beware etc., as usu. supplied: so too c. indicat. fut., ὄπως ἄνθρωποι ἔσονται see that ye be men! cf. Pors. Eccl. 402, and v. infr. III. 1.—With the negat., therefore, it warns or forbids; without, it cheers or urges on. II. C. OPTAT., if the anteced. Verb be of past time, in which case the action is represented not absolutely, but as the thought of another: 1. after imperf., Od. 3. 129, 6. 319. 2. after aor., Il. 1. 344, Od. 13. 319. 3. ὄπως with ὡν or κε and Optat., denotes any object which at the moment seems attainable, cf. B. I. 3. III. C. INDICAT.: 1. of fut. to denote an object conceived as future in regard to the time of the anteced. Verb, and so after the pres. as well as the fut. and preterite: in Hom. prob. only once, Od. 1. 57, θέλγει ὄπως ἰθάκης ἐπιλήσεται she beguiles him with the view that he should forget Ithaca (which therefore he could not yet have forgotten): in Att. the indicat. fut. after ὄπως is very freq. —also like B. I. 4, to convey a caution, etc., δεῖ δ' ὄπως δείξεις Soph. Aj. 556, which is better explained as ellipt. for δεῖ σε δρᾶν, ὄπως δείξεις, than by a mixing of two constructions, δεῖ σε δεῖναι and δρᾶ ὄπως δείξεις. 2. past tenses, to denote an object which was intended, but not effected, Monk Herm. 643, Herm. v. g. 254. IV. in Att. is freq. found the ellipt. phrase οὐχ ὄπως, ἀλλὰ or ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . not only not so, but . . ., e. g. οὐχ ὄπως χάριν αὐτοῖς ἔχεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τούτων πολίτειν not only are not grateful to them, but you are even taking measures against them, Dem. 271. I, which would be in full, οὐχ ὡς λέγω ὄπως I do

not say *that*, etc., Herm. Vig. n. 253; so too, οὐχ ὅπως, ἀλλ' οὕτως *not only not so, but not at all*. V. ὅπως μή, = the Conjunction *μή*.—Daves Misc. Crit. p. 228 sq., lays it down that ὅπως *μή* is never used with conj. aor. i act. and med., but only with aor. 2, or, if the metre will not allow this, with indicat. fut.; wherefore he and Brunck changed all places (esp. in the Att. drama) where they fell on this aor. 1, though they allowed it after ὅπως and ὅπως ἔν: some places however escaped them, as Soph. Aj. 700, or presented difficulties, as Ar. Eccl. 117. Though Daves' canon has been adopted by many excellent Critics, as Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 266, yet later Editors have begun to forsake it, as founded on no principle, and returned to the reading of the MSS., v. Heind. Plat. Prot. 313 C, Poppo Obs. in Thuc. p. 155, and Thuc. t. i. p. 136, and esp. Herm. Soph. Aj. 557. (ὅπως was orig. Adv. of the old *ΟΠΩΣ, v. sub πῶν.)

ὄραμα, τό, (ὄραμα) *that which is seen, a view, sight*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 66: hence very late, ὁραματίζομαι, —τισμός and —τιστής.

ὄραμος, ὁ, later form for ὁράματος, Nic.

ὄρασις, εως, ἡ, (ὄραμα) *seeing, the sense of sight*, Lat. *visus*, Demad. 178. 41. II. *that which is seen, a vision*, LXX.

ὄρατός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be seen.

ὄρατής, οὔ, ὁ, one who sees, a beholder, Plut.

ὄρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to see, Arist. Metaph. Adv. —κῶς: from ὁράτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄραμα) *seen*. II. to be seen, visible, freq. in Plat., esp. joined with ἄπῳτος, Tim. 28 B, Rep. 524 D, etc.: τὰ ὄρ. *visible objects*, opp. to νοητά, Ib. 509 D.

ὄρανεύομαι, Dep. (ὄραμα, ἀνῆλ) to inspect closely, Aresas ap. Stoh. Ecl. i. p. 854: formed like μαρνανεύω.

*ΟΡΑΨ, impf. Att. ἄρῳον, strictly ὄρων: perf. ἑώρακα (which Daves metri grat. also wrote ἄρακα, but the more prop. Att. at least Comic form is ἑώρακα, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 84 Anm. 12. not.) Pass. ὁράομαι, contr. ὁράμει: pf. ἑώραμαι: aor. inf. ὁράσθην only in later authors: verb. Adj. ὁράσας and ὁράσας.—Besides these from the root *OIT—, fut. ὁφάμαι, always in act. signf., with a rare aor. med. ὁφάμην, 3 pl. optat. ὁφάσθην Herm. Soph. O. T. 1271, Lob. Phryn. 734: fut. pass. ὁφθήσομαι: aor. pass. ὥφθην, inf. ὁφθῆναι: rarer perf. pass. ὥμαι, ὥμαι, ὥμαι Aesch. P. 998, etc., inf. ὥσθαι: verb. Adj. ὥσας and ὥσας.—Again from the root *EΨΔ are formed aor. act. εἶδον, inf. εἶδεν: aor. med. εἶδομαι, inf. εἶδῶμαι: perf. with pres. signf. οἶδα, I know, inf. εἰδέναι: verb. Adj. ἰστέος: (for these v. sub *εἶδω).—Of these tenses Hom., besides those from *εἶδω, uses pres. act. and pass., 3 sing. impf. act. and med. sine augm., ὁρά, ὁράτω, and fut. ὁφάμαι: he also has the perf. 2 ὥμαι, never found in Att. Prose, and in Od. 3 sing. plarf. ὥσας, in Hdt. ὥσας—further to be remarked in Hom. is ὁρηαι or ὁρήαι, 2 pres. med. for ὁράη or ὁράεαι, as if from ὁρημαι, Od. 14. 343. He also uses contr. forms, as, ὁρῶ, ὁρῶν, ὁρῶν, ὁρῶμαι, ὁρᾶσθαι, ὁράμενος, no less than lengthed. Ep. ὁράας, ὁρώ, ὁρώων, 2 pl. opt. ὁράσθην I. 4. 347: ὁράσας, etc.—In Ion. Prose, the pres. is ὁρέω Wess. Hdt. 2. 148, impf. ὥρων, yet Hdt. also has inf. ὥρεν, and in impf. the forms ὥρα or ὥρα and ὥρων, inf. pass. ὥρᾶσθαι etc.; he never contracts Ion. forms ὁρῶν, ὥρεω, ὥρομεν or ὁρέομεν etc., cf. Schweigh. v. l. on i. 99.

Orig. signf., to see. I. absol., to look, oft. in Hom.: εἰς τι or εἰς τινα, to or at a thing or person, Il. 10. 239, Od. 5. 439, cf. Eur. Peliaid. 7; so too in Med., Hes. Op. 532, Fr. 47: κατ' αὐτοῦς αἰὲν ὅρα he kept looking down at them, Il. 16. 646: so too κατὰ τῶν ὁρῶν I. 24. 291; ἐπὶ πόντον he looked over the sea, Il. 1. 350: ὁρᾶν πρὸς τι, like Lat. *spectare ad* . . , to look towards, and so to look for, prepare for, expect, long for, στρατὸς πρὸς πλοῦν ὁρᾷ Eur. I. A. 1624; and so, ὁρ. ἐπὶ τι, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 143. 2. to have sight, opp. to μὴ ὁρ. to be blind, Soph. Aj. 84: hence says Oedipus, δὲ ἂν λέγομαι, πᾶνθ ὥρωντα λέγομαι (though I am blind) my words shall have eyes, i. e. shall be to the purpose, have meaning, Soph. O. C. 74: ἐν σκότῃ ὁφθαλμῶν, i. e. may they be blind, O. T. 1274, cf. infr. ii. 3. to see, look to, i. e. take heed, beware, esp. in Imperat., ὁρα εἰ . . , look to 't, whether . . , Aesch. P. 997, Herm. Soph. Phil. 849; also, ὁρα μὴ . . , Soph. Phil. 30, etc.: like βαλεῖ.

4. ὁρᾶς: ὁράτε; see 'st thou? d'ye see? parenthetically, esp. [960]

in explanations, like Lat. *viden*? Ar. Nub. 355, Thesm. 490, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 726: ἀλλ' ὁρᾶς at the beginning of a sentence, *but, you see*, . . , Heind. Plat. Prot. 336 B. 5. c. act. cognato, like βαλεῖν 1, ὁρᾶν ἀλκύν to look a look of might, to look fierce, Pind. O. 9. 165. II. transit., to see an object, look at, behold, come in sight of, perceive, observe, c. acc., oft. in Hom.; also pleon., ὁφθαλμοῖσιν or ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖσιν ὁρᾶν to see with or before the eyes, Id.: to have in eye, keep in sight, Il. 23. 323; φίλος ὁρᾶν, with εἰ and opt., to be glad to see a thing, Il. 4. 347; ὥσιν καὶ ὁρᾶν φάος 'Hελοιο, poet. periph. for (ἦν, like βαλεῖν, oft. in Hom.; so too, φῶς ὁρᾶν Eur. Or. 152, Alc. 691; for which later ὁρᾶν is used alone: c. part., ὁρᾶ σέ κρύπτοντα just like our I see you hiding . . , Eur. Hec. 342; so, ὁρᾶ μ' ἐξεργασμένην I see that I have done, Soph. Fr. 703, and so very freq. in Att., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657, and infr.: rarely c. gen., to see something of a thing, have a view of, Ib. § 528 c. The pf. ὥρῳτα I have seen, belongs exclus. to signf. ii.

III. Hom. has no Pass., and always used Med. in Act. signf.: but in Att. the Pass. has not only the signf. to be seen, but also like φαίνομαι to let oneself be seen, appear, esp. in aor. ὁφθῆναι, freq. in Plat.; c. part., ὥφθηνον ὄντες ἄλλοι we were seen to be . . , Eur. I. T. 933; ὁφθῆσθαι δίκων he will prove to be . . , Plat. Phaedr. 239 C, cf. Symp. 178 E, and supr.: τὰ ὁράμενα all that is seen, things visible, like τὰ ὁρατά, Plat. Parm. 130 A. 2. metaph. ὁρᾶν is used not only of mental sight, to discern, perceive, Soph. El. 945, etc.; but of all perception by the senses, e. g. where one would expect ἀκούειν, Brunck Soph. O. C. 138. (Orig. prob. it had the digamma, for the Sanscr. Root is *vrī*, our *ware*, a-ware, Germ. *währen*, *Wehr*: cf. also Lat. *verus*, Germ. *wahr*.)

ὁρβίκατον or ὁρβίκαλον, τό, Lat. *maius orbiculatum*.

ὁργάω, ἄσω, (ὄργω) to soften, knead, mould, Lat. *subigo*, like μαλδῶναι, Soph. Fr. 432, Ar. E. 839; and so in Pass., ὡργασμένοι Plat. Theat. 194 C, ubi v. Stallb., cf. Ruhnck.

Tim.: hence like δέφειν, δέφειν, to tan, v. l. Hdt. 4. 64, where most read ὀργίσας or ὀργίσας: in gen., to make ripe or ready, πρὸς τι Arist. Probl. II. metaph. to soften, move.

ὁργαίνω, f. ἄνω, (ὄργῃ) trans. like ὀργίζω, to make angry, enrage, τινά Br. Soph. O. T. 335, where Hemst. ap. Ruhnck Tim. takes it = ὀργάω II. I. intr. like ὀργίζομαι, to grow or be angry, Soph. Tr. 552; τινί with one, Eur. Alc. 1106.

ὁργάνω, = ὀργάνω.

ὁργάνη, ἡ, (*ἔργω, ὄργανον) = ἔργων. [ᾶ]

ὁργάνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄργανον) belonging to, produced by instrument, organic, Arist. Eth. N.: esp. of music, Plut. II. instrumental, efficient, effectual, Id. Adv. —κῶς, by way of instruments, Arist. Eth. N.

ὁργάνιον, τό, Dim. from ὄργανον, Mel. 64. [ᾶ]

ὁργάνον, τό, (*ἔργω) an instrument, implement, tool, or engine, for making or moving a thing, Soph. Tr. 905, and freq. in Plat., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1727: λαῖνα Ἀμφιόλων ὄργανα, i. e. the walls of Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 115. 2. metaph., an organ of sense, Plat. Rep. 518 C. II. a musical, esp. a stringed instrument, Aesch. Fr. 54, Plat. Lach. 188 D. III. the material of a work, ὄργανον ἐν ὀρεσι timber, Plat. Legg. 678 D.

IV. the work, product itself, like ἔργον, μελίσσης κηρύλαστον ὄργ. Soph. Fr. 464. Hence

ὁργάνοπικτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πικρῶν) = ὄργανοποιός.

ὄργανοποικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄργανοποιός) fit for, belonging to the making of instruments.

ὄργάνοποιτα, ἡ, the making of instruments, Tim. Loc. 101 E.

ὄργάνοποιός, ὄν, (ποιῶν) making instruments, Diod.

ὄργανος, η, ον, (*ἔργω) working, making, forming, ὄργ. χεῖρ Eur. Andr. 1014, for its workmanship.

ὄργάνω, (ὄργανον) to furnish with instruments or organs, organize, arrange, πρὸς τι Sext. Emp. Hence

ὄργάνωσις, ἡ, organization, arrangement, Porph.

ὄργάνω, ἄδω, ἡ, (ὄργω) sub. γῇ, any well-watered, fertile spot of land, esp. a meadow-land, partially wooded, with or without cultivated fields, just like the Germ. *Au*, Eur. Bacch. 340, 445, Xen. Cyn. g. 2. 2. esp. like ῥέματος, a rich tract of land sacred to the gods, comprehending meadows, fields, and groves: such a tract between Athens and Megara, sacred to Demeter

and Persephone, was *pecul.* called ἱερὰ ὄργας Paus. 3. 4, 2, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. II. in gen. as fem. Adj., *teeming with fullness, rich.* Hence

ὄργασμός, ὁ, (ὄργαζω) a kneading, softening. II. (ὄργω) luxuriant fullness, appetite, Hipp.

ὄργαστήριον, τό, for ὄργαστήριον, a place where ὄργια were held, Nic.

ὄργω, strictly to swell, teem with moisture, sap, etc.: hence

I. of soil, to be well-watered and fertile, esp. to teem with fruits, abound in grass, etc.: so too of plants and trees: also of fruit, to swell as it ripens, ὁ καρπὸς πεπαίνειται καὶ ὄργα Hdt. 4. 199; also, c. inf., ὄργα ἀμάρσσει is ripe for cutting, Ib.

II. of animals, to swell, esp. with lust, like ὄργαζω: hence in gen. to *war* wanton, be rampant, Ar. Lys. 1113: to be excited, be passionate, ὄργων κρῖναι to judge under the influence of passion, Thuc. 8. 2.

a. c. gen. to lust or long for, be eager for, τῶνδ' ἄνδρ' ὄργα τὴν καὶ ἐλπίτι, also c. inf., ὄργα μαθεῖν Aesch. Cho. 454; accord, Thuc. 4. 108; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.: also plqpt. pass., in act. signif., Thuc. 2. 21. III. in Ar. Av. 462, some explain it as = ὄργαζω, and at least there must be a play on this word.

ὄργων, ὄνος, ὁ, at Athens a citizen chosen from every δῆμος, who at stated times had to perform certain sacrifices, and so a sort of priest, like the Rom. *curio*: they were also called γενεήτων τῶν θεῶν:—hence poet. in gen. for ἱερεῖς a priest, Aesch. Fr. 135, cf. ὄργων. (Prob. from ὄργια, not from ἔργον.)

ὄργωνή, ἡ, fem. from foreg., a priestess.

ὄργωνικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the ὄργωνες, δειτῶν ὄργ. a feast of the ὄργωνες, Ath.: cf. ὄργια.

ὄργη, ἡ, in gen. natural impulse, feeling, emotion, Hes. Op. 302: hence in gen. the character or disposition as resulting from impulses, the complexion, temperament, disposition, h. Hom. Cer. 205, Theogn. 98. 214, 958, etc.; so, μελίχως, γλυκεῖα ὄργη in Pind.; but more usu. ὡς, ἀτρεμῶνος ὄργη Aesch., etc.: ὄργη νοσοῦσα 'a mind diseased,' Aesch. Pr. 378: so too in plur., Pind. I. 5. 44 (4. 38), Aesch., etc.: ὄργαι δασυνόμεναι social dispositions, Soph. Ant. 354; ὄργας ἐπιφέρειν τῷ to suit one's temper to another, Lat. *morigerari alicui*, Thuc. 8. 83.

II. esp. any violent emotion or passion; but most freq. (esp. in Att.) anger, wrath, ὄργη χράσθαι to indulge one's anger, Hdt. 6. 85; ὄργην ποιεῖσθαι to get into a passion, 3. 25; ὄργῃ χάρην δοῦναι Soph. O. C. 855; ὄργῃ χαρίζεσθαι, εἵκειν Eur.; ἐν ὄργῃ ποιεῖσθαι τινα, ὄργην ἔχειν τῷ Ar. Pac. 659; but, ἀνέναντα τῇς ὄργης, ὄργην χαλᾶν to be pacified, Ar. Ran. 700, Vesp. 727: ὄργην ἐμποιεῖν τινι to make one angry, Plat. Legg. 793 E: ὄργῃς τυγχάνειν to be angrily received, Dem. 571. 11, etc.: ὄργην ἔκρος prone to anger, passionate, like ἀκράχολος, Hdt. 1. 73: hence ὄργῃ as Adv., in anger, in a passion, Hdt. 1. 61, 114, etc.; so too, δι' ὄργῃς Soph. O. T. 807, κατ' ὄργην Id. Tr. 933, etc., μετ' ὄργῃς Isocr. 19 C: πρὸς ὄργην Ar. Ran. 844, etc., ὄργῃς χάρην, ὄργῃς ὑπο Eur. Andr. 688, I. A. 353.

3. Πανὸς ὄργα panic fears, Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1140: ὄργῃ τινας anger against a person or at a thing, Dem. 1300. 10, Lys. 107. 1, 122. 3.—Neither ὄργη nor ὄργα occurs in Il. or Od., where ὄργῃ is expressed by θυμός, in Hes. only used once, but very freq. from the earliest Eleg. and Lyr. poetry, and Ion. and Att. Prose. (Clearly from ὄρέγω, cf. ὄργα, with a notion of swelling with emotion or desire.)

ὄργημα, αὖς, τό, = ὄργη, late word.

ὄργητις, οὗ, ὁ, (ὄργῃ II) one who is angry.

ὄργια, ἰων, τὰ, orgies, i. e. secret rites, secret worship, practised by the initiated alone, just like μυστήρια of the secret worship of Demeter at Eleusis, as early as h. Hom. Cer. 274, 476; of the rites of Cabiri and Demeter Achaia, Hdt. 2. 51, 5. 61: later esp. of the rites of Bacchus, with their dedications, purifications, etc., which were indeed partly shewn to the uninitiated, but left unexplained, Eur. Bacch. 34, 79, etc. II. any rites, worship, sacrifice, Aesch. Theb. 180, Soph. Tr. 765, Ant. 1013.

2. any mysteries, without reference to religion, e. g. the mysteries of love, Ar. Lys. 832, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 689.—The sing. ὄργιον is not found. (Prob. from ἔργον, as ἔδειν was used of performing sacred rites, like *sacra facere*, Igen h. Hom. Ap. Pyth. 212: others from ὄργω, ὄργη, ὄργας,

on the analogy of *θεσία, θέω, θυμός*; if so, the name refers to the furious transports of those who celebrated the ὄργια: whichever root is fixed upon for ὄργια must be adopted also for ὄργων and ὄργων.) Hence

ὄργιάω, ἄσω, to celebrate orgies, Eur. Bacch. 415; and c. acc., ὄργ. τελετῇ, ἱερὰ ὄργ. to celebrate orgies, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, Legg. 910 C; βαῖμον in honor of a god, Legg. 717 B (in Med.)

II. ὄργια, ἱδρύματα to consecrate temples, Ib. III. τὴν θεὸν ὄργισμοῖς ὄργ. to honor the goddess by orgies, Plat.

IV. ὄργ. τῷ to initiate into orgies or mysteries, Dion. H.

ὄργίς, ἄδος, ἡ, *pecul.* poet. fem. of ὄργαστικός.

ὄργισμός, ὁ, (ὄργιάω) a celebrating of orgies, Plat.

ὄργιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ὄργιάω) one who celebrates orgies: ὄργ. τῆς Ἀκαδημίας an enthusiastic adherent of the Academy, Plut.; like μύστης. Hence

ὄργιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to, used in orgies, ὄργια Arist. Pol.: like orgies, inspired.

ὄργιάω, poet. for ὄργιάω or ὄργίζομαι, both in Manetho.

ὄργίω, ἰων, Att. ἰω, (ὄργῃ II) to make angry, provoke to anger, irritate, τῷδ' Ar. Vesp. 223, Plut., etc.—Pass. c. fut. med. ὄργισομαι, to grow angry, be wroth, c. part., Soph. O. T. 339, τῷ Eur. Hel. 1046, Plat., etc.

ὄργίως, ἰλη, ἰων, (ὄργῃ II) inclined to anger, passionate, irritable, Xen. Eq. g. 7, Dem. 73. 27. Adv. —ως, ὄργ. ἔχειν to be angry, Dem. 583. 12. [I] Hence

ὄργιλότης, πρὸς, ἡ, irascibility, Arist. Eth. N.

ὄργιον, τό, v. ὄργια.

ὄργιφάντης, οὗ, ὁ, (ὄργια, φαίνω) one who shews or teaches the orgies: a priest, one who initiates others into orgies, formed like ἱεροφάντης, Orph.

ὄργιον, ὄνος, ὁ, like ὄργων, a priest, h. Hom. Ap. 389; in Alexandr. Poets also ὄργων, ὄνος, Antim. Fr. 36, and Hermesian. 19, where it would be for ὄργωνη a priestess, but Bach. reads ὄργῃ ἀνδ. (On deriv. v. ὄργια.) [I always.]

ὄργυα, or ὄργυα, ἡ, (ὄρέγω, cf. ἄργα) strictly the length of the outstretched arms, Il. 23. 327, Od. 9. 325, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19.

2. as a measure of length, = 4 πήχεις or 6 feet 1 inch, about our fathom, Hdt. 2. 149; = acc. to the same passage and 4. 41, 100 ὄργυα make one stadium: but Pliny translates it by *ulna* = 10 feet.

3. a rod for measuring land, = 9½ σπιθαμὰ βασιλικὰ, instead of 8.—Also ὄργυα, q. v. (Acc. to Arcad. p. 98. 3, always ὄργυα, but in nom. plur. ὄργυα, which certainly agrees with the Homer. usage: but in Prose the sing. is also written ὄργυα.) Hence

ὄργυαίος, αἰα, αἰων, an ὄργυα long or large, Anth.

ὄργυιεύς, εἰσα, εν, poet. for foreg., Nic.

ὄργυιῶν, (ὄργυα) to extend the arms. II. to bind with outstretched arms, Lyc.

ὄρδω, to begin a web, the Iat. *ordior*. (Prob. not used.)

ὄρδωμα, αρος, τό, a ball or bottom of worsted, = τολύπη.

ὄρδύλευν, (ὄρδew) = μοχθέω, Gramm.

ὄρεάκομος, ὁ, = ὄρεοκόμος, q. v.

ὄρέανες or ὄρεάινες, αἰ, a name for men in the mystic language of the Pythia, Plut. [a]

ὄρέσθην, Adv., (ὄρέγω) with outstretched hands: eagerly.

ὄρεγμα, αρος, τό, (ὄρέγω) a stretching out, χεῖρος Aesch. Cho. 426; ποδὸς Anth.: hence absol., a step, stride, Arist. H. A.

II. a holding out, offering, e. g. παρήκων Eur. Phoen. 307: also, that which is offered. III. an extent, space, hence also, a measure of length, joined with σχοῖνος and ποῦς.

ὄρέγνυμι, = sq. χεῖρας ὄρεγνυμι, (part. pres.) Il. 1. 351, 22. 37.

*ΟΡΕΓΩ, ἔω, to reach, stretch, stretch out, esp. χεῖρα Hom.; εἰς οὐρανὸν Il. 15. 371, Od. 9. 527; to stretch out the hands in entreaty to, τῷ Od. 12. 257; later also to stretch the feet, to stride, walk. 2. to reach out, hand, offer, give, κοτὴν καὶ πῦρνον Od. 15. 312; ἔδεται Il. 24. 102: κῖδος ὀρέει τῷ esp. in Il. cf. Hes. Th. 433; πλοῦτόν τινι Pind. P. 3. 195; εὐχὸς τινι Soph. Phil. 1202.

B. Med. ὀρέγομαι c. aor. med. ὠρέξομαι, and pass. ὠρέχην—to stretch oneself out, lean over, reach out, Od. 21. 53; ὀρέξασθαι ἀπὸ δῖφρον to reach or lean over the chariot, Hes. Sc. 456; χεῖρι ὀρ. to reach with the hands, Il. 23. 99, Hes. Th. 178; ὄρ. ἔρχεῖ to lunge with the spear, Il. 4. 307; also

πρόσθεν ὀρέεσθαι ἔρχει Π. 5. 851: ποσσὶν ὀρωρέχεται (3 pl. perf.) πολεμῖεν of horses, *they strode*, i. e. galloped to the fight, Π. 16. 834: so, ὀρέατ' ἰὼν *he stretched himself as he went*, i. e. went at full stride, Π. 13. 20: ὀρωρέχαστο (3 pl. plupf.) πορτοῖ δειρὴν stretched towards the neck, i. e. forwards, Π. 11. 26.

2. c. gen., to reach at or to a thing, grasp at, ὁ παῖδός ὀρέεσθαι *he reached out to his child*, Π. 6. 466: to reach at, aim at blow at, Π. 16. 322; and so to attack, δῖων Τυρταε. 3. 12: metaph., to reach after, grasp at, seek for, desire, γάμων Eur. Ion 842, and so freq. in Att. Prose; also c. inf., Xen. Symp. 8. 27.

3. c. acc. to reach, gain, win one's end, Od. 11. 392: to reach with a weapon, strike, wound, Π. 16. 314: to hand to oneself, help oneself to, e. g. σῖτον Eur. Or. 303: so too, αἰδῆρμα διὰ δειρῶν ῥέβομαι, I will put the noose on my neck, Il. Hel. 353.

4. just like the Act., ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέεσθαι Π. 2. 506, unless this be written χεῖρ', i. e. χεῖρ', not χεῖρ', i. e. χεῖρα or χεῖρε: but the Med. for Act. is certain in Ar. Rh.

5.—ὀρεσθῆναι, Ar. Rh.—Hom. usu. omits the Augm.: there are other collat. forms, ὀρέγγυμι Il., and ὀργυνάομαι Hes., later δρεκτέω and δρεκτάω. (Clearly akin to Lat. *rego, erigo, porrigo*, Germ. *reichen,recken*, our *reach*, and prob. ἄν-αρριχάομαι: hence ὀργυια, and prob. ὀργή.)

ὄρειάνες, οἱ, v. ὄρεάες.

ὄρειάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, ἔρχω) mountain-king, i. e. Pan, Anth. ὄρειάς, ἀδος, ἡ, (ὄρος) pecul. fem. of ὄρειος, of or belonging to mountains, πέτρα ὄρ. a mountain crag, Anth. II. usu. as prop. n. c. aut sine Nύμφῃ, an Oread, mountain-nymph.

ὄρεαυλος, ου, (ὄρος, αὐλή) inhabiting the mountains; in gen. on the mountains, Opp.

ὄρειβάς, ἀδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄρος, βαῖνω)=ὄρειβάτης.

ὄρειβασία, ἡ, (ὄρειβάτης) a mountaineer's life, Strab.

ὄρειβάστια, τὰ, ῥέα, a festival in which persons traversed the mountains in procession, Strab. [α] From

ὄρειβατέω, to traverse mountains, c. acc., Diod. II. intr. to roam the mountains, Anth.: from

ὄρειβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, βαῖνω) mountain-ranging, θήρ Soph. Phil. 955; also as epith. of Theseus, Id. O. C. 1054, but this is a l. dub.; fem. -άτις, ἀδος. [α] Hence

ὄρειβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for crossing mountains.

ὄρειβάτις, v. ὄρειβάτης.

ὄρειβρεμέτης, ου, ὁ, (βρέω) roaring or thundering on or through the mountains.

ὄρειγάνον, τό, and ὄρειγάνος, ἡ, for ὄρηγανον.

ὄρειγενής, ἐς, (γένος) mountain-born, of highland descent.

ὄρειδρομία, ἡ, a running on the hills, in gen. rude life, Anth. ὄρειδρόμος, ου, (δραμεῖν, τρέχω) running on the hills, ἔλαφος Eur. I. A. 1593.

ὄρειθάλλης, ἐς, (θάλλω) sprouting, blooming on the hills, Lyc. ὄρεικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρεϋς) of or belonging to a mule: ἡ, εἰργός a team of mules.

ὄρεικτικός or -κτιστος, ου, (κεῖω) built on mountains, dub., but v. ὄρεικτής.

ὄρειλεχτής, ἐς, (λέχος) couching on the hills, λέων Emped. 227. ὄρειμαλίδες, αἱ, =ορειμαλίδες.

ὄρειμάνης, ἐς, (μαλινομαι) raging among the hills, Tryph. II. loving the hills, Orph.

ὄρειμῶς, ἐς, (μέλω) loving the mountains, ὄρως Emped. 226. ὄρεινομῶ, to graze or live on the hills: from

ὄρεινόμος, ου, (νέμω B) feeding on the hills, δέλφας Anaxil. Circ. 1; mountain-ranging, Κένταυροι Eur. H. F. 364: in gen. on or in mountains, Anth. (Not paroxyx.)

ὄρεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρος) mountainous, ἡλύ, χάρος Hdt. I. 110., 2. 34. II. on, of, belonging to a mountain, a mountaineer, Xen. An. 7. 4. 11: hence growing wild, wild, Joseph.

ὄρειοβάτης, ου, ὁ, =ὄρειβάτης. [α]

ὄρειοίκος, ου, (οἰκέω) mountain-dwelling.

ὄρειομάνης, ἐς, =ὄρειμάνης, dub.

ὄρειονόμος, ου, =ὄρεινόμος, Anth.

ὄρειος, εἰα, εἰον, also ος, ου, (ὄρεϋς) =ὄρεινός h. Hom. Merc. 244 (in Ion. form οὔρειος), and freq. in Eur.

ὄρειοχαρής, ἐς, (χαίρω) delighting in the hills, Anth.

ὄρειπελαργός, ὁ, strictly, a mountain stork, a kind of vulture, also γρυπαετός, Arist. H. A.

ὄρειπλάγκτος, ου, =εἰα, Νύμφῃ Ar. Thesm. 326.

ὄρειπλάνης, ἐς, (πλανῶμαι) mountain-roaming.

ὄρειπαλῶς, =ὄρεσπολῶς.

ὄρειπελῆς, ἡ, Lat. *ultimus montanus*, the wych-elm, Theophr.

ὄρειπτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος) a mountaineer, Orph.

ὄρειπρεδής, ἐς, mountain-bred or fed, ὄρ. ποταμός a mountain-stream, Tryphiod.

ὄρειτῖφος, ου, (τῖφω)=foreg.

ὄρειτύπια, ἡ, mountain-labor, esp. felling of wood or quarrying of stone, Hipp.: from

ὄρειτύπος, ου, (ὄρος, τύπτω) working in the mountains, felling wood or quarrying stone, Anth.: also ὄροτύπος, ὄρεος, ὄροσι.

II. ὄρ. ὕγαντες the giants swinging mountain-tops about as weapons. [ῥ]

ὄρειτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =ὄρειπτης, dub.

ὄρειφούτης, to roam the mountains, Sostr. ap. Eustath.: from

ὄρειφούτης, ου, ὁ, Anth., and ὄρειφούτος, ου, (ὄρος, φούτω) mountain-roaming: also ὄρεφούτης and ὄροφούτης.

ὄρειχαλκίνος, ἡ, ου, of ὄρειχαλκος, Plat. Crit. 119 C.

ὄρειχαλκος, ὁ, (ὄρος, χαλκός) Lat. *orichalcum* and *aurichalcum*, strictly yellow copper ore and the brass made from it, h. Hom. 5. 9, Heinr. Hes. Sc. 122, Plat. Crit. 114 E: later also,

prepared, fine brass, hence French *archal*. II. as Adj.

brass, of brass, Arist. Org.

ὄρειώτης, ἐς, (ὄρος, εἶδος) mountainous.

ὄρειώτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος) =ὄρειπτης, Anth.

ὄρεκτέω, =ὄρεγομαι, Suid.

ὄρεκτής, ου, ὁ, (ὄρέγω) a close combatant, v. ὄρεκτός.

ὄρεκτάω, =ὄρεγομαι, late word.

ὄρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρεξις) appetitive, Arist. Eth. N.: τὸ ὀρεκτικόν, a collective, the desires. Adv. —κᾶς.

ὄρεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρέγω) stretched out, μελίας ὄρ. pikes to be presented (not thrown), as when the phalanx was drawn up, II. 2. 543; so too in Strabo ὄρεκτὸν ὄρου, opp. to παλτὸν, a javelin.

II. longing for, desired, Arist. Eth. N.

ὄρεμπόται, αἱ, (ὄρος, ἐμπνέω) drinkers of the mountains. epith. of rivers, Orac. ap. Plut.

ὄρεϋς, εως, ἡ, (ὄρέγω) a longing or yearning after a thing, desire for it, c. gen., Arist. Eth. N.: more rarely πρὸς τι, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ar. 2. 878.

ὄρεοζεύκτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρεϋς, ζεύγνυμι) one who yokes mules: the form ὄρεοζεύκτης is dub.

ὄρεοκόμος, to be an ὄρεοκόμος, to keep or tend mules: the form ὄρεοκόμος is dub. Hence

ὄρεοκόμῃ, ἡ, a keeping or breeding of mules.

ὄρεοκόμος, ου, (ὄρεϋς, κομῶ) keeping mules, a mulesteer, Plat. Lys. 208 B, and Xen.: Ar. has indeed also ὄρεοκόμος Thesm. 491, but ὄρεοκόμος should be read, acc. to Lob. Phryn. 697.

ὄρεόμαι, as Pass., =ὄρηνυμι, to move, stir, II. 2. 398, 20. 140., 23. 212. The Act. ὄρεω seems not to occur.

ὄρεσπολῶς, to haunt mountains, live on the hills, Luc.: from

ὄρεσπόλος, ου, (ὄρος, πόλῳ) haunting or living in mountains.

ὄρεσσελίνον, τό, mountain-parsley, Diosc.

ὄρεσπίτος, ου, (τίπτω) usu. prose form of δρεντίπος, q. v. [ῥ]

ὄρεσφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, one who watches mountains. [ῥ]

ὄρεσφύλιος, ου, living on mountains, Opp.; also ὄρεσφύλιος.

ὄρεσιβάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for ὄρειβάτης. [α]

ὄρεσιβιος, ου, =ὄρεσβιος. [α]

ὄρεσιγενής, ἐς, and ὄρεσιγόνος, ου, =ὄρειγενής. [α]

ὄρεσιδρόμος, ου, =ὄρειδρόμος, Nonn.

ὄρεσικοίτης, ου, ὁ, and ὄρεστικοίτης, ου, (κοίτη) =ὄρειλεχτής.

ὄρεσινόμος, ου, =ὄρεινόμος.

ὄρεσιτικός, ου, =ὄρεοίκος. [α]

ὄρεσιτῖφος, ου, =ὄρειτῖφος, in Hom. always epith. of the lion, II. 12. 299, Od. 6. 130, etc.

ὄρεσιφούτος, ου, =ὄρειφούτος. [α]

ὄρεσιχύτος, ου, (χέω) poured from the mountains. [α]

ὄρεσκέω, (ὄρος) to live on mountains.

ὄρεσκίος, ου, (σκιά) overshadowed by mountains, Antl.; need-

lessly doubted, cf. ὄρεα σκίοεντα.

ὄρεσκόιος, ου, =ὄρεσκός, dub.

ὄρεσκοος, ου, =sq., Aesch. Theb. 532, Eur. Hipp. 1277, Cycl. 247.

ὄρεσκῶς, *ov*, (ὄρος, κέω, κέμαι) *lying on mountains*, *mountain-bred*, *wild*, II. 1. 268; Jd. 9. 155, Hes. Fr. 31. 5.
ὄρεσσανλος, *ov*,=ὄρελαιος, Anth.

ὄρεσιβάτης, *ov*, δ,=ὄρεσιβάτης, Πάν, θήρ Soph. O. T. 1100, *Ant.* 350. [ᾶ]
ὄρεσιβίος, *ov*,=ὄρεσιβίος. [ᾶ]
ὄρεσιβότος, *ov*, (βόσκω) *fed on the mountains*.
ὄρεσιγένης, *es*, and in Ar. Ran. 1344, ὄρεσιγόνος, *ov*,=ὄρεσιγόνος. [ᾶ]

ὄρεσιδρόμος, *ov*,=ὄρεσιδρόμος, Orph.
ὄρεσιδρόμος, *ov*,=ὄρεσιδρόμος, ὀρενίμος, Hes. Sc. 407.
ὄρεσιπάτος, *ov*, (πάτω) *walking the mountains*, Nonn.
ὄρεσιχῦτος, *ov*,=ὄρεσιχῦτος, Nonn. [ᾶ]
Ὁρεστία, *η*, the tale of Orestes, the general name for Aeschylus' Agamemnon, Choëphoroe and Eumenides, being the only extant Trilogy, Ar. Ran. 1124, where some MSS. read Ὁρεστία.

ὄρεστρος, *α, ov*, (ὄρος) poet. for ὀρενίος, epith. of the dragon, II. 23. 93, of wolves and lions, Od. 10. 212; also in Eur.
ὄρεστis, *δ*,=ὄρεστis: prob. only as prop. n.
Ὁρεστία, *η*, v. Ὁρεστία.
ὄρεστίας, *αδος, η*, (ὄρος) *a woman of the mountains, a mountaineer*, Νύμφαι ὄρεστιάδες=Ὁρεστιάδες, II. 6. 420, h. Hom. 18. 19. II. Ὁρεστιάς, *η*, the tale of Orestes.

ὄρεστιον, *τό*, an herb, elsewhere. νεκτάριον, Diosc.
ὄρεστis, *ιδος, η*,=ὄρεστis.
ὄρεσφι, ὄρεσφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and pl. from ὄρος, II.
ὄρεσχάς, *αδος, η*,=ὄρεσχ, esp. *a vine loaded with grapes*, also written ὄρεσχάς, ὄρεσχάς and ὄρεσχῆ.

ὄρεψ, *εως, δ*, *a mule*, freq. in II, as a beast of draught and burthen, but always in Ion. form ὄρεψς, synon. with ἵπλος, II. 23. 115, cf. 24. 702 with 716. (Prob. from ὄρος, as mules are chiefly used in mountainous countries.) II. poet. for ὀρενός, Lyc.

ὄρεω, *to watch or guard*. (From ὄρος, ὄρος, ὄρεω, ὄρεω.)
ὄρεφίτης, *ov*, δ,=ὄρεφίτης, E. M. p. 461. 27, unless perh. ὄρεφίτης should be written.

ὄρεθῶ, *ἥω*,=ὄρεγόμεναι, *to stretch oneself*; βdes ὄρεθῶν σφαζόμενοι II. 23. 30, either the steers *lay stretched* as they were slain (cf. δὲ εὐόμενοι τανόντο just below, and v. Gatak. M. Anton. 4, Heyne II. T. 8. p. 362.), or *lay stretching themselves*, i. e. *paning or heaving* in the throes of death, as, ἡ καρδιά ὀρεθῶι my heart beats, pants with eagerness, Ar. Nub. 1368, Opp. Hal. 2. 583; βάλασαν ἐὰ ποτὶ χέρον ὀρεχθῆν let the sea stretch itself, i. e. *roll up to the beach*, Theocr. 11. 43.

II. metaph. like ὄρεγόμεναι, *to reach at, long for, desire*, Ar. Rh. 1. 275. (Most, though by no means all, of the Ancients explained the places in Hom., and Theocr., by *to roar, bellow*, in which case the word would come from ὀρεθῶ, the moderns mostly agree in taking it as a collat. form, or rather frequentative of ὄρεγόμεναι: the only place which yet favors the old interpr. is a corrupt passage Aesch. Fr. 146, where Gölitz proposes ἐπυροθεῖ, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxiv. ad II.)

ὄρέω, v. ὀρέομαι.
ὄρέω, Ion. for ὄρῶς, freq. in Hdt.
ὄρεοζεύκτης, *ov*, δ, v. ὄρεοζεύκτης.
ὄρεοκόμης, and ὄρεοκόμος, *ov*, v. sub ὄρεοκ-
ὄρεοπολέω, (ὄρεψ, πολέω)=ὄρεοκομέω, a word prob. invented by Gramm., Lob. Phryn. 696.

ὄρεωπώλης, *ov*, δ, (ὄρεψ, πωλέω) *a mule-dealer*, Suid., where it perh. should be ὄρεοπώλης.
ὄρηαι or ὄρηαι, 2 sing. pres. med. of ὄρῶς, as if from ὄρημαι, Od. 14. 343.

ὄρηεις, *εσσα, εν*, (ὄρος) *mountainous*, Gramm.
ὄρημι, Ael. and Dor. for ὄρῶς, hence inf. ὄρην Ar. Lys. 1077.

ὄρητο or ὄρητο, 3 sing. impf. med. of ὄρῶς, as if from ὄρημαι, proposed by Zenodot. in several places of Hom. for ὄρῶτα.

ὄρητός, *η*, *ov*, Ion. for ὄρατός.
ὄρηγελέω, (ὄρῶς, ἀγγέλλω) *to announce rightly and truly*.
ὄρᾶγης, *ov*, δ, in Lyc. =ζένος: but others write Ὁρᾶγης. [ᾶ]
ὄρᾶγός, *ov*, δ, (ὄρῶς) mock prop. n. with an obscene allusion, Ar. Eccl. 916.

ὀρθᾶγορίσκος, *ov*, δ, or ὀρθᾶγορίσκος, *a sucking-pig*, Lacon. word: on the form v. Ath. 140 B.
ὀρθᾶγῶνος, *ov*,=ὀρθᾶγῶνος, dub.
ὀρθᾶδός, *ov*, poet. for ὀρθίος. [ᾶ]
ὀρθαι, Ep. form without connecting vowel, for ὀρέσθαι, inf. nor. med. of ὀρῶμαι, II. 8. 474, where others wrongly, ὀρθαι; others take even ὀρθαι, as inf. perh. for ὀρθαι, Butt. Aust. Gr. § 110. q. n.

Ὁρθάνης, *ov*, δ, (ὀρθός) a sort of demon having the same attributes as Priapus.
ὀρθᾶπτον, *τό*, a woollen cloth for wiping, Lat. *gausape*.
ὀρθῆω, (ὀρθός)=ὀρθῶς, Eur. Or. 405.

ὀρθήλος, *η*, *εν*,=ὀρθός, dub.
Ὁρθία, *η*, epith. of Artemis in Laconia and Arcadia, at her altar the Spartan boys were whipped, Xen. Lac. 2. 9, Valck. Adon. p. 277 A, Müller Dor. 2. 9. 6; also, Ὁρθία.

ὀρθια, neut. plur. from ὀρθίος. Used as Adv., II. 11. 11.
ὀρθιάει and ὀρθιάει, Adv. (ὀρθίος) *straight up, upwards*, Xen. Lac. 2. 3, for which Stob. has ὀρθιάει.

ὀρθιάω, *δω*, (ὀρθίος) *to speak in a high tone of voice, speak loud*, ὀρθ. γοῶσι *to shriek with loud wailings*, Aesch. Pers. 687, cf. 1042. II. in gen.=ὀρθῶω *to set upright*, Leon. Tar. 26.

ὀρθίας, *ακος, δ*, the lower part of a mast, Epich. p. 61. [ᾶ, Draco p. 19, 6.]

ὀρθίαις, *ov*, δ,=foreg., Hesych.
ὀρθίαις, *η*, v. ὀρθιάω.

ὀρθίασμα, *ατας, τό*, (ὀρθιάω) *a raised tone of voice, loud speaking, shouting or crying*, Ar. Ach. 1042.

ὀρθίωω,=ὀρθῶω, late word: hence ὀρθίαις, *η*, Ion. ὀρθίαις, *a setting upright, dub.*

ὀρθιόκωτος, *ov*, (κάτω) *rowing upright*.
ὀρθίος, *ια, ιov*, Att. also *ιov*, as Thuc. 5. 58 (ὀρθός) *straight up, going upwards, steep, up-hill*, οἷμος Hes. Op. 288; πάγος Soph. Fr. 110, πρόσβασις Eur. El. 489, and so Xen.—hence, ὀρθιον παρέσθαι *to march up-hill*, Thuc., l. c.; so, ὀρθιον or πρὸς ὀρθιον λέναι Xen. An. 4. 6, 12, Hell. 2. 4, 15: πρὸς ὀρθιον ἄγειν *to lead by a steep path*, Cyr. 2. 24, 4: πρὸς ὀρθίω on rising ground, opp. *to ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ*, Id. Hell. 6. 4, 14: τὰ ὀρθια the country from the coast upwards, Hdt. 4. 101. 2. *upright, standing*, Hdt. 9. 102: esp. of hair, ὀρθ. στήναι Trag.: of animals, *standing upright, rearing, rampant*, Pind. P. 10. 56.

3. *straight, right*. II. of the voice, *high-raised*, i. e. *loud, shrill, clear*, κλέυσμα Aesch. Cho. 751, κοικμάτα Soph. An. 1206, etc.: esp. as Adv., ὀρθια ἦσεν she cried aloud, II. 11. 11; also, ἰδχσεν and ἐβόησα ὀρθια φωνῇ h. Hom. Cer. 20. 432 (not found elsewhere in Hom.): so, ὀρθιον ἄρυσαι, φωνεῖν Pind. O. 9. 163, N. 10. 142; ὀρθια κρηγίματα Eur. I. A. 94: hence 2. νόμος ὀρθίος, first in Hdt. 1. 24; also, μέγαδία ὀρθίος an air of sharp, stirring tone, like our military music. III. ὀρθίος λόχος, Livy's *recti ordines*, as a military term, battalions in column or file, Lat. *altitudo*, whereas in φάλαγξ the men stood in line, forming a long front of various depths, Schneid. An. 4. 8, 10, cf. Polyæn. 5. 16, 1; ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ποιεῖσθαι *to throw the battalions into column*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 6, An. 4. 2, 11; so, ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ἄγειν *to bring them up in column*, Ib. 4. 3, 17.

IV. in gen. like ὀρθός, *straight*, opp. to crooked, slant, Xen. Cyn. 6. 14 and 15; also metaph., ἥθη ὀρθια *straightforwardness*, Plat.
ὀρθᾶκανθος, *ov*, (ὀρθός, ἄκανθα) *having straight thorns or prickles*, Theophr. [ᾶ-]
ὀρθοβάτης, (βαίνω) *to go straight on or upright*, Anth.
ὀρθοβῶας, *ov*, δ, (βῶω) *one who cries aloud*, Ath.; but ὀρθοβῶας is preferred, q. v.

ὀρθόβολος, *ov*, (βάλλω) *thrown straight*.
ὀρθόβουλα, *ov*, (βούλω) *right counsel*: from
ὀρθόβουλος, *ov*, (βουλή) *right-counselling, wise*, μῆτις Pind. P. 4. 466: of persons, Aesch. Fr. 18.

ὀρθογνώμονία, *to think or judge rightly*: the less correct form ὀρθογνώμων also occurs, Lob. Phryn. 382: from
ὀρθογνώμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (γνώμη) *thinking or judging rightly*, Hipp.

ὀρθογόνῃ, *η*, v. ὀρθογόνῃ.

ὀρθογραφέω, (γράφω) *to write correctly*.

ὀρθογραφία, ἡ, a writing correctly, orthography. II. the elevation of a building, opp. to the ground-plan, Vitruv. i. 2.
 ὀρθογωνία, ἡ, rectangularity, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. i. p. 784: from
 ὀρθογώνιος, Ἀ, Apollod. ap. Ath., and ὀρθόγωνος, ὄν, (γῶνος, γωνία) rectangular.
 ὀρθοδᾶν, ἐς, (δαῖναι) knowing rightly, a. inf., how to . . . Aesch. Ag. 1022.
 ὀρθόδικος, ὄν, (δική) strictly just, πόλις Aesch. Eum. 994. [I]
 ὀρθόδικος, Dor. for ὀρθόδικος, ὄν, δ, (δικάζω) judging righteously, Pind. P. 11. 15. [I]
 ὀρθόδοξαστής, οὖ, δ, (δοξάζω) = ὀρθόδοξος, Clem. Al. Hence ὀρθόδοξιστικός, Adv., according to a right opinion.
 ὀρθοδοξέω, to have a right opinion, Arist. Eth. N.: and ὀρθοδοξία, ἡ, correctness of opinion, a right opinion: from ὀρθόδοξος, ὄν, (δόξα) having a right opinion, Eccl. Adv. -ξος.
 ὀρθόδοξερα, ἡ, (δοτεῖρα) diabolos ὀρθ, she who gives a right judgment, Orph., dub.
 ὀρθοδομέω, to run straight forward, Xen. Eq. 7. 14: from ὀρθόδρομος, ὄν, (δραμεῖν, τρέχω) running straight forward.
 ὀρθόδωρον, τό, (δῶρον 11) the length from the wrist (καρπός) to the finger-ends: acc. to others = σπιδασή.
 ὀρθόθερος, ὄν, (θεῖρα) = ὀρθόθρις, Orph.
 ὀρθόπειτα, ἡ, correct language, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.
 ὀρθοπέτω, (ἔπος) to speak or pronounce correctly, Dion. H.
 ὀρθόθρις, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, with hair up-standing, or making the hair stand on end, φθόβος Aesch. Cho. 32, cf. ὀρθόκερως.
 ὀρθόθρις, ἡ, f. l. for ὀρθόθρις.
 ὀρθοκάθερος, ὄν, (καθεῖρα) sitting straight or upright.
 ὀρθοκάλαμος, ὄν, straight-stalked: hence δ ὀρθ., the name of a plant, Diosc.
 ὀρθοκάρηνος, ὄν, (κάρηνον) = ὀρθοκέφαλος. [A]
 ὀρθοκαυλός, ὄν, straight-stalked.
 ὀρθόκερως, ὄν, δ, ἡ, straight-horned. II. act., ὀρθ. φέρει horror which makes the hair stand up like horns, like ὀρθόθρις, Soph. Fr. 922.
 ὀρθοκέφαλος, ὄν, (κεφαλή) with head erect. II. = ὀρθόθρις.
 ὀρθόκισσος, δ, upward-creeping ivy, opp. to χαμαικισσος ground-ivy.
 ὀρθόκοιλος, ὄν, prob. v. l. for ὀρθόκοιλος.
 ὀρθοκόρυδος, δ, in Alciph. 3. 48, a very lark (κόρυδος), of one with a thin bad voice, cf. Juven. 3. 91.
 ὀρθόκαιρος, αἶρα, αἶρον, (κράρα) with straight or upright horns, epith. of horned cattle, Il. 8. 231, Od. 12. 348: with upright beaks, of the two ends of a gallery which turned up so as to resemble horns, Il. 18. 3, 19. 344. Hom. always has poet. gen. pl. fem. ὀρθοκαιρών.
 ὀρθοκράνως, ὄν, (κράνον) having a high head or crown: τύμβος ὀρθ, a high funeral-mound, Soph. Ant. 1203.
 ὀρθοκρισία, ἡ, (κρίνω) rightness of judgment, a just judgment.
 ὀρθόκυλλος, ὄν, lame from stiffness of limbs.
 ὀρθόκυλλος, ὄν, (κύλλων) with straight, stiffened limbs, Galen.
 ὀρθολεκτέω, = εἰ.
 ὀρθολογία, (λόγος, λέγω) to speak correctly, Plut. Hence ὀρθολογία, ἡ, exactness of language, Plat. Soph. 239 B.
 ὀρθομαντεία, ἡ, true prophecy, Aesch. Ag. 1215: from ὀρθόμαντις, εως, Ion. ios, δ, ἡ, a true prophet, Pind. N. i. 92: opp. to ψευδομαντις.
 ὀρθομαμάρωσις, ἡ, (μάρωσις) whitewashing of upright walls.
 ὀρθομήφαλός, ὄν, with an upright boss, πύσανον Inscr.
 ὀρθόνομος, ὄν, (νέμω) dispensing justice.
 ὀρθόνοος, ὄν, contr. -νοος, ὄν, of upright mind, or sound understanding, Clem. Al.
 ὀρθοπαγής, ἐς, (πηγνύμι) fixed firm and erect, Plut.
 ὀρθοπαγής, ἡ, wrestling in an upright posture, Luc. Lexiph. 5, opp. to κλυοπαγής, cf. Lob. Paral. 370. [A]
 ὀρθοπεριπατήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (περιπατέω) walking about erect.
 ὀρθοπληγιάς, ὄν, to rear up, as horses: from ὀρθοπληγία, ἡ, ἡ, (πλησθόν) striking upwards, of a horse, rearing violently, Ar. Fr. 136.
 ὀρθοπλοία, to sail straight forward. II. to have a fair voyage: hence in gen. to be successful, Euryph. ap. Stob. p. 557. 11: from

ὀρθόπλοος, ὄν, contr. -πλοος, ὄν, (πλέω) sailing straight forward.
 II. having a prosperous voyage: hence in gen. successful, cf. Soph. Ant. 190.
 ὀρθοπνοία, ἡ, upright breathing: hence a kind of asthma, which only admits of breathing in an upright posture, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: and
 ὀρθοπνοϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, affected with ὀρθοπνοία, Hipp.: from ὀρθόπνοος, ὄν, contr. πνοος, ὄν, (πνέω) = foreg., Hipp.
 ὀρθοποδία, (ὀρθόπους) to walk straight or uprightly, N. T.
 ὀρθόπολις, εως, δ, ἡ, guiding, upholding cities, Pind. O. 2. 14.
 ὀρθόπους, δ, ἡ, πον, τό, gen. ποδός, with straight feet: standing upright, going straight, Nic.: in gen. steep, ὀρθόποδος ὑπὲρ πάγον Soph. Ant. 985, ubi alter Herm.
 ὀρθοπράγεια, (πράγος) to act uprightly, Arist. Pol.
 ὀρθοπρίων, ὄν, ἡ, an instrument for trepanning, elsewhere. χωνυκίς. [I]
 ὀρθοπρόσωπος, ὄν, (πρόσωπον) of erect countenance.
 ὀρθόπρυμνος, ὄν, (πρύμνα) with upright stern.
 ὀρθόπτερος, ὄν, (πτερόν) with upright feathers or wings. II. with a high row of columns, Soph. Fr. 31.
 ὀρθοπτωτόν, τό, = ὀρθή πτώσις, the nominative case, Gramm.
 ὀρθοπύγαιος, = ὀρθοπυγιάς, dub.
 ὀρθοπύγιον, τό, = ὀρθοπύγιον, dub. [v]
 ὀρθόπυγος, ὄν, (πυγή) with upright buttocks, dub.
 ὀρθορρημοσύνη, ἡ, (ῥήμα) correctness of speech or pronunciation: the right use of a word, Themist.
 ὀρθός, ἡ, ὄν, straight, Lat. rectus. I. in height, upright, standing, Hom., who usu. joins it with στήνα, στήν δ' ὀρθός, ὁθαί πρίχες ἔσταν Il. 24. 359, cf. Hes. Op. 538: so, ὀρθῶν ἑσταῶν ἀγορή Il. 18. 246; and so freq. later, esp. of buildings, standing, with their walls entire, opp. to καταρρεβείς, Thuc. 5. 42. II. in line, straight, straight-forward, in a straight or right line, opp. to σκολός crooked, πάλγος aslant, ὀρθ. ὁδός, κέλευθος, ἀδελφ. Pind., etc.: ὀρθός ἀντ' ἡλίοιο τετραμμένος straight, right opposite the sun, Hes. Op. 725: ὀρθή χερί straightway, Pind. O. 10. 7; so too, ὀρθή ποδὶ lb. 13. 102, Il. 148; but, ὀρθὸν πόδα τιθέναι is prob. to put the foot out, as in walking, Aesch. Eum. 294, cf. Eur. Med. 1166: fur ὀρθά ὅμματα v. sub ὅμμα: βλέπειν ὀρθά, opp. to being blind, Soph. O. T. 419.
 III. metaph. 1. right, safe, happy, well, prosperous, a. partly from sign. 1, as, ὀρθὸν στήνα = ὀρθόσται, to set up, restore, Pind. P. 3. 95; and so, στήνα ἑς ὀρθόν to stand safe, Soph. O. T. 50; ὀρθὰν φυλάσσειν Τένεδον Pind. N. 11. 5: πλέων ἐπ' ὀρθῆς ε. χωνόσι, as if νεός) Soph. Ant. 190. b. partly from sign. 11, as, κατ' ὀρθὸν ἐξελεῖται, of prophecies, Id. O. T. 88; κατ' ὀρθὸν οὐρίσαι to wait in safe course, Ib. 695; and so, δι' ὀρθῆς safely, Id. Ant. 994. 2. right, true, ὀρθ. ἄγγελος, ἀγγελία, νόος Pind., etc.; γλῶσσαι Soph. Fr. 322: ὀρθά φωνή Pind. O. 8. 32, like ἐξ ὀρθῶς φρονέσι Soph. O. T. 528: ὀρθ' ἀκούειν to be rightly called, Ib. 903, cf. Fr. 408: ὀρθῶ λόγῳ strictly speaking, in very truth, Hdt. 2. 17, 6. 68: so too in Adv., ὀρθῶς λέγειν Hdt. i. 51, ὀρθῶς ἔλεξας thou hast rightly spoken, Lat. recte dixisti, esp. Soph., and Eur., v. Valck. Diatr. p. 103; so too, τὸ ὀρθὸν ἐξηρκεῖναι Soph. Tr. 374; ἐς ὀρθὸν φωνεῖν Ib. 347: κατ' ὀρθὸν = ὀρθῶς, Plat. Tim. 44 B. 3. upright, righteous, just, like Lat. rectus, opp. to pravus: κατὰ τὸ ὀρθὸν δικάζειν Hdt. i. 96, etc.: τὸ ὀρθὸν uprightness, Plat. Rep. 540 D. 4. of persons, high-minded, Lat. erecto animo, Plat. Theat. 173 A: steadfast, firm: but also, roused, excited, like Lat. spe, metu erectus, ἐκί τιμι Isocr. 96 B, διὰ τι 348 A. IV. ἡ ὀρθή, sub. πτώσις, the nominative, Lat. casus rectus, as opp. to the oblique cases, Gramm.
 V. Adv. -ῶς, v. supr. 111. 2: freq. also really, truly, Plat. Phaed. 67 B: Superl. ὀρθότατα, Hdt. 4. 59. (Akin to ὀρθναι, ὀρθαί, also ὀρθρος.)
 ὀρθοστάδην, Adv., (ἵστημι) standing upright, Aesch. Fr. 32, opp. to κατακείμενος. [A]
 ὀρθοστάδιος, ὄν, δ, and ὀρθοστάδιος, δ, χιτὼν a loose, ungirded tunic, which hung down in straight folds from the neck to the ground, Lat. tunica recta, talare, cf. στάδιος and σταρός, and Müller Eum. § 34: in Ar. Lys. 45, also ὀρθοστάδιον, τό. [A]
 ὀρθοσταδίων, Adv., = ὀρθοστάδην, Ar. Rh.
 ὀρθοστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, cf. ὀρθοστάτης 111.

ὀρθόστασις, ἡ, an upright posture, = ὀρθή στάσις, dub.

ὀρθοστάτης, to stand upright, Hipp.: from

ὀρθοστάτης, ου, δ, (ὀρθή) one who stands upright. II. an

upright shaft, pillar, Eur. Ion 1134: κλίμακες ὀρθοστάται up-
right ladders, Eur. Supp. 497. III. a sort of cake used in

funeral oblations, Id. Hel. 547, ubi al. ὀρθοστάδες. [α]

ὀρθόστρωτος, ον, (στρώννυμι) τοῖχος ὀρθ. an upright wall
cased with marble, Hierocl. ap. Stob.

ὀρθοσύνη, ἡ, = ὀρθότης.

ὀρθοτενής, ἐς, (τείνω) stretched out, straight, Opp.

ὀρθότης, ἡ, (ὀρθός) straightness, upright posture, Xen.

Mem. 1. 4, 11: straight direction. II. metaph. rightness,

fitness, τῶν ἐκόν Ἀν. Ran. 1181: and freq. in Plat. uprightness.

ὀρθοτίλος, ον, and ὀρθοτίθος, ον, (τίθη) with out-standing
breasts, like a young girl, Lat. stantibus papillis, Stat. Sylv. 1.

2, 270.

ὀρθοτομέω, (ὀρθότομος) to cut in a straight line, direct aright,

την ὁδὸν LXX.

ὀρθτομία, ἡ, a cutting in a straight line, = ὀρθοδοξία, Eccl.

ὀρθότομος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting in a straight line, going

straight. II. proparox., ὀρθότομος, ον, pass., divided evenly.

ὀρθοτονέω, to write or pronounce with the full accent, v.

ὀρθότονος. Hence

ὀρθοτόνησις, ἡ, the use of the full accent.

ὀρθότονος, ον, with the full accent: hence τὸ ὀρθ., also ὀρθο-

τονόμοτος, a word with full accent, opp. to τὸ ἐγκατακτομό.

ὀρθοτριχέω, (ὀρθότριψ) to have one's hair up-standing. Hence

ὀρθοτριχία, ἡ, hair which stands on end.

ὀρθοτριχίω, = ὀρθοτριχεῖω.

ὀρθόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) of mind erect or excited, Lat.

erectus animo, Soph. Fr. 923.

ὀρθοφύω, to grow straight: from

ὀρθοφύτης, ἐς, (φύω) of straight growth, Theophr. Hence

ὀρθοφύτεια, ἡ, straight growth, Theophr.

ὀρθοχαίτης, ου, δ, (χαίτη) with hair on end or mane erect.

ὀρθώω, ὁ, ἴστω, (ὀρθός) to set straight, I. in height, to set

upright, set up one fallen or lying down, raise up, Il. 7. 272.,

3. 603, and Att.: so too freq. of buildings, to raise, build, Thuc.

6. 66, Xen., etc. to restore, repair:—hence, ὀρθωθείς raised

up, Il. 1: and so in Pass., to stand upright, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 10.

II. in a line, to set straight, send straight: hence Pass., ἡν

τὸδ' ὀρθωθῆ βέλος if this dart go straight, Soph. Phil. 1299: ὀρ-

θούται κανὼν the rule is straight, Id. Fr. 421. III. metaph.

(mostly from signf. 1.) to raise up, restore to health, safety,

happiness, etc., Hdt. 3. 122, Soph. O. T. 39, etc. 2. to exalt,

honor, Σικελίαν, ὅλον Pind. N. 1. 21, I. 6. 95 (5. 61).

ὀρθ. ὕμνον to raise the lofty song, Dissen Pind. O. 3. 3.

4. (from signf. 1.) to guide aright, γνάμνη Aesch. Ag. 1475.

B. Pass. of actions, to succeed, prosper, Hdt. 1. 208: τὸ

ὀρθοῦμαι success, Thuc. 4. 18:—of persons and places, to be

safe and happy, flourish, Soph. Ant. 673, Thuc. 2. 60.

2. to be right, to be true, λόγος ὀρθοῦται Hdt. 7. 103: ὀρθοῦσθαι γράμην

Eur. Hipp. 247. 1. 3. to be upright, deal justly, Aesch.

Eum. 708, 772.

ὀρθόγυρικός, ὁ, v. ὀρθαγυρίσος.

ὀρθρεῖω, (ὀρθρός) to rise early, to wake early, Theocr. 10. 58:

εὖ, ὀρθρεῖσθαι ψυχὰν ἐκπληροῦσθαι Eur. Tro. 182:—also in

Med., Luc., and so in a very gen. sense, to wake, be restless,

γούσιον ὀρθρεῖσθαι Eur. Supp. 978.

ὀρθρία, ἡ, sub. ὥρα, morning: strictly fem. from ὀρθριος.

ὀρθριδῖος, ἰα, ion, poet. for ὀρθριος, Anth. [Γ]

ὀρθρίζω, = ὀρθρεῖω, LXX.

ὀρθρινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρθρος) later form for ὀρθριος: τὸ ὀρθρ. = δ

ἄρθρος: also as Adv., in the morning. [i usu.: but i thrice in

Meleag., where Gräfe proposes ὀρθριος, v. Jac. A. P. p. 89, 602,

cf. ὀπαρινός.]

ὀρθριοκκύνε, ὕγος, ὁ, (κοκκίζω) early craver, epith. of the

cock, Diphil. ap. Eustath.

ὀρθρίως, ἰα, ion, also os, ον, (ὀρθρος) at day-break, in the morn-

ing, early, h. Hom. Merc. 143, Theogn. 861: irr. Compar. and

Superl. ὀρθριώτερος, ὀρθριώτατος: τὸ ὀρθρινόν, as Adv., in the

morning, Hdt. 2. 173.

ὀρθριοφοίτης, ου, δ, (φοιτᾷ) an early comer or goer.

ὀρθροβάας, ου, δ, (βοᾷ) the early caller, like ὀρθριοκκύνε,

epith. of the cock, Mel. 72.

ὀρθρογνή, ἡ, (γνώω) early-waiting, epith. of the swallow, Hes.

Op. 566, ubi al. ὀρθρογνή loudly-waiting.

ὀρθρολάλος, ον, (λαλέω) early chattering, early twittering,

epith. of the swallow, Anth. [α]

ὀρθρος, ὁ, the time before or about day-break, dawn, early

morning, Hes. Op. 575, h. Hom. Merc. 98: ὀρθρον γενομένου,

ἅμα τῇ ὀρθρῇ Hdt. 1. 196., 7. 188: τὸν ὀρθρον, absol., in the

morning, Id. 4. 181: ὀρθρ. βαθῖς, Ar. Vesp. 216, and Plat. Crito

43 A, Prot. 310 A, seems to mean the first appearance of

dawn—why? (From ὀρνυμι, Lat. orior, ὀρθός, the rising time

of the sun, of man and beast.)

Ὀρθρος, ὁ, a mythical dog, son of Typhaon and Echidna, that

kept the herds of Geryoneus on the island Erytheia and was

there killed by Hercules, Hes. Th. 309, cf. 293.

ὀρθροφονιστοῦκοφαντοῦδικτοῦλαίπρωος, ον, epith. of a dicast's

habits, ὀρθ. τῖπροι early-rising base-informing sad-litigious

playway ways, Ar. Vesp. 505.

ὀρθρόνυμος, ον, (ὀνομα) rightly named, named aright, Aesch.

Ag. 700: opp. to φευδόνυμος.

ὀρθρωσία, ἡ, = ὀρθωσις, Suid.

Ὀρθωσία, ἡ, = Ὀρθία, Pind. O. 3. 54.

Ὀρθώσιος, ὁ, Ζεύς, Lat. Jupiter Stator, Dion. H.

ὀρθωσις, ἐς, ἡ, (ὀρθώω) a making straight, direction, guid-

ance, ὀρθ. ἐκὼν καὶ ἔργων Plut.

ὀρθωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὀρθώω) one who sets upright, a helper,

restorer, guide, Pind. P. 1. 109.

ὀρμ—can hardly be right in compds. of ὄρος, a mountain: the

regular form is ὄρο-, and when a long syll. was wanted, ὄρετ-;

and as this was freq. in Poetry, the latter form was adopted

even in Prose: rarely ὄρετ-, ὄροι-.

ὄρταϊος, ἀλα, αἰών, (ὄρταω) bordering on or forming the bound-

ary, ἄλσος ὄρ. a boundary-stone.

Ὀρτιάκχος, ὁ, Mountain Bacchus, because his orgies were

held there, Opp.; prob. better Ὀρβάκχος.

ὀρτιάτης, ου, δ, dub. 1. for ὀρεϊάτης, v. Dind. Ar. Av. 276.

ὀρτιάινω, to be like ὀρτιάων.

ὀρτιάιντης, ου, ὁ, αἰνος wine flavored with ὀρτιάων, Diosc.

ὀρτιάίνους, εσσα, εν, made of or with ὀρτιάων, Nic.

ὀρτιάϊων, τῶ, and ὀρτιάϊνος, ἡ, (Ar. Eccl. 1030), an acrid

herb, of which there were several kinds: ὀρτιάων βλέπειν to

look origanum, i. e. to look sour or crabbed, like ῥάπυ βλ., Ar.

Ran. 603.—Masc. ὀρτιάϊνος, ὁ, is dub. [Γ]

ὀρτιάϊνω, = ὀρτιάϊναι, dub.

ὀρτιάϊναι, Dep. c. aor. pass. ὀρτιάϊνῃ (Isocr. 419 E):—

to stretch oneself, like ὀρτιάϊναι, ἔχχεσθαι ἢ δὲ ἄλγους αὐτοσχεδὸν

ὀρτιάϊνῃ τοι λέγειν they fought with outstretched spears, Hes. Sc. 190.

2. c. gen., to stretch oneself after a thing, reach at, grasp

at, Eur. Bacch. 1255, Theocr. 24. 44, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

3. c. acc., to reach, gain, Dion. H.

ὀρτιάω, ἴω, Ion. ὀρτιάω (ὄρος) to divide or separate from, as a

border or boundary, Ἀσθήν τῆς Λιβύης Hdt. 2. 16, cf. Soph.

Phil. 636: also, ὁρ. τὰν ἀπὸ γῆς to part, banish one from . . .

Eur. Hec. 941: to separate, Τύρως ποταμὸς ἀπὸ (ἔχει) τῆν τε Σκυ-

θικήν καὶ τῆν Νεβρίδα γῆν Hdt. 4. 51, cf. Plat. Legg. 944 A,

etc. II. to mark out boundaries, mark out, Hdt. 3. 142:

πῶρον κυματῶν ὄρ. to make a track over the waves, Aesch.

Supp. 545:—metaph., ὄρ. τι ἔς τι to limit one thing according

to another, Thuc. 7. 57: hence

III. in gen. to deter-

mine, appoint, τινί τι Eur. Id. T. 979: hence c. inf., ἔριον

θανεῖν appointed her to die, Id. Ion 1222: and so, ὄρ. τινὰ

θεόν to determine one to be a god, deity, Mel. 21.

2. esp. to define a word, freq. in Plat. (but usu. in Med.)

3. to as-

sign, τὰν εἰς μοῖραν Eur. Antip. 12: also, ὄρ. ψῆφον to give

a vote, Eur. Hec. 259.

4. to appoint, lay down, νόμος

Soph. Ant. 452: c. inf., ὄρ. τινι ποιεῖν Id. Fr. 19.

IV.

intr. to border upon, πρὸς τῇν Ἀσθήν Hdt. 4. 42.

B. Med., to determine or mark out for oneself, appoint,

βωμοῦς Soph. Tr. 237, and freq. in Plat.: the signf. of Act.

and Med. often coincide, cf. Soph. Ib. 754, v. sup. III. 2.

C. Pass. to be wounded, Thuc. 2. 96: ὀρτίωσθαι μέχρι τοῦδε

so far and no farther let it go, Id. 1. 71.

ὀρίζων, *οντος*, *δ*, the horizon, i. e. the boundary-line, Cicero's *orbis finitiis*, Tim. Loc. 97 A: strictly part. of ὀρίζω, sub. ἀήρ or κύκλος.

ὀρικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (ὀρεῖν) = ὀρεικός, Plut.

ὀρικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (ὀρος) bounding, determining, Arist. Org.

ὀρεκτίτης, *ον*, *δ*, (ὀρος, κτίω) dwelling on, haunting the hills, *δ*s Plut. Fr. 267, where better *ὀρεκτίτος*.

ὀρμάλιδες, *αἱ, v.* ὀρμαλίδες.

ὀρμίδα, *ῆ, ὄν* = ὀρμυζα, A. B. Hence

ὀρίνης, *ον*, *δ*, ἄρτος bread made of ὀρμυζα, Soph. Fr. 532.

ὀρίνω, *to stir*, raise, Lat. *agitare*, *δεῖλα* or *ἀνεμοὶ πόντον ὀρ.* II. 9. 44, 11. 298, cf. Od. 7. 273: usu. metaph., *θυμὸν ὀρίνω* to move the mind, esp. by pity, Od. 4. 366, II. 4. 208, etc.; also with desire or longing (II. 2. 142), with sorrow (II. 4. 459), fear (Od. 24. 448), rage (8. 178); so too, *κῆρ* and *ἥτορ ὀρίνω* Od. 17. 47: also, *ὀρ γόνον* Pl. 2. 4. 760, ὀρμαγδόν Pl. 21. 333:—Pass. *to be stirred, roused, ἀρίνω* and *ὀρίνω* θυμὸς was stirred within him, freq. in Hom.: esp. *to be affrighted, thrown into confusion*, II. 11. 521, 525, 18. 223; *ὀρίνω* ἑστέρας the affrighted, Od. 22. 23. II. *to move, go, hasten*, post-Hom. (From **ὀρω*, *δρύνω*, q. cf.)

ὀριοδείκτης, *ον*, *δ*, (ὀριον, δεικνυμι) = ὀριστής.

ὀριοπέτω, (ὀριον, τίθημι) to set boundaries, LXX.

ὀριον, *τό*, = ὀρος, a bound, goal, usu. in plur., τὰ ὅρια the boundaries, bounds, frontier, Eur. Tro. 375, Thuc. 2. 12: ὅρια κλεινῶν the limits of a road, i. e. the road itself, Soph. Fr. 647. Dim. only in form.

ὀριον, *τό*, Dim. from ὀρος, a small hill.

ὀριος, *ον*, (ὀρος) of or belonging to a boundary, Ζεὺς ὀριος guardian of boundaries and land-marks, Plat. Legg. 842 E.

ὀρισμα, *τό*, Ion. ὀρμ-, (ὀρίζω) a boundary, Hdt. 2. 17; and in plur., like ὅρια, Id. 4. 45, Eur. Hec. 16. II. a determination, appointment: esp. a definite opinion, custom, law.

ὀρισμός, *οὔ, δ*, (ὀρίζω) a bounding or marking out. II. esp. the definition of a word, Arist. Eth. N.

ὀριστέον, verb. Adj. from ὀρίζω, one must determine.

ὀριστής, *οὔ, δ*, (ὀρίζω) one who marks the boundaries, Plut. II. one who determines, appoints, lays down, τοῦ δυκαλοῦ Dem. 199. 17. III. = ὀρίζων, the horizon. Hence

ὀριστικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, belonging to or qualified for defining, Plut. II. ἡ δριστηχ, sc. ἡλικίαις, modus indicandus, Gramm.

ὀρκάνη, *ῆ, ὄν* = ἐρκάνη, ἔρκος, from ἔργω, εἰργω, an enclosure, fence, *οἰκ. πυργάτις* Aesch. Theb. 346: a net, trap or pitfall, Eur. Bacch. 611, in plur.

ὀρκάπατης, *ον*, *δ*, (ἔρκος, ἀπατῶ) an oath-breaker, Anth. [α] ὀρκη, *ῆ, v.* ὕρκη.

ὀρκίζω, (ἔρκος) = ὀρκῶ, to make one swear, swear, adjure, τινά: rejected indeed by the Atticists, but found in good authors, as Xen. Symp. 4. 10, and Dem. 235. fin., cf. Lob. Phryn. 361. II. to affirm upon oath, swear, τί.

ὀρκιότημος, *ον*, ὀρκιότηφόρος, *ον*, Ion. for ὀρκίο-.

ὀρκικός, *ῆ, ὄν* = ὀρκιος.

ὀρκιον, *τό*, = ἔρκος, an oath, Pl. 4. 158, Hdt. 1. 29, etc.: also that which serves instead thereof, a pledge, surety, Pind. O. 11. 6. II. usu. in plur., ὅρκια, τὰ, the offerings and other rites used at a solemn oath or treaty: hence also that which is sworn to, the treaty, solemn agreement, oft. in Hom. (esp. II.), also in Hdt.; most freq. in phrase, ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν to conclude such a treaty, Lat. *foedus ferre, icisse foedus*, II. 2. 124, 3. 105, Hdt. 7. 132 (though Hdt. has sing. also in this signif., ὀρκιον ποιεῖσθαι 1. 141, 143, etc.); so too, φιλότῃα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν to form friendship and solemn bonds of alliance, II. 3. 73; and, of two parties, ὅρκια τάμνεσθαι Hdt. 4. 70: ὅρκια, διηλθασθαι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλ. to violate a solemn treaty, II. 3. 107, 4. 67; so too, ὑπὲρ ὅρκια κημίαι II. 3. 299; κατὰ δὲ ὅρκια πιστὰ πάτῃνας they trampled on the treaties, II. 4. 157; ὅρκια συγχεύει Pl. 4. 269, and ὅρκια ψεύσασθαι Pl. 7. 351; opp. to ὅρκια φυλάσσειν, II. 3. 280: but, ὅρκια δοῦναι to take an oath, Od. 19. 302, in Ap. Rh. ὀρκ. ποεῖν.—Zeus was the witness of such oaths, II. 7. 69, 411. 2. sometimes the victims sacrificed on taking these solemn oaths, II. 3. 245, 269, just like τὰ ἐπὰ, v. ἐπὶς II. 1. (ὀρκιον was not with Buttm. Lexil. in voc. to be regarded as

Dim. from ὀρκιος, but rather as neut. from ὀρκιος, with which ἱερὸν or ἱερά may usu. be supplied.)

ὀρκιος, *ον*, more rarely *αἱ, ιον*, (ἔρκος) belonging to an oath.

1. sworn, bound by oath, ὀρκιος λέγω I speak as if on oath, Soph. Ant. 305, cf. O. C. 1637. 2. that is sworn by, ὀρκια θεοὶ the gods invoked at an oath, who watch over its fulfilment and punish its violation, Thuc. 1. 71, 78; esp. the office of Zeus, Ζεὺς ὀρκιος Soph. Phil. 1324, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1027: ἔλθοις ὀρκιον a sword which is sworn by, Eur. Phoen. 1677.

ὀρκιστομέω, = ὀρκια τέμνω: from

ὀρκιστοτός, *ον*, (ὀρκιον, τέμνω) swearing solemnly at a sacrifice, Ion. ὀρκιστοτός: the form ὀρκιστός is dub.

ὀρκισφόρος, *ον*, (ὀρκιον, φέρω) taking an oath, Ion. ὀρκισφόρος.

ὀρκισμός, *οὔ, δ*, (ὀρίζω) the administering of an oath, Plut.

ὀρκιστής, *οὔ, δ*, (ὀρίζω) later and less Att. form for ὀρκωτής.

ὀρκος, *ον*, *δ*, an oath, Hom.; he often has, ὀρκον ὀμοῖσται to swear an oath, cf. Hes. Op. 192; and usu. with epith. μέγας, and καρτερὸς: ὀρκος θεῶν an oath by the gods, Od. 2. 377; ὀρκος μακρόν Od. 10. 299; ὀρκ. πλατὺς a firm-based oath, Emped. 123, 153.—ὀρκος μὴ ποιεῖν τι an oath not to do a thing, c. inf. aor. et fut., Od. 4. 253; ὀρκον ἐλέσθαι τινός to take an oath of one, i. e. make one swear, Od. 4. 746: also τινί II. 22. 119: ὀρκους ἐπελάινω and προσάγω τινί to lay oath upon a man, put him on his oath, Hdt. 1. 146, 6. 62; ὀρκον δίδοναι καὶ δεῖξασθαι Id. 6. 23; ὀρκον λαμβάνειν to accept an oath from another, Arist. Rhet.; ἀποδίδοναι to take it oneself, Dem. 443. 15; ὀρκω ἐμμένειν to abide by it, Eur. Med. 754:—for the early usages observed in taking oaths v. II. 14. 271: for the Att. legal use thereof, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15:—Proverb., ὀρκους ἔργω γυναικὸς εἰς ὕδαρ γράφω Soph. Fr. 694, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 620. 2. the witness of the oath, that by which one swears, as the gods by the Styx-water, II. 2. 755, 15. 38, Hes. Th. 400, 784, 805, h. Hom. Cer. 260; as mortals esp. by Zeus, Pind. P. 4. 297.—(This Buttm. Lexil. in voc. takes to be the orig. sense of the word.) II. **Ὀρκος*, personified, son of Eris, Hes. Op. 802 (which Virg. G. 1. 277, strangely enough, translates by *pallidus Orcus*): a divinity, who punishes the false and perjured, Op. 217, Th. 231, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3; Διὸς **Ὀρκος*, as servant of Zeus, Soph. O. C. 1767. (Ὀρκος was orig. equiv. to ἔρκος, as ὀρκάνη to ἐρκάνη, ὀρκῶ to ἐρκῶ, from ἔργω, εἰργω, and so strictly a check, etc., which holds one in from doing a thing: hence Lat. *Orcus*, 'the bourne from which no traveller returns'.)

ὀρκοφάλης, *ον*, *δ*, (σφάλλω) an oath-breaker.

ὀρκότημος, *ον*, v. ὀρκιότημος.

ὀρκούρος, *οὔ, δ* = ὀρκούρος, Mel. 129. 2, as ἔρκος and ὀρκος were orig. synon., Jac. A. P. p. 785.

ὀρκῶ, (ἔρκος) to make one swear, bind by an oath, Ar. Thesm. 276; ὀρκῶν τινα μὴ ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 4. 74; c. acc. cognat., ὀρκον ἔρκ. τινα Id. 8. 75, Ar. Lys. 187: cf. ὀρίζω, v. Pass. ὀρκῶσθαι to be bound by an oath, hence to swear.

ὀρκύνω, *οὔ, δ*, a large kind of thunny, Doric ap. Ath. 315.

ὀρκύπτω, (ὀρθός, κίπτω) to stand on tiptoe and lean forward, so to examine a thing, Lob. Phryn. 660.

ὀρκῦς, *ῖνος*, *δ*, acc. ἔρκος = ἔρκυνος, Anaxandr. Protes. 1. 61, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 5.

ὀρκωμαι, *τό*, (ὀρκῶ) an oath, Aesch. Eum. 486, 768.

ὀρκωμοσία, *ῆ*, (ὀρκωμοτέω) a swearing, an oath, N. T.: a treaty attested by oaths, etc., Plut.

ὀρκωμοσία, *τα*, asseverations on oath, Plat. Phaedr. 241 A.

II. like ἔρκια, the sacrifice on taking a solemn oath or swearing to treaty, sub. ἐπὰ, Id. Criti. 120 B. III. ὀρκωμοσίον, *τό*, the place where a treaty or alliance has been sworn to.—Strictly neut. from ὀρκωμός.

ὀρκωμοσιάω, = ὀρκωμοτέω, dub. from

ὀρκωμοστός, *αἱ, ιον* = ὀρκιος.

ὀρκωμοτός, (ἔρκος, ὀμνυμι) to take an oath, τινί to one, Aesch. Eum. 764; ὕπερ τινος for one, Eur. Supp. 1190: ὀρκ. θεοῖς τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν τι swear by the gods that they did it not, Soph. Ant. 265: ὀρκ., c. inf. fut., Aesch. Theb. 46. Hence

ὀρκωμοτής, *ον*, *δ* = ὀρκωτής. Hence

ὀρκωμοτικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, belonging to, customary at the swearing an oath. Adv. *κῶς*.

ὀρκώματος, *ov*, = ὀρκιος 2, *that which is sworn by*, Lyc. ὀρκωτής, *ov*, δ, (ὀρκία) *one who causes to swear or binds by oath*, Cratin. Incert. 137 A.

ὀρκωτός, *η*, *ov*, (ὀρκία) *bound by oath*.
ὄρμα, *ατος*; *τὸ*, = ὄρμη, *v. l.* Soph. El. 1510.

ὄρμαθεν, an aor. form of ὀρμάω, *to rush*, like εἰκαθεν etc. (*v. sub ἄγξω*), whence conj. ὀρμάω, Eur. Andr. 859; but in Med. 189, ὀρμαῖν is Dor. for ὀρμηθῖν, conj. aor. 1 pass. from ὀρμαῖν, *v. Elmsl. ad l.* (186.)

ὀρμαῖζεν, (ὀρμαβός) *to set in a row, string together*.

ὀρμαῖνον, *τό*, Dim. from sq. [ἀ]

ὀρμαβός, *ov*, δ, (ὀρμος) *a row, chain, cluster or string of things hanging one from the other*, e. g. of bats, Od. 24. 8; so, ὀρμηκισαντῶν, *ισχάδων* Ar. Plut. 765, Lyc. 647, cf. Plat. Ion 533 E, and also ὄρμος 1.—In Od. some wrote ὀρμαβός.

ὀρμαίνω, used by Hom. only in pres., impf. and aor. ὀρμηνα, always with augm., (ὀρμάω). Strictly, *to move to and fro, set in violent motion*; but in Hom. always, *to turn over, revolve a thought or plan in the mind, to debate, ponder upon it*, like Lat. *animo volvere* or *agitare*, and most freq. in full, ὀρμαίνεν *τι* *κατὰ φρένα* καὶ *κατὰ θυμόν* Il. 1. 193, Od. 4. 120, etc.; also more shortly, ὀρμαίνεν *τι* *κατὰ φρένα* Il. 10. 507; ἐν φρεσὶ Od. 4. 843, h. Merc. 66, and φρεσὶ Od. 4. 40, Od. 3. 151; so too, ἀνὰ θυμόν Od. 2. 156; and foll. by *ὅπως*, *to debate, ponder how a thing is to be done*, Il. 2. 137, 2. 468;—hence also

2. ὀρμαίνεν *τι* *alone, to debate, ponder over, mull on*, like Lat. *meditari*, πόλεμον, πλῶον etc., Il. 10. 28, Od. 3. 169; so also, πολλὰ or ἄλλα *δέ* *οἱ* *κίρῃ* ὀρμαίνε Od. 7. 83, 18. 345.

3. seemingly intr. *to think, muse, be wrought thus he debated with himself*, Il. 14. 20, 21. 64; and so Pind., cf. Dissen O. 3. 25 (45); also followed by *ἤ*, *ῥ*, *to debate whether*, *or*, *or*, Il. 16. 435, Od. 15. 300; so too by *εἰ*, *ῥ*, Od. 4. 789.

4. *to long for, desire, wish*, c. inf., Ep. Hom. 4. 16.

II. after Hom. 1. trans. *to set in motion, drive on or forth, θυμὸν ὀρμ. to gasp out one's life*, Aesch. Ag. 1388; *to excite, inflame*, *to intr. to get in motion, hasten, be impatient*, e. g. ἵππος ὀρμαίνει Aesch. Theb. 394; κέαρ ὀρμ. Bacchyl. 2612; so, ὀρμαίνεργη, quickly, Pind. O. 13. 119. Poet. word.

ὀρμαστειρα, *ῥ*, fem. from sq., Orph.

ὀρμαστήρ, ὄρος, δ, (ὀρμαίνω) *one who urges or spurs on*.

ὀρμαή, ἥσιν, in the augm. tenses Hom. retains the augm. (ὀρμή). I. transit. *to set in motion, urge, prick, spur, cheer on*, *troupe, τινὰ* *ἐς* *πόλεμον* Il. 6. 338, Thuc. 1. 127; *τινὰ* *πρὸς* *κλέος* Pind. O. 10. 24; *στρατιὸν ἐπὶ* *τινα* Hdt. 8. 106, cf. 1. 76; *to stir up, πόλεμον* Od. 18. 376; ὀρμ. *μειρμάν* *ἐς* *ἔργον* Eur. Phoen. 1063; ὀρμ. *τινα* *ἐκ* *χερσὶ* *to tear from one's hand*, Eur. Hec. 145;—Pass., ὀρμαῖνός *θεοῦ* *excited, inspired by the god*, Od. 8. 499, cf. 4. 282, 13. 82.

II. much more freq. intr. *to put oneself in violent motion, to hurry, rush*, hence c. inf. *to be eager to do*, ἵρῃς, *ῥ* *ὀρμηθῖν* *δύσκειν* *ὄρεον* ἄλλο *starts in chase of*, Il. 13. 64; for which, *v. 62*, he had ἄρτο *πέτεσθαι*: *δοσάκι* *δ'* *ὀρμήσει* *πυλῶν* *ἀντὶ* *ὄντος* *ἀξασθαι* whenever he started, *made an effort at the gates*, Il. 22. 194; so too, *δοσάκι* *δ'* *ὀρμήσει* *στῆναι* *ἐναντιῶν* Il. 21. 265; and so, Soph. Ant. 133: absol. *to be eager or foremost*, Thuc. 8. 34.

2. *to rush headlong*, esp. at one, c. gen., *τρώων* Il. 4. 335, also ἐπὶ *τινα* Hes. Sc. 403, Hdt. 1. 1, and Thuc. ὀρμ. *ἐς* *φυγῆν* Id. 7. 179, *ἐς* *μάχην* Aesch. Pers. 394: ὀρμᾶν *ἀπὸ* *τόπου*, just like ὀρμαῖσθαι etc., c. inf., Thuc. 2. 19: *to be eager*.

B. in Pass., intr., like signf. II., with aor. med. ὀρμήσασθαι, and still more freq. aor. pass. ὀρμηθῆναι, Hom., Hes., etc., and so pf. pass. ὀρμημαι Hdt. 7. 22, Thuc., etc.:— 1. c. inf., *μὴ* *φύγειν* *ὀρμησώμεθα* *that they put not themselves in motion to flee*, Il. 8. 511; so, *δύσκειν* *ὀρμηθῆσαν* Il. 10. 359; ὀρμηθῖν *κέρου* *κρατὸς* *ἀφωπαῖς* *he hastened to snatch*, *Il.* 13. 188; ἥτορ *ὀρμᾶτο* *πολεμῶν* *ἤδ'* *μάχεσθαι* *was eager to*, *Il.* 21. 572; hence in gen. *to be eager, to long, purpose to do*, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 158, 7. 1, etc.

2. the object for or after which one goes is in genit., Il. 14. 488, 21. 595; also, ὀρμαῖσθαι ἐπὶ *τινι* Od. 10. 214; also, ἐπὶ, *ῥ* *πρὸς* *τι* Thuc. 6. 9, 8. 47, 60, *μετὰ* *τινος* *after one*, Il. 17. 605; the starting point with ἐκ, ὀρμαῖν

ἐκ θαλάμοιο Il. 3. 142:— in Prose ὀρμαῖσθαι ἐκ., *to start from, begin from*, esp. of the place where one carries on any regular operations, as ἐνθεῖν *ὀρμαῖνοι* *living there and going out from thence to do one's daily work*, Hdt. 1. 17; so of a general, making that place his head quarters, Hdt. 8. 133, cf. 3. 98, 5. 125, etc., Thuc. 1. 64, 2. 69, etc.: ἀπ' *εὐασσόνων* *ὀρμαίνοντες* *setting out, beginning with smaller means*, Id. 2. 65.

3. absol. *to rush on, make a desperate attack*, Il. 13. 182, 496, etc., Od. 12. 126, and freq. in Hom., also with ἔρχεσθαι, ἐφεσθαι, etc. added, Il. 5. 855, 17. 530: also, *to be eager*, Soph. O. C. 1068; in gen. *to make a start, go, depart*, Trag.; and so, ὁ λόγος ὀρμηται *the report flies abroad, the story goes*, Wess. Hdt. 3. 56, cf. 7. 189; ὁ λ. ὀρμηται *λέγεσθαι* Id. 4. 16, 6. 86, 4: so too, ὕβρις *ἀντράχων* ὀρμηται *has gone fearless forth*, Soph. Aj. 197.

ὀρμαέτο, Ion. for ὀρμητο 3 pl. pf. pass. from foreg., Hdt.

ὀρμαῖα, ῥ, = ὀρμαῖ, Theocr. 21. 11.

ὀρμηνόεις, *εσσα*, *en*, having a long stalk, Nic.: from

ὀρμηνος or ὀρμηνος, ὁ, *a shoot, sprout, stem, stalk*, hence ἔξορμηνίζω: also in plur. τὰ ὀρμηνα, Posidipp. (Com.) ap. Phot. (Orig. prob. the same with ὀρμηνας, part. aor. med. of ὀρμημι.)

ὀρμηνος, part. aor. med. of ὀρμημι, *q. v.*, Il.

ὀρμέω, ἥω, (ὀρμος II) *to be moored, lie at anchor*, of a ship, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 7. 21, πρὸς ῥῇ 7. 188; opp. *to μετώρεος ὀρμ.*, Thuc. 4. 26; also in Med., ὀρμύνεται *ἐς* *τὸν πόντον* Hdt. 7. 188:—

Proverb., ἐπὶ *τῇ* *αὐτῇ* (sub. ἀγκυρας) ὀρμύνει τοῖς πολλοῖς, i. e. *'to be in one boat' with the many*, Dem. 319. 8; ἐπὶ *δυσὶν* ἀγκυραῖν ὀρμύνει, *'to have two strings to your bow'*, Dem. 1295. fin.; so metaph., μέγας *ἐπὶ* *σμικροῖς* ὀρμύνει *to depend on children for one's safety*, Soph. O. C. 148:—metaph. also *to nestle*, ἐν σπαργάνοις Aesch. Cho. 529.

II. whether ever trans. = ὀρμίζω is very dub.

ὀρμώμενος, Ion. part. pass. of ὀρμάω, Hdt.

ὀρμή, ῥ, (*ὄρμ, ὄρμη) *any violent pressure onwards, an assault, attack*, esp. the first shock, onset in war, Lat. *impetus*, Il. 9. 355; of a wild beast, Il. 11. 119; more freq. of things, ἔρχεος ὀρμή *the force of a hurled spear*, Il. 5. 118, Hes. Sc. 305, 456; so too, *πυρὸς ὀρμή* *the rage of fire*, Il. 11. 157; *κύματος ὀ* *the shock of a wave*, Od. 5. 320; *ποδὸς ὀ* *strength, speed of foot*, Eur. El. 112.

2. esp. the first stir or move towards a thing; in Hom. the beginning of a thing, first start or eagerness in an undertaking, Il. 4. 466, Od. 2. 403; *a struggle, effort to reach a thing*, Od. 5. 416; so too in Hdt. 3. 1, later esp. eagerness, violence, passion or appetite, joined with ἐπιθυμία, Plat. Phil. 35 D, Soph. Ant. 135, Thuc. 3. 36; ὀρμή *ἐπιπτεῖ* *τινι* *one feels an impulse*, c. inf., Thuc. 4. 45; *βέλα ὀρμή* Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; *μῦς ὀρμῇ* *with one accord*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 9; c. gen., *eager desire of or for a thing*, Thuc. 7. 43.

4. simply, *a start on a march*, etc., ἐν ὀρμῇ *εἶναι* *to be on the point of starting*, Xen. An. 2. 1, 3. (Hence ὀρμάω and ὀρμαίνω.) ὀρμηδόν, Adv. (ὀρμάω) *impetuously*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl.

ὀρμημα, *τό*, (ὀρμάω) *any violent act or feeling, eager longing, violence*—only found in a disputed phrase, Il. 2. 356, 590, Ἑλένης ὀρμημά *τε* *στοναγᾶς* *τε*, expl. by the old Gramm., *our* (the Greeks') longings and groans for Helen; by others, the violence suffered by Helen, and her groans. V. plur. ap. Butt.

Lexil. in v.

ὀρμησις, *ews*, ῥ, (ὀρμάω) *rapid motion*.

ὀρμητρίον, *τό*, (ὀρμάω) *means of stirring up or rousing, stimulants, incentives*, Isocr. 74 D, Xen. Eq. 10. 15.

II. usu. (from Med. ὀρματόριον), *a starting place, station*, whence all operations are carried on, as a pirate's nest, Dem. 409. 5, 445. fin.: *a military position, point d'appui*, Strab.

2. the first start, beginning of or in a thing, c. gen., Liban.

ὀρμητίας, *ov*, δ, = ἄρ.

ὀρμητικός, ῥ, *ov*, (ὀρμάω) *impetuous, violent*, ῥ ὀρμ. *δύναμις* *appetite*, Tim. Locr. 102 E: ὀρμ. *πρὸς* *τι* *eager for a thing*, Arist. Probl.

ὀρμαῖα, ῥ, (ὀρμος) *a fishing-line of horse-hair*, Lat. *linea*: in gen. *a line*: the form ὀρμαῖα is very dub. l. Theocr. 21. 11. [I] ὀρμύνει Eur. Hel. 1615, where it is short.]

ὀρμύνεσθαι, *ov*, δ, *an angle*: from

ὀρμίνω, (ὀρμάω) *to angle, fish with rod and line*.

ὄρνις, *ov*, also *os, ov*, poet. for *ὀρνίθεος*, Anth.
ὄρνις, *δ*, but also *η* Il. 9. 323, 14. 290, and oft. in Att.; gen.
ὀρνίθος etc.; acc. sing. *ὀρνίθα* and *ὀρνιν*, neither in Hom.: the
 plur. *ὀρνίθες* etc., post-Hom.: in Att. with collat. forms of
 nom. and acc. *ὀρνεις* or *ὀρνις*, gen. *ὀρνέων* (formed like *πόλις*), cf.
 Schäf. Greg. p. 476: the Dor. form the trisyll. cases by *χ*, *ὀρ-
 νίχες*, *ὀρνίχες* etc., as if from a Nom. *ὀρνίχ*. On the gender
 and declens. v. Ath. 373 sq.

I. a bird, Hom., both for the
 wild bird of prey and the domestic fowl: oft. added to the
 names of birds, *ὀρνις ἀηδών*, *ὀρνις πέριδις* Soph. Aj. 629, Fr.
 300:—also like *αἰώνας*, a bird of omen, from the flight or cries
 of which the augur divined, Hes. Op. 826; δεξιός, ἀμπεροτος,
καὶ *ὀρνις* Hom.: hence

II. metaph. like Lat. *avis* for
augurium, the omen or prophecy taken from the flight or cries of
 birds, in Hom. (in this signif. always in sing.); in full, *ὀρνίθων*
εἰωνίσματα Eur. Phoen. 839.

2. in gen. an omen, fateful
 presage, without direct reference to birds, Il. 24. 219, cf. Ar.
 Av. 719, who is very witty on this usage. III. in Att. esp.
 of a cock, Soph. Fr. 900; *ἡ δὲ* a hen, being the commonest
 and most useful of domestic fowls, also *θήλια* *ὀρνις* Soph. Fr.
 424, cf. Br. Ar. Av. 102; and so in Bucol. writers, as Theoc.
 22. 72, cf. Schäf. Mosch. 3. 50.

IV. in plur. sometimes
 the bird-market, Br. Ar. Av. 13, Dem. 417. 21, cf. *ὀρνεον*.

V. poet. Μουσῶν *ὀρνίθεις*, i. e. poets, Kiessl. Theoc. 7. 47.

VI. Proverbs: ποταμὸν *ὀρνιν* διακίεω Aesch. Ag. 394;
ἀρνῶτος, ὅς *ὀρνις* *ἐκ* *χερῶν* Eur. Hipp. 828: *ὀρνίθων γάλα*
 'pigeon's milk,' i. e. any marvellous dainty or good-fortune,
 Ar. Vesp. 508, 1671, cf. *ὄνος*. (Prob. from **ὄρῶ*, *ὀρνυμι*.)
 [Hom. has i of nom., Il. 9. 323 (in arsi), Il. 12. 218, h. Hom.
 18. 17 (in thesis), but *ὀρνις* Il. 24. 219; in Trag. it seems usu.
ὀρνις, -iv, but Aristoph. usu. i, Pors. Hec. 204: for later Eur.
 though they oft. use i in nom., no absolute rule can be given:
 yet the Gramm. call *ὀρνις* Attic, Drac. p. 71. 7, E. M. p. 632.
 3. Spitzner Anl. zur Griech. Prosodie, p. 377, tries to explain
 this uncertainty by a double form, *ὀρνις ἰδὸς ἰν*, *ὀρνις ἰος ἰν*. In
 trisyll. cases i always.]

ὀρνιτολόχος, *ov*, Dor. for *ὀρνιθολόχος*.

ὀρνίχως, -χα, Dor. gen., and acc. of *ὀρνις*, Pind.

ὀρνύμι or *ὀρνύω* [ῥ], lengthd. form of Root *OP-*, (v. sub fin.
 and *ὄρος*): to rouse, stir up, Hom., who only uses imperat. *ὀρνύθι*,
ὀρνύτε, taking the rest of the pres. and impf. from *ὀρνάω* [ῥ]; fut.
ὀρνώ Il. 4. 16, aor. *ὄρνω*, as, e. part. *ὄρνας*, very freq. in Hom.:
 also *ὄρνασκε* Il. 17. 423.—Med. *ὀρνύμαι* to move, stir oneself, in
 Hom. only 3 sing. *ὀρνύται*, imperat. *ὀρνύσθε*, part. *ὀρνύμενος*:
 impf. *ὀρνύμην*, Hom. only 3 sing. and pl. *ὀρνύσθω*, *ὀρνύσθω*. Fut.
ὄρνωμαι, not in Hom., who has instead a fut. 2 *ὀρνύμαι*, 3 sing.
ὄρνεται Il. 20. 140. Aor. *ὄρνωμι*, 3 sing. *ὄρνετο*, only in Il., but
 much more freq. contr. *ὄρνω*, 3 pl. without augm. *ὄρνωτο* Od.
 3. 471, but also *ὄρνεοντο* Il. 2. 398: 3 conj. *ὄρνηται* Od.: imperat.
ὄρσο or *ὄρσσο* Hom., both in the later Ion. contr. *ὄρσω* Il. i. inf.
ὄρσαι (not *ὄρσαι*) Il. 8. 474, contr. for *ὄρσσαι*: part. *ὄρμενος*, *ἐν*,
εὐν, for *ὄρμενος* Il.—Intr. only in perf. *ὄρρω*, I have arisen,
 att. roused, in Hom. only 3 sing. *ὄρρω*, conj. *ὄρρωι*, plqpf.
ὄρρωι, also *ὄρρωι* Il. 18. 498:—the form *ὄρρω* is usu. aor. trans.
 in trans. Il. 2. 146, Od. 4. 712, etc.; yet as perf. intr. in Il. 13. 78,
 Od. 8. 539, which however some take as if trans.—The pass.
 form *ὄρρωμαι* Od. 19. 377, conj. *ὄρρωται* Il. 13. 271:—*ὄρρω*.
 There is no pres. *ὄρω* or *ὄρμαι*, v. sub *ὄρμαι*. The tenses are
 formed very like those of **ὄρω*, q. v.

Radic. signif., to stir, stir up: esp. 1. of bodily move-
 ment, to set on, *οἱ ἐπ' αἰερὸν ὄρω* to set on, let loose his eagle
 upon him, Hes. Th. 523:—Med. with perf. *ὄρρω*, to move, stir
 oneself, *εἰς* *καὶ* *φίλα γούνατ' ὄρρωι* while my limbs have
 power to move, Il. 9. 610, Od. 18. 133, etc.: esp. in Imperat.
 pres. and aor. med., *arouse thee!* *up!* *arise!* in Hom. used
 just like *ἐγεί* and *ῥή* in exhorting, freq. with collat. notion of
 haste, force: esp. 2. act. to make to arise, call forth, 'Ἐρι-
 γένειαν ἀμ' Ἀρεανού Od. 23. 348, cf. Od. 7. 169: to awake,
 arouse from sleep, Il. 10. 518: of animals, to rouse, start, chase,
 Od. 9. 154: *ἐξ εὐνῆς* Il. 22. 190:—Med. to stand up, arise, esp.
 from bed, 'Ἡὸς ἐκ λέγων ὄρνωτο Il. 11. 2: ἀπὸ θρόνου Il. 11.
 645: absol., *ὀρνύμενοι* *ἄνακτος* Hes. Th. 843: c. inf. pleon.,
ὄρω *λέγει* Hes. Sc. 40: hence to wake out of sleep, esp. to rise

suddenly, spring up: also c. inf., to rise to do a thing, set about
 it, *ὄρν. ἔμεν, ἔργον βέβαι, εὐθεῖα*, as we say, to go to sleep, Hom.:
 also with part., *ὄρω κλῶν* get up and go to bed, Od. 7. 342:
 to begin, c. inf., Il. 12. 279, and so like the intr. *ὀρῶμαι* and
ὀρῶμαι.

3. to stir up, rouse, encourage, esp. to fight,
 against one, *ἐπὶ τινι* Il. 5. 629, *ἀντία τινός* Il. 20. 79, *τινι* Il. 17.
 72: sometimes c. inf., *μάχεσθαι, ἀμύνει ὄρω* he cheered him
 on to fight, etc., Hom., esp. of the suggestions of the gods: so,
τόλμα μοι γλῶσσάν ὀρνέει λέγειν stirs my tongue to speak,
 Pind. O. 13. 15:—Pass. and Med. to be roused, stirred in mind,
θυμὸς, μένος, πῶς ὄρω etc., of any vehement, esp. hostile,
 feeling, Hom.: against one, *ἐπὶ τινι* Il. 5. 590, 11. 343, 21.
 248; but elsewhere usu. absol., whereas *ὀρῶ* usu. has a definite
 object of the excitement.

4. used freq. of things as well as
 persons, to make to rise, call forth, cause, excite, Lat. *ciere*,
ὄρσαι *ἔμερον, γούν, φόβον, ἔρην, πόλεμον, etc.*, also *ἀνεμον, νέλ-
 λην* etc., Hom.: and so in Med., to come on, to arise, *ἀλλή,
 κλαγγή, ἔρως, πόλεμος, βοή, στόνος* etc., Hom.: so too, *νύξ, πῦρ,
 ἀνεμος ὄρω* etc., Hom.; *πῦρ ὄρμενον* a fire that has arisen, Il.
 17. 738; *δοῦρα ὄρμενα* πρόσσω the darts flying onward, Th. 1.
 572: *ἀφὸς ἀπὸ χροῦς ἄρνωτο* started from the skin, Hes. Th.
 191, cf. *παλινὸρμενος* and *παλινὸρρος*: Ap. Rh. freq. uses *ὄρω*
 for *ἐστῆ*, and *ὄρω* for *ἔρην*.—The word is also freq. in Pind.,
 and now and then in Trag., but very rare in Prose. (From
 the root **OP-* *πνεῖν* come *ὄρνω*, *ὀρνύω*, *ὀρνάω*, *ὀρνῶ*, *ὀρνῶ*, *ὀρνῶ*,
ὀρνῶ, *ὀρνῶ*, prob. also *ὄρνω*, *ὄρνω*, *ὄρνω*, *ὄρνω*, *ὄρνω*, *ὄρνω*,
 the Lat. *orior, ortor, hortor*; akin also *ῥόομαι, ῥωο*, etc.)

ὀρνύφειον, not -φῖον, τό, Dim. from *ὄρνις*, Bast. Ep. Cr. 195.

ὀρνύω, -ὀρνύμι, q. v., Hom.

ὀροβάχνη, ἡ (ὄροβος, ἄγχω) a parasitic plant, which seems
 from Theophr. to be *cuscuta*, dodder; but from Diosc., our
broom-carex, *οροβαυχή*: also written *ὀροβάκνη*: said to have
 been called also *λεμυδαῖον*, *δοπρολέων*, *λέων*, *λεόντειος* *πῶς*,
λεοντεία βοτάνη and *λύκος*.

ὀροβάδες, αἱ, = *ορειβάδες*, Gramm.

ὀροβάκη, ἡ = *ὀροβάκνη*, dub.

ὀροβακχος, ὁ, said to be the fruit of the *παλινύκος*.

ὀροβακχος, ὁ, v. Ὀριβακχος.

ὀροβαίος, αἰα, αἰων, (ὄροβος) of the size of a vetch, Theophr.

ὀροβῆας, *ov*, δ, like the *ὄροβος*, Archig.

ὀροβῆω, to fatten, feed with the *ὄροβος*, Diod.

ὀροβῆις, ἡ, *ων*, (ὄροβος) made of *ὄροβος*, Diosc.

ὀροβῖον, τό, Dim. from *ὄροβος*, Hipp.

ὀροβῖτης, ὁ, *ι* fem. *ὀροβῖτις*, *ιδος*, like or of the size of the
ὄροβος, Diod. [i]

ὀροβειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) of the nature of the *ὄροβος*, like it, Gal.

ὈΡΟΒΟΖ, ὁ, the bitter vetch, a kind of pulse, Lat. *ERVUM*,
 Theophr.

ὀροβόφειον, (φαγείν) to eat *ὄροβος*, Hipp.

ὀροβώτης, *es*, Contr. for *ὀροβειδής*.

ὄρογενής, ἑς (ὄρος, γένος) produced on the frontier, Iambl.

ὄρογκοι, οἱ, and *ὄρογκη*, *τά*, also written *ὄροχοι*, οἱ, *mountain-
 tops*, rare Alex. word. (Usu. deriv. from *ὄρος* and *ἄγκος*.)

ὄρογνυ, ἡ, poet. for *ὄρνω*, Pind. P. 4. 406, Ar. Fr. 661.

ὀροδακτύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from *ὄροδακτυλ*, Theoc.

ὀροδαίμων, ὁ, in Nic. contr. *ὄροδαιμος* a bough, branch.

ὀροδεμνιάδες, ἔδω, αἱ, (ὄρος, δέμνιον) couching on the moun-
 tains, epith. of the mountain-nymphs.

ὀροθεσία, ἡ, the fixing of boundaries, a boundary, N. T., ubi
 αἱ τὰ ὀροθέσια: from

ὀροθετέω, to fix boundaries: from

ὀροθέτης, *ov*, δ, (ὄρος, τίθημι) one who fixes boundaries.

ὀροθύω, = *ὀρνυμι*, to stir up, rouse, urge on, usu. of persons,
 Hom.; also of things, *ἐναύλους, ἄελλας*, Il. 21. 312, Od. 5. 297.

Ep. word. (Merely a lengthd. form from **ὄρω*, *ὀρνυμι*, like
ἐπέτω, *ἐρέτω*, *ἐρέτω*.)

ὀροτύπος, *ov*, = *ὀρειτύπος*, Nic. [v]

ὀροκάρπυον, τό, mountain-nut, a tree which grows near the
 Black Sea, Strab.; but others prefer *ὀρόκορπον*, Lat. *cornus
 montana*. [d]

ὀροκτύπος, *ov*, (κτυπέω) sounding on the mountains. [v]

ὄρομαι, Dep. (ὄρος, ὀράω) to watch, keep watch and ward,
 Od. 14. 104. (Others refer this to the Root **ὄρω*, *ὀρνυμι*, but

neither *δρω*, nor this *δρομαι* is actually found in use: nor would the sense admit of it.)

δρομαλίδες, αἱ, (*δρος*, *μῆλον* *ν*) Dor. for *δρομηλίδες*, a kind of wild apricot, Theophr. 5. 94, ubi olim *δρομαλίδες*, cf. *δρι-δρσπεδιον*, τό, (*δρος*, τό) a mountain-plain, table-land, Strab. *δρσπυδιον*, τό, = *δρσπυγιον*. [V]

***ΟΡΟΣ**, εος, τό, Ion. *ορος*, a mountain, hill, height, chain of hills, freq. in Hom., who has both sing. and plur., in the usu. as well as the Ion. form; so also in Hes., who (in Theog. 129) calls mountain children of *Γαῖα*: Hdt. indeed prefers the Ion. form, but in all MSS. the usu. one is sometimes found, as *τ. 43.*, 2. 8. (Perb. from same root as *δρσνυμ*, and so strictly anything rising.)

***ΟΡΟΣ**, ὁ, *whely*, the watery or serous part of milk, Lat. *serum*, Od. 9. 122., 17. 225. 2. the watery parts of the blood: and 3. of *tar*, *elsewh. δρσπισσα*, *δρσπύσσα*.—Later also written *ορρος*, and the *serum* of the blood is called by Nic. *ορρος*: and so *οδρον*, *οδρέα*, *urina*, might be connected with it. II. the broad piece of wood forming the upper part of the oil and wine press, A. B. etc.

δρος, ὁ, = *ορρος*, q. v.

ΟΡΟΣ, ὁ, Ion. *ορος*, a boundary, limit, frontier, Il. 12. 421: a land-mark, Il. 21. 405; (the word only occurs in these two places of Hom., and each time in Ion. form, which in Hdt. also, is the only form) I.—the boundary between two objects is usu. expressed by putting both in gen., e. g. *ορος τῆς Μηδικῆς καὶ τῆς Λυδικῆς* Hdt. 1. 72: *δρον ποτιθέναι τινι* to fix as the limit to a thing, Hdt. 1. 32, cf. 74; *δρον τίθεσθαι* to lay it down for oneself, as Plat. Phaedr. 237 D, Dem. 548. 24; 80, *δρον προγράφειν* Dem. 633. 3; *πῆλαι* Lycurg. 157. 6: *δρος προκείναι τινι* Hdt. 1. 216: *metaph.*, *οροι θεοπεπλάς* δδοῦ Aesch. Ag. 1154; for *θῆλος δρος*, Ib. 485, v. sub *ἐπινέμω*. 2. in Hdt. 1. 93, *οροι* are marking stones (*στῆλαι*, *οιππί*), bearing inscriptions: and so in Att. this was the name for tablets set up on mortgaged property, to serve as a bond or register of the debt, *δρον τίθενα*, *ἐπιστήνα* ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας, Dem. 876. 9., 1029. 27, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 106. 9. II. a rule, standard, bound, limit, measure, τῶν ἀναγκαλίων Plat. Rep. 373 E: a principle, as *δρ. πολυαίρας*, Id. Rep. 551 A. III. the definition of a word, Arist. Org. hence *logical species*, Id. Top. 1. 4. 2.

IV. a goal, end, aim, Plut. (Related to Lat. *sors*, as *ἀλός* to *salus*.)

***ΟΡΟΣΑΓΓΑΙ**, οἱ, Persian word for the Benefactors of the King, Hdt. 8. 85, cf. Esther 6. 1, sq.

δρσπύτις, ον, δῆ, (*δρος*, *πύτις*) the mountain-finch, Arist. H. A. *δρσπύτις*, ον, = *δρσπύτις*. [V]

δρσναι, τό, (*δρσναι*) = *δρσναι*, Gramm.

δρσναι, ἦ, (*δρσναι*) = *δρσναι*, *δρσναι*, defined as *φορὰ διανολας ἐπὶ τι μέλλον*, Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 162.

δρσναι, = *δρσναι*, intr., to rise and rush violently on or forward, Lat. *ruo*, *irruo*, to move quickly, hasten, dart forward, Hom., both of men and things: Hom. always joins it with a word expressing motion to a place, εἰς or πρὸς τι, and ἐπὶ ἀλλοῖσιν; and so Hes. Sc. 412, 436; or motion from a place, ἀπὸ or ἐκ τινος: in Pind. P. 10. 95, as with all verbs of longing, striving after, etc., the object sought for is put in gen.—Hom. and Hes. only use aor. without augm., part. *δρσναι* Hes. Sc. 437, or *δρσναι* h. Hom. Ar. 494; fut. *δρσναι*, first in h. Ar. 417. 2. later in gen. to rise, tower, Opp. (From **δρω*, *δρσναι*.)

δρσφί, ἦ, (*ἐρέφω*) the roof or ceiling of a room, Od. 2. 298, and Hdt.: also pleon., *καταστέγασμα τῆς δρσφῆς* Id. 2. 155: the roof of a house, *δρσφν διελειν* Thuc. 4. 48: the wood-work of the roof, usu. in plur. like Pliny's *conflagnationes*, Theophr.

II. any covered place.

δρσφνφάγος, ον, (*φάγειν*) roof-destroying, πῦρ Anth. *δρσφνφάγος, ον, (*φάρα*) bearing a roof, of the tortoise, Anth.*

δρσφάτις, αἰα, αἰον, belonging to the δρσφί, Inscript.

δρσφας, ον, δ, living under a roof, μῦς δρ. the common mouse, opp. to μῦς ἀρουραῖος, Ar. Vesp. 206; δρ. ὄφις a tame snake.

δρσφικός, ἦ, ὄν, (*δρσφί*) of or belonging to a roof.

δρσφίνος, ινῆ, ιον, (*δρσφός*) covered with or made of reeds.

δρσφνίστα, = *δρσφνίστα*, LXX.: from

δρσφνίστα, ον, δ, = *δρσφνίστα*.

δρσφνίστα, ον, δ, = *δρσφνίστα*.

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δρσφνίστα, ον, δ, = *δρσφνίστα*.

δρσφος, ὁ, (*ἐρέφω*) the reeds used for thatching houses, v. Spitzner Exc. xxvii ad Il.: hence II. a roof, Orac. ap.

Hdt. 7. 140, Aesch. Supp. 650: in plur., like Lat. *Oeta*, *δρσφοί* Φοῖβου, i. e. his temple, Eur. Ion 89. Hence

δρσφω, to roof or ciel. Hence

δρσφωμα, τό, a roof, cieling, LXX.; and

δρσφωσις, ἦ, a roofing, cieling.

δρσφωτός, ἦ, ὄν, (*δρσφω*) roofed or cield.

δρσφθεις, ον, *hilly*, mountainous, Aesch. Fr. 146. 7, acc. to Herm. Opusc. 3. 50: from

δρσφθι, οἱ, v. *δρσφθι*.

δρσφω, Ep. for *δρσφω* Hom.

δρσφας, ἶκος, δ, Dor. for *δρσφας*.

δρσφον, τό, Aol. for *ἐρσφον*, Sapph. 37.

δρσφης, ἦκος, δ, Att. *δρσφης*, a sapling, young shoot or tree, Il. 21. 38: hence of things made of such young trees, as a goad for driving cattle, Hes. Op. 466; a lance, Eur. Hipp. 221, and Ar. Rh. II. metaph. a scion, descendant. (Usu. deriv.

from **δρω*, as if *δρσφης*: acc. to others from *δρσφ*, *δρσφ*, so that the origin. notion would be that of a point or spike: cf. Lat. *urges*, a harrow.) [In Anth. we find an acc. *δρσφῆς*, v. Jac. A. P. p. 262: Eur. I. c. has *δρσφῆς* (Dor.), as it should be.]

δρσφνός, ὁ, Aol. for *δρσφνός* Sapph.

δρσφνίστα, ἦ, (*δρσφ*, *δρσ* 3, *πύσσα*) of *tar*, = *πύσσα*, q. v.

δρσφσπία, ἦ, = *δρσφσπία*: from

δρσφσπία, (*δρσφ*, *πύσσα*) to drink whey, Hipp. Hence

δρσφσπία, ἦ, a drinking of whey, Hipp.

δρσφνίον, τό, (*δρσφ*, *πύσσα*) the tail or tail-feathers of birds, Arist. H. A. 2. the tail-fin of fish, Id.: and 3. gen. the tail or rump of any animal, Ar. Vesp. 1075, Nub. 162.—Also written *δρσφνίον* and *δρσφνίον*, which latter form would make it a compd. not with *δρσφ*, but with *δρσφ*. [V]

δρσφνύσπικτος, ον, (*σπικ*) having spotted or barred tail-feathers, Arist. ap. Ath. 313 D.

δρσφς, ὁ, = *δρσφ*, whey, post Hom., v. Spohn. de Extr. Parte Od. p. 244. II. *δρσφς* *πίσης*, v. sub *πίσσα*.

δρσφς, ὁ, the end of the os sacrum, on which the tail of beasts and birds is set: in the human body, strictly the space between the anus and pudenda; also τράμας, ταῖπος: in gen. the tail, rump, Ar. Ran. 222, etc.—Also written *δρσφς*. (Hence *υπόδρσφς*, cf. *δρσφνός*.)

δρσφω, (*δρσφς*) to turn into whey.

δρσφω, Ion. *δρσφω*, i. *ῥω*, to fear, dread, shrink from, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 34, etc. (always in Ion. form), Ar. Eq. 126, etc.; c. gen. rel. to fear for or because of a thing, Hdt. 1. 111; *δρσφ* *περὶ* *ἐμῶν* *αἰσ*, Thuc. 6. 9; *δρσφ* *δτι*., Hdt. 8. 70; but more usu. *μῆ*., 1. 9, etc.; also c. inf., *δρσφ* *θαυεῖν*. (No compos. of *δρσφ* and *δέος*, from the notion of dropping the tail, can be allowed: the Ion. form *δρσφω* is enough to refute this, and no doubt the word, like the kindred Lat. *horreo* *horresco*, is onomatop., expressing the shuddering, etc., of fear.) Hence

δρσφνός, ἦς, (*δρσφω*) fearful, shy. Adv. -*δέως*.

δρσφνός, ἦς, (*δρσφς*, *εἶλος*) like whey, serous, Hipp.

δρσφνός, ἦς, (*δρσφω*) fear, affright, dread, Eur. Med. 317, etc.; *ἐν δρσφ* *ἔχειν τι* Thuc. 2. 89.

δρσφας, part. aor. of *δρσφω* Hom.

δρσφσκει, Ion. 3 aor. of *δρσφω* for *δρσφ*, Pl. 17. 423.

δρσφω, *δρσφω*, Hom. imperat. aor. med. of *δρσφω*, v. *δρσφ*.

δρσφνίνα, τῶν, acc. sing. (*δρσφω*, *γυνή*) one who carices women, epith. of Bacchus, Poet. ap. Plut.: no nom. was in real use, Lob. Phryn. 659. [V]

δρσφνίτις, ον, (*δρσφω*, *κτύπος*) stirring or making noise: Zeus, the rouser of thunder, Pind. O. 10. 97 (1. 81).

δρσφνίτις, ἦς, (*δρσφω*, *νέφος*) cloud-raising, Pind. N. 5. 62.

δρσφνίτις, ἦς, (*δρσφω*, *πέτομαι*) raising its flight, soaring.

δρσφνίτις, ποδός, δ, ἦς, (*δρσφω*, *παῖς*) raising the foot, light-footed: *δρσφνίτις* *βοή* a cry that puts feet in motion, Anth. [I]

δρσφνίτις, ον, δ, (*δρσφω*) a Cretan dance, Anth.

δρσφω, imperat. aor. med. of *δρσφω*, *bestir thee! up!* Hom., who also uses *δρσφω* form, and (in Pl.) the contr. Ion. form *δρσφω*.

δρσφνίτις, ἦς, (*δρσφς*, *δάκνω*) an insect which eats the buds of plants, Arist. H. A.

δρσφνίτις, ἦς, (*δρσφω*, *θύρα*) prob. a door approached by steps

or stairs, Od. 22. 126, 333; ἀν' ὀρσὸθῆρην ἀναβαίνειν Ib. 132. (The word does not seem to occur elsewhere.) [ῥ]

ὀρσολοπεύω and ὀρσολοπέω, to provoke, attack, assault, τινάει. Hom. Merc. 308; μῦθος δεινέειε Maximus; in both passages in first form:—Pass., θυμὸς ὀρσολοπεῖται my heart is troubled, Aesch. Pers. 10, though the MSS. have ὀρσολοπεῖται.

ὀρσολοπος, *ov*, eager for the fray, tempestuous, epith. of Ares, Anacr. 74. (Said to be deriv. from ὀρσνμι and λῶσις, λῶσις, bristling the mane: but it is prob. only a poet. form from ὀρσνμι, ὀρσω, and so is sometimes written ὀρσολοπος, ὀρσολοπεύω.)

ὀρσός, Lacon. for ὀρσός, Ar. Lys. 995.

ὀρσός, οὐ, δ, a sucker, shoot, or sprout. II. metaph., a young animal. (Either from ὀρσνμι or collat. form from ἔρση II.)

ὀρσότης, ῥτος, ἦ, = ὀρμή, Cratias ap. Dind. Gramm. Graec. 1. p. 40.

ὀρσοτρίαινης, Dor. -vas, *ov*, δ, poet. nom. -λαῖνα, (ὀρσνμι, τρί-*αινα*) wielder of the trident, Pind. O. 8. 64, P. 2. 22.

ὀρσούδρα, ἦ, (ὀρσνμι, ὕδρα) a water-pipe.

ὀρσω, fut. of ὀρσνμι, q. v., II.

ὀρτάζω, Iou. for ἐρτάζω, Hdt.

ὀρτάλιζω, to bound, frisk about, flap the wings, like a young animal, Lat. *vitulari*, *lascivire*, v. ἀνορτάλιζω: from

ὀρτάλις, ἴδος, ἦ, the young of any animal, Lat. *pulsus*, a young bird, and esp. a chicken: also in gen. a fowl, Nic.—Strictly a Dor. word (cf. sq.), but it soon passed into general poet. use. (Prob. from ὀρσνμι, akin to ὀρσις: the prob. orig. form ὀρταλός does not seem to have been used.) Hence

ὀρτάλιζον, δ, and ὀρτάλιχος, δ, = ὀρταλός: the latter for a bird, fowl in gen., Aesch. Ag. 54: a domestic fowl, in Ar. Ach. 871: Boeot. for ἀλεκτρίων, acc. to Stratist. Phoen. 2.

ὀρτή, ἦ, Ion. for ἐορτή Hdt.

Ὀρτυγία, ἦ, (ὀρτυξ) strictly Quail-island, the ancient name of Delos, Od.: also part of the city of Syracuse, otherwise called Νάσος or the Island.

ὀρτυγιον, τό, Dim. from ὀρτυξ, Eupol. Pol. 9. [ῥ]

ὀρτυγοθήριος, *ov*, δ, (θηρὰ) a quail-catcher, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.

ὀρτυγοκόμος, *ov*, (κομέω) keeping quails, Ar. Fr. 36.

ὀρτυγοκοπέω, (ὀρτυγοκόπος) to play at ὀρτυγοκοπία Plat.

ὀρτυγοκοπία, ἦ, quail-striking, an Athen. game described by Poll. q. 102: v. sub στυφοκόπος.

ὀρτυγοσκοτικός, ἦ, *ov*, skilled in ὀρτυγοκοπία, playing thereat.

ὀρτυγοκόπος, *ov*, (κόπτω) playing at ὀρτυγοκοπία, a quail-striker, Ar. ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 1299, Plat. (Com.) Perial. 4.

ὀρτυγομᾶνία, ἦ, (μαίνομαι) madness after quails, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 404 D.

ὀρτυγομήτρα, ἦ, (μήτηρ) a bird which migrates with the quails, perh. the land-rail, Cratin. Xer. 15; ludicrously applied to Leto the Ortygia mother, Ar. Av. 870, cf. Ὀρτυγία.

ὀρτυγοπώλης, *ov*, δ, (πώλειω) a dealer in quails.

ὀρτυγοτροφείον, τό, a quail-coop, Arist. Prob.: from

ὀρτυγοτροφήω, to feed or keep quails, M. Anton.: from

ὀρτυγοτρόφος, *ov*, (τρέφω) feeding or keeping quails, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.

ὀρτυξ, ἴγος, δ, the quail, Lat. *coturnix*, Epich. p. 25, Hdt. 2. 77. II. a herb, elsewh. στελεφεύρος. (Prob. akin to ὀρσις and ὀρταλός.)

ὀρτάς, barbarism for ὀρτάς, Ar. Thesm.

ὀρτά, ἦ, = χορδή, a sausage, name of a play of Epich.

ὀρτάγω, and ὀρταγνᾶν, = ἐρταγνᾶν, ἐρταγνᾶν, perf. ἔρταγα, Gramm.: v. ὀρτάγω.

ὀρταγνός, δ, the beard of a he-goat; also written ἥρταγνος, q. v.

ὀρτάγι, ἦ, (ὀρτάσσω) = ὀρτάχι.

ὀρτάγιον, τό, Dim. from ὀρτάχι.

ὀρταγμα, τό, (ὀρτάσσω) a place dug out, a pit, ditch, hole, like βάθος, Lat. *scrobs*, Hdt. 3. 60: an underground passage, Hdt. 4. 200: ῥ. τῆμβον the grave, Eur. Hel. 546: at Athens, = βάραθρον, the pit into which condemned criminals were thrown, Lycurg. 165. 4., Dinarch. 98. 13.

ὀρταγμαδός, δ, a late, but undoubted form for ὀρταγμαδός, Pors. ad Od. q. 235.

ὀρταγματίον, τό, Dim. from ὀρταγμα. [ᾱ]

ὀρταγμός, δ, root of ὀρταγμαδός, only in Gramm.

ὀρταγξ, ὕγνος, δ, = ὀρτάχι.

ὀρτάγω and ὀρτάγνᾶν, = ἔρταγα, Hesych. [ῥ] II. = ὀρτάγω, δρίσσω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 318. [ῥ]

ὀρτάζω, ἦ, also ὀρτάζων, τό, Theophr., rice, both the plant and the grain. Hence

ὀρτάζω, ἦ, ὀρτάς, rice-bread, Ath.

ὀρτάζω, ἦ, (τρέφω) to grow rice, Strab.

ὀρτάχι, ἦ, (δρίσσω) = ὀρταγμα, dub.

ὀρτάχι, ἦ, ὀρτάς, δ, and ὀρτάχις, *ov*, δ, (δρίσσω) one who digs, a digger, Babrius.

II. any tool for digging, etc., a spade, mattock, pick-axe, like ὀρτάχι.

III. a plough-share, because it digs furrows; also IV. the furrow itself, Strab.

ὀρτάχτος, ἦ, ὀν, (δρίσσω) dug, τάφος II. 8. 179, etc., τάφος Eur. Tro. 1153. II. dug out, dug up, quarried, τὰ ὀρτάχτα, opp. to τὰ μεταλλεύματα, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 10.

ὀρτάχτος, δ, a loud noise, din, as of a throng of men fighting, working or running about, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il. and Hes. Sc. 232, 401; also of horses and dogs, II. 10. 185, 17. 741: the word seems not to have been used of loud voices, shouting, etc., but only of confused inarticulate sounds: hence also, ὀρταχτός ὀρτάχτων the sound of wood-cutters, II. 16. 633; ὀρταχτός ἔθηκε, of the rattling made by throwing a bundle of wood on the ground, Od. q. 235, cf. II. 2. 1313; of the roar of a mountain torrent, ῥέων μεγάλην ὀρταχτῶν II. 21. 256; and of the sea, Simon. 125. Epic word.—A later form is ὀρταχτός. (From ὀρτάγω, ὀρταγμός, ἔρταγα, akin to ἄρτασσω.)

ὀρτάχι, ἴγος, δ, also ὀρτάχξ, ὕγνος, (δρίσσω) any sharp iron tool for digging, etc., esp. a stone-cutter's tool, chisel, like ὀρτάχι, v. Lob. Phryn. 231. II. a kind of gasselle or antelope, in Egypt and Lybia, so called from its pointed horns, v. Bähr Hdt. 4. 192. III. a great fish, prob. the narval, Lat. *orca*.

ὀρτάχι, ἦ, a digging, boring, engraving, Plut.: from

ὀρτάς, *ov*, δ, an unknown wild animal in Lybia, perh. the same with ὀρτάχι II, Hdt. 4. 192.

ὈΡΤΥΞ, Att. -ττω, fut. ὀρτάξω: pf. ὀρτάχθα: 3 plqf. pass. ὀρτάχθοντο Hdt.: Hom. never uses the augs. To dig, τάφος II., βάθρον Od., ἐλντρον Hdt. 1. 186: γαίης ὀρτάχτας having dug up some earth, Soph. Aj. 650. 2. to dig up, μῶλον Od. 10. 305: also in Med., λίθους ὀρτάχθαι to have stones dug or quarried, Hdt. 1. 186, cf. 3. 9: Pass., δ ὀρταχόμενος χῶς the soil that was dug up, Eur. 1. 185. 3. to dig through, pierce, like διορτάσσω, usu. ἰσθμῶν Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 174. 4. to bury, τι Xen. Oec. 19. 2. 5. to heve or carve, grave. 6. sensu obsceno, like Lat. *fodere*, Ar. Av. 442. (Perh. akin to ἄρτασσω, ῥήσσω.) Hence

ὀρτάχι, ἦ, = ὀρτάχι, Plut.

ὀρτάχω, = ὀρτάσσω, Arat. [ῥ]

ὀρτάχις, *ov*, δ, a fish, a young ὀρτάς, Dorion ap. Ath. 315 B.

ὀρτάχνημα, τό, orphan state, Eur. H. F. 546. [ᾱ] from

ὀρτάχνην, (ὀρφανός) to take care of, rear orphans, παῖδας, τέκνα etc., Eur. Alc. 165, 297:—Pass. c. fut. med., = ὀρφανός εἶμι, to be an orphan, Ib. 535, Supp. 1132, cf. παρθενοβομαί.

ὀρτάχνη, ἦ, (ὀρφανός) orphanhood, Plat. Legg. 926 E: in gen. bereavement, destitution, c. gen., Pind. I. 8. 14.

ὀρτάχνην, to make an orphan: in gen. to bereave, deprive, τινά τινας Pind. P. 4. 504: Pass. to be left in orphanhood, Ib. 6. 22, and Soph.

ὀρτάχνης, ἦ, ὀν, for ὀρφανός, orphaned, fatherless, παῖς II. 6. 432., II. 394: ἦμαρ ὀρφανῶν the day which makes one an orphan, and so, the life of an orphan, II. 22. 490: so, ὀρφ. τύχη the condition of an orphan, Plat. Legg. 928 A.

ὀρτάχνης, *ov*, = foreg.

ὀρτάχνης, οὐ, δ, (ὀρφανίζω) one who takes care of orphans, a guardian, Soph. Aj. 512.

ὀρτάχνης, ἦ, ὀν, but in Att. (acc. to Pors. Aj. 507, Hec. 150) always *ov*, (though Dind. Eur. El. 1010 has ὀρφανῶν, and Plat. Legg. 926 C has τοῖς ὀρφανῶσι καὶ ὀρφανῶσι)—orphaned, without parents, fatherless, ὀρφανῶν orphan daughters, Od. 20. 68; so also, ὀρφανὰ τέκνα Hes. Op. 332: also, ὀρφ. πατρός rest of father, Eur. El. 1. c.: and so, from Pind. downwards, more widely, bereft of, ἐταρῶν I. 7. 16; ὀρφανὸν ὕβριος free from insolence, Ib. 4. 14; hence even of parents, ὀρφανὸν γενεᾶς rest of offspring, childless, Id. O. 9. 92: ὀρφ. παῖδων, τέκνων Eur. Hec. 150, Dict. 1, Plat. Legg. 730 D:—Comic metaph.,

ὀρφ. παρλίχιον salt-fish without sauce, Pherecr. Ἀδτου. 4. (Later shortd. form ὀρφός, hence Lat. *orbus*, cf. Germ. *Erbe*: the root is prob. *rabbi*, Lat. *rapio*, our *refl.*)

ὀρφανοτροφίειον, τό, an orphan-hospital: from ὀρφανοτροφία, τό, to bring up orphans: from ὀρφανότροφος, ον, (τρέφω) bringing up orphans.

ὀρφανοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, one who guards orphans: at Athens, the ὀρφανοφύλακες were guardians of orphans who had lost their fathers in war, Xen. Vectig. 2. 7, ubi v. Schneid. [ῥ]

ὀρφάνω, (ὀρφανός) = ὀρφανίζω, Anth. Ὀρφεοτελεστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who initiates into the mysteries of Orpheus, in gen. a hierophant, Theophr.

ὀρφῆς, εως, ὁ, = ὀρφος, ὀρφός, Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 433.

ὀρφον, τό, Dim. from ὀρφος.

ὀρφίσκος, ὁ, = κίχλη II.

ὀρφναίος, αἰα, ἀνός, (ὀρφνη) dark, dusky, in Hom. always epith. of night, which was later called simply ἡ ὀρφναία or ὀρφνῆ, Anth. II. nightly, by night, πῦρ Aesch. Ag. 21.

ὀρφνη, ἡ, darkness, esp. of the night, night, first in Theogn. 1075, and Pind., who has both ἐν ὀρφνῃ and ἐν ὀρφναίῳ; δι' ὀρφνης Eur. Supp. 994: χθονὸς ὀρφνη Eur. H. F. 46: metaph. gloom, sorrow, ill-fate. (Akin to Adjs. ὀρφνός, ὀρφνός, Lat. *furvus*: the Root is ἐρέφ-ω to cover, whence also ἐρεβος.)

Hence ὀρφνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ὀρφνός.

ὀρφνθεν, Adv. (ὀρφνη) from darkness, from the night.

ὀρφνίνος, η, ον, = ὀρφνός, esp., ὀρφνινον χρώμα a color mixed of black and red (but with most black), a brownish gray, Plat. Tim. 68 C; but by Xen. between πορφύρεος and πορνίκιος, Cyr. 8. 3, 3.

ὀρφνιος, ον, = ὀρφνός, Plut.

ὀρφνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὀρφνός) a dark garment.

ὀρφνίτης, ον, ὁ, dub. epith. of a ῥαλαρος in Ison. Tar. 9. 4.

ὀρφνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρφνη) dark, dusky, like ὀρφνιος, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C. Hence

ὀρφνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) dark, dusky, Hipp.

ὀρφοβόστις, ον, ὁ, (βόσκη) for ὀρφανοβόστις, = ὀρφανοτρόφος, from ὀρφός. Hence

ὀρφοβοτία, ἡ, the care or education of orphans, Ioh. Phryn. 521.

ὀρφος, ὁ, Att. ὀρφός, not ὀρφός, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 99:—a delicate sea-fish of the ἁψή κινά, Lat. *orphus*, Ar. Vesp. 493.

ὀρφός, ἡ, ὄν, late shortd. form from ὀρφανός. Hence

ὀρφώω, = ὀρφανώω, ὀρφανίζω.

ὀρφός, ὁ, Att. for ὀρφος.

ὀρχάμη, ἡ, v. ὀρχάνη.

ὀρχάμος, ὁ, (ὀρχος) strictly, the first of a row, a file-leader (Germ. *Rittmeister*), hence in gen. the first, in Hom. and Hes. always masc. and only in the phrases ὀρχαμος ἀνδρῶν and ὀρχαμε λαῶν in Att. freq. for the Coryphaeus or leader of the chorus: later also in fem. ὀρχάμη.—Ep. word.

ὀρχάνη, ἡ, (ἐγρῶν, ἔρκος) a hedge or fence, for ἐρκάνη, like ὀργάνη for ἐργάνη: the same as ὀρχάς, ἀδος, ἡ, and ὀρχμή, ἡ, akin to ὀρχος, ὀρχατος: but ἡ ὀρχάμη in Poll., enclosed and planted land, a park, ought prob. to be corrected ὀρχάμη. [ῥ]

ὀρχάς, ἀδος, ἡ, = ὀρχάνη: but in Soph. Fr. 935, it seems to be enclosing, as epith. of στέγη.

ὀρχάς, ἀδος, ἡ, (ὀρχις) a kind of olive, so called from its shape, Nic., and Virg. G. 2. 86, cf. ὀρχις III.

ὀρχάτος, ὁ, a piece of land enclosed and planted, Milton's orchard, an orchard, garden, Hom.: φυτόν ὀρχατος a kitchen-garden, II. 14. 123. (From ὀρχος, like μέσσας from μέσος, μήσας from μύσος etc.)

ὀρχεῖδιον, τό, Dim. from ὀρχις, Diosc.

ὀρχέομαι, ἡσμαι, αορ. ὀρχησάμην, Dep. med. i. to dance, II. 18. 594. Od. 8. 371, Hes., etc. c. acc. to perform, represent by dancing or pantomime, ὀρχ. δίδονον, Κύκλωτα etc., Valck. Adon. p. 390: these are cognate accs., like Lat. *Satyrum*, *Cyclops* salutare or moveri, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1. 5, 63: σχήματα ὀρχέσασθαι Hdt. 6. 129: ὀρχεῖσθαι ταῖς χερσὶ, like χειρονομεῖν in Hdt., Antiph. Káp. I. also, δάσω τοι Τεγένη ποσσικροτον ὀρχήσασθαι to dance in or on, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66.

2. in gen. to leap, καρδία ὀρχεῖται φόβῳ Aesch. Cho. 167, cf. Anaxandr.

Incert. 8, and Ion infr. cit.; Θεσσαλίη ὀρχήσατο Thessaly shook, trembled, Call. Del. 139.

II. post-Hom. in Act. ὀρχέω, ἡσω, to make dance, hence in gen. to put in motion, shake, = μετεωρίζω, πάλειν, cf. Plat. Crat. 407 A: very rare, but we have ὀρχέν φρένας, to make one's heart leap, Ion ap. Ath. 21 A; ὀρχῆσι in Ar. Thesm. is a barbarism for ὀρχῇ.

(Prob. from ὀρχος, ὀρχατος, as in Germ. *Reige*, *Reihe* is a row of dancers, and so a dance.)

ὀρχηδόν, Adv. (ὀρκος) one after another, man by man, Lat. *virilim*, Hdt. 7. 144, like ἡβηδόν and the Homeric ἀνδράκας.

ὀρχηρμός, ὁ, Ion., but Att. ὀρχηρμός, (ὀρχέομαι) a dancing, the dance, Hom., and Hes.: later esp., pantomimic dancing, Luc.

II. any quick motion, a leaping, trembling, etc.

ὀρχημα, τό, a dance, pantomimic performance, Soph. Aj. 700, Xen. Symp. 2. 23.

ὀρχησις, ἡ, dancing, the dance, Epich. p. 79; esp. pantomimic dancing, Hdt. 6. 129. II. in gen. leaping, any lively movement.

ὀρχηστής, ὁ, Att. for ὀρχησμός, Aesch. Eum. 376.

ὀρχηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = σῶ, κοῦροι ὀρχηστήρες II. 18. 494.

ὀρχηστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ὀρχέομαι) a dancer, II. 16. 617: later esp. a pantomimic dancer, παντόμος, Luc.: epith. of Ares; hence metaph., ὀρχηστήρ πολέμου a dancer of the war-dance, i. e. a warrior, Wern. Tryph. p. 434. II. a dancing-master, Plat. Euthyd. 276 D.

III. a leaping sea-fish, Opp. Hence ὀρχηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, fit for, given to dancing, ὀρχ. ποιητής a poem in a dancing (i. e. trochaic) metre, of the old satyric drama, Arist. Poet. 4. 18, cf. κορδακικός: ἡ ὀρχ. the art of dancing, Plat. Legg. 816 A. Adv. —κῶς.

ὀρχηστοδιδάσκαλος, ὁ, a dancing-master, Xen. Symp. 2. 15.

ὀρχηστομάγιον, (μαίνομαι) to be dancing-mad, Luc.

ὀρχηστοπόλις, ὁ, (πολέω) poet. for ὀρχηστής, Salm. in Solin. 986 A.

ὀρχήστρα, ἡ, (ὀρχέομαι) an orchestra, in the Attic theatre a large semicircular space on which the chorus danced, having on its diameter the stage which was raised above it, and on its circumference the spectators' seats: in it stood the θυμέλι, Plat. Apol. 26 E, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 956 sq. II. in gen. a place for dancing, wrestling, etc.

ὀρχήστρια, ἡ, fem. from ὀρχηστήρ, a dancing girl.

ὀρχηστριάς, ἀδος, ἡ, = foreg., Arist. Eth. Eud.

ὀρχηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὀρχηστικός, Ath.

ὀρχηστήριον, τό, Dim. from ὀρχήστρα.

ὀρχηστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ὀρχήστρια, Ar. Ach. 1093, etc.

ὀρχηστύς, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for ὀρχησις, the dance, Hom. contr. dat. ὀρχηστύ, Od. 8. 253., 17. 605. [ῥ in nom. and acc. only.]

ὀρχιδιον, τό, Dim. from ὀρχις. [ῥ]

ὀρχίλος, ὁ, a bird, prob. the wren, Ar. Av. 568, also βασίλακος, σαλπιγκτής: a bird of ill omen at weddings, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 123. (Sometimes wrongly written ὀρχίλος.) [ῥ]

ὀρχίτεβαν, ἡσω, (ὀρχίτεδον) to seize the testicles, Ar. Av. 141.

ὀρχίτεβη, ἡ, (ὀρχις, πῆδη) strict restraint of the testicles, hence impotence, Anth.

ὀρχίτεβίω, = ὀρχίτεβω.

ὀρχίτεδον, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ ὀρχίτεδα, the testicles, Lat. *testiculi*, Ar. Eq. 772: ὀρχίτεδ' ἔλκεν = ὀρχίτεβω, Ar. Av. 442. (From ὀρχις and πέδον, like λακκίτεδον.) [ῥ]

*ΟΡΧΙΣ, ὄος and εως, ὁ, Att. nom. pl. ὀρχεις, Ion. ὀρχιες, a testicle, the testicles, Hdt. 4. 109.

II. the orchis, a plant so called from the form of its root, Diosc.

III. ἡ ὀρχις a kind of olive, v. ὀρχάς.

ὀρχμη, ἡ, = ὀρχάνη, Hesych.

*Ορχομενίζω, to side with the Orchoemenians.

*Ορχομενός, ἡ, the name of several Greek cities, the most famous of which was *Ορχομενος Μυρταῖος in Boeotia, Hom., cf. Müller's Orchom. u. die Minyer.

*ΟΡΧΟΣ, ὁ, a row of trees, a place planted with rows of trees, an orchard, garden, vineyard, Od. 7. 127., 24. 341, Hes. Sc. 296: ὀρχος ἀμπελιδος a vineyard, Ar. Ach. 995. (ὀρχατος is a lengthd. form: hence, ὀρχαμος the first of a row or rank. Others derive it from ἐγρῶν, ἔρκος, and make its orig. signif. an enclosed space.)

II. in Gramm. also = ὀρχημα, a pit, from ὀρχήσω: although some recognise the Lat. *Orcus* in this signif.

ὀρχοτομέω, (ὀρχις, τέμνω) to cut out the testicles, castrate: perh. better ὀρχοτομέω. Hence

ὀρχοτομία, ἡ, castration: perh. better ὀρχοτομία.
ὀρωδέω, = ὀρωδέω, dub.

ὀρώδης, es, (ὀρος, εἶδος) like a mountain, mountainous, for ὀρειώδης. II. (ὀρός) like curds, curdled.

ὀρώρε, 3 perf. of ὀρρυνμι, II.

ὀρώρει, 3 plupf. of ὀρρυνμι, Hom., and Hes.

ὀρώρεται, pass. form of ὀρρυνμι, equiv. to ὀρώρε, θυμός ὀρώρεται Od. 19. 377, 5244 conj. ὀρώρεται II 13. 271.

ὀρώρεσθαι, 3 pl. perf. pass. of ὀρέγω, II. 16. 834.

ὀρώρεσθαι, 3 pl. plupf. pass. of ὀρέγω, II. 11. 26.

ὀρώρηται, Att. perf. from ὀρώσσω.

ὀρώρυντο, 3 sing. plupf. pass. of ὀρώσσω, Hdt.

ΟΣ, Η, Ο, A. Relative Pronoun, Lat. *qui*: more rarely,

B. Demonstr. Pronoun for ὄστος, Lat. *hic*: and C. Possessive Adjct., usu. of the third pers. sing., Lat. *suus*, but also of the first and second, for ἐμός, σός, ἐός, though this is in fact another word, agreeing with the relat. and possess. Pron. only in form: in this signf. the neut. is ὅς,—"Os is declined just like the Article, except that in Att. Prose the Relat. Pron. has gen. ὁδ, ἥς, οὗ etc., never τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ etc. Further should be remarked the Ion. gen. δου II. 2. 325, Od. 1. 70, fem. ἑῆς, II. 16. 208; Hom. always has fem. dat. pl. ἡς and ἧσι. Besides this usu. Relat. Pron., the Ep. writers from Hom. downwards, as well as the Ion., Dor., and the Trag. Poets use in same signf. the Article with the accent ὁ, ἡ, τό, v. sub ὁ c.

A. RELAT. PRONOUN, *who, which or that*: very freq. even in Hom.

I. in two relat. clauses, joined by καὶ or δέ, the Relat. Pron. is sometimes omitted in the second, though the case be diff. from that of the first clause, e. g. δοῖν δ' ᾧ κ' ἐθέλοι καὶ κεχαρισμένος ἔλθοι (for καὶ ὅς οἱ κεχαρισμένος ἔλθοι) Od. 2. 54, cf. 2. 114, 20. 342; sometimes also in Prose, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 28.

II. in two relat. clauses, joined by καὶ, τε, δέ or ἢ, the Relat. Pron. is oft. replaced in the second clause by a Pers. Pron., as, ὅς μέγα πάντων Ἀργείων κρατεῖ, καὶ οἱ πεδίων Ἀχαιοί (for καὶ ὅς πεδίων Ἀχ.) II. 1. 79, cf. 3. 235, Od. 1. 70, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; a kind of anacoluth., not unfreq. even in Prose, Herm. Vig. n. 28.

III. the Relat. Pron. very often takes the case of the Anteced. by attraction, as, τῆς γυναικός, ἥς Τρωὶ περ εὐρύστα Ζεὺς δάκε, for ἡν . . δάκε, where however ποῖνῃ follows in acc., just as if it were ἡν and not ἥς, II. 5. 265: esp. freq. Att., v. examples in Jelf Gr. Gr. § 822, Herm. Vig. Append. v: for the contrary attraction of the Anteced. to the case of the Relat., v. Jelf § 824.

IV. the Relat. Pron. is sometimes replaced by a Relat. Adv., esp. ὡς, most freq. in Hom., e. g. II. 14. 45, 23. 50, but also in Att.: but

2. reversely, the Att. oft. use the Relat. Pron. for ὥστε, esp. if οὗτω goes before, Valck. Hdt. 4. 52, Soph. Ant. 220, Ar. Ach. 737.

V. the neut. of the Relat. Pron. is used by the Att. in independent clauses, δ δὲ πάντων μέγιστον, δ δὲ πάντων δεινότερον etc., just as if τοῦτο with a predicate went before: in this case the next clause usu. begins with γάρ, ὅτι, ἐπειδὴ, cf. etc., Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 372, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 432. 5.

VI. the Relat. Pron. also stands for ἡν, as in Lat. *qui* for *ut*, to express an end or intention, e. g. ἀγγέλον ἡν, δ ἀγγελεῖσθε γυναικί they send a messenger to tell . ., Od. 15. 458, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 836. 4; though in this case ὅς κε is more usu., v. A. A. III. 3.

VII. the Relat. Pron. is also simply *he who, that which*, as our *what*, and in poetry, *who*: so also in indirect questions for *quis*, but only in Hdt., and Att., v. Jelf § 877. Obs. 3, 4: never in direct questions like *quis*; *τί*:

A. a. the Relat. Pron. joined with Particles or Conjunctions: I. ὅς γε, Lat. *qui quidem*, gives the Relat. a limiting or distinguishing force, *who at least*, and so almost like Lat. *quippe qui, since it was he who . .*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 688: post-Hom. II. ὅς καί, *who also, who too*, Hom.: but καὶ ὅς and *who*, Herm. I. c., cf. ὅστε. III. ὅς κε or *ken*, Att. ὅς ἄν, is used in case of uncertainty, much like ὅστις, Lat. *quicumque, whosoever, who if any . .*, where it is left undetermined whether there be such an one or no; usu. with conj., more rarely with opt., cf. ἄν B. III, IV: very freq. in Hom.

2. ὅς κε is also used so as to contain the Anteced. in itself, much like *et quis*, as, νεμεσσάμην γὰρ μὲν οὐδὲν κλάειν, ὅς κε θάψωσι, I am not wroth that men should weep for whoever be dead, Od. 4. 196: ὅστις is also used in this way. 3. for ἡν, like Lat. *qui* for *ut*, to express an intention, II. 9. 165, cf. A. V.

—Ὅσπερ, ὅστε, ὅστις will be found each under its own head.

Ab.: absol. usage of certain cases of the Relat. Pron.:

I. gen. sing. neut. ὅ, to mark 1. Time, in Hom. only in form ἔξ ὅ from the time when, since, II. 1. 6, Od. 2. 90, etc.: later also ὅ alone, when, and ἔστιν ὅ, sometimes, at times: said to be in full ἔξ ὅ χρόνον, ἐξ' ὅ χρόνον. 2. Place, of which place, i. e. where, post-Hom., and very freq. in Att.: ἔστιν ὅ in some places, in many places; also, like ἔξ ὅ, of motion to a place, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 108 B.

II. dat. sing. fem. ᾧ, of Place, ᾧπου and Lat. *qua*, at which place, i. e. where, very freq. in Hom., and Ep.; usu. ἥ ᾧ, also ἥ δῖ: Hom. also has in this signf. Ep. dat. ἥτι, though in Od. Wolf writes ἥτι:—more rarely of motion to a place, *whither*, II. 13. 329: in full τῇ, ἥ . . there, where . . , *thither, whither . .*, II. 15. 46, Hes. Op. 206.

2. of the Way or Manner, like ὅπως, as, which Hom. mostly uses in the phrase, ἥ θέμις ἐστίν as 'tis right (though some write ἥ θέμις ἐστίν, v. θέμις 1.) in this signf. also Hom. has ἥτι, e. g. Od. 3. 87: ἐστὶ τῇ με νικᾷς you have found a way to conquer me, Hdt. 1. 40: freq. in Att., so far as, Lat. *qua, quatenus*.

3. with Comparat. like Lat. *quo plus*. 4. with Superl. Adv., ἥ μάλιστα, ἥ ῥῆστα, ἥ ἁριστον etc., like ὡς μάλιστα and Lat. *quam celerrime* etc., oft. in Xen., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 901.

III. acc. sing. neut. ὅ, very freq. for δὲ ὅ or ὅτι, *that, how* that, and so also because, like Lat. *quod*, freq. in Hom.

2. in Att. at the beginning of a clause, *wherefore*, Lat. *quapropter*, allowed by Pors. Hec. 13; but Matthiä's examples, Eur. Phoen. 155, 263, may be more simply explained: also, the acc. neut. pl. ὅ is taken in this signf., Herm. Soph. Tr. 137; and dat. sing. ᾧ, Valck. Phoen. 157.

3. ὅ for *whereas* is ascribed to Thuc. 2. 40, by Viger, Arnold, etc., but there it must be taken as a nomin., v. Poppo l. c., and Proleg. p. 134; and for Thuc. 3. 12, v. Götter ad l.

B. DEMONSTR. PRON., for οὗτος or ὅδε, *this, that*: oft. also like *αὐτός*, simply as Pron. of 3 pers. *he, she, it*, Hom. usu. in nom. sing. masc., as II. 6. 59, Od. 1. 286, ὅς; in nom. plur. ὅ only Od. 4. 653; also in nom. neut. ὅ II. 23. 9, Od. 24. 190: Hom. usu. has either the negat. οὐδέ, *ne* before it, or γάρ, καὶ immediately after: καὶ ὅς or καὶ οὗτος Hdt. 8. 56, Xen. Symp. 1, 15, Plat. Theag. 129 B: also fem. καὶ ἥ Hdt. 7. 18, Plat. Symp. 201 E: in the oblique cases the Article only is used.

II. in opposition, ὁ . . , ὁί . . , these . . , those . . , or the one party, the other, II. 21. 353; so, ὁί . . , ὁί τε . . II. 23. 498: in later Att. esp. Dem., ὅς μὲν . . , ὅς δέ . . , freq. in all cases: ἂ μὲν . . , ἂ δέ . . partly . . , partly . . , Hermst. Thom. M. p. 1, Valck. Annot. Ined. p. 141, Tittm.: ὅς μὲν . . , ὅς δέ . . first in Theogn. 205, though the reading varies. III. ὅς καὶ ὅς, *such and such a person, so and so*, Hdt. 4. 68: the obl. cases from the Article. IV. in Att. this Pron. is most freq. used for the Personal in the form ἥ δ' ὅς, ἥ δ' ἥ, *said he, said she*, esp. in the Platon. dialogues, cf. ἥν.

C. POSSESSIVE PRON., ὅς, ἥ, ὅν never ὅς, v. esp. II. 1. 609, Od. II. 515.

I. most usu. of the third person, for *eūs, his, her*, Od. 23. 150, II. 6. 170: in this signf. only Hom. has the gen. οἶο, II. 4. 333, Od. 1. 330, etc.: not unknown to Trag., as Soph. Tr. 525, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 477, but never found in Att. Prose.

II. of the second person, for *σός, thy, thine*, Od. 1. 402, Hes. Op. 379, and as v. l. II. 19. 174.

III. of the first person, for *ἐμός, my, mine*, Od. 9. 28, 13. 320, Ap. Rh. 4. 1015, Mosch. 4. 77.—Signfs. II and III are acknowledged by the old Gramm., and Wolf supports them. Part. CCXLVIII; while Buttm., Lexil. v. ἑῶς 5. n, rejects them, alleging the ease with which most of these places may be altered; but this alone is not a strong argument, since in the other Pronouns *εὖς, σφῆς, σφέρεος*, and esp. *αὐτός*, we find the same confusion of persons; or rather the Pron. seems to be orig. simply possessive, taking its person from the context, but to have been gradually superseded by *ἐμός* and *σός*, though

πε πηλοῖσιν Od. 10. 517; also, *δσον* γ' ἐπὶ ἡμῖν to about half, Od. 13. 114: later also with numerals, *δσον* τε δέκα στάδια about ten stades, Hdt. 9. 57, etc. 3. *δσον* μόνον, like Lat. *tantum* nom., all but; so too, *δσον* οὐ or *δσονοῦ*, Thuc. 1. 36, 5. 59; but in Att. also *δσον* μόνον, only so far as, only just, Thuc. 6. 105, Plat. Rep. 607 A: also, *δσον* δσον only just, the least bit, Ar. Vesp. 213. 4. *δσσον* ἐπὶ and *δσσον* γ' ἐπὶ, in Hom. as far as, Il. 2. 616, 3. 12; Att. ἐφ. *δσον*.

5. with an Adj. of quality or degree, in Hom. usu. with Compar. and Superl., *δσον* βασιλευτέρως so far as, *inasmuch* as he is a greater king; so too, *δσον* κριστός etc.; in Hes. also *δσον* ἄρκα, strictly only a strengthened *δσον*, Or. 41, 344; so too, *δσα* πολλά Hes. Th. 582: later, *δσον* δλγόν, *δσον* βαίν, τυτθὸν *δσον* only a little. 6. with Prep., ἐφ' *δσον*, ἐς *δσον*, καθ' *δσον* so far as, *inasmuch* as: ἐν *δσω* ὥσπε: παρ' *δσον* besides that, except. 7. *δσον* τάχος as quick as possible, Ar. Oesm. 727: usu. *δσον* τάχιστα. 8. *δσον* αὐτίκα, also, *δσον* ὅτε ἤδη all but now, i. e. immediately, Eur. Hec. 143; so too *δσον* οὐκω, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 683. 9. foll. by inf., e. g. *δσον* ἀποζῆν just so much as to live off, Thuc. 1. 12. 10. οὐχ *δσον* not only not, Lat. *ne dicam*, Herm. Vig. n. 89. III. *δσον* *inasmuch* as . . ., Hdt. 5. 49; freq. with Comp. *δσφ* πλέον, Hes. Or. 40; *δσφ* μάλλον the more since, especially since; also with Superl., *δσφ* κριστόν Hdt. 8. 82, and so like *δτι*: so too, *τασσόντφ* *δσφ* Hdt. 8. 13. 2. *δσφ* with Compar. when followed by another Comp. with *τασσόντφ*, the more . . ., so much the more . . ., like Lat. *quo, quanto* melior, eo . . . etc.: much more rarely with Positive, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14, cf. Liv. 1. 25, eo majore cum gaudio, quanto prope metum res fuerat. 3. *δσπερ* by *homo* *much*, in so far as, Soph. Tr. 313. IV. *δσα* in plur. is used just like *δσον*, but very seldom in Hom.: Att. esp. in signifs., so far as, *inasmuch* as. 2. *δσα* μή besides that, except that, like παρ' *δσον*: also = *δσον* μόνον only not, i. e. almost, Lat. *tantum* nom.—There is no Adv. *δσας*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 3. *δσοσθῆ*, so some write for *δσος* δν, v. *δσος* I. 7. *δσοσπερ*, *δσπερ*, *δσπερ*, *δσπερ*, however great or much, as great or as much as: but here too, as in *δσπερ* q. v., *περ* often serves as a connecting Particle, and then should be written separately, as Hdt. 2. 170, 4. 50, 87. *δσπερ*, *ἥπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 4. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 5. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 6. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 7. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 8. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 9. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 10. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 11. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 12. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 13. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 14. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 15. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 16. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 17. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 18. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 19. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

κόσσοδη—δστις. 20. *δσπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, *ὅπερ*, which indeed, the very man who or thing which, Lat. *qui quidem*, Hom., and Hdt.: but there are few cases in which the affix *περ* can be rendered in English so as to distinguish *δσπερ* from the simple *δς*: *περ* usu. serves to connect the relat. clause more closely with the anteced. Other words may be inserted between *δς* and *περ*, Il. 5. 524. For *δσπερ* Hom. oft. uses *δπερ*.

17. 121, and δειν, 7. 421: Hdt. has usu. δειν: dat. δειν, also as dissyll. II. 12. 428; and so usu. in Hdt.: acc. δεινα Od. 8. 204. Plur. nom. neut. δεινα, II. 22. 450: gen. δεινων Od. 10. 39, and Hdt.: Att. δειων: dat. δέοισιν II. 15. 491, and Hdt., also fem. δέοισιν Hdt., Att. δειοισι Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 77, Anm. 3: acc. δεινας II. 15. 492. Cf. also the Ion. and Hom. δεισα, Att. δειτα.

Radic. Signf., *whosoever, whichever, any one who, any thing which*, thus strictly differing from the simple *δω*, as Lat. *quisquis, quicunque*, from *qui*: freq. without any express Anteced., δεινα κειλη, ἐρηγύσασκε *whosoever* he caught, he stopped, II. 2. 188; δεις κ' ἐπὶ ῥόκον δέοισιν *whoso* forswears himself, II. 19. 260, Od. 1. 47, etc. 2. Att. it is freq. strengthened by an Anteced. πᾶς, but only in sing.: in plur. πάντες δειοί are used, not πάντες δεινές.

3. made still more indef. by adding γε, δὴ, οὐ, ἔδοτε, ὁποῖον or ἄν, *whosoever he may be*, etc., Pors. Praef. Hec. p. 46 Schol., Lob. Phryn. 373. 4. for εἰ τις, Hes. Th. 783, Seidl. Eur. El. 811. 5. for ὥστε, if οὐτως or any such word goes before, Schaf. Mel. p. 71. 6. οὐδὲς δεις οὐ every one, οὐδὲν δ' τι οὐκ every thing, Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc. 7. 87: in which phrases the case of δεις usu. depends on that of οὐδὲς, sometimes however the reverse, v. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 317 C, 323 B. 7. δεις sometimes refers to a definite object, but never without some general notion therein implied, as τελευτῶντες σε προσβλέψαμαι νῦν, δεις πέραςμαι φῶς τ' ἀπ' ὧν οὐ χρὴν μὴ I see thee now for the last time, since I am one who was born from unlawful wedlock, like Lat. *ut qui*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 688. 8. δεις, *who, what*, in indirect questions not unfreq. even in Homer: in direct questions only when the person questioned repeats the question, before he gives the answer, Ar. Ran. 198, Ach. 595; but in II. 10. 142 it seems to be just like τί: II. neut. δ' τι or δ, τι is oft. used absol. as Adv., *wherefore, for what reason*, esp. in indirect questions and in gen. in dependent clauses, also κατ' ὅ τι Att., καθ' ὅ τι Hdt. 6. 3.

δοτλιγξ, ἰγγος, δ, also ἄσπλιγξ, *hair, esp. curled hair, a lock of hair*, Lat. *cirrus, vincinus*: *any thing curled or twisted*, as 2. the foot-stalk or pedicle of a bunch of grapes: also the tendril of the vine and other creeping plants, Theophr. 3. forked lightning, a flash of light, etc., Ap. Rh., cf. βδοστρυξ, βδοστρυχος, εἰξ.

δοστοδοχίον, τό, (δοσόν, δέχομαι) a place for keeping bones in. δοστοίδης, ἐς, (ειδός) like bones, Hipp. δοστοθήκη, ἡ, (θήκη) a place for putting bones in, Lyc. δοστοκατακτης, ον, δ, (κατάνημι) one who breaks bones. δοστοκλάστης, ον, δ, (κλάω) = foreg. δοστοκόπος, δ, = δοστοκόπος II. δοστοκόραξ, ἄκος, δ, the osprey, Lat. *ossifragus*. δοστολογίον, to gather bones, Isae. 48. 22; and δοστολογία, ἡ, a gathering up of bones, esp. after the burning of a body, Diod.: also δοστολόγιον, τό, Lat. *ossilegium*: from δοστολόγος, ον, (λέγω II.) collecting bones: οἱ δοστολόγοι was the name of a tragedy of Aesch.

δοτομάχια, ἡ, and δοτομάχιον, τό, a game like our Chinese puzzle, but played with fourteen pieces of bone instead of seven, Auson. Cento Nupt. Praef. (Some wish to alter the passage, but without reason.)

δοτοῦν, τό, Att. contr. for δστέον, q. v. δοτοφᾶνεν, (φαγείν) to eat bones, Strab. δοτοφᾶνεις, (φαίνω) to shew bones.

δοτοφήτης, ἐς, (φή) of a bony nature or substance, Batr. 297. δοτράκεος, ἐα, εον, (δοτράκον) = δοτράκινος, Nic. [ᾱ] δοτράκευς, ἐως, δ, (δοτράκον) a potter, Anth.

δοτράκηνρος, δ, ὄν, of the nature of earthenware: ζῶα δοτράκηνρα testaceous animals, Arist. H. A., cf. μαλάκια, τᾶ. δοτράκίαι, ον, δ, = δοτράκηνρος.

δοτράκιον, (δοτράκον) to banish by potsherds, ostracise, Thuc. i. 135, in Pass.; in Hdt. also ἐξοστρακίζω.—Ostracism (δοτράκισμός) was adopted at Athens not as a punishment, but as a means of checking the power of individuals, when it was supposed to have become too great for the liberties of the people, v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 125: cf. πεταλισμός. II. in gen. to banish, proscribe.

δοτράκινδα, Adv., (δοτράκον) παῖδι δσπρα. a game at potsherds; in which a potsherd, black on one side and white on the other, was thrown on a line, and according as the black or white turned up, one party was obliged to fly and the other pursued, Pollux 9. 111: the game was also called δοτράκον περιστροφῆ, Plat. Rep. 521 C: Ar. Eq. 855 has the word with a play on ostracism.

δοτράκινος, ἡ, ον, (δοτράκον) like earthenware: earthen, made of clay, Lat. *testaceus*, Anth. [ᾱ] δοτράκινον, τό, Dim. from δοτράκινον. [ᾱ] δοτράκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from δοτράκον. II. the hair, scalp covering of the pine-cone, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 57 B. δοτράκισμός, δ, a voting or banishing by potsherds, ostracism, Arist. Pol., v. δοτράκισμός.

δοτράκίτης, ον, δ, fem. δοτράκίτις, ἰδος, like δοτράκας = δοτράκηνρος, esp. 1. a kind of cake, Ath. 2. δοτράκ. λίθος, a sort of stone, ostracites, acc. to Veltheim Meerschaum. δοτράκιδερμος, ον, (δέρμα) with a skin or shell like a potsherd, Batr. 297: for τὰ δοτράκιδερμα, cf. μαλάκια, τᾶ. δοτράκίδης, ἐσσα, εν, poet. for δοτράκινος, Anth.

δοτράκονοκία, ἡ, (κοκία) a pavement made of crushed potsherds or tiles, Lat. *pavimentum testaceum*. δοτράκον, τό, burnt clay or any thing made therefrom, an earthen vessel, tile, a potsherd, Lat. *testa*: esp. 1. the potsherd or earthen tablet used in voting, v. δοτράκισμός: hence τὰ δοτράκα for δοτράκισμός, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 2; also, τὸ δοτράκον ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ to vote for any one's banishment, Plat. 2. on δοτράκον περιστροφῆ, v. δοτράκινδα. 3. a sort of earthenware earthenware, Ar. Ran. 1305. II. the hard shell of testacea, as snails, muscles, tortoises, h. Hom. Merc. 33, cf. μαλάκια, τᾶ: hence, tortoise-shell, mother of pearl, Philo. 2. an egg-shell, Aesch. Fr. 390. (Signf. 11. seems to have been the oldest and makes its affinity to δστέον doubly probable; cf. δοστρεον, ostrum, oyster.)

δοτράκωντος, ον, with a back covered with a hard shell, Acl. δοτράκοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making earthenware: δ δοτρά. a potter. δοτράκόρινος, ον, (ρίνος) = δοτράκιδερμος, Opp. δοτράκοφορέα, (φέρω) to give one's vote with a potsherd. δοτράκοφρία, ἡ, a voting with potsherds, Plat. δοτράκόχροος, ον, contr. -χροος, ουν, (χρᾶ) with a hard skin or shell, Anth., cf. μαλάκια, τᾶ. δοτράκω, (δοτράκον) to turn or break into potsherds, dash in pieces: Pass. to be dashed in pieces, Aesch. Fr. 166. II. to make like potsherds, esp. harden by burning. III. to make the skin like shell, δοτρά, τὸ δέρμα Arist. Probl.:—Pass. to become covered with a hard shell.

δοτράκώδης, ἐς, (ειδός) like potsherds, Dioso. δοτρείνους, ἴν, ἰον, (δοτρεον) of, belonging to or living in a shell, testaceous, Plat. Phil. 21 C. [i] δοτρειογράφης, ἐς, (δοτρειον, γράφω) purple painted, Plat. δοτρειον, τό, = δοτρεον II, Plat. Rep. 420 C. Hence δοτρεϊός, ἐλα, ειον, purple, very dub. δοτρεϊώδης, ἐς, (ειδός) like an oyster or muscle. δοτρεον, τό, also δοτρειον, an oyster, Lat. *ostrea*, usu. λιμνδοτρεον, Plat. Rep. 611 D. II. a purple used in dying, prob. that produced from the murex, Lat. *ostrum*, Plat. Crat. 424 D. (Akin to δστέον and δοτράκον: but δοτρεον as orig. form of δοτρεον is no more to be found than δστέον of δστέον.) Hence δοτρεώδης, ἐς, (ειδός) = δοτρεϊώδης, Arist. H. A. δοτρίμιον, τό, a stable, Lyc. δοτρίτης, ον, δ, (δοτρεον) λίθος a kind of stone, Orph. [i] δοτρίνα, ἡ, a tree with very hard wood, like the hornbeam: also δοτρίτης, Theophr.

δοτρυγξ, ἰγγος, ἡ, with Dim. δοτρύγγιον,—a dub., or at least late and rare form of δοτλιγξ. δοτρύς, ἡ, = δοτρίνα. δστώδης, ἐς, (δστέον, εἶδος) like bone, bony, Xen. Eq. 1. 8. δστυρίς, ἡ, a plant, Diosc.; prob. the χνιποῖδιον, which the Greeks still call ἄξυρις. δσφρα, ἡ, = δσμήν, v. δσφραίνομαι. δσφράδιον, τό, = δσφραντήριον: from δσφραίνομαι, Dep. med., fut. δσφρήσομαι, aor. ὠσφρήμην

Ach. 179; more rarely ὄσφραν, Ion. ὄσφραν, hence ὄσφραντο Hdt., poet. and in later Prose also ὄσφρανται, v. Lob. Phryn. 741. To smell, scent, track, c. gen., Ar. Ran. 654; later also c. acc., Ael.: also, ὄσφρ. ὄσφραν Hdt. 1. 80. II. as Pass. to be smelt, only in later Medic. writers, who also have Act., ὄσφρανται τινά τινα to make one smelt any thing, cf. Lob. Phryn. 468: but the pres. forms ὄσφρα, ὄσφραμαι, ὄσφρασα, ὄσφρασε made out of the aorists are not Greek. (Akin to ὄσφα.)

Hence
ὄσφρανσις, ἡ, a smelling, smell, Clearch. ap. Ath. 611 B.
ὄσφραντις, ἡ, ὄσφραντις.
ὄσφραντήριος, ἰα, ιων, smelling, that can be smelt: τὸ ὄσφραντήριον, sub. φάρμακον, a medicine that one smells at to strengthen or revive oneself, Lat. olfactorium. II. act. able to smell, sharp-smelling, μυκτῆρες δ. Ar. Ran. 893, like Lat. nares acuti.
ὄσφραντις, οὐ, ὁ, one who smells, scents, tracks.
ὄσφραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, quick smelling, Arist. Probl.
ὄσφραντος, 3 plur. aor. 1 med. Ion. of ὄσφραίνομαι, Hdt.
ὄσφραντός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄσφραίνομαι) smelt: that can be smelt, Arist. de Anima.

ὄσφρασία, ἡ, = ὄσφρανσις, LXX.
ὄσφρησασθαι, poet. inf. aor. of ὄσφραίνομαι.
ὄσφρησις, ἡ, = ὄσφρανσις, Plat. Phaed. 111 B, Theat. 156 B.
ὄσφρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄσφραντικός, Diog. I. 1.
ὄσφρητός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄσφραντός.
ὄσφρομενος, part. aor. 2 med. of ὄσφραίνομαι.
ὄσφραλγής, to have the sciatica, Hipp.: from
ὄσφραλγής, ἐς, (ὄσφρα, ἄλγος) with a pain in the hips and loins, Aesch. Fr. 363. Hence
ὄσφραλγία, ἡ, a pain in the hips and loins, sciatica, Hipp.
ὄσφρηγής, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ (ὄσφρα, ἄγνυμι) having dislocated one's hip, hip-shot.

ὈΣΦΥΨ, ὄσφ, ἡ the hip, Lat. coxa, opp. to ἄμει, the shoulders, Hdt. 2. 40.

II. ὄσφς διπλή, the muscular parts in the small of the back divided by a furrow, the loins: Virg. inaccurately renders it by spina duplex.—Besides the usu. acc. ὄσφιν, ὄσφρα occurs in Strato Ep. 55. [v. in dissyll. cases long, hence Arcad. p. 92. 11, writes it ὄσφλις, like ὄσφλις.]

ὄσφεια, ἡ, ὄσφρον, τό, and ὄσφρος, ὁ, v. ὄσχη II.

ὈΣΧΗ, ἡ, also ὄσχη, like ὄσχος and ὄσχος, ὁ, a young branch, sucker, shoot, Nic.: esp. a vine-branch with grapes on it, hence μόσχος with μ euphon., v. M. v. i. II. a bag, esp. the scrotum, also called ὄσχος, ὄσχος and ὄσχρον: in the MSS. of Aristot. is also found ὄσφεια, ἡ; if this reading is right, the word in this signifi. should be ὄσχη, not ὄσχη.

ὄσχιον, τό, the raised margin round the orifice of the womb, Hipp., but the reading is very dub.

ὄσχοβόρος, ον, (ὄσχος, βορά) destroying young twigs, Or. Sib.

ὄσχος, ὁ, also ὄσχος, = ὄσχη II.

ὄσχοφρόν, to celebrate the festival ὄσχοφρία.

ὄσχοφρία, τό, a day of the Athen. festival Σελρα, on which chosen boys, sons of citizens, in women's dress, carrying vine-branches loaded with grapes, went in procession from the temple of Bacchus to that of Ἀθηνᾶ Σκιρᾶς, Plut.; and

ὄσχοφρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ὄσχοφρος or ὄσχοφρία, or the customs thereof; and

ὄσχοφρίον, τό, a place in Athens in which stood the temple of Ἀθηνᾶ Σκιρᾶς, A. B.: from

ὄσχοφρός, ον, (ὄσχος, φέρω) bearing vine-branches laden with grapes, esp. at the festival ὄσχοφρία, Hyperid. ap. Harpoc.

ὄσφαρι, Adv. for ὄσαι ὄσαι, every hour, hourly, late word, formed after ὄσφαρι.

ὄσφα, Aeol. for ὄσφα, like πόσφα for πόσφα.

ὄσφαι, for ὄσφαι, as Wolf always writes it in Hom., (ὄσφα, ἄν), Adv. of Time, usu. followed by conjunctive, of a possible contingency, present or future, whenever, as soon as, for which the Att. also have ὄσφαι τάχιστα, II. 1. 519, Od. 9. 6, ὄσφαι ποτε II. 4. 164: in similes, ὡς δ' ὄσφαι as when, II. 10. 5, Od. 5. 394, etc.

2. no good author has it with indic., for in II. 12. 42, στρέφεται is Ep. form for στρέφεται, Herm. Vig. n. 257, and App. 10:—it is true that Od. 10. 410, ὡς δ' ὄσφαι . . σκαίρουσι (for σκαίρουσι) seems to be an exception, but this is by anacoluth.

3. it is rare with optat. in good authors, (for in ὄσφαι

νεῶν . . ἐκσω(λοῖσθαι), Aesch. Pers. 450, Dind. now reads δρ' ἐκ with Elmsl.), except in orat. obliqua after another opt., where in orat. recta the conjunct. with ὄσφαι would have stood, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 844 Obs.: so Hom. ὄσφαι κεν usu. with conjunct., II. 6. 225, 454; but with opt., where a mere possibility is mentioned, II. 1. 567, cf. 9. 525; and so ὄσφαι itself in Hes. Op. 131: ὄσφαι κεν even with indic., Od. 24. 88, cf. Herm. Vig. Append. 10. Written divisim ὄσφαι γὰρ ἄν Polyb. Cf. ὄσφαι. [Perh. sometimes ἄ in late writers, Meineke Menand. p. 544. not.]

ὄσφαι, Adv. of Time, usu. with indic. of past tenses, when, of a thing actually gone before, freq. in Hom., usu. with impf. and aor.: also with perf., II. 21. 156; and plqpf., II. 5. 392: strengthd. ὄσφαι δὲ, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: ἦν δ' ὄσφαι there was a time when . ., once upon a time, formerly, Reisch Comm. Crit. de Soph. O. C. 1691 (1699). II. with indicat. present, when, of a thing actually existing at any time, II. 2. 471, 4. 259, etc., cf. Herm. Vig. Append. 10.

2. also sometimes in causal signifi., since, seeing that, Lat. quando or quandoquidem, II. 16. 433, etc., Herm. Vig. ubi supr., so ὄσφαι γὰρ Hdt. 5. 92, 1.

III. with indic. fut., of a thing actually future, II. 1. 518, Od. 18. 272, etc.

IV. with conjunct. aor., ἴφ, in case that, supposing that, like ὄσφαι, denoting that which will be certain under particular circumstances, hence freq. in similes, II. 2. 395, 782, etc.; ὄσφαι ποτ, Lat. si quando, Od. 10. 486.

V. with opt., esp. aor., whenever, as often as, of repeated actions, habits, II. 1. 610, 4. 263, etc.; also ὄσφαι δὲ, II. 3. 216. 2. but the opt. loses this signifi., and is used like the conjunct. of a single act, in clauses dependent on a Verb in opt. or conj., II. 3. 55, 18. 465, etc.

3. ὄσφαι μὲν always with opt. for εἰ μὲν, unless, except, save when, II. 13. 319, Od. 16. 197: so with Verb omitted, ὄσφαι τῶν σκύνεσσε θεῶν, ὄσφαι μὲν Διὶ πατρὶ save to Zeus, II. 16. 227, and thus just = Lat. nisi.

VI. to introduce a simile, ὡς δ' ὄσφαι as when, usu. with conj. pres. or aor., II. 1. 147, 6. 506, etc.; whereas ὡς ὄσφαι usu. with indic., II. 4. 130, etc.: the Verb must usu. be supplied from the context, as II. 2. 394, Od. 10. 462.

VII. after μέμνημαι, ὄσφαι takes the place of ὅτι, Lat. meminī cum, as we I remember when for that, II. 15. 18: so after ἀκούειν II. 1. 397, λαθεῖν II. 17. 627, and in gen. with Verbs of knowing, or not knowing, Pors. Hec. 109: in Hom. usu. with indic. aor.

VIII. ὄσφαι with other Particles, 1. on δ' ὄσφαι or ὄσφαι, v. sub ὄσφαι. 2. ὄσφαι δὲ and ὄσφαι ῥα, stronger than ὄσφαι, freq. in Hom., and Hes., usu. with indic. pres., impf., and aor., more rarely with opt. aor.

3. ὄσφαι τε, as in the case of ὅσφαι, joining it more closely to what goes before, freq. in Hom., and Hes.; also ὄσφαι πέρ τε II. 4. 259, usu. with indic. pres. and aor., more rare with conj. aor.

4. ὄσφαι περ II., and Hes. 5. πλὴν γ' ὄσφαι ere the time when, before that, Od. 13. 322; so πλὴν γ' ὄσφαι II. 9. 488, etc.; also πλὴν γ' ὄσφαι, with conj. aor., Od. 2. 374. 6. εἰς ὄσφαι κεν against the time when . ., with conj. aor., Od. 2. 99.

IX. the usu. correlative Adv. is τότε, ὄσφαι δὲ . . τότε δὲ . ., II. 10. 365; δὲ τότε, 23. 722; καὶ τότε δὲ, 22. 209; καὶ τότε ἔρα, 24. 32: for τότε we sometimes have ἔνθα, as in II. 2. 303; ἔπειτα, 3. 221; αὐτίκα, 4. 210; δέ, 5. 438; ἡματι τῷ, 2. 743: but this correlative is, as in our own language, often left out.

X. ἔσθ' ὄσφαι for ἔστιν ὄσφαι, like Lat. est ubi, there are times when, sometimes, now and then, esp. Att. also in Hdt. ἔστιν ὄσφαι, 2. 120: cf. ὄσφαι I. 5.

B. ὄσφαι, as Adv., like ἔσθ' ὄσφαι, sometimes, now and then, but then strictly used like ποτέ at the beginning of each of two corresponding clauses, now . ., now . ., sometimes . ., sometimes . .: in Att. usu. ὄσφαι μὲν . ., ὄσφαι δέ . .: but in II. ὄσφαι μὲν . ., ἄλλοτε or ἄλλοτε δέ, 18. 599; also, ὄσφαι μὲν . ., ἄλλοτε δέ . ., II. 64; and reversely, ἄλλοτε μὲν . ., ὄσφαι δέ . ., II. 566; also ὄσφαι in the second clause, without any correlative in the first, 17. 178: Soph. joins ἔσθ' ὄσφαι and ὄσφαι, Aj. 56, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 258.—

ὄσφαι, neut. from ὄσφαι, also Ion. masc. for ὄσφαι, II. δτέοντι, Ep. for ὄσφαι, II.

δτέον, Ion. for ὄσφαι, Od. δτέον, Ep. for ὄσφαι, Hom.

δτέον, Ep. for ὄσφαι, Od.

ὄΤΙ, Ep. ὄττι (both in Hom.), Conjunction, *that*, usu. after Verbs of *seeing* or *knowing*; also after πολλῷ, ὥς, τόσος and the like, so much so, *that*. — e. g. Il. 4. 32, 6. 126, Od. 5. 340: Hom. freq. joins ὄτι ῥα, also ὄτι δὴ Il. 7. 448: in Hom. always with indic.

II. Att. ὄτι is used like our *that* in quoting another's words, instead of the acc. and inf., and this is esp. freq. with Verbs of *saying*, usu. with indic. of whatever tense the speaker himself used; but also freq. with optat. in orat. oblique, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 802. 2. the opt. and indic. are found even in the same sentence, Id. Obs. 3. γ. 3. 80

ὄτι . . . and the acc. with inf. are found together, Id. § 804. 5. 4. with optat. ὄτι is sometimes left out, Soph. Phil. 617: but

5. ὄτι is oft. followed by the very words of a speech, (where in our idiom the Conjunction is pleonast., its place being usu. supplied by inverted commas), Plat. Prot. 317 E, etc. 6. ὄτι is also used pleonast. with the infin. and acc., as, εἶπον ὅτι πρῶτον ἐμὲ χρῆναι πειραθῆναι κατ' ἑμᾶνόν, which is in fact a mixture of the two constructions, εἶπον ὅτι πρῶτον ἐμὲ χρῆναι and εἶπον ἐμὲ χρῆναι πρῶτον, Plat. Legg. 892 D, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 63 B, Lob. Phryn. 772. III. ὄτι in Att. often represents a whole sentence, esp. in affirm. answers, as, οὐκοῦν κακῇ ὑπερβόλῃ δὴ ἄδικεῖν κἀκόν; ἐν εἴῃ τοῦ ἀδικήσαντος; Answer, ὅταν δὴ ὄτι (i. e. ὅτι κακὸν ἂν εἴη, or in gen. ὄτι ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει), Plat. Gorg. 475 D: there is a like ellipsis in the affirmative forms οἷδ' ὄτι, οἶσθ' ὄτι, ἴσθ' ὄτι, Wolf Lect. p. 388, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 486 B: and hence arose the practice of using ὅλυναι as Adv.

IV. ὄτι μὴ, usu. when a negat. goes before, unless, except, except that, Lat. nisi, nisi quod, and so just like εἰ μὴ, Hdt. 1. 18, 143, cf. Matth. § 624. 3. b, Herm. Vig. n. 347. V. μὴ ὄτι, foll. by ἀλλὰ or ἀλλὰ καί, an ellipt. phrase, like μὴ ὅπως and μὴ ἵνα, I do not say that . . . but . . . not only not so, but . . . like μὴ μόνον μὴ, Lat. non modo non . . . sed ne quidem or nedum, Jelf § 762. 2, 3. 2. οὐχ ὄτι . . . ἀλλὰ . . . or ἀλλὰ καί . . . is constructed in the same way, except that it refers to a thing as really existing, not as merely supposed, Herm. Vig. n. 267.

VI. μὴ ὄτι itself in apodosis, without an answering ἀλλὰ, like Lat. *nedum*, *ne dicam*, not to mention that . . . not to say that . . .; usu. after a negat. 2. οὐχ ὄτι in apodosis, Lat. *quamquam*, *scōpōtē* ἔγγυμαι μὴ ἐπιλήσασθαι, οὐχ ὄτι φησὶ ἐπιλήσμον ἐναι I warrant him not to forget, though he says . . ., Plat. Prot. 336 D.

B. ὄτι as a Causal Particle, *for that*, *because*, oft. in Hom., esp. in phrase ὄτι ῥα: in Hom. and Hes. always with indic. (for Theog. 199 is spurious), but from Hdt. downwards also with optat. 2. sometimes, like all Relatives, it has a demonstr. force, *therefore*, and forms an independent clause, ὄτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀπρηγὴς *therefore* is thy mind ruthless, Il. 16. 35, cf. 23. 484, Od. 22. 36: here, strictly speaking, a protasis is omitted, τοῦτο τὸ ἀπρὶν ὅτιν, ὄτι . . . II. ὄτι τί; always used without a Verb, which must be supplied from what goes before, and so always as a rejoinder, *why* so? in full it would be τί ἐστὶ τοῦτο δὲ ὄτι; Herm. Vig. n. 348: like ὄτι τί;—so too, ὄτι δὴ τί; and ὄτι δὴ τί μάλιστα; But ὄτ' οὐνεκα does not belong to this place, v. sub ὁδοῦνεκα.

III. ὄτι in indirect questions, *why* is it that . . .? ὄτι γελῶν; why did I laugh? Luc.: hence διστί, γ. v.

C. with Superl. of Adv., to give them the greatest possible force, in Hom. only ὄτι τὰχιστα as quick as possible, Lat. *quam celerrime*, Il. 4. 193, Od. 5. 112, and oft. in Hes.: more rarely with Compar., as, ὄτι πλέον Hdt. 7. 184, ὄτι βάσσον Theocr. 24. 48. II. in Att. also with Superl. of Adj., as, ὄτι πλείστον χρόνον Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 43; ὄτι πλείστοι, Lat. *quam plurimi*.

III. with a Subst. only in phrase ὄτι τὰχος *for that τὰχιστα*, Hdt. 9. 7, 2; like ὅσον τὰχος.

D. ὄτι was orig. neut. from ὄστις, as Lat. Conjunction *quod*, and our *that*, and so strictly is for διὰ τοῦτο ὄ τι, or shorter δι' ὄ τι: and so the readings vary between ὄτι and ὄ τι, e. g. in Il. 1. 64, where one is as good as the other. The clearest traces of this deriv. remain 1. in its construction with Superl., for strictly ὄτι πλείστον is ὄ τι τὸ πλείστον *which is the most*, i. e. the most possible; and 2. in ὄτι μὴ in negat. clauses, for strictly οὐδὲν ὄτι μὴ Ἀθῆναι is οὐδὲν ὄ τι μὴ Ἀ. *ἔστι nothing that is not Athens*, i. e. nothing but Athens,

Herm. Vig. n. 347. ("ὄτι answers to Lat. *ut*, *ut*, cf. *id*, *ill*-*ut*, *ist*-*ut*.) [The last syll. is short, but used long in arsi by Hom. But though short, the *i* is never elided Att., prob. to avoid confusion with ὄστε, Pors. Hec. 109, nor is the hiatus permitted except in Com., Br. Ar. Lys. 611, Ach. 516, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 30, 2: in Hom. the elision is freq.]

ὄτι, neut. from ὄστις, Hom., and Hdt.

ὄτῃ, Conjunction, = ὄτι *h*, because: hence ὄτῃτῃ; for ὄτῃ τί; *why*? Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. voc. δεικνύ *ῃ*, ὄτῃ is one and the same with ὄτι δὴ, as *τῇ* with *τί* δὴ, and *ἑρεῖῃ* with *ἐπεῖδῃ*.

ὄστις, acc. masc. sing. and neut. pl. from ὄστις, Ep. for ὄστις and ἄστις, Hom.

ὄστις, acc. pl. from ὄστις, Ep. for ὄστις, ἄστις, Il.

ὄστις, Ep. and Ion. for ὄστις, Hom.: for further irregularity of declens. v. sub ὄστις.

ὄτλυνω, = ὄτλω, Ap. Rh.

ὄτλυνω, (ὄτλος) to suffer, endure, c. acc., absol., Ap. Rh.

ὄτλημα, *τὸ*, that which is suffered, distress, hardship.

ὄτλημον, *ον*, = τλήμων, ἄθλος, suffering, unhappy.

ὄτλος, *ος*, suffering, distress, hardship, *τοῖς*, Aesch. Theb. 18, like *πόνος* and *μόχθος*. (ὄτλος, ὄτλω, ὄτλημον seem to be formed from *τλῶς, τλήναι, τλήμων, τλῶς with *o* euphon., just as ἄθλος and ἔτλως come from same Root, with a euph.)

ὄτοβέω, to sound loud, sound wildly, νόμον ὄτ. to utter a wild strain, Aesch. Pr. 574: from

ὄτοβος, poet. ὄττ—(but v. Pors. Or. 1386), *ος*, any loud, wild, startling noise, as the din of battle, *ὄτ* ἀπλητος Hes. Th. 709; the rattling of chariots, Aesch. Theb. 151, 204; also the sound of the flute, Soph. Aj. 1202. (Doubtless an onomatop.)

ὄτοτοί, an exclamation of pain and grief, *ah! woe!* Trag.: also lengthd. ὄτοττοτοί, ὄτοτοτοί and ὄτοστοτοί. Hence

ὄτοστύλω, *ῶ*, to cry ὄτοτοί: as Pass. to be bewailed, Aesch. Cho. 320. Hence

ὄτοστύλοι, *οἱ*, Com. pr. n. in Ar. Av. 1043, the Wailers, with a play on ὄλοφροῖοι.

ὄτράλεις, *ἑα*, *έον*, (ὄτρίνω) = *sq.*, Opp.: in Hom. and Hes. only in Adv. ὄτράλεις, as Il. 3. 260, Od. 19. 100.

ὄτρηρός, *ος*, *όν*, (ὄτρίνω) quick, nimble, busy, zealous, in Hom. epith. of δερπνόν, and in Il. 6. 381 of ταμίη. II. = *δέξ*, sharp, cutting, painful, Opp.

ὄτρίχες, nom. plur. from ὄτρίξ, Il.

ὄτρίγχαγος, *ον*, = τριγχαγός, Archil. 96.

ὄτρίνω, fut. from ὄτρίνω, Hom.; Att. ὄτρινω.

ὄτρυνσις, *έως*, *ῆ*, = ὄτρυντός, γ. v.

ὄτρυντήρ, ῥος, *ος*, = ὄτρυντης.

ὄτρυντός, *ον*, *ος*, (ὄτρίνω) one who stirs up or rouses.

ὄτρυντικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, stirring up, rousing.

ὄτρυντός, *ος*, *ῆ*, Ion. for ὄτρυνσις, a stirring up, rousing, encouragement, Il. 19. 234, 235. [*ῶς*, *ῶς*] From

ὄΤΡΥΝΩ, fut. *ῶν*, Ion. and Ep. *ῶν*, aor. ὄτρυνα:—to stir up, rouse, spur on, encourage, esp. to battle, and so to any sudden, violent exertion, freq. in Hom.: to rouse from sleep, wake up, Od. 10. 158; usu. c. inf., ὄτρ. τινα πολεμῆναι, μάχεσθαι Il. 4. 294, 414, etc.; γήμασθαι Od. 19. 158, etc.; ῥῆμας ὄτρυνον καταπαυμένον 2. 244; also, ὄτρ. τινα εἰς τι Il. 15. 59, Od. 1. 85, ἐπὶ τι Il. 24. 289; πόλιν εἰσω Od. 1. 40, πόλινδ' Od. 15. 306, πόλινδ' Il. 2. 589: so too in Pind. and Trag.: more rarely c. dat. pers., Pind. P. 4. 71:—Pass. to rouse oneself, bestir oneself, hence to hasten, Hom.; the Act. in this intrans. signf. is very rare, for even in Il. 7. 420 the reading is dub., v. Heyne T. 5. p. 379. 2. more rarely of animals, to spur, goad, cheer on, οὐρίπας Il. 23. 111, ἵππους Il. 16. 167 etc., κύνας Il. 18. 584. 3. also of things, to push, urge forward, quicken, speed, πομπήν Od. 7. 151, 8. 30; ὁδὸν τινα Od. 2. 253, ἀγγελίην Od. 16. 355, μάχην Il. 22. 277.—Always with a collat. notion of zeal or activity, as in σπεύδω, πομπήν, ἔπω.—Poet. word. (Hence ὄτρηρός, ὄτράλεις.) [*u* long in all tenses except fut.]

ὄττα, *ῆ*, Att. for ὄσσα.

ὄτταβος, *ος*, said to be Ion. collat. form from κότταβος.

ὄττεια, *ῆ*, a foreboding, esp. of evil: hence II. the superstitious fear or dread caused therefore, Dion. H. cf. ὁσοῦνεκα.

ὄττεο, Ep. for ὄστις, gen. of ὄστις, Od. 1. 124, 22. 377; contr. ὄττεον Od. 17. 121.

ὀπτεύομαι, (ὄττα) Att. for ὀσσεύομαι, q. v.

ὅττι, Ep. for ὅτι (the Conjunct.), Hom. and Hes.

ὅτι, Ep. for ὅτι, neut. from ὅστις, Hom.

ὅστις, ἡ, = ὅψις, Hesych.: cf. ὅσσε.

ὄττοβέω, ὄττοβος, ὄ, poet. for ὄτοβ-, but v. Pors. Or. 1386.

ὄππομαι, Att. for ὄσσομαι.

$\delta\tau\tau\sigma\sigma\iota$, = $\delta\sigma\tau\sigma\iota$, disputed by Pors. Phoen. 1052, but defended by Seidl. Doehm. p. 44.

ὅττοτύζω, = ὅτοτύζω.

ὄτω, Att. dat. of ὄστις for ὄτινι.

ou, as a Diphth. regul. long, except in Aeol., where it is not seldom short, v. Priscian. i. 6, Schol. Dionys. Thrac. Gramm. p. 779 Bekk., Butt. Lexil. voc. *βούλοι* vii—9. Later writers also make it short when it represents the Lat. *u*, and so only in prop. names, like Πόσσονμος, Ρούτουλός etc., Jac. A. P. p. 631, 926.

Οἴ, before a vowel with spir. lenis *obk*, before one with spir. asper *obx*, but before *β ob*: in Att. also *obxh* [i], which however also occurs in Il. 15. 716., 16. 762. though Hom. more usu. has *obk* [i], and that always at the end of the clause and usu. of the verse, answering to an affirm. clause which has gone before, as *ἡ καὶ obk*; Adv.:—*not*, (for its difference from *μή*, v. *μή* init.): from Hom. downwards used,

A. strictly in absolute, independent clauses: when joined with single Verbs followed by infin. to deny a fact, it is rendered esp. in Lat. by a single negat. Verb, as οὐ φημι, *negō*, II. 7. 393, Od. 7. 239, where we join the *not* to the infin. which usu. follows; so οὐ λέγω, οὐ δόκω etc., oft. in Att.; οὐκ ἔδω I forbid, *veto*, II. 5. 256, Herm. Vig. Append. iv. II. but οὐ may be used in dependent clauses, as in I. 10. 8. 1. I. after the definite Relative *ὅς*, (whereas after the indef. *ὅστις* etc., it should be μή), after the Conjunctions *ὅτι* because, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδή since, and others which introduce a positive fact.

2. with a single word or

phrase, *μή* is usu. found, the negation being then usu. subjective: but even here when a negative fact is intended, *οὐ* is proper, as *ἡ τῶν γεφυρῶν οὐ διάλυσις* the non-breaking up of the bridge, Thuc. I. 137, cf. 3. 95, Valck. Hipp. 191, and *μή* A. I. 4. fin. 3. with a Partic., when this is resolvable into

though or since and a finite Verb, whereas the Part., when resolvable into *if, unless*, etc., with a finite Verb, takes $\mu\eta$, cf.

κη Α. 1. 5. 4. as in οὐ φημι and οὐκ ἔδω, οὐ is attached also
 to Adj.s and Adv.s, to give the *directly opposite sign*, οὐ πάν-
 τος no account, οὐ ἥκιστα, above all, esp. freq. in Att. 5. οὐ
 is used where μή would be equally good in such places as, νο-
 μίζεις οὐ καλὸν εἶναι, where the direct citation of another's words
 passes into the orat. obliqua, μή εἶναι καλόν, Jelf § 745 Obs. 1 :
 in such a case οὐ καλόν is to be taken as one word, *unhandsome*.
 To the same class belong the place where εἰ . . . occurs, as II.
 24. 296, εἰ δέ τι οὐ δώσει if he shall *refuse*, Herm. Vig. n. 309,
 Jelf § 744. 1 Obs. III. οὐ is oft. emphatically repeated, οὐ

3. οὐ and οὐδέ occur together, οὐ μιν ὄτομαι οὐδὲ πεπύσθαι ἄγγελος Π. 17. 641. 2. when several negative clauses are

joined, either *οὐ* or *οὔτε* may follow *οἷ*, Hom.: in Att. this is denied by Elmsl., but maintained by Herm. Med. 4: so *οὐδέ* and *οὔτε* are interchanged, and *οἷ* sometimes follows *οὔτε* Hdt. 3. 98, Elmsl. Med. 1316; v. also *οὐδέ* and *οὔτε*. IV. when a negative sentence is strengthened by *any, even, anywhere, etc.*, these also take the negative, *α. οὐκ ἐπὶ παντί τοῦτο οὐδαμῶς οὐδέ τις ποῖς ἐποίησεν*; *τὰλλα τῶν ἡν ὄντων οὐδεὶς οὐδαμῶς οὐδέναις οὐδέμην κοινωνίαν ἔχει* Plat. Parm. 166 A, cf. Eur. *Lycl.* 120:—this accumulation of *similar* negatives strengthens, instead of destroying, the negation. V. the negation is however destroyed, as in Lat. and Engl., in two cases:

1. when the two negatives belong to different Verbs, or to a Verb and a Partic., οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι I. 4. 224; for clearness however in such case one negative is oft. strengthened, as, μὴ οὐκ ἵνα μὴ αὐτὸν οὐκ ἂν ἐνάλωμι I cannot not (i. e. must) hate him. 2. if μὴ precedes οὐ with collat. signf. of fear, warning, etc., (as, ἢ μὴ τοι οὐ χράσειμ' σκῆπτρον θεοῖς lest thy God's sceptre be no help, I. r. 28), μὴ is a Conjunction, οὐ joined with χράσειμ' so as to make one word with it; as in οὐ-καλῶν.

v. supr. II. 5, and cf. *μὴ οὐ*.

disclaimers, for οὐ μὲν, Soph. O. T. 1088. VII. οὐ is some-

times left out, where the signf. is supplied from an *oûde* or *ot're* in the next clause, *vavov ot're* *πρός*, for *oû vavov ot're* *πρός*, Pind. P. 10. 46, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 239, (in which last place however *δαίμων*, *κοῦδels* *ἀνδρῶν* ought not to be so interpreted, v. 185, 215.)

B. οὐ ἄν τις ἰτερογ. PARTICLE always expresses a question to which an affirm. answer is expected, ας, οὐ νη καὶ ἁλλος; εἰσι; are there not others too? implying that there certainly are, II. 10. 165. 2. in this case the Att. opt. put off after the word or words to which it belongs, ας, εὐδαίμονας δὲ λέγεις οὐ .; for οὐ λέγεις. ; Plat. Symp. 202 C, cf. Rep. 50 A. II. the fut. with οὐ is oft. used interrog. instead of the imperat., in command, entreaty or exhortation, Soph. Aj. 75, Phil. 975. Tr. 1183, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 145. 2. but Homer always

uses opt. aor. for this purpose, οὐκ ἀνδρὶ τὸνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύ-
 ουσαι II. 4. 456, Od. 7. 22; also to strengthen the command, II.
 24. 263. III. besides this direct interrog. usage, there is
 another half interrog. usage of οὐ and fut. for imperat., as, οὐ
 φήσεις *you surely will not say so*,—where the speaker expresses
 his firm conviction that the thing will not be.—With the imper-
 at. itself μὴ only is used, *v. μὴ* A. II. I. IV. for οὐ. *μὴ*
 interrog., *v. μὴ* C. I.

C. *oû* takes the ACCENT, I. when it is the last word in the clause, *καὶ τοὶ γὰρ ἀθίστας ἔχοντες σπέρμ' ἀνέβαν φλογὸς οὐ* Pind. O. 7. 87; esp. when followed by an opposing clause that ends with *δέ, ἢ καλὸς μὲν, μέγας δ' οὐ*, Schneid. Xen. An. 4. 3, 3; for more examples v. Valck. Hdt. 7. 208.—*oû* in this case does not become *οὐκ* before *ἀλλά*. II. when it is repeated singly after a negative clause, and so forms a clause of itself; it is then esp. emphatic, and may be rendered by our *no!* as, *θεοὶς τέτυκνεν οὗτος, οὐ κείνοισιν*, *οὐ* Soph. Aj. 970 (where, as in Ar. Act. 421, Elmsl. needlessly proposes *οὐν*), Plat. Hipp. M. 292 B: but if a Particle is added to the second *οὐ*, it loses its accent, as, *οὐ γὰρ ἂν δυνάμην, οὐ μέντοι* Plat. Symp. 199 A. III. when *οὐ* is a simple negat. answer, *no*. IV. in all phrases such as *πᾶς γὰρ οὐ; πᾶς δ' οὐ; τί γὰρ οὐ;* etc. But in the protestation *οὐ μὰ γὰρ...*, *οὐ* has no accent, v. *μά τι*.

(*Ob* in connection with other Particles will be found in alphabet order: the corresponding forms of μή should be compared.)

[In the Poets, if η stands before ov , the two vowels coalesce into one syllable, esp. in ηov Il. 5. 349, Od. 1. 298: Att. also in $\mu\eta ov$ and $\epsilon\gamma\omega ov$. This synizesis is usu. in $\text{\textit{\text{E}}p.}$, universal in Att.]

oŭ, gen. of relat. Pron. ŝs, used freq. as Adv. in various relations, v. ŝs, ŝ, ŝ, A b. i.

ov, gen. sing. of 3 pers. masc. and fem. for ἀντροῦ, ἀντρῆς, and ἀντροῦ, ἀντρῆς, freq. in Hom. but only in Ion. and Ep. forms εἶο, εἶθεν, εἶ and εἶο, in Ap. Rh., also εἶέο. From this Hom. sometimes uses enclit. εἶ Od. 14. 461, εἶ Il. 14. 427, and εἶθεν Il. 9. 886. Cf. ὅς fin.

oúá, exclam. of astonishment, Lat. *vah!* in N. T. of abhorrence; also written oûâ.

ὦαί, exclam. of pain and anger, Lat. *vae*, *ah!* *woe!* from the Alexandr. writers downwards; c. dat., *ὦαί μοι*, *ὦαί σοι*, *woe* is me! *woe* to thee!

oûās, atos, τό, poet. for *oûs*, *the ear*: the usu. form in Hom., though he only uses it in sing. gen. *oûatos*, in plur. nom. and acc. *oûata*, and once dat. *oûati*: in Hes. only nom. and dat. plur.

II. *an ear, i. e. handle*, II. 11. 633., 18. 378, cf. *oûs*. Hence *οὐάτιος*, [*α. 109. with ears, long-eared.* II. *with a handle.* [ǣ]

οὐατοῖς, ἰα, ων, ωτε εατο, ωνγ-εατο. 12. *with a nasal.* [α]
 οὐατοῖς, εσσα, εν, = οὐατοῖς, Anth.
 οὐατοκοίτης, ου, ό, (κοίτη) *one who lies upon his ear, a*
leener. Nonn.

οὐ γάρ, in orat. recta, for *not*, in assigning a negative reason, Hom.; other Particles are sometimes put between, as, οὐ μὲν

ἄνθρωποι. other Paddies are sometimes paid *between*, as, *οὐδὲν*
 ἔχει πλ. 5. 402. II. in answers, it gives a strong negative,
 ἄνθρωποι, οὐδὲ τοῦτο με θεὸς εἶδέναι may I not know that either?
 ἄνθρ. οὐ γὰρ no—why should you. ? Luc. III. in ques-
 tions, where an affirm. answer is expected: also οὐ γὰρ, alone,
 isn't not so? Plato.

οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ, an ellipt. phrase, freq. in Att., expressing a negation and giving a reason for it, as, *μη σκώπτέ με· οὐ γὰρ ἀλλ' ἔχω κακῶς*, which in full would be *μη σκώπτέ με· οὐ γὰρ σκωπτικῶς, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἔχω* Ar. Ran. 58; *ἀρ' οὐ παρὶναι τὰς γυναῖκας δῆτ' ἔχρην*; ought not the women to be here long ago? Ans. *οὐ γὰρ, μὴ Δέ, ἀλλὰ πεποιμένας ἔχειν πάλαι* no, by Zeus, [they are not here], but they ought to have been flying long ago, Ar. Iys. 55, cf. Nub. 232, Ran. 192, Eccl. 386, Eq. 1205, Lat. *imo vero*.

οὐ γὰρ ἂν, for *probably not*, and so like οὐ γὰρ, except that ἂν adds a degree of uncertainty, οὐ γὰρ *κεν* Od. 12. 107; so in Att., οὐ γὰρ *ἂν ποτε*, οὐ γὰρ *ἂν ποῦ* for *by no means*, for *never*, Soph. O. T. 1456, Plat., etc.

οὐ γὰρ δὴ, like οὐ δὴ, only with the reason added by γὰρ, Soph. Ant. 46, etc.: so also οὐ γὰρ *δῆπου*.

οὐ γὰρ οὖν, a negat. answer to a negat. propos., where οὖν refers to a foregone proof as conclusive, *why then, certainly not*.

οὐ γὰρ ποτε, for *never*, Soph. El. 482; also οὐ γὰρ *ἂν ποτε*, Id. Phil. 412.

οὐ γὰρ ποῦ, for *in no manner*: also, οὐ γὰρ *ἂν ποῦ*.

οὐ γὰρ τοι, merely οὐ γὰρ strengthd., Od. 21. 172.

οὐ γὰρ τοι ἀλλὰ, merely οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ strengthd., Plat. Euthyd. 286 C.

οὐγγία, ἦ, also οὐγκία, Lat. *uncia*, an *ounce*.

οὐγῶ, Att. contr. for δ' ἐγῶ, Ar. Pac. 64, etc.

οὐδαίος, αἶα, αἰών, (οὐδας) like *χθόνιος*, on the earth, earthly, Orph. II. in the earth, infernal, like *καταχθόνιος*, Lyc.

οὐδαμῶ, Ion. οὐδαμῇ, Adv. from οὐδαμός, *nowhere*, in no place, οὐδαμῇ ἐσθρήμκτο Hes. Sc. 218; *in no place, no way*, Hdt. 1. 24., 34. 56, etc. II. *in no way, in no wise*, freq. in Hdt. In the Poets also οὐδαμᾶ [μᾶ], Jac. A. P. p. 914, which Schweighäuser also rightly prefers in Hdt., except when the form οὐδαμῇ is used: οὐδαμῇ was orig. dat. fem., οὐδαμᾶ neut. pl. from οὐδαμός, cf. Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 508 (517): οὐδαμῇ, οὐδαμᾶ, was the old way of writing.

οὐδαμύνος, ἦ, ὄν, (οὐδαμός) *worthless, good for nothing*: hence also *powerless, feeble*. Hence

οὐδαμύνότης, ἦτος, ἦ, *nothingness, worthlessness*.

οὐδαμῶθεν, Adv. from οὐδαμός, *from no place, from no side*, Plat. Phaed. 70 D, etc.

οὐδαμῶθι, Adv. from οὐδαμός, poet. and Ion. for οὐδαμῶ, *nowhere*, in no place, Hdt. 7. 49; ἐτέρωθι οὐδαμῶθι 3. 113; c. gen., οὐδ' ἤτις Εὐρώπης 7. 126.

οὐδαμός, ἦ, ὄν, for οὐδὲ ἄμός, *not even one*, i. e. *none*, like οὐδὲς, freq. in Hdt., though he uses only plur. οὐδαμός, οὐδαμῶν etc., like οὐδένες: much more rarely in fem., as Hdt. 4. 114. Hence

οὐδαμῶς, Adv., *to no place, to no side, no way*, Thuc. and Plat. Phaed. 108 A.

οὐδαμῶ, Adv. from οὐδαμός, = οὐδαμῶθι, *nowhere*, Hdt.; also c. gen., οὐδαμῶ γῆς Hdt. 7. 166, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1012: οὐδαμῶ λέγειν τινα to esteem as naught, Lat. *nullo loco, nullo numero habere*, Aesch. Pers. 498, Soph. Ant. 183, cf. Ruhnk. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 52; so οὐδαμῶ εἶναι, *faller in account*, like Cicero's *ne appareat quidem*, not to be taken into account, Plat. Phaed. 70 A, 72 C, ubi v. Stallb. II. of manner, ἄλλοι οὐδαμῶ in no other way, Plat. Symp. 184 E, Prot. 324 E.

οὐδαμῶς, Adv. from οὐδαμός, *in no wise*, freq. in Hdt., etc. Οἶ' Δ' ἄς, τό, Hom., gen. οὐδεός, dat. οὐδεὶ and οὐδεῖ the ground, earth, strictly, the surface of the earth, hence ἄσπετον οὐδας, like ἀπέρωτον γῆ, Od. 13. 395, and elsewhere. In Hom.; πῖρ οὐδας the rich soil, Od. 9. 135; οὐδας δὴδ' εἶναι to bite the dust, of wounded men, freq. in Hom., as Il. 11. 749, Od. 22. 269; ἀπ' οὐδεός from the ground, Il. 12. 448, Od. 9. 242; οὐδ' ἄςδε to the ground, to earth, Il. 17. 457, Od. 10. 440. 2. esp. the floor or pavement in rooms and houses, freq. in Hom.; hence, κραταίρετον οὐδας Od. 23. 46; ἐν δαῖς οὐδεὶ on the floor of Zeus' abode, Il. 24. 527; so too, παρὸς ἐπ' οὐδεὶ 5. 734, 8. 385.—Proverb, ἐπ' οὐδεῖ καθέλει τινα to bring a man to the pavement, i. e. to strip him of all he has, h. Hom. Merc. 284, like ἐπὶ ξηροῖς καθέλει τινα in Theocrit. 1. 51. (Akin to ὁ οὐδός α

threshold, and ἡ δῶδς: no nom. τὸ οὐδός occurs, and the Ion. cases οὐδεός, οὐδεῖ may be explained by the usu. change of α into ε, cf. βρότας and κάας.)

οὐδέ, Adv. (οὐ, δέ) but not, Hom., and Hes.; though in this signf. the Att. prefer to write separately οὐ δέ, and so Heyne has written here and there in Il., against the Ep. usage. II.

And not, connecting two whole clauses, either so as to put them in strong opposition, or simply in transition, while *οὐτε* is used to connect parts of clauses only: further, the δέ in οὐδέ gives it rather a distinctive force, while the τε in *οὐτε* makes it simply connective, v. Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 4: moreover, οὐδέ may connect an affirm. and a negat. clause, as well as two negative; only in the latter case the negation must be absolute with οὐ: so too, οὐδέ τε, for which later writers have οὐδέ καί.

III. strengthening the negat., *not even*, Hom.; which is always the signf. of οὐδέ when attached to a single word or phrase; Hom. usu. joins it with Adv., as οὐδ' ἥβαιον, οὐδὲ τυτθόν, οὐδὲ μινυθα etc., *not even a little, no not a bit*, i. e. not at all. Hom. oft. joins both these last signfs. in one clause, οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδέ Il. 2. 703, etc., οὐδέ γὰρ οὐδέ τις ἄλλος Od. 8. 32, etc., where the former οὐδέ is conjunctive, *neither*, the latter Adverbial conj. *ne... quidem*: their juxta-position is accidental, and each retains its proper signf.: so οὐ and οὐδέ stand in one clause, v. ὠ A. III, cf. οὐ μὲν οὐδέ. IV. οὐδέ... οὐδέ... at the beginning of two following clauses, *not even... nor yet... Hom.*, etc.: the usu. rendering *neither... nor...* is wrong; for this mutual relation is expressed by *οὐτε... οὐτε...*, whereas οὐδέ... οὐδέ... only express two consecutive negations, the latter being usu. stronger than the former, as καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἡ ἐπιτελῆσις οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι and so we have no reason at all to fear their fortifications, *no nor yet their navy*, Thuc. 1. 142: so too we have οὐδέ thrice repeated, *not even... nor... nor yet... Od. 22. 221*.—But οὐδέ oft. also follows the simple negat. οὐ... as, οὐκέτι μόνος ἔμπεδον οὐδέ τις ἀλκή Il. 226: for its usages in relation to *οὐτε*, v. sub *οὐτε* also. It bears a negative compound, as, ἄσπετος οὐδ' οἰκουμένη, ἄδικτος οὐδ' ἀκρίβος Soph. Phil. 2, O. C. 39, ubi v. Reiskig. V. οὐδέ ἔπ. foll. by the same Particles which follow οὐ, as in Hom., οὐδ' ἂν and οὐδέ κε, οὐδέ γάρ, οὐδέ μὲν, οὐδέ μὴν, οὐδέ νυ, οὐδ' ἄρα περ, οὐδέ τι πω etc.; but, these Particles retain each their own signf., for in such cases δέ serves as a Conjunction; v. therefore οὐκ ἂν, οὐ μὲν etc.

οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμὰ, οὐδέν, gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμῶς, οὐδενός etc., like εἷς, μία, ἓν, for οὐδὲ εἷς, οὐδὲ μία, οὐδὲ ἓν, *and not one*, i. e. *no one, none, no*, for Att. *nullus*, for *ne ullus*, oft. in Hom., and Hes.

1. the neut. οὐδέν as Adv. like οὐδαμός, *in nothing, by no means*, in no wise, the most freq. use in Hom., also oft. in Att. 2. in plur. οὐδένες, gen. οὐδένων, dat. οὐδέων, for οὐδαμός, *none*, Hdt. 9. 58, Xen., etc. 3. δ and ἡ οὐδέν, a good-for-nothing, a worthless, useless person, Trag.: so in masc. οὐδεῖς, a nobody, one of no mark or likelihood, ὄντες οὐδένες being nobodies, Eur. Andr. 700. 4. οὐδέν τι, just = Lat. *nihil quicquam*, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 65 E. 5. οὐδέν 8 τι οὐ, Lat. *nihil nom*, every, all, Hdt. 5. 97; so in masc. οὐδὲς 8 τι οὐ, Lat. *nemo nom*, every one, Hdt. 3. 72: also, οὐδέν ὅποιον ὁ Soph. Ant. 4. 6. τὸ οὐδέν αὐατή, in Arithm. writers.

7. ἡ τις ἡ οὐδὲς, v. τις VII. 8. οὐδεῖς ὅν ἐπαρχέ τι, like Lat. *nemo nom*, every one, in Xen. Symp. 1. 9, is contrary to usu. Greek idiom, cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 4. II. the more emphatic and literal signf., *no, not even one*, i. e. *none whatever*, belongs to the full form οὐδέ εἷς, οὐδέ μία, οὐδέ ἓν, which is never elided, even in Att., but oft. has a Particle inserted between, as οὐδ' ἂν εἷς, οὐδ' ἂν πρὸς μίαν etc., Pors. Hec. Praef. p. 31 Scholæ. Later form, οὐδεῖς, οὐθέν, q. v. (Zenob. in E. M. 639. 17, and others assume οὐδένας as a compd. not of οὐδέ and εἷς, but of οὐ and the Aeol. δέῖς, δέν, gen. δένος, used by Alcae. 89: thus δέῖς, δέν (whence δέῖνα, δένος, δένιν) would be = τις, τί, and οὐδέας = οὐτίς: but the arguments from the accent, and from the use of a plur., are insufficient: and the fem. οὐδεμία, with the Adj. οὐδέτερος and οὐδοστέρος are decisive on the other side, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 70 Anm. 7. n. Might not the Aeol. δέῖς be = εἷς rather than τις?)

οὐδέποτε, Ion. for οὐδέποτε, Hdt.

οὐδενάκις and οὐδενάκις, Adv. from οὐδέν, only in later Arithmetic, *not once, no times*. [α]
οὐδένεια or οὐδένεια, ἡ, (οὐδέν) *nothingness, weakness, worthlessness*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 A, Theat. 176 C.
οὐδενίῳ, (οὐδέν) *to bring to naught*, Jac. A. P. p. 80.
οὐδενόςωρος, or, (οὐδός, ἀρα) *not worth notice or care, not to be regarded, contemptible*, ῥεῖλα II. 8. 178.
οὐδένω, (οὐδέν) *to bring to naught*.
οὐδέ πῃ, Adv., *in no wise, i. e. by no means, certainly not*, Od. 12. 433: οὐδέ πῃ ἔστιν c. inf., 'tis in *no wise* possible, h. Hom. 6. 68; also written in one word οὐδέπῃ and οὐδέπῃ, cf. οὐπῇ. (Wolf writes in Od. οὐδέ πῃ.)
οὐδέποτε, in Ion. Prose οὐδέποτε, Adv. (οὐδέ, ποτέ) *and not ever, i. e. never*, in Hom. mostly with past, but also pres. tenses, Od. 10. 464; and with fut., Od. 2. 203, Hes. Op. 174. In Att. οὐδέποτε usu. has the fut., and οὐδέποτε the past, Piers. Hdn. p. 461, Br. Ar. Eccl. 384; but οὐδέποτε is likewise found with past in the best writers, as Plat., Xen., etc., like Lat. *numquam*, cf. Priscian Gramm. 18. p. 1196, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 313, Lob. Phryn. 458. Cf. οὐποτε.—Wolf in Hom. sometimes writes οὐδέποτε, sometimes separately οὐδέ ποτε: sometimes a word is put between, as in II. 6. 99.
οὐδέ πω, Adv., *and not yet, certainly not as yet*, in gen. *not at all*, Hom., usu. with a word between, οὐδέ τί πω, οὐδ' ἄν πω etc., always of the past, cf. οὐπω. Hence
οὐδέποτε, Adv., *and not yet, never yet at any time*, always of the past, v. Interpp. ad Thom. M. p. 662, Lob. Phryn. 458, cf. οὐ πάποτε.
οὐδέτερος, α, or, (οὐδέ, ἕτερος) *not either, neither of the two*, like Lat. *neuter* for *no uter*, first, but only in plur., in Hes. Th. 638, Sc. 171; so too in Hdt. 3. 16; also in sing., Hdt. 1. 51, Plat., etc.: neut. pl. as Adv.=οὐδέτερος, Plat. Theat. 184 A. II. in Gramm. τὸ οὐδέτερον, sub. γένος, Lat. *genus neutrum*. Hence
οὐδέτερον, Adv., *from neither of two sides, from neither side*.
οὐτέρωρος, Adv. from οὐτέρωρος, in *neither of two ways*, Plat. Legg. 902 B: in Gramm. in the *neuter gender*.
οὐτέρωρος, Adv., *to or towards neither of two sides, no-whither*, II. 14. 18.
οὐδ' ἔτι, *and no more, no longer*, Hom., v. οὐκέτι: freq. confused with οὐδέ τι.
οὐ δῆ, *certainly not, in sooth not*, Lat. *non sane*, Hom., also strengthening the negat. interrog. with οὐ, Od. 7. 239.
οὐδῖεις, εσσα, ἡν, (οὐδας) *on the ground, terrestrial*, v. I. Od. 5. 334-4, 10. 136.
οὐ δῆ που or οὐ δῆπου, *I suppose not, probably not, surely not*, Plat.: also οὐ δῆ πολὺ γε nay, *surely not*: also οὐδῆπουθεν.
οὐ δῆτα, *no, truly*.
οὐδοπότος, α, or, (οὐδέ, ὀπότερος)=οὐδέτερος, Dion. H.
οὐδοπώσιον, and οὐδοπώσιον, Adv. for οὐδ' ὅπως οὐν, οὐδ' ὅπως τι οὐν, in *nouise, by no means*.
οὐδός, δ, Ion. for Att. δ ὀδός, Menand. p. 233, α *threshold*, esp. the *threshold of a house*, in Hom. either χάλκεος, λάνος, μέλιτος or δρίλιος, Od.: in Hes. always χάλκεος. 2. the *threshold or sill of any door, etc.*, to a chamber, court-yard; even to the *world*, II. 18. 15, cf. Soph. O. C. 1590: hence 3. ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ on the *threshold, verge of old age*, or, more prob., on the *threshold that leads from old age to death* (so, οὐδός βίοντος the *end of life*, Q. Sm. 10. 426), II. 22. 60, Od. 15. 348, Hes. Op. 329; also in Hdt. 3. 14; so, γήραος οὐδῶν ἱκέσθαι Od. 15. 246, 23. 212. (δ οὐδός must be carefully distinguished from ὁ οὐδός, τὸ οὐδός: and note, that though δ ὀδός and ἡ ὀδός are kindred words, it is quite wrong to think that δ οὐδός is Ion. for ἡ ὀδός α *way*: οὐδός and ὀδός are also akin.)
οὐδός, ἡ, Ion. for ἡ ὀδός, α *way*, Hom. only in Od. 17. 196, Hdt. 2. 7, 3. 126; but even he has the usu. form far more freq. *οὐδός, τό, v. sub ὀδός.
οὐδοσιτιον, neut. οὐδοσιτιον, for οὐδὲ ὅστις οὐν, οὐδὲ ὅ τι οὐν, *no one soever, nothing whatever*: in neut. also as Adv. *not in the least, not at all*.
οὐδῶν, ὄνος, δ, a kind of shoe made of *fell or fur*, Lat. *udo*.
Οὔϑαρ, ἄρος, τό, the *breast of females*, orig. only of animals,

the *udder*, Od. 9. 440, Hdt. 4. 2; later also, like μαζός and μαστός, of women, the *breast*, Aesch. Cho. 532, cf. 531; with collat. notion of *fullness, fruitfulness*: hence II. metaph., οὐθαρ ἀρούρης the *richest, most fertile land*, II. 9. 141, 283, h. Cer. 450, like Lat. *uber arvi*, Virg. Aen. 7. 262: hence in gen. *fruitfulness, fullness, abundance*. (Sanser. *udhās*, Germ. *Euter*, our *udder*, Lat. *uber*: but nothing to do with *uterus*, Pott Et. Forsch. I. p. 106, 170.) Hence
οὐθάτιος, ἰα, or, belonging to the *udder or breasts, having a full udder or breasts*: hence *fruitful*. [α]
οὐθᾶτός, εσσα, εν, =foreg.
οὐδός, οὐδέν, later form for the common οὐδός, οὐδέν, freq., esp. in Prose, after the time of Aristot. and Theophrast., Lob. Phryn. 182, cf. Götting Arist. Pol. p. 278: fem. οὐδέμια never passed into οὐδέμια. Hence
οὐδένεια, ἡ, later form for οὐδένεια.
οὐδέτερος, α, or, later form for οὐδέτερος.
οὐ θῆν, *surely not, certainly not*, only poet., freq. in Hom.: also strengthened, οὐ θῆν δῆ, Od. 3. 352, nearly equiv. to οὐ δῆ, but less definite, v. θῆν.
οὐγγον, οὐγγον and οὐγγον (for the spelling varies), τό, an Egyptian plant, the root of which was eaten, Theophr.: perh. the *arum colcasia*, which has a bulbous root, used for food.
οὐκ, for οὐ before a vowel with spirit. lenis, Ion. also before spirit. asper; usu. also when it concludes the sentence, but with exceptions, as in Soph. Aj. 970, where οὐ κείνοιον, οὐ ἰς right; and so in Ar. Ach. 422, οὐ Φοίνικος, οὐ;—but in Ar. Ran. 1308, οὐκ ἐλεσβίαζεν, οὐκ, is right; and in Menand. p. 99 the reading must be οὐκ ἔλαττον, οὐκ, for οὐ, because, generally, emphasis requires the same negative word to be repeated.
οὐκ ἄν, *surely not, hardly*, freq. in Hom., who also uses Ion. οὐ κε or οὐ κεν to soften the negation, both with conj. and opt., ἔν being used by him with both moods. II. in negat. questions it limits the absoluteness with which an affirm. answer is expected, in Hom. then usu. οὐκ ἂν δῆ with opt., II. 3. 52., 5. 32., 10. 204, Od. 6. 57.
οὐκ ἄρα, *so not, not then*, Hom.; *surely not*, II. 16. 33. II. in questions, οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλες οὐδὲ θανάων λήσεσθαι χόλον; *so not even in death canst thou forget thy anger?* Od. 11. 553; but the words οὐκ ἄρα always denote an inference from something foregone, v. οὐν 3.
οὐ κε and οὐ κεν, v. οὐκ ἄν.
οὐκέτι, Adv., (ἐτι) *no more, no longer, no further*, and in gen. *not now*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., so also in Hdt., and Att.: οὐδ' ἐτι and *no more, nor more*, Hom., sometimes also reversely ἐτ' οὐκ Soph. Tr. 161; ἐτ. οὐδέν Phil. 1217. Opp. to οὐτω, *not yet*.
οὐκέ, Ion. Adv. for οὐχί, =οὐκ, in Hom. always at the end of a clause, and usu. of a verse, after a foregone affirm.; hence always καὶ οὐκ or ἢ καὶ οὐκ. [ι]
οὐκουν, Adv., (οὐκ, οὐν) in positive clauses, *not therefore, so not*, Lat. *non ergo*, very freq. in Att. 2. in gen. in *truth not, indeed not*, Lat. *non sane*, esp. after an affirm., always implying an inference from something foregone, though oft. this is scarce discernible, and the negation alone remains in full force, Ar. Plut. 889, Eq. 465, Soph. Phil. 872, 907. II. in interrog., *not therefore? not then? and so not?* like Lat. *nonne ergo?* used when the question is an inference from something foregoing, and an affirm. answer is expected, οὐκουν γέλως ἥδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γέλωδ; *is it not then the sweetest laughter, to laugh over one's enemies?* Soph. Aj. 79; also sometimes separately, οὐ δεινὸν ὅν δῆτα; Ar. Eq. 875. 2. *is it not?*
Β. οὐκουν, *therefore, then, accordingly*, Lat. *ergo*, freq. in Att.—When the word has this accent, the negat. signif. appears to vanish, so that the Adv. οὐν alone remains in force: but strictly οὐκουν is a negat. interrog. like οὐκουν II, not indeed to be referred to the whole sentence, which is positive, but to be taken as having orig. formed a separate clause, as in Soph. Ant. 91, οὐκουν, ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπαισσομαι *therefore I will cease*, seeing I have no power,—it ought strictly to be *ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπαισσομαι* οὐκουν; seeing I have no power, I will cease—shall I not?—So Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, οὐκουν ἱκανῶς ἐχέτω, for ἱκανῶς ἐχέτω οὐκουν; enough of this: *is it not?* i. e. *therefore enough of this*.—The difference between οὐκουν and

οὐκω, by which the latter in *practice* loses the negat. signif., was clearly laid down by the old Gramm., v. Ammon in voc., A. B. p. 57. 10., 525. 28. The explanation of it here given is due to Herm. Vlg. n. 261: Elmsl. Heracl. 256 proposed to write οὐκ οὐν division in all cases, making it interrog. or no, as the sense required; but this could not be applied to the place quoted from Plato.

οὐκω or οὐκω, Ion. for οὐκω, Hdt.
οὐκων and οὐκων, Ion. for οὐκων and οὐκων, Hdt.
οὐκως or οὐκως, Ion. for οὐκως, Hdt.
οὐλαδάνυμος, ον, v. οὐλαδάνυμος.
οὐλαί, αἱ, Att. δαί, coarse barley, which, mixed perhaps with salt and baked, was sprinkled on the head of the victim before the sacrifice, like the *mola salsa* of the Romans, except that this was of spelt, Od. 3. 441, Hdt. 1. 132, Ar. Eq. 1167, Pac. 948, 960; in Hdt. 1. 160, οὐλαί κριθῶν the sprinkling was called *πρόχυσις*, cf. also οὐλαγχταί.—Acc. to the usu. interpret., derived from ancient authors, οὐλαί or δαί are the whole, *unground barley-corns*, as if δαί κριθαί: and so there would be a difference between the custom of the Greeks and Romans, since it is certain that the *mola* of the latter (from *molere*) was of barley coarsely ground or bruised, Heyne Opusc. Ac. 1. p. 368 sq., Voss Virg. Ecl. 8. 82.—On the other hand Butt. Lexil. in voc. has raised objections against the deriv. from *δλος* from the change in the accent and breathing; and made a new deriv. from *ἐλω, ἀλέω, ἔλευνον, so that δαί, Ion. οὐλαί, would be from the same root as Lat. *mola*, *mola*, our *meal*, *malt*, Germ. *malmen*, *mahlen* with *m* euphon. v. M v; (hence also the name of the kindred grain *δλupa*): it would also be equiv. to *mola*, and so there would be no ground for assuming a difference between the Gr. and Rom. custom, on which cf. Dion. Hal. Antiqu. 7. 72. Accordingly the obsol. sing. δλή would have been the oldest name for *bread-corn* as prepared for use by grinding or bruising: but this name was later applied to barley only, as the most commonly used grain, just as our *corn*, and the French *froment*, is chiefly applied to *wheat*, and the German *Korn* to *rye*: but the word κριθή came soon into use for barley itself, while δαί, οὐλαί was confined to the *sacred cake*, opposed on the one hand to the whole barley-corns, and on the other to the fine barley-meal.

οὐλαμφορός, ον, (οὐλαμός, φέρω) bringing an army, Lyc.
οὐλαμός, οὐ, ὁ, a band, throng of warriors, esp. in battle, Lat. *globus*, in Hom. always οὐλαμός ἀνδρῶν, as Il. 4. 251, 273, etc., (never in Od.) II. later only of cavalry, a troop, consisting of a certain number, Lat. *turma*, *ala*, Polyb. (Like ἐλν, ἔλν, θυμολ, from ἐλω, ἔλω, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. εἰδέν 21.)

οὐλαμνόνυμος, ον, (ἄνομα) named from the armed throng (οὐλαμός), Lyc. 183, others write οὐλαδάνυμος, named from barley (οὐλαί), or from the shepherd's scrip (οὐλαί).

οὐλας, δος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of οὐλος for οὐλη, Nic. II. as Subst. = πήρα, Tzet. Lyc. 183, dub.

οὐλε, a salutation, v. οὐλα.

οὐλέω, v. οὐλα.

οὐλή, ἡ, a wound healed up, scarred or skinned over, a scar from a wound, Od. 19. 391, 393, etc., never in Il. (It is usu. *healed flesh*, taken as Adj., = ἔλος, with σάφς understood, *whole*, but in that case it should be parox. οὐλή: hence it is better to make οὐλή a verbal from οὐλα, strictly, a *healing*, and so esp. a *wound healed up*.)

οὐλημα, ατος, τό, = οὐλαί, Pherecr. ?

οὐλήιος, ἡ, ον, = οὐ, Hesych.

οὐλός, ἰα, ον, (οὐλος II, δαίν) like δαός, οὐλόμενος, *pernicious*, *incurable*, *deadly*, οὐλ. ἀστηρ of the dog-star, II. 11. 62; in Hes. epith. of Ares, Sc. 192, 441, and so Pind. O. 9. 116, in Pind. of spears, and of dirges, O. 13. 33, P. 12. 14; and once in Trag., οὐλ. πάθος Soph. Aj. 932: cf. Butt. Lexil. v. οὐλος γ.

οὐλ. as epith. of Apollo and Artemis in Pherecrates some interpret. it in like manner, because both gods, as is well known, had to do with death, and 'Ἀπόλλων from ἀπόλλυμι is usu. taken etymol. for the *destroyer*: others take it in exactly the contr. signif. *healing*, *saver*, deriving it from οὐλος, οὐλέω.—Which deriv. is right, can scarcely be determined, as both equally suit the language and sense, and the ancients there-

selves are divided on the point: perh. the whole word should be derived from οὐλα and the signif. *whole*, *strong*, *mighty*, be everywhere adopted, cf. οὐλος.

οὐλός, ἰδος, ἡ, = οὐλον, the gums.

οὐλοβόρος, ον, (οὐλος II, βορά) with deadly bite, or (οὐλος I) *all-devouring*, Nic. ar. Ath. 312 D.

οὐλοβότης, ον, ὁ, (ὁ οὐλος, δέω) one who binds sheaves.

οὐλοβέτον, τό, (ὁ οὐλος, δέω) a straw-band for binding sheaves, also ὀρόβετος.

οὐλοθεριος, ον, (ἔθειρα) = sq.

οὐλόβρις, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, (οὐλος I. 4, ὀρξί) with crisp curly hair, Hdt. 2. 104.

οὐλόθυμος, ον, (οὐλος II) of pernicious mind, like δλοδφρων.

οὐλοθυσία, ἡ, (ὁ οὐλος or perfect sacrifice: from

οὐλοθύειν, (οὐλος I, θύω) to offer up a whole or perfect sac i-
fice, or (from οὐλαί) to shew the sacred barley before the sacrifice, like οὐλοχυτόμα.

οὐλοκάρνος, ον, (οὐλος I. 4, κάρνην) with thick, curling hair, Od. 19. 246. II. οὐλόποδ', οὐλοκάρνη, h. Hom. Merc. 137, for ἄλως πόδας, ἄλα κάρνη, cf. οὐλοκίκνη. [ἄ]

οὐλοκέρως, ον, gen. α, (οὐλος I. 4, κέρας) with curling or crumpled horns, Strab.

οὐλοκέφαλος, ον, (κεφαλή) = οὐλοκάρνης, Pherecr. Incert. 66.

οὐλοκίκνη, τά, poet. for οὐλοί κίκνησι, curling locks, Telesilla ar. Poll. 2. 23, cf. οὐλοκάρνης.

οὐλοκομάω, to have curling hair: from

οὐλοκόμης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Plut.

οὐλόκομος, ον, (οὐλος I. 4, κόμη) like οὐλόβρις, with curling hair, Alex. Incert. 49.

οὐλόκράνος, ον, (κράνος) = οὐλοκάρνης, Arr.

οὐλομελής, ἑς, (οὐλος I, μέλος) like δλομελής, sound of limb, Plut. Hence

οὐλομελία, ἡ, Arist. Metaph., and οὐλομελία, ἡ, a being sound of limb, soundness: hence II. wholeness, entireness,

οὐλομελία τινός a thing in general, Hipp.: οὐλομελῆ, as Adv. = καθόλου, upon the whole.

οὐλόμενος, ἡ, ον, poet. part. aor. med. from ἄλλυμι for δλο-
μενος, used as act. Adj. *pernicious*, *destructive*, *deadly*, *mischievous*, of persons and of things, Hom., and Hes.: the pass. signif. *unhappy*, *ruined*, *undone*, *lost*, *Lat. perditus*, cannot be proved from such passages as Il. 14. 84, Od. 4. 92, where it is better taken as act., and this is the constant use in Trag., Erf. Soph. Ant. 833.

οὐλον, τό, usu. in plur., the gums, first in Aesch. Cho. 898.

οὐλός, ὅς, οὐν, Ep. for δλός, cf. οὐλόμενος, Ap. Rh.

οὐλοποίησις, ἡ, (οὐλος I. 4, ποίω) a making curly, Gal.

οὐλοπότος, πόδος, v. οὐλοκάρνης II.

ΟΥΨΑΟΣ, ἡ, ον:

I. old Ep. and Ion. form of δλος, whole, entire, οὐλος ἄρτος a whole loaf, Od. 17. 343; κνή οὐλα a full month, Od. 24. 118, κάλα οὐλα h. Merc. 113: cf. οὐλοκάρνης, -κίκνη, -πούς, -θύτης, -μέλης. Immediately

akin to this is the signif. *undivided*, *unhurt*, as our *whole*, (whence the Verbs οὐλα, οὐλέω, and οὐλή a wound healed, made whole, also perh. οὐλός): hence, 2. of full force, able, powerful, substantial, like the Lat. *solidus*: οὐλος Ονειρος not a mere unsubstantial vision, but the very, actually existent Dream-god, Il. 2. 6, 8, (where others render it *pernicious*; but the sense requires a general epith., and *pernicious* cannot be so applied to the Dream-god): later in signif. *vigorous*, esp. in Call. Jov. 52, Ep. 5. 5.

3. applied to sound, undivided, i. e. *continuous*, *incessant*, of the screams of fugitives, compared of birds flying from the hawk, οὐλον κεκαήγυγτες screaming incessant, Il. 17. 76, 759, where however Butt. takes it from δαῖν, screaming wildly, horribly; but Passow, compactly, in one mixed cry; and Ilgen refers it to the Subst. οὐλος II (οὐλ.), crying oh! oh! Later it is used for strong, i. e. *loud*, *valorous* δαῖναι οὐλόν; οὐλα κατακραταίειν Call. Dian. 247. 4. of sight or touch, Hom. uses οὐλος esp. as epith. of fine, thick woollens, cloaks, rugs, etc., χλαῖναι, τάπητες Il. 16. 224, Od. 4. 50, etc.; so, οὐλη λάχνη thick, fleecy wool, Il. 10. 134, οὐλαί κόμαι a thick head of hair, Od. 6. 231: hence οὐλός as epith. of χλαῖν or τάπη is not = μαλακός, soft, delicate: in the same sense Hom. has οὐλοκάρνης, others

οὐλόκρατος, οὐλόθρηξ, οὐλόκομος, οὐλότριχος etc.: and Hdt. 7. 70 describes by οὐλόσπατον τρίχωμα the thick woolly hair of the negro — ὄσλος then does not apply to soft and flowing hair, e. g. of Apollo, of Paris; but to that crisp, short, curly hair which bespeaks manly strength, as in the case of Ulysses and Eurybates: and thus, τῶν οὐλαῖ κορονίβες are close-plaited, turned violet-wreaths, Stesich. 46: later in gen. twined, crooked, οὐλα σκέλη Incert. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13: of a dance, mazy. (From the signf. of thick, close-pressed, come δ ὄσλος a sheaf of corn, and οὐλάμω, so as to prove an intimate connexion with εἶλω, εἰλῶ, ἔλω.) II. Ep. Adj. from δλεῖν, ἄλλω, as οὐλόμενος, οὐλόος, for ὀλομένος, ὀλοός, destructive, deadly, pernicious, epith. of Ares, Il. 5. 461, of Achilles, Il. 21. 536; though here too it is a great question whether the signf. be not mightily, powerful, and so terrible, as this would quite suit the sense: and thus ὄσλος might be wholly referred to one root ὄλος, cf. οὐλλος. Comps. such as οὐλοβάρος, οὐλόδωμος do not make against this: for they are of a very late age, when we know that many held ὄσλος to be = ὀλοός. Nay, many of these words admit of other explanations.

(Buttm. Lexil. in voc. assumes three Roots, 1. ὄλος, 2. δλεῖν, ἄλλω, to which he refers our signfs. 1. 2, and 3 (very unsatisfactorily), 3. εἶλω, εἰλῶ, to which he refers our 1. 4; prob. rightly, except in thinking that this could not come from ὄλος: cf. Lexil. v. εἰλῶν 22. The Subst. τὸ οὐλον the gum, and οὐλῖς are clearly nothing akin to this family.)

οὐλλος, ὄ, a sheaf of corn, Artemid., also ὕλλος, from Adj. οὐλλος 1. 4. II. a cry or shout; ὀλλῖ in honor of Demeter, who was herself from this thing named Οὐλλῶ, v. Ath. 618 D, E, Hgen Praef. Scol. Gr. p. xxi, cf. ὕλλος, ὕλλω.

οὐλότης, πτος, ῆ, (οὐλος 1. 4) curliness, crispness, Arist. Probl. οὐλοτριχέω, to have curly hair, Strab.: from οὐλοτριχέος, ον, (οὐλος 1. 4, θρίξ) like οὐλόθρηξ, curly-haired. οὐλόφορος, ον, (οὐλος 1. 4, φορέω) quite, very deadly, Nic. οὐλόφορος, ον, (δ ὀσλος, φέρω) bearing sheaves. οὐλόφυις, ἐς, (οὐλος 1. 4, φύω) utterly in a state of nature, uncultivated, Emped. 198, Arist. Nat. Ausc.

οὐλόφυλλος, ον, (οὐλος 1. 4, φύλλον) with curling or (rather) downy leaves, opp. to λειόφυλλος, Theophr.

οὐλοχείον, τό, and οὐλοχείον, (οὐλά, χέω) the vessel in which the sacred barley for sacrifices was kept: usu. κάνεον, κανοῦν: for other rarer forms v. ὀλβακίον.

οὐλόχυτα, τό, = sq. οὐλόχυνται, αἰ, not parox., Lob. Paral. 456, (οὐλά, χέω) bruised or coarsely-ground barley sprinkled over the victim and the altar before a sacrifice, οὐλόχυντας ἀνελεῖσθαι, προβαλεῖσθαι Il. 1. 449, 458; οὐλ. κανέω ἐνθέσθαι Od. 4. 761: hence, οὐλόχυτας κατάρχειν, of the ceremony of sprinkling the barley, Od. 3. 445, elsewhere called πρόχυσις. [ῶ]

οὐλοχέαια, Dep., to sprinkle the sacred barley at a sacrifice, Theophr.

οὐλόω, (οὐλος 1, οὐλή) to scar over, heal a wound: Pass. to be scarred over, Arist. Probl.: more usu. ἐπουλόω and ἀπουλόω. Ὀλυμπιος, ὁ, Ion. for Ὀλυμπίος, freq. in Hom., who also uses Ὀλυμπιόνδε for Ὀλυμπόνδε, esp. in Il.: so too Hes.

οὐλα, (οὐλος 1) strictly, to be whole or sound, hence to be well: but only the poet. imperat. οὐλε was used, as a salutation, like χαῖρε, health to thee, hail, Lat. salve, οὐλέ γε καὶ μέγα χαῖρε health and joy be with thee, Od. 24. 402, h. Ap. 466, cf. Buttm. Lexil. οὐλος 8. n., who justly rejects the deriv. of Lat. vale, valeo etc. from οὐλε, οὐλω, ὀδλος. Hesych. also gives οὐλλῶ or οὐλέω.

Οὐλώ, οὖς, ῆ, (δ ὀδλος) = ὀυνλώ.

οὐλως, Adv. from οὐλος, dub.

οὐ μά, οὐ μά γάρ, v. μά 11, Hom.

οὐ μάλλον, no more, just as little.

οὐ μάν, in truth not, assuredly not, a strong denial, strictly Dor. for οὐ μὴν, but also freq. in Hom., who has too οὐ μάν οὐδέ and οὐ μάν οὐτε, v. μάν 3.

οὐ μὲν, without δέ after it, no truly, nay verily, like οὐ μὴν, strengthening the negat., Hom.

οὐ μὲν δῆ, in truth not, nay verily, also οὐ μὲν δὴ οὐδέ in sooth not at all.

οὐμένον or οὐμενον, for οὐ μὲν οὖν, then not, Ar. Plut. 870, Ran. 1188; οὐμενον με προσεδόκας ἀναγνῶναι σ' ἐτι did you think then that I should not know you again? Plat. Symp. 201 C. II. in answers, ἐγὼ σοι οὐκ ἔνδυναμην ἀντιλέγειν: Answ., οὐμενον τῇ ἀληθείᾳ δύνασαι ἀντιλέγειν nay it is not I, but rather truth that thou canst not gainsay, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 201 C, v. μὲν οὖν. III. in interrog., is it not then? οὐμενον γε, surely not then, Paus.

οὐ μὲν πως, like οὐτως, by no means, in no wise, without δέ after it, Il. 2. 203.

οὐ μέντοι, not however, οὐ μέντοι, ἀλλὰ not, however, to any other purpose than . . ., but only so, as. II. in interrog. οὐ μέντοι . . . is it not surely? where an affirm. answer is expected, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B.

οὐμέες, Boeot. for οὐεῖς: Aeol. and Boeot. gen. οὐμέων and οὐμῶν for οὐμῶν, Ap. Dysc.

οὐ μὴ, in independent sentences oft. used to strengthen the simple negative, most freq. with indicat. fut., yet not rare with conj. aor.: Dawes' rule (that in the latter case it is used with conj. aor. 1 pass., and aor. 2 act. and med., never with conj. aor. 1 act. and med.) is disproved by many passages which cannot be altered, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 177, cf. ὅπως β. vi; though certainly the aor. 2 was preferred. I. when used with fut. indic., the clause must be interrog., οὐ μὴ τις ἔξει; where the actual construction seems to be ὅτις τις ἔξει . . . μὴ ἔξει; no one shall lead thee off . . ., shall he? so that οὐ μὴ τις ἔξει; is merely a strengthd. way of saying οὐ τις ἔξει no one shall lead thee: and the 2d pers. of fut. becomes merely a strong prohibition, v. Herm. agest. Elmsl., Med. 1120. II. with conj. aor. the simplest way seems to suppose an ellipse of δεινὸν ἔστι, δέος ἐστι etc., which is actually found in Hdt. 1. 84 οὐκ ἦν δεινὸν μὴ ἀλφ., Ar. Eccl. 650 ὥστ' οὐχὶ δέος ἡ το σὺ φιλήσῃ, cf. Plat. Apol. 28 A, Rep. 465 B; so that, here too, οὐ τι μὴ ληφθῶν is merely a strong negation for οὐ ληφθῆσμαι: in this case οὐ μὴ is sometimes used in dependent clauses, e. g. Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 3, εἰ ἐπίστασθε, ὅτι οὐ μὴ λάβωμαι ὑμῶν.—Other words are oft. put between οὐ and μὴ, and οὐ is oft. replaced by its comps. οὐδέ, οὐδὲ etc.

οὐ μὴν, indeed not, surely not, not at all, Hom.

οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, also οὐ μὴν ἀλλά καί, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still.

οὐ μὴν γε, after a negat., no nor even yet, Lat. nedum, Ἀφροδίτης γὰρ οὐ μοι φαίνεται, οὐ μὴν Χαρίτων γε Ar. Pac. 41.

οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, nay not even, v. οὐ μάν οὐδέ.

οὐμῶς, Att. contr. for δ' ἐμῶς, also Il. 8. 360.

OT' N, Ion. ὦν, Adv. them, denoting the mere Sequence of one clause upon another, Hom., and Hes., who often use ἐπεὶ οὖν to continue the narrative, now when, when then, Il. 1. 57, Od. 14. 467, etc.; also, ὅτ' οὖν Od. 1. 414, etc., μήτ' οὖν Od. 17. 401, in which cases οὖν is by rule put only in first clause, though there are some few exceptions, as Soph. O. T. 90, O. C. 1135.

II. therefore, accordingly, consequently, to denote the Consequence of one clause from another, esp. in Att.—So οὖν always marks a sentiment dependent on one that has gone before: and the following cases may be distinguished:

1. when a speech is brought to an end, and the result of what has been said is to be collected, then οὖν or rather οὖν δὴ is used to introduce that result.

2. when a speech has been interrupted by parenthetic clauses, οὖν serves to take it up again, like our I say, why then, Lat. dico, inquam, igitur, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 625.

3. at the beginning of a new speech, in refer. to a proposition implied, but not expressed: esp. in passionate exclamations, so then! what then! σὺ δ' οὖν τέθνηκας thou'rt dead then!

4. in questions, after an assertion which one allows, usu. τί οὖν; suppose it be so, what then—what follows?

5. in repetitions οὖν implies the truth of what is repeated, surely, of a truth, verily; esp. in parenthetic relative clauses, as, εἰ δ' ἔστιν, ὥσπερ οὖν ἐστὶ, βέδς if he is, as he surely is, a god, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E: also ὥσπερ οὖν even as, just as, Aesch. Co. 96, 888; so too, ἐστ' οὖν, ἐτε μὴ γενήσεται whether it shall be so (as it surely will) or no, Eur. Heracl. 149; also, γὰρ οὖν of a surety, Pors. Med. 585; but ἀλλ' οὖν, introducing an objection, certainly, but . . ., but still . . .;

οὐράνθεν, Adv. from οὐρανός, from heaven, down from heaven, Hom., and Hes.: also plen. ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν Il. 21. 199, Od. 11. 18, Hes. Sc. 384; ἐξ οὐρανόθεν Il. 8. 19, 21., 17. 548. οὐράνθεσσι, ἦ, (τίθμῃ) the position of the constellations. οὐράνδθι, Adv. from οὐρανός, in heaven, in the heavens: οὐρανὸς πρό, Il. 3. 3, is explained by the ancients by πρὸ οὐρανοῦ, ἢ τὸ πρὸ τῆς νέφης ὀπῆς, like ἱλίοις πρὸ and ἡῶσι πρὸ, so that οὐρανὸς must here be for gen.

οὐράννοκτος, οὐ, (κατοικέω) dwelling in heaven.
οὐράννολόγχις, οὐ, δ, (ἀλέγχι) one who talks of heavenly things.
οὐράννομήτης, es, (μήκος) as high as heaven, immensely high, shooting to heaven, ἐλκτῇ Od. 5. 239; δένδρεα Hdt. 2. 138, λαμπὰς Aesch. Ag. 92: hence vast, enormous, φανή, κλέος Ar. Num. 357, 459, κακόν Incert. ar. Arist. Rhet.
οὐράννόνικτος, οὐ, (νικάω) conquering heaven: ἄτη οὐρ, like ὀρειανόν ἔχος, Aesch. Supp. 165.
οὐράννοπαις, παῖδος, δ, ἦ, child of heaven.

II. child of Uranus, Orph.
οὐράννοπητής, es, (πίπτω) fallen from heaven, Plut.
οὐράννοπλάγκτος, οὐ, (πλάζω) wandering through heaven or in the heavens, Orph.

οὐράννοποις, ἦ, (ποίη) the creation of heaven, Diog. L.
οὐράννοπολις, εως, ἦ, the celestial city, Ath. Hence
οὐράννοπολίτης, οὐ, δ, a citizen of heaven. [1]
οὐράννορφος, οὐ, (ορροφί) covered with a vaulted roof, cieling or canopy, Ath., v. sq. II.

οὐράννος, Ael. ὀρανός, οὐ, δ, I. heaven: in Hom., 1. the vault or firmament of heaven, the sky represented as a concave hemisphere resting on the verge of earth, with an opening in it, through which the peak of Olympus stretched upward into pure ether: it was χαλκοῦ Il. 17. 425, πολύχαλκος Il. 5. 504, Od. 3. 2, σιδήρεος Od. 15. 319; enwrapped in clouds, Il. 15. 192; described sometimes as above the ether, Il. 2. 458, 19. 351. On this vault the sun performed his course, whence an eclipse is described by ἥελιος δὲ οὐρανοῦ ἐξαπόλαλε, Od. 20. 357; the stars too were fixed upon it, and moved with it, for it was supposed to be always revolving, Il. 18. 485., 22. 318; hence οὐρανός ἄστερες, oft. in Hom., the starry firmament.

2. heaven, as the seat of the gods, outside or above this skyey vault, hence=Οὐρανός, Il. 6. 108, Od. 1. 67, etc.; also οὐρανός Οὐλυμπός τε, Il. 1. 497., 8. 394, Οὐλυμπός τε καὶ οὐρανός Il. 10. 128; πύλαι οὐρανοῦ Heaven-gate, i. e. a thick cloud, which the Hours rolled back and forward, Il. 5. 749, 8. 393.

3. in common language, the space above the earth, the expanse of air and sky, hence oft. in Hom., eis or πρὸς οὐρανὸν heavenwards, i. e. aloft: esp. in such phrases as, κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἵκναι renown reaches to heaven, fills the sky; so αἶγλη, κνίσση, σκοπελός, etc., οὐρανὸν ἵκει, and μετὰ, ὅβρις τε βίη τε σιθεῖν οὐρανὸν ἵκει deeds of violence rise up and 'cry to heaven', Od. 15. 329., 17. 565: πρὸς οὐρανὸν βυβάξεν to exalt to heaven, of success, like Hor. everywhere ad Deos, Soph. O. C. 381.

4. later esp. the astronomical heaven; in gen. the universe, v. Arist. Coel. 1. 9. 9. 5. a region of heaven, climate.

II. any thing shaped like the vault of heaven, as 1. a vaulted roof or cieling, (cf. French ciel), esp. of a tent, a canopy.

2. the roof of the mouth, palate, Arist. H. A., and Probl.; as conversely Ennius coeli palatum.
III. as masc. prop. n. Uranus, son of Erebus and Gaia, Hes. Th. 127, sq.: but in Hom., Il. 15. 36, Od. 5. 184, οὐρανός and γαῖα as witnesses of an oath, are simple appellatives. (Acc. to Arist. I. c., from ὅρος a boundary, cf. ὀρίζω: better, like ὅρος a mountain, from ὄΡ-, ὄρμῃ, αἰεῖω, αἰώρεω, akin to μετέωρος,—like our heaven, from heave?)

οὐράνεος, Adv., heavenward.
οὐράνεοσκόπος, οὐ, (σκοπέω) observing the heavens. II. δ οὐρανοσκ. a kind of fish, Ath., elsewh. καλλύννομος.

οὐράννοστεγής, es, (στέγω) covering heaven: ἄλλος οὐρ. the task of bearing heaven, Aesch. Fr. 285.

οὐράννοστος, οὐ, (έχω) having, holding, inhabiting heaven; ἀρχὴ οὐρ. the rule of heaven, Aesch. Cho. 960.

οὐράννοφάντωρ, ορος, δ, ἦ, (φαίνωμαι) appearing in the heavens, shining to heaven.

οὐράνοφοιτάω, to walk or move in heaven: from

οὐράνοφοίτης, οὐ, δ, =sq.
οὐράνοφοίτος, οὐ, (φοιτάω) walking or moving in heaven.
οὐράνοφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) bearing heaven. II. with a canopy, Casaub. Ath. 48 F.
οὐράνόφρων, ονος, (φρήν) heavenly-minded, Eccl.
οὐράνοφύτετος, οὐ, (φύτεω) planted or made from heaven.
οὐράνοφύτος, οὐ, (φύω) heaven-sprung.
οὐράνωχρώματος, οὐ, (χρῶμα) sky-colored, sky-blue, susp.
οὐράνῳ, (οὐρανός) to remove to heaven, deify. Hence
οὐράνεος, ἦ, a removing to heaven, deification.
οὐραῖς, αγος (not ακος), ἦ, Att. name of the bird τέτραις, Arist.

H. A. 6. 1. 7.
οὐράχης, δ, (ὄδρον) the urinary canal of a foetus.
οὐρα, τὰ, ὄνομ. and acc. pl. from ὄρος, Ion. and poet. for ὄρος, τὰ, a mountain, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hes., and Hdt.

οὐραιβάτας, δ, poet. for ορειβάτης.
οὐραιβρεπτος, v. sub οὐριβρ.
οὐριεος, εἴη, εἰον, Ion. and Ep. for ὕριος, (ὄρος, τὸ), Νύμφη οὐρ. a mountain nymph, h. Hom. Merc. 244, Hes. Fr. 13.
οὐρεφοίτας, ἄδος, ἦ, pecul. fem. of sq.
οὐρεφόιτος, οὐ, (φοιτάω) poet. for δρεφό-, mountain-haunting, Jac. A. P. p. 82.

οὐρεσιβώτης, οὐ, δ, (βόσκω) poet. for δρεσιβ-, feeding on the mountains, Dierps Soph. Phil. 1133.

οὐρεσιδρομος, οὐ, poet. for δρεσιδρ. v. I. Eur. Bacch. 986.
οὐρεσιόικος, οὐ, poet. for δρεσιόικος.

οὐρεσιφοίτης, οὐ, δ, fem. -φοίτης, ἴδος, =οὐρεφόιτος, -φοιτάς.
οὐρεσιφοίτος, οὐ, =δρεσιφ.

οὐρεῖς, ἦος, δ, Ion. for ορεῖς, a mule, Il. 1. 50, etc., and Hes. οὐρεῖ, f. ἥσμαι, in impf. etc., with syllabic augm., εὐοῦρον: an irreg. inf. pres. οὐρήν =οὐρεῖν also occurs, Butim. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Am. 14. (ὄδρον). To make water, Hes. Op. 727, 756, Hdt., etc.

2. c. acc. rei, to pass with the water, Hipp.: hence Pass., τὸ οὐροῖμενον =οὐρμα, Hipp. II. like Lat. meiere, also semen emittere, Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.

οὐρέω, f. ἥσω, (ὄρος a fair wind), =οὐρίζω.
οὐρέω, ἥσω, (ὄρος a watcher) to watch.

οὐρεῖδος, οὐ, (δέχομαι) =οὐροδόχος.
οὐρήθρα, ἦ, (οὐρέα) the urethra, passage of the urine, beginning from the neck of the bladder, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

οὐρήμα, ατος, τῶ, =οῖρον, urine, Hipp., in plur.
οὐρήμος, ὄν, (ὄδρον) urinary: οὐρ. ἀργεῖον a chamber-pot.

οὐρήσεια, Desiderat. of οὐρέα, to want to make water.
οὐρήσις, εως, ἦ, (οὐρέα) a making water, Hipp.

οὐρήτις, ἦρος, δ, (οὐρέω) =οὐρήθρα, Hipp.: but, οἱ οὐρήτιδες, the urinary ducts, leading from the kidneys to the bladder, Foëx. Oecon.

οὐρήτιδι, =οὐρήσεια, Ar. Vesp. 807.
οὐρήτικός, ἦ, ὄν, or of belonging to urine: inclined to make water much or often, Hipp.

οὐρήτις, ἴδος, ἦ, a chamber-pot.
οὐρία, ἦ, v. sub οὔριος II. 2.

οὐρία, ἦ, a water-bird.
οὐρία, τὰ, Ion. for οὔρια, but not in Hdt.

οὐρίλαχος, δ, (οὐρά II) the hindmost part, bottom, hence in Il., ἔγχυος οὐρ. the butt-end of the spear, shod with iron, opp. to the αἰχμή, 13. 443., 16. 612., 17. 528; elsewh. στήθαξ and σωστήρη.

οὐρίζω, Ion. for ὀρίζω, to bound, limit, Hdt.
οὐρίζω, f. ἴσω, (ὄρος a fair wind) to carry with a fair way, to waft on the way, guide prosperously, κατ' ὄρθεν οὐρ. Soph. O. T. 605.

II. intr. to blow fairly, to be favorable, of fortune, Aesch. Pers. 602, where others try to make it trans., but cf. ἐπαιριζῶ, κατοριζῶ.

οὐριβρεπτος, ἦ, οὐ, Eur. Hec. 204, (ὕρος, τρέφω) poet. for δρεῖδρ., mountain-bred, where Pors. οὐριβρεπτος; but cf. Lob. Paral. p. 455.

οὔριος, ἦ, οὐ, =οὔριος III.
οὔριodorew, to run, i. e. sail with a fair wind, Lob. Phryn.

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οὔριodorew, οὐ, running, i. e. sailing with a fair wind, etc.

οὔριον, τὸ, (οὔρος a watch) watch, dub.
οὔριος, ια, ιων, also ιος, ιωρ, (οὔρος) with a fair wind, Lat.

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vento secundo, esp. of a ship, *πλάτη, ταῖς* etc. Soph., and Eur.:

2. *οὐρ, πλοῦς, ῥόμος* etc., a prosperous voyage, etc., lb.: hence in *gen. prosperous, successful*, *πράξις* Aesch. Cho. 814: neut. pl. as Adv., *οὐρία θεῖν* to run before the wind, Ar. Lys. 550, cf. infr. 1. 1. 2.

II. *prospering, favouring, fair, πνεῦμα, πνοή* Eur., *ἀνεμος ἐπὶ τῇ* Thuc. 7. 53: hence *Zeus οὐρ*, as sending fair winds, as conducting things to a happy issue, Aesch. Supp. 590; or, acc. to Buttin. Lexil. v. *πέρα fin.*, the ruler of the elements.

2. *ἡ οὐρία*, sub. *πνοή*, = *οὐρος* a fair wind, hence, *οὐρία φέβεται* to commit oneself to the breeze, sail before the wind, Plat. Prot. 338 A.; and so, *ἐξ οὐρίας διαδραμεῖν, πλεῖν* Arist. Mech., Polyb.; also, *ἐξ οὐρίων δραμεῖν* Soph. Aj. 1083.

III. *οὐρ, ὄν* a wind-egg, Arist. H. A., elsewh. *σηπνηρόν*, Lat. *subventianum*: those laid in spring were called *ἐφεβία*, those in autumn *κυνόσπορα*.

οὐριοστάτης, ου, δ. (ιστημι) standing prosperous or secure, or trans. securing fortune, Aesch. Cho. 821. [α]

οὐρίω, (οὔριος) to have, sail with a fair wind. II. trans. to give to the winds, *ἐθέλας* Anth.

οὐρίσμα, ατος, τό, Ion. for *δρισμα*, a bound, boundary line, Hdt. 2. 17., 4. 45.

οὐρίσμα, ατος, τό, (οὐρίω) a fair wind, dub. *οὔρις*, contr. for *δ οὔρις*, Ar. Av. 284.

οὐροδοχεῖον, τό, = sq.

οὐροδόχη, ἡ, (οὔρον, δέχομαι) a chamber-pot.

οὐροδόχιον, τό, = fureg: from

οὐροδόχος, ον, (οὔρον, δέχομαι) holding urine.

οὔρον, τό, urine, Hdt. 2. 111, etc. (Lat. *urina*, Germ. *harn*: the Sanscr. *vr̥i* is water, cf. Lat. *urinari* to dive, Pott Forsch. 1. p. 122. Prob. from *ῥος* 2, q. v.: acc. to others from *ῥος, ὄρος*.)

οὔρον, τό, poet. for *ὄρος, ὄρος*, a boundary: found in three places of Hom., viz. Il. 23. 431, *ὅσα δίσκου οὐρα πέλονται* as far as the boundaries of the quoit reach, i. e. a quoit's throw, (for which in 23. 523, we have the word *δίσκουρα*); in Od. 8. 124, *ὅσσον τ' ἐν γειῷ οὔρον πέλει ἡμιόνοι* τόσσον ἐπικροτοῦσιν . . . ἵκτο: and so in Il. 10. 351, *ὅσσον τ' ἐπὶ οὐρα πέλονται ἡμιόνοι*—in the two last places a certain distance is expressed by *οὔρον ἡμιόνοι*, *οὐρα ἡμιόνοι*; and in the latter the explanation is added, *αὐτὰρ τε* (sc. *ἡμιόνοι*) *βοῶν πρὸς ἐπικροτοῖσιν εἰσιν ἐλκέμεναι νεῖω* *βαβέλῃς* *πικτήν* *ἄροτρον*, where the common explanation, viz., that the distance meant is that by which mules would beat oxen in ploughing a furrow in the same time.

οὔροπύγιον, τό, = *ὄροπύγιον*, *uropygium*, Arist. H. A. [ῥ]

οὔρος, δ, a fair wind, right astern, oft. in Hom.; in full *πρῆμηνον οὔρος* Eur. Tro. 20; and Theoc. 13. 52, adds *πλευρτοῦς* in plur. Od. 4. 360; *ἀπ' δὲ θεοῖ οὔρον στρέψαν* the gods changed the wind again to a fair one, Od. 4. 520; *πέμπευ κατ' οὔρον* to send down (i. e. with) the wind, speed on its way, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 163; so too, *κατ' οὔρον φεύγον, ἰέναι, ρεῖν*, metaph. of good luck and success, Trag.: *οὔρος ὀφθαλμῶν ἐμῶν ἀντὶ γένουσι* *ἄνωθεν ἑρποῖται* let a fair wind be with her as she goes from my sight, i. e. let her go as quick as may be, Soph. Tr. 815; *οὔρος* (ἐστὶ) *καὶ καὶρός*, 'tis a fair time, Soph. Phil. 855. (Usu. deriv. from OP—, *δρῦμα*: better, with Coray Heliod. 2. 345, from *αὔρα*, as the diphthongs *ou* and *au* are interchanged in sq.: or perh. from *οὐρα* a tail-wind, stern-wind.)

οὔρος, δ, a watcher, warder, guard, guardian, Od. 15. 89; esp. Nestor is in Hom. *οὔρος* *Ἀχαιῶν*, also *οὔριος*: hence *ἐπλοῦρος*. (Usu. deriv. from *ὄραω*, better with Damm referred to *ἄρα*, as we have *ὄν* and *ἄν*, *οὐρανός* and *ἄρῶνας*: cf. *φρουρά*.)

οὔρος, δ, Ion. for *ὄρος*, a boundary, Il., and freq. in Hdt.

οὔρος, εος, τό, Ion. for *ὄρος*, a mountain, freq. in Hom., and the usu. form in Hdt.

οὔρος, δ, *Bois*, a wild bull, Lat. *urus*, perh. formed from the fern. *Auer-ochs*, Anth.

οὔρος, δ, a trench or channel for hauling up ships and launching them again, *οὔρους ἑξέκαβαρον* Il. 2. 153; where the *οὔρι* had got choked up, and had to be cleared before the ships could be launched: in Ap. Rh. this trench is called *ὀλκός*.

οὔρος, οὔ, δ, Ion. for *ὄρος, ὀρός*, the serum of the blood, Nic. *Οὔροτάλι*, the Arabian name of Dionysus, prob. as the sun, v. Bähr Hdt. 3. 8.

οὔροτομέω, (οὔρα, τομή) ἵππον οὔρ. to dock a horse's tail.

οὔρος, (οὔρος) = *οὔριω*, to have a fair wind: usu. *καπουρός*.

Ο'Υ'2, τό, gen. *ῥός*, dat. *ῥτῇ*: plur. nom. *ῥας*, gen. *ῥων*, dat. *ῥσιν*, very late *ῥτος*, Loh. Phryn. 211: Hom. has only acc. sing. and dat. plur., Il. 11. 109., 20. 473. Od. 12. 200; in the other cases he forms as if from *οὔας*, q. v.; Hdt. usu. employs plur. t.—*an ear*, Hom. etc.: *βοᾷ ἐν ὠσὶ κλέαδός rings in the ear*, Aesch. Pers. 605: *δὲ ἄτων ἢ λόγος* Eur. Med. 1139; *εἰς οὐς, εἰς ἄτα* in one's ear, i. e. secretly, Valck. Hipp. 932, Soph. Aj. 149, so too, *πρὸς οὐς* Plat. Euthyd. 275 E; opp. to *εἰς ὀφθαλμούς*.

II. *an ear, handle*, esp. of pitchers, cups, etc., in this signif. Hom. always uses the longer forms *οὔατα* etc. (In Crete and Lacon. *αὔς, αὔρος*, and Dor. *ᾠς, ᾠτός*; cf. Lat. *auris*, audire, ausculto, Germ. *Ohr*, our ear, and mod. Greek *αὐρίον* the hearing.)

οὔατα, ἡ, (ᾠν, οὔσα, εἰμ) that which is one's own, one's property, substance, Hdt. 1. 92., 6. 86, i.; so in Soph. Tr. 911, *ἅπας οὔατα* is prob. property without its fitting heir, not childlessness, for Deianira had children, v. Ellendt Lex. v. *ἄραις*.

II. the being, substance, essence, true nature of a thing, Plat. Phaed. 78 C, etc.

2. in Stoic philosophy, = *ᾠη*, matter, Ritter Hist. of Philos. 3. p. 515. Hence

οὔσιδιον, τό, Dim. from *οὔατα* 1, a small fortune, Nicom. ap. Ath. 58 A. [I]

οὔσιῶς, (οὔατα 1) to invest with being or reality, call into existence, create: Pass. to be existent.

οὔσιῶδες, ες, (οὔατα, εἶδος) essential, substantial. Adv. — *ᾠς*.

οὔσον, τό, = *οὔσον*, q. v., Lyc.

οὔταῶς, ᾠς, v. sq.

οὔτως, fut. *οὔτησθαι*: aor. 1 *οὔτησα*, pass. *οὔτῃσθαι*, both in Hom.; and besides these he has 3 impf. *οὔταῖς* Od. 22. 356, usu. contr. *οὔτᾱ*, and of the poet. syncop. aor. *οὔταν*, 3 sing. *οὔτᾱ*, inf. *οὔταμεναι* and *οὔταμεν*, part. aor. pass. *οὔταμενος* [α]; also the forms *οὔτασκα* and *οὔτασκασι* Il. 15. 745., 22. 375.

He takes as pres. the collat. form *οὔταῶς*, f. *ᾠς*, of which he also has impf. act. and pass., aor. act. *οὔταῖς*, and pf. pass. 3 sing. *οὔτασται*, part. *οὔτασμενος*: there is no such form as *οὔτῃ*.

To wound, hurt, hit with any kind of weapon, *χαλκῷ, δουρὶ, ἐπιφέεσι, ἔγχρῃ* etc., Hom.; freq. also opp. to *βάλλειν*, to wound by striking or thrusting, Il. 11. 659, 826, etc.; which is more fully expressed by *σχεδὸν* and *αὐτοσχεδῶν* *οὔτα*, *οὔτᾱ* *ζοντο* etc., as in Il. 5. 458, Od. 11. 536: usu. c. acc. of pers. or part wounded, hence also c. dupl. acc., *Κίπριδα οὔτασσε χεῖρα* Il. 5. 458; elsewh., *οὔτ. τινὰ κατὰ τι, κατὰ χροά, κατὰ ὄμων, κατ' ἄσπιδα* etc.; more rarely c. acc. reit. *οὔτασιν ὄσκος* they hit, shattered the shield, Il. 7. 258 etc., Hes. Sc. 363: also c. acc. cognato, ἔλκος, *δ με βροτὸς οὔτασεν ἄνῃ* the wound which a man struck me withal, Il. 5. 361; hence, *οὔταμένη* *οὔτειλῃ* the wound inflicted, Il. 14. 518; also of lightning, Eur. Hipp. 684: of arrows, H. F. 199; and so in gen. of one wounding, from far or near at hand, and so just like *βάλλειν*. (From *οὔτως* comes *οὔτε* 1: akin to *ὄθω*.)

οὔτε, Adv., (ὄβ, τε) and *not*, Il. 22. 265, for which however *καὶ οὐ* is not unfreq., Plat. Legg. 806 C, Xen. An. 2. 1, 10.

II. usu. repeated *οὔτε... οὔτε... neither... nor...*, like Lat. *neque... neque...*, connecting clauses in such manner that the things denied are placed in reciprocal relation, freq. from Hom. downwards. In such cases not only *οὔτε... οὔτε...*, correspond, but also *οὔτε... τε...*, as in Lat. *neque... et...*, Il. 24. 185, cf. Böckh Simon. p. xv, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 26 C; *οὔτε... δέ...* Hdt. 1. 108., 8. 142, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 297, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 388 E; also, *οὔτε... οὔδ᾽...*, Schäf. ut sup. p. 36, 299, sq.; and *οὔδ᾽... οὔτε...* h. Hom. Cer. 22 i freq. also *οὔτε... οὔ...* Hdt. 8. 98, Eur. Or. 41: also *οὔ... οὔτε...* Il. 6. 450, Od. 9. 147: *οὔτε* is sometimes wholly omitted in the first clause, Böckh Pind. P. 6. 48., 10. 41. See further Jelf Gr. Gr. § 775, Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 4. 1321.

οὔτερος, Ion. for *δ ἕτερος*, Hdt. 1. 34, 134; neut. *οὔτερον* Hdt. 1. 32.

οὔτῃσασκε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 act. for *οὔτησε* from *οὔταῶς*, Il.

οὔτῃσας, ἡ, (οὔταῶς) a wounding.

οὔτῃτερα, ἡ, Anth.: fem. from

οὔτῃτηρ, ἴπος, and *ᾠς*, οὔ, δ. (οὔταῶς) one who wounds, a striker.

οὔτι, neut. from *οὔτις*, q. v.

οὐτιδανός, ἡ, δν, Att. also os, or, (οὐτρί) useless, in Hom. always of persons of small esteem, feeble, powerless, cowardly; later also of animals and things, worthless, mean, poor, οὐτιδανός ἐν πόλεσι ποιεῖται are swept away leaving naught behind, Aesch. Theb. 361. (-δανος is a mere suffix, as in ἡπεδανός etc.)

οὐτις, for οὐ τί που, not I suppose, probably not, used in a half interrog. way, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4. 87.

οὐτις, for οὐ τί που, like οὐτω, not yet.

οὐτις, neut. οὐτί, gen. οὐτῶς, (οὐ τίς, no one, nobody, neut. nothing, Lat. ne ultus, nullus, freq. in Hom., who also puts other words between οὐ and τί; so too in Hes.: neut. οὐτί is freq. used as Adv. in strong denial, not a whit, by no means, not at all, Hom., and Hes.

II. Οὐτίς, δ, acc. Οὐτῶν, Nobody, Noman, a fallacious name assumed by Ulysses to deceive Polyphemus, Od. 9; and further carried out by Eur. Cyl. 549, 672, sq.: hence

2. Οὐτίς, the name of a particular fallacy, Diog. L. 7. 44, 82, with pl. οὐτίδες.

οὐτοι, Adv., (οὐ, τοί) indeed not, Lat. non sane, Hom., and Hes.: οὐτοι not certainly never, Soph. Ant. 522, etc.: also before protestations, οὐτοι, μὴ τὴν Διμήτῃ Ar. Plat. 64; so too, μὴ τὸν Δί, οὐ τοῖνυν Id. Vesp. 1141, cf. τοῖνυν. (οὐτοι is often confounded with οὐτω.)

οὐτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, gen. τοῦτου, ταύτης, τούτου etc., demonstr. Pron., this, very freq. from Hom. downwards: mostly used to refer to the latter of two objects, and so, like ὅδε, denoting the nearness of its subject; hence also ταῖτα are the things round and about us, earthly things, = τὰ ἐνταῦθα, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 75 E. Yet it often stands, esp. in Hdt., referring to a single object, just like αὐτός, he, it, Hdt. 1. 180.

II. but οὐτος often refers not to what has gone before, but to what follows, and so oft. to introduce a narration, the following, as follows, where we also oft. say this, II. 13. 377, Od. 2. 306; though ὅδε is more freq. in this sense.

III. οὐτος, followed by δς with a relat. clause, answers to our he who . . , the man who . . , as Od. 2. 40., 6. 201.

IV. referring emphat. to a person, it means the well-known, famous, notorious person, Lat. hic, Bentl. Ter. Adelph. 5. 8, 23, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 90 C.

V. referring emphat. to the Place of its Subject, οὐτος, αὐτή are a kind of vocat. like Lat. heus! you there! holla you! hear! Eur. Hec. 1127, Alc. 773; also, οὐτος σὺ, heus tu! Hec. 1280, Or. 1567; and doubled, Ar. Thesm. 689; so, ὁ οὐτος, οὐτος Οἰδῖπους Soph. O. C. 1627; οὐτος, σὲ λέγω Ar. Ran. 171; oft. with an angry or scornful expression: the fem. is much more rare than masc., as in Ar. Thesm. 610.

CF. δὲ II. VI. in Att. law-pleadings, οὐτως was applied to the Plaintiff as well as to the Judge or Defendant, while at Rome the Judge and Defendant were called hic, the Plaintiff iste: in plur. it meant all present in court, Vulf. Dem. Lept. p. 222, 283.

VII. after a parenthesis, the Subject though already named is oft. emphat. repeated by οὐτως, as, οὕδε γὰρ οὕδε Ἀριστέος . . οὕδε οὐτος, προσωτέρω ἔφησε ἀμικέσθαι Hdt. 4. 16, cf. 4. 81, etc.

VIII. the demonstr. is oft. omitted before the relat. Pron., II. 10. 305, Od. 24. 286.

IX. oft. strengthened, esp. in neut., τοῦτ' αὐτό, τοῦτο ἐκεῖνο, αὐτὸ τοῦτο, Lat. id ipsum.

X. τοῦτο μὲν . . , τοῦτο δέ . . , also ταῦτα μὲν . . , ταῦτα δέ . . , form correlat. clauses, on the one hand . . , on the other . . , partly . . , partly . . , very freq. in Hdt., who in latter clause oft. replaces τοῦτο δέ by another word, δ δέ, ἡ δέ, μετὰ δέ etc., cf. Schweigh. Hdt. 7. 22, cf. 3. 108, etc.: so too, τοῦτο μὲν . . , ἔπειτα δέ . . Erf. Soph. Ant. 61; τοῦτο μὲν . . , οἱ δέ . . O. C. 441; τοῦτο μὲν . . , τοῦτ' αὖθις . . Ant. 165, etc.

XI. ταῖτα is oft. used to refer to a more remote subject, without regard to gender or number, Soph. El. 1366, ubi v. Schäf.

XII. when a circumstance is added as strongly confirmatory of what has been said, the demonstr. Pron. is freq. joined with the connecting καί, καὶ ταῦτα and καὶ ταῦτα, and especially, often without any Verb expressed, as, καὶ ταῦτα ἡλιακοῦς Soph. El. 614, cf. Aesch. Eum. 627: but usu. with partic., when it may be explained by although, Plat. Rep. 404 B, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 697. c: also in masc., Hdt. 1. 147., 6. 11.

XIII. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, like elev, to close one part of a subject, so much for this, Lat. haec hactenus, oft. in Att.; but

Plat. Phaed. 78 A. XIV. ταῦτα in acc. as Adv., for this reason, δὴ ταῦτα, freq. also ταῦτ' ἄρα and ταῦτ' οὖν for this reason then, accordingly, Br. Ar. Nub. 319, Vesp. 1358, etc.

2. ταῦτα, sub. ὁράω or ποίωω, in affirm. answers, ταῦτ' ὁ δειπνῶτα yes Sir, Ar. Pac. 275, cf. Eq. 111: so, ταῦτα δὴ Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 815: ταῦτα nun Vesp. 1008: so too, ἦν ταῦτα even so, true, yes, Lat. ita est, Valck. Phoen. 420. . . XV. dat. fem. sing. ταῦτα was also used as Adv., 1. of Place, sub. χόρη, in this spot, here, Soph. Phil. 1331.

2. of Manner, in this way, so, Id. O. C. 1300; οὐ ταῦτ' ἐστὶ πῶ ταῦτα Ar. Eq. 843, cf. Eur. Med. 365; ταῦτα καλεῖσθαι, προσγορεῖσθαι etc., to be so called, like οὕτω.

3. in this respect, so far, for the matter of that. XVI. the Article is often added to the Pron., to strengthen its demonstr. force: the Pron. usu. precedes the Article, but sometimes follows the Subst., οὐτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὐτος: the Article is in this case sometimes omitted, esp. in contempt, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 467 C.

XVII. οὐτος is oft. strengthened. At. by the demonstr. -ί, οὐτοσί, αὐτῇ, τοῦτῃ, gen. τοῦτοσί, nom. plur. οὐτοί, neut. ταῖσι etc., this man here, Lat. hicce, French celui-ci: before a vowel i becomes u, but prob. only after σ, as οὐτοσί, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 80 Ann. 3: the neut. also τοῦτῃ, ταῖσι, esp. in Com., became τούτοσί, ταυταῖσι, to avoid the hiatus in τοῦτῃ, ταυταῖ, but τούτοσί is also found, though wrongly defended by comparison with ὅδε, ἐνθάδε, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 108, Dind. Ar. Av. 18:—in Trag. this is very rare, Pers. Med. 157. [This i is always long, and a long vowel or diphthong before it becomes short, as αὐτῇ, τοῦτοσί.]

οὐτοσί, αὐτῇ, τοῦτῃ, v. οὐτος XVII.

οὕτως, and before a conson. usu. οὕτω, Adv. from οὐτος, in this way or manner, l. c. so, thus, esp. so much, Hom., and Hes.: hence, under these circumstances or conditions, accordingly: in full οὕτως has ὥς to answer it, so . . , as, II. 4. 178, Od. 4. 148, etc.; but both ὥς is very oft. left out after οὕτως, and v. versa sometimes οὕτως after ὥς, ὥς ἔδοξε . . καὶ ἐποῦντο Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Theocr. 7. 45, sq.: in Att. οὕτως usu. follows ἔπειτα, and in comparisons is used without it, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 72 C: the relat. Pron. oft. follows in Att. instead of ὥς τε, so . . , as to, Soph. Ant. 220, Ar. Ach. 736.

2. re-dupl., ὥς ὁ μὲν οὕτως Od. 19. 300.

3. οὕτως ἐσται so it shall be, ratifying what goes before, Od. 11. 348., 16. 31, etc.

4. emphatical, c. Imperat., κεῖσθ' οὕτως lie thou thus, of one who is stricken down for ever, II. 21. 184, cf. Od. 5. 146.

5. οὕτω δὴ so then, II. 2. 158, Od. 5. 204; οὕτω γὰρ δὴ τοῖ II. 15. 201; οὕτω πον so I ween, II. 2. 116, etc.; οὕτω πη II. 24. 373; λίην οὕτω all too much, so utterly, Od. 13. 239.

6. c. gen., like εἰς τοῦτο or εἰς τοσοῦτο, Valck. Phoen. 364.

7. where οὕτως stands for so much, ὥς τε or ὥς usu. follows to define the quantity more strictly: yet not always, as, κεφαλὰ εἰσι οὕτω δὴ τι ἰσχυρά, μῶνις ἢ λίφ παλαῖας διαπρήξεις (as we say) so hard, you could scarcely break them, Hdt. 3. 12, etc.: in this case too οὕτως is oft. followed by the relat. Pron., Valck. Hdt. 4. 52, cf. δς A. IV. 2.

II. with a qualifying or diminishing power, like αὐτως, so, only so, simply, no more than, like Lat. sic, Donat. Ter. Andr. 1. 2, 4: in Hom. always μᾶλ' οὕτω, II. 2. 120, for without μᾶλ' he always has οὕτω or αὐτως.

III. in wishes for oneself or others, always with optat., Od. 8. 465: also after εἰ and αἰε, εἰ γὰρ ἐλγὼν οὕτω γὰρ Διὸς παῖς εἴην would I were the son of Jove so [truly] as . . , II. 13. 825, cf. Od. 17. 494.

2. so Att. in protestations, e. g. ἔγωγ', οὕτως ὀλοῦμαι τῶν τέκνων, μᾶλ' ὅν ἄνδρα (as we say, so help me God), Ar. Thesm. 469, cf. Nub. 520.

IV. οὕτω λεγόμενος, καλούμενος, ὀνομαζόμενος etc., the so-called . . , Schäf. Mel. 1. p. 14, 82: οὕτως ἀκούω so to say.

V. οὕτω μὲν . . , οὕτω δέ . . partly . . , partly, cf. οὕτως x; but οὕχ οὕτως . . ὥς not so, not so much . . , as.

VI. in colloquial phrase, beginning a story, οὕτω ποτ' ἦν μὴς καὶ γὰρ so there were once on a time . . , Ar. Vesp. 1182.

VII. οὕτω oft. introduces the apodosis after a long protasis, or expresses the sequence of several things when a long participial clause has gone before, cf. Hdt. 1. 94, 196, etc., cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 565. 1: also, οὕτω δὴ in this state of things . . , Valck. Hdt. 7. 174: εἰδ' οὕτω Schäf. Dion. Comp.

p. 414. VIII. οὕτως oft. stands at the end of a sentence descriptive of the nature or manner of a thing, to take up the thread of the discourse, in which case it freq. cannot be translated, Schweigh. Hdt. 7. 170, cf. οὕτως VII.—That οὕτως is found even before consonants, is shewn by Jac. A. P. p. 159, 503; indeed it is not improb. that οὕτως was the orig. form, for which οὕτω came into use for convenience before a conson.: οὕτω before a vowel is quite inadmissible, except in Ion. Prose. οὕτως, and before a vowel sometimes οὕτωςιν = οὕτως, strengthened by the Att. — demonstr. [?]
 οὕχι, Adv. for οὐ, not, II., but more freq. Att. [?]
 οὕχινος, τὸ ἐχίνος, Ar. Vesp. 1437.
 ὀφείδιον, τό, like ὀφίδιον, Dim. from ὀφίς, Strab.
 ὀφείλειον, τό, (ὀφείλω) a small debt.
 ὀφείλετης, ου, ὁ, (ὀφείλω) a debtor, τινί Soph. Aj. 590.
 ὀφειλῆτις, ἡ, ἡ, fem. from foreg., a debtor, Rhcs. 965.
 ὀφειλή, ἡ, (ὀφείλω) a debt, duty, N. T., and Xen. ap. E. M.
 ὀφειλήμα, τό, (ὀφείλω) that which is owed, a debt, Thuc. 2. 40.
 ὀφειλῆτως, Adv. part. from ὀφείλω, as of debt, deservedly.
 'ΟΦΕΙΛΩ, fut. ὀφείλωσιν: aor. 2 ὤφελον, Ion. and later in Att.
 Prose ὤφελον, Ep. also ὤφελον, oft. in Hom., and ὀφείλλον Od. 8. 312. To owe, have to pay or account for, χρεῖς τινι Il. 11. 688: also absol., to be in debt, Ar. Lys. 581.—Pass. to be due, τινί Il. 11. 686. II. in wider signif., to be under an obligation, to be bound, usu. c. inf., oft. in Hdt., as 1. 41, 42, 111: hence part. pass., ὀφειλόμενος bounden, due, fitting, τό ὀφ. one's due, Aesch. Cho. 310:—in this signif. the aor. ὤφελον is esp. used, I ought to have. —, of that which one has not done, ὤφελεν ἀνὰ-τοῖσιν εὐχσθαι Il. 23. 546; νῦν ὤφελεν ποιεῖσθαι λισσόμενος Il. 10. 117, cf. Od. 4. 97, 472: and so 2. this aor. is usu. in wishes that a thing had happened, which has really not happened, e. g. τὴν ὤφελ' ἐν νῆσσοι κατακτείναν Ἄρτεμιν would that Artemis had slain her! (but she had not), Lat. *utinam eam interfecisset!* Il. 19. 59: usu. with a Conjunction, which expresses the wish still more strongly, e. g. with εἴθε, Ep. αἶθε, αἶθ' ὤφελος ο ὤφελαι O that thou hadst. —! Il. 1. 415, etc.; and so with the other persons, αἶθ' ὤφελλε Od. 18. 401, αἶθ' ὤφελετο Il. 24. 254, αἶθ' ὤφελον Od. 13. 204: so with ὥς, ὥς ὤφελον ο ὤφελον O that I had. —! etc., Il. 11. 380, Od. 14. 274; 80, ὥς ὤφελος Od. 2. 184; ὥς ὤφελον ο ὤφελαι Il. 3. 173, Od. 14. 68, etc.: strengthened, ὥς δὲ Od. 1. 217, etc.: also with negat., μὴ ὤφελος would thou hadst never. —! Il. 9. 698, Od. 8. 312. In Att. Poets usu. c. augm., ὤφελον, εἴθ' ὤφελον, etc.: but also, εἴθ' ὤφελεν Aesch. Pers. 915; ὤφελε δύναι Soph. Aj. 1192. III. hence of any thing binding upon us necessarily by the laws of nature, etc., esp. in Pass., πᾶσιν ἡμῶν τοῦτ' ὀφείλεται παθεῖν this is a debt we all must pay, Soph. El. 1173, cf. Phil. 1407; 80, πᾶσιν ἡμῶν καθάρειν ὀφείλεται, Horace's *debemus morti*, Eur. Alc. 419, cf. 782, and Or. 1245: hence in gen., τὸ ὀφειλόμενον destiny, Jac. Ep. Ad. 692. 2. of the natural and fitting results of men's dealings, that which they have deserved, and consequ. will receive, e. g. ἡμίαν ὀφείλειν to be liable to be in danger of a penalty, etc., Lys. 115. 10; 80, βλάβην ὀφείλειν Id. 94. 40: but 3. of retribution in good or evil, βλάβην ὀφ. τινί to owe one an ill turn, Eur. Andr. 360; 80, ἀγαθὸν οἱ κακὸν ὀφ. τινί to have to render one good for good, evil for evil, Plat. Rep. 332 A.—In pres. and impf. Hom. sometimes uses the form ὀφέλλω, cf. also ὀφλω and ὀφλισκάνω.

ὀφέλλω, or, like ὀφέλλω, useful, Opp.: from ὀφέλλω, in pres. and impf. not rare in Hom. for ὀφείλω, to owe, Od. 8. 332, 462; Pass., χρεῖς μοι ὀφέλλεται Od. 3. 367. II. to be obliged, bound, ὀφέλλετε ταῦτα πένησι you are bound, you ought to do this, Il. 10. 200: the form ὀφείλων is also freq. in Hom. for the aor. ὤφελον, more rarely ὤφελον. (This ὀφέλλω must not be confounded with sq.)

'ΟΦΕΛΛΩ, f. ὀφέλω, aor. ὤφειλα, old poet. word, to increase, enlarge, elevate, strengthen, Hom., who however only uses pres. and impf. aor. and pass., and Ion. opt. aor. ὀφέλλαιεν, ὀφείλων, πόνον, ἀνδρὸς ἐρώνη, βέας, ἡβην, μένος, ἀρετὴν Hom.; ἰσάνον κῆματ' ὀφέλλει the force of the wind raises high the waves, Il. 15. 383; μῦθον ὀφ. to multiply words, Il. 16. 631; also, ὀφ. τινι τιμῇ to raise one in honor, Lat. *honore augere*,

Il. 1. 510, cf. Pind. P. 4. 464; 80, πτόμεον καὶ δῆρον ὀφ. Hes. Op. 14, 33; in gen. to further, forward, help, serve, make to thrive, οἶκον Od. 15. 21:—Pass. to wax, grow, thrive, οἶκος ὀφέλλεται Od. 14. 233; and in gen. to increase, Aesch. Theb. 249.

II. from the signif. of increasing, hearing up or together, to sweep, Hippon. 8; cf. ὀφελμα II, and ὀφελτρον. ὀφελμα, ατος, τό, (ὀφέλλω) increase, enlargement, advantage, profit, Soph. Fr. 926. II. a broom, besom, Hippon. 8: also 2. sweepings.

ὀφελος, τό, (ὀφέλλω) only used in nom., furtherance, advantage, help, only used in nom., Hom., and Att.: αἱ κ' ὀφέλους γένεσθαι whether we can be any help, of any use, Il. 13. 236; 80, δὲ τοι πολλά' ὀφελος γένετο who was a great help to thee, Il. 17. 152; and, οὐδὲν σοφὴ' ὀφελος it is no good to thee, Il. 22. 513; 80 in Att., τί δῆτ' ἐν εἰς ὀφελος ἦν; what good couldst thou be to us? Ar. Plut. 1152: 80 too Plat. Apol. 36 C, Xen., etc.: but c. gen., τῶν ὀφελος οὐδὲν whose use was nothing, i. e. who were quite useless, Hdt. 8. 68, 3; 80, ἐν τῇ ἡμῶν ὀφελος ᾗ Plat. Rep. 530 C: δ τὴν πέρ' ἐστ' ὀφελος all that are good for aught, Ar. Ecc. 53; 80 c. gen., δ τὴν ὀφελος στρατευμάτων the really useful part, the flower of the army, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 6.

ὀφθαλμῖος, or, like ὀφθαλμός, poet. for ὀφθαλμός, Orph. ὀφθαλτρεῖν, to sweep, cleanse, clean, Lyc.: from ὀφελτρον, τό, (ὀφέλλω II) a broom, like ὀφελμα. ὀφώδης, es, (είδος) snake-like, Plat. Rep. 590 B. ὀφθαλμία, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμός) a disease of the eyes accompanied by the discharge of humors, ophthalmia, Lat. *hippitude*, Ar. Plut. 115: also, ὀφθ. ἔμφρ Arist. Probl. ὀφθαλμίας, ου, ὁ, the quicksighted, name of a kind of eagle or falcon, Aëros ὀφθ. Lyc.

ὀφθαλμῖος, (ὀφθαλμία) to have the ophthalmia, to have running, watery eyes, Hdt. 7. 229, Ar. Ran. 192. II. metaph. of the pain caused by envy at the sight of other men's prosperity, ὀφθαλμῖος τι οἱ περί τι to be envious or covetous of any thing, Polyb.: also, ὀφθ. ἐπὶ τινι to feel a painful longing for any thing, esp. of lovers, Incert. ap. Suid.; so beautiful women are called ὀφθαλμῖος ἀληθινός, Hdt. 5. 18.

ὀφθαλμῖον, τό, Dim. from ὀφθαλμός, Ar. Eq. 909. [?] ὀφθαλμίζομαι, as Pass., to be ill of ophthalmia, Plut. II. = ἐνοφθαλμίζω, to inoculate, sups.

ὀφθαλμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀφθαλμός) belonging to the eyes, Diosc.: δ ὀφθ. an oculist, Gal.

ὀφθαλμίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, epith. of Athena as goddess of the Moon. ὀφθαλμοβόλος, (βάλλω) to cast the eyes upon an object, to ogle, v. ἐποφθαλμέω.

ὀφθαλμοβόρος, ον, (βορά) eating or picking out of eyes, Arist. H. A.

ὀφθαλμοδουλεία, ἡ, eye-service, N. T.: from ὀφθαλμοδουλος, ον, doing eye-service: sups.

ὀφθαλμοειδής, es, (είδος) like or in the nature of eyes, Diosc. ὀφθαλμός, ον, ὁ, (ὄνομα, part. aor. ὀφθείς) the eye, freq. in Hom., who like Hes. mostly uses plur.; he also oft. joins ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδεῖν, ὄραν etc. 2. in gen. sight, presence, es ὀφθαλμοῖσιν τινος before one's eyes or face, Il. 24. 204; γίγνεσθαι τινι ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν to get out of any one's sight, Hdt. 5. 106: ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, Lat. in oculis, before the eyes, Xen. An. 4. 5, 29; κατ' ὀφθαλμούς λέγειν τινι to tell one to one's face, Ar. Ran. 626; 80, κατ' ὀφθαλμούς κατηγορεῖν τινος to accuse one to his face, Xen. Hier. 1. 14: opp. to εἰς ὄψ, es ὄψα. Cf. ἐκκῆσθαι.

II. the eye of heaven, eye of day or night, for the sun or moon, e. g. νύκτος ὀφθ., v. Blomf. Gloss. Aesch. Theb. 386.

III. like ὁμας and ἄνθος, the dearest, best, as the eye is the most precious part of the body, hence of men, first in Pind. ὀφθαλμός Ζευκῆλας, στρατῖας etc., O. 2. 18., 6. 27; 80 too, ὀφθαλμός ἀνθέων the eye of flowers, i. e. the rose: also ἱγίη, cheer, comfort, Soph. O. T. 987, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5. 15. IV. in Persia ὀφθαλμοὶ βασιλέως the king's eyes were confidential officers, through whom he beheld his kingdom and subjects, Hdt. 1. 114, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 985: 80 the Chinese state-paper of 1834 called the British Superintendent 'the barbarian Eye.' V. the eye or bud of a plant or tree.

ὀφθαλμοσφοφός, *on*, skilled in the eyes, an oculist, Luc.
 ὀφθαλμοτέγκτος, *on*, (τέγγω) weiting the eyes, πηλμυρὶς
 Eur. Alc. 184. II. pass. with wet eyes.
 ὀφθαλμοφανής, *es*, (φαίνωμαι) manifest, open, Strab. Adv.
 -ως, LXX.
 ὀφθαλμώδης, *es*=ὀφθαλμοειδής.
 ὀφθαλμορύχτος, *on*, (ρύσσω) tearing out the eyes, Aesch.
 Eum. 186.

ὀφθαλμός, *h*, *on*, (ὄφθαλμος) belonging to or treating of serpents.
 ὀφθαλμός, *h*, (as if from ὀφθαλμός) a bald place on the head of
 a serpentine or winding form, Cels. [I]
 ὀφθαλμός, τό, Dimin. from ὄφθαλμος. [I]
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *du*=ὀφθαλμός, fem. ὀφθαλμῆτις, πέτρα, serpentine, Orph.
 Lith.

ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (βάλλω) serpent-slaying, Anth.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (βορά) serpent-eating, Orac. ap. Plut.
 ὀφθαλμός, *es*, (*γένω) begotten of serpents.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (δειρή) serpent-necked, Orac. ap. Arist. Mirab.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (δάκνω) bitten by a serpent, Diosc.
 ὀφθαλμός, *es*, (εἶδος) like or in the nature of a serpent.
 ὀφθαλμός, *es*, *en*, (ὄφθαλμος) of or belonging to serpents, poet. for
 ὀφθαλμός. II. abounding in serpents, Antim., [who has the
 first o long, cf. ὄφθαλμος.]

ὀφθαλμός, τριχός, *on*, *h*, *h*, with snakes for hair, snake-haired.
 ὀφθαλμός, *h*, serpent-killer, a kind of σκολοπένδρα: from
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (κτείνω) serpent-killing.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *du*, and -μάχος, *on*, (μάχη) fighting with ser-
 pents: *du* ὀφθαλμός, a kind of locust, LXX. [α]

ὀφθαλμός, *es*, *en*, (ὄφθαλμος) of, belonging to, or like a serpent,
 Lat. anguineus. [I in Opp. Cyn. 2. 237., 3. 436-].
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (ἀγκυλός) with snake curls, Orph.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *on*, with serpents for legs, Luc.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (πρόσωπον) with serpent's face.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, and -σκορδον, τό, (σκορδον) wild garlick,
 alium scorodoprastum, Diosc.

ὀφθαλμός, *on*, by poet. metath. ὀφθαλμός, (σπερμα) sown
 or engendered by serpents.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, or -στάφυλον, τό, Diosc., a kind of bryony,
 also ἀμπέλδς λευκή.

ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (ὀφθαλμός) serpent-tailed.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, contr. for ὀφθαλμός, *on*.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (ἔχω) holding a serpent: esp. the constellation
 Ophiuchus, Serpentarius or Anguineus. Hence
 ὀφθαλμός, *es*, *en*, belonging to Ophiuchus, Arat.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (φάγειν) eating serpents.

*ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΣ, *es*, *en*, *on*, a serpent, snake, II. 12. 208; freq. in
 Hdt.: equiv. to δράκων in Hes. Th. 322, 323, 825. (As fem.
 it will hardly be found.) II. like δράκων, a serpent-like
 bracelet, Menand. p. 135, Pierson Moer. 288. III. the con-
 stellation Serpens, Arat. IV. in Hipp. a creeping plant.

V.=ὀφθαλμός. [The first syll. is sometimes made long in the
 older Poets, prob. by the pronunc. of φ, II. 12. 208, cf. Wolf
 Praef. II. p. LXXI, Herm. El. Metr. p. 57, Spitzn. Vers. Her.
 p. 78, in which case some would needlessly write ὀφθαλμός, Schaf.
 Theogn. 1057: in Acc. ὀφθαλμός Hes. Th. 334, i in arsi, of which
 also Aesch. Cho. 928 is an example.] Hence

ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *du*, fem. ὀφθαλμῆτις, ἴδος, *on*, or like a serpent, Diosc. [I]
 ὀφθαλμός, *es*=ὀφθαλμοειδής, snakey, Γοργών Pind. O. 13. 89.
 II.=ὀφθαλμός, full of serpents.

ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *du*, a fabulous animal in Sardinia, Plin. [I]
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *du*, ὀφθαλμός.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *du*, (ὀφθαλμός) a debt, esp. a fine incurred in a law-
 suit, etc., damages, Isa. 88. 28.

ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *du*, an owing, debt, like ὀφθαλμός.
 ὀφθαλμός, *on*, *du*, (ὀφθαλμός) a debtor.

ὀφθαλμός, the only form of the pres. in Att., whereas Hdt.
 8. 26 has impf. ὀφθαλμός, as if from *ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΣ, but with v. I. ὀφθαλμός:
 fut. ὀφθαλμός: perf. ὀφθαλμός. The aor. is ὀφθαλμός, inf. ὀφθαλμός,
 part. ὀφθαλμός Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 689, and Eur. Heracl. 985.
 Strictly=ὀφθαλμός, but usu. in the technical phrases δίκην ὀφθαλμός
 or ὀφθαλμός, to be cast in a suit, lose one's cause, freq. in
 Att., as ὀφθαλμός ἀπαρχῆς τε καὶ κλοπῆς δίκην Aesch. Ag. 534,
 cf. Ar. Nub. 34, etc.; also, ἀθανάτου δίκην ὀφθαλμός, to be found guilty

of a capital crime, Plat. Legg. 856 D; then oft. without δίκην,
 ὀφθαλμός, to be found guilty of murder, Ib. 873 B, sq.; ὀφθαλμός
 ἀσπρατίας, ἀποστασίου Dem., etc.; and absol., to be cast, to be
 found guilty, Thuc. 3. 70, Plat. Legg. 755 A, etc.; hence, ὀ
 ὀφθαλμός the losing party: ζημίαν ὀφθαλμός, to incur a penalty,
 Eur. Med. 581, Dem., etc.: ὀφθαλμός, ὑπὸ τῶντος, to be condemned by
 one, but διατῶν ὀφθαλμός to lose in an arbitration, Dem. 862. 2:
 hence

II. in gen. of any thing one deserves or brings on
 oneself, γέλαστος, αἰσχύνῃ, βλάβην ὀφθαλμός to bring laughter,
 infamy, loss on oneself, incur them, Eur. Med. 403, Hel. 67,
 Andr. 188: ὀφθαλμός γέλαστος τῶντος to be laughed at by one,
 Eur. Bacch. 854; also, παρὰ τινι, πρὸς τινι Plat. Phaed. 117 A,
 Hipp. Ma. 282 A. 2. expressions like δειλὴν ὀφθαλμός, to be
 thought a coward, are elliptic for ὀφθαλμός δίκην or αἰτίαν δειλίας
 to get a character for cowardice, madness, etc.: δειλὴν ὀφθαλμός
 βασιλῆος he drew upon himself the reproach of cowardice from
 the king, Hdt. 8. 26; also, μοῖραν ὀφθαλμός τῶν Soph. Ant.
 479; so, ὀφθαλμός κακίαν, σκαυότῃ Soph. O. T. 517, Ant. 1058,
 ἀμάρταν, ἀνομίαν Eur., etc.

*ΟΦΘΑΛΜΟΣ, Conjunction, marking end or intention, only used in
 Ion. and Dor. Poets, that, in order that, to the end that. I.

with conjunct. 1. after pres. and fut., like Lat. conj. pres.,
 the most common usage, also ὀφθαλμός κε, freq. in Hom. 2. after
 past tenses, II. 5. 128., Od. 9. 13, Pind. P. 4. 163: see the ac-
 count of this in the Grammarians, e. g. Jelf § 806 sqq.—Where
 the indic. seems to stand for the conj., it is in fact only the Ep.
 conj. aor., as ὡς ἐν τῷ ὡς ἐν τῷ, II. 2. 440. II. with optat.,
 after past tenses, like Lat. impf. conj., v. Jelf ubi supr. III.

ὀφθαλμός, like ὡς ὡς ὡς, Lat. ut ne, II. 1. 118, 578.

B. ὀφθαλμός as Adv. of Time, like Lat. donec. I. of the
 indefinite time during which a thing happens to be, and so
 marking the relation of two actions in point of Time, so long
 as, while, 1. usu. with indic., II. 2. 769, Od. 20. 136, etc.;
 the sentence is complete when ὀφθαλμός answers to ὀφθαλμός, as II. 4.
 220, Od. 9. 56, etc.: the clause with ὀφθαλμός regul. follows that
 with ὀφθαλμός, seldom goes before, as in Od. 4. 289; ὀφθαλμός τε is also
 found, and maintained by Schäf. Theogn. 953, by comparison
 with ἔστω. 2. more rarely with conjunct., II. 4. 346, Od.
 15. 81, etc.; and with answering ὀφθαλμός, II. 7. 193. 3. also
 with ἔν κε or κε, and conjunct., II. 6. 113, Od. 2. 124, etc.;
 and with answering ὀφθαλμός, Od. 2. 204; sometimes also with
 other Conjunctions, ὀφθαλμός μὲν κε II. 11. 202, Od. 5. 361,
 6. 259, in which case ὀφθαλμός always follows. 4. ὀφθαλμός
 with indicat., II. 24. 553. II. of duration of Time up to
 a definite limit, until, 1. with past tenses of indic., always
 of things represented as really past, and so the limit as already
 reached, ὀφθαλμός καὶ αὐτὸν κατέκτεθεν till at last they too were
 slain, II. 5. 557, cf. 588, Od. 5. 57, etc. 2. with conj. aor.,
 if the limit is not yet reached, ἔξω κόνον, ὀφθαλμός τελέσσω
 he bears malice, till he shall have satisfied it, II. 1. 82, cf. 14. 87,
 16. 10. 3. also with ἔν κε or κε, and conj., II. 6. 258, etc.;
 and with ὀφθαλμός going before, II. 1. 509. III. absol. of in-
 definite duration of Time without reference to another act,
 like ἔως ἡνίκα, for a while, only in II. 15. 547, v. Jelf § 816 e.—
 Ep. and Iyr. word.=Att. ἔως, and also ὡς: used only once
 or twice by Trag. in former sense, and that only in lyric
 passages.

ὀφθαλμός, *h*, *on*, ὀφθαλμός: also rarer acc. of ὀφθαλμός.
 ὀφθαλμός, (ὀφθαλμός) to signify any thing with the eye-brows, to
 knit or raise the eye-brows in rage or scorn, A. B.
 ὀφθαλμός ἀσπαστίας, *on*, *du*, (ὀφθαλμός ἀσπασίας) one who raises his
 eye-brows in scorn, Hegesand. ap. Anth.

ὀφθαλμός, (ὀφθαλμός II) to have heights or hills, be hilly, opp. to
 κολλαινομαι, Strab.
 ὀφθαλμός, *h*, *on*, for ὀφθαλμός II, Hdt. 4. 181, 182, 185; also in
 Att., Eur. Heracl. 394. [I]

ὀφθαλμός, *on*, (κρύω) rubbing the brows, to conceal a blush,
 opp. to Lat. homo fronte perfrecta, one who has rubbed it so
 often as to blush no more.

ὀφθαλμός, *es*, *en*, (ὀφθαλμός II) on a brow or edge of a steep
 rock, beelling, ὡς II. 22. 411; so too of the Acrocorinthus,
 Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2. 2. metaph. lifted up, high-flown,
 pomptous, ἀοιδή Anth.

ὀφρῦσθαι, Dep. (ὀφρῦς) to raise the eyebrows; hence to bear oneself proudly, Ael.

ὀφρῦσθαι, Orig. (ὀφρῦς, σκιά) shaded by the eyebrows, Plat. ap. Arist. Org.

ὀφρῦς, ὅς, ὅς, the eye-brow, in plur. ὀφρῦς always in Hes., nearly always in Hom., esp. in phrases ἐπὶνεύειν ὀφρῦσι and ἐπ' ὀφρῦσι δάκρυα λείβειν—since by the motion of the eye-brows men shew earnestness, grief, rage, and esp. scorn or pride, various phrases arose, as τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνασπᾶν in token of grief, Ar. Ach. 1069; of pride, Dem. 442. 11, cf. ἀνασπᾶν: αἰρεῖν Menand. p. 159; so too, ἐπαίρειν Eur., and ἀναίρειν, ἀνίγειν, ἀνέλκειν: but, τὰς ὀφρ. συνάγειν to knit the brows, frown, Soph. Fr. 752, Ar. Eub. 562, cf. τοῖσποῖς: opp. to καταβάλλειν τὰς ὀφρῦς, Eur. Cyl. 187; to λύειν and μετεβαίνει Id. Hipp. 290, I. A. 648, to let down or unknot the brow, to become calm or cheerful again: the brow was also the seat of smiles and joy, ἀγαγὰ γελᾶν ὀφρῦν Pind. P. 9. 67; μειδᾶν etc.

2. ὀφρῦς alone, like Lat. *supercilium*, gravity, dignity; but more usu. scorn, pride, μετ' ὀφρῦς, Lat. *fastuose*, Xen. II. from likeness of shape, the brow of a hill, any ridge or bank, an overhanging crag, Il. 20. 151; the overhanging bank of a river, Polyb., and Ap. Rh.: in this sense Hdt. always uses the form ἡ ὀφρῦν.—Late Poets have an acc. ὀφρῦα for the usu. ὀφρῦν, Strato 28, Opp. Cyn. 4. 402: in acc. plur. Hom. has in fourth foot ὀφρῦας, Od. 9. 389; but in third foot in arsi const. ὀφρῦς, Il. 16. 740; cf. ἰχθύς and Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 191. (Cf. Sanscr. *bhrū*, Pers. *abru*, our brow.) [v] in nom. and acc. sing., Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 42 Anm. 3; [whence many Gramm. wrote these cases ὀφρῦς, ὀφρῦν. But all compds. have ὤ, and the accent on antepenult., εὐοφρῦς, λασιοφρῦς, λευκοφρῦς etc.]

ὀφρῦσθαι, (ὀφρῦς 11) to furnish with a raised border or ridge. ὀφρῦσθαι, ἡ, a raising, elevation, Paul. Aeg. [v]

ὀχᾶ, Ep. Adv., only found in Hom., where it is pretty freq., though only as intens. before Superl. ἄριστος, ὀχ' ἄριστος etc., for the best, for which later writers have ἔσχα. (Prob. from ἔχω to seize, grasp; for as Döderlein remarks, ὀχα is to ὀχυρὸς as the old Germ. *fast* very, to *fest* fast, tight.)

ὀχάνη, ἡ, and ὀχάνων, τὸ, (ὀχῶ, ἔχω) the handle of a shield, consisting of two bands fastened crosswise on the under side of the shield, through which the bearer passed his arm, to sway it (οἰαίειν) with greater ease;—an invention ascribed by Hdt. I. 171 to the Carians, cf. Bergk Anacr. 91: for in earlier times the great shield (θυρεός, in Hom. ἀσπίς τεμνύμεσσα) was hung by a leather strap (τελαμών) passing round the neck and left shoulder: hence Hom. only speaks of these straps, and the cross pieces of wood (κανόνες) which served for handles. The κανόνες were next supplied by the κρίκος or πόρπαξ: prob. a metal ring which was taken out at need, cf. Ar. Eq. 849 sqq.: and this was succeeded by the more convenient handle of the Carlians, though the πόρπαξ still continued in use, Ar. Ach. I. c.: acc. to Lessing Antiq. Briefe Th. 2. p. 51, πόρπαξ was the upper or arm-strap, ὀχάνη or ὀχάνων the lower or hand-strap, in which case we need not assume that Soph. Aj. 576, used πόρπαξ for ὀχάνων. [ᾶ]

ὀχεά, ἡ, poet. like ὀχῆ, χεῖδ, a cave, grot, Arat., and Nic. ὀχεέσκον, Ion. impf. from ὀχεῖν, Od.

ὀχεῖα, ἡ, (ὀχεῖω) a covering or impregnating, of the horse, Xen. Ep. 5. 8: also II. the causing the female to be covered.

III. πορτία ὀχεῖα, (ὀχεῖω) the holder of the ship, i. e. an anchor, Hesych.

ὀχεῖον, τὸ, (ὀχεῖω) a male animal kept for breeding, a stallion, Arist. Gen. An.: a cock, Ib. 2. the place for the ὀχεῖα, v. Harpor. in voc. II. (ὀχεῖω) = ὄχημα, ὄχος, Aesch. Fr. 180.

ὀχεῖος, εἰα, ὅνις, (ὀχεῖα) belonging to or capable of covering or breeding, ἴππος Lycurg. ap. Harp.

ὀχεσθῆναι, -σθην, poet. dat. pl. for ὀχεσθαι, from τὸ ὄχος, Hom. ὀχετᾶγωγέω, -γαγία, = ὀχετηγέω, -γία, Plat. Legg. 844 A. ὀχετᾶγωγός, ὄν, = ὀχετηγός.

ὀχετῆα, ἡ, (ὀχετῆω) a drawing off by a ditch, a conducting by a canal or aqueduct, irrigation, Arist. Part. An.

ὀχετεύμα, τὸ, water conducted by an aqueduct, etc. II. an aqueduct, a canal; also the passage of the nose, Arist. H. A.: from ὀχετεύω, (ὀχετός) to carry off by a ditch, to conduct by a canal

or aqueduct, ποταμὸν ὄχ. Hdt. 2. 99:—Pass., ὄχωρ ὀχετεύμενον Hdt. 3. 60: hence metaph., φάτις ὄχετεύετο πρὸς οἶκον Aesch. Ag. 867.

ὀχετῆγία, ἡ, a conducting by ditches or canals; and ὀχετῆγός, ὄν, (ὀχετός, ἔχω) drawing a ditch or canal, conducting or drawing off water, Il. 21. 257.

ὀχεῖον, τὸ, Dim. from ὀχετός.

ὀχεῖλον, τὸ, = ὄχημα, Gramm.

ὀχετογνῶμιος, οἱ, (γνῶμιον) sluices to supply canals with water, and keep them at the proper height.

ὀχετοκράνιον, τὸ, = sq. [a]

ὀχετόκρᾶνον, τὸ, the end or issue of an aqueduct, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 10. 30: also = κροτάριον.

ὀχετός, οὐδ, ὁ, (ὀχος, ὀχεῖω) a conduit, ditch, canal, aqueduct, water-pipe, Hdt. 3. 9: in gen. any channel for water, hence the bed of a river, Eur. Or. 809: metaph., ὀχετόν παρεκτρέπειν to make a side-channel or means of escape, Id. Supp. 1111.

ὀχημα, τὸ, (ὀχεῖω) a covering or impregnating, Arist. H. A. ὀχέως, ἔως, Ion. ἦος, ὁ, (ὀχεῖω, ἔχω) any thing for holding or fastening: in Hom., the band or strap for fastening the helmet under the chin, Il. 3. 372: the clasp of the belt, Il. 4. 132, 20. 414: most freq. a bolt which fastened the door within, Il. 12. 121, Od. 21. 47, etc.

ὀχέυσις, εὖς, ἡ, = ὀχημα.

ὀχευτής, οἱ, ὁ, (ὀχεῖω) any animal kept for breeding, a stallion: metaph. a lewd person, lecher, Anth. Hence

ὀχευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to, capable of covering: lewd, lustful, Lat. *salar*, Arist. Gen. An.

ὀχευτός, ὁ, ὄν, covered, impregnated, Diosc.

ὀχεῖω, orig. like ὀχεῖω, to ride, but only used of male animals, to cover, impregnate, τὴν ἵππον Hdt. 3. 85: more rarely of men, to have sexual intercourse, Nake Choeril. p. 245: also to cause to be covered. In Pass. ὀχεύεσθαι, of the female, to be covered or impregnated, Arist. Gen. An., etc.: but in Med. of both sexes, to copulate, Hdt. 2. 64.

ὀχέω, ἥω, (ὄχος) collat. form of ἔχω, as φορέω of φέρω:—to bear, endure, support, suffer, ὀχέω, κακὸν μῶρον, ἄτην Od. 7. 211, 11. 619, 21. 302; ἡττίαςας ὀχέειν to play childish tricks, Od. 1. 297; φορῶναι ὀχέειν to keep watch, Aesch. Fr. 143: so ἔχειν and ὀχεῖν are also used. 2. to let ride, μοῖται, τινά Ar. Ran. 23.

3. to manoeuvre cavalry: hence in gen. to manage, direct. II. much more freq. in Pass., c. fut. med. ὀχέσθαι, to be borne or carried, have oneself borne, κέρμασι ὀχεσθῆναι Od. 5. 54; ἡνυσὶν ὀχέσθωνται Il. 24. 731; ἵπποισιν ὀχεῖτο h. Ven. 218: hence usu. without the dat. ἵπποι, ἡτῆ etc., just like the kindred Lat. *vehi*, (sc. *equo curru, navi*) to drive, ride, sail, etc., ἵπποι λεγεῖσθαι ὀχεῖσθαι hard to drive, Il. 10. 403, 17. 77: also, ἐφ' ἡμάδας, ἐφ' ἵππου ὀχεῖσθαι Hdt. 1. 31: ἐπ' ἀγκύρας ὀχεῖσθαι to ride at anchor, hence metaph., ἐπὶ λητῆρσι ἐλπίδας ὀχεῖσθαι to have but a slight hope for a stay or anchor, Ar. Eq. 1244, v. Pors. Or. 68, cf. ὀπύει:—Arist. sometimes uses it for ὀχεύεσθαι. (Cf. Sanscr. *vahā*, Lat. *veho*, our wagon.)

ὀχῆ, ἡ, (ὀχεῖω) support, nourishment, food, Lyc. II. a hold, abode, esp. a cave, Arat.: also ὀχεδ, χεῖδ.

III. = ὀχεῖα, Arat.

ὀχημα, τὸ, (ὀχεῖω) any thing that bears or supports, hence Zeus is called γῆς ὀχημα, prop of earth, like γαφοχός, Eur. Tro. 884: but esp. a carriage, a chariot, Lat. *vehiculum*, Hdt. 5. 21, and Trag.; ὄχ. ἵππειον, πωλικόν Eur.—a ship, but usu. with some addition, as, λυδῖππερα ὄχ. Aesch. Fr. 468, ὄχ. νᾶς Soph. Tr. 656, νᾶϊον ὄχ. Eur. I. T. 410:—ὀχημα καθάρου a riding-beetle (as we say a riding-horse), Ar. Pac. 866.

ὀχηματικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to a chariot or ship.

ὀχηματίον, τὸ, Dim. from ὀχημα.

ὀχησις, ἡ, (ὀχεῖω) a bearing, carrying, Plat. Tim. 89 A. II. (from Pass.) a driving, riding, sailing, Id. Rep. 452 C: ὀχησιν ποιεῖσθαι = ὀχεῖσθαι, Strab.

ὀχθᾶμαι, = sq., Gramm.

ὀχθῆν, ἥω, strictly to be heavy laden, but only used as metaph. to be heavy or big with anger, wrath, grief, to be vexed in spirit, esp. in so far as this is expressed in words, hence usu., μὲν ὀχθῆσθας προσέφη Il. 1. 517, Od. 4. 30, etc.; ὀχθῆσθας δ' ὄρμα εἶρε Il. 11. 403, Od. 5. 298, etc.; and ὀχθ. προσεφώνεε Od. 23.

182, *wrathfully* he spake: besides this part., Hom. only uses 3 plur. aor. ὤχθησαν, *they were heavy at heart*, Il. i. 570, 15. 101. Later we have in compos. the pres. προσοχθεῖν. Ep. word. Prob. from ἄχθος, only differing from ἄχθουσι in that this was used strictly of bodily burdens as well as metaph., while ἄχθηται was only used metaph.: ὀχθήσαι is to ἄχθουσι as ὀχέω to ἔχω, ὄγμος to ἔγω, βολή to βάλλω etc., Buttm. Lexil. in voc. ὄχθῃ, ἥ, older form of ὄχθος, *any height or rising ground*, natural or artificial, a *hill*, *mound*, *dyke*, *dam*, in Hom. usu. plur. the *raised bank of a river*, in full, ὀχθαὶ ποταμοῖο Il. 4.487, Od. 6.97, Hes. Fr. 12, Pind., and Trag.: ὀχθαὶ καπτεῖο the *raised banks of the trench*, dykes, Il. 15. 356; also, ἄλδς ὀχθαί, like *dykes* (q. v.) Od. 9. 132, cf. Pind. P. i. 34; so of *crags by a river*, Xen. An. 4. 3, and 5, cf. i. 11 and 17.—Many, both Ancients and Moderns, have thought that ὄχθη is always the *bank of a river*, etc., ὄχθος always a *hill*; but v. Mehlh. Anacr. 2. 2, p. 98; still it is true that ὄχθος does not seem to be used of a *bank*. Hence ὀχθηρός, ὁ, ὄν, *raised, hilly*, Euphor. 91: *rough, wart*, Diosc. ὀχθησις, ἡ, (ὀχθῆν) *indignation, vexation*, Gramm. ὀχθίζω, later form for ὀχθῆν, τιπ Opp. v. προσοχθίζω. ὀχθηβος, ὁ, a *purple stripe down the front of the χιτῶν*, Ar. Fr. 309, 2: cf. the *clavus* on the Roman *tunica*. ὀχθός, ὁ, later form from ὄχθῃ, q. v., *rising ground, a hill*, first in h. Hom. Ap. 17, freq. in Hdt., as 4. 203; of the *Areopagus*, Id. 8. 52; also freq. in Aesch., and Eur.:—Aesch., Cor. 955, has dat. ὀχθῆι as if from ὄχθος, eos, τό, but the place is corrupt. ὀχθοφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄχθῃ or ὄχθος) a *watchman on a hill*. ὀχθοδής, ἄς, (ὄχθῃ, ὄχθος, εἶδος) *mound-like, hilly*: with a *raised edge or bank*, Dion. H. ὀχθαγωγέως, ὁ, = ὀχθαγωγός. ὀχθαγωγός, (ὀχθαγωγός) *to collect the people, stir them up to sedition*, Polyb.: to lead a *mob* by the nose, Strab. Hence ὀχθαγωγία, ἡ, a *collecting a mob, crowd*, Plut. ὀχθαγωγίων, τό, a *riotous assemblage, mob*: from ὀχθαγωγός, ὄν, (ὄχλος, ἄγω) *collecting a mob*, esp. for *sedition, a mob-leader*, Joseph.: in gen. *collecting a crowd*: hence, ὁ ὀχθαγωγός a *mountebank*. ὀχλάω, (ὄχλος) *to come together in a riotous manner*, Eccl. ὀχλέω, ὁ, = μοχλός, a *lever*, hence ἐποχλέω:—from ὀχλέω, = μοχλέω, *to heave, move by a lever*:—Pass. *to be rolled, roll along*. (The root is ὄχος, ὀχέω, ὀχέω, ὀχέω, hence ὀχλέω, ὀχλέω, ὀχλέω, ὀχλίω, and prefixing μ, μοχλός, μοχλέω, μοχλέω.) ὀχλέω, Ion. for φορέω, ἡφιδῆς ἅπαντα ὀχλεύονται all the *pebbles are rolled, swept away by the water*, Il. 21. 261. ὀχλέω, (ὄχλος) *to disturb by a mob*: in gen. *to trouble or importune*, c. acc., Hdt. 5. 41; absol. *to be troublesome*, Soph. O. T. 446: more usual in its compounds. Hence ὀχλημα, atos, τό, *annoyance*. ὀχληρία, ἡ, *troublesomeness, importunity*, LXX. ὀχληρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὄχλος) *troublesome, importunate*, Hdt. i. 186. II. *riotous, tumultuous* Plat. Rep. 569 A. Adv. —ῶς. ὀχλησις, ἡ, (ὀχλέω) *disturbance, annoyance*, Plut. II. = ὄχλος, Moer. p. 289. ὀχλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄχλος) *belonging to a multitude or mob*. ὀχλίω, ἰω, = ὀχλέω, ὀχλέω, strictly *to remove by a lever*, hence in gen. *to move a great weight, roll it away by dint of strength*, Il. 12. 448, Od. 9. 242, (in both passages in Ep. opt. aor. ὀχλίσαιεν): στόμα ὀχλίω to *open the mouth violently*, i. e. *begin talking violently*, Nic. II. (ὄχλος) *to raise a tumult*, like ὀχλαγωγία. ὀχλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄχλος) *of, belonging or suited to the multitude*, υποδοχὰ ὄχλ. public entertainments, Posidon. ap. Ath. 540 C. ὀχλοῦρέστης, ὁ, ὄν, (ὄχλος, ἀρέστω) *one who flatters the mob*, prob. I. Timon ap. Diog. L. 4. 42. ὀχλοκράτης, *to be an ὀχλοκράτος, to court the mob*, Plut. Hence ὀχλοκρατία, ἡ, the *conduct or disposition of an ὀχλοκράτος*. ὀχλοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to an ὀχλοκράτος*: ἡ —ική, sub. τέχνη, the *art of cajoling a mob*, Sext. Emp. ὀχλοκόπος, ὄν, (ὄχλος, κόπτα) *courting the mob*: ὁ ὀχλ. a *mob-courter*, Polyb.: cf. δολοκόπος and δολοκότος. ὀχλοκρασία, ἡ, (ὄχλος, κράσις) *mixture with the populace*, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 526.

ὀχλοκράτῃ, as Pass., (ὄχλος, κράτῃ) *to live under mob-rule*, as opp. to δημοκρατέω. Hence ὀχλοκρατία, ἡ, *mob-rule*, the lowest grade of democracy, Polyb.: in Philo also ὀχλοκρατία, Lob. Phryn. 526. ὀχλολοιδόρος, ὄν, (λοιδόρῃ) *reviling the mob*, Tim. ap. Diog. L. ὀχλομανέω, (μάλνῃ) *to be mad after mob popularity*, Plut. ὀχλοποιέω, *to make a riot*: ὄχλ. τὴν πόλιν *to set it in an uproar*, N. T. ΟΧΛΟΣ, ὁ, a *throng of people, an irregular crowd, mob*, Lat. turba, opp. to ὄμιος (the people in a constitutional sense), first in Plut.:—Proverb., δι' ὄχλου ἦδη τούτῳ γε this is already in the mouths of the people, Dion. H.: in Polyb. also in plur. 2. *noise made by such a crowd, a riot, tumult*, Lat. turba. 3. in gen. *disturbance, trouble*, like ὄχλησις, ὄχλος παρέχων τιπ to *give one trouble*, Hdt. i. 86, and Att.; δι' ὄχλου εἶναι, γενέσθαι *to become troublesome*, Ar. Eccl. 888, Plat. Alc. i. 103 A. II. like ὄμιος, in gen. a *throng, mass, group*, Valck. Phoen. 204. (Aeol. ὄλχος, Cret. πόλχος, cf. vulgus, vulgus, Germ. Volk, our folk: perh. also akin to ὀχλέω, ὀχλίω.) Hence ὀχλοτερπής, ἑς, (ὄχλος, τέρπω) *delighting the mob*. ὀχλοχαρής, ἑς, (χαρά) *pleasing to the mob*, M. Anton. ὀχλωδής, ἑς, contr. for ὀχλοειδής, like a *mob, turbulent*; τὸ ὄχλ. *troublesomeness*, Thuc. 6. 24. ὄχμα, atos, τό, (ἔχω) like ἔχμα, a *hold, band, fetter*. Hence ὀχμαδύ, like ἔχμαδύ, *to grip fast*, Eur. Cycl. 484; μέσον τινα ὄχμ. Id. Or. 265: *to bind, fetter*, Aesch. Pr. 5, 618: ἵππους ὄχμ. *to bit or rein horses*, Eur. El. 817. II. *to bear, support*, Opp. ὀχμητή, ἡ, = ὄχμα: esp. the *handle or strap of a shield*, = ὀχάνη, ὀχάνων or πόρπαξ. ὄχμος, ὁ, (ἔχω) a *strong hold, fortress*, Lyc. ὀχνητή, ἡ, later way of writing ὀχνητή, q. v. ὄχος, eos, τό, (ἔχω, ὀχέω) a *chariot*, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), but always in plur., even if only one chariot is spoken of, and esp. freq. in poet. dat. ὀχεσφι, ὀχεσφιν. (Strictly old neut. collat. form of sq., but always in this special signif.) ὄχος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἔχω) *any thing which holds*: thus harbours are called νῆων ὄχοι *steads for ships*, Od. 5. 404. II. *any thing which bears*, hence esp. like foreg., a *carriage, chariot*, mostly in plur., h. Hom. Cer. 19, Aesch. Pr. 710, and freq. in Eur.; but also sing., Hdt. 8. 124, Aesch. Ap. 1070, etc.: ὄχος ταχυήρης of a *ship*, Aesch. Supp. 33, but τρέχαλοι ὄχοι ἀπήνης the *swift or round bearers of the chariot*, i. e. the wheels, Eur. I. A. 146: ἀρμάτων ὄχος periph. for ἄρμα, Id. Hipp. 1166, I. T. 370: cf. ὀχημα.—Tor. ὄχος, Pind. ὄχός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔχω) *holding, securing, bearing*, Philo. ὀχροσποικίαι, Dep., (ὀχρός, ποίω) *to fasten, fortify*, Polyb.: the act. is in Philostr. ὀχρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἔχω) like ἔχρος, *firm, lasting, durable*, of wood, Hes. Op. 427, in Superl. ὀχρώτατος: of men, Aesch. Pers. 78, Arg. 44: esp. *firm, secure*, of places, παρθένων Eur. I. A. 738: esp. as military term of a *strong hold or position*, ὄρος, χωρίον Xen. An. i. 2, 22, etc. Adv. —ῶς, Eur. Med. 124. ὀχρότης, ἡ, ὄν, *firmness, strength*, esp. of a stronghold or country, Diod. ὀχύρωμα, (ὀχύρος) *to make fast and sure, fortify*; so in Med., Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 39. Hence ὀχύρωμα, atos, τό, a *stronghold, fortress*, LXX. [ὑ] ὀχύρωματιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., LXX. ὀχύρωσις, ἡ, (ὀχύρω) a *making firm, secure, fortifying*, LXX. ὀχύρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serving to fasten or secure*, Sext. Emp. ὀψ, ἡ, gen. ὀπός, dat. ὀπί, acc. ὄπα, a *voice*, whether speaking, calling, or singing, freq. in Hom., of persons, also of the Cicada, Pl. 3. 152; and of lambs, Il. 4. 435. II. a *discourse, word*, Pl. 7. 53, 11. 137, etc.; Hom. and Hes. never use nom. and no one seems to have the plur. (From *ἔτω, ἔπος, εἰπεῖν.) ὀψ, ἡ, gen. ὀπός, (ὀψομαι) = ὀψις, the *eye, face*, Emped. 284, and Antim. δαματῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀψέ, ἀμῶ) *one who moves till late at even*, Theocr. 10. 7. [Where μέ.] ὀψιανθής, ἑς, = ὀψιανθής. ὀψάνον, τό, (ὀψομαι) = ὀψις, Aesch. Cho. 530. ὀψάσθαι, (ὀψον) Dep., *to eat as ὀψον*, Plut.

ὄψαριδιον, τό, Dim. from σῆ-, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte p. 130.
ὄψάριον, τό, Dim. from ὄψων, esp. fish, Ar. Fr. 140.
ὄψάρωτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄψέ, ἄρω) one who ploughs late, Hes. Op. 488.

ὄψάρτυμα, τό, (ὄψαρτύω) food dressed or seasoned, a made dish.
ὄψαρτυσία, ἡ, dressing of food, cookery: food dressed: a cookery-book, Plat. (Comm.) Pha. 1, 4, Alex. Lin. 1, 9.

ὄψαρτύκος, οὔ, ὁ, a cook.

ὄψαρτυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a cook or cookery: hence ἡ -κη, sub. τέχνη, the art of cookery, Ath.; τὰ ὄψ., sub. βιβλίας cookery-books, Ib.

ὄψαρτύω, (ἀπρτύω) to dress or season food, Ath. [ῶ]

ὈΨΕΊ, Adv., after a long time, at length, late, Lat. sero, Hom., etc.: ὄψε δὲδοσκέσθαι, μανθάνειν to be late in learning, learn too late, Aesch. Ag. 1425, Soph. O. C. 1264; 30, ὄψε φρονεῖν Eur. Or. 99, cf. ὄψμαθής; also ὄψε δὴ, ὄψε ποτε. 2. esp. late in the day, at even, opp. to πρῶτῃ, Il. 21. 232, Od. 5. 272: late in the season, Hes. Op. 483; ὄψε ἦν, ἐγγίγνετο it was, was getting late, Xen. An. 2, 2, 16, 3, 4, 36: εἰς ὄψε ἦν late in the day, Livy's *serum diei*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 23; also, ὄψε τῆς ὥρας Dem. 541, fin.: also, ὄψε τῶν Τρωϊκῶν long after the Trojan war: ὄψε τῆς ἑορτῆς after the feast.—Compar. ὄψιτερον later, but not in Att., who use the irreg. forms ὄψιατερον or -πα, later, superl. ὄψιατατον, -τα, latest, v. sub. ὄψιος.—Theophr. also has a form ὄψατέρον, -πα. (Perh. akin to ἔσμαια, ὄπισμα.)

ὄψεω, (ὄψομαι) Desiderat. of ὀράω, to wish to see, c. gen., ὠτῆς καὶ πολέμοιο Il. 14. 37.
ὄψεσθαι, inf. fut. of ὀράω, Hom.
ὄπέω, = ὄψω, dub.

ὄψημα, ατος, τό, = ὄψων, oft. confounded with ἔψημα.

ὄψημέρα, ἡ, (ὄψε, ἡμέρα) evening, like ὄψια.

ὄψητηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, prob. = ἐψητήρ.

ὄψι, Adv., Aeol. for ὄφέ.

ὄψια, ἡ, strictly fem. from ὄψιος (sub. ὥρα) the latter part of the day, evening, oft. also joined with δελή, ὁ. ἦν ὄψια Hdt. 7. 167; περὶ δελήν ὄψιαν Thuc. 8. 26; and so, δελῆς ὄψιας Dem. 1301. fin. Opp. to ὀρθος.

ὄψιατερος, ὄψιατατος, Att. compar. and superl. from ὄψιος.

ὄψιανθῆω, to bloom late, Theophr.: from

ὄψιανθής, ἐς, (ὄψε, ἀνθῆω) late-blooming, Id.

ὄψιανὸς λίθος, ὁ, a black stone, perh. a kind of agate, obsidian, Pliny's lapis Obsidianus or Obsianus, Orph.

ὄψιβλαστώω, to sprout or shoot late, Theophr.: from

ὄψιβλαστής, ἐς, and ὄψιβλαστος, ὄν, (βλαστάνω) late sprouting or shooting, Id.

ὄψιγάμιον γραφή, ἡ, a prosecution for putting off marriage beyond the appointed age, Plut., v. Müller Dor. 4, 4, 3. (The nom. ὄψιγάμιον does not occur): from

ὄψιγάμος, ὄν, (γαμέω) late-marrying. [ῖ]

ὄψιγενής, ἐς, (γένεω) late-born.

ὄψιγνος, ὄν, late-born, Hom. usu. in plur., they who are born afterwards, descendants. 2. of a son, late-born, born in one's old age, H. Cer. 165, Hdt. 7. 3. 3. later born, i. e. younger, Aesch. Supp. 360. [ῖ]

ὄψιέστερος, ὄψιέστατος, compar. and superl. from ὄψιος.

ὄψιζω, ἰω, (ὄψε) to do, go or come late, Xen. An. 4, 5, 5, Hell. 6, 5, 21: to be too late in doing, etc.: so too, in Pass., ὄψιζεσθαι ἐν ταῖς δόδοις to be in the streets late at night, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 4: ὄψιανθῆρες belated, benighted, Id. Lac. 6, 4.

ὄψικατέω, to be late in fruiting, Theophr.: and

ὄψικαρπία, ἡ, a late fruiting, Id.: from

ὄψικάρπος, ὄν, fruiting late, late-bearing, Id. [ῖ]

ὄψικελευθός, ὄν, coming or going late, Nonn.

ὄψικλωψ, ὥτος, ὁ one who steals in the evening or at night.

ὄψικωτός, ὄν, (κωτῆ) going late to bed, late watching or waking, ὁμαστα Aesch. Ag. 880. [ῖ]

ὄψιμάτεια, ἡ, late-gotten learning, pedantry, Lat. sera eruditio: also ὄψμαθια Plat. [ᾶ]

ὄψιμάθῃω, to learn late, Luc.

ὄψιμάθῃς, ἐς, (μανθάνω) late in learning, late to learn, Isocr. 208 B, 252 D; too late or too old to learn, c. gen., ὀδύκας Plat. Rep. 409 B, and Xen.: Horace's *serus studiorum*—hence

II. *vain of late-gotten learning, pedantic*; so Cicero, *ψιμαθῆς quoniam sint insolentes non ignoras*, ad Fam. 9. 20, 2: also *misunderstanding and misapplying what one has learnt*, Polyh.

ὄψιμάθια, ἡ, v. ὄψμαθῖα.

ὄψιμαρός, ὄν, dying late or with difficulty, Opp. [ῖ]

ὄψιμος, ὄν, (ὄψε) poet. for ὄψιος, late, slow, τέρας ὄψ., a prognostic that is late of fulfilment, Il. 2. 325; also in later Prose, as Xen. Oec. 17. 4, and 5, v. Lob. Phryn. 52. Adv.—μως.

ὄψιμωός, ὄν, late in using one's reason, late to think, mark, observe, Xen. An. Pind. P. 5. 36. [ῖ]

ὄψινός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄψιος, somewhat rare and wholly rejected by Phryn. p. 51.

ὄψιος, ἰα, ἰω, (ὄπε) late, νύξ Pind. I. 4. 59: too late, slow: v. also ὄψια.—Att. Compar. ὄψιατερος, ἐρα, ἐπον, Superl. ὄψιατατος, ὄν, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3; but more usu. ὄψιατερον, ἄτον or -τατα, Adv., as Compar. and Superl. of ὄψε, Plat. Crat. 433 A, Xen., etc. 1 ὄψιέστερος and ὄψιέστατος Theophr. Opp. to πρῶτος. Hence

ὄψιότης, ἥρος, ἡ, lateness, slowness, Theophr.: opp. to πρῶιότης.

ὄψιτέδων, ὥτος, ὁ, (πῆδῃ) one who has long been in fetters, Menand. p. 287.

ὄψιπλυντός, ὄν, that has grown rich late.

ὄψις, εως, Ion. ἰος, ἡ, (ὄψομαι) 1. objective, a sight, hence an appearance, figure, form, Hom.: esp. a vision, apparition, Hdt. 1. 39, etc.; also joined with other words, ὄψις ἐν ὕπνῳ, ὄψις ἐνυπνίον or ὄνειρον, freq. in Hdt., as 1. 38., 7. 18.—ὄψις οἰκοδομημάτων (as we might say) a sight of buildings, Hdt. 2. 136. 2. outward appearance, look, Thuc. 1. 10., 6. 58, 7. 44: the face, visage, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, 254 B. 11. later also subjective, the power of sight or seeing, eye-sight, Hdt. 2. 99., 9. 93, Eur., etc.; προφαίνειν τινι ἐς ὄψιν to put it before his eyes, Hdt. 4. 81. 2. a viewing, a seeing, view, sight, Lat. *conspectus*, τοῦ κόσμου etc., Plat.: ἀπικέσθαι ἐς ὄψιν τινί to come into one's sight, i. e. presence, Hdt. 1. 136; 80, καλεῖν τινὰ ἐς ὄψιν 5. 106.

ὄψισμός, ὁ, (ὄψιζω) a being too late, Dion. H.

ὄψισπορεύω, to sow late, Theophr.: from

ὄψισπορος, ὄν, (στρίπω) late sown, to be sown late, Theophr.

ὄψιτεκνος, ὄν, (τέκνω) a late descendant, Lyc. [ῖ]

ὄψιτέλεστος, ὄν, (τελέω) late of fulfilment, to be late fulfilled, τέρας Il. 2. 325, like ὄψιμος.

ὄψιτέλευτος, ὄν, (τελευτῇ) = foreg.

ὄψιτερον and ὄψιτατον, Compar. and Superl. of ὄψε. [ῖ]

ὄψιτόμος, ὄν, (τέμνω) cut late, to be cut late, Theophr. [ῖ]

ὄψιτύχος, ὄν, (τυγχάνω) late-gotten. [ῖ]

ὄψιδάφης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) appearing or rising late.

ὄψιδόφος, ὄν, (φέρω) late-bearing, Theophr.

ὄψιδόφυγος, ὄν, (φεύγω) flying late. [ῖ]

ὄψιχα, Adv., Byzant. for ὄφέ.

ὄψοβαλῖδαος, ὄν, (ὄψων) skilful in dressing food, a clever cook, epith. of Archestratus in Ath.: formed like λογοβαλῖδαος.

ὄψοβεία, ἡ, (βέω) a want of food or fish, Suid.

ὄψοδόκη, ἡ, = ὄψοθήκη: from

ὄψοδόκος, ὄν, (δέχομαι) receiving food.

ὄψοθήκη, ἡ, a place for keeping victuals in, a bread-bag, etc.: elsewh. γυλιος.

ὄψολογία, ἡ, a treatise on food or cookery, Ath.

ὄψολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) discoursing on food or cookery, Ath.

ὄψοματ, fut. of ὀράω, Hom.

ὄψομαρής, ἐς, (μαρνομαι) mad after dainties, Ath. Hence

ὄψομανία, ἡ, madness after dainties.

ὄψων, τό, (ἔψω) strictly boiled meat, opp. to bread and eaten with it, and so in gen. meat, flesh, as usu. in Hom. II. then, any thing eaten with bread or food, to give it flavor and relish; hence onions are called ὄψων ποτῶ, a zest, relish to wine, Il. 11. 630, cf. Plat. Rep. 372 C. III. in gen. sauce, seasoning, like ἥδυσμα, Plat., and Xen.: metaph. ἡμῶς ὕψων ὄψων διαχρῆσθαι, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ σίτου ὄψων 'hunger's the best sauce,' Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12, Mem. 1. 3, 5; 80, οἱ πόνοι ὄψων τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 80. IV. any dainty food, rich fare, esp. in plur. dainties, ὅλα καὶ μῆρα, ὅλα καὶ τραγήματα etc., Plat.

V. at Athens, esp. fish, the chief dainty of the Athenians, freq. in Comedy; in Hipp. also ὄψων θαλάσσιον: cf. omnino

Böckh P. E. 1. 137. 2. the market-place, esp. the fish-market, Aeschin. g. 41.—ὄψον then is used of all kinds of food eaten with something else, though very rarely, if ever, of vegetables.

ὀφονομέω, to be an ὀφονόμος, Critias 50: from ὀφονόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) one who watched the price of provisions, esp. fish, Ath.

ὀψοποιέω, to dress food nicely: hence, ὀψ. λόγον to make a dainty speech, Plut. 1.—Med. to eat ὄψον with bread, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5, Hell. 7. 2, 22.

ὀψοποίημα, σπας, τό, a dainty dish: in gen. food, LXX. ὀψοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for delicate cookery: ἡ ὀψ. τέχνη Arist. Eth. N., or, sub. τέχνη, Id. Metaph., the art of cookery. ὀψοποιία, ἡ, skilful, fine cookery, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5; Plat. Gorg. 462 D. Hence

ὀψοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὀψοποιητικός: ἡ —ική, sub. τέχνη, Plat., where Bekker has everywhere restored the forms in —ποιική. ὀψοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) cooking food skilfully: ὁ ὀψ. a cook, Hdt. 9. 82; esp. a fine cook, opp. to μάγειρος, Plat. Rep. 373 C, cf. omnino Dionys. (Com.) Thesm. 1. 5, 89q.

ὀψοπόνος, ὄν, (πονέω) dressing food elaborately, Anth. ὀψοπωλείον, τό, a cook-shop, eating-house: from ὀψοπωλής, ὄν, ὁ, fem. —πώλις, (πωλέω) a victualler: esp. a fishmonger, Plut. Hence

ὀψοπωλία, ἡ, dealing in victuals, Clearch. ap. Ath. 6 A. ὀψοπωλών, τό, = ὀψοπωλείον.

ὀψοπωλῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. from ὀψοπώλης.

ὀψοφάγῃς, strictly to eat things meant to be eaten only with bread, as we might say, to eat butter, hence to live daintily, Ar. Nub. 983; and ὀψοφάγια, ἡ, dainty living, a passion for fish, etc., Aeschin. 6. 33: from

ὀψοφάγος, ὄν, (φάγῃν) strictly eating things meant to be only eaten with bread: hence liquorish-toothed, a dainty fellow, epicure, gourmet, Ar. Pac. 810, cf. omnino Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2. sq.—Irreg. Att. Compar. and Superl. ὀψοφαγίωτερος, ὀψοφαστάτος, Ib. 3. 13, 4. [ᾶ]

ὀψοφάγορος, ὁ, = ὀψοφάγορος, dub. ὀψοφιλία, ἡ, (φιλέω) love of dainties, dub. ὀψοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing or carrying food. ὀψόν, ἄνος, ὁ, (ὄψον) a basket for fish, etc.

ὀψονέω, to buy fish, dainties, etc., Ar. Vesp. 495, etc., τὶ Amphip. Plan. 1; in gen. victuals, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1: from ὀψόντης, ὄν, ὁ, (ὄψον, ἀνέμοι) one who buys fish, or in gen. victuals, a purveyor, Ar. Fr. 424. Hence

ὀψονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised in purveying. ὀψονία, ἡ, (ὀψόντης) purchase of fish, in gen. purveying, Critias 50. Hence

ὀψονιάζω, to furnish with provisions, to victual, ὀψ. δύναμις to furnish an army with supplies or pay, Diod. 1.—Pass., to be supplied, Polyb. Hence

ὀψονιασμός, ὁ, a furnishing with provisions, the pay and provisions of an army, Menand. p. 289, but v. Lob. Phryn. 420.

ὀψονιοδόκος, ὄν, (δέχομαι) = ὀψοδόκος.

ὀψόνιον, τό, = ὀψονία. II. later, supplies, pay for an army, Lat. salarium, stipendium, like ὀψονιασμός, Polyb.: questioned by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 420.

Π

Π, π, π̄, indecl.: sixteen letter of Gr. alphabet: as numeral π = 80, but π̄ = 80,000.

Changes of π, esp. in the dialects. I. π as the hard labial, interchanges with the soft β, as in πάλω βάλλω, πατεῖν βατεύν, πλάδαρος βλαδαρός:—oft. also with the aspirate φ, which is most common in Aeol. and Ion., as ἀμφί for ἀμφί, παῖος for παῖος, πᾶν for πάντῃ, ἀνέκταται for ἀφικνέται, ἀπηγέσθαι for ἀφῆν, so too in Dor., esp. Lacon., Koen. Greg. p. 344; and so in apostrophe even before an aspirate, π was retained by the Ion., e. g. ἀπ' ἡμῶν, ἐπ' ἡμέρῃ, ὑπ' ἡμῶν etc.:

on the contrary the aspirated form seems to have been always preferred in Att., e. g. ἀσφάραγος for ἀσπάραγος, λᾶφος for λίσπος, σφόγγος for σπόγγος etc., Lob. Phryn. 113. II. in Ion. Prose π becomes κ in relatives and interrogatives, e. g. κῶς, ὅκως, κούος, ὅκούος, κέσος, ὀκόςος for πῶς, ὅπως, ποῖος, ὅποιος, ὅσος, ὀπόσος, Greg. Cor. p. 413: this took place in other words, also in old Aeol. Greek, with the forms of which the Lat. corresponds, as λύκος lupus, ἵππος equus, σμήκος sepes, ὁπτομα sequor, ὀφθαλμός oculus, Greg. Cor. 579, sq.

III. in Aeol. π is used for μ, as ὅπτα for ὅμπα, πεδά for μετὰ, Greg. Cor. p. 580. IV. in Aeol. and Dor. π is for τ, as πέμπε, σπάδιον (spatium), σπολάς, σταλείς for πέντε, στάδιον, σπολάς, σταλείς, Koen. Greg. p. 364, 615, cf. studeo, studium, σπουδή.

V. π is sometimes interchanged with γ, as in λαπαρός λαγαρός, λαπάρα λαγών, λόγος lepus. VI. Aeol. and in gen. poet. π is oft. redupl. in relatives, e. g. ὀππῶς, ὀπποῖος, ὀππόσος for ὅπῃ etc., Greg. Cor. p. 588.

VII. Poet. τ is inserted after π, esp. in πόλις and πτόλεμος for πόλις and πόλεμος with their derivatives.

πᾶ, πᾶ, Dor. for πᾶ, πᾶ. πᾶ, sthort. Aeol. and Dor. for πατήρ, πάτερ, cf. μᾶ, and βᾶ. πᾶα, Lacon. for πᾶα, like Μᾶα for Μᾶσα, Ar. παγγέλιος, ὄν, (πᾶς, πᾶν, γέλιος) thoroughly ridiculous or absurd, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C.

παγγενεῖ, Adv. (γένος) like πανδήμιε, v. sub παγγενής. παγγενέτερος, ἡ, mother of all, Anth., fem. from παγγενετήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, παγγενετής, ὄν, ὁ, and παγγενέτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, father of all, all in Orph.

παγγενής, ἐς, (γένος) of all races or species. 2. with one's whole race, in which signif. παγγενεῖ and παγγενῇ were used as Adv., Xanth. p. 182, cf. Lob. Phryn. 515.

πάγγεος, ὄν, and πάγγεως, ὄν, for παγγεῖος, (γῆ, γέα) holding the whole earth, π. ἄρμα Orph.

παγγέωργος, ὄν, training and tending all as a husbandman or gardener, Joseph.

παγγυλικέρως, ὁ, ὄν, sweetest or loveliest of all, Ar. Lys. 970. παγγλωσσία, ἡ, (γλῶσσα) wordiness, Pind. O. 2. 157.

πάγγυμνος, ὄν, quite naked. παγγυνναϊκή, Adv. (γυνή) women and all, Dio C.

παγγώνιος, ὄν, (γωνία) with angles all about. πάγην, Aeol. for ἐπάγῃσαν, 3 pl. aor. pass. from πήγνυμι, II.

πάγερτος, ὁ, ὄν, (πάγος) frozen: frosty, cold, Aretae. πάγερτος, ὁ, (πάγος) icy coldness, frost, hoar-frost, ice, Xen. Cyn. 5. 1. Hence

πάγερτος, ἐς, (εἶδος) frosty, ice-cold, Soph. Phil. 1071. πάγη, Ep. for ἐπάγη 3 aor. pass. from πήγνυμι, II. [ᾶ]

πάγη, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) strictly any thing that fixes or holds fast: hence a snare, noose, trap, Hdt. 2. 121, 2. esp. the tools used in fowling, ὀππότεροι π. Soph. Fr. 378, cf. Virgil's puniceae formidabile pennae: also a fowling-net, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39, cf. παγίς. 2. metaph. a snare, stratagem, Aesch. Ag. 822. [ᾶ]

πάγη or παγά, ἡ, Dor. for παγή.

παγίδεω, (παγίς) to lay a snare for, LXX.

πάγιος, ἰα, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) firm, fast, close, solid, lasting, λόγος π. a close, well-formed argument, Plat. Epin. 984 D. Ar. παγίως λέγειν, metaph., like διορισμένως, to say with confidence or certainty, Plat. Rep. 434 D; so, παγίως νοῆσαι Theaet. 157 A, ubi v. Heind.; π. διοχυρίζεσθαι Id. Tim. 49 D. [ᾶ] Hence

πάγιότης, ἥρος, ἡ, firmness, certainty.

παγίως, (πάγιος) to make firm or fast.

παῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) like πάγη, any thing which fixes or holds fast, a snare or trap, Ar. Av. 194, 527. 2. metaph.

a trick, snare, Amphip. Koup. 1, Menand. p. 219. II. ἄγκυρα παγίς νεῶν the anchor which holds ships, Anth.

παγκάβης, ἐς, (κάω) burning entirely.

παγκάκιστος, ὄν, ever new or fresh, κηλὶς Aesch. Ag. 960.

παγκάκος, ὄν, quite or utterly bad, π. ἥμαρ a most un lucky day, Hes. Op. 811: in moral sense, utterly bad, most evil or wicked, first in Theogn. 149, and freq. in Plat.: Superl. παγκάκιστος, Soph., and Eur. Adv. —κως, π. ἔχειν Aesch. Cho. 729, τίθεναι Id. Pers. 282.

παγκάκοργος, ὄν, utterly wicked.

παγκάλος, ὄν, all beautiful, good or noble, freq. in Plat., who

also has fem. —*λη* Legg. 722 C, etc., cf. Büchli Simon. p. xxiii.
Adv. —*ως*, Eur. Bell. 20. 7, Plat., etc.
παγκάρπεια, ἡ, =sq., Eur. Fr. 103.
παγκάρπια, ἡ, *an offering of all kinds of fruit*, Soph. Fr. 464.
παγκάρπιος, *ov*, =sq., μελιτοῦτα Theophr.
παγκάρπιος, *ov*, of all kinds of fruit, θύματα Soph. El. 635:
rich in every fruit, rich in fruit, φυτόν, ὅσον Pind. P. 9. 101,
I. 4. 70: γονή π. produce of all kinds, Plat. Ax. 371 C.
παγκάτ'ῶν, *ov*, δ, ἡ, utterly lewd, Ar. Lys. 137. [v]
παγκάτ'ῶν, *ov*, (καταρδοία) utterly accursed, abominable,
Ar. Lys. 588. [v]
παγκεινής, ἐς, (κεῖνω) all concealed. II. act. all conceal-
ing, νεκρὸν παλ' Soph. O. C. 1503.
παγκλαδία, ἡ, (κλαδος) at Rhodes, the season when the vine
was pruned.
παγκλαστός, *ov*, and —*κλαυτός*, *ov*, (κλαίω) all lamented or
beavilled, much to be lamented, most lamentable, Aesch. Pers.
822, and Soph. II. act. much weeping or weailing, tearful,
Soph. Tr. 652, Ant. 831.—*On* the form π. κλαυτός.
παγκλειτός, *ov*, (κλείω) all renowned, Castorio ap. Ath. 455 A.
παγκληρία, ἡ, a sole inheritance, fortune, possession, Aesch.
Cho. 486, Eur. Ion 814: from
παγκληρός, *ov*, all inheriting, sole heir: δόμος π. a house held
in full possession, Eur. Ion 1542.
παγκλύτος, *ov*, (κλύω) dub. I. for παγκλειτός.
παγκοῖνος, *ov*, common to all, Pind. O. 6. 107, and Trag.
παγκοιρανός, *ov*, lord of all, Opp.
παγκοιτῆς, *ov*, δ, (κοίτη) θαλάμω π. the chamber in which
all must rest, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 804: π. Αἶδας Ib. 811.
παγκονίοντος, *ov*, (κονίω) covered all over with dust, ἔελλα
παγκ. prizes gained by all kinds of contests, Soph. Tr. 505.
παγκόσμιος, *ia*, *ov*, (κόσμος) common to all the world.
παγκόσμιος, *ov*, =foreg.
παγκράτης, ἐς, (κράτος) all-powerful, all-mighty, Trag., esp.
as epith. of Ζεύς: also, π. ἔδρα of his throne, Aesch. Pr. 389:
of things, π. πῦρ Pind. N. 4. 101; δ π. ἕκνος, χρόνος Soph.
Aj. 675, O. C. 609. Hence
παγκράτεια, ἡ, full power or possession, Philo.
παγκράτεια, *ov*, to perform the exercises of the παγκράτιον or
the παγκρατιαστής, Plat. Gorg. 456 D, and Xen.
παγκρατιαστής, *ov*, δ, one who practises the παγκράτιον, Plat.
Rep. 338 C, etc. Hence
παγκρατιαστικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or belonging to a παγκρατιαστής:
ἡ παγκ. τέχνη his art, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.
παγκράτιον, τό, (παγκρατής) strictly a complete contest, hence
an exercise of the Greek youths which combined both wrestling
(πάλη) and boxing (πυγμή), Hdt. 9. 105, and freq. in Pind.,
who celebrates several victories in the Pancratium in his Nem.
and Isthm. [κρῆ]
πάγκρεας, ἄρος, τό, the sweetbread, Lat. pancreas, Arist.
H. A. II. a nickname given by Timon to the sceptic
Pyrrho, Diog. L. 4. 33.
παγκρότος, Adv. (κρότος) π. ἐρέσσω to row all in time, to
keep time with the oars, Aesch. Supp. 723.
παγκρύφος, *ov*, (κρύπτω) quite concealed, dub.
παγκτήμων, *ov*, gen. *ov*ος, (κτῆμα) possessing all, Clem. Al.
παγκτήσια, ἡ, (κτῆμα) entire possession.
παγκύφος, *ov*, quite crooked: π. ἔλαια the sacred olive-tree in
the citadel at Athens, because of its dwarfed shape, Ar. Fr. 664.
πάγηνος, *ov*, all-hospital, common to all, Soph. Ar. 68.
πάγολυτος, *ov*, (πάγος, λύνω) thawed, ὕδωρ π. the water from
thawed ice.
πάγοςληξία, ἡ, (πάγος, πλῆσσω) a being frost-bitten.
πάγος, δ, (πήγμων) a firm-set rock, esp. a mountain peak (or,
in Cumberland, pike), Od. 5. 405, 411: then in gen. a cliff,
hill, Hes. Sc. 439, Pind. O. 10. 59, I. 2. 47: esp. Ἀρείος (Ion.
'Αρήϊος) πάγος the Aetnean at Athens, Hdt. 8. 52, Aesch.
Eum. 685 sq., cf. πηγὰς. (From the same root with sq.) [δ]
πάγος, δ, (πήγμων) any thing that has become solid, stiff,
thick, or hard, hence 1. frozen water, ice: frost, cold, icy
coldness, Soph. Phil. 293, etc.: also in plur., Aesch. Ag. 335,
Soph. Ant. 357: also, τό πάγος, c. dat. pl. πάγους, Arist. Probl.
cf. παγετός, πάχυν, πηγὰς, πηγυλῖς. 2. the scum on the sur-

face of milk and other liquids, elsewh. γράυς, hence ἐπιπαγος.
3. the peritoneum. 4. the salt deposited by the evapo-
ration of sea-water: also poet., like ἄλς, the sea, Lyc. [δ]
πάγουρος, δ, a kind of crab, prob. the common crab, Ar. Eq.
606: in Plin. pagurus, Ital. paguro. (Either from πήγμων
alone, that which has a solid coat: or from πήγμων and οὐρά,
hard-tail, shell-tail.) [πᾶ]
πάγω, (πάγος) to freeze or curdle.
πάγρος, δ, an unknown bird.
πάγχαλπος, *ov*, very hard, difficult and dangerous, Xen. An.
5. 2, 20, and Plat. Adv. —*ως*. [xā]
παγγαλκός, *ov*, (χαλκός) all brassy, all brass, Hom.
παγγαλκος, *ov*, =foreg., Od.
πάγχαιρής, (χαίρω) gladdening all. II. pass. much rejoiced.
πάγγῃ, Adv. =πάγχυ, Orph.: but the form πάγχη in Anth.
is very dub.
πάγχορτος, *ov*, supplying all kinds of food: all satiating,
Soph. Fr. 579.
πάγχρηστος, *ov*, good for all work, Ar. Ach. 936.
πάγχριστος, *ov*, (χρίω) all anointed: πάγχριστον πειθούς, of
the robe anointed with the blood of Nessus, to be used as a
love-charm, Soph. Tr. 661.
παγχρύστος, *ov*, (χρύσος) all gold, of solid gold, Il. 2. 448, h.
Hom., and Hes. Th. 335. [v]
παγχρύστος, *ov*, =foreg., Pind. P. 4. 121: and in Prose the
usu. form.
πάγγῳ, Adv. (πᾶς, πᾶν) Ion. and poet. for πάνυ, quite, wholly,
entirely, altogether, Hom., and Hdt., in the latter usu. πᾶχυν
δοκεῖν or ἐπιλέγειν, c. inf., to believe or hope fully that...:
strength, μάλα πᾶχυν Il. 14. 143, πᾶχυν μάλα Il. 12. 165, and
πᾶχυν ἄλην Od. 4. 825; also, ἐπὶ πᾶχυν Hes. Op. 262.—Also
in Att. poetry, even Comic, as Ar. Ran. 1531.
πάγῳ, conj. aor. pass. of πήγνυμι.
πάγωδης, ἐς, (πάγος) =παγετώδης, Theophr.
πάδω, Dor. for πηδῶ.
πάδιον, ἡ, *ov*, of or from the true πᾶδος. [δ]
πᾶδος, ἡ, a tree or shrub, perh. Lat. prunus padus, Theophr.,
cf. ἡδός. [δ]
παῖδιον, (πᾶδος) to put in a state of passion, Dion. H.:—Med.
to be in such state, to express it by acts, words or gestures:
hence of orators, poets, artists and actors, to represent passion or
in impassioned manner, Plut.
πάθει, for ἔπαθεν, Ep. 3 aor. from πάσχω, Hom. [δ]
πάθειν, Ep. inf. aor. from πάσχω for παθεῖν, Hom.
πάθειν, inf. aor. from πάσχω.
πάθη, ἡ, =πάθος, πάθησις, Hdt., Pind., and Soph., mostly in
first signf., suffering, pain, misfortune: ἡ πάθη τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν
blindness, Hdt. 2. 111.
πάθημα, ἄρος, τό, =πάθος, suffering, misfortune, in plur., Hdt.
8. 136, and Soph.: the lessons of experience, whence the proverb,
τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα Hdt. 1. 207. II. a passive condition,
such as results from suffering, feeling, etc., a situation, a state of
mind, opp. to ποιήμα, Plat. Soph. 248 B, Rep. 437 C.—In Aeol.
also with heterog. dat. pl. παθημένοις for παθήμασι. [δ]
πάθησις, ἡ, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) a suffering or enduring. [δ]
πάθητικός, ἡ, *ov*, belonging to πάθος, subject to suffering,
feeling or passion, sensitive, Tim. Loc. 102 E.
πάθησις, ἡ, *ov*, (πάσχω) strictly remaining passive: usu. sub-
ject to unnatural lust, Lat. qui muliebris patitur.
πάθησις, ἡ, vulgar form of πάθησις, Moer. p. 391.
παθωνομικός, ἡ, *ov*, (πάθος, γνῶμων) skilled in judging of
affections or diseases, Gal.
παθοκράτεια, ἡ, also παθοκράτορεια, ἡ, (κράτew) the govern-
ment of the passions, self-restraint, Joseph.
παθοκτόνος, *ov*, (κτείνω) killing passions.
παθολῶς, (λόγος) to treat of affections or diseases, M. Anton.
παθολογικός, ἡ, *ov*, sup. ἡ, sub. ἡ, τέχνη, the art or science
which treats of affections or diseases, pathology.

πάθοποιία, ἡ, excitement of the passions : from **πάθοποιός, οὔ**, (ποίη) exciting the passions.
πάθος, εὐς, τό, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) suffering, 1. of the body, pain, sickness : hence also the last suffering, death, Hdt. 2. 133.
 2. external, a distress, misfortune, misery, calamity, Hdt., etc., cf. πάθη and πάθημα : hence, πάθος ἔρδειν to do an act which is a suffering to another, do him a mischief, Hdt. 1. 137.
 3. of the soul, a passive state, esp. passion, affection, any violent feeling, whether love, hate, etc., διὰ πάθος Thuc. 3. 84, ἐρωτικὸν πάθος etc., Plat.; opp. to δύναμις (capacity for action), and to πράξις (action), Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5.
 II. any passive state, 1. either of body or soul, outward or inward condition, state, incident, whether of persons or things, as, τὰ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν π. Plat. Phaed. 96 C; and so oft.
 2. esp. of the mind, sensibility, a feeling or natural taste, e. g. for art, opp. to ἐπιστήμη, Dion. H. 3. in speaking or writing, that quality of style which addresses itself to the feelings or passions, the representation of passion, Arist. Rhet., cf. ῥῆος.
 III. in Gramm. the inflexion of a word, declension, conjugation, etc.
πάθω, conj. aor. of πάσχω, Hom. [ἀ] **παῖ**, vocat. from παῖς, Od., poet. also παῖ, Od. 24. 192.
Παιάν, ἄνως, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. Παιήων, ὄνος (as always in Hom.), and later Παιών, ὄνος, Paeon, Paeon, the physician of the gods, who, in Il. 5. 401, 899, cures the wounded Hades and Ares, cf. Pind. P. 4. 481 : hence, Παιήωνος γενέβλη physicians, Od. 4. 232.
 2. post-Hom., the name and office of healing were transferred to Apollo, hence invoked by the cry Παιάν Aesch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154; so too, ἰδὲ Παιάν Id. Tr. 221 : also of his son Aesculapius : hence also 3. as appell. a physician, and still more gen. a saviour, deliverer, ὁ θάνατε Π. Aesch. Fr. 229, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1373 : also παιών q. v., and cf. παιώνιος.
 II. παιών, Ion. παιήων, a paeon, i. e. a chorol song, a hymn or chant, addressed to Apollo, the burden being ἦ or ἰδὲ Παιάν etc., ut supr., esp. in thanksgiving for deliverance from evil, as in Il. 1. 473; and so opp. to cries for help, wailing, and the like, Soph. O. T. 5. 187, cf. Schol. Ar. Plut. 353 : also to other gods on like occasions, as to Poseidon, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 4.
 2. esp. a song of triumph after victory, properly to Apollo, Il. 2. 391; ἄλκιμος π. Aesch. Theb. 635; and so Xen., etc. : but also a triumphal song even before battle, a war-song, Aesch. Pers. 393, which was addressed to Ares, cf. Schol. Thuc. 1. 50; the phrase was, ἐξάργχειν τὸν παιᾶνα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58; but also, ἐλαλάζειν Ἐνυαλίῳ, cf. Zeun. Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 26.
 4. any solemn song or chant, esp. at beginning an undertaking, in omen of success, Thuc. 7. 75; so, ἡ παιανὸν ἡ. Hom. Ap. 517 : also sung at feasts, Xen. Symp. 2. 1.—Cf. further Müller Literat. of Greece, I. p. 19.
 5. Aesch. also, by an oxymoron, joins π. Ἐρινύων, π. τοῦ θανάτου Ag. 645, Cho. 151.
 III. Κρητῶν παιήωνες paeon-singers, h. Hom. Ap. 518.
 IV. = παιών 111, Arist. Rhet.
παιανίζω, ἰ. σ. ω. to chant the paeon, sing a song of triumph, Aesch. Theb. 268, and Xen., cf. παιωνίζω.
παιανικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὁ, of, belonging to, like a paeon.
παιανισμός, ὁ, (παιανίζω) the chanting of the paeon, Strab., cf. παιωνισμός.
παιανιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who chants the paeon.
παιωνογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) writing, composing paeans. [γρᾶ] **Παιών, ὄν, ὁ**, Dor. for Παιήων. [ἀ] **παιγία, ὄντος, τό**, (παίζω) play, sport : λατοῦ π. flute-playing, Eur. Bacch. 161.
παιγίος, ὁ, = παιγνία, παιδία, play, sport.
παιγμοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for παιγνία, παιδία, as if from παιγμων, Stesich. Fr. 68.
παιγνία, not -ία, ἡ, (παίζω) like παιδία, play, sport, a game, Hdt. 1. 94, 2. 173.
 II. for ἐπὶ ῥήτι, Ar. Lys. 700.
παιγνιολάφρος, ὄν, (γράφω) writing playful poetry, Ath. [γρᾶ] **παιγνιήμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος**, (παιγνία) like παιγνιόδης, sportive, fond of a joke, Hdt. 2. 173.
παιγνιογράφος, ὄν, v. l. for παιγνιογράφ.
παιγνιον, τό, (παίζω) a plaything, toy, usu. in plur., Ephipp. Inert. 3 : hence a person to toy with, Ar. Eccl. 422. II. in Theocr. 15. 50, the Egyptians are called κακὰ παιγνία, roguish

cheats,—unless it be the acc. cognat. after παίζω. III the object of sport, a plaything, Lat. ludibrium, Plat. Legg. 644 D, 796 B, etc. IV. = παγνία : of the merry chirp of the cicada, Mel. 111. 6.
παιγνίος, ὄν, sportive, droll, done for fun, Anth.
παιγνιόδης, εἰς, (παιγνία, εἶδος) playful, sportive, merry : τὸ παιγνιόδες παιγνίον, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56. Adv. -δῶς.
παιδαγρέται, οἱ, at Sparta, like the ἱππαγρέται, Ruhnke. Tim.
παιδῶγειον, τό, (παιδαγωγός) a school-room or house, Dem. 313. 12.
 II. as Collective, the school, i. e. scholars.
παιδαγωγός, ἥσω, to be a παιδαγωγός, to guide, attend boys : to lead or watch like a child, Soph. Fr. 623, Eur. Bacch. 193.
 2. in gen. to lead, guide, train, teach, freq. in Plat.
παιδαγωγῆμα, ὄντος, τό, the method of a παιδαγωγός, plan of training, educating, Clem. Al. : hence II. the object of education, a pupil, like παιδεύμα.
παιδαγωγῆσις, ἡ, = sq. 1.
παιδαγωγία, ἡ, (παιδαγωγός) the office of a παιδαγωγός : a guiding, attending, training boys : education, Plat. 2. in gen. a guiding, training : attendance, Eur. Or. 883.
παιδαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, suitable to a teacher or to education : ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of training and teaching : but also of tending, taking care of, νοσημάτων κ. Plat. Fr. 406 A. II. in gen. guiding, forwarding. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. : from
παιδῶγωγός, ὄν, (παῖς, ἔγω, ἀγωγῆ) guiding, attending, and training boys : usu. as Subst., one who trains and teaches boys, παιδὸς ἀγωγός : at Athens strictly the slave who went with a boy from home to school and back again, a kind of tutor, Hdt. 8. 75, Plat., etc., cf. Dict. of Antiqu. : hence in gen. one who guides, a teacher, instructor.
παιδῆριον, τό, Dim. from παιδάριον. [ἰ]
παιδῆριέσθαι, Dep., to behave childishly, Stob. : from **παιδάριον, τό, Dim. from παῖς, a young child, little boy or girl**, Ar. Plut. 536, Plat., etc. II. a young slave, Xen. Ages. 1. 21. [ἀ]
παιδῆριστός, ὁ, like παιδάριον, Dim. from παῖς.
παιδῆριόδης, εἰς, (παιδάριον, εἶδος) childish, trifling, silly, Plat. Phil. 14 D, Nicom. Inert. 7. Adv. -δῶς, Polyb.
παιδαρῶν, said to be a Dor. or a Pythagorean word for νοῦθεῖον to warn, dub. in Iamb.
παιδαρτήσις, ἡ, = νοῦθεσις, dub.
παιδαρῶν, τό, Dim. from παιδάριον.
παιδῶν and παιδοδῶν, παιδοδῶν, Lacon. for παῖς, παιδῶν-σῶν, Ar. Lys. 1313, cf. πᾶα and Μῶα.
παιδεία, ἡ, (παίδευω) the rearing, bringing up of a child, Aesch. Theb. 18 : but esp. its training and teaching, education, opp. to τροφή, Plat. Phaed. 107 D, Phil. 55 D. 2. then in gen. mental culture, civilisation, as we too use education, rendered by Gell. 13. 16 humanitas, Plat. Prot. 327 D : and so objectively, the literature and accomplishments of an age or people. 3. the practice of an art, e. g. of music, Plat. Symp. 187 D : πλεκτὴ Αἰγύπτου π., in Eur. Tro. 128, is said to be the Egyptian art of rope-making, or Egyptian ropes.
 II. youth, childhood, Theogn. 1305, 1348, cf. παιδία. (To be carefully distinguished from παιδεία.)
παιδεός, ὄν, (παῖς) = παιδικός, childish, belonging or suited to children, ἔμνην π. hymns sung by the boys, Pind. I. 2. 5, Aesch., etc. : π. τροφή a mother's cares, Soph. Ant. 918.
παιδεραστήω, to be a παιδεραστής, Plat. Symp. 192 A.
παιδεραστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ἐρῶ) a lover of boys, usu. sensu obsceno, Lat. paedico, paedicator, Ar. Ach. 265, and Plat.
παιδεραστία, ἡ, Lat. puerorum amor, Plat. Symp. 181 C.
παιδεραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὁ, of or belonging to a παιδεραστής or to παιδεραστία, Luc.
παιδεραστρία, ἡ, Lat. puerorum amatrix, Ath.
παιδῆρος, ὄντος, ἡ, = παιδεραστής. II. a plant with rosy flowers used for wreaths, Diosc.
 III. a kind of opal. IV. a red pigment, rouge, Alex. Isost. 1. 18.
παιδεύμα, ὄντος, τό, (παίδευω) that which is reared up or educated, i. e. a nursing, scholar, pupil, Eur. El. 887 : freq. also in plur. for sing., Pors. Or. 1051. II. a thing taught, lesson, μουσικῆς παιδεύματα Soph. Fr. 779; and so Plat., and Xen. : θεῶν παιδεύμα heaven-taught wisdom, Luc.

παίδευσις, ἡ, (παῖδω) a rearing, training and teaching; education, Hdt. 4. 78: its result, mental culture, accomplishments, Plat. Rep. 424 A, etc. II. a mode of teaching, system, Ar. Nub. 985. III. ἡ ὑπερὰ πᾶσις Ἑλλὰδος παιδείων our city is the school of Greece, Thuc. 2. 41.

παιδευτός, ἄν, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be educated, Plat. Rep. 526 C. II. παιδευτέον one must train up, instruct, Ib. 377 A. παιδευτήριον, τό, a school, Strab. II. instruction: from παιδευτής, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq.

παιδευτής, οὗ, δ, (παῖδω) a teacher, master, tutor, Plat. Rep. 493 C, etc.

παιδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted or disposed for teaching: ἡ τέχνη, sub. τέχνη, education, Plat. Soph. 231 B. Adv. -κῶς.

παιδευτός, ἡ, ὄν, taught, educated: to be taught: from παιδεύω, f. σω, (παῖς) to bring up, rear a child, αὐτήν ἐπιδεύειν γὰρ Soph. Fr. 433: but usu. 2. opp. to τρέφω, to train and teach, educate, Eur., Plat., etc.: hence also of animals, like διδάσκω. Construct. π. τινα τινα to educate in or by . . ., as ἔθετι, μουσική Plat. Rep. 522 A, 530 A; also, π. τινα τι to teach one a thing, Plat. Rep. 414 D; and so c. acc. rei only, to teach a thing, Arist. Pol.: also, π. τινα ἐν τινι Lys. 190. 33; ἐς τι Plat. Gorg. 519 E; περὶ τι Xen. Apol. 29: also, π. τινα c. inf., as κωιδίσις Hdt. 1. 155; and with inf. omitted, π. τινα κακόν, σάφρονα (sc. εἶναι) Soph. O. C. 923, Eur. Andr. 602:—so too in Pass., παιδευέσθαι ἔρχων Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 3; freq. also c. acc. rei, to be taught a thing, Plat., etc.; and c. acc. cognato, παιδευόν παιδευέσθαι Hdt. 4. 78: δ πεπαιδευμένος a man of education, one who is versed in a science or art, opp. to ἀπαιδευτος or ἰδιώτης (a layman), cf. Epich. p. 80:—Med. to have any one taught, educated, etc., Eur. Incert. 38: Plat. to give any D; but so also in Act., as Ib. E, Prot. 319 E. Cf. διδάσκω. 3. to accustom, use to a thing, τὸ σῶμα διατρέφει π. Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 5. 4. to chasten, correct, punish, ὕβρις πεπαιδευμένη chastened sauciness, Aristotle's defin. of Wit, Rhet. 2. 12, 16.

παιδιῆτος, ἡ, ἰόν, Ion. for παιδεῖος.

παιδιά, ὅς, ἡ, (παῖς) childish play, sport, pastime, like παῖγνυς, opp. to σπουδή: π. παίζειν to play a game, Ar. Plut. 1056: μετὰ παιδίας in sport, Thuc. 6. 28:—Plato plays on the words παιδία and παιδεία, Legg. 656 C, cf. sq.

παιδία, not -ιά, ἡ, ἰόν, and poet. for παιδεία II, boyhood, youth: also 2. youth collectively, i. e. young people.

παιδικά, ὠν, ῥά, a darling, love, but usu. of a boy, and though plur. always relating to a single pers., Lat. amasius, deliciae, Soph. Fr. 165, Thuc. 1. 132, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 73 D: hence used with masc. Adj., Thuc. 1. c. Stallb. Phaedr. 238 E:—whether it was also said of a girl is still dub, but it was used metaph. of all that is pursued with ardour or pleasure, Lob. Phryn. 420. II. =παιδερασία. III. παιδικά, sub. μέλη, things to or about a beloved boy, as that of Theoc. 29:—Neut. from

παιδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παῖς) belonging to a child, whether boy or girl, but more usu. the former, Lat. puerilis, childish, boyish, Soph. Fr. 721, Plat., etc. 2. playful, sportive, λόγος π. Plat. Crat. 406 C, cf. Xen. Ages. 8. 2. II. belonging to παιδερασία or a beloved youth (cf. παιδικά): ὕμνοι π. love-songs, Bacchyl. 12, cf. foreg. II; π. λόγος a love-tale, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27. (From παιδικός in this signf. come Lat. paedicae, paedico, paedicator.) Adv. -κῶς, Plat.

παιδιῶν, Adv., from childhood, from a child, N. T.: from παιδίον, τό, Dim. from παῖς, a little or young child, Hdt. 6. 61, Plat., etc.: Proverb., τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ παιδίον his father's own son, a chip of the old block, A. B.; so too, τῆς μητρὸς τὸ π. Strab. II. a young slave-lad, Ar. Ran. 37, Nub. 132.

παιδιοτροφέω, =παιδοτροφέω, M. Anton.

παιδιοκρίσιον, τό, Dim. from παιδική, Luc. [α]

παιδιοκτεῖον, τό, a house for young girls, esp. a brothel.

παιδίσκη, ἡ, Dim. from ἡ παῖς, a young girl, maiden, Xen. An. 4. 3, 11: also a young wife, Plat. II. a young female slave, Isae. 58. 13: esp. a prostitute, Hdt. 1. 93:—the Gramm. deny that its use for slave was proper, cf. Lob. Phryn. 239.

παιδίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from δ παῖς, a young boy or son, boy, Ar. Eccl., Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 32.

παιδιώδης, es, (παιδί, εἶδος) fond of play, playful, Lat. ludibundus, Arist. Eth. N. II. (παιδίον) =παῖδικός, childish.

παιδῖος, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν, (strictly shorted, from παιδῖος, as πικρὸς from πικνῖος etc.) childish, silly, Aesch. Ag. 479: παιδῖα χέρεις for παῖδς χέρεις Anth. II. as Subst. παῖδός, =δ παῖς, a boy, lad, Od. 21. 21, 24, 338: παιδῖ, a girl.

παιδοβόρος, ὄν, (βορᾶ) child-eating: μύχθαι π., said of Thyestes, Aesch. Cho. 1068, ubi olim παιδοβόροι.

παιδοβορσκός, ὄν, (βόρσκω) keeping children or boys, Luc., like παιδαγωγός.

παιδοβρῶς, ὄντος, (βιβρώσκω) child-eating, Lys. Hence παιδοβρῶσία, ἡ, an eating of children.

παιδοβρῶτος, ὄν, (βιβρώσκω) θοῖνα π. a feast at which children were eaten, Lys.

παιδογέρον, ὄντος, δ, an old child, dotard.

παιδογονία, ἡ, (παιδογόνος) a begetting of children, Plat. Symp. 208 E, etc. Hence

παιδογόνος, ὄν, belonging to or promoting the begetting of children, e. g. ὕδωρ π. a spring with aphrodisiac properties, Ath. 41 F: also belonging to the begetting of boys: τὰ παιδογόνια, sub. ἐπεί, a festival at a child's birth, Diod.

παιδογόνος, ὄν, (γονή) begetting boys or children, γυναικὸς on the person of a woman, Eur. Supp. 628. II. giving generation vigour, making fruitful, Κῆρυς Anth.

παιδοῖς, ὄεσσα, ὄν, v. παιδοῖς.

παιδοῖεν, Adv. (παῖς) from childhood, like ἐκ παιδός, Ibyc. 1. παιδοκρία, to take care of a child, Anth.; and παιδοκορία, ἡ, the care, education of a child: from παιδοκόρος, ὄν, (κομέω) taking care of, rearing, educating a child: in gen. fostering, etc.

παιδοκόραξ, ἄκος, δ, a boy-raven, i. e. greedy after boys, Anth.

παιδοκτίζω, a late, bad word for παιδοποιέω.

παιδοκτονέω, to murder children, Eur. H. F. 1280: and παιδοκτοκία, ἡ, child-murder: from παιδοκτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) child-murdering, Soph. Ant. 1305, and Eur.

παιδολέτεια, ἡ, Eur. Med. 849, παιδολέτις, ἴδος, ἡ, and παιδολέτρια, ἡ, murderess of her children: fem. from παιδολήτρη, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq.

παιδολέτωρ, ὄρος, δ, (ἄλλωμι) a child-murderer, Aesch. Theb. 726, and Eur.: in gen. one who ruins or seduces boys.

παιδολύμας, ὄν, δ, (λύω) ruining, hurting, destroying children, Aesch. Cho. 605, with a fem. Subst. [ῶ]

παιδομαθής, ἑς, (μαθάνω) having learnt or being taught in childhood, Hipp.; π. πρὸς τι Antidot. ap. Ath. 240 B. Hence παιδομαθία, ἡ, a learning in childhood.

παιδομαρής, ἑς, (μαρῖναι) mad after boys.

παιδομάνια, ἡ, mad love of boys, Plut.

παιδονομία, to be a παιδονόμος: and παιδονομία, ἡ, the office of a παιδονόμος, Arist. Pol.: from παιδονόμος, ὄν, (νέμω) taking care of boys: Παιδονόμοι magistrates who superintend the education of youths, esp. at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 2. 2, cf. Ib. 11; and Arist., Pol. 4. 15, 13, says it was an aristocratic institution: cf. Γυναικονόμοι.

παιδοπίτης, ὄν, δ, (ὀπῆται) spying after boys, and so =παιδερσότης, cf. γυναικοπίτης, παρθενοπίτης, οἰονπίτης. [I]

παιδοποιέω, (παιδοποιός) to beget children, Eur. Or. 1080: ἐκ τινος Id. Heracl. 528: but 2. μετὰ τινος π. to cohabit with, Soph. El. 589: in Prose usu. as Dep. med., Plat. Rep. 449 C, Xen., Aeschin., etc. II. to make one's child, i. e. to adopt as one's child, c. acc. Hence

παιδοποιήσιμος, ὄν, able to beget children.

παιδοποιήσιος, ἡ, =παιδοποιία, Plat. Legg. 947 D.

παιδοποιήτης, οὗ, δ, =παιδοποιός, dub.

παιδοποιῖα, ἡ, a begetting or bearing children, procreation, Plat. Rep. 423 E, etc. II. adoption of children: from παιδοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) begetting or bearing children, δῆμωρ Eur. Andr. 4: γενεαίτις, σπέρμα Hdt. 6. 68: ἡδονή παῖδ. Eur. Phoen. 338. II. adopting as one's child.

παιδοπόρος, ὄν, through which a child passes, γένεσις Anth.

παιδοπορέω, to sow, i. e. beget children, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A.

παιδοπόρος, ὄν, (στέλλω) sowing, i. e. begetting children.

παιδοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for παιδεία.

παιδοτόκος, *ov*, (τῖκτω) *beggetting or bearing children*, Nonn.
παιδοτρίβεια, ἡ, = παιδοτρίβια, Meineke Archipp. Incert. 7.
παιδοτρίβιον, τό, *the school of a παιδοτρίβης*.
παιδοτρίβω, *to be a παιδοτρίβης; to teach boys wrestling: in*
gen. to train, exercise, practise, Dem. 771. 26. II. = παιδε-
ραστήν, Anth.

παιδοτρίβης, *ov, δ*, (τρίβω) *one who teaches boys wrestling, a*
gymnastic-master, Ar. Nub. 973, and Plat.: *ἐν παιδοτρίβω* at
his school, Ar. Eq. 1238: in *gen.* a *trainer, teacher, master*,
Luc.

II. = παιδεραστής. [ῖ]
παιδοτρίβια, ἡ, also παιδοτρίβεια, q.v., *the art of a παιδοτρίβης*.
παιδοτρίβικός, ἡ, *ov*, *belonging to παιδοτρίβια or to a παιδο-*
τρίβης: ἡ, *κῆρ*, *sub. τέχνη*, *the art of the παιδοτρίβης, the art*
of wrestling, Isocr. Antid. § 194. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Eq. 492.

παιδοτρίψ, ἴβος, ὁ, (τρίβω) *a slave that attends upon the*
children or household slaves, formed like οἰκοτρίψ, Luc.

παιδοτροφέω, *to feed, rear children*, Ar. Lys. 956; and
παιδοτροφία, ἡ, *the rearing of children*, Plat. Rep. 465 C: from
παιδοτροφός, *ov*, (τρέφω) *feeding, rearing, training children*,
ἐλαία Soph. O. C. 701, Simon. 18: ἡ *π.* a *mother*, Eur. H. F. 902.

παιδοτρόπος, *ov*, (τιτρώσκω) *wounded or slain by children*:
πάδες *π.* wounds and death at children's hands, Aesch. Eum. 496.

παιδουργέω, (* ἔργω) = παιδοποιέω, Eur. Ion 175.

παιδουργία, ἡ, = παιδοποιία, Plat. Legg. 775 C: also, = γυνή
παιδοποιός (abstract for concrete), Soph. O. T. 1248.

παιδοῦς, οὔσα, οὖν, *contr.* for παιδεῖς, οὔσα, *den.* *rich in*
children, the *fem.* in Callim., Herm. Soph. Tr. 307, cf. τεκνοῦς.

παιδοφόνος, *ov*, (φάγω) *child-devouring*, Pind. Fr. 143.

παιδοφθορέω, *to kill children; to seduce boys*, Clem. Al.; and
παιδοφθορία, ἡ, *a ruining, seduction of boys*: from

παιδοφθόρος, *ov*, (φθείρω) *ruining, seducing boys*.
παιδοφιλέω, (παιδοφίλος) *to love boys, like παιδεραστέω*, The-
ogn. 1318, 1345.

παιδοφίλος, *ov, δ*, = εἰς, Theogn. 1357. [ῖ]
παιδοφίλος, *ov*, and in Orph. *η, ov*, (φιλέω) *loving boys*,
Orph.: esp. = παιδεραστής.

παιδοφονεύς, ὁ, = παιδοφόνος.

παιδοφονέω, *to kill children*: and
παιδοφονία, ἡ, *child-murder*: from

παιδοφόνος, *ov*, (φονέω) *killing, murdering children*, Il. 24.
506: *π. συμφορά* the accident or calamity of having killed a
son, Hdt. 7. 190: *π. αἷμα* the blood of slain children, Eur.
H. F. 1201.

παιδοφορέω, *to bear or waft away a boy, ἄνεμος* Mel. 7: from
παιδοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *bearing away children or a boy*.

παιδοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, *one who watches or guards boys*, Inscr. [ῖ]
παῖδω, (*παῖς*) *to get with child*, Dion. H., in Pass.

παῖδωσις, ἡ, *the procreation of children*, Joseph.

παῖζω, f. παίζομαι and παίζομαι: aor. i in good Att. always
ἐπαῖσα, and perf. pass. πέπαισμαι (notwithstanding that the
same forms belong to παῖω): aor. pass. ἐπαίχην: later writers,
as Plut., have the more analogous forms, aor. ἐπαῖξα, perf.
πέπαixa, perf. pass. πέπαιγμα, Lob. Phryn. 240, Stallb. Plat.
Euthyd. 278 C. Hom. has usu. pres. and impf., imperat. aor.
παῖσατε, only in Od. 8. 251: (*παῖς*). Strictly, *to play like a*
child, to sport, play, Od. 6. 106, 7. 291 (never in Il.), Hdt.,
etc.: *to jest, joke*, Hdt. 2. 28; opp. *to σπουδάζω*, Plat. Legg.
636 C: *to trifle*, Hdt. 9. 11: esp. 2. *to dance*, Od. 8. 251,
23. 147, Hes. Sc. 277; and in Med., lb. 290: so too oft. in
Ar. 3. *to play (a game), σφαῖρην π.* *to play at ball*, Od. 6.
100, later σφαῖραν π. *to play ball*, etc.: *π. πρὸς* *κότταβον* Plat.
(Com.) Zeús Kak. 1: περί τινας *for a stake*, lb.: μετά τινων
with others, Hdt. 1. 114. 4. *to play (on an instrument)*,
h. Hom. Ap. 206. 5. *to sing*, Pind. O. 1. 24, referring
however also to the dance, cf. μοῦσῃ. 6. *to play amorously*,
Náke Choeril. p. 245. 7. *π. πρὸς τινα* *to make sport of one*,
mock him, Eur. H. F. 952, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C: εἰς τι π. *to*
jest upon a thing, Plat. Phaed. 89 B. 8. *transit. c. acc.*
rei, to treat jocosely: hence in Pass., ὁ λόγος πέπαισται Hdt.
4. 77, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 278 B.

Παιώνιος, *ia, ov*, also pecul. *fem.* Παιωνίς, ἰδος, (Παίων)
healing, like Παιώνιος, Anth.

Παιρησύνῃ, ἡ, *the healing art*: from

Παῖων, *onos, δ*, Ion. for Παῖν, Παῖων, Ραεον, the physician
of the gods, Hom. II. παῖων as appellat. for παῖν, a *festal*
song, Il.: v. *plura* sub Παῖν.

Παῖων, *onos, δ*, ἡ, as Adj. = Παῖωνιος, Anth.

παῖκτεira, ἡ, a *dancer or player*, Orph.: *fem.* of
παῖκτης, *ov, δ*, (παῖω) a *dancer or player*, Leon. Tar. Hence

παικτικός, ἡ, *ov*, *fit for, practised in playing*, etc. Adv. -κῶς.
παῖκτός, ἡ, *ov*, (παῖω) *played, jested with, joked upon*: *ridi-*
culous: *comical*.

παῖν, Ep. acc. sing. from παῖς, Ar. Rh.

παίνεται, barbarism for φαίνεται, Ar. Thesm. 1114.

Παιονίδης, *ov, δ*, v. Παῖων II.

παῖνάλλω, (παῖνᾶλη) *to be refined, subtle, artful, hence γυνή*
παῖνᾶλσα a cunning woman, a witch. II. = παμφαλῶς,
very dub.

παῖνᾶλη, ἡ, (redupl. from πάλη or παλή, like παῖνᾶλλω from
πάλλω) *the finest flour or meal*, Lat. pollen, flos farinae: any
fine dust, cf. πασπάλη:—hence *metaph.* of a *subtle fellow, sly*
rogue, παῖνᾶλη λέγειν Ar. Nub. 260, and just below in the
literal signf.; cf. sq. [ᾶ]

παῖνᾶλμος, *atos, τό*, like παῖνᾶλη 2, of a *subtle fellow*, π.
λόγων Ar. Av. 430, cf. ἔλμος. [ᾶ]

παῖνᾶλμος, *ov*, (παῖνᾶλη) *subtle, sly*. [ᾶ]

παῖνᾶλλω, redupl. for πάλλω, Hesych.

παῖνᾶλλεις, *εσσα, er*, an old Ep. word of rather uncertain
signf., in Hom. epith. of hills, π. ὕρος Il. 13. 17, σκοπία Od.
10. 97; also, π. βῆσσαι Hes. Th. 860; of Mimas and Cynthos,
h. Hom. Ap. 139, 141: of mountain-paths, π. ὁδός Il. 12. 168,
Od. 17. 204, Ἰθάκῃς Il. 17. 743; of the rocky islands Imbros,
Chios, Samos, Ithaca, Il. 13. 33, Od. 3. 170, 4. 671, 11. 480,
h. Ap. 172. The best general signf. for all these cases is *high*,
steep, craggy, rugged, but the origin is very dub. (Damm
derives it from αἰψός, αἰψέις, cf. παῖπλος and πολυπαῖπλος.)

Herm. h. Hom. Ap. 39, refers it to πάλλω, παῖνᾶλλω, Lat.
crispare, torquere, in the signf., *twisted, crooked*, Lat. tortuosus,
flexus; this however scarcely accords with any sense of πάλλω.

Schneider seems to refer it to πᾶλη, by comparing it with
δυσπαλῆς, rough, toilsome, wearisome, Lat. difficilis.)

παῖνᾶλος, *ov*, later form for παῖπᾶλεις, q.v.; Call. Dian. 194
has παῖπᾶλῃ τε κρημνός τε steepes and crags.

παῖνᾶλῶδης, *es*, (παῖνᾶλη 2) of a *subtle, wily nature*.

ΠΑῖΣ, παῖδός, *δ* and ἡ, *gen. pl.* *παῖδων*, only Dor. παῖδων, dat.
plur. παῖσι, in Hom., Hes., and Ion. παῖδεσι: in Ep. nom.
oft. as dissyll. παῖς, which Buttm. and Herm. propose to restore
always in Hom., unless the verse requires it to be monosyll.,
while Wolf so writes it only where the second syll. begins a foot,
and is long by position or in arsi, which agrees with the usage of
ἐὺ: besides nom., the vocat. παῖ is found once in Hom. with ἰ in
arsi, Od. 2. 192: acc. παῖν first in Ar. Rh., cf. Jac. A. P.
p. 37, Spitzn. Exc. vi. ad Il. I. in relation to Descent, a
child, whether *δ π.* a *son*, or *ἡ π.* a *daughter*, Hom., and Hes.:
also an adopted son, Il. 9. 494; παῖς παῖδός a *child's child, grand-*
child, Il. 20. 308. 2. later, παῖς periph. in phrases like Ἀνδῶν
παῖδες, sons of the Lydians, i. e. the Lydians, Hdt. 1. 27; so,
παῖδες ῥητόρων, i. e. orators, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 313.

II. in relation to Age, a *child*: *δ π.* a *boy, young, lad*, νέος
παῖς, νεαρὸς παῖες Hom.: also with another Subst., *πάς* *συ-*
φορβός a *boy swineherd*, Il. 21. 282: *ἡ π.* a *maiden, girl*:—ἀπό,
ἐκ παῖδός or παῖδων from a *child, from childhood*, Xen.: ἡλικίαν
ἔχων τὴν ἑρτί ἐκ παῖδων to be just out of one's childhood, Xen.
Hell. 5. 4, 25, cf. ἐρήβος. 2. later freq. a *beloved boy or*
girl.

III. in relation to Condition, like Lat. puer, *δ ἡ π.*
a *slave*, and in *gen.* a *servant, maid*, etc., Aesch. Cho. 653, Ar.
Ach. 395, etc.: esp. in Att., and for persons of all ages, Moer.
p. 297, as the French use garçon, and we say post-boy. 2.

ἡ π. esp. *courtesans*, as being mostly slaves or foreigners.

IV. Παῖς, like κόρη, was prop. n. of Persephoné in relation
to her mother Demeter.

παῖς, *δ*, v. foreg.

παῖσδα, Dor. acc. from παῖς for παῖδα.

παῖσδω, Dor. for παῖζω.

παιστέον, verb. Adj. from παῖζω, *one must play*, Plat. (Com.)
Zeús Kak. 1.

παιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παῖς) playful, sportive.

παῖσσω, (redupl. form from ΠΑ-, φαίνω) παῖσσομαι δεικνύοντα λαόν Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 2. 450; in Hipp. to look wildly, to stare wildly about, to be mad: later in gen., to run wildly about, rush, Lat. ruerē, Ar. Rh.: to quiver, Lat. palpitare, Opp.: (wherefore it has come to look akin to σφαδάζω.)

ΠΑΪΩ, fut. usu. παῖσω, more rarely παῖσαι, but aor. ἔπαισα: perf. πέπαικα: aor. pass. ἐπαίσθη. To strike, smite, first in Hdt. 3. 137: whether with the hand, with a rod, or weapon, hence to wound, like οὐτάω, Aesch., etc.: later also like βάλλω of missiles, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18: π. τινά ἐς τὴν γαστέρα Ar. Nub. 549, ἐς τὰ σπέρνα Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4: δλίγας π. (sc. πληγὰς) Id. An. 5. 8, 12: παῖων τινά ἐς τὴν γῆν to strike one to the ground, Hdt. 3. 107:—sometimes reversely, π. λαμύνει εἰς τοὺς Eur. Or. 1472, cf. πλήσσω:—Med. ἐπαίστο τὸν μηρόν he smote his thigh, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 6.

2. of sexual intercourse, like κρούω and Lat. tundo, Ar. Pac. 874. 3. to hit hard in speaking, like ῥήματα ἐρεῖναι, Ar. Ach. 686. II. intr. to strike against, to dash, knock, beat, fall against or upon, like πταῖω, Lat. illido, λόγῳ παῖον' εἰκὴ πρὸς κομῆσι Aesch. Pr. 885; so, πρὸς τὰς πέτρας π. Xen. An. 4. 2, 3, ubi Schneid. e conj. παλοντες: hence ἔμπατος, πρόσπατος, παραπαῖω. (With παῖω cf. Lat. pavio, pavimentum, depavio and opavio in Festus.)

παῖω, f. παῖσω, to eat, Ar. Ach. 835, ubi v. Elmsl. (Akin to *πάω, πατέομαι, ἐπισάμην, Lat. pasco:—usu. thought to have no connexion with παῖω to strike: though the use of ἐρεῖναι, Ar. Pac. 25, may point to a similar one of παῖω.)

Παῖων, ὄνος, δ, like Παῖδν, Paeon, the physician of the gods, the god of medicine; in Ar. Plut. 636, of Aesculapius: hence in gen. a physician, healer, Aesch. Ag. 99; π. κακῶν Soph. Phil. 168.

II. like παῖδν, a solemn song or chant, Id. Cho. 343.

III. in Prosody, a paeon, a foot consisting of three short and one long syll., with four variations, —υυυ, υ—υυ, υ—υ—υ and υ—υ—υ.

Παιωνεῖον, τό, (Παῖων) like ἱατρεῖον, a physician's fee.

Παιωνέως, ὄν, = Παιώνιος.

Παιωνία, ἡ, (Παῖων) like γλυκυσιδή, the peony, a plant, Gal.

2. an antidote, named after its discoverer Paeon.

Παιωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. Παιώνιος.

Παιωνίζω, = παῖωνίζω, Hdt. 5. 1, Ar. Eq. 1318, Thuc. 1. 50, etc.

Παιωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Παῖων) belonging to Paeon or medicine, skilled in medicine, v. sq. II. (Παῖων III) consisting of paeons.

Παιώνιος, ἰα, ἰον, (Παῖων) belonging to Paeon or medicine, healing, χεῖρ Aesch. Supp. 1067, φάρμακα Id. Ag. 848: ἡ π., sub. τέχνη, the healing art, medicine: Παιωνία, ἡ, also Παιωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, and Παιωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, with and without σοφία, τέχνη, the healing art, medicine, Anth.; so too ἡ παιωνική: τὰ Παιωνία a festival of Paeon, Ar. Ach. 1213.

Παιωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. Παιώνιος.

Παιωνισμός, ὁ, = παιωνισμός, Thuc. 7. 44.

πακτά, —τίς, —τός, Dor. for πηκτής, qq. v.

πακτώω, (πακτός) to fasten, make fast, close, Archil. 117; δῶμα πακτῶν to make fast the house, Soph. Aj. 579; so too, π. τὰ προπύλαια μοχλοῖσι καὶ κλῆθροισι Ar. Lys. 265, hence

2. to stop up, stop, caulk, τὰς ἀμύνοντι τῇ βίβλῃ Hdt. 2.

96, ubi v. Valck.; so too, π. τὰ τετρημένα βυκίαι Ar. Vesp. 128.

3. to bind fast, Anth.

πακτών, ὄνος, δ, (πακτός) a light boat which might be taken to pieces and put together again at pleasure, Strab.

πακτωῖς, ἡ, (πακτός) a fastening or putting together.

παλαγμός, ὁ, (παλδσω) defilement, pollution.

παλδή, ἡ, a sort of shape or cake made of preserved fruit, mostly of figs, but also of olives, grapes, etc., (like damson cheese) Hdt. 4. 23, cf. Wessel. Did. 17. 67. [ἀδ]

παλθών, τό, = παλδῆ, strictly Dim. from foreg. [ἀδ]

παλθῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg.

παλθων, τό, = παλδῆ, dub.

παλθώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a παλδῆ.

ΠΑΛΑΙ, Adv., long ago, in olden time, in days of yore, in time gone, Hom., opp. to νέον, Il. 9. 527.

II. formerly, erst, before, denoting no duration of time, but merely the past: also of time just past, opp. to the present, Il. 23. 871; opp. to νῦν, Il. 9. 105, Soph. Ant. 181: hence παλαι comes to mean not long

ago, lately, Valck. Hipp. 1085, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 B: for which also τὸ παλαι Hdt. 1. 5, 4. 180, and freq. in Att.—δ, ἡ παλαι for δ παλαιός, ἡ παλαιά. Cf. παλαιός. [πᾶ]

παλαιβίος, ὄν, long-lived, Inscr.

παλαιγενής, ἐς, (*γένω) born long ago, i. e. aged, full of years, ancient, in Hom. epith. of γεραίος, γράνυ, ἄνθρωπος, cf. Pors. Phoen. 351: ὁ παλαιγενὴς forefather, h. Hom. Cer. 113.

παλαιγονία, ἡ, the olden time, antiquity, Orph.: from

παλαιγενής, ὄν, (γενή) = παλαιγενής, Pind. O. 13. 70.

παλαιετής, ἐς, (έτος) old in years.

παλαιθεός, ἡ, for παλαιά θεός, Gramm.

παλαιθιός, ὄν, (τίθην) established long ago, hence in gen. old, ὅμως Ion ar. Ath. 634 F.

παλαιμωγός, as if from παλαίωμι for παλαιστώς, = παλαίω, to wrestle or fight, Pind. P. 2. 112.

Παλαίμονια, τό, the festival of Palaemon, Lat. Portunalia.

Παλαίμων, ὄνος, δ, Palaemon, masc. prop. n., strictly = παλαιστής. Melicertes, son of Ino, was adored under this name as a sea-god friendly to the shipwrecked, cf. Virg. G. 1. 437, Aen. 5. 823: in Lat. also Portunus. Also epith. of Hercules.

παλαιογενής, ἐς, = παλαιγενής, Ar. Nub. 358.

παλαιόγονος, ὄν, (παλαιός) = παλαιόγονος, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 1.

παλαιολογέω, (λόγος) to speak of ancient things, to treat of or examine antiquities, App.

παλαιομήτωρ, ὄπος, δ, ancient mother, Eur. Supp. 628.

παλαιομωλῶν, ὄνος, δ, an old rogue, Lat. veterator.

παλαιοσπενθής, ἐς, (πένθος) one that mourned long, opp. to νεοσπενθής.

παλαιόπλουτος, ὄν, rich from early times, rich in hereditary wealth, like ἀρχαιοπλουτος, Thuc. 8. 28, opp. to νεόπλουτος.

Παλαιόπολις, ἡ, an old town, Palaepolis, a name given to Parthenopolis, the city supplanted by Naples (Νεάπολις, Neapolitana).

παλαιοπράγμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (πράγμα) old in business.

παλαιοράφος, ὄν, (βάττω) a cobbler. [ἀδ]

παλαιόριμος, ὄν, (ρίζα) with old roots, Luc.

παλαιός, δ, ὄν, (πάλαι) old, aged, Hom., who oft. opposes

παλαιός and νέος: also π. γέρον, π. γρηῖς, Od. 13. 432, 19. 346.

2. of persons also, ancient, of olden times, Il. 11. 166, Od. 2. 118: hence, οἱ παλαιοὶ the ancients, forefathers:—

hence also, π. χρόνος, π. ἡμέρα etc., time long past, days of old, by-gone days: τὸ παλαιόν, as Adv. like τὸ παλαι, anciently, formerly, freq. in Hdt. and Att.: also, ἐκ παλαιού from of old, Hdt. 1. 157: ἀρχαία καὶ παλαιά joined, Lys. 107.

40, Dem. 597. 18, as in Lat. prisca et vetusta, Ruhnk. Vell. Pat. 1. 16, 3.—Opp. to νέος and καινός, Hdt. 9. 26.

3. old, in a good sense, as π. αἶνος Od. 2. 340; and so freq. in Pind., π. ἄλβος, δόξα, φήμη etc. and so more strongly, time-honored, venerable, ἅπτερ παλαιότατα ἀνθρώπων quae hominibus antiquissima sunt, Antipho 141. 34: but

4. in bad sense, antiquated, obsolete, like ἀρχαῖος Aesch. Pr. 317, Soph. O. T. 290.

5. also weak or silly from age, doting, cf. Κρόνιος II.—Regul. Compar. and Superl. παλαιότερος II., παλαιώτερος, both in Thuc.: the more usu. παλαιότερος, παλαιώτερος are formed from παλαι, Hdt., Pind., and Att.: ἐκ παλαιέρου from old time, Hdt. 1. 60. [The penult, not unfreq. short in Att., Eur. El. 497, cf. Ar. Lys. 988, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 216.] Hence

παλαιότης, ητος, ἡ, age, length of time, antiquity, primitive simplicity of thought, manners, art, etc., old-fashioned ways, Eur. Hel. 1056, and Plat.: dotage, Aeschin. 33. 34.

παλαιόστοκος, ὄν, (ρίκτω, τεκνέω) having brought forth long ago, opp. to νεόστοκος, Aretae.

παλαιότροπος, ὄν, of ancient fashion, by ancient custom.

παλαιουργός, δ, (*έργω) a cobbler.

παλαιοφάνης, ἐς, (φαῖνομαι) appearing old.

παλαιόφρων, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, (φρονέω) old in mind, with the wisdom of age, Aesch. Eum. 838, Supp. 593.

παλαιῶς, (παλαιός) to make old: hence to abrogate, annul, Lat. antiquare legem, LXX:—Pass. to become old or obsolete, Id.

παλίσμα, ἄρος, τό, (παλαιώ) a trick of the παλαιστής, a bout or fall in wrestling, Hdt. 9. 33, Aesch. Eum. 589: any struggle.

II. any trick or artifice used against any one or to gain an object, Soph. O. T. 880; 80, π. δικαστηρίου a lawyer's

trick, Aeschin. 83. 19. [ἀδ]

παλαισμοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for πάλη, *wrestling, the wrestler's art*, Il. 23. 701, Od. 8. 103, 126.

παλαιστώγης, ἐς, (στάω) οἶνος π. wine that runs thick or has become oily from rain, Nic.

παλαιστώ, to thrust away with the hand. II. to measure by the παλαιστή's sup.

παλαιστή, ἡ,=παλῆν, the palm of the hand: hence II. a measure of length, a palm, four fingers breadth (a little more than three inches), Cratin. Nom. 91.—Att. παλαιστή, to distinguish it from signf. 1, Lob. Phryn. 295, Alexandr. παλαιστής. The same measure was also called τέταρτον, either because it was four fingers broad or because it is the fourth part of a πούς, Lat. palmus.

παλαιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (παλῶ) a wrestler, one who practises the πάλη, Od. 8. 246, Hdt. 3. 137: also, ἄνδρες π. Ar. Lys. 1083: hence in gen. one who contests a prize, a candidate, suitor, Aesch. Ag. 1296. 2. metaph. an expert, cunning fellow, Soph. Phil. 431, cf. Valck. Hipp. 921, cf. πάλασμα II.

Alexandr. for παλαιστή II.

παλαιστιάος, αἶα, αἶον, (παλαιστή) a palm long or broad, Hdt. 1. 50.

παλαιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a παλαιστής, like a wrestler, expert in wrestling, usu. referring to the art of wrestling, whilst παλαιστικός usu. refers to the wrestling-place, palaestra: acc. to others παλαιστής was the older, παλαιστικός the later form, Lob. Phryn. 242.

παλαίστρα, ἡ, a palaestra, wrestling-school, wherein wrestlers (παλαισται) were trained, usu. by public officers, Hdt. 6. 126, Eur. El. 528, Ar., etc., cf. παλῆ. II. metaph. any school or institution even for mental training, as in Lat. ludus came to be used, Hence

παλαιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, later form for παλαιστής, q. v., Alex. Incert. 70: π. ἐπιστήμη Arist. Org. Adv. —κῶς.

παλαιστήτης, οὐ, ὁ, like a παλαιστής, Plut. [I]

παλαιστροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, one who watches or superintends a wrestling-school (παλαίστρα), Hipp. [I]

παλαιότερος and παλαιότερος, irr. Compar. and Superl., v. παλαιός fin.

παλαίφαγος, ον, (φαγεῖν) devoured long ago. II. consumed by age.

παλαίφατος, ον, spoken long ago, esp. epith. of ancient oracles (θέσφατα), Od. 9. 507, 13, 172. II. spoken of long ago, having a legend attached to it, legendary, ὅπως π. an oak of ancient story, Od. 19. 163, with v. ll. παλαίφατος and παλαίφωτος: hence

III. in gen. primeval, primitive, ancient, γένος Aesch. Supp. 532; 80, π. πρόνοια Soph. Tr. 823. Adv.—τως.—Poet. word. (Usu. deriv. φημί, φάσθαι: but prob. better with Döderl. from φΑ-, φαίνω, and so strictly, shewn forth, declared long ago, cf. πρὸς παρτος.)

παλαίφωτος, ον, (φῶν) planted long ago, v. foreg. II.

παλαίφωτος, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, that has been long in a country, an ancient inhabitant, indigenous, Aesch. Theb. 105: almost like ἀντιόχων.

παλῶν, f. αἶω: aor. ἐπάλασα, Ion. ἐπάλησα Hdt. 8. 21, though one MS. has παλαίνωσι (πάλη). To wrestle, Hom., etc.: τιw with one, Od. 4. 343, 17. 134: later also πρὸς τινα, to be a παλαιστής, to struggle. II. metaph. to have to struggle against a calamity, ἄγριος Hes. Op. 411, πολλάκις (ἡλίαις Xen. Oec. 17: 2.—Pass. to be struggled with or overcome, βαρὺς παλαίσσθαι Eur. Cycl. 678: hence

2. absol. to struggle, suffer or be unfortunate in battle, Hdt. 8. 21; φόβη π. to yield to murder, i. e. to murder himself, Pind. N. 8. 47: in which signf. the Pass. also occurs part. aor. παλαίνθεις, beaten, Eur. El. 686.

παλῶν, ατος, τό, (παλῶν) that which is made old, antiquated; also II.=παλαιώσις, LXX.

παλῶν, Iacon. for παλῶν.

παλῶν, ἡ, (παλῶν) a making old. II. a growing old, Lat. inveteratio, LXX.

παλῶν, ἡ, ἡσμαι, Dep. med., (παλῶν) to manage, work, bring about, ταῖς χειρὶ παλῶσθαι τι Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17: hence II. like μηχανάσθαι and τεχνάσθαι, to lay hold of any thing adroitly, devise skillfully, contrive cunningly, Ar. Ach. 659, Nub. 176; τόλμημα παλαμῆσθαι to plan a daring deed, Ar.

Pac. 94. (Hence the name of Παλαμῆδης; and so the artist Daedalus was said to be the son of Παλαμῶν or Εὐπάλαμος.)

ΠΑΛΑΜΗ, ἡ, Lat. PALMA, the palm of the hand, also in gen. the hand, esp. as used in grasping, striking, etc., Hom., who also uses Ep. gen. and dat. παλάμῃ, παλάμῃ: πῶς χεῖν τι ὅπ' Ἄρρος παλάμῃ by the hands of Ares, Il. 3. 128, cf. 5. 558: hence of force, murder, Soph. Phil. 1206. 2. also, of the hand as used in works of art, etc., Hes. Th. 580, Sc. 219, 330: hence

II. metaph. a device, skilful plan or method, means, παλάμη βίοντος a device for one's livelihood, Theogn. 624, cf. 1022, Hdt. 8. 19; sometimes in good, sometimes in bad sense: esp. of the gods, θεοὺ σὺν παλάμῃ, βῶν παλάμῃς, παλάμῃς Διὸς by their arts, Pind., cf. Aesch. Pr. 165: παλάμῃς παντοίας πλέκειν Ar. Vesp. 645: π. πυργίονος a fire-born instrument, i. e. a sword, Eur. Or. 820.

III. handiwork, a work of art, esp. of painting or statuary, as in Lat. manus Mentoris, as we say 'the master's own hand,' Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 101.—Poet. word. [α] παλάμη, ατος, τό, (παλαμῶν) a device, scheme, Ael. [α] παλαμῶν, ὁ, (παλάμη) like αὐτόχειρ, a murderer, one defiled by a deed of blood, blood-guilty, Soph. Tr. 1207, El. 587: esp. the suppliant not yet purified, like προστράπαιος, Aesch. Eum. 426.

II. in gen.—ἀλάστωρ, the avenger of blood, μὴ παλαμῶνιν λάβω Eur. I. T. 1218: δαίμονες π. avenging deities, Tim. Loc. 105, Xen. Cyr. 7. 18, cf. Suid. in v.

παλῶν, τό,=παλῶν, παλῶν, Ar. Pac. 574. [α]

παλῶν, ἡ, perf. pass. πεπάλῃμαι, to besprinkle, stain, defoul, defile, freq. in Hom., usu. αἵματι, ἐγκεφάλῳ, λύβῳ, ἰδρῶ, but ἐγκέφαλος πεπάλῃται the brain was scattered about, Il. 11. 98, 12. 186: in Med. παλῶσθαι χεῖρας he defiled his hands, Il. 11. 169: in Hom. the part. perf. pass. πεπαλαμῶνός is esp. freq., also in Hes. Op. 731.

II. to draw lots, in Hom. always in perf. pass. c. act. signf., κλήρῳ πεπαλάχε II. 7. 171, κλήρῳ πεπαλάχθαι Od. 9. 331, to let the lot fall on one: not elsewhere, in this signf. except in later imitators of Hom.—Ep. word. (Both signf. come from the common root πάλω to shake: for 1st, a thing is sprinkled or scattered by shaking or swinging it about, and 2ndly, the Homeric lots were always shaken in a helmet, v. πάλω I. 2, and κλήρος: hence πάλος, παλαχῆ.—παλῶν is akin to first signf.)

παλῶν, Att. for παλαστής, v. I. Od. 1. 252: from παλαστή, ἡ, Att. for παλαστή I, q. v. Hence

παλῶν, αἶα, αἶον, Att. for παλαστήσιος.

παλῶν, τό,=Lat. Palatium, Dion. H.

παλῶν, ἡ, (παλῶν II) a lot. II. any thing gotten by

lot, esp. a magistracy: also fate, lot. Hence

παλῶν, Adv. for ἐκ παλαχῆς, Nic.

παλῶν, Iacon. for παλῶν, Ar. Lys. 988.

παλῶν, ατος, τό, (παλῶν) allurement. [α]

παλῶν, οὐ, ὁ, (παλῶν) a decoy-bird. II. a bird-catcher.

παλῶν, ἡ, Arist. H. A., and παλῶν, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of παλῶν II.

παλῶν, to catch by decoy-birds, Ar. Av. 1083.

II. in gen. π. τινά to decoy, ensnare, entrap into one's own designs, like παγιδεῖν and Lat. illicere, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 347, 569. (Akin to παλῶν, παλῶν.)

*παλῶν: the aor. ἐπάλησα is found in Hdt. 8. 21, but v. παλῶν.

πάλη, ἡ, wrestling, Lat. lucta, Il. 23. 635, Od. 8. 206: the παλαιστής had to throw his adversary either by swinging him round or tripping him up, and then to keep him down, ὅλβειν καὶ κατέχειν acc. to Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14: on the various modes of wrestling and the customs observed therein, v. esp. Plat. Legg. 796, Theor. 24. 109, Plut. 2. 638 D. 2. in gen. fight, battle, Lyc. (Like sq., from πάλω to swing round:—not from sq. II, the wrestler's sand or dust: for this did not come into use till later, and must likewise be deriv. from πάλω, though in a diff. way.) [α]

πάλη, ἡ, (or παλῆ acc. to Schol. Ven. II. 10. 7, to distinguish it from foreg.)—the finest sifted meal, Lat. pollen, flos farinae, Hipp.: hence παλῆν. II. any fine dust, ashes, finely sifted sand: esp. the dust or sand which was sprinkled before wrestling on the anointed bodies of the παλαισται to give them a good grip of one another, Pherecr. Ipn. 5, cf. κονία III, and

κονίω Med. (From *πάλλω*, i.e. *any thing which is sifted by shaking*, akin to *παλάσσω* and *παλίνω*.) [ἀ]
πάλημα, *ατος*, τό, = *πάλη*, *fine meal*, Nic. [ἀ]
πάληματιον, τό, Dim. from *πάλημα*, Ar. ap. Poll. 6. 62.
πάλησαι, inf. aor. of *παλαίω*.
πάλη, short. poet. form. of *πάλην*, not in Ep., most freq. in Anth., Wern. Tryph. p. 417. [ἀ]
πάλη, ἡ, (*πάλην*) = *ἐπίβδω*, Hesych.
πάληβλαστος, *ον*, = *παμβλαστος*, Theophr., ubi al. -σῆς.
πάληβολος, *ον*, = *παμβολος*.
πάληγέλως, *ωτος*, ὁ, *mutual mockery*, Philo.
πάληγενεσία, ἡ, (*γένεσις*) *new birth*, Plut.: *regeneration*, N. T.: *restoration to life, resurrection*, N. T. Hence
πάληγενέσιος, *ον*, *belonging to regeneration*.
πάληγενής, *ἐς*, (**γένω*) *born again*.
πάληγγλωσσος, *ον*, (*γλῶσσα*) like *καλλιγlossos* II. 2. *contradictory, false, ἀγγελία* Pind. N. 1. 88. II. of *strange or foreign tongue*, Id. I. 6. 35.
πάληγναιστος, *ον*, (*γνῆμω*) *bent or doubled back*, Opp.
πάληγναιστος, *ον*, (*γνῆμω*) *learned or known again*.
παληγκάπτεω, to be a *παληγκάπτης*, to sell over again, sell retail wares by retail, Dem. 1285. 6.
παληγκάπτης, ὁ, one who buys and sells again, a petty retailer, huckster, Ar. Plut. 1156. π. *πομπία* Dem. 784. 9. [ἀ]
παληκινής, *ἐς*, (*κινέω*) *moved again or back, going back*.
παληκλαστός, *ον*, (*κλάω*) *broken again or refracted, crooked*.
παληκοταίω, collat. form of sq., Hipp.
παληκοτέω, to grow malignant again, recur, of relapses in sickness: of wounds, to break out afresh, Hipp. Hence
παληκοτήσις, ἡ, a return, relapse of a sickness, the breaking out again of a wound, Hipp.
παληκοτία, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Hipp.
παληκοτός, *ον*, strictly of disease or wounds, *growing malignant again, breaking out afresh*, π. *παθήματα*, like Lat. *dolores recrudescunt, denovo exacerbescentes*, Hipp.: hence Adv. -τως, π. *συνερέπετο αὐτὸν* according to his old ill-luck fared it with him, Hdt. 4. 156: μὴ π. *φέρειν* τὰ *συμπέποντα* to bear accidents not as if they were inveterate, Eur. Oenon. 3. 2: hence usu.
II. metaph. of fresh outbreaks of passion, malignant, spiteful, inveterate, Sapph. 29, Pind. O. 2. 36: *κληδὼνες* π. *spiteful, injurious reports*, Aesch. Ag. 863, 874: π. *τύχη* adverse fortune, Aesch. Ag. 571: and so, οἱ *παλαιοτοὶ* adversaries, Pind. N. 4. fin., Aesch. Supp. 376. Adv. -τως. (Acc. to some not a compd., but at once from *πάλη*, like *ἀλλόκοτος* and *νεώκοτος* from *ἔλλω* and *νέω*, but improb.)
παληγκραίνιος, *ον*, very swift, Anth.
παληγκτιστός, *ον*, (*κτίω*) rebuilt, restored.
παληγκυρτός, ὁ, a fishing-net, Polyb.
παληλωσσος, -γναιστος etc., later poet. forms of *παλῆγγ*.
παλῆδεξις, *ἐς*, (*δέρομαι*) *looking back, for παλινδεξις* Orph.
παλῆζος, *ον*, = *παλῆζω*.
παλῆκαμπης, *ἐς*, (*καμπή*) for *παληγκαμπής*, bent back, Ap. Rh.
παλῆλαλητος, *ον*, (*λαμβάνω*) to be taken back.
παλῆλλωγέω, (*παλῆλλωγος* II) to say again, repeat, Hdt. 1. 18, v. Schweigh. ad I. 90. 2. to contradict. Hence
παλῆλλωγία, ἡ, a repeating of what has been said, recapitulation, Arist. Rhet. Al. II. *recantation*.
παλῆλλωγος, *ον*, (*λέγω* II to gather) gathered or collected again, II. 1. 126. II. (*λέγω* IV to say) saying again, repeating.
2. retracting, contradicting oneself.
παλῆλλυτός, *ον*, (*λύω*) relaxed, loosed again.
παλῆμβάκειος, ὁ, a metrical foot, Lat. *antibacchius*, Drac. p. 128. 22, Schol. Hephaest. p. 159: strictly a reversed *Βακχείος*.
παλῆμβῶμος, *ον*, (*βαλῶ*) going back and forwards, going to and fro, Pind. P. 9. 33: Dor. word.
παλῆμβιος, *ον*, living again.
παλῆμβλαστός, *ἐς*, = sq., Eur. H. F. 1274.
παλῆμβλαστος, *ον*, (*βλαστάνω*) sprouting, growing again.
παλῆμβολία, ἡ, change of mind, repentance, Anth.: esp. in bad sense, sickness: from
παλῆμβολος, *ον*, (*βδάλω*) *throwing back again*: usu. metaph. *changeable, fickle, false*, ἥθη Plat. Legg. 705 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: hence = *παλμπρατος*.
II. pass. turned round, reversed,

πέδιλα π. turned or patched sandals, Nic.: ἱστὸς π. the web of Penelope which was undone every night, Aristaen. Adv. -λως.
παλῆμβόρεας, *ον*, ὁ, a local wind counter to the monsoon or prevalent north wind, Theophr. de Vent. 28, Lat. *aquilo recurrens*.
παλῆμβολία, ἡ, change of counsel or plan: from
παλῆμβολος, *ον*, (*Βουλή*) changing counsel or plan.
παλῆμμετάβολή, ἡ, a continual change back and forwards.
παλῆμμηκῆς, *ἐς*, (*μήκος*) as long again: in gen. very long, χρόνος Aesch. Ag. 196.
παλῆμταις, *παῖδος*, ὁ, ἡ, one who is a child again, in one's second childhood, Luc.
παλῆμπετής, *ἐς*, (*πίπτω*) strictly falling back, hence returning: Hom. only uses neut. as Adv., like *παλῆν*, *ἐπὶργε* *παλῆμπετής* he forced back, II. 16. 395; *παλῆμπετές* ἀπονέωνται they may go back, Od. 5. 27; so also in Alex. Poets. (Some Gramm. have thought the Adv. a nom. plur. shortd., v. Butt. Lexil. v. ἐπιπρῆξις I: no masc. or fem. appears in use.)
παλῆμπηγῆς, *ἐς*, Hipp., and *παλῆμπηγος*, *ον*, (*πήγνυμι*) joined together again.
παλῆμπηγῆς, ἡ, (*πήγνυμι*) a patching up again, a soling or cobbling of shoes, Theophr. Char.
παλῆμπτιστος, ἡ, pitch recoiled, dry pitch, Diosc.
παλῆμπλαγῆκος, *ον*, lost to and fro, wandering about or back, returning, ὁρόμοι Aesch. Pr. 838: from
παλῆμπλάζομαι, as Pass., to wander back, only found in part aor. *παλῆμπλαζέσθαι*, II. 1. 59, Od. 13. 5.
παλῆμπλάνης, *ἐς*, (*πλάνω*) wandering to and fro, Anth.
παλῆμπλεκῆς, *ἐς*, (*πλέκω*) twisted or plaited back, Opp.
παλῆμπλεως, ὁ, ἡ, -πλων, τό, (*πλέω*) sailing or rowing back.
παλῆμπλύτος, *ον*, (*πλύνω*) washed up again, tamped up: metaph. of one who retouches the works of others and passes them off for his own, Anth.
παλῆμπλωτος, *ον*, (*πλώω*) Ion. for *παλῆμπλος*, Lyc.
παλῆμπνῶν, ἡ, poet. -πνῶν, a counter-wind, foul wind, Ap. Rh.
παλῆμποινος, ἡ, *on* Maxim.; also *ον*, (*ποινώ*) requiting, revenging: τὸ *παλῆμποινον* requital, retribution, Aesch. Cho. 793.
παλῆμπρέντος, *ον*, (*πορεύω*) = sq., Lyc.
παλῆμπρος, *ον*, going back: going to and fro, Opp.
παλῆμπος, *ποδός*, ὁ, ἡ, going back, returning, Anth.
παλῆμπράτης, *ον*, ὁ, like *παληγκάπτης*, one who sells again, a huckster. [ἀ]: from
παλῆμπρατός, *ον*, Ion. -πρῆτος, (*πρῆσσω*) sold again or by retail, often sold, esp. of a good-for-nothing slave who passes from hand to hand; hence in gen. a worthless fellow, Philo, cf. *τριπραστος*.
παλῆμπροδοσία, ἡ, Polyb., and -*προδοσις*, *εως*, ἡ, double treachery, treachery to both sides: from
παλῆμπροδοτής, *ον*, ὁ, (*προδίδωμι*) a double traitor, traitor to both sides, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 164.
παλῆμπρυνήνδον, Adv., stern-foremost, as Herm., and now Dind., reads in Eur. I. T. 1395, from Hesych.: from
παλῆμπρυνος, *ον*, (*πρύνω*) stern-foremost.
παλῆμπυγῆνδον, Adv., (*πυγή*) rump foremost, backwards.
παλῆμπωλος, *ον*, (*πωλέω*) = *παλμπάτης*. II. buying again.
παλῆμφημος, *ον*, (*φήμη*) recalling, contradicting. II. dissuasive, like *δυσφήμος*, Eur. Ion 1096.
παλῆμφοιτος, *ον*, (*φοιτῶ*) returning.
παλῆμφρων, *ωνος*, ὁ, ἡ, changing or changed in mind, Lyc.
παλῆμφυῖς, *ἐς*, (*φύω*) growing again, revived, Luc.
παλῆμφύστος, *ον*, (*ψάω*) scratched or scraped again: usu. of parchment, from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, Plut.: the form *παλῆμφατος* is very dub.
παλῆμψυχος, *ον*, (*ψυχή*) with a new soul, re-animated.
ΠΑΪΝ, Adv. back, backwards, in Hom. and Hes. the only signif., mostly joined with the Verbs to go, come, turn, move, etc.; also, but less freq., in Hdt., e. g. 5. 72, and Att., cf. Valck. Phoen. 732, 1409: so too, *παλιν δοῦναι* to give back, restore, II. 1. 116; more rarely c. gen., *παλιν ᾤσσετο* vltos εἰς the turned back from her son, II. 18. 138: δόρυ *παλιν ἔτραπεν* Ἀχιλλεύς II. 20. 439: *παλιν κίε θυγατέρος* ἥς II. 21. 504, cf. Od. 7. 143.—The same notion is expressed by the double Adv. *παλιν ἄντις*, Hom.; also, *αὐτε παλιν* Od. 13. 125; *αὐ παλιν* II. 18. 280; and, *παλιν ὀπίσσω* Od. 11. 149; *παλιν ἐξοπίσσω* Hes. Th. 181. Connected

herewith is 2: the notion of opposition, where it is variously rendered, as, *πάλιν ἐρεῖν* to *gainsay* (i. e. say against), II. 9. 56; *μὴδὲν πάλιν λάζεσθαι* to take back one's word, *unsay* it, II. 4. 357; opp. to *ἀληθέα εἶπεῖν*, Od. 13. 254; so too, *πάλιν ποίησε γάροντα* she transformed him into an old man, Od. 16. 456: esp. freq. in compos. In this signf. also sometimes c. gen., τὸ πάλιν νεότητος youth's opposite, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 11. 91.
3. in Hdt. and Att. usu., *again*, *once more*, *anew*, freq. doubled *πάλιν αὖ*, also *πάλιν αὖτις αὖ*, more rarely αὖ *πάλιν*, Schif. Mel. p. 39: this signf. freq. coincides with that of *back*, as is seen from *πάλιν δοῦναι*.—Πάλιν was a later poet. form. (In compos., *πάλιν* sometimes merely strengthens, as in *παλιμμήκης* as long ago, *παλίσκος* etc., v. Jac. A. P. p. 653.)

παλινάγγελος, *ov*, (ἀγγέλλω) bringing messages to and fro.
παλινάγρετος, *ov*, (ἀγρέω) taken back: to be taken back or recalled, ἔπος οὐ παλινάγρετον an irrevocable word, II. 1. 526; π. ἄτη Hes. Sc. 93: hence changed, changeable, fickle. II. act. retracting one's word, Euseb.

παλιναιρέτος, *ov*, (ἀιρέω) removed from office and re-elected, usu. of public officers, Eupol. Bap. 5. II. pulled down and then rebuilt, usu. of buildings, Pind. Fr. 54: hence 2. in gen. ill-conditioned, corrupt, αἷμα Plat. Tim. 82 E.

παλιναιρέτης, *és*, (αἰζώ) wazing or growing again, Anth. παλιναντομόλος, *ov*, deserting back again, a double deserter, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 10, ubi al. *πάλιν αὐτ.*

παλινδῆγης, *és*, (*δῆω II) learnt again.

παλινδίκως, *go to law again*, bring a fresh action: and παλινδίκια, *a bringing of a fresh action*: from παλινδίκος, *ov*, (δικῆ) going to law again, Crates Incert. 15.

II. unjust, = βίαιος, Dem. ap. Poll. 8. 26.

παλινδιντρός, *ov*, (δινέω) whirling back again, whirling in eddies, θαλάσσια Anth.

παλινδινία, *ῆ*, (δινῶ) the eddying of water or air.

παλινδιωκτός, *ov*, (διώκω) chased again or back, Hesych.

παλινδιωξίς, *ῆ*, (διώκω) pros. for παλῶξις.

παλινδορία, *ῆ*, (δορά) a piece of thick, stout leather for shoe-soles, Plat. (Com.) Symp. 1, cf. Pors. Supp. Praef. Hec. p. 55 Scholeff.

παλινδρομέω, (παλινδρομος) to run back, run backwards and forwards, of a ship, Vita Hom. 19: to recur, Polyb. Hence

παλινδρομή, *ῆ*, = παλινδρομα.

παλινδρομής, *és*, = παλινδρομος.

παλινδρομήσις, *ῆ*, = sq.

παλινδρομία, *ῆ*, (παλινδρομέω) a running back, going backwards, Mel. 81: a recurrence, νόστος Hipp. 91 C.

παλινδρομικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, recurring, of the tide, Strab.

παλινδρομος, *ov*, (δραμῶν) running back, going backwards.

2. running back and forwards.

παλινζωία, *ῆ*, a second life: from

παλινζωος, *ov*, (ζῶῃ) living anew.

παλινζωμία, *ῆ*, (πνέω) a returning calm, dub.

παλινδρῶσις, *ῆ*, (δρῶω) an establishing again.

παλινδρῶσις, *ov*, returning.

παλινδρῶω, *ῆ*, (δρῶω) to retrace a path, return, cf. τριδρῶω.

II. in gen. to repeat.

παλινδρῶω, *ῆ*, (δρῶω) a retracing one's path, return, Diod.

παλινδρομος, *ov*, *ov*, (δρῶω) rushing, hastening or turning

back, II. 11. 326, cf. παλινδρομος.

παλινδρῶσις, *ov*, (δρῶω) = foreg.

παλινδρομος, *ov*, Att. for sq., turned back, Arch. Act. 1179.

παλινδρομος, *ov*, (δρῶω) rushing, hastening or darting back, II. 3. 33, cf. παλινδρομος.

II. π. μῆνιν recurring, inveterate, like παλιντοκος, Aesch. Ag. 154, ubi al. παλιντοκος: also in neut. as Adv., back again, Emped. 271.

παλινδοστέω, (παλινδοστος) to return.

παλινδοστήμιος, *ov*, of or belonging to a return, δρῶν π. a desire of returning, Opp.

παλινδοστος, *ov*, returning, Theophr.: also παλινδοστος.

παλινδροπος, *ov*, (οἶρον) making water again, Martial.

παλινδροσσία, *ῆ*, = παλινδροσσία, Dion. H.

παλινδρομή, *ῆ*, = παλινδρομα, Polyb. [v]

παλινδρῶσις, *ov*, = παλινδρῶσις, Archil. 26, Soph. Fr. 727.

παλινδρομέω, (στομία) to speak again, in gen. = παλινλογέω, Aesch. Theb. 258.

παλινστρέφω, *ov*, (στρέφω) turned back or round.
παλινστρέβητος, *ov*, (στρέβω) turned, whirled, twirled round, Lyc.

παλινστρέφω, *ov*, (στρέφω) = παλινστρέφω.

παλιντῆτος, *ov*, (τινῶ) requited, repaid, hence visited, avenged, punished, π. ἔργα Od. 1. 379, 2. 144.

παλιντοκία, *ῆ*, (τόκος) a demanding the repayment of interest paid, Plut. 2. 295 D.

παλιντονος, *ov*, (τείνω) stretched back: in Hom. always epith. of the bow, παλιντονα τόξω, and said to be used, 1. of the string or bent bow, which the archer pulls towards him by the string that it may fly back with greater force, cf. II. 8. 266, 15. 443; Soph. Tr. 511.

2. of the unstrung bow, which bends back in the contrary direction, II. 10. 459, Od. 21. 11. But all the passages may be reduced to one signf., bending backwards and forwards, and so in gen. supple. pliant, elastic, thus denoting not a particular state of the bow, but its general quality, which sort of epithet seems required in Hdt. 7. 69: so then Eust. rightly explains it by ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη κλυόμενα, and so Attius ap. Varr. renders it arcus reciproci: in Ar. Av. 1738, also ἦντα π.

II. παλιντονα, *arcu*, military engines for casting stones, as a mortar throws shells, also called λιθόβολα, the Rom. *Balista*: whilst the εὐθότονα, like the Rom. *Catapulta*, threw large arrows or darts point-blank.

παλιντράπεια, *ῆ*, = παλιντροπία: from

παλιντράπτελος, *ov*, (τρέπω) = παλιντροπος, Pind. O. 2. 69.

Adv. -λως. [v]

παλιντρίβης, *és*, (τριβῶ) rubbed again and again, hence of the ass, obstinate, resisting all blows, Simon. Amorg. 43; cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 448, where it means hardened, obdurate in vice.

παλιντριψ, ἴβω, δ, ῆ, = foreg.

παλιντροπῶμαι, as Pass., (παλιντροπος) to turn about, Ap. Rh.

παλιντροπής, *és*, (τρέπω) = παλιντροπος, Nic.

παλιντροπία, *ῆ*, a turning about: hence in Ap. Rh., doubt, fear: from

παλιντροπος, *ov*, (τρέπω) turned back or away, Lat. *retortus*, π. ὀμματα, turning an averted face, Aesch. Ag. 778, Supp. 172.

II. *turning back, going back*, Soph. Phil. 1222.

2. changing to the other side, reverse, Id. Fr. 14.

παλιντῆτης, *és*, (τῆτω) beaten back, Ap. Rh.

παλιντῆτης, *és*, (τύχη) with a reverse of fortune, Aesch. Ag. 464: opp. to τυχερός.

παλιντρέω, ἦω, (ψῆθ) to sing back an ode; esp. to recant an ode, and so in gen. to revoke, recant, Plat. Alc. 2. 142 D.

Hence

παλιντρεΐα, *ῆ*, a recantation, strictly of an ode, as Horat. Od. 1. 16, is a palinode to Epod. 5, and 17: in gen. a recantation, Plat. Phaed. 243 B, 257 A.

παλιντροπος, *ov*, dub. 1. for παλιντροπος: acc. to some from ἔπρα, changing and returning with or like the seasons.

παλιντρίπος, *ov*, made of the παλιντροπος.

παλιντροπος, *ῆ*, a kind of thorny shrub, *rhamnus paliurus* Linn., Eur. Cycl. 394, Theocr. 24. 87.

παλιντροφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) carrying a fork made of the wood of the παλιντροπος, or a shovel with a handle of that wood, θύναξ π. Anth., which some needlessly change into παλιντροφόρος.

παλιντρέω, to be παλιντροπος, to flow hither and thither, esp. of the sea in a storm: also to ebb and flow, Strab.

II. metaph.

to waver, Lat. *fluctuare*.

παλιντροπία, *ῆ*, = παλιντροπία: from

παλιντροπῶσις, *ia*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, (ρόθος) dashing or flowing back, κύμα π. a wave dashing to and fro, ebbing and flowing, Od. 5. 430, 9. 485: in gen. = παλιντροπος, ναῦς π. Arat.: τὰ π. = παλιντροπία, Ap. Rh.

παλιντροπος, *ov*, = foreg., Aesch. Ag. 191.

παλιντροπία, *ῆ*, (παλιντροπος) the flux and reflux of water, esp. of the stormy sea, an eddy, Hdt. 2. 28: also the ebb and flow, tide, Soph. Fr. 716: and so metaph. of fortune, Polyb., etc.

παλιντροπῶσις, *ov*, (ροιζέω) Opp., with v. 1. παλιντροπῶσις, *ov*, (ροιζέω) dashing to and fro, of waves.

παλιντροπος, *ov*, *ov*, Ep. for sq.

παλιντροπος, *ov*, contr. *rops*, *ov*, flowing backwards, π. κλύων a returning wave, Eur. I. T. 1397: also ebbing and flowing, of

6 M

[1001]

the sea. II. metaph., recurring, returning upon one's head, πόρος, δίκη Eur. H. F. 739, El. 1155. 2. wavering.
παλῖρροπος, ον, (ρέω, ῥοπή) turning itself back, π. γόνυ backward-sinking knee, Eur. El. 492.
παλῖρρμη, ἡ, any movement backwards, π. τύχης a reverse of fortune, Polyb. [ῥ]
παλῖρρτος, ον, (ρέω) = παλῖρρος, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 B.
παλῖρσιος, ον, (σικία) shadowed over and over i. e. thickly, πυκρῇ, gloomy, ἄντρον h. Hom. Merc. 6; also παλῖρσιος, v. Wern. Tryp. p. 217.
παλῖσσύτης, ο, to rush, go, or turn quickly back, Diod. i. from **παλῖσσύνος**, ον, (σύνεω, ὁρσμαι) rushing hurriedly back: δρόμημα π. a backward course, Soph. O. T. 193: of persons, στρέχειν π. to go back, Eur. Supp. 388.
παλῖστρεπτος, ον, (στρέφω) turned back, returning, Nic.
παλῖσύνλεκτος, ον, (σύνάλλω) gathered together again.
παλῖσύνραπτος, ον, (συνράπτω) sewn together or patched again.
παλῖσύνστος, ον, = παλῖσύνστος.
παλῖσυνος, ἡ, (πάλιν, ἰσχυί) a beating back or pursuing in turn, as when fugitives rally and turn on their pursuers, Hdt. 1. 12. 71., 15. 69, etc., Hes. Sc. 154: opp. to προῖσιν. [αἰ in arsi].
πάλλα, ἡ, (πάλλω) a ball, for the usu. σφαῖρα, and so some would even read in Od. 6. 115; acc. to Hesych., σφαῖρα ἐκ ποικίλων νημάτων πεποιημένη a ball of party-colored patches.
πάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, = παλλάκιον, Aesch. Supp. 296.
Παλλάδιον, τό, the statue of Pallas, Hdt. 4. 189. II. a place at Athens where the court of the ἐθέται was held: hence they were said to sit ἐπὶ Παλλάδιε; it was, however, likewise, used by the Heliasts, Att. Process p. 143. Strictly neut. from sq. [ἀδ]
Παλλάδιος, ἰα, ἰον, (Παλλάς) of, belonging, or sacred to Pallas. [ἀδ]
παλλάκεια, ἡ, concubinage: from
παλλάκεναι, (πάλλαξ) I. as Dep., π. τινά to keep as a concubine, Hdt. 4. 155. II. as Pass., π. τινί to be concubine to one, Plut.
παλλάκη, ἡ, a concubine, like πάλλαξ, Hdt. 1. 84. 135.
παλλάκη, ἡ, = παλλακία.
παλλάκιδιον, τό, Dim. from παλλακίς, Plut.
παλλάκιον, or παλλάκινος, ὁ, a son by a concubine.
παλλάκιον, τό, Dim. from παλλακός Plat. (Com.) Incert. 45. [ἀδ]
παλλάκις, ἰδος, ἡ, = πάλλαξ, a concubine; opp. to a lawful wife, (ἑκούρις), H. 9. 449, 452; freq. a purchased slave, as in Od. 14. 203.
παλλάκιον, ατος, τό, concubinage. II. = παλλακίς.
παλλάκος, ὁ, amasius, from πάλλαξ, q. v.
Παλλαντιάς, δδος, ἡ, = Παλλάς, Jaco. Phil. Th. 18. 7.
ΠΑΛΛΑΞ, ἄκος, orig. δ and ἡ, = βούταις, νέος, a youth, maiden, esp. one beloved: but the fem. appears soon to have prevailed, esp. in signif. of a concubine, like Lat. *pellez*, usu. a captive or purchased slave, opp. to the lawful wife (ἑκούρις, ἄλοχος) on the one hand, and the courtesan (ἐταῖρα) on the other, Dem. 1386. 20: the form *πάλληξ* also occurs. Acc. to Riemer, akin to μέλαξ = μεῖραξ, a youth, cf. sq.
Παλλάς, δδος, ἡ, Pallas, epith. of Athena, hence in Hom. always Παλλάς Ἀθήνη or Παλλάς Ἀθηναία, but after Pind. also used alone, = Ἀθήνη. II. plur. Παλλάδες, αἱ, virgin priestesses, whether of Pallas or other deities, Strab. (Usu. deriv. from πάλλω, the Brandisher of the spear or aegis, as goddess of war, although it is not only as such, that Athena is called Pallas in Hom.: a more prob. deriv. is from πάλλαξ in the most ancient signif., the maiden, virgin, being related to it, as ὄρνις to ὄρνις etc., v. sq.) [ἀδ]
Πάλλας, ατος, ὁ, Pallas, masc. prop. n., h. Hom. Merc. 100: cf. Π. = νέος, Eust. p. 1419. 50.
πάλλευκος, ον, (πᾶν, λευκός) all white, Aesch. Eum. 352, and Eur.: also πάνλευκος.
πάλληξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, rare Ion. form for παλλάξ.
ΠΑΛΛΟ, αον, ἔτηλα, Ep. aor. 2 part. πέπᾶλιν used in Hom. only in compos. with ἀνά, as in redupl. form ἀμπεπαλόν: so too of the syncope. form of aor. med. in pass. signif. is only found in the compds. ἀνέπαλτο, ἐκπαλτο, except πάλλω in Il. 15. 645, (for in Il. 13. 643., 21. 140, ἐπάλλω from ἐφάλλομαι is admitted [1002])

to be the true reading.) To wield, brandish, sway, in Hom. esp. of weapons, δόρυ, αἰχμήν etc.; so, π. σάκος Hes. Sc. 321: to swing, pitch, hurl, λίθον Il. 5. 304, in gen. to toss with the arms, as Hector πῆλε χερσίν, dandled his son, Il. 6. 474, cf. Eur. Hec. 1158:—Med., πάλλεσθαι to set oneself a-going, move swiftly, ἐν ἄντρον πάλλω he hit himself (in turning) on the shield-rim, Il. 15. 645: to leap, spring, Pind. N. 5. 39: to quiver, leap, as fish on land, Hdt. 1. 141, cf. 9. 120: esp. to quiver, quake for fear, παλλομένη κρήνη Il. 22. 461; δειματι πάλλεσθαι h. Hom. Cer. 294, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, etc. cf. infr. ii.; so, στήθεσι πάλλεται ἦτορ ἀνὰ στόμα the heart in his breast sprang up to his mouth, Hdt. 12. 452. 2. esp. κλήρους πάλλειν ἐν κυνέῳ to shake the lots together in a helmet, till one leap forth, Hom.: hence πάλλειν absol., to cast lots, Il. 3. 324., 7. 181: but, κλήροις ἔτηλιν αὐτοὺς they ranged them as the lots came forth, drew their places by lots, Soph. El. 710:—in Med. πάλλεσθαι to draw lots, ἔλαχον πολλὴν ἔλα παλλομένῳν (sc. πάλων or κλήρων) as the lots were drawn, Heyne II. 15. 191, cf. Hdt. 3. 128, Soph. Ant. 396: in Att. usu. κληροῖν and κληροῦσθαι. II. intr. like πάλλομαι, to leap, bound, Eur. El. 435, ubi v. Seidl.: to quiver, quake, δειματι Soph. O. T. 153; to quiver in death, Eur. El. 477: cf. supr. i. 1. Cf. ῥίπτω and Jelf Gr. Gr. § 360. (πάλλω is orig. only another form of βάλλω, hence Lat. *pello*, *palpo*, *palpito*, to which are akin *pālā* in both signs., *παλαίω*, *παλάσσω*, *παλῖνω*, *πάλη*, *πέλη*, *πελεμίζω*, *πόλεμος*: to the sense of casting lots belong esp. *πάλος*, *παλαχῆ*, and prob. *πῆληξ*.) Hence
πάλας, ατος, τό, any thing swung or shaken. II. a swinging, a spring. Hence
παλμαστῖανός, ὁ, v. sq. II.
παλματίας, ον, ὁ, σεισμός π. an earthquake with violent shocks, Arist. Mund.
II. παλμάτιος or *παλματίανός*, ὁ, sub. οἶνος, palm-wine.
παλματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = παλμικός.
πάλη, ἡ, (πάλλω) a shield, the Lat. *parma*.
παλμικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to palpitation.
παλμός, ὁ, (πάλλω) a swinging, shaking. II. intr. a quivering, leaping, Nic.: also the beating of the heart, Arist. Rerumpubl. Fr.; of the pulse, Anth. Hence
παλμοσκοπία, ἡ, divination from the throbbing or pulsation of part of the body: from
παλμοσκόπος, ον, (παλμός, σκοπέω) divining from the throbbing or pulsation of part of the body.
Πάριος, ὄος, ὁ, = βασιλεύς, Hippon. Fr. 1, 2, 3: hence epith. of the king of the gods, Zeus, Lyc.
παλμώδης, ες, (παλμός, εἶδος) pulse-like, Diod.
πάλος, ὁ, (πάλλω 1. 2) the lot cast from a shaken helmet: hence in gen. *one's lot*, Ion. for κλήρος, πάλο λαχεῖν Hdt. 4. 94, 153; ἀρχὰς πάλο ἔρχειν to hold public offices by lot: but also not seldom in Trag., as, *πάλον κύρασι* Aesch. Pers. 779; *πάλο* and *πάλον λαχεῖν* Id. Theb. 126, 376; κληροῖ πάλος Eur. Ion. 416, etc. [8]
πάλοισι, εως, ἡ, (πάλλω) a swinging or brandishing.
παλτάζω, to throw a dart (παλτὸν).
παλτῶ, Ep. syncope. aor. 2 med. of πάλλω, c. signif. pass., II.
παλτόν, τό, any thing brandished or thrown, esp. a dart, Aesch. Fr. 14: described by Xen. as a light spear used by the Persian cavalry, either as a lance or javelin, perh. like the *perid*, Cyr. 4. 3, 9. 6, 2, 16: strictly neut. from
παλτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πάλλω) brandished, hurled, πῦρ Soph. Ant. 131.
πάλυντις, ἡ, Lat. *potentilla*, *mall*.
πάλυνω, to strew, scatter upon, ἄλφρα Il. 18. 560, Od. 10. 520: τι ἐπὶ τινί Soph. Ant. 247. II. to bestrew, ἀλφίτῳ ἀκτῇ π. to besprinkle with flour, Od. 14. 429; ὅπως ἐπάλυνεν ἀρούρα snow sprinkled the fields, Il. 10. 7: later also used in Med.
III. metaph. of liquors, like *παλάσσω*, to besprinkle, bedew, Ap. Rh. (Akin to πάλλω: usu. deriv. from *παλῆ*, *fine flour*: strictly to sprinkle with flour.) [ῥ]
πάμα, τό, (πέτασμα) possession, property, Theocr. Fistula.
παμβασίλεια, ἡ, absolute monarchy, Arist. Pol.
παμβασίλεια, ἡ, queen of all, all-powerful queen, Ar. Nub. 357, 1150: fem. from
παμβασίλειος, εως, ὁ, an absolute monarch, Arist. Pol.

παμβδελυρός, ὁ, ὅν, *all abominable*, Ar. Lys. 969, Eccl. 1043.
 παμβήρλος, ὁ, *all profane*.
 παμβίας, οὐ, ὁ, (βία) *all powerful, all subduing*, Pind. N. 9.58.
 παμβλάβης, ἐς, (βλάπτω) *hurlful to all*.
 παμβόητος, οὐ, (βόω) *all-renowned = notorious*.
 Παμβοιῶτια, τὰ, sub. ἐρᾶ, *the festival of the united Boeotians*, like Παναθηναῖα, Πανιώνια etc., Polyb.: cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. 180. 1.
 πάμβορος, οὐ, (βορᾶ) *all-devouring*, Ael.
 πάμβοτάνος, οὐ, (βοτάνη) *abounding in all herbs*, LXX.
 πάμβουλος, οὐ, (βόσκω) *all-nourishing*, Aesch. Supp. 559.
 πάμβουλος, οὐ, (βουλή) *all-counselling*, Orph.
 πάμβωτις, ἰδος, ἡ, esp. poet. fem. of sq., Soph. Phil. 392.
 πάμβωτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (βώτης, βώτωρ, βόσκω) *all-nourishing*, like πάμβοτος, Fr. Hom. 25.
 πάμμα, τό, f. l. for πάμα.
 πάμμακτρο, ὁρος, ὁ, ἡ, *all-blissful*, Orph.
 παμμακάριστος, οὐ, *to be deemed perfectly happy*.
 παμματάτος, οὐ, *all in vain, all-useless*, Aesch. Ag. 388. [μᾶ]
 παμμάχι, Adv., (μάχη) *in which all fight*. [i]
 παμμάχιον, τό, *the combination of all kinds of battles*: hence = παγκράτιον: from
 πάμμάχος, οὐ, (μάχη) *fighting ever-where: all-conquering, triumphant*, Aesch. Ag. 169, Ar. Lys. fin. II. = παγκρατιστής, *ready for every kind of contests*, Plat. Euthyd. 271 C. Adv. -χος.
 παμμέγας, μεγάλη, μεγάλ, *very great*, Plat. Phaedr. 273 A: irreg. Superl. παμμέγιστος Lob. Phryn. 516.
 παμμεγέθης, ἐς, (μέγεθος) = *foreg.*, Plat. Legg. 913 D: παμμεγέθης ἀναβοᾶν Aeschin. 42. 4.
 παμμεδέων, οντος, ὁ, *all-ruling*: fem. παμμεδέουσα.
 παμμεύλιχος, οὐ, *exceeding mild*.
 παμμελᾶς, λαῖνα, λᾶν, *all black*, Od. 3. 6., 10. 525.
 παμμελής, ἐς, (μέλος) *in all kinds of melodies*, LXX.
 πάμμεστος, οὐ, *quite full*, c. gen., Theophr.
 πάμμετρος, οὐ, (μέτρον) *in all kind of measures or metres*.
 παμμήκης, ἐς, (μήκος) *very long, prolonged*, Soph. O. C. 1609: π. λόγος Plat. Polit. 286 E.
 παμμήνη, ἰδος, ἡ, (μήνη) *νύξ π. a night lighted by the full-moon*, Arat.
 πάμμήνης, οὐ, (μήν) *through all months, the whole year long*, Soph. El. 851.
 παμμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *all-inventive*, Lyc.
 παμμήτωρ, ἡ, = παμμήτωρ, h. Hom. 30. 1.
 παμμήτης, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *all-knowing, all-planning*, Simon. 221.
 παμμήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (μήτηρ) *mother of all*, epith. of earth, Aesch. Pr. 90. II. *a very mother*, Soph. Ant. 1282.
 παμμήχανος, οὐ, (μηχανή) *all-devising, exceeding crafty*.
 παμμήχαρος, οὐ, *all-abominable*, Ar. Pac. 183, Ran. 466.
 παμμήγης, ἐς, (μύγνυμι) *mixed of all sorts, all-confounded*, Aesch. Pers. 269. Adv. παμμήγῃ, Lob. Phryn. 515.
 πάμμικτος, οὐ, *very small*, Arist. Poet. [i by nature].
 πάμμικτος, οὐ, (μύγνυμι) = παμμήγης, ὅλως Aesch. Pers. 53.
 πάμμορος, οὐ, *all-harshless*, Soph. O. C. 161.
 πάμμορφος, οὐ, (μορφή) *of all shapes*.
 πάμμοσάρδης, ὁ, ὅν, = παμμίλαρος, Ar. Lys. 969.
 πάμμοχος, *to have property, be rich*: from πάμμοχος, οὐ, πάμμοχος, οὐ, (πάμα, ἔχω) *having property*.
 παμπάδης, ἐς, (πάσχω) *all-suffering* = παμπάδης.
 παμπαιδί, Adv., (παῖς) *with all one's children*, Dio C. [i]
 παμπάλιος, οὐ, *very old*, Plat. Theat. 181 B. [πᾶ]
 παμπάμων, οὐ, gen. ονος, (πέπαιμα) *possessing all*, Ruhnk. Tim. παμπάν, Adv., (πᾶς) *like the more common prose πᾶν or παντέλως, quite, wholly, altogether*, Hom., and Hes.; also in Pind., Eur., and Plat., who has τὸ π. Tim. 41 B: —freq. preceded by a negat., οὐ π. *not at all, by no means*, Il. 9. 435, etc.; but also sometimes *not entirely, not altogether*.
 πάμπαν, Adv., strengthd. for πᾶν, Dio C.
 παμπειθής, ἐς, (πειθω) *all-persuasive*, Pind. P. 4. 327.
 παμπέστην, Adv. (πᾶς) *like πᾶν, πᾶν, παντέλως, entirely*, Theogn. 615; also in Aesch. Pers. 729, Fr. 151 Soph. Aj. 916. No compd. with *πᾶ-ομαι, πέπαιμα: it is like πᾶντα a redupl. form of πᾶν with the freq. adverbial termin. -στην.)

παμπησία, ἡ, (πέπαιμα) *entire possession, the full property*, Aesch. Theob. 817, Ar. Eccl. 868.
 παμπλησής, ἡ, οὐ, *most of all*, dub. I. Menand. p. 220.
 παμπληών, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *much more*, Arist. Audib.
 παμπληθὴ, Adv., *of or with the whole multitude*, v. l. Plat. Criti. 111 A: from
 παμπληθής, ἐς, (πλήθος) *of or with the whole multitude*: also = πάμπολος, *very many, most numerous*, Plat. Legg. 782 B, etc.: *very much*, obsol. Isocr. Antid. § 165. Hence
 παμπληθία, ἡ, *the entire multitude*, Soph. Fr. 342.
 παμπληκτος, οὐ, (πλήσσω) *ἔθελα π. battles in which all sorts of blows are given and received, or prizes for which all sorts of blows have been endured*, Soph. Tr. 505.
 παμπλούσιος, οὐ, (πλούτος) *very rich*, Plat. Legg. 743 C.
 πάμπλουτος, οὐ, = *foreg.*, Soph. Fr. 572.
 παμποικίλος, οὐ, also ἡ, οὐ Plat. Tim. 82 B: —*all-variegated, of rich and varied work*, πέπαι II. 6. 289, Od. 15. 105: *all-painted*, Pind. N. 10. 68. II. metaph. *all-changeable, very various*, Plat. I. c.: *very crafty*.
 πάμπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *prevailing in all cities, universal*, νόμος Soph. Ant. 614: (where Herm. etc. read πάμολος.)
 πάμπολυς, πόλην, πόλιν, *very much, very great, and in plur. very many*, freq. in Plat.; cf. *foreg.* Neut. πάμολου, as Adv., *very much*, freq. in Plat.
 παμπολύτης, ἐς, *very expensive*, Joseph.
 παμπονηρία, ἡ, *utter depravity*, v. l. Dem. 521. 7: from
 παμπονηρος, οὐ, *all-depraved, most villainous*, Ar. Nub. 1319, and Plat.: in gen. *very bad*, ὅσον Epich. p. 53. Adv. -ρως.
 παμπορφύρος, οὐ, (πορφύρα) *all-purple*, Pind. O. 6. 91.
 παμπότνια, ἡ, *all-venerable*, Leon. Tr. 7.
 παμπρᾶσία, ἡ, (πρᾶσις) *an unreserved sale of property*, Poll.
 πάμπρεπος, οὐ, (πρέπω) *all-conspicuous, splendid*, ἔδραι Aesch. Ag. 117: the form πάμπρεπος is dub.
 παμπρῶσθη, I. corrupta in Aesch. Ag. 714.
 παμπρῶτης, εως, ὁ, *one of unbounded power*, Philo. [ὅ]
 πάμπρωτος, ἡ, οὐ, *the very first, first of all*, Hom., who also uses the neut. πάμπρωτον and πάμπρωτα as Adv. *first of all*: irreg. Superl. παμπρώτιστος, Ap. Rh.
 πάμπρως, οὐ, *quite full of pus or matter*, Hipp.
 παμφάγης, οὐ, (φάγω) *all-devouring*, Alcm. 23.
 παμφάης, ἐς, (φᾶος) *quite light, translucent*, μέλι Aesch. Pers. 612: *of fire, bright-shining*, Soph. Phil. 712. Adv. -ῶς.
 παμφαῖνο, *to shine or beam brightly*, Hom., who freq. uses the Ep. part. παμφανών, q. v., in same signif.: 3 sing. indic. pres. παμφαῖναι, as if from παμφαῖναι, Il. 5. 6: πρῶτον παμφαῖνον, of a star just rising, Hes. Op. 565. (παμφαῖνο is no compd. of πᾶν and φαῖναι *to appear entirely*, which would be against all analogy, but is poet. form of φαῖνω, strengthd. by redupl., like παμπάλω from πάλω, παφλάξω from φλάξω, παφάσσω from *φᾶω, — μ being inserted for euphony, as in sq.)
 παμφάλας, redupl. form like παφάσσω, *to look around*, esp. in fear, rare Ion. word in Anacr. 124, and Hippon. 105, akin to παπτάλας and παπταῖνω.
 παμφάνων, gen. ὠντος, fem. παμφάνωσα, Ep. part. of παμφαῖνο, as if from παμφάνω, of which however no other forms occur, *bright, shining, beaming*, freq. in Hom., esp. as epith. of fiery or metallic substances: for the true deriv. v. παμφαῖνω.
 παμφάρμακος, οὐ, (φάρμακον) *skilled in all charms or drugs*, epith. of Medea, Pind. P. 4. 415.
 παμφεγγής, ἐς, (φέγγω) = παμφάης, Soph. El. 105.
 πάμφθορτος, οὐ, (φθέρω) *utterly destroyed or ruined*. II. act. *all-destroying or ruining*, μόρος Aesch. Cho. 296.
 πάμφθερος, ἡ, *destroyer of all*, Bacchyl. Fr. 36.
 πάμφθογγος, οὐ, (φθόγγη) *with or of all sounds*.
 παμφί, Adv. = πάγχυ, from πᾶν, Hesych.
 πάμφιλος, οὐ, also ἡ, οὐ, *beloved of all*.
 πάμφλεκτος, οὐ, (φλέγω) *all-burnt, blazing*, βασιλῆς Soph. Ant. 1006: so too, π. πῦρ Id. El. 1139, Axionic. Phileur. i. 11.
 παμφόβερος, οὐ, *very dreadful*.
 παμφολύω, = πομφολύω, dub. l.
 πάμφορβος, οὐ, also ἡ, οὐ, (φορβή) *all-feeding*, Anth.
 παμφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) *all-bearing, all-productive*, Lat. omnium ferax, χάρη Hdt. 7. 8, 1, and so Plat., Xen., etc. II.

leaving all things with it, π. χερὰς a mixed mass of rubbish, Pind. P. 6. 13.

παμφύγδην, Adv. (φυγή) in total rout, Opp.
πάμφυλος, ον, (φυλή, φύλον) of mingled tribes or races, Plat. Polit. 291 A: of all sorts, δρυϊδες Ar. Av. 1063.
παμφύργδην, Adv. (φύρω) in utter confusion, v. l. for παμφύγδην, Opp.

πάμφυρτος, ον, (φύρω) mixed of all sorts, Longin.
πάμφωνος, ον, (φωνή) in, with or of all voices or tones, full-toned, usu. epith. of flutes, Böckh and Dissen Pind. O. 7. 12; also, π. μέλος, ὑμῆναιος Id. P. 12. 34, 3. 30: in gen. expressive, χεῖρες Anth.

πάμψεκτος, ον, (ψέγω) much-blamed.
πάμψεκτος, ορος, ὁ, (ψέγω) one that blames all.
παμψηφέι, Adv. (ψηφος) with all the votes, π. νικᾶν Anth.
πάμψυχος, ον, (ψυχή) in Soph. El. 841, π. ἀνᾶσσει, acc. to Schol., he rules over all the souls; but better, he rules in all life, in full possession of life, as opp. to the half-life of the other shades.

πάμωχέω, and πάμωχῶ, Dor. for παμουχέω: from πάμωχος, ον, Dor. for παμώχος.

πᾶν, gen. παντός, neut. from πᾶς, q. v.
Πᾶν, gen. Πάνος, ὁ, Pan, an Arcadian rural god, son of Hermes and a daughter of Dryops: drawn with goat's feet, horns (these distinguish him from the Satyrs), and shaggy hair, v. Müller Archiol. d. Kunst § 387: called Pan, acc. to h. Hom. 18, because he delighted all. Hdt. 2. 145, makes the worship of Pan later than the Trojan war; indeed at Athens, acc. to 6. 105, 106, it did not begin till after the battle of Marathon, cf. πανεῖα. Later the legends of Pan were much enlarged and varied, and supposed to contain mysterious symbols of nature: the plur. Πάνες occurs Theoc. d. 63, = Lat. Fauni, (which word is merely another form of Πάν.)

πᾶνσος, ον, quite or very soft, Luc. [ᾶς]
πᾶνἀάβη, ἡ, perfect goodness: from πᾶνἀάθος, ον, also ἡ, on, perfectly, absolutely good, Cratin. Incert. 114, Ep. Plat. 354 E. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶνιρρος, ον, never growing old, immortal.
πᾶνᾶγῆς, ἑς, (ἄγος) all-hallowed, Plat.
πᾶνᾶγία, ἡ, perfect purity, holiness.
πᾶνᾶγος, ἰα, ἰον, quite pure and holy, LXX. [ᾶ]
πᾶνᾶγος, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἄγος) sub. ἡμέρα, a holy day.
πᾶνᾶγιστία, ἡ, (ἄγισ(ω)) thorough purification.
πᾶνᾶγος, ον, all pure and chaste.

πᾶνᾶγρειος, ον, = πᾶνᾶγριος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 190.
πᾶνᾶγρεῦς, ἑως, ὁ, one who catches every thing, Anth.
πᾶνᾶγριος, ον, quite wild or rude, Opp.
πᾶνᾶγρον, τό, a fishing or hunting net (v. sq.), Opp. II. a large hen-coop in which fowls are fattened, Ath.: strictly true from

πᾶνᾶγρος, ον, (ἄγρα) catching or grasping all, λῖνον π., of a large fishing-net, Il. 5. 487. [ᾶγ]

πᾶνᾶγρυντος, ον, quite sleepless, wakeful, μερίμνη Mel. 112.
πᾶνᾶγρις, Dor. for πανήγρις, Pind.

πᾶνᾶεργῆς, ἑς, unworked, undigested, δόρπον Nic.
πᾶνᾶβέλγος, ον, = sq.

πᾶνᾶθεσμος, ον, quite lawless, Opp.: the form πᾶνᾶθέσμιος is doubted. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶθεστος, ον, (θέσσαισθαι) quite inexorable, Hesych. [ᾶ]
Πᾶνᾶθήνια, τό, sc. ἑρᾶ, the Panathænaea, two festivals of the Athenians, τὰ μεγάλα and τὰ μικρά, in honor of Athena: the greater celebrated in the third year of each Olympiad, prob. on the 28th of Hecatombæon; the latter annually, or acc. to others in the same month in each of the other three years. (On the day of their celebration v. Clinton F. H. 2. 325, note, 332 sqq.)

Πᾶνᾶθηναϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, spoken at the Panathænaea: ὁ Π., sc. λόγος, name of a speech of Isocr.: τὰ π. name of certain cups, Posidon. ap. Ath. 495 A.

πᾶνᾶθλος, ἰα, ἰον, all-wretched, Trag.
πᾶνᾶνιγλῆς, ἑσσα, εν, (αἴγλη) all-shining, radiant, Anth.

πᾶνᾶιθος, αἶθη, αἰθον, (αἶθω) all-blazing, shining, κόρυθες Il. 7. 4. 372. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶιλος, ον, epith. of ζωστήρ, θώρηξ, σάκος Il., and Hes., [1004]

either all-variegated, sparkling, or quite light, easily moved, v. sub αἰδός. II. metaph. very manifold, Aesch. Pers. 635.

πᾶνᾶίσυλος, ον, all-impious.
πᾶνᾶισχῆς, ἑς, = sq., Arist. Eth. N.
πᾶνᾶισχυρος, ον, wholly ugly, base, shameful: irreg. Superl. πανᾶισχυστός, Mel. 115. Adv. = πᾶς, Polyb.

πᾶνᾶίτιος, ον, (αἰτία) the cause of all, Zeus Aesch. Ag. 1486. II. to whom all the guilt belongs, opp. to μεταίτιος, Aesch. Eum. 200.

πᾶνᾶκαρπῆς, ἑς, and πανᾶκαρπος, ον, all-barren, Nic.
πᾶνᾶκεία, ἡ, (ἄκείμα) an universal remedy, panacea. II. a healing herb, also πανᾶκες, Call. Apoll. 39. [ᾶκ]

Πᾶνᾶκεία, τό, sub. ἑρᾶ, a festival, prob. celebrated in honor of Aesculapius: strictly neut. from

πᾶνᾶκειος, ον, = πανᾶκῆς, Nic.

πᾶνᾶκες, τό, v. πανᾶκῆς II.

πανᾶκή, ἡ, = πανᾶκεία, Anth. [ᾶκ]

πᾶνᾶκήρατος, ον, all-unhurt: inviolable.

πᾶνᾶκῆς, ἑς, also written πανᾶκῆς, (ἄκος) all-healing. II. τὸ πᾶνᾶκες, = πανᾶκεία, 1. a medicine, Call. Ep. 48. 4. 2.

a herb, Strab.

πᾶνᾶκίτης, ον, ὁ, ὄλυν π. wine prepared with the herb πᾶνᾶκες.

πανᾶκρῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἔκπα) fluttering about the tops of all flowers, epith. of the bee, Call. Jov. 50.

πᾶνᾶκτεος, ον, = πανᾶκῆς, all-healing, Nic.

πᾶνᾶλάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, strengthd. for ἄλαστωρ, Anth.

πᾶνᾶλῆθῆς, ἑς, quite true, Plat. Rep. 583 B: π. κακόμωντι an evil prophet all too true, Aesch. Theb. 724. Adv. -θῶς, Id. Supp. 85.

πᾶνᾶλήμων, ον, gen. ονος, roving all about.

πᾶνᾶλῆς, ἑς, (ἔλθω) all-healing.

πᾶνᾶλίγιος, ον, exactly like, Nic.

πᾶνᾶλῆς, ἑς, (ἄλῃ) all-powerful, Aesch. Theb. 166.

πᾶνᾶλουργῆς, ἑς, all-purple-dyed.

πᾶνᾶλωτος, ον, (ἄλσκομαι, ἄλωτός) all-catching or embracing, γάγγαμον ἔτης Aesch. Ag. 361. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶμειδῆτος, ον, all-unsmiling, Opp.

πᾶνᾶμεικτος, ον, all-implacable, Opp.

πᾶνᾶμειλῆτος, ον, all-unkind, = foreg., Opp.

πᾶνᾶμερος, ον, Dor. for πανήμερος, Soph.

πᾶνᾶμορος, ον, without all share in, τινός Anth.: hence

II. all-luckless.

πᾶνᾶμωμος, ον, all-blameless, Simon. 139 (Schneidew. 12.19). [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶνθρωπος, ον, for πάντων ἀνθρώπων, belonging to, common to, consisting of all men, Eccl.

πᾶνᾶνττος, ον, (ἀνττω) fully accomplishable. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶξ, ἄκος, (ᾶ?) the plant πᾶνᾶκες, the juice of which is ὀσπᾶνάξ.

πᾶνᾶξιος, ον, all-worthy, Opp.

πᾶνᾶοίδιμος, ον, sung by all, Anth.

πᾶνᾶπᾶλος, ον, all-tender or soft, delicate, νέος Od. 13. 223. [Strictly πᾶνᾶπᾶλος, but in Od. l. c. πᾶν- in arsi.]

πᾶνᾶπαστος, ον, without tasting, ἐδωδῆς Nic.

πᾶνᾶπειθῆς, ἑς, all-incredible, Parmenid. Fr. 42.

πᾶνᾶπείριτος, ον, (πέρας) all-unbounded, immense, Opp.

πᾶνᾶπείρων, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg., poet.

πᾶνᾶπενθῆς, ἑς, (πένθος) wholly without grief, Anth., nisi legend. ταλαπενθῆς.

πᾶνᾶπημῆτος, ον, gen. ονος, (πήμα, ἀπήμων) all-harmless, Hes. Op. 809. II. pass. all-unharmful.

πᾶνᾶπῆγρῆς, ἑς, all-unmutilated, Call. Dem. 125.

πᾶνᾶπιστος, ον, all-incredible. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶποινος, ον, (ποινή) all-unpunished. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶπρόκλητος, ον, all-astounded, Ep. Socr.

πᾶνᾶποτμος, ον, all-hapless, Il. 24. 255, 493. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶπυστος, ον, all-unheard of. II. acc. all-ignorant. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶργύρος, ον, all of silver, Od. 9. 203, 24. 275.

πᾶνᾶρετος, ον, (ἀρετή) all-virtue, quite virtuous, LXX. [ᾶ]

πᾶνᾶριον, τό, the Lat. panarium, in Greek strictly ἀροτρόφιον and ἀροτρόφις.

πᾶνᾶριστος, ον, best of all, Hes. Op. 291.

πᾶνᾶρκέτας νόστος Aesch. Cho. 70,—a corrupt passage.

παναρκής, ἐς, =foreg., hence *all-persuading*, ἥλιος π. the sun that shines on all alike, Call. Fr. 48. 1.
παναρμόνιος, ια, ιον, (ἁρμονία) consisting of all modes, τὸ π., sc. ὄργανον, an instrument on which all modes can be played, Plat. Rep. 399 C, sq., Alex. Incert. 62: hence 2. *harmonising with all, all-harmonious*, λόγος Id. Phaedr. 277 C.
πάναρρτος, ον, *all-unutterable*.
πάναρχαιος, ον, *most ancient, primeval*.
πάναρχος, ον, (ἄρχω) *all-powerful, ruling all*, Soph. O. C. 1293.
πάνασθεβής, ἐς, *all-impious*.
πάνασθενής, ἐς, *all-impotent*.
πάναστία, ἡ, *a total want of provisions*, dub.
πάνασκηθής, ἐς, *all-unharmful*, Hesych.
πάνάστερος, ον, (ἀστήρ) *all-starry*.
πάνατρεικής, ἐς, *all-swift, infallible*, Ap. Rh. Adv. —κῶς.
πάνάυγεια, ἡ, *full or perfect light*: from
πάναυγής, ἐς, (αὐγή) *all-bright, all-brilliant*, Orph.
πάνάυπνος, ον, *all-sleepless*, Opp. [ᾶ]
πάνᾶφάνης, ἐς, *all-invisible*.
πάνᾶφληξ, ἴκος, δ, ἡ, *all-away from the friends of one's youth*, ἡμᾶρ ὀφρακικὸν παναφλήκα παῖδα τίθισιν Il. 22. 490.
πάνάφθιτος, ον, *all-imperishable*, Anth.
πάνάφρυκτος, ον, *all-inevitable*, Anth. [ᾶ]
πάνάφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) *all-leafless*, h. Hom. Cer. 452. [ᾶ]
Πανᾶχαις, ἴδος, ἡ, sub. γῆ, *all Achaia*, Ap. Rh.: from
Πανᾶχαιοί, οἱ, *all the Achaeans*, Hom.
πάνᾶχραντος, ον, *all-unstained*, Anth.
πάνᾶωρος, ον, *all-untimely*, πᾶς π. a boy doomed to an all-untimely death, Il. 24. 540.
πανᾶδελυρός etc., better πᾶμβ. etc.
πανδαϊβάλος, ον, *all-urought, curious*, Pind. Fr. 45. 5.
πανδαισία, ἡ, (δᾶς) *a complete banquet, a banquet at which no one and nothing fails*, Hdt. 5. 20; later also πανδαῖον, τό.
πανδακτύς, ον, δ, (δάκνω) *biting all, very apt to bite*, Plut.
πανδακρύου, ον, (δακρύνω) *all in tears, all-tearful, ὀδύματα* Soph. Tr. 50. II. *all-bewept, most miserable*, γένος Aesch. Theb. 654, βιοτή Soph. Phil. 690.
πανδαήλτος, ον, Dor. for πανδήλτος. [ᾶ]
πανδαμάτρη, ἥρος, δ, —τεῖρα, ἡ, Orph., (δαματῆρ) =sq.
πανδαμάτωρ, ὀρος, δ, (δαμάω) *the all-subduer, all-tamer*, esp. epith. of sleep, Il. 24. 5, Od. 9. 373, of χρόνος Simon. 16, of δαίμων Soph. Phil. 1467.
πανδαμέι, Dor. for πανδημέι, Soph.
πάνδελος, ον, *all-sowrdy, all-miserable*, Opp.
πάνδειμα, ατος, τό, strength, for δέιμα, whence dat., πανδείματι *with the fear of all*, Pind. Fr. 197, si vera l.
πανδείμαντος, ον, (δειαίνω) *all-dreaded*.
πάνδεινος, ον, *all-dreadful*, Plat. Rep. 605 C: *clever at all things, very clever*, Id. Polit. 290 B.
πανδέκτειρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., Hipp.
πανδέκτηρ, ἥρος, δ, =sq.
πανδέκτης, οἱ, δ, (δέχομαι) *all-receiving, all-containing*: hence, οἱ Πανδέκται name for an *Universal Dictionary or Encyclopedia*, Tiros ap. Gell. 13. 9; but later, the *Pandects or General Code of Law* drawn up by order of Justinian.
πανδέκτωρ, ὀρος, δ, =foreg., Hipp.
πάνδεξις, ον, strength, for δεξις, dub.
πανδερκέτης, ον, δ, =sq., Eur. El. 1177.
πανδερκής, ἐς, (δέρκομαι) *all-seeing*, Anth.
πανδερχής, ἐς, (δέχομαι) *all-embracing*, Plat. Tim. 51 A.
πανδήλητος, ον, (δηλέομαι) *all-destroying, gluttonous*, Hippon. 5.
πάνδηλος, ον, *all-visible*: visible to all.
πανδημέι and **πανδημί**, Adv. of πάνδημος, *with the whole people*, in a mass or body, Hdt. 6. 16, 63, etc., always in form πανδημί: esp. of a whole people going out to war, π. βοηθεῖν, στρατεύειν Thuc. 1. 126., 5. 33, ἐξέρχεται Lys. 195. 19. [ἰ]
πανδημία, ἡ, *the whole people*: esp. πανδημία as Adv., =foreg., altogether, Aesch. Supp. 602: from
πανδημιος, ον, (δημιος) *of or belonging to all the people*, hence public, general, π. πτωχός one who begs of all people, a public beggar, Od. 18. 1: π. ἡμᾶρ, ἐορτή a public day or festival.
πάνδημος, ον, in Prose the more usu. form of foreg., of or belonging to all the people, hence public, common, βούς Soph.

Aj. 175, ἀγὼν Eur. Alc. 1026; στέγαι Id. Bacch. 227: π. πόλις, στρατός *the whole body of the city, of the army*, Soph. Ant. 7, Aj. 844. II. π. Ἐπος, common, *sensual love as opp. to the spiritual sort*, Lat. Venus vulgiva, Plat. Symp. 180 E, sq., Xen. Symp. 8. 9.
Πανῖδια, τό, sub. ἑρᾶ, (δῖος) *a festival of Zeus in Athens*, Dem. 517. 10.
πάνδικος, ον, (δική) *all righteous*, Aesch. Theb. 171, Soph. Tr. 294. Adv. —κῶς, *most justly*, Id. Theb. 670, etc.
Πανδίων, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. patronym., *daughter of Pandion*, i. e. the swallow, Hes. Op. 566. II. one of the Athen. tribes, Aeschin. 50. 43.
πανῖδιος, ον, (δῖος) *all divine*.
πανδοκεία, ἡ, (δοκεῖν) *the trade or life of an innkeeper*, Plat. Legg. 918 D.
πανδοκευτήρ, τό, also πανδόκειον, *a house for the reception of strangers, an inn*, Ar. Ran. 550: from
πανδοκεύς, ἴσος, δ, =πανδόκος, usu. a host, Plat. Rep. 580 A, Legg. 918 B.
πανδοκευσις, ἡ, =πανδοκία, Plat. Legg. 842 D.
πανδοκευτής, οἱ, δ, a host, innkeeper; and
πανδοκευτρία, ἡ, a hostess, Ar. Vesp. 35, Ran. 114: from
πανδοκεῖν, (πάνδοκος) *to receive all, take charge of all, esp. to receive and entertain as a host*, Hdt. 4. 95, Plat. Legg. 918 E: —Pass. *to be furnished with inns*, Dion. H.
πανδοκέω, =foreg., Aesch. Theb. 18.
πανδοκία, ἡ, =πανδοκεῖα.
πανδόκειον, τό, =πανδοκεῖον.
πανδοκισσα, ἡ, =πανδοκευτρία.
πάνδοκος, ον, παροχ. πανδόκος, (δέχομαι) *all-receiving*, of Charon's boat, Aesch. Theb. 860, ubi v. Blomf.: common to all, of the sacred places at Elis and Delphi, Pind. O. 3. 30, P. 8. 88: esp. *receiving guests, hospitable*, ξενία Id. O. 4. 25, δμοι Aesch. Cho. 662; and as Subst., δ π., an innkeeper, host. (The forms with χ, χάνδοχος, χανδοχεύς, χανδοχεύς etc. were not considered pure Att., Lob. Phryn. 307, Thom. M. 676.)
πανδοξία, ἡ, *absolute fame, perfect glory*, Pind. N. 1. 14: from
πάνδοξος, ον, (δόξα) *all-famous*.
πάνδουλος, ον, *all a slave*, Anth.
πανδούρα, ἡ, and πανδουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a musical instrument with three strings, Poll.: also written φάνδουρα: it has been compared to the pandura or pandora of the Italians, and the four-stringed mandore of the French.
πανδουρίζω, ἴσω, *to play the πανδούρα*.
πανδουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. πανδούρα.
πανδουριστής, οἱ, δ, (πανδουρίζω) *one who plays the πανδούρα*, Euphor. 31.
πάνδουρον, τό, =πανδούρα: susp.
πάνδουρος, δ, =πανδουριστής, Hesych.
πανδοχεῖον, πανδοχεύς, =πανδοκ., both in Polyb.
πανδοχεύς, =πανδοκεύς, Dion. H.
πανδοχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.
πάνδοχος, ον, also πανδόχος, =πανδοκος, which is the more Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 307.
πανδύνάμος, ον, (δυναμίς) *all-powerful*. [ᾶ]
πάνδυντος, ον, poet. for πανδύπτου, *all-lamentable*, αὐδή Aesch. Pers. 940: *all-plaintive*, ἀνδρῶν Soph. El. 1077.
πανδύστια, ἡ, (δύω) *the total setting of a star, etc.*, Leon. Tar. 90.
πανδώρα, ἡ, (δῶρον) *giver of all*, epith. of the earth. II. pass. as fem. prop. n., Pandora, i. e. *the All-endowed*, a beautiful female, made by Hephaistos, who received presents from all the gods in order to win the heart of Epimetheus, Hes. Op. 81, cf. Th. 571, sq.
πανδύρος, ον, (δῶρον) *giver of all*, epith. of earth, Ep. Hom. 7.
πανδύτεια, ἡ, *giver of all*, Orph.: fem. from
πανδύτρη, ἥρος, πανδύτης, πανδύτωρ, δ, *giver of all*.
πάνεθελί, Adv., (ἔθνος) *with the whole nation*.
Πάνεια, τό, also written Πάνεια, (Πᾶν) sub. ἑρᾶ, *the feast of Pan*, the Roman Lupercalia. II. sub. δέμας, *panic fears*, any sudden fright without visible cause being ascribed to Pan, who acc. to Hdt. assisted the Athenians at Marathon by striking such a terror into the Persians: cf. Rhes. 36.
πάνειδάτος, ον, (εἶδω) *furnished with all sorts of food*, Q. Sm.

πανειδεος, *ov*, =sq., *dub.*

πανειδής, (*ς*, (είδος) of all shapes or kinds.

πανεικέλιος, *ov*, and πανεικέλος, *ov*, exactly or very like, Orph.

πανέλθερος, *ov*, entirely free, Anth.

Πανέλληνες, *oi*, (Ἕλλην) all the Hellenes, Il. 2. 530, Hes. Op. 526:—on the Panhellenic assembly, v. Böckh Inscr. I. p. 789: the sing. *ὁ Πανέλλην* in an Inscr. in Walpole's Travels 2. p. 508. Hence

Πανελλήνιον, *τά*, sub. *ιερά*, a festival celebrated in Attica and other Hellenic states, Inscr.: and

Πανελλήνιον, *τό*, the whole body of Hellenes; their place of meeting and common temple, Wachsm. Antiq. of Gr. I. p. 60.

Πανελλήνιος Ζεύς, the chief God of the united Greeks, Paus. Πάναλος, *ὁ*, Dor. and Aeol. for Πνάεος, Alcæe. 53.

Πάνεμος, *δ*, among the Boeotians, name of the month Μεταγαινιών, or among the Corinthians of Βοηρομίων, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 14. [τᾶ?] *πανέντιμος*, *ov*, in full honor or rights.

πάνεξάλλος, *ov*, quite different.

πάνεξοχος, *ov*, far above all, Orph.: usu. only in neut. *πανέξοχον* as Adv.

πανεπαρκίος, *ov*, all-sufficient.

πανεπηράτος, *ov*, all-lovely, Anth.

πανεπηρίμος, *ov*, quite close, of very close texture, Orph.

πάνεπιβύμος, *ov*, (ἐπιβυμέω) all-covetous.

πανεπίκλοπος, *ov*, all-treacherous, Opp.

πανεπισκόπος, *ov*, all-surveying, LXX.

πανεπιστήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, all-knowing.

πανεπίφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, all-remarking, crafty; τὰ πανεπίφρονα great cunning, Opp.

πανεπόπτης, *ov*, *δ*, all-observing, LXX.

πανεπόρφνιος, (ἐπὶ, ὀρφνῇ) till quite dark, Anth.

πανεργήσιος, *ov*, all-surveying, Nonn.

πάνεργετός, *ov*, *δ*, (ἐργάτης) all-effecting, Aesch. Ag. 1486.

πάνερήμιος, *ov*, all-desolate.

πάνεσπερος, *ov*, (ἐσπερά) lasting the whole evening, Anth.

πάνεστίος, *ov*, (ἐστία) with all the house, Plut.

πάνεσχυρος, *ov*, last of all, Ap. Rh.

πάνετης, (*ς*, (ἔτος) lasting the whole year: neut. *πάνετες*, as Adv., the whole year long, Pind. P. 1. 38.

πανητήριμος, *ov*, all-true, Orph.

πανευόσιος, *ov*, all-ineffectual, Orph.

πανευδαίμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, quite happy, Plut.

πανεύδιος, *ov*, all-serene.

πανευφοδός, *ov*, allowing an easy access, Polyb.

πανεύκηλος, *ov*, all-silent, Ap. Rh.

πανευπρεπής, (*ς*, all-becoming.

πανευτελής, (*ς*, very cheap, vile.

πένυτος, *ov*, much strained, very strong, dub. l. Anth.

πανεύφημος, *ov*, all-praiseworthy, Ecol.

πανεύφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (εὐφρόν) all night long, strange word in Cratin. Inscr. 114.

Πάνευ, (Πάν) to play the part of Pan: but transit., π. γυναῖκα to have intercourse with a female, Heracit.

πάνεφθος, *ov*, quite boiled: of metals, quite purified, quite cleansed of dross, κασσίτερος Hes. Sc. 208. [ᾶ]

πανεχθής, (*ς*, (ἔχθος) all-hostile: all-hateful, Orph.: Superl. *πανέχθιστος*, Lyc.

πανεχθιστός, (*ς*, *ἐόν*, verb. Adj. from ἐχθίζω, to be utterly hated, Lyc.

πάνηγυριον, *ὄνος*, *δ*, ruler of all, Philo, and Clem. Al.

πᾶνηγυριάρχῳ, to be president of a πανήγυρις, Inscr.: from πᾶνηγυριάρχης, *ov*, *δ*, (ἀρχῳ) the president or chief of a πανήγυρις, Plut.

πᾶνηγυρίω, (πανήγυρις) to celebrate or attend a public festival, πανήγυρις π. to keep holy-days, Hdt. 2. 59; π. ἐς πόλιν to go to a city to attend a festival, Hdt. 2. 59; also of the games, etc. belonging thereto. II. later, to make a set speech in a public assembly, esp. a panegyric, Isocr. 85 A: hence c. acc., to praise highly, panegyrisse, Lucr., etc.

πᾶνηγυρικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, belonging to, fit for a public festival or assembly, ὄχλος Isocr. 288 B: solemn, festive, adorned, *δ* π., with or without λόγος, a festival oration, such as those pro-

nounced at the Olympic games: esp. a panegyric, eulogy, Id. 84 B, etc.: hence flattering, false, π. λῆποι Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 6 A. Adv. —κῶς: from

πανήγυρις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (πᾶς, ἄγυρις, ἀγορά) an assembly of a whole nation, etc., esp. for a public festival such as the Olympic games, a high festival, a solemn assembly on such festival, Archil. 68, Hdt. 1. 31, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 10, sq., and πανιώνια etc.: Hdt. has πανηγυρίς πανηγυρίζει, ἀνάγει and ποιῶσθαι to hold such festivals, keep holy-days, 2. 58, 59., 6. 111.

πᾶνηγυρισμός, *ov*, *δ*, the celebration of a πανήγυρις, Plut.

πᾶνηγυρίστις, *ov*, *δ*, one who assists at or attends a πανήγυρις, πᾶνγκοος, *ov*, (ἀκούω) hearing all, more usu. παντήκοος.

πᾶνῆλος, *ov*, all-sunny, sun-bright, ἡμέρα Ael.

πᾶνῆμαδόν, Adv., (ῆμαρ) late poet. form for sq., v. l. in Opp.

πᾶνῆμαρ, Adv., all day, the livelong day, Od. 13. 31. Hence

πᾶνῆματιος, *ία*, *iov*, (ῆμαρ) late poet. form for πανῆματιος, Opp. [ᾶ]

πᾶνῆμερέω, to spend the whole day in a thing, keep it up all day long, διάσους Rhes. 361: from

πᾶνῆμεριος, *ία*, *iov*, (ῆμαρ) lasting all day, doing a thing all day, Hom., and Hes. Sc. 396; νῆπις πανῆμεριε a ship which sails all day, Od. 4. 356, cf. παννῆχιος: neut. πανῆμεριον, as Adv., =πανῆμαρ, Il. 11. 279: π. χρόνος the livelong day, Eur. Hipp. 369.

πᾶνῆμερος, *ov*, (ῆμαρ) later form of foreg., every day, Aesch. Pr. 1024; π. μολεῖν to come in the course of a whole day, Soph. Tr. 660: neut. πανῆμερόν (oxyt.) as Adv., Hdt. 7. 183.

πᾶνῆμερος, *ov*, (ῆμερος) quite tame, soft, gentle, mild.

πᾶνῆμπος, *ov*, for πάνταπος, quite in want, Hesych.

πᾶνῆρης, (*ς*, (ῥω) convenient for, agreeable to all, like θυμῆρης.

πανθαροτής, (*ς*, (θάρος) exceeding bold.

πανθαύματος, *ov*, all-wonderful, Suid.

Πάνθειον, *τό*, sub. *ιερόν*, a temple or place consecrated to all gods, also Πάνθεον: strictly neut. from

πάνθεος, *ov*, of, from, common to all gods, Orph.

πανθέλης, (*ς*, (θέλω) charming all.

πανθελκίτης, ῆρος, *δ*, —κτεира, *ῆ*, (θέλω) a charmer of all, Simon. 51.

Πάνθεον, *τό*, v. Πάνθειον.

πανθεός, *δ*, and πανθεά, *ῆ*, epith. applied by the Romans to deified personages, Divus, Diva.

πανθέψης, *ov*, *δ*, (ἔψω) a vessel for cooking, digester, Lat. sartago, caccabus, like αὐθέψης.

πανθήλης, (*ς*, (θάλλω) ἔλη π. a wood sprouting, flourishing with all manner of trees, Anth.

πάνθηρ, ῆρος, *δ*, a panther, Lat. panthera, Hdt. 4. 192, and Arist. H. A.

πανθήρα, *ῆ*, (θήρα) the whole booty, very late.

πανθηρίσκος, *δ*, Dim. from πάνθηρ.

πάνθηρος, *ov*, (θηρᾶ) catching all: τὸ π. =πάνταρον.

πανθοινέ, Adv. =πανθούν.

πανθοινέω, (πανθούω) to give a high, stately feast.

πανθοίνια, *ῆ*, πανθοινέ, Adv., at a high festival. [1]

πανθοινία, *ῆ*, a high festival:—(πανθόνη as Subst. is f. l., v. Lob. Phryn. 499): from

πάνθοινος, *ov*, (βόλν) feasting high or splendidly, with *δ*als etc. =πανθοινία, Babrius.

πάνθροος, *ov*, contr. —θρους, *ov*, braving on all occasions.

πανθύμαδόν, Adv., (θυμός) in high wrath, Od. 18. 33, formed like θυοθυμαδόν.

πάνθωτος, *ov*, (θῶα) celebrated with all kinds of sacrifices: in gen. all-hallowed, θέσμια Soph. Aj. 712.

πανία, *ῆ*, =πλησιονή, and πάνια, *τά*, =πλησμονα, dialectic forms, Dinoloch. ap. Ath. 111 C.

Πανιάς, *δ*δος, pecul. poet. fem. of Πανικός.

πᾶνῆρος, *ov*, all-holy. Adv. —πος.

Πᾶνικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, in Aesch. Fr. 92, also Πᾶνίος, *ία*, *iov*, (Πάν) belonging, sacred to Pan: esp. τὸ Πανικόν, with or without δῆμα, Panio fear, cf. Πανεία II, Polyb.

πανιλᾶδόν, Adv., in whole troops.

πανιλᾶος, *ov*, all-gracious, Opp. [1]

πανιλᾶπος, *ov*, all-cheerful, Nonn.

πᾶνῆμερος, *ov*, all-lovely, Anth. [1]

Πάνιον, τό, sub. *ἑρῶν*, the festival of Pan, like Πανεΐα. [ἀ]
 πάνιον, τό, Dor. for πνῖον. [ἀ]
 πάνιον, τό, = πλῆσμον, v. Πανία.
 Πάνιος, ἰα, ἰον, = Πανικός. [ἀ]
 πάνισδομαι, Dor. for πνῖσδομαι.
 Πάνισκος, ὁ, Dim. from Πάν.
 πάνισμός, ὁ, *Panic fear*, dub. in Plut.
 πάνιχυρος, ὄν, very strong or firm.
 πᾶνιχρον, τό, the whole track, u. in plur., Opp.
 Πάνιονες, οἱ, the whole body of Ionians. [Γ] Hence
 Πανίωνον, τό, the body or community of Ionians, esp. their
 place of meeting at Mycalé, and the common temple there built.
 Hdt. 1. 141, etc., cf. Πανελλήνιον. II. τὰ Πανιώνια, sub.
ἑρᾶ, the festival of the whole Ionians, Hdt. 1. 148, cf. Herm.
 Pol. Ant. § 77. 18.
 πᾶνλευκος, ὄν, all white, more usu. πάλλευκος, Nonn.
 πανλώβητος, ὄν, (λωβῶμαι) grievously disfigured, hideous, Luc.
 πανφέλος, ὄν, (νεφέλη) all-cloudy, Orph.
 πάννηχα, v. πᾶννηχος.
 παννυχῖον, (παννυχίς) to celebrate a night-festival, τῇ θεᾷ Ar.
 Ran. 445. II. in gen. to watch or do any thing the live-
 long night, Ar. Fr. 116: c. acc., π. τὴν νύκτα to spend the live-
 long night, Ar. Nub. 1069.
 παννυχικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a παννυχίς, Posidipp. ap. Ath.
 414 E.
 Παννυχίς, ἰα, ἰον, Att. also οἱ, ὄν, (νύξ) throughout the night,
 lasting or doing something the whole night, Hom., and Hes.;
 ἔνεμον π. winds which blow the whole night through, Il. 23.
 217; νῆος π. a ship which sails on throughout the night, Od. 2.
 434:—opp. to πατημέριος. [Ὶ] Hence
 παννυχίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a night-festival, Lat. pervigilium, παννυχίδα
 στήσεν Hdt. 4. 76; π. θεᾷ Eur. Hel. 1365. II. a watch-
 ing, keeping awake all night, Soph. El. 92.
 παννυχισμα, ατος, τό, (παννυχίς) that in which one passes
 the whole night, a night's work. [Ὶ]
 παννυχισμός, ὁ, (παννυχίς) the keeping a night-festival.
 παννυχιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (παννυχίς) one who keeps a night-
 festival. II. in gen. one who does any thing all night.
 παννυχιος, ὄν, Hom., and in Prose the more usu. form for
 παννυχίς; also in Aesch. Pers. 382, Eur. Alc. 451. Also as
 Adv., in neut. pl., πᾶννυχα the livelong night, Soph. Aj. 930.
 πάννης, ὄν, should be written πᾶννης, q. v.
 πάνονυρος, ὄν, (δύρομαι) much bemoaned, most lamentable,
 Mel. 109. II. act. lamenting sorely, v. πᾶνδ.
 πᾶνόλιος, ὄν, and πᾶνόλιος, ὄν, gen. vos, Att. πανοίλιος, (ὄλιος)
 all-unhappy, most melancholy, Aesch. Cho. 49.
 πᾶνοικέ, —κεσί, —κησία, and πᾶνοικί, v. sq. [Γ]
 πᾶνοικία, ἰον. —κη, Adv., (οἶκος) strictly dat. from a sup-
 posed nom. πανοικία, with all the house, household and all,
 Hdt. 7. 39, etc., and Att.: Philo alone has nom. πανοικία the
 whole family; we also find πανοικισία Thuc. 2. 16, 3. 57; and
 πανοικισία likewise without nom.; whilst the real Adv. πανοί-
 κεί and —κί are rejected by the strict Atticists, Lob. Phryn.
 516 sq.: cf. πανστρατίε and πανοδῖρ.
 πᾶνοικιος, ὄν, with all one's house or family, Strab.
 πᾶνοικος, ὄν, = foreg., dub.
 πᾶνομοι, ὅ, utter woe! Aesch. Cho. 875.
 πᾶνόβλιος, ὄν, truly happy, h. Hom. G. 54, Theogn. 441:
 irr. Superl. πανόβλιστος, Or. Sib.
 πᾶνόβλος, ὄν, = foreg., Aesch. Supp. 582.
 πᾶνολεβρία, ἡ, rare form for πᾶνωλεβρία.
 πᾶνόλεριος, ὄν, and πᾶνόλερος, ὄν, rare form for πᾶνώλ-,
 Lob. Phryn. 705.
 πᾶνομίλει, Adv., (ὄμιλος) in whole troops, Aesch. Theb. 296.
 πᾶνόμματος, ὄν, (ὄμμα) all-eyed, late word.
 πᾶνόμοιος, ὄν, Ep. —μοίος, just like, Ant. Adv. —ως, Hipp.
 πᾶνόμοιαιος, ὁ, (ὄμοιος) the author, sender of ominous voices,
 in gen. of divination, epith. of Zeus, Il. 8. 250.
 πᾶνόμοιος, ἑς, = foreg.
 πᾶνοπία, ἡ, v. ἀνοπία.
 πᾶνόπλια, ἡ, (πᾶνόπλιος) the full armour of an ὀπλίτης, i. e.
 helmet, breastplate, greaves, sword, and lance, a full
 armour, Thuc. 3. 114, Isocr. 352 D: πανοπλίη in full

armour, cap-a-pie, Hdt. 1. 60. II. a troop of men-at-arms,
 dub. [On the supposed i in Tyrtæe. 2. 38, v. Francke Callin.
 p. 188.] Hence
 πᾶνόπλιτης, ὄν, ὁ, a man in full armour, Tyrtæe. 2. 38, v. foreg.
 πᾶνόπλιος, ὄν, (ὀπλον) in full armour, 'with all his harness
 on,' Aesch. Theb. 59. [ἀ] Hence
 πᾶνόπλιότατος, ἡ, ὄν, the very youngest, Ap. Rh.
 πᾶνόπτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ὄψομαι) the all-seeing, of the sun, Aesch.
 Pr. 91; of Zeus, Id. Eum. 1045; of the herdsman Argus, Id.
 Supp. 304.
 πᾶνόπτος, ὄν, (ὄψομαι) seen of all, fully visible. [ἀ]
 πᾶνόπτρια, ἡ, fem. of πᾶνόπτης.
 πᾶνόρᾶτος, ὄν, (ὀρᾶω) = πᾶνόπτος.
 πᾶνόρμει and —μί, Adv., (ὀρμῆ) with all one's force.
 πᾶνόρμος, ὄν, always fit for approaching or landing on, λιμένες
 Od. 13. 195.
 πᾶνός, ὁ, = ἄρτος, bread, among the Messapians: cf. Lat.
 panis, and v. Ath. 111 C.
 πᾶνός, ὁ, Acol. for φανός, like πᾶντη for φάντη etc., a torch
 or beacon, Aesch. Ag. 280: also a lantern, A. B.
 πᾶνόσμιος, ὁ, (ὀσμή) an unknown flower, strictly all-sweet, Nic.
 πᾶνόσπρια, ἡ, (ὀσπριον) a mixture of all sorts of pulse, cf.
 πανοσπέρια.
 πᾶνούργημα, τό, a knavish trick, subtle dealing, LXX: from
 πανούργεομαι, Dep. med., = sq., LXX.
 πᾶνούργος, ὄν, to be πανούργος, to play the knave or villain,
 Eur. Med. 583, Ar. Ach. 658, etc.: ὅσα π. to do a holy deed
 in an unholy way, Soph. Ant. 74. Hence
 πᾶνούργημα, ατος, τό, = πανούργημα, Soph. El. 1387.
 πᾶνούργης, οὗ, ὁ, = πανούργος, dub.
 πᾶνούργια, ἡ, (πανούργος) unscrupulous conduct, villany,
 knavery, Aesch. Theb. 590, Soph. Phil. 915; and in plur.,
 knavish tricks, Id. Ant. 300: also of animals, cunning, craft.
 πᾶνούργικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a πανούργος, knavish. Adv. —κῶς.
 πᾶνούργιπαρχίδας, ὄν, ὁ, (ἵπαρχος) a captain of rascals;
 or perh. the knave Hipparchides, Ar. Ach. 603.
 πᾶνούργος, ὄν, (πᾶν, *ἔργω) strictly ready to do any thing,
 hence I. in good sense, like δῆνός, able, ready, clever: but
 almost always, II. in bad sense (v. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 9),
 knavish, villainous, treacherous, first in Att., as Eur. Alc. 766:
 and as Subst. ὁ or ἡ π. a knave, villain, deceiver, Eur. Hipp.
 1400; so too, τὰ π. the knavish, Soph. Phil. 448: τὸ π. = πα-
 νοργία, Id. El. 1507: freq. in Ar., etc. Adv. —γως, Plat.
 πᾶνούργος, ὄν, (οἶσος) quite fair, of the wind.
 πᾶνόψια, τῶ, v. πᾶνόψια.
 πᾶνόψιος, ὄν, (ὄψις) all-seen, catching every eye, epith. of a
 bright-glancing spear, Il. 21. 397 (where others falsely derive
 it from ὄψε, and expl. it πάντων τελευταῖος).
 πᾶνρύτις, ὄν, (ρύω, ῥέω) quite liquid, Orph.
 πανσάνια, ἡ, also written πασανία, (σάγην) = πανοπλία:
 hence Adv. πανσαγίη, in full armour, or with all the army,
 Soph. Ant. 107.
 πανσέβαστος, ὄν, all-reverend, Dion. P.
 πανσεληνίδω, (πανσέληνος) to be at the full-moon.
 πανσεληνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the full-moon.
 πανσελήνης, ὄν, (σελήνη) of the moon, at the full, ἡ σελήνη
 ἐπὶ τῇ ὥρᾳ οὐρα π. Thuc. 7. 50: ὅρα the time of full moon, Hdt.
 6. 106: but ἡ π. absol., the full-moon, Id. 2. 47, Aesch. Theb.
 389, also τὸ πανσέληνον:—ἡ ἀβριον π. to-morrow's full-moon,
 Soph. O. T. 1090. II. hence all or quite round, χρυσοί
 Hermipp. Cerc. 2.
 πᾶνσμενος, ὄν, all-reverend, very stately, Luc.
 πάνσπετος, ὄν, (σέβομαι) all-respected: also = foreg.
 πανσθενέ, Adv., with all one's strength: from
 πανσθενής, ἑς, (σθένος) all-powerful, almighty, δύναμις Clem. Al.
 πανσκάφεια, ἡ, (σκαφέα) a digging pits for planting, Geo.
 πᾶνσκοπος, ὄν, (σκοπέω) all-seeing, all-surveying, Anth.
 πᾶνσμικρος, ὄν, very small, Plat. Legg. 903 C.
 πᾶνσοφος, ὄν, all-wise, very wise, Trag.: in Plat. written
 also πᾶσσοφος, Stallb. vv. II. Protag. 315 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr.
 § 120 Anm. 12. Adv. —φως.
 πανσπερμηδόν, Adv. (πᾶνσπερμος) with all sorts of seeds,
 Nic. ap. Ath. 372 F.

πανσπερμία, ἡ, a mixture of all sorts of seeds, like πανσπρία, Plat. Tim. 73 C: from
 πάνσπριον, *ov*, (σπέρμα) composed of all sorts of seeds, Anth.
 πανσπρίων, -ρί, Adv., later forms for sq., q. v. [ἴ]
 πανσπρίων, Ion. -ρί, (σπαρτός) with the whole army, Hdt.
 I. 62., 3. 39, etc., Thuc. 6. 7, etc.; dat., used as Adv., without
 any nom. πανσπρίων in use; though we find a gen. πανσπρί-
 οντος γερμένους in Thuc. 4. 94: the proper Adv. πανσπρίων
 and -ρί are not in any good author: cf. πανοικία.
 πανσπρίων, -ρί, also written πασσ., Adv., v. sq.
 πανσπρίων, Adv. (σθένος, ἐκοναία) strictly with all one's strength,
 in the greatest haste or speed, zeal, energy or alacrity, πάσῃ τῇ
 σπουδῇ, Il. 2. 12, 29, 66, etc., acc. to Aristarch., whereas Ap.
 Rh. etc. prefer the softer form, πασσούρι. II. later, with
 the whole body, all together, παντὶ τῷ πλήθει, πανσπρίων, Wern.
 Tryph. 142.—Strictly dat. from a nom. πανσπρίων, not in use,
 from which also we have acc. πανσπρίων or πασσούρι in same
 signif., Ap. Rh. 3. 195, cf. Butt. cit. sub πάνσπριος. The
 Adv. πανσπρίων occurs Thuc. 8. 1, ubi Bekker πασσούρι: cf. παν-
 οικία, πανσπρία.
 πάνσπριος, *ov*, (σπῶν) swept together from every side, π. ἄχος
 accumulated woe, Soph. El. 851.
 πάνσπριος, *ov*, and πασσύριον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (σχῆμα) of
 all shapes.
 παντά, Adv., Dor. for πάντη, q. v. (Not παντῇ.)
 πανταγῶρος, *ov*, v. sub παντογῶρος.
 παντάχῃ, an Ion. form of πανταχῇ, and so written in Hdt.
 2. 124 in the best MSS., which elsew. agree in πανταχῇ.
 παντάλας, gen. *avos*, fem. *avos*, neut. *av*, (τῶλας) all-wretched,
 Aesch. Pers. 638, and Eur.
 παντάναξ, *avos*, *av*, king of all. [ἄν]
 παντάνασσα, ἡ, fem. of foreg., queen of all. [ἄν]
 παντάνασις, -πανσι, Adv., (πᾶς) entirely, wholly, altogether,
 Plat., etc.: in replying it affirms strongly, by all means, quite
 so, undoubtedly, and then π. μὲν οὖν is usu. employed, Plat.
 Phaedr. 278 B, Soph. 227 A; so, π. γε Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 3.
 πανταρβής, *es*, (τάρβος, τάρβω) fearing all.
 πανταρβής, *av*, also *av*, *ov*, = foreg. II. ἡ πανταρβη
 a precious stone, Philostr.
 πανταρχία, *es*, (ἀρχέω) all-powerful, Aesch. Pers. 855.
 πανταρχας, *ov*, *av*, Dor. for πανταρχης, ruler of all, Ar. Av.
 1059, and v. l. Soph. O. C. 1085.
 πανταρχία, ἡ, universal sway: from
 πανταρχος, *ov*, (ἀρχω) all-ruling, Soph. O. C. 1085.
 παντασκότος, *ov*, all-shadowless.
 πανταυγής, *es*, (αὐγὴ) eyeing all.
 πανταφύος, *ov*, f. l. for παντόφυος.
 πανταχῇ or -χῇ, Ion. πανταχῇ, Adv., (πᾶς) of Place, every
 where, like πανταχοῦ, c. gen., Hdt. 7. 106: in every direction,
 every way, Id. 2. 124, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 272. II. by
 all means, absolutely, Hdt. 3. 38: in all respects, altogether, Id.
 5. 78, and Trag.
 πανταχόθεν, Adv., from all places or sides, Ar. Lys. 1007, etc.
 πανταχόθεν, Adv., in every direction, every way.
 πανταχόσε, Adv., = foreg., Thuc. 7. 42, and Plat.
 πανταχοῦ, Adv., every where, like πανταχῇ, Hdt. 3. 117
 (though the reading varies), and freq. in Att.
 πανταχόσω, Adv., in all ways, altogether, Plat. Parm. 143 C.
 παντέλεια, ἡ, (παντέλης) perfection, completion, hence the
 highest possible degree, π. τῆς διαφθορᾶς the utter ruin, Polyb.
 II. τριτηριπύ π., of the great mysteries, Plut. III. παν-
 τέλεια was a Pythagorean name of the *δεκάς*.
 παντέλειος, *av*, later form of sq.
 παντέλης, *es*, (τέλειος) all-complete, all-perfect, Zeus Aesch.
 Theb. 118; σάγγ Id. Cho. 560; and so, π. παντοῦ, ἐλευθερία,
 ἡδονή etc., Plat.: π. δέμαρ a perfect wife, i. e. one who has
 borne children, or acc. to Herm. *uxor legitima*, the mistress of the
 house, Soph. O. T. 930; π. μοναρχία Id. Ant. 1163. 3.
 all-, i. e. fully accomplished, ψηφισματα Aesch. Supp. 601. 2.
 in gen. all, the whole, Lat. *universus*, π. ἐκχαρά all the sacrificial
 hearths, Soph. Ant. 1016. II. act. all-complishing, all-
 achieving, χρόνος Aesch. Cho. 965. III. Adv. παντέλως,
 Ion. -έως, also παντέλεις, completely, entirely, absolutely = παν-
 [1008]

τέλως ἔχει it was accomplished, Hdt. 4. 95; π. θανεῖν to die
 outright, Soph. O. T. 669; and very freq. in Plat.
 παντεπίβιος, *ov*, παντεπισκοπος, *ov*, παντεπόπτης, *ov*, *av*,
 = πανεπ-.
 παντεργής, *ov*, *av*, = πανεργής.
 παντερπή, *es*, (τέρπειν) all-delighting, Plut.
 παντευχία, ἡ, (τέυχος) = παντοπλία, complete armour, Eur.
 Heracl. 787, esp. in dat. as Adv., *ἐν* or *ἐν* παντευχία in full
 armour, Aesch. Theb. 31, Fr. 291: also π. πολέμους, πολέμων
 enemies in full array, Eur. Supp. 1192.
 παντέφορος, *ov*, all-surveying.
 πάντεχος, *ov*, (τέχνη) skilled in all arts. II. making or
 able to make all things by art: all-working, τῶν ἄνθρωπων, Fr. 7.
 πάντη, less good πάντῃ, Dor. πάντα not πάντα, Böckh v. l.
 Pind. O. 1. 47., 3. 22, Adv., (πᾶς) every where, on every side,
 also towards every side, every way, and from every side, freq.
 in Hom., who oft. has it followed by ἀμφί, περί or κατά, some-
 times c. acc., sometimes as Adv.; in Hes., who also has it c.
 ἐπὶ τι, and in Hdt., who, 1. 126, uses this last construct.
 II. in every way, by all means, altogether, entirely, Eur.
 Incert. 87; upon the whole: also of Time, continually. III.
 δὲ πάντῃ = δὲ πάντῃ, Alciph.
 παντήκοος, *ov*, (ἀκοή) all-hearing.
 πάντιμος, *ov*, (τιμή) all-honoring. II. pass. all-honored.
 παντήμιον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = παντάλας.
 παντοβίης, *ov*, *av*, (βία) all-overpowering. [ἴ]
 παντογενέλης, *ov*, (γενέλην) all-generating, father of all,
 Zeus Orph. II. of every kind, πνεύματα Id.
 παντογῶρος, *av*, gen. *av*, (γίγας) making all old, i. e. weaken-
 ing, subduing all, ἕπρος Soph. Ant. 606, acc. to usu. interpr.:
 Riemer conjectures παντῶρος, never growing old, not improb.
 παντογόνος, *av*, all-generating.
 παντοδᾶής, *es*, (*δᾶω) omiscient, Anth.
 παντοδᾶσις, *es*, rare form for sq.
 παντοδᾶσις, ἡ, *av*, (πᾶς) of every kind, of all sorts, manifold,
 like παντοῖος, first in h. Hom. Cer. 402: π. γίγνεται = παντοῖος
 γίγνεται, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 398 A; also, παντοδαποὶ τῆς
 στρατιᾶς = οἱ στρατιῶται, Hdt. 7. 22, cf. Wyt. Ep. Cr. 134.
 Adv. -πῶς, in all kinds of ways, Poet. ap. Arist. Eth. N., and
 Plat. (Not a compd. of ἑταπος: but on the termin. -δαπος
 v. sub ποδαπός.)
 παντοδῆλος, *ov*, = πανδήλιος.
 παντοδῆλιος, *ov*, (δλῆαι) all-consuming, Orph. [ἴ]
 παντοδιδάκτος, *ov*, (διδάσκω) all-learned. [ἴ]
 παντοδότεια, ἡ, dub. l. for πανδοτεια, Orph.
 παντοδύναμος, *ov*, (δύναμις) all-powerful. [ἴ]
 παντοδυναστής, *ov*, *av*, = foreg., Orph.
 παντοσεπής, *es*, (ἐπος) all-chattering.
 παντοσπῆλης, *es*, (σπῆλαι) all-sprouting or flourishing. II.
 act. making every thing bloom, Orph.
 παντοσθεν, Adv. (πᾶς) from all quarters, from every side, Iat.
 undique, Hom., and Hes.—Hom. oft. has it followed by ἐκ:
 πάντοθεν (post-Hom.) is read as Ion. by Schweigh. Hdt. 7. 225.
 πάντοθι, Adv. (πᾶς) every where, like πάντῃ, Mel. 1. 47.
 παντοῖος, *av*, *ov*, (πᾶς) of all sorts or kinds, manifold, freq.
 in Hom., Hes., etc.: a freq. phrase is παντοῖος γίγνεται, strictly
 he takes all possible shapes, i. e. tries every shift, turns every
 stone (in order to effect something), usu. of persons in danger
 or difficulty, Hdt. o. 109; so, παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο δέμενοι Hdt.
 7. 10, 3; so c. inf. alone, 3. 124: rarely of joy, παντοῖοι ὑπ'
 εὐφροσύνης γενόμενοι they played all sorts of antics from joy,
 Luc. παντοδαπὰ γίγνεται were used in the same way by Plat.;
 also πάντα γίγνεται and ἐν παντί εἶναι. Adv. -ως, in every
 way, Hdt. 7. 211, Plat., etc. Hence
 παντοκράτορος, *ov*, of every kind. Adv. -πῶς.
 παντοκράτεω, ἡ, fem. from sq., Orph.
 παντοκράτηρ, ἦρος, *av*, (κρατέω) = παντοκράτωρ.
 παντοκράτορία, ἡ, (παντοκράτωρ) supreme power, omni-
 tence, LXX. Hence
 παντοκράτοριος, ἡ, *av*, of, belonging to, concerning
 κρατορία, Clem. Al.
 παντοκράτωρ, *ov*, *av*, (κρατέω) all-ruling, omnipotent
 παντοκτίστης, *av*, *av*, (κτίω) Creator of all, Eccl.

παντολάβος, *ον*, (λαμβάνω) *taking all*: as a pr. n. *Grasp-all*, in Horat. [ἀλ]

παντολετήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, fem. in Orph. —λέτειρα, ἦ=sq.

παντολέτωρ, ὁρος, *δ*, (ὀλλυμι) *destroyer of all*.

παντολίγοχροῖνος, *ον*, *utterly short-lived*, Anth.

παντολμία, ἦ, *high darning*: from

πάντολμος, *ον*, (τόλμα) *all-daring, shameless*, Aesch. Theb. 671, Cho. 430, and Eur.

παντολόγος, *ον*, *all-speaking*.

παντομόντειρα, ἦ, (μάντις) *all-predicting*, epith. of the Μοῖραι.

παντομετάβολος, *ον*, (μεταβάλλω) = παντοπῶλης, *exchanging, dealing in all things*.

παντομίγης, *ἐς*, (μίγνυμι) *mixed of every thing*.

παντομίμος, *ον*, (μιμῶμαι) *all-imitating*: *δ* π., a word adopted in Italy about the time of Augustus for the Greek ὀρχηστής, *one who plays a part by dancing and dumb-show, or who acts to another's words, a pantomimic actor*, Luc., Sueton., etc., v. Dict. of Antiq.

παντομίστης, *ἐς*, (μίσος) *all-hateful*, Aesch. Eum. 644.

παντομόρφος, *ον*, (μορφή) = πάμορφος, Soph. Fr. 548.

παντόμωρος, *ον*, *an arch-fool*.

παντονίκη, *ον*, *δ*, (νικάω) *all conquering*, Dio C.

παντοπάθης, *ἐς*, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) *all-suffering*, Anth.

παντοπλάγιος, *ἐς*, (πλάγῃ) *roving every-where*.

παντοποῖός, *ον*, (ποιέω) *ready for all, foolhardy*, Theophr.

παντοπόρος, *ον*, *always ready with expedients, all-inventive*, Soph. Ant. 360.

παντοπῶτης, *ον*, *δ*, = πανόπτης, Aesch.

Supp. 139, Fr. 178, Soph. O. C. 1085.

παντοπωλείον, τό, *a place where all sorts of things are for sale, a general market, bazaar*: from

παντοπωλέω, *to deal in all sorts of things*: from

παντοπῶλης, *ον*, *δ*, (πᾶλω) *a dealer in all kinds of things, huckster*, Anthipp. (Anaxipp.?) ap. Ath. 404 A. Hence

παντοπωλία, ἦ, *the selling or dealing in all kinds of wares*, Archipp. 178. 16.

παντοπῶλιον, τό, = παντοπωλείον, Plat. Rep. 557 D.

παντοπῶλις, ἴδος, ἦ, fem. from παντοπῶλης, *a female huckster*.

παντοπράστις, *ον*, *δ*, (πράω) *ravager of all*.

παντορέκτης, *ον*, *δ*, (βέω) *attempting all, audacious*, Anacreont. (Others from ὀρέγομαι.)

πάντορος, Adv. (πᾶς) *every way, in all directions*, Hom., cf. sub ἔσως.

παντόσεμνος, *ον*, = πάνσεμνος, Aesch. Eum. 637.

παντόσοφος, *ον*, = πάνσοφος, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 1.

παντόστικτος, *ον*, (στίω) *spotted all over*, Ath.

πάντοτε, Adv. (πᾶς) *at every time, always*.

παντοτελής, *ἐς*, = παντελής.

παντοτεχνής, *ἐς*, = παντεχνος, Orph.

παντοτρίνακτης, *ον*, *δ*, (τρίνασσω) *shaker of all*, Orph.

παντοτρόκος, *ον*, (τίκτω) *engendering or bearing all*.

παντότολμος, *ον*, = πάντολμος, Aesch. Ag. 221, 1237.

παντότροπος, *ον*, = παντρόπος.

παντότροφος, *ον*, = παντρόφος, Aesch. Fr. 178.

παντουργικός, ἦ, *ον*, = πανουργικός, hence τό π., *the ability to do every thing*: from

παντουργός, *ον*, = πανούργος, Soph. Aj. 445.

παντοφάγῃ, ἦ, *indiscriminate feeding on all things*, LXX.

παντοφάγος, *ον*, (φάγειν) *eating every thing*.

παντόφοβος, *ον*, *all-fearing*.

παντόφορος, *ον*, = παμόφορος, Arist. Pol.

παντοφύης, *ἐς*, (φύω) *all-producing*, Orph.

παντοφύρτος, *ον*, = παμόφρτος, Aesch. Eum. 530.

παντόχροος, *ον*, contr. -χρους, *ον*, (χρῶα) *of all or all kinds of colors*, Orph.

πάντρητος, *ον*, (πνίρω) *bored quite through, pierced with holes*: αἰὺλό παντρητόν *one of the pieces of a flute*, Plat. T. 853 E.

πάντρομος, *ον*, (τρέμω) *very fearful*, v. l. for παντρόφος.

πάντροπος, *ον*, (τρέπω) *utterly routed*, π. φύγα Aesch. Theb. 955.

παντρόφος, *ον*, (τρέφω) *all-nourishing or rearing*, γῆ Mel. 109: but in Aesch. Theb. 294, for π. πελεῖς *a dove that rears all her nestlings*, the v. l. πάντρομος (in the Med. MS.) is very prob.

πάντως, Adv. (πᾶς) *wholly, altogether*: in Hom. always followed by οὐ, *in no wise, by no means*, Lat. *omnino non*, Il. 8. 450, Od. 19. 91: so in Prose, not at all, Hdt. 5. 34, etc.: without οὐ, first in Hdt., ἔδει πάντως *it was altogether, absolutely necessary*, I. 31: π. ἐθέλειν *to wish at all hazards*, 2. 42: εἰ π. ἐλευσέσθῃ *if ye positively will go*, 6. 9: *in any way*, 5. 111.

II. in strong affirmation, *at all events, at any rate, at least*, Plat. Gorg. 497 B; and so, πάντως γε μὴν Ar. Eq. 232: πάντως παραῖτετε . . only add . . , Plat. Symp. 175 B:—in answers too it affirms strongly, *yes, by all means, yes no doubt*, like πᾶν, Plat. Rep. 574 B; so, πάντως γάρ . . Ar. Plut. 273, π. δήπου Plat. Phaed. 75 E, etc.

πᾶν, Adv. (πᾶς) *altogether*. Ar. Ch. 861: strength. πᾶν τι *in all*, Dem. 1347. 14; οὐ π. τι *not at all*, Plat. Phaed. 57 A, Xen. An. 6. 1, 26.

2. *very, very much, exceedingly*, Soph. O. C. 144, etc.: freq. with Adjs., π. πολλοί, ὄλγοι, μικροί, μέγας *etc.*, *very many or few, very small or large*, etc., Aesch. Ag. 1456, Plat., etc.: also after the Adj., ὄλγοι πᾶν, σπάνιος π. Xen.: so with Advs., π. σφόδρα Ar. Plut. 25; πᾶν οἰκίως, μόγις πᾶν, βῆδως πᾶν *etc.*, Xen., etc.; πᾶν καλῶς. like Lat. *benigne*, *no I thank you!* Ar. Ran. 512: also with a Subst., πᾶν σπουδῇ quite in earnest, *in very earnest*: with a Part., π. δίκαιον *if ever so criminal*, Thuc. 3. 44.

3. *δ* πᾶν (where περιβόητος or the like may be supplied) *the well-known, famous*, οἱ π. τῶν στρατιωτῶν Thuc. 8. 1; *δ* πᾶν Περικλῆς Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 1.

II. in answers it affirms strongly, *yes by all means, no doubt, certainly*, Ar. Plut. 393; esp. when joined to Particles, *as, πᾶν γε, πᾶν μὲν οὐ*, also *καὶ πᾶν, καὶ πᾶν μάλα*, *καὶ πᾶν πολὺ* Ib. 97, Plat., Xen., etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 80 C.—First in Att., and mostly in Prose. [ἀ]

πάνυγρος, *ον*, *quite damp or wet*, dub. in Plut. [ἀ]

πανύπεροχος, *ον*, *eminent above all*, Opp.

πανύπνευθις, *ἐς*, (πνέβος) *very sad, dub.*, v. Jac. A. P. p. 872.

πανύπτεράτος, ἦ, *ον*, *uppermost, highest of all*, Od. 9. 25.

πανύπτερφων, *ον*, *gen. ονος*, *exceeding haughty*.

πανύσσω, ἦ, from πᾶν, Dor. for πῆνος, *a fillet, the Lat. panuchum*. [πᾶ]

πανυστάτος, *λα*, *ιον*, later poet. form for sq., Call. Pall. 54. [ἀ]

πανυστάτος, ἦ, *ον*, *last of all*, Il. 23. 532, Od. 9. 452.

πάνυχορος, *ον*, *should be written πάγχορος*.

πανώδυνος, *ον*, (δύνω) *all-grievous*, App.

πανώλεθρα, ἦ, *utter destruction, utter ruin*: mostly used in dat., *πανώλεθρῃ ὀλλυσσάτι* Hdt. 2. 120, cf. Thuc. 7. fin.: from

πᾶνῶλεθρος, *ον*, (δλεθρος, ὀλλυμι) *utterly ruined, destroyed*, π. ἐπαβλῦται Hdt. 6. 37 (where however most MSS. have the Adv. —θρος); π. πίπτειν, γενέσθαι Aesch. Cho. 934, Eum. 552.

2. also in moral signif. *utterly abandoned*, Soph. Phil. 322.

II. act. *all-destructive, all-ruinous*, π. κακόν Hdt. 6. 85, ἐμβολαί Aesch. Pers. 562. Adv. —θρος.

πανώλεια, ἦ, = πανωλεθρία: from

πᾶνῶλης, *ἐς*, (ὀλλυμι) *utterly ruined, destroyed, or miserable*, Aesch. Pers. 732; π. ὀλλυσθαι Id. Theb. 552: also in moral sense, *utterly abandoned or wicked*, Soph. O. C. 1264, El. 534.

II. act. *all-destructive*, Soph. O. C. 1015: hence

πᾶνωλία, ἦ, = πανωλεθρία.

πανώνια, ἦ, (ἔνος) *a general sale of wares*.

πανώπτης, *εσσα*, *εν*, = πανόπτης, *visible to all*, Anth.

πανόρος, *ον*, (ἔρα) *of all seasons, in every season*, Aesch. [ἀ]

πάξ, *an exclam.*, like Lat. *paæ!* *hush!* I still. I also to end a discussion, *well! enough!* like *είω*, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 778, sq.

II. in Ar. Nub. 390, onomatop. for a *crepitus ventris*, and redupl. *παππᾶξ* etc.

*ΠΑ'ΟΜΑΙ, Dep., *to get, acquire*, only found in aor. ἐπάσῃμι, and perf. πέπασμι, *to possess*, Pind. P. 8. 103, Fr. 72, infin. πεπᾶσθαι Sol. 5. 7, like κτᾶσθαι, κέντρηαι, always c. acc.: usu. only in post-Hom. Poets, but also in Xen. An. 1. 9, 19, etc. This word must not be confounded with aor. ἐπάσῃμι, perf. πέπασμαι, which belong to πασέομαι *to eat, taste*;—indeed, the aorists ἐπάσῃμι I got, and ἐπάσῃμι I ate, are sufficiently distinguished by the quantity of the radic. sylls. Valck. Ammon. in voc. (From πέπασμαι come πάμα, παμοῖχος, πολυπάμων, Ion. πολυπᾶμων: and ποίμην, ποιμάλιν may be akin to it.)

παός, *δ*, Dor. for πῆος.

πάπαι, Exclam. of suffering, Trag.; esp. of bodily pain, Lat. *vae*, Soph. Phil. 734, sq. II. of surprise, like Lat. *parae*, *vah*, *atai*, first in Hdt. 8. 26, Soph. Fr. 165, and freq. in Eur. (Usu., but wrongly, written *παπαί*, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 735.) *πάπαις*, a burlesque on *παπαί*, hence only Comic, as Ar. Lys. 924; also, *ἀπαπαί παπαί* Id. Vesp. 235. II. so too as exclam. of surprise, Eur. Cycl. 153.

Παπαῖος, δ, a Scythian name of Zeus, Hdt. 4. 59. *παταπαπαί*, an exclam. of joyous surprise in Ar. Thesm. 1191. *πάπας*, δ, = *πάππας*. [δ]

πάππαι, v. *πάππας*. *παππῶ*, (πάππας) to call any one *papa*, as a child, II. 5. 408; also of grown up persons, to wheedle one's father in this way, Ar. Vesp. 609. II. absol. to say *papa*, hence to prattle like a child, Q. Sm.

παππῆς, v. *πάξ* II. ΠΑΠΙΑΣ, ου, δ, *papa*, the child's way of saying *πατήρ*, Lat. *pater*, father (just as *μάμια*, *mamma*, for *μητήρ* etc.), as is common in many languages, usu. in vocat. *πάππαι* Od. 6. 57, cf. Philem. p. 370, Valck. Hdt. 4. 59: *πάππαν* καλεῖν, like *παπάζειν*, Ar. Pac. 120. So too *πάππα* from *πάπας*, cf. also *ἀππα*, *ἀππά*, *ἀππα*, *ἀππά*, *ἀππά*.

παππασμός, ου, δ, (παππῶ) a calling out *papa*. *παππασπία*, δ, one's grandfather's grandfather, Nicoph. Incert. 1, cf. *φωλεπία* Luc.

παππίας, ου, δ, Dim. from *πάππας*, dear little *papa*, a term of endearment, Ar. Vesp. 297, Pac. 128.

παππιδιον, τό, = *foreg.*, Ar. Eq. 1215, Vesp. 655. [γ]

παππῖς, = *παππῶ*. *παππῖς*, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to a grandfather, like *παππῶς*.

παπποκτόνος, ου, (κτεῖνω) grandfather-slaying, Lyc.: from ΠΑΠΠΟΣ, δ, (akin to *πάππας*) a grandfather, Ar. Eq. 447, etc.; *πρὸς πατρός*, (πρὸς μητρός) on the father's, the mother's side.

II. the down on the seeds of certain plants, e.g. the dandelion, which serves as wings for them, Soph. Fr. 748; cf. *παπποσπέρματα*; hence, from the likeness, 2. the first down on the cheek, Lat. *lanugo*. III. a little bird, Ael.: also *ὀπαλάς*. *παπποσπέρματα*, τά, (πάππας II, σπέρμα) seeds crowned with light down, Theophr.

παπποφόνος, ου, (φονέω) = *παπποκτόνος*. *παππῶδης*, ἐς, (πάππας II, εἶδος) woolly, downy, Theophr. *παππυνυμικός*, ὅς, ὄν, (πάππας, ὄνομα) called after one's grandfather, formed like *πατρυνυμικός*.

παππῶς, ψα, φων, (πάππας) = *παππικός*, Ar. Av. 1452; π. *ἐρανος* the contribution appointed by our grandfathers, Ar. Lys. 653, alluding to the fact in Thuc. 1. 96.

πάπρας, ἀκος, ὅς, a Thracian lake-fish, Hdt. 5. 16.

παπταίνω, fut. *ἀνῶ*, aor. *ἐπάπηνα*, in Hom. always without augm., to look about or around: he oft. has *πάντοτε παπταίνω*, mostly with collat. notion of fear or caution, to look timidly round, II. 13. 551, etc.; followed by *μή*, to take heed lest . . . II. 13. 649, Aesch. Pr. 334; also in full, *ἀμφὶ ἐπαπταίνω* Il. 4. 497, 15. 574; but with other Preps., π. *πρὸς τι* to look at a thing, II. 11. 546; so too, π. *μεθ' ὀφθαλμοῦ* to look wistfully after her playmates, Hes. Op. 442; π. *ἀνὰ τι* and *κατὰ τι* to look up at . . . look along . . . Hom. II. c. acc. to look round for, seek after a person or thing, II. 4. 200, 17. 115; later in gen. to look at, Soph. Ant. 1231. (As the word seems orig. to express a timid peep, it is prob., like sq., a redupl. form from the Root ΠΑΤ—, *πήσσω*.)

παπτάλας, rare form for *foreg.*, Lyc., cf. *παμφάλας*. *πάπυρος*, ὅς and ἡ, the *pyrrhus*, an Egyptian kind of rush or flag, of which writing-paper was made by cutting its inner rind (*βύβλος*) into strips, and gluing them together transversely: it was also used for making ropes, etc., Juvenal. [Usu. *υ*—*υ*, but in Antip. Thes. 13. 2, *υ υ υ*; *υ* is Att., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 311.] Hence

πάπυροφάγος, ου, (φάγην) eating the *pyrrhus*, esp. its stalk or root. [δ]

πάπυρῶδης, ἄρ, (εἶδος) like *pyrrhus*. *πάπ*, poet. abbrev. for *παρά*, used before consonants, very freq. in Hom. before *δ*, esp. before *δέ*, also freq. before *π* and *ρ*, but rarely and only in II. before *γ*, *ξ*, *ζ*, *σ*, *τ*, only in Od. before

κ and *μ*, in comp. before *β*, *θ*, *κ*, *μ*, *π*, *στ*, *τ* and *φ*. II. it is also used for *παρα* (i. e. *παρῑστυ*), and in Ar. even for *παρῑμυ*.

ΠΑΡΑ, Prep. c. gen., dat., et acc.; the radic. signif. being *beside*, which is variously modified by its relation to its different cases.—Cf. *Ερ. παρά* and *παρά*. (*παρά* is prob. akin to Lat. *prae* and *praeter*.) [*υ*: in Ep. when ult. is to be long, *παρά* is used, Hom.]

A. C. GENIT. it denotes the object from the side of which something comes or issues, from *beside*, from *along-side* of, just like French *de chez moi*, as in the Homer. phrase *φάσαντων ἐρύσσασθαι παρά μωρῷ*, from *beside* his thigh: and so I. motion from a Place, like *ἐπὶ* and *ἐκ*, esp. with Verbs of going or coming, freq. in Hom.: rare usage, *πλευρὰ παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφάνθη* the side was exposed by its going from the shield, II. 4. 468.

2. so too from a Person, *ἐλθεῖν παρά Διός*, παρ' Αἰθήρας *πλεύσασθαι*, etc., oft. in Hom.: *ἀγγελίῃ ἤκει παρ' βασιλῆος* Hdt. 8. 140, i. 1; hence οἱ *ἀγγελοὶ παρὰ τιнос*, or simply, οἱ *παρὰ τιнос* persons sent from or by any one.

3. metaph. issuing, derived from a person or thing, *μαρτύρια παρ' Ἀθηναίων* Hdt. 8. 55; ἡ *παρὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων δόξα* glory from, given by men, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A; ἡ *παρὰ τινος εὐνοία* the favor from, i. e. of any one, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 12; esp. *μανθάνειν, πυνθάνεσθαι, ἀκούειν παρὰ τινος* etc., Hdt. 2. 104, 7. 182: in gen., τὰ *παρὰ τιнос* all that issues from any one, as well commands, resolves, commissions, as promises, gifts, presents, hence παρ' *ἐαυτοῦ* *διδόναι* to give from oneself, i. e. from one's own means, Hdt. 2. 129, 8. 5; elsewhere *παρ' ἐαυτοῦ* and *παρ' ἐαυτῶν* is of oneself, i. e. of one's own accord.

4. in Att. Prose, *παρά* is oft. used like *ὅπῳ* with pass. Verbs to denote the agent, as, *σοφίας παρὰ τινος πληροῦσθαι* Plat. Symp. 175 E.

II. rarely *παρά* c. gen. for *παρὰ* c. dat., by, near, *παρ ποδός* Pind. P. 10. 97, Soph. Ant. 966, 1123; though these examples are only in lyric poetry: but so too in late Prose, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 119.

B. C. DAT. it denotes the object by the side of which any thing is, *beside*, *alongside* of, by, and so in case of a number of objects, among, freq. in Hom., and Hdt., only with Verbs implying rest, *εἶναι, στήναι, ἔσθαι* etc., and so used to answer the question *where*?—not only of Places and Things, but also of Persons, like Lat. *apud* and *coram*, *ἤξειδεν παρά μνηστήρην* he sang by or before the suitors, Od. 1. 154, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 249: hence παρ' *ἐμοῦ*, Lat. *me juxta*, Hdt. 1. 32; 80, *παρὰ Δαρειῶ κρήνη* Hdt. 3. 160, cf. Valck. Hipp. 324:—τὰ *παρὰ τινι* that which is or happens near or by any one, one's state or circumstances: *παρ' ἐαυτοῦ* at one's home or house, Lat. *apud se*, Hdt. 1. 105, cf. 1. 86; hence παρ' *ἐμοῦ*, *παρὰ σοί* mine, yours, etc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 611, as, in Lat., *penes me* may be put for *meum*.

C. C. ACCUS. I. of Place, where a thing moves along side of, near or by another, 1. along, *beside*, *παρὰ δινα*, *παρὰ ποταμῶν* along the shore or river, Hom.; and so expressing motion, not to a single point, but to one point after another, i. e. motion in an extended line. 2. also simply motion to a place, to, towards, i. e. to the side of, and so usu. of persons, *εἰσέραι, ἔκειναι, ἄγειν παρὰ τινα* Od. 1. 285, Hdt. 1. 36, 73, 86: *beside*, *near*, by, but always with reference to past motion, *κοιμήσαντο παρὰ μνηστήρια* they went and lay down, Od. 12. 32, cf. 3. 460; 80 Hdt. 4. 87, cf. Valck. ad 8. 140, 1, and supr. B. II: also *παρὰ νῆας* II. 1. 347.

3. in pregnant Construct. with Verbs of rest, παρ' *ἡμῶς ἔσθι* it rests with us. 4. with the notion of along side of, is connected that of going by, leaving on one side, II. 22. 145, Od. 3. 172: *παρὰ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα παρῑναί* to go, pass by Babylon, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 29: esp. 5. metaph. in signif. of going by, beyond or beside the mark, π. *δύναμις* beyond one's strength, II. 13. 787, opp. to *κατὰ δ.*; and as what goes wrong is contrary to right, it may usu. be rendered by *contrary to*, against, *παρὰ μοῖραν* beyond, contrary to destiny, Od. 14. 509, just like *ὅπερ μοῖραν* II. 20. 336, opp. to *κατὰ μοῖραν*, oft. in Hom.: so too *παρὰ τὰ δίκαια*, παρ' *ἀλλαν*, *παρὰ φύσιν*, *παρὰ μέλος* etc.: cf. Dissen Pind. N. 7. 69 (101), also its opp. *κατὰ β.* IV, and infir. α. III: hence 5. *beside*, *except*, which strictly is the same notion with *foreg.*, *οὐκ ἔστι παρά τῶν* ἄλλα *besides* this, there is nothing else, Ar. Nub. 698, where *ἄλλοις* is pleon.; so too *ἕτερος* with

παρά Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 117: παρά πάντα ταῦτα besides all this, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 320: so in the foll. examples, παρά ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικῶν Ὀλυμπιάδα he won the Olympic prize save in one exercise, he was within one of winning it, Hdt. g. 33: so, παρά πέπταρας ψήφους μετέσχε τῆς πόλεως Isae. 41. 30: reversely in Anth., it is said of one Μάρκος, ὅριον ἐπὶ παρά γράμμα you are but one letter from a bear (ἄρκος), Jac. A. P. p. 695.

6. in comparison, because things are best compared when put side by side, παρά τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα compared with all other animals, αὐτὸς παρ' ἐαυτὸν etc.: hence may be explained, a. παρ' οὐδὲν ἔστι it is as nothing, Erf. Soph. Ant. 35; παρ' οὐδὲν or παρ' ὀλίγον ἄγειν, ἡγήσθαι, τίθεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι τὴν to consider as nothing, make no account of, Valck. Diatr. p. 9, A.

b. παρὰ μικρόν, παρ' ὀλίγον, παρὰ βραχύ by a little, i. e. well-nigh, almost, παρὰ πολὺ by much, παρὰ τοσούτον by so much, παρ' ὅσον by how much, Lat. *quatenus*.—All these phrases imply comparison, which we mark by *or* within, but their special signif. can only be determined by the context, as, παρὰ μικρόν ἦλθεν ἀποβαίνειν he came within a little (i. e. off) dying, Isocr. 388 E; so, παρὰ τοσούτον κυδύνον ἐλθεῖν Thuc. 3. 49: παρὰ πολὺ ἀμείνων by far better, παρὰ πολλὴν περιγίγνεσθαι to conquer by a great deal, παρὰ τοῦς ἀξίαις, τῆς ἀπίδος by much, otherwise than one deserves or hopes, quite contrary to one's merit or hope.

c. the notion of comparison is closely followed by that of alternation, e. g. παρ' ἡμέραν day by day, παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν Schäf. Long. p. 339, and L. Bos p. 139, in full ἐνιαυτὸς παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν: so too, πληρὴ παρὰ πληρὴν blow for blow: παρ' ἑνα γέροντες καὶ νεῶταί old men and young alternately.

d. the notion of comparison off. implies that of superiority, i. e. in Lat. *prae*, before, παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα ὥσπερ θεοὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος βιοτείνουσιν men before all other animals live like gods, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 14: παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ποιεῖν to labor more than the rest: freq. joined with ἄλλος or ἕτερος, cf. supr. 5; also pleon. with Compar., like παρ', ἀμείνων παρὰ τι Hdt. 7. 103.

5. also esp. in Gramm., like, παρὰ τὸ Σοφοκλεῖον, παρὰ τὰ Σοφοκλέους etc., Schäf. Schol. Par. Ar. Rh. 3. 158.

7. metaph. to denote dependence on a thing, when it may be rendered by *on account of*, because of, answering to vulgar English *along of*, Arnold Thuc. 1. 141, cf. Isocr. 126 E, Dem. 43. 15, 305. 3.

8. in Gramm. it marks the deriv. of one word for another, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ar. Rh. 2. 624.

II. of Time, much less freq. and not till after Hom. 1. usu. of duration of time, and with the notion of an event that accompanies another, *during*, παρὰ τὸν πόλεμον *in the course of* the war: also without such notion, παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον *one's life long*, παρὰ ποτὶν, παρ' οἶνον at wine, Jac. A. P. p. 895; more usu. παρ' οἶνον, Erf. Soph. O. T. 773. III. also, like ἐν, of a point of Time, παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίνδυνον *in the moment of* danger: so, παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ ἀδίκηματα and παρ' αὐτὰ τοῦ θανάτου *in the moments of* death.

D. POSITION:—παρά may follow its Subst. in all three cases, but then becomes by anastrophe, πάρα, except when the ult. is elided, as Il. 4. 97, 18. 400.

E. παρά absol., as Adv., *near, together, at once*, oft. in Hom.: this must be distinguished from παρὰ in tmesis, which is also freq. in Hom.

F. πάρα off. stands, esp. in Hom. and Hes., for παρέσσι and παρείσι, when it always suffers anastrophe: so too in Att.

G. IN COMPOS., it retains the chief usages it had as Prep., esp.

I. *along side of, beside*, as in παρίσστημι, παρακείμει, παραβόμαι.

II. *to the side of, to*, as in παραβιδίωμι, παρέχω, to hand to.

III. *to one side of, by, past*, purely local, as in παρέρχομαι, παρὶσχεμαι, παρατρέχω: but also off. 2. metaph., a. *aside or beyond*, i. e. amiss, wrong, as in παραβαῖν, παράγω, παρορῶ, παρόνμιον, παρακοῦα, παραγιγνώσκω, just like German *ver-* in *verschwören*, our *forswear*.

b. *beyond, contrary to*, as in παρασπῆρτος, παρὰσιος. c. off. of alteration or change, as in παραφθμι, παραπέλω, παρατρακάλω, παραβόω.

πάρα, v. παρά D, and F.

παραβαθῆναι, aor. 1. pass. of sq.

παραβαῖν, f. βήσομαι; pf. βέβηκα, part. βεβῆς, Ep. Βεβῆς: aor. 2. παρέβην. To go by, by the side of: in Hom.

only twice, both times in Ep. part. perf. παρβεβῆς, *standing beside*, c. dat., Il. 11. 522., 13. 708; so too impf. παρῆβαινε is used as ἦν παραβάτης, i. e. *the combatant in the chariot*, Il. 11. 104.; but reversely in Hdt. 7. 40, παραβέβηκε ὁ ἡλύκος.

II. usu. to pass by the side of, and esp. metaph., in trans. signif.

1. to overstep, transgress, νόμιμα Hdt. 1. 65; ὅδεον Aesch. Ag. 789, θεομούς, σπονδῆς, ἄρκους etc., Ar. Av. 331, 461, Thuc. 1. 78, etc.; also, π. τινὰ δαίμονων to sin against a god, Hdt. 6. 12: hence absol., δ. παραβάς the transgressor, Aesch. Ag. 59:—Pass. to be transgressed or offended against, Thuc. 3. 45: 2. to pass over, omit, Dem. 298. 11.

3. to let pass, καρὸν like Lat. *omittere*, Diarrh. 94. 44.

4. ὅ μ' ἐπέβα it escaped me not, Eur. Hec. 704.

III. in Comedy, παραβαίνειν ἐς or πρὸς τὸ θέατρον to step forward to address the spectators, Ar. Ach. 629, Eq. 508, etc.: cf. παράβασις III.

παράβακτος, ον, (βάκτρον) near or like a staff, π. θεραπεύματα services as of a staff, Eur. Phoen. 1564, Pors.

παράβακχος, ον, nearly Bacchanalian, Plut.

παράβῳλω, f. βῳλῶ, aor. 2. παρέβῳλον, pf. βέβῳλκα. To throw beside or by, throw to one, as fodder to cattle, ἵπποις εἰδ-ασι etc., Lat. *obiciere*, *proficere*, Hom. (always however in tmesis): also to hold out to one, hold out as a bait, Xen. Cyr. 11. 2: also to hold out, cast in one's teeth, Lat. *obiciere*, τινὶ τι Aeschin. 81. 3.

II. to set side by side, and so to stake one thing against another, esp. in games of chance, in gen. to venture, hazard: mostly in Med. to expose oneself to danger, Lat. *obiciere se periculo*, *proficere se*, usu. c. acc., ἀλὲν ἐμῇ ψυχῇ παραβαλλόμενος πολεμῶν setting my life upon a cast, risking it in war, Il. g. 322; and cf. παραβαλλέσθαι τέκνα Hdt. 7. 10, 8, cf. Thuc. 2. 44; οὐκ ἴσα παραβαλλόμενοι not having equal interests at stake, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11; also κίνδυνον π., like κινδ. ῥίπτειν or παραρπίπτειν (q. v.), Lat. *aleam facere*, Thuc. 3. 14: παραβαλλέσθαι πρὸς τι to expose oneself to a risk, cf. παραβόλος.

2. to set, place side by side, and so to compare one with another, τινὶ τι Hdt. 4. 198, also πρὸς τινα or τι Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 5: hence in Med., παραβάλλομαι θήνους ὀρνίθι: I set my songs against it's, rival it in singing, Eur. I. T. 1094; and absol., παραβαλλόμενα ὀνύχῃ with one another, Id. And. 290: so in Med. or Pass., ἀπάρτα δ' ἀπάρτα παραβαλλομένα one piece of treachery set against another, Soph. O. C. 231: cf. infr. B. 3.

III. to bring to the side of or to, or near: esp. as naval term to bring to, put to land, to come to, come to land, Ar. Ran. 180. 269, cf. infr. B. 2.

IV. to throw, turn, bend sideways, ὅμα π. to cast it askance, like a timid animal, Aesch. Fr. 284; ὅς π. to turn one's ear to listen, Plat. Rep. 531 A: to too, π. στόμα Ἡρακλεῖ to lend one's mouth to Hercules, i. e. join in his praise, Pind. P. 9. 152: π. τοῖς γούφοις to lay to one's grinders, Ar. Pac. 34. τὸ ὀφθαλμοῖς to cast both eyes sideways, i. e. to squint, Ar. Eq. 173, and so in Med., Id. Nub. 362: τὸ θυρῶν to put to the door, shut it, Plut.

V. to deposit with one, entrust to him, Lat. *committere*, τινὶ τι Hdt. 2. 154:—Pass., πέσιστον τινι παραβέβημένοι Thuc. 5. 113.

VI. acc. to Suid. to deceive, betray; so prob. Hdt. 1. 108, Thuc. 1. 133, cf. Alcae. (Com.) Incert. 5.

B. intr. for Med. of signif. III, to come near, approach, usu. τινὶ or εἰς, Heind. Plat. Lys. 203 E.

2. esp. to go by sea to, παρέβαλε νηυσὶ ἰδὸν Σκιδῶν Hdt. 7. 179: more rarely to come to shore, land, π. εἰς Ἰωνίαν to push across to Ionia, Thuc. 3. 32, cf. Dem. 163. 3, v. supr. III.

3. to vie with, τινὶ Xen. Eq. 8, v. supr. II.

παραβάπτισμα, ατος, τό, (βαπτί(ω) false baptism, Eccl.

παραβαπτιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (βαπτί(ω) in Epict., one falsely baptized, a spurious instructor.

2. in Eccl., one who baptizes irregularly.

παραβάπτω, ψα, to dye beside or along with.

παραβάπτειν, to reign beside or along with. II. to govern ill or to commit treason, LXX.

παραβάστια, ῖ, usu. form for παραβάστια, q. v., cf. also sq.

παραβᾶντις, ῖ, Ep. παρὰβ. q. v., (παραβάσις II. 1) an overstepping, transgression, extravagance, Strab.

1. a passing over, transition: entrance. III. the parabasis, a part of the old Comedy, in which the Chorus came forward and addressed the audience in the Poet's name; not however indispensable,

for in three of the extant pieces of Aristoph., viz., *Eccles.*, *Lysistr.*, *Plut.*, it is wanting: the *Parabasis* was in no way connected with the main action, (whence the name, as if a *walking beside*, *digression* from the plot), and so was like the prologue of *Rom. Comedy*, except that it was always in the middle of the piece, usu. soon after the first chorus; and even this was imitated by *Plautus* in the *Curculio* and *Cistellaria*. When complete it consisted of seven different parts, the *κομῳδίον*, the proper *παράβασις*, the *μακρόν* or *πύγος*, the *στροφή*, the *ἐπίγραμμα*, the *ἀντιστροφός* and the *ἀντεπίγραμμα*: the three first with the *ἐπίγραμμα* and *ἀντεπίγραμμα* were spoken by the *Coryphaeans*, the *στροφή* and *ἀντιστροφός* by the whole chorus, *Herm. El. Metr.* 3. 21: there are complete *παράβασεις* in *Ar. Ach.*, *Eq.*, and *Vesp.*

παράβατέω, to be a *παράβατης*, and so usu. to stand beside the charioteer as the combatant (*παράβατης*), *Philost.*: but also to sit as charioteer beside the combatant: from

παράβατης, ου, ὅς (*παράβαλος* I) one who stands beside: esp. the warrior or combatant who stands beside the charioteer, *Il.* 24. 132, in *Ep. form* *παράβαται*, and so too, *Xen. Cyr.* 7. 1, 29: more rarely the charioteer who stands beside the fighter.

II. (*παράβατος* II. 1) a transgressor, *Aesch. Eum.* 553, in poet. form *παράβατης*, [ἀ]

παράβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*παράβασις*) of or disposed for transgressing. II. belonging to the comic *παράβασις*. Adv. -κῶς.

παράβατος, ἰδος, fem. from *παράβατης*. [ἀ]

παράβατος, ἡ, ὄν, (*παράβατος*) transgressed. II. to be gone beyond, overcame, or overreached, *κράτος οὐ παρὰβ.* *Soph. Ant.* 874: also poet. *παρὰβ.* *Aesch. Supp.* 1049.

παράβαφής, ἐς, (*βάπτω*) = *παρὰουρής*.

παράβεβασθα, inf. perf. pass. of *παράβαίνω*.

παράβεβημένος, Adv., part. perf. pass. of *παράβάλλω*, = *παρὰβολάδην*.

παράβεβυσμένος, Adv., part. perf. pass. from *παράβύω*.

παράβηναι, inf. aor. 2, of *παράβαίνω*.

παράβιζομαι, f. ἄσμοι, Dep. med., to do a thing by force against nature or law, *LXX.* II. to use violence, *περὶ τινας* *Polyb.* III. also c. acc., π. τὴν χάρακα to force the palisade, *Id.* 2, to constrain, compel, *N. T.*

παράβας, ου, ὅς, a drink made from millet and *κόνυζα*, *Hecatae. ap. Ath.* 447 D.

παράβασμός, οὐ, ὅς, (*παράβιζομαι*) a violent act against nature or law.

παράβαρίζω, ὥσω, = *παράβαίνω*: strictly to put beside or to II. to put aside, carry away, *LXX.*

παράβλάπτω, ψω, to hurt or damage beside.

παράβλαστάνω, f. -βλαστῶ, to sprout or shoot up beside, to grow up beside or by, *Plat. Rep.* 573 D.

παράβλαστη, ἡ, a sucker, off-shoot, *Theophr.*

παράβλαστημα, ατος, τό, that which shoots or grows beside, and so = *foreg.*, *Theophr.*

παράβλαστησις, ἡ, (*παράβλαστάνω*) a shooting or growing beside, *Theophr.* Hence

παράβλαστημός, ἡ, ὄν, budding, shooting, growing beside.

παράβλεμμα, ατος, τό, a side-glance, sideling look: from *παράβλεψω*, ψω, to look aside, take a side look, *Ar. Ran.* 409: π. βάτρω (sc. ὀφθαλμῷ) to wink with one eye, *Ar. Vesp.* 497; but also to peer out of the corner of your eye, *Id. Eccles.* 498.

2. to see wrong, *Luc.* II. to overlook, neglect, c. acc., *Polyb.* Hence

παράβλεψις, ἡ, a looking aside: a looking at in passing, *reeping* in *Plut.* II. an overlooking.

παράβληθῆναι, Adv. (*παράβλῃ*) strictly thrown beside: hence metaph. by the way, always in ironic sign., hence *Il.* 4. 6, π. ἄγορεύειν either to speak with a side meaning, i. e. with malicious insinuations, or to speak with side-glances, i. e. askance, in mockery, opp. to fair, open attacks: acc. to others, merely to speak against, *ἐξ ἀντιβολῆς*, i. e. to answer, but not so well, c. *παράβολος* beside one another, parallel.

παράβλημα, ατος, τό, (*παράβλῃ*) that which is thrown beside or before, fodder. II. that which hung before to protect or veer, esp. a kind of curtain or screen used to cover the sides of ships, *Xen. Hell.* 2. 1, 22; cf. *παράρμα*.

παράβλητος, ἦτος, ὅς, ἡ, (*παράβλῃ*) distraught.

παράβλητος, ἐς, ὄν, = *παράβλητος* II, *Plut.*

παράβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for putting aside or comparing: from

παράβλητός, ἡ, ὄν, also *παράβλητος*, ον, (*παράβλῃ* I) thrown beside or before. II. (*παράβλῃ* II) placed by one another, compared: to be compared, comparable, *Plut.*

παράβλητος, ὥσω, to make gush out beside, both c. acc. μέθυ, and c. gen. οἶνον, κρατῆδης, *Jac. Philost. Imag.* p. 340.

παράβλῶσκα, v. *παρὰμύλῳ*.

παράβλῳς, ὥσος, ὅς, ἡ, looking askance, squinting, ὀφθαλμῷ *Il.* 9. 503; and so = *στράβος*, λοξός, esp. when the eyes both look inward. (From *παράβλῃ*, like κλάψω from κλέπτω.)

παράβῳς, ὥσω, to call or cry out to, *Dem.* 1359. 16.

παράβῳθεια, ἡ, help, aid, succour, *Plat. Legg.* 778 A: from *παράβῳθῃ*, ἡ, to help in a thing, to come to aid, come to the rescue, *Ar. Eq.* 257, *Thuc.* 3. 221—also to aid on the other hand, like *ἀντιβῳθῆναι*, *Plat. Rep.* 572 E.

παράβῳθημα, ατος, τό, help, aid, succour.

παράβολῶδην, poet. *παρὰβ.*, Adv. (*παράβολῇ*) = *παράβληδην*. [ἀ]

παράβολεύομαι, Dep. (*παράβολος*) to venture, expose oneself, like *παράβλλομαι*, τῇ ψυχῇ v. l. *N. T.*, received by *Scholz*.

παράβολῇ, ἡ, (*παράβλῃ* II) a placing beside or together, esp. a comparing, comparison, *Plat. Phil.* 33 B: an illustration, *Isocr.* 280 A; *Arist. Rhet.* 2. 20 expressly distinguishes it from the λόγος (*apologue* or *fable*), which answers to the parable of scripture. II. (*παράβλῃ* III and V) a

ranging side by side, a meeting so, *Plat. Tim.* 40 C: ἐκ *παρὰβολῆς* (νέω) μάχεσθαι to fight a sea-fight broadside to broadside, *Polyb.* III. (*παράβλῃ* I, Med.) the making a venture, a venture, risk, hazardous attempt. IV. division, as opp. to multiplication. V. the conic-section parabola, so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone, *Plut.*

VI. = *παράβολον* (v. sub *παράβολος* III), *Arist. Oec.* 2. 16, 3, with v. II. *παράβολον*, -βόλιον.

παράβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, comparative, figurative. Adv. -κῶς.

παράβόλιον, τό, later form for *παράβολον*, v. *παράβολος* III.

παράβόλος, ον, (*παράβλῃ* II, Med.) putting upon, i. e. staking, risking: hence, I. of persons, venturersome, reckless, *Ar. Vesp.* 192: so, *παράβλῃ* μάχεσθαι, like *ψυχῇ* *παρὰβλῃ* μάχεσθαι, to fight desperately, *παράβλῃ* πλεῖν etc., *Meineke Menand.* p. 227. 2. of things and actions, hazardous, perilous, *ἔργον* *Hdt.* 9. 45; hence τὸ π. dauntlessness: Adv. -λως in *Polyb.*, suddenly, unexpectedly, by a coup-de-main.

II. later, rejected, thrown aside, despised. III. as law-term, deposited, τὸ π. a deposit made in appeal-cases as security for the fine due in case of failure, later *παράβόλιον*, *Herm. Pol.* Ant. § 140. 16: cf. *παρὰκαταβολή* and *παρὰκαταθήκη*. Poet. *παράβόλος*.

παράβομβέω, ἥσω, to hum beside or after, *Synes.*

παράβορρος, ον, (*Βορρᾶς*) having the north wind beside one or on one side.

παράβοσκα, f. -βοσκήσω, to feed beside, entertain, *Ephipp. Epheb.* 1.

παράβουκολέω, (*Βουκολέω* II) like *παρὰπλανέω*, to lead astray by fraud or treachery, mislead, *Oenon. ap. Euseb.*

παράβουκολικός, = *foreg.*, dub. I. *Lyc.*

παράβουλεύομαι, = *παράβουλεύομαι*, *N. T.*, cf. *παράβολ. παρὰβρῆναι*, strictly to give an unjust judgment in an athletic contest: then in gen. to decide unfairly, *Polyb.*

παρὰβρῆ, Adv. for *παρὰβρᾶχ*, nearly, v. *παρὰ* I. 7. b.

παρὰβρῆμα, ατος, τό, that which is stuffed in beside, a stopper.

παρὰβρῆστος, ον, (*παρὰβρῆ*) stuffed or forced in, hence of a self-invited guest, *Timoth. (Com.) Kuvap.* I. II. crammed together in a body or throng, *Arist. Org.*

III. τὸ *παρὰβρῆστος*, sub. *δικαστήριον*, an Athenian law-court lying in a distant, back part of the town, *Lys. ap. Poll.* 8. 121, *Paus.* 1. 28. 8: hence, ἐν *παρὰβρῆστος* in a corner, *Dem.* 715. 20, cf. *Hemst. Luc. Necyom.* 17.

παρὰβρῆ, to stuff in, insert. [*ὑ* *Lucil. Ep.* 114.]

παρὰβρῆμιος, ον, (*Βρῆμιος*) beside or at the altar.

παρὰγγελεύς, ὥς, ὅς, (*παρὰγγέλλω*) an informer, accuser.

παρὰγγελία, ἡ, a proclamation, public notice, command or

advice: esp. as milit. term, a *general order*, the *word of command*, *signal*, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 4, and Polyb. 2. the *summoning one's partisans* to support one in a suit at law, *exertion of influence*, Dem. 341. 2., 432. 11: hence *conquassing for public office*, Plut. 3. *instruction*, Diod.: from

παράγγελλω, *ἐλῶ*, strictly to announce beside, i. e. to hand an announcement from one to another, pass it on, *τινὶ τι* Aesch. Ag. 289, cf. 294: to send word. II. esp. as military term, to give the watch-word, which was passed from man to man, Lat. *imperium per manus tradere*, Xen. An. 1. 8, 3, cf. *παράγγελσις*, *παγγεῖνω*: then 2. to give the word, give orders, *τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* Hdt. 4. 89., 8. 70, etc.: and so 3. in gen. to order, recommend, exhort, not so strong as *κελεύω*, *τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* or *τινὶ τι* Soph. Phil. 1178, Eur. Supp. 1173, etc. 4. c. acc. rei only, to order, *π. παρσκευὴν στήναι* to order corn to be prepared, Hdt. 3. 25; *στρία* Thuc. 7. 43; *π. στρατείας*, like Lat. *indicare*, Aeschin. 63. 7: τὰ *παράγγελλόμενα* orders, Thuc. 2. 11.

III. also to encourage, cheer on, c. acc., ἵππους Theogn. 992; *π. εἰς ἐπὶα* to call to arms, Xen. An. 1. 5, 13. IV. to summon to one's help, esp. at Athens, to summon one's partisans, endeavour to gain any thing by their means, Dem. 515. 19: hence, *π. τὴν ἀρχὴν* to canvass for the chief power, like Lat. *magistratum ambire*, Dion. H.; *ἀντιπαράγγελλεν* *τινὶ εἰς τι* to oppose one in a contest for an office, App. c. *παργαγέλια* 2; so too *παρκελεύομαι*. 2. of a divorced wife, to announce to her husband that she is pregnant by him: if the latter declares that she cannot be so, he is said *ἀντιπαράγγελλεν*.

παράγγελμα, *αὖτος*, τό, an announcement, Aesch. Ag. 480: an order, word of command, Thuc. 8. 99, Lys. 121. 32: instruction, precept, Xen. Cyn. 13. 9. Hence

παράγγελματικός, ἡ, *ἀν*, admonitory, encouraging. Adv.—*κῶς*. **παράγγελλσις**, ἡ (παράγγελλω) an announcing, commanding, encouraging, warning. II. in war esp. a giving an order, an order, word of command, which was passed from one to another, Thuc. 5. 66, Plat. Legg. 942 B; like *παγγέλησις*, v. *παράγγελλω*. 2. also the command of an army.

παράγγελτικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, (παράγγελλω) announcing, commanding, warning, teaching, Dion. H. Adv.—*κῶς*.

παράγγησις, ἡ, (παράγγινωμι) presence, Epicur.

παργεῖνω, to give just a taste of a thing, *τινὰ τινας*: metaph., *φρονήματος παργεῖναι* τὸ θέλει to give women a slight taste (i. e. share) of courage, Plut.:—Med. to taste just slightly, πόδιον Anaxil. Calyps. 2, *καινοῦ τινας* Antiph. Incert. 14.

παργηρῶς, *δοῦμαι*, to be the worse for old age, become childishly or doting, Aeschin. 89. 28.

παργιγίνομαι, Ion. and in later Gr. *-γίνομαι* [I]: fut. *-γενήσομαι*: aor. *παργένωμι*. To be at hand, by or near, be present with or at, c. dat. pers. et rei, *καὶ σφιν παργιγνέτω δαυτὶ* Od. 17. 173; c. dat. pers. only, Hes. Th. 429: to stand by, support one, Ar. Eq. 242. 2. of things, to be at hand, to come, happen or accrue to one, *τινὶ*, Lat. *contingere alicui*, Thuc. 1. 15, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 2.

II. to come to, arrive at, *τινὶ* Theogn. 139; also, *εἰς τόπον* Hdt. 1. 185; and absol., to arrive, Id. 6. 95; esp. to come to aid, *τινὶ* Id. 3. 32; *ἐπὶ τινα* against one, Thuc. 2. 95. 2. to come to maturity, of corn, etc., Hdt. 1. 193, 4. 29.

παργινώσσω, later form *-γινώσσω*, fut. *-γνώσσομαι*: aor. *παργένω*: to decide beside the right: hence to judge wrong, give an unjust judgment, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 17.

παργακάλισμα, Dep., to take in one's arms. Hence

παργακάλισμα, *αὖτος*, τό, that which is taken in the arms, of a mistress or wife, Soph. Ant. 650. [κῶ]

παργακιστρώω, to put a fish-hook beside or on, furnish with barbs, βέλος Diod.:—Pass. to be barbed.

παργακονίζω, to fold the arms, set them a-kimbo, Ath.:—Med. to push aside with the elbows, elbow, oft in Luc.: hence in gen. to push aside, Strab. p. 229.

παργακωνιστής, *οὗ*, ὁ, one who elbows, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A.

παργαλύφω, *ψάω*, to counterfeit, forge a seal, τὰς σφραγίδας Diod., cf. *παράκομι*. [ῶ]

παργαυθίδιος, *ον*, on or belonging to the cheek: [I] from

παργαυθῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (γνάθος) the cheek-piece of a helmet or tiara, Strab.

παργαυμπτώ, *ψω*, to bend to one side, Coluth.

παργονάτιον, τό, (γόνυ) the space between two joints in a reed, etc. [ῶ]

παργοράω, *ἄσω*, = *παροφένω*, Alex. Δρωπιδ. 3.

παργόρευσις, ἡ, (ἀγορεύω) a denial, Joseph.

παργάρεμμα, *αὖτος*, τό, (παργαράω) that which one writes beside or adds, an additional clause, codicil, rider, Dem. 997. 10.

II. an altering, falsifying of a writing. III. a writing one letter for another, esp. in puns (σκόμματα *παρὰ γράμμα* Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6); such as *Caldius Biberius Mero* for *Claudius Tiberius Nero*, Suet. Tib. 42, cf. Cic. Fam. 7. 32, 2.

παργαμμάτιζω, to alter by changing a single letter, make a *παργαμμά* (q. v.), Strab. II. *π. τινά* to make a *παργαμμά* on one, Diog. L. Hence

παργαγματίσμος, ὁ, a putting one letter for another.

παργάρεπτος, *ον*, (παργαράω) written beside or by.

παργαρήφῃ, ἡ (παργαράω) any thing written beside or by, a marginal note, Isocr. 322 A: hence an emendation, correction.

2. a critical or grammatical mark of punctuation, esp. to mark the end of a sentence, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6. II. any thing set beside a writing for the sake of comparison, comparison.

III. an exception taken by the defendant to the indictment (γραφῇ), *παργαρήφην παργαράφειναι* or *δοῦναι* Dem. 912. 15, 939. 11, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. in voc. IV. a figure in Rhetoric, a brief final summary of one subject before passing on to another.

παργαράφικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, belonging to a *παργαράφῃ* signif. III, π. λόγος the speech of the defendant against the indictment (γραφῇ), the *constitutio translativa* of Cic. Inv. Rhet. 1. 8.

παργαρήφῃς, ἴδος, ἡ, a writing instrument.

παργαρήφος, ἡ, sub. γραμμῇ, a line or stroke drawn in the margin, with a dot over it, to mark the corresponding parts of a chorus or parabasis, which are interrupted by parts of the dialogue. II. as a mark of punctuation, prob. = *παργαράφῃ*: perh. also the middle line dividing two columns of a writing.

III. ὁ *παργαράφος* in later Greek, a pencil for drawing lines, Salmas. Solin. p. 643, sq.: from

παργαράφω, *ψω*, to write beside or in addition to, add, subjoin, esp. a clause to a law, a contract, or the like, Ar. Lys. 513, cf. Dem. 1237. 1: ἄλλων πατρός *ἐαυτὸν παργαράφειν* to enroll oneself with a wrong father's name, Dem. 1003. fin.

2. to imitate, esp. in Gramm., cf. *παρὰφῶς* IV. II. Med., *παργαράφειν* *τινα διατητῆν* to have him registered as arbiter, Dem. 1013. 4.

2. *π. παρῆφην*, also *π. μὴ εἰσαγγόμενον εἶναι* to take an exception to an indictment (γραφῇ), Dem. 939. 11., 984. fin., sq., etc., cf. *παργαράφῃ* III, and *παργαράφικός*: hence also in Act., *παργαράφειν τοὺς δανειστὰς* to cheat the usurers.

III. Act., to draw a line across, cancel, Polyb.: hence to end, as elsewhere. *περύπ.* Id., cf. *παργαράφῃ* I. Hence

παργαράφimos, *ον*, exceptional, Sext. Emp.

παργαγνυμος, *ον*, naked at the side: rather bare, Diog. L.

παργαγνύω, to lay bare at the side: also metaph. to lay bare, disclose, λόγον etc., Hdt. 1. 126., 8. 19., 9. 44. Hence

παργαγνύσις, ἡ, a laying bare at the side.

παργαγνύς, Adv. (γύρος) moving along a circle, i. e. round and round, unceasingly, ap. Hesych. [ῶ]

παργάγω, *ἐ*, *ῶ*, to lead beside, and so I. to lead by or past a place, c. acc. loci, Hdt. 4. 158., 9. 47. 2. as military term, to make the men march off sideways, file them off, Xen. An. 3. 4, 21: also to wheel them from column into line, Id. Cyn. 2. 3, 21, An. 4. 6, 61, cf. sq. 1. 2.

II. to lead aside from the way, lead away, *τινὰ εἰς ἀπρίστα* Aesch. Pers. 99, etc.; *π. ἀπτήν* Thuc. 1. 34, *ψεύδει* Plat. Rep. 383 A: hence absol., to mislead, deceive, Pind. N. 7. 34. Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, and so very freq. in Att., cf. *παργαγῇ* II.

2. to lead aside, and so to change, alter the course of . . . *π. τὰς πόλεις* Hdt. 1. 91; *π. τοὺς νόμους* ἐπὶ τι, like Lat. *deflectere*, Plat. Rep. 550 D; *π. νόμον*, γράμμα Id. Crat. 398 D, 400 C, etc.: esp. to distort, pervert, distract, *φρένας* Lycurg. 159. 20.

3. in gen. to persuade, lead to or into a thing, *εἰς τι* Thuc. 404; but usu. of something bad:—Pass. to be persuaded, Plat. Legg. 885 C: c. inf., *παργαγέσθαι*

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μοσθοῖς εἰργάσθαι τι Soph. Ant. 294, cf. Bornem. Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 5.

IV. to bring and set beside or before others, to bring forward, π. ἐς μέσον Hdt. 3. 129, etc.; so, π. εἰς τὸν δῆμον to bring before the people, Lys. 132. 38; εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον before the court, Dem. 805. 14; and so absol., to bring forward, as on the stage (sub. εἰς τὸ θέατρον), Meineke. Com. Fr. 1. p. 536; cf. Thuc. 5. 45, etc.; also to bring forward as a witness, proof, etc., Plat.; and so in Med., Id. Legg. 836 C.—Cf. παρέρχομαι.

IV. π. ἑαυτὸν to enjoy oneself.

B. intrans. to pass by, pass on one's way, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 44: παραγωγή, ἡ, a leading by or past, carrying across, Xen. An. 5. 1, 16. 2. as military term, a wheeling from column into line, Id. Lac. 11. 6, and Polyb., cf. foreg. 1. 2. 3. π. τῶν κυπῶν a sliding motion of the oars, so that they made no dash (ῥόθως) in going in and out of the water, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 8.

II. a leading aside or away, misleading, ἐκτρέψας π. Hdt. 6. 62: esp. as law-term, a false argument, false light, fallacy, quibble, Dem. 652. 14, 693. 2: π. τοῦ πράγματος a matter foreign to the subject, 871. 7. 2. an alteration, change, variety, as of language, Hdt. 1. 142: a deviation from right, a transgression, Plat. Legg. 741 D. 3. a persuading, turning, τῶν θεῶν Id. Rep. 364 D. III. (from Pass.) a coming to land, Polyb.

παραγωγή, to demand a transit duty from one, τινὶ Polyb.

παραγώνιον, τό, (παραγωγή) a transit-duty, elsewhere διαγώνιον, (such as is paid by ships passing the Sound), Polyb.

παραγῶνις, ἰδὸς, ἡ, the carriage of a military engine.

παραγῶγος, ὄν, (πράγω) leading or guiding by, past, or aside: hence 1. leading astray, misleading. 2. pass. led astray, δόστέον π. a dislocated bone, Hipp. II. intr. passing or marching by. Adv. —γῶς, by a slight change, in the derivation of one word from another, cf. Hor. parca detorta, Plut.

παραδαινύμι, f.—δαῖσμαι, to dine with, τινὶ Simmias ap. Tzetz.

παραδαικνύω, to weep beside or with, τινὶ Luc. [ὑ mostly in pres. and impf., in other tenses always ὑ]

παραδάρθάνω, f.—δάρθῃσμαι: aor. παράδαρθον, poet. παρέδάρθον—to sleep beside or by, τινὶ Od. 20. 88; παραδάρθεον φιλότῃ Π. 14. 163: Hom. uses only poet. aor.

παραδείγμα, τό, (παραδείκνυμι) a pattern, model, plan, as of a building, Lat. exemplar, Hdt. 5. 62, and freq. in Plat.: a copy, representation, Hdt. 2. 86. 2. a precedent, example, Soph. O. T. 1193, Plat., etc.: π. ἔχειν I. c., π. λαβεῖν παρά τιος Plat. Meno 77 B; παραδείγματι χρῆσθαι Thuc. 3. 10; π. ἐκφέρεω, καταλείπεσθαι Dinarch. 103. 38, Lycurg. 149. 5; π. εἶναι τοῖς ἄλλοις Ar. Thesm. 670; π. ποιεῖν τινά Dem. 373. 22: ἐπὶ παραδείγματος by way of example, Aeschin. 25. 16; so, παραδείγματος εἵνεκα Lys. 166. 8. 3. an argument, proof from example, Thuc. 1. 2, cf. Arist. Anal. Pri. 2. 24. III. in Gramm. a paradigm. Hence

παραδειγματίζω, to make an example of one, Polyb.: to make a show of, point at, put to shame, N. T. Hence

παραδειγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, that may serve as an example: likely to put one to shame. Adv.—κῶς, Arist. Metaph.

παραδειγματισμός, ὁ, (παραδειγματίζω) the making an example of one, Polyb.: the pointing out to public shame, Id.

παραδειγματιστέον, verb. Adj., one must punish for example's sake.

παραδειγματῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a paradeigma, Arist. Rhet.

παραδειγματῶσις, ἡ, (παραδειγματισμός). [ᾶ]

παραδείκνυμι and —νύω, f.—δείξω—to shew by the side of, to set beside and exhibit, hold up to view: hence 1. to set up as an example, model or pattern, represent, Plat. Legg. 829 E.

2. to set by the side of and so compare, Isocr. 240 E. 3. to hand over, give an order for money, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 14, 2. 3, 8. 4. to use as an example, prove, shew, Polyb.

παραδεινύω, ἴστω, to dine beside or with, hence also to play the parasite, like παρατρέφω: but II. in Pass. to go without, lose one's dinner, Theophr. Char.; and so prob. in Amphip. Plan. 2.

παραδείπνια, τά, side-dishes, dainties, Porphyry.

παραδείπνις, ἰδὸς, δ, ἡ,=παρσέντος, Ath.

παραδείσιος, δ, a park or pleasure-grounds; an Oriental word in Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14, etc.; and used by LXX, for the garden

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of Eden. (In Hebr., *paredés*; in Arab., *firdaus*; in Sanscr., *paradisa*. To which it orig. belongs, seems uncertain.)

παράδεχομαι, Ion. for παραέχομαι.

παράδεκτος, verb. Adj., one must admit, Plat. Rep. 378 D.

II. παραδέκτος, ἔα, ἔν, to be admitted, Ib. 595 A.

παράδεκτος, ὄν, accepted: acceptable.

παράδερω, to skin, flay, Hipp.

παράδεχομαι, ἔσομαι, Ion. παραδέκομαι, Dep. med., to accept, take, receive, II. 6. 178: esp. to receive from another, esp. as hereditary, τῇ ἀρχῇ Hdt. 1. 102; so, π. τὸν πόλεμον παρὰ τοῦ πατρός Id. 1. 178. 2. to take upon oneself, μάχην π. to take up and continue a battle, Lat. accipere or suscipere pugnam, Hdt. 9. 40: c. inf., π. τινι πράττειν τι to engage to another to do a thing, Lat. recipere se facturum, Dem. 1334. 16.

3. to admit, let in, εἰς πόλιν Plat. Rep. 605 B, etc.: hence to admit of, allow, Lys. 138. 3, Plat. Legg. 935 D. 4. to hear of, like Lat. accipere, Ib. 713 C.—In later writers also in Pass., esp. in aor., παραδέχθην.

παράδω, to bind, fasten to or alongside of, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B, in Pass.

παράδωλός, to disclose, make known by a side-wind, by a hint, Dem. 348. 7: to accuse underhand, inform against, Plut.

παράδωλῶσις, ἡ, a making known by hints and the like.

παραδιαζεύγνυμι and —νύω, f. ζεύξω, to join disjunctively, ἀξίωμα παραδιαζεύγνυσθαι a disjunctive proposition, Aul. Gell.

παραδιαευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disjunctive. Adv.—κῶς.

παραδιζεύξεις, ἡ, a putting together disjunctively, dub.

παραδιακονέω, to be beside, live with one and serve him, τινὶ Ar. Av. 838.

παραδιαστέλλω,=παραδιαζεύγνυμι. Hence

παραδιαστολή, ἡ,=παραδιζεύξις.

παραδιατάσσομαι, Att.—τάττομαι, (τάσσω) Dep.: to trans- pose, change, Hierocl. ap. Stob.

παραδιτριβή, ἡ, useless disputation, N. T.

παραδιδῶμι, f.—δώσω, to give or hand over to another, in various ways, like Lat. tradere, as a kingdom to one's son, answering to παραδύχεσθαι, Hdt. 2. 159: one's son to a tutor, Hdt. 1. 73, etc.; a purchase to the buyer, Xen. Oec. 20. 28; and so on:—so, π. τὴν προέβαν to hand it down to one's posterity, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4. 3. αὐτὸν τυχῇ to commit oneself to fortune, Thuc. 5. 16.

2. esp. to give a city or person into another's hands, esp. as an hostage, or to an enemy who requires it, Lat. dedere, to deliver up, surrender, Hdt. 1. 45, 9. 87, etc.; also, with collat. notion of treachery, like προδίδωμι, Lat. prodere, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 51.

3. to hand down legends, opinions, and the like, Lat. memoriae prodere. II. to grant, bestow, κιδῶσι τινι Pind. P. 2. 96; to grant, offer, τινι Id. N. 10. 155, Eur., etc.: c. inf., to grant, allow one to . . . Hdt. 1. 210, 6. 103, etc.; and so absol., τοῦ θεοῦ πότμον παραδόντος Hdt. 7. 18, Pind. P. 5. 4:—so in Pass., πληγὴν παραδόνεῖσα a blow being offered, i. e. it being in his power to strike, Eur. Phoen. 1393.

παραδιδύνομαι, f. ἵσσομαι, Dep. med., to relate incidentally or by the way, Arist. Rhet.

παραδιδύγημα, αὖτος, τό, an incidental narrative; and παραδιδύγησις, ἡ, a relating incidentally: also=foreg.

παραδιουκῶ, to govern with another, Plut. II. to govern badly, Syntes.

παραδιόρθωμα, αὖτος, τό, a false correction, Porphyry.

παραδιόρσσις, ἡ, correction by putting in something else, Plut.

παραδιώκω, ἔω, to follow closely, pursue, Dion. H.

παραδοκῆς, f.—δόξω, to entertain a false opinion; παρδόξοι μοι I was wrong, v. l. Xen. Ath. 3. 1.

παραδόλεσχέω, to prate by or near, Plut.

παραδόξαίω, (παρδόξος) to make wonderful, LXX. Hence

παραδόξασμός, ὁ, an object of wonder.

παραδόξια, ἡ, (παρδόξος) marvellousness, Strab. II. surprise thereat, Id.

παραδόξολογέω, to tell of marvels. Hence

παραδόξολογία, ἡ, a tale of wonder, marvel, Aeschin. 72. 24.

παραδόξολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) telling of marvels.

παροξονικός, ὄν, ὁ, (νικάω) conquering unexpectedly, of one who conquers in the πᾶλη and παγκράτιον on the same day, Plut. [7]

παραδοξοποιέω, to work wonders.

παραδοξοποιία, ἡ, a working of wonders: a wondrous work.

παραδοξοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) wonder-working, Eccl.

παραδόξος, ὄν, (δόξα) contrary to opinion, unexpected, strange, marvellous, Plat. Rep. 472 A, etc.; in gen., τὸ παρά δόξαν = in good as well as bad sense: ἐκ τοῦ παραδόξου contrary to all expectation, Dem. 780. 4. Adv. -ξως, Aeschin. 33. 23.

παραδοτικός, ὄν, handed down, transmitted, hereditary, φήμη Polyb.; π. στήλη a commemorative tablet, Id. II. handed over, given up to punishment, Diod.

παραδοῖς, ἡ, (παραδίδωμι) a giving up, surrender, πόλεως Thuc. 3. 53: a giving up to punishment or torture, Isocr. 361 E.

2. a handing over or down, leaving as inheritance, bequeathing, transmission, Thuc. 1. 9. 3. pass. a being given up or over.

II. esp. the transmission, orally or by writing, of legends, doctrines, etc., the propagation thereof, tradition, ἐν παραδοθεί: ἔχειν Polyb. 2. that which is handed down or bequeathed, any thing founded on tradition or prescription, a tradition, N. T.

παραδοτέον, verb. Adj., one must give up, Plat. Legg. 802 E: and so in plur. παραδοτέα, Thuc. 1. 86.

παραδοτός, ἡ, ὄν, (παραδίδωμι) given up: to be delivered or taught, capable of being taught, Plat. Meno 93 B.

παραδοχή, ἡ, (παραδέχομαι) acceptance: the preservation of any thing received. 2. that which has been received, a hereditary custom, Eur. Bacch. 201. II. acceptance, favor, Polyb.

παραδράβειν, poet. inf. aor. 2 of παραδράβω: Ep. -θείην II.

παραδρᾶμεν, inf. aor. of παρατρέχω.

παραδρῶς, ὄν, poet. παραδρῶς, to be near one as a servant, to serve, τινί τι to do one a service, οἷά τε τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδρῶσι χέρης Od. 15. 324, cf. ὑποδρῶς. [ᾶω, ᾶω]

παραδρομάδην, Adv., in running or passing by, Orph. [ᾶ]

παραδρομή, ἡ, a running beside, κολάκων π. a concourse, accompanying swarm of flatterers, Ath. II. a running or passing by, ἐκ παραδρομῆς in passing, Polyb.; ἐν παραδρ. λέγειν to treat of by the way, Lat. obiter, Airst. Pol.

παραδρομῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, a place for taking the air, like the Roman *Xystus*, Vitruv.

παραδρομος, ὄν, (παραδρᾶμεν, παρατρέχω) running beside, at the side of. II. that may be run or passed through: τὰ παραδρομα spaces for getting through, gaps, Xen. Cyn. 6. 9.

παραδρῦναι, φω, to scratch or scrape off at the side.

παραδρῦναι, Ep. for παραδρῦναι, inf. aor. 2 of παραδρῦναι, II. [ῥ]

παραδρῦνασθαι, to govern, reign with one, Thuc. 2. 97.

παραδρῦν, = παραδρῶς.

παραδρῦσις, ἡ, a creeping in beside, lurking, Dem. 219. 7: from παραδρῦν, only used in med. and intr. aor. act. παρῑδύν, to creep in underhand, slink or steal in, II. 23. 416 (in Ep. inf. aor. παραδρῦναι for παραδρῦναι); ἐλς τόπον Plat. Rep. 421 E: so too in Med., Ib. 424 D. [On quantity v. δύν.]

παραδωσέω, Desiderat. from παραδίδωμι, to be disposed to deliver up, Thuc. 4. 28.

παρῑδέω, to sing beside, at or to one, τινί Od. 22. 348.

παρῑέρω, contr. παρῑάω, aor. pass. Ep. παρῑέρην, Att. παρῑέρην, to lift up and set beside oneself, Opp.:—Pass. to hang beside or at one side, κάρη παρῑέρη II. 16. 341.

παρῑέξω, poet. for παρῑάξω, to increase, make to grow or thrive beside. Pass. to grow beside, λιβδί Nic.: more usu. παρῑάξω.

παρῑάξω, to live beside, in close connexion with, ψυχῇ τῷ σώματι παρῑάξω the soul living as a mere accompaniment of the body, Plut. 2. 672 D: hence to live merely, without doing any thing, οὕτω παρῑέζων, κοῖβῃ ἔζων I was alive, but lived not, Anaxand. Ἀγροικ. 3. 4: and so to live amiss, cf. Wyttén. Plut. 2. 13 B.

παρῑεύγνυμι and -νύω, f. ζεύξω, to yoke beside, couple, τινά τινι Eur. Mel. 9: to set beside, Id. Ion. 22:—Pass. to be joined side by side, coupled together, Dem. 1460. fin. Hence

παρῑεύξεις, εως, ἡ, a yoking side by side, coupling, Plut.

παρῑήλθω, to make jealous, envious, angry, LXX. II. intr. to become so. Hence

παρῑήλθωσις, ἡ, jealousy, envy.

παρῑήλθωσις, to examine wrongly, pursue a fruitless inquiry, M. Anton.

παρῑέξω, εως, δ, ἡ, (παρῑεύγνυμι) yoked beside: hence metaph. = περισσός, superfluous, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 11, cf. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32.

παρῑώνη, ἡ, a girdle, LXX. Hence παρῑωνίδιος, ἰα, ἰω, at the girdle: τὰ π. daggers or hangers worn at the girdle, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B.

παρῑώνιος, ὄν, = foregoing.

παρῑώννυμι and -νύω, f. ζώω, to gird to the side, hang at the girdle, κύνκας Plat. Rep. 553 C:—Med. to wear at the girdle, Plut. Hence

παρῑωστήρις, ἰδός, ἡ, a dagger hanging at the girdle.

παρῑάλασσιδίας, ὄν, Att. -τῖδίας, = sq., Thuc. 6. 62. [ῖ]

παρῑάλασσις, ἰα, ἰω, Att. -τῖος, also in Thuc. 4. 56, os, ὄν, (θάλασσα) beside the sea, lying on the sea-side, Hdt. 3. 135., 4. 199, etc.

παρῑάλαψω, φω, to warm, soften, assuage, cheer, Eur. Med. 143.

παρῑαρσύνω, new Att. -θάρῑνω, to embolden, cheer on, encourage, Thuc. 4. 115, Plat., etc.

παρῑαεόμαι, f. ἀοομαι, Ion. ἰοσμαι, Dep. med.:—to inspect side by side, confront, compare, παρὰ τι Ep. Plat. 313 C. [ᾶ]

παρῑάβλω, ξω, to soften, assuage, soothe, Aesch. Ag. 71.

παρῑάβεμα, ατος, τῷ, (παρῑατίθω) any thing fixed on or at the side, v. l. LXX. II. an extra dish, delicacy.

παρῑεμιστέω, to transgress a law, and injure thereby, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. p. 984.

παρῑαρίζω, contr. παρῑαρίζω, to move or cut down in passing, like παρῑάτω, Ap. Rh.

παρῑαριμάλω, to heat, excite to excess, Aeschin. 49. 18, in Pass. II. to warm, cheer, Ath.

παρῑαίθερος, ὄν, very warm, over hot: usu. metaph. over hasty, audacious, Diod.

παρῑάσεις, εως, ἡ, (παρῑατίθω) a putting by or beside, an adding, annexing, ὀνομάτων Polyb.: a thing added. 2. pass. a being placed near, neighbourhood, connexion, Polyb.

II. a comparing, ἐκ παρῑάσεως on comparison, Id. 2. a matching of wrestlers, Lat. commissio, Plut. III. a setting before one, e. g. of a dish: a dish or dinner so set out, Polyb.

IV. a storing up, Id. 2. a store of provision, etc. Polyb.: so medic., τῶν ὑγρῶν π. an accumulation of water, dropsy, Id. V. what is laid before one, advice, τῶν φίλων Id.

παρῑατέρον, verb. Adj. from παρῑατίθω, Dion. H.

παρῑαθέτης, ου, δ, (παρῑατίθω) one who serves dishes.

παρῑαθέκος, ἡ, ὄν, placing beside: presenting, recommending.

παρῑάξω, f. θέσωμαι, to run beside or along side, Plat. Lach. 183 E, and Xen. II. to run to one side of, deviate from, τὸ ὅρῶν Plat. Theat. 171 C. III. to run beyond, outrun, τινά Xen. An. 4. 7, 12, etc.

παρῑαεώρω, to consider, examine a thing beside another, compare, τινά πρὸς τινά Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 7, τινά τινι Luc. II. to overlook, slight, Dem. 1414. 22.

παρῑαήζω, ξω, to whet or sharpen upon: metaph. to encourage to a thing, Luc.

παρῑαήκη, ἡ, (παρῑατίθω) any thing put beside or added, an addition. II. any thing entrusted to one, a deposit, Hdt. 9. 45, elsewhere παρῑακήνη: also of persons, a hostage, Hdt. 6. 73.

παρῑαθήξεις, ἡ, (παρῑατίθω) a whetting or sharpening: metaph. encouragement to a thing.

παρῑατήνω, to serve one for hire, τινί Plut.

παρῑαγγάνω, f. θίξωμαι: aor. παρῑέγγον: to touch at the side or in passing.

παρῑαλίβω, φω, to press at the side, Sext. Emp. [ῖ]

παρῑαθλῶ, τῷ, a bye-contest, cf. πάρεγγον.

παρῑαθρᾶνος, ὄν, beside or along the seats of the θρανῖται.

παρῑαθρᾶσύνω, = παρῑαρσύνω.

παρῑαθραύω, ατος, τῷ, any thing broken off, Ar. Fr. 335: from παρῑαθρᾶνω, to break off beside or near to: metaph. to break, weaken, Lat. infringere, Plat. Legg. 757 E.

παρῑαθρᾶν, ὡς, = παρῑαθρᾶν.

παρῑαθρῑνκίζω, to make a cornice (θρῑνκός) along side, to edge, Theophr.

παρῑαθρῑζω, contr. for παρῑαθρῑζω, q. v.

παρῑαθρῑσκω, f. -θοροῦμαι, to run or leap past, Dion. P.

παρῑαθρῑμῶ, ὡς, to burn incense beside or near to, τινί Diod.

παράθυρα, ἡ, a side door, wicket. [ῥ]
 παρθύριον, τό, Dim. from foreg. [ῥ]
 παρθύριος, ον, (θύρα) by or at the door, ἡ παρ.=παράθυρα, Plut.
 πᾶραι, poet. for παρά, Hom., hence Lat. *prae*.
 παραιβάδων, Adv., (παραιβαίνω) in going beside or near to, c.
 gen., ἀπαρτιοῖο Opp.
 παραιβασία, ἡ, poet. for παραβασία, =παράβασις, transgression,
 a going wrong, Hes. Th. 220.
 παραιβασίς, ἡ, poet. for παράβασις. II. a bye-way, means
 of escape, Ap. Rh.
 παραιβάτω, παραιβάτης, παραβᾶτις; poet. for παρὰβ.
 παραιβόλος, ον, poet. for παράβόλος; παραιβόλα κερταμένῃ,
 prob. like παρὰβλῆναι ἀγορεύειν, to tease with sneering side-
 glances, h. Hom. Merc. 56.
 παραιγιάλιος, ον, =sq. [ᾱ]
 παραιγιάλιτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἡ, ἴδος, (αἰγιάλος) dwelling on
 the beach.
 παραιγιάλιος, ον, =foreg. [ᾱ]
 παραιῖω, poet. for παρίῖω.
 παραιθεναι, ατος, τό, for παρὰθεναι, the hand from the little
 finger to the wrist, ap. Hesych.
 παραιθύσσω, ἔω, to stir up, π. θόρυβον to raise a shout in ap-
 plause, Pind. O. 10 (11). 90. II. intr. to start up, come to
 light by chance, Id. P. 1. 169.
 παραινεῖν, ἡ, (παραινέω) an advising, exhortation, address,
 esp. advice, counsel, τινός of a person, Hdt. 5. 11, 51; but also
 τινός of or towards a thing, Thuc. 4. 59.
 παραινετήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Att., and παραινέτης, ου, ὁ, an encou-
 rager, adviser. Hence
 παραινετικός, ἡ, ὄν, monitory, hortatory, Sext. Emp. Adv. —κῶς.
 παραινεῖν, ἔω, Ep. ἥσω, to exhort, address, advise, counsel,
 c. dat. pers., Pind. P. 6. 23, Hdt., etc.; rarely c. acc. pers.,
 Cors. Med. 719, Reisig Comm. Cr. Soph. O. C. 1397 (1402):
 esp. to advise publicly, as a speaker in the assembly, παρῖνε
 τοιάδε Thuc. 1. 139, etc.; also περί τινος, Id. 2. 13: π. τινί τι
 Id.; or c. inf. pro acc. rei, Hdt. 3. 4, etc.: οὐ π. to advise not...
 c. inf., like οὐ φημι etc., Thuc. 2. 18. Cf. αἰνέω.
 παραινίσσομαι, ἔομαι, Att. —τομαι, Dep. med., to indicate
 darkly and enigmatically, Ath.
 παραινύμαι, =παραινέομαι.
 παραιολίζω, to trick, Lyc.
 παραιοπλήθισιν, παραιοπλήθισσα, Ep. for παρὰπλήθ, παρ-
 απλήθισσα, 3 sing. conj. and fem. part. aor. 2 act. from παραιοπλήθω.
 παραιρεῖς, ἡ, a taking away from beside, stripping one of,
 lessening, Thuc. 1. 122, Plat. Rep. 573 E.
 παραιρέω, ἥσω, aor. παρείλω, to take away from beside, τινός
 Thuc. 3. 89: also τι παρά τινος. 2. π. ἄνῃ εἰς παῖδα θοῖν
 hast drawn aside the curse on thy son's head, Eur. Hipp. 1316.
 B. Med. to draw off or away from, draw over to one's own
 side, seduce, detach, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 1. 2. in gen. to take
 away from, τὴ τινος Hdt. 2. 109, Eur. I. T. 25, etc.; τι Dem.
 289. 5: to lessen, damp, the edge or salvage of cloth (which was
 cut off by the tailor): hence in gen. a band, strip, Thuc. 4. 48.
 παραιρῶ, contr. for poet. παραιορῶ, q. v.
 παραιορῶμαι, σήσομαι, Dep. med.: to remark, hear of by
 the way, τινός Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 30. II. to let oneself be
 deceived by one's senses, Plat. Theaet. 157 E.
 παραιρίστος, ον, =sq.
 παραιρίσιος, ον, of ill omen, ominous, σήματα Il. 4. 381.
 παραιρίσσω, ἔω, to rush, dart by the side of or past, Il. 5. 690,
 8. 98: π. τινά to dart past one, Il. 11. 615. [In Ep., ᾱ in arsi:
 cf. αἰρίσσω.]
 παραιρέομαι, f. ἥσομαι, Dep. med. (αἰρέω) to beg off or from
 another, Lat. *exorare* ab... τινά τι Eur. I. A. 685, Ar. Eq.
 37, Plat., etc.: then 2. c. acc. rei only, to obtain by prayer
 or entreaty, τι Pind. N. 10. 56, Hdt. 1. 24, etc. 3. c. acc.
 pers. only, to move by entreaty, obtain leave from, τινά Hdt. 6.
 24: also to intercede with a person, beg him earnestly, Id. 3.
 132, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14. 4. c. acc. et inf., to entreat one to
 do, Hdt. 1. 90: c. inf. only, to obtain leave to do, Hdt. 4. 146:
 but, π. μήδρα Thuc. 5. 63. II. c. acc. rei, like Lat. *deprecari*,
 to avert by entreaty, soften, ὀργήν Aeschin. 82. 17: τὰς ζημίας

ὀνεί τινος Id. 30. 31. 2. to decline, beg to be excused, τι
 Plat. Prot. 358 A. III. c. acc. pers., also to entreat earnestly
 for, intercede for, beg off, esp. from punishment, τινά Hdt. 3.
 119: also, π. τινά τιμας Dion. H.; also, π. περί τινος Xen.
 An. 6. 29. Hence
 παραιτήσις, ἡ, an obtaining by prayer, also the obtaining of
 a request, Plat. Legg. 915 C: a request, entreaty, Id. Criti.
 107 A. II. a deprecating, preventing by entreaty, Thuc. 1.
 73. 2. a begging to be excused, declining, Syntes. III. an
 interceding for, begging off, Dem. 120. 26.
 παραιτήσιος, ον, verb. Adj., to be excused or declined, Plut.
 παραιτήτης, αἰ, ὁ, one who deprecates: an intercessor, Plut.
 παραιτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for deprecating, λόγοι ὀργῆς π. words
 fit for turning away wrath, Dion. H.
 παραιτήσιος, ἡ, ὄν, (παραιτέω) appeased by entreaty, placable,
 Lat. *exorabilis*, Plat. Legg. 905 D, etc. II. of things, to be
 deprecated, Plut.
 παραιτία, ἡ, a secondary or collateral reason.
 παραιτίος, ον, also αἰα, ior Aesch. Cho. 910, (αἰρία) being in
 part the cause; and in bad sense, accessory to a crime, Aesch.
 1. c.: in gen. =αἰτίος.
 παραιφάμενος, ον, ον, Ep. for παραφάμενος, part. pres. med.
 from παραφάμι, exhorting, encouraging, Il. 24. 771, h. Cer.
 337, Hes. Th. 90. [ᾱ]
 παραιφάστια, ἡ, =sq., Ap. Rh.
 παραιφάσις, ἡ, poet. for παραφάσις, (παράφνημι) counsel, en-
 couragement, persuasion, Il. 11. 793., 15. 404: also παράφσις Il.
 παραιφρόνέω, poet. for παραφρονέω.
 παραιρῶ, to hang up beside.—Pass. to be hung or hang
 beside, ἐγγχειρίδια παρὰ τὸν δεξιὸν μηρὸν παραιρῶμενα ἐκ τῆς
 ζώνης Hdt. 7. 61, cf. Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D:—Med. to have
 hanging at one's side, Hdn. Hence
 παραιρῶμαι, ατος, τό, that which hangs by the side. II.
 that by which one hangs oneself.
 παραιρῶμις, ἡ, a hanging up beside, Arist. de Coel.
 παραιρῶμις, Ep. for παρακατέβαλε, 3 aor. 2 of παρακατα-
 βάλλω, Il. 23. 127, 683.
 παρακαθάπτω, ψω, to fasten, join, hang by the side.
 παρακαθέομαι, f. ἐδοῦμαι, Dep. med.: to sit down beside or
 near, τινί Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8.
 παρακαθεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παρακατέχω) keeping or holding by one.
 παρακαθεύδω, f. εὐθέσω, to sleep beside, of a dog, Ael.
 παρακάδηναι, inf. καθῆσθαι, Dep. med.: to sit beside or near,
 τινί Ar. Ran. 1492; Thuc. 6. 13, and Plat.
 παρακαθίζω, f. ἵζωμαι, Att. ἰώ, to set beside or near, Plat.
 Rep. 553 D. II. Med. to seat oneself, sit down beside or
 near another, τινί Id. Theat. 144 D: and c. acc. pers., π.
 τινά εἰναι to let another sit down beside one, Lycurg. 167. 42;
 but also, π. τινά to make a man assessor or arbiter, Dem. 897.
 3.—The Act. is also used in intr. signif. of Med.
 παρακαθῆναι, f. καθῆσω, to let down, let drop or sink by the
 side, τὰς χεῖρας Plut.
 παρακαθίστημι, f. στήσω, to put, place, set down beside or
 near, Dem. 47. 5. II. in intr. tense (v. sub ἵστημι), to
 stand beside or near.
 παρακαίριος, ον, (καίρος) untimely, unseasonable, unfit,
 unseemly, Hes. Op. 327.
 παράκαριος, ον, more usu. form in Prose for foreg. Adv.
 —ως, unseasonably, Isocr. 2 E.
 παρακαίω, f. καίωμαι, to light, kindle, burn beside or near,
 Hdt. 2. 130, in Pass.
 παρακάλλω, ἔω, to call to one: hence I. to call to aid,
 call in, send for, summon, Lat. *arcescere*, Hdt. 1. 77; so, π. τινά
 σύμμαχον Hdt. 7. 158: so too, π. ἐς πόλεμον 7. 205; ἐς ἐμ-
 μαχίαν Thuc. 5. 31: π. τινά συμβουλήν Xen. An. 1. 6, 5.
 2. esp. to summon one's friends to attend one in a trial, π.
 φίλους Isocr. 36. 1, etc.: hence, παρακαλέμενοι summoned,
 Aeschin. 24. 36: to call as witness, Lys. 142. 19, Dem. 915.
 25: π. θεούς Id. 227. fin.: παρακαλούμενος καὶ ἑκκλησιος, 'so-
 cialis alicuius non vocalis', Thuc. 1. 118. 3. to invite, ἐπὶ
 δαίτῃ Eur. Bacch. 1247: ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, εἰς ἔρπον Xen., etc.: π.
 ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα to invite him to mount the tribune, Aeschin. 64.
 5. III. to call to, call on, exhort, cheer, encourage, τινά

Aesch. Pers. 380; τινά εἰς μάχην Eur. Phoen. 1254; τινά ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα Xen. An. 3.1, 24; π.τινα c. inf., to exhort one to do, Eur. Cycl. 156, and Xen. 2. to excite, τινά εἰς φόβον Eur. Or. 1583; and of things, π. φλόγα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23.

IV. to demand, require, δ δάμαρος κείνη π. Id. Oec. 9. 3.

παράκαλπιζω, to trot beside a horse and put him, etc., Plut.

παράκλινω, ατος, τό, anything hung up beside or before so as to cover a thing, a covering, curtain, Plut. 2. metaph. a pretext; τινός in excuse of something, Id: from

παράκλινω, ψω, to cover by hanging something beside or before, to cloak, veil: Med. to veil oneself and weep, Plut.

παράκλινω, poet. for παρακατίνω, to give a side wink at. [On the quantity v. νύω.]

παράκλινω, ψω, to bend sideways or towards. II. to shun by turning aside, decline, c. acc., Diod.

παράκλινω, to be thorny or prickly on the side, Theophr.

παράκαταβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to dismount, alight beside, of horsemen who dismount to fight on foot, Polyb.

παράκατάβαλλω, f. βάλλω, strictly to throw or put down beside or near, II. 23. 127; π. ὤματι ναί to put a girdle round one, II. 23. 683 (in both passages παρακάββαλον, poet. for παρακατάβαλον).

II. as law-term, π. τινι τοῦ κλήρον to deposit a sum of money to be forfeited in case of failure, preparatory to commencing a suit for the recovery of an inheritance, like Lat. *sacramento contendere cum aliquo*, Isae. 46. 43, cf. Dem. 1092. 20; π. ἐαυτῷ κατὰ δόσον to bring such action to prove that the inheritance belonged to himself by gift, Isae. 47. 25. Cf. παρακαταβολή.

παράκατάβασις, ἡ, (παράκαταβαίνω) a descending beside or so to place oneself beside another: esp. an appearing in a court of law to answer an accusation, and that esp. for the second time in the same cause, Plat. Legg. 956 E.

παράκαταβολή, ἡ, (παράκαταβάλλω) money deposited by the plaintiff or appellant, esp. in suits for recovery of an inheritance, to be forfeited in case of failure, Lat. *sacramentum*, Isocr. 395 B, Dem. 978. 20, etc., cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 84 sqq., Att. Process p. 616, sq., as also παράβολος and παρακαταθήκη.

παράκατ'αγωνίῃ, ἡ, (κατὰ) a trick of the wrestling-ring, tripping up.

παράκαταθήκη, ἡ, (παράκατατίθημι) any thing deposited with one, esp. of money or property entrusted to one's care, a deposit, trust, Hdt. 5. 92, 7; π. δέσφατι παρά τινος Id. 2. 156, Ξεῖν Thuc. 2. 72, cf. παραθήκη: π. τῆς τραπεζῆς money deposited in a bank, Dem. 946. 7.

π. a pledge, security, π. ἔχετε τοὺς νόμους Id. 572. 7. II. in law proceedings= παρακαταβολή. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 313.

παράκαταθίσκω, f. θανοῖμαι, to die beside or near, Anth.

παράκατάκειμαι, inf. κείσθαι, Dep. med.: to lie, rest beside or near, esp. to sit by at meals, Lat. *accumbere*, τινί Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28.

παράκατακλινω, to lay down beside, to put to bed with, τινά τινι Aeschin. 48. 10:—Pass. to lie down beside. [I]

παράκαταλέγομαι, ἔξομαι, as Pass. (λέγω) to lie down beside, to lie or sleep with, τινί Il. 9. 565, 664 (in form παρακατέλετο, 3 sing. aor., by syncope. for παρακατέλεκτο.)

παράκαταλείπω, to leave with one, τινά τινι Thuc. 6. 7.

παράκαταλογή, ἡ, in music, an irregular kind of chanting, Arist. Probl. 19. 6.

παράκατατήννυμι, f. πῆξω, to fix, drive in alongside, στεινὸς Thuc. 4. 90.

παράκαταρτίζω, Dep., (ἀρτίζω) to adjust or arrange beside. παρακατάσταςσι, ἡ, (παράκαθίστημι)= παρακαταβολή.

παράκατάσχαις, ἡ, (παράκατέχω) a keeping back, restraining. παρακατατίθημι, to deposit a thing, put it in a person's hands.

Med. to deposit one's own property with another, entrust it to his keeping, give it him in trust, τινί τινι Hdt. 3. 59, Plat., etc.

παράκαταχράωμαι, Dep. med., to use beside the purpose, make a wrong use of a thing, τινί Arist. Part. An.

παράκατέμι, inf. ἐναι, to go down beside.

παράκατέσθω, to eat with something else, Stotad. Παρὰλυτ. p. 1.

παράκατέχω, f. καθέσω, to keep back, restrain, Thuc. 8. 93: π. τῇ μνήμῃ to bear in mind, Diod.

παράκατήγρημα, τό, a collateral notion, v. παρσύνμαμα.

παράκατοικίζω, to make to dwell beside: metaph., π. φόβον καὶ φρουρὰν τινι to make fear and watching his companions, Plut.:—Med. to settle another near oneself, τινὸς Isocr. 134 A.

παράκατορύσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ἔσω, to bury beside or near, Hipp.

παράκαττω, Att. for —καστώ, to sew on: in gen: to put alongside: so in Med., στήθῳ παρκαττῶτο Ar. Plat. 663. [v]

παράκαυλίζω, to put out side-shoots, Theophr.

παράκειμαι, inf. κείσθαι, Ep. impf. παρέσκετο Od. 14. 521, Dep. med.: to lie beside, near or before, πράξει Il. 24. 476: in gen. to be ready at hand, Od. 21. 416, Plat., etc.: metaph., ὅμην παρέκειται ἡ μάχηται ἢ φείγεται the choice is before you, to fight or to flee, Od. 22. 65: Ἄδρα παρακειμένους lying at death's door, Soph. Phil. 861: τὰ παρακειμένα things before one or present, Ar. Lys. 1048: but II. in Gramm.,

δ παρακειμένους χρόνος, tempus perfectum. Hence

παρεκείμενος, Adv., parallel, over against one another, Ath.

II. next, thereupon, Lat. *deinceps*, Plut.

παρεκακλινόμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παρακλινω, under cover, concealedly.

παρεκινδυνεύων, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παραινδυνεύω, in a bold dashing style, Plat. Legg. 752 B.

παρεκλινόμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παρακλινω,= παρακλινόν.

παρεκλέωμαι, ατος, τό, as Bekk. reads for παρακλέωμαι, Plat. Rep. 407 B, etc.

παρεκλέωμαι, Dep. med., to order one to do a thing, advise, prescribe, τινί τινι Hdt. 1. 120, Thuc. 7. 63; π. τινί c. inf., Plat. Symp. 221 A, etc.; also foll. by ὅπως . . ., Hdt. 8. 15. II. to exhort, encourage, τινί, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 E: absol., to encourage one another by shouting, Hdt. 8. 15, 9. 102, and Thuc., cf. διακλέω.—No act. παρεκλέω seems to have been in use: but we have παρακλέεστος, as Pass., orders had been given, Hdt. 8. 93; and so, τὰ παρεκλινόμενα Ep. Plat. 333 A. Hence

παρεκλεούσις, ἡ, a calling out to, cheering on, Thuc. 7. 70, etc. II. the organising a party at elections, Dio C.

παρεκλέωμαι, ατος, τό, an exhortation, encouragement, Eur. Supp. 1156, I. T. 320: cf. παρακλέωμαι. Hence

παρεκλεωμάτιος, ἡ, ὄν, hortatory, Adv. —κῶς.

παρεκλεωσμός, ὁ,=παρεκλεούσις, Thuc. 4. 11.

παρεκλεωστής, οὗ, ὅν, one who calls out to or encourages, Hence

παρεκλεωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling out to, encouraging, urging on, ἐπὶ τινί Plat. Euthyd. 283 B. Adv. —κῶς.

παρεκλευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (παρεκλεόμαι) called out to, summoned, of a packed audience, Thuc. 6. 13 (ubi al. παρσκευστούς), v. παρεκλεούσις, and cf. παρακλητός.

παρεκλέω, v. παρακλέωμαι.

παρεκλήζω, to ride by or past, τινά Arc. Pac. 900.

παρεκλόμαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to call to, call upon, call up, Ar. Rh.

παρεκλόω, to empty beside or near, Plut.

παρεκνέω, to pierce, penetrate at the side, Theophr.: esp. to lap, in case of drowsy: also to couch for a catarract, Medic. Hence

παρεκνήσις, ἡ, perforation, esp. tapping for the dropsy, or couching for catarract.

παρεκνήτιον, τό, a kind of needle for tapping or couching.

παρεκνήτης, οὗ, ὅν, one who taps for the dropsy, or couches for a catarract.

παρεκνεύω, to win, gain by the way: to make money unlawfully.

παρεκνήξ, ἱδός, ἡ, the small bone of the leg, also περόνη.

παρεκνήϊδος, ὁ,=κνήϊδος, Diog. L.

παρεκινδυνεύσις, ἡ, (παρεκινδυνεύω) a daring, desperate venture, Thuc. 5. 100.

παρεκινδυνεύοντι, verb. Adj., one must hazard somewhat, Dion. H.

παρεκινδυνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, venturesome, Plat. Soph. 242 B. Adv. —κῶς, Id. Rep. 497 E.

παρεκινδυνεύω, to make a rash venture; c. acc. rei, to venture, risk a thing, Ar. Eq. 1054, and Plat.: c. inf., to have the hardihood to . . ., Ar. Ach. 645: absol. to venture, run the risk, Ar. Vesp. 6, and Plat.: in Plat. Euthyphr. 15 D, v.

Stallb.: ἔπος παρακινδυνεύουσα a bold, venturous phrase, Ar. Ran. 99.

παράκινδυνος, *ov*, dangerous. Adv. -ως, Strab.

παράκινω, ἥσω, to move aside, disturb: to move one from his purpose, alter, Dion. H. 2. to stir up in passing, make passing mention of, τινά Plut. 3. in gen. to set in motion, esp. to excite, stir up violently, Luc.: hence 4. to drive out of one's senses:—Pass. to be distracted, Lat. *permoveri mente*, Herm. Soph. Aj. Argum. II. intr. to shift one's ground, change, Plat. Rep. 540 A, cf. 591 E. 2. to be highly excited or impassioned, ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 35; πρὸς τι Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 531 B: hence in gen. to be mad, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D. 3. also to raise troubles, enter into plots, like νεοτερίζειν, Dem. 193. 27. Hence

παράκινμα, ατος, τό, a thing displaced: dislocation. II. a derivative, Gramm. [1]

παράκινσις, ἦ, an excitement, arousing. II. dislocation, derangement. III. derivation, Gramm. [1] Hence

παράκινητικός, ἦ, *ov*, of, given to displacing, dislocating, deranging: hence, mad: Adv. -κῆς, π. ἔχειν to shew symptoms of madness, Plut.

παράκιννάω, to mix with. II. intr. to stir up, τινά II. 16. 263, in tmesi. Only Ep. [1]

παράκλαιω, f. κλαύσομαι and κλαυσοῦμαι, to weep beside or at, Theogn. 1037. Hence

παράκλαιός, δ, a weeping at or about. II. intr. to weep, τινά II. 16. 263, in tmesi. Only Ep. [1]

παράκλαιος, f. κλαύσομαι and κλαυσοῦμαι, to weep beside or at, Theogn. 1037. Hence

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παράκλαιός, δ, a weeping at or about. II. intr. to weep, τινά II. 16. 263, in tmesi. Only Ep. [1]

παράκμασις, ἦ,=παράκμη, dub. I. Theophr. παρακμαστικός, ἦ, *ov*, past the ἀκμή, πρὸς τ. a fever that is past its crisis, Galen.

παράκμη, ἦ, the point at which the prime is past, Plut. 2. παρακνῶ, to scrape or rub against, Philostr. [ἀω]

παράκνημιος, λα, *ov*, (κνήμη) by or on the shin. [1] παράκνημιον, τό, (κνήμη) the outer shin-bone, cf. προκνήμιον.

παράκνημιόμοι, as Pass., (κνήμη)=πορεύομαι, Hippon. 78. παρακνίω, to tickle a little: metaph., make jealous.

παράκονω, *Ion*, for παρακονέω.

παράκοή, ἦ, that which has been heard amiss, or only half heard, hearsay, Ep. Plat. 341 B. II. unwillingness to hear, disobedience, N. T.

παράκοιμός, as Pass., (κοιμάω) to sleep beside or by one another, Ath. II. to keep watch near, τινί. Hence

παράκοιμια, ατος, τό, sexual intercourse. παρακοιμήσις, ἦ, a sleeping beside or near.

παράκοιμητής, *ov*, δ, one who sleeps beside, a bed-fellow. II. one who keeps watch beside, Lat. *exorbitor*.

παράκοιμῶ, to lay asleep, put to bed beside or with. παρακοινοῦμαι, as Med. to take counsel, advise with another, like Lat. *communicare*, τινί Pind. P. 4. 236.

παράκοιτέω,=παράκοιμός, to sleep beside. II. to keep watch or guard beside, τινί Polyb.: from

παράκοιτης, *ov*, δ, (κοίτη) one who sleeps beside, a bed-fellow, usu. a husband, spouse, II. 6. 430, etc., Hes. Th. 928.

παράκοιτις, *Ion*, ἦ, acc. iv, fem. from foregoing, a wife, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: Ep. dat. παρακοιτρί Od. 3. 381, Hes. Sc. 14. 46.

παράκοιτος, *ov*, sleeping beside: as Subst.=παράκοιτης, Diod. παρακολλάω, ἥσω, to glue or fasten on, Hipp. Hence

παράκολλημα, ατος, τό, that which is glued on, esp. carved wood-work glued on furniture by way of ornament, Theophr.

παράκολλησις, ἦ, a glueing or fastening on, Hipp. παρακολλητικός, ἦ, *ov*, glueing or fastening on, Celsus.

παράκολλος, *ov*, (κόλλα) γαλήνη π. a low couch, with only one end to it: when it had two, it was called ἀμφικόλλος.

παράκολουθεῖω, ἥσω, to go beside or near, follow close or on the heels, τινί Ar. Eccl. 725, Plat., etc.: to follow close, stick to, dog one's steps, Dem. 519. 12, etc.: to attend faithfully, as a parasite, Id. 281. 22: of rules, to hold good throughout, π. δι' ὅλης τῆς ἱππικῆς Xen. Ep. 8. 14: π. χρόνους to follow all the times and dates, to trace accurately, Nicom. ap. Ath. 201 B.

II. metaph. to follow with one's thoughts, i.e. to understand, τοῖς πράγμασι Dem. 285. 21; τοῖς δικαίοις Demad. 178. 32, etc.: so esp. as Stoical term, usu. absol. they also said ἐαυτῶ παρακολουθεῖν ὅτι. . . to understand that. . . , Epict. 2. 26, 3; also c. part, Id. 4. 5, 21. Hence

παράκολουθήμα, ατος, τό, that which follows besides, an additional consequence.

παράκολουθησις, ἦ, a following or resulting, Plut. παρακολουθητικός, ἦ, *ov*, belonging to, qualified for following or understanding, M. Anton. Adv. -κῆς, Id.

παράκομιδή, ἦ, a carrying beside, near or with. 2. a carrying over, transporting, Thuc. 7. 28. II. (from Pass.) a going beside or near, a sailing along shore, coasting-voyage, Thuc. 5. 5. 2. a going over, Polyb.: from

παράκομιζω, *Ion*, f. Att. ἰω, to carry beside or along with, escort, Eur. H. F. 126. 2. to carry or convey, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 61; esp. to a place, Ib. 1. 4, 7: π. ναῖς ἐπὶ τῇ to bring ships to an anchorage, Dem. 1208. 4: in gen. to convey, carry, Hdt. 7. 147. 3. to convey across, transport, Diod. II. Pass. to go or sail beside, coast along, τὴν Ἰταλίαν Thuc. 6. 44: also, ἐς τόπον, ἐπὶ τόπου Id. 4. 25, 6. 52. 2. to go or sail across, to cross, pass over, Polyb. III. Med., to have a thing brought one, ὅσων Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 57. Hence

παράκομητής, *ov*, δ, one who carries beside or over. παράκομμα, ατος, τό, (παράκοπτω) money with a false stamp, counterfeit coin: metaph., a counterfeit, Philo.

παράκομος, *ov*, (κόμη) covered with hair.

παράκονάω, ἥσω, to sharpen or whet besides, Ar. Ran. 1116, in Pass.: δ λόγῳ ἁκονῶν, ἔκλειψεν καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τι παρακονῆ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33. II. in gen. to rub against.

παράκοντιζέω, *Ion*, to throw a dart beyond, over-shoot, Luc.

παράκοπῃ, ἡ (παράκοπτω) a striking falsely, esp. of money.
 Π. metaph., madness, frenzy, Aesch. Ag. 23, Eum. 329.
 παράκοπος, ον, (παράκοπτα) struck falsely, counterfeit: hence mad, Aesch. Pr. 581; π. φρενῶν Eur. Bacch. 33; λύσση π. Ar. Thesm. 668. Hence

παράκοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, mad, frantic, raving.
 παρακόπτω, ψω, to strike aside or awry, and so to strike falsely; esp. of money, to forge, counterfeit. 2. in gen. to falsify; hence also
 3. in Med., to cheat, swindle out of a thing, c. gen., ἀγᾶθῶν Ar. Eq. 807; simply to cheat, τῷ ἴδ. 859: Pass: to be cheated, τῷ ἰ in a thing, Ar. Nub. 640. II. metaph. to strike the mind awry, drive mad, derange, π. φρένας Eur. Hipp. 238: so, παρακεκομμένους τὸν νοῦν out of one's senses, mad, frantic; so too, τοῦ νοῦ παρακοπέντος Hipp.: but, παρακεκομμένα ἀνδράρῃ base coin, knavish fellows, Ar. Ach. 517. 2. so too, intr., παρακοπτεῖν τῇ διαβολῇ to be mad, Arist. Mirab., like παραφρονεῖν: hence Παρακοπή, παράκοπος II. III. to cut in pieces, cut up, μέλῃ Polyb.

παράκορῶ, ἥσω, to sweep away, sweep out, in gen. to cleanse, Plat. (Com.) Lac. i. 3.

παράκοσμος, ον, out of order, disorderly, improper: more freq. in Adv., Joseph.

παράκοσις, ἡ (παράκοσις) a hearing amiss or wrong, dub., Lob. Phryn. 352. [ᾶ]

παράκοσιμα, ατος, τό, a thing heard wrong or misunderstood, Strab., and Dion. H. II. = ἄκοσιμα, a doctrine, maxim, Ep. Plat. 338 D, 340 B.

παράκουστέον, verb. Adj., one must disobey, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 458. II: from

παράκουσσιόν, τό, Dim. from παράκουσσιμα, Plut. παράκοσις, σομαι, to hear beside, esp. to hear accidentally, to hear talk of, γέρην Hdt. 3. 129. II. to hear or learn underhand, listen underhand to any one, τῷς Ar. Ran. 750: to overhear something from another, Lat. subauscultare, τὴ παρά τῶν Plat. Euthyd. 300 D.

III. to hear wrong, misunderstand, Plat. Prot. 330 E, Theaet. 195 A. IV. not to listen to, take no heed of; also to pretend not to hear, Polyb. παράκορῶ, ἥσω, to hold back, restrain, Opp.; also to restrain against nature, M. Anton.: π. τῆλχος to bind up the hair, Diosc.

παράκειμαι, as Pass., to hang beside: τὰ παρακεκρυμμένα appendages, dependencies, such as the far provinces of an empire, Polyb. παράκειννυμι and -νύω, fut. κρεμάσω, Att. κρεμῶ. To hang beside, χεῖρα παρακεκρυμμένα letting the hand hang down, II. 13. 597. [On the quantity v. κρεμῶ.]

παράκεινμος, ον, steep on the side, sheer, Strab. παράκρινω, [ῖ] f. ἰνᾶ: aor. παρέκρινα: pf. κέκρικα, pf. pass. κέκριμαι: aor. pass. παρεκρίθη [ῖ]: aor. med. παρεκρίναμην. To place beside: hence in Pass., to stretch, extend over a space, of an army or fleet, πρὸς παρακεκρυμμένα παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν the land force drawn up along the shore, Hdt. 9. 98; so too, παρεκρίθησαν διαταχθέντες Hdt. 8. 70. II. esp. to place beside one another, and so to compare, judge.

παρεκροάομαι, f. δσομαι [ᾶ], = παροάομαι, Joseph. Hence παρεκροάσις, ἡ, a hearing wrongly: disobedience, Joseph. παρεκροάτης, οὔ, ὅ, one who hears wrong. παραροκίω, (ρόκος) to be somewhat saffron-colored, Diosc. παραροτέω, ἥσω, to encourage by striking, π. εἰς τὸν θυμὸν to pat him on the back, back him up, Luc.

παρόκρουσις, ἡ (παρόκρου) a striking beside or wrongly, esp. striking a false note in music, Plut.: hence in gen. a mis-sing, mistake, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 13. II. a cheating, deceiving, fraud, Dem. 679. 3, 760. fin.

III. = κατάρκουσις, a striking out, eruption, Arist. Probl.

παροκρουσὶ χοῖνικός, ον, (παροκρούω III, χοῖνις) cheating with false measures.

παροκροστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = παροκροστικός, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς. παρόκροστος, ον, = παρόκροσις II: from

παροκρῶν, to strike aside, hence to strike wrong, esp. to strike a wrong note in music. II. to thrust aside, and in Med. to decline, εἶναι, Plut.

III. to lead aside or astray, mislead, Plat. Crito 47 A: hence, to deceive, cheat, Dinarch.

103. 13; but much more freq. in Med., Ib. 95. 23, Plat. Crat. 393 C, Dem. 10. 18, etc., cf. Wolf Lept. p. 291: in Pass., παροκροῦσθαι ὑπὸ τινος to be led astray by one, Plat. Theaet. 168 A; περί τινος in a thing, Polyb. IV. παροκροῦσθαι τῶν φρενῶν to be driven from one's senses, A. B.: so too intr. in Act., Hipp.

παροκρύντω, ψω, to hide beside or near:—Med. to hide oneself, Diog. L.

παροκρῶω, ἥω, to croak beside.

παροκταίος, αἰα, αἰών, (ἀκτῆ) on the shore or bank, Opp.

παροκτάομαι, ἡσμαι, Dep. med., to get over and above: in perf. -κέκτῃμαι to have over and above, ξενικοῦς νόμους Hdt. 4. 80.

παρόκτης, οὔ, δ, (παράγω) one who brings to a place, esp. hands to the chace.

παρόκτησις, ἡ, possession beside or near.

παροκτίδω, ον, = sq. [ῖ]

παρόκτις, ἰα, ἰων, (ἀκτῆ) on the sea side, κέλευθος, λειμῶν Aesch. Pr. 836, Soph. Aj. 654: π. δαρυμῖν Eur. I. T. 1424.

παρόκυκλος, δ, a part of a chariot-wheel.

παρόκυλλω, ἰω, to roll beside or past, Plut. [ῖ]

παρόκυμντος, ον, (κύμα) near, beside the sea waves, Böckh. Inscr. i. p. 249.

παρόκυνω, ψω, to stoop aside, throw one's head conceitedly on one side, Ar. Ach. 16. 2. in gen. to stoop and take a careless side glance at a thing, ἐπὶ τι Dem. 46. 27: but, π. εἰς τι in N. T., to stoop and look carefully into a thing. 3. to peep out of a door, window, etc., like Horace's despicere, Ar. Vesp. 178: esp. of girls peeping after a lover, Id. Pac. 982, 985; also, π. ἐκ θυρίδος Id. Thesm. 797: metaph., σωτηρία παρέκυνε a hope of safety peeped out, Id. Eccl. 102. Hence

παρόκυνος, f. κύνω, = παραινχύνω, Q. Sm. [On the quantity v. κύνω.]

παρόκυνσις, εως, ἡ, a stooping to one side, peeping in:—Proverb., ὄνυ π. like our 'bull in a china shop,' Menand. p. 86.

παρόκυμνός, ὅς, to satirise incidentally in a comedy, Ath.

παρόκυφος, ον, father deaf, Ath.

παρόκωχῃ, ἡ, or rather παρὰκωχῇ, v. ἀνακωχῇ, (κωχέω) a yielding, contribution, νεῶν v. l. Thuc. 6. 85, where Bekk. has παροχῇ.

παράλῃω, ἥσω, to chatter beside or between. II. to prate, talk at random, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 202.

παράλαβάνω, f. λήβομαι, Ion. λάβομαι, to receive from another, τὴ παρά τινος, as a successor does the command, like παραδέχεσθαι, to take possession of, freq. in Hdt., and Att. Prose; π. βασιλῆην Hdt. 2. 120, cf. Thuc. 1. 9, etc.; π. νόμον, opp. to θείναι, Id. 5. 105: so, π. ἀπὸς τοῦ ἐνὶ τῇ ἐπιταγῇ curses, Eur. Phoen. 1611: to take in pledge, Hdt. 3. 136; also, to take by force or breachery, seize, get possession of, Hdt. 7. 211, and Xen. 2. c. acc. peris, to take to oneself, as a wife or mistress, Hdt. 4. 155, Xen. Oec. 7. 6; as an adopted son, Hdt. 1. 113; as a partner, helper, or ally, Id. 1. 76, 2. 121, 4. Thuc., etc.: π. μάρτυρα to bring forward as a witness, Dem. 1159. 27.

II. to receive, ἐπὶ εἰς in hospitality, Hdt. 4. 154; π. ἔπος to receive an answer, Id. 1. 126. 2. esp. to receive by hearsay or tradition, opp. to παραδίδοναι, and so to learn, hear, Lat. accipere, Id. 1. 55, 2. 19, etc.; τὴ παρά τινος 2. 51. III. to take upon oneself, undertake, Lat. suscipere, τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν Aeschin. 20. 13: hence, τὰ παραλαμβανόμενα things taken in hand, undertakings, Hdt. 1. 38.

IV. to wait for, intercept, Lat. excipere, Id. 4. 203.

παράλαμψω, ψω, to shine beside or near, Plut. Hence παράλαμψις, ἡ, a shining spot on the cornea, Hipp.

παράλατῶναι, f. λῶω, to escape the notice of, τινά Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 B.

παράλατῶναι, to smooth, polish, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 D. Hence παρалаντικός, ἡ, ὄν, making smooth, polishing, Ath.

παράλῃω, ἥω, to put, lay beside or near: in Med., to lay oneself, lie beside or with one, τῷ in Hom. usu. of clandestine intercourse, II. 2. 515, etc.; also with ἐν φιλότιμῳ added, II. 14. 237: in gen. of intercourse with a woman, π. τῷ II. 20. 224: when the woman is put in nom. and the man in dat., simply to lie down beside, be his bedfellow, II. 14. 676, Od. 4. 305. Homer usu. has 3 aor. παρέλῃετο, also fut.: but

3. *αορ. σπουρ. παρέλεκτο* does not occur till H. Ven. 168. II. *παράλειψις*, to speak beside the purpose, wander in one's talk, *rave*, Lat. *delirare*, Hipp. III. *παράλῳμαι* like *παράλλω*, to gather superfluous hair: hence, *παράλῳσαι* you have had your eyebrows plucked, Ar. Eccl. 904. IV. *παράλῳμαι γῆν*, ἤσαν to sail by or along the land, Strab., and Diod.: like Lat. *legere oram*.

παρελπεῖν, verb. Adj., one must pass over, Xen. Ages. 8. 3; and

παρελπεῖν, ἡ, *ὅν*, leaving on one side, passing by: from *παράλειψις*, ψα, to leave on one side, leave remaining, Thuc. 3. 26 (in Pass.), Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 4. 2. to leave on one side, leave unnoticed, pass by, as dogs a hare, Id. Cyn. 3. 6, etc.

3. to neglect, Lat. *omittere*, as orders, Id. Cyr. 8. 6, 16; opportunities, Dem. 24, 25, etc.: esp. to leave untold, pass over, Lat. *praetermittere*, Id. Symp. 188 E, etc.

παράλειψις, ψα, to rub along, bedaub with ointment, Ar. Eccl. 406, Arist. Rhét.

παράλειψις, ἡ, (*παράλειψω*) a passing over, omitting, Arist. Rhét.

παράλευκος, ον, whitish, partly white, Arist. H. A.

παράλειψω, = *παράω*, in tmesi, Eur.

παράληγο, to quiet, make to cease beside. II. usu. intr. to cease or desist from besides, τῶνός: hence ἡ *παράληγουσα*, with and without συλλαβή, the penultima, Gramm. Hence

παράληξις, ἡ, the termination of a word, Gramm.

παράληπτειν, verb. Adj. of *παράλαβάνω*, one must take to oneself, get, Dem. 916. 4.

παράληπτός, ἡ, *ὅν*, (*παράλαβάνω*) accepted: to be accepted, τιλ παρά τινος Plat. Meno 93 B. Hence

παράληπτος, δ, a receiver, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. p. 932.

παράληρέω, to talk nonsense, babble, in gen. to dote, Lat. *delirare*, Ar. Eq. 531, Ran. 594. Hence

παράληρημα, ατος, τό, silly talk.

παράληρησις, ἡ, a talking foolishly, dotage, Hipp.

παράληρος, ον, (*ληρέω*) talking foolishly, dotting, Lat. *delirius*.

παράληψις, ἡ, (*παράλαβάνω*) a taking or assuming, acceptance ἀρχῆς Polyb.

παράλια, ἡ, (*πάρalos*) the sea coast, land on the sea, Hdt. 7. 185; and esp. applied to the maritime district of Attica, Hdt. 5. 81, cf. 1. 59: strictly fem. from *πάρalos*, sub. γῆ, and in Thuc. 2. 56, we have in full, *παράλια γῆ*: also ἡ *πάρalos*, sub. γῆ, Polyb.

παράλιθάς, (λίθος) to be stony at the side, Theophr.

παράλιμνος, ον, (*λίμνη*) lying by lakes or marshes, Plut.

παράλιμπάνω, rarer collat. form from *παράλειψω*, Arist. Probl.

πάρalos, τό, (*Πάρalos*) the station of the ship *Paralos*, Dem. 1191. 25.

πάρalos, ον, also *ια*, ion Aesch., and Eur., and cf. *παράλια*, (ἄς) = *πάρalos*, ψάματος Aesch. P. 573; ὄρνιθες Soph. Aj. 1065.

πάρalosκομαι, as Pass., to be caught beside or near.

πάρalosλαίω, ἥσω, αορ. *παρίλιτον*, to do amiss, sin, μέγα τι Ar. Rh.: *παράλειν* θεούς to sin against the gods, Id.—*παρ- λαιέω* is a late collat. form; *παρallai* a corruption.

πάρalosτης, ον, δ, a sailor of the ship *Πάρalos*, q. v. [I]

πάρalosτης, ον, δ, an inhabitant of the *παράλια*.

παράλλῳξις, ἡ, (*παράλῳσω*) a passing from hand to hand, transfer, τῶνός *παράλλαγῶν* Aesch. Ag. 490: π. ποδῶν the alternate motion of the feet, or their crossing, Critias 29; cf. *θερμαστῖς*.

II. difference between things, Polyb. III. a changing, change, N. T.

παράλλαγμα, ατος, τό, that which passes along side, *παρά- λλάγματα* δὲνῶν the overlapping ends of broken bones, Hipp.

II. an interchange, exchange, Plut.

παράλλακτεῖν, verb. Adj., one must pass by, Strab.

παράλλακτος, ον, (*παράλῳσω*) altered: changeable, Plut.

παράλλῳξ, Adv., (*παράλῳξω*) alternately, Soph. Aj. 1087, nbi v. Lobeck. II. in quincuncial order, i. e. in alternating rows, Thuc. 2. 102.

παράλλαξις, ἡ, alternation, π. δὲνῶν Hipp., cf. *παράλλαγμα*: π. κεφαλῆς a moving of the head to and fro, Plut.: so, π. σκελῶν Id.

II. a passing by or away, change for the worse, declension, Plat. Tim. 22 D, Polit. 269 E: π. φρενῶν mental aberration [1020]

tion, Hipp.

III. the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, Theophr.:—esp. the angle formed by lines from a heavenly body to the earth's centre and the horizon, Math. Vett.

παράλλασσις, Att. —τῶ, ἔω, to make things alternate, Lat. *alternare*, e. g., π. τοὺς ὀδόντας to make the teeth of the saw stand contrary ways, Theophr.: hence 2. to change or alter a little, Hdt. 2. 49: esp. for the worse, to corrupt, π. φρένας Soph. Ant. 208.

3. of Place, to pass by or beyond, go past, ἐνέδραν Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 12: hence to pass over, avoid, shun, like ἀλλῶσαι τόνον: also, to go through and out of, overshoot. II. intr. to pass by one another, of two tunnels or the like, which start from opposite directions, and instead of meeting, overlap each other, Hdt. 2. 11, cf. *παράλλαγμα*, and v. sub *συμπερῶν*.

2. to be interchanged, altered, different, τῶνός from a thing, Plat. Legg. 957 B: to differ from other things whether for the better or worse, to exceed, excel, τῶ τάχει Arist. Meteor.: to be inferior, fall off;—impers., *παράλλῳσαι* it makes a difference, like Lat. *referre*, Plat. Theat. 169 E:—part. pass. *παρ- λλάμενος* different from a thing, τῶνός Polyb.; and so unusual, strange, Id.

3. to go aside, turn from the path, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21: hence to slip aside, escape, διὰ χειρῶν Aesch. Ag. 424.

4. π. τοῦ σκοποῦ to go beside the mark, Plat. Theat. 194 A, Tim. 27 C, 71 E: hence usu. metaph. to go wrong, err, Id. Rep. 530 B: so too, λόγῳ *παράλλῳσσοντες* ἔξεδρον φρενῶν words that wander from reason's seat, Eur. Hipp. 935.

παράλληλις, (πάρλληλος) a being side by side, parallelism.

παράλληλις, (πάρλληλος) to place side by side or parallel.

παράλληλισμός, δ, a placing side by side: hence a comparing of parallels.

παράλληλόγραμμον, τό, (γράμμα) a parallelogram, Plut.

παράλληλος, ον, (ἄλλῳλος) beside one another, side by side, Arist. Coel.: esp. of lines, running side by side without meeting, parallel, Polyb.: hence, II. standing side by side, numerous.

Adv. —λως.

παράλογῇ, ἡ, =sq.

παράλογα, ἡ, (πάρalos) an excuse, subterfuge.

παράλογομαι, ἰομαι, Dep. med., (πάρalos) to reckon wrong or falsely, misreckon, miscount, esp. on purpose, Dem. 822. 25, 1037. 15: hence 2. to reason falsely, draw a false conclusion, use fallacies.

II. to cheat, delude by false reasoning or fallacies, Isocr. 420 C, and Aeschin.: π. τινά τι to cheat a person out of a thing, Arist. Rhét.—Also in Pass., to be cheated or deluded, Arist. Org., and Polyb. Hence

παράλογισμός, δ, false reckoning: a false conclusion, fallacy, quibble, Lycourg. 152. 4. II. a cheating by false reckoning or reasoning, outwitting, Menand. p. 218: a deceit, Polyb.

παράλογιστής, δ, δ, (πάρalos) one who cheats, outwits by false reckoning or reasoning.

παράλογιστικός, ἡ, *ὅν*, fitted for deceiving by false reckoning or reasoning, fallacious, Arist. Rhét. Adv. —κως.

παράλογιστός, ἡ, *ὅν*, (πάρalos) deluded, or suffering oneself to be deluded by false reckoning or reasoning.

πάρalos, ον, (λόγος β. II) strictly beyond or contrary to calculation, unexpected, unlooked for, unaccountable, hence neut. *πάρalos*, ον, as Adv., Eur. Or. 391, nisi legend. *πάρalos*: casual, uncertain, ἐπὶδός Polyb.

2. beyond the usual calculation; hence, τὰ *πάρalos* the over-portions of food given to guests which were not to be reckoned upon, Xen. Lac. 5. 3. Adv. —γως. Hence

πάρalos, δ, as Subst. =τὸ *πάρalos*, that which is beyond all calculation, πολύς, μέγας δ π. an event much, greatly contrary to calculation, Thuc. 3. 16, 7. 55; so, ποιεῖν τοσοῦτον τὸν π., ἔστρε..., Id. 7. 28: ἐν ἀνθρώποις *πάρalos* γινώσκω by miscalculations such as men make, Id. 8. 24: τὸ *πέρlos* π. συμβαί- von 2. 61.

πάρalosτος, ον, remaining besides, Arist. Org.

πάρalosαίνω, (λοξός) to make crooked, Hipp.

πάρalos, ον, (ἄς) by or near the sea; in gen. concerned with the sea, naval, δ π. σπαρτός Hdt. 7. 161.

II. οἱ *Πάρalos* in Attica, the people of the sea-coast (*Παράλια*), Hdt. 1. 59; opp. to the *Πεδιαῖοι* or dwellers on the plain, and the *Διακίριοι* or mountaineers, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 106.

III. ἡ *Πάρalos*, sub.

ναῦς or *τρίηρης*, the *Paralos*, one of the Athenian sacred galleys, reserved for state-service, for the *Θεωραὶ* and religious missions; for embassies, the conveyance of public monies and persons; and freq. employed as admiral's galleys in sea fights, Böckh P. E. 1. 321; the other was called *Σαλαμῖνιά*: hence

2. of *Παράλοι*, also of *Παραλίτας*, the crew of the *Paralos*, which contained none but free citizens. IV. name of a plant which probably grew near the sea, Mel. 1. 20.

παράλουργός, *ἐς*, edged on both sides with purple, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E. II. of *παλαουργείας* among the Persians, the second order, whose garments were only bordered with purple: the first, called by Xen. *φονικιστά*, had them all of purple.

παράλουργός, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, peccul. fem. of foreg., dub.

παράλουργός, *ὄν*, = *παλαουργείας*, Plut.

παράλονται, *οἱ*, those who bathe together, Ar. Fr. 436: from *παράλονται*, contr. *παράλοιμα*, as *Pass.* to bathe together, Ar. Fr. 150, in inf. *παράλονται*.

παράλοιφα, *ἡ*, the back of the neck, esp. of a horse, where the mane grows.

παράλιος, *ον*, (= *Ἀλπεῖς*) dwelling near the Alps, Plut.

παράλιος, *ον*, to bend or twist, prob. I. Theophr.

παράλιος, (*ἀλκός*) to be changed into salt, Plut. 2. 897 A.

παράλιος, *ον*, to grieve along with something else, Thuc. 2. 51.

παράλιος, *ον*, rather sad: esp. of soil, rather poor, Strab.

παράλιος, *ἡ*, (*παράλιος*) a loosening all along: hence a breaking open illicitly, Plut. II. a disabling the nerves in the limbs of one side, *palsy*, *paralysis*, LXX. Hence

παράλιος, verb. Adj., one must loose, set free, *τύω*s from a thing, Plut. Legg. 793 E.

παράλιος, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, affected with *παράλυσις*, *paralytic*, N. T.

παράλιος, *ον*, (*παράλιος*) loosened along the side, impotent.

παράλιος, to release from bondage for a ransom:—Med. to redeem from a person by ransom:—δ *Παραλιντρούμενος* name of a play of *Sotades*.

παράλιος, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, to loose from the side, loose and take off, τὰ *πρόδια τῶν νῆων* Hdt. 3. 136; and so in Med., *παράλυνται* τὰ *πρόδια* taking off our rudiments, Xen. An. 5. 11:—to separate, part from, *τινὰ τῆς δάμματος*, Eur. A. 933: *Pass.* to be parted from, *τύω*s Hdt. 1. 149.

3. to release or set free from, στρατῆρος military service, Id. 7. 38; and so in *Pass.* to be exempt from it, 5. 75; so too, *π. τινα δυσφρόνων* to set free from cares, Pind. O. 2. 95: *π. τινα στρατῆρος* to discharge, dismiss from command, Hdt. 6. 94, cf. Thuc. 7. 16: *π. τινα δρῆς* to remove from anger, Thuc. 2. 65: c. acc. only, to set free, *δυστόνους ψυχῆν* Eur. Alc. 115.

4. to undo, put an end to, *πόνους* Eur. Andr. 305. 5. to undo secretly, as the seal of a letter.

II. to loose beside, i. e. one beside another, *π. τὴν ἑτέραν κῆνα* Xen. Cyn. 6. 14. III. to relax or disable at the side; esp. of a stroke of palsy: *Pass.* to be so disabled, be palsied, Arist. Eth. N.: then in gen., to be enfeebled or exhausted, to flag, Hdt. 3. 105. [On the quantity v. sub. Alox.]

παράλιος, *ατος*, *τό*, (*λῶμα*) any thing along the edge, a hem, a border.

παράλιος, *ον*, to be quite mad, Ameips. Conn. 2.

παράλιος, *ον*, *τῆσθαι*, later *τῆσθαι*, to miss by going on one side, to fail.

παράλιος, *ἡ*, as Att. law-term, = *παράγραφη*.

παράλιος, *ον*, *δ*, (*μασφόρα*) a trencher-companion, *parasite*, like *παράσιτος*, Alex. Troph. 2.

παράλιος, *ον*, *δ*, = foreg., Alex. Tarent. 4. 8.

παράλιος, *ον*, *τῶ*, (*μάχαιρα*) a small side-dagger. [I]

παράλιος, to be or become rather blind, Plut.

παράλιος, *ἡ*, *μέθοδος*, to let pass beside. II. to relax

one's hold off. [v. ἴμμι.]

παράλιος, *ἡ*, *φ*, *ω*, to change, alter, esp. to change one's place and pass on, to leave at one side, pass by: hence to exceed, excel, *σοφία* *σοφῶν* Soph. O. T. 504, but very rare in Act.

B. usu. in Med., to pass beside, pass by, *go past* one, *τινὰ* Od. 6. 310; very freq. in Hdt., *παράλιος* *πῶλιν*, *τείχεος*, *χώρην*, *ἔθνος* etc.; also of rivers, Hdt. 1. 72, 75. 2. to pass over in narrative, make no mention of, Hdt. 2. 102: also to run past, *οὐτῶν*, Pind. P. 2. 93, Eur. I. A. 146. 3. of Time, to pass,

go by, Hes. Op. 407.

II. to change for oneself, i. e. the arrangement of troops, Xen. An. 1. 10, 10.

III. to lead aside from the road, turn aside one's course, Pind. N. 3. 47.

παράλιος, to disregard, usu. c. gen., Thuc. 1. 25, and *Plat.*: absol., *παράλιος* *ἡ* *κεκλιμένη*, Hdt. 1. 85.

παράλιος, *ατος*, *ε*, *ε*, perf. of *παράλιος*, to go beside one, esp. to protect him, Il. 4. 11, 24. 73; in both places *ε* *παράλιος*.

(Strictly perf. of *παράλιος*, v. also *παράλιος*.)

παράλιος, perf. of *παράλιος*.

παράλιος, *ἡ*, *μενῶ*, to stay beside, with, or near, *τινὶ* Pl. 11.

402., 15. 402: *παρά τι* Aeschin. 8. 6. II. absol. to stand

one's ground, stand fast, Il. 13. 151, cf. Hdt. 6. 14, 15. 2.

to stay at a place, stay behind or at home, Hdt. 1. 64, 3.

esp. to survive, remain alive, Hdt. 1. 30, cf. 3. 57. 4. of

wine and other liquors, like *συμμένει*, to last, keep their strength

and quality, opp. to *τρέσσει*, Strab.—Poet. *παράλιος*, 11.

παράλιος, *ον*, Dor. for *παράλιος*, Pind. [α]

παράλιος, *ἡ*, *β*, *χορδή*, the string near the middle, e. g. the

second of five, Arist. Probl.: strictly fem. from

παράλιος, *ον*, beside or next the middle.

παράλιος, *ἡ*, *ω*, to measure by or with another thing, *ὁ τῆν τοῦ κύκλου κίνησην* *παράμετρῶν χρόνος* time which measures the

revolution or orbit, Plut.: also as *Dep. med.*, *Plat. Theaet.*

154 A. II. to measure by an equal measure, hence to require.

III. *π. πόδας* to measure a like distance of water with

another, i. e. sail along side of, Ar. Rh. 2. 939. IV. to

measure falsely, cheat by a false measure. Hence

παράλιος, *ἡ*, a measuring by or with another thing, *com-*

parison.

παράλιος, = *παράλιος*, esp. in Dor.: Med., *παράλιος* *ἡ* *τινὸς* *μορφῇ* to surpass one in beauty, Pind. N. 11. 17.

παράλιος, *ε*, (*μήκος*) somewhat long, Lat. *oblongus*. II.

extending beside or along, as *Euboea* along the mainland, Strab.

Adv. — *κῶς*, Ion. — *κῶς*.

παράλιος, to make a thing long or oblong. II. metaph.

to prolong, Ath.

παράλιος, *τῶ*, (*μυρὸς*) the inside of the thighs, Lob. Soph.

Aj. 814, p. 361. Hence

παράλιος, *ατος*, *ατος*, *ατος*, = *sq.*, dub.

παράλιος, *ον*, at the side of or along the thighs, hence τὰ *παρὰ*

παρὰ armour for the thighs, cuirasses, Xen. An. 1. 8, 6, etc. [I]

παράλιος and — *νῶν*, *ἡ*, *μῆτις*, to mingle, intermix with, *τινὶ*

τι Ar. Vesp. 878: to mix in, add by mixing, *ἔδωκε* Hdt. 1. 203

(in Ion. form — *μίσγω*), 4. 61.

παράλιος, Adv., within a little, almost, opp. to *παράλιος*:

usu. *separatim* *παρά μικρόν*.

παράλιος, *ατος*, *ατος*, *ατος*, Dep. c. fut. med., aor. pass. et med.:—to

outvie, *τινὰ* Joseph.

παράλιος, *ον*, (*ἀμύλλα*) vying with, Anth. [α]

παράλιος, *ατος*, *ατος*, *ατος*, Dep. c. fut. med. — *μήσομαι*, pf. pass. — *μέ-*

μημι (*μημήσομαι*) — to mention besides or by the way, to make

mention of one thing, along with another, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 7. 96,

99. II. to recollect a thing beside or along with another, *τύω*s.

παράλιος, poet. for *παράλιος*, absol., to abide, tarry, Od. 2.

297, 3. 115.

παράλιος, to lessen, or intrans. fall below the right measure,

c. gen., Hipp. Foës. Oecon. [v]

παράλιος, Adv. (*παράλιος*) mixedly.

παράλιος, *ατος*, *ατος*, *ατος*, to intermingle the semi-Lydian

mode, Plut.

παράλιος, = *παράλιος* (q. v.), only used in pres., and impf.

παράλιος, Ion. for *παράλιος*.

παράλιος, inf. from *παράλιος*, aor. 2 of *παράλιος*, to go

beside one: to go or come to, v. pf. *παράλιος*.

παράλιος, *ἡ*, (*παράλιος*) a staying by a person or at a place:

hence a persisting: steadfastness. 2. of Time, duration.

παράλιος, *ον*, poet. fem. *παράλιος* Pind. P. 7. 21: (*παρά-*

μένω) — staying by a person or at a place: hence lasting, *constant*,

steadfast, *εὐδαιμονία* Pind. I. c., *ὀφέλεια* Plat. Theag. 130 A:

of persons or dogs, faithful, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 5, 3. 11, 11. Neut. *παράλιος*, as Adv., steadfastly, Theogn. 108. Cf. sq.

παράλιος, *ον*, poet. *παράλιος*, rarer form for foreg., *ἄλβος*

Pind. N. 8. 29; *ὑπέρτης* Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 3.

παράμυστος, *ov*, (Μούσα) *contrary to the muses or music*, i. e. *out of tune, discordant with a thing*, c. dat., Bopulou ἐπράττει Eur. Phoen. 786: hence *harsh, horrid*, πλῆγῃ Aesch. Cho. 467: cf. ἀπομόστος.

παραιπέχω, f. παραιπέξω, *to cover with a cloak or robe*; hence *to cloak any thing shameful or bad*, παραιπέσχειν λόγους *to cloak or disguise one's words*, Pors. Med. 284 (ubi olim παραιπύ); also in Med., *to pretend, allege as a pretext*, c. acc., Hipp.

παραιπύχω, v. foreg.

παραιπύκλιω, *to bind the hair with a fillet or head-band*, Ar. Lys. 1316, in Dor. form παραιπυκλίδω: from παραιπύκτιον, τό, (ἄμυξ) *an additional fillet, head-band*.

παραιπύθεομαι, Dep. med., (μῦθος) *to address in words of encouragement or consolation*, t. vil. II. 9. 684, 15. 45. II. c. acc., *to encourage, exhort, advise*, Aesch. Pr. 1063, Plat., etc.; c. inf., *to advise one to do*, Soph. Ant. 935; also foll. by ὤς., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1: *to encourage a dog*, Id. Cyn. 6. 25.

2. *to console, appease, soothe*, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Plat., etc.; π. τῶν λόγων Ar. Vesp. 115. 3. of pain, sorrow, losses, etc., *to relieve, assuage, repair*, τι Locella Xen. Eph. p. 153: π. βύμα *to soften down, avoid the use of a name*, Plut. Cleomen. 11, cf. Id. Moral. p. 248 B.

παραιμυθήσκειν, verb. Adj., *one must exhort*, Plat. Legg. 899 D. παραιμυθήτης, οὗ, δ, *an encourager or consoler*.

παραιμυθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *consolatory*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —κῶς. παραιμυθία, ἡ, *addressing, and so encouragement, exhortation*, Plat. Rep. 450 D: also *persuasion, argumentation*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 70 B. 2. *consolation*, Plat. Ax. 365 A. 3. *relief, mitigation*. 4. *pleasure, amusements*, opp. to σπουδή, Plat. Soph. 224 A. 5. *a defence*, Longin.

παραιμυθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, late and dub. form for παραιμυθητικός.

παραιμυθιον, τό, *an address, exhortation*, Plat. Legg. 773 E.

2. *a consolation, etc.*, Soph. El. 130, Thuc. 5. 103. 3. *a relief*, Plat. Legg. 632 E, etc. 4. *Plat. calls certain fruits παραιμυθία πλησμονῆς, stimulants of a sated appetite*, Criti. 115 B. —He is fond of this form, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 517.

παραιμυθίζομαι, f. ἡσμαι, Dep. med., *to bellow beside or near*, of thunder, Aesch. Pr. 1082.

παράμυσσος, ἑω, *to tear, scratch slightly*.

παράμυς, ὄν, *to be closed at the side, to be partly closed*, i. e. *to be half open*, v. l. Dion. H. [v. μύς.]

παράμυθος, *ov*, almost foolish.

παράμυθιος, f. ἡσμαι, *to go up beside or with one*.

παραινυγίσκος, later —γινώσκω, f. γνῶσμαι, *to read beside, near or with*, esp. *to read an accusation or defence in public*, Dem. 712. 9. II. also *to read side by side, compare or collate one document with another*, π. τῶ ψηφίσματι τοῖς νόμοις Aeschin. 82. 35, τι καὶ τι Isocr. 65 D, τι παρά τι Dem. 315. 21; so too in Pass., Plat. Theat. 172 E. II. *to read wrong*. **παραινυγιάω**, ὄν, *to accomplish by force*, τι: π. δότες *to force the ends of a bone together*, Hipp. 800 B. II. c. acc. pers., *to compel one to do a thing*: *to subdue*.

παραινυγίσις, ἡ, *a reading side by side, collating*.

παραινυθίζομαι, as Med. c. aor. 2 et pf. act., (δύω) *to come out, come forth, appear beside or near*, Plut. [v. δύω.]

παραινέτω, *to dwell beside or near*, c. acc., Soph. Tr. 635.

παραινέω, *to make to dwell, settle beside or near*: —Med. c. aor. 1 —ενασάμην, *to dwell beside or near*, τινί Call. Fr. 143. 2. **παραινέλιω**, *to lay beside or near*, τινί τι LXX. [I]

παραινάλωσκω, f. λῶσκω, *to spread beside or amiss, to waste, throw away*, Dem. 1432. 16: also, π. εἰς οὐδὲν δέον Id. 167. 14; cf. παραινέλιω.

παραινάλλω, *rarer pres. for παραινάλωσκω*, Antiph. Myst. 2. 5, in Pass. Hence

παραινάλωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is spent beside or uselessly*; hence *a mere make-weight*, Wessel. Dioid. 14. 5. [vā]

παραινάποιμαι, as Pass. (παύω) *to take rest beside or with*.

παραινέλλω, *to rise or appear beside or near*, Anth.

παραινδρόμαι, as Pass., (ἀνδρῶν) *to be fit for marriage, of girls, to be marriageable*, Hipp.

παραινέσσομαι and —νέσσομαι, *rarer forms for παραινίσσομαι*.

παραινέω, (νέμω v) *to pasture beside or near*, Ael.

παραινέω, Dep., *to go by or beyond, to pass, sail by*, Ap. Rh.

παραινέριζομαι, as Pass. (νέω) *to have side-strings or fibres of catgut, which sound dull and harsh (σαθρόν) like a cracked pot, hence to jar*, Arist. Probl. 11. 31.

παραινέω, ὄν, *to raise beside*. II. intr. *to rise beside*: v. παραινέω.

παραινέω, f. νεύσομαι and νευσοῦμαι, (νέω *to swim*) *to swim beside or by*, Luc.

παραινέω, f. νήσω, (νέω *to heap*) *to heap, pile up beside, near or in*: more used in Ion. forms παρηνάω, —νῆω and —νῆνω, though Hom. only has the last, σῖτον παρηνῆνεον ἐν καπνέσσιον Od. 1. 147, 16. 51.

παραινέω, v. foreg.

παραινέω, ἡ, sub. χορδή, *the string next the undermost*, i. e. the last but one of five, Arist. Metaph. 4. 11, 4.

παραινέω, ὄν, ξομαι, Dep. med. (νήχω) *to swim beside, by, beyond, round*, Id. 5. 417.

παραινέω, ἡσω, *to bloom beside or near*, of plants which have a succession of blossoms, like mouthly roses, or which blow and fruit at the same time, like the orange-tree, Theophr.

II. like παρακμάζω, *to be past the bloom, fade*, Plut. 1. 993 E, ubi Wytenb. παρανῆσθαι.

παραινέω, ἡσω, *to conquer and so corrupt*, Aesch. Cho. 600.

παραινέω, Dep., = παραινέομαι, *to go, pass beside, near or beyond*, c. acc., h. Hom. Ap. 430.

παραινέω, = παραινέω, but always trans., *to raise, set up beside or by*, Thuc. 3. 22.

παραινέω, ἡσω, *to misunderstand*, Plat. Theat. 195 A.

II. like παραφρονέω, *to be deranged, senseless*, Eur. I. A. 838: *to go mad*, Ar. Nub. 1480: Ion. παρακῶδω. Hence

παραινέω, ἡ, *derangement, madness, folly*, Aesch. Theb. 756, Plat., etc.: but also παρανοία Ar. Fr. 29, cf. ἄγνοια.

παραινέω, ὄν, —νέω, f. οἰζω, *to open at the side or a little*, set ajar, Dem. 778. 12.

παραινέω, ἡσω: impf. and aor. παρηνέμουν, παρηνέμωσα, as if a compd. of παρά and ἐνομέω, Thuc. 3. 67, Lys. 98. 2; though the pf. is regul., παρηνέμωκα, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 31, etc. *To be a παρηνέμω, to transgress the law, act illegally*, Thuc. 3. 65, Plat., etc.: and so 2. *to commit an outrage upon one*, τι εἰς τινα Hdt. 7. 238, Lys. 1. c.; τι περί τινα Thuc. 8. 108; κάδοδος παραινέμωσις *a return illegally procured*, Id. 5. 16. II. c. acc. pers., *to treat as law forbids, wrong, maltreat*, τινά Plat.; and so in Pass., *to be ill-used*, Dem. 1090. 6. Hence

παραινέω, ατος, τό, *an illegal act or conduct, transgression*, Thuc. 7. 18. II. *unmanly conduct, rudeness*.

παραινέω, ἡ, *an acting illegally, transgression*, App.

παραινέω, ἡ, *the character and conduct of a παραινέω: transgression of law, of decency or order*, Thuc. 4. 98: ἡ κατὰ τό σῶμα π. εἰς τὴν διαίταν *loose and disorderly habits of life*, Thuc. 6. 15, cf. 28.

παραινέω, *ov*, (νόμος) *contrary to law and custom*, Thuc. 2. 17: hence *unlawful, illegal*: hence in gen. *unjust, violent, cruel, dōrḡ*, δάκος Eur. Bacch. 997, Tro. 284, and then freq. in Plat., etc.

II. esp. as Att. law-terms, παραινέω γραφῆσθαι *να, κατηγορεῖν τινας to indict one for proposing unconstitutional measures*, Dem. 515. 27, etc.; the indictment itself being παραινέω γραφή, Aeschin. 82. 12, etc.; hence, παραινέω φερεῖν (sc. γραφήν) *to be indicted on this score*, Lys. 150. 32: —cf. Dict. of Antiqu. Adv. —μως, Thuc. 3. 65.

παραινέω, *ov*, contr. —πος, οὖν, *distracted*, Aesch. Ag. 1455.

παραινέω, Adv. of παραινέω, *sideways, sideways*, Il. 23. 116, πολλά δ' ἄνιστα, κάταντα, παραινέω τε, δόχμω τ' ἤλθον.

παραινέω, poet. for παραινέω.

παραινέω, es, (ἐντα) prob. only found in Adv. παραινέω, q. v.

παραινέω, *to pass the night, keep watch beside*, Plut.

παραινέω, δ, (νύμφη) *the bridegroom's friend, who went beside him in his chariot to fetch his bride*: also *παρηνέω*.

παραινέω, ἡ, (νύμφη) *the bride's-maid, who conducts her to the bridegroom, one of the dramatic personae* in Ar. Ach.

παραινέω, Att. —τω, ἑω, *to prick or sting beside or near*: metaph. *to prick one to do a thing*, c. inf., Luc.

παραινέω, *ov*, slightly intimate: hence *a pretended guest, a false friend*: in gen. *false, spurious*, Ar. Ach. 518, (where however it includes a charge of ἐξέλω.) 2. also *strange, rare*.

παράξω, έσω, to scrape beside or at the side : to graze or rub in passing, like παραπίσω, Leon. Tar. 67. II. to be always at another's side, and so in gen. to imitate, τινί Eunap.

παράξῃρος, ον, somewhat dry, Strab.
παράξῃδιον, τό, Dim. from sq. [I]
παράξῃς, ίδος, ἡ, (ξίφος) a dagger or knife worn beside the sword, a dirk, Wessel. Diod. 5. 33.

παράξῃος, ον, (ξίον) beside or near the axle : τὸ παράξῃον a linch-pin, A. B. ; also called παραξῃότης and ξζονίδιον. But σχυδαλμῶν παραξῃία, in Ar. Ran. 819, seems to be the rapid whirling of σχυδαλμοί.

παράξῃότης, ου, ὁ, v. foreg.

παράξῃνις, ίδος, ἡ, the nave of a wheel.

παράξῃνευσις, ἡ, Att. for παραξῃνευσις, q. v. : and so for all compds. with παραξῃν-, v. sub παρσυν-.

παράξῃρῶ, ἡσω, Ion. -ξῃρέω, to shave beside or near, Hipp. παράξῃσμα, ατος, τό, (παράξῃς) that which falls off in carving, etc. : in plur. chips or shavings, superfluities, Dem. Phal.

παράξῃστον, τό, a mason's tool : used by Schol. Ar. to explain ὑπαγαγείς : cf. ξυτόν.

παράξῃω, ὠω, to scrape or smooth at the side, Anth. : to graze beside : also metaph. to graze, closely border on, c. acc., Longin. [On quantity, v. ξῃω.]

παράξῃωμι, poet. for παρόξῃωμι, to encourage beside, Ar. Rh. παράξῃγος, ὁ, poet. πάρξῃγος, (παράξῃννυμι) the upper bolt of a door, ap. Hesych.

παράξῃδαγνέωμι, to train, educate beside or with, Plut. II. to train or educate gradually : esp. gradually to alter what is bad, Clem. Al. : to dissuade.

παρὰξῃω, f. ξομαι and ξοῦμαι, to jest by the way.

παράξῃωντες, Adv. part. from παραξῃω II, in a foolish way. παράξῃωα, ατος, τό, (παράξῃω) folly, madness : in Hesych. παράξῃωα.

παράξῃστος, ον, foolish, mad : from παραξῃω, f. παήσω, to strike on the side, π. χέλυιν to sweep the lyre, Aesch. Fr. 308 : but usu. II. intrans. like παρπίπτω, to strike or fall aside, slip out, Lat. excidere, esp. of the plough slipping out of the furrow, like Lat. delirare, Theophr. C. P. : hence 2. metaph. to wander, fly off from a thing, c. gen., e. g. ἀληθείας Polyb. ; also, π. τι to commit a folly, Luc. : hence 3. παραπίπτειν φρενέων to wander from one's mind, lose one's wits, go mad or be so, but more usu. without φρενέων, Aesch. Fr. 1050, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Plut. 508, Plat. Symp. 173 E, Ar. Pac. 90.

παράξῃλλω, to hurt, throw besides or with :—Med. to run, bound beside, τινί Eur. I. A. 228.

παράξῃαν, Adv. for παρὰ πᾶν, every where, in general, altogether, absolutely, freq. in Hdt., who always joins it with Art., τό π. : in reckoning, ἐπὶ διηκόσια τὸ παράξῃαν up to two hundred altogether, i. e. at least two hundred, Hdt. I. 103. [ἄν, but perh. also ἄν, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 62 Anm. 5. not.]

παράξῃνᾶω, ἡσω, to meet accidentally, dub.

παράξῃσσω, At. -ττω, f. ἄσω, to strew, sprinkle beside or near, v. I. Theophr. [ἄσω]

παράξῃσσω, Ion. for παραφάσσω.

παράξῃῶα, ἡσω, in mislead, cajole, Aesch. Eum. 728.

παράξῃφίσκω, fut. παφήσω, aor. παρήψαον, poet. for παραπίπτω, to mislead, induce to do a thing by craft or fraud, c. inf., II. 14. 360, where the aor. is used in just the same signf. as παραπέλω, by which Hesych. explains it.

παράξῃθω, f. πείλω, to persuade by craft or fraud, to cajole, beguile, and sometimes in good sense to appease, soothe, win over, c. acc. pers., also π. φρίνας Hom. : c. inf., to persuade to, ., Od. 22. 213, Eur. Supp. 59. Hom. freq. uses an Ep. redupl. aor. 2 conj. παραπειθίσθαι Od. 22. 213 ; part. παραπειθισθῶν II. 14. 208 ; παραπειθῶν Od. 14. 290 ; παραπειθόντες Pl. 23. 37, Od. 24. 19. [I]

παράξῃδῶμαι, f. ἄδωμαι [ἄ], Dep. med., (πειράω) to make trial of one, so as to ascertain his will, c. gen., Διός Pind. O. 8. 4 : to make an easy attempt.

παράξῃστεῖν, verb. Adj. from παραπέλω, one must persuade, win over, Sext. Emp.

παράξῃστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παράξῃθω) able to persuade, cajole.

παραπελέκω, to heve at the side with an axe.

παραπεμπέον, one must dismiss, Clem. Al. : verb. Adj. from παραπέμω, ψω, to send by or beyond, make to pass, carry clear past or through, Od. 12. 72 ; hence also 2. to send by or along the coast, Thuc. 8. 61, in Pass. 3. to escort, attend, to bring in, convoy, Xen. Hell. 7. 2. 18, Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 6, etc. : so too in Med., to convoy ships, etc., Dem. 96. 10 : esp. to attend, Diog. L.

II. to send besides or in addition, Xen. An. 6. 3. 15.

III. to send to, of an echo, π. στόνον τινί Soph. Phil. 1459 ; so, ὁρῶντι π. to waft him applause, Ar. Eq. 546.

IV. metaph. to let pass, take no heed of, ap. Dem. 283. 24 : hence also to neglect, pass over, Lat. praetermittere, Diod.

V. Med. to send away from one, put away, e. g. one's wife, Apollod.

παράξῃλεγμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παραπέλω, twined or bound together.

παραπερίπᾶτω, to walk beside or near.

παραπετάλος, ον, (πέταλον) covered with leaves or plates, esp. of gold or silver.

παράπεταμα, Ion. for παραπέτομα.

παράπετάννυμι and -νύω, f. πετάσω : πf. πέτᾶμαι : to cover with a curtain or with any thing stretched out, Plut. II.

παράπεπταται ὄρνις the bird hovers before it with out-spread wings, Arat.

παράπετομαί, Ion. for παραπέτομαι.

παράπετασμα, ατος, τό, (παρσέννυμι) that which is spread out before a thing, a curtain, covering, veil, Hdt. 9. 82 ; metaph., π. τοῦ βίου Alex. Incert. 41.

παράπετομαι, f. πετήσομαι, usui. πτήσομαι : Ion. παραπετόμαι and παραπέταμαι, Dep. med., to fly beside, near, by or beyond, Ar. Thesm. 1014 : to fly along, v. sub παρπίπτω : to fly to, τινί Simon. 214.

παράπῃμα, ατος, τό, (παράπῃννυμι) any thing fixed beside or near, esp. a tablet on which were written laws, chronological or astronomical observations, etc., a sort of calendar, Cic. Att. 5. 14. 1 : π. ιστορικόν chronological annals, Diod., v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 520.

παράπῃννυμι and -νύω, f. πῃξω, to fix, plant beside or near, as a spear in the ground, Hdt. 4. 71 : esp. to engraft a twig, Plut. 2. 640 F. :—Pass., c. pf. 2, πέπῃμα, to cleave to, τινί Isocr. 12 B, and Theophr. :—Med. to set up a calendar (παράπῃμα, q. v.), Plat. Ax. 370 C, cf. Wyttien. Plut. 4 C.

παράπῃρᾶω, ἡσω, to spring by or beyond : also c. acc., to overleap, transgress, τοὺς νόμους Aeschin. 81. 28.

παράπῃλῶτες, ἡ, ὄν, (πῃλῶ) besmeared with mud, Geop.

παράπῃχιον, τό, (πῃχῶ) the small bone of the elbow, also κεκρίλ : the large one in front of it was προπῃχιον.

παράπῃχς, v, gen. εος, beside the elbow : τὸ παράπῃχς a woman's loose garment, with a purple border on each side, also παρυφές, Straton. ap. Ath. 582 D.

παράπῃξω, έσω, to press from one side, press awry or amiss : to press down, crush. Hence

παράπῃσμός, ὁ, a pressure from one side.

παρπικραίνω, to embitter, provoke, LXX. Hence

παρπικρασμός, ὁ, provocation, LXX.

παρπικρήνημι, f. πρήσω, to kindle, burn beside or near. Pass. to be inflamed, Xen. Eq. I. 4.

παρπίπτω, f. πεσοῦμαι, to fall beside, fall off at the side.

II. to fall in with by chance, fall upon, παραπεσοῖσα νῆς Hdt. 8. 87, and so Xen. : to come upon, happen to, τινί Plat. Legg. 686 D : καὶρος παρπίπτει an opportunity offers, Thuc. 4. 23, Xen. Hipparch. 7. 4 : ὁ παραπεσών, like ὁ παρπυγών, any man that falls in with one, the fruit that comes : τὸ παρπίπτειν that which falls out, a chance event, Polyb.

III. to fall or rush in, εἰς πόλιν Polyb.

IV. to come, burst forth, appear beside or near. V. to fall aside, fall away from, c. gen., τῆς ἀληθείας Polyb. : hence absol., to mistake, err, ἐν τινί Xen. Hell. I. 6. 4.

παρπιστεῖν, = πιστεῖν, dub.

παρπλάγιαζω, (παρπλάγιος) to make sloping or oblique at the side.

παρπλάγιασμός, ὁ, a trick in boxing.

παρπλάγιος, ον, sloping, slanting, sideways, Theophr. [ἄ]

παρὰ πλάζω, f. πλάζω, only used by Hom. in aor. act. and pass. To make wander from the right way, lead astray, of seamen, to drive him out of his course, Od. 9. 81., 19. 187: c. gen. of place, whence one is driven:—Pass. to wander, go astray, ὡς παρεκλάσθη Il. 15. 464. II. metaph. to perplex, νόημα Od. 20. 346; in moral sense, to lead astray, mislead, Pind. O. 7. 56:—Pass. to wander away from, γνῶμης ἀγλαῖας Eur. Hipp. 240: absol. to err, be wrong, Pind. N. 10. 10.

B. From Nic. downwds. Sext. also occurs in intr. signif., poet. to go astray.

παρὰ πλανᾶω, = foreg.

παρὰ πλάσσω, atos, τό, (παρὰ πλάσσω) any thing stuck beside another: esp. the colored wax put in the margin of books, to mark doubtful or obscure passages, etc., Lat. cera miniata, Cic. Att. 15. 14. 4, whence cera signare in Vitruv.

παρὰ πλάσσω, ὁ, the wax used to stop the holes of flutes, Arist. Probl. II. change of form, Sext. Emp.: from παρὰ πλάσσω, f. ἄσσω, to change the form, esp. for the worse, to deform. Pass. to receive or take such a form.

παρὰ πλάστος, os, counterfeit, spurious.

παρὰ πλέγμα, atos, τό, (παρὰ πλέγω) any thing plaited, woven beside or on.

παρὰ πλέω, a, ov, almost full, παρὰ πλείω ὡς τράπεζαι, as Plat. Rep. 390 A quotes Od. 9. 8, where our text has παρὰ δὲ πλῆθους τρ—

παρὰ πλέω, ἔω, to braid or plait beside or among: esp. of women, to put on false curls, Plut.

παρὰ πλεύρῃς, τό, covers for the sides of war-horses, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 1: strictly neut. from

παρὰ πλεύριδος, (α, ιω, = sq. [I]

παρὰ πλεύρος, ov, (πλευρά) on or along the sides. Hence παρὰ πλεύρῳ, to cover on the sides with a thing, τινὶ Philostr. παρὰ πλέω, Ion. —πλώ, f. πλέσσω and πλεονύω, to sail beside, near or along side, ἐν ᾗ χρὴ παρὰ πλεονύς shaving close past, Thuc. 2. 84: to sail by or along, esp. along a coast, τόπον or παρὰ τόπον Hdt. 4. 99. 7. 100, Thuc., etc. II. to sail along with, ὁ παρὰ πλεονῶ a supercargo or person appointed by a merchant to take care of his goods during a voyage. III. to sail past, Od. 12. 69, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 61, etc. IV. to sail to land, Xen. Ath. 2. 4. V. to sail away.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, Ion. for παρὰ πλεῖν, Lob. Phryn. 530.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, ov, Ion. for παρὰ πλεῖν, Hipp. Adv. —κῶς, Id.

παρὰ πλεῖν, to be full beside or at the side: to be almost full.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, ov, (παρὰ πλεῖν) stricken in one side or limb, paralysed, Hipp. Adv. —κῶς.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ov, (παρὰ πλεῖν) frenzied-stricken, Soph. Aj. 230.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, ov, (παρὰ πλεῖν) strictly strack side-ways: ἥνους π. a coast which slopes off towards the sea, a shelving beach, on which the waves break sideways, and not directly as against cliffs (προδῆλτες ἄκραι), Od. 5. 418. II. metaph. = παρὰ πλεῖν, mod. Hdt. 5. 92, 6, Xen. Oec. 1. 13.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, (παρὰ πλεῖν) paralysis. II. derangement, madness, Oenon. ap. Euseb.

παρὰ πλεῖν, to fill beside, near, over and above: esp. to fill with something unnecessary or superfluous. Hence

παρὰ πλεῖν, atos, τό, any thing added to fill up, a stop-gap, mace-weight, ὀνόματος παραπλ. words and phrases of such kind, Cicero's complementa numerorum, Dion. H. Hence

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, ov, serving to fill up. Adv. —κῶς.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, (παρὰ πλεῖν) a filling up with things superfluous.

παρὰ πλεῖν, to be near, be a neighbour. 2. to approach in way of sexual intercourse, Lat. coire, Arist. H. A.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ov, also (α, ιω) Hdt. 1. 202., 4. 128, and Plat.: coming alongside of or close to, and so like, τινὶ Hdt.: ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ παρὰ πλεῖν ἀλλήλους ἐγένοντο they were about equal in the sea-fight, had a drawn battle, Hdt. 8. 16: τοιαῦτα καὶ παρὰ πλεῖν such and such like, Thuc. 1. 22: π. καί . . . Id. 5. 112.—Superl. ἐσθὺς τῇ Κορυθῇ παρὰ πλεῖν αὐτῇ Hdt. 5. 87. Neut. παρὰ πλεῖν, παρὰ πλεῖν, as Adv., Id. 4. 99; so Adv. —ως, Plat. Apol. 37 A, etc., nearly, almost: but, παρὰ πλεῖν ὡς ἀγωνίζεσθαι to fight with nearly equal advantage, Lat. aequo

Marte contendere, Hdt. 1. 77, like νεῖκος ὁμοίων: π. καί . . . Lat. aequo ac . . . Id. 1. 94., 7. 119.

παρὰ πλεῖν, Att. —τω, f. ἔω, to strike beside, near, at the side. 2. to strike awry or falsely. II. Pass. to be stricken on one side or in one limb, be palsy-stricken. 2. to be or become senseless, mad, γέλας παρὰ πλεῖν Eur. H. F. 935.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ov, having curls or locks at the sides.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, (παρὰ πλεῖν) a braiding beside or at the side: an intertwining: intermingling, Sext. Emp.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, ov, coming to a place, Ep. syncop. part. from a pres. παρὰ πλεῖν, which is not in use.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ὁ, contr. —πλους, (παρὰ πλεῖν) a sailing beside, by or alongside, a coasting. 2. a point sailed round or doubled, Strab.

3. a passage over the sea, Lat. trajetibus, Italias to Italy, Thuc. 1. 36, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 502.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ov, contr. —πλους, ov, (πλῶ) sailing beside.

παρὰ πλεῖν, Ion. for παρὰ πλεῖν, to sail by or beyond, Od. 12. 69: παρὰ πλεῖν 3 aor. Ep. syncop.

παρὰ πλεῖν, f. πνεῦσω, to blow beside or by the side, to escape by a side-way, of the winds confined by Aeolus, Od. 10. 24.

II. to smell of one thing beside another, to have a slight smell of a thing, τινὸς Diosc. Hence

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, a breathing through a side aperture, Hipp.

παρὰ πλεῖν, Adv. for παρὰ πλεῖν, in the track, close behind, straightway. 2. at the feet, close to: v. sub τοῖς 1. 3.

παρὰ πλεῖν, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ (πῶς) to entangle the feet, Lat. impidire: hence in gen. to perplex, ensnare, Ep. Plat. 330 B: and so to deceive, Plat. Legg. 652 B, in Pass. Hence

παρὰ πλεῖν, ov, (πῶς) at the feet, i. e. present, poet. παρὰ πλεῖν Pind. N. 9. 90.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ὁ, (παρὰ πλεῖν) an entangling, hindrance, Artemid.

παρὰ πλεῖν, as Med., c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., (δύω) to pull off one's clothes along with another, esp. in order to fight with him, Plat. Theaet. 162 B. [v. δύω.]

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, to make a thing wrong or amiss, spoil. II. to copy a thing, counterfeit: and so in Med. to imitate for oneself, counterfeit, σφαγῖδα Thuc. 1. 132, cf. παράσσω: hence

III. in gen. to make spurious, alter arbitrarily. Hence

παρὰ πλεῖν, atos, τό, a counterfeit, dub. I. Hipp.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, a copying, forging, adulterating.

παρὰ πλεῖν, to enjoy beside, near or by the way, to receive good, benefit or ill incidentally from a thing, τινὸς.

παρὰ πλεῖν, f. οὐέω, Att. οὐῶ, to destroy, ruin beside or near: to ruin by the way, Plut. 1.—Pass., c. perf., et plqpf. 2 act., to perish beside or near: to be ruined by the way or by carelessness, Dem. 543. fin.

παρὰ πλεῖν, Adv. for παρὰ πλεῖν, by much, by far, by a great deal: opp. to παρὰ μικρόν.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, (παρὰ πλεῖν) an attending, conveying, sitting Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 16: a escort, suite. II. a procuring, importing or exporting, Arist. Pol.: that which is procured, supplies, provisions, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18. Hence

παρὰ πλεῖν, ov, attending, escorting.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ὁ, (παρὰ πλεῖν) attending, escorting, conveying, ἦ παρ. ναῦς a ship attending as convey, Polyb.: as Subst., an attendant, companion. II. procuring, conveying supplies or provisions, Polyb.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ov, (πόντος) beside or near the sea, Anth.

παρὰ πλεῖν, Dep., c. fut. med., et aor. pass., to go beside, alongside, past or beyond.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ov, (ποφύρα) edged with purple.

παρὰ πλεῖν, (α, ιω, (ποταμός) beside or near a river, lying or dwelling on a river, πόλις Hdt. 2. 60: οἱ π. people who live on a river, Id. 8. 34. [α]

παρὰ πλεῖν, Att. —τω, f. ἔω, to do any thing beside or beyond the main purpose, Hdt. 5. 45. II. to do any thing with another, join or help in doing, Soph. Aj. 261. III. to do or act unjustly, to do as exact money illegally, Plut.

παρὰ πλεῖν, ἦ, (παρὰ πλεῖν) an embassy executed in a faithless manner, dishonest embassy, Dem. 515. 27: we also have a speech of his on the π. (de Falsa Legatione) of Aeschines.

παράπρεσβείομαι, Dep., to execute an embassy faithfully or dishonestly, Plat. Legg. 941 A, Isocr. 375 D, εἰς τόντον Dem. 740. 17: less freq. in Act., as Dem. 401. 4. Hence
παράπρεσβευτής, οὗ, δ, one who has been faithless as ambassador.

παράπρημα, ατος, τό, that which falls off in saving, sawdust, Ar. Ran. 881: from

παράπρη, to saw beside or a little. [?]
παράπρεσμεύω, (προβέσμεος) to miss the appointed time. Hence
παράπρεσμεμία, ἡ, a missing of the appointed time, Schol. Luc. Tox. 44.

παράπρονόω, to consider beforehand.
παράπρονόχομαι, Dep., to admit inconsiderately, Epict.

παράπροςποιέομαι, Dep., to dissemble. Hence
παράπροςποίησις, ἡ, dissimulation.

παράπρωπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (πρόσωπον) a mask, dub.
παράπτασμα, τό, a stumble, mistake, trip, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

παράπταω, to stumble against, make an oversight or blunder, Plut.: π. τῆς ἀληθείας, v. l. pro παραπτείνω, Polyb.

παράπτερινύζω, = κολακεύω, Phot.
παράπτω, v. παράπτω.

παράπτω, ὥσα, to spit beside or aside, ἀφῆν π. to foam at the corners of the mouth: also c. gen., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 398, cf. παραβλύω. [v in pres., v in fut.]

παράπτω, ψα, to fasten beside, near or alongside:—Pass., παραπτόμενα χεροὶ πλάτα the oar grasped or plied by the hands, Soph. O. C. 716 (though others take this to be par. aor. 2 of παραπτόμαι):—Med. to touch beside or at the side: to touch in passing or slightly, Menand. p. 27.

παράπτωμα, ατος, τό, (παράπτεω) a fall beside. II. a false step, blunder, Polyb.: a transgression, N. T.

παράπτωσις, ἡ, (παράπτεω) a falling beside, slipping off; Arist. Gen. An. II. a falling from the right way, π. τοῦ καθήκοντος Polyb.: hence in gen. = παράπτωμα: but, III. π. τοῦ τόπου the situation of a place away from the road, Polyb.

παράπτωσις, τό, Com. word formed like παρτίσθια, a sickness which prevented one from being victor at the Πύθια, Anth. [v]

παράπτωσκω, of a sore, to begin to discharge matter, Hipp.

παράπτωλη, ἡ, a side-door. [v]

παράπτωλον, τό, Dim. from παραπτύλη, a little side-door. [v]

παράπτωλις, ἰδος, ἡ, = παραπτύλη, Heliod.

παράπτωτος, ον, with sides of box-wood, or covered therewith, Cratin. Dionys. 11.

παράπτωμάω, δαω, to cover with a lid, Arist. de Virt. et Vit.

παραρβύμεω, παραραίνω, παραράμμα, παραρέγγω, v. parapp.

παράρβω, (παράρος) to be mad.

παράρβω, παραρητός, v. παρapp.

παραρβέω, ἥσω, (ἀρβρον) = παραρβόω, to dislocate a limb, Plat. Ax. 367 B. ἡ δὲ ἐξαρβέω. Hence

παράρβημα, ατος, τό, a dislocation.

παράρβησις, ἡ, dislocation, Plut.

παράρβωω, = παραρβέω.

παράριγών, v. παραριγγών.

παράριθμέω, ἥσω, (ἀριθμέω) to count beside or among, reckon in or besides, Plut. II. to deceive in counting, and in gen. to cheat, τινά Stob. Eccl. 2. p. 232.

παράριπτω, -πτέω, v. παραριπτέω.

παρρέω, = ἀρρέω, dub. I, Luc.

πάρασμα, ατος, τό, (ἄρα) any thing attached, a selvage, v. l. for παρσίσμα, Thuc. 4. 48.

πάραρος, ον, Ion. πάραρος, like παρῆρος, mad, deranged in mind, Theocr. 15. 8. (Rather, as Valck. Adon. p. 241 sq., from ἀείρω, ἀείρω, than with Eust. from ἄρω.)

παρρατίζω, Att. fut. δαω, later ἀζω, to take away besides or from the side, Anth.

παρραρβύμεω, to be heedless in a thing. II. to neglect, τινός Diod.

παρραραίνω, to sprinkle, wet besides or at the side.

παρραράμμα, ατος, τό, any thing sowed on, a hem, border: from παρραράπτω, ψα, to sew beside or along:—Pass. to be sewn as a fringe along, Hdt. 4. 109.

παρραρέγγω, to snore beside or near.

παρραρέω, f. ρεσσομαι: aor. ἐρρήν: pf. ἐρρήκα. To

flow beside, by or past, c. acc., τόπον or παρά τόπον Hdt. 2. 150, 6. 20, etc.

2. π. τινί to slip off one, Xen. An. 4. 4. 11.

II. to drop or slip away, escape: hence to drop or slip from one's memory, Soph. Phil. 653, cf. ad Plat. Legg. 781 A.

2. of persons, π. τῶν φρενῶν to slip away from one's senses, Eupol. Incert. 1. 6, cf. ἐκπέλω, and Valck. Adon. 242 A.

III. to slip in unawares, Dem. 170. 25, and Plut. (The forms παραρῶν, -ρῶν, -ρύμω, are only assumed by Gramm. to derive certain tenses from them, v. ῥέω.)

παρραρήνυμι, f. ῥέω, to break at the side, esp. to break a line of battle, Thuc. 4. 96; and so in Pass., to be broken, Id. 5. 73, 6. 70.

II. in Pass., c. perf. 2 παρέρρωγα, to break or burst out beside or from, παρέρρωγεν ποδὸς φλέβη Soph. Phil. 824: φωνή παρέρρωγία a cracked, broken voice, Theophr.: δι' ὄργην παρραρήνυσθαι to break out in a passion, Plut.

παρραρήσις, ἡ, a tearing asunder. II. intr. the breaking or bursting out beside, near, etc.: violent language.

παρραρήσις, ἡ, an incorrect expression or thought, Plut.

παρραρήσις, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥητός, ῥηθῆναι, εἶναι, εἰρεῖν) of persons, that may be moved by words, π. ἐπέεσσιν Il. 9. 526. 2. prayed to, worshipped, Eccl.

II. of words, spoken to one, παραρρητοῖσι πτεῖσθαι to listen to exhortations, Il. 13. 726.

παρραρήσις, to freeze beside or near, τινί Anth.

παρραρήσις and -πτέω, to throw beside, before or to: metaph. to run the risk of doing a thing, c. part., π. λαμβάνων δεινὴν Soph. O. T. 1493.

2. c. acc. rei, to risk, hazard, venture a thing, τινί Id. Fr. 499. Cf. ἀναρρήσις, παραβδύλλομαι.

παρραρήσις, to whizz or rustle past.

παρραρήσις, ον, out of time (ῥυθμός), irregular in measure, Ar. Thesm. 121, in poet. form παρραρήσις. II. in time or measure, Orph., but dub. Adv. -μως.

παρραρήσις, ατος, τό, (παρραρήσις) any thing drawn along the side for shelter, etc.: esp. a leathern or hair curtain, stretched along the sides of ships to protect the men, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19, elsewhere παραρρήσιμα, παραρρήσιμα, like the Lat. ciucia, storea, plutei, also παραρρήσις νεώσ Aesch. Supp. 715:—παρραρήσις ποδὸς a covering for the foot, Soph. Fr. 475.

παρραρήσις, Dep., to draw along the side of, cover as with a curtain. [v. ῥόμομαι.]

παρραρήσις, to soil, to write upon: also to mark with the παρραρήσις.

παρραρήσις, ἡ, (παρραρήσις) v. sub παρραρήσις.

παρραρήσις, ἥσω, Ion. -τέω, to hang alongside, to or upon.

B. Hdt. uses the Ion. form παραρρήσις either 1. in trans. signif., to fit out, equip, get ready, στρατὴν etc., 7. 20, 142, etc., like παραρρήσις and παραρρήσις.

2. as Pass. or Med., to get ready, hold oneself in readiness, π. ὡς ἀλεξησόμενοι, ὡς πόλεμον 8. 108., 9. 29.

3. also, παραρρήσις ξίφος to have it hanging by one, be girt with it, Plut.

παρραρήσις, Ion. for foreg., Hdt.

παρραρήσις, τό, (παρραρήσις) any thing hanging at the side, Luc.

παρραρήσις, Dep., (ἀρτήσις) to make ready, prepare beside, Plut.

παρραρήσις, = foreg., esp. of food, to season by the way or incidentally, v. l. for foreg. [v]

παρραρήσις, παρραρήσις, παρραρήσις, v. παρapp.

παρραρήσις, ον, δ, a parasang, the Persian farsang, containing, acc. to Hdt. 2. 6, thirty stadia, i. e. somewhat more than a league.

παρραρήσις, to shake, move, agitate beside. II. intr. to be tossed, esp. to float, ride at anchor beside.

παρραρήσις, to sweep beside or at the side.

παρραρήσις, ξω, to stuff or push in beside or alongside, Hdt. 6. 125.

παρραρήσις, τό, the top-sail, Lat. supparium, Luc. (Prob. from παραρῶω, and akin to ἐπρωλεῖν.)

παρραρήσις, ον, (σευρῶ) beside or fastened to a cord or line: usu., π. ἵππου a horse which was fastened alongside of the regular pair by a rein or trace, an outrigger, elsewhere σευραφόρος, opp. to ἑγύριος:—hence metaph. a true associate, or a yokefellow, Eur. Or. 1017.

II. τὰ παρραρήσις, sometimes wrongly written παρραρήσις, the hollows at both sides of the tongue, in Hesych. παρραρήσις.

παράσειμα, ατος, τό, (παρσεῖω) a dangling of the arms beside one, a swinging of the arms in walking, etc., Hipp.

παρσεῖω, to shake at the side, τὰς χεῖρας to swing one's arms beside one, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 3; hence φέρειν παρσεῖας (sc. χεῖρας), Arist. Eth. N., like demissis manibus fugere in Plaut.

παρσεύω, perf. pass. παρσεύσθαι: to drive beside, by or beyond:—Pass. to rush past, part. perf. παρσεύμενος Q. Sm.

παρσημαῖον, to mark at the side, esp. with a critical mark.

II. to stamp amiss, counterfeit a mark or seal, forge money, like παρακόντω, παραχάρσσω:—Med. παρσημαλνομαι, to mark something for oneself, seal up, e.g. a house, Dem. 1039. 11, etc.: to sign and seal, διαθήσας Id. 837. 13: τὰ σσημασμένα παρασ. to countersign what is already signed and sealed, Plat. Legg. 954 B, cf. Piers. Mor. p. 313: hence, π. δόξας to subscribe to, accept opinions, Arist. Org. II. to conclude or infer from certain marks. Hence

παρσημαδία, ἡ, a critical mark at the side: any incidental remark on a thing: in gen. a notice, Polyb.

παρσημεῖον, τό, a marginal mark or note. II. a counterfeit seal, Plat. (Com.) Met. 1.

παρσημεῖον, to make a marginal note on or of. Hence παρσημεῖωσις, ἡ, a making a marginal note.

παρσημῖον, τό, a mark of distinction: esp. an ensign, banner, flag of a ship, Plut., cf. Stanl. Aesch. Theb. 214: the badge of a state, whence figs are called π. τῶν Ἀθηνῶν Alex. Κυβερν. 2: strictly neut. from (σημα)

παρσημῖος, ον, (σημα) marked or stamped amiss or falsely, or marked as base or counterfeit: esp. of money, Ar. Ach. 518, Dem. 766. 6, cf. παρακόντω; hence in gen. counterfeit, spurious, debased, δόξα Eur. Hipp. 1114, ubi v. Valck.; π. ῥήτωρ Dem. 307. 26: δύναμις π. ἀνθρ power falsely stamped with praise, i. e. praised by a wrong standard, Aesch. Ag. 780, ubi v. Blomf. II. later, marked in any way, and so=ἐπίσημος, Hdn. Adv. -μως.—On the word, v. Jac. A. P. p. 684.

παρσηπος, ον, in Xen. Cyr. usu. explained with a white stripe on the side or white along the side: others would read παρσάπος, others παρσάπος in same signif.

παρσίον, τό, very dub. l. for παρσείον.

παρσίτρεω, ἥσω, to eat beside, with, in the house of one, board or lodge with one, τινί Plat. Lach. 179 C: esp. II. to live at another's table, and play the parasite or toad-eater, τινί.

III. to be honored with a seat at the public table, Plat. Solon 244: cf. παρσίτος fin. Hence

παρσίτης, ἡ, an eating with one or at his table; hence II. toad-eating.

παρσίτιος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a παρσίτος: ἡ παρσίτικη, sub. τέχνη, the trade of a παρσίτος, toad-eating, Luc.

παρσίτειον, τό, the meeting-place of the priests called παρσίτοι, Ath. [σ]: from

παρσίτος, ον, eating beside, with, at the table of another: as Subst. ὁ π. one who lives at another's expense, and repays him with flattery and buffoonery, a parasite, toad-eater, name of a play by Antiph. Orig. there was no bad sense in the word; and so it was the name of a class of priests who prob. had their meals in common, Ath. 234 sq., cf. Bergk ap. Meineke Com. Fragn. 2. p. 1022.

παρσίτωπάω, ἥσω, to pass over in silence, omit mentioning, τί εἰ περ τινος Polyb. Hence

παρσίτωπις, ἡ, a passing over in silence.

παρσκαίρω, to spring, bound beside or near.

παρσκάσσω, ατος, τό, (σκενράω) a side-covering.

παρσκέτω, to cover beside or at the side.

παρσκευάω, f. σω, to get ready, prepare, δειπνῶν Hdt. g. 82, Xen., etc.; σπαρταλέν Thuc. 4. 74: ὅπλα, ναῖς, ἱππεῖς etc., Xen.: to hold ready, τὴν θύραν Lys. 94. 7:—κατασκευάω is rather to fit out, and so prepare what one has, παρσκευάω to get, provide, and so prepare what one has not, cf. παρασκευῆ fin. 2. to procure, provide, τινί τι Plat. Symp. 188 D, Xen., etc.

3. to make, render so and so, with an Adj. or Part., π. τινὰ εἶχοντα, εἰς βέλτων Xen. Cyr. i. 6. 18, 5. 2, 19: also, π. ὅπως c. ind. fut., Plat. Apol. 39 D: c. inf., π. τοὺς θεοὺς ἴλεως εἶναι Id. Legg. 803 E; π. τινὰ ὡς μὴ ποιεῖν to accus-

tom him not to do, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 19, Eq. 2. 3: absol. to make one's friend, Dem. 501. 21, cf. infr. v. 2.

B. Med. to get ready or prepare for oneself, but oft. much like the Act., and more freq. than it in Hdt., and Thuc., π. ὅπλα ἔς τι Hdt. 7. 25; π. τὰ πολέμια, ναῖς etc., Thuc., and Xen.: absol. to prepare, make preparations, Hdt. g. 122, πρὸς τι Xen.

2. esp. in Oratt., to procure persons as witnesses, partisans, etc., as to obtain a sentence by fraud or force, π. ἀντίδοον ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 840. 27; π. ῥήτορας, ψευδεῖς λόγους, ψευδεῖς μάρτυρας etc., Isae. 36. 2, 37. 5, Dem. 852. fin., etc.: and absol., to form a party, get supporters, Dem. 813. 20: π. τινὰς to bring men over to one's party, Andoc. 14. 17, Dem. 1092. 13: also in Act., as Xen. Hell. i. 5, 11; παρασκευῆν δικαστήριον to pack a jury, Lys. 130. 41, cf. παρακελεύσθαι.

C. Pass. to get oneself ready, prepare, and in pf. παρεσκεύασμαι to be ready, be prepared, freq. in Hdt., etc.: π. ἔς τι Hdt. 3. 150, etc.; πρὸς τι, ἐπὶ τι Xen.; also, ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν, ὡς εἰς θύραν Thuc. 4. 13, Xen., etc.: foll. by ὡς c. part. fut., as, π. ὡς ἀπολόμηναι Hdt. 7. 218, ὡς προσβαλόντες Thuc. 4. 8, and so freq. in Act.; less freq. without ὡς, as, π. ἐπιθροῦσθαι Thuc. 5. 8, cf. 6. 54, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 41: foll. by ὡς τε c. inf., π. ὡς τε καθάναυ Eur. H. F. 1241, cf. Xen. An. 7. 3, 35; and freq. c. ind. only, Hdt. i. 71, Aesch. Theb. 440, etc.: foll. by ὅπως c. indic. fut., π. ὅπως δώσει Plat. Theat. 183 D.

2. παρεσκευάσθαι τι to be prepared, provided, furnished with a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 B.

II. of things, to be got ready, prepared, ὡς παρεσκευάστω when preparations had been made, Thuc. 4. 67: and so, παρεσκευάστω (plur. for sing.) τοῖς Ἑλλησι Hdt. 9. 100.

παρσκεύασις, ἡ=παρσκευή.

παρσκευάστω, ατος, τό, any thing got ready or prepared: also=παρσκευή, Xen. Oec. II. 19.

παρσκευασμός, ὁ=foreg.: susp.

παρσκευαστός, verb. Adj., one must prepare, etc., Plat. Gorg. 480 E, etc. B. (from Pass.) one must prepare oneself, be ready, μὴ δεῖσθαι Id. Gorg. 507 D.

παρσκευστής, οὐ, ὁ, a provider, procurer, Plat. Gorg. 518 C.

παρσκευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparing, fitted for preparing.

παρσκευστός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be prepared, to be prepared, provided, procured, Plat. Prot. 319 B, 324 C.

παρσκευή, ἡ, a getting ready, preparing, preparation, Hdt. 7. 18; π. δειπνῶν Hdt. g. 82: παρσκευήν σίτον προαγγέλλει to order corn to be prepared, Id. 3. 25; so, π. νέων Ar. Ach. 190: preparation, practice, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 6: ἐκ παρσκευῆς of set purpose, by arrangement, Lat. ex instituto, Antipho 143. 33, Lys. 189. 34; so too, ἀπὸ παρσκευῆς Thuc. i. 133; and so εἰς παρσκευήν seems to be used, Elmsl. Bacch. 457: δι' ὅλην παρσκευήν at short notice, off-hand, Thuc. 4. 8.

2. a plan, method, Plat. Gorg. 510 E, 513 D.

3. a plot, intrigue, cabal, Antipho 138. 37, cf. παρσκευή v. 2. II. that which is prepared, furniture, provision, etc., Lat. apparatus, Plat. Rep. 495 A, etc.: pomp, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 14: 2. esp. of warlike preparation, of men, arms, ships, etc., a force, power, Thuc. 5. 7, 6. 31, and Xen.: in gen. power, means, Thuc. i. 1.—On its difference from κατασκευή, v. Arnold Thuc. i. 10, and cf. παρασκευάω init.

παρσκευήν=παρσκευάω.

παρσκήνέω, (σκενή) to pitch one's tent beside or near, τινί Xen. An. 3. 1, 28.

παρσκήνιω, τῶ, in Dem. 520. 18, either the space at the sides of the stage (σκενή), the side-scenes, Meineke Comment. Miscell. p. 12 sq.; or, the side-entrances to the theatre through the orchestra, and so=παρόδοι.

παρσκήνώω, (σκενή) φάρος παρ. to throw a wide garment like a tent over one, Aesch. Eum. 634; which he calls κατασκευήν in Cho. 999. II.=παρσκευήν, dub.

παρσκήπτω, ψω, to strike into, beside or near, of lightning, Luc.

παρσκιρτάω, ἥσω, to spring or leap beside or near, Plut.

παρσκοπέω, ἥσω, to look beside, miss the meaning of, τινός Aesch. Ag. 1252. 2. to give a sidelong glance at, τινά Plat. Symp. 221 B.

παρσκόπηω, ψω, to jeer, jest beside or indirectly, h. Hom. Cer. 203: π. τι εἰς τινα Plat. Cic. 38.

παραιοβέω, ἥσω, to startle, scare, esp. birds, v. l. Arist. Mirab. II. to stalk haughtily by, Plut.

παραιοφείρομαι, ἱσομαι, Dep. med., (σοφίζω) to apply art at the wrong place, π. πονηρῶς Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 137 F: π. τὸν ἱατρὸν to wish to be wiser than the physician, Arist. Rhet.

παραιοπῆς, ἄδως, ὁ, ἡ, (παραιοπῶ) = παραιοπύς, Theophr.

παραιοπῆτις, ἡ, = sq.

παραιοπῆστος, ὁ, a wrestling aside, Plut.: from

παραιοπῶ, ἄσω, to wrest, draw aside, Soph. El. 732: π. φρένας ἐπὶ λάβῃ Id. Ant. 792:—Med. to draw off or away from a thing, τὴν τυνὸς Heind. Plat. Soph. 241 C: also, παραιοπῆσθαι τινά τινα to detach him from another's side to one's own, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33, cf. Dem. 10. 6 [ἄω, ἄσω]

παραιοπῆστος, ὁ, to wind or fold beside or near:—Med. to entwine oneself or coil beside, (ἄω, ἄσω)

παραιοπῆς, f. κερῶ, to sow or scatter beside, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

παραιοπῆς, ἱσῶ, to bear a shield beside, i. e. to fight beside, stand by another, Eur. Phoen. 1435: metaph., (τόδε) παραιοπῆς ἐμοὶς βραχίλοι Id. H. F. 1099. Hence

παραιοπῆστις, οὐ, ὁ, a shield-bearer, or rather a companion in arms, comrade, Eur. Phoen. 1165, Cycl. 6.

παραιοπῆνδῶ, ἥσω, to be παραιοπῆνδως, to act contrary to an alliance or compact, break a treaty, Dem. 85. 22: π. τινα to break faith with one, Polyb.:—Pass., π. ὑπὸ τυνὸς to suffer by any one's breach of faith, Polyb.

παραιοπῆνδῶ, τό, a breach of treaty or faith, Polyb.: and παραιοπῆνδῆσις, ἡ, a breaking of faith, Polyb.

παραιοπῆνδῆτις, οὐ, ὁ, = sq.

παραιοπῆνδῶ, ον, (σπονδῆ) contrary to a compact or treaty, Thuc. 4. 23: μηδὲν παραιοπῆνδον ποιεῖν or παθεῖν Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 30, Ages. 3. 2. faithless, foresworn, Lys. 127. 4. II. θεοὶ παραιοπῆνδῶι the gods invoked at the σπονδαί, dub. Adv. -δως.

παραιοπῆρῶ, ἡ, (παραιοπῶ) a sowing beside, strewing or mingling with, Sext. Emp.

παραιοπῆρῶν, Adv. (ἄσπον) = παραιοπῆρῶ, immediately, at once, Ap. Rh.

παραιοπῆρῶν, Adv. (παραιοπῆρῶ) stepping beside, going up to, II. 15. 22, Od. 10. 173. II. standing beside or at the side, Theogn. 473.

παραιοπῆρῶ, f. ξω, to drop upon, Hipp.

παραιοπῆρῶν, αἰ, (σπῆρῶν) the part of the door next the hinges.

παραιοπῆς, ἄδως, ὁ, ἡ, (παραιοπῶ) strictly, any thing that stands beside or next to: esp. a post, pillar: hence in plur., at παραιοπῆσδῶς a colonnade, and as this was usu. at the entrance of a house, an entrance, portico of a house or temple, Lat. vestibulum, Eur. Phoen. 415, Cratin. Dionys. 9, Xen. Hier. 11. 2: and elsewhere. πρόσθιος and αἰθῶσα: also in sing., a house, chamber, Eur. Androm. 1121.

παραιοπῆστις, εως, ἡ, I. (παραιοπῆμ) a putting, setting aside or away, banishing, v. Ast Plat. Legg. 855 C. 2. a setting out things for sale, retail-trade, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3.

3. a presenting to, 'bringing before others, as before a court of justice. 4. metaph. a placing before one, a representation, explanation, proof.

II. (παραιοπῆμ) intr. a being beside, presence: hence

1. a position or post near another, as, near a king, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 5. 2. that which is near the mind, present to the soul in sleeping or waking, = τὸ τῇ ψυχῇ παραιοπῆμενον: an opinion, judgment, thought.

3. presence of mind, confidence, Polyb.: ready wit, Polyb., and Plut. 2. 589 A: but also

4. a being beside oneself, absence of mind, violent passion, rashness and the like, Polyb.: also desire, wantonness, Antiph. Hylōx. 1, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 199.

III. as Att. law-term, a small money-deposit on entering certain public suits, prob. as a fee to the court, Andoc. 16. 5, Isae. 42. 31, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. 5 § 140. 11, Böckh P. E. 2. 69 sq.

παραιοπῆστος, ἥσω, to stand by or near, abstand, Aesch. Ag. 14, etc.: τινὶ Id. Theb. 669, and Soph.

παραιοπῆστις, οὐ, ὁ, (παραιοπῆμ) one who stands by or near, c. gen., Eur. Beller. 6: absol., one's comrade on the flank, as παραιοπῆστις is one's front-rank-man, ἐπισπῆρῆστις one's rear-rank-man, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59: in gen. a comrade in battle, etc., Hdt. 6. 107, 117, and Trag.: hence in gen. a helper, assistant, companion.

3. one's right or left-hand-man in a chorus when

drawn up in order, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6. II. in Anatomy, = ἐπιδομῆσις, the testicles, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2. 13. [σῶα] Hence

παραιοπῆστις, ἡ, ὄν, able to exhort or rouse, c. gen., ἀγωνίας Polyb. II. having presence of mind, collected, calm, courageous, Polyb. 2. also act. animating, encouraging. III. beside oneself, transported, mad, furious, Polyb. Adv. -κῶς.

παραιοπῆστις, ἴδως, fem. from παραιοπῆστις, a helper, assistant, Soph. O. C. 559, Tr. 889. [σῶα]

παραιοπῆστις, to enclose by palisades placed along or before.

παραιοπῆστις, ὅς, παραιοπῆστις, to go by, past or beyond, pass by, c. acc. loci, h. Hom. Ap. 217, c. dat., Aesch. Cho. 568: but not c. gen., Herm. Soph. O. T. 801. II. to go, come or to towards, approach.

παραιοπῆστις, to set on one side, turn sideways, e. g. a sail, Heliod.

II. = ἀναστέλλω, ap. Hesyech.

παραιοπῆστις, to sigh beside or near, also in Med. [ῶα]

παραιοπῆστις, ἄσως, τό, (παραιοπῆμ) calmness, self-possession, courage. II. θεῖον π. divine inspiration, Dion. H. III. in plur. principles, maxims, M. Anton.

παραιοπῆστις, f. ξω, to mark by pricking at the side.

παραιοπῆστις, ψω, to shine beside, at the side, Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 590.

παραιοπῆστις, τό, Dim. from sq., Diog. L.

παραιοπῆστις, ἴδως, ὁ, ἡ, (σῆλως) any thing written beside or at the side, esp. the title of a book, which was written at each end of the roll, or appended on a label, Diog. L.

παραιοπῆστις, f. σπορέω and στρέφω, to stretch beside or near, to lay flat, throw a person, Ar. Eq. 481.

παραιοπῆστις, = foreg., poet.

παραιοπῆστις, Dep., to miss the mark, c. gen., Sext. Emp.

παραιοπῆστις, ον, squinting sideways.

παραιοπῆστις, Dep. (στρατεῖω) to march beside or with an army.

παραιοπῆστις, (στρατηγός) to be at the general's side, act with him, like συστρατηγῶ, App.: but also II. to meddle with the general's department, Plat.

παραιοπῆστις, to encamp beside, near or opposite, Plut.

παραιοπῆστις, ἄσως, τό, that which is twisted: a twist, distortion, Hipp. 423. 21: from

παραιοπῆστις, ψω, to twist aside or from its proper place, Hipp. 589, 27: to distort the eyes, Nic. 2. to turn aside, prevent, μοῖραν Eur. Melan. 9: in gen. to change, Plat. Crat. 418 A.

παραιοπῆστις, ον, roundish.

παραιοπῆστις, f. στρέφω, = παραιοπῆστις.

παραιοπῆστις, ἥσω, poet. for παραιοπῆστις, Ap. Rh.

παραιοπῆστις, to be somewhat astringent, Ath. [ῶ]

παραιοπῆστις, to cheat one in violation of a contract (συγγραφῇ), to break contract with one, τινά Dem. 1291. 17., 1293. 7: from

παραιοπῆστις, ἡ, a breach of contract.

παραιοπῆστις, f. χεῖσω, to mingle improperly.

παραιοπῆστις, to calumniate beside or secretly, Plut.

παραιοπῆστις, as Pass., to assemble beside or with others, Andoc. 17. 24.

παραιοπῆστις, to compare: Pass. to be like, τινί LXX.

παραιοπῆστις, ἄσως, τό, (συμβαίνει) in the technical language of the Stoics, a subordinate notion or circumstance, also παραιοπῆστις, cf. σύμβαμα.

παραιοπῆστις, τό, v. foreg.

παραιοπῆστις, ἡ, an inflammation of the throat, Hipp., v. κυναγχῆ.

παραιοπῆστις, to assemble illegally or secretly. [ᾶ] Hence

παραιοπῆστις, ἡ, an illegal, secret meeting.

παραιοπῆστις, ἡ, = foreg.

παραιοπῆστις, ἡ, ὄν, binding along with: from

παραιοπῆστις, ψω, to bind with.

παραιοπῆστις, ἡ, (συνήμῃ) a misunderstanding, Hipp.

παραιοπῆστις, ἡ, (συνήμῃ) the formation of a word from a compound, Gramm. Hence

παραιοπῆστις, ον, esp. in neut. plur., τὰ π. words formed from compounds.

παραιοπῆστις, ἄσως, τό, a collateral signal, a signal added to the watch-word, Polyb., v. σύνθημα.

παρὰσυρίζω, to play the σύριγξ beside or near, Nonn.
 παρὰσυρ, f. ἵρῳ, to draw, drag, sweep, hurry along or away, as a flood, π. τῆς σπάρτας Ar. Eq. 527: τὸν νοῦν ἵρῳναί π. to hurry away the mind in a course of pleasure. 2. π. ἔπος to drag a word in, use it out of time and place, Aesch. Pr. 1065.
 3. παρὸς παρ. to sweep off the oars of a ship by brushing past her, Polyb.
 4. οἱ παρὰσυστοιμένοι, = ὀπισθεκλιμένοι, wrestlers tripped up, [v]
 παρὰσφάγις, ἰδος, ἡ (σφαγή) the part near the throat.
 παρὰσφάλις, ἐς, (σφάλω) wandering by or past, Nic.
 παρὰσφάλιζω, to secure by placing beside, to fortify, LXX.
 παρὰσφάλω, fut. ἀλῶ: aor. παρῆσφα: to push or thrust off sideways, hence to make a thing glance off to the side, e. g. an arrow, to make it fail or miss, II. 8. 311:—Pass. to err, be deceived, νοῦς παρῆσφαται Critias 2. 13: also to wander from, e. gen., Plat. Epin. 976 B.
 παρὰσφικῶ, to wedge in beside or near.
 παρὰσφινγῶ, to bind in at the side.
 παρὰσφινγῶ, γῶ, to bind, fasten beside or on.
 παρὰσφράγιζω, ἰσω, to set a seal beside: to seal up, Teles ap. Stob. p. 523. II. —Pass. to be sealed up, Ib. 14. II. to counterfeit a seal, dub. Hence
 παρὰσφράγις, ἡ, the counterfeiting of a seal, dub. [σφρα]
 παρὰσφύριος, ον, (σφύρην) beside, near the ankles.
 παρὰσῶ, to detain, dub.
 παρὰσῶδιζω, fut. δῶ, to perform or execute in haste, off-hand, carelessly: hence also=παρὰχαρῶσω.
 παρὰσῶδον, Adv., beside, near, close to. II. of Time, like παρὰσῶδον, hard upon, straightway, Ap. Rh. III. in gen. almost, well nigh, Dion. H.
 παρὰσῶδω, = παρῶχω, poet.
 παρὰσῶχεν, inf. aor. 2 of παρῶχω, Hom., and Ion. παρὰσῶχεν II.
 παρὰσῶχετός, ἐα, ἐόν, verb. Adj. from παρὰσῶχω, v. παρῶχω.
 παρὰσῶχηται, ἰσω, to change from the true or right form, to alter, disfigure, disguise, Theophr. ap. Plut. II. to imitate, copy, Pausan. Hence
 παρὰσῶχητοςμός, ὁ, the formation of a word from another by a change of termination, gender, etc., Gramm.
 παρὰσῶχιδες, αἱ, chips which fall by the side in cleaving, hewing, etc., Hipp. [i]: from
 παρὰσῶχω, ἰσω, to split, open, e. g. fish, Epich. p. 104: to rip up lengthwise, π. παρὰ τὴν λατῶν Hdt. 2. 86. Hence
 παρὰσῶχιστις, οὐ, ὁ, one who splits or rips up lengthwise, e. g. a cook who guts fish, etc. II. one who opens corpses in the side or flank to embalm them, Diod. III. a housebreaker who breaks through doors or walls, Polyb.
 παρὰσῶχινῶ, ἰσω, to measure out by a line or cord.
 παρὰσῶχινισμα, ατος, τό, a cord drawn beside or along.
 παρὰσῶχολέω, to busy oneself with trifling things.
 παρὰσῶχαιρῶ, or -αίω, to celebrate the Taenaria like the Laconians, Hermipp. Oeol 7.
 παρὰτάξις, ἡ (παράταξις) a placing beside, esp. a disposing soldiers in array: hence also an army in array, π. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 216 D: ἐκ παρατάξεως in ranged or pitched battle, Thuc. 5. 11, Dem. 123, 24, Aeschin. 66. 15; so, ἐν τῇ παρατάξει Polyb. 2. metaph. the regular party of a demagogue, Lat. ambitus, Dem. 108 f. 12.
 παρὰτάρασσω, Att. -ττω, f. ῶ, to confuse, confound, dub.
 παρὰτάσις, ἡ (πατάσις) extension by, near, before. II. in Gramm. χρόνον π., Lat. tempus imperfectum, also χρόνος παρὰτακτός, because the imperf. expresses continuance or duration of time in the past.
 παρὰτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ῶ, to place or post beside others, esp. in battle-order, Hdt. 9. 31, and Xen.: and so in Med., to draw up one's men in battle order, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23, etc.—Pass. to be set or posted beside in array, παρὰ τινος Hdt. 8. 95: to be drawn up in battle order, Thuc. 4. 32, 43, etc. II. in Med. also to meet one another in battle, ἀλλήλους Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 5: absol. to stand side by side in battle, ὁ μὲν τοὺς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς παρατάξαμένους Dem. 297. 12. 2. in Plut. to propose to oneself, form a resolution.
 παρὰτάκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, stretching out, lengthening. II. χρόνος

παρὰτακτός, the imperfect, Sext. Emp., v. παράταξις II. Adv. -κῶς: from
 παρὰτείνω, to stretch out along, beside or near, Hdt. 1. 185: to stretch out the line, Lat. ordines explicare, Xen. An. 7. 3, 48: π. τάφρον to draw a long trench, Ib. 1. 7, 15: to produce in a straight line, Plat. Rep. 527 A. 2. of time, to protract, prolong, exhaust or wear out by delay, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11, cf. Mem. 3. 13, 6. 3. to stretch on the rack, torture, bring to extremity, Ar. Eq.: and in Pass., πολιολογία παρὰτείνεσθαι εἰς τοῦτοχρον to strain themselves to the uttermost, hold out to the last, Thuc. 3. 46; so, λυμὴ παρὰτείνεσθαι Plat. Symp. 207 B, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.: in Pass. of a corpse, to be laid along, laid prostrate, lie dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691, cf. Ar. Nub. 212 sq. 4. of pronunciation, to pronounce a word long or slowly, lengthen it in pronunciation, Lat. producere. II. intr. to stretch out, lie beside, before or along, of a wall, a line of country, etc., Hdt. 1. 180, Thuc. 4. 8, etc.: c. acc. loci, τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέρην φέροντα ὁ Κῶσικος παρὰτείνει Hdt. 1. 203: so also freq. in Pass., Hdt. 2. 8, 4, 38, etc. III. as auxili. Verbo c. part., ποῖ παρὰτενείς δεδιδῶς ταῦτα; how long will you go on fearing this? Lat. quousque tendes or perges haec timere, Philostr.
 παρὰτερίζω, to build a wall beside: to fortify beside.
 παρὰτερίζμα, ατος, τό, a wall or fort built beside: a side or cross-wall, Thuc. 7. 11, 42 (v. Arnold, 42).
 παρὰτερίνω, aor. παρῆτερινα, in Hom. only in Med., strictly of timber, to work into another form: hence in gen. to transform, alter, οὐδὲ κεν ἄλλως Ζεὺς παρῆτεριναίτο not even he could make it any way else (ἄλλως being almost pleonast.), II. 14. 54. 2. to alter from the truth, disguise, falsify, ἔπος Od. 14. 131. II. to botch, alter clumsily, of carpentry, Plut. III. to build or make besides, Plut.
 παρὰτελευταῖος, αἱ, αἰών, the last but one.
 παρὰτελευτός, ον, (τελευτή) = foreg., Gramm.
 παρὰτελωνέομαι, Dep. (τελωνέω) to commit a fraud in farming the revenue, τι Diog. L.
 παρὰτεμνῶ, f. τεμῶ, Ion. and poet. τᾶμῶ, to cut or cut up at the side or lengthwise, π. τινὸς θῆμιον to cut in half, Ar. Lys. 117, 132.
 παρὰτεταμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παρὰτάσσω, in battle-array, well prepared, Plat. Rep. 399 B.
 παρὰτετημένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παρὰτηνέω, carefully, exactly.
 παρὰτεχνολογῶ, to introduce a thing incidentally and without system, Dem. Phal.: the form παρὰτεχνολογῶ is dub.
 παρὰτηνέω, f. ἤσω, to watch closely, observe narrowly, c. acc., Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 4: esp. with evil design, N. T. 2. to observe constantly, take care, foll. by ὥσας . . . Dem. 281. 16. Hence
 παρὰτηνῆμα, ατος, τό, any thing observed, an observation, esp. of the flight of birds.
 παρὰτηρήσις, ἡ, an observing or remarking beside or near, also=foreg., Diod. 2. a watching or lying in wait for a person, Polyb.
 παρὰτηρήτέον, verb. Adj., one must take care, Arist. Org.
 παρὰτηρητής, οὐ, ὁ, an observer, overseer, Diod. Hence
 παρὰτηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for observing.
 παρὰτὸ θῆμι, also 3 sing. pres. παρὰτὸ θῆμι Od. 1. 192. To place beside or before, esp. of meals, to set something before one, π. τι in Hom. (esp. in Od.) the usu. signif.: παρ. δαῖτα II. 23. 810; πράττειν Od. 5. 92; δίδωμι Od. 21. 177, cf. Hdt. 4. 73, etc.: hence in gen. to offer, provide, furnish, ξένια II. 11. 779, cf. Od. 5. 91, 9. 517; δδοιστῶν Od. 15. 506; π. δύναμι in τι to place power at one's disposal, Od. 3. 205: π. τι c. inf., to enable one to do, Plat. Prot. 325 E, Theaet. 157 C.—Hom. oft. has it in tmesi. 2. to place beside, add to. 3. to lay before one, to propose, represent, declare, explain, τι in Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14: to allege, produce, Isae. 78. 13, cf. infr. B. 4. to set over against, τι in Plat. Phil. 47 A, Demad. 179. 16. 5. to set side by side, compare. 6. to place as a pledge with some one, give into another's charge or keeping, to deposit in his hands, τι in τι: but also in Med., as Hdt. 6. 86, i: hence παρὰθήκη the deposit.
 B. Med., to set by or before oneself, have set before one, δαΐδας Od. 2. 105, 19. 150, 24. 140; σκύφος Eur. Cycl. 290,

γράφειν Thuc. i. 130: esp. to take to oneself, take as an assistant or helper. 2. to give as a deposit, v. supr. 6. 3. to venture, stake, hazard, κεφάλαια, ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι Od. 2. 237, 9. 255, Tyrtae. 3. 18, cf. παραβάλλω Med. 4. to lay by oneself or by one's side, lay up or set aside for something, χρήματα Polyb. 5. to apply something of one's own to a purpose, employ it, τι ἐν τινι Plat. Phaed. 65 E. 6. to bring or quote in one's own favor, quote as evidence or as an authority, π. μῦθον, παρδείξω Plat. Polit. 275 B, 279 A — but most freq. in Gramm., and that sometimes in Act., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 84, 359.

παταίλλω, to pluck the hair from all parts of the body but the head, π. τὰς θλαφαρίδας Ar. Eq. 373: a practice among voluptuaries and women, also the penalty inflicted on adulterers when detected, Id. Plut. 168, cf. τίλλω, and Valck. Hipp. 415: — Med., to pull hairs out of oneself, Ar. Ach. 31, cf. τίλλω. παταίλλω, ὁ, a plucking the hair from all parts but the head. πατάιλτος, ἦ, — foreg., Clem. Al. πατάιλτος, ον, (παταίλλω) stripped of hair, plucked in all parts but the head.

παταίλτρα, ἡ, (παταίλλω) a female slave who plucked the hairs from her mistress's body, Cratin. Hor. 2. παταίτω, to fumigate, smoke on all sides, Geop. πατολμάω, ἥσω, to be fool-hardy, Polyb. πατόλμος, ον, (τόλμα) fool-hardy, Plut. Adv. — μως, Heliod.

παρόπτος, ον, (παρεῖνω) stretched out beside or along, π. χερῆς hands hanging down by the side, Eur. Alc. 399. παροξέυνει, ἦ, (ροξέω) a shooting beyond or past. II. a shooting with an arrow in passing, Plut. παρόπτος, ον, at the wrong or a bad place. παρᾶγναι, inf. aor. 2 of παρᾶργω. παρᾶργικέω, = sq.

παρᾶργωδῶ, to tell in false tragic style, to exaggerate. παρᾶργωδος, ον, pseudo-fragis, bombastic, fustian, Plut. παρᾶνάλω, to hiss like a child. παρᾶργω, f. πρένω, to turn aside, off or away, Ἰππολ. II. 23. 398: ἐκτός δὲ τοῦ ποταμῶν παρ. to turn a river from its channel, Lat. derivare, Hdt. 7. 128, cf. 130: π. λόγων to pervert or falsify a story, Hdt. 3. 2: in gen. to alter, Hdt. 7. 16: later also c. gen. 2. to turn one from his opinion, Hes. Th. 103. 3. to turn from the right way, mislead, Plut.: hence to seduce, corrupt, bribe, Plat. Legg. 885 D, in Pass.

B. Med. to turn away, fall off, go astray from a thing, τινός Xen. Oec. 12. 17. Cf. παρᾶρπτος and παρᾶρπτός. παρᾶρπτος, f. θρέπω, to feed, rear beside or with — Pass. to feed or live with or at the expense of another, Dem. 403. 23.

II. to feed or rear to no purpose, of men and animals that are not worth their keep, Schäf. Greg. p. 1041, Meineke Meand. p. 85.

παρᾶρπτος, f. θρέζωμαι, usu. δρᾶμομαι: aor. παρᾶρπτον, the only tense used by Hom. To turn, rush by or past, Il. 10. 330; c. dat. loci, 22. 157; later also c. acc., to escape, τὰ κακὰ Eur. H. F. 1020: hence 2. to outrun, overtake, τὴν πόδεσσιν Il. 23. 636; later in gen. to excel, surpass, Polyb. 3. to overreach, outwit, Opp. 4. to run up over or over, Lat. cursu conficere, ἡμιπλεον Xen. An. 4. 7. 6. 5. to run over, i. e. treat in a cursory way, Lat. percurrere: also to pass over, omit, Polyb. II. to run up to, run quickly to, εἰς, ἐπὶ or παρά τι Xen.

παρᾶρπτος, f. πρέω, to start aside from fear, παρᾶρπσσαν δὲ οἱ ἵπποι the horses shied or swerved, Il. 5. 295.

παρᾶρπτος, ον, (τιρᾶω) pierced at the side, αὐλὸς π. a kind of flute for playing mournful airs.

παρᾶρπτος, ἦ, a rubbing against one another: hence metaph., collision, clashing, enmity, Polyb.: from

παρᾶρπτος, ψω, to rub beside or alongside, π. χρυσὸν ἀκίρατον ἄλλω χρυσῷ (sc. εἰς βάσανον) to rub pure gold beside other gold on the lapis Lydius and see the difference of the marks they leave, Hdt. 7. 10, 11 hence in Pass. to be rubbed beside base metal and so tested, εἰς βάσανον δ' ἔλθων παρᾶρπτομαι, ὥστε μοιβᾶν χρυσὸς Theogn. 417, εἰς βάσανον δ' ἔλθων παρᾶρπτομένης τε μοιβᾶν χρυσὸς Ib. 1101. 2. to rub off at

the side or in passing. 3. to rub upon or into. II. Pass., παρᾶρπσθαι τινι or πρὸς τινα to clash against, fall out with one, Polyb., cf. παρᾶρπτος. III. Med., παρᾶρπσθαι τὸ μέτωπον, like Lat. os or frontem perficere, to harden the forehead as it were by perpetual rubbing, and so to be utterly hardened, dead to shame, Strab., cf. ὀφρυκνηστος. [?] Hence παρᾶρπτος, ατος, τό, inflammation caused by friction in riding or walking, Lat. intertrigo, Diosc.

παρᾶρπτος, ἦ, a rubbing against one another, Diosc. παρᾶρπτος, = παρᾶρπτος: but in Od. 4. 465, τί με ταῦτα παρᾶρπτος ἀγορεύεις; why tell me this, leading me astray, misleading me?

παρᾶρπτος, ἦ, (παρᾶρπτος) a turning off or away, averting, means of averting, θανάτῳ Eur. Ion 1230. 2. a turning aside or astray, misleading. 3. intr. a falling away, degeneracy: error, Plut. 4. a bye-way, side-stream, Longin.

παρᾶρπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, = παρᾶρπτος II. παρᾶρπτος, ον, (παρᾶρπτος) turned off or away, estranged, strange, Opp. 2. turned from the right way, lawless, εὐναί Pind. P. 2. 65. II. Act. turning away, averting a thing, τινός Eur. Andr. 528.

παρᾶρπτος, ον, (παρᾶρπτος) reared beside or in the same house, Lat. verna, Polyb.

παρᾶρπτος, Anth., and παρᾶρπτος, poet. for παρᾶρπτος. παρᾶρπτος, ον, (τροχός) beside the wheel.

παρᾶρπτος, ἥσω, to pluck grapes by the way or by stealth: hence, like ὀμφακίζομαι, of lovers' stolen pleasures, Aristaen. παρᾶρπτος, to coo beside or near.

παρᾶρπτος, = πρῶτος: susp.

παρᾶρπτος, fut. ἔσται, aor. παρᾶρπτον, to gnaw at the side, nibble at, take a bite of, c. gen., ἔδας Ar. Ran. 988, Pac. 415: also metaph., π. τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἡγεμονίας etc., Sueton. Galb. 4, and Zonar.

παρᾶρπτος, poet. for παρᾶρπτος, θεοὺς θύεσσι παρᾶρπτος' ἑνθρώποι mortals turn away the anger of the gods by sacrifices, Il. 9. 500.

παρᾶρπτος, Att. for παρᾶρπτος, Arr.

παρᾶρπτος, f. τελέωμαι, aor. παρᾶρπτον: to happen to be at hand, come to, τινί Il. 11. 74: to be present at, Lat. interesse, π. τῷ λόγῳ, τῷ πᾶσι Hdt. 7. 236, 9. 107: absol., to be present, Hdt. 6. 108: and of things, to offer, present itself, Lat. praesto esse, Thuc. 4. 19, Plat., etc.: hence, ὁ παρᾶρπτος whoever chanced to be by, i. e. the first comer, any chance person, Thuc. 1. 22: τὸ παρᾶρπτον or παρᾶρπτον whatever turns up or chances, an emergency, Thuc. 1. 122. 5. 38: ἐκ τοῦ παρᾶρπτον λέγειν to speak off-hand: παρᾶρπτος, absol. like παρασχόν, it being in one's power, since it was in one's power to do, Thuc. 1. 76. 5. 60.

παρᾶρπτος, ον, (τύπτω) marked with a false impress, counterfeit, Valck. Hipp. 1115. Hence

παρᾶρπτος, to mark with a false impress, form wrongly. παρᾶρπτος, ἦ, a false copy: a wrong expression, Plut. [?] παρᾶρπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, expressing wrongly or improperly, counterfeiting, Sext. Emp. Adv. — κως.

παρᾶρπτος, to dry beside or between, Theophr.

παρᾶρπτος, to light or illumine from the side. 2. to make appear, represent partially.

II. intr., and in Pass., to be lighted, illumined on the side, Strab.

παρᾶρπτος, ἥσω, to speak to, address, ἀγαυοὶ μύθοι, μελιχίους ἔπεισσι Od. 15. 53, 16. 279; ὄνασσαν π. τινι to make light of death to any one, Od. 11. 488. II. to try to persuade of a thing, μὴ ταῦτα παρᾶρπτος Od. 18. 178.

παρᾶρπτος, to play on the flute beside or near.

παρᾶρπτος, usu. as Dep., παρᾶρπτομαι, c. fut. med., et aor. pass. et med., to dwell, lie or be near, παρᾶρπτοσα πέτρα Eur. Ion 493.

παρᾶρπτος, τό, (αὐλή) a court at the side or front of a house. παρᾶρπτος, ον, (αὐλή) dwelling beside; in gen. neighbourhood, near, Soph. Aj. 892 (which others refer to sq.). O. C. 785.

παρᾶρπτος, ον, piping amiss, discordant, out of tune, μέλη Cratin. (P) ap. Ath. 164 E, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 225 A. 2. sounding like, τινί.

παρᾶρπτος, f. ξήσω, to increase by rubbing beside or to, Strahl.

παρᾶνξη, ἡ, Att. for sq., Philo.

παρᾶνξησις, ἡ, enlargement by pieces placed beside, Strab.

παρᾶνξητος, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to increase, enlargement.

Adv. —ως, Sext. Emp.

παρᾶνξω, = παρᾶνξω.

παρᾶνσπιος, ον, exceeding harsh or austere, Dicaearch.

παρᾶντα, Adv. for παρ' αὐτά (sc. τὰ πράγματα), like παρὰ χρίμα and sq., immediately for the moment, opp. to ὑστερον, Eur. Incert. 47, cf. Lob. Phryn. 47: but also II. in like manner, Lat. perinde, Aesch. Ag. 737. [τῶ]

παρᾶντίκα, Adv. = foreg., Lob. Phryn. 47: τὸ π. Hdt. I. 19, etc., and Thuc.; also sometimes c. gen.: ἐν τῷ π. Thuc. 2. 11, Plat. Phaedr. 240 B, Xen., etc.: ἡ π. λαμπρότης Thuc. 2. 64. [τ]

παρᾶντόθεν, Adv. = αὐτόθεν.

παρᾶντόθι, Adv. = αὐτόθι.

παρᾶνχεῖνξω, to bend the neck on one side, and so to cut the throat or break the neck.

παρᾶνχένιος, ον, also α, ον, (αὐχὴν) beside or on the neck, hanging from the neck, φερέρι Anth.

παρᾶνχέω, inf. aor. 2 of παρᾶνχθω.

παρᾶναινω, f. φᾶνῶ, poet. παρᾶν, to shew, make appear beside or at, Hes. Op. 732: to shew, produce, Ar. Lys. 183: π. τοῦ σώματος to give a glimpse of it, Ar. Eccl. 94.

2. to walk beside and light, shew the way to a place, Ar. Ran. 1362, and Plut. II. Pass. to shew oneself, appear beside or near, in gen. to appear, Plat. Theat. 199 C, Xen., etc.

παρᾶναιρσις, ἡ, a taking away at the side, secret stealing. παρᾶναιρσις, ἡ, poet. παρᾶναιρσις and πᾶρᾶναιρσις, (παρᾶναιρσις) a speaking to, an address, esp. in the way of exhorting, comforting, etc., Il. II. 793., 15. 404.

2. allurements, persuasion, said of the cestus of Aphrodite, Il. II. 217, cf. Arist. Eth.-N. 7. 6, 3: so too, ἐχθρὰ πᾶρᾶναιρσις Pind. N. 8. 54.

παρᾶναιρσις, ἡ, (ἀράσσω) a touching slightly or secretly, Gal. [α] παρᾶναιρσις, ἡ, (φᾶσις) the seeing an image behind a mirror.

παρᾶναιρσις, to touch at the side, touch slightly or secretly, Hipp.

παρᾶναιρνα, τὴ, (φερέφ) that which a bride brings over and above her dowry (προίτη).

παρᾶναιρως, f. παρᾶναιρως, to bear, bring, carry along to, of meats, like παρᾶναιρως, to hand to one, serve up, Hdt. I. 119, and Xen.; so in Pass., Hdt. I. 133.

2. in gen. to bring forward, produce, Hdt. 4. 65: in full, π. ἐς μέσον Id. 3. 130: to allege, mention, Id. 9. 26: π. λόγους to produce, make a speech, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1671: π. νόμον to bring forward, propose a law, Antipho 124. 39.

II. to carry off from the side, sweep away like a flood, Plut.

2. to turn aside or away from, τὴν ὁδὸν τινός Xen. Cyn. 5. 27.

3. to turn from the right way; hence metaph. to mislead, misguide, madden: Pass. to be mad, παρᾶναιρως, μετ. τῆς γνώμης, mad, Hipp., cf. παρᾶναιρως.

III. to let pass, let slip, τὴν ὁδὸν Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 16; τὴν ὁδὸν Plut.

IV. to overcome, τινὰ Plut.

V. to change, alter, Dion. H.

B. Pass. παρᾶνέρομαι, to be borne past or round, Thuc. 4. 135: hence to go past or beyond, metaph. to go past or beside the truth, to wander, err, Plat. Phaedr. 265 B, Phil. 60 D: of danger, to be past, over.

C. intrans., like Pass., to go past, pass, of Time. 2. to be beyond or over, ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν, ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας a few days over, more or less, Thuc. 5. 20, 26, cf. διαφέρει II.

παρᾶνέγω, f. ἐζομαι and ξζομαι, to flee close by, pass, beyond, c. dat., Od. II. 2. 99, in Ep. inf. aor. 2 παρᾶνέγεις.

παρᾶνέλω, = φηλώ.

παρᾶνέμω, f. φήσω, like παρᾶνέμωμαι, to speak to, c. dat. pers., Il. I. 577: in Med. also c. acc. pers., to exhort, persuade, appease, ὑποστήσας παρᾶνέμω Od. 16. 287, 19. 6: also, ἐπέεσσιν παρᾶνέμωσας and παρᾶνέμωσας Il. 12. 249, Od. 2. 189, Hes. Th. 90: usu. with collat. notion of treachery, to overreach, cheat, Büchli Expl. Pind. O. 7. 66.

παρᾶνέθδω, Adv., anticipating, overtaking, c. gen., Opp.: from παρᾶνέθδω, f. φθᾶσω and φθᾶσμαι: aor. I παρᾶνέθδω: aor. 2 παρᾶνέθδω, inf. -φθῆναι: perf. παρᾶνέθδω, to anticipate, overtake, excel, in Act. and Med. c. acc. pers., Il. 22. 197; also, π.

τὴν ποτὶ, τᾶχε Il. 10. 346., 23. 515. Hom. has it only in Il., and always in aor. opt. παρᾶνέθδω, part. παρᾶνέθδω, and part. med. παρᾶνέθδω.

παρᾶνέγγωμαι, f. γζομαι, Dep. med., to speak, say beside, to add a qualification in speaking, Plat. Euthyd. 296 A, ubi v. Stallb.

2. to say by the way, to let drop, τι Isae. 71. 23.

II. to speak or sing amiss, make a false note.

παρᾶνέγγιττος, ον, (φθέγγωμαι) belonging to addressing.

παρᾶνέγγωμαι, ατος, τό, (παρᾶνέγγωμαι) a thing spoken by the way, a qualification added, Plat. Euthyd. 296 B, cf. παρᾶνέγγωμαι.

II. usu. a fault of speech, false note in music.

παρᾶνέθω, f. ἐρῶ, to spoil, corrupt, falsify a little, Plut. Hence παρᾶνέθω, ἡ, a slight spoiling or falsifying, Plut.

παρᾶνέμω, f. -αφθῶ, to let pass or dismiss beside. [v. ἡμ.]

παρᾶνέμωσις, ἡ, (φίμωσις) a disorder of the penis, in which the prepuce cannot be drawn over the gland. [φί]

παρᾶνέλωσιμα, ατος, τό, (φλογίζω) a savory roasted dish, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A.

παρᾶνέρω, ἡ, (παρᾶνέρω II. 3) π. διανοίας, madness, Aesch. Eum. 330.

παρᾶνέρω, = παρᾶνέρω, to bring forward, Hdt. I. 133, in Pass. Med. to collect, Plat. Leg. 858 B.

παρᾶνέρος, ον, (παρᾶνέρω) borne or hurried astray, c. gen.: hence 2. wandering, reeling, staggering, ποὺς Eur. Hec. 1050: of a drunkard, unsteady, Plat. Leg. 775 D; and so, π. γλῶσσαι a stammering tongue, as of a drunkard.

3. metaph. wandering away from, c. gen., π. ἐνένοεος deranged, Plat. Soph. 228 D: παρᾶνέρος βλέπειν to glare like a madman, have a bewildered look.

II. act. leading astray. 2. metaph. confusing, maddening, γνώμης Hipp. Adv. -ως. Hence

παρᾶνέροτης, ἡτος, ἡ, σώματος αὐθαρεσις of the body from having more limbs than proper, an awkward carriage, Plat. Tim. 87 E, v. παρᾶνέρος I.

παρᾶνέροτίζωμαι, Dep. med., (φορτίζω) to load or put in besides, to cram into, c. dat., τῷ λόγῳ Plut.

παρᾶνέρωμα, ατος, τό, (παρᾶνέρω) a place enclosed by a fence, etc.

II. a fence, fortification, Thuc. 4. 115: and in a ship, the rail, bulwarks, Id. 7. 25.

παρᾶνέρω, ὄρω, to speak at the same time with another.

II. to add to a discourse, esp. that of another, to amplify, to paraphrase.

III. to imitate, esp. in Gramm., Schäf. Schol. Par. ap. Rh. 3. 158, cf. παραγράφω 2. Hence

παρᾶνέρωσις, ἡ, a paraphrase.

παρᾶνέρωσις, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to enclose with a fence, etc., Polyb.

παρᾶνέρωσις, οὐ, δ, (παρᾶνέρω II) a paraphrast.

παρᾶνέρωσις, Att. for παρᾶνέρωσις.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ὡς, to foam at the side, esp. of the mouth, Nic.

παρᾶνέρωσις, (παρᾶνέρω) to be beside oneself, mad, Hdt. 3. 34, 35, Soph., etc.

II. (φρονέω) like παρᾶνέρω and παρᾶνέρω, to hear wrong, misunderstand, λόγον Aesch. Theb. 806. Hence

παρᾶνέρωσις, ἡ, and in N. T. παρᾶνέρωσις, ἡ, = παραφροσύνη.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ον, = παρᾶνέρωσις, Soph. O. T. 691.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ἡ, (παρᾶνέρω) a wandering of mind, derangement, Plat. Soph. 228 D.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ἡ, to keep guard beside or near, Strab.

παρᾶνέρωσις, Dep. med., = sq., Lys. 136. 7.

παρᾶνέρωσις, to make signals to the enemy underhand.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ον, gen. ονος, δ, ἡ, (φρήν) wandering from reason or truth, hence 1. out of one's wits, mad, Plat. Legg. 649 D; π. ἐπὶ Eur. Hipp. 232.

2. false, foolish, μάστις Soph. El. 473: παρᾶνέρωσις, ὄδω, ἡ, (φύω) a sucker, off-shoot, Lat. soboles, stolo, Arist. Eth. N.: opp. to παρασπᾶς, Theophr. [ῦ: in Nic. Fr. 12 should be read παρᾶνέρωσις, cf. δεκαπύρις.]

παρᾶνέρωσις, ἑς, (παρᾶνέρω) grousing beside or near, τὸ π. an off-shoot, = παρᾶνέρωσις, Arist. Rhet.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ὁ, (φύκος) a painting, rouging, Clem. Al.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ὄν, v. παρᾶνέρωσις.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ἡ, a guard, garrison, Polyb. 2. a watching beside or near, observation, Hipp.

παρᾶνέρωσις, verb. Adj., one must observe, take care.

παρᾶνέρωσις, ἡ, ὄν, serving for watching or observing.

παράφυλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a *watcher*. [ῶ]
 παράφυλαξις, εως, ἡ, a *watching beside or near*, Euseb.
 παραφυλάσσω, Att. -τω, f. ξω, to *watch, keep guard beside or near*, to *watch narrowly*, c. acc., Plat., and Xen.: also, π. τινά σπουδῇ . . . , Plat. Legg. 715 A: π. περί τι to *take precautions about* . . . , Id. Polit. 284 A.
 παραφυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φύλλον) an *off-shoot or sucker* which is hurtful to the parent stock.
 παραψύσσω, ἦσα, to *puff up*, N. T.
 παραψύσσειν, ἡ, (ψύω)=παρψύς, Arist. Gen. An.
 παραψύττειν, ἡ, a *planting beside*, Geop. [ῶ] from παραψύττω, to *plant beside*, Plut.
 παραψύτοις, or, that has *grown beside or near*, Theophr.: from παραψύ, f. ψω, to *beget or produce beside*, esp. to *make grow, shoot or sprout beside*, *near, upon or at the side*:—Med., c. perf. -πέφυκα et aor. 2 act. παρῑψύ, intr., to *spring up, grow beside or at the side*, Hdt. 2. 92, and Theophr. II. παραψυόμενος *growing over and above*, esp. of the limbs of the body, in gen. *unnaturally shaped or sized*, Arist. Gen. An. [v. ψύω.]
 παραφωνέω, f. ἦσω, to *say, sound beside or near*: to *say in a low tone*, Plut.
 παραφωνή, ἡ, a *side sound*, an echo of the voice, as if the image formed by a sound in the ear, Epicur. ap. Porphy.
 παραφώνησις, ἡ (παρῑφωνέω) a *calling to*.
 παραφωνία, ἡ, an *accompanying sound* in unison or harmony; on the musical use of the word v. Büchh Comm. de Metr. Pind. p. 254. II. also a *wrong sound, discord*: from παρῑφωνέω, or (φωνή) *sounding beside or with, harmonious*, Longin. II. *sounding wrongly, discordant*.
 παραφωτίσμαι, ατος, τό, *false baptism*, Eccl.
 παραφωτισμός, δ, (φωτίω) *false illumination, false light*, as of the sun after setting, Strab. p. 138, ubi al. περιφωτ-.
 παραχάσσομαι, Dep., to *step aside and give place*.
 παραχάλασμαι, ατος, τό, (παρῑχάω) *anything relaxed*.
 παραχάλασμάτιον, τό, Dim. from *foreg*.
 παραχάλλω, ὄσω, to *let go by or through*: of a ship, *to let in water, leak*, Ar. Eq. 436. 2. to *slacken the reins, unbend a bow*: metaph. *to slacken in zeal or strength*. [ᾶ]
 παραχαλκένω, to *forge beside, near or upon*.
 παραχάραγμα, ατος, τό, a *false stamp*, Clem. Al.: *counterfeit coin*. [χᾶ]
 παραχράτης, ου, δ, a *forger*, a *falsifier*: from παραχράτσω, Att. -τω, f. ξω, to *mark with a false stamp, forge, counterfeit*, Clem. Al.: in gen. to *falsify*.
 παραχειμάζω, ὄσω, to *winter at a place*, Dem. 909. 14, 1292. 4. Hence
 παραχειμᾶσις, ἡ, a *wintering in a place*, Polyb.
 παραχέω, f. χεύσω: aor. pass. παρῑχέην Arist. Probl.:—to *pour in beside, pour in*, Hdt. 4. 75: to *throw beside, throw up* in a heap beside, Hdt. 1. 185, like παρῑχάννυμι.
 παραχλαίω, f. ἄνω, to *warm a little*. II. to *warm by or at*, e. g. the fire, Hipp. [Γ: v. χλαίω.]
 παραχναύω, to *gnaw beside, nibble at a thing*, τινός Ael.
 παραχορδίζω, (χορδή) to *strike beside the right string*, i. e. to *strike a wrong note*: metaph. to *make a fault in speaking*, and in gen. to *blunder, make a slip*, Ar. Eccl. 295.—The form παρῑχορδίζω is dub.
 παρῑχορδος, or, (χορδή) *striking beside the string*, i. e. *striking a wrong note*: in gen. *blundering*, v. l. Arist. Probl.
 παρῑχορεύω, to *dance in the chorus beside or near*:—Pass. to *have dances performed by or near*, v. l. Eur. Ion 463.
 παρῑχορηγέω, to *make an additional outlay as χορηγός*, to *add to the sum allowed for the expenses of the chorus*. Hence
 παρῑχορηγία, ατος, τό, the *part of a second or subordinate chorus*, which retires when it has ceased singing, e. g. the children of Trygaeus in Ar. Pac. 114, the frogs in Ar. Ran. The Schol. of Ar. Pac. l. c. has παρῑχορημία, perh. better.
 παραχρᾶννυμι, to *mix, defile beside*.
 παραχρόνως, ἡσμαι, Dep. med., to *use improperly, abuse, misuse, ill-treat, act wrongly or ill*, εἰς τινά Hdt. 5. 92, i: hence
 1. to *use a little or too little*, to *disregard, neglect, slight*, cf. gen., Hdt. 2. 141; also c. acc., Hdt. 1. 108, 8. 20: the Ion. γ. r. t. παραχρόμεναι is used absol., Hdt. 4. 159, 7. 223, of fu-

rious combatants, to *fight without thought of life, set nothing by their life* (where σμάρτων or ψυχῶν is usu. supplied), equiv. to ἀπειδύχῃ τῶν σῶμασι in Diod. 2. to *use overmuch*, i. e. to *abuse, ill-use*, c. dat., τοῖς σῶμασι Polyb.
 παρῑχρεος, Adv., poet. for sq., Nāke Choeril. p. 214 sq.
 παρῑχρήμα, Adv. for παρῑ τὸ χρήμα, on the spot, forthwith, straightaway, like πάντα or ἀντίκα, Hdt. 3. 15; also, τὸ π. Id. 6. 11, and Att.: c. τοῦ π. εἰπεῖν to *speak off-hand, on the spur of the moment*, Dem. 9. 7, so too, c. τοῦ π. σπαρτεῖν εἶναι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 11; also c. τοῦ π. ἡδονὰ pleasures which offer themselves without seeking after, Xen. Men. 2. 1, 20: also, ἐν τῷ π. Antipho 138. 5:—Thuc. 1. 138 opposes τὰ παρῑχρήμα and τὰ μέλλοντα, the present and future: π. εἰδός, εἰδός π. Isac. 36. 17, Dem. 1178. 14; so too, ἐθώς π. Antipho 113. 31.—The word is freq. found in Hdt. and the best Att. Prose, but was unknown to the graver sort of poetry, Nāke Choeril. p. 215.
 παρῑχρησις, ἡ, (παρῑχράμαι) a *misuse*.
 παρῑχρηστήριον, ὄσω, (χρηστήριον) to *play a trick upon the oracle*, Strab.
 παρῑχρῶ, f. σω, to *anoint along or all over*, Hippon. 35.
 παρῑχροος, or, contr. xpos, ου, (χρᾶ) of a *false or altered color, colorless, faded*, Luc.
 παρῑχρῶμος, or, (χρᾶμα)=foreg.
 παρῑχρῶννυμι and -χρῶννυμι, f. χρᾶσω: to *color falsely, falsify*, esp. to *corrupt music by introducing the ἁρμονία χρωματική*, Arist. Pol.
 παρῑχρῶσις, ἡ, (παρῑχρῶννυμι) a *coloring, falsification*: esp. παρῑχρῶσις μελῶν *corruption of music by introducing the ἁρμονία χρωματική*, Plut. II. a *discoloring*.
 παρῑχρῶσις, ἡ, (παρῑχέω) a *pouring in or upon*, Strab.
 παρῑχρῶτης, ου, δ, (παρῑχέω) one who *pours in*, esp. who brings water for bathing, Clearch. ap. Xen. 518 C. [ῶ]
 παρῑχρώμα, ατος, τό, a *mound, embankment thrown up beside*, Strab.: from
 παρῑχρῶννυμι, f. χῶσω, to *throw up near or beside, raise a mound beside*, Hdt. 1. 185, cf. παρῑχέω.
 παρῑχρῶω, f. ἦσω, to *go aside, and so to make room, give place*, absol., Ar. Ran. 767, Plat. Symp. 213 A; τινὶ to one, Plat. Prot. 336 B: π. τινας to *retire from a place or thing*, as τῆς τάξεως Dem. 38. 24: hence in full, π. τινὶ τῆς οδοῦ Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 20, cf. Isocr. 118 D: so too, π. τῆς ἐλευθερίας Φιλίππῳ to *give up freedom to Philip*, Dem. 247. 24; π. τινὶ τιμωρίας, ἄρχῃς Id. 523. 23, 655. 17: also, π. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 2. to *give way, yield*, τινὶ to one, Dem. 212. 4: to *obey*, τῷ νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 959 E. 3. c. inf. to *allow, grant*, Id. Polit. 260 E. 4. to *accede to, join*. Hence
 παρῑχρόρημα, ατος, τό, that in which one gives way, accession.
 παρῑχρῶσις, ἡ, a *giving way, yielding, resigning*, Dion. H.
 παρῑχρῶσθαι, verb. Adj., one *must give way, yield*, etc., Xen. Lac. 9. 5.
 παρῑχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παρῑχωρέω) *disposed to give way, yielding*, M. Anton.
 παρῑχωρίως, or, (χάρα) *situate beside*.
 παραψάλλω, to *clip with scissors*, and so to *spoil*.
 παραψάλλω, to *clip with scissors*, and so to *spoil*.
 παραψάλλω, ἡν νευρὰ to *strike it gently or lightly*, Plut.
 παραψάουσιν, ἡ, a *touching gently or lightly*, Plut.: from παραψάω, to *touch gently or lightly*, Hipp.
 παραψάω, to *rub at the side or lightly*, τὰς τρίχας π. to *smooth down the hair*: c. Poll. 4. 152.
 παραψάλλω, to *stammer slightly*, Strab.
 παραψεύδομαι, =ψεύδομαι: susp.
 παρῑψύστος, or, (παρῑψύω) a *mask* (for female characters) with the hair straight down.
 παραψήχω, ξω, to *stroke at the side or gently*: metaph. to *caress, soothe*, v. l. Call. Cer. 46, for παρῑψύχω.
 παρῑψύχος, or, *incidental cure*, a Rhetorical word used by Evenus of Paros, blamed by Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.
 παρῑψύχομαι, v. sub παρῑψύχομαι.
 παρῑψύχῃ, ἡ, a *cooling, refreshment, consolation*, Eur. Hen. 280, Or. 62 [ubi v. Pors.]: from
 παρῑψύχω, to *bring coolness to one, to cool, refresh*, Call. Cer.

46: also as Dep., *παρὰβύχομαι* to refresh, comfort, ἐπέεσαι Theoc. 13. 54 Gaist., ubi al. *παρὰβύχων* ἐπ-ν. [v]
παρβάντης, ου, δ, poet. for *παρὰβάντης*. [βᾶ]
παρβεβῶς, poet. part. perf. of *παρὰβαίνω*, for *παρὰβεβαῶς*, Π.
παρβολόδη, Adv. poet. of *παρὰβολόδη*, Ap. Rh. [λᾶ]
παρδάκος, ὄν, wet, damp, v. *πορδάκος*, like *πόρδαλις* for *παρ-
 δαλις*. (Prob. from ἄρδα.)
παρδάλη, ἡ, sub. *δορᾶ*, a leopard-skin, Il. 3. 17, Hdt. 7. 69: in
 Att. contr. *παρδᾶλη*, strictly fem. from *παρδάλεος*.
παρδάλειος, εἰα, εἰον, also os, ου, =sq., LXX. [δᾶ]
παρδάλεος, εἰα, εἰον, (*παρδάλις*) of or belonging to a leopard;
 v. *παρδαλή*.
παρδάλῃ, ἡ, contr. for *παρδάλη*, q. v. Hence
παρδάλιφόρος, ου, (φέρω) leopard-borne, δέρος π. a leopard's
 skin, Soph. Fr. 16.
παρδάλια, τᾶ, an unknown animal, Arist. H. A.
παρδάλιως, εὐς, τό, (ἀγχω) a plant, *leopards-bane*.
παρδάλιδους, εὐς, δ, a young leopard: from
παρδάλις, εὐς, Ion. 105, ἡ, =*παρδός*, Lat. *pardalis*, in Hom.
 also *πάνθηρ*: the older form was *πόρδαλις*, which is every where
 found in the text of Hom., though Aristarch. preferred *παρδαλις*
 and moderns have also retained *παρδαλή*: acc. to Apion and
 Hesych. 2. p. 1006, *πόρδαλις* was the male, *παρδαλις* the fe-
 male: acc. others *πορδ-* was used of the animal, and *παρδ-*
 of its skin, v. Jac. A. P. p. 367: in Ael. we also find the form
παρδαλός. Cf. *παρδός*. II. a ravenous sea-fish, prob. a
 speckled shark.
παρδάλος, δ, =foreg., Ael.
παρδάλωδης, ες, (εἶδος) leopard-like, Ath.
παρδάλωτος, ἡ, ὄν, spotted like the pard, Luc.
παρδῆν, inf. aor. 2, and *παρδῆσομαι*, fut. of *πέρδω*.
πάρδιον, τό, also *ἱπάρδιον*, an unknown animal, Arist. H. A.
ΠΑΨΑΔΟΣ, δ, like *παρδάλις* and *πάνθηρ*, a pard, i. e. a leopard,
 panther, or ounce, which the Ancients do not seem to have
 distinguished, cf. *παρδάλις*—acc. to Plin. the *pardus* was the
 male of the panthera.
πάρω, conj. aor. 2 of *πέρδω*, never pres. for *πέρδω*.
παρέω, ᾶσω, to let pass, susp.
παρεγγίω, ὶω, to come rather near, Theophr.
παρέγγατος, ου, =sq., Aeschin. 51 fin.
παρέγγραφος, ου, secretly, and so illegally, enrolled, esp.
 among the citizens, an intrusive citizen, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. §
 123. 13: from
παρεγγράφω, ψω, to write by the side, add, subjoin, Plat.
 Legg. 753 C: usu. in bad signf. to enrol secretly or illegally
 among the citizens, *παρεγγράφεις* (part. aor. 2 pass.) πολῖτης
 Aeschin. 38. 10. [ᾶ]
παρεγγύω, ἴσω, to hand over on one side, hand on to one's
 neighbour, *κελευσμένῳ ἀλλήλοισι* Eur. Supp. 700: esp. in war,
 π. τὸ εὐνῆμα to pass on the watch-word or word of command
 along the whole line, Lat. *imperium tradere per manus*, Xen.
 Cyr. 3. 5, 8, like *παρεγγέλλω*: hence to give the word of com-
 mand, command off-hand or suddenly to do a thing, c. inf., Il. 2.
 3. 21, An. 4. 1, 17, etc.: and so to exhort, encourage, Id. Cyr. 3.
 3. 42 and 61. 2. to pass word, pledge it to another, c. acc.
 et inf., π. ἤξειν σημεῖα Soph. O. C. 94. 3. to rouse by
 addressing. II. to give over, commit or commend to another,
 τὸν εἶνον τοῖσι φίλοις Hdt. 3. 8.
παρεγγύη, ἡ, =sq., Xen. An. 6. 5, 13. On the accent v. Lob.
 Phryn. 302.
παρεγγύησις, ἡ, (*παρεγγύω*) a handing over, passing on, esp.
 the watch-word or word of command, a sudden command, like
παράγγελσις, Xen. Lac. 11. 4. [ῆ]
παρέγγυς, Adv., close by, πῶς Arist. Pol.
παρεγκάμῃ, inf. ἡσθαί, as Pass., to sit in beside, dub.
παρεγκάπτω, to snuggle up besides or over and above, of
 superfluous dainties, like *παρεντρέγω*, Eubul. Aty. 1. 8.
παρέγκειμαι, to lie, be in or among, be introduced.
παρεγκέλευμα, Dep. med., =*παρεκελεύω*, Plat.
παρεγκεφάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐγκεφάλος) the cerebellum or hinder
 parts of the brain, Arist. H. A.
παρεγκλίνω, to make incline sideways or away, Arist. Eth. N. [i]
παρέγκλισις, ἡ, a bending or moving sideways, Plut.

παρεκαπῶτω, to shut in *καπνῶτες*, stop, τὸ πνεῦμα Wyt. Plut.
 2. 130 B.
παρεγκράνις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κράνον) =*παρεγκεφαλίς*.
παρεγκύκλημα, ατος, τό, the stage directions for exits, en-
 trances, and changes of scenes, entered on the margin of a MS.
 play, cf. *παρεγραφή*.
παρεχειρέω, f. ἴσω, to undertake, but with collat. notion of
 something mistaken or fallacious: esp. to state or argue falsely,
 Plut. II. to undertake with another. Hence
παρεχειρήσις, ἡ, a false conclusion or argument, Cic. Att.
 15. 4. 3.
παρεχέω, f. χέσω, to pour in beside. Hence
παρεχέυμα, ατος, τό, any thing poured in beside: the name
 given by Erasistratus to the peculiar substance of the lungs,
 liver, kidneys, and spleen, as if formed separately by the blood
 of veins that run into those parts: the word *σπᾶρξ* he used only
 of the muscular flesh.
παρεχέυσις, ἡ, (*παρεχέω*) a pouring in beside: in Manetho
 also *παρεχυόσις*, αἰ.
παρεδρεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, sitting constantly beside, Lat. *assiduus*.
 II. of things, continual, like *παράμονος*: from
παρεδρενῶ, (πάρεδρος) to sit constantly beside, to be constantly
 engaged in or at, Lat. *assidere*. II. to be an assessor, *πάρε-
 δρος*, τῷ Dem. 572. 10.
παρεδρίσσω, poet. for *foreg.*, Nonn.
παρεδρία, ἡ, (πάρεδρος) a sitting beside. II. the office or
 dignity of *πάρεδρος*, ap. Dem. 1373. 22. Hence
παρεδρίδω, =*παρεδρενῶ*.
πάρεδρος, ου, (ἐδρα) sitting beside, as at table, Hdt. 5. 18:
 in gen. beside, near, τῷ Eur. Or. 83, Hec. 616. II.
 esp. sitting beside, and so attending, assisting another, and as
 Subst. an assessor, assistant, coadjutor, associate, foll. by dat.
 or gen.; hence Themis is *Διὸς παρ.*, Pind. O. 8. 22; but Radama-
 nthus *αὐτῷ π. ἑταίρος*, Ib. 2. 139; ἔπος is π. *μεγάλων θεσμών*,
 Soph. Ant. 796; and τῇ *σοφίᾳ π.*, Eur. Med. 843. 2. in
 Prose *πάρεδρος*, was the assessor or coadjutor of a magistrate, as
 of old kings, Hdt. 8. 138: of the three chief Archons at Athens
 (each of whom had two allowed him by law, to assist them
 chiefly in judicial duties); and of other magistrates, freq. in
 Orat., cf. Dict. of Antiq. in v.
παρέρομαι, f. εἶδομαι, Dep. med., to sit beside, by, near one,
 τῷ Hom.: esp. to sit down, to talk with one, Herm. h. Hom.
 Ap. 345: absol. to sit by or near.
πᾶρεῖα, ἡ, the cheek, Hom., always in plur., whereas he has
 the Ion. *παρήιον* usu. in sing.; Trag. usu. in sing.: oddly of
 an eagle, Od. 2. 153: the irreg. dat. *παρελαῖον* occurs in Ap.
 Rh.: an acc. pl. *παρεῖα* was assumed by Aristarch., etc., Il. 3.
 35: cf. *παρήιον* and *παρήις*. The word is also used by Trag.,
 but rare in Prose, as Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 3. II. the cheek-piece
 of a helmet, Herm. h. Hom. 31. 11, cf. *μέτωπον* in Il. 16. 70.
 (Prob. from *παρᾶ*, the sides of the face.)
πᾶρεῖα, ου, δ, =*παρώας* (q. v.), Cratin. Troph. 6.
παρείδω, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, *παρώας* being used in-
 stead. To observe by the way, to remark, notice, τῷ τι some-
 thing in one, as, *δειλὴν τῷ Hdt. 1. 37*, cf. 38, 108. II. to
 look past, overlook, disregard, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 37, and Plut.
παρείθῃ, usu. *παρῆθῃ*, 3 aor. 1, pass. of *παρήμι*, Il. 23. 868.
παρεῖκα, f. ᾶσω, to compare, τῷ τι Plat. Rep. 473 C.
παρεῖκαθον, Att. aor. form of *παρεῖκα*, Soph. O. C. 1334, Ant.
 1102, v. sub *εἰσέβα*, and cf. Ellendt Lex. v. *εἰκαθῆν*. [ᾶ]
παρεῖκω, f. εἰω, to go aside, yield, give way, like *ἔδω*, to permit,
 allow, ὅσον δόναμι Plat. Rep. 374 E; π. τῷ ποιεῖν Id. Legg.
 934 C. II. impers., *παρεῖκει μοι τίς* is competent, allowable
 for me, εἰ μοι *παρεῖκοι* Soph. Phil. 1048, ubi v. Schäf.; ὅση *πα-
 ρεῖκοι* wherever it was practicable, Thuc. 3. 1; and so, καθ'
 ὅσον *παρεῖκοι* Wolf Plat. Symp. 187 E; κατὰ τὸ δει *παρεῖκον* by
 such ways as they found practicable, Thuc. 4. 36.
παρεῖλίσσω, poet. for *παρεῖλίσσω*.
παρεμίνω, Adv., part. perf. pass. from *παρήμι*, remissly.
πάρεμι, inf. *παρέμιναι*: f. *παρέομαι* (εἶμι to be). To be by
 or present, Hom., who oft. has part., *παρέων* one present, οὐ *πα-
 ρέων* one absent. 2. to be by or near one, c. dat., Od. 5. 105;
μήλοισι Od. 4. 640: also to be present in or at, e. g. *μάχῃ* Od.

4. 497; also, ἐν δαίτῃσι Π. 10. 217. 3. esp. to be present to help, come to aid, stand by, like Lat. adesse, τῷ Π. 18. 472, Od. 13. 393. 4. to be by, i. e. ready or at hand, Lat. praesto esse, of things, property, etc., Hom.: hence, τὰ παρόντα what one has, e. g. χαρίζομαι παρόντων giving freely of what was, such food as did not need dressing, Od. 1. 140: so too, εἰ μοι δύναις γὰρ παρεμὶ if power were at my command, if I had the power, Od. 2. 62; ὅση δύναις γὰρ παρείσι so far as power is mine, II. 8. 294.

5. to present oneself, repair, παρείναι eis., to arrive at, or strictly to have arrived at., oft. in Hdt., as 1. 21, etc., cf. Valck. Hdt. 1. 21, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A: so too a. acc. only, Eur. Cycl. 95, 106. 6. impers. παρείσθι μοι c. inf., like ἐξέσθι, it depends on me, is in my power, Hdt. 8. 20: absol., it is possible or easy, it may be done, it is allowed: so too the part. παρὼν Ion. παρεμὶ is used absol. c. inf., it being possible or easy, since it is allowed, Hdt. 1. 129, etc., Thuc. 4. 19, etc., like ἐξόν.

7. τὰ παρόντα in Att., usu. the present, the present circumstances, state or condition; also τὰ παρόντα πρὴγματα Hdt. 6. 100; so too neut. τὸ παρὼν, first in Hdt. 1. 20. 8. part. masc. παρὼν oft. stands, esp. in Trag., at the end of a verse, almost like an expletive to round off the sentence, like λαβόν, e. g. Soph. El. 300, Tr. 422, cf. Valck. Phoen. 481, Loh. Aj. 57, and v. γαρίστῳ B. 11. 1.

πάρεμι, inf. παρίεναι, (εἰμι to go). To go by, beside or near, to pass, παρίων Od. 4. 527, 17. 233: to go alongside, Thuc. 4. 47, and Xen.

2. to pass by, pass over, omit, π. τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Legg. 776 D.

3. to pass by, overtake, surpass, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 5.

4. of Time, to pass on, pass, Hdt. 4. 181.

II. to pass on, to go to or near, go in, enter, π. eis., Hdt. 3. 84, etc., and absol., to approach, Id. 3. 72: sometimes with a notion of secrecy, as, eis μυχὸν παρ. Eur. Ion 229; but not necessarily, for we also have, βίη παρίεναι εἰς οἶκον Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 2.

III. in gen. to come forward, present oneself, esp. to speak, Plat. Alc. 1. 106 C. Dem. 285. 6; also, π. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Aesch. 168; hence at Athens, οἱ παρίοντες the public orators, Dem. 170. 6: νῆστωι παρίων ἐς τὰ πᾶντα Hdt. 7. 143: γ. παρήρχομαι VII.

IV. to pass on, pass from one to another, τὸ σύνθημα παρῆει the word passed from man to man.

παρείπον, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, παραφῆμι being used instead.

I. c. acc. pers., to talk over persuade, like παραπειθεῖν with collat. notion of deception, II. 1. 555, 6. 337: hence expressly to cheat, beguile, Valck. Adon. p. 356.

II. c. acc. rei, to talk into a thing, persuade to it, αἰτία π. II. 6. 62, 7. 121.

III. absol. to persuade, advise, II. 17. 793, 15. 404. [In II. the first syll. of part. παρείπων, παρείπουσα is always long in arsi.]

παρείρω, f. ξω, to keep off or back, shut out.

παρείρων, poet. and Ion. for παρείρω, Hdt.

παρείρω, to fasten beside or near, insert, Aesch. Fr. 265, Xen. Symp. 6. 2: νόμιμον παρείρων adding observance of the laws, Soph. Ant. 368, as the Schol. seems to explain it; but the word is prob. corrupt; Dind. (v. ad l.) proposes παραιρῶν, Ellendt (after Musgrave) γεραιρῶν.

πάρεψι, 2 sing. indic. pres. from πάρεμι.

παρείς, part. aor. 2 act. from παρήμι. II. part. aor. 2 pass. from πείρω.

παρειάγω, ξω, to lead or carry along, bring forward, introduce, exhibit, Isocr. 175 C.

II. to bring in beside, introduce secretly, Polyb. [ἀ] Hence

παρεϊσάκτος, or, brought in beside, introduced privily, N. T.

παρεισαρθῶν, to incorporate.

παρεϊβάλλω, f. βάλω, to throw in at the side or secretly.

II. intr. to fall or get in beside, etc.

παρεισγράφῃ, ῃ, (εἰσγράφω) an inscribing secretly or illegally, Plut.

παρεισδέχομαι, f. ζομαι, Dep. med., to take in besides or along with, Soph. Tr. 537: to take in at the side or secretly.

παρεισδύνω, = παεισδύνω, Demad. 178. 41. [v]

παρεισδύσις, ῃ, a getting in by the side, a shipping or creeping in: also a way to get in, loop-hole, Plut.: from

παρεισδύω, usu. in Med. παεισδύομαι, but with aor. 2, pf., and plupf. act., also παεισδύνω. To get in by the side, to slip or creep in, insinuate oneself, Hipp. [v. δώω.]

παρεισδύνω, inf. f. δύνω, aor. with no pres. in use, (cf. παρείδω). To look into by the side, look at from the side.

παρείεμι, (εἰμι) = sq., Philippid. ap. Ath. 262 A.

παρεισέρχομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et perf. act.: to come or go in beside or secretly, Polyb.

παρεισκομίζω, f. low, to bring in by the side or secretly, Joseph.

παρεισκυλλέω, f. ῥω, to roll in by the side or secretly, smuggle in, Juba ap. Ath. 661 B.

παρεισδοῦναι, (εἰσδοῦναι) = παρεισκομίζω, Luc.

παρεισδοιάζω, v. παρεισδοιάζω.

παρεισπέμπω, f. ψω, to send or let in by the side or secretly, Plut.

παρεισπύω, f. πσούμαι, to get in by the side or secretly, Polyb.

παρεισπορεύομαι, as Pass., c. fut. med. εἰσομαι, (πορεύω) to go in at the side or secretly, LXX.

παρεισπράσσω, Att. -πρω, f. ξω, to demand or exact besides or beyond, i. e. illegally, of tax-gatherers.

παρεισρεύω, f. ρεύομαι, aor. ἐρρήν: to flow, steal or glide in by the side or secretly, Arist. Part. An.

παρεισφέρω, to bear or bring in beside: esp., π. νόμον to propose a new law inconsistent with another, Dem. 484. 1, 12, etc.

παρεισφύρομαι, as Pass., (φύρω) to come in by the side, steal in to the loss or ruin of another.

παρέκ, before a vowel παρέξ, (παρά, ἐκ) I. as Prep., 1. c. gen. loci, outside, before, Od. 9. 116, II. 10. 349.

2. like χεῖρας, besides, except, exclusive of, Hdt. 1. 14, 93, 192, etc.

II. freq. c. acc., out by the side of, out along, beyond, II. 9. 7, Od. 12. 276, etc.; in II. 24. 349, the Prep. follows its case: παρὲκ νόον out of sense and reason, foolishly, II. 10. 391, 20. 133.

2. except, besides, II. 24. 434.

B. more freq. as Adv., 1. of Place, out by, out over, Hom.: hard by, II. 11. 486.

2. metaph. beyond or beside right and truth, and so wide of the question, beside the mark, παρὲκ εἰρεῖν Od. 4. 348; παρὲκ ἀγορεύειν II. 12. 213: senselessly, foolishly, Od. 23. 16.

3. ἅλλα παρὲκ μεμνόμενα let us talk of something else, Od. 14. 168: hence except, Hdt. 7. 196: παρὲξ ἢ ὅσον., except so long as . . . , ῥ, Hdt. 1. 130, cf. Clinton F. H. 1. p. 258, 260.

This word takes in the signfs. both of παρά and ἐκ, though one often prevails over the other.—In regard to Hdt. it may be observed;

1. that in him it is in use. written παρέξ, but in Hom. and Hes. παρέκ, παρέκ, except Hes. Sc. 352, 353, Gaisf.:

2. the rule that παρέκ is used before a conson., παρέξ before a vowel is altogether neglected by Hdt., who always has παρέκ: so even in Od. 14. 168, παρὲκ μεμνόμενα, cf. Od. 12. 276, 443, II. 11. 486.—Acc. to E. M., and Enst., the word was written differently acc. to its signf., scil. παρέξ = ἐκτός in Hom. and Hes., παρέξ = χωρίς in Hdt.: v. plura ap. Spitzn. Exc. xviii ad II.

παρεκβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to step beside, past or beyond, to overstep, transgress, c. gen., δικαίον Hes. Op. 224; but also c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 645.

II. absol., to turn from the right way, go astray: also to make a digression, Polyb.

παρεκβάλλω, to compile a set of critical remarks, v. παρεκβολή.

παρεκβάτσω, ῃ, (παρεκβαίνω) a passing over, by or beyond, transgression.

II. a wandering from the right way, corruption, declension, Arist. Eth. N.: a digression, Isae. 62. 13.

παρεκβατικός, ῃ, ὅν, apt to wander from the right way, digressing from the subject: extravagant. Adv. -κός.

παρεκβολεύομαι, Dep. med., = παρεκβάλλω: from

παρεκβολή, ῃ, (παρεκβάλλω) the compilation of a set of critical remarks, as those of Eustathius on Homer.

παρεκβολικός, ῃ, ὅν, belonging to παρεκβολαί: τὸ π. = παρεκβολαί.

παρεκδέχομαι, f. ζομαι, Dep. med., to take in a different or wrong sense, misconceive, misconstrue, M. Anton.

παρεκδίδωμι, to give out beside or underhand, esp. in marriage, ἡ Παρεκδιδόμενῃ name of a play of Antiphanes.

παρεκδύνω, [v] and

παρεκδύω, to slip out by the side, steal away, Luc. [v. δώω.]

παρεκκεῖτο, Ep. frequentat. impf. from παρῑκεῖν, for παρῑκειτο, Od.

παρεκθέω, fut. θεύσομαι, to run or sail out by the side, run out by, or past, c. acc., Ap. Rh.

παρεκθλίβω, to press out of the right course, jostle, Arist. Probl.

παρεκκλίνω, to turn aside from, *shun*, τινά Arist. H. A. : *absol. to turn aside*.—Oft. confounded with παρεκλείνω. [I] παρεκκλίνεις, ἡ, a turning aside from the way, Stob. Eccl. i. p. 40. παρεκλέγω, to collect secretly, π. τὰ κοινὰ to embezzle the public monies, Dem. 435. 21.

παρεκλείπω, to let out, let pass.

III. intr. to go out, be wanting, fail, LXX.

παρεκνέομαι, f. νέσσομαι, Dep. med., to sail out by or past, Ap. Rh.

παρεκπεράω, f. δώω [ᾶω], to go out past, c. acc., Aesch. Fr. 23.

παρεκπίντω, f. —πεσσομαι, to steal out by the side or secretly, Dion. H. : opp. to παρσιπίντω.

παρεκπορεύω, f. φεύομαι and φευξομαι, to flee out away from, to escape, of prizes which elude the grasp of the conquered, τινά Il. 23. 314.

παρεκπύρομαι, as Pass., (πυρώω) to take fire meanwhile or inside, Arist. Meteor.

παρεκτροφή, ἡ, (στρέφω) an averting : perversion.

παρεκτάνω, ὥσω, =παρεκτείνω, Anth.

παρεκτάσις, ἡ, a stretching out beside, a lengthening, esp. of a syllable : from

παρεκτείνω, f. τενῶ, to stretch out along, ἐπὶ μίαν ναῖν Polyb.

II. intr. in Arist. Org., and so Pass. in Theophr., to be stretched out, stretch out along or beside : παρεκτείνεσθαι τινί to measure oneself with one, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 189. 47: c. gen., π. τοῦ ἀναγκαίου to extend beyond what is required.

παρεκτελέω, f. ἔσω, to accomplish against a wish, Mosch. 4. 125.

παρεκτερόω, verb. Adj. from παρέχω, one must afford, furnish, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2. 15.

παρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παρέχω) of, fit or inclined for presenting or giving : presenting, giving.

παρέκτοπος, ὄν, somewhat out of the way, dub.

παρεκτός, Adv. (παρά, ἐκτός) out of, without, besides, LXX, and N. T.

παρεκτρέπω, f. ψω, to turn aside, ὀχετόν Eur. Supp. 1111 : to pervert :—Pass. to be turned aside, distorted, Arist. Gen. An. :—Med. to turn oneself from the way.

παρεκτρέφω, f. δραιομαι, to run beside, beyond, by, past, Plut.

παρεκτριβή, f. ψω, to rub along or against a thing : Pass. to suffer great friction, Arist. Coel. [I]

παρεκτροπή, ἡ, (παρεκτρέπομαι) a turning from the right way, a bye-path, Clem. Al.

παρεκφάνομαι, f. φάνησομαι, as Pass., to appear beside.

παρεκφερόμαι, as Pass. to exceed measure, Plut.

παρεκχέω, f. χέωσω, to pour out at the side :—Pass. to run out at one side or other : of rivers and lakes, to overflow, Strab.

παρέκχυστος, ἡ, a pouring out, running out on one side or other, esp. of a river overflowing, etc., Polyb.

παρελάσσω, f. ελάσω [ᾶ], Ep. ελάσω, Att. παρελῶ : aor. παρελᾶσα Hom., Ep. also παρελᾶσσα Il. To drive by or past : usu. as if intr.,

1. to drive by (sub. ἵδρον, ὄρω, ἵππους etc.), Il. 23. 382, 427 :—then with a new acc., to drive past, overtake another. ὁσίων μ' ἵπποισι παρελᾶσαν Il. 23. 638, and so in Prose ; but, π. Τρηχίῳ to drive on to Trachis, Hes. C. 353. :—Later π. ἵδρον, ἵππους are added, Ar. Av. 1129 ; also, π. ἐφ' ὁμαστος, ἐφ' ἵππου Xen. An. i. 2. 16, 3. 4. 46.

II. To row or sail by, past (sub. ναῦν), but also, ἡπὶ παρήλασε Od. 12. 186 : then c. acc. rei aut pers. to sail past . . , Od. 12. 197, and so in Prose.

III. later also to ride by, run by, etc. (sub. ἵππον, ἑάντον etc.), freq. in Xen. ; π. τὰς τρέφει Id. An. 3. 5. 4, Cyr. 4. 3. 12.

2. more rarely to ride to, rush towards, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 12, Hipparch. 8. 38.

3. to ride on one's way, Ib. 3. 3, 4.—Arat. uses Med. παρελαίνεσθαι, in intr. signif.

παρελέγχω, f. γέω, =ἐλέγχω, susp.

παρέλευσις, ἡ, (παρέχωμαι) a passing by or beyond. II. the way past to a place.

παρελίσσω, f. ῶω, to turn beside, turn round, also παρελίσσω, παρελκύνω, Adv. part. pres. from παρέλκω, dragging beside, hence superfluously, Gramm.

παρέλκυσις, ἡ, (παρελύνω) a protracting, delaying.

παρελκυστή, οὗ, δ, one who protracts, delays, from παρελκύνω.

παρελκυστρία, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

παρελύνω, f. ῶω, later collat. form from sq., Polyb.

παρέλκω, f. ῶω, and later παρελκύνω, to draw aside or to the side, Pind. O. 7. 84 :—Med. to draw aside for oneself, get hold of by craft or evil device, δῶρά τινας Od. 18. 282.

2. to draw or lead alongside, of led horses, etc., Hdt. 3. 102 : παρελκύνει ἐκ γῆς τοῦ from the bank, Id. 1. 96.

3. to distort, twist, π. κέρως (sc. τὰς γνάθους) Ar. Pac. 1306, ubi v. Interpr.

4. to draw to : hence in Pass. to be drawn to. II. of Time, to spin out, Polyb.

2. intr. to delay, tarry, μὴ μόνον παρελκετε Od. 21. 111.

III. also intr. to drag beside, hence to be redundant : so too in Pass., τὰ παρελκόμενα τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι things merely appended to the arts, extraneous additions to them, Polyb.

παρέλειψις, ἡ, (ἐλλείπω) the omission of something at the side, esp. of a letter, Gramm.

παρεμβάινω, f. βήσομαι, to step or walk beside or near, π. τεθρίπῳ to drive alongside in a four-horsed chariot, Dion. H.

παρεμβάλλω, f. βάλλω, to put in, insert beside or between, Ar. Vesp. 481 : to insert things foreign to the subject, interpolate, λόγους ἑτέρους Dem. 1026. 20 : hence, to throw in by the way, π. ὁποίας to drop hints in speaking, Aeschin. 24. 6, cf. 41.

2. esp. to put in rank, draw up in battle order, Polyb. : strictly of putting in, distributing auxiliaries among the other troops : in gen. to place among a class or order, Plat. Legg. 741 A.

II. intr. to fall into line with the rest of the army, Polyb.

2. of an army, to encamp, Id. 3. to fall upon, attack, τινί and εἰς τὴν Id.

παρεμβάτικως, Adv. (παρεμβάινω) parenthetically, Gramm.

παρεμβλέπω, f. ψω, to look askance, εἰς τι Eur. Hel. 1558.

παρεμβολή, ἡ, (παρεβάλλω) a placing in, inserting beside, between, among others, Aeschin. 83. 21, cf. 23. 41, cf. Lob. Phryn. 377 : esp. in dramas, an insertion, interpolation.

II. a putting in or distributing men through an army, a drawing up in battle-order, Polyb. : also an army so drawn up, Id.

III. a camp, Polyb. : hence 2. any fortified place, a castle, N. T.

IV. =παρεεργεῖα (q. v.), Polyb. 21. 5. 4, nisi legende. παραβολαί.

V. a pugilist's and wrestler's phrase, π. βάλλειν to trip an adversary by a twist of the leg, Luc. Hence

παρεμβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, in a camp, like a camp, Plut.

παρεμβολοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like an interpolation, Gramm.

παρεμβύω, to push or stuff in, Luc. [v]

παρεμάνομαι, as Pass., =ἐμάνομαι, but somewhat milder.

παρεμάνω, ἔς, =ἐμάνω, but rather milder.

παρέμεινα, Ep. inf. from πάρεμι, for παρῖνα, Hom.

παρεμίνεμι, to mix in besides, Ael. N. A. 3. 30.

παρεμπίδω, f. πίδω, to strew beside, among, with, Diosc.

παρεμπίνω, to drink to excess.

παρεμπιπλήμι, f. πλήσω, to overflow. II. to fill privately.

παρεμπιπρήμι, f. πρήσω, to inflame, gall by rubbing, Strab.

παρεμπιπτήμι, f. πτεσσομαι, to fall in by the way, creep or steal in, Plat. Charmid. 173 D : π. εἰς τὴν πολέωσαν, of intrusive citizens, Aeschin. 51. 20.

II. to coincide in time with, happen during.

III. to fall out, happen together, τινί Plut. [I]

παρεμπλάσσω, Att. —τρω, f. δώω, to plaster at the side : in gen. to stop up, plaster, Diosc.

Hence παρεμπλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, stopping up.

παρεμπλέκω, ῶω, to entwine, interweave with or between, Diphil. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 57 C.

παρεμπλήρω, to be filled to excess, overloaded, Plut.

παρεμπλοκή, ἡ, an entwining with or between, interweaving.

παρεμποδίζω, to be in the way, be a hindrance, τινί.

παρεμποδίζω, Adv. like ἐμποδίζω, in the way.

παρεμποδών, f. ῶω, to traffic underhand or besides in a thing, to smuggle a thing in, π. γάμων Eur. Med. 910 : χρηματοποιήσας a falsely enrolled, intrusive citizen, like παρῑγγατος.

παρεμπορεύω, atos, τέ, an inferior article in trade, merchandise of small value, elsewh. ῥώτος.

2. a bye-word, collateral advantage, =παρέρω, Luc. : from

παρεμπορεύομαι, Dep., to traffic in besides.

II. =παρεμπαλάω.

III. metaph. to afford besides, τὸ τεκνὸν π. to yield

delight besides instruction, Luc.

παρεμπύσις, ἡ, (παρεμπίνω) a coming in besides or over and above, of superfluous nutriment, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

παρεμφαίνω, f. φάω, to show, display beside or along with, Plat. Tim. 50 E, and Plut.: to show by the way, in addition.

2. to show something that was concealed. 3. π. ὅψιν, ὁψιν to show the aspect or smell of, i. e. to look or smell like, Diosc.

II. Pass., to appear beside, near or at the side, παρεμφανόμενον ἰδωρ water which reflects a neighbouring object, Arist. Prob. Hence

παρεμφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, shewing beside, near, or by stealth.

παρεμφάσσις, ἡ, (παρεμφαντικός) a shewing beside or near.

παρεμφάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = παρεμφαντικός. II. usu. in Gramm. τὰ παρεμφαντικά, the finite moods of the verb, opp. to the infinitive (ἀπαρεμφατος).

παρεμφερίς, ἑς, somewhat like, Diosc.: like

παρεμφῶ, to come near, be somewhat like, τινί Diosc.

παρεμφύομαι, as Pass., (φύω) to grow in beside or at the side, hang upon, Luc.: so too in aor. 2, perf., and plupf. act. [ῥ] παρενδείκνυμι, f. δέλω, like παρεμφαίνω, to shew by the way or secretly.

παρενδίδωμι, to dwell beside.

παρενδίδωμι, f. δάσω, to give or yield up, Plut.

παρενδύω, = εἶ.

παρενδύω, to slip in by the side; so soo in Med., Ath. [v. δύω.]

παρενδύω, inf. ἰδύν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use (cf. παρ-εἶδον), to take a side look at, παρενδύν τινι Ar. Lys. 156.

παρενείρω, to put in by the side or secretly, εαυτὸν εἰς πάντα to intrude oneself into every thing, Plut.

παρενήγειν, es, etc., impf. from παρανήγειν, Od.

παρενήγειν, to be by or near, only in Ap. Rh. 1. 664, ἡμετέρῃ τοῖσι παρενήγετο μήτις such was our plan therein.—In form it seems to be perf., but with signf. of pres. or aor., cf. ἐπενήγετο and κατενήγετο: there is no simple ἐνήγετο.

παρένθεσις, ἡ, (παρεντίθημι) a putting in beside, inserting.

II. an insertion: esp. a parenthesis, Gramm.

παρένθετος, or, (παρεντίθημι) put in beside, parenthesis, Gramm.

παρενήθηκα, (παρεντίθημι) something put in beside, an addition, appendix, Hdt. 1. 186, 6. 19: π. λόγον a digression, Hdt. 7. 5, 171.

παρενήμεομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., or aor. pass.: to disregard, neglect, M. Anton. II. to dissemble. Hence

παρενήμησης, ἡ, want of attention, disregard. [ῥ] παρένθυρος, ὁ, false sentiment or affectation of style, Longin., cf. Winkelm. Gesch. d. Kunst 5. 3. § 23.

παρεντινοφόρος, or, (ἐντινός, φέρω) fruiting every other year, Theophr.

παρεντινῶ, like παραντινῶ, to speak or say to one, τινί Ap. Rh. παρεντινίζω, = ἐνοπιζέω.

παρενοχέω, f. ἥσω, to trouble or annoy one while about something, Hipp., and (in Pass.) Dem. 242. 16.

παρενοχλῆσις, ἡ, annoyance while one is doing something.

παρενοράπτω, f. ψω, to sew or patch beside, to or on, τινί Anth.

παρενοσάλευσις, ἡ, a shaking to and fro. [ᾤ] from

παρενοσάλλω, to shake to and fro. II. intr. to move to and fro, π. τοῖν ποδῶν to kick about with the feet, Ar. Plut. 291.

παρενοστρέφω, to sow or strew in among.

παρεντάξις, ἡ, a putting in beside, insertion, Plut., like παρένθεσις: from

παρεντάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to put in beside, insert, Plut.

παρεντίωμι, f. τενώ, to stretch, strain beside or near, Dion. H.

παρεντίθημι, f. θσω, to put in beside, put in, mix up, Plut.

παρεντρώγω, f. τρώξομαι, to eat or gnaw besides, Eubul. Aug. 1. 8, cf. παραγκάπτω.

παρεντυχία, ἡ, (ἐντυχάνω) a meeting by chance.

παρέξ or παρέξ, Hom., Hes., and Hdt., v. παρέκ.

παρέξω, to lead out beside, lead out past, c. acc. loci, v. 1. Hdt. 4. 158: hence to mislead, to which is referred the Hom. παρὲν νῶν ἀγαγέτω Il. 10. 391, h. Ven. 36, v. παρὲκ B. II. to lead out against, esp. an army. 2. intr. to march out against the enemy. [ᾤ] Hence

παρέξωγῆ, ἡ, a leading or marching out against the enemy, Artemid.

παρεῖδω, to lift up beside.—Pass. to be lifted or puffed up: οἱ παρεῖδοντες the arrogant, Lat. nimis elati, Scymnus.

παρεξάλλασσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to exchange by the way.

παρεῖμαι, f. ψα, to go or sail by, Ap. Rh.

παρεῖσθαι, whence part. pass. pf. in παρεξηγημένοι Ar. Ach. 681, strictly worn out by being played upon, and so in gen. worn out, having lost voice, strength and all things.

παρεῖσθαι, inf. παρεῖναι, (εἶμι to go) to go out beside, pass by or alongside, c. acc. loci, Hdt. 7. 58, 109; absol., 3. 14, 4. 92.

2. to overstep, transgress, h. Hom. Cer. 478, acc. to Herm.: παρ. ἀρμουρίαν Διὸς to thwart the rule of Zeus, Aesch. Pr. 551.

3. to pass by, omit, Plat. Rep. 503 A.

4. to step out by the side, escape.

παρεῖσθαι, v. 1. for παρὲς εἶπειν Od. 4. 348.

παρεῖσθαι, ἡ, (εἶπαι) that part of the ship which is beyond, i. e. unoccupied by, the rowers, and so either end of the ship, the bows or the sternage, but usu. the former, Thuc. 4. 12, cf. esp. 7. 34.

παρεῖσθαι, τό, = foreg.

παρεῖσθαι, f. ἐλδσω, Att. ἐλω, sub. ἄρμα, ἵππον etc., to drive or ride out beside, at the side, esp. to march out against the enemy (cf. παραεἶσθαι and παρεῖσθαι), v. 1. for παρὲς ἑλδω Il. 23. 344, Od. 12. 55. 2. to go, march by, Hdt. 8. 126.

παρεῖσθαι, f. γλω, a fallacy used in refutation, Arist. Org.

παρεῖσθαι, f. γλω, to refute by fallacies.

παρεῖσθαι, Ep. for παρεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 of παρεῖναι.

παρεῖσθαι, Ion. fut. of παρεῖσθαι, for παρεῖναι, v. 1. for παρὲς εἶπ. Od. 23. 16.

παρεῖσθαι, f. ἐλδσωμαι, Dep. med., c. aor., et perf. act.: aor. ἤλδον, inf. ἐλθεῖν, the only tense used by Hom., and that only in inf. and part. To go out beside or near, to slip out or away, past, Od. 10. 573: to go past or over, c. gen., πεδῖον Il. 10. 344; but, π. τῆς ἀλθελας to go beyond or aside from the truth, Plat. Phil. 66 B: also c. acc., παρεῖσθαι τινα to pass by one, Hdt. 6. 117: hence II. to overstep, transgress, c. acc., Διὸς νόον, θεόν Od. 5. 104, 138.

παρεῖσθαι, f. δσω, to put one thing by another, so as to compare them, τι παρὰ τι Dem. 742. 1.

παρεῖσθαι, ἡ, a comparison.

παρεῖσθαι, f. εὐφσω, to find out besides or in addition, π. ἄλλων νόμον to find out a law which neutralises another, Hdt. 3. 31.

παρεῖσθαι, f. ἡσσωμαι, Dep. med., to misinterpret. Hence

παρεῖσθαι, ἡ, misinterpretation.

παρεῖσθαι, Adv. for παρ' ἐξῆς, = ἐξῆς, formed like παραντινα etc. παρεῖσθαι, f. ἡσσω, to let out beside: of Time, to let pass, τέσσερας ἡμέρας Hdt. 7. 210. [v. ἡσσω.]

παρεῖσθαι, Ep. for παρεῖναι, inf. of παρεῖναι (εἶμι), h. Hom. Cer. 478.

παρεῖσθαι, ἡ, (παρέχω) a presenting, furnishing, procuring, Hipp.

παρεῖσθαι, to place beside as equal, rank with, τινί τι Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 B.

2. to compare. [ῥ, Ath.]

παρεῖσθαι, f. ἐκστήσω, to put out beside, displace, remove.

B. in Pass. c. aor. 2, pf., et plupf. act., to go away. 2. metaph. to undergo a change, change, Epich. p. 76: esp. to lose one's wits, go mad, παρεκστῆναι τῇ διανοίᾳ Polyb.: οἶνος παρεκστῆκος wine that has turned, sour wine, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.

παρεῖσθαι, ἡ, a side way out, Hipp.

παρεῖσθαι, f. ὤσω, later also ὠσσω, to push or drive out at the side.

παρέπαινος, ὁ, by-praise: esp. subordinate or secondary praise, such as was rhetorically used by Erenus of Paros, Plat. Phaedr. 267 A, cf. παράφογος.

παρεπάλωμαι, Ion. for παρεπάλωμαι.

παρεπεισδιᾶω, (ἐπεισδιᾶω) to introduce by the way, i. e. as an episode, prob. I. Eust.

παρεπὶ βοηθῶ, to come from the side to help, Diod.

παρεπὶ γραφῇ, ἡ, something written in addition at the side: esp. a stage direction written in the margin, such as, αὐτεῖ τις Ar. Av. 223, cf. Aesch. Eum. 116, 127: these remarks often crept into the Scholia, esp. those on Aristoph.: cf. παραγκύκλημα: from

παρεπὶ γραφῶν, ψω, to write, write marginal notes, Strab. [ᾤ]

παρεπιδείκνυμι, f. δέλωμαι, as Dep. med., to exhibit out of season, make a display, τινι Plut. II. the Act. ἐπιδείκνυμι is found in LXX, to point out beside or along with.

παρεπιδημέω, *f. ἴσω*, to be in a strange place for a short time or along with others, Polyb. Hence
παρεπιδημία, *ἡ*, sojourn at a strange place for a short time or along with others, Plat. Ax. 365 B.
παρεπιδημος, *ον*, sojourning at a strange place for a short time or along with others, Polyb.
παρεπικουρέω, to assist along with, = **παρεπιβοηθέω**, Sext. Emp.
παρεπινύω, *f. ἴσω*, to find out or invent besides, Diod.
παρεπινύω, poet. *πνέω*, *f. πνέσω*, to waft, blow to from the side or gently, Ap. Rh.
παρεπιπορεύομαι, as Pass., *c. fut. med.*, (*πορεύω*) to go towards at the side.
παρεπισκοπέω, to inspect beside, and so to compare, Plut.
παρεπισκοπῶμαι, *f. ὁσμαι*, as Med., (*πρώω*) to draw stily, gently to oneself, Philo. [ᾶ]
παρεπιστρέφω, *f. ψω*, to turn round beside, turn to the side:—Pass. **παρεπιστρέφομαι** to turn round in passing, and so to look after a thing, Plut. Hence
παρεπιστροφή, *ἡ*, a turning oneself round, looking round at a thing, Plut. in a turning sideways.
παρεπιφέρω, *f. ἐπλώω*, to carry to beside or to the side, Arr.
παρεπιπλάω, to touch at the side, just touch, Plut. 2. 888 C.
παρέπλω, 3 sing. aor. 2 (by syncope.) of **παρεπλάω**, Od. 12. 69.
παρεπτομαι, *f. φωμαί*, Dep. med., to follow along aside, follow close, τινί Plat. Legg. 667 B; esp. as an escort, Xen. Apol. 27: absol., Id. Phaedr. 89 A, etc.
παρεργασία, *ἡ*, (*ἐργασία* 1. 4) bye-gains.
παρεργάτης, *ον*, δ, (*πάρεργον*) one who is occupied with petty things, π. λόγων an idle dabbler, Eur. Supp. 426. [ᾶ]
παρεργολάβειν, (*λαμβάνω*) to take something as an accessory.
παρεργον, τό, a bye-work, subordinate or secondary business, addition, Eur. Or. 610, and freq. in Plat.: *ἐν παρέργω* as a bye-work, as subordinate or secondary, Lat. *obiter*, *ἐν π. θέσθαι* to treat in such way, Soph. Phil. 473, (and so *ἔθεντο* may be supplied in Thuc. 6. 69): *ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι τι*, πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 142., 7. 27; also, *παρέργον νομίζειν τι* πρόσ τι Dem. 1233. 5: more fully, π. δοῦ Eur. El. 509. 2. in Painting, a subordinate object, an accessory. 3. that which has but little to do with, is not part of, *c. gen.*, π. τύχης, κακῶν an addition little needed to one's lot, one's misfortunes, etc., Eur. Hel. 925, H. F. 1340; *παρέργα δόμων*, = νόθοι, Seidl. Eur. El. 63.
4. π. γίγνεσθαι to be slain among the rest, Paus. 10. 27, 2.—Strictly neut. from *sq.*
παρέργος, *ον*, (*ἔργον*) not belonging to the main subject, subordinate, incidental, λόγος π. a discourse, narrative introduced incidentally, Plat. Tim. 38 D: *παρέργῳ τῇ ποιήσει καταχρᾶσθαι* to treat it as a mere accessory, Ib. 21 C, cf. foreg. Adv. *—γως*, by the way, cursorily, Id. Legg. 793 E: π. *ἔχειν* v. *ρds* τι Dinarch. 110. 3.
παρερεῖζω, to irritate, excite beside, Hipp.
παρερέσω, Att. *—ρω*, *f. ἔσω*, to move from the side as with oars.
παρέρμα, *ατος*, τό, a side-prop, support or stay, susp. in Hipp.
παρερμνεία, *ἡ*, a false interpretation: from
παρερμνεύω, to misinterpret.
παρερπύζω, to creep or steal in from the side, Ar. Eccl. 398, 511: in gen. = **παρέρχομαι**.
παέρπω, = foreg.
παερύω, *f. ὕσω*, poet. and Ion. *παερύω*, to draw along the side, φεργμῶν Hdt. 7. 36. II. to draw on one side, π. τὸ στόμα to distort the mouth. [ῶ usu., v. ἔρνω].
παρέρχομαι, fut. *ἐλθῶμαι*, aor. *ἦλθον*, inf. *ελθεῖν* more rarely *ἦλθον*: Dep. med., *c. aor.* et perf. act. To go by, beside or past, pass by, Od. 12. 62., 16. 357; also *c. acc.*, Il. 8. 239, Hdt. 3. 72, etc. II. to go on one's way, pass on, Od. 5. 429, cf. Soph. O. C. 902. 2. also of Time, to pass, Hdt. 2. 86; so, *δ παρελθὼν χρόνος time past*, Soph. Fr. 304: *δ π. ἄπορας the past season*, Id. Tr. 69; π. *δοῶλ wanderings now gone by*, Id. O. C. 1397, as in Lat. *acti labores*: τὸ *παρελθὼν* and *ἐν τῷ παρελθόντι in time past of old*, Xen., etc. III. to pass by, outstrip, surpass, esp. in speed, τινά Il. 23. 345, and Xen.; sometimes with *πῶς* added, Od. 8. 230; but, π. *ἐν δόλοισιν* to surpass in wiles, Od. 13. 201; hence to circumvent, outwit, Διὸς νόον Hes. Th. 613, cf. Il. 1. 132; so, π. *αἰρίαν* Dem. 227. 20.

IV. to pass by, pass over, disregard, slight, Il. 8. 239: esp. in word, Plat. Phaedr. 278 E, etc. 2. also to transgress, τὸν νόμον Dem. 977. 15. V. of things, to pass unnoticed, escape the notice of, τινά Theogn. 419; τούτο γὰρ παρήλιθό με εἶπεν Dem. 550. 26: also to pass away, vanish, Id. 291. 12.
VI. to come up alongside of, come to a place, arrive at, Hes. Op. 214; *εἰς τι* Hdt. 3. 77: esp. to go into a house, etc., π. *ἔσω* Aesch. Cho. 849, Soph., etc., v. Elmsl. Dem. 1105. VII. to come forward, esp. to speak, π. *εἰς τὸν δῆμον* Thuc. 5. 45; and so absol., Hdt. 8. 80, Ar. Thesm. 443, Thuc., etc., cf. *παρέειμι* (εἰμι) III, *παρήκω* VI.
πάρεσαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. from *παρέιμι*, for *παρήσαν*, Il. 11. 75.
παρεσάρθω, to insert beside, incorporate, v. 1. Diog. L.
παρσβίω, *f. ἔδομαι*, aor. *ἐπάγων*, inf. *φάγεω*, to eat besides or also, Hipp. II. to gnaw or nibble at, *c. gen.*, Ar. Eq. 1026: hence III. to disparage, sneer at, like Lat. *rodere*. [ῖ]
πάρεσις, *ἡ*, (*παρήμι*) a letting pass, a letting go, dismissal, Plut. II. a slackening, esp. of strength, i. e. weakness, Plut.
παρσεκενάδατο, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from *παρσεκενάω*. [ᾶ]
παρσεκενάδατο, Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from *παρσεκενάω*. [ᾶ]
παρσεκενασμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *παρσεκενάω*, with preparation, ready.
παρεστάμεν, Hes., and **παρεστώμεναι**, Hom., poet. inf. perf. from *παρίστημι*.
παρίστος, *ον*, (*ἔστι*) by or at the hearth, λοιβαί Soph. El. 269. II. in gen. = *ἐθέσις*, Soph. Ant. 372, Eur. Med. 1334.
παρήχτος, *ον*, the last but one, v. Schäf. Greg. p. 65.
παρετάξω, *f. ὁσω*, to put beside and compare.
παρετέον, verb. Adj. from *παρήμι*, one must let pass, neglect, Plat. Legg. 796 A.
παρετοιμᾶσθαι, *ἡ*, (*ἐτοιμάω*) preparation.
πάρετος, *ον*, (*παρήμι*) relaxed, languid, μέλη Anth.
παρετιμολογέω, to derive together with, Gramm.
παρενδιάζομαι, Dep. med., = **παρενδίδω**, Polyb. Hence
παρενδιάστῃς, *οὔ*, δ, *δρυς* π. a kind of water-fowl that comes on land in fine weather, prob. 1. in Ath.
παρενδύω, to live peacefully among or beside.
παρενοκίεω, to surpass in fame, favor, fortune.
παρενημερέω, to surpass in fortune, favor, etc.
παρενθύνω, to lead one from the right or from one's own path, hence to constrain one's actions, Soph. Aj. 1069, cf. *κατενθύνω*.
παρενθύω and **παρενθύω**, Adv. = *εὐθύς*, *εὐθὺ*, immediately. [ῶ]
παρενηλέω, (*εὐκηλος*) to calm, soothe, Eur. H. F. 99.
παρενλάβομαι, Dep., to be afraid during or meantime.
παρενύδομαι, as Pass. *c. fut. med.*, (*ενύδω*) to lie, sleep beside, *δμοῦσι* Od. 22. 37.
παρευναῖος, *αἶα*, *αἶον*, (*εὐνή*) = **πάρενος**: dub.
παρευναῖος, *f. ἡσμαι*, (*ενύω*) = **παρενύδομαι**, Orph.
παρευνήτης, *ον*, δ, (*εὐνή*) a bed-fellow: fem. *—ἑτις*, *ιδος*, Nonn.
πάρενος, *ον*, (*εὐνή*) lying, sleeping beside or with, τινί Aesch. Theb. 1004: a husband or wife.
παρῦρεσις, *ἡ*, (*παρεῦρσις*) the invention of a false pretext, a subterfuge, pretence, ap. Dem. 238. 6.
παρῦρημα, *ατος*, τό, a false pretext, subterfuge, Paus.; and **παρῦρημένος**, Adv. part. perf. pass. with crafty devices: from *παρεῦρσις*, *f. εὐρήσω*, aor. *εῖρον*, to find out, discover besides, Hdt. 3. 31: to invent, Id. 1. 26: to find out or detect something in one, τῷ τινι and τῷ εἰς τινα. II. to invent, fabricate a narrative.
παρενητακτέω, to perform one's duty regularly, Polyb.
παρενητακτέω, to put in order, arrange, make ready, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 707. 2. to arrange badly, neglect, Eur. Cycl. 594.
παρεφάλλομαι, Dep., to leap on at the side.
παρεφάπτομαι, Dep., (*ἄπτω*) to touch on the side, touch lightly, Plut.
παρεφδρένω, to sit beside, to watch closely, Polyb.
παρέχω, 3 impf. *παρεχέσθω* v. 1. for *παρεσκεῖτο*, Od. 14. 521: *f. παρέχω*: pf. *παρέσχικα*: aor. *παρέσχον*, 3 sing. *παρέσχεθον* Hes. Th. 639. To hold beside, hold in readiness, have ready, Od. 18. 317, Il. 18. 556. II. usu. to offer, furnish, supply, *ἐπιβῆ*, *δῶν*, *σῶν*, *βρῶσιν*, *πῶσιν* etc., Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.: *c. inf.*, π. *ἐωυτὸν διαφθάραι* π. to offer, devote himself to destruction, Hdt. 9. 17, cf. Thuc. 8. 50; so too, π. *ἐαυτὸν*

τινι ἐμμελεῖσθαι to give oneself up to another to practise upon, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 9; π. ἑαυτὸν τινι to put oneself at the disposal of another, like Lat. *suppedicare*, so, σώμα π. Ar. Nub. 441; also without ἑαυτὸν, cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 475 E.

2. of immaterial things, to afford, cause, bring, grant, give, φιλότητα, ἀρετήν, γέλω τε καὶ εὐφροσύνην Il. 3. 354; Od. 18. 133., 20. 8; so also freq. in Pind., and Att., π. ἡδονήν, ἐλπίδας etc.; ἡσυχίην θεοσάσαι π. Hdt. 1. 9; ὄχλον, πράγματα π. τινι to cause trouble or suffering to one; Hdt. 1. 86, 155, 175; π. ἀσθένειν τινος Thuc. 2. 50; cf. Lat. *praebere* (from *praebeo*) = *exhibeo*.

3. to make or render so and so, σοφώτερον, ἀδανάντων π. τινα etc.: π. ἑαυτὸν to shew or bear oneself so and so as, εὐπειθῆ Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22; μέτρον Aeschin. 1. 3.

III. to put forward or exhibit that which has been made, and so to make, render, as π. τινά, like ἀποδίδοναι, Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, 277 A; so too c. part., π. τοὺς ἐμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομένους Thuc. 5. 35; so too in Med., Plat. Rep. 432 A, Legg. 809 D.

IV. to allow, grant, τινί τι Hdt. 3. 4; also c. inf., to allow one to do or be, Id. 1. 170., 9. 17; —impers. παρέχει τινί c. inf. (where δ καὶρός is usu. supplied), it is time, it is allowed, easy, in one's power to do so and so, Lat. *faciet.* — Hdt. 1. 9., 3. 73, 142., 8. 75, etc., Pind. I. 8. 152, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 1075; hence neut. part., used absol., παρέχον and πασχόν τι being in one's power, since one can or could, like Hdt. 5. 49; εἰ, καλῶς πασχόν Thuc. 1. 120., 5. 14.

V. absol. in imperat., παρέχ' ἐκποδῶν put yourself aside, get away, Ar. Vesp. 949; for ἀνεχε, παρέχε Eur. Cyn. 203, cf. ἀνέχε 1. 1.

B. Med. παρέχομαι is used much like the Act., the reflex sense often disappearing: 1. to offer or supply of oneself or from one's own means, Hdt. 4. 44., 6. 15, etc.; to produce, bring forward, display on one's own part, προθύμην Xen. An. 7. 6, 11; εὐνοίαν Dem. 228. 26; also, παρέχεσθαι τινα μάρτυρα, π. τεκμήριον to bring forward as a witness, as proof for oneself, Plat. Apol. 19 D, Parm. 128 B, etc. 2. in gen. to have as one's own, possess, esp. to shew, produce as one's own, παρέχεσθαι τινα ἔρχοινα to acknowledge as one's general, Hdt. 7. 61, 62, 67; to represent, be so and so, Id. 7. 161; π. πόλιν μεγίστην, of an ambassador, Thuc. 4. 64; also cf. supr. III. 3. to bring about, cause, effect for oneself, to gain, win, παρᾶσθαι θεὸν εὐμενίᾳ Eur. Andr. 55.

4. in Arithmetic, to make up, amount to, give, παρέχονται ἡμέρας δικοσάς Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 28. [In Od. 19. 113 παρέχει in arsi.]

παρέψιμα, ατος, τό, (ἐψω) a side-sight, daintly, παρέψιμος, ἥ, (ἐψω) = ἐψοίσις. II. = *purioris*.

παρθένω, ἥσω, to be past one's prime, to be growing old, Hdt. 3. 53, Thuc. 2. 44; from

παρθένος, ὡν, (ἥβη) past one's prime, growing old.

παρηγορέω, (παρηγορος, ἀγορεύω) to address, exhort, τινά Hdt. 9. 53; c. acc. pers. et inf., π. τινα ἢ κινδυνεύει Ib. 55.

II. more freq. as Dep. med., παρηγοροῦμαι, ἥ, ἡσوما, to console, comfort, Aesch. Pers. 530; to appease, soothe, Eur. Phoen. 1449.

2. in gen. to speak to one, advise, counsel, Aesch. Fr. 646, 1001, Eur. Hec. 288; c. inf., Hdt. 5. 104, Pind. O. 9. 117. In Att. Prose παρηγοροῦμαι is more used. Hence

παρηγόρημα, ατος, τό, that which is addressed to one, encouragement: consolation. 2. something that passes behind the scenes or (as we say) within, but is intended to be heard by the spectators.

παρηγορητικός, ἥ, ὢν, (παρηγορέω) = παρηγορικός, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ar. Rh. 2. 628.

παρηγορία, ἥ, an addressing, address. 2. a consoling, soothing: also = παρηγόρημα, consolation, metaph., ἔθδοα π. χρισμάτος Aesch. Ag. 95. 3. ἰση παρηγορία = ἰσηγορία, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 173.

4. a surname, Joseph.

παρηγορικός, ἥ, ὢν, addressing, encouraging. 2. consolation, soothing, Hipp. Adv. — *kāos*, Id.: from

παρηγορος, ὡν, (ἀγορεύω) addressing, encouraging: consoling, soothing, Soph. El. 229; appeasing. II. ἡ Παρθγορία or Παρηγορία, a goddess, like Πιεῖδω, Paus.

παρθένω, to sweeten beside or a little, season, Dion. H. παρθέρη, 3 sing. aor. i pass. from παρᾶσθαι, II.

παρθένω, ἥ, ἥσω, to filter through, v. Foëx. Oecon. Hipp. παρθένον, τό, Ion. for παρτεῖον, which is not in use, = παρτεῖδ,

the cheek, Hom.; also of the jaw of a wolf, Il. 16. 159; of a lion, Od. 22. 404.

II. παρτίον ἱππων the cheek-ornament of a bridle, Il. 4. 142; also παραγναβίδιον. Strictly neut. from

παρτίος, ὡν, of or belonging to the cheeks.

παρτίς, ἴδος, ἥ, = παρτεῖδ, παρτίον, Aesch. Cho. 24: from the epith. λευκή, Eur. El. 1023, it would seem to be the lower part of the face or neck.

παρτίκος, ὡν, (παρκαῶν) hearing wrong or misunderstanding.

II. disobedient.

παρκακουρέω, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παρκαῶν, = foreg.

παρκαῶν, ἥ, ἥσω, to be come to, hence I. to arrive at, Herm. Soph. Aj. 728.

II. to reach, extend to or towards, ἔως τινός, μέχρι τινός and παρά τι Duk. Thuc. 4. 36; also εἰς τι Xen. Cyn. 4. 1; ἐπὶ τι and πρὸς τι.

III. so too of Time, εἰς τὸ παρτίον τοῦ χρόνου to the present time, Plat. Alc. 2. 148 C.

IV. to lie beside, stretch along, Hdt. 3. 114., 9. 15; also, π. παρά τι to stretch alongside of it, Hdt. 2. 32., 4. 39, Thuc. 2. 96.

V. to be over, past, gone by, Pind. P. 6. 43.

VI. to come forth, appear, like πάρεμι III, παρέρχομαι VII, Soph. O. C. 570, Aj. 742.

παρῆλασε, 3 aor. of παρᾶλυνω, Hom.

παρῆλκία, ἥ, the decline of life, dub.: from

παρῆλξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἥ, like παρῆβος, past one's prime, Plut.

παρῆλιος, ὡν, beside or near the sun. II. as Subst., ὁ π. α. *parhelion*, Arist. Meteor.

παρηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παραλλάσσω, differently, unusually, Polyb.

πάρεμαι, inf. ἥσθαι, as Pass., to sit by, beside or at, c. dat., πησὶ δαυρί Hom.: to sit by one, esp. so as to converse, τινί Hom.; but also so as to annoy or distress, Il. 9. 311, Od. 11. 578; in gen. to dwell or abide by one, Od. 13. 407; to be present or at hand, Od. 19. 209.

παρημελημένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from παραμελέω, negligently, Dion. H.

παρημερέω, to pass the day with one or in doing a thing, τινί.

παρημερος, ὡν, (ἡμέρα) coming day by day, daily, ἐσθλόν Pind. O. 1. 160.

II. every other day, like ἑτερήμερος.

παρημόνουν and παρημόμησα, impf. and aor. from παρ-
νομεῶ, q. v.

παρήξις, ἥ, (παρήκω) an arriving, landing, Aesch. Ag. 556.

παρηγιότης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἱγίς, ἴδος, ἥ, Anth. (ἡγόν) on the shore. [ῖ]

παρηγορία, ἥ, the reins by which the παρῆφος was fastened beside a pair of horses in the yoke (ἐναυπία), Il. 8. 87., 16. 152, (both times plur.).

II. the side of a ship, Ap. Rh. III. folly, madness.

παρῆφος, ἥ, ἥσω, = sq., Ap. Rh.

παρῆφος, ὡν, (not παρῆφος), strictly hanging beside, hence παρῆφος (sub. ἱππος) a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair (ἐναυπία), an outrigger, Il. 16. 471, 474; elsewhere

παρᾶστροι or σειραφῆρος, opp. to ὑγίται or ὄγιοι. II. lying beside, at the side or out of the way, Il. 7. 156; hence

III. beside oneself, mad, foolish, Il. 23. 603; in full, ῥόνου π. Archil. 15. 5, cf. παρᾶστρο, πάραρος. (The Root is prob. *derw*, Aesch. cf. μετέωρος, μετῆρος, συνῆρος, and Ilgen Scol. p. 196 sq.)

παρηπάφει, 3 sing. aor. 2 of παραπαρίσκει, II.

παρηπία, ἥ, madness: rare word from

παρίρος, ὡν, = παρῆρος, mad, ap. Hesych.; Dor. πάραρος, q. v.

παρης, ἥδως, ἥ, contr. for παρησίς, Anth.

παρησυχάζω, ἥ, ὡν, to rest beside.

παρηχέω, ἥ, ἥσω, to be like in tone or sound, Philo.

παρηχίμα, ατος, τό, a like tone or sound.

παρηχησις, ἥ, likeness of a tone or sound, alliteration, cf. Meinelke Com. Fragn. 3. p. 618. Hence

παρηχητικός, ἥ, ὢν, of like sound.

παρθέμενος, poet. part. aor. 2 med. from παρτεῖσθαι, for παρα-
θέμενος, Od.

παρθένεια, ἥ, (παρθενέω) maidenhood, virginity, Eur. Heracl. 592, Tro. 980; also παρθεῖα, q. v.

παρθένεια, τό, also written παρθένεια, v. παρθένια.

παρθέnelos, ὡν, Ion. and poet. — *ῆιος*, (παρθέnelos) maidenly, maiden, Pind. N. 8. 3; αἰὼν π. the maiden's life, Aesch. Ag. 229; π. λέχος etc., Eur.: also παρθέnelos, q. v.

παρθένευμα, ατος, τό, (παρθενέω) the state of a virgin, = παρ-
[1037]

θεναί, Eur. Ion 1425: in plur. *the pursuits or amusements of maidens*, Eur. Phoen. 1265. II. = *παρθένω*.

παρθένους, ἡ, = *παρθενία*.

παρθένω, (παρθένος) *to bring up as a maid or virgin*, Eur. Supp. 452. 2. usu. in Pass., *παρθενόμηναι* *to lead a maiden life, remain a maid*, Hdt. 3. 124, Aesch. Pr. 648, and Eur.: hence metaph. *to be chaste, pure*.

3. also intr. in Act., *ψυχὴ παρθενόουσα* *a soul of virgin purity*, Philo.

παρθένω, ὄνος, ὁ, = *παρθένω*, q. v.

παρθενία, ἡ, = *παρθενία*, Pind. I. 8 (7). 96, Aesch. Pr. 898: never for *παρθένω*.

παρθενία, τὰ, (sub. μέλη) *songs sung by maidens to the flute (αὐλὸς παρθένος)* with dancing, Böckh Pind. Fr. p. 589, Müller Literat. of Gr. i. p. 194; also, *παρθενία*, Ar. Av. 919. II. *signs of virginity*, LXX.—Strictly neut. from *παρθένος*.

παρθενίας, οὐ, ὁ, *the son of an unmarried woman*, Müller Dor. 4. 4 § 2.

παρθενική, ἡ, poet. for *παρθένος*, Hom., and Hes.; also, *παρθενική νήπιος* Od. 7. 20: strictly fem. from sq., sub. κόρη, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 174.

παρθενικός, ὁ, ἄν, like *παρθένος*, *maidenly*, Simon. 104.

παρθένον, τό, a plant, perh. a kind of *pellitory*, Theophr., elsewhere, ἐλξίνη.

παρθένος, ἡ, *ion*, also *os*, *ov* Eur. Phoen. 224, (*παρθένος*) like *παρθένος* and *παρθένω*, of a maiden or virgin, maiden, maidenly, ὥνῃ Od. 11. 245, δαοί Hes. Th. 205. 2. *παρθένος*, like *παρθενίας*, *the son of an unmarried girl*, Il. 16. 180; also *παρθένος παῖς*: so also, *παρθενία ὀδὸς* Pind. O. 6. 51. II. metaph. *pure, chaste, undefiled*, esp. epith. of spring water, Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 99, as in Lat. *aqua virgo*, cf. *νύμφη* III.

παρθενισκάριον, τό, Dim. from *παρθένος*.

παρθενιογενής, ἑς, (διδάται) *virgin-born*, Eccl.

παρθενοκομία, ἡ, (κομέω) *the care of maidens*.

παρθενοκτονία, ἡ, *the slaughter of a maiden*: from *παρθενοκτόνος*, *ov*, (κτείνω) *maiden-slaying*, Lyc. *παρθενόμητρ*, *ορος*, ἡ, *the virgin-mother, the Virgin Mary*, Eccl. *παρθενόπιπτης*, *ος*, ὁ, (διδάται) *one who looks after maidens, i. seducer*, Il. 11. 385, cf. *γυναικο-παῖδο*, *οιδιότης*. [I]

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ, ἡ, a maid, maiden, Lat. *virgo*, Hom., etc.: also, *γυνὴ παρθένος* Hes. Th. 514: in gen. a girl not yet married. Il. 2. 514, Soph. Tr. 1219, Ar. Nub. 530; opp. to *γυνή*, Theocr. 27. 64: so in Lat. *virgo* and *puella*, cf. κόρη. 2. ἡ *παρθένος*, as a name of divers goddesses, of Athena at Athens, Paus.; of Artemis and the Tauric Iphigenia, Hdt. 4. 103. II. as Adj., like *παρθένος*, *maidenly, maiden*: hence *chaste, pure*, π. πηγὴ Aesch. Pers. 613, cf. *παρθένος* II; *παρθένου τρήπις* *maiden*, i. e. new ships, Ar. Eq. 1302, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1005.

III. as masc. ὁ *παρθένος*, a young unmarried man, late, esp. in Eccl., cf. Jac. A. P. in Indice. *παρθενόσφαιον*, *ov*, (σφάζω) *p. réépa* streams of a slaughtered maiden's blood, Aesch. Ag. 209.

παρθενοτροφέω, (τρέφω) *to bring up from girlhood*. Hence *παρθενοτροφία*, ἡ, a bringing up maidens or from girlhood, Clem. Al.

παρθενόχρους, *ωτος*, ὁ, ἡ, of maidenly, delicate color, κρόκος Mel. i. 12.

παρθενώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) *maiden-like*.

παρθένων, ὄνος, ὁ, also *παρθενόν*, Lob. Phryn. 166, (*παρθένος*) *the maidens', young women's chambers* in a house, usu. in plur., Aesch. Pr. 646, and Eur. II. esp. the temple of Athena Parthenos in the citadel at Athens, the Parthenon, rebuilt under Pericles on the site of the old Hecatompedon, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst §. 109. 2.

παρθενώπης, *ος*, (ὥπ) *of maidenly aspect*, Eur. El. 949.

παρθενα, *ον*, for *παρθενα*, 3 pl. aor. 2 act. from *παρτίσθμι*, Od.

παρθερίδι, ἡ, poet. for the obsol. *παρθερία*, (*παρτίσθμι*) a deposit, pledge, Anth.

παρθένος, ὁ, shortd. form of *παρθένος*.

παρθύω, poet. for *παρθύνω*.

παρίαμβος, ἰδος, ἡ, an air set for the harp, π. ὑπάδειν ἐν κithάρῃ Epich. p. 62. II. a stringed instrument, Ath.: from

παρίαμβος, ὁ, in Prosody = *πυρρίχιος*. [I]

παρτίσθμι, *to sleep beside or with*, τινί Il. 9. 336, and (in tmesi) 9. 470.

παρτίδην, inf. from *παρτίδω*.

παρτίδω, *to set up, establish beside*. [v. ἰδύω.]

παρίσθη, ἡ, a past or former priestess, Plut.

παρίσω, *to seat oneself beside one*, Od. 4. 311: *to sit beside*, Hdt. 6. 57, etc. But even in Hdt. 7. 18., 8. 58, the Med. was used in this signf., and the Act. became trans., *to set, make to sit beside*, τινά τινι *to place one beside another*, Hdt. 5. 20.

παρίσθμι, fut. *παρίσσω*, *to let drop beside or at the side, let fall*, τὰ περὶ παρὶσθμ. 3, cf. Soph. El. 819, Eur. H. F. 1203; and so in Pass., *παρίσθη κήρυκος ποτὶ γαῖαν* *it hung down to earth*, Il. 23. 868.

II. *to let by, pass, through*, τινά εἰς, or ἐπὶ τόπον Hdt. 8. 15., 9. 1; freq. also, π. τινά or τινι, and so in Att.: hence

2. metaph. *to pass unnoticed, disregard, neglect*, Lat. *praetermittere*: τινι Pind. P. 1. 165, Hdt. i. 14, 177, and Att., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 71. 3. of Time, *to let pass*, χειμῶνα Hdt. i. 77, νύκτα 8. 9, etc.

III. *to unloose, relax*, Lat. *remittere*, κέαρ Soph. O. T. 638, χόλον Eur. I. A. 1609, etc. 2. c. gen., τού ποδὸς παρτίαν, like ποδὸς χαράσαι, *to let go one's hold of*, slack away the sheet, hence metaph. *to yield, give way*, Casaub. Ar. Eq. 436, cf. τοὺς III; so too perhaps, τοῦ μετρίου παρτίς *letting go one's hold of moderation*, i. e. letting it go, Soph. O. C. 1212 (though Herm. joins τοῦ μετρίου with χρεῖται).

3. in Med. and Pass. *to be relaxed, weakened*, hence part. *παρτίμενος*, *παρτίμενος*, *exhausted, languid*, Lat. *remissus*, freq. c. dat., e. g. γάρῃ, νόσῳ, κόπῳ *παρτίμενος* Valck. Phoen. 859; and, σάμασι *παρτίμενοι* Elmsl. Bacch. 682.

4. *to remit punishment*, Lat. *condonare*, τιμωρίαν Lycurg. 148. 41: *to forgive, pardon*, τὴν συμφορὰν Ar. Ran. 699. IV. *to yield, give up*, Lat. *concedere*, *permittere*, κλέην τινί Hdt. 6. 103; also c. dat. pers. et inf., sometimes foll. by ἔστω, *to allow, permit*, Hdt. 7. 161, and freq. in Att., cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 576: hence

2. of Place, *to yield, make room for*, admit, μὴ παρτίμεν εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Phaed. 90 E; so too in pf. pass., Dem. 194. 27. V. in Med. *παρτίσθαι* has also the signf. of *παρτίσθαι*, *to try to bring over, win a person to oneself*, Ruhnck. Tim.; usu. c. gen. pers., as Plat. Apol. 17 C, yet also c. acc., Plat. Legg. 742 B, 951 A, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1662: *to beg off a thing, beg to be excused or let off something*, οὐδέν σου παρτίμεν *I ask no quarter*, Plat. Rep. 341 C: *to ask pardon*, Eur. Med. 892. [usu. i Ep., i Att., v. τιμί.]

παρτίω, old poet. form of *παρτίω*, Pind. P. 6. 43, cf. Böckh v. I. Pind. O. 4. 11. [I]

παρτίλαινω, *to look askance at*.

παρτίπτάσθαι, Dep. med., = sq.

παρτίπτεω, *to ride along or over, πόντον* Eur. Hel. 1665: *to ride alongside*, Thuc. 7. 78. 2. *to ride past*, τινι Eubul. Orth. 2.

II. *to outride, overtake in riding*: hence in gen. to surpass, Philostr.

παρίπτος, *ov*, *riding beside or in company*, Polyb. II. *running beside of a horse*: keeping pace with a horse, like ἀμπίτος.

παρίπταμαι, Dep. med., collat. form from *παρτίσθαι*, *to fly by or beyond*, freq. in late Att.

παρίσάω, = *παρίσσω*, Sext. Emp.

παρίσθμια, τὰ, (ἰσθμύς) *the tonsils*, Arist. H. A. II. an inflammation of the tonsils.

παρίσος, *ov*, almost equal, just like. Adv. -σως, almost, nearly, v. I. Dem. 606. fin. II. τὰ παρίσως in Rhetoric, clauses of a sentence which are exactly balanced and even, Quintil. cf. παρίσως. [I Ep., i Att.] Hence

παρίσχρονος, *ov*, almost contemporaneous. [I]

παρίσῳ, (ἴσως) *to make just like*, τινί τινι Plat. Rep. 498 E. Pass. *to place oneself beside, measure oneself with, vie with*, τινί Hdt. 4. 166, 8. 140, τ. [I Att.]

παρίστανω, collat. form of sq.

παρίστημι, i. παρτίσθω, A. transit. *to place, set by, beside or near*, to present to one, ὅπλα Dem. 286. 20: π. τινα φυλάττειν *to set one near a thing to guard it*, v. I. Id. 1194. 19. II. *to set before the mind, present, offer*, τὴν οὐκ οὐσαν ὑπόθεσιν Id. 28. 9: π. ὀργήν, βέος, αἰσχύνην *to cause anger, etc.*, Id.: so, π. τινὶ γνώμην *to give one opportunity to know*,

Id. 228. 4; also, π. τινὶ ὄντι, ὡς . . . Xen. Oec. 13. 1, Plat. Rep. 600 D. 2. to prove, shew, τι πολλοῖς τεκμηρίοις Lys. 125. I. III. to set side by side, and so to compare, Isocr. 240 E. The use of these Act. tenses is first in Plat., but first becomes common in Oratt.

B. Pass., c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act. I. to stand, be by, beside or near, τινὶ ὄντι in Hom., esp. of persons attending on a great man, Od. i. 335., 8. 218, etc.: hence in several relations, 1. to stand by, i. e. to help or defend, τινὶ ὄντι in Hom., and Hes.; so too Hdt. i. 87: hence just like ἀνέμειν, Il. 15. 255., 21. 231. 2. to stand near, to be by, be beside one, τινὶ Il. 7. 467, etc. 3. of events, to be near, be at hand, τινὶ, as ἀλλὰ τοὶ ἦδη ἄγχυ παρήσθηεν θάνατος Il. 16. 853: καὶ Διὸς ἀλῆα παρήσθη ἡνὼν Od. 9. 52. II. to set oneself near, stand by, approach, come to, τινὶ ὄντι in Hom., as well in hostile as in friendly relation, Il. 20. 472., 22. 371, etc.: to approach one to beg of him, Od. 17. 450: π. δεῖρο to be come hither, Il. 3. 405: esp. freq. in Hom. in part. aor. 2 παριστάς, also ἄγχυ παριστάς, usu. at the end of the verse, and almost superfluous as to the sense, like παρών in Trag., cf. πάρεμιν fin. 2. to come to the side of another, come to help him, metaph. to come over to his opinion, παρστήναι εἰς γνώμην τινὸς Hdt. 6. 99: absol. to come to terms, surrender, submit, Hdt. 3. 13., 6. 65, etc.: hence also, παρστήναι τῷ πολέμῳ to yield to war, Dem. 507. ult.; cf. infr. c. 1. 3. παριστάσθαι or παρестάναι τινὶ to come into one's head, occur to one, foll. by ὡς . . . Thuc. 4. 61, 95, etc.: also c. inf., παριστάται μοι φιλοσοφείν etc., or c. acc. et inf., Plat. Phaed. 58 E: also, δοξα μοι παρестάθη methought, Soph. O. T. 911: τὸ παριστάμενον, τὸ παρестάν τι which comes into one's head, a thought, v. Henst. Luc. Contempl. 13. 4. to collect oneself, take courage, where θυμὸς may be supplied, cf. παρστήμια: hence, οἶνον παριστάται the wine improves, becomes fit for drinking, Theophr., opp. to ἐξίσταται. 5. of events, etc., to take place, occur, happen, τὸ παριστάμενον present circumstances, Xen. Hipparch. 9. 1; so too, τὸ παρестάς or παρестός Ar. Eq. 564. 6. παρестήναι φρονέον to be beside oneself, lose one's wits, also παρестήναι τῇ διανοίᾳ Polyb., cf. παρестήμια II. 2. 7. to be in one's power, hence absol. παρестήκός,=παρὼν, c. inf., it being in one's power to do, Thuc. 4. 133.

C. in fut., and aor. I. med., trans., but in pecul. senses: I. to put by one's side, set by one, Dem. 546. 20, etc.: esp. to bring to one's side, make one's own, and so 1. to bring over by force, overcome, subdue, Hdt. 3. 45, Thuc. i. 29, etc.; and so in pres., Soph. O. C. 916; or 2. to gain by kindness, win over, παρστήσασθαι ἔθνη, πόλιν etc., Thuc. 4. 79:—cf. supr. B. II. 2. II. to set near or beside for oneself: hence also to arrange or dispose for one's own views or purposes, e. g. οὕτω παρστήσασθαι τινα ὥστε . . . so to dispose a person that . . . Hdt. 4. 136: but III. we find the fut. med. intrans. to happen, take place, Hdt. 7. 46: and of men, to come to terms, submit, Id. 3. 155.

παρίστια, ἦ, (ἐστία) a side hearth. παριστήσιος, (α, ὄν), (ιστός II) by or at the loom, Leon. Tar. [τῇ] παριστορέω, to inquire by the way, Cic. Att. 6. 1, 25: to notice, relate incidentally, Plut. II. to tell, narrate falsely. παρισχάινω, to make thin or lean, Arist. H. A. παρίσχω, collat. form of παρῆχω, to hold in readiness, Il. 4. 229: to present, offer, Il. 9. 638. παρισώδης, es, (εἶδος) like the πᾶσις. [τῇ] παρίσμομαι, aros, τὸ, (παρίσμός) resemblance. II. in Rhetoric,=sq., Cratin. (Jun.) Tar. i, cf. παρίσμος II. [τῇ] παρίσσωσι, ἦ, (παρίσσω) a making even, equalising, esp. in Rhetoric, an even balancing of the clauses in a sentence, Isocr. 233 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, Rhet. Al. 28. παρίστωτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (παρίσσω) making like. παρίτέος, έα, έόν, to be approached; and παριτητέον, and —έα, verb. Adj., from πάρεμιν, one must approach or go, εἰς τῇ Thuc. i. 74. παρίτός, ἦ, ὄν, (πάρεμιν) accessible, Call. Lav. Pall. 90. παρίρηνω, to track closely, to run at the side of; hence to emulate, imitate, v. I. in Plut. παρκατέλεκτο, Ep. form of aor. from παρκαταλέγωμαι, Il.

παρκεῖμενος, Ep. for παρακεῖμενος, part. from παρκεῖμαι. παρκλίνω, Ep. for παρακλίνω, Hes. παρκύπτω, Ep. for παρακύπτω. παρμέμβλωκε, Ep. for παραμ., 3 perf. of παραμολέειν; Il. 4. 11. παρμένο, Ep. for παραμένο, Il. 13. 151. πᾶρμῃ, ἦ, a light shield, buckler, Lat. parma, Polyb. παρμόνομος, on, poet. for παραμόνομος, Pind., Theogn. πᾶρμονος, on, poet. for παραμόνος, Pind. Πᾶρνασσός, ἄδος, peccul. poet. fem. of Πᾶρνασός: Ion. Παρρησός, Eur. Ion 86. Πᾶρνασσός, (α, ὄν), also os, on, Ion. Παρνήσιος, of or from Parnassus. [πᾶρ]: from Πᾶρνασσός, ὁ, Ion. Παρρησός, Parnassus, a mountain of Phocis, Od., and Hes.: later usu. Παρνασσός, Schif. Mel. p. 1. Πᾶρνης, ἦ, more rarely ὁ, Parnes, a mountain of Attica, v. Bentl. and Pors. Ar. Ran. 1057, Nuke Choeril. p. 53, sq. Παρρησός, ὁ, Ion. for Παρνασσός, Od. πᾶρνον, στος, ὁ, a kind of locust, Ar. Ach. 150: also κόρνονφ. παρὸ, i. e. παρ' ὅ, wherefore, cf. διό. II. besides that. παροδέα, ἦ, (παροδέω) a passing by. παροδευσις, ἦ,=foreg.: from παροδευώ, to pass by, Theocr. 23. 47; c. acc. to go past, Plut. παροδικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to a πάροδος. Adv. —κᾶς. παρόδιος, on, (πάροδος) by or on the road-way, street: θυπίδες π. windows looking to the street, Plut. παροδίτης, on, ὁ, (πάροδος) a passer by, traveller, Hipp. 1280. 16: fem. —ίτις, ἴδος, Anth. [τῇ] πάροδος, ἦ, a way or road by, past, through, or along, Thuc. 3. 21. 2. a going by or past, passing, passage, Thuc. 4. 82: ἐκ παρόδου and ἐν παρόδῳ, in passing, by the way, much like ἐν ἐπαγγέμῳ. II. a side entrance, a narrow entrance or approach, Lys. 193, 29, and Xen.: opp. to διόδος, Xen. Cyn. 6. 6. III. a coming forward, appearance, esp. before the assembly, to speak, Dem. 1481. 15, cf. παρῆχομαι: hence also IV. the first entrance of a chorus in the orchestra, which was made from the side: their departure was called μετᾶστασις, and their reappearance ἐπιπάροδος. 2. the passage by which the chorus reached the stage. 3. the first song sung by the chorus after its entrance, Herm. Arist. Poet. 12. V. in a ship, a passage from one end of the deck to the other by the side of the rowers, Lat. agēa, Plut. παροδούμαι,=παρομιδύζομαι, Gramm. παροδύρομαι, Dep., to bewail or lament beside, near or along with, Dio C. [τῇ] παροίγνυμι and παροίγω, f. οἴγω, aor. ἔφεα, to open at the side or a little, half-open, Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 152, Eur. I. A. 857; rarely c. gen., παρὸλῶς τῇς θύρας opening a little of the door, Ar. Pac. 30. II. to open by degrees. παροιδάινω, intr., to swell at the side, Diosc. παροιδίσκομαι, Dep.,=foreg. πάριθε, and before a vowel πάριθεν, (πάρος) I. as Prep. c. gen. loci, before, and c. gen. pers., before, in the presence of, hence=Lat. ante and coram, Hom. II. as Adv. 1. of Place, before, in front, Hom. 2. of Time, before this, erst, formerly, Hom., who in Od. has also τὸ πάριθεν, like τῷπῳ, 1. 322., 2. 312, etc.: οἱ πάριθεν opp. to δεῦτεροι, Il. 23. 498, (Hence come παρίτερος, παρίτοραος.) [πᾶρ] παρκεῖσθαι, ἦ,=παρκεῖν, LXX. παρκεῖω, f. ἴσω, to dwell by, beside or near, c. acc., π. τὴν Ἀσίαν to dwell along the coasts of Asia, Isocr. 74 D: but also intr. c. dat., Thuc. i. 71; absol., Id. 6. 82. II. to live in a place as παρόκος, sojourner, Diod. Hence παρκοικῖα, ἦ, and in Thuc. 4. 92 παρκοικῖσις, ἦ, a dwelling beside or near, neighbourhood. παρκοικία, ἦ, (παρόκος II) a living in a place as παρόκος, sojourner, LXX. II. an ecclesiastical district, much like δικηγορία, Suicer in v. παρκοικίω, f. ἴσω, to place or settle one near another, τινὲς τινι:—Pass. to settle, live by or near, Hdt. 4. 180. παρκοικίς, ἴδος, peccul. fem. of παρόκος, Strab. παροκοδομένη, f. ἴσω, to build beside or near, build a wall along or across, Thuc. 2. 75., 7. 6, 11. II. to keep off by a wall or bank, τὸ δῶρ Dem. 1276. 10. Hence

παροικοδόμημα, τό, a building beside or near, Arist. Part. An.

πάροιχος, *on*, dwelling beside or near, neighbouring, a neighbour, *τινί* Hdt. 7. 235, *τινός* Aesch. Pers. 869, Soph. Ant. 1155; absol. a neighbour, Sapph. 45;—also of towns, *lying near*.

II. δ παροιχος an alien, foreigner who lives in a place without civil rights, a sojourner, Lat. *inquilinus*, LXX.

παροιμία, ἡ, a proverb, common saying, *saw*, Aesch. Ag. 264, Soph. Aj. 664, Plat., etc.: *κατὰ τὴν π.* as the saying goes, Plat. Symp. 222 B, v. *παροιμῖος*.

2. a parable, dark saying, in St. John's Gospel; which is *παραβολή*, elsewhere in N. T. Hence παροιμιᾶζω, to make a proverb of, make proverbial.—Pass. to pass into a proverb, become proverbial, Plat. Phil. 45 D.

B. Med. to use a proverbial expression, speak in proverbs, Id. Hipp. M. 301 C, Theaet. 162 C. 2. also = Act., Id. Legg. 818 A.

παροιμιακός, ὁ, *ὄν*, (παροιμιῶν) proverbial, Plut. II. δ π., sub. στίχος, a paroemia, i. e. an Anapaestic dimeter catalectic, usu. at the end of an Anapaestic system, and sometimes in the middle of a long one, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

παροιμιολογέω, *ον*, (γράφω) collecting proverbs.

παροιμιῶν, τό, = παροιμία, a proverb. Hence

παροιμιώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) like a proverb, proverbial: that becomes a proverb for absurdity, Plut. Adv. -δῶς.

παροιμῖος, *ον*, by the road, at the roadside: hence παροιμία and παροιμῖον, an out of the way expression, a proverb.

παροινέω, *πρ*, πεπαρσάνκα: in the augm. tenses usu. with double augm. ἐπαρσάνων etc., Xen. An. 5. 8, 4, v. I. Dem. 612. 20, etc. To behave ill at wine, play drunken tricks, Ar. Eccl. 143, Plat., etc.; οὐ δεῖ ρήσθαι παροινεῖν Antiph. Arcad. 1; also, μεθύν *π*. Xen. I. c.; εἰς τινα towards one, Ar. Fr. 243.

II. trans. to maltreat one in drunkenness: in gen. to act ill, treat with violence or insult, like ὑβρίσκειν, Dem. 1257. 13: hence in Pass., to be so treated, Id. 403. 8, etc. Hence

παροινίμα, *ατος*, τό, any thing misused during drunkenness, the laughing-stock of a drunkard, Plut.

παροινία, ἡ, (παροιμῖος) ill behaviour under the influence of wine: esp. drunken violence, Xen. Symp. 6. 1, 2, Amphis Pan 1: a drunken frolic, Aeschin. 9. 19.

παροινιάζω, = παροινέω, Gramm.

παροινικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, = sq. Ar. Vesp. 1300. Adv. -κῶς, Cic. Att. 10. 10, 1.

παροιῖος, *ον*, (οἶνος) belonging to wine or a drinking party, suitable thereto, ἔσμαι, ὄρχησσι etc.: hence τὰ παροιμία or παροιμία, sub. μέλη, drinking songs, Böckh Pind. Fr. p. 555; in gen., happening over wine.

II. of persons, like παροιῖος, drunken, quarrelsome over one's cups, Ar. gch. 81.

παροιῖος, *ον*, = παροιῖος II, Lys. 101. 20.

παροινοχόω, *ς*, ἡσώ, to stand beside one and pour out wine for him, Q. Sm.

παροισάσθαι, Ion. -τρέω, *ς*, ἡσώ, = οἰσάσθαι, LXX.

παρόιστρος, *ον*, (οἰστρος III) half-frantic, passionate.

παρόιστος, ὁ, *ον*, Superl. of παροῖος, πάρος, of Place, the foremost.

II. of Time, the first, earliest, oldest, Ar. Rh.

παρόιστερος, *α*, *ον*, Compar. of παροῖος, πάρος, the one before or in front, II. 23. 459, 480. II. of Time, the former, earlier, older. Adv. -τέρω, Ar. Rh. 3. 686.

παροιχέω, *ον*, παροίχαι, poet. for sq.

παροιχομαι, *ς*, -χῆσθαι, *πρ*, παρήχκα, Ion. παροίχκα, Dep. med.: to have past by, pass on, II. 4. 272: also of Time, etc., to be gone by, spent, *πρ*, παρήχκα, II. 10. 252; ἡ παροιχόμενη νύξ the by-gone night, Hdt. 1. 209; δ π. χρόνος by-gone time, Id. 2. 14; ἄνδρες παροιχόμενοι men of by-gone times, Pind. N. 6. 50; τὰ παροιχόμενα the past, Hdt. 7. 120; also τὸ παρήχκός: in Gramm., δ παρήχκός (sub. χρόνος) tempus praeteritum.

II. to be gone, be dead, delugari with fright, Aesch. Supp. 738. III. c. gen. to shrink aside from, shrink from, *νέκος* Id. 452. 2. to wander from, *δρον μοῖρας παροίχῃ*, how art thou fallen from thine old estate, Elmsl. and Herm. Eur. Med. 964.

παροκλάζω, *ας*, = ἐκκλάζω.

παροκωχῆ, ἡ, v. παρακωχῆ.

παρολιγάρω, ἡσώ, = ὀλιγάρω, Plat. Epin. 991 D.

παρολίσθασι and -σθάνω, *ς*, σθήσω, to slip beside, near, aside, Plut. 2. to fall, Id. 2. to slip in secretly, Luc. Hence

παρολίσθησις, ἡ, a slipping in secretly.

παρολίῃ, ἡ, (παρέλκω) a drawing or spinning out time: delay.

II. *παρολίσσω*, = *πλεονασμός*.

παρόλκω, *ς*, (παρέλκω) a tow-rope.

παρομαρτέω, *ς*, ἡσώ, to attend along, ride, accompany, Plut.

παρομοιάζω, *ς*, ἡσώ, = ὁμοιάζω, N. T.

παρομοῖος, poet. for sq.

παρόμοιος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον* Hipp., nearly like, *τινί* Hdt. 2. 73: nearly alike, a match for, *πρὸς τινα* Thuc. 1. 80: *κῶλα παρόμοια* clauses which sound alike. Adv. -ως, Arist. Respir.

παρομοῖος, to make nearly alike. Hence

παρομοίωσις, ἡ, assimilation, esp. of sound in the ends of successive clauses, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9.

παρομολογέω, *ς*, ἡσώ, to grant, admit, usu. treacherously: in gen. = ὁμολογέω, Polyb. Hence

παρομολογία, ἡ, a pretended admission or concession, Quintil.

παροφήμα, *ατος*, τό, (ὀφύη) = *παρωνυμῖσμα*, rare word.

παρόν, *όντος*, τό, neut. part. pres. from *πάρεμι* (εἶμι).

παρονειδίζω, *ας*, ἡσώ, = *δνειδίζω*.

παρονομάζω, *ας*, ἡσώ, to use or inflect a word somewhat differently. II. to derive one word from another, Dem. Phal.

παρονομίασις, ἡ, a slight change in a name or word, esp. so as to give it a new shade of meaning, Lat. *parva verbi immutatio*, in *littera posita*, Cic. de Orat. 2. 63: hence II. a play upon words which sound alike but have different signs, a pun, playing on a name, Lat. *annominatio*, Quint. 6. 3, 53, etc. The form *παρωνομασία* is rejected by Spalding ad I. with Schäfer, cf. Lob. Phryn. 712.

παροξίω, *ας*, ἡσώ, to have a somewhat sour taste.

παροξυντής, *ος*, ὁ, (παροξύνω) one who incites, rouses.

παροξυντικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, fit for inciting or rousing, *εἰς τι* Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 29; *πρὸς τι* Dem. 489. 4. Adv. -κῶς.

παροξύνω, *ς*, ἡσώ, like *παροικάνω* and *παρὰθῃω*, to sharpen upon or for a thing, 2. metaph., to urge, prick, or spur on, *πρὸς τι* to a thing, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 6, *ἐπὶ τι* Isocr. 82 C; c. inf., Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 3; to anger, provoke against one, *ἐπὶ τινι* Polyb.: π. *τινὰ* to stir up, provoke, irritate, exasperate, Eur. Alc. 674, Thuc. 1. 84. 3. in Gramm. like *παροξυστόνω*, to put the acute accent on the penultima.

B. in Pass. to be provoked, *τινί* at a thing, Thuc. 5. 99, *διὰ τι* 6. 56: *πρὸς τι* Dem. 1299. 17: hence 2. in Medic. of sicknesses, to grow violent, esp. to take an inflammatory character.

παρόξυς, *υς*, precipitate, Antiph. Didym. 2. 8.

παρόξυσμός, *ς*, (παρόξυνω) irritation, exasperation, Dem. 1105. 25. 2. in Medic. the severe fit of a disease, a paroxysm.

παροξυστόνω, to put the acute accent on the penultima.

παροξύτωνος, *ον*, paroxyztonē, i. e. marked with the acute accent (acutus, *δξία*) on the penultima. Adv. -ως. [5]

παροτλίξω, *ς*, ἡσώ, to disarm, Polyb.

παροπτάω, *ς*, ἡσώ, to roast at the sides, half-roast, Polyb.

παροπτεός, *ας*, ἡσώ, (παρόπας, παρόψομαι) to be overlooked or disregarded, Strab.

παρόπτηςις, ἡ, (παρόπας) a roasting at the sides, half-roasting.

παρόραμα, *ατος*, τό, (παρόραω) an oversight, error, Plut.

παρόρασις, ἡ, (παρόραω) an overlooking: carelessness, Luc.

παρόρατικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, apt to overlook, negligent, *τινός* Plut.

παρόραω, *ς*, ὀφθαίμι, to look at by the way, notice, remark, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1; *τινί* to something in one, Ar. Av. 454. II. to look past a thing, overlook, Polyb.: hence to look at slightly, slight, make light of *τι* Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21.

III. to see amiss, see wrong, Plat. Theaet. 157 E: to commit an oversight or fault.

IV. to look side-ways, *εἰς τινα* or *πρὸς τι* Xen. Symp. 8. 42, Cyr. 7. 1, 4. Cf. *παροῖδον*.

παροργίζομαι, *ας*, Pass., (ὀργίζω) to be or be made angry at, Dem. 805. 19.—The Act. παροργίζω, to provoke to anger, only in LXX. Hence

παρόργισμα, *ατος*, τό, a provocation, cause of anger, LXX.

παρόργισμός, *ος*, = *foreg*, LXX.

παρόρειος, *ον*, (ὄρος) along a mountain, also παρόρειος, but παρόρειος as Adj. is dub.; though, as Subst., the form παρόρειος (q. v.) is preferred to παρορεία and παρορία, Lob. Phryn. 712.

παρόρθιος, *ov*, tolerably straight, Math. Vett.
παρορίζω, *ισω*, to border, limit, Longin.
one's boundaries, encroach on a neighbour's property, Anth.

III. to drive out, expel, susp.
παρόριος, *ια, ιov*, (ὅρος) = παρῳρεῖος, *q. v.*
παρόριος, *ια, ιov*, (ὅρος) on the frontier.
παρορισμός, *δ*, (παρορίζω) a passing of boundaries, an encroaching: susp.
παροριστής, *οὔ, δ*, (παρορίζω) one who passes boundaries, an encroacher.

παρορκέω, (ὅρκος) to forswear oneself, App.
παρορμάω, *φ. ἥω*, to put in motion, urge or prick on, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10; παρ. εἰς τι to urge one to a thing, Ib. 2. 2, 1; ἐπὶ τι Ib. 8. 1, 12; παρ. τι to Arise. Magn. Mor.; c. inf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43:—Pass. c. fut. med.: to pass rapidly or hastily, rush at. II. sometimes also in Act. with intr. signif., παρ. τι to strive after a thing, instead of ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι, Lob. Phryn. 439.
παρορμέω, *φ. ἥω*, to lie at anchor beside or near, Plut.
παρορμήμα, *ατος, τό*, (παρορμάω) an incitement, stimulus.
παρορμήσεις, *ἡ, αν* urging on, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19. Hence
παρορμητικός, *ἡ, αν* urging on, stimulating, Plut. Adv. —κῶς.
παρορμίζω, *φ. ἥω*, to bring to anchor beside or near, and in gen. to anchor, associ. with ships, Lys. 132. 6 (nisi legend. παρορμίζαντες).

παρόρνις, *ιδος, δ*, ἡ, having ill omens, πάρ. πόρος an ill-omened voyage, Aesch. Eum. 770.

παρόρρνυμι, to urge or encourage beside or near, v. παρῳρρνυμι.
παρορρύνω, *ω, Att.* —ττω, to dig by, beside or along, Thuc. 6. 101.

II. to dig past, excel in digging. III. to dig alongside, i. e. one against another, a preparatory exercise performed for 40 successive days by those who intended to come forward as boxers at the Olymp. games, Interpp. ad Theocr. 4. 10. IV. as a term in boxing, to punch in the side, Lat. *latus fodere*, παρ. καὶ λακτίζειν Diog. L.

παρορχομαι, *φ. ἥσσομαι*, Dep. med.: to dance ill, hence of pantomimic actors, παρορχεῖτο τὰς Θεούτων συμφορὰς he played the misfortunes of Thyestes very ill, Luc.

πάρος, A. Adv., I. of Time, before, erst, formerly, one time, in Hom., who uses πάρος just like πρὶν and τῶνπρὶν: the same use of it occurs in Hes., and Hdt.: usu. cpp. to νῦν, II. 1. 553, etc.: οἱ πάρος forefathers, Pind. I. 7. 1. 2. with a pres., this long time, as in Lat. *jamdudum video*, Heyne II. 12. 347, 15. 256, Od. 5. 88. 3. c. inf. aor. like πρὶν, before, πάρος τότε ἐργα γενέσθαι, πάρος ἢ γαῖαν λίσσθαι etc., II. 6. 348, Od. 1. 21: very rarely c. inf. praes., as, πάρος δόρ-ποιο μέδεσθαι Ib. 18. 245. 4. foll. by πρὶν γὰρ, rather . . . than, II. 5. 218, Od. 2. 127. 5. before the time, too soon, II. 23. 474. 6. rather, sooner, II. 8. 166. II. of Place, before, in front, post-Hom.

B. Prep., c. gen. loci, poet. for πρό, before, in Hom. only once, II. 8. 254; more freq. in Trag., esp. δῶμα πάρος, δωμάτων πάρος Soph. Aj. 73, cf. Valck. Phoen. 310. When πάρος is a Prep., it seems always to follow its case; not to have been used of Time, and not in Prose. (In form, πάρος stands between παρά, πρὸ and πρὸς, though in signif. it belongs to πρὸ: from πάρος again comes παρῳρε, παρῳρετός, παρῳρατος.) [α]

Πάρος, *ἡ, Paros*, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble, *h. Hom.* Ap. 44, Cer. 491. Adj. Πάριος, *ια, ιov*, π. λίθος Parian marble, Plin. [α]

παρῳσφαλνῶ, *φ. -σφρῆσθαι*, (σφραλνῶμαι) to hold beside one, to smell at, Geop.

παροτρυντικός, *ἡ, αν* urging, to, fit for inciting.
παροτρύνω, *φ. ἵνω*, to urge, stir up to mischief, N. T.
παρουσίος, *ov*, (ὄδς) with ears by the side, with hanging ears, κῶων Call. Dian. 91. [α]

παρουσία, *ιδος, ἡ*, a gum-boil, cf. ἐπουσία.
παρούλος, *ov*, (ὄυλος II. 4) somewhat curled. Hence
παρουλούτρίκος, *ov*, (ἐπὶ) with slightly curling hair, Geop.
πάροντος, *δ*, one who keeps watch beside, v. l. Od. 11. 439.

παρουσία, *ἡ*, (παρέμμι) a being present, presence, τινός of a person or thing, Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 169, Eur. Hec. 227; παρουσίαν ἔχειν for παρίνασι Soph. Aj. 540. 2. esp. presence for the purpose of assisting, Soph. El. 948. 3. arrival,

N. T. II. like τὰ παρόντα, present circumstances, Soph. El.

1251. III. substance, property, like οὐσία and περιουσία, Menand. p. 163, cf. Fries. Moer. 297. 2. abundance, παρόντων δαψίλεια Plat. (Com.) Pha. 6. Hence
παρουσιάζω, to be present. II. to arrive, Eccl.

παροχέομαι, *φ. ἥσσομαι*, Dep. med., to be a πάροχος.
παροχέυεις, *ἡ*, a turning of water from its course, turning of water into a side-channel or secretly.

παροχεύω, to turn water from its course, Plat. Legg. 844 A: to turn off into a side-channel, and metaph. to turn off, evade a question, Eur. Bacch. 479.

παροχέυς, *ως, δ*, (παρέχω) one who supplies, a furnisher.
παροχεύω, to have intercourse with another man's wife:—in Pass. of the woman, Arist. H. A.

παροχέω, *φ. ἥω*, to carry by or beside:—Med. to drive, ride or go past. II. in Med. also, to sit beside one in a chariot, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 14.

παροχή, *ἡ*, (παρέχω) a supplying, furnishing, νεῶν Thuc. 6. 85. II. a present, gift, esp. such as is offered to ambassadors etc., hospitality, Polyb.: a bounty, largess, and in gen. expense.
παροχλέω, *φ. ἥω*, to trouble by being near to, like παρνοχλέω, Theophr.

παροχλίζω, *φ. ἥω*, to move aside with a lever: in gen. to remove a weight, Anth.

πάροχος, *δ*, (ἄχος) one who sits beside another in a chariot, esp. = παρῳνμφος, π. γάμων Ar. Av. 1740.

πάροχος, *ov*, (παρέχω) supplying, furnishing: esp. δ π., in the Roman provinces, one who supplied ambassadors, soldiers etc. with necessities, Horat. Sat. 1. 5, 46, cf. Cic. Att. 13. 2, 2. παροχόμας, Dep., to eat something additional, feed daintily.
παροφήμα, *ατος, τό*, a dainty side-dish, Ath.

παροφημάτιον, *τό*, Dim. from foreg. [α]
παροφίδιον, *τό*, Dim. from παροφίς. [1]

παροφίς, *ια, ιov*, belonging to a παροφίς. [1]
παροφίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, (ὄψων) a dainty side-dish, entre-met, Ar. Fr. 236, etc. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4: metaph., κ. κακῶν a fresh taste of misery, Magnes Dion. 1, ubi v. Meineke, cf. παροφώνημα.

II. a dish on which such meats are served, Antiph. Boeot. 3: but the Atticists condemn this use of the word, Lob. Phryn. 176, cf. Comici ap. Ath. 367, sq.

παροφώμας, fut. of παροφάω.

παροφώμας, *ἥω*, to buy a dainty side-dish and set it before one, τινὶ Cratin. Cleobul. 8, Ar. Eccl. 226. Hence

παροφώνημα, *ατος, τό*, = παρόφημα, metaph., π. τῆς ἐμῆς ἐνὶ ἡσυχίᾳ a fresh spice or relish to the pleasures of my bed, Aesch. Ag. 1447, cf. παροφίς v. fin.

πάρπαγος, *δ*, Ep. for παρπάγος.

παρπρεπιδών, *οντος*, Ep. for παρπαπιδών, redupl. part. aor. 2 of παρπρεπιδώ, Hom.

παρπρόδιος, *ov*, (πούς) poet. for παραπρόδιος, at one's feet, hard by, present, Pind.

παρράλιος, *ιν, ιov*, Ep. for παρράλιος. [α]

παρρησία, *ἡ*, (ῥῆσις) free-spokenness, openness, boldness, frankness, freq. in Eur., Plat., etc.: also in bad sense, license of tongue, Isocr. 229 B.

παρρησιάζομαι, Dep., to speak freely, openly, boldly, Plat. Geop. 487 D: τινὶ τι Ib. 491 E; πρὸς τινα Id. Lach. 178 A; περί τινας Id. Charm. 156 A.

παρρησιαστής, *οὔ, δ*, a free speaker, Diod.

παρρησιαστικός, *ἡ, αν*, disposed to speaking freely, free-spoken, Arist. Rhet. Adv. —κῶς.

παρρησιώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) free-spoken, Diod. Adv. —δῶς.

παρρένος, Lacon. for παρθένος, Ar. Lys. 1263.

παρταταί, παρτατάω etc., Ep. for παρασταίη, παραστάω, from παρῳστημι, Hom.

παρτηήτορ, Ep. for παρατηήτορ, a dual conj. aor. 2 from παρῳστημι, Od. 18. 183.

παρτέμνω, παρτάμειν, Ep. for παρῳτέμνω, παρῳατέμειν inf. aor. 2 act.

παρτίθει, Ep. for παρῳτίθει, Od. 1. 192.

παρτομῆς, *ιδος, ἡ*, (παρῳτέμνω) like ἔγχευρδιον, a small book.

παρυγνῶναι, to wet or soften a little.

παρύργρος, *ov*, somewhat wet, Gal.

exact number, *ἐννεα πάντες quito nine, full nine*, no less, *Od.* 8. 258 etc., cf. *Wess.* and *Valck.* *Hdt.* 4. 88, (where, and in 1. 50., 9. 81, others make πάντα = ἐκδοτου γένους, as, *πῶσι δέκα* with *ten of every kind*, *Bähr Hdt.* 1. 50; *Herm. Vig.* n. 94 thinks it would otherwise be τὰ πάντα; but v. *Schäf. Dion. Comp.* 335).—*Hom.* always puts πάντες after the Numeral; *Hdt.*, who has it only in neut., always before: later they stand indiscriminately. 2. with the Article, τὰ πάντα δέκα *ten in all*; so, τὰ πάντα μυρία *Hdt.* 3. 74, cf. *Thuc.* 3. 85; so in *Lat.*, *omnia tria genera sunt causarum*, *Cicer.* de *Inu.* 1. 9. V. in *dat. pl.* *mae. pāti*, with or in the judgment of all, *Pl.* 2. 285, *Herm.* O. C. 1448, *Erf.* O. T. 40, *Tr.* 338. 2. *πᾶσι* as neut., in all things, altogether, *Hdt.*; so, *ἐπὶ πᾶσιν Hes.* *Op.* 692.

VI. various usages of *Neut.*: 1. πάντα, not merely all, but also all kinds of things, *Hom.*, most freq. in phrase *δαίδαλα πάντα*: so too *οἰονοῖσι πᾶσι*, *Il.* 1. 5, for παντοδαποῖσι, παντοῖσι.

2. πάντα γίνεσθαι strictly to become all things, i. e. assume every shape, *Od.* 4. 17; hence, like παντοῖσι γίνομαι, to turn every way, try every expedient, *Schäf. Mel.* p. 98; so too, *ἐν παντί εἶναι*, for *ἐν παντί κακοῦ εἶναι*, to be in great danger or fear, *Plat. Symp.* 194 A, *Rep.* 579 B: *εἰς πάντα ἀφικνεῖσθαι* to venture every thing, *Xen. Hell.* 6. 1, 4, cf. *Valck. Hdt.* 7. 118. 3. πάντα εἶναι τινι to be every thing to one, *Hdt.* 1. 122, *Dem.* 240. 11, cf. *Herm. Vig.* n. 95; also, πάντα εἶναι ἐν τινι to be all in one to one, *Hdt.* 3. 157, 7. 156; and, *περὶ παντός ποιεῖσθαι τινα* to esteem or love one above all, *Xen. Hell.* 7. 1, 26, *An.* 1. 9, 16. 4. πάντα as Adv. for πάντως, entirely, utterly, wholly, oft. in *Hom.*: and, as one word, πάντ' ἐπίσταναι complete, absolute knowledge, *Herm. Soph. Ant.* 717; but, τὰ πάντα in every way, by all means, altogether, *Hdt.* 1. 122., 5. 97; τὰ πολλά πάντα for the most, *Hdt.* 1. 203., 2. 35; and so, *εἰς πάντα Valck. Phoen.* 622; *ἐς τὸ πᾶν on the whole, altogether*, *Aesch. Ag.* 682, etc.; for which we find τὸ πᾶν *Plat. Legg.* 959 A; or πᾶν alone, *Hdt.* 1. 32, etc.; so too, τῷ παντί, and strengthd., τῷ παντί καὶ δαψ. *Plat.*, v. *δλος* sub fin. 5. *εἰς διὰ παντός* (sub. χρόνου), or as one word διαπαντός, through all time, continually, always, *Soph. Aj.* 705; also like *εἰς τὸ πᾶν, altogether, thoroughly*, freq. in *Plat.*, who also has *εἰς πάντων* *Soph.* 254 B; so also *εἰς πάντα*, *Orac.* ap. *Hdt.* 7. 220; and κατὰ πάντα, *Plat. Tim.* 30 D. 6. ἐπὶ πᾶν on the whole, in general, generally, *Plat. Legg.* 875 D; esp., *ἀς ἐπὶ πᾶν εἰπεῖν Id. Euthyd.* 279 E, etc.

VII. ἡ διὰ πᾶσων, v. sub διαπαντός. [ἀ always, except in neut. of its compds., as in *ἅπαν, ἅπαντα, πρόπαν, σύμπαν*, and even *τόπαν* or (as it should be written) *τοπάν*, *Böckh Pind.* O. 2. 93 (152); yet the -παν of compds. is sometimes lost in *Att.*, A. B. 1. p. 416. 13, *Buttm.* *Ausf. Gr.* § 62 Anm. 5, *Meineke Menand.* p. 51.]

πασάμην, *Eph.* and *Ion.* aor. 1 of πατέομαι, *Il.*; inf. πάσασθαι *Hom.*, and *Hdt.*

πασίανας, ακτος, δ=παντάς, universal king, v. *Bast. Ep. Crit.* p. 72. (ἀν)

πασίγνωστος, ον, (γιγνώσκω) all-known, famous.

πασίδηλος, ον=πάνδηλος.

πασίθρυλλητος, ον, better divisim *πᾶσι θρυλλήτος*.

πασίμελουσα, ἡ, (μέλω) epith. of the ship *Argo*, a care or interest to all, and so in gen. *κνῶσιν to all*, *famous*, *Od.* 12. 70, cf. 9. 19: fem of

πασμελῶν, οντος, δ, masc.=foreg., *Strab.* and *Eust.*, quoting *Od.* 12. 70.

πᾶσις, ἡ, (*πόμαι) gain, possession.

πασίφῆς, and πασιφάνης, ἐς, shining on all, visible to all.

πασίφιλος, ἡ, ον=ἡμίφιλος, dear to all, *Ath.*

πάσμα, ατος, τό=πέσμα, the stalk of a fig, *Hesych.*

παστάλη, ἡ=παιτάλη, the finest meal: metaphr., ἔθνον οὐδὲ πασάλη not a morsel of sleep, *Ar. Vesp.* 91, cf. *ἄρχα fin.* [πᾶ]

πασπαληγένης, ον, (φάγειν) meal-fed, *γρομφίς Hippon.* 48, e conj. *Porsoni*.

πασσάγῃα, ἡ, for πανσαγῃα, q. v.

πασσακίλεω, (πάσσω)=πασσαλέω.

πασσαλέντος, ἡ, ὄν, pinned down, *Aesch. Pr.* 113: from

πασσάλεω, *Att.* πατταλέω, (πάσσαλος) to peg, pin or fisten to, *τὴν πρὸς πέτρας Aesch. Pr.* 56. 2. to drive in like a peg or bolt, *Ib.* 65.

πασσάλεω, τὸ, and πασσάλλω, ὁ, *Dim.* from πάσσαλος, *Polyb.* i. esp. a pin or screw in musical instruments.

πάσσαλοκτία, ἡ, (κῶπω) a driving in of pegs or pins, *Math. Vett.*: from

πάσσαλος, ὁ, *Att.* πᾶταλος, a peg on which to hang clothes, arms, etc., *Hom.*, who oft. uses the old gen. *πασσαλόφῃ*, as, *αἰρεῖν ἀπὸ πασσαλόφῃ* to take down from a peg, *Il.* 24. 268; but, *κρεμάσαι ἐκ πασσαλόφῃ* to hang upon a peg, *Od.* 8. 67; v. *ἐκ 1. 3*; also as dat., *περὶ πασσαλόφῃ* *Hermipp.* *Strat.* 3.

II. from the likeness of form: 1. a gag, *Ar. Eq.* 376. 2. =πόση, *Ar. Eccl.* 1020. 3. the fall of a mouse-trap.

4. a wooden peg or pin for boring holes. 5. a sucker or cutting for planting. (From *πῆρυνμι, παγῆναι, pangō*: *Lat.* *pessulus, pasillus, palus*.)

πασσαλόφῃ, and -φιν, *Hom.*, gen. and dat. of foreg.

πασσάλεω, to furnish with pegs.

πασσάμενος, πάσασθαι, *Ep.* for πᾶσάμενος, πάσασθαι, part. and inf. aor. 1 med. of πατέομαι, *Od.*

πάσσε, ἄκος, ὁ, rarer collat. form of πάσσαλος, *Ar. Ach.* 763.

πασσάληνος, for πανσ—, as *Bekker* writes in *Arist.*

πάσσος, ἡ, *on Lat.* *passus*: ὁ π. sub. *οἶνος raisin-wine*, *Polyb.*

πάσσοςφος, ον, for πάνσοςφος, as *Bekker* writes in *Plat.*, v. *Buttm.* *Ausf. Gr.* § 120 Anm. 12.

πασσίδει, -δῆ, -δην, -δην, Adv. for πανσιδῆ etc., and so *Bekker* writes in *Thuc.* 8. 1. Hence

πασσίδεῖζω, to assemble.

πασσιῦρει, Adv., (σῶμα)=πασσιδῆ, dub., v. *Lob. Phryn.* 515.

ΠΑΨΩ, *Att.* πᾶψα, f. πᾶσω [ᾶ], perf. pass. πέψασμαι. To streve or sprinkle, π. φάρμακα to lay healing drugs upon a wound, *Il.* 5. 401, 900, etc.: πᾶσεν ἄλῶς to sprinkle some salt, *Il.* 9. 214.

2. metaph. to work in, intertwine, interweave, esp. by way of ornament, embroidery, etc., θρόνα πᾶσεν to sprinkle the seats with embroidery, i. e. embroider them, *Il.* 23. 441; hence, =ποικίλλω, π. ἀέθλους to work battles in embroidery, *Il.* 3. 126; cf. *ἐμπάσσω*. (Not in *Od.*, and in *Il.* only in pres. and impf.)

II. to bestrewe with dust, flour, etc., *Long.*

πάσσων, ον, gen. ovos, irr. comp. of παχύς, for παχύνετος and παχίων, like βάσσων from βαθύς, γλῶσσων from γλυκύς—thicker, broader, in good sense of a stout man, μακρότερος (μείων) καὶ πάσσων taller and broader, *Od.* 6. 230., 8. 20: so too of a woman, μακροτέρῃ καὶ π. *Od.* 18. 195.

παστάς, ὁδος, ἡ, a kind of porch in front of the house, *Hdt.* 2. 148, 169; like Homer's ἀδουσα: later, like στόα, a colonnade, piazza, esp. round temples, *Lat.* porticus, but even in *Hdt.* the παστάς is of stone, and adorned with pillars.

II. that part of the house next the porch, a hall, *Lat.* vestibulum, in *Hom.* πρόδομος.

III. like θάλαμος, an inner room, occupied by the women, but also the bed-room of the master and mistress, *Theocr.* 24. 46.

2. a bridal chamber, whence *Soph. Ant.* 1207 calls the cave in which Antigone was immured her παστάς—in this signf. παστάς is also used.

IV. the basilica of the Romans, *Dion. H.* (Usu. deriv. from πάσσω in the signf. ποικίλλω, cf. παστός: acc. to Passow, shortened from παροτάς, παραστάς.)

παστέλη, ἡ, the last day of the year, *E. M.* (Said to be from πᾶς and τέλος, as if the end of all.)

παστός, ἐς, ὄν, verb. Adj. from πάσσω, to be besprinkled, *Ar. Pac.* 1074.

II. to be adorned.

πάστη, ἡ, (πάσσω) a kind of dish, expl. by ζωμός ἀφίτων, *Ar. Fr.* 547, strictly fem. from παστός.

παστόν, τό, an embroidered curtain before the παστός or θάλαμος, sub. ὄν: strictly neut. from

παστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πάσσω) besprinkled, esp. with salt, hence salted.

παστός, ὁ, strictly masc. from foreg., =παρόσθι II, a woman's chamber, sleeping room, bridal chamber, like θάλαμος, *Luc.*: also the bridal bed itself, *Anth.*

II. a small chapel or shrine, in which stands the image of a god.

παστοφορείον, τό, and παστοφόριον, τό, that which is borne by a παστοφόρος.

II.=παρόσθι II.

παστοφόρος, ον, (παρόσθι II, φέρω) carrying the image of a god in a shrine, esp. οἱ π. a set of priests, appointed for this purpose, *Diod.*

II. epith. of Aphrodite, *Anth.*

πασχητισμός, ὁ, lust, esp. unnatural lust, *Luc.*: from

πασχητιῶ, (πάσχω, to be lustful, esp. to feel unnatural lust, Luc.: πασχητιῶντα βρώματα provocatives of lust, Meineke Menand. p. 161, sq.

ΠΑΞΩ, fut. πείσομαι (just like fut. med. of πείθω): aor. ἔπαθον: perf. πέποιθα, which tenses occur in Hom., in Hes. only pres. and aor.—Rarer collat. forms, 2 pl. pf. πέποιθε for πεποιθατε Hom.; fem. part. pf. πεπαθία Od. 17. 555; fut. πῆσω, and in Hdt. 9. 37 πῆσομαι: aor. ἔπησα v.l. Aesch. Ag. 1624: pf. πέπηθα: Epich. p. 6 has also a Sicil. form πέποσα, v. Keen Greg. 455.

Radical sign: to be subject to action from without, oneself feeling passive, to receive or feel an impression whether pleasant or unpleasant, to suffer any thing, and so directly opp. to free action, as even in Od. 8. 490 ἔρξαι and παθεῖν are opposed; but more usu. π. and δρᾶν, δρᾶναι γὰρ τοι καὶ παθεῖν ὀφείλεται Aesch. Fr. 267, cf. Ag. 1527, Soph. O. T. 1272, etc.; in Soph. O. C. 267, q. v., the part. πεποιθὸς takes a sort of adjective sense, cf. sub δρᾶν: ἔργον παθὼν he has learnt by hard experience, Hes. Op. 216, cf. πάθημα: in Hom. oft. joined with μαρτυρῶν.

2. so also the Homeric phrase παθεῖν τι, esp. μή τι πάθῃς or πάθῃς lest thou, he suffer any ill: in Att., εἰ τι πάθῃμι or ἢν τι πάθῃ was usu. a euphemism, if aught were to happen to me, i. e. if I were to die, like Lat. si quid mihi acciderit or si humani quid acciderit, first in Callin. El. 17, and Hdt. 8. 102, cf. Br. Ar. Eccl. 1105.

3. interrog., τί πάθω; or τί πείσομαι; expressing the extreme of perplexity, what is to become of me? i. e. what can I expect but the worst? Il. 11. 404, Hdt. 4. 118, and so freq. in Att., who also have τί πάσχω; τί χρήμα πάσχω; and, τί πάσχεις; what are you about? Ar. Nub. 708, Av. 1044, (in all which cases, though the Lat. quid faciam? quid agam? quid agis? etc., conveys somewhat the same notion, cf. Valck. Phoen. 902, it must not be supposed that πάσχειν here=πράττειν or δρᾶν, the coincidence of sense being merely casual:—and in Il. 23. 66, πείσομαι, ὥς δὲ κελεύεις, πείσομαι belongs to πείθω, I will obey.)—also to express an unwilling assent, ὁμολόγηκα: τί γὰρ πάθω; I allow it,—how can I help it? Plat. Euthyd. 302 E.

4. so the freq. esp. Att. interrog. τί παθὼν; of itself expresses something ill or amiss; as even in Il. 11. 313, τί παθόντες λελάσμεθα θούριος ἀλκιῆς; what ails us that we have forgotten? and Od. 24. 106; τί παθόντες γαῖαν εἴδτε; what came upon you that you died?—which places sufficiently shew the difference between τί παθὼν; and τί μαθὼν; pointed out in μαθὼν v.

II. πάσχειν with its general signf. limited by other words, as, 1. κακῶς πάσχειν to be ill off, in evil plight, unlucky, Od. 16. 275, Hdt. 3. 146, etc.: also, κακῶς π. ὑπὸ τινος to be ill used, ill-treated by... also ἐκ and πρὸς τινος, Aesch. Fr. 92, 759, etc.: Hom. usu. expresses this by a Subst., as, ἄλγεα, κήδεα, πῆματα π.: also with an Adj., κακά, αἰνὰ, λυγρὰ π. Hom.; and so in Trag., π. δυσίστα, τέλανεα, ἀμύχανα, οἰκτρὰ, στέγνια, ἀνάξια, and freq. in Prose διὰ π.—In gen. the use of πάσχειν simply, for κακῶς πάσχειν, is not very freq. in Att., as Soph. Phil. 323, Plat. Legg. 730 A, 878 C; though π. τι is freq. in this signf., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22, etc., cf. supr. 1. 2.

2. εὖ πάσχειν to be well off, in good case, lucky, first in Theogn., and Pind., etc.; c. gen., τῶν αὐτῶν κτεράων εὖ πασχέμεν to have the good of, enjoy one's own, like ἀπολαύειν, γενομαί etc., Theogn. 1003; who also says, κραδίη εὖ πείσομαι I shall feel well at heart, 971, ubi al. κραδίη: also, εὖ πάσχειν τι Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 271: εὖ π. ὑπὸ τινος to be well used, well treated by... receive kindness from...: also with an Adj., ἀγαθὰ π. Hdt. 2. 37; γλυκῶς, χαριέντα π. Ar. Pac. 591, Eccl. 794, etc.—But πάσχειν in good signf. must have some other word to mark this, being never used absol. in this sense, and in Hom. and Hes. never in this sense at all.—Also of things, τὰ εὖ πεπονθότα kindnesses, favors, Aeschin. 79. fin.

III. in Att. freq. metaph. of the mind or feelings when excited by something external, to be actuated by feeling or impulse, to be influenced by a passion: hence, ὁ πάσχων the man of feeling or impulse, and ὁ μὴ πάσχων the unimpassioned, apathetic man, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 47.

2. πάσχειν τι πρὸς τινα to feel in any way towards one, Plat. Tim. 19 B, Xen. Symp. 4. 11; and so, ἐπὶ τινα Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 865.

3. πάσχειν τὰ τινος to be in the same case with, feel with him, τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου Plat.

Symp. 198 C; more precisely, ἵνα μὴ ταῦτὸ πάθῃτε τῷ ἴπῳ that it be not with you as with the horse in the fable, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 5; 80, π. τοιοῦτόν τι Plat. Apol. 21 C; ταῦτον ὅπερ, ὁμοίον ὅπερ etc., Plat., Xen., etc.; sometimes an Adj. is used., as, οὐκὼν πάσχει he is swinishly inclined, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30. 4. also of things, to be liable to certain affections, be subject to them, Plat. Soph. 253 A, etc.; πάσχει τοῦτο καὶ κάρδαμα this is just the way with... Ar. Nub. 234. 5. as a technical term of the Stoic School, πάσχειν is to be acted upon by outward objects, take impressions from them, usu. foll. by ὅτι, to be led to suppose that... Epict. 1. 2, 3, 18, 1 etc.: opp. to ἀποπάσχειν.

(The simplest form of the Root is ΠΑΘ-, which appears in παθεῖν, πάθος, Lat. pati, passus: πέ-ποθ-α, κένθος is a stronger form, like βένθος, βάθος: prob. πάθος also is akin. In Sanscr. we find an act. Verh. bādhi to make to suffer, trouble.)

πατά, Scythian word,=κτείνειν, Hdt. 4. 110.

πᾶτάγειον, τό, a golden stripe, border or facing on a woman's gown, hence Lat. patagium, tunica palatiata, answering to the clavius of a man's dress: from

πᾶτάγος, ἥρω, (πάταγος) to clatter, clash, clap, of the sharp loud noise caused by the collision of two bodies, Ar. Nub. 378, sq.: of the waves, etc., to dash, splash, Theocr. 22. 15: hence in gen. to make a loud noise, to chatter, as scared birds, Soph. Aj. 168: to sound as a trumpet. Proverb, καλὰ δὲ παταγεῖς well hit! prob. from the game described under παταγίων, v. Ar. Fr. 171. Hence

πατάγη, ἦ=foreg., χειρὶς, a clapping of hands, Long.

πατάγημα, ατος, τό, a clash, clatter, like πάταγος. 2. a body or instrument which makes such noises, a rattle: hence of persons, a chattering, rattle, Menand. p. 276. [α]

πατάγητικός, ἦ, ὢν, clattering, etc.

πατάγηδρόμος, ὢν, (τρέχω, δραμέιν) running with a clattering noise, Orph.

ΠΑΤΑΤΟΣ, ὢν, a clattering, clashing, etc., any sharp loud noise made by the collision of two bodies, Il. 16. 769; 80, π. χύτρεος Ar. Lys. 329: π. ὀδόντων a clattering of the teeth, Il. 13. 283; the dashing or plashing of the waves or of a body falling into water, Il. 21. 9, Pind. P. 1. 46; the rattling of the wind, Schäf. Mel. in Indice: also of the voices of animals and the sound of musical instruments, but never of the human voice, so that βοῇ καὶ πατάγῳ χρεώμενοι means, with a great shouting and clashing (prob. of arms), Hdt. 3. 79, 7. 211, cf. 8. 37, as likewise π. ὁρός Aesch. Theb. 104, τῶν Soph. Tr. 517. (Akin to πατάσσω and παταγῶν, παταγῶν.) [πᾶ]

Πάταικιον, ατος, ὢν, the name of a notorious impostor and mischief-maker: hence any one of like kidney, perh. from sq.

Πάταικοι, οἱ, also written Παταῖκοι, Phœnician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figure-heads of Phœnician ships, Hdt. 3. 37. [α]

πατάνηον, τό, Dim. from πατάνη, Ath. [α]

πατάνευμι, ἦ (ἐνέω) an eel, because dressed in a πατάνη, Epich. p. 109, cf. p. 45.

πατάνη, ἦ, and πατάνηον, τό, also Sicil. βατάνη, a kind of flat dish, cf. πατάχων and πάτελλα, also Lat. patina, patena, patella, like πρῶνθα, truitina. [α]

πατάνηον, τό, Sicil. βατ., Dim. from foreg., Antiph. Γαμ. 2. [τᾶ]

πατάνηον, τό, v. πατάνη.

πατάξ, v. εὐράξ.

πατάσσω, ἰ, ζω, intr. to beat, knock, Ἐκτορι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι πατάσσει his heart beat within his breast, as Il. 7. 216, cf. 23. 370; so too, κραδίη στέννοι πατάσσει Il. 13. 282, (as Shaksp., 'my seated heart knocks at my ribs'): πατάσσει ἐς ἄκρον πόδα Soph. Phil. 748. 2. to clap, c. cl. the hands. II. trans.

like πλάσσω, to strike, wound, beat, smile, π. ὀρι Eur. Phoen. 1463; πῶς Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Lys. 94. 9; and so freq. in Prose: π. θύραν, v. sub θύρα=metaph., ἐπὶ πατάξαι θυμὸν Soph. Ant. 1097; so, πόδος π. καρδίαν Ar. Ran. 54.—There was no Att. aor. I pass. of this word, πληγῇμαι being used instead, Valck. Hdt. 5. 120. (Akin to πατάγος, παταγῶν, but not to πάτος, πατώ.)

πατάχων, τό, a broad flat drinking-cup, akin to πατάνη and πάτελλα. [α]

πάτελλα, ἦ=πατάνη, Lat. patella. [πᾶ]

πατέλλιον, τό, Dim. from *foreg*.

Πάτελλοχώραν, οντος, δ, (πάτελλα, χαίρω) comic name of a parasite, as if *Dish-friend*, Alciph. 1.

πατέομαι, aor. ἐπάσασμαι, perf. πέσασμαι: of these the pres. first occurs in Hdt. 2. 47, 66: Hom. uses the aor. always except in Il. 24. 642: in the part. he has *σσ* metri grat., *πασσόμενος*. To feed on, eat, in Hom. sometimes c. gen. partitivo, π. αἰόνου, οἴνου, ἐθνήτος, πότητος etc., to eat of . . , sometimes c. acc., π. σπλάγχνα, Δημήτριος ἀκτῆν; sometimes absol. in Hes. only once, Th. 642, and that c. acc.: in Hdt. always c. gen., as I. 73, etc.; opp. to *πρώω* (q. v.).—The whole word is only Ep. and Ion. [α always in rad. syll., which at once distinguishes the aor. ἐπάσασμαι, πασσόμενος (poet. also πασσόμενος) of πατέομαι, from ἐπάσασμαι, πασσόμενος, aor. of *πάσμαι: but the perf. πέσασμαι of πατέομαι, and πέσασμαι of *πάσμαι, are sometimes confounded in the Edd., v. Bekker Theogn. 663: πέσασμαι however is also perf. from πάσσω.]

πατέρειός, ἰσθ, (πατήρ) to say or call father, Ar. Vesp. 652.

πατέριον, τό, Dim. from πατήρ, little father.

πατέω, ἴστω, (πάτος) to tread, walk, π. σκολιάς ὁδοῖς Pind. P. 2. 156: πρὸς ὁμίῳν Aesch. Ag. 1298: hence, ὁπό π. to walk on high, of a king, Pind. O. 1. 185: more usu., II. trans. to tread on, tread, πορφύρας Aesch. Ag. 957: χάρος σὺν ἀγῶνι πατέιν Soph. O. C. 27. 2. to tread constantly, frequent, traverse, Ἀλφειὸν πατέιν, i. e. dwelling in it, Soph. Phil. 1060: πατέιν εὐνὰς Aesch. Ag. 1193; and later, π. πόντον, ἕλα Jac. A. P. p. 358: hence metaph. like Lat. *terere*, to use much or constantly, π. Αἰώνων to be always thumbing Aesop, Ar. Av. 471, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 273 A. 3. to tread under foot, trample on, Soph. Aj. 1144, and Plat.: freq. metaph., πατέιν ὅρκα Il. 4. 157; π. κλέος, τιμὰς, δίκαια Aesch. Ag. 1357, Soph. Ant. 745; Fr. 606: and in Pass., τὸ θέμις λὰξ πέδον πατούμενον Aesch. Cho. 644, cf. Eum. 110. 4. later also to plunder, Coray Heliod. p. 166.

πάτμα, ατος, τό, that which is trodden or trampled upon: hence
1. a contemptible person or thing, LXX. 2. a step,

Aretae. 3. dirt, filth. [α]

ΠΑΤΗΡ, δ, gen. πατέρος, dat. πατέρι, (but as early as Hom. and Hes. much more freq. πατρός, πατρί), acc. always πατέρα: in dual and plur. ε is always retained, except in gen. pl. πατρῶν Od.; in dat. pl. always πατράσι [α], which however was not used by Hom. and Hes.—a father, Hom., etc.: πατρός πατήρ a grandfather, Il. 14. 118, Od. 19. 180: πατρός κεκλησθαι to be one's father's own son, Soph. Fr. 107. II. among the gods Zeus is emphat. called πατήρ, πατήρ Zeus or Κρονίδης, πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, Hom. and Hes.

III. a respectful mode of addressing persons older than oneself, as in all languages, Od. 7. 48, 8. 145, etc. IV. in gen. the father or author of any thing, like αἴτιος, ἀρχηγός an inventor, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 403. V. in plur., 1. fathers, i. e. forefathers, Hom.: hence, ἐκ πατέρων inherited from one's fathers, Jac. A. P. p. 792. 2. one's parents, Schif. Mel. p. 45; so also Lat. *patres*, Burm. *On*. Met. 4. 61, and *soceri* (for *socer* et *socrus*), Gron. Liv. 1. 39, 2. 3. like Lat. *patrens*, the parent-nation or state, opp. to the colony (ἀποικία), Wess. and Valek.

Hdt. 7. 51, 8. 22, Duker Flor. 1. 3, 9, cf. πρόγονος. (The word recurs in all the cognate tongues, Sanscr. *pitrī*, Lat. *pater*, Germ. *Vater*, our father, etc.; cf. μήτηρ.)

πάτμος, ὅς, (πατέω) a treading on, εἰμάτων Aesch. Ag. 963. πάτμηρον, τό, a place where grapes etc. are trodden: from πάττης, οὐ, ὅς, (πατέω) one who treads grapes, olives, etc.

παττώτης, ὅς, ὅν, (πατέω) trodden, trampled upon; to be trodden or trodden upon, LXX.

πάτρη, ὅς, Dor. and Lacon. for φάτρη.

ΠΑΤΟΣ, ὅς, a trodden or beaten way, path, footpath, Il. 20. 137. II. a treading, stepping, step, πάτος ἀνθρώπων the steps of man, Il. 6. 202, Od. 9. 119. III. dirt, mud, dung, like ἀποπάτμα, Nic. (The Root appears in Sanscr. *pad*, to go: hence *patha*, our path, etc., cf. ποῖς.)

πατρία, ας, ὅς, Ion. and Hom. πατρίη (πατήρ):—one's father-land, native land, country, home, just like πατρίς, Hom., Hdt., Pind.

II. = πατριά, race, descent, esp. from a common ancestor, and so a stock, house, family, Lat. *gens*, such as in the Greek

states formed themselves into guilds or houses, Pind. N. 7. 103., 8. 79; though *πάτρα* does not seem to have been used for *πατρία* (in the strict Attic, Spartan, or Sicyonic sense) to denote a civic union of families recognised by the state, v. Büchh v. I. Pind. N. 4. 77, Müller Dor. 3. 5, § 5: still it is prob. that both words belong to the same root; and in some Gr. states, as Aegina, *φρατρία* was just equiv. to *πατριά*, *πάτρα*. Cf. φράτρη.

III. as a relationship, *πάτρα* is that between parents and children, Dicaearch. — In general, Hom. has *πάτρα* only in signf. 1; for passages like Il. 1. 30., 13. 354, are wrongly referred to signf. II: Pind. has both.

πατριγὰνδία, ὅς, (ἀγαθός) the virtue and good deeds of one's father or ancestors, Plut.

πατράδελφεός, ὅς, poet. for πατράδελφος, Pind. I. 8 (7). 144.

πατράδελφη, ἡ, a father's sister, aunt by the father's side.

πατράδελφια, ἡ, relationship by a father's brother or sister, a family of cousins by the father's side, Aesch. Supp. 39, [ubi i, nisi legend. πατράδελφια:]; from

πατράδελφος, ὅς, a father's brother, uncle, Isae. 49. 11, Dem. 1084. 17: later word for ἀδελφός πατρός, πατρός or θεός, Lob. Phryn. 304, 306. [πᾶ]

πατράδης, Adv., Dor. for πάτρηδης, Pind.

πατράλοιας, α and ου, ὅς, (ἀλοῖω) one who strikes or slays his father, a parricide, Ar. Nub. 911, Ran. 274.

πατράλως, ου, ὅς, = foreg.

πάτραρχος, ὅς, (ἄρχω) the chief of a πάτρα, tutelary god, LXX. πάτρη, ὅς, Ion. and Hom. for πάτρα, q. v. Hence

πάτρηθε and -θεν, Adv., = ἐκ πατρός, from one's native land.

II. from arace or family, Dor. πατράδης, Pind. N. 7. 103.

πατρία, ἡ, (πατήρ) lineage, pedigree, descent, esp. by the father's side, Hdt. 2. 143., 3. 75; who, in 2. 146, uses γένεσις instead.

II. a race, line, stock, hence also a division of the people founded on an ancient union of families, a house, clan, Hdt. 1. 200: cf. φρατρία and πάτρα II.

πατριάω, ἄσω, (πατήρ) to take after one's father, be or live like him, Lat. *patriscare*: also πατράδω.

πατριάρχειον, τό, a patriarch's house: from

πατριάρχης, ου, ὅς, (πατριά, ἀρχή) the father or chief of a race, a patriarch, LXX. Hence

πατριαρχία, ἡ, a patriarchate.

πατριαρχικός, ὅς, ὅν, patriarchal. Adv. -κῶς.

πατρίδιον, τό, Dim. from πατήρ, Ar. Vesp. 986. [I]

πατρίκιος, ὅς, the Roman patricius, Dion. H. [I]

πατρίκος, ὅς, ὅν, (πατήρ) from one's fathers or ancestors, paternal, ancestral, Lat. *paternus*, Ar. Av. 142, Thuc. 7. 69, etc.; esp. hereditary, βασιλεία Id. 1. 13: ἡ πατρίκη sc. γῆ, = πάτρα, Eur. Ion. 1304.—Cf. πατρίος sub fin. Adv. -κῶς.

πατρίκότης, ητος, ὅς, fathership, Lat. *paternitas*.

πάτριος, ἰα, ὅν, Trag., but also ος, ὅν, Eur. Hel. 222, and so mostly in Att. Prose, cf. however Andoc. 26. 45 (πατρίη) = of, from, established by forefathers, Lat. *patricius*, Trag., (though they more freq. use πατρίκος, q. v. sub fin.), Plat., etc.: hence hereditary, customary, long-established, πατρίων ἐν τῷ αἵματι it is an ancient custom among them, Ar. Eccl. 778, Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 3: very freq. τὰ πάτρια, manners, customs, institutions of ancestors, Lat. *instituta majorum*, κατὰ τὰ πάτρια Ar. Ach. 1000, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 1; opp. to παρὰ τὰ π. Plat. Polit. 296 C: ποιεῖν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τὰ πάτρια to serve the state as our fathers before us, Isocr. 46 E. Adv. -ως.

πατρίς, ἰδος, strictly peul. poet. fem. of πατρίος, of one's fathers, esp. πατρίς γαῖα, αἶα, ἀρούρα one's father-land, country, freq. in Hom., who however also uses πατρίς alone as Subst., like πάτρα, Il. 5. 213, Od. 9. 34, etc.; so too Hdt. 3. 140, and freq. in Att.; Hes. only has πατρίδα γαῖαν, and that only in Scut. 1, 12: π. πόλις one's native city, Pind. O. 10 (11). 45.

πατριώτης, ου, ὅς, (πάτριος) one of the same country, a fellow-countryman, Alex. Inscrit. 74; but the word was orig. only used with regard to foreigners, whereas Greeks were fellow-citizens (πολίται), cf. Poll. 3. 54: hence ἵπποι π. = ἐγχώριοι, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2: Plat. however uses the word quite generally, Legg. 777 D; and so, by a metaph., Soph. calls the Greek mountain Cithæron, the πατριώτης of Oedipus, O. T. 1091; and Plut. calls the Theban Bacchus his πατριώτης θεός.

πατριωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a πατριώτης or πατρίδ, Arist. Oec.
 πατριώτης, ἰδος, fem. from πατριώτης, π. γῆ=πατρί, Eur.
 Heracl. 755; π. στολή a country dress, Luc.
 πατριονέμεις, ὁ, epith. of Poseidon, Plut., perh.=sq.
 πατριγενής, ἔς, (*γένω) of one's fathers, ancestral, v. l. for
 προγενής (q. v.), πατριονέμεις θεολ Soph. Ant. 938.
 πατρίδοτος, ον, (ἰδωμι) late word for sq.
 πατρίδοτος, ον, (δωρεά) given by a father, Luc.
 πατρίθεν, Adv., (πατρί) from or after a father, e. g. πατρίθεν
 ἠνομήεν τινά to accost him as his father's son, Il. 10. 68, cf.
 Hdt. 3. 1, Thuc. 7. 69; ἀναγραφῆναι πατρίθεν ἐν στήλῃ to have
 one's name inscribed on a tablet as the son of such a father,
 Hdt. 6. 14, cf. 8. 90; τοῦτο, γράφειν τοῖννομα πατρίθεν καὶ
 φυλῆς καὶ δήμου to write one's name adding that of one's
 father, tribe, and township, Plat. Legg. 753 C.
 πατροκάσινγητή, ἡ, a father's sister, aunt, Q. Sm.
 πατροκάσινγητος, ὁ, a father's brother, uncle, Hom., and
 Hes.; also πατρώος and βεός.
 πατροκίνητος, ον, (κινέω) moved by a father.
 Πάτροκλος, ὁ, Patroclus the friend of Achilles, Hom., esp.
 Il.: he has the obl. cases, gen. Πατροκλήος, acc. Πατροκλῆα,
 voc. Πατρόκλει; but there is no nom. Πατροκλῆος or -κλῆς.
 πατροκόμος, ον, (κομέω) taking care of his father, Nonn.
 πατροκτονέω, to murder one's father, Aesch. Cho. 909; and
 πατροκτονία, ἡ, the murder of a father, parricide, Plut.: from
 πατροκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) murdering one's father, parricidal,
 Trag.: δική π. vengeance on a parricide, Soph. Fr. 624; but
 χεῖρ πατροκτόνος is (strangely) a father's murdering hand in
 Eur. I. T. 1083. II. proparox., πατρίκτονος, ον, pass., slain
 by a father.
 πατρολέτω, ορος, ὁ, (ἀλλυμι) a parricide, Jac. A. P. p. lxxx.
 πατρομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (μήτηρ) a mother's father, Lyc.
 πατρομύστης, ον, ὁ, pater mystarum Bacchi.
 πατρονομία, (πατρονόμος) to rule like a father.—Pass. to be
 under a fatherly or patriarchal government, οἱ πατρονομούμενοι
 Plat. Legg. 680 E. Hence
 πατρονομία, ἡ, the authority of a πατρονόμος, patriarchal
 government.
 πατρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a πατρονόμος or πατρονομία, ἡ
 -κτῆ=foreg., Plat. Legg. 927 E.
 πατρονόμος, ον, (νέμω III. 2) strictly, ruling as a father: οἱ
 πατρονόμοι, at Sparta, the great council after the reform of
 Cleomenes, answering to the earlier γέροντες, Müller Dor. 3.
 § 8. II. a magistrate who had charge of the youths.
 πατροπαράδοτος, ον, (παριδίδωμι) handed down, inherited
 from one's fathers, Diod.
 πατροπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a father's father, Pind. P. 9. 144.
 πατρόπολις, εως, ἡ, one's father's town, Antiph. Philomet. 1,
 ubi v. Meineke.
 πατρορραϊστής, ον, ὁ, (βαλῶ) a parricide.
 πατροστερής, ἔς, (στερεῖν) ref. of one's father, fatherless,
 Aesch. Cho. 253.
 πατρήτης, πτος, ἡ, paternity, dub.
 πατροτύπτης, ον, ὁ, (τύπτω) one who beats or misuses his father.
 πατροτυφία, ἡ, ill-usage, beating of one's father, Sext. Emp.
 πατρούχος, ον, (έχω) usu. παρθένος πατρούχος, ἡ, a sole-
 heirress, opp. to a coheirress, Hdt. 6. 57, cf. Ruhnke. Tim. :—in
 Dor. πύχωρος for παυόυχος, and in Att. ἐπύχωρος.
 πατροφονεύς, ἔως, poet. φος, ὁ, (φονεύω) the murderer of one's
 father, Od. I. 299, 3. 197; also the murderer of his own
 father, a parricide.
 πατροφόνος, ον, (φονέω) parricidal, χεῖρ Aesch. Theb. 783.
 πατροφόντης, ον, ὁ=foreg., Soph. O. T. 1441: also as fem.,
 Soph. Tr. 1125.
 πατρίδος, ὁ, also πατρός, a step-father, like μητρίδ, a step-
 mother: also πατρώος.
 πατρίδω, ὁ=foreg.
 πατρίδω=πατρίδω, q. v., Alciph.
 πατρίδος, ἡ, Dor. ἰα, ἰον, poet., esp. Ep. lengthd. form of πα-
 τρώος (q. v.), in Hom., Hes., and Ion. Prose.
 πάτρων, ἄνος, ὁ=πάτρωνος.
 πατρωνία, ἡ, the Lat. patronatus: from

πατρωνέω, the Lat. patrocinor, to be a patron.
 πατρωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, peculiar to, like a πατρώος.
 πατρώος, ον, ὁ, the Lat. patronus, Welcker Syll. Epigr. 135. 7.
 πατρωνύμια, (ὄνομα) to name after a father. Hence
 πατρωνύμια, ἡ, a name taken from one's father, a patronymic,
 as Πηλεΐδης is the patronymic of Achilles, Ἀρπειδῆς of Aga-
 memnon, etc. Hence
 πατρωνύμιος, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to one's father's name,
 formed after it: τὸ π., sub. ῥήμα,=foreg. Adv.—κῆς.
 πατρωνύμιος, ον, (ὄνομα) in Aesch. Pers. 146 τὸ π., as Adv.
 by the father's side or family.
 πατρώος, φᾶ, φωρ, also ὄς, ον, poet. and Ion. πατρώος,
 ἡ, Dor. ἰα, ἰον, which form only is used in Hom., Hes., and
 Hdt.; the former, or Attic form, is first found in Theogn.
 and Pind. (πατρί). Of a father, coming or inherited from
 him, Lat. paternus, freq. in Hom.; ἡμῶν πατρίδων ἐστὶ Hdt. 9.
 27, cf. I. 41: γαῖα πατρίῃ one's father-land, like πάτωρ, πα-
 τρίς, Od. 13. 188, etc.; in Att. also πατρία γῆ: ἔχθρα π. here-
 ditary feud: τὰ πατρία one's patrimony: π. θεοὶ tutelary gods
 of a family or people, as Apollo at Athens, Plat. Euthyd. 302
 D, Zeus among the Dorians, Id. Legg. 391 E, cf. Lob. Agla-
 roph. I. 769, 1206, 1238.—Πάτριος, πατρίκος and πατρώος seem
 often to be used quite as synonym.; but the ancients distinguished
 them, as πατρώος descending from father to son, as property,
 fortune; πατρίος that handed down from one's forefathers, as
 manners, customs, institutions; πατρίκος, esp. of hereditary
 friendships and feuds, Ammon in voc., A. B. p. 297. 30;
 Hermann however distinguishes thus, πατρία quae sunt patris,
 πατρία quae a patre veniunt, πατρίκα quae patris sunt, v.
 ad Elmsl. Med. 420, and Eur. Bacch. 1362; cf. also Ellendt
 Lex. Soph. in v. [Seidl. Doehm. p. 101 maintains, against
 Pors. Ec. 80, that the φᾶ is sometimes lost in Eur.]
 πατρώος, ὁ=πατρίκος, a step-father, Plut.
 πάτρωος, ὁ, gen. εως and ω, acc. ωα and ων, in plur. only of 3d
 decl. (πατρί) =πατροκάσινγητος, πατρίδελφος, an uncle by the
 father's side, Lat. patruus, Hdt. 2. 133, etc.; opp. to μήτρωος,
 one by the mother's side. 2. in gen. an ancestor or relation
 by the father's side, a cousin.
 παττάλειω, Att. for πασσαλειώ.
 παττάλιος, ον, ὁ, a stag in his second year, when his horns
 begin to shoot, a pricket, Lat. subulo, (from the likeness of his
 horns to a πάτταλος), Arist. H. A.
 πάτταλος, ὁ, Att. for πάσσαλος.
 πάττω, Att. for πάσσω.
 παύλα, ἡ, (παύω) rest, a resting-point, stop, end, pause, Soph.
 O. C. 88, and Plat.: also c. gen., π. νόσου, κακῶν rest from them,
 Soph. Phil. 1329, Tr. 1255: οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο there
 seemed to be no end of it, Thuc. 6. 60: recreation, amusement,
 Arist. Eth. N.
 II. a bringing to an end: means of stop-
 ping, Xen. An. 5. 7, 32.
 *παύλος, =παῖρος, with the freq. interchange of λ and ρ: it
 remains in Lat. paulus.
 παυράκις, or -κι, Adv. (παῖρος) like ὀλιγάκις, few times, sel-
 dom, as some read in Theogn. 857. [ρά]
 παυράς, ἄδος, pecul. poet. fem. of παῖρος, for ταῖρα, Nic.
 παυρίδιος, ἰα, ἰον, poet. for παῖρος, little, of Time, Hes. Op.
 132: neut. παυρίδιον, as Adv., a very little. [ι]
 παυροετής, ἔς, (έτος) of few words, Anth.: from
 παῖρος, -ρα, -ρον, though the fem. is never used in Hom.,
 or Hes.: little, small, στήμων Hes. Op. 536; π. έτος Pind.
 O. 13. 138; π. έτνος Id. P. 9. 43: of Time, short, Hes. Op.
 324: but 2. usu. in plur., of number, few, Hom., Hes.,
 etc.; and so with a collective Subst., π. λαός few people, Il. 2.
 675; opp. to πολύς, Il. 9. 333, Od. 2. 241: also the Compar.
 παυρότερος, fewer, is not unfreq. in Hom. 3. neut. pl. παῖρα
 as Adv., seldom, Hes. Th. 780.—Παυρίδιος is another form:
 but both are poet., ὀλιγός being the Prose word. (Cf. φαῖρος,
 φαῖλος, and Lat. paulus and paucus.)
 παυσάνεμος, ον, (παύω, παῖος) calming, stilling the wind,
 θυσία Aesch. Ag. 215. [α]
 παυσανίας, ον, ὁ, (ἅλια) one who allays pain or sorrow, Soph.
 Fr. 765, like λυσανίας.
 παυσικάπη, ἡ, (παύω, κάπη) a sort of round, projecting collar

corn by slaves while grinding corn or kneading bread, by way of muzzle, to prevent them from eating any of the ἀρίστα, Ar. Fr. 287, cf. Interpp. ad Pac. 20: also for animals used to turn mill: *elsewh. καρποδείον*. [κᾶ]

πανσιλύπος, ον, (λύπη) ending pain, Ζεύς Soph. Fr. 375, ἡμετέρος Eur. Bacch. 772. [ἴ]

παυσμάχος, ον, (μάχη) ending the fight, Welcker Syll. Epigr. 142.

πανσίνοςος, ον, curing sickness. [ἴ]

πανσινύσταλος, ον, stopping drowsiness, in Gramm. to explain ἐργηρόσιος.

παυσίπινος, ον, ending labor or hardship, Eur. I. T. 451, et ap. Ar. Ran. 1321. [ἴ]

παύσις, ἡ, (παύω) a stopping, ending, relieving. II. (παύμαι) a ceasing, ending, end, LXX.

παυστέον, verb. Adj. from παύω, one must stop, put an end to, Plat. Rep. 391 E, etc. II. from παύομαι, one must cease.

πανσιτήρ, ἄνθρωπος, δ, (παύω) one who causes to sleep, ends, calms, allays, relieves, νόσους Soph. Phil. 1438, cf. El. 304. Hence **πανσιτήριος, ον, belonging to, fit for ending, allaying, relieving, soothing, π. νόσου** Soph. O. T. 150.

πανσιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg.

πανσιδύνης, ον, (δύνη) soothing pain.

πανσιωλή, ἡ, like παύλα, rest, Il. 2. 386: *a ceasing, ending*: from ΠΑΥΩ, f. παύω: but no act. perf. seems to have been used: mpf. παύεσκον in Soph. Ant. 962. Med., fut. παύσομαι Soph. O. C. 1040, etc.; though πεπαύσομαι Soph. Ant. 91, Tr. 587, s. said to be better Att., v. Piers. Moer. p. 293: aor. ἐπαύσατο. Pass., pf. πέπαυμαι: Hes. Th. 533, and Hdt. i. 130, have an Ion. and perh. old Att. aor. pass. ἐπαύθην, while in later Att. ἐπαύστην and pf. πέπαυσμαι are preferred, cf. Lob. Soph. Ag. 321:—a form ἐπαύην is also quoted in A. B. in Indice. From Lacon. aor. παύει for παύεται, of which Hesych. quotes a pres. παύω, παύομαι, it has been thought that παύω is the root of the exclam. πᾶς, and of Lat. *paus*.)

I. transit. *to make to end or cease, to stop, bring to an end, make an end of*, π. ἄγριον ἄνδρα i. e. to strike him dead, Il. 21. 314, cf. Od. 20. 274, v. infr. 3. 2. more freq. of things, *to make an end of, and of suffering, etc., to allay, soothe, calm, ὀδόν, μένος, νεῖκος, πόλεμον, ῥόον, ὀδύνας* etc., Hom. i. π. τόξον *to let one's bow rest*, Od. 21. 279:—Pass. and Med., *to come to an end, take one's rest, cease*, rest, freq. from Hom. downwards; *παύεσθαι ἐν κλισίᾳ* Il. 14. 260, v. infr. 3.—In gen. the Med. denotes *willing*, the Pass. *forced cessation*.

Construction: 1. i. e. acc. pers. vel rei only, v. supr. 2. c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *to make to rest, stop, hinder, keep back from a thing*, π. ἔκτορα μάχης, Ἀχιλλῆα νόον, Ὀμήνιον αἰδίδης etc., Hom.; *χείρας πολέμοιο* Il., etc.; *πόδας ὀρχημοῖο* Od.; π. τινὰ τίς βασιλεύει *to depose one from being king*, Hdt. i. 123: *τῶνός only*, ἄ κε Ζεὺς πάσης ὀφείας O that Zeus would make an end of woe! Hdt. 4. 35:—so in Pass. and Med., *to leave, rest or cease from a thing, take or have rest from* . . . , πολέμου, μάχης, ἔργων, πόνου, γόου, κλαυμοῦ, ὀδύνων, ἐλαγῆγής etc., Hom., etc.; δρόμον Hdt. 4. 124: *παύεσθαι ἀρχῆς* *to be deposed from office*, Hdt. i. 55, cf. 6. 66. 3. c. part., *to stop a person doing or being so and so*, π. τινὰ ἀριστεύοντα *to stop him from being first*, Il. 11. 506; τὸν ἄνδρα παύοντα ταῖτα ποιῶντα Hdt. 5. 23; and so very freq. in Att., *παύω σε λαλοῦντα* *I will stop your talking*, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1723, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 688;—but the inf. was also used for part. in the oldest Greek, as, ἐμ' ἐπανασ ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι Il. 11. 442; *τοὐτο* Hdt. 5. 67, 7. 54; in Att. the part. was almost universal, though Aesch. Fr. 248, Ar. Ach. 634 are exceptions:—the inf. or part. must oft. be supplied from context, as in Hdt. 8. 99 fin. and so in most cases where the acc. only follows παύω. So in Pass. and Med., *to leave off doing or being so and so*, 88' ὅπως αὖ, παύσασθ' ἐν νηπιαχέωνι when he stops playing, Il. 22. 502; freq. in Hdt., and Att.—The construct. of the Pass. c. inf., is rejected by Thom. M. p. 696, and several modern Critics, but it occurs oft. in later authors, v. Schäf. Schol. Par. Ar. Rh. 3. 48:—here τοὐτο the part. must often be supplied from the context, as, αἶμα, φλόξ, ἔνεμος ἐπαύσατο the blood *stopt* (*flowing*), the fire (*burning*), the wind (*blowing*),

etc., Hom.; s. ῥοδάπης περί πέταυμαι (sc. λέγων) Hdt. 2. 135, cf. 7. 9. fin.

II. intr., just like παύομαι or λήγω, *to cease, leave off, ἀέθλων* Od. 4. 659; *μάχης* Hes. Sc. 449, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 351: but in Att. only in imperat., *παύε stop! have done! be quiet!* Ar. Ran. 122, 269, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E. and so, *παῦ* ἐς κόρακας Ar. Ach. 864, where the other Verbs are plur.

Παφλάγιον, ὄνος, δ, a Paphlagonian, in Il. always in plur.:—in Ar. Eq. 2. 6, etc., Cleon is represented as a Παφλαγών, doubtless with a play on παφλάζω II. and III.

παφλάζω, fut. ὄσω, to bubble, froth, foam, of the sea in a storm, Il. 13. 798; of boiling water, etc.; of the wind, *to bluster*, Emped. 255. II. *to stammer, stutter*, Hipp. III. metaph. *to splutter, fret, fume*, of the angry Cleon, Ar. Pac. 314, Eq. 919, cf. foreg. (Redupl. form from φλάζω, φλαῖνω, like the kindred καταλάζω from χλάω.) Hence

πάφλασμα, ατος, τό, a bubbling, frothing, foaming, of the sea, boiling water, etc. II. metaph., *παφλάσματα spluttering, big words*, Ar. Av. 1243.

Πάφος, ον, ἡ, Paphos, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Venus as early as Od. 8. 363, cf. h. Ven. 69.

πάχετος, τό, (παχύς) poet. for πάχος, thickness, Od. 23. 191.

II. in Od. 8. 187, ἄδωε δίσκον μέλινα καὶ πάχετος, usu. taken as irreg. Compar. for παχύτερον, he took a quoit larger and thicker; acc. to others accus. of a Subst. δὲ πάχετος (not found elsewhere), a quoit larger as to its thickness. [ἄ]

πάχιστος, ἡ, ον, irreg. superl. of παχύς, Il. 16. 314. [ἄ]

παχών, ον, gen. onos, irreg. Compar. of παχύς.

πάχην, ἡ, (πήγνυμι, παγνῆται) hoar-frost, rime, Lat. pruina, Od. 14. 476; also in plur., *παχῆνα καὶ χλάζα* Plat. Symp. 188 B: γήρας εὐρώτα καὶ παχῆνην the mould and frost of age, Comic description of an old man's grey hair, Incert. ap. Arist. Gen. An. 5. 4. 8. II. metaph. *shuddering, Lat. horror*, κουροβόρος *po. horror for devouring the children*, Aesch. Ag. 1512, cf. παχνῶ II. (Akin to πάγος.) Hence

παχνήεις, εσσα, ον, frosty.

παχνίξω, to freeze with hoar-frost: impers. παχνίξει, ἐπαχνίξει it is, was a white frost.

παχνῶ, (παχών) to cover with hoar frost or rime:—Pass. *to be so covered*. II. usu. metaph., like πήγνυμι, *to strike chill, or to make thick and curdled*, ἐπαχνῶμεν φίλον ἦτορ he made his blood run cold, or made it curdle, Hes. Op. 358: mostly in Pass., *to be struck with chill, shiver, shudder, ἐν φρεσὶν ἦτορ παχνόυται* his blood runs cold or is curdled within him, Il. 17. 112: later, *παχνόσθαι λύπη* Eur. Hipp. 803, ubi v. Valck. and cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 120.

παχνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = παχνήεις.

πάχος, εος, τό, (παχύς) thickness, Od. 9. 324; absol., *πάχος in thickness*, Hdt. 4. 81: π. σαρκός fatness, Eur. Cycl. 380: *breadth, τεύχεος* Thuc. i. 90. II. *closeness, coagulation*.

παχύναιμος, ον, (παχύς, αἷμα) thick-blooded, Hipp.

παχύνδακτυλος, ον, thick-fingered.

παχύνδενδρος, ον, (δένδρον) with thick trees. II. *thick with trees*, ἔλκος Himer.

παχύνδερμα, ὄν, to be thick-skinned, to have a thick skin; and **παχύνδερμα, ἡ, thick-skinnedness: a thick skin**, Hipp.: from **παχύνδερος, ον, (δέρμα) thick-skinned**, Arist. Gen. An.

παχύντρις, τριχός, δ, ἡ, with thick hair, Arist. Gen. An.

παχύνκαλμος, ον, thick-stalked. [ἄ]

παχύνκαρδιος, ον, (καρδία) = βαρυκαρδίας, Eccl.

παχύνκαλμος, ον, with a thick stalk or stem.

παχύνκημος, ον, (κήμη) with stout calves, Ar. Ph. 560.

παχύνλός, ἡ, ὄν, a sort of Dim. from παχύς, thickish, rather coarse: usu. metaph. rather *stupid*: Adv. —λῶς, *coarsely, roughly*, opp. to ἀκριβῶς, Arist. Eth. N. Cf. παχύς III.

παχύνμερος, ες, (μέρος) consisting of thick or coarse parts, Tim. Locr. 100 E: hence II. metaph., *coarse, clumsy, stupid*, Strab., like παχύς III. and παχύνλός. Adv. —ρῶς, Strab.

παχύνμειρα, ἡ, thickness of parts, Gal.

παχύνευμα, (νεῖπον) to have swollen sinews, as in gout and rheumatism, Strab.

παχύνος, ον, contr. —νους, ον, thick-witted. [ῶ]

παχύνος, ον, poet. for foreg. [ῶ]

παχύνσις, ἡ, (παχύνω) a thickening, Arist. Meteor. [α]
 παχυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of fit for thickening, etc.
 παχύνω, (παχύν) to thicken, to fatten, Plat. Gorg. 518 C, Rep.
 343 B: π. πόνω to make it fat and rich, Aesch. Supp. 618.
 —Pass. to become thick, of the skull, Hdt. 3. 12: to grow fat, Ar.
 Ach. 791: to be swollen, δαρι Mel. 120: to be enlarged, of the
 sun in a mist, Dion. P. 35; metaph., ὁλοός ἄνω παχυνθείς
 wealth 'that has waxed fat', Aesch. Theb. 771: Philostr. and
 Galen have a perf. pass. παχύνσμαι. [ὑ]
 παχύπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, thick-footed.
 παχύραβδος, ὄν, with thick rods or stripes: better παχύρρ.
 παχύριν, ἰως, ὁ, ἡ, thick-nosed, better παχύρριν.
 παχύρριζος, ὄν, (ρίζα) thick-rooted.
 παχύρρυγχος, ὄν, (αἰ) thick-snouted.
 ΠΑΧΥΤΣ, εἰα, ὡ, thick, large, stout, χεῖρ, αἰχμή, μηρός, Hom.,
 always in good signf., of large strong limbs; also, π. πούς Hes.
 Op. 495: also, π. λᾶς a large heavy stone, Il. 12. 446; π.
 αἰὼς αἰματος Od. 22. 18; π. ἐλάτη Hes. Op. 507: of linen, etc.,
 thick, coarse, opp. to λεπτός, Plat. Crat. 389 B. 2. of the
 consistence of a mass, thick, curdled, clotted, αἷμα Il. 23. 697, opp.
 to thin and liquid.
 3. later fat, π. χοῖρος Ar. Ach. 766;
 γῆ π. rich land, Lat. pinguis terra, Xen. Oec. 17. 8, opp. to
 λεπτή.
 4. in gen. great, π. πράγμα, χάρις Ar. Lys. 23,
 Eccl. 1048.
 II. in Hdt. 5. 30, 77 etc., οἱ παχέες are the
 men of substance, the wealthy: so also in Ar. Eq. 1139, Vesp.
 287, Pac. 639: in Hesych., οἱ παχέες.
 III. in Prose, thick-witted, dull, stupid, like Lat. pinguis, crassus, opp. to
 ἀκριβής, λεπτός, ὁλός, παχὺς ἐς τὰς τέχνας too dull for the arts,
 Hipp. : παχέα κράναι to croak hoarsely, Arat. IV. Prover-
 b., παχέα παρά σφυρὸν γυνή of a lewd woman, v. χαμαιρίστη.
 V. Adv. —ews: whence Compar. —ωτερος or —ώτερον, Plat.
 Polit. 294 E, 295 A.
 VI. Compar. πάσσων, ὄν, Od. 6.
 230, etc.; πᾶλιν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, Arat.; cf. πάχετος II. Super-
 πάσιος, II. 16. 314; regul. παχύντερος and παχύντατος,
 post-Hom. (From πᾶν, παγγῆναι.) [ω υ]
 παχυνκέλης, ἐς, (σκελος) thick-legged, Plut.
 παχυστομέω, to speak broad or roughly, Strab.; and
 παχυστομία, ἡ, broadness of pronunciation, Strab.: from
 παχυστομός, ὄν, (στόμα) wide-mouthed, of a drinking cup,
 Henioch. Gorg. 1. II. metaph., speaking broad or roughly,
 Strab.: but Schneider prefers τραχύς.
 παχύτης, ητος, ἡ, (παχὺς) thickness, of stalks, skin, etc., Hdt.
 4. 74, 173: the thick part or sediment of liquor, Ib. 23. II.
 thickness of wit, dullness. [ὑ]
 παχυνράχλος, ὄν, thick-necked, Geop.
 παχύντριχος, ὄν, = παχύντριξ.
 παχύλοφος, ὄν, with a thick rind or bark, Diosc.
 παχύφυλλος, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (φύλλον) = παχύνφυος.
 παχύφύλλων, ὄν, (φύλλον) thick-leaved.
 παχύχειλῆς, ἐς, = sq.
 παχύνχειλος, ὄν, thick-lipped, Arist. H. A.
 παχύνυλος, and παχύνυμος, ὄν, with thick juices.
 πάσιως, ὄν, ὁ, Lacon. for πᾶς, πῆς, a blood-related.
 πεδά, Dor. and Aeol. for πεδά, Pind.: us. written less cor-
 rectly πεδά, Böckh v. I. Pind. P. 5. 47; but v. Buttm. Ausf.
 Gr. § 117 Ann. 8. n.
 πεδάα, Ep. for πεδά, 3 sing. pres. from πεδάω, Od.
 πεδάασκον, Ep. and Ion. impf. from πεδάω, Od. [α]
 πεδάαρος, ὄν, Dor. and Aeol. for μετάαρος, (ἄγρα) caught
 in its flight or by pursuit.
 πεδάρω, Dor. and Aeol. for μετάρω, Eur. Phoen. 1027, etc.
 πεδάαριμος, ὄν, Dor. and Aeol. for μετ-, Aesch. Cho. 589.
 πεδάαρος or πεδάαρος, ὄν, v. sub πεδάαρος.
 πεδάαρις, Aeol. and Dor. for μετάρω, Pind. O. 12. 18.
 πεδάανός, ἡ, ὄν, (πέδον) like πεδάανός, flat, even, low. II.
 growing low, short, little, Lat. humilis, Nic.
 πεδάαρος, ὄν, Aeol. and Dor. for μετάρω, Aesch. Cho. 590,
 acc. to the emend. of Stanl.: the old reading is πεδάαρος, sup-
 posed to be a Dor. and Aeol. form, deriv. from ἡμαρ = μεθήμε-
 ρος, but in this signf. at all events it cannot be πεδάαρος. [α]
 πεδάαρος, ὄν, Aeol. and Dor. for μετάρω, Aesch. P. 269, etc.
 πεδάαρίζω, Aeol. and Dor. for μετάρω, Pind. N. 10. 115.
 πεδάαρος, ὄν, Aeol. for μετάρω, Sapph. dub.

πεδάαρος, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, in Pind. P. 8. 103, has been usu-
 taken as Dor. and Aeol. for μετάρω, wise too late: but it is
 now read πῆς ἄφρων, with the foolish.
 πεδάω, f. ἦσω : Ep. and Ion. impf. πεδάασκον, Od. 23. 353:
 (πέδη). Strictly, to bind with fethers, hence in gen. to bind, fasten,
 ὄρας Od. 21. 391; ἵππ. μόνανρον Hdt. 6. 23; hence in gen.
 to bind, shackle, trammel, hinder, δόλα ἄρμα πεδάσαι II. 23. 585,
 cf. Pind. N. 5. 49; so too, π. γυῖα Il. 13. 435; ἡπῆ π. ἐν πόντῳ
 Od. 13. 168; c. dupl. acc., ὅς μ' ἐπέδησε βλάερα Od. 23. 17:
 in Hom. esp. of a Deity overruling a mortal's will, 'Ατῆ, Μοῖρα,
 θεός, Ἀθήνη ἐπέδησε, c. acc. pers., Il. 4. 517, 19. 94, Od. 23.
 353; of sleep, Soph. Aj. 676: also c. inf., 'Εκτορα μείναι Μοῖρᾷ
 ἐπέδησε Fate chained Hector to the spot, Il. 22. 5, cf. Od. 3.
 269, 18. 155; and so too c. gen. pro inf., as with καλῶς, ὅστις
 μ' ἀθανάτων πεδάα καὶ ἔθηκε κελεύθου Od. 4. 389, unless here
 the gen. be confined to δέω, q. v.
 πεδάωριστής, οὗ, ὁ, Dor. and Aeol. for μετρωριστής, ἵππος π.
 a rearing horse.
 πεδάινός, ἡ, ὄν, = πεδάινός, very dub.
 πεδέρηχαί, Aeol. and Dor. for μετέρωχαί, Pind. N. 7. 100.
 πεδέχω, Dor. and Aeol. for μετέρω, Sapph. 19.
 πεδέω, contr. πεδά, Ion. for πεδάω, post-Hom.
 πέδη, ἡ, (πέζα) a fether, Lat. pedica, compes, usu. in plur., πέδαι
 for horses, Il. 13. 36; for men, Theogn. 539; (εἶδος πέδων a
 pair of fethers, Hdt. 7. 35; ἐς πέδας δῆσαι ναῦα to put one in
 fethers, Hdt. 5. 77: hence αἱ πέδες, ἐν τῇσι ἐδεσάτο Ib. II.
 a term of the menage, a mode of breaking in a horse, Xen. Eq.
 3. 5, 7. 13 and 14, cf. Sturz. Lex. Xen., Herm. Opusc. I. p. 73, sq.
 πεδέρης, ἐς, = ποδέρης, very dub.
 πεδέτης, οὗ, ὁ, (πέδων) one who fethers, a hinderer, Anth.: but
 πεδέτης, ὄν, ὁ, pass., one fettered, a prisoner, Ar. Fr. 720.
 πεδάιος, ἀνα, αἰών, (πέδιον) of or from a plain or champagne
 country, living there: οἱ πεδάιοι, = οἱ πεδάιοι.
 πεδάιος, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., οἱ πεδάιοι, in Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 9, the
 party of the plain, i. e. those who opposed Peisistratus, called οἱ
 ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου by Hdt. I. 59, cf. Thuc. 2. 55, Isae. 53. 5; also
 οἱ πεδάιοι, πεδάιστοι, πεδάεις.
 πεδάίς, ἀδος, pecul. poet. fem. of πεδάιος, = πεδάινός, flat, even,
 γῆ Hdt. 4. 43, 47; hence, ἡ π. (sub. γῆ) Id. 9. 122.
 II. on a plain or level country, ὅλη Soph. Ant. 420:
 λόχη π. an army in the open field, i. e. a battle on a fair field,
 Soph. Tr. 1058.
 πεδάιστος, ὄν, = πεδάιος: πεδάισμος is quite a late form. [α]
 πεδάιος, ἑός, ὁ, = πεδάιος, q. v., in Diog. L. I. 58, a dweller
 on the plain: οἱ πεδάεις, v. πεδάιος.
 πεδάίω, (πέδη) like πεδάίω, to fetter, dub.
 πεδάίνης, ἐς, (ἔρω) consisting of or abounding in plains,
 Aesch. Pers. 566, where the usu. reading ἀμπεδάινης should be
 separated, ἀμ πεδά.
 πεδάικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a plain or surface, π. μέτρησις land-measur-
 ing, Strab.
 πεδάιον, τό, mostly in plur. (as always in Hom. and Hes.)
 sandals, a pair of sandals, put on by persons going out =
 ὀδομήματα: made of ox-hide, Od. 14. 23, etc.; adorned with
 gold, Il. 24. 341, Od. I. 97. II. any covering for the foot,
 shoes, slippers: also a boot, brogue, ἐς γόνυ ἀνατελούντα π. Hdt.
 7. 67; περί τοὺς πόδας τε καὶ τὰς κνήμας π. Ib. 75. III. a tie
 for cows at milking time, cf. καλοπέδιλα. IV. metaph.,
 Ἀωρίη πεδάιφ φωνῶν ἀναμύζας, i. e. to write in Doric rhythm,
 Pind. O. 3. 9; also, ἐν τοῦτῳ πεδάω πῶς ἔχειν to have one's
 foot in this shoe, i. e. to be in this condition or fortune, Ib.
 6. 11, ubi v. Donalds. (From πέδη, q. v.)
 πεδάινός, ἡ, ὄν, (πέδιον) flat, level, ἄραος Hdt. 7. 198, and Xen.
 II. of or from the plain, living in or on the plain, λαγὺς
 Xen. Cyn. 5. 17.
 πεδάινον, Adv. (πέδιον) From the plain or field.
 πεδάιον, τό, Dim. from πέδη.
 πεδάιον, τό, (πέδων) a plain, flat, open country, a field or suc-
 cession of fields, freq. from Hom. and Hes. downwards: they
 have it both of cultivated fields and battle-fields: Hom. uses it
 almost always in sing., though we find plur. in Il. 12. 283,
 Hes. Op. 386, and so mostly in Att.: πεδά πόντον the ocean-
 plains, Lat. Neptunia prata, aequora ponti, Valck. Phoen. 216,

cf. Aesch. Fr. 142. 2. τὸ π., esp. the plain of Attica, cf. *πειδαίος*.

II. the bones behind the toes, *Lat. metatarsi*.

III. *putenda muliebricia*, Ar. Lys. 88. Cf. *πέδον*. Hence

πειδόνειος, Adv., to the plain or fields, Hom., and Hes.

πειδονόμος, *ov*, (πέδον, νέμασι) dwelling in plains or fields, *τ. θεοὶ the rural deities the tutelary gods of the country*, Aesch. Theb. 272.

πειδοπλόκτυπος, *ov*, (δόπη) βοή π. the noise of hoofs that strike the plain, Aesch. Theb. 83, where however we ought prob. to write with Seidl. Dochn. p. 187, *πεδὶ ὀπλόκτυπα*.

πειδῖος, *ov*,=πειδαίος, very dub.

πειδούσιος, *ov*, (ἐξω) having a plain, hence level, flat, given by Schol. (Soph. O. C. 601, with sq.) as expl. of *στερνοῦσιος*.

πειδοδῆης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a plain, level, v. foreg.

πειδοβέμιον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, Dor. for *πειδοβήμιον*, (πέδον, βάλω) walking upon earth, of the earth, Aesch. Cho. 591. [α]

πειδοῖας, *εσσα*, *ev*, (πέδον)=πεινός, Nic.

πειδοβέν, Adv. (πέδον) from the ground, like *χαμύβεν*, Hes. Th. 680, Pind., and Eur. Tro. 83: metaph., *ὅι τοι πέδοβεν φίλοι εἰνίον* who are dear to thee from the ground or bottom of thy heart, Od. 13. 295, cf. Nāke Choeril. p. 107.

πειδοί, Adv. (πέδον) on the ground, on earth, Aesch. Pr. 272: also written *πειδοί*.

πειδοικέω, Aeol. and Dor. for *μετοικέω*: from

πειδοικός, *ov*, Aeol. and Dor. for *μέτοικος*, Aesch. Fr. 45.

πειδοκοίτης, *ov*, δ. (κοίτη) lying on the ground or earth, Anth.

πέδον, *ov*, τό, the ground, earth, h. Hom. Cer. 455, and freq. in Pind., and Att. Poetry, *πειδῶν* only being used in Prose: in gen. *land*, soil: never used in plur., Elmsl. Bacch. 585. (Πέδων has same origin as *πόσις*: for the Dor. altered the inflections gen. *ποδός*, *διποδος* etc. into *πεδός*, *διπεδος* etc., whence *ἐκατόμπεδος*, and *Lat. pes, pedis*, akin to *πέλα*, and *πάρος* q. v.) Hence

πειδοῖνδε, Adv., to the ground, earthwards, Il. 13. 796, Od. 11. 598, and Soph.

πειδοῖς, Adv.=foreg., Eur. Bacch. 137, 599.

πειδοσκάψης, *ēs*, (σκάπτω) digging the earth, Nonn.

πειδοστῆβης, *ēs*, (στειβή) treading the earth, opp. to *πτεροῦς*, Aesch. Supp. 1000: *δχος*, ποῦς Eur. Med. 123, Hel. 1516.

2. walking on foot, opp. to *ἱππυλάτης*, Aesch. Pers. 127.

πειδοτρεφῆς, *ēs*, (τρέφω) fed on or by earth, Nonn.

πειδοτριβῆς, *ēs*, (τριβή) wearing away the ground, i. e. treading it constantly, Nonn.

πειδοτρίψω, *ιβος*, δ. and *ῆ*, (πέδη, τρίβω) wearing out fetters, comic epith. of good-for-nothing slaves, like *πέδων*, *τριπέδων*, *Lat. furcifer*, Luc.

πειδοῦρος, *ov*, Dor.=πειδαῦρος, dub.

πέδων, *ωνος*, δ. (πέδη) a good-for-nothing slave, like *πειδοτρίψω*, hence *τριπέδων*: cf. *κέντρων*.

πειδώρυχος, *ov*, (ἀρύσσω) digging the soil, Anth.

πειδῶ, *ης*, *ῆ*, the foot, orig. Dor. and Arcad. for *ποῖς*: usu. metaph.,

1. the bottom or end of a body, *ἐπὶ ῥυμὶ πέδῳ ἐπὶ πρώτῃ* on the pole at the very end, Il. 24. 272: also, *π. ῥυμὸς* the pole-end, Eust.

2. in a garment, the hem or tuck: in gen. a border, frame, edge, bank, etc.

3. a round fishing-net, Opp.

πειδακοντιστής, *ov*, δ. (ἀκοντίζω) a foot-javelin-man, Polyh.

πειταρχος, *ov*, (ἡτλη) leading infantry or a land-army: δ π. a leader of foot, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 41.

πειταπόρος, *ov*, trafficking by land, Strab.

πειτέταιροι, *ov*, (ἑταῖρος) the foot-guards in the Macedon. army, the horse-guards being called simply *ἑταῖροι*, Dem. 23. 2.

πειτεύμα, *ατος*, τό, (πειτέω) infantry, foot.

πειτευτικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, able or fit to walk, going on foot, π. ζῶω, opp. to *πτηνῶ*, *νευστικός*, Arist. Gen. An.

πειτέω, (πεός) to go or travel on foot, walk, opp. to riding or driving.

2. to go or travel by land, opp. to going by sea, Xen. An. 5. 5, 14: *οἱ πεζεῶντες* land-forces, Arist. Pol.: c. acc. cognate, π. ὀδόν Strab.: also, *πῶδα π. ἐπὶ γαλας* Eur. Alc. 869, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 592, but π. διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης to walk across the sea, of Xerxes at the Hellespont, Isocr. 58 E.

πειτῆ, v. sub *πεός* IV.

πειλικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, (πεός) on foot or by land, belonging to a walker or foot-soldier, ὀπλῳ ἱππικῷ ἡ π. Plat. Legg. 753 B: hence, π. λ. *evs* infantry, or simply an army, opp. to a fleet, dub. l. in a

Fr. of Aesch.: also, *στρατιά*, δύναμις π., or τὸ π., Xen.: τὰ πεζικά the movements of a foot-soldier.—The old Gramm. condemn the use of this word in Prose for *πεζός*, v. Arnold Thuc. 6. 33.

πέλιξ, *ικος*, and *πέλις*, *ιος*, *ῆ*, a kind of fungus without a stalk, Theophr. ap. Ath.

πέλις, *ιδος*, *ῆ*,=πέλα, Ar. Fr. 409.

πέλιτης, *ov*, δ.=πεζός. [I]

πεισβάττω, (πέδος, βάλω) to go on foot, τὸ πέλαγος π. to walk the sea, v. l. Anth.

πεισβόας, Dor. for *βόης*, *ov*, δ. (βοή) strictly, one who shouts the battle-cry on foot, hence a foot-soldier.

II. a soldier, hence strangely, π. ἵπποι, opp. to ships, Pind. N. 9. 81.

πεισογραφέας, *ov*, (γράφω) writing prose: from

πεισογράφος, *ov*, (γράφω) writing prose: δ π. a prose-writer.

πεισοθρία, *ῆ*, (θῆρα) a hunting by land, i. e. hunting as opp. to fishing. Hence

πεισοθρίακός, *ῆ*, *ov*, belonging to *πεισοθρία*, τὸ π.=foreg., Plat. Soph. 220 A.

πεισολεκτέω,=πεισολογέω: from

πεισολέκτης, *ov*, δ. (λέγω)=πεισολόγος.

πεισολογέω, (πεισολόγος) to speak or write in prose. Hence *πεισολογία*, *ῆ*, a speaking or writing in prose.

πεισολογικώς, Adv., in prose.

πεισολόγος, *ov*, (λέγω) speaking or writing in prose.

πεισομάχῳ, to fight on foot: to fight by land, opp. to *ναυμαχέω*, Hdt. 3. 45, Thuc., etc.: from

πεισομάχος, *ov*, δ.=πεισομάχος, Pind. P. 2. 121. [α] Hence *πεισομαχία*, *ῆ*, a battle of infantry: a battle by land, opp. to *ναυμαχία*, Hdt. 8. 15, Thuc., etc.

πεισομάχος, *ov*, (πεός, μάχομαι) fighting on foot, opp. to *ἱππομάχος*. II. fighting on land, opp. to *ναυμαχός*. [α]

πεισονομικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, belonging to grazing or pasturage, ῆ π. (ἐπιστήμη) grazing, Plat. Polit. 264 E, cf. 265 C.

πεισόνος, *ov*, (πέω) dwelling on land, commanding by land, opp. to *θαλασσανόμος*, Aesch. Pers. 76.

πεισοπορεύς, to go on foot, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 1. II. to go by land: from

πεισοπόρος, *ov*, (πορεύω) going on foot, walking, Mel. 80.

II. going by land, a traveller.

πεζός, *ῆ*, *ov*, (πέλα, πέδον, ποῖς) on foot, walking, Hom., who oft. opposes *πῆλοί* fighters on fight, to *ἱππεῖς*, ἱπποί: in Hdt.

πεζός στρατός is sometimes foot-soldiery, opp. to ῆ ἵππος, as 1. 80., 4. 128: sometimes a land-army, opp. to a sea-force, Id. 4. 97, etc.: also, δ π. (sub. *στρατῆς*) 3. 25, and τὸ πεζόν 7. 81, for which later τὸ πεζικόν is also found.

II. on land, going or travelling by land, Hom. (esp. in Od.), *πεζὸς ἑών*, opp. to *ἐν νηὶ*, Od. 11. 58: hence also τὸ πεζόν, like τὸ πεζικόν, a land-force, army, opp. to *ναυτικός* στρατός or *νέες*, Hdt. 7. 81, etc.

III. metaph. of language, not rising above the ground, Horace's *repens per humum*, prosaic, opp. to poetic, and so, π. λόγος, like *Lat. oratio pedestris*, prose, cf. iv. 2.

2. also of the lower comic poetry, as opp. to the loftier style of Tragic and Lyric, as Horace calls his *Satires sermoni propria*.

3. in Music, like *ψαλός*, of either vocal or instrumental music, without the accompaniments of the other, Soph. Fr. 15.

4. 80, *πεζαὶ ἑταῖραι*, and in Plat. (Com.) *Symn.* 12, *πεζαὶ μόνχοι* common courtesans, opp. to *ἑταῖραι μουσικὰ* or *μουσοπλοῖ*:—v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in voc.

IV. dat. fem. *πεζῇ*, and Adv.,

1. sub. *ὀδῶ*, on foot or by land, usu. the latter, Hdt. 2. 159, Thuc., etc.: *πεζῇ ἔσσεσθαι* to follow by land, Hdt. 7. 110, 115: so too, τὰ πεζὰ Thuc. 4. 12.

2. in prose, *πεζῇ μοι φράσσον* Plat. Soph. 237 A.

πεισοφάνης, *ēs*, (φαίνωμαι) like prose.

πεισοφόρος, *ov*, (πέλα, φέρομαι) χιτῶν π. a gown reaching to the feet: but better act., *πεισοφόρος* having a tuck or border, Aesch. Fr. 226, v. πέλα 2.

πει, Dor. for *πῆ*, ποῖ, like *εἰ* for *ῆ*, *ov*.

πειῶν, τό, f. l. for *πῆῶν*, also f. l. for *πείῶν*, Od. 5. 289.

πειθανάγκη, *ῆ*, (πειθῶ, ἀνάγκη) forced obedience, such as one renders out of fear of punishment, etc.: the Thessalian and Spartan *πειθανάγκη* became proverbial, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 196.

πειθανός, *πειθανολογία*, *ε*, f. l. for *πειθαν-*,

πειθάνωρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, Ion. πειθάνωρ, (πειθωμαι, ἀνὴρ) obeying men, obedient, Aesch. Ag. 1639. [a]

πειθαρχέω, ἥσω, to be πειθαρχος, to obey one in authority, in gen. to be obedient, τινὶ Soph. Tr. 1178, Eur., etc.: the Med. is used in the same signif., Hdt. 5. 91. Hence

πειθαρχήσῃς, ἡ, =sq.

πειθαρχία, ἡ, obedience, Aesch. Theb. 224, Soph., etc. Hence πειθαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, obeying readily, obedient.

πειθαρχος, ον, (πειθωμαι, ἀρχή) obeying one in authority, obedient, Arist. Eth. N.; π. φρήν Aesch. Pers. 374.

πειθωμι, Aeol. for πείθω, Sapph.

πειθίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πειθωμαι) obedient, obsequious, τινὶ Anth.: Eccl., having faith. II. act. persuading, convincing, Wern. Tryph. p. 377.

πειθίσιμος, ον, (πειθωμαι, ἥνια) obedient to the rein, tractable, of a horse: in gen. obedient, Plut. II. act. that makes obedient, χαλινός Id. Adv. -ως, Id.

πειθός, ἡ, ὄν, a form of πειθάνω, against analogy, in 1 Cor. 2. 4. ΠΙΘΩ, Hom., and Hes.: fut. πείσω Hom.: aor. ἔπεισα, of which Hom. has only opt. πείσειε Od. 14. 123; aor. 2 ἐπίθον, this in Hom. never in indic., and always with Ep. redupl.,

επιπείθω, επιπείθω, επιπείθω, επιπείθω etc., επέπιδε H. Ap. 275: πρ. πέπεικα.—Med. πείθομαι Hom.: fut. πείσομαι (just like the fut. of πάσχω) Hom.: aor. 2 ἐπίθωμην, ἐπίθοντο Hes.; imperat. πείθω Hes.; inf. πείθεσθαι Hom.; and redupl. in opt., επιπείθω Il. 10. 204.—Intr. perf. 2 πέποιθα Hom., and Hes., Ion. plupf. πεποθείε Od. 4. 434, 8. 181, synoop. 1 pl. ἐπέπιδην Il. 2. 341., 4. 159: in same signif. πρ. pass. πέπεισμαι. As if from a collat. form πείθω, Hom. has a fut. πείσῃς and part. aor. πείθας, both intr., but the redupl. conj. aor. επιπείθω transit.,

Il. 22. 23: πείσῃς is also in Hes. (With πείθω, ἐπίθον, cf. Lat. fido, fides.)

I. Act. to prevail upon, win over by any fair means, esp. by words, to talk over, persuade, τινά, oft. in Hom., who oft. adds ὁρένας, θυμὸν, θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι: later usu. c. acc. pers.: c. acc. pers. et inf., Il. 22. 223, etc.: in Prose also, c. π. τινά ὥστε δοῦναι etc., Hdt. 6. 5: π. τινά εἰς τι Thuc. 5. 76: πείθω ἑμαυτὸν I persuade myself, am persuaded, believe, like πείθομαι: freq. in part., πείσας by persuasion, i. e. with the consent of the other party, and so by fair means, opt. to ἐν δόλῳ, Soph. Phil. 102, cf. 612: πόλιν πείσας having obtained the city's consent, Id. O. C. 1298; οὐ πείσας without consent obtained; but, μὴ πείσας unless by leave, Plat. Legg. 844 E.

II. Special usages: 1. to talk over, mislead by cunning, lead into ill, merely euphem. for to cheat, betray, Il. 1. 132, Od. 2. 106, etc.

2. to move, prevail on by entreaty, Il. 24. 219, Od. 14. 363.

3. to soften, appease, propitiate, make one's friend, Il. 1. 100., 9. 112, Hes. Sc. 450, and so in Att.; and thus too in bad signif., π. τινά χρημασί to bribe, Hdt. 8. 134; so, π. ἐπὶ μισθῷ or μισθῷ Id. 8. 4., 9. 33, cf. Hes. Fr. 87, ap. Plat. Rep. 390 E; and so later πείθειν τινά alone, Lys. 110. 13.

4. to move, impel, stir up, θυέλλας Il. 15. 26. 5. to bring to obedience, make to obey, Il. 9. 345.

6. c. dupl. acc., πείθειν τινά τι to persuade one of a thing, first in Hdt. 1. 163; so, ἐπειθὸν οὐδὲν οὐδένα Aesch. Ag. 1212: also c. acc. rei only, to carry, establish a point, π. ῥῆσιν Id. Supp. 615; μὴ πείθ' ἂ μὴ δεῖ Soph. O. C. 1442, cf. infr. II. 3.

B. Pass. and Med. to be moved by fair means, esp. by words, to be won over, prevailed on, persuaded to comply, very freq. in Hom., usu. absol.: also Att., esp. in imperat., πείθω or πείθοι listen, yield, Herm. Soph. El. 1003; he explains πείθω by sine tibi persuaderi, πείθοι by obedi, implying immediate compliance, cf. Ellendt in voc. sub fin.

2. πείθεσθαι τινά to listen to one, obey him, freq. from Hom. downwards; εἰς ἀγαθόν Il. 11. 788, also sometimes c. dupl. dat., τινὶ ἔπειτα, μύθοις Il. 1. 150., 23. 157; γήρατ' πείθεσθαι to yield to, bend under old age, Il. 23. 645; so, στυγερῇ δακτὶ πείθεσθαι to comply with the custom of eating, sad though the meal be, Il. 23. 48; but, πείθεσθαι νυκτὶ to comply with night's invitation to sleep, Il. 8. 502., 9. 65: also c. adj. neut., πάντα πείθεσθαι to obey in all things, Od. 17. 21, cf. Il. 1. 289., 20. 466, (where πείθεσθαι is usu. wrongly explained as Pass. for πισθῆσθαι,) Il. 4. 93., 7. 48, Hdt. 6. 100, etc.;

and so sometimes in Att., as, πείθεσθαι τὰ δίκαια Valck. Hipp. 1288:—for the dat. Hdt. sometimes has the gen., πείθεσθαι τινος 1. 126 ubi v. Bähr, 5. 29, 33, and so Thuc. 7. 73, cf. Matth. G. G. § 362: the gen. occurs as v. l. in Il. 10. 57.

3. πείθεσθαι τινί to believe or trust in a thing, be persuaded of it, Hom. usu. with ἀμφό: c. inf., to believe that..., Od. 16. 192, Hdt. 1. 8, etc.: later also sometimes c. adj. neut., τὰ περὶ Αἴγυπτον, τὰ ἐξαγγελθέντα π. Hdt. 2. 12., 8. 81; so c. dat. pers., τὰτα ἀλοχὴν πείθοντα Id. 6. 100; πείθεσθε τούτῳ ταῦτα Ar. Thesm. 592; τὰτ' ἐγὼ σοὶ ἔπειθω Hdt. 1. 80: I do not take this on your word, Plat. Phaedr. 235 B.

II. intr. 2 πρ. πείθοιαι, inf. πειθόμενοι, to trust, rely, have confidence in, c. dat. pers. vel rei, Hom., and Hes.; and c. inf., Il. 13. 96, Od. 16. 71: absol. ὅρα πεποθῇς that you may feel confidence, Il. 1. 524, Od. 13. 344; also c. inf., πέποιθα τούτῳ ἐπιστάσειν κλέος I trust to win this fame, Soph. Aj. 769; χρημασί ἐπεποθέσαν διωθέεσθαι Hdt. 9. 88.

III. the post-Hom. perf. pass. πέπεικα has usu. the signif. to be fully persuaded, believe, trust in, τινὶ Aesch. Eum. 599, etc.: but also of things, to be believed, admitted, Ar. Thesm. 1170. Hence

Πειθώ, ὁος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, Peitho, Persuasion as a goddess, Lat. Suada, Suadela, Hes. Op. 73, Th. 349, Pind., and Trag., cf. Hdt. 8. 111, Isocr. Antid. § 266: she had a temple at Corinth, Paus. 2. 4. 6.

II. as appellat. the faculty of persuasion, winning eloquence, persuasiveness, Trag., and Plat. 2. a persuasion in the mind, Aesch. Ag. 385.

3. a means of persuasion, inducement, argument, Eur. I. A. 104.

4. obedience, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 19., 3. 3, 8.

5. dat. πείθοι, by fair means, opp. to βλά, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 5.

πείκω, Ep. for πέκω.

πείνω, bad form for πείν, πίνειν, for which we also find πῖν for πῖναι, Jac. A. P. p. 684.

πείνα, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. πείνη, hunger, famine, Od. 15. 407: both forms are found in Att., πείνα in Plat. Rep. 585 A, πείσῃ in Phil. 31 E, Lys. 221 A, cf. Piers. Moer. 194, Lob. Phryn. 438, 499.

2. metaph. hunger or longing for a thing, μαθημάτων Plat. Phil. 52 A. (Akin to πένομαι, πένης, πένια, penuria.)

πενάλεος, ἄ, ἐόν, also os, ον, hungry, Plat.: τὸ πεναλέον, as Subst., hunger.

πεινατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πεινάω) = πεινητικός, Plat. [a?] πείναω, contr. πείω, ῖς, ῖν, inf. πείνῃν, hence Ep. πεινήμενοι Od. 20. 137: fut. πεινήσω, more rarely πεινώσω [a], Lob. Phryn. 204: but from Arist. downwards we also find the un-Att. forms

πεινῆς, -ῆ, -ῶν, Ib. 61: (πεινά). To be hungry, suffer hunger, λέων πεινάων Il. 3. 25., 16. 758, and Att.: κακὸς π. to be starved, Hdt. 2. 13, 14.

II. c. gen., to hunger after, σίτου Od. 20. 137: hence 2. to be in want of, τινός Plat. Rep. 521 A.

3. metaph. to hunger after, long for, χρημάτων Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 39; ἐπαινον Id. Oec. 13. 9. [a in pres., Il., but then it is always followed by a long syll.: it is not found in Od.]

πεινάω, Ion. for πείνω.

πείνη, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for πείνα, q. v.

πεινήμενοι, Ep. inf. from πείνω for πεινῶν, Od., from which however no form πείνη can be inferred.

πεινητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πείνην) suffering from hunger, hungry, Plut. II. causing hunger.

ΠΕΙΡΑΣ, ου, δ, (πέος) v. πειρώς.

ΠΕΙΡΑ, ἡ, Ion. πείρα, a trial, attempt, essay: the experience gained thereby, ἀπὸ πείρας πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλέει γίγνεσθαι by means of experiment etc., Hdt. 7. 9, 3; hence, πείραν ἔχειν to have experience, τινός of a person, Xen. An. 3. 2, 16, etc.; but also to make proof of..., test, try, Thuc. 1. 140: πείραν τινος λαμβάνειν to make trial or proof of..., Xen. An. 6. 6, 33, etc.; εἰς πείραν τινος ἔρχεσθαι Eur. Heracl. 309, Plat., etc.; πείραν δίδοναι, Lat. specimen sui edere, Thuc. 1. 138; and so he uses εἰς πείραν ἔρχεσθαι 2. 41; π. ἀλλήλων καμβάνοντας καὶ δίδοντας Plat. Prot. 348 A: ἰσάει εἰς πείραν τὸ ναυτικὸν to try an action by sea, Thuc. 7. 21, cf. Pind. N. 9. 67: ἐπὶ πείρᾳ πύγῃ of test or trial, Ar. Av. 583: ἐν πείρᾳ τινος γίγνεσθαι to be acquainted or associate with one, Xen. An. I. 9, 1.

II. esp. an attempt, plot, design on or against one, τινός Soph. Aj. 2: esp., 1. an attempt to seduce a woman, cf. πεῖραSoph. II. 1. 2: esp., 2. an attempt upon one's property, robbery, hence πειρα-

τής, q. v. III. in gen. an attempt, plan, undertaking, enterprise, Thuc. 3. 20, cf. Lob. Aj. 2: hither must also be referred πείραν ἀφορμῶν to go forth upon an enterprise, Soph. Aj. 290, where πείραν has been strangely explained by πολεῖν, πόρον. (For kindred words v. πείρω fin.)

πειρά, ἡ, (πείρα) a point, edge, Aesch. Cho. 860, acc. to Schol. πειράω, f. dōw: pt. pass. πειπερασμαι: aor. ἐπειράσθην, = πείρω, to make proof or trial of one, τῶνς Od. 1. 6. 319; and absol., 9. 281. 2. absol. to make an attempt, Polyb.

πειραεύς, Att. Πειραεύς, έως, δ, Peiraeus, the most noted harbour of Athens. [Sometimes in Comedy, Dind. Ar. Pac. 145.]

πειραῖκος, ὅς, ὄν, over the border, γῆ π. border-country, the march, v. Arnold Thuc. 2. 23, 3. 91.

πειραῖνα, f. ἀνῶ: aor. ἐπείρνα, (πείραρ) to bind, tie on or to, strictly, to fasten two ends together by a knot, πειρῆν ἐξ αὐτοῦ πειραῖνα τῆς ροπῆς to tie a rope to it, Od. 2. 175, 192: on ἐκ in this signif., v. ἐκ 1. 3.

II. like πειραῖνο, to end, complete, π. δικας τινί Pind. I. 8 (7). 50: and so in Pass., πάντα πειραίνανται Od. 12. 37; 80 too, πειραίνανται τάδε this is accomplished, Soph. Tr. 581, (nisi legend. πειπερασται c. Hermanno.)

πειράμα, ατος, τό, (πείρω) a trial. II. temptation.

ΠΕΙΡΑΡ, ατος, τό, also πείρας, poet. esp. Ep. for πέρας, an end, usu. in plur., πείρατα γαίης Hom. and Hes., etc.: esp. the ends or ties of ropes, hence knotted ropes, Od. 12. 51, 162, h. Ar. 129.

II. the end, issue of a thing, πείρατα ἐλέσθαι to reach the goal or end, Il. 18. 501; πείρατα νίκης complete victory, Il. 7. 102; πείραρ πολέμοιο the issue of a conflict, Il. 13. 359, πείρατ' ἀέθλων Pind. P. 4. 391.

III. the furthest or highest point, the extreme, usu., πείρατ' ὀλέθρου utter destruction, Il. 6. 143, Od. 22. 33, etc.; 80, πείραρ οἰζύος Od. 5. 289; πείραρ θανάτου Pind. O. 2. 57, cf. τέκος: hence the chief, most important object, point, Il. 23. 350.

IV. act. that which gives the finish to a thing: hence a goldsmith's tools (acc. to Schol.) are called, πείρατα τέχνης the finishers of art, Od. 3. 433.

πείρας, ατος, τό, poet. for πέρας, = foreg., Pind.

πειράσις, ἡ, (πείρω) a trying, testing. 2. an attempt, Thuc. 6. 56.

II. temptation. πειρασμός, ὁ, (πείρω) = foreg., LXX.

πειραστής, οὗ, ὁ, (πείρω) a tempter, seducer. Hence πειραστικός, ὅς, ὄν, of, belonging to, fit, disposed for trying, Arist. Org. Adv. —κῶς.

πειρατεία, ἡ, (πειρατέω) piracy.

πειρατών, verb. Adv., one must make trial, attempt, Plat. Rep. 453 D, Isocr., etc.: also —πίτα, Plat. Legg. 770 B.

πειρατεύω, (πειρατής) to be a pirate, Strab. II. trans. to carry off, capture by piracy, c. acc.—Pass., to be attacked at sea, to be molested by pirates.

πειρατήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, rarer form for πειρατής.

πειρατήριον, τό, = πείρα, an attempt, trial, probation; hence φόνια πειρατήρια the murderous ordeal, i. e. torture, the question, Eur. I. T. 967.

II. a pirate's nest or lurking place, Plut. —πειρατής, οὗ, ὁ, (πείρω) a pirate, Lat. pirata, from making attempts or attacks on ships, Polyb.: in better Greek ληστής, Valock. Ammon. in voc. Hence

πειρατικός, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to a pirate, piratical: τὰ π. pirates, Plut. Adv. —κῶς.

πείρω, f. dōw, Ion. and Ep. ἥσω: but much more freq. as Dep. πειραδομαι: f. ἀορμαι, Dor. 2 pl. πειρασέσθε Ar. Ach. 743: perf. pass. πειπεράμαι, Ion. and Ep. πειπερήμαι: aor. med. ἐπειράσασμην, Ion. and Ep. ἐπειρησάμην, and Hom. has the much rarer aor. pass. ἐπειρήσθην, Att. ἐπειράσθην, which Thuc. 2. 5. 33 uses in act. signif., cf. Plat. Lach. 188 E; but in Thuc. 6. 54, πειραθείς being attempted, as a real Pass.: (the perf. and aor. pass. πειπερασμαι and ἐπειράσθην belong to πείρω, v. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 199: (πείρα.)

A. to attempt, undertake, endeavour, try, c. inf., Il. 6. 8, Hdt. 6. 84; foll. by ὥς . ., Il. 4. 66, Od. 2. 316; by ὅπως . ., Od. 4. 545: c. adj. neut., π. πολλὰ Thuc. 6. 38.

II. c. gen. pers., to make trial of a person, i. e. put him to the proof or trial, Il. 24. 390: to try to persuade him, Il. 9. 345, 2. 433: also in hostile signif., to make an attempt on, attack, Il. 12. 301, Od. 6. 134; 80 too, πόλιος πειρᾶν to attempt a city, Hdt.

6. 82; 80, π. τοῦ χωρίου, τῶν τοιγῶν Thuc. 1. 61, etc.: more freq. in Med., v. infr.

III. post-Hom. c. acc., to make an attempt on, bring into temptation, esp., 1. to attempt a woman's honor, Interpp. Ar. Eq. 517, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 28, Ruhnck. Tim., like Lat. tentare, Hor. Od. 3. 4, 71:—Med. in same signif., Pind. P. 2. 62, Lys. 92. 40. 2. absol. to try one's fortune, to try one's skill in thieving, h. Hom. Merc. 175: hence πειρατής.

B. much more freq. as Dep. (v. sub init.), to attempt, make an attempt, try, prove, Hom., and Hdt.: to try, prove oneself, Il. 16. 590: π. περί τινος to try for a prize, Il. 23. 553: in gen. to attempt, try, undertake, venture. 1. when absol., usu. foll. by inf., to try etc. to do, as in Il. 4. 5, 12, Hdt. 6. 138, etc. 2. sometimes also c. part., νείοι θάλασσας ἐπειράοντο Od. 21. 184; and then esp. freq. in Hdt., cf. Wess. and Valck. ad 1. 77, 7. 148.

3. foll. by εἰ, Il. 13. 806. II. most freq., as also sometimes in Act., c. gen.; in various usages: 1. c. gen. pers., to make trial of one, put him to the proof, as one does in case of suspicion, to see whether a person is trustworthy; hence also to examine, question, Il. 10. 444, Od. 13. 336, etc.; π. θεοῦ to tempt a god, Hdt. 6. 86, 3: also to try oneself against another, usu. in hostile sense, to match oneself with him, sometimes with collat. signif. of struggling for the mastery, Il. 21. 225, 580, Od. 8. 23, and oft. in Hdt., who mostly joins ἀλλήλων πειράσθαι, as, ἐπειράοντο κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν ἀλλήλων Hdt. 1. 76.

2. c. gen. rei, to try or prove one's strength, σθένους Il. 15. 359; χερῶν καὶ σθένους Od. 21. 282: esp. to try one's chance at or in a work or contest, ἔργου Od. 18. 369, ἀέθλου Il. 23. 707, παλασμοσύνης Od. 8. 126; but also to try, prove, test a thing, to see what it is good for, τῶν Od. 21. 159, πενήτης Od. 21. 410, cf. 394; οἱστοί, τῶν τὰχ' ἐμμελλον πειρήσασθαι arrows whose force they were soon to prove, i. e. feel, Od. 2. 418; and so, like γέγεσθαι, not without a touch of satire:—so too in Att., to make proof of, have experience of, esp. in perf. pass., which occurs as early as Hes., πεπείρημαι νηῶν Op. 658; 80, οὐ πεπείρημένοι πρότερον οἱ Ἀιγύπτιοι Ἕλληνας Hdt. 4. 159; π. ἀγαθῶν, δουλείας Thuc. 2. 44, 5. 69.

III. c. dat. modi, to make a trial or attempt with words, with the spear, Il. 2. 73, 5. 279; but, π. ποσὶ to try oneself on foot, i. e. prove one's speed, Od. 8. 120, 205; also, π. ἐν ἔντασι, τὸν τεύχεσι πειρηθῆναι Il. 5. 220, etc.; but in perf., πειπέρημαι μύθοις I have tried myself, i. e. I am practised, skilled in words, Od. 3. 23; 30 in Att. usu. πειρησθῆναι τινι to be practised in a thing. IV. c. acc., ἡ πρῶτ' ἐξέρεντο, ἑκάστα τε πειρησάτο one should first inquire and examine each particular, Od. 4. 119, 2. 238 (where some old Gramm. read μὴσάτο): π. γυναικα, v. supr. Δ. 11.

2. later, c. adj. neut., to make an attempt, attempt, μεγάλα καὶ μικρά Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14.

(From the Subst. πείρα, whence also Adj. ἐμπειρος, ἐμπέριμος: the Lat. Root is *PERI-*, as in peritus, periculum, comperio, experior: Is this Root connected with that of περᾶς, πόρος, πορεύω?—Pott points out the curious likeness of Germ. führen, fahren (πορεύειν, πορεύεσθαι), fuhr (πόρος), erfahren (peritus), Etym. Forsch. 2. 329.) [ā by nature in all tenses except pres. and impf., and so Ep. it changes into η.]

πειρή, ἡ, Ion. for πείρα, Hdt.

πειρηγίω, ὤω, = πείρω, to attempt, try, prove, absol., Il. 15. 615, Od. 22. 221; c. inf., Il. 12. 257.

II. foll. by a case, 1. c. gen. pers., to make trial of, put to the proof, Od. 14. 459; π. τινὸς εἰ. . Od. 15. 304: also to try another in battle, fight with him, Il. 7. 235. 2. c. gen. rei, σθένους καὶ ἀλκῆς Od. 22. 237; τῶν Od. 21. 124, 149, cf. πείρω B. II. 2. 3. c. acc., π. στήχας ἀνδρῶν to attempt, i. e. attack the lines, Il. 12. 47. (Hom. only in pres. and impf.)

πειρήνθος, ὅς, later form from sq.

πείρις, υθος, ἡ, the wicker-basket, which held the load of a cart or waggon, Il. 24. 190, 267; so that it was in fact the body tied upon the ἄμαξα or carriage, cf. Od. 15. 131.—Hom. only uses the acc. πείρινα.

ΠΕΙΡΩ, fut. περῶ: aor. 1. ἐπείρω: aor. 2. ἐπείρω: perf. pass. πέταρμαι, (πέρας). Strictly, to pierce quick through, hence to run through, pierce, spit, κρέα ἐπειρω they spilt meat, Od. 3.

33; also in full, π. δβελούσιν Il. 7. 317, Od. 19. 422, cf. Od. 10. 124; and, κρέα ἀμφὶ δβελούσιν ἔπειραν they stuck the meat around, i. e. on the spits, Il. 1. 465, Od. 3. 462, etc., v. ἀμφί β. 1: also, διὰ δ' αὐτοῦ πέειν δδόντων ἔρχει he ran him through the teeth with a spear, Il. 16. 405; and c. acc., αἰχμὴ τόνγε φίλης διὰ χειρὸς ἔπειρεν Il. 20. 479:—Pass., ἤλκοι πεπαμένον stuck, studded with golden nails, Il. 1. 246, 11. 633; but, δδόντων πεπαμένον pierced with pain, Il. 5. 399; also, πεπαμένη περί δουρί Il. 21. 577; ἀμφὶ δνύχουσι Hes. Op. 203.

II. *metaph.*, κίματα πέειρεν to cleave the waves, Il. 24. 8, Od. 8. 183; so too, π. κέλευθον to cleave the ocean-way, Od. 2. 434; Ap. Rh. uses πέειρεν in the same signif. absol., and so just like πεῖραν δδόν, to cut through, i. e. to pass over, accomplish a way.

πέισα, ης, ἡ, (πέλω) poet. for πείσθω, persuasion or rather obedience, τῷ δ' ἐν πέλω κραδίη μένει, i. e. it remained calm, Od. 20. 23; others make it = πέισμα, an anchor.

Πείσανδρος, ὁ, and Πεισήνωρ, ὁρος, δ, Persuader of men; in Hom. only as pr. names.

πέισμα, τό, f. l. for πείσρα, q. v.

πεισιβρότος, ὄν, persuading mortals, π. βάρπρον the man-persuading staff, i. e. the sceptre, Aesch. Cho. 362.

πεισιδικός, ὄν, (πέιδω, δίκη) persuading before a tribunal: hence fem. prop. n., Πεισιδική, ἡ, [I]

πεισιδανύτος, ὄν, persuading to die. [α]

πέισις, εως, ἡ, (πέλω) persuasion.

πέισις, εως, ἡ, (πάσχω, πείσμοις) = πάθος, Hipp.: in later Philosophers, *peleisai* are esp. the softer feelings, affections, and in gen. *susceptibility*, Gataker Anton. 3. 6.

πεισιχάλιος, ὄν, obeying the rein, Pind. P. 2. 21. [α]

πέισμα, ατος, τό, (πέλω) strictly = πρυμνήσιον, the cable by which the ships were secured to the land, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 117, while those from the prow were fastened to εἰσάλα, q. v.: and then in gen. a cable, of any kind, v. esp. Od. 9. 136, cf. Nitzsch 13. 77.

II. the stalk of the fig, Geop., also πέισμα.

III. like πέισις, persuasion, confidence, trust, Arr., and Sext. Emp.

IV. that on which one may trust, Anth. (Strictly, that which holds in obedience, or which is obeyed, whence both signis.: cf. ἔρμα, and Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 251.)

πεισματίας, ὄν, δ, = πεισματίας, dub. 1. Orph.

πεισματόν, τό, Dim. from πέισμα. [α]

πέισμοις, ια, ὡν, (πέισμα) belonging to cables, fastening or unfastening them, in gen. engaged with them, v. 1. Orph.

πεισμονή, ἡ, = πέισμα III, N. T.

πέισμοις, fut. med. from πέιδω, Hom.

πέισμοις, fut. fut. of πάσχω, Od.

πέιστος, τό, v. πείσρα.

πειστέον, verb. Adj. of πέλω, one must persuade, Plat. Rep. 421 C.

II. from Pass., one must obey, Soph. O. T. 1516, Plat., etc.

πειστήρ, ἦρος, δ, (πέλω) a persuader. II. one who is persuaded, an obedient subject.

III. = πέισμα, a cable, rope, dub. 1. in Theocrit. 21. 58. Hence

πειστήριος, ια, ὡν, fit for persuading, persuasive, winning, Eur. I. T. 1053.

πειστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Plat. Legg. 723 A: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, Id. Polit. 304 D; so, τὸ πειστικόν Ib. C. Adv. -κῶς.

πέισσος, ὡν, ὡν, = πείσσω, prob. only f. l.

πέισμα, fut. from πέλω, Hom.

πειώλης, ὄν, δ, (πέος) a lewd fellow, Lat. *peni deditus*, also πειώλης, like οἰφώλης, Lob. Phryn. 613.

πέκος, τό, (πέκω) wool, a fleece: also πέσκος, but usu. πόκος. πεκτώ, ἡσω, = πέκω, to comb, to shear, Ar. Av. 714. II. = πέκω 1. 2, Ar. Lys. 685.

πεκτήρ, ἦρος, δ, (πέκω) a shearer, plucker off of wool.

πεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, combed, shorn, Lat. *peritus*: verb. Adj. from ΠΕΚΩ, ἔω, to comb, ἐπρία πεκτεῖν to card it, Od. 18. 316: hence med., χαλκας τεταμένην when she combed her hair, Il. 14. 176.

2. to shear, πεκτεῖν ὄν Hes. Op. 773; so, κριὸς ὡς ἐπέχθη Simon. (Fr. 124) ap. Ar. Nub. 1356: also 2. metaph. from carding wool: hence=Lat. *pectere pignus*, to comb a person's head for him, i. e. *pummet* him. II. to shear,

clip, also to pull, *pluck out*, like τίλλω. (Hence *pecto*, *pecten*, prob. also *pectus*.)

πέλα, ἡ, also πέλλα, for φέλα, φέλλα, φελλός, Macedon. for a stone, cf. φελλάς II.

πελάγαιος, ὄν, dub. form of sq.

πελάγιος, εἰα, εἰον, (πέλαγος) = πελάγιος. [α]

πελάγιαλος, αἰα, αἰον, = πελάγιος, dub.

πελάγιζω, ἰσω, (πέλαγος) to form or to be like a sea or lake: of a river, to overflow, πελαγίζει ὁ ποταμὸς Hdt. 1. 184; of places, to be flooded, under water, πελαγίζει τὰ πεδία Hdt. 2. 92.

2. trans. to overflow, swamp, c. acc., only late, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 724, sq. II. to be out at sea, to cross the sea, Xen. Oec. 21. 3: later in this signif. also in Med.

πελάγικός, ἡ, ὄν, frequenting the open sea: in gen. = sq., hence πελαγικός θεὸς sea-gods, prob. 1. Plut.

πελάγιος, ια, ὡν, Att. also ος, ὡν Eur. Hel. 1436, but cf. 1062: (πέλαγος):—of, on, by the sea, Lat. *marinus*, κλυδών etc., Eur.: ἀγκάλα π. Id. 11. cc., v. ἀγκάλα: π. πλέει Ar. Ran. 1438, cf. πέλαγος: esp. out at sea, on the open sea, of ships, π. φανήνα Thuc. 8. 44, etc., ἀνάγειναι Xen. Hell. 2. 1. 17: opp. to αἰγιαδαίος = also epith. of Poseidon. The forms πελαγίος and πελαγιαίος are dub. [α]

πελάγισμός, ὁ, (πελαγία) = ναυσία, usu. in plur., Alciph. πελάγιτις, ὡν, δ, fem. *itis*, idos, of or on the sea, ῆες Mel. 80.

πελαγοδρομέω, to run or sail on the open sea.

πελαγοδρόμος, ὄν, (δραμεῖν) running, sailing on the sea.

πελαγολιμήν, ἦνος, δ, a harbour formed in the open sea by means of sand-bags, Polyae.

πέλαγος, εὐς, τό, the sea, esp. the high, open sea, Lat. *pelagus*, hence in Hom. usu. *πέλαγος μέγα* in plur., ἄλδς ἐν πελάγεσσιν Od. 5. 335, for which Ap. Rh. has πέλαγος θαλάσσης, and Pind. πόντιον π., O. 7. 104; Aesch. ἄλς πελαγία, Pers. 427, 467 (cf. ἄλς, q. v., etc.): so, ἐν πελάγῳ ἀναπεταμένω Hdt. 8. 60, 1.—Πέλαγος, strictly, is to θάλασσα, as the part to the whole, and so freq. is named from adjacent countries: in Hdt. 4. 85, the Black sea is called πέλαγος: he also applies it to a flooded plain, γίνεταί πελαγος 2. 97, cf. 3. 117, cf. πελαγίω.

II. any vast quantity, a mass, πλοῦτον Pind. Fr. 239; π. κακὸν a 'sea of troubles', cf. Aesch. Pers. 483; π. ἔσθης Id. Supp. 470, cf. Valck. Hipp. 822.

III. personified as a god, synon. with Πόντος, born of the earth without a father.—Πέλαγος is not unfreq. omitted, e. g. τὸ Ἰκρίον Luc. (Prob. akin to πλώω, q. v., *fluio*, *fluatus*. Others compare Hebr. *peleg*, a river.)

πελάγοςδε, Adv., into the sea, towards the sea, Ap. Rh.

πελαγόστροφος, ὄν, (στρέφω) roving about the sea, that is, upon or frequenting the sea, Opp.

πελαγότροφος, ὄν, (τρέφα) sea-nourished, v. l. for foreg.

πελαγίω, (πέλαγος) to turn into sea, swamp, put under water, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 724.

πελάζω, f. σω: aor. ἐπέλασα, Hom. ἐπέλασσα and πέλασσα: aor. med. ἐπελασάμην, opt. in trans. signif. πέλασαται Od. 11. 734: aor. pass. ἐπελάσθην Il.: poet. synop. aor. ἐπλήμην, always intr., hence 3 sing. and pl. πλήστο, πλήστο and ἐπλήστο, Il.: in later Poets also ἐπλάσθην and ἐπλάσθην [α]: perf. pass. πέπλημαι, part. πεπλημένος Od. 12. 108.—Πελάω and πελάδω, qq. v., are collat. forms.—(πέλας).

I. intrans. to approach, hence to go to any point, and absol. to come near, δραιο near or nigh, c. dat., ῆσσοσι Il. 12. 112; πολέμοισι Hdt. 9. 74; ἀδρείη Od. 12. 41; and so freq. in Trag.: Proverb., θύμιον ὁμοῖον δει πελάζει like draves to like, Plat. Symp. 195 B:—sometimes, like πέλας, c. gen. pro dat., as in Pass., Ib. 1327 (for the reading in 1407 is dub., v. Dind.), cf. infir. v. 1, sub. fin.: also c. praep., π. πρὸς ταύχων Hes. Op. 730; εἰς τὸν ἀριθμὸν Hdt. 2. 10; later also, ἐπὶ τι Anth., ἐπὶ τινι and ἐπὶ τινος Orph.

II. like πλησιάζω, cf. infir. v. 11. 2.

B. transit., only poet., to bring near or to, make to approach. Construct: 1. in full, c. acc. et dat., freq. in Hom. (Hes. only in Op. 429), both of persons and things, π. νῆας Κρήτη, Αἰγυπτῶ, π. τινὰ γαῖα, Ἀχλὴϊ etc., Hom.; also, τρῶας νηυσὶ π. to let them approach the ships, Il. 13. 1; π. νευρήν μαζῶν to draw the string to one's breast, Il. 4. 123; π. στήθος θαλάσσης of one swimming, Od. 14. 350: π. τινὰ χθονί or οὐδί to bring one to

earth, level him to the earth, Hom.; π. ἰσθὺν ἰσθόδῃ to put the mast in the hole for it, Il. 1. 434;—metaph., π. τινα δόβῃ to bring him near to, i. e. into, anguish, Il. 5. 766; so, δερμοῖς π. Aesch. Pr. 155;—the acc. is sometimes left out, ἔπος ἔρεω, ἀδάμαρτι πέλαστος (sc. αὐτῷ) having made it like, i. e. firm as adamant, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; κράτει πέλασπον bring (him) to strength, i. e. make him strong, Pind. O. 1. 126; sometimes the dat., as, φρυγὴ μ' οὐκ' ἐτ' ἀπ' αὐλῶν πελᾶτε (sc. ἑμῷ) no more will ye draw me after you . . . Soph. Phil. 1150, ubi v. Herm.: sometimes both cases omitted, as Il. 15. 418, 21. 93; γόμοφουσιν πέλαστος (sc. ἑλῶμα) when he has fixed, secured (the share to the plough-tail) with nails, Hes. Op. 429; rarely c. gen. pro dat., πᾶρα πέλασται φῶς νέων thou mayst bring back light to the ships, Soph. Aj. 709, cf. supr. A. 1. sub fin.

2. c. praep. pro dat., as, πέλασθιν τῶν ἐν νῆσον Od. 7. 254; κτήματα ἐν στήθεσι πελάζειν Od. 10. 404. 3. c. Adv. pro dat., δεῖρον πελάζειν τῶν Od. 5. 111, οὐδᾶς πελάζειν τῶν Od. 10. 440, cf. Il. 23. 719, and Nāke Choeril. p. 108. II. Hence in Pass. like the intr. Act., to come nigh, approach, etc., ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλασθεν (sc. τεύχεσι) Il. 12. 420; so in synecr. aor., ἀσπίδες ἔπληντ' ἀλλήλοισι Il. 4. 449; πῆλτο χροὸν he came near, i. e. s. ank to earth, Il. 14. 438; so, οἰδεὶ πῆλτον Ib. 468; and in pf. σκοπέλω πεπλημένους Od. 12. 108; also, πελασθῆναι ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν Soph. O. T. 213. 2. to approach or wed a woman, μῆδ' πελασθῆν γαμέτρῃ Aesch. Pr. 806, cf. Pind. N. 10. 152, and πελάτης: cf. A. 11.—The word is rare in Prose, though used once by Plat. (v. supr.), and a few times by Xen. in intr. signf.

πελάθω, Att. intr. collat. form from foreg., Aesch. Fr. 125, Eur. El. 1293, Ar. Thesm. 58, always intr. [ἀ]

πέλανος, δ, any half-liquid mixture, of various consistency, as oil, Aesch. Ag. 96; honey, π. μέλσσης Eur. Cress. 13; foam at the mouth, Eur. Or. 220; clotted blood, Aesch. Eum. 265, Eur. Al. 851; whence, π. αἵματοςσάτης a reeking mass of slaughter, Aesch. Pers. 821, ubi v. Blomf. II. esp. of a mixture offered to the gods, of meal, honey and oil (cf. Tim. Lex. in v.), liquid enough to be poured, Aesch. Cho. 92; joined with libations, Eur. Incert. 103; burnt on the altar, Eur. Ion 707, Tro. 1063; hence, θύσαι π. Aesch. Pers. 204, Eur. Ion 226, etc., cf. III. 2. the meal of which this mixture was made, in plur., μύλῃς πέλανοι Ar. Rh. 1. 1077.

III. in Nic., =ὀβολός, perh. because the πέλανοι came to be made up into round cakes when offered, cf. Paus. 8. 2, 3.—First in Trag.: rare in Prose, though Plat. Legg. 782 B, has it in signf. II.

πελαργῶν, Pythag. word in Diog. L. 8. 20, and Suid., =νοῦθενώ, to admonish, warn, prob. taken from the caution of storks (πελαργοί), which set a watch, like rooks, to warn the rest of coming danger.

πελαργυίδης, δ, (πελαργός) a young stork, Ar. Av. 1356.

πελαργυικός, ἦ, ὄν, (πελαργός) of or belonging to the stork.

II. in Call. also for Πελαργυικός, Fr. 283.

πελαργίτης, ἰδος, ἦ, an unknown herb, perh. storksbill.

πελαργός, δ, the stork, Ar. Av. 1355. II. sometimes for Πελαργός, prob. from the notion that the word Πελαργός designates a roving tribe, and so orig. was the same with Πελαργός, storks being birds of passage, Loh. Phryn. 109. (It comes from πέλος, ἄργος, strictly the black-white, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 131: cf. Πελαργός.)

πελαργοχρῶς, ὄσος, δ, ἦ, stork-colored, Lyc.

πελαργώδης, εἶδος, (εἶδος) stork-like, Strab.

ΠΕΛΑΞ, Adv. near, hard by, close, opp. to ἔκας, Hom., but only in Od.: usu. c. gen., which stands before the word, as in Od. 15. 257, Hdt. 8. 39; in Trag. also after its case, Νελλῶ πέλας Aesch. Supp. 308; in Pind. also, like ἐγγός, c. dat., Pind. O. 7. 34 (ubi v. Böckh), N. 11. 4: c. gen., it answers to Lat. prope ad aliquo loco, c. dat. to Lat. prope ad aliquem locum, Herm. de Dial. Pind. p. xi (Opusc. 1. p. 254) sq.: oft. also absol., c. στήχειν, παρῶναι, στήναι etc., Trag. II. οἱ πέλας, sub. ὄντες or γενόμενοι, one's neighbours, i. e. fellow-creatures, all men, Hdt. 1. 97, and Trag., v. Elmsl. Med. 85; in Hdt. 7. 152 τὰ τῶν πέλας are opp. to τὰ οἰκίᾳ κακὰ: δ πέλας one's neighbour, upon man, just like οἱ πέλας, is rare, as Hdt. 3. 142, Eur. 1. c., cf. πλησίον. Superl. πελαστᾶτω nearest, Hipp.:

hence also is formed a Superl. Adj. πελαστότατος, ἦ, ὄν, Inscr. (From πέλας comes πελάζω: hence too was formed by abbrev. the synon. word πλησίον, πλησίος, as if for πελάσιος: it seems akin to πέλω, πέλομαι.)

Πελαργυῖος, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of foreg.

Πελαργυικός, ἦ, ὄν, Pelasgic: from

Πελαργός, δ, a Pelasgion, usu. plur. the Pelasgians, placed in Thessaly by Hom. in Il., but among the allies of the Trojans; in Od. we hear of them in Crete and about Dodona in Hes. Fr. 18. The locus classicus is Hdt. 1. 56, 57; and no doubt the Hellenes were a kindred race, v. Wachsm. Hist. Antiq. of Gr. vol. 1. § 9, Clinton F. H. 1. 92, Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. 1. c. 2, though Niebuhr seems to hesitate. (The word has been referred to πέλας, πλάζω etc., but with little success. Its likeness to πελαργός seems accidental, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 131.)

πελαστότατος, ἦ, ὄν, superl. Adj. of πέλας. Adv. -τάτω.

πελάστῳ, ὄν, δ, (πελάζω)=πελάτης.

πελάτεια, ἦ, (as if from πελατέω) the relation of dependants to their patron or master, Lat. clientela: dependence.

πελάτης, ὄν, δ, fem. αἰς, ἰδος, (πελάζω) one who approaches or comes near, Soph. Phil. 1164: a neighbour, Lat. accola, π. μάλῳ Aesch. Pers. 49; τὸν πελάταν λέκτρον Διός, of Ixion, Soph. Phil. 679.

II. esp. one who approaches to seek protection, and so a client, dependant: also a hireling, Lat. mercenarius, Plat. Euthyphr. 4. C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Cf. ἰκέτης from ἰκνέομαι.)

πελάτιος, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to a πελάτης: τὸ π. the working class: the body of clients.

πελάτις, ἰδος, fem. from πελάτης, Plut. [ἀ]

πελάω, poet. collat. form from πελάζω, both trans. and intrans., first in h. Hom. 6. 44: only found in pres., and not at all in Att., Herm. Soph. O. C. 1063.

πέλεθος, δ, also σπέλεθος, human ordure, Ar. Ach. 1169, Eccl. 595. (Prob. from πῆλος.)

πελεθρίστω, =πελεθρίω. Hence

πελεθρίσμα, ατος, τό, =πλεθρίσμα.

πέλεθρον, τό, lengthd. poet. form for πλεθρον, a measure of land, Il. 21. 407, Od. 11. 577.

πέλεια, ἦ, (πέλος, πέλειος, πῆλλός) the wood-pigeon, ring-dove, cushat, from its dark color, in Hom. usu. an emblem of timorousness: and so freq. joins τήρων πέλεια. II. πέλεια, αἶ, the name of the prophetic priestesses of antiquity, prob. borrowed from the prophetic pigeons of Dodona, also τελεῖαδες, cf. Hdt. 2. 55, 57.

πελειὰς, ἰδος, ἦ, =foreg., Il. (but only in plur.), and Hdt., cf. foreg. II.

Πελεῖαδες, αἶ, =Πειεῖαδες, Hes. Fr. 44, Pind. N. 2. 17, Pors. Or. 1001; also in sing. a Peleiad.

πελειοθρέμμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (τρέφω) pigeon-feeding, Aesch. Pers. 309.

πέλειος, εἰα, εἰον, (πέλος) black, blackish.

πελεκάν, ἄνος, δ, Arist. H. A.: also πελεκᾶς, ἄντος, δ, or πελεκᾶς, ἄντος Ar. Av. 1155; Dor. πελεκᾶς, ἄ, (πελεκᾶω) strictly the wood-pecker, the joiner-bird of Aristoph., Ar. 884, 1155.

II. a water-bird of the pelican kind, elsewh. πελεκίος, Arist. H. A.: perh. from some resemblance to the wood-pecker.—The forms πελικᾶν and πελεκᾶνος, if not false, are at least late.

πελεκᾶω, ὄς, ἡμᾶς, (πέλεκυς) to hew or shape with an axe, Lat. dolare, Od. 5. 244 (in Ep. form πελέκερσε), cf. πέλεκυον and ἡμπελέκεον: also of cutting stones. II. sensu obscuro, Agarus Caen. 4. Hence

πελέκημα, τό, any thing hewn with an axe, hewn wood, chips.

πελέκησις, ἦ, a hewing, esp. of wood, Theophr.

πελεκητής, οὐ, δ, a hewer of wood.

πελεκητός, ἦ, ὄν, (πελεκᾶω) hewen, Theophr.

πελεκητῶν, ὄν, δ, poet. for πελεκητής.

πελεκηφόρος, ονος, =πελεκυφόρος.

πελεκίζω, ἰσῶ, (πέλεκυς) to hew or cut off with an axe, esp. to behead, Lat. securi percutere, τῶν Polyb., cf. Lob. Phryn. 341.

πελεκίνος, δ, a water-bird of the pelican kind, Ar. Av. 884, cf. πελεκᾶν II. II. a weed that grows among lentils, Lat.

securidaca, Theophr. III. in Carpentry, dovetailing, Lat.

securicula, Vitruv. Hence

πελεκινωτός, ἡ, ὄν. (πελεκίνος 111) dovetailed, Vitruv.

πελέκισσι, Ep. 3 aor. from πελέκω, Od.

πελέκων, τό, (πέλεκος) an axe-handle, Il. 13. 612.

πελεκουίδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an axe.

πελεκουίδον, τό, Dim. from πέλεκος. [ῥ]

πελεκινάριον, τό, a piece of wood like an axe-handle.

Πελέκω, εὼς, Ion. εὼς, ὁ, dat. pl. πελέκεσι, Ep. πελέκεσι: in Il. and Aelian, and other late writers are sometimes found gen. πελέκω, dat. pl. πελέκωσι etc., v. Lob. Phryg. 246. An axe, hatchet, double-edged (cf. σκέπαρνον), Od. 5. 235; a battle-axe, Il. 15. 711: a sacrificial axe, Il. 17. 520, Od. 3. 442: but usu. a carpenter's axe, common axe, Hom.; hence the phrase, οὐ δόρασι μάχεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πελέκεσι, i. e. to fight to the last, not soldiers only but every man, Hdt. 7. 135: also, κρατὶ πελέκος δὲ ἀνείρσι Il. 3. 60: in Theophr. Char. 5. (3), a sharp fellow is called πέλεκος, opp. to ἀσφός, q. v. II. a mathematical figure. (Sanscr. parpaka, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 117, 231.) (The v of nom. and acc. sing. is in Hom. sometimes lengthd. in arsi, Il. 3. 60., 17. 520: acc. plur. πελέκας is in Hom. always trisyll., ὁ ὤ.) Hence

πελεκυφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying an axe, an axe-bearer: used to translate 1. the Rom. hictor. 2. the consul or praetor, before whose axes are carried, Polyb.

πελεμίζω, fut. ἔω, aor. pass. ἐπελεμίζην, in Hom. always sine augm., like ἐλεάλω, to swing, shake, and in gen. to make to shake, quiver or tremble, Il. 13. 443, 16. 108: π. (τόξον) to struggle at (the bow), in order to bend it, Od. 21. 125. Pass. do be shaken, to tremble, quake, Il. 16. 612, Hes. 48; in aor. pass. in Hom. always to be shaken, i. e. driven back, χασσάμενος πελεμίζη Il. 4. 535, 5. 626, cf. Böckh Pind. N. 8. 28 (51). (From πέλλω, παλάμη, akin to πόλεμος.)

πέλεσκει, Ep. 2 sing. impf. from πέλωμαι, Il. 22. 433.

πέλεω, Ep. 2 sing. imperat. from πέλωμαι, Il. 24. 219.

πεληγιάς, ἄθος, ἡ, Ion. for πελειάς.

πελιά, ἡ, (πελιός)=πελώμα, susp.

πελιαίνω, (πελιός) to make livid:—Pass. to be or become so, Hipp.

πελιάς, ἄθος, pecul. poet. fem. of πελιός for πελιά.

πελιδναίος, αἶα, αἶον, poet. for πελιδνός.

πελιδνή, ἡ=πελιδνότης, susp.

πελιδνήεις, ἥεσσα, ἦεν, poet. for sq.

πελιδνός, ἡ, ὄν.=πελιός, lived, Soph. Fr. 577, and (in the so-called Att. form πελιντός) Thuc. 2. 49. Hence

πελιδνότης, ἥτος, ἡ, the livid color caused by extravasated blood, Lat. livor.

πελιδνώω, (πελιδνός)=πελιαίνω, Arist. Probl.

πελιδνώμα, ατος, τό, a livid spot from extravasated blood.

πελιδνώσις, ἡ=πελιδνότης, Aretae.

πελικάνων, τό, Dim. from sq.

πελική, ἡ, a sort of wooden bowl, basin or cup, Cratin. Θράγγ. 5. II. a hole or basin in the sea, Theophr. (Hence Πελίκη, akin to πέλις, πέλις, πέλις, πέλλα, πελλάς, πελλίς, Lat. pelvis.) [ῥ]

πελίνη, ἡ, an Attic measure containing eight ἡμίνα, dub.

πέλιξ, ικος, ὁ=πελική, πέλις.

πέλις, ἄ, ἰών, (πελός, πελλός) strictly of parts of the body, discolored by extravasated blood, black and blue, livid, Dem. 1157. 6: in gen. of a dark color, blackish, Anth. 1 and so II. discolored, deadly pale, like Lat. lividus. (πελιός, like πολίος, seems to be better than the usu. πέλιος, Arcad. p. 41. 3.) Hence

πελιότης, ἥτος, ἡ=πελιδνότης.

πελιώ, (πελιός)=πελιαίνω.

πέλις, or πέλις, ὁ or ἡ, Lat. pelvis,=πελική, πελλίς.

πελιντός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub πελιδνός.

πελινχρη, ἡ, Dim. from πελική, Alcman 17.

πελώμα, ατος, τό, (πελώω)=πελιδνώμα, Hipp.

πελώσις, ἡ, (πελώω) like πελιδνώσις, extravasation of blood, a livid spot, Lat. livor, Hipp.

ΠΕΛΛΑ, ἡ, ἡ (A) Ion. πέλλα, a wooden bowl, milk-pail, Lat. mulctra, Il. 16. 642, Theocrit. 1. 26. II. a drinking-cup, Hippon. 24. (Cf. πελική, πελλάς, πελλίς, πέλις, Lat. pelvis, our pail.)

ΠΕΛΛΑ, ἡ, (B) a hide, leather. (Lat. pellis, Germ. Fell, Pelz, our peltry, etc.: prob. =foreg., cf. κύτος, σκύτος and Lat. cutis, the skin being as it were a vessel to hold the body.)

πέλλα, ἡ, a stone, v. πέλα.

πελλάιος, αλα, αἶον,=πελλάς, like πελιδναίος=πελιδνός.

πελλαίχρως, ον, and -χρως, ον, collat. forms of πελλάιος.

πελλαῖνον, ἥρος, ὁ, also πελλαῖνός, οὐ, ὁ, (πέλλα, A) one who milks into a pail, Ael. and Thessal. for the usu. ἀμολγέως.

πελλάς, ἄθος, ἡ=πέλλα, A.

πελλαστή, ἡ, (πέλλα, B) a sort of bandage or buskin worn by runners next the foot and ankle, also πελλιτή, πέλυντρον and πέλυντρον or πέλυντρον.

πελλαῖνός, οὐ, ὁ, v. πελλαῖνον.

πελλίς, ἰδος, ἡ=πέλλα (A), Hippon. 23.

πελλοφόος, ον, (πέλλα (B), ῥάπτω), sowing skins together. [ᾗ]

ΠΕΛΛΟΨ, or πελλός, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. PULLUS, dark-colored, dusky, ash-colored, πελὴ μῆκος Soph. Fr. 122; πελλὴ δὲς Theocrit. 5. 99; πελλός ἐρκώδης Arist. H. A. II. in gen. discolored, grey, livid, cadaverous, like Lat. lividus.—Synon. forms are πελός, πελιός, πολίος, πελλαίος, πελιδνός, πελιδναίος, Koen Greg. 288, Piers. Moer. 325. (The accent. πέλλος is less correct, v. Valck. Theocrit. 5. 99.) Hence

πελλάω,=πελιώ.

πέλυντρα or πέλυντρα, τό,=πελλασταί, Aesch. Fr. 238.

πέλα, ατος, τό, the sole of the foot. 2. the sole of the shoe, Polyb.: also the shoe itself, Nic. II. the stalk, esp. of apples and pears, Geop. III. in gen. like πέλα, the end of a thing. (Acc. to some from τέλλα, others from σφέλας.) Hence

πελᾶτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the sole of the foot.

πέλωμα, v. πέλω.

Πελοποννησιότης, Adv., as if from Πελοποννησιώ, in the Peloponnesian, i. e. Dorian dialect, Il. λαλῶν Theocrit. 15. 92. Πελοπόννησος, ἡ, for Πέλοπος νῆσος, the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, h. Hom. Ap. 250, 290, etc.

πελός, ἡ, ὄν, v. πελλάς: others write πέλος.

Πέλοψ, σπος, ὁ, (πελός, ὅψ) strictly the Dark-eyed, Pelops, son of Tantalus, said to have migrated from Lydia, and to have given his name to the Peloponnesus, Il.

πελᾶτω, (πέλτη) to be a πελᾶστής or targeteer, carry a target or a light shield as such, Xen. An. 5. 8, 5, Vectig. 4. 52.

πελᾶτιον, τό, Dim. from πέλτη. [ᾗ]

πελᾶστής, οὐ, ὁ, (πελᾶτω) one who bears a target or light shield (πέλτη), instead of the larger ὅπλον, a targeteer, Lat. cetratus, first in Thuc., and Xen., usu. mentioned with the τοξόται, as Cyr. 2. 15: the pelasts were orig. Thracian mercenaries; they held a place between the ὀπλίται and φιλοί, and so in gen. for light troops, levis armaturae milites; first made an efficient force in the Greek armies by Iphicrates the Athenian, v. Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16, and 5. 12, sq. Cf. πέλτη.

πελᾶστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in the use of the πέλτη, Plat. Theat. 165 D:—ἡ, σκῆ, σκῆ, τέχνη, the art or skill of a targeteer, I. Legg. 813 D: τὸ δὲ—οἱ πελᾶσταί, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4:—κότασα in the best style, quite in the manner of πελᾶσταί, Xen. Oec. 21. 7.

πελᾶτόφρος, ον, (φέρω)=πελτοφόρος.

ΠΕΛΑΘ, ἡ, a small light shield without a rim (ῥυς), orig. used by the Thracians, Hdt. 7. 75, cf. 89, Eur. Alc. 498, Bacch. 783; on its form v. Dict. of Antiqu. 2. a body of πελᾶσταί, Rhcs. 410, cf. ἀσπίς 2, λόγχη III, and ὅπλον 111. 3. II a shaft, pole, Xen. An. 1. 10, 12. III a horse's ornament, Rhcs. 305.

πέλτης, ον, ὁ, the river-fish κορακίος salted, Ath. πελτοφόρος, ον, (πέλτη, φέρω) bearing a target: ὁ, π.=πελᾶστής, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 24.

πέλυντρα, τό, v. πέλυντρα.

πέλιξ, ικος, ὁ=πέλις. II.=πέλεκος, LXX.

πέλις, ὁ,=πέλις.

πέλυντρον, τό, v. πελλαστή.

ΠΕΛΩ, much more freq. Dep. πέλωμαι, only used in pres. and impf.: part. and inf. not in Hom. or Hes.: Parmenid. Fr. 65, 99, has the Ion. inf. πελῶμαι: the aor. impf. is, syncor., hence 3 act. ἔπλεω 2 med. ἔπλεω, more freq. contr. ἔπλεω Il. 3 med. ἔπλετο, freq. in Hom. and Hes.: the other forms do

not occur syncop., except that Euphor., 55, used part. pres. πλόμενος, as Hom. in the compd. ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος: impf. med. freq. has the signif. of pres.: E. 2 impf. med. πῆλσκετο Il. 22. 433; 3 impf. πῆλσκετο Hes. Fr. 22. 4: E. imperat. med. πῆλεν Il. The word is only poet. and Dor.

The orig. signif. to be in motion, seems to have been soon lost, the only Homeric examples being Il. 3, 3, καλῆρ' ἔπειτα οὐρανὸν πρὸς the cry goes, rises to heaven; and Od. 13. 60, γῆρας καὶ θάνατος ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν πῆλονται old age and death come upon men; and so, οὐδὲν ἔστι στήνῃρ πέλεται βροταῖσι Od. 15. 408: but the signif. is plain in the compd. participles ἐπιπλόμενος and περιπλόμενος: hence naturally comes the notion of busy traffic in ἐμπολάσθαι and πωλεῖν, as in Lat. venio veneno, venitio venditio, are connected, Lob. Phryn. 583. Hence, πῆλ springs the more common signif. to be, very freq. in Hom., but usu. distinguished from εἶναι in implying a continuance, to be used or wont to be, and so often used in similes, as Il. 2. 480, 3. 3, yet sometimes quite=εἶναι, e. g. Il. 11. 736; and in Trag., who oft. use it, we had to draw any distinction: rarely with ἐκ, τοῦ δ' ἔξ ἀργύρου ῥυμὸς πῆλεν Il. 5. 729, cf. ἐκ ι. 3; σὸ δ' ἐκ τῶδε πάντα πῆλονται all this is from thee, Il. 13. 632: c. part. of another Verb, periphr. for the Verb itself, ἐμείλο λαοσμένος ἔπλεν Il. 23. 69; τὰ δ' ὁλοῦ πῆλονται οὐ παρέχεται when one in being they pass not away, Dind. Aesch. Theb. 768, ubi vulg. πῆλόμεν'.—The signif. to become, assumed for places like Il. 22. 443, 24. 219, 524, Od. 1. 393, comes easily from the rad. signif., but is not wanted.

πῆλωρ, τό, a monster, but only of living beings, and mostly in bad signif., hence of the Cyclops, Od. 9. 428; of Scylla, Od. 12. 87; of the serpent Python, Ap. 374; of a dolphin, merely to denote its hugeness, H. Ap. 401; and even of Hephaistos, Il. 18. 410; cf. πῆλωρον—later, in Q. Smn., Zeus is called πῆλωρ, from the great harvest-feast (τὰ πῆλωρια) in his honor, v. πῆλῆριος 2.—The word is Ep., only occurs in nom. and acc. sing., and seems to be no further declined: it was not used as a reg. Adj., but always put in appos. to another Subst. (Prob. from πῆλω). Hence

πῆλωριός, ἄδος, ἦ, =πῆλωρις, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 C. πῆλωριος, ἰα, ion, also os, on, Hes. Th. 179, and Att., =πῆλωρος, freq. in Hom. usu. of gods and men, but also of things, as arms, stones, waves, Il. 8. 244, Od. 3. 290, etc.; and mostly Ep., though Eur. I. T. 1248 has it; also, τὰ πρὶν πῆλωρια the mighty ones of old, Aesch. Pr. 151. 2. τὰ πῆλωρια, sub. ἱερὰ, the great harvest-feast, celebrated in honor of Zeus in Thessaly, Bato ap. Ath. p. 639 E, sq.—Hom. has no fem.; and it is only once in Hes., l. c.

πῆλωρις, ἴδος, ἦ, also πῆλωριάς, ἄδος, ἦ, a large kind of musclet, the giant musclet, elsewh. χῆμη or κῆγχη βασιλική, Ath.

πῆλωρον, τό, =πῆλωρ, a monster, prodigy, of the Gorgon, Il. 5. 741, Od. 11. 634; of the offspring of the earth, Hes. Th. 295, cf. 845, 850; of a large stag, Od. 10. 168; of the enchanted animals of Circe, Od. 10. 219; πῆλωρα θεῶν portents sent by the gods, Il. 2. 321; cf. πῆλωρ: strictly neut. from sq.

πῆλωρος, ὤρη, ὠρον, (πῆλωρ) monstrous, prodigious, huge, usu. with collat. notion of terrible, in Hom. much rarer than the form πῆλωριος, but in Hes. much the most usu.: epith. of the Cyclops, Od. 9. 257; of a serpent, Il. 12. 202, 220, Hes. Th. 299; of a goose, Od. 15. 161; neut. pl. as Adv., πῆλωρα βιβῆῃ he strides giganticly, h. Merc. 225, cf. 349:—Hom. has not the fem.: but γαῖα πῆλωρη is freq. in Hes. Th.

πέμμα, ατος, τό, (πέσσω, πέττω) orig. any kind of dressed food, but esp. pastry, cakes, sweetmeats, Hdt. 1. 160, v. Valck. ad 1. 132, and cf. πῶπανov.

πεμμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., a small cake. [ᾶ]

πεμμάτολογος, ὢν, (λέγω) speaking or writing of cakes, Ath.

πεμμάτονογός, ὢ, (ἔργον) a pastry-cook, Luc.

πεμπτάβαρχος, ου, ὢ=89.

πεμπτάβαρχος, ὢ, (πεμπτάς, ἄρχω) a commander of a πεμπτάς, or body of five, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23, Hipparch. 4. 9. [τᾶ]

πεμπτάω, f. ἄδος, (πέμπε, πέπτε) strictly to count on five fingers or count by fives, then in gen. to count, so too in Med., ἔπην πάσας πεμπτάσεται when he is done counting them all, Od. 4. 412.

πῆλ. II. metaph. to count up, reckon over, hence to recon-

sider, examine, freq. in Med., Ap. Rh. III. hence of animals, to chew the cud, like Lat. ruminari.—In Prose ἀναπεμπτάω is more usu. (Some derive it in the last two signs, from πέμψω as if to send up the food, others even from πέπτω.)

πεμπτάς, ἄδος, ἦ, (πέμπε) Aeol. for πεντάς, the number five: a body of five, but also in Att., Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 24, etc., Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8 Bekker.

πεμπταστής, οὔ, ὢ, (πεμπτάω) one who counts by fives: in gen., one who counts, used as a Verbal c. acc., μόρια π. reviewing by tens of thousands, Aesch. Pers. 981, cf. Hdt. 7. 60.

πέμπε, Aeol. for πέντε, five, Vit. Hom.

πέμπελος, ὢν, in Lyc., an obscure epith. of very old persons, π. χρόνῳ etc.—perh. from the same Root as δυσπέφελος.

πεμπταῖος, ἀα, αἶον, (πέμπτος) in five days, on the fifth day, πεμπταῖος ἱκόμεσθα on the fifth day we came, Od. 14. 257; πεμπταῖος ἐγένετο it was on the fifth day, Dem. 359. 19.

πεμπτάκις, Adv.=πεντάκις, very dub.

πεμπτάμερος, ἦ, (ἡμέρα) Dor. for πενθήμερος, of five days, Pind. O. 5. 13. [ᾶ]

πεμπτάς, ἄδος, ἦ, =πεντάς, as Bekker Plat. Phaed. 104 A, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 6.

πεμπτέον, verb. Adj., from πέμψω, one must send, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 11.

πεμπτήμῳριον, τό, (πέμπτος, ῥῳριον) the fifth part, Hipp., and Plat. Legg. 956 C.

πέμπτος, ἦ, ὢν, (πέντε) the fifth, oneself with four others, Hom., etc.; πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν Od. 9. 335; so too, in Prose:—ἦ πέμπτη, sub. ἡμέρα, the fifth day, Hes. Op. 800, 801; but ἦ π., sub. ὁδός, one of the lanes in a camp, Polyb.

πεμπτός, ἦ, ὢν, verb. Adj., from πέμψω, send, Thuc. 8. 86.

ΠΕΜΠΩ, fut. πέμψω, Hom. only in pres., impf., fut. and aor. of Act.: Pind. has also the Pass. in part. pres. and aor., Hdt. the last: all these are freq. in Att., but the perf. act. πέπτομα is later, Thuc. 7. 12, etc.; 3 perf. pass., πέπεμαι in Aesch. Theb. 473; but part. perf. pass. πέπεμεν only in Phot. The defective tenses are supplied by ἀποστέλλω.

To send, τινί τινα or τι, oft. in Hom., and Hes. it is to let go: as well of persons as things, esp. of ambassadors and heralds: π. κακὸν τινί to send one evil, Il. 15. 109; of a ship, to conduct, carry, Od. 8. 556.—Construction: 1. foll. by a Prep., εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπὶ and acc., also ἐκ, ἀπὸ, Hom., ἐπ' ἴδωρ Hdt. 5. 12; πέμψεν ἐπὶ τινί to send for something, i. e. to do or accomplish something; π. ἐπὶ τινα or τι to send for some one or thing, also against one, as Il. 10. 464; so too ἐπὶ τινι, Lob. Phryn. 475; περ' τινας about something; παρά τινα to some one.

2. by an Adv., ἐνθάδε, οἰκάνδε, οἰκόνδε, ὅδε δὲμονδε, θύραζε, πόλεμονδε etc., Hom.; *Αἰδῶδε πέμψεν is indeed used to send a living man to Hades, i. e. kill him; but once, Il. 23. 137, to conduct a dead man, i. e. attend his funeral procession.

3. by inf., πέμψεν τινα νέεσθαι Od. 4. 8; ἐπέσθαι Il. 16. 575; ἵναμι Od. 14. 390; ἱκάνει Od. 4. 29; ἔγειν Od. 24. 419; φέρειν Il. 16. 454; φέρεσθαι Il. 16. 681—where the inf. is only poet., and for the most part pleonast.—II. to send off or away, dismiss, like ἀποπέμψω, esp. to send home, Od. 4. 29, 7. 227, etc., more rarely in Il.; hence χρὴ ξείνον παρόντα φιλεῖν, ἐθέλοντα δὲ πέμψεν 'welcome the coming, speed the parting guest,' Od. 15. 74; also of the father who dismisses his daughter to go to her husband's house, Od. 4. 5, 8; π. τινὰ ποιεῖν Soph. O. T. 1518, etc.

2. of things, to throw from one, esp. of missiles, to shoot, dart, like ἀπέρμι, Hes. Th. 716; also to throw away presents, throw about money, like Lat. mittere missilia, post-Hom.

III. to lead away, accompany, attend, escort, Il. 1. 390, Od. 11. 626, and so in Att., as Soph. Tr. 571; δ' πέμψον of Hermes, Id. Phil. 133; hence also in Att., πομπήν πέμψεν to conduct a procession, Thuc. 6. 56; χοροῦ Eur. El. 434; so too ἐορτάς, Παναθηναῖα πέμψεν, Meineke Menand. p. 166, just like ἄγειν: hence in Pass., πέμπεσθαι Διονύσιον to be carried in procession in his honor, Hdt. 2. 49.

2. to send with, esp. to give, to take with one on a journey, ἐλματα, οἶνον Od. 16. 83.

IV. to send up, like ἀναπέμψω: of the earth, to produce, ὅσα πέμψει βίδωρος αἶα Soph. Phil. 1161.

B. in Med. πέμπεσθαι τινα, =μεταπέμπεσθαι, to send for

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one, Schief. Soph. O. C. 602: esp. *πέμπεται τινα to send for* one in *one's own matter*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 555: cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in voc., sub fin. 2. *πέμπεται τινα to send one's own*, Eur. Or. 111.

πεμπόβολον, τό, (πέμπε, πέντε, ὀβολός, ἀβολός) *a five-pronged fork*, for stirring the sacrificial fire, Il. 1. 463, Od. 3. 460; also used as a kitchen utensil.

πεμφήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, *a kind of fish*, Numen. ap. Ath. 309 F. **πεμφιγῶδης**, ες, (πέμφις, εἶδος) *full of blisters, looking like blisters*, Hipp.

πεμφιδώδης, ες, (πέμφις)=*foam*. **πέμφις**, ἰγος, ἡ, in Lyc. also **πέμφις**, ἰδος, ἡ []: *breath, air*: something filled with air, *a bubble*, Nic.; also *a blister*, Lat. *prustula*, Hipp.: usu. *φυσάλλας*: hence 2. *a drop*, because large rain-drops usu. fall in bubbles, *πέμφις ὑετοῖο* Nic. (ubi in MSS. *πέμφυς*), so too, π. αἵματος Aesch. Fr. 169.

3. *a flash of light*, ἥλιον π. (as it were) *a sun-bubble*, Aesch. Fr. 158; so too, π. ἡλιόσκοπος χρυσία Soph. Fr. 319: so, κεραυνία π. βροντῆς Soph. Fr. 483. 4. *a mass of clouds driven together by the wind*, Iluc. 43; hence too, *a storm*, π. δυσχείματος Aesch. Fr. 181.

5. Lyc. speaks of *πεμφιδὼν ὅπα*, the voice of departed souls.—For all these meanings v. Galen. ap. Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 276. (The same with *πομφός*, *πομφόλυς*, akin to *βόμβος*, *βομβή* etc.)

πεμφίς, εως, ἡ, collat. for *foreg*. **πεμφρηδών**, ὄνος, ἡ, like *τενερῶν*, *a kind of vasp* that built in hollow oaks, Nic.: acc. to others it built underground.

πέμφις, εως, ἡ, (πέμνω) *a sending: a mission*, Hdt. 8. 54, νέων Thuc. 7. 17.

πενεστία, ἡ, *the state or position of a πενέστης*. II.—οὐ πενίστα, *the body, class of Penestae*, Arist. Pol.

πενέστερος and **πενίστατος**, Compar. and Superl. from *πένης*. **πενέστης**, ου, ὁ, *a servant, laborer, workman*, one who serves for hire, like *θῆς*: the *πενέστα* were the Thessalian serfs or villains, Ar. Vesp. 1273 (with a pun on *πένης*): like the Ἑλλῶτες in Laconia, they were orig. a conquered tribe, afterwards increased by prisoners of war: for they formed a link between the free-men and the born slaves; cf. Schol. Theocr. 16. 35, Ath. 265, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. I. 437.

II. in gen. *any slave, bondsman, poor man*, τινὲς Eur. Heracl. 639, Phrix. 61, cf. Ruhnkn. Tim. (Some make it = *πένης*, from *πένομαι*: but more prob. from *Penestia*, on the borders of Macedonia and Illyria, Bartholdy Beitr. z. Kenntn. v. Griechenl. 45, sq.) Hence

πενεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a state of a *πενέστης*: τὸ π. ἔθνος *the servile caste*, Plat. Legg. 776 D.

πενέω, *to be poor*, Hesych.

πένγης, ητος, ὁ, (πένομαι) *strictly one who works for his daily bread, a day-laborer*, hence *a poor man*, Hdt. 1. 133, etc., and Att.; *πένγης ἄνθρωποι* Hdt. 8. 51. II. also as reg. Adj., π. ὁμός Eur. El. 1139; and c. neut., *ἡ πένγη σάματι* Ib. 372: c. gen. π. χρημάτων *poor in money*, Ib. 38; π. φιλων Ep. Plat. 332 C:—also fem. *ἡ πένγησσα*, Compar. *πενέστερος*, Superl. *πενίστατος*. Hence

πενγίτω, *to be poor*. **πενητοκόμος**, ου, (πένγης, κομέω) *tending the poor*, Eccl. **πενθῆλος**, ἡ, ἔον, (πένθος) *sad, mourning*, Anth.

πενθός, ἄος, pecul. poet. fem. of *foreg*, Nonn. **πενθεία**, ἡ, poet. collat. form of *πένθος*, Aesch. Ag. 430. **πενθελετον**, Ep. for *πενθεῖτον*, 3 dual. of *πενθῶ* Il. 23. 283, acc. to others *πενθητον*.

πενθερά, ἡ, fem. from *πενθερός*, *a mother-in-law*, Lat. *socrus*, Dem. 1123.

πενθερίος, ἰα, ιωρ, of, belonging to a *πενθερός*, Arat. **πενθερός**, ὁ, *a father-in-law*, Lat. *socer*, Il. 6. 170, Od. 8. 582, Hdt. 3. 52, and Att.: in Hom. also, ἑκνρός. II. in gen. a connection by marriage, e. g. *brother-in-law*, Valck. Phoen. 431: also—*γαμβρός*, *a son-in-law*, A. B. 229. 2. (Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 251 compares Sanscr. *bandhu* (a relation) from root *bandh* to join, *our bind, bond*; to which also Lat. *af-fin-is* prob. belongs.) Hence

πενθεροκτόνος, ου, (κτείνω)=*sq*. **πενθεροφθόρος**, ου, (φθέρω) *slaying one's father-in-law*, Lyc. **πενθῶ**, f. ἥω: Ep. 3 dual *πενθελετον* for *πενθεῖτον*, *πενθεῖτον*,

Il. 23. 283: inf. pres. *πενθήμενα* for *πενθόμενα*, *πενθῶν*, Od. 18. 174, 19. 120; this form used to be wrongly called inf. aor. for *πενθῆναι* from an old form *πένθημι*, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 15, cf. *καλήμενα*, *ποθήμενα*, *φιλήμενα* from *καλέω* etc.: (πένθος). To *δευαλί*, *lament*, *mourning*, esp. one dead, c. acc., Il. 7: *πενθῶν τινα ὡς τελευτῶτα* Hdt. 4. 95: later also, π. *κακῶ*, *πῆμα*, *τύχας* Soph., and Eur.: in Pass. *to be distressed for*, Isocr. 213 C.

πενθήζον, v. *πενθελετον*. **πένθημα**, τό, (πένθος) *lamentation, mourning*, Aesch. Cho. 432. **πενθήμενα**, Ep. for *πενθόμενα*, *πενθῶν*, Od., v. sub *πενθῶ* etc.: (πένθος). To *δευαλί*, *lament*, *mourning*, esp. one dead, c. acc., Il. 7: *πενθῶν τινα ὡς τελευτῶτα* Hdt. 4. 95: later also, π. *κακῶ*, *πῆμα*, *τύχας* Soph., and Eur.: in Pass. *to be distressed for*, Isocr. 213 C.

πενθήμερος, ου, (πέντε, ἡμέρα) *of five days*: τὸ π. a space of five days, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 14.

πενθήμερις, ἐς, (πέντε, ἡμέρις) *consisting of five halves*, i. e. of two and a half; hence usu. in Prosody, as, *τομή π.* the caesura after two feet and a half, esp. in Hexam., and Iamb. Trim.: τὸ *πενθήμερες* (with or without μέτρον) *the first two feet and a half of a verse*, Quintil.

πενθημυδαιαίος, αἰα, αἰωρ, (πέντε, ἡμιπόδιον) *consisting of five half feet*, i. e. of 2½ feet, prob. l. for —πόδιος, Xen. Oec. 19. 3 and 5, v. Loh. Phryn. 546, sq.

πενθημιπυδῖαιος, ου, (πέντε, σπιταμή) *five half spans*, i. e. 2½ spans long, [σπί] **πενθιμῖ τάλαντιος**, αἰα, αἰωρ, (πέντε, τάλαντον) *weighing or worth five half-talents*, i. e. 2½ talents.

πενθίμων, ου, gen. *ονος*, (πενθῶ) *mournful, sorrowful, sad*, Aesch. Ag. 420.

πενθήρης, ες, (πένθος) *lamenting, mourning*, formed like *φενθήρης* etc., Eur. Phoen. 323, Tro. 141.

πενθήριος, ὁ, ὄν, (πενθῶ) *of, belonging to mourning, ἱμάτων a mourning garment*, Anaxil. Incert. 5.

πενθητῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, ἡ, (πενθῶ) *a mourner*, Aesch. Pers. 946, Theb. 1062:—fem. *πενθητριά*, *κακῶν for evils*, Eur. Hipp. 805: esp. *a woman hired to mourn at funerals*, Lat. *praefica*.

πενθητῆριος, ἰα, ιωρ, of or in sign of mourning, Aesch. Cho. 9. **πενθητικός**, ἡ, ὄν, (πενθῶ) *disposed to mourn*. Adv.—*κῶς*, Plut. **πενθῆρις**, ἡ, fem. from *πενθητῆρ*, q. v.

πενθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πένθος)=*sq*. Adv.—*κῶς*, π. *ἔχειν τινὸς to be mourning for a person*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7.

πενθίμος, ου, Aesch. Supp. 579, and Eur.; rarely *ἡ, ον*: of, belonging to anguish or grief, *mourning, sorrowful*, Aesch. l. c., and Eur. II. *mournful, sorry, wretched*, ἦρας Eur. Alc. 622.

πένθος, εος, τό, grief, sadness, sorrow, freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.: *πένθος τινὸς sorrow for one*, Od. 24. 423, etc.; esp. *mourning for the dead*, π. *ποιήσασθαι to make a public mourning*, Hdt. 2. 1; 80, π. *προεθήκαντο* Hdt. 6. 21; *πένθος τίθεται* Id. 2. 46; *ἡ πένησι εἶναι* Soph. El. 290, Plat., etc.

II. an unhappy event, misfortune, π. *τινὸς one's ill-fortune*, Hdt. 3. 14. (Not from *πένομαι*: but a collat. form of *πάθος*, as *βένθος* of βάθος, and so from same Root as *πέ-πυθα*, perf. of *πάσχω*.)

πενία, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. *πενίη*, (πένομαι) *poverty, need*, Od. 14. 157; freq. in Hes., and Hdt.; the plur. *πενίαι* in Plat. Prot. 353 D, Rep. 618 A, etc. Cf. *πένομαι*.

πένισσα, ἡ, like *πένισσα* fem. of *πένγης*, Gramm. **πενίτευς**, = *πενητεύς*.

πενιχρῆλος, ἑα, ἔον, collat. form of *πενιχρός*, Anth. **πενιχρομαι**, = *πένομαι*, late: from

πενιχρός, ὁ, ὄν, like *πένγης*, *poor, needy*, Od. 3. 348, Theogn., and Pind. Poet. form, though the Adv. —*χρῶς* is used by Arist. Pol.

πενιχρότης, ητος, ἡ, = *πενία*. **ΠΕ'ΝΟΜΑΙ**, only used in pres. and impf., Dep. I. intr. *to work for one's daily bread*, in gen. *to toil, work*, Od. 10. 348; π. *περί δειπνον to be busy preparing a meal*, Od. 4. 624: hence

2. in Att. *to be poor or needy*, Eur. Hec. 1220, Thuc. 2. 40; c. gen. *to be poor in, have need of, τῶν σφῶν* (i. e. *τῆς σφίας*) Aesch. Eum. 431, cf. Eur. Supp. 210. II. more freq. trans. *to work at, prepare, get ready*, Hom., esp. π. *δαίτα*, *ἀριστον*, also *ἔργα* Hes. Op. 771; *ὅσπότε κεν δὲ ταῦτα πένομεθα* when we are *a-doing* this, Od. 13. 394.—On the precise meaning of *πένομαι*, *πενία*, cf. omnino Ar. Plut. 551, sqq. (From *πένομαι* come *πένγης*, *πενία*, *πένυα*, and Lat. *penuria*, also *πόνος*, *πενία* etc.: but *πένθος* and *πενθῶ* do not belong to it.)

πενόομαι, =πένομαι, only found in part. aor. *πενάθει*, poor, needy, Sent. Sing. 508, Brunck.

πεντάβιβλος, *ον*, (πέντε, βιβλος) consisting of five books: *η* πεντάβιβλος, sub. *συγγραφή*, a work in five books. [α]
πεντάβειος, *ον*, or πεντέβ- [Boela] consisting of five ox-hides.

πεντάγαμβρος, *ον*, with five sons-in-law, Lyc.

πεντάγραμμος, *ον*, or πεντέγρ-, (γραμμή) of five lines or strokes, Soph. Fr. 381.

πεντάγωνικός, *ης, όν*, like a pentagon: from

πεντάγωνος, *ον*, (γώνος) pentagonal: τὸ π. a pentagon, Plut. πεντάδακτύλος, *ον*, with five fingers or toes, Arist. H. A.: five fingers long: also πεντέδακτυλος.

πεντάδεκαρης, *ου, ό*, and -χος, *ό*, (πεντάς, ἄρχω) = πεμπαδά-ρης, q. v.

πεντάδεκάτης, *ου, ό*, (πέντε, δέκα, ἔτος) one who is fifteen years old: fem. πεντάδεκάτης, dos: but, II. πενταδεκαετής, *ές*, for fifteen years.

πεντάδικός, *ης, όν*, (πεντάς) consisting of five, of the number five. πεντάδιον, τό, =πεντάς, a Dim. only in form. [α]

πενταδραχμία, *ης*, five drachms, Xen. Hell. i. 6, 12: also, πεντέδρ. Dinarich. 97. 18.

πενταδραχμον, τό, a piece of five drachms: strictly neut. from πενταδραχμός, *ος*, (δραχμή) of the weight or value of five drachms, Hdt. 6. 89.

πεντάδωρος, *ον*, (δῶρον II) five hand-breadths wide.

πεντάθλιον, τό, poet. and Ion. for πεντάθλιον.

πεντάθλον, τό, Poet. and Ion. for πένταθλον, Hdt., and Pind.: in Soph. El. 691, for the reading of the MSS., πεντάθλ' ἂ νομίζεται, Dind. (after Pors.) gives ἀθλ' ἕκερ π., but in his notes he condemns the whole line, with Herm.

πεντάθλος, *ος*, poet. and Ion. for πεντάθλος, q. v., Hdt.

πενταετηρίς, *ές*, =πενταετής, late word. Hence

πενταετηρία, *ης*, a period of five years. Hence

πενταετηρικός, *ης, όν*, falling every five years, e. g. ἄγών Plut.

πενταετηρίς, ἴδος, *ης*, five years, a space of five years, Lycurg.

61. 40, v. I. Dem. 740. i. II. as Adj. coming every five

years =πενταετηρικός, π. ἑορτά Plut. O. 10 (11). 70, etc.; also

alone in same signf., Ib. 3. 38; cf. πεντητηρίς.

πενταετηριος, *ον*, (ἔτος) poet. for πενταετής, five years old,

βούς, *ές* Hom.

πενταετής, *ές*, (ἔτος) five years old, Hdt. i. 136:—fem. *πεντα-*

ετης, Plut. II. of Time, *ἐξαετης*, parox., lasting five years:

hence *πενταετης*, as Adv., for five years, Od. 3. 115.

πενταετία, *ης*, =πενταετηρίς, Plut.

πεντάζωνος, *ον*, (ζώνη) with five girdles or zones, Strab.

πενταβλεως, to be a πένταβλος, hence to practise the πέν-

ταβλον, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 413 F.

πενταβλεως, =foreg. Hence

πενταβλητικός, *ης, όν*, belonging to the πένταθλον, νίκη π. victory therein.

πεντάβλον, τό, rarer collat. form from sq., Böckh Expl.

Pind. P. 8. 69 (95).

πένταθλον, τό, Ion. πεντάθειλον, (πέντε, ἄθλον) the contest of

the five exercises, Lat. *quinquetrium*, Pind., who in O. 1341

has πένταθλον, and N. 7. 12 πεντάθειλον: πεντάθειλον ἄσκειν or

ἐπασκεῖν Hdt. 6. 92, v. 33. These five exercises were ἄλμα,

δίσκος, δρόμος, πάλη, πυγμή, the last being afterwards exchanged for

the ἀκόντιος and ἄλμα ἰκόνων, ἀκόντιον, and, in Schol. Plat. p. 87

Ruhnke., called *εἰγυνος*: no one received the prize unless he

got the better in all of them, v. Böckh Inscr. i. p. 52. On the

order in which they followed, see Böckh and Donalds. on Pind.

N. 7; against them Herm. Opusc. 3. p. 26 sq. Hence

πένταβλος, *ος*, Ion. πεντάθειλος, one who practises the πένταθλον,

the conqueror therein, π. ἠνὴρ Hdt. 9. 75. II. metaph. of

one who tries every thing, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 5; so, practised in

every part of a thing, πένταβλος *εν* φιλοσοφία versed in every

department of philosophy, Diog. L.: also used in depreciation,

as we say 'a jack of all trades,' Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 5.

πένταπυλος, *ον*, (αἰχμή) five-pointed, Anth.

πεντάκελευθος, *ον*, with five ways, Orac. ap. Paus.

πεντάκεφάλος, *ον*, (κεφαλή) five-headed.

πεντάκις, Adv., (πέντε) five times, Pind. N. 6. 33, Aesch., etc.

πεντάκιςμυρία, *ια, ια*, (μύριοι) five times ten thousand, i. e. 50,000, Hdt. 7. 103, etc. [β]

πεντάκιςυχλίοι, *ια, ια*, five thousand, Hdt. i. 194, etc. [χ]

πεντάκλαδος, *ον*, five-branched.

πεντάκλιος, *ον*, (κλίνη) with or fit for five beds or couches,

Arist. Mirab.

πεντάκοκκωνος, *ον*, (κορώνη) five-crows-lives old, i. e. very old,

v. *τρικόκκωνος*.

πεντάκοσάρχης, *ου, ό*, (πεντακόσιοι, ἄρχω) the commander of

500 men. Hence

πεντάκοσαστράχια, *ης*, the office or rank of a πεντακοσάρχης.

πεντάκοσάρχος, *ος*, =πεντακοσάρχης.

πεντάκοσιαστός, *ης, όν*, =πεντακοσιαστός.

πεντάκόσιοι, *ια, ια*, Ep. πεντηκόσιοι, five hundred, Od., etc.: also sing., πεντακόσια ἵππος five hundred horse. II. at Athens of

πεντακόσιοι, =ἡ βουλή, the senate chosen by lot (οἱ ἀπὸ κλήρου),

50 from each tribe, acc. to the constitution of Cleisthenes, Lyc-

curg. 152. 30: under Solon it had been 400.

πεντακοσιομεδύμνος, *ον*, possessing land that produced 500

medimni yearly: acc. to Solon's distribution of the Athen.

citizens the πεντακοσιομεδύμνοι formed the first class, Böckh P.

E. 2. 259 sqq., esp. 272 sq., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. 37.

πεντάκοσιουδθ, *ος, όν*, the five-hundredth, Ar. Ecol. 1007.

πεντάκοσιούτος, *ος, όν*, a number of five hundred.

πεντάκμια, *ης*, (κύμα) the fifth wave, supposed to be larger

than the four preceding, Luc., cf. *τρικύμια*.

πεντάλεκτρος, *ον*, (λέκτρον) of five marriage-beds, i. e. five

times married, Lyc.

πεντάλιθιον or πεντέλ., Hermipp., v. sq.

πεντάλιθος, *ον*, of or with five stones: πενταλίθοις παίξεν or

πενταλιθίζειν a game played by women, in which five pebbles,

potsherds, dice, ἀσπράγαλοι, etc. were tossed up from the back

of the hand and caught in the palm, Poll. 9. 126; like the

French jeu des osselets, Spanish *juego de tahas*.

πενταλίτρος, *ον*, weighing five λίτρα or pounds.

πεντάμερης, *ές*, (μέρος) in five parts, Strab.

πενταμέτρος, *ος*, (μέτρον) consisting of five measures or feet,

hence *ό* π. a pentameter.

πεντάμηνος, *ον*, (μήν) of five months, Arist. H. A.: rejected

by Phryn. as un-Att., cf. Lobeck p. 412.

πεντάμορφος, *ον*, (μορφή) having five shapes.

πεντάμυρον, τό, a kind of ointment.

πεντάνατα, *ης*, (ναῦς) a squadron of five ships, Polyæn., also

written πεντεναῖα, Phryn. 432.

πενταεξ, *ος, όν*, (πέντε) five-fold, five, Arist. Metaph.

πεντάζωνος, *ον*, five-branched, e. g. χεῖρ.

πεντάπλάσιος, *ον*, (παιασιτή) five hand-breadths wide,

Xen. Cyn. 9. 14, 10. 3. [α]

πεντάπετες, *ές*, τό, =πεντάφυλλον, Theophr.

πεντάπτηλον, τό, =πεντάφυλλον, Nic.: neut. from

πεντάπτηλος, *ον*, (πτήλον) five-leaved.

πεντάπηγης, *ές*, =sq., Strab.

πεντάπηγης, v. gen. *ές*, five cubits long or broad, Hdt. 9. 83:

rejected by Phryn. as un-Att., v. Lobeck p. 412.

πενταπλάσιάζω, to make five times as much or as large: from

πενταπλάσιος, *ια, ιω*, Ion. -πλάσιος, five-fold, Hdt. 6. 13,

Arist. Pol. Adv. -ως, LXX.

πενταπλόδιον, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, =foreg.

πεντάπλερος, *ον*, five πλέθρα broad, long or large, Joseph.

πενταπλήσιος, *ιη, ιον*, Ion. for πενταπλάσιος, Hdt. 6. 13.

πεντάπλοος, *ον*, (πλέκος) five-times twisted.

πενταπλόος, *ος, όν*, contr. -πλοῦς, *ης, όν*, also *οῦς, οὖν*, five-

fold, LXX.

πεντάπολις, *ης*, a state of five towns, as Doris, Hdt. i. 144.

πεντάπορος, *ον*, with five passages, ways, openings, etc.

πεντάπους, ποδός, *ος, όν*, *ης*, with five feet. II. five feet long or

broad: also written πεντέπους.

πεντάπρωτεια, *ης*, the office or rank of the πεντάπρωτοι.

πεντάπρωτοι, *οἱ*, (πρώτος) the five first men in the state, Byzant.

πεντάπυλος, *ον*, (πύλη) with five gates, Plut.

πεντάριθμος, *ον*, five in number, dub.

πεντάραβδος, *ον*, consisting of five staves or strokes, Telest.

ap. Ath. 637 A.

πεντάρραγος, *ov*, (βάς) with five berries.
finger-ends.

πενταρχία, ἡ, (ἀρχή) the magistracy of the Five, Lat. *quinqveviratus*: at Carthage the highest political authority after the Suffetes, v. Göttl. ad Arist. Pol. p. 486.

πεντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πέnte), v. sub πεπτάς.

πεντάσημος, *ov*, (σημα) with five signs.

πεντάσκαλμος, *ov*, with five places or benches for oars, Ephipp. Geryon. 1. 17.

πεντασπίδαιος, *ov*, (σπιθαμή) five spans long or broad, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4 and 7. [I]

πενταστάδιος, *ov*, (στάδιον) five stadia long, of five stadia, Strab.

πενταστάτηρος, *ov*, five στατήρες in weight or value. [στά]

πεντάστιχος, *ov*, of five lines or verses, Anth.

πεντάστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) with five mouths or openings, of the Nile and Danube, Hdt. 2. 10., 4. 47.

πεντάσυλλαβία, ἡ, the having five syllables.

πεντάσυλλαβος, *ov*, (συλλαβή) of five syllables. Adv. —ως.

πεντάσυριγγος, *ov*, (σύριγξ) with five pipes or holes, cf. πεντεσ-

πεντάσχημος, *ov*, (σχῆμα) of five different shapes, Plut.

πεντάσχοινος, *ov*, five σχοῖνοι long or broad.

πεντάταλαντος, *ov*, (τάλαντον) five talents in weight or value, also written πεντε-.

πεντάτευχος, *ov*, consisting of five books in one volume: hence as Subst., ὁ π., the five books of Moses, Pentateuch, Eccl.

πεντάτονος, *ov*, of five tones:—ἡ πεντάτονος, a term in Music. πεντάφωρμακος, *ov*, (φάρμακον) consisting of five colors or drugs.

πεντάφυλλον, ἔς, (φύη) of five-fold nature, five, Anth.

πεντάφυλλον, τό, cinque-foil, Lat. *quinquefolium*, Diosc.: neut. from

πεντάφυλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) five leaved, Theophr.

πεντάφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) five voiced.

πεντάζα, Adv., (πέnte) five-fold, in five divisions, II. 12. 87.

πεντάχη, Adv., —foreg, Strab.

πεντάχιλιστός, ἡ, ὅν, (χίλιος) the five-thousandth, one of 5000.

πεντάχορος, *ov*, (χορδή) five-stringed, Ath.

πενταχού, Adv., (πέντε) in five places, Hdt. 3. 117.

πενταχρονος, *ov*, in five different times or measures, Dion. H.

πεντάχως, Adv., (πέnte) in five ways.

ΠΕΝΤΕ, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. five, Hom., etc.: Aeol. πέnte. In Compos. it takes the form πεντα— as well as πετε—, e.g. πεντετάλαντος and πεντατάλαντος, but the forms in e are thought more Att., Herm. Ar. Rub. 755 (759), Lob. Phryn. 413. (The Aeol. πέnte becomes in Lat. *quinque*, acc. to the change of p which takes place in ἵππος, ἱκκος, equus: the Sanscr. *pancha* stands between them: Germ. *fünf*, our five, etc.)

πεντεβόειος, *ov*, Aeol. —βόρος = πενταβόειος, Sapph. 38.

πεντεγύρραμος, *ov* = πενταγύρραμος, Soph. Fr. 381.

πεντεδάκτυλος, *ov* = πενταδάκτυλος, *ov*, Hipp.

πεντεδέκατος, ἀτή, ατοῦ, —πεντεκαδέκατος, like ἐνδέκατος, δωδέκατος etc.

πεντεδραχμία, ἡ, v. sub πενταδραχμία.

πεντεδεκά, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. fifteen, Hdt. 1. 203, etc. Hence πεντεκαδέκατος, *ov*, the, the fifteenth.

πεντεκαδέκαετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἔτος) a term, space of fifteen years.

πεντεκαδεκάτης, ἔς, (ἔτος) fifteen years old, Arist. H. A. πεντεκαδεκαμναῖος, αἰα, αἰων, (μνὰ) of the value or weight of fifteen minae.

πεντεκαιδεκάναῦα, ἡ, (ναῦς) a squadron of fifteen ships, Dem. 183. 2.

πεντεκαιδεκάπηγος, v. fifteen cubits long or broad, Diod.

πεντεκαδεκαπλάσιον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, fifteen-fold, Plut.

πεντεκαδεκάτηρος, αἰα, αἰων, on the fifteenth day, Strab.

πεντεκαδεκατάλαντος, *ov*, (τάλαντον) of fifteen talents worth or weight, Dem. 838. 25.

πεντεκαδεκάτημόριον, τό, the fifteenth part, Hipp.

πεντεκαδέκατος, *ov*, *ov*, (πεντεκαδέκα) the fiftieth, LXX.

πεντεκαδέκατης, *es*, with fifteen banks of oars, Diod. (*ἄρω?)

πεντεκαδεμήρης, *ov*, (ἡμέρα) of fifteen days, Polyb.

πεντεκαεικοσάσημος, *ov*, (σημα) with twenty-five marks. [ἄ]

πεντεκαεικοσι, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. twenty-five, also written πέnte καὶ εἰκοσι.

πεντεκαεικοσιήτης, *es*, (ἔτος) twenty-five years old, Dio C.

II. with five

πεντεκαεικοστός, ἡ, ὅν, the twenty-fifth, Plat. Theat. 175 B. πεντεκαετητηκονταετής, ἔς, (ἔτος) fifty-five years old, Plat. Rep. 460 E.

πεντεκατεσσαρακονθήμερος, *ov*, (ἡμέρα) of or lasting forty-five days.

πεντεκατριἀκοντούτης, ἔς, (ἔτος) of thirty-five years, thirty-five years old, Plat. Legg. 774 A.

πεντεκτενής, ἔς, and πεντεκτενος, *ov*, (κτεῖς): τὸ π. a variegated garment with a purple border, Antiph. Incoert. 76, Meineke Menand. p. 34.

πεντέλιθος, = πεντάλιθος, Ar. Fr. 335.

πεντεμόρφος, *ov*, = πεντάμορφος.

πεντεπικαδέκατος, *ov*, poet. for πεντεκαδέκατος.

πεντέπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, = πεντάπους, Plat. Theat. 147 D.

πεντεσύριγγος, *ov*, = πεντασύριγγος, ἔλλον π. a sort of millory, being a wooden machine furnished with five holes, through which the head, arms and legs of criminals were passed, Ar. Eq. 1049: metaph., π. νόσος of a paralytic man, Polyenct. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7. [ῶ]

πεντετάλαντος, = πεντατάλαντος, π. δισκῃ an action for the recovery of five talents, Ar. Nub. 758, 774.

πεντηηρικός, ἡ, ὅν, happening every five years, in gen. of five years, Strab.: from

πεντηηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a term of five years, διὰ πεντηηρίδος every five years, Hdt. 3. 97., 4. 94. II. a festival celebrated every five years, such as the Panathenaea at Athens, Hdt. 6. 111: from

πεντήτης, *es*, (ἔτος) of five years, σπονδαῖ Ar. Ach. 188.

πεντηριάω, (πριάω) to conquer five times, Anth.

πεντήχους, *ov*, of five χῆες, Ar. Fr. 183.

πεντηκονθήμερος, *ov*, (ἡμέρα) of fifty days, Dion. H.

πεντήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. fifty, Hom., etc.

πεντηκοντάραχμος, *ov*, (δραχμή) fifty drachms in weight or value, Plat. Crat. 384 B.

πεντηκονταετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a period of fifty years: from πεντηκονταετής, *es*, (ἔτος) of fifty years, Plat. Alc. 1. 127 E: contr. —τοῦτης Thuc. 5. 27.

πεντηκονταετία, ἡ, fifty years.

πεντηκονταετής, ἰδος, fem. from πεντηκονταετής.

πεντηκοντάκτριετής, *es*, (ἔτος) of fifty-three years, Polyb.

πεντηκοντάκρηνος, *ov*, (κάρηνον) fifty-headed, Hes. Th. 312.

πεντηκοντάκεφάλος, *ov*, (κεφαλή) = foreg., v. l. Hes. Th. 312.

πεντηκοντάλιτρος, *ov*, weighing fifty λίτρα, Diod.

πεντηκοντάταις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, consisting of fifty children, Aesch. Fr. 853, ubi al. πεντηκονταίσι.

πεντηκοντάπηχυσ, αἰα, αἰων, and πεντηκοντάπηγος, v. gen. *es*, fifty cubits long or broad, Joseph.

πεντηκονταρχέω, to be a πεντηκονταρχος, Dem. 1215. 1.

πεντηκονταρχία, ἡ, the office or rank of a πεντηκόνταρχος, Plat. Legg. 707 A.

πεντηκονταρχος, ὁ, (ἄρχω) the commander of fifty men. II. one who commands or steers a πεντηκόντερος, q. v., the captain of a penteconter, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 2.

πεντηκοντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πεντήκοντα) the number fifty, a number of fifty, Soph. Fr. 379.

πεντηκοντάταλάντια, ἡ, fifty talents, Dem. ap. Poll.: from πεντηκοντάτάλαντος, *ov*, (τάλαντον) weighing or worth fifty talents.

πεντηκοντάτεσσάρες, neut. α, gen. *ov*, fifty-four.

πεντηκοντάτης, ἡρος, ὁ, = πεντηκονστήρ, dub.

πεντηκοντάχους, *ov*, contr. —χους, *ov*, (χέω) yielding or multiplying itself fifty-fold, Strab.

πεντηκόντερος, ἡ, v. πεντηκόντορος.

πεντηκοντήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = πεντηκονστήρ, Thuc. 5. 66, Xen.

πεντηκοντήρης, *es*, with fifty banks of oars. (*ἄρω?)

πεντηκοντηρικός, ἡ, ὅν, = foreg.: ἡ π., sub. ναῦς, a ship with fifty benches of rowers or banks of oars, usu. πεντηκόντορος.

πεντηκοντόγος, *ov*, (γῶα) of fifty ares of corn land, II. 9. 579.

πεντηκοντοκάρημος, *ov*, = πεντηκοντακάρημος. [ἄ]

πεντηκοντόρηγος, *ov*, (ὄρηγνα) fifty fathoms deep, high, etc., Hdt. 2. 149.

πεντηκοντορικός, ἡ, ὅν, fifty-oared, πλοῖον π. = sq., Polyb.

πεντηκόντορος, ἡ, with and without ναῦς, a ship of burden

with fifty oars, Thuc., etc.: in Hdt. we find also the form *πεντηκρότερος*, and which Schweigh. has restored, 3. 124, and 6. 138, though Schneider considers the other best. (Usu. deriv. from *ἑρέσω*, but not very prob.)

πεντηκοντούης, es, contr. for *πεντηκονταέτης*, q. v.
πεντηκόσιοι, *ιαί*, *αι*, for *πεντάκσιοι*, five hundred, Od. 3. 7.
πεντηκοταίος, *αία*, *αίων*, on the fiftieth day.

πεντηκόσταρχος, *δ*, (*ἄρχω*) the chief of the body which farmed the tax *πεντηκοστή*, the farmer-general of the taxes, who represented the whole body, also *ἀρχώνης*, Böckh P. E. 2. not. 70.

πεντηκοστῆς, *ο*, exact or collect the tax *πεντηκοστή*:—Pass. To pay such tax, Dem. 932. 27.

πεντηκοστήρ, *ἦρος*, *δ*, the commander of fifty men, a title peculiar to the Spartan army, Xen. Lac. 11. 4, Hell. 3. 5, 22: the Athen. said *πεντηκόνταρχος*: also *πεντηκοντήρ*, q. v.

πεντηκοστολόγῃ, (*πεντηκοστολόγος*) to collect the tax *πεντηκοστή*. Hence

πεντηκοστολόγιον, τό, the custom-house where the *πεντηκοστή* was paid.

πεντηκοστολόγος, *ον*, (*λέγω*) collecting or receiving the tax *πεντηκοστή*: as Subst., *δ*, π., the collector or farmer of the *πεντηκοστή*, Dem. 558. 18., 909. 10: cf. Lob. Phryn. 638.

πεντηκοστόπαις, *παιδός*, *δ*, *ἡ*, with fifty children, Aesch. Supp. 320.

πεντηκοστός, *ἡ*, *δ*, (*πενήκοντα*) the fiftieth, Plat. Theat. 175 B. II. as Subst., *ἡ πενήκοντή*, 1. sub. *μερίς*, the fiftieth part, esp. in Athens the tax of the fiftieth, or 2 per cent., imposed on all exports and imports, as imported corn, π. σίτου Dem. 1353. 21, Böckh P. E. 2. 24, and Dict. of Antiqq. in v.

2. sub. *ἡμέρα*, the fiftieth day after the Passover, Pentecost, LXX, and N. T. Hence

πεντηκοστῆς, *ἡ*, *δ*, the number fifty, a number of fifty, esp. as a division of the Spartan army, Thuc. 5. 68, and Xen., v. sub *λόχος*.

πεντηκοστῶνης, *ον*, *δ*, (*ἀνέομαι*) one who farms the tax *πεντηκοστή*, like *πεντηκόνταρχος*.

πεντήρης, es, with five banks of oars: *ἡ* π., sub. *ναῦς*, a quinquereme, Hdt. 6. 87. (**ἄρρω*?)

πεντηρικός, *ἡ*, *δ*, (*ἄρρω*), Polyb.

πέντοκος, *ον*, (*ἔκος*) like *πεντάκος*, have five branches or points: so Hes. Op. 740 calls the hand merely *πέντοκον*, the five-pointed.

πεντόργυιος, *ον*, (*δρύγια*) of five fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5.

πεντόροβος, τό, and *πεντόροβος*, *ἡ*, a plant, elsewh. *γλυκυ-σθῆ*, Diosc.

πεντόροφος, *ον*, less usu. form for *πεντάροφος*, q. v.

πεντόβολος, *ον*, (*ὀβολός*) of or worth five obols: τὸ π. a five obol piece: π. ἡλιδασσάσαι to sit in the Heliae at 5 obols a day, Ar. Eq. 798. cf. Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 B.

πεντάνυχος, *ον*, (*ὄνυχ*) with five nails or claws.

πεντῶροφος, *ον*, (*ὄροφος*) with five stories: the form *πεντῶροφος* is less usu., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 203, Lob. Phryn. 709.

**πένω*, v. *πένωμαι*.

πενωθεῖς, v. *πενώμαι*.

πέλις, es, *ἡ*, (*πέκος*) a shearing or combing.

πέλοισ, es, (*οἰδῶ*) with a swollen penis.

ΠΕΟΞ, eos, τό, also written *στῆος*, *membrum virile*, Lat. penis, freq. in Ar.

πεπᾶνθια, Ep. fem. part. perf. of *πάσχω*, for *πεπονθῖα*, Od. 17. 555.

πεπαιδευμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *παιδεύω*, in a well-bred, gentlemanlike manner, Ael.

πεπαῖων, f. *ἄνω*, (*πέπων*) to ripen, make ripe or mellow, Hdt. 1. 193, Eur. Incert. 115: of pain, to soothe, assuage, and so of anger and other passions, *πεπαῖων ὀργήν* Ar. Vesp. 646, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21:—Pass. To become ripe, soft, etc., Hdt. 4. 199: to be softened, appeared, fut. pass. *πεπαῖνθῃσθαι*, aor. pass. *ἔπεπαῖνθην* Eur. Heracl. 159: in Medic. of tumours, etc., to soften and suppurate, Hipp., cf. *πασσμός*.

II. intr., =Pass. To become ripe, Ar. Pac. 1163.

πεπαιτερος and *-τατος*, irr. Compar. and Superl. of *πέπων*, q. v.

πεπάλαιμένος, part., *πεπάλαιμαι* inf. of perf. pass.; *πεπάλαιτο* 3 sing. plpf. pass. from *παλάσσω*, Hom.

πεπᾶλῶν, Ep. redupl. part. aor. 2 of *πάλλω* for *παλάν*, cf. *ἀμπαλᾶν*.

πέπαμαι, perf. of **παόμαι*, Theogn. 663.

πέπανος, *ον*, rarer collat. form from *πέπων*, Anth.

πέπανσις, *ἡ*, (*πεπαῖων*) a ripening, Arist. Meteor. Hence

πεπαντικός, *ἡ*, *δ*, making ripe, bringing to maturity, c. gen., Hipp. 395. 21. II. intr. becoming ripe.

πεπᾶρειν, Pind. P. 2. 105, an old, prob. Aeol. inf. aor. 2, which the Greek Interp. expl. by *ἐνδείξει, σημῖναι*, to display, manifest: it is the only part of the Verb in use; acc. to Böckh v. L. 2. 57, akin to Lat. *parere*: hence *πεπᾶρεῖσθαι*, explained in Hesych. by *ἐφθάρστος, σαφής*: hence also the name of the island *Πεπᾶρῆθος*.

πεπαρμένος, part. perf. pass. from *πέπω*, II., and Hes.

πεπάσμη, Ep. plpf. of *πατόμαι*, II. 24. 642.

πεπασμός, *δ*, (*πεπαῖων*) = *πέπανσις*: esp. in Medic., a proper mixing of the juices, like Lat. *concoctio*, Hipp.: also *suppuratio*, Pöcs. Oecon. Hipp.

πέπειρος, *ον*, in Soph. Tr. 728 also fem. *πέπειρά*: like *πέπων* and *πέπαρος*, ripe, mellow, Lat. *maturus*, esp. of fruit, metaph. of men, opp. to *νέος*, Ar. Eccl. 896: c. dat. *ripe* for a thing, π. γάμω; also c. inf., π. γαμείν.

2. in gen. soft, boiled down: metaph. mild, softened, appeared, ὀργή *πέπειρά* Soph. L. c.; π. νόσος a disease come to its crisis, Hipp., v. Pöcs. Oecon.

πέπεισθι, an irreg. 2 imper. pass. of *πέλω*, Aesch. Eum. 599.

πεπαιμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *πέπω*, boldly, confidently, Strab.

πεπερασμέναις, a definite number of times, as Bekker Arist. Anal. Post. 1. 21, 5, pro vulg. *πεπερασμένως*.

πεπερημένος, Ep. part. perf. pass. from *περῶ*, II. 21. 58.

πέπερι, eos and eos, Ion. 105, τό, pepper, the pepper-tree, Lat. *peper*, Anth. Incert. 18. An acc. *πέπεριν* occurs in Nic. Al. 332, Ther. 876, with nothing in either passage to mark the gender, which some refer to *πεπερίς*; others read *πέπεριν* with *ἰ* in arsi. Hence

πεπερίξω, to be or taste like pepper.

πέπεριν, τό, Din. from *πέπερι*, a little pepper-corn, Ath.

πεπερίς, *ἰδός*, *ἡ*, a pepper-corn: in gen. = *πέπερι*, q. v.

πεπερίτης, *ον*, *δ*, fem. *ἴτις*, *ἰδός*, like pepper, peppered.

πεπεργόρον, τό, peppered γρόνον.

πεπερῶστας, *ον*, (*πάσσω*) sprinkled with pepper.

πέπηγες, 3 perf. 2 of *πήγγωμι*, II.

πεπιθεῖν, Ep. redupl. inf. aor. 2 act. of *πέθω*, II.; *πεπιθόσα*, fem. part., II.; *πεπιθόμεν*, *πεπιθόειν*, opt., II.; *πεπιθήσω*, fut., II.

πέπιθμεν, = *ἐπέπιθμεν*, Ep. synop. I plur. perf. and plpf. pass. of *πέθω*.

πεπινώμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *πινώω*, of simple beauty, Cic. Att. 15. 16 a, cf. *ἐπιμήης*.

πεπάλανθήμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *πλανᾶω*, roaming, π. ἔχειν Isocr. 107 C: esp. of the fits of diseases, irregularly, Hipp., v. Pöcs. Oecon.

πεπασαμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *πλάσσω*, by pretence, feignedly, opp. to *ἀληθῶς*, Plat. Rep. 485 D.

πεπλάτυσμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from *πλάτνω*, widely.

πέπληγην, *πεπληγμένῃ*, *πεπλήγηντο*, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 act. and med. from *πλήσσω*, Hom.

πέπληγώς, *ἡ*, *δ*, part. perf. 2 act. of *πλήσσω*, Hom.

πεπληγμένος, part. perf. pass. of *πέπληγ* for *πεπληγμένος*, Od. 12. 108.

πέπλιον, τό, (*πέπλος*) = sq.

πεπλῖς, *ἰδός*, *ἡ*, a plant, *euhorbia peplos*, purple spurge, Diosc.

πεπλογράφῃς, *ἡ*, (*γράφω*) a description of the peplos, or the subjects worked on it,—name of a work by Varro, being a sort of 'Book of Worthies', Cic. Att. 16. 11, 3, cf. Ern. Clav. in v.

πεπλοδόκος, *ον*, Ion. for sq.

πεπλοδόχος, *ον*, (*δέχομαι*) receiving or keeping the *πέπλος*.

πέπλος, *δ*, in late Poets also c. heterog. plur. τὰ πέπλα, Lat. *perplum*, orig. any women cloth used for a covering, a sheet, carpet, curtain, veil; as cover of a wagon, II. 5. 194; of a funeral urn, II. 24. 796; of a seat, Od. 7. 96.

II. esp. a large, full robe or shawl, strictly worn by women, as always in Hom.: it was made of fine stuff, usu. with rich patterns (cf. *πεπλογραφία*); and being worn with the common

dress, fell in rich folds about the person; answering therefore to the man's ἱμάτιον or χλαῖνα: that the πέπλος of the women might cover the face and arms is plain from Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6, but it must not be hence inferred that it was merely a veil or shawl. Most famous was the splendidly embroidered πέπλος of Athena, which was carried like the sail of a galley in public procession at the Panathenaea: it may be seen on several ancient statues of the goddess, Batr. 182, sq., Virg. Cir. 21, sq., cf. Meurs. Panath. 17, Winckelmanns Werke, t. 5. p. 26, Dict. of Antiqu.

2. later sometimes a man's state-robe, Poppe Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13; a man's cloak, Eur. Cycl. 301, Theocr. 7. 17. III. from its likeness, the peritoneum, elsewh. δημός and κύσα. IV. also, like πεπλῖς, a kind of spurge, Diosc. (The deriv. is dub.: acc. to Damm from πεπλύνω, πέπταμαι: acc. to Riemer from πέλλα, Lat. pellis, palla, pallium, etc.; akin to ἐπιπλά and ἐπιπλοον.)

πέπλωμα, ατος, τό, (πέπλος) as if from πεπλώω, a robe, garment, Soph. Tr. 613.

πέπνυμαι, strictly poet., esp. Ep., perf. pass. of πνέω, with pres. signif. to have breath or soul, usu. metaph. to be wise, discreet, prudent: Hom. uses its 2 sing. πέπνυσαι νόφ Il. 24. 377; inf. πεπνύσθαι Il. 23. 440, Od. 10. 495 (where it is still wrongly written πεπνύσθαι), 2 sing. plqpf. with impf. signif., πέπνυτο Od. 23. 210; but far most freq. in part. πέπνυμένος (though Hes. has this only in Op. 729, and does not use the other forms at all), always in metaph. signif., usu. epith. of men, but also, π. μυθός, π. μῆδρα, πεπνυμένα ἀγορεύειν, βάζειν, εἰδέναι and νοῦσαι etc.: this part. also occurs in later Prose, e.g. Polyb.: Nic. has an opt. aor. pass. πνύσειν. (From the old root ΠΝΥ- some remains in the compds. ἀμπνύω, ἀμπνυμί, i. e. ἀναπνύω, ἀναπνύω are preserved in Hom., v. ἀναπνέω.—Others consider πέπνυμαι with its derivs. to be shortd. from πνύω, πνύσσω, hence πνυτός etc., and none of these akin to πνέω.)

πέπνυμένος, v. foreg.

πέποιθα, perf. 2 from πείθω, c. intrans. signif., to trust, confide, Hom., and Hes. Hence

πεποιθήσῃς, ῃ, trust, confidence, reliance, late word, v. Lob. Phryn. 295; also, πεποιθία, ῃ.

πεποθῶτος, Adv. part. perf. 2 from πείθω, = πεπεισμένος.

πεποθῶ, conj. perf. 2 from πείθω, hence πεποθῶμεν, Ep. for πεποθῶμεν, Od. 10. 335.

πέπνοχα, perf. 2 of πύσχω, Od.

πεπορεύ, v. πεπαρεύ.

πεπορθημένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from πορθέω.

πέποσθε, Ep. 2 pl. perf. 2 of πάσχω for πεπόσθατε, Hom.: v. Butt. Catal. Verb. voc. πάσχω.

πέποσχα, poet. perf. 2 of πάσχω for πέπνοχα, Epich. p. 6.

πεποτήγασαι, Ep. 3 pl. perf. from ποτῶμαι for πεπότηγναι, Il. 2. 90.

πέπρῳδι, ῃ, (πέρω) crepusculi ventris. II. a sort of fish. [?]

πέπρωται, Ep. 3 perf. pass. from the Root ΠΩΡ-, which occurs in aor. πορεύ Hom., q. v.; hence also part. πεπωρωμένος Hom., and, in Hes., πέπωρωτο 3 plqpf. pass., v. sub *πόρω.

πέπτῳμα, πεπτῳμός, perf. pass. from πεπῶννυμι, Hom.

πεπτῶτα, for πεπτῶτα, nom. and acc. neut. from part. perf. Ep. πεπτῶς of πίπτω, Il. 21. 503.

πεπτήριος, ἰα, ιον, = πεπτικός, Aretae.

πεπτηγός, Ep. for πεπτηκός, part. perf. 2 of πτήσσω, frightened, timid, shy, Od.

πεπτηκός, ῃ, ὄν, fit for cooking or digesting: conducive to digestion, Diosc.: from

πεπτός, ῃ, ὄν, cooked, to be cooked. II. digested, digestible: verb. Adv. from

πέπτω, later pres. for πέσσω, to cook, digest, (v. sub πένω fin.)

πέπτωκα, perf. of πίπτω.

πεπτός, Att. part. perf. 2 of πίπτω or πτήσσω.

πεπθύοντο, 3 sing. of Ep. redupl. opt. aor. 2 of πυνθάνομαι, Il.

πέπυσμαι, perf. from πυνθάνομαι, Hom.

ΠΕΠΩΝ, on, gen. ονος: Compar. and Superl., πεπαίτερος, -τατος: strictly of fruit, cooked by the sun, i. e. ripe, Hdt. 4. 23; also cooked by fire, well done: hence in gen. mellown, soft, opp. to ὠμός, Soph. Fr. 190, Xen. Oec. 19. 19. 2. esp. σίκνος πέπων, or more freq. ὁ πέπων alone, a kind of gourd or

melon, not eaten till quite ripe, whereas the common σίκνος was eaten unripe, Arist. Probl.: hence proverb, πέπωνος μαλακώτερος v. Comici ap. Ath. 68 C, D; also, πεπαίτερος μόρον Aesch. Fr. 244; π. ἁπλοῖο Theocr. 7. 120: is hence over-ripe, flabby.

II. metaph. soft, tender, etc.; so always in Hom., though more freq. in Il. than in Od., and in Hes., in addressing a person, πέπον, ὁ πέπον, ὁ πέπονος, sometimes as Adj., sometimes as Subst. masc.: and that, 1. usu. like Lat. mollis and mitis in good sense, as a term of endearment: so Polyphemus says, κριε πέπον μὴ πετ ram, Od. 9. 447: and in Att. merely as an Adj., mild, gentle, μόρα πεπαίτερα Aesch. Ag. 1365; μόχθος πέπων softened pain, Soph. O. C. 437, etc.; dat., ἐχθροῖς πέπων gentle to one's foes, Aesch. Eum. 66. 2. in bad sense, soft, weak, in Hom. only once, ὁ πέπονος ye weaklings, Il. 2. 235; so, Κύκνε πέπον Hes. Sc. 350, cf. Hes. Th. 544, 560. (The Root is the same as πέσσω, of which πέπτω is another form.)

ΠΕΡ, enclit. Particle, adding force or positiveness to the word to which it is added, being in fact a shortd. form of πέρι, and its lengthd. περισσῶς: hence

I. much, very, like πάνυ, simply strengthening, in Hom. usu. with an Adj. and the part. ὦν, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔρεκες γέ μινυθδῶν περ ἔδοντα all short-lived as I am, Il. 1. 352, cf. 3. 201; but also with an Adj. only, or with an Adv., μινυθῶ περ, ὀλγόν περ etc., Il.

2. usu. however it serves to call attention to something which is objected to, like the stronger καίπερ, albeit, though, however, as, ἀγῶδς, κρατέρος περ ἔων brave, strong though he be, however brave, strong he be, like Lat. quavis fortis; so, λυγὸς περ ἔων ἀγορήτης, κινέος περ ἔων, δορυκρίτης, φίλη περ εἴσα etc. In such cases it stands between the emphat. word and the part. ὦν: but to other participles, which are themselves emphatic, it is subjoined, as, ἰεμένος περ however eager, ἀγνυμένος περ grieved though he be, etc.: but in μέλα περ μεμῶς, πῖκα περ φρονόντες, Ἀῖδῶς περ ἰών, περ refers to the word which it follows: more rarely with an Adj. alone, φράδμων περ ἄντη however shrewd, Il. 16. 638, κρατέρος περ Il. 21. 63, etc. 3. also to strengthen a negation, οὐδὲ περ no, not even, not at all, where, as in Lat. ne... quidem, οὐδὲ is divided by one or more words from περ, e.g. οὐδ' ὧν ποταμὸς περ εὐρρόος ἀρίσκει Il. 21. 130, cf. 8. 201: Hdt. 6. 57 has μή περ: also, πολλήπλῃσθα ῃ περ Hdt. 4. 50, etc.

II. has the part. ὦν to call attention to one or more things of a number, however, at any rate, yet, much like, as, τιμὴν πέρι μοι ὀφελὲν ἐγγαλίξει honor however (whatever) else he owed me, Il. 1. 353; τῶς περ μοι ἐπικρήνην ἔλδω Il. 8. 242; ἔλλω περ ἐλέαυε Il. 9. 301.

III. when περ refers to an imperat. sentence it may be variously placed, as, οἰκάδ' ἐπερ σὺν νηοὶ νεάμεθα let us, aye let us, go, Il. 2. 236; καὶ αἰτοὶ περ πονεάμεθα Il. 10. 70; ἡμεῖς δ' αἰτοὶ περ φραζόμεθα Il. 17. 712.

IV. περ opt. stands after a relat. Pron., Adj. or Adv., and, unless some word comes between, is usu. written as one word with it, ὅπερ, ἥπερ, διόπερ, ὥπερ etc., which will be found in their places, cf. also ἔπειθε, ἥπερ, καίπερ: but in Hom., οἷοι περ and αἰὼι περ are written divisim; so in Hdt. ὁλός περ or as Adv., οἷον περ just so as, Hdt., etc.: in marking Time or Place, ἐνθα περ, ὅθι περ, ὅτε περ, ἥμος περ, πρὶν περ just where or when, Il. 4. 259, 5. 802, etc.—In Att. this Particle is much more rare than in Hom. and Hdt., and is almost always used with a Pron. or Adv.—The -per in Lat. parum, pauper, etc. can scarcely be the same as περ.

ΠΕΡΑ, Adv. beyond, across or over, further, Lat. ultra, μέχρι τοῦ μέσου καθιέναι, πέρα δ' οὐ Plat. Phaed. 112 E. 2. also c. gen., Ἀτλαντικὸν πέρα φεύγειν θρῶν Eur. H. F. 234.

III. more rare of Time, beyond, longer, οὐκέναι πέρα ἐπολόρησαν Xen. An. 6. 1, 28. 2. c. gen., πέρα μεουσῆς ἡμέρας Ib. 6. 5; 7; πέρα τοῦ καιροῦ Id. Hell. 5. 3, 5.

III. far most freq. metaph., beyond measure, excessively, extravagant, = ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέτρον, absol., πέρα λέγειν etc., Valck. Hipp. 1032, Hndert. Plat. Phaedr. 241 D: ἵνα ῃ πέρα τιμῇ extravagant honor, Ael.: also, πέρα ῃ... beyond what... Lat. ultra quam.

2. c. gen., π. δίκτης, καροῦ Aesch. Fr. 30, 507; τοῦ εἰκότος π. Soph. O. T. 74; θαυμάτων π. more than wonders, Eur. Hec. 714; δεῖνόν καὶ π. δεινὸν Dem. 1123. 22; and so oft. in Att. Prose.

IV. expressing in gen. something more or greater, ἁπλοῖστα καὶ πέρα κλῶν things incredible, and more than that,

Ar. Av. 416. 2. usu. c. gen., *πέρα τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου* beyond the greatest, i. e. the most excessive, Plat. Phileb. 12 C, χρυσὸν *πέρα* beyond, richer than gold, Philostr. V. very singularly, from the notion of *beyond* and *away from*, = πλὴν, except, Xen. Symp. 8. 19, where however *παρά* is now usu. read: so, οὐδὲν *πέρα* nothing else, v. Markl. Eur. I. T. 91.—In all cases *πέρα* may stand either before or after the gen., but usu. before.—Comp. *περαιτέρως*, *έρα*, *ερον*, Adv. *περαιτέρων* and *-ρω*, qq. v. *Πέρα* occurs first in Att., and so there is no Ion. form *πέρην*, which one might infer from *πέρην*, Ion. for *πέραν*. On the difference between *πέραν* and *πέρα*, v. *πέραν* fin. *πέρα*, ἦ, for *πέρας*, v. *πέραν* fin. *περάων*, Ion. and Ep. inf. pres. from *πέραν* for *περάν*, Hom. *περάσκει*, Ion. and Ep. 3 sing. impf. from *περάω*, Od. [ῥα] *περάβην*, Ion. *πέρην*, Adv. *πέρα* from *beyond*, from the far side, Hdt. 6. 33, Eur. Heracl. 82. *περαῖας*, ου, δ, a kind of mullet (κεστρέυς) found beyond, i. e. at a distance from, the bank, Arist. H. A. *περαιή*, ἦ, v. *περαίος* II. *περαιών*, in Pind. also *περαιών*: aor. *ἐπέρανα* (= *πέρας*). To bring to an end, π. τινα *πρὸς ἔρχαντον πλόν* Pind. P. 10. 45: to end, finish, Trag., etc.: π. *δικας τινι* Pind. I. 8 (7). 49; and so without *ἐκπρ*, Dem. 991. 24: to bring about, accomplish, Aesch. Cho. 830: οὐδὲν *παρανέ* will do no good, Thuc. 6. 86; and so freq. in Plat., and Xen.:—Pass. to be brought to an end, end, be finished, Trag., etc.: to be fulfilled, accomplished, χρησιδὸς *πεπαύεσθαι* Eur. Phoen. 1703. 2. esp., π. λόγον to end a discourse, finish speaking, Plat.: hence absol., εἰπέ *καὶ* *πέραν* speak and make an end of it, Aesch. Pers. 699: also to repeat from beginning to end, Dem. 417. 16: hence δ *περαιών* (sc. λόγος) a kind of syllogism in Diog. L. 7. 44. 3: to draw a conclusion, to conclude, infer, Arist. II. to transfer, pierce: esp. sensu obsceno, π. γυναικα, κόρη, like *τροπῶν*. III. intr. to extend, reach or penetrate, ὅς ὦταν Aesch. Cho. 55: *πρὸς ἑγκέφαλον* Arist. Org. Cf. *περαιών* and *πέρω*. *περαιώδης*, Adv. = *περάβης*, ἐκ *περάτης* Ar. Rh.: from *πείραιος*, αἶα, αἶον, (*πέραν*) being, dwelling on the other side, beyond, esp. beyond the sea or river. II. ἡ *περαιή*, sub. γῆ or χώρα, as Subst. the opposite country, the country beyond the sea or river, Hdt. 8. 44; also = *περάτη*. Hence *περαιώω*, to carry or convey to the opposite country or bank, carry over or across, π. στρατῶν, like Lat. *trajicere exercitum*, Thuc. 4. 121:—Pass., c. fut. med. in Thuc. 1. 10: to pass over, cross, pass, Od. 2. 437, in aor. pass., *περαιώδυντες*: c. acc. loci, ἐπείρωσθιν τὸν Ἀραξέα Hdt. 1. 209, cf. 5. 14; *πέραγος* Thuc. 1. 10: π. *ναυαὶ* Id. 1. 5; π. ἐς., Id. 5. 109. II. intr. = Pass., c. acc. loci, *περαιών* τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον Thuc. 2. 67. *περαιτέρως*, *έρα*, *ερον*, Compar. from *πέρα*, beyond, farther, more, ὁδοὶ *περαιτέρω* roads leading further, Pind. O. 9. 159. Adv. *περαιτέρω*, farther, more, Ar. Av. 1500, Plat., etc.: the neut. *περαιτέρων* was also used as Adv., Pind. O. 8. 82. *περάτης*, ου, δ, (*πέραν*) one from beyond, one of the opposite country, Joseph. [i] *περαιώσις*, ἦ, (*περαιώ*) a carrying over, Strab. Hence *παραποικτικός*, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to or qualified for carrying over. *πέραμα*, ατος, τό, (*πέραν*) a place for carrying over, ferry. *πέραν*, Ion. and Ep. *πέρην*, Adv.: on the other side, across, Lat. *trans*, in oldest Poets always c. gen., and usu. with notion of water lying between, *πέρην ἁλός* Il. 2. 626 (never in Od.): *πέρην κλυτοῦ Ὀκεανοῖο* Hes. Th. 215; *πέραν πόντου* Pind. N. 5. 39; *τὰ πέρην τοῦ Ἰστροῦ* Hdt. 5. 9; so too in Att., *πέραν θαλάσσης*, *πέραν ποταμοῦ*: hence also as any intermediate space, and so, *πέραν* χείρας as early as Hes. Th. 814. 2. absol. over, on the opposite side, esp. of water, *πέραν εἶναι* Xen. An. 2. 4. 20, *πέραν γενέσθαι* Ib. 6. 5, 22: foll. by *εἰς*, *πέρην* ἐς τὴν Ἀχαϊὴν *διεπεψήσαν* Hdt. 8. 36, *πέραν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διαβήσαντες* Xen. An. 7. 2: also without *εἰς*, as, ἐκ Θάσου *διαβάντες* *πέρην* having crossed over (sc. ἐς τὴν ἡπειρόν) Hdt. 6. 44: freq. c. Art., τὸ *πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ* Xen. An. 3. 5, 2, etc.: τὰ *πέραν* Thuc., τὰ *πέραν πράγματα* Polyb., things done or happening on the opposite side: ἡ *πέραν γῆ*, Thuc. 3. 91, is interpr. the country just over the border, the border-country, v. Arnold ad l.: hence, II. over against, usu. c. gen. *πέρην ἱερῆς* Εὐ-

βοῆς Il. 2. 535, Χαλκίδος *πέραν* Aesch. Ag. 190; here also usu. in regard to water lying between, though this notion is quite lost in Paus., who uses the word oft., and esp. in this signif.: absol. in Hdt. 6. 97. III. much rarer, = *πέρα*, out beyond, and then usu. absol., Eur. Hipp. 1053, Alc. 585, cf. Herm. Eur. Supp. 676; but c. gen., Pind. I. 6 (5). 33.—When *πέραν* has a gen., it regul. precedes its cases, but in Paus. sometimes follows. The diff. of *πέραν* and *πέρα* is laid down by Herm. Soph. O. C. 889 to be, that *πέραν* means *beyond in a place*, without reference to motion, and is never used metaph.; *πέρα* means *beyond* with a sense of motion, and is most commonly used metaph. *beyond* or *exceeding measure*: Butt. Lexil. in v. compares *πέρα* to Lat. *ultra*, *πέραν* to *trans*, and draws out the distinction at great length.—They are no doubt the acc. and dat. of an old Subst. ἡ *πέρα* = *πείρα*, *πείρας*, *πέρας*, end, boundary, from which we still have a (doubtful) gen. in Aesch. Supp. 262, ἐκ *πέρας* *Ναυακτίας*.—(Akin to *πείρω*, *περάω*, *περαιών*, *πέρω*, *πέρην*, *πέρην*, etc.; prob. also to Lat. *per*.) *περανόω*, f. l. for *περάω*. *περαντικός*, ἦ, ὄν, (*περαιώ*) belonging to or fitted for accomplishing or for inferring, conclusive, Ar. Eq. 1378. *πέρās*, ατος, τό, (*πέρα*) an end, the last or highest point, an end, result, Aesch. Pers. 632, Eur., etc.: of persons, οὐ π. *ἔχειν* τινός Eur. Andr. 1216, Lys. 128. 19; οὐ π. *ἐστὶ* τινι Thuc. 7. 42: also of things, *πέρας ἔχειν*, = *περαινεσθαι*, Isocr. 42 B. 2. in a race-course, the goal, Lat. *meta*. 3. esp. as philosoph. term, the finite, opp. to τὸ *ἄπειρον*, Plat. Phil. 30 A, Parmen. 165 A. II. metaph. accomplishment, achievement, full power, hence like *τέλος*, οἱ τὸ *πέρας ἔχοντες* τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀνάντων *δικαίων* the supreme court, from which there is no appeal, the French court of dernier ressort, Dinarch. 110. 15. III. as Adv. like *τέλος*, at length, at last, Jac. A. P. p. 675: also = *πέρα*. Cf. *πείρα*, *πείρας*. *πέρās*, ἐκ *πέρας*, v. *πέραν* fin. *περαιώσις*, ου, (*περάω*) that may be crossed or traversed, passable, ἄψι Eur. Incert. 19; so, π. *ποταμῶς* etc. [α] *περαιῶσις*, ἦ, (*περάω*) a going over, crossing, passing; βίον π. the passage from life to death, Soph. O. C. 103. *περαιώσις*, δ, (*πέρας*) a finishing, LXX. *περάτω*, = *περαιών*, Hesych. *περάτη*, ἦ, v. *πέρω* II. Hence *περάτην*, Adv. = *περάβην*, Ar. Rh. [α] *περάτης*, ου, δ, (*περάω*) one who carries across or over, like *πορθέω*. [α] *περάτικος*, ἦ, ὄν, (*πέρω*) dwelling on the other side. *περάτοις*, ἐδής, ἐς, (*πέρας*, *εἶδος*) of a limited or finite nature, opp. to *ἄπειρος*, Plat. Phileb. 25 D. *πέρω*, ἦ, ου, (*πέρα*) at the opposite end, from the other side or beyond, over against, Lat. *ulterior*. II. usu. ἡ *πέρω*, sub. γῆ or χώρα, as Subst. the opposite land or country, also the opposite quarter of the heavens, esp. of the west, as opp. to the east; *ἐν πέρω* in the west, opp. to Ἡώς, Od. 23. 243; but also conversely, ἡ *πέρω* the east, Call. Del. 169: in Arat. 499, the lower, as opp. to the upper, hemisphere. *περάτος*, ἦ, ὄν, Ion. *περίττος*, (*περάω*) like *περάσιμος*, that may be crossed or passed over, passable, Pind. N. 4. 114; *περάτως* νηυσὶ π. Hdt. 1. 189, 5. 52. *περάτω*, (*πέρας*) to end, limit, determine, inclose, Arist. Anim. Hence *περάτωσις*, ἦ, a finishing, limitation. [α] *περάω* (A): fut. *περάσω* [α], Ion. and in Hom. *περήσω*: aor. *ἐπέρασα*, Ion. and Hom. *ἐπέερσα*. Hom. uses the pres., *ιμπί*, fut., and aor.; with pres. inf. *περάω* [α], fut. *ιμπίσμενα*, and 3 impf. *περάσκει*. (*πέρα*) Strictly, to drive right across or through, like *πέρα*, δδόντας π. Il. 5. 291. 2. esp. like *περάω* II, to pass right across or through a space, to pass over, pass, cross, traverse, θάλασσαν, πόντον Od. 6. 272., 24. 118, *λαίτμα* θάλασσης Od. 5. 174, ὄδωρ Hes. Op. 736, *πύλας* Ἀἰδου Il. 5. 646, Theogn. 427; *τάφος* ἐργαλέη *περάω* hard to pass, Pl. 112. 63, cf. 53; *φυλακὰς* π. to pass the watch, whether secretly or by force, Hdt. 3. 72; *κέρω* πλύνω to accomplish it, Xen. Oec. 21. 3: metaph. *κινδύνον* π. to pass through, i. e. overcome, a danger, Aesch. Cho. 270: π. ὅκνον to go through

the words of the oath, *Lat. fusiurandum peragere*, Id. Eum. 489. 3. rarely of Time, οὐδὲν ἥλικαν πεπρακότες Xen. Rep. Lac. 4. 7. II. to let go through, π. κατὰ δευρὴς to let go down one's throat, swallow, h. Hom. Merc. 133.

B. intr. to penetrate or pierce right through, of iron, πόδα, βάσιν, ἔχρος περὶν II. 21. 594; of violent rain, Od. 5. 480, διὰ κροτάφοιο through the temples, II. 4. 709, π. νόημα εἰς πόντον the thought passes or shoots through one's breast, h. Merc. 43; εἰς Ἄϊδαν to reach the abode of Hades, Theogn. 902; εἰς χῶραν περὶν Aesch. Pers. 65: rarely of Time, εὐδαίμων π. to live happy, Orac. ap. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 20.

II. esp. to pass right across or through, pass, go, travel, journey through or over, δι' Ὀκεανῶν Od. 10. 508, διὰ προβόροιο h. Hom. Merc. 271, δι' ἐκ προβ. 158; so too, ἐπὶ πόσσιν and ἐφ' ὕψην π. II. 2. 613, Od. 4. 709, π. νόημα εἰς πόντον the thought passes or shoots through one's breast, h. Merc. 43; εἰς Ἄϊδαν to reach the abode of Hades, Theogn. 902; εἰς χῶραν περὶν Aesch. Pers. 65: rarely of Time, εὐδαίμων π. to live happy, Orac. ap. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 20. 2. c. acc., π. πόδα, ἔχρος Pors. Orest. 1427, cf. βαῖνο II. 4. 3. rarely c. gen., θυμὸν περὶν to go far into, i. Soph. O. R. 670.

περάω (B); fut. περάσω [α], Att. περάω: aor. ἐπέρασά: hence length. H. ἐπεράσω, ἐπεράσσα: perf. pass. πεπέρημαι.

To carry over the sea or boundary for sale, hence in gen. to sell, in Hom. almost always to sell men or slaves, c. acc. pers., II. 21. 102, Od. 14. 297; π. τινὲς δῆμῳν to sell one to Lemnos, II. 21. 40; which last is more usu. expressed by a Prep., π. τινὰ εἰς δῆμῳν II. 21. 78, πρὸς δώματά τινος Od. 15. 387, κατ' ἀλλοθρόνους ἀνθρώπων Od. 15. 453, ἐπὶ νῆσῳ II. 21. 454.—Hom. uses pres. aor. with doubled σ or not as the metre requires, and part. perf. pass. πεπερημένος II. 21. 58: the perf. pass. seems not to have been used at all in Att. (From περάω in this signif. comes πᾶσις and πᾶρσικον).

Περγάμην, ἡ, sub. χόρη, parchment, from the city of Pergamos in Asia, where it was brought into use by Crates of Mallos, when Ptolemy cut off the supply of bibulus from Egypt.

Περγάμια, ἡ=Πέργαμος, Pind. I. 6. 45. περγάμων, τό, later form for Πέργαμος, Lob. Phryn. 422.

Περγάμος, ἡ, Pergamos, the citadel of Troy, II.: later usu. τὰ Περγάμα, freq. in Eur.: hence II. τὰ Πέργαμα, as appellat., like ἀκρόπολις, Lat. aere, the citadel of a town, Aesch. Fr. 956, Eur. Phoen. 1098, 1176. (Akin to πύργος, Germ. Burg, Berg, and so to our -burgh, -bury: to this also belong Βέργη in Thrace, and Πέργη in Pamphylia.)

Περίθης, ἡ, (πέρθω) a breaking wind, Hipp. περικτιάς, ἀδός, ἡ=περικτιον.

Περικτιόνες, ἑως, ὁ, (πέρθω) the young of the partridge. περικτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a partridge.

Περικτιον, τό, Dim. from Πέριξ, Eubul. Incert. 14. II. a plant, pelitory, elsewh. ἐλίξην, Theophr. [δι]

Περικτιοθήρας, οὐ, ὁ, (θηρὰ) a partridge-catcher, Ael. περικτιοτροφείον, τό, a partridge-coop: from

Περικτιοτρόφος, οὐ, (τρέφω) keeping partridges, Strab. Πέριξ, ἰκος, ὁ and ἡ, the partridge, Lat. perdix. [gen. ikos, as

Soph. Fr. 300: but, i Archil. 51, Epich. p. 51.]

ΠΕΡΑΟΜΑΙ: Dep. fut. παρήσομαι: usu. aor. ἔπαρον: perf. πέποδα. To break wind, freq. in Ar.: hence πορῶ. (The same Root appears in Sanscr. pard, Lat. ped-ere, whence pedes, Germ. farzen, etc.)

Περεμνέων, Αεολ. for Περειμνέων, v. περί Η, and Περειννυμ.] Περμνέν, Adv. Ion. for Πέραθεν.

Πέρην, Adv. Ion. and Ep. for Πέραν, q. v., Hom., and Hes. Περητήριον, τό, (περάω) a borer.

Περύτος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for Περῆσός, Hdt. Πέρτα, ἡ, syn. Ion. inf. aor. med. of sq. c. pass. signif., II.

ΠΕΡΩΩ, fut. πέρωω: aor. 1 ἔπερσα: aor. 2 ἔπαρον, inf. πᾶρθεῖν, poet. πράθειν, but in Hom. aor. 1 is more freq.: besides these tenses he uses in Pass. the pres. impf., fut. πέρωσμαι

(II. 24. 729) and inf. aor. synyomp. med. c. pass. signif. πέρθαι, like δέχεσθαι from δέχομαι, II. 16. 708; perf. act. πέποδα is post-Hom.

To waste, ravage, sack, destroy, in Hom., and Hdt., usu. only of towns, in Prose exclus. of towns and countries. 2. of persons, to destroy, kill, exterminate, στρατὸν, ἀνθρώπων Pind. O. 10. 40, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 1198, Heind. Plat. Prot. 340 A, like to waste nations, in Tac. Ann. 14. 38.

3. of things in general, to destroy, πῦρ περθόμενοι δέ

μας Pind. P. 3. 88. II. to get by plunder, take at the sack of a town, II. 1. 125, Eur. El. 316.—πέρωω, and its collat. form πορῶ are poet. words. (Akin to πρήω, Butt. Lexil. voc. πρήειν not 5.)

ΠΕΡΙ, Sanscr. PARI, Prep. with gen., dat., et acc.: Radic. signif. around, about, expressing the relation of circumference to centre, and so strictly derived from ἀμφί: cf. the form περί.

A. WITH GENITIVE. I. of Place, around, about, περί στείλους Od. 5. 68, περί γῆς Sapph. 1. 10, cf. Eur. Tro. 818.

2. about, near, Mosch. 3. 60.—But this literal signif. of Place, c. gen., is very rare and only poet.

II. usu. Causal, of the object, of which one speaks etc., for which one does something!—and so, 1. with Verbs of hearing, knowing, speaking, etc., about, concerning, on, of, περί νόστου ἡκούσα I have heard of his return, Od. 19. 270: οἶδα περί κείνου I know about him, Od. 17. 563: λέγειν or εἰρεῖν περί τινος to speak of a subject, Hdt.: πεποίηκεν περί τινος has made a poem out of it, etc.—the Prep. is often omitted after a Subst., as, λόγος τινός for λόγος περί τινος etc., Schif. Dion. Comp. p. 213: so in Hom. sometimes even after Verbs, εἰπέ δέ μοι πατρός, εἴ τι πέπυσσται Πηληϊός, for περί πατρός, περί Πηληϊός, Od. 11. 174, 494.

2. more strictly Causal, with words which denote caring or being anxious, about, for, on account of, μεμνηρίζω περί τινος II. 20. 17; also, ἔχος περί τινος Od. 21. 249; Βουλεύειν περί φόνου Od. 16. 234; so, περί πομπῆς μνησόμεθα, for πομπῆς μν., let us be heedful of, about it, Od. 7. 191; so that περί τινος is freq. only periph. of the simple gen.—περί ποτοῦ γούν ἔστι σοι; what? are you all for drinking? Ar. Eq. 87.

3. in Hom. most freq. of fighting or contending, περί τινος for an object,—from the notion of the thing's lying in the middle to be fought about, περί θανόντος II. 8. 476; περί νῆος II. 15. 416; θεῖν περί ψυχῆς II. 22. 161; so, τρέχειν περί ἐώντοιο, περί τῆς ψυχῆς Hdt. 7. 57, 9. 37; ἀγώνας δρᾶναι περί σφίεν αἰνάντων Hdt. 8. 102, cf. Ar. Ran. 191: so, μάχεσθαι περί πτόλιος II. 17. 147; ἀμύνεσθαι περί πάτρης, τέκνων, νῆων etc., =αμ. c. gen. only, to fight for them, II. 12. 142, etc.: ἐρίειν περί μύθων to contend about speaking, i. e. who can speak the better, II. 15. 284; ἐρ. περί τόξων Od. 8. 225, 24. 515—from which examples the gradual change from the literal to the metaph. signif. is easily traced.

4. rather of the impulse or motive, than the object, περί ἔριδος μάχασθαι to fight for very enmity, II. 7. 301, cf. 16. 476, 20. 253: περί τῶνδε for these reasons, II. 23. 659.

5. in gen. with a Subst. independ. of a Verb, as το, in reference to, about, Lat. quod adinet ad., where the gen. alone would express the same, ἀριθμοῦ πέρι us to number, Hdt. 7. 102; ἡ περί τῶν παίδων ἀγωγῆ, αἱ περί Ἑρακλέους πράξεις etc., v. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 467 D: esp. freq., αἰτία περί τινος for αἰτία τινός, Böckh Plat. Min. p. 155: so, τὰ περί τι or τινος the circumstances of . . . Xen. Hell. 1. 6. 37, etc.

III. like Lat. prae, before, about, beyond, esp. of comparative excellence, freq. in Hom., esp. περί πάντων ἔμμενα ἄλλων II. 1. 287: in this signif., the Prep. is oft. divided from its gen., περί φρένας ἔμμενα ἄλλων in understanding to be above them, II. 17. 171, cf. 1. 258, Od. 1. 66:—with Superl., περί δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἔσσι II. 7. 289, unless we should in this last read πέρι, v. E. II.

IV. From Hdt. downwards, esp. in Att., the phrase περί πολλοῦ ἔστιν ἡμῶν, it is of much consequence, worth much to us; and, περί πολλοῦ ποιείσθαι or ἡγείσθαι τι, to reckon a thing for, i. e. worth much; and, περί πλείονος, πλείστον, περί ὀλίγου, ἐλάττωτον, ὀδυνὸν ποιείσθαι, are very freq., just like the simple πολλοῦ ποιείσθαι, Lat. magni facere; but the notion is, strictly, that the thing belongs to the sphere or region of great, small, etc.; cf. πᾶς vi. 3.

B. WITH DATIVE of the object, about, or near which a thing is, around, about, in answer to the question where?

I. of Place, around, round about, usu. of things close fitting round, περί χροῖ, περί στήθεσσι, περί χερσὶ, περί κροτάφοις etc., very freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: esp. of armour and weapons, χεῖρ περί ἔγχει the hand round, grasping the spear, II. 2. 389; θώρηκα περί στήθεσσι εἶδνε, περί χροῖ ἔσαστο τεύχεα, Hom.: and freq. in Prose, as, δακτύλιον περί τῇ χερὶ φέρειν Plat. Rep. 359 E:—then variously applied, 1. of any thing which is all round, περί δουρὶ πεπαρμένη stuck on the lance, so

as to close round it, II. 21. 577; so, ἀσπαρην περί δουρὶς i.e. with it sticking in his body, II. 13. 570; κυλινδρῶσαι περί χαλκῷ II. 8. 86, cf. ἀμφὶ v. 1: so, πίπτειν περί ἔλπει Soph. Aj. 828, cf. περιπτερεῖς. 2. in wide signifi. of neighbouring, for which the acc. is more usu., hard by, near, yet always of many neighbours rather than one, so that the notion of being round about is retained, περί δαυρὶ Od. 2. 245, περί πύργου II. 18. 453; and so, περί φρεσὶν ἀλκή implies more than in one's heart, it denotes strength like mail about it, robur circa pectus, II. 16. 157.

II. Causal, of an object for or about which one struggles, etc. πόνοσ μάχης περί παιδὶ II. 16. 568; μάχεσθαι περί οἱσι κτεάεσσιν Od. 17. 471, almost like signifi. a. II. 33, but still more strictly local, as, εἰστέχειν περί οἱσι τέκεσσι II. 17. 133, cf. 137, 355, and v. ἀμφιβάλω:—in Prose this signifi. always takes the gen. Hence 2. of anxiety, care, for, about, on account of an object, II. 5. 566, etc.; and reversely θαρρεῖν περί τινι Plato Phaed. 114 D; κυβέειν περί τινι Id. Prot. 314 A; and so perh. the dat. περί Σικελίᾳ may be defended in Thuc. 6. 34.

3. in gen. of the cause or occasion, for, on account, by reason of, ἀνύσσειν περί καννῷ II. 8. 183, where however Wolf ὑπὸ καννῷ: more freq. = Lat. *propter*, περί φόβῳ for fear, Aesch. Cho. 35; περί χάριτι for joy, Ilgen h. Hom. Cer. 429: so with Verbs, to rejoice, grieve about a thing, Theocr. 1. 54: περί θυμῷ ἔχειν=περιθώμωσ ἔχειν Hdt. 3. 50, nisi legend. περί.

C. WITH THE ACCUS. of the object round about which a thing goes or moves, around, round about, answering the question whither or where?

I. of Place, about, around, and in gen. near, by, without the notion of very close proximity; very freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: esp. of events in war connected with a place, e. g. ἡ περί Κνίδων ναυμαχία the sea-fight off, near Cnidos: then of any action about or near a point, περί φρένας ἥλυσ' ἰωή II. 10. 139; περί φρένας ἥλυεν οἶνος Od. 9. 362: so without signifi. of action or motion, ἐστάμεν περί τοίχῳ II. 18. 374, ἐλίσσόμεν περί δίπλῃ II. 21. 11; also in Prose, περί τὰ ἔλαα οἰκέουσι all about, throughout them, Hdt. 2. 95; περί Ἰταλίᾳ Hdt. 1. 24, cf. 8. 133, Thuc. 6. 2:—but, πλείους περί ἑνα many to one, Hdt. 7. 103.

2. also strengthened, περί τ' ἀμφὶ τε κύμαρτα round and about the ditch, II. 17. 760; περί τ' ἀμφὶ τε κύματα Hes. Th. 848; περί πιδάκας ἀμφὶ Theocr. 7. 142, like Lat. *circumcirca*, also ἀμφὶ περί.

II. of persons who are about one, his suite, attendants, connexions, associates, II. 3. 408: in Prose always in plur., e. g. οἱ περί Ἡρόκλειστον etc., just like οἱ ἀμφὶ, cf. ἀμφὶ c. 1. 2: but, τὰ περί τι all that belongs to a thing; and so, τὰ περί τὴν ἀρετὴν=ἡ ἀρετή.

III. of the object with which one is occupied or concerned, esp. and orig. where one is locally busied about it, περί δόρτα πορεύεσθαι, περί δειπνον πνεύεσθαι II. 24. 444, Od. 4. 624; so, περί τεύχεα ἔπουσι II. 15. 555: but afterwards metaph. in Att., ἡ φιλοσοφία περί ἀληθείαν ἔστι is occupied about or with truth: hence οἱ περί τὴν φιλοσοφίαν, γραμματικὴν, ῥητορικὴν etc., = οἱ φιλόσοφοι etc.; and εἶναι περί τι, more rarely ἔχειν περί τι, to be busied about a thing.

2. of the object to which an action refers, in relation or reference to, τὰ περί τὸν Κύρον, τὴν Ἑλένην etc., freq. in Hdt.: περί τοῦτους οὕτω εἶχε Hdt. 8. 85, etc.; so c. gen., I. 117: ποιητὸς περί τι bad in a particular thing, Plat. Prot. 313 D; εὐσεβεῖν περί τοὺς θεοὺς Id. Symp. 193 B; opp. to ἔξαμαρτάνειν περί τινα Xen. An. 3. 20: αἱ περί τὸ σῶμα ἔχοντα the pleasures of the body: περί τὴν νύκτῃ ᾄδειν in his heart, Pind. P. 4. 217.

IV. post-Hom. of Time, in a loose way of reckoning, about, Lat. *circa*, περί λύχνων ἀφὰς about the time of lamp-lighting, Hdt. 7. 215; περί τοῦτους χρόνους Thuc. 3. 89.

2. also of numbers loosely given, περί τρισχίλους about 3000; sometimes even πεντακισχίλιοι περί 5000 more or less, Lob. Phryn. 410.

D. POSITION: περί may follow its Subst. in all cases, becoming by anastrophe περί. It is sometimes put far behind its case, of which a striking example may be seen in Plat. Legg. 809 E.

E. περί absol. as Adv., around, about, also near, by, oft. in Hom.; strengthened περί τ' ἀμφὶ τε round about, h. Hom. Cer. 277.—Not less freq. in Hom. is the separation of this Prep. from its case by tmesis. II. with accent thrown back, as Adv. before, before, above, and so exceedingly, especially,

or in gen. very, very much, II. 8. 161, 9. 53, 100, Od. 1. 66, 2. 88, etc.; so prob. it should be written in Id. 4. 433. 2. Hom. is very fond of joining περί κτῆρι very right heartily, II. 4. 46, 53, 13. 119, Od. 5. 36, 6. 158, etc.; so too, περί θυμῷ II. 22. 70, Od. 14. 146, Bähr Hdt. 3. 50; περί σθένει II. 17. 22: where one must take care not to join περί, as Prep. with the dat.

3. sometimes just like a Superl. foll. by gen., περί μὲν σε τίνα Δαναῶν I honor thee most among the Danaans, II. 4. 257; περί μὲν εἶδος, περί δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο τῶν ἁλλων Δαναῶν II. 17. 279, Od. 11. 550; unless in these places it be better to write περί as Prep., v. A. III.

4. strengthened. περί πρό, where περί recovers its usu. accent, II. 11. 180, 16. 609; sometimes written as one word περιπρό.—The usage of the Adv., which seems so little connected with that of the Prep., may be explained from A. III: hence comes περιπρόσος.

F. περί sometimes stands for περίεστι, but always with anastrophe.

G. IN COMPOS. all its chief signifi. recur, esp., I. extension in all directions as from a centre, around, about, as in περιβάλλω, περιβλέπω, περιέχω. II. completion of an orbit and return to the same point, about, as in περιβαίω, περιέμω (εἶμι), περιέρχομαι.

III. a going over or beyond, above, before, as in περιγύρνωμαι, περιεργάζομαι, περιτοξέω. IV. in gen. a strengthening of the simple notion, beyond measure, very, exceedingly, as in περικαλλῆς, περικίπλος, περιδείδω, like Lat. *per-* in *permultus*, *pergratus*, *perquam*, etc.

V. the notion of double-ness which belongs to ἀμφί, is found in only one compd. of περί, viz. περιδίδωμι, q. v.

H. QUANTITY. Though i in περί is short, yet regul. it is not cut off before a vowel, as in ἀμφί, ἀντί and ἐπί: with περί this was allowed only in Aeol. dialect, as, περιεμένον for περιεμένον, Sapph. 21; Pind. has followed this usage, Böckh O. 6. 38; even Hes., Theog. 678, has ventured περιὰς for περιὰς like ἀμφί, and has been imitated by Q. Sm. 3. 601, 11. 382. In Att. Comedy περί as Prep., was allowed before a word beginning with a vowel, Ar. Eq. 1005, sqq., etc.: but never in Trag., except now and then in choruses, Pors. Med. 284, cf. Herm. El. Metr. p. 50.

περιάγωμαι, Dep., to admire very much. [ἀ]

περιγυρνάω and περιγυρνάω, to love very much.

περιαγγέλλω, to announce around, τὴ Thuc. 4. 122: absol. to send or carry a message round, Hdt. 6. 58, 7. 119, and Thuc.

II. c. dat. et inf., to send round orders for people to do something, π. παρασκευάζεσθαι Thuc. 2. 10; so too, π. ναῦς, σῆπρον (sc. παρέχειν or δίδωαι), Id. 2. 85, 7. 18.

περιγείρω, to assemble, gather, collect, all round, to go round and collect as pay or salary:—Med. to collect for oneself round about, esp. stipem colligere, Plat. Rep. 621 D.

περιάγει, ἡ (περιάνυμι) a bending round, curvature, Arat.

περιάγνῃς, ἐς, bent, and so broken all round, broken in pieces, Mel.; cf. περιγνῆς.

περιανκνίζω, to tie the hands behind the back, Dio C. Hence περιανκνίωμα, αὖτος, τό, a tying of the hands behind the back: the hands themselves so tied.

περιανύω, to wash or cleanse round about, π. ὕδατι Dion. H.

περιάνυμι and -νύω, f. ἀνω, to bend, and so break all round, break in pieces:—Pass., δὲ περιανύνται the voice is broken all round, i. e. spread all round, II. 16. 78; so too, περί δέ σφιον ἄγνον Ἠχώ εὖσθε broke forth around them, Hes. Sc. 279.

περιάγοραῖος, ὅς (ἀγορά) a haunter of the market place.

περιάγγω, f. γέω, to strangle, throttle.

περιάγω, f. ζω, to lead around, drive, guide round, Hdt. 1. 30, etc.; also c. acc. loci, περιάγουσι τὴν λιμνὴν κύκλῳ Id. 4. 180:—Med. to lead about with one, have always by one.

2. to turn round, τὴν κεφαλὴν Ar. Pac. 682: π. τινα πρὸς τὰ ἀνίστασθαι Eur. Cycl. 686:—π. τὴν σκυταλίδα to twist it round in order to tighten a noose, Hdt. 4. 60: περιάγειν τὴν χεῖρ ἐς τοῖσθεσθαι to twist back the hands, to tie them behind the back, Lys. 94. 10: hence in Pass., περιὰς χεῖρ τὴν χεῖρ Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 464.

II. intr. to go round; also c. acc. loci, π. τὴν ἔσχατιάν Dem. 1040. 14; π. τὰς πόλεις N. T. [ἀ] Hence

περιάγωγεύς, ὥς, ὁ, one who leads round. II. a machine for twisting round, Luc.

περιαγωγή, ἡ, a leading, turning, twisting round, revolution, Plat. Rep. 518 D, Polit. 269 E.

περιαγωγῆς, ὅσος, ἡ, = περιεγωγῆς 11, Heliod.

περιαγωγός, ὅν, (περιάγω) leading, turning, twisting round.

περιάδω, to sing round, celebrate everywhere. [ἀ]

περιάθρως, f. ἦσω, intr. to look all round. II. trans. to inspect all round, narrowly, τὴν φύσιν Plat. Ax. 370 D: from

περιάθρησις, ἡ, a looking at, considering on all sides.

περιάθω, to sport or play about, Ael. N. A. 1. 11.

περιαίρειμαι, = περιαίρεομαι to take away all round.

περιαίρεσις, ἡ, (περιαίρω) a taking away all round, in gen.

a taking away, off, or down.

περιαίρετον, verb. Adj., one must take off, Arist. Oec. 2. 1,

4; and

περιαίρετός, ἡ, ὅν, that may be taken off, able to be taken off,

Thuc. 2. 128; and Plut.: from

περιαίρω, f. ἦσω: aor. περιεῖλον, inf. περιελεῖν. To take away

something that is all round, take away all round, τὰ τεῖχη Hdt.

3. 159, cf. 6. 46, Thuc. 4. 133: π. τὸν κέρανον taking off the

earthen mould in which the gold had been cast, Hdt. 3. 96: in

gen. to take off or away, freq. in Att.:—also c. gen., π. δέρματα

σωμάτων Plat. Polit. 288 E: but c. gen. rel. to strip one of a

thing, περιελθὼ δ' ἀλαονείας Ar. Ego. 2 of ἐκδύω.

B. Med., to take off from oneself, π. κυνὴν, σφρηγίδα to take

off one's helmet, one's ring, Hdt. 2. 151, 3. 41:—also, βιβλίον

περιαίρεόμενος taking (the cover) off one's letter, i. e. opening it,

Hdt. 3. 128; but the Med. is oft. used just like the Act., to

take off, or away, Plat., and Dem.; and so, c. gen., π. τῆς ποτῆ-

σεως τὸ μέλος Plat. Gorg. 502 C; π. τὸν ὄπλον Xen. Cyr. 8.

1, 47.

C. Pass., to be stripped off, taken away from one, Thuc. 3.

11: but 2. περιαίρεσθαι τί to have taken off or away from one,

Dem. 559. 26. Hence

περιαίρημα, ατος, τό, any thing taken off or laid aside.

περιαίρω, f. δσω, to flourish exceedingly, Clem. Al.

περιακούσθω, f. ἦσω, to attend or accompany from all sides.

περιακοντίζω, f. ἴσω, to dart at from all sides, Plut.

περιακτον, verb. Adj. from περιάγω, one must bring round,

Plat. Rep. 518 C.

περιακτός, ὄν, (περιάγω) turned or twisted round: to be turned

round, Plut. II. τὸ περιακτον an engine for throwing mis-

siles, which turned on a kind of swivel. III. ἡ περιακτὴ, a

machine for changing the scene on the stage, Plut.

περιαλγῆ, f. ἦσω, to feel pain all over one: to be greatly pained

at a thing, τῇ συμφορᾷ Antipho ap. Stob. p. 155. 28; τῇ ἀτυμίᾳ

Plat. de Lucr. 229 B.

περιαλγῆς, ἑς, (ἀλγος) feeling extreme pain: metaph. very

sad, melancholy, opp. to περιχαρής, Plat. Rep. 462 B. Adv.—γῶς.

περιαλέμμα, ατος, τό, a plastering all over. [ἀ]: from

περιάλειψω, ψω, to wash over with color or plaster, plaster all

over: hence, νεῶν ἀργύρῳ π. to hang the temple with silver,

Plat. Criti. 116 D.

περίαλλα, Adv., v. = περιάλλω.

περιαλλοκαυλός, ὄν, (περὶ, ἄλλος) twisting its stalk around

other plants, of creepers, Theophr.

περιαλλός, ὄν, beyond or before others, Lat. prae aliis: Adv.

περίαλλα, before all, h. Hom. 18. 46, Pind. P. 11. 8; exceed-

ingly, Soph. O. T. 1219:—later also περιαλλώς.

περίαλος, ὅ, = ἰσχίον, only in Gramm.

περιάουργῆς, ἑς, = σῳ.

περιάουργός, ὄν, dyed with purple all round: hence, κακοῖς

π. double-dyed in villainy, Ar. Ach. 856.

περιαύω, f. ἦσω, to gather from all sides. [v. αἰμάω.]

περιαύματος, ατος, τό, (περιάπτω) any thing worn or hung about

the body, as amulets, charms, and the like, Worp.

περιαυπέχω, f. ἀμφέχω: aor. 2, περιήμπισχον, to put round

about, π. τινά τι to put a thing round or over one, Ar. Ego. 893:

also, to cover up, τι μετά τινος Plat. Phaed. 98 D:—Med. to put

around one, put on, Id. Symp. 221 E.

περιαυπτόχω, = foreg., Ar. Ego. 893, cf. sub παραμπέχω.

περιαύμνω, to defend or guard all round, Plut.

περιάμνωσσω, Att.—πτω, fut. ξω, to scratch, prick, wound on

all sides, Plat. Ax. 365 D.

περιαμφέννυμι, f. ἴσω, to clothe or cover on all sides, Plat.

Tim. 76 A, like περιμπέχω.

περιαμφόβος, ὄν, having a way all round it, esp. of single

buildings and a parcel of houses in a town standing separate,

elsewh. διάχωρος and συνοικία, Lat. insula.

περιαναγκάω, f. σω, to force round, Hipp.

περιανάρω, = περιανάρω, dub. in Ocell. Luc.

περιανθῶ, f. ἦσω, to blossom, bloom, or glow all over or around,

Plut.: from

περιανθῆς, ἑς, (ἄνθος) blossoming all round, Nic.

περιανθίζω, f. ἴσω, to hang with flowers or garlands: to paint

with divers colors: in gen. to decorate.

περιανίσταμαι, c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act.: to rise up round

about.

περιαντλέω, f. ἦσω, to shed, pour over or upon.

περιαντλώω, to unfold, spread out, round, or over.

περιαπτός, ὄν, hung about, upon: τὸ π. = περιάμμα, an ap-

pendage, Arist. Eth. N.; esp. an amulet, Pliny's amuletum,

Plat. Rep. 426 B.

περιάπτω, f. ψω, to tie, fasten, hang about or upon, apply

to, γυλοῖς φάρμακα, Pind. P. 3. 94:—metaph., π. τιμάς, ἀσχός

τινι etc., to attach honor, etc., to fix it upon one, Ar. Ach.

640, Plat. 590; π. αἰσχύνῃ τῇ πᾶσι Plat. Apol. 35 A, cf.

Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 13:—Med. to put round oneself, wear orna-

ments, etc., Plat. Rep. 417 A. II. to light a fire all round,

Phalar. Ep. 5. p. 28.

περιάρσσω, Att.—πτω, fut. -ξω, to break all in pieces.

περιάργυρος, ὄν, cased, set in silver, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.

περιαργύρω, to case with silver, Ath., and LXX.

περιαρμόζω, Att.—δρω, to fasten or fit on all round, Plat. Ax.

366 A:—Pass. to have fastened or filled on, Ar. Eccl. 274.

περίαροισι, εως, ἡ, a ploughing up, Dion. H. [ἀ]: from

περίαρῶ, to plough up. II. to plough round about.

περιαρῶω, f. ἦσω, to hang all about or over, Plut.

περιαρσθαιώ, to breathe round. II. to breathe hard, pant.

περίαρσις, εως, ἡ, (πείρω) a modulation of the voice, Plut.;

but the reading varies, and some propose περίκλασις or περίαρσις

a weak, broken voice, Lat. vox fracta.

περιαστρόπτω, f. ψω, to lighten or flash all round, N. T.

II. to lighten very vividly.

περιασχολέω, to be busy about a thing, Luc.

περιανγίζω, f. σω, to beam round about, to light all round,

Heliod. II. to outshine, eclipse.

περιαγασμα, ατος, τό, an object illumined, Heliod.

περιαγεία, ἡ, light round about, illumination, Clem. Al.: from

περιαγέω, (περιαγής) = περιανγίζω, Strab.

περιαγῆ, ἡ, = περιαγεία, Plut.

περιανγῆς, ἑς, (αὐγή) surrounded with light, illumined, Plut.

II. act. shining or beaming round about.

περιανγός, ὄν, = foreg., Arist. Mund.

περιαυδίζομαι, Dep. med., to be exceeding wilful.

περιαντίζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, as Med., (αὐτός) to be busy about one-

self, set great store by oneself. II. to speak much on one

subject.

περιαντολογέω, (αὐτός, λέγω) to speak about oneself, brag.

περιαντολογία, ἡ, a speaking about oneself, bragging, Plut.

2. 41 C, ubi v. Wyttenb.

περιαχένιος, ὄν, (αἰχμήν) put round the neck, hence τὸ περι-

αυχένιον a necklace, also σρεπτός π. Hdt. 3. 20.

περιαύω for περιάω, to sleep near, very dub.

περίαχε, Ep. for περίαχε, Hes. Th. 678.

περιάχυρίζω, (ἔχυρον) to take off the husks.

περιβδίζω, Adv. (περιβαίνω) walking or going round: esp.

of men on horseback, astride, for women rode sideways, Plut.,

cf. περιβαίνω IV. [ἀ]

περιβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, aor. περίβην: Hom. (though never in

Od.) uses only aor. 2. without augm.: to go round about or

bestride one, who has fallen so as to defend him (as Falstaff says,

'bestride me, Hal'), ἐλὰς θέων περιβηθ καὶ οἰσὶς ἀμφεκάλυψε II.

8. 331, 13. 420: also c. gen., περιβήναι ἀδελφεὸν κραμένον

II. 5. 21; and so c. dat., II. 17. 313, cf. ἀμφιβαίνω and περὶ

A. 1. 3, b. II. 1. II. to stride in fighting, elsewhere διαβαίνω:

hence to stand or sit with the legs spread out. III. in gen.

to walk or go round, of a sound floating round one, τινί Soph. Ant. 1209, cf. περιάγνυμι. IV. of a rider, to mount and describe a horse, ἵππῳ Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 403.

περιβάλλω, ἰ. βάλω, aor. περιέβαλον: to throw round, about or over, put on or over, c. gen., Od. 2. 466; later usu. c. dat., as, π. τινι δεσμός, βρόχος Aesch. Pr. 52, Eur. Bacch. 619, cf. infir. II.: π. τινα χαλκεύειν to put round the sword, Aesch. Cho. 576, cf. περιπτεῖς: also, π. τι περί τινα Hdt. 1. 215, etc.: π. ναὶν περί ἔρμα Thuc. 7. 25;—Med. c. pf. pass. (Plat. Symp. 216 D): to throw round or over oneself, put on, c. acc. rei, τεύχεα περιβάλλόμενοι putting on their arms, Od. 2. 148; ἔλφος ὤμοις περιβάλλεσθαι to put the sword round one's shoulder, so too, εἶμα, φόρος περιβάλλεσθαι etc., Hdt. 1. 152, 5. 109: in gen. to throw round oneself for defence, ἔρμα, ἔρκος, τεύχεα Hdt. 1. 141, 9. 96, 97; also, ταῖς πόλευσιν ἐρύματα περιβάλλεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 14; and c. dupl. acc., τεῖχος περιβάλλεσθαι πόλιν to build a wall round it, Hdt. 1. 163, cf. 6. 46. 2. metaph. to put round or upon a person, i. e. invest him with it, like περιτιθέναι, περιάπτειν, π. τινι βασιλίῳ, τυραννίδι Hdt. 1. 129, Eur. Ion 829. 3. to attribute to a person, esp. some quality, ἀνὰδραβιν τινι Eur. Or. 1031. II. reversely, c. dat. rei to surround, to encompass, enclose with . . , περιβαλεῖν πλῆθος τῶν ἰχθύων (sc. τῇ ἀμφιβυστήρ) Hdt. 1. 141; and so freq. in Att., c. τινα πέποις, δοραῖς etc., Eur.: π. τινα χερσὶ to embrace, Eur. Or. 372; and more usu., π. χεῖρας τινι (in the former construct.) Ib. 1044, etc., and then metaph., περιβάλλειν τινα συμφοραῖς, κακοῖς, ἀνέδοις, κινδύνους to involve one in calamities, evils, etc., Ib. 967, Antipho 122. 25, Dem. 604. 9, etc. III. c. acc. only, to encompass, surround, περιβάλλει με σκότος, νέφος Eur. Phoen. 1453, H. F. 1140. 2. of ships, to fetch a compass round, double, τὸν Ἄδαν Hdt. 6. 44; like περιπλεῖν in Hdt. 7. 21. 3. to frequent, be fond of a place, Xen. Cyn. 5. 29, 6. 18. IV. so in Med., to surround, enclose, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 30, and Plat. 2. to bring into one's power, aim at, Lat. affectare, as we say to compass a thing πόλιν, κέρεια, χρήματα Hdt. 6. 25, 8. 8; also with εἰναι expressed, Hdt. 3. 71: so too, 3. to appropriate mentally, comprehend, περιβάλλεσθαι τῇ διανοῇ Isocr. 106 C: also to grasp in intention, to purpose, Dem. 4. to cloke or veil in words, Plat. Symp. 222 C; and so in gen., like Lat. ambagibus uti, Id. Phaed. 272 D. V. (from περί E, 3) to throw beyond, beat in throwing, and so in gen. to beat, excel, surpass, περί βαλεῖν τινα τινι Od. 15. 17: or simply, π. τινὶ to be superior in a thing, Il. 23. 276.

περιβάρα, τό, =sq. περιβρίδες, αἱ, (βρίδι) a sort of women's shoes, Ar. Lys. 45, Theopomp. (Com.) Zeir. 3. περιβάρυς, υ, gen. eos, exceeding heavy, Aesch. Eum. 161. περιβάσις, ἡ, Clem. Al., and περιβάσις, οὗς, ἡ, she that walks round, the protectress, epith. of Aphrodite in Argos. περιβρίσις, ἡ, (περιβαίνω) a walking round: a protecting or guarding, v. περιβαίνω. II. the act of riding: hence in gen. a straddling with the legs.

περιβρίσω, οὗς, contr. οὗς, ἡ, v. περιβάσις. περιβεβημένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from περιβάλλω, clothed, dressed.

περιβιβρώσκω, fut. βρώσω, to gaze round about, Plut. περιβίτω, f. ώσομαι, to survive, Plut. II. trans. to keep alive, LXX.

περιβλαστάνω, f. στίσω, to shoot, grow round about, Plut. περιβλεπτός, ον, (περιβλέπω) looked at from all sides, gazed at, 'admired of all observers,' famous, notable, Eur. Andr. 89, etc. Adv. -τως. Hence

περιβλεπτός, πτος, ἡ, a being respected, celebrity, dub. περιβλέπω, f. ψω, intr. to look round about, gaze around, Ar. Eccl. 403. II. trans. to look at on all sides or look much at: hence to gaze on, admire, respect, π. τοῦνδικον Soph. O. C. 996, π. βίαν to be jealous of, suspect force, or to covet it, Eur. Ion 624: so in Pass., περιβλέπεσθαι τιμῳν, like Lat. digito monstrari, Id. Phoen. 551, cf. περιβλεπτός—Med. to contemplate oneself. 2. to examine closely. 3. to look round after something, hence to miss, seek for, like Lat. circumspicere aliquid, Polyb. Hence

περιβλέψω, εως, ἡ, a looking or gazing about, Hipp., π. δι-

μάτων Arist. Physiogn. 2. a gazing at, admiring. 3. a close examination, Plut.

περιβλάμη, ατος, τό, (περιβάλλω) any thing hung about or put round one, like περιβόλαιον, q. v., Plat. Polit. 288 B.

περιβλητῶς, verb. Adj., one must put round, τινὶ τι Arist. Pol. περιβλητῶς, ἡ, ὅν, that may be thrown round or put on, fit for putting on, σχῆμα Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 199.

περιβλητός, ον, (περιβάλλω) thrown round, put round or on, esp. of clothes and arms, Mel. 17. 2.

περιβληχρός, ον, very weak, Ar. Rh. περιβλύω, =sq., Arist. Mund.

περιβλύω, intr. to gush up all round, bubble up violently, Ap. Rh. II. trans. to gush up all round, Philostr. [ὑ] περιβώδω, f. ὡω, to noise abroad, make notorious. II. intr. to shout round about or loudly. Hence

περιβόστια, ἡ, =sq., Artemid. περιβόστεις, εως, ἡ, a noising abroad: in gen. clamour, noise, Artemid.

περιβόητος, ον, (περιβώω) noised abroad or much talked of, notorious, Dem. 324. fin., famous, Thuc. 6. 31: hence 2. in bad sense, infamously, scandalously, Lys. 99. 7, Dinarch. 107. 4.—So Adv. -τως, notoriously, Aeschin. 16. 6. II. in Soph. O. T. 192, as epith. of Ares, or the plague, περὶ ἀντιάδων meeting me with shrieks and cries, cf. Plat. Phil. 45 E.

περιβορῶω, to dig, trench round, Theophr.

περιβόλαιον, τό, (περιβάλλω) that which one throws or hangs, puts round, esp. for covering, hence usu. of clothes and arms, θανάτων π. a poisoned garment, Eur. H. F. 549: in gen. a covering, σαρκὸς π. Ib. 1269.

περιβολή, ἡ, (περιβάλλω) a throwing or putting round (or that which is put round), χερῶν περιβολαὶ embraces, Eur. I. T. 903, and so περιβολαὶ alone, Xen. Cyn. 7. 3; περιβολαὶ χθονός of the grave, Eur. Tro. 389; π. (ἐλφους) a scabbard, Id. Phoen. 276; π. σκηνασμάτων tents, Id. Ion 1133; π. σφραγισμάτων seals, Id. Hipp. 864: absol. esp. of walls round a town, ἐπὶ τῷ πυργῷ π. Valck. Phoen. 1085.

II. a space enclosed, compass, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 30: οἰκῆς μεγάλης π. a house of large compass, Hdt. 4. 79. III. a circumference, circuit, as of a coast, Thuc. 8. 104: a way round, Plut. IV. metaph., 1. a compassing, endeavouring after, π. τῆς ἀρχῆς, Lat. affectuato imperii, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 40. 2. π. τοῦ λόγου the whole compass of the matter, long and short of it, Isocr. 85 D, 284 A. 3. in Rhet. the dress in which thoughts are clothed, circumlocution, diction, the circumjecta oratio of Quintil.

περιβολῶν, τό, =sq. 2. περιβόλος, ον, (περιβάλλω) going round, compassing, encircling, στέφει Eur. I. A. 1477.

2. usu. as Subst. περιβόλος, ὅ, = περιβολή, π. ἐχιδνῶν of serpent-scales, Eur. Ion 993: of π. walls round a town, Hdt. 1. 181, Eur. Tro. 1141; so in Plat., of the body as the case of the soul, Crat. 400 C. 3. an enclosure, circuit, π. νεωπόλιν Eur. Hel. 1530; and so freq. in Plat.: esp. of a temple, the whole sacred precincts.

περιβορέω, ἡωω, to hum round, Luc. περιβόσκω, f. κῆω, to eat down with cattle, Lat. depascere:—Pass. to graze round about: also 2. to go round about with a herd of cattle.

περιβοτάνίζω, to weed round about, περιβουνοῦς, ον, in the midst of hills, Plut. περιβράω, to boil or bubble up round.

περιβράσσω, Att. -ττω, to shake round about or violently, shake down, upset:—Pass. περιβράσσεσθαι γέλωτι to laugh till one shakes again, Nicet.

περιβραχίοντιον, τό, an armlet or piece of armour for the arm, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51, 6. 4, 2: strictly neut. from περιβραχίοντιος, ια, ιον, (βραχίων) round or on the arm, Plut. περιβρέω, to roar, bellow round about, Orph.; also c. acc., and in Dion. P. c. dat.; also in Med.

περιβριδής, ἐς, (βρίθω) weighing heavy all round, very heavy, dub. in Orph.

περιβρίθω, to weigh down round about. II. intr. to hang down the head very much, Nic. Th. 851. [βρι]

περιβρομέω, =περιβρέω, Ar. Rh. περιβρύθω, ἐς, (βρύω) sprouting all round, luxuriant, Nic.

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περιβρύχιος, *ia*, *ion*, engulfed, by the surge all round, *σῶματα* π. waves swallowed up by one another, i. e. wave upon wave, Soph. Ant. 336, cf. *υποβρύχιος*. (Prob. not from *βρύχ* as Ellendt, v. sub *βρύχιος*.) [v]

περιβρύχου, *to roar around*, dub. [v]

περιβρώτος, *ῆ*, (περιβρώσκω) a gnawing round about.

περιβρώσας, *ον*, (περιβρώσκειν) gnawed round about.

περιβρύω, *to stop up round about*. [v]

περιβωμίζω, (βωμός) *to go round about the altar*.

περιβωμίος, *ον*, (βωμός) *around the altar*, LXX.

περιβώσας, *ον*, *Ion*. contr. for *περιβόσας*.

περιγάνω, *to make bright all round*: metaph. *to cheer greatly*.

περιγεγραμμένος, *Adv.* perf. pass. from *περιγράφω*, definitely.

περιγέγωνα, (c. γέγωνα) *to call, shout round about*.

περιγείος, *ον*, (γέα, γῆ) *compassing the earth*. II. *about or upon the earth, earthly*, opp. to *οὐράνιος*, Plut.

περιγεννικότες, *ῆ*, *ον*, (περιγεννίωμαι) *superior, victorious*, Plut.

περιγηθής, *ές*, (γηθέω) *very joyful*, Ap. Rh. II. act.

giving much joy, Emped.

περιγηρᾶσκα, γ. γηρᾶσμαι, *to grow old upon another or in succession*, Joseph.

περιγίγνομαι, *Ion.* and later form *-γίνομαι* [i]: fut. *-γερήσονται*: aor. *-γεγεννημέν*. *To be superior, hence to overcome, excel*, τινὲς τινί II. 23. 318, Od. 8. 102, Hdt., etc.; perh. also τινά Hdt. 9. 2, ubi v. Schweigh.: c. acc. rei, π. τὰ Ὀλύμπια Plut.: ἦν τι περιγενήταλ σφί τοῦ πολέμου if they gain any advantage in the war, Thuc. 6. 8: π. ὅμιν πλῆθος νεῶν Id. 2. 87; π. ὅμιν τὸ μῆ... c. inf., *we have the advantage in*... , Id. 2. 39: in gen., like *περίεμι*, II. *to live over, to survive*, in gen. *to escape*, Lat. *salvum evadere*, freq. in Hdt., as I. 822, 122, etc., Thuc. 4. 27, etc.: also c. gen., *περιγενέσθω τοῦτον* Thuc. 5. 46; *so, ἐκ τινος* Thuc. 2. 49; cf. *περίεμι* II. 2. *also of things, to remain over and above, τάχατα δὲ περιγενέσθω τῶν φόρων* which remained from the tribute, the surplus, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 8; 80, ἐκ τῶν φόρων Isocr. 175 B.

III. *to come round, turn out*, περιγενέσθω ὥστε φαίεσθαι Xen. An. 5. 8, 26: also *to result or proceed from*, ἐκ τούτων περιγενήταλ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν of the matter is... , Dem. 102. fin.; περίεστι δέ μοι ταῦτα ὅλα τοῖς κακῶν τὶ νοοῖσιν ὅμιν περιγενέσθω this is what I have got by the business, and I hope that you who evil think may get the like, Dem. 1483. 18; ἀγαθὰ ἐκ φιλοσοφίας περιγενόμενα Plut.

περιγλήνης, *ές*, (γλήγος) *full of milk*, Il. 16. 642.

περιγληνάμαι, Dep., (γλήνη) *to turn round the eye-balls, glare around*, περιγληνώμενος ὄσους, of a lion, Theocr. 25. 24 i.

περιγληνής, *ές*, Arat., and περιγλήνωσ, *ον*, (γλήνη) *very bright*.

περιγλισχροί, *ον*, *very sticky*, Hipp.

περιγλυκύνωμαι, *as Pass.*, *to become very sweet*: from περιγλύκυνω, *εἰα*, *υ*, *very sweet*: Superl. περιγλυκίστος, Ael.

περιγλύφω, f. ψω, *to carve out, peel round about*, Aristid. [v]

περιγλώς, ὄχος, ὁ, ῆ, *surrounded with beards of corn*, v. I. Hes. Sc. 308.

περιγλώστος, *ον*, (γλῶσσα) *ready-tongued, eloquent*, Pind. P. I. 82.

περιγλωττῆς, ἴδος, ῆ, (γλῶσσα) *a covering of the tongue*, Ath.

περιγνώπτω, f. ψω, *to bend round, sail round, double a headland*, Mόλεων Od. g. 80.

περιγογγύω, *to murmur or whisper round about*, of a secret or uncertain rumour, Phocyl. 6.

περίγρυα, ῆ, *a pair of compasses*, for which others propose *πυργάρα*, Gramm.

περίγραμμα, *ατος*, τό, (περιγράφω) *any thing marked round by a line, an enclosed space, ring*, Luc. Anachars. 38. II. *an outline, circumference*.

περιγραπτεόν, verb. Adj., *one must trace out, sketch*, Plat. Rep. 365 C.

περιγραπτός, *όν*, (περιγράφω) *marked round, circumscribed*, ἐκ περιγραπτοῦ Thuc. 7. 49.

περιγράφεις, *έως*, ὁ, *one who marks round*, etc.

περιγραφῆ, *ῆ*, *a marking round, definition*: *a limit, an outline, sketch*, π. τις ἐξῶθεν περιγεγραμμένη Plat. Legg. 768 C: hence that which the outline contains, an impression, π. ποδῶν Aesch. Cho. 207: κατὰ περιγραφῆν is opp. to κατὰ πλάτος: from

περιγράφω, f. ψω, *to draw a line round, mark round*, τὸν ἥλιον ἐπὶ τῷ ὁδοῦ Hdt. 8. 137: π. κύκλον *to draw a circle round*, Id. 7. 60: hence 2. *to define, determine*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12.

II. *to draw in outline, sketch out*, Lat. *delineare*, Ar. Pac. 879, cf. *περιγράφῃ*.

III. *to enclose words within brackets, hence to strike out, cancel, elsewh. διαγράφω*: π. ἐκ πολιτείας *to exclude from civic privileges*, Aeschin. 83. fin., cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

2. in gen. *to do away with, end*, Plut. [δ]

περιγυρίσ, ἴδος, ῆ, (γύρος) *a circumference*.

περιγυρόω, *to bend or lead round*.

περιδαΐδαλος, *ον*, *all-variegated, cunningly wrought*, Opp.

περιδαΐος, *αἰα*, αἰών, (Ἰδα) *situated around mount Ida*, Κρήτας νόμος Pind. Fr. 126. 2, Böckh. On the elision of *i*, v. περὶ i.

περιδαΐω, *to kindle, burn round about*, Opp., in Med. i.—*Pass.* *to be on fire, burn round about*: metaph. *τὴν* *to burn with love for one*, Lat. *ardere aliquem*, Ap. Rh.

περιδάκρυτος, *ον*, (δακρύω) *weeping much, tearful*.

περιδάμω, *to tame all round or thoroughly*.

περιδάμναμαι, Dep. med.—*foreg.*, Q. Sm.

περιδείξαι, *ῆ*, *exceeding fear*: from

περιδείξ, *ές*, (δέος) *very timid or fearful*, π. γενέσθαι Hdt. 5. 44: τινί *at a thing*, Id. 7. 15; μή... Thuc. 3. 80:—*Adv.* *-ώς*, *in great fear*, Thuc. 6. 83.

περιδείδω, f. δείσμαι: aor. i. *περιδείσα*, in Hom. (though only in II.) *always περιδίδωσιν, περιδείσασα* etc.: perf. *περιδέδωκα*, but in Hom. *περιδείδω*. *To fear very much, be in great fear or dread about one*, τινὲς Il. 10. 93, 120, 140; but more usual τινί Il. 11. 508, 15. 123, etc.; so also c. dat. rei, *to be much afraid about a thing*, 17. 240.

περιδείδωσ, *ον*, f. i. for *περιδίδωσ*.

περιδειπνέω, *to give a funeral feast*, LXX: from

περιδειπνόν, τό, *a funeral feast*, Dem. 321. 25, and Plut.

περιδερνόν, τό, (δεῖρῃ) *the circumference of the neck*. II. *the under part of the neck*.

περιδέξιν, τό, *an armlet*, LXX: strictly neut. from

περιδέξιος, *ον*, like *ἀμφιδέξιος*, *with two right hands*, i. e. *using both hands alike*, Lat. *ambidexter*, Il. 21. 163:—so that *περιδέξιος* seems to be used for *ἀμφιδέξιος*, metri grat.; for though *περί* has in the main the same signf. with *ἀμφί*, yet this is the only compd. in which it has the notion of *double*ness proper to *ἀμφί*, Buttm. Lexil. ἀμφίς III.

II. in gen. *very dexterous or expert*, Ar. Nob. 949. *Adv.* *-ώς*, Philostr. Hence

περιδέξιότης, *ῆτος*, ῆ, *equal dexterity with both hands*.

περιδέραιον, τό, *a necklace*, Ar. Fr. 309. 5: strictly neut. from

περιδέραιος, *ον*, (δέρη) *passed round the neck*, Plut., cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 519. Hence

περιδέρης, ἴδος, ῆ, *a necklace*.

περιδέρκομαι, poet. for *περιβλέπω*, Anth.

περιδέρμευω, and *-μέω*, *to tie round*, Geop.: from

περιδέρμεω, ὁ, *a band, belt, girdle*, Aristaen.

περιδέρω, *ον*, *bound, tied round or to*: verb. Adj. from

περιδέρω, f. δῆσω, *to bind, tie round or on*, τινί τι Hdt. I. 193, Ar. Eccl. 127:—Med. *περιδέσσειν* *τι* *to bind something round oneself*, Hdt. 4. 176, Plat. Legg. 830 B.

περιδέρησος, *ον*, *very clear, quite manifest*.

περιδέρημα, *ατος*, τό, (περιδέρω) *any thing bound round, a band*.

περιδέρησμαι, Dep., *to fight round about*, Q. Sm.

περιδέρητος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*, *about which one fights, fought for*, Anth.: like *περιμάχητος*.

περιδιδώω, *Ion.* for sq.

περιδιδωμι, f. δάσω, *to give or put round about*. Med. *περιδιδωμι*, *to stake or wager*, c. gen. rei, τρίποδος περιδιδόμενον ἢ λέβητος *let us stake a tripod or caldron*, Il. 23. 485; also, ἐμέθεν περιδιδόμενα αὐτῆς I will wager for myself, i. e. *pledge myself*, Od. 23. 78; so too foll. by *περί*... περιδιδωμι *περί* τῆς κεφαλῆς I stake my head, Ar. Eq. 791; περιδωμι *μοι* *περί* θυμιατῶν ἁλῶν *have a wager with me for a little thyme-salt*, Ar. Ach. 772; also absol., *περιδω νῦν ἐμοί*, *el* *μή*... , Ar. Nob. 644.—The gen. in these phrases must be considered as a nub. of the price one engages to pay for losing one's wager, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 515. 2.

περιδιέρω, *to fasten together round*, Philostr.

περιδινέω, *to whirl or wheel round*, ἐαυτὸν Aeschin. 77. 29:—

Pass. to *whirl oneself round, run round and round*, πόλιν περιεδήθην (aor. pass.) Il. 22. 165: *to spin*, like a top, Xen. Symp. 7. 3. II. Act. in intr. sign., like Pass., Soph. Fr. 310. περιδίνης, *és, whirled round*, Anth.
 περιδίνησις, *ews, ή, (περιδίνω) a whirling round*, Plut.
 περιδίνωσις, *ον, (περιδίνω) whirled round*.
 περιδίνος, *δ, ή, one who roams about, a vagabond: also a pirate*, Plat. Legg. 777 C.
 περιδιτλάω, *to fold round about, wrap around*.
 περιδιώ, old Ep. form for περιδιώω: *to fear very much, be much afraid about one*, τινί Il. 9. 433, 11. 557; π. μή . . . Il. 17. 666, Od. 22. 96; also π. τινι μή . . . Il. 5. 566. In Hom., περί is metri grat. always separated from the simple Verb; he only uses 3 sing. impers., περί γάρ διέ . . . [?]
 περιδιώκω, *f, έω, to pursue on all sides*, Strab.
 περιδιφάσκειν, (διφάος) *to wrap round with darkness*, Arat.
 περιδιώω, *f, ήνω, to move or drive round*, Dion. H.
 περιδοίς, *ews, ή, (περιδίδωμι) a giving round*. II. a staking, wager.
 περιδοῦναι, *f, ήνω, to resound with a dead, heavy noise*, Philostr.: *from*
 περιδοῦναι, *on, resounding with a dead, heavy noise*.
 περιδοῦμαι, *verb. Adj. from περιδραμεῖν aor. of περιτρέχω, one must run round*.
 περιδράμειν, Ep. for περιδραμαν, aor. 2 of περιτρέχω, Il. περιδραζε, *ή, a grasping with the hands*, Plut.: *from*
 περιδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, fut. έξομαι, Dep. med.: *to grasp with the hand*, Plut.
 περιδρομάς, *άδος, pecul. fem. of περιδρομος, running round, surrounding, μήτηρ Anth.: as Subst. she who runs round*.
 περιδρομεύς, *έως, δ, (περιδρομος) one who runs round*.
 περιδρομή, *ή, (περιδρομος) a running round and round, circuit, π. ποιεῖσθαι to wheel round*, Xen. Cyn. 10. 11. 2. a course round, revolution, orbit, περιδρομαί έτών Eur. Hel. 776.
 II. a getting round, cheating, Memnon.
 περιδρομῆς, *ίδος, ή,=παδρομῆς*.
 περιδρομος, *ον, (περιδραμεῖν, περιτρέχω) running or going round, encompassing, like the rim of a shield*, Eur. El. 458, cf. Aesch. Theb. 495: *hence in gen. round, circular*, Il. 5. 726, 728. 2. *going about, roaming*, Aesch. Supp. 349; so too γυνή π. a roaming, lewd woman, Theogn. 581. II. pass. that can be run round or compassed, i. e. standing alone, detached. Id. 2. 812, Od. 14. 7.
 B. περιδρομος, *δ, as Subst.=περιδρομή 2. II. that which surrounds or encompasses, as the rim of a shield*, Eur. Tro. 1197: *the outer edge or coping wall or building*, Plat.: *the string that runs round a net for closing it*, Xen. Cyn. 2. 6: *a gallery running round a building*, Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 53.
 περιδρῦναι, *f, ψω, to tear all round about: Pass. to be so torn, άγκύνας περιδρῦσθαι (Ep. aor. pass.) Il. 23. 395*.
 περιδύνω,=sq.
 περιδύνω, *f, δύω, to pull off round about, pull quite off, χιτῶνας Il. 11. 100; hence in gen. to plunder, despoil, τινά τι one of a thing*, App. [ύω, ύνω: but cf. δύω].
 περιδύμεθον, *i dual conj. aor. 2 med. from περιδύνωμι*, Il.
 περιμεγείρω, *to arouse round about*, Joseph.
 περιμεδρεύω, (έδρα) *strictly to sit round, hence to invest a town*.
 περιμεδῶ, *to eat round about, nibble*.
 περιμεθῶ,=άγπωω, ap. Hesych.
 περιμεδών, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, περιμεδών being used instead: *to look about for, await, τὸ μέλλον*. II. *to overlook, i. e. to neglect, disregard, hence also to let pass, allow, suffer, c. part, like υπερπαρῶν, υπεριδεύω, as, οὐ περιμεδών αὐτὸν ἀναρπαγέντῃ she did not suffer him to be carried off*, cf. Hdt. 1. 89., 3. 65, Bergl. Ar. Pac. 10, and περιμεδῶ; so too freq. in Att. Prose: but also c. acc. pers. only, Hdt. 3. 153, Ar. Ach. 55; very rarely c. inf., like έδώ, Hdt. 1. 24., 4. 113.
 B. perf. περιμεδῶ, plqpf. περιμεδῶν, Att. and Hom. περιμῆδῃ, perf. with pres., plqpf. with impf. signf.: *to know or understand better, c. inf., περιμεδῶ νοῦσαι Il. 10. 247; also c. dat., έγχεσι περιμῆδῃ he was better skilled in the tracks*, Od. 17. 317; c. acc. rei et gen. pers., *to know better than others*, Od. 3. 244;

also, βουλῇ περιμῆμεναι (Ep. inf. perf. for περιεδέναι) *έλλων to be better in counsel than the others*, Il. 13. 728.
 περιελάς, *άδος, ή, that is wound round, encircling, ζώνη Anth.*
 περιελάω,=περιελάω, cf. περιελάσσω. Hence
 περιελάημα, *ατος, τό, that which is wound or wrapped round*.
 περιελάσσω, *ews, ή, a winding or wrapping round: also=foreg.—In Hdt. 2. 123, and Plut. 1. 343 C. f. l. for περιήλωαις*.
 περιελάσσω, *Ion. for περιελάσσω*, Hdt. 8. 128, but also Plat. Prot. 342 C.
 περιελάω, *to fold or wrap round, τι περί τι Xen. An. 4. 5, fin.: —Pass. to be wrapped round, βάσκεαι Ar. Ran. 1064*.
 περιελαί, (είμι) *to be around, encompass, τινί Thuc. 7. 81: but usu.* II. *like υπερείμι, to be better than, superior to another, surpass, excel one in a thing, τινός τι Od. 18. 248., 19. 326, and Hdt.: in Att. Prose, c. dat. rei, Xen. An. 1. 9, 24: έκ περιόντος at an advantage, Thuc. 8. 46. Cf. περιγύνομαι*. 2. *to exceed in number, outnumber, πληθείη Hdt. 9. 31; and so in Att.* II. *to be over and above, outlive, τινί Hdt. 1. 121., 3. 119: usu. absol. to survive, remain alive, freq. in Hdt., as i. 120; and of things, to be extant, be in existence*, Id. 1. 92. 2. *of property etc., to be over and above, to remain when debts are paid, περιελαί μοι I have left so and so: τὰ περιόντα the surplus, balance*, Isae. 55. 13; τὰ περιόντα χρήματα τῆς διοικήσεως the money remaining after paying the expenses, the balance in hand, Dem. 1346. 18; so too, *ή περιόσα κατασκευή Thuc. 1. 89*. III. *to be left as a result or consequence, περιστῆναι ὅνιν έκ τούτων what you have got by all this is . . . Dem. 172. 9; esp. in bad signf., περιελαί αὐτῷ μηδέν ἔστι ή τὰς ἀσχύνας Aeschin. 22. 8; ψηφισμάδ' ὅνιν περιεσται βελτίω δ' ὅδον ἔσται τὰ πράγματα you will have plenty of statutes, but . . . Dem. 1432. 16; cf. περιγύνομαι III: hence also, τοῖστος τοσοῦτον περιστῆναι, ὥστε προσκοφασαυτοῖσιν so far are matters come with them, that . . . Id. 1280. 1: έκ τοῦ περιόντος from sheer wantonness*, Id. 1483. 15.
 περιελαί, (είμι) *to go round, fetch a compass*, Hdt. 2. 138, etc.; π. κατά νότον τι to get round and take him in rear, Thuc. 4. 36: also c. acc., *to go round, compass, π. τὸν νῆον κύκλῳ Hdt. 1. 159; π. φυλακὰς to go round the guards, visit them*, Id. 5. 33: so too freq. in Att. II. *to come round to one, esp. in one's turn or by inheritance, ή ἀρχή, βασιληή περιεσι εἰς τινα Hdt. 1. 120., 2. 120, cf. περιέρχομαι*. III. *of revolving periods, χρόνον περιόντος as time came round*, Hdt. 1. 4. 155, cf. 2. 4.
 περιεργῆναι, and -γνώ,=sq.
 περιεργῶ, Att. for the older form περιεργῶ, q. v.
 περιεργῶ, *to insert, fix round, εἰλα περί γόμφους Hdt. 2. 96*.
 περιεργικός, *ή, όν, (περιεργῶ) comprising, containing, hence metaph. universal, general, like τὸ περιεργόν*, Plut. II. τὸ περιεργικόν Gramm.=μέσον, verbum medium.
 III. in Hipp.=σούριος, but dub., v. περιεργικός. Adv. -κῶς,
 περιεργάσας, *ews, ή, a driving, leading, riding round about; a place for driving round*, Hdt. 1. 179: *from*
 περιεργάσων, fut. εἰδῶ, *to drive round, τὰς κύλικας to push the cups round*, Xen. Symp. 2. 27:—*to drive together, collect, as cattle, booty, etc.: so in Med., Polyb. 4. 29. 6, etc.* 2. *to drive about, harass, distress: hence in Pass., περιεργαζόμενος τῇ στάσει Hdt. 1. 60, cf. Ar. Eq. 887*. II. *seemingly intrans., σάβη, ἔπτον etc., to drive or ride round*, Hdt. 1. 106, Thuc. 7. 44, and Xen.; but also c. acc. loci, π. τι έπτηρ Hdt. 4. 7.
 περιεργεῖσθαι, *ews, ή, (περιεργῶμαι) a coming or going round*, Plut.
 περιεργεῖς, *ews, ή, a winding, rolling, turning round: from*
 περιεργίσσω, Att. -ττω, *Ion. -εἰλίσσω, f, έω, to roll, wind round, τι περί τι Hdt. 8. 128; τι περί τι Arist. H. A. 1.—Med. to roll round oneself*, Plat. Prot. 342 C.—Pass. *to be rolled, twisted round, περί τι Plat. Phaed. 112 D: also to be encompassed, ὑπό τινος Ib. 113 B*.
 περιεργεῖσθαι, *δ, a drawing or dragging round: from*
 περιεργάω,=sq.
 περιεργάω, *f, έώ, to draw or drag round*. 2. *to draw round another way, divert, turn elsewhere*. 3. *to draw asunder, pull different ways, distract, Lat. huc illuc ducere, Plat. Charm. 174 B; and so in Pass., Id. Prot. 352 C*.
 περιέννυμι, *to pull round: in Med. to draw round one, χαλᾶ-*

van περιέσασθαι to put on a cloak, Hes. Op. 537: περιέμενον, rare Aol. form for περιεμένον, Sapph. 21.

περιέξιμι, (εἰμι) to go entirely round, App.

περιετιγμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from περιτιγίσω, husked, winnowed, clean.

περιέω: impf. περιέπον, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 5: fut. περιέω: aor. περιέπον, inf. περιεπών: this aor. only poet. and in Ion. Prose; where we also find fut. med. περιέψομαι (v. sub. fin.): and aor. pass. περιεφθῆναι Hdt. 5. 1: while pres. and impf. occur in Att. Prose. To be busy all round, hence to tend diligently, take care of, watch, esp. of persons, to treat with care or honor, εὖ πινά to treat him well, Hdt. 1. 73, etc.; so, μάλα π. τινά to court much, Xen. I. c.; π. τινά ταῖς μεγίσταις τιμαῖς Id. Symp. 8. 38: contrariwise, τρηχῆς, κάρτα τρηχέος π. to handle roughly, Hdt. 1. 73, 114; he has more freq. the Pass. τρηχῆς περιεφθῆναι ὑπό τινος 5. 1, 81, etc.; also, δεικνὴ περιεφθῆναι τινα, Lat. ignominia officere, Hdt. 1. 115; κάρτα τρηχέος π. ἀεικνῆ 1. 73: π. τινά ὡς or ἄτε πόλεμον, δοῖλον etc., Hdt. 2. 69, Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 12; in which case the fut. med. is also used in act. signif., Hdt. 2. 115., 7. 149.—The synonym ἀμφίεσις is only poet.

περιεργάζομαι, f. σομαι, Dep. med., (περιεργός) to do a thing with circumspection, care or pains.

II. esp. to take more pains than enough about a thing, hence to busy oneself with trifles, to waste one's labor, Hdt. 2. 15; so, περιεργάζεται ζητῶν τὰ ὑπὲρ γῆς Plat. Apol. 19 B; so, ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ π. to be busy and over-busy, Dem. 150. 24; τῷ θυλάκῳ περιεργάζεσθαι that they had overdone it with their 'sack' (i. e. need not have used the word), Hdt. 3. 46; hence 2. to be a busy-body, meddle with other folk's affairs, Dem. 805. 4: π. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰσραὴλ ναυ to interfere in Italian affairs, Polyb.

III. to do any thing superfluous, add what might have been spared: hence

IV. late, the perf. pass. περιεργασμαι to be superfluous, Ael. Hence

περιεργαστέον, verb. Adj., one must do more than needful, Antipho 119. 31.

περιεργασία, ἡ, susp., and περιεργεία, ἡ=sq.

περιεργία, ἡ, (περιεργός) care, diligence: esp. over-diligence, over-exactness in doing, writing, etc., Plat. Syssph. 387 D.

II. intermeddling with other folk's affairs, officiousness, Theophr. Char. 13.

περιεργαστένης, οἱ, (πένης) name of a book written for poor scholars, Hesych.

περιεργος, ον, (* ἐργω) careful about a thing, diligent, exact, pains-taking: esp.

2. over-careful, taking needless trouble, Lys. 123. 24.

3. busy about other folk's affairs, meddling, a busy-body, Lat. officiosus, Isocr. 102 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 1.

II. pass. wrought, done with especial care, π. πόλεμος a very expensive war, Isocr. Antid. § 124: esp.

2. over-wrought, too elaborate, e. g. of style.

3. wrought to no purpose, superfluous, impertinent, idle, Plat. Polit. 286 C, Andoc. 27. 35. Adv. -γως.

περιεργω, f. ξω, later and Att. περιεργώ, to inclose all round, encompass, Hdt. 2. 148, Thuc. 1. 106.

περιερέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. έρω, to row round.

περιερίστος, ον, (περιεργός) shut in all round.

περιέρπω, f. ψω, to creep, steal, wind round, Ael.

περιέρπω, to wander about, Ar. Eq. 533.

περιερχομαι, impf. περιερχόμεν in Ar. Thesm. 504: Dep. med., c. aor. 2 et perf. act. To go round like a beggar, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 16; or a stranger seeing sights, Id. Oec. 10. 10; like a canvasser, Lat. ambire, Dem. 129. 20: and c. acc., π. πόλιν Andoc. 13. 25, ἄγοράν Dem. 411. 16.

2. of Time, to come round, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 19.

II. to go round and return to a spot, to come up to a person or place, hence to arrive at last somewhere, εἰς τόπον Hdt. 1. 96, etc.: also c. acc., ἡ τίσις περιήλυτε τὸν Πανιδῶνν vengeance came at last upon him, Hdt. 8. 106.

2. to go about, round, Hdt. 7. 225; c. part., to go about doing a thing, Plat. Apol. 30 A.

3. to come or go into, esp. to fall into the middle of a thing, εἰς δυστυχίαν to be plunged into misfortune.

II. c. acc. pers., like Lat. circumvenire, to come round, take in, i. e. to overreach, cheat, Od. 9. 362, Hdt. 3. 4, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 41; ταῦτα ἰσχυρῶς περιελάλυε τοὺς πολλοὺς Luc. Cf. περιήκα.

περιεσβόω=περιέδω, Luc. [1]

περιεσκεπμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from περισκέπτομαι, circumspectly, cautiously, Plat. Ax. 365 B.

περιεσταλλένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from περιστέλλω, severely, covertly.

περισττικός, ἡ, ὄν, in Hipp. ap. Erot., =σώτηριος, restorative, for which περιεπτικός has been proposed: but περιεπτικός is correctly formed from περιέμι (εἰμι).

περιεσθῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, about the last, Hdt. 1. 86., 5. 101.

περιεβόθος, ον, (έβω) thoroughly well boiled, Luc.

περιεχίης, ές, surrounding, embracing: from

περιέω, also -ίσχω Thuc. 5. 71: f. περιέω and περισχῶω: aor. περιέσχον, inf. περισχέιν: aor. med. περισχόμεν, inf. περισχέσθαι.

To encompass, clasp, embrace, surround, Xen., etc.: esp. π. πόλιν, στρατόπεδον to beleague or blockade. . . . Pass.

to be shut in or beleaguered, ὑπό τινος Hdt. 8. 10, 80: of an army, to outflank the enemy, Thuc. 5. 71, 73.

2. to embrace, comprise, comprehend, take in, like περιλαμβάνω II, freq. in Plat.

3. part., ὁ περιέχων, also τὸ περιέχον, as Subst., that which is about and around us, infinite space beyond the ἀήρ and αἶθήρ, Anaxag. Fr. 2; also simply the air, heaven, Polyb.

2. in Aristot., περιέχων is the encompassing, i. e. universal, like τὸ γενικόν or τὸ καθόλου, genericum, generale, ὄνομα περιέχον, a generic term or notion, Rhet. 3. 5, 3, cf. περιεπτικός.

II. to surpass, overcome, conquer, Thuc. 5. 7, like ὑπερέω: also esp. to outnumber, Thuc. 3. 108: always, it seems, absol., and so strictly intr. to have the upper hand, be superior.

III. Med. περιέχομαι, like ὑπερέχων τὰς χεῖρας, to hold one's hands round or over another, and so to protect, defend, take charge of, c. gen. pers., περιέχον (Ion. imperat. aor. 2 med.) παιδὸς ἑσος II. 1. 393; also c. acc., οὐκένω μιν περισχόμεθα Od. 9. 199.

2. to hold fast on by, and so to cling to, cleave to, be fond of a person or thing, c. gen. Hdt. 1. 71, etc.; τῶντ' αὖτε περιεχόμεθα we are compassing, aiming at the same end, Id. 3. 72: rarely c. inf., περιέχετο μένοντα μὴ ἐκλείπειν he was urgent with them that they should stay and not leave him, Id. 9. 57.

περιέλαμνός, Adv. (ζαμνής) very powerfully or violently, h. Hom. Merc. 495.

περιέλω, poet. for sq.

περιέω, έρω, to boil round about, Anth.

περιέζω, ον, also περιέζω, έζω, (ζυγόν) over and above a pair, more than a pair: so, speaking of horses' harness, περιέζωα are spare straps for repairing breakages, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32, where Schneider needlessly proposed περιέζωας.

περιέζωα, αρος, τό, (περιζώννυμι) that which is girded round one, a belt, girdle: also an apron, esp. of smiths, cooks etc., Wyt. Plut. 2. 182 D: hence, δασκ' ἐκ περιέζωματος Dion. H. or π. έχω Hegesipp. ap. Ath. 290 B, to practise with the apron on, i. e. merely with the outward appendage of an art, superficially.

περιζώομαι, τό, Dim. from foreg. [ἀ]

περιζώννυμι, also -νύω, f. ζώω, to gird round or on. Med. to gird round oneself, put on as a belt or apron, c. acc., Ar. Pac. 687, Theopomp. (Com.) Παῖδ. 2. Hence

περιζώω, έω, ἡ, a girding round or on, belting.

περιζώστρα, ἡ, a belt, girdle, apron, band, Theocr. 2. 122.

περιηγόμεαι, f. πομαι, Dep. med. 1.—to lead round about a thing, π. τινὶ τό οἶκον to shew one the way round the mountain, guide him round it, Hdt. 7. 214: to shew round and explain what is worth notice, hence in gen. to explain, describe, cf. περιήγησις and περιηγῆτης.

II. to draw out an outline, describe in general terms, opp. to συμπληροῦν, Plat. Legg. 770 B.—The Act. περιηγέω only in Heliod.

περιηγώμα, αρος, τό, a thing described: hence

περιηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, explaining or describing; of or belonging to a description.

περιήγης, ές, (περιάω, -ηγέομαι) like περιεφής, led round in a circle, lying in a circle, of the Cyclades lying round Delos, Call. Del. 198; cf. τροχοειδής: in gen. round, convex: freq. confounded with περιήγης, which indeed is synonym.

περιήγησις, έω, ἡ, (περιηγόμεαι) a leading round and explaining what is worth notice: hence in gen. explanation, description.

II. like περιγραφή, a sketch, outline; in gen. a form, figure, Hdt. 2. 73.

III. a revolution, orbit, Lat. orbis.

περιγηγής, οὐ, δ, one who leads about, esp. one who guides strangers about and shews what is worth notice, a showman, Cicero, Plut.: hence 2. in gen. one who relates or describes, esp. one who writes a guide-book, such as that of Dionysius δ περιγηγής. Hence

περιγηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit or disposed for, explaining or describing: τὸ π., a guide-book, Ath. Adv. κῶς. περιγηγής, ον, (περιγέγμαι) led round about, drawn round, put round as a border.

περιγῆ, Att. plqpf. from περιόδα, also Od. 17. 317, v. περιόδον B.

περιγῆναι, f. ἴσω, to strain through. Hence περιγῆμα, ατος, τό, any thing strained and so purified.

II. that which remains after straining, dregs, refuse. περιγῆς, ἐς, (ἀκῆ) very pointed or sharp.

περιγῆω, f. ἴω, to come or go round, compass. II. to come round to one, like περιεῖμι (εἶμι), εἰς τινα Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6: hence also, to come round to one at last, like περιέρχουαι, c. acc., τὰ σέ περιήκοντα that which has fallen to thy lot, Hdt. 7. 16, 1; and so, τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα φαμέν περιήκειν τὰ πρῶτα we say that the greatest luck befel this man, Id. 6. 86, 1;—here it is possible to make τὰ πρῶτα the acc. after the Verb, as we say that this man compassed, gained the greatest luck; and so Schweigh. would take even the former passage, but not so well.

περιήλυστος, ἡ, (περιέρχουμαι) like περιέλευσις: a coming round, revolution, Hdt. 2. 123; cf. περιέλυσθαι. Hence περιηλύτεις,=περιέρχουαι, very dub.

περιημετέω, f. ἴσω, strictly to feel violent pain, hence usu. to be or become aggrieved, sad, angry, Hdt. 1. 114, at a thing, c. dat. τῇ συμφορῇ, τῇ δουλοσύνῃ, τῇ ἀπᾶτῃ etc., Hdt. 1. 44, 164, 4. 154; but, c. gen. pers., to be aggrieved at or with him, Id. 8. 109. (The simple ἡμετέω or ἡμετέας does not occur. This word is Ion. and little used except in Hdt. and late Greek, as N. T., is by some derived from ἡμέω, ἔχω; by others from αἶμα, αἰμάσσω, like ἡμωδία, ἡμωδία, for αἶμα: but at any rate it need not be written περιημετέω.)

περιηνεῖα, Ion. aor. 1 of περιφέρω, Hdt. 1. 84.

περιηχέω, f. ἴσω, to sound round about, ring all round, χαλκός II. 7. 267. Hence

περιηχημα, ατος, τό, a resounding, Iamb.

περιηχησις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Plut.

περιηθαλπής, ἐς, very warm, Nic.: from περιθάλπω, f. ψω, to warm exceedingly.

περιημβής, ἐς, (θάμβος) much alarmed, Ap. Rh.

περιηραστής, ἐς,=περιηραστός.

περιηρασύνω, to make very bold: from περιηραστός, ύ, very bold, confident, Ap. Rh.

περιηρῶς, ον, most divine.

περιηρῶς, (θεῖον, θεῖον) to fumigate all round with sulphur, to purify: also περιηρῶς, q. v. Hence

περιηρῶσις, ἡ, a fumigating all round with sulphur, purification, Plat. Crat. 405 A.

περιεμα, ατος, τό, (περιτίθημι) any thing put or placed round.

περιεῖω, rarer form for περιεῖδω, Meineke Menand. p. 42.

περιέρμος, ον, very hot, Plut.

περιερίσσω, ον, to be put or placed round, Joseph.

περιερίσσεις, εως, ἡ, (περιτίθημι) a placing, putting round, putting on, N. T.

περιερίσσει, ἡ, ὄν, and περιερίσσει, ον Ar. Thesm. 258, (περιτίθημι) put round, put to or upon: also to be put round or round, π. πρόσωπον a mask, Aristomen. Φόγρ. 2; and so, κεφαλῇ π. a head-streep, Ar. l. c. ubi v. Schol.—ἡ περιερίσσει, with or without κόνη, false hair, a wig, Amphip Alc. 1, and Polyb.; also φανέειν.

περιεῖω, f. θεύσομαι and θεουσῶμαι, to run round, compass, τάσσω, τεύχως περιεῖδαι Hdt. 1. 178, 181; c. acc. objecti, π. τὴν ὕψον Plat. Criti. 115 E; also c. dat., Hdn. II. to run about, Plat. Rep. 475 D.

περιεωρέω, f. ἴσω, to go round and observe, Luc.

περιθῆγη, ἡ, (περιτίθημι) that which one puts round or on, a lid, cover, cap.

περιθήμα, ατος, τό, that which is put round, an ornament, Nicostr. ap. Stob. p. 445. 47.

περιθλάσις, ἡ, a bruising, Plut.: from περιθλάω, ἄνω, to bruise or squeeze all round, Ath. (ἀ in all tenses.)

περιθλάσις, f. ψω, to press all round, Nonn. [6λῆ]

περιθραύων, περιθραύσις,=περιθραύω, q. v.

περιθραύω, εως, ἡ, a breaking all in pieces, E. M.: from περιθραύω, ἄνω, to break all in pieces, break off, Hipp.

περιτρέκω, verb. Adj. from περιτρέχω, one must run round, Plat. Theat. 160 E.

περιτρήνω, f. ἴσω, to lament all round or very much;—c. acc. to bewail very much;—Pass. to resound with wailing, Plut.

περιτριγκῶ, to encompass with a border, cornice or hedge fence round, Plut.

περιθριξ, δ, the first growth of hair before it is cut, ap. Suid.

περιθρομβῶ, to make to congeal all round;—Pass. to congeal all round, Galen.

περιθρόνιος, ια, ιον, (θρόνος) round about the throne, Orph.

περιθρυλλῶ, or -θρυλλῶ, f. ἴσω, to make a noise round;—Pass., περιθρυλλίσθαι τὰ ὅρα to have one's ears still ringing with the noise, Greg. Naz. Hence

περιθρυλλός, ον, like περιβόητος, notorious, famous.

περιθρῦπτω, f. ψω, to rub to pieces or pound, Diod.: like περιθραύω.

περιθρύω, ον, very wrathful, Aesch. Theb. 725. Adv. -μῶς, Id. Cho. 40; περιδύω ἔχειν, to be very angry, Hdt. 2. 162, and perh. 3. 50.

περιθρύω, (θύρα) to be about, or stand at the door, v. l. Ael.

περιθύω, to sacrifice round about;—Pass. to have sacrifices offered to one all round, Plut. [v. θύω.]

περιθωράκιον, τό, a garment worn round the breastplate (θώραξ), a surcoat, Plut. [1]

περιτίπτω, f. ψω, to wound all round, Theocr. 2. 82, in Pass. [1]

περιτίχω, to sound all round, re-echo. Ep. impf. περιέχε [1]

for περιέχε, Hes. Th. 678, and Q. Sm.

περιτίδω, inf. of aor. περιτίδω. [1]

περιτίδμεναι, Ep. inf. of perf. περιτίδω, Pl. 13. 728.

περιτίδρω, to sweat all over. Hence

περιτίδρυστις, εως, ἡ, a sweating all over.

περιτίω, to sit round about;—more usu. as Dep., -ίζομαι, κύκλω περιτίζομενοι Hdt. 1. 202, cf. 5. 41;—also c. acc. objecti, π. τινα Id. 5. 4.

περιτίπτω, to ride round, Polyb.

περιτίπταμαι, Dep. med., c. aor. act.:—to fly round about. II. trans. to fly round.

περιστάω, later collat. form of sq., to place round, τιλ τι.

περιστάμην, f. περιστῶναι, in trans. tenses to put, place, set, lay round a thing, τιλ τι Hdt. 3. 24; στρατὸν περὶ πόλιν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 1: metaph., π. φόβον τιλ Critias 9. 37. II. to move about, shift, transfer, τι εἰς τινα on to another's shoulders, Dem. 1014. 17;—hence

III. metaph. to bring round, π. πολιτείας ἐς εὐαντόν to bring it to his own views, Arist. Pol.: esp. into a worse state, ἐς τοῦτ' ἡ τύχη τὰ πράγματα αὐτῶν περιστάσσει Isocr. 125 D, cf. Aeschin. 65. 24;—and so rarely, in Med., μηχανύμενος (ὁ πόλεμος) φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας τὰ πολλὰ περιστάσσει is wont to bring most things into dependence upon chances, Thuc. 1. 78.

B. in aor. 1 med., usu. trans., to place round oneself, ἐξοστὰ φέρουσ Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 41;—but

C. Pass., with aor. 2, perf., and plqpf. act.:—to stand round about, Pl. 4. 532; κύμα περιστάσθαι a wave rose about (Ep. aor. pass.), Od. 11. 242; c. acc. objecti, to stand round, encircle, surround, χορὸν περιστάσθ' ὄμιλος II. 18. 603; so in aor. med., βῶν περιστάσαντο II. 2. 410, Od. 12. 356; μήπως με περιστάσθ' ἕνα πολλοί (3 pl. conj. Ep. aor. 2 for -στώσι), that their numbers surround me not, II. 17. 95, cf. Od. 20. 50; so, περιστάσαντες τὸ θηρίον κύκλω Hdt. 1. 43, cf. 9. 5, and so freq. in Thuc., etc.; but also c. dat., though not prob. in the literal signif., τοῦ πολέμου περιστάσθηκός τοῖς Θηβαίοις,—πληλκα τῇ

Πόλει περιστάσθηκε πράγματα Dem. 209. 22, 450, 13, etc. II.

to come round, turn out, esp. for the worse, ἐς τοῦτο περιστήν ἡ τύχη fortune was so completely reversed, Thuc. 4. 12, cf. Isocr. 93 C, etc.; τούταντιον περιστήν αὐτῷ it turned out quite contrary for him, Thuc. 8. 24, Plat., etc.; also, περιστήνέ τι εἰς

τοῦναντιον Plat. Rep. 343 A: περίστηκεν ἡ πρότερον σφοδρὸν τὴν θύνη θύουλα φαινόμενη Id. 1. 32; τὸ πᾶνμα εἰς ὑπέρβαινον μοι περίστη Dem. 551. 2, cf. 969. 10; so c. inf., περίστησθαι τοῖς βοηθείας δεομένοις αὐτοῖς ἑτεροῖς βοηθεῖν Id. 301. 8.

III. to step aside, out of the way, Luc; hence to shun, dread, Joseph. IV. to be close at hand, Lob. Phryn. 377.

περίσχω, = περίεχω, Thuc. 5. 71.

περίτουν, verb. Adj. from περίεμαι, one must go about, make a circuit, Plat. Phaedr. 274 A. [Ὶ]

περικαγγάλλω, to laugh all round, Opp.

περικαῖος, ἐς, (περικαίω) on fire all round: burning hot, Hipp. Adv. -ὄς, Plut.

περικαθαίρω, to purify on all sides: to go round and purify, Plat. Criti. 120 A.

περικαθάπτω, f. ψω, to fasten, hang on all round about: in Med. to put on, νεβρίδας Plut.

περικαθαρίζω, = περικαθαίρω, J. XX.

περικάβαρμα, ατος, τό, = κάβαρμα, LXX.

περικαθαρμός, ὁ, a purification, Plat. Legg. 815 C.

περικαθάρισ, εως, ἡ, a clearing round, τῶν ῥιζῶν Theophr.

περικαθεῖσθαι, Dep. med. c. aor. pass., to sit down round about, esp. to invest a town, c. acc., Dem. 1379. 23.

περικάθμαι, Ion. -κάτμαι, inf. ὄσθαι, Dep. only used in pres. and impf., to sit all round, τραπέζῃ at table, Hdt. 3. 32; but usu. c. acc. object, esp. π. πόλιν to beleague, invest, besiege a town, Hdt. 1. 103, 5. 126, etc.; also of ships, to blockade, Id. 9. 75; c. acc. pers., to sit down by one as a companion, Id. 3. 14. Hence

περικαθίστης, ἡ, a sitting round about: esp. a besieging.

περικαθίσω, to set round about. Med. = περικαθεῖσθαι and περικάθμαι: and so Act. intrans. in LXX.

περικαίνωμαι, to overcome, excel, c. acc., Nic.

περικαίω, fut. καίω, to kindle, set on fire, scorch round about. Pass. to be all scorched, Hdt. 4. 69: metaph. to be inflamed, excited, Andoc. 20. 1.

περικέκω, ἥσω, (κακός) to be in extreme ill-luck, to be plunged in despair, with or without dat., Polyb. Hence

περικεκτισ, εως, ἡ, extreme ill-luck, Polyb. [ᾱ]

περικέκος, on, very unfortunate, in despair.

περικαλινδύω, = περικυλινδύω. Hence

περικαλινδίστης, ἡ, = περικυλινδίστης, Plut.

περικαλλής, ἐς, (κάλλος) right beautiful, very beautiful, freq. in Hom., usu. of household utensils, etc.; of women only Il. 5. 389, 16. 85, Od. 11. 281; not used of men before h. Hom.

Merc. 323, 397, 504; but of a man's eyes in Od. 13. 401, 433.

of a statue, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 60; of a country, Hdt. 7. 5.

Adv. -λέως, -λως, post-Hom. Compar. -λλέστερος, Superl. -λλέστατος, in Athen.

Περικαλλίμαχοι, of, those who are about Callimachus, his adherents, comic word in Phil. Thess. 44. 6, needlessly altered into Παρακαλλίμαχοι, v. περί c. II. [Ὶ]

περικάλυμμα, τό, a covering, garment, Plat. Polit. 279 D. [ᾱ]

περικάλυπτο, f. ψω, to put round as a covering, τινί τι Hdt. 4. 23: metaph., π. πρᾶγματι σκότον to throw a veil of darkness over the deeds, Eur. Ion 1522. II. to cover all round, cover completely, τινά Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 13, and Plat.

περικάλυψή, ἡ, a wrapping, covering, Plat. Legg. 942 D.

περικαμπή, ἡ, a bending round, Hipp.: from

περικαμπέω, f. ψω, to bend round, turn or bend aside. II.

seemingly intr. to drive round about, sub. ἄρμα or ἵππους, Plat.

Euthyd. 291 B: also c. acc. object. Hence

περικαμπής, εως, ἡ, a bending round.

περικάρδιος, on, (καρδία) about or near the heart, αἷμα Emped. 317: τὸ π. the membrane round the heart.

περικαρτιάκανθος, on, (ἕκαστα) having a case (περικάρτιον) round the prickles, of the τριβόλος, Theophr.

περικάρτιον, τό, the case of the fruit or seed, the pod, husk, etc.; the skin, peel, shell of fruit, Arist. Probl., and Theophr.

II. a bracelet: strictly neut. from

περικάρτιος, on, (καρπός) surrounding fruit or seed. II.

(καρπός II) round the wrist.

περικαρδιόμος, ὁ, (κάρφος) a practice of hens, so called by Plut., and described by Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 20 thus, αἱ ὀρνίθες

ὀρνέαισι κάρφος περιβάλλονται,—by Plin. thus, villares gal-linae festiva alium se et ova lustrant.

περικατάβαλλω, to throw or lay down round about, Ap. Rh.

περικατάννυμι, f. ἀνω, to break all round, π. ἔθλον τύποντα to break it about his back, Ar. Lys. 357.

περικατακλᾶω, f. ᾶω, to break all round about, Osann. Auc-tar. Lex. p. 126. [ᾱ]

περικαταλαβάνω, f. λήφω, to embrace, enclose round about, Arist. Probl.

2. metaph. to overtake, ὁ νέος καρπὸς περικαταλαμβάνει ἀεὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον Theophr.

3. to seize and force, περικαταλαμβάνουσιν τοὺς καρούς compelled by circumstances, Polyb.

II. intr., περικαταλαβούσης τῆς ὥρας the season hav-ing come round or returned, Theophr., v. περί c. II.

περικατάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, (λάμπω) a shining over against, Tim.

Locr. 97 B, cf. Ast Lex. Plat.

περικαταλείπω, f. ψω, to leave over, v. I. in Polyb.

περικατάληπτος, on, (περικαταλαμβάνω) overtaken and sur-rounded, LXX.

περικατάληψις, ἡ, (περικαταλαμβάνω) an overtaking, catch-ing, detaining, Theophr.

περικαταπίπτω, f. πεσοῖμαι, to fall down round about or over, Ap. Rh.

περικαταρρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow down all round, fall in and go all to ruin, Lys. 185. 20.

περικαταρρήγνυμι, f. ρήξω, to tear down all round about:—Med., περικατερήκατο τὸν ἄνωθεν πέλοντα she tore off and rent her outer garment, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6.

περικαταστρέφω, f. ψω, to overturn, throw down, Strab.

περικατασφάζω, also -σφάττω, f. ξω, to slaughter over, τι περί τι Polyb.

περικατατίθωμι, in set, put over round about, Ap. Rh.

περικαταχέω, f. χέω, to pour out, shed round about or over.

περικατέχω, f. κατέχω, to hold fast, shut in round about, Joseph.

περικατάτω, Ion. for περικάτω, Hdt.

περικανούσις, εως, ἡ, (περικαίω) a burning round about, heating on all sides, Theophr.

περικανυστός, ἡ, ὄν, (περικαίω) burnt all round.

περικᾶω, Att. for περικαίω. [ᾱ]

περίκεμα, inf. κείσθαι: f. κείσομαι:—as Pass. To lie round about, π. τινί to lie stretched upon one, Il. 19. 4; absol., τεῖχος περικείται a wall is round about, Hes. Th. 733; c. dat., γυρῶντος τόφω περικεῖτο a case was round the bow, Od. 21. 54: τὰ π. χρυσία plates of gold laid on an ivory statue, Thuc. 2. 13. 2.

metaph., ὅ τι μοι περικείται there is no advantage for me, it is nothing to me, Il. 9. 321; like ὅ τι περὶ τὸν or πλὴν ἔχω.

II. to have round one, and so c. acc., to have on, wear, περι-κείμενοι τελαμώνας περὶ τοῖσι αὐχέσι Hdt. 1. 171; so also, π. κόρυν, ἄνθεα etc., Jac. Anth. 2. 2, p. 75: also metaph., περι-κείμενος ὄβριν clad in arrogance, Theocr. 23. 14; cf. ἐπέννυμι.

περικεῖρω, to shear, clip all round, κακὸς π. τὴν κόμην Hdt. 3. 154; so in Med., περικεῖσθαι τρίχας to clip one's hair, Id. 4. 71.

περικεκαλμμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from περικάλυπτο, covertly.

περικεκομμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from περικόπτω, briefly, Lat. concise.

περικεντέω, f. ἥσω, to prick on all sides, App.

περικερᾶω, (κεράς) to outflank, of an army, like ὑπερκερᾶω, Polyb.

περικερδής, ἐς, (κέρδος) greedy of gain. 2. very cunning.

περικεφάλαιος, αἰα, αἰον, (κεφαλή) tied round or on the head, hence II. as Subst., ἡ περικεφαλὰ Theophr., and τὸ περικεφάλαιον Polyb., a covering for the head, helmet, etc. 2. a disorder of the head, Theophr. [ᾱ]

περικεφάλος, on, (κεφαλή) = foreg.

περικηδέομαι, Dep., (κῆδω) to be very anxious or concerned about one, c. gen., Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 3. 219; also c. dat. pers. and gen. rei, τινὶ βίοντα Od. 14. 527.

περίκηλος, on, (κῆλον) exceeding dry, all dry and parched, δένδρεα Od. 5. 240, 18. 308.

περίκηπος, ὁ, a garden round a town or house, Diod. 2. 2. a way or space round a garden, Longus.

3. the border of a garden-plot. II. περίκηπος, on, as Adj. round about a garden, dub.

περικίδναμαι, as Pass., to spread round about, like περισκεδά-
ζομαι, Anth.

περικινέω, f. ἴσω, to move round, drive round.

περικίνονος, ὁ, (κίων) a name of Bacchus at Thebes, Orph.

περικίων, on, gen. ovos, like περίστυλος, surrounded with pil-
lars, Eur. Erechth. 13. 7.

II. as Subst. ὁ and ἡ π., a colon-

nade, gallery. [κί]
 περικλάδεις, ἐς, (κλάδος) with many branches round about,
Ap. Rh.

περικλάζω, f. κλάξω, to make a noise round about, Tryph.

περικλαῖω, f. κλαῖσθαι and κλανοῦμαι, to stand weeping
round, τι Plut.

περικλάσσει, ἡ, a breaking or bending round, esp. breaking a
line of march, Polyb. 2. a fissure, chasm of the earth, Id.: from
περικλάω, f. δσω, to break or bend round, break off; Theophr.

II. π. στενωπὸν to wind round a defile, like Lat. flectere
promontorium. III. τόπος περικελασμένος rough, broken
ground, Polyb. [α]

περικλεῖς, ἐς, (κλέος) famous all round, Anth.

περικλεῖσθαι, f. δω, to praise, celebrate round about.

περικλείσθαι, ατος, τό, (περικλεῖω) a place shut in all round.

περικλείστος, on, later form for περικλεῖς, from περικλεῖω.

περικλείστος, ὅν, (περικλεῖω) shut in all round, Plut.

περικλειστός, ὅν, (κλείω, κλέος) famous all round, far-famed,
Theophr. 17. 34; cf. περικλυτός, and Oscan. Autcar. p. 126.

περικλεῖω, f. σω; Ion. —κλήω Hdt.; and in Thuc. —κλήω,

—κλήσω—(κλείω, κλέω) To shut in all round, ὅρος περικληῖον,

πεδῶν περικληγμένον οὐρεῖ Hdt. 3. 117., f. 129, etc.; to sur-
round, of ships, Thuc. 2. 90; and so in Med., f. 52.

περικληῖω, Ion. for περικλεῖω. Hence

περικληιστός, ὅν, Ion. for περικλειστός, Coluth.

περικληῖω, Ion. for περικλεῖω, Hdt.

περικλησις, εως, ἡ, (καλέω, κλήσις) = παράκλησις, Spohn de
Extr. Od. Parte, p. 199.

περικληῖω, v. sub περικλεῖω.

περικληνῖς, ἐς, (κλίνα) sloping on all sides, of the roof of the
Odeum, Plut.

περικλίνω, τό, (κλίνα) a couch or sofa round a table, Philo.

περικλονέω, f. ἴσω, to fight round about, C. Sm.

περικλυδῆν, Adv., pouring round about or over, Hipp.: [ῥ] from
περικλυδνίζομαι, as Pass., to be washed round by the waves,
v. I. Plut.

περικλύω, f. ὦω, to wash all round, of the sea: Pass. to be
washed all round, ἵδαι Eur. (?) ; esp. of an island, Thuc. 6. 3.

περικλυμένον, τό, also περικλυμένος, ὁ, a creeping kind of
shrub, perh. the honeysuckle, caprifolium, Diosc. [ῥ]

περικλύσις, ἡ = περικλυσμός, Ael.

περικλυσθαι, ατος, τό, = (περικλύω) a washing all round, dash-
ing against.

II. water for washing, Gal.

περικλυσμός, ὁ, (περικλύω) a washing all round: a washing
off, ablutio.

περικλυστός, on, or, Att. also os, on Aesch. Pers. 879, (περι-
κλύνω) washed all round, esp. of islands, sea-washed, Δήλος h.

Hom. Ap. 181, cf. Aesch. Pers. 596 and l. c.

περικλυτός, ἡ, ὅν, (κλύνω) strictly, heard of all round, and so
famous, renowned, Lat. inclutus, freq. in Hom., mostly of men,

esp. also of the god Hephaistos; but also of things, π. ἄστυ,
δόξα, ἔργα, excellent, noble—in Od. I. 325., 8. 83, 521, where
it is epith. of αἰῶδες, it is oft. interpreted heard all round, loud
singing, but needlessly. The fem. does not occur till much
later.

περικλύω, to drive off by clapping of hands on all sides.

περικλῦστος, f. σω, to spin round about.

περικλυμῖδος, ἰα, ion.=sq.

περικλυμῖος, on, (κνήμη) passing or tied round the leg: as
Subst. τὸ π., Hipp.

περικλυμῖος, ἰδος, ἡ, a covering for the leg, Dion. H.

περικυνίδιον, τό, in Anth. (2. 81 Br.), ὅμην περικυνίδια prob.
stalks or leaves of thyme. [ῥ]

περικύνω, f. ἴσω, to scratch, gnaw all round, Plut.

περικύνω, to scratch or rub all round. [ῥ]

περικοκκίω, or —άω, to cry cuckoo all round, Ar. Eq. 697.

περικολλάω, to glue all round, Geop.

περικολύνω, to cut short, clip all round, Nic.

II. metaph.

to humble, Plut.

περικολπίζω, to sail round a bay, Arr.

περικομῖδῃ, ἡ, a carrying round, Geop.: from

περικομῖζω, f. ἴσω, to carry round, Thuc. 7. 9. Pass. to go
round, Id. 3. 81.

περικομμα, ατος, τό, (περικόπτω) that which is cut off all round
or cut small, περικομμάτα ἐκ σοῦ σκεῖνδσω I will make minced
meat of you, Ar. Eq. 372.

II. = περικοπή, Plut.

περικομμάτιον, τό, Dim. from περικομμα, Ar. Eq. 770.

περικόμος, on, (κόμη) covered all over with leaves, Theophr.

περικομῖται, to sound round about, LXX, and v. I. Thuc. 6. 17.

περικόμπος, on, very elegant, exquisite, Ar. Pac. 994.

περικονδύλοπορφύρα, ἡ, (κόνδυλος, πάρος, φίλεω) loving
swelled knuckles, epith. of the goat in Luc.

περικοπή, ἡ, (περικόπτω) a cutting all round, mutilation, esp.
of the Hermæ at Athens, cf. Thuc. 6. 28, Andoc. 3. 13.

II. a section: esp. in Eccl., a portion of scripture for
reading, as the Sunday Gospels and Epistles, elsewhere. ῥῆσις.

III. the outline of a figure: in gen. a picture, image, Plut.

IV. outward show, esp. costly apparel, and in gen. expence,
splendor, κατὰ τὴν περικοπήν as far as outside goes, Polyb.

περικόπτης, on, ὁ, a thief, robber: from

περικόπτω, ψω, to cut all round, clip, mutilate, Thuc. 6. 27,
Lys. 143. 34; cf. περικοπή.

2. to lay waste an enemy's

country, from the practice of cutting down the fruit-trees, etc.,
Dem. 92. 9: hence in gen. to waste, plunder, Id. 116. 19: cf.

κείρω 1. 3. 3. to lessen, weaken.

περικορδάκιω, = κορδάκιω.

περικορέω, f. ἴσω, to sweep together from all sides. Hence

περικορέω, ατος, τό, sweepings.

περικοσμέω, f. ἴσω, to deck all round, App.

περικόσμιος, on, (κόσμος γ) round the world.

περίκουρος, on, (περικείρω) shorn all round, having all the
hair cut off, as was done to boys, Lat. circumtonsus.

II. surrounded and taken prisoner, in which signif. ἀμφίκουρος was
also used.

περικόκλιον, τό, (κοχλίας) the female screw.

περικράζω, f. κεκραῖομαι, to croak or scream all round, Opp.

περικρανία, ἡ, (κράνιον) the skin round the skull, susp. μῆνιγξ:
susp.

περικράνιον, τό, a pillow: [α] strictly neut. from

περικράνιος, on, (κράνιον) passing round the skull. [α]

περικράνιον, τό, a covering for the head, helmet, Strab.

περικρατέω, f. ἴσω, to conquer, Joseph.: from

περικρατής, ἐς, (κρατέω) conquering, having the mastery,
powerful, Anth.

περικρεμάννυμι, f. κρεμῶω [α], Att. κρεμῶ, to hang or hang
up all round, Anth.:—Pass. to be hung about, to cling to,
c. dat., μαρτί Leon. Tar. A rarer and less Att. form is περι-
κρεμῶω. Hence

περικρεμῖς, ἐς, hanging round.

II. hung round with a

thing, ἀναθημαί Luc.

περικρύνομαι, on, steep all round, Strab.

περικροτέω, to rattle all round: from

περίκροτος, on, (κροτέω) rattling all round, Nonn.

περικρούω, to strike all round, περικρουσθεῖσα πέτρας τε καὶ
δοῖτρα ἐaving stones and shells struck down from it, Plat. Rep.

611 E. but, περικροῦνεν τὴν πῆδαν to fasten fetters on one, Plut.

2. to strike all round, as one does an earthen vessel, etc.,
to see if it be sound, Plat. Philib. 55 C.

περικρύνομαι, ὅν, very cold or frosty.

περικρύπτω, f. ψω, to cover all round, conceal entirely, Strab.

περικράβω, f. ξω, to croak or caw all round, esp. of the crow,
Dio C.

περικτάομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to acquire.

περικτενέω, f. κτενῶ, to kill round about, to slay near or
beside: once read in II, ubi nunc divisim περί κτ--.

περίκτησις, ἡ (περικτάομαι) acquisition, possession.

περικτίονες, ὄναι, ὁ, (κτίζω) like ἀμφικτίονες, the dwellers
around, neighbours, Hom.; who also has π. ἄνθρωποι, and ἐπι-
κουροί Od. 2. 65, II. 17. 220; explained by the words ὁ περι-
ταύσανται Od. 2. 65: the sing. is not in use, as neither is that

of περικίται: in Att. Prose περίοικοι, but Thuc. 3. 104 has περικίται: cf. ἀμφικίτοι, -όνες. [τῖ] περικίται, ὦν, οἷς=foreg., Od. 11. 288. [τῖ] περικύπτω, f. ἦσω, to crash or sound around. περικυδαίνω, to extol all round. περικυδής, ἐς, (κύδος) very famous, Nic. περικυκλός, δόος, ἡ, the revolving, Orph. περικυκλῆναι, to revolve in a circle. II. to encircle, encompass. περικυκλῶ, f. ἦσω, to turn round in a circle. II. in pres. and imprf. as Dep. περικυκλεῖν, to encircle, encompass, enclose, Hdt. 8. 78; so that περικυκλόντων is used=the Att. περικυκλόοντων, just as other Verbs in ῥω are used by Ion. for those in ὄω. περικυκλῶσις, εως, ἡ, a turning round, revolution. περικυκλῶν, ὁ, all round, spherical. περικυκλός, ὁ, a circuit, hence περικύκλω, as Adv., round about, Plut. Hence περικυκλῶν, to encircle, encompass, enclose, usu. in Med., Ar. Av. 346, Xen. An. 6. 3, 11. Hence περικυκλῶσις, ἡ, an encircling, encompassing, surrounding, Thuc. 3. 78. περικυκλῶν, also -δέω, to roll round: Pass. to be rolled, and so roll about, Plat. Legg. 893 E. περικυκλῶ, f. ἴσω,=foreg., Ar. Pac. 7. [ῥα] Hence περικυκλῶσις, ἡ, a rolling round, revolution. [ῥ] περικυκλῶν, to heave or surge around, Orph. περικύμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (κύμα) surrounded by the waves, Eur. Tro. 796. περικυρτός, ὄν, bent round. Hence περικυρτόω, to bend round, Ath. περικυτῶν, (κύτος) to cover with leather. περικυφόω, to bend down round. περικυδωνίζω, to carry a bell round, cf. κῶδων I. II. in gen. to ring, and so to prove, test, try. περικυκνῶ, to howl, cry, wail around or exceedingly, Q. Sm. [ῥ] περικυμαῖω, f. ὄσω, to go about in a κύμας: also c. acc. loci, to carouse round, Ar. Vesp. 1025. περικυκνῶν, (κύμας II. 1) to smear all over with pitch, π. τὰ ἐμβαδία to black shoes, Ar. Vesp. 600. περικυκλῶ, to rend all round. περικυκτῶ, to stamp or kick all round. περικυλῶ, f. ἦσω, to chatter round one, to chatter on all sides, chatter exceedingly, Ar. Ecl. 230. Hence περικυλῆμα, ἄτος, τό, prating, gossip. [ῥ] περικυλῆτος, ὄν, talked all round, talked to death. περικυλῶν, ὄν, (κυλῶ) very talkative. περικυμβάνω, f. λήσονται: aor. περικύβαον, to seize around, clasp, embrace, Xen. An. 7. 4, 10. 2. to encompass, surround, Hdt. 8. 16: hence to get into one's power, catch, Id. 5. 27, cf. Plat. Soph. 235 B: μετέφους τὰς ναῦς π. to catch them at sea, Thuc. 8. 42:—Pass. to be caught, trapped, Ar. Plut. 934 3. to compass, get possession of, τῖ Isae. 73. 9, cf. 25. 43. II. like περιέχω I. 2, to comprehend, take in, esp. a number of particulars, Isocr. 16 D, 187 B, Plat., etc.: and so to define strictly, to determine in express words, draw up in a legal form, Plat. Legg. 823 B, cf. Coray Lycurg. 3, p. 46. περικυμῶν, ἐς, (περικύμω) very brilliant, Plut. περικυμῶν, ὄν, very brilliant, radiant. Adv. -πῶος. περικυμῶν, f. ψω, to shine or beam round about or on all sides. II. c. acc., to shine around, light, Plut. Hence περικυμῶν, ἡ, a shining round, illumination, Plut. περικυμῶν, ἐς, (λέγων) surrounded with a variegated border. περικυμῶν, f. ψω, to express by circumlocution, Herm. Incert. 11. περικυβῶμαι, as Pass., (κυβῶ) to be shed all over, c. dat., Anth., and Nic. περικυμῶ, ἄτος, τό, (περικύμω) that which remains, a remainder, residue, Plut. Menex. 236 B. περικυμῶν, ἐς,=περικύμω, dub. περικυμῶν, f. ψω, to leave remaining:—Pass. to be left remaining, remain over, survive, Hdt. 1. 82, Plat. Legg. 677 E, etc.; τινός Eur. Hel. 426. περικυμῶν, f. ψω, to lick all round, Ar. Plut. 736. περικυμῶν, f. ψω, to circumlocution, like περιφρασίς, Ar. Nub. 318: talkativeness.

περικυμῶν,=sq. περικυμῶν, f. ψω, to strip off all round, peel off, τὸν φλοιὸν Hdt. 8. 115. περικυμῶν, ὄν, (λεσχηνῶ) talked about on all sides, much talked of, Hdt. 2. 135. περικυμῶν, to surround with white. περικυμῶν, ὄν, edged with white, τὸ π., sub. ἰμῶτιον, Antiph. Incert. 76, cf. περιήστος. περικυμῶν, ἄτος, τό, (περικυμῶν) that which is embraced, an embrace, LXX. περικυμῶν, ἡ, ὄν, fit for taking hold of, able to be taken hold of, of a loose skin, Arist. Gen. An. II. belonging to, fitted for embracing or comprising: in Gramm.=Lat. collectivus. Adv. -κῶς: from περικυμῶν, ἡ, ὄν, (περικυμῶν) embraced: to be embraced or comprised, comprehensible, Plat. Tim. 28 A, C, etc.: opp. to ὑπερος, Plut. Adv. -τῶς, Epicur. ap. Diog. I. 10. 40. περικυμῶν, ἡ, (περικυμῶν) an embracing, LXX. περικυμῶν, to surround with water, insulate, πόλιν Thuc. 2. 102. II. intr. to become all a lake or marsh. περικυμῶν, rarer collat. form of περικύμω. περικυμῶν, ἐς, (περικύμω) like left remaining, over and above, Plat. Legg. 702 A. περικυμῶν,=sq. περικυμῶν, ἡ, ὄν,=περικύμω: also in Med., Plat. Ax. 372 A. περικυμῶν, to lick all round, nibble, prob. 1. Philo. περικυμῶν, ὄν,=ἐπιλογισμός, v. l. Thuc. περικυμῶν, ὄν,=περικύμω, Ar. Fr. 208. περικυμῶν,=περικύμω, Theophr. περικυμῶν, to wash round about or carelessly, Plut. περικυμῶν, Dep., to maltreat sadly. περικυμῶν, ἡ, extreme grief, Diog. I. 1: from περικύμω, ὄν, (κύμω) very sad, deeply grieved, Isocr. 11 B. περικυμῶν, to wrap or envelope round about. περικυμῶν, ὄν, bald round about. Ion. -θύπος, Hipp. [ῥ] περικυμῶν, ἐς, (κυμῶν) very learned. περικυμῶν, to gaze or peep eagerly round, περιεμῶν (Ep. part.) σκόπελον, of a fisher, Od. 12. 95. περικυμῶν, as Pass., to rage round about, c. acc., π. ἄλσος to rush furiously up and down the grove, Hes. Sc. 99. II. c. dat., to have a violent desire for . . . χρυσὸν Naumach. περικυμῶν, ἡ, (περικύμω) one that purifies by magic, γράψ π. a witch, Plut. περικυμῶν, ἐς, (περικύμω) furious, mad, Plut. Adv. -πῶος. περικυμῶν, to sparkle or glance round about, Q. Sm. περικυμῶν, poet. for περικύμω, q. v. περικυμῶν, Att. -τῶ, f. ψω, to wipe or cleanse all round: esp. to purify by magic, disenchant by purification, Menand. p. 42, Plut. 2. 166 A, ubi v. Wyt. περικυμῶν, ὄν, fought about, fought for, πᾶσι by all, Ar. Av. 1404, cf. Thuc. 7. 84; esp. of things, sought eagerly, much desired; so, πέντα ἡκίστα περιεμῶν not a thing one would fight for, Xen. Sym. 3. 9; δυναστεία διὰ πάντων ἐρωμένη καὶ π. Isocr. 172 B, cf. 144 C, 211 C: in Ar. Thesm. 319, prob. with collat. signf. of fought around, surrounded by battle. [ῥ] περικυμῶν, ὄν, to be fought for by all, very desirable, Plut. περικυμῶν, Dep. med., to fight all round or on all sides, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 41. II. to fight about or for a thing. [ῥ] περικυμῶν, to blacken, dye black all round, Plut. περικυμῶν, ἐς, (μέμφομαι) blaming greatly, v. l. Arat. περικυμῶν, to wish for ardently, Ap. Rh. περικυμῶν, verb. Adj. from sq., one must await, Dion. H. περικυμῶν, to wait for one, await, τῶν Hdt. 4. 89, Soph. Ant. 1206. 2. to long for, desire, Plut. II. intr. like the simple μένω, to wait, Hdt. 7. 58, Ar. Ach. 815. περικυμῶν, ὄν, full all round, very full, Xen. Symp. 2. 11. περικυμῶν, f. ἦσω, to measure all round. περικυμῶν, τό,=ἡ, περικύμω, the circumference, Hdt. 1. 185, 2. 15, etc. Strictly neut. from περικύμω, ὄν, (μέτρον) above measure, like ὑπέμετρος, in Od. always epith. of very fine tissue, as 2. 95, 19. 140; where others not so well explain it of exact measure, others round. II. later, in a circle or circumference, v. foreg. Hence

περίμετρος, ἡ, sub. γραμμή, cf. διάμετρος, the circumference, periphery, strictly the line forming it, Hdt.
 περιμήκετος, ον, poet. for σκῆ, very long or high, Il. 14. 287; Od. 6. 103.
 περιμήκης, ἐς, (μήκος) of mountains, trees, the shafts of spears, very high, tall, or long, Hom., and Hes.: π. ἀνδρόσφυγ-γης Hdt. 2. 175: neut. περιμήκες, Od. 13. 183.
 περιμήριος, τό, (ἠμῖς) any covering round the hips or thighs.
 περιμήριον, τό, =foreg.
 περιμήτρος, ον, (μήτρα) ξύλα π. the heart of timber next to the pith, Theophr.; elsewh. ἑ, ξύμπτρα.
 περιμήχανόμαι, ἑ, ἡσμαι, Dep. med., (μηχανάω). To prepare very craftily, contrive cunningly, δούλιον ἡμαρ Od. 14. 340: also to lay snares for.
 περιμίνω, to decrease, diminish on all sides. [ῥ]
 περιμώτω, to fill, dress a wound with lint (μώτῳ). Hence
 περιμώτωσις, ἡ, a dressing with lint.
 περιμώχθω, ἑ, ἡσμαι, to suffer toil for one, τινί Opp.
 περιμυκάομαι, ἑ, ἡσμαι, Dep. med., to roar round about, Plut.
 περιμυκίς, ἐς, loud-roaring, Opp.
 περιμυρομαι, Dep., to lament round about, Q. Sm. [ῥ]
 περιναίεσθαι, to dwell round about or in the neighbourhood, Od., and Hes.:—but like παρῶν, it may also be taken, 2. in pass. signf., to be inhabited, Od. 4. 177. Hence
 περιναίετης, ον, ὁ, one of those who dwell round about a neighbour, Il. 24. 488; in gen. an inhabitant.
 περιναίος, ὁ, =περναίος, v. l. Hipp.
 περιναίω, to dwell round, τι Aesch. Supp. 1021.
 περιναίτιος, ον, also—σιος, (παντα) sea-sick, squeamish, Diod.
 περιναίω, to distribute:—Pass., to spread around, of fire, Plut.
 περινενομήναι, Adv. part. perf. pass., from περιναίω, considerably.
 περινεον, τό, the space between the fundament and the scrotum, also τό περιναον, Hipp.
 περινεός, ὁ, also περιναίος, =foreg., v. l. Hipp. II. the penis, Arist. Gen. An.
 περινεύω, ἑ, εἰσμαι, intr., to nod, turn round or over, esp. of scales, to incline to one side: also to incline towards a particular quarter of the heavens. II. to bend forward and look around timbly, App.
 περινεφέλω, ον, (νεφέλη) overclouded, ἄηρ Ar. Ar. 1194.
 περινεφρόν, ον, with fat about the kidneys, Arist. H. A.
 περινεύω, ἑ, νύσσομαι and νουσοῦμαι, to swim round, c. acc., Arist. H. A.
 περινεύω, ἑ, ἡσμαι: aor. inf. περινήσαι Hdt. 4. 164; but also lengthd. —νήσαι 2. 107, cf. νέω: but the only pres. he uses is περινεύω 6. 80. To pile or heap round, ἔλην περί τὸν πύργον 4. 164: but also, π. τὴν οἰκίην ἔλην to pile it round with wood, 2. 107.
 περινεύω, ὁ, gen. νεῦα, nom. pl. περνεῶν, (ναῦς, Att. gen. νεός): strictly, a supernumerary in a ship, one who does no work, a passenger; also=ἐπιβάτης, opp. to πρόσκοπος, Thuc. 1. 10.
 περινήσας, and —νήσας, aor. part. of περινεύω, Hdt.
 περινήσος, ον, edged with purple; hence, τό π., sub. ἱμάτιον, a woman's robe with a purple border, Antiph. Incert. 76, Me-
 nand. p. 34.—The form περινήσας, ον, is very dub.
 περινήσσομαι, ἑ, ξομαι, Dep. med., to swim round and round, Plut.
 περινήξω, ἑ, ψω, to wash or cleanse round about, Hipp.
 περινήττω, rare form of pres. for foreg., Diod.
 περινήσσομαι, Dep. med., to go round about, κυλικὸν περινε-
 νομέναι as the cups go round, Phocyl. 7: to come round, of time, μὴν περινήσεται Eur. Alc. 449.
 περινοέω, ἑ, ἡσμαι, to think or consider on all sides: to contrive cunningly, Ar. Ran. 958. Hence
 περινόησις, ἡ, careful thought, reflection, Plut.
 περινοητικός, ἑ, ὄν, thoughtful, considerate. Adv. —κῶς.
 περινοία, ἑ, (περνεῶ) thoughtfulness, consideration, shrewd-
 ness. II. over-wisdom, Thuc. 3. 43.
 περινομή, ἡ, (νέμω) ἐκ περινομῆς, in turns, in order.
 περινοός, ον, contr. —νους, ον, (νοῖα) very thoughtful: Superl.
 περινοστάτος.
 περινοστήω, ἑ, ἡσμαι, to go round, περί τι Ar. Thesm. 796: to

go about like a beggar, Ar. Plut. 121, Dem. 421. 22, like περι-
 ἔρχομαι.
 περινοίξω, to moisten all round.
 περίξ, strengthd. for περί, mostly in Ion. Prose and Trag.,
 (though in latter usu. as Adv.): I. as Prep., round about,
 all round: in Hdt. both c. gen. and acc., cf. 1. 179, 196; but
 the latter far most usu. Valck. ad 4. 15; rarely after its acc.,
 yet v. 4. 52, 79, Aesch. Pers. 368. II. as Adv., round
 about, 5. 115: περί λαβεῖν ἄνθρωπον to surround him, 5. 87.
 περιπαίω, to scratch or strike round about, near, Joseph.
 περιπαίστος, ἑ, ὄν, polished round about, πέτρῃ Od. 12. 79: from
 περιπέξω, ἑ, εἰσμαι, to scrape, polish round about, v. l. LXX.
 περιπείρω, to dry or parch round about:—Pass. to be
 parched round about, Arist. Gen. An., in the latter form.
 περιπέστος, ον, dry round about, very dry or parched, Arist.
 Gen. An.
 περιπέσω and —ρέω, ἡσμαι, to shear or shave all round, τοὺς
 κροτάφους Hdt. 3. 8, in the latter form.
 περιπύσσει, ἡσμαι, ὁ, a surgical instrument for scraping or
 smoothing bones: from
 περιπύξω, to scrape, polish all round, LXX. [v. ξίω.]
 περιπογος, ον, of great extent or circumference, Arist. Phy-
 siogn.
 περιποδεία, ἡ, (περιοδεῖν) a travelling or journey round about,
 circuit, Strab.
 περιποδευμένος, Adv. for περιποδευμένος, very dub. in Plut.
 περιποδίστος, ον, with circuitous ways: from
 περιποδίστος, εὐς, ἡ, =περιοδεία.
 περιποδιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (περιοδεῖν) one who travels round about.
 περιποδιστικός, ἑ, ὄν, of, disposed, fit for travelling round about.
 περιποδεῖν, to travel round about, mostly by land: esp. to go
 the round of the sentinels: in gen. to make a journey, expedi-
 tion, tour. II. metaph., to go over or through, revolve in
 the mind, consider, Plut.: also to study a composition, Epicur.
 ap. Diog. L. III. to come round, take in, cheat, like Lat.
 circumvenire, Luc. IV. to cure by systematic regimen and
 medicine, Lat. cyclo curare: hence in gen. =θεραπεύω, to cure,
 heal. V. Rhett. to write in periods, Dem. Phal. Hence
 περιποδία, ἡ, a travelling round, esp. by land. II. a book
 of travels, account of a country visited, Strab., cf. περιπλούς.
 περιποδίζω, (periōdos) to be periodical, πυρετός π. an intermit-
 tent fever, Galen.
 περιποδικός, ὁ, ὄν, (periōdos) coming round at certain times,
 periodical. II. spoken or written in periods. Adv. —κῶς.
 περιποδοιπορέω, to travel, go round about, Hipp.
 περιποδιστικός, ον, ὁ, v. ἡ periōdos v. [v]
 περιποδός, ὁ, one who goes the rounds, Lat. circulator.
 περιποδός, ἡ, a going round, marching round, Hdt. 7. 219,
 229: esp. going the round of the patrols, a going round in pro-
 cession, etc. II. a way round, Hdt. 7. 223: the circumfer-
 ence, circuit, compass, τοῦ τεύχεως, τῆς λίμνης Hdt. 1. 93, 163,
 185, and so Xen., etc.: absol. τὴν π. in circumference, 7. 109.
 III. a book of travels, account of countries travelled over,
 γῆς periōdos Hdt. 4. 36: so too, π. Ἀσίας, Ἑλλάδος etc.: but
 in Hdt. 5. 49, and Ar. Nub. 206, γῆς periōdos is a map or chart
 of the world, cf. πινάξ in Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 13, it may be
 either. Cf. περιήγησις, περίπλους.
 IV. a going round in a
 circle, a coming round to the starting point, esp. of Time, a
 period of time, π. ἔτεων revolving years, Pind. N. 11. 51 (in
 Aeol. form periōdos) and so freq. in Plat.: esp. the period em-
 bracing the four great public games, hence, ὁ τὴν periōdon νε-
 νικηκός or ὁ periōdoniks one who has conquered in all the games,
 Ath. 2. ἐν τῇ καθεστῆκυι periōdi ζῆν to live in the regu-
 lar course, or by the prescribed system, Plat. Rep. 407 E. 3.
 π. λόγων a conversation in which each speaks in turn, Xen.
 Symp. 4. 64. 4. also=περιπορῶ a course at dinner, Id. Cyr.
 2. 2, 2. 5. the orbit of a heavenly body, Id. Mem. 4. 7, 5;
 and Plat. 6. a fit of intermittent fever, or the like, Dem.
 118. 20. 7. ἐκ periōdon in rotation, Polyb. V. a well
 rounded sentence, period, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 3, cf. Cic. Orator 61.
 περιποδύνω, —νέω, —νός, ον, v. περιωδ.
 περιποδία, perf. of περιποδεῖν, q. v.
 περιποιδάω, to swell round about or very much, Hipp.

περιοικέω, (περίοικος) to dwell round about or near: also c. acc., to dwell round a person or place, Hdt. 1. 57, 5. 78, etc. περιοίκημα, atos, τό, a neighbouring dwelling, dub. περιοικία, ἡ, (περίοικος) a dwelling round about, esp. round a town.

περιοίκιον, τό, like περίβολος, the space immediately round a dwelling or town, Aristid.

περιοικίς, ἰδός, ἡ, strictly pecul. fem. of περίοικος, dwelling or lying round about, neighbouring, πόλεις Hdt. 1. 76, 9. 115; ἡσοι Thuc. 1. 9. II. as Subst., sub. γῆ or χώρα, the country round, esp. round a town, Thuc. 3. 16: hence also the suburbs, Id. 2. 25; the Dorians called it κόμη, Arist. Poët. 2. a town of περίοικος, a dependent town, Arist. Pol., cf. περίοικος II.

περιοικοδομέω, f. ἡσω, to build round about, αἰμαῖαι Dem. 1274. fin. II. to enclose by building round, τὸ χωρίον Dem. 1272. 17: so in Pass., to be built up, walled in, Thuc. 3. 81; τὸ περιοικοδομημένον the space built round, like Lat. ovile, Hdt. 7. 60.

περιοίκος, ov, dwelling round about or near, a neighbour, Hdt. 1. 166, 175, etc.: also 2. pass., of places, lying or situate round about. II. of περίοικος were, in Laconia, the free inhabitants of the towns, except Sparta itself, the provincials, who enjoyed civil but not political liberty, opp. on the one hand to the Spartans, and on the other to the Helots and Neodamodes, Valck. Hdt. 9. 11, Müller Dor. 3. 2, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. 307, sq., Dict. of Antiq. in v.

III. geographically, περίοικος were those who were in the same parallel, but opposite meridians; ἄντοικοι those under the same meridian and opposite parallels; ἀντίποδες those who were in opposite parallels and meridians, diametrically opposite, Cleomed.

περιοιστεύς, ές, έον, verb. Adj. of περιφέρω, to be borne round about: from

περιοίσω, fut. of περιφέρω.

περιοιχνέω, to go round about, Agathod. ap. Ath. 376 A.

περιοκέλλω, strictly of a ship, to run aground; hence in gen. to be in difficulties, π. eis χεῖρας ἐπιτηδεύσεις to engage in the most disastrous undertakings, Diod.

περιοκωχί, ἡ = περιοχή, ap. Hesych.

περιολισθαίνω and -θάνω, f. σθήσω, to slip backwards and forwards, slip, fall, Plut. Hence

περιολισθίζω, ἡ, a shipping and falling, Plut.

περιολκή, ἡ, (περίελω) a drawing round about. II. the

drawing away from a thing, esp. in war, a diversion, Joseph. in gen. distraction.

περιμπαύστοιός, ov, making to see entirely, furnishing with eyes, c. gen., Iambli.

περιμψάκοις, ές, (δύφαζ, είδος) looking quite untrite: contr. -ώδης, Hipp.

περιονύχιζω, to pare the nails round, LXX.

περιοπτέος, ές, έον, verb. Adj. of περιόπτω, to be overlooked or suffered, c. part., οὐ π. Ἑλλάς ἀπολλυμένη Hdt. 7. 168; c. inf. οὐκ π. γένος γενέσθαι ἐξίτηλον Id. 5. 39. II. περιπτέων one must overlook or suffer, Xen. Lac. 9. 5.

περιοπτος, ov, (περιόβωμαι) to be seen all round, Plut.: ἐκ περιόπτου from a commanding height: hence, like περίβλεπτος, seen from all sides, admired, admirable, Valck. Phoen. 554.

II. overlooking, disregarding. Adv. -τως, Plut.

περιόραϊς, ἡ, a looking round about. II. an overlooking, a looking on and suffering, Clem. Al. p. 821. 36: from

περιораτέω, verb. Adj., one must look round, etc., Diod.

περιώρα, impf. περιώραν, Ion. περιώραν: perf. περιώρακα, pass. περιώραμαι:—also f. περιώραμι: pf. pass. περιώραμαι: aor. pass. περιώραθην: (on aor. περιείδον and perf. περιείδα, v. sub περιείδω.) To look or gaze around or on all sides. II. to overlook, hence to disregard, look on and suffer a thing to happen, usu. c. part., Hdt. 2. 110, 4. 118, etc.; rarely c. Adj. sine part., οὐ μὴ με περιόρηναι ἄνθρωπον (sc. ὄντα) Ar. Nub. 124; also not rarely c. inf., Hdt. 1. 191, 2. 64; also c. acc. pers. sine inf., οὐ ἂν με περιείδες (sc. ποιεῖν) Hdt. 3. 155: to this signf. also belongs the fut. περιόρῃμαι Hdt. 1. 152, Thuc. 2. 20.

III. Med. to look about before doing a thing, hence to tarry, delay, wait, Thuc. 6. 93. 2. c. gen. to look round after, to take thought about, Lat. respicere, Id. 4. 124.

περιόργης, ές, (δργή) very angry, wrathful, Thuc. 4. 130.

περιόρῃζομαι, as Pass., to be very angry, Polyb.

περιόργος, ov, = περιόργης. Adv. -γως, Aesch. Ag. 216.

περιόργυϊός, to encompass with the arms: also in Med. c. perf. pass., Ctesias.

περιόρθιος, ov, (όρθος) towards the morning, about day-break: τὸ περιόρθιον dawn, Hdn.

περιόρθον, τό, = περιόρθιον, Thuc. 2. 3.

περιορίζω, f. ίσω, to mark out the boundaries of, γῆν Hipp.: hence to define accurately, determine.

περιόριστος, ἡ, a marking out boundaries, hence definition.

περιόρισμα, atos, τό, any thing surrounded with limits.

περιόρισμός, ό, = περιόριστις, Plut. II. as law-term, = Lat. deparatio.

περιόριστος, ov, (περιορίζω) with boundaries round: to be bounded, determined, defined.

περιορίζω, f. ἡσω, to be moored or anchor round, so as to blockade, Thuc. 4. 23, 26.

περιορίζω, f. ίσω, to bring round a ship to anchor, Dem. 1229. 9:—Med. and Pass. to come to anchor or moor round, like foreg., Thuc. 3. 6.

περιόρυσσω, Att. -ττω, f. έω, to dig round, π. λίμνην to dig a lake round . . , Hdt. 2. 99: τάφρον περιόρυνθελος Plat. Crit. 118 C.

περιορχομαι, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., to dance round about.

περίσμος, όν, (δσμή) smelling round about, strong smelling.

περίστωτος, ov, (δστέον) round the bones, Galen.: hence τὸ π. the membrane of the bones. II. pass. surrounded by bones.

περιοσφραίνομαι, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med.: to smell round, smell at.

περιουσία, ἡ, (περίεμι, είμι) that which is over and above; hence a surviving, preservation, life. 2. that which remains over and above, the residue, esp. what remains after necessary expenses, surplus, χρημάτων π. abundance of means, riches, wealth, opp. to ἀνυπαρκία χρ., Thuc. 1. 2, cf. 142, etc.; and so π. alone, Isocr. 224 C, Xen., etc.: so too savings, gain, profit: in gen. plenty, abundance, έπλων Ar. Nub. 54, νεών Thuc. 3. 13: superiority of numbers or force, Id. 5. 71; and περιουσίας with plenty of other resources, Thuc. 5. 103; and so, εκ π. superfluously, needlessly, wantonly, Plat. Theat. 154 D, Dem. 226. 19; εκ π. πομπήν wantonly wicked, Dem. 1122. 3: so too, περιουσίας χάρην Polyb. 3. a healthful condition, whether of body or mind. Hence

περιουσιζέω, f. άρω, to have an abundance, to have plenty, τῷ τὸ περιουσιζέω in a thing, e. g. περιουσιζέει πῶλος δυναστεία Dion. H.: δὲκα ἂν περιουσιζέει whenever there is a surplus, Callicrat. ap. Stob. p. 485. 54. 2. to distinguish oneself in any way, τῷ Diod. 3. to expend one's means, eis τόδ' ἀναγκαίους on one's relations, Phalar. Hence

περιουσιασμός, ό, = περιουσία 2, LXX.

περιουσιαστικός, ἡ, όν, belonging to περιουσία.

περιουσίους, ov, (περιουσία) having more than enough, abundant. 2. peculiar, proper, LXX. II. of persons, wealthy.

2. distinguished, like περίσσιος.

περιοφθαλμος, ov, round the eye, Galen.

περιοχέω, to carry about:—Pass. and Med., to be carried about, i. e. to drive or ride about.

περιοχή, ἡ, (περίχω) an embracing: circumference, Plut.

2. full extent, the full meaning or contents, Cic. Att. 13. 25, 3: hence a whole. II. a portion of a thing parted off so as to form a whole, e. g. the section of a work, Dion. H.

2. that which surrounds, esp. a pod, husk, shell, Theophr.

περίοχος, ov, (περίχω) surrounded, enclosed. II. superior to, τῷ Sappho Fr. 69, in Aeol. form πέροχος.

περιοχόμαι, fut. of περιόχω.

περιπαθέω, f. ἡσω, to be or seem in a state of violent passion or emotion, Plut.: from

περιπαθής, ές, (πάθος, πάχω) under violent excitement, impassioned, angry, distressed, Polyb. Adv. -θώς.

περιπαφάσσω, to look wildly round, Q. Sm.

περιπάλλω, to swing, shake, brandish round about. II.

intr. and in Pass. to tremble all round, Q. Sm.

περίπαμπαν, Adv. strengthth. for πάμπαν, Opp.

περιπαμφανών, fem. ὥσα, Ep. part. of περιπαμφανέω, as if from περιπαμφανέω, shining or beaming all around, Nonn.

περιπαπταίνω, to look timidly round.

περιπάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ἄσω, to strew or sprinkle all round, τ. Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 28; τῷ τι Theophr. Hence

περίπατος, *on, strewed round about*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 293 F.

περιπάτω, f. ἴσω, to go, walk round about, Plat., etc.; π. ἄνω κάτω Ar. Lys. 709; π. περιπατον Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5; esp. to walk about while disputing, hence to argue, discourse, Diog. L., cf. περιπατήκους II. Hence

περιπάτης, ἡ, a walking about, taking a walk; esp. a walking about while disputing. II. a philosophical discussion, esp. by way of dialogue, Diog. L. [ā]

περιπάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (περιπάτω) one who walks about.

περιπάτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to walking about, esp. while teaching or discussing; hence II. Aristotle and his followers were called περιπατητικοί, Peripatetics, Cic. Acad. Post. 1. 4, v. περιπάτος IV; περιπατητικά their doctrines, Id. Att. 13. 19, 4. Adv. -κάς.

περίπατος, ὁ, (πατέω) a walking about, exercise, ποιεῖσθαι π., εἰς π. λέγει Plat. Phaedr. 227 A, D, 228 B; ἐν π. εἶναι Xen. Au. 2. 4, 15, cf. περιπατέω. II. a place for walking, esp. a covered walk, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 10, v. infr. iv. III. a conversation during a walk; in gen. a philosophical discussion, argumentation, like διατριβή, Ar. Ran. 942; π. περί τινος Ib. 953.

IV. the peripatetic philosophy, school of Aristotle, because he taught walking in a περίπατος of the Lyceum at Athens, cf. περιπατητικός II.

περιπάτω, Att. for περιπάσσω.

περιπαύω, to quiet, calm round about;—Pass. and Med. to become quiet round about.

περιπαύω, to congeal, curdle round about, Orph.

περιπεδιός, ἡ, ὄν, flat or even round about, dub.

περιπεδέες, αἱ, (πέδα) ornaments for the feet, anklets.

περιπέδιος, ἰα, ἰων, (πέδα) round the foot, border or edge.

II. very flat or low; hence περιπέδια, ἡ, a flat country.

Adv. -ῶς, Suid.

περίπετος, *on*, =foreg.

περιπέτω, to put on a spit, spit;—Pass. to be spitted or pierced, σκόλοι Ael.

περιπέτω, usu. πέλομαι, as Dep., of which Hom. only uses synop. Ep. part. περιπελόμενος. To move round, be round; and so

1. of Place, c. acc., ὅπου περιπελόμενος δῆτων while the enemy are about the town, II. 8. 220. 2. of Time more freq., περιπελόμενος ἐνιαυτοῦ, περιπελόμενος ἐνιαυτὸς as the year or years went round, went on, passed, Virgil's volventibus annis, Od. 1. 16, 11. 247, etc., Hes. Op. 384, Th. 184; so too in Hom., περιπελλόμενος ἐνιαυτοῦ; also, πέντε π. ἐνιαυτούς during five revolving years, II. 23. 833. II. like περίεμι, to be above, surpass, conquer, τινός Ar. Rh.

περιπέματος, *on*, sent round about, cf. sub θυσοκινέω.

περιπέτω, f. ὦω, to send round, Hdt. 8. 7, and Thuc.: to send all round, send about, οἱ περιπεφύθοντες Hdt. 1. 48.

περιπένομαι, like ἀμφιπένομαι, Dep., only used in pres., and impf., to be busy or concerned about a thing.

περιπέτω, late pres. for σῶ.

περιπέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ὦω, strictly of bread, to bake round about, bake hard all over, Lat. obstruere: but only used metaph., to crust or gloss over, ὀνόματι περιπέσσονται τὴν μοχθηρίαν Ar. Plut. 159; so too, λῦσαι ἥδοναι περιπεπυμέναι prob. I. Xen. Oec. 1. 20 (ubi lat. περιπεπλεγμέναι); λόγιον εἰ πως εἰς τὸ πιθεῖν περιπεπλεγμένα Plat. Legg. 886 E; but, ῥηματῶς περιπεφθές cajoled by words, Ar. Vesp. 668.

περιπετάβη, Adv. spread round about. [ā]: from

περιπατῆμαι, also -νύω: f. πετάσω [ā]; perf. pass., πέπτάμαι;—to spread or stretch around, χερά τινι Eur. Hel. 628: to spread out, as a cloak, Aeschin. 64. 27. Hence

περιπέτασμα, ατος, τό, any thing spread out as a cloak or covering, and so metaph., Menand. p. 147.

περιπεταστός, ἡ, ὄν, (περιπετάννυμι) spread out round about, spread over, π. φίλῃα a lewd kiss, Ar. Ach. 1201, cf. χαννώ.

περιπέτεια, ἡ, (περιπετῆς) a turning right about, i. e. a

sudden change of fortune, usu. from good to bad, a reverse of fortune, Polyb.: later also in gen., an accident, event. II.

the sudden reversal of circumstances on which the plot in a Tragedy hinges, such as Oedipus' discovery that he is the son of Laius and Jocasta, Arist. Poet. 11. 1.

περιπέτης, ἑς, (περιπίτω) falling round, ἄμφι μέσση προσκείμενος π. lying with his arms clasped round her waist, Soph. Att. 1223, cf. περίκειμαι. 2. surrounded by a snare, πέλοισι π. ensnared in her robes, Aesch. Ag. 233; but, ἔγχος π. the sword round which was his body, i. e. sheathed in his body, Soph. Aj. 907, cf. πεπτάτω περί εἵρεϊ (Ib. 828) περιπίτω 1, περί β. 1, and περιτυχῆς; also, περιβάλλω.

II. falling in with, falling into evil, c. dat., Dem. 1490. 3. III. changing or turning suddenly, of a man's fortunes, esp. from good to bad, π. πρήγματα a sudden reverse, Hdt. 8. 20; so also, π. τύχη Eur. Andr. 982: cf. περιτέτεια.

περιπέτομαι, f. περιπέσσω, usu. πτήσσω, Dep. med., to fly around, v. I. Xen. An. 6. 1, 23, and Luc.

περιπετίζομαι, as Pass. (πέτρα) to be dashed against rocks all round, ap. Hesych.

περιπέτω, Att. for περιπέσσω, q. v.

περιπέτης, ἑς, (πέυχη) very sharp, keen, painful, βέλος II. 11. 845, cf. ἐχέπευχis.

περιπεφροσμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from περιφράζω, upon mature reflection, thoughtfully.

περιπήγης, ἑς, (περιπήγνυμι) congealed, clotted, curdled around or on, τινι Nic.

περίπηγμα, ατος, τό, a piece of wood fastened around: from περιπήγνυμι, also -νύω, f. πήξω, to fasten round, over, on, fence round, καλῶσις Diosc.: hence 2. to fit in, insert.

3. to stiffen, make to curdle, congeal round or over;—Pass. to grow stiff round, as of shoes, to be frozen on the feet, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14.

περιπήγω, f. ἴωω, to leap, spring round about, Luc.

περίπηξις, ἡ, (περιπήγνυμι) a fastening round about or inserting. II. a congealing all round, π. ἁλῶν Strab.

περιπήγνυμι, to embrace: but also to put into one's arms: Med. to take into the arms, Call. Fr. 344.

περιπίτω, to fatten all round, esp. very fat.

περιπέσματα, τά, v. περιπίσματα.

περίπετος, *on*, very harsh or bitter.

περιπίμελος, *on*, (πίμελή) fat all round, very fat.

περιπίπλημι, f. πλήσω, to fill very much or entirely;—Pass. =περιπλήσσω, Plat. Theat. 156 E.

περιπύρηνμι, so burn, set on fire round about, Thuc. 3. 98.

περιπίπτω, f. πεσοῖμαι, to fall or throw oneself around, upon, τῷ εἵρεϊ Ar. Vesp. 523, cf. περιπετῆς 1. 2. II. to fall in with, like ἐντυχάνω, τυλ, esp. of ships meeting by chance at sea, Hdt. 6. 41, 8. 94, cf. Thuc. 8. 33. 2. but also to fall foul of other ships, τῇσι σφετέρῃσι Hdt. 8. 89; περί ἀλλήλων of one another, Ib. 16: also, π. περί τόνου to be wrecked on a place, Id. 7. 188.

3. but usu. metaph. fall into, ἀδικοῖς γνῶναι, γύχρη, δουλοῦναι π. to fall into iniquity, misfortune, slavery, Hdt. 1. 96, etc.; so too freq. in Att., π. κακοῖσι, συμφοραῖς, κινδύνῳ, νόσῳ etc.; also, ἐαυτῷ περιπίπτειν to be caught in one's own snare, Hdt. 1. 108; so, τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ λόγοις περιπίπτειν Aeschin. 47. 13; also, ἐν σφίσι κατὰ τι π. Thuc. 2. 65.

2. also of a thing, to befall one, π. μοι κακόν Ar. Thesm. 271. III. to turn right about, suffer a sudden reverse of fortune, cf. περιπετῆς and περιτέτεια. [On quantity v. πίπτω.]

περιπίσματα, τά, cf. περιπίσματα.

περιπίννω, =περιπίτω, c. acc., καρδίαν to come over or upon the heart, Aesch. Theb. 834.

περιπλάζω, f. ῥέω, =sq.

περιπλάνω, to lead astray, make to wander about. Pass. περιπλανάμαι, to wander about, γήσον Hdt. 4. 151, cf. Valuck. ad 7. 16, 2; metaph. to flutter round about one, τινά Pind. I. 6. 69. Hence

περιπλάνησις, ἑς, wandering about, Plat.

περιπλάνησις, ἡ, a wandering about, Plat. [ā]

περιπλάνησις, *on*, poet. for περιπλάνησις, Anth. [ā]

περίπλασμα, ατος, τό, a plaster put round about: from περιπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ἄσω, to smear round about, plaster

over, τί τιμι Plat. Rep. 588 D : metaph. to put over so as to conceal, τί τιμι Menand. p. 229 :—Pass. to be plastered over, τιμι with a thing, Eubul. Stephan. 1.

περίπλαστος, *ov*, smeared, plastered, painted over or round : hence *spurious*.

περιπλάττειν, *f. ήσω*, to rattle, resound round about, Q. Sm. περιπλάττειν, Adv., (περιπλέκω) wound round about, Opp.

περιπλεγνύν, later form for περιπλέκω, Suid.

περιπλέκειν, *ές*, =sq.

περίπλεκτος, *ov*, twined round, intertwined, of the feet of dancers, v. 1. for —πλεκτος Theoc. 18. 8, cf. οδλος 1. 4 : from περιπλέκω, *f. ήσω*, to twine, twist, plait round about. 2. to entangle, intertwine, cf. περιπλέσσω :—Pass. strictly to fold one's self round a thing, to cling to, hug, clasp, embrace, c. dat., ιδωθ περιπλεχθεις Od. 14. 313 : γρηθ περιπλεχθή Od. 23. 33. 3. to speak intricately, περιπλεχθένος intricate and obscure, Plat. Polit. 265 C. 4. to digress, Arr. Hecae

περίπλεξις, *ή*, a winding round. 2. an entangling.

περίπλεος, *ov*, very or quite full, Arist. Oec.

περιπλευμονία, *ή* (πλευμων) inflammation of the lungs, Hipp., and Plat. Lach. 192 E. Hence

περιπλευμονικός, to have περιπλευμονία, be affected therewith. περιπλευμονικός, *ή*, *ov*, belonging to, affected with περιπλευμονία, Hipp. Adv. —kōs, Id.

περιπλευρίδιον, τό, (πλευρά) that which is round the sides, a covering for the sides.

περιπλευρίζω, (πλευρά) to embrace.

περιπλευριτικός, *ή*, *ov*, suffering from πλευριτίς, Hipp.

περίπλευρος, *ov*, (πλευρά) surrounding or covering the side, κντος Eur. El. 472.

περιπλέω, *f. πλεύσω* and πλεύσομαι : Ion. —πλώω, though Hdt. uses both forms. To sail or swim round, c. acc., Διβήνη, Πελοπόννησος etc., Hdt. 4. 42, 179, etc. : π. αὐτοῦς κύκλω Thuc. 2. 84 : eis λιμένα to sail round into a harbour, Id. 5. 3.

II. metaph. to totter.

περίπλεως, *ωρ*, Att. for περίπλεος, Thuc. 4. 13.

περιπληθής, *ές*, (πλήθος) very full, esp. of people, Od. 15. 405 : very much, large, wide : c. dat., full of a thing, Opp.

περιπληθής, *f. σω*, to be very or quite full, Opp.

περιπληγνύν, Adv. =sq.

περιπλήξω, Adv., with the feet far apart, straddling, Lat. diva-
licatis pedibus : from

περιπλήσσομαι, Att. —ττομαι, *f. ήμαι*, Dep. med., to spread out the legs and put them round, περί τ, like διαβαίνω.

περιπλοκάβη, Adv. = περιπλέγειν, Anth. [8]

περιπλοκή, *ή* (περιπλέκω) a twining round, embracing. 2. entanglement, intricacy, λόγων Valck. Phoen. 497.

περίπλοκος, *ov*, (περιπλέκω) enfolded, clasped, δεσμούς Anth. 2. entangled, intricate.

περιπλόκεος, Ep. syncop. part. pres. from περιπλόκειν, Hom., and Hes., v. περιπλέω.

περίπλοος, *ov*, contr. —πλους, *ov*, (περιπλέω) act. sailing round. II. pass. that may be sailed round, γή Thuc. 2. 97.

Hence

περίπλοος, *δ*, contr. —πλους, gen. —πλου, nom. plur. —πλοι :—a sailing round, c. gen. loci, Hdt. 6. 95 : esp. round the enemy's fleet, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 31. 2. the account of a coasting voyage, whence Peripplus is the title of geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, and Nearchus (in Arrian) : opp. to περιόδος a land journey. II. the peritoneum, usu. περιτόναιον.

περιπλύω, τό, that which is washed off, offscourings : from περιπλύνω, to wash clean, scour well, Dem. 1259. 27 :—Pass., περιπλύνεσθαι τό to get washed off one, Arist. H. A. ; but, γαστήρ περιπλυνθείσα like sq. Hence

περίπλυνσις, *ή*, a washing out : π. κοιλίας a thin discharge from the bowels, Hipp.

περιπλώω, Ion. and poet. for περιπλέω, Hdt.

περιπλέω, poet. for περιπλέω.

περιπνευμονία, *ή* (πνεῦμα) inflammation of the lungs, like περιπλευμονία. Hence

περιπνευμονικός, like περιπλευμονικός, to be affected with inflammation of the lungs.

περιπνευμονικός, *ή*, *ov*, = περιπλευμονικός.

[1076]

Πινδ. O. 2. 130 : also II. intr. to breathe around.

περιπνιγής, *ές*, pressed all round to suffocation, Nic. : from περιπνιγήν, *f. ήμαι*, to press all round to suffocation, Genp.

περιπνοή, *ή*, and περιπνοία, *ή*, a blowing round about, Diod.

περίπνους, *ov*, contr. —πνους, *ov*, (περιπνέω) blown round about, blown through, Theophr.

περιπόδιον, τό, like πέζα, a border : strictly neut. from περιπόδος, *ia*, *ov* (πός) going round the feet, cf. ἐπιπόδιος.

περιπόθητος, *ov*, (ποθέω) desired on all sides, much beloved, Luc.

περιποιέω, *f. ήσω*, to make to remain over and above, to make to survive, hence to preserve, save, keep safe, opp. to διαφείρω, Hdt. 1. 110., v. 7. 52, etc. : π. έκ κακῶν, *ή* κινδύνων Lys. 107. 22.

2. of money, etc., to save, lay by, Isae. 60. 10. 3. to put round, put upon or reserve for, αλσώνηνη τῇ πόλει Isocr. Antid. § 322 : δύνασταιν αὐτοῦ Aeschin. 54. 12, cf. Dem. 193. 20.

II. in Med. to keep or get for oneself, to compass, win, get, gain possession of, δύναμαι, ἰσχύω Thuc. 1. 9, 15 ; and freq. in Orat. : περιποιέσθαι ἀπό τινος to make gain from . . , Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 38. 2. the Act. is sometimes used in same sense,

περιποιέω χωρίον Thuc. 3. 102 ; π. πράγματα εἰς αὐτούς to get things into their own hands, Id. 8. 48, cf. Isae. 64. 2.

περιποίησις, *ή*, a preserving, sparing, Def. Plat. 415 C.

II. an acquiring, gaining possession, LXX. Hence

περιποιητικός, *ή*, *ov*, preserving, sparing : getting for oneself, gaining. 2. producing, c. gen., Mnasilth. ap. Ath. 357 F.

περιποικίλος, *ov*, variegated all over.

περιποινίω, to pursue quickly, Q. Sm. : also in Med. [6]

περιπολάω, = ἐπιπολάω, dub. 1.

περιπόλιος, *ov*, (πόλις) open all round, flat, of eyes, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 11.

περιπολάρχης, *ov*, or —αρχος, *ov*, *δ*, (περίπολος, ἄρχω) a superintendent or inspector of police, the genit. in Thuc. 8. 92.

περιπολεύω, and περιπολέω, *f. ήσω*, to move or drive round.

II. intr. to move or go round, wander about, stray, Soph. O. T. 1254, and Eur. I. T. 84, 1455 : also 2. c. acc. loci, to traverse, π. οὐρανόν Plat. Phaedr. 246 B, cf. Theat. 176 A.

3. esp. to walk round, as a patrol, Xen. Vect. 4. 52, cf. περίπολος : also to walk (in procession) round the fields for purposes of purification (lustratio).

περιπόλησις, *ή*, a going about, Diog. L.

περιπολήω, (πόλις) to go about towns, Strab.

περιπόλιον, τό, like φρουρίον, a station for περίπολος (q. v.), a guard-house, out-post, Thuc. 3. 99, 6. 45., 7. 48.

περιπόλιος, *ov*, (πόλις) lying round a town. II. going about a town.

περίπολος, *δ*, *ή*, going, travelling, wandering about towns : a vagabond, vagrant, stroller, Phryn. (Com.) Mus. 3.

περιπολιτικός, *ή*, *ov*, (πολίς) disposed for wandering about, strolling, σύνδοπος π. Inscr.

περιπολλόν, Ep. Adv. from πολλός, very much, Ap. Rh. : περιπολλού also occurs for περί πολλού.

περίπολος, *ov*, (πολέω) going round, esp. going the rounds, patrolling : hence II. as Subst., 1. οἱ π., the patrol, police, Epich. p. 15 : esp. at Athens young citizens between 18 and 20 who formed a sort of horse-patrol to guard the frontier, Ar. Av. 1176, Thuc. 4. 67., 8. 92 : hence περιπόλιον. 2. *ή* περίπολος, *ναῦς*, a guard-ship. 3. in gen. *δ* π., an attendant, follower, Soph. Ant. 1151.

περιποπτεύω, to lead round or attend in procession.

περιπομπή, *ή* (περιπομπή) a sending round about.

περιπονήτος, *ov*, very bad, rascally, a play on περιπόνητος, Ar. Ach. 850.

περιποπύξω, strengthd. for ποπύξω.

περιποπύσμα, *αος*, τό, flattery, parasitic flattery.

περιπορενέω, *αος*, περιπορενέω, Dep. pass. c. fut. med., to travel or go about, Plat. Legg. 716 A. II. trans. to go round, πλάνη Polyb.

περιπορτάζω, (πορτάω) as Pass., to hang something about one and fasten it with a clasp (πόρπη), Arr.

περιπόρφυρος, *ov*, (πορφύρα) surrounded or edged with purple, Crates Sam. 3 : *ή* π. (with or without ἐσθής) a robe with a

purple border, esp. the Roman *toga praetextata* or *lotiolavina*, Polyb.: hence π. παῖς, the Rom. *praetextatus*, Plut. Hence περιπορφύρεσσιμος, ον, (σῆμα) παῖς π. a boy in the *praetexta*, *praetextatus*, Anth.

περιπορφύρα, strengthd. for πορφύρα. [ὑ]
περιποτάμιος, ια, ιον, (ποταμός) by, esp. dwelling by a river. [ἄ]
περιποτάμαι, poet. for περιπέτομαι, to fly, hover about, metaphr., τὰ δ' αὖ ἐλθὼντα (sc. τὰ μαντήλια) περιποτάμαι Soph. O. T. 482.
περίποτος, ον, (πῖνον) of a cup, to be drunk from on all sides, cf. ἀμφιπέπλος, Ath.

περίπου, Adv. for περί που, about, Lat. *circa*, *circiter*.
περίπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἦς = περιπόδιος. II. fitting close round, light, like a shoe to the foot.

περιπρήω, f. σω, poet. for περιπλήρημι, Q. Sm.
περιπρό, Adv., very, especially, II. 11. 180., 16. 699, where however Wolf writes περί πρό divisim; cf. διαπρό and ἐπιπρό.
περιπροβάλλω, to throw out or forwards round about, also = περιβάλλω, Opp.

περιπροχέω, to go forward and run round.
περιπροχέω, f. χεύσω, to pour out all round or over: hence in Pass., ἔρος ὑπὸν περιπροχέει (part. aor.) ἐδάμασσε love rushing in a flood over his soul overcame it, II. 14. 316.
περιπταίω, to strike, stumble upon or against, τιμή Plut.
περιπτερόνιον, τό, that which surrounds the πτέρνα, Math. Vett.
περίπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) strictly, winged all round, hence flying round about, LXX. II. usu. in Architecture of a temple, with a single row of columns all round it, Vitruv., cf. δίπτερος, μονόπτερος.

περιπτύματα, τὰ, the skins of grapes, Dind. Schol. Ar. Nub. 45, ubi olim περιπτύματα: from
περιπτύσσω, to strip off the husk or skin, winnow, Theophr.: hence metaphr., περιπτύμενοι free from the chaff, clean winnowed, Ar. Ach. 507; and so, π. τὸ εἶδος clean-built, taper of form, Philostr.

περίπτυμα, ατος, τό, (περιπτύσσω) any thing folded round, a covering, Eur. Ion 1391.
περίπτυσος, ἡ, a folding or wrapping round, covering, Plut.
περιπτύσσω, f. ἔω, to enfold, envelop, enshroud, τιὰ τύμβῳ Soph. Ant. 886; γέλοιο περιπτύσσοντες δέμας Eur. Hec. 1351: π. γόνυ, δέμας to clasp, embrace it, Id. I. A. 992, Med. 1206: as military term, to surround, take in flank, Xen. An. 1. 10, 9, cf. Cyr. 7. 1, 26. II. to fold round, π. χέρας to fold the arms round another, Eur. Alc. 350, And. 417: hence in Pass. to fold oneself round, coil round, Plat. Symp. 196 A.

περίπτυξις, ἡ, something which enfolds, envelops, encircles, a cloak, fence, etc., like περιβολαί, usu. in plur.: hence, τετειχώς περιπτύχαί Eur. Phoen. 1357; δέμας Eur. Av. 1241 (prob. a parody on Eur.): so, Ἀχαιῶν ναυλοχοί π. their naval cloak or fence, Eur. Hec. 1015. 2. an enfolding, embracing, Eur. Supp. 815: ἐν ἡλίῳ περιπτύχαίς in all the sun embraces, i. e. all the world, Eur. Ion 1516.

περιπτύχης, ἡς, (περιπτύσσω) folded, wrapped round, φάρος Soph. Aj. 915: hence, φασγάνῳ π. fallen around, upon his sword, Ib. 899, cf. περιπτερός. II. act. surrounding, clasping. περιπτύω, ὅσω, to spit upon: hence to abhor, Aristaen. [ὑ, ὅσω]
περίπτωμα, ατος, τό, (περιπταίω) a calamity, Plat. Prot. 345 B.
περίπτωσις, ἡ, (περιπταίω) an accident, opportunity, Plut.
περίπτωσός, ον, to fear very much, Anth.

περιπτωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (περιπτωσις) accidental; subject to accident, τιμή Epicur. ap. Plut. II. falling into. And. -κώς
περιπτήμα, τό, (πυτιά) surrumpation round about, Hipp. [ὑ]
περιπυλάω, f. ἄσω, to put close or thickly round about:—Pass. to have close or thick round, τὰς τρίχας περί τὸ σῶμα Otes.
περιπύρρινον, τό, (πυρρίν) the husk or shell round the kernel, Theophr.

περίπυστος, ον, (πυθάνομαι) known all around about, Ap. Rh.
περιπυμάζω, f. ἄνω, to cover with a lid all round, Theophr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 671.

περιπυμάττω, = foreg., Arist. Probl.
περιπράγγος, ἑς, (περιπράγγω) torn or broken round about, π. τὰ χεῖλα with the lips far apart, open-mouthed, Clem. Al.

II. act. tearing round about, consuming, Anth.
περιπράδεις, ἄκος, ἡ, v. πράδεις.

περιπράνω, f. ἄνω, to besprinkle, wet round about, esp. in sacred rites, Βωμόσις Ar. Lys. 1130. Hence
περιπραννίς, ἡ, a besprinkling, wetting; and
περιπραννίον, τό, an utensil for besprinkling, esp. a kind of whisk for sprinkling water at sacrifices, etc., Lat. *aspergillum*: also a vessel for lustral and other water, Hdt. 1. 51.

II. περιπραννῖα ἀγοράς the parts of the forum sprinkled with lustral water, Lex. ap. Aeschin. 4. 2, cf. 79. 2, cf. καθάρσιον.
περιπραννίζω, collat. form of περιπράνω, LXX.

περιπράττω, f. ἴω, to lash round about, τῇ οὐρᾷ π., of fish, Plut. 2. 977 A.

περιπράττω, f. ψω, to sew or stitch round about or over.
περιπρῆξω, to purify by expiatory sacrifice, like περικαθαίρω.
περιπρῆξομαι, Dep., to roam or wander about.

περιπρῆψω, f. ψω, to turn round, incline to one side. Hence
περιπρῆψις, ἡ, a turning round, inclining to one side, Hipp.
περιπρῆξω, f. ρεύσωμαι, trans. to flow round, c. acc., Od. 9. 388, Hdt. 2. 29, 127: hence in Pass., to be surrounded by water, Xen. An. 1. 5, 4. II. intr. to flow round about, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 16: to slip from off a thing: so in aor. pass., ἡ ἀσπίς περιεπρῆξεν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν his shield slipped off his arm into the sea, Thuc. 4. 12, cf. Xen. An. 4. 3, 8. 2. to overflow on all sides: hence metaphr. to be in abundance, σοὶ περιπρῆγτα βίος may thy life be plentifulous, Soph. El. 362. 3. to be all running or dripping, Greg. Naz.

περιπρηννύμι, also -νύω, f. ρήξω, to break off all round, τὸν γήλοφον Plat. Criti. 113 D: to rend all round, tear off, τὸν χιτῶνασκον Dem. 403. 3: so in Pass., περιπρηννύμενος φάρεσιν Aesch. Theb. 329: but in Pass. also, κατὰ τὸ δὲλτα Δέλτα περιπρηννύται ὁ Νεῖλος at the apex of the Delta the Nile is broken round it, i. e. broken into several branches, Hdt. 2. 16, cf. Isocr. 227 D, and περιρχίζω.

περιπρῆδην, Adv. of sq., Ap. Rh.
περιπρῆδης, ἑς, falling round, over, upon a thing, falling sideways or backwards, π. δὲ τραπέζῃ κάκπεσε he fell over the table to the ground, Od. 22. 84; turning or moving to either side, Hipp.; so too, ἀμφιπρῆδης. (Prob. from περιπρῆξω.)
περιπρῆξω, ἡ, (περιπρηννύμι) a breaking off round about, dub.
περιπρῆξις, ποτ. collat. form of περιπρηννύμι.
περιπρογγάζω, to mock, ridicule.
περιπρῶς, ἡ, (περιπρῆξω) a floating round about, εἰς ἃν ἡ π. γίγνεται whichever happens to be surrounded, Plat. Phaed. 111 E.

περίρροια, ἡ, = foreg., Plut. II. in Hipp., = περίρροος 11.
περίρρομβέω, f. ἥσω, to spin round like a top, Plut.
περίρροος, ον, contr. -ρροος, ον, (περιπρῆξω) like περίρροτος, surrounded with water, Hdt. 1. 174. II. a flux of humors from all parts, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

περίρρυθς, ἑς, (περιπρῆξω) falling down all round, E. M.
περίρρυθτος, ον, dirty all round, very dirty, Anth.
περιρρύπτω, f. ψω, to wash, scour all round.
περίρρυθτος, ον, also ἡ, ον Alcan., and Aesch. Eum. 77, (περιπρῆξω) = περίρροος, surrounded with water, π. Κρήνῃ sea-girt Crete, Od. 19. 173, cf. Hes. Th. 193, 290, Hdt. 4. 42, 45, and in Att. 2. act. floating round, c. gen., πεδία περίρρυτα Σικελίας, i. e. the sea, Pors. Phoen. 216.

περιρράδεις, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (περιπρηννύμι) broken off all round, rugged, steep, Polyb.; cf. ἀπορράδεις.
περιρραῖω, to wag the tail round about, fawn upon, τιμά Od. 16. 4; οὐρήσι Od. 10. 215; metaphr., π. γλώσσῃ Orph. —Hom. has it only in Od., and always in poet. form περιρραῖω.

περιρραλπίω, f. ἔω, to sound a trumpet round one:—Pass. to have trumpets sounding round one, Plut. 2. 192 B. Hence
περιρραλπιστός, ὁ, a blowing the trumpet round about, Jul.; and
περιρραλπιστής, ὁ, ὄν, having trumpets sounded round one.
περιρραξίς, ἡ, (περιρράττω) a heaping round, γῆς Arist. Probl.
περιρρακίζω, f. ἴω, to cut into the flesh all round, Chirurg. Vett. Hence

περιρρακισμός, ὁ, an incision all round, Diosc.
περιρραρκος, ον, (ἀράξ) surrounded with flesh, very fleshy, Arist. Physiogn. Hence
περιρραρκώω, to surround or cover with flesh, susp. Hence
περιρράρκωσις, ἡ, a covering with flesh.

περισάρωμι, ατος, τό, (σάρω) that which is swept together, sweepings, like περισκόπημα. [δ]
περισάττω, f. ψω, to heap on all round, press close together, stop up all round, Polyb.

περισβέννυμι, also -νύω, f. σβέσω, to extinguish all round, Plut.
περισείρια, τά, the hollows at each side of the tongue, also written παρασειρία and παρασείρια.

περισείω, ποτ. περισείω, to shake all round, or violently:—Pass. to be shaken all round, θείειρα π. the hair floated round, Il. 19. 382., 22. 315, in poet. form.

περίσμενος, ov, also η, ov, very solemn, Ar. Vesp. 604.

περίσπετος, ov, also η, ov, Aesch. Eum. 1038, (σέβουμαι): much revered, much honored.

περίσημος, ov, (σημα) very famous or notable, Lat. insignis, Eur. H. F. 1018.

περισήπη, f. ψω, to bring to utter decay:—Pass., c. pf. act. περισέσηπα, to be utterly decayed.

περισθενέω, f. ήσω, to be exceeding powerful, over-strong, part. περισθενής Od. 22. 368: from

περιστήνής, ές, (σθένος) exceeding powerful, very mighty, Pind. N. 3. 26, Fr. 96. 2.

περιστάλω, to edge with a variegated border or rim, LXX.

περιστήνω, f. ήσω, to bury in silence, keep secret, dub.

περιστήδης, ov, surrounded or covered with iron, Diod. [I]

περισκαίρω, to jump or spring round about.

περισκάλλω, to hack round about, Geop.

περισκάπτω, f. ψω, to dig or turn up all round.

περισκαρίζω = περισκαρίζω, Lyc.

περίσκαψις, ής (περισκάπτω) a digging or turning up all round.

περίσκειλία, ής, dryness. II. metaph. obstinacy, wilfulness, Arist. ap. Sext. Emp.: from

περισκέλις, ές, (σκέλλω) dry and hard all round, Lat. retortidus, rigidus, of iron, Soph. Ant. 475. 2. metaph. hard, obstinate, stubborn, φρένες, ήδος etc., Lob. Soph. Aj. 648: hence, περισκέλος φέρω to take amiss, Lat. aegre ferre, cf. Meineke Menand. 440. 3. αποδείξεις π. dry, barren investigations, Nemes.

περισκελής, ές, (σκέλος) round the leg, τὰ περισκελή breeches, βράκια: έγαγμα π. a statue with the legs apart, such as Dædalus introduced.

περισκέλια, ής = περισκέλεια, Paul. Aeg.

περισκέλις, ίδος, ής (σκέλος) a leg-band, garter, or rather ankle, Menand. p. 291, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. in voc.

περισκελιστής, ού, ός (περισκελής, σκέλος) one who wears breeches, susp. in Strab., cf. περισκυλιστής.

περισκεπάω, f. δω, to cover, screen all round, Theophr.

περισκεπής, ές, (σκέπας) covered all round. II. covering or screening all round, Theophr.

περισκέπτομαι, Dep., not used in pres.: v. περισκοπέω:—part. pf., περισκεμμένος, η, ov, circumspect, considerate: Adv. -ως, Plut.

περίσκοπος, ov, seen or to be seen on all sides, hence far-seen or far-seeing, Od. I. 426, to 211. 2. to be seen, worth seeing, Call. Epigr. 5. 8. II. act. looking about, and so of persons, circumspect, cautious.

περισκέπω = περισκεπάω.

περίσκειψις, ής (περισκέπτομαι) a looking all round about: hence circumspection.

περισκίνιον, τό, (σκηνή) a tent, hut: metaph. the dwelling of the soul, i. e. the body, Eccl. II. = παρσκίνιον, dub.

περισκήπτω, f. ψω, to support or prop all round.

περισκιάω, f. δω, to overshadow, Plut. Hence

περισκιάσιος, ός, an overshadowing.

περίσκιος, ov, (σκιά) throwing a shadow all round, of the inhabitants of the polar circles, where the shadow (in their summer season) travels all round in the 24 hours, Posidon. ap. Strab., cf. έπερόσκιος.

περισκίρνω, f. ήσω, to leap about a thing, c. acc., Anth.

περίσκληρος, ov, hard all round, very hard, Antiph. Στρατιώτ. 2. 17. Hence

περισκλήρινω, to harden all round, make very hard, Hipp.

περισκόνευσις, ής = περίσκεψις: dub. from

περισκοπέω, f. σκέφουμαι: pf. έσκεμμαι (v. σκοτέω). To look round, Soph. El. 897: to consider on all sides or well, εδ περι-

σκέψασθαι 8 τι 1. Hdt. I. 120: to watch, Thuc. 6. 49: c. acc., π. τάρανη to speculate on hidden things, Soph. Fr. 770: also c. gen., π. τινα Arat. Med. to look about one, take care, Ar. Eccl. 487. Hence

περισκόπησις, ή = περίσκεψις.

περισκυβίλω, to scalp in the Scythian fashion, cf. Σκυθίλω.

περισκυθισμός, ός, a scalping, also a surgical operation; and

περισκυθιστής, ού, ός, one who scalps, prob. I. in Strab. for περισκελιστής.

περισκυδακισμός, ός, (σκυλάω) a sacrifice in which a dog was immolated and carried about, Plut., cf. Schol. Theocr. 2. 12.

περισκυνίω, (σύνεος) to draw off the skin all round, LXX.

περισμάργω, f. ήσω, to rattle all round, Luc.

περισμώω, f. ήσω, to rub about or upon.

περισμήχω, f. ξω, to wipe or rub off round or upon, Diosc.

περισμίνχω, to consume on all sides or utterly by a slow, smouldering fire, Anth. [v]

περισοβέω, f. ήσω, to chase or drive about, π. ποτήριον to push round the wine-cup, Menand. p. 79. II. intr. to run round about a thing, c. acc., Ar. Av. 1425.

περισοφίζομαι, Dep. med., (σοφίζω) to overreach, cheat, τινά Ar. Av. 1646.

περισπαίρω, to quiver or be unquiet round about or near, Lyc.

περισπαστός, ής (περισπάζω) a marking with the circumflex, Gramm.

περισπασμός, ός, (περισπάζω) a drawing or wheeling round, Polyb. II. a drawing off or away, diverting: hence 2. a having one's attention drawn off, distraction, diversion, Polyb. III. the circumflex accent, Gramm. Hence

περισπαστέον, verb. Adj. from περισπάζω, one must circumflex, Ath.

περισπαστικός, ής, όν, drawing off one's attention, distracting, Sext. Emp.

περισπάζω, f. δω, to draw round about, wheel round or about, Polyb. II. to draw or take quite off, Isocr. p. 615

Bekk.: hence esp. like περιδύω, to tear one's clothes quite off:—Med. to strip oneself of a thing, π. την τάραν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13.

III. to draw off or away to another place, Theophr.: hence to draw off one's attention, distract, Polyb.: to make a diversion, Lob. Phryn. 415. IV. in Gramm., 1. to mark a vowel or word with the circumflex, esp. on the last syllable: hence ή περισπωμένη, sub. προσωδια, the circumflex accent. 2. to pronounce a syllable long, lengthen it, Lat. producere, more usu. έκτείνω. [δω, δω]

περισπέννυ, inf. aor. of περιέτω, Hdt.

περισπείρω, f. δω, to wind, fold, coil round about, Plut.

περισπείρω, to sow, strew, scatter about.

περισπέρχεια, ής (περισπέρχης) expedition, quickness.

περισπέρχων, in Hdt. 7. 207, Δοκρών περισπέρχόντων τη γνώμη the Locrians being much angered by this opinion; and thus it would be = περισπέρχομαι or περισπέρχης εμυ: but the word is doubted by Valck., who proposes περισπέρχωνται, and by Schlf. Mel. p. 69, who would read περισπέρχων (from sq.)

περισπέρχης, ές, (σπέρχω) very hasty, quick, urgent, π. πάδος, Soph. Aj. 982, a rash, over-hasty death, because Ajax might have lived, had he waited a little longer; π. δδνηται goaded by pains, Opp.

περισπέρχω, to drive round about, press, agitate, Opp. II. intr. to be in great agitation, Id.

περισπείδω, to press, pursue on all sides, τινά Joseph. I. to go after, go in search of a thing, τινά Arat.

περισπλάγγων, ov, (σπλάγγων) great-hearted, Theocr. 16. 56.

περισπογγίζω, to wipe with a sponge all round, Hipp.

περισπούδαστος, ov, (σπουδάω) much sought after, much desired. Adv. -τως, diligently, Ath.

περίσπουδος, ov, (σπουδή) very eager, τινός for a thing.

περισπωμένος, Adv. part. pass. from περισπάζω, marked with a circumflex, esp. on the last syllable.

περισπώνω, poet. for περισπώνω, Od.

περισπώκις, later Att. περιπτ., Adv. of περισσός, of numbers, an odd number of times, i. e. multiplied by an odd number, e. g. 9 is the square of the uneven root 3, and therefore is περισσώ-

κις, Plat. Parmen. 144 A, and Plut. [δ]

περισσάρτιος, *ov*, (περισσός, ἄρτιος) odd and even: in ancient Arithmetic, of those numbers which become uneven when divided by any power of two, e. g. 24, for $24 \div 2^3 = 3$.

περισσεία, *ῆς*, (περισσέω) superfluity.

II. superiority, advantage, LXX.

περισσείω, poet. for περισσέω.

περίσσευμα, τό, Att. -πτευμα, (περισσέω) = περισσώμα, Plut.

περίσσευσις, *ῆς* = περισσεία: from

περισσέω, later Att. -πτεω, impf. ἐπερίσσεον, later also

περίσσεον Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 86 Anm. 6 not., but only by a

confusion with σέω, ἔσσευε, cf. also Lob. Phryn. 28: (περί-

σός). To be over and above the number, first in Hes. Fr. 14.

4: περὶτρίστον ἡμῶν οὐ πολέμοι the enemy will outnumber

(or perh. outflank) us, Xen. An. 4. 8, 11.

II. to be more than enough, remain over, Plat. Legg. 855 A: τὰ περὶτρίστον

the residue, surplus, Xen. Symp. 4. 35: τοσοῦτον τῷ Περικλεῖ

ἐπερίσσευε κ. τ. λ. so much more than sufficient were the

grounds which Pericles had for thinking . . . Thuc. 2. 65:

περὶττεῖ μοι τι I have an abundance of any thing, Plut.

2. in bad sense, to be superfluous or excessive, τὰ περισ-

σεύοντα τῶν λόγων ἄφες Soph. El. 1288.

III. to be pre-eminent or superior, LXX.

IV. later as Act., to make to

abound, N. T.

περισσώματος, *ov*, (βάσκιω) with superfluous food, Nonn.

περισσωνγία, *ῆς*, inequality of angles.

περισσοδάκτυλος, *ov*, with more than the usual number of

fingers or toes, Geop.

περισσώπεια, *ῆς*, poet. for περισσολογία: and

περισσώπεω, poet. for περισσολογέω: from

περισσοπέτης, *ῆς*, (ἔπος) poet. for περισσολόγος.

περισσοκαλής, *ῆς*, (κάλλος) exceeding beautiful, Cratin.

Χερ. I.

περισσοκόμος, *ov*, (κόμη) exceeding hairy, Opp.

περισσολογέω, to be περισσολόγος, to speak more than enough:

to speak diffusely, say the same thing over and over. II. to

speak or write affectedly. Hence

περισσολογία, *ῆς* useless talking, wordiness, Isocr. 250 E,

Antid. § 288. II. an affected style of speaking or writing.

περισσολόγος, *ov*, (λέγω) talking uselessly or too much,

wordy. II. speaking or writing affectedly, full of conceits,

Dion. H.

περισσόλοφος, *ov*, with an over-big crest, Opp.

περισσομελής, *ῆς*, (μέλος) with disproportioned limbs.

περισσώμυθος, *ov* = περισσολόγος, λόγος π. superfluous dis-

course, Eur. Alex. 16.

περισσόνους, *ov*, contr. -vous, *ov*, remarkable, eminent for

understanding, Opp.

περισσώπθεω, (πάσχω) to suffer exceedingly.

περισσόνους, ποδός, with a foot too many, Nonn.

περισσός, *ῆς*, *ov*, in later Att. περὶττός, more than the regular

number or size, extraordinary, uncommon, prodigious, δῶρα

Hes. Th. 399 (but never in Hom.): εἰ τι περισσὸν εἶδει σοφίης

if he has any uncommon gift of wisdom, Theogn. 767: c. gen.,

περ. ἄλλων πρὸς τι beyond others in . . . Soph. El. 155.

2. hence strange, unusual, Soph. O. T. 841, Eur. Hipp. 437:

usu. in bad sense, monstrous, π. καλ. τερατώδης Isocr. 248 C:

ἴδια καὶ π. Id. Antid. § 155: but in good, extraordinary, un-

common, π. ἀνθρ. Hipp. 948.

III. esp. more than sufficient, περὶττον ἔχειν to have a surplus, Xen. An. 7. 6,

31: τὸ π. a surplus, residue, Id. : and c. gen., περὶττὰ τῶν

ἀκρόντων more than sufficient, Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 21: οἱ π. ἱππεῖς

the reserve horse, Id. Hipparch. 8. 14: π. σκηνὰ spare tents,

Id. Cyr. 4. 6, 12: hence

III. oft. in bad sense, superfluous, excessive, extravagant, π. μόχθος Aesch. Pr. 383: περισσὰ

μηχανᾶσθαι to make extravagant preparations, over-do the thing,

Hdt. 2. 32: π. δρᾶν, πράσσειν to be over-busy, Soph. Tr. 617,

Ant. 68: π. φρονεῖν to be over-wise, etc., Valck. Hipp. 444:

esp. 2. of speeches, over-subtle, curious, or over-wrought,

fine-spun, π. λόγοι Eur. Med. 819: π. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Δημοσθέν-

ῆς Aeschin. 16, 41, cf. Eur. Bacch. 429, and περισσολογία:

hence in later Sophists, as a term of praise, Schäf. Dion. Comp.

26, 47. IV. with numbers it simply implies something

yet more, ἑκοσι περὶττά twenty and upwards, Lat. viginti

amplius:—but in Arithmetic, ἀριθμὸς περὶττός is an odd, uneven number, Lat. *pariter numerus*, opp. to ἄρτιος, Epich. p. 76, Plat. Gorg. 451 C, etc. V. Adv. -σως, exceedingly, Hdt. 2. 37, etc.: also περὶσσότε Eur. Ec. 579:—Compar. -σσότερον more superlatively, Hdt. 2. 129: but -σσότερος Isocr. 35 E. 2. but, οὐδὲν περὶσσότερον is Lat. *nihil aliud, oūd. π. τῶν ἄλλων πράγματεσσάβη* Plat. Apol. 20 C: so, οὐδὲν π. ἑ. ἑ. . . no otherwise than if . . . Id. Symp. 219 C. (Περὶσσός is Adj. from πέρι, v. πέρι A. 111, and E. 11: cf. ἔπισσας and μέτασσαι.)

περισσοσάρκος, *ov*, (σάρξ) over-fleshy or corpulent.

περισσοσυλλαβέω, to have one syllable more than, τινός or

τινὶ Gramm.

περισσοσυλλαβός, *ov*, (συλλαβή) with a syllable more: in

Gramm. epith. of the third declension, imparisyllabic, opp. to

those which were isosyllaboi. Adv. -βως.

περισσοτάγης, *ῆς*, (τάσις) put in an uneven place or in a

series of uneven numbers.

περισσοτεχνία, *ῆς*, (τέχνη) over-exactness in art, Dem. Phal.

περισσότης, *ῆς*, Att. περὶττότης, (περισσός) superfluity,

excess, Isocr. 209 C. II. excess of ornament, etc. III.

eminence, excellence.

περισσοτρυφήτος, *ov*, (τρυφᾶω) over-luxurious, Timon ap.

Ath. 160 A.

περισσώφρων, *ov*, ὁ, ῆς, (φρήν) = περισσόνους, over-wise,

Aesch. Fr. 328.

περίσσωμα, *ατος*, τό, Att. περὶττωμα, (περισσός) any thing

over and above, a remainder, residue, sparings. 2. esp.

that which remains after the digestion of food, excrement, Arist.

Rhet. 3. hence in gen. any refuse, sediment, dregs, impure

humours, etc. Hence

περισσωματικός, *ῆς*, *ov*, Att. περὶττωματικός, of or concerning

excrement or refuse, Plut.

περίσσωσις, *ῆς*, Att. περὶττωσις, (περισσός) an overflowing,

superfluity: in gen. = περίσσωμα, Hipp.

περιστάδων, Adv., (περὶττός) standing round about, Pl. 13,

551, Hdt. 2. 225.

περιστάτω, *ι*, ξω, to drip round about, drip upon, Anth.

περιστάθη, Ep. 3 aor. pass. of περὶττω, Od. [ā]

περιστάδων and -αδών, Adv., (σταδᾶω) dropping or drip-

ping all round.

περισταλτικός, *ῆς*, *ov*, (περιστέλλω) claspings and compressing,

δύναμις π. the peristaltic action of the bowels, by which diges-

tion is effected, Galen.

περιστάσιμος, *ov*, surrounded: σταδὰ π. a full, crowded audi-

tory, v. Casaub. Ath. 163 F. [ā] from

περιστάσις, *ῆς*, (περίστωσις) any thing that is round about, the

country round, neighbourhood, Polyb. 2. a crowd standing

round, a crowd, Lat. corona, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 8. II.

a circumstance, one's condition, state, Polyb., and freq. in late

Prose, state of the weather, Diod. 2. a change of circum-

stance, esp. in bad signif. a reverse, Polyb.: and in gen. an

accident, perit, strait. III. outward pomp and circum-

stance, Id. IV. the theme, subject of a discourse or treatise,

Lob. Phryn. 376.

περιστάτew, (περιστάτος) to stand round about:—Pass. to be

surrounded by a throng.

περιστάτικός, *ῆς*, *ov*, of, concerning a circumstance or circum-

stances: τὰ π. πράγματα, = περιστάσεις, circumstances, Plut.:

οἱ π. busy people, Galen. Adv. -κώς.

περιστάτος, *ov*, (περίστωσις) surrounded, admired by the

crowd, π. ὑπὸ πάντων Isocr. 135 E, cf. Antid. § 288.

περισταρῶ, to fence about with a palisade, secure, fortify,

Thuc. 2. 75, and Xen.:—Med. to fortify oneself with a palisade,

Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 2. Hence

περισταρῶμα, *ατος*, τό, a place surrounded with a palisade.

περιστάχυδης, *ῆς*, (στάχυς) with an ear, as of corn, growing

round or on it, μόσχος Theophr.

περιστεγάνος, *ov*, covered all round, well covered.

περιστέγω, *ι*, ξω, to cover all round, Hipp.

περιστένω, to straiten all round, Q. Sm.

περιστέλω, *ι*, ξω, to go round about, go round, c. acc., Od. 4. 277,

περιστείωσι, Ep. 3 pl. conj. aor. 2 of περὶττω for περὶττώσι,

v. l. Pl. 17. 95.

περιστέλλω, to dress, adorn, esp. to dress, lay out a corpse, Lat. *componere*, Od. 24. 293, Hdt. 2. 90., 6. 30, and so in Att.: hence in *to bury*, Anth. II. to surround, wrap, cover, cloak, τὰς εὐρ. Eur. Med. 582: and so in Med., τὰ σὰ περιστέλλω κακὰ Id. H. F. 1129. III. in gen. to take care of, protect, defend, maintain, ἀλλήλους Hdt. 9. 60, πόλιμα Id. 1. 98, τοὺς νόμους to maintain the laws, Id. 2. 147: cf. Aesch. Eum. 697, Soph. Phil. 447: also, π. ἀοιδῶν to uphold minstrelsy, Pind. I. 1. 47: π. ἔργα to attend to agriculture, Theocr. 17. 97: ἐπηξ' εὐ περιστέλλας fixed it carefully, Soph. Aj. 821. περιστέλλω, f. ζω, to sigh about or over, bemoan, Q. Sm. περιστεναγέω, v. περιστοναχίζω. περιστεναγίζω, f. ζω, = περιστέλλω: — Med., περιστεναγίζομαι to resound round about, Od. 10. 10., 23. 146, cf. περιστένω: also sometimes = Act. περιστεναγέω = περιστενάω: also in Med., Q. Sm. [α] περιστένω, to sigh or moan about or over, sound round about, c. acc., h. Hom. 18. 21. 2. to bemoan. II. γαστήρ περιστρέφεται his full stomach groans again, Il. 16. 163, or perh. better deriv. from στρέφω, is filled to repletion: but this orig. comes from the same Root. περιστρέπτω, on (περιστρέφω) crowned, wreathed, Anth. περιστέρα, ἡ, a dove, pigeon, Hdt. 1. 138, Soph., etc.: δ' ἐπίστροφος a cock-pigeon, Pherecr. Gra. 2, Alex. Συντρέχ. 2. περιστρέφω, ὄνος, δ, a dovecot, Plat. Theat. 197 C, D. II. a kind of verbena, Diosc. περισπεριδιδέν, εὐς, δ, a young pigeon. περισπεριδιδόν, τό, = sq. περισπέρων, τό, Dim. from περιστέρα, a young or little pigeon, Pherecr. Petal. 2. περισπερινίδιος, on, = περισπέρνιος. περισπέρνιζω, (στέρνω) to put or tie round the breast, Aristaen. περισπέρνιον, τό, the region round the breast: strictly neut. from περισπέρνιος, on, (στέρνων) round the breast, or worn upon it. περισπεριδείης, ἐς, (περιστερά, εἶδος) contr. — ὠδης, dove-like, Arist. Gen. An. περισπέρους, εσσα, εν, belonging to or taken from a περισπέρων, Nic. περισπέρως, δ, v. sub περισπερά. περισπέρωτροφίον, τό, (τρέφω) a place where doves are reared. περισπέρωδης, ες, v. περισπεριδείης. περισπέρων, ὄνος, δ, = περισπέρων, Aesop. περισπερδῶν, = περιστρέφω, to enwreath, encircle, πῶλοι περδῶν περισπερδῶν Id. 130. II. to form a crowd around, Anth. Plut. 787. περισπέρης, ἐς, wreathed, crowned, ἀνθέων π. with a crown of flowers, Soph. El. 895. II. act. twining, encircling, κισσός Eur. Phoen. 651: from περιστρέφω, f. ζω, to enwreath, ὀδρανὺν νεφέεσσι Od. 5. 303. περιστήθιος, on, (στήθος) surrounding the breast: τὸ π. a breast band, LXX. περιστήριζω, f. ζω, to prop all round, steady, Hipp. περιστήριζον, Ep. for περιστῶσι, 3 pl. conj. aor. 2 of περιστῆμι Il. 17. 95. περίστια, τό, the sacrifice of a pig at the lustration of the popular assembly at Athens: the lustration itself. (Usu., but dub., deriv. from περί and ἱστία, ἑστία.) Hence περιστήριχος, δ, (ἔρχω) one who offers the περίστια, Ar. Eccl. 128. περιστῖβης, ἐς, (στειβω) trodden all round: hence firm, compact, v. l. Nic.: for περιστῖνις, ἐς, spotted all over, variegated: from περιστίζω, f. ζω, to mark or spot all over. II. to place round at equal distances, π. κατὰ τὰ ἀγῆλια Hdt. 4. 2. 2. c. dat., to stick round with, . . . περιέστιξε τοὺς μαζοὺς τὸ πείχος she stuck the wall all round with breasts, Hdt. 4. 202, (though Poppe may be right in assuming a Verb περιστίζω synon. with περιστίζω and περιστοιχίζω, for these signs.) III. δ' ἐβελός περιεστῖγμένος, χι περιεστῖγμένος, v. sub δ' ἐβελός III, and χ. Hence περιστῖκτος, on, spotted all about, dappled, Nic.: — also killed all over.

περιστῖβω, f. ψω, to beam round about, Anth. περιστῖς, ἴχος, δ, ἡ, (στῖχος) set round in rows, Nonn. περιστῖχάω, to stand round in rows, Nic. περιστῖχίζω, to put all round, like περιστοιχίζω, Aesch. Ag. 1383. περιστῖχω, v. sub περιστίζω II. περιστρεγγίζω, to scrape all round with a scraper (σκληγγίς), to curvy. περιστοιχίζω, to surround, esp. with coils or nets: also in Med., περιστοιχίζεσθαι τινα to encompass, hedge in, Dem. 43. 1. — Pass. to be hedged in, Id. 72. 13. περιστοιχος, on, set round in rows, Dem. 1251. 23, cf. στοιχός. περιστολάδην, Adv. (περιστέλλω) surrounding, Nic. [α] περιστολή, ἡ, (περιστέλλω) clothing, dress: a dressing, decking, esp. of a corpse, Dion. H.: in gen. a burial, funeral. περιστομάριος, ἰα, ἰων (στόμα) going round about a mouth or aperture: τὸ π. the mouth of a vessel, Polyb. περιστομος, on, (στόμα) with mouths all round, with several mouths or apertures, Ael. Tact. περιστονάχέω, = sq. περιστονάχίζω, to sigh, groan round about or exceedingly, γαῖα π. the earth groaned around, Hes. Sc. 344: where several MSS. have περιστενάχῃσε or περιστενάχῃσε, the latter perh. best, v. στεναχίζω. περιστοον, τό, (στοά) = περιστύλον, Diod. περιστορύννμι, f. στροφώω and στρώω, to spread, lay, strew round about or over, cover up, Orph. περιστροπιδεύομαι, Dep. med., aor. περιστραπιδεύσάμην, (στραπιδεύομαι) to encamp about, invest, besiege: absol. or c. acc., Xen. Hell. 3. 1. 7. — The Act. occurs later, as in Polyb. περιστρέπτον, τό, a sort of vessel, prob. made by turning round, Inscr.: from περιστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn round, whirl round, Il. 19. 131, Od. 8. 189: π. τὴν χεῖρα to tie his hands behind him, Lys. 94. 19: — Pass., περιστρέφω to be turned or turn round, spin round, Il. 5. 903: to turn about, look round, Plat. Lys. 207 A: π. εἰς τὴν λήθην to come round to it, Id. Rep. 519 B. περιστροβέω, to turn round about. περιστροφάδην, Adv. (περιστρέφω) turning round about. II. (from Pass.) spinning round, Orph. [α] περιστροφές, = περιστρέφω, Q. Sm. περιστροφή, ἡ, (περιστρέφω) a turning or spinning round, δοτράκον π. Plat. Rep. 521 C: ἑστροφῶν π. the courses of the stars, Soph. Fr. 379. II. intercourse, concourse, LXX. περιστροφίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a wooden implement that is turned round, a strickle: from περιστροφος, on, (περιστρέφω) turned round. II. δ π. a twisted rope, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 2. 6. περιστρώμα, ατος, τό, a covering, like περιπέτασμα, usu. in plur., I. the carpets and curtains of rooms. II. the ditches and walls of fortified places. περιστροννύμι, f. στρώω, = περιστορύννμι. περιστροφάδης, f. ἡω, = περιστρέφω: — Pass., περιστροφάμενος πάντα τὰ χρηστήρια going round to all the oracles, Hdt. 8. 135. περιστύλον, τό, a colonnade, gallery, Polyb.: neut. from περιστύλος, ατος, with pillars round the wall, surrounded with a colonnade, ἀλὴ δὲ Hdt. 2. 148, 153: δόμος Eur. Andr. 1099. II. δ π. = foreg., Diod. περιστυφέλις and -ῖστος, to beat all round, ill-treat, maltreat, App. περιστῶφ, f. ψω, to dry up by absorbent acids, Plut. [ῶ] περιστῶν, τό, = περιστοον. περιστῶλῃ, f. ἡω, to strip off all round, despoil, esp. of clothes, etc. — Pass., περιστῶλῃσιν τὴν οὐσίαν to be stripped off one's property, Plat. Gorg. 486 C. περισυνέχω, to hold together all round, dub. περισυρῖζω, = περισύρω, very dub. περισύρμα, ατος, τό, (περισύρω II) mockery. περισυρμός, δ, a drawing from the right way, Theophr.: from περισύρω, to pull off, strip off, LXX.: to tear and carry away from one, τί τινος Polyb. II. metaph. to satirise, ridicule. [ῶ] περισφαιρηδόν, Adv. strengthd. for σφαιρηδόν, dub. l. Arat.

περισφάλλω, = περισφάλλομαι, to stagger, Nic.
 περισφάλλεις, *és*, slipping all round or very slippery: from
 περισφάλλω, to make one slip and fall, upset:—Pass. περι-
 σφάλλομαι, to slip, stumble about, Hipp. Hence
 περισφάλλος, *εως*, *ή*, an upsetting, upset, Hipp.
 περισφάλλανός, *ή*, *ήσω*, to gurgle round about, to overflow, Nic.
 περισφάτος, *ον*, = ἐπισφάτης, περιώδυνος, Hesych.
 περισφηνός, to tie tight all round, as one does a jar, Diosc.
 περισφινώ, to wedge all round.
 περισφίγγω, *ή*, *ήσω*, to tie tight or squeeze all round, Hipp.
 περισφίγγεις, *ή*, a tying tight all round, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096.
 περισφύριον, *τό*, a band for the ankle, anklet, Hdt. 4. 176.
 [?] Strictly neut. from
 περισφύριος, *ον*, (σφύριον) round the ankle, Anth. [?] *ή*
 περισφύριος, *ον*, = foreground, hence *τό* π. = περισφύριον.
 περισφίχω, inf. aor. of περιέχω.
 περισφίχης, *és*, = περισκελής, Hesych.
 περισφίμεν, Ep. inf. aor. of περιέχω for περισφίχην, Il.
 περισφίχο, Ep. imperat. aor. Med. of περιέχω, for περισφίχο, Il.
 περισφίχους, *ή*, (περιέχω) a surrounding, encompassing: a
 surrounding the enemy, Dio C.
 περισφίχους, *ον*, (περιέχω) surrounded, encompassed, Opp.
 περισφίχης, *és*, *ή*, *ήσω*, to slit, rend all round, to tear off, π.
 τινά to tear the clothes off one, Arr. —but Il. Pass., περι-
 σφίχσθαι χώρον, of a river, to split round a country, i. e. divide
 into two branches and surround it, Hdt. 9. 51, cf. περιφρήνυμι:
 also absol. to part and go different ways, Plat. Prot. 315 B.
 περισφίχμος, *ός*, a slitting or splitting all round, Plat.
 περισφίχμι, *ή*, *ήσω*, to tie round with a rope or cord, (σχοίνος)
 esp. II. to part off by a rope, as in the Athen. law courts,
 the judges were separated from the people by a rope; so too
 the rope served as a bar in the council-chamber, Dem. 776. 20.
 περισφίχισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a place surrounded by a rope, to
 keep the council separate, Plut.; and
 περισφίχισμός, *ός*, a surrounding with a rope.
 περισφίω, to save, in full, σώσειν τινά ὥστε περιέσθαι: and so
 to preserve alive, save from death or ruin, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 25.,
 4. 8, 21:—Pass., to escape with one's life, Ib. 2. 3, 32.
 περισφινέω, to heap up all round or over.
 περισφινώ, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, very moderate or temperate.
 περισφινόνεω, to be very temperate.
 περισφινούσῃ, *ή*, great temperance.
 περιταίνια, *ή*, = περιτάσις, susp.
 περιτάνω, Ion. and Ep. for περιτένω, Od., and Hdt.
 περιτάνας, *ός*, Arcad. for εὐνοίχος.
 περιτάνομαι, *ή*, *ήσωμαι*, Dep. med., to burn all round, Q. Sm.
 περιτάσις, *ή*, (περιτένω) a stretching all round, extension on
 all sides, Plut.: a swelling all round, Theophr.
 περιταυτολογέω, strength. for ταυτολογέω.
 περιταφρέω, to surround with a trench, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 28.
 περιτένω, to stretch all round or over, *ή* τινι Hdt. 1. 194;
ή περι τῇ Hdt. 4. 73: to stretch exceedingly, to make to swell up.
 περιτένω, to rub all round or very much, Orph.
 περιτενίξω, *ή*, *ήσω*, to wall all round, and so 1. to wall in,
 fortify, πλινθοῖς Ar. Av. 552. 2. to draw lines round, block-
 ade, Thuc. 2. 78., 4. 69.
 περιτενίχτης, *ή*, a walling round, and so 1. a fortification.
 2. a blockading, circumvallation, Thuc. 2. 77., 4. 131.
 περιτενίσμα, *τό*, a place walled round, a fortress, Thuc. 3. 25.
 περιτενισμός, *ός*, = περιτενίχτης 2, Thuc. 4. 131., 6. 88.
 περιτενίχος, *τό*, = περιτενίσμα, LXX.
 περιτενίχω, *ή*, *ήσω*, to finish all round, susp.
 περιτέλλομαι, as Pass. (τέλλω):—to go or run round, esp. of
 Time, ἔτος περιτελλομένου as the year came round, Od. 11.
 295; περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν as years go round, Il. 2. 551, cf.
 8. 404, 418; so too, π. ὥραις Soph. O. T. 156: cf. περιτέλλομαι
 and περιέρχομαι.—Περιτέλλω occurs in later Poets, as Arat, in
 signifi. to rise, of the sun and stars. Cf. τέλλω.
 περιτέμνω, *ή*, *ήσω*, Ion. and Ep. περιτέμνω, and so always in
 Hom., Hes., and Hdt. To cut round, clip round about, Hes.
 Op. 572, Hdt. 4. 64; π. τὰ ὅσα καὶ τὴν βίαν Id. 2. 162; περι-

τέμνειν τὰ αἰδοῖα to circumcise, practise circumcision, Hdt. 2.
 36; and so absol., Ib. 104; περιτέμνωσθαι βραχίονας to make
 incisions all over one's arms, Hdt. 4. 71; and so absol., Ib. 104:
 —Pass., παρατέμνωσθαι γῆν to be curtailed of certain land, like
 στερεσκεῖσθαι γῆν, Hdt. 4. 159. II. to cut off and hem in all
 round, cut off, Lat. interceptare, hence in Med., βούς περιταινόμε-
 νος cutting off cattle so as to drive them off; 'lifting' cattle,
 Od. 11. 402., 4. 112, nearly like περιβάλλεσθαι λέαν: so too
 is explained Il. 18. 528, τέμνων' ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας:—in Pass.,
 to be cut off or intercepted, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 8.
 περιτένεια, *ή*, a straining, stretching, also περιτόνια: from
 περιτενίης, *és*, (περιτένω) very much strained or stretched,
 distended, swollen, Hipp.
 περιτετραμνίξω, (τέραμος) to enclose in a covering or case,
 Polemo ap. Ath. 474 D.
 περιτέρνω, *ον*, (τέρμα) bounding all round, Orph. II.
 pass. bounded all round, Anth.
 περιτετραίνω, = περιτράω.
 περιτεχνόμαί, *ή*, *ήσωμαι*, Dep. med.:—to contrive with great
 skill or cunning.
 περιτέχνησις, *ή*, eminent art or cunning, Thuc. 3. 82.
 περιτήνη, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is cast off in smelling, dross,
 Lat. scoria: hence metaph. of persons, refuse, scum, as Chry-
 sippus called the nobility, Plut.
 περιτήνω, *ή*, *ήσω*, to melt all round, smelt, Hipp., and Plat.
 Criti. 112 A. II. π. τι καττινέω to cover with a coat of
 tin, Ib. 116 B. Hence
 περιτήνεις, *ή*, a melting all round. II. a discharge of hu-
 mour, as in the dropsy, Foës. Oec. Hipp.
 περιτήνημι, aor. 2 περιήνη, imperat. περιήθη. To place round
 about, put round or on, κυνέην τινι Hdt. 2. 162; πύλιον περι
 τὴν κεφαλὴν Plat. Rep. 406 D: hence 2. to bestow, confer
 upon, τινι τι, *ε* *ε* *ε* βασιλιγῆν, ἐλευθερίην, κράτος Hdt. 1. 129.,
 3. 81, 142; so too in Att., π. τινι δόξαν, ἀέλιμα, κάλλιστον
 ὄνομα etc.; also, π. ἀτιμίαν τινι to put dishonor upon him,
 Thuc. 6. 89; συμφοράν Andoc. 118. 3: but, π. τὴν Μηδικὴν
 ἀρχὴν τὴν ἑλάνησι to put the Median yoke round their necks,
 Thuc. 8. 43. II. Med. to put round oneself, put on, ἔφιπος
 Od. 2. 3, in tmesis; στέφανον Eur. Med. 984, etc.
 περιτίλλω, to pull or pluck out round about, Hdt. 3. 32.
 περιτίμνω, *ή*, *ήσω*, to honor or value very much, Or. Sib. Hence
 περιτίμησις, *εσσα*, *εν*, much honored, h. Hom. Ap. 65.
 περιτίος, *ός*, the month of February among the Gazeans.
 περιτίρνω, to stretch round about.
 περιτίρνω, also = τετραίνω, *ή*, τρήσω, to pierce or bore all round.
 περίτις, to honor very highly, Ap. Rh. [On quantity v. τίω.]
 περιτίμνω, *ή*, *ήσω*, Ep. collat. form from περιτέμνω.
 περιτίμημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (περιτέμνω) any thing cut off, a slice,
 shaving, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 A.
 περιτομέυς, *έως*, *ός*, (περίτομος) one who cuts or clips all
 round. II. a shoemaker's knife.
 περιτομή, *ή*, a cutting all round. II. circumcision, LXX.
 περιτομή, ἴδος, *ή*, an unknown part of a ship.
 περιτόμος, *ον*, (περιτέμνω) cut off all round about: abrupt,
 steep, Lat. praeruptus, abruptus, Polyb.
 περιτόνιος, *αλα*, *αιων*, = περιτόνιος.
 περιτόνιος, *ελα*, *αιων*, = περιτόνιος.
 περιτόνια, *ή*, (περίτομος) a straining, stretching.
 περιτόνιον, *τό*, in machines, *ε* *ε* *ε* a press, that by which one
 turns it: from
 περιτόνιος, *ον*, serving to strain or stretch. II. pass.
 stretched or strained over: also, περιτόνιος and περιτόνιος:
 hence, *τό* π., the membrane which contains the lower viscera, the
 peritoneum: from
 περίτονος, *ον*, (περιτένω) stretched round or over, Dion. H.
 II. τὰ π., a kind of platform or deck at each side of the
 after part of a ship, Lat. reiectum or tabulatum: in the fore
 part vessel called παρεία and πετόν.
 περιτορνεύω, to shoot arrows from all sides. II. = υπερ-
 τορνεύω, to overshoot, outshoot, τινά Ar. Ach. 712.
 περιτορνέω, to round on all sides, in Dion. H. metaph. of style.
 περιτορνέω, to turn as in a lathe, round on all sides, Plat.
 Tim. 60 C, 73 E.

περίτσανος, *ov*, very distinct, Plut. Adv. —*ως*. Also περι-
τσανής, *ēs*. Adv. —*ως*, M. Anton.

περιτράχης, *ος*, (τραχὺς) put or going round the neck :
hence τὸ π. a necklace, Plut.

περιτρέω, to tremble all round, cf. περιτρέω.

περιτρέω, f. ψω, to turn round about, π. εἰς ἐάντων to bring on
one's own head, Lys. 104. 25 : c. inf. to turn one, induce one
to do a thing, Plat. Crat. 418 B : to turn upside down, hence
to overturn, upset, Plat. Phaed. 95 B. 2. π. τινά to turn
away from, turn one's back on him, Simon. Amorg. 58 :
Med. to turn oneself round, hence to become giddy. II. intr.
to turn or go round, περί δ' ἔτραπον ὄρα Od. 10. 469.

περιτρέφω, f. θρέψω, to make to congeal, πύχην Ar. Rh. :—
Pass. to congeal, stiffen round about, σάκεσσι περιτρέφω κρή-
σταλλος the ice froze round the shields, Od. 14. 477.

περιτρέχω, f. τρέχω, usu. —δράμομαι, aor. περιτρέδων. To
run round, spin or whirl round, Theogn. 505, and Plat. 2.
to run about every where, be at large, Lys. 185. 13 : hence, π.
εἰς πάντων to come round to the same point, Lat. redire, Plat.
Theat. 200 C : metaph. to be current, in vogue, ἡ π. ἐταιρεία
common society, Ep. Plat. 333 E : ὁμάματα περιτρέχοντα Dion.
H., like ἐν πύκνῳ : and so Rhetoric is called τέχνη περι-
τρέχουσα a universal art, quod in omni materia diceret, Quint.
Inst. 2. 21, 7. II. c. acc. objecti, to run round, τινά Hdt.
8. 128 ; Ἀλμυρ Ar. Ran. 193 : to run round searching, τὴν
Πύκκα Ar. Thesm. 657. 2. metaph. to come round, take in,
circumvent, Ar. Eq. 56, cf. περιτρέχομαι II.

περιτρέω, f. τρέω, to tremble round about, λαοὶ περιτρέσαν
the people stood trembling round, II. 11. 676.

περιτρίσσι, ἡ, a piercing on all sides : from

περιτρίστος, *ος*, (τρίστω) pierced on all sides, Vitruv.

περιτρίχης, *ēs*, (τραχύς) rough all round or very rough, Nu-
men. ap. Ath. 315 B.

περιτρίβης, *ēs*, rubbed or worn down all round, Anth. : me-
taph., 1. worn out or wearied with work, Lat. attritus, Ap.
Rh. 2. practised, shrewd, cunning : from

περίτριβω, f. ψω, to rub or wear down all round, part. aor. 2
pass. περιτρίβης Lyc. [τρί]

περιτρίβω, f. λω : perf. περιτρίβω, to break all round, Q. Sm.

περιτρίμμα, *ατος*, τό, (περιτρίβω) any thing worn smooth by
rubbing : metaph., a practised knave, π. δίκων or ἀγοράς, of a
pettifoggish, litigious knave, Ar. Nub. 447, Dem. 269. 19, cf.
ἐπιτρίμμα, ἐπιτρίπτος.

περιτρίπτος, *ος*, (περιτρίβω) polished by rubbing, smooth worn,
ὁδὸς Orac. ap. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 638.

περιτρίμω, = περιτρίβω : usu. as Pass., σάρκες περιτρίμω
μέλυσσιν all the flesh crept on his limbs, Od. 18. 77.

περιτρίμος, *ος*, (περιτρέω) trembling round about : hence
much frightened, scared. Adv. —*ως*.

περιτροπάδην, Adv., turning round about, driving away. [ἀ]

περιτροπέω, Ion. and Ep. collat. form of περιτρέω, intr.,
to turn oneself round, turn round, περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτὸς a revol-
ving year, II. 2. 295. 2. μήλα περιτροπέοντες ἐλάνομεν
sweeping about in all directions we drove away the sheep, Od.
9. 465 ; where others understand it in sign. of περιτρέωμαι, v.
sub περιτρέω II.

3. c. acc., περιτροπέων φύλ' ἀνθρώπων,
perh. driving about, perplexing them, h. Hom. Merc. 542.

περιτροπή, ἡ, a turning round, Plat. Theat. 209 E : ὑπέρου
π., proverb. of never-ending labor, Plat. (Com.) Adon. 2. 2.

a turning about, changing, ἐν περιτροπῇ by turns, one after
another, Hdt. 2. 168., 3. 60 : later also ἐκ περιτροπῆς.

περίτροπος, *ος*, (περιτρέω) turned round about, whirled
round, κίνησις π. motion in a circle, prob. I. Plut. Hence

περίτροπος, ὁ, a vertigo, dizziness.

περιτροχάδω, = περιτρέχω, esp. περιτροχάλα κείρεσθαι to
have one's hair clippt round about, a tonsure strictly called σκά-
φιον, Valck. Hdt. 3. 8, Wytténb. Plut. 2. 261 F.

περιτροχάω, = σκ., Philo.

περιτροχάω, collat. form of περιτρέχω, to run round, c. acc.,
πολεῖς σε περιτροχάων διδοῖς Call. Del. 28 : hence to crowd
or dance round about, Arat.

περιτροχόν, τό, (τροχός) ἄξων ἐν περιτροχίῳ, the axle round
which the wheel revolves, wheel and axle, Papp.

περιτροχισμός, ὁ, a running round about.

περιτροχός, *ος*, (περιτρέχω) running round, II. 23. 455.

περιτροχῶ, f. ὥω, to grunt round about, Q. Sm.

περιτροχῶ, f. τρώζομαι, to gnaw round about, to carp at, Ar.
Vesp. 596 ; π. τὰ χρυσία τινὸς to nibble off, purloin her jewels,
Ar. Ach. 258.

περιτροχῶ, Ep. collat. form of περιτρέχω, Q. Sm.

περιττός, —άκις, —εύω, —ωμα etc., later Att. for περισός etc.,
qq. v.

περιτυγχάνω, f. τείθομαι, aor. περιέτυχον, to happen to be
about, at or near, hence to light upon, full in with, meet with
τινί Thuc. 1. 20., 4. 120, Plat., etc. ; also c. dat. rei, συμφορᾷ :
but also reversely, περιτυγχάνει μοι ἡ συμφορὰ an accident
happens to, befalls me, Id. 4. 55 : —π. ἱπρικῇ to stumble upon
medical success, of a quack-doctor, Hipp., v. Foë's Oecon.

περιτύκιζω, to heave round about.

περιτύμβιος, *ος*, (τύμβος) round about or at the grave, Anth.
περιτυμπαίνω, f. ὥω, to beat the τύμπανον round : —Pass. to
be stunned with drums, Plut.

περιτύπω, to form all round, examine by feeling all round,
Aristaen.

περιτύχης, *ēs*, = ἐπιτυχής, dub.

περιτύβιζω, f. ὥω, strength, for ὀβριζώ, to treat very ill, with
wanton insult, τινά Hdt. 5. 91 ; τινά τι Ar. Thesm. 535 : —Pass.,
to be so treated, πρὸς τινος and ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 2. 152., 4. 159 ;
ταῦτα π. Id. 3. 137.

περιτύκτω, to howl, bark around, Ach. Tat.

περιτυνίω, to awaken all round.

περιτυθαίνω, to weave round or all over.

περίνω, to rain round, rain upon, dub. I. Strab. [ῶ]

περιφάγειν, inf. aor. of περιεσθίω, to eat, gnaw all round, Diod.

περιφάνης, *ēs*, (φάος) shining round about, looking or glancing
round about. [Upon the analogy of φάει, Opp. Hal. 2. 6,
writes περιφάει.]

περιφαινώμαι, as Pass., to appear, be visible all round, II.
13. 179 ; ἐν περιφαινωμένῳ on an eminence seen far around,
Od. 5. 476 ; so, π. ἐν χάρῳ h. Ven. 100 : to be lighted on all
sides, be in full light.

περιφάνεια, ἡ, the clear look of an object in full light, Plut. :
hence, distinctness, full knowledge, πολλὰ περιφάνεια τῆς χάρις
Hdt. 4. 24 : π. τὸσαῦτα τοῦ πράγματος ἐγένετο so great was the
publicity of the matter, Dem. 1102. 2, cf. Isae. 66. 17. [ἀ] : from

περιφάνης, *ēs*, (περιφαινώμαι) seen all round, Thuc. 4. 102 :
τὰ π. figures in high relief, Stallh. Plat. Symp. 193 A. 2. in
full light, clear, manifest, Soph. Aj. 66 ; π. ἀναισχυρία Dem.
825. 20 ; τεκμήριον Lys. 165. 15 : —Adv. —*ως*, manifestly, Soph.
Aj. 81, Thuc. 6. 60, Dem., etc. II. famous, Lat. illustris :

also in bad sign. notorious, LXX.

περιφαντάζομαι, Dep., to look at the surface of a thing, judge
from the first glance.

περιφαντός, *ος*, = περιφανής, π. θαῖραι too plainly he will die,
Soph. Aj. 229. II. famous, renowned, Lat. illustris, Ib. 599.

περιφάνω, ἡ, = περιφάνεια, π. τὴν τόπων a wide view over the
country, Polyb.

περιφάνεια, ἡ, the light surrounding an object, Plut. : from
περιφάνης, *ēs*, (φάγγω) surrounded with light, Orpl.

περιφειδομαι, Dep. med., to spare and suffer to remain, like
περισώω etc., Ap. Rh.

περιφέρειν, ἡ, a going round : the line round a circular body,
a periphery, circumference, Arist. Eth. N. : a wandering about,
hallowination, LXX. II. roundness, a round body : from

περιφέρης, *ēs*, (περιφέρειν) carried round about : moving round,
going about, π. στίβος χθονός Eur. Ion 743 : π. ὀφθαλμοὶ roll-
ing eyes, Lyc. : hence also 2. round, circular, opp. to εὐθύς,
Plat. Parm. 137 E, Phaed. 108 E, etc. : surrounded by, θρηγίσις
π. Eur. Hell. 430. II. periferēs, v. I. in Hdt. 4. 33, for
Περφερέης, q. v.

περιφερύγραμμα, *ος*, (περιφέρης, γραμμή) bounded by a cir-
cular line, opp. to εὐθύγραμμα and ὀρθόγραμμα, Arist. Coel.

περιφέρω, f. περισώω : aor. περιφέρωκα and περιφέρω, to
carry round, Hdt. : τὸν δίστον περιφέρει κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν
γῆν Id. 4. 36 ; but in I. 84 c. acc. objecti, λέοντος περιενεχ-
θέντος τὸ τέχως : to carry about with one, Id. 4. 64 ; παῖς

ἀγκάλασι π. Eur. Or. 464. 2. like περιάγω and Lat. *trahido*, to carry, move a thing round in a circle: to hand round at table, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 3. 4: π. τὸν πόδα to bring about the foot round in mounting a horse, Id. Eq. 7. 2. 3. to bring about, bring round, περιήγενεν εἰς αὐτὸν τὰς Ἀθήνας he brought Athens round into his own power, Plut. Pericl. 15. II. οὐ με περιφέρει οὐδὲν εἰδέναι τούτων (sc. ἡ μνήμη) my memory does not carry me back to these things, Hdt. 6. 86, 2; cf. Plat. Lach. 180 E.

III. to induce, hold out, like ἀντέχει, Thuc. 7. 28, cf. Theophr. H. P. g. 12, 1. IV. intr. to come round, recover, ἐκ τῆς νόσου Gramm.

B. Pass. περιφέρω, to move, go round, revolve, Plat., etc.; περιφερόμενον εἵναυτοῦ, like περιπλομένου and περιτελλομένου, Hdt. 4. 72; also of argument, περιφέρσσαι εἰς ταῦτο Plat. Gorg. 517 C. 2. to wander about, Xen. Cyn. 3. 5.

3. περιφερόμενος τῷ μεγέθει τὴν τολμημάτων giddy with the greatness of the venture, Plut.; and so Med. in LXX, περιφέρεται τὸν σοφὸν ἵππης the wise man mad.

περιφύγω, f. φεύξομαι and φευξοίμαι, to flee from, shun, avoid, c. acc., φάμοις ὀρίων περιφύγει the sand mocks thy numbering, Pind. O. 2. 178. 2. esp. to escape from illness, come out of it alive, Dem. 1256. 4. 3. to refuse.

περιφήμος, ον, (φήμη) very famous, Orph. περιφερβόμαι, as Pass. (φειβήω): to wander about in destitution, Isocr. p. 615 Bekk. II. to go about seeking to destroy.

περιφθνήτω, to go all to ruin, Orph. [v] περιφιλέω, f. ἥσω, to love greatly, Hence

περιφιλητός, ον, greatly beloved, App. περιφιμῶσις, εως, ἡ, (φίμα) an unnatural obstruction in the bowels, Paul. Aeg.

περιφλέγεις, ἐς, (φλέγω) burning exceedingly, Plut. Adv. —γός.

περιφλέγω, f. ξω, to burn all round or about, Polyb. II. trans., to set on fire all round.

περιφλέω, to scorch or burn all round, Hdt. 5. 77, in Pass.; cf. περιφλέω.

περιφλῖδω, to be almost bursting with a thing, τινί Nic. περιφλογίζω, f. ἴσω, to set on fire all round, dub., v. Spohn de Extr. Od. Part. p. 199. Hence

περιφλογισμός, ὁ, a setting on fire all round, LXX. περιφλοῖω, f. ἴσω, to strip off the bark, Theophr.

περιφλοῖος, ον, with bark all round, Xen. Cyn. q. 12. περιφλοισμός, ὁ, (περιφλοῖω) a stripping off the bark, bark-
ing, Theophr.

περιφλοῖος, ον, = περιφλοῖος. περιφλῖω, to scorch or burn all round, of lightning, Ar. Nub. 396, like περιφλέω. [v]

περιφβόμαι, as Pass., c. fut. med., to fear greatly, only in Xen. Cyr. q. 17; and here L. Dindorf writes περὸβθσθαι.

περιφόβος, ον, in great fear, exceeding fearful, Aesch. Supp. 736, Thuc. 6. 36. Adv. —βας.

περιφουτάω, f. ἥσω, to wander about, Cratin. Xel. 16. Hence περιφουτίστος, ἡ, a wandering round about, Plut.

περιφουτός, ον, (φουτάω) wandering about, Lat. *vulgius*, Epigr. 39, 2, 47. 1.

περιφορά, ὁ, (περιφέρω) a carrying, handing round, e. g. of dishes at table, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4.

B. (from Pass.) a going or turning round, circuit, revolution, e. g. of the heavens and heavenly bodies, Ar. Nub. 172, Plat., etc.: hence 2. a revolving body; the universe, Id. Rep. 616 C, cf. Heind. Theat. 153 D. II. the circumference of a circle; also the area or space included in it, Herm. Eur. Bacch. 1059; metaph. in plur. twists, circumvolutions, Eubul. Oenom. 1. 2. error, LXX. Hence

περιφορδὴν, Adv., carrying round, trailing about, Hipp. [δ] περιφορείνος, ον, v. περιφόρος.

περιφόρος, = περιφέρω, Hdt. 2. 48. Hence

περιφόρημα, ατος, τό, any thing handed round, a dish.

περιφορτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., dub. 1. Sext. Emp.

περιφορτός, ὄν, (περιφέρω) carried about: to be carried about. II. (from Pass.) going or roving about, Hdt. 4. 190.

III. notorious, infamous, Anacr. 19, 2, ubi v. Bergk.

περιφόριος, ον, (φορίην) covered with skin, χοιρίδια Diphil.

π. Ath. 383 F, ubi al. περιφρίνα.

περίφορος, ον, = περιφόρος, susp.

περίφορτος, ον, much laden, susp.

περίφραγμα, ἡ, = sq., late word.

περίφραγμα, ατος, τό, (περιφράσσω) a fence round a place, hedge, paling, Tim. Loc. 100 B.

περίφραγμός, = περιφράσσω: from

περίφραγμός, ἡ, (περιφράσσω) a fencing round.

περίφραδής, ἡ, (περιφράζομαι) very thoughtful, very careful, h. Hom. Merc. 464, v. l. Od. 23. 73. Adv. —δέως, freq. in Il., and Od., always in phrase π. ὀπτήτων.

περίφραζομαι, as Med., (φράζω) to think about, turn over in one's mind, consider on all sides, νόστον Od. 1. 76. II. much later in Act., περιφράζω, to express periphrastically, Plut.

περίφρακτος, ον, (περιφράσσω) fenced round, τὸ π. an inclosure, Plut.

περίφραξις, ἡ, (περιφράσσω) a fencing round.

περίφρασις, ἡ, (περιφράζω) circumlocution, periphrasis, Plut. περιφράσσω, Att. —τω, f. ξω, to fence round, Hipp. 291. 39, in Pass.: also to fortify all round, Plat. Rep. 365 B.

περίφραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (περιφράσσει) periphrastic. II. act. using periphrasis. Adv. —κῶς, Gramm.

περίφρῖσσω, Att. —τω, f. ξω, pf. πέφρικα, to shudder around, τὸν νέκυν Q. Sm.

περίφρονη, f. ἥσω, to turn over in the mind, speculate about, c. acc. rei, τὸν ἥλιον, τὰ πύργματα Ar. Nub. 225, 734. II. to pass over in thought, i. e. neglect, despise, c. acc., Thuc. 1. 25; later also c. gen., Plat. Ar. 372 B.

III. intr., to be very thoughtful, περιφρονούσα ἡλικία Ib. 365 B. Hence

περίφρονησις, ἡ, speculation, Plut. II. contempt, Id.

περίφροσύνη, ἡ, = foreg., poet. in plur., Coluth.

περίφρουρέω, = sq., Opp.

περίφρουρέω, f. ἥσω, to guard on all sides, blockade, Thuc. 3. 21.

περίφρῖνγς, ἡ, quite dried up, parched: from

περίφρῖνγς, f. ξω, to dry up, parch all round. [v]

περίφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) very thoughtful, very careful: freq. in Od.; in Il. only once, 5. 412: Hom. always has it as epith. of women, of men first in Hes. Sc. 297, 313; τέκνα Hes. Th. 894. II. like ὑπερφρων, haughty, overweening, Aesch.

Supp. 740.

περιφυγή, ἡ, a place of refuge, Plut.

περιφύει, ἐς, (περιφύω) growing round about or on, π. τῇ γῇ growing close to the ground, Diosc.

περιφύλακτι, ἡ, an outpost, piquet: from

περιφύλασσω, Att. —τω, fut. ξω, to guard all round.

περιφύρω, to mingle round about, confound utterly. [v]

περιφυσάω, f. ἥσω, to blow round about. Hence

περιφυστός, ον, blown upon from all sides, Ar. Lys. 323. [v]

περιφύσις, εως, ἡ, (περιφύω) a growing round about. II. that which grows round, Theophr.

III. of corn, the coming to full growth.

περιφύττω, to plant round about, Plat. Legg. 947 E.

περιφύτος, ον, planted or sown round about, App.: from

περιφύω [v], fut. φύσω [v]; aor. 1 περιφύστα: to make grow round or upon, make to stick on a thing as if it had grown there, stick or fix upon, τ. περί τ. Plat. Tim. 78 D.

B. intr. in Med., περιφύομαι [v]; fut. ὑσώμαι [v]; perf. περιφύεκα, aor. 2 περιφύην, inf. περιφύηναι, part. περιφύς [v], in un-Att. writers also περιφύηναι and περιφύεις; Hom. has it only in Od., and there only in aor. 2: —to grow round about or upon, c. dat., κισσὸς καλὰμυ περιφύεται Eubul. Stephan. 2: but in Hom. to cling to, c. dat., Ὀδυσῆϊ περιφύσα Od. 19. 416, and so Plat.; also c. acc., to embrace, Eubul. Od. 24. 236, cf. 16. 21, 24. 320.

2. of corn, to come to full growth, Theophr. 3. metaph. of a report, to spread, gain currency about, τινί Isocr. 97 E.

περιφωέω, f. ἥσω, to sound round about, re-echo, Plut.

περιφωέω, ον, (φάω) easy to detect, Plut.

περιφωτίζω, f. ἴσω, to shine round about, illumine, Plut. Hence

περιφωτισμός, ὁ, a shining round about, illumining, Heliod.

περιχαλινω, f. χαλινώω, like ἀμφιχαλινω, to swallow with wide-opened mouth, Ael.: also to gape at with astonishment, c. acc.

περιχαίρω, f. χαίρω, to rejoice at a thing: also used in Med. περιχαλινάω, to loose all round, slack one's hold, susp.

περιχαλινάω, to bride all round, hem in, App.

περίχαιλος, *ov*, covered with copper, coppered, *Ath.* Hence
περιχαλκός, *to cover with copper, copper, LXX.*
περιχανθής, *és, (χανθάνω) much containing, Nic.*
περιχαράκος, *to surround with a palisade, π. τὸ τεῖχος Aeschin.*
87. 30: in gen. *to fortify, Polyb.*—*Pass.*, *to be all hemmed in,*
Dinarch. 98. 22.

περιχάρακτρον, ἦος, *δ, (περιχαράσσω) an instrument for cut-*
ting away the gums from teeth to be drawn, Medic.
περιχάρακτος, ἦ, *όν, (περιχαράσσω) belonging to, fit for cut-*
ting round or notching, Diosc.

περιχάρακωμα, *ατος, τό, (περιχαράσσω) a place surrounded*
with a palisade, an intrenchment, [ā]

περιχάραξις, *ews, ἦ, a cutting round, scarifying: [χᾱ] from*
περιχάραξω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to scratch or cut all round,
scarify: esp. to engrave letters which form a circle or part of
one, as O, P, C, v. Bourdin ad Ar. Thesm. 782.

περιχάρεα, ἦ, *excessive joy, Plat. Phil.* 65 D, *Legg.* 732 C;
opp. to περιωδύναι: [ā] from

περιχάρης, *és, (περιχαίρω) exceeding joyous or glad, opp. to*
περιωδυνός, Hdt. 3. 35, *etc.*, and *Soph. Aj.* 693; *τὸ π.* = *foreg.*,
Thuc. 2. 51. *Adv. -ως.* Hence

περιχάρια, ἦ, *poet. for περιχάρεια.*

περιχάστω, *collat. form of περιχαίω, only used in pres. and*
impf., Hipp.

περιχειλός, (χείλος) *to surround with a rim or edge, gird*
round, σύδρω Xen. Eq. 4. 4.

περιχειρίδιος, *ov*, = *περιχείριος. [i]*

περιχειρίδιοι, *Dep. med., to subdue entirely, Dion. H.*

περιχείριος, *ov, (χείρ) going round the hand: τὸ π. a bracelet*
or armband, where ψέλιον is usu. supplied.

περίχειρος, *ov, (χείρ) = foreg.: also, τὸ περίχειρον, = τὸ περι-*
χείριον, Polyb., cf. περισφύρον and περισφύριον.

περιχέυμα, *ατος, τό, (περιχέω) that which is melted round, a*
rim or edging, v. l. Il. 23. 501, *ab. nunc divisim περί χεύμα.*

περιχέω, *ξ. χεύσω: aor. περιέχεα: Pres. περιέχεις, aor.*
περιχέυα. To pour round about, over or upon, Il. 21. 319;
of metal-workers, π. χρυσὸν κέρας to put gold round the horns,
i. e. gild them, Il. 10. 294, *Od.* 3. 384; *also in Med., χρυσὸν*
περιχέυετα ἄργυρον he puts gold round his silver, i. e. gilds his
silver, Od. 6. 232, 23. 159:—*In Pass. to be poured or spread*
all about, Hdt. 3. 12; *of persons to pour or crowd round, Id.* 9.
120, *τῶν round one, Plat. Rep.* 488 C; *also c. acc. pers., to*
pour oneself round one, i. e. embrace, hug him. 2. in aor.
med. περιχέασθαι, to take a moderate bath, Mnesith. ap. Ath.
484 B.

περιχθάν, *όνος, δ, ἦ, round about the earth, or with earth*
round about it, ἐκκενός, dub. Jac. A. P. p. 629.

περιχίλω, *to eat one's fill.*

περιχλανίζω, *to wrap oneself in a χλαίνα.*

περιχλανίζω, = *foreg., dub.*

περιχόλος, *ov, (χολή) full of bile, very bilious, Hipp.*

περιχορεύω, *to dance round or about, Eur. Phoen.* 315.

περιχρημτός, *ov, (χρημματα) spat upon, to be spat upon,*
despicable, dub. in Aesch. Supp. 878, *ab. Dind. -χρημτῶ.*

περιχρημάτος, *ov, (χρημα) surrounded with possessions, roll-*
ing in wealth, Plut.

περιχρημπτός, ἦ, *όν, (χρημπτω) skirting: v. περιχρημptos.*

περιχρίσις, ἦ, (περιχρίω) *a plastering over, besmearing.*

περιχρισμα, *ατος, τό, (περιχρίω) ointment.*

περιχριστός, *ov, plastered over, besmeared, Plut.: from*
περιχρίω, ἰω, to plaster over, besmeare, anoint, Hipp. [χρῖ]

περιχρύσος, *ov, covered with gold, all gilded, Chares ap. Ath.*
538 D. *II. surrounded, i. e. set or mounted in gold. Hence*
περιχρύσσω, to gild all over, Hdt. 4. 65. *II. to set in gold.*

περιχρύδα, *Adv., (περιχέω) shed around, Hipp.*

περιχρύμα, *ατος, τό, that which is poured round or over.*

περιχρύσις, ἦ, *a pouring round or over.*

περιχρύθω, ἦος, *δ, one who pours over.*

περιχρύθριον, *τό, a vessel for pouring over: neut. from*
περιχρύθριος, ἰα, ἰω, pouring round about or over, bathing.

περιχρύθω, *ov, δ, = περιχρύθω. [v]*

περιχώννυμι, *fut. χώσω, to pile or heap around, esp. with earth.*

περιχώμαι, *ξ. χώσωμαι, to be exceeding angry, τῶν with one,*
[1084]

περί τινας about a thing, *Il.* 9. 449., 14. 266, *both times in aor.*
περιχόσαστο. Ep. word.

περιχόρως, *ξ. ἦσω, to go or come round about. II. like περι-*
έρχομαι, to come round to the same place, to revolve as the
heavenly bodies, Anaxag. Fr. 8. *II. to come round to, come*
to in succession, π. εἰς Δαρειὸν ἦ βασιλῆγῃ Hdt. 1. 210, *cf. περι-*
έρχομαι. Hence

περιχόρως, ἦ, *a going round about. II. a coming round*
to the same place, a revolution, Anaxag. Fr. 8.

περιχώρος, *ov; round about a place or country, neighbouring,*
Plut.: ἦ π. (sc. γῆ) the country round about, LXX.

περιχάω, *to feel, touch, handle round about.*

περιχάω, *inf. ψῆν Ar. Ep.* 909 sg.; *fut. ψήσω:—to wipe all*
round, esp. to wipe the eyes, Ar. l. c., Plut. 730. Hence

περιχάω, *τό, any thing wiped off; filth, obscuring, N. T.*

II. like κάθαρμα, *a vile wretch, Lat. purgamentum civitatis.*

περίψις, ἦ, (περιψάω) *a wiping or cleaning.*

περίψιφος, *δ, a master of arithmetic, Suid.*

περιψήω, = *περιψάω.*

περιψύδρῳ, *ξ. ἰσω, to murmur, whisper around.*

περιψίλω, *to make bald all round, περιψιλῶναι τὰς σάρκας*
to have one's flesh stript all off, Hdt. 9. 83. Hence

περιψίλωσις, *ξ. ἦσω, a stripping of hair all round. [v]*

περιψοφέω, *ξ. ἦσω, to sound round about or loudly.*

περιψοφῆσις, ἦ, *a loud noise, Plut.*

περιψύγῃς, *δ, (περιψύχω) = περιψύξις, Plat. Ax.* 366 D.

περιψύκτος, *ov, (περιψύχω) cooled all round about, quite cool:*
hence refreshed, revived. II. cooled on the surface, chilled,
Plut. III. fanned all round, hence made much of, fondled,
beloved, Alciphron. (The deriv. from ψυχῆ, in this last signif.,
has been disproved by Riemer, cf. Jac. A. P. p. lxxxiv.)

περιψύξις, ἦ, (περιψύχω) *a cooling or refreshing thoroughly.*

II. *a being chilled round about, on the surface or ex-*
tremities, Lat. perfrictio, Hipp., v. περιψύχω II.

περιψύχος, *ov, cold all round or very cold. The form περι-*
ψύχος, ov, is very dub., Anth.

περιψύχω, *ξ. ἦσω, to cool all round, refresh, revive. II. to cool*
or chill on the surface or extremities of the body, Lat. perfrige-
rare:—Pass. to become so chilled, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. [v]

περιοδεύμενος, *Adv. part. perf. pass. from περιοδεύω, by di-*
gressions, circuitously, Plut.

περιώδω, *ξ. ἦσω, (ωδῆ) like περιώδω, to subdue by spells, Luc.*

περιοδύνάω, *ξ. ἦσω, (περιδύνω) to cause excessive pain:*
Pass. περιωδυνόμαι, to suffer excessive pain, Hipp.

περιοδύνω, *ξ. ἦσω, (περιδύνω) to feel excessive pain, Hipp.*

περιοδύνῃς, ἦ, *excessive pain, Hipp., and Plat. Rep.* 583 D, *v.*
Foës. Oecon.: opp. to περιχάρεια.

περιοδύνος, *ov, (δύνω) exceeding painful, of death, Aesch.*
Ag. 1448, *cf. Plat. Legg.* 873 C. *II. suffering great pain,*
Hipp., and Dem. 1260. 25. *Adv. -ως.—The form περιδύνος*
is bad, but περιωδύνω, -νέω not to be rejected, Lob. Phryn. 712.

περιώδω, *ξ. ωθήσω and ὥσω, to push or shove about, Dem.*
570. 17, Plat. Tim. 79 C. E. *Pass. to be shoved away, pushed*
out of, ἐκ πάντων περιωσθεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 57; *π. ἐν τινι to lose*
one's place in a person's favor, Ib. 67; *absol. to be rejected, de-*
feated, Lat. repulsam ferre, Arist. Pol.

περιώδω, *ξ. ὥσω, v. l. = foreg., Arist. Pol.*

περιώμιον, *τό, a garment worn round the shoulders, Lat. sup-*
parum or supparus: strictly neut. from

περιώμιος, *ov, (ὤμιος) round the shoulders. Hence*

περιώμις, *ἰδός, ἦ = περιώμιον.*

περιώνυμος, *ov, (ὄνομα) renoummed all round, far-famed, Orph.*

περιωπῆς, *ξ. ἦσω, (περιωπῆς) to gaze around, Philostr.*

περιωπῆ, ἦ, (ὤψ) *a place commanding a wide view, like σκοπία,*
a watch-tower, Hom., and so Plat. Polit. 272 E: *ἐκ περιωπῆς*
by a bird's-eye view, Luc. *II. circumspicent, πολλὴν π.*
τινος ποιεῖσθαι to shew much caution in a thing, Thuc. 4. 86.
(The form περιωπῆ is only a f. l.)

περιωπῆς, *ξ. ὤψ) far-seen, dub.*

περιωπίζομαι, *Dep. med. = περιωπῆω.*

περιώσιος, *ov, immense, vast, extraordinary, like περισσός,*
Solon 12. 7, *μῆδεα Soph. Fr.* 604; *περιώσια εἶδος, of Pythagoras,*
Emped. 419: *usu. as Adv. περιώσιον, exceeding, beyond mea-*

ure, P. 4. 359, Od. 16. 203; and so περίωσις, h. Hom. 18. 41; also as Compar. c. gen. like περί, περίωσιον ἄλλον far beyond the rest, h. Hom. Cer. 363, Pind. I. 5. 3. (Prob. orig. an Ion. form for περιώσιον from περιέμει, consequ. = περιών.)

περίωσις, ἦ, (περιώθει) a shoving about, Arist. Rerumpubl. Fragm.

περιωτελεύω, (δτελεύω) to cicatrise all round, Hipp.

περιωτής, ἴδος, ἦ, (ὄβς) = ἀμφωτής.

πέρικα, ἦ, v. πέρικη.

περικάζω, f. ἄζω, (πέρικος) to turn to a dark or blackish color, strictly of fruit, esp. grapes and olives beginning to ripen, Chaeeren. ap. Ath. 608 F.

2. metaph. of young men, when the beard begins to darken the face, Call. Lav. Pall. 76, cf. σκιάζω.

περικαίνω, (πέρικος) to make dark colored, blacken. Hence

περκάνα, τά, a sort of woollen stuff.

περκάς, δδός, peculiar poet. fem. of πέρικος, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.

πέρικη, ἦ, (πέρικος) a river-fish so called from its dusky color, the perchi, Lat. *perca*, Comici ap. Ath. 319 B; also πέρικα, ἦ.

περκιδιον, τό, Dim. from πέρικη, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1. [I]

περκίς, ἴδος, ἦ, = πέρικη.

περκόπτερος, ον, (περόν) dusky-winged, ἀερός Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3: from

ΠΕΡΚΝΩΣ, ἦ, ὄν, dark-colored, strictly of grapes or olives when beginning to ripen, hence dark, dusky, name of a kind of eagle, Il. 24. 316, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, cf. foreg.: livid, like πελιδνός, Foëx. Oec. Hipp., etc.: cf. ἐπιπερκνός. Less usu.

collat. forms are πέρικος, περκνός, περκνός. II. ὁ περκνός as Subst., a kind of hawk, Arist. ubi supr. Hence

περκνώω, = περκάλω. Hence

περκνώμα, ατος, τό, a dusky spot.

πέρκος, η, ον, = περκνός, Anth.

πέρνα, ης, ἦ, a ham, Lat. *perna*, Strab. (Either from περόνη II, or the same word with πτέρνα, which might itself be derived from περόνη.)

περνάω, = sq.

περνῆται, part. περνάς, 3 Ep. impf. πέρνασκε in Hom. To carry out, esp. for sale, to export, sell, esp. of trade in slaves, of captives, who were transported to countries beyond the seas and sold, πέρναρχ' ὄντιν' ἔλκεσκε πέρνη ἄλδς ἐς Σάμων Il. 24. 752: so also, περνάς ἐπὶ νήσων Il. 22. 45: also of other merchandise, κτήματα περνώμενα goods sold or for sale, Il. 18. 292, Pind. I. 2. 11; so, τοῖς ξένοις τὰ χρήματα περνάς Eur. Cycl. 271, cf. Ar. Eq. 176. A poet., and mostly Ep. word. (From περόνη, akin to πειράσκα, hence πόρνη, q. v.)

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the right side, but on the left only kept together by a few clasps, hence called σχιστός χιτών and διπλοῖν ἱμάτιον: whereas the Ion. and Att. women's χιτών was, like a modern shirt or shift, of linen, close at both sides, etc., v. Müller Dor. 4. 2. § 3.—Acc. to Hdt. 5. 87, the Dorian was the original Hellenic, and even Athen. dress.

περόνιον, τό, Dim. from περόνη.

περόνιος, ἴδος, ἦ, = περόνη, Soph. Tr. 925.

περπεία, ἦ, idle boasting, vaunting: from

περπερεύομαι, Dep., to be πέρπερος, i. e. to boast, vaunt oneself, esp. falsely, like ἀλαζονεύομαι, N. T., cf. ἔμπερ.

περπεία, ἦ, = περπεία, Clem. Al.

περπερος, ον, vain-glorious, braggart, like ἀλαζών, Polyb. (Cf. Lat. *perperus*, *perperitudo*.)

πέρρα, ἦ, only in Lycophr. 1428, where an old Gloss explains it by ἡ γῆ, κατὰ γλάσσαν,—and this gives a sufficient sense.

πέρροχος, ον, Acol. for περροχος, = ὑπέροχος, τινι Sapph. 69.

πέρσα, Ep. for ἔπερσα, aor. from πέρω, Il.

περσαία, ἦ, v. sq.

περσαία, ἦ, poet. also πέρσεια and περσία, Lat. *Persea*, a kind of Egyptian tree with the fruit growing from the stem, perh. = περσίον: often confounded with the peach-tree, μηλέα Περσική, Lat. *Persica*; prob. also different from the poison-tree, ἡ περσαία, which is said to have been brought to Egypt by Cambyzes, v. Schneid. Ind. ad Theophr.

πέρσεια, ἦ, poet. for περσαία.

περσέπολις, εως, ὁ, ἦ, (πέρβα, πόλις) destroyer of cities, Scol. ap. Ar. Nub. 967: poet. also περσέπολις, Aesch. Pers. 65.

II. *Persepolis*, the ancient capital of Persia and burial-place of her kings, also written Περσάπολις.

περσέπολις, εως, ὁ, ἦ, poet. for foreg.

Περσέης, εως, Ion. and Ep. ἦος, later Ion. εός, ὁ, *Perseus*, son of Zeus and Danaë, one of the most famous Grecian heroes, Il., and Hes. II. a fish, Ael.

Περσέφασσα, ἦ, Att. Περσέφαττα, Eur. Phoen. 684; also, Φερσέφασσα (q. v.), = Περσέφνη.

Περσέφνη, ἦ, poet., esp. Ep. for Περσεφόνη, Hom.

Περσεφόνη, ἦ, poet., and esp., Ep. Περσεφονεία, as always in Il. and Od., while the common form first appears in h. Hom. Cer. 56, Hes. Th. 913; later also Περσέφασσα (q. v.): = *Persephone*, Lat. *Proserpina*, daughter of Zeus and Demeter, Il. 14. 326, Hes. Th. 912: Hades carried her off, and as his consort she continued to reign in the lower world, see h. Hom. (Usu. deriv. from φέρειν φόνον, Bringer of death.)

Πέρσης, ον, ὁ, a Persian, inhabitant of Persia or Farsistan, first in Hdt., who also has 8. 108, 109, the heterocl. acc. Πέρσες or Πέρσην, but the readings vary: Voc. Πέρσας; but Πέρσην when it is the name of an individual, Butt. Ausf. Gr. §. 34. 4. (The Greeks derived the name of the people from Perseus, Hdt. 7. 61.) II. the name of a throw on the dice.

περσία, ἦ, v. περσά.

Περσίζω, (Πέρσης) to hold or side with the Persians: to imitate them: to speak Persian, Xen. An. 4. 5. 34.

Περσικός, ὁ, ὄν, Persian: hence 1. αἱ Περσικά a sort of thin shoes or slippers, Ar. Lys. 229. 2. ὁ Περσικός or τὸ Περσικόν, the peach, Lat. *malum Persicum*, cf. μηλέα, μήλον v: π. κάβου or αἱ Περσικά Persian nuts, our walnuts, Theophr.

π. π. ὄρνις the common cock, Ar. Av. 485, etc. 4. τὸ Περσικόν a Persian dance, Schneid. Xen. An. 6. 1, 10, cf. δόξαμα 11.

περσίον, τό, prob. = ἡ περσαία, Theophr.

περσίος, εως, ἦ, (πέρβα) a destroying, taking, e. g. Ἰάλοι π. a poem of Arctinus, forming one of the Epic cycle.

Περσίς, ἴδος, peculiar poet. fem. of Περσικός, Persian: as Subst.

1. sub. γῆ, Persis, Persia, now Farsistan, Hdt., etc. 2. sub. γυνή a Persian woman, Id. 3. sub. χλαῖνα, a Persian cloak, Ar. Vesp. 1137.

Περσιώτι, Adv. (Περσιζω) in Persian fashion, esp. in the Persian tongue, Hdt. q. 110, and Xen. [τ]

Περσοδωκτής, ον, ὁ, (διώκω) pursuer of the Persians, Anth.

Περσοκτόντης, ον, (κτείνω) slaying Persians.

Περσονομομαί, as Pass., to be governed by the Persian laws or by Persians, Aesch. Pers. 585.

Περσονόμος, *ov*, (νέμω III. 2) *ruling Persians*, Aesch. Pers. 919. *περσῖας* and *περσύνος*, = *περσῖας*, *περσύνος*. *πέρυστι* or *πέρυσιν*, Adv. (*πέρας*) *a year ago, last year*, Cratin. ῥῆτρ. 6, Ar. Vesp. 1038; ἢ π. *καυμῶδία* Ar. Ach. 378. *περυσίας*, *ov*, ὁ, = *sq.*, esp. *περσῖας* or *περσῖας olives, last year's wine*, Gal.

περυσίνος, ὅς, *of last year, last year's*, Ar. Ran. 986. *Πεΐφες*, *oi*, the name of the five officers who escorted the Hyperborean maidens to Delos, Hdt. 4. 33, cf. Niebuhr Rom. Hist. I. n. 267, sqq.

περώσιος, *ov*, Aeol. for *περώσιος*, dub. *πεσῶδ*, Adv., Dor. for *πεσῶ*, Theocr. *πεσῶν*, Ep. *πεσῶν*, inf. aor. of *πίπτω*. Hence

πέσημα, *ατος*, τό, *a fall*, Aesch. Supp. 937, Soph. Aj. 1033, and freq. in Eur. II. *that which falls out, a hap*, Anth.

πέσκος, τό, = *πέκος*, *a hide, skin, rind*, Nic. (Acc. to old Gramm. by transpos. from *σκέπω*.)

πέσμα, τό, = *πέσμα*, dub. *πέσος*, τό, = *πέσμα*, *πάμα*, *a fall, slaughter*, Eur. Phoen. 1299. II. *weight*.

πεσσεῖα, ἤ, (*πεσῶν*) Att. *πεττεῖα*, *a game at draughts*, Soph. Fr. 381, and Plat., v. *πεσός*. II. in Music, *a striking the same string several times in succession*. Hence

πεσσεῖα, = *πεσῶν*. *πέσσευμα*, *ατος*, τό, Att. *πεττ.*, *a game at draughts*: also that with which one plays, in plur. *draught-men*.

πεσσευτήριον, τό, *an astronomical draught-board* of the Egyptians, on which Hermes is said to have played with Senleē, and won five days, v. Ruhnck. Tim.: strictly neut. from *πεσσευτήριος*, *ia*, *iov*, = *πεσσευτικός*: from

πεσσεύη, ἥρος, ὁ, = *sq.* *πεσσεύτης*, *ov*, ὁ, (*πεσῶν*) *a draught-player*, Plat. Polit. 292 E; applied to God, Id. Legg. 903 D.

πεσσευτικός, ὅς, ὅν, *belonging to, fit for playing at draughts* (*πεσσοί*), *skilled therein*, ὁ π. = *πεσσεύτης*, Plat. Rep. 33 B: ἢ -*κη*, sub. *τέχνη*, = *πεσσεῖα*, Id. Gorg. 450 D; also, τό π., Id. Charm. 174 B.

πεσσεῖα, Att. *πεττ.*, (*πεσός*) *to play at draughts*, Plat. Rep. 487 B; v. *πεσός*: proverb., *τύχη ἔνω καὶ κάτω τὰ ἀνθρώπεια* *πεττεῖα* *fortune plays at draughts with human affairs*.

πεσόν, τό, Att. *πεττόν*, *a draught-board*, Soph. Fr. 381: perh. also = *πεσός*.

πεσσονομέω, (*πεσός*, νέμω III. 2) *to set the πεσσοί in order for playing*: hence in gen. *to arrange, dispose*, Aesch. Supp. 13. *πεσσοποιόμαι*, as Med., (*ποιέω*) = *to make and apply a πεσός to oneself*.

ΠΕΣΣΟΪ, ὁ, Att. *πεττός*, *an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts*, usu. in plur., as it is found so early as Od. I. 107, *πεσσοῖσι θυμὸν ἔτρεπον*, cf. Hdt. I. 94, Soph. Fr. 380, Eur., etc.

2. also *the board on which it was played*, elsewh. *πεσσόν* and *ἀβάκιον*: it was divided by five lines both ways, and so into thirty-six squares: the middle line was called *ἱερὰ γραμμή*, v. sub *γραμμή*. On the nature of the game, v. Dict. of Antiq. vob. *latrunculi*.

3. *of πεσσοί the place in which the game was played, also the game itself*, Eur. Med. 68: for which usu. *πεσσεῖα* and *πέσσευμα* was usu. II. *a kind of plug of linen, resin, wax, etc.*, mixed with medicinal substances to be introduced into the uterus, etc., *a pessary*, Cels. 5. 21.

III. *any oval body made of lead*, App. IV. in Architecture, *a cubic mass of building to support the piers of arches*, Strab. (Perh. akin to Lat. *tessera*, *tessella*, like *πίονος* to *τέσσapes*.)

ΠΕΣΣΩ, Att. *πέττω*, with later collat. form *πέττω*: fut. *πέψω*: perf. pass. *πέπευμα*, inf. *πεπέφω*: Hom. uses only pres. Orig. *signif.* *to soften, make soft*, and so, 1. of the sun, *to soften, ripen*, Od. 7. 119: (hence, *πέπων*, *πείπων* etc.)

II. in artificial ways, *to doil, like ἔγω*: hence in gen. *to cook, dress*, Hdt. 2. 37, 8. 137, Ar. Plut. 1126, etc.: also expressly *to bake, like ὀπταῖν*, ἄρτους Ar. Ran. 505:—Med., *πέσσεσθαι* *πέμματα* *to cook oneself cakes*, Hdt. I. 160: (hence *πέμμα*, *ποπός*, *πόπων*, *ἀροπόπος*), 3. *to make to ferment*.

III. of the action of the stomach, *to digest*, like Lat. *coquere*, *concoquere*, Plut.: hence 2. metaph., *χόλον πέσσειν*

to stomach, i. e. *smother one's wrath*, Il. 4. 513, 9. 561: so too, *κῆρα* π. Il. 24. 617, 639; also, *θυμὸν* or *ὀργὴν* π. etc.: but, *γέρα* *πεσσέμεν* *to feed on one's honors, brood over them, enjoy them*, Il. 2. 237: so too, *πλοῦτον πέψαι* and *αἰὼνα πέσσειν* Pind. P. 4. 330: *βέλος πέσειν* *to have a dart in one to brood over or to take care of*, Il. 8. 513. (The Root no doubt is ΠΕΠ-, as appears from the collat. form *πέτ-τω*, and the deriv. *πῶτ-ωνον*: it occurs in the Sanscr. *pach*, and prob. is akin to *ἔψ-ω*. Is not also Lat. *coquo* the same, by the same change of *p* into *c* or *qu*, that occurs in *ἵππος equus*, *πῶς kws* etc.? Cf. our *bake*, Phryg. *βέκος*.)

πεσόν, part. aor. of *πίπτω*, Hom.

πετό or *πέτα*, Aeol. for *μετό*, cf. *πέδα*.

πετάλω, = *πετάννυμι*, seems to be merely a Gramm. pres. for forming the fut. *πετάσω*.

πέτακον, τό, = *πέταχον*.

πέταλειον, τό, poet. for *πέταλον*, Nic. [ᾶ]

πέταλιζω, (*πέταλον*) *to banish by petalism, exercise petalism*.

II. the signif. *to put forth or drop leaves* is only in Hesych.

πετάλις, ἴσος, ἡ, ὅς, Achae. ap. Ath. 376 A: *a full-grown son*, v. *πέταλος* II.

πετάλισμός, ὁ, (*πεταλίω*) *petalism*, a mode of banishing citizens practised in Syracuse, just like the *δοττακισμός* of Athens, except that their name was written on olive-leaves instead of pot-sherds, Diod., v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 66. 13, Niebuhr Rom. Hist. I. n. 1119: the same custom also existed in Athens, v. *ἐκφυλλοφορέω*.

πετάλιτις, ἴδος, ἡ, = *φυλλίτις*, Nic.

πέταλον, τό, in dat. pl. *πέταλοι* as well as *πέταλοις*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 56 Anm. 13 n. 1.—*a leaf*, usu. in plur., Il. 2. 312, Od. 19. 520, etc.: the Ion. form *πέτλων* first in Hes. Sc. 289: *νεύκεν πέταλα* *contentious votes*, i. e. *petalism*, Pind. I. 6. (7) 91, cf. *πεταλισμός*. II. *any flat leaf-like body*, *a plate, table, gold-leaf*, etc., Lat. *lamina*.—Poet. word, though used by Xen.

An. 5. 4, 12, Cyn. 9. 15. (Strictly neut. from *πέταλος*.)

πεταλοποιός, ὄν, (*ποιέω*) *making leaves of metal, a gold-beater*.

πέταλος, ἡ, *ov*, Ion. *πέτληος*, (*πετάννυμι*) *spread out, unfolded, hence broad, flat*, usu. in compd. *ἐκπέταλος*. II. metaph. of young animals, *full-grown, μόσχοι*, *ves* etc., Ath.: hence, *ἡ πετράη* *a young girl*, Anth.

πετάλουργός, ὄν, (**ἔργω*) = *πεταλοποιός*.

πετάλω, (*πέταλον*) *to make into leaves*. II. *to cover with metal-plates*, as gold, etc.

πετάλωδης, *es*, (*πέταλος*) *leaf-like*, Lyc. II. *flaky, in flakes*, Hipp., v. Foets. Oecon.

πετάλωσις, ἡ, (*πεταλῶ* II) *a covering with gold*. [ᾶ]

πετάλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*πεταλῶ*) *leaf-shaped*.

πέταμαι, = *πέτομαι*, q. v., Pind., and in later Prose. II.

perh. *πέταμαι* was also used for *πετάννυμι*, Herm. Eur. Ion 90. *πετάννυμι*, also —*νύω*, length. from the Root ΠΕΤ- (cf. sub fin.): f. *πέτῶ* ὄν, [ᾶ], Att. *πετῶ*: aor. *πέτῶσα*, Ep. *πέτῶσα* etc.: perf. pass. *πέτῳμαι*, also *πέτῳσμαι*: aor. pass. *ἐπετῶσθη*: of which tenses Hom. uses only aor. act. (both in usu. and Ep. form), with pf. *πλάψ.* and aor. *pass*.

To spread out, unfold, unfurl, lortia, πέπτα Il. 1. 480, 5. 195: also, π. *χείρε* *to stretch out both arms, oft in Hom.*; also c. dat. pers., Il. 4. 523: metaph., *θυμὸν πετῶσαι* *to open one's heart*, Od. 18. 159. In perf. pass., *to be spread on all sides*, αἰθήρ, ἀγλή 'Ἡελίου πέπταται Od. 6. 45, Il. 17. 371: *per side, spread wide, opened wide*, of folding doors, πόλια *πεταμέναι* Il. 21. 531, cf. Od. 21. 50.—In Il. I. 351 Zenodot. read *χείρας ἀναπτῶς*, and in Parmen. Fr. v. 18, is found a part. aor. ἀναπτῶμενος *having opened*, which arose from a confusion with *πέτομαι*.—Poet. collat. forms

πίντω, *πίντημι*, and, but very late, *πετῶ*. (From the same Root come *πέταλος*, *πέταλον*, and prob. Lat. *paleo*, *patulus*.)

and *πέτομαι*, *πέταμαι* are akin, *to spread the wings, fly*, the opposite being expressed by *πτύσσω*: and perh. from notion of being extended, *falling flat*, *πίπτω* (ΠΕΤ-), *πεσοῖμαι*.)

πετοῖμαι, pres. in later Prose for *πέτομαι*, Lob. Phryn. 581.

πετόσμος, (*μῆ*), *ov*, (*πέταμαι*) *flying, made for flying*. [ᾶ]

πετῶσιον, τό, Dim. from *πέταρος*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B. [ᾶ]

πετῶσις, ὄν, ὁ, (*πέταρος*) *hat-shaped*. II. *a plant with a broad leaf like a hat*, a kind of *colts-foot*, Diosc.

πέτασμα, atos, τό, (πετάννυμι) any thing spread: esp. in plur. hangings, carpets, Aesch. Ag. 909.

πέτασος, ό, (πετάννυμι) a spreading, i. e. broad-brimmed hat used for protection against the sun and rain, chiefly by shepherds, hunters, etc., and esp. by ἑξηβοί with the χλαμύς: in this dress their tutelary god Hermes was usu. represented, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 380, 3, Athen. 537 F: hence as the badge of the palaestra, ὑπὸ πέτασος ἔγειν to make one practise gymnastics, 2 Maccab. 4. 12. On its various kinds and shapes, v. Dict. of Antiqu. voc. pileus.

II. of its shape, a *umbellated leaf*, e. g. of the lotus, Theophr.; and coltsfoot: also the *umbel* of umbelliferous plants: in botan. signif. also ἡ πέτασος Theophr., etc. Hence

πετάσῳθος, es, (εἶδος) like πεταστῆς, hat-shaped or formed like an umbel: esp. with umbellated leaves or flowers, Phanias ap. Ath. 371 D.

πετάσῳθος, ἄνος, δ, a fore-quarter of pork, a ham, Lat. petaso. πετασούρις, f. ἰσῶ, (πέταυρον) to dance on a rope. Hence πετασουργός, ό, a rope-dancer: in gen. rope-dancing: metaph. π. τῆς τύχης Plut.

πεταυριστήρ, ἦρος, ό, =sq.

πεταυριστής, οὔ, ό, a rope-dancer, Lat. petaurista.

πέταυρον, τό, also πέτασος, a pole, perch for fowls to roost at night, Ar. Fr. 667, Theophr. 13. 13, in form πέτευρον: hence any pole, spar, plank, Lyc.

II. a stage for jugglers and rope-dancers: in gen. a platform, stage, Polyb. (Prob. from πέδαυρος, Aenl. for μετάρους.)

πέταχον, τό, (πετάννυμι) a broad flat cup, Alex. Drop. 1: also written πέτακον or πάτακον. Hence

πεταχῶνός, to spread out, expand: in Med. metaph., to boast, play the braggart, Ar. Fr. 279.

πετάω, very late form of pres. for πετάννυμι.

πετεινός, ἡ, όν, poet. for πετεινός.

πετεινός, ἡ, όν, Ep. lengthd. form for πετηνός, q. v., like πετεινός for πετεινός, able to fly, hence winged, flying, in Hom., who uses no other form (esp. in Il.), freq. epith. of birds in gen.: hence, πετεινὴ all that flies, all manner of fowl, Il.

2. esp. of young birds, fledged, Od. 16. 218.

πετεινός, ἡ, όν, Att. for πετηνός, πετεινός, Pors. Hec. Praef. p. vii, but also in Theogn. 1097, and Hdt. 1. 140., 2. 123, and v. l. 3. 106.

πέτευρον, τό, =πέταυρον, q. v.

πετηλίαις, ου, δ, καρκίνος, a kind of crab, prob. from πετάννυμι, from its outspread claws, Ael.

πέτηλον, τό, Ion. for πέταλον, esp. of the stalks of corn, Hes. Sc. 289, usu. in plur.

πέτηλος, ἡ, όν, Ion. for πέταλος, outspread, stretched at ease, hence resting, ἐπὶ σκελεέσσι πέτηλον kneeling, Arat.

πετηνός, ἡ, όν, (πέτομαι) able to fly, winged, flying, used by Hom. only in lengthd. form πετεινός: then again shortd. into πετηνός q. v.: τὰ πετηνὰ fowls, once in Hdt. 3. 306; cf. the Att. form πετεινός—Thom. M. p. 765, is perh. right in rejecting πετηνός, at least in Att.; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 126, 535, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 3. 77 (140). (Festus connects it with petna, pesna, penna.)

ΠΕΤΟΜΑΙ, Dep. med., impf. ἐπέτομον: f. πετήσομαι. Ar. Pse. 77, in Att. Prose usu. shortd. πηήσομαι—synop. aor. ἐπέτομην, inf. πηέσθαι; but freq. also ἐπέτομην, inf. πηάσθαι, with Ep. conj. πηήσαι for πηάσαι, Il. 15. 170 (as if from ἵπταμαι, v. infra) and as an aor. of act. form ἐπητην, inf. πηήμαι, part. πηάς (as if from ἵπταμαι, which is never found), first in compd. ἐξέπητη Hes. Op. 98, and freq. in late writers: pl. πηέπηκα but only in Gramm., for the Att. always use πεπότημαι (v. ποτάμοις): aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην not till later, Lob. Phryn. 582. Hom. uses the pres., impf., and once (Il. 4. 126) inf. aor. Besides the pres. πέτομαι, Pors. Med. 1, allows πέταμαι (a pres. used by Pind. and late writers) also to be Att., though only it should seem as the pres. to the aor. form ἐπέτομην; but this would by analogy belong to ἵπταμαι, a pres. which is used in later Prose, but not in Trag., Pors. l. c. Cf. the lengthd. forms ποτόμοι, πατόμοι.

Orig. signif. (resting on its connexion with πετάννυμι), to spread the wings to fly, hence usu. to fly, Hom., Hdt., etc.:

hence of arrows, stones, javelins, etc., freq. in Il.: and of any quick motion, to fly, dart, rush, of men and horses, Il.; of chariots, Hes. Sc. 308: of dancers, Eur. Cycl. 71; of the oar, Id. Hel. 673: πέτον φυ! i. e. make haste, Ar. Lys. 321, cf. 55.

II. metaph. to be on the wing, flutter, Lat. volitare, hence, π. ἐξ ἐλπίδων Pind. P. 8. 129, π. ἐλπίδων Soph. O. T. 486: ἐπ' ἑτερον π. to fly off to another, of inconstant people, Ar. Eccl. 899: ἴπρις πέτομενος a bird ever on the wing, proverb, of fickle people, Ar. Av. 169.

2. to fly abroad, of fame, πέταται ἤλθεν αὐτῶν ὄνομα volitat per ora, Pind. N. 6. 81.

III. c. acc. πτόμενος νόημα flying in mind, Pind. Fr. 87. 3, like βαίνειν πόδα. (On the Root v. sub πετάννυμι.)

ΠΕΤΡΑ, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. πέτρα, a rock, in gen. whether peaked or ridged, Lat. petra, freq. from Hom. downwards: when in or by the sea, a ledge or shelf of rock, hence of the sea, λείος πέτρων free from rocks, Od. 5. 443.—There is no example in good authors of πέτρα, in the signif. of πέτρος, for a single stone: for even in Od. 9. 243, 484, Hes. Th. 675, Pind. P. 1. 42, πέτραι are not loose stones, but masses of living rock torn up and hurled, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. ἡλίσσας: δίστομος π. a rock with double entrance, i. e. a cave, Soph. Phil. 16, cf. 937; but πέτρα can hardly be said to be a cave simply, as appears to Elmsl. Med. 1326.

II. on the proverb οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, v. sub δρῦς. Cf. πέτρος. Hence

πετραίος, αλα, υἱος, rocky, stony, of or belonging to a rock, σκίη Hes. Op. 587, δειράς, χθώνος, etc., Trag., cf. ἀγκάλη: living on or among the rocks, Σκύλλη Od. 12. 231; ἰβρίδας Aesch. Fr. 291. 3; τὰ π. τῶν ἠχιδνῶν rock-fish, Lat. saracitae pices, Theophr. (Com.) Phin. 1, ubi v. Meineke. II. Περπαῖος, epith. of Poseidon in Thessaly, as he who clave the rocks of Tempé, and drained Thessaly, Pind. P. 4. 245.

πετραίκης, es, gen. eos, (πέτρα) hard as rock, Orph., dub. [α]

πετρηγηνός, es, (*γένω) rock-born, Anth.

πετρηδόν, Ἀδν., (πέτρα) like a rock.

πετρηεύς, εσσα, εν, (πέτρα) rocky, in Hom. always epith. of a country; γλαφρὴ πετρηήν Hes. Op. 531.

πετρηρεφής, es, (ἐρέφω) o'er-arched with rock, ἔντρον Aesch. Pr. 300, Eur. Eccl. 82.

πέτριος, es, (ἀρω) of rock, rocky, στέγαι Soph. Phil. 1262.

πετρίδιον, τό, Dim. from πέτρα. [i]

πετρίδιος, ια, ιον, poet. for sq., Anth. [i]

πέτρινος, ἰνη, ιων, (πέτρα) of rock, rocky, ὕψος Hdt. 2. 8; ὄχθος, δειράς etc., Eur.; cf. χαλινός.

πέτριον, τό, an herb, perh. πετροσέλινον, dub. [i] in Nic. Fr. 5. 2, if correct.]

πετροβάτεύω, to climb or frequent rocks, Strab.: from πετροβάτης, ου, δ, (βαίνω) one who climbs rocks, App. [α]

πετροβλήτρος, ου, (βάλλω) thrown ut, pelted with stones. 2. very late, νεφροῦς π. suffering from the stone.

πετροβολέω, (πετροβόλος) to throw stones. Hence

πετροβολία, ἡ, a stoning, Xen. An. 6. 6, 15; and

πετροβολικός, ἡ, όν, cf. fit for throwing stones, π. ὄργανα, the Lat. balistae, Polyb.

πετροβολισμός, ό, as if from πετροβολίζω, a throwing stones at, stoning, late.

πετροβόλος, ου, (βάλλω) throwing stones, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 12. 2. as Subst., ό π., the Lat. balista, Polyb.

πετρογενής, es, = πετρηγηνός.

πετροδύμιος, ου, gen. ονος, (δύω) haunting rocks. [i]

πετρόκοιτος, ου, (κοίτη) lying or sleeping in a rock, Anth.

πετροκοπίω, (κόπτω) to dash in pieces against a rock.

πετροκυλιότης, οὔ, δ, (κυλινδω) a roller of rocks or stones, Strab.

πετροποιία, ἡ, (ποιέω) a making or using of stones, Ath.

πετροπορρίφής, es, (ρίπτω) hurled from a rock, π. θανεύ Eur. Ion 1222.

πετρορρύτος, ου, (ρέω) flowing from a rock, Orph.

ΠΕΤΡΟΣ, ό, a stone, piece of rock, and thus distinguished from πέτρα, Hom. (only in Il.), etc.: hence, νηὶς πέτρων Aesch. Fr. 182, πέτροισι λευσθῆναι Soph. O. C. 436; βάλλειν πέτρον or πέτρῃ Eur. Andr. 1128, 1153: but it is sometimes used for πέτρα, as, Θορκίους π., καταρρεφής π., where caves are spoken of, Soph. O. C. 1595, Phil. 272: cf. πέτρα: in later Poets also ἡ πέτρος, like ἡ λίθος, Jac. A. P. p. 327.—The prose word is λίθος.

πετροσελινίτης, ου, δ, οἶνος wine of πετροσελίον, Diosc.

πετροσελίον, τό, a plant, rock-parsley, Diosc.

πετροστόμος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting or hewing stones, a stone-cutter, like λαοστόμος, Anth.: but II. προπαροχ., πετρότομος, ον, pass. cut or hewn in stone.

πετροφύθος, ἐς, (φύω) growing upon, clinging to rocks, πολύπους Pseudo-Phocyl. 44. II. (φύη) of the nature of rocks, on stone.

πετρόω, (πέτρος) to turn into stone, petrify, Lyc. II. to stone.—Pass. to be stoned, Eur. Or. 504; πετρούμενος θανείν Ib. 946.

πετρούδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like rock or stone, rocky, stony, like πετράϊος, π. κατὰρυξ of a grave, Soph. Ant. 774, cf. 948.

πετρώεις, ἔσσω, ἐν, = πετρίεις.

πέτρωμα, ατος, τό, (πέτρος) petrification: in gen. stone, rock. II. λευσιμω πετρώματα θανείν to die by stoning, Eur. Or. 505, 442.

πετρώον, ἄνος, δ, (πέτρα) a rocky or stony place, Inscr.

πετρώοφος, ον, = πετρηρέφης.

πεττεία, -εῦμα, -εὔτης, -εὔω, Att. for πετσεία etc., q. v.

πεττικός, ἦ, ὄν, (πέσσω) = πεπτικός, Theophr.

πεττός, δ, Att. for πεσός.

πεττύκια, τά, = πιττάκια, ap. Moer.

πέττω, Att. for πέσσω.

πέυθη, ἦ, (πέυθομαι) = πέυσθαι, ap. Hesych.

πευθίν, ἦνος, δ, (πέυθομαι) an inquirer, searcher, Arr.: a spy. πέυθομαι, poet. pres. for the prose πυθάνομαι (q. v.), freq. in Hom. (who uses the prose form only twice, and both times in Od.), once in Hes. Th. 463, and sometimes in Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 617, 988, Soph. O. T. 604, etc.: hence fut. πέυσσμαι, perh. also πευσσούμαι Aesch. Fr. 988: pf. πέψυμαι. Hence

πευθά, οὖς, ἦ, tidings, news, Aesch. Theb. 370.

πευκαίεις, Dor. for πευκίεις, Soph.

πευκαλός, ἐα, ὄν, = ἥρπός, only in Hesych.

πευκαλμός, η, ὄν, Homeric word, which however only occurs in Il. 8. 366, 14. 165, 15. 81, 20. 35, and always in phrase, φρεσὶ πευκαλμῶσι, and so in Hes. Fr. 33: usu. referred to πείκη, as denoting a sharp, piercing intellect; but others, as Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἔχπευκής, rightly explain it by the old gloss, πυκνός, πυκνός, of which πευκαλμός is merely a lengthened form, π. φρένες being = πυκναὶ φρένες, for which v. sub πυκνός, cf. also πυκνός, πυκνάω.

πευκεδάνον, τό, Theophr., also -vos, ἦ, a bitter umbelliferous plant, like our hog's-fennel or sulfur-wort: from

πευκεδάνος, ἦ, ὄν, (πέυκη) Hom. epith. of war, πολέμοιο μέγα στόμα πευκεδάνοιο the huge maw of bitter, or rather keen, heart-piercing war, Il. 10. 8, v. πέυκη πίνα, and πυκρός.

ΠΕΤΚΗ, ἦ, the pine or fir, Lat. picea, Pl., Hes., etc. Cf. πίτυς.

II. any thing made from the wood or resin of the πείκη, a torch of pine-wood, Eur. Hyps. 1, Ar. Nub. 604: a wooden writing-tablet: household furniture: ships, etc.—(Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἔχπευκής makes it appear prob. that the radic. notion of πείκη is not, as usu. supposed, that of bitterness, but of sharp-pointedness: the fir being so called either from its pointed shape or from its spines. The same Root appears in πυκρός, Lat. pugo, pingo, and our pike, peak; and this enables us to determine more accurately the signif. of πευκεδάνος, ἔχπευκής, and περιπευκής, words in which the signif. of bitter is out of the question, and only that of keen, piercing appears. From πείκη is moreover deriv. πίσσα, πίττα, as the production of the tree, from which again comes πίτυς, pinus, as also Lat. piz, our pitch.) Hence

πευκίεις, ἔσσω, ἐν, Dor. πευκαίεις, of or belonging to a pine, π. σκάφος a boat of pine-wood, Eur. Andr. 863; π. ἡφαιστος the fire of pine-torches, Soph. Ant. 123. II. metaph. sharp, keen, piercing, sad, δαλνυμός Aesch. Cho. 385; also, π. κέντρα Opp.: cf. πευκεδάνος.

*ΠΕΥΚΗΣ, ἔς, = πευκεδάνος, only found in compd. ἔχπευκής.

ΠΕΥΚΙΝΟΣ, ὄν, ὄν, (πέυκη) of, from or made of pine or pine-wood, π. κορμός Eur. Hec. 575; π. λαμπάς a pine-torch, Soph. Tr. 1198; π. δάκρυα tears of the pine, i. e. the resinous drops that ooze from it, Eur. Med. 1200.

ΠΕΥΣΤΙς, ἐως, ἦ, (πέυθομαι) an asking, inquiry, question, Plat. 2. information: cf. πῶστις.

ΠΕΥΣΜΑ, ατος, τό, tater form for πῶσμα.

ΠΕΥΣΟΜΑΙ, fut. of πυθάνομαι, Hom.

ΠΕΥΣΤΕΡΟΝ, verb. Adj. of πέυθομαι, πυθάνομαι, one must learn or ask, Plat. Soph. 244 B.

ΠΕΥΣΤΗΡ, ἦρος, δ, = ΠΕΥΣΤΗΣ. Hence

ΠΕΥΣΤΗΡΗΣ, ἰα, ἰων, belonging to learning or asking, ἡ ΠΕΥΣΤΗΡΙΑ (sub. θύρα) a sacrifice for learning the will of the gods, Seidl. Eur. Il. 830.

ΠΕΥΣΤΗΣ, οὐ, δ, (πέυθομαι) an asker, inquirer. Hence

ΠΕΥΣΤΙΚΟΣ, ἦ, ὄν, fond of asking. Adv. —κῶς, by way of question. ΠΕΥΣΤΟΣ, ἦ, ὄν, (πέυθομαι) asked after, learnt.

ΠΕΨΑΝΤΑΙ, in Aesch. Ag. 374, prob. 3 sing. pf. pass. from φαίνω, q. v.: acc. to others, 3 plur. pf. pass. of *φένω.

ΠΕΨΑΣΘΑΙ, inf. pf. pass. of *φένω, Il. 24. 254.

ΠΕΨΑΣΜΕΝΟΣ, η, ὄν, part. perf. pass. of φημί, said, spoken, Il. 14. 127, though it might be referred to sq.

ΠΕΨΑΣΜΕΝΟΣ, η, ὄν, part. perf. pass. of φαίνω, brought to light, made manifest, visible, declared, Solon 5, 71, Aesch. Fr. 843.

Adv. —ως, manifestly, declaredly, Lex ap. Lys. 117. 40.

ΠΕΨΑΣΜΕΝΟΣ, η, ὄν, part. perf. pass. of *φένω, slain, Lyc.

ΠΕΨΕΙΡΜΕΝΟΣ, Adv. part. perf. pass. from φείδομαι, forbearingly, sparingly.

ΠΕΨΕΥΓΜΕΝΟΣ, η, ὄν, part. perf. pass. from φεύγω, dub. ΠΕΨΗΝΑ, perf. from φαίνω.

ΠΕΨΗΘΗΣΑΙ, poet. fut. pass. of φαίνω, Il. 17. 155.

ΠΕΨΗΘΟΜΑΙ, poet. fut. pass. of *φένω, Il. 13. 829, 15. 140.

ΠΕΨΗΔΙΣΘΑΙ, redupl. inf. aor. of φείδομαι Il. 21. 101; redupl. opt. πεψήδισθαι Od.; fut. πεψήδισσμαι Il.

ΠΕΦΑΝΙΟΣ, ἀα, αἰών, = ΦΟΝΙΚΟΣ, Lyc.

ΠΕΦΕΝ, πεφένμεν, ΠΕΦΩΝ, etc., v. sub *φένω.

ΠΕΦΟΒΗΘΗΝΑΙ, η, ὄν, part. perf. pass. from φοβέω, Il.: Adv. —ως, timorously, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 25.

ΠΕΦΡΑΓΜΕΝΟΣ, Adv. part. perf. pass. from φράσσω, close-pressed, thickly, Joseph.

ΠΕΦΡΑΔΕ, 3 sing. aor. Ep. ΠΕΦΡΑΔΟΝ of φράζω, Hom.: Ep. inf. ΠΕΦΡΑΔΕΩ and ΠΕΦΡΑΔΕΩΝ Od. 7. 49, 19. 477, Hes. Op. 764.

ΠΕΦΡΙΚΑ, pf. from φρίσσω, Il.

ΠΕΦΡΟΝΗΜΕΝΟΣ, Adv. part. pass. pf. from φρονέω, thoughtfully.

ΠΕΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΜΕΝΟΣ, Adv. part. perf. pass. from φροντίζω, carefully, Strab.

ΠΕΦΥΑΣΙ, Ep. 3 pl. pf. of φύω, Hom., and Hes. [v]

ΠΕΦΥΓΕΝ, η, ὄν, part. perf. pass. of φεύγω, Hom.

ΠΕΦΥΓΩ or ΠΕΦΥΓΩ, Aeol. pres. for φεύγω, Alcaea.

ΠΕΦΥΓΩΤΕΣ, nom. pl. part. perf. Ep. for ΠΕΦΥΓΩΤΕΣ, from suppos. pres. *φύζω, = φεύγω, Il., cf. φύζα.

ΠΕΦΥΚΩΤΩΣ, Adv. naturally, opp. to πεπλασμένως: from ΠΕΦΥΚΩΣ, part. perf. from φύω.

ΠΕΦΥΚΩ, Ep. pres. formed from perf. ΠΕΦΥΚΑ, = φύω, hence ΕΠΕΦΥΚΟΝ Hes. Op. 148, Th. 152, Sc. 76. [v]

ΠΕΦΥΛΑΓΜΕΝΟΣ, η, ὄν, part. perf. pass. from φυλάσσω, Il., and Hes. II. Adv. —ως, cautiously, Xen. An. 2. 4, 24, Dem. 83. fin.—safely, Xen. Hipparch. 6. 2.

ΠΕΦΥΡΜΕΝΟΣ, Adv. part. perf. pass. from φύρω, promiscuously, confusedly, M. Anton.

ΠΕΦΥΛΙΑ, Ep. fem. part. perf. of φύω, Il. 14. 288.

ΠΕΦΥΛΩΤΕΣ, Ep. pl. part. perf. of φύω, Od. 5. 477.

ΠΕΨΥς, ἐως, ἦ, (πέσσω, πέπω) a cooking. II. a digesting, digestion, Arist. Meteor.: joined with σήψις, Plut. 2. 636 D.

ΠΕΨΩΔΗΣ, ἐς, (πέος, εἶδος) with a large πέος, also ΠΕΨΩΔΗΣ.

ΠΗ, Ion. (but not in Hom.) κη Dor. πᾶ, endit. Participle: I. of Manner, in some way or other, somehow, Hom.: in questions, at all, Il. 6. 378, 383; οὐτω πη at all so, Il. 24. 373; in same signif. ἥδε πη, Thuc.: oft. joined with demonstr. and other Pronouns, to make their signif. more indef., ταῦτά κη Hdt. 5. 40, etc.; Hom. sometimes adds it to the negat. οὐδέ πη; so, οὐτι πη Hes. Op. 105. 2. of Space, to some place, Hom.; also to any place, Od. 22. 25: in gen. like τοι, but prob. not in Att. Prose, cf. infr. II. 3. πῇ μὲν . . . πῇ δέ . . . now one way, now another, partly . . . partly . . . Xen. An. 3. 1, 12, here, there, Plat. —this is usu. written πῇ μὲν . . . πῇ δέ . . . but πῇ must be always interrog., Herm. Vig. n. 260 c.

II. πῇ, Ion. (but not in Hom.) κῇ, Dor. πᾶ, interrog. Participle: I. of Manner, how? Lat. qua ratione? Od. 2. 364:

hence also *why*? II. r. 385; in Att. always *how*? 2. of Space, *which way*? Lat. *qua*? and so sometimes like *ποι*; *whither*? as in Hom. the usu. signf.; more rarely like *ποι*; *where*? as II. 13. 307; in Att. it seems to fluctuate between both signfs., Pors. Hec. 1062; but v. sub *ποι*. (As it is dat. of an obsol. **πος*, of which *πος* is Adv., some write it *πη* and *πῆ*, as Wolf in his Hom., Ed. 1804: but no one has dared to write *πω* or *πῶ* for *πω*, and Wolf returned to *πη*, *πῆ*, as also to *θη*.)

πηγάζω, f. *δω*, (πηγή) to spring, well or gush forth, Anth. II. trans. to make to spring, well or gush forth, Id.

πηγάς, *ala*, *αἶον*, also *os*, or Eur. Alc. 99, (πηγή) from, at or near a well, π. ῥέος spring-water, Aesch. Ag. 901; π. ἔχθος a weight of water, Eur. El. 108.

πηγάειλον, τό, (πήγανον) oil of rue.

πηγάνιζω, f. *ισω*, (πήγανον) to be like rue.

πηγάνινος, η, *ον*, (πήγανον) made of rue, Gal. [α]

πηγάνιον, τό, Dim. from πήγανον. II. a herb with fleshy leaves like rue, Theophr. [α]

πηγάνινος, ου, ὁ, fem. *ῆτις*, ἰδος, prepared with rue, ὀλivos wine flavored with rue.

πηγάνειος, εσσα, *en*, made of rue, Nic.: from

πηγάνον, τό, rue, in Nic. *δὲ* rue, hence Lat. *ruta*: π. κηπεύον and ορεύνον garden and wild rue:—*proverb*, ὅτι ἐν σελίνῳ οὐδ' ἐν πηγάῳ, i. e. scarcely at the beginning of a thing, because these herbs were planted for borders in gardens, Ar. Vesp. 480. (Prob. from πήγνυμι, from its thick, fleshy leaves.) Hence

πηγάνονσπερμον, τό, (σπέρμα) rue-seed, Geop.

πηγάνωδης, ες, (ἔδος) like rue.

πηγάς, ἄδος, ἦ, (πήγνυμι) any thing that has become thick or hard: esp., 1.=πάχυν, παγετός, hoar-frost, rime, Hes. Op. 503. 2. sub. γῆ, earth dried and hardened after rain: hence

3. a rock, like πάγος.

Πηγασίον, τό, Dim. from sq., Ar. Pac. 76. [α]

Πηγάσος, δ, Pegasus, a horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, and named from the springs (πηγαί) of Ocean, near which she was killed, Hes. Th. 281, 325. Later writers make him the winged horse which Bellerophon rode when he slew Chimæra; and then, the favorite of the Muses, under whose hoof the fountain Hippocrene (ἵππων κρήνη) sprang up on Helicon.

πηγεσιμαλλός, *ον*, (πήγνυμι, μαλλός) thick-fleeced, ἀρνείος II. 3. 197; cf. *πηγός*.

πηγρός, ὁ,=παγετός, Dion. P.

ΠΗΓῆ, ἦ, Dor. παγῆ, a spring, well, Lat. *fons*, rarely in sing., as Aesch. Pers. 202; in Hom. always in plur. of the source of rivers, πηγαί ποταμῶν II. 20. 9, Od. 6. 124, and so always in Hdt., as 1. 180, etc.; expressly distinguished from κρουῖος the spring, κρουῖον δ' ἵκανον καλλιπρόν, ἐνθα δὲ πηγαὶ διαίαι ἀναΐσσουσι II. 22. 147: hence metaph., πηγαὶ κλαυμάτων, δακρύων the source or fount of tears, i. e. the eyes, Aesch. Ag. 888, Soph. Ant. 803; and, strangely, π. ἀκούσιος the fount of hearing, i. e. the ear, Soph. O. T. 1387: π. γάλακτος, βοτρυῶν streams of milk, of wine, Id. El. 895, Eur. Cycl. 496: so too, παγὰ πυρός Pind. P. 1. 42; but, πηγὴ πυρός the fount or source of fire, Aesch. Pr. 110: πηγαὶ ἡλίου the fount of light, i. e. the East, Il. 809; and so, πηγαὶ νεκτὸς the fount, Soph. Fr. 655: πηγὴ ἀργύρου a well (i. e. rich vein) of silver, Aesch. Pers. 238. 2. then more completely metaph. the fount, source, origin, cause, when it is more freq. in sing., πηγὴ κακῶν Aesch. Pers. 743, καλῶν Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 13; πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ κινήσεως Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, and so freq. in Plat.

πηγίδιον, τό, like πηγιον, Dim. from πηγή. [I]

πηγίμαϊος, *αλα*, *αἶον*, (πηγή) from or out of a fountain.

πηγιον, τό, Dim. from πηγή. [I]

πηγά, *ατος*, τό, (πήγνυμι) any thing fastened or joined together, a platform, stage, etc.: metaph. an oath, π. γενναῖος παγὲν a bond in honor bound, Aesch. Ag. 1198, cf. sq. III. II. any thing that has become hard or thick, any thing frozen or curdled, Polyb.

III. that which makes to curdle, as rennet does milk, Arist. H. A.

πήγνυμι, also—*νῶ*, lengthd. from Root ΠΑΓ—, which appears in 2. pass. (v. sub fin.) in fut. πῆξω: *or* ἐπῆξα Pass. πήγνυμαι: fut. παγήσομαι, *or* 1. ἐπιτήξω, but more usu. 2. ἐπάτην [α]. Intr., like Pass., in perf. 2. πέπηγα: *or* med. ἐπῆξα-

μην. A later *or*. 2. med. ἐπῆγγονην is found in Fab. Aesop. 146, Ern. Of these tenses Hom. uses the three *or*, perf. 2, with plapf.; and of Pass. the pres., and impf.:—*πῆσσω*, Att. *πῆττω*, is a late form.

Radic. signf. to make fast; intr. and Pass. to be solid: hence 1. to stick or fix in, e. g. a nail, freq. a spear or other weapon, oft in Hom., sometimes with ἐν, πῆξαι δόνον, βέλους, ἐν γαστρί etc.; sometimes c. dat. only, ἔγχος στήθεϊ, ἀρετῶν τῶν ἄνδρῶν ἐπὶ τῶν ἄνδρῶν: so later of plants or trees, to stick in, *sol* or *plant*: σκηνῇ π. to fix, pitch a tent, Plat. Legg. 817 C. π. σπείρωμα Thuc. 6. 66; π. ὅρας to make fast the door, Theophr.—intr., δόνον δ' ἐν κραδίῳ ἐπέπηγε the spear stuck fast in his heart, II. 13. 442; ἐν χροῖ δούρα πῆγνυτο II. 15. 315.

2. to stick or fix on, κεφαλῇ ἀνὰ σκολόπεσσιν to stick the head on stakes, II. 18. 177; so too, ἐπὶ κοντοῦ πῆξαι etc.—in Pass., πῆχθέντας μέλη ὀβελόισιν having their limbs fixed on spits, Eur. Cycl. 302. 3. to fix upon an object, κατὰ χροῶν ὅμματα π. II. 3. 217; πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 530 D.—intr.

c. inf., ἀρεσκεῖν πέπηγε is bent upon pleasing, Lat. in eo de fixus est ut . . . lb. 605 A.

II. to fasten different parts together, put together, unite, and so to build, νῆας πῆξαι II. 2. 664: hence ναυπηγόμεαι: so too in Med., ἑμαῖας πῆξασθαι to build oneself a wagon, Hes. Op. 453; νῆας, σκῆπρὰ πῆξασθαι Hdt. 5. 83, 6. 12:—intr. to be joined or put together, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C; σώμα διὰ τῶν νεύρων πέπηγε the body is strung together by sinews.

III. to make solid, stiff, hard, esp. of liquids, to freeze them, Aesch. Pers. 496, Ar. Ach. 139; to freeze men, Xen. An. 4. 5, 3:—in intr. tenses and Pass. to become solid, stiff or hard, γούνα πῆγνυται the limbs stiffen, II. 22. 453; so too, γούνατα πέπηγε: esp. to become congealed, freeze, Hdt. 4. 28; γάλα πηγνός curds, Diosc.; ἄλας πῆγνυται the salt hardens, i. e. separates from the water and crystallises, Hdt. 4. 53, 6. 119: cf. πάγος, παγετός, πάχυν, πηγὰς, πηγάς.

IV. metaph. to make fast, fix, appoint, ὅπως τινὶ Lyeurg. 157. 7: ὅπως πηγγίνααι, Lat. *pangere foedus, indicula, pacem*, hence ὅπως παγέας a sure and steadfast oath, Eur. I. A. 395, cf. πῆγμα:—in intr. tenses and Pass., to be fixed, be firmly established, εἰς ὅπως ἡμῖν παγήσεται Thuc. 4. 92; μὴ νομῆτε τὰ παρόντα πηγγίνααι τινὶ Dem. 42. 15, cf. 797. 10. (From the same Root, Sanscr. *pac* to tie, comes Lat. *pango* (*pāgo*), *perigi*, *pacium*, *pac*, *pacco*, *paciscor*: akin to *παχύν*.)

πηγῆβρύτος, *ον*, (πηγή, βρύω) gushing from a spring, Orph.

πηγῆρόντος, *ον*, (βῆω) flowing from a spring.

πηγρός, ἦ, *ον*, (πηγῶν III) firm, solid; hence in good condition, powerful, strong, ἵπποι πηγροὶ well fed, powerful steeds, II. 9. 124; κύμα πηγρὸν a huge, swelling wave, Od. 5. 388, 23. 235, like κύμα τρώει, τρωφόν. (Some of the old Interpr. of Hom. explain πηγρός by *black*:—Lyc., and others by *white*; these therefore render πλόκος πηγρός a white lock, πηγρεσιμαλλός *white*-fleeced, etc., and prob. got this signf. simply from the fact that hoar-frost, πάγος, παγετός, πηγρετός, πηγυλός, was white.)

πηγυλός, ἰδος, ἦ, (πήγνυμι III) covered with hoar-frost or rime, frozen, and so icy-cold, icy, νύξ Od. 14. 476; αἰτήρ Ar. Rh.

II. as Subst.=πάγος, παγετός, πάχυν, hoar-frost, rime, Alciphr. in plur. *agnon-flakes*, Orph.

πηδάλιον, τό, (πηδῶ) a rudder, Hom. Od., Hes., etc.: a Greek ship usu. had two, hence we oft find it in plur. πηδάλια, Od. 8. 558, Hdt. 4. 110; they were in fact moved like large oars, hence Hdt. 2. 96, describing an Egyptian boat, says, πηδάλιον δὲ ἐν ποιεῖνται καὶ τούτω διὰ τῆς τρώπιος διαβύνεται: the upper part with the tiller was called *οἶα*; and the two were oft joined by cross-bars (εἰργάται Eur. El. 1536, ζευκτήρια N. T.), so as to work together. 2. metaph., ἱππικὰ π. of reins, Aesch. Theb. 206, cf. Pind. P. 1. 166. II. the long hind legs of the locust, from their appearance, Arist. H. A. [α]

πηδάλιουχῶ, to hold the rudder and steer, LXX: from πηδάλιουχος, *ον*, (ἔχω) holding the rudder, a steersman.

πηδάλιωδης, ες, (ἔδος) rudder-shaped, Arist. H. A.

πηδάλωτος, ἦ, *ον*, rudder-shaped, Arist. Org.

πηδῶ, Ion. inf. *πηγνυ* Hdt. 8. 118: fut. ἦσω, *us*, ἡσόμεθ. to spring, bound, leap, II.: ποσσὶν ἐπῆβα II. 21. 269; μεμυῆθ. of things, οὐκ οἶω . . ἄλιον πηδῆσαι ἱκανά II. 14. 455; c. acc. 6 Z [1089]

cognato, πήδημα πηδῶν to take a leap, Eur. Or. 263, hence, π. μέλζονα (sub. πηδημάτα) Soph. O. T. 1300: but, πεδία πηδῶν to bound over them, Soph. Aj. 30, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 307. II. freq. metaph., esp. in Eur., of pulsations, to leap, throbb, κατά τ' ἐγχείραλον πηδᾷ σφάκελος Eur. Hipp. 1353, π. ἡ καρδία Ar. Nub. 1392: of sudden changes, τί πηδᾷ εἰς ἄλλους τρόπους Eur. Tro. 67; so, εἰς τὰτασθμα δ' φθόνος πηδῶν ἰδέαι Id. Beller. 5. 2.

πηδηθμός, δ, a springing, bounding: the beating of the heart or veins, pulsation, Hipp.

πηδημα, ατος, τό, a leap, Aesch. Pers. 95, etc., cf. πηδῶν: a beating or throbbing of the heart, Plut.

πηδησις, ἡ, a springing, leaping: a beating or throbbing of the heart, Plat. Tim. 70 C.

πηδητής, οὔ, δ, one who springs or leaps, a dancer. Hence

πηδητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or good at leaping, springing, Arist. Part. An. Adv.—κῶς.

πηδῖνος, η, ον, ὡ, sq.

πηδόν, τό, the flat or blade of an oar, elsewhere. πλῆρη: in gen. an oar, Od. 7. 328, 13. 78.

II. a rudder, like πηδάλιον, Arat. Phoen. 155.—Some take the nom. to be not τὸ πηδόν, but δ' πηδός, which is refuted by Arat. I. c.; others distinguish πηδόν as = κῶπη, πηδός = πλῆρη. (Either from πέζα, πέδον, ποῖς ποδός, pes pedis, or from πηδῶν. Some think πηδός was a wood, because the Gauls called the fir pados or pades, and so in II. 5. 83, they would read πηδῖνος for φήγινος; cf. πάδος.)

πηδός, δ' or ἡ, a supposed kind of tree, v. foreg.

πηκτής, ἡ, Dor. πακτά, v. πεκτός.

πηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) belonging to or fitted for thickening, congealing, freezing, curdling, Theophr.

πηκτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι III) as Adj., peculi. fem. of πεκτός, thickened, congealed, frozen.

II. as Subst., 1. an ancient sort of harp with twenty strings, mostly used by the Lydians, also called μαγάδης, Hdt. I. 17, Pind. Fr. 91, Soph. Fr. 227, 361 in plur. αἱ πεκτίδες, Ar. Thesm. 1217:—the word was later also used for λύρα, Luc. Soph. Fr. 228, has πεκτά λύραι.

2. a sort of shepherd's pipe, joined of several reeds, like Pan's pipes, σὺργξ.

3. a cage or net for birds, Opp. II. =

πήγνυμι IV. in Suid. a knife, dub.

πηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πήγνυμι I) stuck in, fixed, ἔγχος ἐν χθονί Soph. Aj. 909: hence also of trees, set, planted.

II. (πήγνυμι II) made out of pieces joined, put together, jointed, built, opp. to αὐτόνουν, and esp. used of wood-work, ἄροτρον II. 10. 353, Od. 13. 32, Hes. Op. 431; as being formed of three pieces of wood, Voss Virg. G. I. 169; π. ἔδος a chair of several pieces, h. Hom. Cer. 196; π. κλίμαξ Eur. Phoen. 489; π. λύρα Soph. Fr. 228.

2. ἡ πεκτή a sort of net or cage set to catch birds, Ar. Av. 528; also, πεκτίς.

3. τὰ πεκτά (Dor. πακτά) τῶν δωμάτων, that which closes the house, the door, Eur. Incert. 145, parodied in Ar. Ach. 470.

II. (πήγνυμι III) solid, stiff, thick, as opp. to soft or liquid, esp.,

1. thickened, congealed, curdled, γάλα Eur. Cycl. 190: ἡ πεκτή, Dor. πακτά, cream-cheese, Theocr. II. 20.—ἔλας π. salt obtained from brine.

2. stiff from cold, frozen, numbed.

Πηλαγόνες, οἱ, v. πηλογονος.

πηλαί, inf. aor. from πᾶλλω, II.

πηλαίος, αἰων, (πηλός) made of loam or clay. II. δ' π.

a kind of fish.

πηλακίζω, ἰω, (πηλός) to throw dirt at, usu. προπηλακίζω.

πηλακισμός, δ, = the more usu. προπηλακισμός.

πηλαΐς, ἰδος, ἡ, = πηλαμύς, Schäf. Greg. p. 541.

πηλαμύδης, ἡ, the palamys fishery, Strab.: also πηλαμύς,

πηλαμύδα.

πηλαμύδειον, τό, a place where the πηλαμύς is caught and cured, Strab.

πηλαμύδιον, τό, Dim. from πηλαμύς. II. = πηλαμυδεῖον. [´]

πηλαμύς, ἰδος, ἡ, also = μίς, (πηλός) a sort of thunny, Lat. pelamys, Soph. Fr. 446, the same as ἕρκυνος, and still called palamys at Marseilles, cf. κόβιον.

πηλαΐς, ακος, δ, (πηλός) a bird of the finch-tribe, cf. πλουταΐς.

πήλε, Ion. for ἔπλεα, 3 aor. from πᾶλλω, II.

Πηλείδης, ου, Ep. εω and αω, δ, patron. from Πηλεΐς, Peleus's

son, Hom.: also Πηλεΐδας Pind. P. 6. 22.

Πηλεΐων, ανος, δ, the same as Πηλείδης, Hom. II.

Πηλεΐος, ἔως, Ep. ἥος, δ, Peleus, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, prince of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, Hom., and Hes.: Adj. Πηληϊός, ἡ, ιων, II.

Πηληϊάδης, ου, δ, Ep. for Πηλεΐδης, Hom.

πήληξ, πκος, ἡ, a helmet, casque, Hom. (Usu. deriv. from πᾶλλω, πᾶλαι, either from the custom of shaking up the lots in a helmet, v. II. 7. 171 sq.; or from the nodding of the plume, v. II. 16. 797; acc. to others from πηλός, akin to πέλως, πέλις, πέλως, pelvis, etc.: also written Πηληξ, which might point to a deriv. from πέλος.)

Πηλαιοφόνος, ον, (φονεύω) murdering Pelias, Pind.: from Πηλιάς, ου, δ, Pelias king of Iolcos.

Πηλιάς, δδος, ἡ, of or from Mount Pelion, μελίη II., and Eur. πηλικός, η, ον, (ἡλικός, πηλικός) how great, tall, strong, old & like Lat. quantus, Plat. Meno 82 D, 83 E. [i] Hence

πηλικότης, πτος, ἡ, size, stature, age, in gen. quantity, Quintil.

πήλινος, η, ον, (πηλός) of clay, earthen, Isocr. p. 618 Bekk.

Πήλιον, τό, Pelion, a mountain in Thessaly, Hom., and Hes.: also a town in Thessaly, II. Hence

Πηλιώτης, ου, δ, fem. —ῶτις, ἰδος, from Pelion, Eur. Med. 484.

πηλοβάτης, ου, δ, (πηλός, βαῖνω) mud-walker, name of a frog in Batr. [α]

πηλόγονος, ον, (γονή) made, born from clay: in Call. Jov. 3, the giants are called πηλόγονοι, = γηγενεῖς, earth-born, for which Hesych. and E. M. read Πηλόγονοι or Πηλαγόνες, Pelagionians, but needlessly, Luc. Phryn. 658.

πηλοδόμεα, f. ἡσω, to build out of clay or earth, Anth.: from πηλοδόμος, ον, (δόμα) building of clay or earth: but II. proparox. πηλοδομός, ον, pass. clay-built, Anth.

πηλοεργία, ἡ, Ion. for πηλοουργία.

πηλοπάτεω, f. ἡσω, to walk on clay or mud. Hence

πηλοπατίδες, αἱ, strictly mud-treaders, a kind of shoes or boots with thick soles, Hipp.

πηλοπλάσος, ον, (πλάσσω) moulding clay, a potter, Luc. [α]

πηλοπλάστωσ, f. ἄσω, to mould clay, model from clay. Hence

πηλοπλάστος, ον, earth-formed, Aesch. Fr. 362.

πηλοποιέω, to make muddy, χθόνα Lyc.: from πηλοποιός.

πηλοποιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Diosc.: and πηλοποιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a πηλοποιός.

πηλοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making mud or dirt. II. = πηλο-

πάδος, very dub.

ΠΗΛΟΨ, δ, which form remains unchanged in Dor.; also ἡ π. acc. to Eust.: —clay, earth, esp. such as was used by the mason and potter, Lat. lutum, Hdt. 2. 36, 136, Ar. Av. 839: though

πηλός was sometimes used merely for mud, Lat. coenum, Hdt. 2. 5, 4. 28 & for which βόρβορος, ἰδύς, were the proper words.

2. metaph., the clay or matter from which things, and esp. man are made; no doubt from the legend of Prometheus, whence Call. calls man δ' π. δ' Προμηθέως, Fr. 87, cf. 133, Ar. Av. 686.

II. in Poets also, thick or muddy wine, wine-lees, Soph. Fr. 928, cf. Casaub. et Schweigh. ad Ath. 383 C; hence it has been punningly connected with κάπηλος, cf. ἀνθελύα:—πηλός was even used for αἶψος itself, but prob. only in very late Poets, Wern. Tryph. 349. (Akin to Lat. pal-us.)

πηλότροφος, ον, (τρέφω) reared in mud or soft soil, Opp.

πηλοουργία, ἡ, Ion. πηλοεργία, the business, trade of a πηλοουργός, Aretae.

πηλοουργός, ον, (* ἔργω) a worker in clay or earth, Luc.

πηλοορέω, to carry clay, Ar. Av. 1142, Eccl. 310: from πηλοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) carrying clay.

πηλόχυτος, ον, (χέω) cast in clay, earthen, Anth.

πηλόω, (πηλός) to turn into clay: to plaster therewith:—Pass. πηλοῦμαι, to become clay. II. intr. to lie, wallow in mire, Plut.

πηλῶν, = foreg., dub.

πηλῶς, = βράγδα, a rent, cleft, Gramm.

πηλόδωτος, = ες, (εἶδος) like clay or earth, clayey, Thuc. 6. 101: muddy, dirty, Plat. Phaed. 113 B.

πηλοῖος, εσσα, ep. poet. for πηλώδης, Opp.

πηλοσις, ἡ, (πηλός) a wallowing in mire, Plut.

πήμα, ατος, τό, which remains unchanged in Dor., (πάσχω,

πύσσω, κέπηθα):—suffering, misery, woe, lane, frag. in Hom., and Hes., Pind., and Trag., both in sing. and plur.: strengthd., κακὸν π., πήμα δόνης Od. 5. 179, 14. 338; π. τῆς

ἀτης Soph. Aj. 363; πῆματα ἐπὶ πῆμασι Soph. Ant. 595; cf. Wess. Hdt. 1. 68:—in Hom. a pers. is freq. called πῆμα τινα *a dane to . .*, cf. Soph. O. T. 379; and he oft. uses the phrase πῆμα κυλινδρεῖν, τῖθέειν τινί, and so in Pass., πῆμα κυλινδεσθαι τι Π. II. 1. 347, Od. 2. 163. Poet. word. Hence

ἡμῶν, f. 82, the fut. med. ἡμῶν-οἰσιν is used in act. signf. by Ar. Ach. 842 (where Dind. ἡμῶν-εἰσι), in pass. by Soph. A. j. 1155: αὐρ. pass. ἐκθῆναι-οἰσιν. To bring into misery, plunge in woe, ruin, undo; and in milder signf. to grieve, distress, Hom., Hes., and Trag.: to harm, injure, τὴν γῆν Hdt. 9. 13: absol. to work or do mischief, ἐπεὶ ὅρα κακῶς ἐπὶ τῇ 3. 299: for which Q. Sm. has ὅρα κακῶς ἐπὶ τῇ-οἰσιν to violate one's oath. Poet. word, used also by Hdt. 1. 4., and Plat. Hence

πήμανσις, ἥ, *a violation, injuring.*
 πημαντέος, έα, έον, *to be violated, violable.*
 πημαντός, ή, όν, *injured, violated.*
 πημωνή, ή, (πήμων) poet. for πημα, freq. in Trag. Poet word,
 used also by Thuc.

πῆμος, interrog. Partic. *when?* cf. ἥμος and τῆμος.
 πημοσύνη, ἡ, = πημονή, πῆμα, Aesch. Pr. 1058: from
 πῆμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πῆμα) *hurtful, baneful*: cf. the comp.
 ἀπῆμων.

· Πηνελόπη, ἡ *Penelopé*, daughter of Tyndareus, wife of Ulysses, Hom. always in poet. form Πηνελόπεια. (Prob. deriv. from πῆρος, πνρίζω, Welcker Nachtr. zur Trilogie, p. 223.)
· πηνέλοψ, σπος, ὁ, a kind of duck with purple stripes, Alcae. 53, Ar. Av. 208.

ΠΗ'NH, ἦ, like πῆνος, *the thread on the bobbin* in the shuttle, *the woof*, and in plur. *the web*, Eur. Hec. 471, Ion 197: more usu. in the dim. form πηνίον. (Prob. from same Root as Lat. *pannus*.)

πηλίζω, and as Dep. πηλίζομαι, Dor. πᾶνλσδομαι, (πηλόν) *to wind thread off a reel, etc., for the woof; hence to weave: in gen. to wind off a reel, Theocr. 18. 32.*

• *πηνίκα*, Adv., *at what point of time, at what hour, as always* in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 50, whereas *πότε* asks vaguely *when*? *πηνίκα* *μάλιστα*; about *what o'clock* is it? Plat. Crito init.; so too, *πηνίκε* *ἅττα*; Ar. Av. 1514: in full *πηνίκε* *ἐστί* *τῆς* *ἡμέρας*; Ib. 1498: later in gen. = *πότε*; —cf. *ἡνίκα* and *τηνίκα*. [I]

πηνίκη, *h. false hair, a wig*, *Imc.*: also φενάκη, *ἐντριχον* and *προκόμιον*. (The following derivs. from πηνίκη make it very prob. that πηνίκη is only another form for φενάκη, in the orig. signif. of *false hair*: others from πῆγος, *πήνη*.) [?] Hence
 .πηνικίζω, *f. sow, like φενακίζω, to cheat, gull, ape*. Hence
 .πηνίκισμα, *ατος, τό, deception, a cheat*.

πνῖλον, τό, Dim. form from *πῆνος* or *πῆνη*, the thread wound on the bobbin for weaving, the thread of the woof, II. 23. 762; acc. to others the bobbin or spindle of the shuttle itself. Damm makes it an Adj. agreeing with *μύρον*, the thread upon the spindle. II. a kind of insect. Arist. H. A.

πήνισμα, ατος, τό, (πηνίζω) *the thread wound on a spindle for the woof*; in gen. *a thread*, (Eur. ap.) Ar. Ran. 1315.
ΠΗ'ΝΟΣ, ὁ, like *πήνη*, = the more usu. *πηλόν*. Hence
πήνω, = *πηνίζω*. Gramm.

πῆξις, εως, ἥ, (πῆγνυμι) a fastening or sticking in: a setting, planting. II. a joining, putting together, esp. of wood-work.

Plat. Polit. 280 D. III. *a making firm, hardening*: esp. *a congealing, freezing*, Id. Phil. 32 A: *a curdling*, Arist. Gen. An. πῶς, οὐ, δ, Dor. πᾶς, which became the common form:—*a kinsman*, Hom., and Hes. Op. 343: esp. *by marriage, a connexion*, Lat. *affinis*. Od. 8. 581. 10. 441:—*nor was it ever used*

by the Ancients expressly of blood-relations, Valck. Phoen. 431. (From πέπαιμαι, the πηοί being ἐπικτητοὶ συγγενεῖς, cf. Calli-
crat. ap. Stob. p. 485. 24, Eur. Andr. 641.) Hence

ΠΗ'ΡΑ, ἡ, Ion. *πήρη*, a leathern pouch, esp. for victuals etc., a wallet, scrip, slung over the shoulders, Lat. *pera*, Od.

πηρίδιον, τό, Dim. from πῆρα, Ar. Nub. 923. [ρί]
 πηρίν, ἴνος, ὁ, also πηρίς, ἴνος, ἡ, (πῆρα) the scrotum, or bag
 of the testicles, Nic., v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

- *πηρόδετος*, *ον*, (*πήρα*, *δέω*) *tying, binding a wallet*, Anth.: *tied to a wallet*.

πηρομελής, *és*, (πρός, μέλος) disabled in the limbs, maimed, mutilated, *Epiqr.* ap. *Diog. L.* II. act. maiming the limbs.
ΠΗΡΟΣ, *á, óv*, disabled in a limb, maimed, *Lat. debilis* : esp. in the organs of sense, blind, *Il. 2. 599* : deaf, in gen. stupid, also halt, lame, sometimes with dat. of parts affected, π. γυίοις, ὀμιαίοι etc. *Anth.*

πυροφόρος, ον, (πῦρ, φέρω) carrying a wallet.
 πηρώ, (πήρος) to lame, maim, esp. in the limbs, Ar. Ran.
 622, and freq. in Hipp., v. Fœs. Oecon.:—metaph., to incapacitate,
 π. τινα δι' ὀργῆν Plat. Phædr. 257 A; and so, πεπρω-
 μένος εἰς ἀρετὴν incapacitated for reaching virtue, Arist. Eth. N.
 πῆρωμα, ἄρος, τέ, (πηρώ) a laming, maiming in the limbs or
 senses, Arist. Metaph.

πυρρώνυμος, *ον*, (πήρα, ὄνομα) *named after a wallet.*
 πήρωσις, ἡ, (πήρωα) *a laming, maiming in the limbs or senses,*
 Hipp., and Plat. Legg. 874 E.

πῆσις, ἦ, late form for πείσις.
 πῆσομαι, Ion. fut. of πείσχω, Hdt.
 πῆσομαι, late form for πείσομαι, fut. of πείθω.

πηγύα, Att. πῆγῳ, late pres. form for πῆγγυμι, q. v.
πητύα, ῆ, = πτυία, very dub.
πηχίσκος, δ, a piece of wood a πῆγος long.

πῆχυς, αἰα, αἰον, a πῆχυς or cubit long, Hdt. 2.48, 78, etc.
πῆχυς, υἷα, υιον, also πῆχυς, = foreg., π. χρόνος (as we
say) 'but a span,' Mimnerm. 2.

πηχύαλες, τὸ, ἰμάτιον, Ion. for παραλουργές.
 πηχύνω, (πῆχυς) to give into the arms. Med. πηχύνομαι, to
 take into one's arms, embrace, Ap. Rh.; χεῖρεσσι Rhian.: in

which signif. later Poets use act.
 πῆχυς, εως, ὁ, gen. pl. πῆχεων, only late contr. πηχῶν, Lob.
 Phryn. 246. *The fore-arm*, from the wrist to the elbow, Lat.

ulna: poet. in gen. the arm. II. the centre-piece, which joined the two horns of an ancient bow, the handle, Od. 21. 419, II. 11. 375., 13. 583, (though in the last place it is usu.

or *sides of the lyre*, opp. to *ζυγόν* the bridge, Hdt. 4. 192, where they are made of the horns of the *ὄπρς*, a kind of ante-

lope: but $\pi\eta\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ seems also to be = $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\acute{o}\nu$ the cross-piece or bridge in which the horns were fitted, and the strings fixed with $\kappa\acute{o}\lambda\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\varsigma$, v. Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C, et ibi Schweigh.:

IV. in the balance, *the beam*. V. as a measure of length, *the space from the point of the elbow to that of the middle finger*, Lat. *cubitus*, a *cubit*, orig. containing 24 δάκτυλοι, Hdt. 2.

175; but in 1. 178, he distinguishes the π . βασιλῆως as longer by three δάκτυλοι than the μέτριος, so then the Royal or Persian cubit = 27 δάκτυλοι or 20½ inches: the μέτριος was the

same with the *ἰωατικὸς*, or *κοινὸς*, or Asiatic, which like the Samian and Egyptian, was *ἐξαπάλαιστος* = 24 δάκτυλοι or 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Wess., Hdt. i. 178:—but later this was taken at two

feet, except that in measuring wood and stone the old size was retained; hence, *πῆχυς τοῦ πριστικῆς ξύλου* and *πῆχυς λιθικός* always 1½ feet:—the *πῆχυς* was sometimes interchanged with

VI. *a cubit-rule*, as we say, 'a foot-rule,' Ar. Ran. 799. VII. *an angle*, only in the later Poets of the Anth. (Prob. akin to *παχὺς*.)

πῖ, v. Π.
πῖᾱζω, f. δσω and δξω, Dor. for πῖέζω, part. aor. πῖδξας,
Theocr. 4. 35.

πάλιν, aor. pass. ἐπίσθην, pf. πεπιάσαι, (*πίων*) to make fat, fatten: also to make the soil fat or rich, to fatten, enrich, Pind. N. 9. 55, Aesch. Theb. 587: metaph. to increase, enlarge,

πλούτων Pind. P. 4. 267. 2. metaph. to make wanton,
excite, Aesch. Ag. 276.—Pass. to become fat; esp. to wax fat
and wanton, Ib. 1669: ἔχθρην παίνεισθαι to wax fat, batten

πῖλλον, Pind. P. 2. 101. [ῖ only in Greg. Naz.]
 πῖλλος, ἑα, ἑον, poet. for πῖων, fat, rich.
 πῖλος, ον, =foreg, Hipp.: but acc. to Hesych. παράλευκος,

πῑαντήριες, *la, ion, (πῑανω) belonging to or good for fattening, enriching, Hipp.*

πῖαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Apollon. Lex.
 πῖαρ, τό, (πίων) *fat, tallow, suet*, Boῶν II. II. 550., 17. 659 :
any fatty substance, oil, even milk, Anth. z.—hence *fatness*, the

fat part, Foës. Oecon., Hipp.:—hence like Lat. *ubertas*, metaph. *the fat of the land, choicest, best*, h. Hom. Ven. 30; so, π. χυρόνος, like οὐδάρ ἀρούρης Lyc. In ἐνὶ μάλα πᾶρ ὀδῶς, Od. 9. 135, h. Hom. Ap. 60, πᾶρ is usu. taken as an Adj., since of a surety the ground is *fat* beneath; but Buttm., Lexil. in voc., proposes to write πᾶρ ὕψ' ὀδῶς, *fatness* is beneath the surface, i. e. the soil is rich; and this sense might be given to the common reading, if ὕψ' be taken for ὕψιστι: Passow's objection, that then it should be ὕψ' (or ὕψ') ὀδῆς, is of little moment, v. Nitzsch ad l.—Ep. word never declined.

πᾶρός, ὁ, ὄν, *fat, rich*, like πῶν, Anth.
πᾶσιμα, τό, (πᾶνω) *that which makes fat or rich, an enricher, fattener*, of a river, Aesch. Pers. 806. [πῖ]

πᾶσιμα, ατος, τό, (πέζω) Dor. for πᾶσιμα. [πῖ]
πᾶσιμός, ὁ, (πᾶνω) *a fattening*. II. *fat*, Ael.

πᾶσιστήριος, ον, = πᾶσιτήριος.
πᾶσιτήριος, ον, = foreg., Heliod.

πᾶσικίτης, ἴδος, ἦ, (πᾶδε) *growing at or about the spring*, Botanical Hipp.: *of the spring or fountain*, σύμφαι Anth. No masc. πᾶσικίτης, is found.

πᾶδάκοις, εσσα, εν, (πᾶδε) *abounding in springs, gushing*, λιβάς Eur. Andr. 116.

πᾶδάκωδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a spring or fountain*: π. σάρξ *flesh filled with vital fluids*, Plut.

πᾶδε, ἄκος, ἦ, *a spring, fountain*, II. 16. 825, Hdt. 4. 198; *spring-water*: the masc. δ πᾶδᾶς is very dub.—The usu. accent πᾶδᾶς, is false, for π is always long. (Cf. πᾶνω.)

πᾶδᾶς, = πᾶνω, very dub.

πᾶθῆεις, εσσα, εν, like πᾶδάκοις, *rich in springs*, II. 11. 183.

πᾶθῆεις, εσσα, εν, = πᾶθῆεις, dub.

πᾶνω, *to make to spring, well, gush forth*: usu. in Pass. πᾶνμαι, *to spring, well, gush forth*, strictly of water springing from the earth, Arist. Meteor. (Acc. to old Gramm. πᾶνω and πᾶνω were the same word, as accidentally our *spring* is used in both senses; hence πᾶδε: others refer it to πᾶσιμα, πᾶνω.) [ῶ]

πᾶς, for ἔπῃς, 3 aor. of πᾶνω, Od. [ῖ]

πᾶνεν, Ep. inf. aor. of πᾶνω for πᾶνεν, Hom., and Hes.

πᾶζέω, v. sq.

πᾶζέω, ἦ, πᾶζω: aor. Pass. ἐπῆσθην, in Hipp. ἐπῆχθην: perf. Pass. πᾶσμαι, in Hipp. πεπῆμαι, inf. πεπῆσθαι; cf. πέψις. In Od. we find also an impf. πᾶζεν for ἐπῆσθον, as if from πᾶζέω, 12. 174: also part Pass., πᾶζόμενος Hdt. 3. 146, 6. 108; act. πᾶζόντων Plut. Thes. 6:—cf. also πᾶζω.

To press, squeeze, so as to extract juice:—hence *to press tight, make fast*, Od., Hes., &c.; πᾶνεν τῶν ἐν δεσμοῖς Od. 8. 336:

II. metaph. *to oppress, straiten, distress*, π. ἡ δαπάνη Hdt. 5. 35; π. λυμός Aesch. Cho. 250; and so freq. in Ar., as Ep. 259, Nub. 437, etc.: esp. *to press hard, follow close*, Lat. *premere, urgere*, τοὺς ἐπαιτίους Hdt. 9. 93:—so in Pass., πᾶλῶν πᾶσθῆς Id. 4. 11, etc., and freq. in Xen. 2. *to repress, stifle*, χόλον Pind. O. 6. 61: *to press in argument, insist on*, π. Polyb.

πᾶνεν, inf. aor. of πᾶνω, Hom.

πᾶνρα, ἦ, pecul. fem. of πᾶνω or παρός, *fat, rich*, in Hom. usu. π. ἀρουρά, γῆ; also πᾶνρα πόλεις *rich, prosperous cities*, II. 18. 342; δαῖς πᾶνρα *a rich, plentiful meal*, II. 19. 180; of pine-wood, *resinous, juicy*, and so of the oak, Soph. Tr. 766:—this fem., which also occurs in Att. Prose, was seldom used of animal fatness, as in Arist. Probl. 10. 19, γλῶττα π. [ῖ] πᾶμεν, Ion. inf. aor. of πᾶνω for πᾶνεν, Hom., and Hes.

πᾶνεις, εως, ἦ, (πέζω) *a pressing, squeezing*, but only in the new Ionic of Hipp., for the common πᾶσις. [πῖ]

Πᾶριδες, αἱ, the Pierides, name of the Muses, either as daughters of Pierus, or as haunting mount Pierus in Thessaly, cf. Müller Literat. of Greece 1. p. 27, Hes., and Pind.: the sing. Πᾶρις is little used.

Πᾶριθεν, Adv., from Pieria in Thessaly, Hes. Op. 1, h. Hom. Merc. 85.

πᾶρός, ὁ, ὄν, = παρός, Anth.

πᾶσιμός, ον, (πέζω) *pressing*.

πᾶσιμω, εως, ἦ, (πέζω) *a pressing, squeezing*, Arist. Part. An., cf. πέψις.

πίεσμα, ατος, τό, (πιέω) *any thing pressed or squeezed: whether the pulpy mass left after pressing, Hipp.; or the juice pressed out*, Diosc., v. Foës. Oecon. II. = πᾶσις.

πίεσιός, ὁ, (πιέω) = πᾶσις, Hipp.

πιεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πιέω) *one who presses or squeezes*: also = sq., Diosc.

πιεστήριον, τό, sub. ὄργανον, *a machine for pressing or squeezing*, a press, also πᾶστήριον and πᾶτήριον: neut. from πᾶστήριος, ον, also πᾶστον— and πᾶτ-, pressing, squeezing.

πιεστός, ἦ, ὄν, (πιέω) *pressed, squeezed: squeezable, yielding to pressure*, Arist. Meteor.

πιεστον, τό, = πᾶστήριον, Gal. [ῖ]

πιήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for πᾶν, Leon. Tar.

πιθάκην, ἦ, Att. πῖθῃκην, Lacon. πῖθῃκην, (πίθος) *a sort of wine-cask or jar*, Ar. Plut. 546: hence in Ar. Eq. 792, οἰκῆν ἐν ταῖς πῖθῃκαις *to live in casks*, as some of the poor Athenians were forced to do during the Pelopon. War, cf. Thuc. 2. 14, 17. II. *a drinking-cup*.—The word is taken for a Dim. from πῖθος.

πιθάκιον, τό, Dim. from πῖθῃκην, *a little cask or jar*.

πιθάκος, Dor. for πῖθῃκος, Ar. Ach. 907.

πιθάνευμαι, (πιθᾶνός) Dep. med. = sq., Artemid.

πιθᾶνολογέω, *to bring reasons for persuading or making probable*, to use probable arguments, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 87. Hence

πιθᾶνολογία, ἦ, *a bringing of persuasive or probable arguments*, Plat. Theat. 163 A.

πιθᾶνολογικός, ἦ, ὄν, *able to bring probable arguments*, ἡ—κῆ (sub. τέχνη), = foreg., Arr.: from

πιθᾶνολόγος, ον, (λέγω) *speaking so as to persuade*.

πιθᾶνοποιέω, *to make shrewd, sharpen the wits of one*.

πιθᾶνός, ἦ, ὄν, (πιέω) *calculated to persuade*, and so I. of persons, *persuasive, having the power of persuasion, influential*, esp. of popular speakers, π. τοῖς πολλοῖς Thuc. 6. 35; and so of their arguments, λόγοι θαυμασῶς ὡς π. Dem. 928. 14:—c. inf., *persuasive in doing*, Eur. Or. 906: c. gen., π. ὅχλου Meineke Menand. p. 222. 2. so of manners, *persuasive, winning*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 3. cf. Meineke ib. p. 575.

3. of reports, and the like, *plausible, credible*, Id. 2. 123:—hence *probable, likely*, Lat. *verisimilis*, Id. 1. 214, and freq. in Plat. 4. of works of art, *producing illusion, true to nature, natural*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7. II. Pass., *easy to persuade, credulous*, Aesch. Ag. 485, cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 133 B. 2. obedient, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16; π. λόγῳ Id. Oec. 13. 9. III. Adv. —ως, *persuasively, plausibly*, Ar. Thesm. 268, and Plat.: Compar. —ώτερον, Id. Gorg. 456 C.

πιθᾶνότης, ἦρος, ἡ, *the character of a πῖθᾶνός, the gift of persuasion, persuasiveness, plausibility*. II. of arguments, *speciousness*, Plat. Legg. 839 D, etc.

πιθᾶνουργικός, ἦ, ὄν, *belonging to a πῖθᾶνουργός: ἡ—κῆ, with and without τέχνη, persuasiveness*, Plat. Soph. 222 C sq.

πιθᾶνουργός, ὄν, (ἐργῶ) *making probable: conferring the gifts of persuading or pleasing*.

πιθᾶνω, (πιθᾶνός) *to make probable*, Arist. Rhet.

πιθᾶριον, τό, Dim. from πῖθος, *a keg*. [ῖ]

πῖθειας, ον, ὁ, (πίθος) *a meteor in the shape of a cask or jar*, Procl.: also πῖθος.

πῖθεῖα, inf. aor. 2 med. from πῖθω, Hom.

πῖθεῖον, ὄνως, ὁ, (πίθος) *a place where casks are put, a cellar*, Diod., v. Lob. Phryn. 166. II. = πῖθος, Anth.

πιθήκᾶ—ληψῆς, εκος, ὁ, (πίθηκος) *an ape-for, an animal in Ael. H. A.*: also a nickname for men.

πιθήκειος, εἰας, εἰων, (πίθηκος) *apish*.

πιθήκιδεω, εἰας, ὁ, *a young ape*, Ael.

πιθήκιδω, ἦ, low, *to play the ape*, Ar. Vesp. 1290, cf. δῆποτι—.

πιθήκιμωρός, ὁ, *a playing the ape, aping, playing jackanape's tricks*, like flatterers, Ar. Eq. 887.

πιθήκοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) *ape-like*, Arist. H. A.

πιθήκομορφος, ον, (μορφή) *ape-shaped*, Lyc.

πίθηκος, Dor. πῖθᾶκος, ὁ, *an ape*, Archil. 59, Ar. Ach. 120, etc.; also πῖθῆς and πῖθων: hence II. as nickname for a trickster, Ar. Ach. 907, as also Demosth. calls Aeschines π. αὐτοτραγικός, 307. 25. III. *a sort of σελάχη*. (Doubtless

from *πίθεω*, *πιθάνος*, = *μιμῶ*, from its propensity to mimic, cf. *πιθάνος*; like Lat. *simia* from *similis*, *simulo*. [I]
πιθηκοφάγῳ, (φαγεῖν) *eat ape's flesh*, Hdt. 4. 194.
πιθηκοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρειν) *carrying apes*.
πιθηκώδης, *ες*, = *πιθηκοειδής*, Arist. Physiogn.
πιθήμιον, *πίθμιον*, *ον*, = *πειθ*.
πίθηξ, *ηκος*, *ος*, = *πίθηκος*. II. *a dwarf*. [I]
πίθησας, part. aor. 1 of *πίθεω*, without any pres. *πίθεω* in use.
πίθι, irreg. 2 sing. aor. 2 of *πίνω*.
πίθισκος, *ος*, Dim. from *πίθος*, prob. 1. Plat.
πίθιτις, *ου*, *δ*, fem. *ίτις*, *ιδος*, (πίθος) *cask-shaped*, Diosc.
πίθόγαστρος, *ον*, (πίθος, γαστήρ) *pot-bellied*, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 B.
πιθόναστρον, *ορος*, *ος*, *η*, = *foreg*, Lob. Phryn. 660.
πιθόγυγία, *η*, (πίθος, ὀγκυμ) *an opening of casks*, esp. to taste new wine, Plat.
II. τὰ *πιθόγυγία*, a festival on the 11th of Anthesterion, being the first of the Anthesteria, like the *Vinalia* of the Romans.
πιθοκοίτης, *ου*, *δ*, (πίθος, κοίτη) *one who sleeps or lives in a cask*, epith. of Diogenes.
πίθος, *ος*, *a wine-jar*, Hom., Hes., etc.; not like *our cask*, for it was usu. of earthenware, π. κεράμω Hdt. 3. 96; having a wide mouth, Od. 23. 305; covered with a close-fitting lid, Hes. Op. 98: Croesus sent silver *πίθοι* to the Delphic temple, Hdt. 1. 51.
II. *any thing like a cask or jar*, esp. = *πίθελος*, Arist. Mund. (Acc. to Buttm. = *πίθος*, whence also Lat. *fidelia*: prob. akin to *our butt*, Germ. *Büttele*, *Butte*). [I] Hence
πιθώδης, *ες*, (είδος) *like a cask*.
πίθων, *ος*, = *πίθηκος*, Pind. P. 2. 132. [I]
πίθων, *ωνος*, *ος*, = *πίθωνος*, Pherecr. Pet. 5.
πιτέριον, *ον*, = *βοτρυον*, Hipp.: said to be a Phrygian word.
πιτράξω, = *sq.*, Clem. Al.
πικραίνω, (πικρός) strictly, *to make sharp, keen or bitter*, esp. to the taste, *pungent* or *bitter*. 2. metaph. *to embitter, anger, irritate*, LXX. Pass. to be or become bitter, grow angry, Theocr. 5. 120: *to foster bitter feelings*, Plat. Legg. 731 D. 3. of style, *to make harsh or rugged*, Dion. H., opp. to *καλλωπίζειν*. Hence
πικραντικός, *ος*, *ον*, *embittering*. Adv. —*κός*.
πικράς, *δδος*, *pecul.* fem. of *πικρός* for *πικρά*.
πικρασμός, *ος*, (πικραίνω) *bitterness: bitter feeling*, LXX.
πικρία, *η*, (πικρός) *sourness or bitterness*, LXX. 2. esp. of temper, harshness, cruelty, Dem. 580. 1.
πικριδών, *ια*, *ων*, (πικρός) *somewhat bitter*, Ath. [ρ]
πικρίζω, *ω*, to be or become bitter, taste bitter.
πικρίς, *ιδος*, *η*, *a bitter herb*, esp. *succory*, endive, Arist. H. A. πικρογύμιος, *ον*, (γαμέω) *whose nutrals are embittered*, Od. 1. 266, etc. 2. *married unhappily*, Anth.
πικρογλώσσος, *ον*, (γλώσσα) *of sharp or cutting tongue*, π. ἀρά *bit* curses, Aesch. Theb. 787.
πικροκαρπος, *ον*, *bearing bitter fruit*, Aesch. Theb. 693.
πικροποιός, *ον*, (ποιέω) *making bitter*.
πικρός, *ος*, *ον*, poet. also *os*, *ον*, Od. 4. 406. Strictly (as Buttm. Ixcl. voc. ἔχπεικῆς has shewn) *pointed, sharp, keen, διόττος*, βέλεμνα Hom.: hence in gen. *piercing, pungent* to the sense, of taste, *sharp, pungent, bitter*, ῥίχα Il. 11. 846, ἄμω Od. 5. 323, etc., which is the prevailing signif. in the derivs.; so of salt-water, opp. to *γλυκός*, Hdt. 7. 35; ἄλμυρος καὶ π. Plat. Legg. 705 A: of smell, *sharp, pungent*, Od. 4. 406: of feeling, *keen, piercing*, ἄδεις Il. 11. 271: of sound, *piercing*, ὀϊμωγὴ Soph. Phil. 189, φθόγγος Id. O. C. 1610, ὅψα Ar. Pac. 805: in gen. *painful, cruel, hateful*, Od. 17. 448, cf. Hdt. 7. 35. 2. metaph. *harsh, stern, savage, cruel, severe*, of persons, their acts, words and the like, Trag., and Orat.; π. ἔς τινα Hdt. 1. 123: also *hateful, hostile*, τιμὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, Aesch. Cho. 234, Soph. Phil. 254, cf. Valck. Phoen. 963. 3. pass. *cruelly used, sorrowing*, πικρὰ ὄρυς Soph. Ant. 423: if not be rather *shrill-voiced, plaintive*, cf. ὄδης 3.
II. Compar. and Superl. *πικρότερος*, *πικρότατος*, never *πικρότερος*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 65 Ann. 2, and Ad-denda.
III. Adv. —*ρῶς*, *bitterly*, Soph. O. C. 994: *harshly, severely*, freq. in Dem. (On the Root, v. *πέκνη* sub fin.) [I] in Hom. and Ep.; but i oft. in Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 473, Ag. 970, Soph. Aj. 500: *a therefore not long by nature as in μικρός*.] Hence

πικρότης, *ητος*, *η*, *bitterness*, esp. of taste, Plat. Theaet. 159 E, etc. II. metaph. *harshness, cruelty*, Hdt. 1. 130.
πικροχόλος, *ον*, (χολή) *full of bitter gall, bilious*, Hipp.: metaph. *splenetic*, Anth.
πικρῶς, (πικρός) *to make bitter: to embitter*, like *πικραίνω*.
πικρίς, *ν*, sub *πικρίς*.
πίλευς, *ος*, (πίλος) *the pileus given to Roman slaves when freed*, Polyb. [I]
πίλῳ, *ι*, ἴσω, = *πίλῳ*: — Pass. *to be close pressed*, Ap. Rh. Hence *πίλημα*, *ατος*, *τό*, *wool or hair made into felt, a piece of felt*, Galen. 2. *any thing made thereof*: hence = *πίλος*, Call. Fr. 124, 125. II. in gen. *any thing pressed close*, π. νέφους *a pack of cloud*, Arist. Mund. [I]
πίλησει, for *φιλήσει*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1190.
πίλησις, *η*, *a working wool into felt, felting*. 2. = *πίλημα*, *any thing made of felt*, Plat. Legg. 849 C. II. in gen. *a pressing close, making close or compact, thickening*, Parmenid.
πίλητης, *οῦ*, *δ*, *one who presses wool into a mass, a felt-maker, hatter*. II. in gen. *one who presses tight or close*.
πίλητικός, *ος*, *ον*, of, belonging to making felt, cf. ἡ —*κή*, sub. *ἐχγή*, the felter's or hatter's trade, Plat. Polit. 280 C.
πίλητος, *ος*, *ον*, (πίλῳ) *made into felt, of felt*, Plat. Tim. 74 B. II. in gen. *that may be pressed close without returning to its shape*, opp. to *elastic*, Arist. Meteor.
πίλιδιον, *τό*, Dim. from *πίλος*, *a little felt hat*, Lat. *pileolus*, Ar. Ach. 439. [Λ]
πίλιον, *η*, *ον*, (πίλος) *made of felt*. [π]
πίλιον, *τό*, Polyb., and *πίλισκος*, *ος*, Diosc., Dim. from *πίλος*.
πιλῶν, = *πελάω*, *to bring near to*, τιμὶ τι: but only found once, βορέας δρῦς πιλῶν χθονὶ *brings them to earth*, Hes. Op. 508.— More freq. as Pass. *πιλῶμαι* (but with no act. form πιλῶμαι), *to draw near to, come near, approach*, c. dat., ἀρματα χθονὶ πιλῶντο *the chariots go close to the ground*, Il. 23. 368; so, ἐπ' οὐδεῖ Il. 19. 93; δόμοισι πιλῶν θοῦ *drawest nigh the house*, h. Hom. Cer. 115; and, when there are two subjects, absol., γαῖα καὶ οὐρανὸς πιλῶντο *earth and sky threatened to meet in the storm*, Hes. Th. 703; but once absol. with a single subject, γαῖται πιλῶντο *streamed to the air*, Il. 22. 402.
πίλοειδής, *ές*, (είδος) *like felt*.
πίλοποιέω, (πιλοποιός) *to make felt or hats*: in gen. = *πιλέω*.
πίλοποιητικός, *ος*, *ον*, of, belonging to, *making felt or hats*.
πίλοποιία, *η*, *a making felt, etc.* Hence
πίλοποιικός, *ος*, *ον*, = *πιλοποιητικός*.
πίλοποιός, *ος*, *ον*, (ποιέω) *making felt, etc., a hatter*.
ΠΙΛΟΣ, *ος*, *wool or hair wrought into felt*, used as a lining for helmets, Il. 10. 265, or shoes, Hes. Op. 540. II. *any thing made of felt*, esp. *a felt-hat, hat*, Hes. Op. 544: *πίλους* *τύχας φορέουσι* they wore turbans for hats, Hdt. 3. 12, cf. 7. 62; such hats were also called *πέταροι* from the shape: π. χαλκοῖς *a brassen hat*, i. e. helmet, Ar. Lys. 562: *felt-cloth*, used for carpets, mats, tents, Hdt. 4. 23, 73: *a felt-cuirass*, Thuc. 4. 34: also the lining of a cuirass, etc., elsewh. made of sponge, Arist. H. A.: *felt-shoes*, Lat. *udones*. III. *a ball, globe*, esp. that of the heavens and of the earth, Lat. *pila*, Paus., unless in this sense *σῶλος* should be read. IV. for the Lat. *pilus*, i. e. *ordo triariorum*, as in *primus pilus*. (Lat. *PILUS*, our *FELT*.)
πιλοφόρος, *ω*, *to wear a felt-hat*; *to wear an apex*, like the Roman *flamines*, App.: and
πιλοφορικός, *ος*, *ον*, *accustomed to wear, fit for wearing a pilos*, Luc.
πιλοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρειν) *wearing a pilos, or felt-hat*, Anth.
II. esp. *wearing an apex*, like the Rom. *flamines*.
πίλῳ, (πίλος) *to felt wool*: hence *to press close, squeeze tight*, Eubul. Incert. 15 a; metaph., π. ἑαυτοῦς ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀρχαῖσι Ar. Lys. 577.— Pass. *to be pressed close*, Ar. Fr. 235.
πλώδης, *ος*, (είδος) *like felt*. II. in gen. *close-pressed, close*.
πλώσις, *η*, (πλώω) = *πλῆσις*.
πλωτός, *ος*, *ον*, (πλώω) = *πλωτός*: hence, *τύρας περιέκλεινοι πλωτός* Strab.: and Dion. H. calls the *piloi* of the Roman *Flamines* *πλωτά*.
πιμῆλῃ, *η*, (πιῶν, πιαρ) *fat*, Hdt. 2. 40, 47, Soph. Ant. 1011.
πιμελής, *ές*, *fat*, Ath. The form *πιμελός* is dub.

πιμελώδης, *cs*, (είδος) *fatty, greasy*, Plut.

πιμπλάνω, poet. for *πιμπλημι*, hence pres. med. *πιμπλάνεται* for *πιμπλάται*, Pl. g. 679.

πιμπλάω, for *πιμπλημι*, not Att.

πιμπλέω, Ion. for *foreg.*, hence Ion. fem. part. pres. *πιμπλεῖσαι* for *πιμπλοῖσαι*, Hes. Th. 880, where *πιμπλάσαι* is also read.

πιμπλήμι (length. from Root ΠΑΕ-, ΠΑΗ-, which appears in *πλέος*, *πλήσω* etc.), inf. *πιμπλάναι* [ἀ], in pres. and impf. just like *ίσσμι*: fut. *πλήσω*: aor. *ἐπλήσα*, aor. med. *ἐπλήσθην*: perf. pass. *ἐπλήσθην*: aor. pass. *ἐπλήσθην*; also irr. aor. 2 med. *ἐπλήσθην*, opt. *πλήσθην* or better *πλήσθην*, like *βλέψην*, Ar. Ach. 236, imperat. *πλήσθην*. In the compds. where *μ* comes before *πλ*, the *μ* before *πλ* is dropped, as *ἐμπιπλημι*, q. v.; when the augment occurs this is again changed, e. g. *ἐμπιπλάσων*, Lob. Phryn. 95. The Poets use the forms with and without *μ*, as suits their verse, Buttm. Catal. in voc.—The forms *πιμπλάω*, *πιμπλέω*, *πιμπλάνω* are not Att.: *πλήθω*, *πέπληθα*, q. v., is always intr.; though the other tenses of *πιμπλημι* formed from it are trans., and are treated here as.

To fill, fill up, τί τινος one thing with another, as, *δέπας οἶνοιο*, *τράπεζαν ἄμβροσθης*, *πῆρην σίτου*, *φρένας θόρακος* etc., Hom., Hes., Hdt., and Att.; also τί τινι, as, *δακρύοντι Ἑλλάδα ἐπλήσθη* filled it with tears, Eur. Or. 1363, cf. Aesch. Pers. 134, Soph. Fr. 483; but, *δακρύον ἐπλήσθη ἐμὲ* filled me full of tears, Eur. Or. 368. 2. c. acc. only, to fill full, satisfy, glut, Eur. Cycl. 146, etc. 3. to fill, discharge an office, Aesch. Cho. 370.

B. Med., *εἶπ*, in aor., to fill for oneself, or what is one's own, *πλήσασθαι* *δέπας οἶνοιο* to fill oneself a cup of wine, Pl. g. 224; *θυμὸν πλήσασθαι* *τινός* to fill up the measure of one's wrath with a thing, like *Lat. animus explere*, Od. 17. 603.

C. Pass., to become or be full of, *τινός* Hom., Hdt., etc.: to be filled, satisfied, have enough of a thing, *τῆς νόσου* Soph. Phil. 520; *ῥόδων* Plat.

πιμπρώω, sq., un-Att.

πιμπρῆμι, length. from Root IPH- (cf. sub fin.), inf. *πιμπρῆναι* [ἀ], only used in pres. and impf., the fut. being *πρήσω*, aor. *ἐπρήσα*, as if from *πρήθω*. Hom. only uses aor. *ἐπρήσα*, except that he has impf. *ἐπρήθον* in compos. with *εν*: the aor., in Hes. Th. 856, is short. into *ἐπρήσε*: the pres. in Aesch. Pers. 810, Eur. Tro. 81: wherever in compds. *μ* occurs before *πρ*, the *μ* before *πρ* is dropped, e. g. *ἐμπρῆμι*, *ἐμπρῆμι*, but it returns with the augm., as in *ἐνέμπρῆσαν*: the Poets neglect this rule metri grat.

Radio, signif. to kindle, burn, *νῆας πυρὶ* Il. 22. 374; also, *θύρατα πυρὶ* Il. 2. 415; and freq. absol., as Hes. l. c., etc.:—Pass. *πυρραμῆαι* to be burnt, Ar. Lys. 341: imperat. pf. pass., *πέπρησθω* Pherecr. Burnt. 1. 4. Cf. *πρήθω*. (The Root IPH- appears in Germ. *brennen*, our *burn*.)

πῖν or πίν, Comic abbrev. for *πίνειν* from *πίνω*, Lucill. 28. 3; but Jacobs prefers the form *πείν*, acc. to Cod. Palat.

πίνω, *ῆς*, = *πίνω*, very dub.

πινάκηδόν, Adv., (*πινάξ*) like planks, or plank by plank, Ar. Ran. 824.

πινάκκιος, *αἰα*, *αἰών*, (*πινάξ*) of the size or thickness of a plank.

πινάκκιον, τό, = sq., Arist. Mirab. [ἴ]

πινάκιον, τό, Dim. from *πινάξ*, a little tablet, esp. that on which the *δικαστὰρ* wrote their verdict of guilty or not guilty, *Lat. tabella* (condemnatoria vel absolutoria), Ar. Vesp. 167; or on which the information in case of *εἰσαγγελία* was written, Dem. 96. fin.: a memorandum-book, Plat. Legg. 753 C. 2. a small plate or dish. 3. a small or bad picture, Isocr. 310 B, and Theophr. [ἀ]

πινάκις, ἰδος, *ῆς*, = *πινάκιδιον*, Philyll. Pol. 3. II. in plur., like *δέλτα*, a diploma, *Lat. codicilli*, Plut.

πινάκκοκος, *δ*, = *πινάκιδιον*, Ar. Plut. 813, Fr. 449.

πινάκογράφος, (*γράφω*) to write or paint upon a *πινάξ*. Hence

πινάκογράφος, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, a writing or painting upon a *πινάξ*.

πινάκογράφος, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, able to paint on a *πινάξ*: from

πινάκογράφος, *ὄν*, (*γράφω*) writing or painting upon a *πινάξ*.

πινάκοηλη, *ῆς*, a collection of pictures or maps, Strab.

πινάκοπτης, *ὄν*, *δ*, (*πάλω*) one who sells *πινάκες*. II. one who sells little birds plucked and ranged upon a board, Ar. Av. 14.

πινάκοσις, *ῆς*, a boarding or planking, timber-work, *Lat. con-*

tabulatio

, Plut. [ἀ]: from

πινάξ, *ἰδος*, *δ*, a board, plank, Od. 12. 67: hence of various things made of flat wood, 1. a writing-tablet, = the later

δέλτος, first in Il. 6. 169 *πινάκος π.* (though here not for writing on, v. sub *σημα*), Aesch. Supp. 946, etc.; also, *πινάκον δέλτοιο* Ar. Thesm. 778, cf. *πινάκιοι*: a votive tablet, Simon. 60. 2.

a wooden trencher, dish or plate, Od. 1. 141, 16. 49: and the name continued when the material was changed, Ar. Plut. 996.

3. a board for painting on, hence a picture, *Lat. tabula*, Theophr.: then in gen. 4. a plate with any thing drawn or graven on it, *χάλκεος π.* of a map, Hdt. 5. 49: *πινάκες* were used esp. for astronomical schemes, hence, *ἡ περὶ πινάκα μέθοδος* the art of casting nativities, Plut. 5. a board on which public notices were inscribed: in gen. a register, list, *Lat. album*, Dem. 1091. 7. 6. a kind of strop to sharpen knives on, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 1. (Acc. to Hemst. from an old word **pinos*, i. e. *pinus*, and so strictly a deal board: acc. to Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 16 Anm. 1 n., from *πλᾶξ*, so that acc. to the Dor. connective *ν* would be put for *λ*, and *ι* be inserted, as in *πινυρός*.) [ἴ]

πινάριον, τό, a sort of vitriol, elsewh. *σταλακτῖς*, Diosc.

πινάρος, *δ*, *ὄν*, Ion. *πινυρός*, (*πίνος*) dirty, squalid, Eur. El. 183. Hence

πινάρω, to defile, make dirty.

πινάω, (*πίνος*) to be dirty, Ar. Plut. 297 (with v. l. *πεινώντα*), Lys. 279.

πινάδλος, *δ*, an unknown bird, Ael.

πινύρης, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, Ion. for *πινάρος*.

πινύκον, τό, v. *πινυκόν*.

πίννα and πίννη, *ῆς*, the pinna marina, Cratin. Archil. 5; cf. *πιννοτήρης*.

2. a kind of muscle which fixes itself to the bottom of the sea by silken threads which it spins, v. sq.; one variety is said to produce the oriental pearl, v. Ath. 93. v. Hence

πινυκόν or πινυκόν, τό, also πίνυκον, sub. *ἐπιον*, a kind of whitish silk spun by the *πίννα*, which was and still is woven for divers uses.

πίνυνον, τό, v. foreg.

πινυδρέξ, *τρίχως*, *μαλλός* wool like the whitish silken threads of the *πίννα*.

πιννοτήρης, *ὄν*, *δ*, (*πίννα*, *τηρέω*) the pinna-guard, a small crab that lives in the pinna's shell, described by Plut. 2. 980 B, cf. *πιννοφύλαξ*: hence, 2. of a little parasitical fellow, Soph. Fr. 116, Ar. Vesp. 1510.

πιννοφόρος, *ὄν*, (*τρέφω*) nourishing the pinna.

πιννοφύλαξ, *ἰδος*, *δ*, (*φυλάσκει*) = *πιννοτήρης*, Arist. H. A. [ἴ]

πιννώδης, *ες*, (*είδος*) like the pinna.

πινόεις, *ἑσσαν*, *εν*, (*πίνος*) poet. for *πινάρος*, dirty, Ap. Rh.

πίνων, τό, *liquor* made from barley, beer, Arist. ap. Ath. 447 B.

ΠΙ'ΝΟΞ, *δ*, dirt, filth, *Lat. squalor*, Soph. O. C. 1259, Eur. El. 305; metaph. *ὅν πίνω χερῶν*, i. e. by foul means, Aesch. Ag. 776. [Usu. propteris. *πίνος* as in E. M. p. 672. 40, and A. B. l. p. 22. 11, prob. as if derived from *πίνω* [ἴ]: but it has *ι*, cf. Soph. O. C. 1259, Ap. Rh. 2. 200, and so in *δυσπίνης* and all compds.: indeed Draco 121. 17, and Arcad. 63. 21, write it *πίνος*.] Hence

πινόω, = *πινάω*, Plut.

πινύμῃ, = *πινύσκω*, *πινύσσω*. [ἴ]

πινύσις, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, prudence: [ἴ] from

πινύσκει, = sq., Call. Dian. 152.

πινύσσω, to make wise or prudent, admonish, instruct, Il. 14. 249: also *πινύσκει* and *πινύω*. (From *πνέω*, *πέπνυμαι*, with *ι* inserted.) Hence

πινύτῃ, *ῆς*, understanding, wisdom, Il. 7. 289, Od. 20. 71.

πινύτης, *ῆτος*, *ῆς*, = foreg., Anth.

πινύτος, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, (*πινύσσω*, *πινύω*, *πνέω*) wise, prudent, sagacious, Od. 1. 229, etc. Adv. *-ῶς*. Poet. word. Hence

πινύτοτης, *ῆτος*, *ῆς*, = *πινύσις*, *πινύτῃ*.

πινύτοφρων, *ὄν*, *δ*, (*φρήν*) of wise or prudent mind, Anth.

πινύω, = *πινύσκει*, *πινύσσω*.

ΠΙ'ΝΩ, fut. *πίνωμαι*, and after Arist. *πινύμαι*, found indeed as early as Xen., v. Bornem. Symp. 4. 7, Lob. Phryn. 31: aor. *ἐπίνω*, inf. *πείν*, imperat. *πείν* Od. 9. 347, only poet., in Com.

also *πίθι*, Ameips. Sphend. 2, Antiph. Myst. 1. Other tenses are formed from a Root ΠΟ—, perf. *πέπωκα*, pass. *πέπομαι*: aor. pass. *ἐπόθην*: verb. Adj. *ποτός*, *ποτέον*. Ion. part. *πινέμενος* for *πινόμενος*: syncope. inf. *πίν* or *πείν*, also written *πίν*, *πείν*, Anth., Meineke Euphor. Fr. 105. We also have collat. form *πίομαι* as pres., Pind. O. 6. 147. Hom. uses all the act. tenses, except the pf.: of the pass. only pres., and impf.

To *drink*, oft in Hom.: so too in Hes., usu. c. acc., but also c. gen., to *drink* of a thing, *drink* wine, etc., Od. 11. 96, 15. 373; also, *πίνειν κρητῆρας οἶνον* to *drink* bowls of wine, Il. 8. 232; also, π. ἐς φθάλω, ἐς ποτηρίων Xen.: hence metaph. to *drink* up, as the earth does rain, Hdt. 3. 117: so too, *πίνουσα κόπης μέλαν αἷμα* Aesch. Eum. 980, cf. Theb. 736:—in pf. *πέπωκα*, to *have drunk*, to *be drunk*, Eur. Cycl. 530; and of plants, Xen. Symp. 2. 25; also, π. μέλη to *drink* in music, Jac. A. L. P. 96.—Cf. *πίνω* to *give* to *drink*. [i always in *πίνω*, for which reason in Strato 96, we must read *πεί*: i in fut. *πίομαι*, but in Ep. mostly i, as *πίνουσιν* metri grat. always; Theogn. 956 and 1125 has both quantities; in Ar. Eq. 1289, 1401, i, but elsewhere in Comedy i: in fut. *πινύμαι* and in aor., except the imperat. *πίθι*, i always.]

πινώδης, es, (πίνος, εἶδος) *dirty, squalid*, Eur. Or. 225. Hence *πινώδία*, ἡ, *dirty, filth*. *πινώσις*, ἡ (πίνω) a *dirtying, fouling*. *πινώεις*, ἐς, (εἶδος) *shaking like the letter π*. *πίομαι*, fut. of *πίνω*, q. v., Hom. II. as pres. rare collat. form from *πίνω*, q. v., Pind.

πίνω, ονος, τό, *fat, rich milk*, Nic.: strictly neut. from *πίνω*. *πίος*, ἰα, *ion*, rare poet. form for *πίνω*, Pind. P. 4. 99, Epich. p. 74, Orph. Arg. 508; hence *πίοτερος*, *πίοτατος*, Compar. and Superl. of *πίνω*.

πίος, εος, τό=πῖωρ, dub. *πίότης*, ητος, ἡ (πίος, πίνω) *fatness, fat*, Arist. H. A. *πίτερι*, εως, τό=πέπερι, *pepper*. Hence *πίτερψ*, ἰδος, ἡ, *the pepper-tree*, Ael. *πίτρω*=sq., dub.

πίτρω, f. *πίνω* [i], aor. *ἐπίσα*, (πίνω) to *give* to *drink*, c. dupl. acc., *πίνω σέψας δίκρας ὕδωρ* I will give them the water of Dirce to *drink*, Pind. I. 6. 108: fut. also in Eupol. Dem. 24.

πιτλάω, *πίτλημι*, v. *πιμλάω*, *πίμλημι*. *πίτλω*, poet. for *πίμλημι*, only extant in impf. *ἐπιπλον* in Hes. Sc. 201, and retained by Gaisf., though Heinr., Göttl., etc. from MSS. give *ἐπινυν*.

πίπος or *πίπτος*, ἡ=πίπω, Arist. H. A. *πίπτος*, ὁ, a young *ripening bird*, Lat. *pipio*, Ath.: perh. better *πίπτος*, cf. sq.

πιπιῶ, f. *ίσω*, to *ripe, cheer* or *chirp* like young birds, Ar. Av. 307.

πίτρα, ἡ=πίω, Arist. H. A.

πιτράσκω, Ion. *πιτράσκο*, shortd. from *πιτεράσκω*, redupl. form of *περάω*, q. v.: perf. *πέπαρα*, pass. *πέπαραμαι*, inf. *πεπράσθαι*: aor. *ἐπάρην* [α], Ion. *ἐπάρην* Hdt.: fut. 3 *πεπράσσομαι* [α], Ar. Vesp. 179, and Xen.; whereas the fut. 1 *πράσσομαι* is un-Att. The fut. and aor. act. are borrowed from *περάω*.—Note that in Ion. α becomes η in all tenses; also that the pf. *πεπράσθαι* oft. stands for the aor. *πάρην*.

To *sell*, the Act. first in Dem., though Hdt., etc. have Pass. (v. infr.),—the Homer. word being *πέρνημι*; esp. to *sell* beyond the sea, export for sale, like *περάω*, q. v. Pass. to be sold, Hdt., and Att.: ἐς τοὺς Θεσπρωτοὺς Hdt. 2. 56, cf. ἀποδιδόμαι: metaph., οἶμοι, *πέπραμαι* I am bought and sold! i. e. *destroyed, ruined, undone*, Soph. Phil. 978; cf. *πυλέω*.

πιτράω, *πίτρημι*, poet. for *πιμράω*, *πίμρημι*.

πιτρώσκω, Ion. for *πιτράσκω*.

πίττω, redupl. from Root ΠΕΤ— (v. sub fin.): fut. *πεσοῦμαι*, Ion. *πεσοῖμαι*: aor. *ἐπεσον*, inf. *πεσεῖν*, in Pind. *ἐπεσον*: perf. *πέπωκα*: Hom. oft. uses pres. and aor., of perf. only part. *πεπτός*, ὄτος, as dissyll.; Att. *πεπτός*, ὄτος: there is also a poet. aor. 1 *ἐπεσα*, claimed for the Trag. by Wüstem. Eur. Alc. 477 (464), Butt. Catal. v. *πίττω*, but rejected in them by Herm. Alc. 477, cf. Meineke Philen. p. 414, Lob. Phryn. 724.—Cf. the collat. form *πίτνω*.

A. Radic. signf. to *fall, fall down*, and (when intentional)

to *cast oneself* down, Hom., etc. Construct.: in Prose usu. *πίπτειν* els., to *fall into*., first in Hes. Op. 618, Th. 791, cf. Pors. Hec. 1048; but Hom. always says *πίπτειν ἐν*., esp., π. ἐν κονίσιον to *fall* in the dust, i. e. to rise no more, to *fall* and *lie* there, freq. in Il., as 11. 425, 13. 205; this phrase also in Att. expresses a *falling into* and *remaining* in a thing, whereas *πίπτειν ἐν* is used of *falling into* alone, cf. *βάλλειν ἐν*., *βάλλειν ἐν*., and Lat. *proferre, collocare* in *aliqua re*: so c. dat. only, *πέδιω πίπτειν* to *fall* and *lie*, Il. 5. 82; and so in Att., Herm. Soph. El. 420, Seidl. Eur. El. 424; also, π. ἐπὶ χθονί Od. 24. 535, cf. Hes. Fr. 47. 7; *πίπτειν* Eur. Bacch. 605; oft. also in Hom. with an Adv., *χαλὰ πίπτειν*; *χαλὰδὲς* π. Aesch. Theb. 358: c. acc. cognato, π. *πτάματα*, *πτοήματα* Aesch. Pr. 919, Eur. Andr. 653: absol., esp. in perlt., to *be fallen, lie* down, Aesch. Cho. 263, etc.

B. Special usages. I. *πίπτειν ἐν τινι* to *throw oneself, fall upon* a thing violently or resolutely, to *attack, storm*, ἐπὶ πόλει πέσονται Il. 13. 742; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι, of combatants, Hes. Sc. 379, cf. 375; ἐν βοῦνι π. Soph. Aj. 375; πρὸς πόλιν Aesch. Theb. 462. II. *πίπτειν ἐκ τινος* to *fall out of, lose* a thing, unintentionally, esp. ἐκ θυμοῦ *πίπτειν τινι* to *fall out of, lose* his favor, Il. 23. 595; so, π. ἐξ ἐλπίδω Eur. Iono 23; but also of set purpose, Od. 10. 51; and so, π. ἐξ ἀρκίων to *escape* from., Aesch. Eum. 147; and reversely, *πίπτειν εἰς* ἔρον, ἔριν, ὄργην, φόβον Eur.; but, π. ἐν φόβῳ Id. Or. 1418: οὐκ οἶδα ποῖ πέσω I know not which way to turn, Soph. Tr. 705. III. *πίπτειν μετὰ ποσὶ γυναικὸς* to *fall* between her feet, i. e. to be born, Il. 19. 110, cf. Deuteron. 28. 57: so in Engl. to *be dropt, thrown*, is used of cattle. IV. to *fall* in fight, very freq. in Hom. e. g. Il. 8. 67, Od. 8. 524; and so later. V. to *fall, sink, leave off*, esp., ἀνεμος πέσει the wind *fell*, Od. 19. 202, 14. 475, Lat. *cadunt austri*, Virg. G. 1. 354, cf. Ecl. 9. 58; but in Hes. Op. 545, Βορέας *πεσόντος* is τὰς ἐμπέσοντος, *falling on, blowing on* one: metaph. c. dat., *ταῖς ἐλπίσι πεσὺν* to *sink, fail* in one's hopes, Polyb.

VI. π. ὑπὸ τινος to *fall by* another's hand, Hdt. 9. 67; to *be overthrown, overcome, ὑπὸ τινος*, esp. of an army, μεγάλα πεσόντα πρήγματα ὑπὸ ἡσάντων Hdt. 7. 18; δ στρατὸς αὐτὸς ὑπ' ἐουτοῦ ἔπεσε, Lat. *mole sua corruit*, Id. 8. 16; and so Thuc. VII. π. εἰς ὕπνον to *fall asleep*, Soph. Phil. 826; also, ὕπνω π. Aesch. Eum. 68: reversely, ὕπνος *πίπτειν* ἐπὶ βλεφαρίσιν Eur. 47. VIII. to *fall short, fail*, hence τὰ πεπρωκότα *failures*, Valck. Hipp. 718: so of a play, to *fail, break down*, Ar. Eq. 540, Lat. *cadere, explodi*, cf. *ἐκπίπτω*.

IX. of the dice, τὰ δεσποτῶν ἐπὶ πεσόντα θήσομαι I shall count my master's throws good or lucky, Aesch. Ag. 32; αἰετὶ γὰρ εὐ πίπτοντι οἱ Διὸς κύβοι Jove's throws are always good, Soph. Fr. 763: hence in gen., ἐλ, καλὰς *πίπτειν* to *be lucky*, Eur. Or. 603, etc. 2. to *fall, turn out*, π. παρὰ γνώμων Pind. O. 12. 14, and of a battle, *καρδοκίχας ἡ πεσέται* waiting to see how it would *fall*, Hdt. 7. 163, cf. 8. 130, Valck. Hipp. 388: in gen. to *happen*, Trag. 3. to *fall in with, fall into*, of a period of Time, *πίπτει ὑπὸ τοῖς ἡμετέροις χρόνοις*, π. κατὰ τὴν κρὶς ἱστορίας Polyb. 2. to *fall in with, agree with*, fit, suit, εἰς τι Diosc. 3. to *fall under, belong* to a class, ὑπὸ τι Polyb., εἰς τι Plut.

XI. to *fall* to one, i. e. to his lot, τινι, esp. of revenues, *πρόσοδος* τῷ δήμῳ *πίπτει*, Lat. *redit ad*., Polyb.; or absol., *πίπτει* τὰ τέλη the taxes come in or are due, Strab., τὸ πεσὺν ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς ἀργύριον Dion. H.

B. in Plat. Polit. 272 E, εἰς γῆν σπέρματα *πεσοῦνται* (sc. τῆς ψυχῆς), it can hardly be trans. to *let fall*, v. Stallb. ad l. (Root ΠΕΤ—, Sanscr. *pat* to *fall*; whence *ἐπεσον* etc., *πίτνω*; hence by redupl. *πιπέτω*, *πίττω*, as *ρίπτω* from *ρέπω*, *μίμνω* from *μένω*, *γίγνομαι* from **γένω*.) [i by nature, as in *ρίπτω*, Herm. Eur. H. F. 1371.]

πίτῳ, οὗς, ἡ, a kind of *woodpecker*, Lyc.

πίρῳμιν, an Egypt. word in Hdt. 2. 143, said to be = καλὸς κάγῳμιν, in a modern Coptic Romi=Lat. *vir*, and πῖ is said to be the Article.

πίσα, ἡ (πίσιον)=πίστρα. [i]

πίσινος, ἡ, or, (πίσιος) made of peas, ἔθνος π. *peasoup*, Ar. Eq. 1171. [πῖ]

πισμός, ὁ, (πίσιον)=πισσιμός, Gramm.

πίσιον, τό,=sq.

πίσος or πισός, δ, Ar. Fr. 88, also πίσος and πίσον, a kind of pulse, prob. a kind of pea, Lat. *pisum*, Ar. Fr. 88. (Prob. from *πίσσω*.) [5 Ar. I. c.]

πίσος, τό, (πίνω, *πίσιον*, *πίω*) prob. only used in nom. and acc. plur. *πίσος*, well-watered spots, marshy ground, meadows, II. 20. 9, Od. 6. 124, h. Ven. 99: sometimes, not so well, written *πίσος* or *πέσος*, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 53; only poet.

ΠΙΣΣΑ, ἡ, Att. *πίττα*, pitch, whether solid or liquid; also *πίττα*, Hdt., etc. Proverb, μελάντερον ἦντε πίσσω black as pitch, II. 4. 277, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 90; ἀπὸ μὲς πίττης γέεται i. e. now he finds what misery he is in, Dem. 1215. 10.

II. the resin as it flows from a tree, turpentine. III. the pitch-tree, fir, pine, Q. Sm. (From same Root as *πίτυς*: cf. also *πέυκη*.) Hence

πισσάλλειν and -οῖν, (ἀλείφω) to smear with pitch, to tar, πισσάλλειν, ἐς, and πισσάλοιφει, ἐς, tarred.

πισσανθός, εὖς, τό, the watery fluid that floats on the surface of pitch, Lat. *fos picis*, Galen., called by Hipp. ὀπρος πίσης, v. Foies. Oecon.; also πισσάλοιον.

πισσάσφαλτος, ἡ, a mixture of asphalt and tar, Diosc. πισσάλοιον, τό, a mixture of oil and pitch, Galen. II. = πισσανθός, Diosc.

πισσάειν, εἶσα, εν, (πίσσα) like pitch, smelling or tasting of it: also = πίσιον, Nic.

πισσάτης, ἐς, = πισσάειν, Aesch. Cho. 268. II. δ, π., sub. κηρώτης, a pitch-plaster, Hipp.

πισσάρος, ὡ, ὄν, = πισσάειν, Gal. πισσάω, f. ἴω, (πίσσα) to be like pitch, taste or smell of it, Diosc.

πίσσιος, ἡ, ον, Att. *πίττιος*, (πίσσα) of or from pitch, pitched, κάδος π. Ar. Fr. 262.

πίσιτις, ον, ὡ, ὄν, π. wine flavored with pitch, Diosc. [2] πισσοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like pitch, pitchy.

πισσοκάνειν, (καίω) to extract pitch from the pine by burning, π. πύκην Theophr.

πισσοκήρος, ὄ, *beeswax*, with which bees line their hives, Arist. H. A.

πισσοκωνία, -κωνία, v. πισσοκωνά, -κωνία. πισσοκοπέω, (κόπτω) like πίσσα, to pitch, smear with pitch, Theophr. II. to remove hair by pitch-plasters, Alex. Incert. 10, in Pass., cf. Meineke Philem. p. 376. Hence

πισσοκοπία, ἡ, a pitching. II. a removing hair by pitch-plasters, Aretae.

πισσοκοπικός, ἡ, ον, of or belonging to a πισσοκοπός.

πισσοκόπος, ον, (κόπτω) daubing with pitch. II. removing hair by pitch-plasters.

πισσοκωνά, also πισσοκωνέω, (κωνάω II) to daub with pitch, pitch: the same as πισσοκωνέω, except that the latter is a compd. of *κόνω*, *κωνία*, *κονέω*. Hence

πισσοκωνήτος, ον, daubed with pitch, π. μόρος the death of one who is pitched and burnt alive, Aesch. Fr. 110.

πισσοκονία, ἡ, a daubing with pitch, pitching. On the synonym. form *πισσοκονία*, formed like *ἀμμοκονία* and *δοπρακονία*, v. under *πισσοκωνά*.

πισσοκονίζω, ἴσω, = πισσοκωνάω.

πίσος, ὡ, v. πίσιος and πίος.

πισσοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) yielding pitch, Plut.

πισσοτρέφω, to make pitch, extract tar by fire: and πισσοσύριον, τό, a place where pitch is made, Strab.: from πισσοσύριος, ὄν, Att. *πιττοσύριος*, (*ἐργω) making pitch, extracting tar by fire.

πισσώ, Att. *πίττω*, (πίσσα) to pitch over, pitch, tar. II. esp. to pitch bronze statues in order to take casts of them.

III. to remove hair from the body by means of a pitch-plaster, a custom among women and effeminate men. Hence

πισσώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like pitch, full of pitch, Arist. H. A. πίσιον, ἡ, Att. *πίττιον*, (πίσσα) a pitching over.

πισσώτης, οὗ, ὡ, one who pitches.

πισσώτος, ἡ, ὄν, Att. *πίττωτος*, (πίσσα) pitched, Theophr.

πιστάκη, ἡ, the pistachio-tree, also = sq., Alciph. [α] πιστάκια, ἡ, the fruit of the πιστάκη, Nic.; also written *βιστάκια*, *φιντάκια*, and *ψιντάκια*, v. Ath. 649 C, sq. [α]

πίστημα, τό, (πιστεύω) a pledge of good-faith, Aesch. Ag. 878. πιστευτός, εὖς, ἡ, a confiding, Joseph.

πιστευτός, verb. Adj., one must trust, Plat. Tim. 40 E.

πιστευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed for believing, trusting, confiding, Plat. Gorg. 455 A. Adv. -κώς, π. ἔχειν *τινι* to rely upon a thing, Id. Hipp. Mi. 364 A.

πιστευτός, ἡ, ὄν, trusted, confided: from

πιστεύω, f. σω, (πίστις) to believe, trust, trust in, put faith in, rely on a person or thing, *τινι*, first in Hdt. 1. 24, etc.; *χαλεπόν πιστεῖν* hard to believe, Thuc. 1. 20: c. adj. neut., λόγους ἱστοῖσι πιστεῖν τάδε believe my words herein, Eur. Hel. 710: later, esp. in N. T., we find also π. εἰς *τινα*, ἐν *τινι*, and more rarely

ἐν *τινι*, to believe on or in:—Pass. to be believed or trusted, Xen., etc.; πιστεῖσθαι ὑπὸ *τινι* to enjoy his confidence, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 39.

2. to believe, comply, obey, Soph. O. T. 625, Tr. 1228.

II. c. inf. to believe that, feel sure or confident that a thing is, will be, has been, Eur. H. F. 146, Plat., etc.; also, π. ὅς . . . Xen. Hier. 1. 37: πιστεύω ἐμὲ προέχειν εἰδέναι etc., Thuc. 2. 62, Plat., etc.: π. ποιεῖν to dare to do a thing, Dem. 866. 1.

2. c. dat. et inf., π. *τινι* σέγγα to trust to him to be silent, i. e. to feel confidence in his secrecy, Hdt. 8. 110, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 55.

III. π. *τινι* τ. to entrust something to another, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17, Symp. 8. 3: hence later in Pass., πιστεῖσθαι *τι* I am entrusted with a thing, have it committed to me, Wessel. Diod. 19. 20.

IV. in Pass. also, πιστεῖσθαι *τι* to be convinced or persuaded of a thing.

πιστήρ, ἥρος, ὡ, (πίπισκω) = πισστήρ, πιστήσης. Hence πιστήριον, τό, = πισστήριον.

πιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίνω) liquid, vārdos N. T.; but perh. better referred to seq., like πιστός, in sense of genuine, pure.

πιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίστις) trusty, faithful: v. foreg. II. freq. for πιστικός, convincing, persuasive, ῥήτωρ Plat. Gorg. 455 A.

2. pass. obedient. Adv. -κώς.

Πίστιος, ὡ, Ζεύς, the Jupiter Fidius of the Rom., Dion. H.: from πίστις, εὖς, ἡ, (πίσθω, πείσθαι) trust in others, faith, Lat. *fides*, *fiducia*, πιστεῖν καὶ ἀπιστία ὥλεσαν ἄνδρας Hes. Op. 370: esp. faith or belief in a higher power, π. θεῶν faith in them, Eur. Med. 414, Hipp. 1037; (hence the Theol. sense, which must be sought elsewhere):—in gen. persuasion of a thing, confidence, assurance, freq. in Att.; πιστὸν σωφροσύνης ἔχειν *τεπὶ* *τι* to be persuaded of another's moderation, Dem. 300. 10.

2. in subjective sense, good faith, faithfulness, honesty, Lat. *fides*, Theogn. 1133, Hdt. 8. 105; *δὴσκει δὲ πίστις* *βλασάνει* δ' ἀπιστία Soph. O. C. 611.

3. *crediti*, trust, also like Lat. *fides*, πιστός ἐστὶ μοι *παρά* *τινι* I have credit with him, Dem. 962. 4, cf. 958. 3: εἰς πίστιν δίδοναι to give in trust, Id. 886. 25; *σο*, ἐν πίστι *ἀπολειφθήναι* to be left in trust, as guardian, Plut. Cic. 41.

II. that which gives persuasion or confidence, hence

1. like τὸ πιστόν, an assurance, pledge of good faith, a treaty, warrant, also like Lat. *fides*, οὐκ ἄνδρὸς ὅρκος πιστὸς ἀλλ' ὅρκον ἀνῆρ Aesch. Fr. 276, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1321; distinguished from ὅρκος etc. by Pors. Med. 21; πιστὸν καὶ ὅρκια ποιεῖσθαι to make a treaty by exchange of assurances and oaths, Hdt. 9. 92; *σο* too, πιστός (Ion. for *πίστεος*) ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 3. 8, *πρὸς* *τινα* Thuc. 4. 51, ἀλλήλοισι Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 12; πιστεῖν δίδοναι to give assurances, Hdt. 9. 91; δίδοναι καὶ λαμβάνειν, or δ. καὶ δέχεσθαι to interchange them, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 44, Plat. Phaedr. 256 D; πιστεῖν λαβεῖν or καταλαβεῖν *τινα* to receive into friendship on assurance given, Hdt. 3. 74, 9. 106.

2. a means of persuasion, an argument, proof, Plat. Phaed. 70 B, Isocr. 28 B; esp. of a moral nature, opp. to a demonstrative proof (ἀπόδειξις), Arist. Rhet.

πιστόν, τό, v. πιστός II. 2.

πιστοποιέω, to accredit, confirm, Joseph. Hence

πιστοποιήσεις, ἡ, confirmation.

πιστοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) accrediting, confirming.

πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίνω) drinkable, liquid: τὰ πιστά liquid medicines, draughts, opp. to βρώσιμα, χριστά, Aesch. Fr. 480, cf. Blomf. (488).

πιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίσθω) I. of persons one believes or trusts, faithful, trusty, true, πιστὸς εἰσάρος Hom.; πιστὸν φίλας Hes. Th. 735; freq. also c. dat., as in Hom., πιστότατος δὲ οὗ ἐσκε II. 16. 147; πιστὸς εἰς ἐμμάχων Thuc. 3. 11, cf. 8. 9; π. *πρὸς* *τι* Arist. Pol.: in Persia οἱ πιστοὶ were a sort of Privy-councillors, 'our right trusty and well-beloved,' Xen. An. 1. 5, 15;

and so in Aesch. Pers. 2 f. also, πιστά πιστών=πιστότατοι, Ib. 681: τὸ πιστὸν=placis good-faith, Thuc. 1. 68. 3. *believed, trusted, thought trustworthy*, Antipho 129. 37, cf. Thuc. 3. 42. II. of things one trusts or builds on, *trustworthy, to be trusted, sure*, ὅρκια πιστά Hom.; οὐκ ἐστὶ πιστὰ γυναιεῖν no longer can one trust women, Od. 11. 456: *deserving belief, persuasive, believable*, π. καὶ οὐκ ἄτα Hdt. 6. 82, etc.: *made credible, ἐλπίς πιστῇ λόγῳ* Thuc. 3. 40: hence 2. τὸ πιστόν, as Subst., like πιστός II, *a pledge, security, warrant*, τὰ πιστὰ ποιεῖσθαι=πιστὸν ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 3. 8; πιστόν or πιστὰ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν to give and receive pledges, interchange pledges, c. inf. fut., Xen. An. 3. 2, 5: so too, πιστὰ δεικνύειν Aesch. Ag. 651; παρέχουσθα Eur. Phoen. 268.

B. act. like πιστός or πιστεύων, *believing, trusting in, relying on*, τῷ Theogn. 283, Aesch. Pers. 553, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1031, Pors. Hec. 1117. 2. *obedient*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 30.

C. Adv. -ῶς, in a trustworthy manner, Antipho 120. 5: *persuasively*, Id. 122. 41. 2. *with disposition to believe*, Dem. 922. 1, cf. Lys. 150. 37. Hence

πιστότης, ἥτος, ἡ, *good faith, faithfulness, honesty*, Hdt. 7. 52, Xen., etc.

πιστοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, *a guardian of truth*, Orph.

πιστόμα, ὥσα, (πιστός) *to make faithful or trustworthy, exact a pledge or warrant from one*, τινά, hence πιστοῦν τινα ὅρκους *to bind him by oaths*, Thuc. 4. 88.

B. Pass. to be made faithful or trust-worthy, *give a pledge or warrant*, πιστῶδὲς h. Hom. Merc. 536; and more fully, πιστῶσθαι ὅρκῳ τινι *to bind oneself to another by oath*, Od. 15. 436. 2. *to feel trust or confidence*, i. e. *to trust*, to be persuaded, πιστῶσθαι ἐν θυμῷ Od. 21. 218; hence, πιστῶδὲς, like πιστός II, and πίσυνος, *trusting, confiding*, Soph. O. C. 1039.

C. Med. to give one another pledges or guarantees of fidelity, *exchange troth*, Il. 6. 233; more fully, πιστῶσασθαι ἐρέσσω II. 21. 286. 2. πιστῶσθαι τινα ἐφ' ὅρκων *to secure his good faith by oaths*, Soph. O. C. 650. 3. πιστῶσασθαι τι *to believe or be confident in a thing*, Eur. Incert. 43. 6.

πίστρα, ἡ, (πίσις) *a watering-place*, Eur. Cycl. 47. 2. *a drinking-cup, bowl*.

πίστρις, εως, ἡ, *a sort of ship-of-war*, also πρίστις, q. v.

πιστρον, τό=πίστρα 2. Eur. Cycl. 29.

πιστώμα, atos, τό, (πιστός) *an assurance, guarantee, pledge*, like πιστός and πιστόν, Aesch.: but γαράλια πιστώματα for πιστοὶ γέροντες, Id. Pers. 171.

πιστώσις, εως, ἡ, (πιστός) *an accrediting, giving assurance, confirmation*, Plat. Legg. 943 C.

πιστωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πιστός) *confirmatory*.

πιστώγην, ὁ, *a shoemaker's shop*: from πιστώγης, ὁ, *a shoemaker*, Sapph. 38. (From πίσσα?) [Acc. to Alex. Aet. ap. Ath. 699 C i, but perh. we should write πίσσωγης, πισσώγγην with Dind.]

πιστώνης, ἡ, ὄν, (πίσσα, πείσω) *trusting on, relying on depending on, confiding in*, always c. dat., Διτ', τόχοισι, ἡγορέη Hom., who, like Hes., only uses masc.: θεοῖσι, χρησμέ Hdt. II.

πιστός, ὅν, ὄν, neut. πίσωρα, τό, Aeol. and old Ep. for τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα, four, Hom. [i]: πέσσυρες and πέσυρες are also mentioned as Aeol.

πίσω, fut. of πίσις. [i]

πίσάριον, τό, *a figure shaped like the letter Π*.

πινάω and πίννῃν, poet. collat. form from πεάννῃν *to spread out*, ἡέρα πιννα (for ἐπίννα) Il. 21. 7; πινάς ἐς ἐμὲ χεῖρας *stretching out his arms to me*, Od. 11. 392; but the Med. πίναντο ἐς αἰθέρα χεῖρας, in Pind. N. 5. 20, has been rightly altered into Att., πίναν τ' εἰς αἶθ., cf. πίνω.

πινέω, v. sub πίνω.

πίννημ, =πινάω, πεάννῃν, Od. 11. 392.

πίνω, =πετάω, περάννῃν, only in Hes. Sc. 291, ἔπινον ἀλωή στάσας, and here Gaisford gives ἔπικλων: cf. Heinrich ad l., Heyne II. 22. 402.

πίνω, aor. 2 ἔπινον, =πίπω, Pind., and Trag.—Herm. indeed, ad Elmsl. Med. 53, supposes the pres. to be always πινέω, with the aor. ἔπινον, πινέω, πινάω. But Elmsl., better, considers πίνω to be merely a collat. form of *πέτω (πίπω), used

by Trag. when the penult. is required to be short, (just as μύνω is merely a collat. form of μένω), and questions the existence of a pres. πινέω altogether.

πίττα, ἡ, Att. for πίσσα.

πιττάκιον, τό, Lat. pitacium, *a patch of leather for laying salve on*, a plaster, Dinoloch. ap. A. B. p. 112. 25: πετρίκιον also occurs, Piers. Moer. p. 306. II. *a leaf out of a writing-tablet*, Polyb. [ā]

πίτταξις or πίτταξις, ἡ, *the fruit of the κρᾶνεια, cornel-tree*, also μάραον and μάραος.

πίττινος, ἡ, ὄν, Att. for πίσις.

πιττώ, πίττωσις, πιττωτός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. for πιστώω etc.

πιτύα, ἡ, dub. I. Theophr. for πυτία.

πιτύονος, ἡ, ὄν, (πίτυς) *made of, from the pine*, esp. ῥητίνη pine-resin.

πιτύνη, ἡ, ὄν, (πίτυς) *an unknown parasitic plant*, Theophr. [ῥῥ]

πιτύς, ῥος, ἡ, (πίτυς) *the fruit of the pine, kernel of the pine-cone (κᾶνος)*, Lob. Phryn. 397. II. =πιτυνὴ ῥητίνη, pine-resin, Galen. [is]

πιτύκαμπτης, ὄν, ὁ, =πιτυοκάμπτης, prob. I. Anth.

πιτύλεω, (πίτυλος) *to move quickly to and fro*, as in rowing: hence in gen.=sq.: hence to ply the oar; and so in gen. ply one's task, Ar. Vesp. 678.

πιτύλλω, to make a plashing sound as with oars, hence, π. γάλα ἐν φύλλῳ *to drop milk upon leaves*, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

II. to practise a regular swinging of the arms, as with dumb-bells, Galen.

πιτύλοισμα, atos, τό, any quick regular movement. [ῥ]

ΠΥΤΤ'ΑΟΣ, ὁ, *the regular sound of oars pulled in time*, the measured plash of oars, νεὸς π. εὐήρης Eur. I. T. 1050; νεὸς π., periph. for a ship, Id. Tro. 1123: hence, ἐλτ' πύλλω *with one stroke*, all together, Aesch. Pers. 975: hence II. any quick repeated sound or movement, as 1. the plash of fast-falling drops, π. βαρύνων Eur. Hipp. 1464; 2. σκόνος, of wine poured into a cup, Id. Alc. 798: cf. πυτλῶ. 2. of blows, esp. of the beating of the breast and cheeks by mourners, clapping of the hands, etc., Aesch. Theb. 856, Eur. Tro. 1236.

3. a brandishing of the spear, π. βορὴς Eur. Heracl. 834.

4. a gymnastic exercise (somewhat like our dumb-bells), in which one stood on tiptoe and swung the arms backwards and forwards as in rowing. 5. metaph., of violent frantic gestures, violence, passion, π. μακίας, φόβου Eur. I. T. 307, H. F. 816; μανωμένοι π. πλαγῆς Il. 1187. (Prob. by onomatop., to express the plash of oars.) [i]

πιτύνη, ἡ, dub. I. for πυτίνη.

πιτύδεις, εσσα, εν, (πίτυς) *abounding in pine-trees*. 2. like a pine.

πιτύοκάμπη, ἡ, (κάμπη) *a poisonous grub found on pine-trees*. II. a sort of small pine-cone.

πιτύοκάμπτης, ὄν, ὁ, (κάμπη) *the pine-bender*, epith. of the robber Sinis, who killed travellers by tying them between two pine-trees bent down so as nearly to meet, and then let go again, Plut.: also, πιτύοκάμπτης.

πιτύοστέπτος, ὄν, (στέφω) *pine-crowned*.

πιτύοτρόφος, ὄν, (τρέφω) *growing pines*, Anth.

πιτύοῦσσα, ἡ, for πινύσσα, a plant, Euphorbia ptyusa, Diosc.

πιτύρηνος, ἡ, ὄν, (πιτύρην) *made of bran*.

πιτύριος, ὄν, ὁ, ἄρτος π. bread made from bran.

πιτύριαις, ἡ, =πιτύρον II, Hipp.

πιτύριος, ἡ, ἰαν, =πιτυρηνός. [ῥ]

πιτύρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, ἑλαία, *a small kind of olive*, of the color of πτύρον, which was picked before it was ripe, and then preserved, Call. Fr. 50.

πιτύρισμα, atos, τό, =πιτυρίασις. [ῥ]

πιτύρίτης, ὄν, ὁ, =πιτυρίας, Athen.

πιτύροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *bran-like*. II. like scurf: from

πιτύρον, τό, (πίσις) mostly in plur. πτύρα, bran, the husk of corn, in gen. grounds or refuse, Lat. fursur, Hipp., and Dem. 313. 17.

II. a bran-like eruption on the skin, esp. the head, scurf, dandruff, Lat. furfurēs, porrigo, Diosc.: also, πινυρίασις and πινυρία. [i]

Hence

πιτύρομα, as Pass., to have a scab, be scurfy, Hipp.

πιτύρῳδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *bran-like*, Hipp. II. like scurf, Id., v. Foës. Oecon.

ΠΙΤΥΣ, vos, ἡ, poet. dat. plur. *πίτυσιν* Od. 9. 186: the pine or fir-tree, *Lat. pinus*, Hom., and Hdt.: it differs from the *πέυκη*, Loh. Phryn. p. 397; Opp. calls it *διπλόρις*, like the *pinus sylvestris*, *montana* and *rubra*.—Proverb., *πίτυς διακρίνεται* *ἐκ τῆς βελαντίας* to be destroyed like a pine-tree, i. e. utterly, because the pine-tree when once cut down never grows again, Hdt. 6. 37, cf. Benti. Phalar. p. 169, sq. II. poet. also any thing made from the pine, a ship, torch, pine-wreath, etc. (From the same Root come *πίσσα*, *πίττα*: cf. also *πέυκη*, and *Lat. pinus*.) [1] Hence *πίτύσσετος*, *ον*, = *πιτύσσετος*, Anth. *πίτῳδης*, *ες*, (*πίτυς*, *είδος*) like the pine: *abundant in pines*, Plut.

πίτῳν, *ἄνος*, *δ*, (*πίτυς*) a pine-forest. *πιφάλλης*, *ἴδος*, *ἡ*, = *πίφυξ*. *πιφάσκειαι*, = *πιφάσκω*, Hes. Th. 655. *πιφάσκω*, redupl. form of Root *φ-Α-*, *φαίω*, akin to *φάσσω*, *φημι*, (as *διδάσκω* of *ΔΑ-*, *δαίω*, *δαίνομαι*), only used in pres. and impf.:—strictly, *to let be seen, shew, give a token*, *τινί* Il. 10. 502; esp. by words, *to make known, tell, tell of*, *τι* h. Hom. Merc. 540, *τινί* *τι* Il. 10. 478., Od. 11. 442: *ἔκτα ἀλλήλοισι*, or *παρῆναι* *πιφάσκοντες* Od. 22. 131, 247. Ep. word, used also by Aesch. Pers. 661, Ag. 23, Cho. 279, Eum. 620. 2. so too *πιφάσκωμαι* as *Dep.*, *to make manifest, shew*, *τι* Il., esp. by words, *to make known, τινί τινα* Od. 15. 518: hence as in Act., *to tell of, narrate*, *τι* Il. 15. 97, Od. 2. 32, Hes. Th. 655 (where however *πιφάσκειαι* stands); *τινί* *τι* Il. 16. 12, etc. II. later also *πιφάσκωμαι* as *Pass.*, *to have told one, hear, learn*, Nic. [1] in the former half of a hexam. before the penthemimer. Il. 10. 478, 502., 18. 500, h. Hom. Merc. 540: in the latter half always *ι*: the Depon. seems to occur only in the latter consequ. with *ι*; and so the Act. mostly, except in Il.: so in Att., e. g. Aesch. Cho. 279: and this is the real quantity of *ι* in redupl., acc. to the analogy of *διδάσκω*, *πίπισκα*, *τίταινα*, *τίττω* *κομαι* etc.]

πίφρις, *ἡκος*, *δ*, v. l. for *πίφρινξ*, *ἡκος*, *δ*, an unknown bird, Arist. H. A. *πιφράναι*, dub. collat. form of *φρέω*. *πίω*, conj. aor. of *πίνω*, Od. *πίωδης*, *ες*, *fatly*, *somewhat fat*, dub. ΠΙ'ΩΝ, *δ*, *ἡ*, neut. *πίων*, gen. *πίωνος* 1.—*fat, well-fed, plump, sleek*, esp. of animals, Hom.: *fatty, oily, rich, dñmos* Hom., cf. Hdt. 2. 94; also, *μῆλα πίονα θυμῷ* Od. 9. 464, *ἔγκατα πίονα θυμῷ* Hes. Th. 538. II. metaph. of soil, *rich, fertile, ἀγρός, δñμος* etc., Hom.: of wine, Soph. Tr. 703: hence in gen. like *παχύς*, of persons and places, *rich, wealthy, οἶκος, ναὸς*, in *plentiful measure*, *ἔδωτον* Hom., and Hes.: *πίονι μέτρον* Theoc. 7. 33.—Compar. and Superl. *πίστερος, πίστατος*, as if from *πίος*, Il. 9. 577, h. Ap. 48, Hes. Op. 587. [1] *πίων*, *όντος*, part. aor. of *πίνω*, Od.

πλάγᾱ, Dor. for *πληγή*. *πλλαγνόνον*, *τό*, Diim. from *πλλαγνόν*. II. a kind of ointment.

πλλαγνός, *δ*, a sort of eagle, also *νητοκτόνος* or *μόρφνος*, Lat. *planicus*, Arist. H. A.

πλλαγνός, *δ*, (*πλάσσω*) a wax-puppet, doll, Call. Dem. 91. *πλάγιάω*, *ἄνος*, (*πλάγιος*) like *πлагιών*, to put or turn side-ways or slanting, *turn aside*, πλ. πρὸς τοὺς ἀντίους ἀνέμους (sc. τῇ ναυί) to tuck to and fro so as to make way against adverse winds, Luc. II. pugilist. term, to give a sudden side-blow or make a feint: hence metaph. to deceive, LXX. III. in Gramm. to inflect, decline. Hence

πλάγιασμός, *δ*, a placing sideways, making awry or slanting. *πλάγιαλιζέω*, *φ*, *ίσω*, to play upon the cross flute: from *πλάγιαλος*, *δ*, (*πλάγιος*) the cross flute, German flute, as opp. to the flute-à-bec. Theoc. 20. 29, Bion 3. 7: elsewh. *πλάγιος αἰὼς*. II. as Adj. *πλάγιαλος*, *ον*, playing upon the cross flute. (Aemil. Portus in Lex. Dor. compares the French word *flageolet*.)

πλάγιακαρπος, *ον*, having fruit at the sides, Theophr. *πλάγιακαλός*, *ον*, having stalks at the sides, Theophr. *πλάγιος*, *α*, *ιων*, also *ος*, *ον* 1.—placed sideways, slanting, aslant, athwart, Lat. *obliquus, transversus*, Thuc. 7. 59, and Xen.: *eis* *πλ.* sideways, Xen. An. 1. 8, to: hence, *τὰ πλάγια*

the sides, Hdt. 4. 49, esp. in milit. sense, the flanks of an army, Thuc. 4. 32; *κατὰ πλάγια* on the flanks, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 1; *ἐκ πлагιών* from the side or in flank, Thuc. 4. 33., 7. 6, and Xen.; *πлагίως λαβεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους* to take the enemy in flank, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 26, etc.; *πлагίον παραδίδοναι* *τι* to lay a thing open in flank, i. e. open to attack. 2. of places, sloping.

II. metaph. as opp. to straightforward, sideways, crooked, treacherous, φρένες Pind. I. 3. 8, cf. N. 1. 97; so, *πλάγια φρονέειν* Eur. I. A. 332: *timid, uncertain*, Polyb. III. in Gramm. *πρώσις πλάγιος*, Lat. *casus obliqui*, Diog. L. IV. Adv. —*ως*. (Usu. derived from *πλάγιος*, but *πλάγιος* has ᾱ others from *πλάξ*, v. *πλάισον*.) [2]

πλάγιοςύντακτος, *ον*, (*πλάγιος*, *συντάσσω*) constructed with the oblique cases, Gramm.

πλάγιότης, *ἡ*, *προς*, *ἡ*, (*πλάγιος*) a slanting position or direction. II. *casus obliquus*, Gramm.

πλάγιόφυλος, *ἄκος*, *δ*, (*φυλάσσω*) one who guards the flanks of an army on the march, Diod. [3]

πλάγιός, (*πλάγιος*) = *πлагιός* *ι*, Xen. Eq. 7. 16. *πлагιότης*, v. *πλάξ*.

πлагιότης, *ἡ*, *προς*, *ἡ*, (*πλάξ*) either (act.) he that leads astray, or (pass.) the roamer, epith. of Bacchus, Anth.

πлагιότης, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, also *ος*, on Aesch. Ag. 593: (*πλάξ*) wandering, roaming, *πέραν πлагιότης* Od. 12. 61, *πлагιότης* *Πέτρας* Od. 23. 327; these are confounded by later writers, as Hdt. 4. 85, with the Symplegades, v. Nitzsch ad l. II. metaph. wandering in mind, distraught, Od. 21. 363. III. *uncertain, wavering*, Poet.

πлагιότης, *ἡ*, *ποτε* for *πλάγη*, ἄλη, a wandering, roaming, Od. 15. 343.

πлагιότης, *ἡ*, *ἡ*, = *foreg.*, dub. l. Lyc. 1045.

πλάγιος, *τό*, the side, old Dor. word, whence *πλάγιος*, cf. Lat. *plaga*, is usu. deriv., Tab. Heracl. p. 189.

πлагιότης, *ἡ*, *ἡ*, inf. and part. aor. 1. pass. from *πλάξ*. *πλάδῳ*, *δ*, *ὄν*, (*πλάδω*) *wet, damp*, esp. of the body, *flab* *hy*, soft, clammy, *σάρξ*, *διαχάρημα* etc., Hipp., v. *πλάδος*: *οἶλα* scorbulous gums. Hence

πλάδῳδότης, *ἡ*, *ἡ*, *dampness, moisture, clamminess*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 1096.

πλάδῳδότης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like *wet, wetliss, liquid*, Hipp.

πλάδῳδότης, *ατος*, *τό*, as if from *πλάδῳδότης* = *πλάδος*. [2]

πλάδῳ, (*πλάδος*) to be wet or damp, hence to be or become flabby, soft, Hipp., and Arist. H. A., cf. *πλάδος*.

πλάδῳ, *ἡ*, to talk nonsense, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 171, 990. (Perh. from *πλάτῳ*, like *des* *plattitudes* in French: or it may be a mere onomatop. like *παφάξ*, Lat. *blaterare*; and Scottish *blether*.)

πλάδῳ, *ἡ* = *πλάδος*, Emped. ap. Simplic. [2]

πλάδῳ, *ἡ*, *ἡ*, = *πλάδος*.

πλάδος, *τό*, *moisture, wet, dampness*, Hipp.: hence *flabbiness*, softness, Id.; cf. *Φόε*. Oecon. [2] Hence

πλάδῳ, *ἡ*, *ἡ*, = *πλάδος*.

ΠΑΛ'Ω, with (as if from Root ΠΑΛΓΧ-) fut. *πλάγῳ*, aor. *ἐπлагῳ*. Like *πλανῳ*, to make to wander or roam, drive about, esp. to drive from the right course, cast away, Il. 17. 751, Od. 24. 307: metaph. to lead astray, Od. 2. 306; to lead from a plan or purpose, Il. 2. 132; in gen. to mislead, seduce.—Pass. c. fut. med., *πлагῳμαι*, aor. *ἐπлагῳην*, to wander, rove, roam about, go astray, freq. in Hom.: *ἀπὸ χαλκῶφι χαλκός* *ἐπлагῳν* brass glanced off from brass, Il. 11. 351;—also in Hdt. 2. 116, and Trag., but not in Att. Prose.

πλάθῳ, *ἡ*, a platter, dish or mould in which bread, cakes, etc. were baked, hence the baking-woman in Ar. Ran. is called *Παθῳ*. (Either from *πλάσσω* or from *πλάδος*.) [2]

πλάθῳ, *τό*, and *πλάθῳ*, *δ*, = *πλάθῳ*, Theoc. 15. 115.

πλάθῳ, *ἡ*, *ἡ*, = *πλάθῳ*, *ἡ*, v. sub *πλάξ*.

πλάθῳ, poet. collat. form of *πλάξ*, but seemingly only intr. to approach, draw near, *τινί* Soph. El. 220, Phil. 728, Eur. Alc. 110. So too in Med., *πλάθῳ*.

πλάισον, *τό*, an oblong figure or body, *ισόπλευρον* πλ. α square, like *πλανιόν*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 19, cf. Sturz Lex. sub v.: esp. of an army, *ἐν πλάισι τεταχῶναι* to be drawn up in square or mass, Lat. *agmine quadrato*, as opp. to marching order, Lat.

ignem longum, Thuc. 7. 78, cf. 6. 67, and Xen.: εἰς τὰ πλάσια βαλλέν, for εἰς τὰ πλάγια, Dio C. 40. 2, cf. Interpp. ad Xen. Cyn. 5. 3, 39. (Akin to πλάξ, πλάτος, πλατύς, πλάγιος.)

πλασιός, ἡ, ὄν, = βλασιός.

πλάκερος, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάξ) = πλατύς, broad, Theocr. 7. 18.

πλάκια, ἡ, for ἀμπλακία, very dub. Seidl. Dochn. p. 25.

πλάκινος, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάξ) made out of a board, wooden, τρίπους Anth. [ἄ]

πλάκεις, ἡ, a bench, seat, couch of flowers, Hesyeh.

πλάκίτης, οὐ, ὄ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, = πλακώδης, πλ. ἄρτος Sophran ap. Ath. 110 C.

πλάκειος, ἔσσα, ὄν, (πλάξ) flat, smooth, broad, O. ph., cf. πλακοῦς.

Πλάκος, ἡ, ν. ὑποπλάκειος.

πλακουντάριον, τό, Dim. from πλακοῦς, Strab. [ἄ]

πλάκουντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλακοῦς) like a cake, Athl.

πλάκουντιον, τό, Dim. from πλακοῦς.

πλάκουντοῦκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the baking of cakes, Athl.: from

πλάκουντοῦος, ὄν, (ποιέω) cake-baking, Sopat. ap. Ath. 644 C.: a pastry-cook.

πλακουντώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like cakes, Athl.

πλάκοῦς, οὐτος, ὄ, contr. from πλακείος, (πλάξ) a flat cake, freq. in Ar., as, πλακοῦτος κύκλος Ach. 1125: also resolved

πλακείος Anth.

πλάκος, (πλάξ) to cover with flat pieces or plates.

πλάκτωρ, ορος, ὄ, Dor. for πλήκτωρ.

πλάκωδης, ἐς, (πλάξ, εἶδος) like plates: in gen. = πλακείος, Arist. H. A.

πλάκωτης, οὐ, ὄ, (πλακώ) μαριμέρου one who overlays with marble.

πλάνω, Ion. πλανέω in Hdt., f. ἴσω, (πλάνη) like πλάξω, to lead astray, lead from the right road, lead wandering about, Hdt. 4. 128, Aesch. Pr. 573: of ships, to drive from their course: in gen. to mislead, to lead from the subject, in talking, Dem. 448. fin. 2. to lead astray, deceive, Plat. Legg. 655 D; also seduce from, c. gen., Schäf. Mel. p. 88.

B. Pass. πλανάμαι, f. ἴσομαι: aor. ἐπλανήθην: pf. πεπλάνημαι: to wander, roam about, stray, II. 23. 321, Hdt., etc.; c. acc., πλανάσθαι χθόνα to wander over it, Lat. oberrare, Eur. Hel. 598: but c. acc. cognate, πολλούς ἐλγυρούς πλανάσθαι in wandering about in a labyrinth, Xen. Cyn. 1. 3, 4: πλανάσθαι ἐν λόγῳ Hdt. 2. 115; to be irregular, Id. 6. 52; to be at a loss, 6. 37, cf. Xen. Cyn. 7. 4: esp. of reports, to be spread about, Soph. O. C. 324. 2. to err, be deceived, oft. in Plat.

πλάνω, πλάνομαι, Ion. for πλάνω, πλανάμαι, Hdt.

ΠΛΑΨΩ, ἡ, like ἄλη, a wandering or roaming about, straying, Hdt. 1. 30., 2. 103, and freq. in Aesch., cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 67: πλ. λόγον a digression, discursive argument, Plat. Parm. 136 E, Legg. 683 A. II. metaph. a going astray, Lat. error, Biotas ἀνθρώπων πλάνη Eur. Rhad. 1. 8; and so in Plat. [ἄ]

πλάνω, ατος, ὄ, (πλανάω) a wandering, going astray, Aesch. Pr. 828; πλ. ψόξης Soph. O. T. 727. II. metaph. an error. [ἄ]

πλάνης, ητος, ὄ, one who wanders or roams, a wanderer, roamer, rover, Lat. error, Soph. O. T. 1029, and Eur.; c. gen., πόντου πλάνητες roammers of the sea, Eur. Iro 25: πλάνητες ἀστέρες the planets, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 5: πλ. πυρετοί φέρντες that come in irregular fits, Hipp.; also πλάνηται, cf. Förs. Oecon.

πλάνησιόδρος, ον, (ἔδρα) having a wandering seat, i. e. moving about freely, of the knee-pan, Arist. H. A.

πλάνησις, εως, ἡ, (πλανάω) a making to go astray, leading astray; a dispersing, τῶν ἐνῶν Thuc. 8. 42. II. metaph. a misleading, seducing. [ἄ]

πλανήτιον, verb. Adj. from πλανάμαι, one must wander, Xen. Iac. 9. 5.

πλάνητεω, to wander about: from

πλάνητης, ον, ὄ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, (πλανάω) = πλάνης, Soph. O. C. 3, and Plat.: πλαν. ἐπὶ πάντας τόπους, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5. 17: cf. ἴτις, Hence

πλάνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to wander, roaming, Strab. p. 345.

πλάνητις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from πλάνητης, Lyc.

πλάνητος, ἡ, ὄν, (πλανάω) wandering about, Plat. Tim. 19 E.

II. led astray: and metaph. erring.

πλάνος, ον, poet. for πλάνος. [ἄ]

πλανοδία, ἡ, (πλάνος, ὁδός) a wrong way, bye-way, h. Hom. Merc. 75 [where πλᾶ-, but only metri grat.] Others take it as Adj., πλανοδῖος, ἰα, ἰον, going by bye-paths, wandering, in which case πλανοδῖος βοῦς must be joined.

ΠΛΑΨΝΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ον, act. leading astray, cheating: ὁ πλ. a deceiver, N. T. 2. pass. wandering, roaming, πλ. πράγμα ἡ τύχη fortune's a wandering, fickle thing, Menand. p. 97, cf. Nicostr. Syr. 1: but πλάνοι ἀστέρες the planets, opp. to ἄλκανοι the fixed stars.

II. πλάνος, ὄ, as Subst. a wandering about, roaming, straying, like πλάνη, Eur. Alc. 482, etc.: φροντίδος πλάνοι the wanderings of thought, Soph. O. T. 67; but, πλ. φρονῶν wandering of mind, madness, Eur. Hipp. 283, cf. Fr. Incert. 164: πλάνοις in uncertain fits, of a disease, Soph. Phil. 758, v. Ellendt sub voc. ἰσως: —κερκίδος πλάνοι, of the act of weaving, Eur. Ion 1491.

πλάνοστιβίς, ἐς, (στρίβω) trodden by wanderers, Aesch. Eum. 76.

πλάνντω, = πλανάμαι, to wander about, Ar. Av. 3.

πλάνωτος, ἐς, (εἶδος) = πλανητικός, Erotian.

ΠΛΑΨ, ἡ, gen. πλάος, any thing flat and broad, esp. flat land, a plain, Trag.; so, πόντου πλάξ the ocean-plain, Pind. P. 1. 24, and Eur.; ἀερία πλάξ Eur. El. 1349; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 521: the flat top of a hill, Ὀτράς, Παρδόνσου, Σουνίου πλ. Soph.; so, ἀπ' ἀρκας πυργώδους πλάκος from the top story of a tower, Id. Tr. 273: —also a flat stone, tombstone, a cake, etc., Anth. —The irreg. dat. πλαγκταῖς or πλακταῖς in Orph. for πλαξί is very dub. (Hence πλακοῦς, πλακερός, Lat. placentia: also, lane-lanc is a dish: same Root as Germ. flach, and so akin to πλᾶν-ῖς q. v. Butt. also refers πίνᾶς, q. v., to it, cf. our plank, Fr. planche, etc.)

πλάξειπος, ον, Dor. for πλῆξειπος, Pind.

πλάσις, εως, ἡ, (πλάσσω) a forming or moulding, conformation, Emped. 218. II. in music = πλάσμα. [ἄ]

πλάσμα, ατος, τό, (πλάσσω) any thing formed or moulded, esp. from clay or wax, an image, figure, πλάσματος πηλοῦ Ar. Av. 686, κήρυκα Plat. Theat. 200 B. II. that which is imitated, a counterfeit, forgery, Dem. 1110. 18: an assumed form or manner, like χαρακτήρ.

III. in music, an affected execution, such as the use of shakes, falsetto, etc., instead of full, natural tones, hence, μετὰ πλάσματος Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5, cf. Interpp. ad Persium, 1. 17, and Quint. Instit. 1. 8, 2: and so of like affectation in orators, actors, etc., Plut.

πλασματίας, ον, ὄ, (πλάσσω) fabricated, counterfeit, forged, Arist. Metaph. II. one addicted to lying, Plut.

πλασματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάσμα) imitating. Adv. —κῶς.

πλασματογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing speeches for possible (not real) occasions. [γράφω]

πλασματώδης, ἐς, (πλάσμα, εἶδος) counterfeit, Arist. Gen. An. ΠΛΑΨΩ, Att. —τω, fut. πλάσω [ἄ]. To form, mould, shape, Lat. fingere, strictly used of the artist who works in soft substances, such as earth, clay, wax, πλ. ἐκ γαλῆς Hes. Op. 70, Hdt. 2. 47, 73, Plat., etc.; esp. opp. to γράφειν, as the statuary's art to the painter's, Plat. Rep. 510 E, Legg. 668 E: —Pass. to be moulded, made: ὁ μὲν πλάσσειται in course of formation, Hdt. 3. 108: hence to smear, plaster or daub on.

II. in gen. to bring into shape or form, e. g. τὴν ψυχὴν, also, πλ. τὸ σῶμα to mould and shape the mind or body by care, diet and exercise, Plat. Rep. 466 A.

III. to form in the mind, form a notion of a thing, Id. Phaedr. 246 C.

IV. to put in a certain form, πλ. τὸ σῶμα (so as to pronounce more elegantly) Plat. Crat. 414 D: so in Med., πλάσσωμενος τῇ ὕψει having formed himself in face, i. e. composed his countenance, Thuc. 6. 58, cf. Dem. 1122. 12, 20. V. metaph. to make up, fabricate, forge, λόγους ψεύδους πλάσσων Soph. Aj. 148; and freq. in Dem., who also uses Med. in same signif., cf. Xen. An. 2. 6, 26: absol. δόξω πλάσω λέγειν I shall be thought to speak from invention, i. e. not the truth, Hdt. 8. 80, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 37: —Pass., κόμπος οὐ πεπλάσμενος no false boat, Aesch. Pr. 1030: φάσκοντες πεπλάσθαι saying it was a forgery, Isre. 63. 9.

2. of an actor or singer, to use studied and af-

fect ornaments, v. *πλάσμα* III: in gen. opp. to what is simple, natural and genuine.

πλαστήρ, ἄρος, δ = sq.; fem. *πλάστειρα*, ἡ, Anth.

πλάστως, ου, δ, (*πλάσσω*) one who forms or moulds: esp. of an artist who works in clay or wax, a modeller, Plat. Rep. 588 D. **πλάστιγγιον**, τό, Dim. from sq.

πλάστιγξ, ἰγγος, ἡ, Ion. *πλάστιγξ*, the scale of a balance, Ar. Pac. 1248, Ran. 1378, Plat., etc. 2. the scale on which the wine was thrown in playing at cottabus, Antiph. 'App. γον. 1.

3. from the likeness, the shell of an oyster, Opp. II. a pair of scales, balance, Soph. Fr. 14, cf. Ellendt Lex. sub v. 1: hence a yoke for horses, Rhes. 303. III. a splint for keeping broken bones in their place, Lat. regula or ferula, Hipp.

IV. (from *πλῆσσω*) a whip, Aesch. Cho. 290.

πλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*πλάσσω*) belonging to, good at forming or moulding: αἱ πλ. τέχναι the arts of moulding clay, wax, etc., the plastic arts, statuary, etc., Plat. Legg. 679 A. II. well-formed or made, Id. Tim. 55 E.

πλάστις, ἰδος, fem. from *πλάστω*, Ael. **πλάστοργάφει**, to counterfeit, forge writing, Artemid.; and **πλάστοργάφει**, ἡ, a forger, Joseph: from

πλάστοργάφος, ου, (*γράφω*) forging, Artemid. [γράφ]

πλάστοκομής, ου, δ, one who wears false hair.

πλάστολάλος, ου, (*λάλέω*) talking fictions.

πλάστολογέω, to tell fictions, lie: from

πλάστολόγος, ου, (*λέγω*) telling fictions: δ πλ. a liar.

πλάστοτός, ὄν, contr. for *πλάστωτός*, v. sq. sub fin.

πλάστος, ἡ, ὄν, (*πλάσσω*) formed, moulded, esp. in clay or wax, Hes. Th. 513. II. metaph. made up, fabricated,

forged, counterfeit, πλ. βαρχειά sham inspiration, Eur. Bacch. 218; *πλάστος πατρι* a superstitious son, Soph. O. T. 780—

and so perh. in Aesch. Eum. 53, οὐ πλάστοις φυσιάμασι with no sham, unreal snoring, i. e. snoring so as to shew they are really asleep; but here it is used. taken for *πλάστοις* (Elmsl.

Med. 149 would read *πλάστοις*), with snoring unapproachable.

Adv.—*τῶς*, opp. to *ὄντως*, ἀληθῶς, Plat. Soph. 216 C, Legg.

642 D. **πλάστουργέω**, to form, mould: also

πλάστουργημα, ατος, τό, any thing formed: an image, work of art: and

πλάστουργία, ἡ, a forming, moulding: from

πλάστοργός, ὄν, (**ἐργω*) forming, moulding: inventing, creating.

πλάστρα, τά, ear-rings, Ar. Fr. 309. 10.

πλάστρια, or—*τετρα*, ἡ, fem. of *πλάστήρ*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. i. 1084.

πλάτα, ἡ, v. *πλάτη*.

πλάτᾱγέω, f. ὥσω, to clap, clap the hands, Theocr. 8. 88, of broad flat bodies coming together with a clash: and so in Med., Mel. 125: cf. *πλαταγῶνιον*.

II. to beat, so as to make a loud noise, στήθεα Bion 1. 4; πλ. τύμματα Anth.

πλάτᾱγῃ, ἡ, (*πλάτᾱσσω*, *πλάτος*, *πλάτυς*) a clapping, clattering, any noise caused by the collision of two flat bodies. II.

a rattle, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 2, ubi cf. Götting.

πλάτᾱγῃμα, ατος, τό, (*πλάτᾱγέω*) a clapping, Theocr. 3. 29. [α]

πλάτᾱγῖζω, = *πλάταγέω*. II. to cackle, v. l. for *πλάτυγ*.

πλάτᾱγῶνέω, = *πλάταγέω*: from

πλάτᾱγῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, (*πλάτᾱγῃ*) a clapper, rattle. II. δ, the

petal of the poppy, etc., cf. sq.

πλάτᾱγῶνιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., a small rattle for children.

II. the broad petal of the poppy and anemone, so called because lovers took omens from it, laying it on the upper part of the left hand or arm, and striking it with the right; and it was a good omen if it burst with a loud crack, Theocr.

3. 29., II. 57, cf. *τηλέφιλον*.

Πλάταια, ἡ, Pl.: in Prose usu. in plur. *Πλαταιαί*, ὄν, αἱ, *Plataeae*, a city in Boeotia: hence adverbial dat., *Πλαταιαῖσι* at Plataeae, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116. 6. [α]

πλάτᾱμῶδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) of flat shape, broad and even, Arist.

H. A: from

πλάτᾱμῶς, ὄνος, δ, (*πλάτᾱμι*) any broad flat body or space, esp. a flat stone, h. Hom. Merc. 128: a flat reef of rocks at the water's edge, Polyb. (The form *πλάταμος* is very dub.)

πλάτᾱνιος, ια, ιον, (*πλάτᾱνιος*) of or belonging to the plane-tree. II. a kind of apple, Ath. [α]

πλάτᾱνιστής, οὐ, δ, Dor. *πλατανιστάς*, = *πλατανών*, Paus.

II. an unknown fish, Plin.

πλάτᾱνίστιος, ἡ, ον, = *παστᾱνός*, Galen.

πλάτᾱνιστος, ἡ, = *πλάτανος*, II. 2. 307, 310, Hdt. 5. 119, etc.

πλάτᾱνιστοῦς, οὔντος, δ, contr. for *πλατανιστοῖς*, = *πλάτανος*, Theogn. 878.

πλάτᾱνός, ἡ, the oriental plane, Lat. *platanus*, a tree of the maple kind, Ar. Eq. 528. (From *πλάτος*, *πλατύς*, because of its

broad leaves and spreading form.) [α] Hence

πλάτᾱνώδης, ες, (*εἶδος*) like a plane-tree: τὰ πλάτανῶδη flat substances like plane-leaves, Plut. 2. 896 E.

πλάτᾱνών, ὄνος, δ, (*πλάτανος*) a grove of plane-trees, Lat. *platanetum*.

πλάτᾱς, ἄκος, δ, the fish *κορακίνος*. [λᾱ]

πλάτᾱσσω, (*πλατᾱτός*) to slap or clap two flat bodies together.

πλάτᾱεῖω, = *πλάταεῖω*.

πλάτᾱει, ἡ, v. *πλατᾱός*.

πλάτᾱεῖω, Dor. —*ᾱόω*, (*πλατᾱός*) to speak or pronounce broadly, esp. like the Doric, Theocr. 15. 88, ubi v. Valck.; *πλάτᾱεῖω* also occurs. Hence

πλάτᾱεῖσμός, ὅ, a broad, esp. Doric dialect or accent, Quintil.

πλάτᾱειον, τό, (*πλατᾱός*) a plate, table, tablet, Polyb.

πλάτᾱεύς, Adv. from *πλατᾱός*.

πλάτᾱη, ἡ, also **πλάτᾱη**, (*πλάτος*, *πλατύς*) the flat or broad surface of a body, esp., 1. the blade of an oar, Lat. *palmula remi*, hence also the whole oar, Trag.,—esp. freq. in Eur.: hence in gen., *ναυτίᾱ πλάτᾱη* by ship, by sea, Soph. Phil. 220; *οὐρίᾱ πλάτᾱη* with a fair voyage, Ib. 355.

2. the broad ribs; hence *ᾱμοιπλάτᾱς*, the shoulder-blades. [α]

πλάτᾱγῖς, ἰγγος, ἡ, = foreg., Lob. Phryn. 72, also written *πλάτᾱγῖς*. [α]

πλάτᾱιον, τό, Dim. from *πλάτᾱη*.

πλάτᾱιον, Adv. Dor. for *πλάσιον*, Theocr.

πλάτᾱις, ἰδος, ἡ, (*πελάζω*) poet. for *πελάτᾱς*, a wife, Ar. Ach. 132.

πλάτᾱίστιος, ὅ, a large species of the fish *μύλλος*, v. Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C.

II.—δ μῶλλος.

πλάτᾱος, εος, τό, (*πλατᾱός*) breadth, width, Simon. 66: absol., τό πλ. or πλ. in breadth, Hdt. 1. 193., 4. 195; so too, *ἐν πλάτει* or *κατὰ πλάτος*, Plat. Soph. 235 E, 266 A. [α]

πλάτᾱος, ἡ, ὄν, (*πελάζω*) cf. *παστός* fin., and *ἐπλάτος*.

πλάτᾱός, (*πλατᾱός*) to make flat or broad, like the blade of an oar, cf. *κοιπέυς*.

πλάτᾱω, Att. for *πλάσσω*.

πλάτᾱμφοδος, ον, with broad roads.

πλάτᾱυαῖχῃ, ενος, δ, ἡ, broad necked.

πλάτᾱυάστωρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, (*γαστήρ*) broad bellied.

πλάτᾱγῖζω, (*πλατᾱός*, *πλάτᾱγῖς*) to beat the water with the broad end of an oar, in gen. to splash about in the water, of a goose, Eubul. Char. 1: hence metaph., to make a splash, splutter, swagger, Ar. Eq. 830.

πλάτᾱγῶλωσσο, ον, Att. —*ττο*, (*γλωσσα*) broad-tongued, Arist. H. A.

πλάτᾱγῖς, ἡ, v. *πλάτᾱγῖς*. [α]

πλάτᾱγῶμαι, Dep., (*πλατᾱός*) to speak big, boast, swagger.

πλάτᾱκαρπος, ον, with broad fruit, Diosc. [v]

πλάτᾱκαρφος, ον, broad boughed, Diosc. [v]

πλάτᾱκαυλος, ον, broad-stalked. [v]

πλάτᾱκερος, ον, broad-tailed, Arist. H. A. [v]

πλάτᾱκερως, ατος, δ, ἡ, (*κῆρας*) broad-headed, Diosc. [v]

πλάτᾱκέφαλος, ον, (*κεφαλή*) broad-headed.

πλάτᾱκορία, ἡ, (*κόρη* III) a disease of the eye from dilatation of the pupil, also *πλάτυκορία* and *μυδρία*ς, opp. to *στενοκορία*ς.

πλάτᾱκορίας, ἡ, = foreg.

πλάτᾱικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*πλατᾱός*) broad, in detail, diffuse.

πλάτᾱύλοχης, ου, δ, (*λόχη*) a wide-mouthed babbler, Anth.

πλάτᾱύλογος, ον, (*λέγω*) babbling.

πλάτᾱύλογος, ον, (*λόχη*) broad-pointed: τὸ πλ. as Subst., a broad-pointed spear, partisan, Strab.; in full, π. ἀκόντια, Ar. Fr. 401, cf. Alex. Leucad. 3.

πλάτυντέον, verb. Adj., one must widen, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 3

πλατύνω, (πλατύς) to make broad, widen, extend, hence in Med., πλατύνεσθαι τὴν γῆν to widen one's territory, Xen. Cyr. 5, 34 1.—Pass. to be enlarged, extended. 2. to open wide: πτόμα, πτόμα to talk impudently, LXX: so too in Pass., to talk big of oneself, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4, 42.
 πλατύνωτος, *ov*, broad-backed, Batr. 298. [ῥ]
 πλατύδονυχος, *ov*, v. πλατύδονυχος.
 πλατύφθαλμος, *ov*, having wide or large eyes. II. act.
 widening the eyes, στήμι Dioso.
 πλατύστροφος, *ov*, (σῶρα) broad-tailed, Opp. [ῥ]
 πλατύπτερος, *ov*, of broad felt. [ῥ]
 πλατύπυρρός, *ov*, (πορφύρα) with broad purple stripe or border, ἱμῆτιον Archip. Plut. g.
 πλατύπους, *δ*, ἡ, *πov*, τὸ, gen. ποδός, broad-footed. [ῥ]
 πλατύπρὸςωπος, *ov*, (πρὸςωπον) broad faced, Ael.
 πλατύπυγος, *ov*, (πυγή) broad-bottomed.
 πλατύρρηστος, ἡ, (ῥημα) breadth (we say length) in speaking, Diog. L.
 πλατύρρις, ἰνος, *δ*, ἡ, broad-nosed, Strab.
 πλατύρροος, *ov*, contr. *pous*, *ov*, (βέω) broad flowing, Νειλος Aesch. P. 852.
 πλατύρρυγχος, *ov*, broad snouted or beaked, Arist. Part. An.
 πλατύρρυμμος, *ov*, (ῥύμη) with broad streets.
 πλατύς, *εἰα*, *δ*, fem. also πλατεῖα Hdt. 2. 156:—flat, wide, broad, even, Hom., Hdt., etc.: far-spread, Il. 2. 474, Od. 14. 101, Hes. Th. 445: of a man, broad-shouldered, huge, Soph. Aj. 1250:—πλατύς κατάγελος flat (i. e. downright) mockery, Ar. Aesch. 1163: but, πλ. γέλος broad, rude laughter, and so πατὺ γελῶν, cf. Lob. Phryn. 472. 2. ἡ πλατεῖα, sub. δόδος, a street: also, sub. χεῖρ, the flat of the hand, πλατεῖα τυπτόμενος Ar. Ran. 1096. II. salt, brackish, πόμα Hdt. 2. 108, prob. because orig. πλατὺ ὕδωρ was used in gen. as epith. of the sea: but πατὺς Ἑλληνισκός, Il. 7. 86, 1. 432, is not the salt, but the broad Hellespont (i. e. considered as a river), cf. Aesch. Pers. 875. Compar. and Superl. πλατύτερος, πλατύτατος, also πλατυστάτος Timon ap. Diog. L. Adv.—εως. (Cf. πλατῆ, πλατός, Germ. *platt*, *ov* flat, whence plate, etc., and πλατάνος, *planus*: also through Germ. *flach* connected with (πλατέ) *πλακ*-ός, etc., Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. 93.) [ῥ]
 πλατύστροφος, *ov*, (σῶμα) with a broad border or fringe, ἡ πλατυστροφος, Lat. tunica laticlavata, a tunic with a broad purple border, Strab.: esp. that of the Roman senators: opp. to ἡ στενόςστροφος, tunica angusticlavata: τὸ π. *latus clavus*. [ῥ]
 πλατύσσιμα, *ατος*, τὸ, (πλατύνω) any thing widened or spread out, a flat piece, *plute*, as πλ. σιδήρου etc. [ῥ]
 πλατύσσιμιον, τὸ, Dim. from foreg.
 πλατύσσιμος, *δ*, (πλατύνω) a widening, enlarging, LXX: metaph. a boasting, bragging, Timon ap. Ath. 610 C.
 πλατύστομος, *ov*, (στέρον) broad-breasted, Geop.
 πλατύστομῶ, *ov*, to speak broadly, like *κατεαῖω*: from πλατύστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) wide-mouthed, Ath.: hence speaking with a broad accent.
 πλατύστομος, *ov*, (σχίζω) with a broad slit, Theophr.
 πλατύτης, *ητος*, ἡ, (πλατύς) breadth, width, Hipp.: size, bulk, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11. [ῥ]
 πλατύφυλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) broad-leaved, Arist. Org.
 πλατύχωρος, *ov*, with a broad place or space, Geop. [ῥ]
 πλατύωνυς, ὅχος, *δ*, ἡ, and
 πλατύδονυχος, *ov*, (δυνά) with broad nails or hoofs, Def. Plat. 415 A: the form πλατύνονυχος is bad.
 πλατωναῖος, *ov*, *δ*, (πλατῶν for πλεσιος, ἔχω) one who dwells near, Plut.
 πλέας, acc. of πλέες, q. v.
 πλεγδην, Adv. (πλέω) in plait or braids, Anth.
 πλέγμα, *ατος*, τὸ, (πλέω) any thing twined or plaited, πλ. ἔλικος the twisting tendril of the vine, Simon. 51: a net, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28: also twicker-work, a basket: in plur., wreaths, chaplets, Eur. Ion 1393.
 πλεγμάτειον, *ov*, to make plaited work.
 πλεγμάτιον, τὸ, Dim. from πλέγμα, Arist. Part. An. [ῥ]
 πλεγνύω, poet. for πλέω. [ῥ]
 πλέες, *οἱ*, acc. πλέας, Ep. compar. of πολύς, Il. 2. 129, 11.

395: only found in nom. and acc. plur. masc.: hence Dor. contr. form πλεῖς.
 πλεθρίαῖος, *ατος*, *αἰων*, of the size of a πλέθρον, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11.
 πλεθρίω, orig. to run the πλέθρον: metaph. to take long strides, 'shoot with a long bow', Theophr. Char. 23 (25).
 πλέθριον, τὸ, Dim. from πλέθρον. II. the Rom. circus.
 πλεθρίσμος, *ατος*, τὸ, (πλεθρίω) a race of a πλέθρον long.
 ΠΛΕΘΡΟΝ, τὸ, as measure of length, a plethron, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of a stade, Hdt. 2. 124, etc.; also 2. a race-course of this length; and racing in one. II. as a square measure, 10,000 square feet, Dem. 49. 1. 27, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion 1152 (1137);—also used to translate the Rom. *jugerum*, though this was about 28.800 square feet. In Hom., who always uses the form πλέθρον, it only occurs as a square measure.
 Πλειάδ, *δος*, *η*, in plur. Πλειάδες, *αι*, Ion. Πληιάδες, the Pleiads, seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed by Zeus among the stars, Il. 18. 486, Od. 5. 272 (in Ion. form): later in sing. ὅπῃ Πληιάδος, i. e. about Autumn, Hipp.: in Lat. *Vergiliatum occasu*. (Pleiads is usu. deriv. from πλέω, because Greek navigation began at the rise and closed at the setting of the Pleiads, cf. 'Ardes'.)
 πλείμα, *τὸ*, old way of writing πλῆμα, πλῆσμα, v. πλειών.
 πλείν, Att. for πλέω, like δέω for δέω, more, freq. in Ar., as Ach. 858, Eq. 444, cf. Koen Greg. p. 140, Piers. Moer. p. 294.
 πλειονομοίρεω, (πλείων μοῖρα) to have a plurality of parts.
 πλειονότης, *ητος*, ἡ, (πλείων) plurality, greater length.
 πλειόνως, Adv. from πλείων, more.
 πλείως, *η*, *ov*, Ion. and Ep. for πλέος, full, in Hom., and Hes. the usu. form, v. πλέος.
 πλειότερος, *ἐρη*, *ερον*, Ion. and Ep. Compar. from πλείων, fuller, Od. 11. 359; hence *richer*.
 πλειότης, *ητος*, ἡ, = πλειονότης, dub.
 πλείς, v. πλέες.
 πλειστάκις, Adv., (πλείστος) mostly, hence very often, Plat., and Xen.; ὅτι πλ. Xen. Oec. 16. 14; ὡς πλ. Plat. Rep. 459 D.
 πλειστοτάθεν, Adv., (πλείστος) from most or many places, Ar. Fr. 668.
 πλειστοτάχως, Adv., (πλείστος) in manifold ways.
 πλειστήτης, *ες*, (πλείστος) manifold, ἅπας πλ. χρόνος all the whole length of time, Aesch. Eum. 763. Hence
 πλειστηρίαῖος, also as Dep. μετ. πλειστηρίαῖος: to increase, Nemes.; esp. of the price of a thing, to raise the price, make dear, Lys. Fr. 4, and Plat. (Com.) Gryp. 4 (in Act.) Hence
 πλειστηριασμός, *δ*, a raising the price, making dear.
 πλειστηρίζομαι, Dep. med., (πλείστος) to accuse one as taking the chief part in a thing; to assign as the chief agent or cause of a thing, τινά or τί τινος Aesch. Cho. 1029.
 πλειστοβόλῳ, (πλειστοβόλος) to throw the most or highest number. Hence
 πλειστοβολιδία, ἡ, sub. παιδί, dice-playing.
 πλειστοβόλος, *ov*, (βάλλω) throwing the most, throwing high, of dicing, Leon. Tar.
 πλειστοδυνάμει, (δύναμις) to have very great might or power.
 πλειστολόγως, Adv., (λόγος) in various ways.
 πλειστομόβροτος, *ov*, crowded with people, crowded, ἐορτή Pind. O. 6. 116.
 πλείστος, *η*, *ov*, Superl. of πολύς, most, hence also a great deal, very much, Hom., etc.: not only of number, but also in gen. of bulk, size, strength, rank or worth, e. g. πλείστον κακόν Od. 4. 697; of πλείστος the noblest, best, Hes. Fr. 73; περί πλείστον ποιεῖσθαι τι to consider of the highest value, cf. περί A. IV: αὐτῷ ἡ πλείστη γνώμη ἦν his opinion was mostly. . . Hdt. 5. 126, but also, πλείστος εἰμι τῇ γνῶμῃ Fr. 220; πλείστος ἐστίν ἐν τι is he is mostly engaged in. . . Lat. *plurimus est in hac re*: ὅσοι πλείστοι, ὅσα πλείστα the most possible, Hdt. 1. 14, 6. 441: so too, ὡς πλ. Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.: τὰ πλείστα at the most, τὸ πλείστον τινος the highest degree of a thing, Hdt.:—πλείστα ἡ. . . like the Compar. πλείων, Hdt. 2. 35; sometimes also πλείστον is added to a Superl., Soph. Phil. 631, O. C. 743, Eur. Alc. 790, cf. Med. 1323:—ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις or even πλείστοι, about the most, Thuc. 3. 17, cf. πρώτος v.
 πλειστοτόκος, *ov*, (τίκτω) bringing forth most, much-producing.

πλειστοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) bearing the most, much-bearing.

πλέω, poet. for πλώ, to sail, Od. 15. 34., 16. 368.

πλείων, *ή, ή*, neut. πλείον, gen. *ονος*, more use in Att. than the other form πλείον, neut. πλείον, Compar. of πῶλος: on the other forms v. sub fin. *Μore*, Hom., etc.: not only of number, but also in gen. of bulk, etc. like πλείστος: *οἱ πλείους the greater number*, hence, like *οἱ πολλοί*, the mass or crowd, Il. 5. 673, Od. 2. 277; so, *οἱ πλείους* in Hdt.; and c. gen., *τὰς πλείνας τῶν γυναικῶν* Hdt. 1. 1; esp. of the many, the people, opp. to the chief men, Hdt. 7. 149; also the dead, *ἐς πλείονας ἰκέσθαι*, like *ἐς Αἰδου*, Br. Ar. Eccl. 1073, Leon. Tar. 79. 6; πλείων χρόνος a longer time—in participle sense, τὸ πλείον πολέμιον the greater part of the war, Il. 1. 165, Od. 8. 475; so too, πλέων νῦν Il. 10. 252.

II. pecul. usages of neut., τὸ πλέον mostly, τὸ πλείον Hdt. 3. 52; περί πλείονος ποιεῖσθαι τι to consider of a higher value: τὸ δὲ πλέον but what is more, but what is the real truth: ἐπὶ πλέον more and more, Hdt. 2. 171, etc.: τὸ πλέον τινός a higher degree of a thing, esp., ἐπὶ τὸ πλέον τινός ἰκέσθαι or ἐπὶ πλέον τινός, Theor. 1. 20; πλέων ἐφέρει οἱ ἡ γνώμη his opinion rather tended, Hdt. 8. 100: πλέων ἔχειν to have the advantage, have the best of it, win, conquer, like πλεονεκτέω, c. gen., Hdt. 9. 70, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 150; so too, πλέον τινός φέρεσθαι Hdt. 8. 29, opp. to ἔλαττον ἔχειν: more fully, πλείον μοῖρας ἔχειν Theor. 606: *ἐς πλέον ποιεῖν or ἐργάζεσθαι* to get on or forward with a thing, gain by it, Lat. *proficere*, c. acc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 911; so too, πλέον ποιεῖν τι, e.g. βουλομένην πρὸς τῇ με ποιήσει ἀπολογουμένην Plat. Apol. 10. 4:—τὴ πλέον; what more, i.e. what good or use is it? and so, πλέον ἐστὶ μοι I get something by it, Valck. Hipp. 284; opp. to οὐδὲν μοι πλέον ἐστὶ Plat. Symp. 217 C:—ἐπὶ πλέον, as Adv., more, further, also written ἐπίπλεον, (q. v.), Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.: but πλέον also is oft. used as Adv., esp. foll. by ἥ, Lob. Phryn. 410; when a number follows, ἥ is omitted, like Lat. *quam alter plus*, and the number remains unchanged, as Plat. Apol. 17 D, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 455. 4: yet the number, esp. if it be in acc., oft. passes into the gen., Xen. An. 3. 2, 34, 7-3, 12:—as Adv. with another Compar., Pors. Hec. 624; and sometimes for μάλλον, Herm. Eur. Ion p. xii.

The nom. and acc. pl. πλείες, πλείεις Il. 2. 129., 11. 395 are only Ep.; in Dor. contr. πλείς: the contr. πλείω for πλέω, πλείως, πλείνες etc. are Ion. and Dor., and in Hdt. the prevailing forms: πλείν, nom. and acc. sing. neut. for πλέων, like δύν for δέων, is peculiar Att., though only in phrases like πλείν ἡ χλῶι, πλ. ἡ μαινομαι etc., Ar. Av. 6, Ran. 751, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Ann. 22. n.: Ion. dat. plur. πλείνεσι Hdt. 7. 224. Hom., like Hes., uses πλείων or πλέων as his verse requires, pl. πλείοι and πλείνεσσι: in Att. Prose πλείων is far the most frequent, but in neut. πλέων is more usual, esp. as it approaches the Adv. signif.: in the Att. contraction, πλείω, πλείους etc. are, if not the only, yet the older and better forms; for even the neut. πλώ is rejected by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 411; this neut. pl. is by later writers strangely enough joined with a sing. Subst., Wess. Diod. 1. 63, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 229.

πλείων, ὥνος, *δ*, (πλείος, πλέος) a full time or period, a year, Hes. Op. 615; cf. πλείμα.

πλέκος, *ος*, τῷ, (πλέκω) any thing twined or plaited, wicker-work, Ar. Ach. 454, Pac. 528.

πλεκῶν, v. σπλεκῶν.

πλεκτάνω, = πλεκτανόω, πεπλεκτανημένα δράκοντι, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Cho. 1049.

πλεκτάνη, *ή*, (πλέκω) any thing twined or plaited, a coil, wreath, δφων Aesch. Theb. 495: esp., 1. a braid of hair, πλ. καπνῷ a wreath of smoke, Ar. Av. 1717. 2. a rope, snare, net.

II. in plur. the arms or feelers of the polypus-tribe, Lat. *cirri*, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. [δ] Hence πλεκτάνων, τῷ, Dim. from foreg., 11, a little arm of a polypus, Enbul. Tit. 1, cf. foreg.

πλεκτάνοστος, *ον*, (στέλλω) corded, rigged, of ships, Lyc. πλεκτάνῳ, (πλεκτάνη) to twine, twist into wreaths, braids, etc.

πλεκτή, *ή*, strictly fem. from πλεκτός, a coil, wreath, Aesch. Cho. 248.

2. a twisted rope, cord, string, Eur. Tro. 958, 1010, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 4. 3, a basket. 4. a net, Plat. Legg. 824 B.

5. = πλεκτάνη II, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1. 16.

πλεκτικός, *ή, ὄν*, (πλέκω) of, occupied with plaiting, τέχνας Plat. Legg. 670 A.

II. disposed for twining or becoming

entangled, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 43.

πλεκτός, *ή, ὄν*, (πλέκω) plaited, twisted, τάλαροι, ἀναδέσμη, σείρα Hom.; ἑρμάται Hes. Sc. 63; π. στέγαι wicker mansions, i. e. cars, Aesch. Pr. 700; τὸ πλεκτόν and τὰ πλεκτά any plaited or twisted instruments, ropes, Xen. Oec. 8. 12; and so, πλεκτή Αἰγύπτου ταβέλα the twisted task-work of Egypt, i. e. ropes of biblus, Eur. Tro. 128. 3. for ἡ πλεκτή, v. sub voc. II. clasped, embraced.

ΠΑΕΚΩ, fut. *ἔω*: aor. med. ἐπλέαμην: pf. pass. ἐπλέατο: Hdt.: aor. pass. ἐπλέκην [δ] or ἐπλέκη, the latter, acc. to Bekk., always in the best MSS. To twine, twist, weave, tie, enfold, Lat. *plico*, *plecto*, esp. of braiding the hair, twining wreaths, making baskets, helmets, Hdt. 7. 72; and twisting ropes, Hdt. 7. 85; later also to knit, Plat.: Hom. only uses aor. med., πλέαται πλοκάμους and πείσμαι to braid one's hair, twist oneself a rope, Il. 14. 176, Od. 10. 168, cf. Hdt. 2. 28, Ar. Lys. 790; in gen. to contrive or make by art, Jac. A. P. p. 446: hence

II. metaph. to plan, devise, contrive, like ῥάπτειν, Lat. *nectere*, *tevere*, usu. in a sly tortuous manner, πλ. δόλον ἀμφὶ τινί Aesch. Cho. 220; πλ. μηχανάς Id. Fr. 299, Eur. And. 995; so, πλ. πλοκάς, τέχνην Eur. Ion 826, 1280; πλ. παλάμας Ar. Vesp. 644, cf. Valck. Phoen. 497; πλ. λόγους, like Homer's μῆτιν ὑφαίνειν, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 B: but, βίω πλέκειν to form a rational plan of life, v. διαπλέκω, καταπλέκω.

B. Pass. to be plaited, κράνεια, σείραι πεπλεγμένα Hdt. 7. 85.

2. to twist oneself round, περί Ἀρέτης Aesch. Eum. 259: to clasp, embrace, τινά Anth.

ΠΛΕΪΣ, *εως, ή*, (πλέκω) a twining, plaiting, weaving, Plat. Polit. 308 D.

πλέων, neut. from πλέων, v. πλέω, and from πλέος.

πλεονάζοντας, Adv. part. from πλεονάζω, superfluously.

πλεονάζω, *ι, ὄν*, (πλέω) to be more, esp. to be more than enough, hence of persons, to go beyond bounds, take or claim too much, Isocr. 21 D, Dem. 117. 5: to presume on something, c. dat., τῇ εὐτυχίᾳ Thuc. 1. 120.

II. to be abundant or frequent,

Tim. Locr. 102 C. III. πλεονάζειν τινός to have an excess of, abound in a thing, Arist. Pol.

IV. to have the better of one, τινός Strab.

V. πλεονάζειν τι to exaggerate, magnify, Thuc. 2. 35: also in Med.

ΠΛΕΟΝΕΚΙΣ, Adv., (πλέων) more frequently, oftener, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14, and Plat. [δ]

πλεονδύς, *ή*, (πλεονάζω) superabundance, excess, LXX.

πλεονάσμα, τῷ, (πλεονάζω) superfluity: a doing frequently.

ΠΛΕΟΝΑΣΜΟΣ, *δ*, (πλεονάζω) abundance, excess, LXX.

II. act. repetition, exaggeration, Polyb.: a magnifying, increasing, of words or things.

III. in Gramm. the use of redundant words. Hence

πλεοναστικός, *ή, ὄν*, redundant.

πλεονάστος, *η, ὄν*, abundant, rich, LXX.

ΠΛΕΟΝΑΧΘΕΝ, Adv., (πλέων) from several places or sides, Aristot. Coel.

ΠΛΕΟΝΑΧΉ, Adv., in various points of view, Plat. Rep. 477 A.

ΠΛΕΟΝΑΧΟΣ, *ή, ὄν*, (πλέων) various. Adv.—χῶς, in various ways, Arist. Eth. N.

ΠΛΕΟΝΗΧΉ, Adv., in many places, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 95.

ΠΛΕΟΝΕΚΤΕΪΝ, *ι, ὄν*, also ἡσμαι (Plat. Lach. 192 E), = πλέων ἔχω, to have or claim more than another, to have or claim a larger share, Plat. Gorg. 491 A, Xen., etc.: esp. in bad sense, to be πλεονέκτης, have or claim more than is one's due, to be greedy and grasping, Hdt. 8. 112, Plat., etc.: to gain or have some advantage, Thuc. 4. 62: esp. freq. with a neut. Adj., πλ. τι, τοῦτο, τοιαῦτα etc., lb. 61, Plat., etc. 2. a. gen. to have or gain the advantage over another, τινός Plat., and Xen.: τινί in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21, etc.; also, κατὰ τι Plat. Euthyd. 15 A: also, πλ. παρά τινος, for τινός, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 32, ubi v. Porpo: πλ. τῶν νόμων to lord it over the laws, Plat. Legg. 691 A; πλ. τῆς θεότητος ὁμῶν to take advantage of your simplicity, Dem. 1434. fin. 3. c. gen. rei, to have a greater share of a thing, Xen. Oec. 7. 26: but, πλ. ἡλίω, ψυχῶς to bear more heat, cold, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25.

4. later c. acc. to overreach, τινά Diod.: but it occurs as Pass.

earlier, to be overreached, defrauded, *ἐπὶ τῶς* Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 2; πλεονεκτεῖσθαι χιλίας δραχμαῖς to be defrauded in or of 1000 drachmae, Dem. 1035. 26. Hence

πλεονέκτημα, atos, τό, *advantage, gain, privilege*, Polyb. in plur. *gains, successes*, Xen. Hipparch. 5. 11. II. *an act of overreaching, craft*.

πλεονεκτικόν, verb. Adj., *one must take more than one's share*, Plat. Gorg. 490 C.

πλεονέκτης, ου, ὁ, = δὲ πλεόν ἔχων, *one who has or claims more than his share, hence greedy, grasping, selfish*, Thuc. 1. 40; also as Adj., λόγος πλ. a grasping, overbearing speech, Hdt. 7. 158; and so Superl. πλεονεκτιστάτος, v. l. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 12. πλεονεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a πλεονέκτης, *greedy, etc.*, Isocr. 283 D. Adv. —κώς, Plat. Phaed. 91 B.

πλεονεξία, Ion. —ῖα, ἡ, *the character and conduct of a πλεονέκτης, greediness, grasping selfishness*, Thuc. 3. 82, Plat., etc.; *overbearing temper, arrogance*, Hdt. 7. 149. 2. *advantage, superiority*, Isocr. 79 B: esp. in plur. *advantages*, Id. 31 B, etc.: πλ. τινὸς *advantage over another*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; ἐπὶ πλεονεξίᾳ for one's advantage, Thuc. 3. 84, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 12. 3. *abundance*, opp. to ἐνεία, Plat. Tim. 82 A.

πλεονοσυλλάβειν, (συλλαβή) to be of many or too many syllables.

πλεονότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλέων) = πλειονότης.

πλεόνως, Adv. from πλέων, Hdt. 3. 34: too much.

ΠΑΕ'ΟΞ, έα, έον: Ion. πλείος, πλείν, πλείον, as usu. in Hom., though he has πλέον, Od. 20. 355; but also πλέος, πλέη, πλέον Hdt. 1. 178, 194; Att. πλείος, πλέα, πλέων, hence fem. nom. plur. πλέες, not πλεία, as usu. written, Herm. Soph. El. 1397, Elmsl. Med. 259; but neut. plur. πλέα. Full, filled, c. gen., Hom., Hdt. ll. c., etc.; hence also full of food, satisfied, also satiated, cloyed: of Time, full, complete, δέκα πλείους ἔνιαυτοὺς ten full years, Hes. Th. 636; πλέω ἡματι Hes. Op. 790.—Compar. πλείετορος Od. 11. 359. (Akin to our full, Lat. plenus.)

πλέτο, poet. for ἐπλετο, from πλόμαι.

πλευμάς, shorter form for sq., Hipp.

πλευμονία, (πλεύμων) to have a disease of the lungs.

πλευμονία, ἡ, (πλεύμων) a disease of the lungs.

πλευμωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =foreg., Hipp.

πλευμωνώδης, ες, (είδος) like the lungs, spongy, Arist. H. A.

πλευμών, δ, =πλευμονία, Gal. Hence

πλευμώνης, ες, of, like a disease of the lungs, Galen.

πλεύμων, onos, δ, v. sub πνέμων. II. a kind of mollusc,

pulmo murinus, Plat. Phileb. 21 C.

πλεύν, Ion. and Dor. for πλέον, so also πλεύνος, πλεύνης etc.,

Hdt., v. πλέων.

πλεύνως, Adv., Ion. for πλεόνως, too much, Hdt. 5. 18.

ΠΛΕΤΡΑ, ᾶς, ἡ, a rib, Lat. costa, Hdt. 4. 64: but mostly in plur. the ribs, i. e. the side both of a man or animal, Hom., Hes. Sc. 430; though later we find the sing. in this plur. signf. of side, as Soph. O. C. 1260, Aj. 834, etc.: indeed Elmsl. Heracl. 824 thinks that the Trag. used the fem. form in sing. only, and for πλευρά, πλευραῖς etc. would always read (τά) πλευρά, πλευροῖς etc.; he quotes Pors. Hec. 820, Or. 217, but perh. not to the purpose, v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 1389. 2.

also the membrane that lines the chest, the pleura. II. the side of a rectangle: also the factor that enters into any number, Nemes.

III. the page of a book, like Germ. Seite, Anth.

IV. in Eccl. a wife, Jac. A. P. p. 418. Cf. πλευρόν. Hence

πλευράς, Adv., sideways, Gramm.

πλευριάς, δός, ἡ, rarer Dor. form for πλευρά, Tab. Heracl.

πλευρίον, τό, Dim. from πλευρά.

πλευρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. τῆς, ἰδος, belonging to the side or rib,

on or at the side.

πλευριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from pleurisy: from

πλευρίτις, ἰδος, fem. of πλευρίτης. II. as Subst., sub.

νδρος, pleuritis, Hipp., and Ar. Eccl. 417.

πλευρόθεν, Adv., (πλευρά) from the side, Soph. Tr. 938.

πλευροκόπεια, (κόπτω) to strike, smite the ribs, Soph. Aj. 236.

ΠΛΕΥΡΟΝ, τό, a rib, an older, esp. poet., form of πλευρά, but

hardly found save in plur., the ribs, side, Il. 4. 468, Hdt. 9. 22,

72; the more usu. form in Trag.; cf. sub πλευρά.

πλευροτόμης, ές, (τόπτω) striking the sides or ribs, Mel. 72.

πλεύρωμα, atos, τό, like πλευρώ, α' τῷδ, Aesch. Theb. 890, Cho. 686.

πλευστονέω or -έω, verb. Adj. from πλέω, one must sail, Ar. Lys. 411.

πλευστονέτης, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for sailing, οἶδος Theocr. 13. 52. Adv. —κώς, Arist. Meteor. From

ΠΑΕ'Ω, fut. πλεύσομαι or usu. πνευστοῦμαι: aor. 1 ἔπλευσα: perf. ἔπλευκα, pass. πέπλευσμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλεύσθη: Hom. uses only pres. and imprf., and in compos. also fut. πλεύσομαι Il. 11. 22: besides which he has Ep. and Ion. collat. forms πλέω and πλώω, with Ep. syncop. aor. ἐπλω. Though Hdt. mostly uses πλώω, all MSS. give the common form in some places, as 2. 96, 156.—The contr. into εἰ is oft. neglected in this Verb even by Att. writers, as Thuc. 4. 28 Bekk.

To sail, go by sea, Hom.; also, πλ. ἐν πόντῳ, ἐπὶ πόντῳ, ποταστονέων; a. acc. cognato, ἰγρὰ κέλευθα πλέν to sail the watery ways, Od. 3. 71, like ἰνέαι δδόν etc.; but this will hardly defend the reading πλέω οἴοντα πόντον Od. 1. 183, though πλέν θάλασσαν is found in Att., as Andoc. 18. 4, Lys. 105. 4, Isocr. 163 B. Later Poets seem to use πλέν in gen. for to travel, even by land, like the French *voyager*, Genol. Nic. Ther. 295, Merrick Tryph. 614. II. to swim, like νέω, Hdt. 2. 156.

III. metaph. to be unsteady, like things

floating in water, to totter, stagger, Polyb.

IV. Proverb., ταῦτης ἐπὶ (ε. τῆς πατρίδος) πλέοντες ὁρῆς, while we keep

(the ship of) our country right, Soph. Ant. 190, cf. Dem.

419. fin. (Hence *πλοῖον*. The Root is ΠΑΕ- or ΠΑΥ-, Sanscr.

plu, to swim: cf. Lat. flu-ere, our flow, flood, and plunge: also Lat. flere, Gr. δαύειν, βρῶν, φλέω, so that φανερὰν and πλάδος are prob. akin, and so no doubt is πλύνειν.)

πλέω, Att. contr. nom. and acc. neut. pl. for πλέονα, from

πλέων: as acc. sing. masc., v. πλέων.

πλέων, neut. πλέον, for πλείων, q. v.: freq. in Hom., and

Hes., but also in Att. who even prefer the neut. of this form.

πλέως, πλέα, πλέων, neut. plur. πλέα, full, Att. for πλέος, q. v.

πληγᾶνον, τό, (πλήσσω) a stick, rod, like βάκτρον.

πληγᾶς, δδος, ἡ, (πλήσσω) =δρέπανον, a sickle, Hesych.

II. αἱ Πληγᾶδες = Συναπληγᾶδες, Ap. Rh.

πληγηνίς, έος, δ and ἡ, (πέλας, πλησίον, *γένω) a half-brother,

half-sister.

πληγή, ἡ, (πλήσσω) a blow, stroke, shock, Hom., Hdt., etc.;

πληγὰς λαβείν Ar. Ran. 674, Thuc., etc.; πληγῶν δέισθαι Ar.

Nub. 493; opp. to πληγὰς προστρίθεισθαι, δοῦναι Ar. Eq. 5,

Dem. 1261. 20.—also a wound, hence Lat. plāga: of a stroke

by lightning, Hes. Th. 857; also a beating or fighting, battle

with clubs, Hdt. 2. 64: metaph., a blow, stroke, πληγαὶ βίωτον

Aesch. Eum. 933; πλ. θεοῦ a heaven-sent plague, Soph. Aj.

137, 279:—also a defeat, loss, Polyb.

πλήγμα, atos, τό, =foreg., Arist. H. A.

πληγμός, δ, (πλήσσω) an apoplectic stroke.

πληγνῆμος, rare Att. collat. form from πλησσω: Thuc. 4. 125

has compd. ἐκπληγνῆσθαι.

πλήθος, εος, τό, (πλεμπημι, πλήθω) fulness, a mass, throng,

crowd, esp. of people, Il. 17. 330, Hdt. 1. 77, etc.; a number,

Hdt. 6. 44, etc.: also the greater number, like τὸ πολὺ, οἱ πολλοί,

the greater part, the mass, main body, τὸ πλ. τὸ στρατὸν

Hdt. 1. 82; cf. 5. 92:—hence, the people, the commons, like

δήμος, Thuc. 1. 9; and freq. in Plat.; but also as opp. to δῆ-

μος, the mob, Xen. Ath. 2. 18: also the government of the

people, democracy, Hdt. 3. 81, Lys. 124. 5, etc.: also στρατὸν

πλήθος, periph. for στρατὸς πόλις, Hdt. 9. 73; as noun of

multitude with plur. Verb, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 416. II. in

Hdt. also oft. of magnitude, size, extent, ὅρος πλήθους μέγιστον,

πεδῖον πλήθος ἄπειρον, πλήθος ὁδοῦ etc., 1. 203, 204., 4. 123.

III. more rarely, length of Time, πλήθος χρόνου Thuc. 1.

1, Plat. Theat. 158 D, Isocr. 271 A. IV. ὡς πλῆθει upon

the whole, in general, Plat. Rep. 389 D: ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος

usually, mostly, Lat. ut plurimum. Hence

πληθόχορία, ἡ, a dancing much or often: from

πληθόχορος, on, much dancing.

πληθόχωρος, on, (χωρῶν) containing much.

πληθυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πληθύνω) increasing, Gramm.: δ πλ.

αριθμὸς the plural: hence in the plural. Adv. —κώς.

πληθύνω, (πληθῦς) to make full, fill; also to increase, extend, multiply.

II. intr. to be, become full, like πληθύνω: also to wax large or immoderate, Hdn., and N. T. 2. to be full of a resolution to do a thing, πρὸς τι Polyb.

III. Pass., πληθύνομαι to be filled or full, to abound, Theophr.; cf. πληθῦν. [ῶ] πληθῦς, ὄος, ἡ, Ep. dat. πληθῦν, not -θῦν, Pl. 2. 458, Od. 11. 514., 16. 105:—Ion. for πλῆθος, fulness, a throng, a crowd, esp. of people, freq. in Hom. as Noun of multitude with pl. Verb., Pl. 2. 278, etc. [ῶ] in nom. and acc. sing. always in Hom.; in later writ. like Ap. Rh. sometimes ῶ, though the examples are rather dub., Wern. Tryph. 322; in the other cases ὡ always.]

πληθύνω, δ. (πληθύνω) an increasing, enlargement. πληθύνω, (πληθῦς)=πληθύνω II, seemingly always intr. to be or become full, τῶς of a thing, Aesch. Pers. 420: absol., ἀγορῆς πληθύνουσιν Hdt. 4. 181, cf. ἀγορὰ ν: of rivers, to swell, rise, Hdt. 2. 19, 20. 2. to abound, Soph. Fr. 643; τινί in a thing, Id. Tr. 54: to increase in number, Aesch. Cho. 1052: to spread, prevail, Lat. invalescere, εἰς ἐπληθύνον λόγος Aesch. Aj. 860; δ πληθύνον λόγος the current story, Soph. O. C. 377; δ πληθύνον χρόνος increasing time, age, Ib. 930.

B. Pass., to be filled or full, Hdt. 2. 93; but with v. l. πλήθομαι: c. inf., to be fully resolved to do . ., Aesch. Ag. 1381, cf. πληθύνω II. 2.

πλήθω, only found in pres. impf., and poet. perf. τέπληθα, with pres. sign.; (the trans. αὐρ. ἐπλήσω belongs to πλῆ-πλημι, q. v.):—like πληθύνω and πληθύνω intr. II, to be or become full, τῶς Hom., who with Hes. and Aesch., only uses pres.: πλήθουσα Σελήνη the moon at full, Pl. 18. 484: of rivers, to swell, rise, Pl. 5. 87., 11. 492: ὑμῶν χεμερὶα πλῆθον Hes. Sc. 478; ἐν ἀγορᾷ πληθύνουσιν Plat. Gorg. 469 D, cf. ἀγορὰ ν: but, ἐν ἀγορᾷ πλῆθονος ὄχλον a throng crowding the, Pind. 4. 110:—to complete or pass a full period, Pors. Or. 54. Later writers sometimes joined πλήθω c. dat. pro gen., Schäf. Long. p. 410, Bast Ep. Cr. 229, 30.—Πλήθω is never trans., and only late writers use Med.

πληθωρόω, =πλήθω, to be full or satisfied: also as Dep. Med.; from

πληθώρη, ἡ, fulness: πλ. ἀγορῆς, =ἀγορὰ πλῆθουσα, Hdt., cf. ἀγορὰ ν.

III. Medic., repletion of blood or humors, fulness of habit, plethora. (Formed from πλῆθω, as ἐλπωρὴ from ἔλπω, not compd. of ἔρω.

πληθωρία, ἡ, =foreg.

πληθωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πληθωρία III) of full habit, plethoric.

πλήκτης, οὐ, δ. (πλήσσω) a striker, quarrelsome person: a disputer, fighter, railer, Wytt. Plut. 2. 132 D: Att. Superl. πλῆκτιστάτος. Hence

πληκτίζομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to fight, τινί Pl. 21. 499.

II. to beat one's breast for grief, Lat. plangere.

III. to excite by lustful looks etc., Ar. Eccl. 1000.—Cf. διαπλῆκίζομαι.

πληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλήσσω) of, for or belonging to striking, ἡ-κή (sub. τέχνῃ) fishing by means of striking or spearing, Plat. Soph. 220 E, cf. 200 C. 2. disposed to strike, quarrelsome, Arist. H. A. II. metaph. striking the senses, overpowering, δομῇ Adv. -κάς.

πληκτισμός, δ. (πληκτίζομαι III) amorous toying etc., Anth. πλῆκτρον, τό, (πλήσσω) any thing to strike with, esp. 1. an instrument for striking the lyre, Lat. plectrum, usu. of gold or ivory, h. Hom. Ap. 185, Pind. N. 5. 43. 2. a spear-point, Soph. Fr. 164: hence π. διοδόν, of lightning, Eur. Alc. 125. 3. a cock's spur, Lat. calcar, Ar. Av. 759, 1365. 4. a punting-pole or boat-hook, Hdt. 1. 104, Soph. Fr. 151.

πληκτροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making a πλῆκτρον.

πληκτροφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) with spurs, Arist. H. A.

πλήκτης, ορος, δ. =πλήκτης, Auth.

πλήμα, τό, =πλήσμα, Hesych., cf. Lob. Phryn. 254. Hence

πλήρωμα, =πλήρωμα, Hesych.

πλήμη, ἡ, also written πλῆμη, a rare form for πλῆσμη, v. Wessel. Diod. 1. 208.

πλημμελία, ἡ, (πλημμελής) strictly, a mistake in music, false note: in gen. mistake, faultiness, Plat. Apol. 22 D, Legg. 691 A. πλημμελέω, f. ἴσω, (πλημμελής) to make a false note in music: in gen. to err, make a mistake, do wrong, in a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1650, and freq. in Plat.; περί τι Antipho 123. 10;

εἰς τινα Aeschin. 24. 3:—Pass., πλημμελεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τινος to be undervalued, insulted by one, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 275 E, cf. ap. Dem. 279. 11. Hence

πλημμελία, ατος, τό, =πλημμελία, εἰς θεούς Aeschin. 68. 35. πλημμελής, ἐς, (πλῆν, μέλος) strictly, out of tune, making a false note, opp. to ἑμμελής: in gen. failing, erring, sinning: of things, unpleasant, harsh, παθεῖν τι πλ. Eur. Med. 306, and Plat.; πλ. τι δρᾶν τινά Eur. Hel. 1091. Adv. -λῶς, Plat. Legg. 793 C. (Acc. to Buttman. Ausf. Gramm. § 120. 7, from πλῆν and μέλεω.)

πλημμελῆσις, ἡ, (πλημμελέω) a failing, sinning, LXX.

πλήμη, ἡ, v. πλῆμη.

πλήμυρα, ἡ, =πλημυρίς, a flood or tide, Anth.; also written πλῆμυρα. (The paroxyt. accent, πλημυρία, is wrong before -ρά, cf. Buttman. Ausf. Gr. § 7 Anm. 17. n.) Hence

πλημυρίζω Hipp., also πλῆμυρὸν Orph., and πλῆμυρίζω, to flow, of the tide: in gen. to overflow, stream or pour itself over, be full to overflowing: also written πλῆμυρέω.

πλημυρία or πλῆμυρία, ἡ, =πλῆμυρα.

πλημυρίζω or πλῆμυρίζω, ἴσω, =πλημυρέω.

πλημυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the flow of the sea, πλ. ἐκ νότοντιο the flood setting in towards land, Od. 9. 486; and so, πλ. τῆς θαλάσσης Hdt. 8. 129, where it is also the flood-tide, opp. to ἐμπρῆσις, ἀνάρροια the ebb, cf. βῆλxia: also in gen. a flood, any overflowing, as a flood of tears, Aesch. Cho. 186, Eur. Alc. 184: hence metaph. overflow, esp. of the fluids of the body, Hipp., cf. Pöts. Oecon. (All words of this family are usu. written with μμ, upon the old deriv. from πλῆν and μύρω: some would write it with single μ, taking it to be lengthd. from πλῆμα, πλῆμη, πλῆσμη, πλῆ-μάω, πλῆθω, v. Buttman. Ausf. Gr. § 7 Anm. 17. n.) [ῶ] in the one passage where it occurs in Hom., but in Att. ῶ always, as Aesch. Cho. 186, Eur. Alc. 184; hence later it varies, v. Br. Ap. Rh. 4. 1260, but ῶ most usu.: in the other words from same root ῶ always.] Hence

πλημυρίζω, ὄν, overflowing, running over, full, Hesych.

πλημυρὸν or πλῆμυρὸν, =πλημυρίζω, metaph., Panyas. 1. 18 also in Med. [ῶ]

πλήμη, ἡ, the nave of a wheel, Pl. 5. 726., 23. 339, Hes. Sc. 309, elsewh. χουκίς. (From πλῆθω, πλῆμη; and so, strictly, any thing that is filled up.) Hence

πλημνόβητον, τό, (βέω) a hoop to secure the spokes of a wheel in the nave (πλήμη).

πλημοχοή, ἡ, (πλήμη, χέω) an earthen vessel for water, Eur. Pirith. 1, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 496 A; also κοτυλίσκος. It was used on the last day of the Eleusinian mysteries, which was thence itself called πλῆμοχοαί, ai.

πλήμυρα, πλῆμυρέω, πλῆμυρίς, πλῆμυρὸν, etc., v. πλῆμη. πλῆν, as Prep. c. gen. (strictly from πλέων, and so) more than, over, beyond: hence except, once in Hom., and Hes., viz. Od. 8. 207, Scut. 74; freq. in Hdt., and Att.: when found with another gen. as case then gen., it is not a Prep., but Adv., as οὐκ οἶδα πλῆν ἐν, as if it were ἐλλὰ ἢ, or οὔτι μὴ ἐν, Soph. O. C. 1161, Eur. El. 752; θησκούσι, πλῆν εἰς τις Soph. O. T. 118.

II. as Adv., besides, unless, save, freq. in Hdt., and Att.; πλῆν ἐν, πλῆν εἰ . . except if, or when, unless, save that, Soph. Phil. 710, etc., 80, πλῆν εἰ μὴ . . Dem. 141. 21: 80, πλῆν ὅταν . . Soph. El. 293: πλῆν ἢ . . ἐπεὶ . . Plat. Apol. fin.: πλῆν ἀλλὰ although, notwithstanding, however; also after parenth., yet, still, but; and so, πλῆν ἀλλὰ ἢ . . Jelf Gr. Fr. 773 Obs. 4: πλῆν ὅσον except so far as, Soph. O. T. 1509, πλῆν καθ' ὅσον εἰ . . Thuc. 6. 88: πλῆν ὅττω for πλῆν, only so, much like ἔλλα, Hdt. 7. 32, Dem. 241. 3; also, οὐδὲν ἔλλω πλῆν or οὐδὲν ἔλλω ἢ Soph. Aj. 125, Aut. 236, etc.: hence also like ἢ, after a Compar., ταὐτ' ἐστὶ κρείσσον πλῆν πεσὺν Eur. Heral. 231, cf. Jelf Gr. Fr. § 779 Obs. 2: a finite Verb rarely follows without εἰ or some other Conjunct., as πλῆν ἀπολχεῖται only he is gone, Soph. Tr. 41, cf. O. C. 1643; and so, πλῆν Ἀπολλωνιδῆς τις ἦν, for πλῆν Ἀπολλωνιδῶν τινός, Xen. An. 3. 31, 26.

πληνδῖος, ον, Ion. for πλανδῖος.

πλήνω, 3 pl. aor. pass. from πλῆσσειν, Od. 8. 57, Hes. Th. 688.

II. 3 pl. aor. syncope. poet. from πελάω, Pl. 11. 468.

πλήξιππος, ον, (πλήσσω, ἵππος) spurting, urging forward steeds, Hom., and Hes., epith. of heroes, like ἱπποδάμοις.

πληξίς, εως, ἡ, (πλήσσω) a stroke, blow, thrust, Diog. L.
πληρέυτες, -ρεύμενα, Ion. for πληροῦντες, -ρούμενα, Hdt.
πλήρης, es, gen. εως, contr. ους; (πλέος): full of, filled with, τι-
νός Hdt. i. 180, etc., and very freq. in Att.; more rarely, πλ. ὑπό
τινος Soph. Ant. 1017: absol. full, Hdt., and Att.; of a swollen
stream, Hdt. 2. 92; of the full moon, Id. 6. 106: hence 2.
in gen. full, complete, sufficient, Id. 8. 122; τὴν χάριν πλήρη
λαβεῖν Eur. Hel. 1411: of an assembly, full, Andoc. 15. 10: of
a pebble (ψήφος), whole, opp. to τετραπυμένῃ, Aeschin. 11. 34:
of numbers or periods of time, τέσσερα ἔτεα πλήρεα four full
years, Hdt. 7. 20. 3. satisfied, satiated, τινός with a thing,
Soph. Ant. 1052; c. part., πλήρης ἐστὶ θεόμενος he has gazed
his fill, Hdt. 7. 146, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1327. Hence
πληροσέλῃνος, ον, (σελήνη) of the full moon: τὸ πλ. the full
moon.

πληρότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλήρης) fullness.
πληροσύνως, Adv. part. pres. from πληρῶ.
πληροφορέω, (ἀφῶ) to bring full measure, give entire satis-
faction or certainty, Ctes. Pers. 39. In Pass., of persons, to
have full satisfaction, to be fully assured, know certainly; and
of things, to be fully believed, both in N. T. Hence
πληροφόρημα, ατος, τό, full measure; satisfaction, certainty,
esp. in Eocl.

πληροφορία, ἡ, full conviction, certainty, N. T.
πληρῶ, f. ὥω: (πλήρης, for πλήθος does not occur). To fill,
make full, τί τινος Hdt. 3. 123, etc.: rarely, πλ. τι εἰς τι to
pour one thing into another till it is full, as πλ. εἰς ἄγγους Eur.
I. T. 954: esp., 1. πλ. ναῦν to man a ship, Hdt. i. 171, 6.
89, etc.; also, πλ. ναῖν ἀνδρῶν Id. 3. 41, cf. Dem. 1211. 12,
and πλήρωμα: so too, πληροῦτε θωρακία man the walls, Aesch.
Theb. 32: also in Med., πληροῦσθαι τὴν ναῦν to man one's
ship, Isae. 89. 10, Dem. 1208. 14. 2. πλ. γυναικὰ to make
a woman pregnant. 3. to fill or satiate with food, Hipp.,
in Pass.; so, δατὸς πληρωθεῖς Eur. Antip. 45: hence to sat-
isfy, sate, πλ. θυμὸν to glut one's rage, Soph. Phil. 324, Eur.
Hipp. 1328, ἐπιθυμῶν Plat. Gorg. 494 C. 4. πλ. τὴν χρεῖαν
to surrily the need, Thuc. i. 70.

II. to make a number
full or complete, πλ. τοὺς δέκα μῆνας Hdt. 6. 63, cf. 7. 29,
Plat. Tim. 39 D: in gen. to make entire, of πληροῦντες τὴν
βουλὴν, τὸν χορὸν those who make up the entire number of the
council, the chorus:—Pass. c. fut. med. (Xen. Hipparch. 3. 6),
to be full, of the moon, Soph. Fr. 713: also to assemble in great
numbers.
III. to fulfil a duty towards one, τινί τι Aesch.
Theb. 464: hence to discharge a debt, in gen. to fulfil, accom-
plish, perform, Aesch. Ag. 313, in Pass.
IV. intr. to be
complete, ἡ δδὸς πληροῖ ἔν τῷ ὀρεῖ μὲν τούτῳ the way comes in
full to this number, Hdt. 2. 7.

πλήρωμα, ατος, τό, that by which a thing is filled, hence a
full measure, complement, νεῦν Hdt. 8. 43, 45; esp. of the men
in a ship, a ship's complement, her crew, Thuc. 7. 4, 12, Xen.,
etc.: of number, the sum, δὲ δακτόνα ἔτεα (ὅς) πλ. μακρότατον
πρόκειται 80 years are fixed as life's longest sum, Hdt. 3. 22,
cf. Ar. Vesp. 660:—Eur. oft. uses the word with a gen. of the
thing filled, as πλ. χθονός of men, Or. 1642; κυλικὸν πλ. of
wine, Tro. 824, cf. Ion 1051, 1412: but, πλ. δαυτός the satiety
of the feast, Eur. Med. 203; πλ. τυρῶν their fill of cheese, Id.
Cycl. 209. III. a filling up, completing, like sq., Soph.
Tr. 1213.

πλήρωσις, ἡ, (πληρῶ) a filling up, filling, making full, satis-
fying, Plat. Gorg. 496 E, etc.: a completing. II. pass. like
foreg. 11, fulness, Plat. Legg. 956 E: fulfilment, payment, com-
pletion.
III. the completing a number, Hdt. 3. 67.

πληρωτής, οἰ, ὅ, one who fills or completes a number, πλ.
ἐρανός, = ἐρανιστής, Dem. 547. 18, cf. Interpp. ad Hesych. 2.
p. 980.
πληρωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (πληρῶ) making full, filling up.
πληροτάδω, f. ὥω, (πλητός) to bring near, τινά τι Xen. Equ.
2. 5: hence Pass. to be brought near, approach, come near, τινί
Eur. El. 634. II. intr. in signf. of Pass., τινί or τινος
Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 17, 3, 2, 8; absol. to be near, Soph. O. T. 91;
πλ. τόπω Amphip. Amp. 2: hence to be about one, be one's fol-
lower or friend: also c. dat., to be always near, live with, asso-
ciate with, Lat. familiariter vit, τῷ ἀνδρὶ Soph. O. T. 1136, and

so freq. in Plat., and Oratt.; but, πλ. γυναικί, like πέλδω, to go
in to a woman, have sexual intercourse with her, Isocr. 34 C.
πλησιαιότερος and πλησιαιότατος, Att. Compar., and Superl.
from πλησιός: Adv. Compar. πλησιαιότερ Hdt. 4. 112.
πλησιότατος, ον, (πλησιός, ὅς) near the sea, like ἀγχίαλος,
Posidon. ap. Ath. 333 C. [I]

πλησιόσμαι, ατος, τό, = sq.
πλησιόσμαιος, ὅς, (πλησιόζω) an approaching, approach, τοῦ
φοβεροῦ Arist. Rhet.: neighbourhoo, company: sexual in-
tercourse, Diog. L. 2. 100.

πλησιόστος, ἡ, ὅν, (πλησιόζω) brought near, near.
πλησίγινθος, ον, (πίμπλημι, πλήσω, γινθος) filling the
cheeks, Sopat. ap. Ath. 109 E.

πλησιόστερος, -έστωτος, v. πλήσιος fin.
πλησιόμοχος, ον, (πίμπλημι, μί) full of distress, very dub.
πλησιονεῖων, ονος, ὅ, a near neighbour, next neighbour, Boeot.
πλεισιονεῖων, Inscr. ap. Müller Orchom. p. 472.

πλησιόκοι, ον, (πλησιός) near the house, dwelling near, Dio C.
πλησιός, ἰα, ἰον, (πίλας, πέλδω) near, Hom., τινός Il. 6.
249, Od. 5. 71, τινί Il. 23. 732. II. as Subst. a neigh-
bour, Hom., also Hdt. 7. 152:—Adv. πλησίον, near, nigh, hard
by, τινός Hom., and Hdt. 4. 111; τινί Hom.: ὁ πλησίον (sub.
ὄν) one's neighbour, Theogn. 221, 611, Eur. Hec. 996, and
freq. in Plat.; so Dor. ὁ πλάτιον, Theocr. 5. 28, 10. 3.—The
Adj. is mostly poet. and Ion., though it also occurs in Trage,
but in Att. Prose only the Adv., v. supr.

B. Compar. πλησιόστερος Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 23; Superl.
-έστωτος: also πλησιαιότερος, -τατος Id. An. 1. 10, 5, 7. 3, 29
(but with v. l. -έστωτος, -ώτατος, v. Poppo ad l.): nearer, near-
est or next, both forms Att., though the last more freq. [I]
πλησιόχωρος, ον, (χώρα) near a country, bordering upon,
τινί Hdt. 3. 97; but he more use. has it absol. of persons who
live in a near country, neighbours, as 3. 89, 4. 13, etc.

πλησιόσσει, ον, (πίμπλημι, πλήσω, ἰστίον) filling or swelling
the sails, οἶρος Od. 11. 7, 12. 149; τινά Eur. I. T. 439.
πλησιόφαις, ἑς, (τίμπλημι, πλήσω, φάος) in the full light, esp.
of the moon.

πλησιόφωτος, ον, (φῶς) = foreg.
πλήσμαι, ατος, τό, (πίμπλημι, πλήσω) like πλήρωμα, that
which fills or satisfies. II. impregnation, conception, like
ἄβευμα, Arist. H. A.

πλήσμη, ἡ, also πλῆμη and πλῆμμη, (πλέος, πλήθω): like
πλημμυρίς the flood-tide, as opp. to the ebb; and in plur., in
gen. the swelling or rising of water, of a river, etc. ἐν πλήσμησι
διππεῖτος ποταμοῖο Hes. Fr. 25.

πλήσμων, ἰα, ἰον, (πίμπλημι) filling, gorging, Plut.: hence
τὸ πλήσμων, a surfeit, disgust. Adv. -ίως.
πλησμονή, ἡ, (πίμπλημι) a filling up, satiety, Eur. Tro.
1211, etc.; esp. with food, repletion, a surfeit, Hipp.: in gen.
fulness, plenty, Eur. Incert. 112. Hence

πλησμονικός, ἡ, ὅν, fond of gorging.
πλησμονώδης, es, (πλησμονή, εἶδος) of a filling or cloying
nature, Hipp.; like πλήσμων.

πλήσσω, Att. -ττω, (cf. sub fin.): f. ἔω: perf. 2, sometimes with
pass. signf., πέπληγα: perf. pass. πέπληγμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλήγην,
but in compds. usu. ἐπλάγχην, e. g. ἐπεπλάγχην, κατεπλάγχην etc.
[α]: Hom. uses perf. 2 always in act. signf. and Ep. redupl.
aor. 2 act. and Med. πέπληγον, inf. πεπληγόμεν, πεπληγόμεν,
and with augm. ἐπέπληγον Il. 5. 504; also in Il. 3. 31, we
have κατεπλήγην for κατεπλάγχην: fut. 3 pass. πεπληξέμαι Eur.
Hipp. 894, and Plat.

To strike, smite, wound, oft. in Hom.; esp. of a direct blow,
as opp. to βάλλειν, Hdt. 6. 117: c. acc. dupl. pers. et rei, to strike
one on., πλῆσσειν τινὰ κεφαλῇ, πόδα etc., and still more closely,
τὸν κατ' ἀκρὸν τινος μέσσω νῦτα πλῆξαι Od. 10. 161; ποδὶ πλῆξαι to
kick or smite, Od. 22. 20; but, πέπληγον χορὸν ποσὶν, like Lat.
terram pulsare or pede quatere, Od. 8. 264; πλῆσσειν παγγῆσιν
Il. 2. 264; ἵππους ἐ πόλεμον πεπλήγμεν to whip on the horses
to the fray, Il. 16. 728; of Zeus, to strike with lightning, Hes.
Th. 855:—sometimes c. acc. objecti, κοιναῖον ἐς οὐρανὸν ἐπι-
πληγον πόδες ἵππων struck the dust up to heaven, Il. 5. 504;
and so, Zeus ἐπ' Ἰδαν πλάξαι κεραυνόν (for Ἰδαν πλάξαι κεραυνῶν)
Pind. N. 10. 132, cf. παῖο:—Med., πλῆξασθαι μὲν etc., to smite

Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9. 4. 3. later used even of a journey by land, Lob. Phryn. 615, cf. πλέω: in Nic., of the crawling of a serpent.

πλουδοκέω, (πλοῦς, δοκέω) to wait for fair weather for sailing, Cic. Att. 10. 8. 9.

πλουθυγεία, ἡ, (πλοῦτος) health and wealth, Ar. Av. 731, Vesp. 677, Eq. 1091. [7]

πλοῦς, ὁ, Att. contr. for πλός, q. v.

πλουσιάζω, (πλούσιος) to enrich, Hdn.

πλουσιακός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to, peculiar to a rich man, Alex. Incert. 10. 5.

πλουστία, late form for πλουτέα.

πλουσιδωρος, ον, (δωρεά) giving costly presents. II. pass. richly endowed.

πλούσιος, ἰα, ἰον, (πλοῦτος) rich, wealthy, Hes. Op. 22, μέγα πλ. Hdt. 1. 32: c. gen. rei, rich in a thing, like Lat. dives prius, Eur. Or. 394: sometimes with collat. notion of royal or noble, Soph. O. T. 1070. II. ample, abundant, Eur. Dan. 3. Adv. -ως, Hdt. 2. 44, and Eur.

πλουτάγαθός, ἐς, v. πλουτογαθός.

πλουτάκαδμεια, ἡ, the Academic philosophy which holds outward goods in esteem.

πλούταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a rich church, a word coined by Eupol. Colac. 1. 9, like πηλαξ, στόμαξ &c., v. Meineke Menand. p. 161, and cf. the Lat. termin. -as.

πλουτέω, f. ἥω, (πλοῦτος) to be rich, τάχα σε γηλώσει ἀεργὸς πλουτεῖντα Hes. Op. 311; πλ. μέγα, μέλιστα Hdt. 1. 32, 3. 57, and freq. in Eur., etc. πλ. ἀπὸ τῶν κουνῶν to be rich from the public purse, Ar. Plut. 569: c. gen., to be rich, abound in a thing, πόνον Aesch. Fr. 225, cf. Xen. An. 7. 7, 28; also, τινὶ Id. Rep. Ath. 2. 11. Hence

πλουτηρός, ὁ, ὄν, enriching, ἔργον Xen. Oec. 2. 10.

πλουτιζέω, f. ἰώω, (πλοῦτος) to enrich, Aesch. Ag. 1268, Xen., etc.: metaph., πλ. τινὰ στεναγοῖσι Soph. O. T. 30; ἀρετῇ Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 9: in gen. to make happy, gladden, Aesch. Ag. 586.

πλουτινδην, Adv. according to one's wealth, πλ. αἰρεῖσθαι Arist. Pol., cf. ἀριστηνδην.

πλουτισμός, ὁ, (πλουτίζω) an enriching.

πλουτογαθός, ἐς, Dor. for πλουτογαθός, (γῆω) delighting by riches, now read Aesch. Cho. 801, from Turneb.; for the reading of the MSS., πλουτάγαθός, is against the metre.

πλουτοδότειρα, ἡ, fem. from πλουτοδοτήρ, giver of riches, Orph.

πλουτοδότης, (πλουτοδότης) to give riches. II. to give rich presents to, τινά Orph.

πλουτοδοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq., Anth.

πλουτοδοτής, ον, ὁ, giver of riches, Hes. Op. 125.

πλουτοκράτης, f. ἥω, to govern through wealth. Hence

πλουτοκρατία, ἡ, an oligarchy of wealth, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 2.

πλουτοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) creating wealth, enriching, Plut.

πλοῦτος, ὁ, wealth, riches, Hom., and Hes.: in plur., treasures, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 365: c. gen. rei, πλοῦτος χρυσοῦ, ἀργύρου treasure of gold, silver, etc., Hdt. 2. 121, 1, cf. Pors. Med. 542:—metaph., πλ. πλουτῶν Emped. 300. II. as masc. prop. n. Plutus, god of riches, son of Demeter and Iasios, Hes. Th. 969: the later legend represents him as blind; v. also Πλούτων. (Prob. akin to πολῖς, πλῶν &c.)

πλουτοταφής, ἐς, (θάπτω) buried in riches, Eust.

πλουτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing or bringing riches, enriching, Plut.

πλουτόχων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, rich in the treasures of the land, Aesch. Eum. 947.

Πλούτων, ὄνος, ὁ, poet. also Πλουτῶς, Pluto, god of the nether world, first in Trag., as Aesch. Fr. 806, Soph. Ant. 1200, Eur. Alc. 360: orig. an epith. of Ἄιδης, from πλοῖτος, because corn, the chief wealth of early times, was held as sent from beneath and the gift of Hades, as husband of Persephoné the daughter of Demeter, v. Müller Literat. of Greece: hence Pluto was confounded with Plutus, and was also considered as the god of riches, cf. Soph. Fr. 259, Ar. Plut. 747. Hence

Πλουτώνιος, ἰα, ἰον, belonging to Pluto or the nether world: τὰ πλ. (sub. χωρία) places where there are nether vapors, like the Grotto del Cane near Naples, looked upon as entrances to the nether world, Strab.; cf. Χαρώνειος.

πλόχάνον, τό, v. πλόκανον.

πλοχμός, οὔ, ὁ, (πλέω) like πλόκαμος, usu. in plur. locks, hair, Il. 17. 52.

πλωδής, ἐς, (πλός, εἶδος) swimming. II. metaph. loose, slack, not solid, Hipp., v. Föes. Oecon.

πλύμα, ατος, τό, (πλύνω) water in which something has been washed: πλ. ἀλεύρου a decoction or infusion of it, Föes. Oecon.

Hipp. II. metaph., a low prostitute. [v, Nic. Al. 258, Herm. Orph. Hymn. 10. 22.]

πλύνειν, ον, δ, =πλύντης, πλύντης, A. B.

πλύνος, ον, ὁ, a thing that is washed.

πλύνος, ὁ, (πλύνω) a pit, in which dirty clothes were washed by treading, Id. 12. 153, Od. 6. 40, 86; later also, a washing trough or tub. II. metaph., πλυνὸν ποιεῖν τινά, =πλύνω II, Ar. Plut. 1061.

πλυντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (πλύνω) =πλύντης. Hence

πλυντήριος, ον, belonging to, fit for washing or cleaning: hence τὰ Πλυντήρια (sub. ἐσθ.) a festival at Athens, in which the clothes of Athens's statue were washed, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 12, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 69.

πλύντης, ον, ὁ, (πλύνω) a clothes-cleaner: the Gramm. however reject this form, Lob. Phryn. 256.

πλυντικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to washing or cleaning, like πλυντήριος: ἡ πλ. (sub. τέχνη) clothes-washing, Plat. Polit. 282 A.

πλυντρια, ἡ, fem. from πλυντήρ, a washer-woman.

πλυντρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =foreg., Ar. Fr. 642. II. πλυντρίς γῆ, a kind of fuller's earth, Theophr.

πλύντρον, τό, the wages of a πλύντης. II. =πλύμα, Arist. Probl.: from

πλύνω [v], fut. πλύνεω, contr. πλυνῶ: aor. ἐπλύνω: pf. πέπλυκα, pf. pass. πέπλύμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλύνην [v], but usu. poet. ἐπλύνθη. To wash, clean, esp. linen and clothes, opp. to λούωμαι to bathe, or λίσπω to wash the hands or feet, Hom. (who only uses fut. πλυνέω and aor.), and Att.: metaph. τὸ πρᾶγμα πέλνεται the thing is washed to pieces, i. e. worn out, Sositat. ap. Ath. 377 F. II. as a slang term, πλύνειν τινά, as we say to wipe him down, give him a dressing, i. e. abuse or beat him, Ar. Act. 381, Dem. 997. 24; and so, πλ. τινά τὰ πόρρητα Id. 1335. 5, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 221. (On the Root v. πλέω sub fin.) Hence

πλύνσιμος, ον, to be washed. [v]

πλύνσις, εως, ἡ, (πλύνω) a washing, cleaning, Plat. Rep. 429 E. [v]

πλυσία, ατος, τό, =πλύμα, susp.

πλυσμός, ὁ, =πλυσίς.

πλύντης, ον, ὁ, =πλύντης. [v]

πλῦτός, ὁ, ὄν, (πλύνω) washed, cleaned.

πλώας, ἄδος, ἡ, (πλᾶω) =πλώουσα, sailing or floating about, ὕριπτες Ap. Rh., and Pors. would so read in Soph. Phil. 1093: πλ. νεφέλη a floating cloud, Plut.: πλ. νῆσοι the Harpy islands in the Aegean sea, afterwards called Στροφοῖδες.

πλωῖας, ἄδος, ἡ, =πλώας, Plut.

πλωῖζω, to sail on the sea, use ships, πλωῖσαι ἐν (or πλωῖσαι) νηυσὶ Hes. Op. 632, cf. Thuc. 1. 13:—Plat. (Rep. 388 A) read πλωῖοντ' ἀλίων in Il. 24. 12.—Even the Att. prefer πλωῖον to πλωῖω, Lob. Phryn. 616, cf. sq.

πλώμιος, ον, (πλώω) fit for sailing: 1. of a ship itself, fit for sea, sea-worthy, Thuc. 1. 29., 2. 13 (v. sub. fin.) 2. of the sea, navigable.

3. of the wind, fair.

4. in neut., πλωιωτέρων γενομένων or ὄντων as navigation advanced, as circumstances became favorable for navigation, Thuc. 1. 7, 8: also πλωῖμα ἐστὶν Heliod.—Even the Att. prefer πλώμιος to πλώμιος, cf. foreg.: Bekker in Thuc. gives the short form, although he writes πλωῖζω, not πλωῖω, in the same author.

πλωῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. l. for πλώας.

πλώς, ὁ, gen. πλωτός, (πλώω) a swimmer. II. a fish, elsewh. κερστρές, Epich. p. 44.

πλώσιμος, ον, =πλώμιος, Soph. O. C. 663.

πλωτάρχης, ον, ὁ, (πλώω, ἄρχω) a ship-captain, dub.

πλωτης, (πλώτης) to navigate, Polyb., in Pass.

πλωτή, ἡ, v. πλωτός.

πλωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =πλώτης, Ar. Eccl. 1087, Plat. Rep. 489 A.

πλώτης, ον, ὁ, (πλώω) one who sails, a seaman. II. a swimmer. Hence

πλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to, skilled in seamanship or swimming*: ὁ πλ. a seaman, Plat. Ax. 368 B.

πλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλώω) *sailing, floating, νῆσος* Od. 10. 3, Hdt. 2. 156; ὀρνίθες Arist. H. A. 1.—ὁ πλωτός, a tribe of fish that constantly float on the surface, so ἡ πλωτή μύραινα, Lat. *fluta*, Ath.

II. *navigable*, Hdt. 2. 102: ἡ πλ. ὁῖμος Lyc.: ὁ πλωτός the season for sailing, Heracid.

πλώω, ὀρος, ὅ, = πλώω, poet.

πλώω, ἡ, ὄσω, pf. πέπλωκα, Ep. and Ion. for πλέω, to sail, float, II. 21. 302, Od. 5. 240. Hom., besides the pres. and impf., has Ep. syncop. aor. ἔπλων, ω, ω, part. πλώς, gen. πλώτος, but aor. only in compds. ἀπέπλω, ἐπέπλω, part. ἐπιπλώς, παρέπλω: but Hdt. has pres. inf. πλώων 4. 156, and part. πλωσάσθαι 8. 10, 23, 42; impf. ἔπλων 8. 41, and aor. 1 ἔπλωσα 4. 148; inf. πλώσαι 1. 24; part. πλώσας 4. 156, which also occurs once in Hom. in the compd. ἐπιπλώσας Pl. 4. 47. It was rarely used in Att. drama, v. Dind. Ar. Thesm. 878.—Hom. seems to have used πλώω and its derivs. more in the signif. of to float, πλέω in that of to sail.

πνέω, poet. for πνέω, q. v., Hom., and Hes., also Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67.

πνέμα, ατος, τό, (πνέω) *wind, air*, first in Hdt., πνέματα ἀνέμων 7. 16, 1, and then freq. in Att., esp. in Prose, πνὴ being the more usu. form in Poetry, and the only one in Hom.

2. esp. like Lat. *anima* (Cic. Tusc. Q. 1. 9), the air we breathe, breath, πν. Blov the breath of life, Aesch. Pers. 507; πνέμα ἀθροίζω to collect breath, Eur. Phoen. 851; πν. ἀφίνα, μεθίνα to give up the ghost, Id. Hec. 571, Tro. 780; cf. Thuc. 2. 49. Proverb., ὠθηρότος ἐστὶ πνέμα καὶ σκιά μόνον Soph. Fr. 13:—also breathing, respiration, esp. freq. in Hipp., who uses it in various phrases, πνέμα ἀναφύω to breathe hard; so too, τὸ πνέμα ἄνω ἔχειν to be out of breath; and τὸ πνέμα γίγνεται ἄνω (cf. Mein. Menand. 12), and, μετέωρον πνέμα, like Horace's *sublimis anhelitus*, breathlessness, when the breath seems to be stopped at the upper end of the wind-pipe; also, πν. ἀνεκόμενον; πν. ἀλίζμενον a thick, quick breathing, etc.; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: also absol. difficulty of breathing, Id.—in plur. breathings, gasps.

3. life, soul, spirit, also the spirit, a living being, like Lat. *anima*, Plut.: a Spirit, spiritual Being, N. T. 4. metaph. spirit, i. e. feeling, Soph. O. C. 612; so, αἰδὼς πνευματὶ δέασθαι Aesch. Supp. 30.

5. in hunters' language, the scent. II. in Gramm. the breathing, πν. δασὺ καὶ ψιλὸν *spiritus asper et lenis*.

πνευματόφορος, ὄν, (ἐμφέρω) = πνευματόφορος.

πνευματίας, ὄν, ὁ, (πνέμα) = πνευματῶδης 1. 3, Hipp.

πνευματῖα, = πνευστῖα, to pant.

πνευματίζω, (πνέμα) to fan by blowing. II. in Gramm. to write or speak with the breathing (*spiritus*), Antigon. Caryst.

πνευματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to wind or breath*, πν. ὁρίων the organ of breathing: πν. ὄργανον a machine moved by wind or air.

II. *windy, exposed to wind*, Theophr. III. act. blowing up, making flatulent, βράματα Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 C.

IV. later, of the spirit, spiritual, Plut. V. of πνευματικοί, a school of physicians who pretended to explain every thing from the πνέμα. Adv. —κῶς.

πνευματίον, τό, Dim. from πνέμα, Polyb. [ἄ]

πνευματίος, ὄν, also ἰα, ἰον: *windy, portending wind*, Arat. [ἄ]

πνευματισμός, ὁ, (πνευματίζω II) a writing or speaking with the breathing (*spiritus*).

πνευματόδοχος, ὄν, (δέχομαι) receiving wind.

πνευματόκλη, ἡ, a flatulent or windy hernia.

πνευματόκλινος, ὄν, (κινέω) moved by the wind or spirit.

πνευματόμαχος, ὄν, (μάχομαι) fighting with the wind; or in Eccl., with the Spirit. [ἄ]

πνευματόφθαλμος, ὁ, a hernia caused by pent up vapours about the navel, ? (a wind-rupture in new-born children ?).

πνευματόποιεω, to produce wind, make windy, fill with wind, Arist. Probl.: from

πνευματόποιος, ὄν, (ποιέω) producing wind or breath, Philem. Lex. 164, p. 109. Osann.

πνευμάτορρος, ὄν, contr. ρρους, ὄν, (ρέω) flowing with winds, i. e. with draughts or currents of air, Plat. Crat. 410 B.

πνευμάτορροίμαι, as Pass., to be borne, moved by wind, or as by the wind, LXX.

II. to be inspired: from πνευμάτορρος, ὄν, (φέρω) borne by the wind, LXX. II. inspired, Ib.

πνευμάτω, (πνέμα) to turn into wind. Pass. to become wind, evaporate, Arist. Gen. An. II. to blow or puff up:—Pass. to be flatulent, or to be asthmatic, Foës. Oecon. Hipp., v. πνευματῶδης fin.

πνευμάτῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) windy, exposed to the wind, τόποι Theophr. 2. full of wind, flatulent, Hipp. 3. asthmatic, Id.: cf. Foës. Oecon.

II. act. blowing or puffing up. πνευμάτωσις, ἡ, (πνευματώ) a blowing or puffing up, Arist. Respir. [ἄ] Hence

πνευμάτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, blowing up, making flatulent. πνευμονία, ἡ, Att. πνευμ-, (πνεῦμα) a disease of the lungs, Plut.

πνευμονίας, ὄν, ὁ, (πνεῦμα) of the lungs, pulmonary. πνευμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. πνευμ-, belonging to the lungs: esp. affected with a disease of the lungs, Arist. Probl.

πνευμονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. πνευμ-, (πνεῦμα) = πνευμονία. πνευμονώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the lungs, spongy: from

πνεῦμα, ὄν, ὁ, in common Att. also πνεῦμα, which may be allowed in Plat. Tim. 70 C, but not in Trag., Lob. Phryn. 305, Br. and Herm. Soph. Tr. 564, 775, (πνέω, πνέμα)—usu. in pl. πνεύμονες, the organs of breathing, the lungs, II. 4. 528, Trag., etc.; also in sing., II. 20. 486. Cf. πλεύμων. (With the Ion. form πλεύμων cf. the Lat. *pulmo*).

πνεύσις, ἡ, (πνέω) a blowing, breathing.

πνεύστις, ὄν, ὁ, (πνέω) one who gasps, breathes hard. Hence

πνευστῖα, to gasp, breathe hard, pant, Hipp., and Arist. Rhet. πνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to blow or breathe: from

ΠΝΕΩ, poet. πνέω: fut. πνεῶω and later πνεύσομαι, usu. πνευσσοίμαι: aor. 1 ἔπνευσα, pass. ἐπνεύσθην. Hom. uses only pres. and impf., usu. in poet. form πνέω, but also πνέω Od. 5. 469: Hes. too has both forms and uses also part. aor. act.—For pf. pass. πέπνυμαι, part. πεπνύμενος, v. sub πέπνυμαι.

To blow, breathe, of the wind and air, Od. 4. 361, v. 5. 469, etc. II. to breathe, send forth an odor, ἥδον πν. Od. 4. 446.

III. of animals, to breathe hard, pant, gasp, Ib. 13. 385; ἔπνευ πνέω Aesch. Cho. 622.

IV. in gen. to draw breath, breathe, and so to live, Ib. 17. 447, Od. 18. 131. V. metaph., c. acc. cognato, μένεα πνεύοντες breathing spirit, freq. in Hom. as epith. of warriors; so too, πῦρ πν. Hes. Th. 319, Pind. Fr. 112, and so (in a rhetorical passage) even in Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 12; *Ἄρεα πνέω, Lat. *Martem spirare*, Aesch. Ag. 376; φόνον πν. Ib. 1309; and so in Com., πνέω Ἀλφειόν, of a swift runner, Ar. Av. 1121: μέγα πνέω to be of a high spirit, Lat. *magnum spirare*, Eur. Andr. 189; so too, πολλὸς ἔπνευ Dem. 787. 20:—in gen. of the mind, χαμηλὰ, κενεὰ πν. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 11. 29, Dissen N. 3. 33; also absol., ἐπὶρ σάκεων πνεύοντες breathing over their shields, i. e. unable to repress their rage for war, Hes. Sc. 24, like Statius' *animus ultra thoracis anhelus*.

VI. to breathe favorably on one, Lat. *aspirare*, πν. χάριν τινί Aesch. Ag. 1206; ἔφ' ὃν μὴ πνεύσῃς ἐνδέξῃς Call. Ep. 9. 3.

VII. c. gen. to smell, be redolent of a thing, ὄν μύρον πν. Soph. Fr. 147; πνέω χαρίτων, ἐρώτων, Wern. Tryph. 505; but rarely c. dat., to smell with a thing, Ep. Ad. 111. (The Root is ΠΝΕ- or ΠΝΤ-, hence πνεῦμα, πνῆσθ' etc.: πνέω is prob. akin.) [The ε in this Verb sometimes melts into one syll. with the foll. vowel, Aesch. Ag. 1517, 1493, cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 132.]

πνιγᾶλιν, ὄν, ὁ, (πνέω) the night-mare, Lat. *incubo*, also πνέ and ἐπιδάκτρης, from the sense of throttling which accompanies it. [?]

πνιγέα, ἡ, a dry or vapour-bath, Lat. *vaporiarium*, Gal.: from πνιγέως, ὄν, (πνέω) a place, vessel for baking, an oven.

2. a cove-feu, cover put on coals to smother the flame, Ar. Nub. 96.

II. a hydraulic instrument in which air is pent up.

III. a muzzle for horses, etc.

πνιγρός, ὁ, ὄν, (πνέω) choking, stifling, whether by throttling or heat, Ar. Ran. 122, where there is a play on this double sense; in the latter, Thuc. 2. 52.

πνιγίζω, = πνέω, Anth.

πνιγίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, γῆ, a sort of clay.

πνίγμα, ατος, τό, (πνίγω) a choking, eis π. χεῖρα to have fast by the throat, throttled, Cephisodot. ap. Arist. Rhēt. 3. 10, 7.

πνιγμονή, ἡ, =sq.

πνιγμός, ὁ, (πνίγω) a choking, Xen. Oec. 17. 12: stifling heat. II. a being choked, suffocation, Hipp. III. a seething, stewing, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 E. Hence

πνιγμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) choking, βῆξ Hipp.: stifling hot. πνιγμός, εσσα, εν, =πνιγμός, Anth.

πνίγος, τό, (πνίγω) choking, Hipp.; and so drowning, or stifling heat, Hipp., and Thuc. 7. 87. II. in the Parabasis of the Att. Comedy =μακρός, because this part of it was to be spoken at one breath, and so nearly choked the actor, Schol. Ar. Ach. 666, cf. παράβασις III: the accent πνίγος also occurs as

πνιγμός, ap. pass., Lob. Phryn. 107: from ΠΝΙΓΩ: fut. med. with trans. sign. πνιγμαι, usu. πνιζομαι, in Luc. also πνίξω: fut. pass. πνιγήσομαι: aor. ἐπνίξα, inf. πνίξει, aor. pass. ἐπνιγνύη. To stifle, choke, Plat. Gorg. 522 A: to seize by the throat, throttle, Ar. Nub. 1376:—Pass. to be choked, etc.; to be drowned, Xen. An. 5. 7, 25. II. to cook in a close-covered vessel, as we say to smother (in onions), to seeth, stew or bake, Hdt. 2. 92, cf. Ar. Vesp. 511, Casaub. Ath. 66 E. III. metaph.

to torment, like ἔγχω. (Cf. πνιγ sub fin.) [ζ, except in aor. pass., Lob. Phryn. 107.]

πνιγώδης, ἐς, (πνίγος, εἶδος) stifling, suffocating, θέρος Hipp. 2. pass. choked, stopped, φάρυγξ Hipp.

πνικτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πνίγω) a choker, Nonn. πνικτός, ὁ, ὄν, (πνίγω) stifled, strangled, N. T. II. sodden, stewed, as meat in a covered pan, Antiph. Ἄγρουκ. 1. 4: in gen. pent up, like air in a vessel.

πνίξ, ἴγος, ἡ, (πνίγω) a stifling, suffocation, Hipp. II. =πνιγάλων.

πνίξις, ἡ, (πνίγω) a stifling, strangling, smothering, Theophr. II. a seething, stewing meat, etc.

πνοή, ἡς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. πνοή, as always in Hom.; Dor. πνοά Pind., (πνέω):—a blowing, wind, blast, air, freq. in Hom., absol. or with gen. added, as πνοή ἀνέμων, Βορέα, Ζεφύρου; also in plur., ἅμα πνοήσι ἀνέμοιο along with, i. e. as swift as the wind; and so simply, ἅμα πνοήσι Hom.; πνοαὶ ἀνέμων Hes. Th. 253, 268. 2. an airing, and so cooling or refreshing.

II. of men and animals, a breathing hard, fetching breath; in gen. the breath, II. 23. 380; and freq. later, esp. in plur., as Soph. El. 719, and Eur.: πνοή Ἡφαίστιο the breath of Hephaistos, i. e. flame, II. 21. 355; also, πυρὸς πνοαί Eur. Tro. 815: metaph., πνοαῖς Ἀπείας Aesch. Theb. 115: θυμοῦ πνοαί Eur. Phoen. 454, cf. Ar. Av. 1396. III. a breathing odor, fragrance, smell, in gen. a vapor, exhalation, σποδὸς προσέμπει πλούτων πνοάς, of a burning city, Aesch. Ag. 820.

IV. the breath of a wind-instrument, δονακός Eur. Or. 145. The word is almost solely poet., πνεῖμα being used in Prose.

πνοήπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, wind-footed, swift as the wind. πνοή, Ep. and Ion. for πνοή, Hom., and Hes.

πνός, ὁ, Att. contr. πνός, =πνοή. πνέκλις, ου, ὁ, v. πνικτήρις: from πνύξ, gen. πνικός (v. infr.), ἡ, the Πνύξ, i. e. the place at Athens where the ἐκκλησίαι or meetings of the people were held, freq. in Ar., v. infr.; it was cut out of a hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile west of the Acropolis, being of semicircular form like a theatre; v. Wordsworth's Athens, p. 65, sq.

II. the people assembled in the πνύξ.—The old and proper gen. is πνικός, dat. πνικῷ, acc. πνίκα, Rubnk. Tim., Dind. Ar. Eq. 165, cf. Ach. 20, etc., and πνικτήρις: late writers formed the cases regularly πνικός, πνικῷ, πνίκα, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 58, in voc. (The genit. πνικός is also confirmed by comparison with the Adj. πνικτός crowded, packed, whence the strict sense of the word.—Prob. the nom. was changed for convenience of pronunciation.)

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ΠΟΨ, f. ὄω, to root up weeds, weed. II. to be like grass, Strab.

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ποδηγέτω, *ἡ, ὥς, to lead, guide, Lyc.* : from ποδηγέτης, *οὐ, ὅ, like ποδηγός, a leader, guide, Lyc.* : from ποδηγέ, *ἡ, ὥς, (ποδηγός) to lead, guide, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 899 A.* Hence
 ποδηγῆτικος, *ἡ, ὅν, belonging to, fitted for leading or guiding.*
 ποδηγία, *ἡ, (ποδηγός) a leading, guiding, Lyc.*
 ποδηγικός, *ἡ, ὅν, belonging to, fitted for a leader : from ποδηγός, ὅν, Dor. and Att. ποταγός, Lob. Phryn. 429, Pors. Or. 26, (ἄγω, ἡγέομαι) : strictly, guiding the foot : a guide, Eur. Phoen. 1715 : in gen. an attendant, Soph. Ant. 1181. Ir. Compar. ποδηγέστερος.*
 ποδηνεκής, *ἑς, reaching down to the foot, Il. 10. 24, 178 ; κίθων Alveos Hdt. 1. 195.*
 ποδήμενος, *οὐ, (ἄνεμος) wind-swift, epith. of Iris, freq. in Il., never in Od. ; cf. ποδαυρος.*
 πόδηρης, *ἑς, (ἄρω) reaching down to and touching the feet, πέπλος, χιτὼν π. a robe that falls over the feet, leaving only the ends visible, such as we see in the oldest Greek statues, Eur. Bacch. 833, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2 ; hence, στῆλος π. a tall straight pillar, Aesch. Ag. 898 :—π. ὁπλίς the large shield which quite covered the body, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9, Cyr. 6. 2, 10. II. ναῦς π. a ship with feet, i. e. oars. III. τὰ πόδηρη the feet themselves, Aesch. Ag. 1594.*
 ποδιαίος, *αἰα, αἰων, (ποῦς) a foot long, broad or high, Xen. Oec. 19. 4 : ἡ π. a foot-measure, Plat. Theat. 147 D.* II. ποδιαῖον ποιοῦμαι = ποδῶ.
 ποδίω, *ἡ, ὥς, (ποῦς) to bind or tie the feet : hence in Pass., of horses, to have the feet tied, Xen. An. 3. 4, 35 ; to be tied by the foot, ἐπὶ ταῖς φάτναις Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 27. II. to furnish with feet. III. in Prosody, to measure by feet, scan.*
 ποδίκροτος, *ον, (κροτέω) striking or stamping with the feet.*
 II. pass. hammered, fixed on the feet, ἄμμα Anth.
 ποδῖον, *τό, Dim. from ποῦς. 2.=ποδεῖον.*
 ποδίσκος, *ὁ, Dim. from ποῦς, a little foot, Anacreont.*
 ποδισμός, *ὁ, (ποδίζω III) a measuring with or by feet.*
 ποδιστήρ, *ἦρος, ὁ, (ποδίζω) πέπλος π. a long garment such that the feet are caught in it, a foot-entangling robe, Aesch. Cho. 1000 ; cf. ποδήρης.*
 ποδίστρα, *ἡ, (ποδίζω) a trap or snare for the feet, Anth.*
 ποδοῦν, *Ep. gen. and dat. dual for ποδοῖν, Hom., and Hes.*
 ποδοκάκη, *ἡ, also written ποδοκάκη, (κακός) : strictly, foot-plague, a kind of stocks, better known at Athens by the name of ἐξλον, Lex. ar. Lys. 117, 32, Dem. 733. 6, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 27 B.*
 ποδόκοιλον, *τό, (κοῖλος) the hollow of the foot.*
 ποδοκρουστική, *ἡ, (κρούω) a stamping with the feet, Strab.*
 ποδοκτύτω, *ἡ, ὥς, to strike the earth with the feet, esp. of dancers. Hence*
 ποδοκτύτης, *ἡ, a dancing-girl, Luc. [v]*
 ποδομερής, *ἑς : Diomed. Gramm. p. 498 says, ποδομερεῖς sunt, qui in singulis pedibus singulas partes orationis assignant, cf. Osann Auct. Lex. p. 26.*
 ποδονιότηρ, *Plut., -νιπτρον, Philo, later forms for ποδόν-.*
 ποδοπέδη, *ἡ, a fetter.*
 ποδορράγης, *ἑς, (βήγνυμι) bursting forth at a stamp of the foot, ὕδατα Anth.*
 ποδορρώγῃ, *ἡ, (ρῶννυμι) the strong of foot, Call. Dian. 215.*
 ποδοστήμα, *ατος, τό, the bottom of a ship near the stern.*
 ποδοστράβη, *ἡ, a snare or trap to catch the feet, Xen. Cyn. 9. 11, sq., v. Sturz Lex. in voc.* II. an instrument for twisting the feet, whether in surgical operations, or by way of torture. [α]
 ποδότης, *ἦτος, ἡ, (ποῦς) a having feet, like περὶ πόδας (a being winged), Arist. Part. An.*
 ποδοτρόχαλος, *ὁ, (τρέχω) one who turns a wheel with his foot, i. e. a potter.*
 ποδοῦψιτρον, *τό, (ψάω) that on which the feet are rubbed, a foot-cloth, Aesch. Ag. 926.*
 ποδοψοφία, *ἡ, the noise of feet : from ποδοψόφος, ὧν, (ψοφῶ) making a noise with the foot or feet.*
 ποδῶν, *ἡ, ὥς, to haul a sail tight by the sheet (ποῦς).*
 ποδῶκεια, *ἡ, swiftness of foot, Il. 2. 792, in plur., cf. Lob. Phryn. 538 : from*

ποδάκης, *ἑς, (ἄκίς) swift-footed, Hom. (esp. ἥ Il.), usu. as epith. of Achilles ; also in Hes. : cf. Lob. Phryn. 534, 537.*
 II. in gen. moving swiftly. III. metaph. hasty, impetuous, rash, πρότος Chaerem. ap. Stob. p. 53. 5. An irreg. Superl. ποδωκηνέστατος, as if from a Posit. *ποδωκῆις, is found in Ar. Rh. 1. 180, cf. ὑπεροπληνέστατος.
 ποδωκία, *ἡ, ποδῶκεια, Aesch. Eum. 37.*
 ποδῶκος, *αας, υ, corrupt form for ποδάκης, Lob. Phryn. 537.*
 ποδῶμα, *ατος, τό, (ποῦς) a floor.*
 ποδῶνυχος, *ον, (ὕνυ) reaching to the toes or feet, like ποδήρης.*
 ποδῶτης, *ἡ, ὅν, (ποδῶ) tightened by the sheet, of a sail, Lyc.*
 ποεσιτρόφος, *ον, (πόα, τρέφω) abounding in herbs, Opp.*
 ποσειχρῶος, *ον, (πόα, χρῶα) grass-colored, v. 1. for foreg.*
 ποῖω, *said to be Att. for ποῖω, but v. ποῖω, [sub ἄν.]*
 ποῖη, *ἡ, Ion. for πόα. Hence*
 ποιολῶν, *(ἐλέγω) to gather herbs.*
 ποιφάγῶ, *(ποισφάγος) to eat grass, Joseph. Hence*
 ποισφάγιον, *ἡ, an eating of grass or herbs.*
 ποισφάγῃς, *ἑς, sq., late form.*
 ποισφάγος, *ον, (φάγειν) eating grass or herbs, Hipp.*
 ποισφόρος, *ον, (φέρω) carrying grass or herbs.*
 ποῖβαιον, *late form for ποῖβω.*
 ποῖβσκε, *Ion. imperf. from ποῖβω for ἐπῶβει, Il.*
 ποῖεινοποῖος, *ον, (ποιέω) exciting a tender longing.*
 ποῖονός, *ἡ, ὅν, also os, on Eur. Hel. 623, (ποῖβω) : longed for, desired, if absent or lost ; and so dear, delightful, Pind., and Trag. ; ποῖονότερον τι τινὸς λαβὼν Thuc. 2. 42 : missed, mourned, regretted, δάκρυα π. tears of regret, Eur. Phoen. 1737. Adv. -νῶς, π. ἔχειν τινὸς to long for a thing, Xen. Lac. 1. 5.*
 ποῖον, *Ion. κῶδεν, as in Hdt. I. interrog. Adv. : whence ? whether of place or origin, freq. with a gen., Hom., who usu. says, τίς ποῖον εἰς ἀνδρῶν ; as in Od. ; so too, ποῖον τῆς Φρυγίης ; Hdt. 1. 35 : ποῖον γένος εὐχεται εἶναι from what source does he boast that his race is ? Od. 17. 373. II. in Att. freq. to express surprise, whence can it be ? how so ? meaning that it is not so, and so ποῖον becomes equiv. to οὐδαμῶς, Valck. Phoen. 1614, Br. Ar. Ran. 1455, Wolf Lept. p. 238. III. in Trag. not seldom for ποῖ ; where ? Br. Soph. Tr. 1012 : esp. with the Verbs λαμβάνειν, πρᾶσθαι etc., with which we indeed say where, though the notion of whence is implied, Ar. Pac. 21, Xen. Symp. 2. 4.*
 B. ποῖον, enclit. Adv. from some place or other, Hom., who usu. has εἰ ποῖον, also μὴ ποῖον, cf. ἐκποῖον.
 (As the corresponding relat. Adv. ὅθεν is to ὅς, οὐ, οἶ, ὅθι, ὅτε, ὥς, so is ποῖον to πῶς, ποῦ, ποῖ, πόθι, πότε, πῶς, and ποῖον to πον, ποι, ποῖ, ποτέ, πῶς.)
 ποῖονός, *ἡ, ὅν, f. 1. for ποῖονός.*
 ποῖοπέρι, *Dor. for ποῖοπέρι.*
 ποῖοπέρος, *ον, Dor. for ποῖοπέρος, hence τὰ ποῖοπέρα, as Adv., towards evening, at even, Theocr. 4. 3, 5. 113.*
 ποῖω, *fut. usu. ποῖσσω Xen. Oec. 8. 10 ; also ποῖέσσω, Heind. Phaed. 98 A. : aor. act. ἐπῶθσα, hence ποῖέσαι, ποῖέσαι Hom., in Att. usu. ἐπῶθησα, while Hdt. has both forms, 3. 36. 9. 22 : pf. πεπῶθηκα, pass. πεπῶθημαι : aor. pass. ἐπῶσθην. The inf. pres. ποῖόμεναι, as if from ποῖω, is peculiar to Hom., Od. 12. 110 : (ποῖθ, ποῖος). To long for, yearn after, desire, what is absent ; to long to see, hence to miss, regret, mourn for what is lost, Lat. desiderare c. acc. oft. in Hom., Hdt., Trag., etc., being constructed either c. acc. or c. inf. : also esp. to regard with fond regret : ἡ χώρα αὐτῇ τῷ μὴ ἐν ποῖσσει the place itself will make us miss what is absent, Xen. Oec. 8. 10 ; ἀρα ἐτι ποῖομεν μὴ ἱκανὸς δεδιχθῆναι : do we still complain that it has not been satisfactorily proved ? Plat. Legg. 896 A, cf. Tim. 19 A. : in Soph. Tr. 195, τὸ ποῖον cannot be τὸ ποῖομένον (as the Schol.), but it may be one's desiring, one's desire (cf. τὸ δεῖδις, τὸ μελετᾶν Thuc. 1. 36, 142) ; Herm. however takes it as nom.=οἱ ποῖοῦντες.—Rarely as Dep., as ποῖομένη φῆμι the longing soul, Soph. Tr. 103 (where a needless alteration has been made), cf. 632, Eustath. Il. p. 806. 37.*
 ποῖη, *ἡ, =ποῖος, π. τινός, freq. in Hom. ; γῇ ποῖη a longing after thee, Il. 19. 321.*
 ποῖημα, *ατος, τό, (ποῖω) that which is longed for or regretted : also =πόθος.*

ποθῆναι, Ep. inf. pres. of ποθέω, as if from πόθημι, Od. 12. 110.
 πόθησις, ἡ, (ποθέω) a longing, regretting; also = πόθος.
 ποθητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποθέω) longed for, desired, regretted, Anth.
 ποθητός, ὅς, ἡ, poet. for πόθησις, Opp. [ὅς, ὅς]
 ποθητός, ὁρος, ὅ, (ποθέω) one who longs for, desires: poet.
 πόθι, interrog. Adv., poet. for ποῖ, where? Od.; also c. gen.,
 πόθι φρενός Pind. O. 10. 2. II. for ποῖ, whither? Seidl.
 Eur. Tro. 3, Jac. A. P. p. 363.

B. ποθί, enclit. Adv., poet. for ποῦ, any where, somewhere,
 Hom. II. of time, some time, Il. 1. 128., 6. 526: at length,
 Od. 1. 379. III. also to give an expression of indefiniteness,
 αὖτε, sooner, haply, probably, Il. 9. 273, Od. 1. 348, etc.—Cf.
 πόθεν and the corresponding Adv. ὅθι (πόθι), Pind., and
 ποθύνος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ποθύνος, Jac. A. P. p. 315.

ποδόβλητος, ὄν, (βάλλω) love-stricken, Anth.
 πόδοδος, ἡ, Dor. for πρόσδοδος.
 ποδοκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. for προσοκίς, a rein, bridle for lead-
 ing, guiding horses, etc.

ποδορός, ποδορέω, ποδορήμι, Dor. for προσοράω.
 ΠΟΘΩΣ, ἡ, a longing, yearning, fond desire, τινός for a thing,
 Hom. (who however prefers the form πῶθι), Pind., and
 Trag.; ὅς πῶθος a yearning after thee, Od. 11. 202: usu. a
 longing for what is absent or lost, Lat. desiderium, hence also
 regret, mourning: esp. the longing desire of love, love, desire,
 Hes. Sc. 41, who never uses the form πῶθι: Hdt. also only
 uses πόθος, 1. 165., 3. 67. II. a kind of flower, which was
 planted on graves, Theophr. (Of. confounded with πένθος,
 to which it is prob. akin, cf. βάθος, βένθος.)

ποι, interrog. Adv., whither? first in Theogn. 586; freq. c.
 gen., ποῖ χθονός; to what spot of earth? Aesch. Supp. 777;
 ποῖ φροντίδος; ποῖ φρενός; etc., Soph. O. C. 170, 310.—It differs
 from πῆ, in that ποῖ; means whither? Lat. quo?, πῆ;
 which way? where? Lat. qua? v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in voc.

a. sometimes it seems to be for ποῖ; Lat. ubi?, as, ποι
 μενέει ῥέθυμος, εἰς τιν' ἐλπίδων βλέψασα Soph. El. 958; but
 may be joined with βλέψασα: in other cases it may be
 explained by reference to a pregnant construction, v. εἰς 1. 2,
 ἐν 1. 10, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646 Obs. II. to what end? Lat.
 quorsum? πῶς τε καὶ ποῖ τελευτᾷ; Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Id.
 Cho. 732, Herm. Soph. O. C. 227. III. how long? Lat.

quousque? but dub., Herm. Soph. El. 946.
 B. enclitic ποι, somewhither, Herm. Soph. Tr. 303.
 (Ποῖ is orig. the masc. dat. of the old Pron. *πῶς, as ποῖ
 is the gen.: the relat. form is οἷ, ὅποι.)

ποῖα, ἡ, Dor. for ποῖη, πῶα.
 ποῖά, ἡ, the summer, year, only in late Poets, cf. Jac. A. P.
 p. 412. (Prob. from ποῖα, πῶα, a reckoning of time by the
 grass season: also freq. written ποῖα, v. Lob. Phryn. 496.)

ποῖαις, ἑσσα, ἐν, Dor. for ποῖαις. [α]
 ποῖανθός, ἑς, (ποῖη, ἀνέω) luxuriant, abounding in grass, Orph.
 ΠΟΙΕ'Ω, ἑ, ἰστω, to make, produce, create, strictly of something ex-
 ternal to oneself and material, and so esp. of manufactures, works
 of art, etc., freq. from Hom. downwards: in Hom. ποιεῖν is very
 freq. of building, etc., π. δῶμα, ναός, θεμελία, τεῖχος etc.; π. τι
 ἐν τινι to put in, insert, as, πῶλας ἐν πύργω Il. 7. 339: ἰδῶν
 ποιεῖν τι to make of stone, Hdt. 5. 62; so too, ἀπὸ ξύλου Id. 7.
 65; less freq. ἰδῶν, Ruhnck. Tim. in: in Med. to make for one-
 self, as of bees, οἰκία ποιήσασθαι to build themselves houses, Il.
 12. 168, etc.: and in Hom. the Med. always has its true signif.,
 cf. Il. 5. 735, Od. 5. 251, etc.; so too Hes. Op. 501: though
 later it is oft. used just like the Act.: in Med. also to have a
 thing made, get it made, Hdt. 2. 135. 2. of abstract
 things, to bring to pass, bring about, cause, etc., τελευτῆν,
 φόβον P. Od. 1. 250; Il. 12. 432: θυμὸν ποιῆσαι to cause, arouse
 anger; but, θυμὸν ποιήσασθαι to have one's anger roused, Francke
 Callin. p. 184: ποιεῖν ἰρᾶ, like ἰρᾶ ἐρῶν, Lat. sacra facere, to
 do sacrifice, Hdt. 9. 19, cf. 2. 49; π. ἱσθμια to hold or celebrate
 them, Dem.; π. ἐκκλησίαν to hold an assembly (as we say 'to
 make a house'), Xen., etc.: πόλεμον π. τινι to create, arouse war
 against one; but πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι τινι to make war upon him;
 so too, εἰρήνην ποιεῖν and ποιεῖσθαι: also, κλέος ποιεῖται αὐτῇ
 she makes, wins herself glory, Od. 2. 126:—esp. freq., ποιῆ-

σασθαι ὅπως ἐπ' ἐαυτῷ to bring under oneself, reduce, Hdt. 1. 201, etc.
 3. to cause, be the means of a thing, Lat. facere ut., with
 ὥς or ὅπως, Hdt. 1. 209., 5. 109; so also c. acc. et inf., θεοί σε
 ποιήσαν ἰκέσθαι ἐς οἶκον have let you come home, Od. 23. 258;
 ποιεῖν τινα ἀσχήνησθαι, μαινεσθαι, ἐρᾶν to make one ashamed,
 etc. 4. to make, shape, create, ἐίδωλον, Od. 4. 796; γένος
 ἀνθρώπων χρεῖσιν etc., Hes. Op. 110, etc., cf. Th. 161, 579;
 and esp. to beget, videri; and so in Med. post-Hom., for which
 also παυδοποιεῖσθαι was used, Lob. Phryn. 200: but in Med. c.
 dupl. acc., ποιεῖσθαι τινα v. inf. 5: in gen. to produce,
 grow, κριθὰς Ar. Pac. 1322: τί ποιεῖ; what good does it? 5.
 to make so and so, as, π. τιὰ ἄρρωτα to make one senseless, Od.
 23. 12, δῶρα δάδια ποιεῖν to make them blest, i. e. bless them,
 Od. 13. 42: so c. Subst., ποιεῖν τινα βασιλῆα etc., Od. 1. 387,
 cf. 10. 21, Hes. Fr. 37. 5. 6. in Med., to make so and so for
 oneself, ποιεῖσθαι τινα ἐταῖρον to make him one's friend, Hes. Op.
 705; ποιεῖσθαι τινα ἑκούτιν to take her to wife, Il. 9. 397, cf. Od.
 5. 120, etc.; ποιεῖσθαι τινα νῖόν to make a person one's son, i. e. to
 adopt him as son, Il. 9. 495, and Att.; also pleon., θετὸν νῖον
 π. Hdt. 6. 57, and simply, ποιεῖσθαι τινα to adopt him, Plat.
 Legg. 923 C, etc.: ἐκὼν ποιεῖσθαι τι to make a thing one's
 own, Hdt. 1. 129: hence post-Hom. in gen. to hold, reckon,
 esteem a thing as., συμφορὰν ποιεῖσθαι τι to take it for a visita-
 tion, Hdt. 6. 61; and very oft., δεῖν ποιεῖσθαι τι to esteem
 it a grievous thing, take it ill, Lat. aegre ferre, Hdt. 1. 127,
 etc., (rarely in Act., δεῖν ποιεῖν Id. 2. 121, 5, cf. Valck. 3.
 155); ἐρμῶν π. τι to count it clear gain, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 120;
 μέγα π. τι Hdt. 3. 42, etc.: and with various Prepositives, δι'
 οὐδένος, ἐν μεγάλῃ, ἐν ὁμοίᾳ, παρὰ παλόν ποιεῖσθαι τι; but
 most freq., περι πολλοὺ ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. magni facere, cf. περί Α.
 14: sometimes c. Subst., ἐν ἀδείᾳ π. τι to consider a thing safe,
 Hdt. 9. 42. 7. Pass. c. dupl. nom., to become, be made
 into, τὰν τὰ κέρα τοῖσι Φοίνικι οἱ πῆχες ποιεῖνται Hdt. 4. 192.

8. post-Hom. to compose, write, esp. in verse (old English
 to make), Lat. carmina facere, ποιεῖν διθύραμον, ἔκτα Hdt. 1.
 23., 4. 14; also to invent, ἰσχυρά Id. 3. 115; and in gen. of all
 poetical expression; ἐν ποίᾳ π. Id. 4. 16; π. περί τινος Xen.
 Symp. 4. 6: also to make, represent in poetry, 'Ομηρος Ἀχιλ-
 λέα ποιεῖσθαι ἀμείνω 'Οδυσσεύς Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 C, ἐποίησεν
 τὸν Ἀχιλλέα λόγοντα represented Achilles saying, cf. Id.
 Gorg. 525 E, but, ἐποίησε μῦθον Ἀισώπειον did it into verse;
 and so, μῦθον ποιῆσαι to work up a legend poetically, Lycurg.
 160. 17; π. παῖδρα to write a play on Phaedra, etc., Ar.
 Thesm. 153, etc. Cf. ποιητής. 9. periph., ἀδύρματα ποιῆσαι
 i. e. to sport, Il. 15. 363: post-Hom. this signif. was very freq.,
 esp. in Med., as, ὀργὴν ποιεῖσθαι for ὀργίζεσθαι, Valck. Hdt. 3.
 25, etc., δαῖμα π. for θαυμάζειν, Hdt. 1. 68; ὀδόν, πλόν ποιεῖσθαι
 for ὀδοποιεῖν, πλέειν, and so passim, esp. in Thuc.: also ποιεῖσθαι
 δι' ἀγγέλου, διὰ χρησθητήρα, for ἀγγέλλειν, χρησθη-
 τήρα, Wess. Hdt. 6. 4., 8. 134. II. to do rather with the
 notion of a continued than of a complete action, and so more
 like πράσσειν than δράν, esp. κακόν, ἀγαθόν or κακά, ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν
 to do bad or good, Hom.; ἄριστα ποιεῖνται Il. 6. 56: Σπαρτι-
 κὰ ποιεῖν to act like a Spartan, Hdt. 5. 40: πάντα π. to leave
 no stone unturned, Xen. An. 3. 1, 35, etc. 2. to put, νόημα
 ἐν φρεσὶν to put a thought into his head, Od. 14. 274, Il. 13.
 55, for the more usu. τίθεαι ἐν φρεσὶν; 80, π. τι ἐπὶ ῥόνῳ τινί
 Hdt. 1. 27, 71: also ποιεῖν εἶσω and ποιεῖν ἔξω to put in, out,
 Hdt. 5. 33: also ποιεῖν ἀπ' ὤψεως to put out of sight. 3. c.
 acc. dupl., to do something to another, esp. κακὰ or ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν
 τινα, first in Hdt. 1. 115., 3. 75, etc.: also of things, ἀργύριον
 ταῦτόν τοῦτο ἐποίησε he did this same thing with the silver, Hdt.
 4. 166; more rarely, ποιεῖν τινί τι Xen. Eq. 9. 12: also ποιεῖ-
 σθαι τινί τι, e. g. φίλα ποιεῖσθαι τινί Hdt. 5. 37:—freq. c. Adv.,
 as κακῶς or εὖ ποιεῖν τινα, freq. in Att. 4. ποιεῖν τι to do,
 euphem. for something disgraceful. 5. πολλὴν χρόνον ποιῆσαι
 to spend much time upon a thing; π. μύθον ποιεῖν to be half
 the night about it, Dem. 392. 18, cf. Thuc. 7. 28, Jac. A. P.
 p. 710; so Seneca, paucissimos dies facere:—though this may
 be explained strictly to make much time, i. e. to make the
 time long, spend a long time. 6. in Att., ποιεῖν, like Lat.
 facere, may be used in the second clause, to avoid repeating
 the Verb of the first, as we say, 'that man knows Greek, this

does not.' III. intr. in gen., to be doing, to do, ποιεῖν ἢ παθεῖν Hdt. 7. 11: esp. of medicine, τὸ φάρμακον ποιεῖ ἰ works, is effective.

2. like τίθεναι, to put the case, suppose, assume that . . . c. acc. et inf., Valck. Hdt. 7. 184, 186; so in Lat., esse Deos faciunt (for ponantur or sumantur), Cic. N. D. 1. 30: ποιεῖσθαι be granted, Plat. Theat. 197 E. 3. Thuc. has also a peculiar usage, ἡ εἰναια παρὰ πολλοὶ ἐποιεῖ ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους good-will made greatly for, on the side of, the L., like Lat. *facere cum aliquo*, 2. 81; so impers., ἐπὶ πολλοὶ ἐποίησε τῆς δόξης τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρώταις εἶναι, τοῖς δέ . . . it was the general character of the one to be landmen, of the others etc., 4. 12.

The most remarkable dialectic forms are ποιεῖν Dor. for ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι Dor. for ποιεῖσθαι, ποιεῖναι Dor. and Ion. for ποιοῖναι, ἐποιούσαν Alexandr. for ἐποίησαν, LXX. [Att. Poets, esp. Comic, oft. use the penult. short, as also later Ep.: hence even some old Gramm., as E. M. 679. 24, concluded ποῖα to be the Att. form, i being merely inserted metri grat.; as Koen Greg. p. 75, Pors. Tracts p. 371, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 384: but granting that this was the common pronunc., that it is found with other bad forms (in Inscr.), and even that the Latins said *pōtia*, *pōesis*, etc., yet the conclusion is too hasty: a Schol. on Ar. Plut. 14 declares expressly against it; and pari ratione we should write *dos*, *tōs*, *τούτος*, *δομα*, *γεγάς*, *δέλαος* for *oios*, *toios* etc. when these words have the diphthongs short.]

ποίη, ἡ, Ion. for ποῖα, grass, Hom., and Hes., who with Hdt. use only the Ion. form. Hence

ποίηβόρος, ὄν, (Bopd) grass-eating, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

ποίηεις, εσσα, εν, (ποίη) grassy, rich in grass, Hom., and Hes., and Soph. O. C. 157. II. grass-green.

ποίηλόμος, ὄν, poet. for πολυλόγος.

ποίημα, ατος, τό, (ποίη) any thing made or done; hence I. a work, piece of workmanship, first in Hdt. 2. 135, 4. 5, but only of works in metal: then 2. esp. a poetical work, poem, Plat., etc., cf. πολίσιος: ποήματα, like Lat. *carmina*, single verses, = ἔπη, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 30, 257: in gen. a work of the mind, a book, etc. II. a deed, doing, action, act, opp. to πάθημα, Plat. Rep. 437 B, etc. Hence

ποιηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, poetical, Plut. Adv. -κῆς.

ποιημάτων, τό, Dim. from ποίημα, Luc. [α]

ποιηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ποίη) = ποιητής, Eur. Bacch. 1048, Cycl. 45, 61.

ποίησις, εως, ἡ, (ποίη) a making, μῦθον Hdt. 3. 22: νῆαυ Thuc. 3. 2: a producing, forming, creating, Plat., etc.; τῇ παρ' ὁμῶν ποιήσει πολίτης a citizen of your making, Wolf. Lept. p. 250: a making into one's own, adoption, Isae. 63. 2, v. ποίω I. 6.

II. esp. a poet's creative powers, poetic faculty, poetry, art of poetry, Hdt. 2. 82, and freq. in Plat., cf. Symp. 205 C: also, 2. a poetic composition, poem, Thuc. 1. 10, Plat. Ion 531 D: usu. a whole poem, of which, sometimes, ποήματα were the parts, Francke Callin. p. 171. Cf. ποιητής.

ποιητός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ποίω, to be made or done, Hdt. i. 191, 7. 15, etc. II. ποιητὸν, one must make or do, Id.

ποιητής, οὔ, ὁ, (ποίη) one who makes, a maker, Plat., etc.: hence, with and without ὄνομα, a laugher, Def. Plat. 415 B.

II. esp. the creator of a poem, a poet, like our old Engl. maker: a poet was called *δοιδῶς* till after Pind., when music and strict poetry began to be separated: the name ποιητής first occurs in Hdt., of Homer 2. 53, of Alcaeus 5. 95, cf. Wolf Prolegg. p. xlii: but also a composer of music, Plat. Legg. 812 D.

2. in gen. the author of any mental production, a writer, orator, π. λόγων Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 234 E. Hence

ποιητίζω, to be a poet.

ποιητικόνειμα, Dep. med. = foreg., dub., cf. Lob. Phryn. 764.

ποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποίη) belonging to or capable of making, τινός Arist. Rhēt., etc. 2. ready at making, inventive, ingenious, Chaeherm. ap. Ath. 562 F: hence productive, esp. of Arts which have some sensible objects for their end, as Architecture, opp. to ἀπρακτικά, such as Music, Arist. Magn. Mor. 1. 35, 8, cf. Diog. L. 3. 84: but

II. esp. of the poetic art, fitted for poetry, belonging to a poet, poetical, freq. in Plat.: [1112]

ἢ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of poetry, poetry, Id. Adv. -κῆς, Plat. Rep. 332 B.

ποιητοῦδ' αὖσκῶλος, ὁ, a poet's master, E. M. p. 428. 19.

ποιητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποίη) made, freq. in Hom., esp. of houses and arms; he always uses ποιητός as = εὖ ποιητός, well or skillfully made, like τικτός and τεγγυμένος: though he also freq. joins πῶκα ποιητός in same signif.: made, created, opp. to self-existent, Theogn. 435. II. made into something, esp. made into a son, hence, παῖς π. an adopted son, Plat. Legg. 878 E, cf. ποίω I. 6.

III. made by oneself, i. e. invented, feigned, Pind. N. 5. 53: ποιητὴ τρόπον Eur. Hel. 1547.

ποιητήρ, ἡ, fem. of ποιητής, esp. a poetess.

ποιητρίφω, ὄν, (ποίη, τρέφω) nourishing grass, Opp.

ποιητράφω, (ποίη, φαγέω) to eat grass, Hdt. 3. 25, 100: from ποιητράφω, ὄν, eating grass, Max. Tyr., v. Lob. Phryn. 643. [α]

ποικιλανθής, ἑς, (ἄνθος) with variegated flowers, variegated.

ποικιλάνιος, ὄν, Dor. for ποικιλάνιος, (ἡρία) with brodered reins, Pind. P. 2. 14. [α]

ποικιλεμνόντι, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

ποικιλεῖων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (εἶμα) arrayed in various colors: νύξ π. night with spangled garb, Aesch. Pr. 24.

ποικιλέρυθρος, ὄν, marked with red, Arist. ap. Ath. 327 F.

ποικιλής, ὁ, = ποικιλής, Alex. Incert. 58.

ποικιλία, ἡ, (ποικίλω) a marking with various colors, esp. an embroidering, etc.: hence esp. embroidery, Plat. Rep. 373 A, 401 A. 2. a piece of broderie, like ποικίλω, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10. II. a being marked with various colors, variegated: hence in gen. variety, π. χρωμάτων, ὕψον etc., Plat., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

III. metaph. of the mind, versatility, artfulness, cunning, mostly in bad signif., π. πρᾶξιόν Eur. Ael. 25: esp. subtle discourse, Dem. 844. 11, v. ποικίλος.

ποικίλις, ἰδος, ἡ, name of a bird, like a gold-finch, Arist. H. A.

ποικίλλω, f. ἰλῶ, (ποικίλος) to mark with various colors, to variegate, broider, work in embroidery, Eur. Hec. 470, cf. I. T. 224: in gen. of any rich work, π. χορόν to make a χορός of cunning workmanship, Il. 18. 590, v. χορός. II. in gen. to diversify, vary, ἰσὺρ Eur. Cyl. 339, and so Plat.; π. τὰς τοπεῖας ἱππικὰς τάξεις to vary the order of march with troops of horse, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 3: then to vary and so distinguish, Plat. Tim. 87 A: — of style, to embellish, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 258.

III. metaph. to trick out with false fair words, ποικίλινεν τὴ Soph. Tr. 1121: hence, ποικιλοῦντα τρόπους Eur. Supp. 187.

B. intr. to vary, change about, Hipp. 2. metaph. to deal or speak subtly, Plat. Symp. 218 C.

ποικίλω, ατος, τό, any thing marked by various colors, by staining or brodering, hence esp. a brodered robe or stuff, such as brocade, Il. 6. 294, Od. 15. 107: in gen. rich work, painting, etc., Xen. Oec. g. 2. II. in gen. variety, diversity, Plat. Legg. 747 A, Tim. 67 A.

ποικίλμος, ὁ, = ποικίλις, ποικιλία, Plut.

ποικιλόδοτρυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, with variegated clusters, Nonn.

ποικιλόβουλος, ὄν, (βουλή) of changeful counsel, wily-minded, Hes. Th. 521, cf. ἀλολόβουλος.

ποικιλόληγυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. -γᾶρυς, of varied voice, many-toned, φόρμυξ Pind. O. 3. 13: also cf. ποικιλόδερος.

ποικιλόγραμμος, ὄν, (γραμμή) with lines or stripes of various colors, Arist. ap. Ath. 327 F.

ποικιλογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) writing or painting in various colours.

II. writing on various subjects, Diog. L. 5. 85. [α]

ποικιλόδακρυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, (δάκρυ) shedding many tears, Nonn.

ποικιλόδερος, ὄν, (δεῖρη) with variegated neck, Alcae. 53: — if we adopt it (with Ruhnk.) in Hes. Op. 201, as epith. of the nightingale, it must be = ποικιλόληγυς.

ποικιλόδερμος, ὄν, (δέρμα) with pied or spotted skin.

ποικιλοδέρμων, ὄν, gen. ονος = foreg., Eur. I. A. 226.

ποικιλόδιφος, ὄν, ὁ, ὁ, -δίνος, ὄν, whirling in various eddies, Opp.

ποικιλόδιπρος, ὄν, with chariot richly light, Ath.

ποικιλόδωρος, ὄν, (δῶρον) rich in various gifts, Nonn.

ποικιλόεργος, ὄν, (*εργα) of varied work, Anth.

ποικιλότριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with spotted hair, spotted, νεβρός Eur. Alc. 584.

ποικιλόθρονος, ὄν, seated on a rich-worked throne, Ἀφροδίτα Sapph. 1.

ποικιλῶρος, *ov*, with various voices or tones, Plat.
ποικίλαυλος, *ov*, with variegated stalk.
ποικιλομήτης, *ov*, full of various wiles, wily-minded, in Il. and Od., as epith. of Ulysses; in the hymns, of Zeus and Hermes: cf. ποικιλόβουλος.

ποικιλόμητις, *ιδος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, = *foreg.*, Soph. Fr. 519.
ποικιλομήχανος, *ov*, (μηχανή) full of various devices, Anth.
ποικιλομορφία, *ἡ*, variety of form, manifoldness: from
ποικιλομορφος, *ov*, (μορφή) of variegated form, variegated, *ιμάτια* Ar. Plut. 530.

ποικιλόμυθος, *ov*, of various discourse, eloquent, Orph.
ποικιλόνοος, *ov*, = ποικιλόφρων.
ποικίλωνωτος, *ov*, with back of various hues, Pind. P. 4. 442, and Eur.

ποικιλοπράγμων, *ov*, (πράγμα) busy about many things, Synes.
ποικιλοπτερος, *ov*, (πτερόν) with variegated wings or feathers, Eur. Hipp. 1270: metaph., *chungeful*, π. μέλος Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D.

ποικίλος, *ἡ*, *ov*, many-colored, spotted, mottled, pied, dappled, Hom., and Hes.; *κιδάνας χειρῶν* τοίχοι Hdt. 7. 61; π. λίθος prob. a kind of marble, Hdt. 2. 127. II. adorned, worked in various colors, of painting, broiery, inlaid-work, etc.: in gen. of rich, rare work, freq. in Hom., as epith. of πέπλος, ἱμάς, θώραξ, σάκος, τεύχεα, ἔγχα, ἄρματα, κλισίους etc.; esp. of woven stuffs and work in metal, like δαίδαλος, δαίδαλος: so, τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ arms *inlaid* with brass, Hom., and Hes.: ποικίλα κάλλι = ποικίλματα, Aesch. Ag. 923; so, τὰ ποικίλα Theocr. 15. 78;—also, π. μήνες the months of nature's broiery, i. e. spring, Pind. I. 4 (3). 30: hence 2. as Subst., ἡ ποικίλη (sub. σποδ) the *Pocellé* or great hall at Athens adorned with fresco painting of the battle of Marathon by Polygnotus, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 135. 2. III. in gen. changing color, or so changeful, various, manifold, Aesch. Fr. 495, Plat., etc.:—esp. of Art, π. ὕμνος a song of *changeful strain* or full of diverse art, Pind. O. 6. 148; so, ποικίλον κισθαί(ων) Id. N. 4. 23; and so poetry is said to be ποικίλος ψεύδεται δειδαδαμένος, Id. O. 1. 46:—of abstruse knowledge, ποικίλον τι εἶδέναι Eur. Med. 301.

2. in bad signf. intricate, riddling, of an oracle, Hdt. 7. 111; so, *δ* θεὸς ἐφ' τι ποικίλον Eur. Hel. 711: artful, tricky, π. μηχανήματα λόγος, Soph. O. C. 762, Ar. Thesm. 438; and freq. in Plat.; so too, ποικίλος αὐδάμενος speaking in double sense, Soph. Phil. 130, cf. Ar. Eq. 1061—hence also artful, cunning, wily (like *varius* in Sallust.), as epith. of Prometheus, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Fr. 308; π. βουλευματα Pind. N. 5. 52.—Cf. αἰόλος throughout.

B. Adv. —*αἰώς* Soph. ubi sup. 1. π. ἔχειν to vary, differ, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21. (Perh. from same Root as Lat. *ping-ere*, *pic-tus*.)

ποικιλοσάνδαλος, *ov*, Aeol. —*σάμβάλος*, *ov*, (σάνδαλον, Aeol. *σάμβαλον*) with broiidered sandals, Bergk Anacr. 15.

ποικιλόστερος, *ov*, (στέρον) of variegated breast: metaph., —ποικιλόφρων.

ποικιλόστικτος, *ov*, (στί(ω) variously spotted, mottled, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 C.

ποικιλόστολος, *ov*, (στολή) with variegated robe: of a ship, with variegated prow (v. στόλος *fin.*), Soph. Phil. 343.

ποικιλόστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) with variegated mouth: metaph., —ποικιλόμυθος.

ποικιλοτερπής, *ές*, (τέρπεω) delighting by variety, Anth.

ποικιλότεκνος, *ov*, (τέκνω) variously, richly wrought, Anth.

ποικιλότεχνος, *ov*, *δ*, (τέχνη) skilled in various arts, Tryph.

ποικιλότροπος, *ov*, twitting or singing in various notes; π. μέλη Theocr. Ep. 4. 10.

ποικιλόφρμυγέ, *γνος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, accompanied by the varied notes of the *phorminx*, *αἰὼδῃ* Pind. O. 4. 4.

ποικιλόφρονέω, *ov*, *δ*, (φρῖν) of manifold thought or counsel,

ποικιλόφρων, *ov*, *δ*, *ἡ*, (φρῖν) of manifold thought or counsel, wily-minded, Eur. Hec. 133.

ποικιλόφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) with various voice: metaph.: —ποικιλόμυθος.

ποικιλόχρους, *ov*, (χρῶα) of various color, variegated, Arist. p. Ath. 319 C.

ποικιλόχρμος, *ov*, and —*χρως*, *ωτος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, = ποικιλόχρους.

ποικίλω, (ποικίλος) to variegat, adorn skilfully or with workmanship, Aesch. Fr. 291.

ποικίλεις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ποικίλω) = ποικίλα, Plat. Legg. 747 A.

ποικιλέων, verb. Adj., one must adorn, Plat. Rep. 378 C.

ποικιλήτης, *ov*, *δ*, fem. ποικιλήτρια, *ἡ*, (ποικίλω) one who variegates or embroiders; a broiiderer, Aeschin. 14. 4. Hence

ποικιλιτικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, qualified for an embroiderer or embroidery: ἡ —*κή*, sub. τέχνη, embroidery, like ποικίλα.

ποικιλλῶ, *ἡ*, *ov*, (ποικίλω) variegated, painted, embroidered.

ποικιλήτης, *ἡ*, fem. of ποικιλήτης, q. v., Strab.

ποικιλωδός, *ov*, (ᾠδή) of various song. II. of perplexed and juggling song of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 130.

ποιμαίνω, f. *αἰώω*, (ποιμήν) to feed, tend, as shepherds do their flock, μήλα Od. 9. 188, ἄρνας Hes. Th. 23: also absol. to keep flocks, be a shepherd, ποιμαίνων ἐπ' ὅσους Il. 6. 25., 11. 106; and so absol., Theocr. 11. 65.

II. metaph. to tend, cherish, mind, like *θεραπεύων*, Dissen Pind. N. 8. 6, I. 4. 12, cf. Aesch. Eur. 91:—to foster a passion, ἔρωτα Jac. Ep. Ad. 9. 2, etc., Anth. 2. to take care of, guide, govern, στρατὸν, Eur. Tem. 10: cf. ποιμήν. 3. like βοσκόμεν, to soothe, lull, beguile, Lat. *pascere*, *lactare*, *fallere*, ἔρωτα π. Theocr. 11. 80: hence in gen. to deceive, Eur. Hipp. 153, as Valck., etc., ubi libri *ποιμαίνα*.

B. Pass., *ἡ* νέμομαι, to graze, of flocks, Il. 11. 245, Eur. Alc. 579: to stray about, Mosch. 2. 5; but 2. in Aesch. Eum. 249, πᾶς ποιμαίνανται τόπος every country has been wandered over, traversed.

ποιμάν, *δ*, Dor. for ποιμήν.

ποιμαίνεα, *ἡ*, (ποιμαίνω) a milk-pail, Lyc.

ποιμαίνεις, *δ*, = ποιμήν, dub.: from

ποιμαίνεω, = ποιμαίνω.

ποιμαίνοντιον, τό, (ποιμαίνω) a herd: a band under its leader, an army, Aesch. Pers. 75.

ποιμαντήρ, *α*, *ov*, verb. Adj. to be fed, tended, Theogn. 689.

ποιμαντήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, (ποιμαίνω) = ποιμήν, Soph. Fr. 379.

ποιμαντικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, (ποιμαίνω) of, fit for pasturing, ἡ —*κή*, sub.

τέχνη, a shepherd's art or life.

ποιμάντωρ, *ov*, *δ*, = ποιμαντήρ, ποιμήν.

ποιμάνωρ, *ov*, *δ*, = ποιμήν, a shepherd, esp. shepherd of the people, prince, chief, Aesch. Pers. 241. (Usu. deriv. from ποιμαίνω and ἀντήρ, like στυγάνωρ, φθίσάνωρ etc., so that it ought strictly to be ποιμαννάνωρ.) [α]

ποιμαῖα, *ἡ*, (ποιμαίνω) a feeding, tending, keeping, Philo.

ποιμαίνεις, *ἡ*, *ov*, (ποιμήν) pastoral, belonging to a shepherd or pastoral life; ἡ π., sub. τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 345 D. Adv. —*κῶς*.

ποιμείνιον, τό, poet. for ποιμήνιον, Opp.

ποιμείνιος, *ια*, *ov*, rarer poet. form for ποιμενικός, Jac. A. P. 866.

ποιμήν, *ενος*, *δ*, a herdsman, esp. a shepherd, Hom., and Hes.; opp. to the lord or owner (ἐναῖς), Od. 4. 87.

II. in gen. one who keeps or tends, a shepherd of the people, esp. of Agamemnon, Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιμένα λαῶν Hom., etc.: in gen. a leader, chief, λόχων Valck. Phoen. 1146.—It does not make ποιμέν, in vocat., but remains ποιμήν, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 45 Anm. 2. (Prob. akin to πέπαται, πάμα, πατέομαι, πασο, πάα, ποιη, πᾶν.)

ποιμαίνας, *αλα*, *ov*, belonging to a flock or shepherd, Arist. taen.: from

ποιμήν, *ἡ*, a herd of cattle at pasture, esp. a flock of sheep, Od. 9. 122, Hes. Th. 446, Hdt., etc.

II. a single head of cattle, Seidl. Eur. El. 721. (Prob. from ποιμήν, like λίμνη from λιμήν: or else for ποιμάνη from ποιμαίνω.) Hence

ποιμήνην, Adv., of or from a flock or herd, Ap. Rh.

ποιμήνης, *ἡ*, *ov*, Ion. form of a supposed ποιμνέως, (ποιμήν) belonging to a flock or herd, σταθμός, σῆκος Il. 2. 470, Hes. Op. 789: also of wild animals, as, π. λέωντων Pind. Fr. 262.

ποιμνιον, τό, synonym. for ποιμείνιον, = ποιμήν, esp. of sheep, Hdt. 2. 2.

II. a single head of cattle, Schäf. Long. p. 327, 369.

ποιμνίτης, *ov*, *δ*, fem. —*τρίς*, *ιδος*, = ποιμενικός, κνῶν π. a shepherd's dog; βιέναιος π. a shepherd's marriage song, Ael.

ποιναῖω, = ποινάω, very dub., Lob. Phryn. 204.

ποιναῖος, *αλα*, *αἰον*, (ποινή) punishing, avenging, Anth.

ποινάτωρ, *ov*, *δ*, *ἡ*, an avenger, punisher, Aesch. Ag. 1281.

[α]: from

ποιῶν, f. ἄσων [ᾱ], Ion. ἥσων, to *avenge, punish*:—Med. to *avenge oneself* on one, τῷδ Eur. I. T. 1143: from
 ποιήν, ἡ, (φόνος) strictly *quit-money for blood spill, the fine* paid by the slayer to the kinsman of the slain, as a *ransom* from all consequences, (the old Eng. *were, were-geld*), c. gen. pers., ποιήν υἱός, κατήγηγόιο θανάτος, ἀποφθιμένου, the *ransom* as *were-geld* for the slain, whether paid or received, Il. 5. 266, 14. 483, 18. 498, Od. 23, 312: also a *ransom*, c. gen. rei, Il. 17. 207:—hence in gen. a *price paid, satisfaction, retribution, requital, vengeance, penalty*, Lat. *poena*, Hes. Op. 747, 753: ἀνελθεῖν ποιήν τῆς Αἰσώπου ψυχῆς to take *vengeance* for Aesop's life, Hdt. 2. 134: but, ποιήν τίςαί Εἰρήν τῶν κηρύκων ἀπολομένων to give Xerxes *satisfaction* for the death of his heralds, Id. 7. 134: in Att. more usu. in plur., ποινὰς τίπειν, τίσαι, δοῦναι to pay, suffer *punishment*, Aesch. Pr. 112 etc., Eur. I. T. 446: λαμβάνειν to inflict it, Eur. Trö. 360:—cf. δίκη (which is the common word in Prose), ἔπεινα.

2. in good sense, *recompence, reward*, for a thing, τινός Pind. P. 1. 113, N. 1. 108. 3. as the result of the *quit-money, redemption, ransom*, Pind. P. 4. 112. II. personified, the *goddess of vengeance, vengeance*, a being of the same class with Δίκη and Ἐρινός, Eur. I. T. 200.

ποιηλάστια, ἡ, *pursuit by the avenging goddesses*. II. the *exaction of a penalty*: from

ποιηλάττω, to pursue with the torments of the furies:—Pass., to be so pursued, Plut.: from

ποιηλάτος, ον, (ποιήν, ἐλαίνω) pursued by the furies.

ποιήμα, ατος, τό, (ποιῶν) something inflicted by way of *penalty, punishment*.

ποιήτειρα, ἡ, fem. from sq.

ποιήτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ποιῶν) an *avenger*, Opp.

ποιήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἥτις, ἴδος, = ποίνιμος, Anth.

ποιήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ποινάτωρ.

ποίνιμος, ον, (ποιήν) *avenging, punishing*, Δίκη, Ἐρινός Soph. Tr. 808, Aj. 843; π. πάρεα Id. El. 210. II. *punishable*.

ποινουσιός, ὄν, (ποιήν, ποιῶν) *taking vengeance*: hence, *ai poinousai* the *avenging goddesses*, Luc.

ποινουργός, ὁ, (ἔργον) an *executioner*, Io. Lyd.

ποιολογέω, to gather grass or herbs: also to put up corn in sheaves, Theocr. 3. 32: from

ποιολόγος, ον, (ποιῶν, λέγω) *picking up grass or herbs*, Arist. ap. Ath. 397 B: also *gleaning ears or eating herbs*.

ποινονόμος, ον, (ποιῶν, νέμω) *feeding on grass or herbs*, Bort Aesch. Aj. 1160. II. *proparox.*, ποίνιμος, ον, (νομή) with rich grassy fields, τόποι Id. Supp. 50.

ποιός, ποία, ποιόν, Ion. κοῖος, κοίη, κοῖον (but not in Hom., v. πόσος fin.)—of *what nature?* of *what sort?* Lat. *qualis?*

in Hom. usu. expressing surprise and anger, ποιόν τὸν μῦθον εἶπες! *what manner of speech hast thou spoken!*—ποιόν σε ἔπος φέρον ἔρκος δόδονταν! and simply, ποιόν εἶπες! Od. 2. 85; it retains this usage, to express surprise etc. in Att., Heind. Plat. Charm. 174 C: sometimes for ποδάσος, Lob. Phryn. 59.

II. in Att., not seldom with the Art., Pors. Phoen. 892, Elmsl. Ach. 418, 974 (963); esp. when it stands alone (when indeed it is seldom omitted), Soph. O. T. 120 etc., cf. however O. C. 1415:—so too with the demonstr., τὰ ποία ταῦτα; Id. O. T. 291, etc.; this usage of ποῖος with the demonstr. is very freq., and we can hardly render it but by a periph., ποιόν ἐπεί τὸδ' ἔπος; *what sort of word [is this that] thou wilt speak?* Soph. Phil. 1204, cf. 441, etc. 2. ποῖός τις; is oft. joined, making the question less definite, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 6, and Plat.

III. κοῖρ, as Adv., = πῶς; Lat. *quomodo?* Hdt. I. 30.

IV. ποῖος, and ποῖός τις are oft. also used in indirect questions for ὁποῖος, Plat., and Xen., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 877 Obs. 2.

B. ποῖός, α, ὄν, Indef. Adj. of a *certain nature, kind or quality*, freq. in Plat., esp. joined with τις, as ποῖόν τι, ποῖοί τιμες. (ποῖος, πόσος must be referred to a primitive *πός, as the corresponding relative Adjs. οἶος, ὅσος to ὅς, and the demonstr. τοῖος, πόσος to *τός, τό.) [Later versifiers sometimes make fem. ποῖα a trochee, Jac. A. P. p. lxx:—but the first syll. is freq. short in Att.]

ποιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, (ποιός) *quality*, Lat. *qualitas*, Plat. Theat. 182 A, and Arist., cf. Lob. Phryn. 350.

ποιοτρόφος, ον, = ποισιτρόφος.

ποιοφάγος, ον, = ποιηφάγος. [ᾱ]

ποιῶν, (ποιός) to furnish with a *certain quality, make such*.

ποινῦνός, ὁ, a *servant*, Hesych.: from

ποινῦν, strictly to *blow, puff*, be out of breath from haste or exertion, hence in gen. to *hasten, hurry, bustle*, Lat. *statergere*, Il. 8. 219, Od. 3. 430: hence also to *do active service, be waiting*, δῶμα κορήσασα ποινῦνσάσας *make haste and sweep the house*, Od. 20. 149. II. transit., to *serve zealously*, like

θεραπεύειν, hence to *cherish, foster*, ποινῦν ἐμῶν χάριν Pind. P. 10. 101. (Not from ποινῶν; but formed by redupl. from πῶν, πέπνυμαι, like παιπᾶλλον from πᾶλλον, παῖφάσσω from φᾶν, φᾶς, ποῖφύσσω from φύσσω etc.; hence its orig. signif. v. Butt. Lexil. in voc., and cf. δικάζονος.) [ῶ in pres. and impf., before a short syll.; but ῶ before a long one, though only by position, as in Il. 2. 475: in all other tenses ῶ.]

ποῖφύδην, Adv. (ποῖφύσσω) *blowing, puffing, hissing*.

ποῖφνυμα, ατος, τό, (ποῖφύσσω) a *blowing, puffing*: hence, π. ἄρτια fierce *blustering*, Aesch. Theb. 280.

ποῖφυσίς, ἡ, a *blowing, puffing*: from

ποῖφύσσω, f. ξω, (redupl. form from φύσσω) to *blow, puff*: esp. to *snort with rage*. II. *threaten to blow up, make burn up*, Lyc. 182: metaph. to *defy, threaten*: but, παιδικὰ π., like ἔρωτα πνέειν, Sophron, cf. Meineke Euphor. 95. Cf. ποινῦν.

ποιώδης, ἐς, (ποιῶν, εἶδος) like *grass, abounding therein, grassy*, Hdt. 4. 47.

ποιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποιῶν) *giving or having a quality*.

πόκα or ποκά, Dor. for πόρε and ποτέ, and so through the whole series, ὅκα, ὀπόκα, ὀπόκα, ἄλλοκα. [ᾱ]

ποκάω, f. ᾶσων, = ποκίζω.

ποκάριον, τό, Dim. from πόκος.

πόκος, ᾶδος, ἡ, (πόκος) *woolly, fleecy*. II. *wool, hair*, Ar. Thesm. 567, in plur.

πόκες, αἱ, and πόκη, ἡ, v. πόκος III.

ποκίζω, f. ἴσω, Dor. ἴξω, (πόκος) = πέκω, to *shear wool*: Med., ποκίζεισθαι to *shear or cut for oneself*, τριχας ἐποκίζετο Theocr. 5. 26.

ποκεισθῆς, ἐς, (εἶδος) like *undressed wool*: in gen. rough, raw-looking, Longin.: from

πόκος, ὁ, (πέκω, Lat. *pecto*) *wool in its raw state, a fleece*, Il. 12. 451: also a *lock or tuft of wool*, Soph. Tr. 675. II. a *sheep-shearing*, Ar. Av. 714.

III. Proverb., ἐν ἑνὶν πόκος to an *ass-shearing*, i. e. to a place where nothing is to be got, Ar. Ran. 186:—some refer this acc. πόκος to αἱ πόκες, others to ἡ πόκη, but neither of these nom. is extant, and this isolated form had better be taken as heterog. acc. of πόκος, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 56 Anm. 13, n. Hence

ποκάω, to *cover, clothe with wool*, Anth.

πολλές, ἐών, ἔεσσι, ἐας, Ep. plur. from πολλός for πολλοί, ᾶν, Hom., and Hes.

πολεῖδιον, τό, Dim. from πόλις.

πολεμᾶδόκος, ον, Dor. for πολεμᾶδόκος.

πολεμᾶρχος, ον, *belonging to the πολεμάρχος*: τὸ π. his *residence*, Polyb.

πολεμᾶρχέω, f. ἥσω, to *be Polemarch* (v. πολεμάρχος), Hdt. 6. 109, and Xen.

πολεμᾶρχης, ου, ὁ, = πολεμάρχος.

πολεμᾶρχία, ἡ, the *office or rank of Polemarch*.

πολεμᾶρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πολεμᾶρχεος: from

πολεμάρχος, ὁ, (πόλεμος, ἄρχω) *one who begins or leads the war, a leader, chieftain*, Ἀρχαῖον Aesch. Theb. 828, cf. Cho. 1072.

II. the title of high officers in several Greek states:

1. at Athens the *Polemarch* or *third archon*, who presided in the court in which the causes of the μέτοικοι were tried: in earlier times he managed the war-office and all foreign affairs, and even took the field as general-in-chief, as at Marathon, Hdt. 6. 109.

2. in Sparta the *commander of a μόρα*, Hdt. 7. 173; and so = *μοραγός*, Thuc. 5. 66, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7, and 5. 7, etc.

3. at Thebes two officers of chief rank after the Boeotarchs, supreme in affairs of war, Ib. 5. 4, 2, sq.

πολεμᾶτόκος, ον, Dor. for πολεμῆτόκος, q. v.

πολέμειος, *ov*, *v*. **πολεμήσιος**.
πολεμῶ, *f*. **ῥωα**, (**πόλεμος**) to be at war, wage war with one, *τινί*, *oft*, in *Hdt.*; also sometimes *ἐπὶ* *τινα* *Xen. An.* 3. 1. 5; *πρὸς τινα* *Id. Vect.* 5. 8: also to fight, do battle, *Id. Cyr.* 7. 1; 40; in *gen.* to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with one, *Id.* 1. 3. 11: so, π. τῇ *χρεῖα* *Soph. O. C.* 191, cf. *Eur. Ion* 1386. *II. c.* acc., to make war upon, treat as an enemy, attack, besiege, ἰν-
 θρωπον, *πῶλιν* etc., *Bast. Ep. Cr. p.* 112: hence in *Pass*, to have war made upon one, *Thuc.* 1. 37, *Xen. Hell.* 7. 4. 20, *Isocr.* 92. 4: so too *fut. med.* **πολεμήσομαι** in *pass.* signf., *Thuc.* 1. 68: but *III.* in *Pass.* also of war, to be waged, carried on, *Xen. Mem.* 3. 5. 10; so too, *ῥα* **ἐπολεμήθη** whatever hostilities passed, *Id. An.* 4. 1, 1; *τὰ περὶ Πύλον ἐπολεμήθη* *Thuc.* 4. 23.
πολεμηδόκος, *ov*, *Dor.* **πολεμάδοκος** (**δέχομαι**) entering upon a war, sustaining war, *epith.* of Pallas, *Stesich.* *Fr.* 97: hence in *gen.* *warlike*, *ῥπλα* *Pind. P.* 10. 22.
πολεμήσιος, *ion*, *Ion.* for the supposed **πολέμειος**, *warlike*, *freq.* in *Hom.* (*esp.* in *II.*): *he usu.* has π. ἔργα, also π. τεύχεα *II. 7. 193*, *Hes. Sc.* 238. *II. hostile*.
πολεμησέω, *Desiderat.* from **πολεμῶ**, to wish for war, *Thuc.* 1. 33.
πολεμητήριον, *verb. Adj.* from **πολεμῶ**, one must go to war, *Ar. Lys.* 496, and (*in plur.*) *Thuc.* 1. 79.
πολεμητήριον, τό, (**πολέμα**) the place from which a general carries on his operations, head-quarters, *Polyb.*, cf. *δρυμητήριον*.
πολεμητρόκος, *ov*, *Dor.* **πολεμάτκος**, (*τρίτω*) bringing forth war, bringing war, *Nonn.*: but *II. proparox.* **πολεμήτροκος**, *pass.* born for war, *warlike*.
πολεμήτωρ, *oros*, *δ*, *ῥ*, *warlike*, *poet.*
πολέμια, *ῥ*, *v*. **πολέμοι** *II. 2.*
πολεμίζω, *poet.* **ποτλ** (*both* in *II.*): *fut.* *ἴω*, *Dor.* *ἴξω* (*the only fut. used by Hom.*)—*poet.* for **πολεμέω**, to wage war, fight with or against one, *τινί*, *freq.* in *Hom.* (*esp.* in *II.*): so too, π. ἄντα *τινός* and *ἐναντιβίων* *τινός* *II. 8. 428*, 20. 85; *μετὰ* *τινι* jointly with another, *II. 9. 352*: later in *gen.* to quarrel, wrangle, π. τῇ *γλώττῃ* *Ar. Nub.* 419. *II. trans.* to war or fight with, *ῥηγίτερον* *πολεμῶν* *II. 18. 258*.
πολεμικός, *ῥ*, *ov*, (**πόλεμος**) of or belonging to war, fitted for it, skilled therein, *warlike*, *Plat.*, and *Xen.*: distinguished from *φιλοπόλεμος*, *Xen. An.* 2. 6. 1. 2. *ῥ*—*κή*, *sub.* *τέχνη*, the art of war, war, *Plat. Soph.* 222 C: so too τὰ **πολεμικά**, *Hdt.* 3. 4, and *freq.* in *Xen.*; and also *warlike* exercises, *Id.* 3. 7. το **πολεμικόν** the signal for battle, τό π. *σημαίνει*, *Lat. signum canere*, *Id. An.* 4. 3. 29. *II. like* an enemy, *hostile*, *Id. Vect.* 4. 44: hence *freq.* in *Adv.* **πολεμικῶς** *ἔχειν πρὸς τινα* *Id. An.* 6. 1. 1, etc. *III. stirring up hostility*, *Id. Mem.* 2. 6, 21. Cf. 89.
πολέμοις, *ia*, *ion*, also *ion*, *Eur. Supp.* 1191:—*of or belonging to war*, *κατάμοι* *Pind. P.* 2. 37: τὰ **πολέμια** whatever belongs to war, war and its business, *Hdt.* 5. 78, etc. 2. rarely like **πολεμικός**, *warlike*, *Soph. Aj.* 1013. *II. hostile*, *Pind.*, and *Trag.*: *τινί* to one, *Hdt.* 1. 4, *Eur.*, etc.; but also *δ* π. *τινός*, as *Subst.*, one's enemy, *Hdt.* 1. 78, *Pind. P.* 1. 30, and *Att.*: in *gen.* opposed, conflicting, *Hdt.* 7. 47. 2. *esp.* *ῥ* **πολέμια**, *sub.* *ῥῃ*, *χώρα*, the enemy's country, *Thuc.*, and *Xen.*; cf. *Soph. Aj.* 819. *Adv.*—*ἴως*.—**Πολέμοις** is in *gen.* older than **πολεμικός** in *Xen.*, etc. **πολέμοις** is mostly used in the sense of *hostile*, **πολεμικός** in that of *warlike*, *skilled in war*.
πολεμιστά, *δ*, *Ep.* for **πολεμιστής**: also as *voc.* from **πολεμιστής**, *Pl.* 16. 492.
πολεμιστήρ, *ῥρος*, *δ*, = **πολεμιστής**. Hence **πολεμιστήριος**, *ia*, *ion*, also *ov*, *ov*: *of or belonging to the warrior*, *ἵπποι* *Hdt.* 1. 192 (unless we read **πολεμιστέων** with *Wes-*
sel.); *βοά*, *θώρα* *π.* *Ar. Ach.* 572, 1132; π. ἄρματα *war-chariots*, *Hdt.* 5. 113, and *Xen.*: *ἐλάν* **πολεμιστήρια**, a military game, *Ar. Nub.* 28. *II.* τὰ **πολεμιστήρια**, also = τὰ **πολεμικά**, *Plat. Crit.* 119 B, *Xen. Cyr.* 8. 26.
πολεμιστής, *ov*, *δ*, (**πολεμίζω**) a warrior, combatant, *Hom.* (*esp.* in *II.*): *he also* has **πολεμιστής**, *cf. foreg.*
πολεμιστρια, *ῥ*, *fem.* from **πολεμιστής**, *cf. usu.* read in *Aesch. Cho.* 424; but *v.* *ἡλεμιστρια*.
πολεμοδόκος, *ov*, = **πολεμηδόκος**.
πολεμοκέλευδος, *ov*, rousing the din of war, *Dion. H.*

πολεμοκλόνος, *ov*, raising the din of war, *Batr.* 4. 276.
πολεμοκράντος, *ov*, (*κραίνω*) finishing war, *Aesch. Theb.* 161.
πολεμολαμπάδικος, *ῥ*, *ov*, comic word in *Ar. Ach.* 1082, a compd. of πόλεμος, λάμαχος and Ἀχαιεύς.
πολεμόνδε, *Adv.* from **πόλεμος**, to the war, into the fight, *Hom.* (*esp.* in *II.*): *he also* has **πόλεμόνδε**.
πολεμοποιέω, to stir up war, *Xen. Hell.* 5. 2, 30: to stir up, provoke, *ἔς* *ἔχθρην* *Hipp.*
πολεμοποιός, *ov*, (*ποιέω*) causing war or dissension: making hostile, *Arist. Pol.*
πόλεμος, *δ*, a battle, fight, hence in *gen.* war, *freq.* in *Hom.*, who has also the *poet.* form **πρόλεμος**: in *Hom.* and *Hes.* the signf. battle prevails; later, *esp.* in *Att.*, that of war: in *Hdt.* both battle and war:—π. *Αχαιῶν*, π. *ἀνδρῶν* *their war*, i. e. which they bring, *II. 3. 165*, 24. 8, etc.: *he freq.* has such periph. as *ἔρις*, *νέικος*, *φίλοις* *πολέμοιο* *II. 13. 271*, 635, etc.; and *oft.* joins μάχη, δῖος, etc. with πόλεμος, as if *equiv.* to it: π. *πρὸς τινα* *Hdt.* 6. 2; *ἐπὶ* *τινος* *Xen. Hell.* 3. 2, 22: in *Att.* we have many phrases, as, πόλεμον ἀναρθεῖν *τινι* to levy war against, *Ar. Ach.* 913, etc.; π. ἀναρρίσσειν, *κινεῖν*, *ἐγείρειν* *ἐκφέρειν*, *καθίσταται*, *ἐπάγειν* to begin a war; π. *ποιεῖσθαι* to make war; *opp.* to π. ἀναπαύειν, *καταλείπειν*, to put an end to it, make peace: *cf.* also ἀκέρυκτος, ὠππονος—*metaph.*, οὐ πόλεμον ἐπαγγέλλεις, i. e. your words are peaceful, *Plat. Legg.* 702 D. *II.* a warlike force, army, as *in* old French bataille was used for a battalion.
B. in *Pind.*, personified, *War, Batt.* *Fr.* 225. (From *πέλω, akin to *πελεμῖω*, πόλος, πόλεω, and *Lat. pello*, bellum.) Hence **πολεμοτροφός**, (*τρέφω*) to foment or foster war, *LXX.*
πολεμοφθόρος, *ov*, (*φθέρω*) wasting by war, *Aesch. Pers.* 652.
πολεμόφρων, *onos*, *δ*, *ῥ*, (*φρήν*) of warlike spirit.
πολέμω, (**πόλεμος**) to make hostile, make an enemy of: in *Pass.*, *Thuc.* 1. 36: in *Med.*, *Id.* 5. 98.
πολέομαι, old form in *Solon* for **παλέομαι**, *q. v.*
πολέω, (**πόλος**, **πόλεω**) *intr.* to turn or go about, *Lat. versari*, *κατὰ ὅστιν π.* to go about the city, i. e. live therein, *Ord.* 22. 223; later the *Pass.* **πολέομαι** was used in this signf., like *στρέφομαι*, and *Lat. versari*, *cf. πολέω*. *II. trans.* to turn round, to turn up, *esp.* the soil with the plough, with or without ῥῖν, *Soph. Ant.* 340: but, *ψυχὴν π.* to pass one's life, like **πολέομαι**, *acc.* to *Valck. Diatr.* p. 246, in *Eur. Incert.* 99.
πολέω, (**πόλος**) to turn round, turn about, turn up, *esp.* the soil with the plough, with or without ῥῖν, to plough, *Hes. Op.* 460, like *polare agros* in *Ennius*: hence **πολέω**, *πάλω*.
II. to surround, go round about, *havin*, *ῥήσον* *Aesch. Pers.* 307; also, π. ἐς τόπον *Id. Pr.* 645: *cf.* **πώλομαι**. (Hence **πολέω**, *πόλις*, *v.* also *πέλω.)
πόλεω, *gen. plur.* from *πόλις*, but **πολέων**, *Ion. gen. plur.* from *πόλις*, *Hom.*
***πολή**, *ῥ*, the surface, only found in the *Adv.* **ἐπιπολής**, *q. v.* **πολήεις**, *ῥων*, *Ion. plur.* from *πόλις*, for *πόλεεις*, *πόλις*, *Hom.*; *gen.* and *acc. sing.* *πόληος*, *πόληα*, *Hes.*
πόλησις, *ῥ*, (**πολέω**) a turning round, *Plat. Crat.* 405 C.
πολιά, *ῥ*, *v.* *πολιάς*.
πολιάνω, (**πολιάς**) to make gray or white:—*Pass.* to grow gray or white, e. g. of the foaming sea, *Aesch. Pers.* 110.
πολιάνομη, *ῥ*, (*ἐνός*) an ornament made of πόλιον, *Inscr.*
πολιάνομη, to be a *πολιάνομος*, *Ep. Plat.* 363 C.
πολιάνομος, *δ*, (**πόλις**, *νέμω*) a civic magistrate, the chief magistrate of a city.
πολιάοχος, *ov*, *Dor.* for **πολιόχοχος**, **πολιούχοχος**, *q. v.*, *Pind. O.* 5. 22. [a]
πολιάρχω, to govern a city. *II.* to be a *πολιάρχος*: from **πολιάρχος**, *δ*, (**πόλις**, ἄρχω) the ruler, prince of a city, π. πάτρι *Pind. N.* 7. 125. *II.* a public officer, commandant of a city, *Lat. praefectus urbi*.
Πολιάς, *δδος*, *ῥ*, (**πόλις**) guardian of the city, *epith.* of Athena in her oldest temple on the Acropolis of Athens, as distinguished from *A. Παρθένος* and *A. Πρύμαχος*, first in *Hdt.* 5. 82, *v.* *Müller Eumen.* § 30, 67 note 6: she had the same name in many Greek towns, *cf. Πολιεύς*.
πολίσιον, τό, *Dim.* from *πόλις*, a small town, *Strab.* [f]
πολιδριον, τό, = *foreg.*

πολιεθρον, πόλ. v. πολλίεθρον.

Πολίτης, εὐς, δ, (πόλις) *guardian of the city*, epith. of Zeus: the contr. gen. Πόλις occurs in old Att. Inscr.: cf. Πόλις.

πολιζέω, f. ἰσσω, (πόλις) strictly to build or found a city, hence in gen. to build, found, lay the foundation of, τεύχος πολίσσασκεν (for ἐπολισάμεν) Pl. 7. 453; Ἰάλος πεπόλιστο Pl. 20. 217, πόλις πεπόλισται Hes. Fr. 39. 5 and so freq. in Hdt., as 5. 13.

Π. χωρῖον πολιζεῖν to colonise a country by building a city, Xen. An. 6. 6, 4.

πολιάρχος, ον, Dor. πολιάρχος, = πολιούχος, q. v.

πολιήτης, ου, δ, poet. for πολιτής, a citizen, Pl. 2. 806, freq. in Hdt., and twice in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 556, Eur. El. 119: also a fellow-citizen, countryman, Hdt. 1. 120.

πολιήτης, ἰδος, fem. from πολιήτης, Eur. Hipp. 1126.

πολιήτωρ, ἀνδρ., δ, = πολιήτης.

πολίνοβ, ορος, Dor. from πόλις, into or to the city, Hom.

πολιόριξ, τριχός, (πολιός) gray-haired, Strab.

πολιόκροτης, ου, δ, (κρόση) = sq.

πολιόκρότατος, ον, with gray hair on the temples, i. e. just beginning to be gray, (as says Theoc. 14. 68, ἀπὸ κροτάφου πελόμεσθα γυναιλεῖ, cf. Arist. Color. 6. 11), Pl. 8. 518, Hes. Op. 179, cf. πολίος.

πολίον, τό, a plant with a strong aromatic smell, Lat. *polium*, prob. so called from having glaucous leaves, Theophr.

πολιοκλόκῃος, ον, with gray locks, gray-haired, Q. Sm.

πολιορκέω, f. ἵσσωμαι, (πόλις, εἶργω, ἔρκος) to hem in a city, blockade, beleaguere, besiege, π. τινα or πόλιν, first in Hdt.: metaph. to besiege, annoy, pester, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 1, Mem. 2. 1, 13: the fut. πολιορκήσομαι is used by Hdt. 5. 34, 8. 49, and Thuc. 3. 109, in pass. signif. for πολιορκηθήσομαι. Hence πολιορκητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj., that must be taken by siege, to be taken, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 7.

πολιορκητής, ου, δ, taker of cities, surname of Demetrius son of Cassander, Plut. Hence

πολιορκητικός, ὁ, ὄν, ὁ, fit for, usual in besieging, Polyb.: πολιορκητικὴ, τά, a treatise on the art of sieges.

πολιορκία, ἡ, (πολιορκέω) a beleaguering, siege of a city, Hdt. 5. 34: metaph. a pressing, tormenting, Plut.

πολιός, δ, ὄν, in Hom., and Att. sometimes δ, ὄν:—gray, white, Hom. as epith. of wood, of iron, of the surging sea, ἄλς πολιοῖο Pl. 20. 229, Od. 410: but esp. of hair, gray or hoary from age, Hom., and Hes. Th. 271: hence, ἡ πολίᾳ hoary age, Arist. Probl.: αἱ πολιαὶ, sub. τρίχες, gray or white hair, Pind. O. 4. 40, like canae (sc. comae) in Cicero; (ἐμ. ταῖς πολιαῖς κατιούσαις as the gray hairs come down (i. e. from the head and temples to the beard, cf. πολιοκρότατος), Casaub. Ar. Eq. 520, 908; as also πολίος α gray, hoary-headed man, in Hom. 1—Pind. P. 4. 175 has a strange phrase, τίς σε πολιάς ἐξένηκε γαστήρος; i. e. (acc. to Herm.) who bare thee in her old age? implying that he was τῆλ' ἄγετος (q. v.): acc. to Böckh, what old woman's womb bare thee? implying a sarcasm.

II. also white, and hence metaphor. light, clear, serene, ἔαρ Hes. Op. 475, 490: αἶθρ Eur. Or. 1376: ἄρ Ar. Rh.

III. metaph. hoary, old, venerable, νόμος Aesch. Supr. 658. πολίος λόγος, π. φήμη etc., Seidl. Eur. El. 606: μάθημα π. χρόνῳ Plat. Tim. 22 B. (Akin to πέλλος or πέλλος, πέλιος, and Lat. pullus.)

πολιότης, ἡ, ἡ, grayness, Arist. Gen. An.

πολιότριχος, ον, (ὄριξ) = πολιόριξ, Opp.

πολιούχος, ον, (πόλις, ἔχω) occupying or protecting a city, like Πολιεύς and Πολιάς, always epith. of the guardian deity of a city: Ἀθηνᾶν π. in Chios, Hdt. 1. 160, θεοί Aesch. Theb. 312, etc.: πολισσοῦχος, πολισσοῦχος, πολιοχός, Dor. πολιάχος, are synonym.

πολιοφύλακῃος, (φυλάσσω) to guard a city. II. of an army, to keep the city, opp. to taking the field, Polyb. 18. 22, 4.

πολιόχρως, ατος, δ, ἡ, with gray or white skin, in gen. white, κύκνος Eur. Bacch. 1364.

πολιόω, (πολιός) to make gray or whitish:—Pass., to become gray, Arist. Gen. An.

πολιόρητης, ου, (πέριος) sacker of cities, Aesch. Ag. 782.

πολιόρμος, ον, = foreg.

πολιρραστής, ου, δ, (ραῖω) = πολιόρμος, Lyc.

ΠΟΛΙΤ, εὐς, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. gen. πολίος etc., in Att. poetry

also πολέος etc., Ep. πόλως etc.; in Ion. poetry also πολέως Theogn. 774, 1039. Hom. has gen. πολίος as dissyll., Il. 2. 811, like Att. πολέως, Pors. Med. 906: dat. πολέι, Ep. πόληϊ: acc. πόλιν, but Hes. Sc. 105 has acc. πόλῃα. Plur. nom. πολέες, in Od. 15. 412 πολέες: gen. πολίων: dat. πολίεσι; Dor. πολίεσι Pind. P. 7. 8, Foed. Lacon. ap. Thuc. 5. 77, 79: acc. πολέες, πολίᾳς (as dissyll., Od. 8. 560), and in Hdt. πολίᾳς, Att. Dual gen. πολέοις Isocr. 55 C: nom. and acc. πόλην Id. 44 B; but in Att. πολέι seems to have been used, Budm. Ausf. Gr. § 51 Anm. 7, note c. cf. also πολίς:—(πόλις, πολέω).

A city, freq. as early as Hom., and Hes.: πολίς ἄκρα and ἀκρότατι, = ἀκρόπολις the fortress of the city, citadel, Pl.; which at Athens also was often called simply πόλις, while the rest of the city was called ἄστυ, Br. Ar. Eq. 1093, cf. Thuc. 2. 15, Xen. An. 7. 1, 27: hence the guardian deities of the Athen. Acropolis were θ. Πολιοῖος, esp. Zeus Polieus and Athena Polias, Br. Ar. Lys. 245, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 260. II. a whole country, as dependent on and called after its city, Od. 6. 177, cf. Heins. Hes. Sc. 380; also Il. 17. 144, Soph. O. C. 1533, etc., Strab.: hence an island peopled by men, Pl. 14. 230, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 7. 34, Dissen I. 4. 49, sq. III. when πόλις and ἄστυ are joined the former is the body of citizens, the latter their dwellings, (though in the phrase δῆμος τε πόλις τε, Od. 11. 14, πόλις denotes the town): hence πόλις, esp. in Att., the state (πολιτεία), or the citizens who form the state (οἱ πολῖται, τὸ πολιτικόν), Valck. Phoen. 932; esp. a free state, republic, Soph. Ant. 737, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 28: τὰ τῆς πόλεως state-affairs, government, Plat. Prot. 318 E.

2. the right of citizenship, like Lat. *civitas*, Ar. Ran. 717.—In Prose πόλις always has the Art., except when it is used in gen. of a state or commonwealth, as such, as Plat. Rep. 422 E, Legg. 766 D, while in Trag. this is usu. omitted, Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2. p. 237.

πολιςμα, ατος, τό, (πολιζέω) that which forms a city, in gen. a city, Hdt. 1. 57, 98, etc.: also a tract of country that is peopled, Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 190.

πολιτράτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Polyb. [ἀ]

πολιτοῖον, δ, (πολιζέω) the building of a city, Dion. H.

πολιτοῦχος, ον, = πολιοῦχος, v. l. Aesch. Theb. 822.

πολιτισσόμενος, ον, (πόλις, νέμω) managing or ruling a city, ἀρχαί Aesch. Cho. 804, Bioti Id. Pers. 853.

πολιτισσός, ον, (σώω) guarding a city or cities, h. Hom. 7. 2.

πολιτισσοῦχος, ον, poet. for πολιοῦχος, freq. in Aesch.

πολιτοστής, ου, δ, (πολιζέω) the builder, founder of a city, Eur. Erechth. 17, 13, acc. to Reiske and Osann.

πολιτάρχης, ου, δ, = sq., N. T.

πολιτάρχος, ου, ο, = πολιάρχος.

πολιτεία, ἡ, Ion.—ἡτή, (πολιτεύω) the relation in which a citizen stands to the state, the condition, rights of a citizen, citizenship, Lat. *civitas*, Hdt. 9. 34, Thuc., etc.: πολιτεῖαν δοῦναι τῷ Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6; π. ἐστὶ μοι ἐν πόλει τῷ Ib. 1. 2, 10. 2. the life, etc., of a citizen, one's daily life, Lat. *ratio vitae civilis*, Dem. 399. 6.

II. the life and business of a statesman hence government, administration, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 15, Dem. 254. 18, etc.

III. civil polity, the condition of a state, a state, constitution, freq. in Plat., etc. 2. esp. a well ordered republican government, a commonwealth, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 3, 4. 8, 1, etc.; and so in gen. a republic, Xen. Ath. 1. 1, etc.

πολιτεύμα, ατος, τό, (πολιτεύω) a political institution, constitution, government, usu. in plur., as Plat. Legg. 945 D, Isocr. 156 A; but in sing., π. δημοκρατίας Aeschin. 51. 12.

πολιτεντής, ου, δ, a statesman: from

πολιτεύω, f. σω, to be a πολίτης, be a citizen or free-man, live in a free state, Xen. An. 3. 2, 26; opp. to one who is under a monarchy, Polyb. 4. 76, 2; but this is more freq. as Dep., v. infr. B. 1.

2. to have a certain form of πολιτεία or government, π. κατ' ἀναρχίαν Thuc. 1. 19, 62, cf. 4. 130: v. infr. B. 3.

II. trans., to administer or govern a state, Thuc. 2. 65; hence in Pass. of the state to be governed, Plat. Rep. 427 A, etc.

2. to create a citizen, Diod.

B. most usu. as Dep., c. fut. med. πολιτευέσθαι Ar. Eq. 1365, Xen. Rep. Ath. 3. 9; but aor. pass. ἐπολιτεύθην Thuc. 6. 92, etc., and pf. πεπολιτεύμαι (Dem.) 176. 23, etc. To be a free citizen, live as such, like the Act., Thuc. 6. 92, and very freq. in all

Att. writers; in gen. *to live*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 22, Dem., etc.: also, *λὰς πολίτευον* *ἂν they would form a state*, Eur. Acol. 2.

2. since all citizens were members of the governing body, hence, *to take part in the government*, Thuc. 2. 15; *to meddle with politics*, Plat. Rep. 561 D; opp. *to ἰδωμένους*, Aeschin. 27. 32.

3. *to have a certain form of government*, Isocr. 31 D, Plat. Rep. 568 B, etc.; *πολίταις ὡς οὖν πολιτεύεσθαι* Aeschin. 1. 24.

II. trans., *to administer or govern*, *τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸς πολιτεύεσθαι* Dem. 151. 4, etc.; and then absol. *to conduct the government*, Ar. Eq. 1365: π. πόλεμον ἢ πόλεμον *to make perpetual war the principle of government*, Aeschin. 51. fin.

πολιτῆς, ἡ, Ion. for πολιτεία, Hdt.
πολίτης, οὐ, ὁ, Ion. πολιτῆς, q. v., (πόλις) *the member of a city or state, citizen, freeman*, Lat. civis, Hom., etc. 2. also like Lat. civis; = *conciuis, a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman*, Hdt., etc. II. in gen. *belonging to, connected with one's city or country*, ἀκτὴ πολιτῆς Valck. Hipp. 1126; θεοὶ πολιταί = *πολιῶχοι*, Aesch. Theb. 253.

πολιτίζω, ἰ. ἴσω, = *πολιτεύω*.
πολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πολίτης) of, or belonging to, befitting a citizen or private man, like a citizen, constitutional, Lat. civilis, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; hence in Adv., -κώς ἔχειν *to think, act like a citizen, in a constitutional manner*, Lat. civiliter agere, Isocr. 56 D, cf. 72 B. II. *belonging to or befitting a statesman, fitted for state affairs*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 14; hence ὁ πολιτικός, a statesman, Plat., who wrote a dialogue so called.

III. *belonging to the state or its administration, political*, opp. *to οἰκείος*, Thuc. 2. 40: τὸ π., = οἱ πολιταί *the body of citizens, commonwealth*, Hdt. 7. 103; ἡ -κή (with or without τέχνη) *the art of government*, Plat. Gorg. 521 D, etc.; but ἡ -κή (with or without ἐπιστήμη) *the science of politics*, i. e. the principles of social relations and duties, etc., as opp. *to ἡ ἠθική* morals, freq. in Plat., as Polit. 259 U, 303 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1: —τὰ πολιτικά, *state-affairs, public matters*, Thuc. 6. 15, Plat., etc.; τὰ πολιτικά πράττειν *to take part in the government*, Plat. Gorg. 521 D, etc.

IV. in gen. *having relation to public life, public*, opp. *to κατ' ἰδίαν*, Thuc. 8. 89; so, π. τιμαί Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24; π. λόγος Isocr. 319 C. V. of language or style, suited to a citizen's common life, received, the *notus civilis et proprius sermo* of Suet., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 6, 7.

VI. Adv. -κώς, v. supr. 1.
πολίτις, ἰδως, fem. from πολίτης, *a female citizen*, Plat. Legg. 814 C.

πολιτισμός, ὁ, (πολιτίζω) *the administration of public affairs*, Diog. L.
πολιτογράφω, ἰ. ἴσω, (πολίτης, γράφω) *to enrol as citizen, confer the citizenship upon*, τινά Polyb. Hence

πολιτογραφία, ἡ, *the enrolling as a citizen*, Diog. L.
πολιτοκάπιλος, ὁ, *one who deals with the state or with citizens*.
πολιτοκοπέω, (πολιτοκόπος) = *δημοκοπέω* in Plat. (Com.) Peis. 5, = *λοιδορεῖν, καμφοδεῖν*. Hence

πολιτοκόπος, ἡ, = *δημοκοπία*.
πολιτοκόπος, οὐ, (κόπος) = *δημοκόπος, fawning on the citizens*.
πολιτοφθόρος, οὐ, (φθέρω) *hurtful to the citizens, ruining land and people*, Plat. Legg. 854 C.

πολιτοφύλακός, (πολιτοφύλαξ) *to watch the citizens or people, whether of the magistracy or of an enemy's garrison*. Hence
πολιτοφύλακία, ἡ, *a watching of citizens*. 2. *the garrison of a town*, Aen. Tac.

πολιτοφύλαξ, ἀκός, ὁ, *one who watches citizens*: in Larissa, the chief magistrate, Arist. Pol.
πολίχνη, ἡ, (πόλις) *a small town*, rare Dim. form, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 119. 63.

II. **Πολίχνη** a city in Chios, Hdt. 6. 26; Att. Πολίχνα; cf. Arnold Thuc. 8. 14.
πολίχνιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Plat. Rep. 370 D.
πολιόδης, es, (πολός, εἶδος) *grayish, whitish*.
πολιώσις, ἡ, (πολιώω) *a making gray*. 1. *a becoming so*. []
πολλάκις, Ion. πολλάκι, Adv. (πολλάς, πολὺς) *many times*, usu. of Time, often, oft, Hom., and Hes., who use either form as their verse requires: in Hdt. both forms occur without apparent distinction, and the readings vary: τὸ πολλάκις for the most part, Pind. O. 1. 51:—also of Number, πολλάκις μύριοι or μυρίαί *many tens of thousands*, Plat. Legg. 810 D. II. in

several respects. III. in Att. after εἰ, ἔάν, ἂν, perhaps, perchance, Lat. si forte, Plat.; also after μή, Lat. ne forte, Thuc. 2. 13, and Plat., cf. Heind. Phaed. 60 E, Stallb. Phaed. 238 D. [ἀκί]

πολλαπλασιάς, ἡ, (πολλαπλάσιος) *to multiply*, Polyb. Hence
πολλαπλασιάσις, ἡ, *multiplication*.
πολλαπλασίασιμός, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Plat.

πολλαπλάσιος, (α, ion, also os, ον, (πολὺς) *many times as many, many times more, many times larger*, followed by ἡ, ., ἥτερ., or by a gen., Hdt. 4. 50, 7. 48, Thuc. 4. 94: Ion. πολλαπλήσιος, ἡ, ion, the prevailing form in Hdt., where πολλαπλήσιος seems to be a mere f. l.; but Hdt. also seems to have used the common form, for in 7. 160 πολλαπλάσιος is read in all MSS., and Gaisf. has adopted it in 4. 50, 5. 45, 8. 10, where the readings vary. Adv. -ῶς, Hipp. [πᾶ] Hence

πολλαπλάσιόν, *to multiply*, Plat. Rep. 525 E.
πολλαπλάσιον, ον, gen. ονος, Adv. -όνως, = *πολλαπλάσιος, -ως*, Polyb.

πολλαπλάσισις, ἡ, *multiplication*, Plat. Rep. 587 E.
πολλαπλήσιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for πολλαπλάσιος, Hdt.
πολλαπλός, ὅς, ὄν, contr. πλούς, ἡ, ὄν, *manifold, many times as long*, Slos Plat. Tim. 75 B. II. ἀνὴρ διπλὸς καὶ πᾶ, like Lat. multiplex, i. e. *not simple and straight-forward*, Id. Rep. 397 E.

πολλάχῃ, Adv., *many times, often*, Hdt. 1. 42, 6. 21. II. in many places. III. in divers manners, Aesch. Supp. 468, Soph. O. C. 1626, and Plat.

πολλάχρῶν, Adv., *from many places or sides*, Thuc. 6. 32.
πολλάχρῶν, Adv., in many places.

πολλάχρῶς, Adv., *towards many sides, into many parts or quarters*, Thuc. 2. 47; c. gen., π. τῆς Ἀρκადίας Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16.

πολλάχρῳ, Adv., = *πολλάχῃ, many times, often*, Hdt. 6. 122, Plat., etc.: strictly II. in many places, Plat. Symp. 209 E, Crat. 408 A; π. ἑλλοῦ Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30.

πολλάχρῳ, Adv., in many ways, Isocr. 42 C.
πολληχλήσιος, ἡ, ion, dub. 1. for πολλαπλάσιος, q. v.

πολλοδεκάκις, Adv., *many tens of times*, Ar. Pac. 243. [ἄ]
πολλός, πολλόν, Ion. masc. and neut. for πολὺς, πολύ, Hom., and Hes., also in Hdt. the prevailing form, where the latter form πολὺς is rare, and prob. only in acc. masc. πολόν, as in 3. 57, 6. 125; neut. πολύ, 2. 106, 3. 38; and acc. plur. masc. πολούς, 2. 107. More rarely in Trag., as Soph. Ant. 86, Tr. 1196.

πολλοστμήριος, ον, (μήριον) *consisting of one out of many parts, hence very, very small*: τὸ π. an infinitely small part, Arist. Pol. and v. 1. Thuc. 6. 86.

πολλοστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πολλάς, πολὺς) *one of many*, Lat. multesimulus, πολλοστός ὢν τῶν Συρακοσίων, Lat. unus e multis, i. e. one of the common sort at Syracuse, Isocr. 95 B; hence in gen. very little, smallest, least, Plat. Legg. 896 B, αἱ π. ἡδοναί the most trivial pleasures, Plat. Phil. 44 E; τὸ π. μέρος the smallest part, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 7; π. μέρος Thuc. 6. 86; and so in mathematics, a very small fraction: c. dat., τὰ σκληρότατα π. the least hard, Plat. Phil. 44 E.

II. of Time, πολλοστῇ ἔτει in the last of many years, i. e. after many years; hence, πολλοστῇ χρόνῳ after a very long time, Ar. Pac. 559, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 116.

III. later also = *πολός*, πολλοστός ἔργου that has done a great deal, LXX., opp. *to ὀλιγόστον*. Adv. -ώς.
πολογράφια, ἡ, (γράφω) *a description of the heavens*, Hipp.: a treatise by Democritus bore this title, Diog. L. 9. 48: from
πόλος, ὁ, (πέλω, πέλωμαι, πόλω) *a pivot or hinge on which anything turns, an axis*, esp., 1. the axis of the sphere, the pole, Plat. Tim. 40 B, Crat. 405 D. 2. also the vault of heaven, the sky or firmament, Lat. poëus, Aesch. Fr. 430, and Eur., cf. Ar. Av. 179, sq. 3. the orbit of a star, Plat. Epin. 986 C. 4. the polar star, Eratosth. Catast. 2, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion p. xix.

II. land turned up with the plough, Xen. Oec. 18. 8. III. a spring on the axle-tree, to bear the body of the carriage, Diod. IV. an astron. instrument for measuring time, Hdt. 2. 109, where it is mentioned together with the γνῶμων: the latter was the common sun-dial with its index, the former was prob. a concave dial (called πόλος from being shaped like the vault of heaven), the sides of which cast the shadows, cf. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 488.

πολτάριον, πολτίον, τό, Dim. from πόλτος, a little porridge, poor bad porridge, cf. πόλφος.

πόλτος, ὁ, porridge, Lat. *puls*, *pultis*, also *pulpa*, Alc. Fr. 28, cf. πόλφος. Hence

πολτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) porridge-like, consisting of porridge.

πολυάγαπτος, ον, (ἀγαπᾶω) much-beloved. [ᾶ]

πολυάγκιστρος, ον, (ἀγκιστρῶν) with many hooks: τὸ πολυ-ἀγκιστρον a night-line with many hooks, Arist. H. A.

πολυάγρις, ἐς, rarer form for πολύαγρος.

πολυαγρία, ἡ, a catching much game: from

πολύαγρος, ον, (ἄγρα) catching much game, Opp.

πολυάδελφος, ον, with many brothers. [ᾶ]

πολυαῆς, ἐς, (ἔμμη) blowing hard, Q. Sm.

πολυαἶθλος, ον, (ἀθλῶν) conquering in many contests, Luc.

πολυαἰγος, ον, (αἶξ) abounding in goats, Anth.

πολυαἰκος, ον, = πολυαῖξ. [ᾶ]

πολυαἷματος, ον, (αἷμα) full of blood, Emped. ap. Plut.; and πολυαἷμος, to have a great deal of blood, Arist. Part. An.; and

πολυαἵμα, ἡ, fullness of blood, Arist. Part. An.: from

πολυαἶμος, ον, (αἷμα) full of blood, of a full habit, Arist. H. A.

II. very bloody.

πολυαἷμων, ον, gen. *ovos*, like foreg., bloody, Aesch. Supp. 840.

πολυαἰνετος, ον, = sq., Eur. Heracl. 761.

πολυαἰνος, ον, (αἶνεω) much praised, in gen. praiseworthy, in Homer as epith. of Ulysses: Butt. Lexil. v. *αἰνός* 2, follows those of the ancients, who explain it by πολυῖμος, not exactly talkative (which would rather suit Nestor), but full of

wise speech and lore, cf. αἰνέω 1, *αἰνός* 1: from

πολυαῖξ, ἰκος, (αἰσῶ) with many shocks, stirring, πόλεμος II. 1. 165, Od. 11. 314: much tiring, κάματος II. 5. 811. [αῖξ, αἰκος]

πολυάκανθος, ον, (ἐκάνθα) with many thorns. II. ἡ π. a

pecul. kind of thorn, Theophr.

πολυαλγής, ἐς, (ἀλγος) very painful, Orph.

πολυάλγητος, ον, (ἀλγέω) feeling much pain.

πολυαλδής, ἐς, (ἀλδαίνω) much nourishing, Q. Sm.

πολυαλδής, ἐς, (ἀλδω) curing many diseases, Diosc.

πολυάλφитος, ον, (ἐλφитῶν) yielding much barley-meal, κριθή Theophr.

πολυάμμος, ον, abounding in sand, sandy.

πολυάμπελος, ον, with many vines.

πολυάναγωσία, ἡ, (ἀναγνώσκω) much reading, much learning, Ath.

πολυανάλωτος, ον, (ἀναλίσκω) causing much expense.

πολυάνδρεω, ον, (ἀνδρῶν) to be full of men, to be populous, ὄχλοι Thuc. 6. 17; also as Dep. med., πολυανδρόεω, Ael. Hence

πολυάνδρεια, ἡ, plenty of men, populousness.

πολυάνδρον, τό, a place where many people assemble, Plut.

II. esp. a place where many people are buried, Ael.

πολυάνδρος, ον, (ἄνθρω) of places, with many men, full of men, thick peopled, Aesch. Pers. 73, 899. II. of persons, many,

numerous, Ib. 533, Ag. 693.

πολυάνθεα and πολυάνθεια, pecul. poet. fem. of πολυανθής.

πολυάνθεμος, ον, (ἀνθεμον) rich in flowers or blossoms, Mimn. 2, Pind. O. 13. 23.

πολυανθής, ἐς, (ἀνθεῶν) much blossoming, Od. 14. 353, h. Hom. 18. 17.

πολυανθος, ον, = foreg., Orph.

πολυάνθραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, rich in coal.

πολυανθρωπέω, to be populous.

πολυανθρωπία, ἡ, dub. in Joseph. for sq.

πολυανθρωπία, ἡ, a large population, multitude of people, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16: from

πολυάνθρωπος, ον, full of people, populous, Thuc. 1. 24, 2. 54, etc. II. consisting of many persons.

πολυαντῦς, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, having many circumferences.

πολύανον, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, populous, Eur. I. T. 1282, Ar. Ag. 1313.

II. γυνή π. the wife of many husbands, Aesch. Ag. 62. [ᾶ]

πολύαράτος, ον, v. πολυάργτος. [ᾶ]

πολυάργτος, ον, rich in silver, i. e. money, of persons, Hdt. 5. 49.

πολύάρητος, ον, (ἀράομαι) much wished for, much desired, τιτὶ Od. 6. 280, 19. 404, h. Cer. 220: in Att. Prose πολυάρητος, Plat. Theat. 165 E. [ᾶρ Ion., ᾶρ Att.]

πολυάρητος, ον, numerous, manifold, Diod. [ᾶ]

πολυάρητος, ἐς, (ἀρκέω) sufficing for many or for a long time, hence *opulent*, *abundant*, in Superl., πολυαρκέστατος ποταμός Hdt. 4. 53. Adv. -κῶς.

πολυαρκυσ, υος, ὁ, ἡ, with many nets, ἄγρα Opp.

πολυάρματος, ον, (ἄρμα) with many chariots.

πολυαρμόνιος, ον, (ἁρμονία) many-toned, Luc.

πολύαρνι, metapl. dat. of sq.

πολύαρνος, ον, with many lambs or sheep, in gen. *rich in flocks*: metapl. dat. πολᾶρνι, II. 2. 106, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 58,

voc. ἄρνος, and v. πολύαρνι.

πολύάρους, ον, (ἄρουρα) with many fields. [ᾶ]

πολυαρχία, ἡ, the authority or government of many, Thuc. 6. 72, Xen. An. 6. 1, 18: from

πολύαρχος, ον, (ἄρχω) ruling over many: only used in neut., τὸ π. = πολυαρχία.

πολύαστερος, ον, poet. for πολύαστρος.

πολύαστρι, ερος, = πολύαστρος.

πολύαστραγάλος, ον, with many vertebrae or joints: μάστιξ π. = ἀστραγαλότης, Anth. [ᾶ]

πολύαστρος, ον, with many stars, starry, Eur. Ion. 870.

πολύασχολος, ον, much busied, Luc.

πολυαυλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with many furrows, πεδῖον π. a wide large field, Anth.; opp. to διγυαυλας.

πολυαυτής, ἐς, (αὐθαίνω) much-grown, strong, large, Anth.

πολυαυχενος, ον, (αὐχην) with many necks, Anth. II. with a strong, large neck.

πολυαυχίν, ἑνος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Geop.

πολυάφορος, ον, (ἀφορμή) with many opportunities; with abundant materials. [ᾶ]

πολυάχητος, ον, Dor. for πολυήχητος. [ᾶ]

πολυάχθης, ἐς, (ἐχθος) very troublesome or urgent, Q. Sm.

πολυάχυρος, ον, (ἐχυρον) with much chaff, bran, husks, Theophr. [ᾶ]

πολυβάδιστος, ον, (βαδίω) = πολύβατος, dub. [ᾶ]

πολυβάβραρος, ον, very barbarous, Or. Sib.

πολυβάτειος, ον, (βάτος) with many thorn-bushes. [ᾶ]

πολυβάτος, ον, (βαίνω) much trodden, Pind. Fr. 45.

πολυβάφης, ἐς, (βάπτω) much-dipped, of drowned men, Aesch. Pers. 275. II. deep-dyed.

πολυβέλεμος, ον, (βέλεμον) with many missiles.

πολυβένθος, ἐς, (βένθος) very deep, λίμνη, ἄλς, Hom.

πολυβήματος, ον, (βῆμα) taking many steps.

πολυβιβλος, ον, with, in many books or volumes, Ath.

πολύβιος, ον, long-lived, Lat. *vivax*. 2. wealthy.

πολυβλάβης, ἐς, (βλάπτω) hurtful in many ways or to many.

II. pass. much exposed to injury, easily hurt, Plut.

πολυβλαστής, ἐς, (βλαστᾶω) sprouting or shooting vigorously, prob. I. Theophr. Hence

πολυβλαστία, ἡ, a vigorous sprouting or shooting, Theophr.

πολυβλέφαρος, ον, (βλέφαρον) with many eyelids, Nonn.

πολύβειος, ον, poet. πολυβ., also η, ον, consisting of many ox-hides, Q. Sm.

πολυβησσία, ἡ, v. I. for περιβησσία, Artemid.

πολυβήτος, ον, (βόω) much talked of, far-famed.

πολυβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) throwing many missiles, Philo.

πολυβόρος, ον, (βόρᾶ) much-devouring, Plat. Criti. 115 A.

πολυβόσκος, ον, (βόσκειω) much-nourishing, γαῖα Pind. O. 7. 114.

πολυβότάνος, ον, (βοτάνη) abounding in herbs.

πολυβότερα, ἡ, much or all nourishing, freq. in Hom., and Hes. in poet. form πολυβότερα as epith. of χθών; in II. 11. 770 also of Ἀχαιῶς: fem. from

πολυβότηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (βόσκειω) = sq.

πολύβοτος, ον, (βόσκειω, βοτᾶ) much-nourishing, Aesch. Theb. 774. II. having much cattle, many pastures.

πολύβοτρυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in grapes, Hes. Fr. 19. 2, Simon. 10, Eur. Bacch. 651.

πολύβουλος, ον, (βουλή) rich in counsel, exceeding wise, II. 5. 260, Od. 16. 282.

πολυβούρις, ον, ὁ, (βοῦς) rich in oxen, II. 9. 154, 296, Hes. Fr. 39. 3.

πολυβρόχος, ον, (βρέω) loud-roaring.

πολύβρομος, ον, (βρέχω) much-moistened, Diosc.

πολύβροχος, ον, with many nooses, Eur. H. F. 1035.

πολύβυθος, *ov*,=πολυβενθής, *dub*.

πολυβύρσος, *ov*, (βύρσα) of or with many hides or skins.

πολυβωλαῖς, *akos*, *δ*, *h*,=sq., *Anct. Cypr. ap. Ath.* 334 D.

πολυβωλος, *ov*, with many clods of earth: hence=πολυβαλῆς.

II. with large, rich clods, fruitful, like ἐρίβωλος, χώρα *Eur. Archel.* 3.

πολυβωμος, *ov*, with many altars, *Call. Del.* 366.

πολυβωτος, *ov*, in *Cratin.* *Seriph.* 6, prob. from βόσκω, many-feeding, fertile, as ironical epith. of the barren island of *Seriphus*.

πολυγαῖς, *es*, *Dor.* for πολυγνήης, *Pind.*

πολυγάλακτος, *ov*, (γάλα) with much milk, *Arist. Part. An.* [γᾶ]

πολυγᾶλον, τό, (γάλα) a plant, *polygala*, *Diosc.*

πολυγάμεος, to marry many times. *II.* to have many husbands or wives, live in polygamy, *Ecl.* Hence

πολυγάμια, *h*, repeated successive marriage: but *II.* a being married to several at once, polygamy, *Ecl.*

πολυγάμος, *ov*, (γάμος) having married frequently, having had many husbands or wives. *II.* having many husbands

or wives, living in polygamy, *Ecl.*

πολυγελος, *ov*, and πολυγελος, *akos*, *δ*, *h*, much-laughing.

πολυγένειος, *ov*, (γένειον) strong-bearded, *Dor.*

πολυγενής, *es*, (*γένω) of many or various families.

πολυγνήης, *es*, *Dor.* -γᾶθής, (γῆθεω) much-cheering, delightful, *Ῥαι* *II.* 21. 450, *Διάνυστος* *Hes. Th.* 941, *εἶναι* *Pind. P.*

2. 51. *II.* intr. much-rejoicing, gladsome.

πολυγῆθος, *ov*,=foreg., *dub.*

πολυγῆρδος, *ov*, contr. πολυγῆρως, *ων*, (γῆρας) very old, *Asius*, and *Plat. Ax.* 367 B.

πολυγῆρία, *h*, (γῆρας) great age.

πολυγλάγῃς, *es*, (γλάγος)=πολυγάλακτος, *Arat.*

πολυγλεκος, *ov*,=abounding in mist, *Βότρως* *Anth.*

πολυγληνος, *ov*, (γλήνη) many-eyed. *II.* with many meshes, *σάγγρη* *Opp.*

πολυγλύφῃς, *es*, (γλύφω) much-carved, *Nonn.*

πολυγλώσσος, *ov*, *Att.* -ττος, (γλῶσση) many-tongued, *Βοή* *π.* a noise of many voices, *Soph. El.* 641; *δρῦς* *π.* the vocal (oracular) oak of *Dodona*, *Id. Th.* 1168.

πολυγλώχιν, *ivos*, *δ*, *h*, with many barbs, *Nic.*

πολύγμικτος, *ov*, (γνάμπτω) much-bent, winding, *μυχολ* *Pind. O.* 3. 49.

πολυγνώμωσιν, *h*, depth of knowledge: from

πολυγνώμων, *ov*, *gen.* *ovos*, (γνώμη) of much shrewdness, sagacious, *Plat. Phaedr.* 275 A. Adv. -μῶνως.

πολυγνώριστος, *ov*, (γνωρίζω) easy to be recognised.

πολύγνωστος, *ov*,=sq.

πολύγνωτος, *ov*, (γερνώσκω) well-known, *Pind. N.* 10. 70.

πολύγυμφος, *ov*, fastened with many nails, well-bolted, *vñes* *Hes. Op.* 658, cf. *Aesch. Pers.* 72. Also πολυγύμφοτος, *ov*.

πολύγυμνον, τό, (γύνω *II.*) the many-knotted, a plant, *Diosc.*

πολυγύνεμα, as *Pass.*, (πολύγονος) to multiply, *Luc.* Hence πολυγύνια, *h*, fecundity, *Plat. Prot.* 321 B.

πολύγυονον, τό, *au* herb, *π.* ἄρρεν, *polygynum*; *π.* ὅηλα, *equisetum*, *Diosc.*: strictly neut. from

πολύγυονος, *ov*, (γύνος, γονή) producing much, fruitful, *Hdt.* 3. 108, *Aesch. Supp.* 691.

πολυγυράματος, *ov*, (γράμμη) of great knowledge, very learned, *Ad. Fr.* 43.

πολυγυράμμος, *ov*, (γραμμή) marked with many lines or stripes, *Arist. ap. Ath.* 313 D.

πολυγυρῶος, *ov*, (γρῶα) eating much, *Hipp.*

πολυγυράφια, *h*, a writing much, *Diog. L.* 10. 26: from

πολυγυράφος, *ov*, (γρῶα) writing much: *Superl.* πολυγραφέατος, *Diog. L.* 10. 26. [ᾶ]

πολύγυρναστος, *ov*, (γυρνώω) much-exercised. *II.* act. exercising, and so teasing long, *κακόν* *Luc.*

πολύγυναιος, *δ*, (γυνή) having many wives: also πολυγύννη, *ov*, *δ*: a *gen.* πολυγύναικος, as if from πολυγύναις, occurs in *Strab.* [ῦ]

πολύγύνιος, *ov*,=sq.

πολυγυνοειδής, *es*, (εἶδος) like a polygon, *Arist. Probl.*

πολύγωνος, *ov*, with many angles, polygonal, *Arist. de Sens.*

πολυδαΐδαλος, *ov*, much or highly wrought, richly dight, *Hom.*, who like *Hes.* uses it chiefly of metal work; of embroi-

dery, *Hes. Op.* 64. *II.* act. working with great art or skill, very skilful, *II.* 23. 743.

πολύδαίμων, *ov*, *gen.* *ovos*, having many deities, *dub.* *I. Orph.*

πολύδασις, *h*, (δαίς) an eating much; cf. *πολυποσία*.

πολύδακρυσ, *ov*, (δάκρυον)=sq., *Tyrtæ.* 2. 7.

πολύδακρυσ, *ivos*, *δ*, *h*, (δάκρυ) of or with many tears: hence, *I.* pass. much-weep, *tearful*, *sad*, *ἄρης*, πόλεμος, ὁρμήνη *Hom.*; *λαχρή*, γῶδος *Aesch.*; *π.* ἡρόνῃ *Eur. El.* 126. *II.* act.

much-weeping, *Eur. Tro.* 1105.

πολύδακρυντος, *ov*, (δάκρυον) much wept or lamented, very lamentable, *tearful*, *Hom.*, etc. *II.* act. much-weeping, *Eur.* *Hec.* 650. Adv. -τως. [*Hom.* uses ῦ before a short syll., *II.* 17. 192, ῦ before a long one, *II.* 24. 620, *Od.* 21. 57, etc.; and this was imitated by later writers.]

πολύδακτύλος, *ov*, many-fingered, many-toed, *Arist. H. A.*

πολύδαμνος, *ov*, (δαμάω) taming much. *II.* pass. completely tamed.

πολύδαπάνος, *ov*, (δαπάνη) causing great expense or outlay, *Hdt.* 2. 137: of a person, expensive, extravagant, *Xen. Apol.* 19.

πολύδέγμων, *ov*, *gen.* *ovos*, (δέχομαι) containing or receiving much, *Lyc.* *II.* Πολυδέγμων, *δ*, like Πολυδέκτης, a name of *Hades*, who must receive all mortals into his kingdom, *h. Hom.* *Cer.* 17. 31, etc.

πολύδεγής, *es*, (δέομαι) wanting much, *Max. Tyr.*

πολύδεμάτος, *ov*, (δέμα) much-affrighting, *Or. Sib.*

πολύδεμος, *ov*, very dreadful.

πολύδεράς, *akos*, *δ*, *h*, (δεῖρη) strictly, *many-necked*, usu. of mountains, with many ridges or chains, *Ὀλύμπτος* *II.* 1. 499, *g.* 754. Later form πολυδέριος, *ov*.

πολύδέκτης, *ov*, *δ*, (δέχομαι) receiving or containing much: and *II.* as *Subst.* *δ* *II.*, the all-receiver, i. e. *Hades*, *h. Hom. Cer.* 9, cf. *Πολυδέγμων*.

πολύδένδρεος, *ov*, (δένδρον) with many trees, full of trees, *ἀγρός*, *κῆπος* *Od.* 4. 737, 23. 139.

πολύδενδρος, *ov*,=foreg.: the heterog. dat. plur. πολυδένδρεσι is allowed in *Eur. Bacch.* 560.

πολύδερκής, *es*, (δέρκεμαι) much-seeing, far-seeing, *Ἥως* *Hes. Th.* 451, *φῶς* 755. *II.* of varied aspect, *dub.* *I. Nic.*

πολύδεσμος, *ov*, much-chained, strong-bound, firm, *σχεδία* *Od.* 5. 33. 338.

πολύδευκής, *es*, *v.* *I. Od.* 19. 521, acc. to some from δευικός=γλεικός, very useful, formed like ἀδευκής: acc. to others from a word *δευκής, which *Gramm.* sometimes explain by εὐικός, βμοιος, sometimes by λαμπρός. *II.* Πολυδεύκης, *akos*, *δ*, *h*, *Polydeukes*, *Lat. Pollux*, son of *Leda*, brother of *Castor*, one of the *Dioscuri*, celebrated in the old legend as a πύκτης, *Hom.*

πολύδημος, *ov*, much-peopled.

πολύδημώδης, *es*,=foreg., *Diog. L.* 7. 14.

πολύδηγής, *es*, (δηνέω)=πολύβουλος, πολυήρης.

πολύδηγος, *δ*, *h*,=foreg., *Parmenid. ap. Diog. L.* 9. 22, nisi legend. πολυδηγος,=sq.

πολύδηρίτος, *ov*, (δηρίομαι) much-contested, *Opp.*

πολύδιάφορος, *ov*, (διαφείρω) much-destroying.

πολύδικέος, to have many lawsuits, be litigious, *Plat. Legg.* 938 B: from

πολύδικος, *ov*, (δικη) having many lawsuits, litigious, *Strab.*

πολύδινής, *es*, (δινη) much or fast whirling, *Opp.*

πολύδιντος, *ov*, (δινέω) much or quickly whirled, whirled round and round, *Dion. P.* 407.

πολύδιντος, *ov*,=πολύδινης.

πολύδιψος, *ov*, (δίψα) very thirsty, of ill-watered countries, *π.* Ἄργος *II.* 4. 171:—acc. to others, metaph. much thirsted after by the absent Greeks; not so well. Others again think that *Argos* was not poor of water: forgetting the old tradition, that it really had a scarcity of water till *Danaos* opened springs, *Ἄργος* ἄνυδρον ἔδν *Δαναὸς* πότνην ἔνυδρον *Hes. Fr.* 58.

πολύδιψος, *ov*, (δίψα) making very thirsty, causing great thirst, *Xenocr. de Alim.*

πολύδονος, *ov*, (δονέω) much-driving, πλῆγῃ *Aesch. Pr.* 788.

πολύδοξία, *h*, diversity of opinions: from

πολύδοξος, *ov*, (δόξα) having various opinions, *Stob. Ecl.* 2. p. 82. *II.* very famous, *Anth.*

πολυδουλεία, ἡ, *abundance of slaves*.
 πολυδουλος, *ov*, *having many slaves*.
 πολυδράστεια, ἡ, (δράω) *one who effects very much*.
 πολυδριον, τό, Dim. from πόλις, *only in Phavorin*.
 πολυδρομος, *ov*, (τρέχω, δραμεῖν) *much running or wandering*, φυγή Aesch. Supp. 737.
 πολυδροσος, *ov*, *very dewy*, Anth.
 πολυδρῦμος, *ov*, *very woody*.
 πολιδύναμος, *ov*, (δύναμις) *very powerful*. [ῥ]
 πολιδωρία, ἡ, *open-handedness*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 7: from πολιδωρος, *ov*, (δώρον) *richly endowed, with ample dowry*, ἔλοχος Il. 6. 394, Od. 24. 294. II. act. *giving many presents*, *open-handed*.
 πολιδένος, *ov*, (ἐδών) *with rich dowry or portion*.
 πολιδέρος, *ov*, (ἔδρα) *with many seats or sides*, *polyhedral*, Plut. πολυέθνής, *és*, (ἔθνος) *many-peopled*; of persons, *numerous*, Orph.
 πολυειδήμων, *ov*, *gen. ovos*, *knowing much*.
 πολυειδής, *és*, (εἶδος) *of many kinds, diverse, various*, Thuc. 7. 71: opp. to μονοειδής, Plat. Rep. 612 A. Adv. —δώς, Dion. H. Hence
 πολυειδία, ἡ, *diversity, variety*, Plat. Rep. 580 D.
 πολυείμων, *ov*, *gen. ovos*, (εἶμα) *clad in many garments*.
 πολυέλαιος, *ov*, (ἐλαιον) *yielding much oil, abounding in oil*, Xen. Vect. 5. 3.
 πολυεμενος, *ov*, *very merciful*, LXX.
 πολυέλκτος, *ov*, (ἐλίσσω) *rolled, twined in various ways*, complicated: in *gen. various*, ἡσθία Orph. Phoen. 314.
 πολυέλιξ, *ukos*, ὁ, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Phavorin.
 πολυελκτής, *és*, (ἔλκος) *with many sores*.
 πολυένος, *ov*, (ένος) = *πολυετής*.
 πολυέξοδος, *ov*, *spending much, lavish*, Procl.
 πολυεπαίνετος, *ov*, (ἐπαίνω) v. l. for sq.
 πολυέπαινος, *ov*, *much praised*, Xen. Ages. 6. 8.
 πολυέπεια, ἡ, *a speaking much*: from
 πολυεπής, *és*, (ἐπος) *much-speaking, wordy*, Aesch. Ag. 1134.
 πολυέραστος, *ov*, (ἐράω) *much-loved*, Xen. Ages. 6. 8.
 πολυεργής, *és*, = *πολύεργος*, Anth.
 πολυεργία, ἡ, *much or careful labour*, susp.
 πολυέργος, *ov*, (* ἐργω) *working much, hard-working*, Theocr. 25. 27. II. pass. *worked with great pains, elaborate*.
 πολυέταρος, *ov*, *with many fellows or comrades*.
 πολυέτηρος, *ov*, = sq.
 πολυετής, *és*, (έτος) *of many years, full of years*, Eur. Or. 473, Hel. 651. Hence
 πολυετία, ἡ, *length of years*.
 πολυεκτος, *ov*, (ἐύχομαι) *much wished for, much desired*, ἔλβος Aesch. Eum. 537, πλοῦτος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 45.
 πολυένθος, *ov*, (ἐνήθ) *married to many*.
 πολυευντακτος, *ov*, (τάσσω) *very well ordered*.
 πολυεύχετος, *ov*, like πολυεκτος, h. Hom. Cer. 165.
 πολυέψητος, *ov*, (ἐψω) *much or well cooked*.
 πολυζήλος, *ov*, (ζάλη) *very stormy*.
 πολυζήλος, *ov*, *much-envied*: hence *very enviable*; *much-desired, longed for, loved*, πόρις Soph. Tr. 185. II. act. *much-envying*, Blos π. life with its envies and strifes, Soph. O. T. 381.
 πολυζήλος, *ov*, (ζηλώ) *much envied or desired*, Eur. Hipp. 169.
 πολυζήμιος, *ov*, (ζημία) *very hurtful*, susp.
 πολυζήγιος, *ov*, (ζυγόν III) *many-dressed*, νῆς Il. 2. 293, cf. πολυκλήϊς.
 πολυζῶος, *ov*, (ζωή) = *πολύβιος*, esp. *long-lived*, Opp.
 πολυζῶος, *ov*, (ζώννυμι) *tight-girded*.
 πολυζήγορος, *ov*, (ἀγορεύω) *speaking much, wordy*, Anth.
 πολυζήτης, *és*, (ἥθος) *taking many characters, versatile*.
 πολυζήκοια, ἡ, *much learning*: from
 πολυζήκοος, *ov*, (ἀκούω) *having heard much, hence much-learned*, ἐν ταῖς ἀναγνώσεσι Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; also c. gen., π. διδασχῆ Id. Legg. 810 E.
 πολυζήλατος, *ov*, (ἡλακτέη v) *very reedy, ποταμός* Aesch. Fr. 6. [α]
 πολυζήλιος, *ov*, *much-sunked, very sunny*.
 πολυζήμερος, *ov*, (ἡμέρα) *of many days*, Hipp.
 πολυζήρatos, *ov*, (ἐράω) *much-loved, very lovely*, ἡβη, εἶδος, [1120]

ἐνήθ, ἄλσος, ἔσθω etc., Od., h. Hom., and Hes.: more rarely as epith. of persons, as in Hes. Fr. 1. 1, Διβηθ Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 159.—But in Od. 11. 275, where it is epith. of Thebes, it was explained by all Interpr. as *deeply occurred*, from ἀρόμαι.
 πολύηρος, *ov*, (* ἔρα) *rich in soil*, Hesych.
 πολυῆσυχος, *ov*, *very quiet*.
 πολυῆχης, *és*, (ἥχος) *many-toned*, of the nightingale's voice, Od. 19. 521; *much, loud or far sounding*, αἰγιάλος Il. 4. 422.
 πολυῆχτος, *ov*, Dor. πολυάχ., (ἥχλω) *loud or far sounding*, Eur. Alc. 918.
 πολυῆχια, ἡ, *great clamor or noise*: from
 πολυῆχος, *ov*, = *πολυῆχης*. Adv. —χος, Ael.
 πολυῆχτος, *ov*, (θαέμαι) poet. for πολυθέατος, Paus. [α]
 πολυῆλαιος, *ov*, (θάλλω) *much-nourishing*, Orph., cf. ζωδάμιοι, φυτάμιοι.
 πολυθαμβής, *és*, (θάμβος) *much frightened or astonished*, Nonn.
 πολυθαράνης, *és*, (θάρος) *much-confident, very courageous*, bold, μένος Hom.
 πολυθαυμάστος, *ov*, (θαυμάζω) *much-admired*.
 πολυθέαμος, *ov*, *gen. ovos*, (θεάομαι) *having seen much*, c. gen., Plat. Phaedr. 251 A. [α]
 πολυθέατος, *ov*, (θεάομαι) *much or often seen, very remarkable*.
 πολυθεία, ἡ, *polytheism*: from
 πολυθεός, *ov*, *of many gods, belonging or dedicated to many gods*, ἔδρα Aesch. Supp. 424: *consisting of many gods*, Luc.
 II. act. *believing in many gods*, δοξα π. polytheism, Philo. Adv. —ως. Hence
 πολυθεότης, *ητος*, ἡ, *polytheism*.
 πολυθέρης, *és*, (θέρω) *much feeding or nourishing*.
 πολυθερμος, *ov*, *very warm or hot*, Plut.
 πολυθεστος, *ov*, (θέσσωσθαι) *much desired or loved*, Call. Dem. 48, cf. ἀπόθεστος.
 πολυθηρία, ἡ, *great plenty of game*: from
 πολυθήρος, *ov*, (θήρ) *with much game, full of wild beasts*, Eur. Hipp. 145, Phoen. 802.
 πολυθλίβης, *és*, (θλίβω) *much-pressed*.
 πολυθουρος, *ov*, (θορεύω) *leaping or covering much*: hence *very lustful*, Opp.
 πολυθραυστος, *ov*, (θραύω) *much broken*.
 πολυθρέμματος, *ov*, (θρέμμα) *rich in cattle*.
 πολυθρέμμος, *ov*, *gen. ovos*, = *foreg.*, epith. of the Nile, whether as fertilizing the land or as full of monsters, Aesch. Pers. 33, cf. βιοθρέμμος, πολυκτήης.
 πολυθρεπτος, *ov*, (τρέφω) *much-nourished, abundant*, Orph.
 II. act. *much-nourishing*, Anth.
 πολυθρήνητος, *ov*, (θρηνέω) *much bewailed*: *lamentable*, Anth.
 πολυθρήνιος, *ov*, *much weeping or wailing*, Aesch. Ag. 711, 714. II. pass. *much bewailed*.
 πολυθρήϊς, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with much hair*, Anth.
 πολυθρόνος, *ov*, (θρόνον) = *πολυθρόμακος*, Nic.: also πολυθρόνιος, *ov*.
 πολυθρόνος, *ov*, contr. —θρονος, *ov*, *with much noise, clamorous*, Aesch. Supp. 820: *of many tones*.
 πολυθρύλητος, *ov*, (θρῦλέω) *much spoken of, hence well-known, notorious*, Plat. Rep. 566 B, Phaed. 100 B. Adv. —ως. [ῥ]
 πολυθύρος, *ov*, (θύρα) *with many doors or windows*, Plut.: in *gen. with many holes or openings*. II. *with many plates or leaves*, πολυθύροι δέλτων διαττυχαί Eur. I. T. 727.
 πολυθύσιος, *ov*, *with many tassels*. [ῥ]
 πολυθύσιατος, *ov*, (θυσιάζω) *honored with many sacrifices*. [I]
 πολυθύτος, *ov*, (θύω) *abounding in sacrifices*, ἔρανον, πομπαί Pind.: π. σφαγαί Soph. Tr. 756; τιμῇ π. worship with many sacrifices, Eur. Heracl. 777.
 πολυθύωτος, *ov*, (θυώσσω) *with great impetuosity*.
 πολυῖαχος, *ov*, (ιδάχω) *crying much*. [I]
 πολυῖδμων, *ov*, *gen. ovos*, *knowing much, wise*, Anth., like πολυῖστωρ.
 πολυῖδρις, ἡ, (πολύϊδρις) *much knowledge*, in *gen. sagacity*, usu. in plur., Od. 2. 346, 23. 77: *cunning*, Theogn. 703.
 πολυῖδρία, ἡ, = *foreg.*
 πολυῖδρις, Ion. *gen. ios*, Att. *ews*, ὁ, ἡ, *of much knowledge*, in *gen. sagacious, crafty, cunning*, Od. 15. 459, Hes. Th. 616: the dat. πολυῖδρι is in Sapph. 111, cf. Lob. Phryn. 326.

πολύωνος, *ov*, (Is) with many fibres, Theophr. [4]
 πολυπτία, ἡ, abundance of horses: from
 πολυπτός, *ov*, rich in horses, Il. 13. 171.
 πολύστον, *oros*, ὁ, ἡ, of great knowledge, learned, Orph.:
 also πολυστήρητος.
 πολυτήχθιος, *ov*, h. Hom. Ap. 417, and πολυτήχθης, *vos*, ὁ, ἡ,
 Strab., abounding in fish.
 πολυτίσιμος, *ov*, v. πολυτίσιμος.
 πολυκακῆς, ἔς, (κακῶ) *very dry or parched: drying
 or parching exceedingly*, Il. 11. 642.
 πολυκάης, ἔς, (καλῶ) *much burning*, Leon. Tar.
 πολυκάβηδρος, *ov*, (καβῆρα) = πολυκύγος. [4]
 πολυκαυσία, ἡ, (Καίσαρ) *the government of many emperors
 at once*, formed after πολυκαυσία, Plut.
 πολυκάλαμος, *ov*, of many reeds, Diod. [4]
 πολυκάματος, *ov*, act. causing great labor or pain. II.
 pass. made, done with great labor or pains. [4]
 πολυκάμυρος, *ov*, very miserable, Anth.
 πολυκαμπής, ἔς, = sq., Opp.
 πολυκαμπτος, *ov*, (κάμπτω) *with many twists and turns, of
 elaborate ornament in music*, π. μέλη Arist. Metaph.
 πολυκίνης, ἔς, (καλῶ) *slaughtering*, c. gen., βοτῶν Aesch. Ag.
 1160.
 πολυκάπνος, *ov*, of or with much smoke. I. act. smoking
 much. II. pass. much smoked, smoke, στέγος Eur. El. 1140.
 πολυκάρηνος, *ov*, (κάρηνον) *many-headed*. [4]
 πολυκαρπῶ, to bear much fruit, Arist. Gen. An.; and
 πολυκαρπία, ἡ, abundance of fruit, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 3: from
 πολυκάρτος, *ov*, with much fruit, rich in fruit, fruitful, ἀλωή
 Od. 7. 122, 24. 221; φόνους πολυκαρπῶταί Hdt. 5. 49. II.
 τὸ π., a kind of crataegus.
 πολυκατασκευστός, *ov*, (κατασκευάζω) *carefully worked*.
 πολυκατέργαστος, *ov*, (κατεργάσσομαι) *variously worked*.
 πολυκαυλός, *ov*, many-stalked, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2. 8.
 πολυκαυστος or -καυτος, *ov*, (καλῶ) *much burnt*, Q. Sm.
 πολυκέλαδος, *ov*, much-sounding, Luc.
 πολυκενος, *ov*, with many gaps or vacuities, Arist. Probl.
 πολυκέντητος, *ov*, (κεντέω) = πολυκέστος.
 πολυκέρεια, ἡ, great craft or cunning, Od. 24. 167, in plur.
 πολυκέρης, ὅς, (κέρδος) *very cunning, crafty, wily*, νόος Od.
 13. 255. II. bringing great profit, very advantageous. Hence
 πολυκέρδεια, ἡ, = foreg.
 πολυκέρος, *otos*, ὁ, ἡ, (κέρας) *many-horned: π. φόνος* the
 slaughter of much horned cattle, Soph. Aj. 55.
 πολυκέστος, *ov*, much wrought, ἱμάς π. a richly bordered
 strap, Il. 3. 371.
 πολυκευθής, ἔς, (κεύθω) *much concealing*, λόγος Clem. Al.
 πολυκέφαλος, *ov*, (κεφαλῇ) *many headed: νόμος π.* a cele-
 brated art on the flute in honor of Apollo, so called from its
 expressing the hissing of the serpents round the Gorgon's head,
 Plut. 2. 1133 D, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 12. 23.
 πολυκήδεια, ἡ, much care or grief: from
 πολυκήδης, ἔς, (κῆδος) *full of care, grievous*, Od. 23. 351.
 πολυκήριος, *ov*, (κῆρ) *very destructive, deadly*, Nic.
 πολυκήτης, ἔς, (κήτος) *full of great fishes or monsters*, Νεῖλος
 Theophr. 17. 98, cf. πολυκῆριον.
 πολυκινδύνος, *ov*, with great danger, very dangerous, Dem. Phal.
 πολυκίνησις, ἡ, much, violent motion: from
 πολυκίνητος, *ov*, (κινέω) *much or violently moved*, Arist. Mund.
 πολυκίλγος, *ov*, (κίλγος) *with a loud noise or sound*, Ael.
 πολυκλάδης, ἔς, = sq., dub. in Theophr.
 πολυκλάδος, *ov*, with many boughs or branches.
 πολυκλαυστος, *ov*, = sq.
 πολυκλαυτος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov* Pors. Med. 822, (κλαίω) *much
 deplored or lamented*, Eur. Hom. 3. 5: very lamentable. II.
 act. much weeping or lamenting, γυναικες Emped. 195.
 πολυκλῆς, ἔς, (κλῆος) *far-famed*.
 πολυκλειδωτος, *ov*, (κλειδῶ) *close shut up*.
 πολυκλειστος, *ov*, (κλείω) *closely shut*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 203.
 πολυκλειτος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov*, far-famed, Pind. O. 6. 120, Fr. 206.
 πολυκλήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, = πολυκλήιστος, Anth.
 πολυκλήεις, ἴδω, ἡ, (κλῆς iv) *with many benches of rowers*,
 in Hom. and Hes. as epith. of ships, like πολυκύγος. [I always,

hence the accent πολυκλήϊς is wrong: Spohn de Extr. Od.
 Parte p. 195 writes πολυκλήϊς, ἴδω, but v. Jac. A. P. p. 359.]
 πολυκλήϊστος, *ov*, (κλήϊω) *very celebrated*, Coluth.
 πολυκλήριος, *ov*, strictly, of a large lot: usu. with a large
 portion or patrimony, esp. in land, exceeding rich, Od. 14. 211.
 πολυκλήτος, *ov*, (καλῶ) *called from many a land*, epith. of
 the allies of the Trojans, Il. 4. 438, 10. 420.
 πολυκλήνιος, ἔς, (κλῆνω) *lying with many*.
 πολυκλήνιος, *ov*, (κλῆν) *with many couches or seats*, Heliod.
 πολυκλόντος, *ov*, (κλονέω) *much or always in motion*.
 πολυκλόστος, *ov*, (κλέπτω) *stealing much*, Opp.
 πολυκλύστος, *ov*, (κλύω) *much dashing, or swelling*, πάντες
 Od. 4. 354, 6. 204, Hes. Th. 189. II. Pass. washed by the
 waves, sea-beat, Hes. Th. 199.
 πολυκλύστος, *ov*, (κλῶν) *with many suckers or branches*, Theophr.
 πολυκμής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., dub.
 πολυκμήτος, *ov*, (κάμνω) *much or well wrought*, in H. usu.
 epith. of iron, as distinguished from copper: also, π. θάλαμος
 Od. 4. 718: later in gen. laborious, τέχνη Anth.
 πολυκήριος, *ov*, with many highland forests, mountainous
 and woody, Il. 2. 497. II. τὸ π. a plant, Hipp.
 πολυκνήστος, *ov*, (κνήσσω) *steaming with sacrifice*, Ap. Rh.
 πολυκόιλιος, *ov*, (κοίλα) *with many stomachs*, Arist. Part. An.
 πολυκοίμπος, *ov*, (κοιμῶ) *sleeping much*.
 πολυκόμος, *ov*, common to many, Pind. P. 2. 77, Arist. Magn.
 Mor.: common to all, Ἀδης Soph. Aj. 1192.
 πολυκοιρανία, ἡ, Ion. -ῖνη, *the government of many*, Il. 2.
 204: from
 πολυκοιράνος, *ov*, wide-ruling, Ar. Ran. 1270.
 πολυκόλλητος, *ov*, (κολλάω) *compact of many pieces glued
 or joined together*.
 πολυκόλυπος, *ov*, with many bays, recesses, etc.
 πολυκόλυμβος, *ov*, (κολυμβῶ) *diving much*, μέλη π. the
 frog's water-song, Ar. Ran. 245.
 πολυκόμος, *ov*, (κόμω) *with much hair or foliage*, Diosc.
 πολυκομπτος, *ov*, (κομπέω) *much boasting*.
 πολυκομφος, *ov*, very refined or affected.
 πολυκότος, *ov*, (κόπτομαι) *striking oneself violently; hence
 mourning or lamenting much; pathetic*, Ath. II. (κότος)
 very fatiguing.
 πολυκοσμος, *ov*, (κοσμέω) *much adorned*.
 πολυκράνος, *ov*, (κράνω) *many-headed*, Eur. Bacch. 1017.
 πολυκράτῆμαι, as Pass., to be governed by many, πολυκρα-
 τούμενι πόλις Arist. Pol.: from
 πολυκρατής, ἔς, (κράτος) *very mighty*, Aesch. Cho. 406.
 πολυκρίκτος, *ov*, (κρέκω) *sounding much*, Orph.
 πολυκρίμνος, *ov*, with many steeps or mountains.
 πολυκριβάω, to have plenty of barley or fodder: from
 πολυκρίβος, *ov*, (κρίβη) *abounding in, full of barley*.
 πολυκρίμνος, *ov*, (κρίμνω) = foreg.
 πολυκρίτος, *ov*, (κρίνω) *widely separate, much unlike*, Orph.
 πολυκρόκύλος, *ov*, (κροκύλλω) *full of pebbles*.
 πολυκρότάλος, *ov*, (κρόταλον) *much rattling*, χεῖρ Nonn.
 πολυκρότηςτος, *ov*, (κροτέω) *much struck or beaten*.
 πολυκρότος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov* Anacr. go. 2, *sounding, singing
 loud or clearly*, h. Hom. 18. 37. II. of ships, many-oared,
 cf. δεικροτος.
 πολυκρούνος, *ov*, with many springs, σφύματα π. fountains
 many-gushing, Anth.
 πολυκρούος, *ov*, (κρούω) *much-croaking*, Opp.
 πολυκτέανος, *ov*, (κτέανον) = πολυκτήμιον, Pind. O. 10 (11). 44.
 πολυκτημοσύνη, ἡ, great wealth: from
 πολυκτημιον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (κτῆμα) *of great wealth, exceeding
 rich*, Il. 5. 613, Soph. Ant. 843; c. gen., π. βίω Eur. Ion 581.
 πολυκτῆνος, *ov*, rich in cattle.
 πολυκτησία, ἡ, (κτῆσις) = πολυκτημοσύνη, Ath.
 πολυκτῆσις, *ov*, (κτῆσμαι) *possessed of much, exceeding rich*,
 Eur. Andr. 769.
 πολυκτίτης, *ov*, (κτίω) *building much*, Orph.
 πολυκτόνος, *ov*, (κτείνω) *slaying much, murderous*, Aesch.
 Ag. 461, 734.
 πολυκιδύσιος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov*, (κιδύς) *much praised or famed,
 honorable*, Anth.

πολύκῦματος, *ον*, (κύμα) *pregnant with many young, containing many eggs.*

πολύκυκλος, *ον*, with many circles, bends, windings.

πολύκυκλος, *ον*, (κύκλος) much troubled, of the sea.

πολύκυλινδρος, *ον*, (κυλινδρῶς) much or often rolled.

πολύκύματος, *ον*, (κυμαίνω) swelling with many waves.

πολύκύματος, *ον*, = πολυκύματος. [κῦ]

πολύκύμα, *ῆ*, (κύμα) multitude of waves.

πολύκῦμον, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (κύμα, κύμα) swelling with many waves, πόντος Solon 5. 19.

II. bringing forth much, prolific, Emped. 167. [κῦ]

πολύκυρίστης, *ητος*, *ῆ*, (κύριος) = πολυκοικρανία.

πολύκωβος, *ανος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, a wine-bibber, Polemo *an* Ath. 436 D.

πολύκωκτος, *ον*, (κωκύω) much-lamenting, very plaintive, Theogn. 244.

πολύκωλος, *ον*, (κῶλον) many-limbed.

πολύκωπος, *ον*, (κόπη) many-oared, Soph. Tr. 656.

πολύκωτλος, *ον*, much-chattering: also in good sense, much

swallowing, ἀφδών Simon. 158.

πολύκῶλεω, *ι*, *ῆσθε*, to be πολύκωλος, to prate apace. Hence

πολύκῶλεος, *ον*, = *εἰς*. [κῶ]

πολύκῶλος, *ον*, much prating, talkative, v. l. in LXX.

πολύλαμπής, *ἑς*, (λάμπα) bright-shining, Luc.

πολύλαος, *ον*, populous, dub.

πολύλητος, *ον*, (λήϊον) with many corn-fields, fruitful, Il. 5. 613, Hes. Fr. 39. i. [λῆ]

πολύλημενος, *ον*, (λήϊον) with many ports, Artemid. [λῆ] Hence

πολύλημενότης, *ητος*, *ῆ*, a number of ports.

πολύλιμος, *δ*, ravenous, diseased hunger, Plut.; also βουλίμα.

πολύλιθος, *ον*, very stony, Anth.

πολύλιτος, *ον*, (λίσιμος) and later *η*, *ον*, much implored

or prayed to, Od. 5. 445; *νῆος* π. a temple much frequented by

suppliants, h. Hom. Ap. 347, Cer. 28. II. prayed for,

yearned after. (The proper form πολύλιτος is not found.)

πολυλῖτάνετος, *ον*, (λιτανεῖν) = *foreg*. [λῖ]

πολύλλιτος, *ον*, (λίττοιμαι) = πολυλλιστος, Call. Ap. 80, Del. 316.

πολύλοβος, *ον*, with many lobes. II. with many pods.

πολύλογος, *ον*, to be πολύλογος, to talk much, Dion. P. Hence

πολυλογέω, *verb*. Adj., one must speak at length, Clem. Al.

πολύλογία, *ῆ*, wordiness, Plat. Legg. 641 E.

πολύλογος, *ον*, (λέγω) wordy, talkative, Plat. Legg. 641 E.

Adv. -γως. II. pass. much talked of, or to be talked of.

πολύλοπος, *ον*, covered with many shells, skins, rinds, Theophr.

πολύμβεα, *ῆ*, v. l. for πολυμῆα: [μῆ] from

πολύμβω, *ι*, *ῆσθε*, (πολυμῆς) to learn, know much, Plut.

πολύμβημονήτης, *ῆ*, = πολυμῆβια, Timon *an* Ath. 610 B.

πολύμβημον, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (πολυμῆβω) = *εἰς*.

πολύμβης, *ἑς*, (μαρῶν, μαβῶν) having learnt or knowing

much, learned, Ar. Vesp. 1175, Plat. Legg. 810 E. Adv. -θῶς.

πολύμᾶβια, *ῆ*, much learning or knowledge, Plat. Legg. 811 A,

819 A; cf. πολυοία.

πολύμᾶκρ, *αρος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, most blissful or happy.

πολύμαλλος, *ον*, very woolly.

πολύμᾶνῆς, *ἑς*, poet. πολ., (μαλινομαι) very furious.

πολύμᾶντετος, *ον*, (μαντεύομαι) often foretold, Plut.

πολύμᾶσῶλος, *ον*, (μασχάλη II) with many suckers or side-

shoots, Theophr.

πολύμᾶταιος, *ον*, quite vain, useless. [μᾶ]

πολύμᾶχτος, *ον*, (μάχομαι) much or often fought for, Luc. [μᾶ]

πολύμᾶδμος, *ον*, of many medimni.

πολύμᾶθῆς, *ἑς*, (μέθη) drinking much wine, very drunk, Anth.

πολύμᾶθρος, *ον*, poet. πολυμ., (μέλαθρον) with many apart-

ments, houses, temples, Call. Dian. 225.

πολύμᾶτης, *ἑς*, (μέλος) with many limbs or members, Plat.

Phaedr. 238 A. II. (μέλος B) many-toned, varied, μέλος

Alcm. i. Adv. -λῶς.

πολύμᾶτης, *ἑς*, (μέλω) much-singing.

πολύμᾶφῆς, *ἑς*, (μέφομαι) much-blaming or scolding. II.

much-lamenting.

πολύμᾶρία, *ῆ*, a consisting of many parts: from

πολύμᾶρης, *ἑς*, (μέρος) consisting of many parts, Arist. Part.

An.: manifold, Id. Pol. Adv. -πῶς, N. T.

πολύμᾶρμος, *ον*, (μέριμα) loaded with cares, very anxious.

II. act. causing much care, full of care, Arist. Mund.

πολύμᾶρμος, *ον*, poet. for *foreg*.

πολύμετάβλητος, *ον*, (μεταβάλλω) often transforming one-

self.

πολύμετάβολος, *ον*, (μεταβάλλω) very changeable.

πολύμετρια, *ῆ*, a consisting of many measures, esp. metres.

πολύμετρος, *ον*, (μέτρον) of many measures, hence measuring

much, and in gen. large, abundant, π. σᾶντος Eur. Mel. 3

(ap. Ar. Ran. 1240): consisting of many metres.

πολύμηκῆς, *δδος*, *δ*, much bleating, alves Bacis *ap* Hdt. 8. 20.

πολύμηκτος, *ον*, poet. for *εἰς*, Q. Sm. 2. 452.

πολύμηκης, *ἑς*, (μήκος) very long.

πολύμηκος, *ον*, Dor. -μᾶλος, (μήλον B) with many sheep or

goats, rich therein, Hom., but only in II, and the hymns, as

epith. of persons, places and countries; in Hes. only of per-

sons; in Pind. only of countries. II. (μήλον B) rich in

apples or fruit.

πολύμηνις, *ιος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, very wrathful, Anth.

πολύμητης, *δ*, poet. for *εἰς*, Opp.

πολύμητης, *ον*, *δ*, = *εἰς*.

πολύμητης, *ιος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, (μήτις) of many counsels, ever-ready,

freg. in Hom., usu. as epith. of Ulysses; also of Hephaistos,

Il. 21. 355.

πολύμητος, *ον*, f. l. for πολυμῆτος.

πολύμητωρ, *αρος*, *ῆ*, (μήτηρ) mother of many, Opp.

πολύμηχανία, *ῆ*, Ion. -ία, a having many resources, inven-

tiveness, Od. 23. 321: from

πολύμηχανος, *ον*, (μηχανή) abounding in resources, inventive,

ever-ready, freg. in Hom., as epith. of Ulysses: only h. Merc.

319, epith. of Apollo.

πολύμῆγῆς, *ἑς*, (μῆγνυμι) mixed of many parts, or mixed,

molley, Anth. Hence

πολύμῆγῆς, *ῆ*, a mixture of many ingredients, variety, Plut.

πολύμῆκτος, *ον*, = πολυμῆγῆς, Orph.

πολύμῆξια, *ῆ*, = πολυμῆγῆς, Plut.

πολύμῆστῆς, *ἑς*, (μῆσος) much-hated, Luc.

πολύμῆστος, *ον*, receiving much pay or hire, Anth.

πολυμῆταρικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, and -μῆταρικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, cf. sq. sub fin.

πολύμῆτος, *ον*, (μῆτος) consisting of many threads: τὰ πολύ-

μῆτα stuffs in which several threads were taken for the woof in

order to weave flowers or other objects, as in damask, Lat.

polymita and plumatica; so, πέπλοι πολύμῆτοι many-colored,

pictured (Egyptian) robes, Aesch. Supp. 432: the art of weav-

ing these stuffs was called ἡ πολυμῆτις or ἡ πολυμῆταρική,

Suid., and Hesych.

πολυμῆμῆς, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, remembering many things.

πολυμῆστευτος, *ον*, (μνηστέω) much wooed, Plut.

πολυμῆστης, *ῆ*, (μνῆμαι) much courted or wooed, wooed by

many, Od. 4. 770, 14. 64, 23. 149: prob. no masc. πολυμῆ-

στος occurs except in masc. prop. n. Πολυμῆστος.

πολύμνηστος, *ον*, (μνᾶσθαι, μνησθῆναι) much-remembering,

mindful, grateful, χάρις Aesch. Ag. 821. II. pass. much-

remembered, never to be forgotten, Ib. 1459.

πολυμῆτωρ, *αρος*, *ῆ*, *δ*, = πολυμῆμῆς, Aesch. Supp. 535.

πολυμῆτης, *ον*, (μνᾶμαι, μνησθῆναι) oft-mentioned.

πολυμῆτης, *ον*, contr. for πολυμῆστος, Orph. cf. sq.

Πολύμνη, *ῆ*, contr. from Πολυμῆνία, (δῆμος) Polymnia, i. e.

she of the many hymns, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78:—

later, the goddess, sometimes of the higher lyric poetry, some-

times of eloquence.

πολύμνιος, *ον*, (μνίον) full of moss, v. l. Nic.

πολύμορφη, *ῆ*, manifoldness, Longin.: from

πολύμορφος, *ον*, (μορφή) multiform, manifold, Arist. Part.

An. Adv. -φως.

πολύμουσος, *ον*, (Μοῦσα) rich in the Muses' gifts, accom-

plished, Luc.

πολύμοχθος, *ον*, much labouring, suffering many things,

Soph. O. C. 165, 1231. II. pass. won by much toil, toil-

some, ἀπὲρ Arist. Scol. *ap* Ilgen. p. 137.

πολύμῶλος, *ον*, with much marrow, Hipp.

πολύμῶδης, *ον*, of many words, i. e. wordy, talkative, Il. 3.

214, Od. 2. 200; acc. to Schol. threatening violently. II.

pass. much talked of, famous in story, Pind. P. 9. 133. III. full of story, storied, ἀειδή Anth.

πολύμυξος, *ov*, (μύξα) with many snuffs, of a lamp.
πολύναος, *ov*, (ναός) with many temples, Theocr. 15. 109.
πολύναύτης, *ov*, δ, with many sailors, ships, Aesch. Pers. 83.
πολύνηκτής, *ov*, δ, (νεῖκος) much wrangling, Aesch. Theb. 830.—*esp.* as a prop. n., on which the Trag. are fond of playing, as Aesch. Theb. 577.

πολύνευρον, τό, a plant, elsewhere. ἀρνόγλασσον.
πολύνέφελος, *ov*, (νεφέλη) overcast with clouds, very cloudy : Pind. has the Dor. form πολυνεφέλας, gen. α, N. 3. 16.
πολύνητος, *ov*, Ion. for πολύναιος.

πολύνικης, *ov*, δ, (νίκη) a frequent conqueror, Luc.
πολύνιφος, *és*, (νίφω) deep with snow, Eur. Hel. 1326.
πολύνιφος, *ov*, = foreg.

πολύνοια, *η*, (πολύνοι) plenty of mother-wit, sagacity, opp. to πολυμαθία acquired learning, Plat. Legg. 641 E.
πολύνομος, *ov*, (νέμομαι) much grazing, feeding on anything, Theophr.

πολύνοστος, *ov*, contr. -νους, *ov*, much thoughtful, sagacious. Adv. -ως.

πολύνοστος, *ov*, liable to many sicknesses.
πολύνοστος, *ov*, oft-returning. II. of meat, giving much nutriment, σντία Hipp. : of seed, yielding much, productive, Theophr.

πολύνοτος, *ov*, contr. for πολύνοτος.
πολύντρα, *η*, the Lat. polenta, Poll.
πολύνοτος, contr. for πολυνότος, Adv. from πολύνοτος.
πολύνηγαντος, *ov*, (ἐλάνω) much beaten or lashed by the waves.

πολύνηγαντος, *ov*, Ion. for sq., Hes.
πολύνηγαντος, *ov*, Ion. πολύνηγαντος, *ov*, poet. also *ov*, in both forms, Pors. Hec. praef. p. ix :—of persons, entertaining many guests, very hospitable, Hes. Op. 713, 720, both times in Ion. form.

II. visited by many guests, νῆσος, βρωτός Pind., οἶκος Eur.
πολύνηγαντος, *ov*, (ξέω) much smoothed or polished, Soph. O. C. 1570.

πολύνηγαντος, *ov*, very dry or parched.
πολύνηγαντος, *ov*, (ξύλον) very woody.
πολύνοδια, *η*, (δδός) a long way or journey, LXX.
πολύνοδος, *ov*, (δδμή) strong smelling, Orph.
πολύνοδος, *ov*, δ, *η*, with many teeth, Nic.

πολύνοδια, *η*, a having many boughs or branches, Theophr.
πολύνοδος, *ov*, with many branches, Arist. H. A.
πολύνοδιώ, *ov*, to be rich in wine, h. Hom. Merc. 91; and
πολύνοδιώ, *η*, abundance of wine. II. excess in wine,
Plat. Legg. 666 B : from

πολύνοτος, *ov*, rich in wine, Thuc. 1. 138, Xen. Vect. 5. 3.
II. drinking much wine.

πολύνοκος, *ov*, delaying much, very tardy.
πολύνόβιος, *ov*, = sq., Orph.
πολύνόβιος, *ov*, very prosperous or rich, χάρος Anth. II.
act. ornamenting with happiness, Sapph. 58.

πολύνοβρία, *η*, much rain, Geop.
πολύνοβριμος, *ov*, = sq., v. I. Hes. Th. 785.
πολύνοβριμος, *ov*, very rainy.

πολύνομιλος, *ov*, (δμιλέω) having much intercourse.
πολύνομάτος, *ov*, (δμια) many-eyed, Luc. II. with
many holes or openings.

πολύνομάτος, *ov*, with many navels or knobs, esp. of a shield,
with many bosses, Opp.

πολύνομος, *ov*, dreaming much, Plut.
πολύνοτος, *ov*, (ὀπή) with many holes or openings.
πολύνοτος, *ov*, (ὀπός) full of juice or sap, succulent, Theophr.
πολύνοτος, *ov*, (*πρω, ὀφμαι) much seen.

πολύνοργιος, *ov*, (ὀργια) celebrated with many orgies, Orph.
πολύνοργος, *ov*, swearing very much, dub.

πολύνορητος, *ov*, (ὀρμάω) exceeding impetuous, like πολυαῖ.
πολύνορητος, *ov*, (ὀρης) abounding in birds, Eur. I. T. 435.

πολύνορις, *ιδος*, δ, *η*, = foreg.
πολύνοροφος, *ov*, corrupt form for πολυνορόφος.

πολύνοσμος, *ov*, Att. for πολυνόσμος.
πολύνοστος, *ov*, (δοτέω) with many bones, Arist. H. A.
πολύνοστος, *ov*, (οὐσία) very wealthy.

πολύοφθαλμος, *ov*, many-eyed, Diod.
or οφθαλμ. II. as Subst. a plant, = βουφόθαμος, Hipp.
πολύοχλόμεα, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., (πολύοχλος) to be much-
peopled, of a city, Strab. —also sometimes in Act., δύναμις
πολυοχλούσα a numerous army, Dion. H. Hence
πολύοχλα, *η*, a crowd of people, Polyb.
πολύοχλος, *ov*, much-peopled, populous, Polyb.
πολύοχος, *ov*, (έχω) containing much, dub. I. Rhcs. 166,
for foreg.

πολύοψια, *η*, abundance of ὕψον, and so abundance of food,
plenty, Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 3. II. an eating much fish; in
gen. glutinous, daintiness, Plut. : from

πολύοψος, *ov*, (ὕψον) abounding in ὕψον; in gen. luxurious,
δεινόν Luc.

πολύπάθεια, *η*, a suffering much : a being subject to various
passions, formed after ἀπάθεια, Plut. [αἱ] : from

πολύπάθης, *és*, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) subject to many sufferings or
passions, Plut.

πολύπαῖδια, *η*, (πολύπαις) abundance of children, Isocr. 203
D : abundance of slaves.

πολύπαῖπάλος, *ov*, exceeding crafty, Od. 15. 419, v. καὶ πάλημα.
πολύπαις, παιδός, δ, *η*, with many children, LXX : with
many slaves.

πολύπάμφατος, *ov*, (πᾶν, φαός) shining exceedingly bright, Anth.
πολύπάμων, *ov*, gen. ονος, (πάμα, πέπαιμα) exceeding wealthy,
II. 4. 433. [α, the form πολυπάμων being wrong.]

πολύπάρνοφος, *ov*, exceeding wise, Or. Sib.
πολύπαρβένετος, *ov*, (παρβενεύω) having been long a maid.

πολύπαρβένετος, *ov*, having many maidens, Orph.
*πολύπάταξ, ἄγος, δ, *η*, much stricken or stamped on : from
πατάσσω, but we only find it in acc. sing., πολυπάταγα θυμέλειαν
the much-trodden stage, Pratin. acc. Ath. 617 C, and here
Buttmann takes it as heterog. acc. of πολυπάταγος; which
however only occurs in E. M.

πολύπάττης, *ov*, (πατέω) much trodden : hence common-
place, thread-bare, Plut. [α]

πολύπατρις, *ιδος*, δ, *η*, having more than one country.
πολύπειρία, *η*, great enterprise, experience, Thuc. 1. 71, Plat.
Legg. 811 A : from

πολύπειρος, *ov*, (πέιρα) much experienced, sagacious, shrewd,
Ar. Lys. 1109. Adv. -πως.

πολύπειρος, *ov*, gen. ονος, (πέιρας) strictly with many bound-
aries : hence of or from many countries, λαός h. Hom. Cer.
297 : with wide boundaries, opp. to πείρω, cf. Orph. Arg. 33.
πολύπέλαστος, *ov*, (πελάω) approached closely.

πολύπέλερος, *ov*, poet. πολυπ. (πέλερος) Ep. for πολυπλε-
θος, Q. Sm. 3. 396.

πολύπενθής, *és*, (πένθος) much-mourning, exceeding mourn-
ful, II. 9. 563, Od. 14. 386. II. pass. much-mourned,
παῖς Anth.

πολύπενθιμος, *ov*, = foreg. II, Anth.
πολύπειτής, *és*, (πεύβομαι) asking much. II. ἡμέρα π. α
a day on which many questions are asked, Plut.

πολύπιδής, *ov*, (πιδάω) = πολυπικαρός.
Πολυπυμονίδης, *ov*, δ, son of Polyperchon, with a play on
πολυπυμον, Od. 24. 305.

πολύπιδής, *ov*, gen. ονος, (πῆμα) very hurtful, fatal, h. Hom.
Cer. 230, Merc. 37.

πολύπινος, *ov*, thick-woven, close-woven, φάρεα Eur. El. 190.
πολύπινος, v. gen. vos, many-armed, Nonn.

πολύπιδάκος, *ov*, = sq., πολυπιδάκων *ιδης h. Hom. Ven. 54,
but in II. 20. 59, 218, Wolf writes πολυπιδάκων *ιδης, from sq.

πολύπιδας, ἄκος, δ, *η*, with many springs, many-fountained,
freq. in II., as epith. of Mount Ida : cf. foreg. [I]

πολύπιδός, *η*, δ, (πολύπινος) belonging to a polypus, σπαθιον
π. a knife for removing polypi, Medic.

πολύπικρος, *ov*, very keen, bitter or painful, Od. 16. 255.
Adv. -κπως.

πολύπινος, *és*, (πίνω) very dirty or squalid, Rhcs. 716.
πολύπινος, *ov*, very faithful.

πολύπλαγκτος, *ov*, (πλάζω) much-wandering, roaming long
or far away, Hom. : much-erring, Eur. H. F. 1107 : π. ἔτα
the years (of life) full of wandering, Soph. Aj. 1185. II.

act. leading far astray, driving far from his course, *ἔκνομος* II. 11. 308.—In Soph. Ant. 615, π. ἐλπίς may be either wandering hope, hope that indulges all kinds of fancies, or, misguiding, deceitful hope. Cf. *πολυπλανής*. Hence

πολυπλαγκτοσύνη, ἡ, a wandering far or long.
πολυπλάνης, ἐς, (πλανάω) roaming far or long, Eur. Hel. 204, Plat. Polit. 288 A : π. κισσός the wandering ivy, Anth.
II. much-err'ing. III. act. leading much astray, Jac.

A. P. r. 482. Adv. —*νῶς*.
πολυπλανήτης, ον, = *πολυπλανής*, Hdt. 1. 56 : π. αἰών Eur. Hipp. 1110 : π. πόνοι the pains of wandering, Id. Hel. 1319 : — of blows, showered from all sides, Aesch. Cho. 425. [ᾶ]
πολυπλάνος, ον, = *πολυπλανής*, Aesch. P. 585.
πολυπλάνωσις, (πολυπλάνω) = *πολλαπλάσιζε*. Hence
πολυπλάνωσισμός, ὁ, = *πολλαπλασιασμός*, Plut.

πολυπλάσιος, ἰα, ιω, = *πολλαπλάσιος*, Arist. Org. [ᾶ]
πολυπλάσιον, ον, gen. ονος, = *πολλαπλασιών*, susp.
πολυπλήροος, ον, (πλήρην) possessing many πλέθρα : many πλέθρα in size, far-stretching, Eur. Alc. 687.
πολυπλεκτός, ον, (πλέκω) closely twined, Anth., cf. *πολύπλοκος*.
πολυπλευρός, ον, (πλευρά) many-sided, Plut.
πολυπλήθεια, ἡ, great quantity or number, Arist. H. A. ; and *πολυπληθές*, (to be, become much or great, LXX : from *πολυπληθής*, ἐς (πλήθος) very much or numerous. Hence
πολυπληθία, ἡ, = *πολυπλήθεια*, Soph. Fr. 583, Dem. ap. Poll. 4. 163.

πολυπληθύνω, and *πολυπληθῶ*, should be written divisim,
πολύ πλ., cf. Phryn. 631.

πολυπλόκαμος, ον, with many locks, long-haired, Anth.
πολυπλοκία, ἡ, cunning, craft, Theogn. 67 : from
πολύπλοκος, ον, (πλέκω) much tangled, thick-veined, of a serpent's coils, Eur. Med. 481, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 230 A : hence of the polypos, with tangled twisting arms, Theogn. 215.
2. metaph. tangled, intricate, νόημα Ar. Thesm. 463 : τάξις Xen. Lac. II. 5 : in gen. manifold, of chances, Eur. I. A. 197. II. act. entangling, intriguing, γυφί Ar. Thesm. 435.—Adv. —*κως*.

πολύπλους, ον, contr. —*πλους*, ον, (πλέω) sailing much.
II. pass. much sailed on.
πολυπλούσιος, ον, very rich.

πολύπνοια, ἡ, a blowing often or much, Or. Sib. : from
πολύπνους, ον, contr. —*πνους*, ον, (πνέω) breathing hard, blowing hard, Opp. II. strong smelling, sweet smelling.
πολύπνοδιον, τό, Dim. from *πολύπνους*. [ᾶ]
πολύπνοδος, τό, Dim. from *πολύπνους*, Mnesim. Ἰπποτ. 1. 43.
πολύπνοδος, ον, (πολύπνους) belonging to a polypos.
πολύπνοδης, ον, δ, poet. πολυπνόδης, = *πολύπνους*, Anth.
πολύπνοδια, ἡ, (πολύπνους) a having many feet, Arist. Part. An.
πολύπνοδινη, ἡ, a small kind of polypos, elsewh. δομύλη. [ᾶ]
πολύπνοδιον, τό, Dim. from *πολύπνους*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

II. a kind of fern, *polypos*, Theophr. Hence
πολύπνοδιτης, ον, δ, οἶνος π. wine flavored with fern.
πολύπνοδότης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a polypos, of the polypos kind, Arist. Part. An.

πολύπνοθος, ον, (ποθέω) much wished for, much regretted.
II. act. much yearning, longing, etc., Ath.

πολύποικίλος, ον, much-variegated, Eur. I. T. 1150.
πολύποδός, ον, (πονή) punishing severely, Parmenid.
πολύπολις, ἐως, Ion. ιος, δ, ἡ, poet. πολύπ., with many cities, Call. Dian. 225.

πολύπνορος, ον, very bad.
πολύπνορος, ἡ, much labor or toil, Plat. Rival. 133 E.

πολύπνονος, ον, of men, much laboring, painful, toilsome, Pind. N. 1. 50 : *much suffering*, freq. in Trag., esp. as a general epith. of mankind, π. ἄσποροι Aesch. Supp. 382, Eur. Or. 175 : of conditions, wounds, etc., full of pain and suffering, Soph. El. 515 : also causing pain, painful, Id. Phil. 777. Adv. —*νῶς*.
πολύποδίστης, ον, δ, (ξίω) an instrument for removing polypi.
πολύπόρευτος, ον, (πορεύομαι) much travelled or trodden.

πολύπυρος, ον, with many passages or pores.
πολύπυος, ον, ἡ, Ion. ἐν, (πόσις) hard-drinking, the drinking of much wine, like *πολυδασία*, Hipp.
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πολύποτος, ον, with many or large rivers, Eur. H. F. 409.
πολύποτος, ον, to drink hard, drink much wine, Hipp. : from
πολύποτης, ον, δ, (πίνω) a hard drinker, Hipp.
πολύποτις, ἴδος, fem. from *πολύποτης*, Ael.
πολύποτος, ον, of many fates or fortunes, Orph.
πολύπστιν, ἡ, strength, for πόντιν, J. Hom. Cer. 211.
πολύποτος, ον, (πίνω) deep-drinking, Hipp.

πολύποτος, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, acc. usu. *πολύποτον*, but also *πολύποδα*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 44. 2, poet. *πολύποτος* — I. as Adj., many-footed, Soph. El. 488, Plat. Tim. 92 A. II. as Subst., the many-footed, esp. — 1. the sea-polypos, Od. 5. 432, h. Ar. 77, both times in poet. form *πολύποδus*. 2. the wood-louse, miller, also ὄνος κατωκίβιος. 3. a polypos or morbid excrescence in the nose, etc., Hipp., cf. Föes. Oecon. 4. π βοτάνη, = *πολυπόδιον*. — In the Poets (even of Att. Com.), the collat. form *πολύποτος*, ον, δ, is freq. : it is usu. wrongly written *πλύτος*, Ar. Fr. 235, etc. : cf. ἀελλότος, ἀρίστος, μακρότος : the Ion. form is *πολύποτος*, δ, Theogn. 215 : Dor. and Aeol. *πωλύτος* and *πωλύτος*, Epich. p. 31, Kon. Greg. 634, with which compare the Lat. *polypos*. [ᾶ]

πολυπραγματέω, = *πολυπραγματόω*, Arist. Pol. : from
πολυπράγματος, ον, = *πολυπράγμων*.
πολυπραγμαμένω, = *πολυπραγμαμένος*.

πολυπράγμων, ἡ ἥσω, Ion. *πολυπρηγμένω*, to be *πολυπράγμων*, be busy about many things, to be very busy, curious, Plat. Parmen. 137 B, Legg. 821 A : usu. in bad signf. to be a meddling inquisitive busybody, Ar. Plut. 913, Plat., etc. : esp. to meddle in state affairs, intrigue, Luc. novus res moliri, Hdt. 5. 15, like πολλά πρῆσσειν, Hdt. 5. 33, elsewh. νεωτέρειν : cf. *πολυπράγμων* — rarely in good signf., to be curious after knowledge, pursue it carefully, Polyb.

πολυπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, the character and conduct of the *πολυπράγμων*, officiousness, meddlingness, Ar. Ach. 833, Plat., etc. : a bustling character, opp. to ἀπραγμοσύνη, Thuc. 6. 87, cf. sq. : rarely in good signf., acquaintance with many things, search after knowledge, Polyb., cf. Plutarch's περί *πολυπραγμοσύνης* : from
πολυπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πράσσω, πράγμαιναι) busy after many things, always bustling, Ar. Av. 471 : usu. in bad signf., meddlingness, prying, officious, a busybody, Lat. curiosus, Isocr. Antid. § 105, 245, 253 : an epith. often given to the ever restless Athenian, esp. by their political opponents : cf. ἀπράγμων, and v. Valck. Hipp. 785 — rarely in good signf., good at business, knowing many things, curious after knowledge.

πολυπράκτωρ, ορος, δ, poet. for *πολυπράγμων*. [ᾶ]
πολύπρος, ον, very mild, Luc.

πολύπρεμος, ον, (πρέμνω) with many trunks, ἔλη Ar. Rh.

πολυπρηγμένω, ἡ ἥσω, Ion. for *πολυπραγμαμένω*, Hdt.

πολυπρήγω, ονος, δ, ἡ, with many hillocks, Hermesian. 57.

πολυπρόβατος, ον, (πρόβατον) rich in sheep or cattle, Φρύγες *πολυπρόβατοι* Hdt. 5. 49, cf. Xen. Vect. 5. 3.

πολυπρόβατος, ον, (πορῶ) richly dovered.

πολυπρόσωπος, ον, (πρόσωπον) many-faced, multifiform, οὐράνις π. prob. the ever-changing sky, Lyc. ap. Arist. Rhet. : of plays, with many masks or characters. Adv. —*τως*.

πολυπρώτιστος, ον, Il. 2. 702, should be written πολύ πρώτ.

πολύπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) many-winged, Arist. Part. An.

πολυπτότης, ον, Ion. πολύπτης, (πτόω) much-scaured, shy, timorous, ἔμμα Anth. : agitated, θάλασσα Ib.

πολύπτορας, ον, with many shoots, branches.

πολύπτιχος, ον, (πτύξ, πτυχή) of or with many folds : esp. of mountains, with many valleys, (so that from a distance their surface appears to be in folds, cf. πτόξ II), π. *Ὀλύμπος Il. 8. 411, Hes. Th. 113, Ἰδῆ Il. 21. 449, etc. ; and so of the mountainous tract of Phocis, Eur. I. T. 677. II. with many tablets, folded into many leaves, γραμματεῖον.

πολύπτιχος, οκος, δ, ἡ, abounding in faves.

πολύπτωτος, ον, (πίπτω, πᾶσις) with or in many cases : τό π. a rhetor figure, cf. Quint. Inst. 9. 3, 36, Longin. 23. 1.

πολύπυλος, ον, (πύλη) with many gates, Diod.

πολύπυρος, ον, many towers, in Hom. Ap. 242, the reading of all MSS., though the Edd. mostly give *πολύπυρος*.

πολύπυρος, ον, (πυρός) rich in corn, in Hom. frag. epith. of fruitful lands, v. foreg.

πολύπυρος, *ον*, (πῦρ) full of fire.

πολύπυρος, *ον*, (πυρῳονομία) much heard of, far-famed, Nic. πολυπύων, *ανος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, thick-bearded, dub.

πολύρριμον, πολύρριμον, *ν*, πολυρρ.

πολύρριμος, *ον*, for πολύρριος, in a poet. epitaph in Millingen Uned. Anc. Monum. T. i. n. 36, p. 86.

πολύρραβδος, *ον*, with many staves, rods, stripes, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

πολύρραβγες, *ές*, (ρήγνυμι) with many rents or clefts, Nic.

πολύρραβδῶν, *ον*, (ραβάζω) far-sounding, Opp. [α]

πολύρραβήμες, *ιγγος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, with many drops.

πολύρραστής, *ον*, *δ*, (βῆω) slayer of many, v. l. Lyc. 210.

πολύρραπτος, *ον*, = πολύρραφης, Theocrit. 25. 265.

πολύρραφής, *ές*, and πολύρραφος, *ον*, (ράπτω) sewn of many patches or pieces, also much-embroidered, richly-wrought, like πολυέστος, Soph. Aj. 575.

πολύρρημονέω, *το* speak much: from

πολύρρημων, *ον*, (ῥημα) much-speaking, wordy, M. Anton.

πολύρρην, *ηρος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, (ῥήν, ἄρνος) rich in sheep or flocks, ἔνδρες Il. 9. 54, 206, Hes. Fr. 39. 3: but this Adj. only occurs in oblique cases πολύρρην, *νῆ*, etc., or nom. pl. πολύρρηνες, never in nom. sing.

πολύρρηνος, *ον*, = foreg., Pielh's Od. 11. 257.

πολύρρητος, *ον*, often said or named.

πολύρριζία, *ῆ*, quantity of roots, Theophr. from

πολύρριτος, *ον*, (ρίζα) with many roots, Id.

πολύρριμος, *ον*, with many hides or much leather, Ar. Rh.

πολύρρόβης, *ον*, *δ*, = sq., very dub.

πολύρροβος, *ον*, (ῥόδον) abounding in roses, Ar. Ran. 448.

πολύρρόβιος, *ον*, (ῥόδος) loud-roaring, of the sea.

πολύρροθος, *ον*, loud-roaring or dashing, hence in gen. very

poisy, φρόμακ. π. the cries of many voices, Aesch. Theb. 7.

πολυροβήστος, *ον*, (ροιβέω) much whirling, ἔτρακτος Anth.

πολύροϊζος, *ον*, (ροϊζέω) with a loud rushing noise, Nic.

πολύρροπος, *ον*, contr. -πος, *ον*, (ῥέω) and πολυρρίτος, *ον*, much or strong flowing, of the sea, Aesch. Supp. 843; π. αἶμα Soph. El. 1420.

πολύρρῳμος, *ον*, with many chariot-poles.

ΠΟΛΥΣ, πολλή, πολύ: *γεν*. πολλοῦ, *ῆς*, οὐ: *dat*. πολλῷ, *ῆ*, *φ*: *acc*. πολλόν, πολλήν, πολύ. *Ion*. nom. πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν, *acc*.

πολλόν, πολλήν, πολλόν, and this *Ion*. declension has been retained by the Att. in all cases, except the nom. masc. and neut., and the *acc*. neut.: *Hom*. uses both the *Ion*. and Att. forms indifferently: in *Hdt*. the *Ion*. prevail. The following forms are also retained in *Ep*.: *sing*. *gen*. πολλός, *pl*. nom. πολέες contr.

πολείς Il. 11. 708; *gen*. πολέων; *dat*. πολέσι, πολέσσι Il. 13. 452, etc., πολέεσσι Hes. Or. 119, *acc*. πολέας contr. πολέας

Hom.; the *dat*. πολέεσι occurs, if at all, only in late Poets, while the *gen*. pl. πολλέων and πολλάντων [α] are fem.

Lastly, ποῦλος, neut. ποῦλα, are also *Ep*. forms, of which ποῦλος is sometimes used as fem., e. g. ποῦλόν ἐφ' ὕψιριν Il. 10. 27; ἥρα

ποῦλόν Il. 5. 776, though in 17. 269 we find ἥρα πολλήν: the neut. ποῦλον is only in *Od*. 19. 387; *Hes*. also once in *masc*, Th. 190.

Some traces of *Ion*. and *Ep*. forms are also found in Att. Poets, esp. in *Trag*., as *dat*. πολέεσι in a chorus, Aesch. Supp. 745;

πολλόν Soph. Ant. 86, Tr. 1106; ποῦλον Meineke Quaest. Men. p. 31; πολέα in a chorus, Aesch. A. 723, etc.

1. strictly of Number, many, opp. to ὅλιγος, *Hom*., etc.: *εἰ* ὀλίγων opp. to *ἐκ* πολλών, Hes. Th. 447: unusual phrase, πολλὰ τρηκόντων ἐτών ἀπολείπον, wanting many of thirty

years, Hes. Or. 694; πολλόν πλήθος Hdt. 1. 141, so πολλόν ἔθνος Hdt. 4. 2: also anything often repeated, πολλὰς ὑπὸ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀνέμενος Hdt. 1. 98, πολλόν ἦν τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος Id. 2. 2, *cf*. *infr*. 7.

2. not only of Number in the strict sense, but also of Size or Degree, *oft*. in *Hom*., and *Hes*.; so, πολλὸς ὑφέτος, πολλὸς βέτος, a heavy storm of snow or rain; π. ὕπνος deep sleep, *Od*. 15. 394; π. ὕμεναιος a loud song, Il. 18. 493; so too, π. ὄρμαγδος, ῥαῖος etc.; *freq*. of rivers, πολλὸς βεῖ δ' ποταμὸς the river rolls mightily, is swollen, Valck. Hipp. 443; so, ὅταν π. ὁ θεὸς ἔλθῃ Eur. Bacch. 300; rarely of a single person, μέγας καὶ πολλός Hdt. 7. 1: also of conditions, πολλὸς πόνος, οὐχὺς, δόνη, ἔλγεια etc., *Hom*.: in most of these cases a sense of repetition is joined with that of Degree, Ruhnck.

Ep. Cr. p. 142, *Forss*. *Advers*. p. 307:—however πολλός esp. denotes that a thing is in a great or high degree, and must (as we have seen) be variously rendered; so again, πολλή εὐδαιμονία great happiness; πολλή ἐλπίς much hope; πολλή σιγή deep silence; πολλὸς λόγος a far-spread report; also, ὄνομα πολλόν

1668, Herm. Soph. Tr. 294: hence 3. of the Value or Worth of a thing, πολλὸς ἔξιος (for πολλοῦ ἔξιος) Il. 23. 562, etc.; in Att. usu. without ἔξιος, πολλὸς ἐστὶ it is worth much, valuable,

dear, where τμήματος is usu. supplied; πολλοῦ and περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι τι, Lat. magni facere, *cf*. περί α. iv; hence, πολλὸς ἐστὶ τι it is worth much, of great consequence, Xen. Oec. 18. 7.

4. πολλὸς partitive c. *gen*., e. g. πολλὸν Τρώων for the usu. πολλοὶ Τρώες, Il. 18. 271; also in *neut*., as πολλὸν σαρκὸς for πολλή σὰρξ, *Od*. 19. 450; so too, *freq*. in Att., ὁ πολλὸς ὁ ἡμέτερος τὸ χροῖον, πολλή τῆς γῆς etc., where the Adj. follows the gender of the genit., Hemst. Luc. Tim. 9, Br. Ar. Ach. 350; also in *Hdt*. 1. 24, etc.

5. πολλὸς was *oft*. used as the predicate, and so is joined to another Adj. by a καὶ, πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ many men and good, Il. 6. 452, etc.; πολέες τε καὶ ἔλκιμοι Il. 21. 586, παλαιὰ τε πολλὰ τε *Od*. 2. 188, etc.: more *freq*. in Att., πολλὰ κἀγαθὰ, πολλὰ καὶ κακά Br. Ar. Thesm. 351; πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ, πολλὰ καὶ σοφὰ λέγειν: more rarely before a Subst., πολλοὶ καὶ καλοὶ χιτῶνες, etc.

6. in Att. c. Artic., οἱ πολλοὶ the many, i. e. the greater number, and so as Superl. the most, Valck. *Diatr*. p. 217 B, Ruhnck. *Ep*. Cr. p. 298; *Hom*. has it in this sense without the Art., Il. 21. 524, 22. 28:—strengthth, οἱ πολλοὶ πάντες far the most, Hipp.: the *sing*. in this sense only in later writers, ὁ πολλὸς δήμος, λέως, ὄμιλος Lob. Phryn. 193, 390; but τὸ πολλόν like of πολλοί, *Hdt*. 1. 136; in *Hom*., and Hes. πολλὸς λαός, more *freq*. πολλοὶ λαοί: τὰ πολλὰ Att. the most, and so *oft*. for πάντα, as in *Od*. 2. 58, 17. 537, Hes. Or. 37; but τὰ πολλὰ πάντα, absol. as Adv., like ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ for the most part, *Hdt*. 1. 203, 2. 35, 5. 67; elsewhere in *Hom*. πολλὰ as Subst., means much riches, great possessions, Il. 9. 333, *Od*. 19. 195:—πολύς τις many a one; πολλὸς τις many a thing.

7. πολύς with a Partic. and εἰμῆ, e. g. πολλὸν ἦν λισσομένος he was all intreaties, Lat. multus erat in precando, *Hdt*. 9. 91; so too with ἐν, e. g. πολλὸν ἦν ἐν τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ he was deep in philosophy: *cf*. πλείστος.

8. sometimes also πολύς means too much, esp. in πολλὰ πράσωνε=πολυπραγμονεῖν, Valck. Hipp. 785.

II. of Space, large, far, far and wide, wide-stretched, opp. to μικρός, *oft*. in *Hom*., and Hes.; πολλὸς ἔκειτο he lay outstretched wide, Il. 7. 156, *cf*. 11. 307, *Od*. 22. 384; πολλή ὁδὸς a far way; πολλή γαῖα, π. πεδίον etc., *Hom*.; also joined with μέγας, λίμνη μεγάλη τε καὶ πολλή *Hdt*.

4. 109, though πολλή may be understood of the quantity of water.

III. of Time, long, πολλὸς χρόνος, Hes. πολλὸν χρόνον for a long time, *Hom*., and Hes.; also πολλοῦ (sub. χρόνον), *ἐκ* πολλοῦ.

B. as Adv. in neut. *sing*. and pl. πολύ, *Ion*. πολλόν, and πολλὰ, much, very, strengthth. μέλα πολλὰ, *freq*. in *Hom*., and Hes., as well of Number as of Degree, also of *freq*. repetition, many times, i. e. much, oft-times, *often*, Il. 2. 798, *Od*. 1. 1, etc., Hes. Or. 320; and the *Hom*. expressions μέλα πολλὰ κελύων, μέλα πόλιν ἐτέλερε, λισσομένη μέλα πολλὰ, εὐχόμενος μακά

πολλά etc., may be as well understood of repeated, as of earnest commands and entreaties: of Space, a great way, *Hdt*. 1. 104; of Time, long, *Hdt*. 4. 126: of Degree, far, very much, *Hdt*. 1. 126, 6. 83: the notion of Degree also lies in the absol.

gen. πολλοῦ, like πάνν, very much, Ar. Nub. 915; πολλοῦ πολύς, πολλοῦ πολλή, πολλοῦ πολύ, much too much, Ar. *Ep*. 822, Ran. 1046.

2. with Adjs. πολύ is joined with a Compar. to increase their compar. force, πολλὸν κάλλιον, μείζον, ἢ *Ion*. πολλὸν ἀμείνων, νεώτερος, παρύτερος much, far more beautiful, etc., *Hom*., and Hes.: most usu., ποῦδ' μάλλον much more, far sooner: Xen. likes to put several words between, Bornem.

Xen. Symp. 1. 4, An. 3. 1, 22., 3. 20: in this case also πολλὰ ἢ *freq*. for πολὺ by far, *Hdt*. 1. 134; πολλὰ μάλλον Heind. *Flat*. Phaed. 80 E; but ποῦδ' τι μάλλον a good deal more, Schäf.

Dion. Comp. p. 70; so too, with compar. Adv. as, ποῦδ' πρὶν τούτῳ sooner, *oft*. in *Hom*., and the compar. Verb. φθάσει, ποῦδ' κε φθαίῃ Il. 13. 815; and in like manner with προβαίνει, προ-

τρέχω, προμάχομαι etc., II. 6. 125., II. 217.; and before πρό, II. 4. 373.; hence also may be explained the Homeric ἥμιν πολὺν βούλειται ἢ Δαναοῖν νίκην, II. 17. 331, Od. 17. 404.—βούλειται being for μάλλον βούλειται. 3. in like manner with Superl., πολὺ πρῶτος, φίλτατος, κέλυστος, πολλὸν ἄριστος *far* the first, etc., Hom., etc.: also with Superl. Adv., πολὺ μάλιστα *far* the most, πολὺ ἥκιστα *far* the least. 4. also sometimes in Att. with a Positive, to add force to the Adj., οἱ πολὺ οὐ πολλὰ δυστυχέει *the much* unhappy, Valck. Phoen. 624.; as also πλείστα and πάντα are used. 5. πολλά *many times, often*: τὰ πολλά, ὥς τὰ πολλά *mostly, usually*: also ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ and ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ Schäf. Dion. Comp. 445. 6. with Preps., εἰς πολλά *in many ways, much*, Valck. Phoen. 622.; ἐπὶ πολὺ *for long*, of time, Heind. Plat. Prot. 345 C.; ἐπὶ πολλὸν *far*, of Place, Hdt. 2. 32. V. for Compar. πλείων, Att. πλέων; Superl. πλεῖστος; v. sub voce.

[ὅ always, Ep. the forms πολῶν II. 16. 655, and πολέας II. 1. 559, are sometimes dissyll. ο—: πολλῶν is always dissyll.]
πολύσαθρος, *on, much decayed, unsound*, Luc.
πολύσαρκος, (πολύσαρκος) *to be very fleshy*. Hence
πολύσαρκία, ἡ, *fleshiness, plumpness*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22.
πολύσαρκος, *on, (σάρξ) very fleshy*, Arist. Part. An.
πολύσέβαστος, *on, most august*, Lat. augustissimus, Anth.
πολύσεμος, *on, exceeding venerable*, Orph.
πολύσεπτος, *on, (σέβωμαι) much-revered*, Orph.
πολύσημντος, *on, (σημαίνω) signifying many things*, Gramm.
πολύσημάντωρ, *opos, δ, (σημαίνω) giving commands to many*, h. Hom. Cer. 31, 84, as epith. of Hades.
πολύσημος, *on, = πολυσήμαντος*, Duden.
πολυσθενής, *és, (σθένος) of much might*, Q. Sm.
πολύσινής, *és, (σίνωμαι) very hurtful, mischievous*, Aesch. Cho. 446.

πολύστία, ἡ, *abundance of corn or food*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16.
II. *excess in eating*.
πολύσιτος, *on, abounding in corn*, Xen. Vect. 5. 3.
high-fied, full of meat, Theocrit. 21. 40.
πολύσκαλμος, *on, many-oared*, Anth.
πολύσκαρβμος, *on, (σκαίρω) springing much or far, swift*, II. 2. 814.; *or, acc. to Strabo, driving swift horses*.
πολυσκάριστος, *on, (σκάριζω)=foreg.* [ἀ]
πολυσκέλης, *és, (σκέλος) with many legs or feet*.
πολυσκεπής, *és, (σκέπη) covering very much, entirely*, Ael.
πολυσκεπτος, *on, (σκέπτομαι) far-seen, βοώτης* Arat.
πολυσκήπτρος, *on, (σκήπτρον) wide-ruling*, Anth.
πολυσκόιος, *on, (σκιὰ) very shady*, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 5. 9.
πολυσκόπελος, *on, very rocky*, Anth.
πολυσκοπτος, *on, (σκοπέω) far-seeing*, Pind. Fr. 74. 1.
πολύσκυλαξ, *ákos, δ, ἡ, with many dogs*, Nonn.
πολυσκώμματος, *onos, δ, ἡ, (σκώμω) fond of mocking*.
πολυσκήμαργος, *on, (σκημαργός) loud roaring*, Opp. [ἀ]
πολύσοφος, *on, very wise*, dub. l. in Philostr. Soph. Vit. 2. 19, for πολλὸ σοφῶν, v. Kayser in l.

πολυσπῆδης, *és, (σπάθῃ) thick woven*, Anth.
πολυσπαστος, *on, (σπάω) drawn from all sides or by several cords, μηχανήματα π.* a pulley, Plut. Marcell. 14.
πολύσπερος, *on, (σπείρω) much wound or bent*.
πολυσπείρια, ἡ, *a spreading wide, diffusion*: from
πολυσπερής, *és, (σπείρω) wide-spread, scattered, numerous*, ἄνθρωποι II. 2. 804, Od. 11. 365, Ἠκεαῖαν Hes. Th. 365.
II. *act. spreading or scattering widely*, Emped. 235.
πολυσπερμία, ἡ, *abundance of seed*: from
πολύσπεριος, *on, (σπείρω) abounding in seed*, Arist. Gen. An.
πολυσπερχής, *és, (σπέρχω) very diligent, zealous*.
πολυσπίλας, *ádos, ἡ, rocky, many peaked*.
πολυσπυγχνία, ἡ, *great compassion*, Eccl.: from
πολύσπυγχωνος, *on, (σπυγχών) of great mercy*, N. T.
πολύσπορος, *on, (σπείρω) abounding in seed or crops*, Eur. Tro. 743. II. *act. sowing much*. Adv.—πας.
πολυσπουδαστος, *on, (σπουδάζω) very hasty*.
πολυσταγής, *és, (στάζω) dropping or dripping fast*. Adv.—γῶς.
πολυστακτῖ, Adv.—foreg. [ἴ]
πολυστασιαστος, *on, (στασιάζω) much harassed by sedition or party*, App.

πολύστατος, *on, (ἵστημι) standing thick*, Philo.
πολυσταφύλος, *on, (σταφυλή) rich in grapes*, II. 2. 507, h. Hom. 25. 11, Hecateo. p. 64. [ἀ]
πολύσταχυς, *v, gen. vos, rich in ears of corn*, Theocr. 10. 42, and Strab.
πολυστεγής, *és, =sq.*
πολυστεγος, *on, (στεγή) with many ceilings, roofs, stories*, Strab.
πολύστροβος, *on, (στέβω) much trodden or walked on*.
πολύστροιος, *on, (στέβω) v. sub πολυστρίος*.
πολυστέλεχος, *és, susp. in Theophr. for sq.*
πολυστέλεχος, *on, with many stems*.
πολυστέλεκτος, *on, (στυνάζω) much sighed for*. II. *act. deep-sighing, miserable*, Blos Anth.
πολύσπετος, *on, (στέφω)=sq.*
πολυστέφανος, *on, with many wreaths or crowns*, Emped. 16.
πολυστέφής, *és, (στέφω) decked with many a wreath*, Aesch. Eum. 39; *π. δόφνης* Soph. O. T. 83. II. *twisted in many a wreath, κότνος* Nic.
πολύστημος, *on, (στήμα) thick woven*.
πολύστιβία, ἡ, *a treading very much*, Opp.: from
πολύστροβος, *on, (στέβω)=πολύστροβος, much-trodden*.
πολύστικτος, *on, (στίζω) much pricked; and so 2. much spotted*, Anth.
πολύστιος, *on, (στία) with many small stones, pebbly*, Call. Jon. 26, with v. l. πολυστρίος.
πολύστιχία, ἡ, *a number of rows, lines, verses*, Anth.: from
πολύστιχος, *on, of or in many rows, lines, verses*.
πολύστοιχος, *on, = foreg., δόντες* Arist. H. A.: hence, π. γνάθοι *jaws set with many rows of teeth*, Luc.
πολυστομέω, *to speak much*, Aesch. Supp. 502: from
πολύστομος, *on, (στόμα) many-mouthed*. II. *metaph. much-speaking, talkative*, εἰς τι Plut.
πολύστονος, *on, (στένω) much sighing or groaning, hence mournful, sad*, Od. 19. 118: *causing many sighs, κήδεα*, Ἐπιδ. Ios II. 1. 445, II. 1. 73, 15. 451; *π. φάτις* Aesch. Eum. 380; so also freq. in Eur.
II. *pass. much-bemoaned*.
πολύστρεπτος, *on, Orph., and πολυστρέφής, és, (στρέφω)=πολύστροφος, Opp.*
πολύστροβος, *on, (στροβέω) much-lost, distracted*, Nic.
πολυστροβίος, *on, poet. for πολίστροφος*.
πολυστροφάληγξ, *εγγος, δ, ἡ, whirling round and round, eddying*, Aellia Musae.
πολυστροφάς, *ádos, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of πολίστροφος*.
πολυστροφία, ἡ, *a turning oneself to and fro*, Leon. Tar.: from
πολύστροφος, *on, (στρέφω) much turning or twisting: hence supple, versatile*, γνάμω Pind. Fr. 233.
πολύστυλος, *on, with many columns*, Plut.
πολύστυγκράτος, *on, (στυγκράννυμι) mixed up of many things*.
πολύστυγκρίτος, *on, (στυγκρίνω) compounded of many things*.
πολύστυλλάδος, *on, of many syllables, polysyllabic*, Luc.
πολύσύνδεσμος, *on, using many conjunctions*.
πολύσύνθετος, *on, (συνθεῖν) joined in various ways or firmly: τὸ π. the use of many conjunctions in the same sentence*.
πολύσυνθετος, *on, (συντίθημι) compounded of many things*.
πολύσφαλτος, *on, (σφάλω) easily deceived or to be deceived*.
πολυσφάργος, *on, (σφαργάω)=πολυσμάργος, Opp. [ἀ]*
πολύσφελος, *on, (σφέλω) with a thick rind or bark*, ap. Hesych., nisi legend. πολύφελος.
πολυσφρόδύλος, *on, many-joined*, Luc.
πολυσφράγιος, *on, (σφράγιζω) with many seals*, Nonn.
πολυσχηματιστος, *on, (σχηματίζω) multifarious*, Dion. H. [ἀ]
πολύσχημος, *on, =sq., Aristaeon. Adv.—μῶς*.
πολυσχημων, *on, gen. onos, (σχῆμα) of many forms or positions*, Strab.; also of words and sentences. Adv.—μῶνως.
πολυσχιζής, *és, (σχίζω) split or divided into many parts*, Arist. Probl.; like πολίσχιτος = esp. of feet, divided into toes, opp. to hoofs, Arist. Gen. An.; and so of animals that have toes, not hoofs, Id. H. A.
πολυσχίδια, ἡ, *a splitting into many parts: in gen. variety, diversity*, Hipp.
πολύσχιτος, *on, (σχίζω) split into many parts, branching*, κέλευθα Soph. O. C. 1592.
πολύσχοινος, *on, abounding in rushes: made of many rushes*.

πολύσωματος, *ον*, (σῶμα) *with many bodies: of a large or stout body*, Diod.
 πολύσορος, *ον*, *having or yielding large heaps of corn*, Anth.
 πολυτάλαντος, *ον*, (τάλαντος) *weighing, worth, costing many talents*, Luc. II. *possessing many talents*. [τῶ]
 πολυτάρακτος, *ον*, (ταρσσω) *much disturbed*. [τῶ]
 πολυτάραχος, *ον*, (ταραχῆ) *causing much noise or tumult*.
 II. *very noisy, tumultuous*. [τῶ]
 πολυταρβής, *ος*, (τάρβος) *frightening much*. II. *pass.*
much frightened.
 πολυτελής, *ος*, (τέρω) *wearying much*, Q. Sm. II. *pass.*
very weary.
 πολυτελής, *ος*, (τέρω) *rich in stars, starry*, Arat.
 πολυτεκνῶ, (πολυτεκνος) *to have or bear many children*, Plut.
 πολυτεκνία, *ἡ*, *abundance of children*, Arist. Rhet.
 πολυτεκνος, *ον*, (τέκνον) *having, bearing many children*, Aesch. Pr. 137; cf. ἄμλλα: in Aesch. Supp. 1029, as epith. of rivers.
 πολυτέλεια, *ἡ*, Ion. -ῆη, (πολυτελής) *great expense, costliness*, Hdt. 2. 87: *lavish expenditure*, Thuc. 6. 12: π. ἐσθῆτος Xen. Lac. 7. 3, like τρυφή, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 10.
 πολυτελέωμαι, *ἑ*, ἐσώμαι, Dep. med., *to spend much*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 11.
 πολυτελέωμαι, Dep., *late and rare form for foreg.*, Diod., v. Lob. Phryn. 67.
 πολυτελής, *ος*, (τέλος) *requiring or causing much expense, very expensive, costly*, of articles of sale, undertakings, etc., Hdt. 4. 79, Thuc. 7. 23, Plat., etc. II. *of persons, spending much, magnificent, sumptuous*. III. *in gen. great, excellent*, Diod. Adv. -λως, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4: Superl. -λέστατα, in the costliest manner, Hdt. 2. 86.
 πολυτενής, *ος*, poet. πούλτ., (τείνω) *far stretching*, Dion. P.
 πολυτερπής, *ος*, (τέρπω) *much-delighting*, Anth.
 πολυτέχνης, *ου, δ*, (τέχνη) *one skilled in divers arts*, Solon 5. 49.
 πολυτεχνής, *ος*, (τέχνη) = πολυτεχνος II. Orph.
 πολυτεχνία, *ἡ*, *many arts: ingenuity*, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 A: *from πολυτεχνος, ον*, (τέχνη) *skilled in many arts, very ingenious*, Strab., and Plut. II. *pass. wrought with rare skill*.
 πολυτίμητος, *ος*, should be written *divisim* πολὺ τ., Lob. Phryn. 630.
 πολυτιμῆτις, *ος*, *to make πολῖτιμος, to esteem highly*.
 πολυτιμῆτος, *ον*, also *ῆ*, *ον* Ar. Pac. 978, (τιμῶ) :—*highly honored or revered*, usu. epith. of a divinity, Ar. Ach. 807, Nub. 269, Vesp. 1001. II. *of high value or price, costly*, Epich. p. 39, Ar. Ach. 759, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 43. Adv. -τως. [τῷ]
 πολυτίμιος, *ον*, = foreg., very dub. [τῷ]
 πολυτίμιος, *ον*, (τιμῆ) *much-revered, θεοί* Menand. p. 42: *much-esteemed, costly*. Adv. -ως, Polyb.
 πολυτιμώρηντος, *ον*, (τιμῶ) *much-punished*.
 πολυτίμος, *ον*, (τίω) = πολυτίμιος, *much-honored: also worthy of high honor*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2. [where τ]
 πολυτάλας, *αντος, δ*, (τλήναι) *having borne much, much-enduring*, freq. in Hom., as epith. of Ulysses, and only in nom.
 πολυτλήμων, *ωνος, δ*, *ῆ*, *bearing much, much-enduring*, Il. 7. 152, Od. 18. 319.
 πολυτλήτος, *ον*, (τλήναι) *having borne much, hence unfortunate*, Od. 11. 38.
 πολυτμήτος, *ον*, (τέμνω) *much cut, cut into many pieces*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 202. II. *act. cutting much or deeply, of sharp pain*, Opp.
 πολυτιμώτης, *αὐτή*, οὐτως, *having much or many times so and so*, as πολυγλώχιν is a πολυτιμώτης of γλῶχis.
 πολυτοκέω, *to bring forth much, be prolific*, Arist. H. A.: and πολυτοκία, *ἡ*, *a bringing forth much, fruitfulness*, Arist. Gen. An. 1: *from*
 πολυτόκος, *ον*, (τίκτω) *bringing forth many children or young ones, prolific*, Hipp.
 πολυτόλιος, *ον*, (τόλιμα) *very bold*, Plut.
 πολυτόπος, *ον*, (τορέω) *boying, piercing much*.
 πολυτράφης, *ος*, (τρέφω) *nourishing much, productive*, Diod.
 πολυτράφης, *ος*, (τρέφω) *nourishing much, productive*, Diod.
 πολυτράφης, *ος*, (τρέφω) *nourishing much, productive*, Diod.
 πολυτρέπτος, *ον*, (τρέπω) *much turning, changeable*, Plut.
 πολυτρήμων, *ωνος, δ*, *ῆ*, *abounding in doves*, Il. 2. 502, 582.
 πολυτρήτος, *ον*, *much pierced, full of holes, porous, σπάγγου* Od. 1. 111., 22. 439.

πολύτριμμα, *ατος, τό*, (τρίβω) = περίτριμμα.
 πολυτρίπτος, *ος, δ*, *ῆ*, *abounding in tripods*, Anth. [τῷ]
 πολυτρίπτος, *ον*, (τρίβω) *much rubbed, hence very fine*, Nic.
 πολυτρίχων, *τό*, *a water-plant with many hair-like leaves*, elsewhere. καλλιτρίχων: strictly neut. from
 πολυτρίχος, *ον*, (ορίε) *with a quantity of hair, very hairy*.
 πολυτροπία, Ion. -πτή, *ῆ*, *versatility, craft*, Hdt. 2. 121, 5.
 II. *multifariousness, variety: from*
 πολυτρόπος, *ον*, (τρέπω) *having had many turns of fortune, or having wandered much, to and fro, much-travelled*, epith. of Ulysses in Od., cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 1; whereas Wolf. Anal. 3. p. 145 takes it here in next signif., as Plat. also seems to have taken it, Hipp. Mi. 364 E. II. *metaph. turning many ways, shifty, wily*, Lat. *versatus, versatilis*, h. Hom. Merc. 13, 439, Plat. l. c., Polit. 291 B: τὸ π. = foreg., Thuc. 3. 83.
 III. *manifest, συμφορὰ* Thuc. 2. 44. Adv. -πως.
 πολυτροφία, *ἡ*, f. l. for πολυτροφία.
 πολυτρόφος, *ον*, (τρέφω) *much or well fed, hence fat, plump*, Plut. II. *παροχ. πολυτρόφος, ον*, *act. feeding much, nutritious*.
 πολυτρόχολος, *ον*, (τρέχω) *running much or often, π. ἀγορὰν busting or slippery agoras*, Anth.
 πολυτρίτος, *ον*, (τρίω) *much wearied*.
 πολυτρώκτης, *ον, δ*, (τρώγω) *a great eater*.
 πολυτῦρος, *ον*, *with much cheese*, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 7.
 πολυτῦδρία, *ἡ*, *plenty of water*.
 πολυτῦδρος, *ος*, (ῥω) *abounding in water*, Plat. Legg. 761 B.
 πολυῦλος, *ον*, (ῥω) *abounding in wood, timber*, in gen. in materials. [ῥω]
 πολυῦμνητος, *ον*, (ῥω) *much fumed in song, much renowned*, Pind. N. 2. 8.
 Πολυῦμνος, *ῆ*, = Πολύμνος, q. v.: *from*
 πολυῦμνος, *ον*, (ῥω) *abounding in songs, much sung of, famous*, h. Hom. 25. 7, Ar. Eq. 1328: *honored with many hymns*, θεός Eur. Ion 1074.
 πολυῦπνος, *ον*, (ῥω) *sleeping much or soundly*. II. *act. bestowing much or sound sleep*, Orph.
 πολυφάγος, f. ῥω, *to eat to excess*. Hence
 πολυφῶγία, *ἡ*, *excess in eating, gluttony*, Arist. Gen. An.
 πολυφῶγος, *ον*, (φάγην) *eating to excess, gluttonous*, Hipp.
 πολυφῶμος, *ον*, Dor. for πολυφῶμος, Pind.
 πολυφῶγος, *ος*, poet. πούλτ. (φαίνομαι) *appearing often or in various shapes*.
 πολυφάνταστος, *ον*, (φαντῶ) *with many apparitions, σκότος* Plut.
 πολυφάρμακος, *ον*, (φάρμακον) *having, knowing many drugs or charms*, ἡρώδι Il. 16. 28, Κίρκη Od. 10. 276, Παιῶν Solon 5. 57: hence also of countries, *abounding in drugs, in healing or poisonous herbs*, Τυρρηνία Theophr.
 πολυφῶστος, *ἡ*, (φῆμι) *wordiness*.
 πολυφῶμαςτος, *ον*, (φῶμα) *multiform*.
 πολυφῶτος, *ον*, (φῆμι) *much spoken of, very famous, ἄγῶνες* Pind. P. 1. 71: also, π. ὕμνος *an excellent, a noble strain*, Id. O. 1. 13, cf. N. 7. 119.
 πολυφῶλος, *ον*, *very bad*.
 πολυφειγγής, *ος*, (φείγω) *bright-shining*.
 πολυφειδής, *ος*, (φείδομαι) *very sparing*.
 πολυφελος, v. πολυσφελμος.
 πολυφερβής, *ος*, = πολυφορβος.
 πολυφέρνης, *ον*, (φερνῆ) = πολυδερνός.
 πολυφήμια, *ἡ*, *far-spread fame, whether good or bad: from*
 πολυφήμος, *ον*, Dor. -φῶμος, (φῆμι) *much speaking or singing, abounding in songs and legends*, αἰοῖς Od. 22. 376; also of a θῆρς, Pind. I. 8 (7). 128, cf. πολυφῶμος: in gen. *luculent*, and in bad signif. *much screaming or croaking*, e. g. as epith. of a frog. II. *many-voiced, wordy, ἀγορή* Od. 2. 150; hence, ἐς πολυφῆμον ἐκφέρειν *to bring it forth to the many-voiced*, i. e. the agora, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 79. III. *much talked of, famous, notorious*.
 πολυφήτωρ, *ος, δ*, *ῆ*, = foreg.
 πολυφθγγος, *ον*, *many-toned, full-toned*, Plut.
 πολυφθονός, *ον*, *very envious*, as Epicurus called the Dialectic school of Megara, Diog. L. 10. 8.
 πολύφθομος, *ον*, = foreg., very dub.

πολυφθορής, ἐς, =sq., Emped. 376.
πολυφθόρος, ον, (φθείρω) *destroying many, deathful*, Pind. N. 8. 53, Aesch. Theb. 926. II. *proparo.* πολυφθορος, ον, *pass. utterly destroyed or ruined*, Aesch. Pr. 633; *rife with ruin or murder*, Soph. Tr. 477. 2. *braving ruin and danger*, of merchants, Soph. Fr. 499.

πολυφιλανθρώπως, *very benevolently*.
πολυφίλητος, ον, (φιλέω) *much-loved*, [I]
πολυφιλία, ἡ, *abundance of friends*, Arist. Rhet.: *from*
πολυφίλος, ον, (φιλέω) *having many friends, dear to many*, Pind. P. 5. 5. Adv. —ως.

πολυφίλτρος, ον, (φίλτρον) *suffering from many love-charms, hence deeply enamored, love-sick*, Theocr. 23. 1.
πολυφλεγμάτος, ον, *having much φλέγμα*.
πολυφλογος, ον, (φλόε) *fiercely blazing*.
πολυφλοῖος, ον, *with a thick bark*.
πολυφλοῖστος, ον, *loud-roaring*, freq. in Hom., always as epith. of θάλασσα, so also in Hes.

πολυφιλῆρος, ον, *very talkative*, Phot.
πολύφορος, ον, *very timid*.
πολύφοτος, ον, (φοιτῶ) *always wandering about*, Musae.
πολύφονος, ον, *killing many, murderous*, Eur. H. F. 420.
πολύφορβος, ον, also η, ον Il. 9. 568, Hes. Th. 912, (φορβή) *feeding many, bountiful*, γαῖα Il. 14. 200.

πολύφορέω, to be πολυφόρος, to bear or yield much. Hence
πολύφορτος, ον, *borne much or often*. II. *act. bearing much*.
πολύφορία, ἡ, *productiveness*, Xen. Oec. 19. 19: *from*
πολύφορος, ον, (φέρω) *bearing or yielding much, fruitful*, γῆ.

II. *bearing, supporting much*, hence π. οἶνος *strong wine which will bear much water*: hence metaph., π. δαίμονι συγκραθεῖν to have a fortune that wants softening, Ar. Plut. 853.
πολύφορος, ον, *heavily laden*, Vit. Hom. i.; also *richly laden*.
πολυφράδew, to be very eloquent or wise, but only found in part.
πολυφραδῶν, = πολυφραδής, πολυφράδμων, Hes. Fr. 54.

πολυφράδής, ἐς, (φράω) *very eloquent, wise, prudent*, ἐνε-
σχησι πολυφραδέσει δολωθεῖς Hes. Th. 494.
πολυφραδία, ἡ, *eloquence*, π. ὕμνων *the eloquence of songs*, Hermesian. 5. 51.

πολυφραδισμόν, ἡ, = foreg., Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. i. p. 786.
πολυφραδῶν, ον, gen. ονος, = πολυφραδής, Opp.
πολύφραστος, ον, (φράω) *often said: much spoken of, famed*, Parmenid. 4. II. *shrewd, bold*, Opp.

πολύφροντις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) *much-thoughtful, very shrewd*.
πολύφροντιστος, ον, (φροντίω) *much thought of, well weighed*.

II. *act. much thinking, thoughtful*, Anth.
πολύφροσύνη, ἡ, *fulness of understanding, great shrewdness*, Hdt. 2. 121, 6; plur., Theogn. 712: *from*
πολύφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) *much-thoughtful, very shrewd*, freq. in Hom., always in good signif., usu. as epith. of Ulysses; also of Hephaistos, ingenious, inventive, like πολήτης, Il. 21. 367, Od. 8. 297.

πολύφυῖς, ἐς, (φυή) *of various sorts, manifold*, Arist. H. A.
πολύφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) *with many leaves, leafy*, Plut.
πολύφυλος, ον, (φύλον) *consisting of many tribes or races*, Orph.
πολύφύτος, ον, (φύτον) *rich in plants or herbs*.
πολύφωνέω, to sound or speak much. Hence
πολύφωνία, ἡ, *a having many tones or voices, talkativeness*, Plut.

πολύφωνος, ον, (φωνή) *having many tones, full-toned: speak-
ing much, talkative*, Arist. H. A.: Dor. —φωνος Alcmān 25.
πολύχαλκος, ον, *abounding in copper or brass: abounding in
copper vessels or money*, Hom. II. wrought of solid brass,
all-brass, οὐρανός (cf. sub voc.), Il. 5. 504, Od. 3. 2, as usu.
explained: but Herm. Opusc. 4. 268, would take it in signif. 1,
referring to the brassen vessels in the houses of the gods.

πολύχαρδής, ἐς, (χαρδάν) *wide-jawing, all-containing*, Nic.
πολύχάρης, ἐς, (χαρῶ) *feeling or causing much joy*.
πολύχάρδας, hence ὁ πολυχάρδης, a Lacon. term of endear-
ment in Ar. Lys. 1098, 1242, *dearest! sweetest!* [I]

πολύχαρμος, ον, (χάρμη) *very warlike*, Anth.
πολύχειμος, ον, (χειμῶν) *very wintry*, Opp.

πολύχειρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, *many-handed, with many hands*, Soph.
El. 488: *with many hands, i. e. men*, Aesch. Pers. 83. Hence

πολύχειρία, ἡ, *a multitude of hands, workmen, assistants*,
Thuc. 2. 77, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 26.

πολύχειρος, ον, = πολύχειρ, Alcimad.

πολύχσος, ον, (χέω) *suffering from diarrhoea: π. νόσος
the diarrhoea*.

πολύχσεων, ον, gen. ονος, (χεύμα) *strong-flowing*.
πολύχτειν, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, *wearing many coats or clothes*. [I]
πολύχλωρος, ον, *very pale*, Hipp.

πολύχη, ἡ, and πολυχώνον, τό, less correct forms for πολυχ-
πολύχνοος, ον, contr. —χνοος, ον, *very downy*, Lat. lanuginos-
us, like the quince, Nic.

πολύχσөө, (πολύχσος) to pour forth much, to abound, Arist.
Gen. An.: metaph. of the earth, to yield abundantly.

πολύχσөө, ἡ, *a pouring forth much: metaph. an abundant
crop, fertility*. II. *a diversity of kinds*, Theophr.

πολύχσөөς, ον, late form for sq.

πολύχσөөς or πολυχχσөөς, ον, contr. —χσөөς, ον, (χέω) *pouring
forth much: metaph. of animals, prolific*, Arist. H. A.; of
fruit and grain, yielding abundantly, στέρμα π. Theophr.

II. in gen. manifold, various, π. καὶ ποικίλον Id. Compar.
—χολσөөς, Id.

πολύχορδία, ἡ, *a having many strings*, Plat. Rep. 399 C: *from*
πολύχορδος, ον, (χορδή) *many-stringed: hence in gen. many-
toned*, epith. of the flute, Simon. 115, cf. Poll. 4. 67; also, π. φθάλ
Eur. Med. 106; π. γήριος the sound of many strings, Rhes. 548.

πολύχορδος, ον, *with much grass*.

πολυχηματέω, to abound in money, prob. I. Strab. p. 414.

πολυχηματία, ἡ, *the possession of great wealth*. II. *dear-
ness, expensiveness*, opp. to εὐτέλεια, Xen. Symp. 4. 42.

πολυχηματίας, ον, ὁ, *the possessor of a large fortune*, Diog.
L. 6. 28.

πολυχηματίζω, = πολυχχηματέω, dub. I. Strab. l. α.
πολυχημάτος, ον, (χημάτα) *having a large fortune, very
wealthy*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445. 2.

πολυχηρημοσύνη, ἡ, = πολυχχηματία: *from*
πολυχηρήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = πολυχχημάτος, Polyb.
πολυχηρησσία, ἡ, *great usefulness*, Theophr.

πολυχηρηστός, ον, *useful to many or for many purposes, very
useful*, Arist. Pol., and Gen. An. II. *much or often used*.

πολύχροια, ἡ, (πολύχροος) *variety of color, a being varie-
gated*, Arist. Probl.

πολύχροιος, ον, late poet. form for πολύχροος.

πολυχρονέω, (πολύχρονος) = sq., susp.

πολυχρονίω, to last long, LXX.: *from*
πολυχρονίος, ον, (χρόνος) *existing a long time, olden, ancient*,
h. Hom. Merc. 125; sometimes also in Prose, as, Hdt. i. 55,
Plat. Tim. 75 B, Xen. Mem. i. 4, 16. Adv. —ως, Hipp. Hence

πολυχρονιότης, ητος, ἡ, *length of time, long duration*.

πολύχρονος, ον, later form for πολυχχρονίος.

πολύχρους, ον, contr. πολυχχρους, ον, (χρῶα) *many-colored,
variegated*, Arist. H. A.

πολύχρῦσος, ον, *rich in gold*, of persons, cities, etc., Hom.,
Hes., etc.; in h. Hom. Ven. i, 9, of Aphrodité, *the gold-
adorned*, cf. Ib. 65; and so later, sometimes in reference to
her votive offerings, sometimes to her beauty, like χρυσή, Lat.
aurea Venus: also bringing much gold.

πολυχρῶμάτος, ον, (χρῶμα) = πολυχχρους, Strab.

πολυχρῶμος, ον, = foreg.

πολύχρους, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολυχχρους.

πολυχῦλος, ον, *with much juice or sap; sappy*.

πολυχῦρος, ον, = foreg.

πολυχῦτος, ον, (χέω) *poured or flowing far, widely diffused*,
Plut.: in gen. manifold, like πολυχχρους.

πολυχῶρητος, ον, (χωρῆα) *containing much*.

πολυχῶρῖα, ἡ, *extensiveness*, π. τῶν ὀνομάτων *comprehensive-
ness of words: from*

πολυχῶρος, ον, (χῶρα) *spacious, extensive*.

πολυχῶστος, ον, (χάννυμι) *high-heaped*, Aesch. Cho. 350.

πολυχάμβος, ον, = sq., Aesch. Supp. 870. [α]

πολυχάμμος, ον, *very sandy*, Anth.

πολυχέκτος, ον, (ψέγω) *much-blamed*.

πολυψηφία, ἡ, (πολύψηφος) *number, diversity of votes*, Thuc.
3. 10.

πολυψήφιος, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, with many pebbles, pebbly, esp. of the beds of rivers or the sea-shore, Ἐρμος Orac. ap. Hdt. i. 55; ῥήγινι Naumach. 60. (Others write πολυψήφιος, ἴδος, wrongly, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 50.)

πολυψήφος, ον, with many, various votes or voices, at elections, etc., Luc.

πολύσφοος, ον, (ψόφος) loud-sounding, noisy, Anth.

πολύσυνδία, ἡ, great anguish: from

πολύσυνδυνος, ον, (δύσιν) very painful, Theocr. 25. 238.

pass. suffering great pain, Anth.

πολύωνυμία, to be πολώνυμος, have many names.

πολύωνυμία, ἡ, multitude of names, Call. Dian. 7, ubi v. Spanh.: from

πολύώνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα) of many names, worshipped under many names, epith. of divinities, h. Hom. Cer. 18. 32, cf. Call. Ar. 67, and v. foreg. II. of great name, i. e. famous, h. Hom. Ar. 82, Hes. Th. 785.

πολύωνυχος, ον, (ὄνυξ) with many claws or talons, Arist. H. A.

πολύωπότης, ἴδος, late poet. fem. of sq.

πολύωπότης, ἐς=sq., Jac. A. P. p. 129.

πολύωπτος, ὄν, (ὥπη) with many openings or holes, δίσκων Od. 22. 386. II. (ὥψ) many-eyed.

πολύωρος, (πολιώρος) to respect much, pay much attention to, esteem highly, provide for a thing, ap. Aeschin. 8. 5; π. τινά τινα to provide one with a thing; πολυωροῦσθαι ὅτι τινας to be highly esteemed by one, Arist. Rhet.:—opp. to πολυωρία. Hence

πολύωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, attentive, careful, Plat.

πολύωρτα, ἡ, much attention, Diod.; opp. to ὀλιγόωρτα.

πολύωρος, ον, (ἄρα) attentive, careful; opp. to ὀλιγώρος.

πολύωρος, ον, (ἄρα) of many years, old, Stob.

πολύωροφος, ον, (ὀροφή) of many roofs or stories.

πολύωτος, ον, (ὄς) many-eared.

πολύωφέλιος, ἐς, (ὀφέλος) very useful, useful in many ways, Xen. Hipparch. i. 1, in Superl. πολυωφέλεστατος. Adv. —ως, Ar. Thesm. 304.

πολύωψ, ὄπος, δ, ἡ, =πολυωπος, Anth.

πολύφος, ὄν, usu. in plur. a sort of farinaceous food, like macaroni, usu. eaten with boiled barley or peas-porridge, like πόλτος, Lat. pulpa and pulis, pulvis, Ar. Fr. 548, Metag. Incert. i. (Sometimes written πόλφος, but v. Arcad. p. 84. 19.)

πολφοβάκη, ἡ, (βάκη) a dish of macaroni and pulse: cf. βολβοβάκη, λειποποδαφανώνη.

πόλχος, ὁ, the Aeol. ὄλχος (for ὄχλος) with the Cretan aspirate, found on Cretan coins: cf. Lat. vulgus, vulgus, Germ. Volk, our folk.

πόμα, ατος, τό, (πίνω, πέπομαι) a drink, draught, Pind. N. 3. 136, Hdt. 3. 23; the genuine Att. form is sometimes πῶμα, Pors. Hec. 392, Monk Hippol. 209, but πόμα seems to have been used in Prose, Lob. Phryg. 456, Porpo and Bornem. Xen. An. 4. 5, 27.

πομάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., E. M.

πομπάιος, αία, αἴων, also ος, ον, (πομπή) attending, escorting, ἀνεμος, ὄρος a fair wind, Pind. P. i. 66; so of a ship, π. ἐκέρη Eur. I. A. 1322, cf. πομπάιος: esp. as epith. of Hermes, who escorted the souls of the dead to the nether world, like ψυχο-πομπός, Aesch. Eum. 91, v. Elmsl. Med. 742. II. pass. sent, despatched.

πομπεία, ἡ, (πομπένω) a leading or attending in procession, Polyb. II. any solemn, esp. religious procession: at Rome, a triumphal procession: hence III. metaph. pomp, show, display.

IV. abuse, jeering, rivalry, such as formed part of the festivals of Bacchus and Demeter, Dem. 229. 3, πομπείαι λοιδόροι ἐκ τῶν ἀμαρτῶν, because persons usu. drove in chariots upon these occasions, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 141; and a like license was allowed the Roman soldiers in their triumphs, Suet. Jul. Caes. 49: metaph., ἡ τοῦ δαίμονος καθ' ἡμῶν πομπεία the mock that fate makes of us, Heliod.: cf. πομπένω IV.

πομπεῖον, τό, (πομπή) any vessel employed in solemn processions, esp. in plur., Andoc. 32. fin. Dem. 608. 44, 615. 2. II. at Athens, a public building where such vessels were kept, Dem. 918. 26: a storehouse, arsenal, Plut.

πομπεύς, ὥς, Ion. ἦος, ὁ, (πομπός) one who attends or escorts a person, a guide on a journey, Od. 3. 325, 376; of favorable

winds, πομπῆς νηῶν Od. 4. 362; later esp. one who marches in a procession, Thuc. 6. 58.

πομπενεῖς, ἡ, (πομπεία)=πομπεία, Plat. Legg. 949 C.

πομπεντήριος, λα, ἰον, of or fit for a procession, Dion. H.: from πομπεντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, and πομπεντής, οὔ, ὁ, =πομπεύς: from πομπένω, (πομπή) to attend, escort, lead, e. g. as a guide, Od. 13. 422; Ἐρμού τέχνην π. to act Hermes' part of messenger, Soph. Tr. 620: later esp. to lead a procession, πομπήν ap. Dem. 522. 3: at Rome, to attend a general in a triumph. II. intr. to march in a procession, esp. in a triumph, Polyb. III. metaph. to swagger, strut, like persons walking in procession, App.

IV. to mock, jeer, satirise with ribald jests, Dem. 268. 25, cf. πομπεία IV. V. in Herald., =ἐρμηνεύς.

πομπεία, dub. l. for πομπένω, Antim. 5. 2.

πομπή, ἡ, (πέμψω) a sending, dispatching under an escort or in company; strictly, for the sake of protecting, guiding, π. θεῶν, ἀνθρώπων guidance of the gods, and also of men, Hom., esp. in Od., later also in plur., Ἀπολλωνίαις πομπαῖς Pind. P. 5. 122, βασιλῶς ὑπὸ πομπαῖς Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 58, etc. II. a sending away, dismissing, esp. a sending home to his country, freq. in Od., as, τεύχεω πομπήν τινα Od. 10. 18, cf. Pind. P. 4. 292: also, the dismissal of an escort. III. a solemn procession, Lat. pompa, Hdt. 2. 45, 7. 16, 2, and Att.; μήλων κνισσάσσα πομπή the flesh of sheep for sacrifice carried in procession, Pind. O. 7. 145—at Rome, a triumphal procession, Polyb.

IV. an intervention, suggestion, esp. θεῖη πομπή Hdt. i. 62., 3. 77, etc., cf. συναλαγή.

πομπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, fit for going in solemn procession, π. ἵππος a horse of state, Xen. Eq. 11. 1, cf. Poll. i. 211: hence pom-pous, splendid, showy.

πομπίλος, ὁ, =πομπός, esp., II. a fish which follows ships, Erinna, the gasterosteus ductor, Linn. [?]

πομπίτης, ον, also ἡ, ον, (πομπή) attending, escorting, guiding, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 371, Soph. Tr. 560: sending home, Dissen Pind. N. 3. 25 (43).

II. pass. sent, brought, τινί Soph. Tr. 872, Eur. Med. 848, Hipp. 578: also, that can be accompanied, escorted, dismissed.

πομπίτης, λα, ἰον, =foreg.

πομπός, ὁ, (πέμψω) one who attends or escorts, an escort, guide, Hom., and Hdt. i. 122; esp. as epith. of Hermes, Soph. O. C. 1548: οἱ πομπῶν attendants, guards, Ib. 723: also, ἡ πομπή a guide or conductress, Od. 4. 826: πομπὸς ἴσθι τῶν ἐσθλῶν (for πέμπε τὰ ἐσθλά) Aesch. Cho. 147.

2. a messenger, one who is sent for a person or thing, Soph. O. C. 70, Tr. 617.

3. as Adj., π. ἀρχῶν the conducting chiefs, Aesch. Ag. 124: πῖρ πομπῶν the signal or beacon fire, Ib. 299, Herm. Soph. El. 554, cf. ἄγγελος.

II. one who sends away.

πομποστολέω, (πομπή, στέλλω) to lead a procession, Strab.: esp. II. to conduct a fleet or ship, Luc.

πομφολυγέω, (πομφόλυξ) to bubble, throw up bubbles like boiling water, Diosc. Hence

πομφολυγρός, ὁ, ὄν, throwing up bubbles, bubbling.

πομφολυγίως, =πομφολυγέω.

πομφολυγοπάλασμα, τό, (πομφόλυξ, παφλάω) the noise made by bubbles rising, Ar. Ran. 249.

πομφολυγόνω, (πομφόλυξ) to make to bubble or boil, τὴν θάλατταν Arist. Probl.

πομφολυγώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like bubbles.

πομφολυγτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πομφολυγέω) bubble-shaped, Lat. bullatus.

πομφόλυξ, f. ξω, (πομφόλυξ) to rise in bubbles, bubble or boil up, hence δάκρυα πομφόλυξαν tears gushed forth, Pind. P. 4. 215, where παμφόλυξαν is f. l.

πομφόλυξ, ἴγος, ἡ, later also δ. π. Lob. Phryg. 760 (πομφός), a bubble, φυσάλας, esp. a water-bubble, Hipp., and Plat. II. the boss of a shield, elsewhere. θυμάλος, from its being shaped like a bubble.

III. an ornament for the head worn by women, like ὄγκος, Ar. Fr. 309. 13. IV. the slag or scoriae that is left on the surface of smelted ore, Diosc. 5. 85.

πομφολύσσω, =πομφολύζω.

πομφός, οὔ, ὁ, a bubble: also a blister on the skin, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. (Hence πομφόλυξ, πομφολύζω etc., akin to πέμφω.)

πονέω, f. ἴσω, (πόνος): A. in early Greek only found as Dep. *πονέομαι*, c. fut. med. -ήσομαι, pf. pass. *πεπόννημαι* (cf. Il. 15. 447, Soph. Tr. 985): absol. to *toil*, *have* or *suffer* *toil*, *work* *hard*, oft. in Hom.; *ῥέκεναι πονέσθαι* *λισσόμενος* he ought to *suffer* *toil* in praying, Il. 10. 117; to *toil* or *busy* *oneself*, *τινί* in a thing, Il. 18. 413, Od. 16. 13; *περὶ τι* for a thing, H. 24. 444, cf. Hdt. 2. 63; so too c. gen. rel. Arat.:—π. *καρὰ τι* to *trouble* *oneself* *at* or *in* a thing: π. *κατὰ δόμνην* to *toil* in the fight, Il. 5. 84, etc.: hence also *πονέσθαι* alone=μάχεσθαι, Il. 4. 374, 13. 288; *πονέοντο καθ' ἑαυτοῦ* Il. 15. 447. 2. metaph. to be in *distress* or *anxiety*, to *distress* or *trouble* *oneself*, Il. 9. 12. 3. to *wear* *oneself* *out*, esp. *be* *worn* *out*, δδώναι *πεποννημένος* Soph. Tr. 985; esp. with running, L. Dind. Xen. Eq. p. xxiv: to *be* *worn* *out* or *spoilt*, as wood, etc. II. transit. c. acc. to *bring* *about* by *labor* or *exertion*, to *effect*, *execute* with *pains* or *care*, in gen. to *perform* a *work* *zealously*, Il. 9. 348, Od. 9. 250, 11. 9, etc.; so too Hes. Op. 430, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 6. 9 (18), v. l. P. 4. 236 (420).

B. in Prose the act. form *πονέω* is much more frequent: (on the tenses v. sub fin.): I. rarely trans., i. c. acc. pers., to *cause* *toil*, *weariness*, *distress* to another, Pind. P. 4. 268. 2. like ἐκπονέω, to *gain* by *toil* or *labor*, χρήματα Xen. An. 7. 6, 41: whence also as a real Pass., to be *won* or *achieved* by *toil*, καλὸν εἶ τι *πονᾶν* Pind. O. 6. 17, cf. P. 9. 166.

II. intr., the Act. is used in all signs. of Med. from Theogn. and Pind. downwards; π. *τινι* to *suffer* in or by a thing, Pind. N. 7. 53, Aesch. Pers. 484, etc.; c. acc., *πονέω* τὴ σκέλη, to *cast* acc. cognato, π. *πόνον*, μέχους to *go* *through*, *suffer* *them*, Eur. Hec. 779, Hipp. 1369: *πονέοντα* ἔβλα *spoilt*, *useless* wood, Plut.—When *πονέω*, as usually, means *to* *toil*, the regul. Att. fut. is *πονήσω*; when to *suffer* *pain*, *πονέω*, aor. ἐπόνεσα, but the perf. of both. signs. is *πεπόννηκα*, v. Buttm. Catal. in voc.—The intr. and trans. senses are united in Anacreont. 40 (39). Hence *πόνημα*, *αὐτός*, *τό*, that which is *wrought* *out*, *work*, *melissōn* Eur. I. T. 165: a *work*, *book*.

πονηράτιον, τό, Dim. from *πόνημα*, Phot. [α] *πονήρευμα*, *αὐτός*, *τό*, a *wicked* *deed*, *knavish* *trick*, Dem. 423. 23, in plur.: from *πονήρευμαι*, Dep., to be *ponēros*, be in a *bad* *state*, Hipp. 173 E, v. Foëx. Oecon. II. to be *bad* or *evil*, to *do* a *wicked* *deed*, *deal* *knavishly*, Arist. Rh.

πονηρία, ἡ, (πονήρος) a *bad* *state* or *condition*, *wickedness*, *vice*, *knavery*, Lat. *pravitas*, Soph. Fr. 663, and freq. in Plat., etc.: in plur. *knavish* *tricks*, *rogueries*, Dem. 521. 7: also *baseness*, *cowardice*, Eur. Cyl. 645.

πονηροδιδάσκω, ὄν, (διδάσκω) leading to *vice*, Strab.

πονηροκάριδος, ὄν, (καρίς) *bad*-hearted.

πονηροκράτομαι, (κρατέω) as Pass., to be *governed* by *bad* *men*, Arist. Pol. Hence

πονηροκράτης, ὄν, the *government* of *bad* *men*.

πονηρολογία, ἡ, (λέγω) a *speaking* of *bad* *things*, Arist. Org. II. a *speaking* or *arguing* *badly*.

πονηρότης, ὥς, ἡ, a *city* of *bad* *men*, Plut.

πονήρος, ὁ, ὄν, (πονέω) strictly *causing* *toil* or *hardship*, hence 1. in physical signf., *painful*, Theogn. 274: pass., *unlucky*, in which sense Hercules is called *πονηρῶτατος* καὶ ἔρι-στος, Hes. Fr. 43. 5. 2. of persons also, in *bad* *case*, *badly* *off*, *distressed*, *πονήρως* διέρηθι he was in a *sorry* *plight*, Dem. 1364. 5: and of things, *bad*, *sorry*, π. *βλαπτα* Plat. Rep. 425 E; *useless*, *good* for *nothing*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 19, etc.: π. *σῶμα* a *weakly* *body*; π. *πράγματα* a *bad* *state* of *things*; so, *πονήρως* ἔχειν τὰ *πράγματα* Lys. 143. 7. II. in moral sense, *bad*, *worthless*, *knavish*, a *knave*, *rogue*, Lat. *pravus*, *improbus*, freq. from Eur. downwards; *πονήρως* καὶ *πονηρῶν* Ar. Eq. 336; *πόνω* *πονήρως* laboriously *wicked*, Br. Ar. Vesp. 466, Lys. 350: also *base*, *cowardly*, like *κακός*, Soph. Phil. 437, Eur., etc.: in all signs. opp. to *χρηστός*.—Adv. -ράς, v. supr. The word is not found in Hom., for Ep. 14. 20 is nothing. (Acc. to Gramm., esp. Ammon. in loc., the Att. accent was *πόνηρος* when it meant *unlucky*, cf. Vob. Phryn. 389, and v. μάχηρος.) Hence

πονηρόφθαλμος, ὄν, *sore-eyed*. II. with *envious* *eyes*, LXX.

πονηροφιλία, ἡ, *friendship* with the *bad*, Arist. Eth. N.: from

πονηρός, φίλος, ὄν, (φιλέω) a *friend* of *bad* *men*, Arist. Pol.

πονήσις, ἡ, (πονέω) *toil*, *exertion*, Critias 9. 30.

πονητέον, verb. Adj., one *must* *toil*, Isocr. Antid. § 304.

πονητικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πονέω) *belonging* to or *fitted* for *hard* *work*, Arist. de Longaev.

πονικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πόνος) *toilsome*, *hard-working*: Superl. *πονικῶτατος* Diog. L. 7. 180.

πονόνει, ἑσσαν, ἐν, (πόνος) *toilsome*, poet.

πονοπαίκτηρ, ὁρος, ὁ, (παίζω) one that *amuses* *himself* with *toil* or *danger*.

πόνος, ὁ, (πένω, πένωμα) *work*, esp. *hard* *work*, *toil*, *drudgery*, Lat. *labor*, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il., and Hes.; μάχης *πόνος* the *toil* of *battle*, Il. 16. 568; also freq. *πόνος* alone=μάχη, Il. 6. 77, Od. 12. 117, etc.;—so too in Hdt., a *battle*, *action*, Hdt. 4. 1, 6. 114; *πόνον* ἔχειν=μάχεσθαι, Il. 6. 525, 13. 2. Hes., etc.; *πόνον* λαμβάνειν=πονέσθαι, Hdt. 7. 24; but, *πόνον* τίθεναι *τινί* to *cause* *toil* to one, Hes. Op. 468: *bodily* *exertion*, *exercise*, esp. *hard* *running*, L. Dind. Xen. Eq. p. xxiv, cf. Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.

2. a *work*, *task*, *business*, Od. 11. 54, Soph. Phil. 864. II. the *consequence* of *toil*, *distress* of *body* or *mind*, *suffering*, *pain*, *grief*, Il. 19. 227, 21. 525, and freq. in Trag., esp. in plur. *pains*, *sufferings*, *distresses*: also *sickness*, Hipp., and Thuc. 2. 49: in gen. *any* *thing* *unpleasant*, opp. to *χαρὶς*, Soph. O. C. 232. 2. *any* *thing* *produced* by *work*, a *work*, *trypis* μελισσῶν π., of *honey*, Pind. P. 6. 31n, τεκτόνων π. Eur. Or. 1570; δδώνων π., of a *child*, Id. Phoen. 30, cf. Aesch. Ag. 54: in gen. the *fruit* or *result* of *labor*, Xen. An. 7. 6, 9.

III. Πόνος as a mythol. person, son of Eris, Hes. Th. 226.

ποντάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, and πόνταρχος, ὁ, (ἄρχω) *ruler* of the *sea*, Osann Syll. Inscr. I. p. 145.

ποντὰς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of *πόντιος*, ἄλμα Pind. N. 4. 59; π. γέφυρα, i. e. an *isthmus*, Id. I. 4. 34.

ποντίξω, f. ἴω, (πόντος) to *plunge* or *sink* in the *sea*, Aesch. Ag. 1014: hence Pass. to be *drowned*, Soph. El. 508.

ποντικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πόντος) of, *from* or *in* the *sea*, esp. out of the *Black* *sea*. II. *from* *Pontus*, *Pontic*, π. δένδρεον the *hazel* Hdt. 4. 23.

ποντίλος, ὁ,=ναυτίλος II, Arist. H. A. [γ]

πόντιος, ἰα, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Anth. (πόντος) of, *from* or *in* the *sea*, epith. of *Poseidon*, i. e. *Ion*, Anth. 11. 23, freq. in Pind., and Trag.

πόντισμα, αὐτός, τό, (ποντίξω) that which is *cast* into the *sea*, esp. as an offering, Eur. Hel. 1548.

ποντιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ποντίξω) one who *casts* into the *sea*, usu. καταποντιστής, Paus.

ποντοβάφης, ἑς, (βάπτω) *dipped* in the *sea*.

ποντοβρόχος, ὄν, (βρέχω) *drowned* in the *sea*, LXX.

ποντογενία, ἡ, the *sea-born*, formed like ἄρρογένεια, Orph.: pecul. poet. fem. from

ποντογενής, ἑς, (*γένω) *sea-born*, *sprung* from the *sea*.

ποντόγονος, ὄν,=foreg.

ποντήν, Adv. (πόντος) *from* or *out* of the *sea*, Il. 14. 395.

ποντοθήνη, ὄν, ὁ, (θρηάω) one who *fishes* in the *sea*, Anth.

ποντοκράτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, (κρατέω) *lord* of the *sea*. [α]

ποντοκύκη, ἡ, (κύκω) *γυνή* a *woman* that *disturbs* the *sea*, i. e. a *very* *shrew*, ap. A. B. 1. p. 61.

ποντομέδος, ὁ,=ποντομέδω, very *dub*.

ποντομέδουσα, ἡ, fem. from sq.

ποντομέδων, ὄντος, ὁ, (μέδω) *lord* of the *sea*, epith. of *Poseidon*, Pind. O. 6. 176, Aesch. Theb. 131.

ποντοναύτης, ὄν, ὁ, a *seaman*, Soph. Fr. 499.

πόντονηδε, Adv. (πόντος) *into* the *sea*, Od.

ποντοπλάνητος, ὄν, (πλάνωμαι) *roaming* over the *sea*, Orph.

ποντοπλάνος, ὄν, (πλάνη)=foreg., Id.

Ποντοπόρεα, ἡ, a *Nereid*, the *Sea-traveller*, Hes. Th. 256: later as Adj. and pecul. poet. fem. of *ποντοπόρος*.

ποντοπορεύω, to *pass*, *sail* over the *sea*, Od. 5. 277; later also as *Dep.*, Plut.

ποντοπορεύω, to *pass*, *sail* over the *sea*, νηὺς *ποντοπορεύουσα* Od. 11. 11; esp. to *sail* the *open* *sea*, opp. to a *coasting-voyage*.

ποντοπόρος, ὄν, (πείρω, πορεύω) *passing*, *sailing* over the *sea*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of *νηὺς*; of *ναῦται*, only in Epigr. Hom. 8. 1.

Ποντοποσειδών, ὄνος, δ, *Sea-Poseidon*, comic compd. in Ar. Plut. 1050.

ΠΟΝΤΟΣ, οὖν, δ, *the sea*, esp. *the open sea*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.; also, *πάς, πᾶν* *πόντου* Pind. P. 1. 46, Aesch. Fr. 142: *θάλασσα πόντου* Il. 2. 145; but *πόντος ἄλδς πολὺς* *the wide waters of the gray brine*, Il. 21. 59, Theogn. 10, 106; *so pontus maris*, Virg. Aen. 10. 377: cf. *πέλαγος*. II. metaph., *πόντος ἀγαθὸν* Sophron, like Shaks. 'sea of troubles'. III. *Πόντος* in Geogr., *the Black Sea*, in full, *Πόντος εὐξείνους* Hdt. 4. 99, but he also calls the Aegæan and the whole of the Mediterranean simply *πόντος*, 4. 89. 2. the country *Pontus* at the E. end of the Black Sea. (Akin to *βένθος, βάθος, βυθός*, and Lat. *fundus*.)

ποντοσεφής, ἑς, (στέφω) *sea-girt*.

ποντοτικάκος, ον, (τινῶσω) *shaken by the sea*, Ep. Hom. 4. 6, acc. to Pierson's emend. for the corrupt *ποντία* *τιν-*. [I]

ποντοδάρυξ, ὕγις, δ, ἡ, = *ποντοχάρυβδης*, A. B.

ποντίον, ποντιά, poet. gen. from *πόντος*, Od.

ποντοχάρυβδης, εως, Ion. ιως, ἡ, *a sea-gulf or whirlpool*, Comic epith. for a desperate glutton, Hippon. 56, Horace's *barathrum macelli*, cf. *μεθυοχάρυβδης*. [α]

ποντώω, (πόντος) *to turn into a sea*: Pass. *to become a sea*, Eur. El. 1041.

ποπφάγος, ον, (φάγω) = *πομφάγος*, Arist. Part. An.

ποπάνευμα, ατος, τό, as if from *ποπάνευ*, = sq., Anth. [α]

πόπῃον, τό, (πέπμα) like *πέμμα*, *any thing baked*, esp. *a flat*,

round cake, often used at sacrifices, π. θύει Ar. Thesm. 285; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

ποπῃώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a πόπανον*.

πόπᾶς, an exclamation of surprise and anger, akin to *πόποι* and Att. *πίπας, πύπας*: Aesch. Eum. 143 has *ιού, ιού, πόπας*.

ποπάς, ὁδος, ἡ, = *πόπανον*, Anth.

ποπιζω, *to cry 'rop'*, *hoop*, like the hoopoe (ἔπψ). Hence

ποποί, *the cry of the hoopoe*, Ar. Av. 227.

ποποί, exclam. of surprise, anger or pain, *oh! strange! shame!* akin to *παρά, βαβά*, Lat. *rapae*, *our fie!* freq. in Hom., who always has *δὲ ποποί* at the beginning of a verse and sentence: the exclamation is seldom found without *δ*: but Aesch. Ag. 1076 has *ποποί δᾶ*. Later writers discovered that the Dryopians call the gods *ποποί* (sic), so that the word was not to be a mere exclam., but a vocat., and therefore was always to be written *δὲ ποποί* (and so it is found in many Edd., but perh. without any special purpose), and really signified *oh ye gods!*

But this is prob. mere invention. The fact that Lycophron and Euphron declined it through all cases only proves that this notion was current among the learned of their time, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 99.

ποποπό, *cry of the hoopoe*, Ar. Av. 227.

ποπιζύω, ἰ. ὤσω, Dor. ποπιζύσω, *to whistle or chirp with the lips compressed*: hence I. *to call to, coax* an animal in this way, Ar. Plut. 732; *to encourage* a horse, etc.; so too as Dep., Soph. Fr. 883.

II. ποπιζέω, as a sign of applause, is freq. joined to *κροτέειν*: hence also c. acc., *ποπιζέειν τινά* *to applaud, flatter him*, Timocl. Leth. 1.

III. *to cry 'hiss!'* so as to call attention, esp. as a lover's signal. IV. *to smack*, of loud kisses, Anth.

V. of an inarticulate sound, commonly used by the Greeks in case of thunder, or any sudden alarm, as a sort of charm against evil, Ar. Vesp. 626, cf. Plin. H. N. 28. 5.

VI. in bad signif. *to play ill* on the flute, to let the breath be heard in playing, Theocr. 5. 7—Gell. 9. 9, rightly remarks that the word cannot be translated. Cf. sq. Hence

ποπιζυῖζω, ἰ. ὤσω, Dor. —*ἄλσδω*, = foreg. III, Theocr. 5. 89.

ποπιζύσω, Dor. for ποπιζύω.

πόπινυμα, ατος, τό, *a whistling*, esp. in applause, Juvenal, etc.: = *τὸ ποπιζέειν* in all its signifis.

ποπινυμός, δ, = foreg., Xen. Ec. 9. 10.

πορδακός, ον, = *παρδακός*, Strab.

πορδαλλέας, ἑα, ἐον, (πόρδαλις) = *παρδαλλεος*, Opp.

II. (πορδή) *fluent*, Luc.

πορδαλλίαιγες, τό, = *παρδαλλίαιγες*, Nic.

πόρδαλις, εως, Ion. ιως, δ, and ἡ, older, strictly Dor. and Aeol., form, now everywhere read in Hom., for *παρδαλις*, q. v.

πορδή, ἡ, (πέρδω) *orepitus ventris*, Ar. Nub. 394.

πόρδων, ὄνος, δ, *a stinkard*, nickname of the Cynics, Epict.

πορεία, ἡ, (πορεύω) *a walking, mode of walking, running*, etc., Lat. *incessus*, Plat. Symp. 190 B, Tim. 45 A; and Arist. wrote a treatise *περί πορείας* (ἄνθ).

II. *a going, a journey, way, passage*, Plat., etc.; esp. *a march*, Thuc. 2. 18, Xen.: *a way of going*, Xen. An. 2. 2, 10.

2. *a crossing water*, Aesch. Pr. 733, 823.

3. in gen. the course taken by a person, by an arrow, etc., Antipho 121. 28, Plat. Polit. 274 A.

II. act. *a carrying over or across*.

πορεῖν, v. sub *πόρω.

πορεῖον, τό, (πορεύω) *a means of paving or opening a way*: in gen. *a means for gaining or achieving a thing*: a carriage, Lat. *vehiculum*, Plat. Legg. 678 D, Tim. 44 E.

πόρευμα, ατος, τό, *a passage, way*; π. βορών *a place where they walk, their haunt*, Aesch. Eum. 239.

2. *a means of going, carriage, vñon* π. a fleet, Eur. I. A. 300.

πορεύς, ἑως, δ, = *πορθεύς*.

πορεύσιμος, ον, also ἡ, ον, (πορεύω) *that may be crossed, through or over which one may go or travel, passable*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 16, Plat. Tim. 24 E.

II. act. *able to go or travel*, Plat. Epin. 981 D.

III. in neut. as verb. Adj. = *πορευτέον*, Seidl. Eur. El. 1041.

πόρευσις, ἡ, = *ποπέλα*, Def. Plat. 411 A.

πορευτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj., *to be traversed, gone, δδός* Soph. Phil. 990.

II. neut. πορευτέον, *one must go*, Id. Aj. 693, and Eur.

πορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *going on foot, walking*, τὰ π. (ᾧα Arist. H. A. πορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ος, ον, Aesch. Ag. 287: *gone over, passed, passable*, Polyb.; *καρπὸς* π. the season for travelling, Id.

II. act. *going, travelling*, Aesch. 1. c.

πορεύω, ἰ. εἴνω, (πόρος) *to bring, carry, convey, fetch* or send by land or water, *τινά* Pind. O. 1. 125, P. 11. 32, etc., and freq. in Soph., etc.

II. of things, *to bring, carry*, Soph. O. C. 1602: *to furnish, bestow, find*, *χρυσόν* Eur. Phoen. 985.

B. Pass. πορεύομαι, c. fut. med. —*εύσομαι* (Soph. O. C. 766, etc.); aor. pass. ἐπορεύην (Pind. Fr. 45. 8, Eur., etc.): pf. πεπρεύμαι (Plat. Polit. 266 C) :—*to go, travel, sail, have oneself carried over*, π. *παρὰ τινας* *to come from one*, Hdt. 6. 95, *παρὰ τινα* *to repair to one*, esp. *πορεύεσθαι παρ' ἀνδρα*, *παρὰ γυναῖκα* *to go in to . .*, of married persons, freq. in Hdt., cf. Valck. and Schwegh. ad 2. 115, 4. 1; also, π. *πρὸς ἄνδρα* Schäf. Dion. Comp. 43.

πορδέω, collat. form from *πέρδω*, more usu. in Prose, *to destroy, ravage, waste, plunder*, freq. in Hom. π. πόλις, *τείχεα, ἀγρόεις*; and so Hdt., and Att.: also *to besiege* a town, Hdt. 1. 162, and Diod.: of single persons, *to slay, kill, filious* Eur. Pel. 5: of women, *κόρας βία* π. *to violate, ravish*, Herind. Plat. Prot. 340 A.

Pass., *to be ruined, etc.*, hence metaph., *κατ' ἑκάς ὡς πορδοῦμεθα!* Aesch. Cho. 691; so pf. *πεπόρθημαι* *I am undone*. Hence

πορδήμα, ατος, τό, *that which is ravaged, plundered*: also = sq., Plut.

πορθήσις, ἡ, (πορδέω) *destruction, ravaging*, Plut.

πορθητής, οἶδ, δ, (πορθέω) *a destroyer, ravager*, Eur. Tro. 213.

πορθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *destroying, ravaging*.

πορθητῶρ, ορος, δ, poet. for πορθητής, Aesch. Ag. 907, Cho. 974.

πορθμεῖα, ἡ, (πορθέω) *a carrying, ferrying across* a river, strait, etc.

πορθμεῖον, τό, Ion. —*ήιον*, *a place for crossing, a passage over, ferry*, plur. in Hdt. 4. 12, 45 (where it is used as a prop. n.)

II. *a passage-boat, ferry-boat*, Hdt. 7. 25, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 23.

III. *the fare of the ferry*, Luc.

πόρθμευμα, ατος, τό, (πορθέω) *a crossing over, passage*, π. ἀχέων, of the river Acheron, Aesch. Ag. 1558, —'the Bridge of Sighs.'

πορθμεύς, ἑως, Ion. ἡος, δ, (πορθέω) *a ferryman*, Lat. *portitor*, Od. 20. 187, Hdt. 1. 24: in gen. *a boatman, seaman*. Hence

πορθμευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, *fit for a πορθμεύς*, τὸ π. *people engaged as ferrymen*, Arist. Pol.

πορθμεύω, (πορθέω) *to carry, ferry over* a strait, river, etc., then in gen. *to carry over*, carry, Aesch. Cho. 685; *to carry away*, Soph. Tr. 802, Eur. I. T. 1358; π. *πόδα*, *ἔχων* *to advance*,

Eur. I. T. 936, 266: and metaph. in Eur., as, ὁπμήνων κακὸν εἰς δάκρυα π. Or. 1032; π. τῶν εἰς αἱματηρὸν γάμον I. T. 371; ποὶ διαγῶν πορθημῖν; Ib. 1435:—Pass. to be carried or ferried over, to pass from place to place, Hdt. 2. 97; c. acc. loci, to pass over or through, αἰθέρα Eur. Andr. 1229. II. the Act. is also used in same signif. as Pass., like Lat. *trajicere*, to pass over (sub. ἐάντων, στρατὸν etc.), Eur. I. A. 6; c. acc., π. ποταμῶν Plat. Ac. 371 B.

πορθημῖον, τό, Ion. for πορθημῖον, Hdt. πορθημῖα, ἡ, = πορθημῖα, Plut. πορθημῖος, ἡ, ὅν, v. l. for πορθημῖος. πορθημῖον, τό, = πορθημῖον III, the fare of a ferry, Plut. πορθημῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = πορθημῖς. II. πορθημῖον II, a ferry-boat, Eur. I. T. 355, Cyl. 362, Hel. 1061.

πορθημῖς, ὁ, a ferry; then, since ferries were usu. in narrow places, a strait, narrow, *frith*, Od. 4. 671, 15, 20, Hdt. 8. 76, and Trag.; esp. of the Hellespont, π. Ἑλλης Aesch. Pers. 69; δ' εἰς Ἄϊδον πορθημῖς the Styx, Eur. Hec. 1106. II. a crossing by a ferry, passage, Soph. Tr. 571, in plur.; π. χθονὸς a passage to it, Eur. Cyl. 108, cf. νόστος. (Though the Greek radic. form is πέρω, περῶ, yet θ seems part of the Root, cf. Lat. *port-are*, Germ. *fahren*, *fahrt*, our *ford*, Norse *fjörð*, Scottish *forth*: hence πορθημῖς, πορθημῖα, πορθημῖον:—cf. πόρος.)

πορία, ἡ, = εὐπορία, very dub. πορίω, f. ἴω, (πόρος) to bring, conduct, just = πορεύω, Soph. El. 1266, cf. emend. Dind., cf. *πόρω: to bring into the way, put into the right way, like εὐδοῖα: hence to bring about, τῷ τι Ep. Hom. 14. 10. II. to furnish, provide, supply, produce, π. ἀγαθόν, νύκην, χρήματα etc., freq. from Ar. downwards; and sometimes also, θεοῦ πορίσας καλὸς Eur. Med. 879:—to contrive, devise, μηχανῆναι, πόρος Eur. Alc. 222, Ar. Eq. 759; etc.: π. τεχνῶν ἐντὶ τῷ Eur. I. A. 745; π. διαβολῆν Thuc. 6. 29:—Med. πορίζωμαι, to furnish for oneself, ῥήματα Ar. Ran. 880: to procure, get, Lat. *sibi comparare*, Plat., Xen., etc.; sometimes also πορίζεσθαι ἐαυτῷ, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 17: we also have pf. pass. *πορίσμαι* in med. signif., Lys. 182. 6; but as a strict Pass., Isocr. Antid. § 207:—also Pass. πορίζεται τὰς, as impers., it is in one's power to do . . . c. inf. Xen. Oec. 7. 19.

III. in Mathemat. writers, to deduce from something already proved, draw as a corollary, hence in gen. to prove.

πόριμος, ὄν, (πόρος) able to provide, supply, afford, αὐτῷ Ar. Ran. 1429: also c. acc. rei, like πορίζω, π. ἄπορα Aesch. Fr. 905. 2. well-provided, rich, like εὖπορος, Thuc. 8. 76. II. full of resources, inventive, contriving, Plat. Symp. 203 D. III. of things, practicable, Ar. Thesm. 777. IV. in Medic. writers, finding or making a passage. πόριον, τό, = πορεύω. πόρις, ἰος, ἡ, rare poet. form for πόρις, Od. 10. 410, Eur. Bacch. 737, Supp. 629. [I] πόρισμα, ατος, τό, (πορίζω) any thing procured or supplied, profit, gain. II. in Mathem. something deduced from a previous demonstration, a corollary, also = πορίζημα. πορισμός, ὁ, (πορίζω) a procuring, supplying, Polyb.: a means of acquiring.

ποριστέον, verb. Adj., one must provide, procure. ποριστής, ὄν, ὁ, one who procures, supplies, provides, π. κακῶν Thuc. 8. 48: esp. one who finds ways and means. 2. in Athens the ποριστῆς was a financial board appointed to raise extraordinary supplies, Ar. Ran. 1501, Dem. 49. 18, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 223. 3. the name used by pirates of themselves, Arist. Rhet.; as Ancient Pistol says, 'Steal!—convey the wite it call.' Hence

ποριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for procuring, supplying τινός Plat. Gorg. 517 D: able to procure, etc., Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6.

ποριστός, ἡ, ὄν, procured, supplied: to be procured. πορίσιος, εὖος, ὁ, one who fishes with the net called πόρος. πόριχος, οὐ, ὁ, a ring, hoop, esp. of gold, which passed round the place where the iron head of a spear was fastened to the shaft, Il. 6. 320, 8. 495.

πόρος, ὁ, a kind of fishing-net, Stallh. Plat. Soph. 220 C. 2. in old Att. writers, acc. to Varro, a pig, Lat. *porcus*. πορνεία, ἡ, (πορνέω) fornication, Dem. 403. 26, etc.

πορνέιον, τό, a house of ill fame, brothel, Ar. Vesp. 1283, Ran. 113.

πορνεύτρια, ἡ, = πόρνη, Ar. Fr. 172. πορνέω, (πόρος) to prostitute, debauch:—Pass., of a woman, to prostitute herself, be or become a prostitute, Hdt. 1. 93, and freq. in Dem.: in Aeschin. 8. 8, 16, it is opp. to ἐτραφεῖν as more promiscuous.

πόρνη, ἡ, a harlot, prostitute, strumpet, first in Archil. 26. (Prob. from περῶν, because the Greek prostitutes were usu. bought slaves: or, by same deriv., simply one who is venal.)

πόρνης, οὐ, ὁ, rare poet. form for πόρνος.

πορνίδιον, τό, Dim. from πόρνη. [πορνίδιον, Pors. Ar. Nub. 997: in Ran. 1301 we have πορνίδ.; but this passage is prob. corrupt, unless we assume an intermediate form πορνίον, v. Dawes Misc. p. 213.]

πορνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to harlots, Anth.: π. τέλος the tax paid by brothel-keepers, Aeschin. 16. 44, cf. πορνιστέλων.

πορνοβοσκείον, τό, a place where prostitutes are kept: from πορνοβοσκῆς, f. ἴω, (πορνοβοσκός) to keep prostitutes, keep a brothel, Ar. Pac. 849. Hence

πορνοβοσκία, ἡ, the trade of a brothel-keeper.

πορνοβοσκός, ὄν, (βοσκω) keeping prostitutes, a brothel-keeper, name of a play of Eubulus.

πορνογενής, ἐς, (*γενῶ) = sq.

πορνογενέος, ὄν, (γεννῶ) born of a harlot, a bastard.

πορνογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) painting harlots, Ath. 567 B. [α]

πορνοδιδάσκαλος, ὁ, ἡ, one who teaches fornication.

πορνοκοτία, ἡ, commerce with prostitutes: from

πορνοκόπος, ὄν, (κόπτω) having commerce with prostitutes, LXX., v. Lob. Phryn. 415.

πορνομάχης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) mad after prostitutes.

πορνομοιχίης, ἐς, (μοιχῶ) committing fornication with harlots.

πόρνος, ὁ, a fornicator, whether one that had commerce with harlots, or that prostituted himself, Ar. Plut. 155, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13. (On the deriv. v. fem. πόρνη.)

πορνοσκοτός, ὄν, (σκοπέω) spying after harlots.

πορνοστέλης, ὄν, = πόρνη.

πορνοτελῆνης, οὐ, ὁ, in Athens, the collector or farmer of the tax imposed upon public prostitutes (πορνικὸν τέλος), Böckh P. E. 2. p. 49.

πορνότριψ, ἴβος, ὁ, (τρίβω) earlier word for πορνοκόπος, acc. to Phryn. 415: formed like οἰκότριψ.

πορνοφίλος, ὁ, Anth., and πορνοφίλος, ὄν, (φιλέω) loving harlots. [I]

ποροποιέω, f. ἴω, (πόρος, ποίεω) to make a way or passage, open a path. Hence

ποροποιία, ἡ, the making of a way or passage, opening the pores of the skin.

πόρος, ὁ, a means of passing, esp. a river, a ford or ferry, like πορῶς, Lat. *vadum*, ὅριον πόρος Ἀλφειῶν Thryum the ford of the Alphæus, Il. 2. 592, cf. 14. 433, 21. 1: then a narrow part of the sea, strait, π. Ἀκραιῶν Hes. Th. 292, cf. Hdt. 7. 183: esp. a part used for crossing over, and so pleon. π. διαβάσιος Id. 8. 115; 80, π. Ἑλλης the Hellespont, Pind., and Aesch.; Πλουτῶνος π. the Stygian ferry, Aesch. Pr. 806: Ἴονιος π. the Ionian sea is the passage-way from Greece to Italy, Pind. N. 4. 87: ἐν πόρῳ in or by the passage-way, Hdt. 8. 76, Thuc. 1. 120, 6. 48:—hence 2. periph., πόροι ἀπὸς the paths of the sea, i. e. the sea, Od. 12. 259, cf. κέλευθος: and very freq., πόρος Ἀλφειῷ, Σκαμάνδρῳ, i. e. the Alphæus, Scamander, etc., Pind. O. 1. 148, Aesch. Cho. 366: hence prob. in Ib. 72, πόροι absol. for rivers; and ῥυτοί πόροι Eum. 452. 3. in gen. a way through or over, thoroughfare, passage, hence of a bridge, Hdt. 4. 136, 149, etc.: in gen. a way, as the track of a wild beast, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40. 4. a passage through the skin, etc., and so, of πόροι the pores of the body, Lat. *meatus*, Plat. Meno 76 C. 11. c. gen. rei, a way or means of achieving, accomplishing a thing, as, Hdt. 2. 2, 3. 156; π. δδοῦ a means of performing the journey, Ar. Pac. 124; π. χρημάτων a way of getting money, Xen. Ath. 3. 2: and then 2. absol. a contrivance, device, resource, Aesch. Pr. 59. 472, etc., like μηχανή. 3. in plur. esp. a way of meeting expenses, ways and means, resources, revenue, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, etc.; Xen. also

wrote a treatise *περὶ Πόρων, de Vectigalibus*.

III. πόροι are also the fibres of the nerves, Arist. H. A.; and the threads or filaments by which the larvae of certain insects are hung, Id. (From *πέρω*, q. v.; our fare in thoroughfare, ferry, Germ. *Fahrt*, cf. *πὸρῶς*: hence *πορτάω*.)

πορτάω, f. *άω*, (πόρτη) = *πορτάω*.

πορτάκιον, f. *ίσω*, (πορτάξ) to grasp by the handle, esp. to take up and bear a shield, also in Med., Ar. Lys. 106: hence διαπορτάκιον, to put the hand through the handle of a shield, so as to manage it, ap. Hesych.

πορτάκοφορέω, (πορτάξ, φέρω) to carry a shield by the handle.

πορτάμα, *ατος*, τό, (πορτάω) a garment fastened with a πόρτη, Eur. El. 820, H. F. 959; cf. *περὶνυμα*.

πορτάξ, *άκος*, ὁ, the handle of a shield, Soph. Aj. 576, Eur. Phoen. 1127, etc.; prob., like κρύκος, a ring, prob. of metal, inside the shield, which could be taken out at pleasure, *έχειν* πορτάκας [sc. αἱ ἀσπίδες], i. e. they are ready for use, Ar. Eq. 858, cf. 849: also = *όχάνη*, *όχανον*, q. v. II. part of the head-gear of a horse, Rhcs. 385. (From πόρτη, like *πύδαξ* from *πύδος*, *ύσσαξ* from *ύσος* etc.)

πορτάω, f. *άω* [ά], Ion. *ήω*, pf. pass. *πεπόρτάμαι*, Ion. *ημα*, Lob. Phryn. 205: to fasten with a buckle, to buckle or pin down, Aesch. P. 61.

πορτή, *ή*, that part of a clasp in which the *περὶνη* (q. v.) was fastened, like the tongue in a buckle, hence in gen. a buckle, brooch or clasp for fastening dresses, esp. on the shoulders, and mostly used in women's dresses: mostly used in plur., as Il. 18. 401, h. Ven. 164, and Trag. (No doubt from *πείρω*, to pierce: hence also πορτάξ.) Hence

πορτήδον, Adv., like a clasp.

πορτήμα, *ατος*, τό, (πορτάω), Ion. for πορτάμα.

πορτώω, = πορτάω, πορτάω. Hence

πορτώμα, = πορτάμα.

πόρρω, Adv., the Lat. *porro*, Att. for πρόσω, q. v. Compar.

Adv. πορρωτέρω, farther on, farther off, Plat. Rep. 526 D, etc.; also πορρωτέρον in Dem., acc. to the Anstiat. ap. A. B. 111. 14, though no such example is now found; Adj. πορρωτέρος:—

Superl. Adv. πορρωτάτω, farthest off, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54; Adj. πορρωτάτος.

πόρρωνεν, Adv., from afar, Soph. Tr. 999, Plat., etc.: Compar. πορρωτέρωνεν, from still farther, Isocr. 45 A, 119 A, etc.

πόρρωθι, Adv., far.

πορραινω, = πορσύνω, to offer, give, like πορσύνω, Pind. I. 6. 11: hence also to treat with care, attend to, cherish, nourish, βρέφας Pind. O. 6. 54: to honor, adore, δαίμονα Ap. Rh. 1: intr., π. κατὰ δάματα to manage the household affairs, h. Hom. Cer. 156; cf. πορσύνω sub fin.

πόρσιον, Adv., Compar. of πόρσω, Pind., v. sub πρόσω.

πόρσιστα, Adv., Superl. of πόρσω, Pind., v. sub πρόσω.

πορσύνω, f. πορσύνεω, contr. -*ύω*, (**πόρω*) to proffer, offer, give, present what one has before prepared, hence esp. λέχος πόρσυνε, euphem., she prepared and shared his bed and couch, Od. 3. 403, 7. 347; κείνου πορσύνουσα λέχος to prepare his bed, Il. 3. 411; in Hom. always of a wife, but in Trag. also of female slaves and concubines, v. Heyne Il. T. 4, p. 539.

II. in gen. to make ready, prepare, provide, order, adjust, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ Hd. 9. 7, οἶκον, δαίτα Pind. P. 4. 269, I. 4. 105; so, π. τροφεία etc., Trag.; also π. *έχθροις* *έχθρά* Aesch. Ag. 1360; π. *νημῶν* Id. Ag. 1374; π. *χάρν* τῶν Eur. Supp. 132; so too, π. *πράγμα μέγα* Soph. El. 670:—Med. to provide for oneself, get ready, δειπνῶν Aesch. Pers. 375.

III. esp. of persons, to treat with care, Rhcs. 878: hence, like *θεραπεύω*, τρέφω, e. g. to cherish, tend a child, a sick person, etc.: also to honor, worship, and of things, to regard, esteem, *ήημα τῶν Οὐκίων* Pind. P. 4. 494.—The form πορσύνω is oft. confounded with the synonym πορσάινω, but the latter is unknown to the most ancient Epic, as also prob. to Att. poetry. Even πορσύνω is a poet. word, though used by Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17, 4. 2, 47. [pres. *ύνω*, fut. *ύνώ*.]

πόρσω, Adv., = πόρρω, πρόσω, Pind.: Compar. πορσωτέρω, etc., v. sub πρόσω. Acc. to Gramm. these forms were Acol., but πόρσω occurs in Soph. O. C. 179, 226, and is to the other form as *θάρσος* to *θράσος*, *κράλις* to *κράδις*, *κάρτος* to *κράτος*.

πορτάξω, to be frolicsome as a calf, Lat. *vitulari*, from πόρταξ.

πορτάκιον, τό, Dim. from sq. [ά]

πορτάξ, *άκος*, ἡ, = πόρτις, a calf, Il. 17. 4.

πορτί, Cret. for Dor. *πορτί* for *πορτί*, only in Inscr., Koen. Greg. 238. [I]

πορτίς, *ίος*, ἡ, a young heifer, calf, Il. 5. 162, h. Cer. 174: in gen. a young animal, and metaph. a young maiden, like Lat. *juvenca*, *juvencula*, Lyc.: also, though very rarely, ὁ πόρτις, Lat. *juvenecus*, Aesch. Supp. 42, 313. Hence

πορτινρόφος, *ον*, (τρέφω) nourishing calves or kine, h. Hom. Ap. 21.

πορτίον, *ον*, -*ρη*, ἡ, the purple-fish, Lat. *purpura muræx*, Archipp. 170 θ. 6.

II. the purple dye for wool obtained from it, purple, Hd. 3. 22; π. *κρίκλις* Aesch. Ag. 959.

III. in plur. purple, i. e. purple cloths, Ib. 957.

IV. πορφόρα πλατεία, the broad purple stripe on a Roman toga, Lat. *praetexta*, *latus clavus*, Dem. Phal. (Prob. from πορφόρα, q. v.) [V] Hence

πορφόραιος, *αλα*, *άων*, rarer form for πορφόρειος, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 147.

πορφόρηνθεμος, *ον*, = sq., Plut.

πορφόρηνθής, *ές*, (άνθος) with purple blossom, Theophr. ap. Ath. 681 B.

πορφόρειον, τό, = πορφόριον II, Strab. [V]

πορφόρειος, *άς*, *ειν*, = sq. [V]

πορφόρεος, *έα*, Ion. *έη*, *ευν*, Att. contr., πορφόρους, *ά*, *ον*, (πορφόρα): Lat. *purpureus*, purple, strictly dark-red, but varying in shade, Hom., etc.:—the first notion prob. (cf. πορφόρω) was of the troubled sea, dark, purple, like *οἶνός*, hence π. κύμα, π. ἄλς etc., six times in *Hom.*, (hence, *βλος* πορφόρους θαλάσσης a seaman's troublous life, Eur. Sthen. 4); so too, π. νεφέλη a dark cloud, Il. 17. 551: then more definitely of color, π. *άμμα* Il. 17. 361; hence also π. *θάνατος*, of death in battle, Il. 5. 83, 16. 334, 20. 477, (where others take it = μέλας θάνατος): later usu. of cloths, etc., colored by the dye of the *muræx*, purple, red, (like Homer's *φαικίκεῖς*) Hd. 1. 50, Pind. P. 4. 203, Simon. 7. 12, etc.: also *rosy*, as very freq. Lat. *purpureus*, π. *Αφροδίτη* Anaer. 2. 3; π. *χέλεα* Simon. 119: lastly in gen., bright, beautiful.

cf. Böckh Pind. N. 10 (11) 36; and so Horace has *purpurei dolores*, Od. 4. 1, 10; cf. *φαικίκετα*. Compar. and Superl.

πορφόρεωτερος, -ώτατος, not πορφόρεώτ-, cf. χρυσώτερος, and Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 65. 7.

πορφόρεύς, ἴος, ὁ, a fisher for purple fish, a purple dyer, Lat. *purpurarius*, Hd. 4. 151.

πορφόρευτής, *οῦ*, ὁ, = foreg.

πορφόρευτικός, *ή*, *ον*, cf., belonging to a πορφόρεύς, στέγαι Eur. I. T. 263.

πορφόρεύνω, to catch purple-fish, Ath.: Med. to dye purple, Philostr.

πορφόρεω, f. *ήσω*, later poet. form for intr. πορφόρω, Arat.

πορφόρίζω, f. *ίσω*, to be purplish, Diod.

πορφόριον, τό, Dim. from πορφόρα, Arist. H. A.

II. a dye-house for purple, also πορφόριον. [V]

πορφόρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a purple garment or covering, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 6, 8, 3.

II. a red-colored bird, different from πορφυρίων, Ibyc. 3, Ar. Av. 304.

πορφόριτης, *ος*, ὁ, fem. *ίτις*, idios, like purple.

πορφόριων, *ωνος*, ὁ, a red-colored water-bird, Ar. Av. 707, etc. II. a kind of ichale.

III. a polypus, Artemid.

πορφόροβάτος, *ον*, (βάττω) dipped in or dyed purple, Plat. (Com.) Inscr. 8.

πορφόροβάφης, τό, a dye-house for purple, Strab.

πορφόροβάφης, *ές*, = πορφόροβάπτος.

πορφόροβάφος, ὁ, (βάττω) a dyer of purple, Ath. [ά]

πορφόρογέννητος, *ον*, (γεννώ) born in the purple, a term of the Byzantine court for a child born to the reigning emperor.

πορφόροειδής, *ές*, (είδος) like the purple-fish. II. purpled, dark, *άμνη* Aesch. Supp. 529, cf. Arist. Color. 2. 4, and πορφόρω.

Adv. -*δώς*.

πορφόροεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, purple, like πορφόρεος.

πορφόροίανος, *ον*, (ώνη) with purple girdle.

πορφόροκάλος, *ον*, with purple stalk.

πορφόροκλέπτης, *ον*, ὁ, (κλέπτω) a stealer of purple, Diog. L. 6. 57.

πορφυρομίγης, ἐς, (μίγνυμι) mixed with purple.
πορφυρότερος, ον, pecul. fem. —ρόπε(α) = φονικόπε(α), q. v.
πορφυροπώλης, ον, δ, fem. —πωλις, ιδος, (πωλέω) a dealer in purple. Hence
πορφυροπώλική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the trade of a dealer in purple, A. B.

πορφυρόστρωτος, ον, (στράννυμι) spread, covered with purple cloth or tapestry, Aesch. Ag. 910.

πορφυροσχήμεν, ον, gen. -ωνος, (σχίμα) clad in purple, Polyaeu.

πορφυρούς, ἄ, οὖν, Att. contr. for πορφυρέος.

πορφυρώ, to make purple, dye purple.

πορφυρός, prob. a redupl. form of φύρω, (as μύρω μομύρω, μερίω μεμυρίω etc., v. Lucas Quaest. Lexil.), used intr., and so strictly to grow dark, esp. of the sea, ὡς δὲ πορφυρὴ πέλαγος μέγα κύματι κωφά as when the huge sea grows dark with its dumb swell (i. e. with waves that do not break, opp. to πολυήδης), Il. 14. 16; and Arist. Color. 2. 4, explains it of the gleam of the sun on the shadow side of a wave; though Cic. ap. Non. says, unda cum est pulsa remis rumpiturascit; cf. πορφυρός:—hence metaph., πολλά δέ οἱ κραδίη πόρφυρος much was his heart troubled, Il. 21. 551, Od. 4. 427, 572, 10. 309, cf. καλχάινω in Soph. Ant. 20; though others take it trans., his heart debated, brooded on many things, and so it is found in an Epigr. ap. Suid. in v.; so also in Ap. Rh., absol. to think, debate.—Of color not till later, and then II. trans. to dye purple, only in Nonn. [v]

πορφυρώτης, ἐς, = πορφυροεΐδης.

πορφυρομάτα, τά, the flesh of the swine sacrificed to Demeter and Persephoné.

πορφυρότερος, ὥτατος, v. πορφυρέος, fin.

*πόρω, assumed as pres. to the aor. ἔπωρον, and pf. πέπωρμαι.

I. aor. ἔπωρον, in Hom. usu. without augm.; part. πορών, Aesch. Pr. 946; inf. πορεύω, only in Hesych., for in Pind. P. 2. 105, πορεύειν has been changed into τεταρεῖν—strictly, to bring to pass, contrive, (cf. πόρος II), hence to give, offer, impart, of things, π. δῶρα, τεύχεα, ἔμματα; and of conditions or qualities, π. πένθος, κακὰ etc., Hom., and Hes.; τιμὴν Hes. Th. 904; ἔδχος π. to fulfil a wish, Od. 22. 7: ἀνδρὶ παρόκοντι π. Il. 24. 60, cf. Od. 10. 7; πόρεν δέ οἱ νύν he gave her a son, i. e. begot one upon her, Il. 16. 185, πόρε καὶ τὸν κόρυνην ἔπεισθαι τιμὴν (for ὥστε ἔπεισθαι) Il. 9. 513: freq. also in Pind. and Aesch., never in Eur.: also, π. τινα δέωρο = πορεύειν, to bring him so far, Soph. O. C. 1458.

II. perf. πέπωρμαι, to be one's portion or lot: hence 3 perf. pass. πέπωρται, and in Hes. 3 plpf. πέπωρτο, it has, had been (is or was) fated, foredoomed, c. acc. et inf., Il. 18. 329; c. inf. aor., Hes. Th. 464, 475: part. πεπωρόμενος allotted, fated to one, τῷ Il. 3. 309, also c. dat. rei, destined to a thing, Il. 15. 209, 16. 441; and freq. absol. in Pind.: ἡ πεπωρόμενη, with or without μοῖρα, like ἐμαρμένη, an appointed lot, and so Fate, Destiny, Hdt. 1. 91, and Trag.; so too πεπρ. αἶμα, μόρος πεπρ. etc., Aesch., and Eur.; and so τὸ πεπωρόμενον, Plat. Fr. 256, Aesch. (Sometimes thought to be a perf. syncop. from πεπατώ.—The whole word is poet. only.)

*ΠΟΨ or ΠΟ΄, assumed as nom. of the interrog. Pron., answering to the relat. ὅς, whence gen. ποῖ, dat. ποῖ, πῇ, πῶ, used as Adv.; also, πόθεν, πόθι, πόσε, πότε; and the Adj. πότερος. (The Lat. quis, qui, cf. πόσος sub fin.)

ποσάκις, Adv., (πόσος) how many times? how often? Ep. Plat. 353 D: poet. also ποσάκι. [α]

ποσαπλάσιος, la, ιω, (πόσος) how many times multiplied? how many fold? Plat. Meno 83 B, where the answer is, τετραπλάσιον. [πᾶ]

ποσαπλάσιον, ον, gen. -ωνος, = foreg.

ποσαπλῶς, Adv., (πόσος) how many times? LXX.

ποσάπουος, ποδος, δ, ἡ, of how many feet? how many feet long? Plat. Meno 85 B. [α]

ποσάχῃ, Adv., (πόσος) in how many places?

ποσάχως, Adv., (πόσος) in how many ways? Arist. Eth. N. 10. 10, Adv., (*πόσι) whither? Il. 16. 422, Od. 6. 199; for which however ποῖ was used in common Greek.

Ποσειδᾶν and Ποτειδᾶν, ἄνος, δ, Dor. for Ποσειδῶν, q. v.

Ποσειδάνιος, la, ιω, = Ποσειδάνιος, hence, II. θεός, = Ποσειδῶν, Hippiat. Soph. O. C. 1489.

Ποσειδῶν, τό, a temple of Poseidon, Strab.: strictly neut. from Ποσειδεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, = Ποσειδάνιος.

Ποσειδῆν, ἄνος, δ, Ion. for Ποσειδῶν, Hdt.

Ποσειδεῖον, ἄνος, δ, the sixth month of the Athen. year, the latter half of December and first of January.

Ποσειδεωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a bird sacred to Poseidon, the Halcyon, ἄλκυον, also Ποσειδωνία.

Ποσειδῶν, ἄνος, δ; acc. Ποσειδῶ: voc. Πόσειδον, contr. from the Homer. form Ποσειδῶν, ἄνιος, acc. ἄνω, voc. Ποσειδῶν: the contr. nom. Ποσειδῶν is first in Hes. Th. 732: later the gen. was also Ποσειδάνος etc.: Dor. Ποσειδῶν and Ποτειδῶν, ἄνος, or (acc. to Herodian. O. 13. 10. λέξεσι p. 10, Dind.) Ποτειδῶ, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 17. 5; also perh. Ποτειδῶν, Eur. Hec. 6, whence the name of the town Ποτειδῶν, Ar. Eq. 438, but v. Arnold Thuc. 1. 63: Aeol. Ποτειδᾶν: Ion. Ποσειδῶν, ἄνος, Hdt.— Poseidon, Lat. Neptunus, son of Cronos and Rhea, brother of Zeus, god of the water, esp. of the sea, husband of Amphitrité: on his attributes, etc., v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 354, 89. [ἄνω] Hence

Ποσειδάνειος, εἰα, εἰον, = Ποσειδάνιος.

Ποσειδάνιον, τό, the temple of Poseidon, sub. ἱερὸν, Lob. Phryn. 368: neut.: from

Ποσειδάνιος, la, ιω, belonging or consecrated to Poseidon: hence, ἡ Ποσειδωνία the halcyon which was sacred to Poseidon; and τὰ Ποσειδωνία, sub. ἱερὰ, his festival.

Ποσειδανότης, ἐς, (πίπτω) fallen or proceeding from Poseidon.

πόσθη, ἡ, membrum virile, Ar. Nub. 1014: the foreskin, Diosc.

πόσθια, ἡ, a styte on the eye-lid, elsewhere κρήθ, Hipp.

πόσθιον, τό, Dim. from πόσθη, usu. the fore-skin, Ar. Thesm.

254, 515.

πόσθων, ἄνος, δ, (πόσθη) one that has a large πόσθη. II. comic word for a little boy, Ar. Pac. 1300.

III. a blockhead.

Ποσθωνεύς, ἔως, δ, = foreg.

Ποσειδεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, = Ποσειδάνιος, Osann Syll. Inscr. 1. p. 164.

Ποσειδεώνιος, δ, the fool-shackler, fetterer, word coined by Plat. Crat. 402 E.

Ποσειδῶν, τό, Ion. for Ποσειδεῖος, the temple of Poseidon, Od. 6. 266: neut. from

Ποσειδήσιος, ἡ, ιω, Ion. for Ποσειδεῖος, ἄλσος a grove sacred to Poseidon, Il. 2. 506, h. Ar. 230.

πόσιμος, ἡ, ιω, (ἡ πόσις) drinkable.

ΠΟΨΙ΄, δ, gen. πόσιος (and so in Att., not πόσειος); but dat. Πόσει, Ep. ποσει (Il. 5. 71); voc. πόσιος or πόσι Eur.: pl. πόσις.

A husband, spouse, freq. in Hom., Pind., etc.; in Soph. Tr. 550, πόσις as a lawful husband, opp. to ἀνήρ a parasite, μὴ πόσις μὲν Ἑρακλῆς ἐμὸς καλῆται, τῆς νεωτέρας δ' ἀνὴρ. (Prob. its orig. sense was that of lord, master, v. πότνια sub fin.)

πόσις, ἰος, Att. εἰος, ἡ, (πίνω) a drinking, drink, beverage, freq. in Hom., who usu. opposes it to ἐθνής or βρώσις, so also Hes. Sc. 395: συγγίνεσθαι ἐς πόσιν to meet for a carousal, Hdt. 1. 172, cf. 5. 19; so, παρὰ τὴν πόσιν, Lat. inter pocula, over their cups, Id. 2. 121, 4.

πόσος, ἡ, ον, Ion. and Aeol. κόσος, interrog. Adj. of relat. ὅσος and demonstr. τόσος, how great? how much? of what value? Lat. quantum? first in Aesch.: but II. ποσός, ἡ, ὄν, indef. Adj., of any size or number, Lat. aliquantulus, Plat. Soph. 245 D;—hence ἐπὶ ποσόν, also ἐπὶ ποσόν τῶν to a certain degree, during a certain time: τὸ ποσόν, = ποσότης, Plat. Phil. 24 D. Adv. —σός. (The Aeol. form κόσος, q. v., is the Lat. cot cotus coties, i. e. quot quoties quoties, by the same change as in *πόσις, ἡ, ἵππος ἴκκος equus, etc.;—some connect this with the numeral Sanscr. cati, by the terminations —κοντα, —κόσιος, —κοστος; but the different letters these assume in the cognate languages makes this unlikely, viz., —κοντα = Sanscr. cati, Lat. ginta. It is likely that in the old dialect κόσος, κότε etc., were spelt with a koppa, ϙ, = Lat. qu.)

ποσοσύλλαβος, ον, (συλλαβή) of how many syllables?

ποσότης, ἡ, (πόσος) size, magnitude, or quantity, Polyb.

ποσώω, (ποσός) to make of a certain size, of a certain price, state as so dear, Theophr. Char. 23.

ποσσημαρά, Adv., (πόσος, ἡμαρά) in how many days? within how many days? Il. 24. 657.

ποσσίκλυτος, *ον*, (πούς, κλυτός) famed for swiftness of foot, Dionys. ap. Steph. Byz. *ον*. κάπειρος.

ποσσίκροτος, *ον*, (πούς) struck on with the foot in dancing, Orac. ap. Hdt. i. 66. II. act. striking with the feet, Orph. ποσταιος, *αία*, *αίων*, (πόστος) in how many days? on which day? like δευτεραίος, τριταίος etc., Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 28.

ποστημόριος, *αία*, *ιων*, (πόστος, μόριον) what fraction or proportion of a thing?

πόστιον, *τό*, for πόστιον, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1188.

πόστος, *ον*, (πόστος) which (in a series)? Od. 24. 288.

II. how little or small? Lat. *quantulus*? Xen. Cyr. 4. i. 16.

πότ, shortd. Dor. for ποτί, πρός, but, as it seems, only before Art., πότ τῶ, πότ τῇ, πότ τόν, πότ τῶς, πότ τό, πότ τά etc., for ποτί τά (Dor. for ποτί τοῦ) etc., Ar. Ach. 723, 751, 783, Theocr. 15. 70; but not only in Poetry, for we find ποτί τῶς in public acts of Sparta in Thuc. 5. 77, 79. Many scholars, as Koen Greg. Cor. p. 233, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 117 Anm. 4, write these as one word, ποττά, ποττάν etc., cf. ἄμ, κάκ, κάπ, τᾶπ.

πότα, Aeol. for πότε, like δτα for δτε.

πόταγε, Dor. for πρόσγε, Theocr. i. 62.

ποτάγαιος, ἴδος, ἦ, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 7, where Schneid. prefers ποταγωγίλης, *ον*, δ, see ποταγωγέης, ποταγωγίλης.

ποταεῖω, Dor. for ποσειδεῖω.

ποταίν, Adv., just now, very dub., from

ποταίνιος, *αία*, *ιων*, also *ος*, *ον*, (ποτί, αἶνος) i.—like πρόσφατος, fresh, new, Lat. recens, στέφανος Pind. O. 10 (11). 72, and more freq. in Aesch., π. αἶμα Cho. 1055, etc.: metaph., unaccustomed, unweaned, unheard of, Aesch. Theb. 239, cf. Erf. Soph. Ant. 842.—a Doric form, but also found in the new Ion. of Hipp., v. Fies. Oecon. [Sometimes made trisyll., Seidl. Dochn. p. 93.]

ποταίνος, ἦ, *ον*,=ποταίνος, dub.

ποτάμειος, *αία*, *ειον*, v. l. for ποτάμιος, Eur. Tro. 1067. [ᾶ]

ποτάμηλος, f. ἴα, Dor. for ποταμέλιος.

ποτάμηρος, *ον*, (ἵγω) drawn or towed upon a river, going by a river, of boats and vessels, Dion. H. ποτάμηδόν, Adv., (ποτάμης) like a stream, Luc. ποτάμηρος, ἦ, *ιων*, Ion. and poet. for ποτάμειος. ποτάμητης, ἴδος, pecul. poet. fem. of ποτάμειος, Luc. ποτάμηπρος, *ον*, crossing, going by a river, Opp. ποτάμηρutos, *ον*, (ἀρτώ) drawn from the stream, in streams, Anth.

ποτάμιον, τό, Dim. from ποτάμης, Strab. [ᾶ]

ποτάμιος, *αία*, *ιων*, also *ος*, *ον* Eur. El. 309, but cf. 56:—from or out of a river, Pind. P. 2. 11, and Trag. [ᾶ]

ποτάμιος, δ, Dim. from ποτάμης, a small river, Strab.

ποτάμητις, *ον*, δ, a water-finder, Lat. *aquilex*.

ποτάμητιον, *ονος*, δ, ἦ, near a river. II. ἦ π. a water-plant, pondweed, Lat. *potamogeton*, Diosc.

ποτάμηδιάρτης, *ον*, δ, (διαίρω) a ferryman on a river, Artemid. ποτάμηκλυτος, *ον*, (κλύω) washed by a river, Strab.

ποτάμηδός, Adv., into, to, towards a river, Hom.

ποτάμηφόρος, *ον*, (βέω) watered by a river or rivers, ap. A. B. II. flowing towards, or with a river.

ποτάμης, *ον*, δ, a river, stream, freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.: ποταμένης into, or to a river, Hom. II. as a person, Ποταμός a river-god, Il. 20. 7, 73, etc. (Prob. from ΠΟ—πίνω), πότος, ποτίω, and so orig. not flowing, but fresh, drinkable water, ποτίμην ὕδωρ, opp. to the salt water of the sea; although in early geogr. notions the ocean also is a ποτάμης, v. δκαιένος).

ποτάμηφόρτος, *ον*, (φορέω) carried away by a river, N. T. ποτάμηχωστος, *ον*, (χώννυμι) heaped up, deposited by a river, Diosc.

ποτάνος, *αία*, *ον*, Dor. for ποτνήνος, winged, flying, v. l. Pind. N. 3. 77, 140, and in lyric passages of Trag.

ποτάομαι, Ep. and Att. poet. form for πέτομαι, to fly, Il. 2. 462, h. Merc. 558: pf. πεπότημαι with pres. sign., to be upon the wing, Od. 11. 222; 3 pl. perf. πεποτήσθαι Il. 2. 90: Ep. 3 pl. pf. πεπότην Hes. Co. 148, Lob. Phryn. 581; πεπότημαι is also Att., πεποτήσθαι τὰς φρένας Ar. E. 1445; but Aesch. and Eur. have Dor. ποτάομαι Eum. 379, Hipp. 564: and so Dor. αορ. ἐποτάσθην [ᾶ], in Soph. Fr. 423.—In Ep. we also find ποτάομαι.

ποτάπός, ἦ, *ον*,=ποδαπός, N. T. Adv. —πῶς.

ποταυλέω, Dor. for προσαυλέω, Theocr.

ποτάω, *αία*, *φον*, Dor. for προσηφώ, Theocr. 4. 33. πότε, Ion. κότε (v. πόσος fin.), interrog. Particle, when? at what time? Il. 19. 227, Od. 4. 642; πότ ἄρα,=ἄρά ποτε, Lat. *unquamne*, Eur. Ion 563, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. p. xviii.

II. more freq. ποτέ, enclit. Particle, at some or any time, once, both of past and fut., freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.: also sometimes joined to the so called praesens historicus, which we translate as a past tense, Eur. El. 416, Bacch. 2, cf. δὴ ποτε: ἦδη ποτέ now at length, Lat. *tandem aliquando*, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 2: ποτέ μὲν . . . ποτέ δέ . . . νῦν . . . νῦν . . . first . . . then . . . sometimes . . . sometimes: Lat. *modo . . . modo . . .* Plat. Theat.

170 C; so, ποτέ μὲν . . . ἐνίστε δέ . . . , or αἰδὲ δέ, Id. Phaed. 59 A, Rep. 560 A: in questions it has an intens. force, like Lat. *tandem*, τί ποτε; in Hom. τί ποτε; how ever? how in the world? Pors. Or. 209: a negat. is freq. prefixed to it, v. οὔποτε and μήποτε, οὐδέποτε, οὐδέπποτε etc. Sometimes used as enclit. Part. at the beginning of a sentence, and then in case of elision the accent is thrown back on the first syll., Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 6. 43, Ar. Vesp. 1182. Cf. also δῆποτε, εἴποτε, ὅποτε, πώποτε. (It belongs to the root *πό.)

Ποτεῖδαν, Dor., but Ποτεῖδαν Aeol., for Ποσειδεῖον, q. v. ποτεῖναι, Ep. for ποτόμαι, to fly, Od. 2. 7, Hes. Th. 691.

ποτέος, *αία*, *ειον*, verb. Adj. of πίνω, to be drunk, drinkable, Plat. Legg. 674 B. II. ποτέον, one must drink, Id. Prot. 314 A.

πότερος, *ερα*, *ερον*, whether of the two? Lat. *uter?* in Hom. only once, Il. 5. 85, and that in indirect question, like δστέρος.

2. the neut. πότερον freq. as Adv. at the beginning of an interrog. sentence containing two contrary propositions, the alternation being expressed by ἦ . . . , answering to Lat. *utrum . . . an?*, in a direct question, whether . . . or . . . ? first in Pind., cf. Valck. 276. The Att. used both πότερον and neut. plur. πότερα, as well in direct, as in indirect questions; and so Hdt. in Ion. forms κότερον, κότερα. II. without interrog. like ἄτερος, δστέρος either of the two, Lat. *alteruter*, Heind. Plat. Charm. 171 B, Stallb. Rep. 499 C: in this signf. Phot. Lex. in voc., would write it oxyt. ποτέρος, *αία*, *ον*. (The word is formed by contraction from ἔτερος and the root *πος.)

ποτέρομαι, Dor. for ποσέρομαι.

ποτέρω, Adv. (πότερος) on whether of the two sides. ? on which side. ? at which place (of two)?, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 17.

ποτέρως, Adv. from πότερος, in which way (of two)?, Lat. *utro modo?* Plat., and Xen.: also in indirect questions, whether, how, Plat. Rep. 368 C, Polit. 272 D.

ποτέρω, Adv. (πότερος) to which side?, to which place (of two)?, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 14.

ποτέχω, Dor. for ποσέχω.

ποτή, ἦ, (ποτόμαι) flight, a flying, Od. 5. 337.

πότημα, *ατος*, τό, (πότος, πίνω) that which is drunk, a drink, potion, drinking, Hipp. Hence

ποτμήμασποιός, *ον*, (ποιέω) preparing drink, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.

ποτήναι, Dor. inf. from πρόσκειμι for προσειῖναι.

ποτνήνος, ἦ, *ον*, (ποτόμαι) winged, flying, Poet. ap. Plat. Phaedr. 252 B, more usu. Dor. ποτάνος, q. v.

ποτήρ, ἦρος, δ, (πότος, πίνω) a drinking-cup, wine-cup, Eur. Alc. 756, Cycl. 151.

ποτηρίον, τό, Dim. from ποτήριον, dub. in Menand. p. 12.

ποτηριολύπτης, *ον*, δ, (γλύφω) a carver of drinking-cups.

ποτηριοκλέπτης, *ον*, δ, (κλέπτω) a stealer of drinking-cups, name of a poem by Euphorio: from

ποτήριον, τό, neut. from ποτήριος, a drinking-cup, wine-cup, Hdt. 2. 37, 3. 148, etc., and freq. in Ar.

II. a kind of shrub, Diosc.

ποτήριος, *αία*, *ιων*, (ποτήρ) of or upon a drinking-cup.

ποτηριόφορος, *ον*, (φέρω) bearing a drinking-cup, Ath.

ποτηριόθηκη, ἦ, (ποτήρ) a table on which drinking-cups are laid, a banquet. (The alternation ποτηριόθηκη is needless.)

ποτηροπλῆντης, *ον*, δ, (πλίνω) a washer of cups. [ᾶ]

ποτήρ, ἦρος, ἦ, (πότος, πίνω) a drinking, drink, freq. in Hom., always opp. to ἐθνήρς, θραύς, θράσις, θρώμ or σῖρος.

πότης, *ον*, δ, fem. πότις, a drinker, tippler, ioper, seems not to

occur in *masc.* of persons (cf. *πότις*), φιλοπότης being used instead, Piers. Herodian. p. 432; but, *πότις λίνχος* a *tippling* lamp, i. e. that consumes much oil, Ar. Nub. 57; so too, *στίλβη πότις* Plat. (Cōm.) Incert. 15; —Comic Superl., *ποτιστάτης* a *hard drinker*, Ar. Thesm. 735.

ποτιρός, ἡ, *όν*, (ποτάομαι) *flying, winged*, τὰ ποτιρὰ *foveols, birds*, Od. 12. 62; formed like *βακέρ* and *έρπερ*.

ποτί, Dor. *πρός*, also freq. in Hom., Hes., Hipp., and Doric writers, whether in or out of compos.: the elision of *ι* before a vowel, so freq. in Theocr., esp. in compos., is so rare in older Dor., that Böckh only allows one case of it in Pind., viz. O. 7, 90, cf. v. l. P. 1. 56. Shorthand form *πότ*, q. v. [2]

ποτιάτω, ποτιβάλλω, ποτιβέλω, Dor. for *πρός*—

Ποτιάδω, Ποτιάδα, v. sub Ποσειδών.

ποτιδέμενος, Dor. and Ep. for *πρόσδε*-, syncop. part. aor. from *προσδέσθω*, also in Hom.

ποτιδέν, Dor. for *πρόσι*.

ποτιδέρκομαι, —*δεύομαι*, —*δέρπομαι*, Dor. for *πρόσδε*—

ποτιέλω, Dor. for *προσείλω*.

ποτίω, ἑ, *ίνω*, (πότος) *to give to drink*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 E: *to water*, τὰ φυτόμα Xen. Symp. 2. 25.

ποτίθης, Dor. for *πρόσθης*, imperat. aor. 2 from *προστίθηναι*, Theocr. 14. 45.

ποτικέκλιται, Dor. for *προσκέκλι*-, pf. pass. from *προσκλίνω*, Od. *ποτικόλλος*, *όν*, Dor. for *πρόσκ*-, Pind. Fr. 280.

ποτικός, ἡ, *όν*, (πότος, πίνω) *belonging to or fond of drinking*. Adv. —*κώς*, π. *έχειν*, to be given to drinking, Plut.

ποτιμάστος, *όν*, Dor. for *πρόσμ*-, Soph. Fr. 230.

πότιμος, *όν*, (πότος, πίνω) of water, *drinkable, fresh*, Hdt. 8. 22; opp. to *salt, brackish*: hence metaph., π. λόγος, a *sweet* discourse, opp. to *ἀλμυρὰ ἄκοη*, Plat. Phaedr. 243 D.

ποτινίσσομαι, Dor. for *πρόσν*-, also in Il.

ποτιπέτνηται, Ep. part. perf. from *προσπότησσω*, q. v.

ποτιπύσσω, Dor. for *προσπύσσω*, Od.

πότις, ἴδος, fem. from *πότις*, q. v., a *drunken woman*, Epich. Antila. 1. 5.

πότισις, ἡ, (πότις) *a watering*.

ποτισμός, *ατος*, τό, (ποτίω) *anything watered*: also *drink*.

ποτισμός, ὁ, (ποτίω) *a watering*.

ποτιστάδω, Dor. for *πρόστάδω*, Pind.

ποτιστάτος, comic Superl. from *πότις*, q. v.

ποτιστήρ, ἴρος, ὁ = *ποτιστής*. Hence

ποτιστήριον, τό, *a canal or ditch for irrigation*, LXX.

ποτιστής, *οὔ*, ὁ, (ποτίω) *one who gives to drink, waters*, LXX.

ποτιστρα, ἡ, (ποτίω) *a watering-place*, Strab., cf. *πίστρα*.

ποτιτέρω, Dor. for *πρόσ*-, also in Il.

ποτιτρόπαιος, *όν*, Dor. for *πρόστρ*-, Aesch. Eum. 176.

ποτιφόρμος, *όν*, Dor. for *πρόσφ*-, = *πρόσφορος*, Epich. p. 59.

ποτιφώντης, *εσσα*, *εν*, Dor. for *πρόσφ*-, also in Od.

ποτιφάω, Dor. for *πρόσφ*-, Pind. Fr. 86. 2.

πότμος, ὁ, (πίπτα) *that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny*, usu. *one's evil destiny, a mishap*, esp. like *μοῖρα* and *μόρος*, death: in Hom. always in last signif.; either of the killer πότμον εἰσπεῖν, or the killed πότμον ἐκισπεῖν: he also freq. joins θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν: more rarely θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν Od. 4. 562, δόλῳ καὶ πότμῳ ἐπισπεῖν Od. 11. 197, cf. *εἰοῖμος*: freq. also in Pind., and Trag., as πότμον ἐφάμαι = π. εἰφάμαι, Pind. O. 9. 91: πότμον λαχεῖν, πότμον τυχεῖν = πότμον ἐκισπεῖν, Eur.—But only poet. [The Att. also sometimes use the first syll. long, Seidl. Dochn. p. 106, while later Ep. sometimes shorten it, Jac. A. P. p. 572.]

πότνᾶ, ἡ, v. sq. 11.

πότνια, ἡ, a title of honor, used chiefly in addressing females, whether goddesses or women.

1. as Subst. *lady, mistress, queen*, Hom.; hence also c. gen., *πότνια θηρῶν* *queen of wild beasts*, Lat. *potens ferarum*, Il. 21. 470; *πότνια βελών* Pind. P. 4. 380; π. λαῶν, γυναικῶν etc.; —Apion therefore rightly explains it as *δέσποια*, cf. sub fin.

2. as Adj., acc. to Apion, = *τίμι*, *revered, august*, oft. in Hom.; esp. *πότνια μήτηρ*: in Hes. always epith. of the goddesses Hera, Athena, Tethys and Peitho, and in Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77, of Νίκη.— Besides nom.

nd acc. the rare acc. *πότνια* occurs in h. Hom. Cer. 203, Ven. 24, Hes. Th. 11, 926; also plur. nom. *πότνια* Soph. O. C. 84,

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gen. *Ποτινῶν* Hdt. 9. 97, in all which places it is a euphem. name for the Erinyes, cf. *ποτινάδες*: elsewh. *Πότνια* are Demeter and Cora, Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 1045; —a Superl. *ποτινωτάτη* in Cleobul ap. Diog. Laert., where it is epith. of Lindos, just as cities in gen. are called *λεπ*: so too *πότνια ἄκρη* in Eur. Ion 873, and *πότνια γῆ* in Hesych.

II. the synon. form *πότνᾶ* in the phrase *πότνᾶ θεά* was sometimes read in Od., as 5. 215, 13. 391, 20. 61: but Wolf has restored *πότνια θεά*, *θεά* being pronounced as a monosyll.: in these lines the word is in the first or second foot; elsewh. in Hom. always in the fifth — the oldest certain instance of *πότνια* is in h. Hom. Cer. 118, *πότνια θεάων*, *καὶ διὰ θεάων*. This form is never found but in nom. and voc., so that Meineke is right in correcting the one seeming exception, Theocr. 15. 14. Sometimes also in Trag., as Eur. Bacch. 370. The question, whether *πότνια* is shorthand from *πότνια* or *πότνια* lengthd. from *πότνια*, is immaterial: but *πότνια* seems to be the older form.—No such masc. as *πότινος*, *πότινος*, seems to have existed. (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 64 Anm. 2, n. makes *πότνια* an old fem. appellative, *lady, queen*, from which *πότνια* comes, as *ύστατος* from *ύστατος*: hence the gen. after it:—and perh. it is strictly fem. of *πόσις*, as *δέσποια* of *δεσπότης*, cf. Sanscr. *pati*, lord, husband, *patni*, wife, lady, from root *pā* *tueri*: akin to Lat. *potens*, *potis*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 189.)

ποτινάδες, αἱ, (ποτινάω) *the shouting, screaming ones*, epith. of the Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 664; of horses, Id. Phoen. 1124.

2. perh. also as plur. to *πότνια*, hence in Eur. Or. 318, epith. of the Erinyes.

ποτινάζομαι, = *ποτινάδομαι*. Hesych.

ποτινάσις, *εως*, ἡ, (ποτινάω) *a calling upon the gods*.

ποτινασρός, ὁ, = *foreg*-, Strab.: from

ποτινάω, but much more freq. as Dep. *ποτινάδομαι*, strictly, *to call out πότνια, πότνια* to a deity, hence in gen. to *invoke, implore, lament*: only in later Prose, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

ποτόδω, Lacon. for *ποτόδω*, *ποτόδω*, Ar. Lys. 206.

ποτόν, τό, (πίνω) *that which one drinks, a drink, draught*, Hom.; *σίγα καὶ ποτὰ* meat and drink, Hdt. 5. 34: hence also a *spring of fresh water*, Soph. Phil. 1461, cf. Meineke Theocr. 13. 46; and in gen. *water*, π. Σκαμάνδρον Aesch. Ag. 1157, cf. Pers. 487: freq. also of wine, Il. 615, Soph. Tr. 703.

II. *drinking, a drinking-bout*, cf. sq.

πότος, ὁ, (πίνω) *a drinking, esp. a drinking-bout, carousal*, like *συμπόσιον*, παρὰ πότον, Lat. *inter pocula*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15, Symp. 8. 41; so, *ἐν τῷ ποτῷ* Aeschin. 34. 20; *περὶ πότους διατρίβην ποιεῖσθαι* Lys. 146, 35, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 305.

II. oxyt., *ποτός* *drink*, Hipp., and Aesch. Ag. 1408.

ποτός, ἡ, *όν*, verb. Adj. of πίνω, *drunk*: also = *ποτός*, LXX.

ποτόδω, Dor. for *πρόσδω*.

ποτῶ, ποτῶ, ποτῶν, ποτῶς, ποτῶν etc., for *ποτὶ τῶ*, Dor. for *πρός τῶ*, etc. v. sub πῶ.

ποῖ: Ion. *κοῖ*; interrog. Adv.: orig. gen. from **πός*, *where?* Lat. *ubi?* Hom., etc.: later also c. gen., *ποῖ γῆς* *τοῦ χθονός*; *where in the world?* Lat. *ubinam terrarum?* Aesch. Pers. 231, Soph. Aj. 984:—even with Verbs of motion, in pregnant signif., Il. 13. 219, cf. *ποῖ*, though this is questioned by Pors. Hec. 1062, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1079.

3. *how?* *in what manner?* post-Hom., esp. to express indignation, Id. ib. 1260.

II. *πού* without interrog. as enclitic, *anywhere, somewhere*, Hom., etc.

2. also very freq. from Hom., downwards, partly to qualify an expression, *anywise, possibly perhaps*: cf. *δήπου*, *ἦπου* and *ἦ που*.

ποικνός, ἡ, *όν*, an irreg. Superl. of *ποικνός*, *πίκα*, Simmias.

πολύπους, *πόδος*, ὁ, Ion. for *πολύπους*, but only in obl. cases, Od.; in nom., *πολύπους*, ὁ, Theogn. [2]

πολύς, neut. *πολύ*, Ep. for *πολύς*, *πολύ*, q. v. Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

πολυβότειρα, ἡ, Ion. for *πολυβότειρα*, Hom., and Hes.: and in the same way all other compds. with *πολύ* may be written Ion. and poet. *πολυ*-, metri grat. —Hom. however only uses this licence in this word, *πολυπούς* and the pr. n. *Πολλυδάμας*.

πολυπλάγηντος, *όν*, Ion. for *πολυπλάγηντος*, Hdt. 1. 56.

πολυπύδοιο, τό, poet. for *πολυπύδοιο*, Mnesim. Iwp. 1. 43.

ΠΟΥΣ, ὁ, gen. *ποδός*, dat. plur. *ποσί*, for which Hom. also

has ποσὶ and πόδεςσι: Ep. gen. and dat. dual. ποδοῖν Hom., who never has the usu. ποδῶν: *A foot*, both of men and beasts, Hom., etc.: in plur. also a bird's *talons*, Od. 15. 526; *the arms or feelers* of a polypus, Hes. Op. 522. Strictly, *the foot from the uncle downwards*, Il. 17. 386: hence freq. for *the leg*, as χεῖρ for the arm, πόδες καὶ χεῖρες legs and arms, Hom. — ξύλων ποὺς a wooden, artificial foot, Hdt. 9. 37.—Special usages: 1. *the foot* as that with which one runs, and so esp. in reference to swiftness, whence Achilles is called πόδας ὀκνῶς, cf. ποδάρκης: in plur. *the feet, footrace*, Il. 9. 124, Od. 8. 103; ποσὶν ἔριξεν i. e. to race on foot, Il. 13. 325, 23. 792; ποσὶ νύκην Il. 20. 410, Od. 13. 261: i. ποδάρκης. 2. as a point of measurement, ἔς πόδας ἐ κεφαλῆς from head to foot, Il. 18. 353; ἐ κεφαλῆς ἔς πόδας ἄκρου Il. 16. 640; and reversely, ἐκ ποδῶν ἔς κεφαλῆν Ar. Plut. 650. 3. as a mark of close proximity, πρόσθεν ποδὸς or ποδῶν, προπάροισε ποδῶν just before one, oft. in Hom.; also πάρος ποδὶ Od. 8. 376; πρὸ ποδὸς i. e. close to, as we said at one's feet or close at hand, whether of Time or Place, oft. in Pind., v. Disen ad I. 7. 13.—in Att. usu. ἐν ποδὶ (Thuc. 3. 97), as first in Hdt. 3. 79, cf. ἐμπροσθέν: so too παρὰ ποδός, poet. παρ ποδός; πρὸ ποδός; παρὰ ποδὶ, poet. παρὰ ποδῖ, all in Pind.; πρὸς ποδὶ Soph. O. T. 130; also, παρὰ ποδός straightway, at once, Theogn. 282; and so, παρὰ πόδα Soph. Phil. 838, Plat. Soph. 242 A; and κατὰ πόδα Ib. 243 D; cf. infr. κατὰ πόδας: hence, τὰ ἐν ποδὶ and τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν what lies before one, any thing plain, manifest, common, Soph., etc.: all of which phrases are opp. to ἐκ ποδῶν out of the way, far off, first in Hdt. 6. 35, cf. ἐκποδῶν:—but, παρὰ ποδῶν ἔκπεσε θυμὸς his courage fell at his feet, i. e. left him, Il. 15. 280.

4. various, esp. Att. phrases:—*ἀνὰ πόδα backwards*: ἐκ ποδὸς ἀκολουθεῖν to follow in the track, i. e. close behind, Lat. subsequi: ἐπὶ ποδῶν on one's feet, i. e. upright: ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχρεῖν to go backwards, i. e. to retreat with one's face turned, leisurely, Lat. pedetentim, Xen. An. 5. 3, 32, Cyr. 3. 3, 69, etc., cf. σκέλος; κατὰ πόδας strictly with all the power of one's feet, i. e. at full speed, on the spur, and so following close, on the track or trail, Lat. e vestigio, τυνὸς Hdt. 5. 98, and freq. in Xen.; absol. forthwith, directly, ἡ κατὰ πόδας ἡμέρα the very next day.—περὶ πόδα strictly of a shoe, round the foot, i. e. fitting well, suitable, ἔστι μοι τοῦτο περὶ πόδα that suits me well.—ὡς ποδῶν ἔχει as he is off for feet, i. e. as quick as he can, first in Hdt. 6. 116, ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον τάχιστα ἐβόησεν 9. 59, and freq. in Att.:—φεύγων ἀμφοῖν ποδῶν or ἐκ δυοῖν ποδῶν with both feet, i. e. as fast as one can.—ἔξω τυνὸς πόδα ἔχειν to have one foot out of a thing, i. e. be clear of it, ἔξω κομίζω πηλοῦ πόδα Aesch. Cho. 697, πημάτων ἔξω Id. Pr. 263, ἐκδὸς κλαυμάτων Soph. Phil. 1260, ἔξω πραγμάτων Eur. Heracl. 109, cf. Bäckh Expl. Pind. P. 4. 289 (515); opp. to εἰς ἄντρον ἐμβήσαι πόδα, Eur. Heracl. 169.—βουθεῖν ποδὶ καὶ χεὶρὶ καὶ πάσῃ δυνάμει Aeschin. 43. 18, cf. 69. 10: ὅλα ποδὶ with all the foot, i. e. entirely, Ar. Rh. 4. 1165:—on ὁρμῇ ποδὶ v. sub ὁρμή.

5. the dat. ποδὶ or ποσὶ, both in Hom., and Att., is freq. joined with Verbs which of themselves express an action of the feet, as ποδὶ στήναι, βῆναι, ἰκθάναι, ἐλθεῖν, δραπεῖν, σκαλεῖν, πηδᾶν, πέτεσθαι; also, πόδα βαίνειν, τιθέναι, κινεῖν, πέμπειν, etc. 6. ποὺς τυπός, as periph. for a person, Herm. Soph. Ant. 43, Eur. Hipp. 661. II. metaph. of things, *the foot* ὁ τοῖσιν part, esp. *the foot of a hill*, Lat. pes or radix montis, Il. 2. 824, 20. 59, cf. πέτα. 2. in a ship, πόδες are the two bottom corners of the sail, elsewh. ποδῶνες, also the ropes fastened thereto, by which the sails are tightened or slackened, which we call *the sheets*, Od. 5. 260; also in sing., 10. 32: hence παρέραι τοῦ ποδός to slack the sheet, as is done when the wind rises, Ar. Eq. 436; so, χαλῶν πόδα Eur. Or. 707; opp. to τειλεῖν πόδα to haul it tight, Soph. Ant. 715; and so, ναὺς ἐντεθείσα ποδὶ a ship with her sheet hauled close, Eur. I. c.

III. *a foot*, as a measure of length, first in Hdt. 2. 149; about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch longer than our foot:—proverb. ὅπερ τὸν πόδα over the measure, Luc. IV. *a foot* in Prosody, Plat. Rep. 400 A. V. of trumpeters, flute-players and criers, a loud full sound, Gal.—The usu. accent in the Edd. is ποὺς, but the old Gramm. recognise ποὺς only, E. M. p. 686. 16,

Arcaid. p. 126. 6, A. B. p. 554. 31, Choerobosc. ap. A. B. p. 1196, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 41. 7, Lob. Phryn. 765.

(The Sanscrit. Root is pad to go: hence Sanscrit. pad, Lat. pes ped—is, our pad, foot, Germ. Fuss, etc.: akin also to πέδον, = Sanscrit. pada, and prob. to πῶδω.)

ποῶ, Att. for ποῖω, ποῖω, but v. sub ποῖω. ποώθης, es, (ποῶ, εἶδος) like grass, of the grass kind, Arist. Color.: τὰ ποώθη the grasses, Theophr.

πρᾶγμα, ατος, τό, Ion. πρήγμα, (πράσσω): *that which has been done, a deed*, post-Hom. word, freq. first in the Ion. Prose of Hdt., then in Att.:—in gen. like Lat. res, a thing done, a thing, fact, event, circumstance, etc.: esp., I. any thing necessary or expedient, what must or ought to be, freq. in Hdt., in phrase, πρᾶγμα ἐστὶ or ἐστὶ μοι, c. inf., it is necessary, expedient, advisable to do, 'tis my duty or business to do, like Lat. opus est, Hdt. 1. 17, 79, etc., cf. Wess. 4. 11, Valck. 7. 12.

2. c. negat., οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα it is no matter, of no consequence, Lat. nihil refert, Plat. Gorg. 447 B etc., cf. Heind. Hipp. Maj. 291 A: hence 3. a thing of consequence or importance, πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τι Hdt. 7. 150; πρᾶγμα οὐδὲν ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 6. 63: so too sometimes of single persons and things, μέγα πρᾶγμα a man of great importance, Dem. 928. 6; and so, ἡ μέγιστον πρᾶγμα Δημοκρίτης παρὰ βασιλεῖ he was made much of by the king, Hdt. 3. 132; ἄχαρον πρ., of a woman, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 36. 4. used of a battle, as we say an action, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 17. II. in plur., πρᾶγματα is oft. used of state affairs, public business, Hdt., Plat., etc.; in full, τὰ πολιτικά πρ. Plat. Apol. 31 D; hence, τὰ πρ. τῶν Ἑλλήνων the affairs or interests of the Greeks, their political power; so, τὰ Περσικά πρ. Hdt. 3. 137: οἱ ἐν τοῖς πρᾶγμασι, like οἱ ἐν τέλει, those who are in power or office, the ministers, Thuc. 3. 28, Dem. 125. 7; καταλαμβάνειν, ἔχειν τὰ πρ. to seize, hold the power, Thuc. 3. 30, 62. 2. also one's private affairs, fortunes, Hdt. 7. 236, 237; ἔρρει or ἀπώλεσε τὰμυ πρ. Xen. Symp. 1. 15: esp. commercial affairs, hence, ἀγαθὰ πρ., like εὖ πράσσειν, success, good luck, and τὰ πρ., like τὰ χρήματα, one's all, ἐν ᾧ ἐστὶ πάντα τὰ πρ. Ar. Ach. 474: so too in sing., φαῖλον γὰρ εἶναι τὸν ἥμιν πρᾶγμα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 E, cf. Forth. 20 C.

3. business, esp. law-business, Antipho 142. 39; hence, πρᾶγματα in bad sense, troublesome business, trouble, annoyance, πρ. ἔχειν c. part., to have trouble about a thing, Hdt. 7. 147: πρ. παρήχειν τι to cause one trouble, Id. 1. 155, Ar. Plut. 19, etc.; also sometimes in sing., πρᾶγμα παρήχειν Hdt. 7. 239. 4. in gen., πρᾶγμα τὴν τὴν circumstances, state, condition of a person, as of a patient, Hipp., v. Πόψ. Oecon.; ἐν τοιοῦτοις πρᾶγμασι Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 2 etc.: δεῦνς πρᾶγμασι χρήσθαι Dem. 10. 2. III. euphem. for something bad or disgraceful, the thing, the business, Thuc. 2. 64, Aeschin. 18. 38, sq., cf. πράξις III.

πρᾶγματεῖα, ἡ, (πρᾶγματεύομαι) *the careful prosecution of an affair or business, diligent treatment* of a subject, investigation, Plat. Gorg. 455 A, cf. Stallb. Phaed. 63 A: ἡ μάταιος πρ. (λογισμὸς) this idle attention to arguments, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8. II. an undertaking, occupation, pursuit, business, Plat. Rep. 500 C, etc., and freq. in Oratt.: a trade, calling, art, in gen. a way of life, Dem. 1416. 2: esp. law-business, a law-suit, Isocr. 18 C, 318 C: in plur. troubles, Dem. 1412. 20.

III. later esp. a written treatise, the work of an author; esp. an historical work, systematic history, in which events are put together connectively as causes and effects, not merely in order of time, Polyb., v. esp. 1. 3, 1, 2. 8. I. Τραῖτή πρ. the accounts of the Trojan war, Argum. Soph. Ar. Hence πρᾶγματεῖωδης, es, (εἶδος) looking like business (without being such), Plat. Parm. 137 B.

πρᾶγματεύομαι, Ion. πρηγμα, strictly Dep., c. fut. med. εὐνομαί, and aor. pass. ἐπρηγματεύσθην (Hdt. 2. 87), pf. πεπρηγματεύμαι (Plat. Phaed. 99 D) in same signif., but cf. infr. II. (πρᾶγμα). To be busy, Hdt. 1. c.: to carry on an affair or business, to make a thing one's business, attend to it, take in hand, treat of, τι Plat., and Xen.; also περί τι, περί τινος Plat.: πρ. ἐπὶ τινι to work at a thing, labor to bring it about; and so, πρ. ὅπως τι γένηται Xen. Ages. 9. 3, cf. Laoc. 14. 5: esp. to carry on a business, be engaged in commerce, Lat. negotiari, 7 F

Plut. : to prosecute a law-suit : πρ. ἀπὸ ἐμπορίας καὶ δανεισμοῦ
to raise money by trade and loans, Plut. Cat. Mi. 59 : πρ. τὴν
νίκταν to spend it in business, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26. II. perf.
πραγματεύεσθαι as Pass., to be labored at, worked out, Plat.
Apol. 22 B, cf. Xen. Eq. 8. 10. Hence

πραγματευέον, verb. Adj., one must be busy, make one's
business, Arist. Pol.

πραγματεύτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who carries on a business, esp. a
merchant, trader, Plut. Hence

πραγματευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled or experienced in business.

πραγματίας, ου, ὁ, a troublesome fellow, A. B.

πραγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πράγμα) busy, active, able, business-like,
used in later Greek for πρακτικός, first in Polyb. ; esp. of men
versed in state-affairs. 2. later still, skilled in law, esp.

pragmaticus, one who suggested arguments to public speakers
and advocates, a kind of attorney, Cic. de Orat. I. 45, 59, Ju-
ven. 7. 123. II. of things, 1. of history, systematic,

Polyb., cf. πραγματεία. 2. strong, of a town, Id. 3. of
a speech, conduct, etc., able, prudent, Id. Adv. —κῶς, Polyb.

πραγματίον, τό, Dim. from πᾶγμα, a petty law-suit, Ar.
Nub. 197, 1004.

πραγματιστήριον, τό, = χρηματιστήριον.

πραγματογράφος, (γράφω) to describe a thing.

πραγματοδότης, ου, ὁ, (διδόω) one who makes up law-suits,
a petty-fogger, Ar. Av. 1424.

πραγματοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) full of business or trouble, toil-
some, troublesome, Hipp. 618. 25.

πραγματοκότω, (κόττω) to meddle in business, to be a med-
dling, seditious fellow, Polyb., cf. δημοκοπέω, δοξοκοτέω.

πραγματολογία, (λέγω) to speak or discourse of things, Arist.
Rhet. ad Alex. II. to quarrel, argue, Diog. L. 9. 52.

III. to choose words, Philo.

πραγματοράδης, ἐς, (μανθάνω) skilled in the business of the
world, Ap. Snud. Adv. —θᾶς.

πραγματώδης, ἐς, = πραγματοειδής, Isocr. 208 C.

πράγως, εὐς, τό, poet. for πᾶγμα, esp. in Pind., and Trag. :
also = πράγματα, state-affairs, Aesch. Theb. 2.

πράεως, Adv. from πᾶρις.

πράβην, poet. for πᾶρην, inf. aor. of πέρω, Hes. Sc. 240.

πράβεις, part. aor. pass. of πέρω.

πρακτέος, ἐα, ἐόν, verb. Adj. from πράσσω, to be done, Soph.
O. T. 1439. II. πρακτέον one must do, Plat. Prot. 356 B.

πρακτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Ion. and Hom. πρακτήρ, (πράσσω) one that
does, a doer, πρακτῆρ ἔργων a doer of deeds, Il. 9. 443 : esp.
one who manages business, a trader, merchant, Od. 8. 162.

II. in Att., esp. one who exacts payment of money due,
tax-gatherer : also an executioner, v. πρῆκτωρ. Hence

πρακτήριος, ου, executing, accomplishing, Aesch. Supp. 523.

πρακτής, ου, ὁ, = πρακτῆρ.

πρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πράσσω) belonging to, fit or disposed for
doing or performing, fit for business, business-like, Plat. Rep.
476 A, later πραγματικός : hence busy, active, able, effective,
also like πραγματικός, Ar. Eq. 91, πρ. παρὰ τινος carrying one's
point with another, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 3 : ἡ πρακτική (ἐπιστήμη),
opp. to ἡ γνωστική, practical, as opp. to theoretic, Schol. Plat.

Polit. 258 E, 259 D. Adv. —κῶς.

πρακτορεία, ἡ (πρῆκτωρ) industry, Stob. Ecl. 2. 352.

πρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from πράσσω, done, to be done, τὰ
πρακτά things to be done, points of moral action, Arist. Eth. N.

II. πρακτός ὑπὸ τινος called on to pay money by one, cf.
πράσσω.

πρακτός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for πράξις.

πράκτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, poet. for πρακτῆρ, one who does or executes,
an accomplisher, Soph. Tr. 251, Antipho 121. 39 : also of a
woman, Soph. Tr. 860. II. one who exacts payment, esp.

at Athens, an officer charged with the collection of taxes, a tax-
gatherer, Dem. 778. 18, 1337. 26, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. . . 2.

one who exacts punishment or vengeance, a punisher, avenger,
Aesch. Supp. 646 ; πρ. αἵματος Aesch. Eum. 319, φόνου Soph.

El. 953 : also as Adj., σὺν δορὶ πρακτορί Aesch. Ag. 111.

Πράμνεος οἶνος, Pramnian wine, Il. II. 639, Od. 10. 235 :
acc. to ancient Interp. so called from Mount Pramnē in the
island of Icaria, or acc. to others from a place near Ephesus or

Smryna : later, the word seems to have been used of any
strong, harsh red wine made from dried grapes, without refer-
ence to its origin. The form Πράμνιος likewise occurs in Ar.
Eq. 107.

πράμος, ὁ, = πρῶμος, Ar. Thesm. 50. [ἀ]

πράν, Dor. Adv. = πρίν, πρῶν, before, of Time, hence for-
merly, one time, lately, πρᾶν ποτα a short time ago, Theocr. 2.

115, 3. 28, etc.—Its Root seems to have been πρᾶ, cf. πρίν. [ἀ]

πράνεις, ἐς, Dor. and Att. for πρηνής.

πρανίς, f. ἴξω, Dor. for πρηνίς.

πραξέειον, τό, Dim. from πᾶσις.

Πραξιδίκη, ἡ, a goddess worshipped at Athens, usu. repre-
sented bareheaded, to whom only the heads of animals were
offered in sacrifice, Orph. [Γ]

πραξικοπέω, f. ἴξω, (πᾶσις, κόπω) to do, conquer by strat-
agem, surprise or treachery, πόλιν Polyb. : hence to overreach
or outwit, τινά Id.

πράξιμος, ου, (πράσσω) practicable, feasible. II. of money,
that can be collected, recoverable, Polyb.

πράξις, εὐς, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. πρήξις, ιος, (πράσσω) a doing,
deed, business, plan, hence κατὰ πρήξιν, opp. to μαυνίδιως, ad-
visedly, on purpose, Od. 3. 72, 9. 253 ; ἰδίῃ καὶ δήμῳ πρήξις

opp. one to another, a private and a public affair, Od. 3. 82 :
and so freq. later at πράξεις :—esp. traffic, h. Ap. 397 : πρ. περὶ
τίνος the transaction respecting . . , Thuc. 6. 88 : ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι

in fact, in reality, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D : the progress, result of
a business, hence, οὐ τις πρήξις πέτεται γόσιον (no good)

comes of weeping, Il. 24. 524, explained inf. 550, by οὐ τι
πρήξις ἀκαχήμενος ; so too, οὐ τις πρήξις ἐγγίγνετο μυρομένοισιν

Od. 10. 202, 568 : λυμπεῖσθαι τινι τὴν πρᾶξιν to spoil one's
market, mar his schemes : πᾶσις πῆλιν δίδωται to grant a happy

issue, Pind. O. 1. 136, cf. Aesch. Cho. 814 ; πρ. χρημάτων their
issue, Aesch. Pers. 739. II. a doing, acting, action, freq.

in Plat., etc. ; opp. to πάθος, Plat. Legg. 876 D, to ἔξις, Id.
Rep. 434 A ; opp. to speaking, Dem. 1414. 14 : in Arist. Eth.

N. 6. 2, πᾶσις, action, is expressly distinguished from θεωρία
(speculation), and ποιησις (production).

III. euphem. for sexual commerce or intercourse, Pind. Fr. 236, Aeschin. 22.

35, 89. IV. like εὖ or κακῶς πράσσω, as if intr., a being
(well or ill) off, a certain state, condition, Hdt. 3. 65, Soph. Aj.

790, 792, etc. V. practice, trickery, treachery, Polyb.

VI. the exaction, recovery of outstanding debts, arrears, etc., πρ.
μισθοῦ, τελέων Plat. Prot. 328 B, Rep. 425 D. VII. a busi-

ness, an office, Hdn. VIII. a work, treatise, like πραγματεία.

πράδων, Adv., temperately, Ar. Ran. 856, cf. Lob. Phryn.

403 ; Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 115 a. Anm. 2 note, makes it not a
compd. of πᾶρος, νότις, but simply metaphrasis for πᾶρος from

πᾶρος, πᾶσις, as if from a collat. form πᾶδον.

ΠΡΑΨ, neut. πᾶσις : but the fem. is from πᾶσις, Ion. πρῆσις,

εἰς, v, which however is used also in masc. and neut., of all the
singul. cases : in plur. also both πᾶσις and πᾶσις in nom., πᾶσις

and πᾶσις in dat. ; but the gen. is πᾶσιον, rarely πᾶσιον,
and the neut. nom. and acc. is πᾶσις, rarely πᾶσις : the word is
post-Hom., except in h. Hom. 7. 10. (Sometimes written

πᾶσις, πᾶσις, which Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 64. 2. n., prefers : but
the authority for it is dub. : the deriv. from πᾶσις is still more so.)

Mild, soft, σέλας h. Hom. I. c. : more freq. of persons,
mild, meek, gentle, Pind., etc. ; after having been angry,

Hdt. 2. 181 : so of a horse, gentle, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29 ; of other
animals, tame, Id. An. I. 4, 9 ; πρ. τῶν τούτων ἀνθρώπων Id. Oec. :

esp. of illnesses, mild, Hipp. : of sound, gentle, low, Xen. Symp.
I. 10. II. soothing, Xen. Eq. 9. 3.

B. Adv. (from πᾶσις) πᾶσις, Plat., etc. ; (from πᾶσις),
πᾶσις, πᾶσις λέγειν τὸ πᾶσις to speak lightly of it, Xen. An.

I. 5, 14 : also πᾶσις, q. v.

C. Compar. πᾶσις, Ion. πρῆσις. Hdt. I. c. ; or πᾶσις, πᾶσις,
never πᾶσις, Lob. Phryn. 403.

πᾶσις, πᾶσις, ἡ, meekness, mildness, gentleness, like πᾶσις
(q. v.), Plat., Xen., etc.

πᾶσις, αἰ, strictly = φέρες, the midriff, diaphragm, Il. II.
579, 13. 412 ; and, since this was deemed the seat of the un-
derstanding, hence 2. usu. like φέρες, the understanding,
mind, freq. in Hom., usu. ἰδύσθαι πᾶσις : as the seat of

desire, *the heart*, II. 24. 514; hence, *ἔσχειν ἔκδοιν ἀπαρῶν* *παρῖσιν* a wife he had after his own heart, Hes. Th. 608; the sing. *πρασις*, *idos*, only in Pind. Fr. 228, Eur. Bacch. 428, 999.—Only poet. (Prob. from *φράζω*, *φρῆν*). [7]
πράσις, ἡ, a bed in a garden, garden-plot, Od. 7. 127, 2. 247, cf. *ἄνδρην*; hence, *πρασιαὶ πρασιαὶ by companies, in order*, N. T.: also in plur. a garden, esp. a kitchen-garden, Nic. (Prob. from *πράσιν*, and so strictly a bed of leeks.)
πράσιζω, f. *ισα*, (*πράσιν*) to be green as leeks.
πράσιμος, *ον*, (*πράσις*) for sale, Lat. *venalis*, Plat. Legg. 847 E, and Xen.

πράσινοις, *ος*, (*εἶδος*) like leeks in color, green; from *πράσινος*, *ος* (*πράσιν*) of a leek color, green, Arist. Meteor. [α] *πράσινώδης*, *ες*, = *πρασινειδής*.
πράσινον, τό, the plant horehound, Lat. *marrubium*, Theophr. *πράσιον*, *ος*, = *πράσινος*, Plat. Tim. 68 C. [α]
πράσιος, *εως*, ἡ, Ion. *πράσις*, *ιος*, (*πράσινος*) a selling, sale, Hdt. I. 153, 4. 17, Plat., etc.; *πράσιν τινας ποιεῖσθαι* Aeschin. 16. 22, *εἶρεν* *πρ.* Ar. Fr. 477.

πράσινης, *ος*, δ, Theophr., (*πράσινον*) *οἶνος* *πρ.* wine flavored with horehound, Diosc. 5. 58. II. (*πράσιν*) leek-green; hence, *πρασις*, *ιδος*, ἡ, a kind of precious stone, Theophr. *πράσινοειδής*, *ιδος*, ἡ, (*πράσινον*, *εἶδος*) like a leek, Hipp. *πράσιον*, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*πράσινον*) = *foreg*, Opp. *πράσινοκυρίς*, *ιδος*, ἡ, (*πράσινον*, *κείρω*) a grub which destroys leeks, sub. *κμήτη*, Arist. H. A.

πράσιονον, τό, (*πράσινον*, *κείρω*) a leek-slice, Anth. ΠΡΑΣΩΝ, τό, a leek, Chionid. Ptoch. 4, Ar. Ran. 621; also a sea-plant like a leek. (Hence by transpos. *πάρσιν*, *πάρρυν*, Lat. *porrum*.)

πράσινον, ἡ, = *πρασινούριον*.
πράσινοφάγος, *ος*, to eat leeks: from *πράσινοφάγος*, *ος*, (*φάγειν*) in Batr. poet. *Πρασσοφ.*: as a frog's name, *Leek-eater*.

πράσινοχρως, *ος*, (*χρῶς*) leek-colored.
Πρασσαῖος, *ος*, poet. for *πρασαῖος*, *Leek-green*, name of a frog, Batr. 255.

ΠΡΑΣΣΩ, Ep. and Ion. *πρήσσω*, Att. *πράττω* but not till after Cypriat, Herm. Soph. Phil. 1435; *φι* *πρᾶξω*, Ion. *πρήξω*: perf. *πέρπαχα*, and in intr. signif. pf. 2 *πέρπαγα*, (the Gramm. make *πέρπαχα* the Att., *πέρπαχα* the Hellenic form, Piers. Moer. p. 293, Meineke Menand. p. 221: *πέρπαγα* in old writers is both trans. and intr., later only intr., *πέρπαχα* from Xen. downwards always trans.): pf. pass. *πέρπαμαι*: the med. fut. *πράσσομαι* in pass. signif., Herm. Pind. P. 4. 431.—Hom. uses only pres., fut., and aor. act.

To do, work, Od. 19. 324; absol. like *ἐργάζεσθαι*, Böckh Pind. Fr. 96.

I. in Hom. usu. to achieve, bring about, effect, accomplish, it II. 1. 562, 18. 357, Od. 2. 191; *ὅστι* *πρ.* to avail, wait, II. 1. 552, etc., cf. Hes. Op. 400: *πρ.* κλέος to achieve, win it, Pind. I. 5. (4). 10; so, *πρ.* εἰρήνην, φίλαν to bring it about, Dem. 30. 16, 281. 19; but also, to attempt, plot, i. Andoc. 24. 16; to take charge, περί τινος Xen. An. 5. 6, 28; τὰ πεπραγμένα, Lat. *acta*, τὰ πεπρα. *ἴδισαι* Dem. 724. 24. 2. to accomplish, perform, make a journey, κεύθων II. 14. 282, Od. 13. 83, ὁδὸν H. Merc. 203; but, *πρ.* ἀλα to make way over the sea, go over it, Od. 9. 491, v. mox inf.; also c. gen., ὁδοῖο to finish the course, II. 24. 264, Od. 3. 476, 15. 47, 219. In this signif. always in pres., and only in Ep., cf. *διαπρήσω*.—Some, as E. M. p. 688. 1, Schol. II. 16. 282, Eust. 1779. 21, take *πρήσω* here as another word (formed from *περάω*, *πέρσω*), chiefly to explain the usage c. gen.; but the same usage is found with similar Verbs of motion, as *θῶ*, *ἐρχομαι*, *κλονέομαι* (cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 522. 2); and the usage may be explained by supposing κεύθων to be omitted, just as in *ἀνῶ*: however the phrase, *ἀλα πρήσσοντες* (v. supr.) is strange, so that even Rhianus read *πλήσσοντες*; and Buttm. Lexil. in voc., though he rejects a twofold Root, yet considers the signif. *περάω*, *πέραιεν* to bring (a journey) to an end, as the orig. signif. of *πρήσω*.

II. to follow a business, trade, esp. of traders, and merchants: hence 2. *πρ.* ἴδια or τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πράττειν to attend to, mind one's own affairs, to keep oneself to oneself, live in private, esp. to avoid public life, Xen., etc.; but 3. *πράτ-*

τειν τὰ κοινὰ, τὰ πολιτικά, τὰ τῆς πόλεως to manage state-affairs, take part in the government, Plat., and Xen.; but also without any addition, as, *ικάνως πράττειν* an able statesman or minister, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 15; hence in gen. to treat, negotiate, τινὶ with another, Thuc. 5. 76; *πρ.* τινὶ ὅπως . . . 3. 4; *πρ.* ἑσὶ τινα 1. 131, 132; and in Pass., *εἰ μή τι σὺν ἀγρίῳ ἐπράσσοτο* unless some tampering had been practised, Soph. O. T. 125, cf. Thuc. 5. 83; hence also, *πρ.* *θηβαῖος* τὰ πράγματα to manage matters for the interest of the Thebans, Dem. 365. 15; and so absol., *πράττειν* *Φιλίππῳ* II. 126. 3: but, *πρ.* τινὶ πόλιν to betray it to one, Polyb.

III. to do, practise, Lat. *agere*, freq. in Att.: πολλὰ *πρ.* = *πολυπραγμαγεῖν*, Ar. Ran. 228, etc.; and then absol. to act, opp. to *πάσχειν*, Plat. Rep. 527 A, etc.: *μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐπράττειν*, i. e. he took our side, Isae. 52. 5.

IV. seemingly intr., to be in a certain state or condition, *fare so and so*, have such and such success, δ σόλος οὐτὼ ἐπρήξε Hdt. 3. 25, ubi v. Valck., cf. 4. 77, Thuc. 7. 24; so too, ὡς ἐπρήξε Hdt. 7. 18; esp., εὖ or κακῶς *πράττειν* to fare, come off well or ill, first in Hdt. 1. 24, 42, etc.; so too, *φλαύρω* *πρ.* Hdt. 6. 94; *πρ.* καλῶς, μακαρίως, παντρός, ταπεινῶς, οὐχ ὡς λόγος *πράττειν* etc., Arr.—but here too the word is strictly transit., and the phrase is ellipt.; for it is in full εὖ *πράττειν* (τὰ αὐτοῦ) to bring one's affairs to a good issue; and Xen. actually says, εὖ *πράττειν* τὰ πολιτικά, τὰ γεωργικά, τὰ ἱατρικά to prosper as a statesman, etc., Mem. 1. 6, 8, 3, 9, 8; but in these phrases the success or failure is always considered as the result of our own good or bad conduct, while in *εὐνθεῖν* and *δυστυχεῖν* it depends wholly on chance and the like, Ib. 3. 9, 14; the pf. 2 *πέρπαγα* is very freq. in this signif., Seidl. Eur. Tro. 625 (604). 2. but εὖ and κακῶς *πράττειν* were also used in a peccul. signif., to deal well or ill, oft. c. dat. pers., to behave well or ill towards one: but, *πράττειν* *τινὶ* *τι* to effect or procure good or evil for another, Soph. Aj. 446, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 196; so too, *πράττειν* *τὶ* *τινος*, e. g. *σωτηρίαν* *τινὸς* to effect another's safety, look to it.

3. euphem. for to have commerce or sexual intercourse, Theocrit. 2. 143, in Pass., cf. *πρᾶξις* III. V. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *πράττειν* *τινὰ* *τι* to do something to one, like *δρᾶν*, *εἰπὲν* *τινὰ* *τι* etc., Isocr. 251 E. 2. but freq. c. dupl. acc. in another sense, *πράττειν* *τινὰ* *ἀργύριον* to exact money from one, first in Hdt. 3. 58; *πράσσει* *με* *τόκον* he makes me pay up the interest, Batr. 186; *πρ.* *τινὰ* *χρέος* Pind. O. 3. 12; and then very freq. in Att., esp. of state-officers, who collected the taxes, cf. *πρόκτωρ* II, *πρᾶξις* VI, and *εἰσπράττα*, *ἐκπράττα*; also, *πρ.* *τι* *πρά* *τινος* to obtain or demand from another, Hdt. 1. 106, cf. Duker Thuc. 8. 5; metaph., *φόνον* *πράττειν* to exact punishment for a murder, to take vengeance for it, and so to avenge, punish, Aesch. Eum. 624: *πράττειν* *τινὰ* *τι* *ὕπερ* *τινος* to demand from one as the price for a thing, Luc.: also in Pass., *πέρπαγε* *μὲν* *ὅν* *φόρον* called on to pay up the tribute, Thuc. 8. 5;—Med., *πρᾶξασθαι* *τινα* *ἀργύριον*, *μισθόν*, *τόκον* to exact money, etc. for oneself, first in Hdt. 2. 126, and freq. in Att. writers, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 482; also, *φόρον* *πράσσεισθαι* *ἀπὸ* or *ἐκ* *τινός* *πολέου* Thuc. 8. 5, 37; freq. with a bad sense attached, to extort money.

VI. c. acc. pers., *πράττειν* *τινὰ* to make an end of him, prob. only in Aesch. Cho. 440: in part. perf. pass. *πέρπαγες* *ἔκδοι*, utterly ruined, like Lat. *confectus* for *perditus*, Ib. 131, ubi nunc *πέρπαγες*. [α] by nature in *πράσσω*, as the Ion. *πρήσω* shews, Buttm. Lexil. in voc. fin.]

πράσιωδης, *ος*, (*πράσιν*) = *πρασινειδής*.
πράτος, *εἰς*, *έον*, (*πράσσω*) to be sold, for sale, Lat. *venalis*, Plat. Legg. 849 C.

πράτηρ, ἦρος, *ος*, Ion. *πρητήρ*, (*πράσσω*) a seller, dealer, Plat. Legg. 915 D. Hence

πρητήριον, τό, Ion. *πρητήρ*, a place for selling, a market, Hdt. 7. 23, neut. from

πρητήριος, *ια*, *ιον*, Ion. *πρητήρ*, (*πρητήρ*) belonging to sale.
πράτης, *ος*, *δ*, = *πράτηρ*, Isae. ap. Poll. 7. 8. [α]

πράσιος, *ος*, *δ*, = *πράτηρ*, rare word.
πράτος, *ος*, *ον*, verb. Adj. from *πράσσω*, = *πράτειος*.

πράτος, *ος*, *ον*, Dor. for *πράτος*, like *θακος* for *θακος*. Strictly contr. from Dor. Superl. *πράτατος*.

πράτρια, *η*, fem. from *πράτηρ*.
πράττω, Att. for *πράσσω*.

πρᾶυγελος, αὖτος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. πρηγ-, *softly-smiling*, Anth. [ῥ]
πρᾶυδμος, *ov*, of gentle mind, LXX. [ῥ]
πρᾶυλογος, *ov*, of gentle words. [ῥ]
πρᾶυμενής, ἐς, (μένος) of gentle spirit. Adv. -νῶς. [ῥ]
πρᾶυμνις, ιως, ὁ, ἡ, of gentle counsel, gracious, kindly, Pind. O. 6. 71. [ῥ]

πρᾶυνος, *ov*, of gentle mind, Orph. [ῥ]
πρᾶυνος, εως, ἡ, a softening, appeasing, Arist. Rhet. [ᾱ]; and
πρᾶυντικός, ἡ, *ov*, fit for softening, appeasing, lb.: from
πρᾶυνω, Ep. and Ion. πρῆνω [ῥ], fut. ἴνω: pl. pass. πέπρω-
μαι Ael.: (πρᾶυ). To make soft, mild, gentle, to soften, sooth,
calm, πνοιὰς πρῆνεν Hes. Th. 254; τιῶν Hes. Op. 795, h.
Hom. Merc. 417: πρ. τιῶν λόγους Aesch. Pers. 837; πρ. ὀργήν
Eur. Phrix. 6. 3; πρ. ἔλκος to soothe a raging sore, Soph. Phil.
650: also in Plat., and Xen.:—Pass. to become soft or gentle,
grow milder, πρῆνωμένου τοῦ χεμῶνός Hdt. 2. 25; and of pas-
sion, to abate, Id. 2. 121, 4

πρᾶυπάθεια, ἡ, gentleness, Philo: [πᾶ] and
πρᾶυπάθειω, to be gentle, Philo: [ῥ] from
πρᾶυπάτης, ἐς, (πάχω) of gentle temper.
πρᾶυς, πρᾶεια, πρᾶῦ, Ion. πρηῦς, v. sub πρᾶος.
πρᾶυτης, ἡ, softness, mildness, whether physical or
moral, LXX: opp. to ἀγριότης, χαλεπότης. [ῥ]

πρᾶυτροπος, *ov*, gentle of mood, Plut.
πρεγεία, πρεγυντής, πρεγύντος, ἡ, Cret. for πρεσβεία,
-βυντής, -βυτος, cf. sq.
πρεγύς, Dor. and Aeol. form of πρέσβυς, Buttm. Lexil. voc.
προσελύν v.

πρεμνιάδω, =sq., Hesych.
πρεμνίζω, f. (σω, (πρέμνω) to stub up, root up, Lat. excodicare.
πρέμνιον, τό, Dim. from πρέμνω.
πρέμνωθεν, Adv., from the stump, root and branch, utterly,
cf. πρῆμνωθεν: from

πρέμνω, τό, the bottom of the trunk of a tree, the stump, also
in gen. the stem, trunk, Lat. codex, caudex, truncus, h. Hom.
Merc. 238. II. the root or bottom of anything, πρέμνα Q. Sm.
Pind. Fr. 58; in gen. a basis, metaph., πρ. ἀπεργίς X. Sm.
(No doubt akin to πρῆμνός.)

πρέμνος, ὁ, =foreg., dub.
πρεμνώδης, ἐς, (πρέμνω, εἶδος) like a trunk, massy, thick.

πρέπων, *ov*τος, τό, part. from πρέπω, q. v.
πρεπόντως, Adv. part. from πρέπω, in fit manner, fitly, meetly,
Aesch. G. 687: besemingly, gracefully, Pind. O. 3. 16.
πρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρέπω) distinguished, eminent, honorable,
Laccon. word, Ar. Lys. 1298.

ΠΡΕΠΩ: the pres. and impf. were chiefly in use: but a fut.
πρέψω occurs Aesch. Eum. 995, and Plat.; and aor. ἐπρέψα
Aesch. Fr. 393, Plat. Charm. 158 C. To strike the senses,
e. g. to catch the eye, be clearly seen or heard, etc., be con-
spicuous among a number, ιδεῖ πάντων Il. 12. 104; μετ' ἀγο-
ρέμενσι Od. 8. 172, Hes. Th. 92: to be distinguished in or
by a thing, τιῶν Od. 18. 2: always of impressions on the senses:
as, 2. on the eye, to be clearly seen, appear, Hom., and
freq. in Aesch.: so too, ἐπὶ τοι πρέπει ὁμαίναν αἰδῶς h. Cer.
214. 3. on the ear, βοᾷ πρέπει the cry sounds loud and
clear, Aesch. Ag. 321. 4. on the smell, to be strong or
rank, lb. 1311: and so 5. in gen. to be plain or manifest,
πειράντι χυρῶς πρέπει Pind. P. 10. 106. II. to be like, πρ.
τιῶν εἶδος to be like one in form, Pind. P. 2. 70: also c. inf.,
τοῖδε γὰρ δρόμῳ φατός Περικύων πρέπει μαβῆν his running is
like Persian to behold, i. e. one may see it is Persian, Aesch.
Pers. 247, cf. Supp. 719; also c. ὅς et inf., πρέπει ὅς τῆρανός
εἰσὶν ἀνδρ. Id. 664; ὅς πένθιμος πρέπει ὄδῳ Eur. Supp.
1056; for inf. we sometimes have a partic., Schäf. Dion. Comp.
p. 212.

III. in gen. to become, desume, suit, c. dat. pers.,
θανάτι θανατοῖσι πρέπει Pind. l. 5 (4). 20; τοῖς ὀλβίοις γε καὶ
τόις κακοῖσι πρέπει Aesch. Ag. 941: hence 2. most freq.
impers. πρέπει, like Lat. deest, it is fitting, it becoms, suits, be-
comes, from Hdt. downwards, both of outward circumstances
and moral fitness, usu. c. dat. pers. et inf., ὅν πρέπει ἄμυν
λόγειν τέλῃ Theogn. 235, and so Pind., and Trag.; c. acc.
pers. et inf., Pind. O. 2. 31, Aesch. Ag. 483, Supp. 203; c. acc.
inf. only, Aesch. Ag. 636, etc.: when the acc. follows it alone.

this depends on an inf. omitted, as, τίσασθαι οὔτω, ὥς ἐκείνους
[τίσασθαι] πρέπει Hdt. 4. 139, cf. 8. 68, 1; so, ἀμειβεσθαι ὥς
ἐξένους [ἀμειβεσθαι] πρέπει Aesch. Supp. 195: very rarely c.
gen. pers., πρέπον ἡν δαίμονος τοῦ μοῦ τοῦδε this were well worth
of my evil genius, Soph. Ag. 534: but acc. to Thom. h.
p. 734, it is never so with πρέπει, but only with πρέπον εἶναι,
so that the gen. depends on the substantive force of the Partic.

3. part. neut. τό πρέπον, *ov*τος, that which is seemly, fit-
ness, propriety, Lat. decorum, Cic. Off. 1. 17.—(Buttm. Lexil.
v. θεωσπρότος, q. v., refers πρέπω to the root πείρω, περῶω, acc.
to the orig. signif.) Hence

πρεπῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fit, becoming, suitable, proper, like part.
πρέπον, *ov*τα, *ov*, Ar. Plut. 793, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 B.

πρέπων, *ov*τος, ὁ, a kind of sea-fish, Opp.
πρεσβῶ, ἡ, ἡ, pecul. old Ep. fem. of πρέσβυς, the august,
honored, in ll. always epith. of a goddess, in Od. of a mortal,
like δία and πότνια; so c. gen., πρεσβᾶ Κλυμένην θυγατρῶν Od.
3. 452: in sense of never aged. Cf. πρεσβεῖρα and πρεσβήτις.

πρεσβεία, ἡ, (πρεσβέω) age, eldership, κατὰ πρεσβῆν by
the right of the elder, Aesch. Pers. 4: 2 and hence, II. rank,
dignity, respect, Plat. Rep. 509 B. III. an embassy, em-
bassage, Ar. Lys. 570, Plat., etc. 2. the body of ambassa-
dors, as we say, the Embassy, Thuc. 1. 72, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 2,
Aeschin. 29, 30, etc. (This sense arose from elders being usu.
chosen as ambassadors.) IV. intercession, dub.

πρεσβῆων, τό, Ion. and Ep. πρεσβίων, (πρεσβέω) :—a gift of
honor, such as was usu. offered to the elders, Il. 8. 289: in
usu. in plur. privilege, prerogative, πρεσβεία δίδοναι τινὶ τι
to give him as a privilege, Plat. Gorg. 524 A; π. λαβῆν, ἔχειν
to take, have as one's right, Dem. 955. 11, 1003. 10: cf. γέρας:
c. gen., πρεσβεία γῆς the chief share, sway of the land, Soph.
Fr. 19. II. old age itself, LXX. Hence

πρεσβεῖω, to present with a gift of honor:—Med. to honor,
adore, Lyc.

πρεσβεῖρα, ἡ, =πρέσβα, fem. of πρέσβυς, δεῶν πρεσβεῖρα h.
Hom. Ven. 32, cf. Eur. I. T. 963; and so applied in parody
by Ar. Ach. 883; to a large eel, πρεσβεῖρα Κοκκῶν κορών.

πρεσβέυμα, αὖτος, τό, (πρεσβέω) one sent on an embassy, an
ambassador, Eur. Supp. 173, cf. παίδευμα etc.

πρεσβεῖς, ὁ, an ambassador, only found in dat. plur. πρεσβεῶσι
Lyc., v. Lob. Phryn. 69; for the pl. πρέσβητες in Hes. Sc. 245,
usu. wrongly written πρεσβῆτες, belongs to πρέσβυς I. 2.

πρεσβέσις, ἡ, dub. l. in Dion. H. for sq., Lob. Phryn. 532.
πρεσβυσίς, ἡ, (πρεσβέω) a being sent on an embassy, em-
bassage, Trag. 1. 73.

πρεσβεύτρια, ἡ, an ambadress, poet. fem. of sq.

πρεσβυντής, *ov*, ὁ, (πρεσβέω) an ambassador, Thuc. 5. 4,
etc.: the plur. is usu. of πρέσβητες, though of πρεσβεῶντα occurs,
as in Thuc. 8. 77. Hence

πρεσβυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, fit for an ambassador
or embassy, Polyb.

πρεσβεῖω, f. εἶσω, (πρέσβυς) intr., to be older or eldest, τῶν
Valck. Hdt. 7. 2; opp. to νεώτερος Soph. O. C. 374. 2. to
rank before, take precedence of others, c. gen., πρ. τῶν πολλῶν
πόλεων Plat. Legg. 752 E, cf. infr.: hence to rule over, c. gen.,
Ὀλύμπου πρ. Soph. Ag. 1389; c. dat., Id. Fr. 256; and absol.,
to be best, Id. Ant. 720. 3. trans. to place as oldest, first,
highest, to put first in rank, Aesch. Eum. 1: hence to pay honor
or worship to, τιῶν Id. Cho. 488, Soph. Tr. 1065, Plat., etc.:—
Pass. to be first or foremost, hold the first place, Aesch. Eum.
21 πρεσβεῖται κακῶν is most notable of mischiefs, Id. Cho. 631:
to have the advantage, have the best of it, Lat. antiquior esse,
Aesch. Ag. 1300; cf. πρέσβυς I. fin.

II. to be an ambas-
sador, treat, negotiate as one, Eur. Heracl. 479, Ar. Ach. 610,
and Xen.; c. acc., πρ. τῇν εἰρήνῃν to negotiate peace, Andoc.
26. 21, etc.:—elsewh. the Med. (aor. ἐπρεσβεῦσθαι Thuc. 6.
104, 8. 5.) is usu. in the signf., to send ambassadors, πρεσβεῖ-
σθαι κατὰ τῆς Thuc. 1. 92, 4. 41, etc.: also to go as ambas-
sador, Id. 5. 39.

πρέσβῃ, ἡ, Ion. for πρέσβα, but not in Hom.

πρεσβήτων, τό, Ion. for πρεσβείων, II.
πρεσβήτις, ἴδιος, ἡ, =πρέσβα, πρεσβήτις τιμῇ the highest or most
ancient honor, h. Hom. 29. 3.

πρέσβις, ὁ, = πρεσβευτής, only in Lacon. Inscr.

πρέσβις, ἡ, poet. for πρεσβεία, age, κατά πρέσβιν according to age, h. Hom. Merc. 431. II. an aged woman. 2. an ambassador.

πρεσβίστατος, η, ον, = sq., Nic.

πρεσβίστατος, η, ον, Superl. of πρέσβις, h. Hom. 30. 2.

πρέσβος, τό, poet. for πρεσβευμα, an object of reverence, Aesch. Pers. 623, Ag. 855.

πρεσβυγένης, ον, (γενέθλι) = πρεσβυγενής, Orph.

πρεσβυγένεια, ἡ, seniority of birth, Hdt. 6. 51: from

πρεσβυγενής, ἐς, (γένης) elder, esp. first-born, Il. 11. 249,

Seidl. Eur. Tro. 610 (590): in gen. old, ancient, both of persons and

things, as, πρ. χρόνος Cratin. Chir. 3. II. of πρεσβυγε-

νείας, Lacon. for οἱ γέροντες, Lat. senatus, Plut.

πρέσβυς, υος and εως, ὁ, old, an old man, poet. for πρεσβύτης,

but in this signif. only in acc. and voc. πρέσβυ, πρέσβυ, and these

and almost exclus. poet., with fem. πρέσβα Hom., πρέσβειρα h.

Hom., πρεσβίης h. Hom., and πρέσβις. The Compar. πρεσβύ-

τερος, α, ον, elder, is more freq. from Hom. downwards. In Poetry

and Prose, though we also find ὁ πρέσβυς in Posit. = ὁ πρεσβύ-

τερος, Aesch. Ag. 184, 205, 530; also, πρεσβυτέρα ἀριθμοῦ

older than the fit number, Pind. Fr. 236; πρ. βουλάι the wise

counsels of age, Id. P. 2. 122. So too the Superl. πρεσβύ-

τατος, η, ον, eldest, more definitely πρ. γενεῇ Il. 6. 24: the

Superl. πρεσβύτατος is in h. Hom. 30. 2, Aesch. Theb. 390,

and Soph.: πρεσβύτατος in Nic. Ther. 344. In Prose, ὁ

πρεσβύτης is more usu. for the posit. 2. the plur. οἱ πρέ-

σβεις, dat. πρέσβειν, occurs in old Poets in signif. of aged

men, elders, but always implying dignity, and so chiefs, princes,

(cf. infr. 111), Aesch. Pers. 840: irreg. nom. pl. πρεσβῆες Hes.

Sc. 245, oft. wrongly written πρεσβῆες, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr.

§ 58, in voc. The dual, πρέσβοι, occurs, Ar. Fr. 495. 3.

the Superl. is oft. used in signif. reverend, honored, from the

respect paid to the aged and experienced, Aesch. Theb. 390,

Soph. Fr. 523, etc.; so too in Prose, Plat. Legg. 717 B: so

too the Compar., of things, ὡς πρ. ὅτι Plat. Symp. 218 D:

πρεσβύτερον τί ἔχειν is just—Lat. aliquid (usu. nihil) antiquius

habere, to deem higher, more important, so, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πρεσβύ-

τερα ποιεῖσθαι ἢ τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 5. 63; so, ὁδὲν πρεσβύ-

τερον νόμῳ τὰ σωφρονίστας Eur. Incert. 11; and, so, πρεσβύ-

τερον κρίνει τι Thuc. 4. 61: πρεσβυτέρως γυναιστικὴν μουσικὴν

τετιμῆται Plat. Rep. 548 C: hence, merely of greatness,

πρεσβύτερον κακὸν κακοῦ one evil greater than another, Soph.

O. T. 1365; cf. πρεσβύτερος 1. 3. II. an ambassador, in sing.

only in Poets, as Aesch. Supp. 728; gen. πρέσβευς Ar. Ach.

93, Proverb. ap. Schol. Il. 4. 394: the prose sing. is πρεσβευ-

τής: but for the plur. πρέσβεις is most usu. even in Prose.

III. at Sparta a political title, an elder, like γέρον, in sing.

πρέσβους Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 610, just like the Anglo-Sax. al-

dermen. [v] (Döderlein derives it from πρέτω, πρέφω, and so

strictly one that is conspicuous, like βλασφημος from βλάπτω,

φάσκαλον from φάσκιον, σφαγή.)

πρεσβύτες, ἡ, dub. 1. for πρεσβύτερος.

πρεσβύτερον, τό, a council of elders (πρεσβύτεροι), N. T.

πρεσβυτής, ἦτος, ἡ, (πρέσβυς) age.

πρεσβυτής, ον, ὁ, an old man, Lat. senex, Eur., Plat., etc.,

fem. πρεσβυτίς, ἰδος, an old woman, Aesch. Eum. 731, 1027:

cf. πρέσβυς. II. a long-sighted person, as the old are wont to

be, Arist. Prob.: opp. to μωφά. [v] Hence

πρεσβυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an old man, belonging to, fit for one,

Plat. Legg. 685 A. Adv. —κώς.

πρεσβυτίς, ἰδος, fem. of πρεσβυτής, an old woman.

πρεσβυτοδόκος, ον, (πρεσβυτής, δέχομαι) receiving the aged,

Aesch. Supp. 666.

πρεμνεία, ἡ, softness, gentleness of temper, graciousness,

Eur. Or. 1323: from

πρεμνής, ἐς, soft of temper, gentle of mood, kind, friendly,

Aesch., and Eur.: πρ. τύχη Aesch. Ag. 1647. II. propiti-

ating, χαῖ Aesch. Pers. 609, cf. 685: agreeable, welcome. Adv.

—νῶς, Aesch. Pers. 220, 224, etc.—Poet. word. (Acc. to some

from πρὸ and εὐμενής: but really from πρᾶθ, πρῆθ, and μένος,

and so contr. for πρημνής.)

πρεών, ὄνος, ὁ, = πρῶν, Anth.

πρήξις, Ion. for πρήγμα, Theogn., and Hdt.

πρηγματεύομαι, Ion. for πρήγμα, Hdt.

πρηγορεύω, = προαγορεύω, Hesych.

πρηγρόν, ὄνος, ὁ, = πρηγορεύω, Ar. Av. 1113, Eq. 374.

πρηδών, ὄνος, ὁ, (πῖμπρημι, πρήσω) a burn, a swelling, Nic.

πρηθῖνα, Ion. for πρήθῖνα, inf. aor. pass. of πῖμπρημι.

πρήθω, ἡ, ἴσω: aor. ἔπρησα, to blow, blow up, swell out by blow-

ing, ἔπρησεν δ' ἄνεμος μέσων ἱστίων Od. 2. 427; so too, ἐν δ'

ἄνεμος πρήσεν μέσων ἱστίων Il. 1. 481: ἔλα νότον πρήσαντος

Anth.: hence, πρηστήρ, πρήστις. 2. to blow out, drive out

by blowing, αἷμα ἀπὸ στόμα κατὰ κάρη ρίνας πρήσῃ he blew a

shower of blood from his mouth and nostrils, Il. 16. 350: hence,

πρήστις, πρήστις: cf. ἀναπρήσθαι. 3. to blow into a flame, fan,

πρ. πυρὸς μένος Ar. Rh.—Only poet. II. intr. to blow,

Ar. Rh.

B. For the signif. to burn, v. sub πῖμπρημι; and on the

possible union of these two signif., v. burn and to blow, v.

Buttm. Lexil. in voc.: cf. also πρῶν B.

πρηκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Ion. for πρηκτήρ, q. v., Hom.

πρημαδίη, ἡ, name of a kind of olive, Nic. II. = πρημάς.

πρημαῖον, (πρήθω) to blow, blow hard, πρημαῖονσαι θέλλαι

Ar. Nub. 336. II. trans., to blow up.

πρημάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of tunny-fish: also written πρημάς,

Plat. (Com.) Europ. 23; also, πρημάς, πρημαδίη, πρημαδίη.

πρήν, ὁ, = πρῶν, πρῶν.

πρηγνῶν, Adv., forwards, headlong, Nonn.: from

πρηγνῆς, ἐς, gen. ἐός, contr. οἷς, Ion. for Dor. and Att. πρᾶνῆς,

Lat. pronus, bent forward, head-foremost, headlong, freq. in

Hom., usu. with Verbs of falling and lying, πρηγνῆς ἔκπεσ, κέ-

πτεισε, ἦρπτε, ἐλίσσθη etc.; also, πρηγνῆς ἐν κοίρῃ, cf. Hes. Sc.

365; πρ. ἐπὶ γαίης and ἐπὶ γαίῃ also freq. in Hes.: opp. to

ὑπίτιος, Il. 11. 179: and so πρηγνῆς and ὑπίτιος when applied to

man signify respectively before and behind, when to animals,

beneath and above: so in Lat., pronus and supinus, Schneid.

Arist. H. A. 2. 6, Cur. Poster. ad 4. 1, 7: freq. of hills and

heights, steep, abrupt, πρᾶνῆς Xen. (On the deriv. and kindred

words v. πρῶ, sub fin.) Hence

πρηγνῶ, f. ἴω and ἔω, to make to bend forwards, throw head-

long, Lyc., in Pass. πρ. πόλιν to race a city to the ground,

Euphor. Fr. 16, and Nonn., cf. Valck. Hdt. 6. 27. Hence

πρηγνισμός, ὁ, a throwing headlong.

πρήξαι, Ion. for πρᾶξαι, inf. aor. from πρᾶσσω, Hom.

πρήξις, ἰος, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for πρᾶξις, q. v., Hom. and Hdt.

πρήστις, ἰος, ἡ, Ion. for πρᾶστις, sale, Hdt.

πρήσις, εως, ἡ, (πῖμπρημι, πρήσω) a sitting on fire. II.

(πρήθω) a blowing up, Aretae.

πρήσιμα, ατος, τό, (πρήθω) an inflamed or swollen part, an

inflammation or swelling, Hipp.

πρήσιμος, Ep. and Ion. for πρᾶσιμος, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

πρηστύνω, dub., v. διαπρηστύνω.

πρηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πῖμπρημι, πρήσω) a meteor, a flash of light-

ning; hence a thunder-storm, Hes. Th. 846; βροταλ τε καὶ

πρηστήρες ἐπεισιπτοῦσι Hdt. 7. 42. II. (πρήθω) a violent

wind, hurricane, storm, Ar. Lys. 974: metaph., a pair of bellows,

Ar. Rh. 2. a water-spout: in gen. any swollen stream, and

so metaph. a flood of tears, Eur. Thes. 1. 3. πρηστήρες the

veins of the neck when swollen by anger, perch. also the arteries.

4. a kind of serpent, whose bite is poisonous.

πρηστήριος, ον, (πρηστήρ) burning, flashing.

πρηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρήθω) = foreg., Gal.

πρήστις, ἡ, = πρῆστις, q. v.

πρητῖν, ἦρος, ὁ, = περῶνιτος, ἐνιαυσίος, a year old: esp. a

yearling lamb, hence ἐπιπρητῖν. (On the deriv. and kindred

words v. πρῶ.)

πρητῖριον, ὄν, Ion. for πρᾶτῖριον, Hdt. 7. 23.

πρητῖνελος, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for πρᾶτῖνελος. [v]

πρητῖνιμος, ον, Ion. for πρᾶτῖνιμος, with mild laws.

πρητῖνιμοις, ὄν, Ion. for πρᾶτῖνιμοις, with mild laws. II.

with gentle manners, gentle, meek, Anth. [v]

πρητῖνιμος, ον, Ion. for πρᾶτῖνιμος. [v]

πρητῖνιον, Ion. for πρᾶτῖνιον, h. Hom., and Hdt. [v]: from

πρητῖς, εἰα, ὁ, Ion. for πρᾶτῖς, h. Hom., and Hdt. [v] Hence

πρητῖνελος, ατος, ὁ, with tamed neck, ταῖπος Anth. [v]

πρητῖνι, ὄνος, ὁ, a jutting rock, foreland, headland, Hes. Sc.

437; the forms *πρεόν*, *πρών*, *πρών* are equiv. (From *πριν*, *πρίν*, akin to *πρηνής*, v. *πρό*.)

*ΠΡΙΨΑΜΑΙ, defect. Dep., only found in aor. *ἐπρίψαμην*, (for *ἐπρίψαμην* is not Att., though the other tenses are supplied by *ἀνέσθαι*, q. v., and cf. Lob. Phryn. 138, Buttm. Catal. in v.); conj. *πρίψωμαι*: opt. *πρίψωμην*, imperat. *πρίψατο* and *πρίω*: inf. *πρίψασθαι*: part. *πρίψαμένος*: Hom., only in Od., and always in 3 indie. without augm. *πρίω*. To buy, Hom., and Att. Construct., c. dat. pretii, *πρ. κρεττέσων κοῖων* with one's money, death, Od. 14. 115, 452; later c. gen., *θανόντω* to purchase by his Pind. P. 6. 38: metaph. *οὐδέναν λόγον πρίψασθαι* to buy at no price, Soph. Aj. 477; c. gen. pretii, acc. rei, et dat. pers., *πόσων πρίψαται οὐτὰ χωρίδια* Ar. Ach. 812, cf. Ran. 1229, Soph. Ant. 1170; but *πρ. τὴν παρά τω* Hdt. 9. 94:—on Ar. Ach. 34. 35, v. sub *πρίων*. (Also *πρίω* to *πρίω*, *πρίω*, *πρίω*.) [1]

πρίωμαι, to shave the head, because Priam was always represented on the stage with a bald head.

Πρίωψις, f. *ισα*, Ion. *πρίωψις*, to be lewd, like *Priapus*, Anth. Πρίωψις, δ, Dim. from *Priapos*, strictly a little or young *Priapus*: hence II. usu. a post, stake. Hence

Πρίωψισκος, to make like *Priapus*. Hence

Πρίωψισκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, made like *Priapus*.

Πρίωψισμός, δ, (Πρίωψις) *priapism*, *lewdness*, like *σαυραλισμός*.

Πρίωψος, δ, Ion. Πρίωψος, *Priapus*, the god of gardens and vineyards, and in gen. of agriculture, whose worship arose at a late period in Lampascus and spread over all Greece: the Poets have also a plur. Πρίωψοι, like *Σάτυροι*, Mosch. 3. 27. He is variously described as the son of Adonis and Aphrodite, or of Hermes and Chioné: he was usu. represented by a rude wooden terminal figure, painted red, with a club or garden-knife; and with a large generative organ, as the symbol of the fructifying principle in nature, v. Voss Mythol. Br. 2. p. 295:—hence

II. the *membrum virile*. [ω] Hence

Πρίωψος, es, (εἶδος) like *Priapus*, *lewd*.

πρίωψες, et, the Lat. *principes*, in Polyb.

Πρίωψος, δ, Acol. for *Priapos*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 27 Ann. 20 n.

πρίω, f. *ισα*, = *πρίω*, to save, Plat. Theag. p. 124 A, cf. Poll. 7. 114; later very freq.

Πρίωπος, δ, Ion. for *Πρίωπος*. [1]

πριωμίδης, ἡ, v. *πριωμίδης*.

πρίω, Dor. *πρίω*, Adv. of Time: I. in independent sentences, before, formerly, erst, one time, Lat. *prius*, and in gen. of past time, freq. in Hom., who uses *πρίω* just in the same way, Il. 2. 112, 344, Od. 5. 334, etc.: *πρίω* ye also is freq.: *μή πρίω* = *μή πρότερον* not before, Il. 24. 781, etc. 2. for *πρίω* we oft. have *τοπρίω*, like *τοπρίω*, Il. 6. 125, Od. 3. 265, etc., Hdt. 1. 129; *τοπρίω* ye Il. 5. 54:—many times *τὸ πρίω* division, as Wolf in his earlier Edd. of Hom., but *τοπρίω* differs from *τὸ πρίω*, v. infr. 5.

3. before that, first, *πρίω* *κν καλ νῦν φέρετο* ere that even night would be gone, Od. 11. 330; *πρίω δέ κν οὐτὶ δεχομένη* Od. 14. 155.

4. the notion of past time is strengthened, by *πρίω ποτε* once on a time, Od. 6. 4; *πρίω ποτε* and *δή τότε* ye opposed, Od. 15. 226; and still more, *πολὺ πρίω* long ago, Il. 9. 250, Od. 2. 167.

5. in Att. oft. inserted ellipt. between the Art. and its Subst., δ *πρίω* *Αἰγέως* (sc. δ *πρίω* *ὄν*), ancient *Aegeus*, Soph. O. C. 69; δ *πρίω* *μετάρω* the giants of olden time, Aesch. Pr. 151; and freq., ἡ *πρίω* *ἡμέρα*, τὸ *πρίω* *ἔργον* etc.:—hence it appears that *τοπρίω* and *τὸ πρίω* differ, for in *τοπρίω* the Art. belongs immediately to the Adv., in *τὸ πρίω* to the following Subst.

II. still oftener *πρίω* serves as a relative Adv., before that, before, . . . Lat. *priusquam*, very freq. in Hom., who in this signif. also uses *πρίω* ye, as also Hes., and Hdt.: 1. c. indicat. pres., and (more usu.) fut., Il. 1. 29, *πρίω* ye Od. 13. 336, Hes. Op. 736; c. indic. aor., h. Ap. 357; but *πρίω* ye *δρε* c. indic. aor. up to the time when. . . Od. 13. 322; so too, *πρίω* ye *δρε* *δῆ*, c. indic. aor., Il. 12. 437, Od. 4. 180; and c. indic. impf., Il. 9. 588:—generally with the Indic., *πρίω* answers to Lat. *donec tandem*, Elmsl. Med. 1142.

2. c. conj. aor., Il. 24. 551, Od. 10. 175; so too, *πρίω* ye Il. 18. 135, Od. 17. 9; and *πρίω* ye *δρε* *ὄν* Od. 2. 374: in Att. this mood was regul. only put after *πρίω* ye, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 62 C, as also in Hdt. 3. 109, 4. 196; yet *ὄν* is oft. omitted by Trag., Pors. Med. 222, Elmsl. Ib. (215), and even

in early Att. Prose, acc. to Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 62 C:—further, *πρίω* ye *ὄν* is as usu. in Att. as *πρίω* ye *γε*, Elmsl. Ach. 176. Strictly, *πρίω*, *πρίω* ye, was foll. by conj., only when the foreg. clause is negat. or prohibitory, Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 215.

3. c. optat. aor., if the foreg. clause contains a negat., not before. . . , not until. . . , Il. 21. 580; so too, *πρίω* *κν* Od. 3. 117; so, *πρίω* ye Hes. Sc. 17, where *πρίω* ye also goes before in the negat. protasis; also *πρίω* ye *δρε* *δῆ* Il. 9. 488. 4. most freq. c. inf. aor., and if there be a new subject, c. acc. et inf.; very oft. in Hom., Hdt., etc.: *πρίω* ye Il. 3. 430, Od. 23. 138, etc.; and *πρίω* ye Hdt. 1. 140:—less freq. c. inf. pres. or perf. A distinction in the signs. of *πρίω* with these three tenses is attempted by Elmsl. Med. 78, and still more nicely by Herm. ad l. 5. for *πρίω* ye we also find *πρίω* ye *ἡ*, as, *ὅτρε τὴν νῦν ὅρκια ἔσονται*, *πρίω* ye *ἡ* *ἔτερον* ye *πεσόντα* *ἀλματος* *δοῦναι* *Ἄρνα* not until. . . , Il. 22. 266, cf. 5. 288, where however *ἡ* is pleon., as *πρίω* has of itself a compar. force, esp. after a negat.; yet this pleonasm is so freq. in Hdt., and Att., that *πρίω* ye was oft. written as one word *πρίωῃ*, like Lat. *priusquam*: it was also constructed like *πρίω*, c. conjunct. (Hdt. 1. 19, 6. 133, etc.), or c. inf. aor. (Hdt. 2. 2, etc.):—yet *πρίω* ye seems to have come into Att. after Aristoph. and Thuc., v. Elmsl. Med. 179. For a fuller account of this construct., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 848.

6. *πρίω* *ἔρη* (sub. ἡ or *ἐλθῆ*), before it be time, before the time, Od. 15. 304: very rarely c. gen., as in Pind. P. 4. 76, *πρίω* *ἔρη*, doubtless by analogy of *πρίω*.

III. *πρίω* very oft. stands both in the antec. and relat. clause, as in Hom. esp. when the antec. clause is negat., but also without this, as *τὴς* *κν* *ἄνῃ* *πρίω* *τλάη* *πείσασθαι* *ἐθνήτος*, *πρίω* *λόσασθ'* *ἐτάρους* who could first taste the food, before. . . , Od. 10. 384; here the former *πρίω* is a simple Adv., and may of course always be omitted:—so also, *πρίω*, *πρίω* ye. . . Il. 1. 97, Od. 4. 254; *τοπρίω*, *πρίω*. . . Il. 9. 403; *τοπρίω*, *πρίω* ye. . . Il. 15. 72, *πρίω* ye. . . *πρίω* ye *ἡ*. . . Il. 5. 288, *πρίω* ye. . . Il. 5. 218, *πρίω* ye. . . *πρίω* ye. . . Od. 2. 127, *πρίω* ye. . . Od. 23. 137; cf. Ruhnk. h. Cer. 333; most seldom *πρίω*, *τόφρα* . . . , where the relative clause is put first, Il. 21. 100; also *πρότερον* . . . , *πρίω* *κν*. . . Hdt. 1. 140, 7. 8, 2. (On the family of words connected with *πρίω*, v. *πρό* sub fin.) [*πρίω* properly, as in Il. 2. 344, 354, etc.: but even Hom. has *πρίω*, and that not only in arsi, as Il. 17. 5, Od. 4. 254, but also in thesi, as Il. 6. 81, 9. 403, Od. 4. 668, 13. 113, etc.: this Ep. lengthening of *πρίω* was seldom, if ever, followed by Att. Poets; at least in such passages the readings vary, and alterations are usu. very easy, v. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 176, Br. Ar. Eccl. 857, and Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 795:—a always in Dor. *πρίω*.]

πρίω, v. *πρίω* II. 5.

πρίωδιον, τό, Dim. from *πρίω*, Ar. Av. 615. [v]

πρίωτις, ἡ, ov, (*πρίω*) made from the *ilex*, from the holm or ever-green oak, Lat. *ilignus*, Hes. Op. 427: metaph. *oak*, i. e. tough, sturdy, Ar. Ach. 180, cf. *σφενδάμινος*.

ΠΡΙΨΝΟΣ, ἡ, the holm or ever-green oak, Lat. *ilex*, Hes. Op. 434 (where though in many MSS. and Edd. . . is short, the true reading *γῆνς* *πρίων*, for *πρίων* *τε* *γῆνς*, has been restored by Schäfer etc.)

II. an *ilex* with prickly leaves, *ilex aquifolium*, Arat.

III. the scarlet-oak, which bears the kermes-berry, whence the scarlet-dye κόκκος, Simon. 29 Schneidew.; still called *πρίων* in Greece: hence *πρίων* *ἄνθος*, the colour scarlet.

πρίωνός, es, (εἶδος) like the *πρίων*, tough as oak, Ar. Vesp. 383, cf. *πρίωνος*.

II. abounding in holm oaks.

πρίωνός, ὄνος, δ, an *ilex* grove.

πρίωνιον, τό, Dim. from *πρίων*, a small saw.

πρίωνιον, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, betonica, also *έκτοπον*.

πρίωνοειδής, es, (*πρίων*, εἶδος) like a saw, Adv. —δῶς.

πρίωνός, (*πρίων*) to make like a saw, make jagged.

πρίωνόνης, es, = *πρίωνοειδής*. (Mel. 111. 3, also i, cf. *πρίων*.)

πρίωνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*πρίωνός*) made like a saw, jagged, στόμα

Ar. Fr. 139: τοῦ *κρανίου* τὸ *πρ. μέσος*, the suture of the skull, which is of serrated form, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 2: *πρ. λωφία*, ὄφης

Philost.: ἡ *πριωνάτι* a warlike engine, Math. Vett. (Passow follows Jac. Philost. Imag. p. 263, in writing it *πρίωνωτός*, as a compound of *πρίων*, *ωτός*.)

πρώω, = *πρώω*, but found only in part. perf. pass. *πεπρωμένος* = *πρωιωτός*, and in derivs. *πρωίωμα* and *πρωιός*.

πρίσις, ἡ, (*πρίσις*) a *sawing*: in Hipp. also the *hole made by a cylindrical saw*, as in trepanning. Foës. Oecon. II. *πρὸ ὀδόντων*, a grinding of the teeth, from anger, Plut.; or as an effect of some disease, Hipp.

πρίσμα, ατος, τό, (*πρίω*) anything *sawn*, *saw-dust*, Theophr.: hence *rotten*, *worm*, Diosc. II. a geometrical *prism*.

πρισματίον, τό, Dim. from *foreg.* [δ]

πρισιός, δ, = *πρίσις*.

πριστηρ, ῥπος, δ, (*πρίω*) a *sawyer*: a *saw*, Aretae. : *πριστηρὲς ὀδόντες* the *incisors* or *front-teeth*, Anth., also *γελασῖνοι*. Hence *πριστηροειδής*, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a *saw*, LXX.

πρίστις, ου, δ, = *foreg.* II. the *saw-fish*, Arist. H. A., (cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. *πρήθειν* γ) unless Aristot. intends the fish *blun*.

πρίστις, εως, ἡ, a large kind of fish, usu. taken to be a kind of *whale*, as if *πρίστις* (which some read), *spouter*, (cf. *πρήθα*, *πρίω* IV), Ap. Rh., Opp., etc.: also, like *κίρτος*, of huge fish in gen., a *shark*, etc.: but acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. *πρήθειν* ες, never = *πρίστις*, the *saw-fish*: hence Lat. *pristis*, *pistris*, *pistrice*.

II. a sort of ship of war, prob. from its shape, Polyb. 17. 1, *navis prostrata*, cf. Liv. 32. 32., 35. 26. III. in Ath. a kind of *cup*, for the same reason.

πρίστος, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *πρίω*, *sawn*, that may be *sawn*, *έλεφας* Od. 18. 106.

πρίω, imperat. of *ἐπιδίμην* (**πρίμαι*), Ar. Ach. 35, cf. *πρίω*. ΠΡΪΑ, Imperat. *πρίε* Ar. Ran. 927: aor. pass. *ἐπρίσθη*: pf. pass. *πέπρισμα* To *saw*, *saw asunder*, *δίχα* Thuc. 4. 100: to *sever*, *cut in pieces*, Eur. Hel. 389, in Pass.: also 2. to *pierce*, esp. in surgery, to *trepan*, Hipp., cf. *πρίσις*. II. to *grind*, *gnash the teeth*, *πρίω* ὀδόντας or *σκαγόντας* to gnash with the teeth, Lat. *stridere* or *frendere dentibus*, Hipp.; esp. with rage, etc. Ar. Ran. 927: also in gen. to *bite*, ὀδόντι *πρίε* τὸ στόμα Soph. Fr. 777; and metaph., *θυμὸν ὀδᾶν* *πρίω* Opp., like *δύνανεν* *χόλον* etc.: hence 3. Pass. to be *irritated*, *provoked*, *τινὶ* by or at a thing, as *πριωμένη* *κἀλλει* *Γανυμήδεος* Anth., cf. Meineke Menand. p. 278.

III. to *seize* as *with the teeth*, *gripe*, Lat. *stringere*, *ζωστήρι* *πριασθὲς* *ἱπτικὸν* *ἐξ* *ἀντίγων* Soph. Aj. 1030, cf. *ἐκ* 1. 3: hence *ἀπρίξ*, *ἀπριγδα*. B. like *πρίω* II. 1, to *blow*, *spurt* out, *χόλον* *ἐπὶ* *τινι* to *snort* out one's anger, *vent* it on one, Ap. Rh. 4. 1671, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *πρίω* 3.—The freq. exchange of *η* and *ι* in words like *σκήπτων* and *σκήπτων* etc., suggests a connexion between *πρίω* and *πρίω* as maintained by E. M., cf. *πρίσιος* and *πρίσιος*: yet *πρίω* *χόλον* Ap. Rh. 4. 1671, is expl. by Lob. Aj. 1019, to *gnash* *fury*, i. e. *shew* it by *gnashing* the teeth: and Buttm. Lexil. l. c. grants that it may be so.—Later there is a freq. collat. form *πρίω*, more rarely *πρίω*, q. v.: but *πρωιός* belongs to *πρίω*. [1]

πρίωμα, ατος, τό, (*πρίω*) = *πρίσμα*. [1] **πρίων**, ονος, δ, (*πρίω*) a *saw*, Soph. Tr. 699, etc.: *πρὸ ὀδόντων*, opp. to *πρὸ μαχαίρας* a toothless *saw*, for cutting stone, Gal.: *πρίων ὀδόντων* a *saw* of teeth, i. e. a jagged, serrated row, Anth.—in Ar. Ach. 36, *δὲ πρίων* that *saw*, that *grating* *wood* (with a punning reference to *πρίω* *buy* I in the lines before).

II. a sort of cylindrical saw, esp. for trepanning, Hipp., cf. *πρίσις*.—Phot. Lex. sub v., writes it oxyt. *πρίων*, to distinguish the Subst. from the part. *πρίω*, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 205. [1, prob. always in Att., v. Pors. Med. 5: but later Poets, as Nic. Th. 52, and Leon. Tar. 28, use *ι*, cf. Jac. A. P. in Indice.] **πρίων**, ωνος, δ, a *sawyer*, Ar. Vesp. 694 (where *πρίων* is dual for *πρίωνε*) e conj. Dind., but v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 205. **πριωτός**, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *πρίω*, *sawn*, esp. *trepanned*. ΠΡΩ΄, radic. sing. before, Sanscr. *PRA*, Lat. *PRO*, *PRAE*.

A. PREP. WITH GENIT. I. of *Place*, *before*, in *front* of, opp. to *μετά* c. acc. *behind*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., *πρὸ ἄστεος*, *πρὸ πυλῶνος*: also, *ἐμπροσθε* *πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως*, *ἐπισθε* *δὲ τῶν πυλῶνων* Hdt. 8. 53, cf. 9. 52: also in some measure opp. to *ἐν*, esp. in phrases *πρὸ οἴκου*, *πρὸ δόμων*, *πρὸ δαμάτων* in *front* of, i. e. *outside* the house, Pind.: of a leader, or messenger sent forward, *πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν* Il. 10. 286, etc.: *πρὸ*

ποδός, v. sub *ποῖς* 1. 3. 2. *before*, in *front* of, for the purpose of shielding or guarding, *στήναι* *πρὸ Τρώων* Il. 24. 215: hence like *ὕπερ*, in favor of, for, esp., *μάχεσθαι* *πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν*, *πρὸ παίδων*, *πρὸ γυναικῶν* Il. 4. 156, 8. 57, *ἀεθλεύειν* Il. 24. 734; so too, *ἀλέσθαι* *πρὸ πύλων*, Lat. *pro patria mori*, Il. 2. 110; *θνήσκειν* and *ἀποθνήσκειν* Hdt. 7. 134, 172, etc.; also freq. in Att., *πρὸ τινος* *διακινδυνεύειν*, *πράττειν*, *βουλεύεσθαι* etc.; *πρὸ τινος* *ἐπιστροφήν* *θεσβαί* Soph. O. T. 134. 3. *πρὸ ὁδοῦ* further on the road, i. e. *forwards*, *onward*, Il. 4. 382: hence the Att. *προῖδος*.

II. of *Time*, *before*, opp. to *μετά* c. acc. *after*, in Hom. only once, Od. 15. 524: much more freq. in Hdt.: also in phrase *πρὸ τούτου* and *πρὸ τοῦ*, sometimes written conjunctim *προτοῦ* (where *χρόνου* is not to be supplied, but *τοῦ* is neut.), *before this*, *ere this*, Hdt. 1. 122, etc., Plat. Symp. 172 C; so, *δὲ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου*, like *δὲ πρίν* *χρόνου* etc., Thuc., in Att.:—but, *πρὸ δ* *τοῦ* the one before the other, Il. 10. 224.

III. of Preference, *before*, *sooner* or *rather* than, *κέβρις* *πρὸ δικας* *αἰνῆσαι* to praise craft *before*, *above* right, Pind. P. 4. 248; ἡ *τυραννὶς* *πρὸ* *ἐλευθερίας* *ἀσφαστότερον*, merely periph. for the Compar., Hdt. 1. 62, cf. 6. 12, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 28 D; but, *πάν* *πρὸ τῆς παρεούσης* *λίπης* any thing *before*, *rather* than their actual grievance, Hdt. 7. 152, cf. *ἀντὶ* II. 4, and *πρὸς* C. II: *αἰρεῖσθαι* *τι* *πρὸ* *τινος* to choose one *before* another: *πρὸ πολλοῦ* *ποιεῖσθαι* to esteem *above* much, i. e. very high, Isocr. 110 B; *πρὸ* *ἐλλαν* *more* than others, Plat. Menex. 249 E.—hence IV. of Exchanging, Valuing one against another, *for*, in lieu of, *δοῦλος* *πρὸ* *δεσπότου* servant for master: *γῆν* *πρὸ* *ῥῆς* *ἐλαυνέσθαι* to be driven to one land *instead* of another, i. e. from one to another, Aesch. Fr. 682, Ar. Ach. 235: *πρὸ* *ἑαυτοῦ* for himself, in his stead, Hdt. 7. 3.

V. of Cause or Motive, Lat. *prae*, *for*, out of, *ἀπὸ*, *πρὸ φόβου* *for* fear, Il. 17. 667: to this is also referred, *ἀεθλεύειν* *πρὸ* *ἡναικτας* to fight at his bidding, Il. 24. 734; *πρὸ τῶνδε* therefore, Soph. El. 495; cf. *infr.* E. 1.

B. POSITION: some words may be put between *πρὸ* and its Subst., as in Il. 23. 115, but it is never put after its case, except after the Ep. gen. in —*θι*, *Ἰαλῶν* *πρὸ* Il. 8. 561, *οὐρανῶν* *πρὸ* Il. 3. 3, *ἡδὴ* *πρὸ* Od. 5. 469, for *πρὸ* *Ἰαλῶν* etc.

C. ΠΡὸ absol. as ADV. I. of Place, *before*, opp. to *ἐπὶ* after, Il. 3. 799, 800; *before*, in *front*, Il. 15. 360; *forth*, opp. to *ἐνδόν*, Il. 19. 118: hence to the light. II. of Time, *before*, *beforehand*, *πρὸ* *ὅτι* *ἐπομεν* Od. 1. 37; *before*, *earlier*, Hes. Th. 32, 38.

III. joined with other Preps., *ἀποπρὸ*, *διαπρὸ*, *ἐπιπρὸ*, *περιπρὸ*, *προπρὸ*, it strengthens the first Prep., or adds to it the notion of *forward*, *forth*; see these words with their adverb. forms *ἀποπρόθεν*, *ἀποπρόθι*.

D. ΠΡὸ IN COMPOS. I. of Place, *before*, *forth*, *forward*, *onward*, *away*: *before* the eyes, in one's presence, as in *προάγω*, *προβαίνω*, *προβάλλω*, *προέρχομαι*, *προτίθημι*: also *before*, in defence, as in *προκινδυνεύω*, *προμαχόμεναι*, Valck. Phoen. 1005.

II. of Time, *before*, *beforehand*, *earlier*, as in *προαγγέλλω*, *προειπεῖν*, *προτάτω*.

III. of Preference, *rather*, *sooner*, as in *προαίρεσις*, *προτιμώ*.

IV. strengthening, as in *πρόστας*, *πρόσπαρ*, *προπάρους* Jac. A. P. p. 257.

V. in Compos. with Verbs *πρὸ* seems sometimes to be quite pleon., but it usu. involves the notion of *on*, *forth*, *Herm.* v. 417.

E. ETYMOLOG. REMARKS. *Πρὸ* is a Root, which by change of the vowel gives rise to a great number of branches: these all have the common notion of *before*, in regard sometimes to Space, sometimes to Time. I. immediately from *πρὸ* come *πρότερος* and *πρὸς*, from *πρὸς*, *πρόιος*, *πρόιμος*, and (by lengthening the radic. vowel) *πρωῖ*, *πρώιος*, *πρώιμος*, *πρώϊος* etc., contr. *πρῶν*, *πρῶν*, *πρώος*, *πρώμος*, *πρώϊος*, *πρώτος*, *πρότιστος*, Dor. *πρώος*, *πρώος*, *πρώτος*, Ion. *πρώιος*, *πρώιος*, also *πρωτήν*, which forms almost always refer to being *before* in point of Time, sometimes in point of Number or Degree: this precedence of Degree, or Preference of one thing to another, is rendered by Lat. *prae*, which likewise includes the notion of Cause or Motive, Lat. *prae gaudium*, *prae timore*, for joy, for fear.

II. sometimes it merely strengthens, *καθὰ* *πρόκακα* Aesch. Pers. 986; *πρόπαλαι* Ar. E. 1155; cf. Lob. Phryn. 47, Dind. Soph. Aj. 1124.

III. The notion of *before* in point of Place or Space is found immediately in *πρώιος*, and then passing through Dor. *πρωτί*, *πρωτί*, *πρωτί*, into *πρός*, is multiplied

in numerous compds.—The change of *o* into *a* and *g* gives *πέρα, πέραν, πέρην, πέρας, πέραν over and away, i. e. forward*, hence the kindred Nouns *πρήν, πρήν, πρῶν, προπρῶν, πρῶν, πρῶν, a fore-land, head-land, putting rock, also πρῶν: πρῶρα the front of a ship: also the Adj. πρᾶνής, πρήνης, προπρήνης, Lat. *pronus, leaning forward*; and then applied metaph. to the mind, *πρᾶος, πρᾶς, πρῆς inclined, Lat. *propensus, and so gentle, mild.* As *πρόμος, foreman, certainly comes from it, prob. so does πρόταυς.***

IV. by change of *o* into *i*, we have a new series of words connected with Time, *πρίν, Dor. πρῶν, hence Lat. PRIS in pridie, pridem, priscus, πρόσβυς, pristinus, prius, prior, primus (i. e. primus), princeps*: though Time appears more strongly in *πέρσις, περσινός*, while *διαπρῶτος* returns to Space.—This view is confined to the immediate derivs., and might be extended almost indefinitely.

προαγγεῖα, ἡ, *previous announcement*: duh. from **προαγγέλλω**, *f. εἰῶ, to declare beforehand, forewarn, c. inf.*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 34: *πῶλεον* Polyb. Hence

προαγγεῖα, ατος, τό, *any thing announced beforehand, a forewarning*, Joseph. 2.=**προαγγεῖσις**.

προαγγεῖλος, ον, *announcing beforehand: a harbinger, herald, Anth.*

προαγγελιστός, ἡ, (**προαγγέλλω**) *a forewarning, early intimation, τινός* Thuc. 1. 137.

προαγγελτικός, ἡ, ον, (**προαγγέλλω**) *able to foretell. προαγγελτριάς*, ον, *to tie with an ἀγκύρη before an operation, Gal.*

προάγνευσις, ἡ, *previous purification*: from **προαγνέω**, *to purify by abstinence, etc.*: also intr., Eccl. **προάγοράω**, *f. δσω, to buy beforehand.*

προάγοράνωμεν, *to be an ἀγοράνομος or edile first*, Dio C.

προάγοράσις, ἡ, *a buying previously, previous purchase, dub. προάγοράσις*, οἱ, δ, *one who buys beforehand.*

προάγορεύμα, ατος, τό, (**προαγορεύω**) *that which is foretold, a prophesy, App.*

προάγορεύσις, ἡ, (**προαγορεύω**) *a foretelling, Hipp., and Arist. Poet. Hence*

προαγορευτέον, verb. Adj., *one must foretell, Arist. Org.*

προάγορευτικός, ἡ, ον, *of, belonging to foretelling, prophesy-ing: ἡ—κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of divination.*

προάγορεύω, *f. σω, to tell beforehand, τι* Thuc. 1. 68., 2. 13; *c. inf.*, *to tell beforehand that . . .*, Hdt. 1. 74. 2. *to foretell, prophesy*, Xen. Symp. 4. 5: hence 3. *to forewarn, τι* τι Hdt. 1. 153.

II. *to publish or proclaim publicly, τι* τι Hdt. 3. 142, etc.: esp. of a herald, *to proclaim, like προεῖπειν and προεῖπε, Valck. Hdt. 3. 61, 62; also to have a thing proclaimed by a herald, Hdt. 1. 22; πρ. ὑπὸ κήρυκος Hdt. 9. 98: hence in gen. to issue a general order, c. inf.*, Id. 1. 125.

προάγορεύω, *r. sub προγορεύω.*

προάγος, δ, (*ἀγω*) *a leader.*

προαγρυπνέω, *f. ἡσω, to be sleepless or watch before.*

προάγω, *f. εἶω: rare pf. act. προήγα Xen. 346. 24., 772. 5. To lead before: to lead on, onward, εἰς τόπον* Hdt. 3. 148; also like προεῖπειν, *to escort*, Id. 1. 132. 2. *ἄδω πρ. to bring out, shed a tear*, Eur. I. A. 1550. 3. *to carry forward, τὴν αἰμασίαν* Dem. 1279. 13: *to bring on*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4: hence also *to lead on to a thing, induce, persuade, usu. c. acc. et inf.*, Hdt. 9. 90, Thuc. 3. 45, Plat. Legg. 666 C; also εἰς τι, αὐτῶν εἰς ἀμπακίην Theogn. 386; *so πρ. τινὰ εἰς λόγους* Plat., εἰς φιλοσοφίαν, εἰς μῦθος Xen., etc.: *so too in Med., εἰς τοῦτο σφεα προηγόγοντο they brought them to such a pitch*, Hdt. 7. 50, 2; *εἰς γέλωτα προαγγαγέσθαι τινὰ to move one to laughter*, Id. 2. 121, 4; *τινὰ εἰς ἔλεον* Lycurg. 152. 12; and freq. in Att. *c. of προηγμένα, τὰ: but* 4. also in Med. *c. pf. pass.*, *προήγατα παῖδα has had his son educated*, Dem. 1264. 3. 5. *to bring to, present, ὡρᾶ τινι.*

II. intr. *to go before, go onwards, proceed (where εἰαυτὸν is usu. supplied)*, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C, Phaed. 90 B, etc., so Schweigh. proposes in Hdt. 9. 92, *τὸ ἔργον προήγειν for προήγειν.*

III. Pass., like the intr. usage, *to advance, increase*, Dem. 426. 7.

προαγωγία, ἡ, *a leading before: a leading on, furthering, promoting.*

II. esp. the conduct of a **προαγωγός**, *pandering, procuring*, Plat. Theaet. 130 A, Xen. Symp. 4. 61: this trade

was criminal at Athens, Aeschin. 3. 7, v. Att. Process, p. 332, and Dict. of Antiqu.: from

προαγωγέω, (**προαγωγός**) *to lead before, lead on*: esp. of a **προαγωγός** or pander, *to bring or give over for prostitution*, Aeschin. 3. 9: hence metaph., *πρ. εἰαυτὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς* Ar. Nuh. 980; and jestingly, *πρ. τινὰ* Προδικῶ Xen. Symp. 4. 62.

προαγωγή, ἡ, (**προάγω**) *a leading forth, furthering, promoting.*

II. *c. of προαγωγός, φίλος a friend not for one's own sake, but for base lucre, v. l. for προαγῶ*, Dem. 678. 19.

προαγωγή, ἡ, *rarer form for προαγωγία*, Plut.

προαγωγικός, ἡ, ον, (**προαγωγός**) *fit for leading on or furthering.*

II. *pandering, bawdy.*

προαγωγίον, τό, dub. l. for **προαγωγίον**.

προαγωγός, ον, (**προαγωγός**) *leading on, furthering.* II. esp. as Subst. *a pander, pimp, procurer*, Ar. Ran. 1079, Xen. Symp. 4. 64.

προάγων, ὄνος, δ, *a preliminary contest, prelude, name of a play of Aristoph.*, Fragm. 74—82, v. Bergk ap. Meineke. Com. Fr. 2. p. 1137, Plat. Legg. 706 D.

II. *prejudication, the Lat. praedjudicium. (προαγών is the accent adopted by Steph. Thes., Wolf, etc.: but προάγων by Arcad. p. 10. 20, v. Lob. Paral. 201.)*

προαγωνίζομαι, *f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med. i. to fight before, ἐξ ὧν προηγνώσθη from the contests you have before had*, Thuc. 4. 126: *to fight before another.* II. *to fight for or in defence of one, τινός.* Hence

προαγωνιστέον, verb. Adj., *one must fight before, e. g. make a prelude to a battle*, Plat. Legg. 796 D.

προαγωνιστής, οἱ, δ, *one who fights before.* II. *one who fights for another, a champion.*

προαδικέω, *f. ἡσω, to wrong another first:—Pass. to be wronged before or first*, Aeschin. 72. 37.

προαδω, *to sing before one, to sing before*, Aeschin. 50. 5.

προαδτέω, *f. ἡσω, to reject as spurious before or sooner than another*, Wolf Proleg. p. cdxix, sq.

προαδρέω, *f. ἡσω, to foresee: to see before oneself.*

προαδρίζω, *to gather or collect before.*

προαδρίσκω, Dep. c. fut. med. *ἐρομαι*; but aor. pass. *προηδέσθην*, as well as aor. med.: 3 pl. perf. pass. *προηδέσθω* (Ion. for—ητο) Hdt. 1. 61. *To owe one honor or thanks for a thing, c. dat. pers. et acc. rei*, Wess. Hdt. 1. 61., 3. 140, cf. προαφείλομαι.

II. *to be ashamed before another, c. gen. pers.*, like αἰδέομαι *πρὸ τινος.*

προακιζέω, *f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med. (αἰκίζω) to torture before.*

προαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (**προαίρω**) *a choosing one thing before another, preference, choice, will, purpose, v. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5: τὰ κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἀδικήματα wilful wrongs*, Lycurg. 169. 4; *ἐκ προαίρεως*, Lat. *ex instituto*, Dem. 1097. 22: *ἡ πρ. τινος the purpose, scope of a thing, as, ἡ πρ. τοῦ πλεονεκεῖν* Id. 662. 17: *the purpose, character of a person, γενναῖον* Id. 331. 24 and 80, ἡ πρ. τῆς νομιμίας Id. 1478. 28.

2. esp., *πρ. βίου a purpose or plan of life*, Id. 666. 21; and absol. *a pursuit*, Plat. Parmen. 143 C, Dem. 1475. 4.

3. *πρ. πολιτείας a mode of government, such as an oligarchy*, Dem. 168. 19; but also, *a department of government, as home-affairs*, Id. 245. 5; and also, *a plan of government, policy*, Id. 292. 16, cf. 257. 7.

II. *a party, esp. political, τῆς πρ. τινὸς ἔχουσαι* Id. 132. 18, cf. 323. 8: also *a philosophical sect*, Luc.

III. *good-will to a person, friendliness*, Lat. *voluntas.* Hence

προαίρετον, verb. Adj. from **προαίρεομαι**, *one must choose, prefer*, Plat. Rep. 535 A, and Xen.

προαίρετικός, ἡ, ον, *of, belonging to choice, preference, will: choosing, preferring, τινός* Def. Plat. 411 E: *τὸ πρ. the will.*

προαίρετος, ἡ, ον, *chosen before, preferred, chosen, purposed.*

προαίρειν, *f. ἡσω: αὐρ. προείλυν:—to take before, bring forward or forth, produce publicly*, Ar. Thesm. 410, Thuc. 8. 90.

II. *usu. in Med., to take or choose before or sooner than another, prefer one thing to another, τί τινος* Plat. Lach. 190 D, *τι πρὸ τινος* Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, *τι ἀπὸ τινος* Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 12; also, *πρ. τι ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων* Plat. Polit. 292 B: *follow by ἄλλων* ἡ . . . Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2, etc.

2. absol. *to prefer, τι* Plat., etc.; also *c. inf.*, Id. Demod. 381 B.

3. *to purpose or intend a thing*, Eur. Incert.: *to undertake, ἀγῶνα* Lycurg. 148. 23.

προαίρω, (αἶρω) to rise up before, set out or depart before.
 προαισθάνομαι, f. σθῆσομαι, Dep. med., to perceive, learn or observe beforehand, Thuc. 3. 38, Xen., etc. Hence
 προαισθησις, ἡ, a feeling beforehand, presentiment, Plut.
 προαιτίομαι, f. αἰτομαι, Dep. med., to accuse before-hand, N. T.
 προαἰώνιος, ον, (αἰών) before time, from eternity, Eccl.
 προακμάζω, f. αῶ, to ripen before or too soon, to be premature, Hipp.
 II. to be at the age just before one's prime.
 προάκοντις, f. ἴσω, to sharpen before or in front.
 προάκοντις, f. ἴσω, to throw a javelin, or like a javelin, beforehand. Pass. to be darted before, Luc.
 προάκουσα, f. σομαι, to hear beforehand, τι Hdt. 2. 5., 5. 86, etc.; περί τινας Dem. 604. 7: also, προακτικὸς ὄντι. J. Hdt. 8. 79.
 προακροβόλις, f. ἴσω, to skirmish with missiles before the battle.
 προακτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (προάγω) leading before or forward, furthering.
 II. intr. going before.
 προαλγέω, f. ἴσω, to feel pain beforehand, Hipp.
 προαλείφω, f. ψω, to anoint, besmear beforehand, Diph. Siphn.
 ap. Ath. 90 A, in Med.
 προαλγής, ἐς, (ἄλλομαι) springing forward, i. e. over-hanging, abrupt, χάρος II. 21. 262; ὕδαρ πρ. water falling sheer down, Ar. Rh., like πρηνής.
 II. metaph. inclined for a thing, ready, and so hastily, hurried, Strab.: esp. in speaking, fambl.: Lat. pronus, proclivis, declivis.—The Adv. προαλῶς is censured by Phryn. 245, and Thom. M. 744.
 προαλῶ, f. ἴσω, = προαρίζω, Joseph.
 προαλίσκομαι, Pass. c. fut. med. ἀλῶσομαι, aor. 2 and perf. of act. form —εἰλῶν—λασκαι—to be taken beforehand, and so punished, Dem. 595. 17.
 προαλλοῖω, to change beforehand.
 προαλομαι, fut. ἀλοῦμαι, Dep. med., to spring forward, project.
 II. to leap before.
 προαμάρτανω, f. ἀμαρτήσομαι, to fail, sin before, N. T.
 προαμειβομαι, Med., to answer previously.
 II. προαμειψάσθαι ἔργον to claim a thing before it is due, Plat. Legg. 921 E.
 προαμνησίομαι, (ἀμνῶ) to ward off or repel beforehand, τινά Thuc. 6. 38: absol. to defend oneself, Thuc. 3. 12.
 προαναβαίνειν, f. βήσομαι, to go up to, mount before, so as to precessor, Thuc. 3. 112.
 προαναβάλλομαι, as Med., (βάλλω) to say or sing by way of prelude, Ar. Pac. 1267, Isocr. 240 D.
 προαναβλέπω, f. ψω, to look up before, look up.
 προαναβόω, f. ὄν, to exclaim before, Dem. Phal.
 προαναβολή, ἡ, an ante-prelude.
 προαναγγινώσκω, to read before.
 II. to read aloud to one, so that he may learn, Plut.
 προαναγγερεύω, to announce before.
 προαναγράφω, f. ψω, to write down before or first, App. [α]
 προαναγυμνάζω, f. αῶ, to exercise before, τὴν φωνήν, τὸ σῶμα A. B. 61. 14.
 προανάγω, f. ξω, to lead up before, ναῖν to take a ship into the high sea before:—Pass. to put to sea before, Thuc. 8. 11. [αγ]
 προαναθρῆω, to look up before.
 προαναθρόσκω, fut. θοροῖμαι, to leap up before.
 προαναθῆω, f. ἴσω, to take away before, Isocr. 239 E.
 προαναίσιμόω, to use up, spend before, ἐν τῷ προαναίσιμῶν χρόνῳ πρότερον ἢ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι in times that passed before I was born, Hdt. 2. 11.
 προανακείμαι, as Pass., c. fut. med. κείσομαι, to be set up, dedicated before, Joseph.
 προανακηρύσσω, f. ξω, to cause to be first proclaimed by herald.
 προανακινέω, f. ἴσω, to stir up, search, examine before, Plut.
 II. intr. of boxers, = προεξαγκινῶμαι, Arist. Rhet.
 προανακόπτω, f. ψω, to cut off before, Joseph.
 προανακρίζω, f. ξω, to cry out, exclaim before.
 προανακρίβω, to inquire into, examine before, Arist. Pol. [i]
 προανακρούεις, ἡ, = προαναβόη: from
 προανακρούω, to push back before:—Pass. to retire, yield first or before:—Med. προανακρούεσθαι τι, in Music, to play a prelude to a piece, Plut. Schäf. Mel. p. 13.
 προαναλαμβάνω, fut. λήψομαι, to undertake before, Diod.
 προαναλείφω, to smear on before, Diosc.
 προαναλίσκω, fut. λάσω, to use up, spend, consume before,

Thuc. 1. 141; and in Pass. to be spent, esp. to throw away one's life, before, Id. 7. 81. Hence
 προανάλωμα, ατος, τό, previous expense. [α]
 προαναμῆλω, f. ψω, to sing before or first, LXX.
 προαναμῆλω, f. ἴσω, to leap up before.
 προαναπίπτω, f. πεσοῖμαι, to fall down before, Philo. [i]
 προαναπλάσσω, f. αῶ, to transform, reform before, Hipparch. ap. Stob. p. 574. 20.
 προαναπνέω, f. πνεύσω, to take breath again before, Plut.
 προαναπτήναι, inf. aor. of προαναπτεῖναι, to fly up before.
 προαναρπάξω, f. αῶ, to carry off, spirit away before, Dem. 555. 24.
 προαναρρήγνυμι, f. ρήξω, to tear or break open before.
 προανασειώ, to excite, agitate beforehand, τὸν δῆμον Plut.
 προανασκοπέω, f. ἴσω, to look at beforehand, Joseph.
 προαναστῆλλω, f. ελω, to smooth down, check beforehand, Plut.
 προναστρέφω, f. ἴσω, to turn back or aside first, τι Diog. L. 10. 148, ubi al. προκαστρέφειν.
 προανατάσσω, f. ξω, to arrange or dispose beforehand.
 προανατείνω, ενά, to stretch upwards, hold up first or before.
 προανατέλλω, to rise before, of stars, Tim. Locr. 97 A.
 προανατρίβω, f. ψω, to rub, pound before, Diosc. [i]
 προανατίθω, to design beforehand, prefigure.
 προαναφαίνο, f. ἀνά, to hold on high and display beforehand.
 προαναφέρω, to adduce or mention before, Arist. Probl.
 προαναφώνω, f. ἴσω, to proclaim, announce beforehand, Plut.
 προαναφώνημα, ατος, τό, any thing announced before.
 προαναφήνεις, ἡ, a previous announcement, proclamation, Vit. Hom.
 προαναφωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προαναφώνω) signifying beforehand.
 προαναχωρέω, f. ἴσω, to go away before. Hence
 προαναχωρήσις, ἡ, a former departure, Thuc. 4. 128.
 προαναψηφίζω, f. ἴσω, to determine by vote, in gen. to decree beforehand, Joseph.
 προαναπτείνω, to declare before.
 προανατείνω, to stretch out forward or first.
 προανέλω, to draw up or forward, Plut.
 προανέω, f. ξέω, to hold up first.
 II. intr. to tower, rise up above others.
 προανθῆω, f. ἴσω, to bloom or flower first, Theophr. Hence
 προανθήσις, ἡ, a previous flowering.
 προανίπταμαι, to fly up first.
 προανίσταμαι, (ίστημι) to rise before.
 προανιστορέω, f. ἴσω, to explore, question, search before.
 προανοίγω, to open, unfold beforehand, Plut.
 προαῖνυμι, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 22. [ε]
 προαῖνω, f. ὤσω, to accomplish, complete, perform first. [ε]
 προαπαγγέλλω, to announce before, Dio C.
 προαπείρω, to give in, give way, fail too soon, Isocr. 323 A, and Luc.
 προαπαγγαίω, as Med., to strangle or hang oneself before.
 προαπαίρω, (αἶρω) to rise beforehand, depart first, Dio C.
 προαπαίρω, f. ψω, to wipe off, blot out first, Dio C.
 προαπαλλάσσω, Att. τρω, τίπ, ξω, to dismiss, send away, put away, πρ. τινά τὸν βλοῦ to kill one.
 II. intr. and Pass. to depart, die beforehand, Diod.
 προαπαντάω, f. ἴσω, to go forth to meet, be beforehand with, Thuc. 1. 69., 4. 92: to meet beforehand, Id. 6. 42. Hence
 προαπάντησις, ἡ, a being beforehand with.
 προαπανθῶ, f. ἴσω, = προαπαίρω, Plut.
 προαπεινέω, f. ἴσω, to threaten beforehand, App.
 προαπέμι, (εἰμι) to go away first, Luc.
 προαπέπειν, aor. with no pres. in use, = προαπαγορεύω, Isocr. 76 C: πρ. προαπέπεικα Id. 404 D:—Med. προαπειπάμνη, to renounce first, α. g. τὴν φίλαν.
 προαπέρχομαι, f. ελεῖσομαι, Dep. med., to go away, depart first, before, Thuc. 4. 125: πρ. τὸν χρόνον (for ἀπ. πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου) Plat. Legg. 943 D. II. προαπ., with or without βλοῦ, to die before:—to die for or in behalf of, τινός Valck. Phoen. 1005.
 προαπυθένομαι, f. θήσομαι, as Pass., to be hated beforehand, Dem. 179. 11.
 προαπηγέομαι, Dep. med., Ion. for προαπηγέομαι, Hdt.
 προαπικνέομαι, Ion. for προαπικνέομαι,

προαποβάλλω, *f. βάλλω, to throw away first.*
 προαποβρέχω, *f. βω, to steep, soak, soften first, Galen.*
 προαποβύω, *to stop up first.* [ὅ]
 προαπογεύομαι, *as Med. to taste before, Joseph.*
 προαποδείκνυμι, *f. δείξω, to prove, shew first, Isocr. 29 B.*
 προαποδρίπτει, *ή, a preliminary proof.*
 προαποδημιέω, *f. ήσω, to go abroad, leave one's country first.*
 προαποδίδωμι, *to give back, restore before.* 2. π. τήν βάσιν *to finish the march or step too soon, Longin.*
 προαποδύομαι, (δύω) *as Med. to undress oneself beforehand, Clem. Al.* [ὅ]
 προαποζέννυμι, *to boil down beforehand.*
 προαποθήσκω, *f. θανούμαι, to die before or first, Hdt. 2. 1; ὑπὲρ τινας Plat. Symp. 208 D: π. τῆς γηραδὸς τελευτῆς to die before old age, Antipho 125. 25: of a coward, to die beforehand, i. e. before his real death, π. ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25.*
 προαποθνήσκω, *to bewail beforehand, Plut.*
 προαποτιέω, *f. ισω, to make to emigrate beforehand, App.*
 προαποκαλύπτω, *f. ψω, to uncover or disclose before.*
 προαποκάνω, *f. καμύομαι, to grow tired, and so desist before the end, c. inf., Plat. Euthyphr. 11 E.*
 προαποκινδυνεύω, *to risk an engagement first, Dio C.*
 προαποκλείω, *to shut out or off beforehand, App.*
 προαποκληρώω, *to allot beforehand, Luc., in Pass.*
 προαποκόπτω, *f. ψω, to cut off before, Joseph.*
 προαποκρονοίμαι, *Med., (κρούω) to strike off in front or beforehand.*
 προαποκτείνω, *f. κτενῶ, to kill beforehand, Luc.*
 προαποκτείνωμι and -κτενύω, *Philost., and Dio C., =foreg.*
 προαπολαύω, *to enjoy beforehand, Plut.*
 προαπολείπω, *f. ψω, to leave too soon, τῶν Arist. Rhet. 14. II. intr. to fail before or first, Hipp. 611. 15, Antipho 140. 29: c. gen., π. τινὸς to fail before, i. e. in comparison of, δύναμις προαπολείπει προθυμίας Plut.*
 προαπολεπίω, *f. ισω, to shell or peel beforehand, Diosc.*
 προαπολήγω, *f. βω, to cease first, M. Anton.*
 προαπολλύω, *to destroy first: Pass. to perish first, Thuc. 6. 77.*
 προαπολύω, *to loosen, release beforehand, Clem. Al. [On quantity, v. λύω.]*
 προαποξηραίνω, *to dry beforehand, Hipp.*
 προαποψέω, *to scrape off beforehand, Diosc.*
 προαποπέμπω, *f. ψω, to send away, dismiss first, Thuc. 3. 25.*
 προαποπίπτω, *f. πεσούμαι, to fall off before.* [I]
 προαποπλύνω, *to wash off first.*
 προαποπίπτω, *ον, (ἀποπίπτω) fallen off before its time, v. l. for πρόπρωτος.*
 προαπορρέω, *f. ήσω, Arist. Metaph., and as Dep. pass., προαπορρέομαι, Plat. Tim. 49 B, to start preliminary doubts.*
 προαπορρέω, *f. ρεύσομαι, to flow away, fall off before.*
 προαπορρίπτω, *f. ψω, to throw off or away before, Dio C.*
 προαποσβέννυμι, *f. σβέρω, to put out or extinguish first.*
 II. Pass., with pf. and aor. 2 intr., *to go out first.*
 προαποσμήχω, *ω, to wipe off before.*
 προαποστάνω, *ω, to draw or strip off before.* [ἀ always.]
 προαποσταυρόω, *to fortify with palisades before.*
 προαποστέλλω, *εἰώ, to send away, dispatch beforehand or in advance, Thuc. 4. 77:—in Pass., to be sent in advance, Id. 3. 12: but, προαποσταλῆναι τινας, =ἀποσταλῆναι πρό τινας, Ib. 5.*
 προαποσφάζω, *f. βω, to slay or murder before, Luc.*
 προαποσπάζω, *f. βω, Atlat. -τω, to put away before:—Med. to take leave of before, tivl.*
 προαποστήμι, *f. τεμῶ, to cut off in front, circumsise.*
 προαποτίθημι, *to put away beforehand, get rid of, first, Plut.*
 προαποτίκτω, *f. τέξω, to bring forth or to lay eggs before, Arist. H. A.*
 προαποτρέπω, *f. ψω, to turn off or away beforehand:—Med. to turn oneself away from a thing, to leave off doing, c. part., προαποτρέπομαι διώκων Xen. An. 6. 5, 31.*
 προαποφαινώ, *f. φανῶ, to declare beforehand: in Med., π. τῇ γνώμῃ to declare one's opinion, Plat. Prot. 340 B.*
 προαποφύγω, *to deny before, Arist. Org.*
 προαποφονεύω, *f. ήσω, to depart before, die prematurely, Plut.*
 προαποφράσσω, *f. ήσομαι, Dep. med., to kill before, ἐσθλόν.*

προαποχωρέω, *f. ήσω, to go away before, Thuc. 4. 90.*
 προαπορρέω, *to water before, Clem. Al.*
 προαπρίμω, *f. ήσω, to count or pay before. Hence προαπρίμωσις, ή, a counting or paying before.*
 προαπρίμωσις, *f. ήσω, to breakfast beforehand, Hipp. Hence προαπρίμωσις, on, before breakfast, Scylax.*
 πρᾶρον, τό, (ἀρύα) *a large wooden bowl in which wine was mixed, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 495 A.*
 προαροτριάω, *to plough or till before.*
 προαργάγῃ, *ή, a taking away before: from προαργάω, f. σω and βω, to take away, snatch up before or first, Plat. Gorg. 454 C.*
 προαρρᾶβνίζω, *to deposit beforehand by way of earnest.*
 προαρχομαι, *f. ήσομαι, Dep. med., to begin before or first: rarely in Act., as in Dio C.*
 προαρκέω, *f. ήσω, to exercise before.*
 πρόρμα, τό, (προῖδω) *that which is sung before, a prelude.*
 προσάκω, *f. ισω, to hold a shield before: hence in gen. to shield, guard. Hence*
 προασπίστηρ, ήρος, δ, *one who holds a shield before, a champion, Dion. H.: so, προασπίστης, οὐ, δ.*
 προάστειον, τό, Ion. -ήιον, *the space immediately in front of or round a town, a suburb, Hdt. 1. 78., 8. 129 (in Att. form); 3. 142 (in Ion.); also in plur., Id. 2. 41: also a house or estate near a town:—Strictly neut. from*
 προάστειος, *ον, (ἄστυ) lying before a city: suburban, Plut.*
 προάστιον, τό, =προάστειον, *Soph. El. 1432: neut. from προάστιος, ια, ion. Soph. Fr. 647, rarer form for προάστειος.*
 προασφάλω, *f. ισω, to secure beforehand.*
 προαυδάω, *f. ήσω, to say, declare before or first, πόλεμον τινα Ar. Av. 556, in the rare contr. inf. προαυδῶν.*
 προαυλίζω, *f. ήσω, to play on the flute before, prelude on the flute, Arist. Rhet. Hence*
 προαυλίω, τό, *a prelude on the flute: in gen. a prelude.*
 προαυλιζομαι, *Dep. c. fut. med., et aor. pass., et med.: to encamp before, a place, App.*
 προαυλίον, τό, (αὐλός) *a prelude on the flute, Plat. Crat. 417 E.*
 προαυλίον, τό, (αὐλή) *a place before a court, vestibule, porch.*
 II. τὴν προαυλία, *the day before a wedding, as ἐπαυλία is the day after.*
 προαυλίζω, *f. ήσω, to increase, make to grow beforehand, Hipp.*
 προαυξέω, *ές, growing before, well grown, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.*
 προαυξήσις, *ή, previous growth, Hipp.*
 προαύξω, *rarer collat. form from προαυδῶν.*
 προαφανίζω, *f. ήσω, to take off or away before, Diod.*
 προαφανίω, *f. ήσω, to make disappear, destroy before, Diod.*
 προαφανίω, *to dry up or parch before, Philo.*
 προαφείνω, *f. ψήσω, to boil away, boil down before, Diosc.*
 προαφηγέομαι, *f. ήσομαι, Ion. προαφηγ-, Dep. med., to relate or explain before, τὴν συμφορὴν Hdt. 3. 138.*
 προαφήμι, *to send away, dismiss before or first.*
 προαφικνέομαι, *f. ήσομαι, Dep. med., to arrive or come to first, Thuc. 4. 2.*
 προαφίσταμαι, *Pass., c. fut. med., et aor. 2 et pf. act., (ίστημι): to revolt beforehand, Thuc. 3. 12. II. to leave off, slacken, depart before, Alex. Acha. 1. 2.*
 προαφρίζω, *f. σω, to foam before, Diosc. Par. 2. 31.*
 προαβῆναι, Adv., (προβαίνω) *as one advances or goes along, Hes. Op. 727: going on, straight forward, Ar. Ran. 351: hence metaph. advancing gradually, Iambli. II. in advance. [ἀ]*
 προβᾶναι, *f. ισω, to go before or beforehand, Plut.*
 προβᾶνός, υ, *gen. έός, (βάθος) very deep, Ap. Rh.: opp. to προβαχός.*
 προβαίνω, *part. προβάς: πρ. βέθηκα: aor. 2 προβῆναι, inf. προβαίνειν, fut. προβάς: Hom. uses only pf., and Ep. part. pres. προβᾶς and προβῆδαν, ὄντος. To step on, step forward, advance, Hom., who also adds ποῖ, Hdt., etc.: hence in gen. to go on, ἄσπρα προβᾶνκε they are far-gone in heaven, i. e. it is past midnight, Il. 10. 252; so too, ἡ νύξ προβαίνει etc., the night is wearing, Xen. An. 3. 1, 13: metaph., προβᾶσθαι ές τὸ πρόσω τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 1. 5; also, ές τούτο προβᾶνκε ὥστε..., it has gone so far that... Plat. Legg. 839 C, and so freq. in*

Att.: *πῶρον μοχθρίας* to be far gone in knavery, Xen. Apol. 30. 2. of Time, *χρόνον προβαλόντες* in time went on, Hdt. 3. 5, 140: but of Time also, to be gone by, past, Theogn. 533. 3. to step or go before, hence to be before, superior to another, *τινὸς* II. 6. 125; in a thing, *τινὶ* II. 15. 24: hence, *δυνάμει τε καὶ αὐτὸ Τρηχίους προβέβηκε* by might and awe he was over i. e. ruled Trachis, not (as some) he guarded it, Hes. Sc. 555: latter c. acc. rei. 4. of things, to advance, proceed, succeed, make progress, *προέβαινε τὸ ἔθνος ἄρχον* the nation made advances in dominion, extended its sway, Hdt. 1. 134: *τοσοῦτον προβέβηκαμεν*, Lat. *tantum profecimus*, Plat. Theaet. 187 A: to creep on, increase, *πρ. ἐπὶ πολὺ* Aeschin. 25. 30.

II. in fut., and aor. 1 act., transit. to move or put forward, advance, *ἔνθα* Pind. O. 8. 83. 2. but in some phrases also quasi-trans. in pres., *πρ. πόδα, κῶλον, ἄρβιλλαν* etc., Theogn. 283, Eur. Phoen. 1412, Or. 1470, cf. *βαλῶ* II. 4. *προβακχίος*, δ, Ion. for *προβάκειος*, in Eur. Bacch. 411, epith. of Bacchus, leader of the Bacchantes.

προβαλλάνειον, τό, a preparatory bath. [ᾗ]
προβάλλω, f. *βάλλω*: aor. *προβάλλον*: pf. *βέβληκα*: Hom. has only aor. act. and med. without augm. *Το θῆναι or lay before, θῆναι* το, *τινὶ* τι Od. 5. 331, Hdt. 9. 112: hence also *πρ. τινά* *τινι* to expose or give one up to another, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 E: to put forward, hence, *ἔριδα προβαλόντες*, like *προφέροντες*, having put forward, i. e. begun the contest, II. 11. 529. 2. to put forth beyond, *τί τινος* Soph. El. 740. II. to throw forward, throw away, Soph. Tr. 810: hence *πρ. ἑαυτὸν* to give oneself up for lost, Lat. *spem abjicere*, Hdt. 7. 141: but also 2. to put forward, hazard, venture, *ψυχὴν πρ. ἐν κύβοισι* δαίμονος Rhes. 183: hence prob., *προβηλημένη* *προαίρεσις* desperate policy, Dem. 349. 15, cf. Lat. *projecta audacia*.

III. to put forward an argument, Thuc. 6. 92, in Pass.: also to put forward as a plea, to allege, *κρίναι* Eur. Hec. 825. 2. to propose a question, task (*πρόβλημα*), Plat. Soph. 245 B, Charm. 162 B: cf. infir. v. v. *δὲ λόγος ἐγταυθα προβέβληκε σκοπῶν* Plat. Phil. 57 B.

B. Med. to throw or toss before oneself, *οὐλοχύτας* II. 1. 458, Od. 3. 447: hence later to throw away, despise, Plat. 2. to throw, lay before or first, *θεμελίαι προβαλεῖσθαι* II. 23. 255. II. to throw beyond, beat in throwing, like *πρόσθε* *βάλλειν*, and so generally to surpass, excel, c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, *τινὸς νοήματι* II. 19. 218. III. to set before oneself, propose to oneself, *ἔργον* Hes. Op. 777. IV. to put forward, propose for election, Lat. *designare*, Hdt. 1. 98 (and Pass., *ibid.*, to be so proposed), Plat. Legg. 755 C, sq.: Thuc. has pf. pass. *προβέβληνται* in act. signif. they have proposed, 1. 37: cf. sup. A. III.

V. to bring forward or quote on one's own part, in defence, *πρ. τὸν Ὀμηρον* Plat. Lach. 201 B; *πρ. μάρτυρας* Isae. 63. 13, etc.; and so, *δὲ προβαλόμενος* one who has brought evidence, Lex. ap. Dem. 1132. 5: to quote as an example, *ἔθνος* Hdt. 4. 46, ubi v. Wessel. 2. to use as an excuse or pretext, Thuc. 2. 87. VI. to hold before oneself so as to protect, *ἄπλα* Xen. An. 1. 12, 17, etc. (usu. of a spear to lay it in rest, *κογχί* it, cf. *προβολή* I): hence absol. in Pass. to stand on guard, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10, Dem. 51. 27: hence also, *προβαλεῖσθαι* *ἐπίπαιδα, συμμαχίαν* to shelter oneself under it, Dem. 258. 23, 293. 20: but in Pass., *προβελήσθαι* *τινα* to stand before another, cover or shield him, Id. 560. 2; and, *προβελήσθαι* *τινα* to have another before one, be covered by him, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 24.

VII. to denounce, accuse a person of a thing, *πρ. τινά* ἄδικεν Dem. 514. 6, cf. 571. 16: and in Pass., to be so accused, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 39; on the particular kind of accusation, cf. *προβολή* v. *προβάλλω* or *προβαλλός*, δ, (*προβάλλω* v. vi) like *πράβολος*, something held before one by way of guard.

προβαπτίζω, f. *ἴσω*, to dip, baptise before, Clem. Al. *προβάσσειν*, f. *ἴσω*, to try or torture before, Luc. *προβάσει*, heterocl. to rule for *προβάτος*, Hesych. *προβασιτεύω*, to rule or govern before, Dioid. *προβάσις*, ἡ, (*προβαίω*) strictly, a stepping or going forward, advancing: hence property in things that walk, abundance of cattle, Od. 2. 75, where it is opp. to *κεμήλια*: in Prose *προβατεία*. II. (*προβαίω* II. 4) progress, success.

προβασκάνιον, τό, (*βάσκανος*) a safeguard against witchcraft, an amulet, Lob. Phryn. 86: also II. a scare-crow, for which the wooden images of Priapus were chiefly used, Plat.

2. a ludicrous figure which smiths hung up before their shops. [κα]

προβάτεια, ἡ, (*προβατεύω*) a keeping or feeding of cattle, esp. sheep, Plat.: *property in cattle*, esp. sheep: hence droves or flocks of cattle, flocks of sheep.

προβάτειος, εἰς, εἰον, (*προβατών*) of or belonging to a sheep: τὰ πρ., sub. *χωρία*, lands suited for breeding sheep. [ᾗ]
προβατένης, δ, rarer form for *προβατευτής*, name of a play of Antiphanes.

προβατεύω, ἡ, (*προβατεύω*) a keeping or breeding of cattle, esp. sheep. [ᾗ] Hence

προβατεύσιμος, ον, belonging or suited to the breeding of cattle, esp. sheep.

προβατευτής, οὐ, δ, (*προβατεύω*) one who keeps or breeds cattle, esp. sheep, a grazer. Hence

προβατευτικός, ἡ, δν, belonging or suited to the breeding of cattle: ἡ *κρή*, sub. *τεχνή*, the art of breeding or keeping cattle, esp. sheep, Lat. *pecuaria*, Xen. Oec. 5. 3: from

προβατεύω, (*προβατών*) to keep or breed cattle, esp. sheep, Anth.: *προβατεύεσθαι* to be grazed by cattle, Dion. H.

προβάτημα, ατος, τό, = *πρόβατον*, Hesych. [ᾗ]
προβάτεια, ἡ, = *προβατεία*, Strab.

προβατικός, ἡ, δν, (*προβατών*) of or belonging to cattle, esp. sheep: ἡ πρ., sub. *πύλην*, the sheep-gate, N. T.

προβατιον, τό, Dim. from *πρόβατον*, a little sheep, Ar. Plut. 293, cf. *πρόβατον* fñ. [ᾗ]

προβατοβόσκος, δ, (*βόσκη*) a shepherd.

προβατογνώμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*γνώμων*) a good judge of cattle, hence metaph. a good judge of character, Aesch. Ag. 775.

προβατοδόρος, ον, (*δέρω*) skinning or flaying sheep.

προβατοκάπηλος, ον, one who sells cattle by retail, Plat. [ᾗ]
πρόβατον, τό, only used in plur. τὰ *πρόβατα*, in Gramm. with heterog. dat. *πρόβασι* for *πρόβάτους*, though Herm. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 308 takes this to be a mere vulgarism (= *προβαίω*).

Strictly any thing that goes forward, and so among the Ionians and Dorians, of all animals that go forward or walk, opp. to such as fly, creep, swim, etc.; esp. tame animals, hence cattle, a drove or flock, in plur. II. 14. 124, 23. 550, Hes. Op. 556, Hdt. 1. 203: *πρόβατα*, opp. to *ἄνθρωποι*, h. Merc. 571: but usu. of small cattle, esp. sheep, opp. to horses and oxen, Hdt. 8. 137, though in 2. 41 he uses it of oxen, and in 4. 61, like Pind., of horses: in Att. almost always sheep, which together with goats are called by Hdt. 1. 133, 8. 137, τὰ *κρητὰ τῶν προβάτων*: in gen. slaughtered animals, whether for sacrifices, Lat. *victimae*, Hdt. 5. 6, or for food, Id. 1. 207. Opp. also has a sea-fish of this name. Proverb., *προβατίον βλος*, i. e. a lazy do-nothing life, Ar. Plut. 922.

προβατοπώλης, ον, δ, (*πωλέω*) a cattle-dealer, esp. a sheep-dealer, Ar. Eq. 132.

προβατοτρόφος, ον, (*τρέφω*) breeding or keeping sheep.

προβατώδης, εἶδος, (*εἶδος*) like sheep.

προβατεύω, to conform before.

προβαέουλα, an isolated poet. pf. 2, as if of *προβαύλωμαι*, which however does not occur, to wish rather, i. e. prefer, one thing to another, *τί τινος* II. 1. 113.—On this form v. Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 113 Anm. 5.

προβουλεύω, Adv. part. pf. pass. from *προβουλεύω*, premeditatedly, advisedly.

πρόβημα, ατος, τό, (*προβαίω*) a step forward, advance, in gen. a step, Ar. Plut. 759.

προβιάζομαι, f. *δομαι*, Dep. med. (*βιάζω*) to obtain by force, force through before, Aeschin. 64. 8. [δομαι]

προβιάζω, f. *ἴσω*, fut. Att. *προβιάξω*, to lead or bring forward, *τινά* Soph. O. C. 180: *ποῖ* *προβιάξας* *ἡμᾶς ποτε*; to what a pitch do you carry us? Ar. Av. 1570.

II. to carry on further, to lead on, induce, *λόγῳ* *τινά* *πρ.* Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 17, v. l. Aeschin. 67. 2.

προβιβάς, Ep. part. pres. of *προβαίω*, Hom.

προβιβάζω, ἡ, (*προβιβάζω*) a carrying on or forward, advancing, promoting. [ᾗ]

προβιβασμός, ὁ, = foreg.
 προβρώσκω, f. προβρώσω, to eat, devour before.
 προβιβάν, ἄντος, Ep. part. pres. of προβαίνω. Hom.
 προβιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, a former life, Clem. Al.: from
 προβίων, f. ὁσάμην, to live before: τὰ προβιωμένα one's previous life, Polyb.

προβλαστάνω, f. στήσω, to shoot up: to shoot or sprout before, Theophr.

προβλάστημα, ἄτος, τό, a previous shoot or bud, Theophr.
 προβλάσσειν, ὄν, shooting or budding before, Theophr. Cans. Pl. 5. 1, 6, ex emend. Schneid. II. as Subst., a surname of Bacchus, Lyc.

προβλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, foreseeing.
 προβλέπω, f. ψω, to foresee, to provide for one, N. T., in Med.
 προβλήμα, ἄτος, τό, (προβάλλω) any thing which comes forward, that juts out or projects, πρ. πόντου a jutting headland, Soph. Aj. 1219: hence any thing that projects between one and something else, a hindrance, obstacle, Hipp. II. any thing put forward or held out by way of guard, a rampart, barrier, fence, Hdt. 4. 175, 7. 70, cf. Plat. Polit. 279 D, sq.; so Aesch. calls a shield, πρ. σώματος Theb. 540; προβλήματα ἱππων χαλκὰ the brassy armour of horses, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51: c. gen. object, a defence against a thing, πρ. περὶ ἄνδρ. Aesch. Theb. 676; πρ. χειμῶνος Plat. Tim. 74 B; πρ. κακῶν Ar. Vesp. 615; but, πρ. φόβου ἡ αἰδούς ἔχειν to have fear or shame as a defence, Soph. Aj. 1076.

III. any thing put forward as an excuse, a screen, τοῦ τρόπου Dem. 1122. 21; so, πρ. λαβῶν τινα (as we say) to make a cat'spaw of him, Soph. Phil. 996. IV. that which is proposed as a task, a task, business, Seidl. Eur. El. 980: esp. a problem in Geometry, Plat. Rep. 530 B, Theaet. 180 C, sq. Hence

προβληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or disposed for a problem, problematical, Arist. Somm. et Vig.

προβληματίον, τό, Dim. from πρόβλημα. [α]

προβληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a προβλημα-
 τουργός: ἡ πρ. δύναμις the faculty of constructing fortifications, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

προβληματούργος, ὄν, (πρόβλημα II, ἔργον) making arms or armour.

προβληματώδης, es, (πρόβλημα IV, εἶδος) like a problem, problematical, Plut.

προβλής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, without neut. (προβάλλω) strictly thrown before or forward: usu. jutting, towering, σκόπελος, πέτρα, στήλαι II.: ἀκταὶ Od.: also προβλήτες without any Subst., forelands, headlands, Soph. Phil. 936: but Ib. 1455, κτύπος πόντου προβλής may be the roar of the waves dashing against the headlands; Herm. however reads προβολῆς (v. προβολῆ II. 3), and others προβλής θ'.

προβλήω, f. ἤσω, ὁ, ὄν, (προβάλλω) throwing forth or away.

προβλήτος, ὄν, (προβάλλω) thrown forth or away, Lat. pro-
 jectus, κυνὴν πρ. cast to the dogs, Soph. Aj. 817.

προβλάσσω: aor. προβόλον, inf. προβαλέν: pf. προμέμνησκα: —to go or come before, forth or out, esp. to go out of the house, Hom., who, in Od. 21. 239, 385, adds θύραζε: he always uses the pres. and aor. without augm.

προβόω, f. ἤσω, to cry or shout before or in front, to cry or shout out, Il. 12. 277: also πρ. δεινὸν τι Soph. Phil. 218.

προβοηθέω, f. ἤσω, Ion. προβωθέω, to hasten to another's aid or defence beforehand, εἰς τὴν βοιωτήν Hdt. 8. 144, where however Wess. reads προβωθήσεται from some MSS.

προβόλαιος, ὄν, = πρόβολος, a spear held out before one, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148: also, προβολαῖν δοῦρατι in Theocr. 24. 123, where προβ. may be an Adj., outstretched, couched, or it may be a Subst. in appos. with δοῦρατι.

προβόλεις, ὁ, (προβάλλω Δ. v) a producer, Eccl.

προβολή, ἡ, (προβάλλω) a putting forth or forward, esp. of a weapon for defence, hence, τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν καλῆναι to bring the spears to the rest, couch them, Xen. An. 6. 5, 25; so too, ἐν προβολῇ θέσθαι ἕλφος to bring it to the guard, Anth., cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 70: hence the attitude of a soldier with his spear in rest, Polyb.; ἡ πρ. τῆς φάλαγγος the phalanx with its pikes couched, Id.: also of a shield, Id.: also of a pugilist, a lunging out with the fist, Theocr. 22. 120:

hence II. any thing put out, a prominence, Hipp.: hence

1. a thing so held out for defence, esp. a spear, like πρό-
 βολος, πρόβολαιος: hence a guard, defence, δουλκάρ, τῆς χάρας Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 27; so of the eyebrows, Id. Cyn. 5. 26: c. gen. object, a defence against... Beáevon Soph. Aj. 1212, θα-
 νάτων Eur. Or. 1488, καυμάτων Plat. Tim. 74 B. 2. an ele-
 phant's trunk, proboscis, Aretae. 3. a jutting rock, foreland,
 Soph. Phil. 1455, e conj. Herm., v. sub προβλής, and cf. Dion. P. 1013, Leon. Al. 25. 4. any thing put forward as a pre-
 tence, a pretext.

III. a proposing a person's name for elec-
 tion, Plat. Legg. 765 A, cf. προβάλλω B. v. IV. in Att.
 προβολαί were a vote of the Ecclesia directing a public proce-
 sution to be undertaken, like the Roman praepudicium; this
 was only done in certain cases, and a celebrated one was that
 against Meidias, when Demosth. made his speech: on its nature
 v. Herm. Polit. Ant. § 130. 12, Att. Process, p. 271 sq., and
 Dict. of Antiqu., cf. προβάλλω B. vii.

προβόλιον, τό, Dim. from προβολή II, esp. a boar-spear, Xen.
 Cyn. 10. 1, etc.

πρόβολος, ὄν, (προβάλλω) any thing that is held forward or
 out: I. a jutting rock, foreland, ἐπὶ προβόλῳ Od. 12. 251,
 Dem. 104. fin., 795. 14. II. a weapon held out for defence,
 esp. a hunting-spear, Hdt. 7. 76, cf. Schweigh. ad 7. 148: in
 gen. a defence, δουλκάρ, as πρόβολον πολέμου, of a fortress, Xen.
 Cyr. 5. 3, 11, and 23: also of a person, a shielder, guardian, Ar.
 Nub. 1161.

προβοσκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an elephant's proboscis or trunk, Polyb.

II. in plur. the long feelers or arms of the cuttle-fish,
 Arist. H. A.: from

πρόβοσκος, ὁ, (βόσκω) one who drives the herd to pasture,
 Hdt. 1. 113; not (as usu. expl.) one who tends the herd in an-
 other's place, an under-herdsman, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 121
 Anm. g. n.: others write προβοσκός.

προβούλευμα, ἄτος, τό, (προβουλέω) a preliminary decree: in
 Athens a preliminary ordinance of the senate, which became a
 βούλευμα or law when passed by the Ecclesia, Dem. 703, 17
 Aeschin. 71. 22, v. Dict. of Antiqu., p. 156.

προβουλεύειν, τό, Dim. from προβούλευμα, Luc. [α]

προβουλεύω, to plan, contrive before or first, Thuc. 3. 82; so
 in Med. to debate or consider first, τι Hdt. 1. 133, Xen. Cyr. 4.
 3, 17.

2. the office of the Senate at Athens, to frame a πρόβουλευμα
 (q. v.), Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 7, and Dem. 3. to act as πρόβουλος,
 Thuc. 8. 1: πρ. τοῦ δήμου Arist. Pol.

II. to have the chief
 voice in the senate and in passing decrees, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 9.

III. πρ. τινὸς to deliberate for one, provide for his interest.
 Ar. Eq. 1342; c. gen. rei, to provide for a thing, Xen. An. 3,
 1, 37.

προβουλή, ἡ, forethought: malice prepense, Antipho 112. 10.

προβούλιον, τό, = προβούλευμα, late.

προβούλοιαι, v. προβέβουλα.

προβουλόπιαις, παῖδος, ἡ, in Aesch. Ag. 398, προβουλόπαις
 Ἄστis, prob. = πρόβουλος παῖς Ἄστis, the crafty daughter of Atreus;
 formed on the analogy of αἰνέσις etc., cf. sub κακο-.

προβούλος, ὄν, (βουλή) debating beforehand and for others,
 hence οἱ πρόβουλοι were

1. in some Greek states (prob.
 aristocratic) a standing committee to examine measures before
 they were formally proposed to the people, Arist. Pol. 4. 14. 4,
 6, 8, 17: such were those of Megara, Ar. Ach. 755. 2. so
 too of the twelve deputies of the Ionian states at the Panio-
 nium, Valck. Hdt. 6. 7, Wess. Diod. 15. 49: and so of the
 deputies appointed by the western Greeks to consult on the
 mode of meeting Xerxes, Hdt. 7. 172.

3. at Athens the
 provisional committee of Ten for legislative purposes, just before
 the constitution of the 400, Ar. Lys. 421, Lysias 126. 10;
 called ἐνυγραφεῖς by Thuc. 8. 67, cf. Thirlwall Hist. Gr. 4.
 p. 3.

προβράχης, ἐς, or προβράχης, ὅ, (βραχύς) very flat, very
 shallow, Strab.: opp. to προβαθύς, Lob. Phryn. 540.

προβρέχω, f. ἔω, to wet, soak beforehand, Arist. Probl.

πρόβροτος, ὁ, a former mortal, Heracl. ap. Diog. L. 8. 45.

προβύω, f. ὕσω, λύνω, like προμύσω, to push the wick of a
 lamp up, to trim it, Ar. Vesp. 249. [α]

προβωθέν, Ion. for προβωθέν, Hdt.

προβόμιος, ον, (βωμός) at or in front of the altar, σφαγῶν Eur. Ion. 376: τὰ προβόμια the front or space in front of an altar, Eur. Heracl. 80.

προγάμιος, ον,=προγάμιος. II. τὰ προγάμια, sub. ἐπὶ, the sacrifice before a marriage, also πρόγαμοι and προτέλεια, Poll. 3. 38. [ἀ]

προγάμω, ἑ. ὥσω, to marry or lie with beforehand, Strab.

προγάμιας, αἰα, αἰων,=sq.

προγάμιος, ον, (γάμος) before marriage, Ael. [ἀ]

πρόγαμος, ον, marrying or married before, Tryph.

before marriage or a wedding: ὁ πρόγαμος title of a comedy of Menander, v. Meineke p. 149,=προγάμια.

προγαστρίδιος, ἰα, ἰων, (γαστήρ) worn in front of or over the belly: hence τὸ πρ., a piece of armour for the belly, Luc. [ἰ]

πρόγαστρον, οπος, ὅ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) fal-paunched, pot-bellied, Meineke Antiph. Χρυσ. i. 6.

πρόγενέλος, ον, (γενέλη) born before, Nonn.

πρόγενέος, ον, (γένεω) with prominent chin, long-chinned, Theocr. 3. 9.

πρόγενεστότας, ἡ, ον, (γένεος) earliest in birth, i. e. oldest, h. Hom. Cer. 110; and

πρόγενεστερος, α, ον, (γένεος) Compar., earlier in birth, i. e. older, freq. in Hom.; also, γενεῇ πρ. II. 9. 161. The Posit. προγενής, of old time, ancient, is restored in Soph. Ant. 938 by Herm. and Dind., cf. μεταγενής.

πρόγεννη, ἑ. ὥσω, to beget before, Theophr.

πρόγεννήτειρα, ἡ, a first ancestress; in gen. a mother, Lyc.: fem. from

πρόγεννήτηρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (πρόγεννώ) a first ancestor, founder of a line: in plur. ancestors, forefathers.

πρόγεννήτωρ, οπος, ὅ,=foreg., Eur. Hipp. 1380.

πρόγευμα, ατος, τό, (πρόγεω) that which has been tasted beforehand. II. something eaten before a regular meal.

2. in gen. a foretaste. Hence

πρόγευμάτιζω, to give a thing to be tasted beforehand, Arist. de Anima.

πρόγευστής, οὗ, ὅ, one who tastes before, a taster, cup-bearer, Plut.: from

πρόγεω, to make one to taste beforehand. But prob. only used in Med. to taste before or first, Arist. Part. An.

πρόγηράσκω,=sq., τοῦ χρόνου Hipp.

πρόγηρᾶω, ἑ. ὥσωμαι, to grow old before, esp. prematurely.

πρόγηρος, ον, (ῥῆγας) prematurely old.

πρόγηρνομαι, later form -γίνομαι, [ἰ] ἑ. γενήσομαι, aor. προ-γένημαι, Dep. med. 1.—to be, come before or forwards, τάχα πρόγηνοντο they step forward, came in sight, Il. 18. 525, h. Hom. 6. 7; ἐμυδισ πρόγηνοντο Hes. Sc. 345. II. of time,

to be, happen before or earlier, οἱ πρόγεγονότες ancestors, Hdt. 2. 146, 7. 3: τὰ προγεγεννημένα things foregone, things of olden time, Thuc. 1. 20, cf. 1. 1.

πρόγιγνώσκω, later προγιν-: ἑ. γινώσκω:—to know, perceive, learn or understand beforehand, h. Hom. Cer. 258 (in inf. aor. προγινώσκων, Ep. for προγινώσκων), Thuc. 2. 64. II.

to judge beforehand, hence, προεγνωσμένους ἄδικον judged beforehand to have done wrong, Dem. 861. 23.

προγλωσσένος, (πρόγλωσσος) to be of hasty tongue, be talkative. προγλωσσίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (γλῶσσα) the point of the tongue.

πρόγλωσσος, ον, (γλῶσσα) hasty of tongue, talkative, Clem. Al.

πρόγνωσις, ἡ, (πρόγιγνώσκω) a perceiving beforehand, esp. in medicine, a prognosticating, Hipp., v. Fies. Oecon. Hence

πρόγνωστής, ον, ὅ, one who throws beforehand.

πρόγνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for knowing beforehand or foretelling: τὸ πρ. a sign of the future, prognostic, Hipp.

πρόγυνή, ἡ, a step-daughter: fem. from πρόγυνος.

πρόγυνος, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to forefathers, ancestral, Polyb. πρόγυνος, ον, (γίνομαι, γέγονα) earlier born or begotten, hence older, Od. 9. 221.—δ πρ. an ancestor, Hdt.; more freq. in pl., οἱ πρόγυνοι forefathers, ancestors, Wess. Hdt. 7. 150, and freq. in Att.: also, θεοὶ πρόγυνοι the gods the authors of a race, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D, cf. ἀρχηγέτας.

πρόγυνος, ὅ, ἡ, (γυνή) a child by a former marriage, i. e. one's step-son or daughter, Isae. II. 0. 222: ἡ πρόγυνή a step-daughter.

πρόγραμμα, ατος, τό, (προγράφω) a public proclamation or

written order, a public notice in writing, programme, Dem. 772. 15, Plut., etc., v. Iob. Phryn. 249.

προγραμμάτευς, ὥς, ὁ, a deputy γραμματεὺς, Inscr.

προγράφη, ἡ, (προγράφω) a public notice, advertisement, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 9: esp. a public sale of confiscated property, Lat. proscripio, Strab.: a praetor's edict, Polyb.

προγράφω, ἑ. ψω, to write before or first, Thuc. 1. 23. II.

to write in public, πρ. τι ἐν τιναῖσιν to put up a public notice, Ar. Av. 450; πρ. δίκην or κλῆρον τινα to give notice of a trial, Dem. 1151. fin.—also to ordain or appoint by public notice, ἐκκλησίαν Aeschin. 35. fin.: hence in Pass., φρουρὰς προγραφεύς Dem. 1257. 5.

2. προγράφειν τὰ τῆς βουλῆς to the Censor, to put one at the head of the senate, name him princeps senatus, Plut. [ἀ]

προγρηγορέω, ἑ. ὥσω, to wake before the time, Arist. Probl.

προγυμνάζω, ἑ. ὥσω, to exercise or prepare beforehand, πρ. χέρας Soph. Fr. 450; in Med. to exercise oneself beforehand, Aristid. Hence

προγυμνάσις, ἡ, previous exercise preparation, Clem. Al.

προγυμνάσιμα, ατος, τό, preparatory exercise, esp. in Rhetoric.

προγυμναστής, οὗ, ὅ, one who exercises beforehand or prepares: esp. a servant of the γυμναστής, who rubs, anoints, etc., Galen: also a slave who goes through exercises with his master, Senec. Epist. 83. 3.

προδᾶῖναι, inf. aor. pass. προῖδαν with act. signif., from the root *δᾶω, to know beforehand, part. προδᾶῖς Od. 4. 396.

προδᾶνέω, ἑ. ὥσω, to lend before, lend out, Plut.

προδᾶπνᾶω, ἑ. ὥσω, to expend, squander beforehand.

προδεδίω, ἑ. ὥσω,=προδεδιῶμαι, Soph. O. T. 90.

προδεδίλος, ον, happening or doing before evening, Theocr. 25. 223.

προδεδεικνύμι, and -νύω, ἑ. δείξω, to shew beforehand, point out, Hdt. 4. 10; esp. by way of example, προδεδεικντες σχῆμα, ὁἷον τι ἐμελλε εὐπρεπέστατον φανέσθαι ἔχουσα Hdt. 1. 60:

to make known, publish beforehand, Thuc. 3. 47: to tell first, ποῖον προδεδίον Aesch. Fr. 779. II. of time, to fore-

shew what is about to happen, τινα τι Hdt. 1. 209, 6. 27.

III. to point before one, ἀκήρω πρ. to feel one's way with a stick, of a blind man, Soph. O. T. 456, Seneca's baculo senili iter praetentare: also c. acc. to put out before one, τὸ τόξον Luc. Herc. 1: hence IV. as a technical term of pugilists, χερσὶ πρ. to make feints with the hands, make as if one was going to strike, like Lat. praeludere, Theocr. 22. 102.

2. also in war, to make a demonstration, assume an attitude of attack, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 24.

προδεδίκτης, ον, ὁ, a pantomimic actor, Diod.

προδεδιῶμαι, to fear beforehand, τι, Hdt. 7. 59, 1.

προδεδιπνέω, ἑ. ὥσω, to dine or sup before.

προδεδιπνος, ον, (δεῖνν) before supper. II. supping beforehand.

προδεδίτωρ, οπος, ὅ, Ion. for προδεδίτωρ, (προδεδεικνυμι) one who foreshews, foretells, Hdt. 7. 37.

προδεδιόμαι, ἑ. ὥσω, Dep. med., to see beforehand, Aesch. Fr. 248.

προδεδίωμαι, ἑ. ὥσω, (δεσμός) to bind, tie in front or before.

προδεδύω, to moisten beforehand.

προδεδιόμαι, ἑ. ὥσωμαι, Dep. med. to hurt before, v. 1. Hdt. 8. 68, 3.

προδεδηλός, ον, clear beforehand, manifest, evident, Hdt. 9. 17, Plat., etc.: ἐκ προδεδηλόν manifestly, Soph. El. 1429. Adv.

-λως, Id. Aj. 1311.

προδεδιλόω, to make clear beforehand, shew plainly, Thuc. 6. 34. Hence

προδεδιλόωσις, ἡ, a declaring beforehand, Plut.

προδεδιλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for shewing beforehand, Def. Plat. 414 B.

προδεδιμάγειω, ἑ. ὥσω, to be an arch-demagogue, Himer.

προδιαβαίνω, ἑ. βῆσομαι, to go through or over before others, πρ. τάφον Xen. Eq. 8. 3.

προδιαβάλλω, ἑ. βᾶλω, to raise prejudices against, slander beforehand, Thuc. 6. 75.

προδιαβεβαίω, to confirm fully beforehand.

προδιαγιγνώσκω, ἑ. γινώσκω, to understand beforehand, Thuc. 1. 78. II. to resolve or decree beforehand, Id. 5. 38.

προδιδάσκωσις, ἡ, a knowing accurately beforehand, esp. of symptoms, Hipp.

προδιδάσκωσις, ἡ, (ἀγορεύω) a foretelling exactly, Hipp.

προδιδάσκειν, f. ψω, to draw out beforehand, Aristaen. [ᾶ]

προδιδάσκειν, ἡ, a leading or guiding through before, Plut.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med. to fight it out beforehand, Diod.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to spread or extend beforehand, φήμην κατὰ τινος Polyb. [ῖ]

προδιδάσκωμαι, hence προδιδεσμένον σχῆμα, also called Ἀλκυμανόν, a figure often used by Alcman, when a Verb being the predicate of two words is joined specially to the first, as ἐγὼ ἤλθομεν καὶ σὺ, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 393. 5.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Med. (αἰρῶ) to divide or distinguish beforehand, Isocr. 294 C.

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, a previous division.

προδιδάσκωμαι, verb. Adj., one must divide before or first, Arist. Org.

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, (διαίρω) preparation by diet, Luc.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to set all in motion before, Joseph.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to determine beforehand, Sext. Emp.

προδιδάσκωμαι, and as Dep. med. προδιδάσκωμαι, to serve or be useful before, Joseph.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to judge and decide beforehand, Polyb.

προδιδάσκωμαι, Dep. med. c. aor. pass., (λέγω) : to speak or converse beforehand, περὶ τινος Isocr. 233 E. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, a speaking or conversing beforehand.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to loosen, sever, dissolve before, Arist. Probl.

προδιδάσκωμαι, Dep. med., to call to witness, invoke beforehand, Polyb. [ῖ]

προδιδάσκωμαι, Dep. med. c. aor. pass., (voῶ) : to think well over before, Charond. ap. Stob. p. 291. 10.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to pass the night before, Clem. Al.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ὄσω, to accomplish beforehand : to prove or demonstrate beforehand. [ῖ]

προδιδάσκωμαι, to send through or over before.—Med. to send on as a messenger, Polyb.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail, swim through or over before.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to declare expressly beforehand, Sext. Emp.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. δσω and δξω, to plunder beforehand, Dio C. προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, (σαφής) to publish beforehand, v. l. Polyb. for προδιδάσκωμαι. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, previous publication. [ᾶ]

προδιδάσκωμαι, to extinguish beforehand, M. Anton. 12. 15. προδιδάσκωμαι, =sq., q. v.

προδιδάσκωμαι, c. fut. σκέψομαι, from foreg., to examine well beforehand, Dio C.

προδιδάσκωμαι, Dep. (στέλλω) to give a positive opinion beforehand, Hipp. : to agree on a thing beforehand with another, τινί Ath.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to jeer or ridicule beforehand, Arist. Rhet. [ῖ]

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ξω, Att. ττω, to range at regular distances beforehand, Aen. Tact.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to cut through beforehand.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to set apart beforehand, Joseph. [ῖ]

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, to sift beforehand.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to sketch out, design beforehand, Philo. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, a previous plan or design, Clem. Al.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to spoil, ruin, destroy beforehand, Isocr. 408 C. : to corrupt, bribe beforehand, Dem. 520. 26.—Pass. to be ruined or lost beforehand, Thuc. 1. 113. 6. 78.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to besmear all over beforehand. [xpi]

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, to go asunder, separate beforehand, Arist. Rhet.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. δξω, to teach beforehand, τινά τι Soph. Aj. 163 ; τινά c. inf., Id. Phil. 1015, Dem. 1231. 26 ; so also in Med., Soph. Tr. 681, Ar. Plut. 687. II. to teach by degrees, and so to teach thoroughly, Ar. Nub. 476, cf. Stallb. Addend. ad Plat. Prot. :—Pass. to learn beforehand, Thuc. 2. 40.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. δάσω, to give beforehand, pay in advance, Xen. Hell. 1. 5. 7 ; but most usu., II. to give up to the enemy, betray, freq. from Hdt. downwards ; πρ. τινί τ. Hdt. 6. 23, etc. ; τινά πρὸς τινα Hdt. 3. 45 ; Pass., προδοῖς ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 7.

137. 2. to forsake in distress, abandon, esp. in battle, and so absolt. to desert, Hdt. 5. 113., 6. 15, etc. ; so, ἡ χάρις προδοῖς ἀλίσκωται it proves traitor, Soph. Aj. 1267. 3. of things, to betray, fail one, Xen. Hell. 5. 25, Dem. 1239 fin. : hence seemingly intr. to fail, Lat. deficere, e. g. of a river that has run dry, Hdt. 7. 187 ; of a tottering wall, useless for a defence, Id. 8. 52.

4. to let go, give up, hence to lose, bid adieu to, ἡδονὰς etc., Soph. Antig. 1166 ; ῥὺν ἄγωνα Aeschin. 16. 19. [ῖ]

προδιδάσκωμαι, (ἐλμ) =sq.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ελεύσομαι, to go through and out again before, pass through first, Xen. Cyn. 5. 4.

προδιδάσκωμαι, =foreg., Sext. Emp.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. δσω, to celebrate a festival beforehand, Dio C. προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ψω, to administer beforehand, Joseph.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. δσωμαι, Dep. med., to despatch beforehand, Arist. Probl.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, to search through, discover by searching, Diod. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, οὐ, ὁ, one sent beforehand to search, a spy, scout, Plut.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ελεύσομαι, Dep. med., to go through or narrate before, Xen. Cyn. 1. 47.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to examine carefully, sift beforehand.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to relate beforehand, premise, Hdt. 4. 145, Dem. 1345. 10. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, a detailing beforehand, Aeschin. 16. 30.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to strain or sift beforehand, Arist. Probl.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἀσθῶμαι, to put asunder beforehand :—Pass. c. aor. et pf. act., to go asunder beforehand.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. δσω, to judge beforehand.

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, as Att. law-term, the preliminary proceedings in a prosecution for murder.

προδιδάσκωμαι, οὐ, ὁ, one who judges beforehand or for another.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, to be a πρόδικος, to judge beforehand, act as arbitrator.

II. in gen. to defend, be the patron or advocate of, τινός Plut. III. to be a guardian. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, the office of πρόδικος, advocacy, Plut. : arbitration

πρόδικος, or, (δίκη) judged beforehand, δίκη πρ. a dispute which is submitted to or decided by arbitration :—but also a cause which has the first turn of hearing, Isocr. II. as Subst. ὁ πρ. an advocate, defender ; and so an avenger, Aesch. Ag. 450.

2. esp. at Sparta, a young king's guardian, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 9, cf. Plut. Lycurg. 3.

προδιδάσκωμαι, ὁ, f. l. for προδιδάσκωμαι.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, to regulate, order, govern, manage beforehand, Dem. 625. 5, in Pass.—Med. in act. signif., Aeschin. 20. 33. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, previous regulation, Dion. H. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, ὁ, regulating beforehand, M. Anton.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to agree in allowing beforehand, Plat. Tim. 78 A : also Pass., προδιδάσκωμαι points granted on both sides beforehand, Id. Soph. 241 A.

προδιδάσκωμαι, verb. Adj., one must grant beforehand, Arist. Org.

προδιδάσκωμαι, to improve beforehand. Hence

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, previous improvement.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, to limit or define beforehand, Diod.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, to strain or sift off beforehand.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. ξω, to pursue further or to a distance, Thuc. 6. 70.

προδιδάσκωμαι, ἡ, continued pursuit.

προδιδάσκωμαι, f. δσω, to lie in wait for.

προδιδάσκωμαι, usu. impers. προδοῖς, and in Pass., προδεδόκτο ταῖτα ἡς this was my former opinion, Plat. Phaed. 88 D ; τὰ προδεδόκτα previous resolves, Thuc. 3. 40.

προδοῖς, ἡ, (δέχομαι, δοκέω) a place where one lies in wait, a lair, ambush, πέτρης ἐν προδοῖσιν in the secret places of the rock, Il. 4. 107.

προδοῖς, ἡ, f. δσω, to try or prove beforehand.

προδοῖς, τό, Dim. from sq. [ᾶ]

πρόδομος, ὁ, the entrance-hall or chamber which one enters from the αὐλή, vestibule, Hom. ; also, πρόδομος δόμον Il. 24. 673. Od. 4. 302 : in Hom. the πρόδομος serves as the guests' sleeping-room.

πρόδομος, *ov*, before the house, cf. πρόδρομος.
προδοξάω, *f. δω*, to deem or judge beforehand, Plat. Theat. 178 E: also in Med., Arist. Rhet.
πρόδοξος, *ov*, (δόξα) judging of a thing prior to knowledge or experience.
προδοσεύω, *f. l.* for προδωσέω.
προδοσέταρος, *ov*, giving up, betraying one's companions or friends, cf. προδοσέταρος.
προδοσία, *ἡ*, Ion. προδοσίη, (προδίδωμι II) a giving up, betraying, abandoning in need, betrayal, Hdt., and Att. Prose, and once in Eur. Hel. 1633: προδοσίην συντίθεσθαι, σκευάζεσθαι Hdt. 6. 88, 100: προδοσία was a state-offence, like treason, v. Dict. of Antiqq. Hence
προδοσίκοιμος, *ov*, (κοιμέω) a boaster who breaks his word.
πρόδοσις, *ἡ*, (προδίδωμι) a paying beforehand: earnest-money, Dem. 1208. 16., 1210. 10. II. a giving up, betraying, Plat. Legg. 856 E.
προδοτέον, verb. Adj. of προδίδωμι, one must betray, Plat. Theat. 203 E.
πρόδοτης, *ov*, δ, (προδίδωμι II) a betrayer, traitor, Hdt. 8. 30, 144, and Att.: also one who abandons in danger, Aesch. Pr. 1068 — Fem. προδοτὶς a traitress, Eur. Med. 1332, etc., Ar. Thesm. 303. Hence
προδοτικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, of or belonging to a traitor, χρυσὸν πρ. a traitor's hire, Plut. Adv. — κῶς.
πρόδοτος, *ov*, (προδίδωμι II) betrayed, abandoned, Soph. El. 126, 208 πρ. ἐκ φίλων Eur. Hipp. 595.
πρόδουλος, *ov*, serving for a slave, πρ. ἐκβασις ἀρβύλλης Aesch. Ag. 945.
προδουλόω, to enslave beforehand.
προδουπέω, to make a hollow sound before, to fall down with a hollow sound, esp. in pf. προδεδούτα Nic.
προδρομή, *ἡ*, (δραμεῖν) a running before or forward, esp. a sally, sudden attack, Xen. An. 4. 7, 10: metaph., πρ. λόγου sallies, Plat. Alc. I. 114 A.
πρόδρομος, *ov*, (τρέχω, δραμεῖν) running before, forward, in advance, πρόδρομος ἔλθε στρατῆρι Hdt. 9. 14: with headlong speed, Trag., cf. Valek. Phoen. 310. 2. beforehand with others, premature. 3. of Place, πρόδρομος μελάνθρον before the house, Aesch. Fr. 374, nisi legend. πρόδρομος, II. as Subst., esp. οἱ πρ., men sent on before to reconnoitre, scouts, Hdt. 1. 60., 4. 122: also of horsemen who ride first, as an advanced guard, Id. 4. 121: hence in gen. light soldiers. 2. οἱ πρόδρομοι certain winds which came before the monsoons, Arist. Probl., cf. ἐτήσια. 3. the first shoot of a tree, Theophr. Hence
πρόδρομος, *δ*, a sweet wine of Mytilenē which flowed unpressed from the grape, like the Germ. Strohwine and Ausbruch, Ath. 30 B: others called it πρότροπος.
πρόδρομος, *δ*, = πρόδρομή.
πρόδυστῆχέω, to be unhappy beforehand, Isocr. 69 E.
πρόδυσιπέω, to be shamefaced or diffident beforehand, Joseph. **πρόδυμάτιον**, τό, (δυμάτιον) a small building before another, an ante-chamber: also a vestibule. [α]
πρωδοσεύω, Desiderat. from προδίδωμι, to wish to betray: not προδωσέω, Lob. Phryn. 770.
πρωδοσέταρος, *ov*, (προδίδωμι, ἐταίρος) = προδοσέταρος, acc. to Ilgen's emend., Scol. Gr. p. 99, cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.
πρωεγγράφω, *f. ψω*, to inscribe beforehand, Dio C. [α]
πρωεγγύω, *δ*, *ἡ*, v. πρωεγγύω.
πρωεγείρω, to awaken, rouse, raise beforehand, Arist. Eth. N. **πρωεγκάθημαι**, defect. Dep.: to sit down in before, to be settled or fixed in before, Polyb.
πρωεγκίμαι, defect. Dep.: to lie in a place before.
πρωέγμα, ατος, τό, for πρόεγμα, (πρωέχω) a hold, prop, stay.
πρωεγχεῖω, to lay hand on, attempt, undertake first, Arist. Org., or before the time, Polyb.
πρωεγρίω, to rub in or on before, Diosc. Par. 2. 20.
πρωεδρά, *ἡ*, = προεδρία, Gramm.
πρωεδρεία, *ἡ* (πρωεδρεύω) precedence, rank, Polyb., v. προεδρία.
πρωεδρεύω, (πρόεδρος) to be president, Aeschin. 5. 21: πρ. τῆς βουλῆς to preside in the council.
πρωεδρία, *ἡ*, Ion. ἰη, (πρόεδρος) the seat or dignity of πρό-

εδρος, the first seat, presidency in council, at public assemblies, games, etc., Hdt. 1. 54., 9. 73.
πρωεδρία, *ἡ*, 2. the privilege of the front seats at a theatre, an honor sometimes hereditary: at Athens given to those who had deserved well of their country, Ar. Eq. 575, 702, etc.: or assigned as an honor to ambassadors, etc., Aeschin. 64. 26: or strangers, Xen. Vect. 3. 4.
πρωεδρία, 3. the front seat itself, chief place, Hdt. 4. 88: also in plur., Hdt. 6. 57: at Athens, esp. the seats of the πρόεδροι in the Ecclesia, Dinarch. 106. 34. [β, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 414 A, nisi legend. προεδρία.]
πρωεδριον, τό, Dim. from προεδρία.
πρόεδρος, *ov*, (ἔδρα) sitting in front or in the first place: δ πρ. a president, Thuc. 3. 25, etc.: esp. in the popular assembly (ἐκκλησία) at Athens, the πρόεδροι in office were so called, Ar. Dem. 706. 20, Aeschin. 36. 27, cf. πρώτατος.
πρωέδω, to eat before, Arist. Probl., in Pass.
πρωέργω, Ep. for προέρχω, to hinder or stop by standing before, c. acc. et inf., προέργω πάντας δδένει II. 11. 569.
πρωέκηκα, Ep. aor. 1 of προέκηκα, Hom.
πρωεθίζω, *f. ἴω*, to accustom or train beforehand, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 20.
πρωεῖδον, aor. with no pres. in use, προεῖδω being used instead, παρ. προεῖδον, inf. προεῖδεν, to look forward, δὲν μάλα προεῖδον Od. 5. 293: to see from afar, Hom.: so too in Med., προεῖσθαι Od. 13. 155, Hes. Sc. 386 (ubi al. προεῖδ.) of Time, to foresee, first in Hdt. 7. 235, and Pind. N. 1. 40, Plat., etc.: so in Med., Xen. An. 6. 1, 8, Dem. 128. 18, etc. II. to have a care for, provide against, τινός Hdt. 8. 144: so too in Med., προειδόμενος [προεῖδω] αὐτῶν Thuc. 4. 64: προεῖσθαι τοῦ μη παθεῖν Dion. H.: ὅπως μή . . . Dem. 1262. 17. Cf. προείδα.
πρωεῖδοι, to form an image or representation beforehand, Heliod.
πρωεῖξω, *f. δω*, to conjecture beforehand, Arist. Rhet.
πρωέμι, (εἰμι) to go forward, go on, advance, Hdt. 1. 80, and freq. in Att.: freq. also of Time, προεῖναι τοῦ χρόνου as time went on, Hdt. 3. 96: so too, προεῖσθαι τῆς πόσεως Hdt. 6. 129: προεῖσθαι τοῦ λόγου Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, etc.: προεῖναι καὶ ἀναγιγνώσκων reading on, Id. Phaedr. 98 B. 2. to go first, go in advance, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 7. 3. to go forth, Ar. Thesm. 69. 4. πρ. εἰς τι to pass on to, begin another thing, Xen. Eq. 10. 13. 5. of an action, to go on well, succeed, Id. Vect. 6. 3.
πρωέμι, (εἰμι) to be before, be pre-existent: to be present.
πρωεῖπον, aor. with no pres. in use, προέφημι being used instead, παρ. προεῖπον, inf. προεῖπεν. To foretell say before, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 C, etc.: to promise, Aeschin. 1. 15. II. to order, bid beforehand, order by public proclamation, Lat. indicere, πρ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 1. 21, etc.: also πρ. τινὰ ποιεῖν Thuc. 4. 26: also, πρ. τινὶ πόλεμον to proclaim against one, Id. 7. 9, 2: πρ. τινὶ ἐπὶ . . . ὅς . . . Plat., and Xen. III. to give notice or warning of a thing, τινὶ τι Hdt. 7. 116. Cf. προερέω.
πρωέργω, *f. ξω*, v. πρωέργω.
πρωερίνηω, to pacify beforehand, Joseph.
πρωεριστομαι, προερίσκηκα, v. sub προερέω.
πρωεργάω, Ion. προεργάω, *f. ξω*, to bring in, introduce before, εἰς τι Dem. 1004. 6: — Med. to bring in beforehand for oneself, one's own use: to bring in from the country into the town, Hdt. 1. 190., 8. 20. [α] Hence
πρωεργάω, *ἡ*, a bringing in beforehand.
πρωερίσσω, to throw in before. II. intr. to fall in or on before, make an inroad. Hence
πρωερίσσω, *ἡ*, a previous inroad.
πρωερίσσω, to involve in previous ties: οἱ προερίσσωμένοι bound by previous alliances, Polyb.
πρωερίσσω, to drive in before. II. intr. to go in or enter before.
πρωερίσσω, inf. aor. of προερίσσω.
πρωερίσσω, Dep. med., to come or go in before, Dem. 840. 5.
πρωερίσσω, as Pass., (κρίνω) to slip in before.
πρωερίσσω, τό, (εἰσόδος) an introduction, prelude.
πρωερίσσω, fut. of προερίσσω.
πρωερίσσω, to burst in before.
πρωερίσσω, *f. ψω*, to send in before, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 6.

προεσιπίπτω, to fall in or into before.
 προεσιπορεύω, to convey in, introduce before.
 προεσφέρω, to bear or carry in before: esp. to pay eisphora in advance for others, Dem. 1046. 24., 1208. 25: cf. sq. Hence προεσφορά, ἡ, money advanced to pay the eisphora for others, Dem. 977. 19., 1209. 2, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. p. 5, 299, etc., and Dict. of Antiq.
 προεβάλλω, to throw out, let out before, Callistr.
 προέβασις, ἡ, a previous going out.
 προεκβιβάζω, to let go out before, Polyb.
 προεκδιδάσκω, to spend, waste, exhaust before, Polyb.
 προεκδιδάσκω, to frighten before.
 προεκδέχομαι, fut. ἔσομαι, Dep. med., to intercept and detain before.
 προεκδιδάσκω, to teach thoroughly before.
 προεκδίδωμι, to put out, publish beforehand, Polyb. Hence προεκδοσσις, ἡ, previous expenditure.
 προεκδρομή, ἡ, a running out in advance: usu. a sally of troops.
 προέκθεσις, ἡ (προεκτίθημι) a previous notice, introduction, preface, Polyb. Hence
 προεκθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, serving for an introduction or preface. Adv. —κῶς.
 προεκθεῖν, to run out forward or beforehand, rush too hastily on, Thuc. 7. 30: to run away before.
 προεκθορέω, =sq.
 προεκθρόσκω, to spring before or forward, leap out too soon, be beforehand with one, c. gen.
 προεκαθαίρω, to clean or clear out before, Joseph.
 προεκαίω, to burn up before.
 προέκειμαι, as Pass., to lie before: τὰ προεκείμενα words quoted above, Longin.
 προεκκομίζω, to carry out beforehand, Hdt. 2. 63.
 προεκκρίνω, to single out and carry off before.
 προεκκρούω, to push or drive out before, Dio C.
 προεκλέγω, to pick out before. II. to collect money or taxes not yet due, τὰ προεξελεγμένα Dem. 305. 18., 1209. 7.
 προεκλείνω, to leave before.
 προεκλίνω, to weary before the time, Polyb.
 προεκκινέω, to clean beforehand with vitrov.
 προεκκίπτω, to send out or away, dismiss before, Plut.
 προεκκηδύω, to leap before or forward, Diod.
 προεκκίω, to drink off, drain before.
 προεκκίπτω, to escape, get abroad before, φήμιν Plut.; παραιτέρω to go far beyond limits, Longin.
 προεκκλέω, to set sail before, Plut.
 προεκκλίσσω, to scare or astound before, Plut.
 προεκκονέω, to work out, finish before, Simon. 204.
 προεκρηγνύμαι, as Pass., to break out suddenly, esp. of diseases or storms, Hipp.: also προεκρηγνύομαι, Id.
 προεκροφάω, to drink up, drain before.
 προεκροφάω, = foreg.
 προεκτείνω, to stretch out before. II. to stretch out in front.
 προεκτελέω, to bring quite to an end before, Ael.
 προεκτίζω, to melt before: metaph. to waste or wear away before, Lucian Plut.
 προεκτίθημι, to put out or away before. Med. to present before, τὴν τὴν Arist. Gen. An. 1: to bring forward or state at the beginning, Arist. Rhet. Al. [I]
 προεκτίκτω, to bring forth before; πρ. ὡὰ to lay eggs before, Arist. H. A.
 προεκτίλλω, to pluck out before.
 προεκτρέχω, to run out or away before, Theophr.
 προεκτρύγω, to wear down utterly beforehand. [v]
 προεκτύπω, to mould or model before, Philo.
 προεκφύω, to bear or put out before, LXX: esp. to bury before.
 προεκφύγω, to escape before.
 προεκφύβω, to scare out or away before, Plut.
 προεκφύβησις, ἡ (φοβέομαι) a previous panic, Thuc. 5. 11.
 προεκφοιτάω, to go out before, Dio C.
 προεκχέω, to pour out before, Luc.
 προεκχωρέω, to go out before, Dio C.
 προελάσις, ἡ, a going or riding forward, advancing against the enemy, Xen. Hipparch. 8. 3: from

προελαύνω, f. ελῶσω, to drive, lead before or forward. II. esp. intrans., sub. ἵππον, to ride on, ride forward, Xen. An. 6. 3, 14; c. gen., to ride before one, Id. Mem. 3. 3, 1: in gen. to advance, and so in Pass., ὡς πρῶτος τῆς νύκτος προελάτο the night being now far advanced, Hdt. 9. 44.
 προελευθερώ, to set free before, Dio C.
 προελευσις, ἡ (προέρχομαι) a going before or forth, an issue.
 προελεόμαι, as Pass., to be ulcerated before, Diosc. Par. 1. 159.
 προελκύω, later form for sq., Ath. [v]
 προελκω, f. ελω, to draw forward or forth, entice onwards, Ael.
 προελπίζω, f. ἴσω, to hope before, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 377 C.
 προεμβαίνω, to step into, embark first or beforehand, Strab.
 προεβάλλω, to put in before, Arist. Rhet. in Pass.: metaph., πρ. τινὶ κατεπισμὸν Polyb. II. absol., προεβαλλόντων ἐς τὴν γῆν τῶν κερῶν the horns first striking against the ground, of the βῆας διανοθέντοι, which by reason of their projecting horns were obliged to graze backwards, Hdt. 4. 183; of ships, to make the charge (ἐμβολή) first, Thuc. 4. 25.
 προεμβάτης, οὐ, belonging to a προεμβάτης: γέρας π. a reward given one who first boarded the enemy's ship, Heliod.
 προεμβάτης, οὐ, ὁ (προεμβαίνω) one who embarks before or first; esp. who first boards the enemy's ship, Heliod. [α]
 προεμβιβάζω, f. ἴσω, to put in before; πρ. τινὰ εἰς ἀπεχθεῖαν to make one hated, Polyb.
 προεμβολίς, ἴδω, ἡ, the under part of the ship towards the bow: from
 προεμβολός, ὁ (προεμβάλλω) the projecting beak of a ship, for piercing the enemy's ships: also προεμβολόν, τό: opp. τῷ ἀκροστόλειον.
 προέμειν, Ep. for προεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 of προήμι, Od. 10. 155, cf. ἐξέμειν and ἐπιπρόμεν.
 προέμω, to vomit beforehand, Diosc.
 προεμπιπλάμην, to fill up before.
 προεμπιπτόω, to fall, rush in first or before, Plut.: to fall or alight upon before, τινί.
 προεμπλήσω, to be quite full, Luc.
 προεμπνέω, to blow into before or first.
 προεμπολεύς, ὁ, a previous buyer, A. B.
 προεμφαίνω, to shew or exhibit before.
 προεμφανίζομαι, as Pass., to appear before, Longin.
 προεμφορέω, to fill before with a thing, τινὸς Plut.
 προεμφράσσω, to stop or block up before, Clem. Al.
 προεμφορέω, fut. ἔσομαι, Dep. med., to begin before, N. T.
 προενδεδύκην, to state beforehand, esp. in a court of justice.
 προενδημιέω, to be in the country or among the people before, Joseph.: metaph., πρ. τοῖς πράγμασι to familiarise oneself with things beforehand, Posidon.
 προενδίδωμι, to give in or yield before, Hipp. [I]
 προενεγκέιν, inf. aor. of προφέρω.
 προενέδρα, ἡ, an ambush.
 προενεδρεύω, to lay an ambush before, App.
 προενέρω, to join to, attach, insert before.
 προενέπω, and lengthd. προεννέπω, to foretell, announce, Trag., in poet. form προυννέπω, q. v.
 προενεργέω, to do or work at before, Arist. Metaph.
 προενέχομαι, (ἐχῶ) as Pass.: to be caught or held in bonds before, LXX.
 προενεχυρίαζομαι, as Pass. (ἐνεχυρίαζω): to be laid under obligation by a previous favor, Charito.
 προενθυμέομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass., to think on or take to heart before, c. gen.
 προεντιστάμαι, as Pass., to object beforehand, Arist. Org.
 προεννέπω, v. προεννέπω.
 προεννόω, f. ἴσω, to ponder, weigh over, Artemid.
 προεννοίεω, to dwell in before, τινί. II. trans. to inhabit before, c. acc. Hence
 προεννοίησις, ἡ, a dwelling in before, c. dupl. gen. pers. et loci, Thuc. 1. 25.
 προεννέω, to urge on or set at before, τινί τι Plut.
 προενστατέω, verb. Adj. from προενσταταί, one must object beforehand, Arist. Org.
 προεντίκτω, to produce or lay in before, Arist. H. A.
 προεντυγχάνω, to alight upon or meet with before, Plut.

προεντύνω, to make ready before.
 προεαγγέλλω, to announce, publish beforehand, Dem. 4.19. 15.
 προεαγκυνίζομαι, Dep. med., (ἐξαγκυνίζω) as a pugilistic term, to move the arms and elbows before, as in sparring, Arist. Rhet.
 προεάγω, to bring out beforehand or first, Hdt. 9. 106 : to lead out before or in front, πρ. τῷ κέρει, as if intrans., Thuc. 8. 25, but πρ. προεαίσσω, προεάρχω :—Pass. to go out first, Thuc. 7. 70. [ἀ]
 προεαδύνάτεω, to be wholly powerless before, Hipp., v. Foës.
 Oecon.
 προεαίρω, to take out or away, destroy before.
 προεαίσσω, Att. ἄσσω, f. ἔω, to dart out before, as out of the ranks in battle, Hdt. 9. 62 ; and so Dind. reads προεξέαντες in Thuc. 8. 25, where Bekk. προεξέαντες (from ἄνω). [ἀ Ep.]
 προεάλλομαι, Dep. med., to leap out first or beforehand.
 προεάμαρτάνω, to fail, do wrong before, Isocr. 75 B ; εἰς τὴν αἰ. 123 C.
 προεανάγωμαι, as Pass. (ἀγω) : to put out to sea before, Dion. H. [ἀ]
 προεανθένω, to make blossom or produce before, Plut. Hence προεανθήτω, τό, a blossom put forth before, previous produce.
 προεανιστάμαι, Pass., c. aor. 2, pf., et plqpf. act. (ιστήμι) :—to rise and go out before, πρ. ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους to rise before others and march against them, Hdt. 9. 62 ; so too, πρ. τῷ πολέμῳ Plut. : in a race, to start before the signal is given, start too soon, Hdt. 8. 59.
 προεαπατάω, to deceive utterly beforehand, Arist. Rhet.
 προεαποστέλλω, to send out or away before, Polyb.
 προεαράτω, to hang up in front or before, Diod.
 προεάρχω, to begin first of all, v. l. for προεάγω in Thuc. 8. 25, adopted by Poppo, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 287.
 προεασθενέω, to make utterly weak before, Arist. Probl.
 προεαίρω, to excite before, A. B.
 προεέδρω, ἡ, Ion. -δρη, a raised seat, chair of state, Hdt. 7. 44.
 προεεμί, (εἰμι) to go out before, to attack or sally forth before, Thuc. 3. 1.
 προεερεσία, ἡ, a part of a ship's sides, perh. = παρῆερεσία.
 προεελαίνω, fut. ἔλασω, to go, run out before, τῷ πλοῖν with a ship, Plut. : in gen. to go, ride, drive forward, Id.
 προεερευνέω, inf. aor. of προερευνάω.
 προεεριστάμαι, contr. προῖξ-, Dep., c. fut. med., et aor. pass. : to know exactly beforehand, Aesch. Pr. 101, 699.
 προεεργάζομαι, Dep. med., to bring work to an end before.
 προεερευνάω, contr. προῖξ- : to explore, investigate before, Eur. Phoen. 92. Hence
 προεερευνητής, contr. προῖξ-, οὗ, ὁ, an explorer sent before, Rhcs. 296.
 προεερχομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et pf. act. : to go out or forth before, Thuc. 7. 74 : to go or run forward.
 προεεράζω, to explore, examine before, Luc.
 προεεκρινέω, to examine carefully, distinguish before, like προεικρινέω, Hipp.
 προεεβέβαιμαι, contr. προῖξ-, (ἔβημι) as Med. : to command, bid, require beforehand, Soph. Tr. 759.
 προεηγμένω, Dep. med., to expound, explain before, Dion. H.
 προεεϊστάμαι, as Pass., (ιστήμι) to go out of the way, make way before. II. to stand out, project.
 προεεβένω, to go out, go forth before, Joseph.
 προεεομάλω, to make even or level before, Joseph.
 προεεορμάω, to set out, start beforehand, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5.
 προεόντα, τό, Ion. for προόντα, part. neut. from προέμει, things past.
 προεορτάω, f. ἄσω, to celebrate before, as a festival, Hdn.
 προεορτίος, ον, (εορτή) before a festival.
 προεαγγέλλω, to announce, declare, appoint before, Dio C. :—Med. to promise before, N. T. Hence
 προεαγγέλις, ἡ, a previous announcement, Dio C.
 προεαίνω, f. ἔσω, Ep. ἔσω, to praise beforehand, Thuc. 3. 38 ; or in the presence of others.
 προεαπασείω, to raise the hand against before : in gen., παρασκευή προεαπασείω it was in agitation before, Thuc. 5. 17.
 προεαφίημι, to send forward against the enemy, Luc.
 προεπισφένω, to carry in before, Isocr.

προεεεορμάω, to march out, sally forth against before.
 προεεεβάλλω, to put or throw upon before, πρ. τὰς χεῖρας τινι Polyb.
 II. intr. to fall or rush upon before.
 προεεεβουλέω, to plot against beforehand, τινι Thuc. 1. 33.
 προεεεβουλή, ἡ, a plot laid beforehand, Dio C.
 προεεεγνωσκόω, to become acquainted with before, Sext. Emp.
 προεεεδεικνύω, to shew, display before, prob. l. Isocr. 29 A.
 προεεεδίδωμι, ὁ, a band or ligature put on at first.
 προεεεδίδωμι, to make a voluntary present before : in gen. to give before, Clem. Al. [γ]
 προεεεεινέω, ἡ, (εἰγύνω) a Rhet. figure where a Verb is put between two Substantives, so as to belong to both.
 προεεεκοινώω, to impart as a subject for deliberation, Dio C.
 προεεελογίζομαι, fut. λοομαι, Dep. med., to calculate or consider before, Philo.
 προεεεπινέω, to reflect on or consider before, Strab.
 προεεεξενόομαι, as Pass. (εἰνέω) : to arrive as a guest before, turn in and abide in one's house, τινι Luc.
 προεεεπύσσω, to strew upon before.
 προεεεπλήσσω, to be the first to blame or check, τινι Arist. Rhet.
 προεεεπισκέπτομαι, v. sq.
 προεεεπισκοπέω, c. fut. med. σκέπτομαι from -σκέπτομαι, to observe, inspect, consider before, Strab.
 προεεεπιστάμαι, Dep., c. fut. med. et aor. pass., to know or understand beforehand, Plat. Gorg. 459 E, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 12.
 προεεεπτελέω, to send on before, App.
 προεεεχειρέω, to undertake, attack before, Thuc. 6. 34. Hence
 προεεεχειρήσις, ἡ, an attacking first, Dion. H.
 προεεεοικέω, to settle upon, inhabit before, Strab.
 προεεεργάζομαι, Dep. med. c. pf. pass., to do or work at beforehand, τινι τι Hdt. 2. 158 : πρ. γῆν to till the land first, Xen. Oec. 20. 3 :—Perf. also in pass. signf., τὰ προεεεργασμένα former exploits, former deeds, Thuc. 2. 89 ; ἡ προεεεργασμένη δόξα glory won before, Xen. An. 6. 1, 21.
 προεεεβίβω, f. ἴσω, to excite before.
 προεεεσσω, f. ἔσω, to row forwards, ἑς λιμένα Od. 13. 279.
 προεεερευνάω, f. ἔσω, to search out first or before : also in Med., οἱ προεεερευνάμενοι ἱππεῖς the videttes, Xen. Lac. 13. 6.
 προεεεώ, Att. contr. προεώ, serving as fut. to προεῖπον, to foretell.
 II. to order beforehand or publicly, τινι c. inf., Hdt. 1. 77, 81, etc. ; also, πρ. τινι, ὥς . Hdt. 3. 61 : to this also belong fut. pass. προεεερισσομαι : πρ. πείρηκα, pass. -μαι, hence, part. -μένος, fore-ordained, appointed, Hdt. 1. 126, 6. 128 : also aor. pass. προεεερίσθην Xen. Ages. 1. 17.
 προεεερίω, f. ἴσω, to draw on or forward, in Hom. always of ships, πρ. νῆα to move a ship forward, whether by hauling from the beach to the sea, Il. 1. 308, 9. 358 ; or by rowing from the open sea towards the shore, Od. 9. 73 ; the latter signf. marked by the addition of ἐρετμοῖς in Il. 1. 435. II. to draw forth or out, [γ] hence in Hom. fut. προεεερίσσω, aor. without augm. προεεερίσσω.
 προεεερχομαι, f. εἰνέω, Dep. med., c. aor. et perf. act. (v. fin.) To come or go forward, to go on, advance, Hdt. 1. 207, 9. 14 : hence, τὰ Περσῶν πρήγματα ἐς τοῦτο προεεεβήντα the power of the Persians having advanced to this height, Hdt. 7. 50, 2 : so, freq. in Att., as, εἰς πᾶν μοχθηρὰς πρ. Dem. 29. 18, οὐτως αἰσχροῦς πρ. Id. 688. 17 : προεεεληυθὲς ἡλικία advanced in age, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4 : also, προεεεληυθέναι πόρρω φυλακῆς to be far gone in cautiousness, Id. Hier. 4. 4 : also, c. acc. cognato, πρ. δδόν Plat. Rep. 328 E. 2. to go before or first, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 9, etc. 3. to come or go further, proceed, pass on, esp. of time, to pass, lapse, προεεεβήντας χρόνον Plat. Polit. 273 A, cf. Parm. 152 A. Cf. προέμει.—Usu. pf. form προεεεβήντα Piers. Moer. p. 302, but also προεεεβήντα, Meineke Menand. p. 45.
 προεεερωτάω, f. ἔσω, to ask before.
 πρῶτες, imperat. aor. 2 of προήμι, Od.
 προεεεσθίω, to eat before, Ath.
 πρῶσις, ἡ, (πρῶσιμ) a sending forth or out, letting fall, casting, Arist. H. A. : a throwing away, squandering.
 προεεεστέτε or προεεεστέτε, Ion. for προεεεσθήκατε, Hdt. 5. 49, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 110 Anm. 13.

πρότειος, *ov*, (έτος) of the last year, Arist. Probl.

προτέιον, verb. Adj. from προτίμη, one must throw away, yield, *Id.* Dinarch. 101. 44.

προτεικός, *ή, δν*, (προτίμη) throwing away, giving lavishly, *τινί* Arist. Rhet.: *lavish*, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, opp. to καθεκτικός, *Id.* Probl.: *πρ. δαπάνης* lavish of expense, Def. Plat. 416 B. Adv. *κως*.

προτομαίω, *φ. δσω*, to get ready, prepare before:—Med. to prepare for one's own use, Hdt. 7. 21, 8. 24. Hence προτομαίως, *ή*, previous preparation; and προτομαστής, *οὔ, δ*, one who prepares beforehand. προαναγγέλλωμαι, Dep., to bring glad tidings beforehand, Philo.

προσδοκίμω, and as Dep. προσδοκίμωμαι, to be in good repute before, Dion. H.

προσπεργεῖω, to confer a favor before, *τινά* upon one, Diod. προσβετίζω, *φ. δσω*, to arrange before, Apoll. Dysc. de Synt. p. 303, Sylb.

προσεκρίνω, to pick out carefully before.

προελάβομαι, Dep., c. fut. med. et aor. pass.: to take heed, be cautious beforehand, Dem. 798. fin.

προσεντορέω, as Pass., (εὔτορεα) to be provided with resources, Dem. 731. 3, ubi olim *προσεν*, v. p. Schäf. App. Dem. 4. p. 231.

προσεντρίβω, to hold cheap, despise before.

προσεντρίπτω, to adjust or put in good order beforehand.

προεύχομαι, *φ. δσωμαι*, Dep. med., to pray, entreat before or on behalf of one.

προεφίστημι, *φ. επιστήσω*, to call one's attention to a thing beforehand, Polyb.

προσφοδύω, to travel through or traverse before, Strab.

προσφοδιάω, to furnish beforehand for a journey, Philo.

προσφοράω, to survey before, M. Anton.

προσφορμάω, to rush upon first, Heliod.

προεχής, *ές*, prominent: from

προέχω, contr. *προέχω*, and so always in Hom., except when there should be an augm.; therefore *πρόεχε*, not *προέχε*, for *προέχε*, Od. 12. 11: contr. also in Soph., and even in the Prose of Thuc.: *φ. προέχω*. To hold before, esp. so as to protect another, as, *πρ. τὰ χεῖρε* Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10.—Med. *προέχωμαι*, contr. *προχωμαι* to hold before oneself, Od. 3. 8; to hold out before one, *πρὸ δούρα* ἔχοντε II. 17. 355.

2. metaph. to put forward, use as a pretext, with or without πρόφασις, Hdt. 8. 3, v. Valck. ad 9. 4, Soph. Ant. 80.

3. to hold forth, offer, in Med., Thuc. 3. 68.

II. to have before or in preference to, *τί τινος*, *πρ. τιμῇ τῶν ἐνδίκων* to have honor before the just, Soph. Ant. 208 (where Herm. from one MS. reads *προεξουσι*).

III. intr. to be before, come forth, advance, jut out, Hom., always in a local sense, of projecting shores, towers, hills, etc.; so, *ἀκτὴ πρόεχουσα ἐς τὸν πότον* Hdt. 4. 177; and so in Att., as Thuc. 4. 109, 6. 97; *τὰ πρόεχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς* Id. 2. 76: also in running, to be the first, *hold the start*, II. 23. 325, 453; *πρ. τινος* *ἡμέρης* δδφ to keep a day's march ahead of him, Hdt. 4. 120; *πρ. κεφαλῇ* to beat by a head, in racing, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 16.

2. of rank, c. gen., *ἄνθρωποι προέχουσιν* they are the first or chief of the people, h. Hom. Cer. 151: in gen. to be eminent or distinguished, Hdt. 9. 22; *δ προέχων* one's superior, Thuc. 3. 84; *οἱ προέχοντες* the chief men, Id. 5. 17; and so freq. in Oratt.

3. to surpass, *τινὸς τινα* a person in a thing, Hdt. I. 1, 32, 56, etc., and so freq. in Att.; also, *ἐν τινι* Thuc. 6. 16; *πρὸς τι* Dem. 10. 14: very rarely, like *διαφέρει*, c. acc. pers., Xen. An. 3. 2, 19, ubi v. Poppo.

IV. to have before, beforehand or first, of Time, Valck. Hdt. 9. 4, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 27.

V. in rare signif., to hold, be in possession of, know beforehand, = *πρότερον ἔχω*, Schweigh. Hdt. 9. 4.

VI. to hold afar off:—Med. to keep off oneself, keep away.

VII. impers., *οὐ τι προέχει* it naught avails, c. inf., Valck. Hdt. 9. 27. Cf. *πρότεχω*.

προεψέω, *φ. ἐψήσω*, to cook or dress before, Hipp.

προεωλίζω, to make meat tender by keeping.

προεξημιώω, to punish before.

προεξητρώω, *φ. ἤσω*, to seek before, Arist. de Memor. 2. 9.

προεξηγράφω, to paint before.

προεγνώμην, *φ. ἔσω*, to gird beforehand or in front:—Med. to gird oneself so, as with an apron, Pherecr. Ipn. 7.

προηβαίω, *φ. ἤσω*, to grow young or youthful before.

προηγμενούω, *φ. σω*, to guide before, Nonn.

προηγμένω, *δνός, δ*, one who goes before as a guide, Dem. 313. 27.

προηγίνομαι, *φ. ἤσομαι*, Dep. med., to go first and lead the way, Hdt. 2. 48, and Xen.: hence in gen. to lead, guide, *τινί* Ar. Plut. 1195, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 1; *πρ. τὴν ὁδὸν* Xen. An. 6. 5, 10: to be the leader or spokesman, Id. Hell. 1. 1, 27.

2. *τὰ προηγόμενα* things given in mathematics, Lat. *data*, *posita*, Polyb.

προηγής, *ιδός*, fem. from προηγής, Anth.

προηγῆτιρ, *ἦρος, δ*, and in Philen. p. 420 προηγῆτης, *οὔ, δ*, = προηγῆτης.

προηγίτης, *ή*, (προηγέομαι) a going before to shew the way, a guiding.

προηγίτετρα, *ή*, fem. from sq., Ar. Rh.

προηγίτηρ, *ἦρος, δ*, Eur. Bacch. 1159, and προηγῆτης, *οὔ, δ*, Soph. Ant. 990, (προηγέομαι) one who goes before to shew the way, a guide. Hence

προηγίτικος, *ή, δν*, going before, guiding.

προηγμένα, *τά*, part. pf. pass. from προέγω 1. 3, a term of Stoical philosophy, things that are preferred before others, not as absolutely good (*ἀγαθὰ*), but as coming next to these, and to be chosen rather than what is absolutely bad, Cicero's *promota*, *producta*, *praeposita*, *praecipua*, v. esp. Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 105; opp. to ἀποπροηγμένα, Lat. *remota*, *rejecta*. The

aor. pass. προεχθῆναι was also used in this signif., Diog. L. 7. 106. Cf. Ritter Hist. of Philos. 3. p. 568.

προηγρώω, *φ. ἤσω*, (προηγώρος) to speak for others, Xen. An. 5. 5, 7, Hell. 2. 2, 22: to become the advocate of, *τινός*; also *τινί* Plut.

προηγρώων, *δνός, δ*, also contr. προηγρώων, the crop of birds, prob. from *πρὸ* and ἀγέλω, because they collected and softened their food there before passing into the second stomach.

προηγωρία, *ή*, a speaking for or advocating the cause of others, intercession, defence: from

προηγώρος, *δ*, (ἀγορά) one who speaks first, before or for others, a defender, advocate, LXX.

προηγούμενος, Adv. part. from προηγέομαι, beforehand.

II. principally, excellently, Theophr.

προιδοίω, *φ. προηδοίσομαι*, as Pass.: to rejoice, be delighted before.

προικης, *ες*, (ἀκτὴ) pointed in front, Od. 12. 205, epith. of an oar, where others take it in the signif. of *πρόεχων*, *πρόχων*, projecting.

πρόικω, *φ. ἔω*, to have gone before, be the first, *ἀξιωματί* Thuc. 2. 34; *χρηματί* Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 23.

II. to jut forward, reach beyond, *τινός* Id. Cyn. 10. 7: *ἐς τοῦτο πρ.* to be come to this pass, Dem. 28. 5.

προηλιάω, *φ. δσω*, to lay or dry in the sun before.

προημάω, Adv., all day, opp. to *προνύξ*, Simon. Amorg. 47.

προηροστίος, *ία, ὄν*, (ἄρρω) done or held before the time of tillage, hence, *τὰ προηροστία* (sub. *ἐπεὶ*) or *αἱ προηροστία* (sub. *δύσται*), a festival at that time celebrated by Athens for the whole of Greece, Lycurg. ap. Suid., Epict. 3. 21; *θεοὶ προηροστία* the gods in whose honor it was performed, as Demeter, Plut.

προηροστίω, *ή*, (προηδομαι) joy beforehand, Plat. Rep. 584 C, acc. to Bekker.

προηροστώμαι, Att. ἡττάμαι, Pass., c. fut. med.: to be beaten or worsted before, Polyb.: rarely in Act., προηττάω, as Polyb. 2. 53, 3.

προηχάω, rare pf. from προέχω, q. v.

προηχέω, *φ. ἤσω*, to make to resound before, Philostr.

προηβλήω, *ές*, (βάλλω) growing before the time, unusually early, preocious, h. Hom. Cer. 242.

προηβάσω, *φ. δσωμαι* [α], Dep. med., to see before.

προηβλοπτεύω, to dry in the sun before.

προβέλυμος, *ον*, (βέλυμα) a poet. word, by the roots, from the bottom, utterly, *προβελύμους ἔλκετο χαιτάς* he tore his hair out by the roots, II. 10. 15; so too, *προβέλυμα χαμαὶ βόλε δένδρεα* he threw to earth trees uprooted, II. 9. 541; like *πρόβριος*: but somewhat different in the third passage in Hom.,

Π. 13. 130, σάκος σάκει προβάλειν φράγαντες fixing shield on shield close-pressed, where θέαματα are the several layers or coats of the shields, as in τετραθέλυμος; and so προβάλειν would be (as translated) with layer upon layer, close-pressed, thick: it may however likewise be understood of the whole phalanx, fixing their shields one over the other, so that each became a sort of foundation to the one next it, somewhat like the Roman testudo.—Poet. word.

πρόθεμα, ατος, τό, (πρότιημι) a notice or order posted up publicly. II. that which is laid under a thing.

προθεράπεια, ή, previous service, attendance, care, esp. medical treatment or attendance: from

προθεράπτειν, to serve, attend, treat previously, esp. of a physician: to prepare beforehand, Plat. Rep. 429 E.

προθερμαίνω, to warm before, Plut.

πρόθεσις, ή, (πρότιημι) a placing before, setting up: also a laying out, as of a corpse, Plat. Legg. 959 A, E. II. a public notice: the statement of a question to be discussed, Arist. Rhet.; πρόθεσις ποιεῖσθαι to discuss, Arist. Org.

III. a purpose, resolve, design, Polyb. IV. in Gramm. a proposition.

προθέσμιος, ια, ιωρ, (θεσμός) appointed beforehand: ή προ-θεσμία, sub. ημέρα, a day fixed for any thing, a limited period, within which money was to be paid, actions brought, etc., Plat. Legg. 954 E. at Athens if this period (prob. five years) was allowed to expire, the debt was not recoverable, Dem. 952. 19, cf. 989. 19, and Dict. of Antiqu.

προθεσπίζω, f. ισω, to foretell, Aesch. Pr. 211.

προθετικός, ή, όν, (πρόθεσις) having to do with prefixing: πρ. μόριον a preposition, Gramm.

πρόημι, f. θένομαι, to run before, Il. 10. 362, πολύ πρόηέσκε he was far ahead, Il. 22. 459, Od. 11. 515, v. l. Hes. Sc. 240.

2. to run forward or forth, Xen. An. 5. 8, 13. II. c. acc. to outrun, outstrip, Id. Cyn. 3. 7; and so c. gen., πρ. τιος Plut.

πρόημι, old radic. form of πρότιημι, found once in Hom., ποῦνέα ό πρόθεσιν όνείθεα μνήσασθαι; do they therefore let him speak reproachful words? Il. 1. 291, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 106 Anm. 9.

προθερεώ, f. ήνω, to consider, examine before, Hipp. Hence προθερηγτέον, verb. Adj., one must consider before, Arist. Coel.

προθερεώ, ή, previous examination.

προτηγίω, f. έω, to sharpen at his point. 2. to sharpen before.

προτηγίη, ή, (πρότιημι) a setting out, displaying. 2. a sign set up by artisans. II. a proposition. III. a purpose, like πρόθεσις.

προθησαυρίζω, to store up beforehand, Arist. Part. An.

προθηήσκει, f. θανούμαι, to die before, Thuc. 2. 52. II. to die for one, Eur. Alc. 383, 684, etc.

προθερώ, later form for προθάρσκει.

προθορώ, part. aor. of προθάρσκει, II.

προθηρήνω, to wait before, Aristid.

προθυλλέω or -θρυλλέω, to prate, chatter before: to noise abroad, Luc.

προθρώσκω, f. θορούμαι, aor. προθόρον, part. προθορών, inf. προθορέν—: to spring before, forth, forward, Hom. but only in Il., and always in part. προθορώ, as Il. 17. 522; also, μέγαπροθορών springing far forward, Il. 14. 363.

προθύελλα, ή, a storm the forerunner of another, v. l. Hes. Th. 742.

πρόθυμα, ατος, τό, (πρόθυα) a preparatory sacrifice offered before the regular one, Ar. Plut. 660, cf. Eur. I. A. 1311.

προθυμέομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. ήσονται Plat. Phaed. 91 A, etc., but also pass. προθυμίζομαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3; aor. προθυμήσθην Xen. An. 4. 1, 22, Plat. Phaed. 64 A, but also έπροθυμήσθην (πρόθυμος). To be ready, willing, eager to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. i. 36, 206, etc.; πρ. θύω, v. l. Id. i. 91, Plat. Phaed. 91 A.—c. acc., to be eager or zealous for a person or thing, desire ardently, Thuc. 4. 81, 5. 17, Plat., etc.—absol., to be forward, zealous, Hdt. 8. 86, Aesch. Fr. 381, and Xen. τυγί—: also to be of good cheer, in good spirits, opp. to άδουμείν, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 13. Hence

προθυμηγών, verb. Adj., one must exert oneself, Plat. Phaed. 90 E, etc.—so too in plur. -τέα, Id. Legg. 770 B.

πρόθυμα, ή, Ion. -λή, (πρόθυμος) willingness, readiness, eagerness, zeal, first in Il. 2. 588, ήτι προθυμίη πεποιθός [where i], i. e. πρόθυμος ών: then in Hdt. 1. 124, etc.; c. inf., readiness to do, Hdt. 1. 204; έκ προθυμής τινός at the desire of one, Hdt. 6. 65, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1329; but c. gen. objecti, πρ. έργον the will or purpose to act, Soph. Tr. 669; so, προθυμίαν έχειν πόνην Eur. Tro. 684; also, πρ. έχειν,=προθυμείσθαι, c. inf., Plat. Prot. 327 B: ύπό προθυμίας with zeal,=προθυμός, Plat.; πάρη προθυμία with all zeal, Id., etc.: opp. to άδουλία, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4. II. good will, ready kindness, πρ. παρέχεσθαι ές τινα, περί τινα Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 43, An. 7. 7, 45.

προθυμίζω, f. δύω, to fawn before, Joseph.

προθυμοποιέομαι, Dep. (ποίηω) to make willing, ready or confident, to encourage, Diod.: from

πρόθυμος, ον, ready, willing, eager, zealous, πρόθυμος ήν he was ready or (more strongly) he wished or purposed, Hdt. 6. 74; c. inf., Hdt. 2. 3, 6. 5, etc.; πρ. ές τι ready, eager for . . ., Ar. Plut. 209, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22; έπί τι Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 34; πρός τι Ib. 1. 5, 2;—c. gen. objecti, eager for a thing, Soph. El. 3.

II. bearing good will, wishing well to one, τυγί and ές τινα Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 40, 6. 5, 42. Adv. -ως, readily, actively, Hdt. 1. 111, 5. 13, etc.: Compar. -ότερον, Xen. An. 1. 4, 9: Superl. -ότατα, Hdt. 2. 59: opp. to φίλος, Aesch. Ag. 1591.

προθύραος, ον, (θύρα) before the door, epith. of Artemis, Orph.: τὰ προθύρα, like πρόθυρα, the space before a door, h. Hom. Merc. 384. [v]

προθύριδος, (ία, ον,=προθύραος, Sext. Emp. [γ]

πρόθυρον, τό, (θύρα) a front door, the door-way leading to the open air, Hom., who also uses plur. 2. the space before a door, a porch, Od. 20. 355, 21. 299: Hdt. only in this signif. and always in plur., 3, 35, etc.: the Lat. vestibulum, which Gallus ap. Gell. 16. 5, explains as locus ante januam domus vacuus, per quem a via aditus accessusque ad aedes est; and so Vitruv. 6. 10, ante januam vestibula.

πρόθυσις, ή, the foot or base of an altar, elsewhere κρηπίς, Pausan. 5. 13, 9: the form προθύσις is dub.: from

πρόθυω, to sacrifice beforehand. II. to sacrifice in behalf of one, τινός and ύπέρ τινος Eur. Ion 805, Supp. 29; πρό τινος Plat. Crat. 401 D. [On quantity v. δύω.]

προθωράκιον, τό, (θώραξ) a breastplate, corslet, Strab. [α]

πρόψ, Adv., (πρό)=πρωί, prob. only occurring in the derivs. πρώιος and πρώιος.

πρόιάλλω, to send forth or away, dismiss, Il. 8. 365, Od. 14. 18. Ep. word, used by Hom. always in impf. without aigm. [γ]

πρόιάπτω, f. ψω,=foreg., to send away, dismiss, in Hom. always of men sent untimely to the nether world, προιάπτειν τινα Άϊδι Il. 1. 3, 6. 487; Άϊδωνήϊ Il. 5. 190. Ep. word, used also by Aesch. Theb. 322. [γ]

πρότειν, Ion. and Att. impf. of προτίημι, Od.

πρότιζαν,=sq.

πρότιζω, f. προτίημι, to set or place before:—Med. to sit before, like the first set, Hdt. 8. 67.

πρότιημι, Att. impf. προτειν, eis, ei, now read even in Hom., Od. 9. 88, 10. 100, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 108 Anm. 1: fut. προτίσω: aor. 1. πρόκειν, in Hom. also προέκειν: 3 pl. aor. 2. πρόεσαν, and imper. πρόες, προέτα Il.; inf. προέσκειν for προείναι Od. 10. 155. We also have 3 pres. προτεί as if from προτίω, Il. 2. 752, and 3 opt. πρόοι [γ] h. Hom. Ven. 153, cf. έξήμι 11.

To send before, beforehand, forth or forward; in gen. to dismiss, let go, oft. in Hom., who mostly uses it just like τιημι, except that the Prep. denotes a point towards which the action is directed:—also to send something to another, άγγελίας Od. 2. 92; κύδος Il. 16. 241; τήδε θεώ πρόες let her go to the god, i. e. in reverence to him, Il. 1. 127: hence 2. to let loose, let fall, esp. thoughtlessly, έτος πρόέκει he let drop a word, Od. 14. 466, cf. 20. 105: so too, πρῶδων εκ χειρών πρόέκει he let the helm slip from his hands, Od. 5. 316; πάς πρόέκει φέρεσθαι he let his foot slip and fell, Od. 19. 468; but also 3. with direct purpose, to throw before one, throw away, Od. 12. 253, Ar. Nub. 1214: esp. of missiles, to shoot, dart, hurt, βέλος, έγχος, ύπάρτων etc., freq. in Hom., esp. in Il., e. g. 5. 15, 280; of a river, ύδωρ προτεί ές Πηνειόν it pours its water into the Peneius, Il. 2. 752, cf. Hes. Fr. 6 (ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 2. Catal. 29).

4. in signf. to let loose, etc., Hom. often adds an inf., αὐτῷ προέχει κέρεσθαι, οὐδὲν ἄνωγ' ἔχει the eagles forth to fly, the breeze to blow, etc., Od. 2. 147, etc. 5. in gen. to give away, give up, deliver over, betray one to his enemy, Hdt. 1. 159, 3. 137; πρ. χρήματα to give away his money, Hdt. 1. 24; hence also, προέβαιν' ἐντὶν ἐντὶ τῷ καὶ εἰς τῷ to give up, devote oneself to a thing, throw oneself upon it, ἐντὶ τῷ ἡδὺ Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 76, ubi v. Poppo; but 5. to allow a person to do a thing, c. inf., Pind. P. 4. 296, Xen. An. 7. 2, 15.

B. in Prose mostly in Med. (which is never in Hom.), to send from oneself, give up, betray, Hdt. 2. 121, 5, and freq. in Att.: also to desert, leave in the lurch, Thuc. 1. 120, 2. 73, and Xen.

2. of things, to give away, give freely, Lys. 162. 35, ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ Thuc. 2. 43;—esp. in bad sense to throw away, Plat., etc.; ἐνεργείαν τινι πρ. to throw it away on one, Plat. Gorg. 520 C, Xen. An. 7. 5, 47; 80, λόγους προέσθαι to throw words away, Elmsl. Dem. 1020 (but also simply, to utter them, Tim. Locr. 100 C, cf. Dem. 377. 10);—to let go, let slip, θοιμάτῳ Dem. 583. 20; and metaph., πρ. τὸν καιρὸν, τὸ παρὸν Lycurg. 165. 36, Dem. 11. 22: πρ. τὴν ἀνομιάνηττον to leave it undone, Plat. Legg. 780 A.

3. in good sense, to confide to one's care, give over to one, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 9; to lend, Plat. Demod. 384 C. II. to drive forward, τὸν κατὰ εἰς τὰς ἄρκυς Xen. Cyn. 6. 10; hence c. inf., τοὺς ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἔμεσος δρᾶν ποιεῖται forces them on to do, Soph. Fr. 162.

C. Pass. to be let go, be neglected, Isocr. and Dem.

[In Hom. i always, in Att. i: v. plur. sub ἴημαι.]

πρῶϊκα, Adv., v. προῖξ 1.

πρῶϊκεῖος, ον, (προῖξ) belonging to a dowry.

πρῶϊκεῖον, τό, Dim. from προῖξ, Plut. [i]

πρῶϊκεῖω, (προῖξ) to portion, give a dowry, Diod.

πρῶϊκεῖαιος, αἰα, αἰων, (προῖξ) gratuitous, Dio C.

πρῶϊκεῖος, ον, = foreg.

πρῶϊκεδοτής, ου, δ, (δίδωμι) = δένδωτής, Schol. II. 13. 382.

πρῶϊκός, Adv., v. προῖξ 1. II. δ πρῶϊκός, = προῖκτης, dub.

πρῶϊκοφόρεω, to give a dowry:—Med. to receive a one: from πρῶϊκοφόρος, ον, (προῖξ, φέρω) bringing a dowry. II. receiving a dowry.

πρῶϊκτης, ου, δ, (προῖξ) strictly, one who asks for a gift, hence a beggar, Od. 17. 449, ἀνὴρ πρ. a beggar-man, 17. 352.

πρῶϊκός, φᾶ, φων, = προκίμαιος.

πρῶϊκάσκει, f. δῶν, to appease beforehand. [On quantity v. ἰδασκομαι.]

πρῶϊμος, ον, (προῖ) early, lengthd. form from πρῶμος. [i]

προῖξ, Att. προῖξ, ἦ, gen. προῖκος, dat. προῖκι, acc. προῖκα, a gift, present, προῖκος γένεσθαι to enjoy a free gift, Od. 17. 413; hence the gen. προῖκος is used as Adv., freely, without return, Lat. gratis, ἀργαλέον ἔνα προῖκος χαρίσασθαι burthen-some is it for a single person to give without return, Od. 13. 15; so too later more usu. in acc. προῖκα, like δαπέδω, Ar. Eq. 577, 679, Xen., etc.; also without making amends, with impunity; and in Soph. Fr. 779, of oneself, without suggestion. II. post-Hom. esp. a marriage-portion, dowry, Lat. dos, first in Hippon. 52, then Plat. Legg. 774 C, and freq. in Oratt.; ἐν προῖκῳ τιμᾶν to reckon as part of the dowry, Dem. 1156. 15. (From προῖσσομαι, as Lat. dos from do.)

πρῶϊος, ἰα, ἰων, (προῖ) = πρῶϊμος. προῖπᾶσσία, ἦ, (ἰπᾶσσομαι) a riding before others, at the head, Polyæn.

προῖπᾶναι, to ride before or in front of, Plut.

προῖπᾶται, Dep. med., to fly before, take the lead in flying.

προῖσμαι, (ἰσμαι) to know beforehand. [i]

προῖσσομαι, f. προῖζομαι, Att. προῖζομαι, Dep. med.:—to ask a gift, hence to beg, Archil. Fr. 28; but the simple is less freq. than the compd. with κατὰ, and this only used in fut. and aor. i. (Some make προῖσσομαι a form of προῖσχω to put out the hand and beg, like προτελεῖν χεῖρα, which is also used by Archil.:—hence προῖξ, procters, Lat. procare, procari, precari.)

προῖσσημι, f. προστήσω: aor. i. προῖσθησα, part. προστήσας, inf. προστήσαι: pf. προῖσθηκα, hence Ion. 2 plur. προστέσθε, Hdt. 5. 49. To set before or in front, set at the head as leader, put in front for defence, τῶν II. 4. 156 (the only place in

Hom.): to put forward, allege, Eur. Cycl. 319: to set over, τῆς πόλεως Plat. Lach. 197 D.

B. mostly in Pass., with aor. 2, act. προῖσθην, part. προῖστας, inf. προῖσθαι etc.: very rare in aor. pass., as προῖσθέντα Soph. O. T. 206. To put oneself before or forward, come forward, Dem. 1393. 19: to stand near, τῶν Hdt. 1. 129.

2. c. acc. pers. to approach, Soph. El. 1378, cf. Fr. 580: so too, προῖσθην ἡν that it entered his mind, Hdt. 1. 86, ubi v. Matthiä; for Schweigh. would refer this to προῖσθημι (q. cf.) as if προσοῖσθην.

II. c. gen. to be set over, &c. at the head of, lead, τὸν δῆμον Hdt. 3. 82, cf. 1. 59, and so freq. in Att.: οἱ προῖσθέντες, Ion. —εἰσες, the leading men, chiefs, Id. 4. 79, Thuc. 3. 11, etc.; so, οἱ προῖσθητόρες in Xen.: hence 2. to manage, govern, rule, direct, c. gen., Hdt. 5. 49: metaph. οὐκ ἐφ' ὧς σεαυτοῦ προῖσθησθας you do not manage yourself well, Hdt. 2. 173.

III. to place oneself, stand before one to guard him, to take charge of, protect, τῶν Hdt. 9. 107, Eur. Heracl. 306, etc.; so too, ἀνταγκῆς, τέχνης πρ. to relieve her difficulties, Soph. Aj. 803; δ προστάς τῆς εἰρήνης the champion of peace, Aeschin. 49. 41; but also 2. to offer oneself for an affair, attempt, undertake it, esp. of laborious things, c. gen., πρ. πρᾶγματος, τέχνης: so, πρ. φόνου Soph. El. 980. 3. προῖσθην τινι to stand over against one, esp. as an adversary, Soph. Aj. 1133.

C. in Med., also c. acc., though Hdt. only uses aor. i in this way, to put one before oneself, choose as one's leader, Hdt. 1. 123, 4. 80; so, προῖσταςθαι τινι τὸν αὐτοῦ to take as one's guardian, Plat. Rep. 565 C, Dem. 1357. 25. 2. to put forward, put out, ἐκτίνασθαι Hdt. 4. 172: hence metaph. to put any thing forward as an excuse, pretence, and use it as a screen, τι Dem. 62. 4, etc.; for a thing, τί τινος Antipho 118. 1.

προῖστωρέω, f. ῥῶω, to ask, inquire, search into, examine before.

II. to before.

προῖστωρ, ορος, δ, one who knows beforehand.

προῖσχανώ, poet. collat. form from προῖσχω, Nonn.

προῖσχανώω, to dry up beforehand. II. intr. to become dry or lean before, Arist. Probl. 3. 23.

προῖσχω, = προέχω, to hold before, hold out, as a shield, Hdt. 4. 200, ubi al. πρόσχω. 2. as in Med., to make excuses, Xen. Hipparch. 5. 10.

B. usu. in Med. προῖσχωμαι to hold out before oneself, stretch forth, χεῖρας Thuc. 3. 58, 66. 2. to bring forward, esp. by way of proposal, propose, offer, Hdt. 1. 141, 164, etc.

3. to put forward, allege, plead, Id. 1. 3, etc., Thuc. 1. 26; esp., πρόσφατον πρ. τι Hdt. 4. 165, 8. 3.

προῖσχεύω, to track or trace beforehand.

προῖσχεις, ἦ, a driving before or onwards, Hes. Sc. 154, opp. to παλινῶεις. [iω]

πρόκᾱ, Ion. Adv., forthwith, straightway, suddenly, Hdt. 1. 111, 6. 134. (Not from προῖξ, but from πρό, as Lat. protenus from pro, Lob. Phryn. 51.)

προκαθαίρω, to cleanse beforehand, prepare by purifying. προκαθαπείλω, f. δῶω and δῶω, to snatch away by force before.

προκαθαρίσσω, τό, (προκαθαίρω) previous purification. προκαθαρίσσειν, ἦ, = foreg.

προκαθεδρία, ἦ, = προεδρία.

προκαθέζομαι, Dep. pass. to sit before others, preside: to sit down before and besiege, τόρου Dion. H. II. ἦ προκαθεζομένη πόλις the presiding city, the capital, Schol. Soph. El. 4.

προκαθεύδω, f. δῶω, to sleep before or first, Ar. Ves. 104. II. to sleep in front of.

προκαθηγέμαι, f. ἥσσομαι, Dep. med., to go before, lead: also to guide, instruct: but, πρ. κρίσεως to influence a decision beforehand, Polyb. Hence

προκαθηγητής, ῥος, δ, and προκαθηγητής, οὐ, δ, one who goes before, a leader: the first author of a thing. II. an instrument for boring holes, Math. Vett.

προκαθῃμαι, Ion. προκαθῆμαι, strictly perf. of προκαθεζομαι:—to sit before, τοσοῦτον πρὸς τῆς ἄλλης Ἐλλάδος, with the notion of distance, Hdt. 7. 172; esp. to sit down or take post before a place, so as to defend it: also of persons and things, to protect, defend, τῶν Hdt. 8. 36, 9. 106. II. to sit over, preside over, τῆς πόλεως Plat. Legg. 758 D.

προκαθίμι, to let down beforehand, πλιν πρ. εἰς ταραχὴν to plunge the city into confusion, Dem. 179. 20. II. πρ. τινὰ ἐξαπατᾶν to put a person forward in order to deceive, Id. 365. 13. **προκαίβω**, f. ἴσω, Ion. προκαίβω, to sit down before or in front, II. 2. 463: to sit in public, sit in state, ἐς θρόνον Hdt. 1. 14, cf. 97: so also in Med., προκαίβειν ἐς τὸ πρόστημα Hdt. 5. 12. II. trans. to set before, set over, ἐπὶ τινος, Polyb. Hence **προκάθιστος**, ἢ, a sitting before, presidency. II. a sitting in public, Plut.

προκαθίστημι, to lay down or set before, φύλακα πρὸ στρατοῦ Xen. Hier. 6. 9. II. in Pass. and intr. tenses of Act., to be set before, φυλάκας μὴ προκαθεστηκίας no guard having been set, Thuc. 2. 2.

προκαθοράω, v. προκαθόμιαι.

προκαθούτω, to dedicate before, Joseph.

προκαίω, f. καύσω, to burn before or in front of, τινός Xen. An. 7. 2, 18, Poppo.

προκακοτάδεω, to suffer ills before, Aesch. Supp. 864.

πρόκακος, on, very bad, exceeding bad, κακὰ πρόκακα Aesch. Pers. 986, 991, cf. Dind. Soph. Aj. 1197.

πρόκακος, treat ill before, LXX.

πρόκαλέω, f. ἐσω, to call forth, call on, as a crier does.

B. usu. in Med. to call forth or out to one, esp. to call out to fight, challenge, defy, Hom., only in Il. 13. 809, Od. 8. 142; with μαχέσασθαι added, Il. 3. 432, 7. 39; also, πάντας προκαλέσαστο χάριμ Il. 7. 218: so later, πρ. εἰς μάχην Bast Ep. Cr. p. 56; εἰς ἀγῶνα etc., also εἰς λόγους Hdt. 4. 201. 2. to invite beforehand, τινὰ ἐς λόγους, ἐς σπονδὰς, ἐπὶ συμμαχίᾳ Thuc. 3. 34, 4. 19, 5. 43; πρὸς τὸ συνδινεῖν Plat. Symp. 217 C: c. acc. pers. et inf., πρ. τινὰ ποιεῖν Plat. Symp. 217 C, etc.

II. c. acc. rei, προκαλεῖσθαι τι to make offers or proposals, Thuc. 2. 72, 73, etc.; and c. acc. pers. added, προκαλεῖσθαι τινα σπονδὰς, εἰρήνην to offer one peace, Ar. Ach. 652, Ep. 796, Plat. Euthyphr. 5 A:—hence to allow an offer or proposal to be made. 2. as law-term, to make some offer or challenge to the opponent for bringing about a decision, e. g. for submitting the case to arbitration, letting slaves be put to the torture etc., e. g. πρ. τὴν μητέρα ὁμοῦσαι to offer that she should take an oath, Dem. 1279. 15; also, πρ. τινα εἰς ὅρκον Id. 1240. 27; also, πρ. τινὰ τι to make one an offer, Id. 1168. 7, cf. 969. fin., v. πρόσκλησις.

III. to call up or forth, rouse, awake, Eur. H. F. 308. **προκαλίσσομαι**, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., like προκαλέωμαι, prob. only found in pres. and impf.:—to call forth or out, challenge, defy, Il. 5. 807, 7. 150; with μαχέσασθαι added, Il. 3. 19, 4. 389, τοξάζεσθαι Od. 8. 228; but, χειρὶ προκαλίσσεται to challenge one to a pugilistic combat, Od. 18. 20.

προκαλινδύω,=the usu. προκυνδύω:—Pass. to fall prostrate before another, like Lat. prostrari ad genua, Isocr. 72 C, Dem. 450. 3.

προκαλίσμα, atos, τό, (προκαλίζομαι) a summons, challenge. **προκαλύμνω**, atos, το, any thing put before, a veil, curtain, such as were hung in doorways instead of doors, Aesch. Ag. 691: a covering, as a protection, Thuc. 2. 75: metaph. a screen or cloak, Thuc. 3. 67. [α] from

προκαλύπτω, f. ψω, to hang before or put over as a covering, ὑφὰς πέπλον Eur. I. T. 312: and so in Med. to put something over oneself, as a screen or cloak, τι Plat. Prot. 316 D; hence, ὁ προκαλυπτόμενα [τι] παρῖδος putting no veil over one's face, Eur. Phoen. 1485.—Pass. to hang over one as a covering, Id. Gorg. 523 D. II. to cover over, ἥλιον νεφέλῃ πρ. Xen. An. 4. 4, 8, Schneid.: and so in Med., to cover oneself or what is one's own, προκαλύπτειν ὁμματα veiled her eyes, Eur. Med. 1147:—Pass. to be covered, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 45.

προκαλύψις, ἢ, a placing before, so as to cover or protect.

προκάμνω, f. κάμωμαι, to work or toil before, Theogn. 921.

II. to work for another, τινός Soph. Aj. 1270. III. to grow weary, give up, faint too soon, Aesch. Eum. 78. IV. πρ. to have a previous illness, Thuc. 2. 49; to be distressed beforehand, τι by a thing, Thuc. 2. 39.

προκάμπτω, on, bent in the forepart, bent forward.

προκάρδιον, τό, (καρδία) the pit of the stomach.

προκάρηνος, on, (κάρηνον) head-foremost, like πρηνής. [α]

προκαρπίω, τό, the upper part of the hand next the καρπός, Diosc.

προκάς, ὁδος, ἢ,=πρόξ, h. Hom. Ven. 71.

προκαταβαίνω, to go down before, Arist. H. A.

προκαταβάλλω, to lay down, deposit, pay beforehand.

προκατάβλημα, atos, τό, that which is paid beforehand.

προκαταβολή, ἢ, (προκαταβάλλω) a laying down beforehand: esp. paying in advance.

προκαταβρέχω, to moisten before.

προκαταγγέλλω, to announce or declare beforehand. Hence

προκαταγγέλις, ἢ, previous announcement.

προκαταγέγνυς, on, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι) one who goes before, a leader.

προκαταγέμις, ἰδος, fem. from foreg., Anth.

προκαταγινώσκω, to condemn beforehand, Ar. Vesp. 919; to condemn by a pre-judgment, τινός, Dem. 586. 22; also

c. inf., πρ. τι εἶναι to pre-judge that., Thuc. 3. 53; 80, πρ. τινος δίκειν Lys. 160. 1: also, πρ. τί τινος, as φόνον τινος, to give a verdict of murder against one beforehand, Antipho 139. 39, cf. Lys. 152. 40.

προκαταγνύμι, to break in pieces before.

προκαταγινώσις, ἢ, (προκαταγινώσκω) a pre-judging, condemnation without hearing.

προκατάγω, f. ἔω, to lead down or back before, Luc. 1:—Pass. to run into harbour before, Arr. [α] Hence

προκατάγωγος, ἢ, a running into harbour before.

προκαταδικάζω, f. ἀσώ, to condemn beforehand, τινός.

προκαταδουλεύω, to enslave or subdue before, Diod.

προκαταδύνω, and -δύω, to drown, sink before. II. intr.,

esp. in nor. 2 and in Dem., to go down sink before.

προκαταθέω, to run down beforehand, Xen. An. 6. 3, 10: of ships, to put in, land before.

προκαταθίζω, to sharpen at the point before.

προκατακαίω, to burn before: also of a country, to burn, lay waste all before one, Xen. An. 1. 6, 2.

προκατακείμαι, f. κείσομαι, defect. Dep., to lie down in front of or before, esp. at meals, Luc.

προκατακλάω, f. ἀσω, to break to pieces beforehand: metaph. to break a person's spirit beforehand.

προκατακλίνω, to make to lie down before others, esp. at meals. Pass.,=προκατακείμαι.

προκατακλίσω, ἢ, the first or highest place at table, Joseph.

προκατακλύω, to wash or overflow beforehand.

προκατακοιμίζω, to lull to sleep beforehand, Clem. Al.

προκατακόπτω, to break in pieces, cut up beforehand, Antiphr. Incert. 5.

προκατακρίνω, to pronounce judgment, decide against one, τινός: hence to think or expect ill of a thing in one, e. g. τῶν ἀνθρωπείων τὴν ἀδηλόγητα Plut. 2. 112 C.

προκαταλαμβάνω, to grasp, seize, take away or occupy beforehand: c. dat. pers. to take away, to take possession of, preoccupy, esp. a military post, Thuc. 4. 89 (in Pass.), and Xen.: hence in gen. to preoccupy, Aeschin. 89. 13:—metaph. to prevent, anticipate, ἀποστᾶνεις Thuc. 3. 46; π. τινὰ εἰ τι Id. 1. 33; πρ. ὅπως μὴ., Id. 6. 18; absol., Id. 3. 2, Plat., etc.

προκατάλω, to speak of in detail, describe beforehand, Hdt. 4. 175, in Pass.

προκαταλύω, to leave off, stop beforehand, Polyb.

προκατάληψις, ἢ, (προκαταλαμβάνω) a seizing beforehand, preoccupation: an anticipation, prevention, Arist. Rhet. Al.

προκαταλλάσσω, f. ἔω, to exchange beforehand, esp. one place for another: hence Pass. to draw back, retire beforehand, Diod.

προκαταλύω, to break up, dissolve, annul beforehand, νόμους Thuc. 3. 84:—Med., προκαταλύεσθαι τὴν ἐχθρὴν to end their mutual enmity before, Hdt. 7. 6.

προκαταμαλάσσω, to soften beforehand, Diosc.

προκαταμανθάνω, to learn, consider beforehand, Hipp.

προκαταμαντεύομαι, Dep., to prophesy, foretell, Dion. H.

προκατᾶνάλισκω, to waste, squander beforehand, Dion. H.

προκατανώω, to remark, perceive beforehand, Joseph. Hence

προκατανόησις, εως, ἢ, foreknowledge, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

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προκατανύσσω, Att. -πρω, to pierce, stab beforehand, Dio C.

προκαταίμπρημι, to burn beforehand, Dio C.

προκατατίωσις, to *gulp* or *swallow down* beforehand, Joseph.
προκατατίωω, to *fall down* beforehand, πρ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς to de-
 pond beforehand, Diod.: μεταφ., λόγοι προκαταπίπτον εἰς τὴν
 ῥώμην rumours reached Rome beforehand, Plut.
προκατατλήω, to *sail to* or *towards* beforehand, Polyb.
προκατατλήσω, f. ξω, to *strike with terror* beforehand, τινά:
 so too in Med., Polyb.
προκατάρχαια, atos, τό, (προκατάρχομαι) a *libation offered*
before the chief sacrifice.
προκατάρχιδεύω, to *reckon up* beforehand, Sext. Emp.
προκαταρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προκατάρχω) *beginning* beforehand,
 previous, τά πρ. the *immediate causes* of things, Hipp.: παῖον
 πρ. a paean preceded by a long syllable, opp. to καταληκτικός,
 Dem. Phal.
προκατάρξις, ἡ, (προκατάρχω) a *first beginning*.
προκατάρχηναι, to *pull down*, demolish beforehand, Dio C.
προκαταρτίω, to *repair*, amend beforehand, Hipp.
προκαταρτίω, to *prepare* beforehand: μεταφ. to *calm* or
moderate beforehand, Plut.
προκατάρχω, to *begin first*: so also in Med., c. gen., πρ. τῆς
 δίκης to *commence* a law-suit: but, προκατάρχεσθαι τινι τῶν ἱε-
 ρῶν to *serve one first* or *with the best portion* of the victim at
 sacrifices, (one of the privileges of the citizens of the mo-
 ther-city in their colonies), Thuc. 1. 25.
προκατασκέττομαι, fut. ψομαι, Dep. med., to *inspect* or *ex-
 amine* beforehand.
προκατασκευάω, to *prepare*, make ready beforehand, Xen.
 Cyr. 3. 1, 19. Hence
προκατασκευή, ἡ, a *preface*, introduction, Polyb.
προκατασκιρῶω, to *harden* beforehand: μεταφ. ἀπέχθεια
 προκατασκιρῶμένη inveterate enmity, LXX.
προκαταστήσας, ἡ, (προκαθίστημι) a *disposing* beforehand,
 preparation, Dion. H. Hence
προκαταστικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparatory.
προκαταστέλλω, to *compose*, *quiet* beforehand.
προκαταστρέφω, to *alter* beforehand or *too soon*: esp. sub.
 βλώ, to *come to an untimely end*, Diog. L. 2. 138. Hence
προκαταστροφή, ἡ, *previous* or *premature change*: untimely
 death, sub. βλώ, Diog. L. 10. 154.
προκατασύρω, to *drag out* beforehand, *plunder all in front* of
 one, Polyb. [v]
προκατασάξω, f. σω, to *slit* beforehand, Diosc.
προκατασχέω, poet. for προκατέχω.
προκατατάχω, = sq.
προκατατάχινω, to *occupy* by *coming* beforehand.
προκατατίθεμαι, (τίθημι) as Med.:—to *set down* before one-
 self or beforehand, πρ. λόγον to *make a speech* before doing a
 thing, Hipp.: πρ. χάριν to *anticipate* one in conferring a benefit,
 Joseph.
προκαταύλησις, ἡ, (αὐλή) a *trial of the flute* to get the proper
 pitch before playing, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4.
προκαταφέρωμαι, as Pass., to *be borne down*, first, Arist. Probl.
προκαταφεύγω, to *take refuge* or *sanctuary* beforehand, Thuc.
 1. 134: πρ. ἐς τόπον to *escape* before to . . . Id. 2. 91.
προκαταφάσσομαι, Dep. med., to *use up*, waste beforehand,
 Dem. 389. 13.
προκαταχρίω, to *rub* or *smear* beforehand. [i]
προκαταψύχω, to *cool*, refresh beforehand. [v]
προκατεγγύω, to *betroth* or *promise* beforehand.
προκατέδω, f. ἔδομαι, to *eat up* beforehand, Luc.
προκατελπίζω, to *hope* beforehand, περί τιως Polyb.: to *in-
 dulse* premature hope.
προκατεπιέω, to *urge*, press beforehand, Joseph.
προκατεργάζομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι, Dep. med., to *perform*, accom-
 plish beforehand, Plut.
προκατερχομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et perf. act.:—to *come* or
go down beforehand, return before, Hdn.
προκατεύχομαι, Dep. med., to *pray* before doing anything,
 c. gen., τῆς τροφῆς Joseph.
προκατέχω, to *hold* or *gain possession* of beforehand, preoc-
 cupy, Thuc. 4. 105:—Med. to *hold down* before oneself, προ-
 κατέχετο χειρὶ καλὴν τινι h. Hom. Cer. 197.
προκατιγγορέω, to *accuse* beforehand, τινός Dem. 95. 25. Hence

προκατηγορία, ἡ, *previous accusation*, Thuc. 3. 53.
προκάτῃ, Ion. for προκάθῃ, Hdt.
προκατῆχαι, to *instruct* beforehand. Hence
προκατῆχαις, ἡ, *previous* or *first instruction*.
προκατίω, Ion. for προκαθίω, Hdt.
προκατοπτεύω, to *find out* by *previous search* or *inquiry*.
προκατορρώδω, to *fear* or *dread* beforehand.
προκατόνομαι, fut. of προκαθορῶ, to *view*, *examine* before-
 hand, Hdt. 8. 23.
πρόκειμαι, Ion. πρόκομαι, as Pass., c. fut. med. κείσομαι:—to
 lie before, locally, to lie in front of, τινός, as, Αἰγυπτος προκειμένη
 τῆς ἐχομένης γῆς Hdt. 2. 12, cf. 4. 99: ὃ πρόκειται μαστῶν
 περὶς in which was a brooch in front of the breast, Soph. Tr.
 925: to *stretch forward*, of a cape, island, Xen. An. 6. 4, 3.
 Ath. 2. 13. II. in gen. to lie before the eyes, to be pre-
 sent, ready in Hom. always, δρέκτα προκειμένα the meats ready
 laid: so in Hdt., πρ. δαῖς, δείπνον 1. 211, 5. 105: τὸ προκει-
 μενον πρῆγμα the matter in hand, question at issue, Hdt. 8.
 56: 80, ὃ πρ. λόγος Plat., as in Lat. in medio positum esse.
 2. metaph., γνώμαι τρεῖς προκείμετα three opinions were
 set forth, proposed, Hdt. 3. 83, cf. 7. 16, 1: πρόκειται περί
 σωτηρίας the question is concerning safety, Ar. Ecc. 401:
 ἔβηλος προκειμένος the task proposed, Hdt. 1. 126., 4. 10, 80,
 ἄγων πρ. the struggle before one, Id. 9. 60: but, πρ. σημήνια
 signs are fixed beforehand, agreed upon, Id. 2. 38: 80, προ-
 κείμεναι ἡμέραι the settled, appointed day, Id. 2. 87: 80, ἐπι-
 αὐτοὶ πρόκειται εἰς ὁδὸν ἀκοντα are set, fixed at 80, Id. 3. 22:
 πρ. ἀνέγκη Id. 1. 11. III. to lie before one, lie exposed,
 Hdt. 1. 111: esp. to lie dead, etc., Soph. Aj. 1059, etc.: ὁ προ-
 κείμενος the corpse, Ar. Ecc. 537. IV. to be held out, set
 forth, τινά, esp. as a prize or reward, Hes. Sc. 312, freq. in
 Xen.: also of punishments, Aesch. Pers. 371, Soph. Ant. 36,
 Thuc. 3. 45.
προκείμενος, ον, forerunning, significative of, τινός Anth.
προκλεισματικός, ὁ, (κλεισμός) a proclismatic, a foot con-
 sisting of four short syllables, sub. τοῖς or ῥυθμῶς, Dion. H.
προκλέω, to *urge* on, *rouse* to action beforehand.
προκνεαγνέω, to *clear* the bonels beforehand, Hipp.
προκνεώ, to *empty* beforehand, Luc.
προκέντημα, atos, τό, (κεντέω) a thing *pricked* or *traced out*
beforehand, the plan of a building, Sext. Emp.: also προκάρχαμα.
προκεφάλω, ον, (κεφαλή) with the head or point first.
προκρίβομαι, Dep., to *take care of*, take thought for, τινός
 Aesch. P. 629, Soph. Ant. 741.
προκρίβω, to be *anxious* for one, τινός Soph. Tr. 29, cf.
 Monk Eur. Hipp. 223.
προκρίρρῃμα, τό, (προκρίρρῳ) a *previous announcement*.
προκρίρρῃνομαι, f. ἐσσομαι, Dep. med., (κρίρρῳ) to *have*
proclaimed by herald, to give public notice, περί τιως Anthoc.
 23. 45: πρόσ τινα Aeschin. 51. 14.
προκρίρρῳ, ὅκος, ὁ, = κήρυξ.
προκρίρρῳ, f. ξω, Att. -τω, to *proclaim* by herald, proclaim
 publicly, Soph. Ant. 34, El. 684.
προκρίδισμα, atos, τό, (κρίδις) a *prelude* on the lyre.
προκρινδύνω, to *run risk* beforehand, brave the first danger,
 stand the brunt of battle, Thuc. 7. 56, Xen., etc., cf. esp. Dem.
 297. 11: also c. dat., πρ. τῷ βαρβάρῳ (sc. τῆς Ἑλλάδος) braved
 him for Greece, Thuc. 1. 73: also, ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας Lys. 151.
 38, cf. Isocr. 56 A.
προκρίνω, f. ἦσω, to *move* forward, τὸν στρατὸν Xen. Cyr. 1.
 4, 21: to *urge* on, πρ. ἔκταν Id. Eq. 9. 3:—Pass. c. fut. med. to
 come on, advance, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 23.
προκλαίω, fut. κλαύσομαι, to *weep* beforehand or *openly*, Soph.
 Tr. 963, Eur. Phoen. 1520. II. trans. to *lament* before-
 hand, τὸν νεκρὸν Hdt. 5. 8, cf. Eur. Alc. 526.
πρόκλαστος, ον, (κλάω) broken or broken off in front.
προκληρονόμομαι, (κληρονόμις) to *forebode*, prophesy, Joseph.
πρόκλησις, εως, Ion. ιως, ἡ, (προκαλέω) a *calling forth* or *out*.
 II. a *challenging* to combat, ἐκ προκαλήσιος ὑποῖν or accord-
 ing to challenge, Hdt. 5. 1, 9. 75. III. an invitation, pro-
 posal, Thuc. 3. 64. IV. esp. as law-term, a *formal chal-
 lenge* or *wager*, offered by either party to his opponent, for the
 purpose of bringing disputed points to issue, etc., somewhat

like the Roman *sponsio*, freq. in Oratt., cf. *προκαλέω* fin.: on the various kinds of *πρόκλησις*, v. Hudtwalcker über die Dilecten, p. 49: the most usu. kind was a challenge to the opponent to let his slaves be put to the rack to give evidence against him: also an offer of one's own slaves to be tortured, cf. Dem. 97.8; also 1387. 13, where the whole form is given.

προκλητικός, *ή, όν*, calling forth, challenging, Plut.: summoning. 2. calling on, enforcing.

πρόκλητος, *ον*, (*προκαλέω*) called forth, challenged, summoned. **πρόκλινω, to lean forward, *πρ. σώμα ές χέρα φίλων* Soph. O. C. 1007. [1] Hence**

προκλήτις, *ον, ό*, one who occupies the first place at table. [1] **προκλήζω**, *ή, σω*, to wash out beforehand; esp. as Medie.

term, to purge beforehand by a clyster.

πρόκλητος, *ον*, (*κλύω*) heard formerly: hence, *επειτα πρ. ancient legends, or old saws*, Il. 20. 204: from

πρόκλινω, to hear or learn beforehand, Aesch. Ag. 251. [5] **πρόκλιμιόν, *τό*, (*κνήμη*) the inner and larger bone of the leg, shin, Lat. *tibia*, cf. *παρὰκνήμιον*.**

πρόκνιμις, *ιδος, ή*, a covering for the shin, greave, Polyb. **πρόκνις or **πρόκνις**, *ιδος, ή*, a sort of dried fig, also written**

πρόκνις or *πρόκνις*, Pamph. ap. Ath. 653 B. **πρόκνις**, *ον*, (*κοιλία*) with a paunch.

πρόκοιλος, *ον*,=foreg. **πρόκοιμομαι**, as Pass., c. fut. med., to sleep beforehand, Clem. Al.

προκοιτάς, *ή, α watch before a house, camp, etc.*, Polyb. **προκοιτάς**, (*πρόκοιτος*) to keep guard before a place, Joseph.

προκοιτάς, *ή, σω*,=προκοιτάς, Polyb. **προκοιτών**, *τό*, dub. 1. for *προκοιτών*.

πρόκοιτος, *ον*, (*κοιτη*) posted, keeping watch before a house, camp, etc., Polyb.: c. gen., Plut. Hence

προκοιτών, *άνος, ό*, an antechamber, Lob. Phryn. 252. **προκοιτάω**, *ή, σω*, to chastise beforehand.

προκοιτάσκω, to flatter beforehand, Plat. Rep. 494 C. **προκοιπτιών**, *τό*, (*κόλπος*) a robe folding over the breast. II.

the entrance into a gulf, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 394. **προκομία**, *ή, σω*,=προκομιών, Ael.

προκομιδή, *ή, α bringing forward: from **προκομίζω**, *ή, σω*, to bring beforehand: to bring forward:—*

Pass. to be carried away into distant lands, Hdt. 4. 122. **πρόκομιον**, *τό*, (*κόμη*) the front hair of a man; also the fore-

lock of a horse, Lat. *capronae*, Xen. Eq. 5. 6, Arist. H. A. II. false hair, esp. a false front, such as the Persians and the Greek women wore, Ar. Fr. 309, Arist. Oecon. 2. 15: also

πνικτις and *φανάς*. III.=κόμιον. **προκοπίη**, *ή, progress on a journey. II. metaph. progress, advancement, Polyb.: improvement, esp. in science, Cic. Att. 15. 16: *πρ. επί τώ χείρην* or *τώ βέλτων* Philo: foreg.*

προκόπτω, *ή, ψω*, to forward a work:—Pass. to be forwarded, to advance, thrive, prosper, *άνωτάς οδών των πραγμάτων προκοπόμενος* Hdt. 1. 190: *ές τό πρόσω οδών προκοπόμενος των πραγμάτων* Id. 3. 56.

II. in this intr. sign. the Act. is usu. employed in Att., *τί να προκόπῃς*; what good would you get? Eur. Alc. 1079: *οδών προκοπῇς* eis. . . they made no progress towards . . . Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 6; also, *πρ. ές πρόσθε* Eur. Hec. 961: *έπί τσοσόν πρ. Polyb.*: so too prob. in Thuc. 7. 56, *μετά μέρος* being taken adverbially, cf. 4. 60: also, *ήμέρα, νύξ πρόκοπος* the day, night was far advanced, App., N. T.; *πρ. διά της λεωφόρου* to proceed upon the high-road. (Most Interp. follow Coray ad Isocr., who thinks the usage borrowed from the practice of armies, which hew down the trees etc. that obstruct their progress, v. *προδοσιώ*. Schneid. and Passow make the first sign. to beat out, stretch by beating, as a smith does metal.)

προκοσμέω, to adorn in front or before, susp. Hence **προκοσμήμα**, *ατος, τό*, an ornament in front, Diog. L. 6. 72. **προκοσμος**, *ον*, (*κόσμος* 1) before the world, Eccl. II. τό **προκοσμος**,=προκοσμημα, Plut.

προκράτεις, to govern before or beforehand, Dio C. **προκράτεια**, as Pass., to hang before or forward, Arist. Physiogn.

προκρήνμος, *ον*, overhanging, abrupt, LXX.

πρόκρμα, *ατος, τό*, a choosing before others, partiality, N. T.

II. a pre-judgment, Lat. *praejudicium*: from **πρόκρινω**, to choose before others, pick out, choose, Thuc. 4. 80, and Plat.: to prefer before, *τι or τινά τούς* Hdt. 1. 70., 9. 26: *πρ. τινά σωφρονέστατον βροτών* Eur. Hel. 47, cf. Phoen. 746:—Pass. to be preferred before, be superior to others, *τινός* Hdt. 2. 121, 6, cf. 1. 56.

II. to judge beforehand, and so merely to judge, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Apol. 15, Isocr. 42 A, etc.: *πρ. μάχην δι' ίππων* to decide the battle by the horse before the foot comes up, prob. 1. Diod. 17. 19. [1]

πρόκρις or **πρόκρις**, *ή, πρόκρινις*. **πρόκρισις**, *ή*, (*πρόκρινω*) preference, choice, election, Plat. Polit. 299 A. II. a pre-judgment, Lat. *praejudicium*.

πρόκριτος, *ή, όν*, only found as Subst., τό *πρ.* a kind of verse or metrical foot, Plut. 2. 1141 A.

πρόκριτος, *ον*, (*πρόκρινω*) chosen before others, preferred, picked, Plat. Rep. 537 D, Legg. 945 B. II. prejudged, decided beforehand.

πρόκρον, Lacon. impf. from *πρόκρονω* for *πρόκρονω*, Ar. Lys. 1252, not an Adj., as says Götting Theodos. p. 215.

πρόκροστος, *ή, ον*, or *ος*, *ον* (v. infr.), with projecting *κρόσσαι* or battlements: in Il. 14. 35, the ships are drawn up on the beach *πρόκροσσαι*, i. e. prob. ranged side by side so that their sterns stood up like a row of battlements; and so Hdt. 7. 188, where a number of ships are said to be ranged (at sea) *πρόκροσσαι ές πόντον επί όκτώ*, i. e. ranged in rows turned seawards eight deep: also of a richly carved cup, *πρόξί αύτῷ γρυπῶν κεφαλῶν οί πρόκροσσοι ήσαν* the heads of griffins were set at regular distances round it, Hdt. 4. 152. In all these places Schweigh. takes *πρόκροσσαι* (—*αι*) to be in *quincuncem dispositae*, the French *par échelons*. Metaph., *πρόκροσσοι φερόμενοι επί τῶν κινδύνων* rushing one after another into danger, Agathol. ap. Ath. 30 A.

πρόκρονω, Dor. *πρόκρονω* to beat out, like *πρόκροπτι*: hence to stretch and torture, whence the name of the robber *Προκρόστις*, who stretched all his captives, great or small, on the same bed. II. like *κρόνω*, to lie with a woman, Ar. Eccl. 1017.

προκτάμαι, *ή, ήσμαι*, Dep. med., to gain beforehand, Plat. **προκτιή**, *ή, σω*, to build, found beforehand.

προκτιβέρνω, *ή, ήσω*, to steer in front. **προκτιδάνω**, strength. for *κτιδάνω*, Orph., acc. to Herm.

προκτικλώ, *ή, ήσω*, to roll forth or out, in the Swallow-song ap. Ath. 360 C, ubi olim *prosk---*

προκτιλίνω, later form from *προκτιλίνω*, to roll forward, forth or out:—Pass., *προκτιλινείσθαι τινι* to fall at the feet of or prostrate oneself before one, Ar. Av. 501. Hence

προκτιλίνημα, *ατος, τό*, that which is rolled before. **προκτιλίνω**, to roll before, forward or away:—Pass. to roll forward, on, past, of the waves, Il. 14. 18: also to roll or fall at the feet of one as a suppliant, Lat. *provolvi ad genua*, τινί Ar. Av. 501, ubi v. Schol.: cf. *προκαλνύω*. Hence

προκτιλίστης, *ή, α casting oneself at the feet of another*, Plat. Legg. 887 E.

προκτιλίστης, poet. for *προκτιλίνω*. [1] **προκτιμάλω** or **προκτιμάλω**, *ή, σω*, and **προκτιμάλω** or **προκτιμάλω**, *τά*, (*κίμα*) an embankment against the waves, a dyke, break-water, Joseph. [5]

πρόκυνω, (*κύνω*) of a dog, to bark beforehand, i. e. before game is found.

προκύντω, *ή, ψω*, to sloop, bend forward or over, Ar. Av. 496: to peep out, Ar. Ran. 412, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 593.

πρόκυρῶ, to confirm or ratify before, N. T. **Πρόκυρῶν**, *κύνος, ή*, *Procyon*, a constellation which rises before the dogstar; strictly a single star, which by later writers was itself described as a dog, Schol. Arat. 450. II. *πικροί Καλ- λισχῶν πρόκυρῶν*, a nickname of the Grammarians, snappers and snarlers, Anth.

III.=*κλάς* or *παράσιος*. **προκλώβω**, *ατος, τό*, (*κλώβω*) a bulwark, defence, Heliod.

πρόκλωβος, *ον*, before the *κλώβος*: τό *πρ. βύων* the prelude of a hymn, Pind. N. 4. 17.

πρόκωνα and **πρόκωνα**, *τά*, *έλφιτα* groats of fresh or un-roasted barley, Hipp., who also mentions *πυροί προκωνία*, v. Foës. Oecon.

πρόκωπος, *ov*, (κάπη) grasping the sword by its hilt, sword-in-hand, Aesch. Ag. 1637: hence in gen. ready for battle. II. pass. grasped by the hilt, ἔλφος Aesch. Ag. 1651, Eur. Or. 1477. προλάβῃ, ἡ, (προλαμβάνω) like λαβή, a hilt. προλαγχάνω, *pf.*—εἰληχα, to obtain by lot beforehand, Ar. Eccl. 1159.

προλάβομαι, *Dep.*, to take or receive beforehand. προλάβομαι, *Dep.*,=foreg., Eur. Ion 1027. προλάκω, τό, (λάκκος) a hole in the ground lying before a larger one, Arist. Part. An.

προλάβω, *f. ἡσω*, to prale before, Anth. II. to foretell. προλάλος, *ov*, flipprant in words, chattering, Ael. προλαβόντων, *f. λήψομαι*, *aor.* προλάβω, to take beforehand, Lys. 176. 5, etc.; *pr.* ἀργύρων to receive as earnest money, Dem. 1211. 5. 2. to take before or sooner than another, *τι πρό τινας* Soph. O. C. 1141. 3. also to take away before, Aeschin. 24. 30: *pr.* πόδα ἐκ κακῶν first to get oneself out of mischief, Eur. Ion 1253. 4. in gen. to obtain, get, Dem. 970. 28. II. to outstrip, get the start of, *τινὰ* Xen. Cyn. 5. 19; then, *sine acc.*, *pr.* τῆς δόξης to get a start, Hdt. 3. 105; 80, *pr.* τῆς φύγῃς Thuc. 4. 33; also, *pr.* τῷ δρόμῳ Xen. Cyn. 7. 7: absol., πολλὰ προλαβεῖς war far ahead, Thuc. 7. 80. 2. in gen. to be beforehand with, anticipate, like ὀφθαίνω, Eur. Ion 407, etc.: *part.*, προλαβών by anticipation, Xen. Cyn. 1. 2, 3:—also *c. acc. rei*, to anticipate, γούδος Eur. Hel. 339; *pr.* τὴν ἡλικίαν, decerpere florem aetatis, Aeschin. 23. 18: also to bring in by anticipation, mention a thing sooner than another. 3. to anticipate one's words, prejudice, Dem. 44. 3. 4. to prepossess, win beforehand, *pr.* *τινὰ λόγῳ* Dem. 1439. 6. III. to take or repeat from the origin, Lat. *altius repetere*, Isocr. 119 A, 351 C.

προλάμπω, *f. ψω*, to shine beforehand, shine before others. προλαύω,=προλαύω. προλέγω, *f. λω*, to pick out or choose before others, prefer, Ἀθηναῖος προλελεγμένοι II. 13. 689. II. to foretell, of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 53; 8. 136, and Att. 2. to tell publicly, denounce, esp. punishment, *as*, *pr.* δέσμων *τινι* Dem. 719. 25, cf. Lycurg. 148. 16: to caution, warn, *pr.* *τινὶ* *δτι*.. Antipho 126. 17: in gen. to profess, declare, Aesch. Theb. 336: *c. inf.*, to order, *τινὶ* *ποιεῖν* *τι* Xen. An. 7. 7, 3. III. to tell of, praise before others, Pind. N. 2. 28, in Pass.

προλείω, to make smooth or even beforehand. II. to pound or crush beforehand. προλείπω, *f. ψω*, to go forth and leave behind, hence to leave behind, forsake, of persons, places, and things, Hom., Hes., etc.; *μήτις* *σε* *προλείπει* prudence forsook thee, Od. 2. 279; also sometimes to quit beforehand: *χάρον* *pr.* to abandon one's post, Thuc. 2. 87. 2. *c. inf.*, to omit to do a thing, Theogn. 351; 80, *pr.* *μὴ* *οὐ* *ποιεῖν* Soph. El. 132. II. intr. to cease, fail beforehand, to cease, Ἀρτεμίδας *οὐ* *προλείπει* *φόνος* Eur. Or. 817; *εἰ* *τῷ* *προλείπει* *ἡ* *ρήμη* Thuc. 7. 75: absol., to faint, fall into a swoon, Eur. Hec. 438.

προλεκτίζω, ἡ, *ὄν*, (προλέγω) foretelling, Anth. Adv.—*κῶς*. προλεκτίνω, to make thin or fine beforehand, Plat. Tim. 66 A. προλεσχίζεσθαι, *Dep. c. pf. pass.* προλεσχίζεσθαι, (λεσχίζεσθαι) to hold converse with one before, *τινὶ* *ἑκά* Dem. 6. 4. προλέσχος, *ov*, (λέσχη) flipprant or voluble in talking, prating, Aesch. Supp. 200.

προλευκαίνω, to make white or bright beforehand. προλεύσσω, to see before oneself or in front, Soph. Phil. 1360. πρόλημμα, *ατος*, τό, (προλαμβάνω) that which is taken beforehand, *pr.* *ποιεῖν* *τινι* to give one some start or advantage, Polyb. προλημμάτιζω, to place before or in advance. προλήριον, τό, (ληρός) a vessel in front of a wine-press, LXX.

προληπτικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, taking before, anticipating, Plut.: from πρόληψις, ἡ, (προλαμβάνω) a taking before, anticipating: *esp.* in point of Time, a prolepsis, anachronism. III. a previous assumption, notion, conception, *pr.* *ἔχει* *τινός* Polyb.: *esp.* a vague or indistinct conception, like the notions insitue of Cicero: and in the Epicur. philosophy, a conception formed through the senses, Plut.

πρόλιμνα, ἡ, and προλιμνός, *αδος*, ἡ, (λίμνη) stagnant water

near a river or lake, a marsh formed by a river overflowing, Arist. H. A. Hence

προλιμνάζω, to form a marsh before a river or lake, Paus. προλιμνοκτονέω, to furnish, starve beforehand, Arist. H. A. προλιπταίνω, to fatten or enrich before, Diosc.

προλιπνέω, to lick or nibble beforehand. προλόβιον, τό, (λοβός) the lower part of the flap of the ear. πρόλοβος, *ος*,=προλογέσθαι, the crop of fowls, esp. pigeons; also written πρόλοβος. Hence

προλόβωδης, *es*, (ἔιδος) like the crop of a bird, Arist. Part. An. προλογίζομαι, *f. ἵσμαι*, *Dep. med.*, to calculate beforehand. προλογίζω, to speak beforehand, speak a prologue: from πρόλογος, *ος*, (πρόλεγος) a prefatory discourse, preface. 2. *usu.* in Trag. and old Com., the prologue, all of the piece that comes before the first chorus, Ar. Ran. 1119, cf. Arist. Poët. 12. 4: after Eurip. it was *usu.* a monologue containing a narrative of facts introductory to the main action, as in the Rom. Comedy; *opp.* to ἐπὶ λόγος. 3. in Arithm. the integral part of a λόγος ἐπιμέτριος, *v. ἐπιμέτριος*.

προλούω, to wash beforehand:—Pass. to bathe beforehand. προλοχίζω, ἐνέδρας to lay an ambush beforehand, hence in Pass., *αἱ* *προλοχιζομένηαι* ἐνέδραι the ambush that had before been laid, Thuc. 3. 112. II. to beset with an ambush, τὰς δούδας Thuc. 3. 110; also, *pr.* τὰ *περὶ* *τὴν* *πόλιν* ἐνέδρας Id. 2. 81.

προλοχιζμός, *ος*, a laying of an ambush beforehand. προλυιμόνομαι, *Dep. med.*, to ravage beforehand, Polyb. προλύττω, *f. ἡσω*, to pain or distress beforehand:—Pass. to feel pain or distress before, Plat. Phaedr. 258 E, etc.

προλύττωσις, ἡ, previous distress, Plat. Rep. 584 C. [v] προλύται, *οἱ*, *v. λύται*.

προμάθεια, προμάθευσις, Dor. for προμήθ.

προμακρός, *ov*,=προμήκης, *susp.* in Theophr.

προμαλακτήριον, τό, (προμαλάσσω) the bath-room in which the body was rubbed and made supple before bathing.

προμαλάκυναι,=εἶ.

προμαλάσσω, Att.—*ττω*, *f. ἔω*, to soften beforehand, make soft or supple by rubbing, Arist. Probl.: metaph. to enervate beforehand; in gen. to corrupt by bribery, etc.

προμάλος, ἡ, an unknown tree with supple springy branches, like ἰτέα, ἔργος and λόγος, prob. a kind of willow, Eupol. Aty. 1, cf. Poët. Oecon. Hipp.

προμάμη, ἡ, (μάμμα II) a great-grandmother, Lat. *proavia*.

προμανθάνω, to learn, find out, accustom oneself beforehand, Pind. O. 8. 79, and Att.; *opp.* to ἐπιμανθάνω and to ἐξυπνίσαι, Thuc. 1. 138: also=μανθάνω.

προμαντεία, ἡ, Ion. προμαντή, (προμαντεύομαι) the right of consulting the Delphic oracle first, Wess. Hdt. 1. 54. II. prediction, prophecy.

προμαντεύω, *ατος*, τό, a prediction: from προμαντεύομαι, *Dep. med.*, to foretell, prophesy, Hdt. 3. 125, *τι* Eur. Melan. 3: Plut. has also an Act. προμαντεύω.

προμαντή, ἡ,=πρόμαντις, *epith.* of Apollo, Lyc.

προμαντή, ἡ, Ion. for προμαντεία, Hdt.

προμαντίον, τό,=προμαντεία, Nonn.

προμαντις, *ews*, Ion. *ιος*, *ος*, ἡ, a prophet or prophetess: ἡ *πρ.* was specially the title of the Pythia or Delphic priestess, who gave out the answers of the oracle, Hdt. 6. 66, 7. 111; also Δωδωναίων *αἱ* *προμαντις* Hdt. 2. 55; in gen. the representative of the god and the organ of his prophecies, Wess. Hdt. 8. 135. Cf. *προφήτης* II.

II. as Adj., prophetic, δική *πρ.* justice giving presage of the issue, Soph. El. 757; *pr.* *τινός* prophetic, foreboding of a thing, Aesch. Cho. 758, Eur. Hel. 338.

προμαρταίνω, to make to waste first:—Pass. to wither away first, Arist. Probl.

προμαρτύρομαι, *Dep. med.*, to witness beforehand, N. T. [v] *πρόμαρτος*, *ατος*, ἡ, Dor. for προμήτωρ, Aesch. [α]

προμάχων,=προμαχίζω, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 60.

προμάχων, *ωνος*, *ος*, (προμάχομαι) a bulwark, rampart, Lat. *propugnaculum*, Hdt. 1. 98; *pr.* *τοῦ* *τείχεος* Hdt. 1. 164.

προμάχων, (πρόμαχος) to fight before, *πρωὶ* in front of the Trojans, as their champion, II. 3. 16; but also to fight with another as champion, Ἀχιλλῇ II. 20. 376.

προμάχομαι, *f. μάχισσμαι*, and *Att. μάχομαι*, Dep. med., *to fight before, fight in the front rank*, c. gen., *ἀπέναντι before all*, *Il. 11. 217., 17. 358.* II. *to stand before one and fight, fight for or defend him*, *τινός Ar. Vesp. 957.* III. *to fight before, i. e. sooner than another*, *τινός. [ἄ]*

προμάχος, *ον*, (*μάχομαι*) *fighting before, fighting in front*: freq. in Hom., esp. in *Il.*, always as Subst.; in plur. *the first or foremost fighters, champions*, freq. in Hom., *ἐνι προμάχοισιν among the foremost*; also, *πρώταισιν ἐνι προμάχοισιν Od. 18. 379.*

II. *fighting for one, being his champion or defender.*

προμάχων, *ἄνωσ*, *ῶ*,=προμαχέων, dub., cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.

προμαίεσθαι, *to let go, dispatch before*, Ar. Rh.

προμεθύω, *to be drunk with wine beforehand*, Plut., in Pass.

προμελαίνομαι, Pass., *to be or become black before*, Nic.

προμελεῖσθαι, *f. ἴστω*, *to practise beforehand*, Ar. Eocl. 117, Xen. Ath. i. 20. Hence

προμελέτης, *ῆ*, *previous exercise, prosecution of an art*, etc.

Προμηνία, *ῆ*, (*μνός*) name of a prophetess of Dodona in Hdt. 2. 55, strictly *Fore-feeling, Presage.*

προμένειος σῖδη, *ῆ*, *a sort of pomegranate*, Nic.

προμερμύναω, *f. ἴστω*, *to take thought beforehand*, N. T.

προμεταβάλλω, *to change, transform beforehand*, Sext. Emp.

προμετρέω, *f. ἴστω*, *to measure or deal out before*. Hence

προμετρητής, *οὗ δ*, *one who measures out*, a servant of the μετρονόμος, Böckh P. E. i. p. 68.

προμετρήσει, *ῆ*, *ον*, (*μετρέω*) *measured out to*.

προμετωπίδιος, *ον*, (*μετωπῶν*) *worn or being before the forehead*, ἵππων *προμετωπίδια the skin from the forehead of horses*, Hdt. 7. 70. II. *τὸ μ*, as Subst. *a frontpiece, frontlet*, esp. for horses, Xen. An. i. 8, 7, Cyr. 6. 4, i. [π] Hence

προμετωπίς, *ἴδος*, *ῆ*, *a star in the forehead*, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 A.

προμηθεῖα, Dor. *προμηθία*; Ion. *προμηθη*, *ῆ*, though the form in -θία was also used in Att. Poets, and occurs as a freq. v. l. in Att. Prose, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v. (*προμηθής*)—*fore-sight, forethought, wariness, discretion*, Hdt. 3. 36, Pind., etc.; esp. *προμηθῆν λαβεῖν Eur. Hec. 795.* II. *respect, consideration*, ἐν πολλῇ *προμηθῇ ἔχειν τινα Hdt. i. 88*: also, *προμηθῆν ἔχειν τινός Eur. Alc. 1054.*

Προμηθεῖα, *τά*, *the festival of Prometheus*, Xen. Ath. 3. 4, cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

προμηθεόμαι, Dep., c. fut. med. et aor. pass. (Hipp. 595. 30.) *To be promethic, to take care beforehand, to provide for*, c. gen., *πρ. ἐωυτοῦ Hdt. 2. 172*: in gen. *to take care, Lat. cavere*, *πρ. ἡ. . . Hdt. 3. 78*: c. acc. pers., *to shew regard or respect for*, Hdt. 9. 108.

προμηθεόμαι, *f. εὔσομαι*, Dep. med.,=foreg.

Προμηθεύς, *ἑώς*, Ion. *ῆος*, *δ*, *Prometheus*, son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymenē, Hes. Th. 510: inventor of many arts, esp. those of working in metal and clay, whence he is said to have made man from clay, and to have furnished him with the *ἐννευχον πῦρ*, stolen from Olympus: hence also his name, *the Forethinker* (from *προμηθής*), opp. to his careless brother *Ἐπιμηθεύς*, as it were *Forethought and Afterthought*: the elements of the legend of Prometheus are in Hes. Op. 48, Th. 510 sq., cf. Plat. Prot. 320 D, sqq.; the punishment inflicted on him by Zeus for his zeal in the cause of man in the Prom. Vincetus of Aesch.

II. in Att. all artists that worked in clay were called *προμηθεῖς*, Hemst. Luc. Prom. 2. III. as appellat., *a forethinking, cautious man*, Aesch. Pr. 86: in gen. *forethought, caution*, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 7. 44 (81), Meineke Euphor. p. 128. Hence

προμηθευτικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, *using habitual forethought, discreet*. Adv. -*κῶς*.

προμηθής, *ἑς*, *fore-thinking, wary, discreet*, Thuc. 3. 82., 4. 32: *troubling oneself, caring about a thing*, *τοῦ θανέειν Soph. El. 1078*: *ἐπὶ τὸ προμηθεύτερον ποιεῖν τι Hipp. 650. 35.* (From *κῆδος* or *μήτις*, akin to *μαθύνει*.)

προμηθία, Ion. *ῆ*, v. sub *προμηθεῖα*.

προμηθεύς, *ῆ*, *ον*,=προμηθευτικός. Adv. -*κῶς*, Ar. Av. 1511.

προμηγής, *ἑς*, (*μήκος*) *prolonged*, Lat. *oblongus* in gen. *longish, slender*.

προμηλῶω, *to probe beforehand*, Hipp.

προμηνητρία, *ῆ*, *she who lays information*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 387.

προμνηνύω, *to inform of, denounce, betray beforehand*, *τινί τι Soph. Ant. 84.* [On quant. v. *μνήνω*.]

προμητριά, Dor. *προμητῶρ*, *ορος*, *ῆ*, (*μήτηρ*) *first mother of a race*, Aesch. Theb. 140; formed like *πρωτῶρ*.

προμηχανάομαι, *f. ἴσομαι*, Dep. med., *to plan, contrive beforehand*, Dion. H.

προμηλαῖω, *to defile beforehand*, Joseph.

προμηγνύμι, also -*νῶν*, *f. μῆω*, *to mingle beforehand*: Pass., *παλ-λακίδι προμηγνύμι to have intercourse with her before*, *Il. 9. 452.*

προμημνήσκω, *to remind beforehand*.

προμίσγω, collat. form of *προμύνημι*.

προμισθῶω, *to let beforehand*: Pass. *to be let beforehand*, Plut.

προμνάομαι, Dep., *to woo, court for another*, Plat. Theaet. 150 A, 151 B: hence in gen. *to endeavour to obtain, solicit for one*, *τινί τι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 36*; *πρ. τινί to sue, plead with another*, *Id. An. 7. 3, 18*: *πρ. τινί ποιεῖν to persuade one to do*, Plat. Menex. 239 C.

II. *προμνήσθαι τι μοι γνάμῃ my mind forebode* somewhat, Soph. O. C. 1074.

προμηστειόμαι, Dep. med., (*μνηστειώ*)=foreg. Hence

προμηνητικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, *filled to woo for another, good at match-making*: *ῆ*-*κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, *the art of match-making*, Plat. Theaet. 150 A.

προμνηστοῖν, *ἴνα*, *ἴνα*, *one by one, one after the other*, *προμνηστοῖν ἐπῆσαν Od. 11. 233*; *προμνηστοῖν ἐξέλθετε Od. 21. 230.* (Usu. deriv. from *μνῆω*, for *προμνηστοῖν* or, as Buttm. writes, *προμνηστοῖν*, each waiting for the one before. But Riemer derives it without compos. from *πρόμος*, *πρόμος*, and so, apparently, *one just before the other*, cf. *ἀγχιώσιτος*.)

προμηνηστρία, *ῆ*=sq., Eur. Hipp. 589, Ar. Nub. 41.

προμηνηστρίς, *ἴδος*, *ῆ*, (*προμνήσμαι*) *a woman who woos or courts for another, a match-maker*, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 36.

προμηνηστῶρ, *ορος*, *δ*, (*προμνάομαι*) *one who courts for another*.

πρόμος, *δ*, v. sub *πρόμος*.

πρόμορος, *ον*, (*μοῖρα*) *before the destined term*, i. e. *untimely*, e.g., *θάνατος Anth.*: so also Adv., *πρόμορος θανέειν*.

προμοιχάω, *to procure a woman for a person*, *τινὰ τινι Plut.*

προμολεῖν, inf. aor. of *προβλέσσω*. Hence

προμολεῖ, *ῆ*, *an approach, court-yard, vestibule*: also *the jutting foot of a mountain*, in plur., Anth.

προμολών, part. aor. of *προβλέσσω*, Hom.

πρόμορος, *ον*,=πρόμοιος, Epigr. in Welcker's Sylloge.

πρόμος, *δ*, (*πρὸ*) *the foremost man*, in Hom. always = *πρόμαχος*: *πρ. τινι* opposed to another in the front rank, *Il. 7. 75, 116*; also, *πρόμος ἄνρ Il. 5. 533*; later in gen. a chief, Lat. *primus*, *princeps*. The forms *πρόμος* in Aesch. Supp. 904, and *πρόμος* in Ar. Thesm. 50, are dub.

προμοσχέω, *to set a slip or cutting in a nursery*, Theophr.

προμοχθεῖω, *f. ἴστω*, *to work beforehand*, like *προπονέω*, Eur. Supp. 1234.

προμύειν, *f. ἴστω*, *to initiate beforehand*. Hence

προμύησις, *ῆ*, *previous initiation*, Plut. [ῆ]

προμυθῆκτρια, *ῆ*, (*μυθῶ*) Dor. for *προμηθηστρία*, Valck. Hipp. 589.

προμύθιον, *τό*, (*μῦθος*) *the introduction to a fable or legend*. [ῆ]

προμυκήτωρ, *ῆρος*, *δ*, *the end of the snout*: c. *ἐπιμυγχις*.

προμυλάα, *ῆ*, also **προμυλία**, (*μύλη*) *the goddess who presides over mills*.

προμυλλάω, *to pout the lips*, Hipp., v. Föes. Oecon.

προμύσσω, Att. -*ττω*, *to sniff beforehand or sniff out*, *τὸν λύχνον Plut.*: in gen. *to extort money from*, *τὰν Hipp.*, ubi Coray *προμύσσειν*, *to lease*.

πρόναος, *ον*, Ion. *προνήσιος*, *ῆ*, *ιον*, (*ναός*) *before a temple*: hence as Subst., I. *τὸ προνήσιον*, *the court before a temple*, or perh. = *πρόναος* II, Hdt. i. 51. II. *ῆ* *Προνήσιον*, Att. *Προναία* *ον Προναῖα*, as epith. of Athena, as Delphi, because she had a chapel or statue there before the great temple of Apollo, Wessel. Hdt. i. 92., 8. 37, 39, cf. *πρόνοια* II: other gods had the same epith., as Hermes at Thebes, where his chapel lay before that of Ismenian Apollo, Paus. 9. 10, 2.

πρόναος, *δν*,=foreg., Lat. *propterantis*, *βασιμῖ* Aesch. Supp. 494.

II. as Subst., *δ* *πρόναος*,=πρόδομος, *the hall or first*

room of a temple, through which one went to the *naos* or *cella*, Luc., who also has the form *πρόνογος*.

προνομαχέω, *f. ἴσω*, to fight at sea before or for one, *c. gen.*, Hdt. 6. 7., 8. 60, 2.

προνέμω, to assign, allot beforehand, *τινί τι* Pind. I. 8. 37: *κατὰρὰς χεῖρας* *πρ.* to present unspotted hands, Aesch. Eum. 313:—Med.: to go forward, esp. in grazing: hence to gain ground, spread, of war, etc., Soph. El. 1384.

προνόμαι, Dep., to go forth or forward, like *προέρχομαι*.
προνέω, to nod, stoop forwards, Plat. Euthyd. 274 B: esp. of a rider, to bend forward, Xen. Eq. 8. 7.

προνέω, *f. ἴσω*, to heap up in front or beforehand.
προνέω, *f. νεύομαι*, to swim before, Ael. H. A. 1. 4, acc. to Paris MS.

προνήσις, *ἡ, ἰον*, Ion. for *προνάσις*, *q. v.*, Hdt.
προνήσιος, to fast beforehand, Hdt. 2. 40.

προνήχομαι, *f. ἵομαι*, Dep. med., to swim first, Plut.
προνικάω, *f. ἴσω*, to gain a victory beforehand, Thuc. 2. 89.

II. trans. to conquer beforehand.

προνοέω, *f. ἴσω*, to see, remark, know beforehand, δόλον II. 18. 526, Plat. etc. II. to think of, plan, devise beforehand, Od. 5. 364; to provide, *τι*, opp. to *μετανοέω*, Epich. p. 82; *σο, τὸ ἀμύνω πρ. v. l.* Hdt. 7. 172. 2. *c. gen.* to provide for, take care of, take thought for, Thuc. Cyr. 8. 1, 1, etc. 3. foll. by a relat. Adv., *πρ. ὅτι, ὡς, ὅπως*, to provide, take care that a thing may be, Xen.; *πρ. μή..* or *ὡς μή..* *cavere ne..*, Id. Oec. 9. 11, Cyr. 1. 6, 24. 4. absol. to be provident, act warily, take measures, *προνοήσαι βραβεία* Thuc. 3. 38.

B. the Att. writers, except Xen., prefer *προνοέομαι*, fut. ἡσομαι, aor. *προνοήσασθην* (Eur. Hipp. 399); but also aor. pass. *προνοήσθην* (Plat. Crat. 395 C, Lys. 98. 46):—the construct. is just the same; but we have also, *προνοεῖσθαι περὶ τινας*, *ὑπὲρ τινας* Lys. I. c., Dem. 179. 14.

προνοήσις, *εὼς, ἡ*, a foreseeing, providing.

προνοήτριον, verb. Adj., one must take care, Xen. Oec. 7. 36.

προνοήτης, *οὔ, ὁ*, a provider, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. i. 966.

προνοητικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, disposed for exercising foresight, cautious, considerate, prudent, Xen. Mem. i. 3, 9. II. of things, shewing forethought, design or providence, Ib. 4. 3, 6.

πρόνοια, Ion. *προνοή, ἡ (πρόνοια)* a seeing, remarking or knowing beforehand, Soph. O. T. 978, Tr. 823. II. foresight, forethought, forecast, freq. from Hdt. downwards: *ἐκ πρόνοιας* with forethought, purposely, Lat. *consilio*, Hdt. i. 120, 159, etc.; opp. to *κατὰ τύχην* Id. 8. 71, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 E; esp. of crimes committed with design, *ἐκ πρ. τραύματα*, φόνος Aeschin. 84. 21, Dinarch. 90. 33, etc.: *πρόνοιαν ἔχειν* τινος to provide for, take thought for, Thuc. 2. 89; so, *ποιεῖσθαι πρ.* in Orat. 2. from Plat. downwards, the providence of the gods, divine providence.

III. Ἀθηνᾶ Πρόνοια Athena as goddess of Forethought, Aeschin. 69. 14, etc.: under this name she was worshipped at Delphi, Siebelis Paus. 10. 8, 6; cf. Bentl. Phalar. p. 523, with Lennep Phalar. p. 159 sq.: Herm. would so read also in Aesch. Eum. 21, for *Προναία*, but the title *Πρόνοια* seems to be later than Aeschylus, whereas *Προναία* or *Προνήη* was current in his time, *v. sub* *προνάσις*.

προνομία, *ἡ (προνομένη)* a foraging, plundering, Luc.

προνόμευμα, *σπος, τό*, that which is plundered.

προνομεύτης, *οὔ, ὁ*, one who forages or plunders: from *προνομεύω*, to go out for foraging or plunder, to forage, Plut.

II. trans. to sack, ravage, *χωρᾶν* Dion. H. Hence *προνομή, ἡ*, a foraging, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 24: also a sally, foray, raid, Xen. An. 5. 1, 7, Hell. 1. 1, 33, etc. II. an elephant's trunk, Polyb.: also a fly's proboscis.

προνομία, *ἡ (νόμος)* a privilege, Plut.

προνόμιον, *τό*, a song sung before the *νόμος* (*q. v.*, signf. II), Synes. II.—foreg.

προνομοθετέω, to make a law beforehand, to determine beforehand by law, Dio C.

πρόνομος, *ον (νομῆ)* grazing forward, opp. to *ὑπισθόνομος*, *q. v.*, βοτὰ πρόνομα grazing herds, Aesch. Supp. 691.

πρόνομος, contr. *vous*, *ον*=*προμηθής*, Hdt. 3. 36. Compar. *προνούτερος* Soph. Aj. 119; Superl. *-ούστατος*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 144.

προνοέω, *f. ἴσω*, to be ill beforehand, Hipp.
προνοτίω, *f. ἴσω*, to wet, moisten beforehand.
προνομήνια, *ἡ*, the day before a new moon, LXX.
προνύξ, Adv., the whole night through, opp. to *προήμερα* Simon. Amorg. 47.

προνύττω, *f. ἴσω*, to urge forward by pricking, goad on, Polyb.

προνυττής, *ἐς, =πρηνής*, bent forwards, overhanging, Lat. *pronus*: drooping, at the point of death, *πρ. ἐπὶ καὶ ψυχοπαγῆ* Eur. Alc. 143, and so prob. in Aesch. Ag. 234 *πρ. λαβεῖν ἀέρην*.

2. metaph. inclined, ready, *εἰς τὸ λυδοῦν* Eur. Andr. 729. (Prob. from *πρὸ* and *ἄψ, ἑνώπιος*, and so strictly with the head or face forwards: the ancients carefully distinguish it from *sq.* both in deriv. and use.)

προνύτιος, *ον*, before or without the walls, out of the room hence in gen. in front of or outside of a place, Eur. Bacch. 639.

II. as Subst., *τὸ προνάπιον* a hall or court, like *πρόθυρον* Lat. *compita, lares compitales*, Monk Hipp. 376:—hence *ἡμεῖς προνάπιος*: cf. *ἐνώπιος* and *ἐξώπιος*, but it must be distinguished from *προνωστής*. (From *πρὸ, ἑνώπιος*, for *πρὸ τῶν ἐνωπίων*.)

πρόνωτος, *ον*=*προνώσιος*, dub.

ΠΡΟΞ, gen. *προξός, ἡ*, also *ὁ*, a kind of deer, like *δορκός* perh. the roe-deer, *rocs*, elsewhere *νεβρός*, Od. 17. 295: acc. u. others a faun: also *προξός*, h. Hom. Ven. 71: hence the name of an island, Προξόννησος, as *Roe-island*.

πρόξενος, *ὁ, ἰον*, for *πρόξενος*, Hdt.

πρόξενέω, *f. ἴσω*, impf. *πρόξενουν*. To be any one's *πρόξενος* (*q. v.* signf. 1), *τινός* Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 24, Dem. 194. 18, etc. hence in gen. to be one's protector, patron, Eur. Med. 724, Ar. Thesm. 576. II. from the duties of a *πρόξενος* (*v. signf. 1*)

1. to negotiate, manage, and so in gen. to effect, do any thing for another, Eur. Ion 335; *πρ. ὁράρος* to lend gratitude, Soph. Tr. 726: also, *c. dat.* et inf., to contrive for one that, . . . as, *πρ. τινὶ ὄραν* to be the means of his seeing, Soph. O. T. 1483; *πρ. τινὶ καταλῦσαι βίον* to grant one to die, Xen. Apol. 7; also, *πρ. τινὶ* to guide one, give him directions, Soph. O. C. 465. 2. to introduce, recommend one person to another, *τινὰ τινι* Dem. 969. 18: hence, *πρ. τινα διδάσκαλον, φοιτητὴν* to introduce him as teacher, as pupil, Plat. Lach. 180 C, Alc. i. 109 D: *πρ. κόρην* *τινὶ* Long., and Himer. 3. metaph., *πρ. κινδύνῳ* *τινι* to put danger upon one, Xen. An. 6. 5, 14; and freq. in later Prose, *πρ. τινι* *ὀλεθρῇ* etc.

πρόξενσις, *ἡ*, a negotiating, bringing about, effecting.

πρόξενητής, *οὔ, ὁ (πρόξενος)* one who negotiates between two or more parties: in mercantile affairs, an agent or broker, retained in the Lat. *proxeneta*. Hence

πρόξενητικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, belonging to, befitting a negotiator hence, *τὸ πρόξενητικὸν brokerage*, Lat. *prozeneticum*.

πρόξενητρια, fem. of *πρόξενητής*, a mediatrix.

πρόξενία, *ἡ*, the rights and privileges of a *πρόξενος* or public friend, esp. of an ambassador: also in gen. the right of a guest hospitality, Dissen Pind. N. 7. 64 (96). 2. the duties of a *πρόξενος* (signf. 1), Dem. 475. 10, etc. II. a treaty or compact of friendship between a state and a foreigner, the Lat. *hospitium*, Thuc. 5. 43, 6. 89. 2. the original record or written instrument in witness of such compact, Polyb.

πρόξενος, Ion. *πρόξενος, ὁ*, a public *ἑνός*, public guest or friend, as Alexander I. of Macedon was to the Athenians, Hdt. 8. 136, 143: the word expressed the same relation between a state and a (foreign) individual, that *ἑνός* did between two (foreign) individuals (the relation between two states seems to have been also expressed by *ἐξία*, Hdt. 6. 21, cf. Wachsm. Ant. of Greece § 25): the *πρ.* possessed great rights and privilege in the state to which he was allied (cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 491) which he might transmit to his children: so Alcibiades' family were *πρόξενος* of Sparta, till his grandfather renounced the tie Thuc. 5. 43; also Callias' family, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 22: but esp.,

II. one who enjoyed these privileges, under the condition of entertaining and assisting the ambassadors and citizen of a foreign state in his own: this office was at first prob. self-chosen, cf. *ἑλεοπρόξενος* Thuc. 3. 70, but soon became matter of appointment, sometimes by the government at home (as perh. at Sparta, *v. Hdt. 6. 57*), but most usual, by the foreign state itself: these *πρ.* answered pretty nearly to our *Consuls*.

Agents, Residents, though the *πρ.* was always a member of the foreign state:—on their duties v. Dem. 1237. 17, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 116. 4, Ulrich de Proxenia Berl. 1822: hence

III. in gen. a *patron*, *assistant*, *supporter*, *defender*, Aesch. Supp. 419, Eur. Tel. 18: in this sense also 2. as Adj., *assisting*, *relieving*, c. gen., *φορμαί πρόθεν πόνων* Aesch. Supp. 830.

προξήραινω, to dry beforehand, Diosc.

προξηροτριβέω, to rub dry beforehand.

προξυράω, f. ἤσω, to shave beforehand, Luc., in Pass. προξυρίζω, =foreg.

προηγοῦμαι, Dep., to bray beforehand, Luc.

προδενεῖς, ἡ, a travelling before: from

προδένω, f. σω, to travel before, Luc. Hence

προοδηγός, ὁ, one who goes before to shew the way, Jac. A. P. p. 198.

προόδιος, οὐ, (δδός) foregoing, forerunning.

προοδοιπορέω, to travel before, Luc.: from

προοδοιπόρος, οὐ, travelling before.

προοδοποιέω, οὐ, to go before to prepare or level a way; in

gen. to pave the way, prepare, Arist. Part. An. Hence

προοδοποιητικός, ὁ, ὄν, going before to prepare or level the way, in gen. paving the way, preparing.

προόδος, οὐ, going or travelling before; hence as Subst., of *πρ.* a party of soldiers in advance, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 5.

προόδος, ἡ, a going on, advance, Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 15.

προόδως, οὐτος, ὁ, ἡ, with prominent teeth.

προόδων, οὐτος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg.

προοικνεῖω, to make friendly beforehand:—Med. to make friendly to one, win over beforehand.

προοικνέω, f. ἤσω, to dwell before.

II. trans. to inhabit

beforehand.

προοικία, ἡ, the projecting part of a house, Lat. *suggrunda*.

προοικοδομέω, to build before or beforehand.

προοικονομέω, to arrange, order, ordain beforehand, Cic. ad Qu. Frat. 2. 3. 6. Hence

προοικονομία, ἡ, previous arrangement. Hence

προοικονομικός, ὁ, ὄν, preparing. Adv. —κῶς.

προοιμιάζομαι, Dep., c. fut. med. ἀρομαι, perf. pass. πεπροοιμιάμαι Luc. Nigrin. 10: (προοίμιον). To make a preamble

or preface, Lat. *prooemior*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 4, and Plat.: in gen. to make the beginning:—c. acc., to say in the preface, pre-

mise, τοσαῦτα Plat. Lach. 179 A. Hence

προοιμικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to a preface or *proëm*.

προοίμιον, τό, Adj. contr. *φοίμιον*, as oft. in Aesch., and Eur., (οἶμος):—an opening, introduction to a thing: as in Music, a

prelude, *overture*; in poems and speeches, a *proëm*, *preface*, *beginning*, Pind., Trag., etc.; of laws, a *preamble*, Plat. Rep. 531 D:—then oft. metaph. of any beginning, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3, etc., v. Schäff. Mel. p. 29.

2. in gen. a hymn or shorter poem, as those attributed to Homer, Thuc. 3. 104, Plat. Phaed. 60 D. Hence

προοιμώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a prelude.

προοιστέον, verb. Adj. of *προφέρω*, one must carry before,

Arist. Org.

προιστός, ὁ, ὄν, (προφέρω) placed or set before.

προοιχνέω, =sq.

προοιχνόχοι, fut. χήσομαι, Dep. med., to have gone on before, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4. 8.

προολλύμι, to destroy, kill beforehand.

προομάλίζω, to make level, smooth, even beforehand.

προομάλυνω, =foreg., Plat.

προομνύμι and —νύω, to swear before or beforehand, Aesch.; τούς θεούς by the gods, Plat. Legg. 954 A; πρ. τι εἶναι Dem. 859. fin. Hence

προομοσία, ἡ, =προμοσία, susp.

προομολογέω, f. ἤσω, to grant or allow beforehand, τι εἶναι Plat. Rep. 479 D: also as Dep., προομολογέομαι, Arist. Org. Pass., τὰ προομολογούμενα things granted beforehand, Plat. Theat. 159 C. Hence

προομολογητόν, verb. Adj., one must grant beforehand, Arist. Org.

προομαίω, to name beforehand.

προοπτάνω, late and rare form for προοράω.

προοπτάνω, f. ἤσω, to roast beforehand.

προοπτέον, verb. Adj. of *προοράω*, one must look to, take care of, τινός Hdt. 1. 120.

προόπτῃς, οὐ, ὅ, one who foresees, Polyb.: from

προόπτως, Adj. contr. *προόπτως*, οὐ, verb. Adj. of *προοράω*, foreseen: manifest, ὁράτως Hdt. 9. 17, Ἄιδης Soph. O. C. 1440; so, πρ. λόγος Aesch. Theb. 848.

προορατικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to, quick at foreseeing or providing, hence cautious, provident, Arist. Divinat. Hence

προορατός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *προοράω*, foreseen, to be foreseen, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 23.

προοράω, f. προφθόμαι, aor. προείδον—to foresee, τὸ μέλλον Hdt. 5. 24, and so in Arist. Prose: absol. to look forward, be

provident, Hdt. 7. 88, g. 79. 2. to look forward at, see before one, Thuc. 7. 44, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 23: also to see from afar, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21. 3. c. gen., to provide for a person

or thing, Hdt. 2. 121, i; ἐάντοῦ Hdt. 5. 39.

B. in Att. also as Dep. προοράομαι, to provide for, τὸ ἐφ' ἐάντων Thuc. 1. 17. 2. to provide against, Lat. *cavere*, τι Dem. 63. 11, etc., περί τινος Lys. 915. 2: also, πρ. μή., cavere

ne... Dem. 773. 1.

προορρίζω, f. ἴσω, to rise before dawn.

προορίζω, f. ἴσω, to mark out beforehand:—Med., to mark for oneself or have a thing marked beforehand, προορίσαστο τὴν οἰκίαν δι' ἄρχων he had the house marked with *δοῖ* (v. *δρος* 1. 2)

as mortgaged for 200 minae, v. l. Dem. 877. 7. Hence

προορισμός, ὁ, a previous marking out or determining, Hipp.

προορρίζω, f. ἤσω, to drive forward or onward: hence in Pass. to rush, drive, push on, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1. II. so too intr.

in Act., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21, Hell. 5. 2, 28.

προορμίζω, f. ἴσω, to moor, anchor before or in front, δελκίδας πρὸ τόπου Thuc. 7. 38.

προορρύνω, to break loose beforehand.

προορρύνω, f. ἴσω, to dig before, in front or beforehand.

προορχέομαι, f. ἡρομαι, Dep. med., to lead the dance. Hence

προορχηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, and προορχηστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who leads the dance: among the Thessalians = *πρωταγωνιστής*.

προοφέλω, f. ἤσω, to owe beforehand, πρ. κακὸν τινι to owe one an atonement, i. e. to deserve evil at his hands, Eur. I. T. 523; κακὸν ταῖς πλευραῖς πρ. to owe one's ribs a mischief, i. e. deserve a

beating, Ar. Vesp. 3; so too τινι c. inf., Ar. Lys. 648. Pass. to be due beforehand or long ago, δ προοφειλόμενος φόρος Hdt. 6. 59,

though Schweigh. has given *προσοφ.*, whereas Stephanus and Schneid. have done just the reverse in Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 7: ἔχθρα

προοφειλόμενον εἰς τινα the hatred one has long had reason to feel, Hdt. 5. 82; but, ἐπεργεσία προοφειλόμενη a kindness that

has long remained as a debt, Thuc. 1. 32; so, προωφελίτω αὐτῷ κακὸν a debt of punishment had long been owing to him, Antipho 136. 26, cf. Dem. 539. 18.

προοφθαλμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, the first eye, i. e. bud of a young vine, Geop.

προοχεύω, to impregnate beforehand, Arist. Gen. An.

προοχή, ἡ, (προχέω) a jutting point, eminence, etc., Polyb.

προοχέω, eas, ἡ, a foreseeing, Thuc. 5. 8. II. a seeing before one, οὐκ οὐστὶς τῆς προόψεως ᾗ... since there was no seeing where... Id. 4. 29.

προούλομαι, fut. of προοράω.

προπείθεις, es, (πήγνυμι) fixed in front, fixed, glaring, δόθαλμὸς Luc.

προπείθει, ἡ, (προπαράω) previous observation—the presentation or first symptoms of a disease, Plut. [α]

προπείθω, atos, τό, a previous suffering, dub.

προπαιδεία, ἡ, (προπαιδένω) previous or preparatory teaching, Plat. Rep. 536 D.

προπαιδεύω, atos, τό, that which has been taught by way of preparation: from

προπαιδεύω, to teach beforehand: hence Pass., προπαιδευθῆναι τι to be taught a thing beforehand, Plat. Rep. 536 D.

πρόπατος, παίδος, ὁ, at Lacedaemon, a child up to the end of his fourth year, after that he began to be called *παῖς*. II.

= *μαστοπρός*, Hesych.

πρόπαλαι, Adv., very long ago, Lob. Phryn. 47; strengthd. by being joined with *πάλαι*, e. g. Ar. Eq. 1155.

προπάλαιος, *on, very old.* [ἀ] Hence προπαλαῖω, *to make to grow old.*
 προπαλαίτερος, *irreg. Compar. of προπάλαιος, like παλαιέτερος of παλαῖος.*
 προπαλαῖω, *to wrestle or struggle beforehand.*
 προπαπτικός, ὅ, ὄν, *of, belonging to a great-grandfather: from πρόπαππος, ὁ, a great-grandfather, Lat. proavus, Plat. Tim. 20 E.*
 προπά, (παρά) as Prep. c. gen., *before, of Place, Hes. Th. 518: also along, Ap. Rh. II. absol. as Adv., before, sooner, Aesch. Supp. 791, cf. προπαρότε.*
 προπαρβαλάω, *to put beside or along beforehand:—Med. to do so for oneself, λίθους Thuc. 7. 5.*
 προπαρηγγέλλω, *to announce beforehand, Heliod.*
 προπαριδίωμι, *to deliver, teach beforehand, Clem. Al.*
 προπαραινέω, *to warn beforehand.*
 προπαρλαμβάνω, *to accept or receive beforehand.*
 προπαρλήγω, *to be all but next to the end: hence, ἡ προπαρλήγουσα (sc. συλλαβή) the antepenultimate.*
 προπαρσυνέχομαι, Dep., *to persuade beforehand, Sext. Emp.*
 προπαρσημαίνωμαι, as Med., (σημαίνω) *to make a mark or note beforehand, c. acc. rei.*
 προπαρσκευάζω, f. ὄσω, *to prepare for any purpose beforehand, Thuc. 2. 88; and so in Med., Isae. 73. 15:—Pass. to be so prepared, Thuc. 1. 68. Hence*
 προπαρσκευαστέον, verb. Adj., *one must prepare beforehand, Plut.*
 προπαρσκευαστικός, ὅ, ὄν, *preparing. Adv. —κῶς.*
 προπαρσκενῆ, ἡ, *preparation.*
 προπαρτάσσω, f. ξω, Att. —ττω, *to place, post before or in front, esp. of a line of battle.*
 προπαταλένυσθαι, *on, (τελενῆ) all but next to the end: esp. ἡ πρ. (sub. συλλαβή) the antepenultimate, like προπαρλήγουσα.*
 προπαρτιθῆμι, *to place by one before, Clem. Al. [ῖ]*
 προπαρέχω, *to supply, furnish beforehand, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 18: πρ. ἐάντων σύμμαχον to offer oneself as ally, Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 20.*
 προπαρότερος, and before a vowel —θεν, Prep. c. gen., *before, freq. in Hom. of place, things or persons: προπαρότερον ὅμιλον before the assembly, Il. 23. 804; so too, πρ. ποδῶν at one's feet, i. e. close at hand (cf. ἐμπόδιον); προπαρότερον θυρῶν before the door, i. e. outside; and so, πρ. πόλιν Hom., and Hes. 2. before, in front of, Il. 2. 92, προπαρότερον νεός before, i. e. beyond the ship, Od. 9. 482; opp. to μετόπισθεν νεός, Il. 539.—Sometimes προπαρότερος is placed after its case, e. g. Il. 14. 297, τῆς ἀρετῆς ἰδρῶτα θεοὶ προπαρότερον ἔθηκαν Hes. Op. 287: never c. dat., for in such passages as Od. 4. 225, the dat. belongs to the Verb, and προπαρότερος is an independent Adv.*
 II. absol. as Adv. 1. of Place, *in front, in advance, forward, before, Il. 15. 260, Od. 17. 277, Hes. Th. 769. 2. of Time, before, formerly, Il. 10. 476, 11. 734; opp. to ὀπίσσω, Od. 11. 483. [ἀ]*
 προπαροευντικός, ὅ, ὄν, *usually having the acute accent on the antepenult.: from*
 προπαροεύνω, *to mark a word with the acute accent on the antepenultima, Plut. [ῖ]*
 προπαροευνόνει, —foreg.: and
 προπαροευνόντης, ἡ, *a marking the antepenult. with the acute accent: from*
 προπαροευνόντος, *on, marked or pronounced with the acute accent on the antepenult. Adv. —ως. [ῖ]*
 πρόπας, πρόπασα, πρόπας, *strength. poet. form for πᾶς, in Hom. and Hes. always, πρόπας ἡμᾶς all day long; except in Il. 2. 493, νῆας προπάσας all the ships together: also in Trag., πρόπας δῆμος, χρόνος, πρόπασα γαῖα etc.*
 προπαστός, ὁδός, ἡ, *a hall, antechamber; also a dining-hall.*
 προπάσχω, *to suffer, bear, undergo before or beforehand, Hdt. 7. 11: to be ill-treated before, ὑπὸ τυφῶς Thuc. 3. 67.*
 προπατορικός, ὅ, ὄν, *belonging to, proceeding from forefathers, ancestral: from*
 προπάτωρ, ὁπος, ὁ, (πατήρ) *the first founder of a family, forefather, Hdt. 2. 161, 9. 122: esp. in plur., οἱ προπάτορες ancestors, forefathers, Hdt. 2. 169. II. also as Adj., ancestral.*

προπαύω, *to end, stop beforehand, Diod. :—Med., to cease beforehand.*
 προπεῖθω, *to persuade beforehand, Luc.*
 προπεῖρα, ἡ, *a previous attempt, πρόπειρα ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. experimentum, periculum facere, Hdt. 9. 48, Thuc. 3. 86.*
 προπεράω, =sq.
 προπεράω, *to attempt or experience beforehand: more freq. as Dep. προπεράομαι, c. dupl. aor. προπεράσασθαι and προπερηθῆναι, Luc.*
 πρόπεμπτα, τῶ, τ. πρόπεμπτος.
 προπεμπτήριος, ἰα, ιον, =sq., Philostr.
 προπεμπτικός, ὅ, ὄν, (προπέμπω) *accompanying, belonging to, or done in accompanying. Adv. —κῶς.*
 πρόπεμπτος, *on, usu. in neut. pl. πρόπεμπτα, five days before, on the fifth day, Lex. ap. Dem. 1076. 21, cf. πρόπριτος.*
 προπέμνω, f. ψω, *to send before or beforehand, κήρυκας Hdt. 1. 60: to send away, dismiss, Il. 8. 367, Od. 17. 54, 117: to send on or forwards, Hdt. 4. 33, 121; to send forth, νίονας πρ. νηὸς Aesch. Ag. 820: πρ. ἰσὺς to send forth, shoot arrows, Soph. Phil. 105: also, simply to afford, furnish, τι lb. 1205; and so in Med., Xen. An. 7. 2, 14. II. to conduct, accompany, escort, Hdt. 1. 111, 3. 50, etc.; esp. to follow a corpse to the grave, Aesch. Theb. 1059: to carry offerings in procession, Id. Pers. 622: πρ. τινὶ to add one thing to another, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6:—Pass. πανδήμει προπέμπεσθαι to be led by all the people, Isocr. 213 C. 2. to pursue, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13.*
 προπένθερος, ὁ, *one's father-in-law's father.*
 προπεριελίσσω, f. ξω, *to roll or wind round beforehand.*
 προπεριστασμός, ὁ, *a marking the penult. with the circumflex accent: from*
 προπεριστάω, f. ὄσω, *to draw round before. II. esp. in Gramm., to put the circumflex accent on the penult.: hence, τὸ προπεριστῶμενον a word with circumflex accent on penult.; and so, Adv. παρ. προπεριστῶμενός with this accent.*
 προπεριχάρσσω, f. ξω, Att. —ττω, (χαράσσω) *to cut or scarify all round beforehand.*
 προπέρυσι, Adv., *two years ago, Plat. Euthydr. 272 C. Hence προπέρυστος, on, of the year before last, καπνὸς Theophr. [ῖ]*
 προπέσσω, Att. —ττω, f. πέψω, *to digest beforehand.*
 προπεταννύμι and —νύω, *to spread out in front or before. Hence*
 προπέτασμα, ὅπως, τό, *that which is spread out before, a curtain.*
 προπέτεια, ἡ, (προπετής) *a falling or bending forwards, hence metaph. 1. proneness, tendency. 2. over-hastiness, rashness, freq. in Dem.: fickleness, Polyb.*
 προπετενόμεναι, Dep. med., *to act like a προπετής, to be headlong or rash: from*
 προπετής, ἐς, (προπιττω) *falling forwards, bent or bending forward, prostrate, Lat. prociudus, proclivis, Soph. Tr. 701, Eur. Hec. 152: esp. drooping at the point of death, Soph. Tr. 976. cf. προνατής: πρ. βίος a short life, Menand. p. 134. II. metaph. 1. being upon the point of, πρ. ἐπὶ πολλὰς χαίρας Eur. Alc. 909. 2. ready for, prone to a thing, ἐπὶ or εἰς τι Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 15, 6. 5, 24; also, πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς Plat. Legg. 792 D. 3. sudden, rash, hasty, violent, ἡδονὰς σώματος Aeschin. 27. 8; πρ. γέλωας senseless laughter, Isocr. 5 A: of a lid, drawn at random, Pind. N. 6. 107: so too, freq. in Adv. προπετῶς, hastily, rashly, violently, Plat., and Xen. 4. ἀρμονίας προπετῶς flowing rhythms, Dion. H. 5. as medic. term, subject to diarrhoea.*
 προπέφανται, 3 sing. pf. pass. from προφαίνω, II.
 προπηγνύμι, also —νύω, f. πῆξω, *to fasten, fix in front or before. 2. to make curdle or congeal beforehand.*
 προπηδῶ, f. ἥσω, *to spring before or forward, Philo. Hence προπηδῶντι, ἡ, a springing before or forward.*
 προπηλάκιζω, f. ἴσω, *to bespatter with mud, or (as Butt. Lexil. prefers) to trample in the mire: hence, to treat with contumely, to abuse, Truif, first in Soph. O. T. 427: and then freq. in Att. Prose: also, c. acc. rei, to throw in one's teeth, reproach one with, πεινᾶν Dem. 312. 16. Hence*
 προπηλάκις, ὅ, *contumelious treatment, gross abuse, Plat. Rep. 329 B.*

προπηλακισμός, *δ*, = *foreg*, Hdt. 6. 73, Plat., etc.

προπηλακιστικός, *ῆ*, *δ*, *on*, *contumelious*, *grossly abusive*. Adv. *κῶς*, Dem. 874. 14.

προπρήγων, *τό*, *v*. *καπαρήγων*.

προπρῖνω, *to drink before or to one*, *πρ*. *τινί τι* *to drink before* another, *i*. e. *to his health*, Lat. *propinare*, because the Greek custom was to drink first oneself and then pass the cup to the person one pledged, first in Anacr. 62, Pind. O. 7. 5, for there is no trace of the custom in Hom.: *πρ*. *τινί φίλων*, *ἐκποτα* *to drink it to one's health*, *pledge it to one*, Pind. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 35: *πρ*. *φιλοητίας* *τινί* *to drink to one's health*, Dem. 380 fin.

2. since on festal occasions it was often a custom to make a present to a person when one drank his health, as of the cup itself, Pind., and Xen. II. co.; of a horse, Xen. An. 7. 3, 26: hence *προπρῖνω* came to signif. *to give away*, *make a present* of, *πρ*. *τῇν ἐλευθερίαν* Φιλίππῳ Dem. 324. 23; esp. *to give thoughtlessly away*, *to throw away*, Aesch. Fr. 122; 380, *προπρῖνω* *τῆς αὐτῆς χάριτος* *τά τῆς πόλεως πράγματα* the interests of the state have been sacrificed for mere present pleasure, Dem. 34. 24, cf. App. Bell. Civ. 2. 143, and *πρόποισι*.

II. *to drink before dinner*, *v*. *πρόπομα*.

προπρίττω, *f*. *πίω* [τ], *to give to drink beforehand*, Hipp.

προπρινάσκω, *to sell beforehand*. [α]

προπρίπτω, *f*. *πεσούμαι*, *acc*. *πρῶτῃσιν*, *inf*. *πρῶτῃσιν*:—*to fall over or throw oneself forward*, as in rowing, *προπρῶτῃσιν ἔρεπον*, like Lat. *incumbere remis*, Od. 9. 490., 12. 194. II. *to fall forward*, *fall down*, Eur. Supp. 63.

III. *to fall suddenly upon or into*, *ἐν νάπῃ* Herm. Soph. O. C. 157. IV. *to advance beyond*, *c* gen., Polyb.: *to project beyond*, Id. [τ]

προπρίστω, *to trust or believe beforehand*, Xen. Ages. 4. 4, Dem. 662. 20.

προπρίνω, *to fall down before one*, *fall prostrate*, *ἐς γῆν* Aesch. Pers. 588: *to fall down a suppliant*, Soph. El. 1380; *τινί before one*, Id. O. C. 1754. On the form, cf. *πίνω*.

πρόπλασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*πλάσσω*) *a model*, Cic. Att. 12. 41, 4. προπλέω, *f*. *πλεύσασθαι*, *to sail before*, Thuc. 4. 120; Ion. *πρόπλω* Hdt. 5. 98. Hence

πρόπλος, *ον*, *contr*. *πλως*, *on*, *sailing before*, *in front or at the head*, Thuc. 6. 44, *v*. l. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27: *α* *πρόπλος* (*sc*. *ναὺς*) *the leading ships*, Isocr. 59 D.

προπλύνω, *to wash out*, *rinse*, *clean before*.

προπλώω, Ion. and poet. for *πρόπλω*, Hdt. 5. 98.

προπρινήγων, *τό*, *the place before a πινυγός*, Vitruv. 5. 11.

προπρινηγής, *ον*, *δ*, = *προπρινηγός*.

προπρινηγής, *ιδος*, *fem*. from *foreg*, Orph.

προπρινηγής, *ον*, *going before to shew the way*, *a guide*, Plut.

προπριζέω, *f*. *ἰώ*, (*πός*) *to put the foot forward*, *stride forward*, Id. 13. 158, 806, like *προβαίνω*. Hence

προπριζέω, *δ*, *a striding forward*: *an advance*, *progression*, Moderat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 18.

προπριζέω, Adv., *for* *πρό πῶδω*, *at one's feet*: *metaph.*, *close at hand*, and of Time, present.

προπριζέω, *f*. *ἰώ*, *to do before*, *beforehand*, *sooner*, *πρ*. *χρηστέα* *ἔς τινα* Hdt. 1. 41. II. *to make beforehand*, *prepared*:—Pass., *προπριζέσθαι* *αὐτῷ* *προεξέρχῃ* Hdt. 7. 44.

προπριζέω, *f*. *ἰώ*, *to fight before or in front of*, *to war for or in defence of* another, *ἐπὶ τινος* Plat. Rep. 429 B, *τινός* Isocr. 302 E: *οἱ* *προπριζέοντες* *the guards or defenders of a country*, Plat. Rep. 423 A; *so*, *το* *πρ*. Ib. 442 B. Hence

προπριζέω, *ον*, *before war*, *customary before war*, Dio C.

προπριζέω, *ον*, (*πρίν*) *lying before a city*, late word.

προπριζέω, *ατος*, *τό*, *service done*, *πρ*. *δάφνης* *the prophetic virtue of the laurel*, Eur. Ion 113: from

προπριζέω, *to be a πρόπρις*, *esp*. *to serve as a priest*, *θεός*: hence also *to announce the divine will*, *prophecy*: sometimes also as Dep. med., *προπριζέομαι*.

προπριζέω, = *προπριζέω*, Anth.

προπριζέω, *ον*, (*πρίν*) = *προπριζέω*, very dub.

προπριζέω, *ον*, *gray-haired before his time*, *untimely gray*.

προπριζέω, *to make gray before one's time*:—Pass., *to grow gray before one's time*, Sext. Emp.

πρόπρις, *εως*, *ῆ*, *the first part of a town*, *a suburb*. II. in

a beehive, the gummy substance with which the bees line and fence their hives, Voss Virg. G. 4. 40.

προπριζέω, *f*. *ἰώ*, *to transcend beforehand*, Polyb.

πρόπρις, *ον*, (*πρίν*) *employing oneself before*, esp. 1. *a servant that goes before one*, *τινί* h. Hom. Cer. 440: *an attendant*, *minister*, *τινός* Aesch. Cho. 359: *a rover*, Pind. O. 13. 77.

2. *a priest*, *priestess*, *πρ*. *θεοῖ* Ar. Plut. 670; also *a soothsayer*, *prophet*, in gen. *one who serves in a temple*, first in Hdt. 2. 64, like *νεωκόπος* and *προφήτης*: poets were metaph. called *πρόπρις* *Μουσῶν*, Πιερίδων etc. 3. as Adj., *ministering to a thing*, *devoted to it*, *δοῦλός* Pind. N. 4. 129.

πρόπρις, *ατος*, *τό*, *a drink taken before*: and so I. *a breakfast-drink*, *esp*. *a kind of wine*, Plut., cf. *ἀκρατίζομαι* 11.

II. later, *a light, savory dish*, *taken to stimulate the appetite*, as oysters sometimes with us, Lat. *gustatio*.

προπριζέω, *ῆ*, = *προπριζέω*.

προπριζέω, *ον*, *to go before and escort in procession*, Plut.

προπριζέω, *ῆ*, (*προπριζέω*) *the sending before*. II. *an attending*, *escorting*, esp. on departure, Xen. Ag. 2. 27; also *an attending a body to the grave*.

προπριζέω, *ῆ*, *a going before and escorting in procession*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 462. 37. II. *the first place in a procession*, Luc.: from

πρόπρις, *ον*, *belonging to an escort or procession*: from *προπριζέω*, *ον*, (*προπριζέω*) *escorting*, esp. in a procession, c. acc., *πρ*. *χοάς* *carrying drink-offerings in procession*, Aesch. Cho. 23. II. as Subst., *a conductor*, *escort*, esp. in plur., Id. Pers. 1036, Eum. 206, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2.

προπριζέω, *f*. *ἰώ*, *to work or exert oneself beforehand*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 80. II. also *to work*, *labor for* or *instead of* another, *τινός* Xen. An. 3. 1, 37, Cyr. 8. 2, 2: also simply *to work* before another, Luc.

III. c. gen. rei, *to work for*, i. e. *to obtain a thing*, *τῶν* Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 32. IV. c. acc. rei, *to obtain by previous labor*: hence, *τὰ προπριζέμενα things formerly pursued with zeal*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23. 2. *to dress before*, *prepare*, *προφῶν* Theophr.

B. also in Med. *προπριζέω*, *to grow weary*, *tire too soon*, *sink under affliction*, Soph. O. T. 685.

προπριζέω, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, (*πρίν*) strictly, *the Fore-sea*, a name given esp. to the Sea of Marmara, that leads into the Pontus or Black Sea, Hdt. 4. 85.

προπριζέω, *ῆ*, *a going before or in front*. II. *those who go in front*, *pioneers*, Polyb.: from

προπριζέω, *to send before or forth*:—Pass. c. fut. pass. et med. *to go before or forward*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 23. 2. *to overtake*, *surpass*, *τινά*.

προπριζέω, *f*. *ἰώ*, *to provide*, *prepare beforehand*:—Med. *to do so for oneself*, Luc.

πρόπρις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*πρίν*) *a drinking before*, esp. before a meal: *a draught*, *dram*, Lys. Fr. 2. 4. II. *a drinking to one*, *πρόπρις* *πίνων* *to drink healths*, Alex. Demetr. 5; *πρ*. *ἀποδορίσθαι* Critias 2. 2. *the drink itself*, Simon. 101, cf. *πρίνω*.

προπριζέω, *ον*, *one who drinks healths*, *πρ*. *θιασοῖ* bands of revellers, Rhes. 361.

προπριζέω, *f*. *ἰώ*, *to give to drink before*. II. *to present a draught*, esp. as a physician. Hence

προπριζέω, *ατος*, *τό*, *a draught given*: and

προπριζέω, *δ*, *a giving to drink*, *presenting a draught or potion*: also = *foreg*, Diosc.

πρόπρις, *ατος*, *τό*, *one that has large feet*. II. *a star at the feet of the Twins*. III. in plur. *πρόπρις*, *the forefeet*.

IV. metaph. *the first rise of a mountain from the plain*, *its first step or lowest part*, Polyb.

προπριζέω, *ῆ*, *προς*, *δ*, and *προπριζέω*, *ον*, *δ*, (*πρ*. *πρίν*) *a previous purchaser*, *retail-dealer*, like *πρόπρις*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 12.

προπριζέω, *f*. *ἰώ*, Att. *—πρ*, *to do or accomplish* one thing before another, *τινός* Aesch. Cho. 834.

προπριζέω, *ατος*, *τό*, = *προπριζέω*, Isae. ap. Poll. 2. 11. [α]

προπριζέω, *ατος*, *τό*, strictly, *springing forward*, and so metaph. *forward*, *ready*, *willing*, Pind. N. 7. 126, like *προπρηγής*, *πρόφρων*.

προπρηγής, *ἔς*, *inclined or bent forwards*, Od. 22. 98: *flung down forwards*, Il. 24. 18: opp. *to ὀπίσω*, Il. 3. 218.

προπό, strengthd. for πρό, as Prep. c. gen., before, Ap. Rh.

II. as Adv. thoroughly, quite, Ap. Rh., cf. Heyne II. 22. 221: more freq. in compds., Schif. Dion. Comp. p. 188.

προποβιάζομαι, f. ἀσσομαι, Dep. med., strengthd. for βιάζομαι, Ap. Rh.

προποθέω, strengthd. for προθέω, Orph.

προποκάλυπτο, strengthd. for προκαλύπτω, Opp.

προποκατάλινον, Adv., rushing down on and onward still, Ap. Rh.

προποκυλινδόμεαι, as Pass., strengthd. for προκυλινδόμεαι, to roll on and on: πρ. τινας to keep rolling oneself at another's feet, II. 22. 221: to be driven, wander about from place to place, Od. 17. 525.

προποριταίνω, strengthd. for ποριταίνω, Opp., in Med.

πρόρυμα, Adv., as if from πρόρυμος, stern-foremost, strictly of a ship on the point of sinking, hence metaph. utterly undone or lost, thrown away, Aesch. Theb. 769.

πρόρτυμα, ατος, τό, a stumbling before, a previous fault or failure, Clem. Al. 1: from

πρότταω, to stumble, make a trip or false step, fail beforehand, Luc.

προπτόρθιον, τό, (πτόρθος) a projecting branch: a first or early branch.

πρόττω, f. σω, to spit forth or out, LXX.

πρόττωις, ἡ, (πρότιπτο) a falling before, falling over forwards, prostration, LXX. II. a being inclined, a disposition, Ath.

III. metaph. an occurrence, event. Hence

πρόττωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, falling or failing from over-haste, M. Anton.

πρόττωτός, ὄν, (πρότιπτο) falling off before, Theophr.

πρότυλαιον, τό, v. sq.

πρότυλαιος, ὄν, (πόλιν) before the gate. II. τὰ πρότυλαια, a gateway, entrance, esp. of Egyptian temples, Hdt. 2. 63, 101, 121, etc.: at Athens the entrance to the Acropolis, built by Pericles, Ar. Eq. 1326, Thuc. 2. 13, cf. esp. Dem. 174. 23, Aeschin. 42. 2. [8]

πρότυλις, ἴδος, ἡ, =sq.

πρότυλον, τό, (πόλιν) like πρότυλαιον, a portico, freq. in plur., as in Hdt. 2. 91.

προτυνθάνομαι, f. πέσσομαι, aor. προτυνθόμην, Dep. med. — to learn by inquiring before, hear beforehand, τι Hdt. 1. 21, 5. 63, 102.

προτύργιον, τό, a small out-work, Dim. from sq.

πρότρυγος, ὅ, a fore-tower, outwork.

πρότρυγος, ὄν, before or for towers, θυσία πρ. offerings made for the city, in her behalf, Aesch. Ag. 1168.

προτύρεταίνω, to have a fever beforehand, Hipp.

προτύρεω, to foment before, soothe by hot applications, Hipp.

προτύρω, to burn or glow beforehand.

πρότυπος, ὄν, (προτυνθάνομαι) having learnt before, A. B.

πρωτυγώνιον, τό, (πώγων) the beard growing in front.

πρωτεῶς, to buy beforehand, be a retail-dealer: hence also to buy for another, negotiate a bargain, Plat. Legg. 954 A. Hence

πρωτεῶλης, οὐ, ὅ, one who buys beforehand, a retail-dealer, agent, Ar. Fr. 669, cf. Poll. 7. 11 sq.

πρωτεληγής, οὐ, ὅ, =foreg., in the Egypt. Papyrus edited by Bruckn. p. 5.

πρόρῃος, ὅ, (βαχία) a rising swell or breaker at sea, Arr.

πρόρῃω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow forward, forth, onward, along, Lat. profuerre, Hom.: ἔλαβε προρ. II. 5. 598, 12. 19; εἰς ἔλαβε Od. 10. 351; ἐκ πέτρης Hes. Th. 792.

II. trans. to make to flow forth or forward, pour forth, Lat. profunderé, h. Hom. Ar. 380, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 268; but Prof writes προχέειν with Eustath., who quotes the verse as Hesiod's, v. Hes. Fr. 6.—Later also προρέω.

προροφάω and -ροφέω, to gulp down beforehand, also προροφάω, Hipp.

προροφαίω and προροφαννίζω, to sprinkle beforehand.

προρέω, v. προρέω.

προρηγγίμαι, aor. προεργάγη, as Pass., to break or burst forth beforehand.

προρηγγίμαι, aor. inf. pass., v. sub προερέω.

πρόρημα, ατος, τό, that which is foretold, a prophecy.

πρόρησις, ἡ, a foretelling, prediction, Hipp. 2. previous

instruction or orders, Thuc. 1. 49.

πολεμείν ἐκ προρήσεως Dem. 114. 2: αἱ προρήσεις public notices, Antipho 139. 42, and Plat.

προρητέον, one must foretell, Plat. Legg. 854 A.

προρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, foretelling.

πρόρητος, ὄν, foretold.

II. proclaimed, commanded, Soph. Tr. 684.

πρόρριζος, ὄν, (ρίζα) by the roots, root and branch, utterly, Lat. radiculis, funditus, πρόρριζος πέντε, ξερεῖται II. 11. 157, 14. 4151 80, πρ. ἀνταρτίων Hdt. 1. 32: and in Pass., πρ. ἐκτρέβεται Hdt. 6. 86, 4; τελευτᾷ Id. 3. 40; φθείρεσθαι Soph. El. 765, cf. Valck. Hipp. 683: also πρόρριζον or πρόρριζα as Adv., Aesch. Pers. 812, Ar. Ran. 587.

πρόρρυμος, ὄν, (ῥέω) flowing before or in advance, very dub.

ΠΡΟΣ, Prep. c. gen., dat. and acc.,—in which three cases the orig. signs are respectively motion from a place, abiding in a place and motion to a place. Dor. προτί (Sanscr. PRATI) and ποτί [u]j; both which forms occur in Hom., usu. c. acc., much more rarely c. dat., and each only once c. gen., II. 11. 831, 22. 198.—To avoid confusion with ποτέ, the elision of i is inadmissible, except in compds. and a few special forms, as, πτάγε, ποταίνιος, ποταμέλγας, ποτόδδω, πόδοδος, cf. Büchh v. l. Pind. P. 1. 57 (110): πρότ seems never to be elided even in compds., and Hom. avoids this even in ποτί. The shortened form πῶτ is not unfreq. in Dor., cf. sub voce. By metaph. arose the Cretan form ποτρά, Koen Greg. p. 238.

A. C. GENIT. πρότ refers to the object, from which some thing comes, like παρά c. gen. I. of Place, from any place, from forth, II. 10. 428, Od. 8. 29. 2. to express the relative situation of objects or places, πρὸς Νότον coming from the South, which we express by towards the South, going from ourselves; hence πρὸς is often rendered by towards, as πρὸς βορέα northwards, Od. 13. 110; 80, οἰκίστου πρὸς νότον ἀνέμου, πρὸς βορέα ἀνέμου Hdt. 3. 101, 102; and even, χωρὶον πρὸς τοῦ Τμήλου τετραμμένον Hdt. 1. 84, though in this phrase the acc. is more usu.

Of course the same notion may be expressed by πρὸς c. acc., which strictly agrees with our usage, and sometimes we find the two combined, πρὸς ᾧ τε καὶ τοῦ Ταυδῖος Vess. Hdt. 4. 122, τὸν μὲν πρὸς βορέα ἐστεῖται, τὸν δὲ πρὸς νότον Hdt. 2. 121, cf. 4. 17: hence 3. in a hostile sense, from the side of, towards, against, φυλακὰς πρὸς Αἰθῶπων, πρὸς Ἀραβίων Hdt. 2. 30. 4. from the side of, and so hard by, near, II. 22. 198; freq. in Hdt., e.g. πρὸς βαλδάρης Hdt. 2. 154; πρὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνιστοῦτος Hdt. 8. 120: hence also before, in presence of, Lat. coram, II. 16. 85, 22. 514; like πρὸς c. dat.

5. metaph. from, on the side of, πρὸς πατρός on the father's side; or πρὸς αἵματος blood-relations; also, οἱ πρὸς αἵματος φύσιν Soph. El. 1125. II. of effects proceeding from what cause soever: 1. from, at the hand of, with Verbs of having, receiving, etc., ἔχων τιμὴν πρὸς Ζηνός Od. 11. 302, ἔχοντα πρὸς τὴν τιμὴν II. 1. 160, ἀκούειν τὴν τιμὴν II. 6. 525; like ὑπό, Pers. Hec. 768. 2. So also with all passive Verbs, as, διδάσκεισθαι πρὸς τινας to be taught by one, II. 11. 831; λέγεσθαι πρὸς τινας Hdt. 1. 47; ἀτιμάζεσθαι or τιμηθεῖσθαι πρὸς τινας Hdt. 1. 61, 2. 75; λόγον οὐδενὸς γίγνεσθαι πρὸς τινας Hdt. 1. 120; παθεῖν τὴν τιμὴν Hdt. 1. 73, etc.; c. part., τὸ ποιούμενον πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίαν Hdt. 7. 209; also with an Adj., τιμήμεσθα πρὸς τινας Od. 18. 162. 3. by means or agency of, πρὸς ἀλλήλους θανέειν Valck. Phoen. 1275; joined with ὑπό, πρὸς τῶν πνευόντων μηδεὶς θανέειν ὑπο Herm. Soph. Tr. 1150.

4. by command or, according to one's will, πρὸς Διός, πρὸς θεῶν by the will of Zeus, of the gods, II. 1. 239; πρὸς Τρώων II. 6. 57; πρὸς ἑλλας II. 6. 456. III. of the dependence or close connexion of two objects, and so 1. dependent on one, under one's protection, πρὸς Διός εἶναι ζεῖναι τὴν πτωχὴν τε Od. 6. 207, 14. 57. 2. on one's side, for, like πρὸ or ὑπέρ c. gen., Hdt. 1. 75, 124, cf. Francke Tyrtæ. 1. 8, Soph. O. T. 1434.

3. besides or before, like παρά c. dat., where our with or by will often render it, μῆμην πρὸς τινας λείπεσθαι Hdt. 4. 144: —to this head belongs its freq. use in oaths and protestations, μάρτυροι πρὸς θεῶν, πρὸς ἀνθρώπων witnesses before gods and men, II. 1. 339; ἐπιορκεῖν πρὸς δαίμονας to forswear oneself by a god, II. 19. 188; so too with the object by which one swears,

πρός τ' ἄλλους καὶ παρὸς Od. II. 67; πρὸς Διὸς, πρὸς θεῶν, Lat. *per Deos*, in which case the Att. usu. insert *os* between the prep. and acc., πρὸς σε θεῶν αἰτῶ, or omitting the verb, *μὴ πρὸς σε γούναυν, μὴ πρὸς σε θεῶν* etc. Valck. Phoen. 1069, Pors. Med. 325; as in Lat., *per omnes te deos oro*:—The gen. is sometimes so used without πρὸς, Pors. Or. 663.

4. in the eyes of, before, esp. in phrase δίκαιον ὁ δίκων πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων right or wrong before gods and men, Thuc.—These last are closely connected with the strict local usage of proximity, v. 1. 3.

IV. denoting that which is of and from any one, and so that which is suitable, agreeable, fitting, becoming etc., first in Hdt., οὐ πρὸς τοῦ ἀπαντος ἀνδρὸς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς ψυχῇ τε ἀγαθῇ καὶ βάρμης ἀνδρείῃς Hdt. 7. 153, cf. 5. 12; πρὸς σοῦ ἔστι it is like yourself, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1686; πρὸς δίκης agreeable to justice, Br. Soph. O. T. 1014, El. 1211; πρὸς θυμοῦ after one's heart or mind; πρὸς ἑμοῦ, πρὸς σοῦ, Lat. *e re mea*, Br. Soph. O. T. 1434; hence after any one's fashion or way, πρὸς γυναικὸς ἑστὶ τὴν ἑστίαν, Aesch. Ag. 1636; πρὸς ἀνείδους, πρὸς ἀτιμίας, πρὸς αἰσχύνῃς ποιεῖσθαι ὁ λαβὼν τι to take a thing as an insult, regard it so, Lat. Phryn. 10.

B. C. DAT., it expresses the object near which a thing is, hard by, near, at, on, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: πρὸς τοῖς κριταῖς in presence of the judges: τὰ πρὸς ποτὶ that which is close to the feet, before one. More special usages, 1. with collat. notion of motion towards a place, followed by rest in or by it, esp., βάλλειν ποτὶ γαίῃ to dash upon earth, Il. 1. 245, etc.; so, λαβὼν ποτὶ αὐτῷ to take to one's bosom, Il. 20. 418, εἰλὼν ποτὶ Il. 21. 507.

II. with collat. notion of clinging together, πρὸς ἀλλήλῃσιν ἔχεσθαι Od. 5. 329.

III. to express a joining, addition to something before, esp. πρὸς τούτοις, πρὸς τοῖσι added thereto, moreover, Od. 10. 68, Wessel. Hdt. 7. 197; esp. freq. πρὸς τούτοις, Lat. *praeterea*, rarely in sing. πρὸς τούτῳ, as Hdt. 1. 41: πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις κακοῖς besides, not to mention them, cf. infr. c, and d; in numerals, almost=καί, ἐπὶ τρία πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα Diod.

IV. of employments which one attends closely to, γίγνεσθαι πρὸς τῷ σκοπεῖν, τοῖς πράγμασι etc., be closely engaged in considering, etc.

C. C. ACCUS., it expresses a motion or direction towards an object,

I. of Place, towards, to, upon, Lat. *versus*, very freq. in Hom.; of points of the compass, πρὸς ἡμῶν τὴν ἑλίον τε, πρὸς ζόφον Il. 12. 239, Od. 9. 26; in Prose, πρὸς ἡμῶν, μεσημβρίαν, ἐσπέραν, ἔριτον towards the East, etc.; also, πρὸς ἡμῶν τε καὶ ἡλίου ἀνατολᾶς, πρὸς ἡμῶν τε καὶ ἡλίου ἀνίσχοντα etc., Hdt., cf. supr. A. 1. 2: κλαίειν πρὸς οὐρανὸν to cry to heaven, Hdt. 8. 364; also, ἀκτὴν τῆς Σικελίας πρὸς Τυρσηνὴν τετραμμένην Hdt. 6. 22: hence 2. in hostile signif. against, πρὸς Τρώας μάχεσθαι Il. 7. 474; πρὸς στήθος βάλλειν Il. 4. 108, etc.—in the titles of judicial speeches, πρὸς τινα in reference or reply to, and so against, though not directly in accusing, = Lat. *adversus*, not in, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. cli: hence also, πρὸς δαίμονα against the deity, in spite of him, Il. 17. 98.

3. in gen. without hostile signif., εἰπεῖν, φάσθαι, μυθήσασθαι, ἀγορεύειν πρὸς τινα to address oneself towards or to him, Hom.; and so, ὁμῶσαι πρὸς τινα to swear to one, take an oath to him, Od. 14. 331, 19. 288; so, σκοπεῖν πρὸς ἐναντίον Stallb. Plat. Apol. 21 C.

4. τεύχεα ἀμείβειν πρὸς τινα to exchange armour with one, so that it goes from one to the other, Il. 6. 235: but of the thing exchanged the phrase is, τι πρὸς τίνος ἀμείβεσθαι, καταλὰς τεύχεα etc., one for the other, instead of the usu. τὶ τίνος so, ἡδονὰς πρὸς ἡδονάς, λύπας πρὸς λύπας, φόβον πρὸς φόβον Plat. Phaed. 69 A.

5. of numerals, about, nearly, close upon, Att., v. Lob. Phryn. 410.

II. of Time, towards, near, ποτὶ ἔσπερα towards evening, Od. 17. 191; so in Prose, πρὸς ἡμέραν Xen. An. 4. 5, 21.

III. in gen. of Reference or Relation, as, 1. λέγειν, σκοπεῖν πρὸς τι to speak, consider with a view to . . . πρὸς τὸν λόγον in reference to the matter, Plat. Symp. 199 B, etc.: τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον military matters, equipments, etc.: τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς our relations, i. e. duties to the gods, etc. 2. according to, suitably to, πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἀρρωστίαν Thuc. 7. 47; πρὸς τὸ παρὸν Xen. Hipparch. 5. 91—also, πρὸς αὐτὸν to the flute's accompaniment, Eur. Alc.

346; πρὸς τὴν σελήνῃ by the light of the moon, etc. 3. according to, in consequence of, πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ κήρυγμα Hdt. 3. 52; πρὸς τὴν φήμην at the news, Id. 3. 153; and so frequent phrases as πρὸς τί; wherefore? to what end? Jac. A. P. p. 83; πρὸς οὐδὲν for nothing, in vain, Soph. Aj. 1018; πρὸς ταῦτα therefore, this being so, Hdt. 5. 9, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 524, Herm. Vig. 425.

4. in proportion or relation to, in comparison of, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Κῦρον Wessel. Hdt. 3. 34; ἔργα λόγῳ μέζον πρὸς πᾶσαν χώραν Hdt. 2. 35: often implying Superiority as the result of the comparison, πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους, Lat. *prae aliis omnibus*, as Schweigh. renders Hdt. 3. 94, 8. 44.

IV. in Att., πρὸς c. acc. is oft. merely periph. for Adv., as, πρὸς βίαν, πρὸς ἀνάγκην by force, forcibly, freq. in Trag.; also, πρὸς ἰσχυρὸν κράτος Soph. Phil. 594; πρὸς ἡδονὴν with pleasure, πρὸς καιρὸν in season, πρὸς φίλων in a friendly way, v. Br. Ar. Ran. 1457; πρὸς χάριν τινὶ to please one, but absol. πρὸς χάριν, opp. to πρὸς βίαν, Soph. O. T. 1152, etc.; and c. gen. rei, πρὸς χάριν τινός, like χάριν and Lat. *gratia*, for ἔνεκα, Buttm. Soph. Phil. 1155—here too may be placed πρὸς ἰδὲ straight toward, Il. 14. 403; also, πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν for καρτερῶς, Aesch. Pr. 212; πρὸς τὸ βίαιον for βίαιός, etc.; and in Superl., πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα, like ἐς τὰ μέγιστα, in the highest degree, Hdt. 8. 20; πρὸς ἐμὴν χεῖρα to my hand, i. e. ready for use, like πρὸς χειρὸς and Lat. *ad manum*, Herm. Soph. Phil. 148.

V. like παρά c. dat., of Rest in a place, but only rarely in late Poets, for the instances collected by Schütz Aesch. Pr. 347, and Br. Ap. Rh. 2. 496, imply towards.

D. ABSOL. AS ADV., πρὸς c. dat. III, besides, and so like over and above, in Hom. always πρὸς δέ, also Hdt. 1. 71, etc.; so too, πρὸς γὰρ καὶ πρὸς Hdt. 3. 91., 5. 20, καὶ δὴ πρὸς Hdt. 5. 67; in Att. also, καὶ γὰρ καὶ πρὸς γὰρ, Pors. Phoen. 619.

E. IN COMPOS. I. motion towards, as, πρὸς γῆν.

II. addition, besides, as, προσκεῖσθαι etc. III. a being on, at, by or beside: hence a remaining beside, and metaph. connexion and engagement with any thing, as, πρόσκειμι, προσγίνομαι etc.

F. REMARKS, 1. πρὸς does not seem ever to follow its case. 2. in Hom. it is very oft. separated from its Verb by tmesis.

3. it is very seldom followed by an enclit. Pron., though we find πρὸς με in Ar. Plut. 1055, etc., cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 413.

προσάββατος, or, (σάββατα) before the Sabbath, N. T.

προσάγαλλω, to honor or adorn besides, Eupol. Dem. 19.

προσάγνακτέω, to be angry or wroth besides, Hipp.

προσαγγέλλω, ἡ, a bringing of tidings, a message, Polyb.: from

προσαγγέλλω, to announce, bring tidings, τινὶ Ep. Plat. 362 C.

II. to denounce, accuse. Hence

προσαγγελλῆς, οὐ δ, one who brings tidings. II. an accuser.

προσαγελάω, f. ἄω, to add to the herd or throng.

προσαγγέλλω, inf. aor. I from προσάγαλλω.

προσαγκάλλωμαι, f. ἰσμαι, as Med., to take in one's arms besides.

προσαγκύλλω, to fasten on with things, Math. Vett.

προσαγγέλλω, = προσάγαλλω.

προσαγνοῶ, f. ἴστω, to be ignorant of besides, Theophr.

προσαγνύμι, f. -ἄω, to break upon or against, Q. Sm.

προσαγορεύω, to busy besides, Diod.

προσαγορεύω, ατος, τό, (προσαγορεύω) an address, a name, Dion. H.

προσαγορεύουσιν, ἡ, an addressing, a naming, Plut.

προσαγορευτός, έα, έον, to be called or named, Plat. Phaed. 104 A.

προσαγορευτικός, ή, έν, addressing, naming. II. as Subst.

τό προσγορευμένον, I. the dote given to visitors, Lat. *spontula*, App. 2, in Gramm., the vocative case, Diog. L. 6. 67.

προσαγορεύω, to address, accost, Lat. *salutare*, τινὲ Hdt. 1. 134., 2. 80, and Att.: πρ. τινὰ δέ' ἐχῆς Plat. Legg. 823 D.

II. to name, call by name, c. dupl. acc. πρ. νιν Ἰδκαν

Aesch. Cho. 950, and so oft. in Plat., both in Att., and Pass.: πρ. χαλεπὴν τινὰ to bid one greeting or farewell, Ar. Plut. 323,

Plat. Legg. 771 A. III. to assign, award, attribute to, τινὶ

τι Heind. Plat. Theat. 147 D. IV. to notice, state, τι Id.

Legg. 719 E.

προσαγυρνήν, f. ἦσα, to lie awake by, sit up over, c. dat., Plut.

προσάγω, f. ἔω: aor. 2 προσήγαγον, very rarely aor. 1 προσήγα as Thuc. 2. 97: fut. med. with pass. signif. προσάσσομαι Thuc. 4. 115. To bring to or upon, τῷ δαίμονι τὸς πῦμα προσήγαγε: Od. 17. 446: πρ. διὰ πρ. h. Hom. Ar. 272; so, πρ. θυοῖσι τινί Id. 3. 24: to put to, apply, ἦμα Id. 3. 130: to bring to, move towards, like Lat. applicare, τὴν ἄνω γνάθον πρ. τῇ κάτω Id. 2. 68; so, πρ. λόγον πλάσας Eur. Phoen. 1104, cf. Thuc. 7. 43; also, πρ. τι πρὸς τι Plat. Gorg. 486 D: προσάγειν τινι ὅρκον to put the oath to one, make him take an oath, Hdt. 6. 74: also in Med. c. inf., ἡ Σφίγξ προσήγατο ἡμᾶς σκοπεῖν she put us upon considering, Soph. O. T. 131. 2. to bring in, introduce, πρὸς τὸν δῆμον Thuc. 5. 61, Lys. 105. 37, etc.: to introduce at court, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8, cf. προσαγωγῆ. 3. to put to, add, πρ. ἔργον to add, i. e. execute a work, Schweigh. ap. Gaisf. Hdt. 9. 92: also in speaking or writing, Ephor. ap. Macrob. 4. to apply, employ, πόλιν Eur. Med. 859, ἥδ' οὐδ' ἰδ' Plat. Legg. 798 E, οὐκοῦν ἄντι πρ. τοῖς πράγμασι Dem. 372. 25. 5. to give in moderation or gradually, esp. of giving food to persons lately recovered from sickness, Foës. Oecon. Hipp., cf. προσαγωγῆ 1. 4. II. seemingly intr., sub. ἐάντων, στρατὸν etc., to draw near, approach, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 22: esp. in a hostile sense, πρ. πρὸς, εἴ τινα Id.: προσάγε come on! quick! 2. sub. ναῦν to bring to, come to land, Polyb.

B. Med. to bring or draw to oneself, attach to oneself, bring over to one's side, Lat. sibi conciliare, προσηγέτο αὐτοῖς Valck. Hdt. 2. 172; ἀνὰ πρ. προσηγέσθαι Id. 6. 25; ἀπερτὶ πρ. τινα Eur. Andr. 226; ἀπ' αὐτῇ πρ. τὸ πλῆθος Thuc. 3. 43, cf. 48; χρήμασι καὶ δωρεῖς τὸν δῆμον προσηγέσθαι Plat. Legg. 695 D: also, πρ. ἐμυμάρων τινὸς Thuc. 5. 82. II. to draw to oneself, ἑμμετα to draw all eyes upon oneself, Xen. Symp. 1. 9. 2. to draw to oneself, embrace, salute, Ar. Av. 141, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39. 3. to take up, τὰ ναυαγία Thuc. 8. 106. III. to get for oneself, procure, import, Xen. Vect. 1. 7; so too in Act., Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 5: τὰ προσάχεντα imports, Id. Vect. 4. 18. IV. to take to oneself, enjoy.

προσάγωγός, ἑως, ὁ, one who brings to, an introducer, πρ. λημμάτων one who hunts for one's profit, a jackal, Dem. 750. 21. II. one who reconciles. III. the spies of the Sicilian kings were called προσάγωγός, tale-bearers, also προσαγωγίδαι, Plut. 2. 522 F, where also is an acc. τοῖς προσαγωγίδαις, from προσαγωγήδης, ὁ. προσάγωγή, ἡ, (προσάγω) a bringing to or towards, μηχανῶν of engines to the walls, Polyb. 2. esp. a bringing of offerings in procession, Hdt. 2. 58, unless it be taken in signif. II. 1, like προσέλευσις. 3. a bringing to, acquisition πρ. ἐμυμάρων a bringing over of allies, Thuc. 1. 82. 4. a setting before: a giving gradually, ἐκ προσαγωγῆς gradually, freq. in Hipp.; opp. to ἀπὸρως, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12; cf. προσάγω 1. 5.

II. neut. a coming to or towards, approach, πρ. νεῶν a place for ships to put in, Polyb. 2. approach, access to a person, esp. to a king's presence, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 45. προσάγωγις, ὅς, ὁ, Dor. ποτῶν, = προσαγωγός III. q. v. προσάγωγόν, τό, a tool used by carpenters for straightening wood, a vice, Plat. Phil. 56 C.

προσάγωγός, ἴδω, v. sub προσαγωγός. προσαγωγός, ὄν, (προσάγω) leading to. II. like ἐπαγωγός, attractive, persuasive, Thuc. 1. 21. προσάγων[οι]μα and προσάγωνιστής, very dub. for προαγ-, προσάδικω, to wrong one or do wrong besides, Joseph. προσάδω, to sing to, τινι ποταζομαι to thee will I sing, Theocrit. 2. 11. 2. πρ. τραγῶδων to sing the songs in a Tragedy to music, Ar. Eq. 401. II. to harmonise, chime in with, Lat. concinere, τινί with one, Soph. Phil. 405; abso., Plat. Phaed. 86 E, Legg. 670 B.

προσάθροισις, ἡ, a gathering into a place. προσάθρῶμα, to be discouraged at, τινί Joseph. προσάθρῶμα, = προσάθρῶ. [V] προσάθρῶ, (αἰθρῶ) to send into the air. προσάγω, to flatter, win by flattery beforehand. προσάιονάω, to sprinkle and foment, Hipp. προσάιομαι, as Med., (αἰπέω) to choose and associate with,

τινὶ τινι Thuc. 5. 63; ἐνὸς πρ. τινὶ to choose, have for one's companion or ally, Lat. cooptare, Hdt. 8. 130, 9. 10, and Xen.

II. in gen. to choose or elect in addition to, τινὶ τινι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39; τινὰ πρὸς τινι Ib. 2. 1, 16.

προσαίρω, (πρὸς, αἶρω) to take up, προσαίρω τὸ καινόν, εἰ δὲ βούλει, πρόσφερε Pherar. Petal. 71.—Med. to help oneself to, eat. προσαίρω, (πρὸ, αἶρω) to shew one's teeth beforehand, Lyc. προσαίσθανομαι, f. σθήσομαι, Dep. med., to remark, perceive besides, Arist. Memor.

προσαίσσω, f. ἔω, to spring or rush to, Od. 22. 337, 342, 365: ἀμύχλη πρ. ὄσσοις a cloud comes over their eyes, Aesch. Pr. 145.

προσάτιναι, f. ἦσω, to ask besides, Pind. Fr. 166: to demand more, αἶμα Aesch. Cho. 401. II. to continue asking, and so to beg of one, τινὶ τινι 3. 14; πρ. τινὶ τὶ to beg somewhat of one, Eur. Hel. 512: absol. to beg hard, Ar. Ach. 452. Hence

προσαίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a beggar, N. T.: fem. αἰρίς, ἴδω. προσαίτησις, ἡ, begging, beggary, Plut.

προσαίτητής, οὐ, ὁ, = προσαίτης. προσαίτιομαι, f. ὄσομαι, Dep. med., to accuse besides, Plut.

προσαίρω, to raise beside or near: Med., προσαίρωσθαι τῇ λόγχῃ to raise oneself up by or on one's lance, Diod. προσάκονάω, f. ἦσω, to sharpen besides. προσάκοντιζω, to dart, throw a javelin at, Luc.: also as Dep. med., προσακοντίζομαι.

προσάκουω, f. ὀδοῖμαι, to hear besides, τι Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 22: to hear lectures on, περί τινος Plut.

προσακρίβω, f. ὄσω, strengthd. for ἀκρίβω, Arist. ap. Diog. Lu. 5. 28.

προσακροβολίζομαι, Dep. med., (ἀκροβολίζω) to throw or hurl at. II. to skirmish with, Polyb.

προσακτοῖν, verb. Adj. from προσάγω, one must bring to or near, Plat. Rep. 537 A.

προσακτρίδες, αἱ, (προσάγω) the feelers or antennae of a cockchafer, strictly the bringers-to.

προσάλειψω, f. ψω, to rub or smear upon, τινί τι Od. 10. 392. προσάλεικτος, οὐ, like, Nic.

προσάλλομαι, f. ἀλώσομαι, to be taken, cast in one's lawsuit besides, Ar. Ach. 701, ubi melius divisim πρὸς ἀλ-.

προσάλλομαι, Dep. med., to jump up at one, like a dog, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 20.

προσαλλοτριόμαι, as Pass. (ἀλλοτριόω) to be estranged or averse from.

προσαλπίεις, οὐ, ("Ἀλπις) beside or near the Alps, Strab.

προσάπτιγξις, ἡ, (σαλπίζω) a previous trumpet-sound, signal. προσαπτιστός, ὄν, (σαλπίζω) notified by sound of trumpet, δειττα Ael.

προσαμάωμαι, f. ἥσομαι, Dep. med., (ἁμῶ) to heap, gather together upon.

προσαμβάνω, ἡ, poet. for προσανάβασις. προσάμεινω, f. ἔω, to milk besides, Theocrit. 1. 26, in Pass.

προσαμύλλομαι, f. ἥσομαι, Dep., c. aor. pass. et med., to be emulous about or in a thing, vie in doing.

προσαμμα, ατος, τό, (προσάπτω) a band fastened on or to. προσάμπεχομαι, as Pass. (ἀμπέχω) to remain entangled in a thing, Anth.

προσαίνω, to go or come to the aid of one, τινί Il. 2. 238, 5. 139, 16. 509.

προσαφένεινυμι, f. ἔσω, Att. ἰω, to put on one besides or over, τινί τι Ar. Eq. 891.

προσαναβαίνω, f. βήσομαι, to go up besides, of riders, to mount a horse besides, Xen. Hipparch. 1. 2. 2. to rise, as a swollen river, Polyb. II. c. acc. loci, to climb, ascend, τὸ σμυδὸν Plat. (Com.) Nic. 1.

προσανάβαλλω, to throw up besides, Arist. Mund.

προσανάβασις, ἡ, poet. προσάμω, (προσανάβαλω) a going up, approach, LXX.: hence κλίμακος προσανάβασις, of a scaling-ladder, Aesch. Theb. 466, cf. Eur. Phoen. 489, Bacch. 1213: τειχέων πρ. a place where they may be approached, Eur. Phoen. 744, cf. Herm. ad I. T. 97.

προσαναγινώσκω, to read besides, Aeschin. 40. 17. προσαναγκάζω, f. ὄσω, to force or constrain besides, Thuc. 7. 18: to compress too tight, of a wound, Hipp. 2. to bring

under command, discipline, Thuc. 6, 72. II. c. acc. et inf., to force one to do a thing, ὅρι με προσαναγκασσε πάσασθαι h. Hom. Cer. 413, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 D, etc.; also, pr. τιῶν Thuc. 5, 42, Plat., etc.: pr. τιῶν λόγων Plat. Phil. 13 B.

III. pr. τι εἶναι to prove that a thing necessarily is, Plat. Legg. 710 A, Polit. 284 B. Hence
προσαναγκαστέον, verb. Adj., one must compel, Plat. Polit. 284 B.

προσαναγορεύω, to announce besides, Plat. Rep. 580 C.
προσαναγράφω, f. ψω, to write down, mark, record besides, Lycurg. 164. 34. [ᾶ]

προσαναίγω, f. ἔω, to lead or convey up to or on. 2. seemingly intr. to come up to, approach, Plut. [ᾶ]

προσαναδέρω, to strip off the skins, flay besides.

προσαναδύχομαι, fut. ἔσμαι, Dep. med., to expect besides, wait for, Polyb.

προσαναδίδωμι, to distribute in addition, Polyb.

προσαναθλίβω, f. ψω, to press, compress besides, Clem. Al. [I]

προσαναδύνομαι, Dep. med., to be shameless, act or speak impudently besides.

προσαναίρω, to lift up besides.—Med. to take upon oneself besides, πόλεμον Thuc. 7, 28. II. to exterminate or kill besides.

III. of an oracle, to give an answer besides, Plat. Rep. 461 E, τιῶν Dem. 532. 6.

προσαναίστιμόω, to spend, use up besides, Hdt. 5, 34, in Pass. προσανακῶ, to call to besides.

προσανακῶλυπτο, to disclose, reveal besides, Strab.

προσανάκειω, as Pass., to be wholly devoted to one, τιῶν.

προσανακεράννυμι, f. κερδάω, to mix up with, Ael.

προσανακίω, to stir up or rouse besides, Plut.

προσανακλαίω, Att. —κλάω [ᾶ], fut. κλασσομαι, to lament at the same time or with one.

προσανάκλειμα, τό, that on which one leans, Anth.: from

προσανακλίνωμαι, as Pass., (κλίνω) to lean on, τιῶν. [I]

προσανάκλινος, ἡ, a leaning or lying on, Luc.

προσανακοινοῖμαι, as Pass., (κοινῶ) to go and communicate with one, i. e. take counsel with him, Diod.

προσανακομφίω, to lighten, relieve besides, Joseph.

προσανακρίνω, to inquire into, examine besides, Plut. 2, 43 E.

προσανακρούομαι, as Med., to begin to speak, Plut.

προσαναλαμβάνω, f. λήβομαι, to take or receive besides, Dem. 910. 10.

II. to recall, esp. to strength, to refresh, recruit, restore by rest, ἐναυθόν, τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ κατωπρίας Polyb.: also

2. intr. to recover, revive, Id. III. to call upon, choose, εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον Plut.

IV. to refer besides, repeat, Theophr.

προσαναλέγομαι, (λέγω) to recount besides, LXX.

προσαναλίσκω, to winnow besides, of corn, Geop.

προσανάλισκο, f. λίσσω, to lavish or consume besides, Plat. Prot. 311 D; τι πρὸς τινι v. l. Dem. 1025. 20.

προσανάλλομαι, Dep. med., to leap up on, Ath.

προσαναλογίζομαι, Dep. med., to reckon up besides, τι Plut. 2, 115 A.

προσαναμύλλω, to soften besides, Hipp.

προσαναμένω, to await besides, Diod.

προσαναμνήσκω, to remind of, τιῶν Polyb.

προσαναμένο, to renew besides: Med. to recall to mind, τι Polyb.

προσαναπαύω, to make to rest at or beside, Polyb.:—Med. to rest at or near, τιῶν Plut.

προσαναπειθώ, to persuade besides, Dio C.

προσανατίπλημι, to fill up besides, Arist. Prob. 1, 7.

προσανατίττω, to lie down or recline by, τιῶν, esp. with others at meals, Polyb. 31, 4, 6.

προσανατίσσω, f. δώω, Att. —τω, to mould besides or upon: in Pass. of a garment, to be moulded on, take the exact form of, stick close to, σώματι Clem. Al. 234. 33.

προσαναπλέω, to plait, knit to or on, Ael.

προσαναπλέω, f. πλείσσομαι, to swim to or towards.

προσαναπληρόω, to fill up by pouring into, fill up the measure of, Diod. Med. to add so as to fill up, Plat. Men. 84 D.

προσαναπνέω, to recover breath besides.

προσαναπτύσσω, to unfold and fix upon, Arist. H. A.

προσανάπτω, to attach to besides.

προσαναπρήννυμι, f. ῥήξω, to tear open besides, make to break or burst, Plut.:—Pass. to break or burst out.

προσαναρίπτω, to fan besides.

προσαναράω, to hang up besides or upon, τιῶν Luc.

προσαναείω, to shake or stir up besides: metaph. to rouse still further, pr. τιῶν λόγων Polyb.: pr. τιῶν δίκην Plut. T. Gracch. 21, cf. ἀναείω 2.

προσαναστάω, f. δώω, to draw besides, Eust.

προσαναστέλλω, to hold back or hinder besides, Plut.

προσανατάσσω, to restore to former order, Artemid.

προσανατένω, to spin out, protract a business, Polyb.:—Med. to hold out by way of threat, τιῶν τι Polyb.

προσανατέλλω, poet. προσαντ., to rise up towards, Eur. Supp. 688.

προσανατίθημι, to lay on an additional burthen, τιῶν τι:—Med. to take such burthen on oneself, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 8: but also to confer upon, τιῶν τι N. T. II. to place confidence in one, take his advice, τινι.

προσανατρέτω, f. ψω, to overturn besides, LXX.

προσανατρέφω, f. θρέψω, to restore by food, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2.

προσανατρέχω, f. δρῶμαι, to run up to: metaph. to rise, pr. οὐσίας, i. e. to get rich, Diod. II. to run back, retrace past events, Polyb.

προσανατρίβω, f. ψω, to rub upon or against, Ael.: usu. in Med., to rub oneself upon a thing, and metaph. to rub oneself against one, τιῶν, i. e. to sharpen one's wits by disputing with him, Plat. Theat. 169 C, cf. Theophr. Char. 27.

προσαναφέρω, to carry to or up:—Pass. to be borne up against, Arist. Probl. II. to refer to any one for advice, pr. τῇ συγκλήτῳ περὶ τινος, Lat. referre ad senatum de aliqua re, Polyb.

προσαναφύσσω, f. ἔσω, to blow up besides, esp. to play on the flute besides, Plat. (Com.) Lacon. i. 6.

προσαναφονέω, to cry out besides or at the same time, Plut.

προσαναφονήσῃ, ἡ, a crying out or during any thing.

προσαναφωρῶντι, to give one a color or hue: but in Med.,

προσαναφωρῶνται τοῦ ψεύδους to impart a false color, Wytténb.

Plut. 2, 16 F, cf. προστρέβω.

προσανδράποδίζω, to enslave besides, v. l. Hdt. 8, 29.

προσανέμι, (εἰμι) to go up to, Thuc. 7, 44.

προσανέπω, aor. 2 without pres. in use, to declare, publish, order besides, Xen. An. 7, 1, 11.

προσανεγεινέω, inf. aor. 2 of προσαναφέρω.

προσανέρομαι, Dep. med., to question besides, Joseph.

προσανέρπω, f. ψω, to creep up to or on, Plut.

προσανερωτάω, f. ἔσω, to question besides, Plat. Meno 74 C.

προσανευρίσκω, to find out besides, Strab.

προσανέχω, f. ἔω, to hold up besides: metaph. to hold up in mind, persevere, ἐλπίσι Polyb.; also to wait patiently for, c. dat. vel acc., Id.

προσανής, ἐς, Dor. for προσνής, Pind.

προσανήω, f. ἔσω, to flower near or beside.

προσανήμι, to send up or forth besides, Plut.

προσανίσταμαι, (ίστημι) to rise and press against, τιῶν Dion. H.

προσανοίγωμαι and —οίγω, f. οἴσω, to open besides, near or by, Plut.

προσανοικοδομέω, to add in rebuilding, LXX.

προσανοιμῶ, to moan, sigh at or during, Polyb.

προσανά, Adv., up hill, upwards, Dicaearch. p. 11 Huds.

προσαντέλλω, poet. for προσανατέλλω.

προσανεπιτάσσω, to issue an order against in return, Dio C.

προσαντέχω, f. ἔω, to hold out against still longer, τιῶν Polyb.

προσαντῆς, ἐς, gen. εὐς, (ἐντὴν) rising up against, steep, up-hill, Lat. adversus, Pind. l. 2, 47, Thuc. 4, 43. II. metaph. steep, arduous, difficult, opposed to one, τιῶν Eur. Or. 790. cf. Plat. Legg. 746 C; προσαντῆς (ἐστι) c. inf., Isocr. 161 D: also irksome, annoying, painful, Lat. adversus, λόγους Hdt. 7, 160.

II. also of persons, like δυσχερῆς, Elmsl. Med. 375: pr. πρὸς τι setting oneself against, perversely opposing it, Xen. Apol. 33: Adv. —ῶς: also —τα, q. v.

προσαντιλαμβάνομαι, f. λήβομαι, as Med., (λαμβάνω) to take hold of one another, τῶν χειρῶν by the hands, Strab.

προσαντίος, ia, ion, = προσαντῆς.

προσαντλέω, to draw and pour upon: in Medic. writers, to bathe, foment. Hence
 προσάντλησις, *h*, fomentation.
 προσάξω, to wish, demand besides, Inscr.; also in Polyb.
 προσπαγγέλλω, to announce or declare besides, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 2.
 προσπαγόρευω, to forbid besides, Dio C.
 προσπαπτεύω, *f*, *h*σω, to require from as a duty besides, Dion. H.
 προσπαπτάω, *f*, *h*σω, to meet, Clem. Al.
 προσπάξω, Adv., once, [ἀρ]
 προσπάττω, *f*, *h*σω, to deceive besides, Strab.
 προσπειλέω, *f*, *h*σω, to threaten besides, ap. Dem. 544. 26.
 προσπειπίον, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, = προσπαγορεύω, Aeschin. 60. 5.
 προσπεκνύομαι, Med., (δύω) to undress oneself besides.
 προσπεργάζομαι, *f*, *δ*ομαι, Dep. med., to finish off besides, App.
 προσπεριέδομαι, as Pass., (ἐρείδω) to lean upon, come with all one's force against, πρὸς τι Arist. Probl., also τινί: metaph. in an argument, to rely mainly upon something, ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 3. 21, 3.
 προσπερχομαι, Dep. med., to go away besides, Xen. ?
 προσπίπτεω, to be distrustful besides, Aristæu.
 προσπροβάλλω, to throw away or lose besides, Ar. Nub. 1256, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 7.
 προσπροβλέπω, *f*, *ψ*ω, to turn one's eyes and look at, v. l. Polyb.
 προσπρογράφω, *f*, *ψ*ω, to enrol or register besides, Lys. 132. 34, 135. 6.
 προσπροδεικνύμι, to demonstrate besides, Plat. Phaed. 77 C.
 προσπροδεικτέον, verb. Adj., one must prove besides, Arist. Org.
 προσπροδοιδίμι, to give back or pay as a debt besides, Dem. 1036. 13. Hence
 προσπροδοτέον, verb. Adj., one must give back besides, Arist. Org.
 προσπροδύομαι, as Med., (δύω) to draw off besides, Plut.
 προσπροθέσις, *h*, (προσποτιέω) a putting away besides.
 προσπροθίβω, *f*, *ψ*ω, to squeeze besides, Joseph. [i]
 προσπροθίγσκω, to die besides or with, LXX.
 προσπροκρίνομαι, Dep., (κρίνω) to answer with some addition, Plat. Euthyd. 296 A. [i] Hence
 προσπροκριτέον, verb. Adj., one must answer besides, Arist. Metaph.
 προσπροκτείνω, to kill besides, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 6.
 προσπρολαύω, to partake of, enjoy besides, c. acc., Plat. Alc. 2. 150 C.
 προσπρολείπω, to forsake besides or at the same time, Plut.
 προσπρολιμπάνω, = foreg.
 προσπρολλύμι and -λύω, *f*, *σω*, to destroy, kill besides or at the same time, Hdt. 1. 207; προσπολλύνουσι καὶ τὰς μητέρας Hdt. 6. 138: to lose at the same time, Id. 9. 23:—Med., c. pf. 2 προσπολλύω, to perish besides or with others, Hdt. 6. 100, Lys. 126. 5.
 προσπροπειράομαι, Dep., (πειράω) to try besides or once more, Clem. Al.
 προσποτέμνω, to send away or off besides, Ar. Plut. 999.
 προσποτνίγω, to choke or strangle besides. [i]
 προσπορραίνω, to sprinkle besides, Ael.
 προσποτέλλω, to send off or dispatch besides, Thuc. 4. 108.
 προσποστερέω, to rob besides, esp. to defraud of a loan, c. gen., Dem. 536. 14, in Pass.
 προσποστρέβω, to turn away, divert besides.
 προσποσφάζω and -σφάττω, *f*, *σω*, to slaughter besides.
 προσποσιπνίμι, to lose besides or together with, τὸ πνεῦμα φη χρυσίω Polyb.
 προσποσπώμω, *f*, *h*σω, to value or estimate besides, πρ. τινὸς (sc. τὴν τιμὴν) Dem. 1036. 17.
 προσποτινίω, to pay besides, μισθὸν Plat. Legg. 945 A.
 προσποτινίω, poet. for προσποτινίω. [i, Ep., i, Att.]
 προσποτριβίω, to rub off against or upon, τινί τι Ael. [i]
 προσποφαινω, to shew or prove before, Plat. Polit. 287 A.
 προσποφήρω, to carry off besides: to send in or return, Dem. 1208, fin.:—Med., to carry off, win for oneself, *f*, *ω*.
 προσποφράννυμι, also -φράσσω, Att. ττω, *f*, *ω*, to stop or block up besides.

προσποφύηχω, to scrape or rub off besides, Diosc. 2. 92.
 προσποπύον, one must attach or apply, τινί τι Plat. Rep. 517 A: verb. Adj. from
 προσποπύω, *f*, *ψ*ω, to fasten to or upon, add, attach to, in gen. to bestow upon, grant to, κῆδος τινί Il. 24. 110, in Dor. form προ-πιάττω; so too, πρ. κλέος τινί Pind. N. 8. 62; also, πρ. τινὶ γέρας, εὐδαίμονιαν etc., Plat.; and in bad sense, to fix upon, χρέος πόλει Soph. O. C. 235; αἰρίαν τινί Menand. p. 204; πρ. φάρμακον μεῖον νόσος Soph. Fr. 514: to deliver or confide to, ναυτικὸν τινι Xen. Ag. 1. 36: to attribute to, Diod.: also, πρ. πρὸς τι Eur. Erechth. 20. 10. II. intr. to fasten oneself to ἀγχοῦ πρ. τινί to come very near to one, Soph. Fr. 69; also, to be added, κακοὶ κατὰ προσάφει Soph. O. T. 667; cf. συνάπτω.
 B. Med., προσάππομαι to touch, lay hold on, reach, τινὸς Plat. Tim. 71 E, etc.; to have to do with, meddle with, Aeschin. 69. 36, 72. 34.
 προσάπθω, to push away from beside, LXX.
 προσάραττις, *h*, *όν*, (προσάρασσω) dashed against.
 προσάραττις, *h*, a dashing against. [ἀρ]: from
 προσάρασσω, *ξ*ω, Att. -ττω, to dash against, πρ. τινὶ τὰς θύρας to slam the door in one's face, Luc.
 προσάρηρα, Ion. pf. of προσάρω, Il. 5. 725. [δ]
 προσάρηται, 3 sing. Ion. pf. pass. of προσάρω, Hes. Op. 429.
 προσάρησις, to fasten to by joints, joint, Hipp. Hence
 προσάρησις, *h*, connection with or to by joints.
 προσάρησις, to count or reckon among, Joseph.
 προσάρησις, to breakfast besides or upon, Hipp.
 προσαρκίω, *f*, *σω*, to suffice, esp. to yield needful aid, succour, help, assist, τινί Soph. O. T. 141; cf. Eur. Hec. 862. II. c. acc. rei, to afford, yield, present, τινί τι Soph. O. C. 72, πρ. χάριν Id. F. 470; and so perh. in Med., Plat. Theæt. 168 C; cf. προσάρχομαι.
 προσαρκτικός, *h*, *όν*, and in Polyb. προσάρκτιος, *ον*, (ἀρκτος) towards the north, northern.
 πρόσμα, *α*ρος, τό, (προσάρω) that which one takes; hence in plur. victuals, food, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.
 πρόσμαρξω, in later Att. -όττω, *f*, *σω*, to fit to, put or attach closely to, τι τινι Eur. Ion 762, etc.; τι ἐς τι Plat. Theæt. 193 C; τι περί τι Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 17: πρ. δῶρα to add fitting gifts, Soph. Tr. 494. II. intr. to suit or agree with a thing, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 277 B, πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21.
 πρόσμαρπτω, Att. for foreg.
 πρόσμαρπτός, fut. Att. δσω, usu. δξω, to snatch away besides.
 πρόσμαρσις, *h*, (προσάρω) a giving or taking of food, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.
 πρόσμαρτάω, *f*, *h*σω, to fasten or attach to. Pass., to be attached to one, belong to one, Plat. Phil. 58 A; hence to accrue to one, λήμω πρ. Dem. 60. 4: to be devoted to one, closely allied to, τινί: προσρηκνόμενον τῷ καλῷ τῷ ἀγαθῷ Xen. Oec. 6. 15. Med., to make another dependent upon oneself, put him under obligations to one, τινά. Hence
 πρόσμαρτημα, *α*ρος, τό, that which is fastened to, an appendage.
 πρόσμαρτησις, *h*, a fastening on, Hipp.; or II. (from Pass.) a growing upon, τῶν καρπῶν Theophr.
 πρόσμαρτημα, *α*ρος, τό, spice added to a thing, dub.
 πρόσμαρχομαι, Dep. med., (ἐρχω) Plat. Theæt. 168 C, where Heind. with Schneid. proposes προσρηκσάμην, while Buttm. Lexil. defends the usual reading in the sign. of ἐπάρχομαι, to devote, assign, present.
 πρόσρω, *f*, *δ*ρω, aor. -ήραρον, pf. 2 -δραρα, Ion. -άρηρα. To join, fit, fasten, or add to, c. dat., ἐπίσσωταρ πρόσμαρπτα plates firmly fitted, Il. 5. 725; perf. pass., πρόσμαρται ἰστοβοῇ Hes. Op. 429. [δ]
 πρόσσένω, *f*, *h*σω, to exercise besides or at the same time, Polyb.
 πρόσσασταίω, to pant by or near, Plut.
 πρόσσεταιόμοι, Dep., (δρεσίοι) to jest besides, add a jest, Polyb.
 πρόσσενάπτω, to lighten upon, τινί.
 πρόσσενίμω, to dishonor or disgrace besides, esp. to deprive of civil rights, Dem. 834, fin., etc.
 προσαναίνομαι, as Pass., (αἰνάνω) to become dried up, waste or pine away at or upon, πέτρας Aesch. Pr. 147.

προσαναγίζομαι, *hit. ἀσσομαι*, Dep. med., to look at or beam upon, Joseph.: the Act. *προσαναγίζω* to look at, in Lyc. 1082.
προσανύγαιος, ἡ, a looking at or beaming upon.
προσανύγις, ἡ, =foreg.
προσανύβω, f. ἤσω, to speak to, address, accost, *τινά*, freq. in Poets from Hom. downwards.: Hom. oft. adds ἐπέεσσιν, *μελιχίους ἐπέεσσιν* or *κερτομίοις*; so too, Hes.: Hom. also has a double acc., ἔπεα, πολλὰ, ἔλκεναι *πρὸς τινά* to speak so and so to one, Il. 1. 201, 17. 431, 22. 37, etc., so also Hes. Sc. 326.—He most freq. uses 3 impf. *προσπύδα*, hence Ep. dual *προσανυδῆτην*, Pl. 11. 136, 22. 90.
προσανύλειος, *ον*, (ἀνλή) near a farm-yard, rustic, Rhcs. 273.
προσανύλω, f. ἤσω, to play the flute to, accompany with the flute, Ar. Eccl. 892; πρὸς *παιδὸν* τι Nicoph. Chcir. 5. Hence
προσανύλησις, ἡ, accompaniment on the flute.
προσανυλίζομαι, f. ἴσσομαι c. dupl. aor., pass. et med., to settle, encamp with or near.
προσανύω, f. ἔσω, to increase besides: Pass., to grow, Theophr.: to grow to or besides, be added, *τινὶ* Phillet. 13. Hence
προσανύησις, ἡ, increase, addition.
προσανύω=*προσανύω*, to promote, honor, Polyb.
προσανύω, to move to, *πρὶν* upon or in, *πρὶν* *πυρὶ πόδα* *τις* *προσανύη*, as is now read in Soph. Ant. 620, e conj. Seidler., cf. τοο. ἀπαυρᾶν 10. (On deriv. v. ἀπαυρᾶν.)
προσανυρίζω=foreg.
προσανυτοργέω, to make with one's own hands besides.
προσανύω, to set on fire, burn.
προσαφαίρειω, to take away besides:—Med., to take away for oneself besides, Isae. 73. 38, Dem. 467. 6n.
προσαφένω, f. ἤσω, to boil down besides or with.
προσαφή, ἡ, (προσάπτω) a touching or handling.
προσαφής, ἔς, (προσάπτω) touching upon, adjoining.
προσαφικνέομαι, Dep. med., to come to, arrive at, Thuc. 8. 30.
προσαφίστημι, to cause to revolt besides, Thuc. 4. 117:—Pass., c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to revolt besides.
προσαφοδεύω, to have an evacuation at or near to, Arist. H. A. 4.
προσαφορίζω, to part off beside.
προσαφρίζω, to foam or sprinkle foam beside or upon, Heliod.
προσαβδννω, to make still deeper.
προσανύω, f. ἔσσομαι, aor. 2 προσέβην, aor. med. *προσεβήσων*—to go towards, on, up, step upon, Hom., who only uses aor. 2, act. and aor. med. c. acc. loci, Il. 2. 48, 23. 117, and so Od. 21. 5, etc., so too Hes. Sc. 33, and Att.: to mount or ascend, like *αναβαίνω*, Hdt. 1. 84:—metaph., *τίς* *σε* *προσέβα* *μανία*; Soph. O. T. 1300; πρ. *πρὸς* *τι* Xen. An. 4. 2, 28.
προσακκεύω, to send Bacchic rage upon one, *τινί* Philostr.
 II. intr. of Bacchic fury, to come over one, *τινί* Id.
προσβάλλω, to throw, lay, put to or upon, to assign to, gain, procure for, κέρδος *τινί* Hdt. 7. 51; *τινί* *τι*, e.g. πρ. Λακεδαιμονίοις *δόρυ* *παίδῃ* to give them the honour of an Olympic victory, Id. 6. 70; πρ. *ἀσπῆν* *τῷ* *πατρὶ* to cause him distress, Id. 1. 136; 80, πρ. *μελέταν* *σοφιστάς* Pind. I. 5 (4). 37; and so in Trag.: but of the Sun, *ἄφρονας* *προσβάλλειν* to strike the earth with his rays, Il. 7. 421, Od. 19. 433; *βορροῦ* [*δομή*] *με* *προσέβαλε* Ar. Pac. 180; πρ. *τινί* *τι*, to strike or force a person with a thing, Soph. O. C. 1178. 2. metaph. *προσβάλλειν* *τι* to lay a thing to heart, attend to it, understand it, Soph. Tr. 580, 844, cf. infr. II. 5. 4. πρ. *τὴν* *ἐαυτοῦ* *μορφήν* *τινί* to put one's form upon another, i. e. be like him in form, Ael.:—Med., *ἐπεὶ*, *ἔργον* *προτιβάλλειν* *θῆναι*, Dor. for *προσβ.* to throw oneself upon another with word or work, i. e. attack him, Pl. 5. 879. II. intr. to strike against, make an attack or assault upon, τόπη Thuc. 2. 19, 93, etc.; also, *πρὸς* *τὸ* *τείχος* Hdt. 3. 155, 158, and freq. absol., to attack, charge, as Hdt. 7. 211, 9. 22, 25: to approach, come to, etc. 2. to put in with a ship, *ἔς* *τὸν* *λίμενα* Thuc. 8. 101. 3. in gen. to go or come to, *πρὸς* *ὕψην* etc., Plat. Rep. 401 C. 4. to fall to one's share, *τινί*. 5. πρ. *τινί*, sub. *πρὸς*, to give heed to a thing, like *προσέχειν*, ἐπίστημι, Lob. Phryn. 282.
προσβάρησις, ἡ, (βαρὺς) a lying heavy or pressing upon. [α]
προσβάσιν(ζω), to torture besides.
προσβάσις, ἡ, (προσβαίνω) a means of approach, access, esp.

up-hill, ὄρεσις, ἐνθα *προσβασις* οὐδεμίᾳ ἦν Hdt. 3. 111, cf. Eur. El. 489, Thuc. 6. 96.
προσβᾶτος, ἡ, ὄν, (προσβαίνω) accessible, *τινί* Xen. An. 4. 8, 9.
προσβιάζομαι, f. ἄσσομαι, Dep. med., (βιάζω) to force or compel to a thing, c. inf., Ar. Plut. 16. II. πρ. τόπη, to force or storm a place, Diod.: but III. in aor. pass. *προσβιασθῆναι*, to be forced or hard pressed, Thuc. 1. 106; and Plut. has it in Act.
προσβιασθέν, verb. Adj., one must force to a thing, Plut.
προσβιβάζω, f. ἄσω, to make to go to or towards, bring to, πρ. *ἔς* *συλλαβὰς* to reduce into syllables, Plat. Crat. 427 C. metaph., πρ. λέγων to bring one over to another opinion, Ar. Av. 425; so too, τῷ λόγῳ *προσβιβάζειν* *τινά* Schneid. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 17; also simply, *προσβιβάζειν* to bring over, persuade, Ar. Eq. 35, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E.
προσβιβᾶω=foreg.
προσβίβω, to live longer, survive, like *ἐπιβίω*, Plut.
προσβιάπτω, f. ψω, to hurt or harm besides, Hipp.
προσβιάσφηνέω, to slander, blaspheme besides, Joseph.
προσβιλέω, f. ψω, also ψομαι (Eur. I. A. 1192), to look at or upon, c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 215, Soph., etc. Hence
πρόσβιλεψις, ἡ, a looking at or upon, Plut.
πρόσβιλησις, ἡ, (προσβάλλω) a putting to, adding to, Hipp.
προσβιλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (προσβάλλω) added, LXX.
προσβιλιζώ, to spirit out at or upon, v. l. Plut.
προσβόω, to shout, call to one, Med.:—to call to oneself, call in, *παρόντας* *προσβόωσαντο* Hdt. 6. 35.
προσβोधέω, Ion. *προσβώω*, to come to aid, come up with succour, Thuc. 6. 66, 69, etc.; also, *προσβωθῆσαι* *ἐς* *τὴν* *Βοιωτήν* Hdt. 8. 144.
προσβολή, ἡ, (προσβάλλω) a throwing, putting to or upon; application, e.g. of the touchstone, Aesch. Ag. 391, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12; πρ. *ὀμμάτων* *ἐς* *τι* *Plat.* Theaet. 153 E.
 II. (from intr. sign.) a falling upon, attacking: an assault, freq. in Hdt., as, *προσβολὴν* *οὐ* *λὰς* *ποιεῖσθαι* 3. 158, 4. 128; *προσβολὴ* *ἐγένετο* *πρὸς* *τὸ* *τείχος* Hdt. 6. 101; so also freq. in Att., usu. in plur.: also, *προσβολαὶ* *Ἑλληνῶν* Aesch. Cho. 283; *προσβολὴ* *Ἀχαιῶν* an attack of the Achaeans, Id. Theb. 28. 2. in gen. a going towards, approaching, arrival, Soph. Fr. 737: hence an approach, touching, meeting, Eur. Med. 1074, cf. Plat. Soph. 246 A: *φιλίαι* *προσβάτων* *προσβολαί*, of another's kisses, Eur. Supp. 1138. 3. of ships, a putting to land: a landing-place, harbour, place to touch at, ὀκκάδων *πρ.* Thuc. 4. 53: of a place, *ἐν* *προσβολῇ* *εἶναι* to be a general place for ships to touch at, Id. 6. 45; *προσβολὴν* *ἔχειν* *πάσης* *τῆς* *Σικελίας* to afford a means of entering Sicily, Id. 4. 1. 4. an embracing or clasping, Elmsl. Med. 1042.
 III. (from Pass.) that which is thrown to or sent upon one, a chance, accident, πρ. *κακῶ* Eur. El. 829; *προσβολαὶ* *θεῶν* divine judgments, Antipho 123. 23:—so perh., *προσβολαὶ* *μασμάτων* Aesch. Eum. 600. 2. that which is put on a weapon, the iron point, A. B. p. 58.
προσβόλωντις, εως, ἡ, (προσβολή III. 2) a pointing, sharpening of weapons, dub.
προσβόρειος, *ον*, = *πρόσβορπος*, opp. to *καταβόρειος*, q. v., Theophr.
προσβόρεος, *ον*, rarer collat. form of foreg.
πρόσβορπος, *ον*, towards or exposed to the north-wind, Eur. Ion 11, 937.
προσβράω, to throw up against, *τινί* of the sea, Plut. 2. 675 E: later also *προσβράσσω*.
προσβράχης, ἔς, dub. l. for *προσβραχῆς* (βράχος), somewhat shallow, but v. Lob. Phryn. 540.
προσβρέγω, f. ξω, to wet or moisten besides, Hipp.
προσβρῶω, Ion. for *προσβρηῶ*, Hdt.
προσβρομολογέομαι, Dep., to play the buffoon to another.
πρόσγαιος, *ον*, (γᾶ) and
πρόσγαιος, *ον*, (γᾶ, γῆ) on the ground: also near the earth, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 145. II. near land, of fish, opp. to *πελάγιος*, Arist. H. A.: οἱ *πρ.* *θαλάσσης* *τόττοι* Id.
προσγελᾶω, f. ἄσω, but *ἀσσομαι* Ar. Pac. 600. To look laughing at one, *τινά* Hdt. 5. 92, 3, Eur. Med. 1162; πρ. γέλωθ *Id.* 1041: in gen. to gladden, *προσγελᾶ* *με* *αἰμάτων*

δασμή Aesch. Eum. 253; also, *πρ. τινί*, to smile upon one, Valck. Hipp. 862, Lob. Phryn. 463, like Lat. *arridere*. [ἀω, ἰω]

προσγενής, ἑς, (*γένω) akin to.

προσγίγνομαι, later προσγί- [i]: fut. γενήσομαι, Dep. med. —to come or go to, unite oneself with, join oneself to another, *τινί*, esp. as an ally, Hdt. 4. 120., 5. 103, etc.: to incline to-wards, befriend, *τινί* Id. 6. 136; in gen. to be added, accure, Lat. *accedere*, Id. 6. 110, Thuc. 7. 14, Plat., etc.

3. to arrive: so also of things, to come to, happen to, τοῖς θανάτοις μέγος οὖ πρ. Soph. Tr. 1173, cf. Plat. Tim. 86 E, etc. προσγλισχραίνω, to make still more sticky or slippery, Hipp. προσγίγχομαι, Dep., to be eager for besides, cling close to, τινός Arist. Metaph.

προσγνάβδιον, τό, (γνάθος) a covering for the jaws and neck. προσγράψθαι, ἡ, (προγράφω) a writing besides, addition.

πρόσγραψος, οὖ, written in addition to, added to a list, Lat. *adscriptivus*, opp. to those enrolled originally. II. as Subst. τό πρόσγραφον, a note or bill of the price of a thing, Plut.

προσγράφω, f. ψω, to write besides, add to a writing or in writing, Dem. 165. 13., 629. 1, etc.; also in Med., Id. 615. 2: τὰ πρόσγραμμένα conditions added to a treaty, Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 37, cf. Lys. 136. 31. [ἀ]

προσγυρόω, to watch by, besides or near, Arist. Probl. προσγυμνάω, f. δω, to exercise at or with, Plat. Legg. 647 C.—Pass. to practise a thing, c. dat., Plut.

προσδαίω, to kindle or light up besides, πόδον *τινί* Pind. P. 4. 328 = 184 Böckh, who has there restored it for ἐνδαίω. προσδανείω, to lend in addition to:—Med. to have lent one, borrow, *τι* Xen. An. 7. 5. 5.

προσδιδάσκω, f. ἡω, to spend, squander besides, Luc. προσδινωμι, ατος, τό, (προσδέχομαι) reception, ξένης προσδέγματα Soph. Tr. 628.

προσδίνεις, ἑς, (προσδέομαι) needing besides, yet lacking, τινός Plat. Tim. 33 D.

προσδίνεις, ἡ, want, need, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 77. προσδεῖ, impers. of προσδέομαι, there is still wanting, *τινί* *τι* Soph. Fr. 218. 2. really impers. c. gen. there is still need of, προσδεῖ *τινί* *τινος* one has still need of., Thuc. 3. 13, Plat., etc.: opp. to ἐνδεῖ, Dem. 14. 22; cf. προσδέομαι 1. 2.

προσδενκνύμι, to shew besides. Hence προσδεκνύμι, verb. Adj., one must prove besides, Arist. Org.

προσδεκτός, ἑα, εἶν, verb. Adj. from προσδέχομαι, to be received or accepted, Plat. Tim. 89 B. προσδεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (προσδέχομαι) received: metaph. acceptable, Lat. *acceptus*, LXX.

προσδένδρος, ον, (δένδρον) woody, Theophr. Caus. Pl. 2. 18, 2. Schneid.

προσδέσθαι, εως, ἡ, (προσδέχομαι) a receiving, Diog. L. 7. 47. προσδέομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. pass.:—to be in want of, stand in need of besides, τινός Thuc. 1. 102., 2. 41, Plat., etc.

2. impers. like προσδεῖ, Plat. Demod. 384 B, Alc. 2. 138 B. II. to beg, ask of another, *τί* *τινος* Hdt. 3. 75., 6. 35; rarely in this signif. c. gen. rei, as Id. 5. 40:—c. acc. pers. et inf., to beg one to do, Id. 1. 36., 6. 41; c. gen. pers. et inf., to beg of one to do, Id. 8. 40.

προσδέρομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. δέρομαι, aor. act. ἔδρακον. To look at, behold, c. acc., Od. 20. 385, and Att. Poets: Dor. ποτιδέρομαι Il. 16. 10, Od. 17. 518.

πρόσδεσις, ἡ, (προσδέω) a tying on or to. προσδεσνύμι, to bind, tie on or to, Diod. πρόσδεσμός, = foreleg.

πρόσδεστος, ον, (προσδέω) tied to a thing, *τινί* Rhes. 307. πρόσδενονμαι, Dep. pass., poet. for πρόσδεομαι, Dor. ποτιδ. Theocr. 5. 63.

πρόσδεχομαι, f. ῥομαι, in Ion. Prose πρόσδέκομαι, Dep. med.—Hom. uses only the Dor. part. pf. ποτιδέγμενος. Strictly to accept, receive favorably, esp. an offer, an embassy, etc., Hdt. 1. 43, Aesch. Eum. 656, Thuc., etc.: to admit into one's presence, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 37: to admit to citizenship, Dem. 1317. 6, etc., cf. προσδεκτός: but II. in Hom. always to wait for or expect a thing, c. acc.; so too in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 89., 3. 146. 2. absol., to wait, abide, Hom.; followed by ὅπου ἂν c. opt., Il. 7. 415; by εἰ c. opt. Od. 23. 91; also c. acc. et

inf., Hdt. 5. 34, etc., cf. προσδοκάω. II. the impf. occurs in pass. signif., Thuc. 4. 19, cf. Poppo Thuc. 1. 1, p. 185.

προσδέω, f. δῆσω, to tie, fasten to or on, pf. pass. προσδέεται Hdt. 6. 119.

προσδηλέομαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med., to ruin, destroy besides, *τι* Hdt. 8. 68, 3.

προσδηλόω, to shew or make plain besides, Arist. Org. προσδιβάλλω, to slander or accuse besides, *τι* ἄδικον εἶναι Antipho 124. 12.

προσδιαρίωμαι, Dep. med., (αἰρέω) to divide, distinguish besides or further, Arist. Rhet.

προσδιαλέγομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. pass., (λέγω)—to answer one who speaks with one, διαλεγόμενῳ ὁ προσδιελεγότο Hdt. 3. 50, and so Plat.; ὁ προσδιαλεγόμενος the person conversed with, the respondent, Plat. Prot. 217 D. 2. simply to hold converse with, *τινί* Plat. Legg. 887 E.

προσδιλέξει, ἡ, conversation with one. προσδιαμαρτύρω, to testify in addition, Isae. 59. 7, Aeschin. 46. 5.

προσδιαμαρτύρομαι, to call witnesses in addition, Polyb. 26. 3, 6, e conj. Schweigh. [ῶ]

προσδιαναγκάζω, to force or compel besides, Hipp. προσδιανέμω, to distribute:—Med. to divide among themselves, Dem. 393. 26.

προσδιανοέομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass., (νόέω) to reflect on or consider besides, Plat. Legg. 857 E. προσδιανοήσων, verb. Adj., one must consider besides, Plat. Legg. 740 B.

προσδιανασπένδω, to fasten to a thing with nails, *πρ. πρὸς* σάβδα v. l. Hdt. 7. 33. προσδιαπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. δω, to mould or invent in addition.

προσδιπολεμέω, to end or finish in war besides. προσδιπορέω, to doubt or be uncertain besides, Plut.

προσδιπραύσω, f. ῥω, to achieve, accomplish besides:—Med. to achieve or acquire for oneself besides: also like Att., *τινί* *τι* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 47.

προσδιρκεώ, to last out, Aristid. προσδιπραΐζω, fut. δω or ἀξω, to plunder besides, Polyb.

προσδιρσάφω, to make clearer, to explain by adding, Polyb. προσδιρσάλλομαι, as Med., (στέλλω) to add further conditions; hence to agree upon, conveni, *τινί* with one, Ath. Hence

προσδιαστολή, ἡ, a further condition. προσδιαστρέφω, to pervert, spoil besides, Plut.

προσδιαστυρόω, to satirise or ridicule besides. [ῶ] προσδιατάρασσω, f. ῥω, to disturb besides, Dio C.

προσδιατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ῥω, to ordain besides, Philo. προσδιατρίβη, ἡ, a dwelling by or with: from

προσδιατρίβω, f. ψω, to dwell by or with, have intercourse with, *τινί* Plat. Theaet. 168 A. [τρί]

προσδιαφθείρω, to spoil or ruin besides, Soph. Phil. 76:—Pass. to perish besides, Isocr. 390 B.

προσδιατάσσω, f. ῥω, to teach one something besides, *τινά* *τι* Plat. Charm. 173 D.

προσδίδωμι, to give besides, Soph. Phil. 309, Eur., etc. προσδιερχομαι, Dep. med., to go through, narrate or explain besides, Hipp.

προσδιγέομαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med., to narrate besides, Luc. προσδιγίγχομαι, as Pass. to filter through besides, Arist. Probl.

προσδικάζω, f. δω, to award to as a judge:—Med. to be engaged in a law-suit, Dem. 976. 2.

προσδιοικέω, to arrange, manage, govern besides. προσδιρρβώ, to ordain besides, Inscr. Rosett.:—Med. to correct oneself besides, Aeschin. 39. 34.

προσδιορίζω, to define, determine, specify besides, Dem.: also Med. to assert or maintain besides, c. acc., Polyb. 32. 7, 10.

προσδιορισμός, ὁ, a further limitation: and προσδιοριστέον, verb. Adj., one must define besides, Arist. Org.

προσδιώκω, f. ῥω, to pursue besides, v. l. Thuc. 6. 70. προσδοκάω, Ion. προσδοκέω, fut. ῥω, aor. ἐδόκησα, to expect, whether in hope or fear, first in Hdt., c. inf., to expect that., 7. 156, and so freq. in Att.: also *πρ. τι* to expect, look for a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1026, Soph., etc. (The simple δοκάω is not found, only δοκέω.)

προσοκέω, aor. ἐδοξα, to seem or be thought besides, c. inf., ἀπειρίκαλος εἶναι Dem. 617. 7, cf. 757. 18.

προσοκέημα, ατος, τό, (προσοκέω) that which is expected: expectation, Plat. Phil. 32 B.

προσοκήσας, ον, (προσοκέω) expected, Aesch. Pr. 935.

προσοκήν, ή, (προσοκέω) a looking for, expectation, whether in hope or fear, hence sometimes προσοκήν ή μή. or μή ού. , Thuc. 2. 93., 5. 14; also, προσοκήν παρέχειν θῶος., Id. 7. 12.: 80, πρ. ἐμποτείν ὄς. Isocr. 159 E:—πρὸς προσοκήν according to expectation, Thuc. 6. 63; so κατὰ πρ. Plat. Soph. 264 B; ἐκ προσοκήν Id. Rem. 584 C; opp. to παρὰ προσοκήν. προσοκήνιος, ον, (προσοκέω) expected, looked for, or to be expected, freq. in Hdt.; πρ. τινί Hdt. 1. 78; ἐς Κύπρον, ἐπὶ Μίλητον πρ. expected to come to Cyprus, come against Miletus, Hdt. 5. 108., 6. 6. Adv. —ως.

προσοδέμα, ατος, τό, (προσοδέωμι) that which is given in.

προσοδεῖναι, to hold additional opinions, Plat. Theat. 209 D: to imagine further or besides, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50, 62.

προσοδοποιέω, to act according to one's opinion in a thing. Pass. to be subject to wrong opinions, Polyb. 17. 15, 16, where however Schweigh. writes πρὸς δοξ- divisim.

προσοδότης, ον, Dor. ποτιδότης, (δόποιον) belonging to or serving for supper, Od. 9. 234, 249, in Dor. form.

προσοχή, ή, (δέχομαι) reception, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 89.

προσοχόμεν, inf. aor. 2 of προστρέχω. Hence

προσοδόμεν, ή, a running to, towards or against one.

προσουδολαίω, to be peevish besides, Plut.

προσουδωρέα, Dep. med., to present besides, Diod.

προσείω, f. άνω, to let come to, towards, forward. II. to allow to happen besides, allow. [άνω, άνω]

προσεγγίζω, to bring near. II. intr. to approach, Polyb.; τινί Leon. Tar. Hence

προσεγγυμός, δ, a bringing near, approach.

προσεγγράφω, f. ψω, to write or inscribe besides upon a pillar, Hdt. 2. 102: esp. to add a saving or limiting clause, Aeschin. 83. 5.

προσεγγυάομαι, f. ήσομαι, as Med., (έγγυος) to become surety besides, πρ. όφληκτος to become surety for the sum owed, Dem. 879. 2.

προσεγγυς, near to, Hipp.

προσεγκάλεω, f. ένω, to accuse besides: in gen. to reproach with besides, τινί Plut.

προσεγκειμαι, as Pass., to lie heavy upon.

προσεγκελευομαι, Dep. med., (καλεω) to exhort besides, Plut.

προσεγγέω, f. χεύσω, to pour in besides, Arist. Probl.

προσεγγίρω, to smear on besides, τι. 2. to besmear besides or once more, τινά Anth. [ε]

προσεγγίνωμι, to heap up in besides, Geop.

προσεδαφίζω, to bring to the ground. II. to fasten to the ground or floor:—in Aesch. Theb. 496, of a shield, όφλων πλεκτάνας περιδρόμω κύτος προσδαφίσται, i. e. the rim was made fast to the centre with wreaths of snakes.

προσεδρεία, ή, (προσεδρέω) a sitting by or near: esp. 1. a sitting before a place, besieging, blockade, Lat. obsessio, Thuc. 1. 126. 2. close attention to a thing, Lat. assiduitas:—esp. a sitting by a sick-bed, Eur. Or. 93, in form -δρία.

προσεδρευτικός, ή, όν, sitting by or near, assiduus: from

προσεδρέω, (προσδεδρ-) to sit beside or near, be near to, Lat. assidere, τινί Eur. Or. 403.

II. esp. to sit by constantly, πρ. πρὸς τὸ διδασκαλεῖν to attend school, Dem. 313. 11; 80, πρ. τινί to be always at his side, Id. 914. 28: hence 2. to sit before and besiege a town, Lat. obsidere, πόλει Polyb.:—hence 3. metaph. to sit down patiently as if besieging, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F.

προσεδρία, ή, v. sub προσεδρία.

προσέδρος, ον, (έδρα) sitting, abiding, being by, beside or near, πρ. λυγρὸς the surrounding smoke, Soph. Tr. 794: δ πρ. an assessor.

II. esp. applying diligently to a work or business, in gen. diligent, industrious, persevering.

προσεθίζω, to accustom one to a thing, τινά τι Xen. Apol. 25; c. acc. et inf., Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 36. Pass. to accustom oneself to a thing, τινί Id. Lac. 2. 4.

προσεθισμός, δ, an accustoming to, habituation.

προσεθίναι, -δός, inf. and part. of πρόσθια, q. v.

προσειός, ές, (είδος) similar, τινί Nic.

προσεῖδον, inf. προσεῖδεν, part. προσιδών: aor. 2 without any pres. in use, προσορά being used instead:—to look at or upon, first in Hes. Fr. 64. 2; also in Med., προσεῖσθαι, but not before Aesch. Pers. 48, 694, (for in Od. 13. 155 the correct reading is προιδνται, and in Hes. Sc. 386 προιδέσθαι). Cf. πρόσθια.

II. Pass. προσεῖδομαι, to appear beside: hence to be like, Aesch. Cho. 178, cf. εἶδω II.

προσεῖκα, Att. for προσεῖκα, q. v.

προσεῖκα, to make like to, make after a model, τινί τι Aesch. Theb. 431, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 8:—Pass. to be like, resemble, τινί Aeschin. 89. 11.

II. metaph. to compare, τινί τι Aesch. Cho. 12, Eur., etc.: κακὴ δὲ πρ. προσεῖκα τότε I think this looks like mischief, Aesch. Ag. 1131: but Ibid. 163 some take it = ἐπεικέω to conjecture, which is dub., v. Klausen ad l.

προσεῖκελος, η, ον, also ος, ον:—somewhat like, c. dat., Hdt. 2. 12., 3. 110, etc.

προσεῖκς, ές=προσεῖκελος, from προσεῖκα, Nic.

προσεῖλον, f. ήσω, to press or force upon, against or together, II. 10. 347 in Dor. form προτειέμεν, cf. προσέω II.

προσεῖλος, ον, (έλλη) towards the sun, sunny, warm, light, δόμοι Aesch. Pr. 451.

πρόσεμι, (έμμι) to go to, towards, Hom. (who, like Hes. Op. 351, only uses dat. and acc. part. pres. προσών): to go to, approach one, τινί Hdt. 1. 62: esp. πρ. γυναικί, like προσερχομαι, to go in to a woman, Xen. Symp. 4. 38.

2. in hostile sense, to attack, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 7; to make war on, πρὸς τινα Ib. 2. 4, 12, έτι τινα Ib. 7. 1, 24:—to come forward to speak, πρ. τῷ δήμῳ Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 1.

II. of Time, to come on, be at hand, έπειὰ προσή ή ὥρΗ Hdt. 4. 30, with v. l. προσή.

III. to come in, esp. of revenue, Thuc. 2. 13; τά προσήντα χρήματα, the public revenue, like πρόσδοι, Lat. reditus, Ar. Eccl. 712; more freq. τά πρ. alone, Id. Vesp. 664, and Oratt.

πρόσεμι, (έμμι) to be at, near, by or with, be present, τινί, freq. in Att.; also absol.:—also in a hostile signifi., τῷ προσόντι προσεῖναι to stand against, oppose an opponent, Hes. Op. 351,

(where some Critics, both ancient and modern, have wrongly assumed προσεῖναι as=προσέραι, but v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 84: others, as Voss, explain it, visiting the visitors.) II. to be added to, τινί Hdt. 2. 99, 7. 173, and Att.: to belong to, be in, τινί Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 12: οὐδέν ἄλλο προσήν there was nothing else in the world, Dem. 571. 25.

προσεῖπον, inf. προσεῖπεν, aor. 2 without any pres. in use, πρόσφημι, προσαγορεύω being used instead. To speak to one, hence to address or accost, τινά, freq. in Hom., and Hes. who always use the Ep. lengthd. forms προσείπεον etc.: only in II. 22. 329 the Dor. προτίπειτοι. 2. to address as a friend, hence to salute, δάχλῃας προσείπειον Hes. Th. 749.

II. to say something further, add, c. acc. re, but also c. acc. et inf., Plat. Soph. 250 B; more rarely c. dupl. acc., τί προσέτω νυν; Aesch. Cho. 997, προσεῖπεν τινά έπος τι Ar. Pac. 520.

III. in gen. to name, πολλάς έπιστήμας ενί λόγῳ προσεῖπεν Plat. Theat. 148 D.

προσεῖρω, to join to, annex.

προσεῖσάγω, f. έω, to lead into, introduce besides, Plut.

προσεῖσπορεύω, f. ήσω, to aid in procuring, c. gen., άργυρίον Isae. Fr. 2, uti olim προσεῖσπορεύω.

προσεῖκρύνω, to bring into besides. [ε]

προσεῖσκω, =προσεῖκα, q. v.:—Pass. to be like, resemble.

προσεῖπράσσω, Att.—πρω, f. έω, to exact payment besides, Plut.

προσεῖσφέρω, to bring in, contribute besides, Plut. Hence

προσεῖσφορά, ή, an additional contribution, Joseph.

προσεῖω, to shake forward, opp. to άνασεῖω, Eur. Bacch. 930.

II. to hold out and shake, πρ. χεῖρα to shake it threateningly, Eur. H. F. 1218, Hel. 445 (where Herm. προσέλει, from προσεῖλον) προσέλεν άνασεῖν τε to shake up and down, Id. Bacch. 930; θαλδύν προσβάν πρ. to hold out and shake a branch to a sheep, hold it out as a bait, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; hence, πρ. προτεινεν, προσεκκινειν, v. Ruhnk. Tim. v. θαλδύς in gen. metaph., πρ. θηρατον or σεμνινά τι, πρ. φόβον to hold a thing out as a bugbear, Thuc. 6. 86.

προσεκβαίνω, to descend to, disembark in or upon.

προσεβάλλω, to cast out, *expel* besides, Dem. 555. 2: to draw out farther, prolong, e. g. γραμμήν.
 προσεβόαω, to call out at the same time, Dio C.
 προσεκδέρω, to flay besides: metaph. to beat besides.
 προσεκδέσθαι, Dep. med., to intercept, expect besides.
 προσεκδιδάσκω, strengthd. for προσδιδάσκω, Dio C.
 προσεκζητέω, f. ἦσω, to search out, examine besides.
 προσεκθίβω, f. ψω, to squeeze out besides or farther. [i]
 προσεκθρῶσκω, to spring out besides, Plut.
 προσεκαίω, f. καύσω, to set fire to, kindle besides, Dio C.
 προσεκκλύπτω, f. ψω, to uncover, disclose besides, Strab.
 προσέκειμαι, as Pass., to lie forward, project towards, Philostr.
 προσεκλέγω, f. ξω, to pick out besides:—Med. to pick out besides for oneself, Polyb. 6. 24, 2.
 προσεκλογίζομαι, f. ἵσμαι, Dep. med., to think out, reckon on besides, Dio C.
 προσεκλύω, to loosen, relax, weaken besides, Plut.
 προσεμαίνομαι, Pass., to be violently enraged besides.
 προσεκπέμψω, f. ψω, to send out or away besides, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 24.
 προσεκπηδάω, f. ἦσω, to leap out besides or against.
 προσεκπίνω, to drink up, drain besides, Plut. [i]
 προσεκπίπτω, to make a sally besides, dub. I. Strab. p. 16, v. Casaub.
 προσεκπονέω, f. ἦσω, to work out, finish besides, Plut.
 προσεκποτόν, verb. Adj. of προσεκπίνω, one must drink out, drain besides, Plut.
 προσεκπράσσειν, to purchase or ransom besides, Dio C. [i]
 προσεκπύρνω, to kindle, set on fire besides, Luc.
 προσεκσπῶ, f. ἄσω, to draw out besides, Arist. Probl. [ā]
 προσεκταπεινέω, to humble besides. II. intr., sub. ἐαυτόν, to be degraded, Plut.
 προσεκτάρασσω, to confuse besides or still more.
 προσεκτρέφω, verb. Adj. from προσέχω, one must apply, τὸν νοῦν Plat. Meno 96 D; and so absol., one must attend, Id. Demod. 384 E.
 προσεχέω, ἡ, ὄν, (προσέχω) attentive, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5.
 II. act. making attentive. Adv. —κῶς.
 προσεκτῶ, to pluck, pull out besides, Ar. Av. 286.
 προσεκτίω, f. τίσω, to pay in addition, δίκην Plat. Legg. 933 E.
 προσεκτυφλώ, to blind outright besides, Plut.
 προσεφέρω, to pay besides, Polyb.
 προσεφοβέω, to frighten, scare out or away besides, Dio C.
 προσεχέω, f. χέσω, to pour out or away besides, LXX.
 προσεχλεύω, to ridicule, mock besides, Dem. 704. 24.
 προσελάσσειν, ἡ, =sq.
 προσελάσσειν, ἡ, a driving, riding towards, etc.: hence an arival: from
 προσελαύνω, f. ελάσω, aor. i ἤλασα, to drive towards, usu. intr., 1. sub. ἵππον, to ride towards, ride up, Lat. aequitare, Hdt. 7. 208, 9. 20, and freq. in Xen.: also, πρ. ἵππῳ Hdt. 9. 43, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 17; πρ. ἐπὶ καμήλῳ Ib. 6. 2, 7; πρ. τινὶ to ride up to him, Xen. 2. sub. στρατόν, to march up, arrive, Id. An. 1. 5, 12. [ā]
 προσέλευσις, ἡ, (προσέρχεται) a going or coming to.
 προσελέω or προσελέω, a word found only in two passages of Att. Poetry, viz. Aesch. Pr. 438, and Ar. Ran. 730, explained by old Gramm. for ὑβρίειν, προσηλακίειν, to misuse, maltreat, insult, τυφ. (Its origin is still dub.—Dawes Misc. Crit. p. 164, brought it from ἔλος, to bemoir, like προσηλακίω. A difficulty arises from the fact that in both places the first syll. is long: Bruncck accounted for this by the aspirate, and even ventured to write προσελοῦμαι, προσελοῦμεν, Dawes referred it to the digamma, which is supported by the Lat. *Feliae*, derived by Dion. H. from ἔλος: then Porson, from the E. M. p. 690. 11, and other Gramm. (who give προσελλαν as an old word), proposed to write προσελέω (i. e. προσελέω), wherein he was followed by Blomfield and W. Dindorf. Besides προσελέω, Hesych. also gives προυελέω, which seems to be another form produced by a different change of the digamma; v. Butt. Lexil. in voc. 5, Catal. voc. εἰλω.—Buttm. makes the Root to

be σφέλας, σφέλλα, to throw down, trample on: Passow suggests σῦλλος: no one will now think of προσέληνος.)
 προσελέηναιος, ον, also α, ον, =προσέληνος.
 προσεληνίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq.
 προσέληνος, ον, (σελήνη) before the moon, older than the moon: in Plut. 2. 282 A, a name assumed by the Arcadians, as priding themselves on their antiquity: others wish to connect it with προσελέω, and explain it = ὀβρισητικός: Döderlein supposes the word to mean ante-Hellenic, v. Ζελλοί.
 προσελκύω, later form for sq., q. v. [On quantity v. ἐλκύνω].
 προσέλκω, to draw to or towards, τρανῶν, prob. I. Pind. O. 6. 142:—Med. to draw towards oneself, attract, εἰς φιλότητα Theogn. 372: absol., Plat. Rep. 439 B:—aor. προσέλκυσα (v. sub ἔλκω) in Eur. Iphig. 1432, I. A. 1452.
 προσελλέτω, to be still waiting, πρ. στάδιον σταδίῳ to fail by the whole length of the course, of a very slow runner, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 1, p. 449: τὰ προσελλέποντα that which is still waiting to a thing.
 προσελπίζω, to hope besides.
 προσελυντρώ, to wrap up or cover besides.
 προσελεύθης, es, (ἔλος) near a marsh, τόπος Arist. Probl.
 προσεμβάω, to enter, embark in besides. II. to step upon: hence metaph. to trample under foot, misuse or insult besides, Lat. insultare, c. dat., πρ. θανάτῳ Soph. Aj. 1348.
 προσεμβάλλω, to throw or put into besides, Plat. Crat. 439 C.
 II. intr. to go into besides, Plut.
 προσεμβλέπω, f. ψω, to look into besides, v. l. in Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 29, but v. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 2. 16.
 προσεμβρίμωμαι, Dep. med., to be very angry at, to threaten besides, LXX.
 προσεμπτέω, to feel besides, Aristaeon.
 προσεμπαλάσσω, to plaster in besides.
 προσεπαύω, f. ἄσω, to sprinkle upon besides, Diosc.
 προσεπικρίνομαι, Pass. c. fut. med. (τικρίνω) to be angry with besides, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 146, cf. 5. 62.
 προσεπιπληρῶ, to kindle besides.
 προσεπιπίπτω, to fall into besides, Aristid. [i]
 προσεπιπρήσσω, =προσεμπίπρημι, LXX.
 προσεπιφάνω, as Pass., to appear to be in a thing, τινὶ Arist. Mechan.
 προσεπιφάνίζω, to make visible or testify besides, Joseph.
 προσεπιφείρεται, ἡ, resemblance, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 58: from προσεπιφέρω, es, resembling, like, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 2 (in Superl. προσεπιφερέστατος), Xen. Symp. 4. 19. Adv. —ῶς, Diod.—Cf. ἐπιφέρω, προσεφέρω.
 προσεπιφέρω, to carry into besides:—Pass. to be like.
 προσεπιφορέω, =foreg., Plut. Hence
 προσεπιφορητέον, verb. Adj., one must put in besides, Plut.
 προσεπιφύομαι, Pass., c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., (φύω) to hang upon, cling to besides or still more, Diod.
 προσεπύναχος, Adv., very lately, Longin.
 προσενδίδναιμι, to announce besides, Dio C.:—Med. to shew oneself off to another, τινὶ Aeschin. 85. 15.
 προσενδρεύω, to lie in wait besides. II. to place in ambush besides.
 προσεπυρράζω, to seize as a pledge for payment, τινὰ Dem. 610. 17.
 προσενθυμώμαι, Dep., c. fut. pass. et med. i:—to think on, consider besides or at the same time, Lys. 176. 26. Hence
 προσενθυμητέον, verb. Adj., one must consider besides.
 προσεντίκτω, poet. for προσενέτω, but prob. only found in this form, to address, accost, Pind., and Trag.: to intreat, τινὰ ποιῶν Pind. I. 6 (5). 24: πρ. τινὰ τι to call by a name, Aesch. Ag. 1291.
 προσεννοέω, to think on, observe besides, Xen. Symp. 2. 16, Arist. de Anima 3. 6, 2.
 προσενοχλέω, to disturb besides or still more, Hipp.
 προσενώω, to unite to or with, Joseph.
 προσεντέλλω, to strain besides or still more, πρ. πληγὰς τινὶ to give more blows to one, Dem. 528. 25: also without πληγὰς.
 προσεντέλλομαι, Dep. med., to enjoin or command besides, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 34.
 προσεντίκτω, to lay eggs in besides, Arist. H. A.

προσεντυγχάνω, to meet with besides, Plut.
 προσενυβρίζω, to abuse, maltreat besides, Polyb.
 προσενύφαίνω, to weave into besides, Plut.: also in Med.
 προσεαυργίαινα, to make savage besides or still more, Joseph.
 προσεαυρόμαι, as Med., (αἰρώ) to pick out for oneself, select besides, γυναικα Hdt. 3. 150.—Also Act. to destroy besides, Liban.
 προσεαίρω, to raise besides or still more, Joseph.
 προσεἰμαρτάνω, to fail, err besides or still more, Dem. 1295. 23.
 προσεἰσανδοποιέζομαι, Dep., (ἀνδραποδίζω) to enslave besides, Hdt. 1. 156 (ubi nunc divisim πρὸς ἑξ.), Dem. 375. 12.
 προσεἰανίσταμαι, Pass. c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act.—to rise and depart besides, Plut.
 προσεἰπάτω, f. ἦσω, to deceive besides, Arist. de Lineis.
 προσεἰπαύω, to unfold, explain besides, Erotian.
 προσεἰαστέλλω, to send away besides, at the same time, LXX.
 προσεἰάπτω, to kindle, inflame besides or more: oft. metaph., e. g. πρ. τῆν ὀργὴν Joseph.
 προσεἰασκέω, to adorn or cultivate besides, Plut.
 προσεἰκαίνω, to drive out besides. II. intr. to advance and break loose, Dio C.
 προσεἰλάγχω, f. γέω, to convict or convince besides, Dio C.
 προσεἰλίσσω, f. ἔω, to unfold, unroll besides; as military term, to wheel half-round, Polyb.
 προσεἰμένω, f. ἔω, to spit out besides.
 προσεἰεργάζομαι, f. ἄσομαι, Dep. med., to work out or accomplish besides, Dem. 550. 16: pf. in pass. sign., II. 549. 19.
 προσεἰρεῖσθαι, as Pass., (ἐρεῖδω) to support oneself by, ταῖς χερσὶ Polyb.
 προσεἰρχομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. act., to come or go out besides, Plut.
 προσεἰρετάω, to examine, search into besides, Dem. 722. 23.
 προσεἰεργασίς, εὖς, ἦ, an additional discovery, Plut.
 προσεἰερίσκω, to find out or devise besides, Thuc. 2. 76, Isocr. 75 E.
 προσεἰηγήομαι, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., to interpret, relate besides, LXX.
 προσεἰηπεύω, to turn still more into dry land, Strab.
 προσεἰκμάζω, f. σω, to draw out moisture besides, Plut.
 προσέξω, ἦ, (προσέχω) attention, Plat. Rep. 407 B.
 προσεἰστίττω, to disconcert besides or still more, Plut.
 προσέσκα, perf. with pres. signif. (no pres. προσέσχω being in use), Att. προσέσκα, inf. προσεῖκναι, Eur. Bacch. 1284, Ar. Eccl. 1161: besides which we have a pass. form of pf., προσήγμαι (cf. ἡκιστο in Hom.) in Eur. Alc. 1063; v. Buttm. Catal. in voc. etc. To be like, resemble in a thing, τὴν τι Eur. and Ar. Il. cc. and Plat. II. to seem fit, τὰ προσεῖκότα things fit and seemly, Soph. Phil. 903, cf. El. 618. III. to seem to do, c. inf., Dem. 505. 4.
 προσεπαγγέλλομαι, as Med. (ὑγγέλλω) to promise besides, Diod.
 προσεπάω, f. ἔω, to lead or bring to besides, add, Polyb.
 προσεπαίνω, f. ἔσω, to praise besides, Aeschin. 49. 13.
 προσεπαίρω, to raise besides or still more.
 προσεπατιόδομαι, Dep. med., to accuse besides, Plut.
 προσεπαύομαι, Dep. med., to ask besides, Dio C.
 προσεπαυέλλω, to threaten besides, Dio C.
 προσεπαρόδομαι, f. ἡσομαι, Att. ἄσομαι, Dep. med., to imprecate curses besides, τὴν τι Dio C.
 προσεπαράχω, to govern as ἑπαρχος besides, c. gen., Joseph.
 προσεπαύανω, to enlarge, increase besides, Dio C.
 προσεπαυρίσκομαι, Dep. med., to partake in or enjoy besides, c. gen., Hipp.
 προσεπεφέρω, to carry into or to besides, Longin.
 προσεπελτίζω, to cause to hope, allure by hope besides, Dio C.
 προσεπεμβαίνω, v. l. for προσεμβαίνω, Soph. Aj. 1348.
 προσεπεβάλλω, = προσεμβάλλω, προσεβάλλω.
 προσεπεργάζομαι, f. ἄσομαι, Dep. med., to finish off still further.
 προσεπεεἰσερίσκω, to invent for any purpose besides, Thuc. 2. 76.
 προσεπεεἰργάζομαι, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., = προσεργ., Clem. Al.
 προσεπεῖπον, inf. προσεπεινῶ, to say besides, Polyb.
 προσεπερωτάω, to ask besides. Hence
 προσεπερωτήτης, οὐδ, one who asks besides, a second questioner.
 προσεπευχομαι, Dep. med., to treat about something besides.

προσепηράζω, to abuse, insult besides, Arist. Org.
 προσεπιβαίνω, to tread upon. II. metaph., = προσεμβαίνω II.
 προσεπιβάλλω, to throw upon besides, add over and above, πρ. (τι) πρὸς τινι, = ἐπιβάλλειν τινὶ (τι), Isocr. 123 D.
 προσεπιβάστανω, to blossom besides or again, Theophr.
 προσεπιβλέπω, to look at besides, Arist. Org.
 προσεπιβοῶ, to exclaim besides, Dio C.
 προσεπιβουλεύω, to plot against besides, f. l. in Thuc. 3. 37, v. Poppo.
 προσεπιγεννάω, to beget or produce besides, Theophr.
 προσεπιγινώσκω, Dep. med., to be added to, Hipp.
 προσεπιγράφω, f. ψω, to write besides, Theophr. Char. 13. [α]
 προσεπιδαψιλεύομαι, Dep., to be liberal besides, Liban.
 προσεπιδείκνυμι, to display besides, dub. l. Isocr. 29 A.
 προσεπιδιδέσκω, = sq.
 προσεπιδέω, f. δῆσω, to bind to or fasten besides, Hipp.
 προσεπιδιμεύω, to come to, visit as a stranger or traveller.
 προσεπιδιδάσκω, to instruct besides, Clem. Al.
 προσεπιδίδωμι, = προσδίδωμι, Plat. Soph. 222 E.
 προσεπιδιξάω, to agree to, approve of an opinion, Epict.
 προσεπιδράσσομαι, Att. -τρομαι, as Med., (δράσσω) to grasp or seize for oneself, appropriate besides, Polyb.: metaph., πρ. φθόνον to draw envy on oneself, Id.
 προσεπιεύγνυμι, to add over and above.
 προσεπιζητέω, to seek besides, Polyb.
 προσεπιζομαι, f. ἄσομαι, Dep. med., to observe besides.
 προσεπιτετέον, verb. Adj. from προσεπιτίθημι, one must add besides.
 προσεπιτεωρέω, = foreg., Hipp.
 προσεπιθάλιζω, to press upon besides. [θλί]
 προσεπιτελέω, f. ἔσω, to accuse or denounce besides, Dio C.
 προσεπικαταβέω, f. δῆσω, to tie on or over besides, Hipp.
 προσεπικατατείνω, to strain besides or still more, Joseph.
 προσεπικέμαι, as Pass., to press hard upon, be urgent or instant, Dem. 834. 19.
 προσεπικηρύσσω, f. ἔω, to publish or proclaim besides, Dio C.
 προσεπικοσμέω, to adorn or embellish besides, Polyb.
 προσεπικράτew, to conquer, be master besides, Dio C.
 προσεπικρεμάννυμι, to hang to, upon or over besides, Hipp.
 προσεπικρούω, to strike upon or against besides, Dio C.
 προσεπικρύπτω, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., to gain or acquire besides, τὴν τι Hdt. 1. 29.
 προσεπικτίτω, aor., τό, that which is built besides or upon.
 προσεπικυβάτω, to take or require still more, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 7.—Med. to help in a thing, c. gen. rei et dat. pers., προσεπιλαβέντα τὴν τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 5. 44; so absol., Plat. Tim. 65 D; cf. προσλαβάνω, συλλαβάνω, συνεπιλαβάνομαι.
 προσεπιλέγω, to say still further, Theophr.
 προσεπιλιμώπτω, to be hungry besides, late.
 προσεπιμανθάνω, to learn besides, Diod.
 προσεπιμελόμαι, Dep., c. fut. med. et aor. pass., to take care or provide for besides, c. gen., Plat. Legg. 755 B.
 προσεπιμετρέω, to measure besides, to give as additional measure, assign over and above, τὴν τι Polyb.
 προσεπινόω, to devise, invent besides, Polyb.
 προσεπιονκῶ, to swear a false oath besides, Ar. Lys. 1238.
 προσεπιπίπτω, to fall upon or against besides.
 προσεπιπλάσσω, to form or compose besides.
 προσεπιπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, to sail towards or against.
 προσεπιπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ἔω, to strike at besides: esp. to inveigh against besides.
 προσεπιπνέω, to work besides or still more, προσεπιπνέειν ἀκούοντας to take the additional trouble of listening, Aeschin. 34. 1.
 προσεπιπρέω, f. πρεύσομαι, to flow besides, flow to, Hipp.
 προσεπιπρᾶννυμι, to strengthen besides or still more:—Pass. to be stronger in any thing, τὴν τι Polyb.
 προσεπισμενώνω, to treat with still more reverence, Dio C.
 προσεπιστηνόμεναι, to give further signs of approval or disapproval at any thing, Philo.
 προσεπιστιζόμεναι, f. ἰσομαι, as Med., to provide oneself with further supplies of corn, Polyb.
 προσεπιστοιχομαι, f. ψομαι, Dep. med., to consider besides.
 προσεπισκευάζω, to fit out, put in order besides, Joseph.

προσεπικήπτω, to intreat besides.
 προσεπικόπτω, to mock besides, Plut. II. to jest besides.
 προσεπισκώ, to draw to or on besides, Hipp. i.—Med. to bring forward for oneself, μάτρυα Polyb. [α]
 προσεπιστάμαι, Dep. c. fut. med., et aor. pass.: to understand or know besides, τὶ Plut. Phaedr. 268 B, Charm. 170 B.
 προσεπιστεῖχω, to go, come to or towards, Orph.
 προσεπιστάλω, to notify, enjoin, command besides, Thuc. 2. 85; esp. by letter, Id. 1. 132.
 προσεπιστεφάνω, f. σῶω, to crown besides, Inscr.
 προσεπισυνάπτω, to connect with besides.
 προσεπισφάζω and -σφάττω, f. ζω, to slaughter besides, Plut.
 προσεπισφίγγω, f. γζω, to bind or fasten to besides.
 προσεπισφραγίζομαι, as Med., (σφραγίζω) :—to set one's seal to a thing besides: in gen. to confirm or affirm besides, c. inf., Dem. 1487. 3.
 προσεπισχυρίζω, (ισχυρίζομαι) to strengthen besides, Dio C.
 προσεπισυρνώ, to pile up besides.
 προσεπιστάλαιπυρέω, to endure still longer, Joseph.
 προσεπιστάσω, Att. -τω, f. ζω, to ordain, enjoin besides, v. l. Isocr. 123 D :—Med. to take one's appointed post, Polyb.
 προσεπιστείνω, to strain or stretch still further, to draw tighter, Polyb.: to urge on still further, Plut.
 προσεπιτεράττομαι, Dep., (τεράττω) to invent as a new wonder or miracle, Clem. Al.
 προσεπιτέρομαι, as Pass., (τέρω) to enjoy oneself besides or still more, Ar. Ran.
 προσεπιτεχνάομαι, f. ἥσομαι, Dep. med., to contrive besides.
 προσεπιτίθω, to lay on besides, Hipp.; πρ. δίκην τινί Polyb.
 προσεπιτίσσω, f. ἥσω, to reprove, reproach besides, τινί LXX.
 προσεπιτρέφω, to add with tragic exaggeration.
 προσεπιτρέπω, to entrust, make over to besides, Dio C.
 προσεπιτριβώ, to wear by rubbing, to annoy besides, Plut. [i]
 προσεπιτροπτεύω, to act as guardian to one still longer :—Pass. to be under as ward, ὑπὸ τῶν Dem. 833. 18.
 προσεπιτυγχάνω, to gain or reach besides, Joseph.
 προσεπιφέρω, to bear or carry besides : to bring forth besides : to put upon or add besides, Clem. Al.
 προσεπιφημίζω, to spread reports about one besides, Strab.
 προσεπιφθέγγομαι, f. γέσμαι, Dep. med., to speak further, Polyb. II. to agree with, Dio C.
 προσεπιφουδῶ, to be in the habit of going or coming to, Philo.
 προσεπιφωνέω, to say besides, add, Plut.
 προσεπιχαρίζομαι, f. ἰσομαι, Dep. med., to gratify besides, τινί Xen. Hipparch. 3. 2.
 προσεπιχέω, f. χεύσω, to pour still more to.
 προσεπιχύννμι, to throw or heap upon besides, Plut.
 προσεπιψεύδομαι, f. σομαι, Dep. med., to lie besides, Heliod.
 προσεπιτόμην, to swear besides, Dio C.
 προσεποφλισκάνω, to owe, incur besides, Dio C.
 προσεράννω, to levy contributions besides : παρακληρώματι λέξεως προσπαισθῆναι to be overloaded with expletives, Dion. H.
 προσεργάζομαι, f. ἄσομαι, Dep. med., to work besides, πρ. τινί τὸ do something besides another, Eur. H. F. 1013; but, πρ. ἀγαθῷ τινί to do good to one besides, Hdt. 6. 61.
 πρόσεργος, or, (*έργω) belonging to work, Leon. Tar.
 προσερεβίζω, to provoke besides.
 προσερίδω, f. σω, to plant or set firmly against, τινί τι, e. g. κλίμακας τέλει Polyb.; to thrust violently against, δόρατα, λόγχας etc., Id.: absol., to fix firmly, Arist. Part. An. II. intr., and in Pass., to press against, assault, τινί or πρὸς τι Polyb.
 προσερέσω, to row to, Ael.
 προσερεύομαι, Dep., to belch or vomit forth against: metaph. of waves, κύματα προσερεύεται πέτρην they break foaming against the rocks, Il. 15. 621.
 προσερέω, Att. contr. ἐπῶ, serving as fut. to προσεῖπον, to speak to, to address, τινί Eur. Alc. 1005; esp. of one who addresses a god, Hdt. 5. 72. II. to say in addition to or add.—To this also belongs the perf. προσερέηκα. Cf. προσέρομαι.
 προσερέω, Ep. pres. for προσέρομαι.
 προσερίτω, f. σω, to strive at the same time with or against one, τινί Theoc. 5. 60.

προσέρομαι, f. ἐρήσομαι, Dep. med., to ask besides, Plat. Prot. 311 E, Tim. 50 A.
 προσερόντω, = προσέρω, Plut.
 προσέρω, f. ψω, Dor. ποδέρω, to creep to, creep or steal on, approach, draw nigh, δὲ πρ. χρόνος, i. e. the time that's coming, Pind. P. 1. 110; τὸ πρ. the coming event, the future, Aesch. P. 127, and Soph.; αὐ. προσέρουσαι τύχαι Aesch. P. 272: to steal or come to one, τινί Pind. O. 6. 142 (ubi ad. προσέκει), but usu. τινί, as Soph. Aj. 1255.
 προσεργάω, = προσερεύω, Theophr. Char. 19.
 προσερχομαι, f. ἐλεύσομαι, Dep. med. c. aor. et pf. act.: to come or go to, τινί Aesch. Eum. 474; but also τινί Elmsl. Med. 67; also, πρὸς τινα or τι Hdt. 2. 121, 2; πρ. τὰς τὸ κοῦρὶ to come forward in public, Dem. 312. fin., cf. 891. 2; 80, πρ. εἰς τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι, πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν Dinarch. 104. 18., 107. 1; and absol., to approach, draw nigh, Hdt. 1. 86, etc.: so of pain, pleasure, etc., to be nigh at hand, Soph. Phil. 777, Eur. Or. 857; esp. 2. to go in to a woman, τινί Xen. Symp. 438. 3. to visit, associate with one, πρὸς τινα Dem. 755. 5. 4. in hostile sense, to go against, πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 16. II. to come in, of revenue, Lat. redire, Hdt. 7. 144, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 12. Cf. πρόσεμι (εἰμι).
 προσερώω, f. ἥσω, to ask besides, Plat. Theaet. 165 D.
 πρόσεσις, εὐς, ἡ, (πρὸς) putting to or into, πρ. τῶν στήλων a taking of measures, Arist. Probl. 30. 14, 4.
 προσεστέριος, or, (ἐσπερος) towards evening, of or belonging to evening. II. towards the west, western, Polyb.
 προσέσπερος, or, Dor. ποθέσπερος, = foreg.: τὰ ποθέσπερα, as Adv., towards evening, Theoc. 4. 3., 5. 113, cf. πρόσεπος.
 προσεσχάτος, or, next to the last: hence close upon.
 προσεσφίγγω, to give to another as his friend, τινί τινί :—Med., προσεσφίγγω τινά to take to oneself as a friend, choose as one's friend or comrade, associate with oneself, τινί Hdt. 3. 70., 5. 66 :—Pass. to join another as friend or partner, side or comply with him, Plat. Ax. 366 B. Hence
 προσεταιρίζομαι, ὄν, joined with as a companion, attached to the same ἑταιρεία or club, ὅπλητες Thuc. 8. 100.
 προσέτρεμι, verb. Adj. of πρὸς) one must allow or permit, v. l. Dinarch. 102. 1.
 πρόσετι, Adv., over and above, besides, Hdt. 1. 41, and Att.: sometimes separated by a word between, as, πρὸς δ' ἐτι Xen. An. 3. 2, 2.
 πρόσεγμα, αὐτος, τό, (προσέ) which is offered to a god: esp. a votive offering hung upon the statue of a god, Eubul. Semel. 2: also, κἀνεργμα.
 προσευνεγέτω, to do good besides, τινί to one, Diod.
 προσευνόω, to examine, bring to an account besides. [v]
 προσευκαίρω, to have fit time or leisure for, τινί Plut.: also sometimes προσευκαίρομαι as Dep.
 προσευκτιρίων, τό, (προσέ) a place for praying, Philo.
 II. = προσευχή.
 πρόσευξις, ἡ, = προσευχή, Orph.
 προσευπᾶδω, a coined word, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 620.
 προσευπορέω, to procure for besides, provide, τινί τι Dem. 962. 3, v. Phryn. 595 :—Pass. προσευπορέομαι to be forthcoming, v. l. Dem. 731. 3.
 προσευρίσκω, f. εὐρίσω, to find besides, Soph. El. 1352.
 προσεσχολέω, to pass one's leisure in doing, pursue in a leisurely manner.
 προσευχή, ἡ, prayer, LXX. II. a place of prayer, esp. a Jewish oratory, Joseph., and perh. in Acts 16. 13, cf. Juven. 3. 296.
 προσεύχομαι, f. ἔσομαι, Dep. med., to pray, offer up vows, τῷ θεῷ Aesch. Ag. 317, Eur., etc.; but also c. acc., τὸν θεόν Ar. Plut. 958: also absol., to worship, Hdt. 1. 48, Eur., etc. II. πρ. τι to pray for a thing, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 22.
 προσεφάρμω, to fit to besides.
 προσεφουρίσκω, = προσεφύσκω, Clem. Al.
 προσέχεια, ἡ, connexion, neighbourhood. II. attention: from προσέχω, εἰς, (προσέ) of place, adjoining, bordering upon, close to, next, with or without a dat., freq. in Hdt. 3. 13, 89, 91: in gen. near to, keeping close to: hence immediate, esp. in Adv. προσεχῶς, like ἀμέσως. II. of Time, like πούσφατος, not far

gone, i. e. lately passed, late.

III. metaph. attached, devoted to one, τινί. IV. directing one's mind to a thing, attending—προσεχόντων τὸν νοῦν, cf. sq.

προσεχόντως, Adv. part. pres. from προσέχω, with attention, Hipp.

προσέχω, f. ἔω, to hold to, bring to or near, τινί τι Aesch. Cho. 53; so too, προσσχέων πρὸς τι Hdt. 4. 200; esp., I. πρ. ναῦν to bring a ship near a place, bring it to port, προσχόντες τὰς νῆας Hdt. 9. 99 (which some write προσχόντες); also, προσέχων τινα to bring a seaman to land, make him put in, Soph. Phil. 236; more freq. without ναῦν, to put in, touch at a place, προσεχέειν ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον etc., ἐς Τύρον Hdt. 1. 2, 3, 48, etc.; so too, πρὸς τὴν Σίρρον Hdt. 3. 58; also c. dat. loci, πρ. τῇ γῇ, τῇ νήσῳ etc., Hdt. 4. 156; or c. acc., πρ. τὴν γῆν Soph. Phil. 244: absol., to land, Hdt. 2. 182, etc.: cf. προστοχῶ.

II. πρ. νοῦν, to turn one's mind, thoughts, attention to a thing, be intent on it, Lat. animadvertere, uti or πρὸς τινι Ar. Eg. 1014, 1064, Plat., etc.: or absol., νοῦν πρ. to attend, Ar. Nub. 575; so too, γυμνάμην πρ. Ar. Eccl. 600, Thuc. 5. 26:—freq. also without νοῦν, Plat., etc.; πρ. ἐάντῳ to give heed to oneself, Ar. Eccl. 294; so too, πρ. τοῖς ἔργοις Id. Plut. 553: πρ. τι Critias 9. 19.

2. also to devote oneself to a thing, Lat. totus esse in illo, c. dat., γυμνασίοισι Hdt. 9. 33: τῷ πολέμῳ Thuc. 7. 4: also absol., ἐντεταμένους, προδύμους προσέχει Hdt. 8. 128: c. inf., to expect to do, Id. 1. 80:—also to continue, Hipp. 3. to pay court to, τινί Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 40.

III. Med. to attach oneself to a thing, cling, cleave to it, τινί Hdt. 2. 136, Ar. Vesp. 105: also metaph. to devote oneself to the service of any one, esp. a god, Pind. P. 6. 51, though the place is dub. IV. Pass. to be held fast by a thing, ὅπῳ τινας Eur. Bacch. 756: metaph. to be implicated in, τιλ Thuc. 1. 127. V. to have besides or in addition, Plat. Rep. 521 D.

προσέχημαι, τό, (προσέχω) = προσόχημα, Lob. Phryn. 176. προσέχεια, ἡ, an addressing, intercourse: also written προσέχειν, prob. on account of ψείδ.

προσέχω, f. ψήσω, to boil or cook besides or with.

προσέωσιν, on, towards dawn or morning. II. towards the east, Casaub. Strab. p. 511, cf. Ion. προσήωσιν.

προσέγγυμι, f. ζεύω, to yoke, bind, tie to: Pass. to be bound or yoked to, τινί Eur. Hipp. 1389.

προσέχημι, to do damage to besides. II. usu. to punish one with or in a thing besides, τινα φυγῇ Plat. Gorg. 516 D.

πρόσθηβος, on, (ἥβη) near manhood, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4.

προσθηγορέω, (προθηγορος) to address, accost, Soph. El. 1471: esp. to console, τινα Eur. Phoen. 689:—Pass. to be addressed as, called, προσθηγορέεσθαι ἑτάρα Anaxil. Neott. 2. 5, πρ. λίθος Philen. p. 400. Hence

προσθηγορία, ατος, τό, that which is addressed, the object of one's address, Eur. Supp. 803. II. an address.

προσθηγορία, ἡ, (προθηγορος) an addressing, accosting, esp. consolation. II. a naming, name, Isocr. Antid. § 303; ἐκ and ἀπὸ τινος, hence a name.

III. in Gramm. a common noun, nomen appellativum, as opp. to a nomen proprium or ὄνομα, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 58. Hence

προσθηγορικός, ἡ, on, addressing, accosting. II. naming: τὸ πρ. ὀνόμα, a surname, Dion. H. Adv. —κῶς.

προσθηγορος, on, (ἀγορεύω) addressing, accosting, αὶ πρ. δρύες the speaking oaks, Aesch. Pr. 832: c. gen., πρ. Παλλᾶδος addressing her, Soph. Ant. 1185: hence in gen. conversable, affable, kind, agreeable, φίλοι καὶ πρ. ἀλλήλοις Theaet. 146 A: agreeing, answering, πρὸς τι Id. Rep. 546 B. II. pass. addressed, accosted, τινί by one, Soph. Phil. 1353; also, τινὸς O. T. 1437, cf. Fr. 360. Hence

προσθηγομαί, fut. προσθήσομαι, aor. ἤσθη, as Pass., to be delighted or pleased at or in doing.

προσθήγημαι, pf. pass. of *προσέχοι, v. sub προστοίκα.

προσθηκόντων, aor. i. med. of προστήμι.

προσθηκόντως, Adv. part. pres. from προσήκω, suitably, fitly, duly, πρ. τῇ πόλει as becometh the dignity of the state, Thuc. 2. 43; so too Plat. Legg. 659 B, Isocr., etc.

προσῆκω, to be come to, to have arrived at a place, to be come, de here, near, at hand, Aesch. Pers. 143, Soph. Phil. 229.

II. usu. metaph. to belong to, have to do with, τινί Thuc. 1.

126: and so I. mostly impers. προσήκει πρὸς τινα it has to do with, concerns one, Hdt. 8. 100; more freq. c. dat., προσήκει μοι it is my business, Soph. El. 1213; and c. gen. rel., προσήκει μοι τινα I have to do with a thing, have part in it, Xen. An. 3. 1, 31, Hell. 2. 4, 40, Dem. 934. 3. 2. esp. with a notion of suitability, fitness, etc., it belongs to, becometh, τινὶ ποιεῖν Aesch. Cho. 173; but also c. acc. et inf., as Ag. 1551, Xen. An. 3. 2, 15: oft. also c. dat. only, though an inf. should oft. be supplied, as Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32, etc. 3. absol., it is likely, probable.

III. the Partic. is very freq.: 1. of προσήκοντες with or without γένει, one's kinsmen, relatives, Hdt. 1. 216, 3. 24, etc., τὸ ἀνάκειναι τοῖσι Κυνέαιδῳ ἢν προσήκον Id. 6. 128; so prob., αἱ προσήκουσα ἀφ' αὐτῶν hereditary fair fame, Thuc. 4. 92: also c. gen., τὰ πράγματα πρ. αὐτῶν that belongs to the subject, Plat. Legg. 643 B: τὴν πρ. σωτηρίαν ἐκπορεύεσθαι one's own safety, Thuc. 6. 83: also befitting, proper to, τινί Id. 1. 91: hence, τὰ προσήκοντα what is fit, seemly, one's duties, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 1, etc.: also, τὸ προσήκον Plat. Rep. 332 C: also 2. as Adj., προσήκων, οὐσα, on, fit, proper, due, Aesch. Ag. 1079, Plat., etc.; c. inf., προσήκοντα ἀκοῦσαι fit to hear, Plat. Rep. 496 A. IV. to be come in, of revenue: cf. πρόσειμι (εἶμι).

προσηλιάζω, to sun, put in the sun, Geop.

προσηλός, on, towards the sun, exposed to the sun, sunny, τόποι ἥλιοι καὶ πρ. Xen. Cyn. 4. 6.

πρόσηλος, on, = προσήλιος, very dub., and prob. ought everywhere to be changed into πρόσελος.

προσηλόω, to nail, pin or fix to, τινα and τι πρὸς τι Plat. Phaed. 83 D. II. to nail up, shut close up, Dem. 520. 19.

προσήλυσιν, ἡ, (προσέρχομαι) = πρόσθενσις, approach, arrival. προσήλυτευσιν, ἡ, residence as a stranger. [v]: from

προσηλύτουν, to live in a place as a stranger: from

προσήλυτος, on, (προσέρχομαι) come to, that has arrived at, hence a new-comer, stranger, LXX.: in N. T. one who has come over to Judaism, a convert, proselyte: acc. to Valck. Ammon. ἐπίλυτοι, προσήλυτοι, συνήλυτοι were later forms for ἐπήλυδες, etc.)

προσήλυσιν, ἡ, (προσηλόω) a nailing on or to.

πρόσημα, strictly a perf. of πρόσκειναι: to sit upon or close to, c. dat., δόμασιν Aesch. Ag. 1191; but also c. acc., καρδίαν Ib. 834: to sit near or opposite to, besiege, Lat. obsidere, c. dat. προσμαίνομαι, to give, signify, foretell, announce, esp. of the gods, Hdt. 1. 45; so of Socrates' Genius, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 4.

II. metaph. to proclaim, publish, command, τινί τι of a herald, Hdt. 6. 77; πρ. τινὶ c. inf., of the Pythia, Ib. 123.

προσημαντικός, ἡ, on, signifying beforehand, Diod.

προσημασία, ἡ, a foretelling, prognostic, Strab.

προσημαίνω, to signify beforehand:—Med. to mark or note for oneself beforehand, LXX.

προσημέρος, on, (ἡμέρα) happening in one day or a short time, Artemid.: τὸ πρ. a foretoken, presage.

πρόσημον, τό, (σῆμα) a foretoken, presage.

προσήνεα, ἡ, (προσνής) mildness, softness, gentleness.

προσήνεμος, on, (ἄνεμος) towards the wind, windward, Xen. Oec. 18. 6.

προσήνης, ἐς, Dor. προσάνης, like ἐνήης, soft, gentle, kind, Emped. 229, Pind. P. 10. 99; προσανέει πτενί Ib. 3. 93; πρ. τι λέγειν to speak smooth, Thuc. 6. 77; also c. dat., λήχων προσνής, i. e. suitable, fit for burning, Hdt. 2. 94: opt. to ἀπηνῆς. Adv. —ως, Hipp. (Prob. from ἐὺς, ἔθος.) Hence

προσηνίη, ἡ, Ion. for προσήνεα.

προσηνίω, to make to rot before:—usu. in Pass. c. pf. 2 προσέσημα, to grow putrid, rot beforehand, Gal.

προσηνέω, to resound or echo besides or to. Hence

προσηνής, ἐς, echoing besides or to, Plut.

προσηνώσιν, on, (ἥσιν) Ion. for προσήωσιν: as Adv. τὸ ποτᾶων (Dor.) towards morning, Theocr. 4. 33, cf. προσέστερος.

πρόσθη, Adv. Aeol. for πρόσθε.

προσθήκαω, to sit beside, near or upon, ἔδραν Soph. O. C. 1166.

προσθήλαω, to warm besides or at, Joseph.

προσθημαίνω, f. ἀνω, to admire besides.

πρόσθε, Ion. and poet. for πρόσθεν, q. v.

πρόσθεμα, ατος, τό, (προστήμη) an addition, appendage.

II. —πρόσθη, membrum virile, Anth.

III. a pessary, Hipp.

πρόσθεν, Adv. with suffix of *ν*, which could only be cast off Ion. and poet., Lob. Phryn. 284: (*πρὸς*, *πρὸς*).

A. as Prep. c. gen.: I. of Place or Space, *before*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes., with various collat. notions, viz., 1. *before*, i. e. in defence of, Il. 7. 224; and so like *πρὸς*, *for*, Il. 21. 587, Od. 8. 524, 2. *in front of*, *outside*, *pr. πύλων*, *pr. πό- λιος* Il. 12. 145, 22. 464, etc. 3. *just before*, *close to*, Il. 19. 13; *πρόσθε ποδὸς* Il. 23. 877: in the presence of, Lat. *coram*.—The gen. sometimes stands before *πρόσθε*, Il. 4. 54: when it seems to be followed by a dat., as in Pl. 5. 300, Od. 5. 452, this dat. must be connected with the Verb, and *πρόσθεν* taken as Adv.

II. of Time, *before*, *πρόσθ' ἑλλαν* Il. 2. 359; also put after its gen., *τῶν πρόσθ' before them*, Hes. Th. 746.

B. as Adv.: I. of Place or Space, *before*, *in front*, oft. in Hom., Hes., and Hdt., esp. with collat. notion of defending, e. g. *πρόσθεν ἔχεν* Hom.; *ἵππους πρόσθε βαλεῖν* to drive the horses forward, Il. 3. 572; and so *ἵππους* may be easily suppld in *πρόσθε βαλόντες*, driving before, outstripping, Il. 23. 639: *πρόσθεν δέσναι* or *ἡγεῖσθαι τι νῦν* to prefer one thing to another, Eur. Hec. 131, Incert. 3. 6; so, *τινὰ πρόσθεν ἄγειν νῦν* Id. Bacch. 225:—in Att. off. c. Art., δ, ἥ, τὸ πρόσθεν *the first, foremost*, δ *pr. the front rank man*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8; *εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν forward, further, to the front*, Hdt. 8. 89, Xen., etc.; *εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν τῶν ὅλων* Xen. An. 3. 1, 33, *opp. to ὑπὸσθεν* or *ὀπίσθεν*, Il. 5. 595, 6. 181.

II. of Time, *before*, *formerly*, *erst*, Hom., Hes., etc.; *οὐ πρόσθεν not before*, Od. 17. 7: *οἱ πρόσθεν ἄνδρες* the men of old, Il. 9. 524: also c. Art., δ, ἥ, τὸ πρόσθεν *earlier, foregoing*, ἡ *πρ. ἡμέρα*, *νύξ* Xen., etc.; δ *πρ. χρόνος* Id.; οἱ *πρ. ancestors*; τὰ *πρόσθεν times bygone*, etc.: also, τὸ *πρ.* or *τόπρσθεν*, as Adv., *formerly*, Il. 23. 583, Od. 4. 688; and so τὰ *πρ.*, Aesch. Ag. 19.

C. foll. by a Relat., *πρ. πρὶν before*..., Lat. *priusquam*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8; *πρ. πρὶν ἤ*... Id. 1. 4, 23; also like Lat. *potius*, *πρ. ὑποβανῶν ἤ*... to die sooner than..., Id. An. 2. 1, 10. Cf. *πρὶν* II. 6.

πρόσθεσις, ἡ, (*προστίσθην*) a putting to, *τινὸς πρὸς* τι Thuc. 4. 135: an adding, attaching, *τινὸς τινι* Plat. Phaed. 97 A: also an addition, appendix.

II.—*προσθήκη* II.

προσθετέον, verb. Adj. of *προστίσθην*, *one must add*, Plat. Symp. 206 A: *one must teach*, *τινὶ ποιεῖν* τι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2.

προσθετέω, v. *πρόσθετος* fin.

προσθήσθην, εως, ἡ, (*προστίσθην*) addition, Diog. L. 10. 94.

πρόσθετος, ον, verb. Adj. of *προστίσθην*, *added*, *put on* or *filled to*, Xen. Eq. 12. 6: *put on*, of false hair, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, cf. *πεπλοῖτες*.

II. *given up to*, Lat. *addictus*, *τινὶ* Plut. III.

προσθερόν, τό, like *πρόσθεμα* II., a pessary, Hipp., and Theophr.: hence *προσθερέω* to make or apply a pessary, Hipp. 565. 53.

πρόσθεω, f. *θεύομαι*, to run towards or to, *τινὶ* Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 20: absol., Id. An. 5. 7, 21.

πρόσθη, ἡ, = *πρόσθεσις*, only in Hesych.

προσθήκη, ἡ, (*προστίσθην*) an addition, appendage, supplement, Plat. Rep. 339 B; *ἐν μέρει* *προσθήκης* by way of appendix, Dem. 22. 4: hence an accident, mere circumstance, (Dem.) 1477. 20: *πάντα εἶσι* *πράγματα* *προσθήκη* *διὸ* everything has two modes of doing, Id. 645. 3: hence 2. an episode, digression, Hdt. 4. 30.

3. a conclusion, issue, Aesch. Ag. 500.

II. *aid*, *help*, *assistance*, Hdt., Soph. O. T. 38; esp. of an adventitious kind, Dem. 777. 1.

III. Gramm., a particle.

πρόσθηξις, ατος, τό, = *πρόσθεμα*, Eur. El. 191.

προσθηγάνω, f. *θλέω*: aor. *προσθήγην*, inf. *προσθηγέην*, to touch, *τινὸς* Soph. Phil. 9, etc.—No press. *προσθηγέω* can be found, for in Soph. 1. c. *προσθηγέην* is now read, cf. *sub ἡγγάνω*.

προσθηδῖος, ια, ιων, poet. for *sq.*, Nonn. [?]

πρόσθησις, ια, ιων, (*πρόσθεν*) the foremost, of *πρ.* *πόδες* the fore feet, Hdt. 2. 69: *πρ. ἐπὶ* Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B: *opp. to ὀπίσθησις*.

προσθηβω, f. *ψω*, to press against, press still more, Plut. [?]

πρόσθηλυς, ἡ, a pressing against.

προσθέδομος, ον, dwelling in a house before, or chief of a house, Aesch. Cho. 321.

II. as Subet., δ *πρ.* the front room, *opp. to ὀπισθέδομος* the back room.

πρόσθου, imperat. aor. 2 med. from *προστίσθην*.

προσθροέω, to address, call by a name, Aesch. Fr. 595.

προσθροέω, ον, (θυμός) according to one's mind, welcome, *τινὶ* Anth. [?]

προσίστασθαι, to heal besides, Hipp.

προσίσθην, inf., and **προσίσθην**, part. from aor. *προσείδον*, q. v. **προσίσθην**, to sit by or near, attach to, rest on, *κείνη μῦθος* οὐ *προσίσθην* Simon. Amorg. 84; in gen., to abide, remain by or near.

II. to be always near, cling to, pursue, Lat. *instare*, *τινὶ* Aesch. Theb. 666; also, *πρὸς τινα* Id. Pr. 276.

προσίτω, f. *ἴζω*, to sit by, in gen. = *προσίσθην* c. acc., to come and sit near, *Βαυῶν* Aesch. Supp. 186; *περὶ τὰ θήματα* Plat. Rep. 564 D.

προσίστημι, fut. *προσίσσω*, med. *-ήσομαι*: aor. 1. *προσήκα*, med. *ηκάμην*. To send to or towards, let come to, *τινὰ πρὸς* τι Xen. An. 4. 5. 5: to apply, *τινὶ* τι Id. Cyn. 10. 11.

B. usu. in Med. *προσίσταμι*, to let come to or near one, admit, *προσίσταμι τινα ἐς ταῦτ' ἑμαυτῷ* I admit one into my society, Xen. An. 3. 1, 30, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 255 A; *πρ. οὐδὲν ἀισχρόν*, like Lat. *admittere*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 13. 2. to approve, agree to, allow, believe, Hdt. 1. 75, 135, etc., Eur. El. 622; *πρ. τὰ κεκρυμμένα* to agree to the proposed terms, Thuc. 4. 38.

3. to submit to, *ἤτταν* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45. 4. c. inf., to undertake to do, venture, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 11, Plat. Legg. 908 B: but also c. acc. pers., *οὐδὲν πρόσθην* μὴ nothing moved or pleased him, Hdt. 1. 48; so also, *ἐν δ' οὐ πρόσθην* με one thing pleases me not, Ar. Eq. 359, cf. Vesp. 742. [ἦ *ἐπ.*, ἦ *Att.*]

προσινέγκω, f. *ἵζωμαι*, Dep. med., to come to, arrive at, reach, *ἐπὶ* τι Aesch. Ag. 792: but also c. gen. to reach so far as, come up to, come at, Aesch. Cho. 1033, cf. Ar. Eq. 761: *esp. to come to as a suppliant*, Ib. 1035. Hence

προσινέκτης, = *sq.*, Moschion ap. Stob. p. 561. 34.

προσίσκω, *προσ.*, 1. 30, *one that comes to the temples*, like *ικέτης*, a suppliant, Aesch. Eum. 441: but also, II. pass., *he to whom one comes as a suppliant*, of a god, a protector, Ib. 120, v. Müller Eum. § 60. not.; cf. *ἀφίσκω*, *προσπρόσποιος*.

προσινόμην, Dep., to hurt before, Aretae. [?]

προσιντόλαιμα, Dep. med., Diod., and **προσινπτέω** Thuc. 2. 79, to ride up to, charge.

προσίσταμαι, Dep. med., later form for Att. *προσπτόμαι*, q. v. **προσίσταμι**, to place near: to weigh out to, *τινὶ* τι. 2. to stop or check, e. g. blood flowing from a wound, Hipp.

B. usu. in Pass. *προσίσταμαι*, with intr. tenses of Act., to stand near to, by, beside or at, *τινὶ* Hdt. 5. 51; also, to come to, c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 203: metaph., *προσίσταται μοι* it comes into my head, occurs to me, Plat. Sym. 175 D, Theat. 173 D: cf. *πρόσστημι* B. 1.

2. to set myself against or opposite to, oppose, attack, press hard upon, Lat. *instare*, *τινὶ* Hipp.; *πρὸς* τι Plat. Phil. 41 B.

3. to offend, give offence to, *τοῖς ἀκούουσιν* Dem. 1393. 16: impers., *προσίσταται μοι* it is offensive or revolting to me, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 141.

προσιστορέω, to inquire besides. II. to narrate besides, Plut.

προσισχνάω, to dry up besides, Hipp. 999 F, in Pass.

προσισχύω, to be able besides. [?]

προσίσχω, = *προσέχω*, freq. in Hdt., who uses both forms: to hold a thing against, *τὴν ἀσπίδα πρὸς τὸ δάρετον* Hdt. 4. 200:—esp. seemingly intr., of seamen, to put to land, Hdt. 3. 136, etc., cf. *προσέχω* 1.—Med., to stick or cleave to, *τινὸς*, but also *τινὶ* Ar. Plut. 1066.

προσίστημι, verb. Adj., of *πρόσσειμι* (εἰμι), *one must go to or approach*, Plat. Theat. 179 D.

προσίστρός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of *πρόσσειμι* (εἰμι), approachable, Plut.

προσκαβαίρω, to take, pull or tear down besides.

προσκαθέζομαι, Dep. med., but in later writers c. aor. pass. *προσκαθεσθῆναι* (v. l. Aeschin. 77. 33, cf. Lob. Phryn. 269), while in strict Att. *προσκαθεῖσθαι* is aor. med. To sit by, near beside, *τινὶ*: to sit down to a thing, apply closely to it.

II. to sit down before a town, besiege it, Lat. *obsidere*, *πόλιν* Thuc. 1. 26; and absol., Id. 1. 134; in full *προσκαθεῖσθαι* *πρ.*, Id. 1. 11.

προσκαθελύνω, to draw, haul down besides or at the same time, esp. of ships, Lat. *una deulcare*, Plut. [v. ἔλκω.]

προσκαθίγω, to come down to: also in gen. = *προσέχω*.

προσκαθλόω, to sail fast to, Clem. Al.

προσκαθήμεν, Ion. *προσκαθήμεν*, strictly perf. of *προσκαθεῖσθαι*, like *πρόσθημι*, to sit by or near, to sit constantly by one, to live

with him, *τινί* Hdt. 6. 94; esp., II. *to sit down before a town, besiege it*, Lat. *obsidere*, c. dat., Hdt. 2. 157; also absol., Thuc. 7. 48, etc. III. *to rest or be upon*, *τινί* Theophr.

προκαθίζω, *to set down by, near*. Med., *to sit down by or near, settle, subside*: so in Act., ὄκον πρ., Eur. Hel. 895. Hence **προκαθίσαις**, ἡ, *a sitting by, near*, Plut.

προκαθίστημι, *to set down besides*, Plut.

προκαταβιβάζω, *to arm or equip besides*, Plut.

προκαταβόρῃ, *to behold besides*, τι Plat. Charm. 172 B.

προκαταβύω, *to renew in addition*, prob. I. Plut.

πρόκαμος, *on, at the right time, seasonable*. II. *lasting but for a time*, opp. *το ἀθάνατος*: transitory, N. T. Adv. —*poss.*

προκαίω, *f. καίω*, *to set on fire, burn besides or upon*. Theophr. Pass. σκεπή προσκαίεται pots burnt through, Ar. Vesp. 939; also metaph., προσκαίεσθαι *τινί* *to be in love with* .., Xen. Symp. 4. 23.

προκακοπαθέω, *to feel pain or sorrow at a thing*, *τινί*.

προσκάκονγέω, *to act ill towards one besides*, *do one an ill turn besides*, *τινί* Dio C.

προσκάκω, *to treat ill, damage besides*.

προσκάλω, *f. έώω*, *to call or fetch to, summon*, *τινί* Plat., etc.

B. Med., *to call to oneself*, esp. *to call to one's aid*, *τινί* Hdt. 1. 69; but **προσκαλέσθαι** *τινα* *έξ λόγου* Id. 4. 201, is f. I. for *προκαλ-*.

2. in Att. esp. of an accuser, *to call another into court, summon, accuse him*, oft. in Ar. Nub. 1277, etc.; also, *πρ. τινα* ὕβρειν *to lay an action of assault against him*, Ar. Vesp. 1417; so, *πρ. τινα*, ξενίας, λειπτοαίον etc., Oratt.; and in full, *δίκην ὁσέβειν* πρ. *πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα* Lys. 104. 13, cf. Dem. 166. 32: and so in Pass., ὁ *προσκληθεὶς* the party summoned, Dem. 1190. 4: hence **προσκλησις**, q. v.

προσκάμνω, *to work at the same time or still further*, Paus.

προσκάριδος, *on*, Dor. ποτικ-, (καρδία) *on the heart*, Bion 1. 17.

προσκαρτέρω, *to persist in a thing, apply diligently to it*, *τινί* Polyb.: also absol., *to persevere*, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14. 2. *to adhere firmly to a man, be faithful to him*, *τινί* Dem. 1386. 6.

3. Pass., ὁ **προσκατερούμενος** χρόνος *time diligently employed*, Diod. Hence

προσκαρτερήσις, ἡ, *perseverance, patience*, N. T.

προσκαρφώω, *to blight besides*.

προσκαταβαίνω, *to go down or to, descend besides*, Anth.

προσκαταβάλλω, *to pay so as to make up a deficiency*.

προσκατάβλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is paid afterwards*, besides: esp. in plur., sums paid from other funds to make up a deficiency in the revenue, Dem. 731. 5 and 11: **προκαταβολή** being at Athens the sum required to be advanced beforehand by the farmer of the revenue, **προκατάβλημα** to make up the deficiency afterwards, Böckh P. E. 2. 61, sq.

προσκαταβολή, ἡ (προκαταβάλλω) *a paying afterwards or besides*, *paying to make up a deficiency*: cf. *foreg.*

προσκατάβλημα, ατος, τό, = *foreg.*

προσκαταγέλαστος, *on*, *laughed at besides*: from **προσκαταγέλω**, *f. άσω*, also *άσμαι*, *to laugh at besides*, *τινός*.

προσκαταγιγνώσκω, *to condemn besides*, moreover. II. *to adjudge or award to*, *τινί* τι Dem. 1281. 3.

προσκαταγράφω, *f. ψω*, *to enrol besides*, *add to the list*, πρ. *Βουλευτήν* *to enrol as a new member of the council*, Dion. H. [δ]

προσκαταδεῖδω, *f. σμαι*, *to fear besides*, Dio C.

προσκαταδενύκνμι, *to point out, ordain besides*, Dio C.

προσκαταδέω, *f. ήσω*, *to fasten to besides*, Hipp.

προσκαταίρω, *τῷ στόλῳ* **προσκαταίρειν *to sail down against*, Diod.**

προσκαταισχύνω, *to add still further disgrace*, Plut.

προσκατακλίσσμαι, *as Med.*, (καίω) *to lament one with another*, Polyb.

προσκατακλύω, *to overflow besides*.

προσκατακλύωμαι, *f. ήσμαι*, Dep. med., *to get besides*, Polyb.

προσκατακύνω, *to mix or confuse besides*, Hipp.

προσκαταλάλω, *to talk down besides*.

προσκαταλέγω, *f. έω*, *to choose besides*. II. *to pay or reckon besides*.

προσκαταλείπω, *to leave behind besides* as a legacy, *τινί* τι Thuc. 2. 36: also *to leave, lose besides*, Id. 4. 62.

προσκαταλλάσσω, Att. —*πω*, *f. έω*, *to reconcile besides*:—Pass. c. fut. med., *to become reconciled besides*.

προσκατανέμω, *to allot to*, Plut.

προσκατανόω, *to perceive besides*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 67, 72. Hence

προσκατανόσις, ἡ, *a perceiving besides*.

προσκαταείνω, *to scrape or bruise all in pieces*, Lyc.

προσκαταλήγνμι, *to fasten in besides*, Ael.

προσκαταλήγσω, *f. έω*, *to strike with terror besides*, Dio C.

προσκαταποντίζω, =sq., Liban.

προσκαταποντώ, *to sink in the sea besides*, Dio C.

προσκαταπράττομαι, (πράσσω) *to accomplish besides*, Aristid.

προσκαταπρήθω, *to burn besides*.

προσκαταπυκνώω, *to make still closer, stop up more closely*, Plut.

προσκαταρβύω, *to count besides*, Plut.

προσκαταρρήγνμι, *to break down besides*.

προσκατασάπτω, *to make rotten besides*:—Pass. *to decay or rot besides*, Hipp.

προσκατασκάπτω, *to undermine, destroy besides*.

προσκατασκευάζω, *to furnish, prepare besides*, ἐμπόριον Dem. 467. 9: so too in Med., Arist. Org.—Pass. *to be so furnished or prepared*, Dem. 365. 25.

προσκατασπώ, *f. άσω*, *to draw down besides*, esp. ships into the sea, like **προσκατελκία**, Polyb. [άω, άσω]

προσκαταστρέφω, *f. ψω*, *to put under, subject besides*:—Med. *to subject to oneself besides*, Dion. H.

προσκατασφύρω, *to pull down, destroy besides*, Anth. [ϕ]

προσκατατάσσω, *to add to, subjoin*, Polyb.

προσκατατείνω, *to stretch out, extend besides*, Hipp.

προσκατατίθημι, *to pay down besides*, *make a further deposit*, Ar. Nub. 1235.

προσκατατρέχω, *to overrun, ravage besides*, Joseph.

προσκαταφύγω, *to flee or escape to one*, *τινί*.

προσκαταφρονέω, *to despise besides*, Dio C.

προσκαταχέω, *f. χέσω*, *to pour out besides or still more*, Hipp.

προσκαταχράομαι, *f. ήσμαι*, Dep. med., *to kill besides*, Dio C.

προσκαταηξόμαι, *f. σμαι*, Dep. med., *to tell more lies of, τινός* Polyb.

προσκατεργάζομαι, *f. άσμαι*, Dep. med., *to accomplish besides*.

2. *to despatch or kill besides*. II. *to earn still more by working*.

προσκατερείπω, *to throw or dash down besides*.

προσκατεσθίω, *f. έδομαι*, *to eat besides*, Alex. Pannych. 1. 5:

προσκατεύχομαι, *f. έσμαι*, Dep. med., *to curse besides or at the same time*, Theophr.

προσκατέχω, *f. κατέω*, *to detain besides or near*, Hipp.

προσκατηγορεύω, *to accuse besides*, ἐπιδείκν πρ. *τινί* *to accuse one also of making a display*, Thuc. 3. 42: πρ. *τινός* ὅτι .. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 34:—Pass., *to be predicated besides*, Arist. Org.

προσκατήκω, Ion. for **προσκήκω**, Hdt.

προσκατοικίω, *to remove to another settlement*, Arrian.

προσκατόνμμι, *to adjure besides*:—Pass., *to take an oath besides*, Pausan.

προσκατορθώω, *to assist besides*, Heliod.

προσκαυνέω, *to put forth a stalk or stem besides*, Hipp.

προσκαινω, ατος, τό, (προκαίω) *that which is kindled*. II. *a kindling, burning*, LXX.

προσκαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καίω) *apt to burn the meat*, of a cook, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 662 A, cf. Ar. Vesp. 939.

προσκειμαι, Ion. **πρόσκειμαι**, *as Pass.*, *to lie beside or upon*, οὐρα προσκείμεν handles were upon it, Il. 18. 379; τῇ θύρῃ προσκείμεθα *to lie at, keep close to the door*, Ar. Vesp. 142; ὁ προσκείμενος ἵππος *the inside horse (turning a corner)*, Soph. El. 722. II. *to lie with*, hence *to be given to wife*, *τινί* Hdt. 1. 196, cf. **προστήθμι** in gen., *to be joined with, involved in or bound up with*, χρηστέ, κακῇ Soph. El. 240, 1040. III. *to be attached or devoted to*, *τινί* Hdt. 6. 61: also of things, πρ. **τῷ λεγομένῳ** *to put faith in a story*, Hdt. 4. 11: πρ. *ὄνῳ* *to be given to wine*, Hdt. 1. 133; so, πρ. *τῇ φιλονυχίᾳ* Hdt. 3. 34: also, *to devote oneself to a business*, ἔκπασ Soph. Aj. 406, cf. Plat. Soph. 254 A. IV. *to press upon, entreat, solicit*, like ἔγκειμαι, *τινί* Hdt. 1. 123; hence in bad sense, *to press close or hard, pursue closely*, *τινί* Hdt. 9. 57, cf. 40, 60; so too, Soph. Ant. 94, Thuc.

4. 33, etc.; τὸ προσκελόμενον the enemy, Hdt. g. 61. V. to lie on, fall to one, belong to, τινὶ Hdt. i. 118, 119., 2. 83, etc.; πρ. τινὶ δούλος Eur. Tro. 185: to be put upon, τῇ πόλει Plat. Apol. 30 E; esp. of punishments, to be laid upon, τινὶ Xen. Vect. 4. 21. VI. to be added, τινὶ Eur. Alc. 1039; ἐπὶ τινὶ Id. Heracl. 483; absol., Plat. Crat. 393 D.

προσκελλω, to push to land, land, ἡσφ Orph.
προσκεπταίμαι, Dep. med., = προσκοπέω, q. v.
προσκορδαίνω, f. δῆσω, to gain besides, Dem. 1292. 6.
προσκεφαλάδιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Eustath. [ᾶ]
προσκεφάλαιον, τό, a cushion for the head, pillow, Ar. Plut. 542, etc.; but also a cushion for sitting on, esp. a boat-cushion, Cratin. ἤρ. 18, cf. Theophr. Char. 2: neut. from προσκεφάλαιον, ον, (κεφαλή) belonging to the head. [ᾶ]
προσκεφάλῃ, ἡ, = τὸ προσκεφάλαιον, LXX.
προσκηδής, ἐς, (κῆδος) bringing into alliance or kindred, ξενοσύνη Od. 21. 35; or acc. to others, kind, affectionate. II. akin to, allied with, τινὶ Hdt. 8. 136.

προσκηδομαι, Dep., to care or provide for besides, rejected by Schäf. Soph. Aj. argum.

προσκήνιον, τό, the fore-part or entrance of a tent, LXX.

II. Lat. proscenium, = λογεῖον, Polyb. Strictly neut. from προσκήνιος, ον, (σκήνη) before a tent: from the front of the stage. προσκήπτω, to pretend.

προσκηρῦκεύομαι, Dep., (κηρυκεύω) to send a herald to one, Thuc. 4. 118.

προσκηρύσσω, Att. -τω, f. ξω, to summon by herald, Luc. προσκίραράφω, to sketch in outline beforehand.

προσκίασμα, atos, τό, a covering, screen. [ι]
προσκηκίξω, to move to and fro or wag the tail at:—Pass. εὐ ποτικηκίσθην (Dor. for προσκηκίξω) how nimblely didst thou twist about, Theoc. 5. 117.

προσκινδύνω, to be in or expose oneself to danger.
προσκίνεω, to move to or towards: Pass. c. fut. med., sensu obsceno, in Comic writers.

πρόσκιον, τό, (σκιὰ) a first sketch or outline, Strab.

προσκιρτάω, f. ῥωω, to skip, bound before. Hence προσκίρτησις, ἡ, a springing, skipping, bounding before.

προσκαίω, f. κλαύομαι, to weep at or during: also trans. to deplore. Hence

πρόσκαλαισις, ἡ, a weeping at or during.
προσκαίω, f. ᾶω, to break in pieces, shatter at the same time or against, Xen. Eq. 7. 6. [ᾶ]

προσκληροδύομαι, f. l. for προκληροδύομαι.
προσκληρύνω, to choose or appoint to by lot, to assign, add to, apportion by lot, Luc.:—Pass. to be attached to, join, τινὶ Philo.

πρόσκλησις, ἡ, (προσκαλέω) a calling to. II. Att. esp. a judicial summons or citation, accusation, Ar. Vesp. 1041, cf. Dem. 1054. 21, sq., Att. Proc. p. 576, cf. also προσκαλέομαι.

προσκλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling to, addressing, naming, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

προσκλίνῃς, ἐς, (προσκλίνω) leaning or resting upon, recumbent.

προσκλίνων, τό, that on which one leans, an easy chair: from προσκλίνω, to make to lean against, put to or against, τὶ τινὶ Od. 21. 138, 165: ὀρόνος ποτικηκίξαι (Dor. pf. pass.) αὐγῇ the seat is turned towards the light of the fire, Od. 6. 308, (though there is a v. l. αὐτῇ, sc. κλον, which Nitzsch prefers).

2. esp. to make the scale incline one way or the other. II. intr. to lean towards. 2. metaph. to incline towards, Plut.: to be attached to one, join his party. [ι] Hence

πρόσκλησις, ἡ, a making to lean against. 2. an inclining of the scales to one side. 3. metaph. inclination, bias, Polyb.: attachment to a party.

προσκαλύω, f. ῥωω, to wash or dash with waves, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 2; also c. dat., Polyb. Hence

πρόσκαλυσις, ἡ, a washing with waves, Diod.

πρόσκαλυρα, atos, τό, water for washing out or rinsing.

προσκαίω, Att. -κνῶ, f. κνήσω, to rub, scrape, scratch besides, at the same time or against: Med. to rub oneself against a person or thing, τινὶ Xen. Mem. i. 2, 30.

προσκήνηθω, = foreg., Plut.

προσκηνύομαι, Dep., = sq., Philostr.

προσκορύνω, Dep., to whine to one in a fawning manner, τινὶ, esp. of a dog.

προσκομιζομαι, as Pass., (κομίζω) to lie down, sleep at, beside, ταῖς κόπαις Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 19.

προσκοινῶ, to communicate to one, give one a share of a thing, τινὶ ἀπὸ τινος Dem. g18. 1: also in Med. προσκοινῶμαι.

προσκοινῶνέω, to partake of a thing with one, τινὸς Plat. Soph. 252 A, Legg. 757 D.

προσκολάω, f. ῥωω, to glue on or to: in gen. to fasten to:—Pass. to be fastened to, stick or cleave to, Plat. Phaed. 82 E, Legg. 728 B.

προσκόλλησις, ἡ, a glueing or sticking to. II. pass. adherence, devotedness, Joseph.

προσκολλήτῳς, ἡ, ὄν, glued to.

προσκολλίζω, = προσκολλάω.

πρόσκολος, ον, Dor. ποτῖς, = προσκολλητός, Pind. Fr. 280.

προσκομιδῇ, ἡ, a conducting or bringing to: from προσκομίζω, f. ῥωω, to carry, convey to a place, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 4:—Med., to import, Ib. 6. 1, 23; and so in Act., Id. Oec. 11. 16.

προσκομιότης, οὐ, ὅ, one who brings, carries to.

πρόσκομμα, atos, τό, (προσκόπτω) a stumbling, mistake, false step. II. the result of stumbling, a bruise; in gen. a hurt, injury.

III. metaph. a hindrance, offence, LXX.

προσκοπέω, pres., c. fut. προσκείμεναι, aor. προύσκεψάμην (no pres. προσκοπταίμαι being used in good Att., so that in Thuc. 8. 66, Elmsl. reads προύσκεπτο as plqpf., for προύσκεπτετο, cf. σκέπταμαι). To see beforehand, weigh well, look to, τινὶ Hdt. 7. 10, 4, 177, in aor.; and so Thuc. 1. 120, etc. in pres.; and so in pres. med., Eur. Med. 459; πρ. ὅτι. Thuc. 3. 57: to provide against, Soph. Ant. 688; and so, πρ. μὴ παθεῖν Thuc. 3. 83: also in Med., to watch, take care of, τινὶ Eur. I. A. 1008 in pres. med., Ar. Eq. 154 in fut. II. to be a πρόσκοπος, to spy or reconnoitre beforehand. Hence

προσκοπή, ἡ, a spying or reconnoitring beforehand, τινὸς Thuc. 1. 116.

προσκοπή, ἡ, (προσκόπτω) = πρόσκομμα, Polyb.

προσκόπιον, τό, (πρόσκοπος) a shade for the forehead and eyes, visor, dub. in Ath.

πρόσκοπος, ον, (σκοπός, σκοπέω) seeing beforehand, foreseeing, sagacious, Pind. Fr. 255; for Aesch. Enn. 105, cf. ἀπρόσκοπος.

II. ὁ πρ. an outpost, vidette, Xen. Lac. 12. 6: and in plur. also a reconnoitring party, Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 6.

προσκόπτω, f. ψω, to strike against, with the foot, hence to stumble, Lat. offendere, Ar. Vesp. 275, Xen. Eq. 7. 6. II. metaph. to mistake, err. 2. to give umbrage to, offend, hurt one, τινὶ. 3. to take offence, be angry at one, τινὶ: also of things, πρ. τῷ ᾧ τινι to be disgusted with life: so also sometimes in Pass.

προσκορδοφάγῃ, (σκορδόν, φαγῇ) to eat garlic first, Diosc.

προσκορδέννυμι, f. ῥωω, to satiate besides, disgust.

προσκορῖσις, ἐς, = πρόσκορος. II. pass. sated, palled.

πρόσκορος, ον, satiating, palling, disgusting. Adv. -πως, Anth.

προσκοσμέω, to deck, adorn besides, Plut. Hence

προσκοσμημα, atos, τό, an additional ornament.

προσκοτώ, to darken, cloud over beforehand, Polyb.

πρόσκορνος, ον, (κράνον) on the head: τὸ πρόσκορ, Dor. ποτῖς-kr., = προσκεφάλαιον, Theoc. 15. 3.

προσκορμέννυμι, f. κρεμάσω, to hang a thing on or to:—Pass. c. fut. med., to be hung up or to, to hang up, Ar. Fr. 187.

προσπίνω, to adjudge or award to:—Pass. to be joined with, to be secreted, a word of the Atomic Philosophy, Anaxag. Fr. 23.

πρόσπινσις, ἡ, an adjudging. II. pass. union, increase.

πρόσκομμα, atos, τό, (προσκορύνω) a stumbling, literally and metaph.: esp. that whereby offence or enmity is caused in another: also offence, injury, harm, Plut.

πρόσκορυσις, ἡ, a dashing against or together, ὄδατος Plat.

πρόσκορυσμα, atos, τό, = πρόσκομμα, Arist. Part. An.

προσκορυστικός, ὁ, = πρόσκορυστος, Stob. Ecl. 1. 598.

προσκορυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to stumbling, offensive: from προσκορύνω, to stumble upon or against; and so 1. to fall in with, come in contact with, τινὶ Plat. Tim. 43 C. 2. to have a collision with one, quarrel with, like προσκόπτω, Id. Phaed. 89 E; πρ. ἀλλήλοις Arist. Pol.

προσκάομαι, f. ἵσσομαι, Dep. med., to gain, get or win besides, τι πρὸς τι and τί τινι Hdt. i. 73., 5. 31, etc., and Thuc.: also of persons, πρ. τινα φίλον Id. i. 56; τινα δοῦλον Id. 6. 44; but, πρ. τὸν Καλλιμαχόν to win over Callimachus to his side, Hdt. 6. 110; so also, πρ. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Hdt. 8. 136. Hence πρόσκτησις, ἡ, a getting or winning besides, newly-gotten property, increase of fortune.

πρόσκτητος, ον, (προσκάομαι) gotten or won besides. πρόσκειω, f. ἴσσω, to build or found besides, Strab. πρόσκυδής, ἐς, (κύδος) = ἐπικύδης, dub. προσκυκλέω, = σκλ., cf. προσκυκλώ. προσκυλινδῶ, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D, and προσκυλίνδω, to roll to or against. Hence προσκυλισμός, ὁ, a rolling to or against, Dion. H. προσκυλίω, poet. for προσκυλίνω, Ar. Vesp. 202. [I] πρόσκυμνω, to swell, dash against, as waves, Philostr. πρόσκυνες, οί, (κύων) spaniel-like flatterers, fawners, Hippias ap. Ath. 259 A.

προσκύνω, f. ἵσσομαι, more rarely ἵσω, aor. προσεκύνω, poet. also sometimes προσκίσις, inf. προσκύναι Soph. Phil. 776, 1407. To kiss the hand to another as a mark of respect, hence to do obeisance to, salute, τινα Hdt., etc.:—esp. of the Oriental fashion of making the salām or prostrating oneself before kings and superiors, either absol., as Hdt. i. 119; or c. acc., as 7. 136; later also c. dat., Lob. Phryn. 463:—strengthen, τινα προσπίπτων Hdt. i. 134., 7. 136; and so it is used by Xen., and Arr.: πρ. τινα ὡς βασιλέα Hdt. 3. 86. 2. so also of gods, to worship, Hdt. 2. 121, and Trag., cf. Job 31. 27:—proverb., πρ. τὴν Ἀδράστειαν to deprecate Nemesis, Aesch. Pr. 936, Plat. Rep. 451 A; so, πρ. φθόνον Soph. Phil. 776. Hence προσκύνημα, ατος, τό, a worshipping, prostration. [V] προσκύνησις, ἡ, a worshipping, adoring: adoration, Plat. Legg. 887 E. [V]

προσκυνήτης, οὗ, ὁ, a worshipper, N. T. προσκυνήτος, ἡ, ὅν, worshipped: to be worshipped. προσκύνω, f. ψω, to bend, stoop to or over one, Ar. Vesp. 608: πρὸς τὸ οὖν πρ. to whisper into one's ear, Plat. Euthyd. 275 E; and so absol., Id. Rep. 449 B.

προσκήρω, f. ἵσω, and with three irreg. tenses, impf. προσέκηνον, f. προσκήρσω, aor. προσέκურσα. To reach, touch, arrive at, c. dat., προσέκुरुε Κυθήρους Hes. Th. 198: to be at or near, πᾶσιμα π. δόμοις a fall betides the house, Aesch. Cho. 13: c. acc., to meet with, Soph. O. T. 1299. II. to win, get. Hence

προσκήρσις, ἡ, an arriving at, reaching. [V] προσκέρω, to confirm, assign besides. Hence προσκήρσις, ἡ, confirmation, assignment. [V] προσκομᾶω, to burst violently in upon, τινι Philostr. πρόσκοπος, ον, (κόπη) at the oar, ὁ πρ., a rower, Thuc. i. 10. προσλαγχάνω, pf. εἶλχα, to obtain by lot besides, πρ. δίκην to bring an action against one besides, Dem. 884. 26.

προσλαμβάνω, Dep.: poet. for προσλαμβάνω. προσλάβναι, defect Dep., = foreg., τινὸς Eur. Hec. 64. προσλάλω, f. ἵσω, to talk to or with, τινι Henioch. Troch. i. προσλαλέω, ἡ, a talking to, addressing, dub. in Luc. προσλαμβάνω, fut. λήσομαι, aor. προσέλαβον, to take, receive besides or in addition to, τι πρὸς τινι Aesch. Pr. 321; to add, τινι τι Eur. I. A. 1145: hence 2. to take or get over and above, win, get, receive besides, Plat., Xen., etc.:—so, δόξαν ἐάντ' Xen. Symp. 4. 8: also absol. to make additions, gain something, Soph. Fr. 779. 3. to take as one's helper or partner, take to oneself, take with one, τινά Aesch. Pr. 217, Soph. O. C. 378: πρ. τινι σύμμαχον Xen. An. 7. 6, 27: also of marriage, πρ. κῆδος, εὐνήν Eur. Med. 885, Hipp. 1011. II. like συλλαμβάνω, to take hold of, τινά Soph. Tr. 1024: to take part in a work, Xen. An. 2. 3, 11 and 12: πρ. τινι τινος to take part with one in . . . , Plat. Legg. 897 D:—more freq. in Med., to help, assist, τινι Ar. Pac. 9; and c. gen. rei, to contribute to, προσλαμβάνεσθαι πάθος to be partly the author of a calamity, Schweigh. Hdt. 8. 90, where Bekker προσεβόλητο.

προσλάμπω, f. ψω, to shine upon or upon, Plat. Rep. 617 A. πρόσλαμψις, ἡ, a shining on or along with, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 109.

πρόσλωω, f. ἵσω, to lay, put to or near:—Pass. to lie near, beside, 3 aor. συνορ. προσέλεκτο Od. 12. 34. II. to speak to, address, accost, τινά: μεταφρ., κακὰ προσελέσσοτο θυμῷ he took evil counsel with himself, meditated evil, Hes. Op. 497. πρόσλεπτο, to be wanting to or in, τινὸς Arist. Pol. προσλεπτύνω, to make thin, fine or slender besides, Hipp. πρόσλευσσω, to look on or at, behold, freq. in Soph. πρόσλημα, ατος, τό, (προσλαμβάνω) that which is taken besides or in addition. πρόσληπτός, ἐά, ἔον, verb. Adj. of προσλαμβάνω, to be taken besides.

πρόσληψις, ἡ, ὄν, taking in addition: from πρόσληψις, ἡ, (προσλαμβάνω) a taking in addition, assuming, Plat. Theat. 210 A: hence esp., the minor premiss of a syllogism, Lat. assumption, Cic. Divin. 2. 53, Diog. L. 7. 82. πρόσλημνέω, to run into harbour.

πρόσληναι, to fatten besides, make still fatter, fertilise, Dion. H.; in gen. to increase.

πρόσληνῶ, f. ἵσω, to abide continually in or at, persevere in, c. dat., Plut. II. esp. to importune, Id. πρόσληνῶ, ἡ, an abiding by a thing or at a place. II. importunity, Luc. [A]

προσλογίζομαι, f. ἵσσομαι, Dep. med., to reckon or count in addition to, τινι τι Hdt. 2. 16, 5. 54. Hence

προσλογισμένη, one must count besides, add to: so also in plur. προσλογιστέα, τινι τι Hdt. 7. 185.

προσλογιστός, ὁ, add in narrating, Joseph. πρόσλοιδοροίμαι, ἵσσομαι, Dep. med., (λοιδορέω) to rail at, abuse besides, Joseph.

πρόσλοπος, ον, still left over and above. πρόσλυμαι, Dep., to ravage besides.

πρόσλυσάω, f. ἵσω, to rage against or at, Joseph. πρόσμᾶστις, ἡ, (προσμανθάνω) the faculty of acquiring fresh knowledge, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 13, ubi nunc divisim πρὸς μαθ— [A]

πρόσμηθιτέον, verb. Adj. of προσμανθάνω, one must learn besides, Xen. Oec. 13. i.

πρόσμηδός, ὁ, to soften still more. προσμανθάνω, f. μᾶθσομαι, to learn besides, Aesch. Pr. 697, Ar. Thesm. 20.

πρόσμητύρεω, to bear witness besides, πρ. τι εἶναι Isae. 60. 42; τινι to a thing, Plut.: πρ. τι to bring it as additional evidence, Dem. 1105. 2.

πρόσμητύρεος, Dep. med., to call as a witness to a thing. [V] πρόσμητύρος, ον, (μᾶτυρ) bearing additional witness.

πρόσμωσω, f. ξω, to knead or plaster one thing against another, to attach closely to, τινι τι, hence πρ. τὸν Πειραιῶν τὴ πόλιν Ar. Eq. 815; and in Pass., πλεωραῖσι προσμαχθέν stuck close to his sides, of the poisoned robe, Soph. Tr. 1053, cf. Lyc. 1029: so in part. aor. med. with pass. signif., τηλέφιλον ποτιμαζόμενον Theoc. 3. 29, nisi legend. ποτιμαζέμεν.

πρόσμωστός, ον, Dor. ποτιμᾶστος, on the breast. πρόσμωχος, f. χέσομαι, usu. χούμαι, Dep. med., to fight against, τινι Plat. Legg. 647 C, 830 A: esp. to assault a town, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 7. [A]

πρόσμοιδιάω, to smile upon, or to laugh at, τινι both in Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 463.

προσμελόμαι, Dep. pass., = ἐπιμελέομαι. προσμελώδω, to sing songs to or besides, Semus ap. Ath. 618 A.

προσμένω, to abide or wait still longer, Hdt. i. 199, 5. 19: also, πρ. τινι to remain for some one, Aesch. Eum. 497. II. trans. to wait for, c. acc., Theogn. 1140: to wait for one in battle, i. e. to stand one's ground against, Pind. N. 3. 105.

προσμερίω, to apportion to, τινι τι Polyb.

προσμεταπέμπομαι, as Med., (πέμπω) to send for, fetch besides, Thuc. 2. 100.

προσμετρεσκέω, to alter still more, Dion. H. προσμετρέω, f. ἵσω, to measure out to, join to.

προσηγνύνω, to point out besides, Sext. Emp.

προσηγνάνομαι, f. ἵσσομαι, Dep. med., 1—as Pass. to be cunningly fastened to or upon, Aesch. Theb. 541, 643. II. as Med. to contrive or procure for oneself, ἐάντοῖς ἀσφάλειαν Plat. Rep. 467 C.

προσηγνάνεω, to contrive besides.

προσμήχω, f. ξω, to rub down or clean beforehand, Geop.
 προσμήγνυμι, and -νύω, also -μίγγω, q. v.: fut. -μίσξω: to mix, mingle, or join with, τινί τι, hence metaph., πρ. δεσπότην κράτες to lead him to sure victory, Pind. O. 1. 34; and reversely, πρ. κινδύνον τινα Aeschin. 74. 24. II. intr. to mix with, come or go to a place, πρὸς τόπον Thuc. 3. 22, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21; and c. acc., μέλαθρα πρ. Eur. Or. 1290; and c. dat., πρ. Νάξω, Πελοποννήσῳ to land in..., arrive at, Hdt. 6. 96, 7. 168, Thuc., etc.; so too of persons to meet with, πρ. ἡμῖν Soph. Tr. 821: πρ. ἑγγύς twos to come near one, Thuc. 4. 93, 7. 41; and so, πρ. τινί Xen. An. 4. 2, 16; πρ. ἀρετῇ to cleave to virtue, Plat. Legg. 904 D. 2. in hostile signf. to go against a place, attack it, to meet in battle, engage with, τινί Hdt. 5. 64, 6. 112, Thuc., etc.; also πρὸς τινα Thuc. 7. 22; τείχεται Plut.—These intr. signfs. occur also in Pass.
 προσμηνύω, poet. collat. form for προσμηνύω.
 πρόσμιξις, ἡ (προσμήγνυμι) a mixing or mingling with. II. a coming or going to, approaching and (in hostile sense) attacking, Thuc. 5. 72.
 προσμίσγω, poet. and Ion. collat. form for προσμήγνυμι, Hdt. 4. 46; but also in Thuc. 3. 22, 6. 104.
 προσμίσσω, to hate besides, Dem. 1001. 16, 1017. 14.
 προσμίσθω, to let out for hire or interest besides, πρ. ἀπορμήν to put capital out at interest, Dem. 948. 12:—Med. to take on hire, hire, Thuc. 2. 33, Dem. 663. fin.
 προσμοράζω, to allot to, assign, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 956.
 προσμολέει, inf. aor. of pres. πρὸςβάσκει, which does not occur,=πρὸςέρχομαι, to come or go to, reach, arrive at, c. acc., Soph. Aj. 721; absol., to approach, Ib. 72.
 προσμολή, ἡ (προσμένω) an abiding by persevering in a thing.
 πρόσμορος, ov, destined or doomed to woe, dub. in Aesch. Theb. 576.
 προσμυθεύμαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., to address, accost, Od. 11. 143, in Dor. form προτυμθησασθαι; c. dat., Theocr. 25. 66.
 προσμυθεύω, to add further fictions, Polyb., in Med.
 προσμιθολογέω, to talk or prattle with one, τινί Luc. Also προσμυθολογέω as Dep. med.
 προσμυθεύωμαι, to speak words to, address one, τινί Strab.
 προσμύρμαι, Dep.:—to flow to, with, Anth. [v]
 προσναυπηγέω, to build ships in addition to, Hdt. 7. 144.
 προσνεαίνεσθαι, Dep., to add in youthful wantonness, Dio C.
 προσνέμω, to allot, assign, award, dedicate to, τινί τι Plat. Legg. 828 C: προσνέμειν ἑαυτὸν τινι to attach oneself to any one, Polyb. So too in Med., προσνέμαι χάριν grant a further favour, Soph. Tr. 1216: προσνέμασθαι τινα θεῷ to devote him to the god, Ar. Av. 563. II. πρ. ποιῶμας, to drive his flocks to pasture, Eur. Cyl. 36.
 πρόσνευστις, ἡ, a nodding to, hence approbation. II. a leaning to, the tendency of a falling body, Ptolem.: from πρηνεύω, to nod to, esp. in approbation: to incline towards.
 πρηνέω, f. νεύσομαι, to swim to or towards, Thuc. 3. 112.
 πρηνέω, to heap up or on, Plut.
 πρηνήχω, more freq. as Dep., προσνήχουμαι, to swim towards, Call. Del. 47: also of water, to dash upon, προσνέαχε θάλασσα Theocr. 21. 18.
 προσνήσσω, f. ἴσω, to conquer besides, Hipp.
 προσνίσσομαι, Dep., to come or go to, eis., II. 9. 381 (in Dor. form ποτινίσσοι): also to come against, Soph. Ant. 129.
 προσνύω, to perceive besides, Xen. Symp. 2. 16.
 προσνομοθετέω, to ordain by law besides, Dio C.
 προσνωμάω, to move oneself or go to, eis ὄδω Soph. Phil. 717.
 προσῶν-, v. sub προσών-
 προσοβέω, to frighten away before the time.
 προσογκάμαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to roar or bellow to, esp. to bray like an ass, Luc.
 προσογκέω, (δγκος) to gain in bulk or weight.
 προσογκής, ἐς, increased in bulk or weight.
 προσοδεύω, to carry in, esp. from the country, Clem. Al.:—Med. to receive income, revenue, Strab., cf. πρόσδος II.
 προσοδιαίρωμαι, =προσοδεύομαι.
 προσοδίακός, ἡ, ὄν, =προσοδίακός, Plut., but very dub.
 προσοδίακός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρόσδος II) productive, Strab.
 προσόδοις, ov, belonging to or used in processions to temples: [1182]

esp. τὸ προσδοῖον (subl. μέλος), a song, usu. accompanied by flutes, sung on such occasions, esp. a solemn hymn of praise, hence also a solemn thanksgiving, Lat. supplicatio, Ar. Av. 853, cf. Spanh. Call. Jov. 1: from
 πρόσδοσις, ἡ, a going or coming to, an approach, Pind. N. 6. 76; ἀπείπασθαι τινι τήν πρ. Hdt. 1. 205; but, πρόσδοσιν ποιέειν to make one's approach, go towards or against, Hdt. 7. 223, etc.; πρόσδοσις τῆς μάχης onsets or attacks, Hdt. 7. 212. 2. a solemn procession to a temple with singing and music, Ar. Nub. 307, Xen. An. 6. 1, 11, Dem. 254. 16; elsewh. παραγωγὴ and πομπή.
 3. the coming forward of a speaker in a public assembly; also an address to the people, a speech, Isocr. 140 A.
 4. sexual intercourse, Hipp. 5. a coming to, arrival.
 II. income, rent, but esp. the public revenue, φόρος πρόσδος Hdt. 3. 89; πρόσδοσις ἀπὸ τῶν μετ'ἀλλων Hdt. 6. 46; also, πρ. χρημάτων Thuc. 3. 13: very freq. in Att. from Thuc. downwards, but usu. in plur. as the revenues, returns, Lat. reditus, proventus, first in Hdt. 2. 109; Xen. wrote a treatise intitled πόροι ἢ περὶ πρόσδων:—cf. πρόσειμι, προσέρχομαι. 2. in gen. return, profit, Plat. Legg. 846 E.
 προσοδύρομαι, Dep., to lament beside, τόποις LXX. [v]
 προσόξω, pf. προσόδωκα, to hold to one to smell, τινί τι. II. intr. to smell at, c. gen. κακῶ Ar. Fr. 246; ἡδυσμάτων Philom. p. 370: absol. to be rotten, stink, LXX.
 προσογνίμι, to open besides, at the same time.
 προσογνέω, =foreg., LXX.
 πρόσδοιδα, perf. without any pres. in use, cf. *εἶδω, to know besides, Plat. Apol. 20 A. 2. προσεδέμαι χάριν to owe thanks beside, Ar. Vesp. 1420, ubi Dind. divisim πρὸς εἶδ-
 προσοικεῖω, to familiarise, ἑαυτὸν τινι Plut. 2. to give one for his own, assign, τινί τι Strab. II. Med. to make one one's friend:—Pass., οἱ προσφικεῖσθαι near relations.
 2. metaph. to appropriate to oneself.
 προσοικέω, f. ἴσω, to dwell at, by or near; of towns, to lie by or near, border on, τινί Plat. Tim. 22 D. II. trans. to dwell in or near, c. acc., Thuc. 1. 24. Hence
 προσοικησις, ἡ, a dwelling at, near, beside.
 προσοικίζω, to found and people near or beside, Diod.
 προσοικοδομέω, to build in addition to, near, by, Thuc. 2. 76, τινί τι Id. 6. 54.
 προσοικονομέωμαι, Dep., (οἰκονομέω) to manage besides.
 πρόσκοικος, ov, dwelling near to, bordering on, neighbouring, Hdt. 1. 144; τινι on one, Plat. Legg. 705 A: δ πρ. a neighbour, Thuc. 1. 7, 24.
 προσοικῶ, to wait besides or over, Joseph.
 πρόσκοισμα, σρος, τό, (προσφέρω)=τὸ προσφερόμενον, that which is brought to one, food, like προσφορά, Hipp.
 προσοιστέος, ἐς, ὄν, verb. Adj. of προσφέρω, to be added to, τινί Eur. Hec. 394. 2. προσοιστέον one must add, Ar. Thesm.
 προσοιχομαι, Dep. med., to go to or towards, eis Pind. P. 6. 4: to go away, depart besides.
 προσοκέλω, ναῦν πρ. to run a ship on shore, Aetæae: πόδα πρ. to strike one's foot against.
 προσολοφύρομαι, Dep. med., to wait besides or over, τινί Thuc. 8. 66: πρ. ἀλλήλους to wait to one another, Plut. [v]
 προσομαρτέω, to go along with, τινί Theogn. 609.
 προσομιλέω, to hold intercourse, live with one, τινί Theogn. 31, Eur. Inert. 113; hence also to converse with one, πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30: τὰ ἴδια προσομιλοῦντες in our private society, Thuc. 2. 37. II. c. dat. loci, to reside or remain at a place, Theogn. 216. III. c. dat. rei, to busy oneself with, engage in a thing, πείρα Soph. Tr. 591, πολέμῳ Thuc. 1. 122. Hence
 προσομιλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, qualified for intercourse or conversation with others: ἡ -ική (sub. τέχνη) the art of discoursing, Plat. Soph. 223 C.
 προσομιλία, ἡ (προσμιλέω) commerce, conversation with one.
 προσμύνημι, to swear besides or in addition, Xen. An. 2. 2, 8.
 προσομιονέω, to be like: from
 προσομίος, ov, nearly like, like, Eur. Phoen. 128, and Plat. Adv. -ως, Plat. Legg. 811 C. Hence
 προσομιονέω, f. ὥσω, to make like, τινί τι Dem. 1398. 24.
 προσομολογέω, f. ἴσω: also προσομολογέομαι, as Dep. med.:

—to concede, grant, *τινί* τι Plat. Gorg. 461 B : to allow, confess, e. g. to acknowledge a debt, *πριασκίας δραχμὰς* Isocr. 366 D, τι Dem. 826. fin.; and so c. inf., Plat. Soph. 248 D. —to promise, c. inf. fut., Dem. 1284. 17. 3. to give in, surrender, Xen. An. 7. 4, 24. Hence

προσολογία, ἡ, confession, admission, Dem. 1007. 7.

προσολογνύμι, to wipe upon, impart by wiping on or against, Plut.; also in Med.

προσόμερος, or, Ion. for obsol. πρόσμερος, like πρόσμερος, adjoining, adjacent, *τινί* Hdt. 4. 173.

προσονεῖδω, to insult, reproach besides.

προσονεῖω, to call by a name, *πρ. θεός* to give them the name θεός, Hdt. 2. 52 : to surname, Plut. Hence

προσονασία, ἡ, a naming, appellation, Diog. L. 7. 108.

προσονύσασια, ἡ, Aeol. for foreg.

προσποτίζω, Dor. ποσιπτάζω, poet. for προσοράω.

προσποτίζω, (ὀπιλος) to eye, gaze at : Dor. ποσιπτάζω.

προσποράω, ἡ. ὀφάμοι : to look at, behold, see, v. l. Od. 16. 29, and oft. in Soph.; cf. aor. προσέειδον. In Att. also προσποράω as Dep. med., Soph. O. C. 244.

προσπορίζωμαι, as Pass., (ὀργίζω) to get angry at a thing or with one, *τινί*.

προσπεριόμην, as Pass., (ὀρέγω) to stretch out after, make an attempt upon a person or thing :—c. dat. pers., like προσκείσθαι, to be urgent, pressing with, Schweigg. Hdt. 7. 6.

προσπερώ, ἡ. ἥνω, (ῥος) to border on, c. dat., Polyb.

προσπερόω, or, towards morning : hence Dor. Adv., τὸ πότορον Theocr. 5. 126, ubi al. ποτὶ ὄρθρον : cf. προσέπειρος.

προσπερίζω, to mark out, determine, define besides, Arist. Rhet., in Med. : but in Med. strictly, to mark out for oneself besides, προσπερίσαστο τὴν οἰκίαν διαχιλίων he had the house marked with other δροί (v. ῥοι 1. 2) to the amount of 2000 minae, Dem. 877. 7.

προσπεριώω, ἡ. ἥνω, to drive towards or against. II. intr. to rush on, towards or against, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21.

προσπεριώω, to anchor, come to anchor at, τόπω Polyb.

προσπεριώω, to bring a ship to anchor at or near a place :—Pass. and Med. to come to anchor near a place, πρὸς τὴν νῆσον Hdt. 6. 97. Hence

προσπερίσμις, ἡ, a coming to anchor or to land, Thuc. 4. 10.

προσπέριος, ὁ, a landing-place, Strab.

προπέριος, or, v. sub πρόσπεριος.

προσπεριόμηναι, Dep. med., to dance to or with, *πρ. τοῖς λόγοις* to dance for joy at the words, Plut.

προσπερίσσομαι, v. προτιόσσομαι.

προσπεριφάνω, to give to smell, *τινί* τι Geop. :—Med. to scent or track besides.

προσπεριώω, (οὐδας) to dash to the earth, Hdt. 5. 92, 3 ; also, *πρ. πέδω* Eur. L. A. 1151 : to throw or pull down.

προσπεριώω, ἡ. ἥνω, to make water upon, προσπεριούρον *τινί* Dem. 1257. 18 : *πρ. τὴν τραγῳδίαν* to piddle upon tragedy, Ar. Ran. 95 (where the Schol. falsely derive it from οὐδος a fair wind, as if to prosper in tragedy).

πρόσπερος, or, Ion. for πρόσπερος, like δύνους and πρόσδύνους, adjoining, bordering on, *τινί* Hdt. 2. 12, 18., 3. 97, etc., and so Xen. in Att. form, τὰ πρόσπορα Cyr. 6. 1, 17 :—in Soph. Phil. 691, it is usu. taken in same sense, ἵ' αὐτὸν ἦν πρόσπερος where he had no neighbour but himself, i. e. lived in solitude ; but Herm. ad l. would derive it from οὐδος a fair wind,—whither he had come with a fair wind : (for the Ionism cf. ἔπουρος, εὐρείος etc.)

προσποσία, ἡ, (οὐσία) = συνουσία, Ath.

προσποφείλω, ἡ. ἥνω, to owe besides, be in debt, be incurring debt besides, πολλά Thuc. 7. 48 ; *πρ. τινί* χάριν Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 16, and Dem. :—Pass. to be still owing, be still due, ὁ προσποφειλόμενος μισθὸς Thuc. 8. 45, cf. προσφείλω ; so, ἡ ἐχθρὴ ἢ προσποφειλόμενὴ ἐς Ἀθηναίους ἐκ τῶν Αἰγινητῶν the hatred which was still due from the Aeginetans to the Athenians, i. e. their ancient feud, Hdt. 5. 82, with v. l. προσφ. II. to be behind-hand, be inferior, Polyb. 39. 2, 6.

προσποφισκάνω, ἡ. ὀφλέω, to owe. ὀφλον, inf. ὀφλεῖν (v. sub ὀφλισκάνω) like προσφείλω, to owe besides, be bound or obliged besides, c. inf.

II. usu. c. acc. to incur as a further debt, hence in gen. to incur or deserve besides, *πρ. γέλῳ* τα to deserve

more ridicule besides ; so, *πρ. αἰσχύνῃ* Dem. 58. 10 ; *πρ. κακοῦ* ἔθειαν to get a character for malignity, Plut. ; *πρ. τὸν ἰχθύναν* βλω to deserve to be said to live like fish, Polyb. III. esp.

as law-term, to lose one's suit and incur a penalty besides, *πρ. ἐπιτίμια*, ἐπώπειλαν Dem. 939. 27., 1103. 15, Aeschin. 23. 25 ; and absol., Antiph. Stratiot. 1. 5.

προσποχέω, ἡ, (προσέχω II) attention, Plut.

προσποχέω and -έω, to be wrath with, *τινί* LXX. Hence

προσποχέισμα, τό, LXX., and -θισμός, ὁ, abhorrence, detestation of a thing.

προσποχέω, to annoy or vex besides.

προσποχέω, or, (προσέχω II) directing the mind to, attentive.

προσποχύρω, to strengthen besides or still more, LXX.

προσποχέω, ατος, τό, any thing eaten with or besides the regular meal.

προσποχέω, or, v. l. Soph. O. C. 1600, for ἐπώπειος.

προσποχέω, ἡ, appearance, aspect, ἀνδρός Pind. P. 4. 51, cf. Soph. Aj. 70, Eur. Or. 952, Hel. 636.

II. a seeing, beholding, sight, Eur. Or. 1021, Andr. 685.

προσποχέω, to busy προσποχέωμαι. II. to add to the dishes already mentioned.

προσποπάθεια, ἡ, (προσπαθῆς) passionate attachment, partiality for, πρὸς τινά Dicaearch., cf. Gatak. Anton. 12. § 4. II. in Academ. philos., the assent or approval bestowed on things probable, though not certain. [δ]

προσποπάθεια, to feel passionate love for, πρὸς τι Epict. : from

προσποπάθῃ, ἑς, (πάθος) passionately attached to, *τινί* Adv.—ἑως.

προσποπάζω, ἡ. ἔφαμι, aor. προσποπάζω, only in later writers

προσποπάζω (to suit the fut.). To play or jest with, *τινί* Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 4, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B, etc. ; also πρὸς τινά Ast Plat. Legg. 653 E, 804 B : and absol. to jest, joke, Id. Phaedr. 262 D, etc.

προσποπάζω, to laugh at, mock one, *τινί* Plat. Menex. 235 C, Euthyd. 285 A, cf. προσγελῶ, and Lob. Phryn. 463.

II. trans., *πρ. θεοῖς* to sing to the gods, sing in their praise or honor, Plat. Epin. 980 B ; and c. dupl. acc., ὕμνον προσποπάζειν τὸν Ἔρωτα to sing a hymn in praise of Eros, Plat. Phaedr. 265 C, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

πρόσπατος, or, (παῶ) hitting or stumbling upon, hence accidental, sudden, also new, fresh, κακὰ Aesch. Ag. 347. Adv. —ως ; and so ἐκ πρόσπατος as Adv., suddenly, newly.

προσπαῖω, = προσπέντω, v. l. Soph. Fr. 310.

προσπαῖω, to wrestle, struggle or fight with one, *τινί* Pind. I. 4. 90, and Plat. : metaph., *πρ. οὐρανῷ* to strive against heaven, Pind. P. 4. 516 : but, *πρ. σφαίρᾳ* to practise with (i. e. play at) ball, Plut.

προσπαρεβάλλομαι, Dep. (βάλλω) to put beside, in addition to, προσπαρεγράφω, to write beside, in addition, add yet besides, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, Dem. 997. 6, sq. [δ]

προσπαρενέω, to encourage or exhort besides, Dio C.

προσπαρενέωμαι, (αἰεῶ) to take away besides, susp.

προσπαρεκαλέω, ἡ. ἔσω, to call in besides, call in to one, invite, Thuc. 1. 67., 2. 68.

προσπαρεκαίμαι, as Pass., to lie by, near, besides, Antig. Caryl. 15.

προσπαρεκαίνομαι, Dep. med., to persuade besides, Joseph.

προσπαρελαμβάνω, to take besides or still more. Hence

προσπαρελάπτειν, verb. Adj., one must take besides, Clem. Al.

προσπαρελήψης, ἡ, a taking besides, or still more.

προσπαρελήψωμι, to fix, plant beside in addition.

προσπαρεσκενάζω, to prepare besides, Dem. 94. 20.

προσπαρετίθωμι, to put beside, to add, Antig. Caryl. 15.

προσπαρετρέφω, to gnaw at the side besides ; and metaph. to nibble at one's reputation, attack besides, Diog. L. 2. 107.

προσπαρεδύνω, inf. aor. of προσέρδω.

προσπαρεῖσχομαι, Dep., to go into besides, Eunap.

προσπαρέω, ἡ. ἔω, to furnish, supply besides, *τινί* τι Thuc. 1. 9 : so in Med., Plat. Rep. 437 E, Legg. 808 C.

προσπαρίσσημι, to stir up, besides. 2. to overpower, subdue.

II. in Pass., and intr. tenses of Act., to come besides : προσπαριστῆσθαι *τινί* it occurs to him further, Dio C.

προσπαροικέω, to dwell near besides.

προσπαροικέω, to play the drunkard besides, Philostr.

προσπαροξύνω, to sharpen or provoke besides, Hipp.

προσπασσαλέω, Att. —πατάλέω, to nail fast on to, τινά or τι τι Aesch. Pr. 20, Ar. Plut. 943, πρὸς τινη Menand. p. 193; in Hdt. 9. 120 reversely σανίδα προσπασσαλέσαντες (sc. αὐτῶ), though one is tempted to read σανίδα or πρὸς σανίδα, cf. 7. 33. II. to nail up or hang upon a peg, Hdt. 1. 144, Theophr. Char. 21.

προσπασσάλλω, =foreg., Clem. Al.
προσπασσῶ, Att. —ττω, f. πάσω, to strew or sprinkle besides or upon, LXX.

προσπάσχω, to have an additional feeling or affection, Plat. Phaed. 74 A. II. =προπαθεῖν, cf. προσπάθεια.

προσπατάλέω, προσπάττω, Att. for προσπασσῶ.
πρόσπεινος, ov, (πένια) hungry, N. T.

προσπεράβω, to make an attempt besides.

προσπελάζω, f. δσω, to make approach, bring near to, πρ. νῆα ἄκρῃ to drive her against the headland, Od. 9. 285:—Pass. to approach, προσπελασθείσα Πάρος having had intercourse with Paris, Soph. O. T. 1101. II. intr. to draw nigh to, approach, τινί Plat. Sym. 206 D, cf. προσπλάζω. [δσω] Hence

προσπελάσσει, ἡ, a bringing near to. II. a coming near to.

προσπελάττης, ov, δ, =πελάτης, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 271 E. [δ]

προσπελάω, =προσπελάζω.

προσπέμπω, to send to, esp. of messengers or ambassadors, Valck. Hdt. 9. 108: also, λόγους πρ., etc. in gen. to send to, towards or after, τινά τινη Polyb.

προσπεποιημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. from προσποιέω, dis-
guisedly.

προσπέρδω, usu. in Med. προσπέρδομαι, aor. ἐπαρδον, oppedere, τινί Ar. Ran. 1074.

προσπεριβάλλω, to throw, πρὶ around besides, τεῖχος πόλει Thuc. 5. 2:—Med. to put round oneself, τεῖχῃ Isocr. 198 C:—Pass., of the wall, to be put round, στρατοπέδῳ Thuc. 8. 40.

II. in Med. also to compass, seek to obtain, Dem. 42. fin.

προσπεριγύνομαι, Dep. med., to remain over and above as surplus or net profit, Dem. 467. 18.

προσπεριεργάζομαι, f. ἀσομαι, Dep. med., to act with care or curiosity, concern oneself about still further, Dio C.

προσπεριλαμβάνω, to embrace besides or along with, Dem. 714. 24, 726. fin.

προσπεριόδω, to travel round and describe besides, Strab.

προσπεριορίζομαι, Dep. med., (ὀρίζω) to comprehend besides or at once, Longin.

προσπειποιέω, to lay by or save besides, Dem. 832. 24.

προσπεριονάω, f. ἥσω, to fasten to or on with a buckle or pin: in gen. to fasten to, τι πρὸς τι Plat. Phaed. 83 D.

προσπετάζω, Dep. med., =προσπέτομαι.

προσπετής, ἐς, (προσπίπτω) strictly, falling to or upon: ἁρμονίαι πρ., i. e. true harmonies, Dion. H.

προσπετόμαι, f. πτήσομαι, aor. ἐπτήμην, Dep. med., but poet. also c. aor. αor. προσέπτην (v. inf.); and in the later common dialect c. aor. pass. προσπετάσθην. To fly to or towards, Ar. Ach. 865: in gen. to come upon one suddenly, come over one, ὁμοῦ προσέπτα μὲ ἀφεγγής Aesch. Pr. 115; so, μέλος προσέπτα μοι ὡς μὲ music stole over my sense, Ib. 555:—then of evil, misfortune, etc., to come suddenly upon one, Ib. 644, Soph. Aj. 282, Eur. Alc. 421.

προσπεύδομαι, poet. for προσπυνθάνομαι, q. v., Soph. O. C. 121.

προσπεφύκτος, Adv. part. pf. from προσφύω, clinging to.

πρόσπηγμα, atos, τό, (προσπήγνυμι) that which is congealed on, a concretion, Hipp.

προσπήγνυμι and —νύω, f. πήξω, to fix or fasten to or on, τινί Eur. Scir. 3.

προσπηδάω, f. ἥσω, also ἥσομαι Alex. Leb. 5. 16, to leap to, against, on, into, ταῖς μοῖαι Alex. l. c.

προσπήσσομαι, late collat. form of προσπήγνυμι.

προσπήχνομαι, (πήχνω) to embrace, take in one's arms besides, Call. Jov. 46.

προσπιέω, f. ἐσω, to press upon, oppress besides, Arist. H. A., and v. l. Aesch. Cho. 301.

προσπίνεμαι, as Pass., to move forward or towards, approach quickly, τινί Od. 13. 95.

προσπίπτω, to give to drink besides, Hipp.

προσπρίσσω, to sell besides or at the same time.
προσπίπτω, f. πεσοῖμαι etc., to fall upon, strike against, ἐς τι Soph. Ant. 855, τινί Xen. Eq. 7. 61: to fall against, as a mound against a wall, Thuc. 2. 75.

2. to fall upon, attack, assault, Thuc. 1. 5, 3. 30, etc.

3. simply to run to, Hdt. 2. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; to embrace, τινί Eur. Alc. 350: hence, πρ. τινί to join the party of another, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 42.

4. to fall in with, light upon, meet with, μὴ λάβῃ με προσπεσών Soph. Phil. 46, cf. 156; πρ. κλήρῳ Eur. Tro. 291.

5. of events, accidents, etc., to come suddenly upon, befall one, Hdt. 1. 32, Eur. Med. 225, and freq. in Plat., etc.: absol., καὶ συμφοραὶ προσπίπτουσι such casualties as occur, Hdt. 7. 46, cf. Isocr. 417 B; πρ. εἰς βῶν Hyperid. ap. Stob. p. 618. 19: so of passion, etc., Plat.: of expenses, to fall upon, Thuc. 7. 28.

6. to come to one's ears, be taught as news, like Lat. accidit nuntius, εἰ τινα ἀπιστοτέρος προσπέτωκε Aeschin. 62. 6.

III. to fall down to or before, prostrate oneself, Hdt., cf. προσκυνέω; πρ. τινί Soph. Tr. 904, πρὸς τινα Eur. H. F. 79, πρὸς τι Ar. Eq. 31; but in Eur. oft. πρ. τινα to fall down to, supplicate him, as Andr. 537, Tro. 757; cf. Aesch. Theb. 95. [εἰ]

προσπίπτω, poet. for foreg., to fall upon, τινί Aesch. Pers. 461, and Eur.: to fall upon a person's neck, embrace, τινί Eur. El. 576, Med. 1205; so, πρ. ἀμφὶ τινα Id. H. F. 1208.

II. to fall down to or before, supplicate, τινα Aesch. Pers. 152, Soph. Phil. 485, and freq. in Eur.; also, πρ. τινα γονυπετεῖς ἑδρας, i. e. to kneel down to one, Eur. Phoen. 293; hence, c. inf., πρ. σε μὴ θανεῖν I beseech thee that I may not die, Id. El. 221.—On the form v. πίτνω.

προσπλάζω, poet. shortd. for προσπελάζω, intr. to come near, approach, II. 12. 285; c. dat., Od. 11. 583; cf. Buttm. Catal. v. πελάζω.

προσπλάζω, f. πλάζω, to make to wander still more:—Pass. to wander or roam still more.

προσπλάσσω, Att. —ττω, f. δσω, to form or mould upon, νεοσσιὰ προσπλασμέναι ἐκ πηλοῦ πρὸς ἀποκρήμνοισι οὐρεσι nests formed of clay and attached to precipitous mountains, Hdt. 3. 111.

II. to fill with additional materials. Hence προσπλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, serving for fastening on.

πρόσπλαστος, ov, (προσπλάσσω) formed upon, fastened on.

πρόσπλαστος, ov, (προσπλάζω, —πελάζω) approachable, τινί Aesch. Pr. 716.

προσπλέκω, f. ἔω, to fasten on, connect with:—Med. to fasten oneself on a thing, Polyb., τινί Plat.

προσπλέω, f. πλένομαι, to sail towards or against, Hdt. 2. 5, 7. 194, Thuc., etc.: so too Ion. προσπλώω, Hdt. 8. 6.

προσπλήρωω, to fill up, complete a number, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 3: esp. to man and equip ships besides, man still more ships, Thuc. 6. 104, 7. 34. Also in Med., Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27.

πρόσπλωος, δ, (προσπλέω) a sailing to or towards, App.

πρόσπλωτος, ἡ, ὄν, to which one may sail, accessible by sea, Hdt. 4. 47, 7: from

προσπλώω, Ion. for προσπλέω, Hdt. 8. 6.

πρόσπνευσις, ἡ, a blowing or breathing on: breath, fragrance or odour, Diod.: from

προσπνέω, f. πνεύσω, to blow or breathe upon, infuse, δέσμα πρ. Soph. Fr. 310: impers. c. gen., προσπνέει μοι κρέων (sub. ὁ κρέων) i. e. there's a smell of meat, Ar. Ran. 338.

II. in Gramm. to mark with the hard breathing, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 B.

προσπνέω, to desire to know besides, Plat. Charm. 174 A.

προσποιέω, to add or attach to, τινί τι, Lat. tradere aliquid in manus, Thuc. 1. 55, 2. 2, etc.; πρ. τινί χάρην Dem. 1393. 15.

II. usu. as Med., προσποιέομαι, c. aor. pass. in Polyb. 5. 25, 7:—to add or attach to oneself, Hdt. 9. 37: also of persons, to bring them to one's own side, win or gain over, τὸν δῆμον Ar. Eq. 215, τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Vect. 6. 3; so, πρ. φίλους Thuc. 1. 6, 5. 71, πρ. ὑπάρχοντες τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 1. 8; πρ. χωρίον ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Thuc. 2. 30.

2. with collat. notion of taking other people's property, to take to oneself, pretend to, lay claim to, Lat. affectare, usu. c. acc., as Thuc. 1. 137; but also c. gen., Ar. Eccl. 871, Isae. 47. 11.

3. in gen. to pretend, feign, affect, Lat. simulare, ὁρῶν Hdt. 2. 121, 4; and c. inf., to pretend to do, Ib., and 3. 2; also, χρὴ μὴ προσποιεῖσθαι one must make as if it were not so, Thuc. 3. 47; and c. inf., to pretend to . . . Plat. Apol. 23

D, 26 E, etc.: c. acc., also to use as a pretence, allege, ἔχθραν Thuc. 8. 108.

προσποίημα, ατος, τό, that which one takes to oneself, Diod.

II. a pretence, and so a mask, disguise, Dion. H.

προσποίησις, ἡ, (προσποιέμαι) a gaining or winning for oneself, a taking to oneself, pretending to a thing, τῷς Thuc. 3. 82: a pretension, pretence or claim to a thing, c. gen., Id. 2. 62., b. 16:—εἰρωφεία is defined to be πρ. ἐπὶ χεῖρον πράξων καὶ λόγων, Theophr. Char. 1.

προσποιητικός, ἰ, ὅν, (προποιέω II. 2) pretending to a thing, c. gen., ἀνδρίας Arist. Pol.

προσποιητός, ὄν, ὁ ἢ, ὄν, also **προσποιητός**, v. Lob. Paral. 493; (προποιέω II. 2) taken to oneself, assumed, affected, pretended, Plat. Lys. 222 A. Dem. 1334. fin.: vñs πρ. an adopted son. Adv. —ως, Plat. Theat. 174 D.

προσπολεμέω, f. ἴσω, to carry on war against, be at war with, Thuc. 8. 65, τῷ Aeschin. 9. 34; but also, πρ. τινά to harass in war, Xen. An. 1. 6, 6.

προσπολεμός, to make hostile besides:—Med. to make one's enemy besides, go to war with besides, τῷ Thuc. 3. 3.

προσπολέω, to be a πρόπολος, attend, serve, τῷ Eur. Tro. 264:—Pass. to be led, attended, accompanied by πρόπολοι, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1100.

πρόπολος, ον, = πρόπολος, serving: as Subst., δ ὁ ἢ πρ., a servant, handmaid, Aesch. Eum. 1024, and freq. in Soph., and Eur.: of ministering priests, Soph. O. C. 1053: πρ. φόνον minister of death, Aesch. Theb. 574: v. l. for πρόπολος, Hdt. 2. 64.

προσποῖναι, and sometimes as Dep. med.:—to work during or at, tire oneself with; τῷ. II. to work besides, Diod.

προσπορεύομαι, Dep., c. fut. med. et aor. pass.: to go to, approach, τῷ Polyb.: πρ. πρὸς τὴν ἀγοράν to go in quest of the office of Aedile, be candidate for it, Lat. ambire, Id. II. to attack oneself to any one, belong to his party, etc., LXX.

προσπορίζω, f. ἴσω, to procure, furnish, supply besides, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 5: in Logic, to assume besides, Arist. Meteor.

προσπορίζω, δ, a procuring besides.

προσπορίζω, = προσπορίζω.

προσπορπάτος, ἡ, ὄν, fastened on or to with a πόρπη, pinned down, close fastened, Aesch. Pr. 141.

προσπορπάω, to fasten on with a πόρπη, like προσπορπώνω.

προσπορπάσσομαι, Dep., c. aor. pass. et med., to exact or demand besides, ἔτερα τοσαῦτα πρ. Andoc. 30. 39.

προσπίπτειν, ἡ, (προσπταίνω) a striking or stumbling against.

προσπίπτω, ατος, τό, a stumbling against: a bruise, wound or hurt, Theophr. Char. 10, with v. l. πρῶτ: from

προσπταίνω, to strike against, τὸ γόνυ Hdt. 6. 134: esp. to strike one's foot against, stumble upon, strike against, τῷ Dem. 104, fin.; of ships, πρ. περὶ τὸν Ἀθῶν Hdt. 7. 22, cf. 6. 44; hence absol., to stumble, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 3; also to stumble alone, limp, Ar. Plut. 121: also of the mind, to stumble, be cut short, Arist. Rhet.

II. metaph., to fail, freq. in Hdt.; esp. to suffer a defeat, ναυμαχίᾳ Hdt. g. 107; μεγάλως προσπταίται Id. 1. 16, 2. 161, etc.: opp. to εὐτυχεῖν, Hdt. 3. 40; also, πρ. πρὸς τινα to lose a battle or be unlucky against one, Hdt. 1. 65; so too, πρ. περὶ τινι Hdt. g. 107.

2. in moral signif., to offend, err.

3. to offend one, clash with him, τῷ.

προσπτήναι, inf. aor. of προσπτόμαι.

προσπτόσθαι, to crouch or cower towards: ἀκτὰ λιγέως ποτιπτεννύται (Ep. part. pf. for προσπτεννύται) headlands, verging towards the harbour, i. e. skutting it in (?), Od. 13. 98: usu. referred to προσπίπτω, but v. καταπίσσω, ὑποπίσσω, and Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 97 Ann. 10.

προσπτεννύω, ατος, τό, that which is embraced, the object of embraces, Eur. Or. 1049. II. an embrace: from

προσπτεννύω, aor. 1, ἐπτενναι, to fold to, embrace, Eur. El. 1255, 1325.

B. mostly as Dep. med. προσπτεννύσθαι, f. ἔμοιαι, Dor. ποτιπτεννύσθαι, but in Od. 2. 77, προπτεννύ, acc. to Schol. Harlei.:—strictly of a garment, to fold itself close to, cling to, cling close round, c. dat., πλεουσὶν Soph. Tr. 767: hence

II. usu. metaph. of men, 1. to fold to one's bosom, clasp, embrace, πατέρα Od. 11. 451: also c. dat., παρθένη προσπτεννύσσει he clings to the maiden, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1222. 2. to

receive warmly, greet, welcome, τινά Od. 8. 478; c. dupl. acc., πρ. τινά ti to address a friendly greeting to one, Od. 17. 509; προσπτεννύσθαι τινά ἐπεῖ, ἔργω to welcome with word or deed, h. Hom. Cer. 199: also, προσπτεννύσθαι μύθῳ to entreat warmly, Od. 2. 77., 4. 647; and so Nonn. has it in the act. form. 3. θεῶν δαῖτας προσπτεννύσθαι to welcome the feasts of the gods, i. e. honor or celebrate them, Pind. I. 2. 57. 4. in bad sense, πρ. λαγόνας ὀμνύει to greet his side with a harpoon, Opp.—The word is poet. and chiefly Ep.

πρόσπνυτος, ον, spat upon: spurned, abject, Plut. from

πρόσπνυμι, f. ὤσω, to spit upon: to spurn, despise, vñl Plut.

πρόσπνυσις, ἡ, (πρόσπνυμι) a falling, lying against, Hipp.

προσπυνθάνομαι, Dep. med., to inquire, learn besides, Arist. Org.

προσπύρω, to kindle, and metaph. to incense still more, LXX.

προσπύρειναι, to sprinkle besides, throw about, πρ. μίλτον κύκλω Ar. Eccl. 379: to sprinkle on one, τῷ τι Lyc.

προσραντίζω, = foreg.

προσραπτέω, one must sew to, Plut.: verb. Adj. from

προσράπτω, f. ψω, to stitch, sew on, Plut.

πρόσρηξις, ἡ, = πρόσρηξις: from

πρόσρᾶσσω, Att. —ττω, = πρόσρῃσω, LXX.

πρόσρῥεω, to incline towards.

πρόσρῳ, f. πείσομαι, to flow to or towards, hence flow together, assemble, Hdt. 1. 62. II. to flow or come to, fall to the lot of,

πρόσρηγγνυμι and —νύω, f. ρηξω, to dash, beat against, τῷ N. T. II. to dash in pieces.

πρόσρημα, ατος, τό, an address, salutation, Plat. Charm. 164 E. II. that by which one is addressed, a name, designation, Id. Phaedr. 238 B, etc., Dem. 630. 8.

πρόσρηξις, ἡ, (προσρηγνυμι) a dashing against, shattering.

πρόσρησις, ἡ, an addressing, accosting, πρόσρηνω δίδοναι τῷ to accost him, Eur. I. A. 341: hence an object of salutation, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 1. II. a naming, name, Plat. Polit. 258 A, 306 E.

πρόσρησθω, Att. —ττω, = πρόσρηγγνυμι.

πρόσρηστος, έα, έον, verb. Adj., from fut. προσηρῶ, to be addressed, called, Plat. Rep. 428 B. II. προσηρητέον, one must call, Ib. 431 D, etc.

πρόσρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., from fut. προσηρῶ, accosted.

πρόσρησις, ον, (βίξα) at the root. Hence

πρόσρηδύλλω, ον, (φύλλον) with leaves at the root.

πρόσρημι, f. ψω, to throw to, at, upon, εὐνέειν τινι Polyb.

πρόσρύω, Dep. med., to flee to for refuge, take refuge in, τότῳ Philostr. [On quantity v. ρύομαι.]

πρόσρυννύμι, and —νύω, f. ράσω, to strengthen still more. Pass., to grow still stronger.

προσραῖναι, to fawn upon, like αἰκάλω: strictly of dogs, but usu. metaph., οὐ γὰρ Ἀργεῖον τόδ' εἶη φάτα προσραῖνεν κακόν Aesch. Ag. 1665: then of things, to please, like Lat. aridere, Aesch. Pr. 835, Eur. Hipp. 863.

προσραῖναι, to grin or snarl at, Lyc.; ρόδα προσραῖνός, grinning roses, like κάρδαμον βλέπων etc., Pheer. Pers. 2.

προσραλπιστός, ὄν, (σαλπίζω) at which the trumpet is blown, cf. προσαλπιστός.

προσρέω, to worship or honor besides, Aesch. Theb. 1023. Usu. as Dep. med., προσρέβομαι.

προσρέω, to shake besides, Ael.

προσρέω, hence part. pf. pass. προσσσύμενος rushing at or upon, Q. Sm.

προσσημαίνω, f. ἀνῶ, to shew or signify besides, Arist. Rhet.

προσημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, signifying besides.

προσημαλίζω or —ελλίζω, to spit upon, LXX.

πρόσεκαψις, ἡ, (σκάπτω) a heaping of earth upon by digging.

προσεκλεῖω and —ελλω, to grow dry on or in a thing. Hence intr. pf. προσέκληκα metaph., to persist in firmly.

προσεκοτέω, also as Dep. med.: to contemplate besides.

προσεκώτω, to jeer besides, Joseph.

προσσοσθεν, Adv., poet. for πρόσθεν, like προσσοτέρω for προσωτέρω, forwards, onwards, Il. 23. 533, where others take it simply as another form for πρόσθεν, others write πρόσσωδε.

προστοταίρω, Adv., poet. for προσώτερω.

προστοταίρω, to quiver, pant after a thing, τῷ τι Plut.

προσπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, drawing to, attractive, Arist. H. A.

προσπάω, f. δω, to draw to:—Pass., to have spasms. [α]
 προσπένω, to pour out or upon besides, Dion. H.
 προστάδω, to drop on, shed over, τινί τι Pind. O. 6. 128, in Dor. form ποιστάδω.
 προσσταυρόω, to draw a stockade along or before a place, c. acc., πρ. τὰς τριῖπεις Arnold Thuc. 4. 9.
 προστείχω, to go to or towards, προσέτιχε μακρόν Ὀλυμπόν towards long Olympus went she, Od. 20. 73.
 προστέλλω, strictly to put on a tight close dress, hence in part. pf. pass., προσεταλμένοι, tight-drawn, tucked-up, Lat. adstrictus, ἱσχύα πρ. thin, drawn-up loins, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1: hence metaph., plain, modest, Plat. Gorg. 511 D.
 προστεριζομαι, as Med., (στέρον) to clasp to one's breast, Long.
 προστραποεδεύω, to pitch a camp or encamp near, τόφω Polyb.: also as Dep. med.
 προσυγχίρω, to avoid besides. [ι]
 προσυκοφαντέω, to slander or backbite besides, Dem. 280. 2.
 προσυλλαμβάνομαι, as Med., (λαμβάνω) to assist besides or at the same time, take part in, v. sq.
 προσυμβάλλομαι, to contribute to besides or at the same time, c. gen., τῆς ὁμῆς Thuc. 3. 36, where however Arnold προσυμβάλλο from two MSS.
 προσυνάπτω, to join with or add still further, Ath.
 προσυνεδρεύω, to sit by one another besides, Diod.
 προσυνεμαίνομαι, to warm besides, Hipp.
 προσυνίημι, to observe, understand besides, Hipp.
 προσυνίστημι, to recommend further, Dem. 1411. 5.
 προσυνουκίω, to settle with others in a place, join with others in a settlement, c. dat. pers., Thuc. 6. 2.
 προσυνουκίζω, πρ. τὴν θυγατέρα to give one's daughter in marriage besides, Dio C. II. in gen. to remove to another abode together with, M. Anton.
 προσυντίθεμαι, as Med. (τίθω) to concert besides or at the same time, Dio C.
 προσυρίξω, to give a signal to, v. 1. for προσηύ, Polyb.
 πρόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, that which is slain at or near, πρ. τάφω a victim slain at the grave, Plut.: from
 πρόσφαξ or -πτα, to slay, sacrifice at or near, Plut.
 πρόσω, Adv., poet. for πρόσω, Hom., esp. in II.
 προσωρεύνω, to heap, pile up besides or at the same time, App.
 προστήγη, ἡ (προσάσω) = sq., Lyc.
 πρόσταγμα, ατος, τό, (προσάσω) an ordinance, command, Plat. Rep. 423 C, etc.
 προστακτέον, verb. Adj., one must order, Xen. Hier. 9. 3, cf. προσάσω fin.
 προστακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προσάσω) belonging to, fit for commanding, Plut.:—in Gramm., ἡ -κή, sub. ἑγκλισις, the imperative mood, also τὸ -κόν, Diog. L. 7. 66, 67. Adv. -κῶς.
 πρόστακτος, ὄν, (προσάσω) ordained, quoted from Dem.
 προστάλαιπωρόω, also as Dep. pass.: to suffer, have patience, persevere besides or still farther, Ar. Lys. 766: πρ. τινὶ to persevere still in a thing, Thuc. 2. 53.
 πρόσταξις, ἡ, (προσάσω) a setting, posting, placing near to. II. an ordaining, an ordinance, command, Plat. Legg. 631 D, etc.: esp., πρ. ποιέσθαι to make an assessment of the number of men to be supplied, Thuc. 8. 3. III. at Athens, ἄνθρωποι κατὰ πρόσταξις citizens deprived of their rights in certain specified particulars, (opp. to παντάπασιν ἄντ.), Andoc. 10. 25, sq.
 πρόσταρξος, f. ξω, to throw into confusion besides, LXX.
 προσταργύνω, to fasten to, Lyc.
 προστᾶς, δδος, ἡ, (προστήμι) an ante-chamber, vestibule, Vitruv.
 II. a prostitute, i. e. one who προϊστανται, like Lat. prostibulum, Ath. [α]
 προστάσις, ἡ, (προστήμι) a standing before or at the head of, πρ. δήμου Thuc. 2. 65, τὸ πλῆθος Id. 6. 89, cf. προστάτης 1: hence 2. authority, power whereby one commands others, chiefship, ἑρχομαι πρ. Thuc. 2. 80: hence 3. outward, dignity, pomp, show, etc. III. a standing up in behalf of, assistance, protection. IV. partisanship, party, faction, Dem. 145. 8: hence collusion, chicanery, Id. 872. 6. V. a place before or round a building, area, Polyb., and so perh. in Aeschin. 42. 2.

προστάσις, ἡ, (στέρας) to be in or bring into uproar before, Dio C.
 προστᾶσις, ἡ, (προστήμι) a standing before or at the head of, chief place: hence 2. esp. power, authority. 3. outward dignity, pomp, show, etc., Plat. Rep. 577 A: cf. προστασία: in gen. abundance, predominance of humors, Hipp., cf. Pöts. Oecon.
 II. that which one puts before a thing, to conceal it, a pretence, pretext, like πρόσχημα.
 προστάσις, Att. -πτα, fut. ξω, to place or post at a place, τόφω Aesch. Theb. 527, in Pass.:—hence 2. to ascribe to a class or party, τινὰ πρὸς τινὶ Hdt. 3. 89; also c. dat., μόρην τινὶ βασιλεῖ πρ. ἐωσύν to join one party to their king, Hdt. 1. 94:—80, πρ. τινὸς τινὶ to assign them to his command, Thuc. 5. 8; and in Pass., Ἰνδοὶ προσεταράχον Φαρναδόρην Hdt. 7. 65; στρατηγῶν τινὶ προσταγματοῦ Thuc. 6. 42: but also, 3. reversely, πρ. ἐρχομένῳ τινὶ to appoint as commander over them, Ib. 93, cf. 8. 8. II. to enjoin, give as a command, τινὶ τι Hdt. 1. 114, etc.: hence in Pass., τοῖσι δὲ ἱπποσπροσετάκτο to others orders had been given to supply cavalry, Id. 7. 21: τὰ προσταγμένα orders given, Id. 2. 121, 4, etc.
 2. c. dat. pers. et inf., to command, order one to do, Hdt. 5. 105, 9. 99; and this dat. must be supplied in such places as 1. 80, 192:—Pass., to be ordered to do, Id. 1. 192, etc.; also, τοῖσι προστακτοῖ κατὰ πρᾶξιν Id. 7. 39:—in Plat. also, προστακτέον ὅπως., Rep. 527 C.
 προστάτης, ἡ, (προστᾶσις) authority, etc., Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 10: a taking care of, providing for; in gen. protection, like προστασία III, Id. Oec. 2. 6.
 προστάτης, =προστατήν II, c. gen., Xen. An. 5. 6, 21.
 προστάτης, f. ἡσω, to be a προστάτης, to stand before or at the head of, be ruler over, τινὼν Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 25, and Plat.: πρ. ἀγῶνος to be steward of the games, Xen. An. 4. 8, 25: Pass., προστατεύειν ὑπὸ τινος to be ruled or led by one, Xen. Hier. 5. 1. II. to stand before as a defender, to be protector, guard, c. gen.; esp. in Att., to be patron, guardian, τινὸς Ar. Eq. 325, etc. III. to make a motion or proposition, to provide, take care, ὅπως., Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 9. IV. ὁ προστατὴν χρόνος the time that's close at hand, Soph. El. 781.
 προστατήρ, ἡσος, ὁ, =προστᾶσις. Hence
 προστατήριος, ἰα, ἰων, standing before, protecting, Aesch. Theb. 449. II. standing before, δέμας πρ. καρδίας fear hovering before my heart, Id. Ag. 976. III. ὁ Πρ., a Boeot. month, perh. the Att. Anthesterion, Plut.
 προστάτης, ὄν, ὁ, (προστήμι) one who stands before or first, a front rank man, like πρωστάτης, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 41: but II. usu. a chief, leader, Hdt. 1. 127, 2. 178; πρ. τοῦ πολέμου Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 23. 2. esp. the leader of a party, ὁ πρ. τοῦ δήμου freq. in Att., as Thuc. 3. 75, 82, 4. 66, etc., cf. Plat. Rep. 565 D, sq., Herm. Pol. An. § 69. 4. III. one who stands before and protects, a protector, champion, Aesch. Theb. 408, 798, etc.: esp. of certain gods, as Apollo, Soph. Tr. 209, cf. O. T. 882. 2. at Athens, of the citizens who look care of the μετοίκους and others who had not civic rights, which relation resembled that of the Roman patronus and cliens, v. Herm. ut supr. § 115. 5: hence the phrases, ἐπὶ προστάτου οἰκεῖν to live under protection of a patron, Lys. 187. 29, etc.; γράψασθαι προστάτου to enter oneself by one's patron's name, attach oneself to a patron, and so in Pass., γεγράφοντες τινος προστάτου Soph. O. T. 411, cf. Ar. Pac. 684. 3. a surety, guarantee, τῆς εἰρήνης Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36. IV. προστάτης θεοῦ one who stands before a god to entreat him, a suppliant, like ἱέρνς, Soph. O. C. 1171, 1278, cf. El. 1378. [α]
 προστάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a προστάτης (signif. 1), Plat. Rep. 565 D: in gen. =προστατήριος. Adv. -κῶς.
 προστάτις, ἰδος, fem. from προστάτης, Soph. O. C. 458, e conj. Dind. [α]
 προστατήριος, ἡ, =foreg., cf. Osann Auctar. Lex. p. 141.
 προσταττω, Att. for προστάσω.
 προσταυρόω, to draw a stockade in front of or along, τὴν ὁδὸν Thuc. 6. 75.
 προστεφιδόμοι, as Pass., of grapes, to be dried, become raisins before being used, Diosc.
 προστέγασμα, ατος, τό, (στέγω) a projecting roof, a projection in a building for shelter.

προστέγειν, τό, (στέγος) a roof projecting before another.

II. a space before the door, a porch, also προστέγειν, Plut.

προστέγισμα, ατος, τό, =foreg., also προστέγισμα.

προστέγειν, to stop up in front or before.

προστεγίζω, to add to a wall or fortification, include in the city-wall, Thuc. 6. 3.

προστέλλω, to advance, go before, Soph. O. C. 30, 320.

προστεκμαίρομαι, Dep. med. (τεκμαίρω) to judge of by further signs or symptoms, Hipp. Hence

προστεκμαρτός, έα, έον, verb. Adj., to be judged by further signs, Hipp.

προστεκταίνομαι, as Med., to add of one's own device, Plut.

Lysand. 26.

προστέλω, f. έλω, to pay, spend besides, Thuc. 6. 31 (where perhaps προτελ- should be read), Xen. An. 7. 6, 30.

προστέλλω, to guard or cover in front, shelter, τα γυναιά τινι Thuc. 5. 71.—Med., προστέλεσθαι τινα to bring one armed into the field, Aesch. Theb. 415: but προσταλῆναι οδόν to go on a way, Soph. O. C. 20.

II. Hipp. also uses Pass. of humors, to be dispersed.

προστενάω, f. έω, Aesch. Pr. 696, and προστένω Id. Ag. 352, to sigh or grieve beforehand.

προστεράτευμαι, Dep. med., more rarely act. προστεράτεω, = επιτεράτευμαι.

προστερινιδιος, ov, (στέριον) before or on the breast: τὸ πρ. a covering or ornament for the breast, of horses, Xen. An. I. 8, 7. [7]

πρόστερον, ov, (στέριον) before or on the breast, like foreg., Aesch. Cho. 29.

πρόσπερω, Dor. ποτιπέρω, to delight, please beside or at the same time, Il. 15. 401, in Dor. form.

προστεφάνω, to crown beforehand.

προστεχνάομαι, Dep. med., to devise besides, invent new stratagems or devices, Plut.

προστέριδιος, ov, (στήθος) like προστερινιδιος, worn or to be worn on the breast: πρ. θηλα ἱππων breast-plates or ornaments for horses: and τὸ πρ. alone, a breast-ornament, Polyb. [7]

πρόσθηξις, f. έω, to melt besides, pour something molten to.

II. Pass., and in perf. προσθήκη, intr., to stick fast to or in, τινί Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 240; but also c. acc., προστακῆναι πλευνά Soph. Tr. 833.

πρόσθηξις, η, adherence, attachment, devotion, τῆς ψυχῆς Plut.

πρόσθημι, fut. θήσω: aor. 2 προσθέν. To put to, near, upon, λίθον Od. 9. 305: to put besides, add to, give, etc., τινί τι Hdt. I. 20, etc., and freq. in Att.: singularly, προσθέναι ή. for πλέον θέναι ή., Plut. Rep. 335 A: πρ. θύρας to put the doors to, close them, Hdt. 3. 78, Lys. 92. 42; cf. προσκείμαι.—Usu. Construct.,

I. πρ. τινί τι, and that in various relations, πρ. τινί γέρεα to give one honors, h. Hom. Merc. 129; also in bad signif., πρ. τινί ἀνίμην to impose, inflict disgrace upon him, Hdt. 7. 11; so too, πρ. μόνον Aesch. Cho. 482, ἀπὸς Soph. O. T. 820, πρ. τινί ἐκκληνί ἀφασίαν τε to strike him dumb with fear, Eur. Hel. 549; also, πρ. τὰ ἴδια τοῖς ἄλλοις Demand. p. 208: πρ. πηγήμᾳ τι to impose further business on a man, Hdt. I. 108: so too c. dat. et inf., πρ. τινί πρόσθεν Id. 5. 30.

II. πρ. τινὰ τι to hand over, to deliver over, Ἄδρη τινὰ Eur. Hec. 368; πρ. τινί γυναικα to give one to wife, Hdt. 6. 126; τινὰ τῷ καθάπειν to condemn him to death, etc.

B. Med. προστίθεμαι, aor. ἐθέμην, imperat. δοθί. To join, add, associate oneself to, τινί Dem. 154. i. 10: so to agree with, consent to, πρ. τῇ γνώμῃ Hdt. I. 109, Xen. An. I. 6, 10; so too, πρ. τῷ λόγῳ τῷ λεχθέντι Hdt. I. 120, πρ. τῷ νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 674 A, cf. Thuc. I. 20: πρ. τῷ ἄσπῳ to be favorable, well-inclined to him, Hdt. 2. 160: absol. to come over, submit, ap. Dem. 238. fin.:—prob. the above usage is found in full in the phrase, προσθέντα τῇ ψήφῳ, τῇ γνώμῃ τινί to give one's vote in favor of, i. e. agree with another, Aesch. Eum. 735, Dem. 1320. 16, 1243. 9.

II. προστίθεσθαι τινα to join, associate with oneself, i. e. take as one's friend, ally or assistant besides, freq. in Hdt., πρ. δῆμον 5. 69; φίλον πρ. τινὰ I. 533, 69, etc.; but also, πρ. πολέμῳ to make one's enemy besides: πρ. δάμαρτα to take to wife, Soph. Tr. 1224; πρ. πλεόν to get good or advantage, Id. Ant. 40: πρ. πολέμον τινα to declare war against one, Hdt. 4. 65, cf.

πρ. μῆνιν τινι Hdt. 7. 229.

III. προστίθεσθαι τινί τι to put, lay upon, μέρμυιν τινι Soph. O. T. 1460: also c. dat. et inf.

προστίλαω, f. ήσω, to bestow with dung, squirt upon or at, Ar. Nub. 411.

προστίλαω, f. ήσω, to award further punishment besides the legal and regular one, Plat. Legg. 767 E, 943 B: πρ. τινι δεσμὸν Dem. 732. 21: πρ. τῷ δημοσίῳ to adjudge to the treasury as a debt, Dem. 528. 13 sq. The Act. was used of the court itself (the δικασταί), the Med. of that single δικαστής who proposed the additional penalty, ap. Eund. 733. 8. Pass., προστιμὰρ τινι δεσμὸν the further punishment of imprisonment was laid on him, ap. Eund. 712. 20; but also, εἰκοσι δραχμῶν προσετιμῆθη ἀντῷ Id. 1152. 16.

προστίμωμαι, ατος, τό, that which is awarded over and above the regular punishment, a fine, Dem. 700. 16. [7]

προστίμησις, η, the adding a further punishment to the regular one, Ael. [7]

πρόστιμον, τό, (τιμή) punishment awarded, Polyb.

προστίμωρε, to assist besides, Hipp.

προστομία, η, (στόμα) the joining of the lips.

προστόμιον, τό, a mouth, esp. of a river, Aesch. Supp. 3.

προστομία, ἴδος, η, (στόμα) a mouth-piece, Math. Vett.

πρόστομος, ov, (στόμα) pointed, Eubul. Sphing. I. 10.

πρόστονον, τό, (στοά) a portico.

προσπράγνυέω, f. ήσω, to add to, exaggerate in tragic style or tone, Strab.

προσπράσπεδεύω, also as Dep. med.: to encamp before, Diod.

προσπράχνηζω, to break the neck in wrestling, Plut.

προσπρέω, f. ψω, to turn or guide to, cf. infr.:—Med. to turn oneself towards, c. acc., Ep. Hom. 15: esp. to turn towards a god as an ικέτης, to approach with prayer, δόμιος Aesch. Eum. 205; to pray to, supplicate, τοῖς θεοῖς etc., Soph. Fr. 724; and so usu. in later Prose (for in good Att. this signif. is wholly poet.), as in Poets the Act. is freq., as Pind. N. 4. 90, Soph. O. C. 80, Aj. 831: also, c. acc. et inf. to intreat one that...

Εὐρ. Supp. 1195. 2. to turn, avert, τι Plat. Legg. 866 B.

προσπρέω, f. θρένω, to bring up in, δόμιος Aesch. Ag. 735.

προσπρέω, to run to, towards or against, come to one, πρὸς τινὰ Plat. Rep. 440 A: τινί Xen. An. 4. 3, 10; and absol. to run up, Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 15.

2. in hostile signif., to run at, make a sally, πρὸς τινα Ib. 5. 4, 47.

II. metaph. to join one, side with or adhere to him.

προσπρίβω, f. ψω, to rub on or against: hence in Pass., προστερμύμενος τισί having had intercourse with... Lat. versatus inter... Aesch. Eum. 238.

II. in Med. to rub oneself against, hence to defile or stain by rubbing oneself against, esp. in bad signif., to afflict, inflict, τινί τι, e. g. μήμημα προσπρίβεσθαι τινι Antipho 127. 2, συμφορὰν Dem. 786. 6: hence to reproach or charge one with a thing; but also, πληγὰς προσπρίβεσθαι τινι to give one a beating, Ar. Eq. 5 also in good signif., πλούτου δόξαν προσπρίβεσθαι τινι to get one the reputation of wealth, Dem. 617. 4, 757. 16. Later, the Act. was used in signif. of Med.: hence also in Pass. to be afflicted, γλῶσσαν ματαία ζημία προσπρίβετᾷ Aesch. Pr. 329. [7] Hence

πρόσπρίβω, τό, that which is rubbed on: metaph. that which is imputed to or inflicted upon one, esp. a brand, disgrace, calamity, affliction, Aesch. Ag. 395.

II. a fragment, Plut.

πρόσπριψις, η, a rubbing on, galling, Theophr.: also an afflicting, inflicting, v. προσπρίβω II.

προσπρόποιος, ov, (προσπρόποι) I. act. turning oneself towards, hence esp.,

1. of one who has committed murder, etc. and turns to a god or man to obtain protection and purification, hence=ικέτης, a suppliant, c. gen., ἐπὶ εἰσας etc., Aesch. Ag. 1587; and absol., Soph. Aj. 1173, etc.: and as Adj., πρ. λατα suppliant prayers, Id. O. C. 1309; πρ. αἷμα Eur. Ion 1260.

2. hence also of one who has not yet been purified after committing such crimes, a polluted person, Lat. homo piacularis, elsewh. ἐναγής, Aesch. Eum. 234, 237, 445: so also of things, contaminated, guilty: τὸ πρ. guilty itself, Antipho 125. 2.—On the nature of such pollution, the condition of the suppliant, etc., v. Müller Eumenid. § 51 sq.

II. pass. he to whom one turns, esp. with supplications, θεός or δαίμων πρ. the god to whom the murdered person turns for vengeance, hence

an avenger, like ἀλδστωρ, δ πρ. τοῦ θανόντος Antipho 125. 32., 126. 39, etc: hence also of the manes of murdered persons, visiting with vengeance, implacable, Id. 119. 6, cf. Aesch. Cho. 287. 2. he to whom polluted persons turn, as a protector, purifier.—For this double (act. and pass.) signif., cf. ἀφικτωρ, προσικτωρ.

προστροπή, ἡ, (προστρέπω) strictly a turning oneself towards, usu. the turning of a suppliant (ἱκέτης) to a god or man to implore protection or purification, the prayer or supplication of such person, Aesch. Eum. 718: then any address to a god, esp. in plur. prayers, esp. of a solemn kind with sacrifices, Aesch. Pers. 216, Eur. Alc. 1156: προστροπήν θεῷ ἔχειν to discharge the duty of praying to the goddess, i. e. to be her minister, Eur. I. T. 618: but, πόλεως προστροπήν ἔχειν to address a petition to the city, Soph. O. C. 558. 2. πρ. γυναικῶν a suppliant band of women, Aesch. Cho. 21, cf. 85. II. the guilt or pollution of a murderer, etc., προστροπή ἐνέχεσθαι to be polluted.

προστρόπιος, ον, late poet. form for προστρόπαιος, Orph. **πρόστροπος**, ον, (προστρέπω) turned to or towards, like ἀνάντης. II. like προστρόπαιος, a suppliant, τῷς Soph. Phil. 773. III. πρ. θεοῦ or θεῶς, a priest, priestess.

πρόστροχος, ον, (τρέχω) round. **προστυγχάνω**, to hit or light upon, meet with, τῶν ἰσων Soph. Phil. 552; πρ. κολαστοῦ Id. El. 1463: also, τινί. II. absol., to happen, Pind. Fr. 171. 4, and Plat. III. ὁ προστυγχάνων, ὁ προστυχὼν the first person one meets, the first that offers, any body, like ὁ τυγχάν, ὁ ἐπιών, Plat. Legg. 808 E, 914 B, cf. Thuc. 1. 97: τὰ πρ. ἐξίνα the gifts that come to one's share, Eur. Alc. 754: τὸ προστυχόν a common, every-day matter, Plat. Tim. 34 C: ἐκ τοῦ προστυγχάνει by chance.

πρόστυλος, ον, with pillars in front, Vitruv. **πρόστυμμα**, ατος, τό, (προστώω) the process of preparing wool before dyeing it.

πρόστυπος, ον, executed in low relief (basso relievo), opp. to ἐκτυπος, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 A: hence in gen. lying flat, φύλλα Diosc. Hence

πρόστυπός, to execute in low relief, opp. to ἐκτυπός. II. to press flat.

πρόστυπτος, ον, (προστώω) pressed beforehand, esp. of wool. **προστυπσις**, ἡ, (προστυπώ) a pressing flat. [ἔ]

προστώω, f. ψω, to press beforehand, esp. to prepare wool for receiving and keeping its color, Theophr. [ἔ]

προστυχέω, ἐς, (προστυγχάνω) being in or near, engaged in or with, τινί Plat. Polit. 264 C: meeting with, τινί Id. Epin. 973 B, etc.

πρόστυον or **πρόστυον**, τό,=πρόστυον, Plat. Prot. 314 E, v. Lob. Phryn. 495.

προστυρίβω, f. ἰω, to insult, maltreat besides, Dem. 524. 24. **προστυρίγνομαι**, old Att. προῦργ-, Dep. med., to come together, speak with one beforehand, τινί Thuc. 8. 14.

προστυκίμαι, as Pass., to be established before, Joseph.

προστυγχέω, f. χέσω, to pour together, confuse before, Polyb. **προστυγγνύμι**, to yoke, join together beforehand.

προστυλάτω, to bark at, τινί Dion. H.

προστυλέω, f. ἡσω, to rob, spoil, plunder beforehand.

προστυλέω, to gather, collect before.

προστυλλογίζομαι, Dep. med. (συλλογίζω) to conclude by a previous syllogism, Arist. Org.

προστυλλογισμός, ὁ, a syllogism, the conclusion of which forms the major premiss of another, Arist. Org.

προστυλλογιστέον, verb. Adj., one must use a προστυλλογισμός, Ib.

πρόστυλος, ον, (δύλ) belonging to, adhering to matter, Eccl. **προστυμβολον**, τό, a previous sign, foretoken, prognostic.

προστυμύγγυμι and -μίσγω, to intermix, mingle together first, Hdt. 7. 129.

προστυμύσσομαι, (φύω) as Pass., c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to grow together before, Hipp. [On quantity v. φύω.]

προστυμυνέω, to accord, harmonise beforehand, Sext. Emp. **προστυνάζω**, to assemble together.

προστυνέπω, to connect or unite beforehand, Joseph. **προστυνίμην**, to perceive or observe beforehand, Hipp.

προστυνίστημι, to recommend or praise before, Dion. H. **προστυνικέω**, to dwell, live together before: esp. to live with one before marriage, τινί Hdt. 3. 88.

προστυνικίζω, to make to live together before, esp. to marry before to one, τινί M. Anton.

προστυντέλω, f. ἔσω, to complete, finish together before. [1] **προστυντέμηναι**, (τίθημι) to agree upon or make a contract beforehand with one, τινί.

προστυντρίβω, f. ψω, to crush or break in pieces before. [1] **προστυντάσκω**, to understand something not expressed, supply in thought, τινί Plat. Legg. 898 D: esp. in Gramm., like Lat. subaudire.

προστυντάω, to meet with. **προστυνάρχω**, to exist, be present, at hand besides, οὐδὲ ταφήναι προστυνάρχην ἔμολ and besides I could not have been buried, Dem. 549. 12.

προστυντεφάινω, to indicate privately besides. **προστυντεργάζομαι**, f. ἀσσομαι, Dep. med., to arrange for another privately.

προστυντέχω, sub. λόγων, to be answerable also for, stand surety also for a thing, c. gen., Dem. 1436. 7.

προστυντογνέομαι, Dep. med., to promise besides. **προστυντοβάλλω**, to substitute falsely besides.

προστυντογράφω, f. ψω, to sketch out besides, Longin. [ἔ] **προστυντοδεκνύμι**, to shew besides or to, τινί τινί Polyb.

προστυντοσθίγω, f. ξω, to whet against or upon, τινί τινί Ael. **προστυντολαμβάνω**, to suppose, believe besides, Arist. Coel.

προστυντομνησκω, to remind one of a thing besides, LXX. II. to note down, add in a memoir or history, Strab.

προστυντομνηστίζω, (μνήμα)=foreg. **προστυντοπίπτω**, to suspect besides, Dio C.

προστυντοτάσσω, to range under another besides, Sext. Emp. **προστυντοπίθεμαι**, to assume in addition to or together.

προστυντοπτερόω, also as Dep. pass.: to conjecture besides. **προστυντοργέω**, to be instrumental, assist in besides.

προστυντορίγγω, to make into a tube, hollow out first, Diod. **προστυντορίσσω**, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to whistle by way of signal beforehand, Polyb.

προστυντάω, to weave into, interweave with, ἀδανδτρ θητήον Plat. Tim. 41 D. **προστυντοίσταμαι**, (ίστημι) to exist or take place together: to present itself to the mind from without, M. Anton.

προστυντέω, to heighten besides, still farther, LXX. **προσφάγνιν**, inf. aor. of προσεσθίω, to eat over and above. Hence

προσφάγημα, ατος, τό,=σφ-, Aesop. [ἔ] **προσφάγιον**, τό, (προσφάγνιν) anything eaten with other food: like προσφάγιον: in gen. something to eat, N. T. [ἔ]

πρόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, that which is sacrificed beforehand, in gen. a victim, Eur. Hec. 41, ubi v. Herm.: also a sacrifice, slaughter, Aesch. Ag. 1278.

προσφάζω, later -ττω, to sacrifice beforehand, τινί Eur. Hel. 1255.

προσφάινωμαι, as Pass., (φάινω) to appear besides. **προσφάστος**, inf. med. from πρόσφημι, Od. 23. 106.

πρόσφάτος, ον, (*φάτος, ἐπέφατος) lately slain, fresh-slaughtered, Pl. 24. 757, Hdt. 2. 89, 121. 5, and so strictly of fresh meat: then in gen. fresh, new, Lat. recens: πρόσφατος as Adv. of time, lately, Pind. P. 4. 533; also of things, Lob. Phryn. 374.

Adv. -τως, Polyb.

προσφερέω, ἐς, (προσφέρω) brought to or near, approaching: and hence, 2. usu. metaph. like, resembling, τινί Hdt. 2. 105., 4. 33, Aesch. Ag. 1218, Valck. Diatr. p. 6 C, cf. sq. n. 3, and ἔμφορης, προσεμφορίς.

II.=πρόσφορος, conducive, useful, τινί Hdt. 5. 111, where Schöff. from one MS. προσφερέστερον.

προσφέρω, f. προσσίσω, to bring to, near or upon, τινί τινί, or τινί τινί Hdt. 3. 87:—in various relations, as, πρ. χεῖρας τινί lay hands upon . . . Pind. P. 9. 62; πρ. βίην Hdt. 3. 19, πρ. τινί ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 7. 136, 172, (where however most MSS. have δέμην); and without dat., πρ. μηχανῶν to apply devices, Id. 6. 18: also, πρ. πόλεμον Id. 7. 9, 3; but, πρ. τινί λόγον to make a speech to a person, i. e. make him an offer, Hdt. 3. 134., 5. 30, etc.; so too in Med., πρ. φιλοτιμίαν ap. Dem. 284. 11: hence in gen. to communicate with, speak with, Hdt. 3. 74., 5. 40: simply to add,

Plat. Theat. 205 C. 2. to set, offer, give one meat, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 13 and 141 c. inf., πρ. τῶν ἡμετέρων Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 1, cf. inf. c. 3. to bring forward, quote, Dem. 937. 16. II. to bring or contribute to, esp. to bring in, yield, like Lat. conferre, ἐκατόν δαλάντα πρ. Hdt. 3. 91, Xen. Vect. 4. 15, Dem. 816. 11; but, πρ. μετοίκιον to pay an alien-tax, Xen. Vect. 2. 1: τὰ προσφέροντα sources of income.

B. in Pass., to be borne or carried, go to or towards, and of ships to put in, εἰς λιμένα Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6: hence 2. to rush against or upon, attack, assault, freq. in Hdt., sometimes πρὸς τινα, as 5. 34, Xen. An. 7. 1, 6; sometimes τῶν, as Hdt. 5. 109, Thuc. 4. 126; and absol., to rush, make an onset, etc., κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρότατον προσεληχθῆσαν Hdt. 9. 71; ἐκ τοῦ ἱκαρίου πελᾶγους προσφέρονται bursting forth or out of it, Hdt. 6. 96: but also 2. in good sense, to go to or towards, approach, converse with, answer, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 44: to join or associate oneself with, agree with, and in gen. to have dealings with, behave oneself in a certain way towards, τῶν or πρὸς τινα Thuc. 5. 105, 111, Eur. Cycl. 176, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Theat. 151 B: πρ. ξυμπορεῖν to meet them, Thuc. 4. 18: and absol. to behave or bear oneself, Hdt. 7. 6. 3. προσφέρειν τι to come near one, be like him, εἰς τινα or τι Hdt. 1. 116; and so sometimes in Act., Disson Pind. N. 6. 4 (7): opp. to διαφέρειν.

4. προσφέρειν τι to be put or imposed upon one, τὰ προσφέροντα πράγματα Hdt. 2. 173. 5. of things, to be managed, Plat. Lys. 223 B.

C. Med., προσφέρειν τι to take to oneself, enjoy, esp. πρ. σίτον, ποτόν to eat, drink, Aeschin. 20. 26: hence in Pass., τὰ προσφέροντα meat or drink, food, Xen. Cyn. 6. 2, cf. supr. 1. 2, and προσφορά 111:—so in Soph. Phil. 1108, προσφέρειν φορβάν (sub. αὐτῷ)=προσφέρειν.

προσφείνω, to flee to, take refuge at or in, c. dat., Plut. Hence προσφευκτός, verb. Adj., one must stand an action besides, Dem. 977. 27.

πρόσφημι, to speak to, address one, τινά Hom. (who also sometimes has it absol.), and Hes.; both usu. have it in aor. act. πρόσφημι, ης, ην, but Hom. also has inf. med. προσφάσθαι, Od. 23. 106.

προσφώνεσθαι, f. γέμοι, Prt. med., to call to, accost, salute, τινά Eur. Hipp. 1007, etc. II. to call by name, call, πρ. τινά τι Pind. O. 10 (11). 61, Eur. Alc. 331.

προσφεγέτον, verb. Adj., one must say, pronounce, v. l. Dem. 977. 27.

προσφεικτήριος, ἰα, ἰον, accosting, δῶρα πρ. gifts brought to a bride with a salutation.

προσφεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν=foreg.

προσφεικτός, ὄν, (προσφειγγομαι) addressed, saluted by one, τινός Soph. Phil. 1067. II. act. addressing, saluting, Anth.

πρόσφειγμα, ατος, τό, an address, salutation, esp. in plur., words, accents, Aesch. Ag. 903, Soph. Phil. 235, and freq. in Eur.; in sing., Soph. Aj. 500; cf. προσφώνημα.

πρόσφειγς, ἡ, an addressing, saluting.

προσφειρόμαι, as Pass., (φθέρω) to go to or towards destruction, arrive in an evil hour, ἢν σὺ λυδοῦρηται προσφειράς if he be unlucky enough to meet and insult you, Ar. Eccl. 248: γυναικὶ or πόρῃ προσφειράμεναι to have the ill-luck to become connected with a lewd woman, Alciph., like φθέρεσθαι πρὸς τινα.

πρόσφειστος, ὄν, (προσφειγγομαι) addressing, saluting, μῦθοι, βοή πρ. words of salutation, Aesch. Pers. 153, 935.

προσφένω, to envy besides, Plut.

προσφίγγω, f. γέω, to bind beforehand, Clem. Al.

προσφιλία, ἡ, (προσφιλής) kindness, good will, friendship, Aesch. Theb. 515. [I]

προσφιλής, ἐς, (φίλος) dear, beloved, Hdt. 1. 123 in Superl.; πρ. τῶν dear or friendly to one, Id. 1. 163, Soph. Phil. 587: also of things, pleasing, grateful, Lat. gratus, ἔργον Aesch. Theb. 580, λόγοι, χάρις Soph., etc. II. act. of persons, kindly affectioned, grateful, ὥς μὲ ἔθεοσε προσφιλῆ Soph. Phil. 532.

Adv. -λως, kindly, Soph. El. 442: πρ. ἔχειν τινί to be kindly affectioned to one, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 44.

προσφιλοκλέω, to add from a love of splendour, τινί τι Strab. προσφιλονεικῶ, to prosecute zealously, to vie with another in doing anything, τινί πρὸς τι Polyb.

προσφιλοσοφῶ, to study philosophy besides, to speculate further upon, c. dat. rei, Luc.

II. to philosophise with another, c. dat. pers., Id.

προσφιλοτεχνῶ, to employ additional art, Juba ap. Ath. 661 B. προσφιλοτιμέομαι, Dep., c. fut. med., aor. med. et pass., to take to oneself as a further honor.

προσφωτάω, f. ἴσω, to go to one frequently, to haunt or come constantly to, as shops, etc., Lys. 166. 37; πρὸς τόσων Id. 170. 8, Dem. 786. 8.

προσφορά, ἡ, (προσφέρειν) a bringing to, presenting: a putting to, application, use, Plat. Legg. 638 C.

II. (from Pass.) that which is brought to a person or thing, an addition, increase, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1272: a kindness, benefit, Lat. beneficium, Id. 581.

2. intercourse, conversation. III. (from Med.) that which one takes to oneself, food, victuals, Hipp., v. Wyttlen. Plut. p. 129 E: in gen. taste, also smell.

προσφοράω, Hdt. 1. 82. Hence

προσφώρισμα, ατος, τό, =προσφορά 111, Eur. El. 423.

πρόσφορος, ὄν, Dor. κοτιφ= Pind., (προσφάω) serviceable, useful, profitable, τινί to one, Hdt. 7. 20, Soph. O. C. 1774, Eur., etc.; also absol., Hdt. 4. 14, Soph., etc.: hence 2.

suitable, fitting, Pind. N. 8. 82, etc.; suited to, fit or meet for, τινί Eur. Supp. 338, etc.; and in Pind. N. 9. 17, where the gen. is usu. read, Herm. and Böckh have restored the dat.:—c. inf., fit or meet to do, Pind. O. 9. 121, Aesch. Eum. 207, cf. Elmsl. Herad. 481.

3. τὰ πρόσφορα what is fit or meet, fitting service or attention, Aesch. Cho. 711, 714, etc.: also, τὰ πρ. as Adv., fitly, Eur. Hipp. 112.

II.=προσφής, approaching to, i. e. like, τινί Eur. Phoen. 192.

III. that which is taken or eaten. Adv. =ως.

προσφράγιζω, to seal beforehand.

προσφυγή, ἡ, (προσφείνω) refuge.

πρόσφυγος, ὄν, (προσφείνω) fleeing to, esp. for refuge, Aesop.

προσφύγις, ἰον, Adv. from προσφύγις, Hdt.

προσφύγι, ἡ, (προσφύω)=πρόσφυγις.

προσφύω, ἐς, (προσφύω) growing upon, hence hanging upon or to, ἐκ τινος Od. 19. 58; elsewh. usu. πρ. τινί fixed or clinging to, closely attached to, Plat. Rep. 519 B, Phil. 64 C.

II. naturally belonging to, suitable or fitted for a thing, Ep. Plat. 344 A. Adv. -ώς, ἰον, -έως, e. g. προσφύως λέγειν to speak suitably, ably, Hdt. 1. 27.

προσφυλακῆ, ἡ, a keeping guard in or at, Polyb.

πρόσφυμα, ατος, τό, (προσφύω) that which grows upon or hangs to, an appendage, Dem. Phal.

πρόσφυς, ὄντος, ὁ, (προσφύω) a runaway, one protected by another: hence also a client, Hdn.

προσφυσάω, f. ἴσω, to blow, blow upon, fan besides, Arist. Mirab.

πρόσφυστος, ἡ, (προσφύομαι) a growing to or upon, a hanging upon, clinging or sticking to, as a man to his horse, Xen. Eq. 1. 11: πρ. τῆςτροφῆς assimilation of food, Arist. Probl. 2. 3.

II. the place of joining, joint, τοῦ λοχλοῦ Hipp., cf. Foes. Oecon.

προσφύτω, to plant besides or at the same time.

προσφύω, f. φύω: aor. I προσφύω: to make to grow to or upon, hence to join to, hang upon, fix or fasten to: metaph. προσφύειν τὸ λόγῳ to fix by words, i. e. to confirm, prove, Aesch. Supp. 276, Ar. Nub. 372.

B. more freq. in Pass., with intr. tenses of Act., aor. 2 προσφύον, pf. προστέφικα, to grow to or upon: hence in gen. to hang upon, cling to; τῷ προσφύς ἔχοντων Od. 12. 433: so part. fem. προσφύσα II. 24. 213: so too in Plat.; of a fish, τῶν κιστρῶν ποτεφύετο Theophr. 21. 46.—In later writers the trans. tenses have sometimes an intr. signif. [V. φύω.]

προσφώνω, f. ἴσω, to call or speak to, address, accost, τινά freq. in Hom., who also oft. has it absol.: where dat. is added, as in τοῖσιν προσφώνει Od. 22. 69, τοῖσιν is not to them, but in these words.

II. to call by name, and so to name, speak of, Soph. El. 1213.

III. later to dedicate. Hence

προσφώνησις, ἐσθ, εν, addressing, capable of addressing, Od. 9. 456, in Dor. form ποτιφώνησις.

προσφώνημα, ατος, τό, (προσφώνω) that which is addressed to another, an address, like πρόσφειγμα, in plur., Soph. O. C. 325, Eur. Alc. 1144; in sing., Soph. O. C. 891. Hence

προσφωνηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, suitable or usual in addressing, Dion. H.

προσφώνησις, ἡ, (προσφώνω) an addressing.

προσφωνήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling to, addressing. Adv. —κώς.

προσχαίνω, ἑ, χάνομαι: aor. προσέχων: pf. in pres. signif.

προσέχονα. To gape or stare open-mouthed at one; hence, χαίματερες βόσκα προσχαίνεν τῷ τῷ fall prostrate before him with loud cries, Aesch. Ag. 920. II. to gape eagerly after, τῷ, like Lat. *inhiare*.

προσχαίρω, to rejoice at, τῷ Plut.

προσχαλεῖν, to fasten on by welding.

προσχάριζομαι, ἑ, ἰσμομαι, Dep. med., to gratify or satisfy besides, τῷ Xen. Oec. 13. 9.

προσχεῖν, an aor. without any pres. in use, = προσχέω (from προέχω), to hold before, τι.

πρόσχειρος, ὄν, (χέει) close at hand, near to.

πρόσχερος, ὄν, = foreg., dub. I. Ath.

πρόσχευσις, ἡ, (προέχω) a holding before.

προσχεύω, ἑ, χέουσ, to pour to or on, LXX.—Med. to pour on oneself, Hipp.: to have poured on one, Arist. Probl.

πρόσχημα, ατος, τό, (προέχω) that which is held before, hence I. that which is held before to cover, a screen, cloak, τὸ σάφρον τοῦ ἀνάνδρου pr. Thuc. 3. 82: hence a pretence, pretext, freq. in Hdt., usu. c. gen., as, πρ. τοῦ πολέμου, τὸ σάφρον the alleged cause of the campaign, the pretence for it, Hdt. 6. 44; also, πρ. βασιλεῖας a pageant of royalty, Diod.: but also, πρόσχημα ποιεῖσθαι ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλάνειν make a pretence, a show of marching against Athens, Hdt. 7. 157, cf. Thuc. 5. 30; so, πρ. ἡν ἄμυνασθαι Thuc. 1. 96: πρόσχημα, at acc. absol., by way of a pretext, Hdt. 9. 87.

II. that which is put over by way of ornament, clothing, Plat. Prot. 316 D, 317 A: hence, outward show, an ornament, Plat. Rep. 495 C; and so Miletus is called πρόσχημα τῆς ἰωνῆς, Ionia's chief ornament, Wess. Hdt. 5. 28; and the Pythian games πρόσχημα Ἑλλάδος Soph. El. 682, ubi v. Herm., cf. Ar. Ran. 913. III. in gen. a form, figure, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 A: the outward appearance, state, condition, e. g. of a wound, Hipp. Hence

προσχηματισμός, ὄν, in Gramm. the lengthening by a syllable, also παραγωγή.

προσχίζω, ἑ, ἰσω, to split, cleave beforehand. Hence

πρόσχιγμα, ατος, τό, a split, cleft. II. part of a shoe, Arist. Rhet.

2. a sort of shoe, Ar. Fr. 670.

προσχευάζω, to mock, jeer besides, Polyb.

πρόσχορδος, ὄν, (χορδή) attuned to strings or a stringed instrument: in gen. in harmony with, τῷ: hence, ἀποδιδόναι τὰ φθέγματα τῶν φθέγμασι πρόσχορδα to make voices harmonise with voices, Plat. Legg. 812 D.

πρόσχορος, ὄν, belonging to, a chorus, Ar. Fr. 396.

προσχεύω, old pres. for προσχύνωμι, Thuc. 2. 75, 102.

προσχεράομαι, ἑ, ἰσμομαι, Dep. med., to use, avail oneself of a thing besides, τῷ freq. in Plat.; τῷ πρὸς τι Id. Criti. 115 A, cf. Philib. 44 D.

προσχηρίζω, ἑ, ἴστω, Ion. προσχηρίζω, to require, desire, long for besides, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 5. 11, 18; but also c. gen. pers. et inf., προσχηρίζω ὑμῶν πείθεσθαι Μαρόνι I request you to obey him, Hdt. 8. 140, 2, cf. Soph. O. T. 1155; and so in poetry, when it is used c. acc. only, an inf. may easily be supplied, as, πείθεσθε πάντες ὑπερ προσχηρίσετε (sc. πείθεσθαι) Aesch. Pr. 641, cf. 787, Soph. O. C. 520: also c. gen. pers. only, Soph. Phil. 1055.

πρόσχηρσις, ἡ, (προσχεράομαι) use in a thing, Longin.

προσχηρστέον, verb. Adj. from προσχεράομαι, one must use besides, Plat. Legg. 713 A.

προσχηρῶ, to touch, graze.

προσχεῖν, to smear upon, Hipp.: to fasten upon, join to. [I]

προσχεῖν, ἑ, χρώσω, to rub or spread upon, Diod.

προσχεῖν, (χρώς) Adv. to body, cf. συγχρῶτα.

πρόσχευσις, ἡ, (προσχεύω) a pouring upon.

πρόσχυτης, ὄν, δ, (προσχεύω) one who pours upon. [V]

πρόσχυμα, ατος, τό, mud etc. deposited by water, a deposit, alluvial soil: esp. a dam or bar of mud: a mound, LXX: also

προσχύνωμι and -νύω: ἑ, χρώσω:—a pres. προσχύω also occurs in Thuc., v. infr. To pour to or upon: esp. of water,

to deposit mud, silt, etc.; hence

1. πρ. χυπία to form new

lands by deposition, Hdt. 2. 10.

2. to choke up with mud, etc., εἶναι up, Hdt. 2. 99, Thuc. 2. 102; πρ. τὰς ἀνωμαλίας to fill up hollows, level, Polyb.

II. to throw earth against, hence in Pass., ἡ προσεχόντω [τὸ τεῖχος] where [the wall] had earth thrown against it, Thuc. 2. 75.

προσέχων, ἑ, ἴστω, to go to, approach, c. dat., προσεχόμενον στρατόπεδον τὸν στρατοπέδῳ Hdt. 4. 112, cf. Thuc. 3. 32.

II. to come or go over to, join another, τῷ Hdt. 1. 58, and Thuc.; πρὸς τῷ Thuc. 3. 614 also, πρ. τῷ δὲ ὁμολογῶν or ὁμολογία Hdt. 7. 156, Thuc. 2. 100; πρ. τῷ δὲ ἐνυμαχίαν Thuc. 1. 103: to surrender, give in, τῷ Xen. An. 5. 4, 30: and so in Med., to give oneself quite up to, πρὸς τῷ Plat. Rep. 539 A.

2. to accede to, assent or agree to, πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρώπων γνώμας Hdt. 8. 60, 3, cf. 8. 108., 9. 55; πρ. λόγοις τῷ τὸ yield to, concur in one's views, Soph. Phil. 964.

3. to approach, i. e. to agree with, be like, τῷ Hdt. 4. 104, πρὸς τι 1. 172.

4. to put faith in, believe, τῷ Id. 5. 45.

προσχεῖν, ἡ, a going to or towards, approach, Plat. Tim. 40 C.

II. a surrendering to, joining.

προσχωρίσις, ὄν, = sq., dub.

πρόσχωρος, ὄν, (χάρα) lying near, adjoining, τῷ; but, οἱ πρόσχωροι τινος one's neighbours, Hdt. 9. 15; = ἐγχώριος, Soph. O. C. 1065.

πρόσχυσις, ἡ, (προσχύνωμι) a pouring to or upon, esp. a depositing mud, etc., and so = πρόσχυμα, Thuc. 2. 102.

II. a throwing up earth against: a bank or mound raised against a place, Ibid. 77.

πρόσχωμι, Dor. ποτιχάω, to touch upon, touch, τῷ Pind. Fr. 86. 2, cf. P. 9. 213: absol., Soph. Phil. 1054, O. C. 330.

προσφύδομαι, ἑ, ἰσμομαι, Dep. med., to tell a lie besides.

προσψηφίζομαι, as Med., (ψηφίζω) to vote besides, grant by a majority of votes, App., and Plut.

προσψιθύριζω, to whisper, chirp, whistle to, Mel.

προσπύγχω, to make still colder, Hipp. [V]

πρόσω, poet. πρόσω, Ion. and Att. πόρρω, and in later Att. πόρρω, like Lat. *porro*, Adv. (πρὸ, πρὸς).

I. of Space, forwards, onwards, further on, oft. in Hom., esp. with the Verbs ἄγειν or φέρειν, and with part. pass. ἰεμένους, ὄρμενους, τετραμένους, μεμαδός—in gen. opp. to ἐγγύς, far off, afar, Hdt. 3. 133., 5. 13, cf. Valck. Phoen. 597.—In orig. signif. forward, oft. with the Art. τὸ πρ., first in Hdt., and freq. in Att.; ἐς τὸ πρ. Hdt. 1. 5., 3. 25, and Att.; also, τοῦ πρ. Schneid. Xen. An. 1. 3, 1.

2. from Hdt. downwards. freq. c. gen., πρ. τῆς νυκτός further, i. e. later in the night, Hdt. 2. 121. 4; πρ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ further into the river, Xen. An. 4. 3, 28; πρ. τῆς πλεονεξίας further to one's advantage, Id. Cyn. 1. 6, 39; ἐς τὸ πρ. μεγέθους further in point of size or power, Hdt. 3. 154; 80 too, πρ. ἀρετῆς ἠνέκεν Hdt. 7. 237: but also with notion of distance, far from, οὐ πρ. Ἑλλήσποντον Hdt. 5. 13; πρ. δικαίων Aesch. Eum. 414; οὐ πόρρω τὴν διδρυμῶν φθέγγεσθαι Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 238 D; πόρρω φορτὴν τοῦ σέσθαι Id. Phaed. 96 E: also foll. by ἀπὸ, πρ. ἀπὸ τῶν φορτίων Hdt. 4. 196; ἀπὸ τοῦ τεύχους Xen. Cyn. 5. 4, 49.

II. of time, forward, Hom., always in phrases, πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω νοεῖν, λέσσωσιν ὄραν II. 1. 343., 3. 109, Od. 24. 452.—Compar. Adj., προσώτερος, Adv. —ἔσω: Superl. προσώτατος, Adv. —ἄτω, v. sub voc. (From πρόσσω comes πρόσωθεν, πρόσωθεν: akin to our far, further, etc.)

προσώδης, ἑ, (ὀδω) smelling, stinking.

προσώδω, ἑ, (ὀδω) smell, Galen.

προσώδω, ἡ, (ὀδω) a song sung to or with, an accompanying song, = ὀδὴ πρὸς κίθαρον, Critias 48, ubi v. Bach.

II. the accent accompanying the pronunciation of a word, the tone or accent of a syllable, differing from its metrical quantity and rhetorical intonation, Plat. Rep. 399 A.

2. a mark to shew the tone, an accent, πρ. βαρεῖα, ὀξεῖα, περισπωμένη the grave, acute and circumflex respectively, Gramm.: but they applied the word to other marks of pronunciation, as the breathing, apostrophe, hypodiatolē, and the usual mark for length or shortness.

3. the doctrine of accentuation.

4. later the doctrine of the quantity of syllables, i. e. prosody in our sense.

προσώδω, ἡ, ὄν, = sq.

προσώδω, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to accentuation.

II. ποὺς πρ., a foot consisting of two long syllables and one short, more cor-

rectly written *προσδοιάς* :—hence, τὰ πρ. *verses of such feet*, opp. to the dactylic, Dion. H.

προσβῶδιον, τό, f. l. for *προσδιδόν*.

προσβῶδς, ὄν, (ῥῥή) *singing or sounding to, harmonising or in harmony with*, τὴν Eur. Ion 359 : πρ. μέλος a song in harmony, Id. Plisht. 6. 2 : and so metaphr., πρ. σπονάχῃ a groan in consonance with grief, Id. Phoen. 1499.

προσβῶδς, Adv., (πρῶω) *from afar*, Aesch. Ag. 947, 953, etc.; also poet., πρόσσθεν Il. 2. 533.

προσβῶθς, f. ὠθῶω and ὠώω, *to push to or towards*.

προσβῶνεια, f. ἡσῶμαι, Dep. med., *to buy besides*, Xen. Ec. 4. 7, Dem. 823. 18.

προσωνομασία, ἡ, dub. l. for παρωνομασία.

προσωνμία, ἡ, (δύναμις) a surname, Plut.

προσώματα, τό, old Ep. plur. of πρόσωπον, q. v.

προσωπεῖον, τό, (πρόσωπον) a mask, Anth.

προσωπιδιον, τό, Dim. from πρόσωπον, Ar. Fr. 256. [γ]

προσωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a mask.

προσώπιον, τό, and -ωπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from πρόσωπον, the Lat. *persolata* (Plin.), a kind of cucumber, Diosc. : also, προσωπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Geop.

προσωποειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *formed like a face*.

προσωπολήπτει, *to be a respecter of persons*, N. T. : from

προσωπολήπτῃς, ὄν, ὁ, a respecter of persons, N. T.

προσωπολήπτος, ὄν, (πρόσωπον, λαμβάνω) *respecting persons*.

προσωποληψία, ἡ, *respect of persons*, N. T.

πρόσωπον, τό : poet. plur. προσώματα, for πρόσωπα, Od. 18. 192, Opp., etc.; dat. προσώπαισι Il. 7. 212, cf. Lob. Paral. 176 :—and a nom. ὁ πρόσωπος is quoted from Plat. Com. (Inc. 39, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 1. p. 173) :—(ὥψ). A face, visage, countenance, Hom. who always uses plur. even of a single person, except in Il. 18. 24; but in the Hymns the sing. is more freq., and so in Hes. :—φαίνειν πρ. to unveil, appear, Pind. N. 5. 31; βλέπειν τινά εἰς πρ. Eur. Pind. 280; εἰς πρ. τινος ἀφικέσθαι to come before him, Ib. 720; κατὰ πρ. or πρὸς τὸ πρ. *face to face*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43, Cyr. 10. 9; so, ἡ κατὰ πρ. ἐντεύξις a tête à tête, Plut. Caes. 17. Usus. of the human face, προτομή being used for that of animals; but Hdt. 2. 76 has πρόσωπον for the face of the Ibis. 2. later the front of anything, as of an army, Polyb.

II. later also one's look, countenance, Lat. *visus*, Aesch. Ag. 639, 794, etc. :—τὸ σὺν πρ., periph. for σὺ, Soph. O. T. 448, cf. Dissen Phil. c. 16. 2. = προσωπεῖον, a mask, Dem. 433. 22 (and some MSS. give προσωπεῖον), cf. Aesch. Eum. 990; also, πρ. περίβρωτον Aristomen. Gött. 1 : hence a dramatic part, character, Lat. *persona*. (On the masks of the ancients, v. Dict. of Antiq. voc. *persona*.) Hence also 3. like πρόσχημα, Lat. *forma*, *show*, *outward appearance*, *beauty*, Pind. P. 6. 14, cf. I. 2. 13. III. a person, N. T., cf. Jacobson Patr. Ap. p. 7. 2. a person in grammar.

προσωποποιέω, *to personify*, i. e. represent lifeless objects, abstract conceptions, etc. in human form or with human attributes. II. διδρασκόν πρ. to dramatise a dialogue, Dion. H. προσωποποιία, ἡ, *personification*, Vit. Hom. II. a dramatising.

προσωποποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *personifying, investing with human attributes*, Hom. II. dramatising. III. making masks.

προσωπώτα, ἡ, for προσωπώτατα, (πρόσωπον) a vessel with a face, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 51.

προσωρῶνς, *to pile, heap up, before or beforehand*, Luc.

προσώτατος, ὄν, Superl. from πρόσω, *furthest*; hence Adv. πρόσωτα Hdt., also προσώτατα Hdt. 2. 103; τοῦ προσώτατου Soph. Aj. 731, where however the most and best MSS. have τοῦ προσωτάτου, cf. Schneid. Xen. An. 1. 3, 1.

προσώτρωσθαι, α, ὄν, Compar. from πρόσω, *further, further off*. Adv. προσώτρω Hdt.; also α. gen., Hdt. 4. 16 : τὸ προσώτρωτον Hdt. 1. 105, 3. 45, etc.

προσώφελος, f. ἴσω, *to help or assist besides, contribute to assist*, τινά Hdt. 9. 68; absol., Ib. 103; in gen. = ἐπωφελέω, Eur. Alc. 41, etc. Hence

προσώφελισμα, ὅτος, τό, *help, aid, assistance in a thing*, Eur. Med. 611.

προσώφελις, ἡ, *help, aid, advantage*, Soph. Phil. 1406.

προσώφελιτον, verb. Adj., *one must assist*, Xen. Ages. 1. 8. πρόταγμα, ὅτος, τό, (πρότασσω) *the front rank*, van, Diod.

πρῶτανί, Adv., *in front of*, πρ. τάξῃ Rhes. 523 : [τ] from πρῶταίνος, ἰα, ἰον, = πρῶταίνος. Adv. πρῶταίνος = *fore*.

πρῶτακτέον, verb. Adj. from προτάσσω, *one must place in front*, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 10 : *one must prefer*, τί τινος Aeschin. 78. 8.

πρῶτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *placing before*. II. placed before : hence in Gramm., ἔκθρον πρ. the prepositional article ὁ, ἡ, τό. Adv. —κῶς : from

πρῶτακτος, ὄν, or —τός, ὄν, (πρότασσω) *placed or posted in front*, Plut., cf. Lob. Paral. 491. II. appointed or determined beforehand.

πρῶταῦταιπυρέω, also as Dep. pass. : *to suffer or endure beforehand*.

πρῶταμίειον, τό, a room before a magazine or storeroom, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 5.

πρῶταμίεω, *to lay in beforehand*, Luc. : also as Dep.

πρῶτανί, Ion. for πρῶταίεω.

πρῶταμίην, opt. aor. med. of προτέμνω, Od.

πρῶταμόν, part. aor. of προτέμνω, Hom.

πρῶταξις, ἡ, (πρότασσω) a placing, posting in front : esp. the front rank in an army.

πρῶταρῶσσω, f. ἴω, *to confuse or disturb beforehand*, Hipp.

πρῶταρβέω, *to fear beforehand*, τι Aesch. Theb. 332; c. inf., Eur. H. F. 968. II. *to fear, be anxious for one*, τινός Soph. Tr. 89, Ant. 83. III. *to fear more*, Eur. Erechth. 17. 25.

πρῶταρίχυνω, *to salt or pickle beforehand*, in gen. *to preserve, prepare for keeping*, Hdt. 2. 77. II. in Hipp. *to reduce a patient by fasting*, v. Foës. Oecon. sub v.

πρῶτάσις, ἡ, (προτείνω) a stretching or putting forward : πρ. πνεύματος an attempt to breathe, Hipp., v. Foës. Oec. II. (from Pass.) *that which is put forward*, hence 1. in Logic, a proposition assumed, a premiss, elsewh. ἄλημμα, Arist. Org., Rhet., etc. 2. in Gramm., the hypothetical or limiting clause of a sentence, answered by the ἀντιρῶσις. 3. a question proposed, problem, Ath. 4. part of a dramatic poem, opp. to the ἐπίτασις.

πρότασσω, Att. —τω, f. ἴω, *to place, post in front*, π. ἐαυτὸν πρὸ τινος *to put oneself in front of* another, so as to defend him, Andoc. 14. 31 : so in Med., προετάξω τῆς φάλαγγος τοὺς ἱππίας *he posted his horse in front of it*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 10 :—Pass. *to take the lead, go first*, Aesch. Supp. 835 : τὸ προταχθέν, οἱ προτεταγμένοι, *the front ranks*, van, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 37, Hell. 2. 4, 15 : cf. προτακτέον. II. in gen. *to appoint or determine beforehand*, Soph. Tr. 164.

πρῶτατέον, verb. Adj. from προτείνω, *one must use as a πρότασις*, Arist. Org.

πρῶτατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a πρότασις, Arist. Org. Adv. —κῶς.

πρῶτέγιον, τό, and προτέγισμα, τό, (τέγος) *the forepart of a roof*, also προτέγιον, προτέγισμα.

πρῶτεῖνω, *to stretch out, spread or hold before* one, so as to defend him, πρ. ψυχῇν τινος Soph. Aj. 1270. 2. metaph. *to hold out* as a pretext or excuse, πρ. πρόσθῃν Hdt. 1. 156; πρ. θεοῖς Soph. Phil. 992; so in Med., Ep. Plat. 317 C. II. *to stretch forwards or in front*, stretch forth, hold out, χεῖρας, esp. in suppliant posture, Hdt. 1. 45, 7. 233; so in Med., Hdt. 4. 136; also, προτείνει χεῖρ ἐκ χερὸς δρεμάτα (sic legend. c. Hermann) ποῦ δρεγομένα Aesch. Ag. 1111. 2. πρ. δεξιὰν *to offer, tender it* as a pledge, Soph. Phil. 1292, and Xen. 80, πρ. πίστιν Dem. 659. 10 :—hence 3. *to hold out, offer, tender, shew at a distance*, Lat. *ostendere*, Hdt. 8. 140, 2; and so in Med., Id. 5. 24, Plat., etc. : so, πρ. κέρδος Aesch. Ph. 773, τελετὰς Eur. Bacch. 238, cf. Hel. 28, Plat. Rep. 382 A : also c. inf., πρ. τινὶ λαβεῖν Xen. Oec. 5. 8 :—but 4. in Med., μαχὼν προτείνεσθαι *to claim or demand as a reward*, Hdt. 9. 34. III. *to propose a question, problem*.

B. intr. *to stretch forward*, ἔκρη μακρὰν προτείνουσα Plat. Criti. 111 A; and so we must take Aesch. Ag. I. c., if we read δρεγομένα.

προτεινέω, f. ἴω, *to build a wall in front, protect by a wall*.

προτειχίσμα, ὅτος, τό, an advanced fortification, outwork, Thuc. 6. 100.

προτέλειος, *ος*, (τέλος) before initiation or consecration, τὰ προτέλεια (sc. ἱερὰ) an expiatory sacrifice usual before any solemnity, hence τὸν προτέλεια to perform an initiatory sacrifice for or in behalf of . . ., ναὺν Aesch. Ag. 226.

II. esp. before or in the solemn marriage rite, Sappho 44, in Acol. form προτέλα: Plat. also says in full προτέλεια γάμων, Legg. 774 D, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

III. τὰ προτέλεια, in gen. a beginning, outset, e. g. of battle, Aesch. Ag. 65; βίδον πρ. Ib. 720:—also the rudiments of a science.

προτελευτώ, *ς*, ἦσω, to end before, die before, Plut.

προτέλειω, *ς*, ἔσω, to pay as toll or tribute, give, pay or expend beforehand, Thuc. 6. 31, also to Arnold; πρ. εἰς τι Xen. Vect. 3. 9.

II. to initiate beforehand, Aristid., in Pass.: hence in gen. to prepare by teaching: from

προτέλης, *ἑς*, (τέλος) = προτέλειος, esp. of the victim which was offered before a marriage, Agathol. ap. Ath. 363 A.

προτελίω, *ς*, ἴσω, = προτέλειω 11, hence, πρ. τὴν νεβίδα Ἀρτέμιδι to present her along with an offering to Artemis preliminary to marriage, Eur. I. A. 433: Pass. προτελίζομαι to be so presented, Cratin. Pyl. 8.

προτεμένια, *ατος*, τό, (τέμενος) the precincts or entrance of a τέμενος, v. Arnold Thuc. i. 134: later, the vestibule of a temple, where the lustral water was kept.

προτέμνω, *ς*, τεμῶ: *αορ.* προτῆμνω and in Prose usu. προτῆμνω. To cut, cut up beforehand, II. 9. 489.

II. to cut off in front, cut short, Lat. praecidere, κορὴν ἐκ βίης προτμήνω Od. 23. 196.

III. to cut forward or in front of one, Lat. proscindere, praescindere: hence in *αορ.* opt. med., εἰ ἄλκα διπνεκέα προτμήσωμι if in ploughing I cut, draw a long furrow before me, Od. 18. 375; like ὄγμον ὀρόν ἀγειν in Theoc. 10. 2.

προτενής, *ἑς*, (προτείνω) stretched before or out, held before, Ap. Rh.

προτενέω, to taste before and pick out the tid-bits, in gen. to have the pick of a thing, Ar. Nub. 1200, cf. sq.

προτενής, *ος*, ὁ, one who picks out the tid-bits beforehand, a dainty fellow, gourmand, Br. Ar. Nub. 1198, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 89.—At Athens, προτενῆς was an old name for forestallers or regrators (μεταβόλοι), who bought up provisions before they were brought into the market, Schol. Ar. l. c. Ael. has the fem. ἡ προτενής, cf. Lob. Paral. 272.

προτεραιός, *αἰα*, αἶων, (πρότερος) on the day before, formed like δευτεραίος, τριταῖος etc.: ἡ πρ., sub. ἡμέρα, the day before, usu. τῇ προτεραίᾳ, Lat. pridie, Hdt. i. 84, 126, etc.: also, τῇ πρ. ἡμέρᾳ Plat. Phaed. 59 D: and c. gen., τῇ πρ. τῆς καταστάσεως the day before the audience, Hdt. 9. 9, cf. Plat. Phaed. 58 A.

προτεραιότερος, *α, ον*, Compar. from foreg., for πρότερος, which it strengthens, as if days and days before, Ar. Eq. 1165.

προτερῆω, *ν*, *1.* for sq. in Hdt. 9. 66.

προτερῆω, (πρότερος) to be before, in front, at the head, Hdt. 9. 57; also, πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ to be forward on the way, Hdt. 9. 66 (with *ν* 1. προτερῆω).

2. also of Time, to be beforehand, get the start, Thuc. 1. 33: to come before the time, opp. to ὑστερεῖν, Polyb.

3. in gen. to be before in rank, age, etc., to get the advantage, οὐδὲν προτερήσεαι Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 9, and so in Polyb.

προτερηνένης, *ἑς*, (*γέναι) born sooner, older, Call. Jov. 58.

προτερήμα, *ατος*, τό, (προτερῆω) priority, esp. in rank, etc., a privilege, LXX.—τὰ τῆς φύσεως προτερήματα natural advantages.

προτερήσις, *ῆς*, (προτερῆω) a being before or first, Heliod.

προτερίζω, *ς*, ἴσω, = προτερῆω, sup.

προτερικός, *ῆς*, ὅν, (πρότερος) συνη πρ. a kind of early fig.

πρότερος, *α, ον*, (πρὸ) before others, in form and signif. a Compar. without any Posit. in use, answering to Lat. prior, as its Superl. πρῶτος (*α, ον*) to Lat. primus:

I. of Place, before, in front, forward, II. 16. 569, 17. 274; πόδες πρ. the fore feet, Od. 19. 228:—but more freq.,

II. of Time, before, sooner, earlier, older, Hom., and Hes.: also in full πρότερος γενεῇ II. 15. 182; πρότεροι ἄνδρες or ἑνὸς αἰῶνος, also πρότεροι alone, Hom.: but, πρ. παῖδες children by the first or a former marriage, Od. 15. 22; τῇ προτέρῃ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) on the day before, Od. 16. 50; 80, ἡοί τῇ προτέρῃ II. 13. 794; in Prose more usu. τῇ προτερᾷ, cf. προτεραιός:—as a regular Compar.

c. gen., ἑμέο πρότερος II. 10. 124. The neut. πρότερον was

esp. used as Adv., before, sooner, earlier, very freq. in Hdt. full. by ἡ and inf., πρότερον ἡ βασιλεύσαι Hdt. 7. 2; by πρὶν ἔν and inf., Id. i. 82, 140; also by ἡ and indicat., Id. 6. 45, 8. 8; by ἡ and conjunct., Id. 7. 54; also by πρὶν ἡ and conjunct., 7. 8, 2. 9, 93, cf. πρὶν 11. 6:—also it stood for the Prep. πρὸ, ὅλγῳ πρότερον τούτων Hdt. 8. 95; also with Artic., τὸ πρότερον τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων Hdt. 2. 144: the Adv. πρότερον is oft. put between Art. and Subst., e. g. ὁ πρότερος βασιλεὺς Hdt. i. 84, etc., cf. πρότερος, πρότερος, also πρόσθεν.—Comic compar. προτεραιότερος, Ar. Eq. 1165.

III. post-Hom.—Rank, Worth, and in gen. of Precedence, before, above, superior, τινὶ ἐν ἄ τῇ, Isae. 37. 3; πρ. τινας πρὸς τι superior to him in . . ., Plat. Lach. 183 B.

πρότερω, Adv. from πρότερος, or immed. from πρὸ, like ἀπὸ—πρότερον ἀπὸ, further before or towards, Hom.; metaph., ἐπὶ πρότερω γένειο the fight went further, i. e. grew hotter, II. 23. 490.

II. of Time, sooner, formerly, Call. Dian. 72.

προτέρωθε, Adv. from foreg., from aforetime: from the front.

πρότερος, Adv. from πρότερος, in the former manner.

πρότερωσε, Adv. from foreg., toward the front, forward, h. Hom. 32. 10.

προτεριμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from προτείνω, spread or stretched out.

προτείνω, to make or do beforehand: perf. pass. inf. προτετιχάμ, to have happened beforehand, to be past, II. 16¹ 50, 18. 112, 19. 65.

προτεχνολογέω, to instruct in the rudiments of an art. Hence προτεχνολόγημα, τό, instruction in the rudiments of an art.

προτήτηρ, *ῆς*, a great-grandmother.

προτήτις, *βος*, ἡ, born before Tethys, comic name of an old woman, with a play on προτήτη, Cratin. Incert. 134.

πρότῃκω, to melt beforehand. Hence

πρότῃς, a melting beforehand: esp. a consuming, dub.

πρότι, an old, esp. Ep. form for πρὸς, *α, ον*, freq. in Hom.: in Cretan, προτρί. (It was never used for πρὸ.) [†]

προτίπλω, Dor. for προσιπλάω, II. 24. 110.

προτιβάλλω, Dor. for προσβάλλωμαι, II. 5. 879.

προτινέω, Dor. for προσινέω, II. 10. 347.

προτιπτοι, Dor. for προσιπτοι, II. 22. 329.

προτίθημι, *ς*, ὅθσω, to place, set, lay before, set out, esp. of meals, II. 24. 409, Hes. Th. 537; hence, δαῖτα τινὶ προτίθειν Hdt. i. 207, εἰνέειν τινὶ Id. 7. 29; in gen. to hand to, present to, τινὶ τι Soph. El. 1198:—so in Med., to set before oneself, have set before one, τραπέζας Od. i. 112, δειπνῶν Hdt. 4. 26.

2. to put forth, expose a child, like ἐκτίθειναι, Hdt. i. 112: so, to expose to danger, τινὲς Soph. Phil. 268.

3. to set before, set up as a mark or prize, propose, δέδλωσι, Hdt. 7. 197, στέφανον Thuc. 2. 46: also to set as a penalty, πρ. ζηλῶν Id. 3. 44, cf. 82: in gen. to set, fix, ὅρον as a limit, Hdt. i. 32, 74.

4. in Med. to put forth on one's own part, display, ἀντιπρὶν γαβῶν Thuc. 2. 42: also to put before one's mind, entertain with oneself, indulge, προτίθεσθαι τινὶ ἔχθραν, μῆνιν Hdt. 4. 65, 7. 229 (but with *ν* 1. post.); but, πρ. τινα ἐν ὁκνῶν to set before oneself in pity, i. e. compassionate, Aesch. Pr. 239.

II. to set forth, put out publicly, πρ. νεκρὸν to lay out a dead body, let it lie in state, Hdt. 5. 8; so in Med., Thuc. 2. 34, and ap. Dem. 1071. 1:—also, παθήρια χρύσεα προτίειν Hdt. 3. 148: metaph., πένθος μέγα προτίειναι they shewed great sorrow, Hdt. 6. 21.

2. esp. to set out wares for show or sale, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 179.

3. hence to publish, make publicly known in any way:—also to propose, bring forward a thing to be examined and debated, Lat. in medium afferre, προτίειναι πρῆγμα, λόγον Hdt. i. 206, 8. 59; also c. inf., προτίειναι λέγειν, ἐκλέεσθαι Hdt. 3. 38, 9. 27; so, πρ. τινὶ ποιεῖν Id. 9. 94:—and so in Med. to appoint an assembly for debating a matter, Soph. Antig. 160, cf. Hemist. Luc. Necom. 19:—Pass., οὐ προτίειν οὐδὲν λόγον speech was not allowed them, Xen. Hell. i. 7, 5; cf. Aeschin. 36. 28.

III. to put forward, as one foot before the other, Eur. Hec. 67; to hold forth, offer, tender, χεῖρα Soph. Phil. 942 (but with *ν* 1. προσέειν).

2. to hold out as a pretext, Id. Aj. 1051.—Cf. προτείνω.

IV. to put before or over, πέλομαι ὁμμάτων Eur. I. A. 1550, cf. I. T. 1218.

V. to put before,

prefer one to another, τί τινος Hdt. 5. 53; *τινὰ πάρος τινος* Soph. O. C. 419; *τί ἀντί τινος* Eur. Hipp. 382.
προτίκτω, to bring forth before, Hipp.
προτίλλω, to pluck or pluck out before or in front.
προτιμάσσω, Dor. for *προσιμάσσω*.
προτιμάω, f. ἤσω, to honor one before or above another, to prefer one to another, *τινὰ τινος* Hdt. 1. 86, Xen., etc.; also, *πρὸ τινος* Plat. Lys. 219 D, *πρὸ τινος* Id. Legg. 727 D.
 2. c. acc. only, to prefer in honor, honor, esteem, regard, Aesch. Ag. 1415, Eum. 739, Eur., etc.;—hence in Pass., to be so preferred, Thuc. 6. 9, and Xen.; also, *προτιμάσθαι ἐς τὰ κοινὰ* (as we say) to be preferred to public honors, Id. 2. 37.
 3. c. gen. only, to care for, take heed of, *reck of*, Aesch. Ag. 1672, Eur. Alc. 72; esp. οὐδὲν, *πρ. τινός* Ar. Plut. 883, Dem. 80. 22.
 4. c. inf. foll. by ἤ., to wish rather, prefer, *προτιμῶντες καθαροὶ εἶναι ἢ εὐπρεπέστεροι* Hdt. 2. 37; c. inf. only, to wish greatly, wish much, care to do or be, Soph. Tr. 722, Eur. Med. 343; strengthd., *πολλοὺ πρ.* Hdt. 3. 21:—so too, *πρ. ὅπως* τί ἐσται Ar. Ach. 27. Hence
προτιμία, ἡ, an honoring before others, preference, Thuc. 3. 82. [τῇ]
προτιμῶντες, verb. Adj. from *προτιμάω*, one must prefer, c. inf., Plat. Criti. 109 A; *τί τινος* Id. Legg. 726 A.
προτιμῶντος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to preference or precedence: disposed for preferring. Adv.—*κἄς*.
προτιμία, ἡ, greater honor, preference.
προτιμῶν, τὸ, like ἀρραβών, earnest-money, Luc. [τῇ]
πρότιμος, ον, (τιμὴ) honoured above, worth more than, *τινός* Plat. Eryx. 393 D; *πρ. λίθοι* precious stones, Id. Legg. 947 D.
προτιμῶμαι, Dor. for *προσυνθῶμαι*, Od. 11. 143.
προτιμῶμαι, f. ἤσω, to help beforehand or first, *τινὶ* Thuc. 1. 74.—Med. to revenge oneself, Id. 6. 57.
προτίσσω, ον, Dor. for *πρόσωπος*.
προτίσσομαι, Dep., only Ep., only used in pres. and impf., and never in the common form *πρόσσω*—*To look at or upon* see, behold, *τινὸς* Od. 7. 31, 23. 365. II. to see with the mind, hence to foresee, forebode, esp. evil, *κραδίη, θυμός* προτίσσομαι θάνατον or θάλαθρον Od. 5. 389, 14. 219:—and so prob. also ἡ σ' εὖ γινώσκων προτίσσομαι from thorough knowledge of thee I foresee it, Il. 22. 356, though others explain it I recognise thee.
προτιύσκω, (τιτύσσομαι) to prepare beforehand, Welcker Syll. n. 183. 24.
πρότιω, f. τίσω [ῖ], to honor one before another, prefer, τῇ Aesch. Ag. 789, Eum. 545; *πρ. τινὰ τάφον* deeming the one more worthy of burial than the other, Soph. Ant. 22.
πρότμησις, ἡ, (πρότμνω) the waist, hence the part about the loins and navel, Il. 11. 424. II. later in gen. that which is cut off: also a cutting off.
προτολάμω, f. ἤσω, to venture before or more than others. Pass. to be first ventured or risked, Thuc. 3. 84.
προτομή, ἡ, (πρότμνω) the foremost or upper part of any thing: esp., 1. the face of an animal (whereas πρόσωπον is used of men), *γλαυκὸν πρ.* Antiph. Κυκλ. 1. 4. 2. an image reaching down to the middle, a half-figure, Anth.
προτονίλγω, to haul up with πρότονον, Anth.: from πρότονον, τό, v. eq.
πρότονος, ὁ, a rope from the masthead to the bow of a ship, serving to raise, lower, and stay the mast, a forestay, Hom., always in plur.: later it was also used of a fore-cable.—We also find πρότονον, τό, and in Hom. the gender is usu. uncertain, since he mostly uses the dat. *πρότονονισι*; but in Od. 12. 409, we find it masc. In either case it was strictly an Adj. from *πρότερον*, *κἄως* being usu. supplied with the masc., *σχιδνόν* with the neut.
προτοῦ, for *πρὸ τοῦ*, and also for *πρὸ τούτου*, *ere this, aforetime, erst, formerly*, Hdt., and Att.; *ὁ προτοῦ* (sc. χρόνος) Thuc. 1. 32, cf. *πρὸ* A. II.
προτραγῶδες, to represent a tragedy beforehand. II. metaph. to demean oneself in tragic manner beforehand, *make much ado* about a thing.
προτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for urging on, exhorting, etc., *πρὸς*

ἀρετῇ Aeschin. 75. 30; *πρ. λόγῳ* Isocr. 1 C. Adv.—*κἄς*, *persuasively*, Luc.: from
προτρέπω, f. ψω, to make another turn forwards: but in this literal signf. rarely save in Pass. to turn and go forward, *turn towards*, ἐπὶ νῆαν Il. 5. 700; ἐπὶ γαίαν ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ Od. 11. 18., 12. 381; metaph., ἀγέλῃ προτραπέσθαι (aor. med. in pass. signf.) to give oneself up to grief, Il. 6. 336. II. usu. to turn or urge forwards, urge on, impel, exhort, c. acc. pers. et inf., Hdt. 9. 90, Soph. Ant. 270, Plat., etc.; also, *πρ. τινὰ εἰς, ἐπὶ or πρὸς* τι Plat., and Xen., etc.; esp., *πρ. τινὰ ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίᾳ* Plat. Euthyd. 307 A, ἐπ' ἀρετῇ Isocr. 16 C, Lycurg. 149. 7, etc.: also, *πρ. τινὰ ἀναγκή*—*ἀναγκάζω*, Soph. El. 1193:—so too in Med., much like Act., c. acc. pers. et inf., Aesch. Fr. 990, Soph. O. T. 358; *πρ. προτρέσθαι ἐπ' ἀρετῇ*, *πρὸς ἐγκράτειαν* Eur. Mem. 1. 4. 1., 4. 5., 1; but in Hdt. 1. 31 c. dupl. acc., *τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον προτρέψατο ὁ Σόλων τὸν Κροίσον* Solon roused the curiosity of Croesus respecting Tellus. III. in Med. also, like Lat. *praevertere*, to outstrip, outdo, *τινὰ ἐν τινι* Plut. 2. 624 C.
 IV. also in Med., to make a change, ἐν τῇ φαρμακίᾳ Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. V. in Eur. Hipp. 715 (si vera lectio) it is expl. by the Schol. to search out, discover.
προτρέφω, f. θρέψω, to nourish, feed before.
προτρέψω, f. δρᾶμύομαι: aor. προδρᾶμον, to run forward or forth, Xen. An. 4. 7, 10. II. to outrun, overtake, *τινός* Ib. 5. 2, 4; πολλοὺς ἡ γλῶττα προτρέχει τῆς διαβολας Isocr. 11 A: absol. to escape, Antipho 122. 1.
προτρέβω, to bruise beforehand, Diosc.
πρότρητα, Adv., (τρίτος) three days before or for three successive days, Thuc. 2. 34, cf. Lob. Phryg. 414.
προτραπήδην, Adv., (προτρέπω) turned forwards, i. e. headforemost, headlong, esp. of flight, with headlong speed, *πρ. φοβέοντο* Il. 16. 304; 80, *πρ. φεύγειν* Plat. Symp. 221 C; *πρ. ὄσασθαι* to drive headlong, Plut.: hence in gen. hurriedly, Pind. P. 4. 167. [ᾶ]
προτραπῶς, collat. form from *προτρέπω*.
προτρητή, ἡ, (προτρέπω) exhortation, Plat. Legg. 920 B.
 II. impulse, motive, Arr.
πρότροπος, ὁ, v. πρόδρομος, Diosc.
πρότροχος, ὁ, (προχός) a fore-wheel.
προτρυνάιος, ον, (τρήνη) before the vintage. II. epith. of Bacchus, presiding over the vintage; also, θεοὶ προτρυνάιοι Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 491.
προτρυνέλα, ἡ, a festival before the vintage: from *προτρυνάιος*, ον, = *προτρυνάιος*.
προτρυνάιος, ον, ὁ, = *προτρυνάιος* II, sup. in Ael.
προτρυνήγητι, ἦρος, ὁ, Arat., and -ῆτης, οὗ, ὁ, (τρήνη) a star near the right wing of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage; also called *τρηνητήρ, vindemiator*.
προτρώγω, f. τρώξωμαι, to gnaw, nibble, beforehand, Hipp.
προτυγχάνω, f. τεύξομαι, to happen before or beforehand, *τὸ προτύχον* the first thing that came to hand, Pind. P. 4. 61.
 II. to hit on, meet with before, c. gen.
πρότυπος, ον, prefigured: *τὸ πρότυπον*, a model, pattern.
προτύπῳ, to form or mould beforehand:—Med. *προτυπῶσθαι* τι to figure to oneself, conceive, Heliod.
προτύπτω, f. ψω, intr. to press forwards, break forth, burst out, *πρῶς προτύπῳ* Il. 13. 136, 15. 306, 17. 262; ἀπὸ βίβας ὀριμὸν μένος προτύπτω Od. 24. 319. II. later trans. to strike, drive on, *προτυπνέν* driven, urged on, Aesch. Ag. 132, unless it be taken immediately from the signf. of *τύπτω*, forged, Lat. *prociusum*.
προτύπωμα, ατος, τό, (προτυπῶ) a model, pattern. [ῶ]
προϋβῆλε, προϋβή etc., for *προεβ*—
προϋγγῆς, ον, for *προεγγ*, giving surety:—Dor. *πράγγυος*.
προυγγέλω, = *προουλέω*, Stob., and Hesych., v. *προσελέω*.
προϋγαίνω, to be healthy before. [ῶ]
προϋγραίνω, to moisten first, Hipp.
προϋνέγω, for *προεγ*—
προϋνιδάξω, προϋνῶκα, προϋνέτω, for *προεδ*—
προϋνῆκε, for *προεδ*—, II.
προϋκτεῖν, προϋκνύνεω, for *προεκ*—
προϋλακτέω, to bark for or in watching one, *τινός* Alciph. [ῶ]
προϋλίγω, contr. for *πρὸ δλίγω*.

προῦνον, τό, a plum, Lat. *prunum*, also προῦνον; from προῦνος, ὁ, the plum-tree, Lat. *prunus*; also προῦνη, προῦνος. προῦνεκος, ον, (ἐνεγκεῖν) bearing burdens, a porter, II. like προφής, lustful, lewd, Anth. προῦνέπω, v. sub προεῖν. προῦνη, ἡ=προῦμος, Theophr. προῦνον, τό, and προῦνος, ἡ=προῦμον, προῦμος. προῦνεστι, for προῖε-. προῦξισταμαί, προῖξευνάω and -ήτης, προῖξέμεται, for προῖε-. προῖάγω, f. ξω, to lead on gradually:—Med. to reduce first under one's power, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 41, ubi al. προσω- προῖπαντάω, f. σω, to advance towards, meet before, Joseph. προῖπαντιάω Philo, and προῖπαντιώω, for προῖπαντάω. προῖπαρξίς, ἡ, (προῖπαρχω) pre-existence. προῖπαρχή, ἡ, a beginning. II. in plur. previous acts, benefits, services: from προῖπαρχω, f. ξω, to do beforehand or first, begin with, c. gen., to be the first to do a thing, ἀδικίας Thuc. 3. 40; c. dat., πρ. τῷ ποιεῖν εἰδ. Dem. 471. 2: hence Pass., τὰ προῖπαρχμένα=προῖπαρχαί, benefits formerly received, Dem. 1191. 26. II. intr. to exist before, Thuc. 4. 126, etc.; προῖπαρχάντα things that happened before, past events, Dem. 12. 16; so too, τὰ προῖπαρχμένα Id. 314. 9. προῖπεκλύω, to loosen or weaken beforehand, Heliod. προῖπεψα, for προῖεψα, Hom. προῖπεξάγω, f. ξω, to carry out secretly beforehand. προῖπεξερχομαι, Dep., to go out secretly before, Dio C. προῖπεξεορμάω, to rush or go out secretly beforehand, Luc. προῖπεργάζομαι, f. άομαι, Dep. med., to accomplish secretly beforehand, prob. I. in Plut. for προσω-. Hence προῖπεργασία, ἡ, a preparing, strengthening beforehand, Lat. *praemunitio*, esp. as a form of Rhetoric, like προπαρσκενῆ. προῖπιχομαι, Dep., to promise before, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 34. προῖπιβάλλω, to put under, esp. as a foundation, Plut.: so also in Med.—Pass. to lie under as the foundation. προῖπιγράφω, f. ψω, to sign or mark beforehand, Plut. [α] προῖπιδοκίμῳ, to notify, explain beforehand, Aristid. προῖπιτοίμαι, Dep., to be put under before, serve as a foundation. II. to exist before, Plut., like προῖπαρχω II. προῖπιολαβάνω, to assume or believe beforehand, Arist. Rhet. προῖπιμνησκω, to remind before. προῖπιμνημάτιζομαι, Dep. med., to write remarks before. προῖπιπάζω, to strew under before. προῖπιπτεύω, to suspect or guess before, Joseph. προῖπιπστάσις, ἡ, (προῖπιέστω) =προῖπαρξίς, Diosc. προῖπιπστῶνῳ, to strew or put under before. προῖπιπστύφῃ, ἡ, preparation of wool for dyeing, v. προστύφω. προῖπιπτόμεν, to cut away from under before, Heliod. προῖπιπτιθῆμι, to set under before:—Med. to suppose or assume beforehand. προῖπιπτεύω, to guess or suspect before, Dio C. προῖπιπτύπω, to make an outline of beforehand, Philo. προῖπιπφάινω, to indicate beforehand. προῖπιφεύγω, to flee or escape secretly beforehand. προῖπιπτος, ον, contr. for πρόστος, q. v. προῖπιπγαίτερος, α, ον, v. sub προῖπῳ. προῖπῳ, contr. for πρὸ ἔργου, strictly for a work or object, hence of any thing serviceable, worth the attainment, profitable, useful, τὶ τῶν προῖπῳ something useful, Ar. Plut. 623; οὐδὲν πρ. it's no good, Andoc. 22. 20; πρ. τὶ δῶν Ar. Eccl. 784; πρ. τὶ ποιεῖν πρὸς τὶ to make a step towards gaining one's end, Xen. Hdt. 7. 1, 10, Plat. Meno 84 B: also as Adv., serviceably, conveniently, πρ. τίπτεν to be of service, Eur. I. T. 309, cf. Hel. 1379; πρ. γενέσθαι, εἶναι Plat. Theat. 197 A, Rep. 376 C, etc.—Compar. προῖπιπγαίτερος, ἴσα, εἶναι, more serviceable, useful, important: προῖπιπγαίτερον or -πά εἶναι: it is of greater importance, Plat. Gorg. 458 C, Ar. Lys. 26; πρ. ποιέσθαι to be deemed of more consequence, Thuc. 3. 109. Superl. προῖπιπγαίτατος, ἡ, ὄν: but the form προῖπιπστατος is dub.—The Compar. and Superl. are used almost wholly in neut.: but in Dinarch. 104. 44, we find προῖπιπτατέρα χάρις. προῖπιπλέω, v. sub προσελέω.

προῖπιθεῖν, προῖπιτρέπετο, προῖπιψα, for προετ-. προῖπιψα, for προῖεψα, Od. προῖπιφαίρω, to draw from under before, for τὴν ἐκκλησίαν to have the assembly held before another's arrival, Aeschin. 36. 5. προῖπιφαρπάξω, to snatch away beforehand. προῖπιφέλω, v. sub προσεφέλω. προῖπιέστω, to put under before. II. Pass. c. aor. 2 act., to exist before (like προῖπαρχω II; τὰ προῖπῳεστῶτα pre-existent things, prob. I. M. Anton. for προσω-). προῖπιχω, προῖπιχουσι, προῖπιχοντο, for προῖεχ-, Hom. προῖπιγαῖν, inf. aor. προῖπιγῶν of προσεβῶ, to act before. προῖπιγῶ, to bring forth to light, show forth, manifest, τέρας Od. 12. 394, τινι τὶ Pind. I. 8. 123, ὕμῳν σέλην τὸ Soph. El. 753: esp. shew forth by word, declare, Id. Tr. 324, etc.: to propose as a prize, ἀδελφ. τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23:—Pass., to be shewn forth, come to light, Od. 13. 169, and so freq. in Att.; c. inf., οὐδὲ προῖπιγαῖν ἰδέσθαι there was not light enough for us to see, Od. 9. 143; also in part. aor. pass. προῖπιγῶντες, εἶσα, stepping forward and appearing, Il. 8. 378, Od. 24. 160; ἐς πεδῖον Il. 24. 332: perf. pass., προῖπιγῶνται πάντα all came into sight, Il. 14. 332; προῖπιγῶντα δῶλα prizes delivered beforehand, v. I. Hes. Op. 653, v. προσφῶ: also metaph., to be plainly heard, προῖπιγῶν κτύπος Soph. Phil. 202. II. to shew beforehand, foreshew, esp. of oracles and divine revelations, Hdt. 1. 210, c. 3. 65: metaph., to shew a hope or prospect beforehand, i. e. promise, Hdt. 7. 161; also foll. by ὅπως:—and in Pass., and Med., to shew itself or appear before, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3. 12. III. intr. to shine forth, σέλην ὕμῳνδὲ προῖπιγῶν Od. 9. 145: to hold a light before one, δ προῖπιγῶν a torch-bearer, Plut. προῖπιφάνεια, ἡ, clearness, distinctness. [α]: from προῖπιφάνης, ἐς, (προῖπιφάνω) shewing itself first or from afar, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 15: metaph., quite plain or clear, Plat. Rep. 530 D: ἀπὸ or ἐκ τοῦ προῖπιφάνους openly, Thuc. 2. 93, 3. 43:—very famous or renowned. II. (from Pass.) appearing beforehand. Adv. -ῶς. προῖπιφάνης, ὁδός, ἡ, =προῖπιφῆτις. προῖπιφάντος, ον, (προῖπιφάνω) like προῖπιφάνης, appearing at a distance, far seen, hence far famed, πρ. σοφία κατ' Ἑλλάνας Pind. O. 1. 51n. II. foreshew, esp. by an oracle, Hdt. 5. 63, Soph. Tr. 1159. III. surname of Poseidon, Lyc. προῖπιφάντω, opos, δ, =προῖπιφῆτις. προῖπιφάσσομαι, f. ίσσομαι, Dep. med., (πρόφασις) to set up as a pretext or excuse, allege by way of excuse, c. acc., Theogn. 935, Thuc. 5. 54: absol., to make excuses, Ar. Lys. 756, Thuc. 1. 90:—hence in aor. pass., προῖπιφάσσηναι to be pretended, be a pretence, Thuc. 8. 33. II. to bring a pretended charge against, c. dat. et inf., Plat. Menex. 240 A. πρόφασις, f. εως, Ion. ιως, ἡ, strictly that which appears, and so that which is alleged to cover the real state of the case, an apparent cause, reason, motive, a pretext, color given to a thing, first in Theogn. (v. infr.); also in plur., Hdt. 6. 86: sometimes of a real cause, as πρ. ἀληθεστάτη Thuc. 1. 23, 6. 6, ἀναγκαῖα Isae. 48. 28:—but mostly in bad sense, like πρόσχημα, a mere pretext, a pretence, excuse, shuffle, shift, Hdt., etc.; βραχεία πρ. Thuc. 3. 39.—Construct.: πρ. τιως the pretext or pretence for a thing, Hdt. 1. 29, etc.: as gen. absol., προῖπιφάσις τῆςδε Hdt. 4. 135; so too absol. in acc., προῖπιφάσιν pretenditively, as one pretends or says, Il. 9. 262, 302, Hdt. 5. 33, Ar. Eq. 466, Thuc. 3. 111, etc.; in Att. strictly, πρόφασιν μὲν . . . τὸ ἀληθές δέ, but τὸ ἀληθές is freq. omitted and δέ used alone, Eur. Bacch. 221, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 270:—so too, ἐπὶ πρόσφασιν and ἐπὶ πρόσφασιν by way of excuse, Theogn. 323, Hdt. 7. 150; ἀπὸ πρόσφασιν Hdt. 2. 161; διὰ πρόσφασιν Hdt. 4. 145; πρόσφασιν ἔνεκα Antipho 143. 6; κατὰ πρόσφασιν Hdt. 1. 29; πρόσφασιν θέσθαι to make an excuse, Theogn. 364; πρ. προτείνω, προϊσχεῖσθαι to put forward an excuse, Hdt. 1. 156, 8. 3; so, πρ. παρέχειν Ar. Av. 581, ἔλακεν Hdt. 6. 86, δέχεσθαι Plat. Crat. 421 D, εὐρίσκεν Antipho 137. 8, etc.; πρόσφασιν ἔχεν ὥς . . . to allege that . . . Hdt. 6. 133; so, πρ. ἔχειν τὶ to have or use as an excuse, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; πρ. ποιέσθαι τὶ Ep. Plat. 349 D:—elliptically, μὴ μοι πρόσφασιν no excuse, no shuffling, Ar. Ach. 345; so too in plur., μὴ πρόσφασεις Alex. Leb. 2. 1, cf. Erf. Soph. Ant. 577;

προφάσις ἐπιλαβένθαι, ἔχσθαι to lay hold of a pretext, Hdt. 3. 36., 6. 49, 94. II. an occasion, cause of a thing, freq. in Hipp.: esp. the superficial obvious cause, opp. to the deeper and more real, v. Φοῖς. Oecon. III. persuasion, instigation, ἐπὶ προφάσει θύρος Soph. Tr. 662. (προφάσις comes from προφάσις: not, as Schneider takes it from προφήμ.) Hence

προφάσις, ἡ, ὄν, serving for a pretext, LXX. προφάσις, ὄν, (προφάσις) like προφάνης, shewn forth, re-nowned, Pind. O. 8. 21. II. foresheewn.

προφάσις, προφάτις, Dor. for προφήτ—

προφέρης, ἐς, (πρόφρα) strictly carried before or first, placed before or at the head, hence preferred, excellent: Hom. only uses Compar. and Superl. προφερέτερος, α, ὄν, προφερέστατος, ἡ, ὄν, usu. c. dat. rei, πρ. ἀλματι, βίη Od. 8. 128., 21. 134; also c. inf., πρ. ἡλικεῖναι Il. 10. 352:—the Superl. is oft. used absol. to signify most advanced in age, oldest, like πρεσβύτατος, Hes. Th. 79. 301, 777:—Posit. c. gen. ἀλλαν προφερῆς excellant all, Hes. Sc. 260:—Compar. and Superl., προφερέτερος, προφερέστατος Soph. O. C. 1531, Fr. 399.

II. looking older than one is, forward, precocious, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, cf. Aeschin. 7. 35:—also of trees or plants, bearing before their time, of young persons, having sexual intercourse before the time, precocious, Iambli, and Porphy. Poet. word. Adv. —πῶς.

πρόφρα, f. προῖσω: aor. 1. προήνεγκα: aor. 2. προήνεγκον: in Hom. only pres. and impf.; an unusu. 3. sing. conj. pres. προήνερον, as if from a form in μι, only in Il. 9. 323, cf. Buttj. Ausf. Gr. § 106 Anm. 7. To bring before one, bring to, give, present, τιλ τι Il. 9. 323., 17. 121. 2. esp. of words, πρ. ὀνειδὲν τινα to throw reproaches in his teeth, Il. 2. 251, and so, πρ. τιλ τι θρῶν in one's teeth, bring forward, allege, esp. in the way of reproach or objection, Lat. obijcere, exprobrare, Il. 3. 64, Hdt. 1. 3, Dem. 566. 13, etc.: but also simply to utter, ἀδυνά, μῦθον Eur. Supp. 600, Med. 189; so, πρ. ἄφῃνας πάτρην to declare it for their country, Pind. I. 5(4). 55: πρ. εἰς μέσον to propose, Plat. Legg. 812 C; and so in Med., Id. Phil. 57 A: to bring forward, quote, Thuc. 5. 26. 3. c. inf., of an oracle, to order, command, Hdt. 5. 63; gen. absol., προνηχθέντος τιλ ἵψ' ἵψ' ἵψ' were commanded one to do so, Aesch. Ag. 964. II. to bring forward, shew, display, πρ. μένος Il. 10. 479; ἔριδα προφέρειν to shew, i. e. engage in rivalry, Od. 6. 92; πόλεμον τινα πρ. to declare war against one, Hdt. 7. 9, 31; so too in Med., γενεῖσθαι ἔριδα προφέρεισθαι to offer quarrel to one's host, Od. 8. 210, cf. Il. 3. 7.

III. to bear on or away, to carry off, sweep away, of a storm, Il. 6. 346, Od. 20. 64. IV. metaph., to forward a man on his way, and so in gen. to advance further, assist, Lat. proferre, promovere, πρ. τινα δοῦν, ἔργον, ὅρ. φέρειν πρὸς τῆς δόου etc., to further on the road, in the work, Hes. Op. 577. πρ. εἰς τι to conduce, help towards gaining an object, Thuc. I. 93:—Pass., to increase, war, grow.

B. intr., to surpass, excel another in something, τινὸς τινα, εἶμα καλλοῦν τε προφέροντα καὶ ἀρετῇ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ὕτων ὀνόν cotton wool surpassing sheep's wool in beauty and goodness, Hdt. 3. 106; πλὴν τε καὶ εἰδὲι προφέρον Ἀθηναίων 6. 127, cf. Thuc. 2. 89; so too, πρ. τινὸς εἰς τι Eur. Med. 1092. Hence προφε- ρῆς, qv., cf. προφάσις.

προφένω, f. ῥμαι, aor. προφύγην, to flee forwards or away, flee, Il. 11. 340. II. c. acc., to flee from, εἰναι, ἀνοιδ, c. acc., ἀκόν, θάνατον, μένος καὶ χεῖρας, πόντον Hom., who mostly uses aor.; so, πρ. χρέα to avoid debts, Hes. Op. 645: Ep. 2 sing. opt. προφύγοισθα, Od. 22. 325.

πρόφημι, to say beforehand, foretell, προπεφασμένα ἄλλα Hes. Op. 653, cf. προφάσις.

πρόφημι, to spread a report, Dio C.

προφητιάζω, = προφητεύω.

προφητιάζω, ἡ, (προφητεύω) the office or gift of a prophet, Plut.

II. prophecy, N. T. 2. an expounding of scripture, public instruction, preaching, N. T.

προφητεῖον, τό, the sanctuary of a prophet, Eccl.: from

προφήτης, Dor. προφάτ—, to be a prophēt, or interpreter of the gods, μαγνέτω, Μοῖνα, προφάτεω δ' ἐγὼ Pind. Fr. 118: to declare in the name of a God, interpret or expound his word, δ προφητεύων τοῦ ἱεροῦ Hdt. 7. 111, where some propose to write

δ πρ. θεοῦ, cf. Eur. Ion. 413: later to foretell, prophesy.

II. to instruct publicly, preach, N. T.—Though there is no simple ὀφρῆνω, the augm. is prefixed even to the root itself, προφρῆτεον, προφρῆτεω etc.: from

προφήτης, ὄν, Dor. προφάτης [ἄ], (πρόφρημ) strictly one who speaks for another, esp. one who speaks for a God, and interprets his will to man, a prophet, first in Hdt. 8. 36, 37, etc.; so Teiresias is called πρ. Διός, Jove's interpreter, πρ. θεῶν Pind. N. 1. 91; and so Apollo is Jove's interpreter, Διός προφήτης ἐστὶ Λοξίας πατρός Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Id. Fr. 79, Virg. Aen. 3. 252; while the Pythia was in her turn προφῆτις or πρῶμα- ντις of Apollo, Hdt. 8. 36; then again the προφῆτις is the interpreter of the words of the inspired μάντις, Aesch. Ag. 1099, Ar. Av. 972, cf. Plat. Tim. 72 A: so also Poets are called Μου- σῶν προφῆται interpreters of the Muses, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D; cf. προφητεύω, πρῶμαντις, ὀφρῆτης, and v. Valck. Hdt. 7. 111: in gen. an announcer, proclaimer, κῶμον Pind. N. 9. 120.

2. not till later in our sense of a prophet or seer, μάντις being the classical word for this. II. in N. T., and Eccl., an interpreter of scripture, preacher.

προφητιζέω, = προφητεύω, Hipp.

προφητικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, of a prophēt, prophetic. Adv.—κῶς, Luc.

προφήτις, ἴδως, fem. from προφήτης, a prophetess, Eur. Ion 421, 321.

προφητοκτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) prophet-slaying.

προφητοφθνεγκτος, ὄν, (φθνεγμαι) uttered by prophets.

προφητοφόντης, ὄν, (φονέω) = προφητοκτόνος.

προφήτωρ, ὄν, ὄν, poet. for προφῆτης.

προφθάζην, Adv. from sq.

προφθάζιος, la, ὡν, anticipating. [ἄ]: from

προφθάνω, f. φθάνω and φθίσκομαι, to outrun, anticipate, c. acc., Aesch. Ag. 1028; also c. part., πρ. με παρακίψατα Ar. Eccl. 884. [Ep. ἄνω, Att. ἄνω: fut. ἄσω.] Hence

προφθάζια, ἡ, later form for sq., Diod.

προφθάζεις, ἡ, (προφθάνω) anticipation.

προφθάζομαι, Dep. med., to speak before. Hence

πρόφθάζεις, ἡ, a speaking before. (A compd. of the syncope. part. aor. pass. φθίμενος, for no pres. προφθίνω occurs.)

προφλεβοτόμω, to open a vein before.

προφρόνω, f. φρω, to frighten beforehand:—Pass. c. fut. med., to fear beforehand, fear at the thought of, τι Aesch. Supp. 1045.

προφρονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, frightening before. II. (from Pass.) fearing beforehand, Arist. Rhet.

προφροβάζω, f. ἄσω, to purify before. II. to foretell, prophesy. Hence

προφροβασμός, ατος, τό, prophesy.

προφώρα, ἡ, (πρόφωρ) a bearing before. II. elocution, pronunciation. III. a public reproach, rebuke, Polyb.

προφωρέω, collat. form of προφώρω.—Med. προφωρέωμαι, in weaving, to carry on the web by passing the warp to and fro across the wool (which process is called διὰ(εἰσάβη): hence metaph. to run to and fro, Xen. Cyn. 6. 15; also, ὀδὸν πρ. Ar. Av. 4, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 738.

προφωρικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (προφωρίω) I. belonging to utterance, uttered, opp. to ἐνδιὰδερτος (cf. λόγος fin.), Plut., and Eccl.

προφωρός, ὄν, (πρόφωρ) sub. ἰχώρ, the liquid in which the unborn foetus floats, Arist. H. A.

προφωρόσδε, Adv. f. l. for πρὸ φωρόσδε, II.

πρόφωραγμα, ατος, τό, (προφωρόσω) a place fenced in in front, and so = προτείχισμα, Polyb.

πρόφωρῶ, f. σω, to foretell, Hdt. 1. 120, where Schweigh. however takes it = προειπεῖν, προερεῖν to speak out boldly: hence in part. pf. pass., προτεφραδμένα ἄλλα prizes commenced before-hand, Hes. Op. 653, where Herm. prefers προτεφραδμένα.

πρόφωρσσω, Ep. fem. = πρόφωρ, well-inclined, kindly, gracious, Il. 10. 290, Od. 5. 161, etc.: others take it having fore-thought, thoughtful. (No doubt from φράζομαι.)

πρόφωρσσω, Att.—πρω, f. σω, to fence, fortify before or in front.

πρόφωρστω, f. σω, to consider before, Hipp., acc. to Coray.

πρόφρων, ὄν, ὄν, ἡ, (φρῖν, φρονέω) strictly with forward soul, Lat. propenso animo, hence well-wishing, kindly, gracious, willing, ready, glad to do a thing, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: 7 N 2 [1195]

hence 2. of any thing one says or does with one's whole heart or soul, earnest, II. 8. 23, 40., 10. 244., 24. 140., where others take it, *stedfast, resolute*: in Od. 14. 406 it is ironical, *πρόφρων* *εν δὲ ἐπειτα* Δία Κρονίαν λαοίμην oh yes! earnestly would I pray to Zeus! III. *using forthwith, thoughtfully*, for which signf. no certain example is to be found in Hom. or Hes. IV. Adv. *πρόφρωνος* Pind., and Aesch.; in Hom., and Hes. always in Ep. form *πρόφρονέως* graciously, willingly, readily, gladly.

προφουλάκη, (προφύλασσω) a guard in front, outpost: αὖ πρ. the outposts, *videttes, piquets*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 25, etc.: διὰ προφουλάκης on guard, Thuc. 4. 30. II. a guarding, guard, Polyb.: a watching, watch, LXX. III. caution. IV. a preservative, amulet, etc.

προφυλάκις, ἴδος, ἡ, ναῦς πρ., a guard-ship, Thuc. 1. 117. **προφυλάκτηον**, verb. Adj., one must guard before, Plut. **προφυλάκτικός**, ἡ, ὄν, (προφύλασσω) belonging to or fit for guarding.

προφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, an advanced guard: οὖ προφύλακες, = αὖ προφουλάκη, Xen. An. 2. 4, 15, etc. II. the officer on guard, Aen. Tact.—Also ἡ πρ., Eratosth. [v] **προφύλαξις**, ἡ, caution: [v] from **προφύλασσω**, Att.—ττω, f. ζω, to keep guard before, to guard a place or house, c. acc., ἡνὸν h. Hom. Ap. 538 (in the rare Ep. imperat. form *προφύλαχθε*, for *προφύλασσε*, cf. Butt. Catal. voc. φυλάσσω), cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 14: but also, *προφύλασσειν ἐπὶ τινι* to keep guard upon a person or place, Hdt. 8. 92; and so c. gen., Xen. Hier. 6. 10: also absol., to be on guard, keep watch, Hdt. 7. 179, Ar. Ach. 1146, Thuc. 2. 63.—Med. to guard oneself, Thuc. 6. 38: esp. to guard against, be on one's guard against, Lat. *cavere*, c. acc., Hdt. 7. 176, cf. 130; absol., 1. 185.

προφύραμα, τό, dough kneaded beforehand: [v] from **προφύραω**, to mix up or knead beforehand, μάζαν. II. *μεταρή*, *προπεφύραται* λόγος the speech is all ready kneaded, Ar. Av. 462: καὶ οὖν μοι προπεφύραμένου ἐστὶ (as we say) there's a mischievous briefing for me, Ar. Thesm. 75. Hence

προφύρητρον, ἡ, ὄν, kneaded beforehand, πρ. μάζα a well-kneaded barley-loaf, Hipp.

προφύστις, ἡ, (φύστα) a case for the pipe of a bellows, cf. *ἀκροφύστιον*.

πρόφύσις, ἡ, (προφύω) a germ, bud, knot, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. **προφύττω**, to plant before: metaph. to produce, engender, Soph. El. 199.

προφύω, to generate before:—Pass. c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to be born, be before another, τινὸς Soph. Aj. 1291. [v. φύω.]

προφώνω, f. ἡσω, to utter, say or declare beforehand, Aesch. Ag. 882, Eum. 466. II. to command publicly, τινὶ τι Aesch. Pers. 363; c. dat. et inf., Soph. Aj. 1089.

προχάζομαι, Dep. med., strictly to give way beforehand. **προχάινω**, to push out one's mouth and open it wide. II. metaph. = *προφασίζομαι*.

προχάιρω, to rejoice beforehand, Plat. Phileb. 39 D: but 3 imperat., *προχαιρέτω*, far be it from me! away with it! Aesch. Ag. 251, cf. *χαίρω* vi. 2.

προχάκνω, to forge beforehand, Aesch. Cho. 647. **προχάνη**, ἡ, a pretext, Call. Cer. 73, Fr. 26. (Prob. from *πρόχω* to hold before, allege.) [α] **προχάραγμα**, τό, like *πρόκρημα*, an outline, pattern: from **προχάρασσω**, Att.—ττω, f. ζω, to engrave, carve before: hence to make an outline or plan by lightly engraving.

προχάρिζομαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., to gratify before, be ready. **προχάριστήρια**, τὰ, a previous thanksgiving, a festival of Athena celebrated by all Athen. magistrates at the beginning of spring, A. B.

προχειλίδιον, τό, (χειλὸς) the projecting part of the lip. [i] **πρόχειλος**, ον, with prominent lips: τὸ πρόχειλον, = foreleg, *procheilus*, f. δσω, to go into winter quarters before. II. of the weather, to be wintry, stormy before, Arist. Probl. Hence **προχειλίστις**, ἡ, previous stormy weather.

προχειρέω, f. l. for sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 15:—Med. *προχειρέομαι*, to purpose, τι σὺν, Eccl. 2. p. 40.

προχειρίζω, f. ἴω, to put into the hand, dub. in Act., though

we find part. pass. aor. 1 and perf. in pass. signf.: to be taken in hand, undertaken, Plat. Legg. 643 A; to be prepared, *ετοίμα* *καὶ προκειρισμένα ἀγαθὰ* Dem. 85; 7: to be elected, Polyb.

B. Most use. however as Dep. med. *προχειρίζομαι*, to take into one's hand, and so to make ready, prepare for oneself, Ar. Eccl. 729, Dem. 45. 10: hence to have in use, make use of, Isocr. 184 A.

2. to choose, elect, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι Polyb.

3. c. inf., to determine to do, Id.

4. *προχειρίζεσθαι* *περὶ τινος* or *τι* to finish the discussion of a subject, Arist. Coel. 1. 5, 5, Meteor. 3. 6, 15.

πρόχειρος, ον, (χείρ) at hand, close to, Soph. El. 1116, πρ. εἰπέω Dem. 700. 10: hence at hand, handy, ready, Aesch. Pr. 54, esp. of a drawn sword, Soph. Phil. 747, Eur. Hel. 1564, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 32; πρ. ἔχειν τι Thuc. 4. 34, Plat. Phaed. 61 B, etc.: hence 2. ready, easy, common, joined with φαῖλος, Plat. Theaet. 147 A: *πρόχειρον* (ἐστὶ) it is easy, c. inf., Id. Soph. 251 B: ἐκ *πρόχειρον* easily, Diod.: τὸ *πρόχειρον* levity, Hdn.

3. of persons, c. inf., ready to do, Soph. El. 1494: 3. πρ. *φυγῇ* ready for flight, Eur. H. F. 161. II. Adv.—*προς*, off-hand, readily, *ἀποκρινάσθαι*, λέγειν Plat. Symp. 204 D, Alo. 2. 144 D: *ταχέως*, Polyb.: —*Compar.* —*οτέρως* Id.: Sup. —*ότατα*. Hence

προχειρότης, ἡ, ὄν, readiness, Sext. Emp. **προχειροτόνω**, to choose or elect before, Plat. Legg. 765 B, Dem. 703. 18.

προχειροουργώ, to perform before, Joseph.

πρόχυμα, ατος, τό, (*προχέω*) that which is poured upon or out, esp. mud deposited by water, in gen. a deposit, Arist. Part. An. **πρόχυμα**, poet. collat. form of sq., Dion. P.

πρόχυν, f. χένσω, to pour forth or forward, ῥόδον, ὅδωρ Pl. 21. 219, h. Ap. 241: τῷς *βασίλειος* *πρόχυν* to pour in three parts first, Hes. Op. 594: *σπονδὰς* *πρόχυν*, Hdt. 7. 192, Eur. Pirith. 11:—metaph., πρ. *αἰδῶν* v. l. Hes. Th. 83, ὅσα Pind. P. 10. 87:—Pass. to pour, flow on or forth, metaph. of large bodies of men pouring upon a plain, ἐς *πεδίον* *πρόχυντο* Il. 2. 465, cf. 21. 6. Cf. *πρόημι* and *πρόρω*.

πρόχνης, Adv., the day before yesterday. Hence **πρόχθενός**, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the day before yesterday.

πρόχυν, Adv. (πρὸ, γόνυ) like *γυδί*, with the knees forward, i. e. kneeling, on one's knees, *πρόχυν* *καθεζομένη* falling on her knees, Il. 9. 570: also metaph., ἀπόλοιτο *πρόχυν* καὶ αἵς may they be brought upon their knees (i. e. brought low) and perish, Il. 21. 460; so too, *πρόχυν* *δέσσει* Od. 14. 69, just as Hdt. uses ἐς γόνυ βαλὼν τινα 6. 27, cf. γόνυ i fin. From ignorance of the true signf., *πρόχυν* was afterwards. interpret. as = *πένυ*.

πρόχνη, ἡ, (*πρόχυν*) a pouring out: almost always in plur. *πρόχνη*, the mouth of a river, esp. the flats formed at the mouth of a river and often overflowed by it, a delta, Il. 17. 263, Od. 5. 453, etc., Aesch. Supp. 1025, etc.: sing. in Hes. Op. 755:—in gen. the bed of a river, a stream, Aesch. Fr. 178.

πρόχνη, ἡ = *πρόχοος*, Ar. Rh., and Anth., cf. Lob. Paral. 379. **πρόχυνδιον**, and Att. *πρόχυνδιον*, τό, Dim. from *πρόχυνος* Cratin. Pyt. 16, Stratt. Lemn. 1, cf. Pors. Eur. Hec. p. 11.

πρόχυνός, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from *πρόχυνος*, esp. = αἷς, a chamber-pot, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10. II. = *ἐπίχυνσις*, A. B.

πρόχυνος, ἡ, Att. contr. —*χυνος*, heterog. dat. pl. *πρόχυνσι*, like *βοῖς*, *βοῦσι*, as if of third decl. (v. Dind. Eur. Ion 435, Ar. Nub. 272, Piers. Moer. p. 296): acc. pl. *πρόχυνος* Ael. H. A. 5. 23: (*πρόχυν*). A vessel for pouring out, a jug, picher, vase, esp. for pouring water upon the hands of guests, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.), also Hes. Th. 785; so also the wine-jug from which the cup-bearer pours into the cups, Od. 18. 397.

προχορεύω, to go or dance before a chorus, πρ. *κῶμον* to lead a *κῶμος* or festive band, Eur. Phoen. 797.

πρόχυνος, ον, ἡ, Att. for *πρόχοος*: and *πρόχυνσι*, heterog. dat. plur. of same.

προχράμοι, Dep. med.—to use before, Arist. de Xenocr. **πρόχυν**, to heap up before or in front, Plat. Criti. 111 B.

πρόχριν, to smear before, πρ. τί τινι to smear or rub with a thing, Soph. Tr. 696. [i]

προχρονέω, (χρόνος) to precede in order of time, Clem. Al. **πρόχρονος**, ον, preceding in order of time, previous, Luc.

πρόχυμα, ατος, τό, (*προχέω*) wine that flows from the grape without pressing, Lat. *vinum protropum*. II. = sq.

πρόχυστις, ἡ, (προχέω) a pouring out, also of dry things, as, πρ. τῆς γῆς deposition of mud by water, alluvial soil, Lat. *alluvies*, Hdt. 2. 5, cf. 12: also, οὐλὰς κριθῶν πρόχυσιν ἐποίεετο, where πρόχυσιν ἐποίεετο must be taken as a simple Verb, = προέχεε, Id. 1. 160.

προχύναι, αἶ, (προχύνος) = οὐλοχύναι, sub. κριθῶν, Eur. El. 803. I. A. 1472. [ῶ] προχύνῃς, οὐ, δ, (προχέω) = πρόχυσος, a jug or picher, Ion ap. Ath. 463 B; esp. *an urn*, to pour lustral libations from, Eur. I. A. 955. II. in plur., προχύναι, αἶ, any thing strewn or thrown about, esp. thrown to persons in token of respect and honor, as flowers, garlands, ribands, etc., Lat. *missilia*: also largesses scattered among the people, Plut. [ῶ]

προχύντος, ἡ, δν, (προχέω) poured in front or before, poured or scattered upon. II. Προχύντη νῆσος, the island of Prociada in the Gulf of Naples.

πρόχωλος, ον, very lame or halt, Luc. πρόχωμα, ατος, τό, (προχάωμι) earth thrown up or washed before a place, a dam, Strab.

προχώναι, αἶ, the hips, as coccygis, akin to κοχώνη, Archipp. Rhin. 2.

προχώνυμι, f. χῶσω, to throw or wash up before, obstruct with mud, dam, Plut.

προχωρεῖν, f. ἵσω, to go or come forward, advance, Soph. Phil. 148, etc.: also of Time, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 1: also of Power, to advance, become greater, Hdt. 7. 50, 2, ἐπὶ μέγα Thuc. 1. 16.

II. metaph. of undertakings, wars, and the like, to go on in a certain way, Lat. *transigi*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 16: esp. to go on well, succeed, prosper, thrive, Hdt. 8. 108, Thuc. 6. 103; τὰ ἱερὰ πρ. τινὶ Id. 5. 54: also, εὖ πρ. Eur. Heracl. 486: hence impers., προχωρεῖ μοι it goes on well for me, I have success, usu. c. negat., ὥς οἱ δόλω οὐ προχωρεῖς when he could not succeed by craft, Hdt. 1. 205, cf. 84, Thuc. 1. 109, etc.: also, ὅσῳ σοι προχωρεῖς as much as is convenient, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 29, cf. Schneid. An. 1. 9, 13: so absol. in part., προχωρηκότων τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις when things went on well for them, Id. Hell. 5. 3, 27. III. to come forward to speak, πρ. τῶν ἄλλων to come out in front of the rest, Dinarch. 110. 7. IV. to be excreted, Lat. *excerni*, Arist. H. A. Hence

προχωρήμα, ατος, τό, progress. II. refuse, excrement.

προχωρησις, ἡ, a going on or advancing, precession, v. l. Plat. Tim. 40 C, for προσχ-.

προχωρητικός, ἡ, δν, conducive to, advancing, prospering.

πρόχωνος, ἡ, (προχώννυμι) a throwing up a dam before, a dam, Plut.

προψηφίζομαι, Dep. med.: to determine before, Dio C. προψηφίζω, to whisper before.

προψύχω, f. ῶ, to cool before. II. to dry before.

προψυδικός, ἡ, δν, belonging to a prelude, opp. to ἐπεψυδικός.

προψῆς, ἡ, (ᾠδή) a prelude, overture. II. a short verse before a longer one, Hephaest.: opp. to ἐπεψῆς.

προῶδαν, dub. l. for προδῶν.

προῶδης, f. ὠθήσω and ὠσω: aor. προέωσα, but also ἐπρώσω, and sometimes written contr. ἐπρώσα, i. e. πρῶσαι, but dub. To push forward or to the front, push or urge on, Plat. Phaed. 84 D: πρ. αὐτῶν to rush on, Xen. Cyn. 10. 10. II. to

πρῶσαι, es, (ἄλλωμι) destroyed, undone beforehand, ἐξῶλῃς ἀπολομένη καὶ πρ. Dem. 395. 7, cf. 332. 22.

προωροσία, ἡ, (προῶννυμι) a previous oath.

προωροσμαι, Dep. Med.: to buy beforehand, Inscr. ap. Villosi. Iliad. Proleg. p. 1 v.

προωρινος, τό, (ὄνομα) the Roman praenomen: [ῶ] from προώρινος, ον, (ὄνομα) with a praenomen, Nonn.

προώριος, ον, = πρῶρος, Nonn.

προωρισμένως, Adv., predeterminedly, Clem. Al.

πρῶρος, ον, (ῥω) before the time, untimely, unripe, Plut. πρῶσως, ἡ, (προῶδης) a pushing forward or away, Arist. Mund. πρῶσσις, ον, δ, (προῶδης) one who pushes forward or away: hence II. a piece of wood standing out so as to keep bodies from striking against others, a fender, Aen. Tac. Hence

προωστικός, ἡ, δν, pushing forward or away. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp.

πρῶλες, ὧν, οἱ, usu. explained of heavy-armed footsoldiers, Il. 5. 744, 15. 517; opp. to chiefs fighting from chariots, Il. 11. 49, 12. 77, Hes. Sc. 193. II. later as Adj. close, in masses, like foot soldiers, Opp.: yet v. Herm. Opusc. 4. 286—291, and cf. sq.

πρῶλις, εως, ἡ, a dance in armour, armed dance, like πυρρίχη, Call. Jov. 52, Dian. 240: Cyprian word, no doubt akin to foreg. (On the deriv., v. Heins. Sil. Ital. 3. 347.) [ῶ]

πρῶννᾶ, ἡ, in Ion. and Hom. πρῶμνη (which form however was also used by Att. Poets, that the last syll. might be long, Herm. Soph. Phil. 480, Elmsl. Heracl. 19, Ar. Vesp. 399, Ellendt Lex. Soph.):—strictly fem. from πρῶννός, sub. ναῦς, the hindmost part of a ship, the stern, poop, Lat. *puppis*, freq. in Hom., who also oft. has it in full, πρῶμνη νῆς, (where we might expect the accent πρῶμνῆ, oxyt.); though he also has πρῶμνη νῆς: then in Hdt., and Att. Special phrases:—ἐπὶ πρῶμνῃ ἀνακροῦσθαι, v. sub ἀνακροῖν and κροῦν: ἄνεμος ἐπέλειε κατὰ πρῶμνῃν of a fair wind, Soph. Phil. 145 f, cf. Theoc. 22. 10, and πρῶρα.—Ships were generally fastened to land by the stern, hence, πρῶμας λῦσαι Eur. Hec. 539, cf. πρῶμῆσιος, πρῶμνῆτης. II. metaph. πρ. πᾶσιν, the Acropolis, Aesch. Supp. 344: but also metaph., the vessel of the State, Id. Theb. 2, cf. πρῶμνῆτης 2.

III. the hindmost part of any kind of body, Valek. Hdt. 8. 84; so, πρ. Ὅσας the foot of mount Ossa, Seidl. Eur. El. 443, cf. πρῶμνῶρα.—Opp. to πρῶρα.

πρῶννός, αἶα, αἶον, of or belonging to a ship—stern.

πρῶνναιός, δ, name of a Phaeacian in Od. 8. 112, from πρῶμα, as almost all their names are connected with ships, cf. Πωρεῦς.

πρῶμνη, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. for πρῶμα, q. v.

πρῶμνηθεν, Adv. from πρῶμνη, from the ship's stern, Il. 15. 716, Aesch. Theoc. 920. II. in gen. from behind.

πρῶμῆσιος, ἰα, ἰον, (πρῶμα) of, belonging to a ship's stern, κῶλας Eur. H. F. 479: but usu. πρῶμῆσιος, τό, (sub. δεσμός or σκένος) ropes from a ship's stern to fasten her to the shore, stern-cables, Lat. *retinacula navis*, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.), πρ. θῆται, ἀνάβη, λῦσαι, ἀναλῦσαι. Cf. πείσιμα, also πρῶμα I, fin.

πρῶμνῆτης, οὐ, δ, (πρῶμα) the steersman, whose place is at the stern. 2. metaph., ἄναξ πρῶμνῆτης, (as was ay) pilot of the state, Aesch. Eum. 16; so, ἄνῃρ πρ. χροῖός Ib. 705, cf. πρῶπῆτης.

II. as masc. Adj. = πρῶμῆσιος, e. g. κῶλας, Eur. Med. 770. Hence

πρῶμνῆτικός, ἡ, δν, = πρῶμῆσιος.

πρῶμνηθεν, Adv. = πρῶμνηθεν, from the stern or from behind.

II. from the lower end or bottom, hence like Lat. *funditus*, utterly, root and branch, ὁλλύναι etc., Aesch. Theb. 71, 1056, nisi legend. πρῶμνηθεν, cf. ἀντόπρῶμος, but also πρῶμνός, πρῶμνη II.

πρῶμνόν, τό, the lower part, end, πρ. θέναρος Il. 5. 339; πρῶμνός ἀγοράς ἐπὶ at the further end of, Pind. P. 5. 125:—strictly neut. from sq.

πρῶνός, ἡ, δν, the hindmost, last, undermost, Hom.: πρῶνός βραχίον the end of the arm (where it joins the shoulder), Il. 13. 532, 16. 323; πρ. ὄμος, πρ. γλῶσσα, πρ. σκέλος, πρ. κέρας, in all which cases it means the end of the limb next the body, the root, Il. 5. 292, 13. 705, 16. 314, Od. 17. 504:—hence, πρῶμνῃν ὕλην ἐκτάμνω to cut off the wood at the root, Il. 12. 149; ὅδῃ πρῶμνόν the bottom of a spear-head (where it joins the shaft), Il. 17. 618; πρῶμνός ταχὺς broad at base, opp. to ὕπερθε ὀδῶν (which follows), Il. 12. 446; Superl. πρῶμνῶτατος Od. 17. 463.—Fem. πρῶμνη, Att. πρῶμα was used as Subst., v. sub voc.: so too neut. πρῶμνόν, q. v.—The Adj. is rare save in Ep. (Acc. to E. M. from πείρω, πέραις, akin to πέρμων.)

πρῶμνῶχος, ον, (πρῶμα, ἔχω) occupying the ship's stern, like πρῶμνῆτης.

II. detaining the fleet, ἄδλις Eur. El. 1022, cf. Aesch. Ag. 188 sq.

πρῶμνῶρα, ἡ, (πρῶμνός, ὄρος) the bottom, foot of a mountain, Il. 14. 307:—formed like ἀκρῶρα, cf. πρῶμνη fin.

πρῶτανεῖα, ἡ, Ion. —ῆτη, (πρῶτανεῖα) the *prytaneia* or presidency, at Athens a period of 35 or 36 days, about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a year, during which the *prytanes* of each φυλή in turn presided in the βουλὴ and ἐκκλησίᾳ, v. πρῆτασις.

The first six in the year consisted of 35, the last four of 36 days, or in the intercalary year of the Metonic period the former of 38, the latter of 39 days, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127. 6.—Thus the days

of the *presidencies* were counted as our days of the month: hence, κατὰ πρυτανείαν by *presidencies*, i. e. every 35 or 36 days, Lys. 183, 27, Dem. 1353, 23, cf. Clinton F. H. 2. Append. 19. p. 388, sqq. II. any public office held by rotation for given periods: hence in Hdt. 6. 110, πρ. τῆς ἡμέρας the chief command for the day, held by each general in turn.

πρυτανείον, τό, Ion. -ῆσιον, (πρίτανις) the presidents' hall, town-hall, a public building in Greek cities, Hdt. 1. 146, 3. 57, Thuc. 2. 15, etc.: the Prytaneion was consecrated to Hestia or Vesta, to whom a perpetual fire was kept burning in it, which in colonies was orig. brought from the Prytaneion of the mother-city:—at Athens also called θόλος, being the hall in which the Prytanes for the time being and some other magistrates had their meals, and entertained at the public cost foreign ambassadors, etc., Ar. Ach. 125, Dem. 350. 24; citizens also of high public merit, and the children of those who fell in battle off were rewarded by a seat at this public table, (cf. sub *στράτης*);—whence the Prytaneion is called by Liv. (41. 20) *cenotus urbis*, ubi publice, quibus is honos datus est, vescuntur, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127: hence Plato calls Athens τό πρ. τῆς σοφίας τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Protag. 337 D. II. a law-court at Athens, τό ἐπὶ πρυτανείᾳ δικαστήριον, ὃ ἐκ πρυτανέων καταδικασθέντες Dem. 645. 15.

III. τὰ πρυτανεία a sum of money deposited by both parties to a law-suit before the suit began, Lat. *sacramentum*, Ar. Nub. 1136, 1180, etc.: the losing party lost not only his own deposit, but had to pay the winner his share also: the sum differed in amount acc. to the importance of the cause; and the proportions are given by Böckh P. E. 2. 64, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140: hence, τίθεναι πρυτανείαν τινι to make this deposit against one, i. e. bring an action against, Lat. *sacramento aliquem provocare*, Ar. Nub. 1136, etc.; so too θέρεσι for *θερεσι* πρυτανέων, Ib. 1191; πρ. ἐκρίνεν to pay this deposit, Dem. 1158. 22.

πρυτάνειος, ὁ, = πρίτανις.
πρυτάνεω, to be πρίτανις or president, to hold sway, ἀδανότοις among them, h. Hom. Ap. 68: hence esp. II. at Athens, to hold office as *Prytanis*: the whole φυλή or tribe which happened to have the πρυτανεία was called φ. πρυτανεύουσα, cf. sub πρίτανις:—πρ. περὶ εἰρήνης to bring forward a motion for peace, or to put it to the vote, this being the duty of the Prytanes, Ar. Ach. 40; so, πρυτανέειν εἰρήνην Isocr. 66 A; πρ. τινι εἰρ. to obtain peace for another, Luc. 6; πρυτανέσας καὶ πέλας, Lat. *auctor, suaser sententiae*, Dem. 191. 15. III. in gen. to manage, regulate, joined with διοικέω, Dem. 58. 18:—Πάσσι, πρυτανέσθαι παρά τινος to suffer oneself to be guided by one, Dem. 126. 14: δειπνόν χαρίεντος πεπρυτανευμένον a daintily dressed dinner, Alex. Κρατ. I. 4.

πρυτάνη, πρυτάνηιον, Ion. for πρυτανεία, -νέιον, Hdt. πρυτάνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a πρίτανις or πρυτανεία.
πρυτάνις, εως, ὁ, a *Prytanis* or *President*: at Athens the πρυτάνεις were a committee of 50, being the deputies chosen by lot from each of the 10 φυλαί and so forming $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the βουλή or Council of 500; out of these 50 πρυτάνεις one was chosen by lot as *chief-president* (ἐπιστάτης), who chose 9 πρόεδροι, and the real business was in the hands of this smaller body, who had a secretary (γραμματεῖς) not of their own body.—The φυλή which first entered office every year was determined by lot, and their term of office (πρυτανεία) was somewhat more than a month (cf. πρυτανεία): during this time all treaties and public acts ran in their name, in this form: Ἀκαταντῆς [φυλή] ἐπρυτάνεω, Φαίνικτος ἐγραμματεῖω, Νικόλαος ἐπιστατῆς (Thuc. 4. 118, cf. 6. 13, Plat. Apol. 32 B).—The πρυτάνεις had the first place and hearing in the general Assembly (ἐκκλησίᾳ), conducted the whole of the business of the Council, and dined at the public cost in the πρυτανείᾳ, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127.—On the earlier πρυτάνεις τῶν ναυκράων, v. sub ναύκραος.—In other Greek states this office answered to the Roman *Pontifex maximus*. II. in gen. a king, prince, ruler, lord, as, πρίτανις στεροπῶν κεραυνῶν τε, of Zeus, Pind. P. 6. 24; πρ. πλούτου καὶ σοφίας, ἀγορήs, συμποσίωων, ἱστορίης Anth. (No doubt from πρ. πρότερος, πρότως.) [Ἰ]

πρῶ or πρῶ, Adv., Att. for πρῶ, which some write πρῶ, but not so well, v. πρῶ.
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πρωαίτερος, πρωαίτερος, Compar. and Superl. from πρῶος, πρῶος, for πρωαίτερος, πρωαίτατος.

πρωγγύειν, to be surety, give security: from πρῶγγυος, ov, Dor. for προγγυος, προγγυος. πρῶγος, ov, Att. for πρῶγος, q. v.
πρῶν, Dor. πρῶω, and contr. πρῶν (Call. Fr. 84), lately, just now, Lat. *nuper*, Il. 5. 832, 24. 500, Xen., etc.: esp. the day before yesterday, hence Proverb., μέχρι οὗ πρῶν τε καὶ χθές till yesterday or the day before, i. e. till very lately, Hdt. 2. 53; also, πρῶν καὶ χθές, χθές καὶ πρῶν Ar. Ran. 726, Plat. Legg. 677 D, Gorg. 470 D, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 323, and v. χθές. (πρῶν seems to have come from πρῶν, accsing. from πρῶος, sub. ὅταν, and, if so, should be written πρῶν.) [πρῶ- is used short by Theocr. 4. 60, 5. 4, 15. 15.]
πρωθήβης, ov, ὁ, =sq., Il. 8. 518, Od. 8. 263.
πρωθήβος, ov, ὁ, η, ov, (πρώτος, ἦβη) in the prime, bloom or flower of youth, fem. πρωθήβη Od. 1. 431.
πρωθύτερον, τό, usu. ὑπέρτερον πρότερον, also ὑπερολογία, hindmost foremost, last first, Gramm.

πρῶ [I], Adv., Att. shortd. πρῶ, as Ruhnk. Tim., Butt. Lexil. v. αὐτ. 2, would always write it, though the MSS. usu. give πρῶ, and in the Edd. of Xen. it is written πρῶ; but the accent πρῶ, πρῶ or πρῶ is decidedly wrong: (πρῶ). Early, early in the day, at morn., Lat. *mane*, (acc. to Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 9, the forenoon, between ἀνατολή and μεσημβρία), πρῶ ὑποίσιον Il. 8. 530., 18. 277, 303, opp. to ὀψέ: also c. gen., πρῶ ἐτι τῆς ἡμέρας Hdt. 9. 101: πρῶ πᾶν Ar. Vesp. 104; πρῶ ὑπετεταί early next morning, Gen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16. 2. in gen. betimes, early, in good time, Lat. *mature, tempestive*, Hes. Op. 463, Fr. 45; also c. gen., πρ. τοῦ ἥους, τοῦ θέρος Hipp.: also too early, untimely, like Lat. *mature* for *praemature*, Plat. Parm. 135 C.—πρῶ mostly takes its degrees of comparison from its deriv. Adj. πρῶος, viz. Compar. πρωαίτερον Plat. Phaed. 59 D, Xen., etc.; Superl. πρωαίτατος, Plat. Ib. E, Prot. 326 C.—but we also have Compar. πρωαίτερον, Foes. Oecon. Hipp., though this is said to be not Att., Ruhnk. Tim., Bekk. Thuc. 7. 19, 8. 101, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 115 Anm. 6. (From πρῶς cf. Germ. *früh* early, Sanscr. *prāh-na* forenoon: perh. also Lat. *prandium* (πρᾶν, πρίν), *pruina*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 108, 242).

πρῶα, ἡ, fem. from πρῶος, sub. ὅρα, morning. [I]
πρωαίτερον and πρωαίτατος, Att. Compar. and Superl. of πρῶ, q. v., sub fin.
πρωιανθής, ἐς, (ἀνθεῶ) flowering early, Theophr.
πρωιβλαστής, ἐς, ἡ, σῶα, to sprout early, Theophr.: from πρωιβλαστής, ἐς, (βλαστή) sprouting early, Theophr. Hence πρωιβλαστία, ἡ, an early budding or sprouting, Theophr.
πρῶϊος, ov, Att. πρῶϊος, = πρῶϊος, early, timely, hence Adv. πρῶϊα Il. 2. 303, where it is used for προχθές, the day before yesterday: but πρῶϊα, too early, Theocr. 18. 9, like πρίν ὥρη in Od. 15. 393.
πρωῖεν, Adv. (πρῶν from morning, LXX. [I]
πρωικαρπῶ, to bear fruit early, Theophr.: and πρωικαρπία, ἡ, a fruiting early, Theophr.: from πρωικαρπος, ov, fruiting early, Theophr.
πρῶϊμος, ov, early, like ὥριος, Xen. Oec. 17. 4.
πρωίνος, ἡ, ὄν, LXX: later form of πρῶϊος. [I]
πρωῖδεν, Adv. = πρῶϊεν, LXX: from πρῶϊος, ἡ, iav, Att. πρῶος, (πρῶ, πρῶ) = early, early in the day, at morn., Il. 15. 470, where πρῶϊος is used as Adv. like πρῶ:—δελν πρῶϊη the early part of the afternoon, Hdt. 8. 6, Philen. p. 429, cf. δελν.

II. early in the year, Hdt. 8. 130; πρῶα τῶν καρπῶων early fruits, like ὥρια, Ar. Vesp. 264.—Att. Comp. πρωαίτερος, Superl. πρωαίτατος. Hence πρωιότης, πρως, ἡ, earliness, esp. of fruits, Theophr.
πρωιστορεῶ, to sow early, Theophr., in Pass.: from πρωιστορεῖν, ov, sown or to be sown early, Theophr.
πρωίτερον, Adv., Compar. from πρῶ, q. v., sub fin.
πρωκτός, ὁ, strictly the anus, hence in gen. the hinder parts, backside, bottom, tail, freq. in Ar. (Acc. to some from πρῶγος; acc. to others from πρῶκ or πρῶσχω.) Hence
πρωκτοπενητέρις, ἰδός, ἡ, five years of debauchery, Ar. Pac. 872.

πρωκτοτηρέω, to be a watcher of πρῶκοί, Ar. Eq. 876.

πρῶμος, *ov*, Att. for πρῶμος, *Ar. Fr.* 340.

πρῶν, *δ*, gen. and dat. πρῶνος, πρῶνι, not πρῶνός, — (*as being* contr. from πρῶν, πρῶνός), though we also find πρῶνός in *A. P. q.* 328:—*any thing that juts forward*, hence a *foreland*, *headland*, *Lat. promontorium*, *Il.* 17. 747; besides this there only occurs in *Il.*, plur. πρῶνες from the lengthd. form πρῶνόν, *Il.* 8. 557, 12. 282; never in *Od.*:—in *Aesch. Pers.* 132, ἕλιος πρῶν ἀμφότερας κοινὰς ἀκας is prob. the *bridge* which jutted out across the Hellespont, *v. Blomf.* ad l.; but *πρ.* ἕλιος *Il.* 879, is the *headland* of *Ion*ia, opposite *Chios* (*Blomf.* ad l.), or perh. rather the *peninsula* of *Asia Minor*, like ἀκρὴ in *Hdt.* 4. 38:—on *Aesch. Ag.* 307, *v. κάτοπτος*. (The Root is πρῶ: πρῶν, πρῶνός is the same word *as* πρῖν, πρῆν, πρῶν.)

πρῶξ, *ῆ*, gen. πρῶκος, a *drop*, esp. a *dew-drop*, *deu*, *Call. Apoll.* 40. (Usu. deriv. from πρῶξ.)

πρῶξ, *α*, *ov*, Att. for πρῶτος, *q. v.*

πρωπέρυσι, *Adv.*, two years ago: we also find it written προπέρυσι, but *Phryn.*, and *Ap. Dysc.* only recognise πρωπέρυσι. πρῶρα or πρῆρα, *Ion.* and *Ἐρ.* πρῆρη, (πρῶ) the fore part of a ship, a ship's head, *prova*, *bovi*, *Lat. prova*, *νηὺς πρῆρη Od.* 12. 230, freq. in *Hdt.*: πνεῦμα τοῦτε πρῶρας a contrary wind, *Soph. Phil.* 639, opp. to κατὰ πρῆμνον:—metaph., πρῶρα βίοντος the prow of life's vessel, *Eur. Tr.* 103.—In *Att.* Prose usu. with accent πρῶρα, *opp. to πρῆμα*. II. in gen. *any front*: hence a *head*, *face*, *Aesch. Cho.* 390: hence the compds. *καλὶπρῶρος*, *βούπρῶρος* etc. (*Herm. Soph. Phil.* 482 writes πρῆρα, following the *E. M. p.* 692. 25, and so *Dind.* throughout the *Poetae Scenici*.) Hence

πρωράδην, =πρωρατεύω.

πρωράδην, or before a consonant —θε, *Adv.* (πρῶρα) from the ship's head, from the front, *Pind. P.* 4. 39, 10. 81, *Thuc.*, etc.: also ἐκ πρωράδην, *opp. to κατὰ πρῆμνον*, *Theocr.* 22. 11.

πρωράτης, *ov*, δὲ α πρῶρατῆς, look out a-head, *Ar. Eq.* 543.

πρωράτης, *ov*, δὲ not πρῶρατῆς *Buttm.* *Aust. Gr.* § 119. 44, (πρῶρα) —a man who stood at the ship's head to give signs to the steersman, a look-out man, like πρῶρεν, *Xen. Rep. Ath.* 1. 2: metaph., *πρ.* στρατοῦ *Soph. Fr.* 470 —opp. to *πρηνήτης*. [α] πρῶρατῆς, *ῆ*, *δν*, belonging to or concerning a πρῶρατῆς. *Adv.* —κάς.

πρωραχθῆς, *ῆ*, (ἀχθος) laden at the head or in front.

πρῶρεν, *ῆς*, *ῆ* =πρῶρατῆς, *Xen. An.* 5. 8, 20, *Oec.* 8. 14:—in *Hom.* as prop. n. of a Phaeacian, *Od.* 8. 113, from πρῶρα, cf. sub *Πρηνεύς*.

πρῶρηθεν, *Adv.* *Ion.* for πρῶραθεν.

πρῶσαι, πρῶσας, πρῶσων, contr. inf., part., and imperat. aor. of προσάω, for προσάωμι etc.

πρῶτα, as *Adv.* neut. pl. from πρῶτος, *q. v.*, *Hom.*

πρωτάγγελος, *ov*, (πρῶτος) announcing first, *Opp.*

πρωτάγων, *ov*, δὲ hence of πρωταγῶι the vanguard, *Poppo Xen. An.* 2. 16.

πρωτάγωνος, *ov*, (ἄγγω) catching first: τὰ πρ. the first fruits of the chase, *Call. Dian.* 104.

πρωτάγωνιστῆς, *ῆ*, *ῆς* *ω*, to be πρωταγωνιστῆς: hence (as we say) to play first fiddle, take the lead in any thing, *Plut.*

πρωτάγωνιστής, *ov*, δὲ esp. on the stage, one who plays the first part, the chief actor, *Lat. primum partium actor*: hence *Aeschylus* is said to have made the dialogue πρ., or the principal part in a play, *Arist. Poet.* 4. 16: hence in gen. (as we say) one who plays first fiddle, the chief personage.

πρῶταβλος, *δ* =foreg., *dub.*

πρωταίτιος, *ov*, (αἰτία) a first author.

πρωταίχμια, *τά*, and πρωταίχμια, *τά*, (αἰχμή) =πρωτόλεια, *Lyc.*, *v. πρωτόλεια*.

πρωτάρχης, *ov*, δὲ =sq.

πρωτάρχος, *ov*, (ἀρχω) first beginning, *πρ.* ἔτα the primal mischief, *Aesch. Ag.* 1192.

πρωτέγγραφος, *ov*, (ἐγγράφω) first inscribed, *Inscr.*

πρωτεία, *ῆ*, =sq.

πρωτεύων, *ov*, (πρωτεύω) the chief rank, first place, *Dem.* 151. 8, 331. 24: esp. in plur., τὰ πρ. the first prize, first part or place, *Plat. Phil.* 22 *E.* 33 *C.* *Dem.* 247. 5.

πρωτέρης, *ov*, δὲ (ἐφην) a Spartan youth in his 20th year, *Phot.*, cf. *Müller Dor.* 4. 5 § 2 note.

πρωτερική, *ῆ*, (πρῶ) συνη πρ. a kind of early fig, *Seleuc. ap. Ath.* 77 D.

πρωτεύω, (πρῶτος) to be the first, have the first place, to excel, *τινὶ* in a thing, *Xen. Ages.* 10. 1, *Aeschin.* 27. 18; ἐν or παρά τινι among others, *Xen. Cyr.* 8. 2, 26, and 28, *Isocr.* 149 *C.*, etc.; πρ. τινὸς to be first, before or over another, *Xen. Ages.* 1. 3: freq. also absol., *Plat.*, *Xen.*, etc.

πρωτηρότης, *ov*, δὲ, (ἀρῆτος) one who ploughs earliest or first, *Hes. Op.* 488.

πρωτεύω, to be the very first: from πρῶτιστος, *ῆ*, *ov*, also *ov*, (*h.* *Hom. Cer.* 157), poet. Superl. of πρῶτος, the very first, first of the first, *Hom.*, who oft. strengthens it again, πολλὸν πρῶτιστος: but he most freq. uses neut. πρῶτιστον and —τα as *Adv.*, first of all, *Hes.* only πρῶτισ-τα; τὰ πρῶτιστα *Od.* 11. 168; and so in *Att.* Poets, as *Soph.* *El.* 669, *Ar. Plut.* 792; cf. *Lob. Phryn.* 419.

πρωτόλλος, *ov*, (ἄλς) making the first sea-voyage, like πρωτό-πλος, *Hesych.*

πρωτοβαδρῶς, to fill the first seat, *LXX*: from

πρωτοβάθρος, *ov*, (βάθρον) sitting on the first seat, *A. B.*

πρωτοβολῶ, *ῆ*, *ῆς* *ω*, to throw first, *Plut.* II. esp. to shed the first teeth. III. to put forth as first fruits, *χάφρας Anth.*

πρωτοβόλος, *ov*, (βάλλω) throwing at or striking first. II. esp. shedding the first teeth, usu. of a horse. III. proparox.

πρωτόβολος, *ov*, pass., first thrown at or struck, *Eur. Tr.* 1068.

πρωτόγαλα, *ακτος*, τό, the first milk of a cow after calving, *beestings*, more usu. πῶος.

πρωτόγαμος, *ov*, (γαμέω) just married, *Orph.*

πρωτογένεια, first-born, *pecul. fem.* of sq., *Orph.*

πρωτογενής, *ῆς*, (*γένω) first-born: hence primeval, original, *Plat. Polit.* 288 *E.* 289 *A.*

πρωτογέννημα, *ατος*, τό, (γεννώ) that which is born first, usu. in plur., firstlings, *LXX*.

πρωτογεννῆτος, *ov*, (γεννώ) =πρωτογενής.

πρωτοζυφῆς, *ῆς*, (ζυφῶ) carved first.

πρωτόγονος, *ov*, sometimes also *ῆ*, *ov*, *Pausan.*:—first-born, born first, *Il.*, and *Hes. Op.* 541, 590. 2. also of rank, high-born, one of the first or noblest, *Soph. Phil.* 180. II.

παροχ. πρωτόγονος, *ῆς*, bringing forth first, cf. τελετή.

πρωτογαυναικες, *οἱ*, (γυνή) persons married for the first time, or who still have their first wife, cf. πρωτόκοιτος. [ῆ]

πρωτοδαῖς, *ῆς*, (δαῖνω) having learnt for the first time, *Opp.*

πρωτόευκτος, *ov*, (ἐζύγνυμι) yoked together for the first time: in gen. newly married.

πρωτόζυξ, *ῆς*, *ω* =foreg., *Anth.*

πρωτόθεν, τό, (τίθημι) a primitive word, *Gramm.*

πρωτοδουμία, *ῆς*, (δοῖνι) the first part of a meal, *Paus.*

πρωτόθρονος, *ov*, filling the first seat: heterocl. pl. πρωτόθρονες, cf. *Lob. Phryn.* 658.

πρωτόθροος, *ov*, Att. contr. —θροος, *ov*, sounding or speaking first. II. pass. first spoken, *Nonn.*

πρωτοκαθέδρια, *ῆς*, (καθέδρα) the first seat, chief place, *N. T.* πρωτοκλήτος, *δ*, (κλήψ) inscribed in the first line of a wax-tablet, *Lat. primicerius*.

πρωτοκλησία, *ῆς*, *ῆς* *ω*, a first call, *LXX*: from

πρωτοκλητός, *ov*, (καλέω) first called, *Clem. Al.*

πρωτοκλήσια, *ῆς*, the first place at meals, *N. T.*

πρωτόκοσμος, *δ*, (κοσμέω) the chief Cosmos (a Cretan magistrate), freq. in *Cretan Inscr.*; cf. κόσμος *iv.*

πρωτοκουρία, *ῆς*, the first shearing, *LXX*: from

πρωτόκορος, *ov*, (κείρω) first shorn or cut, *Arist. H. A.*

πρωτόκτιστος, *ov*, δὲ, (κτίω) the first founder or creator.

πρωτόκτιστος, *ov*, (κτίω) founded or created first, *Clem. Al.*

πρωτόκτιτος, *ov* =foreg.

πρωτοκτόνος, *ov*, (κτείνω) committing the first murder, of *Ixion* the first homicide, *Aesch. Eur.* 718. II. proparox. πρωτόκτονος, *ov*, killed first.

πρωτοκύνω, *ov*, *ov*, *ῆς*, (κύω *iii*) pregnant for the first time, *ἔρωτος* with love, *Achill. Tat.* [ῆ]

πρωτόκυον, *δ*, the first dog, i. e. the chief of the *Cynics*, *Anth.*

πρωτόλειος, *ov*, (λεῖα) usu. τὰ πρωτόλεια or τὰ πρωτόλεια, like ἀκρόλεια, the first spoils in war, in gen. first-fruits: hence as *Adv.* in the first place, *Eur. Or.* 382.

πρωτολεχίς, ἑς, (λέχος) *bringing forth first*, Opp.
πρωτολογέω, to *speak first*, esp. in a law-court: also to *play the chief part*; and

πρωτολογία, ἡ, the *first speech*, esp. the *right of speaking first* in a law-court, Demad. 178. 46: also the *principal part* in a drama.

II. the *beginning of a speech*: from
πρωτολόγος, ον, (λέγω) *speaking first*: also—πρωταγωνιστής.
πρωτολογία, ἡ, (λόχος) the *first rank or line of the λόχοι*.
πρωτολόγος, εως, ὁ, the *first prophet or seer*, Aesch. Eum. 2.
πρωτομάρτυρ, ὅς, the *first martyr*, Eccl.
πρωτομάχος, ον, (μάχομαι) *fighting first or in the first rank*, Inser.

πρωτομόσος, ον, *first hired or serving for hire first*, Lyc.
πρωτόμορος, ον, *dying or dead first*, Aesch. Pers. 568.
πρωτομότης, ον, ὁ, *one first or just initiated*, Achill. Tat.
πρωτόνευος, ον, gen. οἰ, (ναῖς) *going by ship for the first time*.
πρωτονώμεντος, ον, (νωμεύω) *newly married*, Callicr. ap. Stob. p. 487. 16.

πρωτοπάγής, ἑς, (πῆγνυμι) *first*, i. e. *newly put together, new-made*, Διφροί, ἑμαζα Il. 5. 194., 24. 267.
πρωτοπάθεια, ἡ, *a suffering or feeling first*. [ἄ]: and
πρωτοπαθεύω, to *suffer or feel first*, Heliod.: from
πρωτοπαθής, ἑς, (πάσχω, πάθος) *suffering first*. Adv. -ῶς.
πρωτοπειρά, ἡ, and -πείρα, ἡ, *first experience, a first trial*: from
πρωτοπειρος, ον, (πειρά) *trying first, making the first trial*, a novice, c. gen. τῆς τέχνης Alex. Isost. 1. 4; more rarely ἑς τι Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 600.

πρωτοπύρριος, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πύρριον) *hurting first or most: the first cause of ill*, Aesch. Ag. 216.

πρωτοπλάσις, ἡ, *first formation or creation*: from
πρωτοπλαστός, ον, (πλάσσω) *formed or created first*, LXX.
πρωτοπλάσιος, ον, Att. contr. -πλάσιος, ον, *going to sea for the first time*, νῆος Od. 8. 35: metaphr. πρ. παρθένος *a maiden just embarking on the sea of love*, Plat. Epigr. 6. 4. ap. Diog. L. 3. 31, but Ath. 589 D reads πρωτοπόπος. II. *sailing first or at the head*.

πρωτοπολις, f. εως, ὁ, ἡ, the *first in a city or city*.
πρωτοπολίτης, ον, ὁ, ἡ, the *first citizen*. [ε]
πρωτοπορεία, ἡ, *a going first or before*: also the *advanced guard of an army, vanguard*, like προπορεία, Polyb.: from
πρωτοπόρος, ον, (πορεύω) *going first or before*. II.

making one's *first march*, cf. πρωτόπλοος.
πρωτόπιστος, f. εως, ἡ, *a woman married for the first time or who still has her first husband*, Themis ap. Ath. 235 A, cf. πρωτογυναικες.

πρωτοπραξία, ἡ, (πράσσω) the *first collection of money due*.
II. the *privilege of a particular creditor to have first payment*, Lat. *ius primae exactionis*, Plin. Ep. 10. 109.

πρωτόρριζος, ον, (ρίζα) *being the first root or origin*, Luc.
πρωτόρριπος, ον, (ρέω) *flowing first*, Opp.
πρώτος, ὁ, ον, a Superl. from πρό, (Sanscr. *prathamah*), as if contr. from πρώτος, πρώτος, whence Dor. πρώτος—the *first, foremost*, as a Numeral, or of Place, Rank, etc., and of Time, the *first, earliest*, very freq. from Hom. downwards.: the answering numerals are strictly δεύτερος, τρίτος etc., but ὑσώτος is oft. opp. to it, more properly ὑστερον, as in Hes. Th. 34: also ἔπειτα Il. 2. 281, etc.—Comp. πρώτερος—the Lat. *prior, primus*. II.

Special usages: 1. pl. masc. πρώτοι in Hom. usu.—πρόμαχοι, esp. *en πρώτοις* and *μετὰ πρώτοις* among the *first fighters*, i. e. in *front*, also pleon. πρώτοι πρόμαχοι Od. 18. 379. 2. neut. pl. τὰ πρώτα (sub. ἀθάλα) the *first prize*, Il. 23. 275; and τὰ πρώτα φέρειν, more rarely φέρω, to *carry off the first prize*—ἐς τὰ πρώτα to the *highest degree*, Hdt. 7. 13; τὰ πρ. τοῦ λιμοῦ *excess of hunger*, Ar. Ach. 743: also of persons, ἐν τὰ πρώτα τῶν Ἐρερίων Hdt. 6. 100, cf. g. 78; τὰ πρώτα τῆς ἐκεί μοχλοῦσθαι Ar. Ran. 421—in philol. writers, the *first of things, the elements*, elsewh. στοιχεῖα and ἀνώθετα. 3. τῶν πρώτων, as Adv., *first, at present*, just *now*, Hdt. 3. 134, Ar. Thesm. 662; so too τῶν πρώτων εἶναι, like ἐκὼν εἶναι, Hdt. 1. 153:—ὕρον or ὀδόν is usu. supplied. III. πρώτος in Compar. signf. like πρότερος *before, sooner*, Il. 13. 502., 18. 92: *freq. later with ἡ following, or with a genit.*, Wess. Hdt. 2. 2., g. 27, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 1327 (49), Schif. Dion. Comp. p. 228. IV. neut.,

sing. and plur. πρώτων, πρώτα, as Adv., *first, in the first place*, like Lat. *primum*, first in Hom.: also *first of all, above all, especially*: and like πρότερον, *rather, sooner, and so also before, formerly*:—τοῖσδε πρώτων, ταῦτά αὐτὰ are not less freq. in Hom., and Hes., and just in same signf. as πρώτων, πρώτα, oft. also written *divisin* τὸ πρώτον, τὰ πρώτα, even in Wolf's Odyssey; but better in one word, like ταῦν, τοῖσιν etc.: for τὸ πρ. essentially differs from τοῖσιν in sense, cf. πρῶν I fin., ὁ β. 1. 4, Br. Ar. Ran. 421, Wolf. Praef. Il. p. lxii, Schif. Soph. Ag. 719. 3. *too early, before the time*, ἡ τ' ἔρα καὶ οἱ πρῶτα παραστήσειν αἱ ἐμελλε Μοῖρ' ὁλοθ' Od. 24. 28. 4. *after the relat. Pron.*, ἔπειτα ἐπεὶ καὶ ἐπειδὴ, πρώτων and τοῖσδε mean *once, once for all*, Od. 3. 320., 4. 13., 10. 328; but ὁπότε αἱ πρῶτον αἰσῶν as soon as, like Lat. *quam primum*, Od. 11. 106; so too, ἐστ' ἂν πρώτα Hes. Op. 596; ὅπως πρώτα Hes. Th. 156. V. *en πρώτοις*, like Lat. *in primis*, among the *first*, i. e. *greatly*, Hdt. 8. 69:—also *en τοῖς πρώτοις, πλείστοις* among the *first, etc.*; and so *en τοῖς πρώτοις*, *still remaining unchanged*, Goller Thuc. 7. 19.

VI. Adv. πρώτως, post-Hom., esp. in Att. philosophic writers, Lob. Phryn. 311—in gen. it may be remarked, that the Greeks used the Adj. in adverbial signf. much more freq. than the Adv. itself.—Hom. etc. often strengthened the word by adding πολύ, as is common with Superlatives; yet a new Superl. πρώτιστος, q. v., was formed from it.

πρωτοσέληνος, ον, (σελήνη) *first of a moon or month*, usu. ἡμέρα πρ. the *first day of the month*.

πρωτοστόπος, ον, (στέλλω) *sowing or generating first*. II. *proparox. πρωτόσπορος*, ον, pass. *first sown or generated*, Anth. πρωτοστάτια, ἡ, a *standing first, the first rank*: from πρωτοστάτης, ον, to stand first or in the first rank: from πρωτοστάτης, ον, ὁ, (ίστημι) *one who stands first*, esp. the *first man on the right*, of a line, right-hand man, Thuc. 5. 71; but also, οἱ πρ. the *front-rank men*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57., 6. 3, 24, etc. II. metaphr. a *chief, leader*, N. T. [α]

πρωτόσφακτος, ον, (σφάττω) *slaughtered first*, Lyc.
πρωτοτοκία, τὰ, the *right of the first-born*, LXX: from πρωτοτοκεῖν, (τοκεῖν) to *make one the first-born*, give him the *privilege of such*, LXX.

πρωτοτοκία, to *bear the first-born*, LXX: and πρωτοτοκία, ἡ, *a bearing her first-born*. Hence πρωτοτόκος, ον, (τίκτω) *bearing her first-born*, πρ. μήτηρ Il. 17. 5, cf. Plat. Theat. 151 C. II. *proparox. πρωτότοκος*, ον, pass. *first-born*, N. T.

πρωτοτομέω, to *cut or cut off first*: from πρωτότομος, ον, (τέμνω) *first cut or cut off*, Anth. πρωτοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) *rearing the first fruit or first child*. πρωτότυπια, ἡ, the *quality of a πρωτότυπον*.

πρωτότυπον, τὸ, a *first form, prototype*. II. in Gramm. a *primary word, primitive*, whence others are derived: esp. opp. to κτητικόν, as, e. g., Ἕλλην is the πρωτότυπον of the κτητικόν Ἑλληνικός, (strictly) neut. from πρωτότυπος, ον, (τύπτω) *after the first form, original*.

πρωτοϋπνιον, τό, (ὑπνός) *first sleep*, susp.
πρωτοουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *first author*, Plat. Legg. 897 A.
πρωτοφάης, ἑς, (φάος) *first shining*, πρ. σελήνη the *new moon*.
πρωτοφάνεια, ἡ, *first appearance*: from πρωτοφάνης, ἑς, (φαίνωμαι) *appearing first, first visible*.

πρωτοφόνος, ον, (φονεύω) *murdering first*, Eccl.
πρωτοφώρεω, (φέρω) to *bear first, bear the first fruits*.
πρωτοφόρημα, τό, the *first-fruits of the earth*, Long.
πρωτοφύτης, ἑς, (φύω) *first-produced, first-born*, Ap. Rh.
πρωτόφυτος, ον, = *foreg.*, Anth.
πρωτόχρονος, ον, contr. -χρονος, ον, *with the first down*, Luc.
πρωτόχρονος, ον, in or from *earliest time*, Lat. *primaevus*.
πρωτόχυτος, ον, (χέω) *poured forth first, flowing first*, Anth.
πρώτως, Adv. from πρώτος, q. v.

πρωΐδαι, contr. for προαΐδαι, Ar. Av. 556: prob. the only examp. of this contraction.

πρώων, ονος, ὁ, Ep. lengthd. form for πρῶν, q. v., II. πταίρω, strengthd. from Root ΠΙΤΑΡ—, which appears in the other tenses: f. πτάρω: aor. 1 ἔπτάρω: usu. aor. 2 ἔπτάρων. To sneeze, μέγ' ἔπτάρω he sneezed aloud, Od. 17. 541, which even then was taken for a good omen, cf. 545, Hes. 6. 107: to *make*

oneself sneeze, τὴν βίνα κνήσας πάρε Plat. Symp. 185 E: metaph. of a lamp, to sputter, Epigr. Ad. 61.—The Att. prefer the form πᾶνναι, q. v. (Perh. akin to πῦναι, q. v.)

πᾶϊσμα, τό, (παῖω) *a stumble, trip, false step, mistake*, Theogn. 1226. *II. a failure, misfortune, euphem. for a defeat*, πτ. πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην Hdt. 7. 149, cf. Aeschin. 77. 13, and παῖω 11.

παιωμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg. [ᾶ]
πᾶϊω, f. παῖωσι: pf. pass. ἔπαισμαι, *I. trans. to make to stumble or fall*, τινὰ πρὸς τινι Pind. Fr. 221: πτ. τινὰ τῆς ἐλπίδος to disappoint one of his hope, Hdn. *II. seemingly intr. (for the full phrase is παῖω τὸν πόδα πρὸς λίθω) to strike the foot or stumble*, and so in gen. to *stumble, trip, fall*, absol., Soph. Phil. 215, Plat., etc.; πτ. πρὸς τινι to *stumble against, fall over*, Aesch. Pr. 926, Plat. Rep. 553 B; also, περί τινι, as, μὴ περί Μαρδονίου παίσω ἢ Ἑλλάς lest Hellas should get a fall over him, Hdt. 9. 101, cf. παῖσμα 11: also metaph., to *make a false step or mistake, to fail*, Thuc. 2. 43; hence, πτ. τῇ διανοίᾳ περί τὰ ὄντα Plat. Theat. 160 D; πτ. τῇ γλώσσῃ to *stutter*, Arist. Probl. (Akin to πῖπω, πῖδωσι.)

πακάδης, Adv. (πτᾶξ) femidly, A. B.
πακάς, ἴδωσ, pecul. femid. of πτᾶξ. Hence
πακισμός, δ, shyness, timidity.
πακυρέω, = πῆσσω, πᾶσσω, from πτᾶξ.
πτᾶμενος, η, ον, part. aor. of πέταμαι, II. [ᾶ]
πτᾶξ, gen. πακάος, δ, ἡ, (πτῆσσω, πᾶσσω) *shy, timid*: hence as Subst., *a trembler*, i. e. a hare, Aesch. Ag. 137:—also πτᾶξ, q. v., like ῥᾶξ, ῥᾶξ. [ᾶ Aesch. I. c.; though ᾶ, acc. to Draco p. 19. 14, 80. 22:—but when the penult. of the gen. etc. was to be long, πτωικός (πτᾶξ) etc. were used.]

παρμηκί, ἡ, a plant, yarrow or mill-foil, Diosc. from
παρμηκός, ἡ, ὄν, sneezing, inclined to sneeze. *II. act. making to sneeze*, τὰ παρμηκὰ things like snuff, Hipp.: from παρμῖός, δ, (παρμῶ) a sneezing, Hipp., and Ar. Av. 720.

παρῖνναι, Dep., = πᾶρω, and said to be the more Att. form, Xen. An. 3. 2, 9.
παρτηκός, ἡ, ὄν, = παρμηκός.

πατάω, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of πέταμαι for ἔπατο, II. [ᾶ]
πέταλος, δ, a wild-boar, only in Lyc. 833: in Hesych. also πέταλος.
πετέλα, ἡ, Ion. πετέλη, the elm, II. 6. 419, 21. 242, Hes. Op. 433. (Perh. = παύλα, the spreading tree, Lob. Paral. 337.)

πετελεύθης, η, ον, (πετέλα) made of elm, Theophr.
πετελεύθς, es, (εἶδος) elm-like.
πετελών, ὄνος, ὅ, (πετέλα) an elm-grove.
πέτυον, τό, Att. for πτύον, q. v.

πετρίνος, η, ον, also os, ον, (πετρίον) made of feathers, πτ. κύκλος a feather-fan, Eur. Or. 1429; so, πτ. ῥῆσις Anth. *II. feathered, winged*, Ar. Av. 900.

πετρίς, ἴδωσ, ἡ, (πετρίον) a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves, Theophr. Usu. written as oxyt. πετρίς, but wrongly, for the acc. is πέτρων in Theocr. 3. 14.

πετρίσμα, ατος, τό, a flapping of the wings, Longin. Fr. 3. 5, ubi al. πέτρησμα vel πετρίσμα.
ΠΕΤΡΕΝΑ or -νη, ἡ, the heel, Il. 22. 397: also the under part of the heel, Aesch. Cho. 209, cf. Dem. 88. 2. *2. the sole of a shoe.* *II. metaph. the foot or bottom of any thing*, e. g. of a mountain, sail, etc., Lyc. *III. = πέτρα, a ham.* Hence **πετρίνω**, to strike with the heel: hence to trip up, supplant, LXX. *II. to sole an old shoe*, A. B.

πετρίνη, ἴκος, ὅ, (πέτρνα) the middle stalk of an artichoke, Theophr.; also σπέρνιν and τέρναξ.
πετρίνιον, τό, Dim. from πέτρνα.

πετρίνις, ἴδωσ, ἡ, = πέτρνα 11, the bottom of a dish, Alex. Incert. 54.
πετρίνις or **πετρίνης**, ὅ, a kind of bird of prey, Arist. H. A. 4.
πετρίνισμός, ὅ, (πετρίνω) a supplanting, LXX.

πετρίνιστρον, ῆπος, δ, and -τῆς, οὐ, ὅ, (πετρίνω) one who strikes with the heel.
πετροβοάτρεω, to walk on one's heels: from
πετροβοάτης, ου, δ, (βαῖνω) one who walks on his heels, Hipp.

πετροβόλφος, ὅ, (πέτρνα 11, γλῶφω) *Ham-scraper*, name for a mouse in Batr. 227. [ᾶ]
πετροκοπέω, (κόπτω) to stamp with the heels, esp. in a theatre, to shew disapprobation.

πετροκόπις, ὅ, (πέτρνα 11, κόπτω) *ham-cutter*, nickname for a parasite, Menand. p. 95.

Πετροτράκτης, ου, ὅ, (πέτρνα 11, τρώγω) *Ham-nibbler*, name of a mouse in Batr. 29.

Πετροφάγος, ὅ, (πέτρνα 11, φάγειν) *Ham-eater*, name of a mouse in Batr. 230.

πετροβάμων, ὄνος, ὅ, ἡ, (πετρίον, βαῖνω) moving on wings or sails, κύμβη Emped. 226. [ᾶ]

πετροβήγματος, ον, (δονέω) moved by wings; hence metaph. *high-soaring, high-flown*, Ar. Av. 1390, 1402.

πετροδρομία, ἡ, (δρόμος) a winged course, rapid flight, Anth.

πετροέμων, ὄνος, ὅ, ἡ, (έμα) feather-glaid.

πετρείς, εσσα, εν, (πετρίον) feathered, winged, Hom., etc.; as, Ιοί, διατοί 11: also feather-like, light, λαοφίς, q. v., πέδιλα Hes. Sc. 220:—but in Hom. mostly in the metaphor. phrase, ἔσχα πετρεῖνα winged words, and so Hes.; so, πτ. ὕμνος Pind. I. 4 (5). fin.—Only poet.

πετρίον, τό, (πέτομαι, πτέσθαι) a feather, usu. in plur. feathers, Od. 15. 527, Hdt. 2. 73, etc.: then like πτέρυξ, a bird's wing, usu. in plur. writings, as always in Hom., except Od. 7. 36, ὥσει πετρίον ἡ νόημα, as an emblem of speed; so too in Aesch., etc.; in Hdt. 2. 76, also of bat's wings—αἰδέρα πετρίος ψαλεν Aesch. Pr. 394, cf. ἑξακρίω: ὅπῃ πετρίος εἶναι to be (like chickens) under their mother's wings, Id. Eun. 1001: πετρίον πυρὺς a quill, Hipp. 886, cf. καυλός—proverb., οὐ ταῦτον πετρίον πόνου misery is of varied plumage, i. e. manifold, Aesch. Supp. 328, cf. ὁμῆπτερος: τοῖς αὐτῶν πετρίος ἀλίσκομεθα, strictly of a bird shot with an arrow feathered from his own plumes, Aesch. Fr. 123, cf. Pors. Med. 139, viii. *II. any winged creature*, as the sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; a beetle, Ar. Pac. 76: hence

2. like diadems, Lat. *avis, an augury, omen, fate*, Iot, Soph. O. C. 97. *III. any thing like wings or feathers*: as *1.*

a ship's wings, i. e. oars, ἐπερὰ τότε πετράς νηυσὶ πέλονται Od. 11. 125, 23. 272; so, νηὸς πετρά Hes. Op. 626, though others take it here of sails, cf. Eur. Hel. 147: hence of birds, πετρίος ἑρσένει Eur. I. T. 289, cf. Aesch. Ag. 52:—also wheels, Müller Lyc. 1072. *2. δέλιον πετρά*, i. e. the crown of victory, by which the Poet soars to heaven, Pind. O. 14. fin, cf. P. 9. fin.

3. the leafage of trees, Soph. Fr. 24, in sing.: also the down on a youth's chin, Jac. A. P. p. 773. *4. a fan*, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 786. *5. in Architecture, the rows of columns along the sides of Greek temples*, Vitruv., cf. ἄπτερος, διπτερος, περὶπτερος: in Egypt, where there were no side-columns, the side-walls, Strab.: also a kind of coping or battlement, Lat. pinna. *6. a kind of iron-shod portcullis*, or perh. drawbridge in gateways. *7. πετρά* Θεατρικῶν are the fluttering corners of a kind of χαλαυός, Hesych., v. Dict. of Antiqu. in voc. chlamps. *IV. metaph. of elation of soul*, κερειν τὴν τὰ πετρεῖα to clip one's wings, keep him within bounds, Call. Ep. 48. 8, cf. ἀνατρεῖται.—Cf. the collat. form πτερύξ.

πετροσίπτερος, ον, molley-feathered, Ar. Av. 248.

πετροπότις, f. ποτός, wing-footed, of Hermes, Anth.

πετρορροῶ and **ρῖνέω**, (ῥέω) to shed the feathers, lose feather, moult, Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C; metaph., to be plucked, fleeced, plundered, Ar. Av. 284; hence also, πτ. τὸν πλοῦτον Philostr. Hence

πετρορρήπτισ, ἡ, a losing feather, moulting. [ᾶ]
πετρώτης, ῆτος, ἡ, (πετρίον) a being feathered or winged, formed like ποδότης, Arist. Part. An.; also πέρωσις. [ᾶ]

πετρώφους, ον, (φουδᾶω) wing-walking, hence the high-flown phrase, διὰ πετρώφουςιν ἀνέγχετο because he must walk on wings, i. e. fly, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B, where Heind. and Bekk. prefer the v. l. πετρωφόρῳ, because he has grown wings, v. Stallb. ad l. [ᾶ]

πετροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) feathered, winged, Aesch. Ag. 1147, and Eur.; πτ. φύλα the feathered tribes, Ar. Av. 1757:—metaph., πτ. Διὸς βέλος the winged bolt of Zeus, Ib. 1714. *II. a fan-bearer in Egyptian processions*, Inscr. *III. under the Roman Emperors, a flying-post, courier*, Lat. speculator, Plat.

Πετροφύειν, to put forth, grow feathers or wings, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, 255 D: from

πετροφύειν, ἐς, (φύω) growing feathers or wings, Plat. Polit. 266 E. [ᾶ] Hence

πτεροφύσις, ἡ, Geop. [ῥ]; and
 πτεροφύα, ἡ, a growing feathers, fledging, feathering.
 πτεροφύτος, ον, (φύω) = πτεροφύς.
 πτεροφύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub πτεροφύτος. [ῥ]
 πτερώ, to furnish with feathers or wings, feather,
 τινά Ar. Av. 1334, etc.—Pass., to be feathered, Hb. 804: πτ.
 βιβλίον, i. e. to tie it to a feathered arrow and so shoot it, Hdt.
 8. 128, cf. Eur. Or. 274. 2. of ships, to furnish with oars:
 hence, τὰρφά πύλους ἑπτερομένους the dash made by the wing-
 like oars, i. e. the oars themselves, Eur. I. T. 1346, (which
 line Herm., and now Dind., places after v. 1394 = 1362 Herm.)
 II. metaph., to excite with passion, etc., cf. ἀναπτέρω.
 πτερύγιζω, f. ἰσώ, (πτερέω) to move the wings, flutter, like
 young birds trying to fly, Ar. Av. 1467: hence to flap the
 wings, like a cock crowing, Ar. Plut. 575, cf. πτερόσσομαι:—
 in Eq. 522, the word alludes to a play of Magnes called Ὀρνίθες.
 πτερύγιος, ἡ, ον, (πτερέω) = πτέρωσις. [ῥ]
 πτερύγων, τό, Dim. from πτερέω, a little wing. II. any
 thing like a wing, as, 1. also in plur., parts of the cuttle-fish,
 which were eaten, Sotad. Ἐγκλημ. 1. 16. 2. the end, point, or
 tip of a thing, ἱματίου LXX. 3. a projection, esp. a turret
 or battlement, acc. to others, a pointed roof, peak, N. T., cf.
 Joseph. Ant. 15. 11, 5. 4. Medic., a disease of the eye when a
 membrane grows over it, from the inner corner, Galen.:—also
 a growth of the flesh over the nails, esp. of the great toe, Celsus.
 πτερύγισμα, ατος, τό, v. sub πτέρωσις.
 πτερύγοειδής, ἐς, (πτερέω, εἶδος) wing-like, feathery. Adv.
 -δως, Theophr.
 πτερύγοφορος, ον, (φέρειν) bearing feathers or wings.
 πτερύγω, f. ὄσω, (πτερέω) to wing, hasten:—Med., πτερύγοι-
 σθαι πᾶσα matera to fly to her, Sapph. 75, cf. πτώσις sub fin.
 πτερύγωδης, ἐς, contr. for πτερύγοειδής, Theophr. II. of
 πτερύγωδεις, thin emaciated persons whose shoulder-blades stick
 out like wings, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.
 πτερύγκης, ἐς, (ἄκως) fleet of wing, Aesch. Pr. 286, where
 others needlessly πτερύγκως and πτερύγκως.
 πτερύγμα, ατος, τό, (πτερεύω) the wings, a wing. II.
 any thing that hangs like a wing, esp. the lobe of the ear, and
 a part of the pudenda muliebria. [ῥ]
 πτερύγωντός, ὁ, ὄν, (πτερεύω) fledged, winged, wing-shaped,
 χρυσά Ar. Eq. 1086.
 πτέρυξ, ὄσος, ἡ, (πτερόν) a wing, first in Hom.: hence poet.,
 a bird, esp. as an ornament, οὐ ἄγαθαί πτέρυγες Call. L. P. 124.
 II. any thing that hangs like a wing, as 1. a rudder,
 Soph. Fr. 930. 2. the flaps or skirts at the bottom of a coat
 of armour, Xen. An. 4. 7, 15, cf. Eq. 12, 4. 6. also of a
 cloak, v. πτερόν 111. 7. 3. the edge of an axe, sword, or knife,
 Plut. Alex. 16, Ael., etc. 4. the lobe of the ear, lungs, etc.
 5. the wing of a building. III. any thing that covers
 or protects like wings, πτ. πέπλον Eur. Ion 1143; Εὐβοίης
 κολπῶνδης πτέρω, i. e. Aulis, Dind. Eur. I. A. 120.
 IV. metaph., πτέρυγες γόων the wings, i. e. the flight or flow of grief,
 Soph. El. 243, ubi v. Herm.
 πτέρυξις, εως, ἡ, (πτερόσσομαι) a flapping of wings.
 πτέρωσις, ατος, τό, = foreg.: from
 πτερόσσομαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med., to move the wings, flutter,
 to clap the wings like a cock crowing, and so to triumph, exult,
 Diphil. ap. Ath. 233 C.
 πτέρωμα, ατος, τό, (πτερώ) that which is feathered, a fea-
 thered arrow, Aesch. Fr. 123. 2. a getting feathers, being
 feathered, feathering, Plat. Phaedr. 245 E. II. πτ. βρα-
 χίον the fin by the gills of fishes, Ael. III. = πτερόν 111. 5;
 Vitruv. IV. a feathered dart, arrow, Lyc.
 πτερωνόμος, ον, (ὄνομα) named from its feathers or wings,
 Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.
 Πτέρως, ατος, ὁ, (πτερόν) the winged god, a play on the sound
 of Ἔρος, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B.
 πτέρωσις, ἡ, (πτερώ) a feathering, plumage, Ar. Av. 94, 97.
 πτερωτής, οὐ, ὁ, (πτερώ) one who feathers or furnishes with
 wings. II. metaph., one who emboldens.
 πτερωτός, ὁ, ὄν, also ὄσος, on Soph. O. C. 1460, (πτερώ) fea-
 thered, πτῖλα Hdt. 2. 76: winged, φῖες Id. 2. 75; so too Aesch.,
 etc.; Διὸς πτερωτὸς βρανή Soph. l. c., cf. πτεροφόρος; so too

πτ. φθόγγος, of a sound in the air, Ar. Av. 1198:—χιτωνίσκος
 πτ. a tunic worked with feathers, Plut.
 πτέσθαι, inf. aor. of πέτομαι.
 πτήμα, ατος, τό, flight, a flying: from
 πτήναι, inf. aor. ἔπτην, of πέτομαι.
 πτηνοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (κρατέω) the king of feathered fowl. [ῥ]
 πτηνολέτης, ἴδος, fem. from sq.
 πτηνολέτης, ον, ὁ, (πτηνός, ὄλλυμι) bird-killing, πτ. νεφέλη of
 a net, Auth.
 πτηνοπέδιλος, ον, (πέδιλον) with winged sandals, Oph.
 πτηνόποδος, ποδος, wing-footed, swift-footed.
 πτηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. πτανός, ὁ, ὄν, (πτήναι) feathered
 winged, Pind., etc.; Διὸς πτ. κίων i. e. the eagle, Aesch. P.
 1024, Ag. 136: τὰ πτηνά fowls, birds, Id. Cho. 591; so, πτανά
 θῆρα Soph. Phil. 146:—also of arrows, πτ. ἰοί Ib. 166, etc., cf.
 πτέρω.
 II. of young birds, fledged, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147.
 III. metaph., πτηνοὶ μῦθοι, like Homer's ἔκτα πτερόεντα
 Eur. Or. 1176: but, πτηναὶ ἑλπίδες fleeing hopes, Id.
 πτήξῃς, ἡ, (πτήσσω) a crouching for fear, terror, LXX.
 πτήσις, ἡ, (πτήναι) a flying, flight, Aesch. P. 486.
 ΠΤΗ'ΣΣΩ, fut. πτήξω: aor. ἔπτηξα: and an aor. 2. ἐπτάκον
 appears in the compd. καταπτάκων Aesch. Eur. 252: pf. ἔπ-
 τηκα (Isocr. 94A), more rarely ἔπτηκα, Butt. Catal. in voc.:
 Hom. uses of perf. only Ep. part. πτηνῆς, ὄσος, also Ep. 3
 dual aor. 2, in compd. καταπτήναι Il. 8. 136. 1. I. causative,
 to frighten, scare, alarm, Lat. terrere, πτήξῃ θυμὸν Ἀχαιῶν Il.
 14. 40: but, συζῆν πτ. to make a yoke dreaded, Anth. II.
 intr., to be frightened or scared, fear, esp. to crouch or cower
 for fear, (cf. πτώσις), Aesch. Pers. 209, Soph. Aj. 171;
 more fully, πτ. παινεῖν to crouch low, Eur. And. 165:—πτ. ἐν
 τόσῃ Id. Cycl. 408; also, πτ. θυμὸν Soph. O. C. 1466: εἰς ἔρ-
 μαν ὀδοῦ πτ. Eur. And. 755: πτ. θυμὸν to flee cowering to it,
 Id. Ion 1280. 2. rarely c. acc., to crouch for fear of a thing,
 ἀπειλὰς Aesch. P. 174, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 18: but in the
 strange passage ταῖς δειναῖς καὶ πτήσαντες φόβον Lycurg. 154.
 9, φόβον must be taken as an acc. cognat. (Akin to πτάξ, πτάω,
 πτώσις, πτώω, πτώω, πτήναι, πτέσθαι, πέτομαι, πτῖνος.)
 πτήται, Ion. for πτάται, conj. aor. from πέτομαι, Il. 15. 170.
 πτητικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πτήναι, πτήναι) ready or able to fly, winged,
 Arist. Part. An. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.
 πτιλόβαφος, ον, (πτιλόν, βάφω) staining or dyeing feathers. [ῥ]
 πτιλόν, τό, a feather, Ar. Ach. 585, 588: plumage, πτ. κί-
 κνειον Soph. Fr. 708: hence, a down-cushion, Clem. Al.: also,
 down on a youth's chin, Jac. A. P. p. 773. II. a wing,
 of birds and insects, like πτερόν, Arist. de Incess. An.: also of
 the wing-like membrane in a kind of serpents, Hdt. 2. 76.
 III. = φύλλον, Nic.—Usu. in plur. (Acc. to some from
 ἵπταμαι: others from τίλλω.) [7] Hence
 πτιλόνατος, ον, (νῶτον) with a feathered, downy back, Anth.
 πτιλόμα, as, Pass., (πτιλόν) to be feathered, have feather
 wings, Philostr.
 πτιλός, ὁ, v. sq. II.
 πτιλώσις, ἡ, (πτιλόν) like πτέρωσις, plumage, Ael. II. a
 disease of the eyelids in which their edges become swollen and
 inflamed, and the eyelashes fall off, Paul. Aeg.; the person
 afflicted therewith is called πτιλός, Galen. [7] Hence
 πτιλώσις, to have sore eyes, cf. foreg.
 πτιλώσις, ἡ, ὄν, (πτιλόν) feathered. 2. stuffed with feathers.
 πτισάνη, ἡ, (πτίσω) peeled barley, Hipp. II. a drink
 made thereof, barley-water, a pisan, Id.; πτισάνην ἔψεν Ar.
 Fr. 201.—Sometimes, but wrongly, written πτισάνη. [ῥ]
 πτισάνον, τό, poet. for foreg., Nic. [7] Hence
 πτισάνορροφία, ἡ, (ροφέω) a drinking of a pisan, Hipp.
 πτίσμα, ατος, τό, (πτίσω) peeled grain: and
 πτισμός, ὁ, a winnowing, Nicoph. Xep. 5: from
 πτίσω, fut. πτίσω: pf. pass. ἔπτισαμι: to husk, peel, or
 winnow grain, Hdt. 2. 92; πτισσάνων φῶή the song of women
 winnowing, Ar. Fr. 323: also to grind coarsely, to crush, pound.
 (Shortened from *πτίσσω, for the Root is ΠΙΣ-, ΠΙΤ-,
 Sanscr. pish, to bruise; whence πτίρυνος and Lat. pinso, pisco.)
 πτιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a winnower, Jac. A. P. p. 714. Hence
 πτιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to or fitted for winnowing.
 πτώα, ἡ, and (but not Att.) πτοία, (πτῶω) fear, terror, fright,

Tim. Loc. 103 B, and Erotian.

II. excitement caused by passion, esp. love. On the forms, cf. Lob. Phryn. 495. Hence

πτοαλέος, also πτοαλέος, ἐός, ἐών, scared, frightened. πτοέω, f. ἴσω, pf. pass. ἐπτόημαι, also πτοῖω and πτοῖω, to frighten, scare away:—Pass., to be scared, dismayed, φρένες ἐπτόηθεν Od. 22. 298; also, ἐπτοήμενος φρένας Aesch. Cho. 535.

II. metaph., to flutter, excite by any passion, esp. by hope or love, Sapph. 2. 6: usu. in Pass., to be in a flutter, be so excited, Theogn. 1012, or rather Minnerv. 8. 2, (where there is also a collat. notion of fear), cf. Merrick Tryph. 360; in full, ἐφῶτι πτοῖσθαι Eur. I. A. 587: πτοῖσθαι περί τι to feel a passion for a thing, to be eager about a thing, Plat. Rep. 439 D; so too, πρὸς τι and ἐπί τι Heind. Plat. Phaed. 68 C, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 10: in gen. to be distraught, μεθ' ὁμήλους ἐπτοῖσθαι he gapes like one distraught after his fellows, Hes. Op. 449: τὸ πτοῖσθαι distraction, Eur. Bacch. 1269.—cf. πτοεργῶν. (Akin to πτήσσω, πτώσσω.) Hence

πτόσις, also πτοῖσις, ἡ, a frightening, scaring away: an exciting to passion.

II. pass. any vehement emotion, esp. passionate desire, Plat. Prot. 310 D, περί τι Id. Symp. 206 D, v. Lob. Phryn. 495.

πτοητός, also πτοῖητός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτοῖω) scared away, Nic.

πτοῖα, ἡ, (πτοῖω; πτοῖω) = πτόα, q. v.

πτοαλέος, ἐός, ἐών, = πτοαλέος, Opp.

πτοῖω, πτοῖσις, πτοῖητός, v. sub πτοῖω etc., Hes. Hence πτοῖος, ὁ, = πτοῖα, πτόα.

πτοιωδής, ἐς, v. sub πτωῶδης.

πτοιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτοῖος) = πτοητός, Nic.

πτολεμίζω, πτολεμιστής, πτόλεμόνδε, Ep. for πολεμ—, II.:

from πτόλεμος, ὁ, Ep. for πόλεμος, Hom., and Hes. (The usual form is however more freq. in Hom.: he seems to have used this form and its derivatives, only metri grat., after a word ending with a short vowel.)

πτολιάρχος, ὄν, Ep. for πολίταρχος, Anth.

πτολήβρον, τό, in form. (Dim. from πτόλις) a poet. for πόλις, but in usage just = πόλις, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: never found in the form πτολήβρον, Wern. Tryph.

πτολιόρῳθης, ὄν, ὁ, v. sub πτολιόρῳθος.

πτολιόρῳθος, ὄν, = πτολιόρῳθος, of Ulysses, Od. 9. 504, 530.

πτολιόρῳθος, ὄν, (πτόλις, πέρῳ) sacking or wasting cities, freq. in Hom., esp. as epith. of Ulysses, Achilles, and Ares: of the last also in Hes. Th. 936; also, πτ. μάχα Pind. O. 8. 46: Dind. reads πτολιόρῳθος in Aesch. Ag. 783, and πτολιόρῳθης Ib. 473, but doubtingly. [?]]

πτόλις, ιως, ἡ, poet., esp. Ep. form for πόλις, Hom., though not freq., and prob. only metri grat., as πτόλεμος q. v.: also in Aesch., and Eur.

πτόλισμα, ατος, τό, Ep. for πόλισμα.

πτορβάνκος, ὄν, (πτόρβος, ἄκανθα) with thorns on its branches, Theophr. [-ἄκ-]

πτορβέον, τό, = sq., Nic.

πτόρβος, ὁ, a young branch, shoot, sucker, sapling, Od. 6. 128, cf. Eur. Hec. 20. II. a sprouting, shooting, budding, Hes. Op. 419.

πτορβοφόρεω, (φέρω) to bear branches.

πτόρβος, ὁ, rare form for πτοριός.

πτοῶδης, ἐς, (πτόα, εἶδος) scared, shy.

πτῶδλιζω, f. ἴσω, (πτῶλον) to spit much, have the mouth full of spittle; also, πτωελίζω Hipp. Hence

πτῶδλιμός, ὁ, a spitting much; also, πτωελισμός Hipp.

πτῶδλον, τό, (πτῶω) spittle; also, πτωδλον Hipp.

πτῶδριον, τό, Dim. from πτῶον. [ᾶ]

πτῶας, ἄδος, ἡ, (πτῶω) the spitter, a kind of serpent, Paul. Aeg. πτῶμα, ατος, τό, (πτῶσσω) any thing folded, πέπλοιο πτ. a folded mantle, Il. 5. 315; Medic., a piece of lint folded up to stop a wound, a pledge.

πτυνάμιον, τό, Dim. from foreg. [ᾶ]

πτῦγῆ, υγγός, ἡ, a water-bird, Arist. H. A.; also πῶγῆ.

πτῦελίζω, πτωελισμός, πτωέλον, = πτωαλ—

πτῦελος, ἡ, Ion. for πῦελος.

πτῦδιδιον, τό, Dim. from πτῦδον. [?]]

πτυκτίζω, = πτῶσσω.

πτυκτιόν, τό, a folding book or tablet: Dim. from πτύξ.

πτυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτῶσσω) folded, πτ. πνάξ, like the later διπτυχα, folding tablets, consisting of two thin plates of wood, one folding upon the other, the oldest kind of writing materials, Il. 6. 169, though they were not written on here, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. lxxiii, sq. 2. to be folded. II. in gen. in many folds, in folds, plates, or layers: cf. sq.

πτῶξ, ἡ, gen. πτῶχος, and post-Hom. πτῶχῆ, ἡς; ἡ, which form prevails almost exclus. in Pind., and Trag., v. Elmsl. Med. 1264, though he need not have proscribed πτῶξ so entirely in them, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.: (πτῶσσω):—any thing in folds, hence a fold, leaf, layer, plate, usu. in plur., πτῶχες σκευες plates of metal or leather, five, six, or more in strong shields, Il. 7. 247, 18. 481, 20. 269, Hes. Sc. 143: the folds of a garment, first in Hom. Cer. 176. II. of the sides of a hill, or hilly country, (which viewed from a distance appears to be in folds, cf. πολύπτυχος), a cleft, dell, gully, corrie, coomb, πτῶχες Οὐλύμῳ Il. 11. 77; also, πτῶχες ἡμετέραςσι from the wind that rushes down a narrow mountain-cleft), Od. 19. 432: also in sing., πτυχὶ Οὐλύμῳ, Παρηγόσι Il. 20. 22, h. Ap. 269, Merc. 555: so too, πτυχα Κριταῖα, Πίνδον, Πέλοπος Pind., Κίδαρων Soph., and freq. in Eur.:—so also of the sky with its cloud-clefts, πτυχα αἰθέρος, οὐρανοῦ, esp. freq. in Eur., as Or. 1631, Phoen. 84, cf. Elmsl. Med. 1264:—but the metaph. phrase, ὁμῶνται πτυχα Pind. O. 1. 170, is used of varied turns of poetry, referred by Böckh to the varieties of the metre, music, etc., by Dissen to the new turn given in that ode to the legend of Pelops.

III. πτυχή, a folding tablet, πτυχα βιβλία Aesch. Supp. 947, γραμμάτων Soph. Fr. 150, δέλτου Eur. I. A. 98, cf. πτυκτός:—also the flat plate at a ship's stern, on which her name was written, also πτυγῆ, ἡ. IV. in Comedy, πτυχα are wrinkles in the face.—Poet. word.

πτῶξ, ἡ, (πτῶσσω) a folding: also a fold, LXX.

πτῶον, τό, (πτῶω) a winnowing-shovel or fan, Lat. vannus, with which corn after threshing was thrown up against the wind to clear it of the chaff, Il. 13. 588 (in poet. gen. πτῶδον), Theocr. 7. 156, cf. λιμός and λιμόω:—the Att. form is πτέον, Lob. Phryn. 321.

II. in Cyprus, a corn-measure, hence τὸ διππῶν, half a μέδωνος.

πτῶμα, ατος, τό, and πτυμός, ὁ, (πτῶω) consternation.

πτυρκτός, ἡ, ὄν, timorous, Arist. Mirab.

πτῶρω, f. πτῶρω, to frighten, scare:—Pass. πτῶρομαι, c. aor. 2 ἐπτῶρον [ῶ], to be frightened, Hipp.: esp. of horses, to shy, start, πρὸς τι Plut.: also c. acc., πτυρῆμαι τὸν θάνατον to start at, be alarmed at death, Plat. Ax. 370 A. (Akin to πτοῖω, πτώσσω, πτήσσω.) [ῶ]

πτῶσις, ἡ, (πτῶω) a spitting, spilling out, Hipp.: also = sq. [ῶ]

πτῶσμα, ατος, τό, (πτῶω) that which is spit out, spittle, Hipp.

πτυρτός, ὁ, = πτῶσις, from πτῶω, Hipp.

ΠΤΥΣΣΩ, f. ξω, to fold, double up, χιτῶνα, ἔμματα πτ. to fold up garments, and put them by, Od. 1. 439, 6. 111, 252:—χεῖρας πτῶσαι ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν fold one's arms over or round another, Soph. O. C. 1611.

II. Pass. to be folded, doubled up, ἔρχεα ἐπτῶσθον the spears bent back, Il. 13. 134, like δειλούσθαι and κάμπεσθαι.

2. to fold or cling round, as clothes on the body, πτῶσσεσθαι ἀμφὶ σώμα, ὑπὸν Soph. Fr. 791; also, πτῶσσεσθαι τῇ τῶν to cling to., Ion ap. Ath. 447 E.

III. in Med. to fold round oneself, wrap round one, τὶ Ar. Nub. 267. (Prob. akin to πετάννμι and πικνός.) Hence

πτῶχῆ, ἡ, post-Hom. form of πτόξ, q. v.: and

πτῶχλον, τό, = πτυκτιόν.

πτῶχος, ἰα, ιω, = πτυκτός. [ῶ]

πτῶχῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. πτόξ III.

πτῶχῳδης, ἐς, (πτῶχῆ, εἶδος) with or in folds, wrinkles, layers, Arist. H. A.

ΠΤΥΨΩ, f. πῶσσω, pl. pass. ἐπτυσσω, to spit out or up, αἷμα Pl. 23. 697: absol. to spit, Hdt. 1. 99, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 24.

II. in gen. to disgorge, cast out, esp. of the sea, ἐπὶ αἰὶνι πτ. Theocr. 15. 133, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 570, Jac. Phil. Thess. 12. 4.

III. metaph. to spit in token of abhorrence, hence to abominate, Erf. Soph. Ant. 645 (653): πῶσσω πρόσωπον with an expression of loathing, Soph. Ant. 1232. (The same as ψῶω, hence πτυξω, q. v., Lat. spuo, spulo, (cf. pitui-ta),—whence

also *spuma*—our *spew*, *spit*). [̄ in pres. and impf.: ̄ in fut. etc.] v. Gräff Mel. 124. 7; [̄ in Thesoc. 24. 19, Ar. Rh. 2. 570., 4. 925, and later Ep., ̄ in impf., before a short syll.]

πτωκάζω, v. πτωσκάζω.

πτωκάς, ἄδως, ἦ, (πτῶξ, πτώσσω) *shy, timorous, fearful*, Ep. Hom. 8. 2, Soph. Phil. 1093, where πτωκάδες is now admitted to be the correct reading.

πτῶμα, ατος, τό, (πίττω, πέττωκα) *a fall, freq. in Trag., as, πεσέν πτωματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά* Aesch. Pr. 919:—hence *a misfortune, calamity*, Lat. *casus*, τὰ θεῶν πτώματα *calamities from* (sent by) the gods, Eur. H. 1. 128: and morally, an *offence, error*, cf. πταίμα.

II. that which is fallen or killed, hence *a corpse, carcase*, usu. πτῶμα νεκροῦ, as, Ἐλένης, Ἐρεκίδος πτ. Eur. Or. 1106, Phoen. 1697: so too, πτῶμα οἴκου *the ruin of a house*; 80, πτ. ἐλαῶν *fallen olive-trees*, Lys. ap. Harp.: but later also without νεκροῦ, Valck. Phoen. 1490, Lob. Phryn. 375, sq. Hence

πτωμάτίζω, f. ἴω, to make to fall. II. οἱ πτωματίζουνοι *those who have the falling sickness, epileptic persons*.

πτωμάτις, ἴδως, ἦ, a sort of *goblet, literally a tumbler*, i. e. a cup that will not stand upright, and therefore must be emptied at once, Ath. 485 E: the correction πωμάτις seems needless.

πτωματισμός, ὁ, (πτωματίζω II.) *epilepsy*, Procl.

πτῶξ, ὁ, ἦ, gen. πτωκάς, (πτῶσσω) *crouching, covering for fear*, epith. of the hare, Il. 22. 310: also ὁ πτῶξ as Subst. = πτάξ (q. v.), Il. 17. 676, cf. Aesch. Eum. 325.

πτῶσιμος, ον, (πίττω, πέττωκα) *fallen, slain*, Aesch. Ag. 639: the passage, Ib. 1122, is yet dub.

πτῶσις, f. εως, ἦ, (πίττω, πέττωκα) *a fall, falling, κύβω* Plat. Rep. 604 C: metaph. *calamity, like πτῶμα*. II. a case, grammatical inflexion of any kind, Arist. Rhet.

πτωσκάζω, poet. for πτώσσω, to crouch or cover for fear, Il. 4. 372, where the v. l. πτωκάζω, is rightly rejected by Wolf and Heyne.

ΠΤΩΣΣΩ, f. ξω, like πτήσσω, intr. to crouch or cover from fear, Il. 7. 129, Tyrtae. 2. 36:—also to go cowering or slooping about, like a beggar, πτώσσω κατὰ δῆμον Od. 17. 227, 18. 363; so too, ἀλλοτριῶν οἴκων πτώσσειν *to go begging to other people's houses*, Hes. Op. 393: cf. πτωχός, πτωχέω. 2. to be frightened, scared, Il. 4. 371, Hdt. 9. 48: to flee affrighted, Il. 21. 14, Eur. Hec. 1065; so too, πτ. εἰς ἔρημον Eur. Bacch. 223 (cf. πτήσσω), and so, c. acc., οὐδ' ἔτι ἀλλήλους πτώσσομεν *let us no longer flee from one another*, Il. 20. 427.

πτωσίως, ἦ, ὄν, (πτῶσις) of, belonging to a case, Gramm. πτωτός, ἦ, ὄν, (πίττω, πέττωκα) *falling, apt to fall, fallen*. πτωχάλαός, ὄνος, ὁ, ἦ, (πτωχός) *a braggart beggar, beggarly boaster*, Ath.

πτωκάς, ἄδως, ἦ, dub. l. for πτωκάς.

πτωχέλα, ἦ, Ion. πτωχήλη, (πτωχέω) *begging*, Hdt. 3. 14; εἰς δαχτύλῃν πτ. ἐλθεῖν Plat. Legg. 936 B; εἰς πτ. καταστῆναι Lys. 898. 9.—Proverb., πτωχέλας πένια ἀδελφῇ Ar. Plut. 549.

πτωχέων, τό, (πτωχέω) *a refuge for beggars*.

πτωχελήνη, ἡ, a beggar—Helen, i. e. a common prostitute, Ath.

πτωχέω, f. σω, (πτωχός) to be a beggar, go begging, beg, πρὸς ἄντῳ, ἀνὰ δῆμον Od. 15. 309., 19. 73; ἐπὶ ξενίας Antipho 117. 22.

II. trans. to get by begging, δαῖτα Od. 17. 11, 19. 2. c. acc. pers., to beg or ask an alms of, φίλους Theogn. 918.

πτωχήτη, Ion. for πτωχέλα.

πτωχίζω, f. ἴω, to make a beggar of, beggar, LXX.

πτωχικός, ἦ, ὄν, of, belonging to or befitting a beggar, beggarly, στολή Lycurg. 158. 35; ἐπιθῆμα Plat. Rep. 554 B.

πτωχίστροπος, irreg. Compar. of πτωχός, only Ar. Ach. 425.

πτωχοδοκεῖον, τό, (δέχομαι) *a poor-house*.

πτωχόμουσος, ον, (μουσα) *a beggarly poet*, Gorg. ep. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1.

πτωχοπλούσιος, ον, rich in pretended poverty, or poor amidst a show of wealth.

πτωχοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *drawing beggarly characters, of a poet*, Ar. Ran. 842.

πτωχός, ἦ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. Ag. 1274, Soph. O. C. 751, (πτῶσσω) *poor, strictly one who crouches or cringes* (cf. πτώσσω I.), hence usu. ὁ πτωχός *a beggar*, freq. in Od., Hes. Op.

26, Hdt. 3. 14; also, πτωχός ἀνὴρ *a beggarman*, Od. 21. 327; beggars, like ξένοι, were peculiar under divine protection, Od. 6. 208., 14. 58., 17. 475. II. as Adj. *beggarly*, like πτωχικός, πτωχὸν διαίτη Soph. I. c.—irreg. Comp. πτωχίστερος, q. v.

πτωχοτροφεῖον, τό, = πτωχοδοχεῖον: from

πτωχοτροφέω, to feed, support the poor; and

πτωχοτροφία, ἡ, the feeding, support of the poor: from πτωχοτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) *feeding, supporting the poor*.

πύλας, ὁ, v. πύλος.

πυᾶνεια, ἡ, πυν. ἑορτή, or πυᾶνεία, τά, sub. ἑρᾶ, (πύανος, ἐῖψω) the Pyanepsia, an Athenian festival in the month πυανεψιών, in honor of Apollo; said to be so called from a dish of beans, or (acc. to others) peeled barley and pulse, which was then cooled and eaten: but the form πυᾶνεια, τά, also occurs, and this is said (v. Lycurg. ap. Harp.) to have been the name in all other parts of Greece. Hence

πυᾶνείδιον, ὄνος, ὁ, the fourth month of the Att. year, so named from the festival πυανεψία: corresponding to the latter part of October and former of November: in Inscr. we also find the form πυανωῖδιον.

πυᾶνον, τό, Dim. from πύανος, a mixture of various kinds of pulse, cooked sweet, acc. to Sosib. ap. Ath. 648 B. [ᾶ]

πυᾶνιος, ον, made of beans, πόλτος Alcman 23: [ᾶ] from πυᾶνον, τό, = sq. II, Heliod. ap. Ath. 406 C.

πυᾶνος, ὁ, a bean, an old word, = κύανος, Lacon. πύανος: II. acc. to others a large kind of pearl-barley, or mixture

of barley and pulse, eaten boiled at the πυανεψία, Gramm. [ῖ]

πυᾶνιον, ὄνος, ὁ, v. πυανεψιών.

πύαρ, ἄρος, τό, = πύος, the first milk after calving, beestings, Lat. colostrum. II. rennet made from it. Cf. πυρία.

πυαρίτη, ἡ, v. πυαρίτη.

πυγαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, (πυγή) of, on, belonging to the rump, τὸ π. ἄκρον the rump (of birds), Hdt. 2. 76; and so τὸ π., in gen. = πυγή, = the buttocks, Archipp. Rhin. 2, Arist. H. A. II. τὰ πυγαῖα, in Architecture, the base of a column, elsewhere στήθα, Hesych.

II. = καρπίγιος, dub.

πυγαλγής, ἐς, (πυγή, ἄλγος) suffering pain in the buttocks, prob. I. Strab.

πυγάργος, ον, (πυγή, ἄργος) white rump, esp. as name of a Libyan kind of antelope, Hdt. 4. 102; also of an eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 1, which Aesch. Ag. 116 calls ἐξέσιν ἄργας, where some suspect the collat. signf. of cowardly, as we say to shew the white feather; cf. Lyc. 91, et ibi Schol., Soph. Fr. 932 A. [ῖ]

πυγᾶρίζω, late form for πυδαρίζω.

πυγή, ἡ, ὄν, the rump, buttocks, Archil. 59: τὸ πυγῇ Ar. Thesm. 1187 is a barbarism, but there is a heterocl. acc. sing. πυγᾶ Arist. Physiogn. 6. 6:—πρὸς πυγὴν ἄλλασσεν to kick up the heels so as to strike the buttock in dancing, to dance the fling, a girls' exercise at Sparta, Ar. Lys. 82, cf. πυδαρίζω. II. metaph. of fat swelling land, like οὐθα. (Cf. πυγῶν fin.) Hence

πυγῶνδον, Adv., tail foremost, Arist. H. A. II. rump to rump, Ib.

πυγιδιον, τό, Dim. from πυγή, a thin, sharp rump, Ar. Ach. 638. [ῖ]

πυγίζω, (πυγή) to strike on the buttocks. II. paediatric.

πυγίσμα, ατος, τό, a blow on the buttocks. II. paediatrico, Theoc. 5. 43. [ῖ]

πυγιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (πυγίζω) paedico, paedicator.

Πυγμαιομάχος, ον, (μάχομαι) fighting with pygmies. [ᾶ]

πυγμαῖος, α, ον, (πυγμή II) a pygmish long or tall: hence of men, dwarfish, Arist. Probl.: hence II. Πυγμαῖος, οἱ, the Pygmies, a fabulous race of dwarfs on the upper Nile, said to have been warred on and destroyed by Cranes, Il. 3. 6, Valck. Hdt. 3. 37.

πυγμαχίζω, f. ἴσω, to practise boxing, be a boxer, Hdt. 5. 60, and Anth.

πυγμαχία, ἡ, boxing, Lat. pugilatus, Il. 23. 653, 665, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D, and Pind.: from

πυγμαχός, ον, (πυγμή, πύξ, μάχομαι) fighting with the fist, boxing: usu. ὁ π. as Subst., a boxer, Lat. pugil, Od. 8. 246, Pind. I. 8. 7. 13; more freq. πυγνός. [ᾶ]

πυγμή, ἡ, (πύξ) a fist, Lat. pugnis, Il. 23. 669: also a battle with fists, boxing-match: in gen. boxing, = πυγμαχία, Pind. O.

7. 30., 10 (11). 82; πυγμὴν νικᾶν Eur. Ala. 1031.

II. a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles = 18 δάκτυλοι, about 1 ft. 1½ inches: cf. πυγῶν II.

πυγμαχία, ἡ, rare form for πυγμαχία.
πυγμαχάπας, ἄδος, ἡ, and πυγολαμπής, ἴδος, ἡ, (πυγή, λάμπω) the fire-tail, i. e. the glow-worm, Lat. cicindela, Arist. H. A.; also πυγολαμπής: cf. λαμπυρίς of the fox.

πυγωναῖος, αἰῶν, and πυγώναιος, αἰα, αἰών, = πυγωναῖος.
πυγούριζα, ἡ, (πυγή) a kind of short, stumpy root.
πυγοσκελὴς, ἴδος, ὁ, (πυγή, σκελός) strictly tail-leg, a water-bird with legs set far back, like the grebe or puffin.

πυγοστόλος, ον, (πυγή, στόλλω) epith. of a woman with a sweeping train, Hes. Op. 371, parodied from ἐλκεστίπεπλος: if it be not rather *levdā*, lecherous.

πυγούσιος, ια, ιών, of the length of a πυγῶν, Od. 10. 517., II. 25; poet. for the usu. πυγωναῖος: from

πυγῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, like πύχους, the elbow. II. as a measure of length, the distance from the elbows to the first joint of the fingers, = 20 δάκτυλοι or 5 παλαιστοί, rather more than 1½ ft., nearly = Rom. *palmipes*, Hdt. 2. 175, cf. πυγμή:—but πυγῶν and πύχους are freq. confounded in Gramm. (The Root is no doubt to be found in Sanscr. *buj*, Germ. *beugen*, to bow or bend, whence *Ellenbogen*, *el-bow*:—πυγή is also the part which is bent in sitting: Pot. Et. Forsch. 1. 236.) Hence

πυγωναῖος, αἰα, αἰών, of the length of a πυγῶν, Menesth. ap. Ath. 494 B.

πυδαρίζω, f. ἴσω, to hop, dance: hence, ἀποπυδαρίζειν μύθωνα to dance a *fling*, an uncouth Laconian dance, Ar. Eq. 697.—Dub. collat. forms in Gramm. are πυγαρίζω and πυδαλίζω. (Acc. to E. M. for ποδαρίζω from ποῦς: but the form πυγαρίζω points to a deriv. from πυγή, q. v.)

πυέλιον, τό, Dim. from πυέλον. [ὑ Ep., ὕ Att.]

πυελὴς, ἴδος, ἡ, in a seal-ring, the setting or socket of the stone, Lat. *pala* or *funda*, Ar. 297. [ὑ Ep., ὕ Att.]

πυελίτης, later πυαλ—, ὁ, a throw on the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2. πνέλος, ἡ, (later, but less Att., πνέλος Hemst. Thom. M. 863, Lob. Phrynx. 309), a tub, trough, pan, esp. for feeding animals, Od. 19. 553: a bathing-tub, Ar. Eq. 1060, Thesm. 562: any tub-shaped vessel, a vat, kitchen-boiler, Ar. Vesp. 141: later, a coffin, Theophr., and in Eccl. the font. (Buttm. derives it from πλύνω, as if for πνέλος, as ἐκπαγῶλος from ἐκπαγῶνιζα:—akin to Lat. *pelvis*.) [ὑ Hom. and Ep., ὕ Att.] Hence

πυελώδης, εἶς, (εἰδος) like a trough or tub, hollow. [ὑ Ep., ὕ Att.]

πυέρια, ἡ, (πύος) heestings, the first milk after calving, that curdles in the second stomach of ruminating animals, and is used as rennet in making cheese, Lat. *colostrum*, *coagulum*, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 15, Gen. An. 2. 4, 29, cf. πύαρ, πυρία, πυρὺ. πύεω, f. ἴσω, (πύω) to make to suppurate: Pass. to suppurate.

πύη, ἡ, = σπ. [ὑ]

πύσιος, ἡ, (πύω) a suppurating: esp. pulmonary consumption.

πυθαγόριος, to be a disciple of Pythagoras, cf. Πυθαγοριστής.

Πυθαγορισμός, ὁ, (Πυθαγορίζω) adherence to the rules of Pythagoras.

Πυθαγοριστής, Dor. —ικράς, οὐ, ὁ, (Πυθαγορίζω) a Pythagorean, follower of Pythagoras: in the later Comic Poets they were oft. ridiculed, see the Πυθαγορίζουσα of Alexis, the Πυθαγοριστής of Aristophan, Ath. 161 A, sq., cf. Theocr. 14. 5:—acc. to Origen, Πυθαγοριστής was an exoteric, Πυθαγόρειος an esoteric, Pythagorean.

Πυθαίξω, (Πυθῶ) to consult the oracle at Pytho (i. e. Delphi).

Πυθαίτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who consults the Pythian oracle, Strab.

Πυθαύλης, οὐ, ὁ, i. e. ὁ τὰ Πύθια αἰδῶν, one who plays the air expressing the battle between Apollo and the Python: it was played on a flute, hence called αἰδὸς Πύθιος, the air was Πυθικός νόμος and Πυθικὸν ἀλμῆμα, cf. Thiersch Pind. 1. p. 60.

Πυθεῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, (πύω) putrefaction, Nic.

Πυθεῶν, τό, = μαντεῖον, Suid., from

Πυθεῖσθαι, inf. aor. of πυθάνω, Hom.

Πυθεσκε, Ion. impf. from Πυθῶ, for Πυθεῖ, Ap. Rh. [ὑ]

Πυθία, ἡ, (Πύθιος) sub. ἱερεῖα, the Pythia, priestess of the Pythian Apollo at Delphi, who uttered the responses of the oracle, freq. in Hdt.: cf. προφῆτης.

Πύθια, τά, neut. pl. from Πύθιος, sub. ἱερὰ, the Pythian games,

celebrated every four years at Pytho or Delphi in honor of Pythian Apollo, Pind., etc.: it is pretty certain that they were held in the third, not the second, Olympian year, and probably in the summer or autumn, Clinton F. H. 1. Append. 1, Arnold Thuc. vol. 2. fin., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 6. p. 5.

Πυθιάζω, to be inspired by the Pythian Apollo, or to prophesy like the Pythia.

Πυθιάς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of Πύθιος, Π. βοά a song to Apollo, Soph. Fr. 435.

II. esp. as Subst., sub. ἱερεῖα, = ἡ Πυθία, the Pythian priestess.

III. sub. περίοδος, a Pythiad, period of 4 years, after which the Pythian games were celebrated, cf. 'Ολυμπίας: hence

2. the celebration of the Pythian games, and so τὰ Πύθια, Pind. P. 1. 58., 5. 26.

Πυθιονίκη, ἡ, a victory at the Pythian games. [ὑ]

Πυθιονίκης, οὐ, ὁ, (νίκη) a conqueror in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 9. 1, Hdt. 8. 47. [ὑ]

Πυθιονίκος, ον, (νίκη) victorious in the Pythian games: in gen. of, belonging to such victory, Pind. P. 6. 4, etc.

Πύθιος, ια, ιών, (Πυθῶ) Pythian, i. e. Delphian, of or belonging to Pytho, freq. as epith. of Apollo, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 373, and then freq. in Pind., etc.; and cf. Πυθία, ἡ, and Πύθια, τά.

II. of Πύθιοι, at Sparta, four persons whose office it was to consult the Delphic oracle on affairs of state, Hdt. 6. 57, Cic. Div. 1. 43; they were attached two to the person of each king, and had high privileges, Müll. Dor. 3. 1. § 9: in Lacon. also Πύθιοι. [ὑ] only in h. Hom. Ap. 373, and this place is altered by Herm.]

Πυθίων, ὄνος, ἡ, a sort of bulbous root, Theophr.

Πυθιμενέα, (Πυθίμην III) of a number, to be a power of some root.

Πυθιμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Πυθίμην) of, belonging to the root of a number.

Πυθιμένιον, τό, Dim. from Πυθίμην.

Πυθιμένον, Adv., from the root or foundation, Lat. *funditus*, οὐ Πυθμ. not at all, cf. ἀρχή, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: from

Πυθίμην, ἔνος, ὁ, the bottom, the hollow or belly of a drinking-cup, Lat. *fundus*, II. 11. 635., 18. 375, Hes. Op. 367, Fr. 39. 7: π. θαλάσσης, πόντου, λίμνης the bottom or depths of the sea, Hes. Th. 932, Solon 5. 20, Theogn. 1029: γενεῖδος π., i. e. the beard, Aesch. Fr. 27:—metaph., π. κακῶν an abyss of woe, Orph., like ἄλγος κακῶν etc.: also in plur., the foundations, χθὼν ἐκ Πυθιμένον Aesch. Fr. 1047, cf. Soph. O. T. 1261.

II. esp. the bottom, stock, root of a tree, Od. 13. 122, 372; and in gen. a root: so also the base or foot of a mountain:—metaph. the original stock of a family, Aesch. Cho. 260, Supp. 104: also the stalk or stem of a plant, cf. Aesch. Cho. 204.

III. in Arithmetic, the root or fundamental number, as 2 is of 4, 3 of 9, etc., π. ἑπτάπρος Plat. Rep. 546 C, cf. ἑπτάπρος. (Akin to Πύδαξ, Πύθος, Πύσιος, Πύθιος, Πύθος, and Lat. *fundus*: hence Πύματος.) [ὑ in Aesch. Fr. 1047, Cho. 1. c., Fr. 27.]

Πυθόθεν, Adv. (Πυθῶ) from Pytho or Delphi.

Πυθοί, Adv. (Πυθῶ) to or at Pytho or Delphi, Pind. O. 7. 17, P. 11. 74:—strictly dat. from Πυθῶ—the trisyll. form Πυθῶν is quoted by Choerob. from Pind., and Buttm., Ausf. Gramm. § 49 Anm. 3. u., would restore this at the end of Isthm. 7 (6).

Πυθοῖδε, Adv. = Πυθῶδε, Hes. Sc. 480.

Πυθόκραντος, ον, (κράνω) confirmed by the Pythian god: τὰ Πυθόκραντα the Pythian oracles, Aesch. Ag. 1255.

Πυθόκρονος, ον, (κτείνω) slaying the serpent Python, Orph.

Πυθόληπτος, ον, (λαμβάνω) seized or rapt by the Pythian Apollo, seized with Pythic frenzy.

Πυθόμαι, [ὑ] v. sub Πυθῶ.

Πυθόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, a Pythian prophet: belonging to such an one, Π. Ἀοξίας Aesch. Cho. 1030: Π. ἐστία the prophetic seat at Pytho, Soph. O. T. 965.

Πυθοχρήτης, Dor. —ρας, οὐ, ὁ, (χράω) φυγάς II. an exile sent by the Pythian god, Aesch. Cho. 940.

Πυθόχρηστος, ον, (χράω) μαντεύματα II. oracles delivered by the Pythian god, Aesch. Cho. 901. II. = foreg., Eur. Ion 1218.

ΠΥΘΩ, fut. πύσω: αὐτὸ πύσω:—to make rot, to rot, δασέα πίσει κρουρα II. A. 174; σέ γ' αὐτὸ πύσει γαῖα h. Ap. 369; αὐτοῦ πύσει πέλωρ μένος Ἥελιοιο Ib. 374, cf. Hes. Op. 624:—

Pass. to become rotten, to rot, decay, moulder, II. 11. 395, Od. 1. 161, etc., Hes. Sc. 153. (From Root ΠΥ-, which appears in Sanscr. *páj* to sink, in πύον, πύεω, and Lat. *pus*

puris, purulentus, puteo, putresco, putris, putridus etc.) [ὑ in all tenses, though Call. Fr. 313 has the aor. *πύρε* for *πύρε*.]

Πυθώ, gen. *οὔς*, dat. *οῖ*, *ῆ*, *Pytho*, older name of that part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus, in which lay the town of Delphi, Hom., and Hes.; also the oldest name of Delphi itself, Pind., and Hdt.: cf. Πυθών, Πύθων, Πύθιος, Πύθλια. (Some derive the word from *πύθεσθαι* in reference to *inquiry of the oracle*, which is unlikely from the difference of quantity: others from *πύθειν*, *πύθεσθαι* [ὑ], because the serpent (Python) *rotted* there.) Hence

Πυθώδε, Adv., (Πυθώ) to *Pytho*, Od. 11. 581.

Πυθῶθεν, Adv., (Πυθώ) from *Pytho*.

Πυθών, *wos*, *ῶς*, the serpent *Python*, slain by Apollo, thence surnamed the *Pythian*. II. in Plutarch's time ventriloquists were called *Πύθωνες* and *Πυθωνιστᾶς*, cf. Act. 16. 16. [ὑ]

Πυθῶν, *ῶνος*, *ῆ*, older form for Πυθώ, Il. 2. 519, h. Merc. 178; also in Simon., and Pind. Hence

Πυθωνόδοξος, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, from *Pytho*: *inspired by the Pythian god*.

Πυθωνόδε, Adv., (Πυθώ) = Πυθώδε.

Πυθωνόθεν, Adv., = Πυθῶθεν, Tyr. 8. 1, Pind. P. 5. 141.

Πυθῶς, *ῶς*, *ῶν*, = Πύθιος.

Πύρ, old poet. form for *πῦρ*, Simon. (Amorg. ?), v. Lob. Paral. 76.

Πύκᾱ, poet. Adv. from *πυκός*, = *πυκνῶς*, freq. in Hom., v. sub *πυκνός* VI. 3. [ὑ]

Πύκᾱζω, f. *ᾱω*, (Πύκα, *πυκνός*) to *make thick or close, cover or wrap up*, *envelop*, oft. with collat. notion of protection, *νεφέλη πυκᾱσᾱσα ἔαυτὴν* Il. 17. 551, cf. 10. 271; also, *πυκ. νῆα λίθοισι* to surround a ship with stones, so as to protect it while lying up, Hes. Op. 622, v. Herm. Opusc. 6. 1. p. 245:—to *cover thickly, shadow*, of the down on a youth's chin, Od. 11. 320; so, *πυκ. πέδιλα πύκνως* to *cover thick* with hair, Hes. Op. 540: esp., *πυκ. στεφάνους* to *cover thick* with crowns, Eur. Alc. 796, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 6; so, *στέμμασι πᾶς πυκασθῆς* Hdt. 7. 197; and then absol. to *crowd*, Eur. Tro. 353—part. pf. pass. *πεπυκασμένος*, *thickly covered*, *ὑδαίνω*, χρυσῶ Il. 14. 289, 23. 503; also, *ῥάκεσι πεπυκασμένοις ὄμοις* Od. 22. 488; so, *ὄρος πεπυκασμένον* a hill well-clothed with wood, Hes. Th. 484; Ael. *πεπυκαδμένους*, *covered, hidden*, Sapph. 30. 2. metaphr., *Ἐκτορα ἄχος πύκασε φρένας* grief darkened, threw a shadow on his soul, Il. 8. 124, 17. 83.

3. to *provide well, prepare*, hence in Med., *εὖ πυκᾱζὼ τῶν* look well to thy bow, Aesch. Theb. 149. II. to *close, shut*, *shut up*, *ἐντὸς πυκᾱζειν σφέας αὐτοῖς* to shut themselves close up within, Od. 12. 225; *ῥᾶμα π.* to shut the house close, Soph. Aj. 581. IV. *πύκνως* *πεπυκασμένος*, *close, cautious* of mind, Hes. Op. 791; cf. *πύκνως* v. *πυκμήτης*.—Poet. word. Hence

Πύκασμα, *στος*, τό, *that which is made close, thickly covered or closely shut*: also = sq. [ὑ]

Πύκασμος, ὁ, (πύκᾱ) a *making close, covering, shutting closely*. Πύκμηδής, *ἔς*, (Πύκα, *πυκνός*, *μῆδος*) of *close or cautious mind, shrewd*, Od. 1. 438, cf. Il. 24. 282: also written *paroxyt. πυκμήτης*, h. Hom. Cer. 153; cf. Lob. Phryn. 671.

Πύκνᾱ, neut. plur. used as Adv. from *πυκνός*, v. sub *πυκνός*. Πύκνῶδρῆς, = *πυκνῶδρῆς*, Nonn.

Πύκνῶκινητος, *ον*, (κίνω) *moving constantly*, Hipp.

Πύκνῶρριπος, *ον*, (ρία) = *πυκνῶρριπος*, Hipp.

Πύκνῶς, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, poet. lengthd. form for *πυκνός*, freq. in Hom., and Hes. Adv. —*πῶς*, Hom., v. sub *πυκνός*.

Πύκνῶφρων, *ονος*, (φρήν) = *πυκμήτης*, h. Hom. Merc. 538, Hes. Fr. 36.

Πύκνᾱ, neut. used as Adv. from *πυκνός* q. v. (signf. VI. 2).

Πύκνᾱζω, = *πυκνῶζω*, dub.

Πύκνᾱκίς, Adv., (πυκνός) *oft-times*. [νᾱ]

Πύκνᾱμνω, *ονος*, ὁ, *ῆ*, (ῥω) *closely fitted or joined*, Democr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 594.

Πύκνῆ, *ῆ*, as Subst., *a wing*; and also in a form *Πύκνᾱ*, v. Lob. Paral. 319.

Πύκνῆτης, *ον*, *ῶς*, the true and old form for *πυκνῆτης*, assembling in the *Pygia*, *ῆμος* P. Dind. Ar. Eq. 42, cf. νῆγ.

Πύκνῶβλαστος, *ον*, *covered with buds or shoots*, Theophr.

Πυκνογόνᾱτος, *ον*, (γόνυ II) *with thick knots or joints*.

Πυκνόδους, *οντος*, ὁ, *ῆ*, *with teeth close together*.

Πυκνόθειρος, *ον*, (θειρα) = sq.

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Πύκνῶδρῆς, *ῆς*, ὁ, *ῆ*, *thick-haired*.

Πύκνῶκαρπος, *ον*, *thick with fruit*.

Πύκνῶκινῶδους, *ον*, *constantly in dangers*, v. I. Arist. Eth. N.

Πύκνῶκομον, τό, (κόμη) a plant, a kind of *scabiosa*, Diosc.

Πύκνῶν, neut. used as Adv. from *πυκνός*, q. v.

Πύκνῶντιμᾱτος, *ον*, (πνέμα) '*thick and scant of breath*', Hipp.

Πύκνῶπτερος, *ον*, *with many passages or openings*.

Πύκνῶπτερος, *ον*, (πτερόν) *thick-feathered*, π. ἀπὸδόνες Soph. O. C. 17, where it seems to be merely periph. for *πυκνᾱ*.

Πύκνῶραξ, ἄγος, (ράξ) *thick with berries*.

Πύκνῶρριπος, *ον*, (ρία) *with thick or many roots*.

Πύκνῶρριπος, *ον*, and —*ρᾱς*, ἄγος, (ράξ) = *πυκνῶραξ*, Anth.

Πύκνῶς, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, and poet. lengthd. *πύκνῶς*, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, *close, compact*, opp. to *μαρῶς* = and so, I. of the material quality or substance of a thing, *close, firm, solid*, opp. to what is loose and porous, *θάρῆς* Hom.; π. λέχος, not a strong bedstead, but a well-stuffed, firm bed, oft. in Hom.; who also joins *πυκνὸν καὶ μαλακόν*, Il. 14. 349.

II. of the close union of the parts of a thing, *close, thick, close-packed, crowded*, Lat. *densus*, opp. to what is loose and scattered, *πυκνὸν καὶ θαλάς* *epithet*, Od. 12. 92; *πυκνᾱ φάλαγγες*, *πυκνᾱ στίγες* Il. 4. 281, 7. 61, etc.; *πυκνᾱ καθάρματα*, of the dense mass of heads in a crowd, Il. 11. 309; *πυκνὸν ἐφέστασαν ἀλλήλοισι* Il. 13. 133, cf. Od. 5. 480; *πυκνᾱ πτερά* *thick feathered wings*, Il. 11. 454, Od. 5. 53, etc., v. Schiff. Dion. Comp. 351, Lob. Paral. 319: esp. of thick foliage, *copse or thicket*, *ῥητὴ*, *λόχη*, *θάμνος*, *ῥοπή*, *ῥοπή*, *ῥοπή*, *πέταλα* etc., oft. in Hom.; *πυκνᾱ νέφεα* Hes. Op. 551; also, *βέλεα*, *λαές*, *λίθοι*, *λίθῶδες* etc., a thick shower of darts, stone, Hom. (though *λίθοι* π. are also *heaps, piles* of stones); so, *τοξεύματα πολλὰ καὶ πυκνὰ* Hdt. 7. 218; π. *φεκάς* a thick-falling shower, Soph. Fr. 563, etc.

2. of an oft-repeated action, π. *τροχὸς* the oft-revolving wheel (of Fortune), Soph. Fr. 713; hence in relation of Time, *often, frequent*, Lat. *creber, frequens*, as, π. *πυρετός*, *ρόη* an often recurring fever, flux, Hipp.; π. *σφύρην* a quick pulse, etc.

III. of artificial union, *well-put-together, well-made, compact, fast*, strong, *ῥῆμος*, *θῆρα*, *θάλαμος*, *κενθῆμον*, *χρηλός* Hom., cf. infr. v. I. hence in gen. *well-guarded, closed, close, concealed*, as also Homer's π. *λόχος* and *ῥῆμος* may be explained: hence IV. in gen. *strong* of its kind, *great, sore, excessive*, π. ἔπη Il. 24. 480, π. *μελεδᾶναι* Od. 19. 516, π. ἄχος Il. 16. 599, cf. Od. 11. 88, cf. infr. v. I. though these might be taken metaph. from the notion of an overshadowing cloud, as in ἄχος *πύκασε φρένας* Il. 8. 124.

V. metaph. of the mind, *πυκνᾱ φρένες* Il. 14. 294, *νῶς* Il. 15. 461, *μῆδεα* Il. 3. 208, *βουλῆ* Il. 2. 55, *ἐφετμή* Il. 18. 216, *μῦθος* Od. 3. 23, *ἔπος* Il. 11. 788; later also, *ἄνθρωπος πυκνὸς καὶ σοφός* Critias 9. 12, etc.—in these places all agree to interpret it *thoughtful, wise, prudent, shrewd*, though the way in which it came to have these notions is disputed,—some deriving it from the notion of *close, strong, forcible*, others from that of *close, guarded, cautious*; that the latter is best, appears from the phrases *πυκνὸς ὁδός*, *λόχος* Il. 6. 187, 189, *μῆτιδι πυκνῇ* Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141. VI. Adv. *πυκνῶς* and *πυκνῶν*, the former being post-Hom.: Hom. uses *πυκνῶς* esp. in phrase, *θῆραι* or *καὶ τῶνδε πυκνῶς ἀπαρίτα* *close or fast shut*, Il. 9. 475, Od. 2. 344, etc.: but oft. v. supr. metaphr., *πυκνῶς ἀκράχην* Il. 19. 312, Od. 19. 95, etc., v. supr. IV: also, π. *ὑποθήσομαι* Il. 21. 293, v. supr. v. 2. Hom. also uses *neuters πυκνὸν* and *πυκνᾱ*, *πυκνῶν* and *πυκνᾱ* as Adv., esp. in signf. *much, often*, *πύκνᾱ ῥωγαλέῃ* a much torn cloak, a cloak full of holes, Od. 13. 438, 17. 198:—*very much, sorely*, *πυκνὸν περ ἄγχιον* Od. 11. 88, also, *πυκνᾱ φρονέει* Od. 9. 445; *δοῖδην πυκνὸν καταγεύεσθαι* Hes. Op. 582.

3. lastly Hom. oft. has poet. Adv. *πύκνᾱ* [ὑ], from an old *πυκός*, *thickly, strongly*, usu. in phrase *πύκνᾱ ποιητὸς* and *πύκνᾱ θεωρητὸς*, but also *πύκνᾱ φρονεῖν* Il. 9. 554; and *πύκνᾱ τρέφειν* to rear carefully, Il. 5. 70.—Compar. *πυκνῶτερος*.—Chiefly poetic. (With *πύξ*, *πυγμή*, perh. akin to *πύγνυμι*, *pyngo*, *our pack*, as *πύξ* certainly is to *pyngo*: perh. also to *πύξ*, *πύσσω*.)

Πύκνῶς, Att. gen. from *πύξ*.

Πύκνῶσκαρος, *ον*, (σάρξ) *with firm, solid flesh*, Arist. Probl.

Πύκνῶσπορος, to *so* thick, Theophr.: from

Πύκνῶσπορος, *ον*, (σπορά) *sowing thick*.

Πύκνῶσπορος, *ον*, pass., *thick sown*, Theophr.

II. proparox.

πυκνόςστιμος, *ον*, (στήμων) with a thick thread in the woof.
πυκνόςστικος, *ον*, (στήνω) thickly spotted or dappled, *ἐλαφοὶ* Soph. O. C. 1093.

πυκνός-τύλος, *ον*, with the pillars close together, opp. to ἀραιό-
τύλος, Vitruv.

πυκνότης, *ητος*, *ῆς* (πυκνός) closeness, thickness, denseness,
e. g. of clouds, Ar. Nub. 384, 406; *ἡ π. τῆς ἐγκλισησος* Thuc.
5. 71: as medic. term, π. κοιλίης costivity, Hipp. II. *fre-*
quently, μεταβολῶν Isocr. 65 A. III. *metaph. prudence,*
σφειδυνή, ἐν τῷ τρώει Ar. Eq. 1132.

πυκνόςφθαλμος, *ον*, with thick-set eyes, Menand. p. 185:—with
thick-set buds, Theophr.

πυκνόςφυλλος, *ον*, (φύλλον) with thick foliage, Arist. Probl.
πυκνόν, (πυκνός) like πυκάω, to make close or solid, *τὴν σάρκα*
Arist. Probl. II. to close, pack close, π. ἐαντοῖς to close
their ranks, Hdt. g. 18: *στανδὸν στρόβει πυκνάσας* roll yourself
well up and tumble about, Ar. Nub. 701. III. to close, shut
up, π. τοὺς πόρους Theophr.; so, φέβεις πυκνωθεῖσαι Hipp.

IV. to do a thing often. V. Pass. to be thick or filled
with a thing, Xen. Cyn. 5. 7. Hence
πυκνώμα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which covers close, a covering, veil,
Aesch. Supp. 235. II. pass. that which is closed, close order
or array, Plut. III. also pass., that which is done frequently,
repetition, esp. of the same tone, as in tuning instruments,
Plat. Rep. 531 A.

πυκνώσις, *ος*, (πυκνόν) a closing, making or packing close,
Polyb.: also = πυκνότης. Hence

πυκνωτικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, closing, making close, φάρμακα π. medicines
that close the pores.

πυκταλέω, = σκ., Sophron.

πυκτάλιζω, = πυκτεύω, Anacr. 61. 4; as if from πυκτάλας, like
ἀρταλίω, δαμαλίω etc.

πυκτείον, *τό*, (πυκτεύω) a sparring or boxing ring. II.

(πυκτός) a book-case, very dub.

πυκτεύσις, *ῆς*, (πυκτεύω) boxing.

πυκτεντής, *οῦ*, *δ*, a boxer, more usu. πύκτης: from
πυκτεύω, to be a πύκτης, practise boxing, box, Plat. Gorg. 456
D: *ἐλς κάρπα π. to strike with the fist on the head*, Eur. Cycl.
229: from

πύκτης, *ος*, *δ*, (πόξ, πυγμή) a boxer, Lat. *pugil*, Pind. O. 10
(1). 20, Plat., etc.; Pind. has also πυγμάχος, opp. to the π-
αιστής or wrestler.

πυκτικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, skilled in boxing, Plat. Gorg. 456 D: *ἡ -κή*,
sub. τέχνη, the art of boxing, Ib. 460 D.

πυκτίον, *τό*, = πυκτεύω, Jac. A. P. p. 18.

πυκτίς, *ιδος*, *ῆς* = πυκτίον, πυκτίον, a writing-tablet, Anth.

πυκτίς, *ιδος*, prob. *ῆς*, an unknown animal in Ar. Ach. 879,
supposed to be the beaver: but several MSS. have πυκτίς, which
has been received by Dind.

πυκτομάχεω, (μάχομαι) = πυκτεύω.

πυκτός, *ῆς*, *όν*, = πυκτός, dub., Jac. A. P. p. 50.

πυκτοσύνη, *ῆς* (πυκτής) the art of boxing, Xenophon. Fr. 19. 4.

Πύλαγρος, *ος*, *δ* (Πύλας, ἀγέρω) one sent as an orator to
(the Amphictyonic Council at) Pylae, in gen. the deputy of a
Greek state at that Council, Dem. 277. 1, etc.: the older form is
Πυλάγορος, Hdt. 7. 213, 214, and so ap. Dem. 278. 19, 26.

—Cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14. Hence

πύλαγορέω, to be a Πυλάγορας, to be sent as such, Dem. 279.
15, Aeschin. 71. 26.

Πύλαγρος, *ος*, v. sub Πυλαγόρας.

Πύλας, *αί*, v. πύλη III.

Πύλαια, *ῆς*, fem. from πυλαῖος, sub. σύνδοτος, strictly the meet-
ing of the Amphictyons at Pylae, or rather at Anthela near
Pylae; then in gen. the Amphictyonic Council, Hdt. 7. 213,
Dem. 278. 18: also the right of sending deputies to this council,
Id. 62. fin., 11. 13: also the place of meeting at Anthela, Plut.,
on this place and the times of meeting, cf. Bähr Hdt. 7. 200,
Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14. 2. II. idle jesting, nonsense, trifling,
such as loungers at the gate (πύλη) indulge in, v. Wytt. Plat.
239 C: cf. also sq. Hence

πύλαιαστής, *οῦ*, *δ*, a jester, merry-andrew, mountebank, such
flocked to Pylae and Delphi, during the Amphictyonic assem-
bly: also Rhodian name for a *har*, Hesych.: also πύλαιστής.

πύλαϊκος, *ῆς*, *όν*, jesting, silly, Plat., cf. πύλαια II.

πύλαιαχος, *ος*, = πύλαιμαχος, in Ar. Eq. 1172, with a play
on Pylos, as the scene of Cleon's triumph.

πυλαῖος, *αλα*, *αἶον*, not πύλαιος, Lob. Paral. 342, (πύλη) at or
before the gate. 2. (Πύλαι) at Pylae, v. Πυλαία: hence =

πυλαϊκός. [ῶ]

πύλαϊστής, *οῦ*, *δ*, = πυλαιαστής.

πύλαϊτης, *ος*, *δ*, (πύλη) a door-keeper. Hence

πύλαϊτις, *ιδος*, also -αἶτις, fem. from foreg., epith. of Athena, Lyc.

πύλαϊμαχος, *ος*, Dor. for πυλῆμα, (μάχομαι) fighting at the
gates, Stesich. 71, v. Schol. Od. Buttm. 3. 380. [μά]

πύλαχος, *ος*, = πυλοῖχος, Plut. [α]

πύλαρος, *ος*, = πυλάρης, susp.

πύλάρης, *ος*, *δ*, (πύλη, ἄρω) the gate-fastener; he that keeps
the gate of hell, epith. of the god who held this office, Hom.;
but acc. to Arion, pass., *δ παῖς πύλας προσπρηγμένους*, which how-
ever gives the same sense, II.

πύλατις, *ιδος*, pecul. poet. fem. of πύλαιος, Soph. Tr. 639.

πύλαωρός, *δ*, (πύλη, ἄρω) Ep. for πυλάρος, keeping the gate,
a gate-keeper, II. 21. 530; of dogs, II. 22. 69. (Formed from
πυλάρος, πυλαρός, Lob. Phryn. 642.)

πύλεων, *ωνος*, *δ*, = πύλων II., in Laconia, a wreath, prob. from
φύλλον, Welcker Alcmān 29.

ΠΥΛΗ, *ῆς*, strictly one wing of a pair of double gates, ἐτέρην
πύλην παρακλίνας Hdt. 3. 156: hence usu. in plur. a gate, the
gates, strictly of a town, opp. to θύρα (a house-door), first in
Hom., and Hes.: in Soph. also sometimes in sing., Ant. 1186,
Aj. 11, El. 818; and in Trag. sometimes of the house-door,
δαμναίνον πύλαι Aesch. Cho. 732, cf. 561, Soph. O. T. 1244,
etc.: Ἄλδα πύλαι usu. periph. for the nether-world, death,
Hom., cf. Heyne II. 5. 397; so too, σκότον πύλαι Eur. Hec. 1,
cf. Valck. Hipp. 1445.

II. in gen. an entrance, inlet, ori-
fice, πύλαι ἡμέωι Emped. 267; so too, πύλαι χολῆς the orifice
of the gall-bladder, Eur. El. 828, cf. Plat. Tim. 71 C. 2. esp.

an entrance into a country through a mountain-pass, and so a
pass, Hdt. 5. 52: Πύλας, *αί*, the usu. shorter name for Θερμο-
πύλαι, Pylae, the pass under the mountains from Thessaly to
Locris, considered the Gates of Greece, first in Hdt. 7. 176, 201;
so too of the pass from Syria into Cilicia, Xen. An. 1. 4, 4 and
5, cf. Hdt. 5. 52: these passes were sometimes really barred by
gates, Hdt. 7. 176, Xen. l. c. 3. also of narrow straits, by
which one enters a broad sea, Πύλας Γαυδερῆος the Straits of
Gibraltar, Pind. Fr. 155; so of the Thracian Bosphorus, Aesch.
Pr. 729; of the Euripus, Eur. I. A. 803. [ῶ]

Πύληγενής, *ῆς*, v. Πυληογενής.

Πύληγορός, *ος*, *δ*, Ion. for Πυλαγόρας.

πύληδοκος, *ος*, (δέχομαι) watching at the door, epith. of Her-
mes, h. Hom. Merc. 15: hence a gate-keeper.

πύλις, *ιδος*, *ῆς*, Dim. from πύλη, a little gate, postern, Hdt. 1.
180, 186, and Thuc.

πυλοειδής, *ῆς*, (εἶδος) like a gate.

Πυλῶθεν, Adv., from Πυλος, Od. 16. 323.

Πυλογενής, *ῆς*, (Πύλος, γένω) born or sprung from Pylos,
Il. 2. 54, h. Ar. 424; but the usu. form Πυληογενής is retained
by Wolf h. Ar. 398, v. Lob. Phryn. 647.

Πυλῶνδε, Adv., or to towards Pylos, Hdt. 1.

πύλος, *δ*, = πύλη, only found in Il. 5. 397, ἐν πύλῳ as Wolf
reads with Aristarch.: al. ἐν Πύλῳ, v. Heyne ad l. [ῶ]

Πύλος, usu. *δ*, more rarely *ῆς*, Πύλος, a town and district of
Triphylia in Peloponnesus, where Nestor ruled, Hom.: he used
it in both genders, though mostly in masc., and so Hes. Sc.
360: there were two other towns of the same name in Elis and
Messenia, which even by ancient writers are confounded with
the Triphylian Pylos, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 6. 35. [ῶ]

πυλοῦρός, *δ*, (πύλη, οἶρος) = πυλάρος, Hdt. 3. 72, 77, 118,
156, always with v. l. πυλάρος: also *ῆς* πυλ-.

πύλωσος, *ος*, (πύλη, ἔχω) having or keeping gates.

πύλῳς, (πύλη) to furnish or enclose with gates.—Pass. to be
furnished, πεπύλωται πύλαις Ar. Av. 1158. Hence

πύλωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, an enclosure by gates: a gate, gateway,
Aesch. Theb. 406, 799. [ῶ]

πύλων, *ωνος*, *δ*, (πύλη) a gate, gateway: the gate-tower, gate-
house, Polyb.

πυλωρέω, to be πυλωρός, keep the gate, in gen. to guard, keep, Plut.; and metaph., π. τὴν γῆσιν Hipp. Hence πυλωρός, τό, the place of the πυλωρός, porter's lodge. πυλωρός, ὁ, a gate-keeper, cf. πυλωρός; also π. φύλαξ, Soph. Aj. 562. II. the pylorus or lower orifice of the stomach, through which the food passes into the intestines.—(πύλη and ὥρα, or, as Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120 Anm. 9 prefers, ὥρω; cf. also πυλωρός.)

πύμῃτος, ὁ, ὡν, the hindmost, uttermost, last, whether in point of space or time, Hom.: πύματος and πύματα as Adv., at the last, for the last time, Hom., and Hes., who also join πύματον καὶ βύματον and βύματα καὶ πύματα. (From πύμην, as if for πύματος.) [ῥ] πύνδαξ, f. ἄκος, ὁ, (πυμῆν) the bottom of a vessel, Ar. Fr. 263: τὸν πύνδακα εἰσκούειν to knock in the bottom and so make the cup hold less, a trick of wine-sellers, etc., Pherecr. Apr. 7, cf. Theophr. Char. 30.—Soph. is said to have used it for λαβὴ a sword-hilt, Fr. 291.

πυνάβομαι, in Hom., and poet. πείβομαι, lengthd. from Root ΠΡΕ—, Dep.: f. πέισομαι, very seldom πευσόμαι Aesch. Fr. 988, Br. Eur. Hipp. 1104. aor. ἐπύβον, inf. πύβεσθαι, Ep. Opt. πεπύβοντο II., imperat. πυνύο, but Ion. with accent changed) πύβην Hdt. 3. 68: perf. πέπυμαι, 2 sing. πέπυσαι Plat. Prot. 310 B, Ep. also πέπυσσαι Od. 11. 494: plqpf. ἐπεπύσμεν. All these tenses in Hom.: the pres. πυνάβομαι only in Od. 2. 315, and the impf. πυνθάβονην Od. 13. 256: more freq. the poet. pres. πείβομαι, impf. πείβονην: Hes. has only this poet. impf., and the aor.; this pres. is also found in Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 617, 988, Soph. O. T. 604.

To ask, inquire, hence also to learn by asking or inquiry, to hear, learn, understand: to hear of, know.—Construction, like ἀκούω, strictly, πυνθ. τί τίς τινος to ask or hear something from a person, II. 17. 408, Od. 10. 537; and so too in Prose, but also π. τι ἀπὸ ἐκ, παρά, πρὸς τινος Hdt., etc. oft. also c. acc. inf., to hear a thing, Hom., etc.: c. gen. only, usu., to hear of, hear tell of, hear news of, πυνθέσθαι πατρὸς, ἀγγέλους, μάχης Hom., cf. Plat. Legg. 635 B: π. τινά τινος to inquire about one person or of from another, Ar. Ach. 204; so, π. περὶ τινος Hdt. 2. 75, and Plat.: c. part., πυνθόμεν ὁρμάνοντα ὁδὸν I heard that he was starting, Od. 4. 732, cf. Hdt. 9. 58, Soph. Aj. 692: πυνθέσθην ἡνέμοιο πεινόντος they heard of his having fallen, II. 17. 427, cf. 377: c. inf., to hear or learn that . . , Aesch. Cho. 848, Soph. Tr. 103, etc.: π. εἰ . . . to inquire whether . . , Aesch. Ag. 617; π. ὅς . . . ἔτι . . . , to hear that . . , Plat., etc. (Acc. to Ernesti and Port., akin to πυνάβε, πυνθίην, and so strictly, to search to the bottom, like Lat. percontari.)

πύξ, Adv., with clenched fist, Hom.; πύξ ἀγαθὸς good at the fist, i. e. at boxing, II. 3. 237, Od. 11. 300, cf. 8. 103, 206; so too, πύξ μάχεσθαι and νικᾶν Hom., and Hes. Sc. 302; πύξ τοὺς δακτύλους ἔχειν to have one's fingers doubled up, fist clenched, Hipp. (Hence πύκτις, πυγμή: akin to πύκα, πυκνός, and our box, cf. πύξος burus, box-wood, πύξλις a pyx or box.) πύξ, ἡ, gen. πυγός, later form for πυγῇ, Arist. Physign. πυξέκανθα, ἡ, (πύξος, ἔκανθα) a thorn like the box-tree, elsewhere λίκιον. [ῥκ]

πυξέω, f. ἄνος, ὁ, (πύξος) a wood or grove of box-trees. πυξίδιον, τό, = πυξέω, Ar. Fr. 671. [ῥ] πυξέζω, (πύξος) to be yellow like box-wood. πυξίνεος, ἑα, εον, = sq., Leon. Tar. πυξίνος, ὁ, ὡν, (πύξος) made of box, II. 24. 269, Theocr. 24. 108. II. yellow as box-wood, Eupol. Pol. 22.

πυξέον, τό, Dim. from sq., LXX. II. a writing-tablet of box-wood: in gen. a tablet, Ar. Fr. 671.

πυξίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (πύξος) a box of box-wood: in gen. a box, Ath. πυξογράφω, (γράφω) to write or draw on a tablet of box-wood. πυξοειδής, ἑς, (ειδος) like, of the nature of box-wood, Diogen. ΠΥΞΟΣ, ἡ, Lat. BUXUS, the BOX-tree, Arist. Mund.: also its wood. II. the pale yellow color of box-wood.

πυξώδης, ἑς, = πυξοειδής. II. abounding in box-trees. πυξῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, = πυξέω. πυξοειδής, ἑς, (πύων, εἶδος) like purulent matter, purulent. II. full of pus.

πύων, τό, discharge from a sore, matter, Lat. pus, Hipp.: cf.

πύος, τό, and πύω. 2. in Emped. 248 = πύων [ῥ], cf. Arist. Gen. An. 4. 8, 14. Hence

πύοτοπος, to generate matter, suppurate: from πύοτοιός, ὄν, (ποιῶ) generating matter, suppurating. πύορροος, (πύορρος) to discharge matter, suppurate. Hence πύορροια, ἡ, discharge of matter, suppuration. πύορρος, ὄν, contr. πους, ουν, (ῥέω) suppurating. πύος, εος, τό, = πύων, q. v., Hipp., v. Pöes. Oecon.

ΠΥΟΣ, ὁ, or πύος, ὁ, the first milk after the birth, Lat. colostrum, colostrum, whether of women or cattle: the latter, which we call bestings, was a favorite article of food in Greece, Ar. Pac. 1150, etc., (v. infr.). cf. πύαρ, πυρίστη, πυρία, πυτία. Some of the ancients wrote πύος, v. Draco p. 77. 16; some πύος, and so Dind. Ar. Vesp. 710, Fr. 302, 476 = πύος is certainly wrong, for v is long, Ar. Vesp. 710, Fr. 302.

πύος, ἡ, = πυρός, v. I. Od. 18. 368. πύουλος, ὄν, (πύων, ἔλκα) drawing out matter. πύώ, (πύων) to bring to a head, make to suppurate. πύπάζω, = sq., Cratin. Drap. 7: from πύπας, = πύπας. πυνπάζω, to cry, πύπας cry 'bravo', etc.: hence trans., π. τινά to applaud loudly, cf. υπερπυνπάζω: from πύπας and πύπας, an exclamation of wonderment, marvellous! bravo! like ποίοι, βαβαί, βομβάξ, φύπας, Lat. parpe, bahai, etc.

ΠΥΡ, τό, gen. πύρος, in plur. of 2d decl. τὰ πύρα, dat. τοῖς πύροις—the low Germ. FÜR, high Germ. FEUER, French FOYER, our FIRE, freq. in Hom., esp. πύρ καλεῖν to kindle fire; so αἶθεν, ἐναλεῖν, ἀνακαλεῖν Hdt., v. sub voc.: sometimes = πύρα, the funeral pyre, and in gen. funeral rites, II. 15. 350., 22. 342: ζῶντα δίδόναι τινά πυρί to burn one alive, Hdt. 1. 86: πύρ Διὸς lightning, Valck. Phoen. 191: πύρ καὶ στεροπαῖι Soph. O. T. 470; so, πύρ πνέοντος κερανοῦ Pind. Fr. 112; proverb., ἐν πυρὶ γενέσθαι to be consumed, go to nothing, II. 2. 340. II. fever heat, violent fever, πύρ τινά λαμβάνει, ἐπιλαμβάνει Hipp., v. Pöes. Oecon.: and hence of feverish hope, Soph. El. 888. III. freq. as a representative of things irresistible or terrible, Hom.; so, πύρ νιν οὐκ ἔλκει, τὸ περσμένον οὐ σήσκει πύρ Pind. P. 4. 414, Fr. 256; κρείσσον ἀμυμακέτου πυρός Soph. O. T. 177; so, διὰ πυρός λέγειν as we say) to go through fire and water, dash through any danger, Xen. Symp. 4. 16, cf. Oec. 21. 7; διὰ πυρός ἥθεε ἑτέρω λέχει (Helen) braved all for an adulterous bed, Eur. Andr. 487; and so, διὰ πυρός ἔμολον ματρί Id. El. 1182: so too, εἰς πύρ ἄλλεσθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9: πρὶν πυρὶ πόδα τι ποσάφυρ Soph. Ant. 620: of persons, ὁ πύρ σὺ . . . Soph. Phil. 927: rarely as an image of warmth and comfort, as in Aesch. Ag. 1435. [ῥ] in all dissyll. cases, as in all compds., except πυραίστης, though the nom. is πύρ.] Hence

πύρα, ῶν, τό, watch-fires, used by Hom. only in ecc., as II. 8. 509, 554., 9. 77; gen. πυρῶν, dat. πυροῖς in Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 16, An. 7. 2, 18. No sing. πυρὸν occurs, and some (as Passow) refer all these cases to πύρ, but the accent shews that it was used. Considered a different word.

πύρα, ἄς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. πύρη, any spot where fire is kindled, a fire-place, hearth, esp., 1. a funeral-pyre, oft. in Hom., and Hdt.; πυρὴν νῆσση, συννήσσει to raise one, Hdt. 1. 50, 86; π. ἄππειν to light it, Ibid.; hence also a burial-place, funeral-mound, Soph. El. 901, Eur. Hec. 386, I. T. 26. 2. an altar for burnt sacrifice, Hdt. 7. 167; also, the fire burning thereon, Id. 2. 39. 3. in gen. a mass of fire, π. λαμπάδων a mass of burning torches, Diod.

πύραγμα, ἡ, (ἀγρέω) a pair of fire-tongs, II. 18. 477, Od. 3. 434. πύραγρέτης, ὡν, ὁ, (ἀγρέω) καρκίνος, = foreg., Anth. πύράζω, to burn, singe, susup.

πύραδος, ὁ, poet. for σπύραδος. [ῥ, Nic. Ther. 932.] πύραθειον, τό, a temple of the πύραθοι, Strab. πύραθής, ἑς, (αἶθω) fiery, hot.

πύραθοι, οἱ, (αἶθω) the Persian fire worshippers, the Parsees or Gubhrs, Strab. p. 733. [ῥ]

πύραθουσα, ἡ, dub. l. in Epigr. Rom. 14. 11, perh. part of a potter's oven.

πύραθω, to light a watch-fire, keep it burning, Rhcs. 78 (nisi legend. πύρ' αἶθειν or πυραθῆν.)

πυράκανθα, ἡ, a thorny shrub, *pyracanthus*, Diosc. [ἀκ] πυράκης and πυράκιος, dub. l. for πυράκτις.
 πυράκτεω, (ἀκω) to turn in the fire, hence to harden in the fire, char, Od. 9. 328.
 πυράκτω, = foreg., Strah., and Diod. Hence πυράκτωσις, ἡ, a charring, burning.
 πυράλλις or πυραλλίς, ἰδ., ἡ, dub. l. for πυραλλίς, q. v.
 πυράμη, ἡ, = ἀμλη, II. a fire-basket, lat. Greek. [ἀ] πυράμητος, ὁ, (πυρός) the wheat-harvest, or the time thereof, Arist. H. A.
 πυράμιδος, (πυραμῖς) to shape like a pyramid.
 πυράμιδος, ἡ, ὄν, (πυραμῖς) pyramidal. Adv. -κῶς.
 πυράμινος, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρός) poet. for πύρινος, of wheat, wheaten, Hes. Fr. 2, 2: like κριθῆμιος poet. for κριθίνος. [ἀ]
 πυράμις, ἰδος, ἡ, a pyramid, Hdt., v. esp. 2. 124, sq. II. sort of cake, prob. shaped like a pyramid, Ephipp. Cydon., different from πυραμῖς, acc. to Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 647 C. (The ancients derived πυραμῖς sometimes from πῦρ, because of its pointed shape, Ammian. Marcell. 22. 15; sometimes from πύρος, as if the pyramids had been granaries! No doubt the word was also the thing is Egyptian.)
 πυράμοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a pyramid, pyramidal.
 πυράμοις, ὄντος, ὁ, for πυραμῖς, (πυρός) a cake of roasted wheat and honey, Ephipp. Epheh. 1. 3; given to him who kept awake best during a παννυχίς, Ath. 647 C: hence in gen. the need of victory, prize, τὸ γὰρ τεχνάειν ἡμέτερος ὁ π. for stratagem the prize is ours, Ar. Thesm. 94, cf. Eq. 277.
 πυράνωσις, ἐς, (ἀνῆλ) fiery bright, h. Hom. 7. 6.
 πυραυανόν, τό, (αἶω) a pan of coals. [ῥ]
 πυραύσσης, ὄν, ὁ, (αἶω) a moth that gets singed in the candle, δέδοικα μάρων κάρτα πυραύσσαν μάρων Aesch. Fr. 289: hence Tzetzes formed the word πυραυστομόμος, ὁ, the moth-death. [The word is rather susp., from the ὅ, v. πῦρ, fin.]
 πυρβόλος, ὄν, (βόλῃ) casting fire.
 πυρργίδον, Adv. (πύργος) like a tower. II. of soldiers, in masses or columns, in close array, II. 12. 43, 13. 152, v. πύργος II.
 πυρργίρῳ, to shut up in a tower:—Pass. to be beleaguered, defend oneself, Aesch. Theb. 22, 184, and Eur., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1094. Hence
 πυρργίρης, ἐς, (πύργος; *ῥω) of persons, shut up in a tower, hence beleaguered: of a place, furnished with towers, fortified, κόμη Paus. Adv. -ρῶς. (Formed like τευχίρης, κλινίρης etc.)
 πυργίδιον, τό, Dim. from πύργος, Ar. Eq. 793. [ῥ]
 πυργίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (πύργος) of the towers (i. e. the city), or strong as a tower, νομισματα π. Aesch. Pers. 859.
 πυργίον, τό, Dim. from πύργος, Luc.
 πυργισκάριον, τό, [ἀ] and πυργισκάριον, τό, Dims. from sq.
 πυργίσκος, ὁ, like πυργίον, Dim. from πύργος.
 πυργίτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. ῖτις, ἰδος, (πύργος) of or belonging to a tower, στρουθὸς π. a house-sparrow, Galen.
 πυργόβαρῖς, εὐς, ἡ, (βαρῖς 2) a battlement on a tower; a battle-mented house, LXX.
 πυργοδόκους, ὄν, (δοκῶ) destroying towers, πόλεμοι Aesch. Pers. 105. [ἀ]
 πυργοδόμος, ὄν, (δόμο) building towers.
 πυργοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a tower.
 πυργόκερας, ἄρος, with towering horns, πυργόκερα Bacchyl. 44, where Lob. Phryg. 658 proposes πυροσκί, fiery-horned.
 πυρρομήχῃ, (μυρομήχῃ) to assault, storm a tower, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18, An. 7. 8, 13. II. to fight from a tower, Polyb.
 πυρροποιέω, to build a tower. Hence
 πυρροποιία, ἡ, the building of a tower.
 πύργος, ὁ, a tower, esp. such as were attached to the walls of a city, oft. in Hom., but almost exclus. in II., Hes. Sc. 242, and freq. in Hdt.: in plur. the city walls with their towers, II. 7. 338, cf. 437: in gen. any fortification, a bastion, fortress, castle: later also a moveable tower for storming towns, first in Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 53, 2. 18: a tower in ships supported by the πυρροχῶς (q. v.), Polyb. 2. metaph. a tower of defence, as Ajax is called πύργος Ἀχαιοῖς, Od. 11. 556; so, ἔνδρες πῶλες π. ἀρίσθις Alcae. 12, cf. Dissen Pind. I. 4. 45: πύργος θανάτων a defence from death, Soph. O. T. 1201. 3. the highest

part of any building, a back-tower, where the women lived, H. 21. 526., 22. 447, cf. 440, where the same is called μυχὸς δόμοιο:—in the common Greek country-houses the slaves' garret, Dem. 1156. 10, sq. II. part of an army drawn up in close order, a column, II. 4. 334, 347, hence πυρργίδον. III. in Lat. *pyrgus* was = *fruticulum*, a dice-box, so called from its shape. (Akin to *πέργαμος* q. v., also to Germ. *Burg*, old Germ. *Purg*, our *burgh*: which words are prob. akin to *Berg*, a hill: v. *plura* in Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 118.) Hence
 πυρροσκάφος, ὄν, (σκάπτω) undermining towers, Lyc. [ἀ]
 πυρροσκάφος, ὁ, (ἐξω) strictly a tower-bearer, hence in ships of war, a platform, which bore towers for defence, Polyb.
 πυρροφόρεω, to bear a tower or towers: from
 πυρροφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing a tower or towers.
 πυρροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a tower-guard, warder, Aesch. Theb. 168. [ῥ]
 πυργῶ, f. ὥω, (πύργος) to gird or fence with towers, Od. 11. 264, Ep. Hom. 4. 3, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 174: in Med. to build towers, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 20. II. to raise up to a towering height: metaph., πυργῶσαι ῥήματα σεμνά 'to build the lofty rhyme', Ar. Ran. 1004, cf. Eur. Supp. 998: hence to exalt, lift up, π. τὰ μὲν ὄντα Eur. Tro. 608, cf. H. F. 475; so of doctors, πυρρῶντες ἑαυτοῖς puffing themselves off, Mimerm., or rather Menand., v. Meineke p. 303; so, π. χάριν to exalt, exaggerate it, Eur. Med. 526, cf. Herac. 203; and in Pass. to exalt oneself, be proud, haughty, like ὑψοῦσθαι, Aesch. Pers. 192; so, πεπύργωμαι θράσει, λόγους Eur. Or. 1568, H. F. 238.
 πυργῶδης, ἐς, = πυρροειδής, Soph. Tr. 273.
 πύργωμα, ατος, τό, (πύργω) that which is furnished with towers, a fenced city, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140: in plur. walls, Aesch. Theb. 30, etc.
 πύργωσις, ἡ, (πυργῶ) a making towers.
 πύργωσις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of πύργωτός, towering, ὀρκάνα Aesch. Theb. 346.
 πύργωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυργῶ) furnished with towers. II. made like a tower, towering.
 πυρδῆς, ἐς, (δαλ) burnt in the fire: burning, π. πρόνοια, of Althaea burning Meleager's fatal torch, Aesch. Cho. 606.
 πυρδαλόν, τό, and πυρδῶνον, τό, (δαλ) small wood for burning, elsewh. φρίγανον, Lacon. πυρδαλόν and πυρδῶνον. II. a kitchen or stove for cooking.
 III. = ἐμπύρευμα.
 πύρεθρον, τό, a hot spicy plant, feverfew, Nic. [ῥ]
 πύρετον, τό, Ion. πύρητον, (πύρ) plur. πυρήτια, pieces of wood, rubbed one against another till they caught fire, Lat. *ignitaria*, h. Hom. Merc. 111, where the invention of this earliest mode of kindling fire is ascribed to Hermes: hence in gen. any means of kindling fire, Herm. Soph. Phil. 36. II. an earthen pan for coals.
 III. among the Persians, the place where the sacred fire was kept.
 πύρεκβόλος, ὄν, (ἐκβάλλω) yielding fire.
 πύρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρέσσω) feverish.
 πύρεψις, ἡ, feverishness: from
 πύρεσσω, Att. -πρω, fut. πυρέξω, aor. ἐπύρεξα, (πυρετός). To be feverish, be in a fever, Eur. Cyl. 228, Ar. Vesp. 813, etc.
 πύρεταινω, and πύρετιάω, = foreg.
 πύρετιον, τό, Dim. from sq., a low fever, Hipp.
 πύρετός, ὄν, ὁ, (πύρ) burning hot, fiery heat, II. 22. 31.
 II. esp. feverish heat, a fever, Hipp.: the various kinds which he describes will be found in Foëx. Oecon.: esp. a recurring fever, π. τριταῖος, τεταρταῖος a tertian, quartan fever, etc., Id., and Plat. Tim. 86 A.
 πύρετοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) causing fever.
 πύρεττώ, Att. for πυρέσσω.
 πύρετῶδης, ἐς, (πυρετός, εἶδος) fiery, hot. II. esp. like fever, feverish, inflamed, ἔλκος Hipp.: subject to fever, σῶμα Id.
 πύρεψ, εὐς, ὁ, (πύρ) one who lights fire or burns. II. a fire-proof vessel, Anth.
 πύρευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πυρεντικός 1, Theophr.
 πύρεντης, ὄν, ὁ, (πυρέω) one who lights or keeps up a fire.
 II. esp. one who fishes by torch-light. Hence
 πύρεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρεῖω) fit for burning or for fuel. II. (from foreg.) ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, fishing by torchlight, Plat. Soph. 20 D.
 7 P

πυρεῖα, (πῦρ) to make fire. II. trans. to set on fire, burn. πύρην, ἦς, ἰον. and Ep. for πυρᾶς, q. v., Hom., and Hdt. πυρῆιον, τό, Ion. for πυρεῖον, q. v.

πυρῆν, ἦνος, ὁ, the stone of stone-fruit, as olives, dates, Hdt. 2. 92., 4. 23: also in grapes, elsewh. γίγατον, in the pomegranate, Theophr.; and in fir or pine cones. II. the hard bone of fishes, as opp. to the cartilage. III. any grain of salt, frankincense, etc. IV. the round head of a probe.—The form *pyreus* is quite wrong, and prob. arose from copyists not knowing that *v* was long by nature.

πύρηνιος, ον, (ἀνεμος) blowing or fanning fire, Anth. πύρηνιος, ἔς, (πύρην, εἶδος) like a stone in fruit. πύρηνιοσμίλη, ἦς, (πύρην IV, σμίλη) a cutting instrument with a blunt end. [1]

πύρηνωδης, ες, = πυρηνειδής: καρπὸς π. a fruit with a hard stone, Arist. H. A.: opp. to ἀπύρηνος.

πύρηντος, ον, (πυρός, τίτω, τεκνέω) producing wheat, like πυρφορός, Anth.

πύρηντος, ον, (πῦρ, τίτω) producing fire, dub. I. Phil. Thess. 5. 6.

πυρήφατος, ον, (πυρός, φάω, πέφαμαι) formed like μυλήφατος, π. ἀκέρπς Δήμητρος, the wheat-slaying servant of Demeter, i. e. a mill-stone, Anth. [2]

πύρφορος, ον, poet. for πυροφόρος, bearing wheat, πείδιον Od. 3. 495; h. Hom. Ap. 228.

πύρια, ἦς, (πῦρ) a vapor bath, made by throwing odorous substances on hot embers inside air-tight cloth, Hdt. 4. 75, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: a place for that purpose, usu. πυριατήριον. II. a bathing-tub, = πνέλος, Ath. Hence

πύριαζω, = πυριώω.

πύριάλωτος, ον, (πῦρ, ἀλίσκομαι) wasted by fire, v. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 498. [3]

πύρισμα, ατος, τό, (πυριώω) = πυρία, Arist. Probl. πύριαισι, ἦς, (πυριώω) a warming by a vapor-bath.

πύριαττης, ον, ὁ, (only found in dat. πυριάτῃ, whence some make the nom. ἦ πυριάτῃ, not so well), a pudding made with beeings, i. e. the first milk after calving (πῦος), beeings-pudding, A. Vesp. 710, who joins πῦω καὶ πυριάτῃ, where before Bentley was read πυριότης, cf. Eubul. Ὀλβ. 1: the dish was called also πυριέσθον. [4]

πύριαττήριον, τό, (πυρία, πυριώω) a place where vapor-baths were used: also the vapor-bath itself, Lat. sudatio, Laconicum, Arist. Probl.

πύριαιός, ἦ, ὄν, heated by a vapor-bath, sweated: from πυριώω, (πυρία) to heat by a vapor-bath, sweat, Medic.

πυριβήτης, ον, ὁ, (βαλνω) standing over a fire, τρίπους Arat., like ἐμπυριβήτης.

πυριβίος, ον, living in fire. [1]

πυριβλήτος, ον, (βάλλω) thrown at or struck by fire; metaph. fevered, Nic.: also II. act. = πυροβάλος, Jac. A. P. p. 747.

πυριβρεμέτης, ον, ὁ, (βρέμω) = πυριβρομος, v. I. Orph.

πυριβριδής, ἔς, (βρίθω) fraught, laden with fire, Orph.

πυριβρώς, ον, (βρέμω) roaring with fire, Orph.

πυριβρωτος, ον, (βιβρώσκω) devoured by fire, Strab.

πυριγνήτης, ον, ὁ, = sq., fire-wrought, forged, χαλῶνς Aesch. Theb. 207.

πυρίγνης, ἔς, (*γένω) = foreg., born in or from fire, δράκων Eur. Incert. 120:—esp. of instruments wrought or forged by fire, στόμιον Id. Hipp. 1223; π. παδάμη, i. e. a weapon, Id. Or. 820, cf. foreg.

πυρίγληνος, ον, (γλήνη) fiery-eyed, Opp.

πυρίγληνι, ἰως, ὁ, ἦς, barbed with fire, v. I. Opp.

πυρίγνός, ον, (γογή) producing fire, Plut. II. proparox.

πυρίγνης, ον, pass. fire-engendered.

πυριδαπτος, ον, (δάπτω) devoured by fire, Aesch. Eum. 1041.

πυρίδιον, τό, Dim. from πῦρ, a little spark, Plut. [1]

πυρίδιον, τό, Dim. from πυρός, Ar. Lys. 1206. [1]

πυρίδρομος, ον, running in fire, fiery in its course, Orph.

πυρίεφθής, ον, ὁ, = πυριάτης, dub. in Philippiid. ap. Ath. 658 E.

πυρίεφθος, ον, (ἔψω) cooked in or at the fire: ὁ π., or τὸ π., = πυριάτης, Ath.

πυρίηκης, ες, (ἀκή) with fiery point or pointed in the fire, Od. 9. 387.

πύριθαλπής, ἔς, (θαλπώ) heated at or in the fire, Nic.

πυρίκαῖς, ἔς, (καλώ) = πυρικαυτος.

πυρίκαλης, ες, = foreg., Leon. Tar.

πυρίκαος, ον, (καλώ) = πυρκός, q. v.

πυρίκαυστος, ον, (καλώ) burnt in fire, II. 13. 564.

πυρίκαυτος, ον, = πυρικαυτος, burnt as with fire: inflammator, νοσήματα Plat. Tim. 85 C, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

πυρίκαύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (καλώ) one who burns with fire, Timon Fr. 41.

πυρίκμητος, ον, (κάμνω) wrought at or with fire, λέβης Call. Del. 145: cooked with fire, also scorched, Nic.

πυρίκοίτης, ες, (κοίτη) wherein fire lies or is kept, νάρθηξ π., of the cane of Prometheus, Anth.

πυρίκός, ον, (κοέω) = πυρκός, prob. I. Plut.

πυρίκρότάφος, ον, hammered at the fire or when hot, forged hot.

πυρίκτιος, ον, (κτιζώ) made in or with fire: ἐν πυρίκτιοις γῆς in earthen pots, as Meineke reads and interprets the Anaxand. Δισχ. 1. 2, ubi olim περικτίοισι.

πυρίλαμτη, ἦς = πυριλαμῖς.

πυρίλαμπής, ἔς, (λάμπω) bright, glowing with or as fire, Arat.

πυρίλαμπής, ἰδος, ἦς, (λάμπω) a glow-worm, Lat. cicindela: also πυριλαμπῖς and λαμπυρίς.

πυρίληπτος, ον, (λαμβάνω) seized by fire. II. act. fire within it, πείδιον π. a volcanic country, Strab.

πυρίμάνειω, (μαιομαι) to break out into a furious blaze, to blaze soon or easily, Plut.

πυρίμάρμαρος, ον, (μαρμαίρω) gleaming with or like fire.

πυρίμαχος, ον, (μάχη) fiery in the fight. II. resisting fire: esp. of a sort of fire-proof stone, Arat. Meteore.

πυρίμορφος, ον, (μορφή) fire-like, fiery.

πυρίμος, ον, (πυρός) = πυρίμος, Eur. Erechth. 15.

πυρίνη, ἦς = πυρίην.

πυρίνιον, τό, Dim. from πυρίνη. [1]

πυρίνος, ον, (πῦρ) of fire, fiery, Arist. de Anim. [5]

πυρίνος, η, ον, (πυρός) like πυρίμος and πυράματος, of wheat, π. στόχος Eur. Eurysth. 2: wheaten, ἄρτοι Xen. An. 4. 5, 31: also πυρίμος. [5]

πύριον, τό, (πῦρ) = πυεῖον. II. a censer, LXX.

πύριπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἦς, Son of fire, epith. of Bacchus, Opp.

πύριπληθής, ἔς, (πλήθω) full of fire, Orac. ap. Euseb.

πύριπνέων, Eur. for πυρίπνενον, Musaeus.

πύριπνευτος, ον, = πυρίπνενος, Musaeus.

πύριπνέω, ἔωσα, εον, (πνέω) part. with no Verb in use, fire-breathing, Eur. Ion 203. Hence

πύρίπνεος, ον, contr. πνεος, ον, (πνέω) fire-breathing, Pind. Fr. 150: in gen. fiery, oft. in Mel. Cf. πύρνεος.

πύριπόδος, ον, = πυρπόδος.

πυρίρρῆγης, ἔς, = πυρορραγῆς.

πυρίσμαράγος, ον, (σμαραγέω) roaring, rattling in or from fire, Theoc. Fistul. [2]

πύρισπαρτος, ον, (σπείρω) sowing fire, inflaming, δῆγμα Anth. II. pass. sown or strewn with fire.

πύρισπαστος, ον, (σπεύω) wrapt in fire, Anth.

πύρισπόρος, ον, (σπείρω) sowing, scattering fire, Orph. II. proparox. πυρίσπορος, ον, pass. sown or gendered in fire, Opp.

πύρισσοος, ον, (σάω) for πυρίσοος, plucked from the burning.

πύρισστακτος, ον, (στάω) streaming, running with fire, πέτρα π. of Aetna, Eur. Cycl. 298.

πύριστάτης, ον, ὁ, (ἵστημι) a tripod to stand on the fire. [2]

πύριστεφής, ἔς, (στέφω) wreathed, crowned with fire, Nonn.

πύρισφάραγος, ον, (σφαράγην) = πυρίσμαράγος. [2]

πύρισφρήγιστος, ον, (σφραγίζω) sealed with fire, Nonn.

πύρίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. πύριτις, ἰδος, (πῦρ) of or in fire, π. τὴν τέχνην, i. e. a smith, Luc. II. π. λίθος, also πυρίτις λ., a flint, Plin., who also uses it of the copper pyrites of mineralogists.

πύρίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (πυρός) wheaten, e. g. ἄρτος.

πύρίτις, ἰδος, ἦ, v. πυρίτις. II. as Subst. = πύρεθρον, Nic.

πύρίτόκος, ον, (τίτω) producing fire, Jac. A. P. p. 143.

πύριτρεφής, ἔς, (τρέφω) fire-fed, Nonn.

πύριτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) cherishing fire, Anth.

πύριτροχος, ον, (τρέχω) fiery in its course, Nonn.

πύριφάτος, ον, (φάω, πέφαμαι) slain by fire, Aesch. Supp. 627.

πυρίφεγγής, ἐς, (φέγγος) *blazing with or like fire*, Orph.
 πυρίφλεγέθης, f. l. for πυριφλεγής.
 Πυρίφλεγέθων, ὄντος, ὁ, (φλέγω) *Pyriphlegethon*, one of the
 rivers of hell, *Fireblazing*, Od. 10. 513.
 πυρίφλεγής, ἐς, (φλέγω) *flaming; violently inflamed*, Hipp.
 πυρίφλεγον, ὄντος, ὁ, =foreg., Eur. Bacch. 1010.
 πυρίφλεκτος, ὄν, (φλέγω) *burnt or blazing with fire*, Aesch.
 Fr. 156: in gen. *fiery*, βλάβαι, πόποι Lyc.
 πυρίφλογος, ὄν, (φλέγω) *flaming with fire*.
 πυρίφλοῖτος, ὄν, (φλοῖται) *walking in fire*, Orph.
 πύριχη, ἡ, poet. for πυρρίχη, Jac. A. P. p. 774. [I]
 πύριχος, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, of *fiery color or aspect*, ὄψις Alcідam. ap.
 Arist. Rhet. 3. 3. 1.
 πυρκαῖες, ἑως, ὁ, (καῶ, κάω) *a fire-kindler*, Προμηθεὺς π.
 name of a play of Aesch.
 πυρκαϊά, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. πυρκαϊή, in Eur. Supp. 1207: also tri-
 syll. πυρκαϊά, (καῶ) =like πυρά, *any place where fire is kindled*,
 esp. a *funeral-pyre*, oft. in Il., as 7. 428, 431. 2. a *fire, con-
 flagration*, πυρκαϊῆς γενεαμένης Hdt. 2. 66. 3. *metaph.*
the flame of love, Anth. II. an *olive-tree which has been burnt
 down to the stump, and grows up again a wild olive*, Lys. 110.
 23, cf. Virg. G. 2. 303 sq. [ἀ in Il., though by analogy it
 should be κα, v. Lob. Phryn. 523.]
 πυρκόος, ὁ, (κοῶ) *one who watches a sacrificial fire* to draw
 omens from it, esp. at Delphi: hence the Delphians were in
 gen. called πυρκοῖοι and πυρκοῖοι, cf. θουρκόος, prob. l. Plut. 2.
 406 F, ubi libri πυρκαῖος.
 πυρκαῖος, ἀ, αἰών, (πύρρον) *eatable, ripe*, σταφυλά Theocr.
 1. 46; acc. others from πύρ, of a *yellow color*: v. sq.
 πυρρον, τό, short. for πύρρον, neut. from πύρρον, (πυρός):
cheaten-bread, sub. σιτίον, Od. 15. 312, 17. 12, 362; acc.
 others a *morsel of the crumb*: in gen. *food, meal*, as opp. to drink,
 from which signif. comes the Adj. πυρκαῖος, *eatable*. II.
acorns or mast, φέγγων π. Lyc.
 πύρρον, ὁ, =foreg.
 πύρροτος, ὄν, =πυρίβιος.
 πύρροβλος, ὄν, (βόλλω) *giving forth fire, fire-darting*: πυρο-
 βόλα, τὰ, arrows tipped with fire.
 πύρροβρος, ὄν, (βόρᾶ) *eating wheat*, Q. Sm.
 πυρογενής, ἐς, (πύρ, *γένω) =sq.
 πυρογενής, ἐς, (πυρός, *γένω) *produced, made from wheat*, Anth.
 πυροθαῖσιον, τό, (δαῖω) *a fire-place*.
 πύρροδκος, ὄν, (πυρός, δέχομαι) *receiving wheat*, ἀλώη Opp.
 πύρροειδής, ἐς, (πύρ, εἶδος) *like fire, fiery*. Adv. -δῶς.
 πύρροειδής, ἐς, (πυρός, εἶδος) *like wheat*.
 πύρροεις, εσσα, εν, (πύρ) *fiery*. II. δ π. the *Planet Mars*,
 from his *fiery color*, Cic. N. D. 2. 20. III. of *πυρρόντες*, a
 sort of trout, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 358 C.
 πύρροεργής, ἐς, (*εργω) *working in or at the fire*.
 πυρροκάπτεω, to deal in wheat.
 πυρροκλοπία, ἡ, a *theft of fire*, Anth.: from
 πυρροκλοπός, ὄν, (κλέπτω) *stealing fire*.
 πύρρολαβίς, ἰδός, ἡ, (λαμβάνω) *a pair of fire-tongs*.
 πυρρολαμπίς, ἰδός, ἡ, =πυρκαμπίς.
 πύρρολόγος, ὄν, (πυρός, λέγω) *reaping wheat*, Anth.
 πύρρομαντεία, ἡ, and πύρρομαντία, ἡ, *soothsaying from fire*,
 Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 6. init., p. 152: from
 πύρρομαντις, εως, δ and ἡ, a *fire-prophet*, v. foreg.
 πύρρομάχος, ὄν, =πυρμάχος, π. λίθος Theophr. [ἀ]
 πύρρομετρώ, to measure wheat: from
 πύρρομετρίης, ὄν, δ, (μετρώ) *one who measures wheat*.
 πύρρομετρητής, οὐ, δ, =foreg.
 *πύρρον, τό, v. sub πυρά, τὰ.
 πύρροπάλαμος, v. πυρράπαλαμος. [ἀ]
 πύρροτίτης, ὄν, δ, v. πυρροτίτης. [I]
 πύρροποικίλος, ὄν, with *fire-colored spots*.
 πύρροπωλείον, τό, the *wheat-market*: and
 πύρροπωλεῖν, to deal in wheat, Dem. 376. 1: from
 πύρροπωλήτης, ὄν, δ, (πυρός, πωλέω) *a wheat-merchant, corn-
 merchant*.
 πύρρορράγης, ἐς, (ρήγνυμι) *bursting in the fire*, Cratin. *Ap.
 10: as Adv. πυρρορράγης, cracked, Ar. Ach. 933.
 πύρρος, ὁ, *wheat*, Hom. (esp. in Od.): also in plur., of divers

kind of corn, Od. 4. 604., 9. 110, cf. Dem. 386. 4. (Usu. derived
 from πύρ, from the red-yellow color of wheat.)
 πύρροσθενής, ἐς, (σθένος) *mighty with fire*, Lat. ignipotens.
 πύρροστάτης, οὐ, δ, =πυρροστάτης. [ἀ]
 πύρροτομία, ἡ, (πυρός, τέμνω) *a reaping of wheat*.
 πύρροφεγγής, ἐς, =πυριφεγγής, Or. Sib.
 πύρροφόρος, ὄν, (πύρ, φέρω) =πυρράφορος.
 πύρροφόρος, ὄν, (πυρός, φέρω) *bearing wheat*, Il. 12. 314., 14.
 123, Hes. Op. 547: in Od. also πύρροφόρος.
 πύρροχρως, ὄντος, =πύρριχος.
 πύρρον, f. ὥσω, (πύρ) *to set on fire, to burn, burn up*, Wess.
 Hdt. 7. 8, 2. 8. 102: also in Trag.: *to burn as a burnt-sacrifice*, Aesch. Fr. 497. II. *to prove, test, try by fire*: =Pass.
 To stand the fire, Arist. H. A. III. to fumigate δάμα θελερ
 Theocr. 24. 94. IV. to illuminate.
 πυρράπαλαμος, (παλαμάριος) strictly to *handle fire, play with
 fire*, hence acc. to Eust., =κακοτεχνέω; and so, πυρράπαλαμει
 he played some cunning tricks, h. Hom. Merc. 357: from
 πυρράπαλαμος, ἡ, ὄν, (παλάμη) *flung like fire*, of lightning,
 Pind. O. 10. 96: acc. to Eust. and others *swift as fire*, and so
 crafty. [ἀ]
 πυρράνθος, ὄν, =πυρρίανθος, Τυφών Aesch. Theb. 492: π. βέλος,
 of lightning, Id. Pr. 917.
 πυρράκω, (πυρρίλος) *to light or make a fire*, esp. *to light and
 keep up fire, watch a fire*, Od. 10. 30; π. τὸς ἀνθρακας to stir
 up, fan the fire, Ar. Av. 1580: also metaph. *to burn with
 amorous flames*, Anth. II. *to waste with fire, burn and
 destroy*, τὴν οἰκίαν Ar. Nub. 1497, πόλιν Vesp. 1079; also, π.
 τοὺς βαρβάρους Anaxil. Neott. 1. 9, cf. Ar. Thesm. 727: and
 so in Hdt. 8. 50, it is better taken as Pass. than as a Depon.
 Hence
 πυρράκωμαι, ἄντος, τό, a *watch-fire, beacon*, Eur. Hel. 767.
 II. *any thing wasted by fire*.
 πυρράλσις, ἡ, a *wasting with fire*.
 πυρράλος, ὄν, (πολέω, πολέω) *busying oneself with fire*: esp.
wasting with fire, burning, scorching, κεραυνός Eur. Supp. 640.
 II. epith. of Bacchus, prob. because of the torches used at
 his nightly festivals.
 πυρρά, ἡ, (πυρός) *a red-colored bird*, Opp.: also πυρράς.
 πυρράγης, ἐς, (ρήγνυμι) =πυρρορράγης, dub.
 πυρράδης, f. ὥσω, (πυρός) *to be fiery red*, N. T.
 πυρράκης, ὄν, δ, (πυρός) *red*, LXX. [ἀ]
 πυρράκος, =foreg.
 πυρράλῃς, ἰδός, ἡ, (πυρός) *a red-colored bird*, prob. a sort of
 wood-pigeon, also written πυρράλῃς, πυρράλλῃς. II. ἐλαῖαι
 πυρράλῃδες or πυρράλλῃδες, reddish or yellow olives.
 πυρρή, ὁ, f. l. for πυρρή.
 πυρρήσις, ὄν, δ, (πυρός) *a red-colored serpent*. II. =πύρρα.
 III. Redhead, freq. name of a slave, as in Ar. Ran. 730;
 strictly of the sly red-haired slaves from Thrace, cf. Ἐσθλας.
 πυρρίαια, to be of a red, fiery color, Lat. rutilare.
 πυρρίαια, f. ὥσω, (πυρός) =foreg.
 πυρρίχη, ἡ, sub. ὄρησις, a kind of *war-dance*, hence in gen.,
 δεινὰ π. strange violent movements, Eur. Andr. 1135: proverb.,
 πυρρίχην βλέπειν 'to look daggers', Ar. Av. 1160. 2. also
 the song sung to it. (Called from Πύρριχος, the inventor.) [I]
 πυρρίχαικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρρίχιος) in the *Pyrrhic metre*: the
 Adv. -χως is more freq., Gramm.
 πυρρίχίζω, f. ὥσω, to *dance the πυρρίχη*, Plut.
 πυρρίχιος, ὁ, of or belonging to the πυρρίχη, π. ὄρημα the
 Pyrrhic dance, Luc. II. ποῦς π. a *pyrrhic*, i. e. a foot con-
 sisting of two short syll., which was much used in the πυρρίχη
 or war-song: also παρὰμπος. [I]
 πυρρίχιστις, οὐ, δ, (πυρρίχ(ω)) *a dancer of the πυρρίχη*: of π.
 the chorus of Pyrrhic dancers, Lys. 161. 37, Isae. 54. 30. Hence
 πυρρίχιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, like a πυρρίχιστής.
 πύρριχος, ὄν, ὄν, Dor. for πυρρός, ταῖρος Theocr. 4. 20; it might
 also be of Pyrrhus or the Epirus breed, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 7,
 3, though in this case it should rather be Πυρρικός, as Bekker
 has written it Il. 3. 21, 3.
 πυρρόγενιος, ὄν, (γένεα, γῆ) of or with red earth.
 πυρρόγενιος, ὄν, (γένεον) *red-chinned, red-bearded*, Anth.
 πυρρόβριξ, πύριχος, ὁ, ἡ, *red-haired*, Eur. I. A. 225.
 7 P 2 [1211]

πυρροκόμης, *ov*, δ, (κόμη) = πυρρόκομος, Schol. br. II. 2. 642.
 πυρροκόρας, ἄκος, δ, a sort of *crow* with a reddish beak, Plin.
 πυρροτίτης, *ov*, δ, (δῖπτεν) one that ogles boys (cf. πυρρός 1 sub fin.), with a play upon *πυρότις*, ogling wheat, i. e. dinner in the Prytaneum, epith. of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 407: cf. γυναικοπότης, οἰονόπτης, παιδοπότης, παρθένοπότης. [1]

πυρροτόκιλος, *ov*, red-spotted, epith. of red granite.

πυρρός, δ, *ov*, but in older Att., and Dor. πυρρός, ἡ, *ov*, (πῦρ) flame-colored, yellowish-red, esp. of the color of red hair (as we call it), Lat. *rufus*, such as that of the Scythians, Thracians, etc., Hdt. 4. 108, and Hipp.: much like ξανθός, but somewhat darker: πυρρὸν ξανθὸν τε καὶ φαιὸν κράσις γίγνεται Plat. Tim. 68 C. v. omnino Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: in gen. reddish, tawny, esp. of youths getting their first beard, Aesch. Pers. 316, Theocr. 6. 3, cf. Valck. Phoen. 32, and v. πυρροπίτης: also red with blushes, Ar. Eq. 900.

II. paroxyt. Πύρρος, δ, *Pyrhus*, a name of Neoptolemus, Virgil.

πυρρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, the color of fire, a fiery red or yellow, in gen. redness, etc., Arist. Gen. An.

πυρρότριχος, *ov*, = πυρρότριξ, Theocr. 8. 3.

πυρρούλας, *ov*, δ, a red-colored bird, different from *πύρρα* and *πυρίλας*, Arist. H. A.

πυρρῶς, (πυρρός) to make red, Arist. Prob.:—Pass. to be so.

πυρρῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) red-looking.

πυρραῖνο, (πυρρός) to make red, tinge with red, π. ξανθὰν χάλκω Eur. Tro. 227.

πυρραγῆς, *ης*, (αὐγὴ) fiery bright, Orph.

πυρραῖα, ἡ, (πυρραῖα) communication by means of πυρραῖα, Polyb.: the news conveyed thereby, Id.

πυρραῖος, *ov*, δ, one who conveys news by means of πυρραῖα. II. one who heats a room, etc., Aretae.: from

πυρραῖω, to set on fire, light up, kindle, π. σέλας Eur. Hel. 1126: metaph., π. ἔχθραν Diod. II. esp. to communicate news by means of πυρραῖα, make signals by torches or beacon-fires, Xen. An. 7. 8, 15: hence in gen., πυρραῖετε κραυγὴν ἄνωγος give a shout in signal of the battle, Eur. El. 694.

πυρραῖος, *ov*, δ, = πυρραῖος, Philostr. [2]

πυρροβόλεω, to shoot forth fire: from

πυρροβόλος, *ov*, (βάλλω) shooting forth fire, Anth.

πυρρογενής, *ης*, (γένω) fire-born.

πυρροελικός, *ov*, (ἐλίσσω) winding itself or writhing in fire.

πυρρόκομος, *ov*, (κόμη) red-haired, Anth.

πυρρόκορος, *ov*, (κόρη) = *foreg.*, π. λέων a red-maned lion, Aesch. Fr. 104.

πυρροκόρυμβος, *ov*, with red grapes.

πυρρολόφοι, *oi*, (λόφος) straps of leather dried at the fire.

πυρρόνωτος, *ov*, (νῶτον) red-backed, δράκων Eur. H. F. 398.

πυρροπότης, *ov*, f. l. for πυρροφόρος.

πυρρός, *ov*, δ: heterog. pl. τὰ πυρρά Rhes. 97 (πῦρ, πυρρός):—a fire-brand, torch, Il. 18. 211: metaph., ἄψαι πυρρὸν ὕμνον Pind. I. 4 (3). 74: and in plur., the fires of love, Theocr. 23. 7. II. esp. a beacon or signal-fire, Hdt. 7. 182., 9. 3, cf. φρυκτωρός, φρυκτωρία.

πυρρός, ἡ, *ov*, old Att. for πυρρός, q. v.

πυρροστόκος, *ov*, (τίκτω) producing fire, π. λίθος a flint, Anth.

πυρροσπίς, *idos*, ἡ, and -σπίς, δ, f. l. for πυρροσπίς, -σπίς.

πυρροφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) carrying or producing fire.

πυρρῶς, (πυρρός) = *πυρραῖω*: to light, illumine, Rhes. 43.

II. intr. to blaze.

πυρρῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a fire-brand, bright-burning, φλόξ Eur. Bacch. 146.

πυρρῶπις, *ov*, δ, fem. πυρρῶπις, *idos*, = sq.

πυρρῶπις, *ov*, (ὄψ) fiery-eyed, Opp.

πυρρῶρις, *idos*, ἡ, (πυρρός, ἄρα) a beacon-tower, light-house, like φρυκτωρίον.

πυρρῶρις, δ, (πυρρός, ἄρα) like φρυκτωρίον, a watchman who makes signals by fire, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 3.

πυρρῶρεω, to be a πυρρῶρος, to carry a torch, = *δαδουχεῖν*, Eur. Tro. 348: to set on fire, absol., Aesch. Theb. 341: from

πυρρῶρος, *ov*, (φέρω) fire-bearing, charged with fire, κεραυνός Pind. N. 10. 132: so, π. ἀσπρατά Soph. O. T. 200: π. ἔλχος Διὸς Ar. Av. 1749: and so prob., πυρρῶρος αἰθέρος ἀσπὴρ Id. Thesm. 1050: δ II. the fire-bringer, name of Prometheus in [1212]

the last play of that trilogy of Aesch., cf. Soph. O. C. 55: πυρρῶροι ἀσπὴρ arrows with lighted tow and the like tied to them, so that they may set fire to wood-work, Thuc. 2. 75: so, *oi πυρρῶροι* alone, Diod.: ἀγγεῖον π. a vessel full of combustibles.

II. θεὸς πυρρῶρος the fire-bearing god, the god who produces plague or fever, Soph. O. T. 27.

III. δ πυρρῶρος, in the Iacadaem. army, was the priest who kept the sacrificial fire, which was never allowed to go out, Xen. Lac. 13. 2, cf. Sturz Lex. Xen. in voc.: hence proverb. of a total defeat, εἰς δὲ μηδὲ πυρρῶρον περιγενέσθαι Hdt. 8. 6.

IV. δ π., an engine for throwing fire, Polyb.

πύρῳδης, *es*, = πυρῳείδης, fiery, Plat. Criti. 116 C. II. medic., inflamed, betokening inflammation, Hipp.

πύρῳια, *ατος*, τό, (πύρῳ) any burning body. [5]

πύρῳπις, *ov*, δ, fem. πύρῳπις, *idos*, = sq.

πύρῳπις, *ov*, (ὄψ) fiery-eyed, fiery, κεραυνός Aesch. Pr. 667: also of the sun, Id. Fr. 290.

πύρῳσις, *εως*, ἡ, (πύρῳ) a burning, lighting, kindling, scorching, etc., ἢ ἢ πρὸς πύρῳσις fire-wood, Theophr.: a warming, e. g. in cooking, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 D. II. as Medic. term, inflammation. [5]

πύρῳτερος, *α*, *ov*, (πῦρ) for πυρρότερος, poet. Compar. as if from a Posit. πυρρός, Arat. 798.

πύρῳτις, *ov*, δ, (πύρῳ) a metal-worker, smith, LXX. Hence

πύρῳτικός, ἡ, *ov*, burning, inflaming.

πύρῳτός, ἡ, *ov*, (πύρῳ) fiery, Antiph. Philoth. 1. 21.

πῦς, Adv. Dor. for ποῖ, Sophron.

πύρῳα, *ατος*, τό, (πυνθάνομαι) any thing learnt by inquiry.

II. a question, Plat. Hence

πυστατικός, ἡ, *ov*, interrogative. Adv. —κῶς.

πυστᾶχος, δ, a crooked piece of wood, a kind of muzzle put on calves' noses to prevent their sucking, Virgil's *capistrum*: also written πύσσαλος, differing from πύσσαλος, prob. only in dialect.

πυστάνομις, ἡ, (πυνθάνομαι, only in Gramm.: from

πύστις, *εως*, ἡ, (πυνθάνομαι) like πύστις, an asking, inquiring, κατὰ πύστιν for the purpose of inquiring, Thuc. 1. 136: ὑπὲρ τιος Plat. Iach. 196 C: πύστις ἐρωτᾷ τιος to ask questions of a man, Thuc. 1. 5.

II. that which is learnt by asking, hence news, tidings, report, Aesch. Theb. 54, Eur. El. 690:—πύστις τὰς προγενεμένων by hearing of past deeds, Thuc. 3. 82: cf. Lob. Phryn. 728.

πυστός, ἡ, *ov*, verb. Adj. from πυνθάνομαι, known: dub.

πῦτια, ἡ, (πύος) = *πυτρία* (q. v.), Arist. Gen. An.: also πῦτια.

II. a sort of cake. Hence

πῦτιζω, f. *σω*, γάλα to curdle milk by means of rennet.

πῦτιζω, f. *σω*, to spit frequently, to spurt out water from one's mouth.

II. to taste, try. (πνίζω, also written πνίζω, is a frequentat. form from πνύω, like Lat. *sputo* from *spuo*, whence in Lat. also *pytisare* or *pytisare* and *pytisima*.) [5] Ar. Lys. 205, cf. Ter. Heaut. 3. 1, 48, Juvenal. 11. 173: the form πνίζω therefore is wrong.]

πῦτιναῖος, *αia*, *αov*, (πνίρῳ) plaited with willows, *πτερὰ πνιναῖα* are given by Ar. V. 798 to Diitrephes, because he had grown rich by his trade of a πνιτινολόκος.

πῦτινή, ἡ, a flask covered with plaited willow twigs or bask, like Florence oil-flasks:—name of a comedy by Cratinus. [i. acc. to Draco, p. 45. 10., 90. 14.]

πῦτινολόκος, *ov*, (πλέκω) covering flasks with plaited willow twigs or bask.

πῦτισμα, *ατος*, τό, (πνίζω) that which is spit out, spittle, Lat. *pytisma* in Juven. 11. 173.

πῦδης, *es*, (πύον, εἶδος) like matter, suppurating, Hipp.

πῦσις, ἡ, (πύω) suppurating.

πῶ, Ion. kw, enclit. Particle, *up to this time, yet*, in Hom., and Hes. always c. negat., with which it sometimes forms one word, and sometimes with a word between: v. οὐκῶ, μήκῶ, οὐ πάποτε, μὴ πάποτε, οὐδέ πῶ, μηδὲ πῶ, οὐδεπάποτε, μηδεπάποτε, οὐτίκῶ—later sine negat., πόλις ἀριστάμενή τις πῶ τοῖνυ ἐπεχείρησε: has ever a revolted city? Thuc. 3. 45: though even here the question implies a negative: cf. πάποτε.

B. πῶ: as interrog. *where?* said to be Sicilian Dor. for ποῦ; v. l. Aesch. Pr. 576: and so some take πάματα; for πῶ

μάλα;—but all this is very dub. (Πω is a Dor. gen. from the old *ΠΟΞ, for πον or πένεν.)
 πῶ, short for πῶθι, *drink!* E. M.
 πῶγων, *anos*, *δὲ* the beard, post-Hom.; πῶγωνα ἔχειν Hdt. I. 175, π. φῶεν Hdt. 8. 104, cf. φῶα. 2. πῶγων πύρος or φλογός a beard or tail of fire, Aesch. Ag. 306, Valck. Phoen. 1261.

3. a bearded meteor. Hence
 πωγωνιαίος, αἰα, αἰον, bearded.
 πωγωνίας, οὐ, δ, bearded: ἀστήρ π. a bearded star, i. e. a comet, Arist. Meteor. I. 7, 4.

πωγωνιότης, οὐ, δ, fem. —αῖς, ἰδος, Ion. —ήτης, —ήτις, = πωγωνιότης. [ἀ]

πωγωνίον, τό, Dim. from πῶγων, Luc.
 πωγωνιότης, οὐ, δ, fem. ἰδος, ἰδος, bearded.

πωγωνοκουρείον, τό, a barber's shop: from πωγωνοκουρία, ἡ, (κουρά) a shaving.

πωγωνοτροφῶν, to let the beard grow, Diod. 1 and πωγωνοτροφία, ἡ, a letting the beard grow, Plut.: from πωγωνοτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) letting the beard grow, Anth.

πωγωνοφορία, ἡ, the wearing a beard: from πωγωνοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) wearing a beard.

πωγωνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) beard-shaped, bearded, Theophr.

πῶα, τό, v. πῶῦ.
 πωλάριον, τό, Dim. from πῶλος, a small, young foal. [ἀ]

πωλεία, ἡ, = πῶλευσις, a breeding of foals, Xen. Eq. 2. 2, sq.: formed like ἱππέα.

πωλόμαι, Ion. πωλέμαι (used by Hom. in part. πωλέμενος, imperf. πωλέμενος, ἡ: ἡσμαι: Hom. oft. uses the iterative imperf. πωλόεσθαι. Dep. med. To turn round and round in a place, frequent a place, wander about, Lat. versari in loco: hence usu. to go or come frequently to a place or person, eis ἀγοράν, ἐς πόλεμον, ἐπὶ βέθερα Hom.; δεῖρο Od. 4. 384, ἐνθάδε h. Ap. 170; ἐνθά καὶ ἐνθά h. Ven. 80; μετ' ἑλλους Od. 9. 189; so, π. μετὰ τισι Emped. 368; περὶ πόλιν πωλέμενος Archil. 115; 381. ἡ, ἀγγέλλῃς πωλείται she goes on a message, Hes. Th. 781.

II. to pursue a walk or line of life, esp. of a prostitute, Archil. 26. 6, so, πεφασμένους πωλείσθαι Solon ap. Lys. 117. 40, (cf. Hdt. 8. 105), but Bekk. reads πωλείσθαι.—Strictly a frequent. of πωλόμαι, like πωτόμαι from πέτομαι, στρωφῶ from στρέφω etc., cf. πωλέω, and Lob. Phryn. 584.
 πωλέμα, τό, (παλέω) a colt, young horse after breaking in.

πῶλευσις, ἡ, (πῶλέω) horse breeding and breaking, Xen. Eq. 2. 1.

πῶλευτής, οὐ, δ, a horse-breaker: in gen. a trainer of animals, as, π. ἐλέφαντος Ael.: from

πῶλέω, (πῶλος) to break in a young horse, Xen. Eq. 2. 1: in gen. to train animals, Ael.

πῶλέω, ἡ, ἦσω, to exchange, barter goods, hence to sell, opp. to ἐνείσθαι, first in Hdt. I. 165, 196; c. gen. pretit, ἐς Σάρδεις χρημάτων μεγαλόν to sell at a high price for exportation to Sardis, Id. 8. 105, cf. 3. 139, Thuc. 2. 60; so, ἀργυρίον πῶλεῖν, πολλοὺ π. etc., Xen.; ἐρείσθαι ὁπόσον πῶλεῖ to ask what he wants for it, Xen. Mem. I. 2, 36; π. τι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 9. 80; hence, π. πρὸς τινα to deal with one, Ar. Ach. 722; πῶλεῖν π. to retail, Plat. Rep. 260 D: π. τέλῃ to let out the taxes, Lat. locare, Aeschin. 16. fin. cf. —πῶλῃ. Pass. to be sold, Hdt., etc.; of persons, to be bought and sold, betrayed, Ar. Pac. 633; cf. πωπῶσσω, and also πωλόμαι. (From *πωλδω in ἑμπολόμαι, q. v.; and this prob., as Valck., from πῶλω, πῶλομαι to be busy, deal: just as in Lat. there is a connexion between venio and venio, vendito and venito: cf. also πωλόμαι.) Hence

πωλή, ἡ, = πῶλησις, Hyperid.

πωλήμα, τό, that which is sold, ware, Xen. ap. Poll. 3. 127.

πῶλης, οὐ, δ, a seller, dealer, Ar. Eq. 131, 133; scarcely found elsewhere, except in compds.

πῶλσις, ἡ, a selling, sale, Xen. Oec. 3. 9.

πωλητέος, ἑα, εἶον, verb. Adj., to be sold, for sale, Epich. p. 74.

πωλητήριον, τό, a place where wares are sold, an auction-room, shop, Xen. Vect. 3. 13.

II. the place where the πωληταὶ sat, the place where the taxes were let to the highest bidder, Dem. 787. 27.

πωλητής, οὐ, δ, a seller, dealer.

II. one who lets, a lessor:

at Athens the πωληταὶ were ten officers, who, like the Roman censores, let out (*locabant*) the taxes and other revenues to the highest bidders, and sold confiscated property, Antipho 147. 13, Dem. 788. 6, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 209 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 151, 2. Hence

πωλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready to sell, offering for sale, τινός Plat. Soph. 224 D. Adv. —κῶς.

πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πῶλος) of, concerning foals, fillies or young horses, ἀπήνη π. a chariot drawn by young horses, and so in gen. drawn by horses, Soph. O. T. 802; so also, π. ἔχοι, ὄχημα, ἑνὶ, κνύγες Eur.: esp. in the races, π. ἄρμα as opp. to a mule chariot, Inscr. in Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 160: —also of or belonging to any young animal, παλκὶον ζεῖγος βοῶν a team of young oxen, Alcae. (Com.) 'Ιερ. γὰμ. I. 2.

2. in Poets, = παρθενικός, Aesch. Theb. 454, cf. πῶλος I. 2.

πῶλιον, τό, Dim. from πῶλος, a foal: a little horse, a pony, Ar. Vesp. 189, Pac. 75, Andoc. 9. 5.

II. the membrane round the foal in the uterus, Arist. H. A., cf. ἀμνὸν 2.

πωλοδάμστις, οὐ, δ, = πωλοδάμης. Hence

πωλοδάμστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πωλοδάμικός.

πωλοδάμην, ἡ, ἦσω, to break young horses, Rhcs. 187, 624, Xen. Oec. 3. 10.

2. metaph. like πῶλεω, to train up, ἐν νόμοις παρῶς Soph. Aj. 549; Luc. also has πωλοδάμει, Lob. Phryn. 594.

πωλοδάμης, οὐ, δ, (πῶλος, δαμάω) a horse-breaker, Xen. Eq. 2. 1 and 3. Hence

πωλοδαμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in horse-breaking: ἡ —κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of horse-breaking, Ael.

πωλοκόμος, ον, (κομῶ) tending horses.

πωλομάχος, ον, (μάχομαι) fighting on horseback or in a chariot, Anth.

ΠΩΛΟΣ, δ and ἡ, a foal, whether colt or filly, a young horse, Hom., and Att.: in gen. a young animal, esp. domestic animal: hence

2. in Poets, a young girl, maiden, like δαμάς, μόσχος, κόρτις, Lat. juventa, Eur. Hec. 144, Hipp. 546, cf. Seidl. Tro. 553: more rarely, a young man, Eur. Phoen. 946: hence a son, Aesch. Cho. 794.

II. a Corinthian coin, from the figure of Pegasus upon it, Valck. Phoen. 331. (The same as Lat. pullus, Germ. Fohlen, our foal, filly, etc.)

πωλοτροφῶν, to rear or breed horses. Hence

πωλοτροφία, ἡ, a breeding of horses, like ἱπποτροφία.

πωλοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to horse-breeding: ἡ —κή, sub. τέχνη, = foreg., Ael.: from

πωλοτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) rearing or breeding young horses: hence in gen. rearing young animals, Ael.

πῶλυτος, δ, Ael. and Dor. for πολίπυτος, q. v., Simon. 143. [ῶ]

πῶλνυ, ὅτος, ὅ, = foreg., Diphil. ap. Ath. 356 E.

πῶμα, atos, τό, a lid, cover, χηλοῖ, φαρέτρης Hom., πίθου Hes. Op. 94, 98.

πῶμα, atos, τό, (πῶν, πέτωκα) a drink, a draught, Soph. Phil. 715, and of Eur., and Plat.

II. a drinking-cup.—On the form πῶμα v. sub voc., and cf. Lob. Paral. 425.

πωμάζω, (πῶμα) to cover, furnish with a lid, Arist. Probl.; also πωμάζω, Lob. Phryn. 671.

πωμαῖον and πωμαῖον, rare and late forms for πωμάζω.

πῶμάλῃ, Adv. for πῶς μάλα; how in the world? how in the name of fortune? hence in Att. without any question, = οὐδαμῶς, not a whit, Ar. Plut. 66, Fr. 126, Dem. 357. 2: cf. πῶ π.

πωμαστήριον, τό, (πωμάζω) a lid.

πωματίας, οὐ, δ, (πῶμα) a snail, which in winter shut up its shell with a lid, Diosc.

πωματίξω, f. σω, = πωμάζω, Galen.

πωματίον, τό, Dim. from πῶμα, a little lid. [ἀ]

πῶποκα, Dor. for sq., Epich. p. 76.

πῶποτε, (πῶ, ποτέ) usu. c. negat., as always in Hom., and Hes., cf. οὐ πῶποτε, μὴ πῶποτε, οὐδεπῶποτε, μηδεπῶποτε.

II. without a negative sometimes in Att., esp. Interrog., ἥδη πῶποτέ τοι ἤκουσας; Plat. Rep. 493 D; and Poppo, Xen. An. 5. 4, 6, is wrong in restricting this use to questions implying a negative (cf. πῶ); cf. Ar. Vesp. 556, Ran. 147, Ach. 405, where it follows εἰ, and so in Plat. Theat. 196 A, Xen., Lys., and Dem., v. esp. Plat. Rep. 352 C.

πῶρεις, εἰα, εἰον, (πῶρος) = πῶριμος.

πωρέω, (παρός) to be blind: in gen. to be wretched; only in Gramm., as the simple of ταραπάρω.

πωρηγύς, ἡ, misery, distress, Antim. 58: the forms πάρη and πάρος are dub. [ὄς]

πωριαῖος, αἰά, αἰών, =sq., dub.

πώρινος, ἡ, ον, (πάρω) made of τῦψα or tuff-stone: v. λίθος Hdt. 5. 62, v. sub πάρω 2.

πωροκλήλη, ἡ, (πάρω, κλήλη) a hardening of the scrotum.

πωρολιτικόν, τό, ὄν, (πάρω, λιω) softening, relaxing.

πωρομήφαλον, τό, (ὀμφαλός) a hardening of the naval.

πάρω, δ, tuff-stone, Ital. tuffa, Lat. torphus, white and sparkling, but light, friable and porous, hence 2. = πάρω, which is, acc. to Theophr. de Lap. 7, a kind of marble like the Parian in color and solidity, but lighter, the πάρωος λίθος of Hdt. 5. 62, cf. Siebel. Paus. 5. 10, 2. 3. a stalactite in caverns, Arist. Meteor. 4. a node on the bones, esp. on the joints of gouty persons, a chalk-stone, cf. ἐξὸς τῶος. 5. a callus or substance exuding from fractured bones and joining their extremities.

πάρω, δ, ὄν, blind: in gen. miserable, only in Gramm. (Prob. akin to παρός.)

πωρώω, f. ὤω, (πάρω) to petrify, turn into stone. II. in gen. to harden: esp. to cause a hardening, concretion, chalk-stone, etc. 2. to unite fractured bones by a callus, (cf. πάρω 11. 2), Diosc. III. metaph., like Lat. obdurare, to harden the heart, blunt the feelings, N. T., in Pass.

πωρώω, f. ὤω, (πάρω) to make blind, like πηρώω, LXX, unless it should be referred to foreg.

πωρώδης, es, (πάρω, εἶδος) like tuff-stone, etc.

πάρωμα, ατος, τό, (πάρω, πάρω) a hardened part, callus.

πάρωσις, εως, ἡ, (πάρω, πάρω) a hardening, hardness.

II. the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are re-united by a callus, (v. πάρω 5), Diosc.

πάρωσις, εως, ἡ, (πάρω, πάρω) = πηρώσις, dub.

πῶς, Ion. kws, interrog. Adv., how? in what way or manner? freq. in Hom., expressing wonder or displeasure: in Att. sometimes c. genit. modi, like ὥς, πού etc., πῶς ἀγῶνος ἦμεν; how are we come off in it? Eur. El. 751. II. emphatic, at the beginning of a speech, How now? How in the world? esp. in the following phrases: 1. πῶς γάρ . . , as if something had gone before, That cannot be: for how can it . . ? etc., Il. 1. 123, Od. 10. 337, etc., cf. infr. 111. 2. πῶς δὲ Il. 4. 351, etc., and Trag., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1363. 3. πῶς γάρ δὲ Od. 16. 70. 4. πῶς δὲ Il. 21. 481. 5. πῶς ποτε Att. 6. c. redupl. interrog., πῶς τί . . ; Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297 E, Theat. 146 D, ubi Bekk. divisim, πῶς; τί . . ; III. qualified in various ways: 1. πῶς ἔρα but how can . . ? c. conj., Il. 18. 188, Od. 3. 22; c. opt., Il. 11. 838. 2. πῶς ἂν and πῶς κε or κεν c. opt., how by any means? how could one think of it? Il. 9. 437, Od. 1. 65, etc.: πῶς κεν c. indic., Il. 22. 202. 3. πῶς ἂν c. opt., oft. in Att. Poetry and sometimes in Prose, asks a question, but includes a wish, O how might I . . ? i. e. would that I might . . , like Lat. Osi . . or utinam . . , as, πῶς ἂν ὀλόμην; Eur. Supp. 796, ubi v. Markl., cf. Valck. and Monk Hipp. 208, 345: later, as in M. Anton., πῶς in this signf. without ἂν, Schäf. Mel. p. 100. IV. πῶς is freq. in broken elliptic sentences, as, 1. πῶς νῦν; how now? what means this? Od. 18. 223. 2. πῶς γάρ; freq. inserted parenthet. in a negative sentence, for how is it possible? and hence in emphatic denial, assuredly not, by no means, Lat. quid enim? Jelf Gr. Gr. § 872; just like πῶμαλα, q. v.: opp. to it is πῶς γάρ οὐ; affirmative, how can it but be? i. e. yes certainly, freq. in Att., cf. infr. 4, and πῶς γάρ; seems to be so used in Soph. Aj. 279, ubi v. Schäf., and cf. Koen Greg. p. 144. 3. καὶ πῶς; introducing an objection, yet how can that be? but how . . ? Eur. Phoen. 1348: hence as a direct denial, impossible! Plat. Alc. I. 134 C. 4. πῶς οὐ; i. e. πῶς γάρ οὐ; (v. sup. 2), and Lat. quidni? affirmat., certainly, just so, freq. in Att. 5. πῶς οὐν; how was the case then? Dem. 379. 15. 6. πῶς δοκεῖ; parenthet., in earnest conversation, how, how much, think you? and so (presuming the answer to be, very much), = ἄλλω, Valck. Hipp. 446, Br. Ar. Plut. 742, Herm. Ar. Rub. 878.

IV. πῶς in indirect questions for ὥπως, only late. B. πῶς, Ion. kws, usu. followed by enclit. Adv., in any

way, at all, by any means, Hom., etc.; αἰ, εἰ, οὐ or μή, sometimes with a word between, v. sub εἰ πῶς, οὐπῶς, μήπῶς. After Adv. it qualifies their force, but cannot always be expressed in English, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299.

(Strictly πῶς is Adv. of *πῶς, whence πού, πῶ, ποί etc.)

πῶτομαι, f. ἵστομαι, Ep. for πέτομαι, ποτόμαι, to fly, λίθου πῶτομαι Il. 12. 287; σπινθάριδες H. Ap. 442, cf. Lob. Phloi. 581. (πῶτομαι is a frequentat. form of πέτομαι, as στρωφῶ of στρέφω, παλῶμαι of πόλῶμαι etc.) Hence

πῶτῆις, f. εσσα, εν, flying.

πῶτημα, ατος, τό, (πῶτομαι) flight, Aesch. Eum. 250.

πῶῖ, εος, τό, pl. πῶεα, τῶ, a flock, stocks, freq. in Hom. in sing. and pl., always of sheep, and in phrases, δῶν μέγα πῶῖ, πῶεα οἶον, πῶεαί μῃλων Od. 4. 413, etc.; and in Od. 12. 129, βοῶν ἀγέλαι is opp. to οἶων πῶεα, cf. Il. 11. 678; and in Hes. Op. 514, πῶεα is used absol. for flocks of sheep.—Ep. word. (Akin to ποιμήν, πάμα, πέταμαι.)

πῶγῆς, ὄγγος, δ, also written πῶῆς, and πῶγῆς, an unknown water-bird, Arist. H. A.: on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 72.

P

P, ρ, βῶ, τό, indecl., seventeenth letter of Gr. Alphabet: as numeral ρ' = 100, but ρ = 100,000.

A. Dialectic changes of ρ: I. Aeol. at the beginning of words, a β was oft. put before it, as βρόδον βράκος βρέζα for ῥόδον ῥάκος ῥέζα Greg. Cor. 638, cf. 689. II. Aeol. in the middle of words ρ was doubled after ε which then became ε, as ἐγγέρω φθέρω for ἐγγέρω φθέρω, Koen Greg. 587. III. Aeol. at the end of words σ passed into ρ, as, οὐτορ ἵπτορ μάρτορ σκληρόττορ for οὐτος ἵπτος μάρτυς σκληρότης, Plat. Cor. 434 C; hence also in Lat. arbor and arbos, honor and honos.

IV. in later Att., the Ion. and old Att. ρ passed into ρρ, as ἄρην θάρρος πυρρὸς for ἄρην θάρρος πυρός etc., Koen Greg. 630. V. Att., ρ was oft. put for λ, as κεφάλαρρος κρίζανος σιγῆρρος for κεφάλαρρος κλίζανος σιγῆρρος, v. λ IV.

VI. in several Dialects ρ is transposed, as κάρτος Ep. for κράτος, θάρσος for θράσος, βάρδιστος Dor. for βράδιστος: this is most freq. in Ion., Koen Greg. 337. VII. β is doubled after a Prep. or a privat., and usu. after the augment, as ἀπορίπτω ἄρρωστος ἔρριψε: so always in Prose, but the Poets metri grat. interchange single and double ρ, esp. in compos. with a Prep., as ἀπορίπτω and ἀπορίπτω, ἔρριψε and ἔρριψε, ἄρρωστος and ἄρρωστος, more rarely in a primary word, as πυρρῆξ and πυρῆξ, v. Jac. A. P. p. 78, 498, 774: but these licenses are less freq. in Hom., and very rare in Att., as Ar. Thesm. 665.

B. β at the beginning of a word may be so strengthd. in pronouncing, as to make a short vowel at the end of foreg. word long by position: however this is only the case when the two words are closely connected, as the Prep. and Subst., and when the short vowel is in arsi, as ψυχρῇ ὕπῳ δίπῃ Il. 15. 171, etc., cf. Il. 8. 25, Od. 18. 262: very seldom when in thesis, as Il. 24. 755, Ar. Nub. 344: many examples are quoted from Pind. by Böckh v. l. O. 8. 23 (30). P. I. 45 (86); from Trag. and Com. by Dawes Misc. Cor. p. 159, Valck. and Monk Hipp. 461, Markl. Eur. Supp. 94, Br. Ar. Plut. 647, etc.: acc. to Meineke, Com. Fragn. 2. p. 303, sq., a short vowel was always long in this position in the old Comedy.

C. if ρ begins a word, it takes the rough breathing, except only in *ῥάρος and ῥάριος: though indeed in Aeol. ρ was never aspirated, Schäf. Greg. 588, A. B. p. 693. 111.—double ρ in the middle of words, which used to be printed ῖῖ, is now commonly πῖ.—Lastly ρ was called by the ancients the Dog's letter, *littera canina* (acc. to Lucil.), *irritata canis quod 'rri' quam plurima dicat*, v. Scal. Varr. de Ling. Lat. p. 192 Bip., et ad Pers. I. 109. ῥά, enclit. Particle, Ep. for ἔρα (q. v.), freq. in Hom. in the only monosyll. not ending in *ι*, which allows elision. [α]

'PA', poet. for ῥάδιον, quoted from Soph. (Fr. 932. b.) by Strab. It is the old Root, to which belongs the Compar. ῥαῖων, ῥάων.

'PA', τό, the root of a plant of the species *Rheum*, to which

belongs our *rhubarb* (*rha barbara*): so called from a river in Pontus, the *Rha* or *Volga*, Ammian. Marc. 22. 8, 38; hence *rha Ponticum*: also ῥῥον.

ῥαβδόσσω, Att.—ττω, also ἀρραβδόσσω or ἀραβδόσσω, = ῥάσσω, ἀράσσω, to make a noise, esp. by dancing or beating time with the feet, cf. low Germ. *rabastern*: hence ἀρράβας, ὁ, a dancer, and metaph. a bravler.

ῥαβδῶνα, (ῥάβδος) to fish with a rod, angle, Arist. H. A., in Med.

ῥαβδηφόρος, *ov*, poet. for ῥαβδοφόρος, Lyc.

ῥαβδίῳ, (ῥάβδος) to beat with a rod or stick, cudgel, Ar. Lys. 57: γ. ἐλαίαις Theophr.: π. πυρρός to thrash out wheat, LXX.

ῥαβδίνος, *η*, *ov*, (ῥάβδος) word of rods.

ῥαβδίων or ῥαβδίων, τό, Dim. from ῥάβδος, a little rod or staff.

2. *esp. an iron pin or stile*, used by painters in encaustic painting, Lat. *veraculum*, Plut. II. a narrow stripe.

ῥαβδοδαίσιος, *ov*, (δαίσιος) living by the painter's stripe (ῥάβδιον), epith. of Parrhasius, a parody on ἀρροδαίσιος, Ath. 687 C.

ῥαβδοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a rod. II. striped-looking.

ῥαβδοματρία, *η*, divination by a rod, dub.

ῥαβδομαχία, *η*, (μάχη) a fighting with a staff or rapier, Plut.

ῥαβδονομία, *ω*, to be ῥαβδονομός, sit as umpire, Soph. Tr. 515.

ῥαβδονόμος, *ov*, (νέμω) strictly holding a rod, esp. a staff of office: hence, like ῥαβδορχος, of the Rom. lictors, Plut.

ῥάβδος, *η*, a rod, wand, stick, switch, Hom.; lighter than the βακτηρία or walking-stick, γ. Xen. Ep. 11. 4. cf. 8. 4: hence also the young shoot of some trees, cf. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.—Special uses: 1. a magic wand, as that of Circe, Od. 10. 248, 319, etc.; 2. so Athena, to restore Ulysses' youthful appearance, χροστέη ῥάβδω ἐπεμάσαστο Od. 16. 172; so of the wand with which Hermes overpowers the senses of man, Il. 24. 343, Od. 5. 47; that with which Hades rules the ghosts, Pind. O. 9. 51, cf. Horat. Od. 1. 10, 18, and 24. 16.

2. a fishing-rod, Od. 12. 251.

3. a spear-staff or shaft, Xen. Cyn. 10. 3.

4. a wand or staff of office, like the earlier σκίπτρον, Plut. Ax. 367 A. cf. ῥαβδονόμος, ῥαβδορχος:—also the wand borne by the βασιλεύς, hence ἐπὶ ῥάβδω μύθον ὑπαινεσθαι Call. Fr. 138, cf. Paus. 9. 30, 3, and σκίπτρον: hence also prob., κατὰ ῥάβδον ἑστῶν in the fashion of Epic verse, Pind. I. 4. 66, ubi v. Disson (3. 56), cf. Göttingh. Praef. Hes. p. xiii.

5. a rod for chastisement, ῥ. κορυμνοῖα Plat. Legg. 700 C: later esp. αὶ ῥάβδοι the fuses of the Roman lictors, Plut. II. a stripe or streak, as in the sky, Plut.: so in cloths, animals, etc., cf. ῥαβδοῦρος: the flute of a column, cf. ῥάβδωσις, etc.

III. in Gramm., 1. a line, verse.

2. a critical mark, like ἀβελάς. (Prob. from ῥάσσω, akin to ῥαῖσις, ῥαῖσις, cf. our rap, rapier.)

ῥαβδουχέω, *ω*, to be ῥαβδούχος, carry a rod or wand: esp. as a badge of office, hence to be a judge, also of the Rom. lictors, to bear the fuses: but in Pass., to have the fuses borne before one, Plut. Hence

ῥαβδουχία, *η*, the carrying a rod or staff, esp. as a badge of office: at Rome the privilege of having the fuses: also the office of lictor, who bore the fuses.

II. the body of lictors with their fuses, Plut. Hence

ῥαβδουχίαι, *η*, *ov*, belonging to ῥαβδουχία.

ῥαβδούχος, *ov*, (ῥάβδος, ἔχω) carrying a rod: hence one who bears a staff of office: esp. a judge, umpire at a contest, = βασιλεύς, Plat. Prot. 338 A.

2. a magistrate's attendant, like our constable, beadle, Ar. Pac. 734; and so prob. in Thuc. 5. 50.

3. so at Rome of the lictors who carried the fuses, Polyb. ῥαβδοφορέω, to carry a rod or staff: from

ῥαβδοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) carrying a rod or staff: = ῥαβδούχος, at Rome a lictor, Polyb.: or the magistrate who had the jus fasces.

ῥαβδωδία, *η*, and **ῥαβδωδός**, ὁ, as some wrote for ῥαβφδ., considering these words as deriv. from ῥάβδος; but cf. ῥαβφδός fin.

ῥαβδωρίς, *η*, as if from ῥαβδῶνα, (ῥάβδος II) the fluting of columns, Arist. Eth. N.

ῥαβδωτός, *η*, *ov*, as if from ῥαβδῶνα (ῥάβδος), made or plaited with rods, ῥ. θύραι wicker gates, Diod. II. striped, ἱατρία Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 16: of animals, streaked, striated, Lat. *virgatus*, esp. lengthways, Arist. H. A.: of columns, fluted.

ῥάγας, ἀδος, *η*, (ῥήγνυμι) a rent, chink, LXX.

ῥαγδαίος, αἰα, αἶον, (ῥάγδην) tearing, esp. of violent rain or of lightning, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 273: hence in gen. violent, furious, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 7. Adv. —ως, Diosc. Hence

ῥαγδαλίτης, ητος, *η*, violence, fury.

ῥάγδην, Adv. (ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω, ῥήγνυμι) tearingly: hence violently, furiously, Lat. *raptim*, Plut.

ῥάγῃ, *η*, = ῥαγός, ῥήγμα, Hipp.

ῥαγίτω, ἰω, (ράξ) to gather grapes, Theocr. 5. 113.

ῥάγκιος, *η*, *ov*, (ράξ) of or belonging to berries or grapes, Theophr.

ῥαγίων, τό, Dim. from ῥάξ. [ῥά]

ῥαγίοειδής, ἐς, (ράξ, εἶδος) like berries or grapes.

ῥαγίοεις, εσσα, *ev*, (ῥαγός, ῥαγῇ) rent, torn, burst, Nic.

ῥαγολόγῳ, to gather berries or grapes: from

ῥαγολόγος, *ov*, (ράξ, λέγω) gathering berries or grapes, Anth.

ῥάγος, εος, τό, (ῥήγνυμι) = ῥάκος. [ᾶ] Hence

ῥάγῳ, = ῥάκος. II. = ῥήγνυμι.

ῥαγώδης, ἐς, = ῥαγίοειδής, Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 76.

ῥαγώδης, ἐς, (ῥαγῇ) rent, like ῥαγίοεις, susp.

ῥαδάλος, *η*, *ov*, acc. Zenodot. in Il. 18. 576, for ῥοδανός, =

εὐκραδαντος, movable. (γ. ῥαδῖος).

ῥάδαμος, ὁ, a young branch, sprout, shoot, Nic.; also ῥόδαμος, ὁρδαμος, δραμος. (Prob. akin to ῥαδῖος etc.) [ῥᾶ]

ῥάδαμος, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a young shoot.

ῥαδανίῳ, *φ*, ἰω, to swing, move backwards and forwards, esp. of wool in spinning, Aeol. ῥαδανί(ω) from

ῥαδανός, *η*, *ov*, supposed form for ῥαδῖνός, v. l. for ῥοδανός in Il. 18. 576, and prob. not found elsewhere.

ῥάδια, τᾶ, a kind of easy shoes, Pherecr. Incert. 76.

ῥαδινάκη, *η*, the Persian name for a black ill-smelling petroleum found at Arterica near Susa, Hdt. 6. 119.

ῥΑΔΙΝΟΣ, *η*, *ov*, Aeol. ῥαδῖνός, slender, taper, ἱμάσθῃ Il. 23. 583: esp. of the forms of the youthful body, taper, slim, delicate, as, ῥ. πῶδες B. Cer. 183, Hes. Th. 195, χεῖρες Theog. 6. 996, μοῖραι Anacr. 65; so too, ῥ. πάλαι Id. 104, ubi v. Bergk; so too, ῥ. κυνταρίσσι Theocr. 11. 45, 27. 45; σμάματα Xen. Lac. 2. 6; then in gen. delicate, tender, of tears, Aesch. Pr. 400.—Poet. word. Cf. ῥαδανός, whence ῥαδανίῳ, Aeol. ῥαδανίῳ.

(If orig. of motion, then akin to κραδανός, κραδᾶω, κραδεῖω, κραδάλος, κρᾶθι, ῥοδανός: if from flowing outline, as seems more prob., then from ῥέω.)

ῥάδις, ἰκος, *η*, a branch, also a switch, rod, Nic. II. = ῥαφᾶλις.

(Prob. from ῥάσσω, ῥάβδος, cf. Lat. *radix*.) [ᾶ]

ῥάδιος, αἰ, *ov*, Att. also ες, *ov*, Ep. and Ion. ῥήδιος, ἡ, *ov* [ῖ], as always in Hom.; ῥάδιον Plat. (Com.) Incert. 55: in Theogn. 574, 577 also ῥήδιος, ἡ, *ov*. Easy, ready, and so easy to make or do, Hom.; ῥ. τιλῖ easy for one to do, Il. 20. 265, Od. 16. 211; ῥαδῖον τοι ἔπος a word easy for thee to understand, Od. 11. 146; ὁμος ῥήδιῃ an easy road, Hes. Op. 290: —c. inf., τὰδ' ὁπ' ῥάδιῃ περὶσσι Il. 52. 4; and so freq. later, esp. c. dat. pers., τοῖς γὰρ δικαίοις ἀντρέχειν οὐ ῥάδιον Soph. Fr. 99, cf. Pind. P. 4. 484, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 16, etc.:—also light, slight, little-headed, παρ' ὧν ῥάδιον ξυνοκτενέει Eur. Hec. 1247: —τὰ ῥάδια a kind of easy shoes, slippers, Pherecr. Incert. 76.

II. of persons, easy, ready, complaisant, obliging, Lat. *facilis*, commodus, Dem. 11. 21 (in Compar.); so, ῥ. ἥθεα Eur. Hipp. 1115.

2. in bad sense, heedless, reckless, cf. ῥαδιουργός etc. Cf. ῥᾶ, ῥᾶος.

B. Adv. ῥάδιος, Ep. and Ion. ῥήδιος, as always in Hom., in late authors also ῥᾶος, easily, lightly, readily, oft. in Hom.; besides this he also has the poet. Adv. ῥᾶ [ο], but as one long syll. in Il. 12. 381, Hes. Op. 5], and ῥᾶια in Att. oft. ῥάδιος φέρειν to bear lightly, make light of a thing, Eur. Andr. 744, etc.; so, ῥ. ἀνέχεσθαι Ib. 232; ῥ. ἀπολείπειν to leave not unwillingly, Thuc. 1. 2.

C. Degrees of Comparison: the regul. Compar. ῥαδιώτερος is said to have been used by Hyperid., Poll. 5. 107, and a form ῥαδιέστερος occurs in Arist. Probl. 2. 42, 2, and Polyb.; —elsewh. usu. the irreg. ῥᾶων, ονος, νετ. ῥᾶω, Ion. ῥήτων, ῥήτιον, for which Hom. uses only Ep. ῥήτερος Il. 18. 258, 24. 243; contr. ῥᾶτερος Pind. O. 8. 78: ῥᾶων is esp. used of ease or delivery from illness, trouble, etc., e. g. Philippius, ap. Stob. p. 568. 9.—Superl. also usu. in irreg. form, ῥᾶστος, η, *ov*, Ion.

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and Ep. ῥήστος Od. 4. 565, Dor. ῥάστος Theocr. 11. 7; with the exclus. Ep. form ῥήστος Od. 19. 577, 21. 75. II. Adv. ῥῶν, also ῥάωνος, and even ῥάδιον, Ion. ῥήδιον, occurs as a compar. Adv., Theogn. 577, v. Lob. Phryn. 403; and Superl. ῥῆστα Soph. O. T. 320, Thuc. 3. 82, etc., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 113. The degrees of Compar. are formed as if from a Positive *ῥάις, ῥῆις, of which only the old neut. ῥά has been preserved. (Acc. to Hemst. akin to ῥέω, swimmingly, i. e. easily.)

ῥαδιουργία, to do with ease: and so to act thoughtlessly, recklessly: to do wrong, misbehave, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25. II. to lead an easy, lazy life, shun work and care, Ib. 1. 6, 8, etc., and as Dep. med., Id. Lac. 5. 2. III. c. acc. to treat slightly, st-ght, neglect, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 284. Hence

ῥαδιουργημα, τό, a thoughtless, reckless, wicked action, Plut. ῥαδιουργία, ἡ, ease in doing, easy work, ready way of doing a thing, facility, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 34. II. easiness, laziness, sloth, Ib. 7. 5, 74: from ῥαδιουργός, ὁν, (ῥάδιος, *ἔργω) doing things easily, ready, adroit. II. usu. in bad signifi., careless as to the means of gaining one's end, and so thoughtless, reckless, wicked, Arist. Eth. N.: also opp. to ἀγρός, impure, Xen. Symp. 8. 9. III. free from care, easy, lazy, slothful. IV. later, = πλαστο-γράφος, forging another's hand.

ῥΑΨΩ, = ῥύω, to bark, snarl, as a dog. II. metaph. to bark or snarl at, Cratin. Del. 3. (The Lat. rabo, rabio, rabula.) ῥάδωγος, = ῥόδω, ῥοδιάω, to make a noise: from ῥάδωγος, ὁ, = ῥόδος, ῥόδιον, a noise. [ᾗ] ῥάδιον, = ῥάδιον, Gramm. ῥάδωμιγξ, ἡ, γνος, ἡ, a drop, Il. 11. 536, 20. 501, Hes. Th. 183. II. of solids, a grain, bit, κοῖνις ῥάδωμιγξ Il. 23. 502: later also a spork.—Cf. ῥάις: [ᾗ] from ῥάδωμιγξ, = ῥάδιον, Opp. ῥάδωπυγίω, (ῥάσω, πυγή) to give one a slap on the bottom, Ar. Eq. 796; where Suid. ῥοδοπυγίω, to give a loud slap. ῥάδωμος, = ῥάδιον, Gramm.

ῥάδωμος, f. ῥω, to be ῥάδωμος, be light-hearted, easy-tempered, thoughtless, careless. II. to take things easily, to leave off work, slacken, be idle, opp. to πορεύειν, Xen. An. 2. 6, 6, etc.; ῥ. ἐν τῷ Dem. 427. fin., περί τῶος Polyb. Hence ῥάδωμία, ἡ, easiness of temper: thoughtlessness, carelessness, rashness, Plat. Phaed. 99 B. II. a taking things easily, Thuc. 2. 39: but usu. in bad sense, indifference, sluggishness, laziness, Plat., etc.: ῥ. κτήσασθαι to get a name for laziness, Eur. Med. 218. III. recreation, amusement, fun, Eur. Cycl. 203.

ῥάδωμιγξ, f. ῥω, to make ῥάδωμος, dub. ῥάδωμοποιός, ὁν, (ποιέω) making thoughtless, careless, etc.: from ῥάδωμος, ὁν, (ῥάδιον, ῥῶν) light-hearted, easy-tempered, thoughtless, careless, Plat. Theat. 166 A: also of things, ῥ. βλος an easy life, Isocr. 63 B. II. taking things easily, sluggish, lazy, Soph. El. 958, Isocr. 195 D: cowardly, Eur. Archel. 8. III. Adv. —μως, Plat. Legg. 659 B: also much like ῥάδωις, ῥ. φέρειν Id. Rep. 549 D, ῥ. διάγειν Polyb.

ῥάτω, ἡ, recovery from sickness, v. ῥάτω. ῥαυήρδων, Adv., (ῥαυβός, as if) crooked. ῥαυοειδής, Adv., (ῥαυβός, εἶδος) crooked-looking, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

ῥαυόκρᾶνος, ὁν, (κράνον) with crooked end, κοῦρην Anth.: from ῥΑΥΟΨ, ἡ, ὁν, crooked, bent, esp. bent or turned inwards, like bandy legs, Archil. 9, and Arist. Org., cf. ροικός. (Akin to ῥέμω.) Hence ῥαυοσκελής, ἑς, (σκελός) bandy-legged, Anth. ῥαυβός, (ῥαυβός) to make crooked, bend, Lyc. ῥαυήρην, Adv., (ῥήσω, ῥάσω) piecemeal, very dub. ῥάτω, f. ῥω, Ion. ῥήτω, (ῥάδιος, ῥῶν) to grow easier: usu. metaph. to find relief, recover from illness, Hipp., and Plat. Rep. 462 D, Dem. 13. 2: to take one's rest, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 68 (though the reading varies); sometimes c. gen., ῥ. πόνων to rest from toil, Memnon 4; also, ῥ. ἐκ νόσου.

ῥΑΥΝΩ, fut. ῥάω: aor. ῥῆψαι Jac. A. P. p. 761: pf. pass. ῥεψασμαι: v. infr. To sprinkle, besprinkle, strictly with water, etc., Hom.; but also of solids, to strewn, bestrew, ῥαυοντο κοῖνι Il. 11. 282: metaph., ῥ. τῶα θυμῶ, ἡγῶν εὐλογίας Pind. P. 8. 81, I. 6 (5). 30: c. acc. of thing scattered or sprinkled, ῥ.

ἐγκέφαλον Eur. Thes. 1 (cf. ῥάω); so, ῥ. πυρός Opp., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 80, Lob. Soph. Aj. 374.—Two irreg. Ep. forms must be noticed, imperat. aor. ῥάσασθαι sprinkle, Od. 20. 150; and 3 pl. perf. pass., ῥεῖσθαι τοῦχοι ἀμαρτι Od. 20. 354, plqpf. ἀμαρτι ῥεῖσθαι Il. 12. 431, [ᾗ]:—these are formed as if from another pres. ῥάω, which however does not appear in use, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 101 Anm. 14.—The very rare forms ῥαῖον, ῥαδαιμία, ῥαδωσος are synon. [In fut. ῥάω the Att. are said to have used ᾗ, Apoll. Dysc. de Adv. p. 600. 28, cf. φάω.]

ῥάϊος, ἰα, ἰον, = ῥάδιος, dub. ῥαστήρ, ῥηος, δ, (ῥάω) strictly a breaker, smasher, and so hammer, Il. 18. 477, where it is fem. i.—of a man, a destroyer, Opp.

ῥαστήριος, ἰα, ἰον, smashing, hammering, ῥ. ἱδρὸς the blacksmith's sweat or toil: τὰ ῥαστήρια the hammers, Opp. ῥαστηροκόπτις, ἡ, (ῥαστήρ, κόπτω) a striking or working with a hammer, Philo.

ῥαστήρις, οὐ, δ, (ῥάω) = ῥαστήρ. ῥαστός, ἡ, ὁν, (ῥάω) destroyed. ῥάιστος, α, ὁν, Dor. for ῥήιστος, v. ῥάδιος c. [ᾗ]

ῥάιστόπιος, ὁν, (ῥαστός, πύτω) struck with the hammer. ῥΑΙΩ, to break, smash, shiver, shatter, esp., ῥ. νῆα to wreck a ship, Od. 6. 569, 13. 151: hence, ῥαίμενος one shipwrecked, Id. 6. 326:—in Pass., φάσαντων ἐπῆλσθη it shivered, Il. 16. 339; ἐγκέφαλον ῥαίοντο διὰ σπῆος πρὸς οὐδὲν May his brain be dashed on the ground throughout the cavern, Od. 9. 459, (nisi legend. ῥαίοντο, cf. ῥάω.) II. in gen. to crush, break down: and in Pass. to be broken down by toil and suffering, Aesch. Pr. 189, Soph. Tr. 268; so too, αἶον ἐπῆλσθη Pind. Fr. 77. 3. (Prob. akin to ῥήγωμι, q. v. sub fin.)

ῥάω, ὁν, gen. οσος, Ion. for ῥάων, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 402: but ῥάω is prob. without example. ῥάκεια, ἡ, = ῥαχία, a noise, din.

ῥάκελος, ὁν, (ῥάσω, ῥήσω) torn, rugged, steep, like τραχὺς, σκληρὸς: in Hesych. also ῥάκαλος. [ᾗ] ῥάκενδύτω, to put on, wear rags: from ῥάκενδύτης, ὁν, δ, (ῥάκος, ἐνδύω) putting on, wearing rags. [ᾗ] ῥάκετριγξ, = ῥαχέτριγξ. ῥάκετρον, τό, also ῥάκετρον, a cooking utensil. ῥάκιον, ῥάκιον, ῥάκιον, collat. forms from ῥαχίω.

ῥάκιον, τό, Dim. from ῥάκος, freq. in Ar., usu. in plur., rags; but in sing., ῥάκιον ἐκ τραγῳδίας Id. Ach. 412. [ᾗ] Hence ῥάκωστροπατῆδης, ὁν, δ, (συρπάτω) a rag-stitcher, in Ar. Ran. 842, of Euripides, who tricked out his heroes in rags, cf. Id. Ach. 411, 9.

ῥάκεις, ἱδός, ἡ, = ῥάδις, dub. ῥάκοδύτω, to be clad in rags: from ῥάκοδύτης, ὁν, δ, = ῥάκ, susp. [ᾗ] ῥάκοδύτος, ὁν, (ῥάκος, δύω) clad in rags: in gen. ragged, στολή Rhcs. 712.

ῥάκοις, εσσα, εν, ragged, torn, tattered. II. like ῥαγδής, wrinkled, Anth.: from ῥΑΚΟΨ, eos, τό, a ragged, tattered garment, Od. 6. 178, 14. 349: usu. in plur. ῥάκα, ῥάκην, rags, tatters, Od. 18. 67, etc., Hdt. 3. 129, and Att., (never in Il.):—in gen. a strip of cloth, ῥάκα φοινίκια Hdt. 7. 76.—a rag or lint, Hipp. II. in plur. also wrinkles, as if rents in the face, Ar. Plut. 1065.

III. any wretched or sorry remnants, ruins, Jac. A. P. p. 308.—The Aeol. form ῥάκος (q. v.) loses this general bad sense. (Cf. ῥάσω sub fin.) [ᾗ] Hence ῥάκοφορέω, (φέρω) to wear rags or tatters. ῥάκω, (ῥάκος) to tear off, tear in pieces, Plut. Pass. to be torn: ῥερακωμένα πρόσωπα wrinkled faces, Diosc.:—also to be dispersed all about, Hipp.

ῥακτήριος, ἰα, ἰον, (ῥάσω) fit for striking with. II. making a broken, inarticulate noise, bellowing, Soph. Fr. 631. ῥακτός, ἡ, ὁν, (ῥάσω, ῥήσω) broken, rugged, Lyc. Hence ῥάκτος, ὁ, a broken, rugged hill, a crag, like ῥάχις, ῥαχία. ῥάκτρια, ἡ, (ῥακτός) a pole for knocking down olives, etc. ῥάκωδης, ες, (ῥάκος, εἶδος) tattered, ragged. II. wrinkled.

ῥάκωμος, ατος, τό, (ῥάκος) = ῥάκος, in plur., rags, Ar. Ach. 432. ῥάκωσις, ἡ, (ῥάκω) a becoming ragged or wrinkled: hence a being slackened or relaxed. [ᾗ]

ῥάμμα, ατος, τό, (ῥαῖνω) any thing sprinkled, Galen: v. Lob. Paral. 422. [ᾶ]
 ῥάμμα, ατος, τό, (ῥάπτω) any thing sewn or stitched, patched: a sewing, seam. 2. a thread, Hipp., and Plat. (Com.)
 'Eort. 11. Hence
 ῥαμματώδης, es, (εἶδος) as if sewn. 2. like a thread.
 ῥάμος, ῥῃ, a kind of thorn or prickly shrub, also called παλίσκος, of which there were a white and a black species, Theophr. 'Ραμνούς, οὔντος, ὁ, Rhamnus, a demus in Attica: strictly contr. from ῥαμνέας, thorny, v. Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 43.
 'Ραμνούσιος, ια, ιω, Rhamnusian: ῥῃ 'Ραμνουσία, epith. of Nemesis from her famous temple at Rhamnus.
 ῥαμφίξ, (ῥάμφος) to have a beak.
 ῥαμφή, ῃ, (ῥάμφος) a hooked knife, like our bill, Polyb.
 ῥαμφιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a fish, prob. the pike.
 ῥαμφιον, τό, Dim. from ῥάμφος.
 ῥαμφίς, ἰδος, ῥῃ, a hook. II. a ship of very curved shape.
 ῥάμφος, εος, τό, the crooked beak of birds, esp. birds of prey: in gen. a beak, bill, Ar. Av. 99. (akin to ῥαιβός: the Adj. ῥαμφός, crooked, bent, is only found in Hesych.) Hence
 ῥαμφώδης, es, (εἶδος) beak-shaped.
 ῥαῖνς, ἰδος, ῥῃ, (ῥαῖνω) any thing sprinkled: hence=Homer's ῥαβάνη, a drop, Eur. Andr. 227, Ion 106, Ar. Ach. 171.
 ῥαντήρ, ῥος, ὁ, (ῥαῖνω) one who wets or sprinkles, Nic. Hence ῥαντήριος, ια, ιω, fit for sprinkling. II. pass., πένον ῥαντήριον blood-reeking fowl, Aesch. Ag. 1092.
 ῥαντίω, (ῥαντός) = ῥαῖνω, LXX. Hence
 ῥαντίωμα, ατος, τό, that which is sprinkled: also=sq.
 ῥαντισμός, ὁ, (ῥαντίω) a sprinkling, LXX.
 ῥαντιστρον, τό, (ῥαντίω) a vessel for sprinkling; a whisk.
 ῥαντός, ῃ, ὄν, (ῥαῖνω) moistened, sprinkled.
 ῥάξ, ῃ, gen. ῥάγος, a berry, esp. a grape, Soph. Fr. 464, Plat. Legg. 845 A; also ῥάξ, cf. πῦξ, πῦξ. II. in Poll. 2. 146, ῥάγες are the tips of the fingers. Draco writes also the nomin. ῥάξ, but v. Lob. Phryn. 76. (From ῥάσσω, ῥάδιξ, whence also Lat. racemus.)
 ῥάξις, ῃ, (ῥάσσω) = ῥήξις: esp. the meeting of two armies, Plut. ῥάων, neut. from ῥάων, freq. as compar. Adv. for sq.
 ῥάσως, Adv. from ῥάων.
 ῥᾶος, quoted in Gramm. as collat. form of ῥάδιος, but prob. only found in neut. ῥᾶων, = ῥάδιον: this is found in the best Att., as v. I. Isocr. 214 D, Dem. 208. 9, though many Edd. always alter it into ῥάδιον, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 329, Lob. Phryn. 403. From this Posit. the later Greeks formed Adv. ῥάως, and Compar. ῥάτερος.
 ῥάπτᾶυλῃς, ου, δὲ, ῥάπᾶταυλος, ὁ, (αἰλός) a piper, also written ῥαπταῖλῃς and ῥαπταῖλος, Ath.: from
 ῥαπᾶτήρ, ῃ, a shepherd's pipe. [πᾶ]
 ῥαπήιον, τό, = ῥάπτω, Diosc.
 ῥαπίξ, ῃ, ἰώ, (ῥαπίς) to rap or strike with a stick, to beat, Hes. Hippion. 44. 10; τινά ῤηδ. 7. 35; 223: Anacr. 105 has the redupl. pf. pass., ῥεραπισμῶνα ὤνα. II. esp. to slap in the face, box on the ear, cuff, Dem. 787. 23.
 ῥάπτιον, τό, Dim. from ῥάπτω. [ῥᾶ]
 ῥάπτις, ἰδος, ῃ, a rod: (akin to ῥάβδος, also to ῥάψ and ῥήψ: hence χρυσόραπτις.) II. Dor. for ῥαπίς, Epich. p. 35.—We also find it written ῥάπτις.
 ῥάπτωμα, ατος, τό, (ῥαπίω) a stroke, Antiph. Philothet. 1. 21: esp. a slap on the face, LXX.
 ῥάπτιμός, ὁ, (ῥαπίω) a striking, beating.
 ῥαπταῖλῃς, ου, δὲ, v. ῥαπᾶταῖλῃς.
 ῥάπτης, ου, ὁ, (ῥάπτω) one who stitches, a cobbler. Hence ῥαπτικός, ῃ, ὄν, belonging to or fitted for stitching.
 ῥάπτις, ἰδος, fem. from ῥάπτης.
 ῥάπτω, ῃ, ὄν, (ῥάπτω) sewn together, stitched, χιτὼν, κυνῆδες Od. 24. 228, 229: in gen. strung together, ῥαπτῶν ἐπέων αἰοῖοι, Pind. N. 2. 2, cf. ῥαψώδης. II. worked with the needle, stitched, embroidered: hence, τὸ ῥαπτὸν an embroidered carpet, Xen. Hell. 4. 1. 30.
 ῥάπτρια, ῃ, fem. of ῥάπτης: from
 ῥάπτω, strengthd. from Root ΡΑΨ—, which appears in aor. 2, in ῥαφή, etc.: f. ῥάψω aor. ἔρραψα, aor. 2 ἔρραφε Nonn.: aor. 2 pass. ἔρραφην. To sew or stitch together, II. 12. 296:—Med.,

ῥάπτεισθαι ὀχετον δερμῶν to make oneself a pipe of leather, Hdt. 3. 9: but also to sew to oneself, Ar. Nub. 538:—so Pass., ἔχειν πῶγωνα ἐρραμμένον to have a beard sewed on, Id. Eccl. 24.
 II. later, to work with the needle, stitch, embroider. III. metaph. to devise, contrive, plot, κακὰ ῥάπτειν Od. 1. 118, II. 18. 367; φόνον, θάνατον, ὥρον ῥ. Od. 16. 379, 421, so too Eur.; τινά for another, Hom. Il. c., and Eur.; but also ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. 9. 17, ἐς τινι Eur. Andr. 911: so too δόλον ῥ., just like Lat. suere dolos:—proverb., τούτῳ τὸ ὑπόδημα ἔρραψας μὴ σὺ, ὅτε-δήσας δὲ Ἀριστάγῳρης, i. e. you made the plan and he executed it, Valck. Hdt. 6. 1. IV. in gen. to link together, unite, e. g. ῥ. αὐτῶν Hes. Fr. 34. 2. ῥ. ἐπὶ etc., cf. ῥαψώδης.
 ῥάπυς, vos, ῃ, the turnip, Lat. rapa, rapum, also ῥάφους, Ath. (Akin to this is ῥάπαφος and ῥαπαῖς.) [ᾶ]
 ῥάριον, τό, Dim. of ῥάπος.
 'Ράριος, ια, ιω, from Raros, Rarian: esp. 'Ράριον, τό, the Rarian plain near Eleusis, sacred to Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 450: whence the goddess was herself called 'Ραρία. [ᾶ] from
 'Ράπος, ου, δὲ, Raros, father of Triptolemus, or, acc. to Phot., 'Ράπ. The word is usu. written 'Ράπος: but the first syll. is long; and though since Hermann's note on h. Hom. Cer. 450, it has been usu. written with a smooth breathing, as by Siebelis and Bekker Pans. 1. 14, 3, yet it has been doubted whether the remarks on this breathing do not properly belong to the next word, Göttl. Theodos. p. 213.
 ῥάρος, ὁ, a child untimely born: or, acc. to others, the womb, found only in Gramm. The breathing is smooth, acc. to A. B. 693. 11, Lex. de Spir. ap. Valck. Amm. 242, Moschopol. etc., v. foreg.
 ῥάσμα, ατος, τό, (ῥαῖνω) that which is sprinkled: also a sprinkling, showering, Ath.
 ῥάσαστε, Imp. imperat. aor. of ῥαῖνω, Od. 20. 150.
 'ΡΑΣΣΩ, f. ξω, like ἀράσσω (Lob. Aj. p. 192): to strike, smile, push, etc. τὸν δόρβονον Dem. 1259. 11: to dash down, overthrow, LXX: to strike at: also to shiver, burst, shatter, which signif. is retained esp. in Ion. ῥήσσω, usu. ῥήγγυμι. II. intr. to burst, v. ῥήγγυμι.
 ῥάσσω, ου, irreg. Compar. of ῥάδιος, for ῥέων, E. M.
 ῥάστα, neut. pl. from ῥέστος, usu. as Adv.
 ῥάστος, ῃ, ου, irreg. Superl. of ῥάδιος, contr. from ῥάιστος.
 ῥαστώνεις, ῃ, = ῥαστώνη: from
 ῥαστώνειω, = ῥαδύνω, to be idle, Xen. Oec. 20. 18.
 ῥαστώνειω, f. ἴσω, = foreg. II. to give relief, relieve, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.: from
 ῥαστώνη, ῃ, Ion. ῥηστώνη, (ῥάστος) easiness of doing any thing, Plat. Rep. 460 D, etc.; opp. to χαλεπότης, Id. Criti. 107 B: ῥαστώνη easily. II. easiness of person, good nature, Lat. facilitas, c. gen. objecti, cf. ῥηστώνης τῆς Δημοκρίδους from kindness to Democedes, Hdt. 3. 136. III. relief from any thing unpleasant, τινός, as, 1. relief from pain, Hipp.: recovery from sickness. 2. relief from care, grief or toil: in gen. relief, rest, τινός from a thing, Plat. Symp. 176 B, Legg. 720 C; cf. τινος Ib. 779 A: then 3. absol. rest, leisure, ease, Plat., etc.: esp. luxurious ease, indolence, Thuc. 1. 120. 4. resting-time, Arist. Pol.
 ῥάτερος, ἔρα, ερον, irreg. Comp. of ῥάδιος, formed from Ion. ῥήτερος, Lob. Phryn. 402, Böckh Pind. v. I. O. 8. 60 (79).
 ῥάφᾶνλαιον, τό, (ῥάφανος) oil of radishes, Diosc.
 ῥάφᾶν, ῃ, = ῥάφανος, Batt. [ῥᾶ] Hence
 ῥάφᾶνδρον, Adv., radish-like.
 ῥάφᾶνδριον, τό, Dim. from ῥαφᾶνς, Plat. (Com.) 'Τρεῖς B. 6. [ῖδ]
 ῥάφᾶνιδω, (ῥαφᾶνς) to radish, thrust a radish up the fundament, a punishment inflicted on adulterers in Athens, Ar. Nub. 1083: the punishment itself was called ῥαφᾶνιδωσις.
 ῥάφᾶνιδώδης, es, (ῥαφᾶνς, εἶδος) like a radish, Theophr.
 ῥάφᾶνιδωσις, ῃ, v. sub ῥαφᾶνιδω. [ῖ]
 ῥάφᾶνιος, ῃ, ου, of radish, Diosc.: from
 ῥάφᾶνς, ἰδος, ῃ, the radish, Lat. raphanus, Ar. Nub. 981, Plut. 544, and Comici ap. Ath. 56 B, sq., cf. ῥάφανος. [ῖς]
 ῥάφᾶνις, ου, ὁ, fem. ῖς, ἰδος, like a radish.
 ῥάφᾶνος, ῃ, Att. cabbage, Theophr.: in other parts of Greece ῥαφᾶνς, Lob. Phryn. 141. (Akin to ῥάπυς, ῥάψω, Lat. rapa, rapum.) [ῥᾶ]

ῥαφανώδης, es, (ειδος) like cabbage. II. like a radish.

ῥαφέιον, τό, the workshop of a ῥαφέυς.

ῥαφέυς, εὐς, δ, (ῥάπτω) a stitcher, patcher, cobbler.

metaph., ῥ. φόνου a planner of murder, Aesch. Ag. 164.

ῥάφῃ, ῆς, (ῥάπτω) a seam, Od. 22. 186: ῥ. κρηνίου the suture of the skull, Hdt. g. 83; 80, ῥαφαὶ δὲ οὐρανὸν Eur. Phoen. 1159, Supp. 503.

II. sewing, sewing, Plat. Polit. 280 C.

ῥάφια, ῆς, =foreg., dub.

ῥαφιδεύς, εὐς, δ, (ῥαφίδεω) =ῥαφέυς.

ῥαφιδεντής, οὐ, δ, =foreg., LXX.

ῥαφιδεντός, ῆς, οὐ, =ῥαφτός, LXX: from

ῥαφίδεω, =ῥάπτω.

ῥαφιδοθήκη, ῆς, (ῥαφίς) a needle-box.

ῥάφιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Galen. [ἀ]

ῥάφίς, ιδος, ῆς, (ῥάπτω) a needle, pin, Hipp., v. Loh. Phryn.

90: Dor. ῥαπίς. II. a sea-fish, from its needle-like shape.

ῥάφους, υος, ῆς, =ῥάφους, Ath. [ἀ]

ῥάχδην, Adv. (ῥάχης) through the spine, Hesych., dub. [χᾶ]

ῥάχες, δδος, ῆς, either from ῥάχης, a high ridge of country, or

from ῥάχος, ῆς, a woody country.

ῥάχερξω, (ῥάχης) to cut through the spine, also ῥάχερξω, sngs.

Plat. (Com.) Incert. 67.

ῥάχερσιν, τό, (ῥάχης) the beginning or the middle of the spine:

in gen. the spine: also written ῥάχερσιν. [ἀ]

ῥάχη, ῆς, v. ῥάχος, (ῆς) 1. 3.

ῥάχια, ῆς, Ion. ῥάχῃ Hdt., in Arr. also ῥάχῃ, (ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω)

like ῥήγνυι, the sea breaking on the shore, breakers, surf:

hence esp. the flood-tide, opp. to ἑκπῶσις, Hdt. 2. 11, 7. 198:

then in gen. a high tide, flood, joined with πηλμαυγῇ, Hdt. 8.

129 (ubi v. Valck.), and Hipp. 2. the roar of the breakers:

hence a riot, Plut. II. first in Att. writers, a steep shore,

upon which the waves break, Aesch. Pr. 713, Thuc. 4. 10.

2. =ῥάχης, a rugged mountain ridge, Soph. Fr. 934. III.

an enclosure, hedge, fence: also a prison, cf. ῥάχος, ῆς.

ῥάχιαίος, αἰα, αἰων, (ῥάχης) of or belonging to the spine.

ῥάχιω, f. ἰω, (ῥάχης) to cut through the spine, as was esp.

done in sacrifices: hence in gen. to cleave in twain, hack or

hew in pieces, of persons and animals, Aesch. Pers. 426, et ibi

Blomf. Gl., Soph. Aj. 56, 299. II. to play the braggart,

boast, lie, Dinarch. ap. A. B. 113.—Rarer forms are ῥάχιω,

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hew in pieces, of persons and animals, Aesch. Pers. 426, et ibi

Blomf. Gl., Soph. Aj. 56, 299. II. to play the braggart,

boast, lie, Dinarch. ap. A. B. 113.—Rarer forms are ῥάχιω,

ῥάφους, εὐς, ῆς, (ῥάπτω) a sewing, stitching together.

ῥαψάδευ, f. ἴσω, (ῥαψάδος) to be a ῥαψάδος, to recite the

poems of others, Plat. Ion 541 B: also sometimes to recite one's

own poems, Id. Rep. 600 D, Diog. L. g. 18:—Pass. of the

poems, to be recited, Lycurg. 161. 41. 2. in contemptuous

sense, to repeat by heart or rote, declaim, Heind. Plat. Phaedr.

277 B, Dem. 181. 4: c. inf., to keep saying that . . . Id. 770.

13. II. c. acc. pers., to sing of one, Ar. Eccl. 679. Hence

ῥαψάδημα, αρος, τό, any thing recited by a rhapsodist: in

gen. a piece of idle declamation.

ῥαψάδης, ῆς, (ῥαψάδος) the reciting of Epic poetry, Plat. Ion

533 B: also Epic composition, opp. to lyric, or κειραρῆδία, Id.

Legg. 658 B. II. a portion of an Epic poem fit for recitation

at one time, e.g. a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, Plut.: cf.

ῥαψάδος. III. metaph. a long rambling story, a rhapsody,

tirade, Plut. 2. 514 C.

ῥαψάδικος, ῆς, ὄν, belonging to or besitting a rhapsodist: ῆς—κῆ

(with or without τέχνης), the rhapsodist's art, Plat. Ion 538 B,

540 A, etc. Adv. —κῶς: from

ῥαψάδος, δ, (ῥάπτω, ῥάδῃ) strictly one who stitches or strings

songs together: hence esp. of persons who recited Epic poems,

a rhapsodist, sometimes applied to the bard who recited his own

poem, as to Homer, Plat. Rep. 600 D: to Hesiod, Nicod. ap.

Schol. Pind. N. 2. 2 (cf. infr.); but usu. of a class of persons

who got their living by reciting the poems of Homer, Hdt. 5. 67,

etc.; see Plato's Ion, which is a satire on the art as prac-

tised in his day. Hence the poems of Homer came to be di-

vided into certain lengths called rhapsodies, i. e. lays, cantos

(v. ῥαψάδια 11): but it does not seem that the word ῥάπτω

here means any thing more than the even continuous flow [a

kind of chant or recitative] in which the old Epic poems

were recited, whence the ῥαψάδοι were also called στιχάδοι:

nor can any conclusion be drawn from it to prove that these

Poems were made of fragments stitched (as it were) together;

for ῥαψάδος might be applied (as we have seen) to the Poet

himself; also Hes. Fr. 34 speaks of himself and Homer as

ῥάψαντες ἀοιδῶν, and Pind. N. 2. 2, calls Epic poets ῥάπτων

ἑτέρων ἀοιδῶν: moreover the term was applied to other than Epic

poems, as to Iambic, and indeed to any kind, except Lyric, v.

Müller, Literat. of Greece, t. p. 33, sq.: and more at large

Wolf. Proleg. p. xcvi, sq., Heyne II. t. 8. p. 793, Nitzsch

Quaest. Hom. p. iv. p. 13.—The ῥαψάδοι, while reciting, held

a wand in their hand (cf. ῥάβδος 11), whence some have wished

to derive the word hence, as if ῥάβδωδός. II. Soph., O. T.

391, calls the Sphinx ῥαψάδος κύων, because she proposed her

riddle to every one she met, as the rhapsodists did their lays, cf.

Welcker Cycl. p. 363.

ῥάων, ov, irreg. Compar. of ῥάδω.

ῥάως, Adv. from ῥάδω, easily, lightly, Il., etc.: cf. ῥέα. [v u,

but as one long syll. in Il. 12. 381, 13. 144, Hes. Op. 5.]

ῥέα, ῆς, Ep. and Ion. ῥέη, also ῥέη, Rhea, wife of Cronos,

and mother of Zeus, etc., Il., and Hes.—ῥέη is in Il. and in

Hes., the usu. form: the prose ῥέα is also found, Il. 15. 187, as

a monosyll.: ῥέη n. Hom. Cer. 459, and Hes. Th. 467. (ῥέα

is prob. deriv. by transpos. from ῥέα, earth.)

ῥεβοειδής, és, and ῥεβός, f. l. for ῥαβ—

ῥεβοιστήρ, ῥηος, δ, and ῥεβοιστής, οὐ, δ, one who dyes ῥέγῃ.

ῥέγκος, εος, τό, a snoring sound, snoring, Hipp., who also has

ῥέγκως, cf. ῥόγκως: from

ῥΕΤΚΩ, f. ῥέγω, to snore, Aesch. Eur. 53, Ar. Nub. 5, etc. i.

of horses, to snort, Rhcs. 785:—in Ar. Eq. 115, also as Dep.,

ῥέγκωμαι.—ῥέγκω is Att. for the common form ῥέγκω, which is

used by Hipp. (Hence ῥόγκος, ῥογχαῖος, ῥογκῖος: akin to

ροῖκος, ροῖεω, ῥόχθος, ῥοχθεῖω, ῥόθος, ῥόθεω.) Hence

ῥεγκώδης, es, (ειδος) as if snoring.

ῥέγμα, τό, (ῥέγω v) that which is dyed, like ῥέγος, Thyc. 48,

ῥέγεις, εως, ῆς, (ῥέγω) a snoring, Hipp.

ῥΕΤΟΞ, εος, τό, =ῥήγος, q. v., a rug, coverlet, Anacr. 97.

ῥέγκος, εος, τό, =ῥέγκος, q. v.: from

ῥέγκω, common form for Att. ῥέγκω, q. v. Hence

ῥεγκώδης, es, =ῥεγκώδης, Hipp.

ῥέδη, ῆς, a waggon, the Lat. rheda, dub.

ῥέδιον, τό, Dim. from *forēg*.

ῥέθρον, τό, Ion. and poet. for *ῥείθρον*, q. v., freq. in Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

ῥΕΩ, fut. ῥέω: aor. ἔρεξα and ἔρρεξα: of Pass. only aor. *ῥεχθῆναι* is used—the same word with *ῥέω* (q. v.), from which it is formed by transpos. of ε and ρ, Buttin. Lexil. v. χαλινός 5.

I. to do, act, deal, ὡς ῥέξω Hom., though he uses it transit. c. acc. rei, to do, accomplish, make, and so Hes., etc.; also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to do something to one, oft. in Hom., e. g. τὰν ῥ. κακόν II. 4. 32, Od. 2. 72; ἀγαθὰ ῥ. τινά Od. 22. 209; also ῥ. ἀνδρῶν, κακῶς ῥ. τινά to maltreat one, Od. 23. 56; more rarely c. dat. pers., τινὶ ῥ. κακὰ Od. 20. 314, Eur. Med. 1292: with strengthd. signif., ῥέξω τινά to avail aught, be of any service, II. 14. 62, Od. 8. 148: *ῥεχθέν* what is done or has happened, II. 9. 250., 17. 32, etc.:—opp. to εἶπειν, Od. 4. 205; to παθεῖν Hes. Fr. 69; ῥέχοντά ῥ. καὶ παθεῖν εἵκει Pind. N. 4. 52.

II. *ἑρὰ* or *εκατόμβη* *ῥέξω θεῷ* to fulfil or accomplish a hecatomb to a god, like Lat. *sacra facere*, oft. in Hom.; *θύματα ῥ.* Soph. Tr. 288: hence also to sacrifice, *βοῦν ῥ. θεῷ* II. 10. 292, Od. 3. 382; and absol. to do sacrifice, like Lat. *operari, facere*, ῥέξω θεῷ II. 2. 400, Od. 9. 553, etc.—A poet. word, used by Plat. Legg. 642 C.

B. acc. to Gramm., ῥέω and ῥήω were used in Dor. = βάτω, to dye, cf. Epich. p. 60: hence, *ῥέγας* and *ῥήγας*, *ῥέγμα*, *ῥήγας*, *ῥηγιστής*.

ῥεθμαλίδης, ου, δ. (ῥέθος, μήλον β) with cheeks like apples, rosy-cheeked.

ῥέκος, εος, τό, a limb, II. 16. 856., 22. 68, 362, in all three passages in plur., and so Theocr. 23. 39. II. in sing., the *flow, countenance*, Soph. Ant. 529.

ῥεῖα, poet., esp. Ep. for *ῥεῖα*, Adv. of *ῥάδιος*, easily, lightly, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: *θεῶν ῥεῖα ζῶντες* the gods who live in ease, Lat. *securum agentes aevom*, II. 6. 138, Od. 4. 805: strengthd. *ῥεῖα μάλα* Hom., and Hes.

ῥεῖη, ῥ, Ep. and Ion. for *ῥεῖα*, II., and Hes.

ῥείθρον, τό, Att. contr. from Ion. and poet. *ῥέθρον*, (ῥέω) that which flows, a river, hence in plur. *waves*, freq. in Hom., who uses only poet. plur. *ῥέεθρα* (except in Hymn. 18. 9 *ῥεῖθρα*): so too Pind., and so mostly in Trag. 2. later also the bed of a river, freq. in Hdt., as I. 75, 186, 191, etc., both in sing. and plur., cf. *ἀπολείπει* IV.

ῥέκτετρα, ῥ, fem. from *ῥέκτηρ*.

ῥέκτος, α, on, verb. Adj. from *ῥέξω*, to be done.

ῥέκτηρ, ῥπος, δ. (ῥέξω) a doer, κακῶν Hes. Op. 189, like Homer's *πρῆκτηρ*: also 2. an active person. Hence

ῥέκτηριος, α, on, active, busy, Ion ap. Ath. 604 D.

ῥέκτηρις, ου, δ. = *ῥέκτηρ*, Plut.

ῥέκτος, ῥ, on, verb. Adj. from *ῥέξω*, done.

ῥέμβας, ου, = *ῥέμβομαι*. Hence

ῥεμβασμός, α, a roaming about, LXX. II. metaph. a

wavering, anxious frame of mind.

ῥεμβένω, = *ῥέμβομαι*, LXX.

ῥέμβη, ῥ, = sq., Galen.

ῥέμβη, ῥ, (ῥέμβω) a roaming, roving about, Hipp.

ῥεμβοειδής, ἑς, (ῥεμβός, εἶδος) like a stroller: hence II.

metaph. negligent, careless. 2. neglected.

ῥεμβονάω, = *ῥυμβονάω*.

ῥέμβος, ῥ, on, (ῥέμβω) roaming, roving about.

ῥέμβος, δ, = *ῥέμβη*, Hipp.: from

ῥέμβω, to turn round and round, (but the Act. only in Hesych.) Usu. *ῥέμβομαι*, Dep., to roam, rove, roll about, Plut.: metaph. to be unsteady, act at random. (Akin to *ῥόμβος*, *ῥύμβος*, *ῥυμβών*, *ῥυμβονάω*, *ῥαμβός*, perh. also to *ῥέπω*.)

ῥεμβώδης, ἑς, = *ῥεμβοειδής* II, Polyb., and Arctae.

ῥεμβών, ὄνος, ῥ, = *ῥυμβών*.

ῥέμφος, εος, τό, Ion. for *ῥάμφος*.

ῥέον, ὄντος, τό, a kind of cup, Astyd. ap. Ath. 496 E; cf. *ῥυτόν*: strictly part. neut. from *ῥέω*.

ῥέος, τό, (ῥέω) like *ῥεῖμα*, any thing flowing, a stream, Aesch. Fr. 676, 812: also of tears, II. 400.

ῥΕΠΩ, cf. *φω*, strictly of the descending scale, to incline downwards, to sink, fall, Lat. *vergere, inclinare*, Ar. Ran. 1393, and Plat.: in Hom. metaph., *δέπτε αἰσμον ἡμαρ* II. 8. 72, cf.

22. 212: δ τι πολλὰ ῥέπει what is always shifting, never steady, Pind. O. 8. 31:—hence simply to fall or turn downwards, as a young girl's eye, *κῶτα ῥέπει* Aesch. Fr. 224:—*ἵππος ἐπὶ βλεφάρῳ ῥέπων falling upon the eyes*, Dissen Pind. P. 9. 25 (44): then in various derived signs, as, 2. of one of two contending parties, to preponderate, prevail, ἐπὶ δόκωτα [οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι] ἐπράποντο, τὰτα ῥέπειν ἐμελλεν Hdt. 7. 139; 80, σκοπομένη μοι ἔρπειν δέω on consideration [the opinion] that it was necessary prevailed, Ep. Plat. 328 B.

3. of persons, ῥ. ἐπὶ τι to incline towards a thing, Isocr.

311 A; εἰς τι Plat. Rep. 485 D. 4. of duties, etc., ῥ. εἰς τινα to fall or devolve upon one, Aesch. Cho. 240, Soph. O. T. 847.

5. of events, to fall, happen in a certain way, φιλεῖ τοῦτο ἢ ταῦτη ῥέπειν Soph. Ant. 722; ῥ. εἰς τι to turn or come to something, Aesch. Pers. 440; 80, τὸ μηδὲν εἰς οὐδὲν ῥέπει Eur. Meleng. 20; ῥ. πρὸς τι to incline, conduce towards, Xen. Lac. 4 1, and Plat.

II. trans. to make the scale incline one way or the other, εὐ ῥέπει θεός Aesch. Theb. 21, cf. Erf. Soph. Ant. 1143; hence in Pass., ὥτως ῥέπεσθαι to be equally balanced, Aesch. Supp. 405. Cf. ῥοπή.

ῥεῖνυμένως, part. perf. pass. from *ῥυνώ*, Od. 6. 59.

ῥεῖμα, atos, τό, (ῥέω) that which flows, a flow, Aesch. Pr. 139, Plat., etc. 2. a stream, and so a river, Hdt. 2. 20, 24; he uses it only in plur., also a stream of lava, Thuc. 3. 116: metaph. a stream or flood of men, ῥ. φωτῶν, στρατοὶ Aesch. Pers. 871, 412, Soph. Ant. 129.

3. a flood, like *πλημμυρίς*, Thuc. 4. 75.

II. that which is always flowing or changing, ῥ.

τύχης the ebb and flow of fortune.

III. *Medic.*, a humor discharging from the body, a flux, rheum, Plut.: esp. dysentery, διάρροια: also a bloody flux, αἱμόρροια. Hence

ῥευματίζωμαι, as Pass., to have or suffer from a flux, Tim.

Locr. 103 A: and in Plut. *ῥευματίζω*.

ῥευματικός, ῥ, on, (ῥεῖμα III) of, or subject to a discharge, running, or flux, εἰς ὀφθαλμοὺς Arist. Probl.

ῥευματιον, τό, Dim. from *ῥεῖμα*, Plut. [ᾗ]

ῥευματισμός, δ, (ῥευματίζωμαι) liability to ῥεῖμα (signif. III).

ῥευματώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a flux, of rheumatic affections, Hipp.

ῥεῖσις, εως, ῥ, (ῥέω) a flowing: more usu. *ῥοῖσις*.

ῥευστάλειος, ἑα, ὄν, (ῥέω) liquid, fluent.

ῥευστικός, ῥ, on, (ῥέω) flowing, liquid, Plut. Adv. —κῶς, Id.

ῥευστός, ῥ, on, (ῥέω) made to flow: fluid, liquid: in gen.

loose, fluctuating, unsettled, εἰς πάντα Plut.

ῥεφάνις, ῥεφάνος, Ion. for *ῥαφανίς*, ῥεφάνος.

ῥΕΩ, cf. *ῥεῖσθαι* Theogn. 448: aor. ἔρρευνα: fut. and aor. rare in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 739, but in Att. more usu. *ῥ. ῥήσσομαι*, aor. ἔρρην [ῥ], always in act. signif.; hence is formed the pf. ἔρρηκα.

A pres. *ῥέωμαι* occurs also in Poets. Hom. only has pres. and impf. act.; and in Od. 3. 455, the Ep. aor. *ῥήν* for *ἔρρην*.

To flow, run, stream, gush, freq. in Hom. etc., strictly of water, also of blood, tears, sweat, etc., sometimes c. dat., *πηγὴ ῥέει ἵδατι* the fountain runs with water, II. 22. 149, cf. Od. 5. 70: *ῥέειν αἵματι γαῖα* II. 8. 65, etc.; and in a strange form of the part., *ἰδρῶτι ῥεούμενοι* (for *ῥεόμενοι*, formed like *μαχεόμενοι*) Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; ὀφθαλμοὺς *δακρυῖος ῥέειν* etc. cf. sub fin.: also, *εἰς χειρῶν βέλεα ῥέειν* from their hands rained darts, II. 12. 159:—the usu. post-Hom. expression for a full stream is *μέγας* or *πολύς ῥεῖ*, the former in Hdt. 2. 25, 8. 138, cf. 7. 129; the latter metaph. of men in Aesch. Theb. 80, Eur. Hipp. 443 (cf. infra 2); 30, *πολλὰ ἔλαιον ῥεῖν* Ar. Eq. 527; ῥ. ἀπὸ χιόνος to derive its stream from melted snow, Hdt. 2. 22.

2. of a flow of words, ἀπὸ γλώσσας μέλιτος γλῶκινον ῥεῖν αὐτὴ II. 1. 249, Hes. Th. 39, 97; *ἐπεὶ ἐκ στόματος ῥεῖ μέλιχα* Hes. Th. 84; hence also of the tongue, to run glibly, Aesch. Theb. 557;

so too, *θραυνομένη καὶ πολλὰ ῥέοντι καθ' ὧν* Dem. 272, 20, like Horace's *salso multoque fluenti*, Sat. I. 7, 28.

3. to fall, drop off, e. g. of ripe or rotten fruit, of hair, Od. 10. 393, Hes. Fr. 5, Theocr. 2. 89, etc.

4. in gen. to flow or melt away, Soph. Tr. 698: to fleet away, as *δόξα μάτην ῥέουσα* Id. O. C. 259.

5. to be always running on and changing, *κινεῖται καὶ ῥεῖ τὰ πάντα* Plat. Theat. 182 C: hence, οἱ ῥέοντες the philosophers who held that all things were in a constant state of flux, Heraclitus and his school, οἱ τὸ πᾶν κινούντες, opp. to οἱ τοῦ θύλου

σταιώται Heind. Plat. ib. 181 A. II. transit. to flow, pour, ἔρρει χόος Eur. Hec. 528, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 264, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 273:—this differs from the usage c. acc. cognato, βέλτω γάλα, μέλι let (the land) run milk, honey, Theocr. 5. 124, 126, which is more usu. expressed by the dat., cf. supr. I, and v. Eur. Bacch. 142. (The Root is PE—, PT—, Sanscr. *śru*: whence the collat. forms *ῥέω*, and *ῥύσσομαι*, but no pres. *ῥέω*.) *PE'Ω, to say, v. sub *ῥέω*.

ῥήγνυς, εἰς, δ, (ῥήγος) a dyer.
ῥήγνῃ, ῥῆ (ῥήγνυμι)=sq., Hipp.
ῥήγμα, ατος, τό, (ῥήγνυμι) a fracture, breakage, joined with στρέμμα (a strain), Dem. 24. 6, cf. 294. 21: a rent, cleft, cleft, like *χάσμα*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 270, Lat. *rima*: also = ἀπόρρηγμα, Francke Callin. p. 81. II. an abscess, Hipp., cf. Foëx. Oecon. Hence

ῥήγματις, ου, δ, one who has an abscess, Lat. *vulsus*, Hipp.
ῥήγματιδός, ες, (ῥήγμα, εἶδος) like a rent or tear, full thereof: also = ῥήγματις, Hipp.

ῥήγνυι, or rather —μῖς (though prob. no form of the nom. will be found in use), gen. ἴνος, ὁ, (ῥήγνυμι):—like *ῥαχία*, *ῥηχία*, the sea breaking on the beach, breakers, surf, Il. 20. 229, Od. 12. 214, where its signf. is plainly marked: in other places, as Il. 1. 437, 2. 773, it is needlessly taken to mean the rugged beach, = *ῥαχία* II, but even *ῥαχία* only has this sense in Att., v. sub voc., and cf. Nitzsch Od. 9. 149: Hom. always joins it with ἄλδς or θαλάσσης, ἐπὶ ῥήγνυμι θαλάσσης, παρὰ β. θ. etc., and in many places it may be rendered at the sea's edge, cf. Pind. N. 5. 24. 2. metaph., β. flow the verge of life, i. e. death, Emped. 224. II. a rent, cleft, Hesych.

ῥήγνυς, ὁ = foreg., Gramm.
ῥήγνυμι, or —νύω (v. sub ἴν), f. ῥήξω, med. ῥήξομαι: aor. ῥήξα, med. ἐρρήξαμην, pass. ἐρρήγην [ᾶ]: intr. pf. 2 ῥήρωγα: Hom. uses pres., impf., fut., and aor. very freq. in Il., but only once in Od., viz. 12. 409: Ep. impf. ῥήγνυσκε for ἐρρήγην, Il. 7. 141: Ion. 3 plur. pass. ῥήγνυσθαι [ᾶ] Arat. 817. We also have collat. forms ῥήσω Il. 18. 571, and Att. ῥάσω, q. v.

I. to break, burst, to break or burst through, break asunder or in pieces, shiver, shatter, τεύχους, πύλας, σάκος, θώρηκας, ἱμάτια, νεύρη, ὀστέων, χόρα etc. II., and Hes.: later, esp. of garments, to tear, rend, in sign of grief, ῥ. πέπλους Aesch. Pers. 199, 468. 2. esp. as a term in the earliest art of war, to break a line of battle or body of men, ῥ. φάλαγγας, ὁμιλον, στίχας ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 6, 11. 538, 15. 615: τό μέσον ῥήξαι to break through the centre, Hdt. 6. 113: also in Med., ῥήξασθαι φάλαγγας, στίχας to break oneself a way through the lines, Il. 11. 90, 13. 680: more rarely absol., ῥήξαι to break or force one's way through, Hdt. 6. 113. 3. to tear away, and so to unchain, let loose, ῥ. ἐρῖδα Il. 20. 55:—later esp., ῥήξαι φωνήν to let loose the voice, strictly of children and persons who have been dumb speaking for the first time, Hdt. 1. 85, 2. 2: then in gen., to speak freely, speak out, Hdt. 5. 93, like Virgil's *rumper vocem*, Aen. 2. 129, etc.: poet. also, ῥήξαι and ῥήξασθαι αὐδήν, ὄρον, φθόγγον Jac. Anth. 2. 3. p. 385: so too, ῥήξαι βοωντήν Ar. Nub. 583:—ῥήξαι δάκρυα (as we say) to burst into tears, Erf. Soph. Tr. 921 (919).

4. absol. to dance, ῥήσσοντες ἀμαρτή μολεπῇ ῥ' ἱγυμῶ τε ποσσὶ σκαίροντες ἔποντο Il. 18. 571: ὁ δὲ ῥήσσοντες ἔποντο H. Ap. 516: in full ῥῥον or πέδον ποσσὶ ῥήσσοντες like *plausione*, *tumpe*, and Lat. *trahere pedibus pulsare*, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 26. 5. later as a term of fighters, to fell, knock down, Dem. 1259. 10: though ῥάσω seems to have been more used in this signf., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 821.

B. Pass. ῥήγνυμαι, mostly used in aor. ἐρρήγην, inf. ῥαγῆναι, to break, burst, ῥήγνυτο κύμα Il. 18. 67, cf. 4. 425: to break asunder, Hes. Sc. 377: to break open, as the earth in an earthquake, Plat. Rep. 359 D, cf. Soph. Fr. 781:—ῥήγνυσθαι ὑπὸ φέδονι, Lat. *rupi invidia*, Aristid. 2. to burst forth, like lightning, βοωντή ἐρρήγῃ δὲ δαρπαγῆς Soph. Fr. 507, cf. Ar. Nub. 583. 3. of ships, to be wrecked, Dem. 1280. 14: and so metaph., πολλὰν ῥαγεινὴν ἐπλῖπον Aesch. Ag. 505.

C. intr., like Pass., to break asunder, Hipp. 2. to break or burst forth, ἐρρήξεν ἐμερὸς Id.: of a river, to break its banks, Hdt. 2. 99:—metaph. of showers, floods of tears, torrents, sudden misfortunes, bursts of passion, etc., ὅποια χρεῖε ῥη-

γνῶω (sc. τὰ κακὰ) Soph. O. T. 1076, cf. Fr. 731, and ἀναρρήγνυμι fin.: in this intr. signf. the perf. ἔρρωγα is commonly used, as Aesch. Pers. 433, Soph. Tr. 852, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1338: and this usu. has the signf. to have broken out, while pres. pass. ῥήγνυμαι means to break out.

The word is not common in Prose.

(The Root is PHΓ—, PAΓ— or rather FPHΓ—, FPAΓ, cf. Lat. *frang-o*, *fræg-i*, our break, wreck, Germ. *brechen*, etc.: akin prob. to *fræu*, Lat. *frío*, *frīare*.—Hence come a multitude of words: ῥηκτός, ῥήγμα: *ῥαγός*, *ῥάγος* etc.: *ῥάκος* etc.: *ῥάχος*, *ῥάχης*, *ῥαχία*, *ῥηχός*, *ῥηχίς*, *ῥηχία*, *ῥηγμῖς*: *τραχὺς* and *ῥάξ*, *ῥαγός*, *ῥαγαλέος*: further, *ῥάξ* etc.)

ῥήγος, εος, τό, a rug, blanket or carpet, freq. in Hom., usu. with the epith. *καλὰς*, *πορφύρεα* or *σινυαλόντα*: it is used either as a coverlet for a bed, Il. 24. 644, Od. 3. 349, etc.; or for a seat, Od. 10. 352: also like *ῥάπος*, as a garment, Od. 6. 38: but as, in Od. 13. 73, 118, Hom. expressly distinguishes *ῥήγος* and *λίον*, it is prob. that the *ῥήγος* was of wool. (Usu. referred to the dub. word *ῥέξω* to dye, v. *ῥέξω* B: others connect it with *ῥήγνυμι*, *ῥάκος*, *ῥάγος*: cf. *ῥέγος*, and our rug.)

ῥῆδιον, Ion. for ῥάδιον, neut. Adv. supposed to be an irreg. form for ῥάδι, Theogn. 577: but II. usu. neut. from sq.

ῥῆδιος, ῆ, ov, Ion. contr. from ῥηδῖος, Theogn.

ῥῆδεις, εἰας, ἐν, part. aor. pass. of ῥῆω, Od.

ῥῆδῖος, ῆ, ov, Ep. and Ion. for ῥάδιος, q. v., Hom., Hes., and Hdt. Adv. —ως, Ibid. [I]

ῥῆττω, Ion. for ῥάττω.

ῥῆττος, ῆ, ov, Ion. and Ep. Superl. of ῥάδιος, for ῥάσσος, Od.

ῥῆττατος, ῆ, ov, Ep. Superl. of ῥάδιος, Od.

ῥῆττερος, ῆ, ov, Ep. Compar. of ῥάδιος, Il.

ῥῆκτης, ου, δ, (ῥήγνυμι) a tearer, breaker, render, hence an earthquake which makes chasms, Arist. Mund. 4. 30. II.

intr. that breaks or bursts. Hence

ῥηκτικός, ῆ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for, given to breaking, shattering, bursting. Adv. —κάς.

ῥηκτός, ῆ, ὄν, (ῥήγνυμι) broken, rent: to be broken or rent, hence of a man, *χαλκῷ ῥηκτός* vulnerable by brass, Il. 13. 323.

ῥῆμα, ατος, τό, (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ) that which is said, spoken, a word, saying, Theogn. 1148, Archil. 63, Simon. 7. 15, and Pind.: in Prose first in Hdt. 7. 162, 8. 83, etc.: opp. to ἔργον, Thuc. 5. 111.

2. esp. a sentence, opp. to a single word, Plat. 3. the subject of speech, a thing, Hebraism in LXX, and N. T.

II. Gramm. a Verb, opp. to ὄνομα (a noun), Plat. Soph. 262 E, Crat. 425 A, etc., Diog. L. 7. 58. Hence

ῥηματικός, ῆ, ὄν, belonging to a word or verb, verbal.

ῥηματίον, τό, Dim. from ῥῆμα, Ar. Ach. 444. 447. [ᾶ]

ῥηματίσκιον, τό, Dim. from ῥῆμα, Plat.

ῥῆμα, ονος, ὁ = ῥῆτωρ, acc. to Plut. an old v. l. in Il. 23. 886, for *καὶ β' ῥήωρες* ἄνδρες.

ῥῆν, ῆ, gen. ῥῆνός, acc. ῥῆνα, a sheep, lamb, a rare poet. word, but first in Nic. Ther. 453: so too ῥῆνην for Ἄρνην, a pr. n., Il. 2. 728. (Cf. ἄρην, ἄρην, ἔρσην, ἄρην, ἔρσην, πολύρην, ῥῆνις ῥῆναι, and Lat. *rheno*.)

ῥῆνικός, ῆ, ὄν, of, belonging to a sheep: ῆ—κῆ (sc. *δορὰ*) a sheepskin, Hipp.: from

ῥῆνις, ικος, ῆ, and ῥῆνυς, ἰδος, ῆ, = ῥῆν.

ῥῆνιφόρεος, ὁ, (ῆν, φέρω) clad in sheepskin, Anth.

ῥῆνιγγορία, ῆ, force or might to break through armed ranks, Od. 14. 217: from

ῥῆνιγνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ῥήγνυμι, ἄρην) breaking armed ranks, might in battle, in Hom. and Hes. always epith. of Achilles.

ῥῆνικελύδης, ov, opening a path, clearing the way, Anth.

ῥῆνινοος, ov, contr. —νοος, ov, heart-breaking, Anth.

ῥῆνις, εως, ῆ, (ῥήγνυμι) a breaking: in Medic. writers sup-puration, Hipp. II. a rent, cleft, like ῥήγμα, Plut.:—on the obscure passage, Eur. Phoen. 1256, v. ap. Dind. ad l.

ῥῆνιφόλιος, ov, with cracked, split bark, Theophr.

ῥῆνιφωρον, ονος, ὁ, ῆ, (ῥῥῆν) = ῥῆνινοος.

ῥῆνω, τό = ῥά, q. v.

ῥῥείδιον, τό, and ῥῥσιδιον, τό, Dim. from ῥῥῖν, a short speech or saying, proverb, etc. [I]

ρησικοπέω, (ῥῆσις, κόπτω) = δημηγορέω, strictly, to cut, hew out phrases.

ρησιμέτρω, to measure one's discourse or words, Luc.: from ῥῆσις, eos, Ion. ios, ῥῆ, (*ῥέω, ῥῶ) a saying, speaking: a word, saying, speech, μῦθος καὶ ῥῆσιος Od. 21. 291; καταπλέει τὸν ῥῆσιν to end one's speech, Hdt. 8. 83; ἔθυερχῃς Thuc. 5. 85; ῥ. ποιῆν, λέγειν Plat.: ἡ ἀπὸ Σκυθῶν ῥῆσις a Scythian answer, —a proverb taken from Hdt. 4. 127.

III. an expression or passage in an author, esp. a speech in a play, Ar. Vesp. 580, Ran. 151, etc.

IV. manner of speaking, style.
ῥήσιος, rarer collat. form of ῥήγιον, q. v., in Hom. only II. 18. 571.

ῥῥστώνη, ῥ, Ion. for ῥαστώνη, Hdt.
ῥήτιος, α, ov, verb. Adj. of *ῥέω, ῥῶ, to be said.
ῥήτιος, α, ov, Ion. for ῥήτιος, Lob. Phryn. 402.
ῥήτιρ, ῥπος, ὁ, (*ῥέω, ῥῶ) like ῥήτωρ, a speaker, μῦθος τὲ ῥήτιρ ἔμενα προκητῆρά τε ἔργων, II. 9. 443.

ῥήτιν, ῥ, (ῥέω) resin, gum, Lat. resina, because it runs from trees, Theophr. [i Nic. Al. 300, 567.] Hence

ῥήτινίω, f. law, to be resinous, smell or taste of resin.
ῥήτινίτης, ov, ὁ, olivos ῥ. wine that tastes of resin, Lat. vinum resinatum, as now in Greece.

ῥήτινολόγος, ov, (λέγω) gathering or collecting resin.
ῥήτινός, to yield resin: part. pass. pf. ῥήτινωμένος, mixed with resin, κρητῆρῃ Hipp., olivos Diosc.

ῥήτινώδης, es, (ῥήτιν, εἶδος) like resin, resinous.
ῥήτιόν, τό, v. ῥήτιος v.

ῥήτορεία, ῥ, skill in public speaking, eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, Plat. Polit. 304 A. II. a piece of oratory, set speech, Isocr. 87 D, and Arist. Rhet.: from

ῥήτορεω, to be a ῥήτωρ or public speaker, speak in public, Isocr. 425 D: to use oratory, Plat. Gorg. 502 D:—Pass. of the speech, to be spoken, Isocr. 87 C. II. to be a teacher of speaking, a rhetorician; and so to shew off in a fine speech.

ῥήτορικός, ῥ, ὁν, (ῥήτωρ) of or belonging to a public speaker or public speaking, oratorical, rhetorical, freq. in Plat., etc.

II. of or belonging to rhetoric: ῥήτορικῇ (with or without τέχνη) rhetoric, the art of speaking, Plat. Phaedr. 266 D, 270 B, etc.; also, τὸ ῥητορικόν Id. Polit. 304 D; and τὰ ῥητορικά, Diog. L., etc. Adv. —ως, Plat. Gorg. 471 E.

ῥητορομάστιξ, ῖος, ὁ, the Rhetorician's scourge, as Aeschines of Mytilene was called, Diog. L. 2. 64.

ῥητορόμυκτος, ov, ὁ, (μύζω) Rhetorician-mocker, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 19, ubi Hemsterh. ῥητορομύκτις contra metrum.

ῥήτος, ῥ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *ῥέω, ῥῶ, said, spoken: named, specified, settled, covenanted, Lat. ratus, ῥ. μυσθός II. 2. 445; ἐς χρόνον ῥ. at a set time, Hdt. 1. 77; so, ἡμέραι ῥ. Thuc. 6. 29; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρας with fixed prerogatives, Id. 1. 13; ῥ. ἀργίριον a certain sum, Id. 2. 70; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖσι οὐκ εἰς ἑτέρας, on certain conditions, according to covenant, Hdt. 5. 57, Thuc. 1. 122; so, ῥητὰ τινα Valck. Hipp. 461:—hence Adv. —τως, definitely, by agreement, Polyb. 2. spoken of, known, famous, Hes. Op. 4. II. that may be spoken or told, Trag., etc., v. sub ἄρρητος II. 3. 2. possible to be spoken or enunciated, Plat. 341 C.

III. in Mathem., ῥητὰ are rational quantities, opp. to surds, v. sub ἄρρητος III. IV. τὸ ῥητόν a saying, speech.

ῥήτρα, ῥ, Ion. ῥήρη, (*ῥέω, ῥῶ) an agreement, bargain, covenant, also a wager, Ael. II. a word, saying, esp. a common saying, a maxim, sav: hence in gen. unvarnished law, whence the ordinances of Lycurgus were called ῥήτραι, Tyrtae. 8. 6, cf. Museum Crit. 1. p. 256, Francke Callin. p. 199; hence in gen. a verbal covenant or agreement, Xen. An. 6. 6, 28.

III. speech, also leave or right to speak, ῥήτραν λαβεῖν Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. 21. IV. an assembly of the people, Lyc. 470. Hence

ῥήτριω, to pronounce, declare, ῥ. δίκας Lyc. 1400.

ῥήτωρ, opus, ὁ, (*ῥέω, ῥῶ) a public speaker, pleader, Lat. orator, Eur. Hec. 126, etc.: esp. at Athens, oft. in had sense, οἱ ῥήτορες the public speakers in the ἐκκλησία, a regular profession, by which men rose to office and honors, Ar. Ach. 38, 680, Eq. 60, 358, etc. 2. in Soph. Fr. 937, one who gives

sentence. II. later, esp. a teacher of eloquence, rhetorician, Lat. rhetor, Plut.

ῥήχλει, ῥ, = ῥήχλη, Arr.
ῥήχιδος, ov, ὁ, written also ῥήχδης, (ῥήχλη, ῥαχία III) the jailor who kept condemned prisoners, Hesych.

ῥήχλη, ῥ, Ion. for ῥαχία, Hdt.

ῥήχης, ῥ, = ῥαχία, Hesych.

ῥήχος, ῥ, not so well properisp. ῥήχος, Ion. for ῥάχος, Hdt. 7. 142. Hence

ῥήχωδης, es, (εἶδος) thorny, rough, Nic.

ῥήων, ov, Ion. for ῥάων, Compar. of ῥάδιος, Lob. Phryn. 402.

ῥήεδανός, ῥ, ὄν, and later os, ov, strictly, making one shudder with cold, chilling, but in Hom. only ῥήεδανῇ Ἐλένη, at whose name one shudders, horrible, II. 19. 325: formed like ἡπεδανός, μηκεδανός, ονιδανός etc.: from

ῥίεω, f. ῥῶω, pf. with pres. signif. ἔρριγα, hence the irreg. Ep. dat. part. ἔρριγων, Hes. Sc. 228: exclus. poet. word: (ῥίγος).

Strictly, to shiver or shudder with cold (cf. ῥύγος); but in this signif. not till after Hom., who only has it metaph. to shudder with fear or horror, so too Pind. N. 5. 92, Soph. O. C. 1607; c. inf., to shudder or fear to do a thing, II. 3. 353; 7. 114.

2. like Lat. frigere, to grow cold, cool, slacken in zeal, Dissem. Pind. N. 5. 90 (91).

II. transit., to shudder at any thing, ῥήσσειν πόλεμον II. 5. 351; ἔργα μάχης II. 17. 175. (Akin to φρίσσω. Lat. rigeo and frigeo, our freeze, Germ. frieren, etc.) Hence

ῥήγῃος, ov, making to shiver or shudder, chilling, Hes. Sc. 131.

ῥίγιος, as Compar. Adv. formed from ῥίγος, more frostily or coldly, Od. 17. 191. II. metaph. more horribly, τῶν for one, Hom., and Hes.—The masc. ῥίγιων seems not to occur: cf. Superl. ῥίγιωτος. [ῥ]

ῥίγιος, ov, (ῥίγος) frosty, chill, dub.

ῥίγιστος, ῥ, ov, Superl. from ῥίγιος, most frosty, coldest: most horrible, ῥίγιστα things most horrible, II. 5. 873. [ῥ]

ῥίγιος, ῥ, ὄν, rare form for ῥύγιος.

ῥιγομάχης, ov, ὁ, (μάχουαι) fighting with frost or cold, Anth. ῥιγοσπέρτος, ὁ, (ῥίγος) a fever with shiverings, a sort of ague, cf. sq. [ῥ]

ῤΙΤΟΞ, eos, τό, frost, cold, Od. 5. 472, Hdt. 6. 44, and Att. 2. a shivering from cold: also a feverish shivering fit, Hipp.: ῥίγες πυρετῶν Id. II. metaph. shivering, shudder, fear, dread, like Lat. horror.—We also find it with accent ῥίγος, Lob. Phryn. 107; but it would be hard to find a passage with ῖ. (The Lat. rigor and frigus.)

ῥιγοῖσιος, ov, f. l. for ῥιγοῖσιος.

ῥίγω, f. ῥῶω, (ῥίγος) like ῥίγω, to be cold, shiver from frost or cold, Od. 14. 481, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, and Att., though oft. the forms may belong either to this or to ῥύγω, as Ar. Ach. 857, Nub. 416, Plat. Gorg. 517 D.—This word, like ἰδῶα, has an irreg. contraction into ω and φ, for ov and ος, as, inf. ῥίγων Ar. Vesp. 446, Av. 935 (though ῥιγῶν is a v. l. Ar. Nub. 442); part. dat. ῥιγῶντι Ar. Ach. 1146, fem. ῥιγῶσα Simon. Amorg. 26; opt. ῥιγῶν Br. Ar. Ach. 1146; conjunct. ῥιγῶ Plat. Gorg. 517 D.—all of which are Att. forms.

ῥιγοῖσιος, ov, (βλος) living in frost and cold, hence in gen. frosty, cold, Lob. Phryn. 420.

ῤΙΖΑ, not ῤίζα, ῥς, ῥ, a root, Hom., etc.; ῥ. ἐλατήριος a purgative medicine, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.:—esp. nom. plur. αἱ ῤίζαι the roots, as always in Hom.: hence in various metaph. usages, e. g. the roots of the eye, Od. 9. 390; the roots or foundations of the earth, Hes. Op. 19; of a mountain, Aesch. Fr. 365; of the teeth, etc. II. any thing that grows like a root from one stem; Pindar speaks of the τριτὴν ῤίζα χθονός, considering the earth as divided into three continents, P. 9. 14; but also III. that from which any thing springs, as from a root, Id. P. 4. 26: hence a trunk, stem growing from the root; and so again metaph. a stem, stock from which a family springs, Lat. stirps, Id. O. 2. 83, I. 8 (7). 123; and so a race, family, Aesch. Theb. 755.

IV. in gen. ῥ. κακῶν, like Virgil's fons et origo mali, Eur. Incert. 103. 11.

ῤίζαργα, ῥ, a dentist's instrument, Celsus.

ῤίζας, ὁδος, ῥ, poet. for ῤίζα, dub.

ῤίζειν, τό, = ῤίζω.

ρίζηδόν, Adv. (ρίζα) like roots, Heliod.

ρίζηθεν, Adv. (ρίζα) from the roots.

ρίζας, ου, δ, made from or out of the roots, Theophr.

ρίζικός, ή, όν, belonging to the root, Plut.

ρίζιον, τό, Dim. from ρίζα, a little root, Ar. Av. 654.

ρίζις, ίδος, ή, poet. for ρίζα.

ρίζις, ό, an Ethiopian animal of the elephant kind, Strab.

ρίζοβολέω, to strike root, Sext. Emp.: from

ρίζοβόλος, ου, (βάλλω) striking root.

ρίζοθεν, Adv. ρίζηθεν, Anth.

ρίζοκέφαλος, ου, (κεφαλή) of plants, in which the flower grows straight from the root, Theophr.

ρίζολογέω, to gather or pick roots. II. to root out, Diod.: from

ρίζολογος, ου, (λέγω) picking roots. II. rooting out.

ρίζοπαγής, ές, (πήγνυμι) firmly rooted, Nonn.

ρίζοπώλης, ου, ό, (πώλω) a dealer in roots.

ρίζοτομέω, to cut and gather roots, esp. for medical purposes.

II. to root out, Theophr. Hence

ρίζοτομία, ή, a cutting and gathering of roots, Theophr.

ρίζοτομικός, ή, όν, belonging or suited to gathering of roots.

ρίζοτόμος, ου, (τέμνω) cutting and gathering roots, esp. for purposes of medicine or witchcraft: Soph. had a play called at Ρίζοτόμοι, the Veneficæ, v. Dind. Fr. 479: ρίζοτόμος ώπα the time for cutting roots, Nic.

II. cutting up by the roots.

ρίζουχος, ου, (έχω) holding the root. II. metaph. upholding

the roots or foundation, epith. of Poseidon, like γαφίχοχος,

γυφίχοχος: in gen. upholding, θεμελίω β. Opp. Hence

ρίζουχίζω, to translucent.

ρίζοφάγω, to eat roots or vegetables, Strab.: from

ρίζοφάγος, ου, (φάγω) eating roots, Arist. H. A.

ρίζοφύω, to put out roots, Theophr.: from

ρίζοφύης, ές, (φύω) putting out roots: also = ριζόφυτος, Theophr.

ρίζοφυλλος, ου, (φύλλω) with leaves springing from the root.

ρίζοφύτος, ου, (φύω) growing from a root, prob. l. Chærem.

Ap. Theophr.

ρίζω, (ρίζα) to make strike root, plant, hence metaph. to plant, fix firmly, Od. 13. 163; so, έρρίψωε την τυραννίδα Hdt. 1. 64; τυραννίς έρριζωμένη a firmly rooted tyranny, Hdt. 1. 60:

—Pass. to take or strike root, Xen. Oec. 19. 9; and so intr. in Act., Schneid. Theophr. Caus. Pl. 2. 4; i: also to be made fast or solid, Soph. O. C. 1591.

II. to plant with trees, hence in Pass., άλωή έρρίζωται Od. 7. 122.

ρίζωεις, es, (είδος) like a root.

ρίζωμα, atos, τό, (ρίζω) that which has taken root. II. = ρίζα, a root or element, Emped. 26: a stem, stock, race, lineage, Aesch. Theob. 413.

ρίζωνυχία, ή, (δυνέ) the root of the nail.

ρίζωρκτης, ου, ό, =ρίζωρχος.

ρίζωρχέω, to dig up roots, Plut.: from

ρίζωρχος, ου, (δρύσσω) digging for roots. [v]

ρίζωσις, eως, ή, (ρίζω) a making to take root, an establishing.

II. intr. a taking root: a root, Plut.

ρίκνηεις, esσα, εν, Nic., and ρικνός, esσα, εν, poet. for ρικνός.

ρικνός, ου, (ρικνός) strictly to grow stiff; to be shrivelled by frost, heat, or old age, Arist. H. A.: ρικνουσθαι and διαρικνουσθαι is said of a dance in which the body is strangely contorted, Soph. Fr. 297.—Also written ριχνόμαι.

ρικνός, ή, όν, strictly, stiff or shrivelled with cold: hence withered, bent, crooked, ρικνός πδάς h. Hom. Ap. 317: also shrivelled by old age, etc., Soph. ap. Phot. 488. 22, Call. Fr. 49: shrunk, contracted, Poes. Oecon. Hipp. (Formed from ρίγος, as if from ρηγανός, and so we sometimes find it written ρηγνός.) From

ρικνότης, ητος, ή, a being shrivelled, etc.

ρικνοφύης, ές, (φύη) shrivelled or crooked by nature.

ρικνός, es, (είδος) shrivelled looking, Galen, and Anth.

ρικνωσις, eως, ή, (ρικνός) a shrivelling, esp. of the skin, Hipp., and Galen.

ρίμμα, atos, τό, (ρίπτω) a throw, cast.

ρίμφος, ό, later form for ρίβυς.

ρίμφα, Adv., lightly, swiftly, fleetly, esp. of something thrown or put in any quick motion, Hom., and Hes.: also of persons, β. Βαίρω Aesch. Ag. 407: and later, of Time, Ap. Rh. (Prob. from ρίπτω, έρ-ριμμαι.) Hence

ρίνοτόρος, ου, (ρύνός, τόρπ) piercing shields, epith. of Ares, Il. 21. 392, Hes. Th. 934.

ρίμφαλός, α, ου, light, swift.

ρίμφαράτος, ου, (άρμα) of a swift chariot, β. διαρμασσία. Pind. O. 3. 67; β. άμλλαι swift racing of chariots, Soph. O. C. 1063.

ρίν, ή, later form for ρίς, q. v.

ρίνάριον, τό, Dim. from ρίς, a small nose. [α]

ρίναυλέω, (ρίς) to blow through the nose, snort, from anger, lewdness, etc.

ρίνάω, f. ήσω, (ρίς) to lead by the nose, to cheat, trick, Meineke Menand. p. 278.

ρίνάω, f. ήσω, (ρίνη) =ρίνέω, to file, fine down, Ael.

ρίνεγκάτπηγινέειος, ου, (ρίς, έγκατπήγνυμι, γένειος) with a nose reaching to the chin, with a nut-cracker nose and chin, Ep. Adesp. 110, quoted in Ath. 162 A.

ρίνεγχυσία, ή, (ρίνεγχύτης) injection through the nose.

ρίνεγχύσιος, to inject at the nose, Diosc.: from

ρίνεγχύτης, ου, ό, (ρίς, έγχέω) a surgical instrument for passing injections through the nose.

ρίνέγχιτος, ου, (ρίς, έγχέω) injected through the nose: τὰ ρινέγχιτα injections for the nose.

ρίνέω, f. ήσω, to file, polish: from

ΡΙΝΗ, ή, a file, rasp, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33.

II. a shark with a rough skin, used as shagreen for polishing wood and marble, Lat. squatinæ, Epich. p. 29. (Acc. to Arcad. p. 111. 24, the instrument was oxyt. ρινή, the fish paroxyt. ρίνη.)

ρίνηλασία, ή, a tracking by the nose, hunting by scent: from ρινηλάττω, to track by the nose, follow by scent, Aesch. Ag. 1185: from

ρίνηλάτης, ου, ό, (ρίς, ελαίνω) one who tracks by the nose or scent, a hound. [α]

ρίνηλάτος, η, ου, (ρίς, ελαίνω) tracked by the scent, hunted out, Opp.

ρίνημα, atos, τό, (ρίνέω) that which is filed off, in plur. filings, Hipp., and Eur. Teleph. 26. [I]

ρίνητήριον, τό, =ρίνη.

ρίνητης, ου, ό, (ρίνέω) one who files.

ρίνιζω, f. ίσω, =ρίνέω.

ρίνιον, τό, Dim. from ρίνη.

II. in plur. τὰ ρίνια, Dim. from ρίς, the nostrils, Arist. Physiogn.

ρίνισμα, atos, τό, (ρίνιζω) =ρίνημα.

ρίνοβάτος, ό, a rough-skinned fish, between the species ρίνη (signif. II) and βάτος, Arist. H. A.

ρίνοβόλος, ου, (βάλλω) hitting or striking the nose. II. proparox. ρινόβολος, Pass. thrown out of the nose, e. g. of a snorting sound, β. πάταγος Anth.

ρίνοδέτης, ου, ό, (ρύνός, δεψέω) a leather-dresser, Hesych.

ρίνοκέρας, atos, ό, (ρίς, κέρας) the Rhinoceros, i. e. Nose-horn, Plin.

ρίνοκολούστης, ου, ό, (ρίς, κολούω) one who cuts off noses, a nose-clipper.

ρίνοκόπτης, f. ήσω, (ρίς, κόπτω) to cut off the nose, β. τινα to cut off his nose.

ρίνοκτιπέω, (ρίς) to make a noise with the nose, to snort, snuffle, etc.

ρίνολάβις, ίδος, ή, (ρίς, λαμβάνω) an instrument for taking hold of the nose.

ρίνοακτρον, τό, (ρίς) a pocket-handkerchief, dub.

ρίνόν, τό, =ρύνός II. 2, a shield, Od. 5. 281, but dub.

ρίνοτύλη, ή, a side gate, wicket, Polyb.

ΡΙΝΟΨ, ου, ό, (cf. sub fin.), the skin on the body of a living person, Il. 5. 308, Od. 5. 426, 435, etc.: rarely of a dead one, Hes. Sc. 152, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 746.

II. the hide of a beast, esp. of an ox, an ox-hide, freq. in Hom.; a wolf's-skin, Il. 10. 334: Hom. does not use it of the skin of a live beast, but it is so in Hes. Op. 513.

2. an ox-hide shield, Il. 4. 447, 16. 636: in this signif. also ρινόν, τό, q. v.: while later we have the heterog. plur. τὰ ρινά in signif. I., Anth. Br. 2. p. 259.

ρίνόστιος, ου, (ρίς) snub-nosed, Luc.

ρίνότμητος, ου, (ρίς, τέμνω) with the nose cut off.

ρίνοτόμος, f. ήσω, =ρίνοκόπτης: from

ρίνοτόμος, ου, (ρίς, τέμνω) cutting off the nose.

ρίνοτόρος, ου, (ρύνός, τόρπ) piercing shields, epith. of Ares, Il. 21. 392, Hes. Th. 934.

ῥινοῦχος, ὁ, a sewer, Lat. cloaca, Strab. (Acc. to Coray from ῥή, ῥέω, and ἔχω = dub.)

ῥινόχους, ὁ, (ῥίς, χέω) = ῥινοχύτης.

ῥινόλευθος, ὁ, (ῥίς, λεύθος) a nose-plague.

ῥινοπτήρια, ἡ, = ἐφοκίς, a part in the stern of a vessel.

ῥΐον, τό, any jutting part of a mountain, whether upwards or forwards, hence

1. the peak of a mountain, Hom., also ῥιον ὄρεων Od. q. 191; ῥιον ὄρεος h. Ap. 139.

2. a headland, foreland, Od. 3. 295; whence the pr. names 'Plov Μολυκρινόν and 'P. Αἰχαιόν at the mouth of the gulf of Corinth, Thuc. 2. 86, like our North and South Foreland.

3. later, also a bay formed by a foreland, Ael. [I]

ῥιπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = ῥιπή, very dub.

ῥιπαλῆς, οὐ, ὁ, v. βαπαταλῆς.

ῥιπή, ἡ, (ῥίπτω) the swing or force with which any thing is

thrown, and also the motion of the thing so thrown, rushing

motion, rush, ῥ. αἰγανῆς the throw or flight of a javelin, Il. 16.

589; ῥ. λάος of a stone, Il. 12. 462, Od. 8. 192; so, πέτραινα ῥ. Eur. Hel. 1123; ῥ. Βορέα the sweep or rush of the N. wind, Il. 15. 171; later, ῥιπή κυμάτων ἀνέμων τε Pind. P. 4. 346; ῥ.

ἀνέμων Pind. P. 9. 84, and Soph.; ῥιπή alone, a storm, Aesch. Pr. 1089; so too, ῥ. πυρός the rush of fire, Il. 21. 12; ῥ. ἀνδρός Il. 8. 355, ῥ. ἀδανάνων Hes. Th. 681, 849;—and so of a

rushing sound, ῥ. πτερύγων Aesch. Pr. 126; hence also of the

buzz of a gnat's wings, Id. Ag. 893; of the lyre's quivering

notes, Pind. P. 1. 18;—then of quivering, twinkling light, βιταὶ

ἄστρων Soph. El. 106, cf. O. C. 1248; and so, ῥ. ποδῶν ῥ. like

μαμαρμυρί, Eur. I. T. 885;—lastly of a strong smell, ῥ. οἴου

Pind. Fr. 147. Cf. βολή, ὀρμή, φορά, ῥύμη and Lat. impetus.

II. the wing as an instrument of swift motion, Ar. Rh. 2.

935;—Poet. word.

ῥιπίδιον, τό, Dim. from ῥίσις, a small bellows.

ῥίσις, ὁ, ἰσώ, (ῥίσις) to blow up, fan the flame, Lat. con-

flare, πολέμων ἔρην Fr. Hom. 26; ἀνεγείρει καὶ ῥιπίζει Ar. Ran.

360;—Pass. τεμάχῃ ῥιπίζεται the fish is fanned to boiling-

point, Id. Eccl. 842.

ῥίσις, ἰδός, ἡ, (ῥίσις) a fan for raising the fire, Ar. Ach.

669, ῥίσις = hence a bellows. II. a lady's fan, Dion. H.

III. = ἰσώ. [Acc. to Draco p. 23. 15, etc., —is in common

Greek and Ion., is in Att., v. Ar. Il. c.: in Anth. both occur,

Jac. A. P. p. 204.]

ῥίσιος, ἡ, (ῥίσις) a blowing with a bellows or fan, Theophr.

ῥίσιμα, ἄτος, τό, (ῥίσις) that which is fanned or blown up

with bellows. II. = foreg., Anth.

ῥίσιμος, ὁ, = ῥίσιος.

ῥίσιπτήριος, ἰα, ἰω, (ῥίσις) fan for fanning: τὸ ῥ., = ῥίσις.

ῥίσιπτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥίσις) fanned, blown with the bellows.

ῥίσιος, not ῥίσιος, εὐς, τό, like ῥίψ, a mat or wicker-hurdle,

Hdt. 2. 96: also ῥίσιος, ὁ, Diosc.

ῥιπάτω, ἔ, ἄω, Frequentative from ῥίπτω, to throw to and

fro, throw or toss about, Lat. jactare, ῥιπάτεις θεοὺς κατὰ δόγμα

Il. 14. 257; ὁφρὶν ῥιπάτειν to move the eyebrows up and

down, h. Merc. 279;—Pass. to toss oneself about, keep tossing,

esp. in bed, Hipp.; so, ἀγρυπνῶντας πολλὰν εὐριπταμένους Ar.

Lys. 27;—Hipp. also has ῥ. ἐωπύον, and ῥιπάττειν, intr., in

same signif., cf. Foës. Oecon. [I]

ῥιπτακόν, Ep. impf. of ῥίπτω, Hom., and Hes.

ῥιπτακμός, ὁ, (ῥιπάττω) throwing or tossing about, τῶν μελῶν

Hipp.: and so intr. a tossing about, esp. in bed, Id.; cf. foreg.: hence

II. metaph. uneasiness, anxiety. Hence

ῥιπτακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, tossing to and fro.

ῥιπτέω, used only in pres. and impf., a collat. form of ῥίπτω,

to which it is related as Lat. jactare to jacere, conseq. with the

collat. notion of repeated action, Herm. Soph. Aj. 235, Ant.

131; first in Hdt. 4. 94, 188, then in Att. Poetry and Prose:

Elmsl. (Heracl. 150) indeed wholly rejects it in Trag., but

without sufficient grounds, cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

ῥιπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ῥίπτω, thrown, cast, hurled, ῥ.

μῦθος death by throwing down (a precipice), Soph. Tr. 357.

ῥίπτω, strengthd. from Root ΠΙΤ—which appears in ῥιπή, ῥιφ-

ῖναι etc.: f. ῥίψω: aor. ἔριψα, in Opp. also 3 aor. 2 ἔριψε: aor.

pass. ἐρίσθην [I], less freq. ἐρίφθην, Pors. Hec. 339: Ep.

impf. ῥιπτακόν, ες, ε, Hom., and Hes.: a redupl. perf. pass.

ῥερίφθαι in Pind. Fr. 281. Hom. only uses Ep. impf., fut., and aor. act. v.:—A later collat. form with modified signif. is

ῥιπτέω, q. v.: see also the Frequentat. ῥιπάττω.

To throw, cast, hurl, Hom.: ῥ. χθονί to throw on the

ground, Soph. Tr. 790: cf. Eur. I. A. 39;—ῥ. ἐς τῶνον Soph.

Tr. 695, and Eur.:—to cast a net, ἐρίπτειν ὁ βόλος the cast

has been made, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62;—ἀλόγους ῥ. to cast them

forth, let drop, Aesch. Pr. 312, Eur. Alc. 680: ῥ. τί τῶος,

like κατὰ τῶος, to throw it at one, Eur. Bacch. 1097 (ubi

v. Elmsl.), Cycl. 51: also, ῥ. τινὰ κατὰ πέτρας to throw him

against a rock, Id. I. T. 1430.

2. to throw about, like

ῥιπάτω, πλοκίμους Eur. I. A. 758, Bacch. 150.

3. to throw away, cast out of the house or land, Soph. O. T. 719,

Phil. 265, etc.

4. to throw off or away, of arms, clothes,

Eur. El. 820, Plat. Rep. 474 A.

5. to throw away, waste,

as words, Aesch. Ag. 1068, cf. Eur. Med. 1404.

6. ῥ. κινδύνον, metaph. from the dice, (as we say) to make a bold

throw, make a venture or hazard, run a risk, Valck. Hdt. 7.

50, v. ἀναρίπτω II, Elmsl. Heracl. 150.

7. intr. to throw, cast oneself, i. e. to fall, where ταῦτόν is usu. supplied, Theogn.

176, to dash oneself, ἐς τράπον Monk. Alc. 922, cf. Meineke

Menand. p. 105;—the Pass. is also used in this signif.

(Akin to ἐπέτω.) [I by nature, as in πίπτω.]

ῥΙΐ, ἡ, gen. ῥίως, acc. ῥίω, plur. ῥίως, Ion. gen. pl. ῥιένων

Hipp.:—the nose, both of men and beasts, Hom., Hdt. 3. 154,

and Att.

2. the nostrils, Lat. nares, Il. 14. 467, Od. 5.

456, etc., Hes. Sc. 267; post-Hom. also κωρῆρες:—cf. γρυτός,

σιμάς.

II. metaph. the power of tracking by scent. A later

form is ῥίω, cf. Lob. Paral. 196. [I, except in late versifiers,

Jac. A. P. p. 729.]

ῥίσκος, ὁ, a coffer, chest, Lat. riscus, Antiph. Κυβερτ. I.

ῥίφή, ἡ, (ῥίπτω) = ῥίμμα and ῥίψις, Lyc.

ῥίψ, ἡ (later also ὁ, Lob. Paral. 114), gen. ῥίπτος, plaited

work of osiers or rushes, wicker-work, Od. 5. 256, Hdt. 4. 71:

—hence a mat, or wicker-hurdle, Lat. crates:—proverb., θεοῦ

θέλοντος κἂν ἐπὶ ῥίπτος πλείους Peet. ap. Plut. 2. 405 B, cf. Ar.

Ran. 699,—said to be taken from boys learning to swim with

a bundle of rushes.

II. a young twig, with, rush, etc. fit

for wicker-work: later collat. forms are ὁ ῥίπος and τὸ ῥίπος.

(Prob. akin to ῥίπτω as ὄναξ to δονέω. Hence γρίπος, γρίφος

and Lat. scirpus, perh. also ripa: ῥύψ is akin.) [I]

ῥίψασθαι, ἰδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥίπτω) throwing away his shield in

battle, a recreant, Ar. Nub. 353, Pac. 1186.

ῥίψαχεν, to throw the neck up, esp. of horses: from

ῥίψαχην, εὐος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥίπτω) throwing the neck up, tossing

the head, esp. of horses, also of haughty persons, Pind. Fr. 224;

cf. ὑψαίχην and εἰσαίχην.

ῥίψις, (not ῥίψις) εὐς, ἡ, (ῥίπτω) a throwing, hurling, Plat.

Legg. 813 D.

2. a throwing down from a height, Id. Rep.

378 D.

3. a throwing about, δμμάτων Plut.

ῥιψοκινδύνειν, to run risks, be fool-hardy, Dio C. from

ῥιψοκίνδυνος, οὐ, (ῥίπτω) running needless risks: a fool-hardy

person, Lat. adv. proculcæ audaciæ, Xen. Mem. 1. 3. 9, cf. ἀναρ-

ρίπτειν II. Adv. —ως.

ῥιψολογέω, (λόγος) to bandy words, Polyb.

ῥίψοπλος, ὄν, (ῥίπτω, ὄπλον) throwing away his eyes, hence,

ἄπρ. i. e. panic flight, Aesch. Theb. 315.

ῥιψοθαλαμία, ἡ, (ῥόθαλμός) a casting about the eyes, leering.

ῥόα, ἡ, ῥοά (q. v.), a pomegranate, Ar. Fr. 506: also a

pomegranate tree: cf. σῖδη.

ῥοά, ἡ, Dor. for ῥοή, a stream, Pind.

ῥοάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ῥέω) a flowing, running, a disease of vines,

Lat. voratio, Plin., cf. ῥοίds.

ῥοβδέω, = ῥοιβδέω, Hesych.

ῥογάμος, = ῥέγκω, ῥέγκω, Epich. p. 111.

ῥόγκος, ὁ, = ῥόγγος.

ῥόγμος, ὁ, = foreg., Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ῥόγος, ὁ, in Sicily and Magna Grecia, a stack or rick put up

in the field, hence in gen. a barn, store-house, Epich. p. 10.

(Cf. Lat. rogus.)

ῥογαζέω, = ῥέγκω, Hesych., from

ῥόγκος, ὁ, (ῥέγκω) like ῥέγκω, a snoring, Lat. roushus.

ῥοδαλός, ἡ, ὄν, = ῥοδίως, Opp.

ρόδαμος, δ, = *ρόδαμος* and *ρόδαμος*.
ρόδανη, ἡ, (*ροδανός*) the spin thread, *woof* or *west*, Batr. 183; acc. to Hesych., the same as *κρόκη*. [ἀ] Hence
ρόδανίζω, to twist threads, spin.
ρόδανός, ἡ, *δν*, *waving*, *fluctuating*, παρὰ *ροδανὸν δονακίη* Il. 18. 576, where others read *παδανός*, *ραδανός*, *ραδινός* etc.: but *ροδανός* is recognised by Aristarch., v. Spitzn. ad l., and correctly derived from *κραδάω*, *κραδαίνω*, cf. *ραδινός*.
ρόδανός, ἡ, *δν*, = *ρόδινος*, dub.
ρόδαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, Dim. from *ρόδον*, a dwarf-rose.
ρόδα, ἡ, contr. *ροδῆ*, (*ρόδον*) a rose-tree, rose-bush.
ροδεία, ἡ, (*ρόδον*) a rose-wreath, dub.
ρόδεσιος, *ον*, and
ρόδεος, *εα*, *ον*, (*ρόδον*) of roses, *κυνθεα*, πέταλα Ibyc. 4, Eur. Med. 841, Hel. 245.
ρόδεων, ὄνος, δ, a rose-bed, *rosary*, also *ρόδων*.
ροδῆ, ἡ, contr. for *ροδέα*, a rose-tree, rose-bush, Archil. 37.
ροδιακός, ἡ, *δν*, of Rhodes: τὸ 'Ρ', = *εα*, Epigen. 'Ἡρωί.
ροδία, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of bowl or cup made at Rhodes.
ροδίω, f. *ισω*, (*ρόδον*) to look or smell like the rose.
 II. trans. to tinge of a rose color, Theophr.
ρόδινος, *η*, *ον*, (*ρόδον*) made of roses, Anacr. 95.
ρόδιος, *ια*, *ιον*, = *foreg.*, Diosc.
Ρόδιος, *ια*, *ιον*, ('Ρόδιος) Rhodian, of or from Rhodes, Il. 2. 654.
 II. **Ρόδια τέχνη** the art of painting, Mehlhorn Anacr. 15. 8.
ρόδης, ἴδος, ἡ, an unguent or powder made from roses, Diosc.
ροδίτης, *ου*, δ, *οίνος* ῥ. wine flavored with roses, Diosc. 2. a gem, Plin.
ροδοδάκτυλος, *ον*, *rosy-fingered*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of 'Hés, Morn.
ροδοδάφνη, ἡ, the rose-laurel, i. e. either the oleander or the rhododendron, Luc., and Plin.; elsewhere *νήριον*.
ροδοδένδρον, τό, = *foreg.*, Plin.
ροδοειδής, *ές*, (*είδος*) rose-like, *rosy*, Anth.
ροδοείς, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*ρόδον*) of roses, *ἐλαιον* Il. 23. 186.
ροδοέστιος, δ, *rose-ivy*, Theocr. 5. 131; but prob. it should be written *ές* *ρόδα* *κισσός*.
ροδοέκαλπος, *ον*, *rosy-bosomed*.
ροδομάλον, τό, *Dor.* for *ροδομηλον*.
ροδομέλι, *ιτος*, τό, *Dor.* rose-honey.
ροδομήλον, τό, *Dor.* — *μάλον*, a rose-apple: hence metaph. a plump *rosy cheek*, Theocr. 23. 8. II marmalade of roses and quinces.
ροδομήγης, *ές*, (*μυρμηγι*) mixed with roses, Clem. Al.
ΡΟ'ΔΟΝ, τό, the rose, Lat. *rosa*, first in h. Hom. Cer. 6, Theogn. 537, Hdt. 8. 138. 2. a garden of roses, *rosary*, Coluth. 341.
 II. *rudenda muliebricia*, Pherecr. Metall. 1. 29.—A dat. *ροδέεσσι*, as if from τὸ *ρόδος*, occurs Ar. Rh. 3. 1020. (Perh. akin to *ε-ρὺθ-ρός*, Germ. *roth*, our *red*.)
ροδοπέπλος, *ον*, with roseate veil or robe, Q. Sm.
ροδοπήγχις, v. gen. *vos*, *rosy-armed*, h. Hom. 31. 6, Hes. Th. 247, 251, Sapph. 22; and in *Dor.* form *ροδοπάχις* Theocr.
ροδοπνοός, *ον*, contr. — *πνοός*, *ον*, (*πνέω*) breathing of roses, Anth.
ροδοπύγος, *ον*, (*πυγή*) *rosy-bottomed*, Anth.
ροδοπώλης, *ον*, δ, (*πωλέω*) a rose-seller.
Ρόδος, *ον*, ἡ, the Isle of Rhodes, Il., etc.
ροδοστάγμα, τό, and **ροδοστάκτιον**, τό, (*στάζω*) extract of roses prepared with honey, like *ροδομέλι*.
ροδοσφύρος, *ον*, (*σφυρὸν*) *rosy-angled*, *rosy-footed*, Nonn.
ροδοφόρος, *ον*, (*φέρειν*) bearing, producing roses.
ροδοχρῶς, *ον*, contr. — *χρῶς*, *ον*, (*χρῶα*) rose-colored, Diosc.
ροδοχρῶς, *ατος*, δ, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Theocr. 18. 31.
ροδων, ὄνος, = *ροδέων*.
ροδωνία, ἡ, (*ρόδον*) a bed, garden of roses, *rosary*, Dem. 1251. 27: a rose-bush, Theophr. II. a vine with gold-colored grapes.
 III. = *ροδοδάφνη*. IV. ῥ. *λοπῆς*, a dish prepared with roses, Ath., like *ροδομηλον*. V. *ροδωνία* κάλυκες rose-buds, Ael. VI. *rudenda muliebricia*, Cratin. Nem. 5.—Usu. written *ροδωνιά*, but v. Lob. Paral. 317.
ροδωπῆς, ἴδος, peccul. poet. fem. from *sq.*, Nonn.
ροδωπῆς, *ον*, (*ὤψ*) *rosy-faced*, Diosc.

ροδωτός, ἡ, *δν*, as if from *ρόδα*, prepared with roses: τὸ ῥ. *rose-ivine*, *rose-water*, etc., Lat. *rosatum*.
ροῦδιον, τό, Dim. from *ρόδος*, a conduit or channel, Inscr.
ροή, ἡ, *Dor.* *ροά*, (*ρέω*) a river, stream, flood, freq. in Hom., always in plur., and usu. with gen. added, *ροά* Ἰκεανόιο ποταμοῖο, Ἰδατος, Μαϊάνδρου etc.; so also in Hes.: ἀμπέλων *ροή* or *ροά* the juice of the grape, Eur. Bacch. 281, Cycl. 123; — *μετὰ τῇ*, the stream of song or poetry, *ροά* Μοισῶν, ἐπείων Pind. N. 7. 17, I. 7. 62, 26; also, *ροά* streams of events, the tide of affairs, Pind. O. 2. 62, cf. N. 11. 61. 2. a flowing, flux, as a philosoph. term, Plat. Theat. 152 E, etc., cf. *ρέω* I. 5. Cf. *ρόδος*.
ροητόκος, *ον*, (*τίκτω*) producing streams.
ροῦέω, (*ρόδος*) to make a rushing noise, to dash, esp. of waves and the stroke of oars: also of fire, *ἐν ροῦόντι κριθάνω* Aesch. Fr. 309. 2. of any confused noise, as, *ροῦέν τινα* to murmur at one, Soph. Ant. 290; λόγοι ἐρρόδουν there was a noise of angry words, Il. 259.
ροῦιζέω, f. *δσω*, strengthd. form of *foreg.*, to ply the dashing oar, Cratin. Inscr. 8, Hermipp. Stratiot. 5: also of the oars, to dash, Ar. Fr. 60. 2. of pigs eating, to make a guttling noise, Ar. Ach. 807.
ροῦιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, peccul. poet. fem. of *ρόδιος*, roaring, dashing, κόπη Aesch. Pers. 396.
ροῦιον, τό, v. *ρόδιος* II.
ρόιθος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον* Eur. I. T. 1133, (*ρόθος*) rushing, roaring, dashing, esp. like waves, κύμα *ρόθιον* Od. 5. 412; so of oars, ῥ. πλῆται, κόπαι, Eur. I. c., and 407. 2. of pigs guttling, Numen. ap. Ath. 327 A. II. τὸ ῥ. as Subst., a wave dashing on the beach, a breaker, wave, esp. in plur., Soph. Phil. 689, Eur. Cycl. 17, etc.: and in sing., *surf*, *surge*, Aesch. Pr. 1048, Thuc. 4. 10. 2. a loud shout, esp. of applause, ῥ. ἀπείσθα *τινι* Ar. Eq. 546; — in gen. a tumult, riot, Eur. Andr. 1096, cf. Aesch. Theb. 362. Hence
ροῦιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, noisiness, violence.
ροῦισπυγίω, v. *ραβατρυγίω*.
ΡΟ'ΘΟΣ, δ, a rushing noise, roar or dash of waves, esp. the rushing of a stream, the dash of oars, *ἐξ ἑνὸς ρόθου* with one stroke (of oars), i. e. all at once, Aesch. Pers. 462, cf. *κέλευσμα*.
 2. of any confused inarticulate sound, as, *ρόθος* Περσίδος γλῶσσας the noise of Persian (i. e. barbarian) tongue, Aesch. Pers. 406. II. of any rushing motion, τῆς δὲ Δίκης ῥόθος ἔκκομεις, ἡ τ' ἄνδρες ἔγωγε διαροφάοι a resistless course is that of Justice, though she be dragged whithersoever bribed judges lead her, Hes. Op. 222: hence III. a steep, rocky path, Nic. (Onomatop., like *ροῖστος*, *ρόφος* etc.)
ροῖα, ἡ, Ion. *ροῖη*, a pomegranate-tree, Od. 7. 115, II. 589.
 II. the fruit, a pomegranate, h. Cer. 373, 412, Hdt. 4. 143: also, *ρόα*.
ροῖα, ἡ, (*ρέω*) a horse-pond, horse-pool, Hesych.: hence *ροῖζω*.
ροῖας, ἄκος, δ, = *ροῖα*, very dub.
ροῖας, ἄδος, ἡ, = *ροάς*, v. I. for *ρῶας*, which is better.
ροῖδew, f. ἡσω, (*ροῖστος*) like *ροῖω*, to swallow with a noise, suck greedily down, of Charybdis, Od. 12. 106: in gen. = *ροῖζew*; — in Aesch. Eum. 404 Athens comes, *ροῖσσοῦσα κόλπον αἰγίδος* letting her bellying aegis rustle (as she flies).
ροῖσσοῦσα, Adv. = *ροῖζήδον*, Q. Sm.
ροῖσσητος, ἡ, a whistling, rippling, *ροῖσση* Eur. I. A. 1086.
ροῖστος, δ, any rushing noise or motion, e. g. the whirling of wings, Soph. Ant. 1004: the rushing of the wind, ἀνέμου ῥ. καὶ ῥῆμα Ar. Nub. 407.
ροῖσσοῦς, *ες*, (*είδος*) = *ροῖζήδον*.
ροῖσάριον or *ροῖσάριον*, τό, = *sq.*
ροῖδιον or *ροῖδιον*, τό, Dim. from *ροῖα*, *ρόα*, a small pomegranate, Menand. p. 55: the form *ροῖδιον* was held better Att., Lob. Phryn. 87, Pers. Hec. p. li.
ροῖζασκε, Ep. impf. to *ροῖζέω*, Hes. Th. 835.
ροῖζέω, f. ἡσω, (*ροῖος*) to make a rushing noise, whistle, whirr, pipe, Lat. *stridere*, Il. 10. 502: Ep. impf. with aor. signif. *ροῖζασκε* Hes. Th. 835: also of a snake, to hiss, Opp. of arrows, to whizz, hurtle through the air; so in Pass., Anth. Hence
ροῖζήδω = *sq.*, Lyc. [ἀ]
ροῖζήδον, Adv., with a rushing noise or motion.

ροῖζέεις, εσσα, εν, (ροῖζέω) *rushing*.
 ροῖζημα, ατος, τό, (ροῖζέω) *a rushing, whirling noise or motion, as of birds*, Ar. Av. 1182.

ροῖζήτης, ορος, ὅς, ἡ, (ροῖζέω) *one who moves with a rushing sound*, Orph.

ροῖζόμενος, ἰδος, ἡ, *a noisy dispute*, Cic. Att. 14. 10, 3: from ροῖζος, ὅς, Ion. *the noise made by a body rushing rapidly, as the whizzing of an arrow*, II. 16. 361: hence any whistling or piping sound, as of a shepherd, πολλὰ ροῖζε Od. 9. 315. Cf. ροῖστος, ὄνηρ, ῥόθος.

ροῖζω, (ροῖ, ροία) ἵππον, *to water a horse, to ride him in a pond*, also as Dep., Strabo, but cf. Lob. Phryn. 616.

ροῖζώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a rushing noise*: τὸ ροῖζώδες *a rapid, whizzing motion*, Plut.

ροῖζήτης, ἦπος, ὅς, = ροῖζήτης, dub.
 ροῖζη, ἡ, Ion. for ροία, Hdt.

ροῖκοειδής, ες, (ροῖκος, εἶδος) *curved or crooked looking*, Galen.
 ροῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, *like ραῖστος, crooked, κοῖνην* Theoc. 7. 18: ῥ. περι κνήμας *bandy-legged*, v.l. Archil. 9. 4, cf. Liebel p. 114.

ροῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥέω) *flowing, fluid*: and of solids, *soft, flabby*, opp. to ἄρην, σώματα Hipp. II. suffering from a flux or diarrhoea.

ροῖκώδης, ες, = ροῖκοειδής.
 ροῖτικός, ὅς, Dim. from ρόα, *a small pomegranate*: also *a knob or tassel shaped like a pomegranate*, LXX.

ροῖτσκος, ὅς, Dim. from ροά, *a rivulet, brook*.
 ροῖτσμός, ὅς, (ροῖτω) *a swimming*.

ροῖτης, ου, ὅς, (ῥόα) *olives, pomegranate-wine*, Diosc.
 ροῖβαία, ἡ, *a rare form for ρομφαία*, Plut.
 ροῖβέω, (ῥόμβος) *to make to spin like a top*: hence *to whirl, hurl, fling*. Hence

ροῖβιδόν, Adv., *like a top*.
 ροῖβιτης, ου, ὅς, (ροῖβέω) *one that spins like a top*.
 ροῖβητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ροῖβέω) *spun round like a top, whirled, hurled, flung*, Anth. II. *that may be spun or whirled*.

ροῖβοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) *rhombus-shaped, rhomboidal*, Hipp.: ῥ. σχῆμα *a rhumboid*, i. e. a four-sided figure with only the opposite sides and angles equal, Galen.

ροῖβος, ὅς, Att. ῥόμβος Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 452, (ῥέμβω) *any thing that may be spun or turned round*: 1. *a top*, also στῆρμβος and βέρμβη, Lat. *turbo*, Eur. Hel. 1362, cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1139. 2. *a magic wheel*, used by witches and sorcerers to aid their spells, in Propert. *rhombi rota*, Eucl. Bapt. 15, Theoc. 2. 30, cf. Horat. Epod. 17. 7, and v. ἰνυγέ. 3. *a kind of tambourine*, like ῥόπτρον II., Ar. Fr. 288, Ap. Rh. I. c.

II. *a spinning, whirling motion*, as of a top, wheel, etc., hence, *ιέντα ῥόμβον ἀκόντων* shooting forth whirling darts, Pind. O. 13. 134: ῥ. αἰετός *the eagle's wheeling flight*, Id. I. 4. 81: ῥ. κυμβάλων Id. Fr. 48. Hence

B. *a rhomb*, i. e. a four-sided figure with all the sides, but only the opposite angles, equal. II. *a species of fish*, of which the *turbot* is one variety, so called from its rhomb-like shape, Nausicr. ap. Ath. 330 B: *a surgeon's bandage*, also called from its shape, Hipp.

ροῖβώδης, ες, = ροῖβοειδής: metaph., τὸ ροῖβώδες *the giddy whirl of drunkenness*, Plut.

ροῖβωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as if from ῥόμβω, *made in the shape of a rhombus*. II. = ροῖβητός, dub.

ροῖμμα, ατος, τό, (ροῖέω) = ρόφμα, Hipp.
 ροῖμεξ and ρόπος, ὅς, *a wood-worm*, Lat. *teredo*, termes.
 ρομφαία, ἡ, *a large sword or scymitar*, used by the Thracians and other barbarous nations, carried on the right shoulder: in gen. *a sword*, N. T.

ρομφάνω, = ροφάνω, Hipp.
 ρομφεύς, ἑως, ὅς, *the waxed thread of shoemakers*, usu. in plur. ρόος, ου, ὅς, Att. contr. ροῖς, cf. sub fin., (ῥέω) *like ροή, a stream*, freq. in Hom., but only in sing.; he often adds a gen., as, ρόος Ἀλκιονίου, ὕδατος, Ἀλφειοῦ etc.: κατὰ ῥόον down I. e. with stream, Hom., Hdt., etc.; ἀνὰ ῥόον up stream, against it, Hom., cf. ἀνὰ C. I., κατὰ B. I. / II. *a flux, discharge of humors*, Hipp., v. Ποῖς. Oecon.
 III. = ροή 2, Plat. Crat. 411 D.—Later writers have the heterog. dat. ροῖ, like *plut* from *vois*, also gen. ρόος, and acc. ρόα Lob. Phryn. 454, Paral. 173.

ροπαλήφορέω, (ρόπαλον, φέρω) *to carry a club*.
 ροπαλλέω, (ρόπαλον) *to brandish a club, strike with a club*.
 ροπαλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ρόπαλον) *like a club*, i. e. *growing thicker towards the end*: hence Lat. *versus rhopalicus*, a verse in which each word is one syllable longer than that before, e. g. rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonoram, Serv.

ροπαλλισμός, ὅς, (ροπαλλ(ω) *a striking with a club*. II. *priapism*, Ar. Lys. 553.

ροπαλοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) *like a club*.
 ροπαλόν, τό, (ῥέμβω, ῥέτω) *a club, a stick or cudgel which grows gradually thicker, or which has a butt end*, Hom.; also *a war-club or mace of brass*, Od. 11. 575, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20: hence expressly, *ρόπαλα ἐξίλων* Hdt. 7. 63. II. *membrum virile*, Anth.

III. = ῥόπτρον II., Xen. Hell. 6. 44, 36.
 ροπαλότης, ἡ, ὄν, as if from ροπαλόν, *club-shaped*.

ροπή, ἡ, (ῥέτω) *inclination downwards, a sinking or falling*, opp. to σούς (motion upwards): esp. *the sinking of the scale, full or turn of the scale*, Aesch., cf. ἀντιστήκω II: hence 2. usu. metaph. *the turn of the scale, the critical moment* which is to determine the issue, hence ἐν ῥοπῇ κείται Soph. Tr. 82, ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μᾶς ἐστι Thuc. 5. 103, like Lat. *in discrimine est*, 'tis just balancing on the turning-point, in extreme danger, like ἐπὶ ἔξῳρον ἵσταται ακμῆς: so too, ῥοπῆς ἐχέσθαι Ar. Vesp. 1235: λεπταῖς ἐπὶ ῥοπαῖαν ἐμπλοδὸς μακρὰς αἰὲ παρρησιόχοι Soph. Fr. 499: so too, ῥοπή *Blow the turning or sinking point of life*, i. e. death, Soph. O. C. 1508. II. *the weight which makes the scale turn*, hence metaph., σμικρὰ παλαιὰ σώματ' εἰνᾶζει ῥοπή *a slight weight thrown in puts an end to them*, Soph. O. C. 961: δύο ῥοπαὶ two balancing weights, two alternatives, Eur. Hel. 1090: also weight, influence, ῥοπήν ἔχειν πρὸς τι to have influence on a thing, Arist. Eth. N.

ροπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined or inclining to, prone, πρὸς τι*. II. act. *giving a decision*.
 ῥόπτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ῥοφέω, *that may be supped up*.
 ῥόπτρον, τό, (ῥέμβω) = ῥόπαλον. 2. *the wood in a trap which strikes the mouse, etc.*, Archil. 100, v. Monk Hipp. 1167: also, ὁπληγέ. II. *a musical instrument of the Corybantes, a tambourine, timbrel*: later, *a kettle-drum*, Plut.; also called ῥόμβος, Att. ῥύμβος.

III. *the knocker on a house-door*, Eur. Ion 1612, Lys. 103. 16: cf. ῥόπαλον II.
 ῥοδῖον, τό, *late form for ῥοδῖον*, Lob. Phryn. 87.
 ῥοῦς, ὅς, Att. contr. for ῥόδος.
 ῥοῦς, ὅς and ἡ, gen. ῥοῦ and ῥόος, Lob. Phryn. 454, *a small tree, the bark and fruit of which was used in tanning*, prob. the *sumach*, *rhus cotinus* Linn., Antiph. Leuc. 1. 2.
 ῥουσίλω, *to be reddish*: from
 ῥοῦσιος, ου, reddish, Lat. *russus, russenus*, Diosc. Hence
 ροσιωδής, ες, (εἶδος) *of a reddish color*.
 ροῦσσιος, αἰα, αἰου, = ῥοῦσιος.

ροφάνω, Hipp., and ροφάω, ἡ, ἴσσω, collat. forms of sq.
 ροφέω, ἡ, ἴσσω or ἵσσω, which last alone Elmsl. will allow in Att., and therefore alters fit. ῥοφῆσμαι Ar. Ach. 278, Eq. 360, Pac. 716, = so too Dind. (ῥόφος). To sup greedily up, gulp down, guzzle, II. cc.—There are several collat. forms, ροφάω, ροφάνω, ροφύω, ροφείω, ῥοφύω: hence ρόμμα, ῥοπτός.

(Formed onomatop., cf. ῥόθος: the Lat. sorbeo.) Hence
 ῥόφμα, ατος, τό, *that which is supped up*, esp. *a kind of thick gruel or porridge*, Hipp.
 ροφματιον, τό, Dim. from ρόφμα.
 ῥοφῆσις, ἡ, (ροφέω) *a supping up*.
 ροφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ροφέω) *belonging, given to supping up*.
 ῥοφῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ροφέω) *supped, or that can be supped up*.
 ῥόφος, ὅς, = ρόφμα.
 ῥόχανον, τό, *a strickle*: prob. strictly ῥόγανον, from ῥόγος.

ῥόχέω, (ῥόχος) *to roar*, esp. of the waves of the sea, κύμα ῥοχέει Od. 5. 402, 12. 60. Cf. ὀρεχέω.
 ῥοχέλω, = foreg.

ῥοχέω, ὅς, *a roaring*, esp. of the sea.
 ῥόχως, ες, (ῥόος, εἶδος) *fluid, liquid, watery*, Arist. H. A.: also *rough, boisterous*, θαλάσσης Thuc. 4. 24. II. in Medic., *running*, ὀφθαλμοῦ Hipp.: also *soft, flaccid*, Id. I.—of persons, *affected with diarrhoea*, cf. Ποῖς. Oecon., v. ροῖας. Adv.—δῶς ῥοόν, ἄνος, ὅς, (ῥόα) *a plantation of pomegranate trees*, LXX.

ῥυαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥύας) like diarrhoea.

ῥυαίς, ἄκος, ὁ, (ῥέω) a stream that bursts forth, a mountain-stream or torrent swollen by rains, Thuc. 4. 96: esp. a stream of lava from a volcano, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 111 E, 113 B, ῥ. τοῦ πυρὸς in Thuc. 3. 116: also a volcano itself, Theophr.

ῥυάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, (ῥέω) fluid, running, hence flabby, opp. to firm, ῥυάδος σμάματος γενομένου Arist. Part. An. 3. 5.

ῥυαί, ὁ, ῥ. ἑπὶ hair that falls off: ῥ. ἀμπελὸς a vine that sheds grapes.

III. as Subst. of ῥυάδες, fishes that go in shoals with the currents, like herrings, Arist. H. A.

ῥυάτο, 3 pl. aor. sync. of ῥυόμαι, Hom.

ῥυάχετος, ὁ, ὁ τῶν Ἀσσανίων ῥυάχετος the unstable crowd of the Athenians, a Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 170, but with vv. ll. ῥυέχετος, ῥυαίχετος, ῥυαίχετος: Hesych. also explains ῥυάχετος by ῥ. ῥέω ὀχετός, and Phot. ῥυέχετος by the same words:—if derived from ῥυαίς ῥυάκος, ῥυάχετος is the most likely form: cf. σῦρραξ.

ῥυβδην, Adv., v. ῥύβην II, Arist. H. A.

ῥύγχινα, ἡ, (ῥύγχος) with a large nose or snout, Lat. nasuta.

ῥύγγελέφας, ἀντ, ὁ, (ῥύγχος) with an elephant's trunk, Anth.

ῥύγγιον, τό, Dim. from ῥύγχος, Ar. Ach. 744.

ῥύγχομαχέω, (μαχόμαι) to fight with the snout, dub.

ῥύγχος, εὐς, τό, (ῥύω) a snout, muzzle, strictly of swine, Schol. Ar. Av. 348: of birds, a beak, bill, Ar. Av. 348, 364, etc.: in gen. a face, Cratin. Incert. 83.

ῥύδην, Adv., (ῥέω) flowingly, i. e. richly, abundantly. [ῥ, except in Hippon. Fr. 20, where Welcker proposes ῥύδην, like ἔδδην for ἄδδην.]

II. with a noise; also written ῥύβδην, ῥοιβδην, ῥύσδην, though all these forms are very dub.

ῥύδων, Adv.,=foreg. I, ῥύδων ἀφηνείως abundantly rich, Od. 15. 426.

ῥυέχετος, ὁ, v. ῥυάχετος.

ῥύέω, f. ἡσσομαι, collat. form of ῥέω, q. v.

ῥύεω or ῥύω, like ῥάω, to growl, snarl, like an angry dog, Hermipp. Europ. 1, ubi v. Meineke. (Akin to βρύω, βρύω, βρυδωμαι, as also to Lat. rudo, rugio, ringo.)

ῥύη, Ep. for ῥέρη, 3 sing. aor. pass. of ῥέω, Od. 3. 455.

ῥύημα, ατος, τό, (ῥέω) strictly=ῥύμα, ῥύημα: usu. a kind of honey-cake, Galeu. [ῥύεω]

ῥύημα,=ῥύεω, ῥέω, prob. not found in use.

ῥύηφενίς, ἑς, (ῥέω, ἀφενός) overflowing with riches, very wealthy, Dion. F., cf. εὐφενίς. Hence

ῥύηφενία, ἡ, (ῥέω, ἀφενός) affluence, Call. Jov. 84.

ῥύημιζέω, f. ἴω, (ῥυθμός) to bring into a measure of time or proportion, to set to time or measure, hence esp. to repeat a verse in proper time or rhythm, i. e. to scan it, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 238, Melet. p. 129.

II. in gen. to order, arrange, compose a person, Plat. Phaed. 253 B: not only of outward corporeal things, but also of the soul, Tim. Loc. 103 D: perf. pass., ᾧδ' ἐρρύθημαι thus am I brought to order, Aesch. Fr. 241: ῥυθμίως λήπην ὅπου to define the place of grief, Soph. Ant. 318.

ῥυθμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥυθμός) set to time, rhythmical, Plat. Polit. 307 A. Adv. -κός.

ῥυθμιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ῥυθμίζω) one who sets in order.

ῥυθμογράφος, ἡ, (γράφω) a noting down of the time or rhythm.

ῥυθμιολογία, ἑς, (εἶδος) like rhythm, rhythmical, Dion. H.

ῥυθμοποιία, ἡ, a making of time or rhythm, Plut.

ῥυθμοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making time or rhythm, Plut.

ῥυθμός, ὁ, ὁ ῥυθμός, ὁ, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion: hence

I. measured motion, time, Lat. numerus, whether in sound or motion, ἡ τῆς κινήσεως ράξις Plat. Legg. 665 A, cf. 672 E, Symp. 187 B, cf. Cic. Orator 20 and 51, and cf. Suid. in voc., (though we confine the word rhythm to sounds only): therefore opp. to μέτρον and ἀρμονία, Plat. Rep. 398 D, 601 A; for there is rhythm or time in Prose as well as Verse, Hb. 397 B, Arist. Rhetic. 3. 1, 4: on the kinds of rhythm distinguished by the ancients, v. Böckh Pind. T. i. P. 2. p. 22, sq.—Special phrases: ἐν ῥυθμῷ in time, of dancing, marching, etc., Virgil's in numerum, ἐν ῥ. βαλεῖν Plat. Legg. 670 B, ὀρχεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. i. 3, 10; and so, μετὰ ῥυθμῷ Thuc. 5. 70; ῥυθμὸν ὑπάγειν to keep time, Ar. Thesm. 956: θάττονα ῥυθμὸν ἐπάγειν to play in quicker time, θάττονα Xen. Symp.

2. 22. II. measure, proportion or symmetry of parts, at rest as well as in motion, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ῥ. Plat. Legg. 728 E:—hence form or shape made after a certain proportion, ὁ ῥυθμὸς τῶν γραμμάτων the shape of the letters, Hdt. 5. 58: so of the shape of a cup, Alex. Drop. 1. 4. III. in gen. proportion, arrangement, order, Aesch. Cho. 797; ῥυθμῷ τι νει. Cycl. 398: οὐκ ἀπὸ ῥυθμοῦ not without measure, Call. Ep. 44. 5.

2. the state or condition of any thing, e. g. the state of the soul, temper, disposition, Theogn. 958, where it is joined with ὁρμή and πρόσος: in Archil. 14. 7 for the state of man in gen., Lat. conditio humana:—the wise, manner or fashion of a thing, ἑλάνην ῥ. πέπλων Eur. Heracl. 130; τίς ῥ. φόνου; what kind of slaughter, Id. El. 772, cf. Supp. 94; ἐν τρυφάνῳ ῥυθμῷ triangular-wise, Aesch. Fr. 70. (From ῥοῦ, ῥαῖ, ῥεύ-σμαι, ῥυήμαι.) [In Att., and esp. in late Poets, ῥ is not seldom.]

ῥύσσομαι, later collat. form of ῥέω: esp. to have diarrhoea. ῥυκάνω, f. ἴσω, to plane: from

ῥυκάνη, ἡ, a plane, Lat. runcina, (as τρυπάνη in Lat. becomes trutina), Anth. [ῥ]

ῥυκάνησις, ἡ, (ῥυκάνω) a planing, Math. Vett.

ῥυκάνίζω,=ῥυκάνω.

ῥύμα, ατος, τό, (ῥέω)=ῥέυμα, any thing that flows, a river, stream, Herm. Orph. Hymn. 10. 22.

ῥύμα, ατος, τό, (*ῥύω, ῥέω) that which is drawn, a drawing, esp.,

1. τόξον ῥύμα, of the Persians, opp. to λόγχης ἱσχύς of the Greeks, Aesch. Pers. 147; ἐκ τοῦτο ῥύματος within bow-shot, Xen. An. 3. 3, 15; so also ἐκ τοῦτο ῥύμα, ap. Suid. in voc.

2. a towing-line, Polyb. 3. the pole of a carriage, usu. ῥυμός.

II. (ῥύομαι) deliverance, protection, Aesch. Supp. 84, Soph. Aj. 159, Eur. Heracl. 260, cf. ῥύοις.

ῥύμαρχης, οὔ, ὁ, (ῥύμα II, ἄρχω) a street-inspector, Aen. Tact. ῥύμβέω, (ῥύμβος) Att. for ῥομβέω, Plat. Crat. 426 E.

ῥύμβιον, τό, Dim. from ῥύμβος, Att. for ῥομβιον.

ῥυμβόανω, (ῥυμβόν) to swing or whirl round, and so to throw or sling away. II. metaph., like σπαθᾶν, to squander money, (as we say) to make ducks and drakes of it, Ruhnk. Tim.

ῥύμβος, οὔ, ὁ, Att. for ῥόμβος, q. v.

ῥυμβόν, ὄνος, ἡ,=ῥύμβος, ῥόμβος, esp. a sling. II. serpentine motion, a coiling, coil, Ap. Rh.

ῥύνη, ἡ, (*ῥύω, ῥέω) the force, swing, rush of a body in motion, Lat. impetus, πτερύγων ῥύνη the rush of wings, Ar. Pac. 86, cf. Av. 1182; ἡ ῥ. τοῦ αἵματος the flow of blood in the veins, Hipp.:—absol. a violent attack, charge, of soldiers, Thuc. 7. 70, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 404: ῥύνη with a swing, Thuc. 2. 76; cf. ῥοιβδός—metaph., ἡ ῥύνη τῆς τυχῆς Plat. Caes. 53; but also, ἡ ῥύνη τῆς ὀργῆς etc., vehemence of passion, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 462.

II. a quarter of a city, street, Lat. vicus; also a lane, opp. to πλατεία, N. T. Hence

ῥύνηδόν, Adv., with a swing or rush, Polyaeu.

ῥύμα, ατος, τό, (ῥύπτα) that which remains from washing, filth, dirt.

II. any thing used for washing, soap, lye, etc., Ar. Lys. 377, Plat. Rep. 429 E, sq.

ῥύμος, οὔ, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ῥέω) the pole of a carriage, II. 6. 40, 10. 505, Hdt. 4. 69; also ῥύμα.

II. a trace in harness, usu. ῥυστήρ.

III. a furrow, row, line, train, like ὁλκός, Lat. tractus, Arat.

IV.=ῥύμη II.

ῥυστομεύω, (ῥύμη II, τέμνω) ῥ. πόλιν to divide a town into streets or quarters, Diod. Hence

ῥυστομεία, ἡ, division of a town into streets or quarters, Polyb.

ῥύμουλκεω, (ῥύμα II, 2, ἔλκω) to draw a ship by a line, to tow, Lat. remulare or remulo agere, Polyb.

ῥυμφάνω and ῥυμφέω, collat. forms of ῥοφέω, q. v.

ῥυνδάκη, ἡ, an Indian bird of the size of a pigeon, Ctesias; in Plut., ῥυνδάκης, οὔ, ὁ, [ῥ]

ῥΥΟΜΑΙ, f. ῥύσομαι: aor. ἑρρύσασθαι: Ep. 2 sing. impf. ῥύσκεν from collat. form ῥύσομαι II. 24. 730: syncop. collat. form of aor. ἑρρωτο, 3 pl. ῥύσασθαι, inf. ῥύσασθαι II. 15. 141; also ἑρρωτο Soph. O. T. 1352; ἑρρωτο Theoc. 25. 76.—Dep., though in later writers, the aor. ἑρρύσθη, inf. ῥύσθηναι is Pass. in signif.

Strictly to draw to oneself, i. e. draw out of danger: hence, to rescue, save, c. acc., first in Hom. and Hes. 2. ῥ. ἦν' ἐκ κακοῦ to save from out of ill, Od. 12. 107, cf. Il. 20. 300; so τοῦ ῥ. ἦν' ἥρεος II. 17. 645, cf. 224: also c. gen. alone, ῥ. τινά τινας

Hdt. 9. 76, τοῦ μὴ κατακαθῆναι Id. 1. 86: c. inf. alone, β. τινα βαλεῖν Eur. Alc. 11, β. τινα μὴ καθάραι Id. H. F. 197:—absol. to save from an illness, cure, Hdt. 4. 187: hence II. to free, redeem, τὸν ἔρην ῥυσάμην I set him free from thence, Il. 15. 29; ἐκ δουλοσύνης Hdt. 5. 49, 9. 90. III. in gen. to shield, screen, guard, protect, esp. of guardian gods, Il. 15. 257, 290, etc.; so too of princes and chiefs, Il. 9. 396, and Trag.; of warders or watchmen, Il. 10. 417; of shepherds, Od. 14. 107: hence Hom. oft. joins β. καὶ χάλασεν, also β. καὶ σαῶσαι Il. 15. 200; εὖ, ἀρήγειν καὶ β. Aesch. Eum. 232. 2. oft. also in Hom. of defensive armour, to shield, cover, Il. 2. 259, 16. 799, etc.; of a wall, Il. 12. 8: hence 3. to screen, conceal, Od. 6. 129. III. to draw back, and so to hold back, check, Od. 23. 244. IV. by a rare metaph., to draw down the scale, and so metaph. to outweigh, ἐργῶ ἀγαθὸν τὰς ἀτίας β. to outweigh or more than make up the faults by good service, Thuc. 5. 63.—Poet. word. (The Act. ῥῶ does not occur, ἐρῶ to draw being used instead: however such derivatives as ῥύσιον, ῥυσός, ῥυτήρ, ῥύτωρ, ῥυτόν, ῥυτὶς etc. shew that an act. ῥῶ existed in sense at least; and that the act. signf. of ἐρῶ sometimes passed over into this of ῥύωμαι, appears from signf. II. also from ῥύσιον, and ῥύσιος, ῥυτήρ.) [Hom. usu. has ὕ in indic. pres. when followed by a short vowel, but ὕ in arsi at the beginning of the verse, Il. 15. 257, 16. 799: in opt. ῥύσιον, always ὕ, even in thesi, Il. 12. 8, 17. 224; ὕ also in fut., Hes. Th. 662; and usu. so in the regul. aor., of which Hom. has the forms ἐρρύστω, ῥύσασθην, ῥύστω, ῥύσαι: ὕ only once in ῥύσμαι Il. 15. 29; ὕ also in ἐρῶ Il. 23. 819 (though Hes. Th. 301 has ἐρῶ), and in ῥύτω Od. 17. 201, Il. 18. 515: Att. have ὕ in fut. and regul. aor.]

ῥύπα, τό, heterog. plur. of ῥύπος, q. v., Od. 6. 93. ῥύπαινω, aor. ἐρρύπανα, (ῥύπος) to befoul, cover with dirt: metaph. to abuse, insult grossly, Pherecr. Incoert. 48, Arist. Rhet. 1.—Pass. to be or become foul, Xen. Lac. 11. 3. ῥύπας, ακος, ὁ, (ῥύπος) a dirty fellow, formed like πλούτας etc. ῥύπαται, v. ῥύπαται. ῥύπαρνομαι, as Pass. (ῥυπαρός) to be filthy, dub. ῥύπαρία, ἡ, (ῥυπαρός) dirt, filth. II. metaph. sordidness, stinkiness, Critias 47.

ῥυπαρογράφος, ὁ, (γράφω) painting foul objects, also ῥυπαρογράφος: but they are prob. only f. l. in Plin. for rhopographo. ῥυπαροκράμμος, ὁ, of a dirty earthenware color, also ῥυπαροκράμμος and ὑποκράμμος, Ath. ῥυπαρομέλας, ἀνα, ἄν, of a dirty black color, Ath. ῥυπαρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ῥύπος) foul, filthy. II. metaph. sordid, stingy, β. τρόποι Philaeta. Φιλαλ. 1. 4. Adv. —ῥῶς. Hence ῥυπαρότης, ητος, ἡ, = ῥυπαρά, Ath. ῥυπαροφάγος, ὁ, (φαγεῖν) eating dirt. ῥύπαμα, ατος, τό, dirt, filth [ῥ]: from ῥύπας, Ep. ῥύπια, (ῥύπος) to be foul, filthy, dirty, Od. 6. 87, 13. 435, 23. 115; 24. 227, but only in pres. ῥύπῳ, and part. ῥυπαύωντα: impf. ἐρρύπων Ar. Av. 1282. II. metaph. to be sordid, stingy.

ῥυπέλαιον, τό, (ῥύπος) foul, dirty oil. ῥυπαρογράφος, ὁ, v. ῥυπαρογράφος. ῥυπέις, ἐσσα, ἐν, (ῥύπος) = ῥυπαρός, v. l. Od. 13. 435, and Leon. Tar. ῥυποκράμμος, ὁ, v. ῥυπαροκράμμος. ῥυποκονδύλος, ὁ, with dirty knuckles, esp. of one who imitated the Laconians, Archil. 114, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2, ubi v. Meineke.

ῥύπον, τό, v. ῥύπος, ὁ. ῥύπον or ῥύπῳ, τό, and ῥύπος, εος, τό, = ὄρος, whcy, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 150. [ῥ] ῥύπος, ὁ, dirt, filth, dirtiness, uncleanness, Plat. Parm. 130 C; with heterog. pl. ῥύπα Od. 6. 93 (but regul. plur. of ῥύπος Ar. Lys. 1200): the existence of a neut. τὸ ῥύπον or τὸ ῥύπος has not yet been proved, and certainly does not follow from Theoc. 15. 20, v. Lob. Phryn. 150. 2. metaph. sordidness, stinkiness, meanness, Jac. Lect. Stob. p. 100. II. in Att., esp., sealing-wax, Ar. l. c. [ῥ] Hence ῥύπῳ, to make foul and filthy, to befoul:—Pass. to be foul and filthy, Ep. part. pf. pass. ῥερίπωμένος, all filthy, Od. 6. 59,

for which some Gramm. would write ῥερίπωμένος with the lenis.

ῥύπος, poet. for ῥυπῶς, q. v., Od. ῥυπῶταί, a cry of the Athenian rowers, like ὦπα, yoho! Ar. Ran. 1073, hence Ar. Vesp. 909 puts τὸ ῥυπῶταί, all the rowers, the crew: cf. ἱππῶταί. ῥύπτειρα, fem. of sq., a washwoman: also as Adj., β. κορία soap, lye, Nic. ῥυπτήρ, ητος, ὁ, (ῥύτω) one who cleanses from dirt, a washer. ῥυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cleansing from dirt, washing, Arist. Prob. Adv. —κῶς: from ῥύτω, strengthd. from Root 'PTP—, which appears in ῥύπος: fut. ψω, to remove dirt, to clean, cleanse, wash, esp. with oil or lye:—Pass. ῥύπτομαι to wash one's self, proverb. ἐξ ὅτου ἔγω ῥύπτομαι ever since I began to wash, i. e. from my childhood, Ar. Ach. 17, cf. Juven. 2. 152. ῥυτώδης, ἐς, (ῥύπος, εἶδος) foul, dirty to behold, Anth. ῥύσαινω, (ῥυσός) to make wrinkled. ῥυσάλεος, ἐά, ἐόν, wrinkled: from ῥύσαινω, (ῥυσός) = ῥυαίνω. ῥυσή, ἡ, (ῥυσός) a withering, decay, Suid. ῥύσημα, ατος, τό, a wrinkle, uow, ῥυτὶς. [ῥ] ῥυσθαί, inf. aor. synop. of ῥύμαι, Il. 15. 141. ῥυστάζω, f. ὤω, strictly to seize and drag away as a ῥύσιον or pledge: hence to seize as one's own property, as one's slave, etc. (cf. ῥύσιον II), Eur. Ion 523, cf. 1406: then in gen. to drag away, as a suppliant from the sanctuary, Aesch. Supp. 424, in Pass.: to tear with the teeth, Id. Fr. 237. ῥυσιβώμιος, ὄν, (ῥύμαι) defending altars, Aesch. Eum. 920. ῥυσιδιόχης, ὄν, (ῥύμαι) watching or driving a chariot, Pind. l. 2. 31. ῥύσιμον, τό, poet. for ἐρύσιμον, Nic. [ῥ] ῥύσιον, τό, (ῥύσιον, ἐρύσιον) that which is seized and dragged away: booty, plunder, prey, ῥύσι' ἐλαίνεσθαι, of cattle, Il. 11. 674; τοῖς ῥύσιον θ' ἡμαρτε Aesch. Ag. 535. II. esp. that which is seized as a pledge or surety, a pledge, surety, ῥύσια δοῦναι Solon 19. 3 (ubi v. Coray ap. Bach.): μείζον β. πόλει θήσεις Soph. O. C. 858, as Herm. takes it—the ῥύσιον being Oedipus himself, and Thebes the πόλις:—hence, τὰ ῥύσια are pledges entrusted to a god, i. e. suplicants, Aesch. Supp. 412, 728. III. that which is seized by way of reprisals, and so reprisals, φόνον φόνον ῥύσιον τίσαι to suffer death in return for death, Soph. Phil. 959: ῥύσια καταγγέλλειν to threaten reprisals, Polyb. 4. 53, 2: hence 2. τὰ ῥύσια claims to persons or things alleged to have been seized, ῥύσια αἰτεῖσθαι to make this claim, Polyb. 32. 17, 1, cf. 23. 2, 13:—also, 3. τὰ ῥύσια, deliverance, Aesch. Supp. 314: also offerings for deliverance, β. ἀνδρείην Dion. P.—Strictly neut. from sq. [ῥ] ῥύσιος, ὄν, (*ῥύσι, ῥύμαι) delivering, saving, Aesch. Supp. 150. ῥυστίτης, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥύμαι) saving the city, Aesch. Theb. 130. ῥυστίπλος, ὄν, (ῥύμαι) setting free from toil and trouble, Anth. ῥύσις, not ῥύσις, ἡ, (ῥύμαι) a freeing, deliverance. ῥύσις, ἡ, (ῥύσις) like ῥεῖσις, a flowing, streaming, Plat. Legg. 944 B: a river, stream, Polyb. [ῥ] ῥύσις, εἶδος, ἡ, a dub. form = ῥυτόν, Piers. Moer. 412, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 90. ῥύσκομαι, collat. form of ῥύμαι, hence ῥύσκεν, Ep. 2 sing. impf. Il. 24. 730. ῥυσμός, ὁ, (ῥύω) a drawing out, stretching, extent, esp. a tract of country, Lat. tractus, Arist. de Anim. ῥυσμός, ὁ, rarer form for ῥυβμός (q. v.), Archil. 14. 7, Democ. ap. Arist. Metaph., and Call. Ep. 44. 5. ῥυσμός, Ion. for ῥυβμός, to form, fashion, shape. ῥυσόκαρπος, ὄν, (ῥυσός) with shrivelled fruit. ῥυσόκαρπος, ὄν, (ῥυσός) with shrivelled branches. ῥύσος, ἡ, ὄν, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) strictly, drawn, drawn up: Il. 9. 503, Eur. El. 490, Ar. Plut. 266: in Eur. Supp. 50, ῥυσά πολλῶν σαρκῶν καταδριμμάτα the tearing of old wrinkled flesh, cf. ῥυτὶς.—Written also ῥυσός, and in the same manner in all derivs. and compds., but the form ῥύσος, ῥυσώ, ῥυσάλω, is the older and better: the σ being doubled, simply from ignorance that υ was long by nature, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 60, Seidl. Eur. El. 485. Hence

ῥυσότης, ἡτος, ἡ, wrinkledness, wrinkles, Plut.
ῥυσώω, (ῥυός) to make wrinkled:—Pass. to be or become wrinkled, to shrivel, Arist. Probl.
ῥυσάλω, **ῥυσός**, **ῥυσσός**, etc., worse forms for **ῥυσάλω** etc., v. sub **ῥυός**.
ῥυσταγμα, ατος, τό, a dragging away, bad treatment: from **ῥυστάω**, f. ἀέω, frequentat. from ***ῥύω**, ἐρύω, to draw, drag repeatedly, to drag to and fro, to keep dragging violently, πολλά **ῥυστάσεκε** περὶ σῆμα *he dragged it many times round the grave of Patroclus*, Il. 2.4.755; **ῥυαὶς** ἀεικέλιος **ῥυστάζειν** κατὰ δάματα Od. 16. 109, 20. 319: hence in gen. to treat with violence, cf. sq., and also ἔλκω, ἔλκωω, ἔλκυστάω. Hence
ῥυστακτός, ὅος, ἡ, a dragging violently: in gen. violent treatment or behaviour, Od. 18. 224. [vs., ὅος]
ῥυστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, rare late form for **ῥυτήρ**, ap. Wern. Tryph. 266.
ῥυτήτης, ου, ὁ, (ῥύομαι) a rescuer, deliverer, LXX.
ῥυτῶδης, es, (ῥυτός, εἶδος) wrinkled, shrivelled looking.
ῥυτῶσος, ἡ, (ῥύωω) a wrinkling. [v]
ῥυτῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥυώω) wrinkled, shrivelled.
ῥυτά, τὰ, v. sub **ῥυτός** II.
ῥυτάγχιος, ἑως, ὁ, (ῥυτός) the rope of a horse's halter, Xen. Eq. 7. 1, cf. **ῥυτήρ** II. 2, and ἀγχιγυῖος III.
ῥυτή, ἥς, ἡ, Peloponnesian word for πήγανον, Lat. *rutia*, our rue, Nic., Valck. Adon. p. 220.
ῥυτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (***ῥύω**, ἐρύω) one who draws or stretches, ῥ. Βιού, οἷσταν drawer of the bow, of arrows, Od. 18. 262., 21. 173.
 II. like **λύα**, the strap by which a horse draws, a trace, Il. 16. 475: also 2. the strap by which one holds a horse, a rein, ἀπο **ῥυτήρος** with loose rein, and so like Lat. *immisiss habenis*, at full gallop, σπεῖδειν ἀπο **ῥυτήρος** Soph. O. C. 900 (usu. written ἀπο **ῥυτήρος**, but not so well, Bast. Ep. Crit. p. 132, Reisk. Comm. Crit. Soph. O. C. 896). 3. a strap to flog with, Dem. 402. fin., Aeschin. 49. 20, cf. Soph. Fr. 938.
 B. (ῥύομαι) a savor, guard, defender, ῥ. σταθμῶν Od. 17. 187, 223, Aesch. Theb. 318.
ῥυττόφλοιος, ον, (ῥυτίς, φλοῖος) with shrivelled rind, Anth. **ῥυττόφλοι**, (ῥυτίς) to make wrinkled: Pass. to be so, Hipp. **ῥυττόφωδης**, es, (ῥυτίς, εἶδος) wrinkled looking, Hipp.
ῥυττώω, ατος, τό, (ῥυττός) anything wrinkled: also=sq. [I]
ῥυττώωσις, ἡ, (ῥυττός) a wrinkling. [I]
ῥυττίω,=ῥυττώω, susp.
ῥυτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (***ῥύω**, ἐρύω) a fold which draws together, a wrinkle, esp. in the face, Lat. *ruga*, Ar. Plut. 1051, Plat. [Though derived from ***ῥύω**, q. v., ὅ, except in late Poets, as Greg. Naz., Jac. A. P. p. 726.]
ῥυτίωμα, ατος, τό, (ῥυτίω) a darn or patch, Menand. p. 288.
ῥυτόν, τό, v. **ῥυτός** (ῥέω) II.
ῥυτός, ὁ, ὄν, (ῥύω, ἐρύω) dragged along, ῥυτοῖσι λᾶσσι with large stones dragged along, Od. 6. 267., 14. 10. II. τὰ **ῥυτά**, poet. for **ῥυτή** II. 2, a rein, **ῥυτά** χαλαινῶν Hes. Sc. 308.
ῥυτός, ὁ, ὄν, ατος, ὄν, (ῥέω) flowing, running, fluid, liquid, ῥ. ἄλς, ὕδωρ etc. Trag.; ῥ. πόροι Aesch. Eum. 452, v. πόρος I. 2.
 II. τὸ **ῥυτόν** a drinking cup or horn, running to a point, where was a small hole, through which the wine ran in a thin stream, (v. Dict. of Antiq. sub v.), Cratin. Ὀρ. 16, Dem. 565. fin., cf. κρουίζω: dub. collat. forms, **ῥυτός**, ὁ, and **ῥυτίς**, ἡ:—also Lat. *rhytium* in Martial. 2. 35, 2, whence we may infer a Greek Dim. τὸ **ῥυτόν**.
ῥυτός, ὁ, v. foreg. II.
ῥυτόν, τό, (ῥύομαι) an offering for deliverance, v. **ῥύω** III. 3.
ῥυτρός, es, τό, a plant with prickles all at the ends.
ῥυτῶρ, opos, ὁ, (***ῥύω**, ἐρύω) one who draws, like **ῥυτήρ** I, ῥ. τόδω a bowman, archer, Ar. Thesm. 108. II. (ῥύομαι) a savor, deliverer, λυοῖ καὶ θανάτῳ from them, Leon. Al. 29. 4: a guard, defender, Anth. [v]
ῥυφαῖω, Ion. for **ῥοφαῖω**.
ῥυφάω, Ion. for **ῥοφάω**, Hippon. 88; but also in Ar. Fr. 108 A.
ῥυφήμα, τό, Ion. for **ῥοφήμα**, Hipp. [v]
ῥυφίς, ἡ, (ῥύπτω) a cleansing, purifying, Plat. Tim. 65 E.
 ***ῤῥῆ**, whence ἐρύω, to draw, not used in Act., v. sub **ῥύομαι**.
ῥυδός, es, (ῥέω, εἶδος) fluid: of persons, ῥ. τὰ ὄρα incontinent of urine, Hipp. II. abundant, Plat. Tim. 86 C, D.
ῥῶ, v. P.

ῥῶά, ἡ,=ῥοῖα, dub.
ῥωβίδας, ὁ, a boy in his first year, Lacon. word.
ῥωγᾶλέος, ἐα, ἐόν, (ῥάξ) broken, cleft, χιτὼν χαλκᾶ ῥ. Il. 2. 417: esp. of clothes, tiron, ragged, Od. 13. 435, 438, etc.
ῥωγᾶς, ἀδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥάξ)=foreg., Anth.: ῥ. πέτρα a cloven rock, cleft in the rock, Ap. Rh., and Nic.—**ῥωγᾶς**, (sub. γῆ), a cleft in the earth, cavern. Cf. **ῥαγᾶς**, also **ῥάξ**, ἀπορράξ.
ῥωγή, ἡ, (ῥάξ) like **ραγή**, a cleft.
ῥωγμα, ατος, τό, (ῥάξ)=ῥήγμα. Hence
ῥωγματίας, ου, ὁ,=ῥήγματίας, Gal.
ῥωγμή, ἡ,=ῥαγή, a kind of fracture, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: also **ῥωγμός**, cf. **ῥαχμή**, **ῥωχμός**.
ῥωγολογέω,=ῥαγολογέω.
ῥώδιος, ὁ,=ῥόδιος, Hippon. 37.
ῥῶον, ανος, ὁ, the nose, usu. in plur., the nostrils.
ῥῶα, ατος, τό, poet. for **ῥῶμ**.
ῥωμαῖζω, ἴω, (ῥῶμ) to hold with Rome, be of the Roman party, App.
ῥωμαῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, and **ῥωμαῖος**, ἀα, αῖον, (ῥῶμ) Roman, a Roman: with peccul. fem. **ῥωμαῖς**, ἴδος, a Roman woman.
ῥωμαῖστὴ, Adv. (ῥωμαῖζω) in the Roman fashion or language, App. [στῆ]
ῥωμαλέος, ἐα, ἐόν, (ῥῶμ) strong of body: in gen. powerful, mighty, strong, πένθος **ῥωμαλέωτέρω** Hdt. 3. 22. Hence
ῥωμαλέότης, ητος, ἡ, bodily strength.
ῥωμαλέω, (ῥωμαλέος) to make strong: Pass. to be endued with strength, Arist. Physion.
ῥῶμη, ἡ, bodily strength, first in Hdt. 1. 31., 8. 113; οὐ μὴ **ῥῶμη** not single-handed, Soph. O. T. 123: in gen. strength, vigor, Eur., Plat., etc. II. like **δύναμις**, force, i. e. army, Xen. An. 3. 14, Hell. 7. 4, 16.
 B. **ῥῶμη**, ἡ, Roma, Rome, first mentioned, among the Greeks, by Aristotle or Theophrastus, Nieb. R. H. 1. p. 12.
 II. the goddess Roma. (Cf. **ῥώμαι** fin.)
ῥῶννῆμι or **-νῶω**, f. **ῥῶσω**: pf. pass. **ἔρρωμαι**: aor. pass. **ἔρρωσθην**. To strengthen, make strong and mighty, Tim. Lucr. 103 B, E: to confirm, avouch. But usu. in Pass. **ῥῶννῶμαι**, to be strong and mighty, to put forth strength; though hardly any tenses are found in use, save pf. pass. (with pres. signif.) **ἔρρωμαι**, the plqpf. **ἔρρωμην** being used as impf., **ἔρρωτο** εἰς τὸν πόλεμον Thuc. 2. 8, and then freq. in Plat., etc.: **ἔρρ. τῆν ψυχὴν** Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 29; also c. inf. to be able, Plat. Symp. 176 B: in imperat. **ἔρρωσο**, fare-well, Lat. *vale*, the usu. way of ending a letter, as in Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 33, and in those attributed to Plat., etc.; also **φράξεν** τινὶ **ἔρρωσθαι**, Lat. *valere jubere*, Plat. Phaed. 61 B: part. **ἔρρωμένος**,=ῥωμαλέος, Plat., etc.: hence Adv. **ἔρρωμένος** Aesch. Pr. 65. Compar. **ἔρρωμενέστερος**, Hdt. 9. 70. (Prob. length. from Root **ῤῥ**=ῥώμαι, q. v.)
ῥῶξ, ἡ, gen. **ῥωγῶς** (akin to **ῥήγνυμι**, **ῥήγω**), a cleft, ῥωγῆς μεγαροῖ the narrow entrance of a room, Od. 22. 143; acc. to some a side-door, or a window, acc. to Voss, steps. II.=ῥῆξ, a grape or olive, LXX: also a venomous spider or **φαλδᾶγιν**, something like a grape, Lob. Phryn. p. 76, Jac. A. P. p. 127, 502.
ῤῥῶμαι, f. **ῥῶμαι**, old Ep. Dep. med., of which Hom. uses 3 pl. impf. **ἔρρωοντο** and **ῥῶοντο**, and 3 pl. aor. **ἔρρωσαντο** (v. infir.): Nic. has also **ῥῶετο**. To move with speed or violence, to dart, rush, rush on, esp. of warriors, Il. 11. 50, 16. 166, cf. Hes. Sc. 230; ῥ. περὶ πυρὸς to run round it, Od. 24. 69: of dancers, **ἔρρωσαντο** alone, Il. 24. 616; or c. acc. cognate, χορὸν **ἔρρωσαντο** they plied the lusty dance, h. Ven. 262: ἐπὶ ῥῶοντι ἀνακτὶ lustily they moved under the king's weight, Il. 18. 417; so, κνήμη, γόνυατα **ἔρρωσαντο** Il. 18. 411, Od. 23. 3: also of hair, **ἔρρωτο** μετὰ πνοιαῖς ἀνέμωι it waved streaming in the wind, Il. 23. 367. (Hence prob. **ῥῶννῆμι**, **ῥῶμη**, Lat. *robur*, *robustus*: perh. also akin to ***ῥύω**, ἐρύω, **ῥύμη**.)
ῥωπάκιον, τό, Dim. from sq.
ῥωπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, and **ῥωπάς**, ἀδος, ἡ,=ῥάψ.
ῥωπειον, τό, (ῥῶψ) regul. form for **ῥωτήριον** q. v., Leon. Tar.
ῥῶπειω, (ῥῶψ) to cut down shrubs and underwood. II.
(ῥῶπος)=**ῥωποκαλέω**.
ῥωπήεις, es, er, (ῥῶψ) overgrown with shrubs, underwood, ἄγκος Q. Sm.

ῥωπήιον, τό, (ῥάψ) Ep., and Ion. for ῥωπέιον, rarely found save in plur., *bushes, brushwood, and underwood*, Hom., who always has ῥωπήια πυκνά, except in Il. 21. 559.

ῥωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥάπος) of, belonging to small wares: τὰ ῥωπικά small wares, *trumpery*:—hence *worthless*, δάρον Leon. Tar. 15; and so of persons, Polyb.:—ῥωπικά γράψασθαι to paint coarsely, cf. ῥωπογράφος: τὸ ῥωπικὸν tawdry ornaments in a speech, *clap-traps*, Toup Longin. 3. 4.

ῥάπιον, τό, (ῥάψ)=ῥωτεῖον, a bush, twig, bough, Dio C. ῥωπογράφια, ἡ, the painting of a ῥωπογράφος, a coarse painting, *daub*, Cic. Att. 15. 16 ὁ, cf. sq.

ῥωπογράφος, ὄν, (ῥάπος, γράφω) one that paints merely to produce effect, a scene-painter, dauber; or one who paints low subjects, still life, etc., like the Dutch masters, cf. Plin. 35. 37; Welcker Philostr. Imag. 1. 31, 397: others read ῥωπογράφος, or ῥωτογράφος. [ᾱ]

ῥωποπερπέρηρος, ὄν, ὁ, (ῥάπος, πέρπερος) one who talks loosely on all subjects, a loose talker, Com. ap. Plut. Demosth. 9: this loose talk is called ῥωποπερπέρηρα, ἡ, for which we have ῥωποστομυλήθρα (Com. ap. Diog. L. 2. 108) or ῥωμφοστομυλήθρα, the volubility of Naevius, Meineke Quaest. Men. p. 33. ῥωποπώλω, to deal in small wares or frippery: from ῥωποπώλης, ὄν, ὁ, (ῥάπος, πωλῶ) a dealer in small ware or trumpery: a huckster, pedlar.

ῥάπος, ὁ, any small ware, esp. common, vulgar ornaments or toys, Aesch. Fr. 242: pedlar's-ware, trumpery, Dem. 910. 1, Strab. p. 200, 376. II. as Adj., coarse, dauby, Dion. H., cf. ῥωπογραφία.

ῥωποστομυλήθρα, ἡ, (στομυλήθρης) v. ῥωποπερπέρηρας. ῥάρεος, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥώννυμι) strong, mighty, only in Hesych. ῥάσις, εἰς, ἡ, (ῥώννυμι) strength, might, Schneid. Theophr. Ind. II. strengthening, encouragement.

ῥωσκομένος, Adv. part. pres., as if from a Verb ῥάσκειν, = ῥώννυμι, strongly, Hipp.

ῥάσσω, = ῥήσσω, ῥήννυμι, but only in 3 pl. pf. 2, ἔρράγασι Hipp. ῥάσταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ῥώννυμι) a stand for putting any thing on, Math. Vett.

ῥωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ῥώννυμι) one who strengthens. Hence ῥωστήριος, λα, ἰον, strengthening.

ῥωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥώννυμι) = foreg.

ῥωτάκιζω, ἰ, ἰω, (ῥᾶ) to make overmuch or wrong use of ῥ.

ῥωτάκισμος, ὁ, overmuch or wrong use of ῥ, rhotacism.

ῥωμυλή, ἡ, = sq.

ῥωμυλός, οὔ, ὁ, (ῥάσσω, ῥάξ) like ῥήγμα, a cleft, ῥ. γαίης a run or gutter scooped out by heavy rains, Il. 23. 420: metaph. a wrinkle, Anth.

II. (ῥέγγω) = ῥόγγος, in Medic. writers, who also write it ῥωγμός.

ῤάψ, ἡ, gen. ῥάπος, a low shrub, bush, hence in plur. underwood, brushwood, Od. 10. 166, 14. 49, 16. 47: nor does the sing. seem to have been much in use. (ῥάψ and ῥάψ are kindred forms.)

Σ

Σ, σ, σίγμα, or better σίγμα, (for the ι in σίξω is long by nature), τό, indecl., eighteenth letter of the Greek Alphabet: as numeral σ' = 200, but ς 200, 000.

Its oldest form was that of a twisted curl (Eur. Thea. 7. 6, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 D), or of a Scythian bow (Agatho ib. D), Σ, ξ, whence arose the form Σ now in use: after this, but yet early, it took the shape of a semicircle ς, whence Aeschion calls the new moon, τὸ καλὸν οὐρανὸν νέον σίγμα, cf. Nake Choeril. p. 189; and late authors call the Orchestra τὸ τοῦ θεάτρου σίγμα, Tim. Lex. p. 196: cf. also σιγμοειδής. When used in these metaph. signs, σίγμα was sometimes declined, though Pors. Med. 476 denies this in the good Att. writers: late writers however, as Eust., declined it in all senses.

In the later written character final σ became ς: we have followed many late German Editors in retaining it at the end of the first part of compd. words, as of the Preps. εἰς, πρὸς and δις-, and in the forms νεώσοικοι, κυνσουρά, Ἑλλησπόντος,

πρὸςπων etc. Different from this is the case, when σ is doubled, or inserted merely for euphony, as in λαοσσός, ἑπασσός, ἐγγασσός, σακασσός, θέσσελος, θέσις, θεσπέσιος, θέσφατος etc., v. Butt. Lexil. voc. θέσσελος 1, cf. however Lob. Phryn. 672.

From this s must be distinguished the character, which was orig. used only as a numeral, σ' = 6, but was afterwards used in MSS. and old Edd. as a short form of στ, cf. σταθ. Moreover σάν[α] is said to have been a Doric form of σίγμα, Hdt. 1. 130, Pind. Fr. 47, Ath. 467 A; but rather it was a second sibilant, being to the Hebrew shin, as sigma to samech, v. Donaldson New Cratyl. p. 106. Hence the form σαμπι or σάμπι, ῥ, which was used as a numeral = 900.

Changes of σ, esp. in dialects: I. Aeol. Dor. and Ion.

into δ, as ὁμήϊδμεν for ὁμήϊϊσμεν, Koen Greg. 589. II. Dor. into θ, as σίος Ἀσῶνα ἀγασός παρσένος for θεός Ἀθήνη ἀγαθός παρθένος most freq. in Laconian, Cretan and Elean, Koen Greg. 300.

III. Aeol. and Dor. into τ, in the words τὸ τέ θαλί for τὸ σέ φησι.

2. also freq. in later Att., as, μέταλως ναυτία τεύλον τήμερον τίκον for μέταλως ναυσία ναυσίως στέλλον σήμερον τίκον, cf. Luc. Judic. Vocal. and Lob. Phryn. 104:—so too σσ passed into ττ, esp. in Verbs, as, πράττω τάττω for πράσσω τάσσω; but also in Substs. and Adjs., as, ὀδῶντα διττός for ὀδῶντα δισός: σσ was Ion. and old Att. ττ Dor., Boeot. and new Att. At Athens Pericles is said to have set the fashion of rejecting the hissing σ, and at the time of Plato (Com.), τ had got the upper hand.

IV. Aeol., σ was oft. doubled, which practice was followed by Poets, as, ὅστος μέστος for ὅσος μέσος, and very freq. in fut. and aor. forms ὥσω, ἔσω, ἰσω etc., to make the penult. long, Koen Greg. p. 588.

2. in several, esp. geograph., prop. names, when σ went before a long vowel (as, Παρῶσιος Ἀλικαρνασός Κρίσα Κηφισός Ἰασιός Κνωσός Ταρτῶσιος etc.) the late Greeks doubled σ, Wess. Hdt. 1. 1, Büch. v. 1. Pind. O. 9. 47, 13. 102, P. 1. 39. 3. poet., σ is oft. doubled in compds., when the second part of the compd. begins with σ, as, βοσσόςος λαοσσός, v. Lob. Phryn. 647.

V. σ sometimes passed into πτ or vice versa, as, πέσσω and πέπτω, *ἔπτω ὕψομαι and ὀσσωμαι, ἐπίσσω and ἐπίπτω, Butt. Lexil. voc. ἀνήρθεον 19.

VI. into ξ: 1. Dor. in fut. and aor. of Verbs, Koen Greg. 327: so too διξός τριξός for δισός τρισός. 2. old Att. in Prep. συν, which they wrote ξ, and so in all its compds., Pors. Med. 11, Elmsl. ib. 2.

VII. Att. σ and σσ sometimes passed into ψ, cf. ψ III.

VIII. σ was added, 1. to words beginning with a vowel, esp. in Aeol., and so in Lat., esp. as a substitute for the aspirate, e. g. ἱς οὖς συς, ἄλς σάλ, ἐξ σελ, ἐπρά σепт, ἔρτω σερро, ὀκλός συλκός, ἐλῶ σερσ, σειρά.

2. to words beginning with a conson., esp. before μ and τ, as, μαράγδος σμάραγδος, μάραγνα σμάραγνα, μύρανα σμύρανα, μικρός σμικρός, τέρφος στέρφος, τέγος στέγω Lat. tego, more rarely before κ and φ, Koen Greg. 553.

3. σ was inserted in the middle of words before θ, esp. by Poets in the 1 pers. pl. pass. and med., as, τυπτόμεσθα for τυπτόμεθα etc.: so too the Adv. in θερ, as ὅστιθεν for ὅθεν, Lob. Phryn. 8.

IX. conversely the Lacon. used to throw out σ between two vowels, writing Μᾶα for Μῶνα, πᾶα for πᾶσα, ὄρμαα for ὄρμασιν, ποιῖα for ποιήσαι, Koen Greg. p. 252, 301: in pronouncing, the second vowel was aspirated, as if written Μᾶᾷ, πᾶᾷ, ὄρμαᾷ, ποιῖα.

X. σ changes into ρ in some Dor. dialects, in which the endings -as -ης -os -as become -ap -hp -op -ap.

2. so also Att. when another ρ goes before, as ἄρρην for ἄρρην, θάρρος for θάρρος, v. sub ρ.

XI. Dor. ξ passes into σδ, as σδένγλα μασδός τράπεσθα παῖσδε for ξένγλη, μαξδς τράπεθα παῖξε.

XI. σ is appended to ὀθρῶ, ἄρρη, μέχρι before a vowel, though in the two last this is not always so.

σ', by apostroph. for σδ', also, though rarely, for σολ, v. sub σδ.

II. for σδ in Od. 1. 356, Il. 6. 490, etc., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 948, but only when the Article goes before, as τὰ σδ', Markl. Eur. Supp. 456.

σᾶ, contr. for σῶδ or σῶα, neut. pl. from σῶος and σῶος, Piers. Moer. p. 347: now also restored from MSS. in Plat. Criti. 111 C. But σᾶ as femin. nom. sing. is quoted by the Gramm. only from lost writers.

σά μάν; Doric or Cyprian for τὴ μάν; Ar. Ach. 757, 784, where it is Megarian Doric.

Σαβάκιος, ὁ, (Σαβός) a Phrygian deity, whose mysteries resembled the τελεά of Bacchus: hence afterwards taken as a name of Bacchus himself, Ar. Vesp. 9, Ar. 875, Ilys. 388.

II. Adj. Σαβάκιος, ἰα, ἰον, Bacchic, θύσθλα Opp. Hence Σαβάκιω, to keep the feast of Bacchus.

σάβαζω, to break to pieces, destroy, Hesych.: from σάβακος, ἡ, ὄν, like σαβός, rotten: of a sore, putrid, Hipp.

α. shattered; and then (like τεθρυμμένος, τρυπητός, Lat. fractus) enervated, effeminate, σαβακή σαλμακίς Anth. Said by Hesych. to be a Chian word.

σάβακτις, οὐ, ὁ, (σαβάω) a shatterer, destroyer, esp. of a mischievous goblin who broke pots, Ep. Hom. 14. 9.

σάβανον, τό, a linen cloth, esp. for wiping with in a bath, Lat. sabanum, Clem. Al. [ᾶ]

Σαβασμός, ὁ, (Σαβάω) the feast of Sabazios or Bacchus: the cry Σαβαῖ used at this feast.

Σαββάσι, heterocl. dat. pl. of Σαββατον, Mel. 83. 4. Hence Σαββάτειον, τό, a house in which the Sabbath was kept, Joseph.

Σαββάτιζω, to keep the Sabbath.

Σαββάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the Sabbath.

Σαββάτισμός, ὁ, (Σαββάτιζω) a keeping of the Sabbath, N. T., also in Plut. 2. 166 A.

Σαββάτον, τό, the Hebrew Sabbath, i. e. Rest: hence the seventh day or day of Rest; also in plur., τὰ σαββάτα LXX, and N. T.: dat. pl. σάββατα, v. sub voc. 2. a week, N. T.

Σαβή, ἡ, fem. from Σαβός.

Σαβοί, like εἶος, a cry of the Σαβοί at the feast of Sabazios, Dem. 313. 27; also, Σαβαί Eupol. Bap. 10. Hence

Σαβός, ὁ, a person dedicated to the service of Sabazios, hence in gen. a Bacchanal, Plut.: Σαβή, ἡ, a Bacchante.—The modern Greeks still call a madman Σαβός.

σαβρίος or σαμβρίας, ὁ, a kind of drinking-cup, Ath. σαγρίαινα ἕλα, τό, in Arr., prob. for σατρίαινα, σατρίαινα or σατρίαινα ξί, sandal-wood.

σαγάνηνον, τό, to be like the σαγάνηνον in smell or taste: from σαγάνηνον, τό, the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant, used as a medicine, Diosc.: also ὁπὸς σαγάνηνος. [ᾶ]

σάγαρις, ἰος, ἡ, pl. σαγάρις, Ion. -ίς, a weapon used by the Scythian tribes, Hdt. 1. 215, 4. 5; by the Persians, Amazons, Moynoei, etc., Xen.:—acc. to Hesych., single-edged, and therefore joined by Xen. with κοπίς, Cyr. 1. 2, 9., 4. 2, 22;

whereas Hdt. 7. 64 explains it by ἀξίη: prob. it was much like the old English bill. (The word is said to be Persian for a sword.) [υ υ]

σάγδας, ὁ, v. ψάγδας.

σαγή, or σαγή (Arcad. p. 104. 25), ἡ, the housings, harness, etc. of a horse, ass or mule, hence of a man, αὐτόφορος οἰκία σαγή i. e. carrying his own baggage, etc., Aesch. Cho. 675:—then in gen. a cloak, and in gen. furniture, equipment, παντελής sc. Ib. 560; τοξήρης sc. Eur. H. F. 188; esp. armour, which we also call harness, Soph. Fr. 939: also in plur., Aesch. Pers. 240, Theb. 125, 391. (Prob. from σάττω: hence πανταγία or πασσαγία: akin also to σάγος, q. v.) [ᾶ]

σαγήνηρος, αἰα, αἰον, belonging to a σαγήνη, Anth.

σαγήνεια, ἡ, (σαγήνεις) a hunting and taking with the σαγήνη.

σαγήνης, ἑως, ὁ, =sq., Plut.

σαγήνηντιρ, ἦρος, ὁ, and σαγήνηντίς, οὐ, ὁ, one who fishes with the σαγήνη, Plut.: from

σαγήνεις, to surround and take a lot of fish with a drag-net (σαγήνη); hence metaph. of men, to sweep them before one, a Persian way of clearing a conquered country; they joined hands and so swept the whole face of it, Hdt. 6. 31, Plat. Legg. 698 D: from

σαγήνη, ἡ, a large drag-net for taking fish, a seine, Ital. sarena, Plut. 2. 160 C, etc. Hence

σαγήνηβολος, ὄν, (βάλλω) throwing the σαγήνη: as Subst. a fisherman, Anth.

σαγήνηδοτος, ὄν, (δέω) bound to a net. II. act. binding to a net, Anth.

σαγήνηφορέω, (σάγος, φέρω) to wear a cloak, Strab.

σάγιον, τό, Dim. from σάγος. [ᾶ]

σάγος, ἰος, ἡ, (σάγος) a wallet.

σάγμα, ατος, τό, (σάττω) that which is placed upon a horse, ass or mule, a saddle, pack-saddle, also the load on the pack-saddle, or the saddle with its load, Plut. II. of persons, a covering, clothing, esp. like σάγος, a large cloak, Ar. Vesp. 1142.

III. the covering of a shield, Soph. Fr. 939, Ar. Ach. 574.

IV. any thing piled together, a pile of arms, etc., Plut.

σαγμάρια, τό, beasts of burden.

σαγματογήνη or σαγματογήνη, ἡ, an Indian stuff, Arr.

σάγος, ἰος, (εἶδος) like a cloak: from

σάγος, ὁ, a coarse cloak, soldier's cloak, Lat. sagum, Polyb. (Said to be a Gallic or Celtiberian word: but it is certainly akin to σάττω, σάγμα, σάττω.) [ᾶ]

σάθριον, τό, a kind of otter or beaver, Arist. H. A.

σάθρ, ἡ, membrum virile, Ar. Ilys. 1119. [ᾶ]

σάθρος, ὁ, ὄν, like σάπρος, rotten, decayed, unsound, Hipp.; εὐρήεις τὰ σαθρά αὐτοῦ (sc. Φιλίσκου) ὁ πόλεμος Dem. 52. fin., cf. 24. 5., 303. 25: also of the sound of a cracked vessel, sounding false, opp. to ἰγής, Plat. Theaet. 179 D, Gorg. 493 E, Phil. 55 C.

II. metaph., σ. κῆδος rotten, perishable fame, Dissep. Pind. N. 8. 34(59): πρὶν τί καὶ σαθρὸν ἐγγίγνεσθαι φηι before any unsound thought comes into their heads, i. e. before they prove traitors, Hdt. 6. 109; so, σ. λόγοι Eur. Hec. 1190, cf. Supp. 1064; δόλιον καὶ σαθρὸν Id. Bacch. 487. Adv. -ῶς, σ. ἰδρυμένους built on rotten foundations, Arist. Eth. N. (Like σάπρος, from σήπω, σάπηναι.) Hence

σαθρότης, πτος, ἡ, rottenness, weakness, faultiness.

σάπρως, (σάπρος) to make rotten, frail, worthless, LXX.

σάθρως, ατος, τό, that which is rotten or unsound, a flaw.

σάθριον, ὡσος, ὁ, from σάθρ, ἡ, like πάθριον from πάσθη, a coaxing word of nurses to a boy-baby, Teleclid. Incert. 22.

σαικανέω, ὄν, as in Ar. Fr. 674, σαικανέω, to move, stir, cf. σαλακωνέω.

σαίνιδιον, ὄν, (σαίνω, δῶρον) coaxing by presents, Epicur. ap. Diog. I.

σαίνουρις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

σαίνουρος, ὄν, (σαίνω, οὐρά) wagging the tail, fawning, as a dog: Ion. σήνουρος, Hesych. σάνουρος.

ΣΑΙΝΩ, f. σάνω: aor. ἔσθνα, and ἑσθνα Apollod. (Com.) ap. Ath. 3 C: (akin to σείω). To wag the tail, fawn, strictly of dogs, Od. 10. 217, 16. 61: also, οὐρή σαίνων Od. 17. 302: οὐρή τε καὶ οὐαί σαίνων Hes. Th. 771; σ. κέρκω Ar. Eq. 1031.

II. metaph. c. acc. pers., to fawn upon, caress, wheedle, Pind. P. 1. 100, cf. Aesch. Ag. 798; and so, to deceive, Soph. Fr. 508, σαίνουσα δάκνει (of a dog) Ib. 902: σ. ῥώπον to cringe to it, evade it, Aesch. Theb. 383, 704.

2. absol. to be gentle, kind, bland, πρὸς τινα Pind. P. 2. 151; σ. πρὸς ἀγγελίαν to receive it with joy, Id. O. 4. 7:—also of a summer sea, to smile, Valck. Theoc. 6. 11.

III. of effects on the senses, to cheer, please, Soph. Ant. 1199; σ. ἀπ' ὁμαίων to cheer one by a look of recognition, Id. O. C. 321; σὸ, σάινωμα δ' ἔπ' ἐλπίδος Aesch. Cho. 191.

ΣΑΙΡΩ, f. σάρω: pf. with signf. σέσθρα, usu. in part. σεσάρως, ἴα, ὄς, Ep. fem. σεσάρια Hes. Sc. 268.

Strictly to draw back the lips and shew the teeth, to grin like a dog, Lat. ringi, Ar. Vesp. 900; esp. in mockery, scorn, or malice, Ar. Pac. 620: but also without any such bad sense, ἔπει σεσάρω ὁματι μειδῶντι Theoc. 7. 19, cf. προσσάρω: later also, σεσάρια δόνδτας Opp.

II. to sweep, clean, δῶμα, στέγας Eur. Hec. 363, Cycl. 29: also to sweep up or away, κόνην Soph. Ant. 400.—Signf. 1. is pecul. to the perf., signf. 11. to the pres. and fut. No other tenses occur. (From same Root come σάρος, σάρω, and Lat. sario, sarrio, Lob. Phryn. 83.)

σάκδιον, τό, a stringed instrument named after the musician Sacadas. [ᾶ]

σάκανδρος, ὁ, (σάκος, σάκος, ἀνήρ) pudenda muliebria, Ar. Ilys. 824. [σᾶ]

σάκεσπᾶλος, ὄν, (σάκος, πᾶλλω) wielding or brandishing a shield, Il. 5. 126.

σάκεσφόρος, ὄν, (σάκος, φέρω) shield-bearing, of Ajax, Soph. Aj. 19, Virgil's clipeū dominus. II. (σάκος or σάκος, ὁ, 111) a beard-bearer, epith. of the demagogue Epicrates, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

σακίον, v. sub σακκίον, Xen.
 σάκις, δ, Dor. for σηκίς.
 σακελίω, = σακκίω, to strain, filter, Galen. Hence
 σακελίωμα, σος, τό, any thing strained or filtered, Diod.
 σακελιώτηριον, τό, a filter or sieve.
 σακενέω, = σκ.
 σάκεον, (σάκος) to strain, filter, σ. τι ἱματίοις to strain it
 through cloth, Hdt. 4. 23.
 σάκις, ου, δ, (σάκος) οὖν σ. strained, filtered wine.
 σακίω, f. ἴσω, = σακέω, to strain, filter, Theophr.
 σάκτιον, η, ου, (σάκος) of sack-cloth.
 σακκίον, Att. σάκον, τό, also written σάκιον, σάκιον, Dim.
 from σάκος, a small bag, Xen. An. 4. 5, 36.
 σακκογενετρόφος, ου, (σάκος, γένεον, τρέφω) cherishing a
 large beard, Anth.

σακκοπήρα, η, (σάκος) a knapsack, wallet.
 σακκοπῆλος, ου, (σάκος, πλέω) plaiting sieves.
 ΣΑΚΚΟΖ, or σάκος, δ (v. fin.), (σάττω) a coarse cloth of
 hair, esp. of goats' hair, Lat. cilicium, LXX.—in gen. sack-
 cloth. II. anything made of this cloth: 1. a sack, bag,
 Hdt. 9. 80, Ar. Ach. 745, etc. 2. a sieve, strainer, esp.
 of wine, Hippon. 42, ubi v. Welcker. 3. a coarse garment,
 cloak, mantle. III. a coarse beard, like rough hair-cloth,
 σάκον πρὸς τὰν γραμῶν ἔχειν Ar. Ecol. 502, cf. σασκφόρος II.
 —The form σάκος is said to be Doric, and σάκος Att., Thom.
 M. 789, etc.; and certainly in Ar. Ach. 822, Lys. 1211 we have
 σάκος, while the Megarian in Ach. 745 says σάκος, cf. Lob.
 Phryn. 257, Meineke Menand. p. 44: Hdt. also says σάκος.
 σακκοφόρεω, to wear hair-cloth, or a garment made of it; and
 σακκοφόρη, η, a wearing of hair-cloth: from
 σάκοςφόρος, ου, (σάκος, φέρω) wearing coarse hair-cloth, or
 a garment of it, Plut.

σάκος, δ, v. sub σάκος.
 σάκος, δ, Dor. for σηκός.
 σάκος, εος, τό, Ion. gen. σάκευ Hes. Sc. 334:—a shield,
 very freq. in Hom., and Hes.: the earliest shields were of
 wicker-work or wood, covered with one or more ox-hides; if
 more than one, they were parted by metal-plates, (that of Ajax
 had seven hides and an eighth layer of metal, Il. 7. 222): hence
 the epithets χάλκεον, χάλκηρες, τετραθέλιμον, ἑπταθέλιον: it
 was concave, and hence sometimes used as a vessel to hold
 liquid, Aesch. Theb. 540. How much the Art of these early
 times was employed on the shields, appears from the epithets
 διαδόχον, ποικίλον, αἰδόν, παλαιόν, φαινόν, and the description
 of the shields of Achilles and Hercules, Il. 18. 478, sq.,
 Hes. Scut. 139, sq. 2. metaph. a shield, defence, Aesch.
 Supp. 190.—Mostly poet., ἀσπίς and δῖπλον being used in
 prose. (No doubt from σάττω.) [ἀ except in Hes. Sc. 364,
 461, where it is long in the fifth arsis: Guyet and Heinrich
 hold both lines to be spurious.]

σακκοφόρος, ου, = Ep. σασκφόρος, Gramm.
 σάκτας, ου, δ, (σάττω) a sack, Ar. Plut. 681.
 σάκτας, δ, Boeot. for ἱατρός, Strattis Phoen. 3. 5.
 σακτήρ, ἥρος, δ, (σάττω) a sack.
 σακτός, η, ου, (σάττω) crammed, stuffed, Antiph. Cycl. 1. 3.
 σάκτρα, η, (σάττω) = φορμός.
 σάκτρω, ορος, δ, (σάττω) one who crams or fills up, "Αἶδον σ.
 one who crowds the nether world, i. e. a slayer of many, Aesch.
 Pers. 924 (where the genit. Περσῶν should be joined with ἥβαν,
 not σάκτορι.)

σάκχρη, αρος, τό, also σάκχρη and σάκχρον, τό, sugar, Lat.
 saccharum, Diosc. (An Eastern word, the Sanscr. çarkara,
 Malay jagara.)

σακχιδάντης, ου, δ, (σάκος, δαίνομαι) one who weaves σάκος
 or sackcloth, a sailmaker, Dem. 1170. 27.
 σάλα, η, distress, anguish, Aesch. Fr. 394, cf. σάλος.
 σάλαβη, η, = σαλάβη, Soph. Fr. 940. [ἀδ]
 σάλαγέω, = σαλδάζω, to which it is akin, as παταγέω to
 πατάσσω, Upp.: from
 σάλαγη, η, (σαλδάζω) noise, outcry.
 σάλαγω, = σαλαγέω.
 σάλαϊζω, to cry out in distress: from
 σάλαϊς, η, or, better σάλαϊσμός, δ, (σάλος) a cry of distress.

σάλακων, ανος, δ, (σάλος, σαλδάζω) one who walks in a loose
 swaggering fashion (cf. σαλεύω II. 4): hence a flaunting co-
 comb, swaggerer, Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 2, Eth. Eud. 2. 3, 9, 3. 6,
 2: v. σαλακωνία. [ἀδ]
 σάλακωνεία, η, (σαλακωνέω) vulgar display, etc., swaggering,
 flaunting, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 27, 1.

σάλακωνία, η, = foreg.
 σάλακωνέω, (σαλδάνω) to play the σάλακων, swagger, flaunt:
 so too σάλακωνίζω, hence διασαλακωνίζω, to walk like a swag-
 gering, flaunting fellow, Ar. Vesp. 1169 (cf. σαλεύω II. 4),
 with an obscene hit at the Lacedaemonians, resting on the old
 interpr. of the word (σαλεύειν τὸν πρῶτον) to wriggle one's
 rump about, just like the still coarser σαλοπρωκτιδῶ.

σάλακωνίζω, = foreg. Hence
 σάλακωνισμα, ατος, τό, swaggering, flaunting, Cic. Att. 14.
 2: but the reading is dub.

σάλαμάρδης, or —μόνδρα (Lob. Paral. 212), the salamander,
 a kind of lizard, supposed to be a fire-extinguisher, Arist. H. A.
 5. 19, 25, Theophr. de Igne 60, ubi v. Schneider.

σάλαμάρδεις, ου, of or belonging to the salamander, Nic.

σάλαμρη, η, a hole, chimney, Lyc.: also σάλαβη.

Σάλαμιν, ἴνος, η, v. Σαλαμίν.

Σάλαμινίφους, ου, δ, (Σαλαμίν, ἀφίημι) betrayer of Salamis,
 Solon 16. 6.

Σαλαμίνιος, ἰα, ἴος, also ἰος, ἰωρ, Salaminian, of or from Salami-
 nis. II. ἡ Σαλαμινία, sub. ναῦς or τριήρης, cf. sub παράλος

III: from

Σάλαμης, or (not so well) Σάλαμιν, gen. ἴνος, η, Salamis, an
 island and town of the same name, just opposite Athens, first
 in Il. II. a town of Cyprus founded by Teucer of Salamis.

(Prob. from σάλος, σαλεύω, from the breaking of the waves
 against the steep shores of the island.) [I]

σάλαξ, ακος, δ, (σαλδάζω) a miner's sieve or riddle.

σάλασσα, σαλδοσσομένησα, Dor. for θάλ-.

σάλασσω, Att. —ττω, f. ἴω, (σάλος) = σαλεύω, Nic. II. to

overload, cram full, stuff, Anth. Cf. σαλεύω.

σάλεα, η, (σαλεύω) continual motion.

σάλεμα, ατος, τό, (σαλεύω) motion like σάλος, i. e. constant,
 repeated motion, σ. πολεμικὸν ἵππου the quick military step of
 a horse, Dio Chrys. [σά]

σάλευστις, εως, η, a moving constantly, shaking, Arist. Mechan.

σάλευτός, η, ου, shaken, tossed, Mel.: from

σάλευω, (σάλος) to jog, shake, make to totter, c. acc.: Pass.
 to be shaken, to totter, reel, χθὺν σασάρευται Aesch. Pr. 1081.

II. intr. to move to and fro, roll, toss, esp. of ships in a
 stormy sea or persons in them, Xen. Oec. 8. 17: hence 2.

to toss like a ship at sea: freq. in Att., metaph. to toss, be in
 sore distress, πόλις σαλεύει Soph. O. T. 23, cf. Electr. 1074;
 σὺ, ἐν νόσῳ ἡ γῆρα σ. Plat. Legg. 923 B, cf. σάλος II.

3. of a ship also, σ. ἐπ' ἀγκύρας to ride at anchor, Plut.: hence
 metaph., σ. ἐπὶ τῇ (as it were) to ride at anchor on one's friend,
 depend upon him, Plut.: cf. ὀρέω II.

4. to roll like a
 ship; and so to roll in one's walk, esp. of persons with the
 hip-joints far apart, Förs. Oec. Hipp.: hence to flaunt
 or swagger about, like σαλακωνέω, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 6.

σάλα, η, = σαλεύω, dub.

ΣΑΪΛΟΣ, δ, and in Alcanar ap. Apoll. Dysc., heterog. dat. pl.
 σάλευον, as if from τὸ σάλος—any unsteady, tossing motion,
 esp. the tossing, rolling swell of the sea, Eur. I. T. 46; πόντον
 σ., πόντιος σ. Id. Hec. 28. I. T. 1443; also in plur., πόντιοι
 σάλοι Id. O. 994: hence the open, exposed sea, opp. to a har-
 bour, ἐν σάλῳ στήναι = σαλεύειν II. 3, Lat. in salo esse, in
 anchor's stare:—hence 2. a roadstead, anchorage, (πότος)

ἀλμινον μὲν σάλος δὲ ἔχων Polyb. I. 53, 10. II. of ships
 or persons in them, tossing on the sea, Soph. Phil. 271: hence
 sea-sickness, like ναυσία, ναυτία, Luc.: metaph. of the ship of
 the state, Soph. O. T. 24, cf. Lys. 107. 28, cf. σαλεύω II. 2: also
 restlessness, perplexity, Alcanar I. c. (From σάλος come σαλός,
 σαλεύω, σαλεύα, σάλα, σαλδάζω, σαλδῶν, σαλαγέω: also σαλαῖς,
 σαλαῖζω, σαλάκων, σαλακωνέω, σαλακωνεία, and prob. σαῦλος,
 and Lat. salum, salio, salare: which again brings us on one
 hand to ἑλασμα, on the other to ἑλᾶς, sal, and θάλασσα, Dor.
 θάλασσα:—perh. akin also to (ζάλη, ζάλος.) [ἀ]

σᾶλῶν, rare form for σαλεύω: Pass. σαλοῦμαι, = σαλεύω 11.
 σάλπη, or σάρπη, ἡ, a sea-fish, Lat. *salpa*, the French *saure*,
 Epich. p. 31:—also σάλπηξ, ὁ, Archipp. Ichth. 11; and σάλπιγξ.
 σαλπιγγολοχὴν ἡνάδαί, οἱ, (σάλπιγξ, λόγχη, ἡ) *whisk-
 ered-lance-trumpeters*, Ar. Ran. 666.

σαλπικτής, οὗ, ὁ, (σαλπῖς) a trumpet, Thuc. 6. 69: less
 common forms are σαλπικτής and σαλπιστής, Lob. Phryn. 191.
 σάλπιγξ, ἡ, a war-trumpet, trumpet, Il. 18. 219: this
 was afterwards called σ. στρογγύλη, another for sacred pur-
 poses, s. *ἑρμ*—the σαλπῖς was esp. called Tuscan, Τυρρηκὴν,
 Aesch. Eum. 568, Soph. Aj. 18, Eur. Phoen. 1377, Heracl.
 831:—ὡπὶ σαλπγγος, by sound of trumpet, Soph. El. 711,
 cf. Ar. Ach. 1001; cf. σμῆλαινα, ὑποσμῆλαινα, φέγγουμαι.

II. a signal note by trumpet, trumpet-call, Arist. Rhet.
 3. 6, 7, elsewhere. σάλπισμα. III. σάλπιγξ θαλασσία, elsewhere.
 στρομβός, a sea-snail. IV. the trumpet-bird, from its
 trumpet-like note, Artemid. V. = σάλπη. From

ΣΑΛΠΙΖΩ, fut. ἴξω and later ἴσω, Phryn. 191:—to sound
 the trumpet, give signal by trumpet: metaph., ἀμφὶ δὲ σάλπιγ-
 ξεν μέγας οὐρανὸς heaven trumpeted around, of thunder as if a
 signal for battle, Il. 21. 388, cf. Wern. Tryph. 327:—impers.,
 ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπισεν (sc. ὁ σαλπικτής) when the trumpet sounded,
 Xen. An. 1. 2, 17; cf. σμῆλαινα, κηρύσσω:—c. acc., σ. ἡμέραν
 to proclaim, announce day, of the cock, Luc.—σαλπίζω is not
 Greek, σαλπῖτω dub. Hence

σαλπικτής, οὗ, ὁ, later form of σαλπικτής, Piers. Moer. p. 354.
 σάλπιγξ, ἡ, later poet. form for σάλπιγξ.
 σάλπισμα, atos, τό, (σαλπῖς) sound of trumpet, trumpet-
 call.

σαλπιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (σαλπῖς) later form for σαλπικτής, Polyb.
 σαλπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited for a trumpet.
 σαλπῖτω, = σαλπῖς, dub.
 σαλύνη, ἡ, (σᾶλος, σαλεύω) constant motion, as of the spindle,
 Gramm., nisi legend. σάλανη.
 σᾶμ or σᾶμα, = σᾶν, dub.

σᾶμα, τό, Dor. for σῆμα, Pind.
 Σᾶμεια, ἡ, (Σᾶμος) a ship of Samian build, used as a stamper
 on the Samian coin, Plut. Peric. 26 (on which passage v.
 Bergk Ar. Babyl. 2): they had beaks like a swine's snout
 (cf. σῶπαρος); so Hdt. 3. 59 speaks of τὰς πρῶπας νέας καμπίους
 ἔχουσαι, cf. Νᾶκε Choeril. p. 155, sq. [Σᾶ]
 σᾶμῖαινα, Dor. for σμῆλαινα.

σαμάκιον, τό, an unknown piece of female attire: Dim.
 from sq.

σάμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a mat, used as a bed in war, Chion. Hero. 1.
 σαμαράκος, ὁ, a buffoon or cheat, Eccl.
 Σαμάτης, οὗ, ὁ, poet. for Σαμαάτης, Dion. P. [μᾶ]
 σαμβάλισκον, τό, Dim. from sq., Hippon. 10.
 σάμβῆλον, τό, Aeol. for σάνδαλον, Sapph. 38, v. Bergk Anacr.
 Fr. 15.

σαμβύκη, ἡ, a triangular stringed-instrument, Lat. *sambuca*,
 Arist. Pol.: its notes were so high, as to make it of little use.

II. an engine of like form used in sieges:—also σάμβυξ,
 q. v. [v] Hence

σαμβύκιον, τό, to play upon the sambuca. Hence
 σαμβύκιστος, ὅ, ὁ, a player on the sambuca, Euphor. 31.
 σαμβύκιστρια, fem. from foreg.
 σάμβυξ, ὅκος, ἡ, = σαμβύκη, Polyb. II. = foreg., Id.
 Σάμη, ἡ, Samē, the older name of Κεφαλληνία, q. v., Il.: cf.
 Σᾶμος. [ᾶ]

σᾶμηρος, τό, Dor. for σμῆινος, Pythag.
 Σᾶμοθρακί, Ion. —θητική, ἡ, Samothrace, an island near
 Thrace, noted for the early civilization of its inhabitants, Hdt.
 6. 47: an inhabitant of it was Σαμοθράξ (not Σαμοθράξ, Meineke
 Euphor. p. 6, but cf. Lob. Paral. 277), and Σαμοθράκιος, Hdt.
 2. 51, 7. 108: cf. sq., and v. Κᾶσειρο.

Σᾶμος, ἡ, Samos, the name of several Greek islands: 1.
 an old name for Κεφαλληνία (q. v.), Il. 2. 634; but in Od.
 called Σᾶμη, though this, acc. to others, is a town on the island.

2. Σᾶμος Ὀθητική, = Σαμοθράκη, Il. 13. 12, but also called
 simply Σᾶμος Il. 2. 78, 753. 3. later used the large island
 over against Ephesus, mentioned by Homer: hence Adj., Σα-
 μαίος, Σᾶμιος and Σαμαϊκός. (Acc. to Strabo, σᾶμος was an

old word signifying a height, esp. by the sea-shore, so it would
 be—θῖν, and perh. akin to ἔμμος and ψάμμος.) [ᾶ]
 σαμπῖ, not so well σαμπῖ. Herm. Schol. Ar. Nub. 23, an old
 letter, whose character, ἡ, was retained as a numeral, = 900.

σαμφόρας, οὗ, ὁ, (φέρω) a horse branded with the old letter
 σάν, Ar. Eq. 603, Nub. 122: cf. κοπασίας.

σαμψιγίξω, to be like σάμψυλον.

σαμψυγίνος, η, ὄν, of or belonging to σάμψυλον.

σάμψυλον, τό, foreign name of the ἀμάρακος, Diosc.

σάν, Dor. for σίγμα: v. sub Σ. [ᾶ]

σανδάλιον, τό, Dim. from σάνδαλον, q. v. Hdt. 2. 91. [ᾶ]

σανδάλισκος, ὁ, Dim. from σάνδαλον, Ar. Ran. 405, cf. συμβαλ.
 σανδάλισκη, ἡ, a sandal-closet.

σανδάλων, τό, Aeol. σάμβυλον, q. v., usu. in plur., a wooden sole,
 firmly bound on by straps round the instep and ankle, a sandal,
 first in h. Hom. Merc. 79, 83, 139; later usu. a kind of woman's
 shoe: on the σανάδλῃ Τυρρηκῇ v. Meineke Cratin. Nom. 10.

II. a print or mark of a foot, a footstep, Anth. (Acc. to
 Hemst. for σάνδβλον, from σάνβις, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 143.)

σανδάλω, to furnish with sandals or shoes.

σανδάλωτης, es, (ἔλδος) sandal-like.

σανδάρκη, ἡ, red sulfure of arsenic, realgar, (ἀρσενικόν being
 the yellow sulfure, orpiment, Diosc. 5. 121), Lat. *sandara-
 raca*: hence a bright-red color was made, Theophr. II. bee-
 bread, the same as κήρυθος, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5, and as ἐρόσκη,
 Ib. 52.

σανδάρκιζω, f. ἴω, (σανδάρκη 1. 2) to be of a bright red.

σανδάρεικος, η, ὄν, of or belonging to σανδάρκη, esp. of a
 bright red, Hdt. 1. 98.

σανδάρεικούριον, τό, (*ἔργω) a pit in which σανδάρκη is
 dug, Strab.

σανδάρκη, ἡ, κίξω and χίνος, = σανδάρκη, —κίξω, —κίνος.

σάνδυς, νικος, ἡ, also σάνδις, a bright red color, also called
 ἄρμένιον, Strab. p. 529; prepared from σανδάρκη, acc. to Plin.
 35. 23:—though a like color was made from a plant of the same
 name, Sosibius ap. Hesych., Virg. Ecl. 4. 45. 2. σάνδυς,
 among the Lydians, were transparent flesh-colored women's
 garments, Joh. Lydus. [ῖν] in genit., Prop. 2. 19, 81; but ὅ in
 Gratius Phil. Cynege. 86.]

σάνδιον, τό, Dim. from σάνβις, Ar. Pac. 202. [ῖ]

σάνδινος, (σάνβις) to board over: esp. to deck a ship.

σάνδιωδης, es, (σάνβις, ἔλδος) like a plank.

σάνδιωμα, atos, τό, (σάνδιω) a covering or plate of planks,
 Polyb.: esp. a ship's deck, Theophr.

σάνδιωτος, ἡ, ὄν, covered with planks: esp. decked.

σάνβις, ἰδος, ἡ, a board, plank, and any thing made thereof,
 hence 1. a door, Hom. always in plur., folding doors, Il. 12.

121, Od. 22. 128, etc.; κολλητὰ σάνβις Il. 9. 583, διυλίδες σ.
 Od. 2. 344: also in sing., Eur. Or. 1221. 2. a wooden par-
 tition, a wooden scaffold or stage, ὕψηλὸν σάνβις Od. 21. 51.

3. a wooden floor: a ship's deck, Eur. Hel. 1556.

4. a wooden pail or tub, Arist. Mirab.

5. in plur. wooden
 tablets for writing on, Eur. Alc. 968: esp. at Athens, tablets
 covered with gypsum, (like Lat. *album*), on which were written
 all sorts of public notices, esp. the causes for hearing in the law-
 courts, Ar. Vesp. 349, 848; laws to be proposed, Andoc. 11.

28: lists of officers, Lys. 176. 9: names of debtors, Dem. 791.

11 (where the sing. is used), etc. 6. a plank to which of-
 fenders were bound, or sometimes nailed as to a cross, Hdt. 7.

33, 9. 120, and Ar. Thesm. 931, 940.

σάνβας, οὗ, ὁ, (σάνβω) acc. to the Gramm. = μωρός, Lat. *sanna*,
 sanna, a zany, Cratin. Incert. 33 A.

σαννίον, τό, (σάνβω) a tail.

σαννίνω, ὁ, (σάνβω) a buffoon, jester, dub.

σαντᾶλιος, η, ὄν, of sandal-wood: from
 σάντᾶλον, τό, the sandal-tree: sandal-wood.

σαντόνιον, τό, a kind of worm-wood.

σάντρινξ, to jeer, mock: from

σάντρινος, ὁ, (σάνβω) a jester, jeerer, mocker.

σᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (σάττω) a filling up, cramming full.

σάσπιτολις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (σάσπ, πόλις) protecting cities, Coluth. 140.

ΣΑ'ΟΞ, as Posit., is found only in the contr. form σᾶς q. v.;
 but we find Compar. σᾶστέρος, Il. 1. 32.

σαοσίμβροτος, *ov*, (σαώω, βροτός) *saving or supporting mortals*.
 σάοφρονέω, σάοφροσύνη, σάοφρων, poet. for σαφρ—q. v.
 σώω, from (σάος, σῶς) = σώω, to *save*.—The pres. is not found in Hom., except in the contr. form σώω; but we have 3 sing. σαοί Theogn. 866, 3 pl. σαούσι Tyrtae. 2. 13: Hom. also uses fut. σώσω, aor. ἐσώσω with and without Augm., also aor. pass. σώσθηναι, ἐσώσθηναι for ἐσώθησαν and σωθήτω freq.; moreover fut. med. σώσομαι Od. 21. 309; σώω, Imperat. pres. act., Od. 13. 230, and ἐσώω, Od. [2] 3 impf. act., Il. 16. 363.
 σάπειος, εἶσα, ἐν, part. aor. 2 pass. from σήπω, Hes. Sc. 152.
 σάπερδης, *ov*, δ, Pontic name for the fish κορακίος when *salted*, Hipp., cf. Ar. Fr. 546, Archestr. ap. Ath. 117 A. [δ, Ar., and Archestr. ll. c., Pers. Sat. 5. 134.]
 σάπερδιον, *τῷ*, Dim. from foregoing: also as a term of endearment, Ath. 591 C.
 σάπερδης, *η*, name of a *fresh fish*, different therefore from σάπερδης.

σάπηρ, Ep. for σάπη, 3 conj. aor. pass. from σήπω, Il. 19. 27.
 σαπίρα, *ῆ*, (σαπρός) = σαπρότης, Hipp.
 σαπίρως, *ov*, δ, (σαπρός) *olivos*, old, *high-flavored wine*, v. σαπίρως 111, Hermipp. Pharm. 2. 6, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 865.
 σαπίρῳ, (σαπρός) to *make rotten or stinking*:—Pass., to be rotten, to stink, Hipp.: also II. intr., in sense of Pass.
 σαπρίω, (σαπρός) = foreg. I.

σαπρόγυρος, *ov*, (γῆρας) *rotten from old age*, dub. in Diosc.
 σαπρόπλουτος, *ov*, *stinkingly rich*, either of *very old* possessions, or of a *rich miser*, Antiph. Chrysid. 1; where however Meineke with Dobree, σαπρῶπλουτος, *rich as a satrap*.
 σαπρός, *δ*, *όν*, (σήπω, σαπήναι) *rotten, putrid*, Hippon. 63, and freq. in Hipp.; of the lungs, *diseased*, Lat. *tabidus*, Id.; of bone, *carious, diseased*, Id.; of wood, *rotten, decayed*, Id. — of fish that have been long in pickle, *stinking, rancid*, Ar. Plut. 813; of withered flowers, Dem. 615. II. in gen. *rotten, good for nothing, worthless, useless*. III. *old, obsolete*, Ar. Plut. 323: and even without any bad sense, *ancient*, σ. εἰρήνη Ar. Pac. 554? hence σαπρός *olivos* = *sampiras*, Piers. Moer. p. 353, Ruknik. Tim. and Rutil. Lyp. p. 102.

IV. *filthy, disgusting*, Lat. *spurius*: later in gen., *filthy*, ugly, Lob. Phryn. 377.—Cf. σαπρός.
 σαπρόστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) *with foul breath*, Stob.
 σαπρότης, *η*, (σαπρός) *rottenness, decay*, Hipp., and Plat. 609 E.
 σαπρόφίλος, *ov*, (σαπρός IV) *fond of disgusting things*.
 σαπρός, (σαπρός) = αἰ.
 σαπρίνω, (σαπρός) to *make rotten or stinking*, Nic. — Pass., to be so.

σαπφείριος, *η*, *ov*, of *sapphire*, Philostr.
 σάπφειρος, also σάμφειρος, *ῆ*, the *sapphire*, a precious stone, of which two chief kinds the *κυανή* and *χρυσή*, are mentioned by Theophr. de Lap. 23 and 37.
 Σαπφώ, *ovs*, vocat. Σαπφώ, *ῆ*, *Sappho*: hence Adj., Σαπφώος, α, *ov*, or Σαπφικός, *ῆ*, *όν*.
 σάπων, part. aor. from σήπω.

σάπων, *ωνος*, δ, Lat. *sapo*, our *soap*, Germ. *Seife*, a Celtic or German word. [δ Seren. Sammon. 158.]
 σάπῳπον, *τῷ*, Dim. from foregoing.

σαρβέβαλα, or σαράβαρα, *τῷ*, Antiph. Scyth., and in Strab. σαράβαρα, *loose Persian trousers*, an Eastern word, v. Daniel 3. 21, Bähr Hdt. i. 71, Pott Et. Forsch. i. p. 13xx.
 Σέραπιδος, *Plut.*, and -ιδιον, *τῷ*, the temple of Serapis: from Σέραπης, *ιδος*, δ, also Σέραπης, *Serapis* or *Serapis*, an Egyptian god, at first a symbol of the Nile and so of fertility, later an infernal god, Call. Ep. 38. 5, Plut., etc. [Σε]
 σάραπης, gen. *eos* or *eios*, δ, a *white Persian robe with purple stripes*, Democ. Epist. ad Ath. 525 C.

σαράτος, Dor. for sq.
 σάρατος, *ωνος*, δ, *ῆ*, acc. σάρατουν and, in Alcae. 6, σάραπον, (σαίρω II, ποίς) — strictly *one who sweeps with his feet*, hence *one that has turned out feet which he trails in walking*, Lat. *plautus*, Aluani. l. c. [α]
 σαργάνη, *ῆ*, like ταραγάνη, *wicker-work*, a basket: esp. a *plait*, *braid*, *band*, Aesch. Supp. 788. [α]
 σαργίνος, δ, = σαρόνιος, Epich. p. 29.

σάργος, *δ*, name of a *sea-fish*, Epich. p. 36, Lat. *sargus*: Arcad. p. 46. 18, prefers the accent *σαργός*, (for so it should be read there for *σαργός*.)

σάρδα, *ῆ*, a kind of *tunny caught near Sardinia*, Plin., cf. *σαρόνῃ*.

σαράζω, v. *σαρόνιος*.

σαράδων, *ια*, *ιω*, hence σαράδιον (sc. γέλωτα) γελῶν, to *laugh a bitter laugh, laugh bitterly*, from anger or secret triumph, μείδῃσε δὲ θυμῷ σαράδιον μάλα τοῖον Od. 20. 302; so, ἀνεκάτῃχεσε μάλα σαράδιον Plat. Rep. 337 A; in full *ridere* γέλωτα σ. Cic. Fam. 7. 25. 1. (Prob. from σαίρω, σίστηρα, *grinning, sneering*, hence also, acc. to Gramm, μετὰ πικρίας γελῶν. Others write σαρόνιος, *ια*, *ιω*, deriving it from σαρόνδιον, a plant of Sardinia (Σαρδῶ), which was said to screw up the face of the eater, Serv. Virg. Ecl. 7. 41; and in Lat. certainly the form *sardonius* or *sardonicus* has prevailed, as in our *sardonic*: others again write *σαρδανικός*:—cf. Paroemiogr. pp. 102, 370, Gaisf. [δαν]

Σάρδεις, *ων*, αἱ, Ion. Σάρδιες, *ιω*, *Sardes*, the capital of Lydia, Hdt., etc.—hence Adj., Σαρδάνιος, *ῆ*, *όν*, and Σαρδάνιος, *ῆ*, *όν*, Ar. Ach. 112; also Σαρδόνιος, *η*, *ov*, and Σαρδός, *ov*.

σαρήνη, *ῆ*, the *sardine*, Lat. *sardina*. [I]

σαρδίνος, δ, = foreg., Arist. Part. An.

σαρήνιον, *τῷ*, the *Sardian stone*, used esp. for seal-rings, Ar. Fr. 309. 13, Plat. Phaed. 110 D:—it was of two kinds, the transparent-red or female being our *carneian*, the brownish or male our *sardine*, Theophr. de Lap. 30.

σαρόνιος, α, *ov*, v. sub Σαρδάνιος.

σαρόνις, *ε*, *ov*, δ, (σαρόνιον, *όν*) *the sardonys*, a kind of onyx, Plin.:—the stone was called simply *onyx*, when the dark ground was regularly *spotted or striped* with white; but if the different colors were disposed in *layers*, then it was a *sardonys*.

Σαρδῶ, *οἷς*, *ῆ*, *Sardinia*, also, Σαρδῶν, *ωνος*, *ῆ*, and Σαρδώνη, *ῆ*: hence Adj., Σαρδῶος, *ων*, *ov*, Σαρδωνικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, Σαρδάνιος, α, *ov*, and Σαρδόνιος.

II. a *precious stone*, proper the same as the *σαρόνιον* or *σαρόνις*, Philostr., v. Lob. Phryn. 187.

Σαρδῶν, *ωνος*, *ῆ*, = Σαρδῶ.

σαρδῶν, *ωνος*, *ῆ*, the *upper edge of a hunting-net*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 9, ubi al. σαρόνιον.

σαρδωνίζω, = σαράζω.

σάρι, *τῷ*, plur. σάρια, an *Egyptian water-plant*.

σάρισσα, *ῆ*, the *sarissa*, a very long pike used in the Macedonian phalanx, on which v. Polyb. 18. 12. [α] Hence σάρισσοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) a *Macedonian pikeman*, Polyb. σαρκάω, (σάρ) to *tear flesh like dogs*, Ar. Pac. 482, ubi v. Schol. — also, esp. to *pluck off the grass with closed lips*, like horses grazing, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. II. to *bite the lips in rage*, hence to *speak bitterly, sneer*.

σαρκαμοπιτήτοκαμπτης, *ov*, δ, (σαρκασμός, πῖντος, κάμπτω) *sneering-pinebender*, comic word in Ar. Ran. 966.

σαρκασμός, δ, (σαρκάω II) a *bitter laugh, sneer*, Plut.

σαρκαστικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *sneering, sarcastic*. Adv. -κῶς.

σαρκῶς, = σαρκάω, Hippon. ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 481, Dindorf.

σαρκίδιον, *τῷ*, Dim. from σάρξ, a *bit of flesh*, Plut. [I]

σαρκίζω, (σάρ) = σαρκάω: σ. τὸ δέρμα to *draw off the skin, to flay*, Hdt. 4. 64.

σαρκικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, = σάρκινος, Plut.

II. in N. T., and Eccl., *fleshy*, of the *flesh, sensual*, opp. to πνευματικός. Adv. -κῶς.

σάρκινος, *η*, *ov*, (σάρ) of *flesh*, Emped., etc. II. *fleshy, fat*, Ar. Fr. 504.

σαρκίον, *τῷ*, like σαρκίδιον, Dim. from σάρξ, Plut. [I]

σαρκοβόρεω, to *eat flesh*: from

σαρκοβόρος, *ov*, (βορά) *eating flesh, carnivorous*.

σαρκοβρώς, *ωνος*, δ, *ῆ*, (βιβρώσκω) = foreg.

σαρκογενής, *ῆ*, (* γένω) *born of the flesh*, Eccl.

σαρκοδαιής, *ῆ*, (δαίω) *biting or eating flesh*, Orph.

σαρκοειδής, *ῆ*, (εἶδος) *flesh-like, fleshy*, Plat. Tim. 75 E.

σαρκοκλάσις, *ῆ*, and -θλασμα, *τῷ*, (θλάω) a *bruise of the flesh*.

σαρκοκήλη, *ῆ*, a *fleshy excrescence on the scrotum*.

σαρκοκόλλα, *ῆ*, a *Persian gum*, Diosc.

σαρκολάβης, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, and σαρκολάβος, δ, (λαμβάνω) a *surgeon's forceps*. [λδβ]

σαρκολιπής, *ῆ*, (λείπω) *forsaken by flesh, lean*, Anth.

σαρκόμαλον, τό, (δμφαλός) a fleshy excrescence on the navel.
 σαρκοπᾶγης, ἐς, (πᾶγνυμ) compact of flesh, Mel. 117.
 σαρκοποιέω, to make flesh : to make into or out of flesh, Plut. : from
 σαρκοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making or begetting flesh : making or
 changing into flesh, making flesh, nourishing, fattening, Plut.
 σαρκόπυον, τό, (πύον) a fleshy pustule, boil, Hipp. 220 C.
 σαρκοπυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like purulent flesh.
 σαρκόρρις, ὄν, (ρί(α)) with a fleshy root, Theophr.
 σαρκοτοκόμα, as Pass., (τίκτω) to be born like lumps of flesh,
 of young bears, Sext. Emp.
 σαρκοτροφέω, (τρέφω) to nourish or support the flesh.
 σαρκοφάγῃ, (σαρκοφάγος) to eat flesh, be carnivorous, Arist.
 Part. An. : σ. μέλῃ to tear them all to pieces, Mel. 93. Hence
 σαρκοφᾶγία, ἡ, an eating of flesh : flesh-diet, LXX.
 σαρκοφάγος, ὄν, (φάγω) eating flesh, carnivorous, Arist.
 H. A. II. λίθος σ. a lime-stone (of which the best kind
 was quarried at Assos in Troas), remarkable for consuming the
 flesh of corpses laid in it, Diosc., and Plin. : hence coffins were
 often furnished with it or made of it : a coffin of such lime-
 stone was itself called σαρκόφάγος, ἡ : hence in gen., δ σ., =
 σόρος, a coffin, sarcophagus. [φᾶ]
 σαρκοφᾶγής, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) looking like flesh, with a fleshy
 outside, Sext. Emp.
 σαρκοφθόρος, ὄν, (φθείρω) flesh-consuming, Orph.
 σαρκοφόρεω, to bear flesh : from
 σαρκοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing flesh, clothed with flesh.
 σαρκοφύω, (φύω) to produce flesh, make it to grow. Hence
 σαρκοφύτῃ, ἡ, a growth of flesh, an excrescence, Hipp.
 σαρκόφυλλον, ὄν, (φύλλον) with fleshy leaves, Theophr.
 σαρκώ, (σάρε) to make fleshy or strong, Plut. II. to make
 or produce flesh, to flesh up a wound, Hipp.
 σαρκώδης, ἐς, =σαρκοειδής, θεοὶ ἐνάμοι καὶ σαρκώδεις gods of
 flesh and blood, Hdt. 3. 29.
 σάρκωμα, ατος, τό, (σαρκώ) a fleshy excrescence.
 σάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, (σαρκώ) =foreg., Plut. Hence
 σαρκωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, good for adding flesh or making flesh grow.
 σάρμα, ατος, τό, (σάρω) a hole, opening in the earth, like
 χάσμα. II. (σάρω II) =σαρμός.
 Σαρμάτης, ὄν, δ, a Sarmatian : poet. Σαρμάτης, Dion. P. [μᾶ]
 σαρμός, δ, (σάρω II) that which is swept together, sweepings,
 σᾶρε, ἡ, gen. σαρκός, Ael. σᾶρε, flesh, Hom., who always has
 plur., except in Od. 19. 450, where it is a part only of the flesh,
 viz. the thick front-muscle of the thigh : for, strictly, by the
 plur. is meant the whole flesh, all the flesh or muscles in the
 body, as in Il. 8. 380, Od. 9. 293, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. : Hes.
 also always has plur. : hence with later writers σάρκες = σῶμα
 the flesh, i. e. body, Eur. Hipp. 1031 :—the sing. is freq. later, as
 in Hipp., etc., flesh, the substance of flesh, Lat. caro ; but
 also of the body, σάρκα ἡβῶσαν, σαρκὶ παλαιᾷ Aesch. Theb. 622,
 Ag. 72. (Acc. to Riemer, from σάρω, σῶρα, that which may
 be stripped off.)
 σάρων, τό, =σάρπος, Hesych. (Not σάρπις, Lob. Phryn. 83.)
 σάρπος, δ, (σάρω II) a broom, besom, Plut. II. sweepings,
 refuse, Lat. quæquilæ, as sea-weed, Call. Del. 225.
 III. in Com., an old woman, Ion. [ᾶ] Hence
 σᾶρῶν, f. ὥων, =σάρω II : metaphor. to drive about, of a storm,
 Lyc. 389. Σᾶρῶ is not Att., as σάρω is, Lob. Phryn. 83 ; but
 unlike it is used in Pass., as well as Act., Lyc. 1. c.
 σᾶρπη, ἡ, =σάληνη.
 Σαρπηδών, ὄνος, δ, Sarpedon, Il. : but we also have gen. Σαρ-
 πηδωντος, dat. -οντι Il. 12. 379, 392, voc. Σαρπηδον Il. 5. 633,
 as if from a nom. Σαρπηδών.
 σάρπτος, δ, a wooden chest : among the Bithynians, a wooden
 house, elsewh. μόνον.
 σᾶρῷ, fut. from σάρω.
 σᾶρῶνρον, τό, (σᾶρῶ) a sweeping-broom. [ᾶ]
 σᾶρῶμα, ατος, τό, (σᾶρῶ) sweepings. [ᾶ]
 σᾶρών, ὄνος, δ, acc. to some, a lewd fellow : acc. to others,
 pudenda muliebria, Hesych. : prob. from σάρω. [ᾶ]
 σᾶρώνις, ἰδος, ἡ, (σᾶρω) an old hollow oak, Call. Jov. 22.
 σᾶρώσις, ἡ, (σᾶρῶ) a sweeping out : also =σᾶρωμα. [ᾶ]
 σᾶρώτης, ὄν, δ, (σᾶρῶ) one that sweeps, a sweeper.
 [1234]

σᾶρῶνρον, τό, =σᾶρῶνρον, Lob. Phryn. 131.
 σᾶσωμα, σᾶσωμαστος etc., Dor. for σῶσαμ-
 σᾶσω, v. σᾶπτα.
 σᾶτες or σᾶτῆς, Dor. and Ael. for σῆτες, τῆτες, this year.
 σᾶντήν, ἡ, a war-chariot, h. Hom. Ven. 13 : in gen. a chariot,
 car, Anacr. 19. 12, ubi v. Bergk. (Usu. deriv. from σᾶσαι,
 Paphian for καθίσαι.) [τῆν]
 σᾶτον, τό, a Hebrew measure, about a modius and half, N. T.
 σατράπεια, ἰον, -τήν, ἡ, a satrapy, the office or province of a
 satrap, Hdt. 1. 192., 3. 89, Thuc., and Xen. ; and
 σατράπης, intr. to be a satrap. II. transit. to rule as
 satrap, σ. τὴν χώραν Xen. An. 1. 7, 6 ; but also a gen., τῆς χῡ-
 πας Ib. 3. 4, 31, cf. κρατῶ I and IV.
 σατράπης, ὄν, δ, a satrap, Lat. satrāpa, title of a Persian
 viceroy or governor of a province, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3. (In
 Theopomp. also ἐσατράπης, and in Esther achashdarpna ; no
 doubt a Persian word, supposed by Michaëlis to be Schah-
 derbān, i. e. King's-doorkeeper, King's-Protector, cf. Heeren
 Ideen T. 1. p. 178, sq., Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1. p. lxvii, sq.)
 σατράπῃς, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a satrāpēs.
 σατραπὸπλότους, cf. sub σατραπῆνους.
 ΣΑΤΤΩ, fut. σᾶω, to pack or load, strictly of putting the
 packsaddle with its load on beasts of burthen, cf. σᾶμα : hence
 I. of warriors, to load with full armour :—Pass. to be
 armed or harnessed, Valck. Hdt. 7. 62, 70, 73, always in Ion.
 3 plur. plupf. pass. ἐσσαχάτο, cf. σᾶγη. II. to load or fur-
 nish with all things needful, as clothing, food, etc., ὕδατι
 σάττειν Wess. Hdt. 3. 7. II. in gen. to load heavily, fill
 quite full, stuff ; τῶς of a thing, esp. in pf. pass., πῤῥᾶτων
 σεσαγμένους loaded with woe, Aesch. Ag. 644 ; τῤῥήρης σεσαγ-
 μένη ἀνθρώπων Xen. Oec. 8. 8 ; sometimes also c. dat. 2.
 σάττειν ἐς τι to pack or cram into something, eis ἀγγεῖον Polyb.
 3. to fill full of meat or drink, to satisfy, like πίμπλημι and
 πληρῶ, Arist. Probl. : hence, σεσαγμένους πλοῦτων having his
 fill of riches, Xen. Symp. 4. 64. IV. to pack close, press
 down, e. g. σ. τὴν γῆν περὶ τὸ φυτόν to stamp down the earth
 about a plant, Xen. Oec. 19. 11 : Pass. σάττεισθαι, to be packed
 close, sink down, settle, Arist. Meteor.—A pres. of the form
 σᾶσω seems to have been never in use, though Foës. quotes it
 so from Hipp. (From σάττω come σᾶκος, σᾶκος, σᾶγος,
 σᾶγη, σᾶμα : cf. Germ. Sattel, our saddle.)
 σατῤῥας, ὄν, δ, =σατῤῥασις III, Arist. Gen. An.
 σατῤῥιάσις, ἡ, -ιασμός, δ, and -ιασμός, δ, (Σάτῤῥος) a swollen
 state of the genital organs, priapism, Hipp. II. a disease in
 which the bones near the temples are elongated, so as to be like
 Satyr's horns, Galen. : also σατῤῥας, and later ἐλεφαντῤῥας.
 III. a swelling of the glands of the ear, Galen.—v. Foës.
 Oecon. Hipp. [I]
 σατῤῥιασμός, δ, =foreg.
 σατῤῥίον, to suffer from σατῤῥιασις.
 Σατῤῥίδιον, τό, Dim. from Σάτῤῥος, Strattis Incert. 1. 4. [I]
 Σατῤῥίζω, f. ὤω, to play or act a Satyr. II. intr. to play
 the Satyr, be lewd, lustful.
 Σατῤῥίον, ἡ, ὄν, (Σάτῤῥος) suiting a Satyr. II. belonging
 or suitable to a Satyric drama, Plut.
 σατῤῥιον, τό, an orchideous plant, which excited lust, Diosc.
 II. a fourfooted water animal, Arist. H. A., but with v. II.
 σατῤῥιον and σατῤῥειον. [V]
 Σατῤῥισκος, δ, Dim. from Σάτῤῥος, q. v. signif. 1. 2.
 σατῤῥιστής, ὄν, δ, (Σατῤῥίζω) a player of Satyric dramas :
 χορὸς Σ. Dion. H.
 σατῤῥογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) writing satyric dramas, Diog. L. [ᾶ]
 ΣΑΤῤῥΟΞ, δ, a Satyr, companion of Bacchus, at first repre-
 sented with long pointed ears, a goat's tail, and small knobs
 like horns behind their ears : later, goats' legs were added, and
 to this half-beast's form was assigned a lustful, half-brutal
 nature : we hear of a number of Satyrs, as sylvan-gods, as
 early as Hes., γέγνος οὐρανῶν Σατῤῥων καὶ ὀμφηχοερῶν Fr. 13,
 2, but he says nothing of their figure. Cf. Müller Archæol.
 d. Kunst § 385 ; acc. to Gerhard (del Dio Fauno, Neap. 1825),
 the Satyr differed from the horned Pan or Faun by having
 no horns, cf. Τῦρπος and Ζεῖληνός. 2. a lewd, goatish

fellow, Lat. *caprineus*, Julian Caes. 5. 5: so Σατυρικός Theoc. 27. 48. 3. from their supposed likeness, a kind of tailed ape, Pausan. II. A kind of play, in which the Chorus consisted of Satyrs, the Satyric drama; also δῶμα Σατυρικός and Σατυρικός: it formed the fourth piece of a Tragic tetralogy, and is said to have been invented by Pratinas; the only one extant is the Cyclops of Eurip. The fragments of the Satyroglyphi have been collected by Frieheil (Berlin, 1837). [α] Hence

Σατυρώδης, es, (είδος) Satyr-like.
σαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, easily rubbed to pieces, friable: hence dry. (Syracus. word, akin to σαυκός, σαυκός, σάχος, αὖω).

σαυκρόπτος, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, tender-footed.
σαυκρός, ὁ, ὄν, like σαῦλος, tender, soft, delicate.

σαυλοδμία, as Pass., (σαῦλος) to bear oneself delicately or affectedly, esp. in gait, to mince, Eur. Cycl. 40, cf. sq.

σαυλοπρωκτιάω, (σαῦλος, πρωκτός) to walk in a swaggering, conceited way, so as to make the hinder parts sway to and fro, Ar. Vesp. 1173, cf. σαλακωνεῖω.

ΣΑΥΛΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν (not σαῦλος, Arcad. 53. 8, E. M. 270. 45), conceited, affected, esp. in gait, σαῦλα ποῖσαι βαλεῖν h. Hom. Merc. 28, c. βαλ(εῖν) etc. Rubnk. Ep. Cr. p. 29: hence in gen. tender, delicate, like Lat. *mollis* or *delicatus*, but sometimes not in a bad sense, = ἀβρός, cf. τρυφερός.

σαῦλος, ατος, τῶ, (σαυλοδμία) effeminacy.
σανάκα, a piece of Triballian jargon in Ar. Av. 1615.

σανιναῖω, to hurt a javelin, to strike with a javelin, Diod.: from σάνιον or σαννίον, τῶ, like ἀκόντιον, a javelin, Diod. II. Lat. *membrum virile*, Cratin. Incert. 122.

σαννός, = σαῦλος.
ΣΑΥΡΑ (not σαῦρα), ἡ, Ion. σαύρη, a lizard, Lat. *lacerta*, Hdt. 4. 183, 192, cf. σαῦρος. II. a sea-fish, elsewhere. τρυαυρός, usu. in masc. form σαῦρος.

III. a plant, prob. a kind of cress, usu. as Dim. σαυρίδιον, τῶ, Hipp. IV. *membrum virile*, esp. of boys, Anth.

V. a twisted finger case, for setting dislocated fingers, Hipp. σαυρίδιον, τῶ, v. σαῦρα III. [γ]

σαυρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ὅδε, (σαῦρα) of, or like a lizard. II. σαυρίται, οί, a kind of serpent.

σαυροειδής, ἐς, (σαῦρα, εἶδος) like a lizard, Arist. H. A. σαυροκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) lizard-killer, epith. of Apollo, as represented in a famous statue by Praxiteles, Plin. 34. 19, 10.

Σαυρομάτης, ου, ὁ, a Sarmatian. [α]
σαυροπάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (πατέομαι) she that eats lizards. [α]

ΣΑΥΡΟΣ, ὁ, = σαῦρα, a lizard, like *lacertus* in Virg., v. I. Hdt. 4. 183: acc. to A. B. p. 64, Theoc. also had ἡ σαῦρος.

II. usu. a sea-fish, Comic ap. Anth. 322 C, sq.; elsewhere. τρυαυροῦς.

σαυρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a spike at the butt-end of a spear, by which it was stuck into the ground, Il. 10. 153, Hdt. 7. 41; elsewhere. σπυλαχος and σπυραξ. Hence

σαυρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, furnished with a σαυρωτήρ: as if from σαυρώω. σαυρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σαῦρος, σαῦρα) spotted like a lizard.

σαυσσάριμος, ὁ, dryness and numbness of the tongue: from σαυσσάρος, ὁ, ὄν, dry, parched, Hesych. (Prob. from αῖω, αῖω, with σ prefixed, cf. σαυκός.)

σαντοῦ, σαντής, contr. for σεαυτοῦ etc., q. v.
σανχμός, ὄν, also σανακός and σάχος, like *sanapars*, from αἶος, αῖω, dry, parched, brittle, in gen. frail, weak.

σάφα, poet. Adv. of σαφής, clearly, openly, plainly, assuredly, freq. in Hom., etc., esp. with Verbs of knowing, most freq. σάφα οἶδα, σάφα εἰδώς etc., like εἰ οἶδα, to know assuredly, of a surety; and so freq. in Trag.; so too, σάφα ἐλάττωσαι Od. 4. 730: freq. also, σάφα εἰπεῖν to tell clearly, plainly, but also to speak truly, as opp. to ψεῦδεσθαι, Il. 4. 404: cf. σαφής.

σαφάνης, ἐς, Dor. for σαφνής, Pind.
σάφεις, Ion. for σαφός, cf. sub σαφής.

σάφηγις, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Anth.
σάφηγιος, ον, (σαφής, ἀγορευώ) speaking clearly, or truly.

σάφηνια, ἡ, (σαφνής) clearness, plainness, Aesch. Theb. 67; and freq. in Plat.; opp. to ἀσάφεια, Id. Rep. 478 C.

σάφηνης, ἐς, Dor. σάφανης, = σαφής, Aesch. Pers. 634, 738, Soph. Tr. 892: τὸ σαφανές the whole truth, Pind. O. 10 (11). 67. Adv. -ώς, Theogn. 957; Ion. -νέως, in Hdt. (who never

has the Adj.) with the Verbs εἰπεῖν, λέγεσθαι, ἐξαγγέλλεσθαι, I. 140, c. 3, 122, 6. 82.

σάφηνια, ἡ, poet. for σαφνεία.
σάφηνιζω, f. νιά, (σαφνής) to make clear or plain, to explain, clear up, Aesch. P. 227, 621. Hence

σάφηνισμός, ὁ, explanation, elucidation, Dion. H. Hence σάφηνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, making clear, explaining.

ΣΑΦΗΣ, ἐς, gen. εἰς, contr. οὖς, clear, distinct, plain, sure, certain, esp. of words, signs, etc., first in h. Hom. Merc. 208, and Pind. (though Hom. has the Adv. σάφα, q. v.): τὸ σαφές the truth, Thuc. I. 22:—in Trag. also of persons, σ. ἄγγελος Aesch. Theb. 82, φίλος Eur. O. 1155: esp. of seers, prophets, etc., as in Virgil *cernis Apollo, sure, unerring*, Soph. O. T. 390, 1011. Compar. and Superl. σαφέστερος, -έστατος.

II. Adv. σάφως, Ion. -έως, h. Hom. Cer. 149, and freq. in Hdt., esp. (like σάφα) with Verbs of knowing and saying, σαφώς φράσαι, δηλοῦν, ἐπιστάσθαι etc. Hdt., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1076: εἰ σαφώς and σαφώς εἶ are freq. joined pleonast., Soph. O. T. 958. Compar. Adv. -έστερον, freq. in Plat.; Superl., -έστατα, Ar. Plut. 46, and Plat. (σαφής is orig. the same with σοφός, as Eur. indicates in the words σοφόν τοι τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές Or. 397; though jokingly opp. to it by Ar. Ran. 1434, ὁ μὲν σοφός γὰρ εἶπεν, ὁ δ' ἕτερος σαφώς:—from the same Root come Lat. *sapio, sapiens, sapor*.) Hence

σάφητρος, ος, ὁ, as if from σάφω, an explainer, interpreter. σαχθής, part. aor. pass. from σάττω.

σάχνος, ον, v. σαυκός.
ΣΑΨ, Root of σῶθω, to sift, bolt, Hdt. I. 200, in 3 pl. σῶσι.

σῶω, imperat. pres. med., and Ep. 3 sing. impf. act. from σῶω, II. [α]

σῶσω, fut. from σῶω, Hom.
σῶώτερος, II. I. 32. v. σῶος.

σῶωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for σῶτήρ, Simon. 57.
σῶωτης, ου, ὁ, (σῶω) poet. for σῶτήρ, Anth. Also epith. of Dionysos, Paus.

σῶωτις, ἰδος, fem. from σῶωτης, she that saves or delivers. σέννυμι, and -νύω, Pind. P. I. 8, lengthd. from Root ΣΒΕ:—

fut. σβέσω, more rarely σβήσομαι Plat. Legg. 805 C: perf. pass. ἔσβεσμαι: aor. pass. ἔσβηνον.—Hom. only has the aor. act. ἔσβεσα or σβέσα, and inf. Ep. σβέσαι for σβέσαι. Hes. first has part. pres. pass. σβέννυμενος.

To quench, put out, Lat. *extinguere*, πῦρ, πυρκαϊήν Il. 16. 293, 23. 237, 250; κεραυνόν Pind. I. c. 2. of liquids, to drain, dry up, v. κατασβέννυμι.

3. in gen. to quench, still, stay, quell, esp. of passions, χόλον, μένος σβέσσαι Il. 9. 678, 16. 621, etc.; βῆριν Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5. 77; σβ. φόνε φόνον Eur. H. F. 40: hence even, πείραν σβ. Soph. Aj. 1057; ἔσβεσε κύματα νήμονος αἰθρῇ Ar. Av. 778.

B. Pass. σβέννυμαι, (with intrans. tenses of Act., pf. ἔσβεκα; and aor. ἔσβην, opt. σβήην, inf. σβήναι, Dor. ἔσβαν: Hom. has only the aor.) To be quenched, go out, Lat. *extingui*, strictly of fire, Il. 9. 471: so of inflamed pustules, to go down, disappear, Hipp.

2. of liquids, to become dry: hence, αἶψες σβέννυμεναι goats which are off their milk, Hes. Op. 583, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. I, p. 349; 2. 2, p. 179. 3. in gen. to become still, calm, lull, cease, of wind, ἔσβη ὄρος Od. 3. 183: later esp. of passions.—Opp. to βαῖω and φλέγω, cf. ἄσπετος. (From this Root comes Lat. *Ve-sev-us, Vesuvius*, i. e. the *Unextinguished*, Pott Et. Forsch. I. 87.)

σβέσις, ἡ, a quenching, putting out; or (from Pass.) a going out, extinction, πῦρος Arist. Resp.

σβεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σβέννυμι) one who puts out. Hence σβεστήριος, α, ον, serving to quench or put out, σβεστ. κωλύματα Thuc. 7. 53.

σβεστής, οὔ, ὁ, = σβεστήρ. Hence σβεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σβεστήριος, LXX.

σβεύγλα, ἡ, Acol. for (ἐλγῆ)λ, Eriana.

—σ, adverbial Suffix, denoting motion towards, e. g. ἄλλοσε to some other place, ἀμφοτέρωσε etc.

σεαυτοῦ, σεαντής, σεαυτοῦ, Ion. σεωντοῦ, ἡς, reflexive Pron. of 2d pers., of thyself, etc., only used in gen., dat., acc., masc. and fem., sing.; in plur. separated, ὁμῶν αὐτῶν etc.: orig. separated also in sing., and so in Hom., who always says,

σοι αὐτῶς, σ' αὐτόν, and so, τὰ σ' αὐτοῦ, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς, for τὰ σά, Il. 6. 490, Od. 1. 356.

σεβάσομαι, f. σεσομαι, Dep. pass. (σεβας) to be afraid of anything, c. acc., σεβασάτο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ Il. 6. 167, 417. 2. later in gen. for σεβομαι, N. T.

σεβας, δ, only used in nom., acc., and voc. sing.; though a plur. σεβῆ is found Aesch. Supp. 755: (σεβομαι):—reverential awe, a feeling of awe and shame, which rises to prevent one's doing something disgraceful (cf. σεβομαι), σεβας δέ σε θυμὸν ἰκέσθων Πάτροκλον Τρωσὶ κυνὸν μέλητ' ἄρα γενέσθαι Il. 18. 178: hence, αὐτὸς τε σεβας τε joined, h. Cer. 190 in gen. reverence, worship, honor, esteem, freq. in Trag.: σ. τὸ πρὸς θεῶν Aesch. Supp. 396; also c. gen., Διὸς σεβας reverence for him, Id. Cho. 645, cf. Eum. 545.

2. the awe one feels at any astonishing sight, and so, like θαῦμα, θαμβος, astonishment, wonder, σεβας μ' ἔχει εἰσρόντων Od. 3. 123, cf. 4. 75. II. post-Hom., the object of reverential awe, majesty, holiness, etc., as Hermes is called κηρύκων σ., Aesch. Ag. 515: hence as periph. for persons, σεβας θεῶν, Ζηνός, Ἥλιου, μητρὸς αὐτῆς, freq. in Trag., cf. Pors. Med. 750: so Shakspeare, 'my sceptre's awe.'

2. an object of wonder, a wonder, Soph. El. 685, where Orestes is called πᾶσι τοῖς ἐκεί σεβας. 3. an honor conferred on one, as the arms of Achilles on Ulysses, Id. Phil. 402.

σεβασίς, ἡ (σεβομαι) reverence, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 A. σεβασίαν, ατος, τό, (σεβομαι) that for which awe or wonder is felt, an object of awe or worship, LXX: also = σεβασίς.

σεβασμιάω, = σεβασίω, dub.

σεβασμῖος, ια, ιον, also ιος, ιον, (σεβας) reverend, venerable, august, hence also holy, divine, Plat. i—in Hdn. like Σεβαστός for Augustus:—τὸ σεβασμῖον = σεβασίς. Adv. -ως.

σεβασμιότης, ητος, ἡ, a being venerable, holiness.

σεβασμός, ὁ, (σεβομαι) = σεβασίς, Plut.

σεβασμοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for σεβασμιότης.

Σεβαστεῖον, τό, a temple of Σεβαστός, i. e. Augustus, Philo. Σεβαστεῖον, late collat. form for σεβαστομαι, Joseph.

Σεβαστάς, δδος, ἡ, transl. of the Lat. Augusta, Leon. Tar.

σεβαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, venerable. Adv. -κώς, Dion. H.: from σεβαστός, ὁ, ὄν, (σεβομαι) revered: venerable, reverend, august: hence the imperial name Augustus was rendered by Σεβαστός, N. T., Augusta by Σεβαστή or Σεβαστιάς (q. v.).

σεβνιον and σεβννιον, τό, the case of the flower and fruit of the palm, Galen.

σεβίω, f. ίω, = σεβδωμαι, esp. to worship, honor, Lat. revereor, σ. τιὰ ἐν θυμῷ Pind. I. 5 (4). 37: σ. τιὰ λαίρσι, τιμαῖς Soph. etc.: σ. τιὰ τιος to honor or admire one for a thing, Eur. El. 994: also Med. in signif. of Act., Aesch. Supp. 815, 922, and so Soph. O. C. 636 uses part. aor. pass. σεβισθῆς.

σεβιστός, ὁ, ὄν, = σεβαστός, Hesych.

ΣΕΒΟΜΑΙ, Dep. pass., of which besides the pres., only aor. ἐσέβην occurs in Soph. Fr. 175, and Plat. I. citand., cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 386. To feel awe or fear before God and man, esp. when about to do something disgraceful, to feel shame, be ashamed, be afraid, οὐ νη ἐσέβητε; Il. 4. 242: Plat. Phaedr. 254 B has part. pass. aor. σφεβήσια awe-stricken, v. Stallb. ad l. i.—rarely c. inf., to fear to do a thing, Aesch. Pers. 694, Plat. Tim. 69 D; and so c. acc. rei, to fear to do it, Antipho 120. 28.

2. post-Hom. c. acc. pers., to honor with pious awe, to worship, Lat. veneror, esp. τὸς θεούς Pind., and Trag.: and so of heroes, Hdt. i. 66, 7. 197: also of one's parents, one's country, persons in high station, etc., Trag., etc.: in gen. to show respect to, τὰ βαβίλα σεβόμενοι μεγάλας Hdt. 3. 128.

B. the act. form σεβω, f. σέω, is post-Hom., just = σεβομαι, esp. in signif. 2, to worship, honor, etc., first in Pind. O. 14. 17, and so mostly in Trag.: εὐ σεβέν τινα for εὐσεβέν εἰς τινα, Pors. Phoen. 1340, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 85: σεβέν τι or τιὰ ἐν τιμῇ Aesch. Pers. 166, Plat. Legg. 647 A: c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1612 (where however εβρίεν is for τὸ εἶ, cf. Eum. 749): absol. to worship, be religious, Thuc. 2. 53—Hence σεβομαι as Pass., to be revered, Soph. O. C. 760: τὸ σεβόμενον = σεβας, Schif. Dion. Comp. p. 205. (Sanscr. sēv, venerari: Passow compares the relation of the Gr. σεβω, σέω, with that of the Germ. scheuen to scheuchen:—σεμνός, σεπτός come from σεβω through perf. pass. σέεμαι, σέεσθαι, which however is not in use.)

σεβω, v. foreg. B. σεβω, poet. Att. as well as Ep. for σοῦ, gen. of σέ, freq. in Hom.: never enclitic.

σειεύς, ὅς, δ, (σεῖω) = σεῖων, Poll.

Σειληνικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or like Silenus: from

Σειληνός, ὁ, Silenus, a constant companion of Bacchus, the oldest and most famous of the Satyrs, distinguished above them all by prophetic powers: from him the older Satyrs were called in gen. Σειληνῶν, first in h. Hom. Ven. 263, v. Voss Virg. Ecl. 6. 14, 18, Müller Archiol. d. Kunst § 386—the form Σιλῆνός is later and not so good, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 34. Hence Σειληνῶν, es, (εἶδος) like Silenus, Plat. Symp. 219 D. σεῖν, Dor. for βεῖν, to run. II. σεῖω is also the whistling sound used by nurses to make children make water.

σειός, Ep. for σοῦ, gen. of σέ, freq. in Hom.: never enclitic.

σειός, σεῖα, σεῖον, Lacon. for θεῖος, freq. in Xen.

σειρά, ἡ, Ion. σειρή, a cord, rope, string, band, σ. ἐππλεκτος and πλεκτή Il. 23. 115, Od. 22. 175, 192: also a chain, σ. χυρσεῖη Il. 8. 19, 25. II. a cord or line with a noose, like the lasso of the Gauchos in S. America, used by the ancient Sagartians and Sarmatians to entangle and drag away their enemies, Hdt. 7. 85, Paus. i. 21, 5: hence also the Parthians are called σειρήνους. - III. a lock of hair, LXX. IV. = σειρίσις. (From εἶρω, Lat. sero servi; cf. Germ. Seil, i. e. cord.)

σειράγωγεῖν, ὁ, (σειρά, ἔγω) a cord or rope for leading, cf. ῥυταγωγέιν. σεираδὲν, Adv. (σειρά) with a rope, Anth. σεираδῶν, τό, Dim. from σεираδ. [α] σεираῖω, f. δω, (σειρά) to bind or draw with a rope, also σεираδω. σεираῖω, f. δω, and σεираίνω, also σεираῖω, (Σείριος) to dry up by heat, parch, cf. σεираῖω.

σειραῖος, αλα, αῖον, (σειρά) joined by a cord or band, πόδες Eur. H. F. 445: usu. ἵππος σ. = σεираφόρος, Soph. El. 722. Σείραμα, ατος, τό, the noose or coil of a σεира, in gen. a coil, ἐχέδρις Aesch. Cho. 248.

σειράς, δδος, ἡ, Dim. from σεираδ.

σειρασφόρος, ον, v. l. for sq.

σειραφόρος, ον, Ion. σειρηφόρος, Lob. Phryn. 645, (σειρά, φέρω) rope-carrying, led by a rope, κήρυκος Hdt. 3. 102:—usu. δ σεираφόρος (with and without ἵππος) the horse which draws by the trace only (not by the yoke), an outrigger (cf. βεῖδισεπος), so that σεираφόρος was taken metaph. sometimes for a partner, assistant, Aesch. Ag. 842: sometimes for one who has light work, Ib. 1640.—A quadriga had two (δύο) in the middle, and two σεираφόροι—one on each side. Cf. σεираῖος, σεираφόρος, δεξίσορος.

II. carrying a noose, v. σεира 11. σεираδω, (σειρά) to bind or draw with a rope, also σεираῖω. σεираῖω, = sq., f. l, v. Herm. Eur. H. F. 1005. σεираῖω, = σεираίνω, σεираῖω.

Σειρηδὼν, δδος, ἡ, late collat. form from sq.

Σειρήν, ητος, ἡ, a Siren: usu. in plur. at Σειρήνες the Sirens, damsels on the south coast of Italy, who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of their songs, and then slew them: the legend is first found in Od. 12. 39 sq., 167 sq., where only two are mentioned, hence the Ep. lengthd. gen. Σειρηναῖν Il. 52, 167: later usu. three in number, and named Πειριωνή, Ἀγλαῖνη, Θελεῖστια, also Μολπή (or Μολπαδία), Ἀγλαοφῆμη, Θελεῖσση, and some added a fourth, Λιγεία. The Greeks oft put figures of Sirens on their tombs to represent mourners. On the legend v. Voss Antisymp. i. p. 253 sq., 2. p. 338. II. in gen. a Siren, deceitful woman, Eur. Andr. 936: and metaph. the Siren charm of eloquence, persuasion and the like, Aeschin. 86. 17 sq., cf. Schif. Dion. Comp. p. 26. III. a kind of wild bee, Arist. H. A. IV. a small singing-bird, Hesych.: perh. as an interp. of its meaning in LXX; but there it is rather used of the owl or some similar melancholy-sounding bird. (Usu. deriv. from σεираδ, the entangling, binding, which is supported by the analogy of κηληδών, q. v.) Hence

Σειρήνιος, ον, Siren-like: metaph. bewitching, LXX.

σειρηνός, = σερινός, σερίος.

σειρηφόρος, ον, Ion. for σεираφόρος.

σειρίσις, ἡ, not σίρ-, a disease produced by the heat of the sun, a coup-de-soleil, Lat. sideratio: from

σειριῶν, not *σιρ*—(σειριός) to be hot and scorching, of the sun.

II. to be suffering from *σειριός*.

σειρίνος, ἡ, *ov*, (σειρός) hot, scorching, esp. of summer-heat; hence, *σ. ἱμάτια* light summer clothes, Lys. ap. Harpocr.

σειριόεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, scorching, like *Σείριος*, Opp.

σειριόκαυτος, *ov*, (σειριός, *καῶ*) scorched by the heat of the sun or dog-star, Anth.

σειρίων, *τό*, *v*, *sq*, strictly=σειρός (q. v.), hot, scorching, esp. of summer-heat: hence epith. of all the heavenly bodies which cause this heat, *σειριός ἀστὴρ τοῦ* *sun*, Hes. Op. 415; also *σειριός*=ἥλιος Archil. 24; *σειρίων ἄστρον*, Thyc. 47: but usu., *δ Σείριος* the dog-star, Lat. *Sirius*, Hes. Op. 607,—also called *Κῆων Σείριος* Aesch. Ag. 967, *v*. *Κῆων v*. Cf. *σειρός*.

σειρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from *σειρά*.

σειρομάστις and *σειρός*, *δ*, *v*. sub *sp*.

σειρός, *δ*, *ὄν*, hot, scorching, esp. of summer-heat: hence, ἡ *σειρά* (sub. *εὐθής*), and *τὸ* *σειρὸν* (sub. *ἱμάτιον*) a light summer dress, cf. *σειρώς*. (No doubt from same Root as *θερός summer*, by *Lacon*. change of *θ* into *σ*, and redupl. of vowel.)

σειροφόρος, *ov*, (*σειρά*, *φέρω*)=σειραφόρος, Eur. I. A. 223.

σειρώσις, ἡ, (*σειρά*) a binding, tying, fastening.

σεισάγθεια, ἡ, (*σεῶ*, *ἄγθος*) strictly a shaking off of burdens: hence the name given to an ordinance of Solon by which all debts were lowered, the *disburdening ordinance*, Plut., *v*. Thirlwall Hist. of Greece, 2, p. 34.

σεισις, ἡ, (*σεῶ*) a shaking.

σεισίχων, *ovos*, *δ*, (*σεῶ*, *χθών*) earth-shaker, epith. of Poseidon, Pind. I. 1. 76; cf. *ἐνοσίχθων*, *ἐνοσίχθων*.

σεισμός, *ατος*, *τό*, (*σεῶ*) a shaking, LXX: an earthquake.

σεισμῆτις, *ov*, *δ*, a storm that causes an earthquake, Diog. L. 7. 154: *σεισμ. τάφος* a being buried in the ruins caused by an earthquake, Plut. Cim. 16.

σεισμός, *δ*, (*σεῶ*) a shaking, shock: esp. an earthquake, Hdt. 4. 285, 5. 85, Soph., etc.; in full, *γῆς σ*. Eur. H. F. 862.

σεισοπυγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (*σεῶ*, *πυγή*) the wagtail, Lat. *moluccia*.

σεισοῦρα, ἡ, (*σεῶ*)=forew., susp.

σειστής, *ov*, *δ*, (*σεῶ*) the earth-shaker.

σειστός, ἡ, *ὄν*, (*σεῶ*) shaken, Ar. Ach. 346. II. as Subst. a woman's ornament, Lob. Paral. 348.

σειστόρον, *τό*, (*σεῶ*) Lat. *sistrum*, a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, described by Plut. (de Iside 63) 2. 376 C, *sq*.

σεισών, *ovos*, *δ*, (*σεῶ*) an earthen vessel for shaking beans in, while being roasted, like our coffee-roaster, Alex. Lem. 1.

—*σεῶ*, ending of Verbs expressing desire or intention, *Desideratives*, like Lat. —*urio*. They are formed from the fut. of the orig. Verb, as *γελάω γελασέω*, so *πολεμῶ πολεμῶ*, *παρῶ παρῶ*, etc.

ΣΕΪΩ, *f*. *σεῖω*: pf. pass. *σέσειμαι*: aor. 1 pass. *ἐσείσθην*. To shake, move to and fro, Hom. (esp. in IL); *σ. ἐγχείας*, *μελιν* to move the poised spear to and fro, Il. 3. 345, 22. 133, etc.: *σανίβας σ*. to shake the door by knocking, Il. 9. 583: of galloping horses, *σεῖον* (*γυῖον* *ὑπὸ* *ἡμῶν* *ἐχόντες* Od. 3. 486; *σ. ἄλφον*, of a warrior, Aesch. Theb. 385; also, *σ. χαίτην*, *κόμην* etc., Eur.: —*to toss at sea*, like *παλύνω*, Soph. Ant. 163: —*beds* *σεῖς* (sc. *τῆν γῆν*), of an earthquake, Ar. Lys. 1142; hence, *δ Ποσειδῶν σεῖσας ἐμβάλοις οἰκίας* Ar. Ach. 511; also absol., *σεῖς* there is an earthquake, Thuc. 4. 52, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 4; cf. *γίρω*, *ῶ*—*metaph.*, *σεῖω* *τινά* to shake, i. e. move or excite one, *εἰς τῆν* Plut. Phoc. 23, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 574.—Pass. and Med. to shake, *heave*, *ἐσσειοντο* *πίδες* *Ἰδης* Il. 20. 59: in gen. to move to and fro, e. g. *ἔρχετο* *σειόμενα* Il. 13. 135, 558; rare phrase, *ὄρχος* *σειόμενος* *φύλλισιν* an orchard waving with foliage, Heins. Hes. Sc. 298: and of places, to have an earthquake, Hdt. 6. 98, cf. 7. 129: *ὀδόντες* *ἐρείοντο* his teeth were loosened, Id. 6. 107. II. Att. writers used *σεῖω* like *συκοφαντεῖν*, to accuse falsely or spitefully, so as to extort hush-money; hence, *σ. καὶ* *ταράττειν* Ar. Eq. 840, cf. Pac. 639; *σ. καὶ* *συκοφαντεῖν* Antipho 146. 22; cf. Lat. *conussio* and *conussor*.

III. intr. to shake, wag, *σ. τῇ* *ὀψὲ* Xen. Cyn. 3. 4. (Akin to *σεῖω*.)

σεῶ, *α*, (*σέλα*, dat. from *σεῶς*, Od.

σεῶν, *ἡ*, *ῶς*, (*σεῶς*) to enlighten, illumine.—Pass. *σελαγέ-*

σθαι to be shone upon, hence to beam brightly, *ἔμπα* *σελαγέται* Ar. Nub. 285; also to be in a blaze, Ar. Ach. 924, *sq*. II.

intr. to shine, to beam, Ar. Nub. 604.

σελαγέω, =foreg. Hence

σελαγέσθαι, *ατος*, *τό*, *lightning*. [ᾱ]

σελαγηνέτης, *ov*, *δ*, (*σεῶς*) father of light, Anth.

σελαγφόρος, *ov*, (*σεῶς*, *φέρω*) light-bringing.

σεῶνα and *σεῶνα*, ἡ, Dor. for *σελήνη*, *σεῶνα*.

σεῶς, *αος*, *τό*: Hom. uses, besides nom., the dat. *σεῶαί* (Il. 17. 739), contr. *σεῶα* (Od. 21. 246): in later Poets we have also a plur. *σεῶα*—light, brightness, a bright flame, blaze, esp. of fire, *πυρός*, *πυρός* *καίόμενος*, *π. αἰθόμενος*, *μήνης* etc., Hom., Hes., etc.; esp. *lightning*, a flash of lightning, Il. 8. 76; also called *σεῶα* *Διὸς* Soph. O. C. 95; *σεῶας* *ἐκ τοῦ* *οὐρανοῦ* Hdt. 3. 28: a torch, h. Hom. Cer. 52: in gen. fire: also of the sun, ἥλιος *σ*. Aesch. Eur. 926, Soph. El. 17; and so of day-light, ἡμέρας Pind. Fr. 106. 4, cf. Soph. Aj. 856—the flash of an angry eye, Aesch. Pr. 356, cf. Eur. Cycl. 663.—Poet. word. (Prob. from *ἐλη*, *ἐλην*, with Dor. *σ* prefixed, and so akin also to *ἥλιος* and *σελήνη*.) [ᾱ]

σεῶσμαι, *ατος*, *τό*, and *σεῶσμός*, *δ*, (*σεῶω*) a shining.

σεῶσσομαι, Dep. (*σεῶας*)=σεῶω, to shine: impers. *σεῶσσο* *ταί* it shines, Nic.

σεῶσφόρος, *ov*, (*σεῶας*, *φέρω*) light-bearing, light-bringing, Aesch. Eur. 1022.

σεῶχειον, *τό*, =sq., Opp. [ᾱ]

σεῶχίον, *τό*, Dim. from *σεῶαχος*, usu. in plur.: in gen. one of the tribe of *σεῶχί*, Hipp. [ᾱ]

σεῶχοιδής, ἑ, (*εἶδος*) like the tribe of *σεῶχ*, after their kind, Arist. H. A.

σεῶλος, *τό*, usu. in pl. *σεῶχ*, *τά*, a tribe of fishes with cartilages instead of bones, Pliny's *cartilaginea*, Hipp. (Aristot. derives the name from *σεῶας*, because most fishes of this kind emit a phosphorescent light.) Hence

σεῶλῶδης, *es*, =*σεῶαχοιδής*, Arist. H. A.

σεῶω, (*σεῶας*) like *σεῶαγέω*, to enlighten. II. intr. to shine, Nic.

σελενίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a garment from Seleucia in Syria. II. a drinking-cup from the same place, Polemo ap. Ath. 497 f.

III. a bird which eats locusts.

Σεληνάη, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for *Σελήνη*, Emped.; Att. *Σεληνά* Eur. Phoen. 176, Ar. Nub. 614; and in late Prose, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 661: strictly fem. from

σεληνιαός, *α*, *αἰ*, *αἰον*, lighted by the moon, *σ. νύξ* a moonlight night, Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 62. II. moon-shaped, esp. in the shape of a half-moon.

III. in gen. of or belonging to the moon, *αἰγλή* Anth. IV. *σ. πάδος*=*σεληνιαπῶς*.

σελήνη, ἡ, the moon, Hom., etc.: *σ. πλήθουσα* the full-moon, Il. 18. 484: *πρὸς τῇ* *σελήνῃ* by the moonlight, Andoc. 6. 18; also, *εἰς τὴν* *σ*. Aeschin. 67. 35; *ἐν* *σελήνῃ* Ach. Tat. 1.—*τῆν* *σ. καθαίρειν*, Horace's *lunam deducere*, of Thessalian witches, Plat. Gorg. 513 A.—also for a month, *δεκάτη* *σελήνη* in the tenth moon, Eur. El. 1226, cf. Alc. 431, and *μῆν*, *μην*.

2. a round, moon-shaped wheaten cake. II. as fem. prop. n., *Selené*, the goddess of the moon, Hom., though it is often doubtful whether he means the moon or the goddess: acc. to Hes. Th. 371 *sq*, she was daughter of Hyperion and Theia; in h. Hom. Merc. 100, her father is Pallas, in later writers Helios: the worship paid to *Selené* *gr*. agrees with that of Artemis. (*σελήνη* is plainly akin to *σεῶας*, and so prob. referable to the Root *ἐλη*, *ἐλην*, *ἥλιος*.) Hence

σεληνήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, lighted by the moon, moonlight.

σεληνίζομαι, Dep., to be moon-struck or lunatic, N. T.

σεληνιακός, ἡ, *ὄν*, (*σελήνη*) belonging to the moon, lunar, Plut.

II. moon-struck, lunatic.

σεληνιασμός, *δ*, (*σεληνιάζομαι*) lunacy, Diosc.

σεληνιαῖος, poet. for *σεληνιάζομαι*.

σεληνίδιον, *τό*, moonshine, moonlight. [ᾱ]

σελήνιον, *τό*, Dim. from *σελήνη*=foreg., Arist. Mirab., and Ath.

II. any small moon-shaped object, as, 1. the bald crown of the head, Synes. 2. at Rome, the ivory half-moon on the boots of senators, Lat. *lunula*.

σεληνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Plut., and *σεληνίσκος*, *δ*, Dim. from *σελήνη*.

σεληνήτης, ου, δ, fem. *itis*, *δος*, (σελήνη) of or from the moon, like the moon, σ. λίθος *selenite*, i. e. crystallised gypsum, Diosc.; also called ἀρροσέληνος, moon-froth.

σεληνόβλητος, ου, (βάλλω) moon-struck, lunatic.

σεληνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the moon, moon-shaped.

σεληνотρόπιον, τό, (τρέπω) name of a mystical plant, formed after ἡλιοτρόπιον.

σεληνόφωος, ωτος, τό, (φῶς) moonlight, moonshine, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B: formed like λυκφῶος and σκυφῶος.

σεληιδόφαν, ου, (σελῖς, φάγειν) devouring leaves of books, of a bookworm, Anth.

σελιδιον, τό, Dim. from σελῖς, Polyb. [I]

σελιδωμα, ατος, τό=σελῖς. [I]

σελίννος, ου, (σελινον) of parsley, Lat. *apiaceus*. [AI]

σελινίτης, ου, δ, αἶνος σ. wine prepared or flavored with parsley.

σελινόειδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like parsley: from σελίνον, τό, a kind of parsley, Lat. *apium*, Pl. 2. 776, Od. 5. 72; σελίνον σπέρμα Hdt. 4. 71: the ancients ate the roots, and made chaplets of the fresh-smelling leaves: with these leaves the victors at the Isthmian and Nemean games were crowned, Pind. O. 13. 46, N. 4. 143, L. 2. 23: it was also hung on tombs, whence proverbially of persons dangerously ill, σελίνον δεῖται Plut., cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 108. (Prob. from εἰλι, εἰλίσσω, from its crisped leaves, cf. οὐλον, and Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11. 13: others from ἐλος, because it delights in wet spots, ἐλέορετον σελίνον Pl. 2. 776.) [I once in Ep. Adesp. 643.] Hence

σελινόσπερμον, τό, (σπέρμα) parsley-seed.

σελινόσσια, ἡ, (σελίνον) a kind of cabbage with crisp parsley-like leaves.

ΣΕΛΙΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, usu. in plur. the space or passages between the roving-benches (σέλαμα, to which it is akin): also the space between the benches in a theatre. II. usu. metaph. the blank space between two columns (παράγραφα) in a written page; σελιδον κανόνισμα φιλόριθιον the centre line by which the columns are kept straight, Anth.; σελιδον σημάτωρ πνευρῆς of a lead pencil, Anth.: hence in gen. the page, leaf of a book, Polyb.

σέλλα, ἡ, a seat, Lat. *sella*, late: but still the word may be genuine Greek, akin to σέλλα, σελῖς. Hence

σελλαστρωσις, ἡ, (στρώννυμι) the Lat. *sellisternium*.

σελλίζομαι, ας, Pass., to imitate the *Selli*, affect an ostentatious poverty, Phrynich. (Com.) Κρον. 5, ubi v. Meineke: from

Σελλοί, οἱ, the *Selli*, original inhabitants of Dodona, guardians of the oracle of Zeus there, Σελλοὶ ἀντιπρόδοες χαμαιεῦναι Pl. 16. 234, cf. Soph. Tr. 1167, Strab. p. 328.—Pind. has Ἑλλοί, which is a sister-form of the same word, akin to Ἑλλην, v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1. 81.

σέλλω, Dor. for ἔλλω, ἔλω, εἴλω, only Gramm.: hence σόλος, perh. also akin to σέλω.

σέλαμα, ατος, τό, the upper timberwork of a ship, the deck, h. Hom. 6. 47: so metaph., γεμισθῆναι πρὸς σ. γαστρός ἄκρος Eur. Cycl. 506: in Lyc. a ship. 2. τὰ σέλαμα the roving-benches, Lat. *transira*, Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 358, Eur. Or. 242; in Hom. ζυγά, though he has in the compd. ἑσσελμος.

3. in gen. a seat, throne, Aesch. Ag. 183, cf. ἡμα fin.

II. any timberwork, σέλαμα πύργων, prob. scaffolds on which the defenders of the walls stood behind the parapet, Aesch. Theb. 32.

III. logs of building timber, Strab.—

(Akin to σελῖς.)

σελῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, =σέλαμα, esp. anything made of planks.

II. an angler's noose made of hair, Hesych.

σελῖμος, δ, =σέλαμα, Hesych.

σέλπον, τό, =σίλφιον, Hesych.

σέλω, Dor. for ἔλω.

σέλω, Dor. for ἔλω, v. σέλλω.

σεμιδαῖς, ιος, and εως, ἡ, the finest wheat flour, Lat. *simila*, *similago*, Ar. Fr. 364, Hermipp. Phorm. 1. 22, Strattis Anthr. 2. Hence

σεμιδαῖλης, ου, δ, ἄρτος bread made of σεμιδαῖς.

σεμνείον, τό, (σεμνός) a temple of the σεμναὶ θεοὶ or Εὐμενίδες: in gen. a holy place.

σεμνηγορέω, (σεμνηγόρος) =σεμνολογέω. Hence

σεμνηγορία, ἡ, =σεμνολογία, Timon ap. Plut. Num. 8.

σεμνηγορος, ου, (σεμνός, ἀγορεύω) =σεμνολόγος.

σεμνόθεοι, οἱ, (θεός) priests of the Kells, Druids, Diog. L. σεμνόθεοις, ου, worshipped with solemn rites, θεοὶ δὲ σεμνόθεοι αἰθέρος μυχῶν as Dind. now reads in Eur. Hel. 866, e conj. Pluqk., cf. θεῶν.

σεμνοκοιτώω, to vaunt, boast highly, Aesch. Fr. 116, cf. Lob. Phryn. 416.

σεμνοληρέω, to trifles solemnly.

σεμνολογέω, f. ὥσω, (σεμνολόγος) to speak gravely and solemnly, σ. τινὶ ὥς . . to tell one gravely that . . , Aeschin. 40. 29: also as Dep. σεμνολογοῦμαι, to talk in solemn phrases, Dem. 42. 19. Hence

σεμνολογία, ατος, τό, grave, solemn speech. II. anything that one may be proud of, Dio C.

σεμνολογία, ἡ, grave, solemn speech, Plut. Hence

σεμνολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to grave, solemn speech.

σεμνολόγος, ου, (σεμνός, λέγω) speaking gravely and solemnly. Adv. —ως, App.

σεμνόναυστος, εως, δ, a grave and reverend seer, Soph. O. T. 556.

σεμνομιθῶω, (μιθέομαι) =σεμνολογέω, Eur. Hipp. 490, Ant. 234: also as Dep. σεμνομιθεῖν, Philo.

σεμνομιθία, ἡ, =σεμνολογία.

σεμνοπαρασίτης, ου, a parasitic parasite, Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 5.

σεμνοπότης, also in Med., =σεμνύνω.

σεμνόποτος, ου, costly to drink, epith. of Lesbian wine, Antiph. Ὀμοι. 1. 5.

σεμνοπρετεια, ἡ, a grave, solemn bearing, Diog. L. 8. 36: from σεμνοπρετής, ἐς, (πρέτω) solemn looking. Adv. —πῶς, Hdn.

σεμνοπροσώπῳ, f. ὥσω, to assume a grave, solemn countenance, Ar. Nub. 363. Hence

σεμνοπροσώπῳ, ἡ, a grave, solemn countenance.

σεμνοπρόσωπος, ου, (πρόσωπον) of a grave countenance.

σεμνός, ἡ, ὄν, revered, august, honored, holy, solemn, orig. only of gods and things divine, h. Hom. 12. 1, h. Cer. 1, 486, Pind., and Trag.; σεμνοὶ λόγοι, of oracles, Hdt. 7. 6: at Athens the Erinyes were called by an euphemism σεμναὶ θεαί, Ar. Eq. 1312, Thuc. 1. 126; and also simply Σεμναὶ Eur. 410, cf. Müller Eum. § 80, 87; but not so Demeter and Cora, Meineke Menand. p. 346.

II. of persons also, revered, august, grave, solemn, stately, awful, ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνὸν θαύκοντα Hdt. 2. 173, cf. Aesch. Cho. 975; and so freq. in Trag., esp. Eur.: then in bad sense, proud, haughty, Soph. Aj. 1107; esp. contemptuously, grave, solemn, grand, ὥς σ. οὐδὲ τριπτος how grand theascal is! Ar. Plut. 275, cf. Ar. Ran. 178; so, σεμνός σεμνὸς χλαυιδ' ἔλκεν Euph. Pelast. 1: hence, σεμνὸν βλέπειν to look grave and solemn, Eur. Alc. 773; τὸ σεμνὸν =σεμνότης, Id. Hipp. 93, cf. Valck. Hipp. 93, Elmsl. Med. 210.

III. in gen. of things, stately, grand, fine, οἰκία τοῦ γέροντος οὐδὲν σεμνοτέρα Dem. 35. 22, cf. 36. 21: τὰ ἀναιδέματα these vaunted outlays, Id. 505. 22: σεμνὸν ἔστι, c. inf., 'tis a noble thing to . . , Isocr. Antid. § 6.

IV. Adv. —ως, Aesch. Supp. 103, Ar., etc. (From σεβόμεναι: cf. Lat. *sonnus* from *sopio*.)

σεμνόστομος, ου, (στόμα) solemnly spoken, μῦθος Aesch. Fr. 953.

σεμνότης, προς, ἡ, (σεμνός) veneration. II. gravity, solemnity, Id. Bacch. 486; dignity, majesty, Dem. 1452. 27; and in plur., Isocr. 136 C: in bad sense, affected gravity, solemnity, and of a girl, prudery, Eur. I. A. 1344.

σεμνότιμος, ου, (τιμή) revered with awe, Aesch. Cho. 358, Eum. 833.

σεμνοτιφία, ἡ, (τύφος) empty gravity, M. Anton.

σεμνός, f. ὥσω, to make oneself, esp. in a tale, to exalt, dignify, embellish, Id. 95. 3, 16.—Pass. to hold the head high, give oneself airs, Callias Ped. 2.

σεμνύνω, =foreg., to exalt, magnify, ἐαυτοῦς, τὰ παρ' αὐτοῖς Plat. Phil. 28 C, Dem. 691. 5: hence, ταῖτα περὶ ἐαυτῶν ἐξέμνην in this manner he threw a cloak of majesty about himself, Hdt. 1. 90. Med. σεμνύνομαι, αορ. ἐξεμνυνάμην, to be proud or haughty, Ar. Ran. 1020, Isocr., etc.: to affect a grave and solemn air, Ar. Av. 727: hence like λαμπρύνεσθαι, to vaunt, be proud of a thing, pique oneself on a thing, ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Theat. 175 A, Isocr. 352 C, Dem. 414. 12; also c. dat., Xen. Ages. 9. 1; and c. inf., Ib. 2.

σέμνωμα, τό, (σεννώ) *dignity, majesty*, Epicur. ap. Diog. I. σίο, Ep. σοῦ, gen. from σῶ, oft. in Hom.: freq. enclitic.
 σεπτάς, ἄδος, ἥ = ἐπτάς, in Pythag. philosophy.
 σεπτεῖα, (σεπτός) = σέβομαι, Hesych.
 σεπτήριος, λα, iuv, Plat., and σεπτικός, ἥ, ὄν, *belonging to worship, worshipping*: from
 σεπτός, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from σέβομαι, *worshipful, august, holy*, σ. Νεῖλου ῥέος Aesch. Pr. 812.
 σεραπίάς, ἄδος, ἥ, an *orchideous plant*, elsewh. ὄρχις and τριόρχις, Diosc. 3. 142.
 Σέραπις, ἰδος, ὁ, = Σάραπις.
 σέρης, ἥ, gen. σέρους and σερίδος, a kind of *endive*, Lat. *seris*, Diosc.: called also τρέμμα, and (on account of its bitter flavour) *πικρίς*.
 σερίφιον, τό, [ρι] Diosc., and σερίφος, ἥ, or σερίφον, τό, a kind of *wormwood* (ἀψύθιον), called also θαλάσσιον: cf. also σ. σέρφος, ὁ, a small winged insect, prob. a kind of *gnat* or *ant*, Ar. Vesp. 352 (ubi v. Schol.), Av. 82, 570:—*proverb*, ἐστὶ κὰν σέρφω χολή 'even the gnat has its sting':—we find it also written στέρφος, συρφός and σερίφος: but II. γράυις σερίρη a kind of *locust*, = μάντις: γράυις σερίφος an *old maid*, ap. Suid.
 σέσαγμα, perf. pass. from σάπτω.
 σεσαῖρος, νία, ὁ, Dor. for σεσαῖρος, but σεσαῖνία, Ep. fem. in Hes. Sc. 268.
 σέσελι, εως, τό, and σέσελις, εως, ἥ, a shrub of the same kind as the κρότων or σιλλικύριον, Alex. Leb. 2. 8, cf. Diosc. 3. 54-56.
 σεσερίνος, ὁ, a *sea-fish*.
 σέσπηα, perf. from σῆπω, II.
 σεσπρός, νία, ὁ, part. perf. from σάιρω.
 σείτιλος, ὁ, a *snail with a shell*, living on shrubs, Epich. p. 102: also σεσελίτης Diosc., σείσπλος and σέμελος; but σέμελος, acc. to Hesych., is a *snail without a shell*.
 σεσοφισμῶνός, Adv. part. perf. pass. from σοφίζω, *cunningly*, Xen. Cyn. 13. 5.
 σεσφρονιζόμενος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from σεσφρονίζω, *temperately, soberly*, Aesch. Supp. 724.
 σέτω, Lacon. for θέτω, 3 imperat. aor. 2 of τίθημι, Ar. Lys. 1081.
 σεῦ and enclit. σεν, Ion. and Dor. for σοῦ, σου, gen. from σὺ, Hom.
 σεῖα, as, ε, Ep. for ἔσσεα, aor. I of σεῖω, part. σεῖας, Hom. σείτωσι, syncop. pres. pass. from σεῖω, hence σεῖται, Soph. Σευταῖος, ὁ, (σεῦτλον) name of a *frog* in Batr. 213, Beety. σεῦτλον, τό, = σεῦτλον, a Dim. only in form, Euphro ap. Ath. 503 A.
 σευτλῖς, ἰδος, ἥ, a kind of *gardenstuff*, different from sq. σεῦτλον, τό, red beet, Lat. *beta*, Att. τεῦτλον, q. v.
 ΣΕΥΤΩ, with σ doubled in augm. tenses, as impf. ἔσειονεν, pass. and med. ἔσειονην: aor. ἔσειενα, med. ἔσειονάμην, but in Hom. oft. also without augm. σεῖα, σεῖς, σένατο: so too pf. pass. and med. oft. with pres. signf. ἔσειμαι, part. ἔσειόμενος, Adv. ἔσειόμενος: syncop. 2 aor. med., ἔσειονην, 2 sing. ἔσειο for ἔσεισσο II. 16. 585, Od. 9. 447, 3 sing. ἔσειτο, Ep. σῖτο, part. σῖμενος: aor. pass. ἔσεισθην Soph. Aj. 294; but also ἔσειθην Eur. Hel. 1302. [v. in all these tenses.] Hom. does not use pres. act., or aor. pass., and no fut. seems to occur. Besides these forms, we find σεῖται, 3 sing. of a syncop. pres. pass., Soph. Tr. 645, or more freq. σούμαι, σούμαι Aesch. Pers. 25; imperat. σοῦ Aesch. Vesp. 209; σούσθω Soph. Aj. 1414; σούσθε Aesch. Theb. 31, Ar. Vesp. 498, etc.: inf. σούσθαι Att.—Poet. wd.
 To put in quick motion, drive, Hom.: esp. 1. to hunt, chase, in which signf. Hom. always has Med., κῖνες κάρπυον σενάται II. 11. 415, κῖνες ἐκένοντο αἶψα II. 15. 272., 20. 148.
 2. to set on, let loose at, κῖνας ἐπὶ σοῖ II. 11. 293.
 3. to drive, hunt, chase away, Od. 14. 35, and in Med., II. 3. 20; also to carry off, II. 20. 325.
 4. of things, to throw, hurl, II. 11. 147., 14. 413; also, αἶμα ἔσειενα I made blood spout forth, drove a stream of blood, II. 5. 208: hence in Med., αἶμα σῖντο the blood shot or spouted out, II. 21. 167.
 B. Pass. and Med., the former esp. in pf. ἔσειναι with pres. signf., the latter mostly in ἔσειονην. To be in quick motion, and so to run, rush on, dart or shoot along, Hom.:

ποσὸν ἔσειναι II. 13. 79; σῖνθες having gone, departed, opp. to παρῶν, Soph. O. C. 110; ἀφ' ἑστίας Aesch. Pers. 865, ἐκ ναοῦ, ἐξ ἔδρας Eur., etc. 2. c. inf., to hasten, speed, ὅτε σέναιτο δάκνει, when he hastened to pursue, II. 17. 463; ὅφρα ἴλη σέναιτο καίμεναι that the wood might speed to the burning, i. e. burn up quickly, II. 23. 198, cf. 210, Pind. I. 8 (7). 133.
 3. metaph., to be eager, have longings, Od. 10. 484: c. gen. to be eager after a thing, long for it, esp. in pf. part. ἔσειόμενος used as Adj. (and so not ἔσειόμενος), v. sub. τοῦ.—(Akin to θέω, θεύσθαι: as Lacon. changes θ into σ.)
 σεσθῆς, part. aor. pass. from σέβω, q. v., Plat.
 σέω, Dor. for θέω.
 σεωντοῖ, -τέω, fem. σεωντῆς etc., Ion. for σεωντοῖ, q. v., Hdt. σήω, (σώω) to sift, bolt; in gen. to shake; Lob. Phryn. 151.
 σηκάω, ἥ, ἄσω, (σηκός) to drive to a pen and shut up in it, hence in gen., to pen in, coop up, σηκάσθην (for ἐκατάσθην) κατὰ ἴλιον they were cooped up there, II. 8. 131; so, ἐν ἀλλῇ σηκασθέντες Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4.
 σηκηφόρος, ὁ, ἥ, poet. for σηκοφόρος.
 σηκίω, = σηκάω.
 σηκῖς, ἰδος, ἥ, (σηκός) a female house-slave, a housekeeper, portress, Ar. Vesp. 768.
 σηκίτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. σῆκ. (σηκός) stall-fed, hence young, tender, Theocr. i. 10, Epigr. 4. 18.
 σηκοκόρος, ὁ, ἥ, (σηκός, κορέω) cleaning a stable, byre or pen, a herdsman, Od. 17. 224. II. a chapel-keeper, Eccl.
 σηκολός, ου, ὁ, (ὑλλομα) a stall-waster, of wolves and thieves, Hesych.
 ΣΗΚΟΨ, ὁ, a pen, fold, esp. for sheep and goats, Hom., and Hes. 2. in gen. any dwelling for cattle, men, etc.: σ. ὦν a nest, Arist. H. A. II. any enclosure, a garden, olive-yard, vineyard, Lat. *saepes*. 2. esp. a sacred enclosure, a chapel, shrine, Soph. Phil. 1328, and v. I. Hdt. 4. 62.—Acc. to Ammon., ὁ σηκός was sacred to a hero, ὁ ναός to a god,—a distinction not observed by the Poets, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1753, Rhes. 501, with Ion 300, etc., and v. Valck. Hdt. 6. 19: also a sepulchre, enclosed and consecrated, Simon. 16. III. the hollow trunk of an old olive-tree, v. Lysias περί τοῦ σηκοῦ.
 IV. weight, importance, Eust. Hence
 σηκόω, to weigh, balance, Plut., cf. ἀντισκοῖναι.
 σηκῶλη, ἥ, = σηκῖς, Ael. [v]
 σηκώδης, es, (σηκός II. 2, ἔδος) chapel-like, Ael.
 σηκώμα, atos, τό, (σηκός) a weight in the balance, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 4. 172, Arist. Mechan.: a counterpoise, Polyb. 2. metaph. = ῥοπῆ, a momentum, Id.:—also return, recompense, Phalar.
 II. like σηκός II. 2, a chapel, sacred enclosure, Eur. El. 1274.
 σηκωτόν, ἥπος, ὁ, (σηκός) the beam of a balance.
 σηλῖα, ἥ, = Att. τηλῖα.
 σημα, atos, τό, a sign, mark, token, whereby to know a person or thing, Hom., usu. in phrases, σήματα φαίνειν, δεικνύναι or τιθέναι; so φλογεῖν πᾶ σ., of meteors, Aesch. Pr. 498: hence, 2. in gen. a sign to do or begin something, σ. ἀποτοῦ Hes. Op. 448: later esp. a battle-sign, signal, the banner for giving such signals, v. σημαλῶ. 3. that by which a grave is known, a mound, barrow, Lat. *tumulus*, hence in Hom. usu. σημα χεῖναι to raise a mound, freq. c. dat. pers. Hom., as σημά τέ μοι χεῖται . . ἄνδρος δυστήνου Od. 11. 75: in gen. a grave, tomb, Hdt. i. 93., 4. 72, Thuc., etc.: later also the grave-stone with its inscription, = στήλη.
 4. a mark to shew the cast of a quoit etc., II. 23. 843, Od. 8. 192 sq.: also a boundary-mark, Dion. P. 18.
 5. any significant character, and in plur. written characters: first in II. 6. 168, 176 of the σήματα λυγρὰ carried by Bellerophon, which however were pictorial, not written, Wolf Proleg. p. lxxxi, sq.
 6. the device or bearing on a shield, by which a warrior is known, freq. in Aesch. Theb., as 387, 404, cf. σημείων and ταυρόπους.
 7. the mark set on a closed vessel or letter, a seal: also the stamp of a coin.
 8. a constellation, σ. κυνός Eur. Hec. 1273: usu. in plur. the heavenly bodies, Lat. *signa*, Soph. Fr. 379. (Prob. connected with θέα, θεομαί, by the common Laconic change of θ into σ, and so strictly that by which something is seen.)

σημάδιον, τό, = σημάτιον. [δ]

σημαία, ἡ, (σημα 2) a military standard, Lat. *signum militare*, Polyb. also a band fighting under one standard, elsewh. σπειρα, a troop, company, the Roman *manipulus*, Polyb.

II. an image, statue, like Lat. *signum*, Joseph.

σημαίνω: fut. ἀνά, Ion. ἀνέω. Hd. 2. 26, Hdt. 1. 75: aor. usu. ἐσήμανα, but ἐσήμανα, in Od. 3. 106, and Xen. Hell. init., inf. σημαίνω, rarely σημαίνα, Lob. Phryn. 24: pf. pass. σεσήμασμαι Plat., but inf. σεσημαμένοι Ar. Lys. 1199: 1.—(σημα).

To shew by a sign, make known, point out, II. 23. 358, 757; Od. 12. 6, Hdt. 1. 34, etc. II. to give a sign or signal to do a thing, c. dat. pers., freq. in Hom.: σ. τῷ ποιεῖν τὴν ἰ. 116, cf. 6. 78:—also c. gen., like ἄρχω, to bear command over, rule, II. 14. 85; also, σ. ἐπὶ τῷ to rule over one, Od. 2. 427: absol. σημαίνω, a commander, Soph. O. C. 704, cf. O. T. 957:—also, σ. ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι to give a sign to do something, Wernicke Thyr. 145. 2. esp. in war or battle, to give the signal of attack, etc., Thuc. 2. 84, Xen., etc.; in full, σ. τῇ σάλπιγγι Xen. An. 4. 2, 1; σ. τῇ κέρατι δὲ ἀναπαύσθαι Ib. 2. 4; c. acc., σ. ἀναχώρησιν to give a signal for retreat, Thuc. 5. 10:—also impers., σημαίνει (sc. δὲ σάλπιγγις or δὲ στρατηγός) signal is given, as, τοῖς Ἕλλησι δὲ ἐσήμανε when signal was given for the Greeks to attack, Hdt. 8. 11; c. inf., ἐσήμανε πάντα παραρτῆσθαι signal was given to make all ready, Hdt. 9. 42; cf. κηρύσσω, σαλπίζω. III. to signify, announce, declare, τινὶ τι Hdt. 7. 18, 9. 49, etc.—σ. ὧς . . , δτι . . . etc. Id. 1. 34, 108; σ. εἴτε . . . Soph. Phil. 22; c. part. to signify that a thing is, etc., σημαίνω φῶς μολόν Aesch. Ag. 293, Soph. O. C. 1669. IV. = σφραγίζω, to stamp with a sign or mark, to seal, Lat. *obsignare*, usu. in Med., Plat. Legg. 954 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 17, Dem., etc.: σεσημασμένα sealed, opp. to ἀσημαντα, Plat., and Dem.: cf. σήμαντρον.

B. Med. σημαίνωμαι, like τεκμαίρομαι, to give oneself a token, i. e. infer, conclude from signs, Soph. Aj. 32. 2. to mark for oneself, note down, σημαίνεσθαι τὴν Βύβλιν Hdt. 2. 38.

C. Pass. to be signified, etc.: hence in Gramm., πρὸς τὸ σημαίνοντων according to the implied sense rather than the form. σημαιοφόρος, ον, (σημαία, φέρω) a standard-bearer, Lat. *signifer*.

σημαῖός, ἐα, ἐόν, (σημα) giving a sign or signal, signifying, announcing, epith. of Zeus, who sends signs by thunder, Paus. II. τὰ Σημαλαία, his festival.

σήμαντις, ἡ, (σημαίνω) = σημασία. σηματήρ, ἦρος, δ, (σημαίνω) = σηματωρ. II. a seal, signet. σηματήριον, τό, (σημαίνω) a mark or seal upon any thing to be kept, Aesch. Ag. 609: esp. a stamp or die in coining. II. also a place for coining money, a mint.

σημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σημαίνω) fitted for a sign or for marking: hence significative, clear, expressive. Adv. κῶς. σημαντός, ἡ, ὄν, (σημαίνω) marked, emphatic, Plut.

σημαντρία, ἡ, fem. from σημαντήρ, dub. l. Soph. Fr. 379. σημαντρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (σημαίνω) σ. γῇ earth used for sealing, like our wax, Hdt. 2. 38.

σημαντρον, τό, = σημαντήριον, a seal, σημαντρία σῶα an unbroken seal, Hdt. 2. 121, 2, Eur. I. A. 325.

σημάντωρ, ορος, δ, (σημαίνω) one who gives a sign, signal or command, and so a leader, commander, Hom.: esp. of a horse, a driver, Il. 8. 127; also of a herd, a herdsman, Il. 15. 325: Jupiter is called θεῶν σημαντῶρ Hes. Sc. 56; σημαντόπες ἄνθρωποι Ar. 542: σημαντόρες subordinate officers, Hdt. 7. 81. II. later merely as an Adj., Wern. Tryph. 237.

σημασία, ἡ, (σημαίνω) the giving a sign, signal or command. 2. a sign, symptom, Aretae.

σηματίσσιμα, = σημαίνωμαι. σημάτιον, τό, Dim. from σήμα. [δ] σημάτεις, εσσα, εν, (σήμα) of a sign. 2. (σήμα 3) of or with a tomb, χθών Anth.

σηματόπυρος, ὄν, (σήμα, *ἔργω) making devices for shields, Aesch. Theb. 491. σημαία, ἡ, = σημαία, Polyb.

σημειογράφω, to be a short-hand writer: from σημειογράφος, ον, (σημεῖον, γράφω) writing in certain characters, a short-hand writer, Plut. [δ]

σημεῖον, τό, Dim. from σήμα. [δ] σημεῖον, τό, Dim. from σήμα, Ar. Fr. 242. [πὶ l. c., and Ephipp. ὉΒελ. 1. 4.] σήπιν or σήπινον, τό, the bone of the sepia or cuttle-fish, pounce, Lat. os sepiae, Arist. H. A.

σημεῖον, τό, Ion. σημήιον, = σήμα in all signs, and more usu. in Prose, but never in Hom., or Hes.: in gen. a mark by which something is known, Hdt. 2. 38; such as a footprint, Soph. An. 257, Xen. An. 6. 2, 2, esp., 2. a sign from the gods, Soph. O. C. 94; an omen, Plat. Phaedr. 244 C. 3. a sign or signal to do any thing, esp. of a general, ἀνέδειξε σημήιον τοῖς ἑλλοις ἀνάγειναι he made signal for the rest to put to sea, Hdt. 7. 128: esp. signal for battle, σ. ἀλφει Thuc. 1. 49, 63, etc.: σ. καθαιρεῖν to take it down, strike the flag,—a sign of dissolving an assembly, Andoc. 6. 4. 4. a standard or flag, esp. on the admiral's ship, Hdt. 8. 92; on the general's tent, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 13:—then in gen. a standard, ἔξω τῶν σημείων out of the lines, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 19; hence, ἔξω τῶν σ. τοῦ θυρεῶνος ἐμποροῦ out of the limits of your factory, Dem. 932. 15. 5. a device upon a shield, Hdt. 1. 171, Eur. Phoen. 143, 1114. 6. a seal, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 30, cf. Dem. 1039. 11. 7. a watchword.

II. in reasoning, a sign or proof, Thuc. 1. 6, 10, etc.; σημειὼν γάρ, or σημειὼν δέ, in apodictic, like τεκμήριον γάρ, a proof of it is this, Wolf Dem. Lept. 459. 28: for its technical signif. in Aristotle's Logic, v. Anal. Priora 2. 29.

σημειοφόρος, ον, (σημεῖα, φέρω) = σημαιοφόρος, Plut. σημειῶς, (σημεῖον) = σημαίνω, to mark, Polyb., in Pass. II. usu. in Med. to mark for oneself, take a note or memorandum of, remark, Theophr. 2. to interpret any thing as a sign or portent. 3. in Gramm. σημειῶσαι, remark it.

σημειώδης, ες, (σημεῖον, εἶδος) marking, marked, remarkable, εἰσὸς M. Anton. II. significant, Arist. Divin., and Theophr.: ominous, ὄντις Plut. Adv. —δός, Strab.

σημειῶσις, ατος, τό, = σημειῶσις, dub. σημειῶσις, εως, ἡ, (σημεῖα) a marking, signification, Plut. II. a remarking, observing, esp. of symptoms, Hipp.

σημειώσις, ἐα, ἐόν, (σημεῖα) to be noted or remarked. σημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for marking, remarking, portending: ἡ —κή (sub. τεχνή) the science of symptoms in medicine, Diagnosis.

σημειωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σημεῖα) marked, noted, Sext. Emp. σημεινός, ἡ, ὄν, of to-day: from σημειον, Adv., to-day, Il. 7. 30, Od. 17. 186, etc., Rhess. 683: Dor. σήμερον Pind. O. 6. 47, P. 4. 1:—the familiar Att. form, as in the Comic Poets, was τήμερον, Ar. Eq. 68, etc., Piers. Moer. p. 364; also as if neut. pl., τήμερα Ar. Fr. 354; and ἡ τήμερον ἡμέρα Dem. 51. 23. (The σ or τ was prob. a mere prefix, nothing to do with the Article, as if for τῇ ἡμέρᾳ,—for the word is Homeric, and therefore prior to the usage of the Article: σημανρον, τήμερον is τὴν ἡμέραν, as ὅπτες, ῥήτες to ἔσος.)

σημηνήν, τό, Ion. for σημειον, freq. in Hdt. σημερινόν, τό, the Lat. *semicinctum*, an apron, N. T. σημόδωτος, ον, (σημα, τίθημι) having a mark, marked, Anth. σημόδα, ἡ, the birch-tree, Theophr.

σημών, δ, Lacon. for σήμων. σήνυρος, ον, Ion. for σάνυρος. σηπτός, ἄδος, πεcul. fem. of σηπτός, dub. Jac. A. P. p. 857.

σηπεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σηπεδών) leading to decay, Heliod. σηπεδονώδης, ες, (εἶδος) rotten. II. act. making to rot: from σηπεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (σήπω) rottenness, decay, putrefaction, in animal bodies or wood, Hipp., and Plat.; σηπεδῶνα λαβεῖν Plat. Phaed. 96 B: of live flesh, mortification, of two kinds, σ. χλωρή when a humour discharges, and ξηρή when it is dry, cf. Foës. Oecon. 2. in plur. putrid humours, Hipp. III. a serpent whose bite causes putrefaction, Nic. IV. in gen. moisture, wetness, damp, such as causes putrefaction.

σηπείω, (σήπω) to give a putrefying poison. ΣΗΠΙΪΑ, ἡ, the cuttle-fish or squid, which when pursued troubles the water by ejecting a dark liquid, from which the color Sepia is prepared, Epich. p. 31, Ar. Ach. 351, etc., cf. βολός (δ), βολός.

σηπιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = σήπινον. σηπιδάριον, τό, = ση., Comici ap. Ath. 86 E. σηπιδιον, τό, Dim. from σηπία, Ar. Fr. 242. [πὶ l. c., and Ephipp. ὉΒελ. 1. 4.] σήπιν or σήπινον, τό, the bone of the sepia or cuttle-fish, pounce, Lat. os sepiae, Arist. H. A.

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σηποποιός, ὄν, (σήπω, ποιέω) causing rottenness, like σηπτικός. σηπτική, ἡ, a means of producing decay, an eating medicine, a caustic, Diosc.: fem. from σηπτός.

σηπτήριος, α, ὄν, Hipp., and σηπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making rotten, putrefying: also of the stomach, digesting, ἡ σ. κοιλίῃ Hipp.

II. τὸ σ. (sub. φάρμακον)=foreg., Arist. H. A.: from σηπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from σήπω = τὸ σ. the food rejected after digestion, Arist. Gen. An. II. act.=σηπτικός.

σηπῖα, ἡ, dub. I. for σήια. ΣΗΠΩ, to make rotten or putrid, Aesch. Fr. 255, Plat. Theat. 153 C: usu. of a serpent's bite, Id. Cho. 995.

B. esp. in Pass. σήματος with aor. 2 ἐσάτην [ᾶ], and act. πρ. σέσπατα—to be or become rotten, to rot, moulder, of dead substances, esp. bodies, χρὸς σήπεται II. 24, 14, χρώα πάντα σάπην (Ep. conj. aor. 2 pass. for σάπη), Il. 19. 27: περί ρυτίδι σάπεται Hes. S. 152; δοῦρα σέσπηε Il. 2. 135—also of live flesh, to mortify, ὁ μὲν δὲ σάπη, τοῦ μύρου σάπεται Hdt. 3. 66, 6. 136—of liquids, to ferment, Dion. H. (The Root strictly is ΣΑΠ—, as it appears in aor. σάπ-ηται, Adj. σάπ-πός = σαβρός is akin.)

Σήρ, ὁ, gen. Σηρός, usu. in pl. Σήρες, the Seres, an Indian people, from whom the ancients got the first silk: hence II. the seric worm, silkworm.

σήρ, ὁ, Lacon. for θήρ.

σηράγγιον, τό, Dim. from σήραγξ.

II. a place in the Athenian Peiraeus, Ar. Fr. 173, Lys. ap. Harpocr.

σηραγώδης, ὁ(σ), (σήραγξ) to make hollow:—Pass. to be or become so.

σηραγώδης, ἡ, ὄν, (σήραγξ, εἶδος) hole-like, full of holes, cavernous, porous, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

σήραγξ, αἴγρος, ἡ (prob. from σάωρα) a hollow, hole, cleft, esp. a cave hollowed out by the sea, Soph. Fr. 493, Plat. Tim. 70 C: also in a rock, Plat. Phaed. 110 A.

Σήρες, οἱ, v. Σήρ.

σηρικόδιαστῆς, οὐ, ὁ (σηρικός, διάζομαι) a silk-spinner.

σηρικόπλοκος, ὄν, (πλέκω) twisting or spinning silk: from σηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Σήρ) strictly Seric: hence silken, Plut. Hence σηρικόφορος, ὄν, (φέρειν) silk-bearing.

σηρικόπνονος, ὄν, Lacon. for θηρικόπν., Ar. Lys. 1262.

ΣΗΨ, ὁ, gen. σέος (as if from σέος), nom. pl. σέες, gen. σέων Br. Ar. Lys. 731, acc. σέας Them. M. p. 790: the regul. gen. σήος etc. was first used by later writers, as in Menand. p. 198:

a moth, clothes-moth, which eats woollen stuff, Lat. tinea, Pind. Fr. 243, Ar. L. c.: also a book-worm, hence in Anth., σήψες ἀπ' Ἀριστάρχου, σήψες ἀπάντων or ὁκανθῶν nickname of the Grammarians, as we also use book-worms, Jac. A. P. p. 708.

σής, Ion. dat. pl. fem. from σός, σή, σόν, for σαῖς, Il.

σησάμαιος, α, ὄν, (σησάμη) made of sesame.

σησάμη, ἡ, sesamē, an eastern leguminous plant, from the fruit of which (σησάμων) an oil is still pressed: the seeds also are often boiled and eaten, like rice. [σᾶ]

σησάμη, ἡ, a mixture of sesame-seeds roasted and pounded with honey, a sesame-cake, an Athenian delicacy, given to guests at a wedding, Ar. Pac. 869, Meineke Menand. p. 295: also σησαμῖς, q. v.

σησαμίνης, ἡ, ὄν, made of sesame, σ. ἔλαιον sesame-oil: also τ. χρίσμα, Xen. An. 4. 4. 13. [ᾶ]

σησαμῖς, ἴδος and ἴδος, ἡ=σησάμη, Eupol. Kol. 17, Antiph. Deucal. 2. II. a plant, elsewh. σησαμοειδὲς μέγα, Diosc.

σησαμῖτης, ὄν, ὁ, ἄρτος, πλακοῖς σ. bread, cake sprinkled with sesame-seeds. II.=σησαμῖς II.

σησαμοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like sesame or sesame-seeds, Theophr.

II. σησαμοειδὲς μέγα and μικρόν, two sesame-like plants, Diosc.

σησαμοειδής, εσσα, ep. of sesame: contr. ὁ σησαμοῖς (sub. ἄρτος) a sesame-cake, like σησάμη, Ar. Ach. 1092.

σησάμων, τό, the seed or fruit of the sesame-tree (σησάμη), first in Hippon. 26, Sulton 30, Hdt. i. 193.

σησαμώσατος, ὄν, (πᾶσσω) sprinkled with sesame-seeds.

σησᾶμος, ἡ=σησάμων.

σησαμώτιρον, τό, (τυρός) sesame-cheese, Batr. 36. Hence σησαμώτιροπαγής, ἑς, (πήγνυμι) concrete with sesame-cheese, Philox. ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 3. p. 636.

σησαμῖνος, οὔτως, contr. from σησαμοειδής, q. v.

σησαμώδης, ἑς, =σησαμοειδής, Theophr.

σήσις, εως, ἡ, (σῆθω) a sifting.

σησίαν, verb. Adj. of σῆθω, one must sift, Diosc. 5. 103.

Σησιτώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like one Sestius, i. e. foolish, silly: hence compar. Adv. Σησιτωδέστερον, Cic. Att. 7. 17.

σηστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from σῆθω, sifted. II. act. sifting; hence Phrynē was called σηστός the sifter, because she drained her lovers of money, Ath. 591 C.

Σηστός, ἡ, also ὁ, Sestos, a town on the European side of the Hellespont, over against Abydos, Il. 2. 836: hence Σῆστιος, α, ὄν, pecul. poet. fem. Σηστιάς, ἴδος, in Musaeus.

σήστρον, τό, (σῆθω) a sieve.

σησάνων, α, ὄν, and σησάνεις, α, ὄν, (σῆθω) sifted, bolted, hence, σ. ἔλευρα fine meal, Hipp.; σ. ἄρτος bread of such meal, Id.; also σ. ἀλγρός Id.—Acc. to others from σῆτες, ῥήτης, of this year, therefore πῦρος σητάνειος and σητάνιος would be this year's wheat, spring-wheat, and ἔλευρα σητάνεια, ἄρτος flour, bread of this wheat, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: but this sense is rather expressed by the Adj. σῆτειος or σῆτινος.

II. σητάνιον is also the name of a kind of onion and medlar, Theophr.: σητάνια μήλα. [ᾶ]

σητάω, (σῆς) to eat, fret, of moths.

σήτειος, α, ὄν, of this year, Lat. hornotinus: from σῆτες, this year, hardly found except in the familiar Att. form ῥήτες, q. v. Cf. plur. sub σῆμερον.

σήτινος, ἡ, ὄν=σῆτειος.

σητόβρωτος, ὄν, (σῆς, βιβρώσκω) eaten, fretted by moths, LXX.

σητόκοπος, ὄν, (κόπτω)=foreg., Anth.

σήψ, gen. σήψος, ὁ and ἡ, (σῆπω) a putrefying sore, Hipp.

II. a serpent, the bite of which causes putrefaction, Arist. Mirab., etc., cf. Lob. Paral. 113: also a lizard; and an insect.

σηψιδάκτις, ἑς, (σῆψις, δάκνω) causing putrefaction by its bite, Plat. ap. Arist. Org.

σῆψις, εως, ἡ, (σῆπω) putrefaction, decay, Tim. Locr. 102 C, Arist., etc.: fermentation. II. a making to decay: esp. the process by which the stomach rejects that part of food which is not nutritious, Arist. Gen. An.

—σθα, an ancient ending of 2 pers. sing. in the Act., retained in Hom. and other Poets, esp. freq. in conj., more rarely in opt.; so Hom. has ἐθέλησθα, ἔχρησθα, εἰπρήσθα, κλαίσισθα etc. in Dor. and Aeo. it was general: while in Att. it was retained only in some irreg. Verbs, ἥσθα, ἔφησθα, ἥσθα, ἤειπας, ἥσθα.

σθενάρος, ὁ, ὄν, (σθενός) strong, mighty, Ἀργ. Il. q. 505.

σθένεια, τά, (σθενός) a kind of boxing-match, Plut.

σθενίος, ὁ, δ=σθενάρος, epith. of Zeus at Argos.

σθενοβλάβης, ἑς, (βλάπτω) hurting the strength, hence weakening, Orph.

σθενοβριθής, ἑς, f. I. for στεροβριθής.

ΣΘΕΝΟΣ, εως, τό, strength, might, esp. bodily strength, first in Pl., where it is very freq., but not so in Od.; in Il. κάρτος καὶ σθένος joined, also ἀλλή καὶ σθ.: c. inf., σθ. πολεμῆσειν strength to war, Il. 2. 451:—more rarely of the force of things, as of a stream, Il. 17. 751; so, σθ. νυφιστῶ, ἵδματος ἄλυσιν Pind., etc.:—σθένει by force, Soph. O. C. 68, Eur. Bacch. 953: so, ἰσθ. σθένους Ib. 1127: πάντῃ σθένει with all one's might, Plat. Legg. 646 A, and Xen.

2. later, strength, might, power of all kinds, moral as well as physical, Trag.: σθ. πλοῦτον Pind. I. 3. 3. II. a force of men, like δύναμις, Il. 18. 274.

periph., like βίη, τς, μένος, as σθένος Ἑκτορος, Ἰδομενέως, Ὀδυσσεως etc., for Hector, Idomeneus, etc. themselves, Il., Hes., and and Trag.—Chiefly poet.

σθενώω=σθ., Hesych.

σθένω, (σθένος) to have strength or might, be strong or mighty, Trag.: δσον σθένει, Lat. quantum valet, Aesch. Eum. 619, cf. Ar. Plut. 912: σθ. ποσὶ χερί to be strong in hand, in foot, Eur.; also, σθ. μάχῃ, χρίμασι Id.: οἱ κάτω σθενόντες they who rule below, the gods below, Eur. Hec. 49. 2. c. inf., like ἰσχύω, to have strength or power to do, be able, Soph. O. T. 17, 1486, Ant. 1044.—Rare, save in Trag.

σιά, Lacon. for σέα, Ar. Lys. 1263, 1320.

σιάγωνον, τό, Ion. σιγῶν.—Dim. from σιαγών.

σιάγονιτης, οὐ, ὁ, μῖς σ., the muscle of the jaw-bone.

σιάγων, ὄνος, ἡ, Ion. σιγῶν, the jaw-bone, Hipp., and Soph. Fr. 114: also, ὀαγών.

σιαῖνω, a late bad form for σικαῖνω, Valck. Opusc. 2. p. 247. σιῶζω, ἰωω, Ion. σιελ., (σιαλνω) to slaver, foam, Hipp.: σιαλίζων ἄχος a slaving noise, Id.

σιῶλικός, ἦ, ὄν, (σιαλνω) of spittle or slaver. σιαλενδρίς, Call. ap. Hesych., and σιαλῖς, ἴδος, ἦ, Ath., a kind of bird.

σιῶλομος, ὄ, Ion. σιελ., (σιαλίζω) a slaving, foaming. σιῶλοπτήριον, τό, Ion. σιελ., (σιαλίζω) a bridle-bit, which is apt to be covered with foam.

ΣΙΑΨΔΩΝ, τό, Ion. σιελων, (cf. ὕαλος, Ion. ὕελος etc., spittle, foam from the mouth, Lat. SALIVA, our SLAVER, Hipp., and Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54. II. also, μύξα, κόρυς, Hipp.

σιῶλοποιός, ὄν, Ion. σιελων., (ποιέω) producing spittle.

ΣΙΑΨΟΣ, ὄ, a fat hog, II. 21. 363, Od. 2. 300, etc.; also σῖς σιαλός II. 9. 208, Od. 14. 41, 81,—though it does not hence follow that σιαλός is an Adj., fat, fattened, for σῖς σιαλός may be said like ἄνηρ βασιλεύς, ἱρῆς κύρκος, σῖς κάπριος etc. 2. metaph. a blockhead, dunce, with the same notion as in the Lat. pinguis Minerva, pingue ingenium: in Hesych. also σιάλς, σίvera I. II. fat, grease, Hipp. III. = σιαλων, when (acc. to Suid.) it is oxyt. σιαλός, Ion. σιελός:—but the masc. form at all in this signifi. is somewhat dub.

σιῶλοχέω, to let the spittle run to slaver, Hipp.: from σιῶλοχόος, ὄν, (σιαλων, χέω) letting the spittle run, Hipp. σιῶλος, (σιαλός) to fatten. II. to make shining, polish.

σιῶλώδης, es, (σιαλων, ἔδος) like slaver, slaving, Hipp. II. (σιαλός) fat-like, fatty, fat, Id.

σιῶλωμα, ατος, τό, = σιαλων, Aretae. II. = σιγῶλωμα, Polyb. [ᾶ]

σιῶβη, ἦ, Dor. for σίβη Call. Lav. Pall. 28. ΣΙΒΥΛΛΑ, ἦ, a Sibyl, Ar. Pac. 1095, 1116.—Acc. to the old deriv. Διὸς βουλή, Dor. Σιδὸς βόλλα, she that tells the will of Zeus, a propheset. The several Sibyls Cumaeae, Delphica, etc., do not belong to the old mythology, cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 75 sq. [Σ] Hence

σιῶβυλλάειν, to foretell like a Sibyl.

σιῶβυλλεῖος, εἰα, εἰων, Sibylline, Plut.

σιῶβυλλίδω, to play the Sibyl, prophesy, Diod.: metaph., to be like an old Sibyl, old womanish, silly, Ar. Eq. 61.

σιῶβυλλίζω, = σιῶβυλλάειν. Hence

σιῶβυλλιστής, οὐ, ὄ, one who foretells from the Sibylline books: in gen. a seer, diviner, Plut.

σιῶβηρ, ἦ, σιῶβηρος, ὄν, ὄ, a hunting spear, Mel. 128, Antip. Sid. 13. [where ῖ, cf. σιγῶβη.]

σιῶβιον, τό, Dim. from foreg. [ῖ]

σιῶβιον, τό, and σιῶβιον, ὄ, = σιῶβηρ. [ῖ]

σιῶα, Adv., (σιγῶ) silently, still, Trag.; as, σιγᾶ ἔχειν Soph. Phil. 258: also an exclam., σιῶα hush! be still! Aesch. Ag. 1344; so too, οὐ σιῶα; Id. Theb. 250, cf. Soph. Aj. 75.

σιῶα, imperat. from σιγῶα, hush! be still! Hom.

σιῶγᾶ, 3 pers. sing. from σιγῶα, or Dor. dat. of σιγῶ.

σιῶγᾶς, f. ἄνω, (σιγῶ) to bid one be silent, to force him to be so, τινά Xen. An. 6. 1, 32.

σιῶγᾶλος, εἰα, εἰων, (σιγῶα) silent, still, Anth.

σιῶγᾶλοις, εσσα, ειν, (σιαλός, v. sub fin.) smooth, shining, glittering, Hom.: 1. of woman's apparel, σ. χιτῶν, ἔμματα, ῥήγηα, δέσματα Hom., in which signf. some explain it fresh, new, with the gloss on it, and quoting Pindar's νεοσιγᾶλος, though here the notion of newness may belong merely to the νεο—

2. of horses' reins, ἡνία, Hom.; not supple, flexible, like ἱγρός, nor yet foamy, (as if from σιαλων). 3. of splendid house-furniture, σ. ὁρόνος Od. 5. 86: so too, of a queen's chamber, ὑπερῶια σιγᾶλοντα Od. 16. 449, etc. in Homer's time kings' houses were decked with precious metals, v. Od. 7. 84, sq., cf. 4. 45. (The only true deriv. is from σιαλός fat, σιγᾶλεις being related to σιαλός, as λιπαρός to λίπος. Fat, or things smeared with fat, look shining or glossy, so that the transition is very easy, and the signf. would soon take in the general notion of rich, splendid. No objection can be made from the ἀμύδαλα σιγᾶλοντα of Hermipp. ap. Ath. 28 A, for here the word is taken quite strictly, fat, oily.— is long, simply because the word could not otherwise come into the hexameter.) σιῶγᾶλος, Dor. for σιγῶγᾶλος, Pind.

σιῶγᾶλος, (σιγᾶλεις) to make smooth, Gramm. Hence σιῶγᾶλωμα, ατος, τό, an instrument for smoothing or polishing, esp. of shoemakers for smoothing leather. II. the polished metal rim of a shield, also term. [ᾶ]

σιῶγᾶς, ἄδος, ἦ, acc. to Herm. in Aesch. Ag. 412, silent, for the reading of the MSS. σιγᾶσθ':—perh. we should read σιγᾶς, Dor. for σιγῶς, σιγῶεις.

σιῶγᾶ, f. ἄνω, but use, ἡσώμαι, as Soph. O. C. 113, 980, Eur., and Ar., (σιγῶ) To be silent or still, to keep silence, Hom., only in Imper. σιῶα, hush! be still!—also to cease to speak, have done speaking, and later in gen., to cease, rest, σιγᾶσθαι ὀ βίσην Tryph. 428.—The distinction that σιῶγᾶ is usu. intr. like Lat. silere, σιωπᾶν rather to keep secret, Lat. tacere, may have been just at first, but was little observed, for we find σιγᾶς c. acc. rei, Hdt. 7. 104, Pind. Fr. 49, Aesch. Fr. 106, 441, Soph., etc.; and the Pass. to be passed over in silence, Lat. taceri, is very freq., as Pind. O. 9. 156, Hdt. 5. 21, Soph. Fr. 585, etc.: 3 fut. σιγᾶσθῶμαι Ep. Plat. 311 B:—the perf. σιγᾶμαι is usu. = σιγῶα, to be silent, Eur. Alc. 78, cf. Gräfe Melet. 125. 6.

σιγῶειν, Lacon. for θιγῶειν, Ar. Lys. 1004.

σιγῶέρπης, ὄν, ὄ, (σιῶα, ἔρπω) one that glides silently to a place, Call. Ep. 45. 6.

σιγῶῆ, ἦ, (σιῶα ι) silence, a being silent, Hom.; σιγῶην ἔχειν to keep, maintain silence, to be silent, Hdt. 1. 86; σιγῶην ποιέσθαι to make silence, Id. 6. 130:—γυνή, γυναῖκα κόσμον ἡ σιγῶῆ φέρει Soph. Aj. 293, cf. Fr. 61, Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 11, etc. II. σιγῶῆ, as Adv., in silence, silently, Hom. etc.: also like σιῶα, as an exclam., σιγῶην νῦν be silent now! Od. 15. 440: also in an under tone, σιγῶ ποιέσθαι λόγον Hdt. 8. 74.

2. secretly, σιγῶν ἔχειν ι to keep it secret, like σιωπᾶν, Id. 9. 93; also dat. σιγῶ as Adv., τῇ σιγῶῇ Hdt. 7. 237.

3. c. gen., σιγῶν τινος, like κρύφα τινός, unknown to him, Hdt. 2. 140.—(Prob. at first σιγῶη, cf. Germ. schweigen, etc.) Hence

σιγῶλός, ἦ, ὄν, Dor. σιγᾶλός, ὄν Pind. P. 9. 163, silent, still, mute, at rest, also in Soph., and Eur.: τὰ σιγῶλὰ σιγή, Eur. Bacch. 1049. Adv. -ᾶως. Cf. sq.

σιγῶρός, ὄ, ὄν, less Att. form for foreg. Adv. -ᾶως.

σιγῶρτέον, verb. Adj., one must be silent, Eur. Hel. 1403.

σιγῶρτικός, ὄ, ὄν, (σιγῶα) = σιγῶλός, Hipp.

σιγῶλα, αῖ, ear-rings, Aeol. word, Poll., and Hesych.

σιγῶλος, ὄ, also σικλος, the Hebrew shekel = 2 drachmae, LXX.—Xen., An. 5. 1, 5, mentions a Persian σιγῶλος, as worth 7½ oboli, or acc. to others, 8 oboli, v. Soph. Fr. 944: or even 4 drachmae.

II. a measure, = μέβριμος, Polyb.

σιῶμα, or σιῶμα, ατος, τό, (σιῶα) the letter sigma, v. sub Σ.

σιγᾶμάττω, to write with sigma: to be fond of using the sigma, of which Euripides was accused.

σιγᾶμάτορος, ὄ, a writing with sigma, esp. an over use of it.

σιγᾶμοειδής, ἔς, and σιγᾶμοειδής, ἔς, (σιῶμα, εἶδος) of the shape of sigma, (C): hence crescent-shaped, semicircular, Bast. Greg. Cor. 916.

σιγᾶμός, ὄ, (σιῶα) a hissing, Arist. H. A.: also σισμός.

σιγᾶρι, ὄ, acc. Hesych., small wild swine, μικροὶ καὶ σιμολ.

σιγᾶρμος, ὄ, collat. form of sq. q. v.

σιγᾶννης, ὄν, ὄ, or as commonly written σιγῶννης, (v. sub fin.), Cyprian word for δαδρῦ; so also σιγᾶννος, ὄ, Ap. Rh. 2. 99; and in Lyc. 556, σιγᾶνμνος. Seemingly a dialectic form of σιῶβηρ, σιῶβηρος:—but, acc. to Suid., a Macedon. word, cf. Schweigh. Ath. 130 B.

II. among the Ligyes near Marseilles used for ὁ κάππιος, Hdt. 5. 9.

III. the Σιγῶνιοι or Σιγῶνναιοί were a people on the middle Danube, Hdt. 1. c.; in Strab. Σιγῶνιοι. [In Ar. Rh. 1. c., and Opp. Cyn. 1. 152, ῖ; and ignorance of this prob. caused it to be so oft. written with double ν:—but in σιῶβηρ, q. v., ῖ.]

σιγῶννη, τό, Agath., and σιγῶννης, ὄ, Ap. Rh., v. σιγῶννη. [ῖ]

σιῶδαρος, ὄ, Dor. for σιῶδρος, Pind.; and so for all Dor. forms in σιῶδ—, v. sub σιῶδρ—.

σιῶδεύς, ὄν, ὄ, Lacon. word, a boy in his fifteenth or sixteenth year, Müller Dorians, 4. 5, § 2.

ΣΙΓΔΗ, ἦ, also σιῶβη, Ion. and = δαῖα, a pomegranate tree and fruit, Emped. 289, and Hipp.: said to be a Doric word. II. a water-plant, in Boeotia, esp. near Orchomenos, perh. the water-lily, Lat. nymphaea alba, Theophr. [i in signf. 1, Nic. Ther.

72, 870, etc.; ἴ in signif. 11, Th. 887: but ἴ in all derivs. of σίδηρ.

σιδηρία, ἡ (σιδηρεῖν) *a working in iron*, whether mining or forging, Xen. An. 5. 5, 1.

σιδηρεῖον, τό, (σιδηρεῖν) *a smith's workshop, smithy*, Arist. Pol.

σιδηρεῖος, α, ὄν, later also ος, ὄν:—like σιδηρεός, of iron or steel, iron, Π.; σ. ὀρυγμαδός, an iron clang, i. e. the clash of iron arms, II. 17. 424:—as metaph., ἥτορ σ. an iron heart, heart of steel, II. 24. 205, 521.

σιδηρεός, ἄ, Ion. and Ep. ῥ, ὄν, Att. contr. σιδηρούς, ἄ, οὖν: in later writers also ος, ὄν: (σιδηρός):—like foreg., made of iron or steel, iron, Hom., etc.: σ. οὐρανός the iron sky, which the ancients held to be of metal, Od. 15. 329, 17. 565, cf. χαλκός: metaph., σ. θυμός, κραδίη a soul, heart of iron, whether stout, firm, in good sense, or hard, cruel, in bad, (cf. σιδηρός); so, σοῖγε·σιδηρεά πάντα τέτυκτα thou art iron all! Od. 12. 280; so, ὁ σιδηρεὺς O ye iron-hearted, Aeschin. 77. 25, cf. Lys. 11. 47: rarely metaph. of things, as, τυπὸς μένος σιδηρεῖν II. 23. 177.

II. σιδῆροισι, α, a Byzantine iron coin, always used in Dor. form, even at Athens, Ar. Nub. 249, Plat. (Com.) Peis. 3.

σιδηρεῖς, ἑως, δ, (σιδηρός) *a worker in iron, a smith*, Xen. Ages. 1. 26, Vect. 4. 6.

σιδηρεῖν, (σιδηρός) *to mine for iron: also to work in iron*.

σιδηρήεις, εσσα, ἐν, poet. for σιδηρεός.

σιδηρήεις, (σιδηρός) *to be like iron: to contain iron*.

σιδηρήϊος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to iron or the working of it.

σιδηρίον, τό, (σιδηρός) *an implement, tool of iron or steel*, (as we call several sorts of implements irons), Valck. Hdt. 7. 18, Thuc. 4. 4: esp. a sword or knife, Hdt. 9. 37; σιδηρίων ἐπατεῖν to feel iron, Hdt. 3. 29. It is a Dim. of σιδηρός only in form. σιδηρίτης, ον, δ, fem. iris, idos, Dor. σιδαρ. (σιδηρός) of iron, πλάκας iron war, Pind. N. 5. 35:—σ. λίθος the loadstone, Strab.: σ. ῥή iron ore.

II. ἡ σιδηρίτις a kind of herb.

σιδηροβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) iron-throwing.

σιδηροβόρος, ον, (βορά) = σιδηροβρῆς, Opp.

σιδηροβρίθης, ὅς, (βρίθω) loaded with iron, ἔξλων Eur. Mel. 5.

σιδηροβρύς, ἄτος, δ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) eating iron, i. e. sharpening or whetting ἴη, θηγάδην Soph. Aj. 820: hence pecul. fem. σιδηροβρύτις, ἰδος, as Subst. a whetstone.

σιδηροδακτύλος, ον, iron-fingered, κρεδάρα Anth.

σιδηροδέμμιος, ον, and -δεμμιος, ον, binding with bonds of iron, ἀνάγκη LXX.

σιδηροδετέω, (δέω) *to bind in iron*, Heraclit.

σιδηροδέτης, ἐς, (δέω) = sq., σ. πόρπαξ Bacchyl. 12.

σιδηροδόντος, ον, iron-bound, shod with iron, ἔξλων Hdt. 9. 37.

σιδηροδόμος, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (δαμάω) tamed with iron.

σιδηροδόμας, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, with iron breastplate.

σιδηροδόμος, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (κάμω) wrought with iron.

II. slain by iron, i. e. by the sword, used with the neut. dat. βοτοῖς σιδηροκότος, ον, (κόπτω) forging iron.

Soph. Aj. 325; cf. ἀνδροκόμης.

σιδηρομήτηρ, ὀρος, δ, ἡ, (μήτηρ) mother of iron, αἶα Aesch. Fr. 301.

σιδηρόν, τό, v. sub fin. σιδηρός.

σιδηρόνομος, ον, (νέμω) distributing with iron, i. e. the sword, or swaying the sword, χερσ Aesch. Theb. 788.

σιδηρόνωτος, ον, iron-backed, ἀπῆτις Eur. Phoen. 1130.

σιδηρόπενή, ἡ, an iron fetter.

σιδηρόπληκτος, ον, Dor. -πλάκτος, (πλήσσω) smitten by iron or the sword, Aesch. Theb. 911.

σιδηρόπλυστος, ον, (πλάσσω) moulded of iron, Luc.

σιδηρόπλοκος, ον, (πλέκω) plaited of iron, Heliod.

σιδηροποικίλος, ὁ, a variegated stone, Plin.

σιδηρόπτερος, ον, (πτερόν) iron-winged.

σιδηροπτερεῖς, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, = foreg.

σιδηροπώλης, ον, δ, (πωλέω) an iron-monger.

ΣΙΔΗΡΟΣ, δ, Dor. σιδῆρος, iron, in Hom., with epith. πολίος II. 9. 366, Od. 24. 168; αἰῶν Od. 1. 184; also, ἰδεῖς II. 23. 850, and in Hes. Op. 150, μέλας: the last of the common metals which the Greeks found out how to work for general use, Hes. l. c., (cf. Höcks Kreta, I, p. 273, and χαλκός); hence, πολυκάμητος wrought with much toil, II. 6. 48, Od. 21. 10; cf.

κύβανος:—it was early made an article of traffic, Od. 1. 184; and was evidently of high value, since pieces of it were given as prizes, II. 23. 261, 850. It mostly came from the north and east of the Euxine, hence Σιδῶνος s. Aesch. Theb. 817; cf. χαλκῶν.

2. oft. as a symbol of hardness, sometimes in bad sense, of hard-heartedness, sometimes in good, of unbending strength, whether of body or mind, cf. σιδηρεός, and Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 815.

II. like Lat. *ferrium*, any thing made of iron, an iron tool or implement, esp. for husbandry, II. 23. 834; also of arms, a sword, cane, etc., oft. in Hom.; also a knife, sickle, Valck. Hipp. 76: cf. σιδηρόν.

III. a place for selling iron, a cutter's shop, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 7.—Nic. used also ἡ σ., and in plur. we sometimes find the heterocl. σιδῆρα, ῥά: but sing. τὸ σιδηρόν prob. only occurs Hdt. 7. 65, and even here the reading varies. [X]

σιδηρόσπαρτος, ον, (σπείρω) sown or produced by iron, Luc.

σιδηρότεκτων, ὄνος, δ, a worker in iron, Aesch. Fr. 714.

σιδηρότεκνος, ον, (τεύχω) made of iron, θῆλος Poet. (Philippid. ? cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1 p. 529) ap. Ath. 699 F.

σιδηρότοκος, ὅ, to produce iron.

σιδηρότοκος, ον, (τίκτω) producing iron, Anth.

σιδηρότομῆς, (τέμνω) to cut or cleave with iron, Anth.

σιδηροτρύπανον, τό, an iron borer or gimlet. [v]

σιδηρότρωτος, ον, (πιρῶσκα) wounded with iron.

σιδηρουργεῖον, τό, an iron mine, iron works, a smithy, Strab.

σιδηρουργία, ἡ, a working in iron: from

σιδηροργός, ὄν, (*έργω) working in iron: a smith, Theophr.

σιδηροφόρος, ὁ, bear iron arms, wear arms, Thuc. 1. 6: hence also as Dep. med. to go on iron, i. e. so armed, Id. 1. 5.

II. to go with an armed escort, Plut.: from

σιδηροφόρος, ον, (φέρω) producing iron, γαῖα σ., of the Chalybes, Ar. Rh.

II. bearing iron arms, armed in iron.

σιδηρόφωρος, ὄν, γεν. ὄνος, (φέρω) of iron heat, Aesch. Fr. 242.

σιδηρόφυβς, ἐς, (φύω) born of iron, of iron nature.

σιδηρόχαλκος, ον, of iron and copper, Luc.

σιδηροχάρμης, ον, δ, (χάρμην) fighting in iron, epith. of mailed war-horses, Pind. P. 2. 4: cf. χαλκοχάρμης.

σιδηροχιτών, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, with an iron tunic, Nonn. [Y]

σιδηρόν, (σιδηρός) to make of iron, overlay with iron: ἐσσεύετο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τὸ ἐξλων ἔξλων iron had been laid over a great part of the rest of the wood, Thuc. 4. 100. Hence

σιδηρώμα, ατος, τό, iron-ware, ironmongery.

σιδηρωρήγειον, τό, (ῥήσκω) an iron-mine.

σιδίοειδης, ἐς, (σιδίον, εἶδος) of a pale yellow color, like pomegranate-peel, jaundiced, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

σιδίοεις, εσσα, ἐν, (σιδίον) of the nature or color of pomegranate-peel.

II. = σιδίοεις, dub.

σιδίον, τό, (σιδή) pomegranate-peel, Hipp., and Ar. Nub. 881:

Dim. from σιδή only in form. [σῖ, Ar. l. c.]

σιδιών, τό, a medicine prepared from or with σιδίον.

σιδίοεις, εσσα, ἐν, (σιδή) of the pomegranate, pomegranate-colored. [I, Nic. Al. 276.]

Σιδωνίηθεν, Adv. from Sidon, II. 6. 291: from

Σιδωνίφης, ἐς, (Σιδών, ὕψων) from the Sidonian loom.

Σιδῶς, οἰνύτος, δ, Σιδύς, a place near Corinth, where (no doubt) pomegranates grew: hence Adj. Σιδωνίως, α, ὄν.

Σιδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, Σιδών, one of the oldest cities of Phoenicia, first in Od.: hence Adj. Σιδωνίος, α, ὄν, Hom.; and ἡ Σιδωνία, the country of which Sidon was capital, Hom.: later also Σιδωνίος, α, ὄν, with pecul. fem. Σιδωνιάς, ἄδος.

II. Σιδῶν, ὄνος, δ, a man of Sidon, II. 23. 743. [Always ἡ Σιδῶν; but δ Σιδῶν, Draco p. 81. 23.]

σιέλῳ, σιάων etc. Ion. for σιαλῳ, σιάων etc.

ΣΙΖΩ, φ. σίσω and σίζω: π. σείρω, to hiss, esp. of the noise made by plunging hot metal into cold water: hence also of the eye of the Cyclops when the burnt stake was thrust into it, σῖζε ελαίνῳ περὶ μοχλῷ Od. 9. 394:—also of a pot boiling, Magnes Dionys. 2, Ar. Eq. 930; of fish frying, Id. Ach. 1158: (Hence σιγμός, σιγμός, σιγμά, σιγῖς.)

III. to hush, say hush, command silence, hence σιγῶν, σιγῶν etc.

III. to set a dog on by saying 'at!', Theocr. 6. 29: this, acc. to Ruhnk., is properly σιττω. [I long by nature, Elmsl. Med. 463.]

Σιδωνία, ἡ, Sithonia, a part of Thrace, and so poet. in gen.

for *Thrace*: hence Σιδώνιος and Σιδώνιος, α, *on*, *Thracian*: Σιδών, ὄνος, ὁ, a *Sithonian*; and Σιδωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a *Sithonian woman*.

Σικάνια, ἡ, *Sicania*, strictly a part of Sicily near Agrigentum, and so in gen. for Σικελία, Od. 24. 307.

σικάριος, ὁ, the Lat. *sicarius*, N. T.

Σικελία, ἡ, (Σικελός) *Sicily*: hence Σικελικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Sicilian*. [Σι- in hexam., as in Σικελικός, -δης, metri grat.] Hence Σικελίζω, to do or speak like the *Sicilians*: to favor the *Sicilians*, Lat. *Sicelissio*. II. = ὀργίζωμαι, Ath.

Σικελιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, a *Sicilian Greek*, Thuc., etc.: fem. -λίωτις, ἰδος, Xen.: cf. Ἰταλιώτης.

Σικελός, ἡ, ὄν, *Sicilian*, of or from *Sicily*, Lat. *Siculus*, Od.: for the migration of the *Siceli* from Italy, v. Thuc. 6. 2, and Niebuhr R. H. 1. p. 47. [Acc. to Draco p. 84. 13, also Σι-.]

σικέρα, τὸ, a sweet fermented liquor, strong drink, LXX. (Hebr. *shikar*, to be intoxicated.)

σικίνη, ἡ, = σικιννίς.

σικιννίω, to dance the *Sicinnis*, Clem. Al.: from σικιννίς (or σικίννις, Dind. Eur. Cycl. 37), ἰδος, ἡ, the *Sicinnis*, a dance of Satyrs used in the Satyrical drama, Eur. l. c.: named from its inventor *Sicinnos*, Ath. 20 E; or, acc. to others, from *Sicinnis*, a nymph of Cybele. Orig. a Cretan dance in honour of Sabazios, Höcks Kreta, 1. p. 209. [Σι]

σικιννιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *Sicinnis-dancer*, Ath.

σικιννοῦρβη, ἡ, a company of *Sicinnis dancers*. II. a common air on the flute.

σίκλος, ὁ, = σίγλος, q. v.

σίκυα, ἡ, Ion. σικύη, = πέπων, a fruit like the *cucumber* or *gourd*, but eaten ripe (cf. σίκυος), Hipp.: the plant grew to the height of a tree, Theophr. C. Pl. i. 10. 4; esp. the long *Indian gourd* (the round sort being called *κολοκύνθη*).

σίκυον, τὸ, a *cupping glass*, because it was shaped like the long gourd, Lat. *cucurbita*, Hipp., v. Br. Ar. Lys. 444.

σικυόζω, (σικύα II) to *cure*, Epictet.

σικυδίων, τὸ, Dim. from σικύα and σίκυος, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 7.

σικυδίων, Adv. (σικύα) *gourd-like*, esp. of a fracture, when the bone breaks smoothly off without splinters: βαφανθῆν is the same: cf. *καυλιδόν*.

σικυλάτων, τὸ, (ἐλαίων) a *forcing bed* for *cucumbers*, etc., Hipp.

σικυήρατον, τὸ, = foreg., Lob. Phryn. 86.

σίκυον, τὸ, the seed of *cucumbers* or *gourds*, Theophr. [σῖ]

σικυόσπεων, ὄνος, ὁ, for σίκυος πέπων, v. πέπων I. 2.

σίκυος or σικύος, ὁ, the common *cucumber* or *gourd*, eaten unripe and raw, hence σ. ὠμός Hipp.: the σικύα was a different kind eaten ripe, and so = σίκυος σπερματίας, σ. πέπων, or simply πέπων, cf. Föes. Oecon. Hipp., Lob. Phryn. p. 258, sq.: the Lat. *cucumis* comprehends both kinds: also σίκυος. [σῖ Cratin. Od. 8.]

σίκυς, vos, ὁ, = foreg., Alcae. Fr. 118. [σῖ]

σικυόδης, es, (εἶδος) like the *σικύα* or *σίκυος*, Hipp.

σικυόν, ὄνος, ὁ, (σικύα, σίκυος) a *cucumber-bed*.

Σικυών, ὄνος, ἡ, *Sicyon*, Il.: later also ὁ Σ., as in Polyb. cf. Schweigh. At. 629 A: hence Adj. Σικυώνιος, α, ον, *Sicyonian*: Adv. Σικυώνως, of or from *Sicyon*, Pind. N. g. 2.—The people themselves called their town Σικυών: its oldest name was Μηκόνν.

σικυώνη, ἡ, and -νία, ἡ, = σικύα in all three signfs., Hipp.

Σικυῖων, τὰ, sub. ὑποδήματα, a kind of *woman's shoes*, esp. made at *Sicyon*.

σικχαζομαι, Diss., (σικχός) = sq., Hesych.

σικχαίνω, (σικχός) to loathe, dislike, c. acc., σικχαίνω πάντα τὰ δημόσια Call. Epigr. 29. 4: so in Med., and freq. in late, esp. Alex., writers, Gataker M. Anton. 5. 9.

σικχαίνω, ἡ, ὄν, disgusting, loathsome.

σικχασία, ἡ, (σικχαζω) loathing, disgust.

σικχός, ὁ, a *sneerish, fastidious person*, esp. in eating, opp. to πάμφαγος, Arist. Eth. Eud. 3. 7, 6; and so Plut., and Ath., cf. σικχαίνω. Hence

σικχός, eos, τὸ, and σικχότης, ητος, ἡ, = σικχασία.

Σιληνός, ὁ, v. Σειληνός.

[1244]

σιληπορδέω, Dor. σιλᾶπορδέω, (πέρω) a word used by Sophron, of a vulgar arrogant person, Lat. *oppedere alicui*, to treat one with rudeness. (The first part of the compd. is dub.: perh. the Dorians had a form σιλός for σίλλος.) Hence

σιληπορδία, ἡ, v. foreg. wanton rudeness, ill manners, Luc.

σίλι, τὸ, the *palm* *Christi*, called in Hdt. 2. 94, σιλκίπριον, also σέσεις, σέσει, σέφιλι, κροτών, cf. also κίκι.

σίλιγγιον, τὸ, Lat. *siligo*, *spring-wheat*, which the Greeks first procured from the Romans. Hence

σίλιγγις, eos, ἡ, *flour* from *spring-wheat*, a finer kind of *semdalis*. [Σ] Hence

σίλιγγίτης, οὐ, ὁ, ἄρτος, *bread* of *σίλιγγις*.

σίλλαγναι, (σίλλος) to insult, mock, jeer, banter, Diog. I. 9. 111, and Luc.

σιλλακίπριον, also σιλκίπριον, τὸ, = σίλι or κίκι, Hdt. 2. 94, ubi v. Bähr, et cf. Diosc. 4. 161.

σilloγράφω, to write *σίλλος*: and

σilloγράφια, ἡ, a writing of *σίλλος*: from

σilloγράφος, ον, (σίλλος, γράφω) a writer of *σίλλος*, usu. epith. of Timon of Phlius, cf. sq. [Σ]

ΣΙΓΛΟΣ, ὁ, (not σίλλος) *jeering*, *satire*, usu. a satirical poem: Timon of Phlius, who lived about Ol. 127, seems to have given this signf. to the word; he wrote three books of Σίλλος in hexam. verse, in which he attacked all the Greek Philosophers, except Pyrrhon and the Sceptics, to which school he himself belonged, v. Diog. L. g. c. 12. His Fragments will be found in Brunck's *Analecta*, and separate editions have since been published by Wölke (Warsaw 1820), and Paul (Berlin 1828).—Later, the name σίλλος was given to any piece of satire or censure in any poem, as to many passages in the Homeric poems, to Xenophanes' attack on Homer's and Hesiod's theology, etc.: so too Lat. *sillus*. The form σιλός is dub. (Usu. deriv. from εἶλω, ἵλω, ἵλως, ἵλως, with σ prefixed Dor., cf. ἵλωφω, σιλλῶ: Schneider takes it as a collat. form of σίμος, as a turned-up nose was a sign of mockery (cf. σιμός I, σιμῶν), and connects it with Σιλνήρος, Σειληνός: certainly the Lat. *silo* and *situs* are in his favor, cf. Lucr. 4. 1165.) Hence

σίλλω, = σιλλαίνω: acc. to Hesych., τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἡρέμα περιφέρειν, which favors the deriv. of σίλλος from ἵλω.

σίλλαβη, τὰ, and σίλλυρος, ὁ, a *leaf*, *bob*, in gen. an *appendix*: hence of the parchment labels put on the written rolls of the ancients to receive the title of the book, Cic. Att. 4. 5, 3, cf. σίλλυρος, σίλλυρος, σίλλυρος.

σίλλοδουροι, οί, a Gallic word translated by the Greek εὐχολυμαῖος, one who has vowed to live and die with his lord, Ath. 249 B; the *soldurii* of Caesar, B. G. 3. 22.

σίλλουριος, ὁ, the eating of a σίλλυρος, a serving it up at table. [Σ] Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 E.]

σίλλυρος, ὁ, a river fish, prob. the *shad*, Lat. *silurus* (usu. deriv. from σείειν σείραν, Ath. 287 B.) [σῖ Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E, Juvenal. 4. 33.]

σίλλυρος, ὁ, also σίλλυρος, a plant like a thistle, the shoots of which were eaten, Diosc.

σίλφη, ἡ, a stinking insect, a kind of grub or beetle, Lat. *blatta*, Arist. H. A., and Nic. II. a book-worm, Luc.

σίλφιος, εσσα, εν, (σίλφιον) of *silphium*, Nic.

σίλφιον, τὸ, Lat. *laserpuntum*, a plant, the juice of which was used in food and medicine, first in Hdt. 4. 169, 192; and freq. in Ar. as an eatable, esp. mashed up with cheese, Av. 534, 1579; and certainly not very sweet, Id. Eq. 895, sq.—Bentl. (Correspondence § 235, and ap. Gaisf. Hdt. l. c.) thinks it is the *asa-foetida*, still much eaten as a relish in the East: it is now thought that the Persian sort, which yielded the ὀνός Μηδικός, was this, cf. Böttiger Archäol. u. Kunst i. p. 226; but the African sort, yielding the ὀνός Κυρναϊκός was (acc. to Della Cella) the *ferula Tingitana*, or (acc. to Sprengel) the *thapsia gummifera*, v. Bähr Hdt. l. c. Hence

σίλφιόφωρος, ον, ὁ, (παλῶ) a dealer in *silphium*.

σίλφιόπρος, ον, (φέρα) bearing *silphium*, Strab.

σίλφιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, prepared with *silphium*, Ar. Fr. 180.

σίμβλη, (σίμβλος) to hive bees. II. intr., *κρίαι σίμβλέναι* honey collects in the hive, Anth.

σίμβλη, ἡ, = σίμβλος. Hence

σιμβληῖος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for σίμβλιος, σ. ἔργα honey, Ap. Rh. σιμβληῖς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., e. g. πέτρα σ. a hole in a rock used by bees as a hive, Ap. Rh.

σίμβλιος, α, ὄν, (σίμβλιος) of a hive: like one: found in one.

σίμβλις, ἴδος, pecul. poet. fem. of σίμβλιος.

σίμβλοισι, to make bee-hives: in gen.=σίμβλιος.

σίμβλος, ὁ, a bee-hive, Hes. Th. 598, Theocr. 19. 2. II.

metaph. any store or hoard, σίμβλος χρημάτων Ar. Vesp. 241, as in Lat. *thesaurus* for *thesaurus*: in Opp. also heterog. pl. σίμβλα, τὰ. (Prob. akin to μέλι, βάλτω.)

σιμικίνθιον, τό, f. l. for σιμικίνθιον.

σιμικόν, τό, a musical instrument of thirty-five strings.

σιμοειδής, ἑς, (σιμός) snub-nosed.

Σιμόεις, εντός, ὁ, the Simois, II., contr. Σιμοῦς, οὐντος, Hes. Th. 342: hence Adj. Σιμόεντιος, contr. Σιμοέντιος, α, ὄν, also ὄν; in Eur. Hel. 250: and pecul. poet. fem. Σιμοέντις, ἴδος.

σιμοπρόσωπος, ὄν, (σιμός, πρόσωπον) with a snub-nose, i. e. flat face, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.

ΣΙ' ΜΟ' Ζ, ἡ, ὄν, snub-nosed, flat-nosed, like the Tartars (or Scythians, as Hdt. calls them), Hdt. 4. 23, cf. 5. 9: so Arist. says that all children are σιμοί: also of the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2. 71: of goats and bees, Theocr. 7. 80, 8. 50: τὸ σ. τῆς σούρας=σιμότης, Xen. Symp. 5. 6: opp. to γυνότης.—Since scorn is expressed by turning up the nose, we find σιμά γελᾶν, = Lat. *naso suspendere adunco*, Mel. 91. 4: so too, σιμά σεσπρῶς μυχθίζει Id. 52. 3. II. also of other things, bent upwards, hence sleep, up-hill, Lat. *acclivis*, opp. to κατάντης, Lat. *declivis*, Ar. Lys. 288: hence, πρὸς τὸ σιμόν διώκειν to pursue up hill, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 23: πρὸς τὸ σ. ἀνατρέχειν Dionys. (Com.) Ὁμων. 2: so, τὰ σιμά ὑπερβαλεῖν Xen. Cyn. 5. 16: in gen. bent in, hollow, concave, ἡ γαστήρ τῶν ἀδελφάντων σιμή Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21: τὰ σιμά τοῦ ἥπατος the bottom of the liver. Opp. to κυρτός, convex. (Lat. *simius*, *simia*, seem to come from it.)

Σίμος, ὁ, masc. prop. II. a kind of Flat-nose, also Σιμόλος, Jac. A. P. 60, 131. II. a strictly of thwiny. [Σίμος, not Σίμος, should be written also in A. P. 6. 310, 9. 315.]

σιμότης, πρὸς, ἡ, (σιμός) the shape of a snub nose, snubbiness, Plat. Theat. 209 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21: then in gen. hollow-ness, flatness, Hipp.; so σ. τῶν ἐδόντων, of the upturned tusks of a wild boar, Xen. Cyn. 10. 13.

Σιμόως, οὐντος, ὁ=Σιμόεις.

σίμω, (σιμός) to turn up the nose: hence to sneer at, Lat. *naso suspendere adunco*. II. in gen. to bend in, bend upwards.—Pass. to become hollow or flat, Hipp.: πόδες σεσιμωμένοι up-turned feet, like some waders, Arist. Part. An.

σιμωδία, ἡ, (σῆδᾶ) a kind of obscene song, named from one Σίμος, its inventor.

σιμωδός, ὁ, one who sings σιμωδία.

σίμωμα, ατος, τό, (σίμω) that which is bent upwards, that which turns up, σ. ναὸς the upturned bow of a ship, Plut., cf. σάμνα.

σινέζω, = σίνωμαι, dub. I. in Theocr. 30. 32, v. Wüst.

σινάμωρεμα, ατος, τό, a stolen dainty, Pherecr. Incert. 10: from σινάμωρος, (σινάμωρος) to damage, waste, destroy wantonly, τῆς Ἑλλάδος μηδεὶν πόλιν σινάμωρεν Hdt. 1. 152: cf. 8. 35: hence in gen. to treat roughly, wantonly, lewdly, γυνὴ σινάμωρουμένη χλαίρῃ Ar. Nub. 1070. (The form σινωμωρέω is rejected even by the old Gramm., cf. σινάμωρος fin.): and

σινάμωρλα, ἡ, mischiefousness, joined with ἔβρις by Arist. Eth. N.

II. lewdness: in Themist. extravagance: from σινάμωρος, ὄν, mischiefous, hurtful, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon. c. gen. rel. τὸν ἐόντων σ. ruining his own affairs, Hdt. 5. 92, 6: wantonly mischiefous, wanton, Anacr. 50. II. esp. wanton, lecherous, lewd, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 609. [vā] (The deriv. from σίνωμαι is clear: but as to -μωρος, it is hard to say whether it is from μωρός, i. e. foolish for mischief, or from μωρός, having one's portion in mischief, or what else, cf. ἔχχεσθαι μωρος, ἰδμωρος, δλακμωρος: the form σινάμωρος is perh. acc. to analogy, but rejected even by the early Gramm., cf. Wessel. Hdt. 1. 152, Jac. in Wolf's Anal. 3. p. 30: σινάμωρος is equally dub., and perh. arose from attempts at etymology.)

σινάπλαιον, τό, mustard-oil, Diosc. from

σινάπι, εως, and σινάπν, ὄν, τό, mustard, Lat. *sinapi*, N. T.:

the better Att. however used neither of these two forms, but νάπν, Ath. 367 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 288. [σ]

σινάπιδιον, τό, Dim. from σινάπι, a kind of mustard pudding. [7]

σινάπιζω, (σινάπι) to apply a mustard-blister to one, τινά Xenarch. Scyth. 1. II. to look sourly at one, τινά, dub.

σινάπινος, ἡ, ὄν, of mustard. [α]

σινάπινον, τό, Dim. from σινάπι, a little mustard. [α]

σινάπισμός, ὁ, (σινάπιζω) the use of a mustard-blister.

σινάπιστέον, verb. Adj. from σινάπιζω, one must put on a mustard-blister.

σινάπρος, ὁ, ὄν, (σίνωμαι) mischiefous, hurtful. II. pass. hurt, damaged, esp. in Medic., as Hipp., cf. Foëx. Oecon.

σινάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of foreg.

σινδών, ἡ=σινδών: a garment, etc. Dim. of it.

σινδόνιον, τό, LXX, and -νίσκη, ἡ, Dim. from foreg., Plut.

σινδονίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. ἴτις, ἴδος, wearing clothes of σινδών, Strab.

σινδονοφόρεα, to wear clothes of σινδών, Strab.: in gen.

σινδονοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) wearing garments of σινδών.

σινδονόφης, ἑς, (φέρω) woven like σινδών, Philox. ap. Ath.

409 E.

σινδρός, ὁ, also σινδρῶν, ατος, ὁ, Ath., contr. for σιναρός, = βαλακτῖνος, ποιηρός, mischiefous: hence also = δοῦλος, δουλέκ-δουλος. Hence

σινδρῶνεομαι, = σίνωμαι, Gramm.

σινδῶ, οὐς, ἡ, Att. for sq., Valck. Phoen. 458.

σινδών, ὄνος, ἡ, *sinidon*, a fine Indian cloth, muslin, (and so prob. derived from Ἰνδός, *Sind*), Hdt. 1. 200., 2. 95: σινδών βυσσίνη, esp. used for mummy-cloth, Hdt. 2. 86, 7. 181, cf. sub θύσσας: in late writers, also, common sail-cloth.

II. any thing made of this cloth, a muslin garment, a napkin, Lat. *nappe*, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 180.

σινέομαι, Ion. for σίνωμαι, to hurt, damage, waste, c. acc., Hdt. 4. 123., 5. 81., 9. 13, 49, 73, 87.

σινήπι, ιος, and σινήπν, υος, τό, Ion. for σινάπι, σινάπν: Nic. has also acc. σινήπν. [σ]

σινιέζω, (σινών) = σήθω, to sift, winnow, N. T. Hence

σινιάσμα, ατος, τό, that which is sifted off, chaff.

σινιάω, = σινιέζω.

σινιήτριον, τό, also σινιάτρον, (σινιάω)=σινών.

σινών, τό, a sieve: this word with all its derivs. is late, and will hardly be found before the N. T.

σίνος, ὄντος, ὁ, acc. σίνν, (σίνωμαι) a destroyer, ravager, robber, σ. κτεδών Soph. Fr. 230—also as Adj., destroying, λέων σ. Aesch. Ag. 718: hence

II. as prop. n., ὁ Σίνος, the Destroyer, a famous robber of early Greece, called ὁ Περυοκάμπης, also written Σίνος, Valck. Hipp. 977. [v]

σινόδοντος, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, (σίνωμαι, ὀδούς) hurting with the teeth.

II. σ. a fish, Antiph. Arch. 1, cf. σινόδους.

ΣΙ' ΝΟΜΑΙ, Ion. σινέομαι, c. v., Dep. used by Hom. only in pres., and impf., whereas Hdt. 8. 31, has an aor. ἐσίναντο (nisi legend. ἐσινέετο): cf. sub fin. Strictly to tear away, seize and carry off as booty, hence of attacks or assaults in gen., in Hom. always of attacks, etc. on living beings, ὅτε μοι σινέοιτό γ' ἑταίρους Od. 12. 114: so too of the Cyclopes, ὁ σφας σινέοκο who used to attack and spoil them, Od. 6. 6: esp. of the plunder of cattle, ἢ δέ κε σινέαι Od. 11. 112., 12. 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 936 E, and Ἀσίνης: so too later of wild beasts, to tear away, tear in pieces, devour, cf. σίνος, σίντης, σίντρον.

2. of things, to carry them off, plunder, e. g. οὐ σινέεκεο καρπὸν Hes. Fr. 2. 3: in Prose more usu., γῆν or χώραν σινέσθαι to pillage, plunder, spoil a country, Hdt. 6. 97, 8. 31, etc., and Xen.

2. sometimes with collat. sign. of secrecy, to steal away. II. in more gen. sign., to harm, damage, distress, αἰδὸς ἄνδρας μέγα σινέαι Il. 24. 45, Hes. Op. 316, and Hdt.: like Att. θλάττειν or κακοποιεῖν.

2. also to hurt, wound, Hdt. 2. 68: esp. of the damage done by one army to another, σινέσθαι τὸν στρατὸν, μέγα σ. τοὺς πολέμους etc., 5. 27, 7. 147, etc.—No Act. σίνω occurs, but σίνωμαι is used as Pass. by Orph. Ar. 212, and we have pf. σεσινωμένος in pass. sign. in an Inscr.—Rare in Att. Prose, as Plat. 1. c., and thrice in Xen. [σ] Hence

σίνος, εος, τό, hurt, harm, mischief, Aesch. Ag. 389, 567, [1245]

734. II. act. any thing *hurtful, a mischief, plague*, and so = *σίνης*, *σίνης*, Valck. Hipp. 977. [σίνι = Nic. Al. 231 has *σίνος*; but also *σίνος* in Th. 1, 653.] Hence

σινότης, *σίνος*, *σίνης*, faultiness.

σινώω, late and rare collat. form from *σίνωμαι*.

σίντης, *σιν*, *δ*, (*σίνωμαι*) *tearing, ravenous*, epith. of the lion and wolf, like the later *σίνος*, Il. 11. 481, 16. 353: *σίντω* *φάλαγγος* (a fem. Subst.) Nic. Ther. 715.

σίντις, *σίνος*, *δ*, = *foreg*, but we only find it in plur. as prop. n. *οι σίντις* the *Sintians*, the early inhabitants of Lemnos, who were *pirates*, Il. 1. 594, Od. 8. 294: hence *σιντήης*, *ιδος*, *η*, old epith. of Lemnos.

σίντωρ, *οπος*, *δ*, = *σίντης*, Anth.

σινώδους, *οντος*, = *σινώδους*, dub.

Σίνων, *ωνος*, *δ*, (*σίνωμαι*) *Sinon*, i. e. the *Destroyer*, the Greek who persuaded the Trojans to receive the wooden horse: the story is not in Hom., but Soph. had a play of this name. [I]

Σινώτις, *η*, *Σινόπη*, a town of Paphlagonia on the Black sea: an inhabitant, *Σινωπίτης*, *ου*, *δ*: Adj. *Σινωπικός*, *η*, *ον*. II.

esp. *η* *Σινωπική* Theophr., also *Σινωπής*, *ιδος*, *η*, sub. *μίλτος*, a red earth found in Cappadocia, and imported into Greece from Sinope, Lat. *rubrica Sinopica*, Diosc.

σίζαι, aor. 1 inf. from *σίζω*.

σίζεις, *εως*, *η*, (*σίζω*) a *hissing*, such as is made by plunging hot metal in water, Arist. Meteor.

σίοειδής, *ές*, (*είδος*) like *σιν*.

σινκόρος, *δ*, Lacon. for *δεσκόρος*, = *πρωκόρος*.

σινον, *τό*, a *marsh* or *meadow plant*, Theocr. 5. 125, in plur.; and in Od. 5. 72, Ptolemy Evergetes wished to read *σίνον* for *λόν*, Wolf Proleg. p. cxciii.

σίνος, Lacon. for *θεός*, Ar. Lys. 81, 174, etc.

σινῶλος, lengthd. for *σινῶλος*, purblind, Poet. ap. E. M.

σινῶπος, *δ*, also *σινάπος*, Lat. *supparum*, *τὸ ἰστίον τὸ ἐν τῇ πρῶτῃ κρεμάμενον*: hence proverb, *σινῶπος ἐπαίρειν*, Lat. *suppara summis velis annectere*, to hoist all sail, Epict. 3. 2. [I]

σινῶν, Ar. Eq. 1296, Plut. 806, and in Hippocr. *σινῶς*, also *σινῶς*: a *vessel*, case, *cupboard*, esp. for keeping flour and bread in, a *meal-jar*, *meal-sack*, Jac. Leon. Tar. 9. (The deriv. is obscure: prob. akin to the dialectic forms *σίσβα*, *κίσβα*, *κίσβα* = *πίπτα*, therefore also to *κίβισις*, *κίβισις*, *κίβισις* etc.: *ινῶς* is a collat. form without *σ*, Lob. Phryn. 301; also in Att. with aspirated *π*, *σίνωσις*, *σίνωσις*.)

σινῶς, *ιδος*, *η*, = *foreg*, q. v.

σινῶς, *ιδος*, *η*, = *σινῶς*, [I]

σινῶν, *τό*, new wine boiled down, Lat. *defrutum*, Ar. Vesp. 878, Antiph. Leuc. 1: also *οἶνος σινῶνος* Hipp., or *οἶνος σίνωσις*, cf. Foëx. Oecon., elsewh. *ἐψήμα*, Lat. *sapa*. [I]

σινῶσις, *σινῶσις*, worse forms for *σειπῶσις*, *σειρῶσις*.

σινῶν, *τό*, a *star*.

σινῶματος, *ου*, *δ*, (*σινῶς*, *μαστήρ*) strictly *pit-searcher*, a sort of *probe* or *gauge*, with which the tax-gatherers searched corn-pits and magazines, Math. Vett.: in war it was used to try whether there were pits etc. in the ground. II. a *barbed lance*, LXX: also written *σειρῶματος*.

σινῶς, *δ*, a *pit*, esp. for keeping corn in, Eur. Phryx. 4, Anaxandr. Protes. 1. 28, Dem. 100 fin.: also a *pitfall*, Lat. *sirus*. [I, II c., and Anth., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 217; but in common language i, acc. to Draco p. 81. 25.]

σινῶρος, *δ*, later form for *σινῶς*, Schaff. Long. p. 336.

σινῶριον, *τό*, a woman's ornament, prob. a kind of chain.

σινῶρον, *τό*, a plant with an eatable root, *sium sisarum* Linn., Lat. *siser*, Epich. p. 1. [σ]

σινῶσις, *δ*, (*σινῶ*) = *σίζεις*, a *hissing*.

σινῶσις, *η*, a mode of braiding or dressing the hair, LXX.

σινῶσις, *δ*, rare dialectic form for *θίσανος*, akin to *σίλλανθος* and *σινῶσις*.

σινῶσιβριος, *η*, *ου*, of *σινῶσιβριος*, Theophr.: *σ* *μύρον* Antiph. Thoric. 1. 5.

σινῶσιβριον, *τό*, = *sq*, Cratin. Malth. 1. 3, Ar. Av. 160.

σινῶσιβριον, *τό*, a sweet-smelling plant, perh. mint or thyme. [σ] Mel. 1. 19, but σ Nic. Th. 896.]

σινῶρα (not so well *σινῶρα*), *η*, orig. a *shaggy goatskin*, and so in gen. an *outer garment of skin*, elsewh. *βαῖτα*, Valck.

Ammon., Ruhnk. Tim. in v.: hence a *thick, rough outer garment*, with the nap uncut: it served as a garment by day, and a covering by night, like the modern *Greek grega*, Ar. Vesp. 1138, Nuh. 10, etc., in Hdt. *σινῶρα*, q. v.:—*σινῶρον*, *σινῶρος*, *σινῶρος*, *σινῶς*, *σινῶς*, *σινῶς*, *σινῶς* are rare collat. forms. (The last two lead Passow to connect it with *σινῶν*: but it prob. belongs to *τίτρω*, Lacon. word for a *goat*, and this again connects it with *Σάτρω*.) Hence

σινῶριον, *τό*, a *bulbous plant*, Theophr.

σινῶριον, *τό*, later form for *σινῶρα*.

σινῶρα, *η*, = *σινῶρα*, a *garment of skin*, s. *λεοντεία* v. l. Hdt. 4. 109, 7. 67, Aesch. Fr. 101. [σ] Hence

σινῶρον, *ου*, *δ*, (*δύω*) *one who slips into a σινῶρα*, wears a *shaggy upper garment*, Lyc. [δ]υ

σινῶρον, *τό*, = *σινῶρα*, [I]

σινῶρος, *δ*, = *σινῶρα*. II. a *surgical bandage*. Hence

σινῶρονφόρος, *ου*, = *σινῶρονφόρος*, Hdt. 7. 67.

σινῶρονδής, *ες*, (*είδος*) like a *skin* or *fur*, στόλος Soph. Fr. 362.

σινῶρονδότης, *ου*, *δ*, = *σινῶρονδότης*.

σινῶρος, *δ*, = *σινῶρα*, [I]

σινῶρονφόρεα, *το*, to wear *skins*: from

σινῶρονφόρος, *ου*, (*σινῶρα*, *φέρω*) wearing a *skin*.

σινῶς, *υος*, = *σινῶρα*, Lyc. [I]

σινῶφιζω, *το*, to act like *Sisyphus*, i. e. *slily and unscrupulously*.

Σίσφω, *ου*, *δ*, a mythic king of Corinth, Il. 6. 153; punished in the shades below, Od. 11. 593. (Prob. a redupl. form of *σοφός*, the *Wise* or *Cunning*.) [I]

σισών, *δ*, a Syrian plant, the seeds of which were used as a spice and as a medicine, Diosc.

σίτα, *τό*, heterog. pl. of *σίτος*, q. v.

σिताγέρης, *ου*, *δ*, (*σίτος*, *ἀγείρω*) a collector of corn for state purposes, a *commissary*.

σιτάγωμέα, *το*, convey corn to a place, Luc.: and

σιτάγωγία, *η*, conveyance of corn to a place, Luc.: from *σιτάγωγός*, *ον*, (*ἀγω*) conveying or transporting corn, esp. to a place, s. *πλοία* provision-ships, Hdt. 7. 147, Xen., etc., cf. *σιτηγός* v. and Phryn. p. 430.

σιτανίας, *ου*, *δ*, *πυρός* σ. a shrub-like kind of wheat, Theophr.; perh. the same as *σηπῶνος πυρός*, q. v.

σιτῆριον, *τό*, Dim. from *σίτος*, usu. in plur., a *little corn* or bread, Hipp., and Philem. p. 398. [ἄ]

σιτάρκεια, *η*, sufficiency of provisions, supplies, v. l. Polyb., for *σιταρχία*: from

σιταρχέω, *φ*, *ἴστω*, to furnish with sufficient provisions, to provision. Hence

σιταρχία, *η*, = *σιταρχέω*.

σιταρχέω, *το*, to be a *σιταρχής* in gen. = *σιταρχέω*. Hence *σιταρχήμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is furnished as provisions: a soldier's rations, Antiph. Didym. 2. 12.

σιταρχής, *ου*, *δ*, and *σιταρχος*, (*ἀρχω*) the president of the commissariat, a commissary-general.

σιταρχία, *η*, (*σιταρχέω*) the office of furnishing a town or army with provisions, the commissariat of an army, Arist. Pol.

II. = *σιταρχία*, Polyb.

σιταρχος, *ου*, *δ*, = *σιταρχής*, [I]

σιτέλα, *η*, (*σιτέω*) a feeding, fattening: public maintenance in the Prytanium.

σιτέντης, *ου*, *δ*, (*σιτέω*) one who feeds up cattle, a grazer, Plut.

σιτέντος, *η*, *ον*, fed up, fattened, Xen. An. 5. 4, 32: esp. σ. *χῆρ*, Lat. *altius*, Epigen. Bacch. 2. from

σιτέω, (*σίτος*) to feed, fatten, Hdt. 7. 119:—Pass. *to be fed*, to eat, c. acc., esp. to eat bread: cf. *sq*.

σιτέω, *φ*, *ἴστω*, (*σίτος*) to feed, fasten:—usu. in Pass., *σιτέομαι*, to be fed, to eat, take food, *οἶκος ἐν τῷ σιτέοικοντο* Od. 24. 209, and so Hdt. 1. 94, 133: also like Lat. *vescor*, to feed on, eat a thing, c. acc., *ἰχθύς, καρπὸς σιτέσθαι* Hdt. 1. 200, 202, etc.; *ἀπομαρδαλῆς* σ. Ar. Eq. 415, *sq*.

σιτήβριος, *ου*, (*βοπά*) eating corn, Nic.

σιτηγία, (*σιτηγός*) = *σιταγέω* to convey, transport corn, eis *τὸ Ἀπικὸν ἐμπόριον* Dem. 917. 26, Ἀθήναξ Id. 941. 4: to import corn, *παρὰ τιῶς* Id. 467. 25.

σιτηγία, *η*, the conveyance, importation of corn etc., eis *τόπον* Dem. 1286. 17.

σιτήγονος, *ov*, created for the food or support of man, Nic.
 σιτήγος, *όν*, (*ήγω*)=σιταγώγος, *σ*. πλοία Dem. 1213. 2.
 σιτήρεσιάλω, *ov*, furnish, supply with provisions or victuals,
εις διηκον Arist. Oec. : from
 σιτήρεσιον, *τό*, provisions, victuals, esp. of soldiers' provision
 money, Xen. An. 6. 2, 4, Dem. 48. 4, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 1.
 p. 363 : strictly neut. from
 σιτήρεος, *α, ου*,=sq.
 σιτήρος, *α, ου*, (*σίτος*) of, belonging to corn, μέτρα Arist.
 Eth. N. II. fit for food, eatable. III. τὰ σιτηρά corn in
 all its various kinds, Theophr. : also τὰ σιτάδη.
 σιτίσις, *εως, ή*, (*σιτέω*) an eating, feeding : also food, provisions,
 Hdt. 3. 23-4. 17 : *σ*. ἐν Πρυτανείῳ public maintenance in the Prytanæum, Ar. Ran. 764, Plat. Apol. 37 A, and freq. in Oratt. [σῖ]
 σιτήρος, *ή, όν*, (*σιτέω*)=σιτευτός.
 σιτίζω, *ι, ίσω*, (*σίτος*) to feed, nourish, fatten, τινά Hdt. 6.
 52, Ar. Eq. 716, Isocr. 8 C : usu. τινί τι or τινά τινος, but
 also τινά τι Xen. Symp. 4. 9, cf. σιτεύω :—Pass.=σιτέομαι, *c*.
 acc., πρόκος σιτίσεται Theoc. 4. 16.
 σιτικός, *ή, όν*, and σίτινος, *ή, ου*, (*σίτος*) of wheat or corn,
 σιτική εξαγωγή the export of corn, Polyb. [σῖ]
 σιτίον, *τό*, (*σίτος*), usu. in plur. τὰ σιτία, food made of wheat
 or corn, bread : in gen. food, victuals, provisions, esp. for men,
 opp. to χέρτος (fodder for cattle), freq. from Hdt. downwards :
 ποιείσθαι σιτία ἀπὸ ὀσπρέων to feed off spelt, Hdt. 2. 36, cf. ἀπο-
 ζῆναι σιτία τριὰς ἡμέρας three days' provision, Ar. Ach. 107 : τὰ
 ἐν Πρυτανείῳ σιτία public maintenance in the Prytanæum, Ar.
 Eq. 709. II. σίτος II, Hipp.
 σιτίσις, *εως, ή*, (*σιτίζω*)=σιτισμός, Theophr. [σῖ]
 σιτίσμα, *ατος, τό*, and σιτισμός, *ός*, (*σιτίζω*) a feeding,
 victualling, fattening.
 σιτιστής, *οὔ, όν*, (*σιτίζω*)=σιτευτής.
 σιτιστός, *ή, όν*, verb. Adj. from σιτίζω,=σιτευτός, Ath.
 σίτλα, *ή, α*, a measure : from Lat. *situla*.
 σιτόβολον, *τό*, Polyb., also σιτοβόλειον Menand. p. 69, and
 σιτόβολον, *τό*,=sq.
 σιτόβολον, *ώνος, ό*, (*βάλλω*) a place for laying up corn in, *a*
 corn-loft, granary, Lat. horreum granarium, cf. βολεών.
 σιτοβασιλία, *ή*, (*βαίω* II) a distribution of corn, prob. I. Dion.
 H., for -δασία.
 σιτοδεία, *ή, Ιον*. σιτοδείη, (*δέομαι*) want or scarcity of corn,
 or in gen. of food, Hdt. 1. 22, 94, Thuc. 4. 36. Hence
 σιτοδέομαι, for σίτου δέομαι, to be in want of corn or food.
 σιτοδόκη, *ή, α*, a granary : from
 σιτοδόκος, *ον*, (*δέχομαι*) holding food, πήρα, γαστήρ Anth.
 σιτοδόσια, *ή*, (*δίδωμι*) a gratuitous distribution of corn, LXX.
 σιτοδοτέω, *ov*, furnish with corn, victual, like σιτομετρέω :
 Pass. to be provisioned or victualled, Thuc. 4. 39.
 σιτοδότης, *ον, ό*, (*δίδωμι*) a furnisher of corn, like σιτομετρή-
 σιτοδοχείον, *τό*,=σιτοδόκη : from
 σιτοδόχος, *ον*, (*δέχομαι*)=σιτοδόκος.
 σιτοθήκη, *ή, α*, a granary, susp.
 σιτοκάπτελναι, to deal in corn : from
 σιτοκάπτης, *ον*, a dealer in corn, a corn-factor. [ἄ]
 σιτόκουρος, *ον*, (*κείρω*) eating bread and doing nothing else,
 Lat. fruges consumere natus, Alex. Pann. 6, Menand. p. 85, 149.
 σιτολέγω, to collect corn, in gen. to forage, Polyb. : also *c*.
 acc. *σ*. τήν χώραν to scour a country of forage, Id. Hence
 σιτολογία, *ή, α*, collecting of corn, a foraging : conveyance of
 provisions to any place.
 σιτολόγος, *ον*, (*λέγω*) collecting corn, foraging.
 σιτομετρέω, *ι, ίσω*, to be or act as a σιτομετρήs : hence
 II. to deal out portions of corn, or in gen. provisions, *σ*.
 σίτον LXX. : *σ*. τινά to supply one with provisions, to provision,
 victual him, Polyb. : hence in Pass., οἱ περὶ σιτομετροῦνται the
 men have rations served out, Id. : from
 σιτομετρήs, *ον, ό*, (*μετρέω*) one who measures and deals out
 corn, or in gen. provisions. II. a magistrate who had to in-
 spect the corn-measures, Arist. Pol. Hence
 σιτομετρία, *ή*, the office of a σιτομετρήs. II. a measuring
 and dealing out of corn. III. a measured allowance of corn,
 rations, Diod.

σιτομετρίον, and in Plut., σιτόμετρον, *τό*,=foreg. III.
 σιτομηριών, (*μήριον*)=σιτομετρέω, Gramm.
 σιτονόμος, *ον*, (*νέμω*) dealing out corn, or in gen. food, *σ*.
 ἐλπίς the hope of getting food, Soph. Phil. 1091.
 σιτοποιέω, to prepare corn for food, to make bread, Eur. Tro.
 494 : *σ*. τινί to give victuals to any one, Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 7.
 B. Med. σιτοποιέσθαι to prepare food for oneself, Ib. 6.
 2, 31. 2. to take food, Ib. 1. 6, 36. Hence
 σιτοποιία, *ή, α*, a making of bread, preparing of food, Xen.
 Oec. 7. 21. Hence
 σιτοποιικός, *ή, όν*, belonging to the making of bread, ὄργανα,
 σκεύη Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31, Oec. 9. 9.
 σιτοποιός, *όν*, (*ποιέω*) preparing corn for food : usu. in fem.
ή σιτοποιός, a woman that ground the corn in the hand-mill
 (called *σ*. ἐκ τῶν μωλώνων Thuc. 6. 22), but also in gen. a
 maker of bread, baking-woman, Hdt. 3. 150, 7. 187, Thuc., etc. ;
 hence opp. to ὀψοποιός, a cook, Plat. Gorg. 517 D, Xen. Cyr.
 8. 5, 3 : *σ*. ἀνάγκη the task of grinding and baking, Eur. Hec.
 362.
 σιτοπομπεία, *ή, ι*. I. for σιτοπομπία.
 σιτοπομπείον, *τό*,=sq.
 σιτοπομπία, *ή, (πέμπω)* the conveyance of corn, Dem. 671. 13 :
 also, an escort accompanying it, a convoy, Id. 254. 22, 326. 11.
 σιτοπόμπια, *τά*, conveyance of corn, Diod.
 σιτοπόνος, (*σιτοπόνος*)=σιτοποιέω. Hence
 σιτοπονία, *ή*,=σιτοποιία, Philo.
 σιτοπόνος, *ον*, (*πονέω*)=σιτοποιός.
 σιτοπράτης, *ον, ό*, (*πράσσω*)=σιτοπώλης. [α]
 σιτοπώλειω, to deal in corn : from
 σιτοπώλης, *ον, ό*, (*πώλειω*) a corn-merchant, corn-factor, Lys.
 164. 13.
 ΣΙΤΟΣ, *ός*, in plur. always heterocl. τὰ σῖτα Hdt. 4. 128,
 5. 34, and Att., cf. Pors. Med. 494, but no neut. τὸ σῖτον
 has yet been found :—wheat, in gen. corn, grain, also of corn
 ground and prepared for food, meal, flour, bread, and so in
 gen. food, victuals, provisions, like τὰ σῖτα, first in Hom., and
 Hes. ; always of human food, hence, as gen. epith. of men, σῖ-
 τον ἔδοντες Od. 8. 222, 9. 90, etc. : strictly of bread, as opp.
 to flesh-meat, hence σῖτος καὶ κρέα freq. in Od. ; and it is said
 of savages, who eat flesh only, that οὐδέ τι σῖτον ἔσθιον, Hes.
 Op. 145 : so too, σῖτον καὶ σπέρμιον καὶ στέφανον Hdt. 4. 17 :
 yet also in wider sense, meal, as opp. to drink, σῖτος ἢ δὲ ποτὴς
 Od. 9. 87, II. 19. 306, *σ*. καὶ ὄνος Od. 3. 479, II. 9. 706, *σ*. καὶ
 μέθυ Od. 4. 746, etc., σῖτα καὶ ποτά Hdt. 5. 34 : also simply food,
 as opp. to sleep, σῖτος καὶ εὐνή Od. 20. 130, II. 2. 120 : and in
 Od. 10. 235 even of a thick soup or porridge, called κικεύω,
 q. v. The same usages remain in Hdt., and Att., though in
 Prose σῖτα, *τά*, is more usual, except in the special sign. of
 wheat, corn, grain. II. in Medic., that part of food which
 is rejected in digestion, the excrement, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.
 σιτόσπορος, *ον*, (*σπέρω*) sown with corn, Dion. H.
 σιτούρηος, *ον*, (**έρω*)=σιτοποιός, Plat. Polit. 267 E.
 σιτοφάγος, *ον*, (*φάγειν*) eating corn or bread, Od. 9. 191,
 Hdt. 4. 109, —a common epith. of men, like σῖτον ἔδοντες. [ἄ]
 σιτοφόρον, *τό*, sub. ἄγγειον, a vessel for keeping corn, bread
 or food in : neut. from
 σιτοφόρος, *ον*, (*φέρω*) carrying corn, of beasts of burden,
 Hdt. 1. 80, 3. 153, 7. 125. II. producing corn.
 σιτοφύλακεῖον, *τό*, (*φυλάκω*) a place or vessel for keeping
 corn in.
 σιτοφύλακες, *οἱ*, (*φύλαξ*) corn-watchers, Athen. officers, origi-
 nally three in number, but afterwards ten in the city and five
 in Peiraeus, who registered all imports of corn, and superin-
 tended the sale of corn, flour, bread, to see that they were sold
 by lawful measure, Lys. 165. 35, Dem. 467. 8, cf. Böckh P. E.
 1. p. 113, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 150. 11. [ῶ] Hence
 σιτοφύλακεῖον, to be or act as a σιτοφύλαξ : in gen. to watch
 corn, App. Hence
 σιτοφύλακία, *ή*, the office of the σιτοφύλακες.
 σιτοφύλακίον, *τό*,=σιτοφύλακεῖον. [ἄ]
 σιτοφύλαξ, *ός, υ*, σιτοφύλακες.
 σιτόχρους, *ον*, contr. χρους, ουν, (*χρῶς*) of the color of ripe
 wheat, Lat. *robeus*, Opp.

σίττα, also σίττε, a cry of drovers to urge on or guide their flocks, at I Theor. 8. 69: when ἀπό follows, to drive them off, οὐκ ἀπὸ τὰς κρῆνας σίττ', ἀμνίδες; Id. 5. 3, cf. 100; when πρὸς, to entice them, σίττ', ἃ Κυμαῖα, ποτὶ τὸν λόφον Id. 4. 46: also ψίττα and ψίττα. The cry is still used in Lower Italy, acc. to Stollberg. (Cf. σίζω III.)

σιττάκη, ἡ, or σιττάκος, ὁ, softer pronunciation for ψίττακος. σίττας, ὁ, = foreg.

σίττε, v. σίττα.

σίττη, ἡ, a kind of woodpecker, Lat. *sitta*, Call. Fr. 173.

σιττήρη, ἡ, a leathern garment, Hesych., prob. akin to σισύρα.

σιττήρως, ὁ, = κάκαρος, λοιπὸς Anthon. Parasit. 1. 7: also = foreg.

II. perh. also = ἰσχυρὸς.

Σίττω, οὗς, ἡ, (σίτος) epith. of Demeter as Giver of corn, Ath.

σιτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of the nature of corn, Theophr.

σιτών, ἄνος, ὁ, (σίτος) a corn-field, v. l. Plut.

σιτώνω, to be a σιτώνης, to buy or buy up corn.

σιτώνη, ἡ, = σιτανία, dub.

σιτώνης, οὗ, ὁ, (ἀνέμοι) a buyer of corn, a commissary for buying it, Dem. 310. 1.

σιτώνησις, ἡ, and σιτώνια, ἡ, the office of a σιτώνης.

II. a buying of corn, Dem. 918. 27.

III. corn bought up.

σίφαρος, ὁ, = σίταρος.

ΣΙΦΑΔΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, crippled, maimed, defective in some part of the body, Lat. *manus*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 615; also, σ. πόδος lame, limping, Br. Ap. Rh. 1. 204: cf. σιφάδος.

2. esp. of the eyes, blinking, purblind, v. Jac. A. P. p. 662; cf. σιπαλός: σιφνέως: hence

3. in gen. misshapen, as also

ἐπισιφάδος: and in still more gen. signif. faulty, cf. sq.

II. empty, hollow, hence epith. of the νάρθηξ, ap. Eustath.: of persons, with an empty stomach, i. e. hungry, greedy, Opp. Hal. 3. 183.—(The word is rare and only a poet. form for σιπαλός, Ruhnke Ep. Cr. p. 166: σιφνός is another dialectic form, whence σιφνών and σιφνέως. By the signif. blind it seems connected with τυφλός, by that of empty, with σίφων, σιφώμαι, σιφώδης.) Hence

σιφλός, ὁ, a deformity: mockery thereof, mockery: cf. sq.

σιφλώω, (σιφλός) to maim, cripple, in gen. to hurt, bring to misery or reproach, Heyne II. 14. 142.

σιφλώω, (σιφλός) to mock, dub.

σιφνέως, ἑως, ὁ, (σιφνός, σιφλός I. 2) a mole, so called from its supposed blindness, Lyc.

σιφνιάδω, (Σίφνος) to play the Siphnian, Ar. (Fr. 558) ap. Suid. voc. χιλιεύς, q. v.

σιφνίς, ἡ, = σιπία, dub.

Σίφνος, ἡ, Siphnia, one of the Cyclades, Hdt.

σιφνός, ἡ, ὄν, dialectic form of σιφλός, Lyc.: from

σιφνός, = σιφλώω.

σιφώμαι, (σιφών, σιφλός II) to become empty, to decrease.

σιφών, ὄνος, ὁ, (σιφλός II) an empty or hollow body, a reed, straw, any tube, Lat. *siphon*, esp.,

1. the siphon, as used for drawing wine out of the cask or jar, Hippon. 41.

2. a fire engine, or its pipes, Math. Vett.

3. a water-spout, cf. τυφών, τυφός II.

4. mosquitoes or gnats are called αἱματος ἀνδρῶν σιφώνες blood-suckers, Mel. 93. 2.

5. in Eur. Cycl. 439 it is prob. to be taken sensu obscuro for τὸ αἰδοῦν, v. Herm. ad l. [i by rule, but i in Eur. l. c.] Hence

σιφονίζω, to tap a wine cask with a siphon, to draw off wine therefrom, σ. οἶνον Ar. Thesm. 557.

σιώ, rare collat. form of σέω, cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. p. 90, Herm. El. Metr. p. 484.

σιώπῳ, fut. ἡσώμαι, aor. ἐσιώπησα. To be silent or still, to keep silence, Hom., Hdt. 7. 10, and Att.: σ. τινι to keep s'ence towards another, Ar. Ran. 1134: σῶ, πρὸς τινα Plat. Phaedr. 234 A: in gen. to be hushed and still, Ar. Eq.: also like σιγῶν, in imperat., σιῶπα hush! be still! Soph. Fr. 102, and Eur.

II. transit. to keep in silence, keep secret, not to speak of, like Lat. *tacere*, Eur. Incert. 16, Xen. Symp. 6. 10, etc.: so too in Med., Eur. Ion 432: Pass. to be kept silent or secret, Isocr. 6 E, etc. Cf. sub σιγῶν.

III. Med. σιωπῶμαι to make silent, to silence, quiet, τινά Polyb.: from

ΣΙΩΠῆ, ἡ, silence, a being silent, freq. in Hom., but only in dat. σιωπῇ, in silence, and mostly in pleon. phrase ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο

σιωπῇ; so also freq. in Att.: stillness, a hush or calm, Soph. O. T. 1075, cf. Aeschin. 33. 3:—also in plur., Pind. I. 4 (3). 51; κατὰ σιωπᾶς in times of peace, Inscr. Boeot. ap. Böckh P. E.

σιωπητός, ἡ, ὄν, (σιωπάω) silent, still, quiet, Eur. Med. 320, Plut., etc.: τὸ σ. taciturnity, Plut.

σιωπηρός, ὁ, ὄν, less usu. collat. form for foreg., L. Dind. and Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1. 9.

σιώπησις, ἡ, (σιωπάω) a being silent: taciturnity.

σιωπητέος, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be passed over in silence, Luc.

II. σιωπητῶν, one must pass over in silence, Id.

σκάω, f. ὥω, to limp, halt, Il. 1. 811, 10. 47.

II. δ σκάω, also χαλκίλαβος, the iambic verse of Hipponax, being a regular senarius, with a spondee or trochee in the last place.

σκαμβάτω and σκαοβάτω, (σκαός, βαίνω) to walk limpingly, to walk or dance awkwardly.

σκαίθεν, Adv. from the left: from

ΣΚΑΙΟΨ, ὁ, ὄν, Lat. *scævus*, strictly left, on the left hand or side, Aesch. Fr. 284, Plat. Phaedr. 266 A, though the commoner word is ἀριστερός:—ἡ σκαίω, sub. χεῖρ, the left hand, in Hom. always, σκαίῃ with the left hand, Il. 1. 501, etc., in full χεῖρ σκαίῃ, Hes. Th. 179.

II. western, westward, for the Greek usage always turned his face northward, and so had the West on his left: hence the name of Σκαίαι πόλιν the West-gate (of Troy), Il. 3. 149, etc.; so too in Od. 3. 295, σκαίον πlov is prob. the west headland: hence

2. unskily, ill-omened, because birds of ill-omen always appeared on the left of the Greek auspex, or in the West; birds of good omen on the right, or in the East (cf. δεξιός II), Soph. Aj. 1225: in gen. unskily, mischievous, φιλοτύχῃ κτήμα σκαίον Hdt. 3. 53.

III. metaph., like French *gauche*, left-handed, awkward, clumsy, unskilful, lumberly, σκαίστατος καὶ δεικτάτος Hdt. 1. 129; so too, Soph. Fr. 660, and very freq. in Eur., and Ar., as, δ σκαίε κάπαλιντε Ar. Vesp. 1183: so Adv. σκαίως, Ar. Plut. 60.—In all these signs. σκαίος is opp. to δεξιός, q. v.

IV. like πλάγως, askant, crooked, Lat. *obliquus*, of serpents, Nic. Ther. 266. (Lat. *scævus*, our skew, low Germ. *schief*: akin to σκάω.) Hence

σκαίσουσιν, ἡ, = sq., Soph. O. C. 1213.

σκαίστης, ἡ, σκός, ἡ, (σκαός III) left-handedness, awkwardness, unskilfulness, rudeness, stupidity, ἀγνωσίαν καὶ σκ. Hdt. 7. 9, 2, ἀσθαία καὶ σκ. Plat. Rep. 411 E.

σκαίσουρῶν, (σκαός, *ἔργω) to be left-handed, to behave awkwardly or rudely, παρὰ τοὺς γονέας towards one's parents, Ar. Nub. 994. Hence

σκαίσουρημα, atos, τό, a left-handed deed, awkwardness.

ΣΚΑΙΡΩ, to skip, dance, Od. 10. 412; ποτὶ σκαίρειν Il. 18. 572. (Akin to σκιρτάω, as also σπαρῶ, ἀσπαρῶ.)

σκαίωδης, ες, (εἶδος) left-handed, awkward.

σκαίωμα, atos, τό, (σκαός IV) curvature, v. l. Polyb.

σκαίωρῶς, = σκαίωρως, hence

σκαίωρημα, τό, and σκαίωρία, ἡ, = σκαίωρημα, also malice, cunning, treachery, Plut.

σκαλδῶτης, οὗ, ὁ, later form for ἀσκαλαβῶτης, Meineke Menand. p. 69.

σκαλδῶν, atos, τό, (σκαλαβῶν) a subtle speculation, a subtle question: in gen. trifling, nonsense. [ᾶ]

σκαλδῶν, atos, τό, Dim. from foreg., a trifling subtlety or technicality, Ar. Nub. 630.

σκαλδῶν, strictly like σκάλλω, σκαλεύω, to dig, hence

1. to indulge in subtle speculation, v. σκαλδῶν.

2. sensu obscuro, like Lat. *fodicare*, Ar. Eccl. 611. [ᾶ]

σκαλῆσις, ἡ, = σκαλίσις, dub. I. Theophr. [ᾶ]

σκαλῆα, ἡ, (σκαλεύω) a hoeing.

σκαλεύων, τό, (σκαλεύω) that with which one stirs anything, as an oven-rake or poker, a hoe or mattock: also σκαλεύων, in the common language σκαλῆρον, and in Gramm. we find the dialectic forms σκαλῆρον, σκαλῆρον, σπαλῆρον, σπαλῆρον, σπαλῆρον, σπαλῆρον, πάλαθρον, [σκά—]

σκαλεῖν, τό, (σκαλεύω) that which is hoed. [ᾶ]

σκαλεύων, τό, v. σκαλεύων.

σκαλῆς, ἑως, ὁ, (σκαλῆα) one who digs or hoes, esp. one who hoes young corn, Xen. Oec. 17. 12, where others take it as a hoe.

σκαλῆσις, ἡ, (σκαλεύω) a hoeing. [ᾶ]

σκαλευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = σκαλεῖς : from σκαλέω, = σκάλλω, to stir, hoe, but, σκ. ἄνθρακας to stir, poke them, Ar. Pac. 440.

σκάληννα, ἡ, unevenness, Plut. : from σκάληνός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκάζω) limping, halting. II. uneven, unequal, Democ. ap. Theocr. de Sens. 66 : σκ. φλέψ a slanting vein, Hipp. : ἄριπός σκ. an odd number, Plat. Euthyphr. 12 D : τρίγωνον σκ. a triangle with unequal sides, Tim. Loc. 98 B : ἀταρπός σκ. a slanting path, like σκολός. Hence σκάληνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) crooked-looking, crooked, σκ. ὄχετός the ureter, Hipp.

σκάληνός, (σκαληνός) to make unequal or crooked, Plut. σκάκλιας, οὐ, ὁ, the head of the κάκτος or artichoke, Theophr. σκάλιδεύω, (σκαλῖς) = σκαλίζω, σκάλλω. σκαλίδρις, ἡ, a spotted bird, Arist. H. A. σκαλίς, ἡ, like σκάλλω, σκαλεῖν, to hoe :—Att. ἀσκαλίζω. σκαλῖς, ἴσος, ἡ, (σκάλλω) an instrument for stirring or hoeing, e.g. hoe, mattock. II. a bowl, cup, Hesych.

σκαλίσσις, ἡ, [ᾱ] and σκαλίσμός, ὁ, (σκαλίζω) = σκάλσις, Theophr.

σκαλίστην, ἦρος, ὁ, (σκαλίζω) = σκαλεῖς. Hence σκαλίστηριον, τό, = σκαλῖς. σκαλλίον, τό, Dim. from σκαλῖς II, a small cup or bowl, Phillet. 53.

σκάλλω, to stir up, hoe, Hdt. 2. 14 : σκ. καὶ σκάπτειν Arist. Mirab. (Hence σκαλεῖν, σκαλίζω, σκαλιδεῖν, σκαλαθῦρω, σκάλοψ, akin to σκάπτω : and the Root appears in ξέω, ξύω, ξάινω, Lat. scabo, scarpo, our shave, scrape, etc. : perh. also akin to σκόλλω.)

σκαμῆ, ἡ, a knife, sword, Soph. Fr. 549. (Said to be a foreign word, but at all events connected with σκόλλω.)

σκαμίδιον, τό, Dim. from σκαμῖς I, Ar. Fr. 714. [μῆ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

σκαμῖός, ὁ, the pin or thole to which the Greek oar was fastened by the τρωπήτης, Lat. scalmus, pavillus, h. Hom. 6. 42, cf. Aesch. Pers. 376, Eur. Hel. 1598, I. T. 1347. II. σκ. θρανίτης a bank or bench of rowers, Polyb.

σκάλοψ, στος, ὁ, (σκάλλω) the digger, i. e. the mole, Ar. Ach. 879 : cf. σκλάξ : Phot. quotes the form σκάλωψ from Cratin. (Cleob. 6, ubi v. Meineke.)

σκάλοισ, εως, ἡ, (σκάλλω) a hoeing, Theophr. : also σκαλεῖς, σκαλέσις, σκαλίσσις, σκάλασις.

σκάλωμα, τό, dub. I. in Polyb., ubi al. σκαίωμα :—it might have the same signf., as derived from σκαληνός,—though strictly one would expect σκαλήνωμα.

Σκάμανδρος, ὁ, the Scamander, the famous river of Troy, ὃν Εὐάνθον καλέουσι θεοὶ ἄνδρες δὲ Σκάμανδρον II. 20. 74 (cf. κίμυδις),—and now called the Bounébaschi :—hence Adj. Σκάμανδριος, (αἰ, ιον, and in Eur. Tro. 374, etc. ιος, ιον, Scamandrian, H., whence Hector called his son, Σκαμάνδριος, II. 6. 402. [Σκά- : in Hom. the short vowel before σκ does not become long.]

σκαμβός, ὁ, ὄν, crooked, bent, bent asunder, of the legs, Lat. varus, opp. to raibós. (Prob. not from σκαῖός or σκάω, but from κάμπτω, καμβός, with σ prefixed.)

σκάμμα, ατος, τό, (σκάπτω) that which has been dug, a trench, pit, Plat. Legg. 845 E.

II. esp. in the gymnastic-schools, a place dug out, and sanded, on which the athletes exercised themselves, the pit, arena : hence the exercise or contest itself : proverb., ἐπὶ σκάμμασι εἶναι to be at bay, Polyb. 40. 5, 5.—For τὰ ἐσκαμμένα, which were different, v. sub σκάπτω II.

σκαμνίον, τό, Nic., and σκαμνία, ἡ, a plant, a kind of bind-weed, scammony, from the roots of which a purgative is extracted, Theophr. : in Nic. also σκαμῶν. Hence σκαμνίτης, οὐ, ὁ, olivus σκ. wine prepared with σκαμνία, used as a purgative, Diosc.

σκαῖά, Dor. for σκηῖά, Theocr.

σκανδάλα, ἡ, also σκανδάλη, = sq., Alciphon. [δᾶ]

σκανδαλήθρον, τό, the stick in a trap on which the bait is placed, and which, when touched by the animal, springs up and makes the trap shut, the trap-spring, also called πάσαςος and ῥόστρον : metaph., σκανδαλήθρ' ἱστὰς ἐπὶ ὧν setting word-traps, i. e. throwing out words which one's adversary will catch

at, and so be caught himself, Ar. Ach. 687. (Usu. deriv. from σκάω or σκαμβός.) [δᾶ]

σκανδαλίω, to make to tumble, give offence or scandal to any one, τινά N. T., and Eccl. : from

σκανδάλον, τό, later form for σκανδαλήθρον, esp. a snare laid for an enemy, LXX. 2. a stumbling-block, offence, scandal, N. T.

σκανδάλος, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych.

σκανδαλός, (σκανδάλον) = σκανδαλίω, susp.

σκανδιόπωλης, οὐ, ὁ, (πωλεῖν) a dealer in chervil, as Aristoph. called Euripides, Hesych. v. sub σκάνδις : from

σκάνδις, ἱκος, ἡ (Schol. Ar. l. c.), chervil, Lat. scandia, Ar. Ach. 478, cf. foreg.

σκάνδυς, ἱκος, ὁ, = foreg., Diosc.

σκανδαρίζω, = σκινθαρίζω.

σκάνος, Dor. for σκήνος, Tim. Loc.

σκάπταίνεις, εἰς, ὁ, = σκαφεῖς : from

σκάπτην, ἡ, (σκάπτω) a digging-tool, a hoe, used by athletes for exercise, Wüstem. Theocr. 4. 10, cf. σκάφιον III. II. a digging, trench, Theophr.

σκάπτηνις, οὐ, ὁ, = σκαπταίνεις, σκαφεῖς.

σκάπτιον, τό, Dim. from σκαπτήν, susp.

σκάπτιον, τό, Dor. for σκηπτιον.

σκαπέδα, ἡ, a game of youths at the Dionysia : a rope was passed through the top of a pole or through a hole in a tree, and a youth at each end, tried to pull his opponent up : playing at this game was called σκαπέδαν ἔλκειν, Poll. 9. 116. Hence

σκαπεδέω, to pull up, provoke, banter, Hesych.

σκάπετος, ὁ, (σκάπτω) usu. in form κάπετος, q. v. : σκαφετός, σκαπητός and σκαφητός are also quoted.

σκάπος, ὁ, Dor. for σκήπος, σκήπτρον, Lat. scarpus, Hesych.

σκάπος, ὁ, = κάπος.

σκάπτειρα, ἡ, fem. from σκαπτήρ, Anth.

σκαπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σκάπτω) a digger, deliver, Fr. Hom. 2.

σκάπτων, τό, Dor. for σκηπτρον, Pind. P. 1. 9, etc.

σκαπτός, ὁ, ὄν, (σκάπτω) dug : that may be dug. II. 6.

Σκαπτή ἐλη a country in Thrace, named after a forest, Hdt. 46 : also Σκαπητήνλη Theophr., Scarpesia in Lucret.

σκαπτοφόρος, οὐ, Dor. for σκηπτοφόρος.

σκάπτρον, τό, Dor. for σκηπτρον.

σκάπτω, lengthd. from Root ΣΚΑΠ- or ΣΚΑΦ-, which appears in the aor. 2, and derivs., cf. sub fin. : fut. σκάψω : pf. pass. ἐσκαμμαι : 2. pass. ἐσκάφη. To dig, delve, φυλά σκ. (as we say to hoe turnips, etc.) h. Hom. Merc. 90 : cf. Xen. Oec. 20. 20 ; also, σκ. τὴν γῆν Ib. 16. 15 ; also, σκ. τάφρον to dig a trench, Thuc. 4. 90 : absol., μοχθεῖν καὶ σκ. Ar. Plut. 525 : proverb., σκάπτειν οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι Id. Av. 1432 : also in Med., Pseudo-Phocyl. 146.

II. τὰ ἐσκαμμένα a trench as the limit of the leap of the πένταθλι, hence metaph., ἐπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα ἄλλεσθαι to overleap the mark, Plat. Crat. 413 A, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 243. (Akin to the Lat. cavo, cavus, and to our scoop.)

σκάραβος, ὁ, = κάραβος, susp.

σκαρδάμυγμος, ὁ, (σκαρδαμύσσω) a blinking, winking.

σκαρδαμύκτης, = σκαρδαμύσσω : from

σκαρδαμύκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (σκαρδαμύσσω) one who blinks or winks, Arist. Physiogn.

σκαρδαμύκτι, Adv. winking.

σκαρδαμύκτης, ἡ, ὄν, given to winking or blinking, winking, blinking, Arist. H. A.

σκαρδαμύσσω, Att. -τω, fut. ξω, to blink, wink, Lat. nictare, opp. to a steadfast gaze, Eur. Cycl. 626, Hipp., and Xen., cf. Foes. Oecon. : written also καρδαμύσσω. (Prob. from σκαρῶ, and it is difficult not to connect the termin. -μύσσω with μύω.)

σκαρβμός, ὁ, (σκαρῶ) a leaping, leap, a course, run, foot-step. II. in later Poets also a foot.

σκαρίζω, f. ἴσω, (σκαρῶ) to leap : to throb, palpitate, usu. ἀσκαρίζω, Meineke Cratin. Del. 3. Hence

σκαρίς, ἴσος, ἡ, another form of ἀσκαρίς, q. v.

σκαρίσμός, ὁ, (σκαρίζω) = σκαρβμός.

σκαρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a stone colored like the fish σκάπος, Plin.

σκαρίφασμαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., (σκαρίφος) to scratch or scrape up, like fowls on a dung-hill : to scratch an outline,

sketch slightly, hence the compd. διασκαρ— in Isocr. (Hence Lat. *soarificare*, our *scarify*.)

σκαρίφενυμα, ατος, τό, =σκαρίφος [I] : from σκαρίφω, =σκαριφόμαι.

σκαρίφω, ατος, τό, (σκαριφόμαι) =σκαρίφος. [I]

σκαρίφωμος, δ, α scratching or scraping up: σκαριφισμολήρων trifling criticisms, carping at every trifle, Ar. Ran. 1497.

σκαρίφος, δ, strictly the same as κάρος: esp. a stile for drawing outlines: hence, an outline, sketch. [σκά]

σκάρος, δ, a sea-fish, supposed by the ancients to chew the cud, Epich. p. 24, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 A. (Prob. from σκαρώ.)

[ἀ, II. c.; but in Ennius, scārus, Meineke Philem. p. 386.]

σκάρος, εος, τό, (σκαρώ) a leap, spring, like σκαρθός. [ἀ]

σκάριος, ου, δ, (σκαίρω) a leaper: in gen. swift, Hesych.

σκασιός, δ, (σκάω) a limping, halting, LXX.

σκάτω, (σκάω, σκατός) to defile with dung.

σκατός, gen. of σκάω: no nom. τὸ σκατόν, δ σκατός, nor even τὸ σκατός is found, though Sophron used a gen. τοῦ σκατούς, Lob. Phryn. 293.

σκατοφάγος, ου, (σκάω) to eat dung or dirt, Antiph. Corinth. 1. 4: from σκατοφάγος, ου, (σκάω, σκατός, φάγειν) eating dung or dirt, Epich. p. 31.

σκαῖρος, δ, Lat. *scavrus*, with projecting ankles.

σκάφει, ἡ, (σκαφεύω) a digging, hoeing.

σκάφιον, τό, (σκαφεύω) a digging tool, a spade, mattock, Hipp.

σκάφιον, τό, Dim. from σκάφη, v. σκάφιον 1. 4.

σκάφιστος, δ, =σκάπετος.

σκάφω, εως, δ, (σκάπτω) a digger, delver, ditcher, Eur. El. 252, Archipp. Incert. 2.

σκάφωσις, ἡ, (σκαφεύω) =σκαφέα. [ἀ]

σκάφωσις, ἡ, a cruel mode of death, v. σκαφεύω (B). [ἀ]

σκάφωτης, οὔ, δ, =σκαφεύς: from

σκάφω, (A) =σκάπτω, to dig.

σκάφω, (B), (σκάφη) to lay a person in a trough with the head, arms and legs hanging out, and so expose him in the heat of the sun, until he dies eaten by insects,—a Persian mode of torture, v. esp. Plut. Artax. 16.

σκάφη, ἡ, (σκάπτω) like σκάφος, any thing dug or scooped out, as, 1. a hole, trench. 2. a trough, tub, basin, bowl, Hdt. 4. 73, Ar. Eccl. 742: a washing-tub, moveable bath, Hipp., and Aesch. Fr. 210. 3. a light boat, skiff, Lat. *scapha*, Ar. Eq. 1315, with a pun on signf. 2. 4. a cradle.

σκάφη, ἡ, (σκάπτω) a digging, like σκαφέα.

σκάφητης, ου, δ, =σκαφήτης, susp.

σκάφητος, δ, =σκαφετός, σκαπέτος, Theophr.

σκάφηφόρεω, to be a σκαφήφόρος, v. sq.

σκάφηφόρος, ου, (σκάφη, φέρω) carrying a bowl or vessel: at Athens the μέτοικοι were esp. called σκαφήφόροι, because in the Panathenaic procession they had the duty of carrying certain skiff-shaped sacrificial vessels; as their wives were ὑδριαφόροι from their carrying pitchers (ὑδρία) for the wives of the citizens, and their daughters σκαδήφόροι, from their carrying parasols (σκιάδια) over their heads—these duties were considered servile, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115. 10.

σκάφια, ἡ, Sicil. for σκάφος, a trench, pit.

σκάφιον, τό, Dim. from σκαφίς, in all its signfs., esp. 1. a small tub, small skiff. 2. a small hoe or mattock. [I]

σκάφιόκαρτος, ου, (κείρω) and σκάφιόκουρος, ου, (κείρω, κουρά) one who has his hair cut in the fashion σκάφιον, v. σκάφιον II, and σκαφίς I. 4.

σκάφιον, (not σκαφίον), τό, Dim. from σκάφη, σκάφος, a small tub, trough, basin, etc., Theophr. 2. a small boat or skiff.

3. a chamber-pot or night-stool, Ar. Thesm. 633, like Lat. *scaphium*.

4. a concave mirror, used as a burning glass, with which the Vestal virgins kindled the fire, Plut. Num. 9. (ubi al. σκαφεία, cf. ὕαλος. II. a fashion of hair-cutting (borrowed from the Scythians), in which the hair was cut off all round the head, so as to leave it only on the crown, which then looked like a bowl, hence, σκαφίον ἀποτεκαμένους shorn in this fashion, Ar. Thesm. 838: σκαφίον ἀποτεταμένους Ar. Av. 806: hence, 2. σκαφίον is also used for the crown of the head, μὴ καταγῆς τὸ σκαφίον Ar. Fr. 502. III. =σκαπάνη, Plut. Arat. 3. Cf. σκαφίς. [ἀ]

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σκαφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, like σκαφίον, Dim. from σκάφη, σκάφος, in all its signfs., esp. 1. a small tub, bowl, etc., first in Od. 9. 223, for a small milk-pail, and so in Hipp.—later esp. a drinking vessel or measure, like κόγχη, Pöcs. Oecon. Hipp. 2. a small boat, skiff, canoe. 3. a kind of sun-dial with a concave dial-plate, cf. πάλος. 4. =σκαφίον II. II. =πτόνιον, a winnowing-shovel.

σκαφιστήριον, τό, =σκαφίς II.

σκαφίτης, ου, δ, (σκαφίς I. 2) one who guides a skiff or small vessel, a rower, steersman, Dem. Phal.

σκαφεινός, ἐς, (ἐλός) like a boat or skiff, Diod.

σκαφολουτρώ, (λουτρώ) to bathe in a tub.

σκάφος, εος, τό, (σκάτω, σκαφήναι) a digging, σκάφος οἰνέω the time for trenching or hoeing vines, Hes. Op. 570, (where some would write σκαφός in order to make the pecul. signf.) II. that which is dug, a trench, pit, etc.: and so like σκάφη, any thing hollowed, esp. 1. any deep vessel, like σκύφος, a washing-tub, moveable bath, Hipp. 2. the hull of a ship, Lat. *alveus*, Hdt. 7. 182, Thuc. 1. 50, and Trag.; hence freq. in Eur., a ship, boat, but expressions like σκάφος νεός, σκαφή ναυτικά etc. are to be taken quite strictly for the hulls, v. Blomf. Gloss. Pers. 425: metaph., σκ. πώλεες the ship of the state, Ar. Vesp. 29. 3. the hollow of the belly:—also the hollow of the external ear. III. a spade, Anth.

σκαφώρη, ἡ, like σκαφώρη, a ditch-fox, vizen-fox.

σκαδάλω, v. sq.

σκαδάννυμι, αο—νύω, lengthd. from Root ΣΚΕΔ-, v. sub fin.: fut. σκεδάω [ἀ], Att. σκεδέω, ᾄς, ᾄ Ar. Vesp. 229, but also in Hdt. 8. 68: p. pass. ἐσκεδάσμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐσκεδάσθη: Hom. uses only aor. ἐσκεδάσα, σκέδασα. To scatter, disperse, σκεδάσων λαόν II. 19. 171, 23. 158; σκ. ἥρα, ἀχλύν II. 17. 649, Od. 13. 352: hence in Soph. Tr. 989, σκ. ὄππῃ τινι βλεφάρων,—sleep being conceived of as a cloud over the eyes: singularly, αἰμα ἐσκεδάω δένδ' Ἀπρῃ he sprinkled, shed the blood around, II. 7. 330: in gen. to scatter, spread abroad, Hes. Op. 95: later, ἀγχιρῶ σκ. to shiver it, Aesch. Fr. 925. II. Pass. to be scattered, to disperse, ἀνὰ τὰς πόλεις Hdt. 5. 102; esp. of a routed army, Thuc. 4. 56, 112: of the rays of the sun, to be shed abroad, Aesch. Pers. 502: of a report, to be spread abroad, ἐσκεδάσμενον τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 4. 14.

Collat. forms are σκίδνυμι, σκιδναίμαι, also Ep. κεδάννυμι, κίδνυμι Hom., and κεδάω Ap. Rh.: the form κεδάννυμι suggests the root κέδαω: if rightly so, the radic. signf. is that of splitting, shivering. Hence

σκεδάσις, ἡ, a scattering; σκεδάσιν δύναι=σκεδάσαι, Od. 1. 116, 20. 225.

σκεδαστικός, δ, =foreg.

σκεδαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, cf. belonging to, fitted for scattering, dispersive, in gen. =sq.

σκεδατός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. Adj., scattered, dispersed: that may be scattered, etc., οὐσία σκ. dissoluble substance, Plat. Tim. 37 A.

σκεδάσω, fut. of σκεδάννυμι.

σθερός, ἄ, ὄν, τί, exact, careful, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. Adv. πῶς, thoroughly, exactly, σκ. προῖστασθαι Aesch. Fr. 102. (From σθενέω, σθέν aor. of ἔχω: cf. σθερόδης.)

σκειρός, ἄ, ὄν, late form for σκιρρός.

σκεῖρος, δ, late form for σκιρρος or σκιρος.

σκεῖρω, late form for σκιρρώ.

Σκείρων, or better Σκίρων, αὐός, δ, Attic name for the wind which blew from the Scironian rocks in the Isthmus of Corinth: hence a north-west wind, like ἀργεῖτος, Theophr. d. Vent. 62.

σκελαί, not σκελαί, αἱ, (σκελός) breeches, Antiph. Antel. 3; elsewhere ἀναγυρίδες.

σκελετάω, =σκελάω, dub.

σκελετεία, ἡ, (σκελετέω) dryness, leanness, a parched state. σκελετέω, ατος, τό, any thing dry, parched, withered.

σκελετέω, (σκελετός) like σκέλλω, to make dry, lean or parched:—Pass. to wither or waste away, Ar. Fr. 677. II. to dry or salt flesh, Diosc.: also to embalm a corpse, Teles ap. Stob. p. 234. II. Hence

σκελετία, ἡ, =σκελετεία.

σκελετός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκελλάω) dried up, parched, hence dry, lean, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 2:—τὸ σκελετόν, (sub. σώμα) a dried body,

a mummy, Plut.; also δ σκελετός, σκ. Μουσῶν Phryn. (Com.) Incert. i. (Never a skeleton in our sense of the word.) Hence σκελετώδης, ες (εἶδος) like a mummy, Erotian.

σκελεῖν, v. σκεῖλαι.

σκελεῖν, ἡ, (σκελός, ἔγνυμι) breaking the legs: τὸ σκ. a fracture of the leg. (Perh. should be written σκελεσθῆν.)

σκελεῖω, f. ἴσω, (σκελεῖς) to run. II. = ὑποσκελεῖω. III. for σκελλίζω, dub.

σκελεῖς, ἴδω, ἡ = Att. σκελεῖς, q. v.

= σκελλῖς, q. v.

σκελεῖσθαι, οὐ, δῖ, Dim. from σκελός, Ar. Eccl. 1168.

σκελεῖφρος, ὁ, ὄν, (σκελεῖω) dry, parched, lean, dry or lean looking, Hipp.; Att. σκελεῖφρος, q. v.

σκελλίζω, f. ἴσω, (σκελλός) to be crook-legged.

σκελλῖς, ἴδω, ἡ, also σκελός, late Greek for ἄγλις, Plut.

σκελλός, ὁ, ὄν, (σκελός) crook-legged; elsewhere, βαῖβός, written also σκελός.

ΣΚΕΛΑΔΩ, fut. σκελᾶω, also σκελᾶω: αογ. ἰ ἔσκηλα. To dry, dry up, make dry, parch, μὴ μένος 'Ἠελίοιο σκήλει ἄμφι περὶ χροῖα ἵεναι ἤδε μέλεσιν Il. 23. 191: the conj. σκήλη in Nic. Ther. 694.

B. in Pass., σκέλλομαι: fut. σκλησσομαι or σκελοῦμαι: also with an intr. aor. 2 act. ἔσκηλιν; and so inf. σκληῖν (as if from *σκλημ), pf. ἔσκηλα with pres. signif. to be parched, lean, dry, ἔσκηλοτα κατὰ smoke-dried, Choeril. 4: χροῖς ἐκλήκει Ar. Rh. 2. 201: also part. nom. pl. ἐσκηλῶτες, Ib. 53: cf. *ἀπό-σκημ. (Hence σκελεῖφρος, ἀσκελῆς, περισκελῆς, also σκληρός, σκληρρός, akin to ἔηρος, σκιρρός, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 648; also perh. to equalco.)

σκελοδоссος, ὁ, (σκελός) a garter, usu. περισκελός.

σκελοκοπία, ἡ, (κόπτω) the fracture of a bone.

ΣΚΕΛΩΣ, eos, τό, the whole leg and foot, (Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5), in gen. the leg of a man, only once in Hom., viz. πρῶτον σκελός the buttock, Il. 16. 314; then in Hdt. 6. 129, and Att.; also of animals, Hdt. 3. 103, etc.: esp. of dancers, σκέλη βίττειν, αἶρειν Ar. Pac. 332, Eccl. 295; of men usu. τὸ σκέλη, not τὰ σκ., Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 451: as a military phrase, ἐπὶ σκέλοι ἀνάγειν to retreat with the face towards the enemy, retire leisurely, Lat. *pedetentim*, Ar. Av. 383; so, ἐπὶ σκέλοι πάλιν χρεῖν Eur. Phoen. 1400; like ἐπὶ πόδι in Xen., cf. ποὺς 3: κατὰ σκελός βαδίζειν to go (as the giraffe and some quadrupeds do) with the hind foot following the fore on the same side, (not crosswise as most do), to amble, puce, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 15: παρὰ σκελός ἵπαντά it meets one across, i. e. crosses one's path, thwarts one, Ael.

II. τὰ σκέλη the two long walls between Athens and the Peiræus, Strab. p. 395, called *brachia* by Liv. 31. 26, Propert. 3. 20, 23, cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 18; also of the long walls of Megara, Ar. Lys. 1170.

σκελοτύρη, ἡ, a lameness in the leg, such as to make one totter about, esp. frequent in Arabia, Strab. p. 781.

σκεῖμα, atos, τό, (σκέπτομαι) that which is reflected upon, a subject for reflection, question, Plat. Rep. 435 C, 445 A.

II. reflection, speculation, Id. Crito 48 C.

σκεμρός, ὁ, late and rare form for σκῆψις.

σκενδύλιον, τό, Dim. from σκ.

σκενδύλη, ἡ, v. the Att. σκενδύλη.

σκεῖνος, Aeol. for ἔνομος.

σκέπᾶ, poet. nom. and acc. pl. of σκέπας, Hes.

σκέπᾶω, f. ᾶω, (σκέπας) like σκεπᾶω, to cover, shelter, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 9; and in Pass., Id. Cyr. 8. 17; cf. στεγάζω.

σκέπᾶτον, τό, a covering: strictly neut. from σκεπᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, covering, sheltering, Opp.

II. pass. covered, sheltered, Anth.

σκέπᾶνός, not σκεπᾶνός, ὁ, also σκέπῆνος, and σκέπῆνιος, a fish, Lat. *umbra*.

σκεπαρηδόν, Adv., like the bandage called σκέπαρον, Hipp.

σκεπαρινός, f. ἴω, to heave with a σκέπαρον. Hence

σκεπαρινίζω, ὁ, heaving with a σκέπαρον. II. a bad fracture of the skull.

σκεπαρινόν, τό, a carpenter's axe, esp. for hewing and smoothing the trunks of trees; different from the πέλεκυς (selling-axe or hatchet), Od. 5. 235-7, 9. 391. II. from some likeness in the shape, a surgical bandage, also δ σκέπαρος. (Perh.

from σκάπτω.) [Hom. does not lengthen a short vowel before σκ-]

σκέπαρον, ὁ, = σκέπαρον II, Hipp.

ΣΚΕΠΑΣ, aos, τό, a covering, shelter, σκ. ἀνέμοιο shelter from the wind, Od. 5. 443, etc.: poet. nom. and acc. pl. σκέπᾶ, Hes. Op. 530, cf. Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 12: in Prose usu. σκέπη, or σκέπαμα. (Hence prob. Lat. *squama*, Germ. *Schuppe*.)

σκέπᾶσις, ἡ, (σκέπᾶω) a covering, LXX.

σκέπαμα, atos, τό, (σκέπᾶω) = σκέπη, and poet. σκέπας, Plat. Polit. 279 D, E, 280 C.

σκαπαστήριος, ὁ, ον, fitted for covering or sheltering: from σκαπαστήρ, οὗ, ὁ, (σκαπᾶω) one that covers, LXX: from σκαπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σκαπαστήριος, c. gen., Arist. Metaph.

σκαπαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from σκαπᾶω, covered.

σκέπαστρον, τό, contr. for σκαπαστήριον, a covering, veil.

σκέπαω, Ep. σκεπᾶω, like the prose form σκεπᾶω, (σκέπας, σκέπη) to cover, shelter, ἀνέμου σκεπᾶσι κύμα ἡ ἡσθεῖ shell the sea from the wind, Od. 13. 99.

ΣΚΕΠΗ, ἡ, like the poet. σκέπας, a covering, shelter, σκέπη τοῦ νότου a shelter from the south-west wind, Hipp.; ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ πολέμου under shelter from war, Hdt. 7. 172, 215; so, ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ φόβου Hdt. 1. 143; ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ κινδύνου etc.

σκηπηῖνος, ἡ, ὄν, = σκεπᾶνός: τὰ σκηπηῖνα, strong places, LXX.

σκέπηγος, ὁ, σκεπᾶνος.

σκηπῆνιος, ἡ, ὄν, = σκεπᾶνος.

σκέπῆνιος, ὁ, σκεπᾶνος, Dorian ap. Ath. 322 E.

σκέπῶσι, Ep. for σκεπᾶσι, 3 pl. pres. from σκαπᾶω.

σκέπτετον, verb. Adj. from σκεπᾶμαι, one must reflect or consider, Ar. Eq. 35, and Plat.

σκηπτήριος, ὁ, ον, = σκ.

σκηπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκέπῃς) inclined to reflection or thought, thoughtful, reflective.

II. σκεπτικὸς, also ἀπορητικὸς and ἐφεκτικὸς, the Sceptics, a school of philosophers who doubted all things: the followers of Pyrrho were so called, but also the Academics, Diog. L. Proem. 20., q. 69, 84.

σκέπτομαι, lengthd. from Root ΣΚΕΠ-, Dep. c. fut. σκέψομαι, aor. ἐσκεπάρην; pf. ἔσκεμαι in same signif., Plat. Prot. 317 B, etc.—The best Att. writers hardly ever have the pres. and impf. σκέπτομαι, ἐσκεπτόμην, (Plat. Lach. 185 C is an exception, and Thuc. 8. 66—unless we read plqpf. *προσδοκῶτο* with Elmsl.), though freq. later, as in Luc.: they prefer using σκεπᾶω or σκεπᾶσθαι as pres., while they always take the other tenses from this form, viz. fut. σκέψομαι, aor. ἐσκεπάρην, pf. ἔσκεμαι, Elmsl. Heracl. 148, cf. σκεπᾶω: the pf. is used by Dem. 576. 27., 1403. 21, in pass. signif., though even he usu. has it in act.: aor. 2 ἐσκεπᾶν LXX.

I. intr. to look about, look carefully, spy, foll. by αἰ κεῖν Il. 17. 652; σκ. ἐς νῆα, μεθ' ἑταίρους Od. 12. 247; also c. acc. only, σκεπτόμε ῥοῖον καὶ δοῖον he looked after the whistling of the darts (so as to shun them), Il. 16. 361; ἐκ θαλάμοιο σκέπατο h. Cer. 246.

II. later of the mind, to look to, view, examine, consider, think on, τι, freq. in Att. from Soph. downwards; also, περὶ τινας Plat. Lach. 185 C; σκ. τι ἐκ πάντων from these facts, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 38, Dem. 23. 1: foll. by a relat., as, οἷος, ὅποιος, ὅπως etc., Aesch. Pr. 1015, Soph. Tr. 1077, etc., by τίς, τί Xen.; by ἐφ, where ἡ μή must be supplied, to consider whether or no, Xen. An. 3. 2, 22—rarely to think a thing to be so and so, καλὰς θάνατον σκεπόμενος Plat. Legg. 854 C. (Acc. to Hemst. from σκέπας, σκεπᾶω, and so strictly to shade the eyes with the hand, and look steadily: hence σκεπᾶω, σκοπός, σκεπᾶω etc.: akin to Lat. *specio*, *spicio*, *specto*, *species*.) Hence

σκηπτοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for σκέψις, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. 1. 224.

ΣΚΕΠΩ, rare radic. form of σκαπᾶω, Polyb. 16. 29, 13.

σκέραφος, τό, Att. σκέραφος, also κέραφος, only found in Gramm., who explain it by λοιδορία, κακολογία, βλασφημία etc., perh. akin to σκέρβόλος.

σκερβόλος, and σκερβόλλος, (σέρβος) to scold abuse, σκ. πομπᾶ 'to talk Billingsgate, use foul abuse, Ar. Eq. 822: from

σέρβος, like κέρτος, scolding, abusive, Call. Fr. 281.

(Usu. deriv. from κέρ βάλλειν or ἐς κέρ βάλλειν, like κέρτος from κέρ τέρμειν, cf. σκαρακίζω.)

σκευᾶγωγέω, f. ἴσω, to pack up and carry away goods, ἐκ τῶν

ἀγρῶν σκ. to pack up and leave the country, Dem. 237. 21, Aeschin. 46. 28. Hence

σκηναγώγημα, ατος, τό, a wagon for removing goods.
σκηναγώγια, ἡ, a packing up and removing of goods : from
σκηναγώγος, ὄν, (σκεύος, ἔργα) conveying goods : esp. ὁ σκ. the
officer who looks to the baggage of an army, the baggage-master,
Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 4 : τὸ σκηναγῶγόν a baggage-wagon, Plut.

σκενάω, ἰ. ὥσω : pf. pass. ἐσκεύασμαι, Ion. 3 pl. ἐσκεύαθαι, and so of plpf. —ατο, Hdt. : (σκεύος, σκενή). To prepare, make ready, make, esp. to prepare or dress food, Hdt. 1. 73, 207 ; σκ. ἐκ τῶν περιπόματα to make mince-meat of him, Ar. Ach. 372 : in gen. to provide, procure, ἔρῳδαι Plat. Rep. 559 D :—Med. to prepare for oneself, and then much like the Act., Eur. H. F. 956, 969 ; also, like μηχανάσθαι, πόλεμον, προδόντων σκενά-ζεσθαι Hdt. 5. 103, 6. 100.

II. of men, armies, etc., to furnish or supply them with arms, etc., to equip, accoutre, dress, τινὰ πανοπλίᾳ, στολῇ, ἐσθῆτι Hdt. 1. 60, 80., 5. 20, ubi v. Wess. ; hence also

2. to disguise by dress, to dress up, σκ. τινὰ ὥσπερ γυναικα Ar. Thesm. 591, χοίρον Ach. 739 ; also, σκ. εἰς Βάκχας, εἰς Σατύρους, to dress out as Bacchantes, as Satyrs, Plut., cf. Schweigh. Appian. 7. 32 : so in Pass., ἐσκευ-αμένους dressed up, Ar. Ach. 121.

III. intr. σκενάζειν κατ' οἶκον, to keep house, h. Hom. Merc. 285.

σκενάριον, τό, Dim. from σκεύος and σκενή, Ar. Ach. 451, Ran. 172, etc. [ἔ]

σκεναῖα, ἡ, (σκενάω) a preparing, dressing, esp. of food, Plat. Alc. 1. 117 C, cf. Bast Append. Ep. Cr. p. 52 : in plur. modes of dressing, receipts, Alex. Kpar. 1. 24, cf. Astydam. ap. Ath. 411 A.

σκενάσις, εως, ἡ, (σκενάω) = foreg., Alex. 1. c.

σκενασμός, ατος, τό, (σκενάω) that which is prepared, furniture, etc., I. XX.

II. = σκεναία.

σκεναστρέον, verb. Adj., one must prepare, make ready, Ar. Pac. 885.

σκεναστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., prepared by art, opp. to κατὰ φύσιν, Plat. Rep. 510 A.

II. that may or can be prepared.

σκενή, ἡ, (σκεύος) equipment, attire, dress, Lat. apparatus, freq. in Hdt., as 7. 62, 66 : later esp. of the dress of a singer, actor, Hdt. 1. 24, Ar. Ran. 108 ; of soldiers, Thuc. 3. 94 ; of priests and public officers, Andoc. 15. 10.

2. a fashion in dress, etc., Thuc. 1. 6, 8.

II. more rarely for σκεύος, an implement of any kind, e. g. a net, Pind. P. 2. 145.

σκενιφόρος, ὄν, = σκευφόρος.

σκενοθήκη, ἡ, (σκεύος) a storehouse for all kinds of σκενή : esp. an armoury, arsenal, Aesch. Fr. 258, cf. Aeschin. 57. 27.

σκενοτοίω, ἰ. ὥσω, to prepare all kinds of σκενή : in gen. = σκενάω.

II. esp. to prepare cunningly, σκ. τὰς διφύας of women painting their faces, Alex. Isostas. 1. 27 : σκ. διαθήκας to forge a will, cf. Isae. ap. Poll. 10. 15, Hyperid. ap. Harp. :—Pass. to be furnished with counterfeit-faces, Plut. : cf. σκεναρόμα.

σκενοποίημα, ατος, τό, a forgery, trick, Plut.

σκενοποιία, ἡ, a preparing of σκενή, esp. of masks and other stage-properties : from

σκενοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) preparing equipment, arms, etc., esp. masks and other stage-properties, Ar. Ecl. 232.

σκετοῖζας, ὄν, ὁ, (πᾶσσω) one who sells σκενή.

ΣΚΕΤΩΣ, εως, τό, a vessel or implement of any kind, Thuc. 4. 128, Plat. Rep. 601 D :—hence usu. in plur. τὰ σκεῖν, all that belongs to a complete outfit, house-gear, kitchen utensils, esp. as opp. to live stock, Ar., Plat., etc. ; σ. γεωργικὰ farming implements, Ar. Pac. 552 :—esp. the baggage of an army ; in gen. baggage, luggage, Lat. impedimenta, Ar. Ran. 12, 15, and Xen. : the tackling of ships, naval stores, engines, etc., Xen. Oec. 8. 11 :—dresses, esp. of actors, trappings of horses, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 55.

2. Protagoras gave the name of σκεῖν to neut. nouns, elsewhere τὰ μετὰ ὄνυσμα, since most neuters in ὄν denote an implement, as σχωρίον etc., Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 5.

3. σκεῖν, a person who helps another, a mere tool or instrument, Polyb.

4. τὸ σκεύος, the body, as the vessel or instrument of the soul, N. T. : also, perh., the organ of generation, Ib.

σκενοργία, ἡ, = σκενοποιία, Plat. Polit. 299 D : from

σκενοργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) = σκευοποιός.

σκενοφόριον, τό, a yoke resting on the shoulders for carrying

pails, etc., Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς καὶ 8 : elsewh. ἀναφορεῖον : from σκενοφόρος, ἰ. ὥσω, to carry σκενή or baggage, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 43, An. 3. 2, 28 :—Pass., σκενοφορεῖσθαι καμήλοισι to have one's baggage carried by camels, Plut. Hence

σκενοφορία, ἡ, a carrying of baggage.

σκενοφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging or suited to the carrying of baggage, στρατὸς σκ. the body of σκενοφόροι or sutlers, Xen. Lac. 13. 4 : βάρος σκ. the burden usually packed on one animal, a beast's load, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54.

σκενοφοριώτης, ὄν, δ, comic form of sq., Meineke Eupol. Tax. 9, —formed after εἰραφιώτης.

σκενοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) carrying σκενή or baggage :—ὁ σκενοφόρος the sutlers, camp-followers, esp. the servants of the δαλίτης, who carried his baggage and shield, ὑποδύνα καὶ σκενοφόροι Hdt. 7. 40, cf. Thuc. 2. 79, etc. : σκ. καμήλοι the baggage-camels, Hdt. 1. 80 ; so too τὰ σκενοφόρα, sub. κτήνη, the beasts of burden in the train of an army, Lat. impedimenta, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 45, etc.

σκενοφύλακός, ἰ. ὥσω, to watch the σκενή or baggage, Plut.

σκενοφύλακion, τό, a place for watching the σκενή or baggage.

σκενοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a guard or inspector of the σκενή. [ῥ]

σκενός, (σκεύος) = σκενάω.

σκεναρόμα, Dep. c. fut. med., and (in Dem. 884. 22., 885. 10) pf. pass. ἐσκεναρόμαι in same signif. : (σκεναρός). Strictly, to watch, guard the σκενή or baggage : hence to look after, inspect the baggage.

2. in gen. to examine thoroughly, inquire into, c. acc., also σκ. περί τι to look carefully or eagerly after any thing, Arist. H. A.

II. like σκενοτοίεσθαι, to contrive cunningly or by intrigue, make up, Dem. II. c., etc. : to effect by intrigue, τι Id. 115. 5 ; also intr., to act knavishly, περί τι Id. 217. 16.

σκεναρήμα, ατος, τό, (σκεναρόμα II) a sly, cunning trick, Dem. 955. 3, 1035. 14.

σκεναρία, ἡ, care, attention in guarding baggage : in gen. great care, Meineke Philom. p. 375.

II. cunning, knavery, intrigue, Dem. 1272. 8. From

σκεναρός, ὄν, (σκεύος, ἔρα, οἶπος) watching or guarding σκενή, baggage, etc., Cratin. Pan. 7.

σκενή, εως, ἡ, (σκέπτομαι) a viewing, perception by the senses, ἡ δὲ δὴμῶν σκ. Plat. Phaed. 83 A.

II. examination, inquiry, Id. Phaedr. 237 C, etc. :—consideration, reflection, νέμειν σκεῖν to take thought of a thing, Eur. Hipp. 1323 : σκ. περί τινος inquiry into, speculation on a thing, Id. Gorg. 487 E, etc. ; περί τι Id. Legg. 636 D.

2. hesitation, doubt, esp. of the Septic or Pyrrhonic philosophers, v. σκεπτικός II.

σκήλαι, inf. ar. 1 of σκέλλω, 3 opt. σκήσει II. 23. 191.

σκήληα, ατος, τό, (σκέλλω, σκήλαι) dryness, hardness, Hipp. ap. Gal. : a hard substance or body ; like σκήημα.

σκήμα, ατος, τό, for σκήμα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1188.

σκήματι, σκήμιν, ἡ, dub. forms for σκήματι, σκήμιν.

σκήνάω, ἰ. ὥσω, = sq., v. I. Xen. An. 7. 4. 12. Also as Dep., σκηναόμαι, to dwell, live, Plat. Rep. 621 A. 7. 4. 12. so too in pf. pass., ἐσκήνηται, Ar. Ach. 69, Thuc. 2. 52. Cf. sq.

σκήνέω, ἰ. ὥσω, (σκήνη) to be or dwell in a tent, to be encamped, freq. in Xen. : in gen. to be quartered or billeted, ἐν οἰκίαις Thuc. 1. 89 ; ἐν κόμας, κατὰ τὰς κόμας Xen. An. 1. 4, 9. 4, 5, 23 ; σκ. εἰς τὰς κόμας to go to the villages and quarter themselves there, Ib. 7. 7, 1 :—in gen. to dwell, stay in a place, οἰκοί σκ. Xen. Lac. 5. 2 :—Med., σκηνεῖσθαι καλύ-βην to build oneself a hut or cottage, Thuc. 1. 133.—The fut., etc. may belong either to this form or foreg. : we have confined the Deponent usage to σκηνάω, because σκηνάσθαι is certainly found in Plat. I. c. and the other forms may belong it, cf. σκη-νῶ fin.—The strict difference of σκηνέω and σκηνῶν is that of being in tents, being encamped, and that of setting up tents, encamping, though this is not strictly observed, v. Eustath. II. p. 70. 21 sq., Poppo Indices ad Xen. Anab. et Cyrop.

σκηνητός, ὄν, δ, = σκηνήτης, dub.

ΣΚΗΝΗΤΗΣ, ατος, δ, covered, sheltered place, esp. I. a tent, Trag., Thuc. etc. : a booth in the market-place, Ar. Thesm. 668, Dem. 284. 24 : (Hom. has only κλισίη, q. v.) :—in plur. a camp, Lat. castra, Ar. Pac. 731 ; in gen. a dwelling-place, house, temple, Eur. Hec. 1289, Ion 806.

II. a wooden stage or

scaffold for actors to perform on, Plat. Legg. 817 C: hence later in regular theatres the *Stage*, the part on which the actors, strictly so called, performed, opp. to θυμέλη (where the Chorus danced and sang), Ruhnck. Tim.: hence, 1. οἱ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς, the actors, players, the σκηνηκοί, opp. to the θυμελικοί, Dem. 288. 18; also οἱ ἐπὶ σκ., Schäf. Mel. 27, Bast Append. Ep. Crit. p. iv: but

2. τὰ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς, sub. ᾠματα or μέλη, songs in a play sung by one of the characters standing on the stage (not by the chorus), Herm. Arist. Poët. 12. 9, Elem. Metr. p. 733. 3. σκηνή was also the scenes (in our sense), esp. the three-sided back-scene, which moved on a pivot, Plut.: τραγική σκηνή is esp. a high sort of tower, perh. such as that from which the prologue of Aesch. Agam. is spoken, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54.

4. like σκευή, an actor's whole equipment, stage-properties. III. the tented cover, tilt of a wagon or carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 11, cf. Ar. Ach. 69: also a bed-tester, Dem. 1031. 10.

IV. an entertainment given in tents, a banquet, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1, 4, 2, 34, etc.

σκήνημα, ατος, τό, (σκηνώ) = σκηνή, a dwelling-place, nest, Aesch. Cho. 251.

σκηνήτης, ου, δ, (σκηνώ) one that is on the stage, σκηνηκός: also, belonging to the stage.

σκηνηδίων, τό, Dim. from σκηνή, Thuc. 6. 37. [I] σκηνηκουομαι, Dep., strictly to play a part as an actor: hence in gen. to deceive one in a thing, τῷ τι.

σκηνηκός, ῆ, ὄν, (σκηνή) of, belonging to the stage or theatre, scenic, theatrical, Plut.: esp. δ σκηνηκός an actor, esp. on the stage, opp. to one of the chorus (θυμελικός). Adv. -κῶς.

σκηνηντία, = σκεληντία, only Gramm.; yet Nic. Th. 193 has the compd. διασκηνηντία, strictly to pinch to pieces, hence in gen. to break to pieces, of the ichneumon which destroys the asp's eggs.

σκηνίς, ἰδος, ῆ = σκηνή, Plut.

σκηνητής, ου, δ = σκηνητής, Isocr. 365 C. II. as Adj. that is in a tent.

σκηνοβῆτέω, (βαλῶ) to tread the stage. II. transit. to bring upon the stage, exhibit publicly, Heracit. —hence Pass. ποιήματα σκηνοβητέαια are brought upon the stage, Strab. p. 233.

σκηνογράφειν, to paint scenes, esp. in perspective. II. in gen. to represent theatrically, i. e. to exaggerate; and

σκηνογραφία, ῆ, the art of scene-painting, esp. in perspective. II. a theatrical speech or narrative, i. e. exaggeration, fiction, Plut.; and

σκηνογραφικός, ῆ, ὄν, belonging to or in the manner of scene-painting, i. e. in perspective: —hence ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, = σκηνογραφία: from

σκηνογράφος, ου, (γράφω) painting the scenes in a theatre: δ σκ. a scene-painter. II. speaking or telling in theatrical manner, hence inventing, exaggerating. [α]

σκηνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the shape of a tent or theatre.

σκηνοτάγξις, ἐς, (πηγνυμι) put together like a tent, dub.

σκηνοπηγία, (πηγνυμι) to put up a tent or tent-like building.

σκηνοπηγία, ῆ, a putting up of tents: also a making of nests, Arist. H. A. II. the feast of tabernacles, LXX: called also σκηνοπηγία, τῷ.

σκηνοποιεῖν, f. ἥρω, to make a hut, booth or tent. Med. to make a tent for oneself; to dwell in one. Hence

σκηνοποιός, ῆ, the making of a tent: a pitching of tents, Polyb.: metaph., σκ. τῆς τύχης frequent change of fortune, as if she was one of a nomad tribe, Heliod.

σκηνοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making tents.

σκηνορράφειον, τό, the workshop of a tentmaker, dub. l. for σκηραφείον.

σκηνορράφειον, to sew or make tents: from σκηνορράφος, ου, (ράπτω) sewing or making tents, δ σκ. a tent-maker, N. T. [α]

σκήνος, Dor. σκάνος, εος, τό, like σκηνή, a hut, booth, tent, any covered place. II. the body as the tabernacle of the soul: in gen. the body, Tim. Locr. 100 A, etc.

σκηνοφυλάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ῆ, a guard or watcher in a tent, Xen. Xell. 3. 2, 5. [β]

σκηνώω, (σκήνω) to pitch tents, encamp, Xen. An. 2. 4, 14, 7. 4, 11. II. = σκηνέω (q. v.), to live or dwell in a tent, Id.

Cyr. 2. 1, 25: in gen. to settle, take up one's abode, ἐν οἰκίᾳ Id.

An. 5. 5, 11: —hence in pl. pass. to live, δε, πόρρω ἐσκήνωται τοῦ θανάτου εἶναι Plat. Rep. 610 E, though with v. l. ἐσκήνηται, which is prob. best, cf. σκηνέω fin.

σκηνηδρίον, τό, Dim. from σκηνή, Plut.

σκηνωμα, ατος, τό, (σκηνώ) = σκήνος.

σκηνώσκειν, ῆ, (σκηνώ) a pitching or putting up of a tent. II. a dwelling in one.

σκηνωτής, ου, δ, (σκηνώ) = σκηνητής. II. a comrade in a tent.

σκηπηδώνιον, τό, = σκήπτρον, σκήπων, Il. 13. 59, 24. 247. [α]

σκηπηδώνιον, τό, later poet. form for foreg.

σκηπήων, ατος, ὁ, = σκήπων.

σκηπτοβάμων, ου, gen. ατος, (βαλῶ) sitting on the sceptre, αἰετός Soph. Fr. 766, cf. Pind. P. 1. 10. [α]

σκήπτων, τό, for σκήπτρον, seems only to be found in Dor. form σκάπτον and the compds. σκηπτοῦχος, σκηπτοῦχλα.

σκηπτός, ὁ, (σκήπτω) a gust or squall of wind that rushes violently from above, usu. with thunder, like λαλαῖα, Soph. Ant. 418, cf. Valck. Hipp. 438, Blomf. Pers. 721: also a thunder-bolt, Xen. An. 3. 1, 11, Arist. Mund. 4. 19. II. metaph. any sudden visitation or calamity, σκ. λοιμοῦ Aesch. Pers. 715; so of war, Eur. Andr. 1047.

σκηπτοῦχος, ῆ, strictly the bearing a staff or sceptre: hence, 1. supreme power, chief command, Aesch. Pers. 297. 2. the rank or power of a Persian σκηπτοῦχος (v. sq. 2), Strab.

σκηπτοῦχος, ου, (σκήπτω, ἔχω) bearing a staff, baton or sceptre as the badge of command, in Hom. usu. epith. of the βασιλεῖς. 2. δ σκ., the wand-bearer, a high office in the Persian court, (somewhat like our gold or silver stick, white wand, etc.), always held by eunuchs, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 16 (where indeed εὐνοῦχος is a v. l.), 8. 1, 38, 3, 15. Certain provinces of the empire seem to have been assigned to them, which they governed by deputy.

σκήπτρον, τό, Dor. σκέπτρον, q. v., (σκήπτω) a staff or stick to lean upon, Il. 18. 416, Od. 17. 199; a walking-stick, Od. 13. 437, 14. 31, Hdt. 1. 195: but usu., II. a staff or baton, esp. as the badge of command, a sceptre: in Hom. usu. borne by kings and chiefs, and transmitted from father to son, whence the passage in Il. 2. 100, sqq. is called ἡ τοῦ σκήπτρου παράδοσις, Thuc. 1. 9: —also borne by judges, Il. 1. 238; by speakers, who on rising to speak received a σκήπτρον from the herald, Il. 23. 568, Od. 2. 37; by heralds, Il. 7. 277, etc.; by priests and soothsayers, Il. 1. 15; later also by minstrels, first in Hes. Th. 30, cf. ῥάβδος, ῥαψόδος. The σκήπτρον was of gold or gilt, χρυσοῦς Il. 1. 15, 2. 268, Od. 11. 91, 569; or χρυσεῖος ἥλοιαι πεταμένον Il. 1. 246. In oaths or protests they held it up and called the gods to witness, Il. 7. 412. 2. oft, as we use crown, for royalty, kingly power, rule, etc., Il. 6. 159, 9. 38; ᾧ ἔδωκε Κρόνον παῖς σκήπτρον τ' ἥδε θέματος Il. 2. 206, cf. 9. 156, 298: later usu. in plur. in this signif., Hdt. 7. 52, cf. Pors. Phoen. 600, 1268. —In simple signif. of a stick, walking-stick, βακτηρία, σκήπων and σκίπων are more usu. in Prose.

III. in LXX, etc., σκήπτρον is used = φυλή, of the Jewish tribes, to translate the Hebrew Shevet, cf. Jacobson Patr. Apost. 1. p. 112.

σκηπτροφόρεω, to bear a staff or sceptre, hence to be king, rule, Mel. 11: from

σκηπτροφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing a staff or sceptre, hence kingly, princely, σοφία Mel. 37.

ΣΚΗΨΤΩ, f. ψω: I. trans. to prop, support, lean or stay against or upon in a thing; and so, like ἐνοσκήπτω, ἐνσκηπταί, and ἐπισκήπτω, to let fall upon, hurl, shoot or dart, Aesch. Ag. 366; σκ. ἀλάστορα ἐς τινα Eur. Med. 1333; and so also in Med., σκήπτειν δὲ κόνιν Aesch. Eum. 801. 2. intr. to lean or press hard, fall, dart down, πέδω on the plain, Aesch. Pr. 749: εἰς στέγας Id. Ag. 310; esp. of lightning, fire, Ib. 302, 310; and so of any sudden visitation or calamity, Id. Theb. 429: cf. also II. 1 fin.

II. Pass. and Med. to prop or support oneself by a staff, esp. of old men and beggars, Od. 17. 203, 338, 24. 158; to lean upon, c. dat., ἔκοντι Il. 14. 457: later esp., βακτηρία σκίπτειν: metaph. to depend or rely upon some person or thing, τινί Dem. 915. 14, 921. 13. 2. σκίπτειν c. acc., to put before oneself as a prop or support, hence to pretend, allege by way of excuse, Hdt. 5. 102, 7. 28; τὶ πρὸς τινα

or dark, hence (in Ep. 3 pl. pres.) σκιδωντο ἀγναι, freq. in Od., as 2. 388., 3. 487.

σκήγγος, δ, also σκήγκος, a kind of lizard found in the East and used in medicine, Diosc.

σκιδναμαι, like κιδναμαι, collat. form of σκεδάννυμι, as Pass., only used in pres. and impf. To be spread or scattered, disperse, as a crowd or assembly. Il. 1. 487, Od. 2. 252, 258, etc.; of foam or spray, ὕψοσε σκιδναται Il. 11. 308; of a cloud of dust, ὕψι σκιδναται Il. 16. 375; of a stream, ἀνὰ κήπον ἅπαντα σκιδναται Od. 7. 130; also, ὀδῶν σκιδνατο h. Cer. 279; ὕψι σκιδναμένη Hes. Th. 42; σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος, i. e. at seed-time, in spring, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 14; ἄμα ἡλίου σκιδναμένης as the sun begins to spread his light, i. e. soon after sunrise, Hdt. 8. 23; also not seldom in Hipp., and in gen. the form seems to be not Att. Cf. κιδναμαι and ἐκιδναμαι. The Att. σκιδνημι seems to remain only in compds., esp. διασκιδνημι.

σκήρος, δ, ὄν, Dor. σκηρός Pind., cf. Schäff. Dion. Comp. p. 340: (σκή) =shady, shaded, νέμος, ἄσπος Il. 11. 480, Od. 20. 278; ὄσκος Hes. Op. 572; δάφνη Eur., ἀνταυλαι Plat., etc.

σκήη, ἡ, Ion. for σκιά, Od., Hdt.

σκιθακός, δ, a fish, elsewh. τράχουρος, also σκιθαρκός and σιαθόβακος.

ΣΚΙ'ΑΛΑ, ης, ἡ, a sea-onion or squill, Theogn. 537: usu. σχίνος.

σκιληητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκιλλα) of squills, ὄξος σκ. vinegar of squills: also written σκιλλητικός.

σκιλλοκέφαλος, ὄν, (κεφαλή) =σχινοκέφαλος.

σκιλλοκρόμμυον, τό, =σκιλλα.

σκιλλώδης, ες, (σκιλλα, εἶδος) like squills, Theophr.

σκιμᾶλίζω, f. ἴσω, to fillip one, give him a fillip, in gen. to insult by word or deed, τυνὰ Ar. Pac. 549; ῥημαῖος Ar. Ach. 444; σκ. ποδὶ to kick, Diog. L.: acc. to Schol. Ar. Ach. 444, strictly τὸ τῷ μικρῷ δακτύλῳ τῶν δριμύτων ἀποπειράσθαι εἰ ὥστοκοισιν. (Nothing is known of the deriv.) [The quantity of σκι- is not ascertained.]

σκιμβάω, f. ἴσω, Att. for κιμβάω, ὀκιμβάω, to halt, limp, σκουή, Ar. Fr. 678: from

σκιμβός, ἡ, ὄν, halt, limping, crouching, akin to σκαμβός and to σκιπτω.

σκιμπάω, =σκιμβάω.

σκιμπόδιον, τό, Philen. p. 365; and σκιμπόδικος, δ, Dim. from sq.

σκιμπους, ποδός, δ, (σκιμπω) a small couch, low bed, like ἰσκάντης, Lat. grabbatus, Ar. Nub. 254, 709, Plat. Prot. 310 C: esp. a kind of litter or palanquin for invalids for travelling; also used by the later sophists, as Libanius.

σκιπτω, f. ψω, =σκήπω, Pind., v. Böckh v. l. O. 6. 101 (171).

II. =σκιμβάω, to halt, limp, to be lame, crouch, in which sign. others assume a dub. pres. σκίπτω. (Akin to σκιμβός and σκαμβός.) Hence

σκιμπων, ὄνος, δ, and σκίμπων, ὄνος, δ, =σκήπων, σκήπων, σκίναξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, (usu. deriv. from κινέω) quick, nimble, epith. of hares; and so, δ σκ. =λαγώς, Nic. Al. 67, Th. 577: and Hesych. has κινάαξ in same signf. [7]

σκινάρ, ἄρος, τό, the body, Nic. Th. 694. (Prob. akin to σκίνος Il.) [7]

σκιθακός, ἡ, ὄν, =σκιναξ, dub.

σκιναξ, δ, ὄν, =σκιναξ, dub.

σκιναξάβιβος, to search thoroughly, late word.

σκιναξάλαμος, δ, contr. σκινάδαμος, Att. σκινάδαμος, contr. σκινάδαμος Ruhnke Tim., Piers. Moer. p. 360:—a splinter, Lat. scindula, scandula: metaph. λόγων ἀκριβῶς σκινάδαμος straw-splittings, quibbles, Ar. Nub. 130, cf. Ran. 819: hence ἀνασκινάδω, to pierce. (Akin to σχίζω.) [δδ]

σκιναξάλοφος, ὄν, δ, (σκιναξάλαμος, φράζω) a straw-splitter, quibbler, Anth.

σκιναδός, δ, contr. for σκινάδαλος.

σκιναδρεῖον, and -ρεῖον, v. sub σκινάριζω.

σκιναδρίον, τό, an unknown fish, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1. 4.

σκιναδρός, δ, v. sub σκινάριζω.

σκιναδρός, δ, v. sub κιδάφος.

σκιναδύς, δ, a four-stringed musical instrument, Theopomp.

Col., etc. ap. Ath. 183 A: also, κινάδύς. II. an ivy-like tree, Cleitarch. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 906.

σκιναθρίων, =σκιμαλίζω, also written σκιναθρίων, σκινάθεον, σκινάθεον, σκινάθεον and σκινάθεον, but all these forms only in Gramm., who have also a Subst. ὁ σκινάθεος or σκινάθεος, explained by Hesych. τὸ προσκείμεν, ἡ ἐπ' ἀνάστασιν νυκτὸς ἀφροδισίων ἔνεκα.

σκινάθριον, δ, v. foreg.

σκινός, ἡ, ὄν, diving, dub. in Theophr.

σκίνιν, ἰδος, ἡ, =σκίαναι, dub.

σκινύδ, δ, =σκινύδ, dub.

σκιόγραφος, -φέω and -φία, later forms for σκιαγράφω, Lob. Phryn. 646.

σκιόειδής, ἐς, (σκιό, εἶδος) like a shadow, passing like a shadow, shadowy, σκιόειδής φύλ' ἀμνηνῆ Ar. Av. 686, cf. Plat. Phaed. 81 D.

σκιόεις, εσσα, εν, (σκιό) like skierós, shady, shadowy, σκ. ὄρεα shady, i. e. thickly-wooded mountains, Hom.; σκ. μέγαρα gloomy or dark chambers, Od. II. act. shading, darkening, νέφεα.—A neut. skieivis is found in Ar. Rh. 2. 404.

σκιόθρονος, ὄν, δ, and -θρον, τό, later forms for σκιαθ-, Plut. σκίοθρονος, -μάχια, later forms for σκιαθ-.

σκιότραφής, -τράφει, -τροφέω, -τροφία, later forms for σκιατρά-.

σκιότρονος, δ, (σκιό, οὐρά) strictly the shadow-tail, hence the squirrel, cf. Plin. 8. 58: also, καμψίτρονος and ἰπποτρονος. (Hence our squirrel, through a Lat. diminutive sciurilius.)

σκιόφορος, ὄν, (φέρω) shadow-bringing, shadowy.

σκιόφω, ὅτος, τό, (σκιό) twilight, esp. evening-twilight, formed like λυκόφω, q. v., Heliod.

σκιόφυκτος, ὄν, (ψύχω) cooled or dried in the shade.

σκιώνω, Ep. 3 pl. of σκίω, Od.

σκήπτω, =σκήπτω II, dub.

σκήπων, ὄνος, δ, (σκήπτω) =σκήπτων, a staff, Lat. scipio, Hdt. 4. 172, Eur. Hec. 65, Ar. Vesp. 727: oft. interchanged with σκήπτω, Jac. A. P. p. 198: also, σκίπτων and σκίπτων. [7]

Σκίρα, τά, (σκήρον) =Σκίροφωρία, Ar. Thesm. 834, Eccl. 18, 59. [7]

Σκίραδιον, τό, v. sub σκήρον.

σκιράναι, for σκιραίναι, from σκίρος for σκίρρος, dub.

Σκίρας, ἄδος, ἡ, epith. of Athena, under which the Σκίρα were celebrated in her honor at Athens, v. σκίρον.

σκιράφεια, ἡ, also σκίρα- (σκιραφείον) play at dice, hazard.

σκιράφειον, τό, also σκίρα-, a place where persons play at dice, a gambling-house, Isocr. 149 C, Antid. 536; also, σκιράφειον Theopomp. (Com.) Inert. 17 C, Amphip. K. 8. 1. [α]

σκιράφειν, ὄν, δ, a dice-player, Amphip. K. 8. 1: from σκιράφειον, also σκιράφειον, (σκιραφός) to play at dice. Hence

σκιράφειον, τό, v. sub σκιράφειον.

σκιράφος, δ, also σκιράφω, a dice-box. 2. metaph. trickery, cheating, Hippon. 82. II. an expert dice-player. (Usu. deriv. from the place σκίρον, v. σκίρον II.) [7]

Σκίριται, οἱ, the Scirites, a distinguished division of the Spartan army, consisting of six hundred foot: they usu. fought on the left wing near the king, and were (originally at least) πελοποιοι from the Arcadian town Σκίρος, and its district Σκίρις, Thuc. 5. 67, 68, and Xen. Some have supposed that they were cavalry, from Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1, but wrongly, v. Müller Dor. 3. 12. § 6.

σκήρον, τό, like σκιάδιον, a white parasol borne, at Athens, by the priestesses in a festival of Athena Σκίρας, thence called τὰ Σκίρα or τὰ Σκίροφωρία, giving name to the month Σκίροφωρίων: others derive these names from Σκίρος, a Salaminian seer, who built a temple to Athena under this name, cf. Plut. Thes. 17, Paus. 1. 36, 4; and a promontory of Attica opposite Salamis was called Σκίροδιον, Plut. Sol. 9.—At the festival of Athena Σκίρας a white parasol was solemnly carried from the Acropolis, and took it's name from thence. II. τὸ Σκίρον, like Lat. suburbia, a disreputable part of a town, district of brothels, etc., Alciphron. [7]

σκήρον, τό, =σκήρος: hence the hard outer rind of cheese, cheese-parings, Ar. Vesp. 925, ubi al. σκίρον.

σκιροπακτής, ὄν, δ, or prob. σκιροπακτής, =σκιλοπακτής, σκίρος, δ, ὄν, for σκίρρος, dub.

σκήρος, δ, written also σκίρος, σκίρρος, and σκίρος, gypsum,

stucco, also *λατίνη*.

Π. taken as = *βίζα* by Aristarch., who shortened II. 23. 332, 333 into one line, *ἡ τόγε σκίρος ἐπὶ νῦν ἀπ' ὅτο τέρματ' Ἀχαιέας*.

III. Σκίρος, ἡ, a town in Arcadia, v. sub Σκίριτα.

Σκίροφóρια, or Σκίρρ-, τὰ, (σκίρον, φέρω) the festival of Athens Σκίρος, also τὰ Σκίρα. Hence

Σκίροφóριον, or Σκίρρ-, ὁνος, δ, *Scirophorion*, the 12th Attic month, the latter part of June and former part of July, so called from the festival Σκίροφóρια, *Antipho* 146. 18, cf. *Theophr.* H. P. 4. 11, 5.

σκίρώ, = σκίρτω, only in *Nic. Th.* 75.

σκίρραινω, (σκίρρως) = σκίρνω, σκίρραινω.

σκίρρία, ἡ, = σκίρρος, *Arctae*.

σκίρριτης, ου, δ, (σκίρρον, σκίρρος) one who works in gypsum, plaster or stucco.

σκίρρον, τὸ, = σκίρρος.

II. v. 1. for σκίρον, the hard rind of cheese, *Ar. Vesp.* 925, etc.

σκίρρος, δ, = σκίρος, gypsum, stucco, also *λατίνη*.

σκίρρος, δ, Subst. from σκίρρος, any hard substance, a hardening, induration: esp. in *Medic.* a hardened swelling, indurated tumor, *Lat. scirrhus*, v. *Foës. Oecon. Hipp.*

σκίρρός, δ, ὄν, hard, firm, hardened: metaph., σκίρροι *deol hard, unmerciful gods*, *Schäf. Long.* p. 364. (Also σκίρως, ξηρός etc., v. sub σκίρως. The form σκίρος is dub.) Hence

Σκίροφóρια, etc., v. sub Σκίρρ-.

σκίρρως, to make hard, harden, indurate.

σκίρρως, es, (σκίρρος, εἶδος) of a hard nature, hardened.

σκίρρωμα, atos, τό, (σκίρρως) = σκίρρος, δ.

σκίρτω, f. ἴσω, to spring, leap, bound, of horses, *δτε σκίρῃεν ἐπὶ ζεύδων ἄρουραν, ἐπὶ νότα δαλῶσιν* II. 20. 226, 228; to be unyoked, unmanageable, σκ. φόβῃ *Eur. Phoen.* 1125: metaph. of winds, *Aesch. Pr.* 1086:—rare collat. form σκίρων in *Nic.* (Akin to σκάω, σκαίω, σκαίρω, σπαίρω.)

σκίρτω, Ion. for *foreg.*, Opp.

σκίρτηδόν, Adv., (σκίρτω) by springs, leaps or bounds, *Orph.*

σκίρτηθμός, δ, = σκίρτησις, *Orph.*

σκίρτημα, atos, τό, a bound, leap, esp. of restive or frightened animals, *Aesch. Pr.* 600, 675, *Eur. Hec.* 526.

σκίρτησις, ἡ, a bounding, leaping, skipping, *Plut.*

σκίρτητής, ου, δ, a leaper, *Mosch.* 6. 2: from

σκίρτητός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to leap, skipping, *Plut.*

σκίρτοπόδης, ου, δ, (σκίρτω, ποῖς) spring-footed, *Σάτυρος Anth.*

σκίρτοποῖος, δ, to make to bound or leap, *LXX.*

Σκίρων, δ, v. Σκείρων.

σκιντάλιζω, to feel or shew lust, πρὸς τι dub. in *Long.* from *σκιντάλοι*, *ol. lewd fellows, lechers*, invoked as demons in *Ar.* *Eq.* 634: a word of quite uncertain origin. [Σκι]

Σκιντών, δ, perh. the same as *foreg.*, *Pherecr.* *Incert.* 50.

σκίφη, ἡ, (σκιφός) = κινεῖα. [I]

σκίφιος, ου, δ, Dor. for *εἰφίος*, the sword-fish, *Epich.* p. 28.

σκίφῖω, Dor. for *εἰφίω*.

σκίφινος, ἡ, or, made of palm-leaves: from

σκίφος, τό, Dor. for *εἰφος*, a sword.

II. a palm, prob. from its sword-shaped leaves or fronds. On the form v. *Meineke Com. Fr.* 3. p. 73. [I]

σκίφός, ἡ, ὄν, = κινεῖα.

σκιφῶνιον, τό, Dor. for *εἰφῶνιον*, *Epich.* p. 22. [v]

σκίψ, δ, = σκινψ, *Lob. Phryn.* 400.

σκιδώδης, es, from σκιδεύειν, *Hipp.*: also *shady*, *πέτρα Eur. Supp.* 750. Adv. -δῶς.

σκιδώτης, ἡ, ὄν, (σκιδώ) shaded, shadowed: σκ. ζώνη a belt striped with colors shading with one another, *Ar.*

σκιλμα, atos, τό, dryness, hardness, induration: from

σκιλναι, inf. aor. 2, of σκέλλω.

σκιληρᾶγγέω, (σκιληρός, ἄγωγῇ) to bring up hardy, *Luc.* Hence

σκιληρᾶγγαία, ἡ, hardy training.

σκιληρᾶγγαλλός, ου, or of with hard clay.

σκιληραυχίη, ενος, δ, ἡ, hard or stiff-necked, unmanageable, strictly of horses, *Plut.*

σκιληρευνία, ἡ, (εὐνῇ) = σκιληροκομία, prob. I. in *Hipp.*

σκιληρία, ἡ, (σκιληρός) = the usu. σκιληρῆτης, hardness, *Plut.*

σκιληρίασεν, ἡ, hardening, induration, *Galen.*: from

σκιληρίω, (σκιληρός) to become hard, indurated.

σκιληρόβιος, ου, = sq.

σκιληρόβιος, ου, leading a hard strict life, *A. B.* [I]

σκιληρόγυνος, ου, (γῆ) of or with a hard soil: ἡ σκλ., sub. γῆ, *Philol.*

σκιληρόγυνον, ου, gen. ενος, (γνώμη) hard-hearted.

σκιληρόδεμος, ου, (δέμα) with a hard skin or hide, *Arist.*

σκιληροδίατος, ου, (διατα) of a hard, severe way of life, esp. in food and dress. [I]

σκιληροεῖδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of a hard nature or kind.

σκιληρόβριξ, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, with hard, coarse hair, *Arist. Physiogn.*

σκιληροκαρδία, ἡ, hardness of heart, *LXX.*: from

σκιληροκάριος, ου, (καρδία) hard-hearted, stubborn, *LXX.*

σκιληροκέφαλος, ου, (κεφαλῇ) hard of head.

σκιληρόκηνος, ου, overlaid with hard woe.

σκιληροκοῖλος, ου, (κοῖλα) cistive, *Diosc.*

σκιληροκοῖτης, ἴσω, (κοῖτη) to sleep on a hard bed, *Hipp.*

σκιληροκοῖται, ἡ, sleeping on a hard bed, *Theophr.*

σκιληρόκοκος, ου, with hard seeds, *ῥόαι Antiph.* *Boeot.* 2.

σκιληρόλέκτης, ου, δ, (λέγω) harsh-speaking.

σκιληροπαῖγης, ἐς, (πῆγνυμι) firmly put together, firm.

σκιληροπαῖκτης, ου, δ, (παίζω) a kind of buffoon or juggler, also *σκιληροπαῖκτης*, *Hippoloch.* ap. *Ath.* 129 D.

σκιληροποιέω, to harden: from

σκιληροποιέω, ὄν, (ποιέω) making hard, hardening, *Plut.*

σκιληρόπους, πεδός, δ, ἡ, hard-footed.

σκιληροσύνητος, ου, (σῦνῃ) with a hard kernel.

σκιληρός, δ, ὄν, (σκιλναι, σκέλλω) dry, hard, *Lat. durus*, γῆ *Aesch. Pers.* 319; opp. to μαλακός, *Plat.*, etc. 2. first in

Hes., of sound, hoarse, harsh, rough, σκιληρὸν ἐβρόντησε *Hes. Th.* 839; σκιληρὰ βροντᾶται *Hdt.* 8. 12, cf. *aios*, and *Virgil's aridus fragor*.

3. of taste and smell, harsh, as opp. to sweet, *Lat. asper*, *Theophr.*; cf. σκιληρότης. 4. stiff, *Lat. rigidus*, opp. to ὕγρος (lithe and supple), σκέλη, χαλκίος *Xen. Eq.* 1. 5 and 6, 10. 8; so of dogs, *Id. Cyn.* 3. 2: of boys who look old for their age, stiff, sturdy, *Stallb. Plat. Symp.* 106 A.

II. metaph. of things, hard, τροφή *Soph. O. C.* 1615, διαίτα *Eur. Mælag.* 8. 5: τὰ σκιληρὰ hard words or hardships, *Soph. O. C.* 1408, *Aj.* 1098.

2. of persons, hard, harsh, stern, also obstinate, stubborn, *Soph. Tr.* 1250, *Fr.* 19, etc.; so, σκλ. τοὺς τρόπους *Ar. Pac.* 350.

IV. Adv. -πῶς, *Eur. Ant.* 1. 9. (There are collat. forms, σκιληρός, σκινρός, ξηρός, ξηρός, σκελῆρος, σκουληρός: akin to χέρος, χέσος.)

σκιληρόσαρκος, ου, (σάρξ) with dry, hard muscular flesh.

σκιληρόστομος, ου, (στόμα) hard-mouthed, strictly of horses, hence unmanageable, refractory.

II. hard to pronounce, *Aristox.* ap. *Ath.* 467 B.

σκιληρόστρῆκος, ου, (δοτρακόν) hard-shelled, *Arist. H. A.*

σκιληρότης, *Eretrian* for sq., *Plat. Crat.* 434 C.

σκιληροσμάτως, ου, (σῶμα) with a hard body.

σκιληρότης, ἡ, σκλῆρος (σκιληρός) hardness, harshness, σῶνυ *Theophr.*: of persons, *Plat. Rep.* 607 B.

σκιληροράχηλος, to be stiff-necked: from

σκιληροράχηνος, ου, stiff-necked, *LXX.* [ἀ]

σκιληρότριχος, ου, = σκιληρόβριξ.

σκιληροχία, ἡ, (ἐχω) severity.

σκιληροφθαλμία, ἡ, hardness of the eyes: from

σκιληρόφθαλμος, ου, having hard or sized eyes, *Arist. H. A.*

σκιληροφύτης, ἐς, (φύη) of hard, harsh nature.

σκιληροφύχος, ου, (ψυχῇ) hard-hearted.

σκιληρός, (σκιληρός) to harden, stiffen.

σκιληρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, hardening: from

σκιληρύνω, to harden, e. g. the heart, *LXX.*: to make thick, heavy, stupid, *Id.* —: *pass.* ἐσκιληρυνμαι and ἐσκιληρυνμαι.

σκιληρυσμα, atos, τό, = σκιληρωμα, *Hipp.*

σκιληρυσμός, δ, (σκιληρύνω) a hardening, induration, *Hipp.*

σκιληρώδης, es, contr. for σκιληροεῖδης.

σκιληρωμα, atos, τό, (σκιληρῶ) a hardened body or part, an induration, *Hipp.*

σκιληρόφ, δ, ὄν, Att. for σκιληρός, strictly contr. for σκελῆ-φός, *thin*, *Plat. Euthyd.* 271 B, *Theopomp.* (*Com.*) *Strat.* 4.

σκινταίος, α, ου, (σκιφός, σκινφός) like κενταύος, dark, gloomy, σκιν. οδύτης, a wanderer in the evening or twilight, *Theocr.* 16. 93.

σνίπτος, ἡ, ὄν, (κνίω, σκνίπτω) like κνίπτος, niggardly, stingy. II. also=σνίφος. Hence σκνίπτης, ἡ, σνίπτης, ἡ, stinginess, like κνίπτης. σκνίπτω, (κνίω) to pinch, nip: metaph. to be niggardly, gripping. (Akin to σκνίψ, κνίψ, κνίπτος, κνίψ, κνίπτω, κνίψ: the collat. forms σκνίπτης, σκνίπτης occur in Gramm.)

σνίφος, τό, =κνέφας, darkness, gloom: from σνίφος, ἡ, ὄν, (κνέφας, νέφος) like κνίφος, dark, overcast, dim: also of persons, dim-sighted, purblind: perh. also written σκνίψος. II. (κνίω, κνίπτω)=σνίπτος. Hence

σκνίφότης, ἡ, σνίφ-ness: also κνίφότης. σκνίφω, (κνίψος) to darken, make dim.

σνίψ, ὁ, not ἡ (Lob. Paral. 114): gen. σνίψος and σκνίψος, nom. pl. σκνίψες, Lob. Phryn. 399, =κνίψ, Plut.: from the quick jump these animals take comes the proverb, ἡ σνίψ ἐν χάρῳ what, a flea at home! Stratis Incert. 12. II. metaph. a stingy fellow, a miser.

σκού, ἡ, collat. form from σκού, a shade, shadow, ap. Hesych. σκούδιον, τό, =σκούδιον.

σκούδος, ὁ, Macedonian for διοικητής, ταμίης, written also κούδος: also epith. of Dionysos, Hemst. Poll. 10. 16, Meineke Menand. p. 97.

σκούδ, ἄ, ὄν, (σκού) rare poet. form for σκίερός. σκούδω, ὄω, (σκούδω) to be bent or crooked, σκ. ταῖς ὁδοῖς to walk in crooked ways, LXX.

σκούλαινα, (σκούλας) =σκούλιν:—Pass. to grow crooked, Hipp. σκούλοβουλος, ὄν, (βουλή) of crooked counsel, cf. ἀγκυλομήτης. σκούλογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) marked crookedly, with crooked lines, Arist. ap. Ath. 286 F.

σκούλοδρομέω, to run a crooked course: from σκούλοδρόμος, ὄν, (δραμεῖν) running crookedly, Orph.

σκούλοβρίξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with curled hair or leaves, Mel. 1. 37. σκούλιον, τό, strictly neut. from σκούλος, (sub. μέλος or ἄσμα),

a song which went round at banquets, sung to the lyre by the guests one after another: said to have been introduced by Terpander, but the word is now first found in Pind. Fr. 87, 9, and Ar. Ach. 532, etc.: the name is of uncertain origin: some refer it to the character of its music (νόμος σκούλος, as opp. to νόμος ὁρθός); others to the βυθμός σκούλος, or amphibrachic rhythm recognised in many Scolia; but most, after Dicaearch., Plut., etc., from the irregular, zig-zag way it went round the table—each guest who sung holding a myrtle-branch (μυρρίνη), which he passed on to any one he choose, cf. Ar. Nub. 1364, ubi v. Schol.—A complete collection of the Scolia has been made by Ilgen, Carm. Conviv. Graec. (Jena 1798), and on their nature see his book, p. lxxxv. sq., cf. Athen. 694 sq. (Usu. less correctly written σκούλιον, σκούλον, Ilgen p. lxxxiv.)

σκούλοπλάνης, ἡ, (πλανῶ) wandering crookedly. σκούλοπρόος, ὄν, going crookedly, Sext. Emp.

ΣΚΟΛΙΟΨ, ἄ, ὄν, crooked, curved, bent, σκολίος Hdt. 2. 86: twisting, winding, πωμάτιος Hdt. 1. 185, 2. 20; in gen. not straight, opp. to ὀρθός, ὀρθός, and so II. oft. metaph. crooked, not straightforward, unjust, like ἐλκτός, σκ. θέμιστες II. 16. 387; σκ. κῆποι, δίκαι Hes. Op. 192, 219; ἀνάται Pind. Fr. 232, 2; and so in Plat.: rarely of men, as Hes. Op. 7. Adv. σκούλιος, Ib. 256, 260.—Cf. σκούλιον.—Strabo's σκούλια ἔργα, which has caused great discussion, is only a corrupt reading, for which Uhden proposes Σκοπδαία ἔργα, Tygwhitt, Co-ray, etc., better Σκόπα ἔργα. (Usu. deriv. from σκέλλω, bent or curved from dryness.) Hence

σκούλιότης, ἡ, σνίφ-ness, crookedness, curvature, twisting, Plut.

II. metaph. inequality, σκούλιότητα ἔχειν to be unequally affected, Hipp. 2. of men, crookedness, dishonesty.

σκούλοφρον, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) of crooked mind, cf. σκούλοβουλος. σκούλόχελος, ὄν, with a crooked or bent lip: also crooked-beaked, like ἀγκυλοχελύς.

σκούλω, (σκούλιος) to bend, crook. σκούλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) crooked-looking.

σκούλωμα, ἄτος, τό, (σκούλω) that which has been bent, a curve, Strab.

σκούλωσις, ὄν, (ψή) looking askew, squinting. σκούλωσις, ἐως, ἡ, (σκούλω) a bending, curve, bend.

σκούλλω, vos, ὁ, (σκούλλω) a way of cutting the hair, in

which a tuft is left on the crown, σκούλλων ἀποκείρειν Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F; written also σκούλλω, σκούλλω and σκούλλω.

σκούλορος, ὄν, like κούλος, scorped, lopped, of short-horned animals, pollard trees, and the like, Phot.

σκούλοπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a large bird of the snipe kind, perh. a woodcock, Arist. H. A.: sometimes written σκούλωπαξ, Nemes. Aueup. 21: Arist. also has ἀσκώλω or -ώπας.

σκούλοπενδρα, ἡ, the scolopendra or milliped, Arist. Incess.; also ὄντος and μυρίσους. II. the sea scolopendra, an animal prob. of the genus Nereis, Arist. H. A. Hence

σκούλοπένδρειος, ἄ, ὄν, of or like the scolopendra, Nic. σκούλοπένδριον, τό, a kind of fern, hart's tongue, (called from a fancied likeness to the scolopendra), Theophr.: cf. ἀσπληνον.

σκούλοπένδρος, ὁ, =σκούλοπενδρα.

σκούλοπένδρως, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a scolopendra, as Strabo calls a hill that throws out a number of spurs (πρόσποδες).

σκούλοπτης, ἴδως, ἡ, (σκούλω) μοῖρα, the fate of one impaled. σκούλοπίζω, (σκούλω) to impale, cf. ἀνασκολι-: in Pass. σκούλοπίζω, to run a splinter into oneself, Diosc.

σκούλοποιεῖς, ἐς, (σκούλω, εἶδος) pointed like a pale. σκούλοπομάχαιρον, τό, (σκούλω, μάχαιρα) a small surgical knife, sharp on one side and blunt on the other, Hipp.

σκούλοπῶδης, ἐς, contr. for σκούλοποιεῖς, Theophr.

σκούλω, στος, ὁ, anything pointed: esp. a pale, stake, for fixing heads on, Il. 18. 177, or for impaling, Eur. Phoen. 983, I. T. 1430:—in plur. σκούλωες, a palisade, used in fortification as early as Hom., esp. in Il.; named together with the ramparts, walls, and trenches, Il. 8. 343, Od. 7. 45, etc.; and so Hdt. 9. 97, Xen. An. 5. 2, 5, though the usu. word was σταθώρμα. (Perh. from κούλος: akin to σκούλος.)

σκούλοφριον, τό, Dim. from σκ, Plut. Euthyd. 278 B: also σκούλοφριον.

σκούλοφρος, ὁ, (σκούλω) a low three-legged stool. II. σκούλοφρος, ὄν, as Adj., low, mean, shabby.

σκούλομος, ὁ, an eatable kind of thistle, which blossoms in the heat of summer, prob. a kind of artichoke, Hes. Op. 580: in Theophr. also ἡ σκ. (Akin to κούλος, σκούλω, σκούλος.). Hence

σκούλομῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a σκούλωμος. σκούλοπῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like σκούλω, to dock, crop, lop; also to peel, stir, esp. to pull back the praepitium, which signifi. shews that it is akin to γάλω and Lat. glubo, deglubo.

σκούλοφρός, =σκούλωος, Hesych., therefore perh. only another form of σκούλοφρός.

σκούλωπαξ, ὁ, v. σκούλοπαξ.

σκούλοβρίξ, ἡ, like θυννῶδης, =θαλασσιγίξ.

σκούλοβρίξ, v. sub σκούλοβρίξ.

σκούλοβρος, ὁ, generic name for the θύνος and πηλαμός, Epich. p. 30: proverb., σκ. ἐν τοῖς σατύροις Alex. Epid. 1. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

σκούνω, ἡ, Att. for κούνω.

σκούλοπάρης, ὄν, ὁ, (σκούπος, ἄρχω) leader of the spies, scouts, or of a reconnoitring party, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 6.

σκούλοδρόμος, ὄν, (σκούπος, δραμεῖν) running over rocks, πέρβι Anth.

σκούλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) rock-like, in gen. rocky: from σκούλος, ὁ, (σκούπος, σκούπῶ) strictly like σκούλω, a look-out place, usu. a high rock, standing in or by the sea, Lat. scopulus, Hom., esp. in Od.: in gen. a high rock, peak, Aesch. Fr. 142, and Eur.: Θηβαν σκ. of the Theban acropolis, Pind. Fr. 209; Ἀθῶνας σκ. of the Athenian, Eur. Ion 1434.

σκούλοειδής, ἐς, contr. for σκούλοειδής.

σκούπωμα, ἄτος, τό, a looking about one, or to a distance, dub.; v. Lob. Phryn. 613.

σκούποπῆριον, τό, =σκούπω.

σκούποπτης, οὐ, ὁ, =σκούπος.

σκούπῶ, a dub. form of σκούπω, once read in Hdt. 1. 8, and still in Xen. Hipparch. 7. 6; v. Lob. Phryn. 591.

σκούπῶ, only used in pres. and impf., the other tenses being supplied by σκούπομαι, q. v.: (σκούπος). To look at or after a thing: to behold, contemplate, ἄσπρα Pind. O. 1. 7; in gen. to look, σκ. ὅπου . . . σκ. ἄλλοι Soph. Phil. 16, El. 1474.

II. metaph. to contemplate, consider, examine, pay regard to, look to, watch, σκούπειν τὰ ἑαυτοῦ to look to one's own affairs, Hdt. 1.

8, cf. Valck. Hipp. 48; *σκ. τὸν καὶρον* Thuc. 4. 23; also, *σκ. εἰ* Eur. Phoenix 4, cf. Med. 1166, Thuc. 7. 71, *περὶ τινο* Plat. Rep. 351 B, etc., *περὶ τι* Id. Soph. 239 B:—freq. with a relat., *σκοπὴν τὴν τελευτήν κῆ ἀποθήσεται* Hdt. 1. 32; *σκ. εἰ* . . Plat. Legg. 861 E; *σκοπεῖν ὅπως* . . Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26; *σκοπεῖ μὴ* . . take heed lest . . , Plat. Gorg. 458 C. III. *to inquire, learn, ἀπὸ τινο* B. Soph. O. T. 286.

B. We also find *σκοπεῖν* as Dep. med. just like *σκοπεῖ* c. acc., Soph. O. T. 964, Eur. I. c., Hel. 1537, and freq. in Plat., Xen., etc.—As *θεοῖμαι* and *θεωρῶ* refer to universal contemplation, so do *σκοπεῖν* and *σκοπεῖν* to particular, cf. Hdt. 1. 30, Thuc. 1. 1, Plat. Phaed. 99 D. Hence

σκοπή, ἡ = *σκοπίαι*, a look-out place, watch-tower, Aesch. Ag. 289, 309, Supp. 713.

σκοπίαις, ἡ (σκοπεῖν) a surveying; spying; consideration. *σκοπίαι*, ἡ, Ion. *σκοπή*, (σκοπός, σκοπεῖν) a place whence one can look out, a look-out place, in Hom. always a mountain peak, and so Soph. Fr. 229, and Eur.; *Ἰλίδος σκ.* of the Trojan acropolis, Eur. Hec. 937, cf. *σκότειος*—metaph. the height or highest point of any thing, Pind. N. 9. 112. 2. afterwards, a watch-tower, Lat. *specula*, Hdt. 2. 15, Plat. Rep. 445 C. II. a looking out, spying, keeping watch, *σκοπῆν* ἔχειν = *σκοπεῖν*, Od. 8. 302, Hdt. 5. 13; a watch, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 10. III. *Σκοπίαί*, αἱ, = *Ορειδῆδες*, Welcker Philostr. Imag. p. 420. Hence

σκοπίω, f. *σώω*, to look about one, to spy from a high place or watch-tower, Il. 14. 58: in gen. to spy, explore, even in a plain, Od. 10. 260:—as Dep. in Theocr. 3. 26. II. transit. to spy out, to search out, discover, c. acc., Il. 10. 40.

σκοπίω, later poet. form for foreg., only poet. *σκοπίτης*, ου, δ, (σκοπίω) a spy, watch, scout. II. a highlander, epith. of Pan, Anth.

σκοπῖμος, ου, (σκοπός) belonging to or leading to a goal, end, object; hence suitable to an end or object. *σκοπιώμενος*, f. *ήσονται*, Dep. med., to look about, observe from a high place as a watch or scout: in gen. to spy, watch, observe, Ar. Vesp. 361: from

σκοπιώρως, δ, (σκοπίαι, ὥρα, οὐδός) a watcher, scout, Philostr. *σκοπός*, δ, (ΣΚΕΠΩ, σκεπτομαι) one that watches, looks about or after things, Il. 23. 359: also a housekeeper, Od. 22. 396: in Pind. esp. of gods and kings, c. gen. loci, its guardian, protector, O. 1. 86, 6. 101:—in bad signif., one who watches or dogs another, lies in wait for him, Od. 22. 156, Soph. Aj. 945. 2. usu. a look-out man, watchman, watcher, stationed in some high place to overlook a country, esp. in war, Lat. *speculator*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 1, 4. 1, etc.; also one who watches or marks game, Ib. 1. 6, 40:—in Hom. rather a spy, scout, Il. 10. 324, 526, 561, in which signif. Xen. prefers *κατάσκοπος*: a messenger who has been sent to learn tidings, Soph. O. C. 35. II. the distant mark or object on which one fixes the eye, a mark, Lat. *scopus*, Od. 22. 6, ὅπου σκοποῦ away from the mark, Od. 11. 344, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 51; *ἐκρυς ἄστε τοξότης σκοποῦ* Aesch. Ag. 628; *ἐπὶ σκοπὸν βάλλει* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 29; *πρὸς σκοπὸν βλέπειν* Plat. Gorg. 507 D, cf. *στοχάζομαι*. (Some, wrongly, write it *parox. σκότος* in signif. 1, cf. Wolf Anal. 2. p. 469.)

σκόπτω, *σκοπτικός*, later form of *σκόπτω*, *σκοπτικός*, Jac. A. P. p. 657. *σκορδαίω*, f. *σώω*, strictly, to bid one go ἐς *κορδαί*: in gen. to treat contemptuously, Plut. Hence

σκορδαίμω, δ, contemptuous treatment, Plut. *σκόρδαξ*, v. l. for *κόρδαξ*, Mnesim. Ἰπποτ. p. 18. *σκορδίω*, (σκορδόν) contr. for *σκορδοβήω*. *σκορδινόμοι*, f. *ήσονται*, Ion. *σκορδινόμοι*, also *κορδινόμοι*, Dep. med., to stretch one's limbs, to yawn, gape, strictly of men, dogs, etc., only half roused from sleep, Lat. *pandiculari*, Hipp.: hence also of persons, when tired or ennuied, Ar. Ach. 30, Vesp. 642, Ran. 922: later also = *καρπιδάρω*, to feel dull sick head-ache; hence toretch, vomit. (Perh. from *κορὸς* II, *κράν*.) Hence

σκορδίνω, ατος, τό, also *κορδίνω*, a yawning and stretching: a sick head-ache, Hipp. [2]

σκορδινάσμός, δ = sq., dub.

σκορδινισμός, δ = *σκορδίνω*, Hipp.

σκορδινισμός, δ = *σκορδίνω*, Hipp.

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σκορδίνω, τό, (σκορδόν) a plant which smells of garlic, Diosc. *σκορδοειδής*, ἑς, like the *σκορδόν*, of the *σκορδόν* kind.

σκορδόν, τό, contr. for *σκορδοδόν*, garlic.

σκορδοστράων, τό, a plant which smells of garlic, Diosc.

σκορδοτάλης, ου, δ = *σκορδοδοτάλης*.

σκορδύλη, ἡ, like *κορδύλη* III, a young thunny-fish, Arist. H. A. *σκορδύλος*, δ = *κορδύλος*, a water-lizard, ef or newt, Arist. H. A. [5]

σκορδοδάμιον, ἡ, (σκορδόν) a sauce or pickle composed of brine and garlic, Cratin. Od. 5, Ar. Eq. 199, etc.

σκορδοῖω, f. *σώω*, (σκορδόν) to feed or prepare with garlic: esp. to train game-cocks on garlic for fighting, Ar. Eq. 494; hence, *ἐσκορδοῖσμένους* primed with garlic, Ib. Ach. 166; cf. *πυρρύνω*. II. to look, smell, taste like garlic.

σκορδόνιον, τό, Dim. from *σκορδόν* in plur., sprouts or stalks of garlic, Ar. Plat. 818.

Σκορδομάχοι, οἱ, (μάχομαι) Garlic-fighters, a fictitious people in Luc. Ver. Hist. 1. 13.

σκορδομίμητος, ἡ, ὄν, (μυμέομαι) made to resemble garlic, like garlic, Ar. Fr. 122: from

σκορδόν, τό, contr. *σκορδόν*, garlic, Lat. *allium*, the root of which consists of several separate cloves (*γελγίτες*), and so distinguished from the onion (*κρόνον*), and leek (*πράσον*), first in Hdt. 2. 125, 4. 17, and freq. in Ar.: cf. *σκορδοῖω*. Hence *σκορδοπαδοκεντραρποτάλις*, ἰδος, ἡ, comic word in Ar. Lys. 458, a garlic-bread-selling hostess.

σκορδοπάλης, ου, δ, (παλέω) a garlic-seller.

σκορδοφάγος, ου, δ, (φαγέω, Hesych., v. *ἐσκορδοσμένος*: from *σκορδοφάγος*, ου, (φάγέω) garlic-eating.

σκορδοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) garlic-bearing, Eust. ad Dion. P. 525.

σκορδοδόν, contr. *σκορδόν*, acc. to Hesych. = *συνουσιδών*.

σκορδόν, ἄνω, δ, (σκορδόν) a bed of garlic.

σκορπίεος, α, ου, Ion. *-ήτις*, *-ήνη*, *-ήνιον*, (σκορπίος) of the scorpion, Orph.

σκορπίαιος, (σκορπίος) to anger, enrage.—Pass. to be enraged. *σκορπίανός*, ἡ, ὄν, born under the Scorpion, cf. *κριανός*.

σκορπίανόν, τό, Dim. from *σκορπίος* IV, Polyb. [1]

σκορπίω, f. *σώω*, to scatter, disperse, just like *σκαδύνω*, an Ion. word, used by Heataeus, acc. to Phryn. 218, ubi v. Lob., but most freq. in Alex. Greek, as LXX, and N. T. *σκορπίδινητος*, ου, (δάκνω) stung by a scorpion.

σκορπίοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) scorpion-like: τό *σκ.* a plant, so called from the likeness of its seed to a scorpion's tail, Diosc.; also *σκορπίουρος*.

σκορπίεος, εσσα, εν, (σκορπίος) of a scorpion, Nic.

σκορπίοθεν, Adv., from a scorpion.

σκορπιόμαχος, ου, (μάχομαι) fighting with scorpions, *ἀκρί* Arist. Mirab.

σκορπίπληκτος, ου, (πλήσσω) = *σκορπίοδής*, Diosc.

σκορπίος, δ, a scorpion, Aesch. Fr. 155, Soph. Fr. 35: adulterers were punished with it, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1. 21. (Perh. akin to *σκορδοβαίος*, which Hesych. quotes as equiv. to *σκαρδαβος*, *καρδαβος*.) II. a prickly sea-fish, Epich. p. 35, etc.

III. a prickly plant, Theophr. IV. an engine of war for discharging arrows, Plut. [π]

σκορπίουρος, ου, (οὐρά) scorpion-tailed: esp. the name of a plant, cf. *σκορπίοειδής*. [1]

σκορπίω, (σκορπίος) = *σκορπιάνω*.

σκορπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of sea-fish, Arist. H. A., with a v. l. *σκορπίς*.

σκορπισμός, δ, (σκορπίω) a scattering.

σκορπίος, ου, δ, (σκορπίος) scorpion-like, Plin.

σκορπίωδής, es, contr. for *σκορπίοειδής*, Arist. H. A.

σκορπίων, δ = *σκορπίος* IV.

σκοτάω, f. *σώω*, (σκότος) to darken, LXX: esp. in compd. *συσκοτάω*.

σκοταίος, αλα, αἰον, (σκότος) dark, in the dark, either before morning, *σκ. διήλθε* Xen. An. 4. 1, 5, *ἐπὶ σκ. παρήλθε* Id. Hell. 4. 5, 18; or after night-fall, *ἦδη σκ. ἀνῆγγον* Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 45, cf. An. 4. 1, 10: cf. *κρηβαίος*.

σκοτασμός, δ, (σκοτάω) a making dark. II. a being or becoming dark, darkness.

σκοτάω, only found in poet. form **σκοτός**, Njc.
σκοτειά, ἡ, = σκοτία, LXX.
σκοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκοτός) dark, like **σκοτίας**, Eur. Phoen. 276, and Plat.; ἀνὰ τὸ σκ. πρὸειδεν Thuc. 3. 22: in the dark, dark-
 ling, blind, Soph. O. T. 1326, and Eur.: τὰ σκοτεινὰ the dark
 shadows in a picture, Plut. II. metaph. dark, obscure, opp.
 to ἐλαχίστος (well-known), Plat. Symp. 197 A: 30 Heracitus
 was called δ σκοτεινός, Cic. Fin. 2. 5, 15; σκ. ἀκαὶ obscure re-
 ports, Plat. Criti. 109 E. Adv. -νός, Plat. Rep. 558 D. Hence
σκοτεινότης, ης, ὡς, darkness, Plat. Soph. 254 A.
σκοτεινῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = σκοτῶδης.
σκοτεινός, α, ὄν, = σκοτός, σκοτεινός: little in use.
σκοτερός, ἡ, ὄν, = σκοτίας, Orph.: like νύκτερος for νύχτιος,
 ζοφερός for ζόφιος, δυοφερός etc.
σκοτενῶ, (σκοτός) to hide oneself in darkness, Hesych.
σκοτός, = σκοτός, Schäf. Dem. 1. p. 260.
σκοτία, ἡ, (σκοτός) darkness, gloom, esp. the darkness of the
 grave, Eur. Phoen. 335. II. in Architecture, the scotia or
 cavetto, a sunken moulding in the base of a pillar, so called
 from the dark shadow it casts, Vitruv. 3. 3. Hence
σκοτιαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, = σκοταῖος, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 552.
σκοτίας, ον, δ, one who keeps in the dark, esp. a runaway
 slave, Lat. tenebricio.
σκοτιζέω, f. ἴω, (σκοτός) to make dark:—Pass. to be dark, τῇ
 διαβολῇ N. T.: also to be dizzy.
σκοτίων, τό, = σκοτός, Carm. Sib.
σκοτίας, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν Eur. Alc. 123, (σκοτός):—dark, dark-
 ling, Eur. Phoen. 1542, etc.: esp. in the dark, secret, σκότιον
 δέ ἐ γέναιτο μῆτηρ in secret his mother bare him, Il. 6. 24; hence
 θεῶν παῖδες σκότιοι the children of the gods' secret
 loves, Eur. Alc. 989; so too, σκ. εἰνὰ, νυμφευμένηα secret
 loves, Id. Ion 860, Tro. 44, 252: σκ. Κύπρις stolen love, Anth.
 II. in Crete, the boys before the age of manhood were
 called σκότιοι, because up to that time they lived at home in the
 μυχός or women's apartments, Schol. Eur. Alc. 1. c.
σκοτισμός, ὁ, (σκοτιζέω) a making dark, darkening. II. a
 being or becoming dark, darkness. 2. dizziness, Lat. vertigo.
σκοτίας, ης, ὄν, = σκότιος, epith. of Zeus, like κελαεινός,
 νεφεληγερέτης etc., Paus.
σκοτοβινία, (βινέω) Comic word formed after σκοτοδινία,
 in tenebris concumbere cum aliquo, Ar. Ach. 1221.
σκοτοδεδυντικὸνδριέ, τριχός, δ, ἡ, (σκοτός, δακρυς, πυκνός)
 with dark rough thick hair, Comic word in Ar. Ach. 390.
σκοτοδεντινός, ὄν, (δειννέω) eating in the dark.
σκοτοδινία, Dep., to grow blind and dizzy, to have a dizi-
 ness or vertigo, Hipp. 677. 3; and so Luc. in Act. Hence
σκοτοδινή, ἡ, = σκοτοδινία, Hipp.: acc. to Lob. Phryn. 499
 the worse form.
σκοτοδινία, ἡ, dizziness, vertigo, Plat. Soph. 264 C; σκ. καὶ
 ἡλγος Id. Legg. 892 E.
σκοτοδινῶσις, ἡ, = foreg.: from
σκοτοδινῶ, = σκοτοδινέω, Ar. Ach. 1219, Plat. Legg. 663
 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 82.
σκοτῶδης, ἐς, = σκοτοδινία, Hipp.
σκοτειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) dark-looking, Plat. Phaed. 81 D, Bekk.,
 ubi al. σκιοειδής.
σκοτειός, εσσα, en, poet. for σκότιος, dark, νέφος Hes. Op.
 553; also, σκοτειόσα δόξα a dark, doubtful opinion, Emped. 301.
σκοτειρός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) working in the dark.
σκοτερός, ὄν, (βορά) eating in the dark: hence metaph.
 malicious, mischievous.
σκοτομαίνα, ἡ, Att. for σκοτομήνη, Anth., cf. Phryn. 499.
σκοτομήδης, ἐς, (μῆδος) of dark counsel, wily.
σκοτομήνη, ἡ, a moonless night, Plut.
σκοτομήνια, ἡ, = foreg. Hence
σκοτομήνιος, ὄν, moonless, dark, νύξ Od. 14. 457.
σκότος, ονς, τό, v. sq. sub fin.
ΣΚΟΤΟΣ, ον, δ, darkness, gloom, Od. 19. 389, Pind., and Att.:
 more freq. in Il., but there always of the darkness of death,
 usu. in phrase, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κἀλυνεν; so too in Trag.,
 e. g. σκότῳ θανέιν Eur. Hipp. 837: also of blindness, σκότων
 βλέπειν to look darkness, i. e. to be blind, Soph. O. T. 419; so
 too, σκότων δειδερνέαι Valck. Phoen. 380, Diatr. p. 141: metaph.

σκοτῶ κρύπτειν, like Horace's nocte premere, to hide in dark-
 ness, Soph. El. 1396, cf. Pind. Fr. 171. 5., 252; 80, κατέχειν
 ὑπὸ σκότου Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4: opp. to σκότων ἔχειν, to be hid
 in darkness, Pind. N. 7. 19, Eur. Incert. 30. 8; and so, διὰ
 σκότους ἔστι it is dark and uncertain, Xen. An. 2. 5, 9:—also
 darkness, i. e. ignorance, Dem. 411. 25.—A neut. nom. σκότος,
 εὐς, τό, also occurs, as in Pind. Fr. 106, 171. 5, and so in Att.,
 as Xen. l. c., but not so freq. as the masc., cf. Pors. Hec. 819,
 Piers. Moer. p. 355, Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v., and Dind. would
 wholly eject it from the Trag., ad Eur. Hec. 1. (Akin to σκοά,
 σκιά.) Hence
σκοτός, to make dark, darken, to blind, βλέφαρα Soph. Aj.
 85: to make blind and dizzy: Pass. to be or become so, Hipp.
 II. intr. in Act., = σκοτοδινέω.
σκοτωδής, ἐς, contr. for σκοτοειδής. II. dizzy, Hipp.: τὸ
 σκ. = σκοτοδινία, Id.
σκοτωδία, ἡ, a being dark, darkness.
σκοτῶμα, ατος, τό, (σκοτός II) dizziness, vertigo, Polyb. Hence
σκοτῶματις, ἡ, ὄν, causing dizziness.
σκοτῶσις, ἡ, (σκοτῶ) a darkening, eclipse. II. dizziness,
 vertigo.
σκυβάλλω, (σκύβαλον) to look on as dung: hence to despise,
 reject, treat contemptuously, LXX.
σκυβάλλικος, ἡ, ὄν, (σκύβαλον) despised, contemptible, Plut.
σκυβάλισμα, ατος, τό, (σκυβαλλέω) = σκύβαλον. [ἀ]
σκυβάλισμός, ὁ, (σκυβαλλέω) contempt, rejection, Polyb.
σκυβάλον, τό, dung, Diosc.: filth, refuse, offscourings, N. T.:
 that which the sea throws up, Jac. Phil. Thess. 28. 2, Gataker
 Advers. p. 869 sq. (Usu. deriv. from ἐς κύνος βαλέιν, cf. σκυ-
 ρακίω.) [ἀ] Hence
σκυβάλλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) refuse-like: τὸ σκ. = σκύβαλον.
σκύναινος, ὄν, = σκύνθρωπος, Hesych.: from
σκυνδαίνω, = σκύνωμαι, to be angry with one, τινί Il. 24. 592.
σκύλα, ἡ, (κύν, κύνω, κύνω) sexual desire, lust, Philet. 32.
 Hence
σκύνω, to lust, rust, Arist. H. A.
σκύνωμαι, Dep., prob. only used in pres., to be angry or wroth
 with one, τινί Il. 4. 23, Od. 23. 209: absol. to be wroth, Il. 8.
 483., 9. 198.—An Act. σκύνω only in Gramm. (Usu. deriv.
 from κύνω, and so strictly like κνυζέωμαι, to snarl: acc. to
 Schol. Theoc. 16. 8, strictly of an angry lion, letting down his
 ἐπισκύνιον, and so from σκύνω, and in first signf. to look
 furious: from σκύνωμαι come σκύναινος, σκύνρός.)
σκύναινα, ἡ, a fem. form of σκύνω, coined by Ar. Lys. 184. [ῶ]
σκύνάριον, τό, Scythian wood, = θάψος: from
σκύνῃς, ον, δ, a Scythian, first in Hes. Fr. 17:—proverb.,
 Σκυνὼν ἐρημία Ar. Ach. 704, cf. Aesch. Pr. 2. 2. hence
 as Adj. Scythian, σκύνρος Aesch. Theb. 817, cf. Χάλυψ.
 II. metaph. any rude, rough person.
 III. at Athens, a police-
 man, one of the city-guard, which was mostly composed of
 Scythian slaves, Ar. Thesm. 1017, etc., cf. ταξότης III. [ῶ] Hence
σκύνθω, f. ἴω, to be a Scythian: to behave like one: esp.,
 1. to side with the Scythians, favor their interest. 2.
 to drink immoderately, like them, cf. ἐπισκύνω. 3. from the
 Scythian practice of scalping slain enemies (Hdt. 4. 64), to shave
 the head, Eur. El. 241; cf. ἀποσκύνω, χειρμακτρον.
σκύνθικος, ἡ, ὄν, (σκύνῃς) Scythian: αὐτὸ σκύναινα a kind of
 shoes, like Περσικά, Σκύνωνια etc., Lys. ap. Harpoc.
σκύνωσις, Adv. (σκύνθω) in Scythian; after Scythian fashion,
 Soph. Fr. 420, in the Scythian tongue, Hdt. 4. 27. [ῶ]
σκύνος, δ, Aeol. for σκύφος.
σκύνωτοξότης, ον, δ, a Scythian Bowman, Xen. An. 3. 4, 15.
σκύνωρα, f. δαω, (σκύνρός) to be angry, peevish, Eur. El. 830.
σκύνρα, δ, = σκύνραξ, q. v.
σκύνρός, δ, ὄν, (σκύνῃς) angry, sullen, Menand. p. 8.
σκύνρωσις, f. δαω, (σκύνρωτός) to look angry or sullen, be
 of a sad countenance, Ar. Lys. 7, Plut. 756: esp. in part. pres.,
 ἐκκύνρωσκάς Dem. 1122. 12, cf. σκύνρωτός:—hence, to be of a
 sad color, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378. Hence
σκύνρωσιμὸς, δ, an angry or sad countenance, Plut.
σκύνρωσις, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν Luc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 105: (σκύνρός,
 δαω)—angry-looking, of a countenance, sullen, ὁμας, πρόσωπον
 Eur. Phoen. 1333, etc.; also of affected gravity, Dem. 1122.

20, Aeschin. 56, 31: κείθεν σκ. γέλωι to cloak joy under a show of sadness, Aesch. Cho. 738: τὸ σκυθρωπὸν, =sq., Eur. Alc. 797. II. of color, sad-colored, dark and dull, Lat. tristis, opp. to λαμπρός, Xen. Philostr. Imag. p. 378. III. Adv. —πῶς, σκ. ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 1. Hence σκυθρωπότης, πῶς, ἡ, a being scurrowed, sulleness, Hipp. σκυλάκαινα, ἡ, poet. fem. from σκύλαξ, Anth. [ᾧ] σκυλάκεια, ἡ, (σκαλακεῖα) the breeding, training, etc. of dogs. σκυλάκειος, α, ον, (σκύλαξ) of young dogs or puppies, κρέας Hipp.: in gen. of or belonging to dogs. [ᾧ] σκυλάκεμα, τό, a puppy, Plut.: in gen. =σκύλαξ. [ᾧ] σκυλάκευς, ὁ, poet. for σκύλαξ, Opp. σκυλάκευι, (σκύλαξ) to pair dogs for breeding, c. acc., Xen. Cyn. 7, 1: in gen. to rear, train dogs:—Pass., ἐπὶ λυκαίνῃ σκυλάκεσθαι to be suckled by a she-wolf, Strab. σκυλάκη, ἡ, poet. fem. of σκύλαξ, dub. [ᾧ] σκυλάκηδον, Adv. like a young dog, puppy-like. σκυλάκια, ἡ, =σκαλακα, Plut. σκυλάκιον, (σκύλαξ) to copulate like dogs. σκυλάκινός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκύλαξ) of young dogs, in gen. of dogs. σκυλάκιον, τό, Dim. from σκύλαξ, Plat. Rep. 539 B. [ᾧ] σκυλάκτις, ἰδος, ἡ, epith. of Artemis, protectress of dogs, Orph. σκυλάκοδρομος, ον, (δραμεῖν) of the dog-days, ὅρα σκ. Poet. de Herb. 140. σκυλάκοκτόνος, ον, (κτεῖνω) dog-killing. II. proparox. σκυλάκοκτόνος, ον, pass., killed, worried by dogs. σκυλάκοτροφία, ἡ, a breeding of dogs, Opp.: from σκυλάκοτροφός, ον, (τρέφω) keeping or rearing dogs, Opp. σκυλάκοτρεῖς, ες, (εἶδος) like a young dog: τὸ σκ. the nature of puppies, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4. σκύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, like σκύμος, any young animal, esp. a young dog, a whelp, puppy, Opp. g. 289, 12, 86, Hes. Th. 834: in full, σκ. κυνός Hdt. 3, 32: also in gen. a dog, Soph. Tr. 1098. In Od. always fem., Att. freq. masc. II. an iron chain, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 5: also a chain or collar for the neck, Polyb.; so Lat. canis and catellus in Plaut. (Prob. akin to σκύλα, from the nature of young dogs, cf. Σκύλλα: still it may be akin to κύων, as σκυθός is.) [ᾧ] σκυλάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, stripping a slain enemy: from σκύλας, a rare form for σκυλεύω. σκυλεύα, ἡ, (σκυλεύω) a despoiling, esp. of a slain enemy. σκυλεύμα, ατος, τό, (σκυλεύω) plunder, booty, spoil: esp. the arms strip off a slain enemy, Thuc. 4, 44. [ᾧ] σκυλεύσις, ἡ, (σκυλεύω) =σκυλεῖα. [ᾧ] σκυλευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a plunderer, esp. one who strips a slain enemy: from σκυλεύω, (σκύλον) to strip or spoil a slain enemy of his arms (for it was not right to take off the clothes also, Plat. Rep. 469 C.) Lat. spoliare, first in Hes., and Hdt. Construct.: c. acc. pers. et rei, Κύκων τεύχεα ἀπ' ὧν σκυλεύσαντες Hes. Sc. 468: c. acc. pers. only, σκ. κυρπός Hdt. 1, 82, and Thuc.: c. acc. rei et gen. pers., Xen. An. 6, 1, 6, Hell. 2, 4, 19: so too, σκ. τι ἀπὸ τῶος Hdt. g. 80: later c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, σκ. τινά ὅλων Plat. 1, c., ἀμφίβαντα δερμάτος Nic. Ther. 379: and still later c. dat. pers. et acc. rei. (Akin to συλῶ, συλεύω.) σκυλητήρ, ἡ, she who strips a slain enemy, Lyc. σκυληφόρος, ον, poet. for σκυλοφόρος. σκύλα, τό, a kind of dog-fish, Lat. caniculae, Arist. H. A. [ᾧ] Σκύλλα, ἡ, ἡ, in Od. usu. Σκύλλα, Scylla, daughter of Crataeüs, a monster inhabiting a cavern in the Straits of Sicily, Od. 12, 73, sq.: a fable that afterwards underwent many changes, v. Heyne and Voss on Virg. Ecl. 6, 74: the usu. nom. Σκύλλα occurs in Od. only once, 12, 235. (From σκύλλα, because she rended her prey in pieces, Od. 12, 96, 245: not from σκύλαξ, for the dogs in her womb belonged only to the later legend.) σκυλάρος, ὁ, also κύλαρος, (σκύλλω) a kind of crab, which being unprotected by a shell fixes itself in empty snail-shells, perh. the hermit-crab, Arist. H. A. ΣΚΥΤΑΛΟ, aor. ἐσκύλα, strictly to skin, flay: hence in gen. to rend, mangle, Aesch. Pers. 577:—in Nic. to pluck out the hair: metaph. to trouble, annoy, Lat. vexare, N. T. (From σκύλλω come σκύλον, σκύλον: cf. σκύλαξ, Σκύλλα.) Hence σκύλα, ατος, τό, hair plucked out, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 73.

σκυλμός, (σκύλλω) a rending, mangling, Anth.: metaph. trouble, grief, LiXX. σκυλοδεψέω, f. ἦσω, to tan hides, Ar. Plut. 514: from σκυλόδεψης, ον, ὁ, (σκύλον, δέψω, θελέω) a tanner of hides, Ar. Av. 490, Ecl. 420: c. σκυτοδέψης, from which it differs only in the quantity of the first syllable; also, σκυλάδεψης. σκυλόδεψος, ὁ, =foreg., Dem. 781, 18. σκύλλω, τό, (σκύλλω, perh. also akin to συλάω, Buttm. Lexil. v. κελανός 3):—usu. in plur. σκύλα, like ἔφαρα, the arms strip off a slain enemy, spoils, Lat. spolia, usu. in phrase, σκύλλω γράφειν to write one's name on arms gained as spoils, which were then dedicated to a deity, Valck. Eur. Phoen. 577, cf. Cycl. g, Thuc. 2, 13, 3, 57: rarely in sing., like ἔλωρ, booty, spoil, prey, σκύλον οἰωνός Ar. El. 897, cf. Rhcs. 620. II. =sq.; the v in this case being short, and therefore to be written σκύλον: though perh. no certain example can be found, cf. Intt. ad Ar. Plut. 514. σκύλος, εος, τό, the skin of an animal, a lion's hide, etc., Call. Fr. 142, prob. 1. Theocr. 25, 142, and Nic.: c. foreg. 11. [ᾧ] σκυλοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) receiving the spoil, Zeus σκ., as a transl. of the Rom. Jupiter Feretrius, Dion. H. II. bearing the skin of an animal. σκυλοχάρης, ες, (χαρῶ) delighting in spoils or booty, Anth. σκυλός, (σκύλος) to veil, cover, Hesych. σκύσις, ἡ, (σκύλλω) =σκυλμός. σκυμνάγνευι, (σκύματος, ἄγνευι) to lead young animals. σκυμνέω, (σκύματος) =σκαλακεῖω, Philostr. σκυμνίον, τό, Dim. from σκύματος. ΣΚΥΤΜΝΟΣ, ὁ, like σκύλας, any young animal, esp. a lion's whelp, Il. 18, 319: later usu. in full, σκ. λέοντος Hdt. 3, 32, Ar. Ran. 1431, λεῖωνος Soph. Aj. 987; also, σ. λύκου Eur. Bacch. 699; then of men, Id. Or. 1213, Andr. 1171: also ἡ σκ., Id. Or. 1493. II. a sea-monster of the galeads kind. Hence σκυμνοτοκός, (τίκτω) to produce its young alive, Arist. ap. Ath. 314 C. σκύνιον, τό, the skin about the eyes, Nic. Th. 177, 443; in plur.: usu. in compd. ἐπισκύνιον, q. v. [ᾧ] σκύπφειος, σκύπφος, v. sub σκύφειος, σκύφος. σκύρᾶς, σκύρᾶς, rare poet. collat. forms of σκυρτάω, old reading in Nic. for σκυρώ. σκυρβάλλω, ὁ, and σκυρβάς, ἄκος, ὁ, also σκυρβάξ, like κυρ-σάκος, Lacon. for νεανίας. (Perh. from σκυρτάω.) σκύριον, τό, =sq. [ᾧ] σκύρον, τό, a plan, prob. the same as ἄσκυρον. [ᾧ] σκύρον, τό, =λατίρη, the chippings of stone: from σκύρος, ὁ, ὄν, =σκιρρός, Hipp. Σκύρος, ἡ, the isle of Scyros, one of the Sporades, not far from Euboea, so called from its ruggedness (cf. foreg.), Σκύρος αἰτέλι Il. g. 668:—Σκυρθεῖν, Adv., from Scyros, Il. 19, 332. σκυρῶς, (σκυρός) =σκιρπῶς, esp. to pave with stones:—Pass. to become hard or indurated, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. σκυρῶς, v. σκυρῶς. σκυρῶδες, ες, (σκυρός, εἶδος) stony, rocky. σκυρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκυρῶς) paved with stones, σκ. ὁδός a paved road, Lat. via strata, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5, 90 (125). σκυτάλη, ἡ, a stick, staff, esp. a thick stick, cudgel, v. Ruhnk. ap. Stallb. Plat. Theat. 209 D; cf. σκυταλῖς: hence esp. I. at Sparta, a staff, used as a cypher for writing dispatches, thus:—a strip of paper was rolled slantwise round it, on which the dispatches were written lengthwise, so that when unrolled they were unintelligible: commanders abroad had a staff of like thickness, round which they rolled these papers, and so were able to read the dispatches: hence a Spartan dispatch, Thuc. 1, 131, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 8, cf. Plut. Lysand. 19, Gell. 17, 9; and metaph. a message or messenger, as Pind. calls an ode of his σκυτάλα Μοῦσας, O. 6, 154, where the Schol. quotes Archil. (Fr. 39, 2), cf. Plut. 2, 152 E. II. a sucker or shoot cut off the stem to plant. III. a roller or windlass wherewith heavy weights are moved. IV. a serpent, of uniform roundness and thickness, Nic. (If the deriv. from σκύτος is right, the Laced. usage would seem to be the orig. signif.: prob. however better from ξύω, ξύλον.) [ᾧ] σκυτάληφορέω, to carry a cudgel: from

στυλαληφόρος, *ov*, (στυλάη, φέρω) carrying a cudgel.
 στυλάτης, *ov*, *δ*, (στυλάη) cudgel-shaped, *σκ. σίκως* a long
 cucumber, Theophr.; also, αἰδώς *σκ.*
 στυάλιον, *τό*, Dim. from στυάλω, *Ar. Av.* 1283; Nicoph.
Aprr. 2. [α]
 στυάλης, ἴδος, *ἡ*, like στυάλη, but with Dim. signif., a small
 cudgel, *Hdt.* 4. 60. II. a roller, windlass, *esp.* such as is
 used by fishermen for drawing the net to land, hence *Lat. scu-*
tulae, *Ael.* III. a finger joint, like φάλαγξ *III.* IV. a
 small crab, of the *καρπ* kind. V. a kind of caterpillar.
 στυάλησις, *δ*, (στυάλης) a cudgeling: *esp. club-law*, such
 as prevailed at Argos, *Diod.* 15. 57, *Plut.* 2. 814 B.
 στυάλων, *τό*,=στυάλη, a cudgel, club, *Pind. O.* 9. 45, *Hdt.*
3. 137, *Ar. Eocl.* 76. II. in Sicilian, the neck. [v] Hence
 στυάλω, *to cudgel*. Hence
 στυάλωτος, *ἡ*, *ov*, cudgelled. II.=βαβδωτός, striped like
 staves.
 στυάριον, *τό*, Dim. from σκύτος, *Anaxil. Synop.* 1. [α]
 σκυτέιον, *τό*, (σκυτεύς) a shoemaker's workshop.
 σκυτέιος, *α*, *ov*, of or belonging to a shoemaker, τέχνη *σκ.* the
 art of shoemaking. [v]: from
 σκυτέως, ἑως, *δ*, (σκύτος) a shoemaker, cobbler, *Ar. Av.* 491,
Plat. Gorg. 491 A.
 σκυτέσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, shoe-making, *Arist. Eth. End.*: from
 σκυτέω, *to be* a shoemaker, *Xen. Mem.* 4. 2. 22.
 σκύνη, *Dor.* σκύνῃ, *ἡ*, the head, *Archil.* 130.
 σκυτικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, (σκύτος) belonging to shoemaking or to a
 shoemaker, *ἡ*-κῆ (sub. τέχνη)=σκυτέσις, *Plat. Rep.* 374 B, etc.
 σκυτίνας, *ἡ*, *ov*, (σκύτος) leathern, made of leather, *σκ. ἀναγ-*
ριδες σκευή *Hdt.* 1. 71., 7. 71; πλοῖον *Hdt.* 1. 194; *ἡ* σκυτίνη
 a leathern girdle or strap: σκυτίνω καβειμένον a leathern
 phallus (of comic actors), *Ar. Nub.* 538. [v]
 σκυτίς, ἴδος, *ἡ*, Dim. from σκύτος.
 σκυτοβράχιον, *ονος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, (σκύτος, βραχίον) with leathern
 arms. [i Att., i Ion.]
 σκυτοδεψέω, *ἡ*, ἴστω, *to dress leather*: from
 σκυτοδεψής, *ov*, *δ*, (δέψω, δεψέω) a leather-dresser, currier,
Plut., cf. σκυλοδεψής. Hence
 σκυτοδεψικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, belonging to curriers: *ἡ*-κῆ (with
 and without τέχνη), the art of leather-dressing.
 σκυτοδεψός, *δ*,=σκυτοδεψής, *Plat. Gorg.* 517 E.
 σκυτοράφος, *ov*, (ράπτω) a shoemaker, saddler. [α]
 σκύτος, *τό*, like κύτος, and *Lat. cutis*, Germ. *haut*, a skin, hide,
esp. a dressed or tanned hide, leather, *Ar. Eq.* 868, etc. II.
 also any thing made of leather, *esp. a whip*, *Dem.* 572. 27, cf.
Jac. A. P. 41: hence, σκυτὶν βλέπειν *to look the whip*, i. e. as
 if one was going to be whipped, *Eupol. Χρυσ.* 12, *Ar. Vesp.*
 643: so too, *δ νοῦς ἦν ἐν τοῖς σκύτεσι* (but with reference to
 Cleon the tanner), *Ar. Pac.* 667: also the leathern phallus in-
 troduced in Att. comedy. [σκύτως with v is very dub., v. *Draco*
83. 9, *Br. Ar. Plut.* 514, *Vesp.* 643, *Pac.* 667: hence in
 passages like *Theor.* 25, 142, *Lyc.* 1316, it should perh. be
 written σκύλος, *ov*, κύτος.] Hence
 σκυτομοῖον, *τό*, a shoemaker's shop, *Lys.* 170. 9.
 σκυτομέω, *to cut leather*, *esp.* for shoes, hence *to be a shoe-*
maker, *Ar. Plut.* 162, 514, and *Plat.*
 σκυτομοῖα, *ἡ*, a cutting out of leather, *esp.* for shoes or shoe-
 making, *Plat. Rep.* 397 E. Hence
 σκυτομοικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, of or belonging to a shoemaker, *τό* *σκ.*
πλῆθος *Ar. Eocl.* 432: *ἡ*-κῆ (sub. τέχνη),=foreg., *Plat. Rep.*
 333 A, etc.
 σκυτομόμιον, *τό*,=σκυτομοῖον, *Macho ap. Ath.* 581 D.
 σκυτοτόμος, *ov*, (τέμνω) cutting leather, *esp.* for shoes, hence
δ *σκ.* a worker in leather, *II.* 7. 221: *esp.* a boot and shoemaker,
Ar. Eq. 740, *Lys.* 414, *Plat.*, etc.
 σκυτοτραγέω, (τρώγω, τραγέω) *to eat, consume leather*, *Luc.*
 σκυτοφάγος, *ov*, (φάγω) eating leather.
 σκυτόω, (σκύτος) *to cover with leather*, *Polyb.*
 σκυτώδης, *es*, (είδος) like leather.
 σκύφιος, *α*, *ov*, like a σκύφος, *Stesich.* *Fr.* 7. [v, but *Stesich.*
l. c. has v, cf. sub σκύφος.]
 σκύφιον, *τό*, Dim. from σκύφος. II. medic., the skull, so
 called from its shape, *Paul. Aeg.*

σκύφιος, *α*, *ov*,=σκύφιος. [v]
 σκύφοειδής, ἑς, (είδος) like a σκύφος.
 σκυφοκόνακτος, *ov*, (κωνάα) whirled about by cups, i. e.
drunken, *Epich.* p. 57.
 σκύφος, *ov*, *δ*, and σκύφος, ἑός, *τό*, a cup, beaker, can, *esp.*
 used by poor country folks, *Od.* 14. 112, where *Wolf*, with
Aristarch., reads δῶκε σκύφον, while *Aristoph. Byz.* had δῶκε
 σκύφος: however the neut. is used by *Epich.* p. 49, and even
 in *Att.*, as *Eur. Cycl.* 390, 411, though he prefers the masc.,
Ib. 256, 556, etc., cf. *Ath.* 498 E; the masc. also in *Alcman* 25.
 (Prob. from κύω to contain, akin to κύφος *II.* κύπελλον, κύπη
 etc.) [v; yet *Hes. Fr.* 422, 2, 5, *Anaximand.* and *Panyas.* ap.
Ath. l. c. have v, in which case it was proposed to write σκύτ-
 φος: but even if the word was so pronounced in *Ion.* and
Aeol., yet the old form was prob. the same, *Scal. Euseb. Chron.*
p. 119, *Wolf Praef.* *II.* p. lxxi, cf. *Zeφύρη*, ὄφης, φιλόσοφος,
βρόχος, *λαχέω*.]
 σκύφωμα, *ατος*, *τό*,=foreg., *Aesch. Fr.* 171.
 σκυληκής, ἡ,=sq., very dub.
 σκυληκίστις, ἡ, a being worm-eaten, susp.: from
 σκυληκίω, (σκάλλω) to breed worms, *Diosc.*: hence *to be or*
become worm-eaten, be rotten.
 σκυληκίω, (σκάλλω) to be like a worm, *esp.* to move slowly:
 of the pulse, *to beat slowly*.
 σκυληκίον, *τό*, Dim. from σκάλλω, a little worm.
 σκυληκίτης, *ov*, *δ*, fem. *itis*, ἴδος, of worms, worm-like, *Diosc.*
 σκυληκόβρωτος, *ov*, (βιβρώσκω) eaten of worms, worm-eaten,
Theophr.
 σκυληκοειδής, ἑς, (είδος) worm-like, worm-shaped, *Arist. H.A.*
 σκυληκοποιέω, *to make into worms*.
 σκυληκοτοκίω, *to breed worms*, *Arist. Pol.*; and
 σκυληκοτοκία, ἡ, a breeding of worms.
 σκυληκοτόκος, *ov*, (τίκτω) breeding worms, *Arist. H.A.*
 σκυληκοφάγος, *ov*, (φάγω) eating worms, *Arist. H.A.*
 σκυληκόω, (σκάλλω) to make into worms:—*Pass.* σκυληκοῦμαι,
to breed worms, be worm-eaten, *Theophr.*
 σκυληκώδης, *es*, contr. for σκυληκοειδής, *Arist. Gen. An.*
 σκυληκώτης, ἡ, (σκυληκίω)=σκυληκίστις, *Theophr.*
 ΣΚΩΛΗ, *ηκος*, *δ*, a worm, *esp. the earth-worm*, *Lat. lumbricus*,
II. 13. 654, *Ar. Vesp.* 1111: also a worm in the stomach,
Hipp. II. the thread which is spun or twisted from the
 distaff, *Epigen. Pont.* I. III. said also to be *Aeol.* for κολύ-
 κωμα, *Plat. (Com.) Hell.* 8, cf. *Phot. in v.* IV. a worm-shaped
 cake, *Alciph.* V. a heap of threshed corn, also ἄντλος.
 σκυλωβάτιζω,=ἄσκαλαζω, *Epich.* p. 63.
 σκυλῶν, *τό*,=sq. II. an obstacle, stumblingblock, hin-
 drance, *LXX.*, like σκάνδαλον.
 σκῶλος, *δ*, like σκόλοψ, a pointed stake, *σκ. πυρίκαυστος* *II.*
 13. 564: also a thorn, prickle, *Ar. Lys.* 810.
 σκυλοπτομοῖα, *Dep.*, to curse, bind, wind to and fro, dub. *I.*
Nic. Ther. 229. (Either from σκάλω or σκολός.)
 σκῶμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (σώπτω) a jest, joke, gibe, scoff, *Ar. Nub.*
 etc.; *ἐν σκώματι μέρει* by way of a joke, *Aeschin.* 17. 41.
 σκωμμάτιον, *τό*, Dim. from foreg., *Ar. Vesp.* 1289. [α]
 σκωτάς, *δ*, among the Sybarites a dwarf, also στίλβων or
 στίλβων. (Prob. from σκάψω, as if an owl.)
 σκώπημα, *ατος*, *τό*,=σκάψ. *I.* 2, and *II.*, cf. *Aesch. Fr.*
 71, *Lob. Phryn.* 613.
 σκώπητις, *ov*, *δ*, (σώπτω) a mimic, mocker: hence usu. like
 our mocker, a scoffer, jester. Hence
 σκωπητικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, giving to mockery, jesting, *Plut. Adv.* —κῶς.
 σκωπητής, *ov*, *δ*, a mocker, jester, *Ar. Vesp.* 788, cf. *Lob.*
Phryn. 613. (From σκώπη, as μανώλης from μανώμαι.)
 σκώπητις, *ἡ*, fem. of σκώπητις.
 ΣΚΩΠΤΩ, fut. σκώψομαι, *Elmsl.* Act. 278, 844 (854): *aor.* 1.
 ἔσκωψα. *To ape, mimic, mock*: hence 1. usu. *to mock*,
jeer, scoff at, *τινὰ* *Ar. Nub.* 992, etc.; *εἰς τινα* *Aeschin.* 33. 39,
πρὸς τινα *Plat. Theat.* 125 E; and in good sense, *to joke with*,
τινὰ *Hdt.* 2. 121, 4.—*absol.* *to jest, joke, be funny*, *Ar. Eq.* 525,
Nub. 296, etc.:—also *to joke, be in fun*, *Eur. Cycl.* 675. (Cf.
 our *scoff*.)
 ΣΚΩΡ, (not σκῶρ, *Dind.* *Ar. Ran.* 146), *τό*, gen. σκῶρος, dung,
 ordure, *Ar. l. c.*, *Plut.* 305:—a later form is *τό* σκάρος, *q. v.*,
 [1261]

Lob. Phryn. 293. (Lob. connects Lat. *scurra* with σκῶρ, as κῶβαλος from σκῆβαλον, cf. κοπῖας.) Hence
σχωραῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a night-stool, Ar. Ecol. 371.
σχωρία, ἡ, (σκῶρ) filthy refuse, acut. esop. the dross of metal, scoria, as in Lat. *stercus ferri*, Arist. Meteor. Hence
σχωριοειδής, ἐς, (ἔλδος) like the dross of metals.

σκῶν, ὁ, gen. σκῶνος, nom. pl. σκῶνες, a kind of owl, the screech-owl, Od. 5. 66. (Either from σκῶται, because of its hooting, mocking note; or from σκέπτομαι, as κλῶν from κλέπτω, because of its glaring eyes.) 2. a dance in which they mimicked the gait of an owl, Ath. II. acc. to Ath. 629 F, the gesture of shading the eyes with the hand to look to a distance, cf. σκέπτομαι fin.

σκῶψις, ἡ, (σκῶπτω) mockery, scoffing, banter.
σμάραγδος, α, ον, (σμάραγδος) of the emerald, Heliod.
σμάραγδιζέω, to be of an emerald-green.
σμάραγδιος, ἡ, ον, of emerald, N. T. II. emerald-green.
σμάραγδιον, τό, Dim. from σμάραγδος, M. Antin.
σμάραγδιτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ἰδος, of the kind or color of the emerald, ἴδως LXX.

σμάραγδος, ὁ, and in Theophr. ἡ, Lat. *smaragdus*, a precious stone of a light green color, usu. called the emerald, first in Hdt., who calls it σμ. ἴδως: however it was prob. not the same as our emerald, but a semi-transparent stone like the aqua-marina, cf. Theophr. de Lap. 23, 84, v. Plin. N. H. 37. 5. cf. Lucas Quest. Lexilog. § 46: there was a pillar of smaragdus in the temple of Heracles at Tyre, Hdt. 2. 44, which Theophr. (l. c. 25) suspects to have been false.—A rarer form is μαράγδος, Meineke Menand. p. 132. (Prob. from μαρῶν, μαρμαρυγή:—for the Sanscr. *marakata* prob. came from the West, though others derive this from *maraka*, morbus, as if the emerald were used as a talisman, Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 195).

ΣΜΑΡΤΑΤΕΩ, ἴσω, to crash, of various loud noises, as of thunder, ἔτ' ὅν' οὐρανὸν σμαρτήσθῃ Il. 21. 199; of the sea, Il. 2. 210; of the screaming of cranes, Ib. 463; of the battle of the Titans, Hes. Th. 679; and so σμαραγίζω Ib. 693. (Onomatop., like σφαγγέω.) Hence

σμάραγι, ἡ, a crashing, Opp.
σμάραγιζέω, f. ἴσω, v. σμαραγέω sub fin.
σμάραγνα, ἡ, (σμάραγξ) a sounding scourge, cf. μαράγνα.
Σμάραγος, ὁ, (σμαραγέω) a lubber fiend in Ep. Hom. 14. 9. [ᾶ]
σμάρασσω, = μαράσσω, σμαραγέω, dub.
σμάρις, or σμάρης, ἰδος, ἡ, a small poor sea-fish, Epich. p. 32.

ΣΜΑΛΩ, Ion. σμῆω: f. σμῆσω, Dor. σμῶσω [ᾶ]: aor. pass. always ἐμῆσθον, from σμῆχω.—Contr. pres. σμῶ, σμῆς, σμῆ, inf. σμῆν, not σμῆς, σμῶν till Luc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 61.

To smear, rub, wipe, hence 1. to anoint, σμᾶσαι τὴν κεφαλὴν to anoint one's head, Hdt. g. 110, Valck. ad 7. 209; and then σμᾶσαι absol., to anoint oneself, Ar. Fr. 326. 2. to rub, wipe, wash off, cleanse, σμῆσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς having washed their heads, Hdt. 4. 73, cf. Valck. ad 3. 148.—σμᾶω acc. to Phryn. is more Att. than σμῆχω, v. Lob. p. 253. (The Root is *smā (B), μάσσω, and so the orig. signf. is to touch, handle: akin to σμάχω, σμῆχω, σμῶχω, and to ψάω, ψάω, ψήχω, ψάχω, σάχω.)

σμερδαλέος, ἐα, Ion. ἐή, εόν, dreadful, fearful, terrible, esp. terrific to look on, Hom.; χαλκὸς σμ. brass d're-gleaming, Il. 12. 464., 13. 192: so of armour of all kinds, ὀσπῆρ, αἰγῆς, σκάος Il. 20. 260, Od. 11. 609: also terrible to hear, horrid-sounding, in Hom., and Hes., esp. neut. as Adv., σμερδαλέον or σμερδαλέα with κοναβεῖν, κοναβίζειν, βοᾶν, κτυπεῖν etc.
σμερδνός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., in Hom., but much more rare.
σμέω, Ion. for σμᾶω.

σμήγμα, ατος, τό, (σμήχω) = σμήμα, q. v., LXX. Hence
σμηγματῶπων, ου, ὁ, (πῶλῶ) one who sells unguents, soap, etc., a perfumer.
σμηγματῶδης, ἐς, (σμήμα, ἔλδος) fit for rubbing, anointing, rubbing off or cleansing, Hipp.

σμήκτης, ου, ὁ, (σμήχω) one who rubs or cleanses. Hence
σμηκτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, fit for rubbing, cleansing, etc., Diosc.
σμηκτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = σμηκτῖς, q. v., γῆ, Hipp.
σμηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from σμήχω, anointed, cleansed. [1262]

σμηκτῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (σμήχω) γῆ, a kind of fullers'-earth, for cleaning cloth, Nicoh. Herc. Gam. 1, cf. Lob. Phryn. 253.

σμήλη, ἡ, = σμήγμα, dub.: from
σμήλω, = σμᾶω, σμήχω, only in Hesych.
σμήμα, τό, (σμᾶω) more Att. form of σμήγμα, that which is used for rubbing or cleansing, unguent, soap, Antiph. Καρκ. 1, cf. Lob. Phryn. 253. Hence

σμηματοφορεῖον, τό, (φορέω) a box of unguents, etc.
σμηναγδῖον, Adv. (σμήνος) in swarms.

σμηνῖον, τό, Dim. from σμήνος.

σμηνών, ὄνος, ὁ, = σμηνών, Apollon. Hist. 44.
σμηνοδόκος, ον, (σμήνος, δέχομαι) holding a swarm of bees, Anth.

σμηνοκόμος, ον, (κομέω) keeping bees.
σμηνός, εος, τό, a bee-hive, Plat. Rep. 552 C. II. usu. a swarm of bees, σμ. ὡς μελισσών Aesch. Pers. 129, Plat. Polit. 293 D: hence in gen. a swarm, crowd, νεκρῶν Soph. Fr. 693; and so metaph., σμ. ἡδονῶν, ἀρετῶν etc. Plat. Rep. 574 D, Meno 72 A. (From ἔσμος.) Hence

σμηνοργέω, f. ἴσω, to be a bee-master. II. in Med., of bees, to swarm, ἐν τοῖς δένδρεσι Strabo: and

σμηνοργία, ἡ, a keeping of bees.
σμηνοργός, ὁ, (*έργω) like μελισσοργός, a bee-keeper, Ael.

σμηνών, ὄνος, ὁ, (σμήνος) a stand of bee-hives.
σμήξις, εως, ἡ, (σμήχω) a wiping off, cleansing, Diosc.

σμηρέα, ἡ, and σμηρία, ἡ, a plant, shrub, acc. to Hesych. a kind of κισσός, written also σμῖρις.

σμηρύξ, γγος, ἡ, = μῆρυξ, q. v., Lyc.
σμηρίω, = σμωρίω, cf. σμῖρις.

σμηρινός, ἡ, = μῆρινος, q. v., Plat. Legg. 644 E.
σμηρίον, τό, = πρόπολις II, Arist. de Plant. 2. 9. 14.

σμηρίς, ἡ, v. σμῖρις.

σμηρίσμα, τό, (σμηρίω) = σμῖρισμα, cf. σμῖρις.

σμήχω, f. ξω, Ep. and later collat. form of σμᾶω, to rub, wipe off or away, χρόνὸς ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐσημην Od. 6. 226: to wash clean, Lyc. 876:—Med., σμηχόμενα κρόταφον wiping her brow, Anth.

σμηκρῖνης, ου, ὁ, (σμηκρός) one who minds little things, a niggard, used as a generic name in the new Greek Comedy, like Harpagon in the French, Meineke Menand. p. 64, 565.

σμηκρός, all words beginning thus v. sub μῆρ-, and cf. sq.

σμηκρός, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. and old Attic for μῆκρός: this form is also used in Il. 17. 757 metri grat., h. Ven. 115, Hes. Op. 359: freq. in Hdt., and Pind. [ῖ by nature.]

σμηκρότης, σμηκρόν, v. sub μῆρ-.

σμίλα, ἡ, = σμίλη, Anth.

σμιλακίος, ἡ, ον, of the yew-tree or its wood [ᾶ]: from σμίλαξ ἄκος, ὁ, = Att. μίλαξ, q. v., the yew, Lat. *taxus*.

II. in Arcadia a tree of the πρίνος kind, Theophr. III.

σμίλαξ κηπάα, a kind of garden leguminous plant, the fruit of which (λόβια) was dressed and eaten like our French or kidney-beans, elsewhere, δόλγος, also φασφόλος, Diosc. IV. σμίλαξ

λεῖα, a kind of bindweed, Ib.

σμιλεῖα, ατος, τό, (σμιλέω) carved work = metaph., σμιλεῖα ἔργων finely carved works, Ar. Ran. 819. [ῖ]

σμιλεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, cut, carved, cf. νεοσμιλενός: from σμιλέω, like γλῶφω, to cut out or carve finely: from

ΣΜΙΛΗ, ἡ, a knife for cutting and carving, Lat. *scalper*, *scalprum*, a graving tool, sculptor's chisel, a surgeon's or shoe-maker's knife; in gen. a knife, Ar. Thesm. 779. [ῖ Ar. l. c., and oft. in Anth.: also σμίλα Phanas 3.]

σμίλιον, τό, Dim. from σμίλη, Lat. *scalpellum*, Plut.

σμιλιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, shaped like a σμίλη.

σμίλος, ὁ, poet. for σμίλαξ, Nic.

σμίλθα, ἡ, = the more usu. σμίνθος.

Σμίνθευς, εως, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, Il. 1. 39,—acc. to Aristarch. from Σμίνθη a town in Troas, the Sminthian; acc. to Apion from σμίνθος, the mouse-killer: also Σμίνθιος, ὁ.

σμίμβος, ὁ, more rarely σμίνθα, ὁ, old poet. word (Cretan, acc. to Schol. Ven. Il. 1. 39), a mouse, Aesch. Fr. 212.

σμίνδιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

σμίνθη, ἡ, a two-pronged hoe or mattock, Lat. *bidens*, like δι-κελλά, Ar. Nub. 1486, 1500, Av. 602, Pac. 546, cf. Lob. Phryn. 302. [ῖ]

σμινύς, ὄν, of or belonging to a hoe, Nic.

σμήνις, ὅς, and ὅδος, ἡ, = σμυνή, Ar. Fr. 372.
 σμίρις, ἰδός, ἡ, v. σμῆρις and σμύρις.
 σμογρός, ἄ, ὄν, = μαγρός, Gramm.
 σμοιός, ἡ, ὄν, = σκυθρωπός, also μοιός and μνός, Gramm.
 (Prob. from μύω.)
 σμοκορδός, = σπλεκός, Gramm.
 σμυγρός, ἄ, ὄν, Adv. -ρως, poet. for μαγρός, -ρως, Ap. Rh., and later writers. Hom. has only the compd. Adv. ἐπισμυγρως, q. v.
 σμύλα or σμύλλα, ἡ, a kind of fish.
 σμύζων, ὁ, = μύζων, μύζωνος, q. v., Arist. H. A.
 σμύραινα, ἡ, poet. for μύραινα q. v., Arist. H. A. [v]
 σμύραινος, ἄ, a kind of fish. [v]
 σμυρίξ, (σμύρις) to smoothe or polish by rubbing; also written σμυρίξω.
 σμυρίξω, poet. for μυρίξω.
 σμύρις, ἰδός, ἡ, emery, used by lapidaries for polishing-powder, Diosc. 5, 165: hence polishing is called σμυρίζω and σμύχειν. (Since σμύρις is formed from σμῶν, σμῆχω, the form σμῆρις is equally good, cf. σμυρίξω, σμῆρισμα, σμυρισμάτιον etc., and perh. is the orig. form, though usage is altogether for σμύρις: Hesych. has also σμύρις.) [v]
 σμύρισμα, τό, (σμυρίξω) that which is rubbed off or polished.
 II. a small tube by means of which a vessel is connected with a siphon, Math. Vett.: written also σμύρισμα. [v]
 σμύρισμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., written also σμῆρ-
 σμύρις, ου, ἄ, λίθος, the emery-stone, LXX.
 σμύρνη, ἡ, Ion. σμύρνη, like μύρρα, myrrh, the resinous gum of an Arabian tree (prob. a kind of acacia), used for embalming the dead, Hdt. 2, 40, 86, ubi v. Bähr; called σμύρνης ἰδῶς by Eur. Ion 1175, σμύρνης σταλαγμοί Soph. Fr. 340. Hence
 σμυρναῖος, α, ὄν, of myrrh, Mel. 1, 29.
 σμυρνέειν, τό, = σμυρνέω, Nic.
 σμυρνήξω, f. ἄω, and in N. T., σμυρνίξω, f. ἴω, (σμύρνα) to flavor with myrrh, ὀλνν.
 σμύρνιον, ἡ, ου, (σμύρνα) of myrrh, made from it.
 σμυρνιον, τό, an herb, the seed of which taste like myrrh, Diosc., and Nic.
 σμυρνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) myrrh-like.
 σμυρνοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing myrrh, Strab.
 ΣΜΥΤΧΩ, f. ξω, to burn in a slow smouldering fire, to make a thing smoulder away, σμύζειν πυρὶ ἡλῶς Il. 9, 653:—Pass. σμύχεται, aor. ἐσμύχην, to smoulder away, ἴλιος πυρὶ σμύχεται Il. 2, 411, esp. (metaph.) by the fires of love, Jac. P. M. lxxxi. (Akin to σμῶν, σμῆχω, σμῶχω.) [v] except in aor. pass. σμύχηναι.]
 σμῶδιγξ, ἡ, = σμῶδιξ, only in Gramm.
 σμωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to weals or bruises, σμ. φάρμακον a plaister for them, Hipp.: from
 ΣΜΩΔΙΞ, ἰγγος, ἡ, a weal, swollen bruise, esp. from a blow, Lat. vibex, Il. 2, 267, 23, 716.
 σμῶν, ἡ, and σμῶς, ἡ, a squall of wind, Gramm.
 σμῶχω, f. ξω, = σμῶν, σμῆχω, to rub: to rub away or to pieces, grind down with the teeth, Ar. Pac. 1309.
 σοβαρεύομαι, Dep. (σοβαρός) to bear oneself in a haughty, pompous fashion, play the grandee, strut, Anth.
 σοβαρόβλεφός, ου, (βλέφαρον) with haughty, upraised eyebrows, i. e. in stately, pompous fashion, Anth.: from
 σοβάρος, ἄ, ὄν, (σοβέω) strictly moving like one who is going to scare others away: usu. of persons, strutting, bustling, pompous, haughty, insolent, gorgeous in appearance, much like σμενός, freq. in Ar., as Nab. 406, Plut. 872; of a horse, like γαῦρος, Xen. Eq. 10, 17:—so too of things, σ. μέλος Ar. Ach. 674; σοβαρῶτερα τιμῇ at a higher price, Ael. Adv. -ρως, σ. χερσίν οὐρ το ἰονυχός, to strut along, Ar. Pac. 83.
 σοβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of σοβαρός, esp. of bacchanals and courtesans, insolent, capricious, Eupol. Incert. 62. II. ἡ σοβάς a kind of dance, Ath.
 σοβέω, f. ἴω, strictly to say σοῦ, σοῦ (shoo! shoo!) to a bird, to scare or drive away birds, Ar. Av. 34, Vesp. 211, cf. ἀποσοβέω: hence in gen. to drive away, knock off, c. dupl. acc., σ. κόνιν τὴν κεφαλὴν Xen. Eq. 5, 5; and still more gen., σ. τὸν κύλικα to push the bottle round, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 597; cf.

κνικισοβάω. II. Pass. to move as if one was going to scare others away: to strut, bustle; and so in gen. to use vehement gestures, Anth.: to rush, ἐπὶ τῇ Ib.; σοβέσθαι πρὸς δόξαν to be eager for glory, Plut.:—so also, III. intr. in Act., to walk in a stately, pompous manner, to strut, bustle along, διὰ τῆς ἡγορᾶς σοβεῖ Dem. 565. fin.: and σοβεῖ ἐς Ἄργος Luc. c. Ete. (Hence σοβαρός and σοβάς, q. v.: a σοβέω belongs to the root εἶω, εἶσμαι, σοῦμαι, akin to φοβέω, πέφοβα, φέβομαι, φεύγω, cf. φόβη, σόβη.)
 σόβη, ἡ, (σοβέω) a horse's tail. II. the horse-hair plume of a helmet.
 σόβησις, ἡ, (σοβέω) a scaring, driving away. II. strutting, bustling, pompous motion:—σ. περί τι, a bustling or going eagerly about a thing, Plut.
 Σόβος, ὁ, = Σάτροπος, either from their horses' tail (σόβη), or in gen. from σοβέω, to strut, be insolent, etc.
 σόγκος, ὁ, = σόγγος, Antiph. Incert. 1, 4. Hence
 σόγκωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the plant σόγγος, Theophr.
 σόγγος, ὁ, the sow-thistle, also σόγκος.
 σοί, dat. from σοῦ, Hom.
 σοίω, Ion. for σοῦ, gen. from σός, σόν, Od.
 σός, ἰδός, ἡ, (σός, σοῦς) = σοβάς.
 σοῦφα and σοῦφα, a bird which indicates the nearness of land in the Indian ocean.
 σολοικία, ἡ, = σολοικισμός, Luc.
 σολοικίζω, f. ἴω, (σόλοικος) to speak or write incorrectly, commit a solecism, φωνῇ Σκυθικῇ σοί. to speak bad Scythian, Hdt. 4, 117. II. to err against good manners or propriety in any way, to behave awkwardly, Wyttenb. Plat. 2, 45 E.
 σολοικισμός, ὁ, incorrectness in the use of language, a solecism: in gen. a failure in good manners, awkwardness, Plut.
 σολοικιστής, οἱ, ὁ, (σολοικία) one who speaks or pronounces wrongly, commits solecisms, Luc.
 σολοικιστής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a solecism, solecistic: from σόλοικος, on, speaking or pronouncing incorrectly; esp. using provincialisms. 2. hence in gen. barbarous, Anacr. 83; cf. Σόλοικοι foreigners, Hippon. 30. II. metaph. erring against good manners, awkward, clumsy, = ἀπερίκαλος, σ. τῇ πρώτῃ Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 21. (Said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia.)
 σολοικοφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) like a solecism. Adv. -ως.
 σολοιτύπος, ου, (τύπτω) hammering a mass of iron: [v] from σόλος, ὁ, (σέλλω) a mass of iron used as a quoit, Il. 23, 826, 839, 844, distinguished by being spherical, from the flat round stone βίκος = also a quoit of stone, Ar. Rh. 3, 1366.
 ΣΟΜΦΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, spongy, loose, porous, Hipp., and Arist.
 II. metaph. of sound, hollow or thick, συμφὸν φέγγεσθαι Hipp. 147, 19; as in Lat. fusca vox, opp. to candida, Cic. N. D. 2, 146; half way between λευκός and μέλας in sounds, as φαῖος in color, v. Arist. Top. 1, 13, 6 sq., and cf. εὐοδός.
 σομφότης, πτος, ἡ, sponginess, porousness, Arist. Part. An.
 σομφώδης, ἐς, (σομφός, εἶδος) of a spongy, loose, porous nature, Theophr.
 σόμοι, v. σοῦμαι.
 σόος, ὁ, contr. σός, any strong, rapid, vehement motion, esp. upwards, as βῆσι downwards, mostly used by the Laconians, Democrit. ap. Arist. Coel. 4, 6, 31, Heind. Plat. Crat. 412 B: Dor. σῶς. (Akin both to σόμοι, σοῦμαι, and to θέω, θέσμαι, θοός.)
 σός, ου, v. Ep. shortd. form of σῶος, safe and sound in body, whole, unharmed, unharmed, Lat. integer, incolumis, freq. in Hom.: so also σῶς, contr. from obsol. σῶος, and σῶος in Hdt., q. v. (Hence σῶζω, σάω.)
 σορέλλη, like σοροδαῖμων, nick-name of an old man, prob. akin to σορός, with one foot in the grave, Ar. Fr. 1, ubi v. Dind.: the form σορέλλη occurs in Eustath. Il. p. 1289, 19, but is rejected by Bergk ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, 1034.
 σορεῖω, and σορηδόν, Adv. = σωρ-, Hesych.
 σοροδαῖμων, ονος, ὁ, (σορός) a nick-name of an old person with one foot in the grave, ap. Plut. 2, 13 B, cf. σορέλλη, σοροπλήξ.
 σοροεργός, ου, (*έργω) a coffin-maker.
 σοροπλήξ, ὄν, (πλήγω) a coffin-maker, Ar. Nub. 846.
 σορόπληκτος, ου, and σοροπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) = σοροδαῖμων.

σοφοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making coffins.

ΣΟΨΟΞ, ἡ, a vessel for holding any thing, esp. a cinerary urn, II. 23. 91, Hdt. 1. 681 hence a coffin, Hdt. 2. 78. II. as

nickname of an old man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1365, etc. σωπώνης, ἴδος, ἡ, also σωπώνης, an old fir-tree, cf. σωπώνης.

σός, ἡ, ὄν, possessive Adj. of 2 pers. sing. from σός, thy, thine, i. e. of thee, Lat. tuus, tua, tuum, Hom.: also objective, for thee, σός πάρος Od. 11. 202. Hdt. has the common form; but Ep. gen. σόος Od. 15. 511: earlier Ep. and Dor. form τός, τέ, (Dor. τός), τόν, Hom.

σοῦ, gen. from σός; also from σός: Hom. only from σός.

σοῦ, σοῦ, shoō! shoō!, a cry to scare away birds, etc. Strictly imperat. from σοῦμαι, Ar. Vesp. 209. (Hence σοσέω etc.)

σοῦρος, ὁ, a kind of antelope, Opp., with vv. ll. σοῦρος, σοῦ-βλος and σάβος.

σουδάριον, τό, the Lat. sudarium, N. T. [ἀ]

σοῦκινος, ἡ, or, (succinum) made of amber, cf. σοῦχον.

σοῦμαι, contr. for σόομαι, which is found only in Ar. Rh., = σέω, σέομαι, under which the forms in use of σοῦμαι will be found: cf. also

σοῦνεκα, contr. for σοῦ ἔνεκα, Herm. Soph. Phil. 550.

Σουινάριος, ὄν, (Σούνιον, ἀρδομαι) invoked, worshipped at Sunium, Ποσειδῶν Ar. Eq. 560; parodied in Av. 868, Σουινάριος. [ἀρ]

Σουινιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, epith. of Athena, from her temple at Sunium. Σουινεύς, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, from his temple at Sunium: from Σούνιον, τό, Sunium, the southern promontory of Attica, first in Od. 3. 278.

σοῦς, ὁ, contr. for σόος, ὁ, q. v.

σοῦσθα, inf., and σοῦσθε, σοῦσθω, imperat. from σοῦμαι.

Σουσίγενής, ἐς, (γένος) born at Susa, Aesch. Pers. 644.

σοῦσῖνος, ἡ, or, (σοῦσον) made of lilies, ἔλαιον Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

σοῦσις, ἡ, (σοῦμαι) = σόος, σοῦς, violent motion, susp.

σοῦσον, τό, the ἵλη, Persian word:—hence Σούρα, τό, Susa, the royal city of the Persians, in the province of Susiana, or Shushan, Hdt. 1. 188: hence Σοῖσις, ἴδος, ἡ, this province, Aesch. Pers. 119, 577.

σοῦστῖ, contr. for σοῖ ἐστῖ, but only when σοῖ is enclitic, Ar. Ach. 339.

σοῦσθα, v. σοῖσθα.

σοῦχον, τό, = Lat. succinum.

σοῦχος, ὁ, name of the crocodile in one part of Egypt, Strab. σοφία, ἡ, Ion. σοφίη, (σοφός) orig. cleverness or skill in handicraft and art, as in carpentry, ὅς ῥά τε πάσης ἐν εἰδῇ σοφίης II. 15. 412: in music and singing, h. Hom. Merc. 483, 511; in poetry, Pind., who in O. q. 161 uses the rare pl. σοφίας: ἡ ἐν-τεχνος σ. Plat. Prot. 321 D. σ. τινός knowledge of, acquaintance with a thing, Ib. 360 D. 2. cleverness, skill, in matters of common life, sound judgment, intelligence, prudence, political wisdom, etc., such as was attributed to the seven sages, Hdt. 1. 30, 60; ἡ περί τὸν βίον σ. Plat. Prot. 321 D: also in not so good a sense, cunning, shrewdness, craft, Hdt. 1. 68, etc.

3. knowledge of a higher kind, as of the sciences, learning, wisdom, philosophy, freq. in Eur., etc., cf. esp. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7.—Cf. σοφός and σοφιστής throughout.

σοφίω, f. ἰσώ, (σοφός) to make one σοφός, to instruct, make wise, τινά τι one in a thing, LXX, and N. T.: the Act. is rare in good authors.

B. σοφίζομαι, I. as Pass. to become or be σοφός, to be clever or skilled in a thing, c. gen. rei, ναυτικῆς σεσοφισμένος skilled in seamanship, Hes. Op. 647; like ἡνὸν πεπαισθητά, Ib. 658; so, σοφ. ἐν τινι Xen. Cyn. 13. 6:—absol. to be or become prudent, wise, to pursue wisdom, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 46. 2. to play the sophist, Ar. Eq. 299, 721; to play subtle tricks, deal subtly, Eur. I. A. 744, Dem., etc.; σ. τινι to deal subtly with one, Eur. Bacch. 200:—in speaking, to quibble, περί τι Plat. Rep. 509 D, πρόσ τι Polyb.: σοφίζο-μενοι ἱπποπό crack-doctors, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

3. aor. σοφισθῆναι as Pass., to be devised or contrived, Soph. Phil. 77, and N. T. II. σοφίζομαι, as Dep. c. aor. med. (Polyb.), pf. pass. σοφισάμενος (Hdt. 1. 80):—c. acc. rei, to devise, contrive anything cleverly, skilfully, Hdt. 1. c., 2. 66., 8. 27; καὶ τὰς

ἰδέας σοφίζεσθαι Ar. Nub. 547, cf. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 194.

2. to deceive, beguile, Joseph. 3. to perceive, ὅτι τί ἐστι LXX. Hence

σοφίσμα, ατος, τό, any clever, cunning contrivance or thought, a device, invention, trick, Pind. O. 13. 24, Hdt. 3. 85, 152, Trag., etc.:—in Xen. Hier. 1. 23, the skilful dressing of food:—also in less good sense, a sly trick, artifice, freq. in Eur., and so Thuc. 6. 77, etc.; a stage-trick, clap-net, Ar. Ran. 17. 2. a sharp, captious argument, a quibble, shift, such as the Sophists used, a sophism, Dem. 775. 6, etc.; and so Ar. calls a person σοφισμῶ ὄλον Av. 431.

σοφισμῆτις, ου, ὁ, a clever sophist.

σοφισματικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or like a σοφίσμα, sophistical. II. ὁ σ. as Subst., late form for σοφιστής.

σοφισματίον, τό, Dim. from σοφίσμα. [ἀ]

σοφισματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a σοφίσμα, sophistical.

σοφισμός, ὁ, rare and late form for σοφίσμα.

σοφιστεία, ἡ, the art of a sophist, sophistry, Plut. 1 and

σοφιστεμα, ατος, τό, = σοφίσμα: from

σοφιστεῖν, (σοφιστής) to speak, teach or act like a sophist, Plut.

II. transit. to devise artfully: but also to conceal artfully, to dissemble, e. g. ἔρωτα Heliod.

σοφιστήριον, τό, a sophist's school, Clem. Al.: from

σοφιστής, ου, ὁ, (σοφίω) orig. like σοφός, a master of one's

craft, esp. of a poet, Disson Pind. I. 4. 28; of musicians, Aesch. Fr. 308. 2. in gen. one who is clever in matters of

life, a judicious, prudent man, a wise statesman, etc., in which sense the seven Sages are always called σοφισταί by Hdt., 1. 29, cf. 2. 49; so too Pythagoras, 4. 95: cf. Blomf. Aesch. Fr. 62: hence

3. in the noblest sign. of σοφός, the wise man, philosopher, v. Valck. Hipp. 921. II. in Att. esp. one who

gave lessons in the arts and sciences for money, such as Prodicus, Gorgias, Protagoras, etc., a Sophist, who acc. to Cic. de

Orat. 3. 16, united dicendi faciendique sapientia, i. e. ability both to speak and act; for many of them, as Gorgias, were themselves public speakers (oratores), as well as teachers of rhetoric (rhetores).

2. if the earlier Sophists are to be blamed rather for false display, than for actual false intention, their trade soon became that of perverting and opposing truth

as such, and in this character being attacked by Socrates and Plato, as also by Aristoph., they fell into deserved odium; for

a clear popular account, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 4. p. 257 sq.

3. in later times, the term σοφιστής returned into honor, being applied to the ῥήτορες or high-flown prose-writers of the

Empire, such as Philostratus, Libanius, etc.—Cf. σοφία, σοφός throughout.

σοφιστίω, to speak or write like a sophist, Eubulid. ap. Ath. 437 D.

σοφιστικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (σοφιστής) of a sophist, βίος Plat. Phaedr. 248 E: τὸ σ. the sophists, Id. Sophr. 224 C: ἡ -κῆ (sub. τέχνη) a sophist's art, sophistry, Id. 224 D, etc. II. isophistical, fallacious: Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων.

Adv. -κῶς, Id.

σοφιστομένω, (μαίνομαι) to be mad after the sophists.

σοφιστρια, ἡ, fem. of σοφιστής, Plat.

σοφόνους, ὄν, contr. -νους, ουν, clever, wise of mind, Luc.

σοφός, ἡ, ὄν, strictly clever, skilful, skilled in any handicraft or art, cunning in his craft, in gen. of any one who excelled his fellows in any thing, as music, soothsaying, freq. in Pind.,

and Soph.; or even hedging and ditching, as in the Margites ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, cf. σοφία 1: esp. one who has natural

abilities for any thing, opp. to δ. μάβον one who owes all to teaching, σοφός δ. πᾶλλ' εἰδὼς quæ Pind. O. 2. 154; οὐδ' δ. πᾶλλ' εἰδὼς σοφός Aesch. Fr. 271. 2. in gen. clever in matters

of common life, judicious, intelligent, prudent, wise, esp. in political matters, in which sense the seven Sages were so called, v. Dicaearch., etc. ap. Diog. L. 1. 40 sq., cf. σοφιστής 1. 2: hence shrewd, cunning, first in Hdt. 3. 85; and so even of

animals, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7, 6. 13: τὸ σοφὸν a shrewd thought, shrewdness, Plat.

3. as restricted by philosophers, skilled in the sciences, learned, profound, wise, very freq. in Eur.: hence ironically, abstruse, obscure, (as the word transcendental

is sometimes used with us), opp. to σαφής, Ar. Ran. 1434

whereas Eur. Or. 397, says σοφὸν τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές.—For these successive limitations of signif., v. esp. Arist. Eth. I. c. N. 6. 7.—Construction!—usu. c. acc. rei, Eur. Bacch. 655, and Plat.; also, σ. ἐν τῇ Eur. I. T. 662, 1238; εἰς τι Id. Antig. 6. 3; περὶ τι or τινος Plat. Symp. 203 A; Aep. 19 C; rarely c. gen. solo, κατὰν σοφός Aesch. Supp. 453; also c. inf., σοφὸς λέγειν, σοφὸς ποιεῖν etc. Valck. Hipp. 921; but it is most used absol. The history of our word cunning is much the same with that of σοφός, or rather of σοφιστής.

III. pass., of things, cleverly devised, prudent, wise, νόμος Hdt. I. 196; γνῶμη, λόγος etc.; σοφώτερ' ἢ κατ' ἀνδρα συμβαλέειν ἐπὶ Eur. Med. 675.

III. Adv. σοφῶς, cleverly, wisely, etc., first in Soph. (Though the word does not occur in Hom. or Hes., except in the Margites I. c., its deriv. σοφία, σοφίω do: its Root appears in Lat. sapere, sapiens; also akin to σαφής, q. v.)

σοφῶς, = σοφίω, LXX. σῶω, = σάωω, σάωω, rare, only Ep., to preserve, save, deliver, σῶν, σῶν II. 9. 424, 681, σῶσαι II. 9. 393. Hence σωωνάντης, ου, δ, deliverer of sailors, the name of a harbour, written also, and perh. better, σωονάντης.

σπαδάξ, ακος, δ, ἤ, = σπάξ, Gramm. σπαδίξ, ἡ, ἴξω, (σπάω) to draw or tear off (cf. δέρμα Hdt. 5. 25. σπαδίξ, ἴκος, ἡ, (σπάω) a bough or branch torn off (cf. κλάδος from κλάω) : esp. a palm-branch or frond, like βᾶς, Nic. Al. 528; cf. σπάθῃ 7. 2. also as Adj., of that color, our bay, Lat. spadix in Virg. G. 3. 82.

II. a stringed instrument like the lyre, condemned by Quintilian as effeminate. III. the rind stripped from the root of the πῖνος. [ἄ, Nic. and Virg. II. c.]

σπαδονίζω, (σπαδών) like σπάω, σπαρσάσω, to tear to pieces, tear away, Dion. H. Hence

σπαδονισμός, ακος, τό, μαστῶν, Mel. 77. 5, and σπαδονισμός, δ, a tearing to pieces, ἤχων σπαδονισμοί sharp sounds distracting the ear, Dion. H.

σπαδών, υνος, and οντος, δ, Lob. Phryn. 273 (σπάω) an eunuch, Lat. spado, Plut. [ἄ]

σπαδών, υνος, ἡ, (σπάω) a tear, rent, rupture, Hipp.: esp. a convulsion, cramp, spasm, Hipp.: like σπάσμα, σπασμός. (Sometimes less accurately written σπαδών.)

σπαθῆλαια, = σπαταλάα, very dub.

σπαθῆλαιον, τό, Dim. from σπάθη 4, cf. σπατάλιον. [ἄ]

σπαθῆλας, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for σπαθητός: from

σπαθῶω, ἡ, ἴσω, in weaving, to strike down the woof with the σπάθῃ (q. v.), σπ. τὸν ἱστὸν Philyl. Pol. 4: hence in Ar. Nub. 55, λαν σπαθῶν to weave at a great rate, to go fast, a cant phrase for throwing away money, prob. with a play on σπαταλάω:—Pass. to be hurried on, of political measures, Dem. 354, fin.—But σπαθῶν ἐνρά to prune, clip plants, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 496. II. metaph. to weave a web, contrive, devise, Lat. texere, suere, cf. ῥάπτω and ὑφαίνω, Dem. 354. fin.

σπάθη, ἡ, any broad blade, of wood or metal: esp. 1. a broad flat piece of wood used by the ancient weavers in their upright loom, (instead of the comb, κτέλι, used in the horizontal), for striking the threads of the woof home, so as to make the web close, Aesch. Cho. 232, Plat. Lys. 208 D; cf. σπαθῶω.

2. a spaddle, spatula for stirring anything, Alex. Drop. 2.

3. like πλάστη, the paddle or blade of an oar, Lyc.

4. the ribs: in Hipp. also the shoulder-blade, scapula.

5. the broad blade of a sword, Eur. Eurysth. 2: a broad-sword, Philem. p. 378.

6. a seraper for currying horses.

7. the stem of a palm-leaf, Hdt. 7. 69: also the spathe, i. e. sheath, of the flower in many plants, esp. of the palm-kind. (Lat. spatia, Germ. spatel, Ital. spada, our spade, paddle, etc.) [ἄ]

σπαθήμα, ακος, τό, (σπαθῶω) a web made close by striking: metaph., σπ. φρενῶν, = τὸ πυκνὸν φρον.

σπαθήσις, ἡ, (σπαθῶω) a striking the web with the σπάθη, Arist. Phys. Ausc.

II. a squandering. [ἄ]

σπαθήστρις, ἡ, ὄν, (σπαθῶω) struck with the σπάθη, q. v.: in gen. ιουεν, Aesch. Fr. 320.

σπαθῆα, ἡ, = σπάθη IV.

σπαθῆλω, ἡ, ἴσω, (σπαθῇ 2) to stir or spread with a spatula. Med. to use a spatula in anointing oneself.

II. (σπαθῇ 5) to play with the sword, v. l. Cratin. Trophon. 4, ubi v. Meinek.

σπαθῆναιος, ἑλαφος, δ, = sq.

σπαθῆνις, ου, δ, (σπάθη) a young deer, so called from the shape of its horns.

σπάθιον, τό, Dim. from σπάθη, a little spatula, Anth. [ἄ]

σπαθῖος, α, ον, shaped like a σπάθη, Opp. [ἄ]

σπαθῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = σπάθη, a spatula, Ar. Fr. 8. II. a closely-woven cloth (v. σπάθῃ 1).

σπαθῖσμις, δ, (σπαθῖω II) a smiting with the sword.

σπαθῖτῆρ, ου, δ, (σπάθη 7.) ὀνός σπ. palm-wine.

σπαθῶμήλη, ἡ, (σπάθη 2, μήλη) a probe spatula-shaped, Hipp.

σπαθόφυλλος, ον, (σπάθη 5, φύλλον) with sword-shaped leaves or spines, as the fir, Theophr. H. P. I. 10, 4.

ΣΠΑΙΡ'Ω, more usu. with a prefixed, ἀσπαίρω, q. v. (From σπάω, akin to σκαίρω, σφαδάζω, σπαράσσω.)

σπάκα, Pers. for τὴν κύνα, Hdt. I. 110, cf. κύων fin.

σπάλαθρον, τό, v. σκᾶλεθρον.

σπαλάξια, ἡ, a defect in the eye, dim-sightedness: from

σπάλαξ, ἄκος, δ, also ἀσπάλαξ (q. v.), a mole.

σπάλεθρον, τό, v. σκᾶλεθρον.

σπάλεις, Aeor. for σταλείς, part. aer. pass. from στέλλω.

σπάλιον, τό, = ψάλιον, ψέλιον. [ἄ]

σπαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Aeor. for ψαλῖς.

σπαλίαν, δ, (σπάλιον) a wicker-roof to shelter soldiers engaged in a siege, Lat. vinea.

σπανῶδεφός, ον, (σπανός) having few brothers and sisters, Sext. Emp. [ἄ]

σπανῶνδρία, ἡ, (ἀνῆρ) lack of men or persons: from

σπάνῃ, ἡ, and σπάνία, ἡ, = σπάνις, want, scarceness, Jac. A. P. p. 201. Hence

σπανῆκίς, Adv., rarely, seldom. [ἄ]

σπανῖζω, ἡ, ἴσω, (σπάνις) of things, to be rare, scarce, few or scanty, Pind. N. 6. 54, Ar. Vesp. 252.

2. of persons, to lack or be in want of a thing, χρημάτων, βίον Hdt. I. 187, 196, and so freq. in Eur., etc.—Also in Med.

II. transit. to make rare or scarce, τι Philo: hence Pass. = Act. signif. 2, ἔσπανισμέν' ἀργῶν Aesch. Pers. 1024, cf. Eur. Or. 1055, Med. 560, and so in Xen.

σπάνιος, α, ον, like σπανός, of persons and things, rare, few, scarce, scanty, first in Hdt. 2. 67., 5. 29: σπάνιον ἱερῶν παρέχειν, like Lat. difficilis adiutus habere, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 D:

c. inf., σπ. ἰδεῖν rare to behold, Xen. Cyr. I. 3, 3:—as Adv., σπάνιος ἐπιφοιτᾷ he seldom visits, Hdt. 2. 733 so, σπ. φανῆναι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 46:—Comp. σπανιώτερος, Hdt. 8. 25. Adv.

—ως, seldom, Xen. Ages. q. 1; so too σπανίᾳ, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C.

II. of persons, lacking, needy: stingy. [ἄ] Hence σπανῖντις, ητος, ἡ, = sq., want, lack, σπ. γῆς Isocr. 47 C, 68 A.

σπάνις, εως, ἡ, (σπανός) of things, scarceness, rareness: οὐ σπάνις, c. inf., 'tis not hard to., Eur. I. A. 1163.

II. of persons, lack, want, c. gen., as, σπ. βύβλων Hdt. 5. 58; esp. σπ. βίον poverty, Soph. O. T. 1461, Eur. Hec. 12; and so σπάνις alone, Soph. O. C. 506.

σπανῖτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπανίω) of things, wanted, scarce, lacking: poor, shabby, δωρητάα Soph. O. C. 4.

II. of persons, in want of, lacking, τινός. (Akin to ἡπανῶω, ἡπανέω, ἡπανία, ἡχανῶω, ἡχανία.) [ἄ, though Draco 119. 26 would have ἄ]

Σπανός, ἡ, ὄν, older form of Ἰσπανός, Schaff. Plut. Sert. II.

σπανώσσις, ἡ, lack of corn or food, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7: from σπανῶσιτος, ον, lacking corn or food.

σπανῶστερμος, ον, (σπέρμα) with few seeds.

σπανῶντικός, ον, (τέκνον) lacking children, Sext. Emp.

σπανῶντος, ον, (οὐρά) lacking in tail, sub.

σπανόφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) lacking in leaves.

σπανύδρος, ον, (σπανός, ὕδωρ) lacking water.

σπάξ, δ, ἡ, v. σπάκα.

σπαράγμα, ακος, τό, (σπαρσάσω) a piece torn off, a piece, σπ. τινος a man's mangled corpse, Soph. Ant. 1081.

II. = σπαργμός, Eur. Bacch. 739. [σπᾶ] Hence σπαργματώδης, es, (εἶδος) convulsive, κραιγῇ Plut.

σπάργμος, δ, (σπαρδσσω) a tearing, rending, mangling; *Bachyōn* by them, Eur. *Bach.* 735: but also, σπ. χαλτῆς, *χρῶτος* etc. of them, Eur. *Phoen.* 1525, *Tro.* 453. II. a *convulsion, spasm*, Aesch. *Fr.* 155, *Soph.* *Tr.* 778, 1254.

σπάργμωνος, es, (εἶδος) = σπαργμωνός, Hipp.

σπάρκῃτης, ου, δ, one who rends in pieces.

σπάρξις, ἡ, = σπαργμός. [σπάρ] from

σπαρδσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to tear, rend in pieces, mangle, Lat. *lacerare*, esp. of dogs, carnivorous animals, and the like, σπ. σάρκας ἀτ' ὀστέων Eur. *Med.* 1217; σπαρδσσέσθαι κῶμος to tear one's hair, Id. *Andr.* 1209: in gen. to rend, στ. Βροτῆρ *Aesch.* *Pr.* 1018:—metaph. to pull to pieces, attack, Lat. *conviciis lacerare*, στ. τινά λόγῳ *Plat.* *Rep.* 539 B, cf. *Dem.* 785. 18; λόβας στ. τινά *Lyc.* 656. Pass. to be convulsed, teich with desire to vomit, *For.* *Oec.* Hipp. (Akin to σπᾶω, σπᾶρω.)

σπαργάνω, = σπαργάνω, σπαργαν(ω, *Plat.* *Legg.* 782 E.

σπαργάνω, f. ἰω, (σπαργανον) like σπαργανώ, to swathe, *warap* up, Hes. *Th.* 485.

σπαργάνον, τό, Dim. from σπαργανον. II. a plant, perh. *βούτμον*, *Diosc.* [γᾶ]

σπαργανίτης, ου, δ, a child in swaddling-clothes, h. *Hom.* *Merc.* 301; formed like εἰραμῶτης: from

σπαργάνον, τό, (σπαργ) a swaddling or swathing band, h. *Hom.* *Merc.* 151, 306: usu. in plur. swaddling-clothes, Ib. 237, *Pind.* etc.: hence in *Trag.*, any thing which reminds of one's childhood, the marks, etc. by which a person's true birth and family are discovered, Lat. *monumenta*, cf. *Brunc.* *Soph.* *O. T.* 1035, *Donat.* *Terent.* *Eun.* 4, 6, 15; allusion is prob. made to this in *Ar.* *Arch.* 431. Hence

σπαργάνω, to swathe, esp. a child in swaddling-clothes, Hipp., in *Pass.*; cf. σπαργ. Hence

σπαργάνω, τό, that which is swathed. II. = σπαργανον.

σπαργάνωσις, ἡ, (σπαργανώ) a swathing, esp. of a child in swaddling-clothes. [γᾶ]

σπαργά, f. ἡσω, like ὀργάω, to be full to bursting, to swell, be ripe, μαρτὸς σπαργῶν *Eur.* *Bach.* 701, *Cycl.* 55; and of a woman with child, *Plat.* *Symp.* 206 D: also to swell with humors, *For.* *Oec.* Hipp.: of the earth, to teem with life. II. metaph. like Lat. *turgere*, to swell with desire or any passion, *Plat.* *Phaedr.* 256 A, *Legg.* 692 A. (Not from στέρχω or στέω: but rather from same Root as ὀργάω, ὀργή, akin to σφρίγγω and σφαργέα.) Hence

σπαργή, ἡ, like ὀργή, swelling impulse or desire: passion.

σπαργῶ, f. ξω, to swathe, esp. a child, hence to wrap in swaddling-clothes, σπαργῶν ἐν φάρει λευκῇ h. *Hom.* *Ap.* 121: hence, σπαργάνω, and the more usu. verbal forms σπαργάνω, σπαργανῶν, σπαργαν(ω. (From σπείρω, σπείρος, σπείρον.)

σπαργωσις, ἡ, (σπαργῶ) a swathing, μαστῶν *Diosc.*

σπαρείς, part. σπαρήναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from σπείρω.

σπαρίξω, = σπαίρω, *Gramm.*

σπαρπῶλος, ου, with thin gray hair: from

σπαρπός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for σπανός, σπανός, Aesch. *Ag.* 556.

σπάρος, δ, a sea-fish, not to be confounded with σκάρος, *Epich.* p. 24. (From σπαίρω, like σκάρος from σκαίρω.) [ἀ]

σπαρταγνής, ἐς, (σπάρος, γένος) producing the shrub *spartos*, *App.*

Σπαρταγνής, ἐς, (Σπάρτη, γένος) of *Spartan* breed.

σπάρτη, ἡ, σπάρτον, a rope or cord of *spartum*, *Ar.* *Av.* 815, cf. *Meineke* *Com. Fr.* 2. p. 84. II. like στάβη, a *plumb-line*, also, ἡ σπάρτος.

Σπάρτη, ἡ, *Sparta* in *Laconia*, *Hom.*: hence *Adv.*, Σπάρτηθεν from *Sparta*, *Od.*; Σπάρτηδε to *Sparta*.

Σπαρτιάτης, ου, δ, a *Spartan*, *Eur.* and *Thuc.*: fem. Σπαρτιάτις, ἰδος, Ib.; and Σπαρτιάς, ἄδος: *Adj.* Σπαρτιατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Spartan*. [ἀ]

σπαρτίνη, ἡ, = σπάρτη, *Ael.*

σπαρτίνος, ἡ, ου, from σπάρτος, made of σπάρος, *Cratin.*

σπαρτίον, τό, Dim. from σπάρτη, σπάρτον, a small cord or rope, *Ar.* *Pac.* 1247. II. the tongue of a balance, *Lat.* *ansa*, *agina*, *Arist. Mechan.* III. = σπάρος, the shrub, *Diosc.*

σπαρτοχαίτης, ου, δ, (σπαρτός, χαίτη) like σπανοπῶλιος, with scattered scanty hair, *Plat.* (*Com.*) *Presb.* 2, cf. *Loh.* *Phryn.* 662.

σπαρτῆδετος, ου, (δέω) bound with σπάρος, *Opp.*

σπάρτον, τό, (σπείρω) a rope, cable, *Il.* 2. 135, *Hdt.* 5. 16, *Thuc.* 4. 48: esp. a rope made of σπάρος, cf. σπάρτη, *Lat.* *spartum*, *spartea*. Homer's cables could not be made of the Spanish σπάρος, which was not known to the Greeks till long after, *Varro* ap. *Gell.* 17. 3, *Plin.* 24. 40: *Plin.* supposes they were made of another *spartum*, a kind of broom, *Lat.* *genista*, (*spartum scoparium* *Linn.*); *Pasow* thinks they were called σπάρτα because made of vegetable material (from σπαρτός, σπείρω); or, he might have said, because twisted (from σπείρω, σπείρω). II. = σπαρτίον *II.*, *Arist. Mechan.* III. = σπάρος, *dub.*

σπαρτοπλόκος, ου, (πλέκω) making ropes, esp. of σπάρος.

σπαρτοπῶλιος, ου, (σπαρτός) with scattered gray hairs, cf. *σπανοπῶλιος*.

σπαρτοπῶλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a dealer in ropes or mats of σπάρος. Hence

σπαρτοπῶλιον, τό, the shop of a σπαρτοπῶλης, *Menand.* p. 289.

σπαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπείρω) sown, scattered: metaph. begotten, σπαρτῶν γένος children of men, *Aesch.* *Eum.* 410. II. esp. at *Thebes*, Σπαρτός, of the Seven-men, those who claimed descent from the dragon's teeth sown by *Cadmus*: hence Σπαρτός for *Θηβαῖος*, *Pind.* *I.* 1. 41, 7 (6). 13, and *Trag.*

σπάρος, δ and ἡ, the shrub σπάρος, *Lygeum spartum* or *stipa tenacissima* *Linn.*, growing in *Spain*, still called *esparto* there, and (as *Pliny* says) used by the people of the country for divers purposes, but by the *Carthaginians* and *Romans* for making cords or ropes, and then by all the Greeks, first in *Plat.* *Polit.* 280 C, *Xen.* *Cyn.* 9. 13, cf. *Schneid.* *Theophr.* *H. P.* 1. 5, 2, *Plin.* 19. 7. 2. another plant, a kind of broom, the seeds of which were used in medicine.—V. sub σπάρτον.

II. ἡ σπάρτος, = σπάρτη.

σπαρτοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) bearing the shrub σπάρος, *Strab.*

σπαρτοχαίτης, ου, δ, f. l. for σπαρτοχαίτης.

σπασίς, εως, ἡ, (σπᾶω) a pulling, stretching. II. a convulsion, *spasm*. [ἀ]

σπάσμα, ατος, τό, (σπᾶω) that which is drawn, στ. ξίφος a drawn sword, *Plut.* II. that which has been torn off, a piece, *Plut.* III. a convulsion, *spasm*, *Hipp.*

σπασμῆτον, τό, Dim. from *foreg.*

σπασμῆτῶς, es, (σπάσμα, εἶδος) like convulsions, convulsive, *spasmodic*, *Arist. Probl.*

σπασμός, δ, (σπᾶω) = σπᾶσις and σπάσμα, a convulsion, *spasm*, *Hdt.* 4. 187: a fit of epilepsy, *Hipp.* II. tension, esp. *priapism*, *Lat.* *tenigo*, *Ar.* *Lys.* 845.

σπασμῶδης, es, = σπασμῆτῶς. *Adv.* -δῶς.

σπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπᾶω) pulling, stretching.

σπάταρος or σπατάγος, δ, *Arist.* *H. A.*, and σπατάγῃ, ἡ, *Ar.* *Fr.* 359, a kind of sea-urchin.

σπάταλος, f. ἡσω, to live riotously or lewdly, to run riot, *LXX.*: to be effeminate or spoil, τὰ σπατάλῶντα τῶν παιδίων *Theano*: from

σπάταλος, ἡ, (prob. from σπαθῶν) wantonness, riot, *LXX.*

σπάταλος, τό, (σπατάλω) = *foreg.* [ἀ]

σπάταλον, τό, written also σπατάλιον, a kind of bracelet, *Anth.*: also a mode of dressing the hair in a simple knot, *corymbus*, *Salmas.* ad *Solin.* p. 537. (Either from σπατάλη, as a mark of luxury, like *χλιθῆ*, or from σπάτιον, ψάδιον, ψέλιον.) [ἀ]

σπατάλος, ου, (σπατάλη) riotous, gluttonous, *Anth.*

σπάτιος, α, ου, (σπάτος) of a skin or leather. [ἀ]

σπάτιζω, f. ἰω, (σπᾶω) to draw, suck.

σπατίλη, ἡ, thin excrement, *Hipp.*: in gen. human ordure, *Ar.* *Pac.* 48. (From σκάω, σκατός, and τιλάω.) II. (σπάτος) parings of leather, *dub.* [i]

σπατίλουρος, δ, (σπατίλη, ὀψά) foul-tailed, filthy. [i]

σπάτος, τό, a skin, hide, leather, *Boeot.* word. [ἀ] Hence

σπάτω, = κατῶ.

ΣΠΑ'Ω, f. σπᾶσις: pf. ἔσπᾶκα, pf. pass. ἔσπασμαι: aor. med. ἔσπαζον, in sense same as in use in *Hom.*: aor. pass. ἔσπαζον. To draw, hence 1. to draw out or forth, *Il.* 11. 458; c. acc. φάργμα, ἀορ, ἔχγος παρὰ μῦθον or ἐκ σπρίγγος σπᾶσθαι *Od.* 22. 74, *Il.* 16. 473, 10. 387; ἐκ χειρὸς χεῖρα σπᾶσθαι *Od.* 2. 321, *ῥῶτας* *Od.* 10. 166: and so in *Prose* this signf. is usu. in

Med.: also, πάλιν σπᾶν to draw the lot (out of the helmet, etc.), Aesch. Ag. 333. II. of violent actions, to pluck off or out, κύμην Soph. O. T. 1243, cf. Tr. 690. 2. to tear, rend, esp. of ravenous animals, like σπαρσώω, Soph. Ant. 258, 1003.

3. to wrench, sprain, in Pass., τὸν μὲρον σπασσάμεν Hdt. 6. 134. 4. to tear or drag away, παρὰ τινας Plut. Legg. 666 E; ἀπὸ γονάτων, ἐκ βραχίωνος σπασθεὶς Eur. Hec. 92, 408. 5. metaph. to draw aside, pervert, ἐξ ἑσπᾶς πειθῶ Soph. El. 561. 6. medic. to cause convulsion or spasm: in Pass., to be convulsed, Plut.: cf. σπᾶσις, σπάσμα, σπασμός. III. to draw in, esp. suck in, θρόνον ἄματος Aesch. Cho. 533: hence to drink long draughts, tope, like ἔλω, Eur. Cycl. 571, 573: in this signf. also freq. in Med. IV. to draw tight, pull the reins, Xen. Eq. 7. 1, 9. 5. V. to draw, seize, obtain, enjoy, ἔρωτα Opp.; also, ἐπανυμίαν to adopt a surname, Philostr.: hence 2. proverb., οὐκ ἔσπασε ταύτην γὰρ 'he took nothing by his motion', Ar. Vesp. 175; metaph. from angling, ἡ μύριος οὐδὲν ἔσπασε Thesm. 928.—In Prose ἔλω is the more usu. word. (From σπάω come σπαίρω, σπαρδῶω, σφαδᾶω, σπάδων, σπαδῶν, σπάδιξ.) [σπᾶ, whence Hom. doubles the σ, σπασσόμενος etc., when he wants the first syll. long.]

σπείν, inf. aor. of ἔπω.

σπείω, Ep. imperat. aor. med. of ἔπω, for σπέω, Il. 10. 285.

σπέος, τό, Ep. for σπέος, Od. 5. 194, h. Ven. 264: acc. to Hesych. also σπέϊον.

σπείρα, ἡ, also written σπείρα, Lat. spira, any thing wound, torquē, rolled round or upon a thing, ποιεῖν τι σπείραν to twist it tight up, Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.: hence 2. in plur. the twisted folds, coils, or spires of a serpent, Soph. Fr. 480; πολὺλοικοι σκ. Eur. Med. 481, cf. σπείρωμα. 3. a twisted rope or cord, cordage of a net, σκ. διτυκλώκωστοι Soph. Ant. 347: esp. a ship's cable, Plut. 4. σπείραι βέβηται things or straps of ox-hide to guard and arm a boxer's fist, the caestus, Theocr. 22. 80. 5. a knot in wood, Theophr. 6. a body of men-at-arms, used to translate the Roman manipulus, = two centuries, Polyb.: but in Acts 10. 1, a larger body, prob. a cohort.—Hom. has only the form σπείρον: cf. also σπέϊρος. (The Verb to which this is akin is ἔρω, for σπείρω in the signf. of ἔλίσσω is only in Gramm.: σπάρτος, σπάρτον, and σπάργω, σπάργων, σπαργανῶν are also akin, as well as σφαῖρα and prob. σπυρίς, Lat. sporta, sportula, στίρρατος, σπυρίς, σφίραβος.) Hence

σπείραλα, ἡ, spiraea, a kind of shrub, prob. with the cells of its pods spirally twisted up, Theophr.

σπείραμα, Dor. and also Att. for σπέρμα, q. v., Aesch. σπείραχθής, ἡ, (σπείρα, ἔχθρος) rolling a burthen onwards, winding, wriggling forwards, epith. of reptiles, Nic.

σπείρωω, ἡσ, (σπείρα) to coil up, Lob. Phryn. 204. Hence σπείρηδον, Adv., in wreaths, coils, or spires, Anth. II. (σπείρα 6) of troops, in maniples, Polyb.

σπείρωμα, ατος, τό, Dor. and Att.—αμα, (σπείρω) that which is rolled or wound, a wreath, coil, spire, esp. of serpents, Aesch. Cho. 248. II. = σπάργωμα, Nic.

σπείριον, τό, Dim. from sq., a light, thin garment, Xen. Hell. 4. 5. 4.

σπείρον, τό, (σπείρα) a cloth for wrapping about, a wrapper, like φᾶρος, ἐλνυμα σπείρων a cloth for wrapping washed linen in, Od. 6. 179, cf. σπείριον; κακὰ σπείρα sorry wraps, of a beggar, Od. 4. 245: so of the shroud of a corpse, Od. 2. 102, 19. 147: also sail-cloth, βασιλας, Od. 5. 318, 6. 269. Hence

σπειροπώλης, ου, δ, (πᾶλέω) one who sells clothes, esp. old clothes.

σπειροπᾶλις, ἴδος, fem. from foreg.: hence σπ. ἀγορά the old clothes market.

σπέϊρος, τό, = σπείρον: metaph., σπείρα βολβῶν the coats of onions, Nic.

σπειροῦχος, δ, (σπείρα, ἔχω) the circle-holder, i. e. a circle, Anth. σπείρω, (σπείρον) like σπείρωω, to swathe, esp. to wrap a child in swaddling-clothes, like σπαργανῶν, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 204.

ΣΠΕΙΡΩ, f. σπείρᾶ: aor. ἔσπειρα: pf. pass. ἔσπαρμαι: aor. pass. ἔσπερην [ᾶ]: freq. impf. σπείρεσκον Hdt. 4. 42. To sow:

I. to sow seed, Hes. Op. 389, Sc. 399; στέον σκ. Hdt. 4.

17. II. to sow a field, σείων Hes. Op. 465; πεδιάδα, τέμενος Hdt. 9. 116, 122; ἡ σπειρομένη Αἰγύπτου the arable part of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 77: πάντων σπείρων proverb. of lost labor, Theogn. 106, 107; also εἰς ὅδωρ and ἐν ὕδατι σπείρων. III. metaph. to sow children, i. e. engender, beget them, Soph. Aj. 1293, etc.; σπ. τέκνον ἔλκεα Eur. Phoen. 181; but Aesch. Theb. 754 expresses this by σπ. πρὸς ἔρωρα, to cast seed into the field:—Pass. to spring or be born, Soph. O. T. 1498, Eur. Ion 554.

IV. in gen. to scatter like seed, throw about, χυρὸν καὶ ἔργον Hdt. 7. 107; to spread a report, σπ. ματαίαν βῆνιν Soph. El. 642: so, σπ. τι πολλοῖς to scatter among many, Id. Fr. 585; cf. Ar. Ran. 1206:—Pass. to be scattered or dispersed, ἔσπαρμένοι εἰς ἀρταγῆν Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 22; κατὰ χώραν Ib. 6. 2, 17. (Hence σπείρα and Lat. spargio.)

σπείρα, = ἔλίσσω, only in Gramm., v. σπείρα. σπειρώδης, es, (σπείρον, ἔλδος) like a covering. II. with many coats, like an onion, Nic.

σπείραι, inf. aor. of σπένδω, Od. σπείσασκε, Ion. for ἔσπεισε, 3 sing. aor. of σπένδω, Hom. σπείσις, ἡ, (σπένδω) = σπονδή, dub. σπείσις, fut. of σπένδω.

σπεκλώω, v. σπεκλώω. σπλεθός, δ, and σπέλληξ, ηκος, δ, = πλεθός, q. v. σπῆλλον, τό, Ael. for ψῆλλον.

σπενδαῦλος, σπενδῆον, σπενδοποιέω, f. l. for σπονδή. ΣΠΕΝΔΩ: f. σπέσις: aor. ἔσπεισα: pf. ἔσπευκα Plut. Sertor. 14: pf. pass. ἔσπεισμαι: Hom. uses pres., impf., and aor. act., the impf. and aor. indicat. in the frequentat. forms σπένδσκε and σπένσασκε, also Ep. conj. pres. σπένδῃσθα Od. 4. 591.

To pour, i. e. offer, a drink-offering, because before drinking wine they poured some on the table, hearth, or altar, Lat. libare, oft. in Hom.; he uses it either absol., or with dat. of the God to whom the libation was made, σπ. θεοῖς, Διὶ etc.; and so later, except that we have σπ. Ἀγαθοῦ Δαίμονος [sc. σπονδῆν], Ar. Eq. 106: also c. dat. rei, ὕδατι σπ. to pour with water, Od. 12. 363; for which we also have the acc., σπ. οἶνον to pour wine, Il. 11. 775, Od. 18. 151: also c. dat. instrumenti, σπ. δέται, δειπάσει Il. 23. 196, Od. 7. 137.—The religious sense, which the word always has in Hom., is lost in later authors, so that it means simply to pour, ἐκ χρυσῆς φιάλης ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν Hdt. 7. 54; also, σπ. φιάλῃ Id. 2. 147: to sprinkle, Id. 4. 187: metaph., σπ. δοῖδας to pour offerings of song, Pind. I. 6. 12.

B. Med. to pour libations one with another, and since this was the custom in making treaties, truces, etc., hence to make a treaty, make peace, Hdt. 3. 144: to be at peace, τὰ μὲν σπένδμενοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες Thuc. 1. 18:—Construction, σπένδεσθαι τινὶ to make peace with one, Eur. Bacch. 284, and Thuc.: in full, σπένδεσθαι τινι σπονδὰς Thuc. 5. 14; but, σπένδεσθαι τῇ πρεσβείᾳ to give the embassy pledges of safe conduct, Aeschin. 62. 39: also σπένδεσθαι πρὸς τινα, for τινί, Thuc. 5. 17, Xen. An. 3. 5, 16:—the object of the treaty as expressed by ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, on these terms, Eur. Phoen. 1240, and so Xen.: also σπένδεσθαι τινὶ ὕστε c. inf., Thuc.; or c. inf. alone, Id. 7. 83; more rarely c. acc., σπείσασθαι εἰρήνην to conclude a formal peace, Hdt. 7. 148; ἔσπεισθαι νέικος to make up a quarrel, Eur. Med. 1140; σπ. ἀναρῆσιν τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀναχάρσιν to obtain a treaty for taking up, for retreating, Thuc. 3. 24, 109.—The perf. ἔσπειμαι is used in act. sense in Eur. 1. c.; but in pass., Thuc. 4. 16. Cf. λείβω.

ΣΠΕ'ΟΞ, τό, Ep. σπέϊος, Lat. specus, a cave, cavern, grot, freq. in Hom., who of the form σπέϊος uses only nom. and acc. sing. with irreg. dat. σπῆϊ, Il., with a v. l. σπῆϊ Il. 18. 402, but v. Lob. Paral. 24: of σπέϊος the acc. sing. only in Od. 5. 194, and more freq. gen. σπέϊου, but only in Od.: of the plur., Hom. has only dat. σπέϊοσι and σπῆεσι, which are freq., but only in Od.: in h. Ven. 264 also gen. σπέϊου: an irreg. dat. plur. σπῆεσσι, as if from σπέας, is in Xenophon, ap. Herodian. περὶ μὲν λέγει p. 30 Dind.—Ep. word. (From σπέϊος are derived σπῆλλον and σπῆλυξ, Lat. speluncum and spelunca.)

σπείριδος, τό, (σπείρω) = σπείρα, Nic. σπείρηδον, Adv. (σπείρω) hastily, ap. Hesych.

σπέρμα, ατος, τό, (σπείρω) that which is sown, seed, the seed or germ of any thing, σπέρμα πυρός Od. 5. 400: usu. the

seed of plants, h. Hom. Cer. 308, Hes. Op. 444, Hdt. 3. 97: τὰ σπέρματα seeds, Hes. Op. 444, 469: also of animals, = γονή, seed, Lat. *semen*, Pind. P. 3. 27, Plat. Tim. 86 C: hence

II. metaph. seed, offspring, Orac. ap. Thuc. 5. 16, and Trag.; more rarely in plur., Aesch. Supp. 290, Eum. 909, Soph. O. C. 600, 1275, and even Plat. Legg. 853 C.

σπερμαγοραιολεκιθολαχονοπώλις, ἰδος, ἥ, a green-grocery market-woman, Ar. Lys. 457.

σπερμαῖον, (σπέρμα) like σπέρμα, to sow, to yield seed: metaph., σπ. γενεήν to beget a progeny, Hes. Op. 734.

σπερματίας, οὐ, ὁ, σκουός a cucumber left for seed, opp. to εὐνοῦχος, Cratin. Odys. 8.

σπερματίζω, f. ἰσώ, (σπέρμα) = σπερμαῖον, esp. to come to seed, LXX:—Pass. of a woman, to conceive or bear seed, Ib.

σπερματικός, ἥ, ὄν, (σπέρμα) of or from seed, Theophr.: metaph. containing the germs of things, hence in Stoic philosophy, σπερματικὸν λόγοι certain laws of generation, contained in matter, Diog. L. 7. 148, Ritter's Hist of Philos. 3. p. 528. Adv. -κάς, σπ. λέγειν to observe in passing, casually, Clem. Al.

σπερματίον, τό, Dim. from σπέρμα. [ᾶ]

σπερματίς, ἰδος, ἥ, φλέβες σπ. the spermatic veins, Arist. H. A. 3.

σπερματισμός, ὁ, (σπερματίζω) emission of the seed. II. in plur. seedling-plants, to be afterwards planted out, Theophr.

σπερματολογέω, = σπερμολογέω, Philostr.: from σπερματόλογος, οὐ, = σπερμολόγος, Epich. p. 25.

σπερματόπωλις, οὐ, ὁ, (πωλέω) a seeds-man, Nicoph. Χειρὸν. f. 5.

σπερματοῦχος, οὐ, (ἔχω) seed-holding, fruitful.

σπερματόφαγος, οὐ, (φάγω) eating seeds, Strab.

σπερματόφυῶν, and, σπερματοφύης, ἐς, = σπερμωφ-σπερμαῖον, (σπέρμα) to sow ground, σπερματομένη γῆ Theophr. II. to bear seed.

σπερματῶδης, ἐς, (σπέρμα, εἶδος) like seed: hence II. metaph. like a grain of seed, i. e. 1. undeveloped. 2. scattered about.

σπερματώσις, ἥ, (σπερματῶ) a sowing. II. a bearing of seed, Phanias ap. Ath. 61 F. [ᾶ]

σπερμαῖον, τό, = σπέρμα, Nic.

σπέρμεος, α, οὐ, also ος, οὐ, (σπέρμα) of or concerned with seed.

σπέρμεος, οὐ, = φορέω, Orph.

σπερμολέω, (βάλλω, βολή) to scatter seed: to yield seed.

σπερμολογέω, to bear seed, Theophr.: from

σπερμολόγος, οὐ, (γονή) bearing seed.

σπερμολογέω, f. ἡσώ, (σπερμολόγος) to pick up seeds, like birds, Hipp.: to glean, pick up by begging, Philostr.: hence metaph. to collect by little and little, to compile. II. to be a

σπερμολόγος (signif. II), to be a babler. Hence σπερμολογία, ἥ, the character of a σπερμολόγος, idle babbling, Plut.

σπερμολογικός, ἥ, ὄν, like a σπερμολόγος, babbling, idle, useless, joined with περίργος, Plut.

σπερμολόγος, οὐ, (σπέρμα, λέγω) picking up seeds: hence as Subst. ὁ σπ., I. a crow that picks up seeds, rook, Ar. Av. 232, 579. II. one who picks up scraps by begging or steal-

ing: hence one who picks up scraps of knowledge and retails them, an idle babler, Dem. 269. 19, cf. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6.

σπερμολογέω, f. ἡσώ, to generate seed, of men, Arist. H. A. 3.

σπερμολογία, (ἔχω) to have or bear seed, dub. in Theophr.

σπερμολογία, ἥ, ὄν, eating of seeds: from σπερμολόγος, οὐ, = σπερματοφύης, Sext. Emp. [ᾶ]

σπερμολογία, to bear seed, Theophr.: from σπερμολογέω, οὐ, (φέρω) bearing seed, Theophr.

σπερμολογία, f. ἡσώ, to produce seed, Theophr.: from σπερμολογία, ἐς, (φυή) growing from seed, Theophr.

Σπερχείος, ὁ, the Spercheios, a river of Thessaly, Il.: strictly the Rapid, from σπέρχω.

σπερχής, ἥ, ὄν, (σπέρχω) hasty, rapid, βέλος Hes. Sc. 454: in gen. hasty, hot, violent, λόγοι Aesch. Theb. 285; and so of diseases, pains, etc., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. II. act. hasten-

ing, pressing, = σπερχομαι, Hesych.: from ΣΠΕΡΧΩ, f. ξω, to set in rapid motion, to drive, hasten, urge σπ. θεσπάρχων δαίμονα when storms are driving fast, Il. 13. 334, cf. Od. 3. 283:—Pass. σπέρχωμαι, to move rapidly or hastily,

σπέρχωμαι, f. ξω, to set in rapid motion, to drive, hasten, urge σπ. θεσπάρχων δαίμονα when storms are driving fast, Il. 13. 334, cf. Od. 3. 283:—Pass. σπέρχωμαι, to move rapidly or hastily,

σπέρχωμαι, f. ξω, to set in rapid motion, to drive, hasten, urge σπ. θεσπάρχων δαίμονα when storms are driving fast, Il. 13. 334, cf. Od. 3. 283:—Pass. σπέρχωμαι, to move rapidly or hastily,

to haste, be in haste, Il. 19. 317: σπ. ἔρεται to row rapidly, Od. 13. 22:—Hom., however, uses most freq. part. pres. pass. σπερχόμενος, as Adj., in haste, hasty, rapid; also of the mind, hurrying, urgent, eager, and so Hdt. 3. 72; so, σπερχόμενος, Id. 1. 32, Pind.: also to be hasty, hot, angry, Pind. N. 1. 60, Eur. Med. 1133; σπερχόμενος τινι to be angry with one, Hdt. 5. 33. Rare in Att. (Akin to Lat. *pergo*, *expergo*, *expergiscere*.)

σπείε, σπείτε, imperat. aor. of εἰπεῖν for εἰπέ, εἰπατε, ἐσπετε, as σχές, σχέτε, of ἔχω, E. M.

σπείσθαι, inf. aor. of ἐποιμα, like σχέσθαι of ἔχομαι, Od.

σπείσσι, Ep. dat. plur. from σπείος, Od.

σπείω, v. σπείε.

σπείω, f. σπείω. I. transit. to urge on, set a-going, hence esp. to press on, hasten, quicken, ταῖτα χρῆ σπείω Il. 13. 236; γάμον σπ. Od. 19. 137, Hdt. 1. 38, etc., cf. Bornem. Xen. Con. 7. 4, so too Hdt. 8. 46, where an acc. must be supplied: also to seek eagerly, strive after, a. acc., σπ. βίω, ἀρετήν Pind. P. 3. 110, I. 4. 22: to promote or further zealously, τὸ ἐφ' ἑκαστον Thuc. 1. 141, σπ. ἀσπιδόαστα Eur. I. T. 200; so in Pass., ζυγὸν πᾶσι ἀγαθὸν σπείδεται Eur. T. 7. 53. II. more freq. intr., to exert oneself, press on, hasten, Hom., and Hes.; in arguing, to press or urge a point, σ. ἐναντὶ ἐναντία Plat. Prot. 361 B; ὡς οὐ σπείεις as you urge, Ib.—Construct., c. part. σπείετε πονησόμενος τὰ δ' ἔργα (for σπουδαίως ἐποιήσατο) Od. g. 250, 310; later usu. c. inf., to be eager to . . . Hes. Op. 22, 671; also c. acc. et inf., to be anxious that . . . Hdt. 1. 74; σπ. περὶ Πατρόκλαιο θανάτων Il. 17. 121; σπ. ἐς μάχην Il. 4. 225; for which we also find Med. σπείνομαι εἰς Ἀχιλλῆα Il. 15. 402; and so σπείδομαι, Aesch. Ag. 151, Eum. 360 (though in the former place Ald. has σπείδομένη, and in the latter it is easy to read σπείδομεν αἶψ'): App. has part. pf. pass. ἐσπευσμένοι as Adj., in haste, eager, in which signif. Hom. always uses part. pres. act. σπείδων Il. 8. 293, 23. 506, etc., cf. Aesch. Pr. 192: σπ. ἐς τι Eur. Ion 599: σπείδομαι τῷ to exert oneself for another, cf. σπουδάζω, Alex. Incert. 65:—in LXX, to be troubled in mind. (Usu. deriv. from ἔπω, ἔσπον, σπείν from σπείνω again come σπινυῆ etc.) Hence

σπείυστιον, verb. Adj., one must hurry, hasten, Ar. Lys. 320.

σπείυστικός, ἥ, ὄν, hasty, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κάς.

σπείυστός, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj., done or pursued eagerly.

σπείυστι, Ep. dat. pl. from σπείος, Od.

σπῆτι, Ep. dat. sing. from σπείος, Hom., and Hes.

σπηλαῖον, τό, Dim. from σπή, Theopomp. (Com.) Pant. 1. [ᾶ—ἀδίων being put for -ᾶδιον, cf. ἐλάδιον.]

σπηλαῖον, τό, (σπέος) like σπηλιγῆ, a grotto, cavern, pit, Lat. *spelaeum*, Plat. Rep. 514 A. Hence

σπηλαῖτης, οὐ, ὁ, dwelling or worshipped in grottoes, of certain gods, Pans. 10. 32, 5.

σπηλαειοδής, ἐς, = σπή, σπηλαῖον, εἶδος) cavern-like, οἰκησις Plat. Rep. 514 A: cavernous.

σπηλιγγώδης, ἐς, = φορέω, from σπηλιγγή, γγγος, ἥ, (σπέος) like σπηλαῖον, a cave, cavern, Lat. *spelunca*, Arist. H. A. (Perh. akin to σπῆλος, σπιδάς.)

σπηλιγγώδης, ἐς, = σπηλαῖον, dub.

σπῆιγος, ὁ, = σπῆιγος, Hesych.

ΣΠΙΔ' ἌΖ', ἐς, gen. ἐός, only in Il. 11. 754, διὰ σπιδέος πεδίου through the far-stretched, broad plain: so Aristarch.: but others read δ' ἀσπιδέος π. from an Adj. ἀσπιδής, ἐς, which (if right) is merely σπιδέος with a euphon., and in nowise to be derived from ἀσπίς, as if round, shield-shaped.—From same Root (which for the Gramm. invent a Verb σπιδέω) we have σπιδίος, α, οὐ, = μακρός, Aesch. Fr. 323; σπιδόθεν = μακρόθεν, Antim. 74; σπιδόνος = πυκνός, συνεχής, and σπιδέος = πλατύς, μέγας, πυκνός, all quoted by Hesych.: σπιδάμη also belongs to it; but hardly the Lat. *spissus*.

σπίζα and σπίζη, ἥ, (σπῆ) a small piping bird, esp. a kind of finch, Lat. *fringilla*, Soph. Fr. 382, Arist. H. A., cf. σπῆις. Hence

σπῆις, οὐ, ὁ, the sparrow-hawk, Arist. H. A. Hence σπῆιτις, οὐ, ὁ, a timothee, Lat. *parus*, Arist. H. A.

ΣΠΙ' ΖΩ, to pipe, chirp, of the shrill note of small birds, also πιπῆζω, Lat. *pipio*.

σπιθαμαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, = σπιθαμαῖος, dub., Lob. Phryn. 544.
σπιθαμή, ἡ, (σπίω) the space one can stretch over with the
ends of the thumb and little finger, a span, Lat. *doctans*: as a
fixed measure, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, first in Hdt. 2. 106. Hence
σπιθαμαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, of a span, a span long, Arist. Pol.

σπιθαμώδης, es, (εἶδος) = foreg., Diosc.

σπιθαμώδης, es, (σπίδας, εἶδος) rock-like: full of rocks or
cliffs, rocky, Strab.: from

ΣΠΙΛΑΪΣ, ἄδος, ἡ, a rock in or by the sea, a cliff, Od. 3. 298.,
5. 401, 405, Soph. Fr. 341:—in gen. a stone, Soph. Tr. 678: a
hollow rock, cave, Anth. II. ἡ σπ., sc. γῆ, argillaceous earth,
clay, Theophr. Caus. P. 3. 4. 4 Schneid.

σπίλος, ἡ, = foreg., a rock, cliff, mountain. [? certainly in Lyc.
188, and prob. in Ion ap. Hesych.: so that the usu. accnt
σπίλος is wrong.]

σπίλος, ὁ, more rarely σπίλος, a spot, stain: metaph. a stain,
blemish: the Att. use κηλῖς instead, Lob. Phryn. 28. Hence

σπιλάω, to stain, soil, LXX.

σπιλώδης, es, (σπίλος, ἡ, εἶδος) = σπιλαδῶδης, Polyb.

σπιλωμα, atos, τό, (σπιλάω) a spot, stain.

σπιλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπιλάω) stained, soiled.

σπίνη, ἡ, = σπίνος, q. v. II. a kind of fish, Alex. Eretr. 1. [?]

σπινθαρίης, γγος, ἡ, σπινθαρίης, ἡ, γος, ἡ, Ap. Rh., and σπιν-
θαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, h. Hom. Ap. 442, = σπινθήρ, a spark.

σπινθεῖω, to emit sparks: from

σπινθήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a spark, Lat. *scintilla*, Pl. 4. 77. Hence

σπινθηράκιον, and in Theophr. σπινθηρίω, to emit sparks.

σπινθηρόβολος, on, (σπινθήρ, βάλλω) emitting sparks.

σπινθηρόποτος, on, (πέπω) = foreg.

σπινθίδιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Ar. Fr. 344. 7. [?]

σπινών, τό, = sq., Eubul. Inert. 14.

σπίνος, ὁ, (σπίω) a small bird, so called from its shrill piping
note, commonly eaten at Athens, prob. a kind of finch (prob.
different from σπικ(α), Ar. Av. 1079, Gen. Pac. 1149 (the name σπίνος
still remains in Chios): in Gramm. we find also σπίνια and
σπίνγος, our spink: but σπίνος (properisp.) is prob. wrong.

II. a kind of stone, which blazes when water touches it.

σπίνος, ἡ, ὄν, = ισχνός, lean, thin, Procl.

σπλαγχνέω, to eat the inwards (σπλάγχνα) of a victim after
a sacrifice, Ar. Av. 984, cf. Lat. *visceratio*: also in Med., Arr.

II. to prophesy from the inwards, like the Roman *extispices*,
also in Med., Strab.

σπλαγχνίδιον, τό, Dim. from σπλάγχνον. [?]

σπλαγχνίζομαι, f. ισθίσσομαι, Dep. pass., (σπλάγχνον):—to feel
pity, compassion or mercy, N. T.—The Act. σπλαγχνίζω occurs
only in LXX., = σπλαγχνέω.

σπλαγχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to the bowels, good for them,
φάρμακα Diosc.

σπλάγχνον, τό, = σπλάγχνον, v. I. Soph. Aj. 995.

σπλάγχνις, ἰδος, ἡ, = καρδία, Gramm.

σπλαγχνισμός, ὁ, (σπλαγχνίζομαι) a feeding on the inwards
of a sacrifice, Lat. *visceratio*, LXX. II. compassion, N. T.

σπλάγχνον, τό, —usu. in plur. σπλάγχνα, like Lat. *viscera*, the
inward parts, esp. the nobler parts of them, the heart, lungs,
liver, which remained in sacrifices to be roasted or fried at the
fire, and eaten by the sacrificers, as a beginning of their feast,
σπλάγχνα πόσασθαι, freq. in Hom.: hence 2. the sacrificial
feast, Lat. *visceratio*, Ar. Eq. 410. 3. though the σπλάγχνα
(*viscera thoracis*) were usu. distinguished from the bowels
(*viscera abdominis*), as being eaten, (ὅν ἐντέροις τε σπλάγχνα
Aesch. Ag. 1221), yet it was sometimes applied to these also,
cf. Eur. El. 828 sq., with 838 sq.: hence also 4. any
part of the inwards, as of a child, ἐπὶ σπλάγχνων ἔλθειν to
come from the womb, Pind. O. 6. 73, N. 1. 53; so, ἐκ σπλ.
Soph. Ant. 1066; and the sing. is so used in Aesch. Theb.
1031.

5. metaph. like our heart, the seat of the feelings,
affections, esp. of anger, Ar. Ran. 844, 1066; and in gen. of
anxiety, Aesch. Ag. 995; of pity, N. T.—and so in sing.,
Soph. Aj. 995, Eur. Or. 1201, Hipp. 118; ἀνδρὸς σπλάγχνον
ἐκμαθεῖν, i. e. to learn a man's true nature, Id. Med. 220.—But
the sing. is rare in the literal signif., as Aesch. Eum. 249, Plat.
Rep. 865 D, Tim. 72 C. (Hence σπλαγχνίζομαι: prob. akin
to σπλήν.)

σπλαγχνόπτης, ου, ὁ, (σπῆω) one who roasts σπλάγχνα, Plut.
σπλαγχνοσκόπος, on, (σκοπέω) examining the inwards of a
victim, to prophesy from them, Lat. *extispes*.

σπλαγχνοτόμος, on, (τέμνω) cutting up the σπλάγχνα.

σπλαγχνοφάγος, on, (φάειν) consuming the σπλάγχνα, Plut.

σπλεκός, to have sexual intercourse, whence διασπλ.: also
written πλεκός and σπεκός. (Root supposed to be πλέω,
Hemst. Schol. Ar. Plut. 1082.)

σπληνός, ὁ, = σποδός, ashes, Lyc.

ΣΠΛΗΝ, ὁ, gen. σπληνός, the mill, spleen, Hdt. 2. 47, and
Hipp. II. = σπληνιον, Hipp. (Lat. *lien*; prob. akin to

σπλάγχνον.) Hence

σπληνίδιον, to be hypochondriac, splenetic, Arist. Part. An.

σπληνίδιον, τό, = σπληνιον. [?]

σπληνίζομαι, Dep. pass., = σπληνίδιον.

σπληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπλήν) of, belonging to the spleen: esp.
diseased in the spleen, hypochondriac or splenetic, Macho ap.
Ath. 348 E, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. v. σπλήν.

σπληνίδετος, on, (δέω) bound with a bandage: from
σπλήνιον, τό, a bandage, compress of linen moistened or
spread with something to lay on a wound, Hipp., Philem.
p. 405, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. v. σπλήν. II. a plant of the
fern kind, *splenewort*, elsewh. ἀσπλήνιον, Diosc.

σπληνικός, ὁ, Dim. from σπλήνιον, a small bandage, Hipp.

σπληνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. —itis, ἰδος, (σπλήν) of, belonging to the
spleen, φλέψ σπλ. a bloodvessel of the spleen, Arist. H. A.

σπληνών, to apply a σπλήνιον to one.

σπληνώδης, es, (σπλήν, εἶδος) like the spleen: also = σπληνι-
κός, Medic.

σπογγάριον, τό, Dim. from σπόγγος, a small sponge. [?]

σπογγίς, ἑως, ὁ, (σπόγγος) = σπογγοθήρας, Arist. H. A.

σπογγιά, ἡ, like σπόγγος, a sponge, Lat. *spongia*, Ar. Ran.
482, 487, Arist. H. A.: in Ion, written παροξ. σπογγίη, Schäff.
Greg. p. 148.

σπογγιεύς, ὁ, = σπογγοθήρας, Theophr.

σπογγίζω, f. ισω, (σπόγγος) to wipe with a sponge, Ar.
Thesm. 247.

σπογγιον, τό, Att. σφ., Dim. from σπόγγος, Ar. Ach. 463.

σπόγγισμα, atos, τό, (σπογγίζω) that which is wiped with a
sponge.

σπογγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπογγίζω) that belongs to sponging, ἡ
—κή (sub. τεχνή) Plat. Soph. 227 A.

σπογγοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) sponge-like, spongy, epith. of the
δοστοίη ἡβμοειδής, Hipp.

σπογγοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (θηρώ) one who hunts for sponges, a
diver for sponges, Plut.

σπογγοκολυμβητής, οὐ, ὁ, (κολυμβάω) = foreg.

σπογγολογέω, (λέγω) to collect sponges. II. = σπογγίζω.

ΣΠΟΓΓΟΞ, ὁ, Att. σφόγγος, a sponge, used for wiping tables
and seats, σπ. πολυτρίτοιον Od. 1. 111, etc.; also the face and
hands, Id. 18. 414. II. of σπόγγιοι the glands in the throat,
tonsils, from their spongy nature and liability to swell, Hipp.
(Akin to Lat. *fungus*.)

σπογγοντόμος, on, (τέμνω) one that cuts sponges from the
rocks, Opp.

σπογγώδης, es, = σπογγοειδής, Hipp.

σποδά, ἡ, Lacon. for σποδῆ, Ar. Lys. 173, ubi v. Dind.

σποδευτής, ου, ὁ, (σποδός, ἐνθή) lying on ashes.

σποδός, ἡ, ἴσως, (σποδός) strictly, to knock off ashes or dust,
to dust: hence in gen. to knock, smite, beat, freq. in Ar., as
Nub. 1376; σπ. κονιδίους Id. Lys. 366; cf. ἀποσπ. and κατασπ.:
also Pass., σποδομένους νιφάδι pelted by the storm, Eur. And.
1129; πρὸς πέτρας σπ. dashed against the rocks, Id. Hipp. 1238;
absol., σπαραξὶ κακῶς σποδομένους handled roughly, in sorry
plight, Aesch. Ag. 670. II. = βινέω, Ar. Eccl. 1016; and
in Med., Ib. 113.

III. like φλέγν, παύειν etc. to eat greedily,
devour, grip down, Ar. Pac. 1306, Pherecr. Έπιλ. 1.—Whether
σποδά is used in signif. of σποδός is very dub. Hence

σποδολιναύρα, ἡ, a street-walker, ap. Eust. II. p. 1033. 61.

σποδιά, ἡ, Ion. σποδῆ, a heap of ashes: in gen. = σποδός,
ashes, Od. 5. 488, Eur. Cycl. 615. Hence

σποδιαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, = σποδός.

σποδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, made of the dross of metals, Medic.

σποδιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a tree of the plum kind; written also σπονδίας. σποδιάς, f. ἰω, (σποδός) to roast or bake in the ashes, Plat. Rep. 372 C: to singe with hot ashes, Diod. II. like σποδός, to burn to ashes, Ar. Vesp. 329. III. intr. to be of an ashen color, dub.

σπονδιον, τό, = σποδός III, Diosc.

σποδῖος, α, ον, (σποδός) ash-colored, of an ashen gray, Simon. Amorg. 43: in gen. dun or cream-colored, Lat. *giltvus*.

σποδία, (σποδία) to burn faintly under the ashes, dub.

σπονδίτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος, bread baked in hot ashes, also ἔγκρυφας, Diphil. ap. Ath. 111 E.

σποδιώδης, ες, = sq.

σποδοειδής, ες, (σποδός, εἶδος) ash-like, full of ashes: also ash-colored, = σποδῖος, dun-colored, Hipp.; distinguished from τεφρός by Arist. H. A.

σποδοίης, εσσα, εν, = σπόδιος.

σποδοόρηξ, ου, ὁ, (σποδός, ὄρηξ) = κινάδος.

ΣΠΟΔΟΣ, ἡ, ashes, esp. hot ashes, embers, Od. 9. 375, h. Merc. 238: in gen. ashes, Hdt. 2. 140: of men, Aesch. Ag. 435, 443, and Soph.: εἰς σποδὸν ἐμβάλλειν, a punishment among the Persians, Ctes. Pers. 48, cf. Hdt. 2. 100 (ubi v. Bähr), 2 Mac. 13. 5, sq. II. dust, Hdt. 4. 172. III. the oxide of certain metals, as of copper, used in medicine, Poes. Oecon. Hipp.

IV. metaph., σ. κυλικῶν, πλῖθω, of a bibulous old woman, as we say 'a sponge,' Anth. (Acc. to Orion from σβέννυμι, which remains after the fire is put out, and so strictly σποδός: akin to φύλος, ἄσβολος, ἀσβάλω.) Hence σποδός, to burn to ashes, Anth. II. to roast in hot ashes, Hipp.

III. = σποδέω, dub.

σποδῶδης, ες, contr. for σποδοειδής.

σπολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a leathern garment, buff jerkin, Soph. Fr. 16, Ar. Av. 933, 935, 944; Xen. An. 3. 3, 20.—Dor. word adopted in Att., v. Schäff. Greg. 364, and cf. σπολάς.

σπολεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a kind of bread, ὅν ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν μόνον καταναλίσκεσθαι, Phil. 55.

σπόμενος, part. aor. 2. med. of ἔπομαι.

σπονδιαγάθως, ὄν, (σπονδή, ἄγω) offering a league or covenant, A. B.

σπονδαρχία, ἡ, for σπονδῆς ἀρχή, the beginning of the drink-offering or libation, the right of beginning it, Hdt. 6. 57.

II. the office or business of the σπονδαρχος.

σπονδαρχος, ου, (σπονδή, ἀρχω) beginning the drink-offering.

σπονδαυλέω, to play the flute at a σπονδή: from

σπονδαυλής, ου, ὁ, (αὐλέω) playing the flute at a σπονδή.

σπονδαίω, (σπονδαίω II) to use spondaes, Plat.

σπονδιακάς, ὅς, ὄν, (σπονδαίω II) spondaic, consisting of spondaes, Plat.

σπονδιασμός, ὁ, (σπονδαίω) the use of the spondaee, Plat. 1135 A, B.

II. in Music, a raising of the voice through an interval of three quarter-tones (διεσεις), Aristid. Quint. p. 28.

σπονδειακατέληκτος, ον, (σπονδαίω II, κατέληγω) ending with a spondaee.

σπονδεῖον, τό, also σπονδιον, a bowl or cup from which the σπονδή was poured: strictly neut. from σπονδαίος, sub. ἄγχιον. σπονδαίος, α, ον, used at a σπονδή, Zevs στ., as the president of σπονδαί. II. σπονδαίος, ὁ, with and without τῶν, in metre, a spondaee, a foot consisting of two long syllables, Plut.: so called because at σπονδαί slow solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this metre: so too σπονδεῖον μέλος, σκ. αὐλημα.

σπονδή, ἡ, (σπένδω) a drink-offering, i. e. the wine which was poured out to the gods before drinking to hallow the draught, Lat. libatio, Hdt. 1. 132: esp. the solemn drink-offering made in concluding treaties of peace, covenants, etc.; hence 2. in plur. σπονδαί a solemn treaty or truce, (different from εἰρήνη, Andoc. 24. 40): σκ. κληροῖται a truce made by pouring unmixed wine, Pl. 2. 341, 4. 159, cf. Hes. Op. 330; σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι τινι, to make a truce with any one, Hdt. 1. 21, πρὸς τινα Ar. Ach. 52, 131; σπονδὰς σπένδουσαι (v. sub σπένδω); and even σπονδὰς τέμνειν (like ἄρκια τ.) Eur. Hel. 1351; cf. also ἄγω IV.

2. ἐμμένω, λῶ, παραβαίνομαι.—σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι τι, = σπένδουσαι τι to agree to certain terms, Thuc. 4. 15: σκ. αἰνέω τινι σάμασι to ask for safety, for their persons, Aeschin. 46. 38: in sing., Eur. Cycl. 469, and conversely in plur., τρέφας σπονδὰς [1270]

ποιεῖν to offer the third drink-offering, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1, cf. σάτηρ II. II. σπονδή ἄμπελον the juice of the grape, Soph. Fr. 464. (From the same Root comes Lat. *spondeo*, *sponsus*, *sponsio*, orig. used of solemn covenants.) Hence

σπονδήσιμος, ον, belonging to, suited for a σπονδή, Phil. 11.

p. 377.

σπονδήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ήτις, ἰδος, making a σπονδή: also = foreg.

σπονδιαφορέω, (φέρω) to make or offer a σπονδή.

σπονδίας, ἄδος, ἡ, v. σποδίας.

σπονδίω, late form for σπένδω.

σπονδίζε, ὁ, = σπονδήτης, Hesych.

σπονδιον, τό, v. σποιδέον.

σπονδότης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ήτις, ἰδος, = σπονδήτης, q. v.

σπονδοποιέομαι, Dep. med., (ποιέω) to make a drink-offering, conclude a truce, Nic. ap. Ath. 417 B.

σπονδοφόρος, to be a σπονδοφόρος.

σπονδοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bringing σπονδαί or drink-offerings: usu. as Subst. ὁ σκ. one who brings another proposals for a truce or treaty of peace, Ar. Ach. 217. II. esp. a herald or officer who published the sacred σπονδαί and ἐκχειρία of the Olympic and other games, cf. Dissen. Find. I. 2. 23 (35), Thuc. 5. 49, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2.

III. as a translation of the *fœdalis* of the Romans, Dion. H.

σπονδυλή, ἡ, Att. σπονδυλή, q. v. [ὑ]

σπονδυλιον, τό, and σπονδυλίος, ὁ, v. σπονδ. [ὑ]

σπόνδυλος, ὁ, Ion. and common form for Att. σφόνδυλος, q. v., Hipp., and Arist. Part. An.

σπορά, ἡ, (σπείρω) a sowing: begetting of children, Plat. Legg. 729 C.

2. seed-time, δεκέναι ἐν σποραῖον I. e. in the tenth year, Eur. El. 1153.

II. the seed sown, ἔσπα σκ. seed sown in a dry land, Eur. Andr. 637; hence metaph. generation, birth, Aesch. Pr. 871, Soph. Aj. 1298.

2. that which is born, seed, offspring, Soph. Tr. 316, 420: also in plur. young ones, Eur. Cycl. 56: in gen., θηλὸς σκ. the female race, Id. Hec. 659, cf. Tro. 503.

σποράδην, Adv., (σποράς, σπείρω) scattered, here and there, Lat. *passim*, σκ. ἀπὸ λυθβαί Thuc. 2. 4; οἰκεῖν Plat. Prot. 322 A.

σποράδικός, ὅς, ὄν, scattered, living here and there, σκ. ζῶα solitary animals, opp. to ἀγέλας, Arist. Pol., and H. A.

II. = σποράς II, νοσήματα Hipp.

σποράς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (σπείρω) usu. in plur., scattered, Hdt. 4. 113: esp. of ships scattered by a storm or a defeat, Thuc. 1. 49, 3. 69, 77: also with a masc. Subst. σκ. *flor* prob. a vagrant life, Rhes. 701: αἱ Σπορῆδες (σκ. νήσοι) was the group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor.

II. scattered all about, found everywhere, νόστος Hipp.

σπορήγῃ, ἡ, = σπαρήγῃ.

σπορεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (σπορά) a sower, Xen. Oec. 20. 3.

σπορευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = σπορεύς.

σπορευτός, ὅς, ὄν, sowed, sown, σκ. χώρα seed-land, Theophr.: from

σπορεύω, (σπορεύς) = σπείρω, to sow the ground, susp.

σπορητός, ὅς, ὄν, (σπορή) sown, scattered like seed. II. as Subst. ὁ σπορητός a sown field, corn-field, Aesch. Ag. 1392.

2. a sowing, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 13.

σπώριμος, ον, (σπείρω) sown, to be sown, fit for sowing, γῆ σκ. seed-land, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10; and ἡ σκ. (sub. γῆ), Theophr.: also τὰ σπώριμα the corn-fields, N. T.

σπορολογέομαι, Dep., (λέγω) to gather the fruits of the earth, Dion. H.

σπώρος, ὁ, (σπείρω) sowing, Hdt. 8. 109, Plat. Tim. 42 D.

2. seed-time, Xen. Oec. 17. 4. II. seed, produce, σκ. γῆς Soph. Phil. 706.

III. like γονή, genitule semen, Hipp. σποῦ, in Scythian, an eye, Hdt. 4. 27.

σπουδαῖω, f. ὄσω, intr. ἀσώμαι as in Plat. Euthyphr. 3 E: (σπουδή) —strictly intr. to make haste, i. e. to be busy, zealous, serious, or earnest, c. inf., to do a thing, Soph. O. C. 1143, Eur. Hec. 817, and Plat. & freq. also σκ. περί τινος or τι, ἐπὶ ὃν τινα, πρὸς τι, Plat. and Oratt.; and so c. Adj. neut., πολλὰ σκ.

Plat. Gorg. 481 B:—absol., to speak seriously, to be serious or earnest, Ar. Ran. 813, and oft. in Plat.; opp. to σκώπτειν καὶ

καμωδῆν, Ar. Plut. 557; ἐσπουδάκας, ὅτι ἐπελάβονην ἐρεσχλῶν
σε you look it seriously, because I . . , Plat. Phaedr. 236 B;
ἐσπουδάκεις in haste, hurriedly, Ar. Thesm. 572. II. transit.

1. c. acc. rei, to do any thing hastily or earnestly: hence
Pass., σπουδάζεται a thing is busily pursued, Eur. Supp. 761,
Plat. Rep. 485 E: so too, σπουδῇ ἐσπουδασμένη serious
attention, Id. Lys. 219 E; εἰ πάντα ἐσπουδασμένα ἐρέθῃ ἐν γράμμασι
if those pains were seriously bestowed on letters, Ep. Plat. 344 C.

2. c. acc. pers., to exert or interest oneself about a person,
zealously affect him.—Pass., σπουδαίμαι I am an object of gen-
eral interest, Plut.: in LXX, also to trouble, disturb any one.

σπουδαιολογέω, f. ἥσω, (σπουδαίος, λέγω) to speak seriously,
talk on serious subjects, Xen. Symp. 8. 41; and so in Med., Id.
An. 1. 9, 28.—Pass., δ λόγος ἐσπουδαιολογήθη the matter was
treated seriously, Id. Symp. 4. 50.

σπουδαίωμι, ov, speaking seriously or on serious matters.

σπουδαίος, α, ov, (σπουδή) of persons, in haste, busy, zealous,
serious, earnest, in gen. good, excellent, first in Hdt., but not
freq. till Plat.; opp. to φαῖλος, Plat. Legg. 757 A, 814 E; σπ.
περί τ. Ib. 817 A; also σπ. τι Xen. Mem. 4. 2. 2: esp. of men
of character and importance, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24. 2. in earn-
est, opp. to παῖων, Schäf. Plut. 4. 409.

2. of things,
worth one's serious attention, λόγοι Pind. P. 4. 235; serious,
earnest, weighty, ἰσχυροὶ χρέμα σπουδαίων Hdt. 5. 78; opp. to
γελίοις, Ar. Ran. 390; in gen. excellent, good, σπ. νομῇ Hdt.
4. 23; σπ. εἰς τὴν νομῇ to look on, Soph. O. C. 577: σπου-
δαῖον ἐστὶ μοι it is an object to me.

III. Adv. -ως, with
haste or zeal, seriously, earnestly, well, Plat., etc.: Compar.
σπουδαιότερον: Superl. -τάτα most carefully, in the best way,
Hdt. 2. 86.—We also freq. find an irreg. Compar. and Superl.
σπουδαιότερος Hdt. 1. 8, and -έστατος Id. 1. 133. Hence

σπουδαίτης, ητος, ἡ, the character of the σπουδαίος, zeal,
seriousness, goodness, Def. Plat. 412 E. II. of things,
weight, importance.

σπουδαρχαίρεσις, ἡ, active canvassing for offices of state.

σπουδαρχέω, f. ἥσω, to be eager or anxious for offices of state,
etc., to canvass actively for them, Dio C: so too σπουδαρχάω
and διασπουδαίω: from

σπουδαρχῆς, ov, δ, (σπουδή, ἀρχή) one who is eager for offices
of state, an active canvasser for them, Xen. Symp. 1. 4, where
however L. Dind. rejects the word altogether, reading σπουδαρ-
χίας from Hesych., and A. B. 1. p. 63. Hence

σπουδαρχία, ἡ, eagerness to gain offices of state, posts of
honor, etc.; active canvassing for them, Lat. ambitus, Plut., cf.
foreg. Hence

σπουδαρχίας, δ, = σπουδαρχης, q. v.

σπουδαρχιάω, strengthd. for σπουδαρχέω, Arist. Pol., cf. Lob.
Phryn. 81.

σπουδαρχίδης, ov, δ, a comic Patronymic of σπουδαρχης, one
who is eager for office, a mock prop. n. in Ar. Ach. 595, like
στρατηγίδης, μυθαρχίδης etc.

σπουδασμα, ατος, τό, (σπουδάω) a thing or work done with
zeal, a pursuit, Lat. studium, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D.

σπουδασμῖον, τό, Dim. from foreg.

σπουδαστός, α, ov, Verb. Adj. from σπουδάω, to be sought
for zealously, Xen. Lac. 7. 3.

II. σπουδαστέον, one must
bestir oneself, be anxious, Eur. I. A. 902, and Plat.

σπουδαστός, ἡ, ov, (σπουδάω) = foreg. I, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 297 B.

σπουδαστής, οὔ, δ, (σπουδάω) one who wishes well to another,
one who is of a party, a supporter, partisan, Plut.

σπουδαστικός, ἡ, ov, busy, zealous, earnest, serious, Plat. Rep.
452 E. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

σπουδή, ἡ, haste, speed, readiness, σπουδῇ ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι
to make haste, Hdt. 9. 89; σπ. τιθέναι or τίθεσθαι Pind. P. 4. 492,
Soph. Aj. 13.—ὅκως αὐτὸν ὀρέσται σπουδῇς ἔχοντα Hdt. 9. 66:
also σπ. ἔχειν c. inf., Id. 6. 120: σπουδῇ in haste, hastily, Od.
13. 270, 15. 209, Od. 9. 1, etc.; so διά σπουδῇς, κατὰ σπουδῇν
Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28, An. 7. 6, 28;—hence II. zeal, pains,
trouble, ἵπτερ σπουδῇς Od. 21. 409; σπουδῇς ἄξιος Soph. O. T.
778, Plat., etc.:—σπουδῇν, or σπουδῇν πολλήν, μεγάλην, ποιεῖ-
σθαι c. inf., to take great pains to . . , Hdt. 6. 107, 7. 205;
and so, περί τινος Isocr. 91 B: also c. gen., σπουδῇν τινος ποι-
εῖσθαι to make much ado about a thing, Hdt. 1. 4; so too, σπ.

ἔχειν τινός freq. in Eur.:—ἡ σπ. τῆς ἀλτίας my zeal in coming,
Hdt. 5. 49; σπουδῇ ὅπλων with great attention to the arms,
Thuc. 6. 31, cf. Plat. Legg. 855 D:—σπουδῇ as Adv., with great
trouble, i. e. scarcely, hardly, like σχολῇ, Il. 22. 99, etc., Od. 24.
119; so, σπουδῇ πολλῇ Hdt. 1. 88; σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ Xen.,
etc.:—in plur. rivalries, Hdt. 5. 5.

III. an earnest, serious
purpose, ἀπὸ σπουδῇς in earnest, Il. 7. 359, 12. 233; σπουδῇν
ποιεῖσθαι, = σπουδάζειν, Ar. Ran. 522: also earnestness, serious-
ness, gravity, Xen. Symp. 1. 13:—σπουδῇ in earnest, seriously,
Plat. Apol. 24 C; πάντ' σπ. Id. Phaed. 98 B; μετὰ σπουδῇς, opp.
to ἐν παιδαίᾳς, Xen. Symp. 1. 1, and freq. in Plat.

IV.
zeal, esteem, respect, regard for a person, διὰ τῇ ἐμῇ σπουδῇν
out of zeal for me, Antipho 146. 13: κατὰ σπουδῇς through
regard of persons, through party influence, Ar. Eq. 1370.—In
gen., opp. to παιδία, Plat. Legg. 647 D, 796 D, etc., cf. Wyt.
Ep. Cr. p. 236. (From σπεύδω: akin to Lat. studeo, studium.)

σπουδοδόλαιος, ov, (σπουδῇ) blending jest with earnest, Strab.

σπύριβλα, ἡ, duh., and σπύριβλιον, τό, = sq., Diosc. [α]

σπύριδος, δ or ἡ, ball-thing, as that of sheep and goats, Hipp.,
v. Foës. Oecon. (Orig. perh. any round mass, from σπείρα.) [v]

σπύριβδός, ἐς, (εἶδος) like sheep or goat's dung, Hipp.

σπύρις, δδος, ἡ, Hipp., and σπύριδανον, τό, = σπύριδος.

σπυρίβω, = πυρίβω, Ar. Fr. 681.

σπύριδον, τό, Dim. from σπύρις, Ar. Ach. 453, 469. [i]

σπύριδον, Adv., like a stupa, A. B.

σπύριδιδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the shape or look of a stupa.

σπύριδων, wonos, δ, = sq. [i]

σπύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (σπείρα) a round plaited basket; e.g. a fish-
basket, Hdt. 5. 16, Ar. Pac. 1005:—used to translate the Lat.
sporta, sportula, σπυρίσι δεινέειν Arr.; and so, δειπνῶν ἀπὸ
σπυρίδος, the Roman coena e sportula, Ath.

σπύριχτιον, τό, Dim. from σπύρις.

σταβρίνις, ov, δ, and σταβρῆς, ἐως, δ, = κατῶν, κατῶς, late.

στάδιον, Adv. (στάω) in drops, drop by drop, Hipp.

στάγες, v. sub σταγών.

στάγαντος, δ, (στάω) a drop.

στάγιον, τό, the character στί, duh.

στάγμα, ατος, τό, (στάω) a drop, that which is dropped, a
liquid, στ. τῆς ἀνθεμωργῆς honey, Aesch. Pers. 612.

στάγιονις, ov, δ, (σταγών) running in drops, drop by drop, Diosc.

στάγιον, δδος, ἡ, (στάω) a drop, Trag., irreg. nom. pl. στάγες
as if from στάς, Ap. Rh.

II. a metal that easily melts,
perh. Lat. stannum, joined with μέλιβδος, Tim. Loc. 99 C.

στάδιας, αἰα, αἰών, (στάδην) standing erect or upright, Zeus
στ. as in act to hurl his bolt, Aesch. Theb. 513; ἐν σταδία
μάχῃ in close fight, Aesch. Pers. 240; στ. ἔγχευ pikes for close
fight, opp. to missiles.

στάδιον, Adv. (ἵστημι) in a standing posture, standing firmly
or upright.

II. (ἵστημι A. IV) by weight, according to
weight, Nic., cf. στήδην. [α]

στάδιατος, αἰα, αἰών, (στάδιον) a stade long, deep, etc., Polyb.

II. = σταδίων.

στάδιος, α, ov, Ion. σταδῖς, = σταδῖς, very dub.

στάδιασμός, δ, a measuring by stades, as if from σταδίαω.

σταδῖς, ἐως, δ, like σταδιοδρόμος, running in the stadium,
Polyb.: στ. ἵππος a race-horse.

στάδιεντις, οὔ, δ, = foreg.: from

στάδιέντις, (σταδῖς) to run a race in the stadium: to run the
distance of a stade: in gen. to run.

στάδην, ἡ, v. σταδῖος.

σταδιοδραμονμία, a fut. in Eur. H. F. 863 contrary to
analogy, for it should be σταδιοδρομήσω, from σταδιοδρομέω:

Lob. Phryn. 618 would keep it as it is, Herm. proposes στάδια
δραμονμία.

σταδιοδρομέω, to run in the stadium, race, Dem. 1386. 10.

σταδιοδρόμος, ov, δ, = sq., Ar. Fr. 682.

σταδιοδρόμη, ov, (σταδῖον, τρέχειν, δραμεῖν) running in the
stadium, running for a prize: δ σι. Simon. 67.

στάδιον, τό, (in plur. of στάδιο or τὰ στάδια Hdt., Xen.,
etc.; but examples of the sing. masc. are rare, if any):—

strictly that which stands fast, hence a fixed standard of length,
a stade, = 100 ὀργυῖαι Hdt. 2. 149, i. e. 600 Greek, 606½ English
feet, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman mile, Polyb. 3. 39, 8; a longer stade,

[1271]

of which there were 7½ in a Roman mile, is mentioned first by Dio C., cf. Hussey, *Weights and M.*, App. 11, sq.—In Ar. we have, *ἐκατόν σταδίων ἄριστος* 'a hundred miles best', Nub. 430; so, *πλεῖν ἢ σταδίων ἁλίστερος* Ran. 91. II. a race-course, (because the most noted, that of Olympia, was exactly a stadiē long, Pind. O. 13. 50): hence, *ἀγωνίζεσθαι στάδιον* to run a race, Hdt. 5. 22. III. a running, race for a prize, Pind. P. 11. 74: also a victory in the race, Pind. N. 8. 26.

IV. firmness, solidity, fixedness. (Dor. *στάδιον*, like Lat. *spatium*.) [ἀ]

στάδιος, α, ον, (ἴσσημι) standing, fast and firm, *σταδὴ δολμήν* a close fight, a battle fought hand to hand, Lat. *pugna statoria*, Il. 13. 314, 713, cf. Thuc. 4. 38: also *ἐν σταδίῳ* (sub. *δολμῇ*) Il. 7. 241, 13. 514. II. standing upright or stiff, hence *στ. χιτών*, = ὀρθοστάβις, an ungirt tunic hanging in strait plaits, Call. Fr. 59, v. Lob. Phryn. 238; also, *θώραξ στ.* a stiff breastplate, plate-armour, as opp. to *στρεπτός* or *ἄλυσιδωτός*, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst. § 337. 3., 342. 4.

III. *στάδιος*, τό, Dim. from *σταδῆς* III, a balance. *σταβίς*, ἴδος, ἡ, = *σταβός*. *σταβιστής*, ον, δ, (*σταβίζω*) one who weighs. *σταβροδότης*, ου, δ, (*σταβός*, *δίδωμι*) he who assigns quarters, a quarter-master, Plut.

σταβρόνδε, Adv., to the standing-place, to the stall, homewards, Od. 9. 451: from *σταβός*, δ, in Att. freq. with heterog. plur. *τὰ σταβὰ*, Soph. Phil. 489, O. T. 1139, etc.; but also *σταβὸς* Eur. Andr. 280, Or. 1474: (ἴσσημι)—a standing place, shelter for men or animals, freq. in Hom., of farm-yard buildings, *stables*, *stalls*, *folds*, etc. (cf. Lat. *stabulum* from *stare*): also freq. in plur., and so in Hes. Th. 444: in gen. a dwelling, abode, first in Hes. Th. 294, then freq. in Pind., Soph., etc. 2. *quarters*, lodgings for travellers or soldiers, Lat. *statio*, *mansio*, *castra*!—so in Persia, *σταβὸς* were stations or stages on the royal road, where the king rested in travelling, *σταβὸς βασιλῆως* Hdt. 5. 52, 6. 119: hence in works on Persia it is used loosely of distances, a day's journey, day's march, usu. = 5 parasangs, or 150 stades, though this was by no means fixed, cf. Xen. An. 1. 2. 10—20, and Sturz Lex. Xen. II. an upright standing-post, freq. in Hom., sometimes of the bearing pillar of the roof, sometimes of the door-posts, elsewhere *παραστάδες*, so too in Hdt. 1. 179, and Eur.: later, the plur. *σταβὰ* was used in this signif., Ar. Ach. 449.

III. (ἴσσημι A IV) the weight of the balance, Il. 12. 434, Hdt. 1. 50, 92: c. gen., *σταβὸν ἔχειν τάλαντο* to weigh a talent, Id. 1. 14: hence absol., *σταβὸν διδύκωντα* two talents in or by weight, Id. 1. 50; *σταβὸν Βαβυλόνιον* (as we say) Babylonian weight, Id. 3. 89; *ἰστὰν σταβὸν τὴν πρὸς τὴν* Id. 2. 65: hence the scale or balance, Ar. Ran. 1365, 1407. *σταβούχος*, δ, (*σταβός*, *ἔχω*) a keeper of a house, landlord, Aesch. Fr. 211: esp. a lodging-house keeper: one who rents a whole house, and sub-lets it by separate rooms, Böckh P. E. 1. 188., 2. 15.

σταβώδης, f. ὥω, (*σταβός*) to bring to quarters, to the stall, etc. Pass. to be, dwell in such. II. the aor. med. *σταβώσασθαι* is freq. in Hdt. in signif. of *σταβήσασθαι* (v. *σταβός*), to conjecture, conclude, by or from a thing, c. dat., Hdt. 4. 58., 7. 11; *στ. τινι*, *ὅτι*... to conclude by a thing that... Id. 3. 38., 7. 102. *σταβώδης*, es, (*σταβός*, *εἶδος*) full of dregs or sediment, foul, thick, turbid, Hipp.

σταβών, ὄνος, ἡ, = *σταβός* 1, and II. *σταβήν*, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 of ἴσσημι, Hom. *σταίμεν*, *σταίτε*, *σταίεν*, Att. pl. opt. aor. 2 of ἴσσημι, for *σταίμεν*, *σταίητε*, *σταίσων*, as *θείμεν*, *θείτε*, *θείεν*. ΣΤΑΙΪΣ (more rarely *σταίς* Lob. Paral. 88), τό, gen. *σταίος*, Att. *στάς*, wheaten flour mixed and made into dough, Hdt. 2. 36. II. = *στέρψ*, Fœs. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

σταυτίης, η, ον, = sq. *σταυτίης*, η, ον, (*σταίς*) of wheaten flour or dough, Hdt. 2. 47. *σταυτίης*, ου, δ, = *foreg*, esp. a cake made of wheaten flour, Epich. p. 37. *σταυτώδης*, es, (*σταίς*, *εἶδος*) like or of wheaten flour. *στακτή*, ἡ, also the Lat. *stacte* or *stacta*, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, oil of myrrh or cinnamon,

μᾶλλον ἢ λευκὴ λίθω λευκὴ στάθμη Soph. Fr. 307; hence proverb., of an undecided person with no particular inclination, *ἄτεχνως λευκὴ στάθμη εἰμὶ πρὸς τοὺς καλοὺς* Heind. Plat. Charm. 154 B. II. the plummet, weight on the plumbline: III. like *γραμμὴ*, the line which bounds the race-course, the goal, Lat. *meta*, Disson. Plat. N. 6. 7 (13). IV. metaph., 'ΤΑΛΟΣ *στάθμη ἐν νόμοις*, i. e. according to laws of Dorian rule, Pind. P. 1. 120.

σταθμίζω, f. ἴσω, = *σταβώω*, to weigh, E. M. *σταθμικός*, ἡ, ον, = *σταθμητικός*. *σταθμὸν*, τό, Dim. from *σταδῆς* III, a balance. *σταβίς*, ἴδος, ἡ, = *σταβός*. *σταβιστής*, ον, δ, (*σταβίζω*) one who weighs. *σταβροδότης*, ου, δ, (*σταβός*, *δίδωμι*) he who assigns quarters, a quarter-master, Plut.

σταβρόνδε, Adv., to the standing-place, to the stall, homewards, Od. 9. 451: from *σταβός*, δ, in Att. freq. with heterog. plur. *τὰ σταβὰ*, Soph. Phil. 489, O. T. 1139, etc.; but also *σταβὸς* Eur. Andr. 280, Or. 1474: (ἴσσημι)—a standing place, shelter for men or animals, freq. in Hom., of farm-yard buildings, *stables*, *stalls*, *folds*, etc. (cf. Lat. *stabulum* from *stare*): also freq. in plur., and so in Hes. Th. 444: in gen. a dwelling, abode, first in Hes. Th. 294, then freq. in Pind., Soph., etc. 2. *quarters*, lodgings for travellers or soldiers, Lat. *statio*, *mansio*, *castra*!—so in Persia, *σταβὸς* were stations or stages on the royal road, where the king rested in travelling, *σταβὸς βασιλῆως* Hdt. 5. 52, 6. 119: hence in works on Persia it is used loosely of distances, a day's journey, day's march, usu. = 5 parasangs, or 150 stades, though this was by no means fixed, cf. Xen. An. 1. 2. 10—20, and Sturz Lex. Xen. II. an upright standing-post, freq. in Hom., sometimes of the bearing pillar of the roof, sometimes of the door-posts, elsewhere *παραστάδες*, so too in Hdt. 1. 179, and Eur.: later, the plur. *σταβὰ* was used in this signif., Ar. Ach. 449.

III. (ἴσσημι A IV) the weight of the balance, Il. 12. 434, Hdt. 1. 50, 92: c. gen., *σταβὸν ἔχειν τάλαντο* to weigh a talent, Id. 1. 14: hence absol., *σταβὸν διδύκωντα* two talents in or by weight, Id. 1. 50; *σταβὸν Βαβυλόνιον* (as we say) Babylonian weight, Id. 3. 89; *ἰστὰν σταβὸν τὴν πρὸς τὴν* Id. 2. 65: hence the scale or balance, Ar. Ran. 1365, 1407. *σταβούχος*, δ, (*σταβός*, *ἔχω*) a keeper of a house, landlord, Aesch. Fr. 211: esp. a lodging-house keeper: one who rents a whole house, and sub-lets it by separate rooms, Böckh P. E. 1. 188., 2. 15. *σταβώδης*, f. ὥω, (*σταβός*) to bring to quarters, to the stall, etc. Pass. to be, dwell in such. II. the aor. med. *σταβώσασθαι* is freq. in Hdt. in signif. of *σταβήσασθαι* (v. *σταβός*), to conjecture, conclude, by or from a thing, c. dat., Hdt. 4. 58., 7. 11; *στ. τινι*, *ὅτι*... to conclude by a thing that... Id. 3. 38., 7. 102. *σταβώδης*, es, (*σταβός*, *εἶδος*) full of dregs or sediment, foul, thick, turbid, Hipp.

σταβών, ὄνος, ἡ, = *σταβός* 1, and II. *σταβήν*, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 of ἴσσημι, Hom. *σταίμεν*, *σταίτε*, *σταίεν*, Att. pl. opt. aor. 2 of ἴσσημι, for *σταίμεν*, *σταίητε*, *σταίσων*, as *θείμεν*, *θείτε*, *θείεν*. ΣΤΑΙΪΣ (more rarely *σταίς* Lob. Paral. 88), τό, gen. *σταίος*, Att. *στάς*, wheaten flour mixed and made into dough, Hdt. 2. 36. II. = *στέρψ*, Fœs. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

Antiph. *Phaeap.* 1, cf. Theophr. *de Odor.* 29.—Strictly fem. of *στακτός*.

στακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, =sq.

στακτός, ὁ, ὄν, (στάω) oozing out in drops, trickling or dripping, *στ. μύρον* Ar. *Plut.* 529, *χυλοί στ.* Plat. *Criti.* 115 A: *στακτά*, τὰ, resins, gums, balsams: *στακτὸν ἔλαιον oil that runs off without pressing, virgin oil*, like *στακτή*—*στ. ἄλμη brine*; *στ. κovia lime-water*, Geop.

στάλα, ἡ, Dor. for *στάλη*, Pind.

στάλαγέω, late form for *σταλάω*, Or. Sib.

στάλαγμα, ατος, τό, (σταλάω) that which drops, a drop, Soph. *Ant.* 1224. [στά]

στάλαγμαῖος, αία, αῖον, in drops, drop by drop.

στάλαγμαῖος, ου, δό, dripping, trickling, Plin.: from

στάλαγμός, δ, (σταλάω)=*στάλαγμα*, Aesch. *Theb.* 61, Eum. 247, 783, Soph. *Fr.* 340.

στάλαξ, ἔω, =στάω II, *σταλάω*, to drop, trickle. Hence

σταλακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, dropping, dripping, Diosc.

σταλακτής, ἴδος, ἡ, that which drops, Id.

σταλακτός, ὁ, ὄν, (σταλάω)=*στακτός*, Id.

στάλασσω, ἄτ, ττω, f. ἔω=σταλάω, to have a thing dripping with., Sapph. 82, cf. *στάξ* II, *καταστάξ*.

στάλας, =στάω II, to fall in drops. II. trans. to let fall in drops, Anth.:—also *σταλάς* and *σταλάσσω*. Hence

στάληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a drop.

στάλιδωμος, ατος, τό, as if from *σταλίδω*, =*σταλῖς*. [I]

στάλις, ἱκος, ἡ, Dor. for *σταλῖς*. [α]

στάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dor. *στάλις*, (ἱστημι) anything set up; a pole or peg, esp. one to which nets were fastened, v. l. Xen. *Cyn.* 2. 8, 6. 7; cf. *σχαλῖς*.

σταλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dor. for *στηλῖς*.

σταλουργός, ὄν, Dor. for *στηλ* (στάλα, *ἔργω) τύμβος a grave with a stēlē or gravestone, Anth.

σταλτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *στέλλω*, Clem. Al. Hence

σταλτικός, ὁ, ὄν, drawing together, contracting or lessening a thing, c. gen., Arist. *Probl.* Ath., etc.

σταλτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *στέλλω*.

σταλῦν, f. ἔω, to weep: hence *ἀσταλῦν*, *ἀνασταλῦν*, *νεοσταλῦν* (Prob. from *στάλω*, *σταλάω*).

σταμῶργος, ἴδος, ἡ, (στήμη, ἀγείρω) the twisting of several threads of the warp into one, Dor. for *στημαγ*, *στ.* Hesych.

στάμιν, or *στάμῖς*, (no nom. is found in use), ἴνος, ἡ, (ἱστημι) any thing that stands up, esp. in plur. the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel, Lat. *statamina*, ἱκρία ἀραρὸν θαμέσι στάνεσσι fitting planks to the close ribs, Od. 5. 252. [i in gen.]

σταμνίριος, δό, Dim. of *στάμνος*, Eupol. *Maric.* 17, Euphipp. *Incert.* 3.

σταμνίον, τό, Dim. of *στάμνος*, Ar. *Ran.* 22, Lys. 196.

σταμνίσκος, δ, Dim. of sq.

στάμνος, δ, Att. also ἡ, (ἱστημι) an earthen jar or bottle for racking off wine, Hermipp. *Φορι.* 2. 7, Ar. *Plut.* 545, which operation was called *καταστάμνῖν*: in gen. a jar, Hipp.

στάν, Aeol. 3 pl. aor. 2 from *ἱστημι*, for *ἔσταν*, *ἔστησαν*, II. 2. part. neut. aor. 2 from *ἱστημι*.

στανῶν, Cretic for *ἱστημι*.

στάσις, ἡ, (στάω) a dropping, dripping, trickling, e. g. of blood from the nose, Hipp., v. Foës. *Oecon.*

στάς, part. masc. aor. 2 from *ἱστημι*, Hom.

στάς, Att. for *στάις*, q. v.

στάσάνη, ἡ, (ἱστημι) a pledge given. [στά]

στάσιζέω, f. δώω, (στάσις) intr. to rebel, revolt, rise in rebellion, Hdt. 1. 59, 9. 27; *τυλῖ* against one, Hdt. 4. 160, Xen. *An.* 2. 5, 28; also, *ἐπὶ τυλῖ* Hdt. 1. 60; *περὶ τυλῖ* about or for a thing, Hdt. 5. 66, etc.; *ἐνέκα τυλῖ* Id. 9. 27—in gen. to quarrel, be at odds, Hdt. 7. 2, Plat. *Rep.* 488 B, etc.; *στ. μετὰ τυλῖ* to side with one against another, Ar. *Eq.* 590—esp. of states, to be at discord, be distracted by factions and party-strife, Thuc. 4. 1, 66, etc.

στάσιάρχης, ου, δ, Dio C., and **στάσιάρχος**, δ, (στάσις, ἄρχω) the chief of a band or company, Aesch. *Supp.* 13: esp. the head of a party, a leader in sedition.

στάσιασμός, δ, (στασιάζω) the raising of sedition, Thuc. 4. 130., 8. 94.

στάσιастής, οὗ, δ, (στασιάζω) one who stirs up to sedition. **στάσιαστικός**, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to a party: *seditionis, factionis*, Plat. *Polit.* 303 C. Adv. —*κῶς*, *στ.* ἔχειν to be *factious*, Id. *Phaedr.* 263 A.

στάσιμος, ον, rarely ὁ, ὄν, (στάσις) act. placing, stopping: τὰ στάσιμα τοῦ ἀμαρτος *stipites*, Hipp. 638. 18.

II. pass., brought to a stand: hence *standing, stationary*, *στ. ὄψωρ* Xen. *Oec.* 20. 11: *set, firm*, like *στεινυρὸς*, opp. to *ὄγρως*, Hipp., Foës. *Oecon.*—in gen. *stable, steady, regular, set, κίνησης, φύσις* Plat. *Soph.* 256 B, *Rep.* 539 D. 2. ἀργύριον στάσιμον money out at interest, Solon ap. Lys. 117. 39.

3. στάσιμον, τό (with and without μέλος), in *Tragedy*, a song of the Chorus continued without the interruption of dialogue, or anapaests, and perhaps so named from its regular steady nature, or, acc. to others, because the στάσιμον was not sung till the chorus had taken its place in the orchestra, after the παράδος, cf. Herm. *Aristot.* Poet. 12, 8, Elem. *Mettr.* p. 724, sq.; στάσιμον is also called *στάσις μελῶν* in Ar. *Ran.* 1281:—in Comedy there were no στάσιμα, Herm. *Aristot.* Poet. 12. 2.

4. στάσιμη ἀρμονία, the Hypodorian mode, Arist. *Probl.* III. (στάσις III) weighed, weighable. Adv. —*μας*, steadily, Plat. *Tim.* 55 E. [α]

στάσισκοπέω, (κόπτω) to stir up sedition.

στάσισκοπιέω, to cause sedition: from

στάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἱστημι) act. a placing, setting. II. (ἱστημι A. IV) a weighing, weighing off or to, *στ.* μουθῷ, the weighing out or paying of wages, Hipp.

B. (ἱσταμαι) pass. a standing, the posture of standing, Aesch. *Eum.* 36, Xen. *Cyn.* 2. 8.

2. a. the place or way in which one stands or should stand, a position, post, station, Hdt. 9. 21, 26, and Att.: esp. a point of the compass, *στάσις τῶν ὁρίων, τοῦ νότου, τῆς μεσημβρίας* Hdt. 2. 26. 3. the state or condition in which a person is, Lat. *status*, ἐν καλλίῳ: *στάσις εἶναι* Plat. *Phaedr.* 253 D.

II. a party, company, band, Aesch. *Cho.* 459: esp. one for seditious purposes, an illegal union to carry out political views, a faction, party, Theogn. 51, 779, Solen 15. 19, Hdt. 1. 59, 60, etc.:—hence

2. sedition, faction, discord, Pind. N. 9. 31, etc., Hdt. 5. 28, Thuc., etc.; στάσις ἐνεστί ταῖς γνώμας Thuc. 2. 20.

3. sedition, insurrection, Trag., and Thuc. 4. στάσις μελῶν, v. στάσιμος II. 3. [α, υ]

Hence **στάσισδής**, es, (εἶδος) seditious, tumultuous, Xen. *Mem.* 2. 6, 4.

στάσιωρον, τό, in Eur. *Cycl.* 53, usu. explained by *στάσις ἐν ὄρει*, a mountain-fold,—but we should prob. read *στασιώρος*, δ, (ῥα) watcher of the station or fold, like *θυραῖος, πυλωρός*.

στάσιωτεία, ἡ, a state of faction, formed after *πολιτεία*, Plat. *Legg.* 715 B, 832 C: from

στάσιώτης, ου, δ, (στάσις B. II) one who stirs up sedition, esp. one of a party or faction, a partisan: in plur. the members of a party or faction in a state, a party; hence of those who are leagued together, partisans, conspirators, freq. in Hdt., as 1. 59, 60, and Thuc.: in gen. the champion of a cause, and with a punning allusion to στάσιμος, as opp. to *οἱ βέροντες*, in Plat. *Theat.* 181 A. Hence

στάσιωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to faction, seditious, Thuc. 4. 130., 7. 57. Adv. —*κῶς*, Arist. *Pol.*

στάσκε, Ion. for *ἔστη*, 3 aor. 2 from *ἱστημι*, II. 3. 217.

στάτεις, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *ἱστημι*, that must be placed.

II. *στατέον*, one must place.

στάτευσις, ἡ, =στάθευσις, Arist. *Meteor.*: from

στάτεω, =σταθεύω, q. v.

στάτήρ, ῥπος, δ, (ἱστημι A. IV) any weight.

II. esp. a coin of a certain weight, a stater, at Athens of silver, called also *τετραδραχμος*, =about 3s. 3d.; though later a gold stater was current at Athens, esp. from the time of Philip, worth 20 Att. drachmae, or 16s. 3d. The stater first occurs as a name for the Persian gold coin, Hdt. 3. 130: the oldest were struck by Croesus in Lydia (cf. Hdt. 1. 54); Darius Hystaspis struck them of very pure gold, called from him *Darics*, worth about 1 l. 1s. 10d.—*στατήρης Δαρεικοί*, Hdt. 7. 28, cf. Ar. *Plut.* 816, Thuc. 8. 28. There were other staters in Greece, as the Cyzicene, =28 Att. drachmae, Dem. 914. 11: the basest was the Phocaean, Thuc. 4. 52, Dem. 1019. 16. Cf. Hussey *Ancient*

W. and M. 3. 4., 7. 2, sq, and Dict. of Antiq. III. one who owes money, a debtor, opp. to ἀποδοτήρ, Epich. p. 66.

στατήριαίος, αἶα, αἶον, worth, of the value of a στατήρ, Theopomp. (Com.) Call. 3.

στατήριδος, ον, = foreg, dub.

στατήρός, δ, ὄν, = σταθερός, dub.

στατίας, ον, δ, Att. for στατήτης.

στατήριον, στατήριον, (στατός) poet. for ἵσσημι, ἵσσημι: but the Act. is also used intr. = Med., to stand, place oneself, Eur. El. 315, unless here too it be taken as Act., στατήριον ἔδρας to place their seats, v. Seidler.

στατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἵσσημι) causing to stand, bringing to a standstill, Arist. Probl. 1. ἡ στατική, an astringent herb, staticē, Diosc.

II. (ἵσσημι λ. IV), skilled in weighing, Plat. de Justo 373 C:—hence ἡ στατική, sub. τέχνη, Statics, the science which ascertains the properties of bodies at rest, opp. to Dynamics, Plat. Charm. 166 B, Philib. 55 E. Adv. -κώς.

στατικός, η, ον, (στάς) Att. for στατήτης, placed.

στατήτης, ον, δ, (στάς) Att. for στατήτης.

στατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ἵσσημι, placed; hence standing, στατός ἵππος a stalled horse, Il. 6. 506., 15. 263.: fixed, Soph. Fr. 724: στατόν ὕδωρ standing water, Soph. Phil. 716: στατός χιτών, like ὀρθοστάβις and στάδιος χιτών, v. στάδιος II.

II. of Στατοί, = Ἀγαθοεῖ, Ruhnck. Tim.

σταῖν, τό, an ancient Greek letter, 5, which stood between ε and ζ, and was retained as a numeral = 6, cf. κόπτα, σάμπι.

σταυρηδόν, Adv. (σταυρός) like a pale or cross, susp.

σταυροειδής, ἐς, (σταυρός, εἶδος) shaped like a pale or cross.

σταυρός, δ, (ἵσσημι) an upright pale, stake or pole, Il. 24. 453, Od. 14. 11, Hdt., etc.; cf. σταυρώμα—later, the Cross, as the Roman instrument of crucifixion, N. T.: its form was represented by the Gr. letter T, Luc.

σταυροῦντος, ον, marked with the cross, Eccl. σταυροφάνεια, ἡ, (φανοίμαι) the appearance of the Holy Cross, Eccl. [ἀ]

σταυρώω, (σταυρός) to strike in pales, to impalisade a place, Thuc. 6. 100. II. to crucify, Polyb. Hence

σταυρώμα, ατος, τό, a place secured with a palisade; or the palisade itself, Lat. vallum, Thuc. 5. 10., 6. 64, etc.

σταυρώσις, ἡ, (σταυρός) a palisading: also = foreg., Thuc. 7. 25. I. crucifixion, Eccl. Hence

σταυρώσιμος, ον, belonging to the crucifixion, ἡμέρα στ. Eccl. σταυρωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, and σταυρωτής, οὔ, δ, (σταυρός) one who drives in pales or stakes. II. a crucifier, Eccl.

σταφιδευταῖος, α, ον, (σταφίς) of dried and pressed grapes, like στεμφυλίτης, Hipp.

σταφίδιον, τό, Dim. from σταφίς. [γ]

σταφίδιος, ον, = σταφιδίτης, esp. οἶνος Hipp. [γ]

σταφιδίτης, ον, δ, fem. -της, (σταφίς) of dried grapes, οἶνος στ. raisin-wine.

σταφιδοποιία, ἡ, (ποιέω) a making of raisins, drying of grapes, Geop.

σταφίδω, to dry grapes, make raisins: from

στάφης, ἴδος, ἡ, a dried grape, raisin, also ἀσταφίς, Theocr. 27. 9. (Akin to σταφυλή and στέφυλον.)

σταφυλάγρα, ἡ, (σταφυλή III, ἀγρέω) a forceps for taking hold of the uvula.

ΣΤΑΦΥΛΗ, ἡ, a bunch of grapes, Hom., Hes., etc.: also a vine.

II. παροξ., σταφυλή, the plummet in a carpenter's perpendicular or level; also the level itself; hence, ἵπποι σταφυλήρ ἐπὶ νῆτον ἔισα horses equal in height even to a level, matched to a nicety, Il. 2. 765. III. the uvula in the throat when swollen at the lower end so as to resemble a grape on the stalk, Hipp., and Nicoph. Incert. 8, cf. Foës. Oecon., and v. sub κατάρροος.

σταφυλήκμος, ον, (κομῶ) cultivating grapes, Nonn.

σταφυλήτομία, ἡ, a cutting of grapes.

σταφυλήτομος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting grapes.

σταφυλίξω, (σταφυλή) to make even by a level or plumb-line.

σταφυλίλος, η, ον, (σταφυλή) of a bunch of grapes. [β]

σταφυλίλος δ and ἡ, a parsnep, Hipp., and Diosc. II. δ

στ. an insect like the σφονδύλη, Arist. H. A.

σταφυλίον, τό, Dim. of σταφυλή, a small bunch of grapes. [β]

στάφυλος, ἴδος, ἡ, like σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, Theocr. 27. 9. II. the stalk on which grapes hang, Lat. racemus.

σταφυλοβολεῖον, and σταφυλοβόλιον, τό, (βάλλω) a place in which grapes are put for pressing.

σταφυλοκλοπίτης, ον, δ, (κλοπῆ) a stealer of grapes, Anth.

σταφυλοτομέω, to cut bunches of grapes. II. to cut out the swollen uvula.

σταφυλοτομία, ἡ, a cutting of grapes.

σταφυλότομος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting grapes. II. cutting out the swollen uvula: τὸ στ. a knife for this purpose.

σταφυλόφορος, ον, (φέρω) bearing grapes. II. τὸ σφόδρον the uvula, Arist. H. A.

σταφυλώμα, ατος, τό, a defect in the eye inside the cornea. [β]

σταχάνη, ἡ, (ἵσσημι) a balance, Doric word.

σταχύλοκμος, f. ἴσω, (στάχυς, κομῶ) to bear ears of corn for hair, of fields, Opp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 629.

σταχύλοκμος, ον, (κομῶ) cultivating ears of corn, Nonn.

σταχύλολος, ον, (λέγω) gleaming ears of corn.

σταχύλῆρος, δ, ὄν, (στάχυς) with ears of corn: τὰ στ. the plants that bear ears, the grasses, Theophr.

σταχύλητος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting ears of corn, reaping, Anth.

σταχύλητροφος, ον, (τρέφω) feeding ears of corn, Anth.

σταχύληφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing ears of corn, Anth.

σταχύνης, η, ον, (στάχυς) of an ear of corn, Lat. spicæus. [β]

σταχύνηταιρ, ορος, ἡ, (μήτηρ) mother of ears of corn, epich. of Isis, Anth.

σταχύνοβωλος, f. ἴσω, (βάλλω) to put forth ears of corn, to put forth the ear, Theophr.

σταχύδωδρις, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, epich. of the ῥάδος, the leaves of which form ears, Mel. 1. 45.

σταχύλογέω, f. ἴσω, to glean ears of corn: and

σταχύλογος, ἡ, a gleaming of ears of corn: from

σταχύλολος, ον, (λέγω) gleaming ears of corn.

σταχύνομα, as Pass., (στάχυς) to have or be furnished with an ear of corn, hence to be in ear.

σταχύνοπλάκεμος, ον, having the hair wreathed with ears of corn, Orph.

σταχύνοστέφανος, ον, crowned with ears of corn, Anth.

σταχύνοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) feeding ears of corn, Orph.

σταχύνοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing ears of corn.

ΣΤΑΧΥΣ, vos, δ, an ear of corn, Lat. spica, usu. in plur., II. 23. 598, Hes. Op. 471: hence in Eur. of the Theban Σπαρτοί, Phoen. 939, H. F. 5. II. in gen. a plant: and poet. a sprout, scion, child, in gen. progeny, Eur. Erechth. 17. 22, cf. καρπός I. 1.

III. the lower part of the abdomen, Lat. pubes. IV. the plant stachys, woundwort, Diosc. 3. 110. (Akin to Germ. Achel, Stachel.) [ἀ: ὕ in Eur. H. F. 5.] Hence

σταχύδωδρις, ἐς, (εἶδος) like, full of ears of corn.

στέαρ, τό, gen. στέατος, contr. στήρ, στήτος, (ἵσσημι):—stiff fat, tallow, suet, such as ruminating animals have, Lat. sebum, sebum, στέατος μέγας τροχός a large cake of suet, Od. 21. 178, 183:—πιμελή at the other hand is soft fat, Lat. adipēs, Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 1; but we find στέαρ used for πιμελή in Xen. An. 5. 4, 28. II. = στέας, dough made from wheaten flour, Theophr. H. P. g. 20. 2, ubi v. Schneid., cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: as vice versa στέας (q. v.) is used for στέαρ—also leaven, ζύμη, Galen.

III. = στέατωμα. [ἀ in the oblique cases, cf. στέατον; but they are prob. always used as dissyll., as in Od. II. c.]

στέατιον, η, ον, of tallow or suet. II. = στέατος, ἔσop. [ἀ]

στέατιον, τό, Dim. from στέαρ, Alex. Eretr. 1. [ἀ]

στέασιον, f. ὥσω, (στέαρ) to make or turn into tallow or suet. Pass. to be fattened, I.XX.: esp. to get a στέατωμα.

στέαωδης, ἐς, (στέαρ, εἶδος) tallowey, ὥσα στ. animals that have tallow or suet, Arist. H. A.

στέατωμα, ατος, τό, (στέασιον) a kind of fatty tumor, Galen.

στεγάω, f. ὥσω, = στέγω, to cover, wrap around, Soph. El. 781: ἀσπίδες τὰ σώματα στεγάζουσιν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 32:—Pass. to be covered, decked, πλοῖον ἐστεγαμένον Antiphr. 132. 8.

στεγάνη, ἡ, (στεγανός) a covering, Anth. [ἀ]

στεγανήροφία, ἡ, the art of secret writing.

στεγανόγράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing in secret hand or cypher.

στεγανόμιον, τό, house-rent, Ath.: from

στεγανόμος, *ov*, (στέγη, νέμα III) *inhabiting a house*, *δ στ. the master of a house*, Lyc. 1095, v. Lob. Phryn. 641.
στεγανόπους, *ποδός, δς, ής* (στεγανός) *covering oneself with one's feet*, Aleman 56, cf. σκυπόδες.

II. στεγανόποδες, *animals that have their toes connected by a membrane, web-footed animals*, Arist. H. A.; opp. to χυλόποδες, cf. στεγνός.

στεγανός, ή, όν, (στέγω) *covered, τυχί by a thing*, Soph. Ant. 114; *roofed over*, Thuc. 3, 21: *hidden, sheltered*, 2. *close, thick, compact, water-proof*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10. 3. *metaph. of persons, close, reserved*, Lat. *tectus homo*, Plat. Gorg. 493 B: proverb., Ἀρεστιάδην στεγανόστροφος.

4. *closed up, obstructed, constipated*, Nic. II. act. *covering, δοκoi στ. rafters*, Eur. Cret. 2, 7: *confining, enclosing, δίκτυον Aesch. Ag. 358.*

2. *constipating, astringent*: cf. the contr. form στεγνός.

III. Adv. -*vús*, *closely, in a close thick stream*, στ. λέγου Thuc. 4, 100.

στεγανώνω, (στεγανός) = *στέγω*. Hence

στεγανώμα, *ατος, τό*, *roofing-timber*. [Δ]

στεγανάρχος, ός, (στέγη, αρχός) *master of the house*, Hdt. 1, 133.

στεγανάρχων, οντος, ός, = *foreg*, dub.

στεγανός, ή, όν, (στέγω) *a covering: roofing*.

στέγαγμα, *ατος, τό*, (στέγω) *anything which covers or shelters, a covering*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10: *esp. a roof*, Lat. *tectum*, opp. to a σκέπασμα, Plat. Polit. 279 D, cf. Criti. 111 C.

στέγαση, ής, ός, (στέγω) *a tile*.

στέγασιόν, verb. Adj. from στέγω, *one must cover*, Xen. Eq. 12, 7.

στέγασις, ου, ός, (στέγω) *one who covers*.

στέγαστος, ή, όν, (στέγω) *covered, sheltered*.

στέγαστρος, ίδος, ής, (στέγω) *that covers or serves for covering, διβήρα Hdt. 1, 194.*

στέγατρον, τό, (στέγω) *a covering, cover, wrapper*, Aesch. Cho. 984, cf. Fr. 344; *esp. of leather*, Lat. *segestrium, segestre*, 2. *a place in which to hide or keep anything, a receptacle*. Anthip. Aphr. 1, 9.

3. *a covered carriage*.

στέγη, ής, αλσύ, (στέγω) a roof, Lat. *tectum*, Hdt. 6, 27, Aesch., etc. II. *a roofed place, a chamber, room*, Hdt. 2, 2, 148: *a tent*, Soph. Aj. 108: *a hare's form*, Id. Fr. 184.

2. *esp. in plur. like Lat. tecta, a house, dwelling*, Aesch. Ag. 3, 518, Soph., etc.: *κατά στέγας at home*, Soph. O. T. 637, etc.

III. *the deck of a ship*. Hence

στέγηρης, es, (στέγη, *άρω?) *with a covering or roof, roofed, εκλος Moschos ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 242.*

στέγιτης, ου, ός, fem. -ίτις, ίδος, (στέγη) *belonging to a roof, house or room, to be found therein*; *esp. στέγιτις, ίδος, ή, a prostitute, whose haunt is called στέγος or τέγος*.

στεγνός, ή, όν, contr. from στεγανός, (στέγω) *covered, sheltered, close, water-tight, water-proof*, Hdt. 4, 23; *στ. πρὸς ὄδω καὶ πρὸς χύμα Hipp. 2. closed, costive*, Hipp. 3. *στέγνυ περὶα wings joined by a membrane, like those of the bat*, Nic., cf. στεγανόπους II.

II. act. *covering closely*: hence *τὸ στεγνόν* = *στέγος*. Hence

στεγνότης, ης, όν, *closeness, στ. γαστρος costiveness*, Hipp.

στεγνοφύης, és, (φυή) of a thick nature, Anth.

στεγνώω, (στεγνός) *to cover*. II. *to make thick, esp. to make the bowels costive, bind*: *to check bleeding*, Diosc.

2. *to solder, lute, whence στερνυμένω to solder together, and the Lat. stagno, stagnum, stannum, i. e. soldering-metal*. Hence

στεγνώσις, ής, *a making close or costive, a checking of natural evacuations, etc.*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

II. *a soldering*. Hence

στεγνοτικός, ή, όν, *belonging to, suited for making costive, astringent*, Diosc.

στεγνομόμιον, τό, (στέγος) = *στεγανόμιον*.

στέγος, εος, τό, later form for τέγος, q. v.

II. = *τάφος* *a grave*, Lyc. 1098: from

ΣΤΕΓΩ, Γ. ξω, *to cover closely, esp. so as to keep out wet, δόμος ἅλα στέγαν a house that keeps out a sea, i. e. a good ship*, Aesch. Supp. 134; also absol., *ῥῆς οὐδὲν στέγανται not water-tight*, Thuc. 2, 94: *so in Med.*, *ναῦς οὐκ ἐστέρτα κύμα Phalaec. 5.*

2. *in gen. to keep off, fend off, πῖλοι οὐκ ἐστεγον τοξόματα Thuc. 4, 34; δόρυ πολέμου στέγανον Aesch. Theb. 216, cf. 797; πληγὰς Ar. Vesp. 1295; στ. τινὸς to pro-*

tect from . . , Plat. Rep. 415 E:—Med., *στέγασθαι ὑμῶν to keep off rain from oneself*, Pind. P. 4, 144. II. *to cover over, shelter, protect, πύργοι πόλιν στέγανον Soph. O. C. 15.*

2. *to cover and conceal*, Eur. Phoen. 1214: *to keep secret, with and without στή, Soph. Phil. 136, O. T. 341, cf. Valck. Hipp. 874: so in Pass., to be kept secret*, Thuc. 6, 72.

III. *to hold water within itself*, Plat. Rep. 621 A, Criti. 111 D, cf. Eur. I. A. 888: hence, *τὸ μὴ στέγαν a leaky cask, οὐκ ἔνδραϊμην μὴ στέγοντα τιμωλάναι Eur. Incert. 9; hence applied by Plat. to a soul incontinent of desire*, Rep. 586 B: then

2. *in gen. to contain, hold any thing, as ashes*, Soph. El. 1118, Eur. Ion 1412, and so Plat. 3. *to bear up against, endure, suffer*, Polyb.:—*a sense which some would put upon Soph. O. T. 11, reading στέγαντες*. (Lat. *lego, tectum*; Germ. *decken, Dach*; our *deck*.)

στέια, ή, worse form for στία.

στεῖβια, = σιβεῖς, σιβία, dub.

στεῖβω, lengthd. from Root ΣΤΙΒ: fut. *στεῖβω*; aor. 2 *ἔστιβον*:—cf. *στιβέω, στίβω*. *To tread, tread firmly, tread under foot, stamp with the feet*, of horses, *στέιβωτες νέκυος τε καὶ ἀσπίδας Il. 11, 534, 20, 499*: but, *στεῖβον ἐν βόθρῳ σιν ἑμάτα washed the clothes by treading them in the water*, Od. 6, 92, like *walken in Germ.*

2. c. acc. cognato, *to tread, as χορὸν στέιβ. to tread a measure, dance*, Eur. Ion 495: *to tread, walk on a road, etc.*, *δοδοί στέιβόμενοι trodden ways*, cf. sub *στιβίω*:—Med. *to go upon any one's track, to chase, trace, hunt out*, Theocr. 17, 122; and so in Act., Eur. Hipp. 217.

3. absol. *to tread*, Eur. Hel. 869; like *στιβέω*. (Hence, *στιπτός, στίβας, στίβαρος, στίβεω, σίφος, σιφίφρος* = *σίφω, σιφίφλος, σιφίφλος, σιφίφρος, στρηνός*: *σπίτος, σπύτη, σπύτη, σπύτα, σπύτα*: *στοιβή, σιοιβίω*: *στόβος, στοβάς*: *στόμος, στομάς*: *στέμβω, στέμβας, στέμφυλον*: akin to Lat. *stipo, stipes, stipra, stipura*, our *step, stop, stamp, stomp*.)

στέλλα, αρ. Ep. from *στέλλω*, for *ἐστέλλα*, Hom.

στέιλαιός, ός, = *sq.*, Hipp.

στέιλαιά, ής, Ion. *στέιλαια*, (στέλλω) *the hole for the handle of an axe*, Od. 21, 422, cf. *στέλειδ, στέλειον* etc.

στέιλειον, τό, *the handle, helve of an axe fitted in the στέιλαιά*, Od. 5, 236.

στέιλειός, ός, = *foreg*.

στεῖναιχρη, εως, ός, ή, (στενός, στενίος) *narrow-necked*, Ion. for *στεναιχρη*, Anth.

στενιόπορος, ov, Ion. for *στενιόπορος*, Hdt.

στενίος, ή, όν, Ion. for *στενός*, *narrow*, Hdt.

στέινος, εος, τό, (στέινω) *a narrow, close or confined space*, Il. 8, 476, Od. 22, 460: *στ. ὁδοῦ a narrow part of the way, a pass*, Il. 23, 419: *στ. μάχης the press of battle*, Il. 15, 426.

II. *in gen. press, straits, trouble, distress, πῶνοι καὶ στέινεα*, Lat. *angustiae*, h. Hom. Ap. 533. Cf. Att. *στένος*.

στέινω, (στενίος) Ion. for *στενών*, = *sq.*

στέινω, Att. *στένω*, (στενίος) *to make strait, narrow or close, to confine, straiten*, Orph. Usu. in Pass., *στείνωμαι, στένωμαι, to become strait, to be narrowed, θύπετρα στέινεται φέροντι Od. 18, 386: to be straitened for room*, Il. 14, 34: and hence

2. *to be or become full, be thronged*, Hes. Th. 160: c. gen., *to be full of a thing, σκολι στέινοντο ἄρῳν Od. 9, 219; c. dat., with a thing, στείνωμενος κενέσσει Il. 21, 220.*

3. *hence in metaph. sign. to be straitened, distressed, hard pressed*, Hes. Th. 160: *τυγί by a thing*, Od. 9, 445.—Cf. Att. *στένω*. Hence

στέινωμα, ατος, τό, = Att. *στένωμα*, *a narrow place*.

στενιόπῳς, όν, Att. *στεν.*, *made narrow, straitened*, στ. ὁδός Il. 7, 143, 23, 416: hence, *στενιόπῳς, ή, a narrow way, pass*, Od. 12, 234. (For the compos., v. sub *στενός*.)

στέινωμ, Ep. for *στένωμ*, 1 pl. conj. aor. 2 from *ἴστωμ*, Il. 15, 297; like *βέλωμ* for *βώωμ*, *πράττωμ* for *πράττωμ* etc.

στέιπτός, ή, όν, (στέβω) = *σπίπτός*, q. v.

στέιρα, ή, Ion. *στέρη*, (στέριος, στερείος) *the stout beam of a ship's keel, the carved part of it, cutterwater*, Lat. *carina*, Il. 1, 482, Od. 2, 428: also, *στέιρωμα, στερέωμα, στήριγμα*. (Strictly fem. from *στέριος*.)

στέιρα, ή, (στερρός, στερρώς q. v.) in Hom. *βοῦς στέιρα, a barren cow*, Od. 10, 522, 11, 30:—where *στέιρα* must be taken as a fem. Subst., in appos. with *βοῦς*, like *βούς ταύ-*

pos etc.: for as a fern. Adj. from στείρος, the Homeric form would be στερη.

σπειρέω, to be barren: from στείρος, *a, ov, also os, ov* Eur. Andr. 711, (σπερός, σπερός, σπερός) strictly, stiff, hard, firm, of barren soils, Lat. *sterilis*: metaph. of the female, *barren*, cf. στείρα, and also στέρφος. (Hom. used only the fern. form, and this, it seems, as Subst., which explains the irreg. accent στείρα.) Hence

σπειρώ, to make hard or barren:—Pass. to be so.

σπειρώμε, es, (στείρος, εἶδος) as it were barren, Hipp.

σπείρωμα, atos, τό, (στείρος)=σπείρα, σπείρωμα.

σπείρωσις, ἡ, (στείρος) barrenness, unfruitfulness.

σπείρως, δ, ὄν,=σπείρως, very dub.

στέιζω, lengthd. from Root ΣΤΙΧ-: f. στέιζω: aor. 1 εἵσται, but also aor. 2 ἐστίν. Strictly, to go up, mount, ascend, Od. 11. 17, Hdt. 1. 9: then in gen. to go, walk, journey, Hom., Hes., and Trag., whether of going to or from a place, hence sometimes simply to depart, Soph. Ant. 98, Tr. 47:—esp. to go after one another, go in line or order (whence στίχος, στίχες, στίχοις), ἐς πόλεμον στ. to march to war, Il. 2. sometimes c. acc. cognate, στ. ὁδόν Aesch. Ag. 81: for which Pind. says, ἐν εὐθείαις ὁδοῖς στ. N. 1. 37: the words ἀνὴρ ὁπλίτης κλῆμακος προμαρβάνει στέιζες, in Aesch. Theb. 467, may be compared to our phrase of 'walking a horse up to a place.'—The word is only poet., and Ion. (The Root is found in the Lat. *ve-stig-ium*.)

στικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στέγω) covering, protecting, esp. against wet: ἡ—κῆ (sub. τέχνη) an art of sheltering, Plat. Polit. 280 C.

στέλιγγος, ἡ, (στέλγος)=ἐστρολῆκτος.

στέλιγγος, ὄν,=σπείρωσις.

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from the sense of getting a ship ready, and the like, comes that of to dispatch on an expedition, and in gen. to dispatch, send, Hdt., Trag., etc.—esp. in Pass. to get ready for an expedition, start, Hdt. 3. 53, 124, etc.; and so (esp. in aor. 2 pass.) to go, depart, journey, voyage, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 1. 165: ἐπὶ τι for some purpose, Id. 3. 102, Soph. O. C. 550; cf. Aj. 328: ἴδιος ἐν κοινῷ σπταλὲς Pind. O. 13. 69. 2. in Att. the Act. has sometimes the intrans. signif. of the Pass., like Lat. *trajicere*, etc., to prepare to go, start, set forth, where στόλον may be supplied, Hdt. 4. 147, 5. 125, Soph. Phil. 571, 640, Eur. Supp. 646; also, στ. κέλευσος Aesch. Pers. 609. III. In Med. sometimes, στέν λεισθαί τινα to send for one, Br. Soph. O. T. 434, like μεταστέν λομαι and μεταπύρνομαι:—the Act. is sometimes used by Soph. in a somewhat similar way, to fetch, bring a person to a place, Phil. 60, 495, Ant. 165. IV. as a nautical term, ἱστία στέλλειν to take in sail, shorten sail, Od. 3. 11, 16. 353; and in Med., ἱστία στέλλεσθαι Il. 1. 433; so too, χιτώνας ἐστέλατο they girded up their clothes to work, Hes. Sc. 288: hence

2. in gen. to bring together, contract, and in medic. writers to bind, make cohesive, στ. τὴν κούλιν:—and metaph., λόγον στέλλεσθαι to draw in, shorten one's words, i. e. not speak out the whole truth, Eur. Bacch. 669: πρόσποντο στέλλεσθαι to draw up one's face, look rueful, A. B.: also absol. to shrink up or back, flinch, Hipp.

στέλλα, atos, τό, (στέλλω)=ζῶμα, a girdle, belt.

στέλλονια, αἱ, broad belts or girdles, put round dogs when used to hunt wild beasts, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1. (Prob. a local form for τελαών.)

σπείρω=sq.

σπείρω=σπείρω, esp. to shake by stamping: hence ἀσπείρω and ἀσπείρωτος, also σπείρωτον and σπείρωτος. II. metaph. to tread under foot, mistreat, abuse, revile.

στέμμα, atos, τό, (στέφω) usu. in plur. (though Ar. Pac. 498 has sing.), materials for crowning, a wreath, garland, chaplet, Il. 1. 14, where it is the suppliant's laurel-wreath wound round with white wool, Lat. *insulæ*: so too in Hdt. 1. 132, 7. 197: the στέμματα were either worn on the head or borne on the sceptre, cf. Il. l. c., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 369: hence also the wool itself, Pors. Or. 12:—ἐκ τῶν σπταμάτων from shrine with chaplets decked, Ar. Plut. 39.

σπταμάτις, ov, δ, a person wearing a wreath, Paus.

σπταμάτις, τό, Dim. from στέμμα. [δ]

σπταμάτις, ἡ, ὄνα, (στέμμα) to furnish, adorn with a wreath or chaplet, Eur. Herac. 529.

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freq. occurs as a v. l., is rejected in Homer by Wolf, foll. by Spitzn. Excurs. iii. ad II., but defended by Buttm. Lexil. in voc. Of στενάχῳ or στοναχῳ only the pres. and impf. seem to have been used by the Ancients; the aor. was furnished by στοναχέω.

στενάχω, (στενός lengthd. by the sound *ach!* ἄχῳ) lengthd. form for στενω, to groan, sigh, freq. in Hom., who usu. joins ἀδινά, βαρέα, μεγάλα or πικρά μάλα στ., and uses Med. in act. signif., II. 19. 301, 23. 1, etc. sometimes also in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 99, Soph. El. 141: metaph. of the roar of a torrent, the noise of horses galloping, II. 16. 391, 393: στοῖς στεναχούσῃς, like γεμούσῃς, *groaning* from being over crowded, Ar. Ach. 548.

II. transit., to bewail, lament, τὴν αἰὲ στενάχσκε II. 19. 132; so too in Med., Od. 9. 467.—The Ancients used only pres. and impf. of στενάχω, and most freq. part. pres. act. [ἀ]

στενόβρογχος, *on*, with a narrow throat, of vessels, Epict.

στενοστήτης, *es*, narrow and long.

στενοθάλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with a narrow breast or chest, Galen.

στενοκόιλιος, *on*, (κοιλία) narrow-bellied, with a narrow passage thereto.

στενοκόρασις, ἡ, (κόρη II) unnatural contraction of the pupil. στενοκῶν, *on*, ὁ, ἡ, (κῶμα) surging in a narrow strait, Archestr. ap. Ath. 313 A. [ῶ]

στενοκῶντος, *on*, (κῶκῳ) τῆλχος στενοκῶντος hairs so fast set in, that one screams when they are pulled out, comic word in Ar. Lys. 448.

στενολεσχέω, to talk subtly, quibble, Ar. Nub. 320: from

στενολεσχῆς, *on*, ὁ, one that talks subtly, fond of quibbling.

στενολεσχία, ἡ, quibbling.

στενολογέω,=στενολεσχέω: from

στενολόγος, *on*, (λέγω)=στενολέσχης.

στενόμακρος, *on*, narrow and long.

στενοπορῆσις, ἰδος, ἡ, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 D: pecul. fem. of

στενοπόρησις, *on*, at or on a strait, Xalxīs Eur. I. A. 167.

στενοπορία, ἡ, a narrow way or pass, Dio C.: from

στενόπορος, *on*, Ion. στεν., with a narrow pass or opening, στ. χώρος Hdt. 7. 211, ἄκτῃ ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1: τὰ στενόπορα narrow passes, defiles, Hdt. 7. 223, Thuc. 7. 73; also a strait, narrow, Xen. Ath. 2. 13.

στενόπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, thin-footed, Arist. Physiogn.

στενόπροςωπος, *on*, (πρόσωπον) narrow-faced, Arist. Physiogn.

στενόπρωκτος, *on*, with narrow posteriors.

στενόρρινος, *on*, (ῥίς) with a narrow, thin nose.

στενορρήμη, ἡ, (ῥόμη II) a narrow street. [ῶ]

στενός, ὁ, *on*, Ion. στενός, narrow, strait, first in Hdt. 2. 8., 4. 195, etc.: ἐν στενῷ in a narrow compass, Id. 8. 60, 2: τὰ στενά a narrow pass, Hdt. 7. 223; so, τὸ στενόν Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3, ἡ στενή Thuc. 2. 99.

II. metaph. close, confined, scanty, little, petty, Plat. Gorg. 497 C.—Opp. to εὐρύς and πλατύς. The old Gramm. say that στενός, like κενός, form the Comp. and Superl. στενότερος, στεντότατος, which seems to originate in the earlier Ionic form στενός, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 65 Anm. 4. n.: στενότερος occurs Hdt. 1. 181, 7. 175; but στενότερος, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 20. Adv. ὠρίως. Hence

στενός, *eos*, τό, a strait, difficulty, trouble, distress, Aesch. Eum. 520; cf. Ion. στείνος.

στενόσμιος, *on*, (σμία) with a narrow border: ἡ στ., the Roman tunica angustiolavia, Epict.: opp. to πλατύσμιος.

στενόστομος, *on*, (στόμα) narrow-mouthed.

στενότης, πτος, ἡ, Ion. στεν. (στενός) narrowness, straitness, Hdt. 4. 85, Thuc. 4. 24, 7. 62. II. metaph. scantiness, need, Lat. angustiae, Joseph.

στενοτράχηλος, *on*, thin-necked. [ἀ]

στενοφελόβοτος, ὁ, a narrow lancet.

στενοφύης, (ἐς, φύη) narrow by nature, Alex. Inert. 30. 5.

στενοφύλλα, ἡ, narrowness of leaf, Theophr.: from

στενοφύλλος, *on*, (φύλλον) narrow-leaved.

στενοφῶνος, *on*, (φωνή) with a weak, thin voice.

στενοχωρέω, *f*, ἴσσω, to be straitened or pressed for room, Macho ap. Ath. 582 B. II. metaph. to be in a strait: from

στενοχωρῆς, ἔς,=στενόχωρος, Arist. Gen. An., cf. Lob. Phrygn. 185.

στενοχωρία, ἡ, narrowness of space, a confined space, by sea

or land, Thuc. 2. 89., 4. 30: opp. to εὐρυχωρία. II. metaph. straits, difficulty, στ. ποταμοῦ difficulty of passing the river, Xen. Hell. I. 3, 7: from

στενόχωρος, *on*, (χώρος) a narrow space, strait, confined.

στενός, *f*, ὥσα, Ion. στείνος, (στενός) to straiten, confine.

Στεντόρειος, ὁ, *on*, Stentorion, κηρύξ Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 11.

Στέντωρ, *oros*, ὁ, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, famous for his loud voice, II. 5. 785: hence proverb. a Stentor.

στενυργῆς, ἡ, ὄν, (στενός) Ion. for στενός, Simon. 200: ἡ στενυργῆ a narrow pass, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

στενυροχωρία, ἡ, Ion. for στενοχωρία, Galen., v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

στενυργῶνα, (στενυργός) Ion. στενός, *esp.* to draw together, contract, Galen.

ΣΤΕ'ΝΩ, only used in pres. and impf., Ion. στείνω, (στενός) Strictly, to make narrow, straiten, *esp.* by cramming full:—Pass. στενέομαι, Ep. στενέομαι (v. sub στείνω), to be narrow or strait.

II. to groan, sigh, Hom.; also of the hollow roar of the sea, II. 23. 230, Soph. Aj. 675—also in Med., Aesch. Pers. 62, Theb. 872, Eur. Ion 721: of the plaintive note of the turtle-dove, ἔσπετε τρυγῶν Theocr. 7. 141.

2. post-Hom. also transit. to bewail, lament, c. acc., Trag.: στ. τινά τῆς τύχης to pity him for his ill fortune, Aesch. Pr. 398; and so without acc., Ἑλλάδος τῆς ταλαπύρου στένω Eur. I. A. 370; also, στ. ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Hipp. 903.—The strict signif. of to straiten seems to be confined to the Ion. form στείνω, q. v., the usu. form being confined to the metaph. sense to groan, both in Hom., and Att.—The connexion of groaning, with confinement or over-fullness, is obvious enough; cf. γέμω with its Lat. deriv. *gemere*.

στενώδης, *es*, (στενός, εἶδος) somewhat strait or narrow, Scymn.

στενώμα, *atos*, τό, (στενός) a narrow place or pass.

στενόπαρχος, ὁ, (ἀρχα) a surveyor of streets or roads, Dio C.

στενωπός, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. στενωπός, (στενός) narrow, strait, close, confined, *esp.* with and without ὁδός, (also ἡ στενωπή, Lob. Phrygn. 106), a narrow way, by-way, Lat. angustior, Soph. O. T. 1399, Plat. Tim. 70 B: στ. Ἀἰδῶν the narrow entrance to Hades, Soph. Fr. 716; στ. θαλάσσιος of the straits of Messina, Aesch. Pr. 364; so too στ. ἁλός Ap. Rh.: also Dim. στενωπίον, τό, and στενωπέιον Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 962. (It is much more natural to assume a compos. of στενός with ὥς or ὅτι, than to consider ὠπός as a mere Adject. termin.)

στενώσις, ἡ, (στενός) a being straitened: anguish, LXX.

στεπτήριος, *on*, (στέφω) belonging to crowning, τὰ στεπτήρια = στέματα.

στεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στέφω) crowned, Anth.

στεργάσιος, ὁ,=κόπος, the Lat. stercus, ap. Hesych.

στεργήθρον, τό, (στέργω) a love-charm, etc., like φίλτρον.

II. love itself, affection, in sing., Aesch. Co. 241; in plur., Id. Fr. 492; στεργήθρα ἔχειν τινός Id. Eum. 192; so, στεργήθρα φρενῶν Eur. Hipp. 256.

στεργήμα, *atos*, τό, a love-charm, Soph. Tr. 1138.

στεργοένυνος, *on*, (στέργω) loving one's wife or husband, Lyc. [ῶ]

ΣΤΕ'ΡΓΩ, *f*, ξω, aor. ἔστερξα: with the rare perf. 2 ἔστροργα Hdt. 7. 104. To love, *esp.* of the mutual love of parents and children, Trag.; καὶ στέργει τε καὶ στέργεται ὑπὸ τῶν γεννησάντων Plat. Legg. 754 B: hence of the mutual love between king and people, Hdt. 7. 104, 9. 113; of a country and her colonies, Thuc. 1. 38.

2. less freq. of the love of husband and wife, Hdt. 2. 181, 7. 69, Soph. Tr. 577, Eur. Andr. 469, etc.:—very seldom of mere sensual love, as Xen. Symp. 8. 14 and 21. II. to be fond of, have pleasure in, of things, στ. ἐνὸν ἡνδρ. Hdt. 7. 104, cf. Aesch. Eum. 673, Soph. Ant. 277, etc.

2. c. part., Zeús ἐστ' Ἀἰδῶς ὀνομαζόμενος στέργεις whether thou likest to be named Zeus or Hades, Eur. Inert. 103. III. to be content or satisfied, acquiesce, like ἀγαπᾶν and αἰνεῖν, Soph. O. T. 11, O. C. 73; and that, 1. c. acc., στ. τὰ παρὶντα to be satisfied or content with the present state of things, acquiesce in, submit to, bear with them, Wess. Hdt. 9. 117: so too, στ. τὴν τυρανίδα bear with it, Aesch. Pr. 11; στ. τὴν γυναικα Soph. Tr. 486; στ. τὰ κακὰ Id. Phil. 538.

2. c. dat., στ. τοῖς παροῖσι etc., Valck. Phoen. 1679, τῇ ἐμῇ

τύχη στέρω Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 B:—absol., στέρων *oblige me, do me the favor*, Soph. O. C. 518. IV. like εὔχομαι, to pray, beg, entreat, c. acc. et inf., Herm. Soph. O. C. 1096; and so many interpret Soph. O. T. 11 (v. sup. III, cf. also στέγω fin.)

στερμένιος, *ov*, also *a, ov* Plat. Epin. 981 D, = στερεός, *hard, fast, firm*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 46, 48: poet. word. Adv. —ως, Hipp. Hence

στερμένιος, to make hard, fast or firm:—Pass. to be or become so, Zeno ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 498.

στερμένιος, *es*, (εἶδος) of a hard or firm nature.

στερογνώων, *ovos, δ, ἡ*, (γνώω) hard or firm of mind.

στεροειδής, *es*, (εἶδος) of solid nature, Plat. Tim. 32 B.

στεροκάριος, *ov*, (καρία) hard-hearted, LXX.

στερομετρώ, to measure solids: from

στερομέτης, *ov, δ, (μετρώ) one who measures solids.* Hence

στερομετρία, *ἡ*, the measurement of solids, stereometry, Arist. Org. Hence

στερομετρικός, *ἡ, δν*, belonging to the measurement of solids, ποῦς στ. a cubic foot.

στεροποιέω, *f. ἥσω*, to make hard, firm or solid.

στερεός, *δ, ὄν*, stiff and sturdy, hard, firm, solid, λίθος, σίδηρος Od. 19. 494, Bodea II. 17. 493; αἰχμή στερεή πᾶσα χρυσή all of solid gold, Hdt. 1. 52, cf. 183. 2. metaph. stiff, stubborn, στερεός ἐπέσις II. 12. 267; κραδίη στερεωτέρη ἐστὶ λίθου Od. 23. 103:—so the Adv., στερεός ἀρεῖσθα, ἀποιεῖν II. 9. 510, etc.: στερεός καταδάσαι, ἐνταδάσαι Od. 14. 346, II. 10. 263; difficult, Plat. Rep. 348 E: hard, unrelenting, cruel, Pind. O. 10 (11). 45, Aesch. Pr. 174. II. of bodies and quantities, solid, cubic, *ov*, to ἐπίπεδος (superficial), Plat. Phil. 51 C; στ. γωνία a solid angle, Id. Tim. 54 E; στ. ἀριθμός a cubic number, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8; τὰ στερεά cubic numbers, Plat. Theat. 148 B. (The Root is prob. ΣΤΑ-, ἵσταμαι to stand, be stiff and hard: στερεός is a collat. Att. form, also στερεός, Lat. sterilis, cf. στείρα: hence also στεριφρός, στέρφος, στεριφένιος: akin also to στρίβω.)

στερεόσαρκος, *ov*, (σάρξ) of, with hard or firm flesh, Hipp. στερεότης, *πτος, ἡ*, (στερεός) stiffness, hardness, firmness, Plat. Tim. 74 E.

στερεόφρων, *ovos, δ, ἡ*, (φρήν) hard or firm of soul, stubborn-hearted, Soph. Aj. 926.

στερεώ, (στερεός) to make firm, strong, Xen. Eq. 4. 3, in Pass.: to confirm, settle, LXX.

ΣΤΕΡΕΩ, fut. ἥσω, but also ἔσω, Jac. A. P. p. 680, 711: hence in Od. 13. 262, inf. aor. στερῆσαι. In gen. the Pass. στερούμαι, στερούμαι is most freq. with a collat. form, στερόμαι, which however has a modified signif. (v. sub voce): fut. στερήσομαι Thuc. 3. 2, Xen. An. 1. 4. 8, 4. 5, 28; perf. ἐστέρημαι, aor. ἐστέρηθην Pind., cf. Pors. Phoen. 1277.

To deprive, bereave, rob of any thing, τινά τινας Od. 13. 262, Soph. Ant. 574, and Eur.: but also to steal, take away, μισθόν etc.:—Pass. to be deprived, bereaved or robbed of any thing, c. gen., ἔλκων στερεθείς Pind. N. 8. 46; and freq. so in Hdt., and Trag.: also c. acc. rei, κτήνιν ἐστερημένην Soph. El. 960, cf. Thuc. 3. 2: cf. ἀροστερέω: v. also στερεόκω.

στερεώδης, *es*, (στερεός, εἶδος) of firm or solid nature.

στερέωμα, *ατος, τό*, (στερεώω) that which has been made firm or solid, a solid body, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2. 891 C. 2. esp. a foundation, basis: e. g. the skeleton, on which the body is, as it were, built, Arist. Part. An.: hence metaph. steadfastness, N. T. 3. also=σείρα, Theophr. 4. in LXX, the firmament of heaven.

στερέωσις, *ἡ*, (στερεώω) a making firm or hard: στ. τῆς μάχης hardness, vehemence of battle, LXX.

στερήμα, *ατος, τό*, (στερέω) that which is taken away, plunder, booty, Soph. Fr. 227.

στερήσις, *ἡ*, (στερέω) deprival, loss, τινός of a thing, Thuc. 2. 63, Plat. Legg. 865 B. II. negation, denial, Arist. Org.

στερητικός, *ἡ, δν*, robbing, depriving: τὰ στ.=στερήσεις, Plut. II. negative, Arist. Org.

στερῖπτο, for στερήσος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1185.

στερίσκω, Att. collat. form of στερέω, Thuc. 2. 43, Plat. Rep. 413 A: in Pass., c. gen., even in Hdt. 4. 159, 9. 162.

στερίφεύμαι, Dep., (στερέω) to be barren.

στερίφος, *ἡ, δν*, = στέριφος, Hipp. ap. Hesych.

στερίφοποιέω, to make firm or hard: from

στερίφος, *ἡ, ον*, = στερεός, στερεός, firm, hard, fast, Thuc. 6. 101, 7. 36: also of soil, like Lat. sterilis: hence II. of persons, unfruitful, usu. of women, barren, Ar. Thesm. 641, Plat. Theat. 149 B, cf. Ruhnke. Tim., and στείρα. III. of a ship, ἡ στέριφος=στείρα. Hence

στερίφω, to make firm or solid: from

στερίφωμα, *ατος, τό*, a foundation, App. [1]

στερητικός, *ἡ, δν*, (στερέω) disposed to love or affection, affectionate, Arist. H. A.: τό στ.=στοργή, Plut.: from

στερητός, *ἡ, δν*, verb. Adj. from στερέω, loved: to be loved, amiable, lovely, Soph. O. T. 1338.

στερνίδιον, *τό*, Dim. from στέρον. II.=προστερνίδιον. [1]

στερνίξ, *ικος, ἡ*=ἐντεριάνη, Hesych.

στερνίον, *τό*, (στέρον) a breast of meat for the table.

στερνίτης, *ov, δ, fem.* —itis, idos, (στέρον) of or belonging to the breast.

στεροβριθής, *és*, (βριθύ) with a strong chest, ἴππος Polyæn.

στεροκόποιος, *ατος, ἡ*, (κόπτω) to beat one's breast for anguish, Lat. plangere pectus.

στεροκτύπτος, =foreg.

στερνόμαντις, *εως, δ, ἡ*, one who prophesies from his own breast, like θυμόμαντις: also=ἐργαστήριμθος.

ΣΤΕΡΝΟΝ, *τό*, the breast, chest, freq. in Hom. both in sing. and plur.: he always has it of males (σῆθος being used of both sexes): also of horses, II. 23. 365, 508; and of sheep, Od. 9. 443: later, when used in a gen. sense, as στέρνων πληγαί, δούποι, like Lat. planctus, more usu. of women, Soph. El. 90, Aj. 632, cf. Eur. Hec. 563. 2. in Trag. also like σῆθος, στήθεα, the breast as the seat of the affections, etc., Aesch. Cho. 746, Soph. O. C. 487, etc. II. metaph. στέρνα γῆς a broad swelling country, Poet. ap. Suid., cf. στεροτύχος.

στεροσώματος, *ov, v. sub στεροσάματος.*

στεροτυπέμαι, =στεροκόποιμαι, to beat one's breast for grief, Lat. plangere, Plut.: from

στεροτυπτός, *és*, (τύπτω) κύττος στ. the sound of beaten breasts, of passionate wailing, Eur. Supp. 604. Hence

στεροτυπία, *ἡ*, a beating of the breast for grief, Lat. plangulus, Luc.

στεροτυπτής, —τυπέσθαι, dub. for στεροτυπής, —τυπέσθαι, Lob. Phryn. 593.

στεροτύχος, *ov*, (έχω) χθὼν στ. broad-swelling land, of the plain of Athens, Soph. O. C. 691, cf. στέρον II.

στεροφθαλμος, *ov*, with eyes in or on his breast, Aesch. Fr. 188.

στερνώδης, *es*, (στέρον, εἶδος) like the breast.

στερέεις, *εως, ἡ*, (στερέω) a loving; love, affection, like στοργή.

ΣΤΕΡΟΜΑΙ, *ατος, ατος*, c. fut. στερούσομαι, poet. part. aor. 2 pass. στερεός = στερηθείς, Eur. Hec. 623, Hel. 95, El. 736.—Collat. form of στερέω, στερέομαι, but with a notion of state or condition, to be without, to be wanting in, to lack, want, lose, Lat. carere, τινός Hes. Op. 209, cf. Hdt. 8. 149, 11, and Trag., Plat., etc.: rarely c. acc., Eur. Hel. 95, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1369.—The difference of signif. between στερούμαι or —ίσκομαι, and στερόμαι should not be neglected.

στεροπέις, *δ*, (στεροπῆ) he who sends lightning, very dub.

στορητή, *ἡ*=ἀστορητή, ἀστορητή, a flash, esp. a flash of lightning, II. 11. 66, 184, Hes. Th. 845, and Trag.: in gen. any flashing dazzling light, glitter, sheen, χαλκοῦ, χρυσοῦ Hom.: of the sun, λαμπρὰ στορητὰ φλεγέθων Soph. Tr. 99; v. σπράττω. Hence

στορητηγερτιά, *δ*, Ep. for στορητηγερτής, either (from ἐγείρω) he who gathers the lightning, or (from ἐγείρω) who rouses the lightning, Zévs II. 16. 298, cf. νεφεληγερέτα. [δ, but always long by position at the end of the Hexam., before Zévs.]

Στερότης, *ov, δ*, Lightner, name of one of the three Cyclopes, Hes. Th. 140.

στερός, *δ, ὄν*, =στερεός, στερεός, dub.

στερόν, *ατος, δ, ἡ*, lightning, flashing, bright, Soph. Ant. 1127: acc. to Gramm. also=στορητή. (Usu. deriv. from στερέω and ὥψ, as it were, blinding, dazzling.)

στεροβαρής, *és*, (στερρός, βαρύς) hard and heavy, burdensome, also στεροβαρής.

στερροβόας, ὁ, (βόας) = χαλκοβόας.

στερρόνυος, ὄν, (γνύν) with strong limbs.

στερροπόλις, to make hard, firm or strong, Polyb.

στερρός, ὁ, ἄν, also os, ὄν, Pors. Hec. 150, contr. for στερεός: collat. Att. form of στερός, stiff, firm, solid, opp. to soft, pliant, fluid, Tim. Loc. 101 A; στερρόν ὕδωρ ice, Plut. II.

of lands or countries, hard, stony, Eur. Tro. 114: also barren, Lat. sterilis.

III. stiff with age, Ar. Ach. 219. IV. metaph. stiff, stubborn, hard, cruel, ἀνὰ γὰρ Aesch. Pr. 1052; δαίμων, ἀλγυθδὸς etc., Eur. Andr. 98, Med. 1031; ψυχὴ Ar. Nub. 420: hence also uncomprehensible, strong, δόρυ Eur. Supp. 711.

V. Adv. -ῶς, Xen. An. 3. 1, 22. Hence στερροσώματος, ὄν, (σῶμα) with strong body or frame, Xenarch. But 1, as Lob. Phryn. 176 reads for στεροσώματος, cf. Meineke ad 1.

στερρότης, ἥ, = στερεότης, hardness, firmness.

στερρός, (στερρός) = στερεός, to make hard, firm or solid.

στερρένιος, ἥ, ὄν, and στερρένιος, ὄν, (στερρός) hard, firm, tight: esp. of leather.

στερρότεπλος, ὄν, clad in hide or skin, Lyc.: from

στερός, εὐς, τὸ, (στερός) strictly any thing firm or tight: esp. leather, hide, skin, Ap. Rh.: cf. στερός, τέρος, ἔρπος.

II. = ἄνυτρον, a husk, shell. III. = στέφος. Hence

στερρόν, to cover with leather, hide or skin. Hence

στερρόφωσις, ἥ, a covering with leather, hide or skin.

στερροφύτης, ἥ, ὄν, (στερρόν) one clad in leather, hide or skin, Hyg. 55.

ΣΤΕΡΟΝ, not used in Act., v. στέρομαι, cf. also στερώννυμι.

στέυμαι, an Epic Dep., used by Hom. only in 3 pers. sing. of pres. and imperf., στεύεται, στεύομαι, and by Aesch. Pers. 49, in 3 pl. στεύεται: (ιστημι)—strictly, to stand on the spot, στέγο δὲ δῖος ἄνθρωπος he stood there thirsting, Od. 11. 584: usu. c. inf., to stand in a place as if to do something, to give signs of something by one's attitude or bearing; hence to assure, promise, boast, threaten, freq. in Hom.; c. inf. fut., II. 2. 597, 3. 83, 9. 241, 18. 191, 21. 455; c. inf. aor., Od. 17. 525; also st. τινὶ c. inf. fut., II. 5. 832.

στέφανος, ἥ, (στέφω) any thing that surrounds or encircles, esp. the head, for defence or ornament: hence, I. στέφανος εὐχαικός, χαλκεῖν, χαλκοβάρεα, the helmet, morion, esp. the brim of the helmet above the brow, the visor, II. 7. 121, 10. 30, 11. 96.

II. part of a woman's head-dress, a diadem, coronal, II. 18. 597, h. Hom. 5. 7, Hes. Th. 578, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 2. 75 (135), like στέφανος II: esp. found on statues of Hera, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 352. 5: in gen. a head-dress, στ. τριχῶν a front of false hair: hence, 2. the part of the head round which the στέφανος is placed, in Medic. sutura coronalis.

III. the brim of any thing, brow of a hill, edge of a cliff, II. 13. 138: also the parapet of a wall, Lat. pinnæ, etc., Eur. Hec. 910, Tro. 779. [4] Hence

στέφανδόν, Adv., like a crown, Nonn.

στέφανηπλόκις, f. ἥσω, to plait wreaths or chaplets, Ar. Thesm. 448: and

στέφανηπλόκις, ἥ, a plaiting of wreaths: and στέφανηπλόκιον, τό, a place where wreaths are plaited or sold: from

στέφανηπλόκος, ὄν, (πλέω) plaiting wreaths, Theophr.: also στέφανοπλόκις, but in all these compds. the form with ἥ is best, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στέφανηφόρος, f. ἥσω, to wear a wreath, Eur. H. F. 781, Dem. 530. fin. II. to be a στεφανηφόρος: and

στέφανηφόρος, ἥ, the wearing a wreath, esp. of victory, Pind. O. 8. 13; νίκης στ. Eur. El. 862.

II. the right of wearing a crown, which belonged to certain magistrates (v. sq. II), Dem. 525. 2: from

στέφανηφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) wearing a crown or wreath, crowned, Eur. Bacch. 531: ἄγων στ. = στέφανητης, a contest in which the prize was a crown, Hdt. 5. 102, Andoc. 99. 11.

II. οἱ στ. certain magistrates in the Greek states who had the right of wearing crowns when in office, as the Archons at Athens, Aesch. 3. 33: compared with the Roman flamen by Dion. H. 2. 64.

στέφανάιος, αἶα, αἶον, (στέφανος) of, belonging to, or like a crown, Diod.

στέφανίζω, Dor. aor. 1. ἐστεφάνιζα, (στέφανος) to crown, Ar. Eq. 1225.

στέφανικός, ἥ, ὄν, belonging to a crown or wreath.

στέφανιον, τό, Dim. from στέφανος. [4]

στέφανῖς, ἰδος, ἥ, = στέφανος.

στέφανίσκος, τό, Dim. from στέφανος, Anacr. 53.

στέφανήτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ἰδος, ἥ, (στέφανος) belonging to, consisting of a crown or wreath: στ. ἀγὼν a contest in which the prize was a crown or wreath, Dem. 500. 5, Lycourg. 154. 22: esp. of the four great games, cf. στέφανος II. fin., and ἀργυρίτης: hence in Eccl., ὁ στ. the conqueror. II. ἡ στέφανῖτις, sub. βασις, the sutura coronalis.

στέφανῖον, αἶος, ἥ, the crested dove.

στέφανηπλόκις, -πλόκία, -πλόκιον, -πλόκος, worse forms for στεφανηπλόκι, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στέφανοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making crowns, Arist. Magn. Mor.

στέφανοπωλῆς, ὄν, ὁ, (πωλέω) a dealer in crowns: fem. στεφανώπαις, ἰδος, Plut.

στέφανος, ὁ, (στέφω) strictly that which surrounds or encompasses, στ. πολέμιοι the circling crowd of fight, II. 13. 736: of the walls round a town, Pind. O. 8. 42, cf. Böckh Expl. P. 2. 57 (107).

II. usu. a crown, wreath, h. Hom. 6. 42, 32. 6, Hes. Th. 576: esp. the conqueror's wreath at the public games, crown of victory, freq. in Pind.; στ. ἐλαφῖς Hdt. 8. 26; also called στ. θαλλοῦ Aesch. 34. 12, etc.; hence, στ. θαλλοῦ χρυσοῦς an olive crown worked in gold, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 242: hence the meed of victory, the prize, victory, like Lat. palma, Soph. Phil. 841, Eur. etc.

We have it with various Verbs, στέφανον ἀμφιτιθέναι, ἐπιτιθέναι, and in Thuc. 2. 46, προτιθέναι: στ. λαμβάνειν, δέχεσθαι, ἔχειν: στ. ἀνείρειν, πλέκειν etc. These prize-crowns were usu. of leaves, as of κότυρος at the Olympic games, δάφνη at the Pythian, σέλων at the Nemean, κισσός or πῖτυς at the Isthmian.

2. a crown of glory, an honor, glory, Inscr. ap. Hdt. 4. 88, Lycourg. 154. 17, and freq. in Eur.

3. in the later times of Athens a public officer was esp. presented with a golden crown in approbation of his conduct, see the famous Orations of Aesch. in Ctesiphontem, and Dem. pro Corona.

III. a crown as a badge of office, public honors, distinction, Dem. 524. 24, v. στεφανηφόρος, στέφανος fin.—Cf. στέφανη.

στέφανοῦχος, ὄν, (ἔχω) wearing a crown, Diog. L. 1. 73.

στέφανηφόρος, -φορία, -φόρος, worse forms for στεφανηφόρ, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στέφανῶν, f. ὥσω, Im. pres. pass. στέφανέμην for στέφανοίμαι Hdt.:—the Act. does not occur in Hom. or Hes.: (στέφανος). Strictly, to surround, encompass, esp. to surround as a rim or border: hence, ἡ πέρι μὲν πάντη φόβος ἐστεφάνωνται round about the shield is Terror, II. 5. 739; so also, τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργῷ ἐστεφάνωτο II. 11. 36; ἀμφὶ δὲ μὲν νέφος ἐστεφάνωτο all round about him was a cloud, II. 15. 153; περὶ ἡδὼν πόντος ἐστεφάνωνται the sea lies round about the island, Od. 10. 195: rarely c. acc., ὥσπερ, τὰ τ' οὐρανὸς ἐστεφάνωνται constellations with which heaven is encircled, Hes. Th. 382:—also of a crowd of people surrounding any thing, ἀμφὶ δ' ὕμῳ ἀπείριτος ἐστεφάνωτο h. Hom. Ven. 120; περὶ δ' ὕλκος ἐστεφάνωτο around were riches in a circle placed, Hes. Sc. 204.

II. usu. to crown, wreath, τινὶ with a thing, Eur. Bacch. 101, 177, Ar. etc.; also of crowning with libations, στ. τύμβον αἵματι Eur. Hec. 128, cf. στέφανο II. fin.: sometimes also c. gen. rei, Schiff. Long. p. 369, Phalar. p. 149: στέφανον ἐνθάγγεῖα to crown one for good tidings, Ar. Eq. 647:—Pass. to be crowned or rewarded with a crown, Hdt. 7. 55, 8. 59.

2. to crown, honor, Eur. Tro. 1030, Critias 3. 1. III. in Pass. to wear a crown as a badge of office, esp. of persons sacrificing, Xen. An. 4. 3, 17, 7. 1, 40: of magistrates in office, ὁ ἀρχὼν δ' ἐστεφανομένους Dem. 520. 16, cf. στέφανος III.—V. plura ap. Spitzn. Excurs. xxviii. ad II.

στέφανῶδες, es, (στέφανος, εἶδος) like a crown or wreath, wreathing, twisted, γλῶττι Eur. I. A. 1058.

στέφανάμια, ατος, τό, (στέφανος) that which surrounds or encompasses an inclosure, compass, στ. πύργων the surrounding towers, Soph. Ant. 122.

II. usu. a crowning, hence a crown or wreath itself, Theogn. 995, esp. a crown as the prize

of victory, Pind. P. 12. 9, I. 2. 22. 2. in gen. a *reward*, μόχθου Eur. H. F. 355: *an honor, glory*, πλοῦτου, Κυράνας Pind. P. 1. 96., 9. 5. [ἀ] Hence σπεφανωματαί, ὅν, *un, belonging to, fit for a crown*, Theophr. σπεφανώσι, εως, ἡ, (σπεφανώ) a *crowning*. [ἀ] σπεφανώτης, οὔ, ὁ, *one who crowns*. σπεφανωτικός, ὅς, ὁν, (σπεφανώ) *crowning*. σπεφανών, ἰδος, ἡ, Theophr., and -ωτης, ἰδος, ἡ, *belonging to, fit for a crown or wreath*, Apollonphan. Cret. 1, cf. Lob. Phryn. 255.

σπεφπλόκος, Plut., -ηφορέω, Dion. H., and -ηφόρος, Lyc., =σπεφανήρ—v. Lob. Phryn. 680. στέφος, εος, τό, (στέφα) poet. for στέφανος, a *crown, wreath*, Trag.: also =στέμμα, Aesch. Ag. 1265; στέφη, of libations, Id. Cho. 95, cf. στέμμα II. 2.

ΣΤΕ ΦΩ, ψω: *αορ. έστεψα, pass. έστεφθην: pf. pass. έστεμμαι. To surround, encompass, encircle closely or thickly, like πυκνάζειν, ἀμφι δέ οἱ κεφαλῇ νέφος έστεφε* Il. 18. 205; metaph., θεός μορφήν έπεισι στέφει the god invests the unsightly form with power of speech, Od. 8. 170, cf. ἀμφοτεροστέφα. II. *to crown, wreath*, τινά άνδρα Hes. Op. 75, and Trag.: esp. of crowning with libations, στ. χροαίσι, λοιπαίς Soph. Ant. 431, El. 53; cf. σπεφανών II. fin., and στέφος:—Med., *to adorn oneself, στέφεσθαι* Ιούλιου Mehlhorn Anaer. 42. 10:—in Pass. *to be crowned, τινί with a thing*, Aesch. Eum. 44; but also στέφεσθαι τινος and στ. τι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 403. 2. in gen. *to crown, to honor*, Soph. El. 458.—The notion of excessive fullness, proper to this word, appears esp. in έπιστοφά, έπιστεφής, cf. στέλω. Hence στέφεις, εως, ἡ, a *crowning*.

στέμναι, Ion. for στάναι, 1 plur. conj. aor. 2 of ίστημι, in Hom. always to be pronounced dissyll., Il. 11. 348., 22. 231.

στή, Ion. for έστη, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ίστημι, Hom. στήναι, Adv., (ίστημι) =σάδην II, by weight, Nic. στήης, στήρ, Ep. for στής, στή, 2 and 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 ίστημι II.

στήθι, imperat. aor. 2 of ίστημι, Ar. στήθιας, αία, αίων, (στήθος) *of the breast*. στήθιας, ου, ὁ, (στήθος) a *kind of bird*. στήθιδιον, τό, Dim. of στήθος, a *little breast*. [1] στήθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στήθος) *of, at or on the breast*, Arist. Part. An. στήθιον, τό, Dim. from στήθος, Arist. Physiogn. στήθοδέμναι, ἡ, =στήθοδεσμος. στήθοδέμναιον, τό, and in LXX., -δεσμός, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from στήθοδεσμος.

στήθοδέμνον, τό, and -δεσμος, ὁ, (στήθος) a *breast-band for women*.

στήθοειδής, ές, (είδος) *like the breast*. στήθοειλής, ές, (μέλος) *singing with the breast*; epith. of the cicada, Valck. Theocr. 7. 139.

στήθος, εος, τό, *the breast*, Lat. pectus, Hom., who has it of both sexes (cf. στέρνον), both in sing. and plur.: so too in Hes.: also of animals, Il. 11. 282., 12. 204, etc.: in this sign. Hom. has most freq. the Ep. dat. pl. στήθεσσι. II. metaph. *the breast as the seat of feeling, passion and thought, the heart*, freq. in Hom., but always in plur.; proverb., ἀπὸ στήθους λέγειν *to speak from the heart*, post-Hom. III. *the ball of the hand or foot*.

IV. *a hill, etc., shaped like a breast, a bank of sand or earth in a river or the sea*, Lat. dorsum, Polyb.; elsewhere. ταΐνια. (Prob. from ίστημι, *that which stands up*.)

στήθνιον, τό, Dim. of στήθος, Ephipp. Geryon. 2. 7. στήλη, ἡ, Dor. στάλα, (ίστημι) *an upright stone, a post*, Il. 13. 437: esp. used as a *prop or stay*, Il. 12. 259; also *a block of rock-crytal, in which the Egyptian mummies were cased*, Hdt. 3. 24; and so usu. *a block or post*, Lat. cippus, rather than a pillar, which is κίλω, Lat. columna. II. esp. *a post or slab, bearing an inscription, a monument*, and so 1. *a grave-stone*, Il. 11. 371, Od. 12. 14, etc., and Att. 2. *a post, or slab set up in a public place, inscribed with record of victories, dedications, votes of thanks, treaties, decrees, and other documents*, Hdt. 2. 102, 106, Ar. Ach. 727, Thuc. 5. 47, 56, etc.: γράφειν τινά εις στήλην, ἀναγράφειν έν στήλῃ, whether for honor, as Hdt. 6. 14, or for infamy, as Andoc. 7. 45, cf. στήλιτης: κατὰ τήν στήλην according to agreement, Ar. Av.

1051. III. *a boundary-post*, Xen. An. 7. 5, 13, Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 23, and so the *turning-post* at the end of the race-course, Lat. meta, Soph. El. 720, 744: hence περί τήν στ. διαφθερεσθαι Lys. Fr. 2. 3.—For Στήλας 'Ηρακλῆϊαι, cf. 'Ηράκλειος. (Akin to στόλος, στόλος.) Hence στήλῆτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ήτης, ἰδος, Dor. σταλάτας, fem. -άτης, Anth., =στήλιτης, στήλιτης. στήλιδον, τό, Dim. from στήλη. [1] στήλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. from στήλη. II. esp. *a pole to carry a sail at a ship's stern*, v. also στυλῖς.

στήλιτευσις, ἡ, (στήλιτεω) *a being written on a στήλη, esp. a being publicly placed as infamous*. Hence στήλιτευτικός, ἡ, *an invective*: from στήλιτεω, *to inscribe on a στήλη*: esp. *to placard publicly, inveigh against*, Plut.: from

στήλιτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ήτης, ἰδος, (στήλη) *of, belonging to a στήλη, like one*. II. inscribed on a στήλη: esp. *one whose name is placarded as infamous*, στήλιτην τινά ἀναγράφειν, ποιεῖν Isocr. 348 D, Dem. 122. 24, cf. στήλη II. 2. III. dwelling on a pillar, like Simeon the hermit, also στυλῖτης. [1]

σθηλογράφεύς, f. ἡσω, (γράφω) *to write, engrave or inscribe on a tablet*: hence II. =σθηλιτεω, Dio C. Hence σθηλογράφεια, ἡ, *a writing or inscription on a tablet*.

σθηλοειδής, ές, *like a post or pillar, of the form of one*. σθηλοκοπέω, (κόπτω) *to cut, engrave or inscribe on a tablet*.

II. *to break or mutilate a στήλη*. σθηλοκόπτης, ου, ὁ, and -κόπος, ὁ, (κόπτω) *a tablet-picker*, epith. of Polemo, a sort of Old Mortality, who used to go about copying the inscriptions on public monuments (στήλαι), Ath.

σθηλουργός, ὄν, v. σταλουργός. σθηλῶν, (στήλη) *to set up as a pillar, to make a pillar of*, LXX:—Pass. *to be set up, stand firm*, LXX:—Med. σθηλῶσθαι τινά, like σθηλῶν έαυτῶν, *to devote one's self to another*, Eccl. στήμα, ατος, τό, (ίστημι) =σθήμων II, the exterior part of the membrum virile, Poll. 2. 171. II. the stamen of a flower.

IV. as nautical term =σταμίν.

σθημνιος, ου, contr. for σθημνιον, dub.

σθημνιον, τό, Dim. from στήμων.

σθημονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στήμων) *belonging to the threads or to the wool*, τέχνη στ. the art of spinning, Plat. Polit. 282 E. (In novissae akin to νήθω.)

σθημόνιος, ου, ὁ, =σθημόνιος: in Cratin. Incert. 96, of a thin, thread-like curl.

σθημονίζομαι, f. ίσθωμαι, Dep. med., *to stretch the warp in the loom, to begin the web*, Arist. H. A.

σθημονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στήμων) =σθημονητικός, susp.

σθημόνιον, τό, Dim. from στήμων, Arist. Pol.

σθημόνιος, ου, (στήμων) *of or like the threads of the warp*.

σθημονοφύτης, (ς, φύη) *of the same kind with the threads of the warp*, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

σθημονώδης, ές, (είδος) *like the threads of the warp, of a torn edge*, Plut. 2. 966 E.

σθημορράγνεις, f. ἡσω, (ρήγνυμι) *to tear or undo the threads of the warp*. II. intr. *to break up into threads, be torn to shreds*, Aesch. Pers. 836.

στήμων, ονος, ὁ, (ίστημι) *the warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood instead of sitting*, Hes. Op. 536: the wool was called κρίσις, v. sub voc. II. in wicker-work, the sticks round which the pliant twigs are plaited.

III. *a thread as spun*, Ar. Lys. 519. 2. στ. έξεσμένος, nickname of a very thin person, as we say, a threadpaper, Ar. Fr. 684.

Στήνια, τά, *a nightly festival in which the return of Demeter from the nether world was celebrated by women, with mutual abuse and low language*, Eubul. Incert. 25: hence, σθηνώδαι *to be scurrilous*, ap. Hesych.

σθηνιον, τό, =σθήθος.

σθηνώσαι, v. στήνια.

στήρ, τό, gen. στήριος, contr. for στέαρ, q. v., as κήρ for κέαρ.

στήριγμα, ατος, τό, (σθηρίω) *a support, foundation*, χερὸς στ. the support of one's hand, Eur. I. A. 617. 2. =Lat. furca, Plat. Coriol. 24.

3. =σείρα, στερέωμα.

σπηριγμός, δ, (σπηρίω) a setting firmly, propping, supporting.

II. pass. a standing still, *Plut. i. fusture*, of steady light, as opp. to flashing, *Arist. Mund. 4. 23.*

σπηρίγξ, γγος, ἡ, (σπηρίω) a support, prop, stay, *Xen. Eq. 1. 5*: the pole of a carriage, *Lys. ap. Poll. 10. 157*, esp. the fork with which the pole was propped, until the beasts were yoked to it, *Ib., Lat. furca.*

σπηρίω, ἴσω, (ΣΤΑ—, ἴσσημι) to set fast, make fast, prop, fix, *set, ἴσθας ἐν ῥέει στήριξε* he set rain-bows in the cloud, *Il. 11. 28*; *ἄλσιν κατὰ χθονός* he set the stone fast in the ground, *Hes. Th. 498*; *οὐρανὸν ἐστήριξε* κόρη they lifted up their heads to heaven, *Il. 4. 443*: metaph. to confirm, establish, *N. T.*

B. Pass. and Med. to be firmly set or fixed, to stand fast, in gen. to stand upright, *οὐδὲ πόδες οὐκ ἔχουσιν στήριξσθαι* he could not stand fast with his feet, i. e. get a firm footing, *Il. 21. 242*; so too, *οὐδαμὴ ἐστήρικτο* *Hes. Sc. 218*; *δόματα κλίσιν πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἐστήρικται* the house is lifted up to heaven on pillars, *Hes. Th. 779*, cf. *Eur. Bacch. 1073*; *κακὸν κακῶ ἐστήρικτο* evil was set upon evil, *Il. 16. 111*; *ἕκαστος μὲν οὐρανὸν ἐστήρικτο* the tenth month was set in heaven, *h. Hom. Merc. 11*: *ἴθου ποτὲ σπηρίει* whosoever thou art lying or tarrying, *Soph. Aj. 195*: of diseases, to fix or settle in a particular part, *εἰς τὴν καρδίαν* *Thuc. 2. 49*, cf. *For. Oec. Hipp.* II. the act, also occurs in same signf., *οὐδὲ πρὶν εἶλθιν στήριξαι πρὸς ἔμπεδον* *Od. 12. 434* (like *στήριξσθαι* in *Il. 21. 242*, v. sup.): *κύμα οὐρανὸν σπηρίζον* a wave rising up to heaven, *Eur. Hipp. 1207*; and metaph., *κλέος οὐρανὸν σπηρίζον* *Elmsl. Bacch. 970*; also, *πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἐστήριξε* *Ph. 1081*.

στήσιος, δ, (στήμι) like ἐπιστάσιος, epith. of Zeus, the Rom. Jupiter *Stator*, *Plut.*

στήσιχορος, ον, (στήμι, χορός) exhibiting or leading, *χοροί.*

II. a throne at dice which shewed eight pips,—acc. to *Poll.*, from the eight-sided monument of the poet at Himera. [?]]

στήτη, or στήτα, ἡ, a rare Dor. word for γούη, *Dosid. Epigr. 2*, cf. *Loeb. Paral. 429*. (Some suppose the form arose from the words διαστήτην ἔρσαντε, *Il. 1. 6*, where some write separately διὰ στήτην ἔρσαντε, contending about the woman: but more prob. this interp. arose from στήτη, than vice versa.)

στήταδης, ες, (στήτη, εἶδος) contr. for στεταδῆς.

στήτωσι, Ep. 3 plur. conj. aor. 2 from ἴσσημι for σῶσι.

στῖ, v. sub 2.

στῖν, ἡ, like ψήφος, a small stone, pebble, *Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 1176*: also στίων: different from ψία, perh. only in dialect.

[?] : later writers, ignorant of this, wrote στελα, stein.] Hence

στῖάω, to pelt with pebbles.

στῖβάδην, (στῖβάς) to use as litter or bedding for animals, to spread as litter, *Diosc.*

στῖβάδιον, δ, Dim. of στῖβάς, *Plut. [α]*

στῖβάδοιόν, f. ἴσω, (στῖβάς, κόλνη) to sleep on litter or bedding of straw, leaves, etc., *Polyb.*

στῖβάδοιόν, f. ἴσω, to make a bed of straw, leaves, etc., *Arist. H. A.*

στῖβάζω, f. ἴσω, like στῖβω, στῖβω, στῖβω, to tread upon.

II. to follow the track, track out, in gen. to search out, *Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 848, 854.*

στῖβάρος, δ, ὄν, (στῖβω) strictly, close pressed, hence thick, strong, stout, sturdy, freq. in *Hom.* and *Hes.*, both of men's limbs, *ἄλγος, αὐχὴν, βραχίονες*, and of weapons, *ἔγχος, σῆκος*: *Compar. στῖβαρτέρος* *Od. 8. 187*.—Adv. *-ῶς*, closely, *πύκα στῖβαρὸς ἀραρυία πύλας* gates close shut, *Il. 12. 454.*

στῖβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (στῖβω) a bed of straw, rushes or leaves, whether strewn loose or stuffed into a mattress, hence a mattress, *Hdt. 4. 71*; esp. used by soldiers, *Ar. Pac. 348*, *Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 16*; made of rushes, *Ar. Plut. 541*; of yew and myrtle-twigs, *Plat. Rep. 372 B*; so, *στεινὴ φούλας* *Soph. Phil. 33.*

στῖβεία, ἡ, (στῖβω) a treading, walking. II. a going on the track, with bounds.

στῖβέως, ἑως, δ, (στῖβέω) one who treads or walks: esp. a fuller, who cleans clothes by treading them with his feet; cf. *στῖβω* I. fin.

II. one who tracks out: in gen. a spy.

στῖβεντής, οὐ, δ, =στῖβέως: from

στῖβέω, =sq.

στῖβώω, f. ἴσω, pf. pass. ἐστήβημαι, (στῖβω, στῖβος) to tread,

walk upon; hence to track, *πάν ἐστήβηται πέδον* all has been tracked or searched, *Soph. Aj. 874.*

στῖβη, ἡ, frozen dew, rime, hoar-frost, esp. in the morning, *Od. 5. 467, 17. 25.* (From *στῖβω*, as πάγος, παγετός, πάχνη, πηγυλῖς, from πήγνυμι.) [v] Hence

στῖβήεις, ἑσσα, ερ, frosty, rimy.

στῖβη, τό, *Lat. stibium*, =στῖβη, q. v.

στῖβεία, ἡ, poet. for στῖβη.

στῖβίβω, (στῖβη) to freeze.

στῖβίω, f. ἴσω, to stain with black paint (στῖβη):—Med. to paint oneself with black paint, esp. one's eyelids and eyebrows, *LXX.*

στῖβος, δ, (στῖβω) a trodden way, a footpath, *h. Hom. Merc. 352*, *Hdt. 4. 140*, *Soph.*, and *Eur.*, cf. ὄμβεω. II. a track, footstep, *h. Hom. Merc. 353*; κατὰ στῖβον on the track or trail, *Hdt. 4. 122*, 5. 102, and *Trag.*: also, στῖβος ποδῶν

Aesch., and *Xen.*: cf. *Aesch. Ag. 411*. III. =στῖβεία, a going, gait, so *Herm.* takes στῖβον κατ' ἀνάγκην in *Soph. Phil. 206*; and the word is so used in *Crinag.*

στῖβω, a collat. form of στῖβεία, if the reading of *Schneid.* and *Dind.* in *Xen. An. 1. 9, 13*, (στῖβόμεναι for στῖβ.) be right.

στιγνέως, ἑως, δ, (στιγῶ) a brander, *Hdt. 7. 35*. II. the branding-iron, also καθήριον, and in *Suid.* κερήτριον.

στιγμα, ατος, τό, (στιγῶ) the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark, esp. one burnt in, a brand, *Hdt. 7. 233*; esp. of a runaway slave, *Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 2*: also in gen. a mark, spot, as on the dragon's skin, *Hes. Sc. 166*, though *Herm.* would read στιγμαλ.

στιγμαίος, α, ον, =στιγμαῖος, q. v.

στιγματόφορος, to bear marks, esp. brandmarks, to be branded, *Luc.*: from

στιγματῖφόρος, ον, (στιγμα, φέρω) bearing marks, esp. brandmarks, *Polyaen. i. cf. Lob. Phryn. 682.*

στιγματίας, ου, δ, (στιγμα) one who bears marks, esp. brandmarks, hence a branded culprit, a runaway slave, *Ar. Lys. 331*; *στ. οἰκέρης* *Lys. ap. Ath. 612 C*. 2. in *Com.*, one whose property is marked as mortgaged, *Cratin. Incert. 140*; cf. στιγῶ. II. a critic who lays great stress on punctuation, v. στιγῶ II.

στιγματίζω, (στιγμα) like στιγῶ, to brand.

στιγματόφορος, ον, =στιγματῖφόρος, *Polyaen.*

στιγμή, ἡ, (στιγῶ) a prick, mark made by a pointed instrument: a mathematical point, *Lat. punctum*, *Plut.* II. metaph. of anything very small, a jot, tittle, *εἴ γε εἶχε στιγμήν ἡ σκία* *των τούτων* *Dem. 552. 7*: of time, a moment, στιγμή χρόνου δ βλος *Plut. 2. 13 D*.

III. in *Gramm.* στιγμή or τελεία στιγμή the full stop, person: μέση στ. the colon: ὑποστιγμή the comma.

2. =δβελός III. Hence

στιγμαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, no bigger than a point, *Plut. 2. 1084*: of time, momentary, *Ib. 117 E*, where the form στιγμαῖος is found, cf. *Lob. Phryn. 544.*

στιγμαός, ου, δ, a pricking, poking, striking, *Aesch. Supp. 839.*

στιγών, αὐός, δ, =στιγματίας, *Ar. Fr. 46.*

ΣΤΙΨΩ, f. στιψέω: pf. pass. ἐστιγμαι. To mark with a pointed instrument, to prick, *Lat. pungere*: hence to tattoo, as the Thracians used to do, among whom τὸ στιγχεῖν εὐγενὲς κέκερται, *Hdt. 5. 6*, cf. 5. 35: also to burn a mark in, to brand, as a mark of disgrace, *Ib. 7. 35*; esp. of runaway slaves, δραπέτης ἐστιγμένος *Ar. Av. 760*; so, ἐστ. ἀπορῶλος *Aeschin. 38*, 26, cf. στιγματίας:—also merely for the purpose of marking as one's property, as, στιφαί ἵππον, elsewh. ἐγκαῖσαι, cf. κοπτατίας, σαρφόρας: but στ. ἵππον also, to brand the figure of a horse upon a person, *Plut. Nic. 29*, cf. *Pericl. 26*: hence in gen. to mark, στιψέω χωρίον to mark a piece of land as mortgaged, by a notice set up upon it, v. *Meineke Menand. p. 277*, and cf. ἄστυκος: rarely c. dupl. acc., στιγματά στιψέω τινά to brand one with a mark, *Hdt. 7. 233*:—metaph. a breeze is said στιψεῖν εἰς ἄλα, *Simon. 137*.

2. to make spotted or partly-colored, hence, βακτηρίη στ. to beat black and blue, *Ar. Vesp. 1296*:—Pass. to be spotted, *Xen. An. 5. 4, 32*.

II. in *Gramm.* to put a full stop or period, *Lat. interpungere*, cf. στιγμή III. (The true root is ΣΤΙΠ—, which appears in all the derivs., and in *Lat. instigo* and *distinguo*, etc.)

στικτός, α, ον, verb. Adj., that ought to be pricked, branded, etc. II. to be punctuated, Gramm.

στικτόπους, ουν, gen. ποδός, δ, ἡ, with spotted feet, Opp.
στικτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., pricked, branded, in gen. marked, spotted, dappled, esp. of deer, Soph., and Eur.: also variegated, πτέρωδ. Aesch. Fr. 291. II. punctuated, Gramm.

στικτοχρῶς, ουν, contr. -χρῶς, ουν, with spotted skin, Anth.
στίλβη, ἡ, (στίλβω) the glitter, sheen of a bright or polished surface. II. a lamp, Ar. Fr. 470, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 15; cf. πότρη.

III. a mirror. Hence
στίλβηδον, Adv., shining, glittering.

στίλβηδον, ὄνος, ἡ, = στίλβη I, polish, στ. λαβῆναι Theophr.
στίλβοισι, f. ἡσω, to make to shine, make glittering: from

στίλβω, ἡ, ὄν, (στίλβω) = στίλβω, LXX. Hence
στίλβότης, ητος, ἡ, = στίλβότης, Plut.

στίλβω, (στίλβω) = στίλβω, LXX.
ΣΤΙΛΒΩ, f. ψω, to shine, glitter, glisten, of polished or bright surfaces, ἔλαψεν Il. 18. 596; metaph., κάλλει, χάριυν στ. Il. 3. 392, Od. 6. 237; ἀκτίνας στίλβουσιν ἀπὸ τῆς φωτός beam from him, h. Hom. 31. 11; so of sleek horses, Rhcs. 618: c. acc. cognato, στ. ἀστράπας to flash lightning, Eur. Or. 480. 2. metaph.

to shine, be bright, Eur. Hipp. 195.

στίλβωμα, ατος, τό, (στίλβω) any thing made to shine.
στίλβωτρον, Diosc.

II. a planet Mercury, Arist. Mund. 2. 9, cf. Cic. Nat. D. 2. 20. II. among the Sybarites, a dwarf, also, σκωπῶς.

στίλβωσις, ἡ, (στίλβω) a making to shine, polishing.
στίλβωτις, οὐ, δ, (στίλβω) a polisher.

στίλβωτρον, τό, (στίλβω) an instrument for polishing, Diosc.
στίλη, ἡ, a drop, Lat. stilla: metaph., like στήλη, a little bit, a moment, Ar. Vesp. 213. [Ὶ]

στίλβων, ἡ, ὄν, (στίλβω) glittering, glistening, ἔρσαι Il. 14. 351.
στίλβωνότης, ητος, ἡ, = στίλβότης.

στίλβω, (στίλβω) to make to shine, polish, Epict.
στίλβων, δ, = στίλβω II.

στίλβωσις, εως, ἡ, (στίλβω) a shining, glittering.
στίμμη, τό, Lat. stimmi or stibium, a sulfuret of antimony,

whence a dark pigment was made, with which women, esp. in the East, stained the eyelids, so as to add to the beauty of the eyes, Diosc.: also, στίμμος or στίμμος, ἡ, acc. στίμμη Antiph. Paroem. 2, and, στίβη, τό: still used in Asia under the name cohel, surmeb.

στίμμιζω, to tinge the eyelids black with στίμμη:—Med. στίμμιζομαι, to tinge one's eyelids with black, Galen.

στίμμις, ἡ, v. στίμμη.
στίμμισμα, ατος, τό, the black pigment prepared from στίμμη.

* στίξ, ἡ, a word only used in gen. sing. στίξος Il. 16. 173, 20. 362, and in nom. and acc. plur. στίγες, στίγας (the other cases being taken for στίγος, which is in gen. most used in Prose):—a row, line, rank or file, esp. of soldiers, στίγες ἀνδρῶν, ἀσπιστῶν, freq. in Hom., who usu. has the plur.: so Hes. Sc. 170, mostly of infantry; but also, στ. ἡρώων τε καὶ ἱππῶν Il. 20. 326: κατὰ στίγας in ranks or lines, Hom.; also, ἐπὶ στίγας Il. 18. 602: in sing. also, battle-array, στίγος εἰμὶ διαμπερές Il. 20. 362:—ἐπὶ στίγας numbers, poetry, Pind. P. 4. 100: and so in gen., lines, verses.—Cf. στίγος, as also στοῖχος and στοῖχος. (For the Root, v. στείχω.)

στίγες, ἡ, (στίξ) a marking with a pointed instrument, pricking, branding, etc. II. a punctuating.

στίον, τό, = στία, q. v., Hipp.
στικτός, also στικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στείβω) strictly trodden down:

hence in gen. pressed closely, close, firm, solid, Lat. stipatus: στείπη φιλὰς, = στίβας, Soph. Phil. 33:—but ἀνθρώπος στικτός a kind of hard coal or charcoal, Theophr. de Ign. 37: from which the Acharnians, as colliers, are called στικτοί, Ar. Ach. 180, unless here it be better taken in the sign. of στίβος, στρυφνός, (being joined with πρίνου, σφένδαμνου), sturdy, tough.

στίφος, εος, τό, (στείβω) any thing pressed firm, compact, esp. a body of men in close array, Hdt. g. 57; Aesch. Pers. 20: νῆων στίφος the close array of the ships, Ib. 366; στίφος ποιήσασθαι to form a close column, Hdt. g. 70; so too Xen. Cyr. I. 4. 19, etc. [Ὶ only in Gramm., unless by error in Edd.]

στίφω, = στίβω, dub.
στίφω, δ, ὄν, (στείβω) pressed close: hence close, compact, solid, stout, strong, Ar. Fr. 190, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1., 5. 30, etc.:—στυφνός is a freq. v. l. (Strictly the same as στίβος: hence στυφνός, στυφνός, στυφνός, στυφνός, στυφνός, Ruhnk. Tim.) Hence

στίφροτης, ητος, ἡ, firmness, solidity, stoutness.
στίφρος, (στίφρος) to make firm, solid.

στίχαιος, δ, (στίχος) one who sings verses, a poet.
στίχάριον, τό, Dim. from στίχος. [Ὶ]

στίχας, δος, ἡ, poet. for στίχος.
στίχῳ, (στείχω, στίγες, στίγος) to set, place in rows or ranks: usu. in Med. στίχομαι, to march in rows, ranks, esp. of soldiers, freq. in Pl., where however we find only Ep. 3 pl. impf. ἐστίχωντο: also of ships in line or squadron, Il. 2. 516, 602, etc.

στίγες, αἰ, v. sub * στίξ: στίχη, ἡ, = στίγος, dub.
στίχηδον, Adv., (στίχῳ) by rows or lines: by verses.

στίχηρης, es, and, -ρός, δ, ὄν, in rows or ranks: esp. in verse.
στίχιδον, τό, Dim. from στίχος, Plut. [Ὶ]

στίχίζω, to bring into rows, lines, or verses, to arrange, dub.
στίχινος, η, ὄν, (στίχος) of rows, lines, verses, στ. θάνατος of one who was rhymed to death, Lucill. Epigr. 78.

στίχιστής, οὐ, δ, (στίχίζω) a writer of verse.
στίχογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) writing verse, Auth. [Ὶ]

στίχομυθεῖν, (μῦθος) to answer one another line by line. Hence
στίχομυθία, ἡ, a conversation in alternate lines.

στίχοποιία, ἡ, verse-making, versification, Plut.: from
στίχοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making verses: δ στ. a verse-maker.

στίχος, δ, (στείχω) a row, order, line, of persons and things, a rank of soldiers, Aesch. Pers. 366, and Xen.: a row of trees, etc., Xen. Oec. 4. 21: also of numbers, Plat. Phaed. 104 B.

II. a line of writing, line in a book, esp. in poems, a verse, Ar. Ran. 1239, Plat. Legg. 958 E. Cf. * στίξ, στοῖχος, στοῖχος. [Ὶ]
στίγος, ἡ, v. * στίξ:
στίχοῦργος, to make verses: and
στίχοῦργημα, τό, a verse: and
στίχοῦργα, ἡ, versification: from
στίχοῦργος, ὄν, (* ἔργω) versifying.

στίχιδος, δ, contr. for στίχαιος, Menaechm. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 2. 1.
στίβος, es, (στίον, εἶδος) stony, hard, Lat. scrupulosus, Gal.
στίγιδιον, τό, rarely στείγιδιον, Dim. from στείγης, Ath.
στέργιδιολήκυσθος, δ, like εὐστοργήκυσθος, the servant who carried his master's στέργης and λήκυσθος to and from the bath.
στέργιδιοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making στέργιδες, Strab.
στέργιζω, rarely στείγζω, (στέργω) to scrape or dress with the στέργης at the bath or palaestra:—cf. ἀποστλ—
στέργιον, δ, Dim. from σκ.
στέργις, ἰδος, ἡ, rarely στείγης, στείγρης, a sort of scraper, Lat. strigil, to remove the oil and dirt (γῶλος) from the skin in the bath or after the exercises of the Palaestra, Hipp., and Plat.: cf. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 141; proverb. of poverty, οὐδ' ἐστὶν αὐτῷ στέργης οὐδὲ λήκυσθος Ar. Fr. 14, cf. Cic. Fin. 4. 12: at Sparta reeds were used, elsewh. it was of metal, Ath.
II. a sort of golden tiara of like shape, worn by Greek women, Ath.; also by the θεορατοί sent to an oracle or a solemn festival, v. Foëx. Oecon. Hipp. III. in Ar. Theam. 556, the women are said to draw wine with στέργιδες.
στέργισμα, ατος, τό, rarely στείγισμα, (στέργιζω), like γῶλος, the oil and dirt scraped off by the στέργης, Lat. strigmentum, Lyc.
στέργιστρον, τό, rarely στείγιστρον, (στέργιζω) = στέργης.
στέργιστροί, δ, = στέργιστροί: from
στέργος, τό, rare collat. form of στέργης.
στοά, ἡ, ἡ, or στοιά Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 431, Ar. Ach. 548: (στοά) —a place enclosed by pillars, a colonnade, piazza, arcade, cloister, Lat. porticus, Hdt. 3. 52, Xen., etc.: they were usu. attached to a temple, etc., but also were separate buildings, used as places of resort in the heat of the day, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. II. at Athens this name was given to various public buildings, prob. of a long shape, supported by pillars: as, 1. a storehouse, magazine, warehouse, esp. for corn, Ar.

Ach. 548; also, στοιά ἀλφειόπολις Id. Eccl. 686; cf. Ib. 14.

2. ἡ βασιλεία (or ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως) *stod* the court where the ἄρχων βασιλεὺς sat, Ar. Eccl. 684, Plat. Theat. 210 D, cf. Paus. 1. 3, 1, 14, 6. 3. esp. the Pœcile, Andoc. 11. 37, cf. sub ποικίλος—as Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in this piazza, this school of philosophers was called of ἐκ τῆς στοῦς or Στοιχῶν, and as a nickname, Στράβες Hermeas ap. Ath. 563 C. III. a roof or shed to protect besiegers, like Lat. vinea, testudo, Polyb.; cf. στοιά and στοά.

Στοάς, ἄκος, δ, v. foreg. 1. 2.

στοβάω, like στοβέω, to scold, abuse, Hesych. Hence

στοβάσμα, atos, τό, a scolding.

στοβέω, to scold, E. M.: from

στοβός, δ, a scolding (from στόμφος). II. = φλυαρία, bragging, vaunting, Lyc.

στοιά, ἡ, v. sub στοά.

στοιβάω, f. ἄσω, (στοιβή) to stuff, cram, pile or heap up, e.g. ξύλα ἐπὶ τὸ πῦρ Luc.: cf. διαστοιβάω. Hence

στοιβάστια, ἡ, a stuffing, heaping up.

στοιβάστιμος, ov, (στοιβάζω) heaped up or together.

στοιβασμός, δ, a heaping up.

στοιβαστής, ov, δ, one who heaps up.

στοιβέω, = στοβέω, dub.

στοιβή, ἡ, (not στοιβή Arcad. 104. 14.): (στείβω) —a stuffing, filling up; or that which is used for stuffing, etc.: hence

1. a shrubby plant, φέας, Theophr.; the leaves of which were used to stuff cushions, etc., and to make brooms, hence

1. στοιβὴ πνύμην a broom-end, Hippon. 8. 2. a cushion, hassock, etc., Arist. Pat. An.

II. metaph. any thing stuffed in, an expletive, balaam, Ar. Ran. 1179. Hence

στοιβεῖδης, ἑ, (είδος) loose, porous.

στοίδιον, τό, Dim. from στοά, Strab. [1]

στοιχεῖδός, ἡ, ὄν, prepared from the plant στοιχάς, στ. οἶνος, ὕδως etc., Diosc.

στοιχεῖδης, ov, δ, fem. —τῆς, ἴδως, =foreg., Id.

στοιχεῖριον, τό, Dim. from στοιχός. [ἀ]

στοιχάς, ἄδος, ὅ, ἡ, (στοίχος) lying in rows or lines, by rows:

hence 1. αἱ Στοιχάδες, sub. νήσοι, a row of islands off Marseilles, now les Isles d'Hyères, Ar. Rh.: cf. Κυκλάδες, Σποράδες.

2. ἑλαιοι στοιχάδες olive-trees in rows, which were not sacred, like the μύρια, Solon. ap. Poll. 5. 36. II. στοιχάς, ἡ, an aromatic plant, Lat. stoechas, Diosc.; sometimes wrongly written στοιχάς.

στοιχειάκος, ἡ, ὄν, (στοιχείον) =στοιχειώδης in the manner or order of letters, literal, alphabetic. Adv. —κῶς.

στοιχειατά, ἄ, a name given to the Grammarians who invented the anastrophe of the accent, Göttl. Theodos. p. 208: from

στοιχείον, τό, strictly Dim. from στοιχός, a small upright rod or post: see the gnomon of the sun-dial, also the shadow thrown by it, δεκάπων στοιχείον, which was supper-time, Ar. Eccl. 652.

II. a first beginning, first principle or element: esp., 1. a simple sound of the voice, as the first element of language, Plat. Crat. 424 D, 426 D, Theat. 202 E, etc.; στοιχείον ἐστὶ φωνὴ ἀδιάρητος Arist. Poet. 20. 2.—στοιχεία therefore are opp. to written letters (γράμματα), as accurate Latin writers (e.g. Priscian) distinguished between elementa or elementa litterarum and litterae:—κατὰ στοιχείον in the order of the letters, alphabetically, Anth.

2. τὰ στοιχεῖα the first and simplest component parts, hence in physics, the primary matter, elements, first reduced to four by Empedocles, who called them ῥιζώματα, v. Sturz. Emped. p. 255 sqq.; στοιχεῖα being first used by Plat., Tim. 48 B, cf. Benti. Phal. p. 523: στοιχεῖα are often interchanged with ἀρχαί, the formal causes of created things, Sturz ubi sup.

3. the elements of knowledge and the sciences: in Geometry, points, lines, surfaces: in Logic, terms and propositions, Arist. Rhet., etc.

III. in Alexandr. writers, a shape, figure: see a sign of the Zodiac.

στοιχεῖω, to teach the elements (στοιχεῖα), Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 A.

στοιχειώδης, ἑ, (είδος) elementary, Arist. Gen. An.

στοιχειώμα, atos, τό, (στοιχεῖω) an element, principle. II. in Astrology, στοιχειώματα were the signs of the Zodiac.

στοιχειωμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a στοιχειώμα, elementary.

II. later, στοιχειωματικοὶ persons who cast nativities, etc. from the signs of the Zodiac (στοιχειώματα).

στοιχειώσις, εως, ἡ, (στοιχεῖω) elementary instruction, LXX.

στοιχειωτής, οὔ, δ, (στοιχεῖω) a teacher of elements, esp. as an epith. of Euclid.

στοιχειωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, elementary.

στοιχεῖω, f. ἴσω, (στοίχος) to stand, go in a line or row, μὴ ἐγκαταλείπειν τὸν παραστάτην, ᾧ στοιχήσῃ not to desert him by whose side he ought to stand in battle,—from the oath of Athenian citizens: hence to go in battle-order, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34, Hipparch. 5. 7: esp. freq. of persons dancing in rows or set order, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 647: κατὰ τὸ στοιχῆν in regular order or sequence, Arist. Org.

II. στ., c. dat., to walk by a rule, etc., submit to, Polyb. 28. 5, 6, and Dion. H.: also, στοιχεῖν μὴ γυναῖκι to be satisfied with one wife, Hemst. Schol. Plut. 773.

στοιχηγορεύω, f. ἴσω, (στοίχος, ἀγορεύω) to tell in regular order, Aesch. Pers. 430.

στοιχηδῖς, Adv. =sq., Anecl. Bekk. in Indice, voc. αἰφνηςδῖς.

στοιχηδόν, Adv. (στοίχος) in a row, in order, by the side of, or after one another, Arist. Gen. An.

στοιχημα, τό, (στοίχεω) a contract, pledge, very late.

στοιχίζω, f. ἴσω, (στοίχος) to set in a row, set out, arrange, Aesch. Pr. 484: esp. to set a row of poles with nets to drive the game into, Xen. Cyn. 6. 8, cf. περιστοιχίζω:—Med. στοιχίζομαι, =στοιχηγορεύω. Hence

στοιχημῖός, δ, a surrounding with hunting-nets.

στοιχομυθεῖς, f. ἴσω, (μῦθος) =στοιχηγορεύω.

στοίχος, ὅ, (στέλλω) a row, στοιχοῖ τὸν ἀναβαθμῶν rows of steps, Hdt. 2. 125: esp. of persons standing one behind another, as in a procession, ἐπὶ στοιχοῦν all in a row, Ar. Eccl. 756; 80 κατὰ στοιχόν Thuc. 2. 102:—esp. of soldiers, a file, Thuc. 4. 47.

II. a line of poles with hunting-nets into which the game was driven, Xen. Cyn. 6. 10, and 21. (Orig. the same word as στήχος and στόχος.) Hence

στοιχῶδης, ἑ, (είδος) like rows, in rows, κριθὴ στ. barley which has its grains one directly under another, Theophr.

στοιλάρχης, ov, δ, =στόλαρχος, Anth.

στοιλαρχία, ἡ, the office or rank of στόλαρχος.

στόλαρχος, ὅ, (στόλος, ἄρχω) the commander of a fleet.

στόλας, ἄδος, ἡ, (στέλλω) going in a body, like a στόλος or army, of cranes in Eur. Hel. 1480, ubi Ald. στοχάδες. II. as Subst., a horseman's cloak, v. l. for στολὰς in Xen. An. 3. 3, 20., 4. 1, 18.

στολή, ἡ, (στέλλω) equipment, fitting out, στρατοῦ Aesch. Supp. 704.

II. esp. equipment in clothes, clothing, dress, of persons ἱππῶδα ἐσταλμένοι Hdt. 1. 80, στ. Σκυθικὴ Id. 4. 78, and oft. so in Trag., etc., cf. Ἑλλην II:—a piece of dress, a garment, robe, Lat. stola, Soph. O. C. 1357, 1597 and Eur.: stola ὅπως the lion's skin which Hercules wore, Eur. H. F. 465.—Later writers oft. join στολὴ καὶ σχῆμα, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 390.

στολίδιον, τό, Dim. from στολὴ, στολή. [1]

στολίδιος, (στολὴ) to draw on, put on:—Med. to put on one-self, dress in, νεβρίδα Eur. Phoen. 1754. II. to fold.

στολιδῶδης, ἑ, (στολὴ II, είδος) in folds, folded, Hipp.

στολιδωμα, atos, τό, (στολιδῶν II) a fold, wrinkle, Anth. [1]

στολιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., put on. II. folded, στολιδωτός χιτὼν a long tunic hanging in many folds, such as we see in many ancient statues, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2, cf. Poll. 7. 54, and στολὴ, f.

στολίζω, f. ἴσω, (στολὴ) like στέλλω, to make ready, put in trim, στολισίας νηὸς πτερὰ δρῶν in the sail, Hes. Op. 626:—Pass., ἐτολισμένω δορὶ armed with spear, Eur. Supp. 659; also, νῆες σημειοὶ ἐτολισμέναι Id. I. A. 255.

στόλιον, τό, Dim. from στολή II, a small or scanty garment, esp. of the dress of philosophers, Anth.

στολὴς, ἴδως, ἡ, =στολή II, a garment, robe, Eur. Phoen. 1491; νεβρίδον στολίδες, i.e. fawn-skins worn as garments, Id. Hel. 1359. II. in plur. folds in a garment, στολίδες ἀνδριάντων Arist. Audib. cf. στολιδωτός:—hence in Plut. 2. 64 A, prob. of a folded or knitted brow. III. νηὸν στολίδες sails, Arist.: but στολὴς ἄκρα =ἀκροστόλιον, Eratosth.

στόλισμα, ατος, τό, (στολίζω) an equipment, dress: a garment, *manile*, Eur. Hec. 1156.

στολισμός, ὁ, (στολίζω) a fitting out, equipping, clothing: in gen., = *foreg.*

στολιστήριον, τό, (στολίζω) a place where the priests attired themselves or the statues of the gods, a vestry, Plut.

στολιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (στολίζω) one who equips or clothes.

στολμός, ὁ, (στέλλω) poet. for στολισμός: στολμοί folds, Aesch. Supp. 715, Thuc. 29.

στολοδρομία, (στόλος, δρόμος) to go in a fleet.

στόλος, ὁ, (στέλλω) equipment, esp. for warlike purposes, an expedition by land or sea, oft. in Hdt.; *στ. κατ' ἡπειρον*, κατὰ βάλασαν Hdt. 5. 64, oft. followed by ἐν τ. c. acc., Hdt. 3. 25, etc.: in gen. a sending or going a journey, Ar. Av. 46; or (oftener) a voyage, Soph. Phil. 244, 499, etc.: ἰδίῳ στόλῳ in a journey privately undertaken, on one's own account, Hdt. 5. 63; opp. to κούρῃ στ. Id. 6. 39: ἐλευθέρῳ στόλῳ with free courtesy, Pind. P. 10. 14, cf. 2. 114: πατρός στόλον, as Adv., by my father's sending, Schäf. Soph. Tr. 562.

2. the purpose or cause of a journey, Soph. O. C. 358, Phil. 244.

3. that which goes or is sent on an expedition, an army, Hdt. 5. 64; or more freq. a sea-force, fleet, Id. 1. 4., 5. 43, and Trag.:—in gen. a party of men, a band, troop, very freq. in Aesch. Supp., as 2, 29: πρῶτος στόλος all the people, Soph. O. T. 170.

4. παγκρατίου στ., periph. for παγκράτιον, Pind. N. 3. 27; also, στ. λόγων a set narrative, Emped. 58.

II. a stalk, stem, κέρκος μικρὸν στόλον ἔχουσα Arist. Part. An. 2. = ἔμβολον, a ship's beak, of which the extremity was called ἀκροστόλιον, usu. plated with brass, χαλκήρης στόλος Aesch. Pers. 406, cf. Interpr. ad Eur. I. T. 1135: hence, δώδεκα στόλοι ναῶν, for δώδεκα νῆες, Id. I. A. 277.

στόμα, ατος, τό, Dor. στόμα, the mouth, Hom., etc.: later Poets oft. use the plur. for sing., Jac. A. P. 263, 470: also for the whole face, Il. 6. 43, 16. 410: metaph., στόμα πτολέμου, δσμῆς the very jaws of the battle, as of a devouring monster, Il. 10. 8., 20. 359 (but cf. infr. 111):—periph., στ. Πηδόρου etc., like Lat. os Pindari, Jac. Anth. 2. 1. p. 303:—in Trag. also very freq. the mouth, tongue, as Aesch. P. 1032, Soph. O. T. 671; and sometimes for speech, words, Soph. O. T. 426, 706.—Special phrases:—ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν, like ἀπὸ γλώσσης, to speak by word of mouth, i. e. by memory, Plat. Theat. 142 D, cf. Ruhnke Tim.; and so, διὰ στόμα λέγειν Aesch. Theb. 579, cf. Eur. Or. 103; πᾶσι διὰ στόματος (ἐστὶ τ.) Theor. 12. 21, cf. Plat. Soph. 238 B; also, ἐν στόματι λέγειν Ar. Ach. 198: ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν to have always in one's mouth, whether for good or ill, Eur. El. 80, Andr. 95; so too, διὰ στόμα ἔχειν Ar. Lys. 855; ἐν στόματι or στόματι ἔχειν Hdt. 3. 157., 6. 136; ὅ τι ἤλθεν ἐπὶ στόμα whatever came uppermost, Lat. *quicquid venerit in buccam*, Plat. Rep. 563 C, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 13: ἐξ ἐνὸς στόματος with one voice, all at once, Ar. Eq. 670:—δᾶκνειν στόμα, i. e. to keep a forced silence, Aesch. Fr. 279, Soph. Tr. 977, cf. δᾶκνα, ὑπὸ λῶν, —opp. to λῶειν στ., Isocr. 252 C.

II. the mouth of a river, Lat. *ostia*, ποταμῶν Il. 12. 24, Od. 5. 441, so, ἡνὶός στόμα μακρὸν the wide mouth of the bay, Il. 14. 36, cf. Od. 10. 90, Hdt. 2. 17; στ. τοῦ Πόντου, Lat. *fauces Ponti*, Hdt. 4. 86, cf. Thuc. 4. 102; στ. εἰσβολῆς Ar. Eccl. 1107:—but also a chasm or cleft in the earth or rock with a stream gushing out, Hdt. 1. 202: hence, any outlet, or entrance, ἀργαλέον στόμα λαύρης Od. 22. 137; so, στ. τῆς ἡλίας Xen. Cyr. 2. 4., 4: στ. φρέατος Id. An. 4. 5, 25:—but, τὸ δυν, τὸ κάτω στόμα τοῦ δρυμόματος the width of the trench at top, at bottom, Hdt. 7. 23, 37.

III. the foremost part, face, front: esp. of weapons, the point, Il. 15. 389: the edge of a sword, Lat. *acies*, Soph. Aj. 651, etc.:—hence, also like *acies*, the front ranks of the battle, the front, Xen. An. 3. 4, 42 and 43, and so στ. πολέμου, δσμῆς in Hom. (v. supr.) should perh. be taken:—κατὰ στόμα face to face, front to front, Lat. *adversa fronte*, Hdt. 8. 11, Xen. An. 5. 2, 26; κατὰ στόμα τῶς confronted with him, Plat. Legg. 855 D:—ἄκρον στόμα πύργων the edge or top of the towers, Eur. Phoen. 1166.

στομακάκη, ἡ, a disease in which all the teeth fall out, scurvy of the gums, Strab. [ᾗ]

[1284.]

στομαλήξ, f. ἥσω, to be stomalaghis.

στομαλήγῃ, ἐς, (ἄλογος) grieveous with the mouth, i. e. talking incessant, like στομαλγος. (στομαργος, στομαργία, στομαργέω, are prob. merely Att. forms of στομαλγ-, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 98, and cf. γλῶσσαργος.) Hence

στομαλγία, στομαλγος, = στομαργ-, στομαλγίζομαι, used only in compd. διαστομαλγίζομαι, which Hesych. explains by λαοδρεῖν, to be loud-tongued, revile.

στομαλῆντι, ἡ, like λιμνοθάλαττα, a place where the sea runs up inland, a salt-water lake, Lat. *asctuarium*. (Before Aristarch., it was read in Il. 6. 4, v. Spitzn. ad l.)

στομαλῆμιον, τό, = *foreg.*, f. l. Theor. 4. 23.

στομαργέω, to be very talkative; and

στομαργία, ἡ, endless talking: from

στομαργος, ον, busy with the tongue, a noisy prater, loud-tongued, Aesch. Theb. 447, Soph. El. 607: στ. γλωσσαλγία wearsome talkativeness, Eur. Med. 525:—cf. στομαλγῆς.

στοματικός, ὁ, ὄν, (στόμα) belonging to, for the mouth, Gal. II. diseased in the mouth.

στοματουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) working with his mouth, a word-artificer, Ar. Ran. 826.

στομαυλῶ, to mimic a flute with the lips, Plat. Crat. 417 E, cf. Poll. 2. 101.

στομαχικός, ὁ, ὄν, or serviceable to the stomach, stomachic. II. disordered in the stomach, Diosc. Adv. —κῶς: from

στόμαχος, ὁ, (στόμα) strictly a mouth, opening, hence

1. in the oldest Greek, the throat, gullet, Il. 3. 292., 17. 47., 19. 266.

2. later usu. the orifice of the stomach, and so the stomach itself, freq. in Galen.: in Hipp. also the neck of the bladder or uterus, v. Foës. Oecon., Greenhill Theophil. p. 56. 10.

στομβάξω, = στομφάξω: from

στόμβος, ὁ, ον, = βαρίσχος, βαρίφθογος, cf. στόμβος 11.

στομῆρῃς, ἐς, (στόμα) = ἐστομός, εὐρήμος.

στομῆας, ον, ὁ, (στόμα) ἵππος στ. a hard-mouthed horse: also στόμης.

στόμιον, τό, Dim. from στόμα, a small mouth. II. the mouth of a vessel:—also of a grave, Soph. Ant. 1217; or of a cave, hence a cave, vault; of the lower world, Aesch. Cho. 807:—in gen. any aperture or opening, Plat. Rep. 615 D, E.

III. a bridle-bit, bit, χαλκῶνος καὶ στόμα ἐμβαλεῖν Hdt. 4. 72, cf. I. 215; στόμιον δέχεσθαι Soph. El. 1462, στ. δᾶκνειν Aesch. P. 1009, συνδᾶκνειν Xen. Eq. 6. 9, cf. Valek. Hipp. 1223.

στόμιος, ὁ, = στομίος, Aesch. Fr. 335.

στομῆς, ἰδος, ὁ, (στόμα) the mouth-piece of a flute-player, also χειλωτήρ and φορβεία, q. v., Poll. Cf. ἐπιστομῆς.

στομοδόκος, ον, = στομώλιος, Pherecr. Incert. 71.

στομακάκη, ἡ, = στομακάκη.

στόμος, ὁ, δυν. I. in Hesych. for στόβος, στόμβος.

στομῶν, f. ὄσω, (στόμα) to stop the mouth of, muzzle, gag, Hdt. 4. 69:—Pass., φέμω ἐστομαμένοι with their mouths muzzled Aesch. Fr. 330.

II. (στόμα II) to furnish with a mouth or opening, ἐχόντας ἐστομαμένην set round with mouths of vipers, Eur. I. T. 287: hence

2. = ἀναστομῶ, to open, esp. medically either by the knife, or by alteratives, Hipp.

III. (στόμα II) to furnish with a point or edge, and of iron, to harden, make into steel: hence metaph. to harden, train for anything, Ar. Nub. 1108.

στομφάξω, f. ὄσω, (στόμβος) to speak mouthfuls, to mouth: metaph. to talk big, vaunt, Ar. Vesp. 721.

στομφάξῃ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (στόμβος) one who speaks mouth-filling words, esp. such as have the broad α and ω:—so Aeschylus is called in Ar. Nub. 1367.

στομφασμός, ὁ, (στομφάξω) a talking big, bragging.

στομφαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, full-mouthed: bragging.

στόμβος, ὁ, also in Lyc. στόβος, and perh. στόμος, (στόμα):—strictly, a full mouth, hence

1. lofty phrases, like ὄγκος, Lat. *amplius*, Longin.: also in worse sense bombast, Id.

2. a sonning ait, foul abuse, like λαοδρία.

II. as Adj. στόμ-φος, ον, also η, ον, high-sounding, bombastic: bragging, Hipp.

2. scolding.

στομῶδης, ἐς, (στόμα, εἶδος) = εὐφρημος, Soph. Fr. 947.

στόμωμα, ατος, τό, (σταμῶ) like στόμα II, a mouth, Πόντου

Aesch. Pers. 878. II. (στομῶσις III) anything pointed, sharpened or hardened, a steel edge, Plut. 2. 326 B: also, στ. σιδήρου the hardening of iron into steel, Ib. 625 B. 2. a scale which flies from hammered iron, Lat. squama ferri, Ceis.

στόμωσις, εὖς, ἡ, (στομῶ) a giving an edge to a thing, hardening of iron into steel, Plut.: hence in gen. a hardening, strengthening, making efficient: στόμα πολλὴν στόμωσιν ἔχον a mouth that hath much sharpness of tongue, Soph. O. C. 795.

στοματῆρ, ῥος, ὁ, and στοματῆς, οὔ, ὁ, (στομῶσις III) one who hardens iron into steel.

στονέχῳ, f. ἦω, (στοναχῆ) like στένω, στενάχω, to groan, sigh, II. 18. 124: cf. 24. 79. II. trans., to sigh, groan over or for, τινά Soph. El. 133.—The v. l. στεναχέω is rejected from Hom. by Wolf and Spitzner, v. στεναχίζω.

στονάχῃ, ἡ, (στενάχω), like στόνος, a groaning, wailing, II. 24. 512, 696, etc.; also in plur. groans, sighs, II. 2. 39, etc., cf. ὄρημα.

στονέχῳ, στοναχίζομαι, v. sub στεναχίζω.

στονάχος, ὁ, =στοναχῆ.

στονάει, ὅσσα, δες, (στόνος) causing groans or sighs, βέλεα, κήδεα, ἔργα Hom., and Hes.: hence in gen. mournful, sad, wretched, αὐτῆς, ἐνὶ Ὀδ., ἀοιδῇ II. 8. 159; also in Trag.

στόνος, ὁ, (στονάχῃ) a sighing or groaning, a sigh, groan, Hom.

II. later, one who sighs or groans.

στονέξ, ὅς, like δονέξ, the sharp point of a nail or claw, hence any sharp point or edge, as of a rock, Ap. Rh.: esp. a sharp instrument, shears, knife, Anth. Hence

στονέξωδης, es, (εἶδος) like a point, pointed.

στοργίω, f. ἦω, = στέργω: from

στοργή, ἡ, (στέργω) love, affection, esp. of parents and children, Philom. p. 427:—rarely of sexual love, Mel. 64. 8, cf. στέργω.

στορνέννυμι, shortd. στόρννυμι, and metath. στράννυμι (v. fin.): fut. σπορέω and σπρώσω, Att. σπορά in compd. παρασπορά Ar. Eg. 481: aor. ἐσπόρεσα and ἐσπρωσα: pf. pass. usu. ἐστρωμαι: aor. pass. ἐσπορέσθην, whence κατασπορευθήναι Hipp., but more freq. ἐσπώρην, which is the strict aor. form, ἐσπορέθην only in Hesych.: verb. Adj. σπορώς:—Of these forms Hom. has only aor. ἐσπόρεσα with and without augm., and from στράννυμι 3 impf. pass. ἐστρωτο in Il.; Hes. also verb. Adj. of the compds. of στόρννυμι the part. praes., κασπορνύσα Od. 17. 32.

Strictly to spread, spread or stretch out, streui, in Hom. esp. λέχος σπορέσαι, Lat. lectum sternere, to spread or make up a bed; so too, δέμνια, τάπητας, κῶσα στ. Od. 4. 301., 13. 73, II. 24. 798; so, σπορὸν δέμνια Soph. Tr. 902; κλινὴν ἐστρωσαν Hdt. 6. 139:—ἀνδρακίην στ. to spread abroad or scatter a heap of coals, II. 9. 213; to streui with a thing, δδδν μυρσίνοι Hdt. 7. 54, cf. 8. 99:—hence 2. to spread smooth, level, πόντον στ., Lat. sternere aequum, Od. 3. 158; τὸ κύμα ἐστρωτο Hdt. 7. 193: metaph. to calm, σπορέας ὄρηγν Aesch. Fr. 190; to level, lay low, λήμα σπώρηντι χρόνος τὸ σόν Eur. Heracl. 702; ἵνα σπορέωμεν τὸ φρόνημα τῶν Πελοποννησίων Thuc. 6. 18, cf. Epitaph. ap. Iycurg. 163. 32. 3. δδδν στ. to make a level road, to pave it, Lat. viam sternere, viam stratum facere, hence in Pass., ἐστρωμένη δδδς Hdt. 2. 138.

II. intr. to stretch or extend to, so in part. aor. σπορέας Anaercont. 30. 3, cf. Wagner Alciophr. 1. 1.—(Lengthened from Root STOP—, STPO, which answers to the Sanscr. strī, strī, Lat. sterno, stravi, stratum.) Hence

σπορεύς, εὖς, ὁ, one who spreads, Lat. qui sternit. II. the undermost of two substances by which fire is produced (πυρεΐα), Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 182.

σπόρῃ, ἡ, and σπόρβυξ, υγγος, ἡ, also σπόρβυξ, ἔγος, ἡ, a point, spike, esp. the tyme of a deer's horn, Soph. Fr. 110, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 128, 149. (Seemingly akin to σπορνῆ, σποράξ, sturio.)

σπόρνῃ, ἡ, =ζώνη, Call. Fr. 476.

σπορνέννυμι, a later form of σπορνέννυμι, q. v., fem. part. κασπορνύσα, from κατασπορνύμι, Od. 17. 32.

σπορνῆ, ἡ, a pointed instrument used by surgeons, Aetiae. (Seemingly akin to σπόρβυξ.) [v]

σποράξω, to enclose, esp. cattle in a fold, elsewhere, σπαράξω. (From ἐργω, ἔρκος, ἄρκος, ὀρκάση, ὀρκάση, akin to arceo.)

στοχαζομαι, Dep. c. fut. et aor. med., Plat.; pf. pass. ἐστοχασμαι Id. Legg. 635 A: (στόχος). To aim or shoot at, c. gen., τοῦ σκοποῦ στ. Plat. Rep. 519 C, Isocr. 420 A; ἄλλον στοχαζόμενος ἔτυχε τούτου to aim at one thing and hit another, Antipho 115, 19:—hence metaph. to aim at, endeavour after, freq. in Plat., as Gorg. 465 A. 2. esp. to endeavour to make out; to guess, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 635 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5:—also absol. to make guesses, feel one's way, εὖ γε στοχάζει Soph. Ant. 241.

στοχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a hill or mound thrown up for fixing the poles of nets (στοίχοι) in, Poll. 5. 36; but it ought prob. so be στοχιάς. II. as Adj., v. sub στοχάζω.

στοχάζομαι, εὖς, ἡ, (στοχαζομαι)=στοχασμός, Plat. Phil. 62 B.

στόχασμα, atos, τό, (στοχαζομαι) the thing aimed at a mark, an arrow, javelin, Eur. Bacch. 1205. II. the thing aimed at, the mark.

στοχασμός, ὁ, (στοχαζομαι) an aiming at a mark: hence a guess, conjecture, Plat. Phil. 56 A.

στοχαστέον, verb. Adj., one must aim at, Arist. Org.

στοχαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (στοχαζομαι) one who aims at any thing, one who has an end in view. Hence

στοχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to aim at, able to hit, c. gen., τοῦ ἀρίστου Arist. Eth. N.: able to guess, guessing, τινός Def. Plat. 412 E:—absol. sagacious, Plat. Gorg. 463 A. Adv. —κῶς, Arist. Rhet.

στόχος, ὁ, a mark, v. l. for σκοπός, Xen. Ages. 1. 25:—a guess, conjecture, Aesch. Supp. 243. (Orig. the same as στοίχος and στῆχος.)

στρεβάλοκομῶ, to have curly hair, Soph. ap. Poll., v. Ellendt Lex. in voc.: from

στρεβάλοκομῆς, ου, ὁ, (κόμη) curly-headed: from

στρεβάλος, ου, like στρεβλός, twisted: of hair, curly: also distorted. (Like στρεβλός from στρέφω.) [α]

στρέβη, ἡ, (στρέφω) a noose, fetter, mostly in plur.: more usu. in compd. ποδοστρέβη. [α]

στρεβήλος, ὁ, (στρέφω) for στρεβαλός, a wounded, distorted body, as στρεβλός and στρέβλος, esp. a snail, Soph. Fr. 299: also a kind of olive, Meineke Pherecr. Agr. 2. [α]

στρεβίξω, (στρεβάς) to have distorted eyes, to squint. Hence

στρεβισμός, ὁ, a squinting.

στρεβός, ἡ, ὄν, (στρέφω) like στρεβλός, distorted, oblique; esp. squinting, Lat. strabus. Hence

στρεβῶς, ἄνος, ὁ, =foreg., the Lat. strabo.

στραγγάλω, =στραγγαλίω, dub. in Menand. p. 289.

στραγγάλῃ, ἡ, (στράγγω) a halter: strangling, Plut. [γα]

στραγγαλίς, ἡ, (στράγγω) a knot hard to unloose, cf. στραγγαλῖς. II. =στραγγάλιον. Hence

στραγγαλίω, to tie the knots, start difficulties, Plut. 2. 618 F, cf. στραγγαλῖς.

στραγγαλίξω, f. ἴσω, to strangle, choke, Lat. strangulare.

στραγγαλόν, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ στρ., indurations in the limbs, esp. by humors.

στραγγαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, =στραγγαλίς, Strattis Phoen. 5: στραγγαλῖδας σφλέγειν =στραγγαλίω, Pherecr. Autom. 12: στρ. γάλακτος a clot of milk, Arist. E. A. II. =foreg.

στραγγαλιμός, ὁ, (στραγγαλίω) a strangling, choking: in gen. a twisting.

στραγγαλιώδης, es, (στραγγαλίς, εἶδος) like a knot. II. metaph. knotty, crafty, LXX.

στραγγαλῶ, (στράγγω, στραγγάλῃ) to twist up, knot: hence

II. to strangle, choke, LXX. Hence

στραγγαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, twisted, knotted.

στραγγαίᾳ, ἡ, (στραγγεύομαι) a hesitating, loitering, tarrying.

στραγγεῖον, τό, (στράγγω) a cupping instrument, elsewhere, σικία.

στραγγέμια, atos, τό, =στραγγεῖα: from

στραγγέω, (στράγγω) =στρέφω, to twist, wind:—usu. in Med. στραγγεύομαι, to turn oneself about, to hesitate, waver, loiter, tarry, Ar. Ach. 126, Nub. 131, cf. στρεύομαι. Hence

στραγγεῖα, ἡ, poet. for στραγγεῖα.

στραγγίαις, ου, ὁ, πυρὸς στρ. a kind of wheat, Theophr.

στραγγίω, (στράγγω, στράγγε) to press or squeeze out, LXX.

στραγγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =στράγγε.

στραγγός, ἡ, ὄν, (στράγγω) twisted, crooked: also στραγός.

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στραγγουρία, ἡ, (στράγγ, οὐρῶ) retention of the urine, when it falls by drops, stranguary, Ar. Vesp. 810, Ep. Plat. 358 E. Hence

στραγγουρίαι, to suffer from stranguary, Ar. Thesm. 616.

στραγγουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to, suffering from stranguary, Hipp. 513. 23: τὰ στρ., =στραγγουρία, Id. 190 E.

ΣΤΡΑΓΓΙΝ, fut. στράγγω, Lat. stringo, Germ. strängen, to draw tight, bind or tie tight, squeeze, etc. (A Root seldom, if ever, used, whence come στράγγ, στραγός, στραγγός, στραγγένω, στραγγίζω, στραγγίζω etc.; akin also to στρεργίζωμαι.)

στράγγῃ, ἡ, gen. στραγγός, (στράγγω) that which oozes out, a drop, Menand. p. 82, Mel. 1, 38, cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 131.

στράγγος, ἡ, ὄν, =στραγγός.

στράπτω, f. ψω, rarer and later for ἀστράπτω, to lighten, Soph. O. C. 1515. (Perh. from στρέφω, because of the zig-zag motion of lightning.)

στράτάρχης, f. ἥσω, to lead or command an army: from

στράτάρχης, οὐ, ὁ (στράτος, ἄρχω) the general of an army, =στρατηγός, Hdt. 3. 157. 1, 8. 44, Aesch. Fr. 168. Hence

στράτεια, ἡ, the office, post or dignity of a general.

στράταρος, ὁ, =στρατάρχης, Pind. P. 6. 31. [pā]

στράτα, assumed as pres., =στράτος, because of the Ep. form ἐστράτωντο, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 6.

στράτεια, ἡ, Ion. στρατηγία, (στρατεύω) an expedition, campaign, στρατηγὴν ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 1. 71, 171, etc.: ἐπὶ στρατείαι εἶναι to be on foreign service, Plat. Symp. 220 A; so, ἐν στρατείᾳ εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 19: οἱ καὶ ἐπὶ στρατείαι, like Lat. domi et militiae, at home and abroad, Plat. Phaedr. 260 B: freq. also in plur. military service, warfare, Id. Rep. 404 A, Legg. 878 C.—στρατιά is a constant v. 1, and is sometimes undoubtedly used =στρατεία, v. sub voc.; but στρατεία is never =στρατιά, an army, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 1. c.

στράτεια, ἡ, the Warlike, epith. of Athena, Luc. Dial. Mer. 9. στρατεύω, aros, τὸ, (στρατεύω) like στρατεία, an expedition, campaign, freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.; στρ. ἐπὶ Σάμῳ Hdt. 3. 49. II. an armament, army, host, Hdt. 1. 6., 7. 48: a company, band, Eur. Supp. 653. [pā] Hence

στράτευματικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to war, warlike, military, Plut.

στράτευσις, Desiderat. of στρατεύω, to be anxious for war, Dio C.

στράτεύσιμος, οὐ, belonging to or fit for military service, serviceable, ἡλικία Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 12; so, στρ. ἔτη Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 4: from

στράτευσις, ἡ, (στρατεύω) an expedition, like στρατεία, Hdt. 1. 189. [ā]

στρατεύων, verb. Adj., one must march, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 41.

στράτευματικός, ἡ, ὄν, =στρατευματικός, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F: from

στράτεύω, (στράτος) to serve in war, serve as a soldier, do military service: to take the field, march, first in Hdt., usu. ἐπὶ τινα, εἰς τινα or τι, and so in Thuc., etc.: c. acc. cognate, στρ. πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 112:—so also as Dep. med. στρατεύομαι to take the field, be on active service, serve as a soldier, without any thing added, freq. in Hdt.: aor. pass. ἐστρατεύθην only in Pind. P. 1. 98; pf. pass. ἐστρατεύμενος having been a soldier, Ar. Ran. 1113:—later the Dep. became much the most freq., and was used exactly like the Act., as in Xen.

II. later, to take or receive into the army, to enroll, enlist, App., and Hdn.

στρατηγείον, τὸ, (στρατήγης) the general's tent, Lat. praetorium.

II. at Athens the place where the στρατηγοὶ held their sittings, Lat. curia strategorum, Aeschin. 74. 21, cf. στρατήγιον.

στρατηγέτης, οὐ, ὁ, =στρατηγός: from

στρατηγία, f. ἥσω, to be στρατηγός, be a general, Hdt. 5. 28, Thuc., etc.:—c. gen., to be general of an army, τῶν Ἀσίων etc., Hdt. 1. 34., 7. 82, 161: so too Soph. Aj. 1100, and freq. in Xen.: but also like ἡγεῖσθαι c. dat., ἐστρατηγίαν Λακεδαιμονίοισι εἰς Θεσσαλίην Hdt. 6. 72, cf. Aesch. Eum. 25.

III. c. acc. rei, to do a thing as general, Xen. An. 7. 6, 40: to use a stratagem or trick.

a. c. acc. pers. to out-general, Epist. Socr. 28.

B. rare in Pass. to be commanded, Plat. Ion 541 C.

στρατήγιμα, aros, τὸ, the act of a general, esp. a stratagem, piece of generalship, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 22. Hence

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στρατηγέων, verb. Adj., one must be a general, one must command, Plat. Symp. 389 D.

στράτηγτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging or suited to the command of an army, Plat. Philib. 56 B.

στράτηγία, ἡ, Ion. στρατηγία, the office, dignity, post of a general, command, Hdt. 6. 94: later, also the qualities, skill of a general, generalship, Xen. An. 2. 2, 13, etc.: his conduct, Thuc. 1. 95.

στρατηγία, Desiderat. of στρατηγέω, to wish to be general, Xen. An. 7. 1, 33.

στρατηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στρατηγός) belonging, due or suited to general: ἡ —κή (sub. τέχνη) =στρατηγία II, Plat. Euthyph. 290 D, etc.: so too, στρ. ἔργα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 12.

II. suited or fitted for command, general-like, versed in generalship, Plat. Gorg. 455 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 7. Adv. —κῶς, Ar. Av. 362.

στρατηγέων, τὸ, =στρατηγέων II, Dem. 1043. 11, Aeschin. 39. 25.

II. =στρατῆδεον, a camp, Soph. Aj. 721.

στρατηγίης, ἴδος, fem. Adj., of a general, πύλας στρ. the door or entrance of a general's tent, Soph. Aj. 49: ναὺς στρ. the admiral's ship, flag-ship, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Andoc. 2. 31; and so ἡ στρ. alone, Hdt. 8. 92.

II. as Subst., fem. of sq., a female commander, Ar. Ecl. 835.

στρατηγός, ὁ, (στράτος, ἄγω) the leader or commander of an army, a general, very freq. from Hdt. downwards: also ἡ στρατηγός, Ar. Ecl. 491, 500; στρατηγὸς τοῦ πέλοι Hdt. 7. 83.

II. at Athens, the title of 10 officers elected by yearly vote to command the army and navy, and conduct the war-department at home, first in Hdt. 6. 109, where they are all in the field, with the Polemarch at their head, cf. πολέμαρχος, and v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152.

2. also the chief magistrates of the Achaeans and some other Greek states, Polyb.

3. as Greek translation for the Roman praetor, Id. III. any officer with a recruiting commission.

στρατήγῃ, ἡ, Ion. for στρατεία, Hdt.

στρατήλασις, ἡ, Ion. στρατηλασία, (στράτος, ἐλαίνω) an expedition, campaign, freq. in Hdt.

II. sometimes, but rarely, the army itself, as Hdt. 8. 140, 1.

στρατήλας, f. ἥσω, (στράτος, ἐλαίνω) to lead an army into the field, ἐπὶ τινα, ἐπὶ χώραν, freq. in Hdt.; who also uses it absol., 7. 108.

II. trans. to lead, command, c. gen., Rhes. 276; c. dat., Eur. Bacch. 52, El. 917.

στρατήλας, οὐ, ὁ, (στράτος, ἐλαίνω) a leader of an army, a general. [ā]

στράτι, ἡ, Ion. στρατή, an army, squadron, freq. in Hdt., etc.: in gen. a company, band, Pind. P. 11. 75.

II. sometimes =στρατεία, an expedition, Ar. Eq. 587, Thesm. 828, 1169, Lys. 592 (where the metre requires it), Thuc. 8. 108, cf. sub στρατεία. (Not fem. from στρατός, but a lengthd. form of στρατός.) Hence

στρατιάρχης, στρατιάρχης, ὁ, =στρατάρχης, —χος.

στράτιος, οὐ, (στράτος) of an army or war, warlike; epith. of Zeus, Hdt. 5. 119; and Ares: στρατίων as Adv., valiantly, Ar. Vesp. 618. [ā]

στρατιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, (στρατιά) a citizen bound to or performing military service: then in gen. one serving as a soldier, a soldier, Hdt. 4. 134, Thuc., etc.:—later also a soldier by profession, Arist. Et. N., elsewhere μισθοφόρος.

II. στρατίος στρατιώτης an Egyptian water-plant, Sprengel Diosc. 1. 100; στρ. χυλιδόφυλλος, οὐ γάρου, Achillea millefolium, Ib. 101.

στρωτικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to soldiers, οὐχίρης Plat. Rep. 415 E, σκηνή Xen., etc.: τὸ στρ. (sub. ἀγρίων) the pay of the forces, Dem. 167. 16: but, τὸ στρ. (sub. πλῆθος) the soldiery, Thuc. 8. 83: τὰ στρατιωτικά, sub. ἔργα or πράγματα, military affairs, Plat. Ion 540 E.

II. fit for a soldier, military, like στρατεύσιμος, στ. ἡλικία the military age, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 37.

III. warlike, soldierlike, Polyb.: given to a military life.

B. Adv. —κῶς, στρ. γῆν Isocr. 248 E: στρατιωτικώτερον παρεσκευασμένοι equipped rather as troop-ships, Thuc. 2. 83.

στρατιωρίς, ἴδος, fem. of στρατιώτης. II. as Adj., στρωγὰ martial aid, Aesch. Ag. 47.

2. ἡ στρ., sub. ναὺς, a troop-ship, transport, Thuc. 6. 43., 8. 62.

στρατοβάτης, ου, δ, (στρατός, βαίνω) strictly, one who is in the camp, i. e. a soldier.

στράτοκρυψ, υκος, δ, the herald of a camp or army, Joseph.

στράτολογός, ἡ, ὥσα, to levy an army, enlist soldiers, Plut.; and

στράτολογία, ἡ, a raising, levying an army: from

στράτολος, ου, (λέγω) raising, levying an army.

στράτομαντις, εως, δ, a prophet to the army, Aesch. Ag. 122.

στράτοπεδάρχης, ου, δ, (στρατόπεδον, ἄρχω) used to translate the Lat. tribunus legionis, Dion. H. Hence

στράτοπεδάρχη, ἡ, the office of the στρατοπεδάρχης, Dion. H.

στράτοπεδεία, ἡ, = στρατοπεδεύεις, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 24; and

στράτοπεδεύω, ατος, τό, a camp, an army, Diod.; and

στράτοπεδεύεις, ἡ, an encamping, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 6, and

Plat.: also an encampment, or the position occupied by an army: also the station of a fleet; and

στράτοπεδευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, fit for an encampment, Polyb.: from

στράτοπεδόν, (στρατοπεδόν) to encamp, βινούαι, take up a position, Xen.: more freq. as Dep. med., στρατοπεδεύομαι Hdt. I. 62, 2. 141, Thuc., etc.

στράτοπῆδον, τό, (στρατός, πῆδον) strictly the ground on which soldiers are encamped, in Hdt. 2. 154 Στρατόπεδα, as the proper name of a part of Egypt: hence a camp, encampment, encamped army, freq. in Hdt., etc.; in both signs, Thuc. 3. 81: in gen. an army, squadron, freq. in Hdt., etc.: also a squadron of ships, Thuc. I. 117, Lys. 162. 9. 2. the Greek name for the Roman legion, Polyb.

στράτοπλοτος, ου, (πλώω) transporting an army, ῥήτραι στρ. orders for sailing, Lyc.: from

ΣΤΡΑΤΩΨ, δ, a camp, encamped army: hence in gen. an army, host, freq. from Hom. downwards, who most freq. has ἀνὰ στρατὸν, κατὰ στρ. throughout the army:—in Prose, as in Hdt., it is oft. omitted with ὁ πρὸς and ὁ ναυτικός. II. as in Hom. the στρατός did not usu. include the chiefs, so later it is used for the commons, people, hence in Trag. just—λαός, δῆμος, esp. as assembled in a body, as Aesch. Eum. 683, 762, cf. Soph. El. 749; cf. στόλος I. 3.

στράτοφι, Ep. gen. of foreg., II. 10. 347.

στράτοφύλας, ἄκος, δ, a sentinel in a camp or army, Strab. [ῥ]

στράτῶν, (στρατός) of this we find only Ep. 3 pl. impf. med., ἐστρατεύοντο (as if from στρατῶν), for ἐστρατεύοντο, they were encamped, II. 3. 187., 4. 378; and στρατῶν Aesch. Ag. 135, nisi h. l. legend. στρατευθέν.

στράτῳλλαξ, δ, Cic. ad Att. 16. 15, a comic Dim., Lat. imperatorculus.

Στρατωνίδης, ου, δ, Comic patronymic, Son of a Gun, Ar. Ach. 596, cf. Σπυριδωνίδης.

στράφεις, στραφῆναι, part. and inf. aor. 2 pass. from στρέφω.

στρέβλωμα, ατος, τό, as if from στρεβλέω, frowardness, LXX., v. στρεβλός.

στρέβλη, ἡ, strictly fem. from στρεβλός, an instrument for turning or winding, a windlass, roller, Aesch. Supp. 441, Arist. de Motu An.: a screw, press, Plut. II. esp. a rack or instrument of torture, Polyb.

στρεβλοκάριος, ου, (καρδιά) froward-hearted.

στρεβλόκερως, ου, (κέρας) with crumpled horns.

στρεβλόποδες, πων, gen. ποδος, crook-footed.

στρεβλόριν, ινος, (ρίσι) crook-nosed.

στρεβλός, ἡ, ὅν, (στρέφω) twisted, bowed, Ar. Thesm. 516: στρ. παλαίσματα tricks of wrestling, Id. Ran. 878: of the eyes, squinting, like στραβός: of the brows, knit, wrinkled. II. metaph., like σκολός, crooked in one's ways, froward, LXX.

στρεβλότης, ητος, ἡ, crookedness: frowardness, Plut.

στρεβλόχελος, ου, crooked-lipped. II. froward in speech: also artful, sly in speech.

στρέβλω, ἡ, ὥσα, (στρεβλός, στρέβλη) to turn or wind with a windlass, e. g. ropes, ὅπλα βινούαι εὐλαίνοις στρεβλόιν Hdt. 7. 36: also to screw up, stretch the strings of an instrument, ἐν τῶν κολλούων στρεβλόιν τὰς χορδὰς Plat. Rep. 531 B. II. to wrench, dislocate: but also to wrench a dislocated limb so as to set it, στρ. πόδα Hdt. 3. 129: esp. of wrestlers, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 435:—Pass. to be distorted, wrenched or dislocated: στρεβλοῦσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς to squint. 2. esp. to stretch on the rack, etc., rack, torture, Ar. Ran. 620, and metaph., Id.

Nub. 620:—Pass. to be racked, wrenched, etc., στρεβλοῦσθαι ἐπὶ τροχῷ Ar. Lys. 846, Plut. 875:—Plat. also has fut. med.

στρεβλώσομαι in pass. signf., Rep. 361 E.

στρέβλωσις, ἡ, a racking, putting to the torture, Plut.

στρεβλωτήρ, ἥρος, δ, = στρεβλωτής.

στρεβλωτήριον, τό, a rack, neut. of ἑρ., Joseph.

στρεβλωτήριος, α, ου, (στρεβλωτήρ) racking, torturing.

στρεβλωτής, οὗ, δ, (στρεβλῶν II. 3) a torturer, executioner: also = στρεβλωτήριον.

στρέμμα, ατος, τό, (στρέφω) that which is twisted or wound.

II. that which is wrenched or dislocated:—ῥήγμα ἢ στρέμμα a fracture or sprain, Dem. 24. 6., 156. 1.

στρέπταυλος, ἡ, ου, (στρέφω, αὐλῶν) whirling-bright, ὁμήη Νεφέων, comico-dithyrambic epith., Ar. Nub. 335.

στρεπτήρ, ἥρος, δ, (στρέφω) = στροφῆς, Anth.

στρεπτιῶδ, Adv. (στρέφω) a game in which a piece of money being laid down, was to be struck by another piece so as to be made to turn over, Poll. 9. 117.

στρεπτός, ἡ, ὅν, ας, ὅν, verb. Adj. from στρέφω, easily bent or twisted, plant: στρεπτός χιτῶν II. 5. 113., 21. 31, was (acc. to Aristarch.) a shirt of chain-armour or mail, Lat. lorica annulata, elsewhere. ἀλυστοδόνος χι., or one covered with scales, elsewhere. λεπιδώδης χι.: στρεπταὶ λίγαι plant withs, Eur. Cycl. 225.

2. δ στρεπτός, also in full στρ. κύκλος, a collar of twisted or linked metal, Lat. torques, esp. among barbarous nations, στρ. περιανκύνεις Hdt. 3. 20., 9. 80, cf. Plat. Rep. 553 C; τὰ στρεπτά necklaces. 3. of pastry, a twist, cracknel, Dem. 314. 1, cf. Hippol. ap. Ath. 130 D.

II. metaph., to be bent or turned, στρ. καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς θεοὶς themselves may be turned, II. 9. 497; στρ. φέρεις II. 15, 203; στρ. γλώσσα a glib, pliant tongue, II. 20. 248.

III. bent, curved, στρ. σῆψος, of a pick-axe, Eur. H. F. 946.

στρεπτοφόρος, ου, (στρεπτός 1, 2, φέρω) wearing a collar or necklace, Lat. torqualus, Hdt. 8. 113.

στρενεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, distress, suffering, Nic.: from

στρεῖνομαι, (στράγω, στραγίζω, στραγγίζομαι) as Pass., strictly, to be squeezed or pressed out in drops, hence to be gradually drained of one's strength, grow weary, weary oneself, στρεῖνυσθαι ἐν αἰνῇ θνησιότητι, ἐν νήσῳ ἔρημῳ II. 15. 512, Od. 12. 351; στρ. καμύσονται to be worn out by toils, Ar. Rh. 4. 384; esp. to starve, die of hunger, Call. Cer. 68: later, in gen. to be distressed, vexed, tormented, to suffer distress, pain, etc., Nic. (No Act. στρεῖνω seems to occur: the usu. assumed med. signf., to turn oneself about, i. e. to hesitate, waver, etc., like στραγγίζομαι, is also dub.)

στρεφένειω, ἡ, ὥσα, (στρέφω, δίνω) to spin or whirl something round: hence in Pass. to spin, roll round and round, ὅσπερ οἱ στρεφένειον (for —νήθησαν) his eyes went round, i. e. became dizzy, II. 16. 792.

II. intr. in Act., to spin, whirl round, Q. Sm. Also στροφοδινέω.

στρέφος, εος, τό, (στρέφω) = στρέμμα.

στρέφός, τό, = στέρφος, q. v. Hence

στρεφάω, = στερφάω.

ΣΤΡΕΨΩ, ἡ, ψω: pf. ἔστροφρα, cf. Theognet. ap. Ath. 104 C, Lob. Phryn. 578: pf. pass. ἔστραμμα: aor. 1 pass. ἐστρέφην oft. in Hom., but only in part; Ion. and Dor. ἐστρέφην Theoc. 7. 132, a form never found in Ep.; and in Att. the aor. 2 pass. ἐστρέφην prevailed: στρέψασθαι for ἐστρέψαι, II. 18. 546. Hom. uses pres., impf., but most freq. aor. 1 act., and pres., impf., fut., and esp. aor. 1 pass. No pres. στρέφω seems to be in use.

To twist, turn, bend, Hom., etc.; ἔκπους στρ. to turn or guide horses, II. B. 168, Od. 15. 205; so, στρ. πηδάλιον Pind. Fr. 15; σάκος Soph. Ag. 575: to wheel soldiers round, Xen. Lac. 11. 9.

II. to turn about, ἄνω καὶ κάτω στρ. to turn upside down, Aesch. Eum. 651; and so, κάτω στρ. Soph. Ant. 717; and so στρέφειν alone, Eur. I. T. 1166, Meleag. 21: hence to change, alter, Eur. Med. 416, Plat., etc.

III. to twist, torture, torment, στρέφει με περὶ τὴν γαστέρα Antiph. Omph. 2, cf. στρόφος II. and στροφῶ.

IV. to twist threads, i. e. spin, Luc.

V. as a technical term of wrestlers, to twist the adversary back: hence, ἔδρας στρέφειν Dissen. Pind. N. 4. 93 (151).

VI. metaph., στρ. τι φρεσὶν to turn a thing

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over in one's mind, *lat. consilium animo volvere*; and so absol., *τί στρέφω τάδε*; Eur. Hel. 750. VII. *to turn from the right course, embezzle money*, Lys. 905. 4.

B. Pass. and Med., *to twist or turn oneself, to turn round or about, turn to and fro*, Hom.; *ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα στρέφεται*, of one tossing in bed, *Id.* 24. 5; *to turn to or from an object*, acc. to the Prep. which follows, as, *στρ. ἐκ χάριτος* *Id.* 6. 516; hence also absol., *to turn back*, Soph. O. C. 1648, etc.; *to turn and flee*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 1, etc.—and of the heavenly bodies, *to revolve, circle*, Plat. Tim. 40 B, etc. 2. metaph., *στρεφὰς στρέφεται to twist about*, like a wrestler trying to elude his adversary, and so in argument, *to twist and turn, shuffle*, *τί ταῦτα στρέφει*; Ar. Ach. 385, Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.: *πάσας στροφὰς στρέφεται to twist every way*, *Id.* Rep. 405 C, cf. Euthyd. 302 B and *στροφῇ* 1. 2. 3. c. gen. *στρέφεσθαι τινος*, for *ἐπιστρέφεσθαι*, *to turn oneself to, attend to*, Soph. Aj. 1117, Tr. 1134. II. *to attach oneself, stick close, valemeōs στρέφεις* *Od.* 9. 435., 16. 352. III. of limbs, *to be twisted, dislocated*, *Hdt.* 3. 120, Plat. Legg. 789 E. IV. of things, *to be ripe, ταῦτα ἐν δῆμῳ στρέφεται κακῶ* *Solon* 15. 23.

C. strictly in med. signf., *to turn about with oneself, take back*, Soph. O. C. 1416.

D. intr. in Act., like Pass., *to turn about*, *Id.* 18. 544, 546, where however (*εὐγεια* may be supplied from v. 543, as may *ὅς* in *Od.* 10. 528) of the sun, *to revolve*, Soph. Fr. 771, cf. Eur. Ion 1154.

(*στρέφω* is orig. the same word with *τρέφω*; hence *στροφῇ*, *στρεβλός*, *στροφός*, *στροφύλος*, *στροφύβω*.)

στρεφώσις, *ή*, (*στρεφώ*) = *στροφώσις*.

στρεφασκον, *ή*, for *ἐστρεφον*, aor. 1 from *στρέφω*, *Id.* 18. 546.

στρεψαλχην, *ενος*, *ή*, (*στρέψω*) with twisted winding neck, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 1.

στρεψιμαλλος, *ον*, with curly wool, *ῥίς*. II. metaph. using distorted phrases, of Euripides, prob. 1. Ar. Fr. 542.

στρεψιμελος, *ον*, changing simple airs, v. l. for foreg.

στρεψις, *ενος*, *ή*, (*στρέψω*) a turning, twisting, in gen. = *στροφῇ*.

στρεψοδικία, *ή*, *ή*, (*στρέψω*, *δικν*) *to twist or pervert justice*, Ar. Nub. 434. Hence

στρεψοδικοπᾶνουν, *ή*, *ή*, cunning in the perversion of justice, Ar. Av. 1468.

στρεψοδίνω, = *στρεφεδίνω*, susp.

στρογνής, *ές*, also *στρογνός*, *ή*, *όν*, strong, hard, rough, harsh, esp. of sounds, like *τραγυός*, *ῥεύς*, hence, *στρογνῆς βρέμεν* *ἑκτῇ* Ar. Rh.: and so, *στρογνῆς φωνεῖσα θάλασσα* Anth.; *στρογνῆς φθγγεσθαι*, of the trumpet, Anth.: cf. *στρογνύς*, *Lat. strenuus*.

στρογνία, *ᾶς*, (*στρογνός*) to be over-strong, hence to wear wanton, a word of the new Comedy for *τροφῶς*, Antiph. Didym. 1 (ubi v. Meineke), Sophil. ap. Ath. 100 A, cf. Phryn. 381; later c. gen. II. *to exult over*, *Lob.* 1. c.

στρογνός, *ή*, *όν*, = *στρογνής*, q. v.

στρογνός, *όν*, and *στρογνός*, *ενος*, *τό*, (*στρογνής*) power, strength: hence insolence, haughtiness, like *ἑβρις*, LXX: c. gen. strong, eager desire for... any thing, *στρογνός μόνον* Lyc.

στρογνόφωνος, *ον*, (*στρογνής*, *φωνή*) rough-voiced, Callias Incert. 5.

στρογνύω, (*στρογνής*) to cry strongly or roughly, strictly of elephants: also written *στρογνύω*.

στριβλικίγῃ, Comic word, *ὀδὴ* ἂν *στριβλικίγῃ* not the very least, not a fraction, Ar. Ach. 1035. (Cf. sq.)

στρίβος, *όν*, a weak, fine voice, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1034, as the root of *στριβλικίγῃ*, though here it is expressly distinguished from a bird's voice, *ἄλκιγῃ*. (Akin to *σφιζω*.)

στριγμός, *όν*, = *τριγμός*.

στρίγῃ, *ή*, gen. *στριγγός*, (*στρίζω*, *τρίζω*) a night-bird, so called from its shrieking cry, *Lat. striz*. II. a row, line, cf. **στρί*, *στρίγος*, *Lat. striga*: a form *στρίγῃ* is quoted in Cramer's Anecd.

ΣΤΡΙΓΓΩ, collat. form of *τρίζω*, seldom, if ever, used: hence *στρίγῃ*, *στριγμός*, *στρίβος*, *Lat. strideo*. II. collat. form of *στράγγω*, hence *Lat. stringo*.

στρίφιος, *ή*, *όν*, like *στιφρός*, *στιφρός*, *στιβαρός*, *thick, firm, hard, solid*, *Plut.*; also *στριφρός*. Hence

στρίφνος, *όν*, hard, sinewy flesh, LXX.

στροβιλοβέφαρος, *στροβιλοκομάω*, = *στροβιλ*.

στροβελός, *ή*, *όν*, = *στροβιλός*, *στροβελός*, *στροβελός*.

στροβεύς, *ενος*, *όν*, (*στροβέω*) an instrument for stirring, used by fullers.)

στροβέω, *ή*, *όν*, (*στροβός*). To spin a top, spin, whirl about like a top, Ar. Eq. 386, Vesp. 1528: *to make giddy, rises set δόξαι στροβούσι* Aesch. Cho. 1052:—Pass. *to be spun about, wheel round and round*, *Id.* 203: cf. *στρομβέω*, —*ω*. Hence

στροβητός, *ή*, *όν*, whirled round or about, *Lyc.*

στροβιλία, *ή*, = *στροβίλος* 5.

στροβίλω, *ή*, *όν*, = *στροβιλίζω*.

στροβιλών, *ᾶνος*, *όν*, (*στροβίλος* 5) a forest of pines or fir, *Lat. pinetum*.

στροβίλη, *ή*, a plug of lint twisted into an oval shape like a fir cone, Hipp. c. Foës. Oecon. [i]

στροβιλίζω, *ή*, *όν*, (*στροβίλος*) like *στροβέω*, *στρέφω*, *to twist up or about*, Anth.

στροβίλιος, *ή*, *όν*, like a fir, of a fir-cone. [Bi]

στροβίλιον, *τό*, Dim. of *στροβίλος*, a small pine-cone or small pine-tree, Diosc.

II. a cone-shaped earring. [Bi]

στροβιλίτης, *ον*, *όν*, *όνος* *στρ.*, wine seasoned with pine-cone.

στροβιλοβέφαρος, *ον*, (*στροβίλος*, *βέφαρος*) = *ἑλικοβέφαρος*, Orph. Lith. 18. 31 (667), ubi Hermet. metri grat. *στροβιλοβέφαρος*, sed v. *στροβίλος* fin.

στροβιλοειδής, *ές*, (*ειδός*) of the kind or shape of a *στροβίλος*, comical, Theophr.

στροβιλοκομάω, (*στροβίλος*) to have curly hair.

στροβίλος, *όν*, (*στροβός*, *στροβέω*, *στρέφω*) any thing rounded or twisted up, Ion ap. Ath. 91 E: or one which turns round, spins: hence 1. a top, Plat. Rep. 436 D. 2. a whirlpool: a whirlwind, which spins upwards, Arist. Mund. 3. a twist or turn in music, Pherecr. Chelr. 1. 14, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 57. 4. a whirling dance, *piroette*, *Καρκίνου στροβίλοι* Ar. Pac. 864, cf. Vesp. 1502 fin. 5. = *κῆνος*, the cone of the fir or pine, fir-apple, pine-cone, *Lat. nux pinea*, Theophr., cf. Schneid. in Indices, Lob. Phryn. 397: also of the tree itself, a fir, pine, *Plut.* 6. a cone-shaped earring, like *κῆνος*. II. as Adj., *στροβίλος*, *ή*, *όν*, spinning, whirling, Anth. [i regularly as in ll. cc.; but Crinag. Epigr. 6. 2, has i, in signf. 1. 5.] Hence

στροβιλάω, *to turn round or about, keep a thing going, γλῶσσαν* *Plut.*, like *στρεβλάω*.

στροβιλώδης, *ες*, contr. for *στροβιλοειδής*, *Plut.*

στροβός, *όν*, also *στροβός* and *στροβός*, (*στρέφω*) like *στροφός*, a top. II. a making to spin, a whirling round, Aesch. Ag. 657. III. = *στροφός* 1, *Id.* Supp. 457.

στρογγύλαιν, (*στρογγύλος*) to round off, *Plut.*

στρογγύλεμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a round body: [i] from *στρογγύλεω*, (*στρογγύλος*) = *στρογγύλαιν*.

στρογγύλιζω, = *στρογγύ*.

στρογγύλλω, (from *στρογγύλος*, as *στωμύλλω* from *στωμύλος*) to round off, make round, *Leon. Tar.* 78. 8. Hence

στρογγύμα, *ατος*, *τό*, = *στρογγύλεμα*.

στρογγύλογλύφος, *ον*, (*γλύφος*) cut round.

στρογγύλοειδής, *ον*, (*ειδής*) turned into a round shape, rounded, *Archestr.* ap. Ath. 112 A. [i]

στρογγύλοειδής, *ές*, (*ειδός*) somewhat round. Adv. —*δῶς*.

στρογγύλοκανύλος, *ον*, with a round stalk.

στρογγύλολαβός, *ον*, with a round pod or shell.

στρογγύλοναυτης, *ον*, *όν*, sailing in a merchant ship, Ar. Fr. 685, cf. *στρογγύλος*.

στρογγύλοπλευρος, *ον*, (*πλευρά*) round-sided, of an eel, *Stratistis Phil.* 1.

στρογγύλοπρόσωπος, *ον*, (*πρόσωπον*) with a round face, *Arist. H. A.*, and *Physiogn.*

στρογγύλος, *ή*, *όν*, (*στρογγύω*) round, *Hdt.* 2. 92, *Plat.*, etc.: *στρογγύλη ναῦς* a merchant ship, from its round, roomy shape, like *γαυλός*, as opp. to the long narrow ship of war (*μακρὰ ναῦς*), *Hdt.* 1. 163, *Thuc.* 2. 97: *στρ. ἱστία* full, swelling sails, App. II. metaph. of words and expressions, well-rounded, neat, pithy, close, terse, *στρ. ῥήματα* Ar. Ach. 686; so too, *στρ. ὀνόματα* ἀποστρέφονται *Plat. Phaedr.* 234 E; *στρ. λέξεις* etc.; also, *τό στρ. στόματος* neatness, terseness of expression, Ar.

Fr. 397: στρογγύλως ἐκφέρειν, like *συστρέφειν*, to express neatly and cleverly, cf. Lat. *verba* or *oratio pressa*, Cic. de Or. 2. 23, Brut. 55, cf. Schneid. Theophr. T. 3. p. 63; so in Germ. *gedrungen*: hence also, στρογγύλως βιοῖν i. e. to live closely, i. e. simply, Plat. 2. 157 B.

στρογγύλότης, *η*, roundness, Plat. Meno 74 B.
στρογγύλω, Plat., and -γύλω, (στρογγύλλω) = στρογγύλλω.
στρογγύλευμα, *α*, τό, = στρογγύλευμα, LXX. [8]; and στρογγύλωσις, *η*, (στρογγύλλω) a rounding, Hipp. [8]
στρούβω, and στρούβω, *ε*, *η* σω, = στρούβω: from στρούβος, *δ*, = στρούβος, στρούβος, ap. Hesych.
στρομβέιον, τό, Dim. from στρομβός, Nic.
στρομβίω, *ε*, *η* σω, (στρομβός) = στρούβω. Hence
στρομβιβδόν, Adv., like *a ball, any thing spun round or moved spirally*, Anth.

στρομβιον, τό, Dim. from στρομβός.
στρομβιότης, *ε*ς, (εἶδος) like *a στρομβός, a top, cone, etc.*
στρομβός, *δ*, (στρούβω) like στρούβος, στρούβος, στρούβος, στρούβος, a body rounded or spun round: hence 1. *a top*, II. 14. 413. 2. *a spiral snail shell*, Arist. H. A. 3. *a whirlwind*, usu. στροφάλιγξ. 4. *a fir-cone*, elsewh. στρούβος, *κ*ωβός, Nic.: hence *a cone*. 5. *a spindle*, Lyc. Hence στρομβώ, like στρούβω, to turn round, spin about. II. to make into *a στρομβός*.

στρομβώδης, *ε*ς, contr. for στρομβοειδής, Arist. H. A.
στρουδένιον, τό, Dim. from στρουδός, Eubul. Incert. 14. [8]
στρουθεῖς, *α*, *ον*, (στρουθός) of, belonging to, or like *a bird, a sparrow, an ostrich*. II. τό στρ., = στρουθόν III.
στρουθίω, to chirp like *a στρουθός*, to twitter, chatter, Ar. Fr. 717. II. to clean with the herb στρουθόν, Diosc.

στρουθόν, τό, Dim. from στρουθός, Anaxandr. Anter. 1.
II. sub. *ρίζιον*, soap-*wort*, used for cleaning wool, Theophr.: *a chaplet of this flower*, Eubul. Steph. 2, with a play on στρουθός IV.
III. sub. *μήλον*, also στρουθεν, a kind of quince, Theophr.

στρουθός, *α*, *ον*, = στρουθεῖς.
στρουθών, *ωνος*, *δ*, = sq.
στρουθοκμήλος, *δ*, also *η*, an ostrich, from its camel-like neck, *struthiocamelus* in Plin. 10. 1, 1. [8]

στρουθοκέφαλος, *ον*, (κεφαλή) with *a bird's or an ostrich's head*, hence with a sharp or pointed head, Plut.

στρουθόπος, *π*ον, with sparrow's or ostrich's feet: from ΣΤΡΟΥΘΟΣ, *δ*, also *η*, any small bird, esp. of the sparrow kind, a sparrow, II. 2. 311, sq., in fem.; in masc., Hdt. 1. 159; but in Aesch. in gen. *a bird*, even of an eagle, Aesch. 145. II. *δ μέγας στρ.* the large bird, i. e. the ostrich, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; also called *στρουθού κατάγαιος*, i. e. birds that run, do not fly, later also στρουθού χειραῖτα, Wess. Hdt. 4. 175, 192, Schneid. Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; also simply *η* στρουθός, like στρουθοκμήλος, Ar. Ach. 1106, Av. 875.

III. *η* στρ. *a plant*, = στρουθόν II.
IV. *δ στρ.* *a lewd fellow, lecher*, as in Juven. passer, cf. στρουθόν II. Hence
στρουθοφάγος, *ον*, (φάγειν) eating, living on birds, Strab.
στρουθωτός, *η*, *ον*, as if from στρουθός, (στρουθός) painted or embroidered with birds, Sophron ap. Ath.

στρουφαίος, *α*, *ον*, (στροφή) adroit, cunning, sly. II. *δ στροφαῖος* (στροφένος II), epith. of Hermes, standing as porter at the door-hinges, Ar. Plut. 1153, with a play upon sign. 1.
στρουφαλγίς, *ηγγος*, *η*, (στρούφω, στροφαλίω) *a whirl, eddy, στρ.* κοίτης II. 16. 775, Od. 24. 39. II. *a curve, bend*, Dion. P.: also *a star's orbit*, Arat. III. *any thing of a round shape*, e. g. *a cheese*, Nic. IV. *a thing to turn upon, pivot, axle, etc.*

στρουφάλιξ, *a*, lengthd. form of στρούφα, *q. v.* *ἡλάκατα στρ.* to turn the spindle, i. e. to spin, Od. 18. 315. Hence
στρουφάλος, *α*, *δ*, *τορ*. II. *a curved handle on a catapult*.

στροφάς, *α*δος, *δ*, *η*, (στρούφω) turning round, whirling, circling, esp. of the constellations, ἔκρουτο στροφάδες κέλευθα the Bear's circling paths, Soph. Tr. 131: *κελεύα στρ.* *a whirlwind*, Orph.
II. *αἱ Στροφάδες*, sub. *νησοί*, the Drifting Isles, a group not far from Zacynthus, supposed to have been once floating, cf. Thuc. 2. fin.: so Στροφάδες, Κυκλάδες.

στροφείον, τό, (στρούφω) *a twisted noose, cord*, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7.
II. *an instrument for turning any thing with*, esp. in the

theatre, *a machine, by which an actor disappeared from the audience*, Poll. 2. *a wooden windlass on which a cable runs*, Luc.

στροφεύς, *έως*, *δ*, (στρούφω) *a vertebra of the neck or spine*.

II. *the socket in which the door moves* (cf. στρούριγξ), Ar. Thesm. 487, and Luc.

στροφέω, = στρούφω, esp. to have *a στροφός* (signif. II), Ar. Pac. 175.

στροφή, *η*, (στρούφω) *a turning*, Xen. Eq. 7. 15: *a turning round, circling*, Ἀρκτου Soph. Fr. 379, ὥρων Plat. Legg. 782, cf. στροφάς: *στρ. δαμάτων* rolling of the eyes, Eur. H. F. 932.

2. *a twist*, such as wrestlers make to elude their adversary, hence *a slippery trick, a dodge*, οὐ δέι στροφών Ar. Plut. 1154, Eccl. 1026; so too Aesch. Supp. 623; cf. στρούφα B. 1. 2.

3. in Music, *a twist or turn*, στροφάς κατακλιπναι Ar. Thesm. 68; cf. καμπή. II. esp. the turning of the Chorus, dancing towards one side of the ὀρχήστρα: hence also the strain sung during this evolution, the strophe, to which the ἀντιστροφή answers.

στροφιγγοειδής, *ές*, (εἶδος) like *a στροφιγξ*, Math. Vett.

στροφιγξ, *ηγγος*, *δ*, and in Plut., perh. rightly, *η*, (στρούφω) like στροφένος, the pivot, axle, pin, etc., on which *a body turns*, Eur. Phoen. 1126.

2. στροφιγγες were pivots sunk in sockets, Lat. *scapi cardinales*, at top and bottom of a door, and which therefore served as hinges: they were made from the λωτός, πίκος or πίνος, whereas the στροφένος, made from the πτελέα, was the socket in which the στροφιγξ turned, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 4, sq., cf. Vitruv. 4. 6: hence the vertebrae, as the pivots on which the body moves, Pherecr. Incert. 130 B, Plat. Tim. 74 A, B. 3. *σ* στρ. γλώττης, of *a well-hung tongue*, Ar. Ran. 892.

στροφικός, *η*, *δ*, (στροφή) used, fit for turning round or about, cf. sub λιαχρόι. II. (στροφή II) *strophic*, belonging to or consisting of *a strophe*.

στροφίον, τό, Dim. from στροφός, *a band worn by women round the head, or (more usu.) round the breast*, Ar. Lys. 931, Thesm. 139, 255, Fr. 509. II. *a head-band worn by priests*, Plut.

στροφίς, *ιος*, *δ*, (στρούφω) *a twisting, slippery fellow*, Ar. Nub. 450, cf. στρούφω B. 1. 2.

στροφίς, *ιδος*, *η*, = στροφίον, Eur. Andr. 718.

στροφοδιένημα, as Pass., *to wheel eddying round*, of birds, Aesch. A. 51.

στροφοόμαι, *φ*, ὥσωμαι, as Pass., (στροφός II) strictly to have the colic, Diosc.

στροφός, *δ*, (στρούφω) *a twisted band, a cord*, used as a sword-belt, ἐν δὲ στροφός ἦεν ὀφθηρ on it was a cord to hang it by, Od. 13. 438, 17. 198: in gen. *a cord, rope*, Hdt. 4. 60. 2. *a swathing-cloth, swaddling-band*, h. Hom. Ap. 122, 128; usu. σπάργαν.

3. *basket-work, braided-work*, *a cord, a braid of hair*. II. *a twisting of the bowels, colic*, Lat. tormina, στροφός μ' ἔχει την γαστέρα Ar. Thesm. 484, and Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon., and v. στρούφα A. III, στρούφω. Hence

στροφώδης, *ές*, (εἶδος) like *a στροφός*, Hipp., ubi al. προφωειδής.

στροφώμα, τό, = στροφιγξ II.

στροφωμάτιον, τό, Dim. from στροφώμα, στρούφω, rare collat. form of τρύφω.

Στρυμόνας, *ον*, *δ*, Ion. Στρυμονίης, with and without ἄνεμος, *a wind blowing from the Thracian river Strymon towards Greece*, i. e. a NNE. wind, Valck. Hdt. 8. 118, cf. Aesch. Ag. 192.

στρυνίω, v. σπρννίω.

στρυφνός, *ον*, (στρούφω) *a taste which draws up one's mouth, sour, harsh, rough to the taste*, Plat. Tim. 65 D, Xen. Hier. 1. 22: hence II. metaph. of temper, manner, etc., sour, harsh, rough, austere, στρ. ἥσος Ar. Vesp. 877, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 11.

III. = στριφνός, *q. v.*, hard, firm, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 263. [Acc. to Draco, p. 83, 2, v by nature, as appears also by its deriv. from στρούφω.] Hence

στρυφνότης, *η*, *η*, *a sour, harsh taste, sourness*, Arist. Org., and Probl. II. metaph. sourness, ill-temper.

στρυφνώω, (στρυφνός) to make sour or harsh: in gen. = στρούφω, Plut.

στυπείων, or στυπείων, τό, like στήνη, tow, coarse flax or hemp, a rope or halter thereof, Hdt. 8. 52, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23, Dem. 1145. 6: cf. στήνη. Hence
 στυπείων, or στυπείων, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a rope or halter-seller, Ar. Eq. 129, cf. στυπάζ.
 στυπείων, α, ου, = foreg., LXX.
 στυπείων or στυπείων, α, ου, of tow: [ὑ] from στήνη, ἡ, tow, the coarse part of the stalks of flax or hemp next to the woody bark (στίπος). [ὑ] by nature, Lob. Phryn. 261, so that στήνη etc. with a single π are prob. the true forms, cf. κνήσα.] Hence
 στυπείων, or στυπείων, ἡ, or made of tow, Lat. stipeus, Diod. [ὑ] στυπιοποιός, ὅν, (ποιέω) making tow.
 στυπιοποιός, ου, δ, = στυπιοποιός.
 στυπιοποιός, ου, (στίπος, γλῶσσα) cutting, hewing, working trunks or stems. [γλῶ]
 στυπείων, ου, δ, a stem, stump, block, Lat. stipes, Ap. Rh. (From στύφω, στυφλός, akin to στείβω etc., like Lat. stipes to stipes.)
 στυπείων, στυππή, στυπείων etc., v. στυπείων etc.
 στυπτήρη, ἡ, Ion. στυπτήρη, sub. γῆ, an astringent salt, prob. alum, made from χαλκίτης (q. v.), Hdt. 2. 180, and freq. in Hipp., v. Poë. Oecon., Beckm. Arist. Mirab. 139: strictly fem. from
 στυπτήρης, α, ου, = στυπτικός.
 στυπτήριδος, ες, like στυπτήρη, containing it, ἔδατα Theophr.
 στυπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (στύφω) of an astringent or bitter taste: in gen. astringent, thickening, Diosc.
 στυπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (στύφω) to stick or thrust with the στύραξ. II. (ἡ στύραξ) to be somewhat like the gum of the storax, esp. in smell, Diosc.
 στυράκιον, ἡ, ὅν, (ἡ στύραξ) made of storax, Diosc. [ἄ]
 στυράκιον, τό, Dim. of στύραξ, δ, Thuc. 2. 4. [ἄ]
 στύραξ, ἄκος, δ, like σπυρνή, the spike at the lower end of a spear-shaft, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 19. 2. the spear or lance itself, Id. (Prob. akin to σπύρνη.) [ὑ]
 στύραξ, ἄκος, ἡ, once in Strab. δ, the shrub or tree which yields storax (cf. sq.), Hdt. 3. 107. [ὑ]
 στύραξ, ἄκος, τό, storax, a sweet-smelling gum or resin used for incense, and produced by the shrub, ἡ στύραξ, Theophr., and Diosc.
 στυρβάζω, = τυρβάζω.
 στυσίς, ἡ, (στύς) priapism, Anth.
 στυσίς, ἡ, ὅν, (στύς) causing priapism, lewd, Ath.
 στυφιδανός, ὅ, v. τυφιδανός.
 στυφιλγμός, ὅ, a striking, beating, pushing; in gen. ill-usage, abuse, Ar. Eq. 537: from
 στυφίλειν, ἡ, ἔω, (στυφελός) to strike rudely, smite, ἡ ἄλλων ἐστυφίλειν ἄσπερα II. 5. 437, cf. 7. 261., 16. 774: νέφεα στ. of the wind, to scatter the clouds, II. 11. 305: also, στ. τινά ἐξ ἔδων to thrust from his seat, etc., II. 1. 581, Od. 17. 234: in gen. to treat roughly and rudely, maltreat, by deed or word, II. 21. 380, 512, Od. 18. 416, etc.: ἀνείδεισι στ. Ap. Rh.—Ep. word, used by Pind. Fr. 247, Soph. Ant. 139.
 στυφελός, ἡ, ὅν, also ὅς, ὅν Aesch. Pers. 964 (cf. στυφλός), (στύφω)—close, solid, hard, rough, ἀκτῆ Aesch. l. c.: also of flavor, astringent, sour, acid, Mel. 1:—metaph. harsh, severe, cruel, ἐφέται Aesch. Pers. 80.
 στυφελώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = foreg.
 στυφλός, ὅς, ὅν, Trag., later also ἡ, ὅν, shorted from στυφελός, hard, rugged, ἀκταί, πέτραι, γῆ Aesch. Pers. 303, Fr. 248, Soph. Ant. 250:—often, but wrongly, written στυφλός.
 στυφνός, ἡ, ὅν, = στυρνός, dub.
 στυφνός, εσσα, ες, (στύφω) poet. for στυπτικός, στυρνός, v. l. in Nic.
 στυφοκόμπος, ου, dub. l. for
 στυφοκόμπος, ου, (στύπος, κόμπος) striking with a stick; but usu. = ὀρνυκόμπος, hitting quails, of a favorite Athen. game, in which they put quails in a small ring, and hit them on the head with little sticks: if a quail finched and ran out of the circle, it was reckoned as beaten, Ar. Av. 1299.
 στυφός, ἡ, ὅν, = στυρνός. Hence

στυφότης, ἡ, ὅν, thickness, firmness, solidity, Plut.
 στυρνός, ὅς, ὅν, (στύφω) like στυφός, στυρνός, στυρνός, στυρνός, στυρνός, drawn together: hence close, firm, solid, hard, v. l. Arist. H. A.
 στύφω, ἡ, ψα, to contract, draw together, make firm, solid, hard, esp. of an astringent taste, χεῖλα στυφῆς having one's lips drawn up by the taste, Anth. II. intr. to be astringent, στυφός: metaph. to look sour. [ὑ] seems to be always long, Nic. Al. 375.] Hence
 στύφω, εως, ἡ, a contracting, drawing together, making close, solid, etc., Diosc.: esp. a drawing up by an astringent taste.
 II. in dyeing, the steeping of wool in some astringent solution, as alum, to prepare it for taking the dye aright, Arist. de Color.: so sufficere lanam medicamentis, ut purpuram combibat, Cic.
 III. in perfumery, the thickening of oil with certain drugs to make it retain the scent longer, cf. στύμμα.
 ΣΤΥΩ, ἡ, στύσω, to make stiff or erect: esp. penem erigere:—Pass. στύσμαι, with an intr. pf. act. ἔστυκα to be so, freq. in Ar. [ὑ] only in pres. and impf.] (Akin to στύφω.)
 στυά, ἡ, Dor. στυά, v. στυά.
 στυάδιον, τό, Dim. of στυά.
 στυάκος, ἡ, ὅν, (στυά) of a colonnade, πιάζα. II. usu. Stoic, or of belonging to the Stoics or their system: δ Στ., a Stoic, Diog. L.
 στυάς, ἴδω, pecul. fem. of στυάκος.
 στυάλεον, and Dep. στυάλεομαι, (στυάκος) = στυάλλω, στυάλλω, and in Ar. Eq. 1376 as Dep. στυάλεομαι = στυάλλω. Hence
 στυάληρος, ου, δ, = sq., dub.
 στυάληρος, ου, talkative, babbling, Aristaen. [ὑ]
 στυάλλω, ἡ, (στυάκος) wordiness, Ar. Ran. 1069. Hence
 στυάλλω, ου, δ, (στυάκος) a gossip-gleaner, Ar. Ran. 841.
 στυάλλω, (from στυάκος, as στρογγύλλω from στρογγύλος) to be talkative, to chatter, babble, Ar. Nub. 1033; ludicrously of birds, Id. Ran. 1310.—More freq. as Dep. στυάλλομαι, Id. Thesm. 1073, Ran. 1071; and in good sign., to talk, chat away, εἰς ἀλλήλους Ar. Pac. 995.
 στυάλλω, στυά, τό, = στυάλλω, Ar. Ran. 943: hence of persons, a chatterbox, lb. 92.
 στυάλλω, ου, (στυάκος) mouthy, wordy, talkative, full of small talk, Ar. Ach. 429: also in good sign., fluent, conversing like a gentleman, Anth. [ὑ]
 ΣΤΥ, Dor. ΤΥ, Lat. TU, our THOU, Gem. DU, Sanscr. TVAM, etc.; subst. Pron. of the second pers.: Ep. nom. τῆν, in II. 5. 485, etc.—gen. στυ, dat. στυ, acc. στυ, which are also enclit. σου, σοι, σε. Hom. has not the usu. gen. σου, but freq. the Ion. and Ep. στυ, σέο and σέο, also σθεν, moreover σεν and σεν enclit.: Hdt. has only σεν (enclit.), and στυ: Dor. gen. τῆν, rarely τέο, lengthd. σέο and (in II. 8. 371) τείο, Aeol. and Dor. τεύς, τεύς.—Ion. and Ep. dat. τοί, in Hom. and Hdt. always enclit., while in them sol has the accent: Dor. dat. τείν and τίν, the former also sometimes in Hom.—Dor. acc. τέ, enclit. τῶν.—Strengthened by compos. with the enclit. γέ, σῆγε, σὺνγε etc., Dor. τῶνγε, thou at least, for thy part, several times in Hom., and freq. in Att. In Ion. Prose sol is used c. inf., as c. imperat., Hdt. 3. 134., 4. 163.—A different Root appears in the other numbers, dual σφῶ, pl. ὑμεῖς, qq. v. [ὑ] except in Ep. nom. τῆν, ἡ in τείν and τίν. Even in Ep. there seems to have been no elision of the dat. σοί or τοι, Heyne II. T. 7. p. 401.]
 στυάρεος, ου, (στυάρος) of the wild boar, Diosc.
 στυάρεος, ἡ, (στυ, ἄρα) a boar-hunt, Anth.
 στυάρεος, ου, = στυάρεος.
 στυάρεος, ἡ, ὅς, ἡ, a sea-fish, Epich. p. 13.
 στυάρεος, ὅς, (στυ, ἄρα) one who hunts wild boars, Soph. Fr. 166.
 II. = στυς ἄρα a wild boar, Antiph. Ἀρπας. 1; but never in the best Att., Lob. Phryn. 381. [ὑ]
 στυάρεος, ες, (εἶδος) like a wild boar, Strab.
 στυάρεος, ου, (στυ, ἄρα) choking or suffocating swine. [ὑ]
 στυάρεος, ἡ, (στυ) a sow. II. a sea-fish, Opp. [ὑ]
 στυάρεος, ἡ, Dor. for στυρία, q. v.
 στυάρεος, ἡ, ὅς, a kind of pulse, Lob. Paral. 276.
 8 B 2 [1291]

σῦς, ἄδος, ἡ, usu. in plur. σῦδες, = ἄδος, ἄδες.

σῦβᾶλης, ἑς, = sq.

σῦβαξ, ἄδος, ἡ, (σῦς) hoglike, swinish, Hesych.: also συβας, rutish, lustful, Ib.: cf. Lat. subare.

Συβάρῳ, f. ἰσω, to live like a Sybarite or voluptuary, Ar. Pac. 344 [where however v is long in arsi]: from

Συβάρης, ἰος, and ἰδος, ἡ, Sybaris, a city of Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, noted for luxury, afterwards called Θούριος or Θούριον: hence II. as appellat. luxury, voluptuousness. (From σῦσβαρος, proud, acc. to Valck. Callim. p. 182: but the name of the city and river was doubtless older than the luxury of the citizens; yet this existed in very ancient times, and gave rise to the words συβάρῳ, συβριασμός, συβριακός.) [ῶ]

Συβάρῳ, ου, ὁ, (Σύβαρις) a Sybarite. II. metaph. a voluptuary.

Συβάρῳ, ἡ, ὄν, of Sybaris: λόγος Σ. a class of fable, among the Greeks, Ar. Vesp. 1259, ubi v. Schol., cf. 1427, 1435. II. metaph. voluptuous, luxurious.

Συβάρῳ, ἰδος, fem. of Συβάρῳ, a woman of Sybaris, Ar. Vesp. 1438.

σῦβας, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, v. σῦβαξ.

σῦβαβαλος, ὁ, cf. σῦοβα, Meineke Cratin. Incert. 33 B.

σῦβήγη, ἡ, Ar. Thesm. 1197, also σῦβήγη [ῶ] a flute-case. [ῶ]

σῦβόσῳ, τό, (σῦς, βόσκω) a herd of swine, Il. 11. 679, Od. 14. 101, both times in pl. σῦων σῦβόσια, and with ῖ in arsi.

II. a pigsty.

σῦβότα, τᾶ, Thuc. 1. 47, 50, 52, 54, the name of some islets near Corycia, and spots on the main-land opposite; originally, no doubt, swine-pastures.

σῦβότης, ου, ὁ, = σῦβώτης, Arist. Poet. 16. 4, cf. Jac. Ael. 8. 19.

σῦβρα, Adv. = τῦρβα.

σῦβριάω, (Σύβαρις) to riot, revel. Hence

σῦβριακός, ἡ, ὄν, voluptuous; and συβριασμός, ὁ, voluptuousness, luxury.

σῦβρωτός, f. ἡσω, to be a swineherd: from

σῦβρώτης, ου, ὁ, (σῦς, βόσκω) a swineherd, freq. in Od.; and in Hdt. Hence

σῦβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a swineherd, μέλος σῦμβ. the swineherd's song, Poll. 4. 187.

σῦβρώτης, ἡ, fem. of σῦβρώτης, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 12.

σῦγγαλκός, ου, (σῦν, γάλα) = ὁμογάλακτος.

σῦγγαλκτος, ὁ, brother-in-law of the same person.

σῦγγαμέω, to marry together, at the same time, Sext. Emp.

σῦγγαμία, ἡ, union by wedlock: from

σῦγγαμος, ου, (γαμέω) united in wedlock, marriage, married, ὁ, ἡ σύγγαμος, husband or wife: in plur. also in a wider sense, connected by marriage, like γαμβρός, Eur. Andr. 182, cf. Valck. Phoen. 431.

σῦγγαμνοκαί, Dep., (γάνυμαι) = συγχάρω, Themist.

σῦγγελάω, f. ἰσω, to laugh with or together, Eur. Erechth. 20. 22.

σῦγγεαυλόγῳ, f. ἡσω, to reckon up one's pedigree, v. l. Hdt. 2. 143.

σῦγγένεια, ἡ, (συγγενής) sameness of stock, descent or family, relationship, kin, Eur. I. A. 492, Thuc. 3. 65, etc.:—not applied to the relation of parents and children, Isae. 72. 32.

2. kinsfolk, kin, family, Eur. Or. 733, 1233, and Plat. II. the relation of a colony to the mother-city, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 328.

III. the kinsmen, kindred, Plat. Gorg. 472 B. IV. family influence or interest, τῷ καὶ ἐγγυ. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 178 C, where Wyttenb., needlessly, εὐγένεια.

σῦγγενέτωρ, ἡ, fem. of sq., a common mother, Eur. El. 746.

σῦγγενέτης, ου, ὁ, a common father. Hence

σῦγγενέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = σῦγγενέτωρ, Philo.

σῦγγενής, ἑς, (*γένω) born with, connate, natural, inborn, ἦθος Pind. O. 13. 16, σ. νόημα Hipp.: συγγενής τινι natural to me, Aesch. Ag. 832: cf. σύμφυτος. II. of the same

stock, race, descent or family, akin to, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 109, and Att.; also as Subst., τινὸς Plat., Xen., etc., as φίλος καὶ ξ. τινὸς Plat. Rep. 487 A:—absol., akin, kindred, Pind., etc.; συγγενέστατος most nearly akin, Isae. 85. 25: οἱ συγγενέσις kinsfolk, kinsmen, Hdt. 2. 91, etc.:—not applied to children (ἐκγονοί) in relation to their parents, Isae. 72. 12:—proverb., τοῖς συγγενέσι τὰ

τῶν συγγενῶν Id. 48. 46:—τὸ συγγενές, = συγγένεια, kin, relationship, Aesch. P. 289, Soph. El. 1469, Thuc., etc.; but also the spirit of one's race, Pind. N. 6. 15:—συγγενὴς ὁ κύριος αὐτῆς θάλαττα (for τῆς ἑτέρας) Ar. Ach. 789. 2. metaph. akin, cognate, of like kind, freq. in Plat.: σ. τιμωρία a fitting, proper punishment, Lycurg. 165. 10.

III. at the Persian court, συγγενής was a title bestowed by the king as a mark of honor, (like our old English cousin, German Vetter), cf. ὁμοιος, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27. Adv. ~ώς, Eur. H. F. 1293.

σῦγγένῳ, ἡ, (γίγνομαι) like συνσῶσα, a being together, meeting, Plat. Leg. 948 E, cf. Lob. Phryn. 352.

σῦγγενήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = συγγενήτωρ, dub.

σῦγγενικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συγγενής) becoming, besecoming, or due to kinsmen, belonging to one's race or family, Hipp.; τὰ κοινὰ καὶ σ. things common and of our own nature, Alex. Achai. 1. 7. Adv. ~ώς, like kinsfolk, Dem. 797. 2.

σῦγγενίς, ἰδος, peul. fem. of συγγενής, Plut., v. Lob. Phryn. 452.

σῦγγεννιάω, f. ἡσω, to beget with or together, Plat. Theaet. 156 E. Hence

σῦγγενήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a common father, Plat. Leg. 874 C.

σῦγγενόμῳ, Dep. med., (γένομαι) to taste with, eat with.

σῦγγεωργός, ὁ, = a fellow-laborer, Isae. 76. 25: from

σῦγγεωργός, ὁ, a fellow-laborer, Ar. Plut. 223.

σῦγγιθῶ, f. ἡσω, to rejoice with, τινὶ Eur. Hel. 727.

σῦγγιθῶ, = foreg., very dub.

σῦγγιρῶσκα, fut. ἰσσομαι, to grow old together with, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 134, Eur. Incert. 31, Isocr. 2 C, cf. συννέω.

σῦγγιρῶω, = foreg.

σῦγγίρῳ, ου, (γίπας) growing old with or together, Anth.

σῦγγιγνόμενῳ, Ion. and later συγγί- [ῶ], fut. γνήσσομαι, Dep. med. To be with any one, hold converse or communication with, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 55, Thuc. 2. 12, Plat., etc.; also, σ. ἐς λόγους τινὶ Ar. Nub. 253:—in Comic writers of good eating, σ. μάχας

σπλάγγυσις, etc., Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 438:—σ. γυναικί, like συνουσία, to have sexual intercourse with her, Hdt. 2. 121, 5; Xen. An. 1. 2, 12. 2. also to come to assist, τινὶ or πρὸς τινα Aesch. Cho. 456, 460, cf. Soph. El. 411. 3. absol., to come together, meet, Thuc. 5. 37: σ. ἐς πόσιν Hdt. 1. 172; οἱ συγγιγνόμενοι comrades, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 16.

σῦγγιγνώσκω, Ion. and later συγγί-, f. συγγιγνώσσομαι: aor. 2 συνέγνων. To think with, agree with, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 43; πρὸς τι Id. 4. 5; τὶ Thuc. 7. 73: also absol., like Lat. consensire, to consent, agree, Hdt. 7. 13, Thuc. 2. 60; and so in Med., Hdt. 3. 99, 7. 12: hence

II. to yield up, Lat. condonare, τινὶ τὴν Xēn. Ath. 2. 20: hence 2. to yield, allow, acknowledge, own, confess, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 3, Thuc. 8. 24; c. inf., Hdt. 6. 92; c. acc. et inf., 1. 89, 91:—also in Med. to grant, allow, etc., Hdt. 5. 94, etc.; c. inf. to allow, confess, that . . . 1. 45, 4. 126, etc.; so, c. part., παθόντες ἐν ἐνυπνίοις ἡμαρτηκότες Soph. Ant. 926; also, σ. ὧς . . . Plat. Leg. 717 D. 3. to be conscious, εἰναι with oneself, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 53; σ. σφῶν ὧς c. part., Lys. 115. 11: so also in aor. 2 act., συγγιγνώσκειν εἰναι c. part., Hdt. 5. 91. In later writers the Act. is more freq.

2. Sometimes, although rarely, to be privy to a thing.

III. to have a fellow-feeling with another, and so to make allowance for him, excuse, pardon, forgive, Soph. Tr. 279; τινὶ Eur. El. 1105, etc.; τινὶ τὴν ἀμαρτίαν, Lat. ignoscere obtinui culpam, Eur. Andr. 840; also τὴν ἀμαρτίαν:—Pass. to obtain pardon or forgiveness, συγγιγνώσκεισθαι μοι, Lat. ignoscitur mihi, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 44:—This signif. of the Verb is first in Att., though Hdt. uses συγγιγνώσκω so.

σῦγγνωία, ἡ, = sq., Soph. Ant. 66.

σῦγγιγνώω, ἡ, (συγγιγνώσκα) a fellow-feeling with another; and so pardon, forgiveness, συγγιγνώσκω εἶχει τινὶ to pardon one, Hdt. 1. 155, Plat., etc.; τινὸς for a thing, Hdt. 6. 86; 3; σ. ποιήσασθαι Hdt. 2. 110:—opp. to συγγιγνώσκειν τυχᾶναι Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 4; γίνεσθαι μοι συγγιγνώσκω Hdt. 9. 58; 80, ἐστὶ μοι συγγιγνώσκω Thuc. 8. 50: excusableness, εἶχει τὴν ἐγγιγνώσκειν Thuc. 3. 44:—ἐγγιγνώσκω (ἐστὶ), c. acc. et inf., it is excusable that . . . Id. 4. 61, 5. 88, Dem. 415. 16. II. leave, permission.

σῦγγνωμόνῳ, (συγγιγνώσκω) to pardon, allow, a worse form for συγγιγνώσκω III, Lob. Phryn. 382. Hence

συγγνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to pardon, making allowance, indulgent, Ar. Rhet. II. pass. of things, pardonable.

συγγνωμοσύνη, ἡ, = συγγνώμη, Soph. Tr. 1265: from συγγνώμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (συγγνώσκω III) pardoning, forgiving a thing, σ. εἶναι τινας Eur. Med. 870:—disposed to pardon, indulgent, Id. Incert. 3. I:—συγγν. εἶναι τινι to be indulgent, shew favor to any one, Thuc. 2. 74.

II. pass. pardoned, forgiven, deserving pardon or indulgence, pardonable, allowable, Thuc. 3. 40., 4. 98.

III. (συγγνώσκω I) agreeing with, App.

συγγνώσκω, ἡ, (συγγνώσκω III) a pardoning, forgiving.

συγγνωστός, ὄν, verb. Adj., one must pardon, indulge, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 236 A.

συγγνωστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., to be pardoned, pardonable, allowable, Soph. Fr. 323, and Eur.: συγγνωστόν (—τά) ἔστι c. inf., Eur. Alc. 137, Med. 491.

συγγνωστίζω, f. ἴσω, to turn round together, Ar. Thesm. 61.

συγγομφεύω, to join or fasten with nails or pegs, Diod.

συγγονεύς, ὁ, c. gen. rei, one who has something (as a disease) born with him, Hipp. Foës. Oecon.

σύγγονος, ὄν, born with, inborn, natural, ἀρετὴν Pind. N. II. 15, φρήν Aesch. Theb. 1034: connected by blood, akin, Lat. cognatus, Pind., and Eur., etc.: esp. ὁ, ἡ σ., a brother, sister, freq. in Eur.

III. of one's native country, Soph. Fr. 758.—Poet. word.

συγγραμμά, atos, τό, (συγγράφω) that which is noted or written down, a writing, a written paper, Hdt. I. 48:—a writing, book, work, Plat., etc.: esp. a prose work, opp. to ποίημα, Plat. Legg. 810 B, Isocr. 16 B, 23 B: a written speech, Id. 405 C.

II. a written form, law, ordinance, Plat. Polit. 299 D, sq.; a clause of a law, Aeschin. 71. 30:—a physician's prescription, Arist. Eth. N. Cf. συγγραφεύς.

συγγραμμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foregoing, a small book or work, Long.

συγγραμματοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (συγγραμμά) a keeper of books, librarian.

συγγραφέυς, ἔως, ὁ, (συγγράφω) one who notes or writes down, esp. one who collects and writes down historic facts, an historian, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 1: then in gen. a prose writer, opp. to ποιητής, Plat. Phaedr. 235 C; then in gen. a writer, author, Ar. Ach. 1150, Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 204 D, Schiff. Idem. Comp. p. 105.

II. of συγγραφείς, at Athens (in the 21st year of Pelop. war) a committee, to consider all suggested alterations of the constitution, Thuc. 8. 67, cf. συγγράφω III. 2.

συγγραφή, ἡ, (συγγράφω) a writing or noting down, Hdt. I. 93.

II. that which is written, a writing, book, esp. a history, Thuc. I. 97.

2. esp. a written contract, a covenant, bond, Lat. *syngrapha*, opp. to the looser συνάλλαγμα etc., Thuc. 5. 35, Dem. 268. 11, etc.; κατὰ τὴν συγγραφὴν according to the bond, Lys. 184. 38:—in gen. an original document, Plat. Legg. 953 E.

III. work done by contract, as a painting, Andoc. 31. 17, cf. συγγράφω v.

συγγραφία, ἡ, = foregoing.

συγγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συγγράφω) belonging to a contract; or to prose, A. B. 368. 25. Adv.—καὶ σ., εἶπεν to speak like a book or bond, i. e. with great precision, Plat. Phaed. 102 D.

συγγραφός, ἡ, = συγγραφὴ, dub.

συγγράφω, f. ψα, to write or note down, Lat. *conscribere*, Hdt. I. 47, 48 (in Med.):—to describe, σ. εἶδος τοῦ καμήλου δοκίον τινί Id. 3. 103, cf. 6. 14.

II. to compose a writing or a work in writing, Lat. *componere*: c. acc., πόλεμον ἡ. to write the history of the war, Thuc. I. 1; to describe, Theocr. Epigr. 20. 4: σ. σ. τὴν ὀδοποιάν to write a book on cookery, Plat. Gorg. 518 B, etc.; hence συγγραφείς, cf. Schiff. Idem. Comp. p. 15, 70, 105, 185:—then in gen. to compose, write, esp. a speech to be delivered by another, Isocr. I. C. 230 A, and Plat.; so also in Med., Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

III. to draw a written contract:—usu. in Med. συγγραφῆσθαι τίνα to settle by contract or bond, Xen. Eq. 2. 2, συγγραφῆσθαι εἰρήνην πρὸς τινα to make a treaty of peace with another, Isocr. 265 E; σ. γάμον to make a contract of marriage, Plut.:—but, συγγραφῆσθαι εἰς ἐμπόριον to make a contract to carry a ship to a port,

Dem. 1286. 19., 1297. 3:—Pass. ὁ συγγεγραμμένος, one bound by contract, Hipp.

2. also in Med. to draw up a form of motion to be submitted to vote, Ar. Thesm. 432, Plat. Gorg. 451 B.

IV. to paint to order (cf. συγγραφή III), in gen. to paint, Ar. Av. 805, cf. εὐτέλεια.

συγγυμνάζω, f. δω, to exercise with. Pass. to exercise oneself with or together, Plat. Symp. 217 B, C. Hence

συγγυμνασία, ἡ, common exercise, Plut.

συγγυμναστής, οὐδ, ὁ, (γυμναστής) a companion in bodily exercises, Plat. Soph. 218 B, Legg. 830 B.

σύγε, v. σὺ.

συγκαθίσζω, f. ἴσω, to offer sacrifice with or together.

συγκαταίρω, f. ἴρω, Ion. συγκαταίρω, to take down, pull down together, to join in pulling down, τὸν βάρβαρον Thuc. I. 132, τοὺς κρατούντας Id. 8. 46: in gen. to accomplish a thing with any one, σ. τινι ἄγῶνας μεγίστους Hdt. g. 35.

συγκαταρμόζω, to fit, lay or join on with or together. II. esp. like συμπεριστελλώ, to bury along with, Soph. Aj. 922.

συγκαθέβρο, ὄν, (καθέβρο) sitting with or together, a fellow-assessor, Lob. Phryn. 465.

συγκαθέζομαι, c. fut. med.—εἶδομαι, to sit with, together with, τινί Isocr. 236 D: to sit together, Plat. Theaet. 162 D.

συγκαθέμαρμαι, pf. pass. with pres. signf. to be joined with by fate, M. Anton.

συγκατέργω, Att. for συγκατέρω, to shut up with others, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36, Aeschin. 26. 9.

συγκατέκλιω, = σκῶ, Aesch. Theb. 614. [V. ἐλκώ.]

συγκατέκλω, f. ἴω, to drag down, to destroy with or together.

συγκαθέσσω, ἡ, (συγκαθίσμι) a letting down together with, letting in, Galen. II. (from Med.) a letting oneself down, condescension.

συγκαθέδω, ἡ, a sleeping with, sexual intercourse.

συγκαθεύω, f. ἴω, to sleep with, τινί Aesch. Cho. 906: esp. in the way of sexual intercourse, σ. τινί Cratin. Incert. 174, Plat. Legg. 838 B.

συγκαθίσω, f. ἴω, to boil down with, Diosc.

συγκαθίσμι, strictly perf. of συγκαθεῖςθαι, to sit with or by the side of, Hdt. 3. 68, Eur. Bacch. 810: esp. to sit together at one common work, or in deliberation, meet in assembly, Thuc. 5. 55, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23.

II. to sink or subside together, settle down, Lat. *considere*, Strab.

συγκαθιδρύω, to set up with:—Pass. to be set up or dedicated together with, τινί Strab. p. 411. [On quantity v. ἰδρῶ.]

συγκαθεύω, to offer or consecrate with or at the same time.

συγκαθίσω, f. ἴω, to make to sit, place with or together: Med. to sit together, meet for deliberation, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 35.

II. σῶμα συγκαθεκός a bent, stooping figure, Arist. Probl. 3. 2.

συγκαθίσμι, f. ἴω, to let down with or together, Eur. Hel. 1068:—σ. εαυτὸν to let oneself down, stoop, εἰς τὴν Plat. Theaet. 174 A: then absol. in like signf., to stoop, condescend, τινί to another, Id. Rep. 563 A, cf. Stallb. Protog. 336 A, Heind. Theaet. 168 B; cf. συγκαταβάνω, and Lob. Phryn. 398. [On quantity v. ἴημι.]

συγκαθίστιμι, to set, lay, place, put with or together; to join in setting up, or establishing, esp. of setting up kings, Lat. *constituere*, Aesch. Pr. 305, Xen. Ages. 2. 31; or settling disturbed countries, Thuc. 4. 107: to help in arranging, managing, treating, Eup. Hipp. 294, cf. Thuc. 8. 68.

II. in Pass., and intr. tenses of Act., to go down (into the arena) to fight with another; in gen. to take one's ground for a contest with any one, Polyb.

συγκαθορίζω, f. ἴω, to bring to port with or at the same time: in Pass., to be at anchor along with, τινί Polyb.

συγκαθοσιώω, to consecrate with or at once, Joseph.

συγκαθυσθάνω, to interweave with, LXX.

σύνκαλος, ὄν, suited, fitted or conformable to the time; in gen. adapted, agreeable to, suitable, Alciph.

σύνκαλω, Att.—καὶ [α], fut. καλώ, to set on fire with or at once, burn up, Lat. *comburere*, Plat. Tim. 22 C: κοιλία σύνκαλω ἀγαθὰ having a tendency to inflammation, Hipp. Pass. to be burnt up, Ib. 49 C.

συνκακοπαθεῖω, f. ἴω, to suffer or be unfortunate with, at once, together. II. to be compassionate, to feel with or for.

συνκακουργέω, *f. ἴσω, to act wickedly, behave ill with others or together, Liban. Hence*
 συνκακουργία, *ατος, τό, mischief jointly done: and*
 συνκακουργία, *ῆ, a joining in mischief with others, dub.*
 συνκακούχημαι, *as Pass., (κακούχέω) to endure trouble or adversity with.*

συνκακῶ, and συνκακύνω, *Theophr., to injure, harm or corrupt conjointly.*

συνκαλέω, *f. ἴσω, to call or summon together, call to council, Il. 2. 55., 10. 302; and so Hdt. 1. 206, and Att.: also in Med., Hdt. 2. 160. 2. to call together, invite to a feast, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4. 1. Med. to call and collect to oneself.*

συνκαλνέομαι, *as Pass., (καλνέω) to roll about together, or with, v. l. in Xen. for συγκύλ.*

συνκαλλίνα, *to sweep or brush together, Arist. Probl.*
 συνκαλλίνα, *τό, (συνκαλίπνω), LXX; and*

συνκαλνύμι, *δ, = σινκαλνύμι: formerly read in Ar. Av. 1496.*
 συνκαλνύπτει, *α, ο, to be covered or veiled, Aesch. Pr. 520.*

συνκαλνύτης, *ῆ, ὄν, covered, veiled, wrapped up, Aesch. Pr. 496: from*

συνκαλνύτω, *f. ψω, to cover or veil completely, Eur. Phoen. 872:—Med. σινκαλνύσασθαι, to wrap oneself up, cover one's face, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 28, Symp. 1. 14. Hence*

συνκαλνύψις, *ῆ, a covering quite up. [ᾶ]*
 συνκαλνύω, *to labor or suffer with, sympathise with, τινί Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 413, 1059.*

συνκαμπή, *ῆ, (σινκαμπέω) a bending together, joint, Xen. Eq. 1. 8.*

συνκαμπτός, *ῆ, ὄν, bent together, Arist. Incess. An.: from*
 σινκαμπέω, *f. ψω, to bend together, bend the knee joint, Plat. Phaed. 60 B, cf. Xen. Eq. 7. 2:—Pass., to bend, so as to sit down, Plat. Phaed. 98 D. II. metaph., to bow down,*

humble, LXX. Hence
 σινκαμπσις, *ῆ, a bending in or together, a crooking, curving.*

σινκαμπήσας, *to help as κληφόρος.*
 σινκαμπήσας, *Dep. (καμπέω) to help in falsifying.*

σινκαρκινώμαι, *as Pass., (καρκινώω) of corn, to entwine its roots, Pheer. Autom. 8.*

σινκαρκινήτι, *ῆ, an ovum-sister, Eur. I. T. 800.*
 σινκαρσις, *ιος, ὅ, and ῆ, an own brother or sister, Eur. Alc. 410.*

σινκαρσις, *f. ἴσθωμαι, to go or come down with or together, Aesch. Eum. 1046, Eur. Andr. 505; to come to one's aid, Aesch. Cho. 727: esp. of the hair, to hang down, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 266: so too, σινκαρσις. II. metaph., to let oneself down, condescend, submit to, εἰς τι, hence εἰς πᾶν to agree to all conditions, Polyb.: cf. σινκαρσις. III. to come to pass at the same time.*

σινκαταβάλλω, *to throw down with, at once, or together: τὰ χρήματα σ. to pay together, Dio C.*

σινκαταβάσις, *ῆ, (σινκαταβαίνω) a going down with. II. metaph., condescension, submission, accommodation. Hence*

σινκαταβάτικος, *ῆ, ὄν, condescending, accommodating.*
 σινκαταβάζω, *f. ἴσω, to lead or decoy down with one, Polyb.*

σινκαταβίβω, *f. ἴσθωμαι, to live with, together, Alciph. 1.*

σινκαταβίβωσις, *ῆ, a growing old together, a living even to old age together, Plat. Legg. 930 B: from*

σινκαταβίβωσκω, *= αἶν, Hdt. 1. 203, and Hipp.*
 σινκαταβίβωσκω, *= φορέω, Isae. de Menel. Haer. § 8.*

σινκαταβινύσκω, *later -γινύσκω, to condemn along with or at once, Dion. H.*

σινκαταβινύσκω, *to nail, peg with or together, to join together, Plut.*

σινκαταγράφω, *f. ψω, like σινγράφω, to write down. [ᾶ]*
 σινκατάγω, *f. ἴσω, to lead down with: to join in bringing back, τέρωναν Ar. Thesm. 339.*

σινκαταδραβάνω, *to sleep with one, Ar. Eccl. 613.*
 σινκαταδικάζω, *to sentence or condemn together.*

σινκαταδιώκω, *to pursue with or together, Thuc. 8. 28, in Pass.*
 σινκαταδουλώ, *to join in enslaving, Thuc. 3. 64., 8. 46.*

σινκαταδύνω, and -δύνω, *αὐρ. ἴσω, to sink or set together with, Πλειδ. Theoc. Epigr. 9. [V. δύω.] Hence*

σινκαταδύσις, *εως, ῆ, a sinking, diving with, Strab.*
 σινκατάζω, *to spend or pass one's life with, τινί Plut.*

σινκαταζεύγνυμι, *f. ἴσω, to yoke or join together, to join in marriage, marry, τινί Plut.: metaph., σ. τινά ἀρτ. to bind one fast to misery, Soph. Aj. 123; cf. σινκατέρνυμι.*

σινκαταθάπτω, *f. ψω, to bury along with one, Hdt. 2. 81., 5. 92, 7.*

σινκαταθέσις, *ῆ, (σινκατατίθω) agreement, approval, Polyb.: esp. in Stoic philos., the assent given by the mind to its perceptions, assensus in Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 47. Hence*

σινκαταθετικός, *ῆ, ὄν, accordant, approving.*
 σινκαταθέω, *f. θέσθωμαι, to overrun, make an inroad with another, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 1.*

σινκαταθάλλω, *f. ἴσω, to break all to pieces, Macho ap. Att. 348 F.*

σινκαταθίσκω, *f. θέσθωμαι, to die along with or at once, Anth. 1.*

σινκαταθίσκω, *to burn all together, Soph. Ant. 1202.*
 σινκαταθέσις, *f. ἴσω, approval, sanction: from*

σινκαταίνω, *f. ἴσω, poet. ἴσω, to agree with, favor, τινί Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 20: hence to approve of, sanction, Polyb. Hence*

σινκαταίνω, *or, agreeing, approving, Philipp. ap. Dem. 284.3.*
 σινκαταίνομαι, *Ion. for σινκαταίρω, Hdt.*

σινκαταίρω, *to come to land together, v. l. Polyb.*
 σινκαταίνομαι, *f. ἴσθωμαι, Dep. med., to accuse with;—aor. 1 σινκαταίνομαι as Pass., to be jointly accused, Joseph.*

σινκατακάλω, *σινκατακτείνω.*
 σινκατακάω, *Att. -κάω [ᾶ], f. καῶω, to burn along with, τινί τι Xen. An. 3. 2, 27:—Pass. to be burnt with, τινί Hdt. 4. 69.*

σινκατακλίνω, *f. ψω, to cover or wrap up with, Diod.*
 σινκατακτείνω, *as Pass., to lie down with, to lie with, of sexual intercourse, Ar. Eccl. 614, Plat. Phaedr. 255 E, etc.*

σινκατακλάω, *f. ἴσω, to break to pieces at once. [ᾶ]*
 σινκατακλείω, *Ion. -κλῆω, to shut, close in or inclose with or together, Hdt. 1. 182.*

σινκατακληρονομέω, *f. ἴσω, to inherit along with, LXX.*
 σινκατακλίω, *to cause to lie with. Pass., to lie with, esp. on the same couch with another at table, Ar. Ach. 981, Nub. 49.*

σινκατάκλις, *ῆ, a lying together with another in bed or at board, Plut.*

σινκατακοιμάω, *f. ἴσω, to cause to sleep together, Joseph. Pass. c. fut. med. to sleep together.*

σινκατακολούθω, *f. ἴσω, to follow along with, Strab.*
 σινκατακοιμῶ, *f. ἴσω, to bring down together, Dion. H.*

σινκατακόπτω, *f. ψω, to cut up along with or together, Plut.*
 σινκατακοιμῶ, *to order or arrange together, Plut. Hence*

σινκατακόσμησις, *εως, ῆ, an ordering or settling together, Philodem. de Mus.*

σινκατακρηνίζω, *f. ἴσω, to throw down a precipice along with or together, Joseph.*

σινκατακταίρω, *f. ἴσθωμαι, Dep. med., to get, gain with or together, to join in acquiring, Dem. 246. 3.*

σινκατακτείνω, *f. κτενῶ, to kill, slay, murder with or together, Soph. Aj. 230, Eur. Or. 1089.*

σινκατακτίλω, *to roll down at once or together, Dion. H. [ᾶ]*
 σινκαταλαμβάνω, *f. λήθωμαι, to take, receive with or together, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 42. II. to take in, enclose with walls, Thuc. 7. 26.*

σινκαταλέγω, *f. ἴσω, to choose, elect with or besides, Plut.: to note or write down with or at the same time.*

σινκαταλείπω, *f. ψω, to leave all together, Thuc. 5. 75.*
 σινκαταλήγω, *f. ἴσω, to leave off together, Dem. Phal.*

σινκαταλλάσσω, *Att. -ττω, f. ἴσω, to reconcile to each other, Dion. H.*

σινκαταλογίζομαι, *f. ἴσθωμαι, Dep. med., to calculate or consider with or together, Joseph.*

σινκαταλύω, *to join or help in undoing or putting down, τὸν δῆμον Thuc. 6. 68, Lys. 146. 7, etc. II. intr. to halt or stop for the night with another, Plut. [On quantity, v. δύω.]*

σινκαταμαρτυρέω, *f. ἴσω, to join in bearing witness against another, v. l. Dem. 855. 18.*

σινκαταμίγνυμι, and -νύω, *f. μίξω, to mix in with, mingle with, τινί τι Eur. H. F. 674: metaph. to absorb in a thing, give up to it, φῶδαι καὶ θαλάσας τὴν ψυχὴν σινγκ. Xen. Hier. 6. 2.*

σινκαταμύω, *to shut, close quite or altogether, Anth.*
 σινκαταναμύχέω, *to conquer with or together by sea.*

συγκατανέμω, to allot or assign together. Med. to share with another, to divide jointly among themselves, γῆν Thuc. 6. 4.
 συγκατανευσίφαιος, ον, (κατανεύω, φαιεῖν) living by saying 'yes,' comic epith. of a parasite, Crates ap. Stob. p. 150. 40.
 συγκατανέω, to lend an ear to at the same time, τινί Polyb. : to grant at the same time, τινί τ. Id.
 συγκαταπάτεω, to trample down together, Diod.
 συγκαταπαύω, to bring at the same time to an end :—Pass. and Med. to cease at the same time.
 συγκαταπιμπλήμι, f. πλῆσω, to fill up with at the same time, esp. with something foul, c. gen. rei, Antipho 116. 13; cf. ἀναπιμπλήμι III.
 συγκαταπίπτω, f. πεσοῖμαι, to fall down along with, σ. ταῖς τύχαις to let one's fortunes fall together with one's fortunes, Dion. H.
 συγκαταπλέω, f. ξω, to plait or twist with, Dion. H.
 συγκαταπολέω, to overcome with or together, Diod.
 συγκαταποντώ, to sink in the sea together, Sext. Emp.
 συγκαταπράσσω, f. ξω, to act or do with or together with, join in doing, Dem. 63. 2, 96. 21.
 συγκαταπρήθω, to burn with or together, Paus.
 συγκαταριθέω, to number, count along with or together, Arist. Eth. N.
 συγκαταρρέω, f. ῥέσομαι, to flow down or fall off together.
 συγκαταρίπτω, to throw down together, Diod.
 συγκατάρχω, f. ξω, to begin with, Eccl.
 συγκατασβέννυμι, f. σβέσω, to extinguish together.
 συγκαταστήω, to make to putrefy with or together :—Pass. c. perf. 2 act. to rot with or together.
 συγκατασκάπτω, ον, δ, a joint-destroyer, Lyc. : from συγκατασκάπτω, f. ψω, to raze, pull down with another or altogether, Eur. Or. 735, Rhes. 391.
 συγκατασκεδάννυμι, f. δω, to pour over at the same time, Xen. An. 7. 3, 32, where some books give the Act., and some the Med.
 συγκατασκευάζω, to help in causing, making, or setting up, τὴν ἀρχὴν Thuc. 1. 93; c. dat. pers., Dem. 33. 4, 215. 27, etc. : —to furnish completely, τινί with a thing, Plat. Legg. 920 D.
 συγκατασκηνώ, to bring into one tent or dwelling with others, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17.
 συγκατασκήπτω, f. ψω, to fall down with or together.
 συγκατασπάω, f. δω, to draw, snatch away with or together, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 24, in Pass. : to pull down with oneself, Luc.
 συγκατασπείρω, to scatter with or together, Heliod.
 συγκαταστήω, to stir up insurrection together, Polyb.
 συγκαταστόδω, ἡ, (συγκαθίσταμαι) a falling in with so as to fight, σ. τῶν θηρίων a conflict with animals, Polyb. 4. 8, 9.
 συγκαταστρέφω, f. ψω, to end, close or conclude together :—Med. to subdue, make subject together or at the same time, Thuc. 6. 69, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 8.
 συγκατασχημάτιζω, f. λω, to bring into shape with or together, Plut.
 συγκατάτασις, εὖς, ἡ, (τείνειν) a stretching together, violent tension, Hipp. 864 A.
 συγκατάτασσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to arrange, draw up with or together, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 32.
 συγκατατείνω, to stretch, extend with or together, Hipp.
 συγκατατίγω, f. ξω, to melt down together. Pass. to melt away, with, or together, συγκατατίγεσθαι τινί, like Lat. infabescere, strictly to pine away over a thing, to spend all one's powers upon it, M. Anton.
 συγκατατίθωμι, to deposit together or at the same time, Isae. 59. 25, in Med. :—Pass. to agree with, assent to, τινί Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 2, τινί περὶ τῶν Plat. Gorg. 501 C.
 συγκατατρέχω, to run together, come together, Leucipp. ap. Diog. L. 9. 31.
 συγκατατρίβω, f. ξομαι, to gnaw to pieces along with, to destroy gradually, Plut.
 συγκαταφάγειν, inf. aor. of συγκατεσθῆναι, Plut.
 συγκαταφεύγω, f. ξομαι, to flee to for safety.
 συγκαταφέρω, to carry with or together. Pass. to be carried along with, Arist. Probl. : metaph. to agree, go along with in opinion, τινί Polyb.

συγκαταφείρω, to destroy or lose together, Polyb.
 συγκαταφλέγω, f. ξω, to burn with or together.
 συγκαταφονέω, to kill, put to death with or together, Polyaeen.
 συγκαταφρονέω, to despise with or alike, App. Hence
 συγκαταφρόνησις, εὖς, ἡ, utter contempt, App.
 συγκαταφύρτος, ον, (φύρω) mixed or kneaded in with, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C.
 συγκαταχάρομαι, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., to consume or misuse alike, Clem. Al.
 συγκαταχύννυμι, f. χῶσω, to bury with, Geop.
 συγκαταψεύδομαι, f. σομαι, Dep. med. to join in a lie respecting or against another, τινὸς Aeschin. 49. 21.
 συγκαταψηφίζω, f. λω, (ψηφίζομαι) to condemn with or together.
 II. to reckon along with, N. T., in Pass.
 συγκατέω, to eat, devour with or together.
 συγκατέμι, (εἰμι) to go down with, Luc. Dial. Mort. 27. 7; esp. like συγκαταβάω, of hair, to fall in ringlets, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 266.
 συγκατείρω, f. ξω, Att. συγκαθείρω, q. v.
 συγκατεξάνιστμι, v. l. Plut. Alex. 16, for συνεξάνιστμι.
 συγκατεργέω, to urge on together.
 συγκατεργάομαι, f. σομαι, Dep. med., to help or assist any one in accomplishing a work, τινί τ. Idt. 1. 162., 2. 154 : —to be of use to any one, to help, aid, assist, τινί Hdt. 8. 142.
 II. to kill with or together, join in murdering, Eur. H. F. 1024.
 συγκατέρχομαι, f. ελεῖσομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et perf. act., to come back, return with or together, Lys. 187. 33.
 συγκατεσθῆναι, to eat up, devour with.
 συγκατεύομαι, f. ξομαι, Dep. med., to pray, beg for with or together, τ. Soph. Ant. 1336. II. to pray to with or together, τινί Plut.
 συγκατέω, f. θέω, to hold down or together, help in holding down, Plat. Crat. 404 A.
 συγκατηγόρεω, f. ῥω, to charge or accuse with, at once or together, Dem. 434. 22, 1232. 24. II. in Logic, to say a thing of another with or together, to predicate along with. Hence
 συγκατηγόρημα, ατος, τό, that which is said or can be said of a person or thing along with other words, a syncategorematic word, such as Adjectives, and Adverbs. Hence
 συγκατηγορηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be used as a συγκατηγόρημα.
 συγκατηγόρησις, ἡ, (συγκατηγόρεω) a joint accusation.
 συγκατήμι, Ion. for συγκαθήμι, Hdt.
 συγκατηρεθῆς, ἐς, quite covered, Lyc.
 συγκατοικέω, f. ἥσω, to live, dwell with or together, Soph. O. C. 1259.
 συγκατοικίζω, f. λω, to settle, colonise jointly with another, σ. τινί Σάμω Hdt. 3. 149 : to establish jointly, μνηεῖα Thuc. 2. 41. II. σ. τινά to settle, plant in a place along with or together, Eur. Hipp. 646 : to help in establishing or restoring, Thuc. 6. 4, 8.
 συγκατοικτίζω, f. λω, to pity with or together. Med. to lament, bewail with or together, Soph. Tr. 535.
 συγκατολισθαίνω, to slip, fall down with or together, Diod.
 συγκατορθόω, to help in writing, Isocr. 112 E.
 συγκατορύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to bury with.
 συγκατρίψω, ἡ, a stitching together, patching up, cobbling, Clem. Al. : from
 συγκατῶ, to patch up, cobble, strictly of shoemakers and saddlers, Luc. : metaph., ψεῦδματα σνγκ. to patch up lies, Clem. Al.
 σύγκαυσσις, ἡ, (συνκαίω) a burning; esp. a scorching, over-roasting, Plat. Tim. 83 A.
 σύγκαιος, part. aor. 1 of σνγκαίω, Ar.
 σύγκειμαι, as Pass., to lie with or together, Soph. Aj. 1309.
 II. to have been put or fitted together, to be composed, ἐκ τινω, freq. in Plat., etc.; ἐξ ὁσῶν καὶ νείρω Plat. Phaed. 98 C, τὴν φύσιν ἡμῶν ἐκ τε τοῦ σώματος συγκεῖσθαι καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Isocr. Antid. § 193; s. of quack-doctors, ἐξ ἀδόξης συγκεῖμαι Foes. Oec. Hipp. : —of words, to be compounded, Id. Crat. 402 D : εἰς τὴν συγκεῖμαι compounded into one body, Id. Phil. 29 D : συμφορὰ ὑπὸ ποιητῶν συγκεῖμαι put together or composed, esp. by poets, Isocr. 76 A, cf. Thuc. 1. 22. 6. 36. III. to

be agreed on by two parties, δ συγκείμενος χρόνος, τὸ σ. χωρὶν the time, place agreed upon, Hdt. 4. 152., 8. 128: κατὰ τὰ σ. according to the terms of the agreement, Hdt. 3. 158, etc.; κατὰ τὰ σ. πρὸς τινα according to what had been agreed on with him, Id. 6. 14; also, ἐκ τῶν συγκειμένων Thuc. 5. 25: also, σποδαὶ ἐγγικναι Id. 8. 43.

2. impers. σγίκεται it has been agreed on, is agreed on, c. inf., Hdt. 9. 52; absol., Thuc. 4. 23: 80, συγκείμενοι σφι, c. inf., since they had agreed to . . ., Hdt. 5. 62. Cf. συνῆθιμι. Hence

συγκειμένος, Adv. part. pres., according to agreement.

συγκεράμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of συγκεράσθαι, in a mixed or tempered manner.

συγκεκροτημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of συγκροτέω, as if hammered together: hence solid, close, firm, strong, Luc.

συγκελεύω, to join in ordering, bidding, etc., Eur. I. A. 892: also in Med.

συγκενώω, to empty out with, to make empty with.

συγκεντέω, f. ἥσω, to pierce together, to stab at once, Lat. telus confodere, Hdt. 3. 77: in Pass., ἐμελλε συγκεντηθήσασθαι Id. 6. 29, cf. συνακοντίζω.

συγκεράννω or -νύω, f. κεράσω [α]: pf. κερᾶκα, pass. κερᾶμαι: aor. i pass. συνεκράνθην [α], Ion. συνεκρήνθην, but also συνεκεράσθην. To mix together, mingle, Thuc. 6. 18, τινί τι Plat., etc.: to blend together, temper by mixing, λήθη τὴν ἡδονήν cf. Plat. Phil. 50 A.

B. in Pass. to be mixed with, τινί or πρὸς τε Plat.: παιδεία εὐκαίρως συγκεκραμένη Dem. 1414. 7: to become united, coalesce, Xen. Cyn. 3. 1:—of persons, to be close friends with, τινί Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 1: also, φίλια μεγάλα συνεκρήθησαν Hdt. 4. 152, ubi v. Wess.; and so in Med., συνεκράσασθαι φίλων to form a close friendship, πρὸς τινα with any one, Hdt. 7. 151, cf. Fors. Med. 138.

2. to become closely acquainted with, become deeply involved in, συνεκράσθαι δὲ Soph. Ant. 1311, cf. Aesch. Cho. 744; so, σ. δαίμωνι Arr. Org. 853; σ. οὐκίτω to be deeply affected by pity, Soph. Aj. 895.

C. Med. to mix with or for oneself, Plat. Tim. 35 A, 69 D. συγκέρασμα, atos, τό, a mixing, tempering.

συγκεράσμος, δ, (συγκεράννυμι) a mixing, tempering.

συγκεραστός, ἡ, ὄν, (συγκεράννυμι) mixed; tempered by mixing.

συγκεράττωμαι, Dep., to butt, fight with the horns, LXX.

συγκεραυνώω, to strike with a thunderbolt, shiver in pieces, Cratin. Pytin. 8, Eur. Bacch. 1103, ubi v. Elmsl.

2. to strike as with thunder, ἐγκεραυνώθεις, Lat. attonitus, Archil. 36.

συγκερκίζω, f. ἴσω, to weave together, Plat. Polit. 310 B.

συγκερᾶλαιός, to bring together, sum up the heads or principal points, to sum up, reckon up, Aeschin. 62. 9; more freq. in Med., Plat. Phil. 11 B, Soph. 219 B, and Xen.:—Pass. to be abridged. Hence

συγκερᾶλαιωμα, atos, τό, the sum total of a reckoning; and συγκερᾶλαιώσις, ἡ, a summing up, a sum, conclusion, Def. Plat. 415 B. Hence

συγκερᾶλαιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, summing up the principal points.

συγκεχυμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συγχέω, mixedly, confusedly, Arist. Eth. N.

συγκιδεότης, οὐ, δ, one's brother-in-law, father-in-law, etc., Diod.

συγκιδεύω, to bury together, join in burying, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F.

συγκινδυνέω, to incur, be involved in danger along with others, τινί Thuc. 8. 22, Plat. Legg. 969 A: absol. to be partners in danger, Xen. Ages. 11. 13.

συγκινέω, f. ἥσω, to move with, Arist. Org. 855: also metaph. to move, affect at the same time. Hence

συγκλίνημα, atos, τό, that which is moved with another. II. =sq. [2]

συγκλίνσις, ἡ, (συγκινέω) joint motion: metaph. an emotion.

συγκρίνω, and in Tim. Loc. 96 A, συγκρίνημι, =συγκεράννυμι.

συγκλάζω, f. κλάξω, to sound with.

συγκλάω, Att. κλάω [α], f. κλασθῶμαι, to weep with, Anth.

σύνγκλσις, ἡ, (συγκλάω) a breaking together: σ. τῆς φάλαγγος collision with the enemy's main body, Arr.

συνγκλασμός, δ, =foreg.: from συγκλάω, f. κλάσω, to break together, break, pluck, Chaerem.

ap. Ath. 608 G:—Pass. to be utterly broken, τὰς ψυχὰς συγκλασμένους Plat. Rep. 495 E. II. intr. to dash together. [α]

συγκλέω, Att. for συγκλάω. [α]

σύνκλεισις, ἡ, Att. σύνκλεισις, ἡ, (συγκλέω) a shutting up, closing up (of a line of battle), Thuc. 5. 71.

2. a being closed, σύνκλεισιν εἶναι to be closed, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.: close union, Plat. Tim. 81 B: συγκλείσεις narrow passes, defiles.

σύνκλεισμα, atos, τό, (συγκλέω) a joint, band, border, LXX.

συνγκλεισμός, δ, =σύνκλεισις. II. confinement, prison, LXX.

συνγκλειστός, ἡ, ὄν, shut up: with the power of shutting or closing, δσπρακα Arist. H. A.: verb. Adj. from

συγκλέω, f. κλείσω: Ion. συγκληίω, Att. also συγκληίω, f. ἥσω. To shut up, to hem in, enclose, Hdt. 4. 157, 7. 41; ε. διὰ μέσου to intercept, Thuc. 5. 64; ἐρδι ε. τινας Eur. Andr. 132.

2. to shut close, τὰς πύλας Thuc. 4. 67; τὰς θύρας Aeschin. 11. 5: to shut up, close shops, etc., τὰ καπηλῆα, τὸ δικοσπῆριον Lys. Fr. 2. 5, Andoc. 7. 26: σ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς by blows, Dem. 1259. 13.

3. to close up, as an army does its ranks, Thuc. 4. 35, 5. 72; 80, σ. τὰς ἀσπίδας to lock their shields, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 33.

4. to close, conclude, τὰ προειρημένα τοῖς μέλλουσιν σ. to make the latter part of the speech fit as a conclusion to the former, Isocr. 238 A: to close, come to an end, συγκλείουσις τῆς ὥρας ἦδη Polyb.

B. Pass. to be shut in, etc., ἄμην συγκκλησμένην πάντοθεν Hdt. 7. 129.

2. to be closely united, Isocr. 342 D: hence, ἐγγύμιας συγκλησθήσονται Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19.—Cf. κλείω sub fin.

συγκληψίς, ου, δ, a fellow-thief.

συγκλέπται, f. ψω, to steal along with, μετὰ τινας Antipho 145. 27: to elude, evade, τὴν ψὴν Foëx. Oec. Hipp.

συγκληίω, Ion. for συγκλέω.

σύνκληρία, ἡ, (σύνκληρος) strictly a uniting by lot: hence a happening together, chance coincidence, παθμάτων Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

συνκληρονομέω, to be joint-heir, Dion. H.: from

συνκληρονομός, ον, a joint-heir.

σύνκληρος, ον, casting lots with, sharing by chance. II. allotted together, coming together by chance, bordering upon, neighbouring, χθών Eur. Heracl. 32.

III. assigned by lot, allotted, Plut. Hence

συνκληρόω, to join or embrace in one lot, Plat. Legg. 745 C.

II. to assign by lot, τινί τι Dem. 183. 1. Hence

συνκληρώσις, ἡ, an allotting, assigning by lot.

σύνκληρις, ον, (σύνκληρος) strictly a uniting by lot.

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συγκλησμός, δ, (συγκλῶ) *a meeting of waves*, Menand. p. 194, Arist. Mirab.
συγκλῶ, to listen to, agree to.
συγκλῶδω, ἴ. ὥσα, to spin together. II. to unite by lot or fate. Hence
συγκλῶσις, εως, ἡ, *a spinning together*. II. *a uniting by lot or fate*, M. Anton.
συγκνίσαι, and —σώ, to seethe or stew together, *συγκεκνισμένα ζωμῷ κρέατα* Ath.
συγκοιλῶναι, to hollow out with.
συγκοιμάσθαι, as Pass. c. fut. med. ἥσομαι, to sleep with another, *lie with*, of the man, σ. γυναικί Hdt. 3. 69, Soph. El. 274; but also of the woman, Aesch. Ag. 1258.
συγκοιμητός, ατος, τό, *a sleeping together*. II. the partner of one's bed, in plur., Eur. Andr. 1273, cf. Monk Hippol. 11.
συγκοιμήσις, ἡ, *a sleeping together, sexual intercourse*, Plat. Phaedr. 255 B, Rep. 460 B.
συγκοιμητής, ἥρος, δ, and **συγκοιμητής**, οἰ, δ, *a husband*.
συγκοινολόγομαι, ἡ, ἥσομαι, Dep. med., to join in forming plans or plots, Dinarch. 93. 40.
συγκοινοῦμαι, Dep. med., to impart, communicate, give a share of, Thuc. 8. 75: from
σύκοινος, ον, common, familiar.
συγκοινῶναι, ἡ, ἥσω, to partake with, have a joint share of a thing, τινός v. I. Isae. 70. 28, Dem. 1299. 20: from
συγκοινῶνός, ἡ, ὅν, partaking jointly, N. T.
συγκοιτάβιος, ον, = σύκοιτος, Gramm.
συγκοιτῶναι, τό, (σύκοιτος) sub. ἀργίον, *a harlot's hire*.
συγκοίτις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of sq.
σύκοιτος, ον, (κοίτη) *a bedfellow*, Pind.: *a husband, wife*.
συγκολάζω, ἴ. ὥσα, to help in correcting, chastising, Plat. Legg. 730 D.
συγκολάω, ἡ, ἥσω, to glue or stick together, Ar. Vesp. 1041, τι εἰς τι Plat. Tim. 43 A. Hence
συγκόλλησις, ἡ, *a gluing or sticking together*; and
συγκόλλητής, οἰ, δ, *a gluer or sticker together*: metaph. *a fabricator*, σ. ψευδῶν Ar. Nub. 446.
σύνκαλλος, ον, (κἄλλα) *glued together*: in gen. closely joined, Soph. Fr. 746: —Adv. —ἄλως, in accordance with, τινί Aesch. Supp. 310; σ. ἔχειν to agree, Id. Cho. 542.
συγκολοῦναι, ἡ, ἥσω, to swim with, dive together.
συγκομιδῆ, ἡ, *a bringing together*, Thuc. 2. 52: esp. of harvest, *a gathering in, housing*, καρποῦ ξυγκ. Thuc. 3. 15, τῶν ὀρεῶν Plat. Legg. 845 E: from
συγκομίζω, ἴ. ὥσα, to carry or bring together, Hdt. 1. 21, etc.: sep. of harvest, to gather it in, house it, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3, etc.: so in Pass., ὄργα συγκομίζεσθαι it is ripe for carrying, Hdt. 4. 199: —Med. to get together to or for oneself, supply oneself with, to collect, Hdt. 2. 94; and so in Act., 2. 121, 4: to send for, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 24: συγκομίζεσθαι εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν to store up in one's soul, to learn, Ib. 1. 5, 12; σ. πρὸς εἰδάνειν to claim as one's own, Ib. 4. 3, 17: —Pass. to be gotten or gained together, Soph. O. C. 585. II. to help in burying, τὸν νεκρὸν Soph. Aj. 1397, like συστέλλειν. Hence
συγκομιστήρ, ἥρος, δ, *a reaper*. Hence
συγκομιστήριος, α, ον, of or belonging to harvest: τὰ συγκομιστήρια, sub. ἐπὶ, the feast at harvest-home.
συγκομιστός, ἡ, ὅν, (συγκομίζω) *brought together*, of harvest, gathered in: ἄρτος σ. bread of unbaked meal, Trypho ap. Ath. 109 B: hence, σ. διατμήματα mixed food, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: δειπνον σ. a picnic, Ath.
συγκονιόμαι, = sq.
συγκονιόμαι, as Pass., (κονίω) to roll in the dust, besprinkle oneself with dust. II. to fight or struggle with, Plut.
συγκοπή, ἡ, (συγκόπτω) *a shortening by cutting*: shortness, φράσεως σ. conciseness, Longin.: hence in Gramm. syncopé, i. e. *a striking out one or more letters in a word*. II. *a striking together, collision*, Lat. collisio, τῶν ἥλων σ. Dion. H.
III. *a sudden loss of strength, swoon*, cf. σύκοπος, συγκόπτω III.
συγκοπιόω, to labor along with, Eccl.
σύκοπος, ον, (συγκοπή III) *one who falls down in a swoon*, Diod.

συγκοπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (συγκόπτω) *good at, fit for striking or cutting to pieces*. II. *causing sudden faintness*, cf. συγκοπή III.
συγκόπτω, ον, chopped up, λαχάων Ath.: from
συγκόπτω, ἴ. ψω, to beat together, cut up, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3: χαμῶν συνέκοψε πάντα καὶ διέλυσε Hdt. 7. 34: to thrash soundly, maltreat, τινί Eur. Cycl. 228, Xen. Symp. 8. 6, Metagen. Thur. 4. II. to cut short, abridge, Lat. concidere.
III. *to shake violently*: hence to weary, tire: esp. in Pass. συγκοκῶδαι, to feel all sore from weariness, Theophr.
συγκορδύλλω, ἴ. ἥσω, and —ἔω, ἴ. ἴσω, (κορδύλη) = συναρβόλω.
συγκορρῶντιόω, to join in celebrating the revels of the Corymbantes: hence to share inspiration or frenzy, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B.
συγκορύφω, ον, (κορυφή) *with the peaks or vertices joined*, κῶνοι Arist. Probl.
συγκορύφω, = συγκεφαλαιώ, also to complete, Dion. H. Hence
συγκορύφωσις, ἡ, = συγκεφαλαιώσις.
συγκοσμέω, ἴ. ἥσω, to arrange together, to set or place together, Arist. Coel. II. to confer honor on, to be an ornament to, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26. III. τὸν κόσμον συγκ. to govern the whole world, M. Anton.
συγκοττάβιζω, to play at the cottabus with.
συγκοφίζω, ἴ. ἴσω, to help to lighten, Luc.
συγκορδαίνω, to shake, swing, wave together, Arist. Mund.
σύγκραμα, ατος, τό, (συγκεράννυμι) *a mixing, mixture*. Hence
συγκεραττικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to mixing, or arising from a mixture, Plut.
συγκράσις, εως, ἡ, (συγκεράννυμι) *a mixing together, blending*, Eur. Acol. 2. 4; ξυγκρ. ἔς τινας Thuc. 8. 97.
συγκεράτειν, verb. Adj. of συγκεράννυμι, *one must mingle or blend*, Plat. Phil. 62 B.
συγκεράττω, ἴ. ἥσω, to hold together or firmly. II. to rule, lord over, Plut.
συγκεράτος, ον, (συγκεράννυμι) *mixed together*: in gen. closely united, σ. ζεύγες Eur. Andr. 494.
συγκρατύνω, to strengthen together: to make quite strong, Plut. I.—Pass. to become so, Hipp. 1006 C.
συγκρέω, to weave together.
συγκρηνίζω, to throw down a precipice with or together, Polyh.
συγκρητίζω, to make two parties join against the third. Hence
συγκρητισμός, δ, the union of two parties against a third, Plut.
συγκρίμα, ατος, τό, (συγκρίνω) *a compound substance*, Plut.
συγκριμάτιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., M. Anton. [ἀ]
συγκρίνω, to separate from other matter and compound anew, in gen. to compound, put together, opp. to διακρίνειν, Epich. p. 95, and Plat.: hence esp. in physical philosophy, τὰ συγκρινόμενα compound matter, Anaxag. 3, cf. Plat. Phaed. 72 C, Parm. 157 A, etc. II. to compare, τι πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet., etc., cf. Lob. Phryna. 278, τινί τι N. T. I.—Pass. to measure oneself with another, strive or contend, LXX. Hence
συγκρίσις, ἡ, *a putting together, compounding*, opp. to διακρίσις, Plat. Tim. 64 E, 65 C, etc. II. *a comparing, comparison*, Menand. p. 401, and freq. in late Prose, Lob. Phryna. 278.
συγκριτέον, verb. Adj., *one must compare*, Arist. Pol.
συγκριτικός, ἡ, ὅν, compounding, comparative, opp. to διακριτικός, Plat. Polit. 282 B, sq. II. *comparing*: hence δ συγκρ. c. aut sine τρόπος, the comparative degree, Plut., and Gramm. Adv. —κῶς.
συγκρίτος, ον, (συγκρίνω) *put together, compound*. II. comparable, τι Polyb.
συγκροτέω, ἴ. ἥσω, to strike together; σ. τὰ χεῖρε to clap the hands, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5: hence absol. to clap, applaud: Pass. to be applauded, Xen. Symp. 8. 1. II. to beat, hammer, or weld together, Ar. Eq. 471: hence 2. metaph., σ. ὀνόματα to weld words together, (by composition, contraction, etc.), Plat. Crat. 409 C, 415 D, 416 B. 3. to weld a number of men into one body, i. e. train and discipline them, τὸν χορὸν Dem. 520. 11: in Pass. esp. of ships, soldiers, etc., to be well trained, in good discipline, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 12, Dem. 23. 3. Hence
συγκροτήμα, ατος, τό, *any thing beaten or welded together*. 2. metaph. a mass, a multitude, crowd. II. *any thing hammered out or forged in the mind, an artifice, craft*.
συγκρότησις, ἡ, (συγκροτέω) *a hammering, welding together*.
II. *joining together, conspiracy*.

σύγκροτος, *ov*, (συγκροτέω) hammered or welded together.

II. joined together.

συγκροτούσιος, *ov*, *v*. συγκροτός.

συγκρομα, *ατος*, τό, (συγκροῦν) borrowed money: hence debt.

συγκροσμός, *ov*, (συγκροῦν) γέλωσ συγκρ. laughter accompanied by clapping of the hands, etc., immoderate mirth, Paroemiogr.: and so in Suid. γέλωσ συγκροτούσιος.

συγκροστίς, ἡ, (συγκροῦν) a striking, dashing together, collision, ἀνέμων Theophr.: hence 2. quarrel, Plut. II. in music, the rapid alternation of two notes, a shake. 2 in gen. a trembling, quaking.

συγκροσμός, ὁ, =foreg., Plut.

συγκροστούς, ἡ, *ov*, struck or beaten together: ἰμδίον συγκρ. a cloth with a thick shaggy pile, like velvet or plush. Dioc.: from συγκροῦν, to strike together, clasp, τὸ χεῖρε Ar. Ran. 1029:—to bring into collision, Dem. 231. 12., 282. 1: in gen. to throw into confusion, Isocr. 68 B. II. metaph. to stir up, excite, to embroil, σ. τινας ἀλλήλους wear them out one against the other, Thuc. 1. 44: σ. πόλεμον Diod. III. intr. to strike one against another: νῆες ἀλλήλας συγκροτούσαι Polyb.—Cf. συγκροῦν.

συγκροῦμαι, *f. ψω*, to cover up or completely, δέμας ὅπλοισι Eur. Heracl. 721:—to conceal utterly, Id. I. T. 1052, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40: in gen. to hide, πένταλ Amphip. Erith. 1. Hence συγκροῦναι, *g. complete concealment.*

συγκταῖμαι, *f. ἴσμαι*, Dep. med., to win, gain, along with, Thuc. 7. 57, Arist. Pol.

συγκτερεῖω, *f. ἴξω*, to join in paying the last honors to a corpse, Ap. Rh.

συγκτησεῖδιον, and —εἰδιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

σύγκτησις, ἡ, (συγκτδομαι) joint possession.

συγκτήτωρ, *opos*, ὁ, (συγκτδομαι) a joint-possessor.

συγκτιζέω, *f. ἴσω*, to join with another in founding or colonising, σ. Βάττω Κυρήνην Hdt. 4. 156.

συγκτίσις, ἡ, the joint building or founding of a city: and συγκτήσις, *ov*, ὁ, a joint founder or coloniser, Hdt. 5. 46.

συγκτύττω, *f. ἴσω*, to crash with or at the same time, Nonn.

συγκτύβειναι, *ov*, ὁ, a person with whom one plays at dice, a fellow gamester, Aeschin. 8. 47., 9. 6: from

συγκτύβω, to play at dice with, τινί Hdt. 2. 122. II. metaph. to hazard or risk together.

συγκυάω, *f. ἴσω*, to throw into an utter ferment, Ar. Ach. 531.

συγκυκλέω, *f. ἴσω*, to encompass completely. II. to wind, roll along together, Plat. Polit. 269 C.: also συγκυκλώ.

συγκυκλώψ, *απος*, ὁ, a fellow Cyclops.

συγκυλινδόμα, as Pass., to roll about, esp. to wallow in vice, ἀκρατέα Xen. Symp. 8. 32.

συγκυλίωμα, as Pass., =foreg., ap. Ath. 588 E. [ε]

συγκυλινγέτω, *f. ἴσω*, to hunt with or together: from

συγκυλινγέτης, *ov*, ὁ, =συγκυλινγής.

συγκυλινγής, *f. ἴσω*, =συγκυλινγέτω, Arist. Eth. N.: from συγκυλινγής, *ov*, Dor. σκυλινγής, *ov*, a fellow-hunter, Eur. I. T. 709: also, ἡ σ. α. fellow-huntress, Id. Hipp. 1093.

συγκυλπίτης, *ov*, ὁ, that which stoops towards: in mechanics, a kind of prop or support, Lat. capreolus, Vitruv. 4. 2.

συγκυπτόναι, *f. ψω*, to bend forwards, towards each other, κέρατα Xen. An. 3. 49: absol. to stoop and lay heads together, Ar. Vesp. 570: hence συγκυπνάντες ποιοῦναι, πράσσουσιν τοῖτο ὅτι ἐν concert, esp. in conspiracy, Hdt. 3. 82., 7. 145: τούτο δ' ἐν ἐπὶ σιν συγκυπνός this comes all to one point, Ar. Eq. 854.

συγκυρέω, *f. κυρήσω* or κύρω. I. of persons, to meet, come together by chance, μήποτε συγκυρήσονται ὁδῷ Il. 23. 435: so of ships, Hdt. 8. 92: to meet with an accident, τῇ τύχῃ Soph. O. C. 1404: also, σ. ἐς τι to light upon a thing, Eur. Andr. 1172: c. part., σ. παραρροῖσθαι Hdt. 8. 87.

II. of events and accidents, to happen at the same time, τινί to one, Hdt. 4. 15, Eur. Ion 1448: impers. c. inf., συνεκύρησε γενέσθαι it came to pass that . . ., Hdt. 9. 90: τὰ συνεκυρήσαντα what had occurred, Hdt. 1. 119: so in Pass., τὰ ἐκ Δακεδαμονίου συνεκυρημένον Hdt. 9. 37.

III. of countries, to be contiguous to, τινί Polyb.

συγκυρήμα, *ατος*, τό, a chance, accident, Polyb. [ε]

συγκυρήσις, ἡ, (συγκυρέω) a meeting by chance: a conjuncture, Polyb. [ε]

συγκυρία, ἡ, rarer form for συγκύρησις, τὰ ἀπὸ συγκυρήσις chance events, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

συγκυρκάνα, =συγκυκάνα, Epinie. ap. Ath. 432 C.

συγκυρκάω, to establish or sanction along with . . .

συγκυρστίς, ἡ, =συγκυρήσις.

συγκύφω, to make to stoop, LXX.

συγκυθονίζομαι, (κυθωνίζω) to tittle with or together, Ath.

συγκύωλος, *ov*, (κύωλος) with limbs united: hence in gen. standing close together, Xen. Cyn. 5. 30.

συγκυμῶδες, *f. δσω*, Dor. δσω, to march together in a κύωλος, Pind. O. 11 (to) 16.

συγκυμωος, *ov*, a partner in a κύωλος, a fellow-reveller, Eur. Bacch. 1171: c. dat., σ. Διονύσω Aesch. Fr. 381, c. conj. Pors.

συγκυμωδέω, *f. ἴσω*, to play with in a comedy, Luc. II. to mock or scoff with.

συγγάινω, to card with or together, to card thoroughly. II. metaph. to bring together, join.

συγγενεῖται, to be with on a journey or in a foreign country.

συγγέω, *f. ἴσω*, to smooth by scraping or planing: metaph. to polish one's style, Dion. H.

συγγεῖραι, to dry up with.

συγγέω, *f. ἴσω*, to scratch or tear to pieces, Diog. L. 4. 47.

συγγαίξομαι, Dep. med., =συγχαρώ.

συγγαίω, to rejoice with, take part in another's joy, Aesch. Ag. 793, Ar. Pac. 1330. II. to wish one joy, congratulate, τινί twos Xen. Hier. 11. 12: also ironic, σ. τινί τὸν γεγενημένον to wish one joy of . . ., Dem. 194. 23: so, σ. τινί δτι . . ., Aeschin. 34. 9: so also in aor. pass. συγγαίχην Polyb.

συγγαλέω, *f. δσω*, to relax with or at the same time, Archyt. ap. Steph. Excerpt. p. 81.

συγγαλέω, to weld together, Ath.

συγγαῖρητικός, ἡ, *ov*, (συγγαίρω) belonging to a fellow-feeling of joy, congratulatory, Joseph.

συγγαῖρισμα, *f. ἴσμαι*, Dep. med., to be agreeable at the same time, or with others, to comply with, gratify, Plut.: συγγαῖριμώμενος dearest, most lovely.

συγχαρτικός, ἡ, *ov*, =συγχαρτικός.

συγγεῖλαι, *ai*, (χεῖλος) the joining of the lips, Arist. Physiogn.

συγγεμῶαι, *f. δσω*, to winter with or at the same time.—Pass. to weather the same storm, Ar. Plut. 847.

συγγεμῶναι, to manage or administer with, τινί τι Polyb.

συγγερονόμω, *f. ἴσω*, (χεῖρ, πονέω) to do at the same time with manual labor, Luc.

συγχειρουργέω, *f. ἴσω*, to put hand to a thing at the same time or together, to accomplish, complete, finish, τὰ ἱερὰ Isae. 70. 28.

συγγεῖαι, Ep. inf. aor. I. of sq.

συγγέω, *f. χεῖνω*: Hom. uses pres. and impf. act. and aor. Ep. σύγχεαι, but more usu. συνέχεα, inf. συγγεῖαι: and 3 synop.

aor. pass. συγγύτω. To pour together, commingle, hence metaph. to mix up, throw into disorder or confusion, Il. 15. 364: and so in Pass., Il. 16. 471: and so like συγγύνναι, σ. τοὺς τάφους Hdt. 4. 127, τὴν ὁδὸν Hdt. 7. 115: of persons, esp. to confound, disturb, trouble, ἀνδρα, θυμὸν Od. 8. 139, Il. 9. 612, etc., Hdt. 8. 99: so too, τὴν συγγεῖν ἐστῆκα Eur. Med. 1005: συνεχέοντο αἰ γυνῶμα τῶν φαμένων Hdt. 7. 142: of things, to frustrate, make of none effect, κῆματον, βῆν καὶ ἰσὺς Il. 15. 366, 473: esp. σ. ὅρκια, σπονδὰς, νόμια etc., to scatter them to the winds, set them at naught, violate them, Il. 4. 269, Valck. Hdt. 7. 136, Eur. Hipp. 1063: also, σ. χάριν Soph. Tr. 1229: τὴν πολιτείαν, τὸν βίον Dem. 729. 14., 777. 9, etc.: but, πῶλεμον συγγ. to stir up a war, Lat. conficere bellum, Polyb.: συγγεκυμῶσιν confounded, open to disparagement, Plat. Rep. 524 C.

συγγιλιάρχος, ὁ, a fellow-tribune, Joseph.

συγγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of shoe or sock, Jac. A. P. p. 198, cf. συγγίς.

συγγινδρωσις, ἡ, (χόνδρος) a growing into one cartilage.

συγχορδία, ἡ, harmony of strings, concord, Soph. Fr. 361.

συγχορδός, *ov*, (χορδή) harmonious, in unison, strictly of musical strings: in gen. harmonising, agreeing.

συγχορεῖται, *ov*, ὁ, (συγχορεύω) a companion in a dance, Plat. Legg. 653 E, 665 A.

συγχορεύτρια, fem. of foreg., partner in the dance, Ar. Fr. 399.

συγχορεύω, to dance with, Ar. Av. 1761: to be one of the same chorus, Plut.

συγχορηγέω, f. ὥω, to spend money with or together, Plut.

2. to assist with supplies, τινί Polyb.: from

συγχορηγός, ὄν, a fellow-choragus: hence in gen. spending money with a partner in the expense, Dem. 853. 1.

σύγχορος, ὄν, helping to make up a chorus, Orph.

σύγχροτος, ὄν, strictly with the grass joining, i. e. bordering ἔρον, χθόνα σύγχροτον Σιπρία Aesch. Supp. 5, cf. Eur. Antioq. 9: also c. gen., σύγχροτοι ὀμόδας Eur. H. F. 371: σύγχροτα πεδία i. e. the marches or boundaries of two lands, Id. Andr. 17.

συγχῶδ, Ion. for συγχώννυμι, q. v.

συγχρόμασι, f. ὥσω, Dep. med., to use at the same time, in gen. to make use of, τινί Polyb. II. to borrow jointly, Id. 1. 20, 14.

III. to have dealings with, τινί N. T. Hence

σύγχρησις, ἡ, common or joint use, Clem. Al. II. intercourse.

συγχρησιστάριον, Dep., to consult an oracle together.

συγχρίπτω, f. ψω, = συγκρούω.

συγχρισμα, ατος, τό,ointment, salve, Diosc.: from

συγχριστός, one must anoint; and

συγχρίσις, ἡ, ὄν, anointed: verb. Adj. from

συγχρίω, f. ὥω, to anoint. [in all tenses.]

συγχρύνω, f. ὥω, and -νύω, ὥω, (σύγχρονος) to be contemporary with, τινί Ath. II. to delay a long time together, LXX.

III. to be in the same tense, Gramm. Hence

συγχρονισμός, ὁ, agreement of time.

σύγχρονος, ὄν, contemporaneous.

σύχρους, ὄν, contr. χρους, ὄν, (χρῶς) of like color, of one color, like ὁμόχρους, Plut., and Anth.

συγχρώω, f. ὥω, to color, to give a color to, Plut. II. in painting, to blend colors; and in Pass. of colors, to melt one into the other, though Schäff. takes it = συγχρωτίζεσθαι from

χρῶς, Dion. Comp. p. 366.

σύχρως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, body to body, usu. as Adv. σύχρωτα, Lob. Phryn. 414.

συγχρητίζομαι, as Pass., to touch one another: to have intercourse with, Diog. L.

συγχύνω, later form for συγχέω.

σύγχυσις, εως, ἡ, (συγχέω) a mixing together, commingling, confounding, Hipp.: a destroying, blow, δόλω Eur. Andr. 292, 959: σπονδών Thuc. 1. 146., 5. 46, νόμων Isocr. 64 C: σύγχυσιν ἔχειν was the name given by the Gramm. to the first half of the fourth book of the Iliad, see v. 269. Hence

συγχύτικος, ἡ, ὄν, commingling, confounding, Plut.

σύγχωμα, ατος, τό, (συγχώννυμι) that which is heaped together, a heap, mound.

συγχυνέω, to melt together; to melt down, Lycurg. 164. 29, 39, Dem. 615. 12.

συγχώννυμι and -νύω, f. χῶσω, Ion. pres. συγχῶω, inf.

συγχούην Hdt. 4. 120, also in Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 18. To heap all together, to heap with earth, cover up, σπών, κρήνα, ὕδατα, ῥάφους Hdt. 1. 68., 4. 120, 140; τὴν ὁδὸν Hdt. 8. 71. II. to make into ruinous heaps, destroy, like καταβάλλειν, Id. 9. 13; also in Pass., οἰκήματα συγκεχωσμένα Id. 8. 144. III. to throw one thing into a heap with another, confound with, τινί Aesch. Fr. 1049.

συγχωρέω, f. ὥω, (Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 12, Isocr. 118 D), and ὥσω (Eur. I. T. 741, Plat., etc.) To come together, unite, like συνάγειν, Eur. I. T. 124: to combine, opp. to ἐκχωρεῖν, Anaxag. 10.

II. to give place, give way, Plat. Charm. 155 B: hence metaph. to make concessions, yield, Συρηκοῖσι τὰς ἡγεμονίας to make concessions to them about the command, Thuc. 7. 161: ξ. τινί Thuc. 1. 140, Plat., etc.; ξ. ἀλλήλοις to make a compromise, Thuc. 3. 75; and in bad sense, to be in collision with, connive at, τοῖς ποταποῖς Dem. 922. 17. 2. c. acc. reū, to concede, give up, yield, agree on, συγχωρομένων ταῦτα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Hdt. 9. 35; hence in Pass., τὴν συγχωρηθέντα χρήματα Dem. 985, 22; εἰρήνην, ἡμέρα συγχωρηθεῖσα Id. 231. fin., 1042. 26: c. θάνατον εαυτῶν τὴν ἡμίαν in acquiescence in death being his punishment, Dinarch. 91. 11: σ. τοῦτο, ὥς . . , Plat. Euthyphr. 13 C, etc.

3. to accede or agree, assent, to acquiesce in, τῇ γνώμῃ Hdt. 4. 148, Thuc. 7. 72, τῇ αἰτίᾳ Plat.

Phaedr. 100 A: c. inf., to agree to do, agree that . . , Hdt. 2. 2; c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 3. 52, etc.: absol. to agree, acquiesce, assent, Hdt. 3. 83., 4. 43: τὸ συγκεχωρηκὸς τῆς εὐσεβείας a yielding, unswerving temper of piety, Dem. 533. 17.

4. impers. συγχωρεῖ, it is agreed, it may be done, ὅτι ἂν ἐν συχωρῇ as may be agreed, Thuc. 5. 40; εἰ συχωροῖ if it were possible, v. l. Xen. Eq. 9. 11. Hence

συγχώρημα, ατος, τό, that which is agreed to, conceded, allowed, a concession, Polyb. II. permission, consent, Id.

συγχώρησις, ἡ, (συγχωρέω) an agreeing to, assent, acquiescence, concession, Plat. Legg. 770 C: τῇ στήν σ. δεῖναι to take silence for consent, Id. Crat. 435 B.

συγχωρῶντες, verb. Adj., one must agree to, yield, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, etc.: ὅ so also in plur. συγχωρητά, Soph. O.C. 1426.

συγχωρητικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to yield, yielding, compliant.

συγχώρησις, ἡ, = συγχώρησις, Hipp.

συγχωρός, ὄν, (χῶρος) neighbouring, bordering on.

σύχρωσμα, ατος, τό, (συγχώννυμι) that which is heaped or thrown up, a place defended by a mound. 2. the mound itself.

σύδνη, Adv., (σύνω) with rushing, hurried motion, hurriedly, σ. ἀρεσάτα φύγην Aesch. Pers. 480. [ὑ]

σύνειος, α, ὄν, (σὺς) of swine, Lat. suillus, χρίσμα σ. hogslard, Xen. An. 4. 4, 13, where however Muret. συνόνιον. [ὑ]

σύνειω, f. ὥω, to live with, Plat. Polit. 302 B; τινί Dem. 363. 4; φιλοπραγμοσύνη to pass one's life in meddling, Id. 13. 10.

σύνειννυμι, f. ζεύω, to yoke together, couple, Hdt. 4. 189; esp. in marriage, Eur. Alc. 166, Xen. Oec. 7. 30.—Pass. to be yoked with, coupled with, πλάνω σ. Eur. Alc. 482, στερεῶ δαμόνι σ. Id. Andr. 98, cf. Ion 343: συνζεύγες ὁμοῦσι live in close familiarity, Xen. Lac. 2. 12. Med. to yoke for oneself, ἄρμα ἱππῶν ὁκτά Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51. Hence

σύνζευξις, εως, ἡ, a yoking together, coupling, union, Plat. Rep. 508 A, Legg. 930 B.

σύνζω, f. ὥω, to make to boil with, Diosc.

σύνζητος, f. ὥω, to seek, examine with, at the same time or together, Plat. Crat. 384 C, Meno 90 B. Hence

σύνζητις, ἡ, a joint inquiry: a disputation, N. T.; and

σύνζητης, οὔ, ὁ, a joint inquirer: a disputer, N. T.

σύνζωος, to darken at the same time or together, Anth.

σύνζυγος, f. ὥω, to draw together in a yoke, strictly of beasts of draught, Aesch. Fr. 298: of soldiers, to stand in one rank, Polyb.

σύνζυγος, ἐς, (σύνζύννυμι) = σύνζυγος. Hence

σύνζυγια, ἡ, = σύνζευξις, union, Eur. H. F. 675: a joint, as in plants, much like γόνυ, Theophr.

II. a yoke of animals, a pair, Valck. Hipp. 1127. III. in Gramm. a conjugation.

σύνζυγος, α, ὄν, poet. for σύνζυγος, joined, united, χῶρες Eur. Hipp. 1147, cf. Schäff. Dion. Comp. p. 175. II. act. joining, hence like ζύγια, epith. of Hera, as patroness of marriage, Stob. Eccl. 2. p. 54.

σύνζυγος, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ἰδος, = σγ.

σύνζυγος, ὄν, (σύνζύννυμι) yoked together, hence in gen. paired, united, esp. by marriage, σ. ἀμυαλίη wedded union, Aesch. Cho. 599; hence as Subst., ἡ σ. a wife, Eur. Alc. 314, 342: but, ὁ σ. in gen. a yoke-fellow, comrade, friend, Id. I. T. 250, Ar. Plut. 945. Adv. -γως.

σύνζυξ, ὅρος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Eur. Alc. 921.

σύνζυμος, to leaven, make to ferment.

σύνζωμα, ατος, τό, a girding together. II. a girdle, Aesch. Supp. 462: from

σύνζώννυμι, f. ζῶω, to gird together, gird up, τι Ar. Thesm. 255:—Med. to gird oneself, gird up one's loins, Ib. 656.

σύνζωοποιέω, f. ὥω, to quicken at the same time, N. T.

σύνζώβολος, ὄν, (σὺς, βόλλα) striking or killing swine, Opp.

σύνζηλα, αἱ, (σὺς) a pig-sty, the Lat. suile, formed like θνηλή, ἀνθήλη.

σύνζηρ, f. ὥω, (συνήρ) = ὀνήρ. Hence

σύνζηρ, ἡ, = ἰνζία, Pherecr. Inert. 11.

σύνζηρος, ἡ, ὄν, (σὺς) = ὀνήρος, swinish.

σύνθε, Aeol. 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of σέω for ἐσθῆσαν. [ὑ]

σύνθε, imperat. aor. 1 pass. of σέω, make haste, speed, formed like κλῆθι and πῆθι, Hesych.

σύνδιον, τό, Dim. of σὺς, a little pig, porker, M. Anton. [1]

συκάζω, f. ὥω, (συκῆ) to gather or pluck ripe figs, Ar. Av. 1699 (with a play on συκοφαντώ); σ. σύκα Xen. Oec. 19. 19, Strattis Atal. 2, but in dub. signif.

συκάλης, ἰδος, ἡ, (σύνον) the fig-pecker, Italian *beccafico*, (motacilla ficedula Linn.), Epich. p. 25, 41, who writes συκαλῆς, metri grat.

συκάμινεα, ἡ, = συκάμινος.

συκάμινος, ἡ, ὡν, of or belonging to the συκάμινος, σ. τριμία mulberry-jam, Sotad. ap. Ath. 293 B. [μῦ]

συκάμινον, τό, the fruit of the συκάμινος, a mulberry, Lat. *morum*, Amphip Insect. 6; the juice of which was used by women as a wash, Eubul. Steph. i. 2. [ἄ]

συκάμινος, ἡ, more rarely δ, the mulberry-tree, Lat. *morus*, Amphip Insect. 6; black and white, ἐρυθρὸν ἢ λευκὸν Theophr. Caus. Pl. 6, 4. II. = συκόμορος, v. sub voc. [ἄ]

συκάμινωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the mulberry-tree or mulberry.

συκάριον, τό, Dim. of συκῆ, a small fig, Eupol. Lacon. i. [ἄ]

συκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = συκῆς.

συκαστής, οὗ, δ, (συκάζω) one who gathers figs. II. = συκοφάντης.

συκάστρια, ἡ, fem. of συκαστής.

συκέα, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. συκῆα as always in Hdt., but in Od. always contr. συκῆ, ἡς, (except in Od. 24. 341, and here it must be pronounced as a dissyll.) = Ion. gen. π. συκῆων Hdt. i. 193; (σύνον) — the fig-tree, Lat. *figus*, Hom. (only in Od.), Hdt., etc.: Theophr. mentions many kinds, cf. Schneid. Indic. II. = σύνον II.

συκῆ, ἡς, ἡ, v. foreg.

συκῆγορία, ἡ, (σύνον, ἀγορεύω) = συκοφαντία.

συκῆια, ἡ, Dor. for συκῆ.

συκῆδιον, τό, Dim. of συκῆ and σύνον, a small fig, Ar. Pac. 598. [ἄ]

συκῆζω, f. ὥω, (σύνον) to fatten with figs, Anth.

σύνονος, ἡ, ὡν, (σύνον) of or belonging to the fig-tree or figs, σ. ἔξλον fig-wood, Ar. Vesp. 145 (where it is taken to express the pungent smoke produced thereby): σ. ὀλivos fig-wine, Plut.

II. metaph. from the spongy useless nature of this wood (Horace's *inutile lignum*), σύνονι ἄνδρες weak, worthless, good for nothing fellows, Theocrit. 10. 45; 80, σ. σοφιστῆς Antiph. Kleoph. i. 4; proverb. σ. ἐπικουρία Meineke Strattis Ψυχαστ. 4:—in Ar. Plut. 946, σ. σύλγνος a false, treacherous comrade, with a play on συκοφαντικός.

σύνιδρύλλον, τό, a fig-leaf.

σύνιον, τό, (σύνον) a drink made from figs, Hipp.

σύνκῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, (σύνκῆ) a slip or cutting from a fig-tree, a young fig-tree, Ar. Ach. 996: in gen. = συκῆ. II. a person having large warts, cf. σύνον II.

σύνκῆτις, οὗ, δ, fem. ἴτις, ἰδος, (σύνον) fig-like, of figs, σ. ὀλivos, fig-wine, Hipp. II. a name of Bacchus among the Macedonians, Ath.

σύνκοβασίλεια, ἡ, (Βασιλεύς) royal figs, a very fine kind, Ath. 78 A; when dried they were called βασιλῆδεις ἰοχάδες, Id. 76 E. σύνκοβῆος, ὡν, living on figs. II. living by slander, of a συκοφάντης.

σύνκολογέω, f. ἥσω, to gather figs, Ar. Pac. 1346: from

σύνκολογος, ὡν, (λέγω) gathering figs. II. speaking or treating of figs.

σύνκομμάς, ὡν, — μῆμμάς, δ, a soward, poltroon, cf. βλατομῆμας.

σύνκομορέα, ἡ, = σύνκομορος, N. T.

σύνκομορίτης, οὗ, δ, ὀλivos σ. a wine prepared from the fruit of the σύνκομορος.

σύνκομορον, τό, the fruit of the σύνκομορος.

σύνκομορος, ἡ, (σύνον, μόρον) the fig-mulberry, an Egyptian kind, that bears its fruit on the branches, and has leaves like the white mulberry, (*figus sycomorus* Linn.), Diosc. i. 181, Plin. 13, 14:—Theophr. calls it σύνκομινος ἢ Αἰγυπτία H. P. i. 1, 7, 14, 2; and the σύνκομορος was oft. called simply σύνκομινος, as in LXX, and Luc. 17. 6. (The Hebrew is *sikemah*.)

ΣΥΚΟΝ, τό, a fig, Od. 7. 121, Hdt. 2. 40, and Att.: proverb., ὅσῳ διαφέρει σύκα καρδόμεν ‘as different as chalk from cheese,’ Henioch. Trochil. i. 2. II. from its shape, a large wart, esp. on the eyelids, Hipp.: also on the anus, piles,

[1300]

Galen, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., and v. σύνκοις.

III. pu-

denda mulberia, Ar. Pac. 1349, cf. 1346.

σύνκοπέδῖος, δ, fig-sandaled, a parody on Homer's χρυσοπέδῖος, with a play on συκοφάντης, Cratin. ap. Ar. Eq. 529.

σύνκοπτικός, ὡν, (σύνον II, πρῶκτος) with warts on the posterior, having piles.

σύνκοσπίδας, οὗ, δ, and σύνκοσπᾶς, ἄδος, δ, (σπᾶω) Comic for συκοφάντης, formed after Λυκοσπᾶς.

σύνκοτράγος, f. ἥσω, to eat figs, Theophr. Char. 10; and

σύνκοτραγίδης, ἡ, ὡν, a fig-nibbler, Comic nickname for a miser, Archil. Fr. 170 (Liebel): from

σύνκοτράγος, ὡν, (τράγω) fig eating, Ael.

σύνκοτράκτης, οὗ, δ, = foreg.

σύνκοτρός, ὡν, ἄλως συνοτρός, (ἄρα, ὄψος) watching figs.

σύνκοφάντης, f. ἥσω, to be a συκοφάντης or informer: and so I. c. acc. pers. to inform against, accuse, slander, Ar.

Vesp. 1096, Av. 1431: hence in Pass., ἐπὶ τῷ συνοκοφαντοῦμαι, Lys. Fr. 26. 2. c. acc. rei, to lay information against a thing, Ar. Ach. 519, Xen., etc.:—but σ. τράκοντα μᾶς to extort them by laying informations, Lys. 177. 32. II. in gen.

to use an informer's tricks, Plat. Rep. 341 B. III. = σύνκῆς ἐρωτικῶς, Meineke Plat. (Com.) Insect. 36, Menand. p. 295. Hence

σύνκοφάντης, ατος, τό, a sycophant's trick, a false accusation, slander, misrepresentation, Aeschin. 33. 19.

σύνκοφάντης, οὗ, δ, (σύνον, φαίνω) a fig-shower, i.e. one who informs against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering sacred fig-trees: hence a common informer, and so in gen. a false accuser, slanderer, backbiter; the Sycophants began to multiply from the time of Pericles, and were a common object of attack to the Comic writers, Aristoph. pass., v. esp. Schol. Plut. 31.—The literal signif. is not found in any ancient writer; and is perh. altogether an invention.

σύνκοφαντήτος, ἡ, ὡν, (σύνκοφαντέω) accused by sycophants.

σύνκοφαντία, ἡ, the behaviour of a sycophant, false accusation, misrepresentation, slander, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 12, Lys. 102. 5, etc.: σ. τῷ δίδοναι to give occasion for false informations against him, Dem. 642. 11.

σύνκοφαντίας, οὗ, δ, in Ar. Eq. 437, πνέει κακίας καὶ συνοφαντίας Caecias is blowing, and the Sycophant-wind; but there is a play on κακίας καὶ συκ., there is a wind of villainy and sycophantacy.

σύνκοφαντικός, ἡ, ὡν, like a sycophant, slanderous, Dem. 967. 11. Adv. — κῶς, Isocr. Antid. § 330.

σύνκοφαντρία, ἡ, fem. of σύνκοφάντης, Ar. Plut. 970.

σύνκοφαντώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) sycophant-like, Lys. Fr. 2. 1.

σύνκοφᾶσις, ἡ, = σύνκοφαντία, dub. I. Diog. L.

σύνκοφορέιον, τό, a basket for carrying figs: and

σύνκοφορέω, f. ἥσω, to carry figs: from

σύνκοφορέος, ὡν, (φέρειω) carrying figs.

σύνκω, (σύνον) to make or change into a fig: Pass. to have figs or warts. 2. like σύνκῆζω, to feed with figs.

σύνκῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, also written σύνκῆδς, ἄδος, ἡ, and σύνκῆος, ἄ, like σύνκῆς, a kind of shoe or sock, Anth.

σύνκῆδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fig-like: full of figs, Arist. H. A.

σύνκαμα, ατος, τό, = σύνκοσις. [ἄ]

σύνκων, ἄνος, δ, (σύνον) a fig-garden, LXX.

σύνκωρεω, f. ἥσω, to watch figs: from

σύνκωρος, ὡν, (ἄρα) watching figs: from συνοκρός.

σύνκοσις, ἡ, (σύνκω) a rough, fig-like excrescence on the flesh, esp. on the eyelids, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; cf. σύνον II. [ἄ]

σύνκοτός, ἡ, ὡν, (σύνκω) fed or fattened on figs, ἥπαρ συκ. the liver of an animal so fattened, Lat. *jejur ficatum*. II. dressed or flavored with figs, τὰ συνοκτά Hipp.

σύνλα, τό, v. sub σύνλη.

σύνλα, Ep. for ἐσύνλα, 3 sing. impf. act. from σύνλαω.

σύνλαγνώω, f. ἥσω, (σύνλον, ἄγω) to carry off as booty or plunder, Heliod. II. to rob, despoil, τὸν ὅλον Αρισταν.

σύνλασκε, Ion. impf. from σύνλαω, for ἐσύνλα, Arist. [ἄ]

σύνλαω, f. ἥσω, frequent, 3 impf. σύνλασκε Hes. Sc. 480.

To strip off, esp. to strip off the arms etc. of a slain enemy, Hom. (only in II.), Pind., etc. Construction: I. in full c. acc. pers. et rei, to strip off from another, strip him of his arms, etc., τεύχεα σ. τινα II. 15. 428, 16. 500: σ. ῥήματα ἄλ-

λῆλous to steal one another's phrases, Dion. H.:—hence in Pass. c. acc. rei, to be strip*ped*, robbed, deprived of a thing; ἀκχίπτρα, λέκτρα συλασθαι Aesch. Pr. 761, Eur. I. A. 1275, cf. Soph. Phil. 413; rarely c. gen. rei, as Pind. O. 9. 135. 2. c. acc. pers. only, to strip, σ. τινά νεκρόν Il. 10. 343, 387; and so in gen. to strip bare, pillage, plunder, τοὺς θεούς, τὰ ἱρὰ etc. Hdt. 6. 101, and Att. 3. c. acc. rei only, to strip off, in Hom. usu. τεύχεα συλάν, also ἔντα σ. Il. 13. 641; oft. with the addition of ἀπ' ἑωυμ, or ἀπὸ χροός Il. 13. 640;—then in gen. to take away, off, do*wn*, τρέφον σ. to take do*wn* the bow, Il. 4. 105; σ. πῶμα φαρέτρης to take the lid off the quiver, Il. 4. 116; usu. with a notion of violence or suddenness, σ. κρᾶτα Μερόσια Pind. P. 12. 28; σ. θεῶν γέρα Aesch. Pr. 83, cf. Soph. Phil. 1363; συλ. τῷ λόγῳ τὰ τῶν προγόνων ἔργα Dem. 442. 7: c. gen. loci, τίς ἐσταίμεν συλὰ πάτρας; Eur. Hel. 669:—Pass. to be taken away, carried off as spoil, σεσυλημένοι ἐγκαλμα Hdt. 6. 118; in gen. to be taken away, Eur. Hipp. 799.—Rarer collat. forms are συλεύω, and συλέω. (From σῶλον, σύλη, akin to σκύλλα, σκυλεύω, σκύλον, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. κελανός 3.)

συλέω, rare collat. form of foreg., to despoil, esp. of arms, τινά Il. 5. 48: also to despoil one secretly of any thing, to trick, cheat, Il. 24. 436. Cf. σκυλεύω.

συλέω, = συλάν, in Chandl. Inscr.

σύλη, ἡ, or σύλον, τό, usu. in plur., σύλας or σύλα, the right of seizing the ship or cargo of a merchant (esp. a foreigner), to cover losses received through him (cf. συμβόλον II); in gen. the right of seizure, strictly of goods only, as opp. to ἀνδροληψία, Dem. 1232. 4; σύλας δίδοναι τινὶ κατὰ τινας Id. 931. 23; opp. to σύλον (σύλας) ἔχειν κατὰ τινας Arist. Oec. 2. 11, 1: ὅπου σύλας ἢ ὡν ἱερῶν Ἀθηναίους where the Athenians have (to fear) no right of seizure, ap. Dem. 927. 4:—σύλα ποιέσθαι τοὺς βοιωτῶς to exercise this right against them, Lys. 185. 18.—This right of reprisals, when exercised in wars towards whole states, answers, more or less, to the modern letters of marque, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 185., 2. 375. (Cf. σπύλω.)

σύλημα, ατος, τό, (σπύλω) spoil, booty, plunder. [v]

σύλησις, ον, (σπύλω) robbed, stolen.

σύλησις, ἡ, (σπύλω) a spoiling, plundering. [v]

σύλητις, ἡ, fem. from συλητήρ, Eur. H. F. 377.

σύλητήρ, ἄρος, δ, and σύλητής, ου, δ, (σπύλω) a robber.

σύλητρια, ἡ, fem. from συλητήρ.

σύλητρω, ὀρος, δ, = συλήτης, Aesch. Supp. 927.

σύνλαβη, ἡ, (σπύλω) a taking together; also conception, pregnancy.

II. act. that which holds together, συλλαβαὶ πέπλον, i. e. a girdle, Aesch. Supp. 457. 2. pass. that which is held together, hence usu. several letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, Eur. Palam. 2, 3, and freq. in Plat.: ἐν γραμμάτων συλλαβαῖς in written words, Aesch. Theb. 468. III. in Music, the concord called the Fourth, Böckh Philolaos p. 68. Hence

συνλαβεῖν, f. ἴσω, to join letters into syllables, to pronounce letters together, Plut.

συνλαβικός, ἡ, ου, (συνλαβή II. 2) belonging to syllables, syllabic.

συνλαβομαχέω, (μάχομαι) to fight for syllables, Philo.

συνλαβοπονεύω, σπύλω, οὐ, δ, (συνλαβή, πυνθάνομαι, λαμβάνω) examining each syllable before pronouncing it, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A, where is a v. l. -λαβητής.

συνλάβος, δ, = σπύλω, σπύλω, the title of a book, dub. in Cic. Att. 4. 4 b.

συνλαγνέω, = συμπορνέω.

συνλαγνέω, f. λήξομαι, to be joined with anything by lot, τινί Plat. Polit. 266 C, E.

συνλάβω, f. ἴσω, to talk with, τινί Polyb.

συνλαμβάνω, f. λήξομαι: pf. συνέλημμαι, aor. συνέλαβον, inf. συνέλαβεῖν:—συνλήψεται, for pass. fut. συλληφθήσεται, in Xen. An. 7. 2, 14, is certainly wrong. To take together, lay hold of, seize, Hdt. 6. 26; to seize the person of., apprehend, arrest, Id. 1. 80., 2. 114, etc. II. to put together, close, τὸ στόμα καὶ ὀφθαλμούς (of a corpse), Plat. Phaed. sub fin.

III. to comprehend, ἐνὶ ἑπεί πάντα συλλαβὸν εἰπεῖν Hdt. 3. 82; πᾶν συλλαβὸν εἰρηκας Hdt. 7. 16, 3; also, εἰς ἐν Plat.

Theat. 147 D 1—also of the mind, to comprehend, understand, τὸ ῥηθῆναι, τὸν λόγον, τὴν φωνήν Hdt. 1. 91., 2. 49, 4. 114.

IV. to bring together, collect, esp. to rally scattered troops, Hdt. 5. 46. V. to receive at the same time, and so enjoy, Hdt. 1. 32.

VI. of women, to conceive, become pregnant, Plut. VII. συλλαβάνειν ἐαυτὸν ἐκ γῆς to take oneself off from the land, Soph. Phil. 577.

VIII. to take with or besides, take as an assistant, τὴν δίκην σ. Eur. Palam. 5:—but also

IX. c. dat. pers. to take part with another, Hdt. 6. 125; εἰς τι towards a thing, Ib. 7. 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28; so too, σ. τινὶ τινας to take part with one in a thing, assist one in it, Eur. Med. 946, etc.: absol. to assist, Aesch. Cho. 812, Plat. etc.—in this signifi. the Med. is also freq., συναλέετο τοῦ στρατεύματος he took part in it, Hdt. 3. 49, cf. Soph. Phil. 282, cf. Br. Ar. Lys. 313, Pac. 465.

συνλάμπω, f. ψω, to shine together, be bright on all sides or all over, Lat. collucere. Hence

σύνλαμψις, ἡ, a being bright on all sides or all through, Plat. II. a union of light, Id.

συνλαθάνω, f. λήσω, to be hid with or together.

συνλάνιος, δ, and -ία, ἡ, dub. epith. of Zeus and Athena, Plut.

συνλατρεύω, to serve with or at the same time, Plut.

συνλαφίσσω, f. ξω, to devour, carry off together, Lys. 1267.

συνλαεῖν, to smooth by rubbing together, to polish, Dion. H.

II. to rub, pound up with, τινί Diosc.

συνλέγω, f. ξω, to collect, gather, Plat. 18. 301, Hdt. 1. 68; and in Med., Il. 18. 413: in gen. to bring together, bring forth, produce, procure: of persons, to call together, so in Med., Od. 2. 292:—Pass. to come together, assemble, esp. in aor. 2. συλεγέναι, Hdt. 1. 81., 7. 8, 1, etc. 2. to collect, get together, σταςώτας Hdt. 1. 59: to raise or levy an army, Lat. conscribere, freq. in Xen. 3. of things, to gather, collect, Hdt. 3. 107; esp. money, Xen. i.—and so in Med. to win, gain, Ar. Pac. 1327. 4. σ. φυλάς to form many friendships.

5. in Pass. of things, to come together, arise, become customary, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3.

συνλαίβω, f. ψω, to pour together, commingle, Arist. Meteor. i.—Pass. to flow, run together.

συνλαίω, to make smooth by rubbing together.

συνλειτοουργέω, f. ἴσω, to be a fellow-leitourgos, from συνλειτοουργός, ὄν, performing a public service (λειτοουργία) with or at the same time.

σύνλεκτος, ον, (σύνλεγω) gathered or brought together.

συνλέκτρος, ον, (λέκτρον) partner of the bed, husband or wife, Eur. H. F. 1, 1268.

σύνλεξις, εως, ἡ, (σύνλεγω) a gathering together, assembling.

συνλήγω, to converse with, App.

συνλήβδην, Adv. (συνλαμβάνω) taken together, i. e. collectively, in sum, in short, Theogn. 147; σ. μάθε Aesch. Pr. 505; and freq. in Plat.

συνλήγω, f. ξω, to make to cease or rest at the same time, Anth. i.—Med. to cease or leave off together.

σύνληξις, εως, ἡ, (συνλαγχάνω) a joining together by lot or fate, in gen. a joining together, combining: σ. πυκτῶν a pairing of boxers by lot, Plat. Legg. 819 B.

συνλήπτρα, ἡ, fem. from συλήπτηρ.

συνληπτεόν, verb. Adj. from συλλαμβάνω, one must lay hold of together, Eur. Cycl. 472.

συνληπτήρ, ἄρος, δ, = συλήπτωρ.

συνληπτικός, ἡ, ου, (συνλαμβάνω) taken together, collective, Arist. Gen. An. Adv. -κῶς.

συνληπτός, ἡ, ου, verb. Adj., taken together.

συνλήπτρια, ἡ, = συλήπτρα, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32.

συνλήπτρω, ὀρος, δ, (συνλαμβάνω) a partner, accomplice, assistant, Aesch. Ag. 1506; τινὸς in a thing, Eur. Or. 1229, Antipho 123, 35, Plat. Symp. 218 D.

συνληρῶ, f. ἴσω, to trifle with or at the same time.

συνληστεύω, to join in robbery. II. transit. to steal with.

συνληστήρ, ἄρος, δ, and συλήστης, ου, δ, a fellow-robber.

συνλήστρια, ἡ, fem. from foreg., Ar. F. 399.

συνλήψις, εως, ἡ, (συνλαμβάνω) a taking together, a putting together, esp. a seizing, laying hold of, arresting, apprehending,

ποιεῖσθαι ἐξάλλψην to arrest, Thuc. i. 134; σ. κατασπένδεν Aeschin. 85. 37. II. a grasping with the mind, comprehension. III. conception, pregnancy. IV. a taking with one, taking as assistant. V. a taking part with another, help, assistance.

συλλαΐζομαι, f. ὄσομαι, to go off, slip away at the same time. συλλαίνομαι, to melt down with something else, to melt out, Strab. συλλαγεῖν, εὐς, ὅ, (συλλογή) one who assembles. Hence συλλογευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to collecting or assembling. συλλογῆ, ἡ, (συλλογή) like σπλέξει, a gathering, collecting, φρυγάνων Thuc. 3. 111: σ. τριχόματος the first growth of a beard, Aesch. Theb. 666. 2. a raising, levying of soldiers, Lat. conscriptio, συλλογήν ποιεῖσθαι Xen. An. i. 1, 6. II. (from Pass.) an assembling, an assembly, concourse, Hdt. 5. 105: τῶσιν συλλογήν to hold an assembly, Lys. 160. 23. συλλογίζομαι, f. ἰσομαι, Dep. med., to reckon all together, lying at once before the mind, Hdt. 2. 148: in gen. to sum up completely, reckon up, Plat. Tim. 87 C: to consider fully, σ. ὅτι., etc., Plat. Rep. 516 B. II. esp. to bring together premises, and draw a conclusion from them, to reason, infer, conclude, Lat. colligere, τι Plat. Gorg. 479 C; σ. ὅτι., Id. Rep. 516 B, etc.: hence in the technical Logic of Aristotle, to infer by way of syllogism, Arist. Org., and Rhet., v. esp. Analyt. Pri. i. 4, sq.

συλλογίμαίος, αἶα, αῖον, wont to unite, picked up from divers places, Luc. Toxar. 19.

συλλογισμός, ὁ, (συλλογίζομαι) a reckoning all together, reckoning up: in gen. consideration, reasoning, Plat. Theat. 186 D. II. a conclusion, consequence, inference from premises, Id. Crat. 412 A: hence in the Logic of Arist., a syllogism, formal conclusion from two premises, cf. συλλογίζομαι II.

III. in Diod., military pay, dub.

συλλογιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (συλλογίζομαι) one who reckons, an accountant. II. one who deduces, concludes or infers. Hence συλλογιστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj., to be concluded or inferred, Plat. Rep. 517 C. II. συλλογιστέον, one must conclude, Arist. Org.

συλλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, suited for, practised in concluding, inferring, illative, Def. Plat. 414 E.

σύλλογος, ὁ, like συλλογή, a gathering, esp. an assembly, concourse, meeting of persons; freq. in Hdt., usu. in the phrase, σύλλογον ποιεῖσθαι, opp. to διαλέγειν, Hdt. 7. 10, 4.—Pass., διαλέσθαι ἐκ τοῦ συλλόγου Hdt. 3. 73: so often in Att., esp. of any chance regular meeting or assembly, opp. to the common ἐκκλησία, Thuc. 2. 22, Plat. Legg. 764 A, cf. Xen. An. 5. 7, 2, Dem. 378. 24. II. metaph. collectedness, presence of mind, σύλλογον ψυχῇ λαβεῖν to collect oneself, Eur. H. F. 626.

συλλοιδόρεω, f. ἦσω, to join in reviling, LXX.

συλλοίω, to wash together:—Pass. to bathe together, Plat. συλλοίωμαι, in LXX.—= συλλοιζέω.

συλλοχία, ἡ, (λόχος I.) a joining soldiers into λόχοι, levying troops. II. medic. a stoppage, obstruction, like ἀόρισμος, Hipp. συλλοχίζω, f. ἴσω, to put together with, τινά τιμι Plut. συλλοχισμός, ὁ, = συλλοχία.

συλλοχίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a soldier of the same λόχος, Hdt. i. 82.

συλλυπεῖν, f. ἦσω, to hurt or mortify together:—Pass. to feel pain for, sympathise or console with, τινί Hdt. 9. 94, cf. 6. 39.

σύλλυσις, εὐς, ἡ, (συλλύω) a parting, dissolution, end of hostility: hence a treaty of peace, league, Diod.

συλλυσοῦμαι, to rave with: also in Pass., Anth.

συλλύω, f. ὄσω, to help in loosing or setting free, e. g. from crime, Aesch. Cho. 294.—where others explain it to lodge with (cf. καταλύω, κατάλυμα). II. opp. to συνάπτω, to part asunder, part combatants, like διαλύω, Soph. Aj. 1317. [V. ὄσω.]

σύλον, τό, (συνάω) esp. in plur. booty, plunder, spoils, esp. of a slain enemy, Lat. spolia, cf. σκύλον: also a pledge, like ῥύσιον: v. plur. sub σύλη.

σύνλυνξ, ἵχος, ὁ, ἡ, (συνάω, ὄνυξ) taking away or cutting off the nails, Anth.

συμβάδην, Adv. (συμβαίνω) with the feet close together, opp. to περιβάδην, with the feet asunder as in riding. [ᾶ] το συμβάδίζω, f. ἴσω, to go with, Joseph.

συμβαίνω, f. βήσομαι: pf. βέβηκα, Ion. inf. συμβαίναμι Hdt. 3. 146: aor. 2 συνέβη, inf. συμβήναμι. To stand with the feet together, opp. to διαβαίνω, hence διαβαίνοντες μάλλον ἢ συμβεβηκότες Xen. Eq. i. 14: ἀνδρίας συμβεβηκώς a statue with closed feet, as in early Greek art, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 68. 3. II. to stand with or beside, so as to assist, Soph. Aj. 1281: but, Τίρυνθι συμβέβηκε he has reached Tiryns and is there, Id. Tr. 1152. III. to come together, meet, esp. on a conference: hence to agree with, Lat. convenire, and that

1. to come to an agreement, make an agreement, Hdt. i. 13, 82, Thuc., etc.; πρὸς τινα with another, Thuc. i. 103., 461: and so in gen. to be or make friends with, τινί Ar. Ran. 807, Vesp. 867—in perf. συμβαίναμι of the terms, to be agreed on, Hdt. 3. 146. 2. to suit, fit, be like, τινί Hdt. i. 116., 2. 3: to coincide, correspond with, ὁ χρόνος τῇ ἡλικίᾳ συμβαίνει Hdt. i. 116: 80, ἐς ταῦτ' ο. Aesch. Cho. 210, cf. 580, Soph. Tr. 1164. 3. to be fitting, to suit, Lat. convenire, Dem. 360. 5, 493. fin. IV. to fall to one's lot, Dem. i. 154. 11.

V. very freq. of events, etc., to come to pass, fall out, happen, Lat. contingere, signif. a chance event, usu. impers. συμβαίνει, συνέβη, sometimes c. dat. et inf., συνέβη ἀντὶ ἀνελόσθαι Hdt. 6. 103, cf. 3. 50, Thuc. i. 1; also c. acc. et inf., συνέβη Γέλωνα νικᾶν Hdt. 7. 166, cf. Thuc. 8. 25, etc.: i. e. in Plat. oft. συμβαίνει εἶναι or γίνεσθαι it happens to be, i. e. is; but also c. part., σ. ὅν, γιγνόμενον Id. Soph. 224 D, Phil. 42 D.—τὸ συμβεβηκός a chance, event, contingency, Plat. Parm. 128 C, Dem. 89. 27; 80, τὰ συμβαίνοντα Xen. Cyr. i. 6, 43; κατὰ συμβεβηκός by chance, contingently, Arist. Eth. N.: 80, τὸ συμβαίνοντός ἐστι τίς an every-day matter, Isae. 47: also euphem., ἂν τι συμβῇ if any thing happens (meaning something bad), Dem. 551. 15. 2. esp. to turn out in a certain way, ὁρθὸς συνέβαινε ἡ φήμη Hdt. 9. 101; ἐχθίστα συμβέβηκε Soph. El. 262; τὸ μαρτυρεῖν ποῦναυτον ἐνέβη Thuc. 2. 17: to turn out well, be successful, Lat. succedere, κακὸς, καλὸς ἐμβήσθαι Xen. Mem. i. 2, 63, Cyr. 5. 4, 14, Eur. I. T. 1055: sometimes absol. to turn out well, succeed, ἴπ' ἐμβήῃ ἢ πέτρα Thuc. 3. 3, cf. Plat. Legg. 744 A. 3. of consequence, to come out, result, διαπαντὸς ἐς τοιαῖτα ἀφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ἐμβαίνει Thuc. 8. 45; κάλλιστον δὲ ἔργον ἡμῶν ἐμβήσθαι Id. 6. 33:—so of logical conclusions, to follow, freq. in Plat., as Phaed. 74 A, Gorg. 459 B, etc.

συμβάκευσι, to join in the feast of Bacchus or Baccche revelry, absol. in Eur. Bacch. 725: μετὰ τούτοις Plat. Phaedr. 234, later also τινί: so too of countries, mountains, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 294.

σύμβακχος, ὁ and ἡ, joining in Baccche revelry, τινί Eur. Tro. 500.

συμβάλλω: f. βᾶλῶ: aor. συνέβαλον, inf. συμβάλεῖν: pf. βέβληκα: aor. i. pass. συνεβλήθην:—of which tenses Hom. uses only pres., c. aor. act. et med.; he has much more freq. the Ep. intr. aor.—εβλημην in the forms ἐβμήλητο, —βλήτην, —βλητο, —βληται, —βλήμενος, —βλήμενα, which Wolf, even where the verse does not need it, writes with the Att. ε, while in the pass. συμβλήσομαι formed from it, and in all other tenses, he retains σ: in Hdt. may be noted the Ion. part. pres. and aor. συμβαλέμενος, συμβαλέμενος, Schweigh. v. l. Hdt. i. 68, etc., cf. Butt. Anst. Gr. § 112 Anm. 7.

To throw, bring or put together, e. g. of rivers that fall into one another, συμβάλλειν ὕδωρ or ῥοδὸς Il. 4. 453., 5. 774: also in Med., ὕδωρ συμβάλλεσθαι Hdt. 4. 50: to throw together, collect, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5, etc.: and then seemingly intr. to come together, Ib. 6. 2, 41:—σ. μινούς, ἀσπίδας of men in close combat, Ar. Pac. 1274, and Xen.: σ. βλέφαρα, ὄμμα to close the eyes, Aesch. Ag. 15, 1294: hence in gen. to join, unite, σ. σχοινία to twist ropes, Ar. Pac. 37; ε. δεξιὰς to join hands, Eur. I. A. 58; σ. λόγους τινί Ib. 830; σ. συμβολαῖα τινι or πρὸς τινα to make a contract with a person, esp. lend him money on bond, Dem. 907. 5, Plat. Rep. 425 C: hence absol. in same signif., Isocr. 402 D, Plat. Alc. i. 125 D:—Med. to bring together some of one's own property, to pay a share, contribute, δακάδα τινί to give him one's merchant-vessel, Hdt. 3. 135; χρημάτα τινι εἰς τι to contribute one's share for any joint-stock business, invest one's money therein, συμβόλαιον

εἰς ἀνδράποδα συμβεβλημένον Dem. 822. 4: in gen. to contribute, ἡ τύχη οὐδὲν ἐμβάλλεται εἰς τὸ ἐπαίνειν Thuc. 3. 25, etc.; so, σ. πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21, Isocr. 143 E; and so c. acc., τὸ μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν πολλὰ συμβάλλεται Plat. Apol. 36 A; rarely c. gen. partitively, ἐμβάλλεται πολλὰ τοῦδε δέματος many things contribute (their share) of this fear, i. e. join in causing it, Eur. Med. 284: συμβάλλεσθαι ξενίαν to contract friendly relations, Xen. An. 6. 6, 35: συμβάλλεσθαι γνώμας to add one's opinion to that of others, Hdt. 8. 61: συμβάλλεσθαι λόγους (or absol., as Lat. conferre, with or without sermoneum) to bring words together, converse, confer, τινί Xen. An. 2. 21., 6. 14; also c. acc.—in gen. to be useful, serviceable.

II. to bring men together, esp. in hostile sense, to set them together, match them, θεοὶ σύμβολον ἀμφοτέρους II. 20. 55; also, ἐκὼ καὶ Μενέλαον συμβάτερε μάχεσθαι II. 3. 70, like σύνημι, Lat. committo: σ. τινά τινι to set one to fight with another, Hdt. 3. 32: so also 2. intr. to come together, σύμβολον μάχεσθαι II. 16. 565; also, συμβῆ, alone, to come to blows, engage, oft. in Hdt. either absol. or c. dat. pers., as I. 77, 80, 82, 103: more rarely, σ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 20; sometimes, οὐκ ἔβδλοντο μάχεσθαι ἐναντίον II. 12. 377: but

3. in Att. we also have σ. μάχην τινί, Lat. committere pugnam, Eur. Bacch. 837; and so, ἐχθραν, ἐριν σ. τινί Id. Med. 44, 521.: 4. in Med. to fall in with one, meet him by chance, c. dat., very freq. in Hom., who uses Ep. ἐμβύβλητο etc., and fut. συμβήσονται solely in this signif. III. to put together, and so to compare, τί τινι Hdt. 2. 10., 3. 160; also, τι πρὸς τι Hdt. 4. 50: so too in Pass., Id. 2. 10., 3. 125; τὸ βαβυλωνίον τάλατον συμβαλλόμενον πρὸς τὸ Εὐβοικόν the Bab. talent being reduced to the Euboeic, Hdt. 3. 95.: 2. to compare one's own opinion with facts, and so to come to a conclusion, to conclude, infer, guess, conjecture: in this sense from Hdt. downwards, usu. in Med., and that either absol., as Hdt. 4. 15, 45, 87, etc., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 199; or, τὶ ἐκ τινος 6. 107; or c. acc. et inf., as Hdt. 1. 68., 2. 33, 112, etc.; or foll. by ὅτι., Hdt. 3. 681: also c. acc., to guess or make out by conjecture, to interpret, understand, Hdt. 4. 111., 6. 107; and so in Act., Pind. N. 11. 43, Eur. Or. 1394, Med. 675, I. T. 55.: IV. to put together, reckon, compute, Hdt. 6. 63, 65; and in Pass., ἡ δόδος ἀνὰ διηκσίδια στάδια συμβέβληται μοι Hdt. 4. 101; cf. δάκτυλος. V. in Med. to agree upon, τι Xen. An. 6. 3, 3.

σύμβαμα, σπας, τό, (συμβαίνω ν) a chance, casualty. II. as philosoph. term of the Stoics, = κατηγορήμα, a complete predicate, such as an intrans. Verb, e. g. Σωκράτης περὶπατεῖ: while an impers. Verb was regarded as an incomplete predicate, e. g. Σωκράτει μέλει, and called παρασύμβαμα, παρακαταγόρημα. [If Dor. for σύμβημα, it must be σύμβαμα; but Lob. Paral. 423 questions this.] Hence

συμβαματικός, ἡ, ὄν., = κατηγορικός, Ptolem. συμβαπτίζω, f. ὥω, to baptize with:—Pass. συμβαπτίζεσθαι τινι to sink along with others in any thing.

συμβαρβαρίζω, f. ὥω, to join in siding with the barbarians. συμβάρυνω, to weigh down with.

συμβάσειω, Desiderat. from συμβαίνω III. 1, to wish to make a league or covenant with, τινί Thuc. 8. 56.

συμβάσιλεύς, ὁ, a joint-king.

συμβάσιλευς, to rule conjointly with, τινί Polyb.

σύμβασις, εὐς, ἡ, (συμβαίνω) a standing together or having the feet closed, Hipp.; opp. to διδασσις. II. (συμβαίνω III)

an agreement, arrangement, treaty, Hdt. 1. 74: ε. ποιήσασθαι Eur. Supp. 739; δὸς ἐμβύβων ἐκένκοις make them friends, Id. Phoen. 85; εἰς ε. ἔχειν τινά Id. Andr. 423.

III. (συμβαίνω ν) like σύμβαμα, a chance, casualty, Ep. Plat. 359 B.

συμβασιτάω, f. ὥω, to carry together. II. to hold together, to compare, Lat. conferre.

συμβάτενω, to go together, to pair.

συμβάτηριος, ὄν., = σκ., λόγοι Thuc. 5. 76.

συμβατικός, ἡ, ὄν., (συμβαίνω III) tending or leading to agreement, disposed thereto, ἐμβλ. λόγοι Thuc. 6. 103; οὐδὲν πράξαντες ἐμβατικὸν having effected nothing towards an agreement, Id. 8. 91, cf. 71. Adv. —κῶς, σ. ἔχειν to be disposed for agreement, Plut.

σύμβυτον ἔστι=συμβαίνει, Polyb.

συμβεβαίω, to confirm with or at the same time, Clem. Al.

συμβεβηκότως, Adv. part. pf. act. from συμβαίνω, by chance.

συμβεβηλώς, to profane or desecrate with.

συμβέλεις, ἑς, (βέλος) hit by several arrows at once, Polyb.;

elsewh. καταβέλης.

συμβήται, inf. aor. 2 of συμβαίνω.

συμβιάζω, f. ὥω, to extort by force at the same time, Dem.

100. 3, in Pass.

συμβιβάζω, f. ὥω, to bring together: hence metaph. to reconcile, bring to terms, Hdt. 1. 74; σ. τινά τινι to reconcile one to another, Thuc. 2. 29: σ. εἰς τὸ μέσον to mediate, Plat. Prot. 337 E.—Pass. like συμβαίνω III, to come to terms with another.

II. like συμβάλλω III, to put together, to compare, and so to examine closely, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 360 D; and so prob. σ. ὁ ἕκαστον εἰη Id. Rep. 504 A (though Timaeus here explained it intr. to agree, v. Ruhnk.): hence to deduce, prove, Arist. Org.; but

III. to teach, instruct, τινά and τινά τι, like διδάσκειν, only in LXX, and N. T.; the Attics using only προσβιβάζειν in this signif. Hence

συμβιβάσις, ἡ, a bringing together, an agreement. II. a

comparing, comparison. III. a teaching, instruction. [I]

συμβιβασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Iambl.

συμβιβαστής, ὁ, ὄν., (συμβιβάζω) a reconciler or comparer.

συμβιβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν., belonging or leading to reconciliation, reconciliatory, Plut. II. τὸ συμβῆ = συμβιβασίς II.

σύμβιος, ὄν., living with one as husband or wife, a companion, partner, Arist. Eth. N. II. a contemporary.

συμβιότευς, = sq.

συμβιώω, f. ὥωμαι, to live with, τινί Dem. 313. 5; ἥδιετος συμβιόων Isocr. 414 A: σ. κοινῇ Plat. Symp. 181 D. Hence

συμβιώσις, ἡ, a living with, social union, connexion, μετά τινος Polyb. [I]

συμβιωτικός, verb. Adj., one must live with, Arist. Eth. N.

συμβιωτής, ὁ, ὄν., (συμβιών) one who lives with, a companion,

partner, prob. I. Eurol. ap. Poll. 6. 159, for συμβιωτός.

συμβλάπτω, f. ψω, to hurt together with, Arist. Part. An.

συμβλαστάνω, f. βλαστήσω, to sprout together, M. Anton.

συμβλαστής, ὁ, ὄν., sprouting together, dub.

συμβληγήν, Adv. (συμβάλλω) = συλλαβήν, dub.

σύμβλημα, τό, (συμβάλλω) a joining, joint, seam, LXX.

συμβληγίς, ἥτος, ὁ, ἡ, (συμβάλλω) thrown together, Orph.

σύμβλησις, ἡ, (συμβάλλω) union: a joint, LXX. II.

comparison: reference to anything, Diog. L. 9. 87. III. explanation.

συμβλήσιμος, Ep. fut. pass. of συμβάλλω, II. 20. 335.

συμβληγτός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj., comparable.

συμβληγτός, ὄν, verb. Adj., comparable, Arist. Org.

συμβλόω, and in Nonn. συμβλύνω, to spirit out together.

συμβόλιος, to cry aloud or shout together, to shout together

with, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 26. II. to shout at once, ἀλλήλοις

Ib. 3. 2, 6: but to shout to, call on at once, ἀλλήλους Id. An.

6. 3, 6.

συμβοηθεῖα, ἡ, joint aid or assistance, Thuc. 2. 82: from

συμβοηθῶ, f. ἥσω, to render joint aid, join in giving aid,

Thuc. 2. 80, 81; etc.

συμβοηθός, ὄν, aiding or assisting jointly, LXX.

συμβολαιογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) writing contracts: [δ] from

συμβόλαιον, τό, (συμβάλλω) like σύμβολον, a mark or sign

from which one concludes any thing, a token, Hdt. 5. 92, 7: a

symptom, Soph. Phil. 884, Eur. Ion 411. II. at Athens

usu. in plur. τὰ συμβόλαια, a contract, covenant or bond, usu.

in acknowledgment of money lent, Plat., and Oratt.; σ. πρὸς

ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 556 A: this was recoverable by action,

συμβολαίον δική Dem. 882. 6: σ. ἀποστρεφῆναι to withhold, fail

in payment of money lent on such bond, Isocr. 283 D, Dem.

884. 9; rarely in sing., σ. ἀπολλύναι to lose it, Id. 1185. 11: πρᾶξις σ. exaction of such payment, Andoc. 12. 8:—cf. συγ-

γραφῆς, συνδάλημα, συσθήκη. 2. in gen. intercourse, conversation, Plut.—Strictly neut. from sq.

σύμβολαιος, αἶα, αἰων, (σύμβολον) of, referring to, concerning

bargains, contracts, esp. in trade, δίκαι ξ., = ἀπὸ ἐμβόλων δ. Thuc. 1. 77; cf. σύμβολον II.

συμβολατέων, in Epich. p. 58, explained by Hesych. = συναλατέων.

συμβολεύς, δ, (συμβάλλω) σχοινίαν σ. one who twists cords; also the forked pole with which fishermen stretch their nets, Math. Vett. II. σ. φίλων one who sets friends at enmity.

συμβολέω, = συμβολέω.

συμβολέω, f. ἤσω, like συμβάλλω, to throw, carry, bring together, c. acc. II. like συμβάλλομαι, to meet or fall in with, τιw Aesch. Theb. 352: from

συμβολή, ἡ, (συμβάλλω) a bringing together: contribution.

B. (from Pass.) a coming together, meeting, joining, τριών κελεύθων Aesch. Fr. 160, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29. 2. and so the part that meets, the joining, end, Hdt. 4. 10; σ. δστέων, of the joints, Lat. commissura, Hipp. II. a meeting, esp. in hostile sense, a coming to blows, engaging, συμβολῇ ποιεῖσθαι and συμβολῇ γίγνεται Hdt. 1. 74., 6. 100. III. a meeting of events, a chance, casualty.

IV. in plur., συμβολαί were contributions made to provide a common meal, Cicero's collectae, συμβολαὶ πράττεσθαι to make people pay their share of the reckoning, Eubul. Oid. 1. 4: δεῖπνεν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν to have a picnic, de symbolis esse in Terent. Eun. 3. 4, 2, cf. συνάγη IV, σύμβολον 1. 3, and συμβολικός 3:—also the meal or entertainment itself, a picnic, Xen. Symp. 1. 16.

συμβολήσις, ἡ, (συμβολέω) = foreg.

συμβολικός, ἡ, δν, of or belonging to a συμβολή or a σύμβολον, esp. 1. sheving, signifying by a sign or symbol, symbolical, figurative:—Adv. —kός, σ. φράζειν Plut. 2. belonging to a conjecture or conclusion from such signs.

3. belonging to a contribution, esp. for a picnic, πρόσσις Anth.

συμβολαίαιος, αία, αίων, (σύμβολον) of or concerning bargains, engagements or contracts.

συμβολοκοπέω, f. ἤσω, to be given to feasting, LXX: from συμβολοκόπος, ον, (σύμβολον, κόπη) given to feasting.

σύμβολον, τό, (συμβάλλω III) a sign by which one knows or infers a thing, usu. in plur. marks, tokens, first in Theogn. 1146, σ. θεῖναι; Pind. O. 12. 10, σ. εἰρῆνῃ: 80, σ. ἔχειν Theogn. Soph. Phil. 403; and so Eur.: also of omens, Archil. 107, Aesch. Ag. 144: σ. λαμπάδος a beacon-fire, signal, Id. 8. 2. σύμβολα were strictly the two pieces of a bone or coin, which two ξένοι, or any two contracting parties, broke between them and preserved, talles, Lat. tesserae hospitalitatis, Hdt. 6. 86, 2, Eur. Med. 613: hence in gen. the half or corresponding portion of a thing cut in two, Plat. Symp. 191 D: cf. λίστη.

3. at Athens, σύμβολον was a ticket, cheque, Lat. tessera, such as the diceasts had given them on entering the court, and on presenting which they received their fee, Dem. 298. 6, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 315: so aliens had a permit or license to reside, also σ. ἐπιβάλλειν τῷ to make one take out his license, Ar. Av. 1214, ubi v. Schol.: esp. 4. a ticket or cheque given by each person who joined in a picnic, to be presented for payment at the end, cf. συμβολή IV: these were usu. sealed, or signets were given instead of them, whence σύμβολον and σφραγῖς are freq. synonym., Ar. Av. ubi supr.

5. also like Lat. tessera, a verbal signal, watchword, usu. σύνθημα: hence in Eccl. esp. the watchword or distinctive mark of the Christian body, consisting in their confession of faith, a creed, Lat. symbolum. 6. metaph. a symbol, outward sign of a conception or idea. II. in legal phrase, τὰ σύμβολα was a covenant or treaty between two states for mutual protection of commerce; such, that all commercial disputes were settled in the law-courts of the defendant's city, σύμβολα ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς πῶλον to make a commercial treaty with a state, Dem. 79. 17: τὰ σ. συγχέειν to violate such treaty, Id. 570. 18: this relation (which superseded the more ancient process of reprisals, σῦλαι, ῥύσια) was called ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοιναίνει Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 4; or δίκας λαμβάνειν καὶ δίδοναι, cf. λαμβάνω fin: the lawsuits were αἱ ἀπὸ συμβόλων δίκαι, or συμβόλαια δίκαι (Thuc. 1. 77); and to bring such action, ἀπὸ συμβόλων διικάσθαι Antipho 138. 31:—though at Athens these phrases were often applied to the arrangement by which that state compelled all her subject-states to bring their causes for trial to her courts, Xen. Ath. 1. 16.—Cf. Böckh P. E. 2. p. 141, Att. Process pp. 773–80, Dict. of Antiq. sub v.

III. earnest-money, a deposit on purchases, = ἀρραβών, Plut. [1304]

σῦμβολος, ον, (συμβάλλω) coming together, meeting: hence chance, occasional: hence II. δ σῦμβολος (sub. οἰωνός) an augury, omen, Aesch. Fr. 487, Xen. Anol. 13, cf. Soph. Fr. 161.

συμβόσκω, f. ἤσω, to tend, pasture sheep or cattle together or on common land:—Pass. to feed or live together, LXX.

συμβόστις, ον, δ, one who tends cattle on a common pasture. —σῦμβοτος, ον, (συμβόσκω) pastured together or in common: ἄγρος σ. common pasture-land.

συμβουλευμα, ατος, τό, (συμβουλεύω) advice given, Xen. Apol. 13, Eq. 9. 12.

συμβουλευτής, εως, ἡ, (συμβουλεύω) advice, Def. Plat. 413 C.

συμβουλευτός, α, ον, (συμβουλεύω) to be deliberated upon: to be advised, Thuc. 1. 140. II. συμβουλευτέον, one must advise, τιw Isocr. Antid. § 187.

συμβουλευτικός, ον, δ, (συμβουλεύω) an adviser, counsellor, Lat. auctor, Plat. Legg. 921 A. II. a fellow-senator. Hence

συμβουλευτικός, ἡ, δν, of, fit or disposed for advising; persuasive, opp. to βιαστικός, Plat. Legg. 921 E.

συμβουλεύω, to advise, counsel, τιw, like Lat. consulere aliquem, Hdt. 1. 59, etc.: also σ. τιw c. inf., to advise one to do a thing, Hdt. 1. 53, 2. 107, etc.; and with the inf. omitted, σ. τιw τι Theogn. 38, Hdt. 1. 71, 7. 237: οὐ σ. to advise one not... Hdt. 7. 46.—Med. to take advice or counsel: hence also to consult with a person, i. e. ask his advice, τιw, like Lat. consulere aliquem, Hdt. 2. 107; τι in a matter, Thuc. 8. 68. The same usages freq. recur in Att. Prose:—σ. τι μερά τῶς to consider, debate a matter with another, Ar. Nub. 475:—absol. to consult together, deliberate, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7, etc.:—we have the Act. and Med. opposed, συμβουλευόμενον ἂν συμβουλεύειν τὰ ἄριστα if one asked his advice he would give him the best, Hdt. 7. 237.

συμβουλή, ἡ = sq., Hdt. 1. 157, and Plat.

συμβουλαία, ἡ, Ion. -ῆ, (Βουλή) advice or counsel given, freq. in Hdt., as 3. 125., 4. 97, Xen., etc. II. a taking advice or counsel, deliberation.

συμβούλιον, τό, (Βουλή) advice, counsel. II. a council.

συμβουλομαι, Dep. pass. c. fut. med. to will, to wish together with, συμβούλου μοι θάειν Eur. Hec. 373: to agree with, τιw Plat. Lach. 189 A, etc.: absol. to consent, Id. Legg. 718 B.

συμβουλος, δ, (Βουλή) an adviser, counsellor, Soph. Phil. 1321, Thuc. 3. 42, etc.; τινός or περί τινος about a thing, Aesch. Pers. 170, Cho. 86:—at Athens, the council of the Θεοκοβέρται were called their συμβουλοι, Dem. 1330. 15, cf. Dict. of Antiq. sub v. παρέδρου.

συμβράβεύω, to judge or govern along with, τιw LXX.

συμβράβω, to boil up together:—Pass. to be thrown out as in boiling, LXX.

συμβράσσω, Att. -ττω, to shake violently together or along with others:—Pass., καχασμὸν συμβράττεσθαι to be convulsed with laughter, Nicet.

συμβρέμω, to soar along with or together, Dio C.

συμβρόκω, τοὺς δόντας σ. to gnash the teeth, Iambh. [ῥ]

συμβύω, f. ὦσω, to cram, huddle together, Ar. Vesp. 1110. [ῥ]

συμβύσιος, ον, sharing (i. e. worshipped at) one altar, Strab.

συμβυτήτης, ον, δ, (συμμαθήτωρ) a fellow disciple, a school-fellow, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C. Hence

συμμαθητιάω, Desiderat. of συμμαθάνω, to wish to be a fellow-disciple.

συμμαίνομαι, Pass. c. pf. 2. συμμένω, to rave or be mad along with or together, Luc.

συμμάλσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to soften with or together.

συμμανθάνω, f. μάθσσω, to learn along with one, τιw Xen. Symp. 2. 21:—the passage of Soph. Aj. 869, κοῦβητες ἐπιστάται με συμμαθεῖν ἄποτος, remains a crux, v. Herm., and Ellendt:—

at all events συμμαθεῖν cannot be = συνδιδάξει:—δ συμμαθεῖν one that is accustomed to a thing, Xen. An. 4. 5, 27.

συμμάρπτω, f. ψω, to seize, grasp, snatch together, II. 10. 467, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3.

συμμάρτυς, ὅρος, δ, ἡ, a fellow-witness, Soph. Ant. 846. Hence

συμμαρτύρω, f. ἤσω, to bear witness with, or in accordance with another, τιw Soph. Phil. 438, Eur. Hipp. 286: τι to a fact, Solon 28: σ. τινι εἶναι πάντα ἀληθῆ λέγει Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 35.

συμμάρτυρος, ον, = συμμάρτυρ.

συμμαστιγόν, to whip or lash along with or together.

συμμαχέομαι, f. ἵσσομαι, Ion. for συμμαχομαι, to fight with, assist, *τινὶ* Hdt. 7. 239.

συμμαχέω, f. ἵσσω, to be a σύμμαχος, be in alliance, Thuc. 1. 35., 7. 50:—in gen. to help, aid, succour, σ. *τινὶ* Soph. Ant. 740: τοιοῦν τὸ φρονοῦσι συμμαχεῖ τύχη Critias 13; σ. ἄστε εἶναι to assist towards..., Hdt. 1. 98. Hence

συμμαχία, ἡ, Ion. συμμαχίη, help, succour, aid, in war, an alliance offensive and defensive (opp. to an ἐπιμαχία or defensive one, Thuc. 1. 44), Hdt. etc.; σ. ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 5. 63, 73; σ., γίνεταί πρὸς τινα Xen.:—in gen. the duty or office of a σύμμαχος, ἐμμαχίας ἑμαρπνὸν Aesch. Ag. 214.

Π.—τὸ συμμαχικόν, ὁ σύμμαχος, the body of allies, Hdt. 1. 77, 82, Thuc. 2. 9; cf. ἐπικρασία II:—also an allied or auxiliary force, Thuc. 6. 73, cf. Pind. O. 10 (11). 88:—and so in gen. a body of friends, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 1. p. 851.

συμμαχικός, ὁ, ἄν, of, fit for or concerning help or alliance, allied; θεοὶ the gods invoked at the making of an alliance, Thuc. 3. 58.

II. τὸ συμμαχικόν, the auxiliaries, allied forces, Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc. 4. 77. 2. also a treaty of alliance, Ar. Eccl. 133, Thuc. 5. 6.

III. Adv.—κῶς, Isocr. 62 C, 186 A. συμμάχως, idios, peculiar. fem. of σύμμαχος, allied, vñes etc. Thuc.: ἡ ἑ, with or without πόλις, an allied state, Id. 1. 98., 2. 2; also in gen.=τὸ ἐμμαχικόν, Id. 5. 36, 110.

συμμαχομαι, f. σῴμαι, Dep. med., to fight along with, to be an ally, auxiliary, Plat. Legg. 699 A, and Xen.: in gen. to help, succour, *τινὶ* Xen. An. 5. 4, 10:—Ion. συμμαχεῖσθαι, q. v. [ᾧ] σύμμαχος, on, (μάχη) fighting along with, leagued or allied with, *τινὶ* freq. from Hdt. downwards:—hence, δ σ. as Subst., an ally, auxiliary, Hdt. 1. 22, 102, etc. in gen. an assistant, helper, Hdt. 5. 65, cf. 3. 31., 4. 129, Trag., etc.

συμμερμόζω, to alter along with or together, Dion. H. συμμεθελύνειν, and —ἄλω, to draw away together.

συμμεβέξειν, ἡ, (συμμερέω) participation, Arist. Eth. N, συμμεβέτω, to sway jointly with, σικτήτρα Anth.

συμμεβλήσκειν, to concur in changing, Arist. Probl. II. Pass. c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to go over or migrate with others, Plat.

συμμεβούσκειν, as Pass.,=sq., Plut. συμμεβῶν, to get drunk along with or together, Ath.

συμμεβαίνειν, to diminish, lessen along with or together.

συμμεπαῖκιδης, es, playing the child together, wholly childish.

συμμελαίνω, to make black with. II. to make quite black.

συμμελάνεινόνω, to wear mourning along with others.

συμμελετάω, f. ἵσσω, to exercise or practise with or together, Antipho 124. 26.

συμμελής, ἑς, (μέλος) in unison with, Ael.

συμμετρήμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συμμετρέω, in proportion or relation, symmetrically, proportionately, Hipp.

συμμένω, f. μενῶ, to hold together, keep together, διαμαχία ἐνυμένω Thuc. 1. 18; of an army, Dem. 101. 7; hence of treaties, etc., to hold, Hdt. 1. 74, Plat. Phaedr. 232 B.

συμμερίζω, to give a share of a thing with others:—Med. to receive a share or partake of a thing jointly with others, c. dat. pers., N. T. Hence

συμμεριστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, and —τῆς, οὐ, ὅ, a partaker, sharer, partner.

συμμερίστρα, fem. of συμμεριστήρ.

συμμεσουρένω, to be in the same meridian.

συμμεσουρένσις, εως, ὅ, a being in the same meridian, Strab. [ᾧ]

συμμεσουρένσις, la, ov, in the same meridian, Ptolem. [ᾧ]

συμμεταβαίω, f. βῆσομαι, to go over, go away along with or together, Luc.

συμμεταβάλλω, f. βάλλω, to concur in changing, Arist. Gen. An. 1:—Pass. to change sides and take part with, *τινὶ* Aeschin. 77. 18.

συμμεταδίδωμι, to give one a share of, give one information of a matter, σ. τινά τινος or περί τινος Polyb.

συμμεταίτιος, ος, ἡ, μεταίτιος, σ. πρὸς τι contributing to cause a thing, Plat. Tim. 46 E.

συμμετακίνω, to alter along with or together.

συμμετακίνω, to lay down along with:—Pass. to lie down, recline at meals together, Clem. Al.

συμμετακασμέω, to arrange differently, improve together, Plut.

συμμεταλαμβάνω, f. λήβομαι, to partake in with others.

συμμεταπίπτω, f. πεσοῦμαι, to change sides with others, prob. l. Polyb. [ᾧ]

συμμεταποιέω, to make different, alter along with or together.

συμμετασχημάτιζω, to change the shape of a thing with or together:—Pass. to assume a different shape with or together.

συμμετατίθημι, to place differently with or together:—Med., τὸν θυρὸν συμμετατίθεσθαι to change the position of one's shield according to the blows, Polyb. 18. 13, 7. 2. intr. to change, alter oneself, Id. 9. 23, 4.

συμμεταφέρω, f. μετρώω, to transverse with or together, Plut.

συμμεταχειρίζομαι, f. σῴμαι, Dep. med., as Isae. 71. 17 has it; but also sometimes Act. μεταχειρίζω:—to manage, take charge of along with or together.

συμμετέρομαι, fut. μετελεύσομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et pf. act., to go after, to pursue together, *τινὶ*.

συμμετέρω, f. θέω, to take part in, partake τινὸς *τινὶ* of a thing with a person, Eur. Bacch. 63, cf. Supp. 648.

συμμετεριώω, to raise along with or together, Hipp.

συμμετεροπολεῖω, to join in astronomical or transcendental speculations.

συμμετρέω,=συμμετρέω, Soph. Ant. 537.

συμμετοικέω, to change one's abode, emigrate along with or together, Plut.

συμμετοικίζω, to transplant, remove together to another place.

συμμετόχος, ον, (συμμετέω) a partaking in, τινὸς N. T.

συμμετρέω, f. ἵσσω, to make one thing commensurate with another, proportional to it, to adapt, *τινὶ* πρὸς τι Theophr. *τι εἰς τι* Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 379:—in Med., ὥραν συμμετρήσασθαι to compute, ascertain the time of day, Hdt. 4. 158: to make an estimate of a thing, Thuc. 3. 20:—Pass., to be commensurate, πρὸς τι Plat. Tim. 19 C; ἡμᾶρ συμμετρούμενον χρόνῳ this day, brought into reckoning with the time of his absence, Soph. O. T. 73: ἐφ'ὅτῳ μακρὰ συμμετρούμενος χρόνῳ he died measured out by (i. e. having reached to) length of days, Id. 963. Hence

συμμετρησις, ἡ, a measuring by a standard, admeasurement, Thuc. 2. 20: and

συμμετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a measurer, calculator.

συμμετρία, ἡ, (σύμμετρος) symmetry, due proportion, freq. in Plat.; opp. to ἀμετρία, Id. Legg. 925 A; σ. τινὸς πρὸς τι Id. Rep. 530 A.

συμμετρίως, to keep measure or symmetry, Dion. H.

σύμμετρος, ον, (μέτρον) commensurate with, ἀριθμῶν ποδὶ ἑ. Eur. El. 533; and so, λόγοι ἀνδρὶ σύμμετροι Isocr. 57 C: also c. gen. of like measure or size with, Eur. Scir. 1: esp.

II. symmetrical, in due proportion, freq. in Plat.: in gen. fitting, meet, due, Aesch. Eum. 531: hence

2. resembling, like, Aesch. Cho. 227: moderate, Isocr. 4 C, Xen. Oec. 8. 13: σύμμετρος ὡς κλίειν within fit distance for hearing, Soph. O. T. 84:—of Time, commensurate with, keeping even with one, σ. διὰ βίω Aesch. Cho. 612; of like age with, *τινὶ* Soph. O. T. 1113: πᾶς σ. πρὸς τι τύχη; coincident with (i. e. in consequence of) what chance has he come? Id. Ant. 387.

III. Adv.—πρὸς, Eur. Alc. 26; σ. ἔχειν to be in proportion, Xen. Eq. 1. 16: Compar.—ἄτερον, better fitted, *τινὶ* Dem. 1409. 22. Hence

συμμετρότης, πτος, ἡ,=συμμετρία.

συμμηκίζω, (μήκος) to lengthen with or after any thing.

συμμηνία, ἡ, (μήνη) the period when the moon does not shine, Lat. interlunium, Arr.

σύμμηρος, ον, with the thighs close together, Hipp.

συμμηρούμαι, Dep., (μῦρῶ) to wind up, spin together, M. Anton. [ᾧ] Hence

συμμηρούς, ἡ, a winding up or spinning together, M. Anton.

συμμηρούς, οπος, ὁ, a fellow-counsellor, Ap. Rh.

συμμητρίομαι, f. δῶμαι, Dep. med., to take counsel with or together, Il. 10. 197.

συμμηχανόομαι, f. ἵσσομαι, Dep. med., to bring about together, to help to bring about or procure, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11: to form plans together, Plut.

συμμηταίνω, to defile with or together, LXX.

σύμμιγξις, Adv. (συμμιγνυμι) *mixedly, all together with*, c. dat., Hdt. 6. 58.

συμμιγδην, Adv.=foreg., Nic.

συμμιγής, ές, (συμμιγνυμι) *mixed up with*, τῶν Aesch. Theb. 741: *mingled, promiscuous*, Soph. Tr. 762; σ. σκιά a mingling shade, i. e. of various trees, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 239 C.—ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν σ. καὶ common to both, Soph. O. T. 1281. Hence

συμμιγία, ἡ=σύμμιξις, dub.

σύμμιγμα, αὖτος, τό, *that which is mixed, or a mixture*, compound, medley: from

συμμιγνύμι, more rarely —νύω, Xen. An. 4. 6, 24, etc.: fut. συμμιξέω: Ep., and Ion., pres. συμμισγω, as always in Hom., Theogn., and Hdt. To *mix*, *mingle* one thing with another, τῶν τ, first in h. Hom. Merc. 81: from Hdt. downwards very freq. in various relations: σ. τινά εὖδατα ῥύχεα to introduce, *make him acquainted with* high fortune, Pind. P. g. 128: esp. to *unite in sexual intercourse*, τινά τινι h. Hom. Ven. 59, 52, 251; σ., λέχος τινί συμμ. Ar. Thesm. 891: but, κοινὸν τι πρῆγμα συμμιγέειν to *communicate* to one a subject of common interest, Hdt. 8. 58; σ. συμβόλαια to *form mutual contracts*, Plat. Legg. 958 C. II. Pass. c. fut. med. (Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77), to be mingled, θαλαῖαι σ. νέκτροι Sapph. 5; to be *formed by combination*, opp. to διακρίνομαι, freq. in Anaxag.—of rivers, to *join*, *unite*, διγε Πηγεῖς συμμισσοῦνται Il. 2. 753, c. fut. 4. 49; esp. of sexual intercourse, σ. γυναικῶν Hdt. 4. 114, Plat., etc.—metaph., οὐδέεις (ἐστὶ) τῷ κακῷ οὐ συμμιγέχθῃ there is none who has not misery as an ingredient in his nature, Hdt. 7. 203, cf. συγκερδάννυμι.

B. intrans. in Act. to *have dealings or intercourse with*, τῶν Theogn. 1167, Hdt. 1. 123; esp. to *meet one for conversation or traffic*, Hdt. 4. 151, 6. 23, etc.: hence to *talk or converse with*, τῶν Eur. Hel. 324, and Xen.; σ. διὰ λόγων Plat. Polit. 258 A: to *treat or negotiate with*: but also 2. freq. in hostile signif., to *meet in close fight*, come to blows, τῶν with one, freq. in Hdt., as 1. 127, 6. 14: also συμμ. τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ Hdt. 1. 166; συμμ. τινὶ ἐς μάχην Hdt. 4. 127, etc.: in gen. to *meet*, just like the Pass. εἰς τόπον Xen. An. 6. 3, 24. Hence συμμικτέον, verb. Adj., *one must mix up, commingle*, Plat. Phil. 62 E; and

συμμικτός, ὅν, *commingled, promiscuous*, Hes. Op. 561; σ. στρατός Hdt. 7. 55.—σ. εἶδος, of a centaur, Eur. Thes. 6.

II. mingled, confounded, Id. Ino 13. 3. Adv.—ῥᾶς, Strab.

συμμιμήτης, f. ἡσμαι, Dep. med., to *join in imitating or copying*, τῶν Plat. Polit. 274 D. Hence

συμμιμήτης, οὗ, δ, a *joint-imitator*, N. T.

συμμιμήτομαι, pf. μέμημαι, as Pass., (μυμήσκω) to *remember, bear in mind along with*, τῇ Dem. 1129. 15.

συμμινδύω, to *grow less, decrease with or together*, Philostr. [ὑ] συμμιξίς, εὖς, ἡ, (συμμιγνυμι) a *mixing, mixture*, τινὸς πρὸς τι Plat. Phil. 23 D; also, τινὸς καὶ τινος Id. Soph. 264 B:—promiscuousness, γάμων Id. Legg. 721 A. II. communica-

tion, intercourse, esp. sexual intercourse, Id. Legg. 839 A.

συμμισγω, Ep. and Ion. for συμμιγνυμι, q. v.

συμμισθῆναι, f. ἡσω, to *join with in hating*, τῶν τινι Polyb.

συμμιστοσηνέω, to *feel a common hatred to what is bad*, LXX.

συμμιμόραμαι,—μύομαι, Ion. for συμμιμήτομαι.

συμμιμνήσκω, ἡ, *recollection at the same time*, Sext. Emp.: from

συμμιμνησέω, like συμμιμήτομαι, to *remember along with or together*. II. to *mention at the same time*, Plat.

συμμιμνω, f. ἡσω, to *toil or weary oneself with others*, Opp.

συμμιμνῶμαι, f. δῶα [ᾶ], to *participate with or at the same time*—Med. to *partake in*, *have a share of with*, M. Anton.

συμμιλόπος, ον, (μολπή) = συναδός, Eur. Ion. 165.

συμμιλόω, to *defile, pollute with or together*.

συμμιοναρχέω, to be *monarch with or together*, App.

συμμιονή, ἡ, (συμμένω) a *staying, remaining together*, Plut.

συμμιονόμαι, as Pass. (μυνόω) to *be alone with one*, τῷ Joseph.

συμμιόρεια, ἡ, (μέρος) *strictly joint division*:—a word used at Athens after the census of 377 B. C., when the 1200 wealthiest citizens were divided into 20 συμμιόρεια or companies, 2 in each tribe (φυλῇ), and each containing 60 members; each συμμ. was called on in its turn to discharge extraor-

dinary expenses of war by payment of the property-tax (εἰσφορά)—first in Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 32: the chief ancient authority is the speech of Dem. περὶ τῶν Συμμιόρειων; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 285, sqq., Dict. of Antiqu. sub v. εἰσφορά. II. the word is used by Dion. H., Antiqu. 4. 18, to translate the *Classes* of Servius. συμμιόραρχος, ον, δ, and —αρχος, δ, (ἀρχω) *the first man, or president of a συμμιόρεια*, also ἡγεμὼν συμμιόρεια.

συμμιόριτης, ον, δ, a *member of a συμμιόρεια*.

σύμμορος, ον, like συντελής, *united or annexed for the purposes of taxation*, etc., hence of ἐξομορῶ, of the minor states of Boeotia, Thuc. 4. 93, cf. Arnold ib. 76.

σύμμορφός, ον, συμμορφώω: from

σύμμορφος, ον, (μορφή) *like-shaped, conformed to*, τῶν τινι N. T. Hence

συμμορφόω, to *form or fashion alike*:—Pass. to be conformed to, τῶν τινι N. T.

συμμορχεύω, to *share in toil with*, τῶν Eur. I. T. 690.

συμμιένω, to *dedicate or initiate with or together*, Plut.

συμμιλόλογος, ον, (συμμιλώ) *one that shuts up his words*.

συμμιόσις, ἡ, a *closing up of any part of the body*, e. g. of the womb, Hipp.

συμμιόστης, ον, δ, *one who is consecrated with others*.

συμμιώ, f. ὄσω, to be *shut up, close, be closed*, of wounds, Il. 24. 420 (in tmesi): later use of the eyelids and lips, Plat. Rep. 529 B, Tim. 45 E; hence to be *silent*, Polyb.: also of the mouth of the uterus in pregnant women, Hipp.: in gen. of pores, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B. II. transit. to *shut, close*, esp. the eyelids and lips: c. acc. rei, to *keep secret*. [Ou quantity, v. μύω.]

συμπαγής, ές, (συμπαγγνυμι) *joined, filled, put together*, Plat. Tim. 45 C, etc. Hence

συμπαγία, ἡ=σύνπαγξις, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1100.

συμπαθεία, ἡ, (συμπαθής) *like-feeling, fellow-feeling, community of feeling or disposition*, Polyb.: compassion, sympathy.

συμπαθεῖν, f. ἡσω, to *feel with or together, to sympathise with*, Arist. Physiogn. —also c. dat. rei, to *sympathise in, feel for*, ἀνυχίας Isocr. 64 B, cf. συμπαδῶν: from

συμπαθής, ές, (πάθος, πάσχω) of *like feelings or constitution: endured with fellow-feeling, sympathising with*, τῶν Arist. Physiogn. Compar.—θέσπετος, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 19. Adv.—θῶς.

συμπαθήσις, ἡ, (συμπαθεῖν)=συμπαθεία, Hipp. [ᾶ]

συμπαθήσιον, to *feel disposed to sympathise with*, τῶν.

συμπαθία, ἡ, poet. for συμπαθεία, Anth.

συμπαίνεω, to *sing the paean with another*, τῶν Dem. 380, 27: in gen. to *shout out together*, Polyb.

συμπαίγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (συμπαίζω) *playing with*: δ, ἡ σ. a *play-fellow*.

συμπαιδάγνυω, to *bring up along with*, Themist.

συμπαίδεω, to *teach together*:—Pass. to be educated with others, Isocr. 193 B, μετά τινος Isae. 77. 32.

συμπαίζω, f. ἔξομαι, to *play or sport with*, τῶν Anacr. 2. 4; 15. 4: absol. to *play together*, Hdt. 1. 114: also c. acc. cognato, σ. ἑορτῇ μετά τινος to *keep holiday or festival with*, Ar. Pac. 817. Hence

συμπαίκτης, ἦρος, δ, and—κτης, ον, δ, in Mel. 97,=συμπαίκτης: fem. συμπαίκτηρια.

συμπαίκτης, ορος, δ,=συμπαίστης, Mel. 114, Leon. Tar. 30.

συμπαίστεν, Dor. for συμπαίζεω, Theocr. 11. 77.

συμπαίστες, οὗ, δ, a *playmate, playfellow*, Plat. Minos 319 E; fem. συμπαίστρια, ἡ, Ar. Ran. 411.

συμπαίστωρ, ορος, δ,=foreg., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14.

συμπαίω, f. ἡσω, to *beat, strike, dash against or together*, μέτωπα σ. ὀφους Soph. El. 727.

II. intrans., ἐφιδὸς ξυνέπειας κλύδων in Eur. Hec. 118, ubi v. Pors.

συμπαίνεω,=συμπαίδω.

συμπαλάω, to *wrestle with or together*, Plut.

συμπαλάμομαι, f. ἡσμαι, Dep. med., to *take or have in hand along with, to help or assist in*.

σύνπαν, τό, the *whole collectively*, neut. of σύνπας, q. v.

συμπανηγύριον, to *keep a high festival, hold a solemn assembly at the same time or together*, Plat. Hence

συμπανηγύρισταί, οί, *persons who join in keeping festival*.

συμπανουργέω, to *play the knave along with or together*, Plut.

συμπαρβαδίζω, to go along together.
 συμπαρβαλάω, to compare with or together.
 συμπαρβαύω, to cram in along with, τινί Luc. [v]
 συμπαργγέλλω, τινί to help one in canvassing for an office
 (v. παργγέλλω 3), Plut.
 συμπαρβύγγομαι, Dep. med., to come in at the same time, of
 fruit ripening, Hdt. 4. 199: to stand by another, τινί Dem.
 1369. 17: to come in to assist, Thuc. 2. 82., 6. 92.
 συμπαράγω, f. ξω, to lead by, towards, along with or together,
 Diod. :—Med. to arrive or advance along with or together.
 συμπαράδω, to signify besides, at the same time, Strab.
 συμπαράδιδωμι, to give up along with, Procl.
 συμπαράδουμαι, Dep., (δύω) to go into along with another.
 συμπαράδω, f. θεσσομαι, to run along with, Dem. 52. 2.
 συμπαραινώ, f. έσω, to exhort along with or together, Soph.
 Fr. 14. II. to approve of, sanction, Ib. 435, Ar. Av. 852.
 συμπαρκαθέζομαι, Dep. pass., to sit beside with another,
 μετά τινος Plat. Lys. 207 B.
 συμπαρκαβίζω, to set beside with another: συμπαρκαβίζομαι
 as Pass., =foreg., Dem. 840. 9.
 συμπαρκαλέω, f. έσω, to call upon or exhort together, επί τι
 Plat. Rep. 555 A: to invite at the same time, ές τι Xen. Cyr.
 8. 1, 38. II. to invoke together, Ib. 3. 3, 21. III. to ask
 for at the same time, τι από τινος Id. Hell. 4. 8, 13.
 συμπαρκατακλίνω, to make to lie beside, Dio C. [i]
 συμπαράκειμαι, as Pass., to be along with or by the side of
 any one, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 107.
 συμπαρκαλέω, f. σω, to join in stirring up, exciting: so
 also, συμπαρκαλέομαι, as Dep. med., Isocr. 295 D.
 συμπαρκαμδύω, to be past one's prime along with, τινί Diosc.
 συμπαρκακολούθω, to follow along with, accompany, Plat.
 Polit. 308 D: also to follow in mind, τῷ λόγῳ Ib. 271 C: esp.
 to follow close, stick to, Aeschin. 87. 12.
 συμπαρκακομίζω, to carry or lead together to a place, of ships,
 to convoy, Thuc. 8. 41; and in Pass., Ib. 39.
 συμπαρκακύντω, ψω, to bend one's self along with, Luc.
 συμπαρκαλαβάνω, to take along with, κοινωνών τινα σ. Plat.
 Phaed. 65 A, cf. 84 D. Hence
 συμπαρκαληπτέον, verb. Adj., one must take along with, Arist.
 Rhet. Al.
 συμπαρκαλέω, to stay along with or among, c. dat., Hipp., and
 Thuc. 6. 89.
 συμπαρκαλέγγωμι, more rarely -νύω, Ar. Plut. 719, and
 -μίջω, Hipp., to mix or mingle with.
 συμπαρκαλάσκω, to spend, waste or destroy along with or to-
 gether, Dio C.
 συμπαρκαλέω, to nod assent or agree in both ways, of am-
 biguous oracles, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 4.
 συμπαρκαληχόμαι, f. ξομαι, Dep. med., (ρῆχω) to swim or float
 along with, Luc.
 συμπαρκανομέω, to transgress the laws along with, Joseph.
 συμπαρκαπέμψω, to escort or convoy along with others, Aeschin.
 50. 34.
 συμπαρκαπλέκω, f. ξω, to entwine with, Plut.
 συμπαρκαπλέω, f. πλείσομαι, to sail along with, Polyb.
 συμπαρκαπληρωματικός, ή, όν, =παρκαπληρωματικός.
 συμπαρκαπτόλλωμι, to destroy along with:—Pass. and Med., to
 perish along with or besides, Dem. 396. 7.
 συμπαρκασκυνδύω, to get ready, bring about along with others,
 τινί τι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 81: to help or join in preparing, Ib. 5.
 3, 14, and Dem.: σ. τὸν άγῶνα to help in providing for it, An-
 doc. 17. 16.
 συμπαρκασπονδέω, to join in breaking a truce or league.
 συμπαρκαστάτης, όν, δ(συμπαρκαστήμι) one who stands by to
 aid, a joint helper or assistant, Soph. Phil. 675. [στῆ] Hence
 συμπαρκασταίτης, to be a συμπαρκαστάτης, to stand by, help,
 τινί Aesch. Fr. 218, Ar. Ran. 385, Eccl. 15.
 συμπαράταξις, ή, a meeting in battle array: in gen. a des-
 perate struggle, as between disease and one's constitution, Hipp.
 cf. Foës. Oecon.
 συμπαρκατάσσομαι, Att. -τομαι, as Pass., (τάσσω) to be set
 in array with others, fight along with, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 22;
 μετά τινων v. l. Dem. 304. 10, cf. 300. 15.

συμπαρτείνω, to stretch out along with, Philostr.
 συμπαρτατρώω, to stand by and watch along with or together,
 Dem. 204. 20. Hence
 συμπαρτατρήσις, ή, a watching along with.
 συμπαρτιθήμι, to place alongside of, Polyb.
 συμπαρτατρέφω, f. θρέφω, to feed or nurture along with, Xen.
 Oec. 5. 5, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 1040.
 συμπαρτατρέχω, to run along with, Plut.
 συμπαρτατροχάζω, =foreg., Plut.
 συμπαρταφέρω, to carry, lead forth or over along with:—Pass.
 to go, rush forth or over along with, Xen. Cyn. 3. 10.
 συμπαρταφοβόμαι, as Pass., (φύω) to shoot forth, grow along
 with or together. [On quantity v. φύω.]
 συμπαρτερένω, to sit by, along with or together, Luc.
 συμπαρτερείμι, (είμι) to be present along with, τινί Dem. 749.
 16: to be present together or at the same time, Xen. Hell. 7. 1,
 12, Luc. 12. 3.
 συμπαρτερείμι, (είμι) to go along at the same time, Aeschin. 42.
 37: to go on together, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28.
 συμπαρτερείσχωμαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et pf. act.: to go or
 slip into along with, Luc.
 συμπαρτερείσθετομαι, as Pass., (φθελω) to fall into misfortune
 along with or together, Joseph.
 συμπαρέκτασις, ή, a stretching out beside together; and so a
 comparing: from
 συμπαρεκτείνω, to stretch out beside together; and so to compare.
 συμπαρεμφέρω, to carry or bring into along with.
 συμπαρέπομαι, Dep. med., to go along with, accompany, Xen.
 Cyr. 7. 1, 8: metaph. τιμή συμπαρέποτα τινί Ib. 2. 1, 23, Hier.
 8. 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 667 E.
 συμπαρέχω, to offer or present along with, φόβον, άσφάλειαν
 τινί σ. Xen. An. 7. 4, 19, 6, 30: also in Med., Id. Symp. 8. 43.
 συμπαρήκω, to be present together with, Plut.
 συμπαρήνεος, ή, a fellow-maiden, Ael.
 συμπαρηπτείνω, to ride along with, Dio C.
 συμπαρηρίπταμαι, Dep. med., to fly along with.
 συμπαρίστημι, to place with by the side of, τινά τινα Pind. O.
 6. 72:—Pass. and Med., c. aor. et pf. act., to stand beside so as
 to assist, Soph. O. C. 1340.
 συμπαρρίσκω, όν, dwelling beside along with, neighbouring,
 Europol. Kolak. 26.
 συμπαρρίχομαι, Dep., to go by, pass with or together.
 συμπαρρυσθαίνω, to carry along with or together, Plut.
 συμπαρρυσσάμενος, =συμπαρέπομαι, to follow together with, τινί
 Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 7; επί τι Ib. 1. 6, 24.
 συμπαρροζύνω, to provoke along together, Xen. Oec. 6. 10.
 συμπαρρορμώω, to urge on along with or together, πρὸς τι Arist.
 Magn. Mor.
 συμπαροτρύνω, =foreg.
 σύμπας, σύμπασα, σύμπᾶν, all together, all at once, all in a
 body, Hom. only in plur.; in Od. 7. 214., 14. 198, though the
 metre does not require it, he uses the Att. έμπας: later with
 Article, of έμπαντες Soph. O. T. 752, Xen., etc.:—post-Hom.
 also in sing., with collective nouns, the whole, δ σύμπας στρατός
 Hdt. 7. 82; έμπαστα πόλις Plat., etc.; χρόνος σύμπαντι Pind. O.
 6. 94; αλόν Eur. Hec. 757: also, σ. άπερθι, σῶμα, αλθῆσις Plat.:
 έ γνώμη the general scope (of a speech), Thuc. 1. 22:—τὸ
 σύμπαν the whole together, the sum of the matter, Hdt. 7. 143,
 Soph., etc.; also the universe, Isocr. 223 E: but also τὸ σύμ-
 παν, as Adv., altogether, on the whole, in general, Id. 18 B;
 so too σύμπαντα Plat. Legg. 679 E.—Cf. συνάπας. [The neut.
 σύμπαν also seems sometimes to have had a in Att., Draco p.
 29. 26.]
 σύμπασμα, ατος, τὸ, that which is sprinkled over one, like
 διάπασμα, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: from
 συμπαύσω, to besprinkle, bestrew, Plut.
 συμπάσχω, to suffer or feel along with, have like feelings, be
 affected by the same thing, Plat. Charm. 169 C: to have a fel-
 low-feeling, to sympathise with, τινί Id. Rep. 605 D.
 συμπατάγγω, to beat together, clap, v. συμπαταγέω.
 συμπατάσσω, f. ξω, to strike along with or together, Eur.
 Supp. 699.
 συμπατέω, f. ήσω, to tread together, tread, as clothes in wash-
 8 D 2 [1307]

ing, Cratin. Incoert. 116:—Pass. to be trampled under foot, as by horses, Aeschin. 77. 10.

συμπατριότης, ον, δ, a fellow-countryman, Luc. Soloec. 5. συμπαχύνω, to make thick or fat along with or together, Hipp. συμπεδάω, f. ἥσω, to bind together, bind hand and foot: metaphor. of the frost, to benumb, v. l. Xen. An. 4. 4, 11.

συμπεῖθω, f. σω, to persuade along with or together, to join in persuading, Lycurg. 162. 2; c. acc. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24; also, σ. τοῦ μὴ ἀδυνάμει, to assist in persuading against despair, Thuc. 7. 21:—Pass. to allow oneself to be persuaded at the same time, τὴν τὴν, Aeschin. 64. 1, τὴν.

συμπερίειναι, ον, (πεῖρα) experienced in, acquainted with a thing, Lat. expertus rei, c. dat. rei, Pind. N. 7. 15. II. experiencing the same thing with others.

συμπεῖρω, to bore or pierce through together, Plut. συμπεῖρω, f. ψω, to send or dispatch along with or at the same time, τὴν τινα or τὴν τὴν Pind. I. 5 (4). fin., Hdt. 1. 36., 5. 80, etc.; τὴν σύν τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7. 2. to help in conducting, τὴν ποιῆναι Isae. 61. 17, Lys. 137. 23.

συμπενήθω, f. ἥσω, transit. to mourn for along with others, τὴν τὴν Aesch. Cho. 199: to join in mourning, τὴν Lycurg. 153. 23.

II. intr. to mourn together, Eur. H. F. 1390, Dem. 1399. 26. συμπενόμας, Dep., to be poor along with another in a thing, τὴν τινα Plat. Meno 71 B.

σμπένει, five together, by fives, Valck. Hdt. 4. 66. συμπεταίνωμαι, as Pass., to become quite ripe, come to a head, Hipp.

συμπεπλεγμένως, Adv. part. perf. pass. from συμπλέκω, complicatedly, involvendo.

συμπεπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, promoting digestion, digestive: from συμπέτω, = συμπεσσω, q. v.

συμπεπαῖνω, to finish along with or at the same time, dub. I. Hdt. 2. 11: to join in finishing or accomplishing, Isocr. 76 C: —κλειθρα μοχλοῖς σ. to secure the door with bars, Eur. Or. 1551:—Pass. to be quite finished, Plat. Tim. 39 D:—in Logic, συμπεπαλῆται the conclusion is so and so, it results or follows that ... II. Med., συμπεπαλῆσθαι τινι ἐχθρῶν to join fully in enmity with another, Dem. 281. 27. III. intr. in Act. to stretch far out, extend along with, Arist. H. A.

συμπεπαῖνω, to conclude along with or together:—Pass. to be concluded, end together, εἰς τὴν Clem. AL συμπεπαῖνωσις, ἦ, α, common ending, τοῦ βίου Clem. AL.

συμπεραντικός, ἦ, ὄν, tending to a conclusion, conclusive. Adv. —κῶς, σ. λέγειν to speak conclusively, Arist. Org.

συμπεράσμα, ατος, τό, (συμπεραίνω) a finishing, end. II. in Logic, the conclusion in a syllogism, Plut. Hence συμπερασματικός, ἦ, ὄν, finishing:—in Logic, belonging to the conclusion in a syllogism, hence conclusive.

συμπερασμός, ὁ, = συμπεράσμα.

συμπεραστικός, ἦ, ὄν, = συμπεραντικός. Adv. —κῶς, Arist. Rhet.

συμπερῶω, to destroy with, Eur. Hel. 106, in tmesis.

συμπεριάγω, f. ἥσω, to lead, drive about along with or together, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1, Oec. 8. 12:—Med. to lead about with oneself, Id. Hier. 2. 8. [α] Hence

συμπεριάγωγος, ὄν, bringing round to a point with or at the same time, in gen. cooperating, Plat. Rep. 533 D.

συμπεριαιρέω, to join, help in taking away from all around. συμπεριβορῶ, to buzz about together.

συμπεριγίγνομαι, Dep. med. to exceed, surpass along with or at the same time.

συμπεριγράφω, to circumscribe, cancel together, Sext. Emp. p. 488. [α]

συμπεριδιόνειν, to make to whirl about with or together:—Pass. to whirl round with or together, Tim. Loc. 96 D.

συμπερίεμμι, (εἰμι) to go about along with, τὴν, prob. l. Xen. Cyn. 10. 4.

συμπερίεμμι, to drag about along with or together, Plut. συμπεριενεχέω, verb. Adj. of συμπεριφέρω, one must live with, accommodate oneself to, τὴν Socrat. ap. Stob. p. 456. 50.

συμπεριέρχομαι, Dep. c. aor. et pf. act., to go about with or together, App.

συμπεριένειν, to embrace with or together, Dion. H.

συμπεριζώννυμι, to gird about with:—Med. to gird oneself, Ath.

συμπερίβω, f. θέσομαι, to run about with, M. Anton.

συμπεριπταμαι, Dep. med., to fly about with or together.

συμπεριλαμβάνω, to embrace together with, τὴν τὴν Plat. Tim. 74 D:—in gen. to embrace or comprehend at once, Ib. 58 A: to comprehend people in a treaty with others, Philipp. ap. Dem.

251. 9, cf. Decret. ap. 235. 16. Hence συμπεριληπθέναι, verb. Adj. one must also embrace or comprehend, Theophr.

συμπεριονέω, to consider well with or together, M. Anton.

συμπεριονεύω, to go round, travel with or together, Luc.

συμπεριδιόω, to revolve or come round together with, τὴν σελήην Arist. Mund. 4. 35.

συμπεριπᾶναι, to walk about with, τὴν Plat. Prot. 314 E.

συμπεριπλέκω, to plait all round with, encompass with.

συμπεριπλέω, to sail about with, Vita Hom.

συμπεριπλοῖν, ἦ, (συμπεριπλέω) an encompassing or surrounding with, Luc.

συμπεριποιέω, to help in procuring, τὴν ἀρχὴν Polyb.

συμπεριποῶ, to go about with, follow all about, Plut.

συμπεριπτάω, to circumflex the last syllable, Gramm.

συμπεριστελλω, to help in cloaking, ἀμαγρίας Polyb.

συμπεριστρέφω, to turn about with: in Pass. to revolve along with, Arist. Mund.

συμπεριτελλέω, to help in walling round, Plut.

συμπεριτίθημι, to put round or upon together, π. αὐτῷ δόξαι Plut.

συμπεριτρέφω, to turn about with or at the same time.

συμπεριτρέχω, to run about with, Luc.

συμπεριγύνω, to fall in with at the same time, only as v. l. Xen. An. 7. 8, 22.

συμπεριφαντάσθαι, as Med., to form conceptions of, contemplate at once, M. Anton.

συμπεριφέρειν, to bear, carry about with, Plat. Rep. 404 C.

B. Pass. συμπεριφέρωμαι to be carried round together, Ib. 617 B; συμπεριφέρεσθαι περιφορᾶν Id. Phaedr. 248 A.

συμπεριφέρω, τὴν τὴν to go about with one, to have intercourse with one, live in his society, Polyb., cf. Wytt. Plat. 124 B:—hence to accommodate, adapt oneself to, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς Aeschin.

50. 17: of things, to understand and follow them, be well acquainted with, τοῖς λεγομένοις, τοῖς παραγελλομένοις Polyb.

συμπεριφθείρομαι, as Pass. (φθείρω) to go about mischievously or miserably along with any one, τὴν.

συμπεριφορά, ἦ, (συμπεριφέρω) intercourse, companionship, society, Polyb.: hence revelry, debauch, Wytt. Plat. 124 B.

2. an accommodating temper, indulgence, complaisance, Polyb. 1. 72, 2; also like συνουσία, sexual intercourse, Diod.

II. ability, adroitness.

συμπεριφράσσω, Att. —πτω, to fence around with or together, v. l. Arist. Physiogn.

συμπερονάω, f. ἥσω, to join with anything by a buckle: to pierce, transfix with, Plut.

συμπέσσω, Att. —πτω, fut. ψω, later also συμπτέπω, to help in cooking: to digest entirely, assimilate, Arist. Gen. An., etc.

συμπεδιόνειν, to spread out, extend with or together.

συμπεδομαι, Dep. med., to fly with or together.

συμπέτω, Att. for συμπεσσω, q. v.

σμπέψω, ἦ, (συμπέσσω) digestion.

συμψηγνύμι, and —νύω, fut. πῆξω, to put together, frame, make, τάπον Eur. Supp. 938, λόγον Pind. N. 5. 53: in Med., συμψηγνύσθαι διφρον Critias 1. 10. 2. to make solid, congeal, γάλα συνήκτε he made it curdle, Id. 5. 902; cf. Plat. Tim. 85 D.

B. Pass., c. pf. act. συμψηγγω, to be compounded, Anaxag.

4. 2. to become solid, congeal, Plat. Tim. 81 B, 91 A, etc.

συμψηδω, ατος, τό, a leap taken with or in common.

σμπηκτος, ον, (συμψηγνύμι) joined together, put together, framed, made, ἔκ τινος Hdt. 4. 190: close fitted, jointed, Ar. Ran. 800: curdled, σ. γάλα Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E. II. act. joining together.

σμπηξίς, ἦ, (συμψηγνύμι) a putting together, framing.

σμπησσω, late form for σμπηγνύμι.

συμπιέζω, f. έσω, to press or squeeze together, to grasp closely with the hand, Plat. Phaed. 89 B, Soph. 247 C; c. τὸ στόμα Erphipp. Εμπολ. 1. 3.—Pass. to be squeezed up, opp. to διέσκεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7, cf. Arist. Prob. 11. 44. Hence συμπιέσις, ἡ, a pressing together, Plat. Crat. 427 A. [I] συμπιέσμός, δ, =foreg.

συμπιλέω, f. ἥσω, to force together like felt: in gen. to compress, Plat. Tim. 45 B; and more freq. in Pass., Ib. 49 C, Polit. 281 A. Hence

συμπιλησις, ἡ, a felting together, compressing: [πῖ] and συμπιλητής, οὗ, δ, one who felts together or compresses.

συμπιλητικός, ἡ, όν, compressing, apt to close up, τῶν πόρων Tim. Loc. 100 E.

συμπιλωτικός, = συμπιλέω, -ητικός.

συμπίνω, f. πίωμαι, to drink with or together, σ. μετά τινος Hdt. 2. 121, 4; esp. at a drinking-party, or in gen. an entertainment (συμπόσιον, q. v.), Plat. Symp. 213 A. II. in gen. to suck in, imbibe, absorb. [On quantity v. πίνω]

συμπιπράσσω, Ion. -πιπράσσω, to sell with or together.

συμπιπρῆμι, to set fire to, burn along with, v. I. Plat.

συμπιπῶ, f. πεσοῖμαι: πῖ. πέπτωκα. To fall together, meet violently, Lat. concurrere, of winds, Od. 5. 205; and of two champions beginning fight, Il. 7. 256., 21. 387 (in Hom. always in tmesi); so too in Hdt. to come to blows, opt. to distant fighting, 1. 214, cf. 5. 112; also, σ. τινί Pind. I. 4. (3.) 86; τινί εἰς ἀγῶνα Soph. Tr. 20: then 2. in gen. to fall in with, meet with, esp. with accidents, misfortunes, c. dat. rei, Hdt. 3. 52, Soph. Aj. 429, etc.: also, σ. ἐς νεκρά Hdt. 3. 120., q. 55.

3. also of accidents, etc., to fall upon, happen to, τινί Hdt. 5. 36, Aesch. Eum. 336, ἐς τινος Hdt. 7. 137—absol. to happen or fall out at the same time, concur, freq. in Plat.; c. part. σ. εὐθυσ ἐπὶς Hdt. 1. 82; more freq. impers. συνέεσθαι, it happened, fell out, came to pass, foll. by ὅστε c. inf., Id. 8. 15, 132; or c. acc. et inf., 5. 35—τὰ συνπίπτοντα one's lot or fortune, Eur. Oenom. 3. II. to coincide, agree or be in accordance with, τινί Hdt. 6. 18., 7. 151; absol. to agree exactly, Id. 2. 49; also, ἐς ταῦτόν σ. Plat. Rep. 473 D, etc.

III. to fall together, i. e. fall in, esp. of a house, Lat. condecidere, στέγη συμκ. Eur. H. F. 905, cf. Thuc. 8. 41—esp. of the vessels of the body, to collapse, be compressed, Hipp., cf. Xen. Eq. 1. 10; so too, σῶμα συμτέσσον a frame fallen in or away by illness, Plat. Phaed. 80 C.

συμπιστεύω, to believe or trust along with, Joseph.

συμπιστῶ, to confirm, Sext. Emp. p. 274, in Med.

συμπιπῶ, poet. for συμπίπτω, aor. 2—ἐπίνον, to fall, dash together, Aesch. Fr. 432: to agree, ἐς ἐν Id. Cho. 299; τινί with a thing, Eur. Hes. 1030. Cf. πίνω.

συμπιλάβομαι, f. ἀγχομαι =sq., Soph. Fr. 342, acc. to Dind. συμπιλάβομαι, Pass. c. fut. med., ἡσομαι, to wander, roam about with or together, Polyb.

συμπιλάω, on, wandering, roaming about together, νῆξ σ. κώμων night the fellow-roamer of revelry, Mel. 102, cf. 64.

συμπλάσσω, ἡ, fiction, fabrication: from συμπλάσσω, to mould or fashion together, γαῖης out of clay, Hes. Th. 571.

II. metaph. to feign or fabricate together, Dem. 949. 13; σ. τι ἑαυτῷ Aeschin. 64. 34.

συμπιλάττω, f. ἥσω, to beat together, clap, χερσὶ with the hands, Il. 23. 102, ubi al. συμπατάσσω.

συμπιλήθην, Adv. (συμπλέκω) by twining or plaiting together, Nonn.

συμπλεγμα, atos, τό, (συμπλέκω) that which is twined together, esp. of a pair of wrestlers, with their limbs entwined, Plin. 36. 4, 6 and 10, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 126. 4.

συμπλέωνος, οἱ, αἰ, -ονα, τό, several together, Lat. complures, Arist. Pol.

συμπλεκτής, ἐς, (συμπλέκω) entwined, entangled, Nonn.

συμπλεκτρία, ἡ, (συμπλέκω) she who twines or plaits, susp. in Orph.

συμπληκτικός, ἡ, όν, (συμπλέκω) twining, plaiting together, Plat. Polit. 282 D. Adv. -κός.

συμπλέκω, on, twined together; ἔπειτα Mel. 1. 18: from συμπλέκω, f. έω, to twine or plait together, Plat. Polit. 309 B, etc.; τι ἐκ τινος Dinarch. 92. 30, τινί τι Plat. Soph. 262 D:

συμπλέκοντες τὰ χεῖρε ἐς τοῦπισω joining their hands behind them, Thuc. 4. 4.

B. to be twined together, plaited, ἐκ τινος Plat. Rep. 533 C; πρὸς τι Id. Tim. 80 C: λόγισι σῶμα συμπεπλεγμένον Eur. Cycl. 225.

2. esp. of persons wrestling, to be intertwined, locked together (cf. σύμπλεγμα); to be engaged in a close struggle, Hdt. 3. 78; and so of a ship, to be entangled with her opponent, Id. 8. 84: then metaph. to be entangled in, τῇ Σενδῶν ἐρημῇ συμπλακῆναι Ar. Ach. 704 (not without allusion to a struggle with Cephalodorus); also, συμπεπλεγμένα ξένον to be entangled or engaged with him, Eur. Bacch. 800, cf. Aeschin. 48. 33; and of war, ἐὰν συμπλακῇ πόλεμος Dem. 24. 10: in gen., ἔχον συμπεπλεγμένα, of many footsteps crossing in different directions, Xen. Cyn. 5. 6.

3. esp. of lovers, to be locked in an embrace, Soph. Fr. 548: and then in gen. of friends, etc., συμπλέεσθαι ἀλλήλοις Plat. Symp. 191 A.

συμπλέξις, ἡ, a twining or plaiting together, close connexion, Arist. Part. An.: entanglement.

σύμπλεος, α, on, quite full, τινός of a thing, Hipp.

σύμπλευρος, on, (πλευρά) side to side.

συμπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail, float, swim along with or together, τινί Hdt. 4. 149., 5. 46, Thuc., etc.

συμπληγής, δδός, ἡ, (συμπλήσσω) striking, dashing together, Arist. Mund.

II. αἱ συμπληγῆδες (ac. πέτραι) the jostling rocks, i. e. the Κυδναεὶ νῆσοι, which were supposed to close on all who sailed between them, Eur. Med. 2, Theocr. 13. 22; also called συνδρομαῖες. On Eur. Andr. 796, cf. Herm.

συμπληγήδην, Adv. (συμπλήσσω) by beating or dashing together, Theocr. 24. 55.

συμπληθύνω, =sq., to increase, Xen. Oec. 18. 2.

συμπληθύνω, f. ύσω, to help to fill, ποταμῶν Hdt. 4. 48, 50.

συμπληγής, ἡ, (συμπλήσσω) a striking, dashing together.

συμπληγής, es, =σύμπλεος, Plat. Epin. 985 A.

συμπληρώω, to help to fill, fill completely, τὰς νέας to man them completely, Hdt. 8. 1, Thuc. 6. 50. II. to complete.

συμπληρώμα, atos, τό, that which makes up the whole, the complement, Tim. Loc. 96 B.

συμπλήρωσις, ἡ, a filling up, completion, perfection, εἰδαμω- νίας Polyb. Hence

συμπληρωτικός, ἡ, όν, of, suited to filling up or completing, τινός Plat.

συμπληροῦσάω, to draw near with or together, to have intercourse with, τινί.

συμπληρῶσσω, Att. -τρω, f. έω, to beat, weld together.

συμπλοία, ἡ, (σύμπλοος) a common voyage, voyage taken in common. Hence

συμπλοικός, ἡ, όν, sailing with, on a voyage together, συμπλ. φιλία friendship of shipmates, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 1.

συμπλοκή, ἡ, (συμπλέκω) an interweaving, interlacing, connexion, freq. in Plat. 2. a struggle, esp. of wrestlers, and so in gen. a fray, struggle, Id. Legg. 833 A.

3. sexual intercourse, Id. Symp. 191 C.

σύμπλοκος, on, (συμπλέκω) entwined, interwoven, Anth.

σύμπλοος, on, contr. πλοος, on, (πλέω) sailing with one in a ship, a shipmate, Hdt. 2. 115., 3. 41. 2. metaph. a partner or comrade in a thing, πάδους Soph. Ant. 541.

συμπλέω, Ep. and Ion. for συμπλέω.

συμπνευσμός, δ, =σύμπνοια: from συμπνέω, f. πνεύσω, to blow or breathe together. II. to agree with, Lat. conspire, Plat. Legg. 708 D; σ. ἐμταῖς τυχας to go along with sudden blasts, be at their mercy, Aesch. Ag. 187: σ. ἐς τι, like Lat. conspire.

συμπνίγνις, ἐς, strangling, choking by pressure, Diod.: from συμπνίγνις, f. πνιθόμαι, to throttle: in gen. to press or choke up, Theophr. [I, but in aor. pass. I]

σύμπνοια, ἡ, a breathing together. II. metaph. an agreement, union, Diog. L.: a conspiracy: from

σμπνοος, on, contr. πνοος, on, (πνέω, πνέθ) animated by one breath, Plat. 2. 574 E. II. they are agreeing, uniting.

συμποδέω, f. ἥσω, (πνός) to tie the feet together, fetter.

συμποδηγέω, f. ἥσω, to conduct or lead together, Plat. Polit. 269 D, 270 A.

συμποδίζω, to tie the feet together, bind hand and foot, τινά

Ar. Ran. 1512, Plat. Rep. 615 E: metaph. to entangle, involve, *metaph. 1b. 488 C*—Pass. to be entangled in an argument, *ὅτι τινος* Id. Gorg. 482 D.

συμποδοδεσμέω, (πός, δεσμός) = *foreg.*, v. l. in Strab. συμποίω, to do or act in concert, to help or assist in doing, *Isae. 70. 29.*

συμποικιλίω, to help to variegate, color or paint, *Joseph. συμπομαινόμεναι*, as *Pass.*, (ποιμαίνω) to feed together, as cattle: to *herd* together, *Eur. Alc. 579.*

συμπολεμέω, f. ἥσω, to war with or together, to succour or join in the war, *Thuc. 1. 18.*, 8. 46; also, σ. πόλεμον *Dem. 254. 24.*

συμπολεμίζω, = *foreg.*

συμπολιζέω, f. ἴσω, to unite, collect into a city or state: to bring with n. the city-boundaries, connect with it, *Dion. H.*

συμπολιρκέω, to join in besieging, besiege jointly, *Hdt. 1. 161*, *Thuc. 3. 20.*

συμπολιτείω, f. a federal union of several states with interchange of civic rights, v. *Nieb. R. H. 2. p. 51*: in gen. a confederacy, league, *Polyb.*: from

συμπολιτεύω, to live with as a fellow-citizen, *Thuc. 6. 4.*, 8. 47, 73: also in *Med.* συμπολιτεύομαι, *Lys. 116. 6*; *ol* συμπολιτεύομενοι *ol* fellow-citizens, *Isocr. 27 C*, 238 E.

συμπολιτής, ου, δ, a fellow-citizen, *Aesch. Theb. 605*: fem. -ίτις, -ίτιδος.

συμπόλλοι, αι, α, many together, *Plat. Alc. 1. 114 B*, etc.

συμπομπέω, to accompany in a procession, *Aeschin. 6. 43.*

συμπονέω, f. ἥσω, to work with or together, to help or share in work or toil, *twi Trag.*, as *Aesch. Pr. 274* *Soph. El. 986.*

συμπονιρεύομαι, *Dep.*, to join others in villainy, play the knave together, *Ar. Lys. 404.*

συμπορεύομαι, *Dep. c. fut. med.* et *aor. pass.*, (πορεύω) to go or journey together, *Eur. I. T. 1488*, *Plat.*, etc.: metaph. to consort, live as married persons, *Plut.*

συμπορέω, f. ἥσω, like συμτέρω, to help to destroy or lay waste, *τὶ τινι Eur. Or. 888.*

συμπορεύω, f. ἴσω, to help in procuring or providing, *Thuc. 7. 20.*, 8. 1. Hence

συμπορισμός, δ, a bringing together and providing.

συμπορνέω, to commit fornication with.

συμπόρνω, f. δσω [α], *Ion. ἥσω*, to buckle or pin together: to fix, set as jewels, *LXX.* Hence

συμπορπητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., buckled, pinned together.

συμπορτώ, to help to arrange, manage, promote, *Hipp. [v]*

συμπόσιος, ἡ, (συμπίνω) a drinking together, *Sappho 33*, *Pind. P. 4. 524.*

συμπόσιος, f. δσω, (συμπόσιον) to drink together.

συμπόσιακος, ἡ, ὄν, (συμπόσιον) of or usual at a drinking-party, *Plut.*

συμπόσιαρχέω, to be a συμποσίαρχος, *Arist. Pol.*

συμπόσιαρχής, ου, δ, = συμποσίαρχος.

συμπόσιαρχία, ἡ, the office or duty of a συμποσίαρχος, *Plut.*

συμπόσιαρχος, δ, (συμπόσιον, ἀρχω) the president of a drinking-party, *toasmaster*, *Lat. rex convivi* or *magister bibendi*, *Xen. An. 6. 1. 30*, and *Plut.*: cf. συμποσίους.

συμπόσιαστής, οὔ, δ, (συμπόσιος) = συμποσίους.

συμπόσιον, τό, (συμπίνω) a drinking-party, entertainment, feast, *Lat. convivium*, first in *Theogn. 298*, 496, *Hdt. 2. 78*, *Pind.*, etc.: strictly after the δεινόν, cf. *Ar. Ach. 1142*: cf. συμποσίους.

συμπόσιος, ὁ, (συμπίνω) a fellow-drinker, member of a drinking-party, boon-companion, *Hdt. 2. 78*, 173, *Pind.*, etc.

συμπόσιος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, suited for a συμποσίους, *Ar. Ach. 1142*: νόμιος σ. the laws of such parties, enforced by the συμποσίαρχος, *Plat. Legg. 671 C*, whence the phrase συμποσίους παιδαγωγῆν, *Id. Legg. 641 B*: σ. ἀρμονία airs suited for drinking-songs, *Id. Rep. 398 E*: συμποσίους a jolly fellow, *Ar. Vesp. 1209.*

συμπόσιος, ἴσος, and συμπόσιος, fem. from συμπόσιος.

συμπόσιος, ὁ, ἡ, with feet closed together.

συμπραγματεύομαι, f. εὔσομαι, *Dep. med.*, to be busied with, in or at the same time, *Plut.*

συμπράκτωρ, opoσ, δ, *Ion.* συμπρήκτωρ, a helper, assistant, *Hdt. 6. 125*, *Xen. Cyr. 3. 29*: σ. ὁδοῦ a companion in travel, *Soph. O. T. 116.*

σύμπραξις, ἡ, a doing with, an assisting, assistance: from συμπράσσω, *Att. -ττω*, f. ξω, *Ion.* συμπρήσσω, to be along with or together, *twi τῇ* *Aesch. Pr. 295*: to help in doing, *τῇ* *Soph. Aj. 1396*, *Eur. I. T. 980*: to help in negotiating, *εἰρήνην* *Xen. Ages. 7. 7*: *ol* συμπράσσορες the confederates, *Thuc. 4. 67*, *Xen. Hell. 3. 3*, 10: to act with, assist, *twi Lys. 128. 5*, *Isocr.*, etc.: make for, *twi* *περὶ τινος* *Xen. An. 5. 4*, 9: σ. ὅστε γενέσθαι *τῇ* *Id. Cyr. 3. 2*, 28, etc. 2. to be on the side or in the interest of another, *Thuc. 8. 14*: σὺν κακῷ πρᾶσσοντι σ. κακῷ to share in another's woe, *Eur. Heracl. 27.*

B. *Med.* συμπράσσομαι, to assist in exacting a debt, συνεπρήξατο *Μενέλαος τὰς Ἑλένης ἀπαγάγας* they helped Menelaus to avenge the rape of Helen, *Hdt. 5. 94*: cf. συνεπράσσομαι.

συμπράτης, ου, δ, (συμπράκτωρ) a fellow-dealer, *Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 12*. [α]

συμπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) befitting, *twi* *Aesch. Supp. 458*, *Theb. 13.*

συμπρέπω, to beseech, agree with, *twi* *Plut.*

συμπρεσβευτής, οὔ, δ, a fellow-ambassador, *Lys. 177. 41*, *Aeschin. 2. 12*: from

συμπρεσβεύω, to be a fellow-ambassador, be joined with on an embassy, *Dem. 400. 11*, *Aeschin. 50. fin.*—*Med.*, to join in sending an embassy, *Thuc. 3. 92.*, 5. 44.

συμπρεσβεύς, εὐς, δ, (πρέβυς *Id.*) = συμπερεσβευτής, *Thuc. 1. 90*, sq.: σ. *twi* *Xen. An. 5. 5*, 24.

συμπρεσβύτερος, δ, a fellow-presbyter, *N. T.*

συμπρήκτωρ, opoσ, δ, *Ion.* for συμπράκτωρ, *Hdt.*

συμπρήσσω, *Ion.* for συμπράσσω, *Hdt.*

συμπριάμαι, *Dep. med.*, to buy along with or together, *Lys. 164. 33*. [γ]

συμπροάγω, f. ξω, to lead forward, escort with or together, *Dion. H.* II. intr. to move forward with or together. [α]

συμπροαυξάνομαι, as *Pass. c. fut. med.*: to increase or grow with or together, *Hipp.*

συμπρογινώσκω, to foreknow or foresee along with, *Iamb.*

συμπροῖδενος, ου, presiding along with, *Joseph.*

συμπρόεμι, (εἶμι) to go forth, come out along with or together.

συμπροέρχομαι, *Dep. med. c. aor.* et *pf. act.*, = *foreg.*, *Ath.*

συμπροδύκεμαι, *Dep. c. fut. med.*, et *aor. pass.*, to have equal desire with any one, c. acc. rei, to join zealously in promoting, *τὸν ἔκπλον* *Thuc. 8. 1*, cf. *Xen. Cyr. 6. 1*, 19: more usu. c. inf., to have a joint zeal, share in the desire that . . .

Xen. An. 3. 1, 9, etc.; so, σ. ὅπως . . ., *Ib. 7. 1*, 5: absol. to share one's eagerness, *Id. Hell. 5. 4*, 5.

συμπροκόπτω, to advance or increase with.

συμπροκύνω, to bend forward along with, to bend over.

συμπρονεύω, to join in foraging or plundering.

συμπροσέβω, to provide with together. II. to help along with, assist, *Eur. Hel. 146.*

συμπροσέβω, to escort or attend with or together, join in escorting, *twi* *Hdt. 9. 1*, *Ar. Ran. 493*, 413.

συμπροσπίπτω, to fall or come out with or together.

συμπροπορεύομαι, *Dep. c. fut. med.*, et *aor. pass.*, to travel forward with, to advance with.

συμπροσάγω, f. ξω, to lead to along with or together. II. intr. to move towards or advance with, sub. σπαράν. [α]

συμπροσέμι, (εἶμι) to go to or towards along with or together.

συμπροσέρχομαι, *Dep. med.*, c. aor. et *pf. act.*, = *foreg.*

συμπροσέω, to apply or attend to with or together (sub. τὸν νοῦν or τὴν ψυχὴν):—*Pass.*, c. aor. 2 med., to hang on together, stick close to, *Plut.*

συμπροσίσχω, = *foreg.*

συμπροσκύνω, to worship along with or together.

συμπροσμίγνυμι, f. μίξω, to add to and mix with or together.

II. intr. to go into company with, converse with, *twi* *Plat. Theaet. 183 E.*

συμπροσπίπτω, to fall to or on together, *M. Anton.*

συμπροσπλέκω, f. ξω, to twine in with or together:—*Pass.*, to contend or struggle to the last, *LXX.*

συμπροσφάινω, to touch along with, *Aesop.*

συμπροτέρω, f. ἥσω, to precede or exceed together.
 συμπροτέρω, f. ἥσω, to urge on together, Dion. H.
 συμπροφήτειν, to be a προφήτης or προφήτης along with or together, Plut.
 συμπροχέω, f. χέσω, to pour out along with or together, Orph.
 συμπροχέω, f. ἥσω, to go forward with or together.
 συμπρυτάνις, εως, δ, a joint-prytanis. [πρῶ]
 συμπρῶτα, Adv. (πρῶτος) first of all, Emped.
 συμπρῶτα, to join with in furnishing with wings.
 συμπρῶτα, f. ἥσω, Dep. med., to fly or flutter with.
 συμπρῶτα, f. ἥσω, (συμπρῶτα) to folding up.
 συμπρῶτα, f. ἥσω, (συμπρῶτα) folded up, σ. ἀνάπτωται folded anaplastos, i. e. spondiac, Meineke Pherecr. Coriann. 5.
 συμπρῶτα, εως, δ, a folding up and laying by:
 συμπρῶτα, f. ἥσω, to fold up and lay by, Soph. Tr. 691: also to put to, to shut, close.
 συμπρῶτα, ον, (πτῶ) to be spat upon, abominable: but the word is very dub., Osann Auctar. Lex. p. 150.
 συμπρῶτα, εντος, τό, neutr. part. aor. 1 pass. of συμπρῶτα, that which has fallen in ruins, late.
 συμπρῶτα, ατος, τό, (συμπρῶτα) any thing that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, esp. a mischance, Thuc. 4. 36: ἀκούσιον σ. Dem. 1205. 20:—a disease, Plat. Ax. 364 C, cf. Lob. Phryn. 248. Hence
 συμπρῶτα, εως, δ, ὅν, exposed to chance or accident.
 συμπρῶτα, ἥ, = sq.
 συμπρῶτα, ἥ, (συμπρῶτα) a falling together, collapsing, contraction, Hipp. II. a falling or striking together, a meeting, τινος πρὸς τὴν Polyh.: esp. in hostile sense, an attack, onset, Id.
 συμπρῶτα, ον, a fellow-beggar.
 συμπρῶτα, f. ἥσω, to cover quite up, Diod.
 συμπρῶτα, ον, pressed together, close-fitted, tight, Xen. Eq. 10. 10. Hence
 συμπρῶτα, to press close together, make compact, Hipp.
 συμπρῶτα, Dep. med., to ask, hear or learn along with, τινὶ τὴν Eur. Hel. 328.
 συμπρῶτα, to burn up, consume along with or together, Eur. Cycl. 307.
 συμπρῶτα, to sell with or together, Dio C.
 συμπρῶτα, to join or bind together by a callus (πᾶρος):—Pass. to be united or to grow in such a manner.
 συμπρῶτα, inf. aor. of συνεσθῆναι.
 συμπρῶτα, to appear along with or together. Hence
 συμπρῶτα, εως, δ, appearing at the same time: clear or bright on all sides, Arist. Probl.
 συμπρῶτα, εως, δ, (φανταζομαι) to be joined with in thought or imagination, Plut.
 συμπρῶτα, ἥ, (συμφαίνομαι) an appearing at the same time, ἄστρον Arist. Meteor.
 συμπρῶτα, impers. from συμφέρω A. 1. 5.
 συμπρῶτα, τό, neut. from συμφέρω A. 1. 5.
 συμπρῶτα, Adv. part. pres. from συμφέρω, profitably, τινὶ Plat. Legg. 662 A, Isocr. 19 E, etc.
 συμπρῶτα, ἥ, ὅν, (συμφέρω) like συμφορῆτος, brought together, hence united, joined, συμφέρηται ἀπὲρ II. 13. 237.
 συμπρῶτα, f. συνόλω: aor. 1 συνήνεκα: aor. 2 συνήνεγκον: pf. συνήνεκα (Dem. 294. 15). To bring together, gather, collect, ες μέσον Hdt. 7. 152: esp. like συγκομίζω, of dead bodies, cf. Xen. An. 6. 4, 9, Lycurg. 153. 29. 2. to match together, like συμβαλλω, Aesch. Theb. 510. 3. to bear along with or jointly, help to bear, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 13: esp. σ. κακά etc., to bear, suffer, endure with others, Soph. El. 946, Eur. H. F. 1366, etc.: 1. hence to suffer, bear with, to excuse, ὄργας συνοίσι σοι Aesch. Eum. 848. 4. to bring together or contribute, Βουλόμενα Aesch. Pers. 528: ες τὴν Hdt. 3. 92: hence 5. seemingly intr., the acc. rei being omitted, to be useful or profitable, τινὶ for one, Aesch. Supp. 753, Plat., etc.: ες or πρὸς τὴν Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 19, Mem. 2. 2, 5. 6. impers., συμφέρει it is of use, profitable, expedient, τινὶ Hdt. 8. 87: also, καλῶς συμφέρει Ar. Ach. 252: συμφέρει ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, ἔμεινον Xen. An. 7. 8, 4, Andoc. 10. 35, cf. inf. β. 5: part. συμφέρων, οσα, ον, useful, expedient, fitting, Soph. O. T. 875, etc.: esp. in neut. συμφέρων, εντος, τό, that which is useful, profit, advan-

tage, expediency, Soph. Phil. 926, and freq. in Prose: hence Adv. συμφέρωντας q. v.: συμφέρων ἐστί, = συμφέρει, Ar. Plut. 49.
 II. intr., 1. to agree with, συμφέρει ἄνομα τὸν ἑμοῖς κακοῖς Soph. Aj. 431: to assist, Id. Phil. 659: to come to terms with, bear with, give way to, τοῖς κρείττοσι Soph. El. 1465, Elmsl. Med. 13, cf. inf. β. 2. 2. of events, to happen, late place, turn out, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 129, 6, 22, 117, etc.: συνήνεκα αὐτῇ ἐς εὐνυχὴν γένομενα it turned out for her advantage, Hdt. 8. 88, cf. inf. β.
 B. Pass. συμφέρωμαι, c. fut. med. συνόλωμαι: aor. pass. συνήνεχθην (Hdt.), Att. συνήνεχθην: pf. συνήνεκα. To come together, of sexual intercourse, σ. γυναῖκι Ar. Lys. 166: hence esp., 1. in battle, to meet in battle, engage, Lat. congressi, II. 11. 736, Aesch. Theb. 636, Thuc. 7. 36: so, συνοίσμεθα πολέμειν Hes. Sc. 358. 2. to agree together, ἔσται ἀπαλλάσσεται τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 4. 65: to live on friendly terms with, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 114: to bear with, Soph. O. C. 641, cf. supr. II. 1. 3. in gen. to agree with, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 173, 2. 80, etc.: also, συμφέρεται τοῦτο εἶναι this is generally allowed to be, Id. 2. 79, cf. 4. 13. 4. in gen. to be acquainted, κακῶ συνοίσμενος Id. 6. 50. 5. of events, to happen, turn out, like Act. (supr. II. 2), συμφέρεται ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Ar. Nub. 590, cf. supr. I. 5: hence also impers., συμφέρεται ἐπὶ τὸ ἕμεινον it happens, falls out for the better, Hdt. 7. 8, 1: οὐδὲν ἔστι χρηστὸν συνεφέροτο no good came of it to them, Hdt. 4. 157: so too, αὐτῶ συνεφέροτο παλινκῶτες it turned out ill to him again, c. inf., Schweigh. Hdt. 4. 156: so too, συνήνεχθη γενέσθαι Id. 1. 19, etc., Thuc. 1. 23, etc.: or c. ἔσται et inf., Id. 1. 74:—part. τὰ συμφερόμενα that which happens, events.
 συμφέρω, to flee along with, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 11: σὺν φεύγοντι συμφέρει Eur. Heracl. 26: esp. to be banished along with or together, Lycurg. 151. 13.
 συμφέρω, to assent, approve or agree fully, Aesch. Pr. 40, Soph., etc.: esp. συμφέρημι σοι I grant you, Plat. Rep. 403 C, 608 B, 4 and often so in Platonic dialogue:—σ. c. inf., to agree that . . . , Soph. O. T. 553, and Xen.
 συμφέρω, opus, δ, a witness.
 συμφέρω, ἥ, (συμφέρω) a melting into one another, esp. of colors.
 συμφέρω, f. γέωμαι, Dep. med., to sound with or together: to accord or agree with, Plut.
 συμφέρω, to destroy along with or entirely, σ. λέχος to pollute the bed, Eur. Andr. 947:—Pass. to perish along with, τινὶ Arist. Org.: συμφερέσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ to meet unfortunately at one place, Plut. 2. 708 E. II. of colors, to melt or die away into each other, Ib. 436 B, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 129.
 συμφέρω, intr. and in Pass., to pine away, diminish or decay along with, τινὶ Arist. Gen. An. [γ. φθίω.]
 συμφέρω, ον, sounding together, σ. οὐκ ἐφθωνος sounding together, but not in harmony, Aesch. Ag. 1187.
 συμφέρω, f. ἥσω, to love together or mutually, Soph. Phil. 519. Hence
 συμφέρω, ἥ, mutual friendship, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 115.
 συμφέρω, to take part in promoting, Cic. Att. 5. 17, 2.
 συμφέρω, to have a joint love of beauty or honor, to be candidate for an honor along with another, Plut.
 συμφέρω, to join another in the study of language, Cic. Fam. 16. 21, 8.
 συμφέρω, to join another in the love of knowledge.
 συμφέρω, to be emulous along with another, join in quarrelling with, τινὶ Plat. Prot. 336 E: to take zealous interest in, τινὶ Andoc. 31. 39.
 συμφέρω, to join another in the love and pursuit of wisdom, Arist. Eth. N.
 συμφέρω, Dep. c. fut. med., et aor. pass., to pursue ambitious designs along with or together, to place one's honor in doing the same as others, Plut.
 συμφέρω, f. ἥσω, to crush in pieces, Foës. Oec. Hipp. [v. φλάω.]
 συμφέρω, f. ἥσω, to set on fire together, Eur. Bacch. 595: σ. κερανῶν Theocr. 2. 211.
 συμφέρω, f. ἥσω, = συμφέρω, LXX.
 συμφέρω, to chatter, trifle along with or together.

συμφοβέω, f. ἦσω, to frighten along with or together:—Pass. to be afraid at the same time, Thuc. 6. 101.

συμφουτάω, Ion. —τω, fut. ἦσω, to go to a place together, constantly or regularly, Hdt. 2. 60., 4. 180: esp. to go to school together, Interp. ad Ar. Eq. 988. Hence

συμφοιτήσις, ἡ, a going to school together, Aeschin. 2. 23.

συμφοιτήτης, οὗ, ὁ, a schoolfellow, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C.

συμφωνέω, to kill along with or together, τινί Eur. Hec. 391, cf. Ion 851.

συμφορά, ἡ, Ion. —ρή, (συμφέρω) a bringing together: but usu.,

II. (from συμφορά A. II. 2, and B. 5) an event, circumstance, hap, chance, πῶς ἔστιν ἄνθρωπος συμφορῇ Hdt. 1. 32, cf. 7. 49, 1; συμφορὰ βίω the hap of life, Trag.; both of good and evil chances, but far more freq. the latter, a mishap, mischance, misfortune, distress, evil, a disease, complaint, defeat, σ. οἰκτρά Pind. O. 7. 141; and so very freq. in Hdt., and Trag.: e. g. συμφορῇ χρῆσθαι to be unfortunate, Hdt. 1. 42, etc.; συμφορῇ or μεγάλῃ σ. ποιεῖσθαι τὴν to look upon or consider a thing as a great misfortune, Hdt. 1. 83, 216, etc., cf. συμφοραῖνα: proverb., πῦρ, πῦρ ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς Simon. (120) ap. Ar. Eq. 406:—rarely in good sense, good luck, a happy issue, Aesch. Ag. 24, Soph. El. 1230, Ar. Eq. 655, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 10. 2. very rarely in a moral relation, an offence, trespass, Plat. Legg. 854 D, 934 B.

συμφορέω, f. δώω, and συμφοραῖνα, (συμφορά) to bewail one's ill-luck, like συμφορὰν ποιεῖσθαι, Vit. Hom. 14.

συμφορέω, ὁ, (συμφέρω A. II) in Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 14, a Lacedaemonian officer, a sort of aid-de-camp.

συμφορέω, f. ἦσω,=συμφέρω, to bring together, to gather, collect, heap up, Hdt. 5. 92, 7. 9, 83, Thuc. 6. 99: but prob. not used in the other senses of συμφορά. Hence

συμφορήμα, ἄρος, τό, that which is brought together, a heap, Plut.; and

συμφορήσις, ἡ, a bringing together: a heap, quantity, Plut. συμφορήσις, ἡ, ὅν, (συμφορέω) brought together, collected promiscuously, ὅλος Dion. H., etc.: σ. ἐκ πολλῶν τόπων Id.; σ. ἐστίας or δειπνῶν a meal towards which each guest contributes, Lat. convivium collatitium, a picnic, Arist. Pol.; v. Lob. Paral. 493.

σύμφορος, ον, (συμφέρω) happening with, accompanying, λιμὸς ἀεργῷ σύμφορος ἀνδρὶ hunger is the sluggard's companion, Hes. Op. 300; so too c. gen., πενήσι δὲ σύμφορα, ἀλλὰ κέραιο Hes. Th. 593, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 83: in Thuc. 4. 128, τὰ ἀναγκαῖα ξύμφορα seem to be close connexions or alliances (where others take it in signif. II, interests;—the passage is very difficult).

II. useful, profitable, Hdt. 8. 60, 1, Soph., etc.: suitable, proper, fit, c. dat., κορυφὴ οὐ σύμφορος ἔστιν ἱκτὴ the sixth day is not good for a girl, Hes. Op. 781; 80, γυνὴ νέα οὐ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ γέροντι Theogn. 457; ἡ πενήν κακὴ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ φέροντι poverty is fit for a bad man to bear, Id. 526: ἐς τὴν Thuc. 3. 47:—Adv. —πως, σ. εἶχειν to be expedient, Isocr. 102 E: Compar. συμφορώτερον, Thuc. 3. 40: Superl. —ώτατα, Eur. Med. 876.

συμφοράδμων, ον, ὁ, ἡ, advising, giving good counsel, II. 2. 372.

II. assenting to, agreeing with one, τινί hence on the side or in the interest of any one: from

συμφοράδμοι, f. δόμοι, Med. c. pf. pass. συμπεφρασμαι (Soph. Ant. 364). To take counsel with one, c. dat., ἐφ' ὅμω Od. 15. 202; also, συμφορέσθαι τινὶ βουλὰς to impart designs or counsels for joint deliberation, to think them over, debate them with another, II. 1. 537, Od. 4. 462: but, μήτιν συμφοράσθαι (sc. ἐαυτῷ) to contrive a plan, Hes. Th. 471, cf. Soph. I. c.: hence to ponder, consider, observe, mark. II. later in Act. συμφοράω, f. δώω, to say or express together with, Plut. Hence

σύμφορεῖς, εως, ἡ, (συμφοράω) a closing up, Theophr.

σύμφρασις, ἡ, the connexion of speech, context. II.=συμ-

φρόνησις.

σύμφορᾶσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ξω, to press or pack closely together, Hdt. 4. 73, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 7. II. to force together and shut in, to fence all round, Plat. Tim. 74 A, E: to block up, Id. Phaedr. 251 E, in Pass.

συμφωνέω, f. ἦσω, to be of one mind or opinion with any one,

τινί, hence to agree with, assent to, τινί Polyb. II. to com-

prehend, also to ponder, consider, c. acc., Polyb.; also c. inf.

III. to recollect oneself, Plut. Hence

συμφρόνησις, ἡ, agreement, union, Polyb.

συμφρονίζω,=σφρονίζω, dub. in Joseph.

συμφρονίζω, f. ἴσω, to have a joint care for, τινὸς Luc.

συμφορήσις, ἡ,=συμφρόνησις, App.

συμφορῶντες, ον, watching with or together, a fellow-watchman, μέλαθρον ἔ, ἐπὶ the chamber that keeps watch with me, i. e. in which I lie without sleeping, or which I cannot quit, Soph. Phil. 1455: also in gen.=φρουρός.

συμφορῶν, f. ξω, to roost along with. II. to roost or

burn quite up, Theophr. [φῶ]

συμφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρῶν) of one mind, agreeing, brotherly, Aesch. Ag. 110; σ. θεοῖ Id. Cho. 802.

συμφύας, ἄδος, ἡ, (συμφύω) a growing together, connexion by natural growth, as of the joints, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

συμφυγᾶνδω, to banish with or at the same time, Iambl.

συμφυγᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-exile, Eur. Bacch. 1382, Thuc. 6. 88.

συμφύη, ἡ, (συμφύω)=σύμφοσις, v. l. Plat. Legg. 734 E, for συνυή.

συμφύης, ἐς, (συμφύω) grown together, joined or united by nature, intimately connected, σ. γήγεσθαι τινί Plat. Soph. 247 D, Tim. 45 D: metaph., τῷ κοινῷ συμφ. firmly attached to the commonwealth, Plut. Adv. —ως. Hence

συμφύτια, ἡ,=σύμφοσις, Plut.

συμφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, a fellow-watchman or guard, Thuc. 5. 80, and Xen. [ῶ]

συμφύλασσω, f. ξω, to watch, keep guard along with or together, Hdt. 7. 172, Plat. Rep. 451 D.

συμφυλέτης, ον, ὁ, of or from the same φυλή, Lat. contribulis: in gen. a countryman, v. l. Isocr. 263 A.

συμφυλος, ον, (φύλον) of the same stock, race or people: in gen. akin, related, τινί Arist. Part. An.; kindred, natural, Plat. Ac. 366 A.

συμφυρῶν,=συμφύρω, Plut.

συμφυρδην, Adv., mixedly, Nic.: and

σύμφυρτος, ον, kneaded or mixed together: metaph. confused, Eur. Hipp. 1234: from

συμφύρω, f. σω, to knead or mix together, to combine: metaph. to confound, confuse, commingle, τινί τὴν Eur. Med. 1199; πλῆγαι σ. πρόσπονον Theocrit. 22. 111. [ῶ]

συμφύσσω, f. ἦσω, to blow together. II. metaph., ξυμφύ-

σῆσαι εἰς ταύτῃν τὸν blow (as it were) into one horn, i. e. to agree exactly, harmonise in all things, Plat. Legg. 708 D: also in bad sense, to plot together, like Lat. conspirare, Ar. Eq. 468.

συμφύσιω, to unite or join with nature, Arist. Org.

συμφύσις, ἡ, (συμφύω) a growing together, natural joining, esp. of the limbs, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: in gen. intimate connection, union, dependence.

συμφυτεύω, to plant along with or together, τινί Pind. I. 6 (5). 16 (in tmesis): metaph. to contrive or plot with, τινί τὴν Soph. O. T. 347.

συμφυτῆκος, ἡ, ὅν, (συμφύω) needing to grow together, of a wound, Arist. Probl.

συμφύτων, τό, a plant, so named from its healing qualities, v. foreg.: strictly need. from

συμφύτος, ον, (συμφύω) planted together with, hence metaph. innate, inborn, inbred, ἀπερδ Pind. I. 3. 23: σ. αἰὼν one's natural age, Aesch. Ag. 107; γενεῶν σ. τέκτων the natural author of strife, Id. 152: ἐς τό σ. according to one's nature, Eur. And. 954: cf. συγγενής, συγγενός. II. grown together, closed, healed, of a wound. III. thickly grown, over-

grown: from

συμφύω, f. δώω, to make to grow together, Plat. Symp. 192 E, cf. Ep. Plat. 323 B.

B. Pass., c. act. perf. συμπεφύκα, and aor. 2 συνέφην, to grow together, be naturally or necessarily connected, ἀλλήλοις, εἰς ἐν, εἰς ταύτῃ Plat. Rep. 588 C, D, 503 B: to grow up, close, as a wound, Arist. Probl.

2, to grow up, arise together. [On quantity, v. sub φύω.]

συμφωνέω, f. ἦσω, to agree in sound, be in harmony or unison,

δε πασῶν μία ἁρμονία συμφωνεῖ Plat. Rep. 617 B: hence II. usu. metaph. to agree with, hold or express the same opinions with, τινί, freq. in Plat. 2. to make an agreement or bargain with any one, σ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 8; hence, τὸ συμφωνημένον an agreement, bargain, contract. 3. also to unite for a bad purpose, to conspire, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 5.

συμφωνήσις, ἡ, an agreeing together, unity.

συμφωνία, ἡ, (σύμφωνος) like συμφωνήσις, an agreeing together in sound, union of sound, symphony, ἁρμονία τις, ὁμολογία τις, acc. to Plat. Symp. 187 B, Crat. 405 D:—strictly of two sounds only, a concord, accord, such as the Fourth, Fifth and Octave (=διὰ τεσσάρων, διὰ πέντε, διὰ πασῶν), distinguished from mere ὁμοφωνία, Plut. 2. 389 D, cf. Müller Literat. of Greece i. p. 151, Dict. of Antiqu. p. 629. II. a union of many voices or instruments in concord.

III. in gen. a concert of vocal or instrumental music, or both mixed.

σύμφωνος, ον, (φωνή) agreeing in sound, harmonious, Ar. Av. 221, 659; χορδαί h. Hom. Merc. 51: in gen. echoing to, c. gen., βοῆς Soph. O. T. 421. 2. esp. as music, term, in concord with, accordant, Plat. Legg. 812 D; distinguished from ὁμόφωνος, Arist. Probl. 19. 16, and 39.

II. usu. metaph., agreeing, in union, friendly, ἡσυχία Pind. P. 1. 136, δεξιμάτια Soph. O. C. 619; and freq. in Plat., σ. τινι agreeing, in union with, rarely πρὸς τινα, as Ep. Plat. 332 D: τὸ σύμφωνον an agreement, Arr.—Adv.—ως, Plat. II. also Pass., agreed upon, σ. ὅροι Dioid.

συμφωνήσας, (συμφωνήσας) Adv., in harmony or agreement with, ἐνσφῷ Plat. Legg. 662 E.

συμφωτίζω, f. ἴσω, to shine, give light together, Plut.

σύμφαλα, ατος, τό, (ψάλλα) a joint sounding of strings.

σύμφασις, εως, ἡ, a joint touching.

σύμφασω, f. σω, to touch one another, τοῖς σώμασι Xen. Symp. 4. 26.

συμφάω, f. ἴσω, to scratch or scrape together, hence to wipe out the traces of any thing in the sand, etc., Ar. Nub. 975: hence in gen. to sweep away, δ. ποταμούς τὸν ἵππον συμφάσας αποβροχῶν οἰχόμενος φέρων Hdt. 1. 189.

συμφελλίζω, to stammer with or together.

συμφεύδομαι, f. σωμαί, Dep. med., to tell a lie with or together, Polyb.

συμφηφίξω, to reckon together, count up, N. T. II. more usu. in Med. to vote with, τινί Ar. Lys. 142. Hence

συμφηφιστής, οὔ, δ, a joint reckoner.

συμφηφος, ον, voting with, τινί Plat. Gorg. 500 A, etc.: σ. τινί twos voting with one for a thing, Id. Rep. 380 C, Crat. 398 C: λαβεῖν τινα σύμφηφον Dem. 206. 15, cf. Lob. Phryn. 2.

συμφηχῶ, to rub with or together.

συμφηφούρω, f. σω, to whistle, whisper with or together.

συμφηδός, f. ἴσω, to make a noise with or together, Polyb.

συμφηδύω, to be of one mind: σ.

συμφηδύα, ἡ, unity of mind: from

σύμφηδος, ον, (ψυχή) of one mind, at unity.

συμφηδύω, to cool with or together:—Pass. to grow cool or cold together, Hipp. 244. 15. [ὑ]

ΣΥ'Ν, old Att. ἔν (v. sub voc.), Prep. c. dat., the Lat. cum, and akin to Sanscr. sa-, sam, and a copulat. (ἔμ-α), the Radic. signif. being with.

I. usu. along with, in company with, together with, Hom., etc. 2. with collat. notion of help or aid, σὺν θεῷ with God's help, (the God being conceived as standing with or by one), Il. 9. 49, Od. 13. 391; σφ., σὺν δαίμονι, σὺν Διί, σὺν Ἀθήνῃ Il. 11. 792, 2. 102, etc.; cf. Büchli Pind. P. 9. 2; so too in Prose, σὺν τινι εἶναι or γίνεσθαι to be with another, i. e. on his side, of his party, Xen. An. 3. 1, 21: οἱ σὺν τινι any one's friends, followers, Ib. 1. 2, 15, etc.

3. furnished with, σ. furnished with, endued with, etc.; in Hom. esp. of arms, σὺν ὅπλοις, τεύχεσιν, ἔρσει, ἐγγυί, σκήπτρῳ etc.; ἰκονίς τινι μεγάλην ἀρετὴν Od. 24. 193. 4. of any accidental union, in Hom. esp. νηυσί i. e. on board ship, σὺν ἵπποις on horseback: also, σέλλασι σὺν βορέῃ, ἄνεμοι σὺν λαλαπῇ Il. 15. 26., 17. 57; in such cases σὺν is oft. put where καὶ might stand, cf. μετὰ A. 5. of necessary connexion, consequence, etc., σὺν μεγάλῳ ἀποτίοιαι to pay with a great loss, i. e. suffer greatly, Il. 4. 161; σὺν δημοσίῃ κακῷ with loss to the

public, Theogn. 50; σὺν τῷ σφ' ἀγαθῷ to your advantage, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 15; just like the Lat. tuo cum commodo, publico cum incommodo: σὺν μισματίᾳ attended with pollution, Soph. Ant. 172: and so in gen. to denote agreement, σὺν τοῖς νόμοις in accordance with the laws; σὺν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ Xen. An. 2. 6, 18; so, σὺν κόσμῳ, σὺν τάξει etc., which answer pretty much to the Adv. κοσμίως, ταχέως etc., freq. in Att. 6. of the instrument or means, with or by which a thing is done, with, by means of, σὺν νεφέσιν κἀλυσιν γαίαν καὶ πόντον Od. 5. 293; so in Att., σὺν τῇ βίᾳ by force.

II. the Att. oft. use the dat. alone, where in Ep. the Prep. σὺν is added, esp. in such phrases as αὐτοῖσι συμμαχοῖσι etc., v. sub αὐτός I. 4, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 100.

B. σὺν sometimes follows its case, Il. 10. 19, Od. 9. 332., 15. 410.

C. σὺν as Adv., together, at once, jointly, Hom.; though he also has it merely detached from its Verb by tmesis: σφ., ἐν κακῷ ποιεῖν Thuc. 3. 13. 2. where persons are spoken of, σὺν may be rendered besides, moreover, furthermore, too, Il. 23. 879; in Att. esp. followed by δέ, σὺν δ' αὖτως ἐγώ Soph. Ant. 85, etc.; σὺν δ' ἐγὼ παρὼν Id. Aj. 1288: but also together, all at once, Od. 10. 42; σὺν τε διπλοῖ βασιλῆσι Soph. Aj. 960.

D. IN COMPOS. 1. with, along with, together, at the same time, hence of any kind of union, connexion, or participation in a thing, and metaph. of agreement or unity, like Lat. con-. In Compos. with a transit. Verb σὺν may refer to the Object as well as the Subject, e.g. σὺν in συγκετεῖν may mean to kill one person along with, amongst others, or to join with others in killing.

2. of the completion of an action, quite, thoroughly, completely, as in συμπληρῶς, συνάγνυναι, συγκρίπτειν, συμπάσαι, συντέμνειν etc.: hence it seems oft. only to strengthen the force of the simple word.

3. with numerals it has a separate force, σύνδυο two together, i. e. by twos, two and two, and so σύν-τρεις, like Lat. bini, terni, etc.

II. further may be remarked, that σὺν in Compos., before β, μ, π, φ, γ, ψ changes into συμ-; before κ, ξ, χ into συγ-; before λ into συλ-; before σ usu. into συσ-; and that ν is wholly dropped before ζ, before σ followed by a conson., and perh. sometimes before ξ. In one poet. passage ap. Plat. Phaedr. 237 A, we have ἐξμ alone in tmesis, ἐξμ μοι λάβεσθε for συλλαβεσθέ μοι. [ὑ]

σὺν, acc. from σὺς, Hom.

συνάγαλλομαι, Dep. med., (ἀγάλλω) to rejoice or be glad along with or together.

συνάγανκτέω, f. ἴσω, to be angry along with, τινί ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. Hence

συνάγανκτής, ἡ, joint anger or displeasure.

συνάγαπάω, f. ἴσω, to love along with or together, τινί Polyb.

συναγγέλλω, to proclaim, announce along with or together, Dion. H.

συνάγγελος, δ, a fellow-messenger, fellow-ambassador, Hdt. 7. 230.

συναγείρω, aor. ἐναγείρω, used by Hom. in Il. 20. 21, metri grat.: to gather together, assemble, Id. 20. 21; later esp. of gathering or levying troops, σ. στόλον, στρατὸν Hdt. 1. 4., 4. 4; also, σ. ἐκκλησίην Id. 3. 142, cf. 1. 206; σ. εἰς τόπον Plat. Criti. 121 C:—Pass. of living creatures, Il. 20. 21: in Med., to gather themselves together, come together, assemble, συναγείρομενοι those who are assembling, Il. 24. 802; but συναγρόμενοι Ep. synop. part. aor. 2 pass., those assembled, an assembly, Il. 11. 687: to collect oneself, rally, Plat. Phaed. 67 C, Charm. 156 D. 2. to collect the means of living, etc., floror Od. 4. 90; and so in Med., to collect for oneself, κτήματα Od. 14. 323, 19. 293; cf. συναίρω. 3. metaph. in Pass., to come to oneself.

συνάγελαῶ, f. δσω, to bring into a flock or herd:—Pass., to flock together, herd together or along with, τινί Plat. Hence

συνάγελασμός, δ, a driving together. II. from Med., a flocking together.

συνάγελαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συναγέλαω) driving together in herds.

II. (from Pass.), flocking or herding together, social, Porphyr.

συνάγηντος, ον, (γίγνομαι) and συνάγηντος, ον, (γεννῶ) alike uncreated, co-eternal, Ecclesi.

συναγεία, ἡ, (ἄγκος) = poet. *μισγάγεια*, a narrow valley in which streams meet, Theophr. i also, ἡ *μισγάγεια*.

συναγλάττω, f. ἴσω, to deck out, adorn.

συναγμα, ατος, τό, (συνάγω) that which is brought together, a collection, concretion, esp. of stone or gravel in the kidneys, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

συναγνοῦν, f. ἴσω, to be ignorant along with or together.

συναγνῆμι, f. ἄνω, to break together, break to pieces, shiver, Hom. (who always uses indic. aor. *συνάγεις*, -αι, also Att. *ἐνώεις* metri grat. in Il. 13. 166, but also without such assist. in Od. 14. 383): τέκνα ἐλάφιοι *συνάγεις* he broke their necks, Il. 11. 114.

συναγοράω, f. ἄνω, to buy together, buy up, Arist. Pol.

συνάγορεσις, ἡ, a speaking with. II. a defending: from *συνάγορεω*, to speak with another, join in advising, recommend the same thing, ἔ. τι τιμ. Thuc. 7. 49; c. inf., Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 20; foll. by ἄς, Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 24: to agree or assent to a thing, τοῖς λεγομένοις Isocr. 69 B; opp. to *ἀντιλέγειν*, Lys. 122. 23.

II. to speak with or in behalf of a person, support him, advocate his cause, c. τιμ. Thuc. 6. 6, 8. 84, and Xen.; c. τινος σωτηρίᾳ Dem. 194. 22; τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Isocr. 82 C.—Pass., to have others advocating one's cause, Plut.

συναγρυνεύω, to be, live in the country along with or together, Dion. H.

συναγρεύω, to hunt or catch jointly with, Leon. Tar. 17.

συναγρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of sea-fish, Epich. p. 105.

συναγρόμενος, Ep. part. aor. 2 pass. synop. of *συναγείρω*, II. συναγρυνεύω, to keep awake with, Aristaen.: from *συνάγρυνυμι*, on, keeping awake with, Nonn.

συναγρόσω, = *συναγρεύω*, Nonn.

συναγρμόρ, δ, a bringing together, collecting, Plat. Polit. 272 C. II. an assembly.

συναγρτός, ὄν, assembled, collected, Plat. Legg. 845 E. [α] *συναγρξ*, ἡ, (ἄγκω) a kind of sore throat, constantly interchanged with *κυνάγκη*, v. Foëx. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

συναγρικός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to or afflicted with *συναγρξ*. *συναγρχομαι*, as Pass., to be choked or oppressed, LXX.

συνάγω, f. ἄνω: aor. I *σύνηξα*, part. -άξας Hdt. 7. 60 (where Schweigh. *συνήξας*); but usu. aor. 2 *συνήγαγον*: Att. pf. *σύνηξα* Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8; more rarely, *συναγρῆξα* Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 10: old Att. *ἐνώγα*, which Hom. also uses metri grat.

To lead or bring together, to gather together, assemble, Od. 5. 291, Il. 3. 269, Hdt. etc., c. δικαστήρην Hdt. 6. 85, ἐκκλησίαν Thuc. 2. 60: in Il. usu. in the phrases *συνάγειν Ἄρτα*, ἐρίδα Ἄρτος, ὁμίλην, ὁπλῆμον, to join battle, begin the battle-strife, etc., Il. 2. 381, 5. 861, 14. 448, etc.: also like *συνβάλλω*, *σύνημι*, to set to fight, Aesch. Theb. 508, 756: hence intr., c. εἰς μέσον to engage in fight, Thuc. 2. 82. II. in gen., to bring together, join in one, unite, Hdt. 6. 113, cf. Eur. I. A. 290; also, c. εἰς ἐν Id. Or. 1640; εἰς τὰντὸν Plat. Phaedr. 256 C: c. γάμους to contract a marriage, Xen. Symp. 4. 64; c. ἐταίρους Plat. Rep. 365 D: hence 2. metaph. to bring together, make friends of, reconcile, Dem. 1335 fin., 1360. 6, cf. Plat. Polit. 311 C.

III. to draw together, straiten, narrow, τὴν πρῶτην, τὴν διῶρχα Hdt. I. 194, 4 52; so also in Pass., εἰς δέο or εἰς στενὸν *συνήχθαι* Diod., and Athen.: also, ὁρῶς *συνάγειν* to contract the brows, frown, Soph. Fr. 752; but, σὺ δὲ ἄτα to prick the ears, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 3. 5:—in Pass. to be straitened, afflicted, λιμῶι Polyb. IV. to collect or draw together for a picnic, hence seemingly intr., *συνάγειν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν* to have a picnic, like *δειπνῆν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 292 C, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 58, Schweigh. Ath. 142 C, 292, 365 C: in LXX, and N. T. in gen. to receive hospitably, entertain. V. to collect from premises, i. e. to conclude, infer.

συνάγειν, δ, one who brings together, an assembler, Hupp. II. one who brings together into one or unites, Plat. Symp. 191 D.

III. medic., of σ. the contracting muscles, Hupp. 191 D.

συναγωγή, ἡ, (συνάγω) a bringing together, a gathering, and so, c. πόλεμος a levying war, Thuc. 2. 18. 2. a collection of writings, etc., a treatise, Plat.: an assembly, meeting, LXX; hence 3. a place of meeting or assembling, esp. among the Jews after the captivity, a synagogue, N. T. II. a bringing together, uniting, opp. to *διαίρεσις*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 B: hence

a coupling, Id. Theat. 150 A: σ. στρατιῶς a forming in close order, Id. Rep. 526 D. III. a drawing together, σ. τοῦ προσωπου a pursuing up or wrinkling of the face, Isocr. 190 E.

συναγωγή, ἡ, = foreg. II, Plat. 2. 632 E.

συναγώγιμος, ὄν, δεῖπνον σ., = sq., Alex. Philok. I.

συναγώνη, τό, (συνάγω) iv) a picnic.

συναγώνος, ὄν, (συνάγω) bringing together, uniting, ἀμφοῖν Plat. Tim. 31 C; φίλος σ. Id. Prot. 322 C. II. (from Pass.) assembling or meeting.

συναγώνιος, to be very anxious along with or together, Polyb. 3. 43, 8.

συναγώνισμαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., to contend along with to share in a contest, τιμ. with one, Ar. Thesm. 1061, cf. Thuc. 1. 123; τιμ. πρὸς τινα Plat. Alc. I. 119 E: in gen. to share the fortunes of another, τιμ. Thuc. 3. 64: to help, aid, succour, second, τιμ. τι one in a thing, Dem. 872. 20; τιμ. πρὸς τι one towards a thing, Id. 231. 20.

συναγώνισμα, ατος, τό, succour in a contest: in gen. succour, aid, Polyb. 10. 43, 2.

συναγώνιστής, οὗ, δ, (συναγώνισμαι) one who contends along with, τιμ. Dem. 239. 21, etc.: τινός for a thing, Aeschin. 52. 37, 66. 24: a fellow-soldier, Plat. Alc. I. 119 D: in gen. a second, assistant, Isocr. 70 B, etc.

συναδέλφος, ὄν, one that has a brother or sister, opp. to ἀνδελφος, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 4. [α] *συναδέλφει*, f. ἴσω, to join in wrong or injury, τιμ. with another, Thuc. I. 37, 39.

συναδόντως, Adv. pres. part. from *συνάδω*, in unison. *συναδοξέω*, f. ἴσω, to be in had repute along with or together, to share in disgrace with, Plut.

συνάδω, f. ἴσμαι, to sing with or together, to accompany in a song, τιμ. τι Aeschin. 49. 42, 50. 3. II. in gen. to accord with, agree with, τιμ. Soph. O. T. 1113, Ar. Av. 858, and Plat. *συναδέλος*, ὄν, = *συναδέλος*. [α] *συναδέλφει*, poet. for *συνάδω*, Theocr. 10. 24.

συνάειρω, = *συναίρω*. Med., to take for oneself, choose, ἐκ ποτῶν, πῶς τις *συναίρεται* ἱπποῦς Il. 15. 680, Spitzn., ubi vulg. *συναίρεται*.

συνάειρω, poet. for *συναίρω*.

συνάειρεται, f. ἴσω, to agree in declaring something.

συναθλέω, f. ἴσω, like *συναγώνισμαι*, N. T. II. to impress by practice upon, μῆχη σ. τι Diod. 3. 4: from

συναθλος, ὄν, helping in a contest, also *συνάθλος*. *συναθροίζω*, to gather together, assemble, esp. of soldiers, Xen. An. 7. 2, 8, Lys. 194. 2.—Pass., in intr. signif., Xen. An. 6. 5, 30, and Plat. Hence

συνάθροισις, ἡ, a gathering together.

συναθροισμα, ατος, τό, an assemblage.

συναθροισμός, δ, = *συνάθροισις*, Plut.

συνάθω, to play with or together. [v] *συνάθω*, Adv., pressing violently or boisterously together.

Hes. Sc. 189, ubi olim *συνάθω*.

συνάθω, ὄν, co-eternal, Eccl.

συναθροῖς, to clear at the same time, of the sky.

συνάθω, to quiver, flit, flutter along with or together, Nonn.

συνακλῆα, ἡ, (αἰκλῶν) Lacon. for *σύνδεπνον*, Alcmān 19.

σύναιμος, ὄν, (αἷμα) of common blood, kindred, γονὰ ε. Soph. El. 156: δ, ἡ ε. a kinsman, kinswoman, esp. a brother, sister, Id. Ant. 108, 488: Ζεὺς ε. as presiding over kindred, Ib. 659; and νεῖκος ε. strife between kinsmen, Ib. 794.

σύναιμος, ὄν, gen. *σύναιμος*, = foreg.

σύναισις, ἡ, (σύναιμος) agreement, approbation, assent, Plat. *σύναισις*, ὄν, δ, one who agrees, approves, or assents: from *σύναινω*, f. ἴσω, to join in praising or approving, Plat. Rep. 393 E, and Xen.: σ. ποιῆν to agree to do, Xen. Cyr. 4. 9: hence to agree with, τιμ. Hdt. 5. 92, 7. II. to grant at once, τιμ. τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 20: from

σύναινω, ὄν, agreeing with.

σύναιμος, defect. Dep., to take hold of together, to gather up, Il. 21. 502.

συναίρεμα, ατος, τό, (συναίρω) a contraction.

συναίρεσις, ἡ, (συναίρω) a taking or drawing together, Plut.

II. in Gramm. *synaeresis*, whereby two vowels are not changed, but coalesce into a diphthong, as, *διωτός ολωτός*,—opp. to *diaporesis*.

συναίρω, fut. ἴσω : fut. 2 *συνελῶ* : aor. *συνείλον* : Hom. only uses 3 *αορ. σύνειλεν*, and part. *συνελών*. To grasp or seize together, *χαίνας καὶ κόαα* Od. 20. 95. 2. to seize at once, Thuc. 2. 51. 3. to bring together, bring into small compass, comprehend : hence, *ἐνεκὼν λέγω* I say briefly, in a word, Thuc. 1. 70, 2. 41, etc. ; so, *ὡς συνελόντι εἰρεῖν* to speak concisely, briefly, Xen. An. 3. 1, 38, etc. : so too in Med., *εἰς ἐν λόγισμῳ ἐναιρομένον* Plat. Phaedr. 249 B. II. to carry away with one, to destroy, II. 16. 740 : to help to conquer, *εὐδιδε, τὴν Σόβαν* Hdt. 5. 44, 45, cf. Thuc. 2. 29 : often metaph. to cut short, conclude, make an end of, v. Arnold Thuc. 8. 24 ; to end, conclude, *πόλεμον* Plut., *καίμα, πῦρ, φάρμακον* etc. Dio C. ; hence to achieve, accomplish, *τὸ δίδασγμα συνήρητο* Plut. Lysand. 11.

συναίρω, lengthd. poet. *συνάειρω*, q. v. :—to raise, lift or take up with or together :—Med. to take part in a thing, c. gen. rei, hence, *συνάειρεται τὴν πόλεμον, κυδίνον* Thuc. 5. 28, 4. 10 :—but also c. acc. rei, to undertake jointly with another, help him in bearing, *κόπον* Rhes. 495 : *τὸν κινδύνον* Thuc. 2. 71 : also, *συνάειρεται δὴναι τινί* Aesch. Pr. 650 : *φόνον* Eur. Or. 767 :—Pass., *συνάειρεται εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦ δε* joined together, to unite, Xen. Ath. 2. 2.

συναισθάνομαι, f. *σθήσομαι*, Dep. med., to feel, observe or perceive along with or together, esp. to observe or perceive by the organ of sense, usu. to feel, Arist. H. A. Hence **συναίσθησις**, *h*, joint-perception or sensation, *πρὸς τὴ* Plut. **συναίστω**, f. *ξω*, to rush, to leap, spring, hasten together. **συναίσχυνω**, to insult, disgrace with or at the same time. **συναίτια**, *h*, a joint-cause, participation in guilt, Dem. ?

συναίτιομαι, f. *δομαι*, Dep. med., to accuse or criminate along with.

συναίτιον, τό, = *συναίτια*.

συναίτιος, ον, αἰσῶ α, ον, (*αἰρία*) being the cause of a thing (*τινός*) jointly with another, helping another towards a thing, σ. *τινὶ ἀθανασίας, σωτηρίας* helping another towards . . , Isocr. 89 A, 91 B : sharing in the guilt of a thing (*τινός*), with another (*τινί*), Isocr. Antid. § 102, Dem. 246. 11. 2. c. gen. rei only, being joint-cause, accessory to, Plat. Gorg. 519 B, etc. :—hence as Subst. *ὁ, ἡ συν.* an accomplice in a thing, *φόνον* Aesch. Ag. 1116 : *τὸ συναίτιον* a joint or secondary cause, Tim. Lect. 93 A.

συναίμαξω, f. *δω*, to contend with or on the side of, Anth. **συναίμαλωτιξω**, f. *λω*, to take captive along with.

συναίμαλωτις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

συναίμαλωτος, ον, a fellow-prisoner, N. T. [ἀ]

συναίμιος, ον, (*αἰμῆ*) allied with, an ally.

συναίρω, f. ἴσω, to raise and hold suspended together :—Pass. and Med. to rise along with, *τινί* Plat. Phaed. 112 B. Hence

συναίρωσις, *h*, a raising or suspending with or together, Plat. Tim. 80 D. Hence

συναίρω, f. *δω*, to blossom or flower at the same time, of plants : in gen. to be in full strength, power or vigor at the same time with, *τινί* Polyb. : metaph., of persons, to be at the height of fortune, power, etc., at the same time, to flourish together : also to live at the same time. II. *συναίμασαι ταῖς ὁρμαῖς πρὸς τὴ* to be in the highest degree zealous for a thing, Polyb.

συναῖολασσάινω, to live intemperately or dissolutely with or together, Plut.

συναῖολοιθεῖω, to follow along with or closely, *τινί* Thuc. 6. 44, Xen. etc. : *μετὰ τινος* Plat. Rep. 464 A : esp. to follow an argument, understand, *λόγον* Plat. Phil. 25 C, Legg. 629 A.

συναῖολοιθεῖς, ον, accompanying, Arist. Rh. Al.

συνάκοντιξω, f. *λω*, to throw a javelin along with or at once, Antipho 124. 31.

II. to strike with many javelins, Lat. *velis confodere*, *συνηκοντισσάνον* Polyb. 1. 34, 7, etc., where however Schweigh. proposes *συνεκηκισσάνον*.

συνάκοος, ον, = *συνήκοος*, dub.

συνάκοω, f. *ούσομαι*, to hear along with or at the same time, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 36 :—but, σ. *ἀλλήλων* to hear each the other, Id. An. 5. 4, 31.

συνακράτίζομαι, f. *ίσομαι*, Dep. med., to breakfast with or together, *μετὰ τινος* Antiph. Incert. 26.

συνακρόομαι, f. *δομαι*, Dep. med., to listen to with or together, Plat. Menex. 235 B.

συνακτέον, verb. Adj. from *συνάγω*, one must bring together, Plat. Rep. 537 C.

συνακτῖρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (*συνάγω*) one that brings together, a collector.

II. anything which girds one, an apron. Hence **συνακτῖριον**, τὸ, a heaping up : a heap.

συνακτικός, *h*, ὄν, (*συνάγω*) able to bring together, accumulative : τὸ σ. power of accumulation in oratory, as Luc. speaks of τὸ σ. καὶ κροιστικόν of Demosthenes.

συνᾶλάγαμα, τό, cry, clamor raised in common, LXX : from *συνᾶλέξω*, f. *δω*, to cry aloud with, *λωτῶ* Eur. H. F. 11.

συνᾶλόομαι, Dep. pass., to roam, wander about with, share the exile of any one, Diog. L. 6. 20.

συναλέγω, f. ἴσω, to share in suffering or grieving for, *τι* Soph. Aj. 283 : *ἐυναλάω* a partner in suffering, Ib. 255.

II. to feel with, sympathise in, *ταῖς αἰαῖς τίνων* Aesch. Pr. 288 : absol. to share in sorrow, *σὴν πῦρ*, Eur. H. F. 1202, etc.

συναλγῶδόν, ὄνος, *h*, joint pain or grief. II. in plur. = *αι* συναλγούσαι, fellows or partners in pain, Eur. Supp. 74.

συναλγῶν, to make to feel pain with. II. to fill with compassion, Opp.

συναλδῖς, ἐς, (*ἀλδάνω*) growing together, Nic., and Opp.

συνᾶλεινω, to warm along with : to help to warm, Plut.

συνᾶλέγω, to care for, tend along with.

συναλειπτικός, *h*, ὄν, daubing together, effacing or blotting out : melting together or combining, Sext. Emp. Adv. —*κᾶς*, by coalition, Gramm. ; v. *συναλοιφῶ* : from

συνᾶλειψω, f. *ψω*, to smear or daub together, hide by daubing, Arist. Rhet. : to close up, plaster up, Theophr. : to destroy by daubing over, to efface, rub or blot out.

II. to melt together, in gen. to join, combine, unite. 2. in Gramm. to melt two syllables into one, Dion. H., v. *συναλοιφῶ* :—Pass. to flow together, coalesce, esp. in Gramm. of two syllables.

συνᾶλέω, f. ἔσω, to grind with or together, grind small.

συνᾶλθεύω, to join in speaking or maintaining the truth, Plut.

συνᾶλθῶ, = *συνᾶλέω*.

συνᾶλτῶν, to roam, wander about with, Heliod.

συναλθαίνω, and **συναλθίσσω**, v. sq.

συναλθῶ, transit. to heal or cure with or together :—Pass. to heal up, of a wound or fracture, also in the form *συναλθίσσομαι*, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.

συνᾶλίσσω, f. *ξω*, (*ἄλῃς*) = sq., Ar. Lys. 93.

συνᾶλίζω, f. *λω*, to bring together, collect, assemble, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 1. 125, 176, etc. :—Pass. to come together, assemble, meet, Id. 1. 62, 5. 15. [ἀ, Eur. H. F. 412, Herod. 404, ubi v. Elmsl.]

συναλίσκομαι, as Pass., c. fut. med. ἄλῶσμαι, pf. act. ἐᾶλκα, to be captured or taken captive with or together, Plut.

συναλλάγῃ, *h*, (*συναλλάσσω*) an interchange, *ἐυναλλαγῇ* λόγου by reconciling words, Soph. Aj. 732 ; so, λόγων *ἐυναλλαγῇς*, opp. to battle, Eur. Supp. 602 : hence absol. a making up of strife, reconciliation, making of peace, Thuc. 4. 20 ; ὅρκοι *ἐυναλλαγῇς* Id. 8. 82 ; and so, *ἐυναλλαγῇ* a treaty of peace, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 8. 2. in gen. commerce, intercourse, λέκτρων *ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἐυναλλαγῇς* Eur. Hipp. 652.

II. that which is brought about by the intervention or agency of another, *δαίμωνων ἐυναλλαγῇς* interventions of the deities, Soph. O. T. 34 : so, νόσου *ἐυναλλαγῇ* by the intervention of disease, i. e. by disease as an agent, Ib. 960 : in gen. the issue of such intervention, a contingency, Id. O. C. 410 ; *μολόντα ἐλθεῖναι ἐυναλλα* coming with destructive issues or results, Id. Tr. 845.

συνᾶλλεγμα, ατος, τό, (*συναλλάσσω*) a mutual agreement, covenant, a contract, Dem. 766. 3, etc. : cf. esp. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13, which passage shews that *συνᾶλλεγμα* is the most general word for a contract :—more special kinds are *συγγραφῇ* a written contract ; *συμβόλων* a contract for loan of money ; *συνθήκαι* a convention, usu. of political nature, v. Dict. of Antiqu. voc. *συμβόλαιον*.

συναλλάγματος, *h*, ὄν, belonging to contracts. Adv. —*κᾶς*.

συναλλακτής, οἷ, ὁ, (*συναλλάσσω*) a mediator, one that has trade, dealings with a person.

συναλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to barter, reconciliation, intercourse, etc. Adv. -κώς: from

συνάλλαξις, ἡ, =συναλλαγῇ, barter, commerce, Plat. Legg. 850 A: from

συναλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to interchange a thing with: to exchange pledges, etc., as, σ. τὰ συμβάλλαι τινι to exchange bonds, negotiate with him, Dem. 760. 12, cf. 867. 11: hence

2. intr. in Act. to deal, associate, have intercourse, have to do with, Soph. O. T. 1110, 1130, Eur. Heracl. 4:—and so in Pass., τινί Soph. A.J. 493.

3. but also trans., to bring into intercourse or communication, associate with, τινὰ τινι Aesch. Theb. 597: hence to reconcile, τινὰ τινι Thuc. 1. 24:—Pass. and Med., to be reconciled with one, come to terms, agree with him; to make arrangement, to make a league or alliance with, μερπας on fair terms, Thuc. 4. 19, πρὸς τινα Id. 8. 90: in gen. to make peace, Thuc. 5. 5.

συναλλάσσω, to alter or change together or with others.

συνάλλομαι, Dep. med., to leap with or together, to rear and leap upon, Plut. II. to start back with terror.

σύναλμα, atos, τό, a leap taken together.

σύναλμος, ον, (ἄλμα) salted, Macho ap. Ath. 580 D.

συνάλοω, f. ἴσω, poet. συνάλοω, to thresh with or together: in gen. to dash to pieces, smash, Theocr. 22. 128.

συνάλοιφή, ἡ, (συναλείφω) a melting together: esp. in Gramm., a coalescing of two syllables into one, either by Synaeresis, Crasis or Elision (θλῆσις); but Draco p. 157, enumerates seven kinds of συναλοιφή.

σύναλος, ον, (ἄλς) eating salt with one: in gen. eating with or together, Lat. consaliueus.

συναλόω, =συναλοῶ, very dub.

συνάλω, f. ὦω, to roam or wander about: to be at a loss, be sad or sorry along with or together, Plut. [v. ἄλω.]

συνάλωνιζέω, (ἄλων) to be with on the threshing floor, to keep harvest.

συνάμει, Adv. for σὺν ἄμα together, Theocr. 25. 126: oft. in tmesi, σὺν ᾧ ἄμα Jac. A. P. p. 217, 795.

συνάμειδνυμι, to amihiliate together, Ap. Rh., in tmesi.

συναμαίνομαι, as Med. (ἄμα) to gather together, collect, Ap. Rh. [On quantity, v. ἄμα.]

συνάμαρτανω, to fail, sin along with or together, Plut.

συνάμειλόμαι, f. ἴσονται, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass. —to begin a race, start along with or together, Eur. H. F. 1205.

συναμμα, atos, τό, (συνάπτω) a joining of several things together, a band or tie, Arist. Part. An.

συνάμωρος, f. l. for συνάμωρος, q. v.

συναμπετέω, fut. ἀμπετέω: aor. ἡμπετεχον, inf. ἀμπεσχύν. To surround, cover up together or together: metaph. to cloak, wrap up, Aesch. Pr. 521: so also in Med. συναμπετίζομαι, Eur. H. F. 1111.

συναμπετρένω, to draw along with, help in drawing, Arist. H. A. συναμύνω, to help or assist along with.

συναμφιβάω, to put about one along with or together, in gen. =συναμφέχω, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 F.

συναμφιβάλλω, to throw around or put on together.

συναμφότερος, α, ον, usu. in plur. both together, Theogn. 818, more freq. in Hdt. L. 147. 3. 97: in sing., δ ἑξ. Plat. Phil. 22 A: τὸ ἑξ =συναμφότεροι, Id. Symp. 209 B: τοῦτο συναμφότεροι, e. g. this united power, Dem. 22. 6. Adv. -πος.

συνάμφο, οί, αἶ, both together, Plat. Polit. 278 C.

συναναβαίνω, to go up along with or together, esp. of going into central Asia, Hdt. 7. 6, Xen. An. 1. 3, 18, Isocr. 70 E.

συναναβαστάω, to shoot forth along with or together.

συναναβόω, to cry out along with or together, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6.

συναναβόσκομαι, as Pass., (βόσκειν) to feed and grow up along with or together, Plut.

συναναγιγνώσκω, to read along with or together, Plut.

συνάναγκάζω, f. δώω, to force, compel at the same time, c. inf., v. l. Isocr. 78 D:—Pass. to be compelled at the same time, c. inf., Xen. Hier. 3. 9, Dem. 803. 24.

II. to force, obtain by force, extort, Isocr. 58 E: ἔρκοι συναναγκασμένοι Eur. I. A. 395. Hence

συνάναγκασμός, ὁ, constraining proof, Iamb.

συνανάγνωσις, ἡ, (συναναγιγνώσκω) a reading together, Plut.

συναναγράφω, to write, note down, register along with or together, Aeschin. ? [ἄ]

συναναγνύνω, to strip naked along with or together, Plut.

συνανάγω, f. ξω, to carry up or back along with or together, Polyb., in Pass. :—Pass. to go to sea together, Dem. 910. 17. [ἄ]

συναναδείκνυμι, f. δέλω, to shew or exhibit with: to appoint and proclaim as colleagues to an office.

συναναδέχομαι, Dep. med. :—to take up, undertake along with or together, σ. κίνδυνον Polyb.

συναναδίδωμι, to distribute along with or together, Luc.; esp. to digest. [ἰ]

συναναδιπλώσις, ἡ, (διπλῶω) reduplication.

συναναῖνγνυμι, f. ζεύω, to break up or leave quarters along with, Plut.

συναναζέω, f. ζέω, to make to boil with or together, Diosc.

συναναζητέω, f. ἴσω, to search out with, Heliod.

συναναθνήω, to mourn over along with.

συναναθρίμω, to burn as incense together:—Pass. to be burnt together, Arist. Probl.

συναναίρεις, ἡ, a destroying together: from

συναναίρει, f. ἴσω, to take away, cut short, destroy along with or together, Antipho 134. 23, Isocr. 407 C:—Pass. to be destroyed together, Lycurg. 155. 32, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8. 24.

II. to give the same answer, ἐὰν καὶ ἡ Πυθία συναναίρῃ Plat. Rep. 540 C.

συνανακαμπύω, to bend back along with or together. Intr. to return along with, Polyb.

συνανακείμαι, as Pass., to lie or recline together, esp. at table, LXX: also to lie as an offering or gift.

συνανακεράννυμι, f. δώω, to mix up or mingle along with, Plut.

συνανακεφαλαίω, to sum up the whole briefly, Dion. H.

συνανακίνω, f. ἴσω, to move or stir up along with or together.

συνανακίρηνμι, =συνανακεράννυμι.

συνανακλίνομαι, as Pass. (κλίνω) to lie down along with, esp. in bed or at table, μετὰ τινος Luc.—The Act. συνανακλίνω occurs in Eumath. [ἰ]

συνανακοινολόγομαι, Dep. med. :—to impart for deliberation, τινί τι v. l. Dinarch. 93. 41.

συνανακομίζω, to bring back or restore along with, Polyb., in Med.

συνανακράσις, εως, ἡ, (συνανακεράννυμι) a mixing up with other things.

συνανακυκλείω, or -κυκλώ, to make to go round along with or together:—Pass. to turn, come round together, Plat. Polit. 271 B.

συνανακυκλίζομαι, as Pass., to turn round or roll along with. [ἰ]

συνανακύπτω, to raise up the head along with.

συναναλαμβάνω, to accept along with or together, Plut.

συνἀνάλισκω, f. λίσσω, to spend or waste along with, τινί τι Dem. 12. 12, 1220. 2.

II. to help by furnishing money, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6.

συναναλάσσω, to soften along with or together, Diosc.

συναναλέπω, to sound with or together, sing with, Ael.

συναναμειγνύνω, f. ξω, to mix up with at the same time, Plut.

συναναμνησکو, to remind along with or together:—Pass. to remember along with or together, Plat. Legg. 897 E.

συναμείζω, ἡ, (συναναμειγνύνω) a common mixing, LXX.

συναναμνόμαι, Ion. for συναναμνησकोμαι.

συναναπτόλλομαι, as Pass. (πάλλω) to soar up, fly forth along with, Philostr.

συναναπαύομαι, Pass. (παύω) to rest together, Plut.

συναναπειθω, f. πω, to assist in persuading, Thuc. 6. 88.

συναναπέτω, f. ψω, to send or throw up together, Plut.

συναναπηδω, f. ἴσω, to leap up along with, Arist. Mirab.

συναναπηπλήμι, to fill up with, Joseph.

συναναπίττω, f. πεσύνωμαι, =συνανδύω, Philo.

συναναπλάσσω, to form or feign along with or together.

συναναπλήρω, f. ξω, to plait upon or into along with, Luc.

συναναπλήρω, to fill up at the same time, Theophr., in Pass. : to make up or compensate for, τι Polyb.

συναναπρίσσω, Att. -πρίτω, f. ξω, to help or join in exacting, payment, μεθὲν παρά τινος Xen. An. 7. 7, 14.

συναναρπάζω, f. σω or ξω, to snatch up, carry upwards along with or together.

συναναρριπτέω, f. ἥσω, =sq., Luc.
 συναναρρίπτω, f. ψω, to throw up along with or together. [i]
 συναναρχος, ον, (ἀναρχος 2) that likewise has no beginning, Eccl.
 συνανασκάπτω, to dig up along with or besides, Strab.
 συνανασκεύαζω, to refute along with.
 συνανάσσω, to rule with, Inscr.
 συναναστομοίμαι, as Pass. (στομώ) to be joined by a mouth or opening, to open into, τὸ Αἰγαῖον συνεστόμαται τῇ Προποντίδι Arist. Mund. 3, 10;—so too intr. in Act., ἰλμην Μαίωτις εἰς τὸν Ῥαϊανὸν ἀναστομοῖται Ar. Peripl. p. 37. Huds.
 συναναστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn back with or together:—Pass. and Med., to live along with or among, τινί Plut. Hence
 συναναστροφή, ἡ, a turning back with. II. esp. in plur. intercourse, social life, Diod.
 συνανασάω, f. σω, to restore along with, τινί τὴν πόλιν Polyb.
 συνανατέλλω, to rise or appear along with or together, Ael.
 συνανατίζω, f. ξω, to melt with or together, to melt down, Plut.
 συνανατίθωμι, to set up and consecrate along with, Luc. [i]
 συνανατολή, ἡ, (συνανατέλλω) a rising together, Strab.
 συνανατρέφω, f. θρέω, to feed, rear along with, Plut.
 συνανατρέπω, to turn up along with, Plut.
 συνανατριβώ, f. ψω, to rub upon together:—Pass. to rub against a person, have intercourse with him, and get something from him. [i]
 συναναφαίνω, to hold up and shew along with or together. Pass. to appear on high together, Dem. Phal.
 συναναφέρω, to bring up together, Plut.: metaph. to refer back at the same time, Polyb. II. to make dependent along with.
 III. intr. to recover oneself along with or together.
 συναναφθέγγομαι, Dep. med., to cry out or speak together, Plut.
 συναναφλέγω, to set fire to along with or together.
 συναναφορά, ἡ, (συναναφέρω) a carrying up together: metaph. reference to something before, M. Anton.
 συναναφύρω, to knead or mix up together:—Pass. and Med. to have constant intercourse with, live among, παύειν ἡ γυναιξίν Luc.; to pass one's whole time with, μετὰ τινος Ath. [φῶ]
 συναναφύω, to produce along with. II. Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to grow up with, Clem. Al. [V. φῶω.]
 συναναχέω, f. χέωσω, to pour upon with, Heliod.
 συναναχορεύω, to dance in chorus along with, Arist. Mund.
 συναναχερέμπτωμαι, Dep., to cough up and spit out at the same time, Luc.
 συναναχρονίζω, fut. χρόσω, to rub against and so impart color:—Pass. to rub against one another; with collat. notion of being stained and infected, βαρβάρους καὶ μοχθηροῖς Plut. 2. 4 A, ubi v. Wytenb. Hence
 συναναχρωστέω, ἡ, an imparting color: an infecting, Plut.
 συναναχωρέω, f. ἥσω, to go back along with or together, Plat. Lach. s81 B.
 συναναδάνω, v. συνεδαδα.
 συνανδράγιδέω, f. ἥσω, to behave bravely along with or together, Diod.
 συνανδρόομαι, Pass., (ἀνδρῶ) to grow up along with, συνανδρούται τὸ νόσμηα Pöts. Oec. Hipp.
 συνάνεμι, (εἰμι) to rise or grow up with, Ael.
 συνανεργω, to keep back or away together, Arist. de Anima.
 συνανελέγω, and -λκω, f. ξω, to draw up towards along with or together.
 συνανερχομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et pf. act.:—to come or go up together, Ap. Rh.
 συνανεχέω, to hold up together. II. intr. to come forth along with or together, to rise together, Arist. Meteorol.
 συνανηβάω, f. ἥσω, to grow young again along with or together.
 συνανηδύω, to blossom or flower along with or together, Theophr.
 συνανηρωτεύομαι, f. εύομαι, Dep. med., rarely in Act. συνανηρωτεύω:—to live with or among men, ζῶα συνανηρωτεύεσθαι domestic animals, Arist. H. A. II. to put oneself on a level with.
 συνανηρωπέω, to live with other men, τοῖς πολλοῖς Plut.
 συνανηρωτίζω, f. ἴσω, = συνανηρωτεύω, ζῶα συνανηρωτίζοντα domestic animals, Arist. H. A. Hence

συνανηρωπιτεύω, ἡ, ὄν, gladly living with or among mankind.
 συνανήω, f. δσω, Ion. ἥσω, to afflict along with or together.
 συνανήμι, to give up, relax along with or together, Philo.
 συνανήττομαι, Dep. med., to fly up or forth along with.
 συνανίστημι, to make to stand up or rise together, Xen. Symp. 9. 5:—in Pass., c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to rise at once or together, Id. An. 7. 3, 34. 2. to help in setting up again or restoring, τὰ τεῖχη Id. Hell. 4. 8, 9. 3. esp. to drive out from a country together.
 συνανίσχω, v. συνανέχω.
 συνανηχνέω, to track along with, Ael.
 συνανήσθηται, to join in foolish conduct.
 συνανοίγνυμι, also -οίγω, Inscr., to open together.
 συνανοήσω, to beavil with or together, App.
 συναναγώνισομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to help in fighting against another, v. I. Plat. Alc. 1. 119 D.
 συνανατάω, Ion. -έω, f. ἥσω, to come to meet together, i. e. to fall in with or meet one another, Od. 16. 333; in gen. to meet, assemble, εἰς τόπον Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 10:—also, σ. τινι to meet with him, Hes. Th. 877, Ar. Plut. 41, and Xen.; so too in Med. II. 17. 134, v. Lob. Phryn. 288, cf. συνάντροποι. Hence
 συνάντημα, ατος, τό, an occurrence.
 συνάντησις, ἡ, a meeting, Eur. Ion 535: a happening, an occurrence, LXX.
 συναντιάζω, f. δσω, = συναντάω, τινί Soph. O. T. 804.
 συναντιβάλλω, to set against together and so to compare closely, Clem. Al.
 συναντιλαμβάνομαι, as Pass. (λαμβάνω) to lay hold along with, help in a thing, τινός LXX.
 συναντιλέω, f. ἥσω, to drain along with or together, σ. πόνουσ τινι to join him in bearing all his sufferings, Lat. una exhaustire labores, Eur. Ion 200.
 συνάντομαι, Dep., poet. for συναντάω, to come over against, fall in with, meet, τινί Il. 7. 22, Od. 4. 367; in hostile sense, to meet in battle, Il. 21. 34. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 288.
 συνάνυτω, =sq. 2. seemingly intr. to come to an end together with, σ. βλοῦ διπρὸς ἀβρύας Aesch. Ag. 1123. [ῶ]
 συνάνω, to accomplish along with or together, Arist. Physiogn.
 συναξίω, to join in desiring or thinking fit, and so in gen. to approve, allow, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 15.
 συναξίς, ἡ, (συνάγω) a bringing together: an assembly, esp. at the Lord's Supper, Eccl.
 συναξοδία, ἡ, = συναφία, from
 συναξοδός, ὄν, = συναφός, c. v., Eur. H. F. 787.
 συναξορέω, strictly, to be yoked together with, hence in gen. to be with one, to attend, accompany, like συζείγνυμαι, c. dat., ἐλπίς οἱ συναορεῖ Pind. Fr. 233.
 συναόρορ, or Dor. and Att. for συνόρορ, c. v. [ᾶ]
 συναπάγω, f. ξω, to lead away with, τινί Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 23:—Pass. to be led away, seduced by or with, N. T. [ᾶ]
 συναπαθῶνάτίζω, f. ἴσω, to make immortal with or at once.
 συναπαίρω, to lift and carry off with or together. II. intr. to go away or proceed with or together, Arist. Mirab.
 συναπαντάω, f. ἥσω, to meet at the same time, Arist. Mirab.
 συναπαρτίζω, f. ἴσω, to make even or exact together. II. intr. to be equal one to another, to correspond with, Strab. p. 617. Hence
 συναπαρτισμός, ὁ, a making even or exact together.
 συνάπας, ἄσα, ὄν, like σύμπας, strength, for πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all together, usu. in plur., Hdt. 1. 98, 134, etc.: but also in sing., with collective Nouns, τὸ συνάπας στρατεύμα Hdt. 7. 187; especially of countries, Id. 2. 39, 112, 9. 45.
 συναπατάω, to join in cheating, Plut.
 συναπαννάγομαι, as Pass. (αἰνῶ) to beam out at the same time.
 συναπιεῖω, f. ἥσω, to threaten with or at the same time.
 συνάπειμι, (εἰμι) to be away or absent with or at once.
 συνάπειμι, (εἰμι) to go away, depart together, Xen. An. 2. 2, 1, Lys. 134. 34.
 συναπιεῖν, inf. aor. of συναπόφθμι.
 συναπελάυνω, to drive away with or together. II. seemingly intr. to ride, march away with or at once.

συναπελεύθερος, *on, set free with a fellow-freedman.*
συναπεργάομαι, Dep. med., *to help in finishing or completing*, Plat. Rep. 443 E, Tim. 38 E.
συναπεριέω, *to fix firmly together*, σ. τὴν ὑπόνοιαν τινι or ἐπὶ τινι *to help in fixing a suspicion upon one*, Plut. Cic. 21.
συναπερεῖν, inf. fut. of συναπέρημι.
συναπερχομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., *to go away, depart with or at once*, Arist. Gen. An.
συναπεσθύνω, *to make straight or amend, together*, Plut.
συναπεχθάνομαι, Dep. med., *to become an enemy with or together, share in enmities with*, Plut.
συναπίσταται, Ion. for συναφίσταται, Hdt.
συναπλώω, *to unfold, spread out with or at once*, Callistr.
συναποβαίνω, *to go away along with or together*: *to disembark along with*, Hdt. 6. 92.
συναποβάλλω, *to throw away or lose with or at once*, Diod.
συναποβιάζω, *to force, drive away together*: also in Med., Arist. Probl.
συναποβρέχω, *to soak, macerate along with*, Diosc.
συναπογράφομαι, as Med., (γράφω) *to enter one's name as candidate together*, Plut. Aem. Paul. 3.
συναπογυμνάζω, f. ώσω, *to strip, lay bare along with*.
συναπογεκνίμω, *to exhibit along with or together*.
συναποδημῶ, ήσω, *to be abroad along with or together*, Arist. Pol.: from
συναποδήμος, *on, abroad with or together*, Arist. Pol.
συναποδιδράσκω, *to run away or escape along with*, τινί Ar. Ran. 81.
συναποδίδωμι, *to give back or again, to restore with or together*, Dio C. [i]
συναποδοκιμάζω, *to join in reprobating*, Xen. Oec. 6. 5.
συναποδύρομαι, Dep., *to bewail or lament with or together*, Joseph. [38]
συναποδύω, *to draw or pull off with or together*:—*Pass.*, συναποδύεσθαι τινι εις or πρὸς τι *to strip oneself for a contest along with*, Plut. [v. δύω].
συναποθλίβω, *to squeeze, press, crush together*, Diosc.
συναποθνήσκω, f. θανούμαι, *to die together with*, τινί Hdt. 3. 16., 5. 47, Plat., etc.
συναποτίκω, *to place elsewhere together*:—*Pass.* *to migrate together, hence to remain constant*, Soph. O. C. 1752, as Herm. reads, for συναποκείται; but Dind. ἐνὶ ἀποκείται.
συναποτίχομαι, *to remove to another country together*, Luc.
συναποτίχομαι, Dep. med., *to have gone away with or together*.
συναποκαθαίρω, *to purify from any thing together*.
συναποκάνω, f. κάμνωμαι, *to be tired or worn out along with or together*, Eur. I. T. 1371.
συναποκέκμαι, as *Pass.*, *to be laid away or up, be hidden or buried together*.
συναποκέρω, *to shear off with or at once*.
συναποκινδυνεύω, *to venture or risk along with*, Heliod.
συναποκλείω, *to shut off, close up with or at once*.
συναποκλίνω, *to turn away with or together*. II. intr. *to fall off with or together*, ἐν ἁμφοτέροις Plut. [i]
συναποκλύζω, *to wash off or away with or at once*.
συναποκομίζω, *to carry away with or at once*, Diod.
συναποκόπτω, f. ψω, *to cut off or away with or together*, Plut.
συναποκρίνομαι, as *Pass.* (κρίνω) *to be carried off, purged away, secreted together*, Arist. H. A. II. *to answer along with or at once*. [i]
συναποκτείνω, *to kill along with or together*, Antipho 134. 8.
συναποκτενίμω, = *foreg.*, Arist. Eth. Eud.
συναπολαμβάνω, f. λαβώμαι, *to receive from another with or together*: in gen. *to take or receive in common or at once*, that which one has a right to, συναπ. τὸν μισθόν etc. Xen. An. 7. 7, 40. II. *to intercept with*.
συναπολάμπω, f. ψω, *to shine forth together*, Luc.
συναπολαύω, f. λαύσομαι, *to enjoy together*, Arist. Eth. Eud.: *to share in profit or loss*, Id. Probl.
συναπολείπω, f. ψω, *to leave, forsake along with or at once*, Diod.
συναπολήγω, f. ξω, *to cease along with or together*, σ. τοὺς πόδας τῷ ἀκροπόρῳ *to have the feet ending with* (i. e. reaching to) it, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 507.

συναπόλλυμι, *to destroy with or together*, σ. τοὺς φίλους *to destroy one's friends as well as oneself*, Thuc. 6. 12.—*Pass.* *to perish along with or together*, Hdt. 7. 221, Thuc. 2. 60.
συναπολογέομαι, f. ήσομαι, Dep. med., *to join or help in defending*, τινί ap. Dem. 707. 15., 749. 23; *μισθοῦ for hire*, Lycourg. 167. 23.
συναπομείλίσσω, f. ξω, *to soften together*, Aristaen.
συναπομείραίνω, *to make to wither along with or together*:—*Pass.* *to fade away, die along with or together*, Xen. Symp. 8. 14.
συναποπνέω, *to bend away from a blow along with or together*, Thuc. 7. 71.
συναποπνέομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., aor. et pf. pass., *to be driven to despair along with any one, defend oneself desperately together with*, τινί Diod.
συναποπνέω, *to shave off with or together*. [ω]
συναποπέμπω, *to send away along with or together*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2.
συναποπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι, *to sail away with or together*.
συναποπέω, also sometimes as Dep. pass. συναποπέομαι, *to be in doubt together with*, Sext. Emp.
συναπορηγγίμω, f. ρήξω, *to break or tear off together*, Plut.
συναπορηρίπτω, *to throw away along with*, Philostr. [i]
συναποσβέννυμι, f. σβέσω, *to put out along with or together*, Diod.
συναποσεμνύνω, *to exalt or extol highly together*, Diod.
συναποσπᾶω, *to tear off together*, Apollod. 2. 7, 7.
συναποσπάζω, *to drop down from along with*.
συναποστᾶτης, ου, ός, *a fellow-apostate*, Diod.
συναποστέλλω, *to send away, dispatch together with*, τινί Thuc. 6. 88, Isae. 59. 9, and Xen.
συναποστερέω, *to help to strip or cheat*, τινά τινος *one of a thing*, Dem. 872. 21, cf. 864. 16. II. *to help to get by cheating*, τινί Plat. Legg. 948 C.
συναποστελέω, *to finish off, complete along with or together*, Plat. Polit. 258 E.
συναποτεμνίμω, *to bound, border with or together*.
συναποτιθεμαι, as Med., *to put off together*, Plut. 2. 37 D. [i]
συναποτίκτω, *to produce at the same time*, Plat. Theat. 156 E.
συναποτίλλω, *to pluck off along with or together*.
συναποτροχάζω, =sq.
συναποτρέχω, *to run off along with or together*.
συναποφαινομαι, as Med. (φαίνω), *to declare oneself, assert along with or together*, Aeschin. 33. 32.
συναποφᾶσις, ή, (ἀπόφασις) *a joint denial*, Arist. Metaph.
συναποφέρω, *to carry off along with or together*, Demad. 180. 17.—*Med.* *to receive along with or together*.
συναπόφημι, *to deny together*.
συναποφθίνω, *to destroy or kill along with or together*, Opp.
συναποχρόομαι, Dep. med., *to use up along with or together*.
συναποχωρέω, *to go away together*, Polyb.
συναπτέον, verb. Adj. from συνάπτω, *one must join together*.
συναπτικός, ή, όν, (συνάπτω) *joining together, fastening, uniting*. Adv. κᾶς.
συναπτός, ή, όν, also os, on Ar. Eccl. 508, verb. Adj., *joined together, fastened, tied*, Ar. l. c.: *hanging or linked together, continuous*, Arist. Rhet. Al., etc., v. Lob. Paral. 497: from
συνάπτω, f. άπω, *to join together*, τινί τι, as σ. χειρὶ χεῖρα, esp. of dancers, Ar. Thesm. 955; but σ. χεῖρας, also, *to bind another's hands*, Eur. Bacch. 615, cf. 198, Plat. Legg. 698 D: σ. στόμα *to kiss one*, Eur. I. T. 375: proverb., σ. λίαν λίαν *to keep on doing the same thing*, Plat. Euthyd. 298 C, ubi v. Schol.:—also, σ. τι ἐκ τινος, as δύο ἐξ ενός Ar. I. T. 488, cf. Hipp. 515; opp. to σ. τρία εις εν etc., Plat. Rep. 583 D, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1304: so in *Pass.*, συνάπτεται ἕτερον ἐξ ἑτέρου Plat. Soph. 245 E:—σ. μηχανήν *to frame a plan*, Aesch. Ag. 1609, Eur. Hel. 1034: σ. ὄναρ εις τινά *to connect it with, refer it to him*, Id. I. T. 59:—also, ξ. τινά γῆν *to bury him*, Eur. Phoen. 673, cf. Hel. 544: ξ. τινί κακὰ *to bring evil on him*, Id. Med. 1232: ξ. τινί δαῖτα Id. Ion 807. II. esp. of persons, 7. in hostile signf., σ. τὰ στρατόπεδα εις μάχην *to bring them into action*, Hdt. 5. 75: so too, σ. τινὰς *to make them fight*, Soph. Ag. 1317, Eur. Supp. 480:—and very freq., σ. μάχην, πόλεμον *to join battle, begin war*, Hdt. 6. 108., 1. 18, etc.; τινί with

one, cf. Eur. Hel. 55, etc.: also absol., σ. to engage, Hdt. 4. 80, cf. Ar. Ach. 686; and then, σ. μάχῃ Eur. Heracl. 808; also, σ. ἔχθραν τινί Ib. 459:—these phrases come from the simple notion, as in σ. φάργατα Eur. Or. 1482, cf. Lat. *conserere manus*. 2. in friendly signif., σ. ἑαυτὸν εἰς λόγους τινί to enter into conversation with him, Ar. Lys. 468; so, σ. μῦθον Eur. Supp. 566; also, σ. ὄρκους Eur. Phoen. 1241, κοινωνίαν Xen. Lac. 6. 3:—and freq. in Eur., σ. γάμους, λέκτρα, κήδος to form an alliance by marriage; but in Med., ξ. κήδος θυγατρός to get one's daughter married, Thuc. 2. 29:—also, σ. ἔχους, πόδα τινί to meet him, Eur. Ion 663, Phoen. 37.

B. intrans. 1. of lands, to border on, lie next to, Hdt. 2. 75, Aesch. Pers. 885; then in gen. to be joined to, Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 664, Monk Eur. Hipp. 187. 2. of Time, to be nigh at hand, ἄρα συνάπτει Pind. P. 4. 440; χρόνους συνάπτωντος Polyb. 3. of persons, σ. λόγοισι or εἰς λόγους σ. τινί to enter into conversation with, Soph. El. 21, Eur. Phoen. 702; also, σ. εἰς χορεύματα to join the dance, Id. Bacch. 133; σ. ἐς χεῖρα γῆ, i. e. to come close to land, Id. Heracl. 429:—τύχα ποδὶς ἐνυπνίει μοι, i. e. I have come fortunately, Id. Supp. 1014.

C. Med. to reach, attain to, τινός Aesch. Pers. 724. 2. to bring upon oneself, πηγάς Dem. 1018. 8. 3. to take part with, Aesch. Pers. 742: to contribute towards, τινός Soph. Fr. 710.

συναπθεῖω, to push off or away along with or together, Arist. Probl., in Pass.

συνάρασσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to dash together or against, hence to dash in pieces, Od. 9. 498 in tmesi, σὺν κεν ἄρα' ἡμέων κεφαλὰς; σ. οἶκον, πόλιν Eur. H. F. 1142, Heracl. 378:—Pass. to be dashed in pieces, of ships, Hdt. 7. 170: but, συναρᾶσθαι κεφαλὰς to get their heads broken, Id. 2. 63.

II. to beat or hammer together, make fast, Ap. Rh. συναραχόμεαι, as Pass., (ἀράχνη) to be covered with fine network (like a spider's web), Hipp., but cf. Foës. Oecon.

συνάρεσκει, f. ἀρέσω, to please or satisfy together, συνήρεσκέ μοι ταῦτα Dem. 404. 12. II. impers., like Lat. placet, συναρᾶσκει μοι I am content also, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 42.

συνάρηγναι, f. ξω, to assist also with or together.

συναρθεῖω, to be fitted together, σ. ἐτέρεσι to agree with any one, Ap. Rh.

συναρθεῖω, =foreg.

συνάρημος, or, stronger form of ἀρῆμος, Opp.

συναρθεῖω, (ἀρθεῖω) to join together:—Pass. to fit closely, be united, Hipp.

συνάρηρος, or, (ἀρῆρον) joined or linked together: agreeing with, in accordance with, τινί Aesch. Ag. 254, ubi Wellauer c. Dind. ἐνωρῆρον. II. connected by the article. Hence

συναρῆρῶ, to join or link together:—Pass. to be joined, Galen. συναρῆρως, ἡ, a being joined together: a peculiar mode of joining, opp. to διαδρῶσις, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

συνἀριθμῶ, to reckon, count along with, to take into the account, Isae. 52. 26: so also in Med., Plat. Phil. 23 D.

συνἀριθμησις, ἡ, a reckoning, counting along with, Ath.

συνἀριθμός, or, counted with, included in a number. II. of like or equal number, Simon. 23. [α]

συνἀριστάω, f. ἥσω, to take breakfast or luncheon with, Ar. Av. 1486, Aeschin. 7. 1.

συνἀρστῶ, to act bravely along with or together, to join in brave deeds, Eur. Tro. 803.

συνἀρστος, or, (ἀρστων) breakfasting with, Luc. [α]

συναρκεῖται, Dep. (ἀρκέω) to be satisfied with, submit to together with another, τινί Theophr. Char. 3. fin.

συναρμονίῃ, ἡ, a joining or fitting together, combining, Tim. Loc. 95 B: from

συναρμόω, Att. -όττω: f. σω, Dor. ξω Pind. N. 10. 22. To fit together, ἁλοῖαι ἐν συναρμωμένῳ Hdt. 1. 163: συναρμῶνεν βλεφαρὰ to close the eyelids, Eur. Phoen. 1451, cf. I. T. 1167: to fit or furnish with a thing, τινί Eur. Tro. 11: so, ἐχε- πεία σ. βορᾶτος to furnish them with recklessness, i. e. make them indifferent to crime, Aesch. Eum. 495. 2. to join together, unite, βίαν καὶ δίκην Solon 28. 14; τινί τι Pind. l. c.: also to join in wedlock, Arist. Mirab.: to compound a word,

Plat. Crat. 414 B. 3. to put together, so as to make a whole, σκάφος Eur. Hel. 233; συναρμωμένος ἐκ τῶν μύσων Plat. Tim. 54 C: hence metaph., ἡ, πόλιν etc., Plat.; ἡ, πολιτᾶς πειθοῖ καὶ ἀνδρείῃ Id. Rep. 519 E. 4. metaph. to fit or adapt one thing to another, σ. τινὶ τὸν τρόπον Ephipp. Ἑμπολ. 2. 4; so in Pass., πρὸς παρόντα συναρμωμένους Xen. Apol. 16: esp. of music, ἁλῶνα συναρμωμένῳ πρὸς τὸν αὐλὸν Id. Symp. 3. 1.

B. intr. to agree together, ἀλλήλοισι Plat. Prot. 333 A; σ. τινὶ εἰς φίλῳ Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 20: to fit, suit, Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 60.

C. in Med. much like Act., to join together, unite, Plat. Tim. 53 C, Polit. 309 C.

συναρμολογέω, f. ἥσω, =foreg., N. T.

συναρμῶν, (ἀρμῶν) to agree together.

συναρμῶς, or, joined together, joined, Math. Vett.

συναρμωστέον, verb. Adj. from συναρμῶς, one must join together, Plat. Tim. 18 C.

συναρμωτός, =συναρμῶς: from

συναρμωστής, οὐδ, (συναρμῶς) one who joins or fits together, σ. πολίτειας one who helps in settling a state, or in forming a new constitution, Luc. Hence

συναρμωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, qualified for uniting, Iambl.

συναρμωτόντως, Adv. part. pres. from συναρμῶς, fully, suitably, Plat. Legg. 967 E: from

συναρμῶττα, Att. for συναρμῶς.

συναρπᾶγή, ἡ, joint robbery.

συναρπᾶζω, fut. ὀσώ, later ἀσώ. To snatch and carry with one, carry clean away, Aesch. Pers. 195; esp. of a storm, Soph. El. 1150; and so of an eagle, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 19:—Pass. to be seized and carried off, Soph. Aj. 498, Fr. 485. 2. ξ. χεῖρας to seize and pin them together, Eur. Hec. 1163, cf. Lys. Fr. 45. 4; so too in Med., ἐναρπᾶσθαι τινα μέσον, of a wrestler, Ar. Lys. 437.

3. metaph., σ. φρενί to seize with the mind, catch eagerly at, Soph. Aj. 16: σ. τὸ γροῦόμενον, in arguing, to be guilty of a petitio principii, Luc.

συναρρωστέω, to be sick with or together.

σύναρως, ἡ, (σύνωρ) a joining together.

συναρτᾶω, f. ἥσω, to hang up with: to fasten on along with, knit or join together, Eur. Med. 564:—Pass., συναρτῆσθαι τινι to be closely engaged or entangled with, Thuc. 7. 70; but also to hang close on an enemy's rear, Polyb. Hence

συναρτήσις, ἡ, a hanging, fastening or knitting together.

συναρτῶ, f. ἥσω, to finish completely.

συναρτῶν, to fit out, furnish with, ἀσπίδι Ap. Rh. 2. 1077:

—Med. to join in accomplishing, τι Id. 4. 355. [v]

συναρτῶν, =foreg.

συναρχαιρεῖσθαι, f. ὀσώ, to help in canvassing for office, Plut.

συναρχία, ἡ, (ἀρχή) joint rule, joint administration. II.

in plur. at συναρχίαι, the assembled magistracy, Arist. Pol.

σύναρχος, or, (ἀρχή) ruling with.

σύναρχω, f. ξω, to rule jointly with, τινί Hdt. 8. 130: to be a colleague or partner in office, Thuc. 7. 31: hence, δ. συνάρχων a colleague, Id. 6. 25, 8. 27. II. as Dep. med., συνἀρχομαι to begin with, begin in like manner.

*συνάρη, hence aor. 2 συνἀρῆρον, like συναρμῶς, to join together. II. intr. in perf., συνἀρῆνεν ἀοιδῇ the song hung well together, h. Hom. Ap. 164. [v. ἄρω.]

συνἀρωγός, ὄν, a joint helper, h. Hom. 7. 4.

συνἀστέβω, f. ἥσω, to join in impiety, Antipho 125. 29.

συνασκέω, f. ἥσω, to practise together, join in practising, ἐξι- μέλειαν Isocr. 295 D, δεινότητα Dem. 450. 6:—Pass. to be trained so as to act together, of soldiers, Plut. Hence

συνασκήσις, ἡ, joint practice. II. complete practice, Dion. H.

συνασπένζω, to rejoice or be glad with.

συνἀσοφέω, f. ἥσω, (ἄσοφος) to be unwise or foolish along with, Eur. Phoen. 394, ubi v. Pors. et Schif., cf. Lob. Phryn. 630.

συνασπάζομαι, f. σομαι, Dep. med., to greet with or together.

συνασπίζω, (ἀσπίς) =sq., to keep the shields close together, Xen. Hell. 7. 23, cf. sq.

συνασπίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. -ῶ, to hold the shields together, hence to stand in close rank, Polyb.: in gen. to fight together, ἐνασπιοῦντες ἐναντία τινί Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 11, ubi al. -ιδούντες, cf. foreg. II. to be a messmate, Eur. Cycl. 139.

συνασπισμός, *δ*, a holding of the shields together, fighting in close rank, *Id.*

συνασπιστής, *οὔ*, *δ*, (συνασπίω) a shield-fellow, comrade, messmate, *Soph. O. C.* 379.

συναστῆναι, (ἄσταυ) to be full of ears of corn, *Arat.* [8]

συναστράλλω, *φ. ἴσω*, to play at ἀσπράλλω with.

συναστράπτω, *φ. ψω*, to flash like lightning with or together.

συναστρία, *ἡ*, slight disagreement among friends, ill-humor, *Procl.*

συνασφαλίζομαι, *Dep.*, to secure along with.

συνασφάλω, *φ. ἴσω*, to be sad or angry along with, to feel common anger at a thing, *μόχθος*, *κακός* *Aesch. Pr.* 243, 303.

συνασφάλω, = *foreg.*

συνασφονέω, to behave unseemly along with, *Plut.*

συνασχοῦναι, to employ, occupy with or together:—*Pass.* to be employed together, *Plut.*

συνᾶτενίζω, (ἀρενίζομαι) to look fixedly at.

συνᾶτιμάω, *φ. ἴσω*, to dishonor along with or together, *Plut.*

συναιμέω, = *foreg.*, *Plut.*

συνατίζω, *φ. ἴσω*, to be joined in a vaporous form, *Diog. L.* 6. 73.

συνᾶτίζω, *φ. ἴσω*, to be unlucky with or together, *μετά τινας*

Lycurg. 166, 28.

συνᾶτίζω, *δ*, *sharing in ill luck.*

συναυάω, to dry up, *τι Hipp.*, and *Eur. Cycl.* 463:—*Pass.*

to be dried up, wither away, *Plat. Phaedr.* 251 *D.*

συναυαγός, *δ*, a meeting of rays, *Plut.*

συναυαγία, *ἡ*, (αὐρή) = *foreg.*: esp. in the Platonic philos., the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye (ὄψις) with the rays of light from the object seen, the union of which produced sight, *Plut.* 2. 901 *C.*

συναυάω, *φ. ἴσω*, to speak with or together: hence like σύμφημι to agree: also to confess, allow, *Soph. Aj.* 943.

συναυάω, *φ. ἴσω*, to play the flute along with or together, *Luc.*

συναυαλία, *ἡ*, (αὐλός) a playing on the flute together, a duet,

trio, quartet, etc. of flutes, *Soph. Fr.* 79: also a playing upon the

flute and lyre together, *Ath.* 617 *F*: in gen. any union of musical

instruments, a concert, *Plat. Legg.* 765 *B*: hence, *ἐναυα-*

λαιαν *ἑλάνει* *Οὔλῳ* *πόου νόμον* to sob one of Olympus' pieces

in concert, *Ar. Eq.* 9, cf. *Meineke Antiph.* *Ἀδλῆπ.* 1: and

then 2. in gen. any concert, agreement, fellowship, *δορὸς* *ξ.*,

i. e. single combat, *Aesch. Thesp.* 839: esp. *σ. συναυαλία* θρήνον,

πένθος etc., *Jac. Philostr. Imag.* p. 275. II. (prob. from

αὐλή, cf. *συναυαλίζομαι*) a dwelling together as man and wife, *σ.*

ποιεῖσθαι *Arist. Pol.* 8. 16, 10, cf. *μοναυαλία*: though this signif.

almost melts into 1. 2.

συναυαλισμός, *δ*, = *foreg.*, *dub.*

συναυαλίζω, *φ. ἴσω*, (αὐλίζω) to bring together into one αὐλή

or αὐλός, to assemble, *v. l.* *Xen. Hell.* 1. 1, 30.—*Usup.* as *Pass.*

συναυαλίζομαι, to sleep together, dwell together, *LXX*: as *metaph.*

to be brought together in one or in one point of view, *Hipp.*:

sometimes also used in *aor. med.* Hence

συναυαλισμός, *δ*, a dwelling together.

συναυλός, *ον*, playing the flute with or together: in gen.

sounding with, in concord or unison: hence harmonious, *βού*

Ar. Ran. 212: and metaph. agreeing with, accordant, in har-

mony with, *βού* *ξ. χαρῇ* *Eur. El.* 879: ἀνέμῳ συναυλός ἤχη *η*

was borne away in union with the wind, as fast as the wind,

Anacreont.

συναυλός, *ον*, (αὐλή) sleeping or dwelling together or with,

πρὸς χάρον in a place, *Soph. O. T.* 1126: *σ. μανία*, *i. e.* mad,

Id. Aj. 611.

συναυξάνω, *φ. ἴσω*, to increase, *i. e.* make larger, enlarge

along with (or together), *dub. l.* in *h. Hom. Cer.* 268, *Xen. Mem.*

4. 3, 6; also, *σ. τὴν ἀρχὴν* *Id. Cyr.* 8, 21:—*Pass.* to increase

or grow with or together, wax larger together, ἀξιομένῳ δὲ

σώματι συναυξάνονται καὶ αἱ φρένες *Hdt.* 3. 134, cf. *Eur. El.* 544,

Isocr. 193 *C.*

συναφαίρω, *φ. ἴσω*, to take away together:—*Med.* to assist

in rescuing, *Thuc.* 8. 92.

συνᾶφάνω, *φ. ἴσω*, to make away with at the same time, *Strab.*

συνάφεια, *ἡ*, (συναφής) the state of a συναφής, union, fellow-

ship, *v. Lob. Phryn.* 497. 2. in *Prosody*, a mutual con-

nexion of all the verses in a system, so that they are scanned as

one verse, as is esp. the case in Anapaests. II. a joining, joint, *Aretae.*

συνάφεις, *ἡ*, (συναφήμι) a letting loose with. II. *pass.* a running out or away with.

συναφένω, *φ. ἴσω*, to boil off or down together, *Diosc.*

συνάφης, *ἡ*, = *συνάφεια*, *Arist. Part. An.*: from

συνάφης, *ἑς*, (συνάφω) united, joined, connected.

συναφίμι, *φ. φίσω*, to let loose, esp. upon the enemy, *Polyb.*:

to let go, dismiss, discharge together. [*v. ἴημι*.]

συναφικτόμαι, *Dep. med.*, to arrive with or together.

συναφίστημι, to turn away, draw into revolt along with or

together, *Thuc.* 1. 56. II. *pass.*, *c. aor.* 2 et pl. act., *συν-*

αφίσταμαι, *Ion.* *συναφίσταμαι*, to go away, fall off or away,

revolt along with, *τινὶ* *Hdt.* 5. 37, 104, *Thuc.* 3. 39, etc.

συναφοῖμος, to make quite like, *τινὶ* *Plut.*

συναφορίζω, *φ. ἴσω*, to mark off together, *Plut.*

συνάχθομαι: *Dep.*, *c. fut. med.* θέσομαι, *Att.* θέσομαι; *aor.*

pass. ἀχθεσθῆναι:—to be troubled or grieved along with or

together, to mourn with, *τινὶ* *Hdt.* 8. 142, *Dem.* 491. 10; ἐπὶ

τινὶ at a thing, *Xen. Cyr.* 8. 2, 2, etc.; and so *c. dat. rei*, *Ib.* 4.

6, 5, *Dem.*, etc.

συνάγχημα, as *Pass.*, to be grieved along with, *Q. Sm.*

σύναιμι, *ἡ*, (συνάπτω) a binding or tying together, union,

τινὸς *πρὸς* *τινὶ* *Plat. Theaet.* 195 *C.*

συνάω, *opos*, *δ*, ἡ, a consort, spouse, *Lob. Paral.* 216.

συνάιδω, *φ. ἴσω*, to kill with another, kill also, *Soph. Aj.* 361.

συνδιδάσκω, *Dep.*, to eat with or together, *Ath.*

συνδαιτάλες, *δ*, a fellow-guest.

σύνδαιτις, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, *fem.* of *σύνδαιτις*, *v. l.* *Orph.*

συνδαιτῶν, *opos*, *δ*, a sharer of meals, companion at table, *οὐδέ*

τις *σ. Aesch. Eum.* 351: from

συνδαίω, *φ. δαίω*, (δαίω, δαίνω) to eat, feast along with or

together, *c. γάμου* to share a marriage feast, *Eur. Hel.* 1439.

συνδάσκω, *φ. δέχομαι*, to bite together, *συνδ. τὸ στήμον* of a

horse, to take the bit in his teeth and run away, *Xen. Eq.* 6. 9

συνδακνύω, to weep along with or together. II. *trans.* to

weep for along with or together. [*v. δακνύω*.]

συνδάμω, *φ. ἴσω*, to tame, subdue in common with or together.

συνδαίνομαι, poet. for *foreg.*

συνδανείζομαι, (δανείζω) to borrow together, scrape together

by borrowing, *Plut.*

συνδαπάνω, *φ. ἴσω*, to spend in or upon along with.

συνδέδω, to fear with or in common, *App.*, used esp. in pl.

with *pres. signif.* *συνδέδωκα* and *συνδέδωκα*.

συνδειπνέω, *φ. ἴσω*, to dine or sup with, *Lat.* *coenari apud*

aliquem, *συνδειπνέω* *τῷ* *λῶντι* *Epich.* p. 15, cf. *Xen. Hell.* 4. 1,

6: to dine or eat together, *Xen. Cyr.* 4. 5, 9, etc.; *μετὰ* *τινων*

Isae. 39. 26: *οἱ* *συνδειπνοῦντες* the members of a picnic party,

Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2.

συνδείπνιον, *τὸ*, poet. for *sq.*, *Call. Dem.* *Cal.* 72.

συνδείπνιον, *τὸ*, a common meal or banquet, *Ar. Fr.* 204, *Plat.*

Symp. 172 *B*, *Lys.* *ap. Ath.* 365 *B*.

συνδείπνιος, *ον*, (δείπνιον) dining together, a companion at table,

Lat. *conviva*, *Or.* *Ion* 172, *Xen. Cyr.* 3. 2, 25: *ξ. τινα* *ποι-*

εῖσθαι *Id. An.* 2. 5, 27: *ξ. τινα* *ἀγεσθαι* to take him with one

as an *unbros*, *Id.* *Cyr.* 2. 2, 28.

συνδεκάζω, *φ. ἴσω*, to bribe the whole together, all at once,

τὴν *ἡλίαν* *Lex. ap. Dem.* 1137. 1, cf. *Aeschin.* 12. 25.

συνδεκάζεω, to collect or enforce payment of the tithes or

tenth. II. to celebrate the feast of a child's tenth day toge-

ther, to join in keeping it, *v. δέκατος* II. 2.

συνδένδρος, *ον*, (δένδρον) overgrown with trees, thickly wooded,

Dicaearch. p. 12. *Huds.*: τὸ *σ.* the woody country, the 'Bush.'

συνδιδόμαι, *Dep. fut. med.* et *aor. pass.*, to beg along with, to

join in begging or asking, *Plat. Parm.* 136 *D*; *τί* *τινος* some-

thing of a person, *Dem.* 962. 1.

σύνδεσις, *ἡ*, (συνδέω) a binding together, δέσματος of a wound,

Hipp.: in gen. a uniting, *Plat. Tim.* 43 *D*. II. (from

Pass.) density, solidity.

συνδεσμεύω, to bind together, bind firmly, *Polyb.*

συνδεσμεύω, = *foreg.*

σύνδεσμος, *ον*, bound or captured along with, *Dio C.*

σύνδεσμος, *δ*, with heterog. pl. τὰ σύνδεσμα *Enr.* II. citand.:

that which binds together, a band, bond, *ξ. τοῦ μὴ c. inf.*, Thuc. 2. 75: a headband, Eur. Med. 1193: σύνδεσμα ἀμύμων the fastenings of garments, Id. Bacch. 697: σ. μελέων the sinews or joints, Eur. Hipp. 199: good men are called *ξ. τῆς πόλεως*, Plat. Rep. 520 A, cf. Polit. 310 A: *ξ. τῆς πόλεως μετὰ θεῶν the bond between the state and heaven*, Id. Legg. 921 C. II. 2. in Surgery, a ligament, Foëx. Oecon. Hipp. 3. in Grammar, a conjunction, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 2: but he uses it in a loose sense for a particle, Poet. 20. 6. II. that which is bound together, a bundle.

συνδεσμώνης, ου, ὁ, = σύνδεσμος, Thuc. 6. 60.
συνδέτης, ου, ὁ, (συνδέω) bound together, bound hand and foot, Dio C. II. act. binding together. Hence
συνδετικός, ἡ, ὄν, cf. belonging to, good for binding together or fastening, Plut.: νεῦρα σ., = σύνδεσμα (II), Galen. Adv. καὶ.
συνδετός, ὄν, (συνδέω) bound together, bound hand and foot, Soph. Aj. 296: united with, τινί Plat. Polit. 279 E. II. as Subst. σύνδετον (Lob. Paral. 491), τό, = σύνδεσμος, Eur. Ion 1390. Adv. —τως.

συνδέω, to moisten and mix up together, Q. Sm.
συνδέω, f. ὄσω, to bind together, Il. 1. 399, Od. 10. 168, Hdt. 8. 97, and Att.: to bind up a wound, Il. 13. 599: to bind hand and foot, Hdt. g. 119, Soph. Aj. 62, Phil. 1016, and Eur., etc.; also, σ. τὰς χεῖρας Demad. 180. 8: in gen. to bind together, unite, φίλους φίλοις Eur. Phoen. 538; and so freq. in Plat., τὸ κύνων ζυνέει τὰς πόλεις Iegg. 875 A, ἡδονῆς καὶ λύπης κοινωνία ζυνέει Id. Rep. 462 B. II. to stop, hinder, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 522.—In Il., Wolf always reads ζυνῶν.

συνδηλος, intr., to become manifest together, Theophr.
συνδηλος, ον, quite clear or manifest, Arist. Poet. Adv. —ως.
συνδημῶνός, to be a fellow or rival demagogue, Plut.
συνδημιουργός, f. ὄσω, to create, build with or together: from συνδημιουργός, ὄν, creating along with or together, a joint-founder or maker, νόμος Plat. Legg. 671 D.

συνδιαβαίνω, to go through, cross over together, Thuc. 6. 101, Xen. An. 7. 1, 4.

συνδιαβάλλω, to convey over or transport along with or together: also (συν. εὐατόνος) συνδ. κόλπον to cross the gulf together, Thuc. 6. 44. II. to accuse along with or together, Dem. 1404. fin. —Pass. to be so accused, Thuc. 6. 61, Lys. 128. 40.

συνδιασπένδομαι, v. l. in Dem. for διασπένδω, q. v.

συνδιαβαστάζω, f. ὄσω, to carry through together.

συνδιαβιβάζω, f. ὄσω, to carry through or over along with or together, Plat. Legg. 892 E.

συνδιαγιγνώσκω, to decide along with, join in decreeing, σ. τινί ὄρω τινι Thuc. 2. 64.

συνδιάγω, f. ὄσω, to lead through along with or together. II. sub. τὸν βίον to live together, Arist. Rhet. [α] Hence

συνδιάγονή, ἡ, a passing time, living in common or together.

συνδιίδωμι, to let through along with or also. [I]

συνδιαθερμαίνω, to warm thoroughly together, Hipp.

συνδιαθέω, f. θεύομαι, to continue running or racing together, μετὰ τινος Plat. Polit. 266 C.

συνδιαίrew, f. ὄσω, to separate at the same time, Plut.

συνδιαίταμαι, f. ὄσομαι, as Pass. (διαίταω) to dwell, live with or together, Thuc. 2. 50, μετὰ τινος Plat. Tim. 18 B. Hence

συνδιαίτησις, ἡ, a living together, intercourse, society, Plut.: σ. εἰς τινος behaviour towards one, Arr.: and

συνδιαίτητής, οἱ, ὁ, one who lives with another, a companion. II. a joint arbitrator (v. διαίτητής), Dem. 898. 25, 902. 25.

συνδιακινῶ, f. ὄσω, (αἰών) to pass all one's life with, Philo.

συνδιακαίω, f. καίω, to heat thoroughly at the same time, Plut.

συνδιακινδυνεύω, to meet danger along with, share in danger, Hdt. 7. 220.

συνδιακομίζω, f. ὄσω, to carry through or over together: —Pass. to cross over together, Polyb.

συνδιάκονος, ὁ, a helper, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 376 E. [α]

συνδιακομῶ, f. ὄσω, to arrange or set in order along with or at once, Plat. Legg. 712 B.

συνδιακρίνω, to separate, determine, decide along with or together, Tim. Locr. 104 E. —Pass. to be separated at once, Arist. de Xenophane 2. 29.

συνδιάκτορος, ὁ, a fellow διάκτορος, co-mate of Hermes, Luc. συνδιακτενέω, to guide or govern jointly, Plat. Polit. 304 A. συνδιαλαβάνω, f. λήβομαι, to separate into its members.

II. to examine along with or together, περί τινος Polyb. συνδιαλέγομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., aor. pass., etc.: to converse with or together, Diod.

συνδιαλήψις, ἡ, (συνδιαλαμβάνω II) joint consideration, M. Anton.

συνδιαλλάγῃ, ἡ, a reconciliation, Dion. H.: from συνδιαλλάσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ὄσω, to reconcile together, Plut.

συνδιαλύμαι, Dep., to help to ruin, Dion. H.

συνδιάνω, f. λίσσω, to help to reconcile, Dem. 897. 28: —Med. to help to pay, Luc. [v. λίσω.]

συνδιαμάχομαι, Dep. med., to fight together to the end, πρὸς τι Plat. Philib. 66 E. [α]

συνδιαμένω, to remain and persevere with or together, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 53.

συνδιαμνημονεύω, to mention or bring to remembrance along with or together, Dem. 347. 3, Aeschin. 3. 25.

συνδιανέω, to distribute along with or together, Plut.

συνδιανέω, to incline, turn oneself every way, Polyb. 1. 23, 10: metaph., σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ ἐπὶ . . Id. 3. 38, 5.

συνδιανέομαι, f. ὄσομαι, Dep. pass., (νοέω) to deliberate along with, τινί περί τινος Polyb.

συνδιαπεραίνω, to help to bring quite to an end, Plat. Gorg. 506 B.

συνδιαπτόμαι, Dep. med., to fly through or over in a flock, Plat. Theat. 199 E.

συνδιαπλέω, f. πλέοσμαι, to sail through together.

συνδιαπολέμω, to carry on a war along with, to stay with throughout the whole war, τινί Thuc. 8. 13, Bekker.

συνδιαπτόνω, to work out, finish along with, μετὰ τινος Plat. Legg. 842 E.

συνδιαπρόσω, to be in perplexity along with or together, Plut.

συνδιαπράσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ὄσω, to carry through, effect together, Isocr. 48 A. —Med. to negotiate with one, ὑπὲρ τινος Xen. An. 4. 8, 24.

συνδιαρθρώ, to separate into members along with or together, Arist. Metaph. II. to pronounce clearly, articulate.

συνδιαρκέω, f. ὄσω, to suffice, hold out along with or together.

συνδιαρέω, f. ρέομαι, to flow through along with or together. II. to fall asunder along with or together.

συνδιαρπύνω, to break to pieces with.

συνδιασκοπέω, c. fut. σκέομαι etc., to look through, examine along with, τί τινι or μετὰ τινος Plat. Prot. 349 B, 361 D. So too in Med., Id. Rep. 458 B.

συνδιαστρέφω, f. ψω, to distort along with or together: —Pass. to be twisted together, Plut.

συνδιασώζω, to help in preserving, Thuc. 4. 62., 7. 57: —to preserve or save one thing along with another, Plat. Symp. 220 E.

συνδιατάλαιπωρέω, to endure hardship with or together, Plat. Crito 45 D.

συνδιατάρσσω, f. ὄσω, to join in troubling or alarming, Plut.

συνδιατείνω, to extend along with or together, Plut.

συνδιατελέω, to remain or continue with to the end, Plat. Phaed. 91 B, Dem. 1412. fin.

συνδιατρέφω, to guard, watch along with or together, Polyb.

συνδιατίθημι, to help in arranging or disposing, Plut. [I]

συνδιατρέπω, as Pass., to turn away, be put to shame along with, τινί Plat. 2. 528 E.

συνδιατριβή, ἡ, a passing time together: from συνδιατρίβω, f. ψω, to pass one's time, to tarry, abide, live with or together, τινί and μετὰ τινος Plat. Symp. 172 C, Isocr. 20 B, etc.; esp. with a master, as, οἱ τῷ Σωκράτει συνδιατρίβοντες the disciples of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 3., 4. 1. 1; also in full, σ. τὸν αἰῶνα Cratin. Archil. 1. 5; σ. διατριβὰς ἀλ- λήλους Aeschin. 21. 1. II. of things, to occupy oneself with, c. dat. μύθος Isocr. 73 E. [τρι]

συνδιαφέρω, to carry through or over along with or together.

II. to bear to the end along with or together, to help in maintaining, σ. τινί τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 18., 5. 79, 99, Ar. Eq. 597.

συνδιαφύγω, f. ὄσομαι, to escape along with or together, Dio C. 8 F.

συνδιαφθείρω, to destroy along with or together:—Pass. to perish along with, τῷ Isocr. 167 D, v. I. Dinarch. 99. 35.

συνδιαφορέω, = συνδιαφέρω, Longus.

συνδιαφύλασσω, to watch, guard, keep along with or together, Lycurg. 168. 16.

συνδιαχειμάζω, f. δσω, to pass the winter, be in winter quarters along with or together, Plut.

συνδιαχειρίζω, f. λσω, to take in hand, manage together, to assist in managing, Hdt. 9. 103: also sometimes as Med. συνδιαχειρίζομαι.

συνδιαχέω, f. χέσω, to pour asunder, dissolve along with or into another substance, Plut.

συνδιδάσκω, f. ζω, to teach along with or together.

συνδιδωμι, f. δδσω, to give along with or together. II. to give in, abate, slacken: to waver, sink, opp. to συντείνειν, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

συνδιεκκίπτω, f. ψω, to stoop and slip out along with or together. σινδιεκκίπτω, to rush through and escape along with or together, Plut. [i]

συνδιεξιμι, to go through and examine along with, τῷ Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8.

συνδιεξιμι, to let through along with or together.

συνδιέρχομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et pl. act.: to go through with or at the same time.

συνδιέρω, to strain or sift through together:—Pass. to run through a strainer, filter through, Plat. Tim. 66 E.

συνδιημέρευσις, ἡ, a spending the day together: from

συνδιημερεύω, to spend the day with, τῷ Xen. Symp. 4. 44.

συνδικάζω, f. δσω, to have a share in judging, Plat. Legg. 768 B: to be assessor to a judge, Lys. 184. 11, 24.

συνδικασία, ἡ, a common lawsuit.

συνδικαστής, οὗ, δ, a fellow dicast or jurymen, Ar. Vesp. 197, 215, etc.

συνδικέω, f. ἴσω, to be a σύνδικος, to defend one accused (cf. σύνδικος), Aesch. Eum. 579, Dem. 503. 18: σ. τῷ to be his advocate, Plat. Legg. 937 E, Andoc. 19. 31, etc.: in gen. to speak for, support in anything, Ζεὺς σοι τὸδε συνδικήσκει Eur. Med. 157.

συνδικίη, ἡ, = συνδικία and συνδικασία.

συνδικία, ἡ, (συνδικέω) the position of a σύνδικος, a being advocate, Plat. Legg. 938 B: also in bad sense, partiality shown by the judge to one party.

σύνδικος, ον, (δίκη) helping in a court of justice, advocating one's cause, τῷ: as Subst. δ σύνδικος, in a court of justice, an advocate, apud at Athens, the defendant's advocate, defender, opp. to συνήγορος, the prosecutor, Plat. Legg. 929 E, Dem. 689. 7, cf. Heraldic Jus Att. 3. 10, 14: in gen. an advocate, supporter, backer, Aesch. Eum. 761: so τύμβος Ἰολάου σ. ἀντὶ Pind. O. 9. 148: τὸν νόμον σύνδικον ἔχων having the law on one's side, Isocr. 387 A. 2. at Athens after the 30 Tyrants, οἱ σύνδικοι were judges appointed to determine on confiscations and confiscated property, Lys. 146. 12, etc., Böckh P. E. 1. 212, Att. Process. p. 110. II. belonging to, befitting or becomming in common, τῷ and τῶς, σ. Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Μοισῶν κτῆρων their joint possession, Pind. P. 1. 3: so Adv. σύνδικως, with joint sentence, jointly, Aesch. Ag. 1601.

συνδικόω, f. ἴσω, to administer, order along with or together, Isae. 64. 15, Dem. 750. 11.

συνδιόλλω, to spoil, kill along with or together, Eur. Oed. 10.

συνδιόρω, f. δόρωμαι, to see through, examine along with or together, Isocr. 80 C, Bekker.

συνδιορθόω, to make straight, set in order, arrange along with or together: to set a dislocated joint, Hipp.

συνδιορίζω, f. ἴω, to mark off, limit, distinguish along with or together, Strab.

συνδιοσκεύω, to play at quoits along with or together, Luc.

συνδιψάω, to thirst along with, share in thirst, Arist. Eth. N. σινδιωκομένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. from συνδιώκω, in haste like a pursuer, Clem. Al.

συνδιώκω, f. ζω, to hunt, chase away along with or at the same time, Thuc. 1. 135. II. as law-term, to prosecute along with, help in the prosecution, Lex. ap. Dem. 1068. fin. Hence

συνδιώξις, ἡ, joint pursuit. [i]

συνδοιάω, = συνδιώκω, LXX. II. to make ambiguous. Hence

συνδοιάσμε, δ, = συνδοιάσμε.

συνδοκέω, f. δέω, to be of the same opinion with another.

II. to seem to one as to another, Eur. I. T. 71, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 34, etc. 2. esp. to seem good to another also, ταῦτα ἐνδοθεὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Thuc. 8. 84, cf. 4. 44: εἰ σοὶ συνδοκέῃ ὅπερ καὶ ἐμοὶ Plat. Prot. 340 B:—also συνδοκεῖ, impers. like Lat. placet, συνδοκεῖ ἡμῖν Ar. Lys. 167: and so freq. in Plat., etc.:—the neut. part. is also used absol. like ἐξέδω, παρὼν etc., συνδοκοῦν ἅπανιν ὅμιν since you all agree, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 51: συνδέξαν τῷ πατρί since the father approved, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 28, cf. 8. 1, 8.

συνδοκιμάζω, f. δσω, to test or examine along with or together Plat. Theat. 197 B, Isocr. 20 C.

συνδονέω, f. ἴσω, to move, shake along with or together, Hipp.

συνδοξάω, f. δσω, to agree with in opinion, confirm, hence οἱ συνδοξαμένοι νόμοι Arist. Pol. II. to glorify, extol jointly, N. T.

συνδόξαν, v. συνδοκέω.

σύνδροπος, ον, (δρόπος) = σύνδειπνος, Lyc.

σύνδοσις, ἡ, (συνδιδωμι) = σύνδοσις, Hipp.

συνδοστήρ, ἦρος, δ, a joint giver.

συνδουλεία, ἡ, joint slavery or service: from

συνδουλεύω, to be a fellow-slave.

σύνδουλος, δ, ἡ, serving with, a fellow-slave, Hdt. 1. 110 (with v. l. συνδούλῳ), 2. 134.

συνδράσσω, f. ζω, to grasp, clutch along with or together, Q. Sm.

συνδράω, f. δσω, to do along with or together, help in doing, τοῖς θρώσι καὶ ἐνδράωσι Soph. El. 498, cf. 1025, Thuc. 6. 64: σ. τῷ τ. Eur. Andr. 40: ξ. αἷμα καὶ φόνον to help in shedding blood and doing murder, Id. Or. 406: τὸ συνδρῶν χρόνος the joint necessity, Id. Andr. 337.

συνδρήστειρα, ἡ, fem. from sq.

συνδρήστηρ, ἦρος, δ, Ion. for συνδραστήρ, like συνεργός, a joint agent, assistant.

συνδρογασίς, δδος, pecul. fem. of σύνδρομος; esp. αἱ σ. πέτραι, = συμπεληγίδες, Eur. I. T. 422.

συνδρομή, ἡ, a running together: a concourse of people, Arist. Rhet.: esp. in Medic., a concurrence of symptoms, Foës. Oecoon. Hipp.

σύνδρομος, ον, (δρόμος, τρέχω) running, together, meeting, σ. πέτραι, = συνδρομαδες, συμπληγίδες, Pind. P. 4. 370: δ σ. as Subst., a place where several roads meet, Strab. 2. metaph. concurring, agreeing, of Time, Plat. Legg. 844 E.

II. running along with, following close, σ. Ἀπρέμιδος Call. Lav. Pall. 110: hence in Adv., ἔχονας σύνδρομος βρυηλατέιν Aesch. Ag. 1184: also, σύνδρομα τῶν πορείεσθαι to keep up with in running, Plat. Polit. 266 C.

συνδυάω, f. δσω, to join two together, to couple or pair, Arist. Eth. N.; esp. in marriage: hence in Pass., συνδυασθῆναι to be coupled, couple, pair, Plat. Legg. 840 D, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 50.

II. intr. in Act., to join oneself with any one, pair with, τῷ Polyb.

III. as law-term, συνδυάσθαι τῷ to be in league or compact with any one, cf. συνδυασμός.

συνδυάω, (δύω) to double.

συνδυάω, δδος, ἡ, (σύνδυω) paired, σ. ἐλχοχος one's wedded wife, Eur. Al. 473.

συνδυασμός, δ, (συνδυάω) a joining two together, a coupling, pairing, Arist. Pol.: hence marriage, and in gen. sexual intercourse, Foës. Oec. Hipp. 2. a secret understanding of a judge with either party, Lat. compactum, Casaub. Sueton. Jul. 22.

συνδυαστικός, ὁ, ἄν, belonging to, promoting the union of two, living in pairs, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 414. 41.

συνδυναστέω, to rule or have chief power along with or together, Nicol. Damasc. ap. Ath. 249 B.

σύνδυο, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, two together, two and two, by pairs, Lat. bini, h. Hom. Ven. 74, cf. Valck. Hdt. 4. 66, and Il. 10. 224.

συνδυστήχεω, to be unlucky along with or together, to be in like misfortune, Eur. Or. 1099, Isae. 56. 17: from

συνδυστήχης, ἐς, sharing in misfortune.

συνδωδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, every twelve, by twelves or dozens, Eur. Tro. 1076.

συνεάριζω, f. λω, to pass the spring along with, τῷ Plut.

συνεγγίζω, f. λω, to draw near, approach, Polyb. Hence

συνεγγισμός, *δ*, a drawing near, Strab.

συνεγγράφω, *φ*, ψω, to register or enter along with, Lat. *adscribere*, Plut. [ā]

συνεγγύα, to promise or betroth along with or together, Plut. συνεγγύς, Adv., quite near, close to, Thuc. 4. 24; c. gen., Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 17; also c. dat., Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 1: Superl. συνέγγιστα Plut.

συνεγέρω, to awaken, arouse together, σ. θρήνους Plut.

συνεγκάλεω, *φ*, έσω, to accuse along with or together, Diod.

συνεγκλίνω, to bend in or towards along with or together.

II. in Gramm. to write as an enclitic. [v. κλίνω.]

συνέδρο, *η*,=συνεδρία.

συνεδράμων, aor. of συντρέχω, II.

συνεδρία, *η*,=συνεδρία, Arist. Eth. End.: σ. μετά φίλων Polyb.

συνεδρευτής, οὔ, *δ*, an assessor in council: from

συνεδρεύω, (συνεδρος) to sit together or along with, σ. λόγῳ to be present at, take part in a discussion, Arist. Metaph. II.

esp. to sit together or meet in council, Aeschin. 66. 39; to con-

sult together, Polyb.; οἱ συνεδριούντες the members of a council,

deputies, Dem. 133. 7, 215. 21: τὰ συνεδρεύμενα orders in

council, decrees of the senate, Dion. H. III. in gen., to be

with in an assembly.

συνεδρία, *η*, (συνέδρος) the state of a συνέδρος, a sitting toge-

ther, e. g. of gregarious birds, from which omens were drawn,

Aesch. Fr. 492; cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1: opp. to διεδρία.

II. esp. a sitting in council, a council, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3.

συνεδριάω,=συνεδρεύω, LXX.

συνεδριακός, *η*, *όν*, belonging to a συνέδριον, conducted or go-

vernied by a συνέδριον, Polyb.

συνεδριακόμ, poet. for συνεδρεύω, Ap. Rh.: from

συνεδρίω, τό, (συνέδρος) a sitting together, sitting in council:

a council-board, council, Hdt. 8. 56, 75; esp. of the Areopagus,

Aeschin. 13. 11: a council of war, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 31, etc.: also used to translate the Roman *senatus*, Polyb., etc.

2. the place of session, council-chamber, senate-house, Lat. *curia*,

Hdt. 8. 79, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23.

συνέδρος, *ος*, (έδρα) sitting together or with, esp. in council,

δικη σ. Ζηνός αρχαίος τρόπος Soph. O. C. 1382: σ. κύκλος an

assembled council, Id. Aj. 749. II. *δ*, *ς* one who sits with

others, esp. in council, a councillor, senator, Hdt. 3. 34: οἱ

συνέδροι select commissioners, a committee, Thuc. 4. 22, cf. 5.

85; Jusj. ap. Dem. 747. 4, Isocr. 165 A.

συνεέκοσι, v. συνεκοισι.

συνεργάθω, Ep. for συνεργάθω, II. 14. 36. [ā]

συνεργώ, Ep. for συνεργάθω, Od.

συνεργασία, Acol. for συνεργασία, Neue Sapph. Fr. 44.

συνεζευγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συνεζύγνυμι, connect-

edly, by pairs.

συνήκα, Ion. for συνήκα, aor. t of συνήκω.

συνέθελο, to wish with or together, to consent, Antipho 122.

4, Xen. Hipparch. 9. 71—in Poets usu. συνθέλω Soph. O. C.

1344, Eur. H. F. 832, Ar. Av. 851.

συνεθίζω, *φ*, έσω, to accustom, make customary or habitual,

τινί to one, Plat. Rep. 589 A: σ. τινά ποιέω τι to accustom him to

... Dem. 160. fin., etc. In Pass. to become used to, and in

aor. 1, and perf. to be used to, τινί Thuc. 4. 34; c. inf., Xen.

Mem. 3. 14, 6, Isocr. 22 C. Hence

συνεθισμός, *δ*, a being accustomed to anything, use, custom.

συνεθιστέον, verb. Adj., one must accustom oneself, Plat. Rep.

520 C.

συνειδέναι, inf. of σύννοια, q. v.

συνειδήσις, *η*, a knowing with, esp. with oneself, conscious-

ness: conscience, Periander and Bias ap. Stob. p. 192. 21, sq.

συνειδών, inf. έδών, aor. 2 with no pres., συννόδω being used

instead, to see together, see in one view, Plat. Legg. 904 B, etc.: to perceive plainly, Xen. An. 1. 5, 9: to understand, Dem.

1351. 6.—V. also σύννοια.

συνεικάω, *φ*, έσω, to compare together, imitate, copy, Ath.

συνεικόσι, twenty together, every twenty, Lat. *viceni*, Ion.

συνεέκοσι, and metri grat. έυνεέκοσι Od. 14. 98.

συνείκω, *φ*, έσω, to yield, give way, Lat. *concedere*, τῷ καυρῷ Polyb.

συνεικάπνιζω, to feast with or together, Nonn.

συνείλω, *φ*, έσω, to crowd together, σ. τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὰς γυναῖ-

κας ἐς τοὺς νεωσκόλους Hdt. 3. 45: also of things, to bind firmly

together, τὰς δάββους Hdt. 4. 67. Pass. to be crowded or

pressed together, εἰς έλαττον into less compass, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8.

συνεληστής, *η*, a crowding together, Ael.

συνεληχτα, pf. of συλλαγχάω.

συνεμαρμένα, τά, (είμαρμένα, μέλρομαι) that which is jointly

dependent on fate, Plut.

σύνεμι, *φ*, έσομαι, (έμμι) to be with, be joined or linked with,

έμελλον έτι ζήσεισθαί οἷζ' Od. 7. 270; also in Prose, σ. έλ-

πίσι, κόπῳ to have hope, toil, etc.; hence freq. periph. for a

Verb, σ. άνερίσταν for άνερίσσειν, Aesch. Pers. 177; σ. νόσῳ,

σ. σὺν δικῇ for νοσέω, δίκαιον εἶναι, Soph. O. T. 303, El. 611; σ.

κόπῳ, μέλρωμαι to be acquainted with toil, cares, Ar. Plut. 321,

Nub. 1044; σ. πράγμασι to be engaged in business, Id. Ran.

957. 2. of persons, to have intercourse with, live with, τινί

Trag., etc.; μετὰ τινος Ar. Plut. 504: esp. of a woman, to

live with a husband,=συνοικέω, Hdt. 4. 9, Soph. El. 276, etc.;

and then merely to have sexual intercourse, Ar. Ecol. 619, cf.

συνουσία: in gen. to agree with, take part or side with, follow,

hence of συνόντες followers, partisans, disciples, freq. in Plat.,

as Apol. 25 E, Theat. 168 A.

σύνεμι, (έμμι) to go or come together, hence to assemble, ές

χώρον ένα Il. 4. 446, 8. 60, ές τωτόν Hdt. 1. 62: esp. 1.

in hostile sense, to meet in battle, engage with, Il. 6. 120, 20. 159,

Hes. Th. 686, etc.: also, έριδι ζυγίοντες Il. 20. 66, Hes. Th. 705:

also of states, to engage in war, Thuc. 2. 8. 2. in peace-

able sense, to come together, meet to advise or debate, Thuc. 2.

15: also of festive meetings, ζυγίοναι έκνύδους Plat. Symp. 197

D. 3. to come together, to come in, of money, χρέματα συν-

όντα Hdt. 1. 64, 4. 1.—Hom. in Il. has Att. form ζυγίοντες,

ζυγίσαντες etc., metri grat.

συνείπον, inf. είπειν, aor. of σύμψημι, to speak with any one,

confirm what another says, Isocr. 399. fin., opp. to άντεπειν,

Lys. 123. 12: to advocate his cause, hence in gen. to help, further,

σ. ταῖς έπιθύμiais τινός Isocr. 412 B. 2. to tell along

with one, help one to tell, Eur. Hipp. 557. 3. in Med. συν-

είπασι to agree upon, settle, Dion. H.

συνεργάθω,=συνεργάθω, Ep. συνεργάθω, II. 14. 36. [ā]

συνεργήμι and -νύω,=sq.

συνεργώ, Ep. -εργώ as in Od., Ion. -εργώ: f. έω. To shut

in or enclose together, Od. 9. 427: to bring or tie together, Od.

12. 424, 14. 72: hence in gen., to join together, unite, esp. in

wedlock, Plat. Rep. 461 B, cf. Wytenb. Plut. 138 B.

συνερηκτα, pf. of σύμψημι.

συνερισμός, *δ*, a tying or joining together, connexion, depend-

ence, Dem. Phal.: from

συνερίω, to string together, join one after another, Ar. Av.

1079; in gen. to connect together, Plat. Crat. 425 B, Legg.

654 A: to add besides, Lat. *continuaré*, Id. Polit. 267 A: esp.,

σ. λόγους άντεσφείν string words together, Dem. 328. 12, Arist.

Eth. N. 7. 3, 8, cf. Polyb. 10. 47, 9: hence 11. seemingly

intr. to speak on, continue the subject, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3,

10, Gen. An. 1. 2, 1, Luc. Prometh. 5: and then more gene-

rally to continue, c. part., συνέειπον άντιόντες, i. e. they went off

without pausing, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6: σ. κινούμενος to continue

moving, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 8. 8, 5.—absol. to continue, be

continuous or connected, Id. Meteor. 2. 5, 17, etc.

συνεισάγω, *φ*, έσω, to bring in with or together, στρατιήν Hdt.

5. 75: τὰ έπιτήρθεια Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 24. [ā] Hence

συνεισάκτος, *ος*, brought in, introduced along with or toge-

ther: *η* σ. in Ecol., a priest's housekeeper, Lat. *subintroducta*.

συνεισάινω, to go into, enter, embark in together with, τινί

πλοίων Aesch. Theb. 602, εἰς τὸ πλοῖον Antipho 139. 7.

συνεισβάλλω, to throw, put into with or together. II. usu.

intr. to agree an invoad into a country together, join in an invoad,

ές Άθῆνας Hdt. 9. 17, cf. Thuc. 4. 94: with another, τινί or

μετὰ τινος Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30, Hell. 6. 5, 22. Hence

συνεἰςβολή, *η*, a joint invasion, invoad or attack.

συνεἰςδύω,=sq.

συνεἰςδύω, to slip into with or together, Arist. Mirab.

συνεἰσεμι, (έμμι) to go into with or together.

συνεἰσελάυνω, to join in driving into. II. intr. to go, ride

into along with, Plut.

συνεισέρχομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. et pf. act., to enter along with or together, δδους Eur. Hel. 327, εἰς τείχος Thuc. 4. 57.
 συνεισενεπώω, to furnish with besides, to assist, Ath.
 συνεισηγάμαι, Dep. med., to introduce along with or together, λόγους Plut.
 συνεισθλάω, Ion. —φλάω, to break along with or together, Hipp.
 συνεισθορέω, later form for sq.
 συνεισθρῶσκω, to leap into along with or together.
 συνεισκατοικέω, to dwell with in a place, Hipp.
 συνεισκομίζω, to carry into along with or together.
 συνεισκρίνω, to mix up with or together, Plut. [i]
 συνεισσομαι, fut. without any pres. in use, cf. sub σύνοιδα.
 συνεισπρωτῶ, f. ψω, to send into along with, Ael.
 συνεισπηδάω, f. δσω, to leap into along with or together, Opp.
 συνεισπιπτω, to fall or be thrown into along with or together, εἰς τὴν θάλατταν Xen. An. 5. 7, 25. II. to rush in along with or together, esp. of soldiers pursuing the besieged to their own gates and getting in with them, σ. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 3. 55, cf. 9. 102; σ. μετὰ τινας Ar. Eccl. 1095, σὺν τινι Xen. An. 7. 1, 18, τινὶ Thuc. 6. 100.
 συνεισπλέω, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail into together, εἰς λιμένα Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 16.
 συνεισποιέω, f. ήσω, to bring into along with or together : esp. to draw into one's own party, τινὰ Plut.
 συνεισπορεύομαι, as Pass. c. fut. med., (πορεύω) to go into along with or together, Dion. H.
 συνεισπράσσω, Att. —πρω, f. ξω, to help one (τινί) in exacting money from another (τινὰ), Dem. 1205. 9.
 συνεισρέω, f. ρεύσομαι, to flow into together, to steal in together.
 συνεισρῦεω, collat. form of foreg., Joseph.
 συνειστρέχω, to run into along with or together, App.
 συνεισφέρω, to join in paying the war-tax, (εἰσφορά) Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 5. Hence
 συνεισφορά, ἡ, a joint contribution, esp. to the war-tax, Dion. H.
 συνεισφλάω, Ion. for —θλάω, q. v.
 συνεισφορέω, = συνεισφέρω.
 συνεισφύρω, f. ήσομαι, to let into along with or together.
 συνεκβαίνω, to go or step out along with or together, Xen. An. 4. 3, 22.
 συνεκβάλλω, to cast out or forth along with, τινὶ τι Hdt. 3. 108; to assist in casting out or expelling, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 13.
 συνεκβιβάζω, f. δσω, to help in bringing or drawing out, Xen. An. 1. 5, 7.
 συνεκβόω, to shout out with or together, Hdn.
 συνεκβοῖεω, to join in going out to aid one, Diod.
 συνεκβράσσω, to throw out or off, as boiling water does scum : hence of the sea, to throw on shore, Lyc. : in Pass. to be ejected, cast out, LXX.
 συνεκδέχομαι, f. ξομαι, Dep. med., to receive, entertain with or together, Plut. : to comprehend with or together.
 συνεκδημέω, to be or go abroad with or together, Plut. ; and συνεκδημέα, ἡ, a being or going abroad together : from συνεκδημός, or, going abroad together, a fellow-traveller, Plut.
 συνεκδιδωμι, to give out together : esp. to help a poor man in portioning out his daughter, (cf. ἐκδιδωμι 1. 2), σ. τινὶ τὴν θυγατέρα Lys. 157. 18, Dem. 316. 4. [i]
 συνεκδοχῇ, ἡ, (συνεκδόχομαι) strictly, an understanding one thing with another : hence usu. in Rhetoric, an indirect kind of expression, esp. when the whole is put for a part or vice versa, Quint. Inst. 8. 6, 19. Hence
 συνεκδοχικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to or making use of συνεκδοχῇ, susp. in Diod.
 συνεκδρομή, ἡ, a general running out, esp. on an inroad or general rally.
 συνεκδύω, =sq.
 συνεκδύω, to put off, strip off together :—Med. to strip oneself off, put off together, ἅμα κινῶν ἐκδυομένω συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν αἰδὼ γυνή Hdt. 1. 8. II. Pass. c. aor. 2. et perf. act. to go out, slip out together with.
 συνεκθειάζω, f. δσω, to heat in placing among the gods, Plut.
 συνεκθερμαίνω, to heat, warm along with or together, Plut.
 συνεκθηλύνω, to help to make womanish.
 συνεκθλίβω, f. ψω, to squeeze out along with or together. [i]

συνεκθνήσκω, to die along with or together, σ. τῷ πάματι, i. e. to drink till wine and drinker fail together, Eur. Cycl. 571.
 συνεκατάδεκα, sixteen together, by sixteens, Dem. 260. fin.
 συνεκαίω, f. καύσω, to set on fire with or together : metaph. to help to inflame, τινὰ Polyb.
 συνεκαλέω, f. έσω, to join in calling out or forth from. Med. to allure, entice out with, to rouse, excite, τινὰ πρὸς τι Polyb.
 συνεκείμαι, as Pass., to be exposed along with, Heliod., and Longus.
 συνεκεντέω, to pierce, stab at once, LXX., nisi legend. συγκ. συνεκκλέπτω, to help to steal away, Eur. Tro. 1018, Hel. 1370 : σ. γάμους to help in evading or frustrating a marriage Id. El. 364.
 συνεκκλησιάζω, to frequent the ἐκκλησία together, Plut.
 συνεκκλίω, to bend aside together, Diod. [i]
 συνεκκλύω, to wash out along with or together, Arist. Gen. An.
 συνεκκομμβάζω, f. ήσω, to swim out from together, Galen.
 συνεκκομίζω, to help in carrying out a thing, help in achieving, Eur. Hipp. 465 : σ. τινὶ κακὰ, πόνους to help one in bearing them, Id. Or. 685, El. 73; cf. συνεκφέρω.
 συνεκκόπτω, to help to cut out, cut away, Xen. An. 4. 8, 8.
 συνεκκρίνω, to help to secrete, Arist. Gen. An. [i]
 συνεκκλέω, to utter along with or together.
 συνεκλάμπω, to shine forth along with or together, Plut.
 συνεκλευαίνω, to smooth off along with or together.
 συνεκλέγω, to pick out along with or together :—Med. to contract an illness, Luc. Epist. Saturn. 28.
 συνεκλείω, = συνεκλευαίνω.
 συνεκλείτω, to fail, vanish along with or together, Plut.
 συνεκλεκτός, ἡ, ὅν, (συνεκλέγω) picked out, chosen along with or together, N. T.
 συνεκλύω, to release, relax, dissolve with or together, τινὶ Plut. [v. λω.]
 συνεκμαχεύω, (μάχομαι) to march out to fight together, Ar. Lys. 1154.
 συνεκμοχέλω, to join in forcing with a lever, Ar. Lys. 430.
 συνεκνιγχομαι, f. ήμαι, Dep. med., to swim out along with.
 συνεκπύω, to send out or forth together, Plut. Tim. 91 A ; to conduct or take out together, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18.
 συνεκπεταίνω, to make quite ripe with or together, Plut.—Pass., to become quite ripe together.
 συνεκπέπτω, later form for συνεκπέσσω, Plut.
 συνεκπεράω, f. δσω, Ion. ήσω, to run to the end along with or together, μετὰ τινας Xen. Cyn. 4. 5.
 συνεκπέσσω, Att. —πτω, f. πέψω, to help in digesting and casting off, Arist. Probl. II. metaph. to boil down, and so to make mild, temper along with or together, Plut.
 συνεκπνέω, to spring out along with or together, Philostr.
 συνεκπίεζω, f. έσω, to press out along with or together. Hence συνεκπιεστόν, verb. Adj., one must press out together.
 συνεκπικραίνω, to make angry along with or together, Plut.
 συνεκπύπτω, to burn, make hot together, Arist. Meteor.
 συνεκπνέω, to drink out or off along with or together, τινὶ Xen. An. 7. 3, 32. [i]
 συνεκπύπτω, to come forth along with or together, μετὰ τινας Plat. Theaet. 156 B. II. esp. of the voting tablets coming out of the urn in which they were collected, to come out in unison or agreement, and so in gen. of the votes, to turn out to agree, happen to agree, αὶ γινώμαι συνεκπύπτονται Hdt. 1. 206., 8. 49; σὺ πολλοὶ συνεκπύπτονται Hdt. 8. 123;—c. dat., to come out equal to another, run a dead heat with him, ἀγωνίζουεντος στάδιον συνεκπύπτονται τῷ πρώτῳ Hdt. 5. 22, cf. Plut. III. to fall out, be thrown out, fail together, ἐν τινι Demad. 179. 29, but Bekker would eject the ἐν. 2. to be torn out together, ἐκ τῶν βιβίων Plat. Tim. 84 B. [i]
 συνεκπλέω, Ion. —πλώω, f. πλεύσομαι, to sail out along with, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 5, Thuc. 4. 3.
 συνεκπληρώω, to fill quite up, fill up the measure of a thing, Polyb. : to indulge to the full, Id. 3. 78, 5.
 συνεκπλήσσω, Att. —πτω, f. ξω, to strike with fear along with or together.
 συνεκπνέω, f. πνεύσω, to breathe out, i. e. breathe one's last along with another, τινὶ Eur. I. T. 684.

συνεκποίεομαι, to be sufficiently supplied by, be content with, *τυλ* Polyb. 6. 49, 7; cf. *ἐκποίεω* IV.

συνεκπολέμειν, f. *ἦσω*, to vanquish along with or together, Diod. συνεκπολέμειν, to make hostile along with or together, to join in stirring up to war.

συνεκποιέω, f. *ἦσω*, to help in working out a thing, help in achieving or effecting, *τι* Eur. I. T. 1063, Hell. 1406: σ. μόχ-
θον τυλ suffer it to the end with him, Eur. Andromed. 8. 4.

II. to help in work: in gen. to assist to the utmost, Eur. Ion 740. Hence

συνεκπονηγῆναι, verb. Adj., one must help in working out.

συνεκπορεύομαι, as Pass. c. fut. med., (πορεύω) to go or travel out along with or together, LXX.

συνεκπορίζω, to help in discovering and procuring, Xen. An. 5. 8, 25, and Plut.

συνεκποτέον, or -έα, verb. Adj., of συνεκπίνω, one must drink out or off, Ar. Plut. 1085.

συνεκπράσσειν, Att. -πρω, Ion. -πρήσσειν, f. *ἔω*, to exact money with or together.—Med. to join a person (*τυλ*) in taking vengeance for a thing (*τι*), to assist him in avenging, Hdt. 7. 169, cf. συμπράσσειν.

συνεκπύρνω, to light up, inflame together, Plat. Tim. 65 E. συνεκπύρειν, f. *ρεύομαι*, to flow out from, run out along with or together, Clem. Al.

συνεκπρόβω, to gulp down along with or together.

συνεκπροάπτειν, to march out along with or together, Joseph. συνεκπροάπτω, to help in drawing out of danger and delivering, Soph. O. C. 566, Antipho 140. 28.

συνεκπταίνω, to humble greatly along with or together, σ. εἰσὶν to condescend greatly, Plut.

συνεκπτάσσειν, Att. -πρω, f. *ἔω*, to disturb along with or together.

συνεκπτάσσω, Att. -πρω, f. *ἔω*, to arrange in line or battle order along with others, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 18.

συνεκτρένω, to stretch out along with or together, Philo. II. intr. to extend along with or together, Plut.

συνεκτρέφω, f. *ἔσω*, to help in completing, Theophr.

συνεκτρένω, to cut out, exterminate together, Plut.

συνεκτρένω, verb. Adj., from συνεκχεω, one must keep with one or together, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 70.

συνεκτίθημι, to put out, expose along with or together, Plut. [] συνεκτιθῆναι, Dep. to assist in nursing or fostering, Plut. 2. 662 C.

συνεκτικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνέχω) fit for holding together or maintaining, *αἰτία* σ. τῶν ὅλων Arist. Mund.; σ. τῆς σωφροσύνης Phintys ap. Stob. p. 444. 26: also pass. lasting, enduring, v. L. Theophr. II. Adv. -κῶς, summarily.

συνεκτίκτω, to bring forth along with or together, σ. τροφήν to produce young ones and their food together, as oviparous animals do, Arist. Pol.

συνεκτινύω, = συνεκτίνω.

συνεκτινύμι, poet. for sq.

συνεκτινύω, f. *τίσω* [], to pay along with or together, in paying, Plat. Legg. 855 B, Dem. 1254. 27. [v. *τίσω*.]

συνεκτίω, = foreg. [v. *τίω*.]

συνεκτοκίζω, to make to produce together, LXX.

συνεκτραχίλλομαι, as Pass., (τραχήλλω) to be run away with by a horse or as if by a horse, Plut. 2. 802 D.

συνεκτραχύνω, to make quite savage along with or together:—Pass., to become so, Plut.

συνεκτρέφω, f. *θρένω*, to rear up along with, Plat. Symp. 209 C:—Pass., to grow up with, συνεκτραφέλις *ἦμι* Eur. I. T. 709, cf. Andoc. 7. 29.

συνεκτρέφω, to run out along with or together, to sally out together, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 17. II. to turn out well, to prosper, speed, Polyb.

III. to be equal to, correspond in size, quantity, opinion, etc., c. dat., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 425.

συνεκτρέφω, f. *ψω*, to destroy utterly with or together, LXX.

συνεκτρέφω, *ον*, (συνεκτρέφω) reared up together, LXX.

συνεκφαίνω, to shew or signify together, Plut.

συνεκφέρω, to bear or carry out together, esp. to burial, hence to attend a funeral, Thuc. 2. 34: to vomit forth together, Plut.

II. to bear, suffer to the end along with, *τυλ* *τι* Eur. Dictys 7. III. to utter, express with or together, metaph.

of an art, σ. τῇ μορφῇ τὴν ἀρετὴν Plut. 2. 335 B, cf. 25 C. IV. Pass., to go out from with or together.

συνεκφεύγω, to escape with, Philostr.

συνεκφλεγμαίνω, f. *ανῶ*, to burn up, to become inflamed along with or together, Theophr.

συνεκφορά, ἡ, (συνεκφέρω) a carrying out together, esp. to burial. II. an uttering together, Dion. H.

συνεκφόρως, = συνεκφέρειν, Heliod.

συνεκφύω, to produce along with or together, Philostr.

συνεκφώνω, to call out, utter along with or together. Hence

συνεκφώνησις, ἡ, an uttering in common, Clem. Al.: hence

2. = συνήγησις 2.

συνεκφύω, to clear up along with, lighten quite up, Plut.

συνεκχέω, f. *χέσω*, to pour out along with or together:—Pass. to stream out along with or together, metaph. of men in Polyb.

συνεκχύνω, to help in emptying: as medic. term, to assist nature in emptying the vessels of the body, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

συνελαττώ, to lessen or diminish along with.

συνελαύνω, f. *ελάσω* [ἀ], Ep. *ελάσω*, etc. To drive, force or bring together, II. 11. 677, Xen. Cyr. I. 4. 14: σ. δόοντας *ἐλ*. to gnash the teeth together, Od. 18. 98: to hammer together, Plut.

II. esp. to set together, set one against the other, like *συνίμι*, συμβάλλω, Lat. *committere*, θεός *ἐπιδί* *ξ*. II. 20. 134, 21. 394: to make to fight with each other, Od. 18. 39: also intr., *ἐπιδί* *ξ*. to meet in quarrel, II. 22. 129.—Hom. usu. has Att. form *ζυνελ*, but always metri grat.: he only uses pres., and Ep. aor. *συνελάσσαι*, *ζυνελάσσει* etc.

συνελέγχω, to convince together.

συνελεῖν, inf., and *συνελεν*, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 of *συναίρειν*.

συνελευθέρω, to join in freeing from, *τυλ* *πινος* Hdt. 5. 46: absol. to join in freeing, τὴν Ἑλλάδα Id. 7. 51, 157, and Thuc.

συνελεύσις, ἡ, a coming together, meeting, intercourse: from *συνελεύσομαι*, fut. of *συνέρχομαι*. Hence

συνελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed for intercourse or society, Plut.

συνελέλεις, ἡ, a rolling together, combining: from *συνελέλω*, Att. -πρω, to roll together, combine, Arist. H. A.

συνελευστέον, one must draw, gather together, Xen. Ages. 9. 4: verb. Adj. from

συνελέκω, = *συνέκω*, to draw up, contract, *θωραλῖδ' εἰς* *ἐαυτὸν* *ζυνελέκω* Ar. Nub. 585. II. to draw out along with, help to draw out, Ar. Fac. 417, Xen. Ages. 2. 15. [v. *ἐλέκω*.]

συνελέκω, f. *ἔω*, to draw together or to a point, Plat. Symp. 190 E: σ. *ἐαυτοῖς* to draw together or into union, opp. to *ἐκλεῖσθαι* *ἐς* *τὰ* *ἐναντία*, Id. Theat. 181 A.

συνελεῖν, part. aor. 2 of *συναίρειν*, Od.

συνεμβαίνω, to go into, embark in along with or together, σ. *τυλ* *εἰς* *τι* to embark with one in any undertaking, Polyb.

συνεμβάλλω, to throw, put in along with, help in putting in, Ar. Lys. 246. II. intr. to fall in or upon, join in attacking, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 22: σ. *εἰς* *τὴν* Ἀττικὴν to make a joint inroad, Dem. 209. 10. Hence

συνεμβολή, ἡ, a throwing or putting in together, σ. *κώπης* the regular dip of all the oars together, to the sound of the *κλένουμα*, Aesch. Pers. 306.—and *ζυμεβολαῖς* should prob. be read in Id. Ag. 984, though the passage is corrupt.

συνέμεν, for *συνεναίειν*, inf. aor. 2 of *συνήμι*, Pind.

συνεμέπασσω, to strewn in or upon along with or together.

συνεμπίπτω, to burn along with or together, Rhes. 489.

συνεμπίπτω, to fall upon, make an inroad along with or together. II. to come on or happen together, Hipp.

συνεμπίλεκω, to twine or plait in together, Plut.

συνεμπνέω, f. *πνέσω*, to blow in along with or together.

συνεμπόρος, or, travelling with: hence, δ σ. as Subst., a fellow-traveller, a companion, attendant, Aesch. Cho. 208, Soph. Tr. 318, Phil. 542: σ. *χορείας* partner in., Ar. Ran. 396, v. Valck. Callim. Fr. 67. 3.

συνεμπήρῃαι, aor. I inf. of *συνεμπίπτω*.

συνεμπήρως, ἡ, (συνεμπίπτω) a happening together.

συνεμφαίνω, to point out, indicate together, Theophr.:—Pass. to appear together or besides, Id.

συνεμφασις, ἡ, a pointing to, indicating: σ. *τινος* allusion to a thing, Ath.

συνεμφέρω, to bring in with, or perhaps merely strengthen, for συμφέρω, in an obscure passage of M. Anton. 3. 4, ubi v. Gataker. **συνεναντίον**, Adv., just over against, right opposite, Opp. **συνενδεῖναι**, to give notice of along with. **συνενδίδωμι**, to give in, abate, Diod. Hence **συνένδοσις**, ἡ, a giving in, abating, Plut. **συνενδύω**, to put in along with or together, Arr. **συνενηκομαι**, as Pass., Ep. for συμνέρομαι, to be carried so as to meet, hence to strike or dash against, τινί Hes. Sc. 440: prob. the only example of this form of the pres. **συνενηπνοτάω**, to share in inspiration with another, Diod. **συνενηπνοτάω**, = foreg., Polyb. **συνενηνώω**, to have in one's mind along with or together. **συνενώω**, to unite in one. **συνέντασις**, ἡ (συνεντείνω) common exertion, Plut. **συνεντάσσειν**, to arrange with, bring into line with. **συνεξάγω**, f. ἔσω, to lead out, carry away along with or together, Plat. Theat. 157 D. [α] **συνεξαίθερόω**, (αἰθήρ) to change into air with. **συνεξαίθρια**, f. δω, to put into the open air along with or together, Diosc. **συνεξαίρω**, f. ἔσω, to take out along with or together: to help in removing, τὸ ἐπιλεῖν ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 361, τὸν ἐχθρὸν σ. δόμας Eur. Ion 1044: to help in taking, σ. τινὶ πόλιν Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 12, μετὰ τῶν Aeschin. 3. 28; so, σ. Φρύγας Eur. Tro. 24:—Med., συνεξαίρεσθαι τι τινὸς to take away from one, Xen. Cyn. 5. 28. **συνεξαίρω**, to elevate, excite or agitate along with, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 321, cf. p. 219. II. intr. to go out along with, of colonies, Polyb. 1.—but, συνεγκρὸς Id. 3. 68, 8, is now altered. **συνεξακολουθεῖν**, to go out and follow along with: of events, to turn out agreeably to one's hopes, Polyb.: also to become habitual to, τινὶ Id. **συνεξακοντίζω**, to throw forth, dart along with or together. **συνεξακούω**, f. ἀκούω, to hear all of a thing at the same time or together, Soph. Tr. 372. **συνεξαλείφω**, f. ψω, to wipe out along with or together, Plut. **συνεξάλλομαι**, Dep. med., to leap out along with or together. **συνεξάμαρτάνω**, to err along with, have part in a fault, Antipho 138. 13, Thuc. 3. 43. **συνεξαμύλλομαι**, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass., to begin a contest with or together, labor equally with, Plut. **συνεξανάλισκα**, to consume along with or together, Dion. H. **συνεξαναπληρόω**, to fill up again with or together, Hipp. **συνεξανθίσσω**, to blossom, flower along with or together, Plut. **συνεξανίστημι**, to make to stand up with or together. 2. to stir up, rouse to rebellion. II. Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to rise and come forth with or together, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 27. 2. to rise in rebellion, rebel, revolt, riot along with or together, Polyb. **συνεξαντλέω**, to exhaust, endure along with or together. **συνεξαντλώ**, Att. for sq., Plut. [ε] **συνεξάνω**, to finish, accomplish along with or together, Hermetian. 5. 39. II. absol. (sub. τὸν δρόμον) to overtake or equal in running. **συνεξάπτω**, f. ἔσω, to cheat along with or together, Dem. 202. 14, 673. 2. **συνεξαποστέλλω**, to send forth with or together:—Pass., esp. in aor. 2 συνεξαποσταλῆναι, to go out on an expedition with. **συνεξάπτω**, f. ψω, to tie or fasten on to. II. to set on fire along with or together, Plut. **συνεξάρημι**, to reckon, count with or besides, Diod. **συνεξάρημι**, f. ἔσω, to suffice along with or together, Strab. **συνεξάρχω**, f. ἔσω, to join and lead on, τῷ δήμῳ Plat. Ax. 368 D. **συνεξατρίβω**, to evaporate with or together, Arist. Part. An. **συνεξάπτονω**, to lose tension, become powerless or weak along with or together, Plut. **συνεξαυαίνω**, to dry up with or at the same time. **συνεξαίρω**, to wake up, rouse along with or together:—Pass. to be roused or excited together, Polyb. **συνεξίμω**, (εἶμι) to go out along with or together, μετὰ τινος Thuc. 3. 113, τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15.

συνεξελάνω, f. ἐλάσω, to drive out along with or together, Aesch. Ag. 1606. II. intr. (sub. στρατὸν, ἱππον etc.) to march out, ride out. **συνεξέλευθερος**, δ, a fellow-freedman, App. **συνεξέλισσω**, Att. —ττω, to unroll with or together, Callistr. **συνεξέλω**, to draw out with. **συνεξέμω**, f. ἔσω, to vomit out with, Arist. H. A. **συνεξερεῖω**, to make red, inflame with, Hipp. **συνεξερευνάω**, fut. ἔρομαι, to search out, examine thoroughly with, τινὶ: so also in Med., Plat. Theat. 155 E. **συνεξερεύω**, to draw out with or together, Anth. **συνεξερχομαι**, Dep. med., c. aor. et pf. act. —to go or come out with, τινὶ Hdt. 5. 74, Eur. Hec. 1012, and Xen. **συνεξετάω**, f. δω, to search out and examine along with or together, Plat. Legg. 900 D. Pass. to be reckoned with or among, of συνεξετάζοντες μετὰ τινος or τινὶ his party or adherents, Dem. 556. 16., 576. 12:—also, συνεξετάσθαι τινὶ to try or measure oneself with one, rival him, Alciph. **συνεξεπτορέω**, or —ίω, f. l. for συνεπτορίζω in Xen., cf. Lob. Phryn. 595 sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 6, 7. **συνεξευρίσκω**, to find out together, σ. ὅπως σωθήσεσθε Eur. Heracl. 420. **συνεξηγγίζω**, f. ἔρομαι, Dep. med., to lead out together. **συνεξημερόομαι**, as Pass., (ἡμερώω) to become tame or gentle with or together, ἅμα τινὶ Plut. **συνεξηρόω**, to exude along with or together, Hipp. **συνεξημαίω**, to exude, throw off, Arist. Probl. **συνεξίστω**, to equalise or balance with or together, Diod. **συνεξίσταμαι**, Pass., (ίστημι) to rise and go out, march out to battle, τινὶ to meet another, Polyb. II. to be carried along with. **συνεξινεύω**, to trace out along with or together, Plut. **συνεξοδεύω**, to go out of, along with or together, τινὶ Ath. **συνεξόζω**, to smell of a thing besides, Theophr. **συνεξοκέλλω**, to drive out along with or together. 2. intr. to rush, push out, Plut. **συνεξολισθαίνω**, to slide, slip out along with. **συνεξομοίω**, to make quite like:—Pass. to become so, Theophr. **συνεξομοίωσις**, ἡ, a common, mutual comparison, Plut. **συνεξορμιάω**, to raise up along with or together, Plut. **συνεξορίζω**, to help to remove beyond the frontiers. **συνεξορμάω**, f. ἔσω, to help to urge on, Isocr. 216 C. II. intr. to rush forth, sally out with or together, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 20., 7. 1, 29: ἔλη συνεξορμῶ τῷ σίτρῳ shoots up along with the corn, Id. Oec. 17. 12 and 14. **συνεξορούω**, to rush out with or together, Ath. **συνεξορρῶσω**, Att. —ττω, to dig out with or together. **συνεξοστράκιζω**, to banish by ostracism with or together. **συνεξοσπύρω**, to discharge with the urine. **συνεξοσπύρω**, to moisten, soften with or together, Plut. **συνεξοσπύρω**, to thrust out along with or together, Hipp. **συνεξορτάζω**, f. δω, to keep festival with or together, Plut. **συνεορταστῆς**, οὐ, δ, a sharer in a festival, Plat. Legg. 653 D. **συνεοχμός**, δ, poet. for συνοχμός, = συνοχή, a joining, II. 14. 465, ubi v. Spitzner; cf. ὄχημα. **συνεπαίρω**, f. ἔσω, to join in bringing in against another, join in inviting, Thuc. 4. 1:—Med. to bring along with one. **συνεπαγώνισθαι**, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med., to join in stirring up a contest, τοῖς γεγενησὶ besides all that had happened, Polyb. **συνεπαῖδω**, and poet. —αἶδω, to join in celebrating, Ἀπρεμῶ Eur. I. A. 1492. II. to sing spells or charms together, ἐπαῖδαι σ. Theophr. **συνεπαίνω**, f. ἔσω, Ep. ἔσω, to approve or advise together, Aesch. Theb. 1073: to join in advising or recommending, c. inf., Thuc. 4. 91, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 34; c. acc. to approve, consent or agree to, Xen. An. 7. 3, 36, Plat. Hipp. Mi. init.: absol. to approve, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 23, Dem. 288. 6: σ. τινι to agree with one, Dem. 1438. 9. II. to join in praising, τινὶ Xen. Hipparch. 5. 14. **συνεπαίνομαι**, ov, joining in approbation of a thing, consenting to it, c. dat. rei, Hdt. 3. 119; absol., 5. 20, 31: σ. ἐλπίς = συνεπαίνομαι, c. acc. et inf., to consent that . . ., Hdt. 7. 15. **συνεπαίρω**, to raise, lift at the same time, ἐαυτὸν Xen. Eq. 7.

2. II. to urge on together or also, c. inf., Xen. Symp. 8. 24, cf. Oec. 5. 5.
 συνεπαίσθανομαι, Dep. med., to feel along with.
 συνεπαίνιδομαι, Dep. med., to accuse together, involve in the same charge as, τινά τινος Thuc. 1. 135.
 συνεπαυροίμαι, as Pass., (ἀλωρώ) to hang, be suspended over together, Plut.
 συνεπάκολουθώ, to follow with or together, follow close, τινί Plat. Phaed. 81 E.
 συνεπακτήρ, ἦρος, δ, a fellow-huntsman.
 συνεπαλάλῃ, f. ἔω, to join in raising the war cry, Joseph.
 συνεπαίνω, to join in repelling, c. acc., Thuc. 6. 56.
 συνεπαίστημι, to make to rise or rebel along with or together.
 II. Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to join in a revolt or rebellion, Hdt. 1. 59., 3. 61, Thuc. 1. 132.
 συνεπανορθώ, to join in setting right or establishing, Dem. 140. 14.
 συνεπαπειδω, to support oneself, upon along with or together.
 συνεπάπτομαι, Ion. for συνεπάπτομαι, Hdt.
 συνεπαρίγω, to help, aid, succour together.
 συνεπασκέω, to join in practising, Aristid.
 συνεπαυξάνω and -αύξω, to increase, enlarge along with or together.
 II. intrans. and in Pass. to grow with.
 συνεπαφίγω, to let loose at jointly or together, Joseph.
 συνεπεγείρω, to help to arouse against.
 συνεπέω, aor. 1 from συμπεδώ, Xen.; not from συνεπίδω.
 συνεπεία, ἦ, (ἔπος) the connection of words or verses, Dion. Comp. 23, ubi al. συνέχεα.
 συνεπέλω, to urge on along with:—Pass. to press on, increase, grow with, Ael.
 συνεπέμι, (εἶμι) to go with against, join in attacking, τινί μετὰ τινος Thuc. 3. 63.
 συνεπέμμι, (εἶμι) to go into, enter along with, Ath.
 συνεπέκυκλώ, to roll into besides or along with.
 συνεπέσιππω, to rush in or upon along with, ἅμα τινί Plut.
 συνεπέσφομαι, as Med., to lead, bring in together with oneself, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 43, si vera lectio.
 συνεπέπνω, to drink off, swallow up quickly, Anth. [v. πίνω.]
 συνεπέκνω, to help to stretch out or strain over, Aristaen.
 συνεπέφαίνο, to exhibit, shew manifestly:—Pass. to be or become quite manifest, shine forth, Plut.
 συνεπέλαφύνω, to help to make light, i. e. to assist in bearing, σ. τινί τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 18.
 συνεπέβαίλω, to walk or stand upon together, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς, ταῖς ἀνυξίας to pounce upon opportunities, etc., Polyb.
 συνεπέφαίνο, to shew on the surface with or together: susp.
 συνεπεργάζομαι, Dep., to help in performing, Aristid.
 συνεπεργάζω, f. σω, to support, prop, make to lean on along with or at once, Plut.: σ. ὁπνοῖαν τινί to help to fix a suspicion on him, Id.
 II. intr. to support oneself upon, τινί Id.:—so also in Med.
 συνεπέβω, to contend with, τινί Anth.
 συνεπεσπόμεν, Ion. aor. of συνεπέσμαι, Hdt.
 συνεπευθύνω, to help to direct or guide, Plut.
 συνεπετήχημα, to join in shouting out approbation, in cheering.
 συνεπέχομαι, Dep. med., to join in a prayer, Thuc. 6. 32: c. inf., to vow at the same time, σ. θεσαι Xen. An. 3. 2, 9.
 συνεπήγχο, f. ἦσω, to join in singing, sing in chorus, δ μὲν ἐξηρχε παῖδαν, οἱ δὲ πάντες συνεπήγχεσαν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, cf. 7. 1, 25.
 συνεπέβαινω, to go together towards or upon, mount a ladder together, Polyb.
 II. to enter upon or undertake along with, τινί τι Antipho 117. 41.
 συνεπέβάλλω, to cast upon together or at once. II. intr. to coincide with, τινί Polyb.
 III. Med. to design, purpose or begin with or together.
 συνεπέβλάπτω, f. ψω, to damage along with or together, Arist. Pol.
 συνεπέβουλεύω, to join in plotting against, Isae. 61. 40.
 συνεπέγαυρόω, to encourage or exhort along with, Plut.
 συνεπέγγιγγομαι, Dep., to come on along with or together, of an illness, Diod.
 συνεπέγράφης, δ, a fellow-registrar, fellow-clerk, Isocr. 367 A.

συνεπιγράφω, f. ψω, to write on or sign together.
 II. to join in ascribing or assigning to, Plut.
 III. Pass. to be enrolled among, take part in with, Clem. Al. [ἀ]
 συνεπιδείκνυμι, to exhibit, point out, refer to, Polyb.
 συνεπίδω, to bind fast with or to, τινί τι Hipp. 748 G.
 συνεπιδήμω, to come to a place and sojourn there together, Strab.
 συνεπίδιδωμι, to give up wholly or willingly, ἐαυτὸν τινι or εἰς τι Polyb.
 II. intr. to increase, grow along with or together, Plut. [ἰ]
 συνεπιδράσσομαι, Att. -πτομαι, as Med. (δράσσω) to grasp and draw towards one.
 συνεπιέννυμι, to yoke, harness along with or together, Ath.: to join, bind, connect with.
 συνεπιζητέω, to examine, search out along with, Aristaen.
 συνεπιζέω, to ascribe a thing to divine interposition, Plut.
 συνεπιθεωρέω, to look upon, contemplate along with, Sext. Emp.
 συνεπιθίγω, to help to sharpen or stimulate, Plut.
 συνεπιθουρέω, to join in applauding clamorously, Plut.
 συνεπιθροῖναι, to join in bewailing, Plut.
 συνεπιθρήνησις, εως, ἦ, a joint or common bewailing, Plut.
 συνεπιθρυψις, ἦ, (θρόντα) participation in luxury, etc., Plut.
 συνεπιθροῖναι, to desire along with, τινί τινος Xen. Hipparch. 1. 8. Hence
 συνεπιθροῦναι, οὐ, δ, one of the same desires with another, Plat. Clitoph. 408 C.
 συνεπιθροῖναι, to cheer on together, esp. of hallooing to hounds, Plut.
 συνεπικαθήμεναι, strictly perf. of -καθίζομαι, to sit upon with or together.
 συνεπικέμαι, as Pass., to press upon together: to join in attacking, Ar. Eq. 267.
 συνεπικεράννυμι, to mix with besides.
 συνεπικρινύω, = foreg.
 συνεπικλώω, f. ἄνω, to break with or at once: metaph. to move to compassion with or together, Plut. [ἀ]
 συνεπικοσμέω, to help to adorn, set off, Xen. Hier. 8. 6.
 συνεπικουρέω, to join as an ally, help to relieve, ἀποπλαιν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24.
 συνεπικουρίζω, to join in lightening or relieving.
 συνεπικραδύνω, to move one thing backwards and forwards with another, τὸ σῶμα τῇ οὐρᾷ συνεπ., as dogs do when near game, Xen. Cyn. 6. 16.
 συνεπικρίνω, to help to judge or decide between, τινὲς Plat. Legg. 792 C.
 συνεπικρότω, to strike, clap together or at once, esp. the hands in applause, Plut.
 συνεπικρύπτω, to help to hide or conceal, Plut.
 συνεπικρύβω, to confirm, ratify along with or together, Polyb.
 συνεπικωμάω, to join in a κῶμος with, τινί Ath.
 συνεπιλαμβάνομαι, as Med., (λαμβάνω) to take part in with or together, have a share in, partake in, c. gen., στρατεύματος, πόλεμον Hdt. 3. 48, 5. 45, v. Thuc. 6. 70, cf. συλλαμβάνω 1x, and προσεπιλαβάνω:—to help, support one, Thuc. 3. 74:—and so in Act., which is very rare, Id. 2. 8.
 συνεπιλαμπρύνω, to help to brighten, σ. φρόνημα Plut.
 συνεπιλάμπω, to shine upon or forth at the same time, Theophr.
 συνεπιλέγομαι, Dep., to read over with.
 συνεπιλεκτέον, verb. Adj. from συνεπιλέγω (which is not in use), one must further add, Eust.
 συνεπιλείπω, to be wanting, fail along with or together, Iamb.
 συνεπιλογίζομαι, f. ἰσμαι, Dep. med., to reckon with besides.
 συνεπιμαρτύρω, to join in attesting or ratifying, Arist. Mund., and Polyb. Hence
 συνεπιμαρτύρησις, ἦ, joint attestation, M. Anton. [ῶ]
 συνεπιμειδέω, f. δω [ἀ], to smile at or on along with or together, Plut.
 συνεπιμελόμαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass. (μέλωμαι) to join in taking care of or attending to, τινὲς Thuc. 8. 39, and Xen.: to have joint charge of, τῆς στρατίας Xen. An. 6. 1, 22: to join in providing, δπως τι ἔσται Plat. Legg. 754 C.
 συνεπιμελητής, οὐ, δ, one who joins in taking care of, an associate, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17.

συνεπιμερίζω, to assign along with or together.
 συνεπιμετρέω, to add to the measure.
 συνεπιμύνειν, to mix with besides.
 συνεπινοέω, to nod assent together, to join in assenting, Arist.
 Org. : τινὶ τὸ θίγειν, Plut. 2. 58 A.
 συνεπινήχομαι, f. ζομαι, Dep. med., to float on the surface along with or together, Aristaen.
 συνεπινοέω, to join in contriving, Polyb.
 συνεπιπρέω, to join in swearing falsely.
 συνεπιπάσχω, to feel emotion at a thing with another, Plut.
 συνεπιπλέω, to help to twine or plait, Anth.
 συνεπιπλέω, f. πλέσομαι, to sail against together, to join in a naval expedition, Dem. 1224. 27.
 συνεπιπυνώ, to help in extra work, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17.
 συνεπιπρέω, to incline towards along with, Plut.
 συνεπιπρέω, f. πρέσομαι, to flow to along with together, Plut.
 συνεπιπρώννυμι, to help to strengthen or support, Plut.
 συνεπισημαίνω, to help to indicate, Plut. :—but usu. as Dep., συνεπισημαίνω, to join in expressing a judgment, whether of disapproval, Polyb.; or of approval, Diod.
 συνεπισκέπτομαι, v. συνεπισκοπέω.
 συνεπισκευάζω, to prepare along with.
 συνεπισκοπέω, fut. σκεψομαι, to look over, examine along with or together, τί τινι, or μετὰ τινος Plat. Hipp. Ma. 296 B, Crat. 422 C.
 συνεπισκοπέω, δ, a joint overseer or superintendent.
 συνεπισκυβαίνω, to look displeased at a thing along with or together, Plut.
 συνεπισπάω, f. σπάω, as Med., to draw along with or together, Dem. 411. 2, in Med.—But usu. to draw to oneself wholly or at once, draw over to one's own views, etc., τινα Plat. Rep. 451 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24.
 συνεπισπένθει, —σπόμενος, inf. part. aor. 2 of συνεφέπομαι.
 συνεπισπένδω, to join or assist in forcing onward, τὰς ἀμάδας Xen. An. 1. 5, 8.
 συνεπιστάμαι, Dep. pass. to know along with, be privy to, τι Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 19. 2. to know thoroughly, Plat. Legg. 821 C.
 συνεπιστάω, f. (συνεφίστημι) joint attention or observation.
 συνεπιστάω, to direct, take superintendence, preside in common, Plat. Rep. 528 C.
 συνεπιστέλλω, to send with or together, Luc. Cronosol. 15.
 συνεπιστενάω, to groan at or over together.
 συνεπιστένω, = foreg., Plut.
 συνεπιστρέφω, to join one in war against, τινὶ Thuc. 5. 48.
 συνεπιστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn round, twist, twirl, along with or together, τὸν ἱπποκρόν Plat. Rep. 617 C, cf. Tim. 84 D.
 2. to turn towards, direct along with or together : hence to help to make attentive, πρὸς τινα Plut. II. intr. to turn oneself along with. Hence
 συνεπιστροφός, ον, twisted up together, close-packed, concise, Philostr.
 συνεπισφάζω, f. ζω, to slay, kill at a spot along with, Parthen.
 συνεπισχύω, to help to strengthen or support, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6.
 συνεπιτάω, f. (συνεπιτέλω) joint exertion.
 συνεπιτάω, to join in hastening, Plut.
 συνεπιτέλω, to help to strain or aggravate, ὀργήν τινας Polyb.
 2. intrans. to extend along, be parallel with, Arist. Insom.
 συνεπιτέλω, f. έώω, to help to accomplish, Plut. Peric. 13 : to join in performing, παύσα θεῶν Xen. Ages. 2. 17.
 συνεπιτέμνω, to help to cut off, shorten, abridge.
 συνεπιτίθημι, to lay, throw upon or lade with together, Plut. :—Med. to set on or attack jointly, τινὶ Thuc. 3. 54, 6. 17 ; ξ. τινὶ μετὰ τινος, Thuc. 1. 23, 6. 10 : to turn oneself upon, seize and use to one's own advantage, σ. τοῖς καποῖς, τῇ ἀγνοίᾳ τινός Polyb. [2]
 συνεπιτιμάω, to help to scold or punish.
 συνεπιτρέπω, to commit jointly to one's charge, Joseph.
 συνεπιτρέπω, to wear away, destroy at once or utterly, σ. πάντα Xen. An. 5. 8, 20. [τρί]
 συνεπιτροπέω, δ, a joint-guardian, Dem. 818. 2, 21.

συνεπιτροχάζω, to run violently towards along with or together.
 συνεπιτύφω, to help to puff up, Plut.
 συνεπιφαινομαι, as Pass. (φαίνω) to appear on some occasion along with, Plut.
 συνεπιφάσκω, = συνεπιφίημι, Plut.
 συνεπιφέρω, to join in applying, ἔνομα Plut. II. of a term, to carry along with itself, i. e. to imply, involve, as 'quadrupled' implies 'animal', Arist. Top. 8. 2, 6.
 συνεπιφέω, to flee to along with or together.
 συνεπιφίημι, to join in assenting, promising.
 συνεπιφθέγγω, f. ζομαι, Dep. med., to call to along with or together, Plut.
 συνεπιφορτίζω, to help to lade or freight, Plut.
 συνεπιχειρέω, to take in hand with or jointly.
 συνεπιχειρονομέω, to use additional violence, Diod. Excerpt. 32, p. 593 Wess.
 συνεπιχωρέω, to go to with or together, Inscr.
 συνεπιχύνωμαι, Dep. med., to join in lying, Call. Dian. 223.
 συνεπιψηφίζω, to join in putting to the vote : hence to join in ratifying a motion, Arist. Pol.
 συνεποκέλλω, to put to land, run on shore along with or together, Plut.
 συνεπόμαι, aor. —εσθόμην, (έπω) to follow close upon or with, τινὶ Hdt. 5. 47, 7. 39, etc. : ποίμνας σ. to follow the flocks, i. e. tend them, Soph. O. T. 1125 : σ. λόγῳ to follow it, to understand it fully, Plat. Legg. 695 C : μουσικῇ ἐνεπόμεναι τέχνην the arts attendant on music, Id. Philoh. 56 C : τὰ τούτοις ἐνεπόμενα the consequences of these, Id. Legg. 679 E ; but also as Subst. c. gen., like Lat. consequentia, ἐνεπόμενα τούτων Plat. Legg. 899 C.
 συνεπόμνυμι, to swear to in addition or besides, τι Ar. Lys. 237 ; c. inf., Xen. An. 7. 6, 19.
 συνεποτρύνω, to join in urging on.
 συνεπολούω, f. (οὐλόω) a scarring quite over, Arist. Probl.
 συνεπουρίζω, f. ίω, to drive forward along with, direct another in one's own course, metaph. from a fair wind, Arist. Coel.
 συνεπυκνύνω, Adv., part. pf. pass. from συμπτύσσω, as if folded together, taken together, Ecccl.
 συνεπυθώ, to sit on, brood over eggs together, Arist. H. A.
 συνεπυθώ, to help to push towards or upon, Plut.
 συνεπνέφω, f. ίω, to collect contributions : in gen. to gather, collect :—Pass. to assemble, come or run together, Plat. Ax. 369 A. II. to pay one's quota, in gen. to contribute, App. Hence
 συνεπνέσμος, δ, a gathering in, collecting, Plut. ; and συνεπνέσις, ον, one who joins in collecting, Croblyus ap. Ath. 248 D, as Pors. for συνεπνέσις.
 συνεπράω, inf. aor. without any pres. συνεπράω in use, to pour together, collect, Isocr. 110 B ; and so part. συνεπράσας, Arist. Gen. An. 3. 1, 38, with v. l. συνεπράσας.
 συνεπράσις, οὐ, δ, a joint lover, σ. τινος τινι loving one jointly with another, Xen. Symp. 8. 41.
 συνεπράω, to love jointly or in concert, τινὰ τινι Eur. Andr. 223 ; but in Pass. or Med., συνεπράσθαι τινι to return him love for love, Bion 16. 8.
 συνεργάζομαι, f. δαομαι, Dep. med., to work, labor together with another, to help, assist him, Soph. Ant. 41 ; σ. πρὸς τι to help towards, contribute to a thing, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 33. II. λίθοι ἐνεργασμένοι stones wrought so as to fit together, i. e. wrought for building, ashlar, Thuc. 1. 93. Hence
 συνεργασία, ή, joint work or labor. II. a place where several slaves are employed together, a work-house, Lat. ergastulum, Diod.
 συνεργαστής, οὐ, δ, = sq., Jac. A. P. p. 394.
 συνεργάτης, ον, δ, (συνεργάομαι) a fellow-worker, partner, colleague, assistant, Soph. Phil. 93, Eur. Hipp. 417 ; τινός in a thing, σ. ἄγρας Eur. Bacch. 1146 ; so too fem., συνεργάτις φόνον Id. El. 100. [2]
 συνεργάτις, ον, δ, poet. for συνεργάτης. [2]
 συνεργάτις, ιδος, ή, fem. from συνεργάτης, q. v.
 συνεργία, ή, = συνεργία.
 συνεργίον, τό, (συνεργία) a workshop.
 συνεργίτης, ον, δ, = συνεργάτης.
 συνεργέω, impf. συνήργουν, (συνεργός) to work together with,

ἀλλήλων Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 18; to join or help in work, Eur. Hel. 1427: in gen. to cooperate with, assist, τινί Dem. 799. 11; σ. τινι συμφέροντα to do one fitting service, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 16:—Pass. to receive aid, be helped, Dion. H. Hence

συνέργημα, ατος, τό, assistance, support, Polyb. συνέργητης, ου, δ, = συνεργάτης, dub. συνεργήτορας, ή, όν, (συνέργω) disposed or ready to help, cooperate, M. Anton.

συνέργια, ή, (συνεργός) joint-work, assistance or help, Polyb.: cooperation; and in bad sense conspiracy, collusion, Dem. 1285. 17; περί τι Dinarch. 104. 33:

συνέργιον, τό, = συνέργειον. συνεργολάβους, ον, (λαμβάνω) undertaking work in partnership with others, Strab. p. 354. [δ]

συνεργονέω, to support in work or labor.

συνεργός, όν, (*εργά) working together with, joining or helping in work, c. dat. pers., Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 17, etc.:—taking part in a thing, c. dat. rei θρήνοις Eur. Hel. 1112: but also c. gen. rei, σ. τεύχεα helping to make it, Pind. O. 8. 43; σ. ἀδίκων έργων, ἀρετάς helping towards them, Eur. Hipp. 676, Med. 845: σ. τινί τινος helping a person in a thing, Xen. An. 1. 9. 21; σ. εἰς τι Id. Symp. 8. 38, περί τι Id. Mem. 4. 3, 7:—and as Subst., συνεργός, ό, or ή, = συνεργάτης, —άτης, Eur. O. 1446, Med. 395.

II. of the same labor or trade with another, a fellow-workman or artist, in which sign. some write σύνεργος, cf. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 208.

συνέργω, old form of συνεργώ, q. v.

συνέρδω, f. έω, to join in a work, help, τινί Soph. El. 350, Tr. 83.

συνερίδω, f. σω, to set firmly together, dash, σ. δόντας to set the teeth, lock them fast, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: hence to bind together, fasten up, Eur. Bacch. 97:—Pass., ξυνηρηλασαι τοὺς δόντας to have the teeth set or looked, Foës. u. s.; σ. χεράς δεσμούς to have one's hands tight bound, Id. I. T. 457.

II. intr. to be firmly set, δόντες συνηρηλασαι (sic leg. pro—ήρασαι) Foës. u. s.

2. to meet, engage, attack, τινί Polyb. 3. to lean against, πρὸς τινα Id.

συνερίδω, to dash together, break in pieces, destroy.

συνέρισις, ή, (συνερίδω) a setting firmly together, δόντων setting or locking of the teeth, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

συνεριστικός, ή, όν, (συνερίδω) that stands, leans firmly against: helping to prop or support, Plut.

συνερίσω, to rive with or together.

συνερέω, Att. συνερέω, fut. without any pres. in use, I shall speak with or together, shall advocate, support in a speech, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 22, 8. 1, 6; c. σινεῖται.

συνερίζω, f. ίω, to contend with or together, LXX.

συνερίθω, δ, also ή, a fellow-worker, helper, assistant, Od. 6. 32, as fem., and so Ar. Pac. 786: esp. one who is hired to assist in domestic work, as spinning, sewing, etc., Jac. A. P. p. 471:—hence, σ. τέχναι assistant arts, Plat. Rep. 533 D, Legg. 889 D.

συνεριστικός, ή, όν, (συνέργω) of a speaker, driving his opponent into a corner, cogent, Ar. Eq. 1378; c. σιννακτικός.

συνέριξις, ή, (συνέργω) a forcing together, junction: esp. (with or without γάμων) wedlock, Plat. Rep. 460 A, Tim. 18 D.

συνέριμαι, inf. συνέρεσθαι or perli. better συνερέσθαι, Dep. med., to ask with or together.

συνερίπτω, Opp., and συνερίπτω, to creep, go along with or together.

συνέρρωγα, pf. 2 of συνηγγννμι, q. v. signif. II:—συνέρρωσε, in Heracl. Alleg. 52, either should be συνερρώγει, or must come from συνηγγννμι in intr. signf.

συνέρρωμαι, f. ελευόσμαι, Dep. med. c. aor. and pf. act., to come, go along with or together, Hdt. 7. 97.

II. to come together, meet, Hdt. 1. 152; also σ. ες τωτό Id. 1. 202; σ. εἰς έν Eur. Phoen. 462; σ. ες λόγους Hdt. 1. 82; and simply, σ. τινι to have dealings with, Soph. O. T. 572:—have sexual intercourse with, γυναικί Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 4. 2. in hostile signf. to meet in battle, Hdt. 1. 80; σ. ἐπὶ ἀγῶνα Dem. 532. 8: also of the battle, μάχη ὑπὸ τινων ξυλλελοσθαι engaged in, contested by them, Thuc. 5. 74. 3. c. acc. cognato, στρατείαν σ. (like δδόν έρχ.) to join in an expedition, Thuc.

1. 3, so too, σ. λέχος σόν thy bed, Soph. Aj. 491, cf. Pors. Phoen. 831: but also III. of things, to be made up, completed, Hdt. 3. 159: to be joined in one, Soph. Tr. 619; σ. σ. ες ταῦτόν Hdt. 4. 120, and freq. in Plat. IV. of events, to concur, happen together, Hdt. 6. 77.

συνερωτάω, ήω, to ask with or at the same time. II. λόγον σ. to put questions, and draw conclusions from the answers, Cicero's interrogatio concludere, Sext. Emp., cf. Diog. L. 2. 119. Pass., to be brought forward or established by such mode of arguments, Luc. Hence

συνερωτήσις, ή, a syllogism couched in questions, Sext. Emp. σίνες, Att. έννες, imperat. aor. 2 of σινήμι, mind, mark! σινεσθίω, to eat with or together, Arist. Eth. Eud.

σίνεσις, ή, Att. ένν., (σινήμι) strictly like σύμβλησις, a hitting, coming together, joining, union, έννεσις δίδω ποταμών Od. 10. 515, (in Att. form metri grat.). II. usu., the faculty of comprehension, judgment, understanding, intelligence, sagacity, first in Hdt. 2. 5, 7. 49; σ. φρονέων Pind. N. 7. 88; οικεία έννεσει by his mother-wit, opp. to μάθησις, (of Themistocles), Thuc. 1. 138, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, and συνετός: hence of animals in general, Plat. Menex. 237 D.

2. conscience, = σινεσθής, Eur. Or. 396, Menand. p. 224. 3. perception, Plut. 2. 588 D: σ. τινός acquaintance with a thing, Diod. 1. 1.

συνεσκενασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συσκενάω, by joint preparation, v. l. Xen. Oec. 11. 10.

συνεσκιασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συσκιώω, obscurely, darkly.

συνεσπόμην, aor. of σινέπομαι.

συνεσταλμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συστέλλω, shortly: in Gramm. with a short vowel, Att. 106 B. II. of a mode of life, simply, frugally, σ. ζην Plut. 2. 216 F, etc.

συνεστέον, verb. Adj. from σινέμι, one must meet, τινί Plat. Prot. 313 B.

συνεστηκώς, Adv. part. pf. from συνίστημι, stedfastly, gravely, σ. έχειν Arist. Pol.

συνεστηδόν, ή, a feasting, banquetting together: [i] from συνεστήω, to entertain in one's house:—Pass. to live or feast along with or together, Lys. Fr. 31. 2, Isae. 45. 7. [άω, άωω]

συνεστήη, ή, (έστιά) a common feast, Hdt. 6. 128; where Scháf. with one MS. reads συνεστώ, a being together (like έθεστώ),—for Hdt. would have written σινιστήη, not συνεστήη.

συνέστιος, ον, (έστιά) sharing one's hearth or house, living together, a fellow lodger, Soph. O. T. 249; esp. a guest, Eur. Alc. 1151, El. 784: σ. καὶ δημοτάτης (as Plat. Euthyphr. 4 B: σ. πόλεως a fellow-citizen, Aesch. Theb. 773; θούην σ. τινι joining with one in a banquet, a guest. 2. as epith. of gods, the guardians of the hearth, upholding hospitality, Aesch. Ag. 704, cf. Theb. 770.

συνεστραμμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συστρέφω, as if twisted up, σ. επείνω to speak pithily, tersely, Arist. Rhet.

συνεστώ, ή, v. sub συνεστήη.

συνεταίρεω, to cohabit illicitly with.

συνεταίρεψ, ίδος, fem. from sq., a female companion, friend, Erinn. 2. 7.

συνέταιρος, δ, a companion, partner, comrade, Hdt. 7. 193.

συνετέω, (συνετός) like σινήμι, to understand, dub. in Hipp.

συνετίζω, f. ίω, to make sensible, make to understand, LXX.

συνετός, ή, όν, (σινήμι) understanding, sagacious, first in Hdt. 1. 185, and Pind.; esp. by nature, opp. to δ μάδων, Pind. O. 2. 152 sq., Thuc. I. 84, etc., cf. σινεύσις:—πό συνετόν, = σινεύσις, Eur. Or. 1180. II. pass. easy to be comprehended, intelligible, Hdt. 2. 57; αναβαῖν οὐ συνετά φησὶν Eur. I. A. 466; so too, δυσέννοτον έννετόν μέλος Id. Phoen. 1507; and the act. and pass. senses conjoined, εύέννοτον έννετοῖσι σοῦ Id. I. T. 1092.

συνεύαδε, 3 aor. Ep. of obsol. συνουάδω, to please likewise, Ap. Rh.

συνευαστήρ, ήρος, δ, (εύάω) a fellow-bacchanal, Orph.

συνευδαίμονέω, to share in happiness, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 16.

συνευδοκέω, to approve of with or together, to consent, Demad. 180. fin.: τινί to a thing, LXX.

συνεύδω, f. εύώω, to sleep, lie with, γυναικί Hdt. 3. 69; άνδρί

8 G [1329]

Soph. El. 587, and Eur.: *δ συνεῖδον χρόνος* the time which passes while one is asleep, Aesch. Ag. 894.

συνεπιμέρω, to have a day's pleasure with or together.

συνεκοσμεῖν, to arrange with, Inscr.

συνενάξω, to make to lie together, hence to marry to each other:—Pass. to lie with, esp. of sexual intercourse, Hdt. 6. 69, 107, Pind. P. 4. 452.

συνευάω, =foreg.

συνενήγης, *οὐ, δ*, (*σύνευος*) a bed-fellow, husband, consort, Eur. Med. 240, etc.: *συνενύτρις*, *ἰδός, ἡ*, a wife, Id. Andr. 908.

συνεύνομαι, *οὐ, =σύνευος*.

συνευνομίεσθαι, as Pass.—to live together under good laws or a good government, v. l. Plut.

σύνευος, *οὐ*, (*εὐνή*) in one bed together; hence *δ* or *ἡ* *σ*, a bed-fellow, consort, husband or wife, but esp. the latter, Pind. O. 1. 143, Aesch. Ag. 1116, etc.: the fem. *σύνενα* in Mel. 89 is an f. l., v. Jac. A. P. p. 96, Lob. Paral. 473.

συνεπείσχω, to receive favours, derive profit along with or together, Dem. 105. 23 and 26: but should be written *divisim* *σὺν ἐν πεποιθότων* acc. to Lob. Phryn. 619.

συνεπιτορέω, to help to provide, contribute, c. acc. rei, Dem. 894. 10; also with the acc. rei omitted, *σ. ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν* Lycurg. 167. 3: c. gen. rei, to provide a part of, contribute towards, *πρόκοις* Isae. 87. 40, *χρημάτων, ἀναλωμάτων* Dem. 94. 21, 1369. 18—in gen. to assist, help, *τῶν Διναρχ.* 97. 32. Pass. to be well supplied, to be rich or wealthy.

συνεπύρισκε, to find, find out along with or together.

συνεπισηκνέω, to observe decency along with or together, Plut.

συνεπύχυνω, to be fortunate or prosperous along with or together, s. *σlov* Eur. Hipp. 1119.

συνεπιημέω, to use words of good omen along with or together; hence also to be silent along with. II. transit. to extol, praise, bless together, Diod.

συνεπιφράζομαι, (*φράζω*) to think well along with, very dub. in Ap. Rh. 3. 918, and should be written *divisim*, *σὺν ἐν φρ.* acc. to Lob. Phryn. 624.

συνευδραίνεσθαι, as Pass., to rejoice with or together, LXX.

συνευχόμεαι, f. *ἐχομαι*, Dep. med., to pray with or together, Eur. I. T. 1221; *τι* for a thing, Hel. 646; *σ. τινι* or *μετὰ τινος* jointly with one, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, Legg. 909 E; but he also uses dat. of person for whom one prays, Legg. 687 D.

συνευωχέω, f. *ἔσω*, to entertain along with or together:—Pass. to feast with or together, Arist. Eth. Eud.

συνεπάττομαι, f. *ψομαι*, Ion. *συνεπαττομαι*, Dep. med.:—to lay hold of, put hand to along with or together, Pind. O. 10 (11). 117:—to help, assist, esp. to join one (*τῶν*) in attacking another (*τῶνδ*), Hdt. 7. 158.

συνεπαμύρω, to suit, fit along with or together.

συνεφεδρέω, to wait as *ἐφεδρος* along with or together, *σ. τοῖς καρποῖς* to watch one's times and seasons, Polyb.

συνεφελέω, =sq.: also to pull down along with, Plut.

συνεφέλκω, to draw after or to along with or together, Plat. Phaedr. 80 E.

συνεφέτομαι, aor. *-εφεσάμην*, Ion. *-επεσάμην*, Dep. med.:—like *συνεπακολουθεῖν*, to follow along with or together, *τῶν* Hdt. 5. 47., 9. 102; absol. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 10; cf. *συνέκομαι*.

συνεφεβύω, to pass one's youth with or together, Plut.

συνεφήβος, *οὐ*, at the age of youth together, a fellow-youth, Aeschin. 50. 33, 7. 37.

συνεφίζανω, to sit by the side of.

συνεφιστάω, =sq., Polyb.

συνεπισημειώω, to place or set at or upon together: metaph. to make attentive, call one's attention to a thing, Polyb.; but also seemingly intr. (sub. *τὸν νοῦν*) to attend to, observe along with, *σ. ἐπὶ τῷ* Id. 3. 9. 4. II. Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to stand over, superintend along with or together, Thuc. 2. 75. 2. to rise up against, attack jointly.

συνεπιμοίω, to make like oneself, Plut.

συνέχεια, *ἡ*, a row of things standing together, continuity, connection, Plat. Soph. 261 E, 262 C. II. continued attention, perseverance, Dem. 301. 14. III. duration: from

συνεχῆς, *ἐς*, (*συνέχω*) keeping or holding together: hence c. dat., close to, next to, *συνεχῆς τοῖσιν* Hdt. 4. 22: in gen.

confined, crowded.

II. of Time, continuous, constant, unceasing, unintermitting, *σ. περὶς*, opp. to *διαλείπων*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; *σὺ, ἡ* *ῥῆσις* a continuous speech, Thuc. 5. 85; *πῶς συνεχέστερος* a long-continued struggle, Id. 7. 81; *τὸ συνεχές*, =*συνέχεια*, Ib. 71. Adv. *-χῶς*, Ep. and Ion. *-χῶς*, Hes. Th. 636, continually, unceasingly, Hdt. 7. 16, 3; *σ. πολέμῳ* Thuc. 1. 11, cf. 5. 24: but in Ep. we have *συνεχῆς* as Adv., Il. 12. 26; and strengthd. *συνεχῆς αἰὲν*, unceasing ever, Od. 9. 74; like *συνεχῆς αἰὲν* in Hdt. 1. 67, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 182. 2. of Place, in a line, Polyb.

[*συνεχῆς* and *συνεχῶς* in Hom. and Hes. have *σύν*-in arsi, without the *ν* being doubled: so also in later Ep., as Theocr. 20. 12, Ap. Rh. 1. 1271.]

συνεχθαίρω, to hate along with or together, join in hating, Anth. *συνεχθαίρω*, =foreg.

συνέθω, poet. for *συνεχθαίρω*, Soph. Ant. 523.

συνεχίζω, (*συνεχῆς*) to combine, connect.

συνέχω, f. *ἔω*: Att. *ἔω*—as once in Hom. metri grat., Il. 20. 478. To hold or keep together, confine, secure, Il. 4. 133., 20. 415, Hes. Sc. 315; in Att. esp. to keep soldiers together, Xen. An. 7. 2, 8; to keep the state together, keep it from falling to pieces, *πᾶν* Eur. Supp. 312; *κοινῶν* Plat. Gorg. 508 A; *κοινῶν* Plat. Dem. 700. 15—also *σ. τὴν ἐπείραν* to keep the rowers together, make them pull together, Thuc. 7. 14. 2. to contain, comprise, embrace, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 D; *σ. εἰς* *ἐν* Id. Legg. 945 D: hence, *τὸ συνέχω* that which contains the chief-matter, Polyb. 3. like Lat. *comprimere*, to check, hinder.

4. to constrain, oppress, afflict: hence freq. in Pass., *συνέχεται* *τινι*, to be constrained, troubled, distressed, and in gen. to be affected by, under the influence of any thing whether in mind or body, e. g. *πολέμῳ*, *δουλίᾳ* Hdt. 5. 23., 6. 12; *δυνάσει* Aesch. Pr. 656; *φροντίδι* Eur. Herac. 634; *διψῇ* Thuc. 2. 49; *κακῇ, νοσήματι* etc., Ar. Eccl. 1006, and freq. in Plat.; but also, *σ. χαλεπῇ πατρὶ* to be oppressed by a severe father, Hdt. 3. 131.

4. also in Pass., *συνέχεται* *αἰχμῇ*, like *συνπλέκομαι*, to engage, fight with spears, Hdt. 1. 214.—The fut. med. *συνέτομαι* in pass. signif., Dem. 1484. 23: part. aor. med. *συνχόμενος* in pass. signif., as in Plat. Theat. 105 B, is rare.

συνέω, =*συνέχω*, Hipp.

συνελεύω, (*ἐνύδομαι*) to play together, Anth.

συνέλω, f. *ἐφθσω*, to boil, smell with or together, Arist. Mirah. *συνέλω*, f. *ἔσω*, to pass their youth together: to be gay together, Anacr. 22. 43.

συνηβόλω, to happen, befall, come to pass to one. Hence

συνηβολή, *ἡ*, a happening, coming to pass, Ap. Rh.

συνήβος, *οὐ*, (*ἡβῆ*) young at the same time, a young friend or comrade, Eur. H. F. 438.

συνηγέομαι, f. *ἴσομαι*, Dep. med., to lead on along with or together, Diod.

συνηγόρεω, to be *συνήγορος*, plead another's cause, like *συναγορεύω*, c. dat. pers., Ar. Ach. 685; Aeschin. 30. 12; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 1233. 18—but, *σ. τῷ κατηγόρῳ* to defend the accuser, Soph. Tr. 814. Hence

συνήγορία, *ἡ*, *συνήγορος*, *τὸ*, =sq., Dio C.

συνηγORIA, *ἡ*, advocacy in a cause, exertions in another's behalf, Aeschin. 54. 33.

συνηγΟΡΙΚός, *ἡ*, *οὐ*, belonging or suited to a *συνήγορος*: hence, *τὸ σ*, the advocate's fee, being a drachma per diem paid to the public *συνήγορος* while the court sat, Ar. Vesp. 691, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 317.

συνήγορος, *οὐ*, (*ἀγορά*) speaking with, agreeing with, of the same tenor, Soph. Tr. 1165. 2. supporting, on one's side, Aesch. Ag. 831: esp. supporting in a court of justice: hence *σ*, an advocate, counsel for the prosecution, (opp. to *σύνδικος*, q. v.) Ar. Ach. 705, 715, Eq. 1358, Vesp. 482—these were officers paid by the state for conducting prosecutions, 10 in number—but in some states, *οἱ σ* were magistrates, =*οἱ ἐβ-θυνοί*, Arist. Pol.

συνήδεα, Ion. 2 pl. plqpf. from *σύνδοια*, Hdt. 9. 58.

συνήδομαι: fut. *συνήδομαι*: aor. *ἔσθην*, Dep. pass. To rejoice with one, hence to wish him joy, to congratulate, *τῶν*, Valok. Hipp. 1285, Diatr. p. 113 B; *σὺ τοο*, *σ. τινι* *περίονται* Hdt. 3. 36—also c. dat. rei, to rejoice at a thing, be pleased, gratified,

Soph. O. C. 1398; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 24, etc.:—always of joy at another's good-fortune, never like ἐφίδομαι, of joy over his ill-fortune, cf. Eur. Med. 136, Rhes. 958, etc., Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 1398.

συνήδυνω, to sweeten or make pleasant to the taste, Plut.: in gen. to help in cheering, Arist. Eth. N.

συνήθεια, ἡ, a dwelling or living together, intercourse, acquaintance, intimacy, Lat. consuetudo, πρὸς τινα with another, Isocr. I A, B; μετὰ τινος Aeschin. 31. 18; τὰ τῶν παυλῶν σ. ὁλόγος χρόνος διέλευρος Isocr. I A:—rarely sexual intercourse, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 31.

II. use, custom, habit, h. Hom. Mer. 485, and Plat.; κατὰ σ. τὴν προτέρου βίωσιν Plat. Rep. 620 A; ἀλλὰ διὰ συνθείαν, ἵπδ συνθείας Id. 2. the usage of language, σ. τῶν ὀνομάτων Id. Theaet. 168 B. 3. in plur. = τὰ κατὰμνην, Arist. H. A.: from

συνήθης, es, gen. eos, contr. ous, gen. pl. συνθεῶν, contr. συνθεῶν, (ῥθος) dwelling, living together, hence accustomed, used to each other, συνθεῖς ἀλλήλοισιν Hes. Th. 230: like each other in habits, etc., Thuc. I. 71: things well-suited to, συνθεότερα τῷ γένει Andoc. 22. fin.:—σ. τινι well-acquainted, intimate with him, Plat. Crito 43 A, etc.; ὁ σ. an acquaintance, Plat. Id. Rep. 375 E.

II. used, accustomed, τινι to a thing, Plat. Rep. 518 D: usual, common, ἔθος, πτόμος Soph. Phil. 894, Tr. 88; well-known, ἔμμα Id. El. 903; habitual, customary, Eur. Alc. 41, Thuc. 6. 18: τὸ ἐξηγῆς ἥσυχον your habitual quietness, Thuc. 6. 34; τὸ ἐξηγῆς φοβερόν Ib. 55.

συνήκοος, ov, (ἀκοή) hearing or listening to along with, οἱ σ. τῶν λόγων Plat. Legg. 711 E: τῷ κορυφαίῳ σ. as able to hear as the first, Plat. Th. 2. 678 D.

συνήκω, to have come together, to be assembled, meet, Thuc. 5. 87, σ. εἰς Xen. Vect. 4. 44: σ. εἰς στενόν to become narrow, Arist. Inc. An.

συνηλικιότης, ov, δ, Dion. H. and συνήλικος, ov, v. l. Dem. 308: 29, cf. Lob. Paral. 289, = sq:

συνήλικς, ikos, δ, ἡ, of like or equal age, Lat. aequalis, a play-fellow, play-mate, school-fellow; in gen. a comrade, Aesch. Pers. 784, Eupol. Maric. 5. 5.

συνήλω, to nail together.

συνήλυσ, ἴδος, δ, ἡ, (συνέρχεται) going along with, coming together, assembling, Nonn.; cf. σύγκλυς. Hence

συνήλυστις, ἡ, Anth.; and συνήλυστις, ἡ, a meeting, assembly.

συνήλωσις, ἡ, (συνήλω) a nailing together.

συνημέρευσις, ἡ, (συνημερεύω) a passing the day together, daily intercourse, Arist. Eth. Eud.

συνημερευτής, οὐδ, δ, one who passes the day with another, a daily companion, Arist. Pol.: from

συνημερεύω, to pass the day with or together, to live with, Plat. Symp. 217 B; τινι Xen. Mem. I. 4, 1.

συνημερῶ, to help to tame or cultivate, Theophr.

συνημμένως, Adv., part. pf. pass. from συνάπτω, connectedly.

συνημμόσιν, ἡ, union, connexion: hence like συνθήκη, an agreement, covenant, solemn promise, Il. 22. 261, Theogn. 284: also relationship, Arist. Rh.: from

συνήμω, ov, gen. onos, (συνήμω) joined together, united, esp. locally, like συνεχτής, Ap. Rh.

συνημογέλω, to help to guide a chariot: in gen. to govern jointly.

συνήγορος, ov, Dor. and Att. συνάγορος, (ἀσιπῶν) hanging together, coupled, linked with or together, c. dat., φόρμυξ δαίρι σ. the lyre ever linked with feasting, Od. 8. 99; so, εὐλογία φόρμυγι σ. Pind. N. 4. 9: in communion with, ἐκδοῖον ἐναῖς γυναιξί Id. Fr. 87. 9:—esp. joined in wedlock, hence a consort, whether a husband, Eur. Or. 1126; or (as more usual) a wife, Ib. 654, Alc. 824, etc.—Poet. word. (Hence by contr. συναπός).

συνηπτορεύω, to join in cheating or tricking, Ar. Lys. 843.

συνήρετης, ov, δ, (ἐρέτης) a fellow-rower: a fellow-servant.

συνηρεμῶ, (ἐρεμῶς) to row with: hence in gen. to work with, be friends with, τινι Soph. Aj. 1329, ubi Lob., ex Hesychio, συνηρεμῶ ἐπὶ τῷ πῶς.

συνηρέφεια, ἡ, a thick tangled shade of trees: and

συνηρέφως, to shade thickly: or perh. intr. to be thickly shaded, Eur. Phaeth. 12: from

συνηρεφής, es, (ἐρέφω) thickly shaded or covered, χώρα ἱερή.

σ. Hdt. I. 110; οὐρα ἱερή και χρίδι σ. Id. 7. 111; ξ. πρόσωπον Eur. Or. 957.

συνηρέφεια, ἡ, = συνηρέφεια, App.

συνηρημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συναρῶ, contractedly.

συνήρης, es, (*ῥαρ?) joined together, common, δαῖς Nic. Al. 512.

II. = συνηρέφης, Id. Ther. 60.

συνήριθμος, ov, poet. for συνάριθμος, Anth. II. counted up, measured out.

συνηρημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συναρῶ, conformably, M. Anton.

συνήσθησις, ἡ, (συνήσθαι) sympathetic joy, gratulation.

συνησθημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συνασκέω, neatly.

συνηστώσμαι, Att. — τρώσμαι, as Pass., to be conquered or overcome together, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10.

συνήχλω, to sound, peal, ring with or together, Plut.: to re-echo, Polyb. Hence

συνήχχισις, ἡ, a sounding with or in harmony: an echoing, echo.

συνήγος, opos, δ, ἡ, = συνήγορος, Eunap.

συνήκω, f. ἴσω, to sit with or together, σ. νυκτὶ to take counsel with the night, Eur. Heracl. 994, cf. Pind. P. 4. 204.

συνήκω, ov, sitting with or together, σ. θρόνον Ζηνὶ partner of his throne, like σύνεδρος and σύνθρονος, Soph. O. C. 1267: in gen. a partner, Eur. Or. 1637, Hipp. 1093.

συνήδαλτω, f. ψω, to warm with or together: metaph. to warm or soothe by flattery, Aesch. Fr. 685.

συνδαμῶ, to be astounded together with, τινι Plat. Ion 535 E.

συνδάπτω, f. ψω, to bury with or together, Trag.: Pass. to be buried with or together, Hdt. 5. 5; Thuc. I. 8.

συνδαυμάω, f. δω, to admire along with or together.

συνθεῖω, to be inspired together, Diod., cf. ἐνθεῖω.

συνθεόμαι, f. δσμαι, Dep. med., to view together, esp. to see a play or games together, Xen. Oec. 3. 7: 2. to examine together, examine carefully, Xen. An. 6. 4, 15; Plat. Legg. 967 E.

συνθεῖστής, οὐδ, δ, a fellow spectator, companion at the theatre, Plat. Rep. 523 A, Lach. 179 E.

συνθεῖστρία, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Ar. Fr. 399.

συνθεῖς, ἡ, (θεῖος) oedical Divinity, Eccl.

συνθεῖω, = συνθεῖω.

συνθεῖω, = συνθεῖω, q. v.

σύνθεμα, atos, τό, poet. for σύνθημα, also in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. 249.

σύνθεσ, Ep. for σύνθεσ, imperat. aor. 2 med. of συντίθημι, Hom.

συνθεολογέω, to join in reckoning as a God. II. to speak on divine things with or together, Eccl.

συνθερέπτω, to serve, court along with or together, Philostr.

συνθερίζω, f. ἴσω, to reap or mow along with or together.

συνθερίζω, to warm with or together; to warm thoroughly.

συνθεσία, ἡ, (συντίθημι) a coming together, an arrangement, covenant, Il. 2. 339: in plur. injunctions, instructions, Il. 5. 319: later also a wager, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 412 E, cf. σύνθεσις II, συνθήκη II, Lob. Phryn. 527.

σύνθεσις, ἡ, (συντίθημι) a putting together, making a whole out of parts, compounding, composition, Plat.: esp. of letters, words, etc., σ. γραμμάτων Aesch. Fr. 460, ῥημάτων καὶ ὀνομάτων Plat. Soph. 263 D: hence Lat. compositio, a composition, treatise, book, cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp. 2. logical and mathematical synthesis, a process of deduction from first principles, opp. to analysis.

3. a composition of medical drugs, etc., Theophr.

II. metaph. like συνθεσία, an agreement, treaty, Pind. P. 4. 209; good faith, Id. Fr. 221.

III. in the Roman times, a kind of dress-garment, worn at dinner-parties, etc., Martial, etc., cf. Becker Gallus I. p. 37, Dict. of Antiqu. sub v.

συνθετόν, verb, Adv., one must compound, Plat. Crat. 434 B.

συνθέτης, ov, δ, (συντίθημι) a putter together, composer, writer, Plat. Legg. 722 E: esp. σ. λόγων a prose-writer, Paus., opp. to ποιητής, like συγγραφεύς.

συνθετίζω, to put together, arrange, Joseph., in Med.

συνθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνθεσίς) fit for, skilled in putting together: ἐπιστήμη σ. the art of composition, Plat. Polit. 308 C.

σύνθετος, ov, also ἡ, ov Lys. Fr. 18, Arist. Polit. 16. 10., 20. 5: (συντίθημι)—put together, compounded of parts, composite, 8 G 2

compound, Plat.; of a centaur, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 20, cf. Lys. 1. c.: σ. ἐκ πολλῶν Plat. Rep. 611 B: esp. in language, compound, φωνῇ Arist. PoEt. 20. 5, sq.: complex, σ. ἀναγνώρις Ib. 16. 10. II. put together, got up, and so, σ. λόγοι feigned, forged words, Aesch. Pr. 686. III. metaph. agreed upon, covenanted, ἐκ συνθέτου by agreement, Lat. ex compacto, Hdt. 3. 86, cf. σύνθημα.

συνθεῖν, f. θέσθαι, to run along with, to run together: hence of things, to go along with, to go smoothly with, οὐχ ἡμῖν συν-θέσσειται ἥδε γε βουλὴ Od. 20. 245: also to run together, meet, join in one point, Xen. Eq. 10. 11.

συνθεορέω, to look upon, contemplate with or together: also to study carefully, Arist. Eth. Eud.

συνθεόρος, f. α, a colleague in a mission, (θεωρία) Inscr.

συνθήκη, f. ἔω, to help to sharpen: to stimulate, excite.

συνθήκη, ἡ, (συντίθημι) a putting together: an esp. in language, of words and sentences, a composition. II. an agreement, arrangement, convention, Plat. Crat. 433 E; and so in plur., Aesch. Cho. 555: esp. a contract, covenant, treaty, esp. between states, (cf. συνάλλαγμα), Thuc. 5. 31; but usu. in plur. articles of agreement, heads of a covenant, ἡ τιμὴ πρὸς βασιλέα Thuc. 8. 37, cf. Dem. 199. 9; συνθήκας ποιέσθαι τινη Hdt. 6. 42, and Xen.; σ. ἀναίρει, λέγειν Isocr. 365 A, 37 B: ἐκ τῶν σ. according to the covenant, Isocr. 78 C; κατὰ τὰ σ. Plat. Theaet. 183 C; opp. to παρὰ τὰς σ. Id. Crito 52 D: also ἐκ συνθήκης, Lat. ex compacto, Id. Legg. 879 A: cf. συνθεσία, σύνθεσις. Hence

συνθηκοποιόμαι, Dep. pass. (ποιέω) = συνθήκην ποιόμαι, to make a covenant.

συνθηκοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, the guarantee of a covenant. [ὑ]

σύνθημα, ατος, τό, (συντίθημι) that which is put together, as the letters of words, a writing, Soph. Tr. 158. II. any thing agreed upon, a preconcerted signal, Hdt. 8. 7: a conventional sign, Plat. Crat. 433 E: in plur. letters in cipher, Polyb. 8. 17, 9, cf. συνθηματικός: hence 2. a watchword, Hdt. 9. 98, (where ἥβη is the word); σ. παρέχεται the word is passed round, Xen. An. 1. 8, 16; σ. παραδίδοναι to pass it, Ib. 7. 3, 34: opp. to παρασύνθημα any other kind of military signal, v. Stanl. Aesch. Ag. 21.

3. in gen. a token, pledge of agreement, Soph. O. C. 1594: a sign, omen, συμφοράς σ. ἔστιν Soph. O. C. 46. 4; σύνθημα, ἄν agreement, covenant, σ. ποιέσθαι Xen. An. 4. 6, 20; ἀπὸ συνθημάτων καὶ ἐκ συνθημάτων by agreement, Lat. ex compacto, Hdt. 5. 74, 6. 121. 5. in gen. communion, connexion, τί σ. ἀπείλει καὶ βακτηρίῳ At. 215 D. Hence

συνθηματίας, α, ον, agreed upon: bespoken, Ar. Thesm. 458.

συνθηματίζω, to give a preconcerted sign:—Med. to make an agreement.

συνθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, in or by preconcerted signs, γράμματα σ. writings in cipher, Polyb. 8. 18, 9, ubi v. Schweigh. Adv. —κός, in cipher, Ib. 19, 4.

συνθηματίζω, τό, Dim. from σύνθημα.

συνθηρᾶντις, οὐ, δ, a fellow-hunter, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 15: from συνθηρᾶν, to hunt with, τινι Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 14, and 38.

2. to catch or find together, in Med., Soph. Ant. 433 (in times): hence in Pass., χεῖρες συνθηρᾶναι hands taken by force, made powerless, Soph. Phil. 1005.

συνθηρεῖν, οὐ, δ, = συνθηρᾶντις, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 15.

συνθηρεῖν, = συνθηρᾶν, Eur. Erech. 17. fin.:—Pass. to be found to be so and so, μῆτις ταῦτα συνθηρεῖν this is found to be all imitation, Ar. Thesm. 156.

σύνθηρος, ον, (θήρα) hunting with, τινι Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 7: joining in pursuit of, τινός Id. Mem. 2. 6, 35.

συνθίσσειν, to hold the σίλας along with or together, Strab.

συνθιστώτης, ον, δ, a partner in the σίλας: hence in gen. a fellow, comrade, σ. τοῦ λαοῦ a fellow-gossip, Ar. Plut. 508.

συνθάλω, f. ἄσω, to crush along with or together, Theophr. [α]

συνθάλω, f. ψα, to press together, Plat. Tim. 91 E. [I] Hence

σύνθλιψις, ἡ, a pressing together.

συνθίσκω, to die with or together, Trag.; θανόντι συνθανεῖν Soph. Tr. 798, Fr. 690.

συνθανάτωρ, οπος, δ, one who partakes in a feast, Eur. El. 638. [α]

σύνθουλος, ον, (θούνη) feasting with or together, like σύνδειπνος.

συνθολώω, to muddle muddle: metaph. to confound together.

συνθούβω, to make a noise, esp. to applaud along with or together, Diod.

συνθράων, to break in pieces, shiver, Eur. Bacch. 633.

συνθραῖν, = foreg., Eur. Or. 1569, Xen. Ages. 2. 14.

συνθρήναι, to mourn along with or together: from σύνθρηος, ον, mourning with, condoling, Arist. Eth. N.

συνθριμᾶν, to share in a triumph, Plut.

συνθρίβω, contr. for συνθρίβω.

συνθρόσις, ἡ, (θροῶ) perplexity, Sext. Emp.

συνθρόνος, ον, sitting with: hence a joint ruler, Mel. 129.

σύνθροος, ον, sounding with, together or in harmony, κλέειν Anth.

συνθρύπτω, f. ψω, to break in pieces, crush: hence to weaken, σ. τὴν καρδίαν N. T.

συνθύμιε, (θυμός) to be of one mind, prob. 1. in Epich. p. 115.

συνθυμόμα, as Pass., (θυμώ) to be angry with or together.

συνθύσις, ον, δ, a fellow offerer or priest, Inscr. [ῥ]: from συνθύω, to offer, sacrifice along with, τινι Eur. El. 795: also as Dep. med., συνθύομαι. [v. θω.]

συνθωκός, ον, = σύνθακος, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

συνθιναῖν, to cheer along with or together, Opp.

συνιδεῖν, aor. 2 inf. of συνορᾶν.

συνιδίω, to appropriate along with or together.

συνιδρύω, to set up, found, dedicate along with or together.

σύνιεν, imperat. of συνίημι, dub.

συνίειν, Ep. for συνίειν, inf. pres. from συνίημι, Hes. Th. 831.

συνιερόμα, f. ἄσμαι, Dep. med.:—to share in the priestly office, Strab., Dion. H., etc.

συνιερέν, ἑως, δ, a fellow-priest, Dio C.

συνιεροποιέω, to join in sacrifice or worship with one, τινι Isae. 71. 5.

συνιεροποιός, ὄν, joining in sacrifice or worship.

συνίερο, ον, having joint sacrifices or worship, sharing the same temple, and in gen. worshipped along with another, τινός Plut., cf. σύνναος. [I]

συνιεροργέω, = συνιεροποιέω, Dion. H.

συνίζαν, to sit down, etc., like συνίω 1. 2. to sink, fall, as the wind, Luc.: to settle down, collapse, Arist. Somn.: to shrink up, collapse, ἀπῆκε δ' ἰδρῶτι συνίξαν Theocrit. 22. 112.

συνίζησις, ἡ, a sitting, sitting down: a sinking, falling in of the ground, Plut. 2. in Gramm. a melting of two vowels into one: from

συνίω, f. ἵζω, intr. to sit with or together, to hold sittings or meetings, of a court of magistrates, Hdt. 6. 58.

2. to fall together, sink, fall in, as the ground: to shrink up, Arist. Probl. 3. to melt into one, melt away, grow less, etc. II. transit. to set down along with, together or beside.

συνίημι, Att. ζήμι: impf. συνίην, or usu. συνίην, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 442: f. συνίησω, or usu. συνίησμαι: aor. 1 συνίηκα: pf. συνίεικα etc.—In Hom. we find of pres., only imperat. ζύνιεν Od. 1. 271 etc. (for which Theogn. 1240 has the dub. form ζύνιεν): of impf. 3 pl. ζύνιον for ζύνισσαν Il. 1. 273, but with v. 1. ζύνιεν: of aor. 1, Ep. 3 sing. ζύνεικε Il. 1. 8: of aor. 2, imperat. ζύνιεν Il. 2. 26, etc.: of aor. 2 med., 3 sing. ζύνετο Od., and conj. 1 pl. συνίεμεθα Il. 13. 381—all except last form with the Att. ζύν-, though seldom required by the verse.—Further may be remarked an old inf. pres. συνίειν Theogn. 565, Ep. inf. συνίειν Hes. Th. 831, Dor. inf. aor. 2 ζύνειν Pind. P. 3. 141.—Cf. ζήμι.

I. strictly to send, bring or set together, esp. in hostile sense, like συμβάλλω, Lat. committere, σφῆς ἐπιδι ζύνεικε μά-χεσθαι Il. 1. 8: οὐς ἐπιδος μένει ζύνεικε μάχεσθαι Il. 7. 210.

II. metaph. to perceive, hear, oft. in Hom. (who also has Med. in this sign., ἀγορεύοντας ζύνετο Od. 4. 76)—in gen. to be aware of, observe, Od. 18. 34, to take in, understand, know, Hdt., Trag., etc.: ζ. ἀλλήλων to understand one another's language, Thuc. 1. 3.—Construction much like that of ἀκούω, in Hom. usu. c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, θεάς ἴσα, ἑκός τινός etc., also alone: c. gen. pers., Il. 2. 26; and even c. gen. rei, Il. 2. 273—so too in Hdt., Pind., and Att., sometimes c. gen. pers., as Hdt. 4. 114, Plat. Alc. 1. 132 C, but mostly c. acc. rei only:—also, like all Verbs of perception, c. part., as, συνίηκα

γεγενημένος, Luc. Deor. Dial. 2. 1, but this is rare:—also foll. by a relat., σ. δτι., ε. δ. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—The word in this metaph. signif. strictly means to bring the outward object in connexion with the inward sense.

III. in Med. to come to an understanding or agreement, agree about a thing, ἀμφὶ τι, hence ὅρα συνάμειβα ἀμφὶ γάμου Il. 13. 381: hence συνήμην, συμνησίου. [The antepunctil. is as in ἡμῃ: Hes. however has this syll. long in συνίμεν, while sometimes in Att. we find it short, Ar. Av. 946, cf. Seidl. Doehm. p. 101.]

συνικετεύω, to intreat, supplicate together, Plut. συνικμάω, f. σω, to make quite wet, wet through:—Pass. to get wet or soaked, Theophr.

συννέλομαι, Dep. med.:—to come together, meet, join. συννέλλομαι, as Pass., to be rolled together, dub. in Eubul. Steph. 2. 3.

συννέμω, Ep. for συννέμαι, inf. from σύνεμμι (εἰμι). [I] συννιπτάσθαι, Dep. med.:—to ride with or together, Plut. συννιπταρχος, δ, a joint commander of horse, Hdt. 7. 88.

συννιπτεύς, έως, δ, a fellow-rider, comrade in cavalry service, Dem. 558. 13. II. a fellow ἵππεύς or knight.

συννιπτεύς, = συννιπτάσθαι, Dio C.

συννιπταία, ἡ, (ἵππος) a troop of horses.

συννιπταίω, Dep. med.:—to fly with or together.

σύνισαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. from σύνεμμι (εἰμι) they went together.

II. Ep. 3 plur. impf. of σύννοιας, they shared in the knowledge.

σύνιστημι, v. sub σύννοια.

συνισθμίζω, to join by an isthmus.

συνιστάω, rarer collat. form for συνίστημι.

συνιστάω, rarer collat. form of συνίστημι, hence impf. συν-

ίστα Polyb. 3. 43. 11.

συνίστημι, impf. συνίστην: f. συστήσας: aor. I συνέστησα.

To place or set together, hence to join, unite: 1. to associate, band together, σ. Ἀρκάδας ἐπὶ Σπάρτῃ Hdt. 6. 74, cf. Thuc. 6. 16, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 26: but, σ. Ἀσίαν εἰσάγει to unite Asia in dependence on himself, Hdt. I. 103: σ. τινας ἐς ξυνομίαν Thuc. 8. 48; and in a rare phrase, μαντικὴν εἰσαφῆ συνίστασι to bring prophetic art into union with himself, i. e. to win, acquire it, Hdt. 2. 49.

2. to put together as a whole, to compose, create, form, frame, freq. in Plat.: σ. τὴν διλογίαν Thuc. 8. 48, ἐταίρωι Dem. 1137. 4: hence to bring into order, appoint, arrange, contrive together, join in contriving, in bad sense σ. θάνατον ἐπὶ τινὶ Hdt. 3. 71: σ. τιμὰς to settle prices, Dem. 1285. 6: so too freq. in fut. and aor. I med., συστήσασθαι τὸ δλον, οὐρανόν, τέχνην, πόλιν Plat. Phaedr. 269 C, Tim. 32 B, etc.; πόλεμον, πολιορκίαν, κίνδυνον etc., Polyb.: (but Plat. has the fut. med. in pass. signif., Tim. 54 C.)

3. to bring together as friends, introduce or recommend one to another, τινά τινι Xen. An. 3. 1, 8, Plat. Lach. 200 D, etc.: to recommend, advise one to do, c. inf., Dem. 1032. 27, cf. 1029. 26.

4. to bring together, contract, σ. τὸ πρόσωπον to knit the brows, Plut.

5. to make solid, firm, σ. τὸ σῶμα Hipp. Aphor. 3. 17, cf. infr. II. 4: σ. τὰ ἵχνη to harden tracks in mud, Xen. Cyn. 5. 3: esp. of liquids, to make them congeal, curdle, σ. γάλα Arist. H. A.

II. more freq. in Pass., c. aor. 2 act., σύνεστην; et perf. συνέστηκα, part. συνεστηκώς, usu. contr. συνεσθώς, έως, έως, Ioni. συνεσθώς, έσθας, έσθς. To stand together, Hdt. 8. 27, Xen., etc.: to meet, assemble, Eur. I. A. 87: also to stand one's ground, Hdt. 6. 29.

2. in hostile signif. to meet, come together, once only in Hom., πόλεμος συνεσθότος when battle is joined, has begun, Il. 14. 96: μάχης συνεσθόσεως Hdt. 1. 74; also, πόλεμος ἐξέστη Thuc. 1. 15:—then of persons, συνίστασθαι τινι to meet him in fight, τινὶ Aesch. Theb. 435, 509; also, μάχῃ σ. τινι Eur. Supp. 847, συσταθῆς διὰ μάχης Id. Phoen. 755: to be at odds with, differ with, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 132, 6. 108: to contradict, τινὶ Jac. A. P. p. 71:—absol., συνεστηκόντων τῶν στρατηγῶν when the generals were in dispute, Hdt. 8. 79; γυνάμει συνεστήσαν opinions clashed, Hdt. 1. 208, cf. 7. 142.

3. of friends, to form a league or union, to band together, Thuc. 6. 21, 33, etc.; συνίστασθαι πρὸς τινα to league oneself with him, Id. 1. 15; so, μετὰ τινος Dem. 917. 13, etc.: τὸ ἐπιστάμεινον a conspiracy, Ar. Eq. 863; so, τὸ συνεστηκόν Thuc. 8. 66, Aeschin. 44. 23: in gen. to be connected or allied, as by

marriage, c. acc. cognato, συστάσας λέχος Soph. Tr. 28.

4. like σύνεμμι, to be engaged, involved or implicated in a thing, λιμῷ, πόνῳ Hdt. 7. 170, 8. 74; ἀληθδῶν Soph. O. C. 514; συνεσθότος ἀγῶνι ναυτικῷ Thuc. 4. 55.

5. to be put together, composed, created, framed, Eur. Incert. 101. 6, and Plat.; to consist, ἐκ μερῶν Plat. Tim. 56 B: hence to arise, become, and in perf. to exist, be so and so, ἡ πολιτεία ἐξέστηκε μίμης Blou Id. Legg. 817 B: hence to arise, take place, Id.

6. to hold together, endure, continue, like συμμένω, τούτω συνεσθῆκε μέχρι οὗ. Hdt. 7. 125: τὸ συνεστηκός or τὰ συνεστηκόντα the existing state of things, στράτευμα συνεστηκός a standing army.

7. to be contracted, shrunk together, hence (cf. 1. 3) to be gloomy, τὸ συνεσθός φρενῶν sullenness, Eur. Alc. 797: to be compact, tight, firm, σώματα συνεστηκόντα, of animals in good condition, Xen. Cyn. 7. 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 83 A; so, συνεστηκόντα διαχωρήματα excrements with a firm consistency, freq. in Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. in vocc. ξυνίστημι, συνίστασθαι, συνεστηκός:—of liquids, to be congealed or frozen, συνεστηκῶς χυλῶν Polyb.

συνιστορέω, to know about a thing along with or together, σ. αὐτῷ τι to be conscious of a thing, Menand. p. 224: from συνίστωρ, opos, δ, ἡ, knowing also or along with, aware of, θεοὶ συνιστορες the gods are witnesses, Soph. Phil. 1293, Thuc. 2. 74.

2. conscious of a thing, esp. a crime, τινὶ τινος, or (with the verbal constr.) τινὶ τι Aesch. Ag. 1090.

συνισχάω, poet. for sq.

συνισχάω, poet. collat. form of συνίσχω.

συνισχάω, to help to dry up, shrivel, make lean, Hipp.: metaph. to join with in contracting or lessening, τινὶ τι Eur. I. A. 694.

συνισχυρῶ, f. σω, to help to strengthen, τινά Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26.

συνισχύω, to be strong, stout with or together. [v]

συνίω, = συνέχω.

συνίω, to track, trace out together.

συνίω, to dwell along with or together, τινὶ Aesch.

συνιακτός, ἡ, όν, verb. Adj. from συννιάσσω, pressed, rammed together, Plut.

συννιάω, dvelling together: esp. of gods, in the same temple, worshipped together, Strab., cf. Ernesti Indic. Cic.

συννιάσσω, f. σω, to pack tight together, συννιάσαντες Hdt. 7. 60, as Schweigh. would write for συννιάσαντες.

συνναυάεω, to suffer shipwreck together, Aesop.

συνναυαβήτης, ον, δ, a shipmate, Soph. Phil. 565. [α]

συνναυακλῆπος, ον, a part or joint owner of a vessel, Luc.

συνναυαμάχω, to engage in a sea-fight along with, τινὶ Hdt. 8. 44, cf. Thuc. 1. 73.

συνναυαθλόω, to cross by ship together.

συνναύτης, ον, δ, a shipmate, Soph. Aj. 902, Plat. Rep. 389 C.

συννεάω, to spend one's youth with, τινὶ Eur. Dan. 2.

= sq., Philostr.

συννεαίνεομαι, f. εὔνομαι, Dep. med., to be young or riotous together, Dio C.

συννέμω, to feed, tend together, c. g. cattle:—Med. to pasture together or with, τινὶ Arist. H. A.: in gen. to be conjoined, be together, Plut.

συννεαίρω, v. συννέω.

συννεαίρω, ἡ, (νευρώ) a joining, union by sinews.

σύννευσις, ἡ, an inclination to or together, πρὸς τι Plut.: metaph. agreement, union, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb.: from

συννεύω, to bend, incline together, draw together, e.g. τὰς όφρῶς Luc.:—Pass. to be bent, inclined to one another, συννευέσθαι πρὸς τὸ αὐτό Polyb.:—also intr. in Act. to turn to the same point, εἰς ἡν συννευεκός ἔμαυ Luc.

II. to approve by a nod, consent, Soph. O. T. 1510, Pind. O. 721. 1.

συννεφέα, ἡ, (συννεφέης) a clouding over: esp. a clouded sky, Arist. Probl.

συννεφέας, ον, (νεφέλη) = συννεφέης, Thuc. 8. 42.

συννεφέω, to cloud over, metaph., σ. ὕμματα to look dark and gloomy, Eur. El. 1078: also

II. seemingly intr., Zeus ἐξενεφέει Ar. Av. 1502; and then impers., συνενεφέει it is cloudy (like βεῖ, νίφει etc.), εἰ συνενεφέει, εκτος όσαι Arist. Rhet.

III. to be under a cloud, in adversity, Eur. Dan. 4. 7.

συννεφέης, ές, (νέφος) clouded, overcast with clouds: in gen. dark, gloomy, Eur. Phoen. 1307, ὕμνα Mel. 44. Hence

[1333]

συννεφία, ἡ, =συννέφεια.

συννέφω, =συννέφω.

συννέφω, =συννέφω, very dub. except in pf. συννέφωσα, Ar. Fr. 142, 349.

συννέω, Ion. νῆω and νήω, f. νῆσω, to pile or heap together, hear up, freq. in Hdt. i. 34, 86; Ion. pf. pass. 3 sing. συννέειται Hdt. 2. 135, 4. 62.

συννέω, f. ἥσω, =συννῆσω, M. Anton.

συννενερίξω, f. ἴσω, to join in innovation or sedition, Strab. συννῆξω, Ion. for συννέω.

συννῆξω, to spin, weave with or together.

συννητιάζω, to play the child, act or talk childishly with.

σύννησις, ἡ, (συννῆσις) a spinning together, M. Anton.

συννηστέω, to fast with or together.

συννηχομαι, f. ξομαι, Dep. med., to swim with or together, Ar. Ecol. 1104.

συννῆξω, Ion. for συννέω.

συννικάω, f. ἥσω, to have part in a victory, τῷ with another, Eur. Alc. 1103, μετά τιος Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 14. II. transit. to help in conquering.

συννοέω, f. ἥσω, to think upon together, to think deeply upon, meditate or reflect on, consider, τῷ Soph. O. C. 453, and freq. in Plat.; σ. ὅτι. . . Plat. Polit. 280 B:—so too in Med., Eur. Or. 634, Ar. Ran. 598. 2. simply to think, suppose, Plat. Soph. 238 C. Hence

συννοήτος, ὁ, ὄν, comprehensible.

σύννοια, ἡ, Ion. συννοή, (σύννοος) meditation, deep thought, συννοή ἔχουσα Hdt. 1. 88; ἐς σ. αὐτῷ ἀφικέσθαι Plat. Rep. 571 D: esp. anxious thought, trouble, Aesch., ἐπὶ συννοίᾳ πόδα κικλινέ Eur. Or. 632. 2. consciousness, σ. ὅλον δέδρακε Eur. Andr. 806.

συννομέομαι, as Pass. to live together under laws, Plut.

συννομέω, ἑός, ὁ, a fellow-shepherd.

συννομή, ἡ, a feeding together, joint pasture, Plat. Polit. 268 C. II. in Plat. Legg. 737 E, Bekk. reads γερόμενα ἄνθρωποι καὶ κτήρες συννομή (for γέν νομή), the man and his allotment being a joint affair; but Ast's reading, ξέρνομα, is easier.

συννομίζω, f. ἴσω, to think or agree with, Plat. Minos 316 D.

συννομικός, ὁ, ὄν, (σύννομος) of, belonging to feeding together: ἡ -ική, (sub. τέχνη) v. l. for συννομή, 1, in Plat. I. c.

συννομοδότης, to be a joint-lawgiver, Plat. Legg. 833 E, Dem. 708 fin.

σύννομος, ον, (νέμω 1, νομή) feeding with or together, herding together, gregarious, (ῥα Plat. Criti. 110 B:—metaph. ἔσπερος ἔταις σ. Aesch. Cho. 598.

2. c. gen. rei, partaking in a thing, σ. τῷ τῶς partner with one in a thing, Pind. I. 3. 27, σ. λέκτρον partner of the bed, Aesch. Pers. 704:—hence

3. as Subst., ὁ, ἡ σ., one who lives with, a consort, Soph. El. 600; of birds, A. Ar. Av. 209:—then esp. of brothers and sisters, Soph. O. C. 340; and in gen. akin, Pind. I. 3. 27: ὡς λέοντες συννόμοι like twin lions, Soph. Phil. 1436: in gen. a companion, Plat. Legg. 666 E; metaph. θαλάσσης σύννομος πέτραι, of the Scironian rocks which skirt the sea, Eur. Hipp. 979; also, ποταμὸν σύννομον ρεφένον δρόμου, i. e. swift as the clouds, Id. Hel. 1488.

4. in gen. going with, associate, kindred, σ. τέχνη Plat. Polit. 287 B, cf. 289 B, Legg. 930 A: ἄλβος σ. a stone cut to fit, made to pattern, Polyb.

II. parox. συννόμος, ον, act. tending cattle together, Heliod. σύννομος, ὁ, (συννέμω) a feeding or living together, pairing, Ael. σύννομος, ον, Att. contr. vovs, meditating in deep thought, Isocr. 5 A: esp. anxious, troubled, sad, Σάκεμα Arist. Probl.

II. σ. γίγνομαι to come to oneself, recover one's senses, Arist. Pol.

συννοσέω, f. ἥσω, to be sick, ill together, Eur. I. A. 407; or along with, τῷ Id. Andr. 948; νοσοῦντι συννοσοῦν ἀνέρομαι Id. Inert. 100. 6.

σύννοσος, ον, contr. for σύννοσος, q. v.

συννυκτερεύω, to spend, pass the night with or together, Plut. συννυμφόκομος, ον, helping to deck a bride, Eur. I. A. 48.

σύννυμφος, ὁ, ἡ, (νύμφη) a brother's wife or sister's husband, LXX.

συννοδεύω, to journey along with or together, τῷ Plut. Hence συνοδία, ἡ, a journey in company, Cic. Att. 10. 7, 2, and

Plut. II. a party of travellers, caravan, Strab.: in gen. a family, LXX.

συννοδικός, ὁ, ὄν, (σύνδοσις) of or belonging to a meeting:—cf. sq. σύνδοσις, τό, Dim. from σύνδοσις, esp. the conjunction of the moon with the sun, when no moon shines, μήνη συνοδική, Lat. interlunium; νῆξ σ. a moonless night, Synes.

συννοδότης, ον, ὁ, a fellow-traveller, Anth.

συννοδοπorew, to travel together, Luc.: from συνοδοπorews, ον, travelling together: a fellow-traveller, Diod.

συννοδότης, ἴδωσ, ἡ, (σύνδοσις) a kind of thunny, caught in the Nile.

σύνδοσις, ον, =συνδοπorews, a fellow traveller, Anal. Br. 2. p. 181. Epict. 2. 14. 8., 3. 21. 5.

σύνδοσις, ἡ, a coming together, assembly, meeting, esp. for deliberation, Hdt. 9. 27, Orac. ap. 9. 43, Thuc., etc.; or for festivals, Thuc. 3. 104: in gen. a festive meeting, party, σ. καὶ δαιτία Plat. Theat. 173 D: σ. πρὸς τῷ διατηρῇ a meeting of parties in court, Dem. 1266. 9:—ξύνδοσις political unions, Thuc. 3. 82. 2. in hostile sense, a meeting of two armies, Lat. concursus, Thuc. 3. 107, 5. 70, and Xen. 3. sexual intercourse, like συνουσία, Lat. coitus, Arist. H. A. 4. of things, a coming together, as χρημάτων σύνδοσις a coming in of money, Hdt. 1. 64, like πρόσδοσις. 5. a meeting, joining, σύνδοσις θαλάσσης, of the straits of the Hellespont, Eur. I. T. 393: σ. μηνὸν, i. e. the end of one month and beginning of another, Arist. Gen. An.: a conjunction of the sun and moon, Plat.: in gen. union, junction, Plat. Phaed. 97 A, etc.

συνδούς, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, with teeth together, i. e. that meet along their whole surface, opp. to καρπαρόδους, with pointed teeth. II. as Subst. δ ἐπ ἑ σ., a kind of fish with such-like teeth, Lat. dentex, Epich. p. 105, Anaxandr. Protes. 1. 50; also συνδῶν, Antiph. Cycl. 1. 3.

συνδυνάω, to afflict along with or together:—Pass. to sympathise with another; in gen. to be very sorrowful, LXX.

συνδύρομαι, Dep. med.:—to bewail along with or together, Plat. Menex. 247 C. [δύ]

συνδύω, ὁ, =σύνδοσις 11, q. v.

συνδύω, to smell or be small at once, Arist. Probl.

σύνδοις, pf. with pres. signif. (there being no pres. συνδίδω), inf. συνδιδέω: plqpf. with impf. signif. συνδίδεν, Att. συνδίδη, Ion. 2 plur. συνδιδέστε Hdt. 9. 58: to this also belongs fut. συνδιδέσμαι, rarely συνδιδέσω (Isocr. 5 n).

To share in the knowledge or be cognisant of a thing, privy to it, Lat. conscius esse, absol., Hdt. 5. 24, 6. 57, σ. τῷ Id. 6. 39:—but usu. 2. c. dat. pers., to know the same as another, σ. ἐαυτῷ to be conscious, convinced with oneself, c. part., which may be in the nom., ἐσθλὸς ὢν αὐτῷ ἐγνωίδε Soph. Fr. 669, σύνδοις ἐμαυτῷ οὐδ' ὅστιον σοφὸς ὢν Plat. Apol. 21 B; and in the dat., ἐ. ἐμαυτῷ οὐδὲν ἐπιστάμενος Ib. 2. 22, cf. Symp. 193 E, 216 B, Aesch. Cho. 217, etc.:—also c. acc. rei, σ. ἐμαυτῷ 1 καλὸν 1 know something good of myself, Ar. Eq. 184; μὴδὲν ἐαυτῷ συνδιδέαι to have no load on one's conscience, Socrat., Diogen., etc., ap. Stob. Tit. 24; hence, τῷ συνδιδός=συνείδησις, conscience, Wolf Dem. Leptin. p. 231:—but also, σύνδοις τῷ 1 to know something of another, Hdt. 8. 113, 9. 58: σ. τῷ to be privy to his opinions, Xen. Hel. 3. 3, 6:—so, ξυνειδός absol., Soph. O. T. 330:—Cf. συνδιδόν.

συνοιδάω, f. ἥσω, to swell up along with or together.

συνοικέω, to make or bind together as friends, to associate, combine, τῷ 1 Polyb.: to adapt, conciliate, one to another, τῷ 1 τῶα or τῷ freq. in Plut.:—but, σ. ἐαυτῷ 1 to appropriate it:—Pass. to become friendly, to be bound by ties of kindred, friendship etc., τῷ 1 Arist. Eth. N.: in gen. to be suited or adapted to, τῷ 1 Plat. Hence

συνοικέωσις, ἡ, a binding together: esp. as a figure in Rhetoric, whereby heterogeneous things were combined or attributed to one person, Quintil. 9. 3, 64.

συνοικεσία, ἡ, =συνοικέωσις.

συνοικεῖσθαι, τό, in late writers =συνοικέωσις, esp. marriage, Lob. Phryn. 516. II. v. συνοικία.

συνοικέτης, ον, ὁ, =συνοικέω.

συνοικέω, f. ἥσω, to dwell, live together, Ep. Hom. 15. 15; of

peoples, to live together and form one, Thuc. 2. 68 :—but of persons, to live with or together, esp. as man or wife, or merely to cohabit with, ἀνδρὶ, δοῦλῳ, γυναικί, δεσπολνῶ etc., very freq. in Hdt., and Att. Prose; hence absol. to marry, wed, Hdt. 1. 93., 4. 168; and so, τούτων συνοικισάντων γίναται Κλεισθένης from their marriage sprung Cleisthenes, Hdt. 6. 131: oft. metaph., σ. ἀχθεῖ, φόβῳ, γάμῳ to be wedded to misery, etc., Soph. Phil. 1168, Eur. Herac. 996, Erechth. 13. 3; then reversely, συνοικεῖ μοι κακὰ, πέντα etc., Soph. O. C. 1238, Plat. Legg. 679 B. 2. absol. to live, exist, be, Lyc. 957. II. c. acc. loci, to make to dwell in together: hence in Pass. of a country, to be thickly peopled, Xen. Oec. 4. 8.

συνοικημα, ατος, τό, that with which one lives, νομίζων δῆμον εἶναι σ. ἀχαριστοῦσαν a most unpleasant house-fellow, Hdt. 7. 156. II. = συνοικία II, Plut.

συνοικησις, ἡ, (συνοικέω) a dwelling, living or being together, ἀλλήλων σ. Plat. Rep. 520 C, etc.: esp. marriage, Hdt. 1. 196, Plat. Legg. 930 A.

συνοικητήρ, ἦρος, δ=sq., Simon. Amorg. 102.
συνοικητής, οὔ, δ, (συνοικέω) one who lives with or together, Lat. conubernalis: one who lives with in marriage, a consort.
συνοικητῶρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, =foreg., living with, τινί Aesch. Eum. 833.

συνοικία, ἡ, Att. ξυνοικία, (συνοικέω) = συνοικησις, a living or dwelling together, συνοικίαν δέχεσθαι to agree to live with another, Aesch. Eum. 916. 2. a body of people living together, a community, Plat. Rep. 369 C, etc.: hence in gen. a band, troop, brood, Aesch. Supp. 267.

II. a place where people live together, as a city, Plat. Rep. 369 C, etc.:—esp. a house in which several families live, a house divided into chambers or flats, like the Lat. insula, opp. to οἰκία, a dwelling occupied by one family, Thuc. 3. 74; ὅπου πολλοὶ μισθωσόμενοι μίαν οἰκὴν διεξιμένοι ἔχουσιν, συνοικίαν καλοῦμεν, Aeschin. 17. 29:—at Athens these boarding or lodging houses were a common investment of money, Dem. 946. 6, 1110. 12, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 90, and Dict. of Antiqu. 2. an additional building, side-room, out-house, Ar. Eq. 1001; unless here too it is a hired room; v. Schol. ad l. 3. in gen. the neighbourhood, Plut. 2. 280 E, etc.: in plur. at ξυνοικίαι, a village, hamlet, as being made up of a number of poor houses joined in one.

συνοικία, τῷ, sub. ἐπὶ, at Athens a public feast in memory of Theseus' uniting all the towns of Attica under the single government of the capital, celebrated on the 17th of Boëdromion, Thuc. 2. 15, cf. sq. (signif. II), and v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 97, 81—τὰ συνοικία is a later form; cf. also μετοικίαν II.

συνοικίω, f. σω, to make to live with, τινὲ τινι, esp. in marriage, Epich. p. 92, Isocr. 391 C; σ. τινὲ τὴν θυγατέρα to give him one's daughter in marriage, Hdt. 2. 121, 6; so, σ. εὐνῆν τινι Eur. H. F. 68. 2. to make to live together, join in one city, unite under a capital or metropolis, c. πάντας (sc. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας) Thuc. 2. 15, cf. foreg.; so, ἡ τὴν Δέσβον ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήν Thuc. 3. 2; hence, πόλεως ξυνοικισθείσης when the city became a regular capital, opp. τὸ κατὰ κόσμῳ οἰκίσθαι, Id. 1. 15, cf. 2. 16.

II. to join in peopling or colonising a country, τὴν Τροίαν Eur. Hec. 1139, cf. Thuc. 1. 24., 6. 5.
συνοικίσω, ἡ, a making to live together, joining under one city as a capital, Thuc. 3. 3, cf. foreg. 1, 2. II. a helping to people or colonise.

συνοικοῖός, δ, (συνοικέω) = foreg. II, Polyb. II. society, intercourse, marriage, Diod.

συνοικιστήρ, ἦρος, δ=sq., one who joins in peopling, a fellow-colonist, Pind. O. 6. 8, Fr. 185.

συνοικιστής, οὔ, δ, (συνοικέω) = foreg.

συνοικοδομέω, to build with or together, Plut.

συνοικονομέω, to govern along with or together, Longin.

σύνκοικος, ον, dwelling, living with or together, τινί Hdt. 1. 57., 7. 73; also, τινὸς Soph. Ant. 451:—esp. in plur., joint-inhabitants, Thuc. 4. 64, etc.:—oft. metaph., living with, wedded, to, used to, ἡ ἀλαγὰρ βλοῦ Soph. O. T. 1206; ἡ ἐνδεῖα κακῶ etc., Plat.; and then reversely, βλάδῃ, ἦρος σ. μοι Soph. El. 775, Xen. Symp. 8. 24.

II. δ, ἡ σ. a consort, husband or wife.
συνοικουρέω, to help in watching the house, live at home together, Dion. H.: from

συνοικουρος, ὄν, living at home together: c. gen., σ. κακῶν a partner in mischief, Eur. Hipp. 1069.

συνοικίω, to pity along with or together, c. acc., Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5. II. intr. to feel or shew compassion.

σύνκοικος, ον, (οἶση) agreeing or harmonising with, like σύμφωνος, c. dat., φόρμγγι Ap. Rh.

σύνκοικος, αορ. -οἶσθην, Dep. pass. :—to suppose the same with another, agree with him, Plat. Rep. 500 A, 517 C, etc.

σύνκοικος, ἡ, future profit.

σύνκοικος, fut. of συμμέρω, med. σὺνκοίσομαι II. 8. 400: neut. part. τὸ σὺνκοῖον, =foreg.

συνοκλῆζω, f. σω, to cower together, sink on one knee.

συνοκωγή, ἡ, a holding together, like συνοχή a joining, junction, σ. στήθος Foes. Oec. Hipp., cf. συνοχῶκα.

συνολισθαίνω, f. σθήσω, to slip and fall together, Plut.

σύνολκῃ, ἡ, (συνέκω) a drawing together.

σύνολκος, ον, (ἔλκω) drawn together, Arist. Probl.

συνδῆλμι, to destroy along with or together:—Med. to pinish along with or together, δμοῦ τινι Eur. Hel. 104.

συνολοῦζω, f. ζω, to raise a loud cry together, esp. of women, Xen. An. 4. 3, 19, cf. ὁλοῦζω.

σύνολος, ον, also γ, ον, Plat. Polit. 299 D, all together, Plat. 1. c.: usu. in neut. 1. τὸ σύνολον, the whole together. 2. as Adv. on the whole, in general, at once, Plat. Soph. 220 B: also σύνολως, Luc.

συνολοθύνωμαι, Dep. med., to wail with or together. [φῶ]

σύνολαμος, ον, =sq., Orph.

σύνολαιμος, ον, gen. ονος, (αἷμα) of the same blood, kindred: δ, ἡ σ. a brother, sister, Aesch. Pr. 410, Eur. I. T. 848.

συνολᾶλυν, to make quite level along with, Plut.

συνομαρτέω, to follow along with, attend on, τινί Solon 5. 55, Eur. Or. 950.

συνομβρίω, to rain together, i. e. heavily, Plut.

σύνομβρος, ον, joined or mixed with rain.

σύνομβρος, δ, ἡ, a bedfellow, male, Orph.

συνονήθης, ες = συνήθης, Jac. A. P. p. 171.

συνονήλιξ, Dor. -άλιξ, ικος, δ, ἡ, like συνήλιξ, a fellow, comrade, Theogn. 1059, Theocr. 18, 22.

συνονήρεω, to be a joint hostage, Polyb.

συνονήρεως, es, assembled, Nic.

συνονικέω, f. σω, to converse or live with, τινί N. T.: from

σύνονικος, ον, living with, a friend, acquaintance.

σύνονμνι, also σὺννονμνί, to swear along with or together, to join in a league or confederacy, Thuc. 5. 48, 6. 18; ἐνώμοσαν γὰρ, ὄντες ἐχρίσται τὸ πῖν, πῖρ καὶ θάλασσα Aesch. Ag. 650, cf. σὺννομότης:—but also simply like δμόναι τί τινι, to swear to one, or promise him by oath, Soph. Phil. 1367.

II. to bind oneself with another by oath, conspire together, ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. 7. 235, ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 1319. 1; so, σ. ὅρκους ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. 1. 176: also, σ. θανάτῳ τινι to join in swearing death against him, Aesch. Cho. 978: also in Med., of ὑνομοσόμενοι τινι his fellow-conspirators, Plut.

συνονοιοπαθέω, to be of like passions, feelings with, to sympathise with, τινί Arist. Rhet.: so too σὺννοπαθέω.

συνονοιῶ, to make quite like, Dion. H.

συνονολογέω, to say the same thing with, and so to agree with, τινί Hdt. 2. 55: to confess together, confess the whole, τῷ Thuc. 1. 133.

II. to agree to do, promise, τῷ Xen. An. 4. 2, 19, etc.

III. to come to terms with, make a covenant with, σὺν-θῆκαι σὺννομολογῆναι Polyb. Hence

συνονομολογία, ἡ, agreement, confession: an agreement, covenant, Plat. II. a promise.

συνονομολογος, ον, agreeing to: confessing.

συνονομοῦμαι, = σὺννομοιοῦμαι, Plut.

συνονομῶ, to border on, march with, τινί N. T.: from σὺννόμος, ον, bordering on, marching with.

συνονομία, ἡ, worse form for σὺννομία.

συνονομνύμεω, to have the same name with another: from σὺννομνύνομος, ον, having the same name with another, τινὸς Achae. ap. Ath. 173 D.

συνονεύω, to bring to a point, Polyb.

σόνεψε, υ, brought to a point, pointed, Theophr.

συνοπαδός, ὄν, following along with, attending on, c. gen.,

ἀοιδῆς Panyas. I. 13; c. dat., θεῶ Plat. Phaedr. 248 C: absol., Id. Soph. 216 B. Hence

συναπάζομαι, f. ἀσμαι, Med. (ἀπάζω), to follow along with, attend on, v. l. Soph. Fr. 342, ubi Dind. συμπάζομαι.

συναπᾶν, ονος, ὁ, ἦ, = συναπαῖς, Orph. [α]

συναπάζω, to arm together:—Pass., to be under arms together, a companion in arms.

συναπᾶτος, ον, (ἄπλον) under arms together, allied, δόρατα Eur. H. F. 128.

συναπλοφόρεω, to bear arms with or together.

συναπτάω, f. ἦσω, to roast with or together.

συναπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, seeing the whole together, seeing at a glance, taking a large and comprehensive view, Plat. Rep. 537 C: τὸ συναπτικὸν far-sightedness, acuteness.

σύνοπτος, ον, (συνόψωμι) seen all together, able to be seen all together or at a glance, plain, intelligible, Arist. Pol.

συνόρσις, ἦ, α seeing all together, far-sightedness, Clem. Al.

συνοράτικός, ἦ, ὄν, = συνοπτικός.

συνοράω, f. συνόρῳμαι, to see the whole together, to see at a glance, σ. πάντα Plat. Phaedr. 265 D, etc.: to take a view of a thing, Dem. 1122. 16: σ. συνείδον (q. v.) serves as aor. 2. Also as Dep. med., συνορῶμαι.

συνορῶναι, to celebrate orgies along with or together, Plut.

συνορῶναι, as Pass. c. fut. med. -ίσμαι, rarely -ισθῆσμαι, as in Dem. 547. 61: aor. συνορῶσθην. To be angry along with or together, Isocr. 78 E, Dem. 516. 7, and l. c.

συνόργιος, ον, (ὄργια) joining in celebration of orgies.

συνορίω, f. ἦσω, (σύνορος) to border on, march with, τῶν Polyb.

συνορθίζω, to set upright along with, Philo.

συνορθόω, to make straight together, bring into order, App.

συνόρθος, ον, dawning or coming to light along with: a word introduced into Aesch. Ag. 254 by Wellauer and Dind., cf. σινάρθος.

συνορία, ἦ, (σύνορος) neighbourhood.

συνοριγνάομαι, f. ἦσμαι, Dep. pass.:—to desire along with or together.

συνορίζω, f. ἴσω, to make to border on, combine, Arist. Coel.

II. intr. = συνορεύω.

συνορίνω, to rouse, stir up along with or together, ἴνα οἱ σὺν θυμῷ ὀρίνῃ Il. 2. 467, cf. 568:—Pass. to be set in motion, move on all together, Il. 4. 332. [I]

σύνορκος, ον, bound by oath, Xen. Vect. 5. 9.

σύνορμος, ἀδος, ἦ, = συνδρομὸς, συμμηληγὰς, Simon. 163: from συνορμία, f. ἦσω, to set in motion, urge on together, Plut.

II. more usu. intr. to move on, start, set out along with or together: so also in Pass.

συνόρμενος, part. aor. med. of συνόρνωμι.

συνορμῶω, f. ἦσω, to lie at anchor, be in harbour together, Polyb.

συνορμίζω, f. ἴσω, to bring to anchor or into harbour together, Xen. Hell. I. 17: in gen. to pack close together, Dio C.

συνόρνωμι = συνορῶω: hence part. aor. 2 med. συνόρμενος, having started or set forth together, Aesch. Ag. 420.

σύνορος, ον, Ion. σύνοπος: bordering on, marching with, close on one another, σ. πολιτεία Arist. Pol.; but, κένος τηλοῦ κένος ξένουπος det twin-brother of mud, Aesch. Ag. 495.

συνορούω, to rush on along with or together, Ap. Rh.

συνοροφῶω, to roof all over, cover or shade completely, Luc.

συνορῶναι, f. ἦσμαι, Dep. med.:—to dance with or together, Plut.

συνουλόω, to scar quite over. Hence

συνουλώσεις, ἦ, α scarring over, making quite whole, LXX.

συνουλώτικός, ἦ, ὄν, scarring over and making whole.

συνουρίζω, Ion. for συνορίζω.

συνούρος, ον, Ion. for σύνορος q. v.

συνουσία, ἦ, Ion. συνουσίη, (σύνεμι, part. συνών, συνοῦσα) a being with or together, esp. for purposes of feasting, conversing, etc., a friendly meeting, party, Hdt. 2. 78, and Plat.; ἦ ἐν οἴῳ σ., ἦ ἐν οἴῳ σ., = συμποσίον Plat. Legg. 652 A, cf. Isocr. 9 A; and absol., Isocr. Antist. § 305: σ. ποιεῖσθαι to converse together, Plat. Symp. 176 E, Soph. 217 D; σ. συνουσίαν συγγενεῖσθαι Id. Legg. 672 A: αἱ σ. ἀσφ. συνουσία, of literary parties, conversaciones, Ar. Thesm. 21. 2. a living together, friendly inter-

course, in gen. intercourse, society, Hdt. 6. 128, Aesch. Eum. 285, Soph., etc.; κοινὸς ἐν συνουσίᾳ Ar. Nub. 649: σ. τῶνδ intercourse with one, Soph. Fr. 12, Ar. Ecc. 110, Plat., etc.; but, ξυνοῦσιν θῆρῶν, = οἱ ξυνοῦντες θῆρες Soph. Phil. 936: the method or rules of society, Plat. Theag. 130 E. 3. esp. sexual intercourse, Lat. coitus, Plat. Symp. 191 C, 206 C, etc.; ἀνδρὸς σ. Jusjur. ap. Dem. 1371. 22.

συνουσιάζω, to be, live with or together, keep company with: esp. to have sexual intercourse, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 526 E.

συνουσιάζεις, ἦ, Philo, and συνουσιασμός, ὁ, Plut., = συνουσία, esp. sexual intercourse.

συνουσιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who lives or keeps company with, a companion, Plat. Minos 319 E; a disciple, Xen. Mem. I. 6, 1.

συνουσιαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, suited for society or company, agreeable, Ar. Vesp. 1209: esp. given to sexual intercourse.

συνουσιόω, to connect essentially with:—Pass. to agree essentially with, τῶν. Hence

συνουσιώσεις, ἦ, essential cognition.

συνοφρῶδομαι, f. ἴσμαι, Dep. med.:—to knit the brow, frown and look gloomy, Soph. Tr. 869.

συνόφρως, v. gen. vos, with meeting eye-brows, Arist. Physiogn. II. with knitted brow, frowning, gloomy.

συνόφρμωμα, τό, (συνόφρμωμι) a meeting of the eye-brows.

συνόχευς, ἑως, ὁ, (συνέχω) that which holds together, a hold-fast.

συνόχεω, to carry with or together. Pass. to travel together in a chariot, Plut.

συνόχη, ἦ, Att. ἐννοχῇ, (συνέχω) a being held together, meeting, joining, ἐν ξυνοχῇσιν ὁδοῖ at the cross-roads, Il. 23. 330; but, ξυνοχῇσιν ἀγῶνος etc., in battle-conflicts, etc., Ap. Rh., and Q. Sm. 2. metaph. distress, anguish, LXX, and N. T.

II. a holding together, keeping fast or close, Arist. Org.: in plur. bonds, chains.

συνοχηδόν, Adv., holding together.

συνοχημαίω, to hold or bind together.

συνόχομος, ὁ, = συνοχῇ, poet. συνοχμοῦς q. v., Il. 14. 465.

σύνοχος, ον, (συνέχω) like συνέχης, held together, joined: metaph. agreeing with, suiting, τῶν Eur. Bacch. 161, Hel. 171.

2. of Time, lasting, perpetual.

συνόκωκα, old Ep. and Ion. intr. pf. of συνέχω for συνόκωκα, to be held together, come together, ὥμαι ἐπὶ στήθεσιν συνοκώκετο shoulders bending towards each other over the chest, Il. 2. 218; cf. συνοκώχῃ.

II. to fall together, sink down, Q. Sm.—On the form v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 85 Ann. 5.

σύνοψις, ἦ, α seeing all together, and in gen. a general view, contemplation, Plat. Legg. 858 C: συνάπτειν εἰς σ., one must bring under one view, Id. Rep. 537 C; so, ὑπὸ αἴαν σ. ἀγαγεῖν Polyb.

II. a general view of a subject, synopsis, Plut.

σύνοψμα, fut. of συνοπῶ.

συνοφοβέω, to be glutinous with or together, Plut.

συνσ-, συνσ-, συνστ-:—for words wrongly so written v. sub συσ-, συσ-, συστ-.

συντάγή, ἦ, (συντάσσω) a putting together in order, arranging, esp. a physician's prescription, Artemid. II. in plur.

συντάγμα, ατος, τό, (συντάσσω) that which is put together in order: hence 1. σ. δαλιῶν, ἰππέων etc., a body of troops drawn up in order, hence in gen. a body of troops, a squadron, corps, Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 2. the constitution of a state, σ. πολιτείας a form of constitution, Isocr. 145 B, 264 C. 3. a table or schedule regularly drawn out, σ. συντάσσειν Aeschin. 67. 16.

4. an arrangement of musical notes, like ἄρμονια, a mode, Δωρικόν σ. Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 7. 5. a regular collection of writings, a work, book, Plut.

συνταγματάρχης, ον, ὁ, (ἀρχω) the leader of a σύνταγμα (1).

συνταγματικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or belonging to a σύνταγμα; ἂ δ. συνταγματικὰ a regular, set treatise, opp. to ἱστορηματικά; ἂ δ. συνταγματικόν, τό, Dim. from σύνταγμα.

συντάκτης, ἑς, (συντάσσειν) asthmatic.

συντάκτειν, verb. Adj. from συντάσσω, one must arrange, Luc.

συντακτήριος, ον, and συντακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (συντάσσειν) putting together in order, arranging. II. (from Med. 4) of or belonging to departure, σ. λόγος a farewell speech.

συντάκτως, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from συντάσσω, *put together in order*, established, Diog. I. 7, 58, 64.

συντάλαιπώρως, f. ἴσω, *to endure along with or together*, τι Soph. O. C. 1136; *to share in misery*, μετά τινος Ar. Lys. 1221. Also sometimes as Dep. pass., —ἀσπείμια.

συντάλαιουργός, *to work wool together*.

συντάμειος, ου, δ, Dio C., and **συντάμειος**, ου, δ, *a colleague in the quaestorship*.

συντάμνω, Ion. for συντέμνω, Hdt.

συντάμνω, —συντέμνω, *to stretch together, bring together*, ἐν βραχεί in small compass, Pind. P. 1, 158.

συντάξις, εως, ἡ, (συντάσσω) *a putting together in order*, esp. of soldiers, *a drawing up in order, array*, σ. ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 1; hence 2. in gen. order, σ. στρατιωτικὴν military discipline, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 14; arrangement, system, method, Lat. constitutio, Plat. Rep. 591 D, Tim. 24 C: σ. τοῦ πνέοντι τι Dem. 14, 27; —organisation, Id. 182, 25. 3. *a putting together, compiling a book, history*; hence *a writing, narrative, treatise*, Polyb. 4. in Gramm. the combination of words and sentences, the doctrine of grammatical connexion, syntax.

II. like σύνταγμα, *that which is put together*, esp. *a body of troops*, ἡ εἰς μισθοῦς σ. Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 37: σ. Ἑλληνική the combined forces of Greece, Plut. 2. *a covenant, contract*, Dem. 1334, 12. 3. *an assigned impost, contribution*, euphem. for φόρος, tribute or tax, Dem. 60, 11; σ. τελεῖν, ὑπατεῖν Aeschin. 67, 21, Isocr. 140 B: introduced at Athens by Callistratus, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 162.

4. *covenanted pay or reward*, a more delicate word than μισθός, first in Dem. 95, 9, and 20., 305, 16: *an annual allowance, salary, pension*, Plut. **συντάπεινός**, *to join in humbling, reducing*, Strab.

συντάραξις, ἡ, *a total confusion*, Arist. Probl. [τά]: from

συντάρασσω, Att. —ττω, f. ξω, *to throw all together into confusion*, *to disturb, trouble*, Lat. conturbare, δαῖτα II. 1, 579, in times; σ. τὴν κρήνην *to trouble the water*, Hdt. 9, 49; so, σ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα Id. 3, 138: *to trouble, to confound, perplex*, Ar. Nub. 1020 i.—in Pass. *to be much disturbed, troubled*, etc., esp. of social order, Soph. Ant. 1067, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 7; ἐνταραχθέντος βίου Thuc. 3, 84: νόμοι σ. all legal order was at an end, Thuc. 2, 52; —also, αἰδῶν πόντος ἐνταρδρακται Aesch. Pr. 1088: *to be much distressed, vexed*, Plat. Legg. 798 A. II. c. acc. rei, σ. πόλεμον *to stir up war*, Polyb.

συνταράχνω, *to wrap up*, Lyc.

συνταρρῶς, ον, (ταρρῶς, παρρῶς) *intertwined, entangled*, δένδρον σ. *a tree with interlacing roots*, Theophr. Hence

συνταρρῶς, *to interweave, entangle*; in Pass. *to be full of entangled roots*, Theophr.

σύντασις, ἡ, (συντέλλω) *a stretching together, straining, exertion*, Plat. Symp. 206 B, Phil. 46 D. II. distension, Hipp.

συντάσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ξω, *to put together in order*, esp. *to draw up soldiers in order, put an army in array*, like διατάσσω, Hdt. 7, 78, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 2, etc.: but also *to draw up along with others, form into one body with them*, Ib. 6, 4, 14, Hell. 4, 8, 28. 2. in gen. *to arrange, order* as parts of a whole, organise, Lat. constituere, τὸ ὅμα Plat. Gorg. 504 A: *to regulate, ordain*, τὰς ἀπας Id. Phil. 30 C, etc.: cf. σύνταγμα 4.

3. *to ordain, command*, τὰ ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 6, 8, 4; also, σ. τι τὶ Plat. Legg. 625 C. 4. *to impose a tax or tribute on*, cf. B. 4.

B. Pass. *to be drawn up in order*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 18, etc. 2. in gen. *to be joined to*, τι Plat. Legg. 903 D: οἱ συνταγμαῖνοι conspirators, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 7.

3. metaph. *to rally, collect oneself, be collected or firm*, δ συνταγμαῖνος *a sober, steady man*, Ib. 4, 8, 22: πρὶν συνταχθῆναι τὴν δόξαν before their minds are collected, their courage screwed up, Thuc. 5, 9. 4. *to be assessed for taxation*, Dem. 167, 6., 168, 21.

C. Med. *to put oneself in order of battle*, form, Ar. Lys. 452; τισὶ ἢ μετά τινων *in the same body as others*, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 15, Vect. 2. 2. *to arrange for oneself*, and so much like the Act., σ. λόγους, ἐπιτηδεύματα etc., *to put together, compose, work at them*, Plat. Phaedr. 263 E, Legg. 781 B: esp., σ. ὑπόθεσιν *to treat of a subject*, Schöff. Dion. Comp. 70. 3. *to agree together, bargain*, Dem. 344, fin., Aeschin. 14, 33: τὸ συνταγμαῖνον and τὸ συνταχθῆναι *an agreement*,

(cf. σύνταξις II. 4.), Polyb.: *to treat, come to terms with one*, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 4. later, *to take leave of one*, bid him farewell, τι Jac. A. P. p. lxviii.

συντάττειν, verb. Adj. from συντέλλω, *one must use exertion, strive earnestly*, Ep. Plat. 340 C.

συντάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (συντέλλω) *straining, drawing tight*.

συντάφος, ον, *buried along with, together, in the same grave*, Plat. Legg. 873 D.

συνταχύνω, *to help to urge on, hurry*, Hdt. 3, 71. II. intr. *to hasten*, Id. 3, 72; δ βλος συνταχύνει *life hastens to an end*, Id. 2, 133.

συντέλλω, *to stretch together, strain, draw tight*, Eur. Hipp. 257; metaph. *to exert, ποδὸς ὁρμήν* Eur. El. 112: *to urge on, excite, δρόμημα κυνῶν* Id. Bacch. 872; σ. τῶν εἰς ἢ ἐπὶ τι Plat. Gorg. 507 D, Legg. 641 E, etc.: —Pass. *to exert oneself, endeavor*, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 504 E: γνάμν συνταγμαῖνearnestly, seriously, Xen. Oec. 2, 18. II. intr. *to exert oneself, strive*, Plat. Soph. 239 B: hence like Lat. contendere, *to haste, hasten, run*, where δδόν is supplied, σ. δρόμῳ εἰς ἄστυ Plut. 2. *to direct all one's powers to one object, tend towards*, Lat. tendere ad . . . c. inf., Eur. Hec. 190; εἰς, ἐπὶ, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 993 C, Polit. 294 B, etc.: and more literally, σ. τοῖς τοῖσιν *to aim at* . . . Hipp.

συντεχνίῳ, f. ἴω, *to help to build a wall or fortification*, Thuc. 4, 57: *to surround with a wall, fortify together*. **συντεκμαιρόμαι**, Dep. med., *to conjecture from signs or symptoms*, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.: *to guess, calculate*, Thuc. 2, 76, Xen. Symp. 2, 8.

συντεκνοποιέω, *to breed children with one, of the woman*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5.

συντεκνέω, =foreg.; in gen. *to breed*, Ar. Thesm. 15.

συντεκταίνομαι, Dep. med. (τεκταίνομαι) *to help to build, make or frame*, Plat. Tim. 30 B, and Ap. Rh.

συντελέω, =συντελέω; usu. intr. *to be at a place or with*, Pind. P. 9, 100.

συντέλεια, ἡ, (συντέλλω) *a praying in together; a joint or common contribution for the public burdens*, σ. ποιέειν Dem. 306, 18.

II. at Athens, *a subdivision of the συμπορία* (q. v.) consisting of 5, 6, or 15 citizens, who equip a ship for the public service at their joint expense, and were called συντελεῖς, Hyperid. ap. Harp.: but the subject is very obscure, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 344 sq.

III. *any similar partnership for bearing public burdens*, εἰς σ. εἶναι τὰς λειτουργίας *to impose the liturgies on a company, not on one person* (as was usual), Dem. 463, 24, cf. 262, 8: in gen. *a club, company*, Plat. Legg. 905 B: σ. θεῶν (who separately were called τέλειαι), Aesch. Thesm. 251.

IV. connexion with a company, partnership: also *a federal union of cities with a common treasury*, Polyb. V. *an accomplishment, perfection*, Polyb.: *a completion, end*, LXX.

VI. the combination of parts to one end, unity of a scheme, Plat. Legg. 905 B.

VII. in Grammar, *the perfect tense*, Dem. Phal.

VIII. in later Philosophers, like ἐντελέχεια, *reality*.

συντελείω, *to make quite perfect*, Clem. Al. Hence

συντελείωσις, ἡ, *a completion*: esp. *a perfect, completed action*, opp. to παράστασις, Gramm.

συντέλεσμα, ατος, τό, (συντέλλω) *a joint contribution, tax*, LXX.

II. *an accomplishment, completion*.

συντελεστής, οὔ, (συντέλλω) *a member of a συντέλεια* (II.).

II. *a completer, finisher*.

συντελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *complete, perfect*: δ σ. (sc. χρόνος) *the perfect tense*, Gramm.

συντελέστρια, ἡ, fem. of συντελεστής.

συντελευτάω, f. ἴσω, *to help to bring to an end*. II. intr. *to die along with or together*, Diog.

συντέλω, f. ἴσω, *to bring to one end together, bring quite to an end, finish*, σ. τὴν δαπάνην *to make up the whole sum*, Dem. 183, 13; so too, σ. (sc. τὰ ἄρματα) εἰς τὰ ἑκατὸν ἄρματα *to make up the number 100*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 50: esp., 1. of a workman, *to finish, make*, σ. γέισον Lys. ap. Poll., στέφανον ap. Dem. 522, 4.

2. *to perform or celebrate sacred rites, ἀγιστείας* Plat. Ax. 371 D, τὰ ἱσθία etc., Plut.

3. intr. (like ἄνω 1, 3., —δδόν being usu. supplied), *to arrive at one's destination or purpose along with or together*. II. *to pay*

joint taxes, tribute, to incur joint expense: σ. ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα Aesch. 67, 17: hence usu. without the sum expressed, 1. σ. εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἐν ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς to pay all alike in the εἰσφορά towards the war, Dem. 465, 23. 2. συντελεῖν εἰς τοὺς ἱππεῖς etc., strictly to pay to the knights or the class of knights, and so to belong to this class or body (because at Athens all citizens were classed acc. to their τίμημα or rateable property), hence in gen. to belong to, be counted in a class or body, σ. εἰς ἄνδρας Isocr. 277 B, σ. εἰς τοὺς νόβους Dem. 691, 18: cf. τελῶ III: and so in gen., σ. εἰς Ὀρχομένον, εἰς τὸ Ἀρακιδίον etc., used esp. of a number of small states tributary to or under the protection of a larger, Thuc. 4, 76, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 12: hence also to go to make up the whole, belong to, count as part of a people, εἰς τῶνας, v. Arnold Thuc. 2, 15: also c. dat., σ. Θηβαίους Isocr. 298 B—cf. sq. 2. 3. in gen. to contribute to any thing. Hence

συντελής, ἐς, effecting joint payments, paying joint taxes or tributes, Antipho a. Harp.: ἑκτος καὶ δέκατος σ. paying a sixteenth share, ap. Dem. 261, 3: hence 1. belonging to the same συντέλεια (II) or company, Dem. 564, 27. 2. rated in the same class of citizens, hence in gen. counted among, belonging to, εἰς τῶνας or εἰς τι—absol., σ. μέρη the component parts, Arist. Org.: cf. συντελεῖν II. 2. 3. tributary to another state, dependent upon it, Lat. contributus, πόλις εἰς αὐτοῦς συντελεῖ ποιεῖν Dem. 198, 15. 4. in Aesch. Ag. 532, σ. πόλις the whole city with him (Paris).

συντελικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to a συντελής or συντέλεια (II): τὸ συντελικόν=συντέλεια, a body of persons paying tax jointly, Lat. contributi, Polyb. II. in Gramm., χρόνος σ. the perfect tense; ῥήμα σ. verbum perfectum: status σ. status facti seu praeteriti et consummati, Quintil. 3, 6, 46.

συντέμνω, Ion. τέμνω Hdt.: fut. τεμῶ:—to cut all in pieces, to chop up, Ar. Ran. 1262: to divide, Plat. Polit. 261 A. II. to cut down, cut short, Lat. concidere, σ. τὰς πράξεις ἐξαιτῶν Thuc. 8, 36: hence freq. metaph. to cut short, abridge, σ. πολλοὺς ἐν βραχεί λόγους Ar. Thesm. 178: σ. τὴν μυσθοφορίαν Thuc. 8, 45: σ. τὰς δαπάνας εἰς τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν to cut down one's expenses to one's daily wants, Xen., Hier. 4, 91: σ. εἰς ἐντέλειαν Thuc. 8, 86: also, σ. τιμὰς Aesch. Eum. 227: συντέμνοντες θεῶν βράβη τοὺς κακόφρονας Soph. Ant. 1103: and so in Med., Id. Fr. 678, 16. III. seemingly intr., 1. sub. ὁδῶν, to cut the road short, cut across, σ. ἀπ' Ἀμπελίου ἄκρης ἐπὶ Καναστραῖν ἄκρην Hdt. 7, 123, cf. σύντομος II. 2. sub. λόγων, to cut the matter short, speak briefly, ὥς δὲ συντέμω Eur. Tro. 441, cf. Hec. 1180: σύντεμνω cut short, make an end, Mnesim. Δυσκ. 1, 4: ὥς συντέμνοντι εἰπεῖν, like συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, or simply συντέμνοντι, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 837. 3. τοῦ χρόνου συντέμνω as the time became short, Lat. instante tempore, Hdt. 5, 41: cf. σύντομος II.

συντεπερίζω, to whistle an accompaniment, Theophr. Char. 21, Ed. Schneid.

συντεπνέω, to march with, border on, τινί Polyb.: from συντεπνέω, on, gen. onos, bordering on, marching with, Anth. συντεπνέω, to delight along with or together.

συνταγαμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συντάσσω, in an orderly manner, in set terms, σ. καὶ πιδανῶς Plat. Apol. 23 E, Bekker: cf. sq.

συνταγαμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from συντεμνω, earnestly, eagerly, Ar. Plut. 325, Plat. Rep. 499 A, etc., usu. with v. I. συνταγαμένως.

συντεπνέω, f. πρήσω, aor. —έπρησα: pf. pass. —τέπρημαι: the pres. —τεπνέω or τεπνῶ is a late form. To bore through so as to meet each other, σ. τοὺς μυχοὺς ἀλλήλοις Hdt. 2, 11, cf. παραλλάσσω: τὴν τοῦ ποτοῦ διεξοδὸν συντεπνέσαν εἰς τὸν μυχόν they carried the passage through into the marrow, Plat. Tim. 91 A, cf. Criti. 115 D: συντεπνέω εἰς τὰ τὸν πηλόν to run out a gallery into one's neighbour's mines, Dem. 977, 22:—Pass. to be connected by openings or channels, συντεπνέται ἡ ὑσφρησις τῷ στόματι Arist. Probl. 13, 2, cf. 33, 17, 2: 80, εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἡ ἀκοή συντεπνέται Plat. 2, 502 D. II. metaph., συντεπνέω μύθον δι' ὧτων to let words pierce in, sink deeply, Aesch. Cho. 451.

σύντευξις, ἦ, (συντυγχάνω)=συντυχία II.

συντεχάω, f. sq., Plut.

συντεχνάομαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med.:—to work along with.

II. c. acc., to work at, contrive with or together, σ. τινὶ τὰ ἔργα Dem. Phal.: σ. ἀπάρην Plut.—Rarely in συντεχνάω.

συντεχνίτης, ου, δ.=sq.

σύντεχνος, δ, ἦ, (τέχνη) practising the same art, a fellow in art, Ar. Fr. 226: also c. gen., one's fellow-workman, Ar. Ran. 763.

σύντηγμα, τό, (συντήκω) that which is melted into one and so combined. 2. that which is melted down and so dissolved

Arist. de Somn. II.=σύντηξις II.

συντηκτικός, ἦ, ὄν, apt to melt into one or dissolve, wasting, consuming, Arist. de Somn.

συντήκω, f. ξτώ, to melt together, melt into one, combine.

II. to melt down, dissolve by melting, make to waste or pine away, Eur. I. A. 398: σ. χρόνον διακροῖς Id. Med. 255. 2. Pass. συντήκομαι, aor. I συντήχην, aor. 2 συντεράκην [α]: and in same signif. intr. pf. act. σμῆτηκα: to melt away, disappear, Xen. Cyn. 10, 1: usu. metaph. to waste, fall away, συντήκεσθαι λόγας, νόσφ' Eur. Id. 240, Or. 34.

σύντηξις, ἦ, a melting into one, and so combining, union: also=σύντηγμα. II. a melting away, wasting, falling away,

Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

συντήρω, f. ῥωα, to watch closely along with or together: to observe, take aim, Plut.

συντηρήσις, ἦ, a watching closely: observation. Hence

συντηρητικός, ἦ, ὄν, watching closely.

συντίθεμι, f. συνθῶω, to place, put together, Hdt. 2, 47, 4, 67, Plat., etc.: σ. ἔκτρα στόματος to close the lips, Eur. Cycl. 625: to add together, as numbers, Hdt. 3, 95. 2. to put together, combine, frame, build, σ. πεντηκοντέους καὶ τρεῖς Hdt. 7, 36: to compose, τὴ ἀπὸ τῶν Hdt. 4, 23: also, ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ συντιθέμενον Hdt. 7, 184: σ. τὸ πᾶν to frame the universe, hence, ὁ συνθεὶς the Creator, Plat. Tim. 33 D: metaph., συντιθεὶς γέλωα πολλὴν Soph. Aj. 303: σ. διού, ἀμύλων to strive for two things at once, Eur. El. 95. 3. to compose as an author does a book, Thuc. I. 21, 97, σ. μύθους, ποιήσας etc., freq. in Plat. 4. to compound words, Plat. Crat. 424 E, 434 A. 5. to plan, devise, contrive, μύρον τῶν Aesch. Supp. 65, cf. Soph. O. T. 401: also, σ. λόγους to devise a story, Eur. Bacch. 297. 6. to put together in one, take together, unite, comprehend, πᾶν γένος εἰς Id. Med. 747: ἐν βραχεί συνθεὶς λόγῳ putting things shortly together, speaking briefly, Soph. El. 673. 6. to give into a person's care, τινὶ τοι Polyb. 7. to collect, conclude, infer, Id. 28, 15, 14: σ. σ. λογισμῷ Arr.

B. Med. συντίθεμαι, as first in Hom., though he only uses the aor. 2 (in signif. I). 1. strictly to put together for oneself, and so to observe a thing, take heed to it, hearken or listen to, Od. 20, 92: σ. τοῦ, σύνθετο βουλὴν θυμῷ II. 7, 44, φρεσὶ σύνθετο δόξῃν Od. I. 328: but Hom. has it usu. absol. in the phrase, σὺ δὲ σύνθεο do thou take heed; also, σὺ δὲ σύνθεο θυμῷ Od. 15, 27. 2. to agree on, conclude, συμμαχίην, διαμειλίην etc., Hdt. 2, 181, 8, 140, 1, etc.: σ. ζεύειν τινί, i. e. with one, Id. I. 27: ταῖτα συνθέμενοι having agreed on these points, Id. I. 87, σ. συντίθεμαι τινὶ τι with another, Hdt. 3, 157, etc.: also, σ. τι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 7, 145: sometimes c. inf. pro acc., c. inf. fut., Id. 9, 7, 2, Thuc. 6, 65: and an inf. must be supplied in the phrases, κατὰ (i. e. κατ' ἄ) συνεθέκατο, κατ' ὅτι ἐν ἐυνόηται etc., Hdt. 3, 86, Thuc. 5, 18, 3, ὥς ..., Id. 6, 84: σ. μισθῷ to agree to do for a reward, Pind. P. 11, 64: also in Pass., συντίθεβας χρόνος the time agreed on, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D: συντίθεμαι τινὶ (where γνώμην or ψήφον are usu. supplied), to agree with a person, Eur. Bacch. 808: hence to agree or plot together, Hb. 807: also to bet, wager, πρὸς τινα Plut.

συντίκτω, to beget or bear, procreate with or together.

συντίλλω, to strip quill of hair or feathers, pluck entirely, Anth.

συντίμω, f. ῥωα, to honor, value together or with others, in Med., συνετιμώσαντο ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ταύτην τὴν εἰσφορὴν they fixed this as the estimate of my contribution, Dem. 815, 19. Pass. to be honored among or above others, Lys. 189, 40: to increase in value, rise in price, Dem. 1285, 15. Hence

συντίμωσις, ἦ, value, worth, price, LXX. [r]

συντιμωρέω, to stand by, aid or help. Med. to help to avenge.
 συντινάσσω, f. ζω, to shake together, shake to the foundations,
 Lat. concutere, Arist. Mund.: σύν δὲ τίναζε μάχαν, i. e. began
 to fight at random, Theocr. 22. 90.
 συντιταίνω, = συντινέω.
 συντιτρίνω and -τιτρώ, later forms of the pres. συντετρίνω.
 συντιτρώσκω, to wound in many places, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 18.
 συντολῶνται, to help to wind off, as of wool: in gen. to join
 in any wearisome work, τ. i.
 συντομῆαι and συντομέαι, (σύντομος) to cut short, abridge.
 συντομή, ἡ, (σύντομος II) a cutting short, diminution, Dio C.
 συντομία, ἡ, (σύντομος II) abridgment, shortness, σ. λόγων
 brevity, Plat. Phaedr. 267 B.
 συντομίζω, = συντέμνω: from
 σύντομος, ον, (σύντεμνω) cut up, chopped up, cf. infr. II.
 σύντομος, cut short: metaph. abridged, shortened, esp. of a road,
 σ. ὁδός a short cut, Ar. Ran. 123 (with a pun on the former
 signi.); so, τὰ σ. τῆς ὁδοῦ Hdt. 1. 185., 4. 136; συντομώτατον
 the shortest cut, Id. 2. 158., 4. 183; so, ἡ σύντομος (sc. ὁδός)
 Hdt. 5. 17: cf. συντέμνω III. 2. concise, brief, in language,
 Trag.: in gen. short, Thuc. 7. 42. III. Adv. -μως, of time,
 shortly, immediately, Hipp., etc.: σ. λέγειν etc., shortly,
 concisely, Aesch., etc.: Compar. -ώτερον, Isocr. 53 D, etc.: Su-
 perl. -ατάτως, Soph. O. C. 1579.
 συντονέω, (σύντονος) to stretch tight, strain.
 συντονία, ἡ, a stretching, straining, distension, Hipp. 2.
 intense application, opp. to relaxation, Arist. Pol.: πρὸς τ. Def.
 Plat. 413 D. II. strength, energy: intensity, τὸ παθῆματος
 Plat. Tim. 84 E. III. agreement, Diog. L. 7. 140.
 συντονολοιδιστί, ἀρμονία σ., a musical mode, called also ὕπερ-
 λυδίας, Plat. Rep. 398 E, cf. Böckh Pind. I. Part. 2. p. 237.
 σύντονος, ον, (συντείνω) on the stretch, strained tight: τὸ σ.,
 = συντονία, Xen. Cyn. 6. 7: intense, excessive, πόνος, δύνω,
 Foës. Oec. Hipp.: hence 2. strong, grave, earnest, austere,
 opp. to ἀνεμίνος, σ. μοῦσα Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F: to μαλακός,
 Plat. Soph. 242 E: so too, συντονέος (ἦν Plat. Rep. 623 B.
 3. violent, impetuous, eager, χεῖρ Soph. Tr. 915; βαχχεῖα,
 δρόμου Eur. Bacch. 126, 1091: and so of persons, Plat. Symp.
 203 D. II. in harmony, accordant with, γράμματα Eur. I.
 A. 116. III. Adv. -ως, intensely, unflinchingly, βλέπειν,
 μένειν Plat. Phaedr. 253 A, Rep. 539 D. Hence
 συντονόνω, to mark with the same tone or accent.
 συντομώω, (τόπος) to fasten with pegs, Math. Vet.
 συντορινύω, to stir up together as with a spoon.
 συντραγῶδῶς, f. ἦσω, to act Tragedy, act with, Luc.; or in
 accordance with, Plat. Plut.
 συντράπεζος, ον, (τράπεζα) a messmate, βλοῦ σ. ἔχειν to live
 with one, Eur. Andr. 658, Xen. An. 1. 9, 31. [α]
 συντρανιλλίω, f. λω, to lisp with or together, Clem. Al.
 σύντριψ, οί, αἰ, -τρια, τὰ, three together, three and three,
 Od. 9. 429, cf. Valck. Hdt. 4. 66.
 συντρέπω, f. ψω, to help in turning, esp. to fight.
 συντρέφω, f. φρένω, to help to feed, nourish, support, rear: to
 feed besides, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 6:—Pass. to grow up together,
 live together, Plat. Legg. 752 C, and Xen. II. like τρέφω,
 of liquids, to congeal, make solid:—Pass. to be consolidated, to
 assume a consistency, Plat. Phaedr. 96 B, Tim. 75 A.
 συντρέχω, f. θρέσσω, usu. δρόμουμαι, aor. 2 συντρέδωμαι:—to
 run together, Hdt. 2. 121, 4: esp. as enemies, to rush together,
 meet in battle, Hom., only in Il. 16. 335, 337, in aor. 2, which
 prevails also in Hdt. 2. as friends, to come together, unite,
 agree, αἱ γυνῶμαι συνδράμον εἰς τωὶδ Hdt. 1. 53: συντρέχειν
 τοῖς κριταῖς to agree in (or about) the judges, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2,
 27 (where others take it, to meet before, have recourse to them).
 3. in gen. to meet, fall in with, τῷ Soph. Tr. 880: to
 agree with, fit, harmonise with, τῷ Soph. Tr. 295, or πρὸς τ. i.
 absol. to coincide, Aesch. Fr. 286, Eur. Or. 1215; σ. εἰς τωὶδ
 Dem. 214. 7. 4. to run together, twist or shrivel up, as hair,
 Xen. Cyn. 10. 17. II. to assemble, gather together, meet,
 Hdt. 8. 71; εἰς τ. i. in one, Eur. Pal. 1, εἰς τόπον Lycurg. 149.
 40: of clouds, to gather in, thicken, Hdt. 1. 87: of liquids, to
 run together, mix, Soph. O. C. 160. III. to run the same
 way with, τῷ Plat. Polit. 266 C.

σύντριψ, ἡ, (συντρίνω) a piercing through, joining, con-
 nection by a passage or channel, τῷδ εἰς τ. i. Arist. H. A.: cf.
 συντεταίω.
 συντρίτης, ον, (συντρίνω) pierced through; joined by a
 passage.
 συντριανόνω, to overthrow, dash to ruins with a trident, Plat.
 (Com.) Hell. 2: in gen. to overwhelm, ruin, Eur. H. F. 946.
 συντριβή, ἡ, = σύντριψ, LXX.
 συντρίβης, εἰς, = σύντριψ: from
 συντρίβω, f. ψω, to rub together, σ. τὰ πυρεῖα to rub dry sticks
 together to procure a light. II. to crush, mash, shiver, Plat.
 Hipp. Ma. 290 E, Lys., etc.: to make a jelly of, like Lat. con-
 terere, contundere, Eur. Cycl. 705; σ. vaῖς to slave them in,
 Thuc. 4. 11: in gen. to destroy utterly, Ar. Vesp. 1050: hence,
 συντρίβηται τῆς κεφαλῆς to have one's head broken (like κατα-
 γῆναι), Ar. Pac. 71; 80, τὴν κεφαλὴν Lys. 98. 7. III.
 metaph. in Pass. 1. to be in perplexity, anguish, Jac. Ach.
 Act. 859. 2. to run against, clash with, Dem. 142. 22. [i]
 συντρίπαρχέω, to be a συντρίπαρχος, τῷ Lys. 107. 21., 907.
 fin.: from
 συντρίπαρχος, ὁ, a partner in the equipment of a trireme,
 Dem. 566. 24, etc.
 συντρίμμα, ατος, τό, (συντρίβω) that which is shattered, broken
 to pieces: a fracture, Arist. de Audib.: ruin, LXX. II. a
 thing to stumble against, obstacle.
 συντρίμμιος, ὁ, = σύντριψ, LXX.
 συντρίψ, ἴβος, δ, ἡ, (συντρίβω) shattering, smashing: hence
 the smasher, a lubber-fiend that breaks all the pots in the
 kitchen, Epigr. Hom. 14. 9. II. = οἰκδοτρίψ, dub.
 σύντριψ, ἡ, (συντρίβω) a dashing together: hence a shat-
 tering, breaking: in gen. a blow, LXX.
 συντροφία, ἡ, a growing up together, πρὸς τινα Strab.: in
 gen. a living together, society: from
 σύντροφος, ον, (συντρέφω) fed, reared, brought up together
 with, τῷ Hdt. 1. 99: hence as old as, of the same origin as,
 τῷ Id. 2. 65. 2. in gen. living with, φανεῖσι Soph. El.
 1190: ὅμμα σ. a friendly eye, Id. Phil. 171: τὰ σύντροφα com-
 mon, every-day evils, Thuc. 2. 50: of animals, brought up to-
 gether, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 4: metaph. τῇ ἑλλάδι περὶ αἰεὶ σύν-
 τροφος Hdt. 7. 102; so c. gen. τῆς γένους σύντροφα μερακίλλια
 Eur. Orphan. 1. 3. like σύμφωτος, natural, σ. ὄργαλ Soph.
 Aj. 639; also, σ. τῷδ Id. Phil. 203. II. act., σ. ζωῆς
 helping in the preservation of life, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8.
 συντροχᾶω, Plut., and συντροχέω, like συντρέχω, to run
 with or together.
 συντριγᾶω, to gather in, as grapes, with or together.
 συντριφᾶω, to share in luxury with, v. l. for σύντροφα in
 Eubul. l. c.
 συντυγχάνω, fut. τεύχομαι: aor. 2 συντρέχων. I. of per-
 sons, to meet with, fall in with, τῷ Hdt. 4. 14: more rarely
 τῷδ, Herm. Soph. Phil. 320, O. C. 1482, cf. ἐντυγχάνω: to
 converse, speak with:—δ συντυχῶν, like δ τυχῶν, the first that
 meets one, any one, Rhes. 864; δ αἰεὶ ἐντυγχῶν Eur. Hec. 1182:
 —so also, τὸ συντυχὸν the first that comes to hand, any thing
 common, mean, bad, Hdt. 1. 51, Xen. Ages. 9. 3: but, οἱ ἐν-
 τυγχόντες of two persons meeting, Hdt. 1. 134. II. of acci-
 dents, etc., to happen to, befall, τῷ Hdt. 8. 136, Thuc. 3. 59:
 also absol. to happen, fall out, εἰ ἐντυγχόντων if things go
 well, Aesch. Theb. 274: impers., ἐντυγχῶναι it happened
 that... c. inf, Thuc. 7. 70.
 συντυμβωρῶν, to help in robbing graves, Luc.
 συντυτῶω, to form or fashion along with: hence in Med., συν-
 τυτῶσαι τὰς ψυχὰς τὰς παροῖς, to allow the soul to be acted
 on by circumstances, Simplic.
 συντυραννεύω, to share in absolutus power with, Strab.
 συντυραννοκτονέω, to join in slaying tyrants, Luc.
 συντυραννέω, ὁ, also ἡ, a fellow-tyrant, Plat. [τ]
 συντυρώω, to make into cheese together, hence comically, =
 Lat. concoquere, to get up, concoct, Ar. Eq. 479.
 συντυχία, ἡ, Ion. συντυχία, (συντυγχάνω) a meeting with: a
 hap, chance, event, incident, Theogn. 590, Hdt. 3. 43, etc.;
 κατὰ συντυχίην by chance, Hdt. 3. 74, etc.: also esp. a happy
 chance, happy event, Hdt. 1. 68, Pind. P. 1. 70, Soph. Ant.

158. II. later, a coming together, an assembly: conversation, acquaintance. Hence
 συντυχικός, ἡ, ὄν, accidental, Plut.
 συνηγαίνομαι, pass., to be wet along with or together.
 συνυθλέω, f. ἤσω, to chatter with or together.
 συνυλακτέω, to bark together, Nonn.
 συνυμναίω, to join in singing the bridal hymn, Plut.
 συνυμνέω, to sing with or together. II. trans. to praise in song together with.

συνυπαγάω, f. ξω, to bring under, subject along with or together. [ᾶ]
 συνυπακουστέον, one must join in obeying, Strab.: verb. Adj. from
 συνυπακούω, f. σομαι, to listen to, obey along with, τινί Polyb.

II. to comprehend under the meaning of terms.
 συνυπαρκτός, ὄν, (συνυπαρῶν) co-existent. Hence
 συνυπαρξίς, ἡ, co-existence, Sext. Emp.
 συνυπαρχος, ὁ, a fellow-governor: esp. among the Romans, a joint-prefect.

συνυπαρῶν, to be or exist together, co-exist.
 συνυπάτεω, to be a fellow-consul, Plut.: from
 συνυπάτης, ὁ, a fellow-consul, Lat. collega. [ῦ]
 συνυπεμι, (εἶμι) to be in or under together.
 συνυπεβάλλω, to carry over, transport along with or together.

II. intr. to pass over along with, τινί Polyb.
 συνυπηρετέω, to join in serving, waiting on, helping, τινί Plat. Legg. 934 B.
 συνυπηγέω, to accompany in singing.
 συνυποβάλλω, to put under, put close at hand together, Plut.

συνυποδεικνύμι, and -νύω, f. δέλω, to indicate along with or together, Polyb. Hence
 συνυποδεικτέον, verb. Adj., one must indicate together, Polyb.
 συνυποδοίμαι, (δύω) to go under or insinuate oneself together, Plut.

II. c. acc., to take a thing on oneself, along with or together, κίνδυνον Id. [v. δύω.]
 συνυποδύεσθαι, to yoke together, Ath.
 συνυποκορίζομαι, f. λουμαι, Dep. med. i.—to call by diminutive names:—the Act. συνυποκορίζω in Eust. II. p. 1283. 40.
 συνυποκρίνομαι, Dep. med. i.—to play a part along with or together, τινί Polyb.: σ. τινι προσποιήμα, to support another in his pretence, Plut.

συνυπολαμβάνω, to help in supporting.
 συνυπονέω, to comprehend under the meaning of terms, Arist. Org. II.—ὑπονόω, to suspect, guess, Polyb.
 συνυποπίπτω, to be comprised under the meaning of terms, Sext. Emp. [r]

συνυποπτεύω, to suspect along with or together, Polyb.
 συνυποπτόω, to sustain, suffer along with, τινί τινι.
 συνυποφύομαι, as Pass., (φύω) to grow up after, Plut.
 συνυποχωρέω, to give way, yield along with or together.

συνυφάινω, to weave together, hence metaph., ἄσπε ταῦτα συνυφανθήνα, so that this web was woven, Hdt. 5. 105: in gen. to put together, frame, σ. λόγον Plat. Tim. 69 A: also in Med., συνυφασσάθαι Ib. 78 B. Hence
 συνυφάνισι, ἡ, a weaving together, Plat. Polit. 310 E. [ῦ]
 συνυφάσμα, ἄσος, τό, that which is woven together, a web.

συνυφεία, αἱ, (συνυφής) bees' cells, from their net-work appearance, a honeycomb, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 9: which he also calls ἰσολο συνυφείας, Ibid. 8. [ῦ]
 συνυφῆ, ἡ,=συνυφάσμα i.—it was taken for the woof, in Plat. Legg. 734 E, but ἐνυφῆ is now received there. II. metaph., συνυφῆ οἰκίστρον a putting together, construction of houses, Plat. Epinom. 975 B.

συνυφῆς, ἔς, (συνυφάνα) woven together, v. συνυφεία.
 συνυφίστημι, to call into existence together: Pass., c. perf. [1340]

and aor. 2 act., to exist together, co-exist. II. in Med., to undertake along with, τινί τινί Polyb.
 συνυψέω, to exalt with or together, LXX.
 συνυπλέω, to sing, play with or together.
 συνυπδῆ, and ὑπδία, ἡ, (συνυπδός) a singing or playing together.
 συνυπδύνω, to have travail-throes, be in travail, along with or together: in gen., σ. κακοῖς to share in distresses or pains, Eur. Hel. 727. [i]

συνυπδός, ὄν, (συνυπδῶ) singing, playing with or together: echoing or responsive to, θρηνημασι Eur. Or. 133, Hel. 174: metaph. according with, τινί Hdt. 5. 92, 3, Eur., etc.; φρονέειν συνυπδῶ Ar. Av. 634.
 συνυπδῶ, f. ὠθῶσιν and ὠσω, to push, press, force together, τινί τόπον Plat. Tim. 53 A, 58 B, etc. II. intr. to force one's way, push in together, Arist. Mirab.

συνυπδῆσις, ἡ, a pushing, pressing together.
 συνυπδῆς, 1 pl. conj. aor. 2 med. of συνυπδῆ, Il. 13. 381.
 συνυπμῖα, ἡ, (ῥυμῶς) the joining of the shoulder-blades: in horses, the withers,=ἀκρῦμα. II. also in horses, a twisting of the shoulder-blades.

συνυμμάσσω, ἡ,=foreg. II.
 συνυμμάσσω, ἡ, (συνύμνημι) a being leagued by oath, conspiracy, Thuc. 6. 27, 60: confederacy, πρὸς τινας Id. 5. 83. II. a body of men, leagued by oath, cf. sub ἐταίρια II. Hence
 συνυμμάσσω, τό, that which is sworn to by clubbists or conspirators, Dion. H. II. in gen.,=foreg.

συνυμμάσσω, ὄν, δ, (συνύμνημι) one who is leagued by oath, a fellow-conspirator, confederate, Soph. O. C. 1302, Ar. Eq. 257, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι against another, Hdt. 7. 148: metaph., ἔσθνος πόντος τε, κίρριοι ἔ. Aesch. Eum. 126, cf. συνύμνημι I. Hence
 συνυμμάσσω, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a conspiracy, Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

συνυμμάσσω, ἰδὸς, fem. from συνυμμάσσω.
 συνύμνητος, ὄν, (συνύμνημι) leagued or banded by oath: τὸ συνύμνητος=συνυμμάσσω II, Thuc. 2. 74.
 συνυμνάω, f. ἡσμαι, Dep. med. i.—to buy with or together esp. to hire a body of soldiers, take into one's pay, σ. ἱπποῦν Hdt. 1. 27. II. to buy up, Lat. cōmere, στρον Lys. 164. 36:—the pf. συνεῳνῆται is used as Pass., δ συνεῳνῆσθαι στρον corn bought up, Id. 165. 17: but with act. signif. in Dem. 175. II., 689. 22: cf. ὠνέμαι fin.

συνυμνῖα, ἡ, likeness of name or meaning, Arist. Rhet.
 συνυμνῖος, ὄν, (ὄνομα) of like name or meaning, Aesch. Supp. 193. Adv. -μῶς, Arist. Org.
 συνυμνιστής, ὄν, δ, one who drives or goes in a συνυμνῖς, Luc.
 συνυμνῖς, to yoke together, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 D:—in Med., ξυμυρῶν χεῖρα join thy hand with mine, Eur. Bacch. 198.

συνυμνῖς, Dep. i.—to drive a συνυμνῖς, Ar. Nub. 15.
 συνυμνῖς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, (συνύμνος) a pair of horses, mules, etc., a two-horse chariot, Ar. Nub. 1302, Plat., etc. II. in gen. a pair or couple of anything, like Lat. biga, Aesch. Ag. 643, Soph. O. C. 895: esp. a wedded pair, Valck. Phoen. 331.

III. that which binds together, hence a pair of fetters, ποδῶν ἔ. Aesch. Cho. 982. (This word is almost always used in the form ξυμυρῖς.)

συνύμνησις, ἡ, (συνυπδῶ)=συνυπδῆσις, Plat. Tim. 62 B.
 συνυμνῖς, to join in aiding or relieving, τινί Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 16; but also, τινί Soph. Phil. 871: also absol. to be of use, assist together, εἰς τι Xen. An. 3. 2, 27, Oec. 2. 14:—Med. to assist together, Lys. 128. 40.

συνυμνῖς, Adv. (συνεχῶ) poet. for συνεχρῶν, of Time, perpetually, continually, Hes. Th. 690; acc. to others, forthwith, straightway: cf. Lob. Phryn. 701.
 συζέω,=συνζέω, q. v.

συσβαυβάλλω, of or belonging to a pig-sty:—hence, σ. λόγος a swineherd's song, Cratin. Incert. 33 b, ubi v. Meinek.
 σύσβαυτος, ὁ, a pig-sty.
 Σύβοιαντες, οἱ, the Hog-Boeotians, as Cratinus calls them, Fr. Incert. 153, cf. Pors. Hec. Praef. p. lvii.

συσθῆλγος, ὄν, (θῆλγω) hurt or slain by a boar.
 συσθῆρας, ὄν, δ, (θῆρῶ) a boar hunter, Philostr.
 συσκότῶσις, ἡ,=sq., Mel. 128. 12.
 συσκοτοῖα, ἡ, (κτεῖα) a slaying of swine, Dion. P.

συσκοτός, ον, (κτείνω) *slaying swine or boars*, Call. Dian. 216. II. προπαροχ., σὺσκότος, ον, pass. *slain by a boar*.
 συστροφός, ον, (τρέφω) *feeding or keeping pigs*.
 συστροφής, ου, δ, (φορεύω) *a slayer of swine or boars*: fem. συστροφίς, ἰδος, Anth.
 συσφορβέω, *to feed pigs*, Longin. Hence
 συσφορβέιον, τό, *a pig-sty*. II. *a herd of swine*, Arist. H. A.: also συσφορβιον.
 συσφορβός, ον, (φορβή, φέρβω) = συστροφός.
 Συράκουσαι, αἱ, *Syracuse*: Hdt. uses Ion. form Συρήκουσαι, the better Att. follow the Dor. form Συράκουσαι, which Pind. metri grat. makes Σιράκουσαι, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 6. 6: Σιράκουσαι, ἡ, is an older form, in Steph. Byz.—Adj. Σιράκουσιος, ἰα, ιον, Ion. Σύρηκ., Dor. and Att. Σιράκουσιος, *Syracusan*.—Συράκουσις, δ, *a Syracusan*. [ā in all forms.]
 σύρβα, Adv. = τύρβα, q. v.
 σύρβη, ἡ, Ion. and common form for Att. τύρβη, *a noise, rout*, Lat. turba. II. (σύρω) = σύρμα, συμρός, σύρφαξ, by the freq. change of β and φ. Hence
 συρβηνέος, δ, Cratin. Thraut. 13, and συρβηνός, ον, *noisy, rowing*, Lat. turbulentus.
 σύργαστρος, δ, strictly σονγάστρος (σύρομαι, γαστήρ) *trailing the belly*, hence, δ. ἐπερτόν *a worm or snake*, Anth. II. metaph. *a common man, day-laborer*, Alciph. *συνγάστρος*, ορος, δ, = foreg.: if it is to mean *swine-herd*, it must be written σονγάστρος.
 σύρδην, Adv. (σύρω) *rushing furiously*: *long-drawn out*, in a long line, Aesch. Pers. 54, Rhcs. 58.
 σύργιγας, ου, δ, (σύργη) *κλάμος σ. a hollow reed*, Theophr. σύργιλον, τό, Dim. from σύργη, *a little reed or pipe*. II. *a small fistula or ulcer*.
 σύργιστόμιον, τό, *a small knife for operating on a fistula*.
 σύργιστομός, ον, (σύργη II. 5, τέμνω) *cutting fistulas, made for this purpose*.
 σύργιγός, (σύργη) *to make a pipe of any thing, to make into a pipe or channel, σ. φλέβα*:—Pass. *to grove or become hollow*: esp. *to end in, become a fistula*. II. also sometimes intr. in Act., *to pass like a pipe*, eis τὸ στόμα:—for all these see Foës. Oec. Hipp.
 σύργιγώδης, es, (σύργη, εἶδος) *like a pipe or tube*: esp. *like a fistula*, Hipp. II. *with many pipes or tubes, perforated, carious*, δοτέα Id.
 σύργικτης, οὐ, δ, = συρικτής.
 σύρμα, ατος, τό, (συρτάω) *the sound of a pipe, a whistle*, Eur. Bacch. 952, Ar. Ach. 554. [v] Hence
 σύρματᾶδης, es, (εἶδος) *like the sound of a pipe, whistling*, Arist. Probl.
 σύρμιγός, δ, (συρτάω) *a piping*: *a playing on the pipe*, the sound of a pipe: hence any shrill piping sound, a whistle, Xen. Symp. 6. 5: *a hiss, hissing*, Polyb.: σ. κλῶν *the rattling of ropes*, Lat. stridor rudentum: *a hissing*, Polyb.: *a ringing in the ears*.
 σύρμιξ, ἱγγος, ἡ, any pipe or tube, hence I. *a musical pipe*, esp. *a shepherd's pipe*, Panspipe, II. 10. 13., 18. 526, Hes., etc., cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 2. 33, 37. 2. *a cat-call, whistle*, as in theatres, Plat. Legg. 700 C. 3. *the mouth-piece of the allos or flute*, Plut. 4. = συμμιγός, Strab. p. 421, cf. Lob. Paral. 131. II. any thing like a pipe: as 1. *a spear-case*, II. 19. 387; also δορασθήκη. 2. *the box or hole in the nave of a wheel*, Aesch. Theb. 205, Soph. El. 721, Eur. Hipp. 1234. 3. *the hollow part of a hinge*, Parmenid. 4. *a vein or artery*, Soph. Aj. 1412, cf. αἰδός. 5. *a hollow rose, a fistula*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. 6. σ. περτόν, cf. περτόν. 7. *σύρμιγες σαρκῶν* in Emped. 209, appear to be the lymphatic ducts, v. Sturz ad l. 8. *a hollow in the earth*, also *a mine*, Lat. cuniculus, Polyb.: σύρμιγες were esp. the underground burial vaults of the Egyptian kings at Thebes, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 679. 9. *a covered gallery or cloister*, Polyb.: from
 ΣΥΡΜΙΖΩ, more Att. pres. σπύρτω, Lob. Phryg. 192; Dor. σπύρσω: fut. ἴξω, more freq. and better Att. ἴξομαι; whereas συρτάω is not Att., though we have the aor. συρτάει in Luc. Harmon. 2, cf. Hemst. Ar. Plut. 689. *To pipe*, Eur.: *to make*

a piping, whistling, hissing sound, σ. φόνον Aesch. Pr. 355: *to hiss*, Ar. Plut. 689; esp. *to hiss an actor*, like Lat. *explodere*, σὺ γ' ἐξέπτεον ἐγὼ δ' ἐσπύρην Dem. 315. 10, cf. Aeschin. 64. 29. (Cf. Lat. *susurr-us*, Sanscr. *suri* to sound: hence perh. τίτυρος, Pott. Et. Forsch. I. p. 225.)
 Συρίξ, f. ἰω, (Σύρος) *to speak or act like a Syrian*.
 Συρηγενής, ἐς, (γένος) *Syrian-born*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140.
 Συρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (Σύρος) *from Syria*, Syrian.
 συρικτήρ, ἥρος, δ, and -κτής, οὐ, δ, = συριστής, Arist. Probl. Σύριος, ἰα, ιον, of the island Syros. [v]
 σύρισδος, Dor. for συρίξ.
 σύρισμα, ατος, τό, = σύριγμα. [v]
 σύρισμός, δ, = συμμιγός.
 σύρισσω, less usu. form for σπύρτω.
 σύριστής, οὐ, δ, (σπύρξω) *a piper*, esp. *a player on the Panspipe*, (σπύρξ), Luc. II. *the male crane*, so called from his voice, Hesych., c. Eur. Hel. 1483.
 Συριστή, Adv., (Σύρος) *in the Syrian language*, Σ. ἐπίστασθαι *to know Syrian*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 31. [σv]
 σπύρτω, f. ἴξω, = σπύρξω, q. v.
 σπύριχος, δ, = ὄρπικος (q. v.), Alex. Leb. 1. 3. [σv]
 σπυρίκω and σπυρίκω, (σπύρξ) Acol. for σαρκάω, σαρκίζω.
 σπύρμα, ατος, τό, (σπύρω) *any thing which is drawn or trailed after one*, hence esp. *a theatric robe with a long train*, Juven.: also simply in periph., *σπύρμα πλοκάμωλον* flowing hair, Anth.; σ. τερπιδος *a long wood-worm*, Anth. II. *any thing drawn, swept, or thrown together, sweepings, refuse, litter*, Lat. *quiquilae*, like σπύρος, τό, and σπυρτός, in plur., Heraclit. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 8. III. in Medic. *a place where the skin has been torn off*, Lat. *desquamatum*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. IV. in Music, *a drawing out or prolonging the tones*.
 σπυμαία, ἡ, Ion. σπυμαή, (σπυμός IV.) *an emetic or purgative draught*, much used by the Egyptians, Hdt. 2. 88; cf. σπυμαίξω: they compounded it (says Erotian) of the juice of the radish, (ραφανίς) and salt-water, hence the radish itself is called σπυμαή, Hdt. 2. 125, cf. Ar. Pac. 1254; hence Ar. calls the Egyptians μελανοσπυρμαίος λαός, Thesm. 857: proverb, σπυμαλιν βλείνει *to look like one just going to vomit*, ap. Phavorin.
 II. also, acc. to Hesych., *a mixture of honey and suet*, given as a prize at Sparta, in a contest of the same name. Hence
 σπυμαίξω, *to take an emetic or purge*, of the Egyptians, σπυμαίξουσιν τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐπέχεις μυνός ἐκαστον, ἐμετοῖσι θηράμενοι τὴν θνητέην καὶ κλῶμαται Hdt. 2. 77.
 σπυρμαεὶσώλης, es, δ, (σπυμαία, πωλέω) *one who sells emetics or purges*, Ar. Fr. 252.
 σπυρμαῖσμός, δ, (σπυμαίξω) *the use of an emetic or purge*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.
 σπυρμάς, ἰδος, ἡ, (σπύρω) = σπύρμα II, Anth.
 σπυρματίτης, ον, δ, fem. σπυρματίτις, ἰδος, κόπος σ. *manure mixed with sweepings or litter*, Theophr.; v. σπύρμα II.
 σπυρμός, δ, (σπύρω) *any thing that draws, drags, or tears along with violence*, any lengthened trailing, motion, like Lat. *tractus*, the track of meteors, waves, etc., σ. πρηστήρων Plat. Ax. 370 C; κλυδάνων Arist. Mirab.: θαλάσσης, νηφεῶν etc., Jac. Leon. Al. 12: also II. *that which is drawn or dragged along*, hence periph., like σπύρμα, ὀλέος, σπυρμός ὤφως, Lat. *tractus serpentis*, the trail of a serpent, Plut. III. = σπύρμα. IV. *a vomiting*, Lat. *vomitum*, in gen. *a purging and clearing of the body*, Nic.; hence *σπυμαία*.
 σπύρξ, ἡ, Acol. for σαρξ, *flesh*.
 σπυρμένως, Adv. part. pres. medi. from σπύρω, = σπύρδην.
 σπυρπέριξ, ἰκος, δ, = Σύρος πέριξ, the Syrian partridge, Ael. Σύρος, δ, Syros, one of the Cyclades: also Σύρα, ἡ, and in Od. Συρίη.
 Σύρος, δ, *a Syrian*. [v] Hence
 Σύροφονίξ, ἰκος, δ, *a Syro-phoenician*, Luc.: fem. Σύροφονίσις N. T.
 σπύρραγμα, ατος, τό, *a dashing together, conflict, battle*, like σπυράξ, Plut. 2. 346 E, ubi v. Wytenb.
 σπυρράδιος, ον, (σπύρω) *promiscuous*, cf. Hesych.
 σπυρράδισσιν, *to commit a crime with another*, c. dat.
 σπυρράδω, *to make a noise with or together*, Nic.

σύρραξις, ἡ, (συνρᾶσσω) = σύρρηξις, Arist. Mirab. : a conflict, battle, Plut., cf. σύρρηγμα.

συνρᾶπτός, ὢν, seven together, Arr., v. Lob. Paral. 493.

συνρᾶπτω, f. ψω, to sew, stitch together, patch up, δέρματα νείψω Boös Hes. Op. 542, cf. Hdt. 2. 86., 4. 64 : τὰ στόματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν σὺνρῶ, to sew men's mouths together, i. e. stop their mouths, muzzle them, Plat., Euthyd. 303 E : σ. ἐπιθυμίας ἀπολαύσειν to bring appetites into connexion with enjoyment, i. e. to gratify them immediately, Plut. 2. 565 D.

συνρᾶσσω, Att. -πτω, f. ξω, = συρρῆσσω, συρρῆννυμι, to dash together, break, quarrel, fight with another, τινὶ λατ. confingere cum aliquo, Thuc. 8. 96, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 19., 7. 5, 16, cf. συρρῆννυμι 11, συρρῆγμα.

συνρᾶφείς, ὁ, (συνρᾶπτω) one who sews or stitches together, a patcher.

συνρᾶφῆς, ἡ, (συνρᾶπτω) a sewing, stitching together, patching up.

συνρᾶξω, f. ξω, to do or accomplish along with or together.

συνρᾶβωμαι, Dep. (βέμω) to roam about along with or together, v. l. LXX.

συνρᾶνω, to bend, turn along with or together, σ. ἐν τῇ Polyb.

II. transit. to make to bend or turn along with or together.

σύνρηνος, ἡ, a flowing together, conflux, Arist. H. A. : from συνρῆν, f. ρῆσμαι : pf. -εφρήκα : to flow together or in one stream, of rivers, Plat. Phaed. 109 B, etc. : also metaph. of men, to flow or stream together, Hdt. 8. 42 : and of money, Isae. de Menel. Herod. 3. 4, p. 23 Bekk.

σύνρρηγμα, atos, ῥῥω = σύνρᾶσσω.

συνρῆννυμι, f. ρῆω : pf. pass. συνέρρημαι : aor. pass. συνερῆνναι [ᾶ] : intr. pf. 2 συνέρρηγα : -συνρῆννός, συρρῆσσω, συνρᾶπτω, συνρᾶσμός, are collat. forms. I. trans. to tear or break up, dash to pieces : metaph. κακοῖσι συνέρρηται he is broken down by sufferings, Od. 8. 137. 2. σ. εἰς ἐν πάντα to break up all into one, i. e. to join in one, Ar. Eccl. 674. 3. to strike or dash together : metaph. to cause to burst or break out, σ. πύλεμον Plut. 2. 1049 D. II. Pass. and intr. in Act. (esp. in the pf. -εφρηγα, which is always intr.) : to break or fall to pieces, to burst out and crush together, run together, of rivers, ἄλλος συρρῆννυσι ἐν τῷ Ἑρμῶν Hdt. 1. 80 : so of war, tumult, etc., to break out, ὁ πόλεμος συνερῆννεν Thuc. 1. 66, συρρῆννυται Plut., etc. 2. like συνρᾶσσω to meet in battle, τινὶ Plut. 3. to break or burst forth.

σύρρηξις, ἡ, a striking, dashing, running together, esp. the first onset in battle, cf. σύρρηγμα.

συνρῖβωμαι, as Pass., (βίβω) to take or strike root at the same time, Luc. : from

σύνριβος, or, (βίβω) having taken root together.

συνρῖπτω, to throw or cast together, Diod. [I]

συνρροή, ἡ, = σύρρηνος, Theophr.

σύνρροα, ἡ, = foreground, Polyb., v. Lob. Phryn. 497 : from

σύνρροος, or, contr. -ρροος, our, Arist. H. A., (συνρῶω) flowing together, confluent, Tim. Loc. 101 E. Hence

σύνρροισις, ἡ, = σύρρηνος, Polyb.

σύνρρος, ὁ, (σύνρρα) a rare form for σὺνρῶς.

σύνρρης, ὁ, ὁ, (σύνρρα) a rope or cord for drawing with. II. in Mechanics, the sheaf of a block, Math. Vett.

Σύρτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (σύνρρα) a sand-bank in the sea, esp. the Syrtis (Major and Minor) on the coast of Libya, Hdt. 2. 32, 150.

III. metaph. destruction, ap. Hesych.

συνρτός, ὁ, ὢν, (σύνρρα) drawn, dragged or trailed : swept or washed down by a river, of gold dust, etc., Polyb., and Strab.

II. that may be drawn, dragged or swept down.

σύνρψαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (σύνρρα) = συρρῆτός, σὺνρῶς, Ar. Vesp. 673.

II. as Adj. = συρρῆτός, Luc.

συνρῆτός, ὁ, (σύνρρα) lengthd. form for σὺνρῶς, = φορτός, any thing dragged or swept together, sweepings, refuse, litter, Lat. quisquilis, xortos kal σὺνρῆτός hay and litter, Hes. Op. 604, cf. σὺνρᾶ 11 : hence II. metaph., a mixed crowd, mob, rabble, σ. δούλων Plat. Gorg. 489 C : also one of the mob, like Horace's plebs eris, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D. (Akin to σύνρρη, τύρρη, Lat. turba.) Hence

συνρῆτός, es, (ἔλδος) like a σὺνρῆτός, jumbled together, promiscuous, σ. ὄχλος Polyb. II. metaph. like the mob or rabble, vulgar, common, low.

σύνρρος, ὁ, (σύνρρα) = σέρφος.

σὺνρῶς, es, τό, (σύνρρα) = συρρῆτός, which is a lengthd. form. ΣΥΡΡΩ, in Pass. only with aor. 2 ἐσύρην. To draw, drag, trail along, drag a net, Plut. : esp. to drag by force, force away, hale, N. T. : in gen. to sweep away, of war, Plut. : of rivers, to sweep or carry down with them : σύνρᾶτα ὁ χυρῶς Strab., cf. συρτός : hence in gen. in Pass., to flow or run down, Dion. P. 16, 46. [6, except in aor. 2 pass. ἐσύρην.]

ΣΥΡΞ, ὁ and ἡ, but oftener masc. than fem. : gen. σὺός : acc. σὺν!—in pl. Hom. never contracts the nom. σὺες, of acc. he has both forms, σὺας and σὺς, in dat. σὺοι and σὺεσσι : uses, like Hdt., both forms, σὺς and ὄς. Like ὄς, a swine, pig, a hog, boar or sow, freq. in Hom., usu. in masc., σὺς κῆπιος a wild boar, also, σὺς κῆπιος Hom. : so too, σὺς χλόνης, σὺς χλόναι II., and Hes. : in Att. σὺς ἄγριος Lob. Phryn. 381. [6 in monosyll. cases, in the rest ὄ.] (Lat. sus, Germ. Sau, our sow, of which swine is strictly the plur. : prob. from σέουμαι, ἔσσομαι, σόμενος, akin to θύω, as in Lat. sus, from the violence and fierceness of the wild boar.)

συνρῆννυμι, to extinguish together.

συσκάπτω, to dig together. II. to fill or heap up, σ. τοὺς γύπους Theophr.

συσκεδάννυμι, also -νύω, fut. σκεδάσω—to help in scattering : in gen. to toss about, Ar. Ran. 903. II. to scatter utterly.

συσκεῖμα, atos, τό, (συσκοπέω) joint consideration.

συσκεπάζω, to cover with or entirely.

συσκεπτέον, verb. Adj., one must consider, μετὰ τινος Plat. Soph. 218 B : from

συσκεπτομαι, f. ψομαι, Dep. med. :—to consider along with.

συσκενᾶω, f. δω, to make ready by packing or putting together, pack up baggage, etc. for another, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25 : and then in gen. to make ready, prepare, δεικνόν Ar. Vesp. 1251 : to hatch, get up, contrive, Dem. 764. 7, cf. 365. 5 : σ. ἐαυτῷ προεβουλήν to make oneself up into an ambassador, Dinarch. 100. 24.

B. in Med. to pack up one's own baggage, etc., in gen. to pack up, Lat. convasare, Thuc. 7. 74, Plat. Theat. 175 E, Xen., etc. : esp. in part. aor. 1 med., or (very freq.) in pf. pass., all packed up, ready for a start, παρέναι συσκευασμένοι Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 3 : προεβουλήν συσκευασμένοι Ib. 6. 2, 3, etc. : the pf. pass. is even followed by an acc., συσκευασμένους τῷ ἐαυτοῦ ἐνθάδε having packed up his goods and brought them hither, Lyss. 187. 28, cf. Id. Fr. 32, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 16. 2. in gen. to prepare, make ready, ποτελεῖν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 1 : σὺ τον, ἐπιτήδεια etc., Id. 3. to contrive, get up, as in Att., Dem. 772. 11. 4. in gen. to bring together, scrape up for one's own use or advantage, σ. χρήματα Lycurg. 149. 44, cf. Dinarch. 100. 25 : hence also 5. to win, gain over, to overreach, fall upon, surprise, Dem. 438. 14 : and so of love, συσκευεῖσθαι τὸν ἄνδρα Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16. Hence

συσκευεῖσθαι, ἡ, a packing up, getting ready, esp. for a journey or march, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 35.

συσκευαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who packs up or gets ready.

συσκευή, ἡ, a getting ready, preparation, esp. on the theatre hence metaph. juggling, sleight of hand, delusion, Hdn.

συσκευοφόρεω, to bear or carry baggage along with or together, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 7.

συσκευορροίμαι, f. ἥσομαι, Dep. med. :—to contrive, devise plan, plot, Dem. 313. 15.

συσκηνώ, to be or live in the same tent or house with any other, like ὁμοσκήνω : to lodge together, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 8

esp. to mess or eat with any one, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 1, etc. Hence

συσκηνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who dwells with another, a mess mate : hence fem. συσκηνηρία Ar. Thesm. 624.

συσκηνήα, ἡ, (σὺσκηνη) a dwelling in one tent : esp. of soldiers, a messing together, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20. Hence

συσκηνην, τό, = συσκήτων, usu. in plur. τὰ συσκήνια, for the Spartan φιδία, Xen. Lac. 5. 2.

σὺσκηνος, or, (σκηνή) dwelling, living in one tent : esp. of mess-mate, comrade, Lat. contubernalis, Thuc. 7. 75, Xen. An. 5. 8, 6, etc. Hence

συσκηνώω, = συσκηνώ, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38.

συσκιάζω, f. δάω, to shade or cover quite over, Hes. Op. 611: metaph. to veil, conceal, Dem. 155. 25, and v. l. 23. fin. Hence συσκιᾶσις, ἡ, a shading, shadowing, covering over. [?] συσκιᾶσμα, ἄρος, τό, (συσκιάζω) a shaded, shady place or thing: also=foreg. [?]

συσκιάσμός, δ, =συσκιάσις.
σύσκιος, ον, (σκιᾶ) quite shaded, shady, covered, Xen. Cyn. 8. 4: τὸ σνσκ. the shadiness of a tree, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B.
συσκιρτάω, to leap, dance, spring along with or together, Ael.
συσκοτεῖν, f. ἥνω, to view, contemplate along with or together, Plat. Phaed. 89 A, Lach. 189 C: also as Dep. med., συσκοπέμμαι.
συσκοτάω, f. δάω, to darken round about, make quite dark.

II. intr. to grow or become dark: esp. impers., συσκοτάζει it grows dark, Thuc. 1. 51, 7. 73, Xen., etc.; so, ᾗδ συσκοτάζοντος when it was now getting dark, Lys. Fr. 45. 4.

συσκυρπάτω, to be or look sad along with or together, Eur. Incert. 100. 4, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 21.

συσκυλόω, =συγκυλίπτω.

συσμηρίζω, to solder together.

συσπάρσσω, Att. -πτω, f. ξω, to pull all to pieces, N. T. σπάρσις, ἡ, (συσπᾶν) a drawing together, patching up.

συσπαστός, ον, or συσπαστός, ὄν (Lob. Paral. 490), drawn together: closed by drawing together, βαλδύωνν Plut. Symp. 190 E.

συσπᾶν, f. δάω, to draw together, squeeze together, Ar. Fr. 406, Plat. Tim. 71 C: esp. by stitching, to sew together, τὰς διδέρβας Xen. An. 1. 5, 10: hence to patch, mend. [α]

συσπείρω, to roll up together:—Med. to wrap oneself up, wrap one's cloak about one, Plut. II. in Pass. of soldiers, to be formed, stand in close order, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6, etc.; σ. ἐνι ῥότον to march so to a place, Id. Hell. 2. 4, 11. 2. to shrink up, shrivel, Plat. Symp. 206 D.

συσπείρω, to sow or sprinkle along with or together, Luc.

συσπένδω, f. σπείνω, to join in making a libation, Dem. 400. 21, Aeschin. 61. 2:—Med. to join in making a peace, treaty, etc.

συσπένδω, to join in hastening or pressing on, to lend a helping hand, τῷ to one, Hdt. 1. 92.

συσπλαγχνῶ, to help to σπλάγχνα at a sacrifice, Ar. Pac. 1115.

συσποδῶ, to mince up.

συσπονδός, ον, (σπονδή)=δμόσπονδος, Aeschin. 50. 9.

συσπουδάζω, f. δάω, to make haste along with or together, to be zealous or serious concerning, περί τινος Ar. Pac. 768, Xen. An. 2. 3, 11. II. transit, to pursue, do or manage along with or together, τῷ τῷ Xen. Ages. 8. 2: hence to take one's part, favor him, τῷ Dio C. Hence

συσπουδαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, zealous together in a thing, M. Anton.

συσσείνω, to caress or fondle together, τῷ δ:—Pass. to feel flattered or pleased by a thing, τῷ Polyb.

συσσαρκία, ἡ, (σάρξ)=ἐσάρκια, for which it is v. l. in Hipp.

συσσαρκώω, to join, unite by flesh, cover over with flesh. Hence

συσσάρκωσις, ἡ, a joining with flesh, growing over with flesh.

συσσάσσω, Att. -πτω, f. ξω, to stop or fill quite up, Arist. Probl.

συσσεισμός, δ, a shaking together, esp. a whirlwind, LXX: also an earthquake: from

συσσεῖω, to shake together, to put in motion together, h. Hom. Merc. 94: to make to tremble, ave, LXX.

συσσεύω, to urge on, set in motion along with or together.

συσσημαίνωμαι, Dep. (σημαίνω) to seal or sign along with others, join in signing or ratifying, Dem. 928. 4, 1034. fin.

σύσσημος, ον, (σημα) marked in common: esp. of weights and measures, stamped as current: τὸ σύσσημον a fixed sign or signal, like σφύβλον, LXX.

συσσήτω, f. ψω, to putrefy, soften or digest, τροφήν Arist. Part. An. 1:—Pass., c. perf. act., to grow putrid together. Hence

σύσσηψις, ἡ, a growing putrid, decaying together.

συσσίτης, (σύσσιτος) to eat, mess with, τῷ Ar. Eq. 1325, Lys. 137. 18, etc.: to eat or mess together, Plat. Symp. 219 E, Dem. 401. 1, etc. Hence

συσσίτησις, ἡ, =σῆμα, Plut. [σῆ]

συσσίτρις, ἡ, (σύσσιτος) an eating, messing together or in common, Plat. Legg. 781 A: a club or mess, Xen. Oec. 8. 12.

συσσίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a mess, οἶκος Doriad. ap. Ath. 143 C.

συσσῆν, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ συσῆτια, a common meal, such as Lycurgus instituted for all the Spartans, Hdt. 1. 65, Ar. Ecl. 715, Plat., etc.; cf. φεῖδῖα. II. a dining room, a hall, Eur. Ion 1165, Plat. Legg. 762 C; σ. χειμῆρα winter quarters, Id. Criti. 112 B. [σ]

συσσιτοποιῶ, to help to prepare corn or bread. II. to prepare and knead with bread, ἀρω Diosc.

συσσίτος, ον, eating or taking food together with or in common, a messmate, Theogn. 309, Hdt. 5. 24, Ar. Vesp. 557, Xen., etc.

συσσώῃ, ἡ, and σύσσωμα, ἡ, a common notion of several bodies to one point, a word of the atomic philosophy, Democ. ap. Heschyl.: from

συσσώσω, defect. Dep., to rush along with or together.

συσσώρω, to draw, pull backwards and forwards, and so disturb. [ωρ]

συσσώω, to help to save, deliver, Ar. Thesm. 270, Thuc. 1. 74. II. to maintain, observe along with or together, Polyb. 10. 47, 10.

συσσωματοποιῶ, to bring into one body with or together, to incorporate, Arist. Mund.

συσσωμός, ον, (σῶμα) joined, united in one body, N. T.

συσσωρεύω, to heap up or together, Diod.

συσσωφρονέω, to be a partner in temperance, ἐξωσωφρονεῖν γὰρ, οὐχὶ συνωφρονεῖν ἔφην, Eur. I. A. 407.

συστάδην, Adv., =sq., Polyb. [α]

συστάδην, Adv., (συνίστημι) standing close, close together, esp., συνστ. μάχαις χρήσθαι to fight in close combat, Thuc. 7. 81, Lat. cominus pugnare; so, ἡ συσταδὴν μάχη in Hdn.

συστάδην, to roast together: to roast, to roast thoroughly.

συσταθῆναι, Dep. med., =συμμετρέω.

συσταθμία, ἡ, a mixing together by weight, Diosc.: from

συστάθμος, ον, (σταθμός 111) of equal weight, Hipp. ap. Galen.

συσταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συστέλλω) drawing together, constricting, checking, opp. to κινητικός, Arist. Probl.

συσταμνίζω, (στάμνος) to put with or together in the same vessel, τῷ τῷ Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D.

συστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (συνίστημι) standing close together: συστάδες ἀμείνων vines planted closely and irregularly, not in rows, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 5, cf. Heschyl. sub v. ἐυστάδες. 2. συστάδες θαλάσσης, ὀμβρίων ὕδατων cisterns, reservoirs for sea or rain water, Strab. p. 773.

συστάσις, f. δάω, to join in rebellion or sedition, take part therein, Thuc. 4. 86: to be of the same party with, τῷ Plut.

II. trans. to draw into sedition with others. Hence

συστάσιοςτής, οὗ, δ, one who takes part in a sedition, a fellow-rebel, N. T.

συστάσις, ἡ, (συνίστημι) a setting together, composition: so, σ. πρὸς τὸν ἀντίον arrangement, serious expression of countenance, Plut. 2. introduction, commendation, Plut. 3. the forming of a plan, σ. ἐπιβουλῆς Polyb. II. (συνίσταμαι) a standing together, meeting, esp. in hostile sense, a conflict, battle, Hdt. 6. 117, 7. 167: a quarrel, Eur. Heracl. 415: metaph., σ. γνώμης a conflict of mind, intense anxiety, Thuc. 7. 71. 2. a collection, e.g. of humors, Foës. Oec. Hipp. 3. a union: hence a political union, club, like ἐταρεία (q. v.), Dem. 1122. 5: a knot of men assembled, Eur. Andr. 1088, Thuc. 2. 21, Xen. Eq. 7. 19. 4. in gen. friendship or alliance, πρὸς τῷ Polyb. 5. the original state, condition, constitution, nature of a thing, τῶν ὁρῶν, τοῦ κόσμου, τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Symp. 188 A, Tim. 32 C, 36 D, etc.: absol. a political constitution, Id. Rep. 546 A. 6. metaph., σ. σπέρων sternness, harshness, rigor of mind, Eur. Hipp. 983, cf. Alc. 797.—Cf. συνίστημι throughout.

III. of bodies, a becoming compact or solid, recovery of good condition, etc., Plat. Tim. 89 A: of milk, curdling, Plut. Hence

συστάσιωσις, ον, δ, a member of the same party or faction, Hdt. 5. 70, 124.

συστάτης, ον, δ, (συνίστημι) one who stands with others: in plur. the rafters of the roof which meet in the top ridge. [α]

συστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, bringing together, introductory, commen-

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diatony, hence proverb., τὸ κάλλος πάσης συστατικώτερον ἐπιστολῆς personal appearance is better introduction than any letter, Diog. L. 5. 18: ἡ συστ., with or without ἐπιστολή, a letter of introduction, Id. 8. 87, and N. T. II. drawing together, making compact or solid, curdling.

συσταυρῶ, to secure, fortify with a palisade. II. to crucify along with, τινί N. T.

συσταγῶ, f. δω, to cover together or entirely, τινί with a thing, Plat. Tim. 75 C, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 17.

συστηγνῶ, to solder together.

συστέλλω, to go at the same time or together.

συστέλλω, pf. συστάλακα, to draw together, draw in, narrow: hence to lessen, shorten, esp. to shorten sail (sub. ἱστία), Ar. Ran. 999, cf. Eq. 432.

2. to draw in, contract, εἰς τὸ ἐλάχιστον Dem. 309. 2, εἰς ὀλίγον etc., freq. in Plut.: to check, restrain, moderate, Plat. Legg. 691 E, and freq. in Plut.: Pass. to contract, get smaller, Xen. Vect. 4. 3: συστέλλεσθαι εἰς ἐτέλειαν to retrench expenses, Thuc. 8. 4, cf. συντέμνω.

3. συνεσταλμένον διδόναι ἔχειν to keep a moderate mind, Isocr. 280 D: συνεσταλμένος ὄγκω short in stature, Diod. 3. c. διατὰ a frugal life, Plut., cf. συνεσταλμένος.

4. metaph. to lower, humble, abase, τὰ μέγιστα θεῶς συστήτεται Eur. Teleph. 25: and in pf. pass. to be lowered or cast down, συστάλαμαι κακοῖς Id. H. F. 1417, cf. Tro. 108.

II. to wrap closely up, shroud, esp. of the dead, Eur. I. T. 295, in Pass.; and, πέπλοις συσταλάντες Id. Tro. 378: Med., συστέλλεσθαι δοῦναι to wrap one's cloak close round one, Ar. Eccl. 99; hence, συστέλλεσθαι ἐαυτὸν to gird up one's loins, get ready for action, Id. Eccl. 484: and so, συσταλῆς tucked up, all ready, Id. Vesp. 424.

2. to cloak, hide, Plut. III. in Gramm. to use a syllable short.

συστενάζω, f. ζω, to sigh or groan with, τινί Eur. Ion 935.

σύστενος, ov, turning to a narrow point, Antimach. Fr. 89: formed like σύνοψος.

συστενωχρῶ, to drive into a narrow place together, trammel quite up, Plut.

συστένω, = συστενάζω, Arist. Eth. N.

συστεφάνομαι, to wear a crown with others, σ. τινί Scol. ap. Ath. 695 D.

συστεφάνω, to crown with or together, Aristid.

σύστημα, ατος, τό, (σύνστημα) a whole compounded of several parts or members, a complex whole, Arist. Mund. 2.

2. a body of persons leagued by the same laws, institutions, etc., a regular government, established power, confederacy, Plat. Legg. 686 B: also the constitution of a state, Polyb. 3. a body of soldiers, a corps, usu. of a definite number, like τάγμα and σύνταγμα, hence σ. μυθοφόρων, ἱππέων etc.: but τὸ τῆς φάλαγγος σύστημα the drawing up an army in phalanx, Polyb.

4. in gen. a flock, herd, ζῶον, ἱπποπόρολον Polyb. 5. a college of priests or magistrates, Polyb. 6. in Music, the combination or union of several tones, Plat. Philol. 17 D: esp. the concord of four tones. 7. in Metre, the union of several versus next into one whole, as esp. in Anapaests: cf. συνάφεια.

8. in Medicine, like ἀθροῖσις, the accumulation or deposition of sediment, Foës. Oec. Hipp. 9. later, as we use it, a system, arrangement of the elements of an art or science.—The word is late, and rare in good Att. authors. Hence

συστηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, combined in one whole, brought into system, systematic, Plut.

συστοιχῶ, to stand in the same row or line with, Polyb.: to be coordinate with, τινί. Hence

συστοιχία, ἡ, a standing together in one row or line, a coördinate arrangement, Arist. Eth. N.: a belonging to the same class, kind, race or sex, Theophr.: in gen. resemblance, correspondence: cf. σύστοιχος fin.

σύστοιχος, ov, standing in the same row or line with others, belonging to the same class, kind, race or sex: hence in gen. going together, coördinate, similar, opp. to ἀντίστοιχος, as in Aristot. the elements of air and fire, water and earth, are σύστοιχα: but water and fire, air and earth are ἀντίστοιχα: so in Gramm. letters classed acc. to the organ of pronunciation are σύστοιχα, as the labials π β φ etc., but classed acc. to their properties they are ἀντίστοιχα, as the tenues π κ τ etc.: this

reciprocal relation of letters is called συστοιχία and ἀντίστοιχία, hence κατ' ἀντίστοιχίαν by the relation of letters.

συστολέω, = συστολίζω, susp.

συστολή, ἡ, (συστέλλω) a drawing together, a contracting, Plut.:—so in Medicine, a contraction of the heart or thorax.

2. a lessening, esp. of expenses, economy, Polyb. II. in Gramm. the change of a long vowel into a short one, e.g. ἔστω for ἦστω: also a pronouncing as short a syllable strictly long.—In all these senses, opp. to διαστολή.

συστολίζω, f. ἴσω, = συστέλλω, to put together, make, Eur. Or. 1435. II. to clothe, deck, adorn along with or together.

Mel. 126.

σύστημα, ov, (στόμα) with a narrow or pointed mouth, Arist. Part. An.: formed like σύστημα. Hence

συστομῶ, to make narrow-mouthed:—Pass. to be joined with by a mouth, Strab. p. 308.

συστοναχέω, = συστέλλω, Q. Sm.

συστονήνυμι, to spread or lay together, Diphil. ap. Poll. 10. 38.

συστοχέομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. med., to aim with or together.

συστρατεία, ἡ, a common campaign or expedition, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 6: from

συστρατεύω, f. σω, or more freq. as Dep. med.—έσομαι, f. έσομαι—to make a campaign or to be on service, serve along with or together, to join or share in an expedition, τινί or absol., Hdt. 5. 44, 6. 9, etc.: Hdt. always uses it as Dep. med.; Thuc. always as Act.; Xen. has both, but more usu. the former.

συστρατήγιω, to hold joint command, to be the fellow-general of, τινός Dem. 401. 2: from

συστρατήγος, not συστρατηγός Poppo Thuc. 3. 109, δ, a fellow-general, partner in command, Eur. Phoen. 745, Thuc. 2. 58. [α]

συστρατιάτης, ου, δ, a fellow-soldier, Xen. An. 1. 2, 26, Plat. Rep. 556 C: fem.—ῶτις, ἰδος.

συστρατοεδεύομαι, Dep. med., to encamp along with, τινί or σύν τινί Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 19, An. 2. 4, 9—rarely in Act.

σύστημα, ατος, τό, (συστρέφω) any thing twisted up together, any thing made round or collected together, like συστροφίς: hence 1. a body of men, corps, squadron, Polyb. 2. a tumor, Foës. Oec. Hipp. II. roundness of form, as of a drop of water. III. any thing turned by art: hence a stratagem, plot, LXX.

συστρεματάρχης, ου, δ, (σύστημα I. 1, ἔρχω) the commander of a corps, Arr.

συστρεμάτιον, τό, Dim. from σύστημα, σ. ὕδατος a whirlpool, Arist. Mirab.

συστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, turning or rolling together, bringing to a head, Foës. Oec. Hipp. Adv.—κῶς.

συστρέφω, f. ψω, to twist up together, roll into a mass, Lat. conglobare: in gen. to collect in one, combine, as the wind does the clouds, hence, σ. τὸ Μηδικὸν ἔθνος Valck. Hdt. 1. 101: esp. of soldiers, σ. ἐαυτοῖς to rally and throw themselves together, form in one body or into a solid compact body, esp. so as to resist attacks, Hdt. 9. 18, cf. infr.: σ. ἐαυτὸν to rally, collect oneself, Plat. Rep. 336 B: συστρέφας, also, with all one's force, collectis viribus, Aeschin. 68. 2.—Pass. to be or become united in one body, combine, Hdt. 4. 136, 6. 6, 40: esp. of soldiers, like σ. ἐαυτοῖς, Id. 9. 62, Thuc. 2. 4, 6: συστρεφέντες in a body, agmine facto, Xen.: also to club together, conspire, Thuc. 8. 54: ἐπὶ τινα Aeschin. 52. 6. 2. to twist or curl the hair, σ. κομὴν Theodect. ap. Strab.; συστρεφάμενη ρίζα a knotted, gnarled root, Theophr.: also, συστρεφάμενος τὰς ρίζας Id.

3. of sentences, to bring into a close form, to compress, with collat. notion of brevity, conciseness, terseness, σ. λόγους Antiph. Aphrodis. 1. 17, Philox. 1. 17: συστρεφάμενη λέξις a rounded, periodic style, Arist. Rhet.: τὸ συστρεφάμενον the short, terse, sententious manner of the Lacedaemonians, Plat. Prot. 342 E, ubi v. Stallb.—so Cicero uses contortus.

II. to twist or whirl round, whirl away, carry off like a whirlwind, Aesch. Fr. 181, Arr. Lys. 975.

III. to turn all together, σ. ἐπὶ δόρυ to make them all wheel to the right, Xen. Lac. 13. 6: σ. τὸν ἵππον to turn him about, Plut.

συστρογγυλίζω, f. ἴσω, = sq., Nicom. ap. Ath. 58 A.

συστρογγύλλω, to roll up into a ball, squeeze, compress, *σ. τὴν οὐρίαν*, i. e. to make away with it, Alex. Phaedr. 2, 4.

συστροφή, ἡ, (συστρέφω) a rolling up together, a twisting as of a thread, Plat. Polit. 282 E: a combining, uniting. II. that which is rolled up or united, any dense mass, like *συστρεμμα*, hence esp., 1. a body of men, a crowd, Lat. *globus*, Hdt. 7. 9, 2; esp. a seditious meeting, mob, Polyb.: also a swarm of bees, LXX. 2. a gathering, tumor, wen, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. 3. a knot in wood, Theophr. 4. συστροφή, with or without ὕμνον, a sudden storm of rain, Polyb.: so, σ. ἀνέμου a whirlwind; σ. ὕδατος a whirlpool. 5. metaph., σ. τῆς λέξεως Dion. H., cf. συστρέφω I. 3.

συστροφία, ἡ, a being gathered together, union, esp. for party purposes, Polyb.; though it may be the power of turning quickly, dexterity. II. intercourse, familiarity, Dion. H.: from **συστρέφω**, *ov*, (συστρέφω) rolled up together, compressed, combined, united. II. turning quickly: hence metaph. *destrous*, artful, Lat. *versutus*.

συστηνάζω, to mourn with.

σύστημα, *ov*, with columns standing close together, Vitruv.

σύστημα, *ov*, to draw together. [στυ]

συσφάξω, f. *ξω*, to slay, sacrifice along with or together, Eur. I. T. 685, in aor. 2 pass. *συσφαγγῆναι*.

συσφαιρίζω, f. *ισω*, to play at ball with or together, Plut. Hence **συσφαιριστής**, οὗ, ὁ, one who plays at ball with another, Ep. Plat. 363 D.

συσφαιρώ, to round off or make quite round.

συσφάλλω, to cause to fall with.—Pass. to stumble or fall with.

συσφάτω, f. *ξω*,=συσφάξω.

συσφίγγω, to join, fasten together, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 6.

συσφίγγω, to wedge together, to press together.

συσφίγγω, f. *ξω*, to lace or bind close together, Anth. Hence **συσφίγκτηρ**, ἦρος, ὁ, a garment laced tight to the body, like *σφικτήρ*, LXX.

συσφίγκτος, *ov*, (συσφίγγω) laced, bound close together: τὸ σ. a hook, LXX.

συσφίγω, *avos*, τὸ, (συσφίγγω) that which is laced or bound close together: in pl. a chain, LXX.

συσφίγειν, ἡ, (συσφίγγω) a lacing or binding close together: also=συσφίγμα, LXX.

συσφράγιω, f. *ισω*, to seal up: used also in Med.

συσχετήριον, τό, (συνέχω) a repository, receptacle, coffer, Stob. Eccl. i. 1082.

συσχηματίζω, to form, fashion or shape one thing after another, σ. τι πρὸς τι Arist. Org. Pass. to form oneself after another, to be conformed to his example, πρὸς τινα Plut., τινί N. T.:—of the constellations, to stand in mutual opposition, Sext. Emp. Hence

συσχηματισμός, *ov*, mutual opposition of the constellations, Sext. Emp.

συσχολάζω, f. *δω*, to devote one's leisure to any thing along with or together, esp. to be a fellow-pupil with, τινί Ath. Hence

συσχολαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a playmate, Dion. H.: also a school-fellow, Strab., cf. Lob. Phryn. 401.

συσχολος, *ov*, (σχολή) to be at leisure with or together.

σύτο, 3 aor. *συντορ* or *πληπρ*. pass. of σέω, Il. [ῥ]

συφάξω, ὁ,=γλυκεός, ap. Hesych.: hence *συφακίζω*=ὀπωρίζω, Ib. [ῥ]

σύφαρ, *ov*, σύφαρ, τὸ, a piece of old or wrinkled skin, Sophron ap. E. M., Call. Fr. 49: esp. the old coat or slough of serpents and insects, Lat. *exuviae*, Luc.:—the skim or scum on milk,=γαῦρος. II. as Adj., σύφαρ, ὁ, ἡ, very aged, Lyc. 793.

συφεός, ὁ,=sq., Od. 10. 389.

συφέος, *ov*, (σῦς) a hog-sty, Od. 10. 238, 14. 13, 73: *συφεόειδε* to the sty, Ib.

συφετός, ὁ,=foreg., dub.

συφέων, *avos*, ὁ, later form for *συφεός*.

συφέριον, τό, (σῦς, φέρω) a herd of swine, Anth.

συφορβός, ὁ, (σῦς, φέρω) like *ὄφορβός*, a swine-herd, Hom.

συφός, ὁ,=συφεός, Lyc.

συφός, *av*, *ov*, Acol. for *σοφός*.

συχνά, *av*, (συχνός) to be frequent, to do or come frequently, like *βαλῖς*.

συχνάκις, Adv. (συχνός) frequently, often, oftentimes. [ᾶ]

σύνχασμα, *avos*, τό, that which is done frequently, dub.

συχνός, ἡ, ὁ, 1. of Time, long, σ. χρόνος Hdt. 8. 52, Plat., etc.: σ. λόγος a long speech, Plat. Gorg. 465 E, etc.

2. of Number and Quantity, like πολλός, many, *ἐθνεα*, *ῥήσοι* Hdt. 1. 58., 3. 39, etc.: *συχνοί* many people together, Ar. Ran. 1267, etc.; hence, τὸ πολύνανος σ. ποιεῖν to make the small town populous, Plat. Rep. 370 D: but with sing. nouns, much, frequently, σ. οὐδία Ar. Plut. 754: *πειθός* Plat. Rep. 414 C: ἡ δίοικσις σ. the expense was great, Dem. 1359. 9:—the dat. *συχνῶ* is oft. joined with a Compar. Adj., like πολλῶ, as, σ. βελτίων far better, Plat. Legg. 761 D: *νεώτερος* ἐμοῦ καὶ συχνῶ younger than I by a good deal, Dem. 1002. 23. Adv. *-νός* is rare, the neut. *συχνόν*, *συχνά* being used instead, *συχνὸν διαμαρτάνειν* to err much, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C: *συχνά* χαίρειν *ἐάν* Ib. Philib. 59 B. (Prob. transp. and contr. from *συνεχῆς*.)

σῦωσις, *es*, (σῦς, εἶδος) swine-like, swinish, esp. *glutinous*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 511.

σφάγανον, τό, (σφάζω) a word coined by Gramm. to shew the deriv. of *σφάγανον*.

σφάγειον, τό, (σφάζω) a bowl for catching the blood of the victim in sacrifices, Aesch. Ag. 1092, cf. Ar. Thesm. 754.

II. like *σφάγειον*, the victim itself, Eur. Tro. 742, El. 800.

σφάγειος, *ewos*, ὁ, (σφάζω) a slayer, butcher, Eur. I. T. 623: a murderer, *cul-throat*, Dem. 175. 27:—in Soph. Aj. 815, ὁ σφαγεὺς ἔστηκε of the sword on which Ajax is about to throw himself:—esp. a sacrificial knife, Eur. Andr. 1134.

σφάγῃ, ἡ, (σφάζω) slaughter, butchery, sacrifice, both in sing. and plur., Trag.: σφ. πρὸς the sacrificial fire, Aesch. Ag. 1057:—with collat. signf. of a wound, Soph. Tr. 573, 717: hence, *σφαγὴ* ἄμαρτος the blood gushing from the wound, Aesch. Ag. 1389: the victim itself, Soph. Tr. 756. II. the throat, strictly the spot where the victim is struck, (cf. Lat. *jugulum*, *jugulari*), usu. in plur., like Lat. *fauces*, Aesch. Pr. 863, Eur. El. 1228, cf. Thuc. 4. 48.

σφάγια, ἡ, a day of sacrifice, strictly fem. from *σφάγιος*, sub. *ἡμέρα*.

σφαγιαζόμενος, f. *δωμαι*, Dep. med. (σφάγω) to slay a victim, sacrifice, ταῖρον Hdt. 9. 61, 72: absol. Id. 6. 76:—an Act. *σφαγιαζέω* occurs in Ar. Av. 569: also part. pres. pass. in pass. signf., Ar. Av. 570: and so aor. part. *σφαγιασθῆς* in pass. signf., Hdt. 7. 180, Xen. Lac. 13. 8.

σφάγιασμος, ὁ, a slaying, sacrificing, Eur. El. 200.

σφάγιαστήριον, τό,=σφαγεῖον.

σφάγιδον, τό, Dim. from *σφαγίς*. [γ]

σφάγιζω,=σφαγιαζέω.

σφάγιον, τό, usu. in plur., τὰ σφάγια, a victim, σφ. καλὰ or χρυστὰ, like *ἱερὰ καλὰ*, victims of good omen, Hdt. 9. 61, 62, and Trag., esp. in Eur.: δούλα σφάγια the slaughter of a slave, Eur. Hec. 137: and σφάγια τέκνον Id. Or. 815: σφάγια παρθένου κτανέει Id. Ion 278. II.=σφαγεῖον, a bowl for the blood at sacrifices. Strictly neut. from sq. [ᾶ]

σφάγιος, *ov*, also *lav*, *ov*, slaying, sacrificing: in gen. *killing*, *deadly*, Hipp.: σφ. μένος slaughterer, Soph. Ant. 1291: v. also *σφαγία* and *σφάγιον*.

σφάγις, ἰδος, ἡ, a sacrificial knife, Eur. El. 811, 1142: in gen. a knife.

σφάγιτις, *ov*, *δ*, and Arist. H. A. *ῖτις*, ἰδος, ἡ, (σφαγὴ II) of the throat, *πληγὴ* σφ. the jugular vein.

σφάγιον, *ov*,=σφάκος and *σφάγανον* II.

σφάδαξω (v. sub fin.), f. *δω*, to toss the body about, to struggle, rear and kick, like a restive horse, Aesch. Pers. 194, Soph. Fr. 727, Eur. Acol. 10, Incert. 141: hence to writhe, struggle from spasms, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: to be convulsed, be in the death struggle, Polyb. 34. 3, 5; and so Valck. proposed to read in Eur. El. 843: cf. *σφάδασσος*. 2. to struggle, be eager, impatient for a thing, ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην Plut.:—cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 10 C, Ruhnk. Tim.—Hdn., Draco, and E. M. write it *σφαδᾶξω*, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. (Akin to *σπάω*, *σπαίρω*, and prob. to *σφάζω*.)

σφάδαξω, *ov*, foreg.

σφάδανός, ἡ, ὁ, v. l. Il. 11. 165., 16. 372, for *σφεδανός*, q. v.

σφάδασμα, τό,=sq.

σφαδασμός, ὁ, (σφαδάω) violent motion of the body, a *spasm, convulsion*, Plat. Rep. 570 E.

ΣΦΑΖΩ, and in Att. Prose σφάττω: f. σφάζω: aor. ἔσφαξα: pass. ἐσφαζομαι Hdt. 5.5, Pind. P. 11.36, but in Att. usu. ἐσφαγήν [α]: pf. pass. ἔσφαγμα: Hom. has pres. σφάω, impf. and aor. act., pres. and pf. pass. To *slay, slaughter, butcher*, in Hom. always of cattle, etc.: hence freq. to *offer, sacrifice*; later of men, freq. in Eur.; so too in Xen. An. 4.5, 16, etc.—strictly to *slay by cutting the throat, Lat. jugulare*, Od. 3.454; σφ. ἐπ' ὤμων μύσχον to cut its throat, as it hung from the servants' shoulders, Eur. El. 813; 80, σφ. παρθένον δέρνν Id. Or. 1199; and δέρνν σφαγεῖσα the throat cut, Id. I. A. 1516—poet., αἷμα σφάττειν to shed blood in slaughter or sacrifice, Seidl. Eur. El. 92, 279, cf. σφαγή i. fin. (The Root is prob. ΣΦΑΓ-, as it appears in aor. 2, and σφαγή etc.)

σφαῖρα, ας, ἡ, a ball, esp. a playing-ball, Od., Plat., etc.; σφαίρην παίζειν to play at ball, Od. 6.100; σφαῖραν βίπτειν Od. 6.115.

2. a sphere, globe, which Anaximander, etc. conceived as surrounding the universe, ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, cf. Euseb. Praep. Ev. i.8, Arist. Mund. 2.8, called σφαῖρος by Emped. 24: then freq. in Pythag. philosophy of the spheres of the planets, cf. Arist. Coel. 2.4, 5;—σφ. πλανομένη, opp. to ἀπλανής, a planet, opp. to a fixed star, Plut.—also an artificial globe, Plut. 3. a weapon of boxers, prob. an iron ball, worn with padded covers (ἐπισφαῖρα), instead of the usu. boxing-gloves (ἱμάτιες), in the σφαῖρομαχία, Plat. Legg. 830 B, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2.80 B.

II. metaph., σφαῖραν ἀνέδειξε τὴν οὐσίαν, just like a *συνοπτογυῖλλον* (q. v.), Alex. Phaedrus 2.3.—Cf. σφαῖρος. (Perh. akin to στείρα, q. v. sub fin.) σφαῖρεὺς, εὖς, ὁ, a Spartan youth, between ἐφήβεια and manhood, Paus. 3.14, 6;—prob. from his then beginning to use the boxing-gloves (σφαῖρα i. 3), or to play at foot-ball, cf. Müller Dor. 4.5, § 2.

σφαῖριδόν, Adv. (σφαῖρα) like a sphere, globe or ball, ἥκε δέ μιν σφαῖριδόν ἐλθέμενος Pl. 13.204: later, ball-shaped.

σφαῖριδιον, τό, Dim. from σφαῖρα, a little sphere, globe or ball. [i]

σφαῖριζω, f. ἴσω, (σφαῖρα) to play at ball, Plat. Theaet. 146 A. σφαῖρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφαῖρα) globular, spherical, Arist. Part. An. Adv. —κῶς, like a globe, Plut.

σφαῖριον, τό, like σφαῖριδον, Dim. from σφαῖρα, Ep. Plat. 312 D.

II. a molecule, atom, Democr. ap. Arist. de Anima 1.4, 19.

III. a round ticket or token, entitling the bearer to a present, specified upon it, Dio C.

σφαῖριστος, ἡ, (σφαῖρις) a playing at ball, Arist. Rhet.

σφαῖρισμα, ατος, τό, (σφαῖρις) a game at ball: a blow given in the game.

σφαῖρισμός, ὁ, = σφαῖρις.

σφαῖριστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = σφαῖριστής.

σφαῖριστήριον, τό, a court for playing at ball: neut. from σφαῖριστήριος, iα, ior, (σφαῖριστήρ) of, belonging to a game at ball.

σφαῖριστής, οὗ, ὁ, (σφαῖρις) one who plays at ball, Mel. 97.

σφαῖριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in playing at ball: ὁ σφαῖριστικός a clever player: ἡ —ική, sub τέχνη, skill in ball-play.

σφαῖριστρα, ἡ, = σφαῖριστήριον, susp. l. in Plut. 2.839 B: but formed acc. to analogy of ἀλυστήρα, ποτιστήρα etc.

σφαῖρις, ου, ὁ, (σφαῖρα) sphere-shaped, globular.

fem. σφαῖρις, ἰδος, the cypress, so called from its globular fruit, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.

σφαῖροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) ball-like, globular, spherical, Plat. Tim. 33 B, 63 A.

2. rounded, blunted, Xen. An. 5.4, 12, cf. σφαῖροτός.

σφαῖρομάχην, (μάχημα) to spar with the σφαῖρα (σφαῖρα i. 3), Plat. Legg. 830 E.

2. to play at ball, Polyb. Hence σφαῖρομαχία, ἡ, a sparring-match with the σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα i. 3).

II. a game at ball, Seneca.

σφαῖρομόρφος, ου, (μορφή) globe-shaped, spherical.

σφαῖροπαῖκτης, ου, ὁ, (παῖξ) a player at ball: Hence σφαῖροπαῖκτης, τό, a game at ball.

σφαῖροποιός, f. ἴσω, to make globular or spherical: of the peacock, to spread his tail: from

σφαῖροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making globular or spherical.

σφαῖρος, ου, = σφαῖρα, Emped. 24, ubi v. Sturz.

σφαῖρῶς, to make round, globular or spherical:—Pass., στήθεα δ' ἐσφαῖρωτο his chest was round and archical, Theocr. 22.46.

II. to furnish with a ball or button at the end, ἀκόντια ἐσφαῖρωμένα spears with buttons, like our foils, Xen. Eq. 8.10; opp. to κελυγχωμένα, Arist. Eth. N. 3.1, 17.

σφαῖρομα, ατος, τό, any thing made round or globular: esp. in plur.

1. the round weight in stillyards, Arist. Mechan.

2. the buttocks, Sext. Emp.

σφαῖρινος, ὄν, δ, (σφαῖρα) a round fishing-net, Opp.

σφαῖρις, ἡ, (σφαῖρῶς) a spherical shape.

σφαῖριωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σφαῖρῶς) a leathern thong for tying the shoes, LXX, ubi α. σφυροστήρ.

σφαῖροτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφαῖρῶς) rounded, made globular.

II. with a ball or button at the end, like ἐσφαῖρωμένος, Xen. Eq. 8.10.

σφάκελος, ου, ὁ, suffering from σφάκελος.

σφάκελιζω, to suffer from σφάκελος, to be gangrened, mortify, ἐσφακέλισε τε τὸ δούτιον καὶ ὁ μηρὸς ἐσάφη Hdt. 3.66; σφακέλισαντος τοῦ μηροῦ καὶ σπέντιν Id. 6.136: in Hipp., and Att. usu. as Dep. med. σφακέλιζομαι.

2. of the effect of severe cold on single limbs, to be frostbitten, Dion. H. 3. of trees, to be blighted, smutted, Arist. Respir. 4. in gen. to suffer violent pain, have spasms or convulsions, like σφαδάω. Hence

σφάκελισμός, ὁ, = σφ., Hipp.

σφάκελος, ὁ, gangrene, mortification, Hipp.: the strict technical word is γάγγραινα—blight, smut or mildew of trees. 3. in gen. the signs of intense pain, a spasm, convulsion, like σφαδασμός, Aesch. Pr. 878: hence metaph., σφ. ἀνέμων the convulsive fury of winds, Id. 1046. (Assumed to be akin to σφαδάω and σφάζω.) [α]

σφάκος, ὁ, sage, the plant, Lat. *salvia*, Ar. Thesm. 486; still called ἐλεσφακιδί in Greece, v. Schneid. Ind. ad Theophr.

II. a kind of tree-moss, found esp. on oaks, also σφάγνος, φάσκον and φάσγαγον. [α]

σφάκτης, ου, ὁ, (σφάζω) a slayer, murderer.

σφακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφάζω) slain, slaughtered, σφ. δαῖς Eur. Hec. 1077.

σφάκτρια, ἡ, fem. of σφάκτης: also, a priestess, Jac. A. P. p. 594.

σφάκτρον, τό, (σφάζω) a tax paid for victims, Poll. 6.97.

σφάκωδής, ες, (σφάκος, εἶδος) like sage: abounding in sage.

σφάλαξ, ακος, ὁ, the buck-thorn: from σφαλάσσω, f. ξῶ, to sting, scratch, ap. Hesych.

σφαλερόνηκτος, ου, (νήχω) dangerous to swim, ποταμός.

σφαλερός, ὁ, ὄν, (σφάλλω) making to fall, trip, totter or stagger: hence usu. metaph. slippery, delusive, dangerous, Lat. *lubriscus*, first in Hdt., τυραννίς χρήμα σφαλερόν 3.53; 80, γνώμη σφαλεροτέρη (or —τάτη) Id. 7.16, 1; and so in Eur., Thuc., etc.

II. intr. ready to fall, tottering, reeling, staggering, σφ. κῶλα Aesch. Eum. 371, πύργος Soph. Aj. 159: σ. πρὸς ὕγιαν uncertain in point of health, Plat. Rep. 404 A.

Adv. —ρως, Eur. I. A. 601.

σφαλλός, ὁ, a round leaved plate, which was thrown by a strap attached to a ring: a variety of the βλεκος.

II. in the prisons, a round block of wood with two holes for the feet, a pair of stocks. Written also σφαλός. (Akin to σφέλας.)

ΣΦΑΛΛΩ: f. σφάλλω: aor. i. ἐσθῆλα, inf. σθῆλαι: aor. 2 ἐσθάλον: pass. pf. ἐσθάλμαι: aor. ἐσθάλην [α]; but there is no aor. 2 med. ἐσθάλομαι, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 96 Anm. 5. n, cf. Bekker Thuc. 5.110. Hom. only uses it twice in aor. 4, like the compds. ἀποσφ.—παρασφ.— To make to fall, throw down, esp. by tripping up (like pedes fallere, Liv. 21.36), to trip up in wrestling, Il. 23.719; in gen. to throw down, overthrow, Od. 17.464, Pind. O. 2.145; opp. to κατορθύνειν, Soph. El. 416; to ἐπανορθύνειν, Plat. Gorg. 461 C, and Xen. i.—to make to totter or reel, like a drunken man, Xen. Cyr. 8.8, 10, cf. i. 3, 10;—in gen. to overthrow, ruin, Hdt. 7.16, 1, Pind. I. 4(3). 87, Soph. Fr. 204, Eur., etc.

2. to make to totter or stagger, and so metaph. to perplex, embarrass, Hdt. 7.142: to balk, disappoint, frustrate, delude, Soph. Aj. 452, and Eur.

B. Pass. to be tripped up, stumble, stagger, reel, like a drunken man, Ar. Vesp. 1324, Xen., etc.: to fall, esp. me-

taph. of persons falling from high fortunes, Soph. Tr. 297, 719, Eur., etc. 2. esp. to be balked, disappointed, defeated, *to fail*, ἐν τινι Hdt. 7. 50, 1, κατά τι Id. 7. 52, περί τι Plat. Rep. 451 A; and C. Adj. neut., ἐν μέγα σφάλλῃσθαι Id. Legg. 648 E; οὐ τι μὴ σφαλῶ γ' ἐν σοὶ ποτε I shall never be disappointed in thee, Soph. Tr. 621, cf. Aj. 1136—in Att., c. gen. rei, to be balked or disappointed of a thing, *βουλεμύμενος* Aesch. Eum. 717; γάμου, δόξης, τύχης Eur. Or. 1078, Med. 1010, Phoen. 758; also, σφάλλῃσθαι ἄνδρος to lose him, Soph. Tr. 1113. 3. *to fail*, i. e. err, go wrong, blunder, Hdt. 5. 50, Soph. El. 1481, Eur. I. A. 1541, Plat., etc. (σ-φάλλω is from Root σ-φάλλ-ω (ἐρίσφαλος), φάλλ-ω, Lat. fallere, Germ. fallen, to fell, also akin to balk: and σ-φάλλ-ομαι answers to Germ. fallen, fehlen, to fall, fail:—the s is dropped as in σ-πάγος, fungus.)

σφάλμα, atos, τό, a trip, stumble, false step, Plut. II. metaph., 1. a fail, failure, defeat, Hdt. 1. 207, 7. 6, Thuc. 5. 14. 2. a fault, failing, trespass, τὰ πρόθεσθαι σφ. Eur. Andr. 54; Supp. 416. Hence

σφαλμάω, in Hesych., and σφαλμέω, in Polyb., = σφάλλομαι. σφάλλος, δ, v. σφαλλός.

σφάλτης, ου, δ, (σφαλλω) one who trips up, throws down, Lyc. σφάλωδης, es; = ἀσφαλτώδης.

σφάνιον, τό, a small bed, Hesych.

σφέξ, σφαγός, the Lat. *faux*, *faucis*, only found in the compd. διασφάξ etc.; Lob. Paral. 97.

σφάραγγεμα, Dep. med., (σφάραγος) to burst with a noise, to crack, crackle, as green wood does in the fire, so, βίαια σφαραγγύτο the roots of the eye cracked or hissed, (when Ulysses burnt them with the hot stake), Od. 9. 390. 2. to groan with fulness, hence in gen. like σπαργάω and σφηνγάω to swell, οὐβάτα σφαραγγύτο Od. 9. 440; cf. sq.

σφάραγγίζω, to move, stir up with a noise and bustle, ἐνὸσιν τε κύνων τε Hes. Th. 606; from

ΣΦΑΨΑΓΩΣ, δ, a bursting with a noise, cracking, crackling. (The Sanscrit. Root is *spṛi*), explode, tonare: akin to σφρίγγω, σπαργάω, cf. σφαραγγέω, and v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 238.)

σφέξ, a rare enclit. acc. from σφέξ, Il. 5. 567, Parmenid. 12 Filleb.

σφέας, acc. pl. fem. from σφός, Od. 2. 237. [α]

σφάττω, more freq. Att. pres. for σφάξω, Att. impf. ἔσφαττον; all other tenses are formed from σφάξω: no pres. σφάσσω occurs, Lob. Phryn. 241.

σφε, Ep. and Ion. enclit. acc. pl. masc. and fem. of σφέξ, Hom., Hdt., and Trag. II. in Attic and later Poets, esp. Trag., also acc. sing., Aesch. Pr. 9, Soph. O. T. 761, O. C. 40, Ant. 44, Phil. 200, etc., cf. Valek. Hipp. 1253; so also in Hdt. 3. 52, 53;—v. σφέξ.

σφέα, nom. and acc. pl. neut. from σφέξ, Hdt.

σφέας, Ep. and Ion. acc. pl. masc. and fem. for σφέα, Hom., and Hdt.

σφεδάνος, ἡ, ὅν, prob. an old collat. form of σφοδρός (cf. ψεδρός, ψαδρός), eager, vehement, violent: in Hom. only as Adv., ἔπερο σφεδάνον followed eagerly, Il. 11. 165, 16. 372; σφεδάνον ἔφεπε Il. 2. 542. (In the last passage, Heyne, with Aristarch., wrote σφεδάνον = φονεῖον, but v. Spitzn. ad h. l. et ad 1. 165.)

ΣΦΕΙΞ, nom. plur. masc. and fem. of the personal Pron. of 3d person, they; rare neut. σφέα, most freq. in Hdt.: gen. σφῶν; dat. σφίσι [1]; acc. σφᾶς, neut. σφέα;—but of these forms Hom. uses only genit. in phrase σφῶν αὐτῶν; and dat. very freq. (The following are the Ep. and Ion. forms. Nom., σφέξ Hdt., the uncontr. form σφέξ is not found. Genit., σφέων, in Hom. of course a monosyll., and sometimes enclitic, Il. 18. 311, Od. 3. 134; merely poet. σφέων Hom., only in Il., and always in phrase ὄσων or ὄσαι ἀπὸ σφέων. Dat., σφί and σφίν, oft. in Hom., also in Ion. Prose and Trag.; the ι sometimes elided, as in Il. 3. 300: properly enclit., but written σφίν in Hdt. 7. 149: the use of σφί as dat. sing. for οἱ is rare, h. Hom. 18. 19, 30, 9, Aesch. Pers. 759, Soph. O. C. 1490, v. Lob. Aj. 801; (for in Od. 15. 524, σφιν should with Voss be referred to all the suitors, and in Hes. Sc. 113, to Ares and Cycnus); Buttmann suspects that only σφιν, not σφί, was used as sing., from

the apparent analogy of ἐμίν, τίν, ὅν, v. Lexil. voc. ῥῶε 14. Accus. σφέας, oft. in Hom., and Hdt., usu. enclit., and then always to be pronounced as one long syllable, as is proved esp. by Od. 8. 315; for where a short syll. is wanted, σφᾶς is now retained from the MSS., (v. sub voc.): when Hom. gives it an accent, he makes it a dissyll., Il. 2. 43, Od. 12. 225, etc., (so that in Od. 8. 480, 13. 276, the accent should be taken off): σφέας is another very rare form, Od. 12. 213, where Wolf wrongly σφέας: σφε also is a rare poet. acc., always enclit., Il. 19. 256, which however in all other places of Hom. is acc. dual, e. g. Od. 8. 271, also Hes. Sc. 62; which makes it prob. that σφε was orig. contr. from σφέα: in later Ep. it is usu. plur., Jac. A. P. p. 261, and in other Poets, esp. Trag., σφε, like νιν, is sing. masc. and fem., v. sub σφε, and cf. Thom. M. p. 825. Rare Aeol. and Dor. forms are nom. σφέας, dat. φίν and φίν, acc. φε. All the oblique cases may be used enclit., except the circumflexed σφῶν and σφᾶς.—In Hom. this Pron. is strictly personal, and therefore he uses no neut., (which first occurs in Hdt.); in Od. 9. 70, 10. 355, indeed, it refers to a thing, which however is a fem. noun: as early as Homer the notion is oft. strengthened, as in σφῶν αὐτῶν, so too, σφέας αὐτοῦ Od. 12. 225, cf. Thom. M. p. 826: unusui., παρά σφιν ἐκδοσται παρά σφιν ἐκδοσται Il. 5. 195. II. we must here remark a rare poet. usage of σφέξ for 2d pers. pl., μετά σφίν for μεθ' ὑμῶν Il. 10. 398; so too acc. to Schäf. Greg. p. 470, Spohn Hes. Op. 56, σφιν αὐτοῖς for ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, and so in Ap. Rh. 2. 1278: and later even in Prose for 1st pers., Wolf Proleg. p. cxlviii, cf. σφέτερος, σφῶντες and ἑός.—On the prob. origin of this Pron. from ἐ, Lat. se, cf. Buttm. Lexil. sub v. ῥῶε 11. not.

σφέλας, atos, τό, a footstool, Od. 18. 394; Ep. plur. σφέλα Od. 17. 231. II. a roving bench. III. a hollow block of wood, for putting any thing into, Nic. (Prob. akin to σφαλλός, σφαλός; perh. also to σφάλλα, cf. Buttm. Lexil. προσελύν sub fin.)

σφέμα, atos, τό, the blossom of the holm-oak (πῖνρος).

σφενδάνινος, ἡ, or, of maple wood, hence metaph. for tough, stout, (like our 'hearts of oak'), Ar. Ach. 181; cf. πῖνρινος: from σφενδάμνος, ἡ, the maple, Lat. acer, Theophr.

σφενδικίζω, =sq., Luc., but dub.

σφενδονάω, ἔσσω, Ion. -νέω, to sling, to use the sling, Xen. An. 3. 7, 15, etc. II. throw with a sling, or as from a sling, hurl violently, Eur. Phoen. 1190. III. to move like a swing, to swing, brandish, Id. Supp. 715; from

σφενδόν, a sling for throwing, Lat. funda, being a strip of leather broad in the middle and narrow at each end, Il. 13. 600, Archil. 4, Thuc., etc.: hence

1. a sling for a disabled arm, Foës. Oc. 1. Hipp. 2. also a bandage for a wounded limb, v. Il. l. c.: a band round the pudenda, elsw. φύλαξ, φύλακτον, χοιροκόμην, Foës. ut s.

3. a head-band worn by women, broad in front, Winckelm.

Gesch. d. Kunst. 3. 2, § 13. 4. the hoop of a ring in which the stone was set as in a sling, esp. the outer or broader part round the stone, as also in Lat. funda for pala annuli, Eur. Hipp. 862, ubi v. Valek., Plat. Rep. 359 E, cf. Ruhnk.

Tim. 5. the white of the eye. 6. a strip-shaped travelling map, like the Tabula Peutingeriana, Mannert Geogr. 1. p. 201.

II. any means of throwing, a throw, cast, Aesch. Ag. 1010. III. that which is slung, the stone or bullet of the sling, Xen. An. 3. 4, 4, 5. 2, 14, etc., cf. Ar. Nub. 1125.

IV. a vault, arched-way. V. like funda, any elliptical figure. Hence

σφενδονήδον, Adv., like a sling.

σφενδόνιστος, ἡ, a slinging, throwing with a sling, the art thereof, Plat. Legg. 794 C.

σφενδονήτης, ου, δ, a slinger, Hdt. 7. 158, Thuc. 6. 22, etc.

σφενδονητικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to or fitted for a slinger or slinging: ἡ -ιχ, sub. τέχνη, the art of slinging, Plat. Lach. 193 B.

σφενδονίζω, = σφενδονάω.

σφενδονιστής, οὔ, δ, and σφενδονητής, οὔ, δ, = σφενδονήτης, v. l. in LXX.

σφενδονοιδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) sling-shaped.

σφέος, σφέη, σφέον, Ep. collat. forms for σφός, σφέτερος, Ap. Rh.; ἐπὶ σφέα, sc. δόματα, Ap. Rh.

σφές, Acol. and Dor. for σφέις.

σφετερίζω, f. σῶω, and Dor. ἰζω, (σφέτερος) to make one's own, appropriate, esp. other people's property, Plat. Legg. 715 A, 843 D : as Dep. med. σφετερίζομαι, whence aor. σφετερίσαμενος Aesch. Supp. 39, and so Xen. Hell. 5. 1. 36.

σφετερίζω, ὁ, a making one's own, appropriating, ἐπὶ σφετερισμῷ for one's own use and advantage, Arist. Rhet.

σφετεριστής, οὗ, ὁ, (σφετερίζω) an appropriator, opp. to ἐπιτροπος, Arist. Pol. 5. 11. 33.

σφέτερος, ἑρα, ἐρον, possessive Adj. of the 3d pers. pl., from the pers. Pron. σφέις, their proper, or belonging to them, Hom., Hes., Pind., etc. : but in *Prose*, the gen. ἐαυτῶν is commonly used for it. II. sometimes also used of others than the 3d pers. pl.

1. of the 2d pers. pl., = ὑμέτερος, Hes. Op. 2, Theoc. 22. 67, Ar. Rh. 4. 1327, Wolf Proleg. p. cxxviii, cf. σφέις II.

2. of the 3d pers. sing., = ἑός, whether direct or reflexive, his, his own, Heins. Hes. Sc. 90, and freq. in Pind.

3. of the 1st pers. sing., = ἐμός, only in Theoc. 25. 163.

4. of the 2d pers. sing., = σός, thy, thine, Theoc. 22. 67.

5. of the 1st pers. plur., = ἡμέτερος, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, to. — Cf. σφός, (The Lat. vester is to σφέτερος, as vespa to σφῆξ.)

σφέων, Ep. and Ion. for σφῶν, gen. from σφέις, Hom., and Hes.

σφῆ, dat. fem. from σφός, II.

σφηκίον, τό, (σφῆξ) a kind of φαλάγγιον, venomous like a wasp, Nic.

σφηκίος, εἰα, εἰον, (σφῆξ) of the wasp : wasp-like, waspish.

σφηκία, not σφηκία, ἡ, (σφῆξ) a wasp's nest, Soph. Fr. 856, Ar. Vesp. 224, etc. : σφηκία ἐχθράν, opp. to σμήνος φίλων, Plut. 2. 96 B.

II. = σφηκίσκος.

σφηκίον, τό, (σφῆξ) a cell in a wasp's nest, as κηρίον of bees, Arist. H. A.

σφηκίσκος, ὁ, (σφῆξ) a piece of wood pointed like a wasp's sting, a pointed stick or stake, elsewhere σκόλοξ, Ar. Plut. 301 : in gen. a pile for building, Polyb.

σφηκισμός, ὁ, (σφῆξ) an imitation of the hum of a wasp on the flute.

σφηκίωσις, ἡ, = σφηκιά, dub.

σφηκιοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) = σφηκώδης.

σφηκός, ὁ, = σφηκώδης, Soph. Fr. 27.

σφηκῶ, f. ὥσω, (σφῆξ) to make like a wasp, i. e. to pinch in at the waist, and so in gen. to pinch in, bind tightly, πολυχροὶ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ σφηκῶντο the braids of hair were bound up with gold and silver, II. 17. 52 : δευρὴν σφηκῶνται he is narrow in the neck, Nic. : θυρίδας εὐ καὶ καλῶς σφηκικαμέναι well-closed window-shutters, Aristid. — σφηκῶς is freq. confounded with σφηκίω.

σφηκώδης, ἐς, contr. for σφηκιοειδής, wasp-like, i. e. pinched in at the waist like a wasp, Ar. Plut. 561, sq.

II. στήγος σφηκώδης a wasp-like verse, with a line wanting in the middle, Gramm., v. Butt. Schol. Od. 10. 60.

σφηκίωμα, ατος, τό, (σφηκῶ) that which is tied tight. II. a band for binding firmly. III. the point of a helmet where the plume is fixed in, Soph. Fr. 314, Ar. Pac. 1216.

σφηκῶν, ἄνω, ὁ, (σφῆξ) a wasp's nest, Arist. H. A.

σφῆλαι, inf. aor. from σφάλλω.

σφῆλιν, Ep. for ἔσφηνεν, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from σφάλλω, Od.

σφῆλῆς, ἡ, ὄν, (σφάλλω) easily moved, Hesych., who also has its opp. ἄσφηνος, = ἀσφαλῆς : in use we have only the compd. ἐρίσφηνος.

ΣΦΗ'Ν, σφηνός, ὁ, a wedge, Aesch. Pr. 64. II. any thing wedge-shaped, e. g. an instrument of torture, Plut.

σφηνάριον, τό, Dim. from σφῆν. [ἀ]

σφηνῆς, ὥς, ὁ, (σφῆν) a sea-fish, a kind of mullet, prob. from its wedge-like shape, Ath.

σφηνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from σφῆν.

σφηνιοειδής, ἐς, (σφῆν, εἶδος) wedge-shaped, Theophr.

σφηνικοφάλας, ον, (κεφαλή) with wedge-shaped or peaked head, Strab. p. 70.

σφηνισπῶν, ἄνω, ὁ, with a wedge-shaped or peaked beard,

as Hermes is represented : hence as his epith., Artemid. cf. Müller Archiol. d. Kunst § 379, 1 and 4 : — in Comedy old men were thus represented, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 24.

σφηνόω, (σφῆν) to cleave with a wedge. II. to wedge together, wedge in, bind or shut close with a wedge : — Pass. to be wedged in, Polyb., cf. σφηνόω.

III. to torture, rack, v. σφῆν II, Plut. Hence

σφηνώμα, ατος, τό, that which is wedged or driven in : and σφηνώσις, ἡ, a cleaving with a wedge, Galen : also a wedging together, Plut.

ΣΦΗ'Ξ, σφηνός, ὁ, a wasp, II. 12. 167, Hdt. 2. 92, Ar., etc. called ἐνδιδοί, from their making their nests by the road-side.

II. = σφηκίσκος. (σφῆξ is to Lat. vespa, Germ. Wespe, our wasp, as σφέτερος to vester : — κ at the end of the Root changing to π, as vice versa in equus, ἵππος. It may be akin to σφίγγω to the tight, from the thin middle of this insect.)

σφι and σφῖν, Ep. and Ion. dat. plur. of σφέις, Hom., and Hdt. ; also as dat. sing., v. under σφέις.

σφιγγία, ἡ, greediness, avarice, LXX. (Prob. from σφιγφός for σφιγφία.)

σφιγγίον, τό, (σφίγγω) a string, band, esp. a bracelet or necklace, Luc.

σφιγγόποδος, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (Σφίγγ) sphinx-footed, with sphinxes' feet, κλην Callix. ap. Ath. 197 A.

ΣΦΙΓΓΩ, f. σφίγξω : pf. pass. ἔσφιγγαμ, — γέλα, — γκεται etc.

To bind tight, bind in or together, Emped. 168 : to squeeze, torture, Aesch. Fr. 58 : in gen. to shut close, πόδας Anth. : to straiten, abridge, φράσιν Plut. 2. 1011 : but, σφ. λόγον to have one's utterance stopt, be tongue-tied, Ib. 6 E.

II. more rarely intr. to be straitened, in distress. (Cf. σφῆξ, fin.)

σφιγκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, that which binds tight, a lace, band, κόμης Anth., Lat. spinther or rather spinter.

II. a muscle closing an aperture : esp. such as the sphincter ani, which naturally remain in the state of contraction.

III. a Tarentine χιτὼν, prob. because laced tight to the body : also σσφιγκτήρ.

σφιγκτήσις, ον, ὁ, = κιναιδός, Cratin. Incert. 89 : so spinthrae in Tacit., and Suet., — the reason of the name being in σφιγκτήρ II.

σφιγκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., tight-bound, Mel. 60 : θάνατος σφιγκτός death by strangling. Adv. — τῶς.

σφιγκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for σφιγκτήρ, Anth.

σφιγμά, ατος, τό, (σφίγγω) that which is bound tight. II. a binding or compressing by machines, Math. Vett.

σφιγγμός, ὁ, (σφίγγω) = σφῆλῆς, dub.

ΣΦΙΓΞ, ἡ, gen. Σφιγγός, Sphinx, a she-monster, daughter of Echidna and her son Orthos, or of Chimaera and her brother Orthos, Hes. Th. 326, (where however Wolf has restored the Boeot. form Φίξ). In Trag. she is said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans, murdering all who failed to guess it : Oedipus guessed it, and she killed herself, v. Arguments ad Soph. O. T. : in works of art she is usually represented with a woman's bust on the body of a lioness. The legend seems to come from Egypt, where the colossal head of a Sphinx is still left uncovered by the sand. Formerly there used to be many, male as well as female, Hdt. 2. 175, cf. Meineke Philem. p. 411 : they are said to have symbolised the annual overflow of the Nile : but that they were also connected with the mystic worship of Bacchus is clear from Hdt. 4. 79. (The usu. deriv. is from σφίγγω, as if the Throtter.)

σφιγξίς, ἡ, (σφίγγω) a binding tight, strangling : a tying together.

σφιδη, ἡ, like χορδή, a gut, intestine : hence II catgut, cf. the Lat. fides.

σφικῶς, to hum, buzz, of gnats.

σφῖν, v. σφῖ.

σφίσσι and σφίστιν, dat. from σφέις, Hom.

σφογγία, ἡ, also σφόνγγιον, σφόνγγος, Att. for σφογγ-, Piers. Moer. 360, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 463, Lob. Phryn. 113.

σφοδρά, Adv., strictly neut. pl. from σφοδρός, very, very much, exceedingly, violently, Hdt. 9. 17, Soph. El. 1053, Aj. 150, and freq. in Att. Prose.

σφοδρός, ὁ, ὄν, also ὁς, ὄν, Plat. Rep. 586 C : — vehement, violent, excessive, μίσος Thuc. 1. 103 : ἔνθεια Xen. An. 1. 10, 18 ; ἐπιθυμία etc., Plat.

II. of men, violent, impetuous, réos

καὶ σφ. Plat. Iegg. 839 B; φιλότιμος καὶ σφ. Id. Apol. 23 D: —also active, zealous, ὑπέρταται Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 31.—also strong, robust, ἡ γεωργία σφοδρὸν τὸ σώμα παρέχει Xen. Oec. 5. 5.

III. Adv. σφοδρῶς, violently, etc. μάλα σφ. Od. 12. 124; and so alone, Xen. Oec. 5. 4 and 13; but in Att. σφοδρὰ (q. v.) is the usual Adv.: Superl. —ότατον, Xen. Eq. 12. 13. (Akin to σπείδω, σπονδή: cf. σφέδαος.) Hence

σφοδρότης, ητος, η, vehemence, violence, Plat.

σφοδρῖνα, (σφοδρῖς) to make vehement, violent:—Pass. σφοδρῖναι, to be or become so, σφοδρῖνεσθαι τινι to put overweening trust in a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1011.

σφονδύλειον, τό, a herb, Nic. [v]

σφονδύλη, η, Att. for σπονδύλη, Lob. Phryn. 113:—an insect which lives on the roots of plants, prob. a kind of beetle; it has a strong smell when attacked, Ar. Pac. 1077, cf. Schneid. Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 3. 8, 24. 6. [v]

σφονδύλιον, τό, =σφονδύλειον. [v]

σφονδύλιον, τό, Dim. from σφόνδυλος. [v]

σφονδύλιος, δ, like σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, Il. 20. 483. [v]

σφονδύλοδιντος, ον, (σφόνδυλος, δινέω) twirled as on a spindle, Anth.

σφονδύλειος, εσσα, εν, (σφόνδυλος) composed of vertebrae.

σφονδύλιμαντις, εως, δ, η, (σφόνδυλος ιλ) prophesying from the spindle.

σφονδύλιος, δ, Att. for the Ion. and common σφόνδυλος, v. Lob. Phryn. 113:—a vertebra, Lat. vertebra, Ar. Vesp. 1489, Plat. Tim. 74 A: esp. the second large vertebrae of the neck, also μέγας σφ. and δδούς, Foës. Oec. Hipp. sub v. σπόνδυλος:—then in gen. a joint, esp. in the scorpion's tail. II. a labourer in a column, i. e. one of the pieces which go to make up the shaft, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 A. III. any round body:—as

1. verticillus, the round weight which balances and twirls a spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C, sq. 2. in gen. a round stone, σφ. μεγάλη Math. Vett.: also of the voting pebbles, ψήφοι. 3. the head of the arctioche, Galen. 4. in gen. the whorl of a plant, the verticillus of Linnaeus.

σφός, σφή, σφόν, sing. his, his own, fem. her, her own, like εός, Hom. II. in plur. for masc. and fem. their, their own, belonging to them, like στέτερος, Hom., and Hes., in later poets also σφέος. (From σφέ, σφέις, like Lat. suus from se.)

σφράγιδιον, τό, Dim. from σφραγίς, Ar. Thesm. 427, cf. θρηπιδέστας. [i]

σφράγιδοπυγαροκομήτης, ου, δ, (σφραγίς, δύσις, ἄργός, κομῆω) Comic name for a comecomb, acc. to some, a long long-haired onyx-ring-wearer; or, as others, a long-haired fellow with rings up to the whites of his nails! Ar. Nub. 332.

σφράγιδοφύλακion, τό, a ring, a jewel-box. [λα]

σφράγιδοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a keeper of the seals. [v]

σφραγίζω, f. ἴσω, Ion. σφρηγίζω, (σφραγίς) to seal, γράμματα Eur. I. A. 38: to seal up, shut up, Aesch. Eum. 828, in Pass.

II. in gen. to stamp: also to mark with wounds, scratches, etc., cf. Eur. I. T. 1372. III. metaph. to limit, define, determine, fix, Anth.

σφράγίς, ἰδος, η, Ion. σφρηγίς, a seal with which anything is fastened up or marked: hence a signet, seal-ring, Theogn. 19, Hdt. 3. 41; in gen. a ring, Hdt. 1. 195: also the gem or stone for a ring, Id. 7. 69, cf. Theophr. Lap. 44. II. the impression of a signet-ring, a seal, σφραγίδος ἔρκος Soph. Tr. 615, Thuc., etc. III. anything sealed or marked with a seal, a token, ticket, passport, Ar. Av. 1213. (Prob. from φράσσω.) [i]; though in late Poets we have σφρηγίδας, with i, Jac. A. P. 431.]

σφράγισμα, ατος, τό, (σφραγίω) an impression of a signet-ring, a seal, Eur. Hipp. 864, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 3. [α]

σφράγιστηρ, ητος, δ, (σφραγίω) a sealer, i. e. a seal-ring, signet, Diog. L. Hence

σφράγιστηρίον, τό, a seal, stamp.

σφραγιστής, ου, δ, =σφραγιστήρ, Plut.

σφραγιστικός, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to, serving for sealing.

σφραγιστός, ὅς, ὄν, (σφραγίω) sealed, μέτρον σφ. a measure stamped with the public seal, Inscr. ap. Böckh P. E.

σφρηγίζω, σφρηγίς, Ion. for σφραγίω.

σφρίγανός, ὅς, ὄν, plump, fresh, Hipp. ap. Timae. Gloss.

σφρίγανος, f. ἥσω, to be full to bursting, to swell, to be plump and full, Lat. turgere, turgescere, esp. (like κυνωμῶν) of a woman's breasts, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: hence in gen. of young persons, high-fed horses, etc., to be full and plump, to be in full health and strength, Lat. vigere, σφρηγῶντι σώματι Eur. Andr. 196; εὐσωματέας καὶ σφρηγῶ Α. Nub. 799, cf. Lys. 80.

II. metaph. to swell with pride, θυμὸς σφρηγῶν Aesch. Pr. 380; so, σφρηγῶν μῦθος a swelling, haughty speech, Eur. Supp. 478.

III. to swell with desire, be at heat, Opp.; to lust, c. inf., Ael.—On the word v. Ruhnk. Tim. (σφρηγῶ is seemingly any other form of σπαργῶ, akin to σπαργάω, σφάραγος, q. v.)

σφρίγος, εος, τό, (σφρηγῶ) fullness, full health and strength, σφρηγῆς βραχυῖον Hermipp. Strat. 1. 6. II. metaph.

strong desire. Hence

σφρίγνύδης, ες, (εἶδος) swelling, plump, in high health and strength, Lat. vegetus.

σφρίγμα, ατος, τό, (σφρίζω) =σφρηγμός. Hence

σφρηγματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) =σφρηγμώδης, Plat. Ax. 368 D.

σφρηγμῆ, ἡ, =σφρηγμός, dub.

σφρηγμός, ὅς, ὄν, of or belonging to the pulse: from σφρηγίς, ὅς, (σφρίζω) in the earliest medic. writers, the throbbing pulse in inflamed parts, elsewh. παλμός, Hipp.: then the beating of the heart, and in gen. of any artery, the common regular pulse, Id.: cf. Foës. Oecon., hence II. metaph. desire, and in gen. any violent emotion, Wytenb. Plut. 2. 132 D. Hence

σφρηγμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the pulse, throbbing, ἔλκος Hipp.

σφρίζω, f. ῥω, to throb, beat violently, elsewh. πάλλω, cf. σφρηγμός: but also of the regular pulse, to beat, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; τὰ σφρίζοντα, the veins or arteries, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D. II. metaph. to be very eager, ἐπὶ τῷ ap. Suid. (Akin to σφαδάζω and σφάκελος.) Hence

σφρίξες, εως, ἡ, =σφρηγμός, Arist. Gen. An.

σφύρα, ἡ, a hammer, Od. 3. 434. II. an implement of husbandry, a beetle, mallet, for breaking clods of earth, Hes. Op. 423, Ar. Pac. 566. (Akin to σφαῖρα, from its rounded head; also to σφυρόν, q. v., like malleus and malleolus pedis.) [In the earliest and best Poets ὄ, and therefore to be written σφύρα, ap. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 34 Anm. 4 n, Dind. Ar. I. c.; for σφύρα there is no authority, even in E. M. 823. 20, sq.] Hence σφύρανα, ἡ, a sea-fish, so called from its shape, the hammer-fish, usu. in Att. κέτορα, Strattis Maced. 2.

σφύρας, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. for σφύρας, σφύραδος, round dung, such as that of goats and sheep, Ar. Pac. 790. (Akin to σφαῖρα and σφύρα, q. v.)

σφύρηλάτης, to work with the hammer, to hammer, Philo.

σφύρηλάτης, ος, ἡ, a hammering.

σφύρηλάτος, ον, (σφύρα, ἐλάυνω) wrought with the hammer, hammered, beaten, forged, ἐκὼ χροστέ σφ. Hdt. 7. 69, cf. Theocr. 22. 47; opp. to works of cast metal, ἔργα χροστέα.

II. metaph., as if of beaten iron, tough, hard, ἀνάγκη σφ. Pind. Fr. 223; so too, σφ. φίλα close friendship; and σφ. νοῖς a close, shrewd mind, like Homer's πυκνὸς νόος, Wytenb. Plut. 2. 65 D.

σφυρόν, τό, also προπαροχ. σφύριον, Dim. from σφύρα, a small hammer or mallet. [v]

σφυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. for σφυρίς, Lob. Phryn. 113.

σφυροδέτης, ου, δ, (σφυρόν, δέω) an ancle-band, Hesych.

σφυροκόπανον, τό, (σφύρα) a kind of hammer.

σφυροκόπητος, to beat with a hammer, forge.

σφυροκοπία, ἡ, a beating with the hammer, forging, σφ. χαλκεύς LXX.

σφυροκόπος, ον, (σφύρα, κόπη) beating with the hammer.

II. προπαροχ. σφυρόκοπος, ον, pass., beaten with the hammer.

σφυρόκοπῆς, =σφυροκοπῆς.

σφυρόν, τό, the ancle, Il., Archil. 26. 11: metaph., ὀρθῶ στήσαι ἐπὶ σφυρῶ to set upright, Pind. I. 7(6). 10:—poet., σφ. μονόχλον, of a horse, Eur. I. A. 225.

II. metaph. the lowest part or end of anything, e. g. of a mountain, ἐν Παλῳ σφυροῖς Pind. P. 2. 85: also, Λιβύας ἄκρον σφυρόν the very farthest part of Libya, Theocr. 16. 77. (Akin to σπείρα, [349])

τινι, *σχ. στήναι τινας* Od. 2. 267., 19. 447, etc.; (though here too the first signf. may be defended; for *to come from near towards a person is to come very near him*.) From

σχεδόν, Adv., (έχω, σchein) of Place, near, hard by, nigh, Lat. *cominus*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., esp. in phrases *σχεδόν εἶναι* and *σχεδόν ελθεῖν* or *λέγειν*: Hom. uses it sometimes absol.; sometimes c. dat., oftener c. gen., the noun being put either before or after the Adv.: Hes. has it only absol., and c. dat.: Pind. also says *σχεδόν ἀμφὶ τινι* and *σχεδόν παρὰ τινι* P. 5. 53, O. 1. 118. 2. rarely of motion, *into the neighbourhood of*, *towards*, opp. to *ἐπ' ἐσχάτης*, Od. 9. 280. 3. metaph. of relationship, Od. 10. 441: post-Hom., of Degree, nearly, pretty nearly, all but, esp. *σχ. πάντες, πάντα* etc. nearly all, Hdt. 1. 10, 65; and so without πάντα, *σχ. εἰρηκα ἢ νομίζω συμφέρειν* Dem. 38. 27; *σχ. ταῦτα* nearly the same, Hdt. 2. 48, cf. 6. 42: in Att. esp. with Verbs of knowing, *σχ. ἐπιστάμαι* Soph. Tr. 43, *σχ. οἶδα* Eur. Tro. 898—oft. in Plat. merely to soften an assertion, Phaed. 61 C, 63 E, etc., cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 54: *σχεδόν τι* is freq. in Att., as *σχεδόν τι πρόσθεν* just before, Soph. O. T. 736, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 177.

σχεδρός or **σχεδρός**, ὁ, ὄν, (έχω, σchein) Att. for *σκεδρός* ap. Hesych., who explains it by *πλήμων, patient*. **σχεδρῶς**, assumed as a collat. form of έχω (like *φλεγών* from *φλέγω*), to have, usu. in strengthd. signf. to hold, keep fast, check, hinder;—but this pres. appears to be a fiction; for no part of it is found in use, that may not be referred to the aor. έσχεθον, a poet. lengthd. form of έσχον (which would then be an *αὐτοπλάκτων*)—this is certainly true of Hom., who only has *έσχεον* *σχεδόν*, *έσχεθ(ν)* *σχεθε(ν)*, *έσχεσθην*, *σχεθῆτω*, *σχεθῆναι*;—in Att. the inf. and part. are often written *σχεθεύω*, *σχεθεύω*, prob. wrongly for *σχεθεύω*, *σχεθεύω*, nor can any evidence of the existence of a pres. *σχεθεύω*, impf. *έσχεθεύω*, be adduced, except the authority of the Gramm., as E. M. 739. 51; and they might have been misled by faulty accents, v. Herm. Soph. El. 744—these facts were first observed by Elmsl. Med. 186, 995, Heracl. 272, and many Verbs in the same predicament, *ἀμυνάβην*, *εἰργάζην* etc. will be found fully discussed in Ellendt Lex. Soph. sub v. *εἰκαθεύω*—the strongest cases in favor of a pres. signf. are Pind. P. 6. 19, Aesch. Cho. 832, though it is by no means necessary here: however the old theory of a pres. *σχεθεύω* etc. is maintained by Stallb. ad Plat. Gorg. 483 A, Euthyphr. 15 D, where he refers to Imman. Hermann de Verbis in -άβω, ύθω etc. (Erfordiae 1832), as conclusive on this side.—Construct., c. acc., Hom. or c. acc. et gen., *σχεθεύω* δ' ὥστε γόμοιο *kept, checked* his eyes from weeping, Od. 4. 758, cf. Ar. Lys. 425. II. to have a child, produce, Soph. Fr. 230.

σχεδύωνος, η, ον, (έχω, σchein) *tenacious*, dub., v. Sturz Emped. p. 230. **σχεῖν**, inf. aor. of έχω, II. **σχελῖς**, ἰδος, η, Att. for *σκέλς*, usu. in plur. *σχελίδες ribs* of beef, Aesch. Fr. 331, Ar. Eq. 362; *σχελίδες δόκνημοι* Pherecr. Metall. 1. 13. **σχελυνάω**, v. *χελυνάω*. **σχεμεν**, Ep., and Ion. inf. aor. of έχω for *σχεῖν*, II. 8. 254: lengthd. *σχεμεναι*. **σχενδύλα**, η, also *σχενδύλη*, a ship carpenter's and blacksmith's tool, perh. a pair of pincers or tongs, Anth. (From έχω, σchein.) Hence **σχενδύλας**, to take hold of with a *σθένδουλα*. **σχενδύλη**, η, = *σθένδουλα*. [v] **σχενδύλιον**, τό, Dim. from *σθένδουλα*. [v] **σχενδύληπιπτος**, ον, (λαμβάνω) held with a *σθένδουλα*. **σχερίω**, Ep., and Ion. imperat. aor. med. of έχω for *σχοῦ*, II. **Σχερία**, η, *Scheria*, the island of the Phaeacians, Od.: later *Kέρκυρα*, Lat. *Corcyra*, now *Corfu*. (Prob. from sq.) **σχερός**, ὁ, explained by Gramm., the firm land, mainland, as opp. to the sea, but used only in the phrase *ἐν σχερῶ, in a row or line, one after another, uninterruptedly, successively*, Pind. N. 1. 105., 11. 49, I. 6(5). 32:—sometimes written together, *ἐνασχερός*, like *ἐπισχερός*, q. v. (Usu. deriv. from έχω, σchein, like *ἐφεσχει*: but the signf. quoted by Gramm. points to *ξερός*, *ξηρός*, *σκηρός*, *χέρρος*, *χέρσος* etc.)

σχές, imperat. aor. of έχω. **σχεσθαι**, inf. aor. med. of έχω, Od. **σχεσίς**, εως, η, (έχω, σchein) state, condition, esp. habit of body, which is alterable, by Hipp. opp. to *έξις* or *διαθεσις* (constitution or temperament, which is permanent), v. Foës Oecon.: and so temporary, passing diseases are said to be *ἐν σχέσει*, opp. to those which have become constitutional (*ἐν έξει*), Ib.:—in gen. the nature or fashion of a thing, *ὅπλων* Aesch. Theb. 507, Plat. Rep. 452 C; *πρὶν ὅν* Xen. Symp. 4. 57; *βίω σχ.* a way of life, Dem. 1122. 25. II. a checking, retention, esp. of urine, Hipp.; opp. to *ροή*, Plat. Crat. 424 A. **σχεταίος**, αλα, αἶον, hence *σχεταῖα δρᾶν*, to do what ought to be stoip, to behave unseemly, Hipp. **σχετήριον**, τό, (έχω, σchein) that which checks, a remedy, λιμῶ against hunger, Eur. Cycl. 135. **σχετικῶς**, η, ὄν, (έχω, σchein) holding back; holding firmly, Plut. II. in Logic, relative.

σχετλιάζω, f. ἄσω, (σχήλιος) to complain of hardship, to complain ungrilly and bitterly, Ar. Plut. 477, Plat. Gorg. 519 B, επί τινι Dem. 913. 9. Hence **σχετλιασμός**, ὁ, angry, bitter complaining, impatience, and the like, Thuc. 8. 53; and **σχετλιαστικός**, η, ὄν, suited to complaint, indignant. **σχήλιος**, ια, ιον, though Hom. has *σχετλη* only in II. 3. 414, Od. 23. 150; *σχήτλια* only Od. 4. 729; 05, on Eur. I. T. 651: (έχω, σchein). I. of Persons, doing and enduring, daring, obstinate; rash, reckless, hence *hard-hearted, cruel, merciless, savage*, freq. in Hom.; and even as Epith. of Zeus, II. 2. 112, Od. 3. 161, etc.: of sleep, during which one is killed, *cruel*, Od. 10. 69: usu. of heroes, etc., terrible for strength and recklessness, as Achilles, Diomed, Hector, and esp. of the Cyclops, Od. 9. 351, 478: also of wild-beasts, *savage*, Hdt. 3. 108:—in Oratt., *σχ. καὶ ἀναδής* Dem. 346. 1, etc. 2. much-suffering, unfinching, of Nestor, II. 10. 164, cf. Od. 12. 279:—hence, just like *πλήμων*, miserable, *unhappy*, Aesch. Fr. 644, and freq. in Eur.: oft. with a notion of contempt, *ὁ σχετλιώτατος ἀνδρῶν* O unhappy fool! Hdt. 3. 155; *ὁ σχήλιος* Eur., etc.:—but this signf. of miserable never appears in Hom.; for in II. 18. 13, which is usu. quoted for it, the sense of *reckless, rash* should be retained.

II. of Things, first in Od., and Hes., but only in the phrase *σχήτλια ἔργα cruel, shocking, horrible, abominable doings*, Od. 9. 295; as opp. to *δική* and *ἀσμία ἔργα* Od. 14. 83; as = *ἀσθαθάλαι* Od. 22. 413; 80 too in Hdt. 6. 138; also, *σχ. πράγματα* Ar. Plut. 856; also, *σχήτλια* alone, as *σχήτλια γὰρ* Soph. Aj. 887; *σχήτλια παθῆναι* Eur. Andr. 1179; *σχ. καὶ ὑπερφυῆ* *λέγουσι* Plat. Gorg. 467 B; *δευὰ καὶ σχ.* Isocr. 378 A.—Hom. always puts *σχήλιος* emphatically at the beginning of a line, except once in fem., II. 3. 414, and twice in neut., Od. 14. 83, 22. 413. [Hence always *σχετλι-* in Hom., except in II. 3. 414, where *σχετλη* must either be pronounced as dissyll., or has the first syll. short.] **σχήτο**, Ep. for *έσχετο*, 3 sing. aor. med. of έχω, II.

σχήμα, ατος, τό, (έχω, σchein) like Lat. *habitus*, the form, shape, frame, outward appearance, the figure, person, Ar. Ecol. 150; also in plur., Eur. Antioip. 6; *μορφῆς σχήματα* Id. I. T. 292:—periph., *σχῆμά τινας* for *τις*, as *σχ. ἱππομέδοντος* Aesch. Theb. 488; *σχῆμα πέτρας* Soph. Phil. 952; *σχ. δόμων* Eur. Alc. 911, etc. 2. *sp. the form, figure*, opp. to the reality, *οὐδὲν πλὴν σχῆμα* a mere outside, Eur. Aeol. 18, cf. Errechth. 17. 27: hence a mere show, pretence, like *πρόσχημα*, Thuc. 8. 89. 3. the bearing, look, air, mien, *πύρρονον σχ.* *έχειν* Soph. Ant. 1169; *έφορον σχ.* *δεικνύειν* Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 20; *ταπεινόν σχ.* Ib. 5. 1, 5: *σχ. stateliness, dignity, pomp*, Ar. Eq. 1331, *ἀρχῆς σχ.* Plat. Legg. 685 C: of the stately bearing of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1. 8, 7. 10: in plur. *gestures*, Xen. Apol. 27. 4. the fashion, manner, way of a thing, *σχ. βίω*, *μάχης* Eur. Med. 1039, Phoen. 252; *ποῦτ' ἀπὸ κατὰν σχήματι* Crit. 112 D: *σχῆμα στολῆς* fashion of dress, Soph. Phil. 223; 80 *σχῆμα* alone, Xen. Oec. 2. 4. 5. a character assumed, Lat. *persona*, *partes*, *σχ. ποιῆν*, *μεταβάλλειν* Plat. Rep. 476 B, Alc. 1. 135 D: *ἐν μητρὶς σχήματι*, Lat. *in matris loco*, Id. Legg. 918 E, cf. Isocr. 311 E. 6. the state, nature, constitution of a thing, *πόδες* Thuc. 6. 89; 80, *σχῆματα νόσων* species, kind of

diseases, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. 7: a figure in Dancing; hence in plur. *steps*, Eur. Cycl. 221; and in gen. a dance, Ar. Vesp. 1485; cf. *σχηματιον*. 8, also in Music, Plat. Legg. 655 A: in Rhetoric, etc., Id. Ion 536 C, cf. Cic. Brut. 37, etc. 9, in gen. a sketch, outline, plan, scheme of a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 C: a mathematical form, diagram, Polyb. Hence *σχηματίζω*, f. *ίσω*, to form, shape, dress up, arrange, Plat. Rep. 526 D: so in Med., *σχηματίζεσθαι κόμην* to dress her hair, Eur. Med. 1161. 2. *σχηματα σχ.* to gesticulate, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 B: and absol., to dance, Ar. Pac. 324. B. Pass. *σχηματίζομαι* to put oneself in certain forms or postures, assume various shapes, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: to gesticulate, Xen. Symp. 1. 9. 2. to be dressed out, tricked or adorned in a certain way, *ἐσχηματισται ἄσπλις* Aesch. Theb. 465. 3. to behave or demean oneself in a certain way, give oneself a certain appearance, hence to pretend, Lat. *simulare*, ὡς εἶδος *ἐσχηματισται* he made as if he knew him, Plat. Soph. 268 A, cf. Stallb. Gorg. 511 D: *σχηματίζονται ἀμαθείς* Elaph. they pretend to be unlearned, Id. Prot. 342 D: *ἐσχηματισμένους* made up, artificial, with borrowed plumes, Lys. Fr. 43, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. *σχηματιον*, τό, Dim. from *σχῆμα*, in plur., esp. the figures of a dance, *σχηματῖα* Δακωνικά Hdt. 6. 129. [ἀ] *σχηματίστις*, ἡ, =sq. *σχηματισμός*, ὁ, (*σχηματίζω*) the assuming of a shape or posture, a dressing up, τοῦτο σώματος Plat. Rep. 425 B:—and so absol., pomp, vanity, Ib. 494 B. 2. dissimulation, pretence. II. shape, fashion, posture, gesture, Plut. *σχηματογράφειν*, (*σχῆμα*, γράφω) to mark figures. Hence *σχηματογράφος*, ὁ, ἡ, a marking of figures. *σχηματοθήκη*, ἡ, a magazine of shapes, gestures, etc., Ath. *σχηματοποιέω*, to give form, shape or fashion to a thing, and so = *σχηματίζω*, Theophr.:—Pass., like *σχηματίζομαι*, to take a form, shape or posture, Xen. Eq. 10. 5: to gesticulate. *σχηματοποιία*, ἡ, a forming, shaping or putting in posture. II. usu. of pantomimes, gesticulation. *σχηματότης*, ἡ, ὅς, ἡ, a late form for *σχῆμα*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 162. *σχῆσις*, ἡ, = *σχέσις*, Hesych., cf. Lob. Phryn. 447. *σχῆση*, fut. of *έχω*, Hom. *σχητήρια*, ἡ, (*έχω*, *σχῆσις*) = *σχητήριον* and *σχασητήρια*. *σχιδακτῆριον*, also *σχιδακτίδον*, Adv. (*σχιδαξ*) splinter-wise, esp. of fractures of the bones. *σχιδακτικός*, es, (*σχιδαξ*, εἶδος) like a splinter, splintery, Diosc. *σχιδακόντους*, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, = *σχιδακτους*, Anth. *σχιδαξ*, ἄκος, ὁ, =sq., Anth. [ἴ] *σχιδῆ*, ἡ, (*σχιζέω*) like *σχιζα*, a cleft piece of wood, a splint, splinter, like Lat. *scindula* from *scindo*: heterocl. acc. *σχιδῶς* for *σχιδῶν*, Hesych. [ἴ] *σχιδιον*, τό, Dim. from foreg. 2. in plur. = *ὀμολινα*. [ἴ] *σχιδός*, τό, = *σχιδῆ*, *σχιζα*, Hesych. *σχιδώνυχος*, ov, (*σχιζέω*, ὄνυξ) with cloven hoofs, susp. *σχιζα*, not *σχιζα*, ns, ἡ, Ion. *σχιζῆ*, (*σχιζέω*) a piece of wood cleft off, a splinter, pale, like *σχιδῆ*, *σχιδαξ*, Od. 14. 425: in plur. wood cleft small, esp. fire-wood, Il. 1. 462, Od. 3. 459: hence, from the common use of such wood, 2. a torch, brand, Ar. Pac. 1024, 1032. 3. an arrow, LXX. II. a cleft, gap, Syntes. *σχιζίας*, ov, ὁ, = *ισχνός*, *τεταπός*, Cratin. Incert. 90, ubi v. Meinek. *σχιζίον*, τό, Dim. from *σχιζα*. *σχιζογύνανδρος*, ὁ, acc. to Phavorin: = *συνκοφάντης*. *σχιζοτοβία*, ἡ, the nature of a *σχιζόπου*, Arist. Metaph. *σχιζόπους*, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, (*σχιζέω*) with parted toes, opp. to *στεγανόπους*, Arist. H. A. *σχιζόπτερος*, ov, (*σχιζέω*, πτερόν) with parted wings, opp. to the web-like wings of the bat, Arist. Incess. An. ΣΧΙΖΩ, f. *ίσω* [ἴ], to split, cleave, Od. 4. 507, Soph. El. 99; esp. of wood, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, etc.: to rend asunder, Hes. Sc. 428: *σχιζεν φλέβα*, like *σχιζέω*, Plat. Tim. 36 D: in gen. to part asunder, separate, h. Hom. Merc. 128; *Νείλος μέγαν Ἀγικωνίαν* *σχιζας* Hdt. 2. 17, cf. 4. 49:—so too in Pass., *Νείλος σχίζεται* τριπλάσιος ὁδούς branches into three channels, Id. 2. 17, cf. 1. 75; so also, *σχιζομένη ὁδός* Hdt. 7. 31; ἡ στρατιή

ἐσχιζετο the army divided, Hdt. 8. 34: *ἐσχιζοντο σφεων αἱ γνώμαι* their opinions were divided, Hdt. 7. 219. II. *σχιζέω* γάλα to make milk curdle, because the whey separates from the curds: hence γάλα *σχιζιόν* curds, Diosc. (Akin to *κείω*, *κεδύω*, *σχιζέω*, to Lat. *scindo*, *scheda*, Germ. *scheiden* etc., cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 244.) [Att by nature.] Hence *σχιζοδάμμος*, ὁ, Att. for *σκυδῶς*, =sq., Ar. Nub. 130, Ran. 819. *σχιζοδάμμος*, ὁ, Att. for *σκυδάμμος*, a cleft piece of wood, a splinter, Hipp. *σχιζοδύλεω*, = *σχιζέω*. Hence *σχιζοδάλλιστος*, ἡ, a cleaving into small pieces, Gal. [ἴ] *σχινέλαιον*, τό, (*σχινός*) mastich-oil, from the berries of the *σχινός*, Diosc. *σχινίζω*, f. *ίσω*, (*σχινός*) τοὺς δόντας *σχ.* to clean the teeth with a mastich tooth-pick, Iambli; so also absol. in Med. II. in Med. also of certain movements in a dance, Ath. 621 C, ubi al. *σχινοίχοι*. *σχινοῖνος*, ἡ, ov, (*σχινός*) of mastich-wood, Diosc. [σχι] *σχινίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, (*σχινός*) the berry of the mastich-tree, Theophr. II. a name of Aphrodite, Lyc. *σχινοκέφαλος*, ov, (*σχινός* II, κεφαλή) with a squill-shaped, i. e. peaked head, epith. of Pericles, Cratin. Θρατ. 1, cf. Plut. Peric. 3 and 13. *σχινός*, ἡ, the mastich-tree, Lat. *lentiscus*, first in Hdt. 4. 177. II. a squill, usu. σκίλλα, Ar. Plut. 720, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. *σχινοτρώκτης*, ov, ὁ, one who chews mastich-wood or uses a mastich toothpick, Luc. *σχινοτρώξ*, ὄνυξ, ὁ, (*τρώγω*) = foreg. *σχινομήδης*, es, (*σχινός*) mastich-like, full of it. *σχισίς*, εως, ἡ, (*σχιζέω*) a cleaving, parting, division, Plat. Phaed. 97 A, C: esp. of roads, Ib. 108 A; of rivers, Plut. [ἴ] *σχίσμα*, atos, τό, (*σχιζέω*) that which is cloven or parted: a cleft, division, as of hoofs, Arist. H. A. II. in gen. division, variance, schism, N. T. Hence *σχισματικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to cleaving or dividing: schismatic. *σχισηή*, ἡ, a cleft, Arist. Plant. *σχισηός*, ὁ, (*σχιζέω*) a cleaving, splitting, Aesch. Ag. 1149: in gen. a parting, dividing. *σχιστός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*σχιζέω*) split, cloven, parted, divided, *σχιστή ὁδός* Soph. O. T. 733: *σχ. γάλα*, v. *σχιζέω* fin.: αἱ *σχισταί* a kind of women's shoes, prob. so called from their finely cut straps, Eupol. Phil. 2: *σχιστὸς χιτῶνα* a woman's garment, Poll. 2. cloven-hoofed, opp. to *μυρῶν*, Plat. Polit. 265 D. II. that may be split or cleft, divisible, Lat. *fissilis*, Theophr. *σχιόταιο*, poet. for *σχοινοτ.*, 3 pl. opt. aor. med. of *έχω*, Il. 2. 98. *σχοίνην*, opt. aor. act. of *έχω*. *σχοινιά*, ἡ, (*σχοίνος*) a hump or bunch of rushes, Theophr. II. a place or line measured out (v. *σχοίνος* III), hence the circuit of a city, Casaub. Strab. p. 379. III. a cording together, *σχ. βοτρυον* a garland or cluster of grapes, Joseph. *σχοινιαία*, ἡ, (*σχοίνος* II) a ropewalk, Inscr. Olbian. *σχοινίλει*, f. *ίσω*, (*σχοίνος* III) to measure out a country by *σχοίνος*: esp. to portion out conquered countries. II. Med. *σχοινίζομαι*, v. l. for *σχιλίζομαι*. *σχοινίολος*, ὁ, a water-bird, like the white water-wagtail, prob. akin to *κίγκυλος*, Arist. H. A., where however Bekk. reads *σχοινίολος*: the forms *σχοινικός* and *σχοινίλει* are also found. *σχοινικός*, ἡ, ὄν, =sq. *σχοινίνος*, ἡ, ov, (*σχοίνος*) of rushes, made of rushes, Eur. Autol. 3, Ar. Fr. 227. II. like a rush, hence long, lank, Hesych.; like Lat. *juncus*, *ejuncus* for *gracilis*. *σχοινιον*, τό, (*σχοίνος*) a rope twisted of rushes, in gen. a rope, cord, Hdt. 1. 26, 5. 85, Ar. Ach. 22, etc.: proverb., *ἐξ ἡμῶν σχοινίον πλέκειν* Aristid. II. metaphor. an unbroken series or chain, *λέγειν σχοινίον μεμυμένων* Pind. Fr. 124, like *negotiorum catenam abruptum* in Seneca. III. in Com. for the membrum virile, Ar. Vesp. 1342. *σχοινοιστρός*, ov, (*σχοινίον*, *πλέκω*) = *σχοινοιστρόφος*. *σχοίνος*, ov, = *σχοίνος*, v. l. Eur. Cycl. 208. *σχοινοιστρός*, ov, (*σχοινίον*, *σπρέφω*) twisting cords or ropes, a ropemaker. II. winding up the rope of a well, a water-drawer.

σχοινοσυμβολεύς, ἑως, δ, and -βόλος, ον, (συμβάλλω) = foreg. σχοινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (Theocr. 23. 51. II. the fruit of the σχοίνος, Theophr. [i]

σχοινίς, ἡ, gen. σχοινίδος [i], poet. fem. of σχοίνος, made of rushes, Nic. Al. 546.

σχοινομέα, ατος, τό, (σχοινίω) a measuring out by σχοίνου. II. a piece of land so measured out, a portion, allotment, LXX. σχοινοσμός, δ, (σχοινίω) a measuring out by σχοίνου. II. a kind of rack, Plut.

σχοινίτης, ου, δ, (σχοίνος) made of rushes, fem. -ῆτις, ἴδος, Anth.

σχοινίαν, ανος, δ, = σχοινίανος, Arist. H. A. II. an effeminate air on the flute.

σχοινοβάττω, to dance on a rope : from

σχοινοβάτης, ου, δ, (σχοίνου ιι, βάινω) a rope-dancer, schoenobates in Juven. [a] Hence

σχοινοβάτια, ἡ, a rope-dance, Hipp. Hence

σχοινοβάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to rope-dancing : ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of rope-dancing.

σχοινόδεσμος, δ, a rope of rushes.

σχοινόδετος, ον, (δέω) bound with ropes or cords.

σχοινοδρομία, ἡ, rope-dancing : from

σχοινοδρόμος, ον, (τρέχω, δραμῶ) a rope-dancer.

σχοινοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) rush-like : rushy. II. like a rope or cord.

σχοινόεις, ἐσσα, εν, (σχοίνος) rushy, cf. σχοινοῦς.

σχοινοπλεκτικός, ον, (πλέκω) twisted of rushes, ἄγγος Araros Καμπυλ. I. 4.

σχοινοπλοικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for rope-making, σπάρτον Strab.

σχοινοπλόκος, ον, (πλέκω) twisting rushes : a maker of rush-ropes, mats, etc., Hipp. 1120 C.

σχοινοπώλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a dealer in rush-ropes, mats, etc., dub.

ΣΧΟΙΝΟΣ, δ, also ἡ in later writers from about Theophr. : a rush, Lat. *juncus*, Hdt. 4. 190; esp. the aromatic rush, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; cf. στίβας : various other kinds are found, δλόσχοις, δέσχοις, μελαγκραῖς, μυρεμική etc. : also a sharp, stiff rush or reed, arrow, Batr. 256, Ar. Ach. 230; also used as a spit, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 22. 2. a place where rushes grow, a rush-bed, Od. 5. 463, Pind. O. 6. 90. II. δ and ἡ, any thing twisted or plaited of rushes, esp. a rush-ropes, and so in gen. a rope, cord, first in Hdt. 1. 66, 5. 16, etc. : πλεκτή σχ. a basket, Ar. Fr. 89.

III. in Greece, the σχοίνος was a land-measure, by which, as in Italy by the peritica, conquered countries were measured out and allotted to new settlers, cf. Hdt. 1. 66 :—Hdt. 2. 6, makes it = 2 Persian parasangs, = 60 stades; but it was usu. taken at half that length, Hero de Mens.

σχοινοσπρόφος, ον, = σχοινοισπρόφος, Plut.

σχοινοσυμβολεύς, ἑως, δ, = σχοινοσυμβολεύς.

σχοινοτένεια, pecul. fem. of sq., q. v.

σχοινοτενής, ἐς, (σχοίνος, τείνω) stretched out like a measuring line or marked out thereby, hence 1. straight, in a straight line, Hdt. 1. 189, 199; σχοινοτενής ποιήσασθαι to draw a straight line, Hdt. 7. 23. 2. stretched out lengthwise, far stretched out, lengthy, in which sense Pind. Fr. 47 has a pecul. fem. σχοινοτένεια δοῖδα, formed like ἡδυτέα, μουνοτένεια etc.

II. twisted or plaited of rushes, Anth. Hence

σχοινοτονία, ἡ, a straight course. II. length.

σχοινοτόνος, ον, (σχοίνος, τείνω) stretched with rushes or cords, δίφρος σχ. a seat of rushes, Hipp.

σχοινοῦς, οὔσα, οῖν, contr. for σχοινόεις, esp., δ σχ. a place grown over with rushes, Strab.

σχοινοφιλίνδῃ, Adv., written also σχοινοφιλίνδα and σχοινοβόλινδα, a game somewhat like our hunt-the-shipper, Poll. g. 115.

σχοινοφόρος, ον, (φέρειν) carrying rushes, cords or mats.

σχοινοχάλινος, ον, with a rein of twisted rushes. [a]

σχοινοῦς, ἐς, = σχοινοειδής, Nic.

σχοινοῦς, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from σχοινός) twisted like a rope or cord, Cosmas.

σχολάειν, ἰ. άσω, (σχολή) to have leisure or spare time, be at leisure, to have nothing to do, Ar. Lys. 212, Thuc. 4. 4, Plat.,

etc. : c. inf., to have leisure or time to do a thing, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9, 8. 1, 18 : hence 2. to act leisurely, linger, delay, Aesch. Supp. 207, 883, Eur. Hec. 730. II. σχ. ἀπό τιος, Lat. vacare a re, to have rest or respite from any thing, cease from doing, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 52, cf. Hell. 7. 4, 28.

III. σχολάζειν τινί, Lat. vacare rei, to have leisure, time or opportunity for any thing, to devote one's time to any thing; ἐσχόλακεν ἐν τοῖς πᾶσι τὸν βίον Dem. 594. 16; so too, σχ. πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 6. 2. also c. dat. pers. to devote oneself to him, τοῖς φίλοις Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 39 : esp. of scholars, σχ. τινὶ to devote oneself to a master, attend his lectures, Plut. 2. 844 A, B. 3. absol. to devote oneself to learning; and then to give lectures (cf. σχολή), keep a school, Id. Demosth. 5. IV. of a place, to be empty, vacant or unoccupied, Id.

σχολαῖος, αία, αῖον, (σχολή) at one's leisure or ease, slow, σχ. κομισθῆναι to go leisurely, Thuc. 3. 29; σχολαία πορεία Xen. An. 4. 1, 13. Adv. -ως, Ib. 1. 5, 8.—Compar., σχολαίτερος, Hdt. 9. 6, Thuc. 4. 47; Plat., etc.; as if formed from dat.

σχολή, like παλαιότερος from πάλαι.

σχολαῖότης, ητος, ἡ, slowness, laxness, Thuc. 2. 18.

σχολαρχίω, to be a σχολάρχης, Diog. I.

σχολάρχης, ου, δ, (σχολή III, ἄρχω) the head of a school.

σχολαστήριον, τό, (σχολάω) a place for passing leisure in, Plut. Lucull. 42, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 E.

σχολαστικός, οῦ, δ, like σχολαστικός, leisure, Bios Plat.

σχολαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, being at leisure, idle, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 2; σύλλογοι σχ. louning parties, Ib. 5. 11, 5 : τὸ σχολαστικόν leisure, Epict.

II. devoting all one's leisure to learning, learned, Lat. *scholasticus*, *scholaris*, Plut. : hence 2. a pedant, learned ass, simpleton, Luc. : from

ΣΧΟΛΗ, ἡ, leisure, spare time, rest, ease, Lat. *otium*, *vacatio*, first in Hdt. 3. 134, Pind. N. 10. 86, and then freq. in Att. : σχολῆν ἔχειν to be at leisure, Hdt. 1. c., Eur., etc.; σχ. ἔχειν ἀμφὶ ἐανόν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 42, Mem. 2. 6, 4 : σχολή (ἐστί) μοι c. inf., I have time to... Aesch. Ag. 1055, Plat., etc. : οὐ σχολή αὐτῷ Plat. Prot. 314 D; σχολή εἰδοίκε γίγνεσθαι he thought he had plenty of time, Thuc. 5. 10 : σχ. δίδοναι, παρέχειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, Hier. 10. 5 : σχολῆν τιος περιμένει to wait one's leisure, Plat. Rep. 370 B : σχολῆς ἔργον a work for leisure, i. e. requiring attention, Eur. Andr. 552 : with a pres. as Adv., ἐπὶ σχολῇ at leisure, at a fit time, Eur. I. T. 1220; so, ἐπὶ or μετὰ σχολῆς Plat. Theat. 172 D, Criti. 110 A : κατὰ σχολῆν Id. Phaedr. 228 A. cf. infr. B.

2. c. gen., leisure, rest from a thing, κακοῦ Soph. O. T. 1286, πόνου Eur. H. F. 725.

3. idleness, σχολή περὶ πόνου Eur. Hipp. 384, cf. Soph. Fr. 288.

II. that in which leisure is employed, esp. a learned discussion, disputation, lecture, Lat. *schola*, Plat. Legg. 820 C, and freq. in later Greek, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1. 4 : hence later, learned leisure, philosophy, and the like, Plut.

III. the place where such lectures were given, a school, Arist. Pol., and Plut. : but also 2. = σχολαστήριον, Vitruv.

B. σχολῇ as Adv., leisurely, like σχολαῖος (q. v.), Thuc. 1. 142.

2. at one's leisure, i. e. scarcely, hardly, not at all, Soph. O. T. 434, Ant. 390 : a little, οὐ κάμνω σχολῇ Eur. Ion 276.

3. ἥπου σχολῇ after εἰ δὲ μή., much less, Andoc. 12. 21, cf. 13. fin.

σχολιαστής, οῦ, δ, (σχολίαν) a scholiast, commentator.

σχολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σχολή II) scholastic, usual in the schools, σχ. παρασκευάζειν, = τὰ σχολία, Arist. de Plant. :—Adv. —κῶς, after the manner of the schools, Sext. Emp.

σχολιολογᾶν, to write scholia : from

σχολιολογία, ον, (γράφω) writing scholia, δ σχ. a commentator : from

σχόλιον, τό, (σχολή II) a scholium, interpretation, comment, first in Cic. Att. 16. 7, 3.

σχόμενος, ἡ, ον, part. aor. med. of ἔχω, Hom.

σχόω, imperat. aor. med. of ἔχω.

σχῦρος, δ, a hedge-hog, urchin, also χῆρ, the Lat. *heres*, *hericius*, *herinaceus*, akin to χοῖρος.

σχῶ, conj. aor. act. of ἔχω, i plur. σχῶμεν, II.

σχών, part. aor. act. of ἔχω, Od.

σῶ, v. σῶω, σήσω.

σῶῤ, Att. nom. pl. contr. for σῶωι.

σῶν, Att. acc. sing. for σῶν, Thuc. 3. 34.

σωδάριον, τό, = σουδάριον, sudarium.

σῶδες, αἱ, a kind of singing-bird, Opp.

σώσκον, Ion. impf. from σώω, Il. 8. 363, v. σώζω.

σώζομαι, εως, ὁ, ἡ, = σωίστομαι.

σῶζω, lengthd. from ΣΑΩ, ΣΑΟΩ, ΣΩΩ, (v. infr.): f. σώσω, aor. ἔσωσα: pass. ἐσώθημι: pf. pass. use. σέσωμαι, but more Att. σέσωμαι. Med. σώζομαι etc. Of these regul. forms Hom. has only part pres. σώζω, Od. 5. 490: the opt. σώσει is dub. in Hes. Op. 374. But from the absol. σώσω, Hom. has the Ep. forms 1. regul. fut. σώσω, and aor. act. ἐσώσω [ᾶ], very freq.: fut. med. σώσωμαι Od. 21. 309; aor. pass. ἐσώθημι, which aor. occurs also in Att.—of this pres. there occur only σαῶ Theogn. 866, Call. Del. 22, and σαῶσι Tyrtae. 2. 13, imperat. σῶν h. Hom. 12. 3 (where however Wolf has σῶω), Call. Epigr. 34, and twice in Anth.; but in some of these changes are proposed. 2. from contr. pres. σώω (whence the usu. σώζω), part. σώωντες Od. 9. 430; freq. impf. σώσκεον, Il. 8. 363; Ap. Rh. has besides σώερε and med. σώσθαι. 3. from σώω, conj. σῶρ, σῶρς, σῶσι, Il. 4. imperat. act. σώω [ᾶ], so for the contr. form, Od. 12. 230, etc.: but also as 3 impf. for ἔσω, Il. 16. 363, etc.: and σώω also stands for σώε and ἔσωε, cf. Heyne II. 16. 363: the regul. aor. pass. ἐσώθημι is first in Hdt. 4. 97.—Buttm. recognises an old Att. fut. σώω in Böckh Inscr. I. p. 107.

To save, rescue, keep, Hom.; esp. to keep alive, preserve, in full (ωὐδὲ σώω Il. 21. 238, opp. to ἀπώλλυμι, Xen. An. 3. 1, 38. Pass. to be saved, preserved, kept alive, opp. to ἀπολέσθαι, Il. 15. 503, Od. 3. 185, etc., in gen. to be well off, do well, prosper, οἱ σωθήμενοι those who would be well, Plat. Theaet. 176 D. 2. of things, to keep safe, preserve, only once in Hom., σπέρμα πυρὸς σώζων Od. 5. 490, (yet in Greek poetry fire is a living element); for in σ. πῶνιν, vñas etc., the inmates are referred to: but in Att. freq. of things, σ. τὰ πατρία, τὰ ἐπάρχοντα Ar. Thesm. 820, Thuc. 1. 70: σ. καὶρόν Dem. 343. 4: and so to maintain, uphold, Il. 622. 16. 3. also to keep, i. e. observe the laws, etc., σ. ἐθερμὰ Aesch. Eum. 241; νόμους Soph. Ant. 1114; τοὺς σοὺς λόγους Eur. Hel. 1552, etc.: also σ. λέγους ἀκράτων to keep it undefined, Id. Or. 575. 4. in Med. c. acc., to preserve for oneself, take care of, e. g. τὸ σώω one's body: esp. to preserve, store up in mind, remember, opp. to διολύειν, Soph. O. Tr. 318; or to διαφθεῖρειν, Eur. Hipp. 389, ubi v. Monk, and cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 702; and so in Prose, Plat. Rep. 455 B, Theaet. 153 B, 163 D: the Act. in this signif. occurs, Eur. Hel. 266.

II. Construction: 1. simply c. acc., v. supr. 2. with additional signif. of motion to a place, to bring one safe to, ἐς προχῶδς Od. 5. 452, ἐπὶ νῆα Il. 17. 602, πόλινδῃ E. 5. 224, etc.; later also with Adverbs, δεῦρο, ὅποι etc., Valck. Phoen. 732: in Pass., to get safe, escape to a place, ὅπως ἐς οἶκον σωθήναι Hdt. 4. 97: cf. 5. 98, 9. 103; so, ἐπὶ, πρὸς τόπον Xen., etc.; μὲνιν ἔμην ἐσώθην Theoc. 15. 4. 3. σ. ἐκ πολέμου, φλοίσβοιο etc., to carry off safe, rescue from—, H. 5. 469, 11. 752, Od. 4. 753: ἐξήραν σώσαι χθόνα to rescue it from them, Soph. Ant. 1162; and in Pass., σωθήναι καὶών Eur. Or. 779: cf. σωτήρ. 4. c. inf., ᾧ σε σώζουσιν θανεῖν who save thee from dying, Eur. Phoen. 600.

σώκαιον, τό, = οἰκονίον, Math. Vett. σωκέω, f. ἴσω, to have power or bodily strength, Aesch. Eum. 36: to be able, be in a condition or state to do, c. inf., Soph. El. 119: from

ΣΩΚΟΞ, ὁ, stout, strong, epith. of Hermes, Il. 20. 72: also as a pr. n. in Il. 11. 427.

Σωκράτῃ, comic word in Ar. Av. 1282, to do like Socrates, to imitate his dress, gait, etc., in gen. to be slovenly: from

Σωκράτης, εὐς, contr. ους, ὁ, Socrates: acc. sing. in Plat. Σωκράτῃ, in Xen. Σωκράτῃ: vocat. Σάκρατες. [ᾶ]

Σωκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Adj. from Σωκράτης, Socratic, of, belonging to, or concerning Socrates: ὁ Σωκ. the philosophers of his school.

Σωκρατογόμφος, or, nailed, patched up with or by Socrates, Mnesil. ap. Diog. L. 2. 18.

σωλήν, ἡ, ὄν, a channel, gutter, pipe, canal, Archil. 98, Hdt. 3. 60: hence 2. a cylindrical box for keeping a

broken limb straight, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

squirt. 4. a hollow fold in a garment.

5. a grooved tile, Lat. imbrex, Plut.

6. a shell-fish, perh. like the razor-fish, Epich. p. 22. (Said to come from ἀλῶδς.)

σωληνῶν, τό, Dioec., and σωληνικός, ὁ, Dim. from σωλήν.

σωληνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, as if from σωληνίζω, one who fishes for the σωλήν (6), Phanias ap. Ath. 90 E.

σωληνοειδής, ἑς, (σωλήν, εἶδος) groove-like or pipe-shaped.

σωληνοθήρας, ου, ὁ, (θηρῶν) one who fishes for the σωλήν (signif. 6), Ath.

σωληνῶν, (σωλήν) to make into a groove or pipe. Hence

σωληνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, like a σωλήν, grooved, hollowed out.

σῶμα, στος, τό, the body as a whole, both of men and animals:

but in Hom., as Aristarch. remarks, always the dead body, corpse, carcase, whereas the living body is δέμας, Apollon. Lex.

sub v. σῶμα, cf. Heyne II. 3. 23; but from Hes. Op. 538,

downwds. of the living human body; so Hdt. and Att. in both

signifs. — ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα κακῶς, δὲ βέλτιστα, etc., to be in a bad,

a good state of body, etc., Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1, and 5.

2. body, as opp. to the spirit (εἶδωλον), Pind. Fr. 96; opp. to the

soul (ψυχή), Plat., v. sup. Gorg. 493 A, Phaed. 91 C.

3. τὰ τοῦ σώματος ἔργα bodily labors, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 2; αἱ τοῦ σ. ἡδοναί,

αἱ κατὰ τὸ σ. ἡδ. Ib. 1. 5, 6, Plat. Rep. 328 D; cf. σωμα-

τικός: τὰ εἰς τὸ σῶμα τιμωμὰτα bodily punishments, Aeschin.

46. 31: hence 4. one's life in the flesh, life, existence,

περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἀγωνί(ε)σθαι Lys. 102. 35 (but also one's personal

freedom, Id. 167. 36); τὰ σώματα στερεῖσθαι Antiphr. 117.

19. II. in gen. any material, corporeal substance, σ. ἐμ-

ψυχον καὶ ἄνθρωπον Id. Phaedr. 245 E; an οὐκὶναι corporeal

frame, Id. Polit. 288 D; τὸ σῶμα τὸ κῶμον, τὸ παντὸς Plat.

Tim. 31 B, 32 C: but also an animal body, as opp. to plants,

Id. Rep. 564 A.

III. a person, human being, Plat. Legg.

908 A, Xen., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 378: esp. of slaves, but ἐλευ-

θερα σώματα Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 19: — also periph., σῶμά τινος,

for τῆς, Valck. Phoen. 415.

IV. a single member when

spoken of by itself, σῶμα παιδοποιῶν Ael.

V. life, esp. in

phrases, δόμοι καὶ σώματα Aesch. Theb. 890: σῶμα καὶ χρή-

ματα Plut.

VI. the whole body or mass of a thing, τοῦ

ὑδάτος Arist. Probl.

σωματέπειον, (ἀλῆφω) to amoint the body, exercise it, like

σῶμα, Diod.

σωμασκέω, to exercise the body, to practise wrestling, etc.,

Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17, 3. 1, 20: μεταπῆν, σ. τὸν πόλεμον to train

oneself for war, prepare for it, Plut.

σωμασκήτης, οὐ, ὁ, one that practises bodily exercises: also a

teacher of them, Diog. L. 8. 46.

σωμασκία, ἡ, bodily exercises, esp. of an athletic kind, Plat.

Legg. 646 D, 674 B.

σωματέων, τό, like σωματίον, Dim. from σῶμα.

σωματεμπορεύς, to trade in bodies, of a slave-merchant, Strab.

σωματεμπορία, ἡ, trade in slaves: from

σωματέμπορος, ον, a slave-merchant.

σωματέγγω, to lead a mass or a corps: from

σωματήγος, ὄν, (σῶμα, ἔγω) carrying a man, i. e. used for

riding, σ. ἡμιλον Suid.

σωματίεω, (σῶμα) to embody, like ἐνσωματίζω.

σωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σῶμα) bodily, of or belonging to the body,

Lat. corporeus, ἡδοναί Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —κῶς, Plut.

σωματικός, ὄν, (σῶμα) = foreg. [ᾶ]

σωματίον, τό, Dim. from σῶμα, a small body, Isocr. 415 E.

II. in plur. padding or stays, used by actors to improve

their figure, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 68, cf. Luc. Jup. Trag. 41.

III. a book, a volume. IV. a corporate body, Pandect. [ᾶ]

σωματοβλάβεια, ἡ, (βλάβη) bodily harm or injury.

σωματοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like the nature of a body, corporeal,

Plat. Phaed. 83 D, τὸ σ. corporeal nature, Ib. 81 C, etc. II.

metaph. organic, systematic, ἱστορία Polyb. Adv. —δῶς.

σωματόκοπῆς, ἡ, a coffin, Inscr.

σωματοκάπηλος, ὁ, = σωματέμπορος.

σωματοποιέω, to make into a body or a whole: and Pass. to

be united in one body, Polyb. II. to make like a body, make

compact, firm, strong, fatten, ἱπποῦς Polyb.: hence to maintain,

support, τινά Diog. L. 2. 138: to refresh, Polyb.: and metaph.,

σ. ψυχᾶς, ἐλπίδα Id. : *to exalt, magnify, πράξει* Id. III. *to embody, personify, like προσωποποιέω*, Ernesti Lex. Rhet. Hence *σωματοποιία*, *ή*, personification.
σωματοπρεπής, *ή*, (*πρέπω*) *suitcd, fitted, proper for the body*.
σωμάτότης, *ητος, ή*, (*σώμα*) corporeality, Sext. Emp.
σωματορροφείον, τό, (*σώμα* II, *τρέφω*) *a place where slaves are kept*, Lat. *ergastulum*, Diod.

σωματορρυία, *ή*, (**έργω*) = *σωματοποιά*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. i. p. 1088.

σωματορροφείον, (*φθείρω*) *to corrupt, enervate the body*, Aesch. Ag. 948, ubi nunc Dind. *σπρωματ—*, Schütz *δωματ—*.

σωματορροφός, *όν*, (*φέρβω*) *nourishing or supporting the body*.

σωματορροφητήρ, *ητος, δ*, (*φρουρέω*) = *σωματοφύλαξ*.

σωματοφύλακτις, *ή*, *ήσω*, (*σωματοφύλαξ*) = *a body-guard*, Diod. Hence

σωματοφύλακία, *ή*, *a watching, guarding the body*, Diod.

σωματοφύλακτον, τό, *a place where a body is guarded or kept, a grave, sepulchre*, Luc. [α]

σωματοφύλαξ, *άκος, δ*, *a body-guard*, Ath., and Hdn. [β]

σωμάτως, (*σώμα*) *to embody, make into a body: hence to make firm, substantial, solid, to thicken*, Arist. Gen. Au. II. *to bring into a whole*.

σωμάτῳδης, *ες*, = *σωματοειδής*, Theophr.

σωμάτῳσις, *ή*, *an embodying: a thickening*, Theophr. [α]

σύννῳ, *for σώω*, Dinol. ap. A. B. p. 114.

σώομαι, = *σούμαι*, *σείομαι*, Ap. Rh., cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 206.

σωναύτης, *ον, δ*, *ν. σωναύτης*.

σῶος, *σάα*, *σῶον*, contr. *σῶς*, q. v.

σῶπαιον, dub. word quoted by Hesych. from Xen., σ. οί κῶνες.

σῶπῳ, Dor. and poet. *for σῶπῳ*, *to be silent*, Böckh v. I.

Pind. O. 13. 87 (130), I. 1. 63 (89), *ἡ βάσπεσθε for βάσπεσθε*.

σῶρακις, *ή*, *a woollen cloth for rubbing down horses*, Poll.

σῶρακος, *δ*, (*σῶρα*) *a chest or basket*, for various purposes,

Ar. Fr. 244, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 91. II. *a barrow for carrying wood upon*. [α, Ar. I. c., Babr. Fr. 25, Schneid.]

σῶρεϊα, *ή*, (*σῶρεῦν*) *a heaping up*, Plut. II. = *σῶρος*.

σῶρεϊτης, *ον, δ*, (*σῶρεῦν*) *heaped up, in heaps: esp. in Logic*, *δ σῶρεϊτης* (with or without *συλλογισμός*) *a sorites, or a heap of syllogisms*, the conclusion of one forming the premiss of the next, Cic. Acad. 2. 16, etc.: though *acervus* was used in Lat. as well as *sortes*.

σῶρεός, *δ*, = *σῶρος*, Suid.

σῶρευμα, *ατος, τό*, (*σῶρεῦν*) *that which is heaped up: a heap, pile*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 32.

σῶρευσις, *ή*, (*σῶρεῦν*) *a heaping up, accumulating*, Arist. Metaph.

σῶρευτός, *ή, όν*, (*σῶρεῦν*) *heaped up*, Alex. *Επρ. i.

σῶρεῖν, *ή, εύσω*, (*σῶρος*) *to heap one thing on another, τι εἰς τι* Arist. Rhet.

II. *to heap with something*, c. gen., σ. αἰγιαλόν *νεκράν* Polyb.; c. dat., σ. βορῶν *λίθων* Hdn.

σῶρηδόν, Adv. as if from *σῶρεῖν*, *by heaps*, Polyb.

σῶρηκος, *ή, όν*, (*σῶρος*) *of or belonging to heaps: σωρηκή ἀπορία*, = *σῶρεϊτης*; Sext. Emp.

σῶρητις, *ου, δ*, = *σῶρεϊτης*. Hence

σῶρητικός, *ή, όν*, *in the form of a sorites*.

σῶριτις, *ιδος, ή*, fem. from *σῶρητις*: esp. epith. of Demeter, The Giver of heaps of corn, Orph.

σῶροειδής, *ές*, (*είδος*) *like heaps: from*

σῶρος, *δ*, *heap*, Lat. *cumulus*, *ψήγματος* Hdt. 6. 125; esp. *a heap of corn*, Hes. Op. 776; also σ. σίνου Hdt. i. 221, 2. 75; in gen. *a heap, quantity, χρημάτων, κακῶν, ἀγαθῶν* Ar. Plat. 209, 270, 804; *a heap or mound of earth*, Xen. Vect. 4. 2. (Akin to *σῶρος*, q. v.)

ΣΩΨ, *δ*, *σῶν*, τό, defect. Adj., of which we find in good authors only the acc. sing. *σῶν*, acc. pl. masc. and fem. *σῶς*, which is also nom. pl. in Dem. 61. 13, 93. 24:—but σῶ *σῶες* are said to have been used as nom. pl., and the Gramm. quote a fem. sing. *σῶ* and neut. pl. *σῶ*, of which the last occurs in Eur. Hysp. 12, Plat. Crit. 111 C, Bekk. i.—Hom. has only nom. sing. masc. *σῶς*. Of the post-Hom. lengthd. form *σῶος*, the exact Att. writers used only nom. plur. masc. and neut. *σῶοι* and *σῶα*, Thom. M. p. 830; though Xen. also has *σῶος* An. 3. 1, 32, and Luc. *σῶος*: so too the Ion. *σῶος* seems to

have been used only in nom. and acc. sing. and pl. of all genders,—at least both Hom. and Hdt. avoid the gen. and dat. Lastly, the radic. form ΣΩΨ seems to have been preserved only in the Homer. compar. *σῶωτερος*, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 347.

Radic. signif. *safe and sound, alive and well, in good case*, Lat. *salvus*, esp. of men, Hom., cf. Valck. Phoen. 732; *σῶς*, *σῶς* καὶ *ὑγιής* Hdt. 4. 76, Plat. Tim. 82 B; also of things, *sound, whole, entire, remaining*, Lat. *integer*, αὐτῶν *ἔτι καὶ ἐμὲ ἦσαν σῶα* Hdt. i. 66; *σῶ*, *ποτὶν* . . . *ἐπερ ἐστὶ σῶν* Soph. Phil. 21; *σῶα ἀποδίδοναι τὰ χρίματα* Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 13, cf. Ar. Lys. 488.

2. *metaphr, safe, sure, certain, vivit τοι σῶς αἰὼς ὀλέθρος* Il. 13. 773, Od. 5. 305. (From *σῶς* comes *σῶζω* with its collat. forms: and *σῶς*, *σῶος*, *ζῶω*, *ζῶω* etc. are prob. akin to it. From this Root, the Greeks in their fondness for good omens formed a great number of prop. names, *Σῶος* and fem. *Σῶσα*, *Σῶσις*, *Σῶστρος*, *Σῶκράτης* etc.)

σῶσάνιον, τό, (*σῶζω*) *part of a coat of mail, shoulder-piece*, v. Winkelm. Gesch. d. Kunst, 3. 4, 45.

σῶσιβιος, *ον*, *saving life*. [γ]

σῶσικομος, *ον*, *preserving order or the world*. [γ]

σῶσισμος, *ον*, *saving or maintaining the house*. [γ]

σῶσιτολις, *εως, δ*, *ή, saving the city or state*, Ar. Ach. 163. [γ]

σῶστρον, verb. Adj., *one must save*, Eur. H. F. 1385.

σῶστής, *ου, δ*, (*σῶζω*) = *σῶτήρ*.

σωστικός, *ή, όν*, (*σῶζω*) *able to save, keep or uphold*, c. gen., νόμαν Arist. Org. Adv. —*κῶς*.

σωστικός, *ή, όν*, (*σῶζω*) *saved*.

σῶστρον, τό, prob. only used in plur. *σῶστρα*, (*σῶζω*) *a reward for saving one's life: also a thank-offering for deliverance from a danger, σῶστρα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐθεὺς θεοῖς* Hdt. i. 118: also the reward for bringing back a run-away slave, *σῶστρα τοῦτον ἀναπερισσέει* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 10.

σῶτῑρα, *ή*, fem. from *σῶτήρ*, Hdt. 2. 156, Pind. O. 13. 76.

II. freq. epith. of protecting goddesses, as of Τύχη Pind. O. 12. 3 (cf. *σῶτήρ* II), of Themis, Id. 8. 28; of Demeter, Ar. Ran. 373; also of Hera, the *Juno Sospita* of the Romans. *σῶτῑς*, *έα, εον*, verb. Adj., *to be saved or delivered*.

σῶτήρ, *ητος, δ*, vocat. *σῶτερ* Ar. Thesm. 1009, (*σῶζω*) *a saviour, deliverer, preserver*, c. gen. subjecti, σ. ἀνθρώπων, ἡρώων, Ἑλλάδος etc. h. Hom. 21. 5, 33. 6, Hdt. 7. 139; but also c. gen. objecti, σ. νόσου, κακῶν, βλάβης etc., *a preserver from ills, hurt* etc., Soph. O. T. 304, Eur. Med. 360, Heracl. 640, cf. Pors. Praef. Hec. p. xxxii. II. esp. as epith. of protecting gods, and above all of Zeus, Pind. O. 5. 39, Trag., etc.: to him (under this name of Ζεὺς Σῶτήρ) the third cup of wine was dedicated; and to drink this cup became a symbol of good-luck, Donalds. Pind. I. 6(5). 11; hence proverb., τὸ τρῑ-
 ταν τῷ σῶτήρ for the third, i. e. the lucky, time, Heind. Plat. Rep. 583 B, Charm. 167 A; on which notion there is a play in Aesch. Ag. 1387: *three* was, in gen., a lucky number, Id. Cho. 1073, Eum. 760; and Ζεὺς was himself called τρῑτος Id. Supp. 27, Ep. Plat. 334 D, cf. Spanheim Ar. Plat. 1175, Müller Eum. 95, and cf. τρῑτάσπονδος—hence *σῶτήρ* absol., *a guardian or tutelar god*, Hdt. 8. 138:—and we have it for *σῶτῑρα*, as epith. of Τύχῃ, Aesch. Ag. 664, Soph. O. T. 81: and then even as a mere Adj. with a fem. name, *σῶτῑρες τιμῆ* the office or prerogative of saving, of the Dioscuri, Eur. El. 993, cf. Lob. Aj. 323. Hence

σωτήρια, *ή*, Ion. —*ή*, *a saving, deliverance, means or way of safety, safety*, Lat. *salus*, Hdt. 4. 98 etc., and freq. in Att.; *σωτήριον ὑποτιθέναι τινὶ μηχανάσθαι* Id. 5. 98, 7. 172.

2. *a safe return, ἡ οἰκδὲ σωτήρια* Dem. 1211. 17; σ. *είς τόπον* Plut.; poet. also, νόστιμος c. Aesch. Pers. 797, Ag. 343.

3. *a keeping safe, ἐπὶ σωτήρια for safe-guard*, Plat. Legg. 909 A:—σ. *τινὸς security for possession, guarantee for the safe keeping of a thing*, ap. Dem. 927. 8.

σωτηριακόν, τό, *the charges of a funeral*, Hesych.

σωτηριακός, *ή, όν*, = *sq.*, dub.

σωτήριος, *ον*, (*σῶτήρ*) *saving, delivering*, Trag.; c. gen. pers., *saving or delivering him*, Soph. Aj. 779; but more usual

c. dat., Aesch. Theb. 183, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1099: *τὰ σωτήρια*, like *σωτήρια*, *deliverance, safety*, Soph. El. 925, Plat. Polit. 311 A; but

2. *τὰ σωτήρια*, (sc. *ἐσθῶ*) *a thank-offering for*

deliverance, σ. *θεῖν θεός* Xen. An. 3. 2, 9., 5. 1. 3. the public privy at Smyrna was called τὸ σ.
II. pass. *saved, delivered, preserved*, Soph. O. C. 487, Herm. cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in voc. III. Adv. — *ως*, σ. *ἔχειν*, to be convalescent, Plut.

σωτήριχος, ὁ = σωτήρ.
σωτηριάδης, es, (εἶδος) *wholesome*, Dio. C. Adv. — *δωσ*.
σώτρευμα, atos, τό = sq.
σώτρον, τό, the wooden circuit of the wheel, the fellow; the iron hoop round it being ἐπισώτρον. (Deriv. uncertain.)

σώφρονω, f. *σω*, poet. *σώφρωνω*, to be σώφρων, be sound of mind, in one's sound senses, Hdt. 3. 35; hence to be discreet, temperate, moderate, Trag., etc.: τὸ σώφρονον = σωφροσύνη, Aesch. Pr. 982, Ag. 1425: σ. *περί τι*, κατὰ τι Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 20., 4. 3, 1. 2. to learn moderation, self-control, etc., to recover one's senses, Hdt. 3. 64, Aesch. Eum. 1000, etc.

σώφρονημα, atos, τό, the action of a σώφρων, an instance of temperance, moderation, etc., Xen. Ages. 5. 4. II. = σωφροσύνη, Aristarch. ap. Stob. p. 602. 13.

σώφρονήτριον, verb. Adj., one must be temperate, etc., Luc.
σώφρονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σωφρονικός, τὸ σ. = σωφροσύνη, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5, ubi al. σωφρονικός.

σώφρονίζω, f. *σω*, (σώφρων) to recal a person to his senses, to moderate, control, chasten, Plat. Gorg. 478 D, etc.: also, σ. *ἀνθρώπους* to pant less violently, Eur. H. F. 869. 2. to chastise, correct, Eur. Antio. 8. 1, Thuc. 6. 78; ἐς εὐτρέλειαν σ. τὴν ἰδ. 8. 1.

σώφρονικός, ἡ, ὄν, naturally temperate, moderate, sober, discreet, Plat. Polit. 307 A. Adv. — *κως*, Ar. Eq. 545.

σώφρονισμός, ἡ, (σώφρονιζω) making temperate, a chastising: chastisement, correction.

σώφρονισμα, atos, τό, (σώφρονιζω) a chastisement, correction, lesson.

σώφρονισμός, ὁ = σωφρονισμός, Plut.

σώφρονιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ = σωφρονιστής, Plut.

II. in plur.

the wise-teeth, elsewh. κρανῆτες, Hipp.

σώφρονιστήριον, τό, a house of correction, Plat. Legg. 908 A.

σώφρονιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (σώφρονιζω) he that makes temperate, a moderator, chastener, chastiser, Thuc. 3. 65., 6. 87. II. at Athens, superintendants of the youth in the gymnasia, 10 in number, Plat. Ax. 367 A, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. 150. 4.

σώφρονιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, making temperate, etc., chastising.

σώφρονιστός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for σωφρόνιος, hence σωφρονιστός *ἐνεκα* for the sake of correction, Plat. Legg. 933 E.

σώφροσύνη, ἡ, poet. *σώφροσύνη*, as in Hom., the character or conduct of the σώφρων, moderation, good sense, prudence, discretion, Od. 23. 131; in plur., Od. 23. 30; the common form first in Theogn. 379, etc.: esp. moderation in sensual desires, self-control, temperance, chastity, sobriety, Lat. *temperantia*, *modestia*, v. esp. Plat. Rep. 430 E, sq., Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10.

σώφρων, ovos, ὁ, ἡ, Ep. *σώφρων*, as in Hom.: neut. *σώφρον*: — of sound mind, Lat. *sanus mentis*, hence discreet, prudent, II. 21. 462, Od. 4. 158; *σώφρον* ἐστί, c. inf. Thuc. 1. 42: moderate, sensible, Hdt. 1. 4, etc.: esp. free from sensual desires, temperate, chaste, sober, Theogn., who uses both forms, cf. 41, 437, 454, 483. Adv. — *ὄνος*, Hdt. 4. 77: hence Comp. *σώφρονεστερον*, also ἐπὶ τὸ σωφρονεστέον Hdt. 3. 71: Superl. — *ἐστώτα*, Plat. Legg. 728 E. (From *σῶς*, *φρήν*, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 5, 6, Plat. Crat. 411 E.)

σώχω, a softer Ion. form for *ψάχω*, to rub, rub to pieces: the compd. *κατασώχω* occurs in Hdt. 4. 75.

σῶω, Ep. for *σῶω*, q. v., Hom.

Koen Greg. p. 236: the Att. also put τ for σ, v. σ III: the Ion. alone preferred the softer σ. 2. in new Att., as well as Dor. and Boeot., ττ for σσ, usu. in Verbs, but also in some Nouns, v. σ III. 3. Aeol. and Dor. π for τ, esp. initial σπ for στ, v. π v.; hence Lat. *pavo* for *παός*. 4. Ion., esp. in Hdt., the tenuis τ for its corresponding aspirate θ, e. g. *αἰθίς* for *αἰθίς*: also Att. in the substantive termin. — *θρον*, τ oft. took the place of θ, *κόμητρον* *φύβητρον* *σάφροτρον* for *κόμηθρον* etc., Lob. Phryn. 131. 5. the Poets, metri grat., insert a τ after π at the beginning of some words, e. g. *πτόλις*, *πτόλεμος*. 6. later, the insertion of τ chiefly marked the Macedon. dialect, Koen Greg. p. 338: the modern Greeks always put a τ before *φ*, to represent σ, e. g. *τράκωμα* for *σάκωμα*, *τρίζω* for *σίζω* etc.; they sound this τξ much like our *th* or *sh*. The same relation been t and x appears in the Sæonic languages, as Germ. *zu*, *zählen*, *zahn*, *Zange* etc., Engl. *to*, *tell*, *tame*, *longs* etc. 7. Dor. and Ion., τ is dropped in the oblique cases of some neut. nouns of 3d decl., as *κέρως*, *κρέως*, *τέρας* etc. for *κέρατος* etc., Koen Greg. 311; so also in Att., where however contraction always follows, as *κέρως* etc. See a laughable account of the encroachments of τ on other letters in Lucian's *Judicium Vocalium*.

τ', apostroph. for τε and 2. the particle *τοι* which used to be written with apostrophe before *άν* and *άρα* thus, τ' *άν*, τ' *άρα*, μέντ' *άν*, etc., is now more correctly joined with them by *crasis*, τάν, *άρα*, μεντάν etc.: Wolf wrote it *τάρα*, but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 149 Anm. 22.—A rare elision of *το* before *αἶα* is found, Od. 3. 127. 3. the Artic. *τό*, *τά* is never elided by apostrophe, but may suffer *crasis*. 4. *τι* or *τί* can suffer neither elision nor *crasis*.

τά, neut. pl. from ὁ, δ and δς.

ταβαίτας, ου, ὁ, a wooden bowl, a Persian word, Amynt. ap. Ath. 500 D.

τάβαλο, τό, Persian for *τύμπανα*, a kettle-drum, the Moorish *atabal*, which has been adopted into Spanish, v. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 717.

τάβλα, ἡ, the Lat. *tabula*, a dice-table. Hence

ταβλίζω, f. *σω*, to play at tables or dice.

ταβλίστης, ἡ, comic word, formed after *καλλιστής*, a game at dice.

ταβλίστηριον, τό, a place for dice-playing, Gramm.: from ταβλίστης, οὐ, ὁ, (ταβλίζω) a dice-player.

ταβλαθᾶ, Att. contr. for τὰ ἀγαθὰ.

τάγατος, αἶα, αἶον, (ταγή) commanded, doing or done by command.

τάγαμμενος, Att. contr. for τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος.

ταγή, ἡ, also ταγάς, τό, (ταγάς) a being or becoming rancid: is a kind of putrid swelling or abscess, Hipp.

ταγιάσις, ἡ = ταγή. []

ταγίζω, f. *σω*, to be or become rancid: to have ταγά, Medic.

ταγάς, ἡ, ὄν, rancid, Anth. cf. Lob. Paral. 341. Hence

τάγος, εος, τό = ταγή.

τάγυν, (ταγάς) = ταγίζω.

ταγεία, ἡ, (ταγύν) the office or rank of ταγάς, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 34: in gen. command, rule.

τάγεις, εἰσα, ἐν, part. aor. 2. pass. from *τάσσω*.

τάγυνω, to be ταγάς, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 7: in gen. to command, rule, ἀπὸστους ἑνδρας Aesch. Theb. 58:—Pass. to be united under one ταγάς, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4.

τάγέω, (ταγάς) to be commander or ruler, c. gen., ἀπὸστους Ἀσπίδος Aesch. Pers. 764.

τάγή, ἡ, (ταγάς) like τάξις, an ordering, arraying, array, Lat. *acies*, Ar. Lys. 105. 2. command, rule, hence, ἐξόμωρον τ. the chiefs of one mind, Aesch. Ag. 110. 2. also fem. of ταγάς, Lex. Mus. in Osann. Auctar. Lex. p. 141, 154. [α Aesch. l. c., but ᾱ Ar. l. c., cf. ταγάς.]

τάγηνριον, τό, Dim. from *τάγην*, [α].

τάγηνις, ου, ὁ = ταγήνιτης, ἄστρος Magnes Dionys. 2.

τάγηνιζω, f. *σω*, (τάγηνον) like *τηγανίζω*, to fry, broil, Eupol. Inert. 2. Hence

τάγηνιστά, the Broilers, name of a lost Play of Aristoph.

τάγηνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., roasted, fried, baked.

τάγηνιτης, ου, ὁ, (τάγηνον) like *τηγανίτης*, sc. ἄστρος, bread baked in a pan.

T

Τ, τ, ταυ, τό, indecl., nineteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral, τ' = 300, but τ = 300,000. In MSS. and old Edd. we also find the form ῥ.

Dialectic and other changes of τ: 1. Aeol. and Dor., τ into σ, as τὸ, σὺ, Lat. *tu*, Germ. *du*, our *thou*, so also τὸ, τέ, τίκον *τεντλιον* *φατί* etc. for σὸί σέ σίκον *τεντλιον* *φσι* etc.,

τάγνηκιοσθηρας, ου, δ, (τάγνηαι, κῆσα, ὁρῶ) a *frying-pan-sifter*, Eupol. Κολακ. 4, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 627 sq., but v. Meineke. l. c.

τάγνηον, τό, like *τήγανον*, a *frying-pan*, *sauce-pan*, Ar. Eq. 929, Plat. (Com.) Pha. i. 12. [ᾶ] Hence
τάγνηοστροφίον, τό, (στρέφω) a *spoon or ladle for stirring in a frying-pan*.

τάγνηοστροφον, τό,=foreg.

τάγης, ου, δ,=ταγός, v. l. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6.

τάγκλημα, ατος, Att. for τὸ ἐγκλημα, Ar. Lys.

τάγμα, ατος, τό, (τάσσω) *that which has been ordered or arranged*: esp., 1. an *ordnance*, *command*, νόμου τ. Def. Plat. 414 E. 2. a *regular body of soldiers*, a *division*, *brigade*, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11, and Polyb.: for the Roman *manipulus*, Polyb. 6. 24, 5.

ταγματάρχης, ου, δ, (ἄρχω) *the leader of a τάγμα*.

ταγματικός, ῆ, ὄν, (τάγμα 2) *belonging to a τάγμα*, Lat. *legionarius*.

ταγός, ὁ, (τάσσω) an *arranger*, *orderer*, *commander*, *ruler*, Il. 23. 160, and Trag., v. infr.: esp. as *title of the Chief of Thesaiaph*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6, 4, 28, etc. [ᾶ usu., as Aesch. Pr. 96, Pers. 23, Soph. Ant. 1057, etc.; but ᾶ in Il. l. c., and in Ar. Eq. 159, acc. to the Rav. MS.: there is the same doubt in ταγή: whence Brunk assumes a twofold deriv., from a pf. τέταγα, (which however does not occur), and from aor. pass. τᾶγναι.]

ταγούχος, ὁ, (ταγῆ, ἔχω) *he that has the command or rule*, a *commander*, *ruler*, Aesch. Em. 296. [ᾶ, l. c.]

τάγυρ, τό, indecl.=sq., Solon Fr. 21. 3 (Bach), Eupol. Air. 10, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 331: a *rare* and *old Att.* word, prob. used only as an *Adv.*, and without *Article*. [ᾶ]

τάγυριον, τό, also in plur.,=τὸ ἐνδύχιον, a *little bit*, *crumb*, Lat. *particula*. [ᾶ]

τάδελοφῶ, Att. contr. for τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ.

τάδικον, Att. contr. for τὸ δίκον.

ταίσις, εἰσα, ἐν, part. aor. i. pass. from ταίνω, Hom.

τάθη, Ep. for ἐράθη, 3 aor. i. pass. from ταίνω, Il. [ᾶ]

ταί, Ep. and Ion. for αἰ, nom. pl. fem. of the Art. ὁ, Hom., and Hdt.

Ταίναρος, ὁ, and ῆ, also Ταίνᾶρον, τό, *Taenarus*, a promontory and town on the southern end of Laconia, l. Hom. Ar. 412.

ταινία, ῆ, (ταίνα) a *band*, *ribbon*, *fillet*, Lat. *taenia*, *fascia*, esp. a *head-band*, worn in sign of victory, Xen. Sym. 5. 9, cf. ταῖνιος: also the *breast-band* of young girls.

2. of a ship, the *pennant*, *streamer*.

III. in gen. a *strip* of anything, anything *long* like a *band*, a *strip* or *tongue* of *land*, a *sandbank*, Polyb., and App.

IV. a *tape-worm*, Plin. V. a *kind of long*, thin *fish*, Epich. p. 29. [i in arsi, Post. ap. Diog. L. 8. 62, v. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 93.] Hence

ταινίδω,=ταινίω.

ταινίδιον, τό, Dim. from ταῖνᾶ, a *small band*. [v]

ταινιοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a *tainia*, *narrow*, *thin*, ἔλθα Theophr. ταινιον, τό, Dim. from ταῖνᾶ, a *small band*.

ταινιοπωλῆς, ῆ, (πωλέω) a *dealer in ταινία*, Eupol. Prosp. 1, Dem. 1309. 2.

ταινίω, to *bind* with a *tainia* or *head-band*, esp. as *conqueror*, Ar. Ran. 393, Thuc. 4. 121.

ταινιόδης, ες,=ταινιοειδής, Theophr.

ταῖτιον, v. sub τᾶτιον.

τάκτειον, by *crasis* for τὸ ἀκτέιον, Ar.

τάκει, τάκειναι, by *crasis* for τὰ ἐκ-.

τάκερός, ὁ, ὄν, (τάκω) *molten*, *flowing*, *fluid*; *soft*, *tender*, τ. μελάδων μέλη Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 1. 4; *τακερὰ ποικίλ τὰ κρέα* Dionys. (Com.) Ὀμων. 1. 7: *metaph.* *melting*, *languishing*, ἔρωσ Ἀνακρ. 107: hence esp. of the eyes of lovers, like ὕγρος, μαλακός.

II. *act. serving to melt*. Hence

τάκερός, ὄν, ῆ, with *tender flesh*, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1. 5.

τάκερος, (τακερός) to *make soft* or *fluid*, to *boil* *soft*, to *melt*.

τάκιστα, for τάχιστα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214.

τακτέον, verb. Adj. from τάσσω, *one must arrange* or *order*, Plat. Legg. 631 D.

τακτικός, ῆ, ὄν, *fit for ordering* or *arranging*, esp. *belonging* or *fit* for *military tactics*, ἀριθμοὶ τ. regular lines of battle, Xen.

Cyr. 3. 3, 11: τ. ἀνὴρ a *tactician*, Id. 8. 5. 15: τακτικὸν ἡγεσθαί τι to think it a *good piece of tactics*, Ib.:—ἡ τακτικὴ (sc. τέχνη) the *art of drawing up soldiers in array*, *tactics*, Nicom. ap. Act. 291 D: also, τὰ τακτικά Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, etc.: τ. ταγῆγμα a *treatise on tactics*. Adv.—κῶς: from τακτός, ῆ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τάσσω; *ordered*, *arranged*, *fixed*, *stated*, τ. ἀργύριον a *fixed sum*, Thuc. 4. 65; σῖτος τ. a *fixed quantity* of corn, Ib. 161; and so Plat. etc.

τάκω, Dor. for τήκω, Pind. [ᾶ]

τάλκέρῳ, ὄν, (*τάλκω, *ἐργω) *bearing*, *enduring labor*, *painful*, *drudging*, of mules, Il. 23. 654, 662, Od. 4. 636, and Hes.: in gen. *much enduring*, like πολύτλας, Ἡρακλῆς Theocr. 13. 10: laborious, πόνος Opp.

τάλανα, fem. from τάλαν.

Ταλαῖονιδης, ου, ὁ, patronym. formed irreg. metri grat. for Ταλαῖδης, son of Talaius, Il. [iovi]

τάλαιπαρῶ, ῆ, ὄν, and -πέρομαι, f. ἴσομαι, Dep. pass., both used indifferently: (ταλαιπαρός)—to do *hard work*, to go *through hard labor* or *service*, Ar. Plut. 224, Thuc. 1. 99, etc.: in gen. to *work*, Ar. Vesp. 967; to go to *work*, Ar. Lys. 1220.

2. to *endure* *toil*, *hardship*, *trouble*, *distress*, freq. in Thuc.: σῶμα ταλαιπωρούμενον a *wearied*, *worn out* body, Plut. II. in Isocr. 163 A, trans. to *wear*, *wear out*, *annoy*. Hence

τάλαιπαρῶ, ατος, τό, a *misery*, *hardship*, *distress*.

τάλαιπωρία, ῆ, Ion. -πωρία, (ταλαιπαρῶ) *hard work*, *severe labor*, Hipp., etc.; and so in plur., *great bodily exertions*, like ταλαιπαρῆματα, Hdt. 4. 134, 6. 12.

2. *bodily pain*, *suffering*, Thuc. 2. 49: hence *hardship*, *trouble*, *affliction*, *misery*, *distress*, Thuc. 4. 117.

τάλαιπρος, ὄν, going *through much toil*, *laborious*, *much-enduring*. II. *suffering hardship*, *trouble* or *distress*, *wretched*, *miserable*, Pind. Fr. 210, and freq. in Trag.:—so of things, ὦ ταλαιπαρὰ πράγματα Ar. Av. 135. Adv.—πως, Ar. Ecol. 54, Thuc. 3. 4. (Usu. deriv. from *τάλω, παρός: but prob. it is a collat. form of ταλαίριος.)

τάλαιφρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ῆ, *much-enduring*, *wretched*, Soph. Aj. 903: *daring*, Id. Ant. 39.

τάλκάρδιος, ὄν, (*τάλω, καρδία) *patient of heart*, *stout-hearted*, epith. of Hercules, Hes. Sc. 424: *much-enduring*, *miserable*, Soph. O. C. 540, Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 9.

τάλινζω, ῆ, ἴω, (τάλιν) to call oneself *unhappy*, complain *loudly*, like σχετιζάω.

τάλανταῖος, αἰα, αἰον, dub. l. for ταλανταῖος, Lob. Phryn. 544.

τάλάντατος, ῆ, ὄν, Superl. from τάλαν.

τάλάντω,=ταλαντεύω, dub.

τάλάντεια, ῆ, (ταλαντεύω) a *balancing*, *swinging motion*, restored by Stallb. Plat. Crat. 395 E.

τάλάντερος, ἔρα, ερον, Compar. from τάλαν.

τάλάντεστες, ῆ,=ταλαντεία.

τάλάντεω, (τάλαντον) to *balance*, *move backwards* and *forwards*, *swing*, Anth.:—Pass. to go *backwards* and *forwards*, *be uncertain*, *waiver*, μάχης διότι καίεσις ταλαντεύμενης Diod.; *ταλαντεύεσθαι* τιν γινώμην Plut. 2. to *weigh*, and *metaph.* to *try*, *prove*, Anth. 3. to *decide*, *determine*, by *leaning* to one side.

II. intr. like ταλαντεύω, to *swing* to and fro, *oscillate*, Arist. Incess. An.

τάλανταῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (τάλαντον) *worth a talent*, οἶκος Dem. 833. 23:—so of persons, *worth a talent*, i. e. *possessed of one*, Crates Tolm. 2; ἔγγυος τ. *ball good for a talent*, Arist. Oec.

2. *weighing a talent*, λιθόβολος τ. an *engine* throwing stones of a *talent weight*, Polyb.: hence in gen. *immense*, τ. νοσήματα Alcæa (Com.) Eudym. 3.

τάλαντιζω, ῆ, ἴω,=ταλαντεύω, cf. ταταλίζω.

τάλαντον, τό, a *balance*, in plur. a *pair of scales*, also πλάστιγγες, freq. in Il., always in plur.; and always rare in sing., as Aesch. Supp. 823.

II. *any thing weighed*, 1. a *definite weight*, a *talent*, freq. in Hom., always of gold, χρυσόσι τάλαντα; in sing. only in Od. 8. 393: ἄργυριον τάλαντα, first in Hdt., v. infr.—In the post-Hom. writers, it took a double signf.,

1. the *talent of weight*, of which there were many, but those in gen. use were the *Euboic* or *Attic* talent,=almost 57 lb.; and the *Aeginetan*,=about 82½ lb., first in Hdt. 2. 180, etc., cf. ἡμιτάλαντον: esp. of a ship's tonnage, Hdt. 1. 194, 2.

96. 2. the talent of money, i. e. a talent's weight of silver, or a sum of money equivalent to this; so that, in our current coin, the *Euboic* and *Attic* talent would be worth in our money 243½ 15s., containing 60 minae, and 600 drachmae, Hdt. 3. 89, who there mentions a Babylonian talent of money, which was to the Euboic as 7 to 6:—Hdt. calls the *money-talent*, τ. ἀργύριον γ. 28; and this phrase recurs occasionally in Att., cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1.—On these points v. Hussey, Weights and Measures. 3. that which is weighed out, apportioned, allotted to one (from the metaph. of Zeus's golden scales in Il. 8. 69, etc.), Jac. A. P. p. 945. (From *τᾶδω, Lat. *tul-isse*, Sanscr. *tul* ponderare, Pott Et. Forsch. i. 265.) Hence τᾶλαντοῦχος, *or*, (ἐχω) holding the balance: metaph., Ἄρης τ. ἐν μάχῃ πορεύς *he who turns the scale of battle*, Aesch. Ag. 349 (where *δορός* belongs to μάχῃ, not to τᾶλ-). τᾶλάντων, (τᾶλαντων) like τᾶλαντεύω, *to weigh, balance*:—Pass. *to be balanced*: also *opp. to ἰσορροπεῖν, to weave, sway to and fro*, Plat. Tim. 52 E. Hence τᾶλάντωνσις, *η*, a weighing, Antipho ap. Poll. 9. 53. 2. (from Pass.) a wavering. τᾶλῶς, *η*, *όν*, (*τᾶδω) = τλήμων, Ar. Av. 687. τᾶλᾶπῆθής, *ές*, (*τᾶδω, πάθος) = ληπαθής. τᾶλᾶπῆριος, *ον*, (*τᾶδω, πείρα) *one who has seen and suffered much*, in Od. always epith. of ξείνος and ἰκέτης, esp. of Ulysses: hence in later times in gen. of a vagrant, vagabond, beggar, πτωχὸς τ. Anth. Cf. τᾶλᾶπῆρος. τᾶλᾶπενθής, *ές*, (*τᾶδω, πένθος) bearing great griefs and sufferings, patient in woe, θυμὸς Od. 5. 222. 2. of things, *toilsome*, δύσμαι Panyas. I. 5. τᾶλᾶριον, τό, = sq. [ᾶ] τᾶλᾶρίς, ἴδος, *η*, and τᾶλᾶρίσκος, *ὁ*, Dim. from sq., Lat. *quassillus*. τᾶλᾶρος, *ὁ*, a basket, Lat. *qualus*, Od. 4. 131, Hes. Sc. 293: usu. of wicker work, hence πλεκτός Il. 18. 568, Od. 9. 247; in the latter passages, a *cheese-basket*, through which the whey can run off, cf. Ar. Ran. 560:—also a basket of wool-spinners. 2. a wicker cage for fowls, *hen-coop*, and so metaph. Μουσέων τ., of the Museum, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D. (Prob. from *τᾶλᾶδω, that which bears or holds: others less well from τᾶλασσα.) [τᾶ] τᾶλᾶς, τᾶλᾶνᾶ, τᾶλᾶν: gen. ἄνος, αἰνός, ἄνος: voc. τᾶλᾶν Hom., and Ar. Ran. 559, Eccl. 658, though τᾶλᾶς is more usu. in Att.: τᾶλᾶς as fem., Ar. Thesm. 1038, cf. infr.: (*τᾶλᾶδω)—like τλήμων, suffering, wretched, Lat. *miser*, Od. 18. 327: but also enduring, bearing much, Lat. *patiens*, hence sometimes in bad sense, *fool-hardy*, Lat. *audax*, τᾶλᾶν O. wretch! Od. 19. 68; and *τᾶλᾶν* Ar. Lys. 910, 914. Comp. τᾶλᾶντερος, ἑρα, *ερον*: Superl. τᾶλᾶντατος, *η*, *ον*.—Poet. word, used also by Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5. [τᾶλᾶς Br. Ar. Av. 1494; Dor. also τᾶλᾶς Theocrit. 2. 4, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 547.] τᾶλᾶσειος, *εία, ειν*, Ion., and Ep. τᾶλᾶσειῶς, *η, on*, (ταλασία) belonging to wool-spinning, ταλασπία ἔργα=ταλασία, Ap. Rh.: so, ταλασία ἔργα Xen. Oec. 7. 6. τᾶλᾶσιος, *η*, wool-spinning (later ταλασιουργία), Plat. Legg. 805 E, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11. (Prob. from *τᾶλᾶδω, because the wool seems to have been weighed out to the spinners; therefore strictly the weighing out of wool to be spun.) Hence τᾶλᾶσιος, *ον*, v. sub τᾶλᾶσιος. [ᾶ] τᾶλᾶσιουργέω, *ι, ἴσω*, to spin wool in gen. *to spin*, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11; and τᾶλᾶσιουργία, *η*, = ταλασία, Plat. Polit. 282 C, 283 A; and τᾶλᾶσιουργικός, *η, ὄν*, belonging to wool-spinning, Xen. Oec. 9. 7, Plat. Polit. 282 C; *η*—*κή* sub. πέχηρ, = *foreg.*, Ib. A, B: from τᾶλᾶσιουργός, *όν*, (ταλασία, *ἔργω) spinning wool, as Subst., *ὁ* or *η* τ. a wool-spinner, Plat. Ion. 540 C. τᾶλᾶσις, *η*, (*τᾶλᾶδω) = τλήσις. [τᾶ] τᾶλᾶσίφρων, *ονος, ὁ*, *η*, (*τᾶλᾶδω, φρήν) patient of mind, stout-hearted, ἐπὶ κε τᾶλᾶσίφρων περ θεὸς εἶεν Il. 4. 421; but in Hom. usu. as epith. of Ulysses, Il. 11. 466, and Od.; so also in Hes. Th. 1012. τᾶλᾶσσις, τ-σσι, 2 and 3 pers. sing. aor. conj. from *τᾶλᾶδω, etc., Hom. τᾶλᾶυρίπος, *ον*, (*τᾶλᾶδω, ῥινός Il. 2) with shield of tough bull's-hide, epith. of Ares, τ. πολεμιστής Il. 5. 289, etc.; so as epith.

of Πόλεμος Ar. Pac. 241; and, jokingly, of Lamachus, Id. Ach. 964: hence in gen. *sturdy, tough, stout*, ταλαφρον πολέμειν Il. 7. 239; τ. χροῖς a thick, tough skin, Anytē. (The diphthong *au* is due to the digamma, τᾶλᾶφρον.) τᾶλᾶφρων, *ονος, ὁ*, *η*, shortd. form for ταλασίφρων, Il. 13. 300. τᾶλᾶής, Att. by crasis for τὸ ἄλᾶφές. τᾶλᾶις, ἴδος, *η*, a marriageable maiden, like γύναι, Soph. Ant. 629; only poet. (Prob. from θᾶλᾶς, θάλλω, θάλασσα. Some connect it with the Syriac *talitha* (maiden) in N. T., from Root *tal*, recens. fuit.) τᾶλλα or τᾶλλα, by crasis for τὰ ἄλλα, cf. ἄλλος I. 3. τᾶμά, Att. by crasis for τὰ ἐμὰ. τᾶμα, for ἔταμε, Ion. aor. of τέμνω, Il. [ᾶ] τᾶμέναι, poet. for ταμῆν, inf. aor. Ion. of τέμνω, Il. τᾶμαις, *ου, ὁ*, = ταμίας. τᾶμειον, τό, = ταμῆιον, Lob. Phryn. 493, Bernhardy Dion. P. p. 897. τᾶμέσθαι, inf. aor. Ion. med. of τέμνω, Il. 9. 580. τᾶμέστρος, *οος, ὁ*, *η*, (τάμνω) cutting the skin, wounding, χαλκός, ἐγγχεί Il. 4. 511, 13. 340. τᾶμία, *η*, Ep., and Ion. τᾶμῆι, (τάμνω) a housekeeper, housewife, freq. in Hom., also γυνὴ τᾶμῆι and ἀμπίπολος τ.: so in Xen. Oec. 9. 11, 10. 10:—cf. sq. sub fin. τᾶμίας, *ου, ὁ*, Ep., and Ion. τᾶμῆις, heterocl. dat. plur. τᾶμῆϊν, in many Att. Inscr. ap. Böckh, v. esp. 1, p. 180:—a distributor, dispenser, Il. 19. 44, cf. Ar. Vesp. 613; so, τ. πλοῦτον ἀνθρώπου Pind. O. 13, and so in Att. 2. in gen. a manager, overseer, Zeus is called τᾶμῆς πολέμοιο ἀνθρώπων, Il. 4. 84; so Aëolus is τ. ἀνέμων, Od.; and a king is τᾶμῆς Κυράδας, Pind. P. 5. 82, etc.; τ. ἰδὸς the steward or priest of Zeus, Pind. O. 6. 7; τ. Μουσῶν, i. e. a poet, Pind. N. 10. 97, Fr. 4:—οἶκος τ. στεφάνων that hath store of crowns, Pind. N. 6. 44; τ. γνώμων *one that is master of his judgment*, Theogn. 504; τ. ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθύμιας καὶ τῆς τέχνης Thuc. 6. 78:—τ. τριμῆς, of Poseidon, Ar. Nub. 566; ἄλᾶς τᾶμῆι the lords of the sea, Critias I. 11; cf. τᾶμία. II. later, esp. a steward, receiver, comptroller, treasurer, as early as Hdt. 2. 121, 1, τ. τῶν βασιλέως χρημάτων; also, τᾶμῆς τοῦ ἱεροῦ the comptroller of the sacred treasure in the citadel of Athens, Hdt. 8. 51, called τ. τῆς θεοῦ by Dem. 1075, 2, cf. Plat. Legg. 774 B, E: v. plura ap. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 151. 7. 2. at Rome, the quaestor, Dion. H. (Either from τέμνω, ταμῆν, *one who cuts for each his share*: or akin to Lat. *dare, dāre*, v. Pott Et. Forsch. i. 186.) τᾶμῆία, *η*, (ταμῆναι) the office or business of a τᾶμῆς or ταμία, stewardship, housekeeping, management, Plat. Legg. 806 A, Xen. Oec. 7. 41. 2. at Rome, the quaestorship, Lat. *quaestura*, Plut. τᾶμῆσις, *ου, ὁ*, = ταμίας. τᾶμῆιον, τό, (ταμῆναι) a magazine, storehouse, treasury, Thuc. i. 96, Xen. Eccl. 4. 1. τᾶμῆμια, *ατος, τό*, (ταμῆναι) that which one has to manage, stores, supplies, Diod. II. = sq., Xen. Oec. 3. 15. τᾶμῆμῆις, *η*, (ταμῆναι) like ταμῆια, house-keeping, etc. τᾶμῆμῆτριον, τό, = ταμῆιον. τᾶμῆμῆτικός, *η, ὄν*, (ταμῆναι) belonging to housekeeping, skilful therein, hence saving, careful. II. at Rome, belonging to the quaestor or quaestorship, Lat. *quaestorius*, Plut. τᾶμῆμῆτωρ, *οπος, ὁ*, poet. for ταμίας. τᾶμῆναι and as Dep. med., τᾶμῆνέμαι, *to be a τᾶμῆς or ταμία, to be a housekeeper or manager*, usu. in Act., Ar. Eq. 948, 959, cf. Vesp. 964; τ. τῆς παρόλου Dem. 570. 15. II. trans. *to deal out, bring out stores, to dispense*, τὰ ἔμια ταμῆνέσθαι ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς Xen. Symp. 4. 41; and so in Pass., τὴν δυνάμιν ἐκ τοῦτον ταμῆνέσθαι Plut. Fer. 508 B:—also, τοὺς νόμους τεταμῆνέμεθα we have the laws dealt out, Lys. 183. 17. III. of keeping house, *to regulate, manage*, Ar. Av. 1542, Lys. 493 sq., Xen. i.—and in Pass., χώρα ταμῆνέμεθα τῶν τοῦτο γένεσι, *one*, Pind. O. 8. 40. 2. *to husband, save, store up*, Plat. Rep. 465 C, Dem. 741. 4: Ζηνὸς ταμῆνέσθαι γονὰς she was the depository of it, Soph. Ant. 950:—in this signifi. both forms are used. 3. metaph. *to turn to good account, hus-*

band, manage well, ἰσχύον Hipp.; also, ταμειέσθαι τὴν τέχνην, τὸν καρὸν *to make the best use of* fortune or the time, Dion. H.: ταμειέσθαι εἰς ὅσον βουλούμεθα ἄρχειν *to control and determine* how far we mean to extend our sway, Thuc. 6. 18; 90, ἔξεστιν ἡμῖν ταμειέσθαι ὅποσοι ἂν βουλοίμεθα μάχεσθαι Xen. An. 2. 5, 18, cf. Cyr. 3. 3, 47;—in this signif. usu. as Dep., though Hipp. 1. c. has Act.

τάμιη, ἡ, Ep., and Ion. for ταμία, Hom.

τάμης, οὐ, δ, Ep. and Ion. for ταμίς, II., and Hdt.

τάμιον χῶς, *to have charge of the store-room* : from

τάμιουχος, δ, (ἐχω) *having charge of the store-room, and so* = ταμίας.

τάμισινης, οὐ, δ, τυρὸς cheese made with rennet : from

τάμισος, ἡ, Dor. word = τυρία, rennet, Hipp. [ᾶ]

τάμμεσθαι, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐν μέσῳ, restored by Reiske and Bekk. from MSS. in Dem. 995. 27.

τάμνω, Ep. and Ion. for τέμνω, q. v., Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

τάμων, patr. aor. Ion. of τέμνω, Hom.

τάν or ταν, indecl., only Att. and in phrase ᾧ τάν or ᾧ ταν, as a form of address, mostly in good sense, *sir, my good friend*, first in Soph. O. T. 1145, Phil. 1387, freq. in Ar., and Plat.; rarely (acc. to Herm. Soph. Phil. 1373, never) in bad sense, like οἶτρος v. :—cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Even the Ancients differed much about the origin and form of the word. Some, as Philen. de Nomin. 319, etc., wrote it ὄταν; others, as E. M. p. 825. 15, ὠτάν; others, as Apoll. Dysc. ap. A. B. p. 569. 11, ὠτάν. So also some modern Editors write it ᾧ τάν, taking it as vocat. of ὄταν, like μεγατόν, ἑνὸν etc. : others, ᾧ ταν, as if vocat. of ἔτης, q. v. : others, as Herm. l. c., and Bekker, ᾧ τάν :—others, as Dind., etc., ᾧ τάν or ᾧ ταν, without apostrophe. Passow follows these, thinking it a shortd. form of Dor. τῆσος (according to the analogous usage of οἶτρος, ὁ οἶτρος); or, referring it, with Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 57 Anm. 1, to τῶ, τῶν, as an old dialectic Vocat. of the 2d personal Pron.; and Donaldson, New Crat. p. 162, adopts the latter view, comparing the Sanscr. tvam.)

τάν, Att. by crasis for τοι ἄν, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 22.

τάν, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐν.

τάναγρᾱ, ἡ, a copper kettle.

Τάναγρᾱ, ἡ, a town of Boeotia.

τάνανκίς, ἐς, (τανάς, ἀκή) *with a long point or edge*, τ. χαλκῶς Hom.

II. far-stretching, Ἄλπεις Orph.—Constantly interchanged with τανυκής.

τάνανκίτης, οὐ, δ, (ἤχω) *far-sounding* : poet. —ηχέτα, v. I. Opp.

τάναιμυκος, ἐς, = sq. [ῶ]

τάναιμυκος, οὐ, (μυκάομαι) *bellowing so as to be heard far off*, loud-bellowing, Boët Anthe.

τάναντια, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐναντία.

τάνᾶδουρος, οὐ, (δειρή) *long-necked*, Ar. An. 254, 1394 : from τάνᾶδός, ἡ, ἄν, also os, v. I. 16. 589, (τανύω, τέμνω) *stretched, outstretched, long*, τ. αἰγανή II. l. c.; tall, slim, ἀσάχυνος h. Hom. Cer. 454. Hence

τάναντιπους, ποδός, δ, ἡ, old Ep. form for *ταναῖτους, τανύπους, *stretching the feet, swift-running, or taking long steps, or long-legged, long-shanked*, ἡλῶα Od. 9. 464, h. Ap. 304, Merc. 232.

τάνᾶφής, ἐς, (ὠή) *woven long and finely*. [ῶ]

τάνάχαλος, οὐ, *with a long metal head or point*. [ῶ]

τάνᾶωπις, ἰδός, ἡ, (ὠψ) *far-sighted*, Emped. 11.

τάνδον, or τάνδον, Att. crasis for τὰ ἐνδον.

τάνδρι, τάνδρος, Att. crasis for τῷ ἀνδρὶ, τοῦ ἀνδρός.

τάνείαι, αἰ, beams, Lat. tigna, Theophr. (Prob. from τεῖνω.)

τάνηλεγής, ἐς, (τανάς, λέγω) *laying one out at length*, freq. in Hom., always as epith. of death, Μοῖρα τανηλεγέως θανάτου.

τάνηλοφος, οὐ, *long-necked, with a long dome or top*.

τάνηλινγής, ἐς, (ἡλινγ) *throwing a long shadow*, of the darkness of death, v. I. Od. 11. 398, for τανηλεγής.

τανθᾶλινξ, collat. form of sq.

τανθάρῳ, *to quiver, shiver, shake*, also καθαρίω and τανθαλίω, a rare word, only found in Gramm., perh. akin to τανθορίω, τανταλίσω, τανταλίω, and τανταλῶ. Hence τανθαρουστός, or —στός, δ, *shaking violently*, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 35 :—pecul. fem. —οστρία.

τάνικα, Dor. for τνήκα.

ταντάλεια, ἡ, a balancing or swinging, τοῦ λίθου, v. I. in Plat. for τάλαντ' : from

ταντάλειω, *to move like a τάλαντον, sway to and fro*. II. trans., like τάλαντεύω, ταντάλω.

ταντάλιζω, like τάλαντίζω, = τανταλέω I, Anacr. 82. Proverb., τὰ ταντάλιν ταῖα ταντάλιζται he weighs in purse as much as Tantalus, v. Paroemiogr. p. 377, Gaisf.

Τάνταλος, οὐ, δ, Tantalus king of Phrygia, ancestor of the Pelopidae, Od. 11. 582, sq. Adj. Ταντᾶρειος, εἰα, εἰων, and Ταντᾶρειος, εἰα, εἰων, pecul. fem. Ταντᾶλις, ἰδός, which is also a patronym., daughter of Tantalus. (Clearly akin to τάλαντον, τάλαντῶ, ταντάλω, prob. in relation to the mythological story of his hanging balanced over water, etc.)

ταντάλω, like ταντάντῶ, *to swing, shake, dash* :—Pass., τανταλῶεις *swung, hurled, dashed down*, Soph. Ant. 134.

τάντος, contr. for τὰ ἐπὶ τός, Plat. Tim. 79 D.

τάνυγληνος, οὐ, (τανύω, γλήνη) *large-eyed, full-eyed*, Nonn.

τάνυγλωσσος, οὐ, (γλώσσα) *long-tongued*, hence chattering, κοράνη Od. 5. 66.

τάνυγλῶρις, ἰδός, δ, ἡ, (γλῶρις) *with long point or head*, διοστὶ I. 8. 297.

τάνυδρομος, οὐ, *running at full stretch*, Aesch. Eum. 371, cf. τανῶν ἴν.

τάνυθεῖρος, οὐ, (θεῖρα) *long-haired, with flowing hair* : pecul. fem. τανυθέρα, Pind. O. 2. 46.

τανυθήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) *like ταναπήκης, with a long point or edge*, τανυθήκης II. 14. 385, Od. 10. 439, etc. II. far-stretching, ὅς II. 16. 768. Cf. ταναπήκης.

τάνυήλις, ἰκός, δ, ἡ, *of extended age*, Leon. Tar.

τάνυηχέτα, δ, = ταναηχέτα, prob. I. Opp.

τάνυήρης, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, *long-haired, shaggy*, αἶξ Hes. Op. 514; ὅς a bristly boar, Simon. Amorg. 1.

τάνυκνήμις, ἰδός, δ, ἡ, *long-legged, long-shanked*, Nonn.

τάνυκνήμιος, οὐ, = foreg., Nonn.

τάνυκράϊος, οὐ, (κράϊα) *long-horned*, Anth.

τάνυκρηπίς, ἰδός, δ, ἡ, *with long high shoes*.

τάνυμαι, as Pass., = τανύομαι, τεῖνωμαι, *to be stretched, extend*, hence τάνυται II. 17. 393. [ᾶ]

τάνυμετρος, οὐ, (μέτρον) *of long measure*, Anth.

τάνυμης, ἐς, (μήκος) *long-stretched, slim, slender*, Anth.

τάνυν, Adv. for νύν, now, at present, v. νύν, 1. 3.

τάνυνπεπλος, οὐ, *with flowing peplos, long-robed*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of high-born dames. [ῶ]

τάνυνπλεκτός, οὐ, (πλέκω) *long-plaited, in long plaits*, Anth.

τάνυνπλευρος, οὐ, (πλευρά) *long or large-sided*, Anth.

τάνυνπλόκαμος, οὐ, *with long locks of hair*, Nonn.

τάνυνπους, ποδός, δ, ἡ, more common form of ταναῖτους, Soph. Aj. 837. [ῶ]

τάνυνπρηνος, οὐ, (πρέμων) *with long stems, with tall trees*, ἔλῃ, ἴδῃ Coluth.

τάνυνπρωος, οὐ, (πρώα) *with a long front* : of a ship, *with a long prow or beak*, Q. Sm. II. going over the whole front.

τάνυνπτερος, οὐ, (πτερόν) *shorter form for τανυσπτερος, with extended wings, long-winged*, αἰωολὸς h. Hom. Cer. 89, αἰετός Hes. Th. 523; metaph., γλώσσαν τανύπτερ. Pind. P. 5. 149.

τάνυνπτερύγος, οὐ, = sq., Simon. 2. 4.

τάνυνπτερός, ἔγος, δ, ἡ, *with outstretched or long wings*, hence swift-flying, αἰωολὸς II. 12. 237, ἄρπη 19. 350.

τάνυνπρόρθος, οὐ, *with long boughs*, Nonn.

τάνυνρριζος, οὐ, (ρίζα) *with long outstretching roots*, αἰγείρος Hes. Sc. 377.

τάνυνρριος, οὐ, (ρίς) *long-nosed*, Nonn.

τάνυσπτερος, οὐ, (πτερόν) = τανυπτερός, ὄρνιθες Od. 5. 65, cf. 2. 468, and so Hes., and Ar.

τάνυσπτερύγος, οὐ, (πτερυγ) = τανυπτερός.

τάνυστις, ἡ, (τανύω) = τάνιστις, Hipp. 833 F. [ᾶ]

τάνυσκίος, οὐ, (σκιά) *with long stretching shadow*, Opp.

τάνυσκόπελος, οὐ, *with high-peaked cliffs or rocks*.

τάνυσκος, late form for τανύς.

τάνυστροφος, οὐ, (στροφή) *with a long turn or circuit*.

τάνυστῆς, ὠς, ἡ, (τάνω) *a stretching, straining, tension*, τ. τόξου a stringing the bow, Od. 21. 112.

τανύσφυρος, ον, (σφυρόν) with long taper ancles or feet, θυγάνη, παῖς h. Hom. Cer. 2, 77, Ἀκαῖαναι Hes. Th. 364.

τανύτρηξ, ον, (βρίξ) = τανύτρηξ, Ορμ.

τανύθλογος, ον, far-sounding, loud-sounding, Q. Sm.

τανύφλλος, ον, strictly, with long bark: hence of trees, of tall or slender growth, κράνεια Il. 16. 767, αἰγέρος Soph. Fr. 692.

τανύφύλλος, ον, (φύλλον) with long-pointed leaves, of the olive, Od. 13. 102, 346. II. with thick foliage, leafy, ὅρος Theoc. 25, 221. [B]

τανύχειλεις, ἑς, (χείλος) with long lips or long beak, ὄρνις Q. Sm.

τάνυω: fut. ὄσω, also—ὡ in Od. 21. 174, acc. to Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95 Anm. 17: pf. pass. τετάνυσμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐτανύσθην, = τείνω, τεταίνω, τιτύσκομαι.

To stretch, strain, stretch out, Hom.; τ. ἱνυ Il. 17. 547; τ. τόξον, βίβν, χορδήν to draw a bow, stretch a string, freq. in Od.; also, τ. διστόν Pind. O. 2. 165; and absol. in same signif. in Od. 21. 152, 171, etc.: but in Med., τόξον τανύσασθαι to string one's bow, Il. 4. 112; τ. κανόνα to draw the weaving-bar tight, to weave, Il. 23. 761: ἱμᾶν τ. to pull, guide with leathern reins, Il. 23. 324; whence, ἄρμα τ. to drive it, Pind. O. 8. 65. 2. to stretch out, to lay along, lay out, ὀβεόει Il. 9. 213, ἔγχοι Od. 15. 283; πράττειν τ. to set out a long table, freq. in Od.; τ. κληῖδα to let it hang, hang it up, Od. 1. 442; τ. τιὰν ἐν κοίτης, ἐπὶ γαῖρ to lay one in the dust, stretch him at his length, Il. 23. 25, Od. 18. 92; cf. ἐκτανῶ.

3. metaph. to strain, i. e. put in violent motion, strain yet further, make more intense, μάχην Il. 11. 336, ἔριδα Il. 14. 389, πόνον Il. 17. 401; and from the metaphor fully expressed in Il. 13. 359, ὁμοῖον πολέμιοι πέϊραν ἐπαλλάτταντες ἐν' ἀμφοτέροισι τάνυσσαν, cf. ἐπαλλάσσω. II. Pass. to be on the stretch, to expand, γναθὸν τάνυσθαι (for ἐτανύσθην) the hollow cheeks filled out, Od. 16. 175. 2. to lie stretched out, to extend, esp. in pf. τετάνυσμαι, Hom.; ἐτανύσθην πᾶντ' ἡ ἐστretched himself every way, Hes. Th. 177; τανύσθεις stretched on the ground, Il. 13. 392, etc. 3. metaph. to strain or exert oneself, esp. to run at full stretch, of horses galloping, ἵπποι τανύστον ἄνθρωπον πορῇ δαυ Il. 16. 375; so, ἐν ῥυτῇ τάνυσθαι Il. 16. 475; and of muscles, ἕμωτον τανύστον Od. 6. 83; cf. τάνυμαι.—Epf. word, used twice by Pind., but never in Trag. (Cf. τείνω sub fin.) [α always, except in Anacreont.: hence Hom. freq. doubles σ in aor., metri grat.]

ταξέειδον, τό, Dim. from τάξις.

ταξέωτης, ου, ὁ, (τάξις) the officer of a magistracy, a sergeant, late. Hence

ταξεωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a ταξέωτης.

ταξιαρχέω, to be a ταξιαρχης or ταξιαρχος, Ar. Pac. 444, Thuc. 8. 92.

ταξιαρχης, ου, ὁ, = ταξιαρχος, Hdt. 7. 99, 9. 53, cf. Poppe Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22.

ταξιαρχία, ἡ, the office, duty or business of a ταξιαρχος.

ταξιαρχος, ὁ, (τάξις, ἀρχα) the commander of a large division of an army, a brigadier, Hdt. 8. 67; more definitely ταξιαρχος τῶν τελέων, Hdt. 9. 42. II. at Athens, the commander of the τάξις or quota of infantry furnished by a φυλή, of course ten in number, the like cavalry-officers being φύλαρχοι Ar. Pac. 1172, An. 353, etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152; but in Thuc. 4. 4, 7. 60, it seems to be used of all officers under the στρατηγός, v. Arnold ad l.; in Xen. usu. a centurion, captain.

ταξιλόχος, ον, (τάσσω) commanding a division of an army, a brigadier, Anth.

ταξίω, (τάξις) = τάσσω, to arrange, set in order, Pind. O. 9. 118, in Pass.

τάξις, εως, Ion. ιως, ἡ, (τάσσω) an arranging: esp. of soldiers, a drawing up in rank and file, the disposition of an army, Thuc. 7. 5. 2. battle-array, order of battle, Lat. acies, κατὰ τάξιν Hdt. 8. 86; ἐν τάξει Thuc. 4. 72, etc.; ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι, ἀνάγειν Thuc. 4. 93, Ar. Av. 400; τάξιν διασπᾶν Thuc. 5. 70; and of ships, ἐκ τῆς τάξις ἐκπλῶσαι Hdt. 6. 14. 3. a single rank or line of soldiers, Lat. ordo, ἐπὶ τάξει ὀλίγας γίγνεσθαι to be drawn up few lines deep, Hdt. 6. 111, cf. 9. 31. 4. a post or place in the line of battle, Lat. statio, Hdt. 9. 21, 26, etc.; ἐκείπεν τὴν τ. Hdt. 5. 75, λέπειν Παρὰ, Dem., etc., διαφύλαττειν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43; τῆς τάξεως παραχωρεῖν Dem. 38. 26, etc. 5. like σάγμα a division of an army, a

brigade, esp. at Athens the quota of infantry furnished by each φυλή (cf. ταξιαρχος), Lys. 140. 30., 147. 19; but oft. of smaller bodies, a company, cohort, etc., Xen., etc., cf. Arnold Thuc. 4. 4; then in gen. a band, company, Aesch. Pr. 128. II. in gen. an arranging, arrangement, τοῦ ὅλου Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 22; τ. λόγου, opp. to its matter, Arist. Rhet. 2. esp. an assessment of tribute, Xen. Att. 3. 5, cf. ἀνταξίαι, and our tax: an arrangement with creditors, Plat. Legg. 844 B, Lex ap. Dem. 715. 2. III. order, good order, νόμος καὶ τάξις freq. in Plat.: ἐν τάξει in an orderly manner, Plat. Legg. 637 E: ὁσπερον ἡ τάξις later, in order, Dem. 32. 18. IV. the post, rank or position one holds, ἰδία βίω τ. Isocr. 116 B; δικάειν τ. Dem. 313. 13; hence, ἐν Θερπιδᾷ τάξει, ἐν ἐχθροῦ τ. viewed as Thessalians, as an enemy, Id. 246. 2., 481. 21; ἐν ἐκπείλῃ τάξει by way of insult, Id. 229. 14; hence 2. one's duty towards another, ἡ ὑπὲρ τιος τ. Id. 273. 26, cf. 1478. 15; ἡ εὐνοία τ. the duty of good-will, Id. 286. 3. V. an order, class of men, as of magistrates, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 7, Dem. 171. 17.—Cf. τάσσω throughout.

ταξίφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) with regular leaves, Theophr.

ταξέωτης, ου, ὁ, and ταξεωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ταξέωτης, -ωτικός.

τάξος, ὁ, the yew tree, Lat. taxus, usu. σμίλαξ, σμίλος.

ταπεινολογία, ἡ, (ταπεινός, λόγος) low, humble speech.

ταπεινορημοσύνη, ἡ, (ῥήμα) = φόρος.

ταπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, low: 1. of Place, lying low, χάρις Hdt. 4. 191, ταπεινὰ νέμεσθαι to live in low regions, Pind. N. 3. 144, τ. ἔξωσται Eur. Or. 1411: so too of stature or size, low, Xen. Eq. 1. 3. 2. of Condition, brought down, humbled, low, Hdt. 7. 14, Aesch. Pr. 908; τὰ μέγιστα θεὸς ταπεινὴ ἔθηκε Eur. Tel. 25: esp. of Rank, of low rank, lowly, poor, mean, Lat. vilis, Eur. Hec. 245, Andr. 979, Xen., etc.: hence ταπεινὰ πράττειν to be poorly off, Plut. 3. like Lat. humilis, demissus, downcast, downhearted, broken in spirit, Thuc. 2. 61: also simply submissive, obedient, Aesch. Pr. 320, τ. τινα παρέχειν Xen. An. 2. 5, 13; but in bad sense, mean, base, abject, τ. καὶ ἀνευθεύς Plat. Legg. 774 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5; and in good sense, lowly, humble, Plat. Legg. 716 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4. of style, low, poor, τ. λέξις, Lat. exilis dictio, Arist. Rhet. II. Adv. -νός, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 8, and Isocr. (Acc. to some from τάπης, δάπης, δάπεδον: others from πέδον, as if for πεδύνος, πεδύνος).

ταπεινότης, ητος, ἡ, lowness, of stature, etc., Hdt. 4. 22.

2. of condition, lowness, low estate, abasement, Thuc. 7. 75.

3. lowness of spirits, dejection, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 21: in bad sense, baseness, vileness, Plat. Polit. 309 A; in good sense, lowliness, humility.

ταπεινοφρονέω, to be ταπεινόφρων, LXX.

ταπεινοφροσύνη, ἡ, lowliness of mind, N. T.

ταπεινόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥῥην) low-minded, base. 2. cast down, downhearted. 3. lowly in mind, humble, LXX.

ταπεινός, (ταπεινός) to make low, lower, humble, abase, tame, Xen. An. 6. 3, 18, Plat.: τ. τὸ συμβεβηκός to make light of a thing, Aeschin. 87. 24. 2. to cast down in spirit, discourage.

3. to make lowly or humble, N. T.

ταπεινός, αρος, τό, that which is made low: in astronomy the declination of a star, opp. to ὕψωμα, Plut. 2. 149 A.

ταπεινώσις, ἡ, (ταπεινός) a lowering, humbling, abasing, Polyb. 2. lowness of style, Quintil. Inst. 8. 3, 48. 3. lowness of spirit, downheartedness: a defeat, Plut. 4. lowliness, humility, N. T.

ταπεινωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ταπεινός) lowering: discouraging, etc.

τάπης, ητος, ὁ, a carpet, rug, Lat. tapes, made of wool, Od. 4. 124; used to spread on seats and beds, Il. 9. 200, Od. 10. 12, etc.: later forms are τάπης and δάπης, qq. v. (Prob. akin to δάπεδον.) [B]

τάπητον, τό, Dim. from foregoing, Alephr.

τάπι, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐπὶ.

τάπεική, Att. for τὰ ἐπὶ.

τάπις, ἰδος, ἡ, later form for τάρης, Xen. An. 7. 3, 27, where the acc. τάρηια occurs, which shows that the right accent is τάπις, not τάρης, for then the accus. would be τάρην.—The form δάπης is a common v. l., as in Xen. Cyr. 8. 16. [τᾶ]

τάπό, Att. contr. from τὰ ἀπὸ.

τάπορρητά, Att. for τὰ ἀπορρ.

ταπρώτα, Adv. for τὰ πρῶτα, at first, Pl. I. 6.

τάρ, acc. to some old Gramm. an enclit. Conjunction, εἰ τάρ, οὐ τάρ etc., where we write εἴτε ἄρα, οὐτε ἄρα, as in Il. I. 65, 93. τάρα, Att. contr. for τοι ἄρα, Buttm. Ansf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 22 : others write τάρα [-υ], as Dind. Ar. Ran. 525.

τάραγμα, ατος, τό, (τάρασσω) disquietude, trouble, πίπτειν ἐν τ. Eur. H. F. 1091. [τᾷ]

τάραγμα, ὁ, (τάρασσω) like ταραξίς, a disturbance, confusion, π. ἐς φρένας πίπτει Aesch. Cho. 1058.

τάράκτης, ου, δ, (τάρασσω) a disturber, Lyc. Hence ταρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disturbing, confounding, ψυχῆς Plut. ταρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., disturbed, troubled : that may be disturbed or verb.

τάρακτρον, τό, (τάρασσω) a tool for stirring with, a ladle, Ar. Pac. 654. [τᾷ]

τάράκτρον, opos, ὁ, poet. for ταρακτής, Aesch. Theb. 572.

τάρανδον, ὁ, a horned quadruped of the North, Theophr. [τᾷ] Τάραντιζω, (Τάρας) to imitate the Tarentines, to take their part : esp. to ride like a Tarentine horseman.

Τάραντιδιον, τό, Luc., and -τιλιον, τό, Ath., a fine Tarentine woman's garment, prob. woven from the threads of the pinna.

Τάραντιζέω, = Τάραντιζω, susp.

τάραξις, ας, ὁ, (τάραξις) = ταρακτής.

τάραξικάρδιος, ον, (τάραξις, καρδία) heart-troubling, Ar. Ach. 315. ταραξίς, ἡ, ὄν, and ἰδως, ὁ, ἡ, troubling the city or state. [ῖ]

τάραξίππος, ον, troubling or frightening horses : ὁ τ. the name of a kind of altar on the Olympic race-course, described by Paus. 6. 20, 15, cf. Ib. 19, and 10. 375. 4.

τάραξιππόστρατος, ον, troubling troops of horse, Ar. Eq. 247. ταραξίς, ἡ, (τάρασσω) = ταραγμός, confusion, Slov Ar. Thesm. 137 : a disordered state of the bowels, bowel-complaint, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

II. also in Medic. inflammation of the eyes, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. [τᾷ]

Τάρας, ατος, ὁ, also ἡ, Tarentum, a town of Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, Hdt. 1. 24 : hence Τάραντινος, ἡ, ον, Tarentine.

ΤΑΡΑΨΞΩ, Att. -πτω, in Att. also shortd. θράσσω, (i. e. by metath. θράσσω, and then contr. θράσσω), θράστω : fut. ἔω, med. ταραξομαι in pass. signf., Thuc. 7. 36. To stir, stir up, trouble, esp. of the sea, ἐτάραξε πόντον (sc. Ποσειδῶν) Od. 5. 291 : so, τ. τὸν θῖνα to stir up the sand, Ar. Vesp. 696; γῆν καὶ δάλατταν τ. εἰπέ Id. Eq. 431 : τ. καὶ κυκὰν Id. Ach. 688 : so too, βροντήμασι κυκὰς πάντα καὶ ταρασσομένη Aesch. Pr. 994 : τ. φόρμακον, like κυκὰν, Meineke Aneips. Sphend. 21—metaph., τ. νεῖκος, πόλεμον to stir up strife, war, Soph. Ant. 794, Plat. Rep. 567 A : πράγματα Dem. 278. 15 : τ. δίκας τινί Plut. Themist. 5—so also absol., Soph. O. T. 483, and freq. in Plut. 2. usu. to trouble the mind, confound, alarm, frighten, τ. ψυχὴν, φρένα, γνῶμην Soph. Fr. 607, Eur., etc. : and so, τ. φωνήν, γλώσσαν Pind. P. 11. 66, Eur. I. A. 1542. 3. in gen. to trouble, disturb, throw into disorder, esp. an army, Hdt. 9. 51, Xen., etc. : and so in Pass. to be in disorder, Hdt. 4. 125., 8. 16 : τ. τοὺς παροῦσι τῶν κώεων Id. 8. 12 : τ. τὴν κοιλίαν to disorder the bowels, Foës. Oec. Hipp. 4. oft. of political matters, to agitate, distract : and Pass. to be in a state of disorder or anarchy, ἐν ἀλλήλοις τ. Thuc. 2. 65, cf. Dem. 22. 8, etc.

B. except in the two places quoted, Hom. only uses the intrans. perf. τέρρηχα, to be in disorder or confusion, be in an uproar, τέρρηχε δ' ἄγορῃ Il. 2. 95, ἄγορῃ τέρρηχία Il. 7. 346 : also, τετρηχία θάλασσα Leon. Tar. 96 : hence τρηχὺς, Att. τραχύς, τρηχύνω etc.—The common opinion, that τέρρηχα is perf. of a Verb τρήχω (from τρηχὺς) is refuted by Buttm. Lexil. in voc., after the old Gramm. : later Poets indeed acted on this opinion so far as to form a pres. τρήχω, as Nic. Ther. 521 : to be rough or stiff, and Ap. Rh. 3. 1395 uses τέρρηχα in this signf. (Akin to τάρβος, τάρβω, perh. also to ἀράσσω, ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω, v. ῥήγνυμι.) Hence

τάραχῃ, ἡ, contr. ταραχή, trouble, disorder, confusion, τ. φρενὶν Pind. O. 7. 55, γνῶμης Hipp., cf. παραχῶδης : τ. παρῆχειν Plat. Phaed. 66 D : esp. of an army, Hdt., etc. : τῇ παραχῇ in the confusion, Hdt. 3. 126, 156 : also political confusion, tumult, etc., Plat., and Xen. : τ. τῆς κοιλίας a bowel-complaint.

τάραχος, ὁ, = φορεῖ, Xen. [τᾷ] Hence

τάραχῶδης, ἐς, (αἶδος) troublous, fond of troubling or perpleting, τὸ δέσιν [εἶσι] φονεῖν καὶ ταραχῶδης Hdt. 1. 32.

II. troubled, disordered, τ. ναυμαχία Thuc. 1. 49 : esp. of persons, troubled in mind, delirious and the like, Hipp. : τὰ τῆς γνῶμης ταραχῶδεια fits of delirium, Id., cf. Foës. Oec. : also, κοιλία τ. disordered bowels, Id. Adv. -ῶς, Dem. 1477. 7. ταραβάλλω, ἐα, εὖν, (τάραβος) frightened, fearful, h. Hom. Merc. 165, Soph. Tr. 953. II. frightful, alarming.

ταρβέω, ἑ, ἴσω, (τάραβος) intr. to be frightened or alarmed, to fear, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il. θυμῷ ταρβέει : whilst the Trag. join τ. φόβῳ, Eur. H. F. 971, and so prob. Soph. Tr. 37, cf. Valck. Phoen. 364, and v. τάρβος : τὸ ταρβέειν a state of fear, Eur. Or. 312 : also to feel awe or reverential fear, Il. 1. 331.

2. c. acc., to stand in awe of, revere, σέβας, χρησμούς Aesch. Eum. 700, 714 : to fear, dread, Soph. O. C. 293, Tr. 720, and Eur.

II. causative, c. acc. pers., like φοβέω, to frighten, alarm, Il. 6. 469, 11. 405, 17. 586.—Poet. word.

τάρβη, ἡ, = sq., Suid.

ΤΑΨΒΟΣ, εος, τό, fright, alarm, terror, Il. 24. 152, 181 : also awe, reverence, τῶς for one, Aesch. Pers. 696 : περίφοβον τ. Id. Supp. 736 : and so, τάρβους εἰς φόβον ἀπικύμην Eur. Phoen. 361, where Valck. distinguishes φόβος, fear, from τάρβος expressed fear, fright.

II. an object of alarm, a fear or alarm, πόλει τάρβος ἦσθα Eur. Bacch. 1311.—Poet. word.

ταρβούσιν, ἡ, poet. for τάρβος, Od. 18. 342.

ταρβόσυνος, ἡ, ον, (τάραβος) affrighted, Aesch. Theb. 240.

ταρβύζω, = ταρβέω, Hesych., who also quotes τάρβύζομαι in same signf.

τάργα, Att. for τὰ ἔργα : others τάργα.

ταργαίνω, = τάρσσω, Hesych.

ταργάνη, ἡ, also σπαργάνη, plaited work, a band, cord. [τᾷ] τάργανον, τό, vinegar, bad wine, Lat. lora, Phoenix ap. Ath. 495 E.—Ion. word. (Prob. from τάρσσω, and so strictly thick, troubled liquor : cf. sq.)

ταργάνω, to stir up, stir together, οἶνος τεταργαναμένος thick wine, or simply = τάργανον.

ταργάνω, (ταργάνη) to bind.

τάργυρον, by crasis for τὸ ἀργύριον, Ar. Thesm. 1196 : so also τάργυρον etc.

ταρες, gen. τάρων, shortd. for τέτταρες, Amphip. Plan. 1. 11, cf. ταρητήριον.

ταριδή, ἡ, = ταρπῆν, Hesych.

τάριχία, ἡ, Ion. ταριχητή, (ταριχεύω) a preserving, embalming : hence, al T., places in Egypt so called from the number of mummies made or kept there, Hdt. 2. 15, 113.

τάριχεῖον, τό, Ion. -χίον, (ταριχεύω) the place in which pickling or embalming is done.

ταριχέμπορος, ον, (τάριχος) a dealer in salted or pickled meat, esp. in salt fish.

τάριχισσις, ἡ, (ταριχεύω) = ταριχία, of mummies, Hdt. 2. 85, 88 : of fish, Id. 4. 53.

τάριχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a salter, pickler or embalmer, Hdt. 2. 89.

τάριχευτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from sq., salted, pickled, embalmed.

τάριχεύω, ἑ, ἐνώω, (τάριχος) to preserve the body by artificial means, to embalm, esp. of the Egypt. mummies, Hdt. 2. 66, 88, etc., cf. ταριχύνω. II. esp. to preserve, dry, or smoke meat, fish etc. for eating, τάρ. ἄλμη to salt, Hdt. 2. 77 : τ. ὕξει to pickle, etc. : τεμαχῇ ταριχευμένα preserved meat, Xen. An. 5. 4, 28 : then also of other substances, to season wood by soaking it in water, etc.

III. metaph. of care, disease, age, etc., to dry up, eat up : hence in Pass. to waste away, wither, κακῶς ταριχευθέντες Aesch. Cho. 296. 2. Medic. to reduce a patient by starving, cf. προταριχεύω.

τάριχηγός, ὄν, (ταριχεύω, ἄγω) hawking about salt meat or fish, Alex. Σαπράκ. 1.

τάριχηρός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to ταριχεύω, τ. κερδῶν a pickling-jar, Arist. H. A. 1. 2. δομή a smell of it, Ib. 2. esp. belonging to salt-fish, τ. γάπος salt-fish, Soph. Fr. 531, in contr. form ταριχηρός.

II. salted, pickled, dried, smoked. τάριχον, τό, Dim. from τάριχος, Ar. Pac. 563. [πῖ]

τάριχον, τό, v. τάριχος flu.

τάριχόπλεως, ὄν, full of salt-fish, Poet. ap. Ath. 116 B.

ταριχοπωλείον, τό, the salt-fish market, Theophr. Char. 6: from ταριχοπωλέω, f. ἥσω, to sell dried or salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

II. to be engaged with the embalming of corpses, Luc. Necyom. 17. From

ταριχοπώλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a dealer in salt-fish.

τάριχος, α, a dead body preserved by embalming, a mummy, Hdt. g. 120, 3.

II. in gen. meat preserved by salting, pickling, drying or smoking, esp. dried or smoked fish, Hdt. ib. (ubi v. Bähr), and freq. in Ar. cf. Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

III. metaph. of a stupid fellow, Meineke Antiph. Ἀλεινομ. 1. 2.—In Att. the neut. τὰ τάρχως, eos, contr. osv, is also used, e. g. Chionid. Ptoch. 2, Ar. Fr. 528, etc. (ap. Ath. 119 B, sq.), v. Piers. Moer. p. 369: also, τὸ τάρχων Anaxandr. Pharm. 2.

2. Axiocion. ap. Ath. 342 C. [ἄ]

τάρχως, on, = ταριχευτός, Ael. [ἄ]

ταρμύσσω, to frighten, Lyc. 1177, ubi v. Bachmann. (Hence ἀτάρμυκτος.)

ταρπάνη, ἡ, a large wicker basket, [πᾶ]: from τάρπη, ἡ, and τάρπος, δ, wicker-work: esp. a large wicker basket. (Hence ταρπῆναι, akin to ταρρός, ταρβός.)

ταρπῆναι, Ep. ταρπῆμεναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of τάρπω, Hom.

ταρρίον, τό, Dim. from ταρρός, a small hurdle.

ταρρός, δ, = the more usu. ἐπάρρος, only in Lyc.

ταρρός, δ, -ρώω, -ρώδης, -ρωμα, Att. for ταρσ-.

ταρσός and τερσός, ἡ, = τρασός, q. v.

ταρσός, δ, Att. ταρρός, also heterog. plur. τὰ ταρσά in late Poets, as Opp., and Nonn.: (τέρσονται):—a stand or frame of wicker-work, a crate, flat-basket, Lat. crates, for warming or drying things upon, as for drying cheeses on, Od. g. 219: hence in gen. a mat of reeds, such as were built into brickwork to bind it together, ταρσοὶ καλᾶμων Hdt. 1. 179, ubi v. Bähr: in gen. a wicker basket, Ar. Nub. 226, cf. Thuc. 2. 76.

II. any broad flat surface, as, 1. τ. ποδός the flat of the foot, the part between the toes and the heel, Il. 11. 377, 388, Hdt. g. 37: it answers to καρπός in the hand, Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

2. τ. κοτύλης the flat end, blade of an oar, Lat. palmula, Hdt. 8. 12: in gen. an oar, Eur. I. T. 1346; cf. πλάτη—also as a collective noun, the whole line of oars on one side of a ship, v. Arnold Thuc. 7. 40.

3. τ. πτέρους the flat of the wing when stretched out, and so in gen. a wing, Mel. 42:—from the fabled fall of the wing of Pegasus, the city of Tarsus was so called, Juven. 3. 118.

4. τ. ὀδόντων the row of teeth in a saw, Opp. Hence

ταρσάω, Att. ταρσάω, to make, plait a hurdle or crate: in gen. to make wicker-work, to plait. Pass. to be interwoven, entangled, of roots, Theophr. —so of the reticulation of veins, περί τὴν ὅλην κεφαλὴν ἐκτεταρωταί prob. I. Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.: also τεταρσώμενος, of plants with pinnatifid leaves, Diosc.

ταρσώδης, es, Att. ταρσώδης, (ταρσός, εἶδος) like a hurdle or crate, plaited: and so interwoven, entangled, of roots, Theophr.

τάρσωμα, atos, τό, Att. τάρρωμα, (ταρσώ) = ταρσός. II. = κωπηλασία, Ar. Fr. 686.

Ταρτάρ(ι)ω, (Τάρταρος) to quake with cold, shiver, Plat.

Ταρτάρωπας, παῖδος, δ, ἡ, child of Tartarus, Orph.: from Τάρταρος, δ: also ἡ T., Pind. P. 1. 29, Nic. Th. 203: heterog. pl. τὰ Τάρταρα, first Hes. Th. 119, 841, as in Lat. Tartarus, Tartara:—Tartarus, a dark abyss, as deep below Hades, as earth below heaven, the prison of Cronos, the Titans, etc., Il. 8. 13 sq., 481, Hes. Th. 807, etc. (never in Od.) Later, Tartarus was either the nether-world, in gen., like Ἄιδης, Hes. Sc. 255; or the regions of the damned, as opp. to the Elysian fields, Voss Virg. G. 1. 36. In Hes. Th. 842 personified as husband of Gaia and father of Typhoeus.—Hence Adjectives

Ταρτάρους and -εως, α, ov, Luc. (Prob. onomatop., to express something terrible: like other redupl. forms καρκαῖρα, κάρκαρον, βάρβαρος, μάρμαρος, βόρβορος, μώρμωρος etc.) Hence

Ταρτάρω, to hurl or cast into Tartarus.

ταρτημόριον, τό, shortd. for τεταρτ-, Macho ap. Ath. 582 E. cf. τάρπες.

ταρφέες, οἱ, τάρφεια, τὰ, v. sub ταρφός.

ταρφέος, δ, ὄν, cf. sub ταρφός, thick, close together, frequent, Lat. frequent, Hom., only in Il., and always in fem. plur.,

ταρφαια νιφάδες and κόρυθες Il. 12. 158; 19. 357, 359. (Cf. sub ταρφός.)

τάρφῃ, Ep. for ἐτάρφῃ, 3 aor. 1 pass. of τέρπω, Od., τάρφῃν for ἐτάρφῃσαν, 3 pl., Od. 6. 99.

τάρφος, eos, τό, closeness, thickness, τάρφεια ὄλης thickets, Il. 5. 555, 15. 606. (From τρέφω to thicken.) Hence

ταρφός, εἰα, ὅ, also ὄν, cf. Aesch. Theb. 535, thick, close, ταρφός θρίξ l. c.: Hom. only uses the plur. masc. and neut., like Lat. frequentes, ταρφέες Iol. Il. 11. 387, Od. 22. 246; so, ταρφέες κερανοὶ Hes. Th. 693; τάρφεια δράγματα Il. 11. 69; neut. pl. ταρφέα freq. as Adv., oftissime, often, Il. 12. 47, 13. 718, Od. 8. 379.—Hom., also in Pl., has a fem. ταρφαια, which with this accent belongs to a nom. ταρφέως (as θάμειος and θάμειες are collat. forms), ταρφαια νιφάδες, κόρυθες Il. 12. 158, 19. 357, 359.—so Aristarch. wrote it: but others would write ταρφαία, referring this also to ταρφός, cf. Spitzn. Il. 12. 158.

ταρχαίνω, (τάρχη) = τάρσσω, Hesych.

τάρχεια, τὰ, v. τάρχος.

ταρχύνω, = ταρχύω, Hesych.: hence ἀταρχύντος.

τάρχη, ἡ, shortd. form of ταρχαῖ, Hesych.

ταρχήρος, on, shortd. for ταρχήρως.

τάρχος, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ τάρχεια, a solemn funeral, Lat. inferiae, exequiae: in plur.

ταρχύνω, I. ὥσω, to bury solemnly, νέκυν Il. 7. 85, 16. 456, 674. (Hence ἀταρχύντος, τάρχος, ταρχάνιος, = ἐπιτάφιος: τάρχαων, = πένης, κήδος, Hesych.: but ταρχύω itself seems to be a shorter form for ταρχύνω, as τάρχος for τάρχιος.) [ῶ in all tenses, both in Il., and Ap. Rh. 2. 838., 3. 208.]

τάσις, εως, ἡ, (τέλω) a stretching, straining, φωνῆς Plut., ὁφρῶν τ. a raising of the eyebrows, Anth.

ΤΑΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: fut. τάσω, pass. τετάσσομαι (Ar. Av. 636): aor. ἐτάσα, med. ἐτασάμην, pass. ἐτάσθην, but also ἐτάγην [ἄ]: pf. pass. τέρταμαι. To arrange, put in order, esp. in military sense, to draw up soldiers, array, marshal, freq. from Hdt. downwards. Pass. to be drawn up, eis μάχην Hdt. 1. 80; οὐδένα κόρυν ταχθέντες Id. g. 69, etc.—also in Med. to fall in, form in order of battle, τάσασθαι κύκλῳ to form in a circle, Thuc. 2. 83., 3. 78; τάσασθαι οὐχ ὁμοῖος Id. 5. 68; sometimes with an acc. added, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξέμενοι τάς νῆας having drawn up their ships in four lines, Id. 2. 90 (cf. Eur. Heracl. 664); but, εἰκοσι νηυσὶ ἐτάσαντο Thuc. 3. 77: so too in Pass., κατά πλιν νῆας τεταγμέναι in single column, Id. 2. 84, cf. 6. 67—in gen. τεταγμένοι μετὰ νηὺς coupled with it, Thuc. 2. 63.

2. to post, station, τινὰ ἐπὶ νηὺς one against another, Hdt. 5. 109; ἐπὶ τινι Aesch. Theb. 448, and Eur., etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9, etc.; πρὸς τινι Id. Hell. 1. 7, 34, Plat. Polit. 262 E: hence

3. in gen. to appoint, τινὰ ἐπὶ νηὺς one over a thing, to a service or task, Dem. 143, 23; ἐπὶ τινι Aesch. Pers. 298, Eur. Ion 1049, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Av. 636, and Xen.; πρὸς τινι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 71—freq. also, τ. αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τι etc. to undertake a task Xen., etc.; to affect to be so and so, Dem. 438. 5.—oft. c. inf., to appoint one to do a thing, and in Pass. to be appointed to do, Aesch. Eum. 279, 639, etc.; οἱ τεταγμένοι (sc. ποιεῖν or πρὸς τούτῳ) Xen., etc.—also (sine inf.) τ. τινὰ ἀρχῶνα to appoint him ruler, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 24; πρῆβες ταχθέντες Dem. 363, 3; so, τούτῳ τεταγμένα (sc. ποιεῖν) Eur. Alc. 49.

4. to order, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 3. 25, Soph. O. C. 639, Eur. Hec. 1223; also, τινι ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 5, etc.; so in Pass., οἱ ἐτετασμένοι βοηθεῖν Thuc. 3. 22: τάσσεσθαι ἐς Αἴγυπτον to be ordered to Egypt, Thuc. 3. 62.—also simply, τ. τι to order a thing, Plat., etc.; οὐτα τάττει ὁ νόμος Id. Lach. 199 A.

5. to assign to a class, τ. εἰς. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 7.—Pass. to be assigned, τινι Pind. O. 2. 54, cf. Dem. 200. 11.

6. to fix, assess payments to be made, τ. τινι φόρον Aeschin. 31. 20, cf. Dem. 690.

1. 80, τ. δραχμῇ τινι Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 4; so too, χρημάτων τάσσαντες φέρειν Thuc. 1. 19, etc.; and in Pass., φόρον ἐτάχθησαν φέρειν Hdt. 3. 97; τάσσειν ἀγγυρίῳ to fix the price, at which...

Thuc. 4. 26—also in Med. to take a payment on oneself, i. e. agree to pay it, φόρον τάσασθαι Hdt. 3. 13, 4. 35, 65; χρημάτων ἀποδοῦναι ταξέμενοι Thuc. 1. 101; ταξέμενοι κατὰ χρόνους agreeing to pay by instalments, Ib. 117, cf. 3. 70:—in gen. to agree upon, τι Plat. Rep. 416 D, Legg. 844 B; also, τάσασθαι εἰς δωρεάν Hdt. 3. 97.—but, in Med. also much

like Act., ἐξέτατο φόρους ὁ προσέειπε Id. 3. 89. 7. to impose punishments, etc., τ. δίκη Ar. Vesp. 1420, Plat., etc.; τ. ζημίαν, τιμωρίαν Plat. Legg. 876 C, Dem. 500. 25; τ. θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν Lycurg. 156. 10. 8. in gen. to fix, settle, ὁ τεταμένος χρόνος (like τακτός) Hdt. 2. 41, and so very freq.; also, τὰ τεταμένα ὀνόματα the received names, Isocr. 190 D; ἢ τ. τέχην regular art, Id. 293 C.—First in Pind., and Hdt.

τάτα, = τέτα, Anth.
τάταω, Dor. for τήταω, Pind.
τάτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (τείνω) stretching: fitted for so doing.
τῆτιον, Att. contr. for τὸ ἄτιον, Ar. Thesm. 549, more correct than τῆτιον, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 10 n.
τατός, ἢ, ὄν, (τείνω) that can be stretched, Arist. H. A. 3. 13, 1. τῆτιον, Att. for τῆσιον, q. v.
ταύρεος, ου, ὁ, and τῆτιος, ὁ, oriental name of the pheasant, Persian *tedsrew* (Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. lxxx), Pamphil. ap. Ath. 387 D; cf. τέτιος.

ταύλη, ἢ, = τάβλη, *tabula*, Agath.
ταύρα, ἢ, (ταῦρος) a barren cow, Lat. *taura*.
ταύρεα, (ταῦρος) to want the bull, of cows, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 12, but with v. l. ταυρίδα.

ταυρία, ἢ, Ion. ταυρήν, contr. ταυρή, also ταυρία, a bull's hide, ox-hide. II. a kind of drum covered with thin skin: also a scourge or whip, like the American cowhide, Lat. *tauræa*: strictly fem. from ταῦρος and ταυρίος, sup. δορά.
ταυρίος, εἰα, εἰον, also, ου, Eur. Hel. 1582, of bulls, oxen or cows, Lat. *taurinus*, φόνος, κέρτα etc., Trag.: in Hom. always of bull's-hide, κυνή, ἀσπίς Il. 10. 258., 13. 161, etc.: cf. ταῦρος.

ταυριών, ὄνος, ὁ, name of a month at Cyzicus.
ταυρελάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) strictly a bull-driver: a Thesalian horseman who played a principal part in the bull-fights (ταυροκαθάψαι), a *tauridor*, Anth. [ἀ]
ταυρελάφος, ὁ, an ox-deer, an animal used as a beast of burden in India, acc. to Cosmas.

ταυρελέφας, αντος, ὁ, an ox-elephant, an Indian monster.
ταῦρος, εἰα, εἰον, (ταῦρος) = ταυρίος. II. epith. of Poseidon in Boeotia, Hes. Sc. 104, either because bulls were offered to him, as Tzetzes says, or from the roaring of lake Onchestos, v. Götting ad l.: cf. ταῦρος 2.
ταυρή, ἢ, v. ταυρῆ.

ταυρηδόν, Adv. (ταῦρος) like a bull: esp. fiercely, savagely, Lat. *toro vulu*, ταυρηδόν βλέπειν or ὑποβλέπειν Ar. Ran. 804, πρὸς τινα Heind. Plat. Phaed. 117 B, cf. ταυρώ.

ταυριανός, ἢ, ὄν, born under the constellation *Taurus*, cf. κυριανός. *Taurus*, = ταυρώ.

ταυριδίων, τό, Dim. of ταῦρος. [ἴ]

ταυρικός, ἢ, ὄν, (ταῦρος) of, belonging to a bull.
ταυροβόας, ου, ὁ, (βοῶ) bellowing like a bull, Orph.

ταυροβόλος, ου, (βάλλω) striking or slaughtering bulls, τελετή τ. a sacrifice of a bull, Anth.

ταυροβόρος, ου, (βορά) devouring bulls, λέων Anth.
ταυρογάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (γαστήρ) with a paunch or body of a bull: metaph. huge, Anth.

ταυρογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) doubtful epith. of Bacchus, Orph. Fr. 28. 7.

ταυροδέτης, ου, ὁ, (δέω) binding bulls, bull-binder; fem. -δέτις, ιδος, Anth.

ταυροδέτος, ου, (δέω) τ. κόλλη bound with bull's-hide glue, Eur. Cret. 2. 8, cf. ταυρόκολλα.

ταυροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) bull-like, bull-shaped, Strab.

ταυροόρος, ου, roaring like a bull.

ταυροθύτος, ου, (θύω) λοιβή at, belonging to the sacrifice of a bull, Orph.

ταυροκατάπτῃς, ου, ὁ, the stuffed figure used at bull-fights to engage the bull, v. q.

ταυροκοάβη, τῶ, (καθάπτωμαι) a bull-fight, held on occasion of a festival in Thessaly, Böckh Schol. Pind. P. 2. 78; cf. ταυρελάτης.

ταυροκέρας, ωτος, ὁ, ἢ, (κέρας) with bull's horns, Eur. Bacch. 100.

ταυροκέφαλος, ου, (κεφαλή) bull-headed.

ταυροκόλλα, ἢ, glue made from bulls' hides, Polyb. Hence ταυροκόλλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like bull's hide glue.

ταυροκράνος, ου, (κράνον) = ταυροκέφαλος, Eur. Or. 1378.

ταυροκτονία, to slaughter, sacrifice bulls, θεοῖσι Aesch. Theb. 276; c. acc., βοῦς Soph. Tr. 760: from

ταυροκτόνος, ου, (κτείνω) killing or slaying bulls, λέων Soph. Phil. 400. II. παροχ. ταυροκτόνος, ου, pass. killed by a bull.

ταυρομάχια, ἢ, or -μάχιον, τό, (μάχη) a bull-fight, Inscr.

ταυρομέτωπος, ου, (μέτωπον) bull-faced, Orph.

ταυρομόρφος, ου, (μορφή) bull-formed, ὅμμα Κηφισοῦ Eur. Ion 1261.

ταυροπαρθένος, ἢ, either bull-maiden, i. e. Europa, who was carried away by a bull; or cow-maiden, of Io, Lyc. 1292.

ταυροπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἢ, (πατήρ) sprung from a bull, of bees, Theoc. Fistula, cf. Virg. Georg. 4. 554, sq. [ἀ]

ταυροπόλος, ἢ, Eur. I. T. 1457, also ταυροπόλη, Soph. Aj. 172, a doubtful epith. of Artemis, perh. honored by sacrifice of bulls, or hunting bulls, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1089.

ταυρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἢ, πουν, τό, bull-footed, τ. σῆμα of a river-god, Eur. I. A. 275.

ταυροπρόσωπος, ου, (πρόσωπον) bull-faced, front-de-boeuf.

ΤΑΥΡΟΨ, ὁ, a bull, freq. in Hom., esp. as a sacrifice to Poseidon: also, ταῦρος βοῦς, like σὺς κῆρος, κίρκος ἱρῆς, etc., Il. 17. 389 — ἀπεχε τῆς βοῦς τὸν ταῦρον, oracularly of Agamemnon and his wife, Aesch. Ag. 1126:—a wandering murderer is compared to a bull driven by a rival from the herd, Soph. O. T. 478, cf. Virg. G. 3. 224, sq. 2. the priest of Poseidon Tauraus.

III. the bull as a sign of the Zodiac.

III. the space between the testicles and fundament, elsewhere κοχών: also the membrum virile, whence λᾶσταυρος: cf. also Κένταυρος III. Hence

ταυροφάγῃ, to cut a bull's throat, slaughter a bull, τ. ἐς σάκος to cut its throat (so that the blood runs) into a hollow shield, Aesch. Theb. 43.

ταυροφάγος, ου, (σφάττω) like ταυροκτόνος, slaughtering bulls, esp. in sacrifice, τ. ἡμέρα Soph. Tr. 609. [ἀ]

ταυροφάγος, ου, (φάγω) eating bulls, epith. of Bacchus, Soph. Fr. 594, whence Ar. Ran. 357 transfers it to Cratinus, v. Meineke Con. Fragm. 1. p. 52, and cf. ταυρογενής. [ἀ]

ταυροφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) bull-like, Dion. P.

ταυροφθογγος, ου, τ. μῦοι sounds that imitate the bellowing of bulls, Aesch. Fr. 54.

ταυροφόνος, ου, (φονεύω) = ταυροσφάγος, τ. τριετής Pind. N. 6. 69; epith. of Hercules, Theoc. 17. 20.

ταυροφόρος, ου, (φέρω) drawn by bulls, Orph.

ταυροφύτης, ἐς, (φυή) bull-shaped, Nonn.

ταυρώ, (ταῦρος) to make into a bull. Pass. ταυρόμαι to be or become savage as a bull, Aesch. Cho. 275; esp. to look savage, ταυροῦσθαι ὅμμα τινὶ to cast savage glances on one, Eur. Med. 92; cf. ταυρηδόν.

II. of sexual intercourse, only in the deriv. ἀπαιρώτος.

Ταυρώ, οὗς, ἢ, epith. of Artemis, like ταυροπόλος.

ταυροδέτης, es, contr. for ταυροειδής, Nic.

ταυροπίς, ιδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Nonn.

ταυροσπός, ὄν, (σῶψ) bull-faced, Ion ap. Ath. 35 E.

ταυροσψ, ὄτος, = φέρε, ap. Hesych.

ταῦσιμος, η, ου, and ταῦσιος, ου, words assumed by Gramm., as common forms of the Ion. τῆσιος.

ταῦτα, neut. pl. from οὔτος, used freq. as Adv., v. οὔτος XIV.

ταῦτά, contr. for τὰ αὐτά. Hence

ταῦτάζω, = τὰ αὐτά λέγειν: then in gen. = τευτάζω, which seems to have arisen from it, Ruhnck. Tim.

ταῦτη, dat. fem. from οὔτος, very freq. from Hdt. downwds., v. sub οὔτος xv, also ταυτή, Ar. Thesm. 1221.

ταυτή, strengthd. Att. for ταῦτα, v. οὔτος XVII. [ἴ]

ταυτίγω, (ταῦτό) to make or take as one and the same: to speak with tautology.

ταῦτό, Ion. τῶντό, in Att. also ταῦτόν, contr. for τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὐτόν, just the same. Hence

ταῦτόαιμος, ου, (αἷμα) of the same blood.

ταῦτόβουλλα, ἢ, (βούλωμαι) like will or mind.

ταῦτόγε, Att. contr. for τὸ αὐτό γε.

ταυτογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) of the same sex or kind.
 ταυτογραφῆν, (γράφω) to write in the same way.
 ταυτόδοξος, ὃν, (δόξα) of the same opinion.
 ταυτοδυνάμει, to have the same power or force: of words, to mean the same: from
 ταυτοδυνάμει, ὃν, (δύναμις) of the same power, force or meaning. [ῶ]
 ταυτοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the same kind or shape.
 ταυτοείπεια, ἥ, = ταυτολογία: from
 ταυτοείπειν, (ἔπος) = ταυτολογία.
 ταυτοεργῆν, (*ἐργω) to do the same. Hence
 ταυτοεργία, ἥ, the same deed or action.
 ταυτοζήλος, ὃν, zealous for the same.
 ταυτοθελής, ἐς, (θέλω) willing the same: τὸ ταυτοθελής, = ταυτοβουλία.
 ταυτοκλινής, ἐς, (κλίνω) inclining the same way: under the same climate, Strab.
 ταυτολογέω, to be a ταυτολόγος, τ. περί τινος to repeat what has been said about it, Polyb. Hence
 ταυτολογία, ἥ, repetition of what has been said. Hence
 ταυτολογικός, Adv., tautologically.
 ταυτολόγος, ὃν, (λέγω) repeating what has been said, tautologous, Anth. Adv. γως.
 ταυτομάτον, contr. for τὸ αὐτόματον, a hap, chance: hence ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, of itself, by chance, Thuc. 6. 36, Plat. Euthyd. 282 C, etc. —also in plur. ταυτομάτα, naturally, Arist. Metaph.
 ταυτομήκης, ἐς, (μήκος) of the same length, Math. Vett.
 ταυτονοῦν, to be of the same mind, v. l. Arist. Magn. Mor.
 ταυτοπάθεια, ἥ, liability to the same sufferings, etc. [α]: from ταυτοπαθεῖν, ἐς, (πάσχω, παθῶν) having suffered or felt the same: liable to the same sufferings, accidents, etc.
 ταυτοποδία, ἥ, (πούς) repetition of the same foot in the same verse.
 ταυτοσήμαντος, ὃν, (σημαίνω) = sq.
 ταυτοσημῶν, ὃν, (σημα) of the same signification.
 ταυτοσθενής, ἐς, (σθένος) of the same strength.
 ταυτοσπορος, ὃν, (σπορά) of the same birth or sex.
 ταυτοσυλλαβέω, (συλλαβή) to have the same syllables.
 ταυτοσύτης, ἥ, (ταῦτό) sameness, Arist. Eth. N.
 ταυτοφωνία, ἥ, sameness of tone: from
 ταυτοφώνος, ὃν, (φωνή) of the same tone.
 ταυτονύμιος, ὃν, (ὄνομα) of the same name.
 τῶς, in Pind. for ἔταψε, 3 sing. aor. with no pres. in use, v. sub τέθηπα.
 τῶφείος, εἰα, εἰον, (τάφος) v. ταφής.
 τῶφειος, ἔως, ὃ, (θάπτω) one who buries the dead, a burier, Soph. O. C. 582, El. 1488.
 τῶφειον, ἄνους, ὃ, (τάφος) a burying-ground.
 ΤΑΦΗ, ἥ, (v. sub θάπτω) burial, Lat. sepultura, ταφῆς τυχεῖν, κυρίως Hdt. 1. 24, 112, etc.: mode of burial, Id. 2. 85, 5. 81—the plur. not seldom used of one burial, like Lat. funera, as Hdt. 5. 63, Soph. Aj. 1090, 1109; ταφὰς ποιέσθαι Thuc. 2. 34:—in plur. also of a burial-place, Hdt. 4. 71.
 τῶφῆτος, ἥ, ἴον, Ep., and Ion. for ταφείος, belonging to a burial or a grave, τ. φῶρος a winding-sheet, shroud, Od. 2. 99, 19. 144.
 τῶφῆτος, ἰα, ἴον, = foreg., τ. λίθος a gravestone, Anth.
 τῶφῆτος, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐφ-
 τῶφοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a burial or grave, Dio C.
 ΤΑΦΟΣ, ὃ, (v. sub θάπτω) a burial, Lat. funus, esp. a funeral feast, wake, Hom., and Hes.; δανύναι τάφον to give a funeral feast, Pl. 23. 29, Od. 3. 309, like γάμον δανύναι: τάφον τυχεῖν to obtain the rites of burial, Eur. Hec. 47. II. the grave itself, tomb, Hes. Sc. 477, Pind. I. 8. 126, Trag., etc.: but never so in Hom.:—in plur., a burial-place, Hdt. 4. 127, etc. [τῶ]
 ΤΑΦΟΣ, τό, (v. sub τέθηπα) astonishment, amazement, Od. 21. 122, 23. 93, etc., but there only in nom.; δατ. τάφει in Ibyc. 52.—θαμνός from the same Root is more freq. [υ]]
 Τάφος, ἥ, the old name of one of the small islands between Arcarnania and Leucadia, N. W. of the Echinades, acc. to Nitzsch the modern Meganisi: the Taphians were famous seamen and pirates, v. Nitzsch Od. 1. 181.

τάφρελα, ἥ, (ταφρέω) ditch-making, Dem.
 ταφρέμα, τό, a ditch already made, Plat. Legg. 761 B: and ταφρέσεις, ἐως, ἥ, a digging, method of digging, Ael.: from ταφρέω, (τάφος) to make a ditch, Plat. Legg. 760 E, 778 E. τάφρη, ἥ, Ion. for τάφος, Hdt. 4. 28, 201, ubi v. Schweigh.
 ταφροδολεῖν, (βάλλω) to throw up the earth from a ditch.
 ταφροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) ditch-like, trench-like.
 ταφροποιεῖν, to make a trench for besieging, Diod.
 τάφος, ἥ, a ditch, trench, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), usu. in phrase τάφον ὀρύσσειν; but, τ. εἰλαίνειν to draw a trench, Il. 7. 450; so too Hdt. 4. 3, etc.—Call. is said to have used it as mass., and so in Alcimed. p. 65, and Apollod.: modern Greek τράφος, ὃ, (from the same Root as θάπτω, τάφος.) Hence
 ταφρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) contr. for ταφροειδής.
 ταφρωρύχος, ὃν, (ὀρύσσω) digging a ditch or trench, a sapper and miner, Diog. L. 4. 23. [ῶ]
 τῶφον, part. aor. v. sub τέθηπα.
 τάχα, Adv., (ταχύς) quickly, soon, forthwith, Lat. statim, oft. in Hom., who, like Hes. and Pind., uses it only of Time, in which signif. it is also found in Att., Ruhnck. Tim., Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 228 C.—τάχ' ἐπειδὴν for ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, Lat. quum primum, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, ubi v. Heind.: ἢ τάχα soon i' faith, Od. 18. 73, 338. II. in Prose and Att., τάχ' ἂν is freq.: and so to express something more or less probable, probably, perhaps, may be, first in Hdt. 1. 70, etc., and freq. in Trag., etc.; usu. c. optat., but sometimes c. indic., Plat. Phaedr. 256 C:—also, strength, τάχ' ἴσως ἂν, τάχ' ἂν ἴσως, ἴσως τάχ' ἂν Id. Soph. 247 D, Polit. 264 D, Tim. 38 E, cf. ἴσως III:—the ἂν is rarely omitted, as in Plat. Legg. 711 A, Bion 5. 8, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 859.—For Superl. τάχιστα, v. ταχύς c. II.
 τάχως, Adv. from ταχύς, q. v.
 τάχινά, v. sub ταχύς.
 τάχιναι, ὃν, δ, (ταχύς) epith. of the hare, Ael. [ῖ]
 τάχινος, ὃν, ὃν, poet. for ταχύς, Ap. Rh.: hence neut. plur. ταχινά, = τάχα, also ταχινῶς.
 ταχίον, ὃν, neut. from ταχύνω, freq. as Adv. [ᾶ]
 τάχιστα, superl. Adv., v. sub ταχύς.
 τάχιστος, ἥ, ὃν, superl. from ταχύς, Hom., and Hdt., v. ταχύς c. II. [ᾶ]
 τάχων, ὃν, neut. ταχίων, comp. from ταχύς, q. v.
 ΤΑΧΟΣ, εὐς, τό, (ταχύς) swiftness, speed, quickness, fleetness, Il. 23. 406, 515, Hdt., etc.: τάχος ψυχῆς quickness of mind or apprehension, Plat. Legg. 689 C. II. τάχος is freq. used in Adverbial phrases for ταχέως, as διὰ τάχους Soph. Aj. 822, etc.: ἐν τάχει Pind. N. 5. 64, Aesch. Fr. 747, etc.; κατὰ τάχος Hdt. 1. 124, 152; σὺν τάχει Soph. O. C. 885, 904; and absol. τάχος, Aesch. Ag. 945, Eum. 124:—also with relatives, ὥς or ὅτι τάχος, like ὥς (ὅτι) τάχιστα Hdt. 5. 106, q. 7, and Att.; ὅσον τάχος Soph. El. 1373, etc.: ἦ (Dor. ᾗ) τάχος Pind. O. 6. 39, Theocr. Id. 68, cf. Valck. Hipp. 491:—also, ὡς τάχος εἶχεν ἑκάστος Hdt. 8. 107; ὡς εἶχον τάχος Thuc. 7. 2, cf. Jelf Gr. Gramm. § 528. [ᾶ]
 ταχύν, neut. from ταχύς, q. v.
 ταχύελατος, ὃν, (ἀλίσκομαι) conquered quickly or easily, Χώρη Hdt. 7. 130. [ᾶ]
 ταχύελατος, ὃν, (βαδίω) = sq. [ᾶ]
 ταχύελατος, ὃν, ὃν, (βαλύν) fast-walking, fast-going, Arist. Plant. [ᾶ]
 ταχύελατος, ὃν, δ, = foreg., Rhcs. 134. [ᾶ]
 ταχύελαστία, ἥ, a sprouting or growing quickly, Theophr.: from
 ταχύελατος, ὃν, (βλαστάνω) sprouting or growing quickly, Theophr.
 ταχύβουλος, ὃν, (βουλή) of quick or hasty counsel, rash, Ar. Ach. 630. [ῶ]
 ταχύγυρος, ὃν, (γῆρας) quickly growing old, Hipp.
 ταχύγλωσσος, ὃν, (γλῶσσα) quick-tongued, talking fast, Hipp.
 ταχύγῶνις, ἥ, quick production, Arist. H. A.: from
 ταχύγῶνος, ὃν, yielding fruit quickly or soon, Theophr.
 ταχύγυγος, ὃν, (γόνυ) quick-kneed, i. e. swift-footed, Nonn.
 ταχυγράφω, ὃν, to write fast: from
 ταχυγράφος, ὃν, (γράφω) writing fast, a fast writer. [ᾶ]

ταχύδακρυς, *v.*, gen. *vos*, (δάκρυ) soon moved to tears, Luc. [χῦ] ταχύνειν, *és*, (δινέω) *whirling quickly*, Nonn.
 ταχύδρομέα, *to run fast*; and
 ταχύδρομία, *ή, quick running*, Arist. Probl.: from
 ταχύδρομος, *ov*, *fast running*.
 ταχύεργός, *és*, = ταχύεργος.
 ταχύνειν, *ή, quickness in working*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 19.
 II. *wavering, inconstancy*, App.: from
 ταχύνερος, *ov*, (*έργω) *doing or working quickly*. II.
wavering, inconstant. [ῥ]
 ταχύνειν, *es*, (ἐπέσσω) *fast-rotating*, Aesch. Supp. 33.
 ταχύναντος, *ov*, *dying soon*. II. *act. killing speedily or suddenly*. [ἀ]
 ταχύπιπτος, *ov*, *riding fast*. [ῥ]
 ταχύνικτος, *ov*, (κινέω) *moving quickly*.
 ταχύκρίσιμος, *ov*, (κρίσις) *leading quickly to a decision*: esp. in Medic., *bringing quickly to a crisis*, Hipp. [ῥ]
 ταχύνειν, *és*, (μανθάνω) *learning, understanding quickly or easily*.
 ταχύμηνις, *ewos*, δ, *ή, quick to anger*, Anth. [ῥ]
 ταχύμηνις, *ov*, δ, Nonn., and -μηνις, *ios*, δ, *ή*, = ταχύβουλος.
 ταχύμητις, *ov*, *ή, being quickly or often a mother*, Anth.
 ταχύμοιρος, *ov*, *quickly dying, short-lived*, κλέος Aesch. Ag. 486. [ῥ]
 ταχύμυθος, *ov*, *speaking fast*, Nonn. [ῥ]
 ταχύναντέα, (ναύτης) *to sail fast*, Thuc. 6. 31, 34.
 ταχύνουα, *ή*, = ἀγγινοια, dub. [ῥ]: from
 ταχύνω, *ov*, contr. -vous, *ov*, = ἀγγινοος. [ῥ]
 ταχύνω, (ταχύς) *to make quick or speedy, to hasten, urge on*, Soph. Aj. 1164. II. *intr. to be quick, make haste, speed, hurry*, Aesch. Pers. 692, Soph. O. T. 861, etc. [ῥ]
 ταχύνειν, *és*, (πέπειθω) *soon or easily persuaded, credulous*, Theocr. 2. 138., 7. 38. II. *obeying quickly or easily*.
 ταχύνειν, *es*, (πέπειθω) *flying fast*.
 ταχύνω, *to sail fast*, Polyb.; and
 ταχύνω, *ή, swiftness in sailing*: from
 ταχύνω, *ov*, contr. -πλους, *ov*, (πλέω) *fast-sailing*.
 ταχύνω, *ή, (πνέω) a breathing quickly, quick respiration*, Hipp. 278. 14.
 ταχύπομπος, *ov*, (πέμπω) *sending or accompanying quickly*, διαγωγός Aesch. Supp. 1046. [ῥ]
 ταχύπορος, *ov*, *fast-going, quick of motion*, Aesch. Ag. 486.
 ταχύποτος, *ov*, = ταχύπορος, Pind. O. 1. 107. [ῥ]
 ταχύποτος, *ποδος*, δ, *ή, swift-footed*, Mel. 120. [ῥ]
 ταχύπτερος, *ov*, (πτέρνα) *with swift heels, i. e. swift-footed*, Ίπποιο Theogn. 551.
 ταχύνερον, *to moul quickly*.
 ταχύνω, *ov*, (πτερόν) *swift-winged*, Aesch. Pr. 88.
 ταχύνω, *ov*, *with fleet, swift horses*, Δαυαί Il. 4. 232, etc.; but never in Od. [ῥ]
 ταχύνω, *ov*, *rushing rapidly*, Aesch. Theb. 285.
 ταχύνω, *ov*, (δόμα) = *foreg.*, Soph. O. C. 1081.
 ΤΑΧΥΨ, -εία, -ύ, *like* *thos* and *ύκως*, *quick, swift, fast, fleet*, first in Hom., who has it mostly of speed in running, which he sometimes expresses more fully by ταχύς πῶδας Il. 13. 249, 482; and ταχύς θέωv Od. 17. 308; then freq. in Hdt., and Att. 2. *quick, speedy*, Aesch. Pers. 739, Soph., etc.: and of the mind, Eur. Ion 742; τ. πρὸς βρῆν Plut.

as Adv., Superl. from τάχα, *most quickly, most speedily*, usu. in phrase ὅτι τάχιστα as soon as may be, as soon as possible, like δ τι, ὡς τάχος etc.; 3. in Hes., Hdt., and Att., δ τι or ὅς τάχιστα, used also as a Conjunction like Lat. *quampromptum*, in which case ὡς is usu. separated from τάχιστα, Hdt. 1. 11, 65, 80, etc.; so too, ὅτως, ὅσον τάχιστα Aesch. Supp. 465, 883, Soph., etc.: ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ (Att. ἐπὶ) τάχιστα Hdt. 7. 163, 129: —freq. also in Prose, τὴν ταχίστην, sub. ὁδόν, as Adv., by the *quickest way*, i. e. *most quickly*, Hdt. 1. 73, 81, 86, etc. (Perh. akin to θέω.) [In Compar., ἰων, ἰων, but in later Ep. ἰων, ἰων.]
 ταχύνω, *ov*, *swift-springing, leaping, bounding*.
 ταχύνω, *és*, (σκέλος) *swift of leg or foot*.
 ταχύνω, *ov*, (σπέρμα) *quickly producing seed*.
 ταχύνω, *ή, ἵπτος, ή, not ταχύνω, ὅπως*, Arcad. 28. 9: (ταχύς) = like τάχος, *quickness*, esp. *swiftness*, Il. 23. 740, Od. 17. 315; so in Hdt. ἥσων δς ταχύνω 3. 102.
 ταχύνω, *ov*, (τίκτω) *quickly or easily bringing forth*, Arist. Probl.
 ταχύνω, *ov*, (φωνή) *fast-speaking*, [ῥ]
 ταχύνω, *és*, (χείλος) *quick tipped*, αἰολοι τ. flutes or pipes over which the lips run rapidly, Leon. Tar. 1. 3, ubi al. ταχύνω, χεῖλεις.
 ταχύνω, *ov*, *quick of hand*, in gen. *nimble, active*, Critias 46. [ῥ] Hence
 ταχύνω, *ή, quickness of hand, dexterity*, A. B.
 τῶν, Dor., and Aeol. gen. plur. fem. of the Article, for τῶν, also very freq. in Hom., and Hes. [ἀ]
 τῶν, ὁν, δ, v. τῶς.
 τῶν, *ov*, of a peacock: from
 ΤΑΧΥΨ, δ, gen. τῶς, acc. τῶν (not so well τῶς, τῶ etc.), Ar. Av. 102, 269; nom. pl. τῶς, or τῶς, ap. Ath. 655 A: —but also, nom. τῶν, gen. τῶν, nom. pl. τῶς, dat. τῶν, Ar. Ach. 63, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58 sub v., Jacobs Ael. 11. 33: —a peacock: —metaph. of coxcombs, Ar. Ach. 1. c., cf. Strattis Maced. 7.—Acc. to Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E, the Athenians inserted an aspirate τῶς:—this was prob. a relic of the digamma, τῶς, which appears in the Lat. *pavo*, whence Anglo-Sax. *pawva*, *our pea-fowl*, etc.
 TE, enclitic Particle, and, Lat. *que*, esp. in Poets: acc. to Herm. Soph. O. T. 688, distinguished from καί, in being *adjunctive*, rather than *conjunctive*, i. e. in that it merely strings expressions together without implying any actual connexion between them, cf. Il. 19. 221, Od. 1. 392, and v. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 488. It joins not merely single words, but also clauses, as in Il. 2. 198.
 Special usages: I. τε usu. stands, in joining words, after the word to be joined; or, in joining clauses, after the first word of the clause to be joined, as in Il. 1. 5. II. a nearer connexion is marked by τε. τε. in both first and second clauses, or indeed any number, as εἰδὸς τε μέγῃς τε φῆν' ἢ ἄχιστα ἔφεκε Il. 2. 58: in Prose τε. τε. also occurs, but more rarely:—the phrase πρὶν ἢ δ' ἔν' ἐνδεκάτῃ τε δωδεκάτῃ τε γέννηται in Od. 2. 374, prob. means *litt eleven days are past and the twelfth come*. III. the closest union, implying a real connexion, is expressed by τε καί. together, as in Hom., αὐτοί τε καὶ ἱπποὶ, πύματον τε καὶ ὕστατον etc., or by τε. καί. with one or more words between, as is usu. in Prose, though even here τε καί. is oft. found, as εὖ τε καὶ χεῖρον Thuc. 2. 35, βούληται τε καὶ ἐπιστάται Id. 3. 25, etc.; cf. Lat. et. et., and... que et, both... and... as well so... as so..., not only... but also...; cf. καί τε:—on οἱ τε ἄλλοι καί. ἄλλως τε καί., etc., v. ἄλλως Il. 3. ἄλλως I. 2. in this signif. ἢ ἥδ' is solely Ep., Il. 2. 206, etc., ἢ ἥδ' is very rare. 3. the transpos. καί τε is also peculiar to Ep., Il. 1. 521., 9. 159, etc.; and repeated, καί τε..., καί τε..., Od. 14. 465: yet that καί. τε is good Att. at least when one or more words come between, is established by Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 191. IV. τε is sometimes put in irregular positions, as, ἰσίου τε τιτυγκόμηνι Δαείσσι τ' ἔβαλλον Il. 3. 80; νόσῃς δὲ διος Ὀδυσσεύς γαιοντάς τε ἰούας, πρὶν τε κτύπος ἔλθε ποδῶν Od. 16. 6; ἀρήμενος ἔως ἱκίοι γίγνεται τε λιπαρὸν, θρεψάτω τε παιδῶν νύκν Od. 19. 367:—it sometimes also joins a finite Verb with a Participle, as, ἄλλα τε φραζόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐπεπομφέε Hdt. 1. 85, ἄλλω τε

τροφή πειράζοντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον Thuc. 4. 100, cf. Herm. V. g. 219. V. though τε is an enclitic, yet there are many places where it seems to go before the word to which it refers, v. Elmsl. I. A. 508, Heracl. 622, Herm. Soph. Phil. 454, etc.: but the exceptions are for the most part more apparent than real; for often the irregularity is caused by an ellipse; or the word which τε actually follows is so closely connected with that to which it belongs, as to be almost part of that word; and so τε may stand, 1. after a Genitive dependent on the word to which τε belongs, as Hes. Op. 19. 2. after the Article of the word to which τε belongs, as Soph. Phil. 314, cf. 325.

3. after a Relative on which the whole sentence depends, as Aesch. Theb. 1073. 4. most freq. after a Prepos. when it refers to the second clause as well as the first, Pind. P. 1. 22, Hdt. 1. 69, etc.: but this usu. only where the Prepos. is the first word of the clause, Pors. Or. 887.—See further Pind. N. 1. 46, Aesch. Cho. 130, and v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 756. VI. in Ep. and Ion., τε stands after Relatives seemingly pleonast., which is thus to be explained. The Relatives in the earliest language were nothing but Demonstratives, which therefore needed to be joined by τε. When they themselves obtained a relative force, τε was dropped as superfluous: but in Hom. this had not yet been fully done, and hence it is that ὅτε, ἥτε, δέ τε, ὅσος τε, οὗός τε, ὁπποτέρως τε, ὁσαύτως τε are still so freq. in him, while in Att. nothing of this usage remained, except the Particles ὅτε, ὥτε, and the phrases οὗός τε, ἐφ' ὅτε. The same may be said of the relat. Adverbs, which are very freq. in Hom. with τε, as ἐνθα τε Il. 5. 305, ὅτε τε Il. 5. 500, ὅτε πέρ τε Il. 10. 7, ὥτε Il. 2. 474, ὥσεί τε Il. 9. 481, ἵνα τε, ἀλλὰ τε Il. 19. 165, etc., cf. Herm. V. g. 315; so too, ἐπει τε freq. in Hdt., e. g. 5. 33. This old usage is compared by Herm. Soph. O. T. 688, to the Germ. *der da* . . , which is also somewhat antiquated. Nitzsch Od. 1. 50 attempts an ingenious distinction between ὅς, ὅτε, ὅδι, ὅδι τε etc. 2. Hom. oft. puts other Particles between the Relative and τε, esp. δὲ ῥά τε (never δὲ τε ῥά), ὅς μὲν τε, ὅσπερ τε, Herm. h. Hom. Ar. 390. VII. in Hom. also τε is used seemingly pleon. after other Particles, esp. 1. after γάρ, to strengthen it, like Lat. *etenim*, Il. 1. 81, 4. 160, etc.; also, τε γάρ Il. 23. 277; and even in Att., Schäf. Soph. Tr. 1021, Dion. Comp. p. 409. 2. after μὲν, v. μὲν xi.

3. after δέ, but also, but then, very freq. in Hom., also with a word between, νῦν δ' ἅμα τ' αἰνέα Il. 9. 519: μὲν τε . . , δέ τε . . answering to one another, Il. 5. 139, 21. 260: but δέ τε is never found in Att., Herm. V. g. 316, Seidl. Eur. El. 667.—The union of τε with other Particles is to be explained in the same way as its union with Relatives, from its general connective power, which we are oft. quite unable to express, cf. also ἥτε. VIII. τε in the first clause is not always followed by τε or καὶ in the second, but sometimes by δέ, as in the famous passage of Il. 10. 224, σὺν τε δὲ ἔρχομενός καὶ τε πρὸ δ' τοῦ ἐνόησον . . , μῦθος δ' ἔπειρ τε νόησον . . etc.; so too, Soph. O. C. 367, Tr. 285, Wellaner Aesch. Pers. 617: in this case the second clause is made emphatic by δέ, as in Lat. by *et vero*: more rarely followed by ἥ, Pind. O. 1. 167, I. 8. 74, Büchh v. ll. p. 352, but sometimes even in Prose, e. g. Plat. Theat. 143 C, Ion 535 D. 2. also, μὲν in the first clause is sometimes followed by τε in the second, v. μὲν 1. 6.

τέ, Dor. for σέ, acc. sing. from σὺ, Theocr. 1. 5, cf. Ar. Ach. 779, prob. always oxyt., while τυ is only enclit., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 72 Ann. 7.

τέ, apostroph. for τεδ, neut. pl. from τεός, Il. 5. 237.

ΤΕΓΓΩ, from τεγέω, to wet, moisten, Pind. N. 10. 141, and Trag.: τ. τυλ to bedew with, esp. with tears, as δάκρυσι τέγγων κόλπον Aesch. Pers. 540; ἀπ' ὧσων παρῶν νοτίους ἔτεγγα παγυῖς Id. Pr. 401; and so simply, τ. παρῶν, ὅμια etc., Soph., and Eur.; and in Pass., to weep, Aesch. Pers. 1065. 2. c. acc. cognate, τ. δάκρυα to shed tears, Soph. Tr. 849: hence also in Pass., ὄμβρος ἐτέγγετο a shower fell, Id. O. T. 1279.

Il. to soften, melt: metaph. to soften, move to compassion, touch at heart, Valck. Hipp. 303.—Pass., τέγγομαι to be touched or moved, yield, Aesch. Pr. 1008, Plat. Rep. 361 C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

III. to dye, stain, Lat. *tingere*: metaph. to stain or mix with any thing else, like Lat. *imbuerē*, τ. λόγον ψεῖδει, δά-

κρυα στοναχῆς Pind. O. 4. 28, N. 10. 141. (Lat. *tingo*, Germ. *tinchen*, Engl. *tinge*, are all akin.)

ΤΕΓΥΨ, *ov*, δ, of or from *Tegea*: but also by a play upon words, of or from a *brothel*, Diog. L., v. τέγος iv. [α]

τέγος, *ov*, (τέγος) with a roof or at the roof, τ. θάλαμοι the women's chambers at the top of the house, Il. 6. 248; elsewh., ὑπερῷοι οἶκοι.

τέγη, ἥ, = στέγη, τέγος, Hesych.

τεγκτός, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj., from τέγγω, wetted, or that can be wetted, Arist. Meteor. 2. softened, or that may be softened, Lat. *exorabilis*.

τέγεις, *ews*, ἥ, a wetting, moistening, Hipp.

ΤΕΤΟΞ, *eos*, τό, like στέγος, a roof, covering of a house or room, Lat. *tectum*, Od. 10. 559, 11. 64. II. any covered part of a house, a hall, room, chamber, esp. at the top of the house, Od. 1. 333, 8. 458, etc.; never in Il.

III. a vault, grave, Lyc. IV. later, esp. a brothel, stew, Jac. A. P. p. 717. (στέγω is merely another form of the Root; which recurs in Lat. *tego*, *tectum*, in Germ. *decken*, *Decke*, *Dach*, our *deck*, *thatch*.)

τεθάλια, Ep. fem. part. perf. τέθηλα from θάλλω, Hom., and Hes.: the masc. was in Hom. τεθῆλᾶς, in the Doric Poets τεθῆλᾶς.

τεθαρκώτος, Adv. part. pf. from θαρρῶ, boldly, Polyb. 6. 103.

τέθεικα, pf. from τίθημι, a form of Boeot. origin.

τίθηλα, pf. from θάλλω, Od., and Hes.

τίθηπα, pf. with pres. signif., from a Root ΤΑΨ-, of which no pres. is found, but it occurs in τάφος, τῶ. I. intr. to be astonished, astounded or amazed, freq. in Hom., who mostly uses the part. τέθηπας: also Ep. plqpf. as imperf. ἐτέθηπε Od. 6. 166; ἐτέθηπας (to be pronounced as a quadrisyll.) Od. 24. 90: to this belongs also aor. ἐτάφον, which is also freq. in Hom., but only in masc. part. ταφών in the phrases ταφών ἀνδρῶν and στή δὲ ταφών; but Pind. has 3 sing. τάφε P. 4. 168:—later the perf. is sometimes joined with the part. τέθηπα αἰώνων Hdt. 2. 156.

2. c. acc. to wonder or be amazed at a thing, only in Hesych., for in Od. 6. 168, τίθηπα has its usu. intr. signif.: Hesych. quotes a pres. ἔθην in this signif.

II. of the causative perf. τέθειπα to astonish, amaze, τινά, we have only 3 sing. τέθειπε in Croyl. ap. Ath. 258 C, as emended by Casaubon. (Akin to θάμβος, θαύμαι, θαύμα etc.)

τέθειος, *ia*, *ov*, Dor. for θεσμός, fixed, settled, regular, Lat. *solenis*, τ. ἐορτή Pind. N. 11. 35: in gen. due, necessary: τὸ θεθμῶν = sq., Id. I. 6. 28: from

θεθμός, δ, (τίθμι) Dor. for θεσμός, that which is fixed, a law, custom, freq. in Pind., as O. 6. 117, 7. 162, cf. Dissen. N. 4. 33(54).

τεθῆναι, imperat. pf. of θήσκηω, Il. 22. 365.

τεθηναίην, opt. pf. of θήσκηω, Il.

τεθῆναιην, Aol. for τεθῆναι, inf. pf. of θήσκηω, Sapph. 2. 15.

τεθῆναιην and τεθῆναιην, Ep. inf. pf. of θήσκηω, for τεθῆναι, Hom.; but the form τεθῆναιην only in Il. 24. 225. [α]

τεθῆναιην, Att. for τεθῆναιην, 1 pl. perf. of θήσκηω.

τεθῆναι [α], inf. pf. of θήσκηω: but also τεθῆναι in Theogn. 181, and Aesch. Ag. 539, cf. Draco p. 39. 13, 108. 25.

τεθῆναι, 3 pl. pf. of θήσκηω, Hom.

τεθῆναι, Boeot. for τεθῆναι, pf. of θήσκηω, like τέθεικα from τίθημι: part. τεθῆναις, v. sub τεθῆναις.

τεθῆναις, ὄτος, δ, and τό, usu. Att. masc. and neut. part. pf. of θήσκηω, in Hom. only Od. 19. 331, fem. τεθῆναις: but in Hdt. 1. 112, we also find the neut. τεθῆναις, which is prob. better.

τεθῆναι, perf. of θήσκηω, Hom.

τεθῆναι, Att. fut. of θήσκηω, Br. Ar. Ach. 590.

τεθῆναι, ὄτος, Ion. for τεθῆναις, masc. and neut. part. pf. of θήσκηω, which is the only form allowed by Aristarch. in Hom., and he is followed by Wolf; Zenodot., followed by Buttm., preferred the Boeotian τεθῆναις, cf. Spitzner Il. 6. 71; Hom. has also gen. τεθῆναις, acc. — ὅτα Il. 19. 300, Od. 24. 56: the fem. however even in Hom. is always τεθῆναις. (The neut. may perhaps have been τεθῆναις.)

τεθῆναι, poet. for τεθῆναις.

τεθορείν, redupl. for θορείν, aor. 2 of θράσκηω.

τεθορυβημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from *θορυβέω*, with tumult, in a disorderly manner.

τετρήμερον, τό, (τέτταρα, ἡμέρα) a time of four days, Anth. *τετρήμερον*, οὐ, δ, (ἐλάτης) one who drives a τέτριππον. [ᾶ] *τετρήμπος*, ονος, δ, = *sq.*, τ. ὅχος = τέτριππον, Eur. Or. 989. [ᾶ]

τετρήμπος, οὐ, δ, (βαλὺν) one who goes in a τέτριππον, a four-horse driver, epith. of the Cyreneans, in Hdt. 4. 170.

τετρήμπος, ον, (τέτταρα, ἵππος) with four horses yoked abreast, *ἔρμα* Pind. I. 1. 18, (εἰγός τ. Aesch. Fr. 357: hence usu.

II. τέτριππον, τό, a four-horsed chariot, Pind. O. 2. 91, Hdt. 6. 103: τ. ἵππων a team of four abreast, Ar. Nub. 1407.

τετρήμπος, ον, (τέτριππον, τρέφω) keeping a team of four horses, τ. οἰκία, i. e. a wealthy family that could support this the most expensive contest in the games, Hdt. 6. 35.

τετρυλλημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from *τρυλλέω*, as is well known.

τεινόμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. from *θρίπτω*, luxuriously.

τεινόμενος, part. pf. pass. from *θύνω*, II.

τέι, Dor. for τέ, σέ, acc. sing. from *σύν*.

τέιν, Dor. for σι from *σύν*, dat. sing., also in Ep., II. 11. 201; Od. 4. 619, etc., Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 60, 61. [ᾶ]

τείσιδε, Dor. for τῆδε or ἐπταῖδα, Theoc. 8. 40, v. 1. 5. 32.

τεινεύσιος, δ, (τεῖνω) a vain endeavour to evacuate, a hard stool, Hipp., and Nic.

τεινεύσιος, ες, (εἶδος) like a τεινεύσιος: or, of persons, vainly endeavouring to evacuate, with a hard stool, Aretae.

ΤΕΙΝΩ: f. τεῖνω: aor. *ἔτεινα*, pass. *ἐτέσθην* [ᾶ]: pf. *τέτάκα*, pass. *τέτάμαι*: Hom. has of Act., pres. and aor. pass., 3 pf. *τέταται*, 3 plqpf. *τέτατο*, 3 dual. *τετάσθην*, 3 pl. *τέταντο* II. 4. 544: 3 aor. *τάθη*, part. *τάβελς*.

To stretch, strain, extend, Hom.: τόζην τ. to stretch the bow to its full, bend it to the utmost, II. 4. 124, cf. Aesch. Ag. 364; ἡνία ζέ ἄντρου τ. to tie them tight, at full stretch, II. 3. 261, 5. 262; so in Pass., ἡνία τέτατο it was at full stretch, II. 3. 372, cf. 14. 404; ἰστία τέτατο the sails were stretched taught, Od. 11. 11; so too, νάς πόδα τ. to keep the sheet taught, Soph. Ant. 716:—metaph., Ζεὺς λαλαῖα τελεῖ he strains, i. e. spreads the hurricane, II. 16. 365; νύ τέταται βορρῶσιν night is spread over mankind, Od. 11. 19; ἀπὸ τέταται μακρόν ἐπὶ ἔργου Hes. Op. 547; so too of light, Soph. Phil. 831; of sound, Id. Ant. 124.

II. to lay along, stretch out, φάσαντων ὑπὸ λαπαρῶν τέτατο hung along or by his side, II. 2. 307: esp. to stretch on the earth, lay prostrate, *τάβελς ἐπὶ γαίῃ* II. 13. 655, ἐν κοίτῃ τέτατο II. 4. 536, 544; *τάβελς ἐπὶ δεσμῷ* lying stretched in chains, Od. 2. 500.

III. metaph. to set on the stretch, strain to the utmost, ἰστίαν τέτατο τέλος to strain the even tug of war, II. 20. 101; and so in Pass., τῶν ἐπὶ ἰστίᾳ μάχῃ τέτατο πόλεμος τε II. 12. 436, 15. 413, cf. Hes. Th. 638: hence, τέτατο κρατερῇ ὁσμῇ the fight was strained to the utmost, was intense, II. 7. 543; so, ἵπποισι τάθη δρόμος their pace was strained to the utmost, II. 23. 375: (but τέτατο δρόμος is merely the course extended or lay, of its direction, II. 23. 758, Od. 8. 121): τ. ἀνδρῶν to strain the voice, raise it high, Aesch. Pers. 574:—in Pass., to exert oneself, be anxious, Pind. I. 1. 70; ἀμφὶ τι Id. P. 11. 82.

2. to extend, lengthen, of Time, τ. βίον, χρόνον Aesch. Fr. 539, αἰῶνα Eur. Ion 625; τεινέω λόγον Aesch. Cho. 510, like μακρὰν τελεῖω, cf. μακρὰν and ἐκτείνω.

3. to aim at, direct towards a point, strictly from the bow, as, Τ. βέλῃ ἐπὶ τοῖσιν Soph. Phil. 198: hence, τεινέω φόνον εἰς τινα to aim, design death to one, Eur. Hec. 263; but, τ. φόνον to prolong murder, Id. Supp. 672: τ. λόγον εἰς τινα Plat. Phaed. 63 A; εἰς τι Id. Theat. 163 A.

B. τεῖνω, intr., of geographical position, to stretch out or extend towards . . . τ. εἰς . . . Hdt. 2. 8, cf. 4. 38: and then simply to stretch, extend, Aesch. Theb. 763, and Plat.; and so of Time, τεῖνεται χρόνον lengthening time, Aesch. Pers. 64:—rarely so in Pass., τὸ ὅρος τεταμένον τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Hdt. 2. 8.

II. to aim at, strive to reach a thing, τεῖνω ὅς τινα to hurry after him, Ar. Thesm. 1205: in gen. to reach, Lat. *perstringo*, ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Theat. 186 C, ἐπὶ πᾶν Id. Symp. 186 B.

III. to tend, refer, belong to, Lat. *spectare*, perti-

nere ad . . . τελεῖν ἐς σέ refers to, concerns you, Hdt. 6. 109, Eur. Phoen. 438, etc.: ποῖ τελεῖν; to what tends it? Plat. Crito 47 C: τ. πρὸς τι Id. Symp. 188 D, etc.; εἰς ταῖρά Id. Crat. 439 B:—Plat. uses the Pass. much in the same way. 2. τεῖνεν πρὸς τινα or τι, to come near to, and so to be like, Plat. Theat. 169 A, Crat. 402 C; so too, ἔγγυς τι τεῖνεν τινός Id. Phaed. 65 A, Rep. 548 C. IV. absol. to be on the stretch, be vehement, obstinate, τεῖνεν ἄγαν Soph. Ant. 711.

(The Root is TAN—, TEN—, as in Sanscr. *tan* (extendere), *τάνυμι*, *τάνω*, *τάνω*: hence *τένος*, *τένω*, Lat. *tendo*, *teneo*, *tenus*, *tenetis*, *tenui*, Germ. *dünn*, our *thin*; also prob. *τανία*; and acc. to some, *tabula*, like *fabula* from *θημί*:—but *τιτύσκομαι* is prob. a distinct word, Buttm.)

ΤΕΙΟΣ, for *τέως*, cf. *τέως* sub fin.

ΤΕΙΟΣ, εος, τό, Ep. form from *τέρας*, found only in pl. *τέλρεα*, the heavenly constellations, signs, II. 18. 485, ἐπὶ τέλρεσιν αἰθέρος h. Hom. 7. 7, cf. *τέκιμα* sub fin.

ΤΕΙΨΩ, impf. *ἔτειπον*, found only in pres. and impf. act. and pass. To *rub*, *rub away*: usu. metaph. to wear away, wear out, either in body or mind, II. 4. 315, Od. 1. 342, etc.; so too Aesch. and Eur.:—and in Pass. to be worn away, worn out, II. 5. 352, Od. 4. 441, etc.; also in Hes. Fr. 51, Theogn., etc.—Poet. word. (The following are cognate words, Lat. *tereo*, *τέρσομαι*, *τιτρώ* *τετραῖνω*, *τορός* *τορέω* *τορέω*, *τρώω* *τρίχω*, *θρίπτω*, *τρίβω*, *θράω*, *τιτρώσκω*, *τρώω*, *τέρην* *tenet*.)

ΤΕΙΧΕΙΣΙΒΛΗΤΗΣ, οὐ, δ, (τεῖχος, βάλλω) v. l. for *τειχευσιπλήτης*, thrower down of walls.

ΤΕΙΧΕΥΣΙΠΛΗΚΤΗΣ, οὐ, δ, (πλήσσω) striker of walls, of a battering ram, late.

ΤΕΙΧΕΥΣΙΠΛΗΤΗΣ, οὐ, δ, (πελάζω) striker approacher of walls, i. e. stormer of walls, epith. of Ares, II. 5. 31, 455.

ΤΕΙΧΕΥΩ, (τεῖχος) like *τειγίζω*, to build walls or fortresses, to build, Hdt. 1. 99, etc.; τεῖχος τεῖχειν Id. 9. 7. II. to wall, fortify, c. acc., Hdt. 5. 23: cf. *τειγίζω*.

ΤΕΙΧΕΙΣ, εσσα, εν, (τεῖχος) = *τειγείσθαι*.

ΤΕΙΧΗΡΗΣ, ες, (* ἄρω ?) within walls, enclosed by walls, and so 1. beleaguered, besieged, Hdt. 1. 162, Thuc. 2. 101; like *πυρρήρης*.

2. walled, fortified, LXX.

ΤΕΙΧΙΖΩ, f. ἰσω, (τεῖχος) to build a wall; hence in gen. to build, τεῖχος τεῖχισθαι to build oneself a wall, II. 7. 449, cf. Thuc. 5. 82, 8. 90; ἔμωκα στρατοπέδῳ τ. Thuc. 1. 11: in plqpf. *τειχίσιστο*, impers, there were buildings, Hdt. 1. 181.

II. to wall or fortify, τὸ ἵκος Hdt. 1. 175, etc.: so too in Med., *τειγίζεσθαι* τὸ χωρίον Thuc. 4. 3. Pass. to be walled, fenced with walls, of Ἀθηναῖοι *τειγισθῆσαν* Id. 1. 93; τὰ τεῖχη μὲν τα τὰς fortified parts, Id. 4. 9: cf. *τειγέω*.

ΤΕΙΧΙΚΟΣ, ῆ, ὄν, (τεῖχος) of, belonging to a wall, Lat. *muralis*.

ΤΕΙΧΙΖΩ, εσσα, εν, (τεῖχος) walled, of towns, II. 2. 559.

ΤΕΙΧΙΟΝ, or τεῖχιον, τό = *τεῖχος*, a wall, μέγα τ. Od. 16. 165, 343: a Dim. only in form; yet usu. limited to private buildings etc., not being used, like *τεῖχος*, of city walls, v. Ar. Eccl. 497, (though in Ar. Vesp. 1109 it seems to be so); cf. Thom. M. p. 837, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 511.

ΤΕΙΧΙΣΤΗΣ, ῆ (τεῖχίζω) the work of walling, building a wall, Thuc. 7. 6.

ΤΕΙΧΙΣΜΑ, ατος, τό, (τεῖχίζω) a wall or fort, a raised fortification, Eur. H. F. 1066, and freq. in Thuc.

ΤΕΙΧΙΣΜΟΣ, δ, (τεῖχίζω) = *τεῖχισμός*, Thuc. 5. 82, 6. 44.

ΤΕΙΧΙΣΤΗΣ, οὐ, δ, (τεῖχίζω) a builder of walls, etc., LXX.

ΤΕΙΧΙΟΔΟΜΙΑ, to build a wall or fortress, Anth.; and ΤΕΙΧΙΟΔΟΜΙΑ, ῆ, a building of walls or forts, Plut.: from *τεῖχος* *δομῶν*, ον, (ἔδωκα) building a wall or fort.

ΤΕΙΧΟΚΑΤΑΛΥΤΗΣ, οὐ, δ, (καταλύω) a demolisher of walls. [ᾶ]

ΤΕΙΧΟΚΡΑΤΕΩ, to gain a wall or fort, Ctesias.

ΤΕΙΧΟΛΗΤΗΣ, οὐ, δ, (βλῦμι) a destroyer of walls or fortifications: fem. *-έτις*, *-ιδος* Synly. ap. Plut. Romul 17.

ΤΕΙΧΟΜΑΧΕΙΩΝ, τό = *τειχομαχίον*.

ΤΕΙΧΟΜΑΧΩΣ, (τειχομαχος) to fight with the walls, i. e. to assault, storm, besiege, Hdt. 9. 70, Thuc. 7. 79; τ. τιν Ar. Nub. 481; *τειχομαχοι* δυνατοί skilled in conducting sieges, i. e. good engineers, Thuc. 1. 102.

ΤΕΙΧΟΜΑΧΗΣ, οὐ, δ, (μάχομαι) fighting with walls, i. e. assaulting, besieging them, an engineer, Ar. Ach. 570. [ᾶ]

τειχομαχία, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, (τειχομαχέω) a battle with walls, i. e. an assault, siege, Hdt. 9. 70: the 12th book of the Iliad was so called, Plat. Ion 539 B. Hence

τειχομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, adapted for besieging.

τειχομάχιον, τό, an engine for demolishing walls.

τειχομάχος, ὄν, v. l. for τειχομαχῆς.

τειχομητής, ἑς, (μελῶς) walling by music, τ. κithῆρ of Amphion's lyre, Anth.

τειχοποία, ἡ, a building walls or forts, Diod. II. the office of the τεichoποῖται: from

τειχοποιεῖν, ὄν, (ποιέω) building walls or forts, Lyc.: superintending their repair: esp. II. οἱ τεichoποῖται, at Athens, magistrates who had the cure of the city walls, Dem. 243. 26, Aeschin. 57. 15.

τειχόπυργος, ὁ, a gate-tower, gatehouse in a wall.

ΤΕΙΧΟΣ, εὖς, τό, a wall, esp. a wall round a city, city wall, freq. from Hom. downwards, in early times always of massy stone (cf. λογῆς, λογάδην, λιθολόγῃς): hence a ξύλον τεῖχος was something unusual, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, etc.: τεῖχων κithῆρες coats of wall, i. e. walls one within the other, Hdt. 7. 139: τεῖχος ελαίνων, cf. ελαῖνον III. 2: τ. ῥήξασθαι to breach the wall, II. 12. 30, 257; so in Att. Prose, τ. διαρῖν, καθαρεύειν, περιαρῖν, κατασκάπτειν etc.: opp. to τ. οικοδομεῖν, τείχειν, ἀνορθοῖν etc.—It differs from τοῖχος, as Lat. murus, moenia, from paries,—as city-walls etc. from a house-wall: cf. also τεῖχιον. II. any fortification, a castle, fort, Hdt. 3. 14, 91, etc.: also in plur. of a single fort, as we say fortifications, Id. 4. 12. III. in gen. a walled, fortified town or city, Hdt. 9. 41, 115, Xen., etc.: and so in plur., Hdt. 1. 98, and Xen.

τειχοσκοτία, ἡ (σκοτέω) a looking from walls: name given to the 3d book of the Iliad.

τειχοφυλάκτω, to watch or guard the walls, Dion. H., v. Lob. Phryn. 574 sq., who rejects the form τεichoφυλακτέω in Polyæn. as contrary to analogy: from

τειχοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, one that has the watch or guard of the walls, a sentinel, warder, Hdt. 3. 157. [v]

τειχύδιον, τό, Dim. from τεῖχος, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28.

τείσις, Adv., Ep. and Ion. for τείως, Od.

τέκε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of τίκτω, Hom.

τεκετόνος, ὄν, dub. l. in Orph. for τεκετόνος, Lob. Phryn. 678.

τεκμαίρομαι, Dep., (τέκμαρ) to set as an end or boundary, hence to ordain, decree, esp. of God or Fate, τ. κακά τινι II. 6. 349, 7. 70; πόλεμον, ἵδμεν τινί Hes. Op. 227, 237;—in gen. of any person in authority, to lay a task upon a person, ἐπιτοῖν, ἀρροῖν, ποιῆν Od. 7. 317; ὁδὸν τινι Od. 10. 563; and with a notion of foretelling, τ. θεσπρόν τινι Od. 11. 112, 12. 130;—but c. inf., to settle with oneself, i. e. to design, purpose, h. Hom. Ap. 285, which in v. 287 is explained by φρονεῖν: to mark out, Lat. designare, ἔδρας προκρούας Plat. Legg. 849 E; but this sense very rare after Hom., and Hes. II. post-Hom. almost always, to perceive from certain signs and tokens, to infer, conclude, judge, usu. c. dat., ἐμπροσὶς τεκμαίρεσθαι to perceive or judge by the burnt-offering, Pind. O. 8. 4; τ. τὰ μὴ γεγνωσκόμενα τοῖς ἐμφανέσι to judge of the unknown by the known, Hdt. 2. 33; τ. τὰ καὶνὰ τοῖς πάλαι Soph. O. T. 916; 80, τ. τοῖς παροῖσι πάραντι Eur. Oenon. 6; τὰ μάλιστὰ τοῖς γεγενημένοις τ. Isocr. 70 A, etc.: and we also find, τ. τι ἀπὸ ἢ ἐκ τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 6, 4, 1, 2, Plat., etc.; and, τ. τι πρὸς τινι Dem. 820. 15; also, περί τινος instead of acc., τεκμαίρεσθαι περί τῶν μελλόντων τοῖς γεγενημένοις Isocr. 128 B.—τεκμαίρεσθαι τι ὅτι..., to take as a reason the (following) fact that..., Thuc. 1. 1, Xen. Rep. 8. 2; cf. τεκμήριον v. 1.—in Medic., to judge or conjecture from symptoms, Hipp., cf. τέκμαρσι II. 2. to look about after a mark, sign or token, to look about for anything, c. acc. oft. with collat. notion of desire, Valck. Phoen. 186;—also, τ. εἰς... to direct a thing to or towards..., Dion. P. 101, 135.

3. to reckon, count, c. acc., Ap. Rh.

B. an Act. τεκμαίρω occurs first in Pind., to shew by a sign or token, c. acc., Pind. O. 6. 123, Aesch. Fr. 605; also, τεκμαίρειν τι εἰδὲν Pind. N. 6. 14;—also to determine, finish, τ. ἀορίθην Arat. 18.—This Act. is only in Poets.

ΤΕΚ' MAP, τό, Ep. Τέκμαρ, τό, as Hom. always has it, while the other form occurs in Hes. Fr. 55. 2, and Pind.; both in [1368]

decl. :—a fixed mark or boundary, a goal, end, ἵκετο τέκμαρ he reached the goal, II. 13. 20; εἵρετο τέκμαρ he came to the end (of trouble), II. 16. 472; τέκμαρ εἶρεν in gen. to find an end or way out, Od. 4. 373, 466, cf. Pind. N. 11. 57, P. 2. 90; ἵλυν τέκμαρ the end of Troy, II. 7. 30, etc.: hence in gen. a finishing, accomplishment: metaph. an end, purpose, aim, 2. a fixed line of separation, τ. δειλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν Hes. 1. c.

II. like τεκμήριον, a fixed sign, sure sign or token, though only of some high and solemn kind, as the nod of Zeus is the μέγιστον τέκμαρ ἐξ ἐμῶν the highest, surest pledge he can give, II. 1. 526; τ. τῶς a sure token of something, Aesch. Supp. 483; a sign of weather etc., Id. Pr. 454, cf. Buttm. Lexil. sub v.: hence with collat. notion of foretelling, a prophecy, h. Hom. 32. 13; and, since these were chiefly taken from the sky, a sign in the heavens, constellation, like τέρας, τέλεια and signa, Arat., and Ap. Rh.—Poetic word.

τέκμαρσις, ἡ, (τεκμαίρομαι) a marking. II. a concluding from sure signs or tokens, esp. Medic. a judging from symptoms, conjecturing, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.: in gen. a proving, shewing, ὁ δικάων τέκμαρσιν ἔχει has no real way of proving or shewing why..., has no just grounds, Thuc. 2. 87.

τεκμαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (τεκμαίρομαι) from which a token can be taken, possible to be made out, οὐδὲν προσιδόντι τεκμαρτὸν Cratin. Hor. 3.

τεκμήριον, τό, (τεκμαίρομαι) like τέκμαρ II (cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 17), a sure sign or token, esp. when used as a proof, first in Hdt. 2. 13, 43;—in Att. we often have τεκμήριον δὲ as an independent clause, the proof itself with γάρ, now followed by the proof of it is this, take this as a proof, e. g. Thuc. 2. 39, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459, 28; more fully τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου καὶ τῶδε: παρὰ μὲν Κύρου etc. Xen. An. 1. 9, 29. II. a proof from sure signs or tokens, τεκμ. ἐξ οἰμαγμάτων Aesch. Ag. 1366.

2. esp. in the Logic of Aristotle, a demonstrative proof, opp. to the fallible σημεῖον, v. Analyt. Pri. 2. 27, 7, Rhet. 1. 2, 16.

τεκμηρίω, (τεκμήριον) to give a token or proof, hence to shew or prove by evidence, Thuc. 1. 9; also, τοσαῦτα ἐτεκμηρίωσε δτι... thus much evidence has he given to the fact that..., Id. 3. 104;—Med. to conclude from a sure sign or token.

τεκμηρίωδης, ες, (τεκμήριον, εἶδος) of the nature of a τεκμήριον, Arist. Rhet.

τεκμηρίωσις, ἡ, (τεκμηρίω) a proving: proof, Arr.

τέκμαρ, τό, indecl. Ep. form from τέκμαρ, q. v.

τεκνίδιον, τό, Dim. of τέκνον, a little child, Ar. Lys. 889. [vi]

τεκνίον, τό,—foreg., Anth.

τεκνογονέω, to beget children, Anth.; and

τεκνογονία, ἡ, a begetting or bearing of children, N. T.: from τεκνογονέω, ὄν, begetting or bearing children, Aesch. Theb. 929.

τεκνοδαίττης, ὄν, ὁ, (δαῖω β, δαίνωμι) devouring his children, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6.

τεκνοῖς, v. sub τεκνοῖς.

τεκνοκτείνω, to murder children, Clem. Al.; and

τεκνοκτονία, ἡ, child-murder, Plut.: from

τεκνοκτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) murdering children, μύσος Eur. H. F. 1155.

τεκνολετήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἄλλωμι)=τεκνοτόνος. II. losing, having lost one's children or young, hence fem. τεκνολετήρα, of the nightingale, Soph. El. 107.

τέκνον, ὄν, τό, (τίκτω, τεκνέω) that which is borne or produced, hence (like Anglo-Sax. *dearn*, Scottish *dairn*, from *beran*, to bear,—οὐκ ἔστι μητὴρ ἡ κεκλημένον τέκνον τοκεύς, τροφὸς δέ... Aesch. Eum. 658), a child, whether son or daughter, first in Hom., who only has it in vocat. sing., as a form of address from elders to their youngers, my son, my child, sometimes with masc. Adj., φῖλε τέκνον II. 22. 84, Od. 2. 363, etc.: the relat. Pron. or Participle is oft. in masc. or fem., as in Hdt. 7. 224, Pind. Fr. 157, Eur. Supp. 12 89, Tro. 735. 2. of animals, the young, II. 2. 311, Od. 16. 217, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3. 109. 3. metaph. birds are called αἰθέρας τέκνα Eur. El. 897.—Cf. τέκος.

τεκνοποιέω, f. ἥσω, to make children: in Act. of the woman, to bear them: in Med. of the man, to beget, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 4, etc.; in Med. also to have children begotten for one, Xen. Lac. 1. 7. Hence

ΤΕΚΝΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ, ἡ, = ΤΕΚΝΟΠΟΙΑ.

ΤΕΚΝΟΠΟΙΗΤΗΣ, ἡ, *δν*, belonging to, fitted for the begetting or bearing of children: ἡ -κή (sub. Τέχνη), as a subdivision of the οικονομική, Arist. Pol. I. 3, 2.

ΤΕΚΝΟΠΟΙΑ, ἡ, (τεκνοποιός) a making of children, bearing or begetting, Xen. Mem. I. 7, Lac. I. 3.

ΤΕΚΝΟΠΟΙΟΣ, *ον*, (ποιῶν) child-avenging, μῆνις Aesch. Ag. 155.

ΤΕΚΝΟΠΟΙΟΣ, *ον*, (ποιῶν) child-making, hence, τ. γυνή, of the wife, Hdt. I. 59: τ. πόσις, of the husband, Eur. Tro. 853: τὰ τ. ἀφροδίσια legitimate sexual intercourse, opp. to unnatural crimes, Xen. Hier. I. 29. II. in gen. able to bear, fruitful, Hdt. 5. 40.

ΤΕΚΝΟΡΡΑΪΣΤΗΣ, *ον*, δ, (βαίνω) destroying children, Lyc.

ΤΕΚΝΟΡΡΑΪΣΤΗ, ἡ, a begetting of children, Anth.: from

ΤΕΚΝΟΡΡΑΪΣΤΗΣ, *ον*, (σπείρω) sowing, i. e. begetting children.

ΤΕΚΝΟΣΦΑΓΙΑ, ἡ, (σφάττω) child-murder.

ΤΕΚΝΟΤΡΟΦΕΩ, to feed, rear children or young, Arist. H. A.; and

ΤΕΚΝΟΤΡΟΦΙΑ, ἡ, a feeding, rearing of children or young, Arist. H. A.: from

ΤΕΚΝΟΤΡΟΦΟΣ, *ον*, (τρέφω) feeding or rearing children. II.

προπαρκο. ΤΕΚΝΟΤΡΟΦΟΣ, *ον*, pass., fed or reared by children.

ΤΕΚΝΟΥΣ, οὔσα, οὐν, (τέκνω) for τεκνοίς; εἶσα, *εν*, having children, Soph. Tr. 308; *ε* παιδοῖς.

ΤΕΚΝΟΦΑΓΙΑ, ἡ, a devouring of children: from

ΤΕΚΝΟΦΑΓΕΩ, *ον*, (φάγειν) eating children, Luc.

ΤΕΚΝΟΦΟΡΕΩ, to destroy children; and

ΤΕΚΝΟΦΟΡΙΑ, ἡ, a destroying of children: from

ΤΕΚΝΟΦΟΡΟΣ, *ον*, (φείρω) destroying children.

ΤΕΚΝΟΦΙ, poet. gen. or dat. from Τέκνω, for Τέκνω, Dion. H. ?

ΤΕΚΝΟΦΑΝΕΩ, to murder children, Leon. Tar.: from

ΤΕΚΝΟΦΑΝΕΩ, *ον*, murdering children, LXX.

ΤΕΚΝΩ, *φ*, ὄσα, (τέκνω) to furnish, stock with children, τ.

πόλις παῖσι Eur. H. F. 7:—Pass. to be furnished with children,

i. e. to have them, Pors. Phoen. 882. II. to engender, pro-

create children; in Act. usu. of the man, to beget them, Hes.

Fr. 43, 6 Eur. Phoen. 19, Hel. 1146; νόμῳ from a bride,

Id. Med. 805: (whenever the fem. τεκνοῖσα occurs as part.

pres., it should be read either τεκνοῖσα or τεκνοῖσα, as Soph.

Tr. 308):—Med. of the female, to bear them, as metaph., χθὼν

ἐτεκνοῖσαστο τέκνα Id. I. T. 1262, cf. Supp. 1087; also metaph.,

ἄλβος τεκνοῖται it has offspring, Aesch. Ag. 754, cf. Soph. O. C.

618: but the Med. is used of the man in Eur. Med. 574, and

the Act. of the woman, Theophr. H. P. 9, 18, 10.—Pass. to be

born, Pind. I. 1, 25, Eur. Phoen. 863: metaph., μὴ τεκνωθῆ

γός Aesch. Theb. 657, cf. Soph. O. T. 867; whence Soph. O.

T. 1215 has the strange phrase, γάμον τεκνοῖντα καὶ τεκνοῖ-

μενον, i. e. a marriage where husband and son are one. III.

to take as one's child, adopt, Lat. adoptivum facere, Diod.

ΤΕΚΝΩΜΑ, ατος, τό, that which is borne, a child. II. metaph.,

τ. πόνου the produce of toil, Aesch. Fr. 292.

ΤΕΚΝΩΣΙΣ, εως, ἡ, (τεκνώ) a begetting, bearing, τέκνωσις ποι-

εῖσθαι to have children, Thuc. 2. 44. II. a taking as one's

child, adoption, Diod.

ΤΕΚΝΟΤΩΣ, *ον*, (κτείνω) = ΤΕΚΝΟΚΤΩΣ.

ΤΕΚΟΣ, εως, τό, poet. dat. pl. Τέκεσις, Τέκεσις, both in Hom.,

(τίκτω) Τέκεσις poet. for Τέκων, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; also

as a term of endearment from elders to their youngers: also of

animals, Il. 8. 248, etc.

ΤΕΚΤΑΙΝΑ, ἡ, fem. of Τέκτων.

ΤΕΚΤΑΙΝΑΙΟΝ, Dep., strictly to work as a τέκτων or carpenter: but usu. trans. to make, build, frame of wood or other materials: τ. νῆας τι Il. 5. 62; χέλυς h. Hom. Merc. 25; freq. in Plat.; δ τεκταίνόμενος the maker, Plat. Tim. 28 C:—metaph. to devise, plan, contrive, esp. by craft or cunningly, Lat. struere or machinari, τ. μῆτιν Il. 10. 19; σύγκολλά τινα τ. to fit and fasten together, Soph. Fr. 746.—Later we find the Act. τεκταίνω in same signif., first in Ap. Rh. 2. 381, 3. 592, and in late Prose.

ΤΕΚΤΟΝΑΡΧΟΣ, *ον*, (ἀρχω) = ἀρχιτέκτων, architectural, τ. μούσα Soph. Fr. 170.

ΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΑ, ἡ, or ΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΑ, ἡ, carpentry, Theophr.

ΤΕΚΤΟΝΕΩ, τό, the workshop of a τέκτων, Aeschin. Fr. 73: from

ΤΕΚΤΟΝΕΩ, (τέκτων) like τεκταίνωμαι, to be a carpenter: from

ΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ, ἡ, *ον*, (τέκτων) belonging to a carpenter or builder, practised or skilled in building, Plat.: as Subst., δ τ. a good carpenter or builder, Id. Rep. 443 C, etc.: ἡ -κή (sub. Τέχνη) carpentry, building, freq. in Plat.; esp. as opp. to χαλκεία, χαλκευτική, Plat. Prot. 324 E, Xen. Oec. I. 1.

ΤΕΚΤΟΝΟΧΕΙΡ, χείρως, δ, ἡ, with the hand of a τέκτων, Orph.

ΤΕΚΤΟΣΥΝΗ, ἡ, the art of a carpenter or builder: also the work done by him, carpentry, building, Od. 5. 250, in plur.: metaph., τ. ἐπών Anth.: from

ΤΕΚΤΟΣΥΝΟΣ, ἡ, *ον*, poet. for ΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ.

ΤΕΚΤΩΝ, *ονος*, δ, any worker in wood, esp. a carpenter, joiner, builder, Il. 5. 59, Od. 17. 384, etc., Hes. Op. 25; also, τέκτωνες ἄνδρες Il. 6. 125, 13. 390, etc.: νῆών τ. a ship carpenter or builder, Od. 9. 166.

2. in gen. any craftsman or workman, κεραστός τέκτων a worker in horn, Il. 4. 110: rarely of metal-workers, h. Hom. Ven. 12, cf. Eur. Alc. 5; being usu. opp. to χαλκεύς or σιδηρεὺς (a smith), Plat. Prot. 319 D, Xen. Hell.

3. 4, 17; cf. ΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ. II. metaph. of Poets, τέκτωνες κώμων Pind. N. 3, γ. μῶνων Cratin. Eun. 3 (ap. Ar. Eq. 530);

Βόηκ Expl. Pind. P. 3. sub fin.: of a physician, τ. ρωδιονίων Pind. P. 3. 11.

III. a planner, contriver, plotter: in gen. an author, νεύκων Aesch. Ag. 152:—poet. also, τέκτων γένους the author of a race, Aesch. Supp. 594. (Akin to Τέχνη, τίκτω, τεκνέω.)

ΤΕΚΩΝ, aor. part. of τίκτω.

ΤΕΛΑΜΩΝ, ὄνος, δ, a broad band or strap for bearing or supporting any thing, hence 1. a leathern strap or belt, freq. in Hom., whose heroes use it for carrying both the shield and sword, hence we read of Ajax, δῶα τελαμώνι περὶ στήθεσι τετασθῆν, ἥτοι δ μὲν σάκος, δ δὲ φασγάνον Il. 14. 404: in Hom. the τελαμών is usu. ἀργύρεος, silver-studded; also χρυσεός, Od. 11. 610; hence φαεινός, Il. 12. 401, Hes. Sc. 222.

2. a broad linen bandage for wounds, Il. 17. 290, Hdt. 7. 181, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1663.

3. a long linen bandage for rolling about mummies, a roller, Hdt. 2. 86.

II. in Architecture, Τελαμώνες were colossal male figures used as bearing-pillars, being the Roman name for Ἀτλαντες, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 3. 279; cf. Καρυάτιδες. (No doubt from τῆλαια to bear, whence also the hero Telamon prob. took his name, cf. Ἀτλας.)

ΤΕΛΑΜΩΝΙΖΩ, *φ*, ἴσω, to bind up, esp. to bind up a wound, Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F.

ΤΕΛΑΜΩΝΙΟΣ, *ια*, *ον*, of or belonging to a τελαμών, v. l. for τελεμώνιος in Xen. Cyn. 6. 1.

ΤΕΛΑΡΧΗΣ, *ον*, (ἀρχω) the commander of a τέλος (signif. II).

ΤΕΛΑΡΧΙΑ, ἡ, the duty or rank of a τελαρχης.

ΤΕΛΑΡΧΑ, ΤΕΛΑΡΧΑΙ, = ἀτίμβω, Hesych.

ΤΕΛΕΑΡΧΙΑ, ἡ, = τελαρχία, Plut.

ΤΕΛΑΡΧΟΣ, δ, (τέλος III, ἀρχω) a police-magistrate at Thebes, Plut.

ΤΕΛΕΙΣ, εντος, v. Τελής.

ΤΕΛΕΘΩ: 3 frequent. impf. τελέθεσκε h. Hom. Cer. 242. To come forth, come into being, arise, be quite so and so, and by consequence to be, in which signif. it is not rare in Hom., as, ἀριπρεπέες, μινυνθάδιοι τελέθουσι Il. 9. 441, Od. 19. 328; ἀμείνων τελέθει Od. 7. 52: so also Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Theogn., and other Poets, but never in Soph.: also of Time, νύξ τελέθει it is quite night, Il. 7. 282, 293, cf. Il. 12. 347, Od. 17. 486, Hes. Op. 179, 504. (Poet. word, being a lengthd. form of τέλλω, q. v., in intr. signif.:—a connection with θάλλω is very unlikely.)

ΤΕΛΕΙΟΓΟΝΩ or ΤΕΛΕΩ-, to produce fruit in perfection or in due season, Theophr. C. Pl. I. 11, 3, 18, 1; and

ΤΕΛΕΙΟΓΟΝΙΑ, ἡ, or ΤΕΛΕΩ-, production or birth in due season, Arist. Gen. An.: from

ΤΕΛΕΙΟΓΕΝΟΣ or ΤΕΛΕΩ-, bearing fruit in due season, Arist. Gen. An. II. προπαρκο. ΤΕΛΕΙΟΓΕΝΟΣ, *ον*, pass., produced or born in season, Id. H. A.

ΤΕΛΕΙΟΚΑΡΠΕΩ or ΤΕΛΕΩ-, to produce perfect fruit, Theophr. ΤΕΛΕΙΟΚΑΡΠΟΣ, *ον*, or ΤΕΛΕΩ-, producing perfect fruit.

ΤΕΛΕΙΟΠΟΙΩ, to make perfect, complete, Eccl.: from

ΤΕΛΕΙΟΠΟΙΕΩ, *ον*, (ποιῶν) making perfect, completing: from

ΤΕΛΕΙΟΣ, *ε*ια, *ειν*, in Att. also *ος*, *ον*: also ΤΕΛΕΟΣ, as in Hdt. (cf. infr. c.) to both forms are common in Att., but the latter

most freq., esp. in Prose:—(τέλος). *Having reached its end, finished*, Hom. (only in Il.), etc.: of victims, complete, perfect, entire, without spot or blemish, αἶγες τέλειαι Il. i. 66., 24. 34, v. Hdt. i. 183, but cf. infr. ii. 2; but, ἰερά τέλεια are perfect sacrifices, sacrifices of full tale or number, or performed with all rites, Lex. ar. Andoc. 13. 9, Dem. 1365. 17: so in Il. 8. 247., 24. 315, some take αἰεὶς τελειότατος πετεννὴν to be the surest bird of augury, cf. τελχεῖς.

II. of animals, full-grown, τέλειον νεαρὸς ἐπιθώσας Aesch. Ag. 1504 (and so some take αἶγες τ. in Il. ll. c.): esp., τ. ἄνθρωπ. a full-grown man, Lat. *adultus*, Xen. Cyr. i. 2, 4, 12, 14; (in Hesych., τέλειοι οἱ γεγαμηκότες, cf. infr. v. 2): τ. ἵππος, opp. to πῶλος, Plat. Legg. 834 C; hence also, τ. ἄρμα a chariot drawn by horses, opp. to ἄρμα πωλικόν, Inscr. in Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 161: hence in gen. perfect in his or its kind, τ. σοφιστῆς Plat.; τέλεις, κατά οὐ πρὸς τ. Id. Phaedr. 269 E, Tim. 30 D, Legg. 647 D: τὸ τέλειον perfection, Id. Phil. 66 B.

III. of qualities, numbers, times, etc., absolute, perfect, complete, freq. in Plat.: also of evils, τ. νόσημα a fatal illness, Hipp.; τέλεια, τελεωτάτη ἀδικία Plat. Rep. 384 B, 344 A. IV. of actions, ended, finished, Soph. Tr. 948, ubi v. Herm.: so too of prayers, vows, etc., fulfilled, accomplished, ἐκπληκτα Pind. Fr. 87. 12, εὐχματα Ar. Thesm. 353; of omens or predictions, ὅλως οὐ τέλεια a vision which imported nothing, Hdt. i. 121: also, τ. ψήφος a fixed resolve, Soph. Ant. 632.

B. act. bringing to pass, accomplishing, ἀρὰ τέλεια a curse working its own fulfilment, Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 832: hence 2. of the gods, listening to, fulfilling prayer, as granting success in any thing, esp. Zeus τ. Pind. P. i. 130, Aesch. Ag. 973, etc.: esp. as epith. of Hera,=ἱεργία, as the presiding goddess of marriage, looked upon as a τέλος or perfect condition of life, Lat. *Juno pronuba*, Aesch. Eum. 214, Ar. Thesm. 973 (v. supr. ii), cf. Ruhnk. Tim., and τέλος v. 2: thus, τέλειος ἄνθρωπος,=Lat. *paterfamilias*, the head or lord of the house, Aesch. Ag. 972; cf. ἡμετέλης.

C. τέλειον, a royal banquet, as a transl. of the Pers. *tycta*, Hdt. 9. 110,—the only place where he uses this form.

D. Adv.—εἰως, at last, Aesch. Eum. 320. II. completely, absolutely, τ. ἐς ἀσθενὲς ἐρχεσθαι Hdt. i. 120; τ. ἄφρων Isae. Fr. i. 4. Cf. τελχεῖς.

τελειοσιγμή, ἡ, for τέλεια σιγμή, a full stop, period, very dub. τελειότης, ἡ, (τέλειος) completeness, perfection, Def. Plat. 412 B.

τελειοτοκία, to bear a timely, full-grown child; and τελειοτοκία, ἡ, the timely birth of a child: from τελειοτόκος, οὐ, (τεκύν, τίκτω) bearing perfect or timely children.

τελειουργέω, (*ἐργω) to perfect, complete, Theophr. τελειώω or τελείωω, (τέλειος) to make perfect, esp. to inaugurate as king, confirm in the kingdom, Hdt. 3. 86: to consecrate to a sacred office, LXX.

II. to complete, bring to accomplishment, Hdt. i. 120: τελ. λόχον to make the troop accomplish its end, i. e. to make it successful, Soph. O. C. 1059. 2. in gen. to fulfil, accomplish, do, Soph. Tr. 1257; so, τελεωθέντων ἀμφοτέροισι when their wishes were accomplished for both, Hdt. 5. 11.

III. in Pass. to come to full age, grow up, Plat. Symp. 192 A, Rep. 466 E: and so in gen. to be made perfect, completed, of numbers, Id. Polit. 272 D.

τέλειω, Ep. for τελέω, q. v., Hom.

τελείωμα, atos, τό, (τελείωω)=εἶς.

τελείωσις, ἡ, (τελείωω) a perfecting, accomplishing: perfection, Plut.: hence consecration, LXX.

2. ripeness of age; or marriage, LXX.

τελειωτής, οὐ, δ, (τελείωω) a perfecter, finisher. Hence τελειωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, perfecting, completing, ending.

Τελενικίζω, to make empty, coined by Cratin. (Seriph. 10, ubi v. Meinek.), from Τελένικος, the name of a poor man otherwise unknown: hence also, Τελενίκιος ἦχος an empty sound.

τελεονόγη, τελεονομία, τελεονόμος,=τελειογ-.

τελεοδρομέω, to complete the course: from

τελεόδρομος, οὐ, completing the course.

τελοκαρτέω, τελοκαρτέος,=τελείω-.

τελομήνης, οὐ, (μήν) ἄροτος τ. the year revolving with full

complement of months, i. e. a full twelvemonth, Soph. Tr. 824: τέκνον τ. a child born after the full number of months, born in due season, Arist. H. A.

Τελόντες, οἱ, one of the four original Attic Tribes, prob. (from τελών III) the Consecrators, i. e. Priests; or (from τελών II) the Payers, Farmers, cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 5, and cf. Αἰγκυροῖς:—others however read Γελόντες, cf. Hdt. 5. 66, with Eur. Ion 1580.

τέλειος, τελέωω, v. sub τέλειος, τελείωω.

τελειοσάω, (τελείωσις)=τελέωω, late.

τελειόδρομος, οὐ, (δρόμος)=τελεόδρομος: in gen. complete, Incert. ap. Stob. Ecl. i. p. 274.

τελεσιέρω, οὐ, accomplishing, performing a sacrifice, or a sacred function.

τελεσικαρτέω,=τελοκαρτέω, from

τελεσικαρτέος, οὐ,=τελοκαρτέος, Strab.

τελειόσινος, οὐ, contr. -γινος, οὐν,=τελεσιφρον.

τέλειος, οὐ, (τέλειος) finishing: τ. ἡμέρα the last day.

τελειουργέω, (τελεσιουργός) to finish a work, accomplish, Polyb. i.—Pass. to be brought to perfection, Arist. H. A. Hence τελειοσύνημα, atos, τό, a completed work: the end worked out, accomplished purpose, Polyb.

τελειουργία, ἡ, (τελεσιουργός) the finishing of a work.

τελειονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for working its end, v. l. for εἰς.

τελειοσυρτός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) completing a work: working its end, effective, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A, cf. foreg.

τέλειος, εὐος, ἡ, (τέλειω) completion.

τελειοφάντης, οὐ, δ, (φαίνω)=ιεροφάντης, ὀργιοφάντης.

τελεσιφρων, οὐος, δ, ἡ, (τελέω, φρήν) μῆνις τ. wrath that works its will, i. e. divine vengeance, Arist. Ag. 700.

τέλεισκα, v. sub τελέωω.

τέλεισμα, atos, τό, (τελέω) like τέλος iv, toll, taxes: in gen. outlay, a payment, Diod. Excerpt. p. 576, Luc. Saturn. 35.

τελειόσις, δ, (τελέω) completion, finishing.

τελειοσύγμος, οὐ, poet. for τελεσιγμος, for perfecting, consecrating a marriage, Nonn.

τελειόσινος, οὐ, poet. for τελεσιγινος, perfecting, completing the birth, Nonn.

τελειοσύναιρα, ἡ, poet. for τελεσιδ-=-τέλος δοῦσα, she that gives completeness or accomplishment, μοῖρα Eur. Heracl. 899.

τελειόσινος, οὐ, poet. for τελεόσινος, Orph.

τελεστήρ, ἥρος, δ,=τελεστής.

τελεστήριον, τό, a place of consecration or initiation, Plut.

II. τὰ τελεστήρια (sc. ἐπὶ) a thank-offering for success, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 3: strictly neut. from

τελεστήριος, ia, ior, (τελεστήρ) accomplishing, effective.

II. initiating, consecrating.

τελεστής, οὐ, δ, (τελέω) a magistrate, Böckh Inscr. i. p. 28.

τελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for finishing, etc.: esp. proper for initiation or consecration, initiative, mystical, Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, 265 B: σοφία τ. the wisdom of the mysteries, Plut. Adv.-kōis.

τελεστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τελέω, completed, perfected.

2. initiated, consecrated.

τελέστωρ, ορος, δ, poet. for τελεστής, Anth.

τελεσφόρεω, (τελεσφόρος) to bear or bring fruit to perfection, Theophr.: in gen. to bring to perfection, Strab.

II. to pay toll, custom, Xen. Vect. 3. 5: in gen.=λυσιτελέω. Hence

τελεσφόρησις, ἡ,=εἶς.

τελεσφορία, ἡ, (τελεσφορέω) a bringing to perfection:—esp. an initiating in the mysteries, initiation, Call. Cr. 129, Ap. Rh. 1. 917: a festival of this kind, τ. ἐπετήςιος Call. Apoll. 77.

II. toll, custom, A. B.: in gen. III. produce.

τελεσφόρος, οὐ, (τέλος, φέρω) bringing to an end, in Hom. always in phrase, τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν for the space of a year's accomplishing its round, for a full year, Il. 19. 32, Od. 4. 86, etc., and so Hes.:—where the sense is strictly pass., yet the accent is prooxyton, and so it remained in later writers, as, τελεσφόρα ἀραῖ, ἐχθαῖ Aesch. Theb. 655, Cho. 212, and Eur.: φάσματα δὲς τελεσφόρα grant accomplishment to the visions, Soph. El. 646, cf. Eur. Phoen. 641.

II. strictly act. bringing to an end, accomplishing, μοῖρα Aesch. Pr. 511: δίκη Soph. Aj. 1390: πεσείν ἐς τὸ μὴ τελεσφόρον to fall fruitless, powerless to the ground, Aesch. Ag. 1000.

2. bearing fruit in

due season, and so in gen. *productive*, Theophr.

3. *having the management or ordering*, τ. δωματων γυνή Aesch. Com. 663; cf. τέλειος B. 2.

τελεταρχέω, to be a τελεταρχης, to consecrate.

τελεταρχης, ου, δ, (τελετή, αρχω) the beginner of a consecration, Orph. Hence

τελεταρχία, ἡ, the business of a τελεταρχης.

the Holy Trinity.

τελετή, ἡ, (τέλος) like τέλος, a finishing, making perfect: esp. initiation, in the mysteries, also the celebration of mysteries, Hdt. 2. 171, Andoc. 15. 5: ἐς χείρας ἄγειναι τὴν τελετήν to receive initiation, Hdt. 4. 79.

II. in plur. mystic rites, Eur. Bacch. 22, 73, etc., Ar. Rub. 304, Plat., etc.:—and so any religious rites, a feast, festival, Pind. P. 9. 172, N. 10. 63; and so in sing., Eur. I. T. 959:—metaph., πρωτογονός τελετή, of a child's birth, Pind. O. 10 (11). 63.

τελεταρχέω, to effect consecration, consecrate: and

τελεταρχία, ἡ, consecration: from

τελεταρχός, ὁν, (τελετή, ἔργω) working by means of consecration, Eccl.

τελευταίος, αἶα, αἶον, (τελευτή) finishing, ending, completing: hence being at the end, last, Lat. ultimus, first in Hdt. 5. 68, 7. 142; ἐν τελευταίος πίπτει Plat. Rep. 619 E: oft. with Verbs, τελε. εἶπε, ἦλθε etc., Xen. etc.:—τὸ τελευταῖον, as Adv., lastly, Lat. postremo, Hdt. I. 91, etc.; also τελευταῖον Plat. Rep. 516 B, etc.

2. esp. of or concerning the end of life, Soph. Tr. 1149.

3. extreme, excessive, ὕβρις Id. El. 271.

τελευταῖα, f. ἡσά, (τελευτή) like τελέω, to bring about, complete, accomplish, Lat. perficere, freq. in Hom., who uses it not only of finishing a work begun, but also of fulfilling an oath or promise, wish or hope, ἐέλδωρ, τ. Od. 21. 200, cf. 15. 74: but the common phrase in which he uses it is ἐπεὶ β' ἡμῶν τε, τελευτήσῃ τε τὸν ὄρκον when he had pronounced the words and completed the oath, i. e. ratified it by going through the regular forms, II. 14. 280; Od. 2. 378, etc.: also, τελευτήσαντι κακὸν ἥμαρ to bring about an evil day for one, Od. 15. 524.

Pass. τελευτάσθαι, c. fut. med. -ήσονται, in pass. signif. (II. 13. 100, Od. 8. 510), to be fulfilled, to come to pass, happen, II. c., etc.

II. to bring to an end, finish, end, Hom., etc.: τ. ἡσάμεν ἥμαρ to close a peaceful day, Pind. O. 2. 61:—esp., τ. τὸν βίον, τὸν αἶωνα to finish life, i. e. to die, first in Hdt. 1. 32, 9. 17, etc.: hence absol. τελευταῖα, to end, die, εὖ or κακῶς τ. Hdt. 3. 40, 43; τελευτᾷ ὑπὸ τιος to die by another's hand or means, Hdt. 1. 39, 4. 78, etc., and freq. in Att.; so, τ. ὅν' ἀλλաλοφόνους χερσίν Aesch. Theb. 930:—also c. gen., τελευτᾷ βίον to make an end of life, Xen. Cyr. 3. 7, 17, (80), λόγῳ τ. Thuc. 3. 59):—hence

2. in gen. to come to an end, to end, Lat. finire, αἰ εὐτυχία ἐς τοῦτο ἐτελεύτησεν his good fortune came to this end, Hdt. 3. 125; τ. ἐς τωτὸν γράμμα to end in the same letter, 1. 139; cf. 2. 33, 4. 39; so too, ποῖ τελευτᾷ; in what does it end, Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Cho. 528, Soph. O. C. 477.

3. the part. τελευτᾷ, ὡσα, ὡσ, was used with Verbs like an Adv., at the end, lastly, at last, as, κἂν ἐντέλῃν πλῆρῃ τελευτῶσα there would have been a fray to finish with, Soph. Ant. 261; τὰς ὀλοφύροισ τελευτῶντας ἐξέκαμον at last they got tired of mourning, Thuc. 2. 51, cf. 8. 81; and freq. in Plat., etc.; sometimes even with another part., τελευτᾷν δῆσας at last having bound him, Lys. 142. 13, cf. 125. 35.

τελευτάω, Ion. for τελευτᾷ, though only found in part. τελευτῶντες Hdt. 3. 38.

τελευτή, ἡ, (τέλεω, τέλος) like τελετή, a finishing, fulfilment, accomplishment, τελευτήν ποιῆσαι to accomplish, Od. 1. 249, 16. 126; 80, κρίνειν τ. Pind. P. 9. 118.

II. a finish, end, μῦθος II. 9. 625, etc.:—esp., βιότιο τ. II. 16. 787; βίον τ. II. 7. 104, Hdt. 1. 30, 31, etc.; and so without βίον, the end or issue of life, death, Thuc. 2. 44; τ. δαστήρ Soph. Tr. 1265; τελευτήν τελείν II. 79; also θανάτιο τελευτή the end that death brings, Lat. mortis exitus, Hes. Sc. 357, cf. τέλος I. 6:—ἐς τελευτήν, at the end, at last, h. Hom. 6. 29, Hes. Op. 331: in plur., τελευτά διβύς, = θοχαῖα, the end, extremity of Libya, Wess. Hdt. 2. 32; 80, τελευτήν γάμων, κακῶν the issues of... Eur. Med. 1388, El. 908.

τελέω, Ep. also τελέω, both in Hom.: f. τελέσω, and in

II. in Eccl.

Hom. metri grat. τελέσω, also τελέω Att. τελέω, seems to have been a real future form, II. 8. 415, Plat. Protag. 311 B; so too in Pass. τελεῖσθαι, Hdt. I. 206, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 95. 9: pf. τετέλεκα Dem. 295. 29, etc.—Pass. τελοῖμαι, Ep. -εῖμαι: fut. med. in pass. signif. τελέσομαι: aor. ἐτελέσθην: pf. τετέλεσμαι:—(τέλος).

To bring about, complete, fulfil, accomplish, and in gen. to perform, do, Lat. perficere, freq. from Hom. downwards; esp. to fulfil or keep one's word, etc., as, τ. ἐπος, μῦθον, ὑπόσχεσιν II. 14. 44, Od. 4. 776, 10. 483; τελέω, τὰ πάροιθεν ὑπέστην II. 23. 20, cf. 21. 457, Od. 4. 699: hence also, τ. τινί τι to grant one the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything, τινί τι II. 9. 157, Od. 22. 51; τ. νόον τινί to fulfil his wish, II. 23. 149; 80, τ. ἐέλδωρ Hes. Sc. 36; also, τελέσαι κότον, χόλον to glut his fury, wrath, II. 1. 82, 4. 178; rarely c. inf., οὐδ' ἐτέλεσε φέρειν he succeeded not in... II. 12. 222, cf. ἄνωγ III: in gen. to grant in full, work out, Lat. finire, ἀγαθόν Od. 2. 34, γῆρας ἄρειον Od. 23. 286, κακὸν τινί etc.: but ὅρκια τελείν, like ὄρκον τελευτᾷ, to finish, complete or confirm an oath, II. 7. 69; τ. εὐχὰς Aesch. Ag. 973; 80, τ. ιερὰ Eur. Bacch. 485 (unless this belongs to signif. III): absol., to accomplish one's work, ὅπως τελευτάσθων Pind. P. 10. 78, cf. Aesch. Theb. 35, 782, Soph. El. 947, etc.:—in Att., τελείν c. acc. is merely a periph. for the Verb, to which the acc. refers, as, φόνον τελείν for φονεῖν, γάμον τ. for γαμεῖν, Ruhn. Tim., etc.

Pass. to be brought about, completed, fulfilled, accomplished, hence to come to pass, happen, freq. in Hom., who besides the pres. uses part. pf., mostly (as always in Hes.) in neut., τὸ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐστί, ἔσται etc.; in masc. only II. 1. 388, and h. Ven. 26; in fem. not at all: so too, ὅταν τελεῖσθων Hdt. I. 206: τετελεσμένον ἐστί=τελεῖσθαι δύναται, Heyne II. 14. 195:—proverb., αὐτίκ' ἐπειρῆ ἅμα μῦθος ἔρην τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον 'no sooner said than done', II. 19. 242: τετελεσμένος, = τέλειος, absolute, Lat. summus, Pind. N. 9. 14.

2. to make perfect, ἀπέραιν Ib. 4. 70; τ. τινα to bless him with perfect happiness, Id. I. 6 (5). 67; 80, τετελεσμένον ἐσλόν Id. N. 9. 13; τελεσθεὶς δλβος Aesch. Ag. 752.

3. to bring to an end, finish, end, ὁρῶν, πόνον II. 23. 373, Od. 3. 262, 23. 250; τ. ἀέλλους, ἥμαρ Od. 5. 390; ἡμέρα μακρὰ τελέσθῃ Od. 10. 470, Hes. Th. 59; so in Pass. of men, to make an end of life, come to one's end, Aesch. Cho. 875, cf. Dissen Pind. O. 9. 15 (23).

4. in Poets sometimes intr. like the Pass., to come to an end, be fulfilled, turn out so and so, Aesch. Cho. 1021, Theb. 693, Soph. El. 1419:—also, τ. εἰς πόρον to finish (one's course) to a place, i. e. arrive at it, like ἄνωγ I. 3, Markl. Eur. Supp. 1142, Schäf. Mel. p. 94.

II. to pay what one owes, what is due, θέμιστας II. 9. 156, 208; in gen. to pay, present, δᾶρα, δωτινῇ II. 9. 598, Od. 11. 352:—hence Att., esp. of all state-taxes, to pay tax, duty, toll, etc., τελείν τὸ μετοίκιον to pay the tax of a μέτοικος, Plat. Legg. 850 B; and so, τ. τὸ θετικόν, τὸ ξενικόν etc., ap. Dem. 1067. 27., 1309. 5; τ. συντάξις Aeschin. 66. 40, cf. Böckh P. O. 2. 267:—also in gen. to lay out, spend, τ. ἐς τι to lay out money upon a thing, as, ἐς τὸ δειπνόν τρεπτακόσια τάλαντα τετελεσμένα Hdt. 7. 118; τ. μισθόν, χρήματα etc., Ar. Ran. 173, Plat. etc.:—metaph., τ. ψυχὰν Ἄϊδα to pay one's life to Hades, i. e. die, Pind. I. 1. 99:—in Pass., to receive payment, Dem. 1461. 16:—but the Att. τελέσαι to exact payment, in Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 3, can hardly be right.—(Hence εὐτελής, πολυτελής, etc.).

2. since at Athens all the citizens were distributed into classes, according to their property, and then rated for the payment of taxes, the usu. expression for this was τελεῖν εἰς or ὡς ἱππῶδες or εἰς ἱππείας to pay to the knights, and so in gen. to belong to the class of knights, Lat. censeri inter equites, Isae. 67. 24.

3. in gen., τελείν εἰς..., to belong to, to be reckoned among, τ. ἐς Ἑλληνας, ἐς Βωτοῦς to belong to the Greeks, the Boeotians, Thuc. 2. 51, 6. 108; εἰς ἄστρον τ. to become a citizen, Soph. O. T. 222, εἰς ἄνθρωπον τελέσαι to come to man's estate, Plat. Legg. 923 E; εἰς γυναικάς ἐξ ἀνδρῶν τ. to become a woman instead of a man, Eur. Bacch. 822.

4. rare phrase, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα τελέσαι to compare with his father, Hdt. 3. 34.

III. to consecrate, initiate, esp. in the mysteries: Pass. to have oneself initiated, Lat. initiari, Ar. Rub. 258,

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11, and the Lat. *initia* with signif. v; cf. Wachsm. Antiq. 1. append. 14. p. 465 sq. Engl. Tr., Nitzsch Od. 9. 5.)

τέλοςδε, as Adv., towards the end or term, θανάτοιο τέλοςδε Il. 9. 411., 13. 602.

τέλσον, τό, poet. collat. form from τέλος, τέλσον ἀρούρης, νεῖοις the boundary of the corn-land i. e. a piece of corn-land marked off by limits, Il. 13. 707., 18. 544.

Τελχίν, ἴνος, Od. also written τέλχιν, one of the Telchines, who were the first inhabitants of Crete, (hence called Τελχινία), Cyprus and Rhodes, and the first workers in metal; but (like the *Dvergarg* of the northern mines) of ill report as *spiteful* *enchanters* or *genii*, cf. Höcks Kreta, 1. 345, 356, Welcker Aesch. Trilogie p. 182, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 70: hence

II. later, as appellat. δ τέλχιν, a mischievous, spiteful person: and then as Adj., τέλχινες σήτες mischievous moths, Anth.: and as fem. τ. δεξιά Liban. (No doubt from θέλω, — though Buttmann, Mythol. 1. 164, connects it with the Roman *Vulcanus*, and Hebr. *Tubalcain*!) Hence

τελχिताίνω, to be spiteful, malignant, Gramm.

τελωναρχή, ου, δ, (ἄρχω) a chief τελώνης.

τελωνεία, ἡ, = τελωνία.

τελωνεῖον, τό, = τελωνιον.

τελωνεῖν, ἑ, ἴσω, to be a τελώνης. II. 3. acc. τ. τινά πικρῶς to take heavy toll of one, excise him, Sacerd.: metaph., τ. τοὺς λόγους to make merchandise of learning, cf. καπηλεύω: from τελώνης, ου, δ, (τέλος iv, ἀνέομαι) a farmer or collector of the tolls, customs or taxes of a state, Lat. *publicanus*, Ar. Eq. 248, Aeschin. 17. 3, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 52, sq.

τελωνιότης, οὗ, δ, = foreg.

τελωνία, ἡ, the office of τελώνης: *tax-gathering*, or rather the *farming the taxes*, Dem. 568. 7.

τελωνιάς, ἀδός, ἡ, of, belonging to tolls, customs or taxes, μάζα τ. the good fare of the τελωνία, Anth.: pecul. fem. of sq.

τελωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τελώνης) of, belonging to τελωνία, τ. νόμοι the excise and custom laws, Dem. 732. 1; τά τελωνικά the tolls, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

2. like a τελώνης.

τελωνιον, τό, a toll-house, custom-house, N. T.

τεμαχίζω, f. ἴσω, (τέμαχος) to cut into pieces, slice, esp. to cut up large sea-fish, for salting, Xenocr.: in gen. to divide, distribute, Plut.: dim.

τεμαχίον, τό, Dim. from τέμαχος, Plat. Symp. 191 E. [ᾶ]

τεμαχιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τεμαχίζω, sliced and salted, Macho ar. Ath. 244 C.

τεμαχίτης, ου, δ, (τεμαχίζω) ἰχθὺς τ. a large sea-fish sliced and salted, Eubul. Ἀνασώζ. 1. 4.

τεμαχοπώλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) a dealer in salt-fish, Antiph. Kour. 1.

τέμαχος, εὐς, τό, (τέμνω, τόμος) a slice cut off, esp. a slice of salt-fish, (τόμος being usu. employed of other meat), Hipp. and freq. in Ar., cf. Lob. Phryn. 22.

τεμενίζω, f. ἴσω, (τέμενος) to make a sacred grove, consecrate a spot of ground, τέμενος τινι Plat. Legg. 738 C.

τεμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq.

τεμένιος, ἰα, ἰον, (τέμενος) of or belonging to the τέμενος: φυλάξ τεμενία the grove in the τέμενος, Soph. Tr. 754.

τεμενίσκος, ατος, τό, (τεμενίζω) the precincts of a temple, Dio C.

τεμενίτης, ου, δ, = τέμενος: esp. at Syracuse, Apollo of the *Temenos*: fem. *Temenitis* ἄκρα, the ridge in that quarter of the city: hence the quarter itself was called *Τεμενίτης*, Arnold Thuc. 6. 75, and Append. p. 526.

τέμενος, εὐς, τό, (τέμνω) a piece of land cut or marked off, assigned as a private possession, Il. 9. 575., 12. 313, Od. 6. 293: usu. enclosed corn-land, arable land, Il. 8. 550, Od. 17. 299; so in plur., τεμενῆ Od. 11. 185: τέμενιν τινι τέμενος to assign appropriate a portion of public land to one, Il. 6. 194., 20. 184.

II. esp. a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a God, a sort of church-yard, Il. 8. 48, Od. 8. 363: in it stood the βασιλὸς or νηὸς, cf. Hdt. 2. 155., 3. 142: hence metaph. the sacred valley of the Nile is called τέμενος Νεῖλου, Pind. P. 4. 99; so the lake formed by the Cephissos, is the τέμενος Κηφισίδος, Id. P. 12. 47; and later the sea is called the τέμενος of Poseidon, cf. ἑλλάς II: poet. also, τ. αἰθέρος Aesch. Pers. 365, like *coeli templa*, in Lucret. III. later in gen. a grove or park, the τεμένη of the gods being usu. planted. Hence

τεμενοῦχος, ον, (έχω) possessing, dwelling in a τέμενος, Pind. Fr. 185.

τεμενοῦχος, ὁ, (τέμενος, οἶκος) guardian, keeper of a τέμενος.

Τεμέση, ἡ, a place whence (acc. to Od. 1. 184), the Taphians obtained copper in exchange for iron: Strabo and other ancients place it on the Italian coast: others more prob. in Cyprus, the original country of copper, cf. Nitzsch 1. c.

τέμνω, ἰον, τάμνω, lengthd. from Root TEM-, TAM-: fut. τεμῶ: αὐο. ἔταμον, ἔτεμον: pf. τέτυκκα, ἰον. and Ep. part. c. pass. signif. τεμῶς αὐο. Rh. 4. 156: p. pass. τέμνημαι: αὐο. pass. ἐτέμην: fut. 3. τεμῆσθαι, only however in compd. ἔκτεται, Plat. Rep. 564 C. Hom. in pres. and impf. act. and pass. uses the Ion. form τάμνω, which prevails also in Hes., and Hdt.: only in Od. 3. 175, we find τέμεν: his aor. is always ἐτέμνω, inf. τάμειν, Ep. τάμειν, Med. inf. ταμῆσθαι, conj. τάμνηται, and so Hdt.—Ὅν τέμει in Il. 13. 707, v. sub v. τέμω.—Hom. oft. has a form τῆμνω, αὐο. 1 ἐτῆμνα: αὐο. 2 ἐτῆμνω: αὐο. pass. ἐτέμνην [ᾶ], which is only Ep.

To cut, hew, cut to pieces, cut off; freq. in Hom., esp.,

I. of men, to cut, wound, maim, ἀλλήλων ταμῆιν χροά χαλκῷ Il. 13. 501., 16. 761. 2. of the surgeon's knife, to cut, as opp. to κείν or cantery, first in Aesch. Ag. 849, and freq. in Plat., as Gorg. 480 C, 521 E; cf. τομάω. II. of animals, to cut up, cut to pieces, Hdt. 2. 65; in gen. to slaughter, esp. to sacrifice, Il. 19. 197; also in Med. c. acc., ταμνόμενοι κρέα Od. 24. 364: hence

2. ὅρκια τάμνειν to make a covenant, truce, etc., with sacrifice, and so in gen. to make or take with solemn oaths, Il. 2. 124, Od. 24. 483, etc.; also, φιλότῃ καὶ ὀρκία πιστὰ ταμῆν Il. 3. 73, etc.; and in Med., ὀρκία τάμνεσθαι Hdt. 4. 70, (but Hdt. also uses the Act., τ. τισὶ μένειν τὸ ὅρκιον 4. 201): curiously c. dupl. acc., θανάτων νῶι ὀρκεῖ ἔταμον I made a truce which was death to thee, Il. 4. 155: —cf. the Lat. *foedus ferre*, *foedus ictum*. 3. in Hes. Op. 784, 789, to cut, geld animals, Lat. *castrare*.

III. of trees and wood in gen., to cut, cut down, fell, hew, δούρατα, φητροῦς etc., Od. 5. 162., 12. 11, etc., Hes. Op. 805: ῥόπαλον τεμνόμενον Od. 17. 195; also in Med. c. acc., δοῦρα τάμνεσθαι to fell oneself timber, Od. 5. 243, Hdt. 5. 82; also λθους τάμνεσθαι to have them wrought or hewn, Hdt. 1. 186: τ. σῖτον to cut, reap corn.

2. φάρμακον τέμνειν to cut or chop up a plant for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 229, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 16, and v. Pind. P. 4. 393, Plat. Legg. 836 B, 919 B: hence, σπῶρον τέμνειν to contrive a means, Aesch. Supp. 807: cf. ἀντιτέμνω and ἀντιτομος.

3. τέμενιν γῆν, πᾶν ὅν, to lay waste a country by felling the fruit-trees, cutting the corn, etc., Thuc. 2. 18, 19, etc.; cf. κείρω.

IV. to cut off, sever, κάρα Soph. Phil. 619, etc.: to part off, mark off; τέλσον ἀρούρης Il. 13. 707, τέμενος Il. 6. 194, ἔρπον Il. 9. 580: hence, τᾶμνόν τι ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας (for ἀμφεταμόντο) they cut them off, surrounded them, Il. 18. 528; cf. περιτέμνω II.

V. to cut or draw a line, cut lengthwise, as, τ. ἄουραν to plough it, Aesch. Fr. 184; and so, τ. ὀχευοῖς to cut or carry channels along . . , Plat. Tim. 70 D, 77 C: also, τ. ὁδοὺς to cut, make roads, clear a way, ὃ τεμνόμεν τῶν ὁδῶν Hdt. 4. 136: hence

2. τέμνειν ὁδόν, κείσθων to make one's way, go on, advance, Eur. Phoen. 1. Ar. Thesm. 1100: cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5. 82 (119): τὴν μεσόγειαν τῶν ὁδῶν τ. to take the middle road, strike through the interior, Hdt. 9. 89; so μέσων τέμνειν to hold a middle course, Plat. Prot. 338 A: also, διὰ μέσων τ. Id. Polit. 262 B; τὴν μέσων τ. Plut.: but also 3. of ships, to cut through the waves, plough the sea, Lat. *secare mare*, τ. πέλαιος μέσων, κύματα βάλασθαι Od. 3. 175., 13. 88, Pind. P. 3. 121: so too of birds, τ. αἰθέρος ἀβλακα τ. to plough, cleave the air, Ar. Av. 1400: hence

4. absol., τέμνειν to go, Pind. O. 12. 8. VI. to cut short, bring to a crisis or decision, Lat. *decidere*, τ. μαχῶν τέλος Pind. O. 13. 80; κίνδυνον τ. σιδήρῳ Eur. Heracl. 758.

Τέμπερα, τά, contr. Τέμπη, *Tempé*, the romantic valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, through which the Peneus escapes into the sea, Hdt. 7. 173: hence II. any sequestered vale, Cic. Att. 4. 155. 5. Hence

Τεμπρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, of, belonging to *Tempé*, Nic.

Τεμπόδης, ες, (Τέμπεα, εἶδος) like the vale of *Tempé*.

τέως, an orig. form of the pres. τέωμαι, retained by Heyne in the Il. 13. 707, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 92. fin.: but Wolf reads the fut. τεύει, and the passage is dub., v. Spitzn. ad l.

τενάζω, f. τένω, (τένυος) to be covered with shoal water, Strab. p. 50: to stand in pools of water, Plut.

τενάρητος, ov, δ, fem. -ίς, ἴδος, shallow, Anth.: from ΤΕΝΑΤΟΣ, eos, τό, shoal water, a shoal, shallow, whether in the sea or in rivers, Lat. vadum, Hdt. 1. 202., 8. 129, Thuc. 3. 53. Hence

τενάρων, to fill with pools of shoal water.

τενάρωτος, es, (τένυος, ἔδος) covered with shoal water, standing in pools, Lat. vadosus, Polyb.

τενδω, to gnaw, gnaw at, Hes. Op. 522: esp. to nibble at, eat daintily, Att. τένδω. (Prob. from τεῖνω, like tenuis from tendo, and so strictly to nibble away, make thin.)

τενέλια, ἡ, a nibbling, tasting daintily: hence lickerishness, gluttony, Ar. Av. 1691: from

τενέσω, (τένης) to be a dainty feeder, gourmand, Lat. ligurire, catillari: also as Dep. τενεύομαι.

τένης, ov, δ, (τένω) a dainty feeder, gourmand, Cratin. Incert. 14: cf. προτένης.

τενθρήβων, ὄνος, ἡ, a kind of bee or wasp, Arist. H. A.: akin to ἀνθρήβων and πεμφρήβων.

τενθρήνη, ἡ, =foreg., Nic. Hence

τενθρήνον, τό, a wasp's nest. Hence

τενθρήνωδης, es, (ἔδος) full of holes or cells, like a wasp's nest, prob. 1. in Hipp. for τεθρ-, v. Foës. Oec. sub hac v.

τενθρήνωδης, es, =foreg., Plut.

τένω, Att. for τένδω.

τενία, ἡ, (τεῖνω) =ταῖνια, Gramm.

τενίδιον, τό, Dim. from foreg. [I]

τένιος, eos, τό, =τένος.

τενοντάγρα, ἡ, stiffness of the sinews in the nape of the neck, Medic.: from

τενοντόρωτος, ov, (τιντόρω) wounded in a sinew, Medic.

τένος, eos, τό, (τεῖνω) =τένω, τεῖνω, ταῖνια, Gramm.

τένων, οντος, ὁ, (τεῖνω) strictly any tight-stretched band, esp. a sinew, tendon, like νεῦρον, Hom., and Hes. Sc. 419: most freq. of the two strong tendons of the neck, in Hom. νέωντες ἀνέχων, =ἰνών, Od. 3. 449: but in Trag. usu. of the tendons of the foot, τ. ποδός Eur. Phoen. 422, Cycl. 400: and then absol. for the foot, Aesch. Cho. 209, cf. Elmsl. Med. 1134, Bach. 936. II. metaph. like ἀνέχων, a strip of land, mountain-ridge, Jac. A. P. p. 47: cf. ἀνέχων. (Akin to ταῖνια and τεῖνια.)

τέξις, eos, ἡ, (τίκτω, τέξω) child-bearing.

τέξω and τέξομαι, fut. of τίκτω, Hom.

τέο, Ion. and Dor. for τέως, gen. from interrog. τίς, Il. 2. 225, etc. II. τεύ, Ion. and Dor. for τωός, gen. from enclit. τίς, Od. 16. 305.

τέο, Dor. for σοῦ, gen. from σύ, τό, Alcman.

τεοῖο, Ep. for σοῦ, gen. from σύ, only in Il. 8. 37, where it must not be changed into τεῖο.

τέοισι, Ion. for τισί, dat. plur. from τίς, Hdt. 1. 37, etc.

τέος, ἡ, ov, Ep. and Ion. for ὁός, τίς, thine, hence Lat. tuus, freq. in Hom., Hes., Hdt., and Pind.: also Dor., but only in fem. red. (τέος is used as one short syll. in Praxill. ap. Hephaest. p. 22 Gaist., cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 468.)

*τέως and τεός, obsolete Noun, only found in Gramm., the oblique cases of which are used for the corresponding cases of τίς and τις, esp. gen. and dat. plur. τεῶν, τέοισι: the dat. sing. is always τεῷ, therefore belongs solely to the enclitic τις: the gen. τέο however must not be referred to τέος, v. sub τίς.

τεοῦ, Ep. and Dor. for σοῦ, gen. from σύ, Call. Cer. 98, Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. p. 356.

τεούς, Dor. and Aeol. for σοῦ, gen. from σύ, but Butt. would rather write it paroxyt. τεούς.

τεράζω, f. δσω, (τέρας) to interpret portents or prodigies, Aesch. Ag. 125. II. =τεραπεύομαι.

τεράμιον, τό, =τέρεμιον, q. v., Eur.

τεράμιος, ov, =τέρεμιος. Hence

τεραμνότης, ητος, ἡ, =τερεμνότης. II. =sq., very dub.

τεράμιος, ητος, ἡ, softness: from

τεράμιον, ov, gen. ονος, (from τεῖρω, τέρην) soft, tender: becoming soft by boiling, esp. of pulse, Theophr.: also of water itself: Comp. τεραμονέστερος, Theophr. [δ]

ΤΕΡΑΣ, atos, Ep. aos, τό: nom. pl. τέρατα, Ep. τέρα Od., also τέρατά [πα], Dion. P. 604 and τέρα Ap. Rh. 4. 1410: gen. τεράων, Ep. gen. and dat. τεράων Il., τερέων Alcae. 109: dat. τεράσι, Ep. τερέσει Il.

A sign, wonder, marvel, of any appearance or event, in which men believed that they could see the finger of God, and read the future, Lat. portentum and prodigium, τέρας Διός Il. 5. 742, Od. 16. 320, etc.; φῆναι τέρας Il. 2. 324, Od. 3. 173; προφαίνει τέρα Od. 12. 394. τέρας ἦκε Od. 21. 415: also, τ. φαίνω Od. 20. 101, φαίνεται Hdt. 7. 57; also, τ. γίγνεται Hdt. 8. 37: τ. πολέμοιο the fearful signs of coming war, Il. 11. 4, cf. Hes. Th. 744, Pind. O. 13. 103, Hdt. 6. 98, etc.—hence

II. any thing that serves as a divine sign or omen, esp. 1. a huge, unearthly creature, monster, Il. 12. 209, h. Ap. 302, Valck. Phoen. 813, Hipp. 1214, 1247. 2. a strange monster, abortion, Lat. monstrum, Plat. Crat. 393 B, 394 A. 3. esp. like τέκμαρ, τέρεα, Lat. signa, a sign in the heavens, a star, meteor, etc., Il. 4. 76; of the rainbow, Il. 11. 28.

4. in gen. any strange thing: a piece of jugglery, quackery. (Akin to τέραμα.)

τερασκόπος, ov, poet. for τερατοσκοπός, Pind. P. 4. 357, and Trag.; καρδία τ. 'my prophetic soul,' Aesch. Ag. 978: cf. Lob. Phryn. 673.

τεραστία, ἡ, f. l. for τερατεία.

τεράστιος, εἰα, εἰωρ, and τεράστιος, ov, (τέρας) strange, monstrous, Lat. portentosus, Theophr. Char. 21, Schneid. Adv. -lus.

τεράτεια, ἡ, (τεραπεύομαι) talking of τέρατα: a talking and acting as if one was a τέρας, playing the marvellous: hence in gen. humbug, quackery, Ar. Nub. 318, and Polyb.

τεράτειος, ov, =τεράστιος. [δ]

τεράτευομαι, Dep. med., to talk τέρατα, to speak marvels, Lat. monstra, portentia loqui: to practise jugglery or quackery, hence in gen. to play the marvellous, be an arch-quack, Ar. Eq. 627, Ran. 834.

τεράτευμα, atos, τό, a juggling trick, piece of quackery, Ar. Lys. 762. [δ]

τεράτιος, ov, δ, =τερατουργός, a juggler, Diod.

τεράτιος, ov, =τερετίος, Hesych.

τεράτικος, ἡ, ὄν, =τεράστιος. Adv. -κως, τ. εὖ wonderfully well, ap. Plut. 2. 1124 C.

τεράτογονία, ἡ, (γονή) a monstrous birth, abortion.

τεράτογράφω, (γράφω) to write of τέρατα, Strab.

τεράτοκεα, and τεράτοκία, ἡ, f. l. for τερατορ.

τεράτολογέω, to tell of marvels or strange phenomena, Arist.

Meteor: and

τεράτολογία, ἡ, a telling of τέρατα or marvels, Isocr. Antid. § 204: from

τεράτολόγος, ov, (λέγω) telling of τέρατα, of marvellous sights, omens or portents, etc. II. pass., of which marvellous things are told, marvellous, strange, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 229 E.

τεράτομόρφος, ov, (μορφή) of marvellous strange shape.

τεράτοποιεω, to do τέρατα or marvels: and

τεράτοποιή, ἡ, jugglery, Apollon. Hist. Fab. 6: from τεράτοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) doing τέρατα, working wonders, LXX.

II. in bad sense, juggling: δ τ. a juggler.

τεράτοσκοπία, ἡ, an observing and interpreting of τέρατα.

τεράτοσκοπος, ov, (σκοπέω) observing and interpreting τέρατα: δ τ. a soothsayer, Plat. Legg. 933 C, E.

τεράτοσκεω, to give birth to a monster: and

τεράτοσκία, ἡ, an unnatural birth, monster: from τεράτοσκεός, ov, (τίκτω) giving birth to a monster.

τεράτοργέω, to work τέρατα or wonders, to be a juggler: and τεράτοργημα, τό, a marvellous deed: jugglery trick: and

τεράτοργία, ἡ, a working of τέρατα or wonders, Plut.: jugglery. II. also =foreg.: from

τεράτοργός, ὄν, (*έργω) working τέρατα or wonders: δ τ. a juggler.

τεράττω, (τέρας) to make a τέρας of anything:—Med. to look on as a wonder, stare at, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4. 42.

τερατώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a τέρας, marvellous, wondrous, Ar. Nub. 364: σοφία τ. marvellous wisdom, Xen. Epist. i. 8; also of men, τ. εἰς σοφίαν Plat. Euthyd. 296 E.

τεράτωδης, ἡ, anything marvellous.

τεράτως, ὄν, (τέρας, ὧν) with a marvellous strange face, τ. ἰδέσθαι marvellous to behold, h. Hom. i. 8. 36.

τέρβινθος, ἡ, contr. for τερεβνθος.

τέρβινθίζω, f. σω, to be like turpentine, esp. in color.

τέρβινθος, ὄν, made or taken from the turpentine-tree, Xen. An. 4. 4. 13: made from turpentine, τ. οἶνος, ἔλαιον Diosc. from

τερεβνθος, ἡ, shortd. τέρεβνθος, earlier form τέρεμνος, ἡ, (q. v.), also τερεμνός and τερεμνός, ἡ, the turpentine-tree, Lat. pistacia terebinthus, LXX:—also the resin that flows from a wound in its bark, turpentine, cf. Winer's Biblisches Realwörterbuch, sub v. Hence

τερεβινθώδης, es, (εἶδος) like turpentine: full of turpentine trees, ἡσθις Anth.

τέρπειος, as collat. form of τέρην, is rejected by Elmsl. Eur. Med. 875, but cf. Lob. Paral. 139.

τέρπειον or τερεμνόν, both in Eur., Valck. Phoen. 335:—anything closely shut fast or closely covered, a room, chamber, Eur. Hipp. 536, Alc. 457: τέρεμνα οἶκων, πασάδων periph. for the house, etc., Id. Hipp. 418, Or. 1371: from

τέρμενος, ὄν, also τερεμνος, for στέρεμνος, στερεός, στερός, firm, close. Hence

τερεμνότης, ἡσθις, ἡ, also τερεμνότης, firmness.

τερενοπόκιμος, ὄν, (τέρην) with soft, silky hair.

τέρηνος, ἡ, ὄν, a rare collat. form of τέρην, Anth.

τέρηνχος, ὄν, contr. —χρους, ὄν, with the heterocl. dat. τερενόχρῳ in Opp., (χρόα) = sq.

τερενόχρως, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (τέρην) with a tender skin, τ. μάζα Anaxand. Protes. i. 37.

τερετίζω, f. σω, to twitter, chirrup, strictly of swallows and grasshoppers: hence of the strings of the lyre: also of men, to trill, quaver, in gen. to sing, τ. πρὸς τὸ διχορδοῦν Euphon ap. Ath. 380 B: cf. συντε- (Onomatop.) Hence

τερετίσμα, τό, a twittering, chirruping, of swallows and grasshoppers: hence of the lyre, etc., a trilling, quavering: and so metaph., an empty sound, Arist. Anal. Post. i. 22, 4.

τερετισμός, ὁ, = foreg.

τερέτριον, τό, Dim. from τερετρεον, Dim.

τερέτριον, τό, a borer, gimlet, Lat. terebra, Od. 5. 246, 23. 198: from

τερεῖω, f. ἴσω and ἔσω, to bore, bore through, pierce. —2. to turn on a lathe. (Akin to τερεῖω, τερεῖνω, τιτρώω, τιτρώσκα.)

τερενηδίζωμαι, only found as Pass., to be worm-eaten, esp. of wood, Diosc.: also of bones, to be carious.

τερεθῶν, ὄν, ἡ, the wood-worm, Lat. teredo, Ar. Eq. 1308.

II. caries, in the bones, Hipp. (From τερεῖω, τερεῖνω, τιτρώω, and so strictly τερθῶν.)

τέρην, εὐά, ev, gen. εἰνός, evos, etc. (τερεῖω). Strictly rubbed down, and so smooth, soft, delicate, Lat. tener, in Hom. usu. in neut. τέρεν δάκρυ, τέρενα φύλλα and ἔνθεα, the masc. only in the phrase, τέρενα χροά II., and Hes. Op. 520, Th. 5; fem. γλῆχιν τερεῖν h. Cer. 200. Comp. τερενιότης, Anth. (Akin to τέρεος, τερεῖνω, as also to Lat. teres, tener from tero.)

τερερία, ἡ, jugglery, sleight of hand: esp. in Rhetoric, quackery, use of clap-traps, Pherecr. Incert. 12, Diog. II., etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Acc. to Moeris, p. 364, contr. from τεραρεία.)

τερερεῖα, τό, a juggling-trick, clap-trap, Clem. Al.: from τερερεῖν, Dep., to practise juggling, to use clap-traps, Dem. 1405, 27, Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17. (Cf. τερερία.) Hence

τερερεῖς, ὁ, a juggler, dub.

τερερεθῶν, ὄν, ὁ, v. τερερωθήρ.

τερερία, ἡ, = τερερία.

τέρριος, ὁ, the rope from the end of a sail-yard (τέρρην), with which the sails were furled, a sail-rope, Ar. Eq. 440: strictly an Adj., τέρεριος κάδως.

τέρρην, τό, the end, extremity, Emped. 252, Eur. Eurysth. 3: hence esp. II. the end or point of a sail-yard, like κεραία; or acc. to others, the hole therein through which passed

the τέρριον. (Akin to τέρμα, τέλος, τέλσον: some refer signif. II. to τεραῖων.)

τέρρηνος, ὁ, = τέρεριος.

τερερωτήρ, ἡσθις, ὁ, (τέρρην) the place at the end of a ship's prow, from which the underpilot (πρωρέας) kept a look out: hence the πρωρέας himself is called τερερωθῶν.

τέρμα, ατος, τό, an end, boundary, Lat. terminus. I. the gaul round which horses and chariots had to turn at races, ἔλίσσων περί τέρματα, στρέφειν, βάλλειν or εὖ σχεθεῖν περί τέρμα II. 23. 309, 323, 333, 402, 466: τέρματα σημαίνειν II. 23. 358, 757:—the meta of the Romans, elsewh. καμπήρ and νύσσα.

2. the mark at which the quoits were thrown, Od. 8. 193: in gen. a mark for throwing or shooting at. II. in gen. an end, finishing, e. g. of a river's course, Hdt. 4. 52: in plur. the far end, boundaries, Id. 7. 54:—τ. πλοῦτον a limit to wealth, Theogn. 227, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1002:—πρὸς τέρμα εἶναι, ἐπὶ τέρμ' ἀφικέσθαι to have reached the limit, be at the end, Aesch. Pr. 828, Soph. Aj. 48.

2. metaph. any end, the height, completion, critical moment, τ. ἀγῶνος, ἀέθλων Pind. P. 9. 202, I. 4(3). 115: τ. βίον, βίον the term or end of life, death, Simon. 100. 13, Soph. O. T. 1530: τ. μόχθων, πλάνης, κακῶν Aesch., and Eur.: τ. τέχνης the highest point of art, Anth.:—also like τέλος periph., as, τέρματα ἔμπορος for ἔμπορος, Theogn. 1168: τέρμα ἀγῶνός Aesch. Eum. 746: τ. θανάτου, γήρας, Eur. Hipp. 1400, Andr. 1081: τ. σωτηρίας Soph. O. C. 725, cf. Eur. Or. 1343.

3. the last or highest power, supremacy, τ. Κορίνθου ἔχων to be sovereign of Corinth, Simon. 87. 4 (as Schneidew. (172) has restored it, after Buttm. Lexil. v. ἔρμα 3. not.); so, ὅτι ἀπάντων τέρμ' ἔχοντες Eur. Supp. 617; cf. τέλος III, and κύρος.

III. τέρμα, like τέλος, as Adv., at last.—Chiefly poet. (The form points to τερεῖω, Lat. tero as the Root)—perh. strictly the stone that is worn by turning round.)

τερεῖω, f. ἴσω, and τερεῖν, f. ἴσω, like ὀρίω, to limit, define. II. to end, finish.

Τερεῖον or Τερεῖον κακόν, proverb, a misfortune one brings on himself, said to be deriv. from one Τερεῖος a highwayman, v. Paroemiogr. p. 377.

τερεμνός, ὁ, (τέρμα) Ζεὺς τ. Zeus as the guardian of boundaries, also Ζ. ὅριος.

τερεμνίτιος, ἡ, ὄν, (τέρμνος) earlier form of τερεβνθίος, Theophr.: hence pecul. fem. τερεμνίς, ἴδος, Nic.

τέρμνος, ὁ, earlier form of τερεβνθός, Theophr. 2. in Med., a swelling like the fruit of the terebinth, v. Pöf. Oecon. Hipp.

II. also a flav-like plant, growing parasitically on the olive, from which the Athenians made fishing-lines, Theophr., v. Salmas. ad Solin. 911 A.

τερεμνίς, f. εἶσα, ev, (τέρμα) ending or going to the end, ἀπὸς τερεμνίσσα a shield that covers one even to the end, i. e. all over, Il. 16. 803: χιτὼν τερεμνίς, like χ. πόδης, a frock reaching to the ground, Od. 19. 242, Hes. Op. 535.

τέρμιος, la, ὄν, (τέρμα) at the end, last, always of Time, τ. ἡμέρα the day of death, Soph. Ant. 1331: τερεῖα χώρα the spot where one is destined to end life, Soph. O. C. 89.

τέρμις, ἰος, ὁ, = τέρμα, Hesych.

τερεμδρομέω, (δρόμος) to run to the goal.

τερεμνίος, la, ὄν, (τέρμα) at the end, τ. πάρος the hill at the world's end, Aesch. Pr. 117.

τέρμων, ὄν, ὁ, = τέρμα, a boundary, Aesch. Fr. 177, Eur. Hipp. 746: and in plur. Ib. 3, etc. II. an end, Aesch. Supp. 624, and Eur.

τερετικέριμος, ὄν, (τέρπω) delighting in thunder, epith. of Zeus, Hom., and Hes.

τερενίστατος and τέρενιστος, irreg. Superl. from sq.

τερενός, ὁ, ὄν, (τέρπω) delightful, delightful, pleasant, agreeable, enjoyable, cheering, first in Theogn. 1013, Mimn. 5. 3, and freq. in Pind., Aesch., etc.; also in Att. Prose, as Thuc. 2. 53:—in Hom. only as v. l., Od. 8. 45. II. Pass., delighted, glad, merry, Mehlh. Anacr. 37. 1: and so some take Aesch. Ag. 143, ὀβριλλοῖσι τερενά (Dor. for τερενή) delighting in the young of beasts.

III. Regul. Compar. and Superl. τερενιότης, —ότατος Theogn. 1062, 256; irreg., τερενίστατος and τέρενιστος in Call. Fr. 256.

IV. Adv. —νως, Theogn. 910, Soph. Fr. 517. 5.

τερπνότης, ητος, ἡ, pleasantness, delight.

ΤΕΡΠΝΩ, f. ψω: aor. *τέρπεισθα*: but the Pass. and Med. *τέρπομαι* has in Ep. a threefold aor., 1. *ἐτέρησθην* (Od. 8. 131), *ἐτέρησθην* Od. 6. 99., 19. 213. 2. *ἐτέρην*, freq. in inf. *τερπῆναι* and *τερπήμεναι* Hom., and conj. *τράπειω* by metath. (for *τερπῶ*), hence *τράπειομεν* Il. 3. 441, Od. 8. 262. 3. redupl. through all moods, *τερταρπύην*, *τετάρπετο*, *τεταρπόμεθα*, *τερταρπόμενος*, freq. in Hom., who now and then also has aor. med. *ἐτέρημην*, *τερπήμενος* Od. 12. 188, *τέρπεισθαι* h. Ap. 153; usu. aor. 2 med. *ἐταρπόμεν*.

Strictly to fill to the full, satisfy, content, hence in gen. to delight, gladden, cheer, first in Hom., and Hes., as Il. 1. 474, Od. 1. 347; θυμὸν τέρειναι, i. e. to recover oneself, Il. 9. 189, Od. 1. 107.

II. more freq. in Pass. and Med., to be cheered, delight or enjoy oneself, make merry, c. dat. rei, *φάρμυγι*, *μῦθοισι*, *δίσκοισι* etc. Hom., Hes., etc.; of eating and drinking, *τέρπεισθαι* *δαίρι*, or *ἐν δαίτῃ* Od. 11. 603, Hes. Op. 115; also *ἐπὶ τινι* Rhes. 194:—absol., *πῶτε καὶ τέρεινον* drink and be merry, Hdt. 2. 78:—but also 2. c. gen. rei, to have enough of, enjoy to one's heart's content, *ἐπεὶ τάρπημεν ἑδονὴν ἡδὲ ποτήριον* Il. 11. 780, *τεταρπόμενος σίτου καὶ οἴνου* Il. 9. 705, cf. Od. 6. 99; so also, τ. ἑνὸν, *εὐνίης*, *φιλότητος* Il. 24. 3, Od. 23. 346, 300; τ. ἑβίης, to enjoy one's youth, Od. 23. 212: metaph., τ. γάμοιο to take one's fill of lamentation, Il. 23. 10, Od. 11. 212, etc.

3. rarely c. acc., *οἶνον μοῖραν τέρεισθαι* to enjoy a part, Hes. Fr. 56. 6; *τέρπεισθαι* *ἄνησιν* Eur. Or. 1043.

4. oft. with words that limit its signif. more closely, *τέρπεισθαι* *θυμῷ* Il. 19. 313, Od. 16. 26, and *θυμῷ* Il. 21. 45; also, *κατὰ θυμὸν* Hes. Op. 58; *τέρπεισθαι* *φρένα* Il. 1. 474, Od. 4. 102, etc.; *φρεσὶν ἦσιν* Il. 19. 19, Od. 5. 74; *ἐν φρεσὶν* Od. 8. 368; *τεταρπόμενος φίλον κῆρ* Od. 1. 310. (*τέρπω* = the Sanscr. *trip*, gaudere, satiare: prob. akin to *τρίψω*.) Hence *τερπυλῆ*, ἡ, poet. for *τέρψις*, delight, Od. 18. 37, Archil. 7, Theogn. 978, 1064.

τερπών, ὄνος, ἡ, = foreg., E. M.

τέρρω, v. *τέρομαι* II.

τερραῖνα, aor. *ἐτέρησμαι*, (*τέρομαι*) trans. to dry, dry up, *εὐρε up*, *αἵμα μέλαν τέρεισθαι* Il. 16. 529; cf. *τέρομαι*.

τερσιά, ἡ, like *ταρσός*, *ταρσις*, *τρασις*, a contrivance for drying anything on, Simon. 217: from

τέρομαι, Dep. c. inf. aor. pass. *τερσηνῶν*, *τερσημένας*, as if from *ἐτέρσιν* Il. 16. 519, Od. 6. 98. To be or become dry, to dry, dry up, *ἔλκος ἐτέρεστο πάισατο* δ' αἵμα the wound dried up and the blood stanch'd, Il. 11. 267; *θελεπιδον* *τέρσεται* *ἡελη* the plain is parched by the sun, Od. 7. 124: and c. gen., *ὕσσε* *δακρυδῶν* *τέρσονται* eyes became dry from tears, Od. 5. 152.

II. the Act. first occurs in later Ep. (Hom. using only *τερπαίνω*), 3 sing. *τέρσει* Theocr. 22. 63; though Buttm. holds this to be a fut., as if from pres. *τέρρω*; and certainly we have an aor. of this form, viz. imperat. *τέρσον*, inf. *τέρσαι*, in Nic. Th. 96, 693, 709. (The Sanscr. *trish* sitre, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. i. 270: akin to *ταρσός*, also perh. to *θέρω*, *θέρω*, *θερμός*, Lat. *tergo*, *tergeo* and *torreo*.)

τέρσω, Aeol. fut. of *τέρω*.

B. v. sub *τέρομαι* II.

τέρυνθς, ον, δ, ἡ, sq.

τέρως, υος, δ, ἡ, *τέρω*, τό, (*τέρω*) strictly worn by rubbing, hence worn out, jaded, e. g. τ. ἵππος, and *τέρυνθς* υνος, but only in Hesyh. (*τέρως* was orig. = *τέρην*, except that use confined the latter to the notion of smooth, soft, in a good sense.) Hence *τερύσκω* and *τερύσκομαι*, = *τέρω*, *τρίβω*, to wear out, weary, Hesyh.

τέρφος, εος, τό, also ἔρφος and στέρφος, a skin, shell, = λέπος, Nic. Al. 268.

τέρχυνος, εος, τό, also πέρχυνος, a twig, poet.

τερψιμβρότος, ον, (*τέρπω*) gladdening the heart of man, epith. of the Sun, Od. 12. 269; of morning, h. Ap. 411, and Orph.

τερψιφύωνος, ον, (*τέρπω*) heart-gladdening, Anth. [?]

τέρψις, εως, ἡ, (*τέρπω*) strictly a full enjoyment, c. gen., *τέρψις* *αἰδῆς* Hes. Th. 917; *εἰς τέρψιν τῶς* *ἐλθεῖν* Eur. Phoen. 195, cf. I. T. 797, Cycl. 522:—gladness, delight, enjoyment, Hes., and Pind.; distinguished from the more general term *ἡδονή* by Prodicus ap. Arist. Top. 2. 6, 6; τ. ἡδονῆς Eur. Erechth. 20. 23.

τερψιχόρεα, ἡ, = sq.

Τερψιχόρη, ἡ, *Τερψιχόρᾱ*, Plat. Phaedr. 259 C, cf. A. B. p. 1173:—*Terpsichorē*, the Dance-enjoying, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78: later she appears as Inventress and Patroness of the higher kind of dancing: from *τερψιχόρος*, ον, also α, ον, (*τέρπω*) enjoying the dance, esp. the choral dance. II. gladdening others by the dance.

τέσσαρα, v. *τέσσαρες*.

τεσσαράβοιός, ον, (*βοῦς*) worth four steers, Il. 23. 705.

II. made from four ox-hides.

τεσσαράκαιδεκα, οί, αἱ, τὰ, fourteen, but more usu. *τέσσαρες* *πεσκαίδεκα*, and that even with a neut. Subst., as, *τέσσαρες* *πεσκαίδεκα* *ἔτη* Hdt. 1. 86, cf. Lob. Phryn. 409, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 70 Anm. 16:—when the *τέσσαρες* was inflected, it was written separatiim, Lob. l. c.

τεσσαράκαιδεκάωρος, ον, (*ῥάρον* II) fourteen handbreadths long, broad, high, etc., Anth.

τεσσαράκαιδεκάπατος, αλα, αἶων, on the fourteenth day.

τεσσαράκαιδέκατος, η, ον, the fourteenth, Lob. Phryn. 409.

τεσσαράκαιδεκτήτης, ον, δ, (ἔτος) fourteen years old: hence fem. —*ἔτις*, Anth.

τεσσαράκονθήμερος, ον, (ἡμέρα) of forty days, Hipp.: from *τεσσαράκοντα*, Att. *τεττάρκοντα*, οί, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. (*τέσσαρες*) forty, Hom., etc. [α] Hence

τεσσαράκοντάετης, ον, δ, and —*ετῆς*, *ἔς*, (ἔτος) forty years old, Hes. Op. 439. Hence

τεσσαράκοντάετια, ἡ, a space of forty years.

τεσσαράκονταίος, αλα, αἶων, dub. l. for *τεσσαρακοστῆος*.

τεσσαράκοντακαπεντάκις *χιλιοστός*, ἡ, ὅν, the forty-five-thousandth, Plat. Legg. 877 D.

τεσσαράκοντάκις, Adv., forty times.

τεσσαράκοντάπηχυς, v. gen. *εως*, forty cubits long.

τεσσαράκοντάς, ὁδός, ἡ, the number forty.

II. a period of forty days, Hipp.

τεσσαράκοντήρης, *ες*, forty-oared, Plat. (Of sub-*τρήρης*).

τεσσαράκοντήρυγιος, ον, (ῥηγυῖα) forty-fathoms high, deep, etc., Hdt. 2. 148.

τεσσαράκοντάτης, ον, δ, contr. for *τεσσαρακοντάτης*.

τεσσαράκονσιος, αἱ, α, a false form for *τετρακόσιοι*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 2. p. 412.

τεσσαράκοστῆος, αλα, αἶων, of forty days, on the fortieth day, Theophr.: from

τεσσαράκοστος, ἡ, ὄν, (*τεσσαράκοντα*) the fortieth: hence ἡ *τεσσαρακοστή*, sub. *νομῶν*, 1. a tax of one fortieth, Ar. Eccl. 825. 2. a fortieth, a coin of Chios (as the French have their centimes), Thuc. 8. 101.

ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣ, οί, αἱ, —*ρα*, τὰ, gen. *ων*: dat. *τέσσασι*, poet. *τέρρσι*, first in Hes. Fr. 47. 5, also in late Prose; Ion. *τέσσεσι*, Hdt. 6. 41: Att. *τέτταρες*, *τέτταρα*: in Ion. prose *τέσσερες*, *τέσσερα*: Dor. *τέσσερες* and *τέρορες*: Aeol. *πίσupes*, sometimes also indecl., as *τέσσερες* for *τά*, Lob. Phryn. 409:—*Four*, Hom. (who uses both common and Aeol. form), etc.

(Its form varies much,—Sancsc. *chatur*, *chaturā*: Lat. *quatuor*, but in Oscan *petur*, = Aeol. *πίσupes* (cf. ποῖος *qualis*, ἵππος *equus*, etc.), Germ. *vier*, our *four*, etc.) Hence

τεσσαρέσκαδεκα, οί, αἱ, τὰ, indecl., fourteen, Hdt. 1. 86, cf. Lob. Phryn. 409: but in Att. *τέσσαρες* is inflected. Hence

τεσσαρέσκαδεκάτης, ον, δ, (ἔτος) fourteen years old, Plat.

τεσσαρέσκαδεκάτιος, αλα, αἶων, on the fourteenth day, Hipp.

τεσσαρέσκαδεκάτης, ον, δ, one who keeps the fourteenth day.

τεσσαρέσκαδεκάτης, η, ον, Ion. *τεσσερεσκ*—the fourteenth, Hdt. 1. 84, etc.

τεσσαράκοντα, Ion. for *τεσσαράκοντα*, Hdt.

τέσσερες, οί, αἱ, —*ρα*, τὰ, Ion. for *τέσσερες*, Hdt.

τεσσερήκοντα, οί, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. Ion. for *τεσσαράκοντα*.

τεταγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from *τάσσω*, in order, orderly, regularly, *ἔρχεσθαι* Plat. Legg. 700 C; *πολιτεύεσθαι* Isocr. 119 C.

τεταγών, ὄντος, δ, Ep. redupl. part. aor. 2, with no pres. in use, *βίβη ποδὸς τεταγών* taking him by the foot, Il. 1. 591, cf. *λαμβάνω* and *ἔλκω*: also simply, *βίπτασκον τεταγών* Il. 5. 13. (The old Gramm., as far as signif. went, rightly recognised

τεταγών as strengthd. poet. for λαβών, but its kin to τεῖνω, pf. τέτακα, is justly rejected by Schneider and Buttm. Lexil. in roc., who assume TA— as the Root, which also appears in τῆ q. v.), in Lat. *tango*, and our *take*.)

τέτακα, perf. from τεῖνω.

τέταλμαι, perf. pass. from τέλλω, hence τέταλτο, Ep. 3 plpf. for ἐτέταλτο, Od.

τέταμαι, perf. pass. from τεῖνω.

τεταμμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from ταμῖνω, *frugally, thriftily*, Dion. H.

τετανκός, ὅ, ὄν, *suffering from tetanus*.

τετανοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the nature of τέτανος, *like it*, dub. Theophr.

τετανότριξ, τριχός, δ, ἡ, *with long straight hair*, Aristaen.

τετανός, ὅ, ὄν, (τεῖνω, τανῖω) *stretched, drawn out: stretched or straightened, smooth*, τετανὸν ἔρπος Nic., τετανὸν καὶ καθαρὸν ἔρπος^{ον} Galen, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 512. Hence

τέτανός, ὅ, a straining, stretching: strain, tension. II. a *convulsive tension* of the body, so that it becomes stiff as a corpse, *tetanus*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; *rigor nervorum* in Jelsus: cf. ἐμπροσθέντος and ὑπὸσθέντος. II. sensu suo^obeno, Ar. Lys. 553.

τετανώω, (τετανός) to stretch, straighten, Diosc. Hence

τετανώωρον, τό, a lotion for freeing the skin from wrinkles, a cosmetic. [ᾶ]

τετανώμα, ατος, τό, (τετανώω)=foreg.

τεταράγμένος, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ταρασσω, *con-jusedly*, Plat. Legg. 668 E, Isocr. Antid. § 262.

τέταρος, ὅ, a pheasant, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 654 C; cf. ταύρας.

τέταρτετο, -πώμεσθα, -πόμενος, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of τέρομαι, Hom.

τεταρτάζω, (τεταρταῖος), to have a quartan fever, Plut.

τεταρταῖκος, ὅ, ὄν, (τεταρταῖος) of a quartan fever, Diosc.

τεταρταῖος, αλα, αἰών, (τέταρος) of four days, on the fourth day, τ. γενεσθαι to be four days dead, Hdt. 2. 89; τ. πυρετοὶ uarier fever, Plat. Tim. 86 A.

τεταρτημορίας, αλα, αἰών, to be had for a quarter of an bolus, worth as much, Lat. *quadrantarius*: from

τεταρτημόριον, τό, the fourth part, Hdt. 2. 180; esp. of an bolus, Lat. *quadrans*, Arist. Pol.

τεταρτολόγιον, (Ἀέγιον) to take every fourth man, Lat. *quartare*.

τέταρος, ἡ, ὄν, (τέσσαρες) the fourth, Hom., who also has Ep. form τέταρος: τὸ τέταρον, as Adv., the fourth time, Hom., or (as Wolf) τὸτέταρον. Adv. -τως, *four-fold*, Lat. *quaduplo*, Plat. Tim. 86 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 311. II. ἡ

τέταρτη, sub. ἡμέρα, the fourth day, Hes. Op. 802. 2. sub. ὄριον, a liquid measure, a quart, Hdt. 6. 57. (Sanscr. *chaitwihā* stands between τέταρος and quartus: cf. Lithuan. *ketwirla*.)

τετάσθην, Ep. for ἐτετάσθην, 3 dual. plpf. pass. from τεῖνω, Il. 4. 536, 14. 404.

τέτατο, Ep. for ἐτέτατο, 3 plpf. pass. from τεῖνω, Hom.

τέταχται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from τάσσω, Hdt. [ᾶ]

τετελεσμένοι, part. pf. pass. from τελέω, Hom.

τετεχάται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from τεχνώ, Hom.

τετεύχετον, 3 dual. pf. from τεύχω, Il. 13. 346; but Buttm., Catal. Verb. sub. ν. τυγχάνω, would read ἐτεύχετον, considering

dupl. impf. τετεύχετον a post-Hom.

τετεύχηται, an Ep. pf. pass. with pres. signf. formed from the Subst. τεύχεα, without any pres. in use:—to be armed, once inf. τετεύχησθαι Od. 22. 104.

τετεύχων, Adv. part. pf. pass. from τεύχω, artificially.

τετηρημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. from τηρέω, *carefully, atten-vely*.

τετήμας, (τίω, τίνα) to be sorrowful, to sorrow, mourn, Hom., ough of the indic. he only uses 2 dual τετήσθον Il. 8. 447, sewh. always the part. *τητημένος* and *τητημένη*, (as in Hes. h. 163), always with ἥτορ added, except in Il. 9. 30, 695:—sides, we find the act. form *τητημένος*, in same signf. mostly in the phrase *τητησθὶ θυμῷ*, with *sorrowing heart*, Il. 11. 555, 7. 664, 24. 283; also, ἴζον *τητησθὶ* Il. 9. 13, and ἥσαν *τητησθὶ* they were sorrowing, distressed, Il. 9. 30, 695.—No ct. τίω occurs: but the word is akin to τίνειν, *τιμωρεῖσθαι* be punished, and so made sad. [ῖ]

τετήμένος, ἡ, ὄν, part. pf. pass. from τίω, Hom.

τέτλα, shortd. for τέλασθι, v. l. Il. 4. 412, for τέττα.

τέτλαθι, poet. imperat. pf. of *τλάω, Hom., and Hes.

τετλαῖν, poet. opt. pf. of *τλάω, Il.

τετλάμεν, Ep. inf. pf. of *τλάω, Od. cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 148 [ᾶ]; but τετλάμεν, 1 pl. pf., not found in Hom.

τετλάμεναι, Ep. inf. pf. of *τλάω, Od.

τετληώς, ὅτος, fem. τετληῖα, Ep. and Ion. part. pf. of τλάω, Hom.

τετηρημένος, ἡ, ὄν, part. pf. pass. of τέμνω, Od.

τετηρώς, Ep. and Ion. part. pf. of τέμνω, with pass. signf. in Ap. Rh.

τέτμον, Ep. for ἔτετμον, an aor. without pres., used by Hom. in indicat. both with and without augm., ὃν γίρως ἔτετμον whom old age overlook, Od. 1. 218; and once in the 2 sing. conjunct, Od. 15. 15. 2. c. gen., to receive by fate or lot, have by, *partake of*, ἀπάρτησθαι γενέσθης Hes. Th. 610.

τετοκῖα, fem. part. pf. of τίκτω, Hes. Op. 589.

τετολμηκότης, Adv. part. pf. from τολμάω, *boldly*, Polyb.

τέτορε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of τὸρέω, Hesych.

τέτορες, οἱ, αἱ, -ρα, τό, Dor. for τέσσαρες, Hes. Op. 696, Epigr. in Hdt. 7. 228.

τετρώω, irreg. fut. from τὸρέω q. v.

τέτρά-, for τέτορα, τέσσαρα, only in the deriv. and compd. words, which follow.

τετραβάμεν, ὄν, gen. ονος, (βαῖνω) *four-footed*, ἵπποι Eur. El. 476; also, τ. ἀπήνη=τέθριπτον, Id. Tro. 517; τ. χηλαί, φάλας the hoofs, trappings of horses, Id. Phoen. 792, 808:— τετραβάσιον γυνίς in the shape of a quadruped, Id. Hel. 376. [βα]

τετραβάρης, ἐς, (βάρος) *four times as heavy*, Alcaeus 83, in poet. gen. pl. τετραβαρήων.

τετραβίβλος, ὄν, consisting of four books, title of a book by Ptolemy, Buttm. Mus. der Alterthumsw. 2. 3, p. 485. [ᾶ]

τετραβόσιος, ὄν, and -βοιος, ὄν,=τεσσαράβσιος. [ᾶ]

τετραβρόχῳ, εως, δ, a metrical foot consisting of four short syllables, usn προκελευσματικός.

τετραγῆγρος, υ, gen. vos, four-toned, τ. αἰοδή the music of the tetrachord, Terpaner ap. Strab. p. 618.

τετραγλῶσσος, ὄν, (γλῶσσα) of four tongues or languages.

τετραγώνις, ἴσος, δ, ἡ, with four points or angles, square, Leon. Tat. 35.

τετραγώνος, ὄν, with four jaws, esp. as epith. of a spider, φαλαγγιον Strab.

τετραγράμματος, ὄν, (γράμμα) of four letters: τὸ τ. the word of four letters, i. e. in Hebrew the sacred name Jehovah.

τετραγράμμος, ὄν, (γραμμή) with or of four lines.

τετράγῳ, ὄν, as large as four γῶναι of land, Od. 7. 113.

II. τετράγωνον as Subst., a measure of land, as much as a man can plough in a day, Od. 18. 374. [ᾶ]

τετραγώνεω, c. acc. pers., to stand in square with another, ὁ ἄρως τετραγώνει τὸν Δία, astrolog. phrase in Luc. Philop. 24.

τετραγώνη, ἡ, the spindle-tree, bird-cherry, Lat. *eunymus europaeus*, (so called from its square fruit), Theophr.

τετραγωνία, αλα, αἰών,=τετράγωνος.

τετραγωνίζω, f. ἴσω, (τετράγωνος) to make square, square, of lines or numbers, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Rep. 527 A, τ. κύκλον to square the circle, Arist. Org.

II. intr. to be square.

τετραγώνιον, τό, a cloak with four lappets, dub.

τετραγωνισμός, ὁ, (τετραγωνίζω) a making square. II. a finding the square, quadrature, as of the circle, Arist. Org.

τετραγωνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) square-looking.

τετραγωνοπρόσῳτος, ὄν, (πρόσωτον) square-faced, like otters and beavers, Hdt. 4. 109.

τετραγώνος, ὄν, strictly four-angled, but usn. with four equal angles, rectangular, esp. square, Hdt. 1. 178, 181, Thuc., etc.: τ. ἐργασία, of the Hermes-statues, Thuc. 6. 27; τὸ τετράγωνον, a square, esp. a body of men drawn up in square, Lat. *agmen quadratum*, Xen. Lac. 12. 1; τ. τᾶς in Thuc. 4. 125.

II. made square, as broad as long, Lat. *quadratus*.

III. metaph. perfect as a square, in gen. complete, perfect, χερσὶ καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νῶν τετραγώνος τετυμένους Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. 344 A (Fr. 12. 2 Schneidew.), cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 11.

IV. τ. ἀριθμός, a square number, i. e. a number multi-

τετράοιδιος, *ov*, (δοιδή) of four notes, Plut.
 τετράδρυμος, *ov*, (δρυγία) four fathoms long or broad, Dio C.
 τετράορις, *η*, a four-horsed chariot, Pind. O. 2. 8, P. 2. 8,
 etc.: from
 τετράορος, *ov*, contr. πέτρωρος, (ἄρω) yoked four together,
 Ίπποι Od. 13. 81; τ. ἄρω a four-horse-chariot, Pind. P. 10,
 101; and so τὸ τετράορον absol.:—also, τέτρωρος ὄχος, τέτρωρον
 ἄρω Eur. Hipp. 1229, Alc. 483. II. four-legged, ταῖσος
 Soph. Tr. 507. [α]
 τετράπάλαια, Adv. four times long ago, i. e. long long ago, Call.
 Epigr. 2. 4, cf. δεκαπάλαια. [α]
 τετράπάλαιστος, *αια*, *αἰον*,=sq.
 τετράπάλαιστος, *ov*, (παλαιστή) of four spans, four spans
 long or broad, Hdt. 2. 149. [α]
 τετράπεδος, *ov*, (πέδον) of or with four surfaces. II. of
 four feet, τῷ πλάτει Polyb. [α]
 τετράπετος, *ov*, (πέξα) four-footed, Orph. [α]
 τετράπηνχιος, *αια*, *αἰον*,=sq.
 τετράπηνχος, *u*, gen. *eos*, four cubits (six feet) long, Hdt. 7.
 69, Lob. Phryn. 549: of men, six feet high, tall fellows, Ar.
 Ran. 1014. [α]
 τετραπλάσιον, to make fourfold; from
 τετραπλάσιος, *ia*, *ion*, fourfold, from times as much, Lat.
 quadruplus, Plat. Rep. 369 E, etc. Adv. —ως.
 τετραπλάσιον, *ov*, gen. *eos*,=foreg.
 τετραπλεβρία, *η*, an area of four πλέθρα, Inscr.: from
 τετράπλεθρον, *ov*, (πλέθρον) consisting of four plethra: τὸ τ.
 =foreg., Polyb.
 τετράπλευρος, *ov*, (πλευρά) four-sided, κλον Anth.
 τετραπλή, Adv., in a fourfold manner, fourfold, II. 1. 128:
 also written τετραπλή without iota subser.
 τετραπλῆος, *ov*, *ov*, contr. —πλοῖος, *η*, *οἶν*, fourfold, Lat. quad-
 ruplus: τὸ τ.=τετραμυρία, Xen. An. 7. 6, 7. Adv. —πλῶς,
 =τετραπλή, LXX. (For deriv. cf. ἀπλῶς.)
 τετράπνοος, *ov*, (πνέω, πνοή) with four nostrils: Lyc. has
 also a fem. τετράπνη.
 τετράποδῆδον, Adv., on four feet, Ar. Pac. 896: from
 τετράποδης, *ov*, δ, (πούς) four-footed. II. four feet long,
 broad or deep. Hence
 τετράποδιτή, Adv., on all fours, Polyb.
 τετράποδια, *η*, a measure or length of four feet, Böckh
 Inscr. 1. p. 279.
 τετράποδιος, *i*, *σω*, (τετράπους) to go on all fours, go, be or
 live as a quadruped, Arist. H. A. Hence
 τετράποδιότης, *ov*, δ, going on all fours, quadrupedal.
 τετράποδιότης, Adv.,=τετραποδιή.
 τετράποδος, *ov*, poet. for τετράπους, Lob. Phryn. 546. [α]
 τετράπολις, *eas*, *η*, poet. τετράπολις, of or with four cities,
 λαός τ., of the northern part of Attica, Eur. Heracl. 81, ubi v.
 Elmsl.: of Cephallenia, Thuc. 2. 30. [α]
 τετράπολος, *ov*, (πολέω) turned up, ploughed four times,
 Theoc. 25. 26. [α]
 τετράπορος, *ov*, with four passages, ways or holes. [α]
 τετράπος, *ov*, poet. for τετράπους, Arat. Phæn. 214. [α]
 τετράπους, *ov*, *η*, —πουρ, τό, four-footed, Hdt. 2. 68., 4. 71:
 λέλα τετράπους a booty of cattle, Polyb.:—τά τετράποδια quad-
 rupeds, Hdt. 3. 106, Thuc. 2. 50, etc. II. of four feet in
 length, Plat. Meno 85 B, C. [α]
 τετραπρόσωπος, *ov*, (πρόσωπον) with four faces or fronts.
 τετράπτερος, *ov*, (πτερόν) four-winged, Soph. Fr. 27. Hence
 τετραπτερινῆς, ἴσος, *η*, a four-wing, i. e. grasshopper, cicada,
 Boeot. word in Ar. Ach. 871; where however Elmsley inter-
 prets it, four-footed animals,—from its being opp. to δρόπλοχοι.
 τετράπτερος, *ov*, (πτερόν) four-winged, Ar. Ach. 1082.
 τέτραπον, Ep. for ἐτέρη, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τρέπω, Hom.
 τετράπολις, *η*, poet. for τετράπους, Eur.
 τετράπτερος, *ov*, (πτενή) fourfold, four-leaved, Hipp.
 τετράπτωτος, *ov*, (πτύξις) with four cases, Gramm.
 τετράπυλος, *ov*, (πύλη) four-gated.
 τετράπυργια, *η* (πύργος) a building with four towers, Polyb.
 τετραπύων, *ωνος*, δ, a plant, the same as τραγώπων, Diosc.
 τετράπυλλα, *η*, (πύλος) a team of four horses.
 τετράραβδος, *ov*, with four staves, rods, streaks or rows.

τετράρρυθος, *ov*, consisting of four metres.
 τετράρρυθος, *ov*, with four poles and yokes, i. e. eight-horsed,
 Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51; also τετράρρυτος.
 τετράρχης, to be a tetrarch, N. T.: from
 τετράρχης, *ov*, δ, (ἄρχω) a tetrarch, as among the Galatians
 in Asia, of whom each tribe had four chiefs, Plut. II. a
 leader of four λόχοι. Hence
 τετράρχια, *η*, a tetrarchy, the power or dominions of a te-
 tarch, Eur. Alc. 1154.—Thessaly was anciently divided into
 4 tetrarchies, Thirlw. H. of Gr. 6. p. 141: cf. τεράς II. II.
 τ. ἱππική, the command of a τετράρχια (signif. II.), Arr. Hence
 τετραρχικός, *η*, *ov*, of, belonging to a tetrarch or tetrarchy,
 Strab.
 τετράς, *αδος*, *η*, (τέτρες) the number four,=τετρακτὺς, Arist.
 Metaph. i. esp. 2. the fourth day, Hes. Op. 792, 796, etc.:
 —proverb, τετράδι γέγονας, of one who labors for others, not
 for himself (cf. τετραδιστής), Plat. (Com.) Incert. 29, Ariston.
 Ἡλ. βίγ. 6. II.=τετράρχια I, Hellan. ap. Harpocr. sub
 v. τετράρχια. (Strictly shortd. for τετράς.)
 τετράς, *αντος*, δ, (τέτρες) the fourth part. II. a coin, a
 fourth, like Lat. quadrans, cf. ἐξās.
 τετράσημος, *ov*, (σημα) of or with four signs: in Music, of
 four kinds of time, Osann Anal. Cr. p. 76, Auctar. Lex. p.
 157. [α]
 τετρασκαλμος, *ov*, with four σκαλμοί: and so four-oared, Diod.
 τετρασκελής, *ēs*, (σκέλος) four-legged, four-footed, Trag.: τ.
 οἰωνός, of a kind of griffin, Aesch. P. 395.
 τετραστέριον, τό, four ases, the Rom. sestertius, one fourth
 of the denarius, Epictet.
 τετραστάδιον, *ov*, (στάδιον) four stades in length: τὸ τ. a
 length of four stades, Strab. [στὰ]
 τετραστάτηρος, *ov*, (στάτηρ) worth four staters, Ar. Eccl. 413.
 τετράστογος, *ov*, (στέγη) with four stories, Diod.
 τετράστιχος, *ov*, in four rows, lines, LXX.
 τετραστοιχία, *η*, a fourfold row or line, Theophr.: from
 τετραστοιχος, *ov*, (στοιχος) in four rows or lines, like τετρά-
 στιχος, Theophr.
 τετράστοον, τό, an antechamber, Lat. atrium: from
 τετράστος, *ov*, surrounded with four stoa or cloisters.
 τετράστυλος, *ov*, with four pillars in front, of a temple, Vitruv.
 τετρασύλλαβια, *η*, a being of four syllables: from
 τετρασύλλαβος, *ov*, (συλλαβή) of four syllables.
 τετρασχιστος, *ov*, (σχίζω) split or parted into four.
 τετρασχοῖνος, *ov*, four σχοῖνοι, i. e. 240 stades long, Strab.
 τετρασώματος, *ov*, (σώμα) with four bodies, Anth.
 τετράτωμος, *ov*, (τέμνω) cut fourfold, in four. [α]
 τετράτονος, *ov*, of four tones or notes. [α]
 τέτρατος, *η*, *ov*, poet. for τέτατος, fourth, Hom., and Hes.;
 τὸ τέτρατον for the fourth time, II. 21. 177, Hes. Op. 594, Sc. 363.
 τετράτροχος, *ov*, four-wheeled.
 τετράτρυφος, *ov*, (τρίπτω) broken into four pieces, that may
 be so broken, ἄρτος Hes. Op. 440.
 τετράφα, pf. from τρέπω, also τέτροφα:—but II. dub. for
 τέτροφα, pf. from τρέφω, in Simmias.
 τετράφθαλαγγαρία, *η*, the command of a τετραφθαγγία: from
 τετράφθαλαγγής, *ov*, δ, (ἄρχω) leader of a τετραφθαγγία.
 τετράφθαλγία, *η*, (φάλαγξ) a corps of four phalanxes or a
 phalanx in four divisions, Polyb.
 τετράφθαλπος, *ov*, of a helmet in II. 5. 743., 11. 47, acc. to
 the usu. deriv.=τετράφαλος.—If a lengthening of the form
 τετράφαλος is not allowed (and it is suspicious, for in both
 places ἀμφίφαλος is added), Buttmann's assumption (Lexil. voc.
 φάλος g) becomes very prob., viz. that the Root is φάλπος (a
 word never indeed found in use), either the plume itself, or
 an epithet of it, and so τετραφάλπος would mean with four
 crests or plumes: cf. φάλπος, φαλρινών. [α]
 τετράφαλος, *ov*, κυνέη, κόρυς, a helmet with a fourfold φάλος,
 II. 12. 384., 22. 315; v. φάλος, ἀμφίφαλος, and foreg.
 τετράφάρμακος, *ov*, (φάρμακον) compounded of four drugs.
 τετράφασται, —φαστο, Ep. and Ion. 3 pl. pf. and plqpf. pass.
 from τρέπω, II. [α]
 τέτραφε, v. l. II. 21. 279., 23. 348, for γ' ἔτραφε.
 τετράφυλος, *ov*, divided into four φυλάι, Hdt. 5. 66.

τέτραχα, Adv. (τέτραπες) *fourfold, in four parts*, τ. διανέμειν τι Plat. Gorg. 464 C.

τετραχείρ, χειρός, ὅ, ἵ, *four-handed*, [ἀ]

τετραχῆ, Adv. = τέτραχα, Xen. Hell. 5. 2. 7.

τετραχᾶ, Adv., poet. for τέτραχα, Il. 3. 363, Od. 9. 71, cf. διχᾶ and τριχᾶ. [ἀ]

τετραχῖω, f. ἰω, (τέτταρα) *to divide into four parts: to do or engage to do the fourth part*, Ar. Fr. 688.

τέτραχμον, or τετραχμόν, τό, short. for τετραδράχμον, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 750.

τετραχόαιος, αἰα, αἰον, = τετραχόος, Inscr.

τετραχονικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Diosc.

τετραχονίς, ἡ, ὄν, ἡ, *holding four χολικες*.

τετραχός, or, contr. χους, ον, *holding four χόες*, Anth. [ἀ]

τετραχορδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the tetrachord, Plut.

τετραχόρδος, or (χορδή) *four-stringed: τὸ τ. the tetrachord*, a scale comprising two tones and a half, Arist. Probl.: the oldest Greek musical system, and the base of all later ones, v. Müller Literat. of Greece 12. § 3, Dict. of Antiq. p. 625. [ἀ]

τετραχρονία, ἡ, *four times, four kinds of time or measure: from τετραχρόνιος, or, = sq.*

τετραχρόνος, or, *of four times or four kinds of time*.

τετραχρύπος, or, *made of four pots, τρυφάλεια Batr.* 258.

τετραχῶρος, or, *with four divisions*, Diosc.

τετράχως, Adv. (τέτταρες) *in a fourfold manner*, Plut.

τετράων, αὐός, ὅ, also τετράων, a bird of the grouse-kind, tetrao Linn., Plin. (Akin to τετράς.)

τετράωτος, or, (ὄς) *with four ears or handles*, Simarist. ap. Ath. 483 A.

τετρεμαῖον, used only in pres. and impf., *to tremble*, Hipp., and Ar. Nub. 294, 374. (A redupl. form of τρέω, τρέμα.)

τέτρημα, pf. pass. from τετρεῖν.

τετρημερος, or, (ἡμέρα) *of four days: ἡ — as the fourth day*, sub. ἡμέρα, Arist. Probl.

τέτρηνα, Ep. for ἐτέτρηνα, aor. from τετρεῖν.

τετρήν, dub. for τετρήν, in Hipp. and Callim.; although Buttm. Catal. Verb. sub v. τετράω, lets it pass as Ion.

τετρήρης, es, *four-oared*, Polyb. (Cf. sub τρήρης.) Hence τετρηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Polyb.

τέτρηχα, intr. perf. with pres. signif. from ταρασσω, q. v.; hence part. fem. τετρηχία, Il. 7. 346; and in Pl. 95, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. τετρήχει.

τετρίγει, Ep. 3 plqpf. from τρίζω, Il. [ῖ]

τετρίγνις, part. fem. pf. from τρίζω, Hom.

τετρίγνις, Ep. for τετρίγνις, acc. pl. part. masc. pf. from τρίζω, Il. 2. 314.

τετρίξ, ἴγος, ἡ, a wild bird, prob. of the grouse kind, Arist. H. A.; cf. τέτραξ.

τέτρομος, ὅ, = τρόμος, Gramm.

τέτρονμος, or, (ὄργια) = τετράτρονμος, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5.

τέτροφα, perf. from τρέφω, Od. 23. 237. II. perf. from τρέπω, q. v.

τετρωβόλαιος, αἰα, αἰον, = τετρωβόλος.

τετρωβόλις, or, *to receive four obols, worthy to be a soldier*, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 2, cf. sq.: from

τετρωβόλος, or, (ὀβολός) *weighing or worth four obols*, Lob. Phryn. 549: proverb, τετρωβόλος τοῦν' ἔστι, it's very dear, Ar. Pac. 254, ubi v. Schol. II. τὸ τετρωβόλον, a piece of four obols: esp. of the soldiers' pay, hence proverb, τετρωβόλου βίος a soldier's life, Paus. ap. Eust. 1405, 29.

τετρώκοντα, Dor. for τεσσαράκοντα, Archimed. Hence

τετρωκοτομώριον, τό, the fortieth part: from

τετρώκοστος, ἡ, Dor. for τεσσαράκοστος.

τετρωμένος, ἡ, or, part. pf. pass. from τειρώσκει, Hdt.

τετρωρία, ἡ, contr. for τετρωρία.

τετρωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg.

τετρωρίστος, or, = τετρωρος, τετρωρος, Soph. Fr. 781.

τέτρωρος, or, contr. for τετρωρος, q. v.

τετρωφόρος, or, (ὁροφή) *of four stories*, Hdt. 1. 180.

τέτρη, a friendly or respectful address of youths to their elders, Father, Il. 4. 412; cf. τάτα, ἄττα, ἄππα ἀπφά, πάππα.

τεττράρακοντα, τέτταρες, etc., Att. for τεσσαράκοντα, [ἀ]

τεττιγώμητρα, ἡ, the matrix or larva of the τέττιξ, Arist. H. A. [1380]

τεττιγία, τά, a smaller kind of τέττιξ, Arist. H. A., cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 887.

τεττιγφόρος, or, (φέρα) *wearing a τέττιξ or cicada: the Athenians esp. were called τεττιγφόροι*, because in early times they wore golden τέττιγες as an emblem of their race (cf. τέττιξ η), Ar. Ep. 1331.

τεττιγφόρος, or, = foreg., Eust.

τεττιγώδης, es, (εἶδος) *like a τέττιξ*, Luc.

τεττιζω, v. τιτίζω.

ΤΕΤΤΙΞ, ἴγος, ὅ, a kind of grasshopper, Lat. cicada, a winged insect fond of basking at noon on single trees or bushes, when the male makes a chirping noise by striking the lower membrane of the wing against the breast: this noise was so pleasing to the ear of the ancients, that their Poets are always using it as a simile for sweet sounds, as Il. 3. 151, Hes. Op. 580, Sc. 393, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 259, Voss Virg. Ecl. 5. 77: people kept them, as now in Spain, in rush-cages and fed them with γήνητον, Theoc. 1. 52, Mel. 112: the Greeks ate the larvae.

II. χρυσία τ., a golden cicada, such as were worn by the Athenians before Solon's time, as an emblem of their claim to being Ἀδοχθονες (for such was the supposed origin of the insects): prob. it was a pin with a gold cicada for a head, which served to fasten the κρωβίλος or braid of hair on the crown, Thuc. 1. 61; cf. τεττιγφόρος. II. τ. ἐνδλίος a lobster, Ael. (Prob. onomatop.)

τεττιγμαί, pf. pass. from τεύχω, Hom., plqpf. ἐτεττιγμην Ep., τεττιγμαῖον Hom.

τεττικύν, Ep. redupl. inf. aor. 2 of τεύχω, Od. 15. 77, 94.

τεττιξαι, 2 sing. pf. pass. from τεύχω, Il.: τεττιξαι Ep. for ἐτέτιξαι 2 sing. plqpf., Il.

τεττιφωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from τυφώω, stupidly, Dem. 665, 13.

τεττιχη, part. τεττιχηκός, pf. of τυγχάνω, Hom.

τεττιχθαι, inf. pf. pass. from τεύχω, Hom.

τεῦ, Dor. gen. from τὸ, σὺ, for σοῦ, Alcibi.

τεῦ, Ion. and Dor. for τίνος, gen. from τίς; but τεῦ enclit. gen. for τίνος from τίς, freq. in Hom., and Hes.

τεῦμα, atos, τό, (τεύχω) *that which is pers. a work*, Anth.

τευθιδιον, τό, Dim. from τευθίς, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 10, Ephipp. 'Ομοι. 1. 4. [Θῖ, Il. c.]

τευθιδιώδης, es, like a τευθίς, Ath.

τευθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of cuttle-fish or squid, Lat. sepia, loīgo, Simon. 201, Ar. Ach. 1156, Ep. 934 etc. [-ίς, Ar. Il. c.; though Draco p. 15, 24, makes it long.]

τεῦδος or τευθός, ὅ, the sepia or cuttle-fish, Arist. ap. Ath. 326 D. Hence

τευθώδης, es, (εἶδος) *shaped like a τεῦδος*.

τευθιον, τό, a herb of the germanier kind, Diosc.

τευκτηρ, ἥρος, ὅ, (τεύχω) a maker.

τευκτηρός, ἡ, ὄν, (τυγχάνω) *usually attaining to or reaching*, τίνος Arist. Magn. Mor.

τευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τεύχω, made, prepared, esp. well wrought, artificial, v. τυκτός.

τεύκτηρ, oros, ὅ, = τευκτηρ.

τεύκομαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med., = τεύχω, τεύχομαι, Antim. 3. τεύξεις, εως, ἡ, (τεύχω) *like τῶς, a putting together: a making preparation*. II. (τευχάνα) attainment, acquisition, Epict.

τεύς, Aeol. and Dor. for σοῖ, gen. of σὺ, τί; always orthotone.

τεῦτάω, f. ἰσω, for ταῦτάω, to say or do the same thing: c. inf. to bid or order repeatedly, Pherecr. Incert. 55: τ. περί τι to linger, dwell upon a thing, be constantly at it, Plat. Rep. 521 E, Phil. 56 E, Tim. 90 B, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.; like διατρίβω, σπουδάζω, πραγματεύεσθαι: later also in Med. Hence

τευτασιός, ὅ, dwelling on a thing, occupation therewith.

τευνάω, collat. form from τευτάω, Hesych.

τεῦτλον or τευτλίον, τό, = τεῦτλον, Att. for σευτλίον, Ar.

Ran. 942.

τευνλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. for σευνλίς, Theophr.

τευνλίς, es, er, contr. οἰς, οἶσσα, οὖν, of or full of beet: hence the island Τευνλίουσα or Τευνλουσσα, Beet-Island, Thuc. 8. 42: from

τεῦτλον, τό, Att. for the Ion. and common form σεῦτλον, a kitchen-herb, beet, Lat. beta, Ar. Pac. 1014. Hence

τευτλοφάκη, ἡ, a dish of beet mixed with lentils, Diosc. [ἄ] τευτλοφόρος, ον, (τεῦχος, φέρω) wearing armour, armed, Aesch. Cho. 627.

τευχέω, (τεῦχος) v. τετεύχημαι.

τευχής, εσσα, εν, (τεῦχος) armed, Opp.

τευχήρης, ες, (τεῦχος, ἔρω) furnished with armour or arms, armed, Orph.

τευχιστήρ, ἦρος, δ, Aesch. Pers. 901, and -τής, οὐ, δ, Id. Theb. 644, (τεῦχος) an armed man, warrior, v. -τής, Paral. 449.

τευχίτης, ου, δ, =foreg.: fem. -ητις, ἰδος, Lyc.

τευχιστήρ, ορος, δ, =τευχιστήρ.

τευτοπλαστής, ου, δ, (πλάσσω) making utensils or vessels, Lyc.

τεῦχος, εος, τό, (τεῦχω) strictly like δῆλον and ἔρτα, a tool, implement, utensil: esp. in plur., implements of war, armour, arms, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.; more precisely, τεῦχεα ἄρτια, πολεμικά τ.; always of a warrior's whole armour, harness, τεῦχεα δύναι, καταδύναι, ἀποδύναι, τεῦχεα περὶ χροῖ ἀρούρεω and ἀπ' ὤμων σὺλαι, Hom. 2. the tackle, rigging, etc., of a ship, Od. 15. 218., 16. 326.

3. later esp. a vessel of any kind, bathing-tub, Aesch. Ag. 1128: a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 1114, 1120: a balloting urn, Aesch. Ag. 815, Eur. 742, etc. 4. in Medic. the human frame, body, as holding the intestines, cf. Fōts. Oecon. Hipp.: τεῦχος νεοσσάω λευκόν, of an egg, Eur. Hel. 258. 5. after the Alexandrian age, also a book, Jac. A. P. p. 13.; hence, πεντάτευχος, δικάτευχος etc. (The Græc. Zeug is from the same Root, viz. τεῦχω, τυχεύω.)

τευχοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing arms or armour, armed, Rhcs. 3. ΤΕΥΧΩ: f. τεύω: aor. ἔτευξα: perf. τετέυχα: pf. pass. τετέυχηται: fut. 3 τετέυχομαι: aor. pass. ἐτέυχην (oft. used by Ep. in signif. of ἐτεύχω)—which tenses are all in Hom.: he also oft. uses the irreg., merely poet., 3 pl. τετεύχοντο, τετεύχοντο, the latter also in Hes. Th. 581: the redupl. aor. 2 τετέυκεν, and aor. med. with act. signif. τετύκοντο, τετύκισθαι, are also solely Ep. and Ion., =τεύω, τετεύεσθαι, Od. 15. 94, Π. 1. 467:—the perf. act. indeed appears in Il. 13. 346 as a real Act., but elsewhere it is used in the signif. of τεύχω, q. v.: (for in Plat. Rep. 521 E τετεύεσθαι is the true reading, now generally adopted, cf. Lob. Phryn. 395): the fut. 3 τετέυχομαι has always the intr. signif. of τεύχω, Il. 12. 345, 31. 322: besides ἐτέυχην, a later aor. ἐτεύχην seems also to have been used, at least the part. τετεύχεν occurs in Anacreont. 10(5).

To prepare, get or make ready, make, in Hom. and Hes. of any work, whether of the mind or hands; esp. of works in wood or metal, to build, forge: of women's handiwork, to weave; of food or meals, to dress: Hom. uses the Ep. aor., act. and med., τετεύκεν, τετεύκισθαι, in this signif. only, and always joined with δαῖτα, δειπνον and δόρπον, Il. 1. 467., 2. 430, Od. 8. 61, etc.: also freq. in many metaph. senses, τεύχειν ἄλλαν τινα to work one woe, Il. 1. 110; τ. πόλεμον, θάνατον, γέλωα Od. 24. 476., 20. 11., 18. 350; τ. παλῶν to make a rally, Il. 15. 70, cf. Hes. Sc. 154; τ. γάμον to bring about a marriage, Od. 1. 277; τ. ποιήν, Boihr Od. 10. 18, 188: to form, create, Il. 5. 449, Od. 8. 177: ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ στήθεσσι . . αἰμυλώως το λόγους καὶ ἐκίπλοντο ἦθος τεύξε Hes. Op. 79, cf. Hes. Th. 570, Op. 263; so also freq. in Pind., and Trag.: σπῆναι τ. ἐν ἀλλήλαις, i. e. to quarrel, Aesch. Pers. 189: rarely like δρᾶν, c. dupl. acc., τεύχειν τινά τι to do a thing to one, Soph. Phil. 189. The pres., impf., and fut. med. τεύχομαι also sometimes take an acc. like the act., Il. 19. 208, Od. 10. 182; though τεύχομαι occurs also as fut. pass., Il. 5. 653.—In Pass., oft. c. gen. rei, τεύχεσθαι χροσίο, κασιγέτροιο to be made of . . , Il. 18. 574, Od. 19. 226, Hes. Sc. 208, so in pf. act., ἐπίκοντος ῥόδω βυνοιο τετευγῶς made of ox-hide, Od. 12. 423; but also c. dat. rei, Od. 10. 210, 19. 563. II. the pf. pass., as representing that which has been made, and so is existing, is oft. used (esp. by Hom.) as =γίγνεσθαι or εἶναι, chiefly in 3 sing., the plqpf. being used as impf., cf. Il. 4. 84., 5. 78, 402, Od. 4. 392., 8. 546, etc.; γυναῖκες ἀπὲρ τέτυκτο thou wast like a woman, Il. 8. 163; freq. of any thing ordained or destined, ποῖρα τέτυκται Il. 18. 120, Hes. Op. 743, cf. Il. 22. 30, Od. 4. 772: hence the part. pf. τετυγμένος has not only the signif. made, built, but has mostly a collat. notion of well or fitly made, well-wrought, compact, lasting, δέματα, βωμός, τεύχος, σκάκος, δέπας, ἔλματα etc., Hom.; metaph., ἀγρός

καλὸν τετυγμένος a well-tilled field, Od. 24. 206; γῶος ἐν στήθεσσι τετυγμένος a firm and active mind, Od. 20. 366, cf. τετράγωνος, and πυκνός v.; (so too τυκτός was used for ἐπ' τυκτός and ποιητός for εἰς ποιητός): οὐκέντι γὰρ δύναται τὸ τετυγμένον εἶναι ἄντικτον what is done can never be undone, Pseudo-Phocyl. v. 50:—Later prose writers have also a perf. τετέυχημαι, part. τετεγμένος, Lob. Phryn. 728: and Hdt. so uses the pf. act., v. sub τεύχω. (Nearly akin to τεύχω, the notion implied in which has grown out of the pass. pf. of τεύχω; hence in Ep. the pass. forms τετέυχημαι, ἐτετέυχημην, ἐτέυχθη, are substantially the same with τεύχω, ἐτεύχον: and the act. pf. τετέυχε when used intr., is used exactly like τεύχω; further, τεύχειν is manifestly akin to τίκτω, Germ. zeugen, cf. τεύχος.)

τέφρα, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. τέφρη, (θάπτω, τάφος, τῶφω) ashes, Il. 18. 25, (where sprinkling the clothes with ashes is an expression of deep sorrow, as, later, sprinkling the head); esp. the ashes of the funeral pile, Il. 23. 251:—in the phrase τέφρα τίλασθαι (cf. τίλω), prob. a kind of pungent dust:—proverb., ὅρκους εἰς τέφραν γράφειν Philonid. Incert. 1, cf. ὅσῳ.

τεφράσις, ἀλα, ἀσθ, ashy, ash-colored, Ael.

τεφρός, δδος, δ, ash-colored, name of a kind of τέττις, Ael.

τεφρώεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for τεφρός, Nonn.

τεφρώω, f. ἔω, (τέφρα) to be ash-colored. II. transit = τεφρώω.

τεφρίνος, ἡ, ον, =τεφρός, Hipp.

τεφρίον, τό, an ash-colored ointment, esp. for the eyes.

τεφροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like ashes, ash-colored, Diosc.

τεφρός, δ, ὄν, (τέφρα) ash-colored, χρώμα Arist. H. A. Hence τεφρώω, to make ash-colored. II. to make into ashes, burn to ashes, Lyc.

τεφρώδης, ες, contr. for τεφροειδής, Plut.

τεφρώσις, ἡ, (τεφρώ II) a burning to ashes.

τεχνάδω, f. δαω, (τέχνη) =τεχνάω: esp. to use art or cunning, deal slyly, use shifts or subtleties, Hdt. 3. 130., 6. 1, Ar. Ach. 385, etc. II. Hdt. also uses aor. med., ἐτεχνάσασθαι, as if from τεχνάδωι to contrive, 2. 121, 1: and so in Pass., ἡμᾶς τετεχνάσμεναι made skillfully, Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 477.

τεχνάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for τεχρήεις, [ἄ]

τεχνάσμα, ατος, τό, (τεχνάω) any thing made or effected by art, artificial, a piece of handiwork, κέδρον τεχνάσμα, of a cedar coffin, Eur. Or. 1053; cf. τέχνημα. II. an artifice, trick, Ib. 1560, Ar. Thesm. 198, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 7.

τεχνασμός, δ, (τεχνάω) a cunning contrivance or arrangement.

τεχναστέος, ἔα, ὄν, verb. Adj., to be contrived. II. τεχναστέον, one must contrive, Arist. Pol.

τεχναστής, οὐ, δ, (τεχνάω) =τεχνίτης.

τεχναστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., made by art, cunningly made, Arist. Part. An.

τεχνάω, f. ἦσω, (τέχνη) to make cunningly or skillfully, make by art, Iotón Od. 7. 110: but also, and so always in Att., τεχνάωμαι, f. ἡσάμαι, as Dep. med., to make, contrive, prepare by art, to execute or perform skillfully, Il. 23. 415, Od. 5. 259., 11. 613; so too, τ. κακῇ Soph. Phil. 80, cf. Ant. 494, Eur. Med. 369, etc.: followed by a relat., to contrive or devise means for doing, τεχνήσομαι ὥς κε γένηται παῖς ἑμῶς h. Hom. Ar. 326: so, τ. τί δὲν φάγοι Xen. Ages. 9, 3.—Xen. also uses τεχνάομαι as a Pass. to be made by art, Cyr. 8. 6, 23.—Cf. τεχνάω.

τέχνη, ἡ, an art, handicraft, trade, in Hom. esp. a metal-worker's art, Od. 3. 433., 6. 234, etc.; also that of a shipwright, Il. 3. 61; of a physician, Hdt. 3. 130: τεχνήν ποιεῖσθαι τι to make a trade of it, Dem. 982. 2. 2. in gen. an art or regular method of making or doing a thing, opp. to ἐπιστήμη, whether of the useful productive arts, or of the fine arts, Plat., Arist., etc., v. esp. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 2, Eth. N. 6. 4: τέχνη τῶν λόγων the art of speaking, or perch. rather tricks of Rhetoric, Aeschin. 16. 31, etc.: hence, τέχνη by rules of art, Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 282 D. II. art, skill, cunning, esp. in bad sense, δολή τέχνη Od. 4. 455, 529, Hes. Th. 160: in plur. cunning devices, as in Lat. malae artes, Od. 8. 327, 332; arts, wiles, Hes. Th. 496, 929: τέχνην κακὴν ἔχει he has a bad trick, Hes. Th. 770; so too in Pind., etc. III. in gen. a way, manner, means whereby a thing is gained, usu. implying

art and cunning: hence the phrases, μηδεμιῇ τέχνῃ in *no wise*, Hdt. 1. 112; ἰδὲν τέχνῃ straightway, Hdt. 9. 57; so, πᾶσα τέχνῃ by all means, Ar. Thesm. 65, Eccl. 366; παντοῦ τέχνῃ Soph. Aj. 752, etc.: cf. μηχανή. IV. a work of art, Soph. O. C. 472, Fr. 168. (τίκτω, τεκεῖν: akin to τεύχω.)

τεχνήεις, εσσα, εν, (τέχνη) cunningly wrought, ingenious, Od. 8. 297. Adv., τεχνηέντως, artfully, with art, Od. 5. 270.

τέχνημα, ατος, τό, (τεχνάω) that which is cunningly wrought, a work of art, in gen. a handiwork, Soph. Phil. 36, (where the plur. is used of a single thing, cf. τέχνασμα, and Pors. Or. 1051), Plat., etc. II. an artful device, trick, artifice, Aesch. Fr. 328, Eur. I. T. 1355: so of a man, a piece of art, all trick and cunning, Soph. Phil. 928.

τεχνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = τεχνήεις, Anth. τεχνήτης, ον, dub. form for τεχνήτης, rejected by Bekker in Arist. Divin. per Somn. 1. 7:—so, for τεχνητά v. τεχνήτα.

τεχνητικός, ή, έν, refining artificially. II. pass. much refined, Lat. elaboratus, Polyb. τεχνητός, ή, έν, (τεχνάω) artificially or cunningly made, Plut. τεχνιδιον, τό, Dim. from τέχνη. [1]

τεχνικός, ή, έν, (τέχνη) artistic, ingenious, skilful, workmanlike, of persons, Epich. p. 79, Plat., etc.: τ. περί τινος Plat. Phaedr. 273 E, etc.: later esp. a rhetorician, grammarian. 2. of things, artificial, opp. to αὐτοφάτος, Theophr. II. of or belonging to art, technical, hence also regular, systematic, τ. πραγματεία Plat. Gorg. 501 B, etc.—Adv.—κώς, according to the rules of art, in a workmanlike manner, Plat. Phaedr. 271 C, etc.

τέχνηον, τό, Dim. from τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 495 D. τεχνήτεια, ή, (τεχνηέντω) a working artistically, Lat. elaboratio: artifice, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 93, ubi vulg. τεχνητέλα.

τεχνήματα, ατος, τό, a work of art, [1]: from τεχνήτευμα, (τεχνήτης) to make artificially or cunningly: τὴν μαντικὴν to practise soothsaying as one's art or trade, Synes.

II. intr. to use art or cunning, Joseph.: from τεχνήτης, ον, δ, (τέχνη) an artificer, artist, workman, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 4, Dem. 401. 14: esp. one who does or handles a thing by the rules of art, Plat. Soph. 219 A, Xen., etc.: τ. τινός or περί τινος skilled in a thing, Xen. Lac. 13. 5, Cyr. 8. 3, 11.

II. τεχνήται Διονυσιακοί or περί τινος Διδόνουοι, theatrical artists, musicians as well as actors, Polyb.

τεχνίτης, ιδος, fem. from τεχνήτης, of an accomplished prostitute, Anth.

τεχνογράφος, ή, έν, belonging or proper to a τεχνογράφος, Dion. H.

τεχνογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing on art, Arist. Rhet. Al. [α] τεχνολόγος, ον, (διατα) living as an artist or in art, Orph.

τεχνολογής, ές, (είδος) like art, artistic, Diog. L. 7. 156. τεχνολογέω, f. ήσω, to discourse of an art, to discuss it by rule and system, τεχν. τι or περί τινος Arist. Rhet.: and τεχνολογία, ή, a discourse or treatise upon arts, Plut.: and τεχνολόγος, ον, (τέχνη, λέγω) discoursing of arts or of an art, esp. rhetoric and grammar, discussing it by rule and system.

τεχνοπαγνιον, τό, a game of art, esp. a way of shewing off one's powers of verse-making, Ausonius.

τεχνοποιέω, to make artistically.

τεχνοπωλικός, ή, έν, (πωλέω) trading in art, making gain thereof, Plat. Soph. 224 C.

τεχνοσύνη, ή, poet. for τέχνη, Leon. Tar. 25. 8.

τεχνοργεία, f. ήσω, (* έργω) work artistically. Hence τεχνούργημα, ατος, τό, a work of art: and τεχνουργία, ή, = foreg.

τεχνόω, f. ήσω, (τέχνη) to instruct in an art, Galen.

τεχνούδιον, τό, Dim. from τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 475 E.

τεχνόδωρον, τό, = foreg., Sueton. [5]

τέω, Ion. for τίνι dat. from τίς; but τες Ion. for τινί dat. from τίς, Hom., and Hdt.

τέων, Ion. for τίνων gen. pl. from τίς; Hom.; sometimes to be pronounced as monosyll., Od. 6. 119, 13. 200.

τέων, Ep. for τῶν, έν, gen. pl. from ές, Nic. Al. 2: also Ion. for τῶν, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 5 77 Ann. 3.

τέως, Ep. τεώς, only in Od. 4. 91, 15. 127, 16. 139, with first syll. in thesi, and perh. τέως (v. sub fin.) = of Time, so long, meanwhile, the while, Il. 24. 658, Od. 15. 127, etc.; hence

also before, ere this, Hdt. 6. 112: strictly antecedent to the relat. έως, Il. 20. 42, Od. 4. 91, for which έφα is put in Il. 19. 189.—Later Ep., to avoid hiatus, use τεώς for έως, Herm. h. Hom. Ven. 226, Cer. 138: a usage, which is found also in Hdt. 4. 165, and Hipp.; and maintained even in Att. by Buttm. Dem. Mid. ind. sub v. II. absol. a while, for a time, Od. 15. 231, 24. 162; and in Att., as Ar. Nub. 66: also not rarely in Hdt. τεώς μέν., answered by μετά δε., 1. 11; by έπειτα δε., 6. 83, or τέλος δε., 1. 82.—Cf. έως. [Besides the natural quantity υ-, τεώς occurs in Hom. as a monosyll., e. g. Il. 15. 231, 16. 370, 24. 162: but in Il. 20. 42, acc. to the common reading, τεώς must be a trochee; to avoid which Tiersch proposes τέως, Gr. Gr. 5 168. 10; and Spitzner reads τῶρα δ'; the passage of Il. 19. 189 is very dub., v. Spitzner: cf. έως, and έως sub fin.]

τή, old Ep. imperat. like λάβε, έχε, φέρε, there, take, which is always followed by a second imperat. of more precise signif., τή, σπείον Δι., τή, πτε οἶνον., etc., Il. 24. 287, Od. 9. 347, 10. 287; so too, τή νῦν Il. 14. 219; τή νῦν, καί σοι τούτο κεμήλιον έστω Il. 23. 618; τή δὲ Od. 8. 477; τή δέ Od. 5. 346.—In the old Poets τή was always used absol., like the French tiens, tenex; for in the only example where an acc. is added (Od. 10. 287, τή τῶδε φάρμακον), Wolf has altered the punctuation: however in the later Poets of the Anth. it is now and then followed by an acc., Jac. A. P. p. 498. But that τή is a real imperat., from a root *τάω, akin to *τάγω, τεταγών, (formed on analogy with τῆν), and not for τῆ, a dat. of the relat. Pron., used adverbially, is shewn by Buttm. Lexil. in voc., and indeed is fully proved by the plur. τῆτε, used by Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 204.

τή, dat. fem. from δ, and poet. also from δς. II. as Adv. like ταύτη and the Lat. hac, here, etc., v. δ A. 3. 1.

τήβεννα, ή, Polyb., etc.; also τήβεννος, ή, Plut., a Greek dress worn by persons of distinction, also written τήμενος and τήμελις: these words were esp. used to express the Roman toga, trabea and chlamys by Polyb., Dion. H., and Plut. Hence τήβένειος, ον, and τήβεννικός, ή, έν, wearing a toga or trabea: έσθής τήβεννική, for τήβεννα, Strab.

τήβεννεις, ιδος, ή, and τήβεννος, ή, = τήβεννα, q. v.

τήβεννοφόρε, to wear the τήβεννα: from τήβεννοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) wearing the τήβεννα, Lat. togatus, trabeatus, chlamydatius.

τηγανίζω, f. ήσω, to melt or fry in a τήγανον, LXX.

τηγάνιον, τό, Dim. from τήγανον. [α]

τηγανισμός, δ, (τηγανίζω) a frying in a τήγανον, Menand. p. 90.

τηγανιστός, ή, έν, (τηγανίζω) melted or fried in a τήγανον.

τηγανίτης, ον, δ, αpros τ. bread baked in a τήγανον; a pancake, Hippon. 26.

τήγανον, τό, a pan for melling or frying, Pherecr. Pers. 4: also τήγανον. (Prob. from τήκω to melt.)

τήδε, dat. fem. from δδε (q. v.), used as Adv.

τήδες, v. τῆτες.

τήδί, dat. fem. from δδί (q. v.), used as Adv.

τήελης, δ, also τήελας, τηελλαδός, τηελλαδούς and τηελλαδουός, δ, (τήθη η) one's grandmother's pet: hence a spoilt child, a silly ill-bred fellow, Lob. Phryn. 299.

τήειμα, = τινέω, susp.: from τῆθι, or τήθι, ή, a grandmother by the father's or mother's side, Ar. Ach. 49, Plat. Rep. 461 D, Isae. 40. 16, etc. II. = τινέθι, a nurse; but it is prob. that, in all places where this signif. is necessary, τινέθι should be read, for the words are perpetually interchanged in MSS., Meineke Menand. p. 190.

τήθης, έν, = τινέθης, susp.

τηθία, ή, = τηθίς. II. in gen. a term of respectful address to elderly women.

τήθιος, ή, = τηθία η, Gramm.

τηθίς, ιδος, ή, (τήθη η) a father's or mother's sister, aunt, Dem. 818. 4, 1039. 4, Lob. Phryn. 134.

τήδως, εος, τό, an oyster, τῆθεα διφῶν Il. 16. 747: cf. sq.

τήθωα, τό, = τῆθεα, oysters, Arist. H. A.

τηθύνακιον, τό, prob. Dim. from foreg., Epich. p. 22.

Τηθύς, υος, ή, Tethys, wife of Oceanos, nurse of Hera, Il. 14. 201, 302; daughter of Uranos and Gaia, mother of the river-

gods and Oceanides, Hes. Th. 136, 337. II. in later Greek and Latin Poets, as Virg., Tethys is the sea itself. (Prob. from τήθη, the nurse or mother of all: acc. to others the Earth.) [ῥ in dissyll. cases, Virg. G. 1. 31; ῥ in the trisyll.]

τηκεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (τήκη) melting, molten, fusible.
τηκεδανός, ἡ, ὄν, wasting away, pining: from τηκεδόν, ὄνος, ἡ, (τήκη) a melting away, wasting away; hence the disease consumption or decline, Od. 11. 201: also a means against growing fat, reducing oneself, Hipp.

τηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τήκη) melting, melting away.
τηκτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τήκη, melted, melted down, poured in, μολύβδῳ Eur. Andr. 267: capable of being melted or dissolved, Plat. Soph. 265 C: ὕδατα τ. soft water, Poes. Oecou. Hipp.

ΤΗΚΩ, fut. τήξω, transit. to melt, melt down, make to melt, χύονα Aesch. Fr. 290, etc.: esp. to melt metals, Hdt. 3. 96.

2. metaph., τ. θυμὸν to let the heart melt or pine away, Od. 19. 264: τιν' αἰὲν τήκεis (Dor.) δὲ ἀκρότερον αἰμαγῶν, i. e. τίνα αἰμάσεις τηκομένη, Soph. El. 123.

III. Pass. τηκόμεναι, aor. ἐτάκην [αἰ], to melt, melt away, Hes. Th. 862, 866, 867. 2. metaph. to melt or waste away, pine, esp. with disease, sorrow, desire, Od. 5. 396, 8. 522; τηκτο χρῶς, τήκετο καλὰ παρῆα δακρυχέουσας Od. 19. 204, 207; τηκόμενος νόσῳ Hdt. 3. 99: to come to naught, vanish away, Aesch. Eum. 374: of putrefying flesh, to fall away, Plat. Tim. 82 E, etc.: κηλὶς μύριλον ἐτήκετο Soph. Ant. 1008.

III. the pf. τέτρηκα has also an intr. signif. to be in a melting state, to be pining away, Il. 3. 176, Plat., etc.: κρέα τετρηκότα sodden flesh, Eur. Cycl. 246: πῦρ τετρώας a dead fire, Id. Supp. 1141. (Prob. akin to τέγγω: from a like Root comes Lat. tabeo, tabesco.)

τηλαγνέω, to shine afar; and
τηλαύγημα, ατος, τό, brightness or whiteness seen far off, LXX.

τηλαγνής, ἑς, (τήλε, αὐγή) far-shining, glittering, beaming from afar, h. Hom. 31. 13., 32. 8, Theogn., and Pind.; in gen. far-seen, conspiciuous, ὄχθος Soph. Tr. 524: τηλαυγέστερον ὄραν to see to a greater distance, Diod. Adv. -γός, N. T. Cf. τήλε fin.

τηλαύγησις, ἡ, (τηλαύγῳ) brilliance, brightness.
τήλε, Adv. like τηλοῦ, far off, far away, far, Hom.: abroad, Od. 2. 183., 17. 312; μάλα τήλε Hes. Th. 1014; also like τηλόθεν c. gen., far from, Il. 11. 817., 22. 291, Od. 2. 333, etc.: so Hom. oft. joins τήλε ἀπὸ c. gen., so Hes. Sc. 275; also τήλε ἐκ Pl. 2. 863. This word and its compds. remain unchanged in Aeol. and Doric, as Pind. P. 11. 36, etc. (The Root is referred by Buttm. to τέλος, cf. τηλότερος.) Hence

τηλεβάθης, ἑς, (βαθύς) far deep, very deep, Opp.
τηλεβας, ον, ὄν, (βοῶ) shouting afar or loud.
II. of T. an Acarnanian tribe, Hes. Sc. 19.
τηλεβόλεω, to throw, hurl or strike from afar: from τηλεβόλος, ον, (βᾶλω) far-throwing, hurling or hitting, xep-mas Pind. P. 3. 86.
τηλέγονος, ον, born far from one's father or father-land, cf. τηλόγεος: but usu. as pr. name, Hes. Th. 1014 etc., like Lat. Proculus.

τηλεδανός, ὄν, (τήλε) lasting long, lingering, Or. Sib. e conj. Schneider. pro thekeδανός. (Like πευκεδανός, πυρεβανός etc., formed from τήλε with peul. termin. -δανός.)
τηλεδαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (τήλε) from a far country, foreign, ξείνος, ἄνδρες Hom.: also afar off, distant, νήσιον Il. 21. 454. (On the termin. -δαστος, v. sub αλλοδαπός, ποδαπός.)
τηλεδάω, lengthd. for θαλάω, τέθηλα, θηλέω, θαλέω, used only in part. pres., luxuriant growing, blooming, flourishing, ἔλη τηλεθάωσα, ελαῖω τηλεθώσα, ἔρως τηλέθων, δένδρεα τηλεθώσα, Hom.: metaph., παῖδες τηλεθώστες blooming children, Pl. 2. 423; χαίτη τηλεθώσα luxuriant hair, Pl. 23. 1422: c. dat., ἔνθεσι τ. blooming with flowers, h. Hom. 6. 41.
τηλεόροος, ον, far-sounding.

τηλεκλεινός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν (Ap. Rh. 3. 1007), far-famed, in Hom. always of men, cf. sqq.:—on the accent v. Spitzn. Excurs. xi ad Il.

τηλέκλητος, ον, (κλητός, καλέω) called from afar, summoned to aid from afar, in Hom. oft. as v. l. for τηλεκλειτός, which

Wolf everywhere prefers when it is epith. of ἐπικούροι, as in Il. 5. 491., 6. 111, and so Spitzn. Exc. xi ad Il.,—though Buttm., Lexil. sub v. κλειτός, dissents.

τηλεκλειτός, ὄν, not τηλέκλειτος Buttm. Lexil. v. κλειτός fin., (κλητός, καλέω) =τηλεκλειτός, in which strictly it only differs in the quantity of the penult; in Hom. always as epith. of men.

τηλεμάχος, ον, (μάχομαι) fighting from afar: usu. proparox. pr. name, Τηλέμαχος, δ, son of Ulysses, Hom. [αἰ]
τηλέπανος, ον, far-wandering, πᾶνω τ. devious wanderings, Aesch. Fr. 576.

τηλέπορος, ον, (πέμπω) sent from afar, far-journeying, φῶς Aesch. Ag. 300.

τηλέπορος, ον, far-travelling, τ. βόαμα Scol. ap. Ar. Nub. 967: far-stretching, ἄντρα Soph. Ant. 983.

τηλέπυλος, ον, (πύλη) with gates far distant from each other, Od. 10. 82: but in Od. 23. 318, Wolf writes it Τηλέπυλον as the name of the Laestrygonian city,—which should be done in both places or neither.

τηλεσκόπος, ον, (σκοπέω) espying or viewing afar, far-seeing, ὄμμα Ar. Nub. 290. II. proparox. τηλέσκοπος, ον, pass. far-seen, conspiciuous, Hes. Th. 556, 569.

τηλεφάνης, ἑς, (φῶς) far-shining, only found in the fem. pr. name Τηλεφάσσα, contr. Τηεφάσσα, Apollod.

τηλεφάνης, ἑς, (φαίνομαι) appearing afar, seen from far, conspiciuous, Od. 24. 83; and so metaph. of hearing, τ. ἀχώ Soph. Phil. 189, cf. τηλωπός.

τηλεφάτος, ον, =τορεγ, Pind. Fr. 1.

τηλεφάτος, ον, =τηλεφάνης, Pind. Fr. 58. 4.

τηλεφηγνής, ἑς, (φηγγος) far-shining.

τηλεφίλον, ον, (φίλος) strictly far-love, the leaf of some plant used as a charm by lovers to try whether their love was returned: it was laid on one hand or arm and struck with the other, and a loud crack was a favourable omen, οὐδὲ τὸ τηλεφίλον . . πλατάγηεν Theoc. 3. 29:—hence as Adj., τηλεφίλον πλατάγμαμα Anth.

τελέφιον, τό, a kind of sedum, also called ἀέλιων ἄγριον and ἀνδράγχην ἄγρια, Lat. ulcebrga, Hipp.

τηλέφθον, ονος, ὄ, ἡ, foreign, far-away, γαῖα Opp.

τήλια, ἡ, (σῆψω) Att. for the Ion. and common σήλια, any flat board with a raised rim or edge, as 1. a sieve, hoop of a sieve, Ar. Plut. 1037. 2. a stand on which flour, etc., was set out for sale, Peithol. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7. 3. a gambling table, Aeschin. 8. 22. 4. a stage whereon game-cocks, quails, etc., were set to fight, Poll. 9. 108. 5. a chimney-board, Ar. Vesp. 147.

τηλικός, ἡ, ον, Dor. τάλικός, cf. such an age, so old or so young, Il. 24. 487, Od. 1. 297, etc.; c. inf., Od. 17. 20, Theogn. 578: in gen. so great, Lat. tantus, cf. sq.:—τηλικός was antec. to the Relative ἥλικος, Interrog. τηλικός, akin to τήλις, Dor. τάλις, cf. Lat. talis. [ῥ]

τηλικόσδε, ἥδε, ὄνδε, =τορεγ, Soph. O. T. 1508, Ant. 727, Plat., etc.:—also so great, Lat. tantus, Plat. Theaet. 155 B.

τηλικούτος, αἴτη, οὔτο, also -οὔτος in fem. Soph. Il. citand., Att. for τηλικός, Soph. O. C. 751, El. 614: the neut. as Adv., so very, so much: strengthd. τηλικοντοσί, ονί etc., Ar. Nub. 819, etc. (Not a compd. of ἥλικος and οὔτος, but rather a lengthening of ἥλικος, as οὔτος of ὄς, τημοῦτος of ἥμος etc.)
τήλινος, ἡ, ον, cf. fenugreek: from
τήλις, εως and ἰδος, ἡ, a leguminous plant, fenugreek, foenicum Graecum.
τήλις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. τάλις.

τήλιστος, ἡ, ον, (τηλοῦ) Superl. without Posit. or Compar. in use, farthest, most remote: τήλιστον and τήλιστα as Adv., farthest off, Orph.
τηλίτης, ον, ὄ, (τήλις) olivos wine racked off over fenugreek, and so flavored with it.

τηλόθεν, also τηλόθε, Adv. (τηλοῦ) from afar, from a foreign land, Hom., who oft. has it followed by ἐκ:—τηλόθεν c. gen. only, far from, Pind. N. 2. 18. It was never used like τηλοῦ, far, afar, though some have taken it so in passages like Il. 23. 359, Od. 6. 312., 7. 194,—but εἰ καὶ μάλα τηλόθεν ἐστὶν is, though you are there, whence it is so far to come.

τηλόδι, Adv. (τηλοῦ) = τῆλε, τηλοῦ, *far*, *afar*, *at a distance*, Hom. also c. gen., τηλόδι πάτρις Il. 1. 30, etc.
 τηλοῖ, Adv. = τηλοῦ, τηλόδι.
 τηλοπέτης, es, (πέτομαι) *far-flying*, Anth.
 τηλορός, *av*, collat. form of τηλορός, of a person, τηλορός ναῦς Eur. El. 251, —altered by Seidler into τῆλ' ὄρος.
 τηλόσε, Adv. (τηλοῦ) *to a distance, far away*, Il. 4. 455, 22. 407.

τηλοτάτω, Adv. Superl. of τηλοῦ, *farthest away*, Od. 7. 322; = the common πορρωτάτω.

τηλοτέρω, Adv., Compar. of τηλοῦ, *farther away*, like πορρωτέρω: but with another Compar., *by very far*, Hipp.

τηλοῦ, Adv. like τῆλε, *afar, far off or away, in a far country*, Hom., and Hes.: also c. gen., *far from*, Od. 13. 249, 23. 68; so too, τηλοῦ ἀπό., Hes. Th. 304. (Opp. to ἀρχοῦ and ἄρχη. An obsol. Adj. τηλός may be taken as the source whence come τηλοῦ, τηλοῖ, τηλόδι, τηλόθεν, τηλόσε all used as Adv.; so too Compar. and Superl. τηλοτέρω and τηλοτάτω: a collat. form τηλῦν for τῆλε is recognised by Ap. Dysc.; hence Superl. τῆλυστος, cf. sub τηλύντος.)

τηλοῦρος, *av*, or (as some write it) —οὔρος, *ov* (ὄρος): —strictly *with distant boundaries or confines*, hence in gen. of places, *far away, far, distant*, ἔχων Ἀesch. Fr. 1, v. 1 in Soph. Aj. 564, Eur. Or. 1325, Andr. 889; cf. τηλορός.

τῆλῦ, Adv. rare collat. form for τῆλε, Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. 329 B.

τηλύντης, *ov*, ὁ, = sq.

τηλύντος, *η*, *ov*, later also *os*, *ov*, *dearly beloved*, usu. of sons, Il. 5. 153, 9. 143, 285, 482, Od. 4. 11, 16. 19, h. Cer. 164, 284; of a daughter, Il. 3. 175: in bad sense, Il. 13. 470, τηλύντος ὡς like a *spoils child or pet*, one who is brought up *βαλὴν ἐνι πολλῇ*, cf. Il. 9. 143, 285.—The word must have something like the signifi. just given; but the etymology is very doubtful. The Ancients mostly held it to be a compd. of τῆλε (or τῆλῦ, q. v.), and *γένω, γίγνομαι, *born afar off*, i. e. *when his father was far away*, like τηλύντος; or, *born at a distant time, late born*, like ὀλύντος. But the former interpr. will not suit the passages in Hom.; and, for the other, the sense of *Time* given to τῆλε is unexampled, except in the late word τηλεσθῆναι (which itself is not without suspicion). Other ways there have been tried. Döderlein, Comment. de voc. τηλύντος (Erlangae 1825), and in the Rhein. Museum, derives it from θάλλω, τέθηλα, ὅθλῦς, and *γένω = θαλερός γεγάς, θαλερός κατὰ φύσιν. Buttm., Lexil. in voc., assumes that τῆλε, τῆλῦ is of the same Root with τέλος, τελευτή, τελευταῖος, so that we may interpret τηλύντος (with Orion ap. Etym. Gud. p. 616. 37) δ τελευταῖος τῷ πατρὶ γενόμενος, *one born at the end, the last born*. And this suits all the Homer. passages, if with Buttm. we take τελευταῖος to mean the *last child*, i. e. *one followed by none*, even though none have gone before; and so the meaning of τηλύντος will melt into that of *μονογενής*, q. v. So also, the τηλύντος may be applied to a *son who has no brother*, as in Il. 9. 143, 285 to Orestes, though he had three sisters; and in h. Cer. 164, to Demophoon, though he had four: and so τηλύντης may be a daughter, *who has no sister*, like Hermione, Il. 3. 175; though acc. to Od. 4. 11, she had a brother Megapenthes, who again is called τηλύντος as being the *only son* of Menelaus and Helen. If this be so, there is nothing remarkable in the combination of *μόνος τηλύντος*, Il. 9. 482, Od. 16. 19; and of τηλύντος ὀλύντος, h. Cer. 164.

II. from the first named interpretation of the radic. signifi., it was used by later authors in a purely local signifi., *born afar off*, and so *living afar off*, and in gen. *distant*, Eur. I. T. 829 (the only example in Att.), Simmias ap. Tzetz. [v]

τῆλῦς, *u*, *v*, τηλοῦ.

τηλῶπις, *idos*, pecul. fem. of sq., Orph.

τηλῶπις, *av*, (ὠψ) *looking afar, seeing to a distance*. II.

pass. seen from afar, in gen. *far off*, Soph. Aj. 564; hence metaph. *perceived, heard from afar*, ἰωδ Id. Phil. 216, cf. τηλεφανής.

τημέλειω, *η*, *care, heed, attention, attendance*: from

τημέλειω, *to be temelḗs, to take care of*, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 311: *heed, look after*, c. acc., Id. I. A. 731, Plat. Legg. 953 A.

τημέλει, *η*, rare collat. form of τημέλειω.

τημέλης, *es*, (μέλω) *careful, heedful*. (Hence ἀτημέλης, ἀτημελέω.)

τημελίη, *η*, Ion. for τημέλειω.

τημελουχέω, = τημελέω. Hence

τημελουχῆμα, *atos*, *tar*, *an object of care or attention*; and

τημελουχῆσις, *η*, *care, attention*.

τημελοῦχος, *ov*, (τημέλη, ἔχω) *having care, full of care*: hence = τημελής.

τημενίς, *η*, and τημένος, *η*, *v*, sub τήβεννα.

τημερα, *τήμερον*, *v*, sub σήμερον.

τήμη, Att. contr. from τῇ ἐμῇ.

τήμος, Adv., then, thereupon, always of past time, answering to the relat. Conjunction ὅμος, Il. 23. 228, Hes. Op. 486, 583; more freq. with a Particle, τήμος ἔρα Il. 7. 434, Od. 4. 401, etc.; τήμος δέ Hes. Op. 668; τήμος δὲ Od. 12. 441; τήμος ὅτε Jac. A. P. p. 420; also answering to εἴτε, Od. 13. 95: absol. without any conjunction to answer to, h. Merc. 101, Hes. Op. 557; ἐς τήμος till then, Od. 7. 318.

II. in Ap. Rh., το-δῆ (Perh. akin to ἡμαρ, cf. σήμερον τήμερον, σῆτες τήτες. Or it may be shortened from αὐτῆμαρ.)

τήμοσδε, Dor. ταςδῆς, Adv., = τήμος, dub. in Od. 7. 318, but certain in Theocr. 10. 49, and other late Ep., v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116 Anm. 16.

τήμοστος, Adv., rare collat. form from τήμος, Hes. Op. 574: on the formation of the word v. sub τηλοκίστος.

τηνάλλως, Adv., strictly for τὴν ἄλλως [ἄγουσαν] δδόν, in the way leading elsewhere, i. e. in another manner: usu. like ἄλλως, with no particular aim, hence to no purpose, in vain, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 230.

τηνεῖ, Adv. (τήνος) Dor. for ἐκεῖ, there, Epich. p. 15, etc.

τηνελλα, a word formed by Archil. Fr. 69, to imitate the twang of a guitar-string: he began a triumphal hymn to Hercules with τηνελλα, ἔ καλλίνεω χεῖρες,—and so the words τηνελλα καλλίνεω became a common mode of saluting conquerors in the games, a kind of Hurrah! Schol. Pind. O. 9. 1, Böckh Expl. ad l., Interp. ad Ar. Av. 1764, Aesch. 1227, 1230. Hence

τηνελλος, *δ*, Comic word in Ar. Eq. 276, a conqueror who is received with a cry of τηνελλα,—and so = καλλίνεος.

τηνικά, Adv., (τήνος) in Att. at this or that time of day, at this or that precise time, whatever it may be: but the forms in common use are τηνικαῦτε, τηνικαῦτα: cf. Lob. Phryn. 50.

II. later, in gen. then, at this or that time, Ar. Rh.—Cf. ἡνίκα, ηνίκα, ὀπνίκα. (Buttm. Lexil. sub v. εἴτε, supposes that there was an old word *ῥίς*, *ῥίος*, corresponding to the Lat. *vice*, and that hence came ἡνίκα *ῥίς*, *ῥίκα*, *ῥας vice*: so he would take αὐτῆκα for ἡνίκα *ῥίς*: but this is questionable.) [v]

τηνικάδε, Adv., = foreg., αὔριον τῇν. to-morrow at this time, Id. Phaedr. 76 B; esp. so early, Id. Crito 43 A, Prot. 310 B. [v]

τηνικάτω, commoner form for τηνίκα, Hdt. 1. 17, 18, 63, etc. i. c. gen., τ. τοῦ θερούς at this time of the summer, Ar. Pac. 1171. (From τηνίκα, as ἐνταῦθα from ἐνθα, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116 Anm. 15.)

τηνώθεν, Adv., (τήνος) Dor. for ἐκείθεν, from there, hence, Ar. τῇνθι, Adv., (τήνος) Dor. for ἐκεῖ, there, Theocr. 8. 44.

τήνος, τῆνα, τῆνο, Dor. for κῆνος, κείνος, εκείνος, that, Epich. p. 15, etc., and Theocr.: but Pind. seems to have used only ἐκείνος and κείνος. Hence

τηνώ, Adv., Dor. for ἐκεῖ, Theocr. 3. 25, though the reading varies.

τηνώθε and τηνώθεν, Adv., Dor. for ἐκείθεν, from there, hence, Ar. Ach. 754, Theocr. 3. 10.

τηξέμελης, *es*, (τήκω, μέλω) *melting, wasting away the limbs, νοῦσος* Anth.

τηξέι ποθος, *ov*, (τήκω) *melting or wasting away with desire, ἔρωτες ὄρεσι* (Theb.) ap. Clem. Al. p. 492. [v]

τήξις, *ews*, *η*, (τήκω) a melting or melting away, dissolution, Plut.

τήπερ, Ep., and Ion. for ἦπερ, dat. fem. from ὅπερ, Hom.

τήρέω, *f*, ἦω, (τήρδ) to have an eye upon, to give heed to, watch narrowly, τινά Ar. Eq. 1145, Vesp. 364; τὰς ἀμαρτίας Thuc. 4. 60: τ. τῇ μῇ., Ar. Pac. 146, Plat. Rep. 442 A. 2.

to watch, take care of, keep, δάματα h. Hom. Cer. 142; πόλιν

Pind. P. 2. 161, Ar. Vesp. 210: τ. εἰρήνην to keep, observe it, Dem. 255. 13. 3. metaph. to observe, watch for a person or thing, Soph. O. T. 808, Thuc. 6. 2: τ. τῶν ἀνδρῶν to watch for one's coming up, Dem. 1252. 7: τηρήσας νύκτα ἀσέλγην Id. 1380. 6: so, καυρὸς ἐτήρηθ' Lys. 126. 35.

B. Med. τηρῆσαι, f. ἡσάμαι, like φυλάττωμαι, to be on one's guard against, take care or heed, c. acc., ὅπως μὴ., Ar. Vesp. 371: so τηρῶ μὴ., cave me not., Ib. 1386.—The fut. med. τηρῆσομαι is also used by Thuc. 4. 30 in pass. signif. Hence τηρήμων, *on*, gen. *onos*, watching, keeping, Or. Sib. τηρήσις, *eos*, ἡ, (τηρῶ) a watching, heeding, keeping, Eur. Antig. 6: *vigilantia*, Thuc. 7. 13: a noticing, observing, Def. Plat. 413 E. II. a means of keeping secure, esp. a watch-house, ward, prison, Thuc. 7. 86.

τηρητὼν, verb. Adj., *one must watch*, Plat. Rep. 412 E. τηρητής, *οὗ*, δ, (τηρῶ) a watcher, keeper, Diod. Hence τηρητικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, watching, keeping. 2. pass., *needing to be observed*, Diog. L. 9. 108.

ΤΗΡΩΣ, *ὄν*, watching, watchful, an old word, the Root of *τηρῶ*, found in use only in Aesch. Supp. 248. (Cf. Sanscr. *trā* serve, and Lat. *tueri*.)

τήρ, τήρ, Ep., and Ion. for τῆς, dat. fem. pl. from δ, ὅς, Hom. τήρῳ, Dor. τῆρ-, (τήρ) to bereave, rob, τινά τινος. Pass., *to be in want, starve*, Hes. Op. 406, where some MSS. have wrongly τινάσθαι: c. gen. *to be in want of a thing, to lose it*, φίλων ταπεινός Pind. N. 10. 146: χαρμάντων τῆρῶμεθα Eur. Or. 1084: *θυμὸν τῆρῶμενοι* Plat. Legg. 810 B. (Perh. akin to ζήτην, by which word the Ancients explain it: hence in Pass. strictly, *to be to seek in a thing*.)

τητάνειος, *ον*, and τήτειος, *ον*, like τήτειος, of this year: from τήτες, Adv., Att. for the Ion. and common σήτες, Dor. σάτες, *this year, of or in this year*, esp. in Comic, as Ar. Fr. 196: also, ἡ τήτες ἡμέρα *this very day*, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 364:—rarer collat. form τήδες, only in Gramm., hence the Adjs., τήτῳ, σήτῳ; σπατῶς, τήτειος, σήτειος, τητάνειος, σπῆτάνειος, σπῆτάνιος, etc. (τήτες, σήτες, is related to ἔτος, as σήμερον τήμερον to ἡμέρα, cf. σήμερον sub fin.)

ΤΗΤΗ, ἡ, like σπῆτις, *want*, in Gramm. as Root of τητῶ. τήτινος, *η*, *ον*, or τητῶς A. B. p. 66, (τήτες) of this year, *this year's*, Luc.

τήτος, *εὐς*, τό, =τήτη. τητῶσις, *ια*, *ον*, empty, idle, vain, undertaken to no purpose, τητῶσι δόδι Od. 3. 316, 15. 13: τητῶσι ἔπος an idle, rash, insolent word, h. Hom. Ap. 540. (Some take it as Ion. for τῶσιος or τῶσιος, and this for αἰσίος;=μάταιος: others refer it to αἶω, αἰτῶ, noisy, empty.) [v]

-τή, Termin. of several oxytone Adv., which we often find changed into -εἰ: Kühner, Gr. Gr. § 363 Anm. 1, holds that -τεἰ is the termin. when τ belongs to the Root, -τι when it is a mere inflexion: the ult. is sometimes long, sometimes short, and no satisfactory account of this has yet been given, v. Lob. Aj. 1213 (1227), Blomf. Gloss. ad Aesch. Pr. 21.

τί and τι, neut. from τίς and τις, q. v.

τιάρα, ἡ, in Hdt. always τιάρας, or τήρης, *ου*, δ—*a tiara*, the Persian head-dress, esp. on solemn occasions, Hdt. 1. 132, 7. 61, 8. 120: worn by the great king, Aesch. Pers. 661: but then upright, Xen. An. 2. 5, 23, v. κυρβάσια, κίδαρις, and cf. Dict. of Antiq. in voc.: described by Curtius 3. 13, 19, *regium capitis insigne, quod caerulea fascia albo distincte circumdabit*, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13:—Hdt. 3. 12 joins πῆλους τιάρας, cf. πῆλος II. [ἀρ]

τιάρης, *ου*, δ, Ion. τήρης, =foreg., Hdt. [ἀρ] τῆρις, ἡ, rare collat. form from τιάρας, Hesych. τιάρδεσμον, τό, and τιάρδεσμος, ὁ, *a band for fastening the tiara behind*: written also τιαρδέσμος.

τιάρειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) *shaped like a tiara, like or resembling one*, Xen. An. 5. 4, 13.

τιάροφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) *wearing a tiara*.

τιβήν, ἦνος, δ,=τρίπους, Lyc. [2]

τίβηνος, ὁ,=foreg.; perh. akin to ἰβάνη, ἰβνός: cf. Lob. Paral. 138.

τιγγάβαρι, τό, Att. for κυνάβαρι, *vermilion*, Diocl. Mel. 4. [ἀ] Hence

τιγγάβαρινός, ἡ, *ὄν*, *vermilion-colored*.

τίγρις, ἡ, also δ, Alex. Πυρρ. 4, Arist. H. A., and Theophr.; *the tiger*. The declension with the gen. τίγριος, acc. τίγριν, nom. plur. τίγρεις, gen. *eon*, seems to have been the best Att.; gen. τίγριδος, etc., not till later. However the animal seems to have been unknown in Greece till Alexander's time: Seleucus sent one to Athens, δ Ζελεύνου τ. Alex. I. c, cf. Meinek. Philom. p. 372.

τιγροειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like a tiger, tiger-spotted*.

τίττω, (τε) *to be always asking 'what?'* comic word, Ar. Fr. 689.

τή, strengthd. for τί, *why? wherefore?* Hom., Hes., and Att. Comed.: followed by a Particle, τή δέ II. 15. 244, Od. 16. 421, etc.; τή δὲ II. 21. 436; τή τι δὲ; Ar. Thesm. 84, cf. Nub. 755: τί is usu. written oxytone in Att., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117 Anm. 5; cf. ὁτιή. (It was formed from τί, like ὁτιή from ὅτι and ἐπειρή from ἐπεῖ: acc. to Buttm., Lexil. sub v. δέλην q, for τί δὴ.)

τί ἦν εἶναι, τό, as Subst., *ideal existence, existence in idea*, as distinct from matter or reality, Arist. Metaph. 6. 4, 4, 6, etc.

τήρης, *ου*, δ, Ion. for τιάρας, Hdt.

τίθειαιβόσσω, *to build, make a nest, of bees, to make honey-combs*, Od. 13. 106: also of fowls, Nic. Th. 199. II. *to nourish, foster, tend*, Lyc. 622, as if connected with τηθῆναι.

(Akin to τίθω, τίθη, τίθημι, τίθωσις, τιθασός etc.)

τίθω, *δδος*, ἡ, ὀρνίς, (τιθασός) *like τίθη, the domestic hen, barn-door fowl*, Anth.

τιθῶσαι, ἡ, (τιθῶσαι) *a taming, domestication*, ἰχθύων Plat. Polit. 264 C.

τιθάσσεμα, *ατος*, τό, (τιθάσσειν) *a means, device for taming or domesticating*.

τιθάσσειν, *εως*, ἡ, *a taming, domesticating*, prob. I. Theophr.

τιθάσσειν, ἦρος, δ,=εἰ.

τιθάσσειν, *ου*, δ, (τιθῶσαι) *one who breaks in, tames, domesticates*, Ar. Vesp. 704.

τιθάσσεινός, ἡ, *ὄν*, fit for taming, tameable, Arist. H. A.

τιθάσσεινός, ἡ, *ὄν*, verb. Adj., tamed: tameable.

τιθάσσειν, *ατος*, δ, poet. for τιθάσσειν, Opp.

τιθάσσειν, *to tame, domesticate, break in*, Plat. Rep. 589 B: metaph. *ὅπως τιθάσσειναι χειροῖσιν ποιοῦντες*, Dem. 37. 9.

τιθασός, *ὄν*, not so well τιθασός, (τιθός, τίθη, τίθημι, τίθημι) tamed, domesticated, esp. of animals, tame, domestic, Lat. *cicur, xhiv* Soph. Fr. 745: in gen. opp. to ἔργιος, and so of plants, cultivated, reared in gardens, etc., hence Adv. -σῶς, τ. ἔχειν to be reclaimed, Plat. Tim. 77 A:—of men, subdued, moderate, mild: but, τιθασός Ἀρης domestic, intestine strife, like ἐμφύλιος, Aesch. Eum. 356.—The forms τιθασός, τιθασσέω etc. are rejected by Bekk. in Plat., and Dem., though he retains them in Arist.,—that is, he thinks them not so good Att.; and they are never found in Poets. Hence

τιθασσοφόρος, *ον*, *keeping tame animals*, Opp.

τιθασσείν, τιθασσός etc., v. sub τιθῶσαι.

τιθῶσαι, rare collat. form from τιθῶσαι.

τιθέμεν, *for* τίθεμεν, like ἵδμεν for ἵδομεν, 1 pl. pres. from τίθημι, Lob. Phryn. 245: so τιθέσσι, Ion. and Att. 3 pl. for τιθεῖσι, τιθέσθαι for τίθενται.

τιθέμεν, for τίθεμαι, inf. of τίθημι, Hes. Op. 742, Pind. P. 1. 78.

τιθέμεν, Aeol. Dor. and Ep. for ἐτίθεσαν, 3 pl. impf. from τίθημι.

τιθέσκε, Ion. 3 impf. from τίθημι.

τιθευτήρ, ἦρος, δ,=τιθῆνός, Or. Sib.: from τίθεω, (τίθη) =τιτῶσαι, τιθῶναι.

τιθῶ, poet. form of τίθημι, used by Hom. only in 3 impf. ἐτίθει and τίθει: of the pres. we have 2 sing. τίθεις, Pind. P. 8. 14: 3 sing. τιθεῖ, Mimnerm. 1. 6, 5, 7: never in Att., Pors. Or. 141.

τιθῆ, ἡ, rare collat. form from τίθημι, τίθημι.

τίθημι, τίθης, τίθησι, but 2 sing. in Hom. always τίθησθα, which is also the 2 sing. impf. in Od. 9. 404; 3 pl. τιθεῖσι, Hom., and Hes.; Ion. and Att. τιθέσσι: inf. τίθεναι, Hom., and Hes.; also τιθῆμεναι II. 23. 83; and τιθέμεν (v. sub voc.).

Of the impf. ἐτίθημι Hom. has only 3 pl. τίθεσαν, Od. 22. 456; Ion. τίθεσκον, also ἐτίθεα. He also has the collat. form τίθεω

q. v. Fut. *θήσω*, Ep. inf. *θησέμεναι* Hom., *θησέμεν* Pind. Aor. 1. *ἔθηκα* Hom., and Hes.,—with and without augm. Pf. *τέθεικα*, and plqpf. *ἔθεβελκεν*, post-Hom. Aor. 2. *ἔθην*, in Hom. usu. without augm., esp. in 3 pl. *ἔσαν*: Opt. *θῆην*: conj. *θῶ*, Ion. resolved *θῶ*, whence *θέμεν*, Od. 24. 485, (pronounced however as dissyll.), and lengthd. Ep. *θεῖα*, Hom.; *θεόμεν* for *θεώμεν*, *θαίμεν*, Il. 23. 244, Od. 13. 364; but 2 sing. *θήης*, not *θείης*, Il. 16. 96, Spitzn. Exc. i. ad Il.: inf. *θεΐναι*, in Hom. also *θέμεναι*, and sometimes in Od. *θέμεν*, so too Hes. Op. 61, 67: Imperat. *θές* for *θέθι*. (Both aorists are common, but the inf. and part. are always formed from aor. 2).—Med. *τίθεμαι*, Ep. part. *τίθμενος* Il. 10. 34: impf. *ἐτίθεσθαι*, rare in Hom. Fut. *θήσομαι*, post-Hom. Aor. 1 med. *ἔθηκα*, whence *θήκατο*, Il. 10. 31, Hes. Sc. 128, part. *θηκάμενος*, Pind. Aor. 2 med. *ἔθηναι*, freq. in Hom.; 3 opt. *θεΐω*, Od. 17. 225, *θεῶ*, imperat. for *θεσέω*, *θεῶ* Od. 10. 333. The aor. 1 med. belongs exclusively to Ion. and Dor.: the Att. use only the aor. 2.—Pass. *τίθεμαι*: fut. *τιθήσομαι*: aor. *ἐτέθην*: pf. *τέθειμαι*: plqpf. *ἐτέβελκεν*: Hom. has not the Pass. at all. (The Root was *ΘΕ-*, *ΘΗ-*, whence *τίθημι*; as Sanscr. *dadhāmi* from *dhdh*.) [τῷ as a mere redupl.]

Rad. sign. *to put, set, place*; of Place, in gen. *to bring a thing into a place, put it therein*; and so *to bring into a situation or condition, to bring about, cause*. The Med. in Hom. only differs from the Act. in the action being strictly reflected on the subject, or something immediately connected with it, cf. Il. 3. 310., 10. 31: so that it is difficult to separate them.

A. In strictly local signif., *to set, put, place*, followed rather by *in than into*, like Lat. *ponere* and *collocare*, τ. ἐν. Hom.; also c. dat. only, Od. 10. 333, etc.: more rarely *to put into*, eis. Il. 23. 704., 24. 797: more freq. in Hom. τ. ἐπὶ or μετὰ τινος; also, τ. ἐπὶ τινος Od. 6. 252, ἄμφω τινι Il. 10. 34, ἀνὰ τινι Il. 8. 441, ὑπὸ τινι Il. 24. 644, ὑπὸ τινι Od. 4. 445. Special usages:

I. *θεΐναι* τινι τὴν ἐξερὶ or χερσίν, e. g. γέρας, κέδαιον, *to place it in his hand, give it him by so doing*, Hom.; also, τ. αἶνον ἐν χερσίν *to hand the wine to him*, Od. 14. 448: in Med., of women, *θεσθαι ὤν, παῖδα τὸν ὥντα to have a child put under her girdle, i. e. to be big with child*, h. Hom. Ven. 256, 283; oft. metaph., *θεΐναι τινι ἔπος, μένος ἐν φρεσὶ, βουλὴν, νόον, θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι, to plant a word, warning, etc., in his mind, like the Att. τουτέστι, (where we rather say, to put him in mind, in a rage, etc.)*, Hom.; but, *τίθεμεν νόον to lay a thing to one's own heart, deus in mind*, Pind. P. 1. 78; and in Med., *θεσθαι θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι, ἐν or ἐπὶ φρεσὶ to lay up in one's heart, treasure there: hence to cherish a feeling, etc., αἰδῶ καὶ νέμεσιν ἐν φρεσὶ θεσθαι* Il. 13. 121; *θεσθαι τινι πότον to harbour enmity against him*, Il. 8. 449; *θυμὸν θέτο ἐν στήθεσσι* Il. 6. 629; *θεσθαι νόον καθαρὸν* Theogn. 89; *ἀγαπῶντων* Aesch. Pr. 163; also, ἐν φρεσὶ θεσθαι, c. inf., *to bear in mind, think of doing a thing*, Od. 4. 729; cf. βάλλω ιι. II. *to set, place, fix upon a thing, ἐπὶ φρονέα ὅττι ῥεοῖσι he turned his mind, gave his attention to them*, Il. 10. 46.

III. *to fix, settle, τ. τέρματα to set the boundaries*, Il. 23. 333, Od. 8. 193: esp., τ. ἀγῶνα *to appoint, hold games*, Hdt., etc.; πεντετηρίδα τ. *to institute it*, Pind. O. 3. 38: usu. of the prizes in these games, *to bring them out, Lat. proponere, θεδνα* Il. 23. 263, etc.; in full, *θεΐναι ἐς μέσον* Ib. 704; in Prose more usu. ἐν μέσῳ τ., Lat. in medio *ponere, to lay before people; but, ὡν ἐς μέσον ἀρχὴν τίθεῖς placing it at your disposal*, Hdt. 3. 142; elsewhere, τ. εἰς τὸ κοινὸν Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 1.

2. *to assign, award, τιμὴν τινι* Il. 24. 57: esp., τ. νόμον *to assign, fix, give law*, of any supreme power, but *θεσθαι νόμον*, Hdt. 1. 29, strictly *to give oneself a law*, of any procedure under republican forms, and hence always in cases of Greek lawgiving; cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 483 B; hence the word θεσμός for νόμος, τίθεται θεσμός Aesch. Eum. 484: so, ἀγορὴν θεσθαι *to hold or call an assembly of the people*, Od. 9. 171, etc., where, however the Med. may mean *to call it for one's own business*: hence 3. in gen. *to ordain, establish, order, οὐτως νῦν Ζεὺς θεΐναι So may Zeus ordain for me* . . . , Od. 8. 465, etc.

4. *νομα θεΐναι τινι to fix a name upon him, solemnly give it*, Od. 19. 403: but usu. in Med., *νομα θεσθαι* Od. 19. 406, Hdt. 1. 113, etc.,—not reflexively, *to give oneself a name, but to give a child either one's own name, or at least a name at one's own discretion*: so always in Att.,

Valck. Phoen. 12. 5. in Med., *to fix in common with others, agree upon*, ἡμέραν Dem. 1039. 6.

IV. *to place, set up, erect, esp. to deposit in a temple, like ἀναστήμι, to devote, dedicate, ἀγῶματα* Od. 12. 347, cf. Il. 6. 92, Valck. Phoen. 577: hence 2. of Artists, *to exhibit their works*: in gen. *to represent, portray in a work of art, of the shield of Achilles*, Il. 18. 541, 550, etc.; so *ponere virum*, Hor., Od. 4. 8, 8, cf. Ars. Poet. 34.

V. *to assign to a place or class, to hold, reckon, τ. εἰς τι* Plat. Soph. 264 C, cf. 235 A; also, ἐν τινι Ib. 236 C: freq. in Med., *τίθεσθαι τινι ἐν τιμῇ to hold him in honor*, Hdt. 3. 31; but, *τίθεσθαι ἐν αἰτίᾳ* Hdt. 8. 99; τ. τι ἐν ἀισχύρῃ *to reckon it for shameful*, Eur. Hec. 806: *τίθεσθαι τινι ἐν φιλοσόφῳ* Plat. Rep. 475 D; also, *θεΐναι ἐν μέρει τινός* Ib. Soph. 252 B, and so in Med.: hence in gen. *to hold, reckon for or as, esp. in Med.*, implying that such is one's own opinion, so c. dupl. acc., τὶ δ' ἐλέγχεα ταῦτα τίθεσθε; why hold you this for a reproach? Od. 21. 333; and so = ἡγεῖσθαι, νομίζειν, *to hold, believe, θεσθαι παρ' ὁδὸν to set at naught*, Aesch. Ag. 230; but also in Act., *θεΐναι τινὰ τὸν πεπεισμένον to put him down, reckon him as one of them*, Plat. Rep. 424 C, cf. Dem. 645. 22.

VI. *to place to account, in rationem referre*, Dem. 825. 2, 839. 24.

VII. *τὴν ψήφον τίθεσθαι to put the pebble down on the board, count, reckon*: but in Med., *τίθεσθαι ψήφον to put down one's pebble or ballot*, in gen. *to give one's vote*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17; ἐπὶ φόβῳ for death, Eur. Or. 756; hence also, *τίθεσθαι τὴν γνῶμιν to determine*, c. inf., Hdt. 7. 82; ταῖται Ἰλ. Eccl. 658; *περὶ τινος* Andoc. 26. 9; *τίθεσθαι τινι (sc. τὴν ψήφον) in his favor*, and so, *τίθεσθαι τῇ γνῶμιν to agree to* . . . , Soph. Phil. 1448, ubi v. Herm. 2. *to pay down, pay, discharge, καταβολάς, μετοίκιον* etc., Dem. 791. 21., 845. 21: in gen. *to lay out, spend*.

VIII. *to deposit, as in a bank*, Dem. 1236. fin., for which however Hdt. 6. 86 has the Med., χρήματα θεσθαι *καρὰ τινι to deposit one's money in his hands*—also, *to deposit a pledge and borrow money, ὁ θεὸς the mortgagee, ὁ θεόμενος the mortgagee*, Plat. Legg. 820 E, cf. Lob. Phryn. 468.

IX. in military language, *τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα has three signifi.*; 1. *to stack, pile arms*, as in a camp, *το δινούσθαι*, esp. in the face of an enemy, Thuc. 4. 44., 7. 3: hence, ὅπλα τ. in gen. *to encamp, take up a position*, Valck. Hdt. 9. 52, Xen. An. 1. 5, 17, etc. 2. *to get soldiers under arms, to draw up in position, in array, ἀντὶ τινός* against one, Hdt. 5. 74, but in 1. 62, ἀντὶ τοῦ ναοῦ seems to be merely *over against*, cf. Poppo Ind. Xen. Anab.: poet., πάσας ἔνεκα εἰς δῆριν ἔθεντο ὅπλα Inscr. ap. Dem. 322. 6.

3. *to lay down one's arms, surrender*, Plat. 2. 759 A: so, πόλεμον θεσθαι *to settle, end it*, Thuc. 1. 82:—but, 4. *εἰ θεσθαι ὅπλα merely to keep one's arms in good order*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 3, cf. εὐσπίδα θεσθαι Il. 2. 382.

X. *to lay in the grave, bury*.

B. metaph. *to put in a certain state or condition*, much the same as ποιεῖσθαι, and so oft. to be rendered by our make: hence 1. of persons, *to make one something, appoint, θεΐναι τινι μόνον, ἱεῖραν* Od. 15. 253, Il. 6. 300; so, θ. τινὰ βασιλέα, ἀρχέπολιν Pind. O. 13. 31, P. 9. 93: *θεΐναι τινι γυναικὰ τινος to make her another's wife*, of a third person who negotiates a marriage, Il. 19. 298; but in Med., *θεσθαι τινι γ. or ἐκόντιν to make her one's wife, take her to wife*, Od. 21. 72, 316; ἥτε με ποῦν ἔθηκε ὅπως ἐθέλει who has made me such as she will; Od. 16. 208; οὓς ἔθηκες ἐταίρους thou hast made my comrades swine, Od. 10. 338; so, ναὺν λαὸν ἔθηκε Od. 13. 163, cf. Il. 2. 318; also, *θεσθαι τινι γέλωτα to make one a laugh, a laughing-stock*, Hdt. 3. 29, 7. 209; but, *θεΐναι τινι γέλων to cause them to laugh*, Eur. Ion 1172.

2. with an Adj., *θεΐναι τινι ἀδάσσαντο καὶ ἀγῆραστον to make him undying and undecaying*, Od. 5. 136; so, τυφλόν, ἀφρονέον τ. τινα Il. 6. 139, 9. 483; *ζηλωτὸν* Pind., etc. 3. *τίθεσθαι τινι παῖδα to make him one's child, adopt him*, Plat. Legg. 929 C. 4. c. inf., *to make one do so and so, τίθεναί τινι νύχισθα to make him conquer*, Pind. N. 10. 89; μετατρέψειν Fr. 164. II. of things, etc., *to make, prepare, cause, bring to pass*, ἔργα Il. 3. 321; τ. κέλευθον καὶ αὐτὴν *to make an uproar*, Il. 9. 547, ὄρυμαγδόν Od. 9. 235; c. dat. pers., τ. φόβος ἐταίροισι *to bring light to his comrades*, Il. 6. 6; so, πόνον τινὶ θεΐναι *to work him annoy*. 2. freq. in Med. *to make or prepare for oneself, θεσθαι κέλευθον to make*

oneself a road, open a way, II. 12. 418; μεγάλην ἐπιγουνίδα θέσθαι to make oneself, get a large thigh, Od. 17. 225, cf. 18. 74: θέσθαι πόνον to work oneself annoy, Aesch. Eum. 226; μαρτύρια θέσθαι to procure oneself testimony, Hdt. 8. 55; χάριν τίθεσθαι τινι to win favor from a person, do him a kindness, Hdt. 9. 90, 107; ὁμασθαι ἀνδρὸς αἰδοῖο πρόσωπον to put on the aspect of a reverend man, Pind. P. 4. 52, cf. Interpret. Hesych. t. p. 1710. 3. εἶ or καλῶς θέσθαι τι to manage or arrange a thing well for oneself, to make good use of, Hdt. 7. 236, Valck. Hipp. 798, cf. supr. A. fin.

C. τίθημι, c. acc. oft. stands periph. for a simple Verb, σκέδασιν θέναι to make a scattering, for σκεδᾶσαι Od. 1. 116: 80, θέναι κρίνον, νέμεσιν, ἀλόν, for κρίπτειν, νέμεσιν, αἰνεῖν, Pind. O. 7. 111, 8. 114, N. 1. 5: also in Med., θέσθαι μάχην for μάχεσθαι, II. 24. 402; θέσθαι θυσιάν, γάμον, for θύειν, γαμέσθαι Pind. O. 7. 77, 13. 75: θέσθαι σπουδὴν ἀμφὶ τινος Pind. P. 4. 492; τ. ἐπιστοφρὴν πρό τινος Soph. O. T. 134: but usu. c. gen., θ. ληισμοσύνην, συγγραμμοσύνην τινός Soph. Ant. 151, Tr. 1265.

τιθηνεία, ἡ, (τιθηνέω) = τιθηνία, Opp.

τιθηνέω = 8q.

τιθηνέω, ἡ, ἴσω, to take care of, tend, nurse, but usu. in Med., (v. Schäf. Mel. p. 82), h. Hom. Cer. 142, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 19: in gen. to tend, cherish, keep, like θεραπεύω, Soph. O. C. 1050: from

τιθήνη, ἡ, strictly fem. from τιθηνός, a nurse, waiting-woman, maid, II. also freq. metaph., as e. g. Aetna is called χίονος τιθήνη, Pind. P. 1. 30: in gen. for μετρηγ, Coluth. 372.

τιθήνημα, atos, τό, (τιθηνέω) a nursing, ῥόδα ἑαρος τ. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E.

τιθήνησις, ἡ, a nursing, tending, rearing, Plat. Legg. 790 C. τιθήνηστειρα, ἡ, = τιθήνη: from

τιθήνηστῆρ, ἥρος, δ, (τιθηνέω) = τιθηνός, Anth. Hence

τιθήνηστῆριος, la, ion, nursing, tending, Anth.

τιθηνία, ἡ, = τιθηνίσις, LXX: from

τιθηνός, ὄν, nursing, tending, rearing, πόνων τιθηνὸν τροφὰς ἀποδίδου, i. e. to keep and feed a nurse in return for her labors, Eur. I. A. 1230: also δ τ., as Subst., one who nurses or brings up, a foster-father, tutor, Nic. (From τιθή, τίτση, τιδός, etc.)

τιθήσθαι, Ion. for τίθης, 2 sing. from τιθήμεν, Od. 9. 404, 24. 476. τίθεις, ἡ, ὄν, = τιθασός, Arat., and Ael.

τιθιμάλis, ἴδος, ἡ, = τιθιμάλος παράλιος, Opp.—But the form θιμάλis, ἴδος, ἡ, in Nic. Th. 617, is rejected by Schneider.

τιθιμάλος, ὅ, also written τιθιμάλος, εἴρηγ, ευφροδία, Cratin. Incert. 135, Ar. Ecol. 405. Many kinds were known to the Ancients: 1. τ. ἔρηγ, also χαρακίας, κομῆτης, ἀμυγδαλοειδής and κοβωίος. 2. τ. θήλυν, also καρπύτης, μυρτινης and μυρταίνιτης. 3. τ. παράλιος, also τιθιμάλis. 4. τ. ἡλιοσκόπιος. 5. τ. κυπταρισίας. 6. τ. δενδρόδης. 7. τ. πλατύφυλλος. Physicians used the juice or berries, as a purgative or emetic.—The form τιθιμάλος or τιθιμάλος is dub., but the heterog. pl. τιθιμάλος occurs in Poets. (Prob. from θίμος, from some likeness to the plant θίμος or to a wart; v. θίμος II.) [E]

Τιθωνός, ὅ, Tithonus, brother of Priamos, husband of Eos, and father of Memnon, Hom., and Hes.:—metaph. of a decrepit old man, Ar. Ach. 688, because, as the tale went, Eos begged Zeus to grant immortality to Tithonus, but forgot to ask for eternal youth, so that he kept pining away for ever.

τικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to childbirth, τ. φάρμακον a medicine used for women lying-in, Ar. Fr. 690.

τίκτω, lengthd. from Root TEK—: fut. τέξω, usu. τέξομαι, poet. also τεκούμαι, inf. τεκείσθαι h. Hom. Ven. 127, though Buttm. questions this form, as also τεξέσθαι in Arat. 124: aor. ἔτεκον: perf. τέτοκα, part. τετοκός, νία, δs Hes. Op. 589: the p. pass. τέτεμαι and aor. ἐτέχην, are used by Hipp., and Pausan., but not in good Att.; τέτομαι only in Synes.; aor. I act. ἔτεξα is very rare, Lob. Phryn. 743. Only Poets use τικτομαι as Dep. med. in same signif. as Act., Aesch. Fr. 38: aor. I, τέξασθαι Hes. Th. 889, though here the reading varies: freq. in aor. 2, ἐτέκηνον, τέκετο, τεκέσθαι. Of these tenses Hom. has pres. and impf., but most freq. aor. ἔτεκον or τέκον, also not seldom in Med. form τεκείσθαι and τέκετο, but only once

the fut. τέξω Od. 11. 249, as also in h. Merc. 493, and once the fut. τεκούμαι II. 19, 99, as also in h. Ap. 101, and Hes. Th. 469, 898.

To bring into the world: 1. usu. of the mother, to bring forth, bear, Lat. parere, τέκα, παῖδα, υἱόν etc., first in Hom.: usu. c. dat. pers., to bear a child to a father; but also ὅπῳ τινι, II. 2. 714, 728, 742, etc.; also, τ. ἐκ τινος to have a child by a father, Isae. 39. 29. 2. of the father, to beget, not rare in Hom., who uses the aor. med., mostly in this signif., yet not always, v. II. 2. 742, 22. 48; also in Act., Hes. Th. 208, 287, Fr. 10. 2; but in Med., Id. Fr. 32. 1, Eur. I. A., Hel. 216, H. F. 1023. 3. of both parents, II. 2. 234, 481, Od. 7. 55, 2. 61, Hes. Th. 45: hence, οἱ τεκόντες the parents, Trag., cf. Valck. Phoen. 34: and so separately, δ τεκὼν the father, Aesch. Cho. 690, Soph. O. C. 1108: ἡ τεκούσα the mother, Aesch. Theb. 928, etc.; hence even as Subst., c. gen., δ κείνων τεκὼν Eur. El. 335:—but the accent does not change, Lob. Phryn. 322: also, οἱ τεκόμενοι of the mother, Aesch. Cho. 419.

II. of beasts, to bear young, breed, II. 16. 150, Hes. Op. 589: of birds, to hatch, II. 2. 313: and later, ὡς τίκτειν to lay eggs, Hdt. 2. 68.

III. of trees, to bear, produce, καρπὸν ἄρ. Nub. 1103. IV. metaph. to produce, generate, bring about, λέγω τὴν χώραν λιμὸν τέξασθαι Hdt. 7. 49; ἐπειχθῆναι τίκτει σφάμακα Id. 7. 10, 6; and freq. in Att.

τίλαι, αἱ, (τίλλω) any thing pulled to pieces, hence flocks, motes floating in the air, Plut., cf. τίλος.

τίλῳ, f. ἴσω, (τίλος) to have a thin stool, χολὴν τιλῶν Hipp. pon. 40. Hence

τίλμα, atos, τό, a thin stool. [I]

τίλλᾶρια, τά, v. τιτῶλᾶρια.

τίλλοπαγών, f. ωνος, ὅ, (τίλλω) one who plucks out his beard, A. B.

ΤΙΛΛΩ, f. τίλῳ: aor. ἔτιλα: pf. pass. τέτιλμα. To pluck, pull, pluck out or off, tear, shred, κόμην II. 22. 406, cf. 78; also in Med., χαίτας τίλλεσθαι to pluck out one's hair, Od. 10. 567: τίλλειν πτεῖλαιν to pull or tear a dove in pieces, Od. 15. 527, cf. Hdt. 3. 76, Aesch. Pers. 209: esp. to describe an idle fellow, τίλλαν ἑαυτὸν Ar. Pac. 546, cf. Ach. 31: but τέφρα τιλθῆναι, as a punishment of adulterers, Id. Nub. 1083, cf. Ran. 424, παρατίλλω, and τέφρα:—τ. μέλῃ to pull the harp-strings, play harp-tunes, Cratin. Hor. 2. 2. since tearing the hair was a usual expression of sorrow, hence, τίλλεσθαι τινα to tear one's hair in sorrow for any one, i. e. to mourn bitterly for him, II. 24. 711, like κόπτεσθαι τινα and τύντεσθαι τινα, Lat. plangere aliquem, cf. Heyne Tibull. Obs. 1. 7, 28. 3. metaph. to pluck, vex, annoy, like Lat. vellere, vellicare, vexare, Bergk Anac. 34: ὑπὸ τῶν συκοφαντῶν τίλλεσθαι Ar. Av. 285. (Akin to Lat. vellō, vellico, vellus, villus, and the redupl. titillo, perh. also to σίλλυβος and τίλλος.)

τίλος or τιλῶν, ὅ, a fish of the Thracian lake Prasias, Hdt. 5. 16: falsely written also τῶλῶν and ψῶλῶν.

τίλμα, atos, τό, (τίλλω) any thing pulled or shredded, esp. lint, Hipp.

II. any thing that can be pulled or plucked.

III. = τίλος, Diosc. IV. in Medic. language, τίλματα = σπάρματα, Gal.

τιλμάτων, τό, Dim. from foreg.

τιλμός, ὅ, (τίλλω) = τίλος, Aesch. Supp. 839.

τίλος, not τίλῳ, ὅ, a thin stool, as in diarrhoea, stercois liquidum. (Hence τιλῶς: akin to σπαρίλη.)

τίλος, ὅ, (τίλλω) any thing pulled or shredded, flock, down, etc., esp. οἱ τίλοι the fine hair of the eyebrows, also τὰ τίλα, cf. τίλαι. (Akin to πῖλον, πῖλος, but not to ὀπίλος.)

τίλισ, εως, ἡ, (τίλλω) a pulling or shredding. II. a tearing.

τιλτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τίλλω, pulled, plucked, shredded: τιλτὸς μοτός, also τὸ τιλτὸν (or τιλτον), = τίλμα 1, lint:—but τὸ τιλτὸν (sc. παρίχος) salt-fish that was stripped of its scales before curing, Nicostr. Antyll. 2. 5.

τίλφη, ἡ, = σίλφη, Luc.: also written τίφη, Lob. Phryn. 300.

τιλῶν, f. ωνος, ὅ, v. τιλῶν.

Τιμαροφάβω, (γράφω) to write a Timaeus, used of Plato by Timon Phil. 14. 7, cf. Valck. Aristob. p. 65.

τιμαίος, ον, highly prized, Diocl. Inert. 2: but usu. as prop. II. Τιμαίος.

τιμᾶλφω, ἰ. ἥσω, to do honor to, worship, honor, exalt, viker λόγους Pind. N. 9. 130; μολόντα τ. to celebrate any one's arrival, Aesch. Eum. 15: also of the gods, τ. θεούς Id. Ag. 922, and in Pass. σκήπτροι τιμολοφόμενος Id. Eum. 626, cf. 807: rare in Prose, as in Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 10: from

τιμᾶλφς, ἑς, (τιμᾶ, ἀλφᾶν, ἀλφῆν) fetching a price: hence costly, precious, κτήμα τιμᾶλφστον Plat. Tim. 59 B.

τιμᾶντα, Dor. for τιμᾶντα, v. τιμᾶς.

τιμᾶσος, ον, Dor. for τιμᾶσός, q. v., Pind. [α]; Ion. τιμᾶσος. τιμᾶσχος, ον, poet. for τιμᾶσχος, having honor or held in honor, honored, h. Hom. Ven. 31, Cf. 269. [α]

τιμᾶρχία, ἡ, (ἀρχω) in Plato Rep. 545 B, 550 D, = τιμωρατία, q. v.

II. the censorship at Rome, Lat. censura, Dio C. τιμᾶς, ἰ. ἥσω, aor. ἐτιμᾶσα, besides which Hom. uses aor. med. τιμᾶσθαι in same signif., Od. 19. 280., 20. 129., 23. 339, II. 22: 235,—where τιμᾶσθαι is f. l., for this fut. is pass. h. Ap. 485, and so always in Att., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 367, though we also have the strictly pass. form τιμᾶσθαι in Thuc. 6. 80, whereas the only other example of τιμᾶσθαι in act. signif., Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15, is now corrected by L. Dind. on Thuc. 3. 40: Plat. however uses τιμᾶσθαι, ἐτιμᾶσθαι as Med. in signif. III. 2. Apol. 37 B, Legg. 954 B.—In II., Od., and Hes. the only pass. tense is pf. τετιμᾶμαι; in Hdt. also aor. ἐτιμᾶθην, 5. 5, etc.—(τιμᾶ).

To deem or hold worthy, oft. in Hom., who uses it mostly of the bearing of inferiors towards superiors, as of men to gods, their elders, rulers, guests, etc., to honor, respect, revere, treat honorably, respectfully, and reverently; so too in Hdt., and Att.; and in Pass. c. gen. rei, τετιμᾶσθαι τιμᾶς to be deemed worthy of honor, II. 23. 649:—also conversely of the bearing of superiors to inferiors, as of gods to men, parents to children, to value, prize, love, II. 2. 4, Od. 3. 379., 14. 203, Hes. Th. 81, 532 etc.: ὁ τετιμᾶσθαι men of rank, men in office, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 9. 2. of things, to value, prize, h. Hom. 24. 6, Pind., etc.: παῖτα τῆςε τιμᾶται form the same estimate with her, i. e. obey like her, Soph. Aj. 688:—c. gen. pretii, to estimate or value at a certain price, Plat. Legg. 917 C, 921 B; πλοῖα τετιμᾶσθαι, χρημάτων Thuc. 4. 261:—esp. in Med., πολλοῦ τιμᾶσθαι, like πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι τι, with act. signif. in Hdt. 3. 154; so, πρό παντός τιμᾶσθαι τι Thuc. 3. 40, cf. προτιμᾶν.

II. esp. to honor with a thing, τ. τινα τᾶφφ, γόφφ Aesch. Theb. 1046, Supp. 116; τ. τινα χοροῖς, χρίσιν, σπείφους etc., Eur., etc.: hence to reward, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6, etc.; τιμᾶσθαι, opp. to κολασθῆσθαι, Thuc. 3. 87. III. as Att. law-term: 1. act. of the judge, to estimate the amount of punishment due to the criminal, Lat. *litē aestimare*, as, τ. τὴν δέλαν τῆς βλάβης Plat. Legg. 879 B; so too, τ. τὴν βλάβην Ib. 843 D, τ. δὲ τι δέει πάσχειν τὸν ἡτηθέντα Ib. B: τ. τὴν δέλαν to award the sentence, Plat. Legg. 880 D; τ. μακρὰν τινα to award the long line, i. e. sentence of death, Ar. Vesp. 106, ubi v. Interrp.: hence, τ. τινα θανάτῳ (sc. δίκην) to give sentence of death against a man, or (as we say) condemn him to death, Id. Gorg. 516 A, Dem., etc.; τ. τινα δέκα τάλάντων to mulct him in ten talents, Dem. 1332. 6, etc.; so, ἡ ἡλία τιμᾶτο περὶ αὐτοῦ θῆναι ἂν δέξει παθεῖν Lex ar. Dem. 529. 21:—so in Pass., τιμᾶσθαι ἀργυρίου to be condemned to a fine, τινός for a thing, Lex ar. Dem. 529. 26, cf. 732. 21: also, ὁ τετιμᾶται τινι θανάτῳ if sentence of death has been passed upon him, Plat. Legg. 916 E, cf. Antipho 145. 44.

2. in Med. of the accuser, τιμᾶσθαι τινι [δίκην] δεσμών, φυγῆς, ἀργυρίου, τῶν ἐσχάτων θανάτων etc., to lay the punishment at death, exile, fine or mutilation against the accused, pray for such sentence against him, Lys. 105. 17., 178. 26, Plat. Apol. 36 B, Crito 52 C: in answer the accused would, if found guilty, lay the punishment at a less rate, which was called ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι (Plat. Apol. 36 B), or ὑποτιμᾶσθαι (Xen. Apol. 23), though the latter has been questioned:—cf. τιμῆμα II, Att. Process p. 724, sq.: but also in same signif., c. ad. pers., τιμᾶσθαι τινα Plat. Legg. 954 B.—Cf. τιω, τινω, τινῶ.

τιμᾶσφ, ορος, ὁ, v. ὑβ τιμᾶσφ.

τιμῆ, ἡ, (τιω) worth, worship, honor paid to one, a mark of honor or esteem, freq. in Hom., and Hes., likewise in Hdt., and Att. 2. a place, post of honor, rank, dignity, esp. of

gods and kings, τ. θεῶν Od. 5. 335; τ. βασιλῆς II. 6. 193: also absol. lordship, rule, dominion, Od. 1. 117., 11. 338, Hdt., etc., cf. Böckh v. l. I. Pind. P. 4. 106 (211); τιμῆν ἔχειν πρὸς τινος Hdt. 1. 120; ἐν τιμῇ τίθεσθαι τινα Id. 3. 3; so, ἄγειν ἐν τ. Plat., etc. 3. in gen. distinction, prerogative, privilege, esp., like γέρας, the special attribute of any god, both in sing. and plur., Hes. Th. 203, Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 328, Valock. Hipp. 107, Hemst. Luc. Dial. Dor. 26. 1: hence a dignity, office of rank, Aesch. Ag. 44; and so a civil magistracy, usu. in plur., like Lat. honores, munera, Hdt. 1. 59, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 988: then in gen. an office, τιμῇ ἐκχαρίσθαι Hdt. 7. 36. 3. a present of honor, compliment, offering, e. g. to the gods, Hes. Or. 141: a reward, present, Lat. honorarium, Plat. Philib. 61 C, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 233, and γέρας.

II. a pricing, valuing, estimate of the worth or price of a thing, Plat. Legg. 744 D: hence the worth, value or price of a thing, like ἡ ἀξία, Lat. pretium, h. Hom. Cer. 132 (elsewh. in Hom. ἄνος): ἐξεφύσκειν τιμῆς τι to get a thing at a price (i. e. a high price), Hdt. 7. 119; freq. in Att.: hence 2. an estimate, valuation, assessment of damages, with view to compensation, and so compensation, satisfaction, esp. in money, a penalty, ἀρσινῶν τινι τιμῆν to get one compensation, II. 1. 159; τίλειν or ἀποτίνειν τιμῆν τινα to pay or make it, II. 3. 286, 288; so, ἄγειν τιμῆν Od. 22. 57: hence in gen. punishment, viewed as an estimate and payment of damages, like τίμῆμα, τίσις, Lat. ultio, Od. 14. 70, 117, etc. Hence

τιμῆς, εσσα, ἐν: contr. τιμῆς II. 9. 605, acc. τιμῆντα II. 18. 475: Dor. τιμᾶς—valued, prized, honored, esteemed, of men, Od. 13. 129., 18. 161. 2. of things, prized, valuable, costly, χρυσός, δῶρον etc., Od. 1. 312., 8. 393: II. Compar. τιμῆστρεος Od. 1. 393, Superl. —ίστατος Od. 4. 614., 15. 114.

τιμῆμα, ατος, τό, (τιμᾶ) that which is estimated, valued or determined by valuation, hence 1. the worth, price, value of a thing: hence in gen., τιμῆμα τύμβου the honor of a tomb, Aesch. Ch. 511. II. an estimate, valuation, τ. τῆς δέλας Eur. Hipp. 622; esp. 2. the estimate of damages done and so a penalty, punishment, Ar. Vesp. 897, Plut. 480, Plat., etc.; esp. a fine, Plat. Legg. 845 E, etc., cf. Att. Process p. 175, v. τιμᾶω III.

2. the nominal value at which an Athenian citizen's property was rated for the purposes of taxation, his rate of assessment, ratable property, Lat. census, Plat., etc.: hence, ἡ ἀπὸ τιμημάτων πολιτεία a government where the magistrates were chosen according to property, Plat. Rep. 550 C, so, ἐκ τιμημάτων ἀρχαί Id. Legg. 698 B: this was different from the οὐρία or real value, being calculated at so many years' purchase, varying with the class of the citizen, v. Dem. 815. fin., Böckh P. E. 2. 269 sq. [I]

τιμῆντα, poet. for τιμῆντα, contr. acc. from τιμῆς, II.

τιμῆσος, ον, Ion. for τιμᾶσος, τιμᾶσός, q. v.

τιμωλῶκέω, or, perh. better, τιμωλῶκέω, (έλκω) to raise, advance the price, sell dearer, LXX: cf. sq. et τιμωπᾶλέω.

τιμῆνῶ, (έφῶν) = foreg.

τιμῆς, poet. contr. for τιμῆς, II. 9. 605.

τιμῆσις, ον, = τιμῆσός, Ael., formed like ὀνῆσις.

τιμῆσις, εως, ἡ, (τιμᾶω) an estimating, valuing the worth or price of a thing, esp. of property, Plat. Legg. 878 E: an assessment of damages, τ. ποιεῖν τινι Antipho 130. 25; ἀπαντᾶν εἰς τὴν τ. Aeschin. 82. 21; cf. τιμᾶω III.

II. a holding courtly, honoring, honor, Plat. Legg. 696 C. [I]

τιμῆσσα, poet. contr. fem. from τιμῆς, for τιμῆσσσα.

τιμῆτρία, ἡ, also τιμῆτρία, ἡ, the censor's office or dignity, censorship, Plut.: from

τιμῆτρός, εα, ὄν, verb. Adj., to be honored, Eur. Or. 484, Plat. Rep. 561 C. II. τιμῆτρώον one must honor, Plat. Legg. 722 B.

τιμῆτρώω, (τιμῆτρός) to be censor, Plut.

τιμῆτῆρ, ἥρος, δ, = τιμῆτῆς. Hence

τιμῆτῆρος, ον, estimating, honoring.

τιμῆτῆρ, οῦ, δ, (τιμᾶω) one who names the worth or price, a valuer, appraiser: esp. one who estimates, assesses damages or penalties, Plat. Legg. 843 D. II. at Rome, the censor, who took the census, i. e. rated the property of the citizens, Polyb. Hence

τιμῆτῆρος, ἡ, ὄν, estimating, valuing: and so I. honor-

ing, τιμός Plut.: in gen. *courteous*. 2. of or for determining the amount of punishment, τιμώων τ. Ar. Vesp. 167.

II. δ τ., Lat. *vir censorius*, one who has been censor (τιμητής): ἡ τιμητικὴ ἀρχή = τιμητρία, Plut.

τιμήτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τιμάω, *estimated, valued*: esp. as Att. law-term, ἀγὼν τιμήτος, δίκη τιμητή, of suits in which the damages are to be assessed by the judges, Dem. 834. 26; opp. to δίκη δέλιμτος, where the penalty is fixed by law: others say just the reverse, but v. Att. Process p. 171 sq.

τιμωσάμενος, to sell dear: from

τιμωσάμενος, οὐ, ὁ, (πωλέω) one who sells dear, Phryn. (Com.) Tragedo.

τιμός, ia, ὄν, in Att. also os, ὄν, (τιμή) *valued*: of persons, *esteemed worthy, held in honor, worthy*, Od. 10. 38, h. Ap. 483, Hdt. g. 71, etc.:—of things, *prized*, τιμῆς Hes. Fr. 39. 7; so, γέρας τ. Aesch. Supp. 986. 2. of high price, *dear*, Lat. *carus*, Hdt. 8. 105, Lys. 165. 1, Plat. Euthyd. 304 B. 3. act. *esteeming, honoring*.

4. τό τιμωον = τιμή, Diod. [Ti] Hence τιμήτιος, πρὸς, ἡ, *worth, value, preciousness*, N. T. τιμουλκεία, v. τιμουλκεία.

τιμογράφω, (γράφω) to write down the value, in gen. to value, rate, LXX.

τιμῶδες, ὄν, *honoring God*: esp. as a pr. n.

τιμοκρατία, ἡ, (κρατέω) a state in which a love of honor is the ruling principle, Plat. Rep. 545 B; also τιμαρχία. II. a state in which state-offices and honors are distributed according to a rating of property, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 2.

τιμοκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a τιμοκρατία, one who favors such a government, Plat. Rep. 549 B, etc.: ἡ τ. πολιτεία = *foreg*, Arist. Eth. N.

τιμόπολις, εὐς, ὁ, ἡ, (πόλις) *honored by the city or state*.

II. *honoring it*.

τιμός, δ, poet. form for τιμή, Archil. 88, Aesch. Cho. 916: also written oxyti, but v. Blomf. Aesch. I. c.

τιμούχος, ὄν, (έχω) *having honor or esteem, honored, esteemed*. 2. among the Massilians etc., the city magistrate.

Τιμόνων, τό, a Timon's, i. e. a misanthrope's, duelling.

τιμωρέω, ἡ, ἴνω, (τιμωρός) to help, aid, succour, τιμῆ Hdt. 1. 141, 152, etc., and Att.; also absol., Hdt. 1. 18: esp. to assist by way of redressing injuries, to *avenge*, τιμῆ Hdt. 1. 103, etc.—In full construction, the person *avenged* is in dat., the person on whom *vengeance* is taken in acc., τιμωρεῖν τιμῆ τοῦ παῖδος τὸν φόνεα to *avenge* him on the murderer for (the murder of) his son, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 8, ubi v. Poppo, cf. Soph. O. T. 107: also, τιμωρεῖν τιμῆ τὴν to *avenge* a thing for one, Plat. Apol. 28 C.—Puss. *τιμωρήσθαι* τιμῆ to have *vengeance* taken for any one, Hdt. g. 79: but rarely for Act., as, *τιμωρήσθαι* ἐς Δεωλίδην, for *τιμωρήσθαι* Δεωλίδην, Hdt. g. 78; and, *πατρί* τιμωρεῖσθαι πάντα for *πατρί* τιμωρεῖν Soph. El. 349. 2. τιμωρεῖν τινα for *τιμωρεῖσθαι* τινα, Soph. O. T. 107, 140, cf. Pors. Or. 427.

II. Med. τιμωρεῖσθαι τινα to help oneself against any one, i. e. to *avenge* oneself upon him, *punish, chastise* him, always c. acc. pers., as Hdt. 3. 53; so too, ὁ ἐαυτὸν τιμωροῦμενος the Self-punisher, name of a play by Menander, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 15; also c. gen. rei, τιμωρεῖσθαι τινα τινος to take *vengeance* on one for a thing, *punish* him for it, Hdt. 3. 145, and Plat.; also, ἀντί τινος Ib. 6. 135; but more freq. c. acc. rei, as Eur. Cycl. 695, Xen. An. 7. 1, 25, v. Elmsl. Eur. I. T. 554: also absol. to *avenge* oneself, *seek vengeance*, Hdt. 3. 49; but, *τιμωρεῖσθαι* τιμῆ, or ὅπρῳ τινος = *τιμωρεῖν* τιμῆ, Soph. Phil. 1258, Xen. An. 1. 3, 4. Hence

τιμωρήμα, ατος, τό, *help, aid, succour, τό τινος τ. the help received* by a man, but also c. dat., τὰ Μενέλαος τιμωρήματα *succour* given to him, Hdt. 7. 169. II. *vengeance*, τ. τινος εἰς τινα taken by one upon another, Plut.: *punishment*.

τιμωρήων, verb. Adj., one must assist, *avenge, punish*, Hdt. 7. 168, Isocr. Antid. § 186.

τιμωρήσις, ἡ, (τιμωρέω) a helping, succouring: *punishment*, Plat. Legg. 874 D.

τιμωρητής, ἴπος, ὁ, = sq., Hdt. 5. 80. τιμωρητής, οὐ, ὁ, (τιμωρέω) a helper.

II. an avenger, punisher. Hence

τιμωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *ready to help*, etc., Arist. de Virt. et Vit.

τιμωρία, ἡ, Ion. -ρη, *help, aid, succour*, τιμωρίην ἐδρίσκεσθαι Hdt. 3. 148, cf. 5. 90. II. *revenge, vengeance* on another, τ. καὶ τῶς Hdt. 7. 8, i. usu. c. gen., but also κατὰ τινος, Lycurg. 167. 39, Dem. 317. 16; and εἰς τινα, Hdt. 1. 123; τ. παρὰ τῶν θεῶν Id. 2. 120: *punishment, torment, torture*, but distinct from κόλασις, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 17. Hence

τιμωρός, ὄν, (τιμή, δέλω, αἰρω) contr. from τιμώροπος, τιμώροπος, as in Pind. O. g. 124, and Aesch.: Aesch. Supp. 43 has an acc. τιμωρόα, as if from τιμώω, ὀρος, ὁ.—Strictly *valuing, honoring*: but usu., I. helping, aiding, succouring, ὁ τ. u helper, aider, Hdt. 2. 141. II. *avenging, punishing* for wrong done, c. gen. pers., τ. τινος any one's avenger, Pind. l. c., Aesch. Ag. 1280, Soph. El. 811, etc.; also c. dat., τιμῆ τινὶ Hdt. 7. 171; and τ. τινὶ τινος *helping* one to *vengeance* for a thing, Soph. El. 14: λόγος τ. a plea or argument for *vengeance*, Hdt. 7. 5.

τίμ, Dor. for σὺ, dat. of σὺ, like τέμ, Pind.: always with the accent except in Theocr. 21. 28. II. Dor. for σὺ, also with the accent, Theocr. 11. 39, 55, 68. [i]

τίναγμα, ατος, τό, (τινάσσω) that which is *swung or shaken*.

II. a shaking, shake, quake, Anth. [Ti]

τίναγμός, ὁ, (τινάσσω) a swinging, shaking.

τίνακτής, ἴπος, ὁ, one who swings or shakes: fem. τίνακτρεα, hence τ. νόστος, of Poseidon's trident, Aesch. Fr. 924.

τίνακτης, ὄν, ὁ, (τινάσσω) = *foreg*.

τίνακτοπήληξ, ἡκος, ὁ, ἡ, shaking the helmet or plume.

τίνακτρία, ἡ, = τίνακτρεα.

τίνακτω, ὀρος, ὁ, = τίνακτης, Soph. Tr. 502.

τινάσσω, ἡ, ἔω, to swing, shake, brandish, δούρα, φόργωνον etc., Hom.: ἀντιστροφήν, αἰδύα Id. 13. 243, 17. 595; γαῖαν Id. 20. 57: to jog or knock against one, to make one give heed, Id. 3. 385: to upset, Od. 22. 88: to toss about, scatter, of the sea or wind, Od. 5. 363, 368: also in Med., τιναζόμενον πτερὰ τῆς φωνῆς τῶν πτερόν, Id. 2. 151: τινάζειν κινάσαι τινος to make the strings quiver, strike them, Anth. 1.—Pass. πάλῃς τινάσσομαι Id. 15. 609; ἐπινάσσομαι μακρὸς Ὀλύμπιος Olympus shook or quaked, Hes. Th. 680: φόβῳ τινάσσεσθαι to quake with fear, Ap. Rh. cf. ἐκτινάσσω, συντινάσσω. (Akin to τείνω, τανύω.)

τίνη, rare Dor. collat. form for τίμ. [i]

τινθαίλος, ἔα, εὐρ, = sq., Nic.: from

τινθός, ὄν, boiling, scorching, hot. 2. δ τ. as Subst. the steam of a kettle, Lyc.

τίνημαι, as Med., poet. for τίνωμαι, to punish, chastise, c. acc. pers., Il. 3. 279, Od. 13. 214; c. acc. rei, τ. λάβην to chastise insolence, Od. 24. 326: absol. to *avenge* oneself, Hdt. 5. 77.

2. to *avenge, take vengeance* for, Ὀρκον Hes. Op. 806.—The Act. does not occur till late. [τί—Ep., whence it is freq. wrongly written τίνωμαι, τίνωμαι: τί—Att., cf. τίνω. Buttm. indeed, Catal. Verb. v. τίω, assumes τίνωμαι as Ion.,—and so it stands in Hdt. l. c., τίνωμαι as Att. But would not this require also an Ion. τίνω besides τίνω?]

τίνω, ἡ, τίω: aor. 1. τίτω: pf. τέτικα, pf. pass. τέτισμαι: aor. pass. ἐτίσθην: cf. sub τίω II. 1. τίτω, to pay a price by way of return or recompence (whereas τίω is confined to the signif. of paying honor, cf. τίω II), usu. in bad signif. to pay a penalty, τιμῆν, θεῶν Id. 3. 289, Od. 2. 193; ποῦδς Pind. O. 2. 106; δίκην Soph. Fr. 94 etc.; also τ. ἴσθην (sub δίκην) Soph. O. T. 810; like Lat. *poenus* dare or solvere, Pors. Med. 798; but also in good signif. to pay a debt, acquit oneself of an obligation, τ. ἀσφάλην Id. 18. 407; τ. χάριν τιμῆ to render one thanks, Aesch. Pr. 985; τ. δασμὸν Soph. O. C. 635: very freq. in Trag., who use it in all kinds of phrases, as, ἂντιπολὺν δίας Aesch. Eum. 268; ἄρως τ. χρέος to discharge the duty, i. e. do the work of a curse, Id. Ag. 457; τ. μῶστος, prob. to send one pollution in payment for another, Id. Cho. 650, cf. Soph. Phil. 959. etc.—Construction: the thing for which one pays, freq. in gen., τ. ἀμειβὴν βῶν to pay compensation for the oxen, Od. 12. 382; so, τ. τιμὴν ποινῆς τινος to pay one retribution for a thing, Hdt. 3. 147, 7. 134; also, τ. τί ἀντί τινος (which is prob. the full constr.) Aesch. Cho. 313; but also freq. in acc., the price being omitted, to pay or atone for a thing, τίσαι δάκρυα to atone for the tears one has made others shed, Il. 1. 42; so, τ. ὕβριν Od. 24. 352; and τ. φόνον or λάβην τινός Id. 21. 134,

11. 142; more rarely c. acc. pers., τίσεις γῶντον τὸν ἔκφερες thou shalt make atonement for the son thou hast slain, Il. 17. 34: the price is usu. in acc., as we have seen, but also in dat., σὴ κῆρατι τίσεις Od. 22. 218; so, τ. ψυχῇ Aesch. Cho. 277; but, τ. θανάτῳ to pay for it by death, Id. Ag. 1529:—absol. to make return, repay, Soph. O. C. 1203, and so it must be taken Ib. 230, ubi v. Herm.

II. Med. to have a price paid one, make another pay for a thing, *avenge oneself* on him, to chastise, punish one, Lat. poenas sumere de aliquo, freq. from Hom. downwards.—Construction: usu. c. acc. pers., Il. 2. 743, Od. 3. 197; the thing being added in genit., τίσεσθαι Ἀλεξανδρον κακότητος to punish him for his wickedness, Il. 3. 366, cf. Od. 3. 206, Theogn. 204; also, τίσασθαι τινα ὑπὲρ τινος Hdt. 1. 27, 73; c. acc. rei, to take vengeance for a thing, τίσασθαι φόνον, βίην τινα Il. 15. 116, Od. 23. 31; but also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐτίσατο ἔργον δεικνύς ἀντίθεον Νηλεΐα he made Neleus pay for the misdeed, visited it on his head, Od. 15. 236; also, τίσασθαι τινα δίκην to exact retribution from a person, Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1283, cf. ἀντιτίνα, ἀποτίνα:—but also as we have τίσεσθαι τινα ἀμοιβὰς, φυγὴν to requite, punish with . . . Pind. P. 2. 44, Aesch. Theb. 638:—absol. to repay oneself, take vengeance, ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτὲ ἀγέρομενοι κατὰ δῆμον τίσεμεθα Od. 13. 15, cf. Il. 3. 351, Od. 3. 203, 12. 378 (where τίσαι is imperat. aor. med.).—The fut. and aor. i. act. and med., are most freq. in this signif. of paying or receiving a price, v. τίω II: the signif. of the Act. and Med. are never interchanged, as they have been by Döderlein Soph. O. C. 229:—cf. τίνιμαι, τιμωρέω.

[μ. of pres. long in Ep., short in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 112, Soph. O. C. 635, Eur. Or. 7, also in the Dor. of Pind., as P. 2. 44, and even in Solon 5. 31, as also in later Epigr. Poets, Jac. A. P., p. 823; i in fut., aor. i. and perf.]

τιὸ τίς, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 237.
τίσις, Acol. for τίσις, dat. pl. from τίς, Sapph. 113.
τίος, τίως, τίω, τίους, τεούς, Dor. for τέο, σοῦ, gen. from σὺ, Ap. Dysc.

τίος, Boeot. for τέος, σός, Ap. Dysc.
τίποτε; (τί, ποτε) what or why then? why? wherefore?
τίπττε; Ep. synop. form for τίποτε; etl. elided in Hom. before an aspirate, τίπθω: on τίπτε δέ σε χρεώ, v. sub χρεώ, χρεώ.

ΤΙΣ, neut. ti, gen. τινός, Hom. vs., Att. τού: dat. τινί, Hom. τῷ or τει, cf. δ: D: acc. τινά, τι; plur. τινές, τινά, gen. τινῶν: dat. τισί: acc. τινάς, τινά: of the plur. Hom. only uses acc. τινάς Il. 15. 735, Od. 11. 371, except in compds. οὔτινες and οὐστίνες. Indef. Pronoun, enclit. through all cases: masc. and fem., one, a certain one, hence any one, some one, also freq., to be rendered by our indef. Article, a, an; in Hom. usu. of some inconsiderable person, who cannot be specially described, or who is now first spoken of: so of places and things, τίς ῥήσος, ποταμός, δῶς etc., an island, etc., Hom.: neut. some thing, any thing, Hom.:—εἰ τις, εἴ τι if any one or any thing, usu. emphat., *whoever, whatever*, Hom., like Lat. si quis.—From Hom. downwards, its Noun is out. put in gen., θεῶν τις, φίλων τις, ἐχθρῶν τις etc., for θεός τις etc.—Although the enclitic τις can never begin a clause, yet it may stand before its subject or even be itself the subject, esp. in Ion. Prose: also, τις is put between its gen. and the Article of that gen., as, τῶν τις Πελοπόν for τῶν Π., τῶν τινες θοινίκαν Hdt. 1. 85, 8. 90, etc.; and so sometimes in late authors, as Att. 108 D, Hemst. Luc. Nigrin. 38.

II. collective signif. where an indefinite portion of a multitude is spoken of, ὥδε δέ τις ἐλπίσκειν but thus men spake, Il. 7. 201, cf. 6. 479, etc.: sometimes ironical, most men, men in general, Il. 13. 638, Od. 3. 224.

2. like ἕκαστος or πᾶς, each, each one, every one, as, εἰ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω let each take care to sharpen his spear, Il. 2. 382; ἀλλὰ τι αὐτὸς ἔτω let each come of himself, Il. 17. 254, etc.: so, ἵνα τις συγγένοι καὶ ἄλλος that men may for ever dread, Il. 8. 15.

3. something like this is found in Att. e. g. κολλάειν αὐτὸν τινα τοὺς προσήκοντας each one his own, Thuc. 1. 40; also φοβεῖσθαι τις, fear is among them, i. e. in the palace, Aesch. Cho. 59; and in Att. τις, some one, somebody, one, is used for pers. Pronouns in all cases, as for ἐγώ or ἡμεῖς, Soph. Aj. 245, Ar. Thesm. 603; for σὺ, Soph. Aj. 1138; and prob. of 3 pers., Ar. Ran. 552, 554;—and then

always in sing., even when a plur. is signified: but 4. the relative to τις in this collective signif. is sometimes used in plur., Soph. Aj. 965, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 62. 5. in Poets the neut. τι with a negative is used to comprehend all genders, nothing, no creature or being, Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 143; τῶν ἄλλων οὐ πέρ τι πεφυγμένον ἐστ' Ἀφροδίτῃ, οὐτε θεῶν, οὐτ' ἀνθρώπων h. Ven. 34.

III. τις τι, like Lat. aliquis aliquid, quidam quiddam, emphat. of a person or thing, some great one, some great thing, ἦγευς τις εἶναι you boasted that you were somebody, Eur. El. 939; κηρύων τις φαίνομαι ἡμεις after all I too am somebody, Theocr. 11. 79; also in plur.:—λέγετε τι to be near the mark, Plat. Prot. 339 C, etc., opp. to οὐδὲν λέγειν, Herm. Vign. n. 113. 2. emphat. a man, opp. to a brute, τις ἦ κίων Ar. Pac. 24, cf. Eur. Cycl. 117: but 3. reversely, with signif. of contempt, somebody or other: esp. with proper names, Θεοτίτης τις ἦν there was one Theristes, Soph. Phil. 442: hence τις for a slave, Xen. Symp. 1. 3, etc.

IV. joined with Adjcs., τις of course makes them less precise, in some degree, more or less, freq. ironical, as, τις θαρσαλέος Od. 17. 449, cf. Il. 3. 220, Od. 18. 382, and Wess. Hdt. 4. 198: thus, δυσμαθής stupid, is qualified into δυσμαθής τις, a slow sort of person; μαγόμενος a madman, μαγόμενός τις a crazy sort of fellow (but not actually mad), etc.,—very freq. in Att.: so with an Adj. of number, size or the like, ὅσος τις χρυσὸς what wealth of gold, Od. 10. 45: ἕκαστος τις Od. 9. 65, οἷός τις Il. 5. 638, Od. 20. 377, οἷόσις τις cf. δστις: πᾶς τις every one, Elmsl. Med. 548; εἰς τις some one, etc., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2. p. 832: πολλός τις Hdt. 5. 48; δαίγροι τινές, or (as Aesch.) οὐ πολλοὶ τινες, some few: and esp. in phrases like, τρεῖς τινες some three or so, cf. Thuc. 3. 68, 7. 87, cf. Schäf. Greg. 8: esp. with interrog., πόσος τις; ποῖός τις; etc., Trag. 2. in this signif. τι is joined as Adv. with Verbs and Adjcs., *some, what, in a way, in a manner*, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.; also with another Adv. or Adj. used as Adv., οὕτω δὴ τι ἰσχυρά, οὕτω δὴ τι παλαιοῖον etc., Hdt. 3. 12, 188, cf. 4. 52; so also, ἥττον τις *somewhat* less, οὐδὲν τι, πᾶν τι, πολύ τι, σχεδόν τι etc.

V. τίς τε, usu. in similes:—so too, ὥς τις τίς, ὥς ὅτε τίς τε, for ὥστε τις, Il. 3. 33, etc.: though τε is sometimes strictly a Conjunction, Od. 19. 265, etc.

VI. τις for ἔς, ὅστις, only in late Poets, as in Call., cf. Jac. A. P., p. 88, 740; never in Att.

VII. as a doubtful negat., ἥ τις τι οὐδὲς but one—if so many, next to none, Valck. Hdt. 3. 140, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 45, ἥ τι ἢ οὐδὲν little or nothing, Plat. Apol. 17 B: so εἰς ἄνθρω, οὐδὲνς ἄνθρω, Lat. vel duo, vel nemo, Pers. Sat. 1. 3.

VIII. τις is really pleonast. in such phrases as οὐδὲν τι or μηδὲν τι, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 310. 42, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 728; and so perh. in the susp. οὐδὲς τις, Eur. Alc. 79.

2. also pleon. in τὸ μὲν τι—, τὸ δέ τις, for τὸ μὲν, τὸ δέ, Ep. Plat. 358 A, also masc. ὁ μὲν τις, ὁ δέ τις, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 2. 6, Cyr. 2. 3, 19.

3. in long sentences, and such as have two clauses τι is oft. repeated, Pors. Hec. 1161, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 569: whereas elsewhere it is found only in the second, Pors. Hec. 370.

IX. τις is sometimes omitted, οὐδὲ κεν ἔβρα τέον γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὄντοισ (sc. τις) Il. 13. 287; but more freq. in Att., as Soph. O. C. 1226, El. 1323, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 456 D; though many passages are wrongly referred hither, v. Herm. Soph. O. T. 316.

2. still more singularly τις is omitted before a gen. case which must depend upon it, as, ἥ [τις] τὰς ἀσπόντων Σισυφιδῶν γενεάς Soph. Aj. 190; ἡν γὰμ ποτ' αὐτὸς ἦ [τις] τῶν ἐννεγνῶν Ar. Nub. 1128; οὐκ ἂν αἰὼν ἐκμάθοι [τις] βορρᾶν Soph. Tr. 2, (though Herm. defends the alteration of Triclin. ἐκμάθοις), cf. Hemst. Luc. Nigrin. 24.

3. τις must freq. be supplied from what goes before, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 478 C, Prot. 319 D.—Cf. δστις, οὔστις, μήστις and ἄλλοστις. [i in all cases: Hom. however sometimes has τις long in arsi, Il. 24. 149, Od. 21. 324: the neut. τι is never elided.]

ΤΙΣ'; neut. τί; gen. τίνος, in Hom., also τῶος and contr. τεῶ, Att. τοῦ: dat. τινί, Att. also τῷ, cf. δ: D: acc. τίνα, neut. τί. Plur. τίνες, τίνα: gen. τινῶν, in Hom. always τέων: dat. τίσι: acc. τίνας, τίνα. Hom. uses of the plur. only nom. τίνες with gen. τέων, nor has he the dat. sing., τινί. Pronoun of direct question, always written with the acute accent, masc.

and fem. *who? which? neut. what? which?* Lat. *quis, quae, quid?*, Hom.: strengthd. *τίς γάρ, τί γάρ*, just like Lat. *quisnam, quidnam*, Il. 2. 803; but most freq. in Od., also in Pind. P. 1. 124, Att.: *ἐς τί; until when? how long?* Il. 5. 465: *τίς δ' ὅτος ἔρχεται; who art thou that comest?* Il. 10. 82, cf. Pors. Hec. 499: sometimes also expressing surprise or anger, as in *τί τοῦτο;* *τί χρέμα;* *ἔα, τί τοῦτο;* and the like, Valck. Hipp. 905. When the question is asked by *τίς* or *τί* without an interrog. Particle, the Pronoun follows the Verb, e. g. Ar. Pac. 192, 206, Nub. 239. II. the question is variously modified by the addition of *ὅν* or *κεν* and a change of mood:

1. *τίς ὅν* or *κεν* c. opt. expresses strong doubt, *who could, who would* do so? c. praes., Od. 21. 259, Il. 10. 303, etc.: rarely so c. indic., as in Hes. Sc. 73.

2. The Poets however omit *ὅν* or *κεν* with the opt. when the doubt becomes in fact a denial, *who could* do so? i. e. *no one could*, v. Aesch. Cho. 315, Soph. Att. 604.

3. *τίς* c. conjunct. expresses deliberation whether a thing shall be done or not, *what shall I do? what shall I say?* Herm. Vig. n. 108. III. *τίς* is more rarely used for *δοῖς* in indirect question, or rather oratio obliqua after Verbs which themselves express a question, doubt, etc., and that usu. c. opt., *ἥρῳτα δὲ ἔπειτα, τίς ἐήλ κα ποῦθεν ἔλθοι* Od. 15. 423, cf. 17. 368, Soph. El. 316: yet, from the liveliness common in Greek narrative, the Verb of the indirect question oft. passes again into the indic., as if the question were direct, as, *ἐπισκεψάμεθα τίνας πέπνται* Xen. An. 3. 3, 18.

IV. sometimes two questions are asked in one clause by different cases of *τίς*, e. g. *ἐκ τίως τίς ἐγένετο; from whom is who descended?* i. e. *who is he and from whom descended?* Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 181.

2. a like doubling of the question lies in the union of *τίς* with other interrog. words, *τίς πόθεν ἐς ἀνδράν* Od. 1. 170, cf. Soph. Tr. 421: *πῶς τί;* Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297 E.

V. after *τί* as predicate followed by *ἐστίν*, the subject is not seldom put in plur., as, *τί ποτ' ἐστίν, ἃ διανοοῦμεθα;* *τί ποτ' ἐστίν ταῦτα;* Plat. Theaet. 154 E, 155 C, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 508 B. VI. *τίς=ποῖος*, Soph. Tr. 311, O. T. 489, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 114.

2. *πότερος*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17; as in Lat. *quis? for uter?* Liv. 30. 1.

VII. *τί*; alone, as a simple question, *what?*—but in Comic writers it sometimes takes the Article, *τὸ τί*;—this happens when the question refers to something going before, about which one desires to be further informed, Ar. Pac. 696, Nub. 775, Av. 1039: if that which goes before is in plur., the question may be asked by *τὰ τί;* Ar. Pac. 693.

VIII. *τί*; also oft. stands absol. as Adv., *how? for why? wherefore?* Il. 1. 362, 414, etc.: so too Att., though they also have in full *διὰ τί;* cf. *τίπ.* 2. *τί δέ;* but *hov?* i. e. *only see now!* serving to pass on quickly to a fresh point: so, *τί δέ δὴ;* the Lat. *quid vero?* *τί δέ, εἰ μή...* what else but... *quid aliud, nisi...*, Xen. Oec. 9. 1: of course *τί* δέ beginning a clause has its simple interrog. and connective force.

3. *τί δὴ;* *τί δὴ ποτε;* *why ever? why in the world?* expressing surprise: so too *τί δὴτα;* *how pray?*

4. *τί μὴ;* *why not? how else?* i. e. *yes surely!* *to be sure!* like Lat. *quidni? quid enim?* very freq. in Plato: so *τί γάρ;* Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1679; sometimes also used parenthetically, Jac. A. P. p. 57.

5. *τί οὖν;* *why how?* making an objection.

6. *τί τοῦτο;* *what is this? what mean you?* 2. but the neut. sing. *τί* is oft. followed by a plur., *τί ταῦτα;* Heind. Plat. Gorg. 508 C, Phaed. 57 A, Schäf. Soph. El. 766. IX. *τί* c. part., followed by a verbal clause, forms one sentence in Greek, where we use two, as, *τί ἂν ποιοῦντες εὐρυχοῖεν;* *what must they do to be successful?*—so also with Conjunctions, e. g. *ἀλλ' ὅταν τί ποιήσωσι, νομίζε ἐπιμελεῖσθαι σου;* *what must they do, before thou wilt believe that they care for thee?* cf. Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 A.

(Lat. *QVIS*, Sanscr. *KAS*, etc.) [i] in all cases: but *τί* was never elided, nor even *τῶν* in Prose, acc. to Schäf. Mel. p. 135: on the contrary the hiatus is allowed after *τί* in Com., also in Trag.; as Valck. Hipp. 971, assumes, but is disputed by Pors. Phoen. 892, Monk. Hipp. 975, Blomf. Theb. 193, 701: yet in some forms, as *τί οὖν;* *τί εἶρας;* even the Trag. seem to have taken this license.]

ΤΙΣΑΙΑΤΟ, Ion. for ΤΙΣΑΙΩΤΟ, Od.

ΤΙΣΙΓΓΗΣ, ov, δ, an utensil, vessel, Persian word.

ΤΙΣΙΣ, εως, ἡ, (τίω) strictly an estimating, valuation, hence a recompense, atonement, Od. 2. 76: in gen. a penalty, punishment, revenge, Il. 22. 19, Od. 1. 40, etc., and often in Hdt.: *τίσιν δοῦναι* to suffer punishment, Lat. *poenas dare*, Hdt. 8. 76; 80, *τίσιν ἐκτείνε* Id. 6. 84: *τίσις ἔκει* Id. 2. 152, Soph. O. C. 229; *τ. εἰσι* Id. Fr. 813.

III. rarely a requital of good, recompense, reward, *τίσις φίλων* Theogn. 337.

αἱ τίσιες, the powers of vengeance, like the Ἐρινύες, Ἀπάη, etc., Ὅριοντα Πολυκράτεος τίσιες μετ' ἡλθον Hdt. 3. 126, 128. [ω.]

ΤΙΣΙΦΩΝ, ἡ, (τίω, φόβος) Τισιφών, The Avenger of blood, one of the Erinyes, Orph.

ΤΙΣΙΛΩ, aor. ἔτισιν, Ep. Verb synonym. with *τείνω, τανύω*, to stretch, τόξα Il. 8. 266: also in Med., τόξα τισιλεύσθαι to stretch one's bow, Il. 5. 97, Od. 21. 259.

2. to stretch out, spread out or along, spread, extend, *τραπέας* Od. 10. 354, *τάλαντα* Il. 8. 69, *χέρπε* Il. 13. 534:—Med. or Pass. to stretch oneself, *τιτανόμενος περὶ στροφῶν* Il. 2. 149: in gen. to extend, spread, *ὕπερ τινος*, also *τῇ καὶ τῇ* Dion. P. 637: to extend to, reach to a thing.

3. to stretch lengthwise, stretch or draw along, *ἄρμα τισιλεύω* Il. 2. 390, *ἄροτρον* Il. 13. 704: 80 (sub. ἄρμα) *τιτανέω* haste along, Il. 23. 403: hence in Med., ἵππος θεῖται *τιτανόμενος* πεδίοιο the horse runs stretching over the plain, (*ventre à terre*), Il. 22. 23; 80, ἵππος ἄνακτα ἔλκει *πεδίοιο* *τιτανόμενος* σὺν ὄρεσιν Il. 23. 518: also of a man running violently, Hes. Sc. 229.

4. metaph. to strain, exert: Med. to strain, exert oneself, Od. 11. 599.

II. *τίσιω* [i] is said to mean to avenge (as if from *τίω*), in Hes. Th. 209, *φάσκε δὲ τιτανόοντας ἀπαθάλῃς μέγα βέβη ἔργον*,—but the signif. is, *Uranos in wrath called his sons Titans, for that they were stretching out their hands to do violence*;—the quantity of *i* in *τίσιω* being enough to explain the change in the Verb from which the poet tries to derive it.—Ep. word.

ΤΙΤΑΝ, ἄνος, δ, usu. in plur. Τίτανες, Ep. and Ion. Τίτηνες, οἱ, the *Titans*, a race of gods placed beneath Tartarus, Il. 14. 279, h. Ap. 336: acc. to Hes. Th. 133, six sons and six daughters of Uranos and Gaia, viz. Oceanos, Coios, Creios, Hyperion, Iapetos, Cronos, Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyné, Phoebé and Tethys, cf. Il. 8. 481, where Iapetos and Cronos are named. At first they dwelt in heaven, hence called *Οὐρανῶνες* even in Il. 5. 898; but when Zeus prevailed he hurled them into nether darkness: their struggle with Zeus assisted by the hundred-handed Cottos, Briareus and Gyges, is told at length by Hes. Th. 616—736, where they are always called *Τίτηνες θεοί*.—(This legend must not be confounded with the like revolt of the sons of Albeus in Thessaly, Od. 11. 305; nor with the storming of heaven by the later Gigantes.) Many other names are given by later Poets, as Prometheus, Epimetheus, and Atlas, Aesch. Pr. 205, 427; so too *Θέμυς Τιτανίς* Ib. 874, etc.:—later any descendants of Uranos and Gaia are so called, and in Lat. Poets *Titan* is usu. the Sun-god, Helios. (The oldest deriv. of the name is given in Hes. Th. 207, v. *τιτανῶν* fin., the *Stretchers, Strivers, tendones* as Herm. translates it:—acc. to others *τιτάν* is=τιμωρός, v. *τίρας*: acc. to others=βασιλεύς, cf. *τιτηνά*.)

ΤΙΤΑΝΙΑ, τά, sub. *ἑρῶ*, the festival of the *Titans*, strictly neut. from *Τιτάνιος*, [ω]

ΤΙΤΑΝΙΩΣ, la, uov, Ion. Τίτηνιος, *Titanian, Titan-sprung*: hence pecul. fem. *Τιτανιάς, δδος*, [α]

ΤΙΤΑΝΙΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. Τίτηνις, fem. from *τίτάν*, Aesch. Fr. 874.

ΤΙΤΑΝΙΣ, εως, ἡ=ΤΙΤΑΝΩΣ. [ω]

ΤΙΤΑΝΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ, ἡ, (γράφω) a history of the *Titans*.

ΤΙΤΑΝΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ, opos, δ, (κράτew) conqueror of the *Titans*.

ΤΙΤΑΝΟΚΤΟΝΟΣ, ov, (κτείνω) slaying *Titans*.

ΤΙΤΑΝΟΜΑΧΙΑ, ἡ, (μάχω) battle of the *Titans*.

ΤΙΤΑΝΩΣ, ἡ, lime, also gypsum, Hes. Sc. 141: in gen. a white earth, chalk: also marble-scrappings, Luc. Somm. 6. (Perhaps from the Thessalian town or hill *Τίτανος*, Il. 2. 735, as *creta*, chalk, from *Creta*: or—vice versa.) [i] Hence

ΤΙΤΑΝΩΣ, to cover with lime, plaster.

ΤΙΤΑΝΩΔΗΣ, es, (Τίτάν, εἶδος) like *Titans*, *Τιτανῶδες βλέπεω* to look *Titanic*, Luc.

ΤΙΤΑΝΩΤΟΣ, ἡ, ov, (τιτανῶω) plastered with lime.

τίταξ, δ, (τίω) = βασιλεύς, Hesych.; cf. τιτήνη.

τίτας, ου, δ, (τίω) Dor. for τίτης, = τιμωρός, an avenger, Aesch. Cho. 67. [i]

Τιτηγενής, ἐς, (γένος) Titan-born, formed like Ἀτλαγενής.

Τιτῆνες, οἱ, Ep. and Ion. for Τίτῶνες, Hom., and Hes.

τιτήνη, ἡ, = βαυαίς, quoted by Hesych. from Aesch. (Fr. 252):

v. sq.

τιτηνός, ὄν, (acc. to Herm. Opusc. 5. 162, formed from foreg., as τιτηνός from τιτήνη) royal, illustrious; and so he reads τὰ χθονίων τιτηνὰ the powers of the nether world, in Aesch. Cho. 399.

τιτεια, ἡ, the suckling by a nurse, a nurse's place or office, Dem. 1.312. 2.

τιτεύω, to be a nurse, do nurse's service.

II. trans. to suckle, nurse, τυνά Dem. 1309. 19., 1311. fin.: οἱ τυτθεύμενοι sucklings, Arist. H. A.: from

τιτῆ, or τίτῃ, ἡ, the teat or nipple of a woman's breast, cf. τιτθίον.

II. a nurse, Ar. Eq. 716, Thesm. 609; cf. μύμη 11.

III. prob. never = τήθη, cf. τήθη fin. (Akin to

τιθνήσκ, τίθην, τιθῆ, τιθός, from θάω, θῆσαι to give suck.)

τιτιβύζω, = τιτυβίζω.

τιτιβίω, (τίτῃ) to suck the breast. 2. trans. to suckle.

τιτιθόν, τό, Dim. from τίτῃ 1, Ar. Ach. 1199, Ran. 412, etc.

τιτίς, ἰδός, ἡ, Dim. from τίτῃ.

τιτθολάβος, (λαμβάνω) to take hold of the teats, Aristaeus.

τιτθός, δ, like τίτῃ, the teat, nipple of a woman's breast, Ar. Thesm. 640, Lysias 92. 32, 381: rarely of the man's, Jac. A. P. p. 734.

II. a nurse, rearer, like τροφός, Philo.

τιτίλω, like τιτίλω, to cry 'ti ti', chirrup like a young bird, τιτίζωντες was the reading of Zenodotus for τετρίζωντες in Il. 2. 314. (Onomatop., like τετρίω.) Hence

τιτίς, ἰδός, ἡ, like πινά, a small chirping bird, Phot.

τιτάρια, τά, a kind of writing-tablets, Arr.: others write τιλάρια and take it to mean pens.

τιτραίω, a dub. form for τετραίω.

τιτρώ, a late form for τετραίω, q. v.

τιτρώσκω, ι. πρῶσω: aor. ἔτρωσα: pf. pass. ἔτρωμαι. Το wound, hurt, Il. 23. 341, Od. 16. 293; τετρώσθαι τὸν μηρὸν to be wounded in the thigh, Hdt. 6. 5:—also of ships, to damage them, ἔτρωσαν πολλὰς [τῶν νεῶν] Thuc. 4. 14; αἱ ἡμίσεις τῶν νεῶν τετρωμέναι Hdt. 8. 18:—of wine, to do one a mischief, Od. 21. 293, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 170; and so of love, Valck. Diatr. p. 52.—Hom. uses also the radic. form τρώω, q. v. (Akin to

τορέω, *πράω, τετραίω: hence τραίμα.) Hence

τιτρωμός, δ, a wounding. II. a miscarriage.

τιττίω, barbarism for τιτθίω, Ar. Thesm. 1185.

τιττιβίω, strictly of the cry of partridges, but different from κακαβίω, Theophr. ap. Ath. 390 B: in gen. like τριβίω and τιττιβίω, of swallows and other small birds, to twitter, chirrup, used by Ar. Av. 235 in compd. ἀμψιτιττιβίω.

Τιτύοκτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) slaying Τιτύος, Call. Dian. 110.

Τιτύος, δ, Τιτύος, son of Gaia, a giant, whose liver was always torn by two vultures in the nether-world, as a punishment for violence offered to Latona, Od. 11. 576, cf. 7. 324.

τιτύρινος, δ, αἰδώς a shepherd's pipe or flute, Artemid. ap. Ath. 182 D. [v] Hence

τιτύριστις, οὗ, δ, one who plays on the pipe.

Τιτύρος, δ, Dor. for Σάτυρος, a Satyr, companion of Bacchus, but Strabo distinguishes the Τιτύροι from the Σάτυροι and Ζεφυροί etc. p. 468, 470:—hence a freq. shepherd's name, Σάτυρος also being used for a prop. n.

II. = σάτυρος 3, a tailed ape, not the same as πίθηκος, Theophr. Char. 5. III. with the Laconians, the goat or ram that leads the flock, the bell-wether, Serv. Virg. Ecl. 1.

IV. = κλάμος, dub. [i]

τιτύσσομαι, only used by Ep. in pres. and impf., combining the signs of the kindred Verbs τεύχω, and τυγχάνω:—hence I. like τεύχω, to make, make ready, prepare, τιτύσσομαι πῦρ Il. 21. 342; also, ὅς' ἔχεφ' ἵπποιο τιτύσσομαι ἵπποιο two horses to the chariot, Il. 8. 41., 13. 23:—in Alexandr. Poets, as Arat., and Lyc., we find an act. form τιτύσσω, as also in Antim. Fr. 26, cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 38.

II. more freq. like τυγχάνω, to aim, with darts, etc., Od. 22. 118: ἄντα τιτύσσομαι to aim straight before one, at a mark right opposite, Od. 21. 421., 22. 266:—also to shoot a bolt into its socket, Od. 21. 48:—c.

dat. instrumenti, δουρὶ, λείψει Il. 3. 80., 13. 159; also χαρὶ τινυσκόμενος, of a boxer, Theocr. 22. 187: c. gen. ob- jecti, to aim at . . . αὐτοῖο τινύσκειτο Il. 13. 159, 370, etc.; also, τινύσκεισθαι καθ' ἑμῶν Il. 13. 498, 560: c. acc. cognato, φέ- ριον βλέμμα τιτύσκεισθαι τινος to cast a stolen glance at one, Paul. Silent. 31. 2. metaph., φρεσὶ τινύσκεισθαι to aim at a thing in mind, i. e. to purpose, design, c. inf. Il. 13. 558: hence of the Phaeacian ships, ὅρα σε τῇ πέμψωσι τινυσκόμεναι φρεσὶ νῆες Od. 8. 556.

τιτύω, οὖς, ἡ, (Τιτύω) poet. = ἡμέρα, day, Call. Fr. 206.

τιτῆ, ἡ, a kind of grass or straw, (which some compare to or confound with ὀλίρα) Theophr. II. a kind of beetle, like τίλη or σίλην, Ar. Ach. 920, 925: or, acc. to others, the water-spider, that runs on the top of smooth water, Lat. tipula; (perh. from τιφός.) [i?] 2.

τιτθί, for τίτπε, before an aspirate, Hom.

τίφιος, ἴα, ιων, of or belonging to a τίφος, marshy. [r]

τίφος, εὐς, τό, standing water, a pond, pool, Ap. Rh. II. in Lyc. τὰ τίφη, woodlands.

τίφυνον, τό, a plant of the narcissus kind, used for garlands and nosegays, perh. akin to ἴφυνον.

Τίφυς, υωρ, δ, Tiphyus, the pilot of the ship Argos. 2. the

night-mare, Lat. incubus.

τίφωψς, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a τίφος, and so = τίφιος, Strab.

ΤΙΩ, impf. ἔτιον: pres. pass. τίσσομαι: perf. pass. τέτιμαι, part. τετιμένος: Ep. inf. pres. act. τιέμεν: impf. act. and pass.

τίσσκον, τίσσεσκον Hom., and Hes. To pay honor to a person, (whereas τίω is confined to the signf. of paying a price, v. infr. 11), hence to esteem, honor, respect, like τιμῶ, usu. of the respectful bearing of men towards men, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.; τ. ξείνων Od. 15. 542; τ. τινὶ φιλόττη Il. 9. 631;

so of the bearing of men towards the gods, Il. 8. 540., 9. 238., 13. 827, Od. 13. 129, etc.; and conversely of the gods towards men, Il. 1. 508., q. 110; in which signf. we also find the Med.,

Ζεὺς τίεται αὐτῇ Hes. Th. 428:—also of things, θεοὶ δίκην τίουσιν they honor right, Od. 14. 84; Ἰάλος μὲν τίσσεσκον Il. 4. 46: τίειν μέλος to honor, i. e. sing the strain, Aesch. Ag. 706: hence 2. in gen. to deem worth so much, to value or rate at a certain worth, τριπόδα δυοῦδεκβαίον, γυναικα τεσσαρδύβαιον τίειν to value a tripod at twelve, a woman at four oxen, Il. 23. 703, 705.—Construction: in Hom. usu. τίειν τινα ἴσα or ἰσὺν

τινι Il. 5. 467, Od. 1. 432, etc.; also, τινα δῶς τινα Il. 5. 536; and τινα θεὸν ὡς Il. 5. 78, Od. 14. 205, etc. on the phrase

τίειν τινα ἐν καρπὸς ἀσπρ Il. 9. 378, v. sub κάρ = ὄφελ' —part. pf. pass. τετιμένος, honored, Hom., and Hes.; τινὶ by any one, Il. 24. 533, Od. 13. 28, etc.; always of men, Herm. h. Hom. Ar. 478: so too in Pass., τίεσθαι δῆμῳ Od. 14. 205.

II. the fut. and aor. act. and med., are only used in signf. of τίειν, viz. τίω, ἔτιωα to pay a price, make return, τίσομαι, ἐπισάμην to have a price paid one, or return made one, so that these tenses properly belong to τίω q. v. Perh. also τίσομαι, which is strictly only Pass., may be used for τίσομαι in late Poets. [of

pres. and impf. in Ep. long in Arsi, short in thesi; but sometimes long even there, before a long syll., e. g. Od. 14. 84., 16. 306; in Att. usu. short: i of pf. pass. always long: cf. τίνα fin.]

τίω, τίως, Dor. forms for σοῦ, τέω, τεοῦς.

τλάβητος, ὄν, Dor. for τλήβητος, Pind. [a]

τλάπιπθής, ἐς, = τληπαθής, Hesych.

τλαισιδέρων, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, = τλησιδέρων, Hesych.

τλάμιον, Dor. τλήμιον, Pind. [a]

ΤΛΑΨΩ, a radic. form never found in pres., this being replaced by the perf. τέτληκα, or the Verbs τολμάω, ἀνέχομαι, ὑπομένω etc.: fut. τλήσωμαι: aor. ἔτλην (as if there were a pres. πλῆμι, which there is not, Pors. Phoen. 1740), imperat. τλήθι,

opt. τλαίην, Ep. 3 pl. τλήσῃ (for τλαίησας) Il. 17. 490, part. plads, πλάσα, πλάν, inf. τλήναι: pf. with pres. signf. τέτληκα, also as perf. in Ar. Plut. 280:—these are all in Hom.:—from the pf. τέτληκα, which he uses only in indic., is formed the poet. syncope. imperat. τέτλαθι, τετλάτω [a], Od. 16. 275; opt. τετλαίην Il. 9. 373; inf. τετλάναι [a], for which Hom. uses

τετλάνει, and in Od. 13. 307 τετλάνεμαι: Ep. part. τετλήσος, ὄτος, Hom., and Hdt., fem. τετληνάη, Od. 20. 23: the Ep. aor. ἐτάλασα [a] (as if from a pres. τάλω), Hom., who also has

the Ep. form ἐτάλασσα II. 17. 166, conj. ταλάσσω, ης, η II. 13. 829, 15. 164: later also a fut. ταλάσσω Lyc. 746.

Strictly, *to take upon oneself, hence to bear: to suffer, undergo hardship, toil, pain, danger, but never like φέρω, of bodily loads or burdens, sometimes c. acc. rei; sometimes absol., esp. in imperat.: so, τεταπῶτι θυμῷ with enduring, patient heart, Od.; καπλή τεταπῶτα Od. 20. 23.*

II. *to bear steadfastly, hold out, stand fast, keep one's ground, Od. 5. 222, II. 11. 317; usu. c. inf., to dare to do something contrary to one's feelings, whether good or bad, hence to have the courage, effrontery, grace, patience, cruelty, to do anything, very freq. in Hom., Hes., and Att., see examples in Monk Eur. Alc. 285: c. acc. to dare a thing, i. e. dare to do it, Soph. Tr. 71: later c. part. pres. act., Aesch. Ag. 1041, Theb. 756, Schäf. Soph. El. 943.—Poet. word, used also by Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2; τολμάω being the common prose word. (τλ-δω is radically the same as τολ-μάω, Sanscr. tul, Lat. tol-erare, tul-isse, (ε)τα-itus: hence τελαμών, τάλαντον.) Hence*

τλήθιμος, ον, Dor. τλάθ-, of enduring soul, hence patient, stout-hearted, II. κῶνα a staunch hound, Pind. Fr. 258; τλ. ἀλά II. N. 2. 24.

*τλήμι, v. sub *τλᾶω.

τλήμιονος, Adv. from τλήμων, q. v.

τλημοσύνη, ἡ, that which is to be endured, misery, distress, in pl., h. Hom. Ap. 191. II. endurance, patience, Archil. 1. 6.

τλήμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, vocat. τλήμων, (*τλᾶω) suffering, enduring, hence I. patient, steadfast, stout-hearted, epith. of Ulysses, II. 10. 231, 498, to whom a τλήμων θυμὸς is ascribed, II. 5. 670: also bold, daring, hardy, II. 21. 430, Elmsl. Heracl. 570; and in bad signifi., over-bold, reckless, Lat. audax, Aesch. Cho. 383, 596, Soph. El. 439, Eur. Med. 865. II. full of suffering, wretched, miserably, Theogn. 196, and freq. in Trag.: —in Ar. Thesm. 1072, θανάτου belongs to μέρος ἐξέλαχον, not to τλήμων.

III. Adv. —μόνος, patiently, Aesch. Cho. 748.—Poet. word, used once or twice by Xen.

τληπᾶδεια, ἡ, = τλαιπῶρια: and

τληπᾶδῆω, to endure misery, like τλαιπῶρῆω: from

τληπᾶδῆς, ἐς, (*τλᾶω, πᾶδῶς) = τλαιπᾶρως, wretched.

τλησικάρδιος, ον, (καρδία) = ταικακῆριος, Aesch. Ag. 430.

τλησινοχῶρος, ον, = σῆ, Eur. Incer. 63.

τλησιπονος, ον, patient of toil or distress, stout-hearted.

τλησις, εως, ἡ, (*τλᾶω) an enduring, endurance. II. a

daring, venturing.

τλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, fitted for enduring, patient.

Adv. —κῶς: from

τλητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *τλᾶω, I. act. suffering, enduring patient, steadfast in suffering or labor, II. 24. 49. II.

pass. suffered, endured, borne: to be suffered or submitted to, endurable, Trag., v. Valck. Hipp. 874.

τράγειν, Ep. for ἐτραγῆσαν, 3 pl. aor. pass. of τρήγω, II. 16. 374. [3]

τράγων, Ep. for ἐτραγων, aor. act. of τρήγω. [3]

τρήγης, ου, δ, = δ τρήγων, Dor. for a ploughshare.

τρήγος, εος, τό, ploughed land: also a furrow: from

τρήγω, aor. I. ἐτρήγα; aor. 2 ἐτράγων; aor. med. ἐτρηγᾶμην; aor. pass. ἐτράμην [3] Ep. collat. form from τρέμω, to cut, cleave, τρήξας II. 11. 146: in aor. pass. also metaph. to be divided, separated, dispersed, to part, τράμην (3 pl. for ἐτράμην-divar) II. 16. 374: Hom. uses also in the comps. the pres., aor. 2, and (more freq.) aor. 1; the aor. med. occurs only in Nic.

No pres. τρήσσω, nor fut. τρήξω are found. Hence

τρήξην, Adv., by cutting, scratching, grazing, II. 7. 262.

τρήμα, τό, (τρέμω, τρήγω) that which is cut, out, a section, piece, portion, Plat. Symp. 191 D, etc. 2. a cut, incision, wound, Id. Gorg. 476 C. Hence

τρήματόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like or in the form of a τρήμα. II. ended with a quality of cutting or parting, Hipp.

τρήξας, part. aor. I. from τρήγω, II.

τρήσις, εος, ἡ, (τρέμω, τρήγω) a cutting, cutting off or in two, Plat. Symp. 190 E; τμ. τῆς γῆς ravaging a country, Id. Rep. 470 A, cf. κείρω II. 3, τρέμω III. 3.

II. a division, branch of a subject, Id. Polit. 276 D.

τμήτέος, ἑα, ἔον, verb. Adj. of τέμνω, to be cut, etc. II.

τμήτεον, one must cut, διχῇ Plat. Soph. 219 D.

τμήτήρ, ἥρος, δ, one who cuts, cuts in pieces, destroys, divides or separates.

τμήτης, οῦ, δ, = foreg.

τμήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cutting, cutting in pieces, dividing, shaping, Theophr. Adv. —κῶς: from

τμήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (τέμνω) cut, hewn, τμ. ἱμᾶντες thongs shaped by cutting, Soph. El. 747, Eur. Hipp. 1245. 2. cut lengthwise, furrowed, ἀλαοί Soph. El. 863. 3. cut in pieces. 4.

cut in two, severed.

τμήτοσιδηρος, ον, cut off, cut down with iron, Anth. [7]

τό, neut. of δ.

τοαρχαῖον, as Adv., of old, better divisim, τό ἀρχαῖον.

τόδε, v. sub δδε.

τοδέντερον, as Adv., for the second time, better divisim, τό δεύτερον.

τοδί, neut. of δδ.

τοσιπᾶν, Adv., on the whole, better divisim, τό ἐπιπᾶν.

τόθεν, demonstr. Adv., strictly an old form of the gen. τοῦ, hence, thence, Hes. Sc. 32, Pind.: also for ὅθεν, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 9. 18 (40), and Aesch. Pers. 100, and perh. in Hes. I. c. II. hence, therefore, thereupon, like ἐκ τούτου, Aesch. Ag. 220.—(τόθεν answers to the relat. ὅθεν and the interrog. πόθεν, q. v.)

τόθι, poet. Adv. demonstr. there, in that place, like αὐτοῦ, αὐτόθι, Od. 15. 239: also in h. Hom., and Pind. II. also for I. relat. ὅθι, where, Pind. N. 4. 84, and in Alex. Poets, as Theocr. 22. 199; yet only to avoid a hiatus or to make a syll. long by position, Heron. Orph. Arg. 631, and h. Hom. Ven. 158, Jac. A. P. p. 565.—Cf. the corresponding relat. and interrog. Adv. ὅθι and πόθι.

τοί, enclit. Particle, strictly an old dat. for τῷ, therefore, accordingly, connecting by way of inference; also often serving to strengthen an assertion, in truth, in sooth, verily, etc. (though it is hard to render it by any English word), freq. in Hom.; so too in Trag., very freq. to introduce a general sentiment or maxim, Pors. Hec. 228:—rarely to denote the apodosis, as in II. 22. 488.—In Prose it very often serves to strengthen other Particles, which it usu. follows;—cf. γάρ τοι (sub γάρ iv. 9), γέ τοι, ἦτοι, καίτοι, μέν τοι (sub μέν II. 10), μήτοι, ὅτοι, οὐ γάρ τοι Od. 21. 172; εἰ γάρ τοι Od. 17. 513, ἦ γάρ τοι Od. 16. 199; but sometimes τοί is put first, as τοιγάδ, τοιγάροι, τοιγαρόν, τοίνυν: so in τοί ἄρα and τοί ἄρα, which however are mostly contracted by crasis into τᾶρα and τάρᾶ, as also τοί ἔν into τᾶν, μέντοι ἔν into μετᾶν,—for τοί is not elided in those cases, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 322, Soph. O. C. 1351, Monk Eur. Hipp. 443.

τοί, Dor. Ion. and Ep. for σοί, dat. sing. from σό (but with this difference, that σοί always retains its accent in Dor., Ion. and Ep., while τοί is always enclitic), freq. in Hom., and Hdt., v. Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 368.

τοί, τᾶί, Ep. and Ion. for of or of, αἰ or αἶ, nom. plur. from δ and δς, often in Hom., though always in strict demonstr. sense: but in Dor. with no such restriction.

τοιγάδ, a strengthd. form of the enclit. Particle τοί, so then, wherefore, therefore, accordingly, esp. freq. in Prose, but found as early as Hom., II. 1. 76; so too, τοιγάδ ἐγὼν ἐρέω II. 10. 427, Od. 8. 402, etc.; usu. at the beginning of a speech or narrative.

τοιγαρόν, Ion. τοιγαρόν, a strengthd. form of τοιγάδ, esp. freq. in Prose, as Hdt. 4. 148.

τοιγάροι, a strengthd. form of τοιγάδ, esp. freq. in Prose, usu. at the beginning of a speech or narrative: sometimes with a word between, as τοιγάδ ἐγὼ τοί II. 10. 413, Od. 1. 179, etc. τοίνυ, Ep. for τῷν, gen. and dat. dual. from δ, Hom.

τοίνυν, (νυν) a strengthd. form of the Particle τοί, therefore, then, esp. freq. in Prose, εἰ τοίνυν . . . Hdt. 1. 57.

2. in Att. oft. used to resume or continue a speech, further, moreover, Xen. An. 3. 1, 36, etc. 3. sometimes at the beginning of a speech, ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν . . . referring to something present to the mind of the speaker and hearer, now I . . . , Xen. An. 5. 1, 2, cf. Thuc. 5. 87, 89; v. ap. Lob. Phryn. 342.

τοῖο, Ion. and Ep. for τοί, gen. sing. from δ, Hom.

τοῖος, τοία, Ion. τοίη, τοίος, (τοῖος, old gen. of δ, ἡ, τὸ) — of such kind, nature or quality, such, such a . . , such-like, Lat. talis, demonstr. Pron., to which the relat. olos, interrog. ποῖος and indefin. ποῖος correspond, very freq. as early as Hom., and Hes.: strictly τοῖος requires a following clause with olos, as Il. 1. 262, Od. 1. 257, etc.: but for olos we have οἷστος, as in Od. 17. 421; or the simple relat. Pron., as in Il. 7. 231, Od. 2. 286, etc.: τοῖος ἴσως such as . . is more rare, Od. 16. 208: —but τοῖος is most common in Hom. without any answering Relat., referring to something gone before, such as is said: while in later authors it rather points to something yet to come, the following, τοῖα ἔλεξε he spoke such as follows: — with the Superl., τοῖα μέγιστος δούτος Hes. Th. 703, cf. Lob. Phryn. 424. — In Prose the simple form τοῖος is used when a slight stress only is laid on the quality, τοῖος ἦ τοῖος Plat. Rep. 429 B, 437 E, cf. Phaedr. 271 D; otherwise τοῖσδε or τοῖούτοις. II. τοῖος c. inf., such as to do, i. e. fit or able to do, τοῖοι ἀμύνετον Od. 2. 60: cf. olos.

III. with an Adj. of the same gender and case, it makes the proper signf. of the Adj. more prominent, so very, just . . , ἐπιεικὴς τοῖος just of moderate size, Il. 23. 246; πέλαιος μέγα τοῖον a sea so large, Od. 3. 321; κερδαλέος τοῖος so very crafty, Od. 15. 451, and still stronger, ἀβλαβὴς μάλα τοῖος so exceeding gentle, Od. 11. 135, 23. 282; Σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον Od. 20. 302. IV. Hom. uses the neut. τοῖον as Adv., so, thus, so very, so much, Il. 22. 241, Od. 1. 209, 3. 496, etc. Later, we have also τοίας. τοῖσδε, τοῖαδε, Ion. τοῖῃδε, τοῖαῖδε, in common Att. also τοῖσσι etc.: — τοῖος, with stronger demonstr. signf., of such kind, nature or quality, usu. with the collat. notion of so great or excellent, in Hom. not so freq. as τοῖος, but in Hdt. and Att. much more so: more usu. of the following than the foregoing, as ἔλεγε τοῖσδε he said as follows, Hdt. 1. 8, cf. ὅδε: with olos as Relat. answering to it, Il. 24. 375, Od. 1. 371, etc.: c. acc. rei, τοῖσδε δέμας καὶ ἔργα, τοῖσδε πόδας, τοῖσδε τε χεῖρας such a one in form, etc., Od. 17. 313, 19. 359: a common phrase in Ep. is τοῖσδε ποσὶδε τε λαός, a host such and so large, Il. 2. 320, 799; ποσὶδε καὶ τοῖσδε Hdt. 2. 73: ἕτερος τ. just such another, Hdt. 1. 207: ellipt., κατὰ τοῖαῖδε [τράπον] in such wise, Hdt. 4. 48, 7. 10, 5: ἐν τῷ τοῖαῖδε in such circumstances, Hdt. 9. 27: the sense is made more indef. by τοῖσδε τις, freq. in Att., but also in Hdt. 4. 50. In Comparison ὥς also stands instead of οἷος, Aesch. Pers. 179. Cf. ποσὶδε.

τοῖούτος, τοῖούτιο, Att. also τοῖούτιον, though this form is also found in Od. 7. 309, 13. 330, and seems to prevail in Hdt., while we find τοῖούτιο in Aesch. Pr. 801, Ag. 315, and Thuc. 7. 86: Att. also τοῖούτοσι: — τοῖος and τοῖσδε, but with stronger demonstr. signf., of such kind, nature or quality, in Hom. not so freq. as τοῖος, but in Att. the most common of the three forms, usu. with collat. notion of so great etc.; but sometimes (from the context) with that of so small: more usu. of what goes before than what follows, as Hdt. 1. 34, etc., cf. οἷστος, ὅδε: — with olos as Relat. answering to it, Od. 4. 269, and with ὅσος, Il. 21. 428: ἐν τῷ τοῖούτῳ, ἐν τοῖς τοῖούτοις in such a state of things, Xen., etc.: τοῖούτος ἐστὶ or γίνεταί εἰς, or περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν he is so disposed towards any one, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 27, Isocr. 4 D: c. dat., τοῖούτος τινι such in a thing, Soph. Phil. 1271: strengthd., τ. ἕτερος just such another, Hdt. 1. 207, 3. 47; also in neut. ἕτερον τοῖούτον, ἕτερα τοῖαῖτα, Hdt. 1. 120, 2. 5: the sense is still more indef. in τοῖούτος τις such a one, freq. in Att., which phrase we ought to translate by an Adv., e. g. ἐγένετο ἡ διακομιδὴ τοιαύτη τις it took place in some such way, nearly so, Polyb.: after a question, τοιαῖτα affirms like ταῦτα, (v. οἷστος XIII), just so, even so, Valck. Phoen. 420, Seidl. Eur. El. 640: τοιαῖτα absol., like the Lat. et sic porro, τὰ πλοῖα, τὰ τοιαῖτα ships and such like, Dem. 96. 10. — Adv. — πως, τ. ἔχει v. l. Antipho 143. 7. Cf. ποσούτος. (τοῖούτος is not a compd. of τοῖος and οἷστος, but merely a lengthd. form from τοῖος, as ποσούτος, τηλικούτος etc. from πόσος, τηλικός etc.) [τοῖ freq. in Trag. and Com., Valck. Phoen. 512, Diatr. p. 109.] Hence

τοιουτόσχημος, ον, (σχήμα) of such a shape, Sext. Emp. τοιουτοσχημῶν, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg. τοιουτῶντροπος, ον, of such fashion or kind, such like, Hdt.

7. 226, Thuc. 2. 13, v. Epicur. ap. Diog. La. 10. 79. Adv. — πως.

τοιουτόχροος, ον, (χρῶς) of such like color, Hipp. τοιουτῶνδης, ες, (τοιούτος, εἶδος) of such kind or form, like τοιουτῶντροπος, Luc.

τοιςδεσι, Od. 2. 268., 21. 93, and τοῖςδεσσι, τοῖςδεσιν, oft. in Hom., — old Ep. forms for τοῖσι δέ, contrary to strict analogy. τοιχαρχος, ὁ, (τοῖχος II, ἀρχα) overseer of the rowers on each side of the ship, Luc.

τοιχίζω, (τοῖχος II) of a ship, to lie on her side, on her beam-ends. τοίχον, τό, Dim. from τοῖχος, Inscr.

τοιχογράφια, ἡ, a writing or painting on the wall: esp. the Annals of the Roman Pontifex Maximus which were written for perusal on the temple walls: from

τοιχογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing or painting on the walls. [ᾧ] τοιχοδιήτωρ, ορος, δ, (διῶω) one who creeps through a hole in the wall (in order to steal), hence in gen. = τοιχωρύχος.

τοιοκράνον, τό, the top of a wall.

τοιχοδομαί, as Pass., (τοῖχος) to have the conception of a wall, as opp. to really seeing one, Plut. 2. 1120 D, cf. ἱπποδομαί.

τοιχορῦκτις, ον, δ, = τοιχωρύχος, Lob. Phryn. 232.

τοῖχος, ὁ, the wall of a house or court, Hom., who also has in full τ. δέματος and μεγάρου Il. 16. 212, 18. 374; τ. ἀλφῆς Hes. Op. 730: proverb., δὲ ἐπὶ πρᾶτταν τοῖχος 'the right side of the wall', Ar. Ran. 537: cf. διορῶσω, λευκῶ. II. in plur., the sides of a ship, Od. 12. 420, Thuc. 7. 36, Theocrit. 22. 12. (Akin to τείχος, which however was never used in these senses, v. τείχος fin.)

τοιχωρῶνξ, f. ἦσω, to dig through a wall like a thief, hence to be a housebreaker, Ar. Plut. 165, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62, cf. διορῶσω: metaph., οἷα εἰτοιχωρῶσαν περὶ τὸ δάνειον what theivish tricks they played with their usury, Dem. 925. 24. Hence τοιχωρύχημα, ατος, τό, a hole dug in the wall: metaph. a theivish trick. [ᾧ]

τοιχωρύχια, ἡ, a digging through the wall, housebreaking, Xen. Apol. 25.

τοιχωρύχικη, ἡ, sc. τέχνη, a housebreaker's art or life, Sext. Emp.

τοιχωρύχος, δ, (τοῖχος, ὀρύσσω) one who digs through the wall, i. e. a housebreaker, burglar, in gen. a thief, knave, freq. in Ar., as Ran. 773, Plut. 204.

τοῖσος, τοῖσδε, Adv. from τοῖος, τοῖσδε.

τοκά, Dor. for τότῃ, Pind. O. 6. 112, N. 6. 18.

τοκάριδιον, τό, like sq., Dim. from τόκος II. [ᾑ]

τοκάριον, τό, Dim. from τόκος II, a small rate of interest, small profit, Lat. usurula. [ᾑ]

τοκάριδιον, τό, v. l. for τοκαλίδιον.

τοκάς, ἄσος, ἡ, (τίκτω) one who has brought forth or is with a child, Lat. foeta, Od. 14. 16; also, τοκάς λέαινα a lioness with cubs, Eur. Med. 187: c. gen., τοκάς τινος one's mother, Id. Hipp. 559. Hence

τοκάω, to be on the point of bringing forth, near delivery, Cratin. Incert. 93.

τοκέτος, οὐ, δ, = τοκός, birth, delivery, Arist. H. A. II. that which is brought forth or born.

τοκέυς, ἄσος, ἡ, (τίκτω) one who begets, a father: in Hom. always, and in Hes. usu. in plur. τοκέες, τοκέες, parents, also in dual, Od. 8. 312; the sing. in Hes. Th. 138, 155, cf. sub τέκνον: Hom., Hes., and Hdt. usu. have the Ion. forms τοκέης, ἦν etc.: yet in Il. we have also the gen. τοκέων, cf. Lob. Phryn. 69: the dat. τοκέει in an Epigr. in Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 536.

τοκέσμαι, ἡ, (τόκος) = τοκάς, Hipp.

τοκίω, (τόκος II) to lend on interest: ἐπ' ἐνεία ἀβοκόσι Dem. 1122. 27: τ. τόκον to practise usury, Anth.

τοκισμός, δ, the practice of usury, Xen. Vect. 4. 6; Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3: and

τοκιστής, οὐ, δ, an usurer, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 E.

τοκολυφέω, δ, (τοκίω) to practise usury, Plut. 2. 34 D: from τοκολυφός, δ, (τόκος II, γλύφω) one who splits interest, i. e. calculates his usury to a fraction, a sordid usurer, Plut. 2. 18 E: also in gen., = δολοστράτης, Jac. A. P. p. 598. [ᾑ]

τοκοληψία, ἡ, (λαμβάνω) a taking of interest.

τοκοπράκτωρ, ορος, δ, (πράσσω v. 2) one who exacts interest.

τόκος, δ, (τίκτω) a bringing forth, birth, of women, II. 19. 119, h. Cer. 101; of animals, II. 17. 5; expressly, δ τ. τῆς γυναικὸς the time of her delivery, Hdt. I. 111. 2. the offspring, young child, son, Trag.; γενεή τόκος τέκετο of an animal in Od. 15. 175. II. metaph. the produce of money lent out, hence interest, Lat. usura, (as Shakspeare says of usurers, that they 'take a breed of barren metal,' cf. Arist. Pol. I. 10. 5), in sing. and pl., Ar. Nub. 18. 20, 34, etc.; τόκοι τόκον compound interest, Ib. 1140; cf. ἐπίτοκος II, ἐπίτοκος I, and the whole question of Greek interest, v. Böckh P. E. I. 164 sq. Hence

τοκοφορέω, (φέρω) to bring in interest, Dem. 1362. 25. τόλμᾶ, ἥ, and Ion. τόλμη, which prevails also in early Att., Ellendt Lex. Soph., Dind. Eur. Ion 1416; though τόλμᾶ must be allowed in Eur. Andr. 702, Ion 1264, Ixion 2: τόλμᾶ is Dor., as in Pind.:—courage to undertake or venture a thing, boldness, daring, Pind. O. 9. 122, etc., Hdt. 2. 121, 6, and Att. 2. esp. in bad sense, over-boldness, recklessness, Lat. audacia, Aesch. Cho. 996, and Eur. (Akin to *τλᾶω, q. v., Lat. tolerare.) Hence

τολμαῖα, f. ἥων, Ion. τολμαῖον Hdt. 8. 77, τολμήτε for τολμάτε, Dor.:—like *τλᾶω, to undertake, take heart either to do or bear any thing terrible or difficult (v. *τλᾶω II), freq. in Hom., usu. absol., as, τῶν ὀντιν θυμὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσιν ἐτόλμα II. 17. 68, cf. 130. 32: to take courage, have the heart, cruelty, etc., to do a thing in spite of any natural feeling, like Lat. audere, c. inf., II. 8. 424, Od. 9. 332, etc.; see examples (as of τλῆναι), in Monk Alcest. 285; sometimes c. part. pro inf., Od. 24. 162: more rarely c. acc., τολμᾶν πόλεμον to undertake, venture on it, Od. 8. 519; πάντα τολμᾶν etc.: hence in Pass., οἱ ἐτολμήθη πατὴρ such things as my father had dared (or done) against him, Seidl. Eur. El. 275: also to endure, undergo, Plat. Legg. 872 E.

τολμήεις, εσσα, er, Dor. —αἰς Pind.:—enduring, steadfast, stout-hearted, Od. 17. 284: daring, bold, adventurous, II. 10. 205, like the prose τολμήσας.—Er. contr. τολμήεις, ἥσα, ἦν, whence Superl. τολμήστωτος Soph. Phil. 984, where others wrongly read τολμήστωτος, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 66 Anm. 3.

τόλμημα, atos, τό, (τολμάω) an adventure, enterprise, freq. in Eur., usu. in plur.; but in sing., Phoen. 1676, τ. τολμᾶν τοιοῦτον Ar. Plat. 419.

τολμηρία, ἥ, boldness, rashness: from τολμηρός, δ, ὄν, (τολμάω) usu. prose form for τολμήεις, Thuc. I. 74, etc.; also in Ion. Adv. —ρῶς, Thuc. 3. 83.

τολμήεις, ἥσα, ἦν, poet. contr. for τολμήεις, q. v. τόλμησος, ἥ, (τολμάω) a being bold, daring, Def. Plat. 412 B. τολμησόν, verb. Adj., one must venture, etc., τι Eur. Med. 1051, etc.

τολμητής, οὔ, δ, (τολμάω) a bold, venturesome man, Thuc. I. 70. τολμητίας, ου, δ, =τοῖος.

τολμητικός, ἥ, ὄν, =τολμηρός.

τολμητός, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τολμάω, ventured, to be ventured or hazarded, Sapph. 2. 17, and Soph. Phil. 634.

τολμήσματος, v. τολμήεις.

τολμητόν, or divisim τό λ, (λοιπός) as Adv., henceforward, for the future, freq. in Att. 2. for the rest, accordingly, Xen. An. 3. 2, 8.

τολμήματα, atos, τό, (τολμπέω) =τολότη. [ῶ]

τολμπεντικός, ἥ, ὄν, fit for accomplishing or working out: from τολμπένω, (τολμπή) strictly to wind off, esp. to wind off carded wool into a clew for spinning, Ar. Lys. 587:—usu. metaph.,

1. δόλου τ., like πλέκεω and στρέφω, to contrive, devise, invent stratagems, Od. 19. 137: so, πένθος τινι τ. to work one grief, Rhes. 744.

2. to wind up, achieve a hard task, τ. πόλεμον II. 14. 86, Od. I. 238, etc.: ὁπόσα τολμπέσσε how much he achieved in war, II. 24. 7.—cf. ἐκτολμπέω: from

τολμπή, ἥ, a clew or ball wound up, wool carded and ready for spinning, Lat. glomus, Soph. Fr. 920, Ar. Lys. 586. II.

a lump, ball of any thing, πράσων Eubul. Καμτολ. 4: then,

III. from a likeness of shape, 1. a globular cake. 2. a round kind of gourd, πικρινή, LXX.

τομαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, also os, ὄν, (τομή) cutting. II. pass., cut, cut off, ὀσθρῆνχος Aesch. Cho. 168: ἄκος τ. Ib. 539, to be explained from the phrase τέμνειν ἄκος, v. Blomf. Ag. 16.

τομάριον, τό, Dim. from τόμος.

Τομάρος, δ, v. sub τέμνωρος.

τομάω, (τομή) to need cutting; πῆμα τομᾶν a disease that calls for the knife, Soph. Aj. 582.

τομέϊον, τό, (τομή) =sq. II, Medic.

τομέϊς, εἰς, δ, Dor. dat. plur. τομέϊσι Archimed., v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 52 fin. not.: (τομή):—one that cuts. II. a shoe-maker's knife, Plat. Alc. I. 129 C: also pinners, a forceps, Medic.

III. of τομαῖς, the cutting-teeth, incisors. IV. in Mathematics, a section, conic or spherical, Math. Vett.

τομέρι, Adv., =ἀέρι, Lob. Phryn. 50.

τομή, ἥ, (τέμνω) the end left after cutting, a stump of a tree, II. I. 235, cf. Soph. Fr. 479: so the end of a beam, Thuc. 2. 76: λῆθαι ἐν τομῇ ἐγγῶνιοι squared at the end, Id. I. 93: the place from which a lock of hair has been cut, Aesch. Cho. 230. II.

a cut, stroke, wound, Soph. Fr. 887, Eur. El. 160, etc. III. a cutting, cutting off or down, Soph. Fr. 700: esp. as a surgical operation, Pind. P. 3. 95, καὶ οὖν καὶ τ. Plat. Prot. 354 A, etc., cf. τέμνω I. 2. IV. a distinction, division, separation.

τομαῖος, ου, δ, (τέμνω) one who has been cut or castrated, κριδς τ. a wether, Antiph. Κυκλ. 2. 4.

τομικός, ἥ, ὄν, (τέμνω) belonging to, fit for cutting.

τόμοις, ου, (τομή) cut, Ar. Lys. 192: usu. τὰ τόμα (sc. ἐρά), =ἐντομα, parts of a sacrifice used on taking solemn oaths, Ib. 186.

τομαῖς, ἰδος, ἥ, =τομεῖς II.

τομός, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τέμνω, cutting: in gen. sharp, Plat. Tim. 61 E, Dem. 777. 3: Comp. τομώτερος, Pseudo-Phoc. 116: Superl. τομώτατος Soph. Aj. 815, ubi v. Lob. Adv. —μως, sharply, clearly, Call. Fr. 78.

τόμος, δ, (τέμνω) a cut, cutting: a piece cut off, a slice, γαστρός, πακοῦντος Ar. Eq. 1179, 1190. II. esp. a part of a book written and rolled up by itself, a volume, tome.

Τόμωρος, δ, a priest at Dodona. (Usu. deriv. from τόμεροι =θέμιστες, as if for τομάωρος, whence some critics read τόμεροι or τομώροι for θέμιστες in Od. 16. 403. Others derive it from mount Τμάρος in Epirus, Steph. Byz., cf. Virg. Ecl. 8. 44, and Juppiter Tmarinus in Claudian Bell. Get. 18: the mountain is called Τμάρος by Strab. p. 328, Tamarus by Plin.; others again from τέμνω, τομή, and understood it of an eunuch-priest.)

τοναῖος, αἰα, αἰών, (τόνος) stretched, strained: hence ἡ τοναῖα (sc. φωνή), a strained, loud voice, Alex. Παλακ. I.

τοναῖον, τό, (τόνος) a tuning-pipe, pitch-pipe, to give the key for singing or speaking, φασαντικόν ὄργανον, ᾧ τοὺς φθόγους ἀναβιβάζουσιν Plat.: elsewhere ἐπινότιον. [α]

τονώω, =τονώω, Eust.

τονθολυγέω, v. sq.

τονθούριον, or —ριον, to speak inarticulately, mutter, bubble, Ar. Ach. 683, Ran. 747, Vesp. 614 (in all which passages the best MSS. and Ed. have the form in —ριον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 358): also of inarticulate cries of animals: rarer collocation. τονθούριον or —λυγέω, Pherecr. Metall. I. 4: contr. τονθούριον or τονθούριον, Opp.: hence, τονθός, ἥ, muttering: and τονθουστής, οὔ, δ, a mutterer, like γογγυστής.

τονιαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, (τόνος) consisting of one tone, διδοσσημα Arist. Probl. and Plat.

τονίζω, (τόνος) to furnish with a tone or accent.

τονικός, ἥ, ὄν, (τόνος) produced by stretching: consisting of one tone.

τονοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a tone.

τόνος, δ, (τέμνω) that by which a thing is stretched, or that which can itself be stretched, a rope, cord, brace, band, οἱ τόνοι τῶν κλινέων the cords of beds, Hdt. q. 118, cf. Ar. Eq. 532, and ἐπινότιος: ὡμιλῶν μακροὶ τόνοι Aesch. Fr. 175:—also of the single strands of a rope, ἐκ τριῶν τόνων Xen. Cyn. 10. 2.

2. in animals, οἱ τόνοι are the sinews or tendons, Lat. nervi, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

3. in machines, τόνοι and ἀντί-τόνοι strains and counter-strains, Plat.

II. a stretching, tightening, bracing, straining, strain, τ. τῶν ὀπλῶν Hdt. 7. 36.

2. esp. of sounds, a straining, raising, pitching: hence, αἰ. a tone, note, of the voice, Plat. Rep. 617 B, Dem.

319. 12, etc.: of a musical instrument, Plat. b. the tone

or accent of a word or syllable, Gramm. c. τόνος ἑξάμετρος hexameter measure, Hdt. 1. 47, 62; τ. τρίμετρος Hdt. 1. 174.

d. in the later Musical writers, τόνοι were the ἀρμονία of Plat., and Arist., measures or modes, Lat. modi: in the earliest Greek music there were three, acc. to the different divisions of the Tetrachord, viz. the Dorian, Lydian and Phrygian: 2 of these each was one tone higher than the other, so that the Dorian was lowest, the Lydian highest, and the Phrygian between the two: but as in later times each of these was subdivided by a half-tone, there were added two new modes, the Ionian between the Dorian and Phrygian, and the Aeolian between the Phrygian and Lydian. Afterwards the number was still further extended, and there arose two systems, the smaller of eleven, the larger of fifteen modes, having their names compounded from the five just mentioned, v. Büchke de Metr. Pind. p. 212 sq., where the peculiar character of each is given.

2. exertion of force, straining one's powers, and so in gen. force, strength, intensity, freq. in Plat. III. metaph., τόνον ἔχειν εἶναι, like Lat. unum tenorem tenere, Id.

τονόω, to stretch, strain, brace up, Tim. Locr. 103 E: esp. to strengthen the sound: hence to place the tone or accent on a word or syllable, accentuate it, Gramm.

τονόν, v. sub τῶν 1. 3.

τονώδης, ες, contr. for τονοειδής, Hipp.

τονώδης, εως, ἡ, (τονόω) a stretching, bracing: esp. a strengthening of the sound by the tone or accent, accentuation.

τονωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (τονόω) belonging to, fit for stretching or strengthening.

τοξάσσομαι, ἡ, ὁσσομαι, Dep. med., (τόξον) to shoot with a bow, Od.: c. gen., to shoot at, τανός Od. 8. 218., 22. 27.—Poet. word, for which τοξέω is usu. in Prose: no Act. τοξάζω seems to be in use.

τοξάλεκτής, ον, ὁ, =sq., Anth.

τοξαλκής, ἐς, (ἀλκή) mighty with the bow, a mighty archer, Orph.

τοξάριον, τό, Dim. from τόξον. [ἄ]

τοξάρχης, ον, ὁ, =sq.

τοξάρχης, ὁ, (ἀρχα) lord of the bow, a bowman, archer, Aesch. Pers. 556; cf. τόξον 1. fin.

II. the captain of the τοξόται at Athens, Thuc. 3. 98, cf. Büchke P. E. 1. 278. (From τόξον, not τοξότης, as ἵππαρχος from ἵππος.)

τοξασμός, ὁ, (τοξάζομαι) =sq.

τοξεία, ἡ, (τοξέω) a shooting with the bow, archery, Plut.

II. collective for οἱ τοξόται, the archer-force, Philostr.

τοξελκτής, ἐς, (ἐλκω) drawing the bow.

τοξέυμα, ατος, τό, (τοξέω) that which is shot, an arrow, Pind. I. 5 (4). 59, Hdt. 4. 132, etc.; ὅσον τόξωμα ἐξικνέσθαι the distance of a bow-shot, Hdt. 4. 139; εἰς τόξωμα ἐξικνέσθαι to come within shot, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; so too, ἐντός τοξέωματος Ib.

II. collective in plur. for οἱ τοξόται, the archery, Hdt. 6. 112, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

τοξεύς, εως, ὁ, a Bowman: as prop. n., Bowyer, Hes. Fr. 41. 4.

τοξεύσις, ἡ, (τοξέω) a shooting with the bow.

τοξεντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Arat.: hence fem. τοξεντήρα Opp.

τοξεντής, οἱ, ὁ, (τοξέω) a Bowman, archer, Il. 23. 850. Hence τοξεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fond of the bow or archery.

τοξεντός, ἡ, ὄν, struck by an arrow, shot, ἐκ τοῖσθω Soph. Phil. 335: verb. Adj. from

τοξέω, (τόξον) like the poet. τοξάζομαι, to shoot with the bow, c. gen., τ. τινός to shoot at a mark, Il. 23. 855, Soph. Ant. 1034; also, εἰς τινα or τι Hdt. 1. 214, πρὸς τι Hdt. 4. 94, and ἐπὶ τι: absol. to use the bow, Hdt. 1. 136.

2. metaph. to shoot or aim at, c. acc., ταῦτα νῦν ἐτόξευεν ὑμῶν this hath my mind aimed at in vain, Eur. Hec. 603; 80, ἡ τυραννὶς πάντοθεν τοξέεται ἔρῳιν Id. Incert. 173.

II. to shoot or slay with the bow, τινά Id. 3. 74.

III. to shoot from a bow, τῇ, hence metaph., τ. ὕμνων Pind. I. 2. 5, cf. Aesch. Supp. 446, Eum. 676.

τοξήρης, ες, (*ἄρω?) furnished with the bow, χεῖρ Eur. Alc. 35.

2. =τοξικός, τ. στήν Id. H. F. 188; τ. ψαλμός the twang of the bow-string, Ib. 1063.

τοξικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τόξον) belonging to the bow, to bowmen or archery, τ. θάμνῳ, ἄπρακτος Aesch. Pers. 460, Fr. 123: hence

2. ἡ τοξική, sub. τέχνη, bowmanship, archery, Plat. Symp.

197 A, etc.; cf. τοξοσύνη. II. τὸ τοξικόν, collectively, the bowmen, for οἱ τοξόται.

2. τὸ τ. (sc. φάρμακον), poison for smearing arrows with, Diosc.

τοξικράτος, ον, and poet. ἡ, ον, or perh. τοξικράτης, ες, (κρατέω) lord of the bow, prob. only found as prop. n., Lob. Phryn. 666.

τοξοβέλεμος, ον, (βέλεμον) =sq., Orph.

τοξοβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) shooting with the bow.

τοξοδόδᾶμος, ατος, ὁ, =sq., Aesch. Pers. 26, 30. [84]

τοξοδάμας, ον, (δάμα) subduing with the bow, τ. Ἄρης the war of archers, i. e. the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 86, cf. τόξον 1. fin.

τοξοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) shaped like a bow.

τοξόδηκη, ἡ, a bow-case or quiver.

τοξόκλητος, ον, famed for the bow, Pind. Fr. 279.

τόξον, τό, a bow, its arrows being διαστοί, ἰαί, Hom., who, like Hdt., is fond of using the plur. τὰ τόξα for the sing., usu. with epith. καμπόλα: the Homeric bow was of two pieces of horn joined by the πῆγυς in the middle, Il. 11. 375; the word for the string being νευρά or νεῖρα βόεια, and for the ends κοῤῥαι: for a description of a man drawing a bow v. Il. 4. 123 sq.: τόξα πατάνειν to draw the bow, Il. 5. 97; and τόξον ἐλκεν Il. 11. 582, ἀνέλκειν Il. 13. 583; 30 later, τόξον τείνειν, ἐν-τείνειν, ταννέιν, cf. sub voc.; though these words often mean only to string it: cf. παλιννοος. The bow was esp. the Oriental weapon, hence, τόξον Ῥωμα, i. e. the Persians, opp. to λόγχης ἱσχύς, i. e. the Greeks, Aesch. Pers. 147; cf. τοξοδάμας, τοξουλός, τοξότης 1.

2. sometimes also the bow is used for bowmanship, archery, τόξον εὖ εἶδός Hom.; ἡ τέχνη τῶν τόξων Hdt. 1. 73; πρὸς τόξον κρῖναι Soph. Tr. 266.

II. esp. in plur., bow and arrows, Hom., Hdt., v. Interp. ad Soph. Phil. 652, Eur. Ion 524: and sometimes perh. τὰ τόξα for the arrows only, Soph. Phil. 654, Plat. Legg. 815 A.

III. anything bowed or arched, an arch: also the rainbow, Lat. arcus coeli, Aesch. ap. Nik. Choeril. p. 189; τόξα λατάνων the curve described by liquor thrown from a cup, Critias 1. 2. (Prob. from πυχάνω, τυχνέω, through the Dor. form τῶσας, q. v.)

τοξοποιέω, to make bows. II. to make like a bow, to arch, τ. τῇ ὁπρὶν of a supercilious person, Ar. Lys. 8, cf. ὁπρὶς: and

τοξοποιία, ἡ, a making of bows.

τοξοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making bows.

τοξοσύνη, ἡ, (τόξον) bowmanship, archery, Il. 13. 314: poet. word, ἡ τοξική being used in Prose.

τοξοτευχής, ἐς, (τεύχω, τευχος) armed with the bow, Aesch. Supp. 288.

τοξότης, ον, ὁ, (τόξον) a Bowman, archer, Il. 11. 385, Hdt. 3. 39, etc.:—it was the device on Persian coin, Plat. Artax. 20; cf. τόξον 1. fin.

2. the Archer, Arcitenens, a sign in the Zodiac.

II. at Athens, οἱ τοξόται were the policemen, also called Σκῦθαι, because they were slaves bought by the state, and usu. from the parts north of Greece, Andoc. 24. 8, Aeschin. 51. 19; v. Ar. Ach. 54, 711, Eq. 665, etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. 512, 13, cf. τόξαρχος.

τοξότης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from τοξότης, archeress, epith. of Artemis, Call. Dion. 223.

II. a loop-hole for shooting arrows through, Polyb.

τοξοουλός, ὄν, (ἐλκω) drawing the bow, λῆμα τ. skill in archery, of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 55; αἰκμή τ. the bow-stretching arrow, Ib. 239, cf. τόξον 1. fin.

τοξοφορέω, to bear a bow, Jac. A. P. p. 769: from

τοξοφόρος, ον, (φέρειν) bow-bearing, epith. of Artemis, Il. 21. 483; of Apollo, H. Ap. 13. 136; hence, ὁ τ. =τοξότης, Hdt. 1. 103, and Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43.

τοξῶς, (τόξον) =τοξέω.

II. to bend like a bow, Aretae.

τοπάλιον, τό, Dioid., and τοπάλιος, ὁ, ἄλβος, =sq.

τόπαλος, ὁ, the yellow or Oriental topaz, Dion.: Pliny's topaz (H. N. 37. 32) seems to be different.

τοπάλιω, ἡ, δῶα, (τόπος) to put in a place, place. II. to aim at, and metaph. to guess, divine, τῇ πῖσσει, Aesch. Ag. 1369, Soph. Fr. 225, and Plat.; περί τινας Plat. Theat. 155 D.

τοπάλιον, Adv. =πάλιον, long since, long ago. [πᾶ]

τοπάλαιον, Adv. (παλαιός) of old, formerly.

τοπάν, Adv. (πάς) altogether, quite, wholly: but ἐς τοπάν in general, for the mass of men, opp. to σὺντολ, Pind. O. 2. 153.

[where the ult. is short, v. πᾶς sub fin.]

τοπαρίπαν, Adv.=παράπαν. [α]
 τοπαρίπαντα, Adv.=απίκτα. [α]
 τοπαρίπαι, -θεν, Adv.=παρίπαι, Od., and Hes. [α]
 τοπαρίπαι, Adv.=παρίπαι, Hom., and Hes. [α]
 τοπαρίπαι, ον, δ, (ἔρχω)=τόπαρχος, LXX.
 τοπαρίπαι, ἡ, the province or office of a τόπαρχος, LXX.
 τόπαρχος, δ, also ἡ, (τόπος, ἔρχω) ruling over, managing a place, γυνή τ. the mistress, Aesch. Cho. 664: δ τ. a governor.
 τοπίον, τό, a rope, cord, Archipp. On. 1, Strattis Mac. 1, cf. τοπίον.
 τοπίον, ἡ, (ἀγορεύω) discussion on a τόπος or commonplace, rhetorical treatment of the same, Longin.
 τοπίον, τό, Ion. for τοπίον, Call. Del. 315. II. a cut hedge, Pliny's opus topiarium.
 τοπίος, ἡ, ὅν, (τόπος) belonging to a place, local. II. concerning τόποι or common-places: hence, ἡ -ική (sc. τέχνη), the art of finding τόποι or common-places and applying them rhetorically: τὰ τομικά, Aristotle's treatise on τόποι. Adv. -κώς.
 τόπιον, τό, Dim. from τόπος, a small place.
 τοπίτης, ον, δ, (τόπος) of, from or belonging to a place. [ι]
 τοπίων, Adv.=πλεόν.
 τοπογραμμάτης, ἔως, δ, a place-writer, an Egyptian magistrate, Böckh über eine Aeg. Urkunde auf Papyrus p. 18.
 τοπογράφω, to describe a place or country, Strab.; and τοπογράφία, ἡ, a description of a place or country, topography, Strab.: from
 τοπογράφος, ον, (τόπος, γράφω) describing a place or country: hence, δ τ. a topographer. [α]
 τοποθεσία, ἡ, the situation of a place, Diod. II. the description of a place, topographical account, Cic. Att. 1. 135.
 τοποθετέω, (ρίθμι) to mark the situation of a place, like τοπογράφω, Strab.
 τοποκράτέω, to rule a place, Philo. Hence
 τοποκράτωρ, ορος, δ, =τόπαρχος. [α]
 τοπολλάκις, Adv.=πολλάκις, Pind. O. 1. 52; also written divisim.
 τοπομάχῃ, (μάχημα) to wage war by holding strong positions which the enemy dares not attack, Plut. II. τ. περί στάσεως, to fight for position, Diod.
 ΤΟΠΟΣ, δ, a place, spot, Lat. locus, regio, first in Aesch., and then freq. in all Att. writers: freq. periph., χθονὸς πᾶς τόπος, i. e. the whole earth, Aesch. Eum. 249; Ἑλλάδος τόποι Id. Supp. 232, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1053: δ τόπος τῆς χώρας the local circumstances of a district, Dem. 48. 22: -τόπι, c. gen., in place of, instead of, Hdn.: ἀνὰ τόπον on the spot, immediately, Herm. Eur. Supp. 622 (604): παρὰ τόπον at a wrong place, Strab. 2. a place or part of the body, Foëx. Oecon. Hipp. 3. a place, passage in an author, susp. in Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20, v. Valck. Hdt. 2. 117. II. a common-place, in Rhetoric, Arist. Rhet., whose τόποι are Cicero's loci communes, de Orat. 3, 27, Topics passim. III. metaph. a place, occasion, opportunity, susp. in Thuc. 6. 54: position or relation of one object to another.
 τοποτηρητής, ον, δ, (τηρέω) a representative, Lat. locum tenens, very late.
 τοπρίν, Adv.=πρίν, Hom., and Hes.: also written divisim. [ι]
 τοπρόσθεν, Adv.=πρόσθεν, Hom.: also written divisim.
 τοπρότερον, Adv.=πρότερον: also written divisim.
 τοπρώτον, Adv. (πρώτος) first, at first, in the first place, Hom., and Hes.: also written divisim.
 τόρυγος, δ, a culture, Call. Fr. 204, Lyc. 357, 1080. II. τ. ὑγρόφοιτος, i. e. a swan, Lyc. 88.
 τορδύλιον, τό, =sq. [υ]
 τορδύλιον, τό, an umbelliferous plant, hart-wort, Schneid. Nic. Th. 841.
 τορεία, ἡ, (τορεύω) a carving in relief, embossing, in metal or wood, Plut.
 τόρευμα, τό, embossed work, work in relief (v. τορεύω II), Strab.: a piece of such work, a vase worked in relief, etc., Menand. p. 12. II. in Eur. H. F. 978 =τόρευμα, a circling or wheeling round, v. Matthiä ad l.: Herm. after Steph. reads πόρευμα.

τορεύς, ἔως, δ, (τορεύω) the knife or graver of a τορευτής: also a kind of borer or piercer, Leon. Tar.
 τορεύσις, ἡ=τορεία.
 τορευτής, ον, δ, (τορεύω) one who works in relief (v. τορεύω II), Polyb. Hence
 τορευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to a τορευτής or to work in relief, skilled therein, Clem. Al.: -ῆ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of embossing or working in relief, esp. in metal, Plin. H. N. 34. 19, § 1, 2, cf. τορεύω II.
 τορευτός, ἡ, ὅν, working in relief or chased, ποτήρια Menand. p. 294: metaph. elaborate, τ. ἔπος Anth., cf. Benti. Call. Fr. 40: verb. Adj. from
 τορεύω, strictly =τορέω, to bore through: hence metaph., ᾄδην τ. to sing a piercing strain, proclaim loud and shrilly, Ar. Thesm. 986; though Bentl. and others would there read τορευέιν. II. to work figures by beating the metal into rounded prominences (cf. ἔκτυρον), i. e. to work in relief, or (acc. to others) to chase, Lat. caelare, Paus., etc.: v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 167. Off. confounded with τορευέω; Lob. Phrya. 324, Meineke Menand. 294.
 * τορέω, obsol. pres., whence the aor. 2 ἔτορον, to bore, pierce, ἔτορε ζωστήρι Id. 11. 236: more rarely aor. 1 ἐτόρησα, part. τορήσας H. Merc. 119:—the redupl. aor. 1 ἐτόρον is only traced in Hesych. with the interpret. τρώσαι. II. metaph. to proclaim in shrill piercing tones, in which signf. Ar. Pac. 381 uses the irreg. fut. τετορήσω, cf. τορεύω I, and τορός. (Orig. identical with τετρίων, from τετρίω, τορός, akin to τρώω, τιτρώσκω, as also to τάρπος etc.: the collat. form τορεύω was usu. confined to one signf.) Hence
 τορήτός, ἡ, ὅν, bored, pierced: to be pierced, vulnerable, Lyc. τώρη, Lyc. 262, and τώρη, ἡ=sq. II.
 τώρηος, δ, any hole, socket, in which a pin or peg is stuck, Hdt. 4. 72, cf. Wessel. Diod. 2. 8: esp. the nave of a wheel, like πλήμνη: also the socket in which a door turns, Vitruv.
 II.=τέρμα, the turning-post in the course, like καμπή, καμπήρα.
 τώρη, ἡ, (τορεύω) a turning as on a lathe, a rounding off. II. crooked timber for ship-building, Theophr.
 τώρημα, ατος, τό, (τορεύω) that which is turned on a lathe, rounded: the turner's chips or shavings, Diosc.
 τορευτήριον, τό, a turner's chisel, Theophr.: from
 τορευτής, ον, δ, (τορεύω) a turner, worker in wood, etc.
 τορευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for or fond of turning on a lathe.
 τορευτολίσσασθαι-τορηγός, δ, (τορεύω, λίσσασθαι, πηγνυμι) lyre-turner and shield-maker, comic word in Ar. Av. 491.
 τορευτός, ἡ, ὅν, turned on a lathe: verb. Adj. from
 τορεύω, (τόρον) to turn, work with a lathe and chisel, Lat. tornare: metaph. of verses, to turn neatly or round off, Ar. Thesm. 54: in gen. to twist round, Eur. Cycl. 661. II. to make circular, measure round with compasses.—Cf. τορεύω fin.)
 τορισμός, δ, Dim. from τόρον.
 τορισίδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) shaped like a circle, rounded: from
 τόρον, δ, a carpenter's tool for drawing a round, like our compasses, prob. a mere pen or pencil at the end of a string, Lat. tornus, Theogn. 803; κυκλοτερὴς ὡς ἀπὸ τόρον Hdt. 4. 36, cf. Plat. Phil. 51 C, 56 B. II. a turner's chisel, a lathe-chisel, δόρυμνος τόρον κάματος Aesch. Fr. 54: (hence, τορεύω).
 2. a carver's knife or chisel, Lat. scalprum, caelum, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 38. III. that which is turned, a circle, round, Dion. P. (Orig. identical with τόρμος and τόρμη, akin to τετρίω, τόρος, τορός, τορεία.) Hence
 τορνός, to round, make round, mark off with compasses: Hom. uses only the Med., τορνάωντο σῆμα they rounded them off the barrow, Id. 23. 255; ἔδαφος νῆος τορνάσεται ἀνῆρ he will round him off the ship's bottom, work it round and smooth, Od. 5. 249.
 τορός, δ, ὅν, (τετρίω) piercing, esp. of the voice, piercing, thrilling, and so prob. τορός φάσας, Aesch. Cho. 32: esp. in Adv., τορῶς γεγυῖται Eur. Ion 696; and of the ear, acute, fine, Antip. Thesm. 243: 3 but usu. 2. metaph. like τρανής, clear, distinct, plain, ἑμπρὲς, ἔτος Aesch. Fr. 616, 1062, 1162: esp. in Adv., τορῶς εἰδέναι Emped. 92: τ. λέγειν, ἀπαγγέλλειν Aesch. Fr. 609, Ag. 632, etc.; and so in Eur. Cf. τορεύω II, τορεύω I.

II. of persons, *sharp, ready, active*, Xen. Lac. 2. 11; τὸρῶς τε καὶ ὀρέας διακονεῖν Heind. Plat. Theat. 175 E. τόρος, δ, (τῆρα) a *borer*, used in trying for water, Philyll. Φερει. 1, ubi v. Meinek.: hence, τὸρῶς and τὸρεῖν. **τοροτίγξ** or **τοροτίξ**, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 267. **τορύνάα**, f. ἦσα, = **τορύνω**, Hipp. **τορύνεα**, = **τορύνω**: from **τορύνῃ**, ἡ, (τῆρα) a *stirrer, ladle* for stirring things while boiling, Lat. *tudicula*, Ar. Eq. 984, Av. 78. [ὦ: but ὦ in Leon. Tar. 14. 6, cf. Draco p. 86: nothing can be proved from Eupol. Incert. 60.]

τορυνήτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., *stirred up or about*. **τορύνω**, (τορύνῃ) to *stir, stir up or about*, Ar. Eq. 1172. [ὦ] **τορσάκις**, Adv. (τόσος) *so many times, so often*, Ep. also **τορσάκις** and **τορσάκι**, in Hom. only the latter, cf. δόσάκι. [ᾶ] **τοσάτιος**, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. **τοσσάτιος**, poet. for **τόσος**, Jac. A. P. p. 141: cf. the corresponding Relative δσάτιος. [ᾶ] **τοσαντάκις**, Adv. (τοσσότος) = **τοράκις**, Plat. Rep. 546 C. [ᾶ] **τοσανταπλάσιος**, ἡ, ὄν, (τοσσότος) *so many fold, so many times, so many or so much more*, corresponding to the relat. δσαπλάσιος. [ᾶ]

τοσανταπλάσιον, ὄν, gen. *onos*, = *foreg.* **τοσανταπλάσιος**, Adv. (τοσσότος) *in so many ways*, Arist. Org. **τοσμήρον**, Adv. = **σμήρον**, *to-day*.

τόσος, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. **τόσος**, ἡ, ὄν, like Lat. *tantus*, of Size, *so great*: of Space, *so wide*: of Time, *so long*: of Number, *so many*: of Sound, *so loud*: in gen. of Degree, *so much, so very*:—*oft.* in Hom., both in common and Ep. form; *so too* in Hes.: *usu.* answered by the Relat. ὅσος, which we express by *as*: but τόσος *oft.* stands absol., *esp.* in Hom., when it either refers to something gone before, *so great as has been said*, or to a well-known magnitude, which may be great or small, acc. to the context: with numeral Adverbs, *τρίς τόσοι* thrice *as many*, Il. 1. 213, 2. 180, 24. 686, cf. 9. 379. Τόσος is used absol. as a demonstr. Pron. only in Poets, for which in Prose we *usu.* find τοσούδε or τοσσούτος. However τόσος is used in Prose, when a slight stress only is laid on the quantity, *τόσα καὶ τόσα so and so much*, Dem. 1307. 18; cf. τοίος. II. in Hom. *τόσον* and *τόσσον* are very freq. as Adv. with Verbs and Adverbs, *so much, so far, so very*, Lat. *tantum*; *λίην τόσον so much too much*, Od. 4. 371, 15. 405: with an answering ὅσον, Il. 3. 12, 6. 450, etc.; *so with ὡς*, Il. 22. 424, Od. 4. 106; with ὡς ὅτε Il. 4. 130. 2. *ἐκ τόσον, so long since*, is always used of Time, *often* in Hdt., v. Schweigh. ad 6. 84, cf. 5. 88, Plat. Legg. 642 E. 3. Opp. *uses τόσον* also like the Lat. *tantum*, *only*.—Cf. τοσούδε, τοσσότος.

τοσούδε, ἥδε, ὅδε, Ep. **τοσσόδε**, ἥδε, ὅδε, = **τόσος**, with stronger demonstr. signif., Hom., who has both common and Ep. form, but not so freq. as *τόσος*, while in Att. it is more freq., and in Prose the regular form, v. sub *τόσος*—in Ep., *τοσούδε τοσούδε τε* joined, v. τοσούδε—c. inf., *so strong, so able to do a thing*, Od. 3. 305; with an answering ὁσούδε, Il. 14. 94, 18. 430. II. **τοσούδε**, Ep. **τοσσούδε**, as Adv., *so very, so much, to such a degree*, Il. 22. 41, Od. 21. 253.—Att. **τοσούδῃ**, **τοσούδῃ**, *this so great as it is, etc.*, e. g. in a mathematical demonstration, Plat. Meno 83 D.

τοσσαντάριθμος, ὄν, of *so large a number*, Aesch. Pers. 432: [ᾶ] from **τοσσότος**, *αὐτή, οὗτο*, Att. more freq. **τοσσότον** Valck. Hipp. 1250, and so even in Od.; yet in Comedy *usu.* **τοσσότο**: Ep. **τοσσότος**: etc. = **τόσος**, with a stronger demonstr. signif.: Hom. has both common and Ep. form, but more rarely than *τόσος*, while in Att. it is very freq.: also to designate a very small degree, hence **τοσσότον**, like **τοσσότον μόνον**, only *so much, so much and no more*, Valck. Hipp. 804, Lob. Soph. Aj. 747; *ἐς τοσσότον*, Lat. *calentis*, Hdt. 3. 113; 80, ἐπὶ τ. Id. 6. 97: in neut. c. gen., **τοσσότον δῆρῃσος** Od. 21. 402; *ἐς τοσσότον τοῦ λόγου* Hdt. 6. 134: c. acc., **τοσσότος μέγιστος** so large, Hdt. 7. 103; τ. *τὴν ἡλικίαν* so old, *so young*, **τοσσότον τὸ βάθος so deep, etc.—*ἐπεὶ* **τοσσότο** *as great, as much or many again*, Hdt. 2. 149:—answered by ὡς, Od. 21. 402, as in Lat. *tantus*. *quam*, cf. Dial. de Caus. Corr. Eloq. 6. II. **τοσσότο** or **τοσσότον**, Ep. **τοσσότο** or **τοσσότον**, as Adv., *so much, so far*,**

so very, Od. 8. 203, 21. 250: in Superl., **τοσσότον νεώτατος** Il. 23. 476; *οὐ τοσσότον, ὅσον...* not so much so, as.: **τοσσότω** *by so much*.—Att. **τοσσούτιος**, **τοσσαντῆ**, **τοσσοντι**. (The word is not a compd. with ὅσος, but merely lengthened, like τοιοῦτος, *ηλικιότος*, *σημιοῦτος*.)

τοσσάκι, Hom., and **τοσσάκις**, Adv. Ep. for **τοσάκις**, q. v. [ᾶ] **τόσσας**, = **τυχᾶς**, part. aor. of an obsol. pres., = *τυχάνω*, *to hit, hit upon, find*, Pind. P. 3. 48, in Dor. part. **τόσσασις**, cf. Böckh North. Crit. p. 456, and v. ἐπεσσοσε. (Perh. akin to *τόξον*.) **τοσσάτιος**, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for **τοσάτιος**. [ᾶ] **τοσσήγος**, Dor. for **τοσσότος**, Theocr. 1. 54. No form **τοσῆγος** seems to be in use.

τόσσος, ὄν, Ep. for **τόσος**, Hom., and Hes. **τοσσόδε**, ἥδε, ὅδε, Ep. for **τοσούδε**, Hom. **τοσσότους**, *αὐτή, οὗτο and οὗτον*, Ep. for **τοσσότος**, in Od. always if neut. **τοσσότον**.

τότε, Adv., *at that time, then*, Hom., and Hes.: *usu.* of a time before known or made known, but also of a time following, Il. 1. 100, 4. 182, cf. Od. 15. 228: *strengthened*, **τότε καὶ** Il. 5. 394: more freq. **τότε γε**, *then at least, just then*, Hom.: *oft.* in Att., *in fore time, formerly, erst*, Br. Ar. Plat. 1118, Lys. 1024, Markl. Eur. 1. A. 46, Heind. Plat. Theat. 157 A. 2. joined with other Particles, at the beginning of a sentence, *καὶ τότε δὴ Il. 1. 92, Od. 8. 299, *καὶ τότε ἔπειτα Il. 1. 426, *καὶ τότε μέν Il. δὴ τότε γε Od. 15. 228: **τότε δὴ** ὅδε Od. 9. 52. 3. with the Article, *οἱ τότε* people then living, Il. 9. 559, etc.: *ἐν τῇ τότε* (with or without χρόνῳ), Plat. Crit. 110 D, 111 E.***

4. *ἐκ τότε*, since then, *ἐς τότε* till then, Plat. Legg. 830 B, etc. II. in apodosis, answering to ὁπότε, Od. 23. 257: *to ὁπότε* *keen or ὁπότε ἂν δὴ Il. 9. 702, 21. 341, cf. Od. 10. 294; *to ἄλλ' ὅτε* δὴ Il. 21. 451; *to εἰ Il. 4. 36; *to ἐπεὶ* *καὶ* Il. 11. 192. 2. joined with other Particles, **δὴ τότε** after ἤμος, Il. 1. 476, Od. 9. 59; *after αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ*, Il. 12. 17; also *καὶ τότε* *after αὐτὰρ ἤμος*, Il. 8. 69; *after ἄλλ' ὅτε* δὴ, Od. 4. 461; *δὴ ἄρ' ὅτε* after ὅτ' ἂν, Hes. Op. 563; *τότ' ἔπειτα* *after αὐτὰρ ἐπὶν δὴ*, Id. 614; and *καὶ τότε ἔπειτα* after ἤμος, Il. 1. 478. Cf. the Relat. *δέ* and interrog. *πότε*.**

τοτέ, Adv., *at times, now and then*, *usu.* in answering clauses, *τοτέ μὲν...*, *τοτέ δέ...* *at one time...*, *at another*, Od. 24. 447 sq., Ar. Eq. 540; like the common *ποτέ μὲν...*, *ποτέ δέ...* *τότ' ἢ τότ'*, *at one time or other*, Aesch. Ag. 766—however it sometimes stands single in Att., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 116 A, and even in Il. 11. 63.

τοτελευταῖον, Adv. (τελευταῖος) *at last, lastly*. **τοτέταρτον**, Adv. (τέταρτος) *for the fourth time*, Il.; where however Wolf writes τὸ τέταρτον *divisim*, although he has *τοπρώτον* and *τοπρίτον* as one word.

τοπνικά, or *divisim* τ. τ., Adv., = **τνικά**, Soph. O. C. 440. [i] **τοπνικάδε**, Adv. = **τνικάδε**. [ᾶ]

τοπνικάκις, Adv. = **τνικάκις**, Lob. Phryn. 50. **τοτοβρίξ**, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 243.

τοπρίτον, Adv. (τρίτος) *for the third time*, Hom.; cf. **τοτέταρτον**.

τοῦ, v. δ, and τίς.

τοῦ, enclit., v. δ D.

τοῦ, *τοῦν, τοῦγα*, Boeot. for *σὺ, σύγε*, the Lat. *tu*, our *thou*. **τοῦβλοῦ**, Att. contr. for *τοῦ βλοῦ*.

τοῦκ, Att. contr. for *τοῦ ἐκ*.

τοῦλασσον, contr. for *τὸ ἐλασσον*, Theogn.

τοῦλμν, **τοῦμᾶλιν**, **τοῦμπροσθεν**, contr. for *τὸ ἐμ- τοῦαντιον*, contr. for *τὸ ἐναντιον*.

τοῦνεκα, contr. for *τοῦ ἔνεκα*, *for that reason, therefore*, Hom., and Hes., in Ap. Rh. also **τοῦνεκεν**. II. interrog. *for τίνας ἔνεκα*; *wherefore?* Jac. A. P. p. 873.

τοῦνομᾶ, contr. for *τὸ ὄνομα*, Il.

τοῦντεῦθεν, Att. contr. for *τὸ ἐντεῦθεν*, henceforth, Xen.

τοῦπος or **τοῦπος**, Att. contr. for *τὸ ἔπος*.

τοῦργον or **τοῦργον**, Att. contr. for *τὸ ἔργον*.

τοῦρανῶ, Att. contr. for *τὸ ὀρανῶ*.

τοῦτάκις, in Poets also **τοῦτάκι**, Adv. poet. for **τότε**, Theogn. 842, and Pind. P. 4. 49. II. = **τοσάκις**. [ᾶ]

τουτεῖ, Adv., Dor. for **ταῦτῃ**, like *εἰ* for *ἢ* and *καὶ* for *πῇ*, Theocr. 5. 103: used just like *ἐκεῖ*, v. οὗτος xv.

τοῦτερον, Ion. contr. for τὸ ἕτερον, Hdt.
 τούτῃ, v. οὗτος XVII.
 τουντοῖ, τουντοῖ, v. οὗτος.
 τουντοῖ, Adv., (οὗτος) hence, thence, Theocr. 4. 10; cf. αὐτόθεν.
 τουντῶ, Adv.=τουντῇ, Sophron ap. Apoll. Dysc., v. l. Theocr.
 5. 45, cf. Buttmi. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 116 Anm. 24.
 τουντῶν, Adv. (οὗτος) thence, Theocr. 4. 48.
 τοφῶν, ὄνος, δ, a tuff-stone quarry: from
 τῶφος, δ, a loose species of stone, Lat. tophus, our tuff-stone.
 τῶφρᾳ, Adv. of Time, up to that time, so long, Hom.; strictly
 answering to the Relat. τῶφρα, which may go first, as in Il. 18.
 381, Od. 20. 330, h. Cer. 37; and in this case τῶφρα δέ some-
 times stands for τῶφρα, Il. 4. 221, Od. 10. 126. For the usu.
 τῶφρα . . ὄφρα, we also find τῶφρα . . ἔως . . , Od. 5. 122; and
 τῶφρα . . ἔως ἂν . . , Od. 2. 77; but more freq. reversely ἔως . .
 τῶφρα . . , as Il. 15. 392, Od. 12. 328, etc.; also ἔως . . , τῶφρα
 δέ . . , Il. 10. 507, Od. 5. 424, etc.; διὰ ἵστῃ δὲ . . , τῶφρα . . ,
 Od. 10. 571; πρὶν . . , τῶφρα . . , Il. 21. 101; εἶτε . . , τῶφρα δέ . . ,
 Od. 20. 77. II. τῶφρα sometimes stands absol., meantime,
 meanwhile, the time referred to being before known, as in Il.
 10. 498, 13. 83, Od. 3. 303, 464, etc.

Β. τῶφρα=ὄφρα, as a final Conjunction, so that, that,
 only used metri grat. in Alexandr. Poets. Br. Ap. Rh. 4. 1487,
 Jac. A. P. p. 507, 790.

τράγαινα, ἡ, (τράγος) a barren she-goat, Arist. Gen. An.
 τράγαιναθα, ἡ, (τράγος) a low shrub, the astragalus, whence
 the gum tragacanth, Theophr.

τράγᾱλξ, (τράγῳ)=λαγαρίζομαι, dub.
 τράγᾱνόν, τό, gristle, a cartilage, Ath.

τράγανος, δ=τράγος, dub.
 Τράγᾱσαιος, αἰα, αἰών, strictly Adj., of or from the Epirotic
 city Τράγασαί: but in Ar. Ach. 808 of swine, ὡς τραγασαῖα
 φαίνεται, with a play on τραγεῖν; and lb. 853, Τραγασαῖον πα-
 τρός, with a play on τράγος II.

τράγῳ, (τράγος) of men, =τραγίζω III, q. v. II. esp. of
 vines, to be over-luxuriant, run to leaf, like ὑλομανέω, Arist.
 Gen. An., and Theophr.

τράγῳ, inf. aor. of τραγῶ.

τράγειον, τό, v. τραγῶν.

τράγειος, εἰα, εἰον, (τράγῳ) like τράγῳ, of or belonging to a
 he-goat: ἡ τραγέη (sc. δορά), a goat's skin, Theocr. 5. 51. [α]
 τράγῆλαφος, δ, the goat-stag, as the Greeks called a fantastic
 animal, represented on Eastern carpets and the like, Ar. Ran.
 937: τραγῆλαφος and κένταυροι are expressly named as fabu-
 lous creatures by Plat. Rep. 488 A: hence 2. a drinking-
 cup, which had such a creature worked in relief on the fore-
 part or was itself in this shape, Antiphan. etc. ap. Ath. 500 D,
 E, cf. ὄνος VIII.

II. later, a real animal of Arabia, or on
 the Phasis, prob. a kind of bearded deer, Arist. Ausc. Phys.,
 Plin., etc. also ζῦμβρος.

τράγειος, εἰα, εἰον, (τράγῳ)=τράγῳ, Anth.: hence ἡ τραγῆ
 (sc. δορά), a goat's skin, Lob. Phryn. 78. [α]

τράγῃ, v. sub τράγῳ.

τράγημα, ατος, τό, (τραγεῖν) like τραγῶν, strictly that which
 is eaten for eating's sake, hence in plur., sweetmeats, confection-
 ary, dessert, and the like, Lat. bellaria, French dragées, Ar.
 Ach. 1091, Ran. 510, etc. [α] Hence
 τράγηματίων, to eat τραγῆματα, Arist. Eth. N.; also in Med.,
 τραγηματικός Menand. p. 179. Hence
 τράγηματισμός, δ, an eating of τραγῆματα, Arist. ap. Ath.
 641 B.

τράγῆμβος, δ, the tragic iambus. [I]

τράγῃξ, f. ἴω, (τράγῳ) to be like a he-goat: hence I. to
 sink like a he-goat, also in full, τρ. ἐν ὄσῳ Diosc. II. to be
 lewd or lecherous like a he-goat, only of the man, Hipp.; as
 reversely castuline only of the woman.

III. of the signs of
 puberty, esp. of the voice, to break, grow rough and hoarse, also
 τραγῶ, the Lat. hirsutillire, Arist. H. A., etc., v. Foës.
 Oecon.

τράγῆκεῖσθαι, Dep., to speak and act in tragic fashion: from
 τράγῆκος, ἡ, ὄν, (τράγῳ) strictly of or belonging to a goat,
 goatish, like τράγειος and τράγῳ, Plat. Crat. 408 C, but in this
 signifi. not common till later authors, as Plut., and Luc., v. Jac.

A. P. p. 594. II. usu. of or belonging to tragedy, tragic,
 first in Hdt. 5. 67, cf. τραγῶδῖα: τρ. ἀνῆρ=τραγωδός, Plat.
 Phaed. 115 A; τρ. ἄλφος, of the splendid dresses worn by tra-
 gic actors, Ar. Ran. 1005, v. Müller Eumen. § 32 sq.: hence
 in gen. stately, majestic, magnificent, Ar. Pac. 136, cf. Plat.
 Meno 76 E: also in bad sense, pompous, affected, Plut.: and
 of tempers of mind, passionate, melancholy, πανταῖα Polyb.

III. Adv.—καὶ, in tragic fashion or phrase, τρ. λέγειν
 Plat. Rep. 473 B. Hence

τράγῆκος, ες, (εἶδος) of tragic kind or fashion.

τράγῆνος, ἡ, ὄν, (τράγῳ) like τράγειος, of a he-goat, Anth. [α]

τράγῆον, τό, (τράγῳ) a plant smelling like a he-goat, also τρά-
 γῆον Diosc. [α]

τράγῆσκος, δ, Dim. from τράγῳ, a young he-goat, Theocr. 5.

141. II. a sea-fish.

τράγῆβαλῶν, ὄν, gen. ovos, (βαλῶ) goat-footed, of Pan. [Ba]

τράγῆβῆς, ες, (εἶδος) like a he-goat, Plat. Crat. 408 D.

τράγῆκερος, ὄν, gen. ω, (κέρας) with goat's horns.

τράγουκουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κουρά) belonging to the shearing of he-
 goats, Luc.

τράγόκτονος, ὄν, (κτείνω) αἷμα τρ. the blood of slaughtered
 goats, Eur. Bacch. 139, cf. Lob. Aj. 324, p. 228.

τραγομάστιχλος, ὄν, (μασθᾶν) with arm pits smelling like a
 he-goat, γράσων Ar. Pac. 811.

τράγῶπτος, ποδός, δ, ἡ, goat-footed, Simon. 25.

τράγοπιτσίανη, ἡ, a gruel made from τράγῳ (signif. VI.)

τράγοπῶν, ὄνος, δ, with a goat's beard, Cratin. Malth. 6.

II. as Subst., a plant, goat's beard.

τράγοριγᾶνον, τό, goat's marjoram, a kind of shrub, Nic.:
 hence, τραγοριγᾶνῖος οἶνος wine flavored therewith, Diosc. [I]

ΤΡΑΤΟΣ, δ, a he-goat, Lat. hircus, caper, in Hom. only, Od.
 9. 239, also in full, of τραγῶν τῶν αἰγῶν Hdt. 3. 112. II. the
 goat-like smell of the arm pits, Lat. hircus alarum, cf. Ar. Ach.
 853. 2. lewdness, Luc.

III. the age when the signs of
 puberty appear, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon., and cf. τραγίζω III.

IV. a small sea-fish, Opp.

V. a mess of groats made of
 wheat, spelt, etc., Lat. tragus.

VI. a kind of sponge, Arist.
 H. A.

VII. name of several plants not distinctly known,
 Diosc. (From τραγῶν, τράγῳ, to gnaw—rode, caper, vitem,
 Ovid.) [α]

τράγῶκελῆς, ὄν, (σκελός) goat-shanked, goat-footed, applied
 to Pan, Hdt. 2. 46.

τράγῶφῶν, (φαγῶν) to eat he-goats, Strab.

τράγῳ, Dor. for τράγῳ, like πρῶτος for πρώτος, etc. [α]

τράγῶβαριον, τό, Dim. from τραγῶδῖα. [α]

τράγῶδῆς, (τραγῶδῶν) to act a tragedy, strictly to chant or
 sing it (cf. τραγῶδῖα), Ar. Nub. 1091: in gen. to represent, ex-
 hibit in tragedy or in a tragic manner, Ar. Thesm. 85.—Pass.
 to be made the subject of a tragedy, Isocr. 190 A, Antid. § 144.

II. metaph. to tell in tragic phrase, to exaggerate, declaim
 on, tr. Plat. Crat. 414 C, Dem. 220. 18., 400. 17. III. later
 merely to sing, recite, declaim. Hence

τράγῶδημα, ατος, τό, a tragic, exaggerated representation:
 also =τραγῶδῖα.

τράγῶδητης, οἰ, δ, =τραγῶδῆς.

τράγῶδῖα, ἡ, (τραγῶδῶν) a tragedy or heroic play, invented by
 the Dorians and among them of lyric character, (τραγικοί χό-
 ροι) Hdt. 5. 67, cf. Bentley Phal. p. 285 sq.; then transferred
 to Athens, where it gradually assumed its regular dramatic
 character, Arist. Poet. 4. 14, sq.: the word first occurs in Ar.
 Ach. 464, etc.: strictly the goat-song, either from the oldest
 tragedies being exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because
 a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goat-
 skins, Bentley Phal. pp. 209, 292, Müller Literat. of Greece
 ch. 21, Dict. of Antiqu. sub v. cf. also τραγῶδῖα. II. in gen.
 any grave serious poetry, as opp. to κωμῶδῖα: hence Homer is
 called a writer of tragedy, Plat. Theaet. 153 E. 2. any so-
 lemn, pompous narrative or representation: hence also of the
 solemn pompous discourses, etc., of philosophers, Plut.: hence in
 gen. pomp, display, Pseudo-Zaleuc. ap. Bentl. Phal. p. 353. 7.

τράγῶδῖσκαλος, δ, shortd. for τραγῶδοδῖσκαλος.

τράγῶδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τραγῶδῶν) belonging, suitable to or befitting
 a tragic poet or tragedy, τραγῶδικὸν βλέπειν Ar. Plut. 424: in

gen. = the more usu. τραγικός, *τρ. χοροί* Ar. Ach. 886; *τρ. τέχνη* Id. Ran. 1495.

τραγωδιογράφος, *ον*, (γράφω) writing tragedies, Polyb. [α] τραγωδιοδιδάσκαλος, *ος*, and in Ar. Thesm. 88 τραγωδοδιδάσκαλος, *ος*, (διδάσκω) a tragic poet, who himself trained his own chorus and actors; and in early times took a part in the representation himself: also shortd. τραγωδιδάσκαλος.

τραγωδοποδάγρα, *ή*, name of a comic drama ascribed to Lucian, wherein the miseries of the gout are described with a droll tragical solemnity.

τραγωδιοποιός, *ον*, v. l. for τραγωδοποιός.

τραγωδοποιία, *α*, tragic poetry: from

τραγωδοποιός, *ον*, (ποιέω) making tragedies, a tragic poet, tragedian, Ar. Thesm. 30; cf. sq. sub fin.

τραγῶδος, *ος*, (τράγος, αἰοῖδος, φῶδος) first in Ar., strictly a goat-singer, i. e. a tragic poet and singer, these characters being orig. one, (v. τραγῶδία), Ar. Pac. 806, Av. 787: later when the poets ceased to act, τραγῶδος tragedian, was usu. confined to the tragic actor, Ar. Thesm. 391, Plat. Rep. 395 A; the tragic poet being called τραγωδοποιός, Ammon. p. 86. Cf. τραγῶδία.

τρακτᾶζω, to whiten or bleach like wax: from

τρακτός, *τό*, and τρακτός, *ος*, white, bleached wax. Hence

πράκτωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a sticking plaster of white wax.

Τράλλεις, *οι*, Trallians, Thracian barbarians employed in Asia as mercenaries, torturers, and executioners, Hesych. — but at Τράλλεις, a city in Lydia.

τράμη, *ή*, = sq.

τράμις, *ή*, the line which divides the scrotum and runs on to the breech, the perineum, Hippon. 60, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Cf. Lat. trames.)

τράμπις, *ιδος*, *ή*, a ship, Lyc. and Nic. (Akin to τράπηξ, τράφηξ, and Lat. trabs.)

τράνῃς, (τρανής) = τρανός, dub.

τράνῃς, *ες*, (* τράω) piercing, keen, sharp, of sight and hearing: also 2. metaph. like τράπος, clear, plain, distinct, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἴσμεν τρανές, ἄλλ' ἀνέμθεσθαι, Soph. Aj. 23: freq. in Adv. τρανός, *ος*, εἰδέναι, ἐρεῖν, πανθέναι Aesch. Ag. 1371, Eum. 45, Eur. El. 758. τρανός, *ος*, *ον*, later collat. form from foreg., Anth. τρανότης, *ης*, (τρανός) clearness, plainness, Plut. τρανώω, (τρανός) to make clear, plain, distinct, Anth. Hence τρανώμα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is made clear or plain, τρανώματα γλωττήης words, Emped. 349.

τρανώσις, *ή*, (τρανώω) a making clear and plain. [α]

τρανώτικος, *ος*, *ον*, fitted for clearing up or making plain.

τράπε, for ἔτραπε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2, from τρέπω, II.

τράπεζα, *ης*, *ή*, a table, esp. a dining, eating table, freq. in Hom., who gives each guest a separate one, Od. 17. 333, 447-2. 74; and after dinner they were removed, Xen. Symp. 2. 1; Virgil's mensis remotis, (though Casaub. Ath. 639 B, understands this of the courses only, v. infr. 2: cf. Dict. of Antiqu. sub v. mensa): ξενίη τράπεζα the hospitable board, held so sacred that it was sworn by, Od. 14. 158, 21. 28, etc.: τραπεζή καὶ κοιτὴ δέκεσθαι to entertain at bed and board, Hdt. 5. 20; *εις* ἀλλοτρῶν τράπεζαν βλέπειν to live at the expense of others, Xen. An. 7. 2, 33: τὴν τρ. ἀνατρέπειν to upset the table, Dem. 403. 17; hence proverb. of a spendthrift, Andoc. 17. 10.

2. a table, as implying what is upon it, a dinner, meal, Hdt. 1. 162, Xen. An. 7. 3, 22: also, βορὰς τρ. Soph. O. T. 1464, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 70 E: αἰ δέπτεται τρ., Lat. mensae secundae, the second course, Ib. 133 E, Ath. 639 B, sq.

II. a money-changer's table or counter, a bank, Lat. mensa argentaria, Plat. Apol. 17 C, etc.: *ή* ἐργασία τῆς τραπεζῆς the trade of a banker, Dem. 946. 2; τράπεζαν κατασκευάζεσθαι to set up a bank, Isae. Fr. 2. 3; ἀνασκευάζειν τρ. to break a bank, cf. ἀνασκευάζω 4.

III. any table or flat surface on which a thing rests: as, 1. the cross bench in which the mast is fixed. 2. the place where slaves are exposed for sale. 3. a tablet for embossed work or inscriptions, Lat. tabula, Paus. 8. 31. 3. 4. a square out tombstone, Plut.; mensa in Cic. Legg. 2. 26. 5. a part of the liver, Nic. Th. 560, ubi v. Schneid. (The word is prob. shortened from τετραπέζα, though others put in a claim for τριπέζα, but unluckily we do not know whether the earliest tables had three or four legs.) [τρά] Hence

τράπεζας, *έως*, *δ*, *α*, *of* or *belonging to a table*, in Hom. always κύνες τραπεζῆς, dogs that were fed by their masters at dinner, pet dogs, Il. 2. 69, 23. 173, Od. 17. 309. II. a parasite, Plut., cf. Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A.

τράπεζῃς, *εσσα*, *εν*, (τράπεζα) *of*, *from* or *belonging to the table*, Nic.

τραπεζήτης, *ος*, = τραπεζεύς, κυνὸν Ibys. 40.

τραπεζῆα, *ή*, = τραπεζοσία, dub. in Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1.

τράπεζιον, *τό*, Dim. from τράπεζα, a small table or counter, esp. of a money-changer, Lys. Fr. 28. II. in geometry, an unequal-sided quadrilateral figure, Arist. Probl.

τράπεζετον, to be a τραπεζῆτης, Dem. 953. 15, ap. 1111. 10.

τράπεζῆτης, *ον*, *δ*, (τράπεζα II) one who keeps an exchange-table or bank, for the convenience of market-people, a money-changer, banker, Lat. mensarius, mostly of the class of freedmen, Lat. argentarius, nummularius, Dem. 1186. 7; cf. ἀνασκευάζω 4. Hence

τραπεζῆτικος, *ος*, *ον*, *of*, concerning a banker or banking, name of an oration of Isocr.

τραπεζοειδής, *ές*, (εἶδος) trapezium-shaped, Strab., and Plut.

τραπεζοκόμος, *ος*, (κομέω) furnishing or laying out a table, waiting at table, Diog. L. 9. 80, and Plut., cf. Ath. 170 E.

τραπεζοκόρος, *ον*, (κορύννυμι) filling oneself at another's table, or (from κορῶν) rubbing the table, epith. of parasites, Pseudo-Phocyl. 85.

τραπεζόλοχος, *ος*, (λείχω) a table-licker, parasite.

τραπεζοποίηω, to make tables. II. to set up tables with meats, Diphil. ap. Ath. 201 F; and

τραπεζοποίηα, *ή*, a making of tables, prob. I.

τραπεζοποιός, *ον*, (ποιέω) making tables. II. setting out a table, serving it, like τραπεζοκόμος, Comici ap. Ath. 170 D, sq.

τραπεζορήτωρ, *ος*, *ος*, a table orator, Athen.

τραπεζότης, *ης*, *ος*, the abstract quality of a τράπεζα.

τραπεζοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) bearing a table. I. *δ* τρ. a table bearer, Ar. Fr. 175. II. *ή* τρ. a priestess of Pallas at Athens, A. B.

III. *τό* τρ. a sideboard, Artemid.

τραπεζῶν, (τράπεζα) to set upon a table, Soph. Fr. 541.

τραπεζώδης, *ές*, = τραπεζοειδής.

τραπεζώμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (τραπεζῶν) that which is set upon table.

τραπεζώσις, *ης*, (τραπεζῶν) a setting upon table, Plut. Mor. t. 5. p. 530 C, Wyttenb.

τράπελομεν, Ep. for τραπεῖμεν, τραπεῖμεν, conj. aor. 2 pass. of τρέπω, Hom.; but also conj. aor. 2 med. from τρέπω, Od. 8. 202.

τραπελίζω, = τροπαλίζω: from

τραπελός, *ος*, *ον*, (τρέπω) easily turned, more usu. in compds., as δυστράπελος, εὐτράπελος etc.

τραπεπέπλιν, Adv. (τρέπω, ἔμπλιν) turned back.

τράπεσδα, *ή*, Dor. for τράπεζα.

τραπεσθαί, inf. aor. 2 med. from τρέπω, Hom.

τράπεω, to tread grapes, Od. 7. 125, Hes. Sc. 301: hence Lat. trapepes and trapeutum, an oil-press. (Buttm. Lexil., sub v. εἰλεῖν 15, thinks that the Root of this word runs through all Europ. languages, as Germ. trappen, treten, our tread, etc.)

τράπηναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from τρέπω.

τράπηξ, *ηκος*, *ος*, also τράφηξ, (τρέπω) a beam to turn any thing with, like τρόπηξ and πρόφηξ, hence in gen. like δόρυ, a spear, shaft, Lyc. 1001: in form τράπηξ: but also a beam, stake, post, cf. τρόπις. (Cf. Lat. trabs, trabes.) [α]

τράπηρνον, verb. Adj. from τρέπω, aor. τραπεῖν, τραπεσθαί, with pass. signf., one must turn, Luc.

τράπηρτης, *ος*, *δ*, (τραπέω) a wine-presser.

τράπηρτος, *ος*, *ον*, (τραπέω) pressed out, τρ. οἶνος wine fresh from the press, Lat. mustum.

τράπω, Ion. for τρέπω, q. v., Hdt. [α]

τράσια, *ή*, (τέρω, τερασίω) like τράπος, ταραός, ταρασία, τερασία, a hurdle, cake, wherein to dry fruits, cheese, etc., Ar. Nub. 50.

τραυλός, *ος*, *ισω*, to be τραυλός, to lisp, mispronounce a letter, Lat. balbutire, as Alcibiades made r into l, Ar. Vesp. 44, sq.; so of children, Num. 862, 1381: also in Med. Hence

τραυλισμός, *ος*, a lisp, Lat. balbuties.

τραυλός, *ος*, *ον*, lisp, mispronouncing, Lat. balbus, Hdt. 4.

τρέπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέπω) *changeable, variable*.

τρέπτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., *turned, or to be turned about, guided, changed, or to be changed*.

τρέπτοτης, ητος, ἡ=τροπή, Hesych.: from

ΤΡΕΠΩ, f. ψω: Aor. 1. ἔτρεψα, med. ἐτρέψαμην, pass. ἐτρέφην, Ep. and Ion. ἐτρέφην, freq. in Hdt., also in Od. 15. 80: besides the aor. 1 act., Hom. has very freq. aor. 2 act. ἐτράπον (sometimes also used intr., Il. 16. 657), aor. 2 med. ἐτρέφωμην, in Hom. more freq. than aor. 1 med.: and so aor. 2 pass. ἐτρέπην, whence Ep. 1 pl. conj. τραπεόμεν (for τραπεόμεν, τραπεόμεν) Od. 8. 292: once we find aor. 2 med. in pass. signif. (in compd. ἀνατρέπω), Plat. Crat. 395 D. Pf. act. τέτρεψα Soph. Tr. 1008, Ar. Nub. 858, Andoc. 17. 15; later, τέτρεψα Dinarch., cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 97 Anm. 2, and ἀνατρέπω: pf. pass. τέτρεμαι, of which Hom., and Hes. have only part. τραπεόμενος, and once the imperat. τρέπαρόν Il. 12. 273: of the plupf. pass. Hom. has Ep. 3 sing. τετράπτο; also 3 pl. τετράπατο, Il. 10. 189; τρετράπαται Ep. 3 pl. pf. pass., Theogn. 42. [ᾶ]—Ion. pres. τράπω [ᾶ], Hdt., and even fut. med. ἐνιτρέφωμαι Hdt. 3. 155; and aor. 1 ἐτέτραψε Hdt. 4. 202: but the readings vary.—From the aor. 2 has been formed the singular pres. ἐνιτρέπε-
ουσι, Il. 10. 421.

To turn, guide towards a thing, oft. in Hom., usu. followed by eis or pros, also by ἀνά c. acc., Il. 19. 212, Od. 15. 80: by παρά c. acc., Il. 21. 603; by ἐπὶ c. acc., Il. 13. 542; or c. acc., Hes. Op. 644: by ἄντιον c. gen., Hes. Op. 592: τρ. τινὰ eis εὐρίην to conduct, shew one to his bed, Od. 4. 294: hence to guide, lead, drive, Od. 9. 315. Pass. and Med., to turn oneself, turn, ἐπὶ ἔργα τρέπεσθαι to turn or go to work, Il. 3. 422, 23. 53, and freq. in Plat.; also, τρ. eis and pros ἔργον Hes. Op. 314, cf. Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 235; so, τρέπεσθαι eis ὀρχήστριν, eis αἰσθήν Od. 1. 422, 18. 304; pros ἀλκήν Hdt. 3. 78, etc.:—also simply of locality, like Lat. spectare in . . . ἀντ' ἡελίου τεταμένους turned towards the sun, Hes. Op. 725; pros τὸ Τυμόν Id. 1. 84, cf. 3. 101; and reversely, ἔξω τὸν ἄστεος περ. Hdt. 2. 181; τραπεθέντες ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ Hdt. 9. 56; τρέπεσθαι ὀδὸν to take a course, Hdt. 1. 11; so, τρ. ἐπὶ φευδῇ ὀδῷ Ib. 117, etc.; and, τράπτειν pros . . . Id. 4. 60: freq. in Trag., etc., δητ. τρέπομαι; ποὶ τράπτωμαι; which way shall I turn me, Eur. Hipp. 1066, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 470, Eur. Or. 634. II. to turn, i. e. turn round or about, ἵππους Il. 8. 432: also, πάλιν τρέπειν to turn back, Il. 8. 399, etc.; and in Pass., πάλιν τρέπεσθαι Il. 21. 468; ὅπισθω τρέπεσθαι Il. 12. 273: also c. gen., to turn from . . . πάλιν τρέπεσθαι τινος Il. 18. 138: but, αἰχμὴν τράπειο the point bent back, like ἀνεγνώμφην, Il. 11. 237: intr. in Act., like the Pass, Hes. Th. 58.

2. τρ. τι ἐς τινα to turn upon another's head, τρ. τήν ὀργήν ἐς τινα Dem. 103. 25: freq. in imprecations, τράπειο εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν κεφαλὴν on my head be it! cf. Hdt. 2. 39, Aesch. Eum. 434, Ar. Ach. 833, 1019: so, τρέψειν eis ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς Lys. 114. 10. 3. to turn another way, alter, change, ἐς κακὸν τρ. τὴν Πινδ. P. 3. 63; τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Ar. Nub. 589; ἐς γέλωδιν τρ. τὸ πᾶγμα Id. Vesp. 1261:—in Pass. and Med., to be changed, change, τρέπειν χρὸς his color changes, Il. 13. 279, Od. 21. 473, etc.; so, τρέπειν νόμους, νόμους, φρήν Od. 3. 147, 7. 263, P. 10. 45: absol., τράπειμαι I am changed, change my opinion, Hdt. 7. 18; τεταμένους one who has turned, has changed his mind, Hdt. 9. 34: also c. inf., κραδίη τέ τραπετο νέεσθαι Od. 4. 260: hence, ὄνος τρέπεται the wine turns, becomes sour, v. τροπῆς.

III. to turn or put to flight, rout, defeat, Il. 15. 261, Hdt. 1. 63, etc.; in full, τρ. φύγαδ Il. 8. 157; later usu., τρ. εἰς φύγην, Lat. convertere in fugam, Xen. An. 1. 8, 24: τὰ κατὰ τρ. ἔξω Pind. P. 3. 149. Pass. τραπεῖν, also τρεφθῆναι, part. τρεφόμενος Xen. Cyn. 12. 5; to be put to flight, turn and flee, also freq. c. φύγην or εἰς φύγην:—and so in Med. τραπεῖσθαι, to turn oneself to flight, take to flight, flee, Hdt. 1. 80: εἰς φύγην Hdt. 8. 91: so too intr. in Act., φύγαδ ἔτραπε Il. 16. 657.—But aor. 1 med. τρεπάσθαι in act. signif., to turn an enemy away from oneself, put him to flight, Eur. Heracl. 842, Xen. An. 5. 4, 16, 6. 1, 13, etc. IV. to turn away or off, keep off, Od. 19. 479, Il. 8. 451; ἀπὸ τινος Il. 22. 16, and ἑκάς τινος Od. 17. 73: to hinder, prevent, Il. 4. 381, 5. 187, Hes. Sc. 456. V. to overturn, like ἀνατρέπω, Aesch.

Ag. 1328; also, ἔω κατὰ τρ. Id. Fr. 309. 8. VII. τρ. τινὸς c. inf., to persuade him to . . . Pind. P. 3. 97. VII. to turn, apply, τρ. τι ἐς ἄλλο τι Hdt. 2. 92: ποὶ τέτρεφας τὰς ἐμβάδας; what have you made of your shoes? Ar. Nub. 858: and so in Med., τρέπεσθαι τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Plat. Charm. 156 C, Euthyd. 303 C: in Pass., to turn oneself, direct one's attention to a thing, attend to it, be occupied with it, τεταμένους πρὸς ἄριστον Hdt. 1. 63.

(τρέπω is orig. identical with στρέφω, akin to τρέω, τρέμα, τεταμένους, Lat. tremo: hence old Lat. trepo=verto, whence trepidus.—τραπεῖν on the contrary is a different Verb.)

τρεῖσας, ἄντος, ὁ, v. τρέω.

τρέσθης, ὄν, ὁ, (τρέω) a trembler, coward.

τρέφος, εὐς, τό, (τρέφω)=θρέμμα, Soph. Fr. 166.

ΤΡΕΦΩ, fut. θρέψω: aor. 1 ἔθρεφα: Ep. aor. 2 ἔτραφον, intr. (v. infr.), Ep. inf. τραπεῖν Hom., and Hes.: ποὶ τέτρεφα (intrants in Od. 23. 237; but trans. in Soph. O. C. 186), and τέτρεφα, Lob. Phryn. 577: pf. pass. τέτρεμαι, inf. τετράσθαι Plat. Legg. 625 A (not τετράσθαι, which belongs to τρέπω), and θέτρεμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐθρέφην: more freq. aor. 2 ἔτραφην [ᾶ]. Hom. uses most freq. the pres. and impf. act. and Med.—Aeol. and Dor. pres. τράφω [ᾶ], v. sub v.

Strictly, like πήγνυμι, to make firm, thick or solid, to thicken or congeal a liquid, γάλα θρέφαι to curdle it, Od. 9. 246: also, τινὸν τρέφειν Theocr. 25. 106: hence, τροφᾶλις of cold, to freeze:—Pass., c. pf. act. τέτρεφα, to become firm, curdle, congeal, freeze, περὶ χροτὶ τέτρεφον ἄλιον Od. 23. 237, cf. περι-τρέφω.

II. usu. to make fat, to fatten, nourish, feed, make to grow or increase, nurse, bring up, rear, esp. of children, bred, brought up in a house, freq. from Hom. downwards; also in Med. to rear for oneself, θρεμάω τε παῖδα Od. 19. 368, Pind. O. 6. 78, etc., and Att.: where a boy is called τρέφμενος so long as he remains in the charge of the women, i. e. till his fifth year, Hdt. 1. 136; also, τρ. μέχρη ἡβῆς Thuc. 2. 46: so of slaves and domestic animals, to keep slaves, cattle, dogs and the like, Il. 22. 69, Od. 14. 22, etc.; of plants, to rear, tend, Il. 17. 53, 18. 57, Od. 14. 175: also, τρ. γυναικα Eur. I. A. 749; αἰγυάλων ἔνδον τρέφει he keeps quite a sea-shore in the house, Ar. Vesp. 110: τροφὴν τρ. τινὰ to bring up in a certain way, Hdt. 2. 2: also in various metaph. signif., τρ. κόμην to cherish one's hair, wear it long, Lat. comam alore, Il. 23. 142, cf. Hdt. 1. 82; so, τὰ θεῶν πόλοισιν τρ. Eur. Bacch. 494; τρ. ὀπτήν Ar. Vesp. 477: τὰς ὕεσι τρέφει ἀλοφύην this is what puts fat on swine, Od. 13. 410: esp. of the earth, sea, etc., ὕλην τρέφει ἄγρια the forest breeds, feeds or nourishes wild animals, Il. 5. 52: χθὸν τρέφει φάρμακα the earth produces medicines, Il. 11. 741; ὅν νότον τρέφει Pind. I. 1. 68, πολλά γὰρ τρέφει δεινὰ Γαῖη: Cho. 585; τοῦ τρέφοντος ἡλίου χθονὸς φύσιν Id. Ag. 633, cf. Eur. Hec. 1181, etc.: hence in Poets simply, to have within or upon itself, to contain, have, Soph. O. C. 186, Tr. 117, 817.—Pass., to grow, grow up, ωα, ὠρίνη, increase, Hom., once only in pres., Il. 9. 143; more freq. in aor. and pf. pass.: hence to be born, παρὸς τραπεῖς Soph. Phil. 3, cf. Aj. 557; and then simply to live, be, Id. O. T. 1380, Ar. Av. 335.

III. Hom. uses an intr. aor. 2 act. ἔτραφον (for the pf. τέτρεφα, v. supr. I. fin.), as ἔτραφε for ἐτρέφην, Il. 21. 279, ἐτραφέντην for ἐτραφέντην, Il. 5. 555, and τραπεῖν, Ion. inf. instead of τραπεῖν, for τραπεῖν, Il. 7. 109, Od. 3. 28, etc.:—as transit. the aor. 2 is used by Hom. only in Il. 23. 90, and perhaps even there ἔτραφον should be read: reversely some Gramms. read in Il. 23. 84, ὡς δμοῦ ἐτράφμεν περ for ἄλλ' δμοῦ ὡς ἐτράφμεν. Later this aor. became obsol.: but in Callim. ἔτραφες is found for ἐτράφης. Cf. Butt. Catal. sub v.

τρεχεῖδινεῖω, to run, hasten to a banquet: from τρεχεῖδινεῖος, ὄν, (τρέχω, δειπνόν) running to a banquet or feast: τρεχεῖδινεῖα, τὰ, a kind of dress shoes, Juven. 3. 67.

τρέχνης, εὐς, τό, Doc. for τέρχνης, Anth.

ΤΡΕΧΩ, rare fut. θρέψωμαι: aor. 1 ἄτρεξα:—but the usual fut. and aor. come from another Root ΔΡΕΜ=ΔΡΑΜ=, viz. δρᾶμωμι, (rarely δρᾶμι, of which the compd. υπερδρᾶμι in Philoet. Atalant. 1; δρᾶμοι in compd. ἀναδρᾶμοι Phil. Thes. 24. 4, cf. θεοσμοι, θεοσμοῖα sub θέω); aor. 2 ἔδρᾶμον; pf. δεδράμκα [ᾶ]: poet. pf. δέδρομαι. The Verb is rather rare in Hom., who has the pres. in Il. 23. 520, Od. 9. 386; and in Il.

18. 599, 662, in aor. θρέσσκον (which was also old Att., Herm. Ar. Rub. 1005, Thesm. 657); but the usu. aor. 2 in Pl. 23. 393, Od. 23. 207: and the poet. perf. in compds.—Dor. τράχω [ᾱ], Böckh v. 1. Pind. P. 8. 34 (ᾱ): fut. θρέσσω and θραζομαι.

To run, hasten, hurry, Hom., etc.: also with ποσὶ, πόδεσσι, Hom.: but also of things in gen., to move quickly, Od. g. 386, Il. 14. 413: τὸ δ' ἐν ποσὶ πρᾶχον ἴτω let what is now before be going trippingly, Pind. P. 8. 45: τρ. ἀμὶ τῷ to keep pace with one, Hes. Op. 217:—c. acc. cognato, τρ. δρόμον, βῆμα, ἀγῶνα etc., to run a course, a heat, Eur. Il. 883, 954: τρ. περὶ νίκης Xen. An. i. 5, 8: hence metaph., ἀγῶνας δρᾶμεν περὶ ἐαυτοῦ to run for one's life or safety (as we say 'to run a risk'), Hdt. 7. 57-, 8. 102: so, τρ. περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Id. g. 37: δρᾶμεν φόνον πέρι Eur. Il. 1264: ἀγῶνα θανάτῳ δρ. Id. Or. 878, cf. θέω I, and κρέας fin.: also, παρ' ἐν παλαίσμα ἔδραμε νικῶν he was within one fall or bout of carrying off the victory, Hdt. g. 23, cf. παρὰ c. i. 6, and τριάζω: τοῦ προσωπῆτος δραμοῦσα Soph. Aj. 731.

τρέψις, εὖς, ἡ, (τρέπω) a turning, Diog. La. 7. 114. τρεψίχρους, αὖρος, δ, ἡ, (τρέπω) changing the color or skin, a kind of polyopus (cf. τρέπω II. 3), Arist. ap. Ath. 318 B.

ΤΡΕΨΗ, inf. τρέπει: f. τρέσω: αὖρος, ἔτρεσα, Ep. τρέσω etc.: Hom. poet. pres. τρέω:—this Verb is never contracted, except when the contraction is into εἰ. To tremble, quake, quiver, esp. for fear, Hom., and Hes.: hence to run away, flee, fly, Il. 11. 745, Od. 6. 138, Hes. Sc. 171:—τρέσας, a τριανόων, coward, Il. 14. 522; esp. at Lacedaemon, as, Ἀριστόδωμος τρέσας Hdt. 7. 231, cf. Tyrtae. 2. 14: hence the comic Subst. δ τρεῖσας, ἄνθρωπος. II. trans. to fear, dread, be afraid of, c. acc., Il. 11. 554-, 17. 663, cf. Pors. Phoen. 1093. (Hence τρέμα, τετρεμαῖνα, cf. Lat. tremo, terreo: Sanscr. tras, timere, etc.)

τρήμα, αὖρος, τό, (τιτρώ) that which is pierced through: a hole, Ar. Vesp. 141, Eccl. 906: τρ. βαφίδος the eye of a needle.

II. in plur. of the holes or pips of dice. Hence τρηματίον, f. ἰσω, Dor. ἴσω, to bet on the pips of dice.

τρηματίων, τό, Dim. from τρήμα, Math. Vett. τρηματίστis, οὖς, δ, Dor. τρηματίκτης, (τρηματίω) betting on the pips of dice, a dicer.

τρηματόεις, εὖσα, εν, (τρήμα) with many holes, porous, Anth. τρηματόδης, es, (εἶδος)=foreg. τρήμη, ἡ,=τρήμα, Ar. Fr. 692.

τρηρός, δ, ὄν, (τρέω)=sq., dnb. τρήρων, αὖρος, δ, ἡ, (τρέω) fearful, timorous, shy, in Hom. always epith. of wild doves, πέλειαι or πελειάδες τρ. Later as Subst. ἡ τρ.=πέλεια, Ar. Pac. 1067.

τρήσις, εὖς, ἡ, (τιτρώ) a boring or piercing through, Plat. Polit. 279 E. I. a hole, Arist. H. A.

τρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τιτρώ, bored through, with a hole in it, in τρ. λίθος Od. 13. 77: Hom. usu. joins ἐν or παρὰ τρητοῖς λεγέσσον, prob. of inlaid bedsteads, Il. 3. 448, Od. 1. 440, etc.; others explain it of the holes through which the cords or rings of the bedstead were drawn, v. Od. 23. 198:—τρητός μελισσῶν πόνος, i. e. the honeycomb, Pind. P. 6. fin. τρηχάλεος, η, ον, Ion. for the obsol. τραχάλεος, poet. for τρηχῶς.

τρηχῦβάτω, τρηχύνω, Ion. for τραχύνω, τρηχύνω, εἰα, ὄν, Ion. for τραχύς, Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

τρηχυσμα, τρηχυσμός, Ion. for τράχυνμα, τράχυνμα, assumed as pres. of the Homer. pf. τέτρηχα, but needlessly, v. sub τράφω.

II. in later Ep. to be rough or uneven, from τρηχῶς, Nic. Th. 521.

τρηχῶς, οὖς, ἡ, (τρηχῶς) a rough, stony country, Nic. Th. 283.

τρηχῶδης, es, Ion. for τραχῶδης.

τρί-, from τρίς or τριά, in compds. three, thrice: also indefinitely, to add emphasis, e. g. τριβουλος, τριδύστηνος, τριβάββαρος, τριάνωρ, like Lat. terque quaterque.

τριά, neut. from τρίς, q. v., Hom. [1] τριαγῶς, δ, (τριάω) a victory.

τριάδελφαι, αἱ, the three sisters.

τριάζω, f. ἄσω, and τριάσω, f. ἔω, (τριά) to conquer, vanquish, strictly of a wrestler, who did not win until he had thrice thrown his adversary, or conquered him in three bouts

(παλαίσματα), cf. Aesch. Eum. 589, Soph. Fr. 678. 13, Lucill. ap. Anal. Br. 2. p. 321, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 256 B: hence, διὰ τριῶν ἀπώλλυμαι I am utterly undone, Eur. Or. 434. (Hence τριακτῆρ, τριακτὸς, ἀτριάκτος.)

τριάζω, f. ἄσω, (τριά) to triple, multiply by three.

τριάνα, ἡ, (τριά) a trident, the badge of Poseidon, Hom. i. in gen. a three-pronged spear: cf. τριάνω. [1] Hence

τριαναντῆρ, ἦνος, δ,=τριαναντῆρ.

τριανοειδής, es, contr. -ώδης, es, (εἶδος) trident-shaped.

τριανοκράτωρ, οπος, δ, (κρατέω) ruler of the trident, epith. of Poseidon, Inscr. [ᾱ]

τριάινω, (τριάνα) to move or heave with the trident: in gen. to heave up, overthrow, τρ. τι μοχλῶς Eur. Bacch. 348: τρ. τῇν δικέλλην to break up the ground with a mattock, Ar. Pac. 570. Hence

τριάινωτῆρ, ἦνος, δ, one who breaks up the ground.

τριάκαιδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. thirteen. Hence

τριάκαιδέκτης, ον, δ, (έτος) thirteen years old: fem. -έτις, ιδος, Plat. Legg. 833 D.

τριάκας, δῶος, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. τρηκάς, contr. for obsol. τριακοντάς: (τρεῖς, τριά)—the number thirty, Aesch. Pers. 339. II. the thirtieth day of the month, Hes. Op. 764: at Athens the τριακάδες were dedicated to the memory of the dead, like the Roman novendialia.

III. a political division of the φυλὴ at Athens, containing thirty families,=γένοϋς, Böckh. P. E. 1. 47: at Sparta either=30 families, $\frac{1}{10}$ of an oba, or=10 families, $\frac{1}{10}$ of an oba, Müller Dor. 3. 5. § 6. Hence

τριάκαιοι, οἱ, the ἐφηβοὶ belonging to one τριακάς (III).

τριάκις, Adv. (τρίς) three times, thrice, Ar. Fr. 607. [κί]

τριάκονθᾶμμάτος, ον, (τριάκοντα, ἄμμα) with or of thirty knots, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5.

τριάκονθήμερος, ον, (ἡμέρα) Ion. τριηκονθήμερος, Dor. τριακοντάμερος, of thirty days, Hdt. 2. 4.

τριάκοντα, Ep. and Ion. τρηκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl.; yet Hes. Op. 694 has the gen. τρηκόντων, and so later imitators, as Call. Fr. 67; dat. τρηκόντεσσιν, Jac. A. P. 665, 794:—thirty, Hom., etc.

II. οἱ τρ., i. at Sparta, the council of thirty, assigned to the kings, Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 2, etc.

2. at Athens a body of thirty, commonly called the thirty tyrants, appointed on the taking of Athens (B. C. 404), Ib. 2. 3, 2, etc. [τρία] but in late Epigr. also ᾱ, Jac. A. P. p. 617, 705, 806.] Hence

τριάκοντάετρίς, ιδος, ἡ, ἐορτή a festival returning every thirty years, Dio C. from

τριάκοντάετρίς, es, Ion. τρηκ., (έτος) 1—thirty years old, Plat. Legg. 961 B, etc.

II. τριακονταέτης, es, of thirty years, τριακοντάετς σπονδα Thuc. 5. 14; but fem. -έτις, ιδος, Hdt. 7. 149.—But in Att. the usu. form is τριακοντούτης, es, in both signs, cf. Thuc. i. 23, 115 with Plat. Rep. 539 A, Legg. 670 A; and as fem., τριακοντούτις, ιδος, ἡ, τριακοντούτιδες σπονδα Ar. Ach. 194, and so in Thuc. i. 87, though he has more freq. the form in -ης, v. supra, cf. Lob. Phryn. 408. Hence

τριάκοντάετια, ἡ, a period of thirty years, Dion. H.

τριάκοντάβύζον, ον, (βύζον) with or of thirty benches of oars, Theocr. 13. 74.

τριάκοντάκις, Adv. thirty times, Plut. [τῷ]

τριάκοντάκλιον, ον, (κλίνη) of thirty beds or couches, Plat.

τριάκοντάκωπος, ον, (κώπη) thirty-oared, Polyb.

τριάκοντάμερος, ον, (ἡμέρα) Dor. for τριακονθήμερος, of thirty days, Inscr.

τριάκοντάμηνος, ον, (μήν) of thirty months.

τριάκονταμναῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (μνά) weighing, or worth thirty minae, Polyb.

τριάκονταμόριον, τό, a thirtieth part.

τριάκοντάκυβιν, υ, thirty cubits long.

τριάκονταπλάσιος, ον,=sq.

τριάκονταπλάσιον, ον, gen. ονος, thirtyfold, thirty times as many.

τριάκοντάποδος, ποδός, δ, ἡ, thirty feet long or high, Dion. H.

τριάκονταρχία, ἡ, (ἄρχω) the rule of the thirty (tyrants) at Athens, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8.

τριάκοντάχοος, οον, contr. -χους, οον, (χέω) producing thirty-fold, Theophr. H. Pl. 8. 3, 8.

τριάκοντήρης, es, thirty-oared, ἡ τρ. a war-ship of thirty banks of oars, cf. τρήρης.

τριάκοντόργυις, es, (ὄργυια) of thirty fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2. 6. τριάκοντορος, on, = τριακοντάργυς, Thuc. 4. 9; Hdt. uses the form τρηκόντορος, e. g. 4. 148, 7. 97, cf. πεντηκόντορος.

τριάκοντούτης, es, cf. sub τριακονταετής.

τριάκοντούτης, es, ὁ, also —ης, es, = τριακονταετής, q. v.

τριάκιστοι, at, a, Ep. and Ion. τρηκιστοί, three hundred, Hom., etc.: οἱ τρ. at Athens, v. sub συμπορία.

τριάκισσιμέδμινος, es, of three hundred medimni: hence, of τριακισσιμέδμινος those whose property produced three hundred medimni, i. e. the Athenian Ἱππεῖς, Böckh P. E. 2. p. 262.

τριάκισιόχοος, es, contr. χους, es, (χέω) bearing three hundred-fold.

τριάκιστοῖος, at, αἶων, (τριάκοντα) for the thirtieth day: thirty days old, παῖδιον Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F.

τριάκιστημόριον, τό, Ion. τρηκ—, a thirtieth part, Hipp.

τριάκιστόδιος, es, (δυό) the thirty-second; from

τριάκιστός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. τρηκ—, (τριάκοντα) the thirtieth, Hdt.

4. 44, etc. — ἡ στή, a duty of one thirtieth, Dem. 467. 2.

τριάκτιρ, ἥρος, δ, a victor, Aesch. Ag. 171, cf. τριάζω.

τριάκτος, ἡ, ὄν, (τριάζω) conquered.

τριάνον, opos, ἡ, (ἀνὴρ) she who has had three husbands, of Helen, Lyc. 851. [a]

τριάριον, οἰ, the Lat. Triarii, Polyb.

τριάριμος, es, (ἄρμεν) of three sails or masts, Luc.

τριάρχια, ἡ, (ἄρχω) government of three, Lat. triumviratus, Dio C.

τριάς, ados, ἡ, (τρεῖς) the number three, a triad, Plat. Phaed. 104 A, etc.

τριάς, αὐτος, δ, a coin, worth three χαλκοί, Lat. triens.

τριάσω, f. ἔω, = τριάζω, q. v.

τριάυλα, ἑ, ακος, three-furrowed: three-pronged.

τριάυχην, ενος, δ, ἡ, with three necks, Lyc.

τριάυχος, ἡ, ὄν, (τρίβω) rubbed, worn, Lat. tritus, ἡ τριβάκη (sc. χλαμύς), Anth.: — so too, τό τριάυχον (sc. ἱμάτιον), Ib.; esp. of a smooth fine summer-garment, opp. to thick rough winter clothes, Artemid.

II. a hackneyed, crafty fellow, Lat. veterator, like τριβαν and τρίμμα. III. ἀσέλγεια τριβάκη, v. τριβός, Luc.

Τριβαλλοί or Τριβαλλοί, οἰ, the Triballi, a people on the borders of Thrace (v. Bähr Hdt. 4. 39): hence as a Comic name for barbarian gods, Ar. Av. 1529, 1533, 1627. II. slang word for young fellows who lounge about taverns, etc., like the 'Mohocks' of Addison's time, Dem. 1269. 9, cf. sq., and Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1037.

Τριβαλλοπανόρηττα μερικάβια, a Comic exaggeration of the name Τριβαλλοί (v. foreg. II), Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 3.

τριβαλός, f. I. for τριβατός.

τριβέμων, es, gen. onos, = τριτοβάμων. [a]

τριβανον, τό, (τρίβω) = τρύπανον, susp.

τριβανος, δ, = ἀλκυβος, Hesych.

τριβαῖς, ακος, δ, ἡ, = τριβατικός, Gramm.

τριβέρβαρος, es, thrice-barbarous, Plut.

τριβιάς, ados, ἡ, (τρίβω) a woman who practises lewdness by herself or with other women.

τριβιάδης, es, (βάπτω) thrice-dyed, i. e. of genuine dye.

τριβέλεις, ἑς, (βέλος) three-pointed, Anth.

τριβέτης, εὐος, δ, (τρίβω) a rubber; = τριπτης, Strab. p. 710.

II. in mechanics, the fitting upon which the axle runs, Math. Vett.

τριβή, ἡ, (τρίβω) a rubbing.

II. usu. metaph.; 1. a rubbing or grinding down, wearing away, spending, βλῶν Aesch. Ag. 465; χρόνον Soph. Ant. 1078; ἄλιαν τριβὴν ἔχει τι 'tis time well spent, Aesch. Fr. 639; βλος οὐκ ἄχαρις ἐστὶν τριβὴν a pleasant enough life to pass, Ar. Av. 156. 2. a busying oneself about a thing, practising it, practice, esp. as opp. to theory, Hipp.; also mere practice, routine, as opp. to true art, ἀτεχνος τριβή Plat. Phaedr. 260 E; hence joined with ἐμπειρία, Ib. 270 B, Gorg. 463 B. 3. that about which one is busied, the object of care, anxiety, love, etc., like πόνος and Lat. cura, Ὁρσέτην τὴν ἐμὴς ψυχῆς τριβὴν Aesch. Cho. 749. 4. delay,

putting off, ἐς τριβὰς ἐλᾶν to seek delays, Soph. O. T. 1160; also, τριβὰς πορίσιν Ar. Ach. 385; and with the verb omitted, μὴ τριβὰς ἔτι no more delays, Soph. Ant. 577; τριβὴς ἐνεκα Thuc. 8. 87,—which may, however, be act., to wear them out.

τριβόλος, ἡ, ὄν, founded on practice.

τριβλεκτράτελα, es, in Ar. Nuβ. 1003, τριβλεκτράτελα στωμίλλην to deal in coarse rude jests. [a]: from

τριβόλος, es, (τρι-, βάλλω, βέλος) like τριβέλεις, three-pointed, three-pronged: hence as Subst.; I. δ τριβόλος, a caltrop, Polyaen., v. Dict. of Antiqu.: also a thing of like shape on a horse's bridle.

2. from the likeness of shape, a prickly water-plant, water-caltrop, Lat. tribulus, Diosc.: also a like plant on land, which was apt to stick in sheep's wool, Ar. Lys. 576, cf. Voss Virg. G. 1. 153: — Alcaee. 34 calls our wine δέστερον τριβόλων. 3. in plur. smart sayings, gibes, the French pointes, such as were attributed to Gorgias, Philostr.

II. τὰ τριβόλα, a threshing-machine, a board with sharp stones fixed in the bottom, Math. Vett., Virgil's tribula, Georg. 1. 164, [where the τ shows that in this signif. it is from τριβέω, tero.]

τριβός, ἡ, also δ in Eur. Or. 1251 and Plut. Arat. 22: (τρίβω): — a worn or beaten track, a road, path, h. Hom. Merc. 448: hence the high road, highway, Hdt. 8. 140, 2. 2. metaph. a path of life, course, career, Wess. Hdt. 1. c., Jac. Ach. Tat. 464.

II. a rubbing, like τρίψις, Aesch. Ag. 391; τρ. κρηπίδος the rubbing of a shoe, Arctae. III. metaph., like τριβή, practice, use, τριβὸν λαμβάνειν to get accustomed to a place or thing, Foëx. Oec. Hipp. 2. delay, Aesch. Ag. 197.

IV. bodily exercise, Nic. [τ]

τριβράχης, δ, a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables.

τριβροχός, es, (βρέχω) thrice-wetted, i. e. drenched, soaked.

τριβίω, f. ψω: aor. I pass. ἐτρίβην Thuc. 2. 77, but more usu. in aor. 2 ἐτρίβην [τ] — Hom. only has the pres. and aor. I act.; in compds. also the fut. The fut. med. τριβόμεν in pass. signif., cf. Thuc. 6. 18, Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v. Το rub, hence to thresh corn, thresh it out, because among the Greeks this was done by rubbers or rollers, II. 20. 496: also to grind, pound, bruise, τετρίμμενα θυμιάματα Hdt. 2. 86; to beat up or make, φάρμακον, καταπαστύν, μάζαν Ar. Thesm. 486, Plut. 717, Plac. 816: — μολχλὸν τριβέειν ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ to work round the stake in his eye, Od. 9. 333: χροῦσιν βασάνω τρ. to rub gold on a touch-stone, so as to test its purity, Theogn. 450, cf. παρὰ τριβῶν — and in Med., τριβεσθαι μύσος to rub pollution upon another, taint him with it, Aesch. Eum. 195, cf. προστρίβω; τρ. τὴν κεφαλὴν to scratch the head, in perplexity, Aeschin. 34. 26. II. to rub away, grind down, wear out, wear, damage, bruise, τετρίμμεναι τὰ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τῶν κεφαλῶν Hdt. 2. 93: esp. to wear out clothes, v. τριβάν: and of a road, to wear or tread it smooth, hence, τριβὸς ὁδὸς τετρίμμενη.

3. of Time, to wear away, spend, and in Pass., χρόνον τριβόμεν as time wore on, Hdt. 4. 201 — so later, τρ. βλῶν to pass away, spend life, Lat. terere vitæ, Soph. El. 602, Ar. Pac. 590; τρ. πόλεμον to prolong a war, Julian., — hence absol., to waste time, tarry, Aesch. Ag. 1056, Dem. 678. 10. III. metaph. of persons, to wear out, ἀλλήλους τριβόντι σκολήσι δίκην Hes. Op. 249: τριβεσθαι κακοῖσι to be worn out by ills, II. 23. 735; τριβόμενος λαός an oppressed people, Hdt. 2. 124; τριβεσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν to wear itself out by internal struggles, Thuc. 6. 18: of money and property, to waste, squander it, joined with δαπανᾶσθαι in Hdt. 2. 37. 2. to wear or use, τρ. Ar. Av. 636. 3. in Pass. to be much busied with a thing, engrossed with it, πολέμω Hdt. 3. 134: to practise oneself in a thing, use oneself to it, ἀμφ' ἀπερτ' Theogn. 465: later also in Act. c. acc., to do a thing often, practise it. (τρίβω is from the same Root with τριῶν, τριῶν, τριῶν, θρίττων etc.: hence Lat. tero, trivi, teres, terere, German reiben, treiben, our rub, drive.) [τ] in all tenses, except aor. 2: but ἴ usu. in derivs., they being mostly derived from this tense.]

τριβωμός, δ, a threefold or triangular altar.

τριβων, ανος, δ, (τρίβω) a worn garment, threadbare cloak, Eur. Autol. 1. 12, Ar. Ach. 184, 343, etc.: — esp. such as was worn by the Spartans, hence, Δακνωίειν καὶ τριβανας ἔχειν

Dem. 1267. 22; the *tribwv* was then adopted by Philosophers, and in after-times by Monks: hence as an emblem of austere life or severe study, and later of monachism, as we say 'the cowl,' v. Wyttben. Plut. 2. 52 C. B. as Adj. *δ, ἡ*, practised, well versed or skilled in a thing, c. gen., *tribwv* αὐτῆς Hdt. 4. 74; *τρ. λόγων* Eur. Bacch. 117, El. 1127; also c. acc., Id. Med. 691, etc.:—
2. absol. *a hackneyed, crafty fellow, a rogue*, Ar. Nub. 869, 870; cf. *ἐπιτριπτος*. [1]
τριβανάριον, τό, Dim. from *tribwv*, a small cloak. [2]
τριβανούμαι, Dep. (*tribwv*) to practise roguery; or (as others take it) to put off, delay, Antipho ap. Harp.
τριβανικός, Adv., in the fashion of a *tribwv*, cloak-wise, Ar. Vesp. 1132.
τριβάνιον, τό, Dim. from *tribwv*, Ar. Vesp. 33, 116, etc.
τριβανιώδης, *ες*, = *τριβανώδης*.
τριβανοφορέω, to wear a *tribwv*, Plut.; and
τριβανοφορία, ἡ, the wearing of a *tribwv*, Plut., cf. *tribwv* 1, fin.: from
τριβανόφορος, *ον*, (*φέρω*) wearing a *tribwv*.
τριβανώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like a *tribwv*.
τριγύμια, ἡ, a threefold or third marriage: from
τριγάμος, *ον*, (*γαμέω*) thrice-married, of Helen, Stesich. 74.
τριγένεια, ἡ, a third generation or race, also *τριγονία*: *τρ. γαθῶν*, three kinds of goods, Sext. Emp.: from
τριγενής, *ές*, (*γένος*) thrice three times, thrice born, as some flies and moths, Arist. Gen. An.
τριγενία, ἡ, = *τριγένεια*, dub.
τριγέννητος, *ον*, (*γεννάω*) thrice-born, epith. of Athena, Lyc.
τριγενήριος, *ον*, of thrice Geranian age, i. e. thrice as old as Nestor, M. Anton., cf. sq.
τριγέρων, *οντος*, *δ, ἡ*, triply old, i. e. very old, *τρ. μῦθος* τὰδε βαρεῖ 'tis an old saw, Aesch. Cho. 314.
τριγύναις, *αντος*, *δ, ἡ*, a triple, i. e. huge giant, Orph. [γῖ]
τριγύλη, *ας*, also *τριγύλη*, a mullet, *Ιωνία trigilia*, Epich. p. 34.
τριγύληνος, *ον*, in Hom. as epith. of ear-rings, or drops, *ἐρματα* *τριγύληνα* (prob. from *γλήσσος*) with three bright drops or brilliants, Il. 14. 183, Od. 18. 298, cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 10; though others would refer it to *γλήνη* in the signf. of an eye or hole, cf. *τριπίσις* and *τριπίσις*: τὸ *τρ.*—an ear-drop of this kind.
τριγίλις, like *κιγίλις*, to giggle, titter.
τριγίλον, τό, and *τριγίλις*, *ιδος*, ἡ, Dim. from *τριγύλη*.
τριγυλόβολος, *ον*, (*βάλλω*) striking and catching mullets, casting a net for them, Plut.
τριγυλόφορος, *ον*, (*φέρω*) bearing mullets: *τρ. χιτών* a net for catching them, Anth.
τριγυλόφος, *ον*, (*γλύφω*) thrice-slit or cloven, αἰχμή *τρ. a trident*. II. ἡ *τριγύλωφος*, in Doric architecture, the *triglyph*, a three-grooved tablet placed at equal distances along the frieze; it seems orig. to have been the end of the beam, (the spaces between being at first open, and then called *οἶα*, afterwards filled up and called *μεσοπαῖα*), first in Eur. Or. 1372, I. T. 113: also τὸ *τριγύλωπον*, Arist. Eth. N.
τριγλώχης, *ινος*, *δ, ἡ*, three-tongued, three-barbed, *διστός*, *ιδος* I. 5. 393, II. 507: as epith. of Sicily, Plut. 219; in later poets with a neut. Subst., Lob. Paral. 204.
τριγμός, *δ*, (*τρίω*) a chirping, squeaking, esp. of mice and rats: a creaking, grating, jarring, Lat. *stridor*.
τριγνάδος, *ον*, with three jaws.
τριγυμφος, *ον*, with three nails, Soph. Fr. 295.
τριγονία, to be in the third generation, Theophr.; and
τριγονία, ἡ, the third generation, *πονηρὸς ἐκ τριγονίας* Dem. 327. 3, cf. *τρίβουλος*: from
τριγονος, *ον*, begetting or bringing forth thrice or for the third time. II. *τριγονα τέκνα* three children, Eur. H. F. 633; *τριγονοὶ κόραι* three daughters, Id. Ion 496.
τριγυράμωτος, *ον*, (*γράμω*) with or of three letters.
τριγωνίω, *ις*, (*ισώω*) (*τριγώνος*) to make triangular: but in Plat. 2. 416 C, to triple, multiply by three, for he says that 40 *τετράκλις* *τριγωνίσθεις* = 9720. II. to play the *τριγωνόν*, v. *τριγωνόν* II.
τριγωνικός, ἡ, *όν*, (*τριγώνων*) triangular.
τριγωνιστή, Adv. (*τριγωνίω*) triangle-wise.

τριγωνίστρια, ἡ, a woman who plays the *τριγώνων* (II), Luc.
τριγωνοεἶδής, *ές*, (*εἶδος*) of triangular shape, Arist. H. A.: from
τριγώνος, *ον*, three-cornered, triangular, of the Delta, Aesch. Pr. 815; *τρ. δύμολ* Id. Fr. 70. II. triangular numbers (*ἀριθμοὶ τριγώνου*, Plut. 2. 1003 F) are those which can be disposed in a triangle, as 3 · 1, 6 · 1 · 1, etc.,—being represented by the formula $\frac{n^2 + n}{2}$. Hence
τριγώνων, τό, a triangle, Plat. Tim. 50 B, etc. II. a musical instrument of triangular form, somewhat like a harp, with strings of equal thickness but unequal lengths, Plat. Rep. 399 C: also, *δ τριγώνων* Soph. Fr. 361: from
τριδακτύλιος, *αλα*, *αἶων*, = sq.
τριδάκτυλος, *ον*, three-fingered. II. three fingers long or broad.
τρίδερος, *ον*, (*δειρή*) three-necked, Lyc.
τρίδεσποτος, *ον*, with three masters.
τρίδουλος, *ον*, a slave through three generations, thrice a slave, ἐκ *τρίων* μητρὸς *τρίδουλος* Soph. O. T. 1063, cf. *τριγονία*.
τρίδραχμος, *ον*, (*δραχμή*) worth or weighing three drachms, Ar. Pac. 1202: τὸ *τρίδραχμον* three drachms.
τρίδυμος, *ον*, (*τρίς*) threefold, triple: *τρίδυμοι* (sc. *παῖδες*) three born at a birth, Plut.: formed like *δίδυμος*.
τρίδυσσις, *ον*, thrice wretched, Anth.
τρίελκτος, *ον*, (*ἐλίσσω*) thrice wound or coiled, epith. of *ὄφις*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 77: twisted or twined round, *τρ. ἰχνοπέδη* a noose of three threads, Antip. Sid. 17.
τρίελιξ, *ίκος*, a triple twist or wreath, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 679 F.
τρίεμβολος, *ον*, like three ship's beaks, Ar. Av. 1256.
τρίετος, *ον*, (*ἔτος*) three-yearly, Theophr.
τρίεσπερος, *ον*, (*ἑσπέρα*) in three successive nights, *ὄνειρος* Luc.: esp. as epith. of Hercules, who was begotten in three nights, Lyc., cf. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 11.
τρίετία, ἡ, (*τριετής*) like *τριετία*, a period of three years, v. Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3. p. 504.
τρίετηρ, ἵπος, *δ*, = *τριετής*.
τρίετηρικός, ἡ, *όν*, belonging to a *τριετηρῆς*, Plut.
τρίετηρίς, *ιδος*, ἡ, strictly pecul. fem. of *τριετήρ*: usu. as Subst., sub. *ἐορτή*, a three-yearly festival, esp. of Bacchus, also of Poseidon, of Hera and other divinities, in sing., Pind. N. 6. 69, in plur., Hdt. 4. 108, Eur., etc. 2. a cycle or period of three years, sub. *περίοδος*.
τρίετηρος, *ον*, = *τριετής*.
τρίετης, *ον*, *δ*, (*ἔτος*) of three years, χρόνον *τρίετα* Hdt. 1. 109: τὸ *τρίετα* a space of three years, Plat. Legg. 794 A. Adv. *τρίετες* three years long, Od. 2. 106, 13. 377. Hence
τρίετία, ἡ, = *τρίετία*, Theophr.
τρίετις, *ις*, *λω*, (*τριετής*) to be three years old, LXX.
τρίετης, *ές*, Anth., and *τρίετνος*, *ον*, (*ὑγών*) = *τρίετις*, Soph. Fr. 490: *τριετῖμοι* the three Graces, Eur. Hel. 357.
τρίετις, ὄνος, *δ, ἡ*, (*ὑγών*, *ζεύγνυμι*) three-yoked: in gen. three-fold, triple, Anth.
ΤΡΙΪΖΩ, *ις*, *λω*, also *ἴω*, pf. *τέτριγα* with pres. signf., the only tense in Hom., except in Od. 24. 5, 7,—where he has pres.: and even in Att. the pf. is more freq. than the real pres.: rare Ep. part. *τετριγῶτες* for *τετριγότες*, Il. 2. 314. Usu. of animals, to cry sharp and shrilly, to squeak, chirp, twitter, of young birds, Il. 2. 314: of bats, Od. 24. 7, v. Valck. Hdt. 3. 110., 4. 183: also applied to the noise made by ghosts (which in Shakspeare 'squeak and gibber'), Il. 23. 101, Od. 24. 5, 9: *ὥτα* *τετριγέει* (Ep. plqpf.) the wrestlers' backs cracked, Il. 23. 714: also of the gnashing or grinding of teeth, Epich. p. 9: later of the noise of the elephant, Luc. Zeux. 10: also of things, to creak, grate, jar, Lat. *stridere*, cf. *τρίω* and *κρίω*.
τρίηκας, *δσος*, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for *τριακός*, Hes., and Hdt.
τρίηκοντα, *τριακῶσται* etc., Ep. and Ion. for *τριακ-*
τρίημερία, ἡ, (*τρίημερος*) a period of three days, LXX. Hence *τρίημερίζω*, to be about a thing for three days.
τρίημερόνυχτος, *ον*, (*ἡμέρα*, *νύξ*) lasting three days and nights.
τρίημερος, *ον*, (*ἡμέρα*) of or for three days.
τρίημέκτον, τό, a *τετρεὺς* and a half.

τριημιολία, ἡ, v. τριηρημιολία.

τριημιποδιαίος, αἰα, αἰον, a foot and half long.

τριημιποδιον, τό, (ποῦς) a foot and half, Xen. Oec. 19. 4 and 5.

τριημιτόνιον, τό, (τόνος) a tone and half: in music, the discord now called 'the minor third.'

τριήμεροισιν, ἱκος, δ, ἡ, χροῖς and half, dub. l. in Theophr., perh. τριήμεροικόν, τό.

τριήμεροβολαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, worth an obol and half: from

τριήμεροβόλιον, τό, (δβολός) an obol and half, Ar. Fr. 144.

τριηρηρχέω, to be a τριηρηρχος, to command a trireme, Hdt.

8. 46: also c. gen., τρ. ὑπὸς Hdt. 7. 181. II. at Athens, to be trierarch, i. e. fit out a trireme for the public service, Ar. Eq.

912, Ran. 1065, cf. τριηρηρχία II.

τριηρηρχαῖα, ατος, τό, the expense of the τριηρηρχία. II.

the trierarch's crew of seamen, Dem. 1220. 12.

τριηρηρχης, ον, δ, later form for τριηρηρχος, q. v.

τριηρηρχία, ἡ, the command of a trireme. II. at Athens,

the fitting out of a trireme for the public service, (cf. τριηρηρχος

II. 1), first in Lys. 908. 5, Xen. Oec. 2. 6: the hierarchy was

the most important of the extraordinary λειτουργίαι.—On the

office, its duties, liabilities, etc., v. Böckh P. E. 2. pp. 319—

368, and Diet. of Antiqu. 2. the office of trierarch, Xen.

Ath. 1. 13.

τριηρηρχικός, ἡ, δν, belonging to, fitted for a τριηρηρχος or

τριηρηρχία, τρ. νόμος Dem. 329. 18: τὸ τριηρηρχικόν the Navy-

office, Decret. ib. 261. 15.

τριηρηρχος, δ, the captain of a trireme, Hdt. 8. 93. II. at

Athens, a trierarch, one who (singly or jointly with other citi-

zens) had to fit out a trireme for the public service, being also

responsible for the command, first in Ar. Ach. 546, and Thuc:

τριηρηρχης is a later form, v. Böckh P. E. 2. p. 358: cf. τρι-

ηρηρχία II.

τριηραῦλης, ον, δ, (αἰλέω) the flute-player, who gave the time

to the rowers in a trireme, Dem. 270. 13.

τριηρητεύω, to row in a trireme: from

τριηρητής, ον, δ, (τριήρης) a rower in a trireme.

τριηρητικός, ἡ, δν, (τριήρης) of, belonging to, concerning, or

like a trireme, App.

τριήρης, Ion. for τριήρεος, gen. from τριήρης, Hippon. 7.

τριήρημιολία, ἡ, also τριημιολία, (ἡμιολία) a light undecked

vessel of war, Wess. Diod. 20. 93.

τριήρης, ες, gen. eos, Ion. evs: gen. pl. τριηρέων, (or acc. to

Thom. M. τριηρέων) Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11; contr. τριήρων, not

τριηρών, Thuc. 6. 46, Dem. 180. 16, cf. Kühner Gr. § 284:

(τρίς, *ἄρω, not ἐρέσσω). Strictly, triply-furnished or equipped:

ναῦ. ἡ τριήρης (sc. ναὺς), Lat. triremis, a galley with three

banks of oars, the common form of the Greek ships of war

(ναῦς μακρά), first in Hdt. 2. 159, etc.: triremes were first

built by the Corinthians, Thuc. 1. 13: the lowest rowers

were called θαλάμιοι, the middle (συνίται, and the topmost

θρανίται, (cf. sub vocc.); one man managed each oar. The

τριήρης continued to be the largest ships up to about the

end of the Pelop. war: after that, quadriremes (τετράρεις),

quinqueremes (πεντήρεις), etc., became common,—up to the

τεσσαρακοντήρης of Ptolemy Philopator (Ath. 203 D). The

construction of a trireme presents no great difficulty—taken

alone; but when we come to the enormous size of a τεσσαρα-

κοντήρης, or even a δεκμήρης, (words, be it observed, strictly

analogous to τριήρης, triremis), the subject of ancient ship-

building becomes very perplexing, v. Diet. of Antiqu. p. 878.

2. metaph. a ship-shaped drinking vessel, Pors. Med. 139.

II. of three stories, like τριπόφος, hence

τριήρικός, ἡ, δν, = τριηρητικός.

τριήριτης, ον, δ, (τριήρης) one who goes in a trireme, esp. as

a soldier or rower, Hdt. 5. 85, Thuc. 6. 46:—the form τριη-

ρής is dub.

τριηροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a trireme.

τριηρονομός, δ, (νέμα) = τριηρηρχος.

τριηροποιός, ον, (ποιέω) building triremes, Dem. 598. 23.

τριηθάλασος, ον, ἄτ. -τος, (θάλασσα) of three seas, touching

on or connected with three seas, Ephor. ap. Strab. (86)

τριθάλης, ες, (θάλλω) thrice blooming, i. e. richly blooming.

τριθεΐα, ἡ, (θεός) the Holy Trinity, or belief therein, Eccl.

τριθέτης, ον, δ, a believer in the Trinity, Eccl.

τριήμερίνης, ἡ, δν, (τρίτος, ἡμέρα) done or happening three

days ago, three days old.

τρίθρονος, ον, three-throned or seated.

τρίπιδος, ον, with three horses: τὸ τρίπιδον, a team of three,

Lat. tripa.

τρικάλινδης, ον, (καλινδέω) = τρικυλινδης.

Τρικεράνος, δ, the Three-headed, a work attributed to the

historian Theopompus, (cf. τριπολιτικός), K. O. Müller Proleg.

zur Mythol. p. 98, Plufug de Theopomp. p. 44.

Τρικεράνιος, ον, (κάρηνον) poet. for τρικεφάλος, three-head-

Hes. Th. 287, Hdt. 9. 81. [κᾶ]

τρικεραῖος, ον, bearing fruit thrice a year: also = τριετής.

τρικέρως, ον, (κέρας) three-horned.

τρικεφάλος, ον, (κεφαλή) three-headed, Ar. Fr. 468. [penult.

in Att. sometimes long, as if τρικεφαλλος, Dind. Ar. Eq. 417:

cf. κυνοκέφαλος and τετρακέφαλος.]

τρικλινος, ον, (κλινῶν) three beds or couches, for sleeping

or eating: hence δ τ. (sc. οἶκος), like the Roman triclinium, a

dining room with three couches, Antiph. Incert. 34, Amphip.

Incert. 10: also τὸ τρίκλινον Polyb.

τρικλυστος, ον, (κλύω) thrice washed or cleansed, Ar. Fr. 693.

τρικλῶνος, ον, (κλῶν) with or of three shoots.

τρικλῶστος, ον, (κλῶθα) thrice spun, three-threaded, Anth.

τρικκοκος, ον, with three grains or berries.

τρικάλλυβος, τό, a three-κόλλυβος piece.

τρικόλουρος, ον, thrice docked or cut short.

τρικόλωνος, ον, three-hilled.

τρικόρος, ον, (κόρη III) = τριγλῶνος.

τρικρόνθος, ον, = sq., Eur. Or. 1480.

τρικόρος, ὅσος, δ, with triple plume, Eur. Bacch. 123.

τρικρόρυθος, ον, (κορυφή) three-pointed or pronged.

τρικρόωνος, ον, (κορώνη) as old as three crows, Anth.

τρικστόλος, ον, (κοτύλη) holding three cotylae, Ar. Thesm.

743, Dionys. (Com.) Σωφ. 1.

τρικόουρος, ον, (κουρά) shorn every three years, Hesych.

τρικράνης, ες, (κράων) three-headed, three-topped.

τρικρανός, ον, = foreg., of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098, Eur. H.

F. 1277.

τρικράσπεδος, ον, (κράσπεδον) with a triple border or margin,

Archimed.

τρικρότος, ον, rowed with triple stroke, of a trireme, Aristid.:

cf. δίκροτος, μονόκροτος.

τρικτός, ὅςος, ἡ, = τριπτός, as τριζός = τρισσός, τριπτός.

τρικυβάθιος, ον, holding three κύβατοι, Anacr. 29. [ῥ]

τρικυλινδης, ον, (κυλινδέω) thrice-rolled, much rolled, also

τρικαλινδης.

τρικύλιστος, ον, (κύλω) = foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 5.

τρικύμια, ἡ, (κύμα) the third wave, hence a huge, mighty

wave, since every third wave was supposed to be larger (Plat.

Rep. 472 A), as in Latin the *fluctus decumanus*: hence metaph.

τρ. κακῶν Aesch. P. 1015, ubi v. Blomf.; τρ. λόγου a pro-

digigious swell of words, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 293 A.

τρικώλος, ον, (κᾶλον) three-membered, τὸ τρικῶλον a sentence

of three clauses, Dion. H.

τρικῶτος, ον, (κάπη) with three pairs of oars (?), Clem. Al.

τριλάγηνος, ον, and in Stesich. 7, τριλάγινος, ον, holding

three bottles. [ᾶ]

τριλαμπής, ες, (λάμπω) thrice, i. e. very bright.

τριλίθιον, τό, a temple (at Balbec) built of three enormous

stones, Joh. Malal.: strictly neut. from

τριλίθος, ον, of or with three stones, esp. precious stones.

τριλίνος, ον, (λίον) consisting of three threads or strings:

τὸ τρ. a necklace of three strings of pearls.

τριλίτρος, ον, (λίτρον) of three pounds: τὸ τρ. three pounds,

Lat. tripondium.

τριλίστος, ον, poet. for τριστός, (λιτῶμαι, λίσσασθαι) thrice,

i. e. often or earnestly prayed for, Il. 8. 468.

τριλόβος, ον, three-lobed, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 392 C.

τριλοφία, ἡ, (λόφος) the three tragedies, which the Athen.

tragic Poets exhibited together, cf. sub τετραλογία.

τριλόγχος, ον, (λόγχι) three-pointed.

τριλοφία, ἡ, a triple crest, Ar. Av. 94: from

τρίλοφος, *ov*, with three crests: in gen. *τρίλοφα peaks*.

τρίλοφα, *η*, fem. from sq., Anth. [α]
τρίμακα, *αρος*, *δ*, thrice-blessed.

τρίμαμα, *η*, (μάμα III) an ancestress in the sixth generation, Lat. *trivavia*.

τρίμελής, *ης*, (μέλος) consisting of three μέλη, of a certain type of music, Plut.

τρίμερα, *η*, a consisting of or division into three parts: from *τριμέρης*, *ης*, (μέρος) tripartite, threefold. Hence *τρίμεριον*, to divide into three parts.

τρίμετρα, *η*, a consisting of three metres: from *τρίμετρος*, *ov*, (μέτρον) of verses, consisting of three metres; e. in iambs, trochaics, and anapaests, of three *syzygies* or *triodia*; but in dactyls, etc., of three single feet: hence the iambic verse of six feet is called by the Greeks *τρίμετρος ιαμβος*, Hdt. 1. 12; later *ιαμβικός* *τρ*; in Lat. more usu. *senarius*, yet Horace follows the Greek mode of scanning, *pede ter percusso*, each *syzygy* having only one ictus—so too, *trivorus* *τρίμετρος trimeter* verse, Hdt. 1. 174; and *τὸ τρίμετρον* Ar. Nub. 642, f. *πετράμετρος*.

τρίμηναίος, *αία*, *αἰον*, Theophr., v. Lob. Phryn. 550, later form for sq.

τρίμηνος, *ov*, (μήν) of three months, three months old: *η* *τρίμηνος* a period of three months, Hdt. 2. 124; also, *τρ. χρόνος* Soph. Tr. 164: *πυρὸς τρ.* wheat sown in spring, so as to ripen in three months, Theophr.

τρίμιθος, *η*, v. *τρίμιθος*.

τρίμιτρινος, *η*, *ov*, of *τρίμιτρος*: also=sq., Aesch. Fr. 320.

τρίμιτρος, *ov*, having three threads in the warp: in gen. *three-headed*, Lysipp. Bacch. 3; hence, *δ* *τρίμιτρος* or *τὸ τρίμιτρον*, *three-threaded linen*, (Junc.), Lat. *trilicium*, a garment of such cloth, Cratin. (Sack.) Ompb. 2:—hence Dim. *τὸ τρίμιτρον*, a small sackcloth garment. Cf. *δίμιτρος*. [γ]

τρίμιον, *ατος*, *τό*, (τρίβω) that which is rubbed: metaph. like *τρίβων* II, a practised, tricky knave, Ar. Nub. 260, Av. 430.

II, a drink or brew prepared of roasted groats, grated pieces, etc., Sotad. Ἐγκλει. I. 4, Axionic. Φίλευρ. I. 8, cf. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2. p. 295. III, a kind of fine pastry.

τρίμματιον, *τό*, Dim. from *τρίμμα*, a spiced drink, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. I. 17. [α]

τρίμμος, *δ*, (τρίβω) a rubbing, rubbing off. II, that which is rubbed off, filings, πρίονον *τρ.* saw-dust, Plut. 2, a beaten road, like *τρίβος*, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7, 4. 3, etc.

τρίμνωτος, *αία*, *αἰον*, (μνᾶ) worth or weighing three minae.

τρίμνω, *ος*, *δ*, (μνᾶ) a three mina piece, cf. *δίμνω*.

τρίμοιρα, *η*, (τρίμορος) a triple portion; triple pay. Hence *τρίμοιριτης*, *ov*, *δ*, having, receiving three parts.

τρίμορος, *ov*, (μοῖρα) threefold, triple, *χαλᾶνα* Aesch. Ag. 872; *τριμορίας*, *αία*, *αἰον*, Lob. Phryn. 545.

τρίμορος, *ov*=foreg., Orph.

τρίμορφος, *ov*, (μορφή) triple-formed, triple, *Μοῖραι τρ. the three fates*, Aesch. Pr. 616.

τρίμυθος, *ov*, (μύθα) with three wicks.

τρίνακρία, *η*, *epith.* of Sicily, from its three promontories (ἄκρα): also as Adj. *τρίνακρος*, *ια*, *ιων*.—Others write *Τρινακρία*, *ρον* ἄκῃ, Jac. A. P. p. 226.

τρίναξ, *ἄκος*, *δ*, (τρίς, ἄκῃ) like *θρίναξ*, a trident, Anth. [γ]

τρίνυκτιον, *τό*, (νύξ) the space of three nights.

τρίξας, *ἄντος*, *δ*, a Sicilian coin of three χαλκοί, Lat. *triens*.

τρίξος, *η*, *δν*, Ion. for *τρισός*, Hdt.; so *διξός* for *δισός*, cf. Koehn Greg. 435.

τρίβολοιαιος and τριβολομαιος, f. l. for *τριωβ.*, Lob. Phryn. 551, 709.

τρίωδω, (δδός) to go a road three times: in gen. to do a thing thrice or for the third time.

τρίωδια, *η*, (δδός) a meeting of three roads, Lat. *trivium*. Hence

τρίωδιτης, *ov*, *δ*, one who frequents the meeting of three roads: in gen. a street-lounger, *ιων* fellow, A. B. [γ]

τρίωδιτης, *ιδος*, *η*, fem. from foreg., *epith.* of Hecaté who was worshipped at the crossing of three ways, Lat. *Trivia*, Plut.

2. σοβάς *τρ.* a street-walker, Philo. 3, in gen. from the street, *ιων*, common, Lat. *trivialis*.

τρίοδοντία, *η*, and τριόδοντική, *η*, sub. τέχνη, (τρίοδους) a fishing with a trident or three-pronged spear.

τρίοδοντιον, *τό*, Dim. from *τρίοδους*.

τρίοδος, *η*,=τρίωδια, a meeting of three roads, Lat. *trivium*, Theogn. 907, Pind. P. 11. 59, where the plur. is used for the sing., cf. Böckh ad l. (38): hence *εν τριόδοι γενόμενος*, of a low fellow, Lat. *homo trivialis*, Plat. Legg. 799 C, cf. *τριοδίτης*, -ίτης, and Lob. Phryn. 38.

τρίοδους, *δοντος*, *δ*, *η*, with three teeth. II. *δ* *τρ.* as Subst., like *τρίωνα*, a trident, Pind. O. 9. 45, I. 8 (7). 75.

τρίοδος, *ov*, with three branches or boughs, Theophr.

τρίοισι, v. sub *τρεῖς*.

τρίοπις, *ov*, *δ*, fem. -ίς, *ιδος*, (ὄψομαι) like *τρίοφθαλμος*, three-eyed.

τρίοπιος, *ια*, *ιων*=foreg.

τρίοπισ, *ιδος*, *η*, fem. from *τρίοπις*. II.=τριοπίστis.

τρίοργυιον, *ov*, (ὄργυια) three fathoms long, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1, 52.

τρίορτα, *η*, (ὅρος) three boundaries, Lat. *trifinium*.

τρίοροφος, *ov*=the more usu. *τρίωροφος*, Hdt. 1. 180.

τρίορχης, *ov*, *δ*=sq., II, Ar. Av. 1181, Vesp. 1534.

τρίορχος, *ov*, (ὄρχις) with three testicles: hence metaph. very lewd or lecherous, Timae, ap. Polyb. II. *δ* *τρ.* a kind of falcon or kite, Simon. 202, Ar. Av. 1206; also *τρίορχης*, q. v.

2. *η* *τρ.* a fabulous plant, also called *κενταύρις*, Theophr.

τρίοτα, a sound imitative of a bird's voice, Ar. Av. 243.

τρίοττιον, *τό*, Dim. from sq.

τριοτίστis, *ιδος*, *η*, an earring or brooch with three drops, cf. *τριοτληνος*. (The word is prob. orig. the same with *τριοτίς*,

τριοτίης, as also the form *δ* *τριοτίης*: so in Aeol. and Att., *δ* *τρε* was formed from *δ* *τρε*, *δ* *τρε* from *δ* *τρε*.)

τρίοφθαλμος, *ov*, three-eyed.

τρίταια, *παῖδος*, *δ*, *η*, having three children, Plut.

τρίτάλαι, Adv., long, long ago, Ar. Eq. 1153.

τρίτάλαιος, *αία*, *αἰον*, very old, cf. *τριπτάχιος*. [α]

τρίτάλαιστιαιος, *αία*, *αἰον*=sq., v. Lob. Phryn. 548.

τρίτάλαστος, *ov*, (παλαιστος) three hands broad, long, etc., Hdt. 1. 50, where some MSS. give *τριτάλαστος*.

τρίταλτος, *ov*, (πάλλω) three brandished; metaph. furious, fierce, *πῆματα* Aesch. Theb. 985.

τρίτανυγος, *ov*, triply base, an arch-rogue, Mel. 12. 4. [α]

τρίταππος, *δ*, an ancestor in the sixth generation, Lat. *trivavus*.

τρίτάρενος, *ov*, consisting of three virgins, *τρ. ζεύγος*, Eur. Erechth. 3, v. Soph. Fr. 490.

τρίτάροδος, *ov*, with triple entrance.

τρίτάτορες, *οἱ*, (πατήρ)=πρόπαπποι. II.=οἱ *πῶτοι* ἀρχηγέται. [α]

τρίτατρος, *ov*, (πατήρ) begotten by three fathers.

τρίτάχιος, *ov*, said to be Dor. for *τριπτάχιος*: but in Aesch. Ag. 1476, the *α* is short, so that it must be referred to *παχός*, or must be altered; *τρίτάλαιον* has been proposed by Bloinf., and received by Klausen.

τρίτεδος, *ov*, (πός) three feet long, Polyb.

τρίτεδων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *η*, (πέδη) a slave who has been thrice in fetters, Lat. *trifurcifer*.

τρίτεμπλος, *ov*, very old, childish from age, Plut.

τρίτερπτος, Adv., years ago.

τρίτετήλος, *ov*, (τέτληλον) three-leaved, h. Hom. Merc. 530: *τὸ τρ.*=τρίφυλλον, the herb *trefoil*, Nic.

τρίτετής, *ης*, (πετάννυμι) triply spread, threefold.

τρίτηδος, *δ*, δρόμος *τρ.* the gallop of a horse, elsewhere *δ* *διὰ* κάλπης, cf. Lat. *tripudium* (2), and v. *τριποδίζω*.

τρίτηχυς, *ov*=sq.

τρίτηχυς, v. gen. *ος*, (πῆχυς) three cubits long, Hes. Op. 421, Hdt. 4. 192, Eur. Cycl. 235: metaph., *τριπτήχη* *ἐπη* Crates Lam. 2, Horace's *verba sesquipedalia*, Lob. Phryn. 549.

τρίτιπθήκινος, *η*, *ov*, (πῆθος) thrice or thoroughly apish, Anth.

τρίτπλας, *ἄκος*, *δ*, *η*, (τρίς) triple, threefold, Lat. *triplex*, II. 18. 480: formed like *δίπλας*.

τρίτπλανός, *ης*, (πλανάω) wandered through by three, Lyc.

τρίτπλάσιος, *ov*, to triple, take three times, Plut.: from *τρίτπλάσιος*, *ια*, *ιων*, thrice as many, or as much, or as great as, c. gen., Ar. Ach. 88: *τριπλάσιον* as Adv., *τρ. σου* thrice as much as you, Id. Eq. 285, cf. 718. Adv. -ίας.

τρίπλῳσιων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = *foreg*.
 τριπλέθος, *ov*, *three plétha long*.
 τριπλεκτής, *és*, (πλέω) *thrice plaited, threefold*, Lat. *triplex*.
 τριπλευρος, *ov*, (πλευρά) *thrice-sided*, Strab.
 τριπλή, *Il. i.* 128, *v.* τριπλος.
 τριπλοστός, *ov*, *made threefold, tripled*, *ótos* *tr.* as *Herm.*
now reads in Soph. Ant. 858, for τριπλοστόν óκον.
 τριπλοκος, *ov*, (πλέω) = *τριπλεκτής*.
 τριπλός, *η, ov*, contr. *-πλοῦς*, *ἡ, ov*, *multiplicative* Adj. 3.
from τρεῖς: triple, threefold, *Pind. O. 9.* 3, *Aesch.*, etc. Adv.
-πλως: —but the dat. fem. *τριπλῇ* is used as Adv. in *Il. i.* 128.
 —Instead of Att. neut. plur. *τριπλᾶ* we find in low Greek also
τριπλᾶ, *Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 2. p. 397*.
 τριπόδεος, *ov*, *Ion.* —*ῥίος*, *(ποῦς)* *three-footed*, *Call. Del. 90*:
 hence *pecul. poet. fem.*, *τριπόδης*, *ἴδος*, *ἡ*.
 τριπόδηλλος, *ov*, (τρίπους, λαλέω) *speaking from a tripod*,
prophesying, *Anth.* [ᾗ]
 τριπόδης, *ov*, *δ*, (ποῦς) *three feet long*, *Hes. Op. 421*: *βαθύνε-*
ρον τριπόδω Xen. Oec. 19. 3. II. *three-footed*.
 τριπόδοφορῶ *or* —*δοφορέω*, (τρίπους, φέρω) *to bring a tri-*
pod, offer it as a sign of victory, esp. in dramatic contests,
Strab.
 τριπόδοφορικός, *ἡ, ov*, *belonging to τριπόδοφορέιν*.
 τριπόδιον, *δ*, *íwa*, *to gallop*, of a horse, Lat. *tripedo*.
 τριπόδιον, *τό*, *Dim.* from *τρίπους*, *Antiph. Incert. 32*.
 τριπόδισκον, *τό*, *Dim.* from *sq.*
 τριπόδισκος, *δ*, *Dim.* from *τρίπους*.
 τριπόδοειδής, *és*, (εἶδος) *tripod-shaped*.
 τριπόδοφορέω, *v.* *τριπόδοφορέω*.
 τριπόδητος, *ov*, (ποθέω) *thrice, i. e. earnestly longed for*,
Mosch. 3. 52.
 τριπκος, *ov*, *with triple*, i. e. *with very thick wool*, *Dicaearch.*
p. 29.
 τριπόλιον, *τό*, *a flower*, perh. a kind of *aster*, *Theophr.*
 τριπόλις, *éws*, *Ion.* *ios*, *δ, ἡ*, *with three cities*, *vānos* *tr.*, of
 Rhodes, *Pind. O. 7. 34*. II. as *Subst.*, *a union of three*
cities.
 τριπόλιστος, *ov*, (πολίω) *thrice built, triply or firmly founded*,
óikos *Soph. Ant. 851*, but cf. *τριπολιστός*.
 Τριπολιτικός, *δ*, *title of a work of Dicaearchus* quoted by
 Athen. 141 A; prob. a picture of three different forms of go-
 vernment, like the *Τρικράνος* (q. v.) of Theopompus, which is
 called *Τριπολιτικός* in Joseph. c. Apion 1. 24, cf. *Cic. Att. 13.*
32, 2.
 τριπόλος, *ov*, (πολέω) *thrice turned up or ploughed*, i. e. *bearing*
three crops in a year, of corn-land, *Il. 18. 542*, *Od. 5. 127*,
Hes. Th. 971.
 τριπόντης, *ov*, (πονέω) *thrice, i. e. much worked*: *ἔπιν* *tr.* a
 contest between three laboring women, *Leon. Tar. 20*.
 τριπόρητος, *ov*, and *τριπορτος*, *ov*, *Anth.*, (πορτέω) *thrice*
washed.
 τριπόρνεα, *ἡ*, *threefold whoredom*, *Antiph. ap. Ath. 587 C*.
 τριπόρνος, *ov*, (πόρνη) *thrice a whore*, *Theopomp. ap. Ath. 595 B*.
 τρίπος, *ov*, *δ*, *poet.* for *sq.*, *Il. 22. 164*, *Hes. Sc. 312*, cf. *Jac.*
A. P. in *indic. [I]*
 τρίπους, *ποδος*, *δ, ἡ*, —*πονυ*, *τό*, *three-footed, three-legged* *or*
with three feet: and so I. *measuring three feet*, *tr. τό εὔρος*
Hdt. 3. 60. II. *going on three feet*, proverb. of an old man
 who leans on a staff, *τρίποδας δούλις στείχει* *Aesch. Ag. 80*, cf.
τριπόδαμον, and see the Sphinx's riddle in *Argum. Soph. O. T.*:
 hence 2. *usu.* as *Subst.*, *τρίπους*, *δ*, *a tripod, a three-footed*
brass kettle, *Il. 18. 344 sq.*, *Od. 8. 434*, etc.; *τρίπους ἐμπυρίθ-*
ητος *Il. 23. 702*: besides these *tr.* of *ἀνυροί*, vessels
 untouched by fire, which seem to have been of fine work-
 manship, used only for ornament, *Il. 9. 122, 264*, cf. *Il. 373*,
sq., *Paus. 4. 32, 1*: in *Hom.* tripods are often given as prizes,
Il. 11. 700, 23. 264, 485, etc.; also as gifts of honor, *Il. 8. 290*,
Od. 13. 13. In aftertimes tripods of fine workmanship, bear-
 ing inscriptions, were placed as votive gifts in the temples,
 esp. in that of Apollo at Delphi; these were then called *tr.*
ἀναθηματικοί, also *Δελφικοί*, and they were sometimes of precious
 metals, even of gold, *Hdt. 8. 82*, *Ar. Plut. 9*, *Thuc. 1. 132*, *Paus.*
10. 13, 9, cf. *Diet. of Antiqu.*: hence a street of Athens adorned

with these gifts was called of *Τρίποδες*, *Paus. 1. 20, 1*. III.
 in gen. *any thing with three legs*, as a drinking vessel with
 three feet, a three-legged table, etc.:—esp. the stool of the Del-
 phic priestesses; proverb., *ὡς ἐκ τρίποδος λέγειν*, i. e. authorita-
 tively, *Ath. 37 fin.*
 τρίπρωτος, *ov*, (πιπράσκω) *thrice sold*, *Ar. Fr. 718*, cf. *παλίμ-*
πρατος.
 τριπρόσωπος, *ov*, (πρόσωπον) *three-faced*, *Charicl. ap. Ath.*
325 D. II. of three persons.
 τριπτήρ, ῥος, *δ*, (τρίβω) *a rubber or tool for rubbing with*, a
 pestle, *Ar. Ach. 937*. II. a press: esp. the board under the
 screw of a wine or oil press, *A. B.* III. the vat (lacus) into
 which the wine or oil runs, *Harpocr.* Hence
 τριπτήριον, *τό*, *a rubbing-tool*.
 τριπτήρης, *ov*, *δ*, (τρίβω) *one who rubs*; esp. *one who rubs down*
 in the bath, *Plut.*
 Τριπτόλεμος, *δ*, *Triptolemus*, an Eleusinian, who spread the
 worship of Demeter, *h. Hom. Cer. 153*, etc.
 τριπτός, *ἡ, ov*, (τρίβω) *rubbed*: that may be rubbed or
 pounded.
 τριπτύχος, *ov*, (πτύσσω) *consisting of three layers or plates*,
threefold, triple, *τρυφάλεια* *Il. 11. 353*: hence = *τρίπλος*, *tr.*
τυραννίδες Eur. H. F. 474; sometimes simply = *τρεῖς*, *Id. Or.*
1513, *Phoen. 1635*.
 τριπύτων, *ov*, (πτύωσι) *with three cases*, *Gramm.*
 τριπύλος, *ov*, (πόλη) *three-gated*, *E. M.*
 τριπύλος, *ov*, of or with three horses, *Eur. Andr. 277*.
 τριρρύμος, *ov*, of three times or feet.
 τριρρύμος, *ov*, with three poles, i. e. with six horses, *Aesch.*
Pers. 47.
 τρίς, Adv. of *τρεῖς*, *thrice*, *three times*, Lat. *ter*, oft. in *Hom.*,
 and *Hes.*: *τρίς τόσος*, *τρίς τόσον* *thrice* as much or many, *Hom.*;
ἐς τρίς *up to three times*, even *thrice*, *Hdt. 1. 86*: but often
 used merely to heighten the simple notion, esp. in compds.,
 like *τριπλόδιος*, *τρίσμακαρ* etc., like the Lat. *ter*, and our *thrice*,
Valck. Theor. 15. 86; cf. *triv-*. Proverb., *τρίς ἐξ βάλλειν*
to throw *thrice six*, i. e. the highest throw (there being three dice),
 hence simply *to win*, *be lucky*, *Aesch. Ag. 33*, ubi v. *Blomf.*,
 cf. *Plat. Legg. 608 E*. [I *usu.*; yet *Hes. Op. 175*, has *i* in *arsi*
 at the beginning of a verse.]
 τρίςάγιος, *ov*, also *ία, ov*, *thrice holy*, *Eccl. [ᾗ]*
 τρίςάεινός, *ov*, strengthd. for *άεινός*.
 τρίςάθλιος, *ία, ov*, *thrice unhappy*, *Soph. O. C. 372*, where
 however *Pors.* writes it *divisim*.
 τρίςάλαστος, *ov*, strengthd. for *ελαστος*, *Mel. 72*. [ᾗ]
 τρίςάλιτήριος, *ov*, *thrice sinful*, *LXX*.
 τρίςάλιπτος, *ov*, quite harmless, *Theophr. [ᾗ]*
 τρίςάνημιος, *ov*, *thrice, i. e. quite innumerable*. [ᾗ]
 τρίςάνθρωπος, *δ*, *thrice a man*, used by *Diogenes*, as = *τρί-*
δελος, *Diog. L. 6. 47*.
 τρίςάποτος, *ov*, = *τρίςάθλιος*. [ᾗ]
 τρίςάρεσπιάγλης, *ov*, *δ*, an *Areopagite* *thrice over*, i. e. a stern
 and rigid judge, *Cic. Att. 4. 15, 4*.
 τρίςάριθμος, *ov*, *thrice numbered*, *Luc. [ᾗ]*
 τρίςάριστος, *éws*, *δ*, *thrice conqueror*.
 τρίςάσμενος, *η, ov*, *very willing, very glad*, but better written
divisim, *Poppo Xen. An. 3. 2, 24*.
 τρίςάυνουστος, *δ*, *three times over* *Augustus*.
 τρίςάωρος, *ov*, *very untimely*, *Anth.*: *very unripe*. [ᾗ]
 τρίςάβδελκτος, *ov*, *thrice or thoroughly abhorred*, *Ósann.*
Auctar. Lex.
 τρίςάδελιος, *ov*, = *τρίςάδελος*.
 τρίςάδηνιος, *ov*, = *foreg*, *Anth.*
 τρίςέννός, *δδος*, *ἡ*, *sub ἡμέρα*, the third ninth day in a month;
 i. e. not the 27th, but the ninth day (ennead) of the third decad,
 the 29th, *Hes. Op. 812*: called also *δεντέρη φθινόρος*.
 τρίςέληνος, *ov*, (σελήνη) of three moons or nights: the birth
 of Hercules, like *τρίεσπορος*, *Anth.* 2. *πᾶνος* *tr.* the breadth
 of three moons, of the earth's shadow, *Plut.*
 τρίςέλκτος, *ov*, (ἐλίσσω) = *τρίελκτος*.
 τρίςέξωλης, *ov*, *δ*, *thrice accursed*, strengthd. for *ἐξώλης*.
 τρίςέπαρχος, *δ*, *thrice an ἐπαρχος*, *Anth.*
 τρίςευδαίμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, *thrice happy*.

τρισευτυχής, ἐς, = foreg.
 τρισεφθος, *ov*, thrice boiled.
 τρισεχθιστος, *ov*, strengthd. for ἐχθιστος, thrice detested, A. B.
 τρισεωςλος, *ov*, strengthd. for εωςλος, very stale, Ael.
 τρισημος, *ov*, (σημα) of three signs: in music and prosody,
 like τριχρονος, of three times, i. e. of three shortis, or (which is
 equivalent), of one short and one long.
 τρισηνής, ἐς, (θνήσκω) thrice dead or worthy of death.
 τριακαδεκα, *oi*, αἱ, τὰ, indecl., thirteen, for τριακαδεκα, II. 5.
 387, Od. 24. 340, cf. Lob. Phryn. 409. Hence
 τριακαδεκαέτης, *ov*, δ, (ἔτος) thirteen years old, Isae. Fr. 1. 12.
 τριακαδεκαλίνας, *ov*, (κλινῇ) with thirteen beds or couches,
 Callix. ap. Ath. 205 E.
 τριακαδεκαμήνηος, *ov*, (μήν) every thirteen months.
 τριακαδεκαπύγυς, *v*, gen. eos, thirteen cubits high, ἀνὴρ *tp*.
 long lazy loon, Theoc. 15. 17.
 τριακαδεκαπλάσιον, *ov*, gen. onos, thirteen-fold.
 τριακαδεκαστάσιος, *ov*, (ιστημι) of thirteen times the weight
 or value, χρυσίον *tp*. Hdt. 3. 95. [σῶ]
 τριακαδεκαταίος, αἰα, αἰον, on the thirteenth day, Hipp.
 τριακαδεκάτος, *η*, *ov*, the thirteenth, Hom., and Hes.
 τριακαδεκαφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) bearing fruit thirteen times, Luc.
 τριακαδεκέτης, *ov*, δ, fem. τριακαδεκέτις, ἰδος, (ἔτος) of thir-
 teen years, thirteen years old, Lys. 116. 28.
 τριακαδεκήρης, ἐς, (*ἄρω?) with thirteen banks of oars, Plut.
 τριακάδοαίμων, *ov*, gen. onos, thrice unlucky, Ar. Ach. 1024.
 Ran. 19, etc.
 τριακαδεκόργιον, *ov*, (ὄργια) of thirteen fathoms, prob. l.
 Theophr.
 τρισκαλμος, *ov*, strictly with three tholes: but, νῆες *tp*. = τρι-
 ῆρες, Aesch. Pers. 679, 1074.
 τρισκατάπτυστος, *ov*, (καταπτύνω) thrice abominable.
 τρισκάτράτος, *ov*, (καταράσσω) thrice accursed, Dem. 794.
 24. [ῶ]
 τρισκέλης, ἐς, (σκέλος) three-legged, three-footed, τράπεζα
 Cratin. Incert. 9.
 τρισκοπάνιστος, *ov*, (κοπανίζω) thrice struck or stamped, ἄρτος
tp. thrice kneaded, i. e. fine bread, Batr. 35: we find also τρι-
 κοπάνητος. [ᾶ]
 τρισλοπος, *ov*, thrice peeled, δένδρον *tp*. a tree which loses its
 bark thrice a year, Theophr.
 τρισμακά, ὁρος, δ, ἡ, strengthd. for μάκαρ, thrice blest, Od. 6.
 154, 155; τρισμακάρες καὶ τετράκις, Virgil's *terque quaterque*
beat, Od. 5. 306; fem. τρισμακάρα. [ᾶ]
 τρισμακάριος, αἰα, *ov*, = foreg., Ar. Ach. 400, Nub. 166.
 τρισμακάριστος, *η*, *ov*, = τρισμακάριος.
 τρισμακάριτης, *ov*, δ, Antiph. Neott. 1. 8.
 τρισμακάρος, *ov*, = τρισμακάριος, Welcker Syll. Ep. 75. 3. [ᾶ]
 τρισμαγιστος, *ov*, *ov*, thrice greatest.
 τρισμαός, δ, (τρίω) like τριγμός, the making a shrill noise,
 chirruping, twittering, creaking, Lat. *stridor*, Theophr.
 τρισμαύριος, αἰ, α, thrice ten thousand, 30,000, Hdt. 2. 163:
 also in sing. with a collective Subst., as, τρισμαύρια ἵππος thirty
 thousand horse, Aesch. Pers. 315. [ῶ] Hence
 τρισμαυρίσῳ, Adv., (τρισμαύριος) thirty thousand times long ago, Ar.
 Eq. 1156, cf. τριμαύρια, τετράμαυρια.
 τρισμαυρίσῳ, *ov*, gen. onos, thirty thousand fold.
 τρισμαύριος, αἰα, *ov*, *ov*, τρισμαύριος.
 τρισμαύριος, *η*, *ov*, in Cratin. Nom. 14, of the strings of the
 lyre, (cf. νῆρῃ); but the signif. is dub.
 τρισμαύριος, αἰ, *ov*, thrice wretched.
 τρισμαύριος, *ov*, thrice happy or fortunate, Soph. Fr. 719.
 τρισμαυριονίκης, *ov*, δ, thrice victorious at Olympia, οἶκος
 Pind. O. 13. 1. [ῶ]
 τρισπασιος, *ov*, (σπάω) drawn threefold, v. προχαλῶ.
 τρισπιθῆμος, *ov*, (σπιθῆμῃ) three spans long, Hes. Op. 424.
 Xen. Cyn. 9. 13. [σπι]
 τρισπυγος, *ov*, (σπονδή) thrice-poured, *tp*. χοαί a triple drink-
 offering to the dead, of honey, milk and wine, Soph. Ant. 431,
 cf. Od. 11. 26.
 τρισσάκις, Adv. (τρίς) thrice, three times. [ᾶ]
 τρισσάσιος, *ov*, poet. for τρισσός, like μέσαστος for μέσος. [ᾶ]
 τρισσάχη, Adv., (τρισσός) in three places, Arist. Meteor.

τρισσεύω, (τρισσός) to do a thing thrice or for the third time.
 2. to remain three days, LXX.
 τρισσώζωος, *ov*, (ζωή) with three lives, Aesch. Fr. 354.
 τρισσώσεν, Adv. (τρισσός) from three sides, Anth.
 τρισσοκέφαρος, *ov*, (κεφαλή) three-headed, Orph. 979. [ᾶ]
 τρισσοκέφαλος, *ov*, (κεφαλή) v. l. for foreg.
 τρισσός, ἡ, ὅν, Att. τριττός in Plat., etc., Ion. τριπῶς in Hdt.,
 like δισσός διπῶς, (τρίς) threefold, Lat. *triplex*, Hes. Fr. 68. 2,
 Pind. P. 8. 115—in plur. = τρεῖς, Hdt. 1. 171, Soph. O. C.
 479, cf. τριπρόσος. Adv. —ὡς.
 τρισσοφής, ἐς, and in Anth., τρισσόφωτος, *ov*, (φῶς, φῶς)
 in a threefold light.
 τρισσώω, (τρισσός) to triple, make, lay or take threefold.
 τριστάδιος, *ov*, (στᾶδιον) three stades long, Plat. Criti. 115 E. [ᾶ]
 τριστάσιος, *ov*, (ιστημι) τ. πρὸς χρυσίον worth thrice its weight
 in gold, Arr. [ᾶ]
 τριστάτης, *ov*, δ, (ιστημι) = τριστοστάτης. II. one who
 stands next the prince, a chief man, LXX. [ᾶ]
 τριστέγος, *ov*, (στέγη) of or with three stories: τὸ *tp*, sub.
 οἰκίαν, the third story, N. T.; also ἡ τριστέγη.
 τριστήχος, *ov*, of three rows, lines or verses, Plut.
 τριστοιχεί Hes. Th. 727, and τριστοιχί II. io. 473, Adv. of
 sq., in three rows or lines. [χί]
 τριστοχέος, *ov*, in three rows or lines, Od. 12. 91, v. Jac.
 A. P. p. 614.
 τριστόμος, *ov*, (στόμα) three-mouthed. II. three-edged (or
 three-pointed, αἰχμή Anth.
 τρισυλλάβῳ, to consist of three syllables; and
 τρισυλλάβεια, ἡ, a consisting of three syllables: from
 τρισυλλάβος, *ov*, (συλλαβή) trisyllabic.
 τρισύνθετος, *ov*, (συνθήμι) triply compounded.
 τρισυπότος, δ, thrice consul, Plut. [ῶ]
 τριψύλλων, τό, poet. for τριψύλλον: from
 τριψύλλος, *ov*, (ψύλλον) poet. for τριψύλλος.
 τριψύλλιος, αἰ, α, three thousand, II. 20. 221, etc.: also in
 sing. with collective Subst., as, τριψύλλια ἵππος Longus. [χί]
 τριψύλλιστος, ἡ, ὅν, the three-thousandth, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A.
 τριψύλλισφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) carrying or holding three thou-
 sand, Dion. H.
 τρισχιλιος, *ov*, (σχήω) cloven in three.
 τρισχιλιος, *ov*, three σχήνοι long, broad, etc.
 τρισχιμῶτος, *ov*, (σῆμα) three-bodied, Lat. *tricorpor*, Aesch.
 Ag. 870.
 τρισχιμος, *ov*, = foreg.
 τριταγωνιστέω, to be a τριταγωνιστής, Dem. 314. 12., 315.
 10: *tp*. τῷ to play the third part to another, Plut.
 τριταγωνιστής, *ov*, δ, the third combatant: esp. on the stage,
 the player who takes the third part, and so a third-rate per-
 former, name of a play of Antiphanes:—v. Müller Literat. of
 Gr. 1. p. 305.
 τριταΐω, (τριταΐος) to have a tertian fever. Hence
 τριταΐος, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to a tertian fever (τριταΐος πυρε-
 τός), like one, Diosc.
 τριταϊγενής, ἐς, (*γένω) produced by tertian fever, ἀλγῆματα
 Hipp. Adv. —ὡς, Id.
 τριταΐος, αἰα, αἰον, (τριτός) on the third day, Hdt. 6. 120.
 2. three days old, παῖς etc.: hence, *tp*. γενόμενος after
 being three days dead, Hdt. 2. 89; cf. τεταρταΐος. 3. three
 days ago, Schweigh. Hdt. 7. 196, cf. Polyb. 15. 33. 11. 4.
 in gen. for τριτός, *tp*. φέγγος, ἡμέρα Pors. Hec. 32; cf. δευτε-
 ραΐος. II. δ τριταΐος, with and without *puer*, a tertian
 fever or ague, Plat. Tim. 86 A. Hence
 τριταϊφνής, ἐς, (φνῆ) of the nature of a tertian fever, πυρετός
 Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.
 τριτῶσανταΐος, αἰα, αἰον, = sq., Plut.
 τριτῶσαντος, *ov*, (τῶσαντον) of three talents weight, Ar. Lys.
 338: worth three talents: cf. Phryn. 547. [τᾶ]
 τριτάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν, strengthd. for τάλας, thrice-
 wretched, Eur. Hipp. 739. [τᾶ]
 τριτάνυστος, *ov*, (τανύω) triply stretched, very long, δόναξ
 Anth. [τᾶ]
 τριτᾶτος, *η*, *ov*, poet. lengthd. for τριτός, like μέσαστος for
 μέσος, Hom. [ῖ]

τρίτω, only in Ep. part., τρίτῳσα σελήνη the moon when three days old, Arat. Dios. 64.

τρίτεγγονος, δ, and τρίτεγγόνῃ, ἡ, a descendant in the third degree, Lat. trinepos, trinepilis.

τρίτετα, τὰ, (τρίτος) the third rank or place, third prize, formed like πρώτη and δευτερεία, Plat. Phil. 22 E.

τρίτεύς, ἑως, δ, the third part of a μέδιμος: formed like ἐκρεύς.

τρίτευς, οὖ, δ, one who holds an office for the third time.

τρίτετος, (τρίτος) to be the third, formed like πρώτητος, etc.

II. to be any thing for the third time.

τρίτημοριζω, f. law, to divide into three parts: from

τρίτημοριον, τό, for τρίτον μόριον, a third part, the third, Hdt. 9. 34, Thuc. 2. 98.

III. a coin worth six χαλκοί: neut. from

τρίτημοριος, ἰα, ων, (μόριος) equal to a third part, c. gen.,

τρίτημοριή ἡ Ἀσσυρία τῆς ἄλλης Ἀσίης Hdt. 1. 192. Hence

τρίτημορις, ἰδος, ἡ, like τρίτημοριον, a third part, Hdt. 1. 211,

212, etc.

τρίτημορον, τό,=τρίτημοριον II, Philem. p. 375, 381.

τρίτοβαμων, ων, gen. ονος. (βαλω) going as third, forming a

third foot, βάκτρον Eur. Tro. 276; cf. τρίπους II. [ᾱ]

Τριτογένεια, ἡ, (*γένω) the Triton-born, epith. of Athena, also

as Subst. as a name of Athena, Hom., and Hes. (From the lake

Τριτωνίς in Libya, near which the oldest legend represents the goddess as born: acc. to others τρίτῳ was a Boeot.,

Cretic or Aeol. word for κεφαλή, and so τριτογένεια would be the head-born; but the word τρίτῳ is itself dub., and the legend to which it refers is certainly not earlier than Hes. Th. 924, nay

does not appear in its full form until Stesichorus, as Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1310 asserts, cf. Müller Orchom. p. 355, Kleine Stesich. Fr. 76, whence some infer that h. Hom. 28. 4, 5 was written after

Stesich.—Others interpret τριτογένεια born on the third day, Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 65.) II. in Pythag. philosophy, this

was a name of the number three, and of the equilateral triangle, Plut. 2. 381 F.

τρίτογενής, ἑως, ἡ, rarer collat. form of foreg., h. Hom. 28.

4. Ar. Eq. 1189.

τρίτοκος, (τόκος, τέκω) to bring forth thrice, have three at a

birth, Anth.

τρίτομηνς, ἰδος, ἡ, for ἡ τρίτῃ τοῦ μηνός, the third of the

month, at Athens sacred to Pallas.

τρίτομος, ων, (τέμνω) thrice-cut: τὸ τρίτομον a piece of salt fish.

τρίτονος, ων, of three tones: in Music the discord lying between the fourth and fifth.

τρίτοπάτωρ, οπος, δ, (πατήρ) father in the third degree. II.

on the Τριτοπάτορες worshipped at Athens, v. Lobeck in Friedem. and Seeb. Misc. Crit. 1. 3, p. 520 sq., and 4. p. 616 sq. [ᾱ]

τρίτος, η, ων, (τρίς, τρείς) the third, Hom., and Hes.: τρίτος

αὐτὸς ἦλθε or ἐπῆλθε he went himself the third, i. e. with two

others, cf. Od. 20. 185: τρίτος γενέσθαι to be third in a race,

Isocr. 353 D: ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν the day after to-morrow, Ar. Lys. 612, cf. Lob. Phryn. 323. II. τρίτων as Adv., for the

rarer form τρίτως, thirdly, in Hom. always τὸ τρίτον, or, as Wolf now writes, τριτόντο, so too in Hdt. 1. 55, etc.: τρί-

τως first in Plat. Tim. 56 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 311. III. τὰ

τρίτα, 1. sub. ἱερὰ, a sacrifice to the dead, offered the third

day after the funeral. 2. τὰ τρίτα λέγειν τινί to play the

third part to any one, like παραγωνιστέω τινί, Dem. 418. 5,

cf. Ar. Lys. 613. (Sanscr. tritīya.) [i]

τρίτοσπονδος, ων,=τρισπονδος, τρ. αἰών a life in which one

pours the third libation (to Ζεὺς Σωτήρ, cf. σωτήρ II), i. e. a

complete life, which leaves nothing to wish for by its perma-

nence, Aesch. Ag. 245.

τρίτοσπορος, ων, sown for the third time, τρ. γονή the third

generation, Aesch. Pers. 818.

τρίτοστάτης, ων, (ίστημι) standing third or in the third

rank of the chorus, Arist. Metaph.: fem. -άτις, ἰδος, Ar. Fr.

411. [ᾱ]

τρίτω, (τρίτος) to divide into three parts.

τρίτωος, αἰα, αἰών, very dub. form of τριταῖος.

τριτῶος, ἡ, ὄν, Att. for τριστός.

τριτῶα, ἡ,=τριτῶς II, Epich. p. 114. [ῶ]

τριτῶαρχεω, to be head of a τριτῶς, Plat. Rep. 475 A.

τριτῶαρχης, ων, δ,=sq.

[1410]

τριτῶος, δ, (ἔρχω) chief of a τριτῶς (III).

τριτῶς, ἰδος, ἡ, also τριτῶς and τριτῶα, the number three,

Lat. ternio.

II. a sacrifice of three animals, a bull, he-

goat and boar, or of a bull, he-goat and ram, (like the Roman

suovetaurilia), Call. Fr. 403, cf. Ar. Plut. 820, ubi v. Schol.,

cf. τριτῶα: used esp. on making solemn oaths. III. usu. at

Athens, a third of the φύλη, Dem. 184. 10, Aeschin. 58. 8:—

a division made prob. for military purposes, v. Herm. Pol. Ant.

§ 99. (The Aeol. form τριτῶς brings us to the Lat. tribus).

τρίτω, ἡ,=κεφαλή, v. Τριτογένεια.

Τρίτω, οὖς, ἡ,=Τριτογένεια or Τριτωνίς, epith. of Athena

Ep. Ad. 132.

Τρίτων, ωος, δ, Triton, a sea-god, son of Poseidon and Am-

phitrité, Hes. Th. 630: later in pl. Τριτωνες, Tritons, a lower

race of sea-gods, with fishes' or (sometimes) with horses' tails.

2. esp. the god of the Libyan lake Tritonis, Hdt. 4. 179,

Ap. Rh. 4. 1552, Müller Orchom. p. 351. II. a river in

Libya, joining the lake Tritonis with the sea, Hdt. 4. 178,

191. III. a mountain-stream in Boeotia, running into

the lake Copais, Müller Orchom. p. 45. [i] Hence

Τριτωνιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, like Τριτωνίς, epith. of Athena: but, Ἰλμω

Τρ. the Libyan lake Tritonis, Eur. Ion 872.

Τριτώνιος, ἰα, ων, Tritonian.

Τριτωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a lake in Libya famous in old Greek legends,

Tritonis, Pind. P. 4. 36, Hdt. 4. 178. 2. epith. of Athena,

Müller Orchom. p. 213, 355.

τρίτως, Adv., v. τρίτος II. fin.

τρίτωσις, ἡ, (τρίτω) reduction to a third part. [i]

τρίτῳς, ἑς, (φάος) in a triple light.

τριφάλαγγι, ἡ, (φάλαγξ) a triple phalanx, Ael.

τριφάλεια, ἡ, (φάλος) a helmet with triple φάλος, Coluth. 30;

who (if the reading be right) meant it for the original form of

Homers' τριφάλεια.

τριφάλης, γρος, δ, title of a comedy of Ar. (Prob. from

φάλης, φάλλος.) [ᾱ]

τριφάνης, ἑς, (φαίνομαι) appearing threefold.

τριφάσιος, ἰα, ων, (τρείς) threefold, Lat. triplex, Hdt. 5. 1:

in plur. like τριεῖς: in gen.=τρείς, Hdt. 1. 95., 2. 17, etc., cf.

διφάσιος. [ᾱ]

τριφάτος, η, ων,=foreg., Nic. [i]

τριφάλητος, Dor. -άτος, ων, (φιλέω) thrice-beloved, Theocr.

15. 86.

τριφάρεω, to bear thrice, esp. fruit, Theophr.: from

τριφάρος, ων, (φέρω) bearing thrice, esp. fruiting thrice a year.

τριφύης, ἑς, (φυή) of threefold nature, threefold, Theophr.

τριφύσιος, ων,=foreg.

τριφύλλον, τό, Dim. from τριφύλλον.

τριφυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, the same as δρυλλίς, Diosc.

τριφυλλον, τό, a plant, trefol, clover, Hdt. 1. 132: strictly

neut. from

τριφυλλος, ων, (φύλλον) three-leaved.

τριφύλος, ων, (φυλή) of three tribes, τριφύλους ποιεῖν to divide

into three tribes, Hdt. 4. 161.

τριφάνος, ων, (φωνή) three-voiced.

τριχᾶ, Hom., Hdt. 4. 67; but τριχῇ Hdt. 3. 39, Plat., etc.,

Adv. (τρίς): threefold, in three parts, Lat. trifarium, Pl. 2.

655, Od. 8. 506; c. gen., τριχᾶ κυκλὸς ἐν τῷ τῶν τῶν

watch of the night, Od. 12. 312., 14. 483: τριχᾶ στήθεω τι

Hdt. 4. 67: τριχῇ δάσασθαι, διελέσθαι τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 3. 39,

Isocr. 120 A.

τριχάκεος, οἱ, the threefold people, i. e. the Dorians, so called

from their three tribes, Od. 19. 177, Hes. Fr. 68, Böckh Expl.

Pind. O. 7. 76, Müller Dor. 1. 1, § 8 sq. (The deriv. uncertain

—some take it to mean triple-plumed, from ἀΐσσω, com-

paring κορυδαῖζ.) [αῖκες]

τριχάκτος, τό,=κτείνω, Suid.

τριχάλεπτος, ων, (χαλέπω) very difficult: very angry, Anth.

τριχάλοος, δ, a coin worth three χαλκοῦς.

τριχάλοος, ων, Dor. for τριχάλοος, (χηλή) cloven in three:

hence, τρ. κύμα=τρικυμάλ, Aesch. Theb. 760.

τριχαπτος, ων, (θρίξ, ἄπτω) plaited or woven of hair, ἀμπεχόνη

Pherecr. Metall. 1. 28: τὸ τρ., sub. ἱμάτιον, a garment of hair,

LXX. [i]

τριχάς, δδος, ἡ, a kind of thrush or fieldfare, Arist. H. A. trichēs, *ad*, nom. pl. from *trichē*, Hom. [1]
 τριχῇ, Adv. (τριχᾶ) in a threefold manner, Hdt. 3. 39.
 τριχῆλαβον, τῷ, poet. for τριχολάβιον.
 τριχῆνος, *ov*, (χαίνα) triply yawning, yawning wide: acc. to others, with three throats.
 τριχῆθᾰ, Adv. poet. for τριχᾶ, triply, into three parts, Il. 2. 668., 3. 363, Od. 9. 71. [ā] Hence
 τριχῆθᾰδιος, *la*, *iov*, threefold, Anth. [ā]
 τριχῆιάω=τριχῆω.
 τριχῆλας, *ov*, δ, a smaller kind of trichēs, Arist. H. A.
 τριχῆλας, *ov*, δ, (θρῆ) one that is hairy:—cf. sq. sub fin.
 τριχῆλασις, ἡ, (τριχῆ) a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside and cause pain, Hipp. II. a disease of the urethra, when the urine is full of small hair-like substances, Galen. III. a disease of the breasts of women suckling, when they crack into very fine fissures, Erotian.—Cf. Fœs. Oecon.
 τριχῆω, (θρῆ) to shew hairs: to have the τριχῆλασις of the breasts, Arist. H. A. 7. 11, i Bekker.
 τριχῆιδιον, τῷ, Dim. from τριχῆλας, Alex. Ὀνισσ. 2. 3. [1]
 τριχῆινος, ἡ, *ov*, (θρῆ) from *ov* of hair, Plat. Polit. 279 E. [1]
 τριχῆιον, τῷ, Dim. from *ov*, a little hair, Plut. [1]
 τριχῆλας, ἰδος, ἡ, (θρῆ) a kind of anchovy full of small hair-like bones, Ar. Ach. 551, Eq. 662.
 τριχῆισμός, δ, (θρῆ)=τριχῆλασις III, Erotian.
 τριχῆοβάπτης, *ov*, δ, (θρῆ, βάπτα) a hair-dyer.
 τριχῆοβόρος, *ov*, (βορά) gnawing or eating hair.
 τριχῆοδόστρυχος, *ov*, with locks of hair.
 τριχῆοβρως, ὡτος, and τριχῆοβρῶς, ὡτος, δ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) like τριχῆοβόρος, eating hair: hence τριχῆοβρως, in Ar. Ach. 1111, *are*=σῆρες, ὀρίτες, σκάλκεις, molts, cf. Poll. 2. 24.
 τριχῆοειδής, ἑς, (ειδός) like hair, hairy, Diosc.
 τριχῆθεν, Adv. (τρια) from three sides or places.
 τριχῆνίκος, *ov*, holding three χολίνες, hence in Comic phrase, *τρ. ἑπος* a most capacious word, Ar. Vesp. 481, like ῥῆμα μυριέμφορον.
 τριχῆκόμος, *ov*, (κομέω) dressing the hair.
 τριχῆκοσμητής, *ov*, δ, (κοσμέω) a hair-dresser.
 τριχῆκοσμία, ἡ, (κοσμέω) a cutting of hair.
 τριχῆολάβιον, τῷ, (λαμβάνω) tweezers for pulling out hairs. [ā]
 τριχῆολάβης, ἰδος, ἡ,=foreg.
 τριχῆολογέω, (λέγω) to pick out hairs, Hipp.
 τριχῆολωτος, *ov*, (χολώω) thrice detested, Anth.
 τριχῆοφαλλος, *ov*, hair-fleeced, Anth.
 τριχῆοφάνες, τῷ, (μαίνομαι) a plant, a kind of *adiantum*,=τολίτριχον, Theophr.
 τριχῆομάχη, ἡ, (μάχη) a battle by tugging of the hair, v. Piers. Moer. 407.
 τριχῆοπλάστης, *ov*, δ, (πλάσσω) a hair-dresser.
 τριχῆοποιός, *ov*, to make, i. e. get hair.
 τριχῆοπος, *ov*, (χορδή) three-stringed, of or with three strings, Σόφρονης Anaxil. Lyr. 2; nisi ibi legend. τὸ *τρ.*, a three-stringed musical instrument, v. Meinek. ad l.
 τριχῆορία, ἡ, (χορὸς) a triple chorus.
 τριχῆορροῦς=sq., Plut.
 τριχῆορρύνω, to shed or lose the hair, Ar. Pac. 1222: from
 τριχῆορρύτης, ἑς, (ῥέω) shedding or losing the hair, Aesch. Fr. 155.
 τριχῆοτομή *la*, (θρῆ, τέμνω) to cut the hair, Dion. H.
 τριχῆοτομή B, (τριχᾶ, τέμνω) to cut or divide in three.
 τριχῆοτρώκτης, *ov*, δ, (τρώγω)=τριχῆοβόρος.
 τριχῆω, Adv. (τριχᾶ) in three places, Hdt. 7. 36.
 τριχῆουλος, *ov*=οὐλότριχος, Archil. ap. Poll. 2. 23.
 τριχῆουσιαίος, *ala*, *aión*,=sq., Diosc., dub.
 τριχῆουσις, *ov*, holding three χολῆς, Nicander. Heat. 1.
 τριχῆοφόντος, *ov*, (φοιτάω) ἴουλος *τρ.* in Strato 9, prob. the first own of youth, just passing into hair.
 τριχῆοφύω, to grow or get hair: from
 τριχῆοφύης, ἑς, (φύω) growing or getting hair. Hence
 τριχῆοφύτῃ, ἡ, growth of hair.
 τριχῆοφύλλος, *ov*, (φύλλον) hair-leaved, with leaves like hairs, Theophr.: τὸ *τρ.* a kind of sea-weed, Id.

τριχῆω, (θρῆ) to furnish or cover with hair, τριχοῦσθαι τὸ γένειον to get or have a beard, Arist. Org.
 τριχῆορύνω, to have three times, be of the measure of three times, Gramm.: from
 τριχῆορος, *ov*, of three times: 1. in Music, of three kinds of time or measure. 2. in Prosody=τρίσημος, of three short syllables or (which is equivalent) of one short and one long.
 τριχῆορώματος, *ov*, (χρῶμα) three-colored.
 τριχῆορωμος, *ov*, shortd. for foreg., Luc.
 τριχῆρως, ὡτος, δ, ἡ=τριχῆρώματος, Arist. Meteor.
 τριχῆφους, *ov*, (θρῆ, φάλαρα) woven of hair, v. l. for τριχᾶπτος in Pherecr.
 τριχῆυδης, ἑς, (ειδός) like hair, hairy, fine as a hair: also metaphr., φωνὰ *τρ.* small slender voices, Arist. H. A.
 τριχῆμα, *ατος*, τῷ, (τριχῆ) a growth of hair, Hdt. 7. 70. [1]
 τριχῆομάτιον, τῷ, Dim. from foreg., Arist. Physion. [ā]
 τριχῆομος, *ov*, with three divisions or cells, Diosc.
 τριχῆος, Adv., in threefold manner.
 τριχῆοσις, *evs*, ἡ, (τριχῆ) a making or being hairy: also=τριχῆωμα, Arist. Gen. An. [1]
 τριχῆυτός, ἡ, *ov*, (τριχῆ) haired, hairy, Arist. Part. An.
 τριψερφία, ἡ, (τριβω, ἔργον) a delay or putting off of work.
 τριψημερῆς, (τριβῶ, ἡμέρα) to idle away the day, waste time in delays, Lat. *terere tempus*, Ar. Vesp. 849.
 τριψῆς, *evs*, ἡ, (τριβω) a rubbing, friction, Plat. Theaet. 153 A, 156 A. II. firmness to the touch when rubbed, Hdt. 4. 183. III. τρίψεις means mixed together artificially. (The usu. accent τρίψις is wrong, cf. θλάψις.)
 τριψήχους, *ov*, (ψυχή) with three souls or lives.
 τριῶβολαῖος, *ala*, *aión*,=sq.
 τριῶβολημαῖος, *ala*, *aión*, (τριῶβολον) worth three oboli.
 τριῶβόλιον, τῷ, Dim. from sq., Plut.
 τριῶβόλον, τῷ, (ὀβολός) a three obol piece, i. e. a half-drachma, at Athens, 1. from the time of Pericles, the pay of the dicasts or jurymen for a day's sitting in court, freq. in Ar., as Eq. 51, 800; v. φράτω, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 311. 2. the pay given to the members of the ἐκκλησία whenever they chose to attend, from about 392 B. C., Ar. Ecol. 293, 308, Böckh P. E. 1. 307 sq. 3. a tax on slaves, Ibid. 2. 47, sq.
 τριῶβόλος, δ,=foreg.
 τριῶνῆμα, ἡ, a having three names: from
 τριῶνῆμος, *ov*, (ἄνωμα) three-named, having three names.
 τριῶνῆχος, *ov*, (ἄνωξ) with three nails or points, Lyc.
 τριῶνῆς, *ov*, δ, (ῶψ) fem. *la*, ἰδος, with three eyes or faces.
 τριῶροφος, *ov*, (ὀροφή) of three stories or floors, Hdt. 1. 180, though Schweigh. writes τριῶροφος: of a ship, Aristid.: τὸ *τρ.*,=τρίστορον, the third story, LXX.
 Τροία, ἡ, Ion. Τροίη, Troy, whether of the city—'Troy-town,' or the country—the Troad, Hom., etc.: Pind. has also Τροία as trisyll.: hence, Τροιάδην, Ion. -ῥθεν and -ῥθε, from Troy; Τροιάνδην, Ion. -ῥδης, to Troy, both in Hom.
 τρομεῖοστα, Ion. for τρομεῖοντο, Il. 10. 492, v. τρομέω.
 τρομερός, ὃ, *ov*, trembling, *τρ. γῆρα* Eur. Phoen. 303, H. F. 231; esp. trembling for fear, quaking, Id. Tro. 176, etc.: from τρομέω, (τρόμος) like τρέω, to tremble, quake, quiver: hence to be afraid, Hom. II. c. acc., to tremble before or at, to fear, dread, Il. 17. 203, Od. 16. 446, etc.—In both signfs. Hom. uses both Act. and Med., esp. the latter, but only in pres. and impf.: Ep. and Ion. τρομεῖοστα for τρομεῖοντο, Il. 10. 492; Ion. part. τρομεμένους, Solon 18. 12: Aesch. has the Act. in Pr. 542, Med. in Pers. 64.—An old poet. word, never used by Soph., or Eur.
 τρομητικός, ἡ, *ov*, and τρομικός, ἡ, *ov*, late forms for τρομερός.
 τρομοποιέω, to make to tremble: from
 τρομοποιός, ὃ, (ποιέω) causing fright or trembling: from τρομός, δ, (τρέμα) a trembling, quaking, quivering, hence fear, affright, Hom. Hence
 τρομαδύτης, ἑς, (ειδός) trembling, tremulous, of delirious persons, Hipp., v. Fœs. Oecon.
 τρόπα or τροπά, Adv., turning, *τρ. παῖζειν*, like διστρακιδέν.
 τροπαία, ἡ, strictly fem. from τροπάς, sub. πνοή, a returning wind, alternating with: esp. one which blows back from the sea to land, (cf. τροπή III. 3), opp. to ἀπογαλία, Arist. Probl., and

Theophr., cf. Lob. Paral. 314: hence metaph., λήματος, φρονέος τροπαία a change in the spirit of one's heart, etc., Aesch. Theb. 706, Ag. 219, ubi v. Blomf. 2. in gen. a change from, release from, κακῶν Aesch. Cho. 75.

τρόπαιον, τό, but Ion. and old Att. τροπαῖον, A. B. p. 678. 20, cf. Koen Gen. 20, 21—strictly neut. from τροπαῖος; A trophy, (or as it should rightly be, a tropae), Lat. tropaeum, Trag., etc.; being a monument of the enemy's defeat (τροπή); usu. consisting of shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy, hung on trees, or (more usu.) fixed on upright posts or frames: if the enemy allowed the trophy to be put up, it was a confession of defeat; and after this, being dedicated to Ζεὺς Τροπαῖος, it was inviolable: when spoils were taken on both sides, both parties set up trophies, Thuc. 2. 92, etc., v. Dict. of Antiqq. The common phrase was στήσαι or στήσασθαι τρ. to set up trophies, Eur. Or. 713, Andr. 763, etc., cf. Pors. Phoen. 581; and more definitely, τροπαία πεζομαχίας, ἵππομαχίας etc.; also c. gen. pers., τροπαία τῶν βαρβάρων Lys. 193. 6, Xen. An. 7. 6, 36, cf. Soph. Tr. 1102; so, στήσαι τροπαία κατὰ or ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, equiv. to the Lat. triumphare de aliquo, Lys. 149. 27, Aeschin. 75. 40.

τροπαῖος, αἰα, αὐόν, of, belonging to a turning or change.

Π. of, belonging to defeat or rout (τροπή), ἐχθρὸν θύειν τρ. (sc. ἱερὰ) Eur. Heracl. 402: hence, θεοὶ τρ. the gods who have given victory, esp. Ζεὺς τρ. Soph. Ant. 143, Eur. Heracl. 867.

2. causing rout, hence, "Ἐκτορος ὄμμασι τροπαῖός, i. e. terrible to the eyes of Hector, Eur. El. 469, v. Barnes ap. Dind. III. like ἀποτροπαῖος, turning away, averting, Lat. avertunt, Ζεὺς Soph. Tr. 303, cf. Wyt. Plut. 2. 149 D. Cf. τροπαία, τροπαῖον.

τροπαῖονυχία, ἡ, the taking of a trophy, hence victory; from τροπαῖονυχος, ὄν, (τρόπαιον, ἔξω) having or gaining trophies: τρ. Ζεὺς the god to whom trophies are dedicated, Arist. Mund.

τροπαιοφορία, ἡ, the bearing of a trophy, Plut.: from τροπαιοφόρος, ὄν, (τρόπαιον, φέρω) bearing or bringing trophies, bringing victory, Diod.

τροπαῖλιον, poet. for τρέτω.

τροπαῖλιμός, ὁ, (τροπαῖλιον) poet. for τροπή.

τροπαῖλις, ἴδος, ἡ, like δέσμα, a bundle, bunch, σκορδοῶν τρ. a bunch of garlic, Ar. Ach. 813, ubi olim τροπαῖλις or τροφαῖλις. —It is Dor. form for τροπηλῖς, which is now found only in Suid., and other Gramm.

τροπείον, τό, v. τροπήιον.

τροπέω, rare poet. form for τρέπω, to turn, Il. 18. 224.

τροπή, ἡ, (τρέπω) a turn, return, turning round or about, τροπαὶ ἡλιου the solstices or tropics, Lat. solstitia, Od. 15. 404, Hes. Op. 477, 562, 661; i. e. the points of midsummer and midwinter, when the sun appears to turn his course, or cross from north to south of the equator, called τροπαὶ βερνάλ and χειμερινὰ by Hdt. 2. 19; also as βόρειοι and νότιοι, cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 7. 47.

II. esp. the turning about of the enemy, putting to flight or routing him, τροπήν τινας ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι to put one to flight, Hdt. 1. 30, Ar. Eq. 246: poet., ἐν μάχῃς τροπή Aesch. Ag. 1237; ἐν τροπῇ δόρυς in the rout caused by the spear, Soph. Aj. 1275, cf. Ant. 67. 2. (pass. τροπέωμαι), a flying, fleeing, flight, Lat. conversio in fugam, Hdt. 7. 167.

III. a turn, turning, change, τροπὰς τραπομένους πλεῖους τὸν Εὐβοῖαν Aeschin. 66. 27; αἱ τοῦ αἵματος τρ. Tim. Loc. 102 C; τροπαὶ πρὸν ἄερα χεῖρας in the air or weather, Plut. 2. 946 E: of wine, a turning sour, Ib. 939 F, cf. τροπίας.

2. τροπαὶ λέξεως a change of speech by figures or tropes (τρόποι), Luc. Dem. Encom. 6. 3. plur. τροπὰν changing or alternating winds, elsewh. τροπαῖα. IV. in Democ., =θεοῖς, position, Arist. Metaph. 1. 4. 11. [In Hes. l. c., we have μετὰ τροπὰς ἡλιου at the end of the verse, the ult. of the acc. pl. being used short after the Dor. manner.]

τροπήιον, τό, Ion. for τροπείον, a press, Hippon. 42: but we should prob. read τροπέιον, τροπήιον, from τροπέω.

τροπηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. τροπαῖλις.

τρόπῃς, πκος, ὁ, the handle of an oar, an oar, cf. τράπηξ.

τροπῖας, ὄν, δὲ (τρέπω 4) οἶνος τρ. turned, i. e. sour, wine, Ar. Fr. 13.

τροπιδεύειν, τό, =τροπίς; τροπιδεῖα καταβάλλεσθαι to lay the keel, Plat. Legg. 803 A, ubi vulg. τροπιδία.

τροπιῶ, f. ἴωα, (τρόπις) to furnish with a keel, ναὺς ἱκανῶς τετροπισμένη Hipp.

τροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρόπος) belonging to a turn or turning; tropical, ὁ τροπικός (sc. κύκλος), the tropic or solstice, Plut.; τὰ τροπικὰ the parts thereunto adjacent, Arist. Meteor.; σήμερα τρ. the solstitial points, Plut. II. in Rhetoric, tropical, figurative, τρ. λέξις a figurative expression; but on the Stoical τροπικὰ v. Urton, ad Epict. 1. 29, 40.

τρόπις, ἡ, older Ep. gen. τρόπιος, later τρόπιδος, also τρόπιος: (τρέτω) —a ship's keel, Od.; also, τρ. νεὸς Od. 7. 252. 19, 278, Hdt. 2. 96; τρόπιες θῆσθαι to lay the keel, i. e. to build a ship, Plut., cf. τροπιδεύειν:—hence metaph., τρ. τοῦ πράγματος Ar. Vesp. 30.

τροπολογέω, (τρόπος, λέγω) to speak in tropes: to expound allegorically. Hence

τροπολογία, ἡ, tropical or figurative speech.

τροπομασθῆναι, ητος, ὁ, either a supple cringing fellow; or one who deserves whipping for his manners,—a word condemned by Lucian Pseudol. 24.

τρόπος, ὁ (A), (τρέτω) a turn, direction, way, διάωρυξ παντοῦ τρόπος ἔχοντα Hdt. 2. 108, cf. 1. 189, 199: but Π. usu. metaph. a way, manner, fashion, freq. from Hdt., and Pind. downwards; τῷ παρεόντι τρόπῳ χρέεσθαι to go on as one is, Hdt. 1. 97:—esp. in various adverbial usages; 1. in dat., τρόπῳ τοῖσδε in such wise, Hdt. 3. 68; οὐδεὶς τρόπῳ in no wise, Id. 4. 111; τίνι, τῷ ποῶ τρόπῳ; how? Valck. Hipp. 911, 1296, Elmsl. Bacch. 1293; παντὶ τρόπῳ by all means, Aesch. Theb. 301: ἐκούσιν τρόπῳ willingly, Eur. Med. 751; τρόπῳ φρονέεις is explained, according to (the child's) humour, in Aesch. Cho. 754:—more rarely in pl., τρόποισι ποῖος Soph. O. C. 468, cf. Phil. 128; so, ἐν τρόποις ἔλθονας after the fashion of Ixion, Aesch. Eum. 441.

2. absol. in acc., πάντα τρόπον Hdt. 1. 189; τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον, τὸνδε τὸν τρόπον Plat., etc.: τρόπον ταλασίπρον (ἦν Ἡπ.) : βάρβαρον τρόπον in barbarous fashion, Aesch. Theb. 463: ὀρνίθος τρόπον like a bird, Hdt. 2. 57, cf. Aesch. Ag. 390 etc. 3. with Preps., ἐκ παντὸς τρόπῳ by all means, Xen. An. 3. 1, 43, Isocr. etc.: also, κατὰ πάντα τρ. Xen. An. 6. 6, 30:—κατὰ τρόπον filly, duly, Lat. rite, Isocr. 16 A, etc.; κατὰ τρόπον φύσεως according to nature, Plat. Legg. 804 B; but, τὸ κατὰ τρόπον ἥθος the usual custom, Ib. Tim. 42 E.

III. esp. of persons, a way of life, habit, custom, Pind. N. 1. 42; τρόπος ἐπιχώριος Ar. Plut. 47: hence 2 a man's ways, habits, character, temper, τρόπου ἡνυχιῶν Ar. Vesp. 1002; συγγενὴς τοῦμοῦ τρόπου Id. Theaet. 574; πρὸς τρόπον τινας agreeable to one's temper, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D, opp. to ἀπὸν τρόπον, Rep. 470 C, Schäff. Mel. p. 51; μεταλλάττει ὃν τρόπον, ἀλλὰ τὸν τρόπον, caelum non animinum mutat, Aeschin. 65. 1:—esp. in plur., Pind. P. 10, 58, and Trag., etc.; σκληροῖς, ἀνδρὶς τὸς τρόπους Ar. Pac. 350, 935; ὑπερτερεῖν τοῖς τρόποις τῶνδε Id. Ran. 1432: opp. to νόμος, Thuc. 2. 39.

IV. in Music, like ἁρμονία, a particular mode, τρ. Λούδιον Pind. O. 14. 25. V. τρόποι in Rhetoric, tropes, figures, i. e. changed or figurative expressions, Cic. Brut. 17, where he translates it by verborum immutationes.

τρόπος, ὁ, (τρέτω) a twisted leathern thong, with which the oars were fastened to the thole, as is even now the practice in the Archipelago, τρ. δερμάτινι Od. 4. 782, 8. 53: also, σπρόφος, Lat. strophus, stropus, stropplus, and later τροπατήρ.

II. in later authors, a beam, like τράπηξ and τράβηξ. τροποφορέω, (τρόπος, φέρω) c. acc., to bear with another man's manners, Lat. morigerari alicui, Cic. Att. 13. 29, 2; cf. τροποφόρος.

τροπῶω, (τρόπος) like τρέτω, to make to turn, put to flight, Dion. H. II. (τροπὸς Β) to furnish the oar with its thong, Ar. Ach. 553; also in Med. c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 376. Hence

τροπατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =τροπός, Ar. Ach. 549, Thuc. 2. 93: φλεβὸς τρ. sensu obsceno, Xenarch. Bontal. 1. 8, ubi v. Meineke.

τρουλλῖον, τό, a ladle, trowel, Lat. trulla or trullus, Hero.

τροφάλιον, τό, Dim. from τροφαῖς, Alex. Παννυχ. 1. 12. [A]

τροφαλῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, *fresh cheese*, (from τροφή, to curdle), sometimes fully τροφῆ. τυροῦ Ἀ. Vesp. 838. We find also τροφαλῖς, Ael. τροφαλῖς, τραφαλῖς, τραφαλῖς, τραφαλῖς.

τροφέα, τᾶ, (τροφέω) *pay for rearing and bringing up, the wages of a nurse or rearer*, πρ. πληροῦν, ἀποδοῦναι, ἐκτείνεαι Aesch. Theb. 477, Eur. Ion 852, Plat. Rep. 520 B: πρ. ματρός a mother's reward for nursing, Eur. Ion 1493. II. *bring up* τροφέα, like τροφή, one's *living, food*, Soph. O. C. 341.

τροφῆς, ἑως, δ, (τροφή) *one who rears or brings up, a rearer, tutor*, Soph. Phil. 344, Eur. El. 16. II. in Soph. Aj. 863, Ajax addresses the plains and fountains of Troy, χαίρετ' ὦ τροφῆς ἔμοι, i. e. ye who have fed me, or with whom I have lived! cf. τροφός. Hence

τροφῆω, later collat. form from τροφή, to rear, Philo. τροφῆω=τρέφω, hence in Od. 3. 290, τροφῆοντα as v. l. for τροφῆντα, Lob. Phryn. 589.

τροφή, ἡ, (τρέφω) *nourishment, food, victuals*, Hdt. 3. 48, Soph. Phil. 32, etc.; *βίον τροφήν* or τροφαί *a way of life, livelihood, living*, Id. O. C. 328, 338, 362, 446; and so τροφή alone, Id. Aj. 499, El. 1183. II. *a rearing or nursing, bringing up*, Hdt. 2. 3, and Trag.; oft. in plur., as Aesch. Theb. 548, Ag. 1159; ἐκτείνεαι τροφάς, much like τροφέα, Id. Theb. 548: —in Aesch. Theb. 786, Dind. now reads with Schütz, ἐπικύτους τροφάς vexed at having reared them. 2. *a tending or keeping of animals*, Hdt. 2. 65; τροφαίς ἵππων Pind. O. 4. 24.

III. like τρέμμα, that which is reared or brought up, a nursing, brood, of young people, Soph. O. T. 1; of animals, Eur. Cycl. 189.

τροφήμα, ατος, τό, (τροφέω) *nourishment, food*, τρόφι, Il. 11. 307, v. τρόφης.

τροφῆας, ου, δ, (τρέφω) ἵππος, βούς πρ. *a stall-fed horse*, stalled ox, opp. to φορβάς and ἀγέλαος, Arist. H. A.

τροφίμιας, αία, αἰών, *nourishing*: from τροφίμος, η, ον, also es, ον, (τροφή) *nourishing, nutritious*, opp. to ἀτροφός, Theophr. also c. gen., γῆ τροφίμος τέκνων earth fruitful in children, Eur. Tro. 1302; also, τρόφ. περὶ ἵππων Plat. Legg. 485 D. II. δ τροφίμος, *one who finds board, master of the house*; ἡ τροφήμη the mistress. III. pass. *nourished and reared up*, a nursing, foster-child, παῖς πρ. τινας Eur. Ion 684; ὁ τροφίμοι Plat. Rep. 520 D, etc.: esp. of persons adopted into Spartan families, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9, v. Sturz. Lex. sub v. —πρ. κύνες dogs kept in the house. Cf. also μόβων, μόβαξ. 2. of plants, *flourishing, luxuriant*, Theophr. Hence

τροφίμωτης, ητος, ἡ, *nutritiousness*.

τροφίος, ἰα, ιων=τροφίμος, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E.

τροφίς, δ, ἡ, τρόφι, τό, gen. ιος, (τρέφω) *well-fed, stout, large, big*; τρόφι κύμα *a huge, swollen wave*, Il. 11. 307, cf. τροφῆεις: of men, ἐπὶ μὲν γένονται τροφίος of παῖδες when the children grow big, Hdt. 4. 9. II. τρόφης Ἐννοσιγαίου, like τροφίμος, nursing of the earth-shaker, epith. of the dolphin in Opp. Hal. 2. 634, though others read τροχίς.

τροφιδιώδης, es, (εἶδος) *thickened, turbid*, τροφιδῶδες οὐρεῖν Hipp., cf. FoEs. Oecon.

τροφίεις, εσσα, εν, (τρέφω) *well-fed, stout, large, big, κύματα* πρ. Il. 15. 621, Od. 3. 290, cf. τρόφης and πυγῆς.

τροφισποῦς, ον, (ποίη) c. gen., ὀρνίθων *rearing birds*, Maneth. τρόφος, δ, and ἡ, (τρέφω) *a feeder, rearer*: in Hom. only in Od. and as fem., a nurse, so too in Hdt. 2. 156, 6. 61, and Att.: the masc. seems to have been chiefly used in the form τροφῆς, Lob. Phryn. 316: perh. the only real exceptions, where we find τροφός as masc., are Eur. H. F. 45, and El. 409, which Herm., Soph. Phil. 344, defends against Elmsley's alterations.

2. in neut. τὸ τροφόν, that which nourishes, food, Plat. Polit. 289 A. II. pass. *a foster-child, nursing*, Hesych.

τροφοφόρεω, to bring one *nourishment, feed, support*, LXX, and N. T. (with ἐτροποφόρεσε as v. l.): from

τροφοφόρος, ου, δ, (φέρω) *one who rears or nourishes*.

τροφώδης, es, (εἶδος) *of nutritious nature*. II.=τροφιδιώδης. Hence

Τροφῶνιος, δ, the mythical builder of the first temple of Apollo at Delphi, h. Hom. Ap. 296; afterwards himself the possessor of a celebrated oracle, Hdt. 1. 46, etc.

τροχᾶδην, Adv. (τρέχω) *running in the course or race*, formed like λογάδην, σποδᾶδην, etc. [ᾶ]

τροχᾶζω, f. δσω, (τόχος)=τρέχω, to run along, run quickly, Hdt. 9. 66, Xen. An. 7. 3, 46, etc.; though the Verb was rejected by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 582.

τροχαῖκος, or (as some Gramm. prefer) τροχαῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, trochæic: from

τροχάιος, αία, αἰών, (τόχος) *running, tripping*: usu. in prosody, ὁ τροχάιος (sc. πούς), a trochee, foot consisting of a long and short syllable, also called χορδαίος, Plat. Rep. 400 B; used esp. in quick time, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; hence in music, οἱ σαλπικταὶ τροχαῖόν τι σύμβολοντες playing a quick march, Incert. ap. Suid.

τροχάλειον, τό, (τροχαλός) *a globe or sphere*, Arat.

τροχάληα, ἡ, (τροχαλός) *a cylinder revolving on its own axis, the sheaf of a pulley (τροχυλία)*, Arist. Mechan. 18—unless it be the same as τροχυλία (q. v.), for in l. c. both occur together; and Poll. 9. 31 uses τροχάληα alone, v. Hemst. Hence

τροχάλλω, f. ἰσω, to roll:—Pass. to be rolled, roll along, Sturz Pherecyd. p. 77.

τροχάλλωδης es, (εἶδος) like a τροχαλία, Hipp.

τροχᾶλος, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέχω) *running, τροχαλὸν τινα τιθέναι* to make one run quick, Hes. Op. 516; πρ. ἔχοι swift chariots, Eur. I. A. 146; hence ἐντροχᾶλος. II. round, cf. τρύχμαλος.

τροχαντήρ, ἦρος, δ, (τροχάξω) *a runner, runner round*. II. the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket. III. part of the stern of a ship. IV. an instrument of torture, Joseph., cf. τροχός IV.

τροχᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ=ἐνδροῦς, a light shoe, for running quick. τρύχασμα, ατος, τό, (τροχᾶζω) *a racing-chariot*.

τροχᾶω, Ep. collat. form of τροχᾶζω, to run, esp. in a circle, to revolve, Arat.: hence also to be round, Nic.

τροχῆς, ᾶ, ὄν=sq., dub.

τροχερός, ᾶ, ὄν, (τροχᾶς) *running round, rolling, ῥυθμός πρ. tripping time*, Arist. Rhet. II. round as a wheel.

τροχή, ἡ=τόχος, a running, course, Hesych.

τροχῆλαστα, ἡ, the driving of a carriage: in gen. motion, Hipp.: to drive a chariot. II. metaph. to drive about, drive round and round, μανίασι τροχῆλαστειν τινά Eur. Or. 36, cf. El. 1253; from

τροχῆλάτης, ου, δ, (τροχός, ἐλαύνω) strictly one who guides wheels, i. e. a charioteer, Soph. O. T. 806; formed like ἐπηλάτης. [ᾶ]

τροχῆλατος, ον, (τροχός, ἐλαύνω) *drawn by wheels, carried on wheels*, σκεπαῖ Aesch. Pers. 1001, δῖφροι Soph. El. 49. 2, dragged by or at the wheels, σφαγὰ Ἐκτορος Eur. Andr. 399.

3. ploughed with wheels, τριόδος Aesch. Fr. 160. 4. turned or formed on the wheel, esp. the potter's wheel, λύχνος Ar. Eccl. 1, cf. Xenarch. Βουταλ. 1. 9, et ibi Meineke.

5. metaph. driven round and round, driven about, Eur. I. T. 82.

τροχιά, ἡ, (τροχός) the track of wheels, in gen. a track, Nic.

II. the round of a wheel, Anth.

τροχίσμα, ατος, τό, as from τροχῆζω=τροχός, wheel-work, τροχῆζω, f. ἰσω, (τροχός) to turn round on the wheel, torture, Antipho 113. 33, in Pass. II. to run over with the wheels.

III. to furnish with wheels, Math. Vett. IV. intr. to run round or revolve, in gen. to run, Arist. Probl. in Med.

τροχυλία, ἡ, a pulley, Lat. trochlea, Arist. Mechan. 18; where also we have τροχάληα (q. v.), and as a v. l. τροχυλία: τροχάληα is another form, v. sub voc.

τροχίλια, ἡ=foreg., Ar. Lys. 722, Archipp. Ὀν. 1. τροχίλια, τᾶ=foreg., Plat. Rep. 397 A.

τροχίλος, δ, (τρέχω) *a small bird of the wagtail or sandpiper kind, charadrius*, said by Hdt. to pick βέλλα out of the crocodile's throat, v. Bähr Hdt. 2. 68, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 6, acc. to whom it picks the crocodile's teeth: elsewh. κλαδάρυγχος, cf. Ar. Vesp. 79, Arch. 876, Pac. 1004. 2. a small land-bird, prob. the wren, also πρέσβος and βασιλεύς, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 14, 9. 1. 21; which Pliny also calls trochilus: the crested wren was called τῦραννος. II. in Architecture, a hollow running round the base of a column, also called scotia, Vitruv. [In Hdt. the older Edd. wrote τροχίλος, but the poetic pas-

sages quoted shew that ι is short, and τροχίλος is now generally read.]

τροχίον, τό, Dim. from τροχός.

τροχίδος, ὁ, ὄν, v. Jac. A. P. p. 187, like τροχός and τροχερός, running round or quickly, Anth. II. round.

τροχίς, ιος and εως, ὁ, (τρέχω) a runner, messenger, footman, Aesch. P. 941.

τροχίσκιον, τό, Dim. from sq.

τροχίσκος, ὁ, Dim. from τροχός, a small wheel or circle, Theophr. a small globe or ball, hence a ball of soap, a pastille, etc., Galen, v. Foës. Oecon.

τροχμάλις, ὁ, sub. λίθος, like τροχαλός, a rolled stone, pebble, cobbler, Theophr. in plur. also, τὰ τροχμαλα a heap of such stones, a cobbler-wall, Nic.

τροχοδινέω, f. ἥσω, (τροχός) like στροφοδινέω, to turn round and round, whirl or roll round, ὅμματα ἔλγδην πρ. Aesch. P. 882.

τροχοειδής, ἑς, (τροχός, εἶδος) like a wheel, round, πρ. λίμνη the lake of Delos, Theophr. 7, Hdt. 2. 170, v. 7. 140; called also περιγυῖς (q. v.): cf. sq.

τροχέως, εσσα, εν, (τροχός) round as a wheel, round, πρ. λίμνη Call. Del. 261, cf. foreg.

τροχοκουρίς, ἀδός, ὁ, ἥ, and τροχοκουρίς, ἰδός, ἥ, (τροχός, κελρσ) shaven or shorn all round, Choeril. 4.

τροχοπαικτέω, (τροχός, παίκτης) to play with wheels or hoops, play juggling tricks, Artemid.

τροχοπέδη, ἥ, the drag or break of a wheel, Lat. sufflamen, Herod. Att. ap. Ath. 99 C; also ἐποχεύς.

τροχοποιέω, to make wheels, Ar. Plut. 513; from

τροχοποιός, ὄν, (τροχός, ποιέω) making wheels: ὁ πρ. a wheelwright.

τροχός, ὁ, (τρέχω) strictly a runner: usu. any thing round or circular, a round ball or cake, τροχός κρηρῶ, στέατος Od. 12. 173, 21. 178: the sun's disc, Ar. Thesm. 17: esp. II. a wheel, 1. 6. 42, 23. 394; hence τροχὸς μιμεῖσθαι to imitate wheels, i. e. wheel or spin round, Xen. Symp. 2. 22: metaph. of fortune, Soph. Fr. 713. 2. a potter's wheel, Il. 18. 600, Ar. Ecol. 4, cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.

III. a boy's hoop, made of iron or copper, with loose rings that jingled as it moved, the Graecus trochus of Horat. Od. 3. 24, 57, cf. Ars P. 380: the stick was called ἐλάτηρ, having a wooden handle and a crooked iron point, the clavis adunca of Propert. 3. 12, 6; the play itself was called κρηκισαῖα. This τροχός, Lat. trochus, must not be confounded with the top, ῥόμβος, σπρόμβος, βέμβη, Lat. turbo.—A hoop-dance is described by Xen. Symp. 7. 2.

IV. the wheel of torture, ἐπὶ τροχοῦ στρεβλούσθαι, Ar. Plut. 875, Pac. 452, Lys. 846.

V. τροχοῦ γῆς, θαλάσσης round spots of land or water encompassed by water or land, Plut. Criti. 115 C.

VI. any thing surrounding a place, city-walls, Soph. Fr. 222, v. Bast Greg. Cor. p. 512, like τροχίωμα and θρηγός.— Cf. sq. sub fin.

B. πρὸχος, ὁ, a running, course, esp. a circular course, revolution, e. g. of the sun, Soph. Att. 1065 (though others keep this in the signif. of wheel, v. Ellendt). 2. καμπὸς πρ., expressly opp. to ὁμός, a straight course, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: in gen. a race, running, Eur. Med. 46.

II. a place for running, race-course, ring. III. a runner. IV. a badger, Arist. Gen. An. (Ammonius distinguished the two signs, as above,—writing πρὸχος for a round, πρὸχος for a course, v. Valck., cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

τροχῶδης, ἑς, (τροχός, εἶδος)=τροχοειδής.

τροχῶμα, ατος, τό=τροχός vi.

τροχῆλιον, τό, (not πρὸβλιον, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 535), a cup, bowl, Ar. Ach. 278. (In form it is a Dim., but not in signif.; nor does any simpler form occur; unless Zeune's conj. of πρὸβλι from πρῖψ, he received in Nic. A. 44.)

τρογῆβάλιον, also τρογῆβάλιον, τό, (πρήνη, βάλλω) a place for keeping fruits in.

τρογῶμα, f. ἥσω, (πρήνη) to gather in ripe fruits, gather in the vintage or harvest, τρογώνσιον Od. 7. 124; ἐπρήγων Hes. Sc. 292; πρῶγαν καρπὸν Hdt. 4. 199; also in Med., μελὶ πρῶγασθαι Mosch. 3. 35.

II. c. acc. to reap, take the crop off a field, πρὸς τρυγόνει ἀλῶνιν (Ep. opt. for πρῶγνεν) Il. 18. 566; κῆπον

πρ. Longus.

III. metaph. c. acc. pers., like καρποῦσθαι, to take a crop of one, i. e. get something out of him, Luc. Dial. Mer. 1. in.

IV. proverb., ἐρήμας πρῶγαν (sc. ἀμπελούς) to strip unwatched vines, used of one that is bold where there is nothing to fear, Ar. Ecol. 886, Vesp. 634.

πρῶγνυς, ὁ, a bird, dub. I. in Arist.

πρῶγνός, ὁ, ὄν, (πρῆ) =πρῶγνός, full of lees.

πρῶνός, =ἐρηπῶνα, Hesych., v. πρήνη III.

πρῶνη, ἥ, (πρῶγν) ripe fruit gathered in for keeping, fruits of the field and of trees, corn, fruit, wine, etc., ἡ πόρρα, h. Hom. Ap. 55.

II. a gathering of such fruits, ἀμπελῶνα πρῆνη the vintage.

III. dryness, Nic. Th. 368. (Prob. akin to φρήγω, φρήσω, φρήττω, as the notion of ripeness includes that of dryness, esp. in corn.) [v]

πρῶνηβόλιον, τό, v. πρῶγνὰβόλιον.

πρῶνησιμος, ον, ripe for gathering: from

πρῶνησις, ἥ, (πρῶγν) harvest, vintage, Plut.

πρῶνητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (πρῶγν) one who gathers ripe fruits, esp. grapes, Hes. Sc. 293, [with v. contrary to custom.]

πρῶνητήριον, τό, a wine-press.

πρῶνητής, οὔ, ὁ, =πρῶνητήρ, LXX. Hence

πρῶνητικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the harvest or vintage.

πρῶνγτος, ὁ, (πρῶγν) a gathering of fruits, harvest, vintage: also the time thereof, the harvest or vintage, Thuc. 4. 84.

II. =πρήνη, πρῶγος, the fruit gathered, crop.—The stricter Gramm. write πρῶγτος in signif. I, πρῶνγτος in signif. II, cf. sub ἄμπος. [v]

πρῶνητρία, ἥ, fem. of πρῶνητήρ, Dem. 1313. 6.

πρῶνηφάγος, ον, (φαγεῖν) eating fruits, esp. corn, like στροφάγος, Plut.; also ὀπρῶνηφάγος. [v]

πρῶνηφάνιος, ὁ, (φαίνωμαι) οἶνος πρ., or τὸ πρῶνηφάνιον, a second wine pressed from the husks, Lat. lora, Pollux.

πρῶνηφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing fruits, esp. bearing wine, h. Hom. Ap. 529.

πρῶνῆ, ἥ=πρῆς, very dub.

πρῶνῆς, ον, ὁ, (πρῆς) full of lees, οἶνος Orac. ap. Ath. 31 B.

πρῶνῆζω, (πρῆς) to become full of lees.

πρῶνῆκος, ὁ, ὄν, (πρῆς) made of lees. II. =πρῶγνῆκος, Ar. Ach. 628.

πρῶνῆνος, η, ον, (πρῆς) full of lees. [v]

πρῶνῆς, ἥ=ἄλμυρα, dub. in Hipp. 92. 48.

πρῶνῆδαίμων, ονος, ὁ, (πρῆς, δαίμων) in Ar. Nub. 296, for πρῶγνῆς with a play on κακοδαίμων, a poor-devil poet.

πρῶνῆδифήσις, ἥ, (πρῆς, δίφω) a diving into lees, a game where something was put into a bowl full of lees and one had to get it out with the lips, Poll.

πρῶνῆός, =πρῶς, of doves, A. B. p. 1452.

πρῶνῆοπις, to strain, filter, esp. to strain wine: from

πρῶνῆοπος, ὁ, (πρῆς, ἵτος) a straining-cloth, esp. for wine, Ar. Pac. 535, Plut. 1087, ubi v. Hemst., cf. Lob. Phryn. 303. [v]

πρῶγνῶνα, v. πρῶγνῶνα.

πρῶγνόν, τό, Dim. from πρῶγνῶν, Philodem. ap. Suid. sub v. Σαβακῶν.

πρῶγνός, ἰα, ιον, coming from a πρῶγνῶν, belonging to a πρῶγνῶν, Opp.

II. τὸ πρ., a plant, also περισσεπνός.

πρῶγος, ὁ, later form for πρῶγν, Spohn Niceph. Blemm. p. 41.

πρῶγνός, Ep. for πρῶγνῆς, 3 pl. opt. from πρῶγνῶν, Il. 18. 566.

πρῶγν, to dry, Hesych., cf. πρῶσκα and φρήγω.

πρῶγνῶδης, =καμῶνδης.

πρῶγνῶδης, ἑς, (πρῆς, εἶδος) like lees, Hipp.

πρῶγνῶβῆ, ἥ, (πρῶγνῶδης) =καμῶβῆ, Ar. Ach. 499, 500. Hence

πρῶγνῶβῆκος, ὁ, ὄν, =καμῶβῆκος, Ar. Ach. 886. Adv. —κῶς.

πρῶγνῶδοιομοιουμένη, ἥ, sub. τέχνη, the art of comedy, Ar. Fr. 313.

πρῶγνῶδης, ὁ, (πρῆς, φῶδῆ) strictly a must-singer or lees-singer, the older word, less than honorable, for καμῶνδης, Ar. Vesp. 650, 1537; either because the singers smeared their faces with lees as a ludicrous disguise, (as Hor. A. P. 277 assumes), or because the prize was new wine: acc. to others a vintage-singer, and so not from πρῆς, but from πρῶγν: πρῶγνῶδης, —ῶδα, —βῆκος for καμῶνδης, etc.; but never for πρῶγνῶδης, except satirically, v. Benti. Phal. p. 296.

πρῶγνῶν, ὄνος, ἥ, (πρῆς) the turtle-dove, named from its cooing,

Ar. Av. 302, 979: proverb. of a great talker, τρυγῶνος λαλί-
σσορος Meineke Menand. p. 148, cf. Theocr. 15. 88. II. a
kind of roach with a prickle in the tail, Epich. p. 35.

ΤΡΥΨΩ, only used in pres. and impf., to make a low murmur-
ing sound, esp. of the note of the δολογνύς, Theocr. 7. 140,
Apat. 948, cf. τρυγῶς: also of liquids, to squirt out with a
noise, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: metaph. of men, to mutter, mur-
mur, Il. g. 311. (Onomatop., like τρίζω, from which it differs
only in that τρυγῶ refers to duller, τρίζω to sharper, shriller
sounds, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 714.)

τρυήλα, ἥ, = τρυήλη.
τρυήλας, ου, δ, (τρυήλα) something for stirring with, a ladle,
spoon, Lat. trua, trulla, Luc.

τρυήλις, ἥ, = τρυήλης. [ὑ]
τρυλλίζω, also τρυλλίζω, = θρυλλίζω, Hipp.: esp. of the cry
of a quail. (Onomatop., like τρίζω.)

τρυμα, ατος, τό, (τρώ) = τρώμα, a hole.
τρυμάλει, ἥ, (τρώ) = τρώμα, a hole, Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 A.
τρυμάτιον, τό, Dim. from τρυμα. [ἀ]

τρώμη, ἥ, (τρώ) a hole. II. metaph. a sharp fellow, sly
knave, Ar. Nub. 448. [ὑ]

τρώξ, ἥ, (τρώγω) gen. τρώγος, new wine not yet fermented and
racked off, wine with the lees in it, must, Lat. mustum, first in
Anacr. 39, Hdt. 4. 23; hence new bad wine, Cratin. Ἐρ. 4.
Proverb., τρώξ κατ' ὥσπρω must in autumn, Lat. quae nondum
desedit, i. e. an unsettled business, Cic. Att. 2. 12, 3.

II. the lees of wine, oil, etc., dregs, Lat. faex, ἀπὸ τρωγός dregs and
oil, Archil. 5, 3, Ar. Plut. 1086: in gen. dross, as of metal,
Lat. scoria, τρώξ σιδιρήσασα Nic. Al. 51, cf. Lob. Phryn. 73;
of bile and other secretions, Hipp.

2. metaph. of an old
man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1309, Plut. 1086. III. τρώγες
σμερψύλλαι, second wine pressed out of the husks, poor wine,
Lat. lora, Geop.: also, ἡ ἀπὸ σμερψύλλων τρώξ, Theophr.: cf.
τρυγμώφαις.

IV. τρώξ οἶνου ὀπή or περσσυμένη, salt of
tartar, later φέκλη, Lat. fucula, obtained from the matter de-
posited on the bottom and sides of wine-vats, τροχίσκοι τρωγός
ἢ ῥυττώμεθα scouring balls of this substance, Theophr. H. P. g.
9, 3. Hence

τρωγῶδης, es, late form for τρωγῶδης.
τρώος, τό, (τρώ) = πῶος, distress, toil, labor.
τρώπα, ἥ, (τρώ) = τρώπη, a hole. Hence
τρώπαλώτης, ἥκος, δ, a fox that creeps into any hole: a sly
knave, A. B.

τρώπάνη, ἥ, (τρώπω) like τρώπανον, a borer, gimlet. [ἀ]
Hence

τρώπάνια, ἥ, a thong drawn through the handle of a borer.
τρώπάνιζω, f. ἴσω, to bore, pierce through.

τρώπανον, τό, Dim. from τρώπανον, a small borer, gimlet. [ἀ]
τρώπανον, τό, (τρώπω) a carpenter's tool, a borer, auger, Od.
g. 385; where it is a large borer turned round by a bow or
other through the handle.

II. a surgical instrument, the
trepan, τρ. δὲ καὶ εὐθύ the straight-pointed trepan, Hipp. ap.
Galen.: τρ. ἀβάπτιστον, another kind with a guard to prevent
its piercing to the brain, Galen.

III. fire or touchwood, for
kindling fire, Soph. Fr. 640, cf. πυρεῖον. IV. τὰ τρώπανα,
metaph. for οἱ ἀνόητοι, fellows who will do nothing without driv-
ing, Crates ap. Stob. p. 55. 43. [ὑ] Hence

τρώπανόυχος, δ, (ἔχω) the handle of a borer.
τρώπω, f. ἴσω, (τρώπα, τρώπη) to bore, pierce through, Od. g.
384, and Plat. Crat. 387 E, etc.; δι' ὅτος τρυπνυμένον
through well-bored ear, i. e. open to hear, Soph. Fr. 737; but,
ἅτα τρυπν. ears pierced for earrings, Xen. An. 3. 1, 31: ψή-
φος τρυπνυμένη the pebble of condemnation (which had a hole
in it), Aeschin. 11. 34.—Acc. to Thom. M. the word is not
Att., but v. Il. c.

τρώπη, ἥ, (τρώ) like τρώπα, a hole. [ὑ, Jac. A. P. p. 801.]
τρώπημα, ατος, τό, (τρώπω) that which is bored, a hole, Eupol.
Incert. 44; τρ. νεός, i. e. one of the holes for the oars, Ar. Pac.
1234: also, sensu obscuro, Ar. Eccl. 624.

τρώπησις, ἥ, (τρώπω) a boring, Arist. Eth. End.
τρώπητήρ, ἥρος, δ, (τρώπω) a copper or earthenware vessel
pierced full of holes, a cullender.

τρώπητης, οὔ, δ, (τρώπω) a borer, Plat. Crat. 388 D.

τρώσανω, ορος, δ, ἥ, (τρώ, ἄνω) boring, wearing out, ha-
rassing me, αὐδὰ Soph. Phil. 209. [ἀ]

τρώσιβλος, ον, (τρώ) wearing out life, making it miserable,
Ar. Nub. 421. [στ]

τρώσιπτιον, τό, (τρώ, ἵππος) a mark burnt on the jaw of an
horse superannuated in the public service, Eupol. Incert. 17,
cf. Meinek. Crates Sam. 2.

τρώσις, ἥ, (τρώ) a wearing away, hence exhaustion, dis-
tress.

τρώσκω, f. τρώξω, = τρώω, τρώχω, Hesych., but also like τρώγω,
τρώγω, = ἔφαίνω, to dry, Id.: prob., however, only coined by
Gramm. to get at the forms τρώγην, τρώγας, etc.

τρωσμός, δ, (τρώξω) murmuring, moaning.

τρωσός, ὁ, ὄν, (τρώ) easy to be rubbed, friable: and so = τρω-
φερός: hence, acc. to Scaliger, the Lat. trossulus, weakling.

τρώτανεω, to weigh: from

τρώτάνη, ἥ, the tongue of a balance: in gen. a balance, or
scales, Lat. trutinā, Ar. Vesp. 39, Dem. 60. 7. [ἀ]

τρώφαλεια, ἥ, a helmet, freq. in Hom., and Hes. (Usu. deriv.
from τρώς and φάλος, a helmet with three φάλοι, cf. τρώφαλεια:
but Buttm. Lexil., voc. φάλος fin., remarks that τρώφαλεια is
a more general name, not the name of any special sort: hence
he derives it from τρώω, as a helmet with a projection (φάλος)
pierced to receive the plume, opp. to κατὰνύξ. Heinr. Hes.
Sc. 107 also rejects the old account.)

τρώφαλη, ἥ, = τρώφαλεια, only in Hesych.

τρώφαλις, ἴδος, ἥ, (τρώφος) a small piece or slice, τρωφὸς Luc.,
ubi al. τρωφαλις: τρωφαλις in Draco is perh. only a f. l.

τρώφαξ, ακος, δ, a wanton, debauchee, Hippodam. ap. Stob.
p. 250. 22. [δ] from

τρώφω, f. ἴσω, (τρωφή) to live softly or delicately, sumptuously
or daintily, Eur. Supp. 552, Ion 1376: part. τρωφῶν, delicate,
effeminate, Ar. Nub. 48, etc.: τὸ τρωφῶν effeminacy, Ar. Vesp.
1455.—hence like Lat. fastidiare, to slacken in exertion, Plat.

Euthyd. 11 E, Lach. 179 C. 2. to be licentious, to revel,
Eur. Bacch. 969; εἴς τι Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 527, 637.

3. to pride oneself, ἐπὶ τινι Eur. I. A. 1303: to carry it high, give
oneself airs, be insolent, like ὀβριλεῖν, Lat. delicias facere, Eur.
Supp. 214, Dem. 402. fin.: τρ. διότι . . . , Plat. Prot. 327 E.

τρώφαινομαι, as Pass., (τρωφερός) to be made or be delicate,
etc., τρωφαινοῦμαι with a coxcomb's air, Ar. Vesp. 688.

τρώφαιμπέχωνος, ον, (τρωφερός, ἀμπεχόν) with soft gar-
ments, Iavēs Antiphr. Dodon. 1.

τρώφεινομαι, as Pass., (τρωφερός) = τρωφαινομαι.

τρώφερία, ἥ, (τρωφερός) = τρωφερός.

τρώφερόβιος, ον, living delicately, luxuriously.

τρώφερός, ὁ, ὄν, (τρωφή) soft, delicate, τρ. πλόκαμος Eur.
Bacch. 150:—effeminate, luxurious, voluptuous, like ἄβρῶς, Ar.
Vesp. 551; τὸ τρωφῶν, effeminacy, Id. Eccl. 901, Thuc. 1. 6.

II. feeble, frail, Plut. III. Adv. —ῶς, voluptuously,
Arist. Pol. 2.—but also τρωφῶν.

τρώφειροσκαμος, ον, (σάρξ) with soft tender flesh or body.

τρώφειροστήμων, ον, gen. ὄνος, of soft delicate warp or tex-
ture.

τρώφειρότης, ητος, ἥ, (τρωφερός) = ἄβρότης, softness, delicacy,
effeminacy, weakness, LXX.

τρώφειρόχρως, ων, —χρῶς, ὅτος, δ, ἥ, and —χρωτος, ον, of ten-
der skin or hue.

τρώφειρότης, es, (τρωφερός, εἶδος) of delicate or luxurious
kind: prone to luxury. Adv. —ῶς.

τρώφῆ, ἥ, (θρύπτω) softness, delicacy, daintiness, Eur. Incert.
12, 3, and Plat.: esp. in plur., luxuries, daintinesses, effemi-
nacies, Lat. deliciae, τρωφᾶ τρωφᾶται Eur. Or. 1113, etc. 2.
reveling, wantonness, Plat. Rep. 590 B. 3. conceit, in-
solence, Ar. Ran. 21, Plut. 818; ὕβρις καὶ τρ. Plat. Gorg.
525 A.

τρώφηλος, ὁ, ὄν, rare poet. form for τρωφερός, Anth.

τρώφημα, ματος, τό, (τρώπω) the object in which one takes
pride or pleasure, τρ. λέκτραν Eur. I. A. 1050; in plur. luxu-
ries, Lat. deliciae, Polyzel. Incert. 1.

τρώφητης, οὔ, δ, also τρώφητίας, οἱ, δ, (τρώπω) a voluptuary.

τρώφητιαι, Desiderat. from τρωφάω, to long to revel or riot,
Clem. Al.

τροφιτικός, ἥ, ὄν, (τροφάω) given to revelry, debauched, voluptuous, Clem. AL.

τροφοκαλάστρις, ἡ, (καλάστρις) a soft costly woman's garment, Ar. Fr. 309. 6.

τροφός, εὖς, τό, (θρῦται) that which is broken off or to pieces, a piece, morsel, lump, Od. 4. 508, in plur., Hdt. 4. 181; τρ. κώλικος a potsherd, Choeril. 8. [ῥ]

τροχῆλος, ἥ, ὄν, = τροχρός.

τροχρός, ἄ, ὄν, (τρόχος) ragged, tattered, worn out, τροχρὰ περὶ τροχρὸν χροά λακίσματα Eur. Tro. 496.

τροχύνος, ἡ, ὄν, (τρόχος) made of rags, ragged, Joseph.

τροχίον, τό, Dim. from τρύχος, a tatter or shred, Hipp.

τρίνχος, ὁ, = στρίνχος, Theocr. 10. 37.

τρινχάω, = τρυχάω, τρώω, τρώω, dub.

τρίνχος, εὖς, τό, (τρίχω) that which is worn out, esp. a tattered garment, a rag, shred, Soph. Fr. 843; τρύχει πέπλον Eur. El. 501: esp. in plur. rags, tatters, Ib. 184, Ar. Ach. 418, etc. [The old Gramm. write τρύχος, but in the Poets v. is always long, as, being derived from τρύχω, it ought to be.] Hence

τρίνχω, rare pres. for τρύχω, Minnerv. 2. 12:—later writers formed from it an aor. ἐτρίνχασα, pass. ἐτρίνχῶδη, and part. pf. pass. τετρίνχάμενος, the two latter in Hipp.

τρίνω, f. ῥω, (τρίνω) to rub away, wear out, destroy, οἶκον τρ. to consume, waste the household or property, Od. 1. 248, 16. 125, cf. Hes. Op. 303: πᾶνδρον οὐκ ἂν τις καλοῖ τροφόντῃ ἐὰν τὸν no one would invite a beggar to eat him out of house and home, Od. 17. 387. 2. in gen. to wear out, waste, τρύχων βίον ἐν κακότητι Theogn. 909; τρύχουσιν ἑσώτες, πόδος etc., Anth.: to distress, afflict, γὰ φθίνουσα τρύχει ψυχὰν Soph. O. T. 666:—Pass. to be worn out, etc., τρύχόμενος Od. 1. 288, 2. 219, cf. Theogn. 750: λιμὴ τρύχουσθαί, Od. 10. 177; and so in Att.; also c. gen., τρύχουσθαι τινος to waste, pine away for some one, Ar. Pac. 989.—A rare collat. form is τρυχάω, q. v., and cf. τρύχω. [ῥ]

τρίνωσις, ἡ, (τρίνω) a rubbing away, wearing out, exhaustion, distress. [ῥ]

ΤΡΥΦΩ, esp. used in pf. pass. τετρίμμαι, part. τετρίμμενος, inf. τετρίσθαι; the other tenses are more usu. taken from τρύχω: yet Aesch. Pr. 27 has fut. τρύσω. To rub, rub off or away, hence to wear out, harass, distress, afflict, vex, τετρίμμενοι παλαστήσαντες, Wess. Hdt. 6. 12, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. 3; too, γάραι, περὶ τετρίμμενος Anth.; τετρίσθαι ἐὶ δὲ ἔσχατον κακοῦ, Hdt. 1. 22, cf. 2. 129; πόνοις τετρίμμενα σώματα Plut. Legg. 761 D. Τρίνως is akin to τριταῖον, τρώω, τριτάσκα, τείρω, tero, etc. Hence τρύος, τρύχω, τρύχος, τρύχως, τρύσκω: τρύπη, τρυπάω, τρύπανον: τρύμια, τρύμη, τρυμαλιά: θρόπτα, τρύφος, τρυφή, τρυφάω, τρυφερός, etc.] [ῥ], so that it is wrong to write τετρίμμαι, τετρίμμενος, as is sometimes done, Wess. Hdt. 2. 129, etc.]

Τρώας, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of Τρώς, a Trojan woman, in plur. freq. in Il. II. later, the region of Troy, the Troad.

τρωγᾶλια, τά, (τρώγω) fruits, etc., eaten raw, esp. at dessert, nuts, almonds, sweetmeats, etc., like τρωκτά, Ar. Plut. 798, Pac. 772; rarely in sing., as in Pind. Fr. 94; also τρωκτά: neut. from

τρωγᾶλιος, ὄν, (τρώγω) like τρωκτός, to be gnawed, esp. to be eaten raw. [ᾗ]

τρώγλη, ἡ, (τρώγω) a hole, hollow, Batr. 52, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

τρωγλήτης, ὄν, ὁ, a kind of swallow that inhabits holes, like our sand-martin, Arist. H. A.: later also τρωγλήτης.

τρωγλήτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of myrrh; also τρωγλοδύτης.

τρωγλοδύνω, = τρωγλοδύω. [ῥ]

τρωγλοδύτω, to dwell in holes, Arist. H. A.: from

τρωγλοδύτης, ὄν, ὁ, (τρώγλη, δύω) one who creeps into holes: hence of Τρωγλοδύται, Troglodytes, as name of an Aethiopian tribe who dwell in holes or caves, Hdt. 4. 183. II. name of a bird, prob. like the τρωγλήτης. [ῥ] Hence

τρωγλοδυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to dwellers in holes, ζῶα τρ. animals that do so, Arist. H. A.: βίος τρ. a subterranean life. II. of or belonging to the Troglodytes, Diosc. Adv.

—κῶς, Strab.

τρωγλοδύτης, ἰδος, ἡ, = τρωγλήτις, Diod.

τρωγλοδύτης, ὄν, = τρωγλοδύτης.

τρωγλοδύνω, (τρώγλη) to creep into holes or caves, dwell therein: only in part., Batr. 52. [ῥ]

ΤΡΩΓΩ, f. τρώομαι: aor. ἐτρώγον, for aor. 1. ἐτρώξα is prob. only found in the compd. κατατρώγαντες in Timon Fr. 7: aor. pass. ἐτρώγην [ᾗ]. To gnaw, chew, esp. of herbivorous animals, as of mules, ἄγρωτον τρ. Od. 6. 90; of swine, ἐρεβίνθους τρ. Ar. Ach. 801: in gen. of men, to eat raw vegetables, opp. to eating dressed food, τοὺς γενομένους κνύμους οὐτε τρώγουσι οὐτε ἐβόντες πατίεται Hdt. 2. 37, cf. 1. 71, 2. 92, 4. 177: later esp. of a dessert, to eat fruits, as figs, almonds, etc., Ar. Pac. 1324, v. τρωγάλια, τρωκτά. (τρώγω is from the same root as τρώω and τρώω, q. v.)

Τρώικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρώω) Trojan, λαός, πείδων Il.

Τρώϊος, ὄν, Er. and Ion. for Τρώος Trojan, ἴπποι Il.: peculiar fem., Τρώϊας, ἄδος, ἡ, a Trojan woman, Il., cf. Τρώας.

τρωκτά, τά, v. τρωκτός.

τρωκταῖω, = κακουργέω E. M.: from

τρώκτης, ὄν, ὁ, (τρώγω) a gnaver, lover of dainties: but in Od. 14. 289, 15. 416, Phoenician traffickers are called τρωκται, greedy knaves: hence the old Gramm. explain it by πανούργος, κακουργός, ἀπάτης, φιλοχρήματος: others however take it here as a prop. n. As Adj., τρωκταὶ χείρες the greedy hands of an usurer, Anth. II. a sea-fish with sharp teeth, Ael.; the ἄλια of Opp. (From τρώκτης came the later Lat. trutta, hence Ital. trutta, our trout.)

τρωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τρώγω, gnawed, esp. of vegetables, eaten raw: to be so eaten, eatable, Hdt. 2. 92: hence, τὰ τρωκτά, like τρωγάλια figs, almonds, etc., dessert, Hipp.

τρώμα, τρωματίζω, τρωματίζω, Ion. for τρωματ-, Hdt.

τρώω, ἡ, Dor. τρώμᾶ, = τρώμα, τρώμα, Pind. P. 4. 483.

τρώννιμω, τρώννιμω, = τρώω, τινάσσω, dub.

τρώξ, ὁ, gen. τρωγός, (τρώγω) a gnaver: esp. a caterpillar, Strattis Incert. 18.

II. = τρώγλη, Hesyh.

τρωγᾶλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (τρώγω) = foreg. 1, Alex. Ἀπεγλαυν. 1. 12. τρώξαν, τό, (τρώγω) that which falls from the manger when cattle are eating, waste. II. dry wood, brush-wood, Theophr.: also written τρωξάνον and τρωξάνον.

Τρωξάρτης, ὄν, ὁ, (τρώγω, ἔρτος) Bread-gnaver, name of a mouse in Batr.

τρώξιμος, ὄν, (τρώγω) to be gnawed or eaten raw, in gen. eatable, τὰ τρώξιμα = τρωκτά, Hipp.

τρώξις, εὖς, ἡ, (τρώγω) a gnawing, eating of raw fruit.

Τρώς, ὁ, ὄν, contr. for Τρώϊος, (Τρώς) Trojan, ἴπποι Il. 23. 291: Τρώας κύνες, oft. in Il.; but when Trojan women are meant, it is Τρώας without i. subscr.

Τρωφθορός, ὄν, (Τρώς, φθέρω) destructive to the Trojans or to Troy, Anth.

τρωτάω, poet. for τρέπω, to turn: to change, φωνήν Od. 19. 521:—Med. to turn oneself, turn about or back, πᾶν τρωτάσθαι Il. 16. 95; τρῶς πᾶν Od. 24. 536, φθόνειν Il. 15. 666, τρω πᾶσκειτο φείγειν Il. 11. 568: cf. τρωγᾶω, στροφάω, νομᾶω.

Τρώς, ὁ, gen. Τρώος, Tros, the mythic founder of Troy, Il.: hence Τρώες, ὄν, gen. Τρώων Trojans, oft. in Hom.

τρώσις, εὖς, ἡ, (τρώω) a wounding, Hipp.

τρώσκω, = τρώω, τινάσσω, dub.

τρωσμός, ὁ, (τρώω) a wound, wounding. II. like ἐκτρωσμός, a miscarriage, Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 209.

τρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τρώω, τινάσσω, wounded, vulnerable, Il. 21. 568.

τρώμα, τό, like τρώμα, Ion. for τρώμα, formerly read in Hdt. 4. 180, and still in Luc. de Dea Syr., which is in imitation of Hdt. Also quoted as τρώμα, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 27 Anm. 19. τρώγω, Ep. for τρέχω, to run, Il. 22. 163, Od. 6. 318, cf. τρωτάω. ΤΡΩΩ, radic. form of τινάσσω to wound, but in the more gen. signif. of βλάπτω, to hurt, harm, bring to harm, οὐδὲ σε τρώει Od. 21. 293: this is the only example of this pres.; τρώω etc. are better referred to the usu. form τινάσσω, q. v.

—τύ, Dor. for σέ, Ar. Ach. 777: but also acc. for σέ, then however always enclit., Ib. 730. [ῥ]

τύβρις, ὁ, among the Dor. a kind of dessert, pearsley pickled in vinegar, Poll.

τύβιον, τό, a Dim. from the Root *τύβος, cf. ἡμτύβιον.

τυγάτριον for τυγάτριον, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1184, 1210.
 τυγχανά, lengthd. from Root ΤΥΧ-, which appears in aor. 2, and τύχη: fut. τεύεσθαι: aor. τέτυχα, Ep. conj. τύχομαι II, and in Ep. also aor. 1 ἐτέτυχα [ὑ]: perf. τετύχηκα [ὑ], Ion. also τέτευχα Hdt. 3. 14, and in later writers, as Arist. and Polyb.; and later even τέτυχα, Lob. Phryn. 395: pf. pass. τέτυγμαι: Hom. oft. uses each aor., sometimes the pf. τετύχηκα, the impf. τέτυχαν only in Od. 14. 231, the pres. not at all.

A. To hit, esp. to hit a mark with an arrow, hence in Hom. the part. τυχών is oft. joined with βάλλειν, οὐτάν etc.: so conversely βάλλον τυχοίμην, Hdt. 3. 35: absol. II. 5. 98, 287, Od. 19. 452; c. acc. II. 4. 106, 5. 582, Od. 22. 7; c. gen., II. 5. 587, 23. 887; also c. dupl. gen., Hdt. 3. 35; τ. κατά κληδίη II. 5. 579: Hom. usu. constructs it with acc., when the object hit is alive, with gen. when it is lifeless. II. in gen. to hit, hit upon, light upon, with collat. notion of accidental, to happen upon: 1. of persons, to meet by chance, absol., Od. 21. 13, Hes. Th. 973; c. gen., Od. 14. 334, 19. 291; and freq. in Pind., etc. 2. of things, to meet with, hit, reach, gain, get, obtain a thing, c. gen., ποιητῆς καὶ νόστοιο Δ. 6. 290, φιλόπορος Od. 15. 158, ἄλδους Theogn. 253, 256; absol., Soph. O. T. 598; in Att. also c. acc., Aesch. Co. 711, Eum. 856, etc., cf. Br. Soph. 1. c., Elmsl. Med. 741,—though Herm. Vig. n. 198 endeavours to explain away this usage: after either case a gen. pers. may be added, to obtain a thing from a person, Soph. Phil. 1315, O. C. 1168; also, ἐκ τῶος Id. Ant. 665. 3. in aor. part., δ τυχὼν one who meets one by chance, the first one meets, any one, Lat. quisvis, Plat. Rep. 539 D, etc.; οἱ τυχόντες every-day-men, the vulgar, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 10; δ τ. λόγος πῶ κοινῶν discourses, Plat. Legg. 723 E; οἱ τ. φόβοι trifling fears, Lycurg. 152. 34; τὸ τυχόν any chance thing, Plat. Tim. 46 E; cf. ἐπειμὶ (ἐπιμὶ) II. ἐπιτυγχάνω. 4. also in bad sense, βλῆς τυχόν to meet with, suffer violence, Hdt. 9. 108; κλέσας τ. Plat. Phaedr. 249 A, cf. Legg. 860 B,—just like κερήσας, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 208.

III. absol. to hit the mark, gain one's end or purpose, as we say, to make a hit, II. 23. 466; to gain one's request, Hdt. 1. 213, 5. 23; καλῶς τυχεῖν Aesch. Co. 951: and in speaking, to be right, τί νῦν λέγουσα . . . τυχοίμην; Aesch. Ag. 1233, cf. Cho. 418, Herm. Soph. Phil. 223.

2. of Place, μή σὺ γε κείνῳ τυχεῖς mayest thou never get thither, Od. 12. 106, cf. Hes. Th. 973. 3. in gen. to have the lot or fate, ὅς κε τύχηι whoever draws the lot (namely, to die), II. 8. 430. 4. for ἐτυχεύω, Pind. N. 7. 81.

B. intr. to happen, come to pass, fall out, be by chance, εἴπερ τύχησι μάλα σχεδόν if by chance she be quite near, II. 11. 116; τῆς τετυχῆς διαμετρῆς ἀμφοτέρωθεν Od. 10. 88; πεδίοιο διαπύρσιον τετυχηκῶς II. 17. 748: Hom. uses only pf. in this intr. signif. 2. of events, acts, or undertakings, to happen to one, befall one, come to one's lot or share, c. dat. pers., οὐδενὶ καὶ τύχε πολλὰ because much fell to me, II. 11. 684, cf. Böckh v. 1. Pind. P. 1. 35 (68): esp. with collat. notion of falling out well, succeeding, καὶ μοι μάλα τύγχανε πάντα Od. 14. 231. II. in Att. this intr. signif. was carried so far, that τυγχανῶ became at last a mere auxiliary Verb. This is founded on the orig. sense of hitting the mark, esp. in point of time, to happen at a particular time, ὡς ἐτυχε as it chanced, i. e. without any rule, indefinitely, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 13; 80, ὅ ἔτυχε, ὅπου ἐτυχε Id. Oec. 3, 3, Cyr. 8. 4, 3; τὸ ὅπῃ ἐτυχεν mere chance, Plat. Phil. 28 D; cf. Adv. τυχόν.

III. as this notion must include that of a chance coincidence, hence τυγχανῶ in this signif. is joined with the part. of another Verb, so that the two together form one finite Verb, and the notion added by τυγχανῶ can oft. only be rendered by an Adv., just, just now, just then, (like old Engl. jump, as Shakspr., 'bring him jump where he may Cassio find'), δ τυγχανῶ μάθην which I have just learnt, Soph. Tr. 370; παρὸν ἐτύγγανον I was by just then, Soph. Aj. 742; ἐτυχον στρατεύμενοι they were just then engaged in an expedition, Thuc. 1. 104; ἐτυχε κατὰ πρῶτο καιροῖ ἐλθόν he came just at that nick of time, Id. 7. 2: hence in gen. by chance or hap, as Pind. N. 7. 81, etc.: but oft. τυγχανῶ cannot be translated at all, esp. in phrase τυγχανῶ ὦν, which is simply equiv. to εἰμὶ, Hes. Fr. 22. 11, Soph. Aj. 88, etc. It is also used in this signif. without any part., εἰ σοὶ χαρτὰ τυγχανίη τῶδε Soph. El. 1457; ἐν δ'

ἀγοραῖσι τυγχανέι Ib. 313, etc.:—Porson indeed (ad Hec. 782) follows Phrynichus in rejecting this usage, but v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 9, El. 46, Elmsl. Mus. Crit. 1. p. 351, Lob. Phryn. 277.

2. in phrases like ὅτι ἀνὰ τύχην, τοῦτο λέγουσι Plat. Prot. 353 A (cf. Gorg. 522 C, Symp. 181 B); ταχ' ὦν, εἰ τύχοιεν, ἀσφαρότεροι γένεσθαι Dem., etc.,—we may easily supply a part. from the other Verb, ὅτι ἀνὰ τύχην λέγοντες, εἰ τύχοιεν γένεσθαι, though indeed εἰ τύχοιεν and the like are so precisely = εἰ τύχοι etc., that the use of the plur. seems to be a mere case of attraction to the subject of the other case, as is very freq. in Att., e. g. with ὅλων οὐ δίκαιος εἰμὶ: in other cases, as, ἀνεπαύοντο, ὅπου ἐτύγγανον ἕκαστος Xen. An. 3. 1, 3, ὡς ἕκαστος ἐτύγγανον, ἠλλήλοισιν Ib. 2. 2, 17, either ὄντες must be supplied, or ἐτύγγανον taken as = ἦσαν.

(τυγχανῶ is akin in root and sense not only to τεύχω, but also to τῖναιον, τῖνσκομαι: the intr. notion of τυγχανῶ has sprung from that of the Pass. of τεύχω, on which account Ep. use the pass. forms τέτυγμαι, ἐτύγγην, pretty much like τυγχανῶ, ἐτυχον, cf. Butt. Catal. sub voc.)

τύδης, éws, Ep. éws, δ, Τυδαίης, II. τῷ and τυδῆ, Dor. for τῇ, τῆδε, τυδῆ, τῷδ' ἐλθέ for δεῦρο, come hither, Sapph. 1. 5, where however υἱ is one syll., cf. Valck. Opusc. p. 348.

τύον, τό, = θῶν, dub.

τυκάνει or τυτάνη, ἡ, an instrument for thrashing, Lat. tribula. τυκίω, f. low, (τύκος) to work stones, Ἄλδους Ar. Av. 1138.

τύκιμα, τό, a working of stones: in plur. κανόνων τυκιματά, i. e. walls of stone worked square by rule, opp. to the rude Cyclopean building, Eur. Tro. 812, cf. H. F. 945.

τύκον, τό, Acol. and Dor. for σῶκον, Strattis Phoen. 3.

τύκος, δ, also τύχος, (τεύχω, τέτυγμαι) an instrument for working stones with, a mason's hammer or pick, Eur. H. F. 945, cf. Poll. 10. 147.

II. from the likeness of shape, a battle-axe, pole-axe, Hdt. 7. 89. [ῥ]

τυκτά, a Persian word, which Hdt. 9. 110, translates by τέλειον δείπνον βασιλικόν.

τυκτός, ὅν, dv. verb. Adj. from τεύχω, τέτυγμαι, like τεκτός, strictly, made, made ready: hence Ἄρης is called τυκτὸν κακόν, an evil of man's making, as opp. to those that are strictly natural, II. 5. 831; 90, τυκτὴ κρήνη a fountain made by man's hand, Od. 17. 206: hence usu. like τετυγμένος and ἐτυκτός, well-made, well-worked, II. 12. 105; of a bowling-green, Od. 4. 627, 17. 169; τυκτὰ μάρμαρος, of a tomb-stone, Theocr. 22. 210: cf. ποιητός.

τύλαρος, δ, Dim. from τύλος. II. = μάνδαλος. Hence τυλαρόν, = μανδάλον: also sensu obsoecio.

τύλας, ἀδός, ἡ, a kind of thrush, also ἰαλός.

τύλεια, ἡ, and τύλῖα, ἡ, rarer collat. forms of τύλη.

τύλειον, τό, Dim. from sq., Soph. Fr. 794.

τύλη, ἡ, like τύλος, any swelling or lump, esp.; I. a callus, like τύλος I.

II. a pad for carrying burdens on, a porter's knot, Ar. Ach. 860, 954; invented by Protagoras acc. to Arist. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53; or (as the Schol. takes it) the shoulders grown callous with carrying weights, cf. Teleclid. (ibi cit.) Fr. 18, Poll. 7. 133: so also the lump, bunch of a camel, etc. III. in gen. a cushion, bolster, Lat. culcita, Sapph. 54, Eupol. Κολακ. 21, Antiph. Phaon 1; but in strict Att. τυλείον or κρέφαλλον was preferred Meineke Eupol. 1. c., Lob. Phryn. 173. (Perh. akin to Lat. torus. [v seems to have been long, Lucill. 52, Ammian. 19, for the places of Ar. prove nothing; but cf. τύλος.]

τύλισμα, Att. -τω, to twist or roll up, Lyc. 11. II. to bend: aor. pass. ἐτύλιχθῃ v. 1. in Theocr. 23. 54, for ἐτύλιγθῃ. (Acc. to some from τύλος, τύλη, acc. to others not so well from εἰλῶν, εἰλίσσω.)

τύλοειδής, ἑσς, (τύλος, εἶδος) like a lump or callus.

τύλδεις, ἑσς, εν, callous, knobby, Nic. Th. 272: from τύλος, δ, = τύλη 1, a knot or callus, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54; esp. on the hands, Luc. Somn. 6, cf. τυλῶς: hence II. any thing rising or sticking out like a lump, a knob, knot, esp., 1. a wooden nail or bolt, used in shipbuilding, Ar. Ach. 553, Polyb. Fr. 129. 2. Lat. membrum virile, like μάνδαλος and πάσσαλος, Hesych.

3. a spindle, Heliod. III. the hair of the eyebrows, Poll. [v seems to be always short in this form, Nic.

τύπη, ἡ, (τύπω) a blow, wound, II. 5: 887, in plur.
τύπιας, ου, ὁ, (τύπη) χαλκός wrought copper, Lat. ductilis.
τύπικός, ἡ, ὄν, made after a τύπος, Plut.: typical, figurative, Eccl.
τύπῃ, ἰδος, ἡ, =τύπας, a mallet, hammer, Ap. Rh.
τύποπλαστῆς, ἡ, (τύπος, πλάσσω) a moulding of figures.
τύπος, εως, τό, =τύμμα. [Ἰ]
ΤΥΠΩΣ, ὁ, a blow, Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 67, cf. ἀντίτυπος. II.
that which is produced by the blow; hence 1. the mark of a
blow, impression; the impress of a seal, Lys. Fr. 40, Cic. Att. I.
10, 3; the stamp of a coin, cf. κόμμα: τύποι, marks, such as
letters, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; τύποι χαρακτήρων letters hewn in
stone, Plut.: τύποι στίβου the prints, tracks of footsteps, Soph.
Phil. 20; τύποι πλάνης, etc. 2. any thing wrought of metal
or stone, τύπος ἐκνεύσθαι and ἐγγεγλῆθαι to be furnished or
carved with figures worked in relief, Hdt. I. 138; ἐν τόφῳ and
ἐπὶ τύπῳ in relief, Paus. 2. 19, 7, 9. 11, 3; cf. ἐκτύπος—
hence simply a figure, image, statue of a man, etc. Id. 2. 86,
3. 88; also γραῖστοι τ. Eur. Hypsip. 11:—hence, τύπος τυνός
a man's image, i. e. himself, Aesch. Theb. 488, cf. Eur. Phoen.
1130, Hipp. 862. 3. esp. an outline, sketch, draught: is
hence metaph., τύπος, ὡς τύπος, ἐν τύπῳ, usu. with λέγειν, λα-
βεῖν, περιλαμβάνειν, to treat in outline, in general, Stallb.
Plat. Cratyl. 397 A; τύπος καὶ οὐκ ἀκριβῶς Arist. Eth. N.:
hence 4. the general character of a thing, its kind, sort,
Plat. Rep. 387 C, Philib. 51 D: then 5. a certain formula,
acc. to which fevers and other diseases increase and abate: hence,
τά πάθη τυπνοῦνται the diseases assume a τύπος. 6. the original
pattern, model, type, after which a thing is wrought,
Plat. Rep. 443 B, etc.: hence a type, figure, Eccl. 7. as
Adv. τύπον like as, just as. III. like κτύπος, the effect
produced on the ear by a blow, as the beat of horses' feet, Xen.
Eq. 11. 12. IV. an action for debt, in better Greek λῆξις,
Lat. formula, Att. Process p. 595, note. Hence
τύπῳ, to make an impression, to impress, stamp, τ. σφραγίδι
to seal, Plut. II. to form, mould, model, Plat. Prot. 320 D,
cf. Theaet. 194 B:—Pass. to receive a form, be modelled, as opp.
to painting, Id. Soph. 239 D: metaph., ἀπὸ φθόγγου ἀνθρώποις
τυπνῶνται the air being impressed by inarticulate sounds, Plut.
2. 89 C; also of the soul, Id. 945 A. III. in Pass. of
diseases, cf. τύπος II. 6.
τυπτήριος, ἑα, ὄν, to be beaten: Adj. verb. from
τύπτω, strengthd. from Root ΤΥΠ-, which appears in aor. 2
τύπτε, τύπος etc.: fut. τύψω, aor. 2 ἐτύπον (Eur. Ion 767), aor. pass. ἐτύπην: pf. pass. τετύμημι. In Att. we
find also a fut. τυπτήσω, Ar. Nub. 1444, Plat. 20; whence
was formed by later authors a pf. τετύπηκα, pass.—ημαι, and
aor. pass. ἐτυπτήσθαι, Iob. Phryn. 764, Jac. A. P. p. 483: the
fut. pass. τυπτήσομαι, in Ar. Nub. 1379, is altered by Buttm.
Ausf. Gr. § 113 Anm. 10 n., into τυπτήσομαι. Hom. has pres.
and impf., and pres. pass., aor. act. ἐτύφα, pf. pass. τετυμμένος,
and aor. pass.
To beat, strike, smite, strictly with a stick, II. 11. 561;
but in Hom. mostly with weapons of war, φασγάνῳ, ἄορι,
ἔφιππε, δουρὶ, ἔγχρσι τύπεται, also absol., II. 17. 313, Od. 22.
308:—metaph., ὄχος δὲν κατὰ φρένα τύπη βαθείην sharp grief
smote him to the heart, II. 19. 125; and ἡ ἀλοήθη ἐτύψε Καμ-
βύσεια Hdt. 3. 64; ἀνίας τυπείεισιν Π. N. 1. 81: later also of
bees, etc., to sting, ὅπως μὲ ἐτύψε μυκρὸς Anacreont.: and in
Polyb. of missiles, whereas Hom. opposes τύπτειν to βάλλειν,
II. 11. 191, etc. II. hence ἀπὸ τύπτης ἐρεμύσι, i. e. to row,
freq. in Od.: χθόνα μετώπῳ τύπτης, i. e. to fall headlong, Od.
22. 86; ἔχρητα πῶδεςσι τύπτης to tread in his very track, II. 23.
764; absol., Ζέφυρος λαλακεῖ τύπτης the westwind beating,
lashing with fury, II. 11. 306, cf. Pind. P. 6. 13, and ὑποτύπτης,
—c. dupl. acc. τ. τινὰ πληγὰς Antipho 127. 13, cf. infr. C.
B. Med. τύπτομαι, to beat, strike oneself, esp. like κόπτομαι,
Lat., plangere, to beat one's breast for grief, Hdt. 2. 61; hence,
τύπτεσθαι τινα to mourn for a person, Id. 2. 42, 61, 132, cf.
κόπτω B. τίλλω 2, Heyne Tibull. 1. 7, 28.
C. Pass. to be beaten, struck or wounded, δουρὶ τυπείσθαι,
Hom.; hence c. acc., to receive blows or wounds, ἔλκεα, ὄσοι
ἐτύπη 2. 42, 421; so too, τύπτομαι πολλὰς (sc. πληγὰς) I get

many blows, Ar. Nub. 972, cf. Aeschin. 19. 30. (Akin to
κτύπος, κτύω, v. τύπος III.)
τύπῳδης, ες, (τύπος II. 3, εἶδος) like an outline or sketch; ὡς
εἰς τυπῳδὴ μῆσιν so far as belongs to general or superficial
knowledge, Arist. Mund. Adv. —δῶς, Strab.
τύπωμα, ατος, τό, (τυπῶ) that which is formed, fashion-
modelled: τ. χαλκὸπλουν a brassen urn, Soph. El. 54: a
figure, outline, τ. μορφῆς Eur. Phoen. 162. II. an impres-
sion made on the senses, Plut. 2. 1121 C. [Ἰ]
τύπωσις, ἡ, (τυπῶ) a forming, fashioning, modelling, Theophr.
τύπῳτις, οῦ, ὁ, fem. τύπῳτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (τυπῶ) forming, fash-
ioning, modelling, σφραγὶς τυπῳτῆς a seal-ring, Orph.
τύπῳτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τυπῶ) forming, fashioning, modelling.
τύπῳτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., fashioned, modelled, Lyc.
τυράκινος, ὅ, a kind of cheese-cake, Philox. ap. Meinek. Com.
Fr. 3. p. 641.
τύραννεον, τό, (τύραννος) a tyrant's dwelling, Plut.: from
τύραννεω, εἶσα, and τυραννέω, ὥσα, the former always in
Hdt., but Soph. and other Att. writers use both forms indiffer-
ently—fut. τυραννήσομαι in pass. signf., Dem. To be a τύ-
ραννος or absolute sovereign, first in Hdt. I. 15, etc.: also c.
gen., to be τύραννος of a people or place, to rule, govern it ab-
solutely, τ. Ἀθηναίων Solon 25. 6, Μελίτω, Ἀθηναίων Hdt. I. 20,
59, etc.: sometimes also c. acc., Dem. 127. 1, cf. κρατέω:—
the aor. τυραννέσθαι also has the signf. to have become τύραννος,
marking a transition from private life to this estate, Hdt. I.
14. Pass. τυραννέομαι, —έομαι, to be under the sway of τύ-
ραννος, be governed with absolute power, Thuc. I. 183 πόλεις
τυραννοῦμεναι Plat. Rep. 545 C, etc. II. τυραννέω has also
the signf., to be of a tyrannical disposition, be imperious, act
so, Plat. Alc. I. 135 A, Meno 76 B.
τύραννῶν, Desiderat. from foreg., to aspire to sovereignty.
τυραννῶν, verb. Adj., one must be tyrant, Dion. H.
τύραννία, ἡ, (τύραννος) =τυραννίς, v. I. Xen. Oec. I. 15. Hence
τύραννίς, to smack of tyrannyn, play the tyrant, Diog. L. 3.
18. II. =τυραννῶν.
τύραννῶ, f. ὥω, to take the part of tyrants.
τύραννικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a τύραννος, royal, Aesch. Ag.
828, Eur. Med. 740, etc.: befitting a tyrant, lordly, imperious,
oft. in Plat. τυραννικά φρονεῖν Ar. Vesp. 507: Superl. τυραννι-
κώτατος, Plat. Rep. 575 D, 580 C.
τύραννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, vocat. τυραννί, Soph. O. T. 380: the rule of
a τύραννος, absolute power or sway, in gen. kingly power,
sovereignty, royalty, first in Pind. P. 2. 159, 11. 81, Hdt. 3.
53, 81, and freq. in Att.; also lordly bearing, imperiousness.
2. in plur. αἱ τυραννίδες=οἱ τύραννοι, Hdt. 8. 137. II.
fem. from τυραννός, LXX.
τύραννιδιδασκῆλος, ὁ, a teacher of tyrants, Plat. Theag.
125 A.
τύραννοκτονέω, to slay a tyrant, Plut.; and
τύραννοκτονία, ἡ, the slaying of a tyrant, Plut.; and
τύραννοκτονέος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the slaying or slayer of a
tyrant, App.: from
τύραννοκτόνος, or, (κτείνω) slaying a tyrant, Diad.
τύραννοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making tyrants, Plat. Rep. 572 E.
τύραννος, ὁ, ὄν, strictly Dor. for κείραννος, from κείρος,
κύριος, orig. a lord, master, hence usu. an absolute sovereign,
unlimited by law or constitution, prob. first in h. Hom. 7. 5,
where it is used of the gods, cf. Soph. Tr. 217, Ar. Nub. 564:
the word first began to be used in the time of Archil., Hippas
ap. Argum. Soph. O. T.; and became common in Theogn.,
Pind., and Hdt., when few constitutions having superseded
the old hereditary sovereignties (βασιλείαι), all who obtained
absolute power in a state were called τύραννοι, tyrants, usur-
pers; so that the term rather regards the way in which the
power was gained, than how it was exercised; as e. g. it was
applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of
Persia: however as usurpation usu. leads to violence, the word
soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our tyrant
or despot, v. Arnold Append. 1. to Thuc. vol. 1, Dict. of Antiqu.
in voc., Ebert Dissert. Sicul. I. p. 1—64. 2. in a wider
sense, the tyrant's whole family, the royal race, Schif. Soph.
Tr. 316, Reisig Enarr. O. C. 847 (851). 3. ἡ τύραννος,

both the queen herself or and the king's daughter, princess, Eur. Hec. 809, Med. 877, 1356: so too, δ τυράννος the king's son, prince.

II. τυράννος, *on*, as Adj. like τυραννικός, princely, lordly, imperious, τυράννα δράν Soph. O. T. 588, cf. Ant. 1169, Valck. Hipp. 840: ἡ τυράννος κόρη Eur. Med. 1125: τυράννος πῶλος Thuc. i. 122, 124: τυράννα σκίπτρα Aesch. Pr. 761:

τυράννον δαίμα the king's palace, Eur. Hipp. 843; etc. [v]

τυράννοφρων, *on*, (φρονέω) slaying tyrants, Anth.

τυραννόφρων, *onos*, δ, ἡ (φρῆν) imperious temper, Dio Chrys. τυρβᾶ, Adv. (τύρβη) pêle-mêle, topsy-turvy, also σὺρβα.

τυρβάω, *f. ὥω*, to jumble, trouble, stir up, Lat. turbare, τὸν πᾶν Eur. Vesp. 257, cf. Soph. Fr. 928: τυφλός Ἀρης σὺνδ προσώπῳ πάντα τυρβάξει κακὸ Soph. Fr. 720:—Pass. to be in disorder, be jumbled or crowded together, Ar. Pac. 1007.

τυρβάσις, ἡ, =τύρβη II.

τύρβη, ἡ, Att. for Ion. and in low Greek σύρβη, disorder, throng, bustle, the Lat. turba, τύρβην παρασχεῖν Hipp. II. a Bacchic festival and its dance, Paus. 2. 24, 6. (Akin to θέρβος, θορυβέω.)

τύρεία, ἡ, (τυρεώω) a making of cheese, Arist. H. A. II. confusion, κνίσις.

τύρευμα, *atos*, τό, (τυρεώω) that which is curdled, cheese, Eur. El. 496, Cycl. 162. [v]

τύρευσις, ἡ, (τυρεώω) =τύρεία [v]

τύρευντή, ἥρος, δ, and τύρευντής, οὔ, δ, (τυρεώω) one who makes cheese: Ἐρμῆς τυρευντής, Hermes as god of goat-herds, and giver of goat's-milk cheese, Anth.

τύρεω and τυρέω, *f. ὥω*, (τυρός) like τυρώω, to make cheese, τυρὸν τυρῶσαι Alcmān 25; also, γάλα τ. to make milk into cheese.

II. metaph., to stir up, jumble or make a mess of anything, confound, like τυρβάω and κνύω Dem. 436. 5.

2. to mix and so manage or prepare a thing cunningly, κακὸν τινι τ. Luc. Asin. 31, cf. Casaub. Ar. Eq. 479.

τυρίδιον, τό, Dim. from τυρός, Epich. p. 56. [x]

τυρίσδω, Dor. for συρίω, Theocr.

τυρίσκος, δ, Dim. from τυρός, Ael.

τύροβῆλιον, τό, (βάλλω) a cheese-basket.

τύρογυλῖον, τό, (γυλῶω) Cheese-scoop, name of a mouse in Batr. 137. [γλῶ]

τύροεις, *εσσα*, *en*, contr. τυρούς, οὔσσα, οὔν, (τυρός) cheesy, like cheese, ἄρτος Sophron ap. Ath. 110 D; hence ὁ τ. (so. ἄρτος or πλακοῦς), cheese-bread, a cheese-cake, or simply cheese, Theocr. i. 58. [In Theocr., either τύρεντα must be taken as a dissyll., or be written contr. τυρύντα, Dor. τύρῶντα, as Sophron has it.]

τύροκλεψ, ὁ, (κλέπτω) a cheese-thief.

τύροκνήστις, ἡ, (κνύω) a cheese-scraper or grater, Ar. Vesp. 938, 963, Ar. 1579.

τύροκομῖον, τό, a cheese-crate, cheese-rack: from

τύροκομῶ, to make or take care of cheese.

τύροκοπέω, (κόπτω) to cut cheese.

τύροκόσκιον, τό, (κόσκινω) a cheese-sieve. II. a cheese-cake, Ath.

τύρομάντις, ὁ and ἡ, one who divines from cheese, Ael.

τύρόνωτος, *on*, cheese-backed, i. e. spread with cheese, πλακοῦς Ar. Ach. 1125, cf. τυροφόρος.

τύροξύς, *on*, (ξύω) scraping cheese.

τύροποιέω, to make cheese. Hence

τύροποιεῖα, ἡ, cheese-making. Hence

τύροποικός, ἡ, *on*, belonging to, fit for cheese-making.

τύροπωλέω, to sell cheese, sell like cheese, τέχνην ποιητῶν τ. Ar. Ran. 1369: from

τύροπωλῆς, *on*, δ, a cheese-monger, Ar. Eq. 854.

ΤΥΡΩΞ, οὔ, δ, cheese, Hom.:—τ. χλωρός cream-cheese? Ar. Ran. 559.

II. the cheese-market, Lys. 167. 7. Cf. βούτυρον, [v] as in all deriv. and compds., Draco p. 88. 24, Schweigh. Ath. 27 F.]

τύροτόμος, *on*, (τέμνω) cutting cheese.

τύροφάγος, ὁ, (φαγέω) Cheese-eater, name of a mouse in Batr. 226. [α]

τύροφορέιον, τό, a cheese-bearer, stand for cheese-racks, Poll. τύροφόρος, *on*, (φέρω) bearing cheese, having cheese on it, πλακοῦς Anth.: cf. τυρόνωτος.

τύροφρέσις, *ou*, δ, (ψύχω) a place for drying cheese: in gen. = τυροκομία.

τύρως, (τυρός) to make cheese, make into cheese, γάλα LXX:—Pass. to curdle. II. metaph. = τυρέω II.

Τυρρηγολῆτης, *ou*, δ, (ἄλλωμι) destroyer of Tyrrhenians, Anth.: from

Τυρρηγός, ἡ, *on*, poet. Τυρρ. Tyrrhenian, Etruscan, first in h. Hom. 6. 8, Hes. Th. 1015, Pind. P. i. 139: hence pecul. fem. Τυρρηγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, etc.

Τυρρηγοῦργης, ἑ, (*ἔργω) of Tyrrhenian or Etruscan work, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 91.

τύρριδιον, τό, Dim. from τύρρις. [x]

τύρσις, ἡ, gen. οὔς, Xen. An. 7. 8, 12; acc. τύρσω Pind., and Xen.; but nom. pl. τύρσις, gen. ἑών, dat. -εσι Xen. An. 4. 4, 2, Hell. 4. 7, 6, Cyr. 7. 5, 10: later τύρρις, like Lat. turris:—a tower, Pind. O. 2. 127: esp. the tower on a wall, a bastion, Xen. II. c.: also a walled city, fortified house, etc., Nic. Al. 2, and Dion. H. (Thought by some to be akin to θύρσος, q. v.)

τύρσιος, ὁ, =foreg.

τύρσχη, ἡ, dub. L for ὕρσχη.

τύρσῃς, *es*, (τυρός, εἶδος) like cheese, Plut.

τύρωσις, ἡ, *on*, verb. Adj. from τυρώω, prepared with cheese.

τυτάνη, ἡ, v. τυκάνη.

τυτθός, *on*, later also ἡ, *on*, little, small, young, as Adj. in Hom. always of men, τυτθὸς ἄνθρωπος, τυτθὸς εὐδία while yet a little one, II. 22. 480.

2. τυτθὸν as Adv., a little, a bit, esp. of Space, ἀνεγὰρ τοὺς τυτθὸν ἐπισσω, ἡλεῖσθαι τυτθὸν ἔρχω, τυτθὸν ἀποπρὸ νέων etc., freq. in Hom.: scarcely, hardly, II. 15. 628., 19. 335, Aesch. Pers. 564: of the voice, low, softly, gently, τυτθὸν φθεγγαμένη II. 24. 170:—more rarely in pl. τυτθά, in Hom. only τυτθὰ διαμρῆσαι and κείσασθαι, to cut small, Od. 12. 174, 388. (Prob. akin to τυτθός, τίτση.)

τυτῶ, *ous*, ἡ, the night-owl, so called from its cry, v. Plaut. Menaechn. 4. 2, 91.

Τυφάν, *onos*, δ, poet. Ep. lengthd. form for Τυφῶν, q. v.: hence, Τυφάνιος, *ia*, *on*, poet. for Τυφάνιος, pecul. fem. Τυφανίς, ἰδος: Τυφάνιον, τό, a mountain between Olympus and Thebes, Heine. Hes. Sc. 32. [Cf. Τυφῶν.]

τύφειδῶς, ὁ, (τύφα) one with smoky clouded wits, a stupid fellow, a dullard, Ar. Vesp. 1364, where Brunck from Suid. would read στυφειδῶς a sulky fellow, from στυφῶ, but cf. τυφογέρον.

τύφεδών, *on*ος, ἡ, (τίφω) a setting on fire, kindling, lighting: an inflammation. II. a torch.

ΤΥΦΗ, ἡ, a plant used for stuffing bolsters and beds, like the tomentum cirsene of the Romans, typha Linn., our cat's-tail.

τύφῆρης, ἑ, (τύφω, *ἔρω?) set on fire, burning, lighted, λύχνος Anth. (Others derive it from τυφή.)

τύφῆλιν, *ns*, δ, =sq.

τύφῆλιος or τυφῆλιος, δ, (τυφῶς) a kind of serpent, like our blind-worm, Lat. caecilia (caecus), Arist. H. A.; also, τυφάωψ and κοφίης.

τυφλογένης, ἑ, (* γένω) born blind.

τυφλοπλαστόμα, as Pass., (πλάσσω) to be born blind, of bears. τυφλοποιός, *on*, (ποιέω) blinding.

τυφλόποδος, *os*, δ, ἡ, with blind foot, (as in Milton 'these dark steps'), of Oedipus, Pors. Phoen. 1549.

τύρβη, ἡ, *on*, blind, in Hom. only 16. 139, h. Ap. 172, but freq. from Lat. downwds.; c. gen., τ. τιος blind to a thing, Xen. Symp. 4. 12, cf. τυφλός ἱ: τὰ τυφλὰ τὸ σμάσμα, i. e. one's back, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45:—proverb., ὁ τυφλὸς παρὰ τὴν καφὸν λαλεῖ, of one whose attacks are unfelt, Cratin. Archil. 3.

II. metaph. also of the other senses and the mind, τ. ἦτορ Pind. O. 7. 34; τυφλὸς τὰ τ' ὄρα, τὸν τε νοῦν, τὰ τ' ὅματα Soph. O. T. 371.

III. of things, dark, unseen, dim, obscure, as we too say, blind, ἑλπίδες Aesch. Pr. 250, ἄτη Soph. Tr. 1104; τὸ δ' ἀβρῶν τυφλὸν αἰὲν ἔρπει Id. Fr. 685; τ. σπιλάδες blind rocks, Anth. 2. of the mouths of rivers and harbours, choked with mud, Plut. Sulla 20; τυφλὸς ὕψος a branch without buds or eyes, Theophr.

IV. Adv. -λως, τ. ἔχει πρὸς τι to be blind to it, Plat. Gorg. 479 B. (τυφλός is prob. shortl. from τυφελός, from τυφῶ, and so strictly smoky, misty, darkened; and perh. akin to σφῶλός.) Hence

but *us*, *lucky*, *fortunate*, Aesch. Ag. 464: in gen. *accidental*, *by chance*. Adv. —*pōs*, Ar. Ach. 250, Thesm. 305.

τυχθεῖς, part. aor. 1 pass. of τεύχω.

τύχιζω, (τύχος) = τυκίω.

τύχικος, ἡ, ὄν, (τύχη) = τυχηρός, Polyb. Adv. —*kōs*, Id.

τύχος, ὁ, masc. pr. n., *Maker*, (from τεύχω, for he made shields, Il. 7. 220).

τύχόν, Adv., *by chance*, *perhaps*, Xen. An. 6. 1, 20:—strictly acc. of the part. neut. aor. 2 of τεύχων, used absol. like ἐξόν, *παρὸν* etc.

τύχόντως, Adv. part. aor. 2 of τεύχων, *by chance*, *at random*, Arist. Gen. An.

τύχος, ὁ (τεύχω) v. τύκος.

Τύχων, ὄνος, ὁ, (τύχη) *the god of chance*, as Τύχη is the goddess, Strab. p. 588, who seems to connect him with Priapus; whence some derive it from τεύχω, *the maker, generator*, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1. p. 252. [ῥ]

τύψις, εως, ἡ, (τύπτω) *a beating, smiting*: also = τύμμα, Nic.

τῷ, dat. sing. from neut. τό, used absol., *therefore*, *so*, in *this wise*, Hom., v. ὁ, ἡ, τό, A. v. II. II. for τίνι, dat. sing. of τίς.

τῷ, enclit. for τινί, dat. sing. of τίς.

τύγαλμα, Ion. crasis for τὸ γάγμα, Hdt.

τῶδε, dat. of ὅδε, used as Adv. = οὕτως, Eur. H. F. 665.

τῶδαίω, Dor. τῶδάσω: fut. —άσω, also άσομαι in Plat., Hipp.

Ma. 290 A:—*to mock or scoff at, jeer, flout*, τινά Hdt. 2. 60, Plat. l. c.: in Pass., *to be jeered*, Plat. Rep. 474 A:—as an instance of τῶδαίω the ancients quote the epigram of Empedocles in A. P. Append. 21, cf. Müller Aeginetica p. 170.

τῶδασμός, ὁ, *mockery, scoffing, jeering*.

τῶδαστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (τῶδαίω) *a mocker*.

τῶδασι, Adv. (τῶδαίω), *scoffingly, jeeringly*.

τῶδαστῆς, ἡ, ὄν, *given to mocking, scornful*. Adv. —*kōs*.

τῶδεία, ἡ, = τῶδασμός.

τῶλῆς, Ion. crasis for τὸ λῆλῆς, Hdt.

τῶποβαῖνον, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀποβαῖνον, Hdt.

τῶργαχίον, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀργαχίον, Hdt.

τῶς, demonstr. Adv., answering to the interrog. πῶς; and to the reflex. ὡς, = ὡς, οὕτως, *so*, in *this wise*, Il. 3. 415, Od. 19. 234, Hes. Sc. 219: also not rare in Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 484, 637, Supp. 69, 691, Soph. Aj. 841, after ὥσπερ. II. Dor. = οὐ, *where*, Theocr. Ep. 4. 1.

τῶτρεκέις, contr. for τὸ ἀτρεκέις, Mel. 123. 12.

τῶτῷ, gen. τῶτῶτος, dat. τῶτῷ, Ion. for τὸ αὐτό, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ, Hdt. (Not to be written τῶτῷ etc., nor yet as Schweigh. does, τῶτῷ etc.)

Υ

Υ, υ, ὅ φιλον, τό, indecl., twentieth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral υ = 400, but υ = 400,000. The written character Υ at first also stood for the digamma, and was therefore a semi-vowel: hence as a vowel it was distinguished by the name of Υ φιλον, which it retained, after the digamma had disappeared from use. So the Lat. V served both for the semi-vowel V (i.e. the digamma), and as a vowel, which latter was distinguished by a special character U only in later times.—In later Greek however, υ in the diphthongs *au* and *eu* often passed into a consonant again, and was then expressed by β, thus from αἰρα came καλαῖα βροφ καλαῖα βροφ and the like, Koen Greg. p. 354, Jac. A. P. p. 586; and in modern Greek υ is generally pronounced as β.

The use of υ was most freq. with the Aeolians, being put by them for ο, as in ὄνομα στόμα ὄνρις ὄνρις μῆγρις for ὄνομα στόμα ὄνρις ὄνρις μῆγρις, Koen Greg. p. 584, sq.; unless with Buttm. (Lexil. v. βούλομαι: fin.) υ in all such cases is to be taken for the short Aeol. *ou*, and to be pronounced accordingly.

2. sometimes they also changed α into υ, as, σῶρξ for σφῶρξ.

3. sometimes ω into υ, as, χελώνη τέκνυν for χελώνη τέκνυν, Bart Greg. p. 586.

4. sometimes υ into ι, as, φῶν φῶν φῶν, Buttm. Lexil. voc. ὑπερφίλος γ.

5. they often

inserted υ after α and ε, as, ἀνὴρ ἀνὸς θένω χένω for ἀνὴρ ἀνὸς θένω χένω, Koen Greg. p. 591, 612: when λ follows the vowel, it disappears after this inserted υ, as, ἀνὰ ἀνέκων ἐνω ἀνέκων θένυν ἐνέειν for ἀνὰ ἀνέκων ἀνὰ ἀνέκων θένυν ἐνέειν, Koen Greg. p. 354: but when thus inserted, υ is always a semi-vowel, and hence the position of the breathing and accent should be not ἀνὴρ ἀνὸς αἶμα, but ἀνὴρ ἀνὸς αἶμα etc. 6. υ was also inserted by the Aeolians, Boeotians and Laconians after ο, so as to form with it the diphthong *ou*, as ποῖνος στόνος ποῖνος for πόνος etc.: and reversely also they placed ο before υ, e.g. κοῖνες πόνομα κοῦτάλη for κῖνες κύμα σκντάλη Koen Greg. p. 208, 388. 7. as the Aeol. sometimes changed the diphthong *ou* into ο, as Μοῖσα for Μοῖσα, λέγοισα for λέγονσα, and so sometimes in the masc. acc. plur. of the 2nd declens., Greg. Dial. Aeol. 50; but this last instance is rare, Koen p. 618.

8. lastly in words beginning with υ the Aeol. always use the spiritus lenis, whereas in Att., and the common written language, it always has the spiritus asper.

ῥ υ, sound to imitate that made by a person snuffing a feast, Ar. Plut. 895.

ῥάγχη, ἡ, (ῥς, ἄγχω) *a sore throat* in swine: in gen. *a bad sore throat*; cf. κοῦτάλη and συνῥάχη. [ῥ]

ῥάγων, ὄνος, ἡ, = σαργών, Ath. [ῥ]

ῥάδες, ων, αἱ, (ῥω) *the Hyades*, i.e. the Rainers, Lat. Pluviae, in Virg., seven stars in the head of the bull, which threatened rain when they rose with the sun, Il. 18. 486, Hes. Op. 613. The Romans also called them *avicularis*, *little pigs*, because by a strange mistake they derived the word from ῥς, Voss Virg. G. 1. 138:—Hes. Fr. 60, names five Hyades as nymphs, like the Charites, Φαιώλη, Κορωπίς, Κλέεια, Φαῖω and Ἐυδάρη. Later legends made them the nymphs, who reared Bacchus, Pherecyd. Fr. 16, p. 109, Sturz., [usu. ωωω, but in Eur. Ion 1156, El. 468, υ is long.]

ῥαῖνῃ, ἡ, (ῥς) strictly *a sow*, usu., I. a Libyan wild-beast, prob. the modern *hyena*, an animal of the dog kind, with a bristly mane like the hog (whence the name), first in Hdt. 4. 192: also called γῥαῖνος or γῥανός, and κροκῖντας or κροκῖντας.

II. a sea-fish, prob. a kind of plaice, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 F, and Plin.; also ῥαῖνις. III. αἱ ῥαῖναι the women dedicated to the religious service of Mithras, the men being called ῥαῖντες, Porphy. [ῥ]

ῥαῖνις, ἴδος, ἡ, = ῥαῖνα II, Epich. 34. [ῥ]

ῥαῖνω, = βερίω, Hesych.

ῥακῖνθια, τό, sub. ἑπά, a Laced. festival in honor of Hyacinthus, Hdt. 9. 7, 11, Thuc., etc. [ῥ]

ῥακῖνθῳ, f. ἰω, to be like the flower ῥακῖνθος, Plin. [ῥ]

ῥακῖνθινὸ βῆφῆς, ἑς, (βῆπτω) *dyed hyacinth color*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2. [ῥ]: from

ῥακῖνθινος, ἡ, ον, *hyacinthine, hyacinth-colored*, Od., cf. sq. B. 1. [ῥ]

ῥακῖνθος, ὁ, *Hyacinth*, a Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him by an unlucky cast of the discus, Eur. Hel. 1469, cf. ῥακῖνθια, and Müller Dor. 2. 8. § 15.

B. as appellat., I. ὁ ῥακῖνθος, also ἡ, (v. fin.) *the hyacinth*, first in Il. 14. 348, h. Cer. 7; a flower said to have sprung up from the blood of Hyacinthus, or acc. to others from that of Telamonian Ajax: and some botanists, as Sprengel, think they can decipher on the petals the initial letters of these names, TA or AI, or the intersection αἱ αἱ. cf. Ovid Met. 10. 211; hence the epithets γαρρὰ ῥακῖνθος, Theocr. 10. 28; αἰσθη, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 D, cf. Virg. Ecl. 3. 106. This name seems to have taken in the whole family of the *Iris*, (though Nic. l. c. compares the *Iris* to it); whence may be explained the very different accents of its color: in Hom. it must be very dark, for in Od. 6. 231, 23. 158, he calls locks of hair ῥακῖνθινῃ ἀνθείῃ δμοία; and it is expressly called *black* in Theocr. l. c., and Virg. Ecl. 2. 18 (for the Lat. *vaccinium* is only a corruption of ῥακῖνθος): again, the hyacinth is *purple*, i.e. *dark-red*, in Mel. 105, Euphor. Fr. 38, and Ovid. l. c.; and *iron-colored, ferrugineous*, in Virg. Ecl. 4. 183; but the latter author also makes it *sky-blue* and *snow-white*. However, whether the ῥακῖνθος was of the *iris* or *gladioli* kind, or rather (as some think) the *larkspur*, *Delphinium Ajacis* Linn., it certainly had nothing in

common with our *hyacinth*, v. esp. Voss Virg. Ecl. 2. 18, 50, 3. 106., 10. 39. Hom. makes it masc. after him it seems to have been much more freq. fem., although in Lat. the fem. remained more rare, Voss Virg. Ecl. 5. 38. II. ἡ ὑακινθὸς the *hyacinth* or *jacinth*, a precious stone of hyacinthine color, LXX, cf. Plin. 37. 40: this seems never to be masc. [ὑά.] Hence ὑακινθώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a *hyacinth*, *hyacinthine*. [ὑά] ὑάλεος, ἑα, ὅν, contr. ὑαλοῦς, ἁ, οὖν Lob. Phryn. 309, (ὑαλος) like *alabaster*, of glass, glass, like glass, glassy, transparent, Anth. [Cf. ὑαλος fin.] ὑάλη, ἦ, = ὑαλος, susp. ὑάλη (ὑαλος) to be like glass. [ὑ] ὑάλιος, = πολυμύκος, Suid., who derives Ἑννάλιος from it. ὑάλιος, ἦ, ὅν, later ὑέλιος, (ὑαλος) of or made of glass, glass, Ar. Ach. 74. [Cf. ὑαλος fin.] ὑάλιος, ὅν, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (ὑαλος) of or belonging to glass, γῆ, ἕμμος ὑαλίτις vitreous or quartzose sand, Strab. [ὑ] ὑάλοειδής, ἑς, (ὑαλος, εἶδος) like glass, glassy, χυρὸς Hipp.; also, ὑαλῶδες ὄφρον Id., cf. Pörs., transparent: ὁ δὲ λίθος a precious stone, perh. our *topaz*, Theophr., cf. Orph. Lith. 277. [Cf. ὑαλος fin.] ὑάλοις, εσσα, εν, (ὑαλος) of glass: like glass, glassy, transparent. [ὑ, but in Ep. and Epigr. Poets also ὕ in arsi, Rufin. 36.] ὑάλος, ἦ, or ὑελος, ἦ, (v. infr.) orig. any kind of clear, transparent stone, used by the Egyptians to enclose their mummies in, Hdt. 3. 24:—where it is prob. oriental alabaster, or arragonite, which is transparent when cut thin, v. Bähr ad l., Belzoni's Researches p. 236: also crystal, amber, etc. 2. a convex lens of crystal, used as a burning-glass, λίθος διαφανὴς ἀφ' ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἄπτονται Ar. Nub. 766, cf. Theophr. de Igne 73, cf. Plin. 37. 10, mentions globes filled with water used in the same way; cf. also σκάφον. II. glass, Lat. vitrum, first in Plat. Tim. 61 B:—though glass itself (not then, it seems, called *hyacinth*) existed in the time of Hdt., for the ἀργήματα λιθινὰ χυρὰ mentioned in 2. 69, were no doubt of this material: we also have a σκύφος χυρὴς λίθου in Epinic. ap Ath. 432 C. On the history of ancient glass, v. Strab. p. 758, Plin. l. c., Dict. of Antiqu. sub v. Vitrum.—The form ὑαλος is said to be Att., yet later, as in Theophr., we have ὑελος, ἦ and ὁ, Hemst. Thoms. M. 862, Lob. Phryn. 309, and A. B. p. 68.22: in Hdt. the MSS. vary between ὑαλος and ὑελος, but the latter is now generally received. (The word is said to be Egyptian, which will agree with the place of its earliest manufacture: those who maintain its Greek origin refer it to ὕα, as we speak of the water of a precious stone.) [ὑ: but in some derivs. ὕ metri gratia, as in ὑάλεος, Q. Maecen. 7. 6, Strato 88. 2: ὑαλοειδής Orph. Lith. 277, ὑαλόχρου Leon. Tar. 5.] Hence ὑαλοτέχνης, ὅν, ὁ, (τέχνη) an artificer or worker in glass. [ὑ] ὑαλοουργεῖον, or ὑέλ-, τό, the workshop of a ὑαλοουργός, glass-house, Diosc.; and ὑαλοουργεῖν, ἦ, sub. τέχνη, the art of making glass: from ὑαλοουργός, ὁ, (ἐργα) a glass-worker, Strab. [ὑ] ὑάλοισ, ἁ, οὖν, contr. for ὑαλοῖς, q. v. ὑαλοχρῶσος, ὄν, contr. χρῶς, οὖν, (χρῶα) glass-colored, Anth. [Cf. ὑαλος] ὑαλοχρῶδης, es, = foreg., dub. in Crinag. 6. 5. ὑάλλω, (ὑαλος) to make into glass, vitrify. [ὑ] ὑάλλωδης, es, cf. sub ὑαλοειδής. [ὑ] ὑάλλωμα, ατος, τό, (ὑαλόω) a glazing of the eye, glassy-eye, wall-eye, a disease of horses. [ὑ] ὑάλλωπις, ἰδος, ἦ, (ῥψ) glassy, crystalline, ἱασπις Orph. [ὑ] ὑβάζω, (ὑβός) to stoop forward and set up the back to vomit, Suid. ὑββάλλω, Ep. syncope, for ὑποβάλλω, Il. 19. 80. ὑβός, ἦ, ὄν, bent outwards, hump-backed, opp. to λορδός, Theocr. 5. 43, cf. Pörs. Oecon. Hipp. (Akin to κυφός, and to Lat. gibbus, gibba, gibber, to Germ. Hübel, and our hump.) [ὑ] Hence ὕβος, ὁ, the bunch or hump of a camel, Arist. H. A.: also of the callosities on its breast and knee-joints. ὕβω, (ὑβός) to bend outwards, make hump-backed. [ὑ] ὑβρίγελος, ωτος, ὁ, (ὑβρις, γέλως) one who laughs scornfully. ὑβρίξω, l. ὕβρισω, also ὕβριομαι Ar. Ecl. 666: (ὑβρις) To

was wanton, run riot, esp. in the use of superior strength, or the enjoyment of pleasure, to abuse one's strength, give a loose to passion, and the like, freq. in Od., esp. in the phrase ὕβριζοντες ἀτάσθαλα μηχανώμεναι, 3. 207., 17. 588: so, ὁππότε ἀνὴρ ἄδικος καὶ ἀτάσθαλος. ὕβριζει πλοῦτα κεκορημένος Theogn. 749: esp. of lust, Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 30; opp. to σωφρονέω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 30, Antipho 128. 16: often of over-fed horses, asses, etc., to whinny, neigh, bray, etc., Hdt. 4. 129, (ubi v. Wessell.), Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62, cf. Büsch Expl. Pind. P. 10. 36 (55): and of plants, to run riot, grow stout, rank and luxuriant, Theophr.: of wine, to ferment. II. esp. in dealing with other persons, ὕβρι τινά to treat him despitefully, do him despite, to outrage, insult, affront, ill-treat, injure, first in Il. 11. 695, Od. 20. 370, and then freq. in Trag., etc., but in Att. Prose the more usu. phrase was, ὕβρι, εἰς τινά to deal wantonly with him, commit outrages towards him, first in Eur. Phoen. 620, Hipp. 1073, etc., and then freq. in Plat., etc.: acc. to Luc. Solec. 10, ὕβρι, τινά was to do one a personal injury, ὕβρι, εἰς τινά to injure some person or thing belonging to one; but the distinction (though it seems just) was little attended to, cf. Indices ad Orat. Att. and v. infr. III: ὕβρι, περί θεῶν Plat. Legg. 885 B, cf. 761 E. ὕβρι, ἐπὶ τινά to exult over a fallen foe, Eur. H. F. 708: often c. acc. cognate, ὕβρι, ὕβριν Eur. I. A. 961, etc.; so, ὕβρι, ὕβριν Id. Bacch. 247; and in Pass., ὕβριν ὕβρισθῆναι Ib. 1298: cf. ὑβρισμα, —μός: so too, ὕβρι, ἀδικήματα to do wanton wrongs, Hdt. 3. 118: hence c. dupl. acc., ὕβρι, τινά τι Soph. El. 613, Plat. Sym. 222 A. 2. at Athens esp. in legal sense, to do one a personal outrage, to beat and insult, ravish, and the like, (cf. ὕβρις II. 2), Lys. 142. 12, 169. 36, etc.; ὕβρισθῆναι βία Plat. Legg. 874 C; ὕβριζόμενος τὰς γνάθους mauling on the cheeks, Ar. Thesm. 903; ὕβριζόμενος ἀπονήσκει he dies of ill-treatment, Xen. An. 3. 1, 13: hence also, ὕβρισθαι to be mutilated, of eunuchs, Id. Cyr. 5. 4, 35. III. στήλη σὺν ὕβρισμα a dress of no ostentatious character, Ib. 2. 45.—Cf. ὕβρις throughout. [ὑ by nature.] ὕβρισταῖω, (ὑβρις, πάσχω) to suffer outrageous treatment, like δεσποταῖω. ὕβρις, εως, Ep. 105, ἦ, wanton violence, arising from the pride of strength, passion, lust, etc., riotousness, insolence, freq. in Od., usu. of the suitors, v. Nitzsch ad l. 7; ὕβρις ὑπέβριος, ἀτάσθαλος Od. l. 368., 16. 86; opp. to εὐνομία, Od. 17. 487; oft. coupled with βία, as of the violence of soldiers in a conquered town, Od. 14. 262., 17. 431; opp. to δίκη, Hes. Op. 215; joined with ὀλέγεται, Hdt. l. 106: acc. to Plato ὕβρις is ἐπιθυμία ἀρετῆς ἐν τῇ ἡ ἀρχῇ, Phaedr. 238 A; hence in the Poets often joined with κόρος, v. κόρος I. fin.:—also rank lust, lewdness, etc., opp. to σωφρονέω, and then of over-fed horses etc., riotousness, restiveness, Hdt. l. 189; ὀρθία κινδάλων ὕβρις Pind. P. 10. 55; cf. ὕβριζω I: ὄνουν ὕβρις its fermentation, Ael. II. of outward acts towards others, a piece of wanton violence, despotic treatment, an outrage, insult, Il. 1. 293, 214: in plur., Hes. Op. 145: for ὕβριν ὕβριζω, cf. ὕβριζω II. 2. esp. an outrage on the person, esp. violation, rape, Lys. 92. 4; so, ὕβρις παίδων Isocr. 89 A; ὕβριν τὸ σάματος πεπρακὸς Aeschin. 26. 41; so, πηρώσκειν τὸ σάμα ἐφ' ὕβρι Id. 5. 5. At Athens the νόμος ὕβρεως was very important, the punishment being capital; under it came all the more serious injuries done to the person, the slighter kind being αἰκία; hence in the former case the injured person proceeded by γραφή, indictment, prosecution; in the latter by δίκη or private suit:—γραφὰ ὕβρεως were tried before the Thesmothetæ, Dem. 976. 11., 1102. 18; one of the most notable cases on record is Demosthenes' prosecution of Meidias: cf. Att. Process, pp. 319 sq., 548 sq., Dict. of Antiqu. p. 501. B. as mascul. Adj., ὕβρις ἀνὴρ, for ὕβριστής, a violent, overbearing man, opp. to δίκαιος and ἀγαθός, Hes. Op. 189. (The word prob. comes from ὑπέρ.) [ὑ by nature.] ὕβρις, ἰδος, ἦ, a night bird of prey, Arist. H. A. ὑβρίσθω, Dor. for ὕβριζω. ὕβρισμα, ατος, τό, (ὑβρίζω) a wanton act, outrage, insult, Lat. contumelia, Hdt. 3. 48., 7. 160, and Eur.; ὕβρισμα ὕβριζω Eur. Heracl. 18, Xen. Ath. 3. 5, cf. ὕβριζω II. II. the object of insult, ὁ θέσθαι τινα to make a mock of, insult one, Eur. Op. 1038.

ὑβρισμός, ὁ, = *foreg.*, ὑβρισμός *ὀβρίζειν* Aesch. Fr. 165.

ὑβριστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, poet. for sq., Mel. 119, also v. l. 11. 13. 633. ὑβριστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ὀβρίζω) a violent, overbearing person, a *vanion*, insolent man, ἀνέρες ὑβρισταί Hom., v. esp. II. 13. 633: opp. to δίκαιος, φίλξενος, θουδής, Od. 6. 120; esp. *leisful*, *lewd*, opp. to σόφρων, Ar. Nub. 1068, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 21, etc.: in gen. a *licentious*, *ungovernable man*, Hdt. 1. 89, 2. 32: hence *insolent*, ὑβριστής ἀνεμός Hes. Th. 307: of beasts, *tameless*, *savage*, *wild*, ταῖροι Eur. Bacch. 743; ἵππος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62:—cf. ὑβριστός fin. Hence

ὑβριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to wantonness, insolence, outrageous, insolent, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B, etc.: ὑβριγίσις ὅ, a narrative of an outrage, Dion. H.: τὸ ὑβριστικόν an insolent disposition, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5. Adv. —κός, Plat. Charm. 175 D, and Xen.

ὑβριστίς, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. from ὑβριστής, but very dub., Lob. Phryn. 266, Paral. 443.

ὑβριστοδίκαι, οἱ, (δίκην) *abusers of law*, *corrupt judges*. [δ]

ὑβριστός, ἡ, οὐ, like ὑβριστικός, abusive, insulting, insolent, ἔργον Pherecr. Incert. 23, cf. Plat. (Com.) Peis. 2. Hence in Compar. and Superl., ὑβριστότερος, ὑβριστότατος Hdt. 3. 81, Ar. Vesp. 1303, Plat., etc.:—these are referred by Buttm. (Ausf. Gr. § 66 Anm. 1) and others to ὑβριστής, under the notion that ὑβριστός (i. e. ὑβριστός) is a verbal Adj.: but the old Gramm. agree in writing it ὑβριστός, some taking it as shortd. from ὑβριστικός, some as itself a Superl. like ῥᾶστος, cf. Lob. Paral. 40. ὑβριστρία, ἡ, fem. from ὑβριστήρ, LXX.

ὑβρωμα, ατος, τό, (ὕβρω) like ὕβρις, a *hump*, *hunch*, Galen. [ὑ] ὑβρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὕβρω) a *making hump*-dunked. II. = ὕβρις. [ὑ] ὑβρεῖα, ἡ, low Greek for ὑβρία, never in Att., Piers. Moer. p. 380, Pors. Or. 229, Meineke Philem. p. 379, Lob. Paral. 28. [ὑ] ὑβριάω, f. ὤω, (ὕγρης) to *make sound or healthy*, *heal*, τῷ τι Tim. Locr. 104 D:—Pass. to *become healthy*, *get well*, Arist. Org. [ὑ]

ὑβριάνω, f. ἄνω, aor. ὑβρίανω: (ὕγρης):—to *be sound*, *healthy or in health*, Simon. 12, Hdt. 1. 153, Lat. *bene valere*, Ar. 605, Plat., etc.: in gen. to *be in a certain state of health*, ὑγ. νοσηλότερον ἢ ὑγεινότερον Hipp. Aphor. 6. 2. 2. metaph. to *be sound of mind*, Theogn. 255, Ar. Nub. 1275, etc.: in full, ὑγ. φρένας Hdt. 3. 33; so too, τὸ ὑβριάνον τῆς ἑλλάδος Id. 7. 157.

3. ὑβριάνω, like χῶρε, a common form of taking leave, *farewell*, Lat. *vale*, Ar. Ran. 165, Eccl. 477. [ὑ] Hence

ὑβριάνω, ἡ, a *healing*. [ὑ] ὑβριάντος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ὑβριάνω, *healed*: to *be healed*, *curable*. [ὑ]

ὑβριάνσις, ἡ, (ὕβρις) = ὑβριάνσις, Arist. Eth. N. [ὑ] ὑβριάνω, ατος, τό, (ὕβρις) a *cure*. [ὑ]

ὑβριαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὕβρις) good for *healing*, *wholesome*. [ὑ] ὑβριαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from ὑβριάνω, *healed*: to *be healed*.

ὑβριεία, ἡ, Ion. ὑβριεία, and sometimes in Att. ὑβριεία, as in Ar. 604, 731, Meineke Menand. p. 333: later ὑβριεία, q. v.: (ὕγρης)—*health*, *soundness of body*, *Lat. salus*, first in Hdt. 2. 77, and Pind. P. 3. 128:—δ. φρονεῖν a *healthy state of mind*, *soundness of mind*, Aesch. Eum. 535.

II. fem. pr. n. Hygieia, the goddess of health. [ὑ]

ὑγιεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὕγρης) good for the *health*, *wholesome*, *sound*, *healthy*, χωρίον ὑγ. a *healthy country*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16, cf. Plat. Rep. 401 C: of food, *wholesome*, Id. Mem. 1. 6, 5, and Plat.

III. Adv. —πᾶς, ὑγ. ἔχειν = ὑγιαίνειν, Plat. Rep. 407 C: Comp. ὑγεινότερος and —ρον, Xen. Lac. 2. 5, Mem. 3. 13, 2: Superl. —ότατα, Ib. 4. 7, 9. [ὑ]

ὑγιεῖς, εσσα, εν, Boeot. for ὑγίης, hence the acc. ὑγιέντα ὄλον in Pind. O. 5. 53. [ὑγί]

ὑγιήρης, ἐς, v. sq. ὑγιήρος, ἄ, ὄν, (ὕγρης): I. good for the *health*, *wholesome*, Pind. N. 3. 29.

II. of persons, in full health, *healthy*, *hearty*, *strong*, Lat. *sanus*, ὑγιηρότατος Hdt. 4. 187, who however in 2. 77 has also a Superl. ὑγιηρότατος, which points to a Posit. ὑγιήρης, itself not found:—opp. to νοσέρος, Hipp. Adv. —ρῶς, Id. [ὑ]

ὑγιής, ἐς, γεν. ἐός, *sound*, *healthy*, *hearty*, *strong* in body, Lat. *sanus*, ὑγιέα ἀποδέξαι, ποῖνεν τινα to *restore him health*, *make him sound*, Hdt. 3. 130, 133: hence 2. of one's case

or condition, ὥς καὶ τῆς safe and *sound*, Hdt. 4. 76, Thuc. 3. 34, and Plat.

II. *sound in mind*, *sound-minded*, Simon. 12. 12 (Scheidewind), and Plat.: then metaph. of words, advice, etc., *sound*, *wholesome*, *wise*, like κρήνιος, ὁ, μῦθος a *wholesome word*, II. 8. 524 (the only place where any of this family of words occurs in Hom.): so, ὁ λόγος, βούλευμα Hdt. 1. 8, 6. 100; so in Att., οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς προφέρειν, φρονεῖν, λέγειν to *advance* or *think* no one *sound*, *wise word*, etc., Soph. Phil. 1006, Eur. Phoen. 201; οὐδὲν ὑγ. φέρειν, ἀρκέειν etc., Ar. Ach. 956, Plut. 50, etc., διανοεσθαι Thuc. 3. 75; and so of a person, ὑγιὲς μῆδ' ἐν, i. e. a mass of corruption, Ar. Plut. 37, cf. Stall.

Plat. Rep. 584 A.—Compar. and Superl. ὑγιειότερος, —ότατος but an irreg. form ὑγιειότερος occurs in Sophron ap. E. M. [ὑ] Hence

ὑγιούγία, ἡ, (ὕγρης) *sound*, *healthy combination*. [ὑ] ὑγιόποιε, to *make sound*, *heal*, Diod. [ὑ]

ὑγιώα, = ὑγιώα, Hipp. [ὑ] ὑγιά, ἡ, v. sub ὑγρός.

ὑγιάω, f. ὤω, (ὕγρος) to *be wet* or *moist*, Hipp.

ὑγιάινω, f. ἄνω, (ὕγρος) to *wet*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 3: of a river, to *water* a country, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 230. Hence

ὑγαννός, ἡ, a *wetting*, *watering*.

ὑγαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for *wetting*.

ὑγρία, ἡ, (ὕγρις) a *wetness*, *moisture*, Hipp., v. Wytenb. Plut. 364 D.

ὑγρασία, ατος, τό, (ὕγρις) that which is *wetted* or *moistened*. II. = *foreg.*, Hipp.

ὑγρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, as if from ὑγρέω, Ion. for ὑγρασία, Hipp.

ὑγροβάτω, to *go in the wet* or *in water*, live in the water, Jac. A. P. 621.

ὑγροβάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (βαίνω) *going in the wet* or *in water*, living in the water. [ὑ] Hence

ὑγροβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *going or living in the wet*, v. ὑγροτροφικός.

ὑγροβάρης, ἐς, (βάπτω) *dipped in the wet*, *wetted*, Nonn.

ὑγρόβιος, οὐ, living in the wet or in water: living on or by the water, as a fisherman, Nonn.

ὑγρόβλος, οὐ, (βάλλω) *wet-striking*, i. e. *wetting*, *moistening*, σταγόνες Eur. Chrys. 6.

ὑγρόγονος, οὐ, (* γένω) *produced in the wet* or *in water*, Nonn.

ὑγροθηρική, ἡ, (θηρᾶ) sub. τέχνη, *hunting in the water*, i. e. *fishing*.

ὑγροκέλευθος, οὐ, *going in the wet* or *in water*, ap. Ath. 63 B.

ὑγροκέφαλος, οὐ, (κεφαλῆ) *moist-headed*: suffering from water in the head, Arist. Probl.

ὑγροκοιλίος, οὐ, (κοιλία) *subject to looseness in the bowels*, Arist. H. A.

ὑγροκολλούρια, τά, = κολλούρια (or κολλύρια) ὑγρᾶ.

ὑγροκόμος, οὐ, (κομῆ) *fostering with water*: *abounding in water*, Or. Sib.

ὑγρολέξευτος, οὐ, (λαξεῖω) *scooped out by the action of water*.

ὑγρομέδων, οντος, ὁ, lord of the water, like ποτομέδων, Nonn.

ὑγρομέλεια, ἡ, *suppleness of limb*: from ὑγρομέλης, ἐς, (ὕγρος II) *with supple, soft limbs*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 13.

ὑγρόμορφος, οὐ, (μορφή) of *liquid form*.

ὑγρόμιρον, τό, for ὑγρὸν μίρον, *liquid ointment*.

ὑγρόνομος, οὐ, (νέμω) *walking the water*.

ὑγρόνος, οὐ, contr. vous, *out of a soft*, *weak mind*.

ὑγροπάγης, ἐς, (παγνύμι) *with frozen water*, Nonn. II. q. a *watery*, *weak consistency*, as opp. to σκληρόσκαρκος, Galen.

ὑγρόπισσον, τό, for ὑγρὰ πύσιον, *liquid pitch*.

ὑγροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *making wet*, *wetting*, Plut.

ὑγροπρότερος, οὐ, (προεῖμαι) = ὑγροκέλευθος, Orph.

ὑγροπτόρε, to *go through the wet* or *water*, of ships, Anth.

ὑγροπτός, οὐ, (πέλω) = ὑγροκέλευθος.

ὑγρορροῖα, (ρροῖς, πέω) to *be liquid or fluid*, Arist. Probl.

ὑγρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὕωρ) *wet*, *moist*, *running*, *fluid*, Hom., etc. ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον, i. e. *olive-oil*, as opp. to *fat* or *tallow*, II. 23. 281.

Od. 6. 79; ὑγρὸν ὕδωρ, i. e. *water*, as opp. to *ice*, Od. 4. 458.

ἄνεμοι ὑγρὸν ἄνεμος winds *blowing moist* or *rainy*, as opp. to ἄντροι, *parching*, Id. 4. 478, 19. 440, Hes. Op. 623, Th. 869.

hence, ἡ ὑγρὰ, Ion. ὑγρῆ, the *moist*, i. e. the sea, oft. in Hom. cf. τραφερός; also, ὑγρὰ κέλευθα the *watery ways*, i. e. the sea.

Od. 3. 71, 9. 252; and so ὑγρὰ alone, opp. to ἀπείρων γαῖα, I.

24. 341, Od. 5. 45, cf. Ar. Vesp. 678: but, τὰ ὑδρὸν and τὰ ὑδρὰ, *wet, wetness, moisture*, Hdt. 1. 142, and Hipp.; *water, liquor*, Hdt. 4. 172: μέτρα ὑγρὰ καὶ ξηρὰ *liquid and dry measure*, Plat. Legg. 746 D: ἐφ' ὑγροῖς (ὑγραφεῖν to paint on fresco, Plut. 2. 759 C.—In gen. opp. to ξηρός. II. *soft, pliant, supple, lithe, waving*, Lat. *mollis*, e. g. of the eagle's back, Pind. P. 1. 17, ubi v. Böckh; esp. of young limbs, ὑγρὰ ἀγκυλὰ Eur. Incert. 1. 2: σκέλη, πρᾶχλος Xen. Eq. 1. 6, Cyn. 4. 1; so, of colts, γνάτα ὑγρὰς κάμπτει, ὑγρὰς τοῖς σκέλεσι χρῆσθαι Xen. Eq. 1. 6, 10. 15,—like Virgil's *molliora curva toros*, Georg. 3. 76; νεώτερος καὶ ὑγρότερος Plat. Theat. 162 B; and so the hare is called ὑγρός, Xen. Cyn. 5. 31: ὑγρὸς κείσθαι to lie in an easy position, opp. to being stretched or stiff, Hipp., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1448: κέρας ὑγρὸν of a bow, Theoc. 25. 206: but also 2. *slack, languid, faint*, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1222. III. of the eyes, *swimming, melting, languishing*, to represent which Apollodorus' statues have the lower eyelid drawn up a little over the eye, Winckelm. Geschichte d. Kunst 4. p. 202, Müller Archäol. d. K. § 329. 5: hence, ὑγρὸν ὄραν or δέρεσθαι to have a languishing look, and even ὑγρὸς πόθος a languishing, longing desire, h. Hom. 18. 33, Jac. Mel. 14. 7, and Leon. Tar. 37. 3. 2. of sound, melting, ὑγρὸν αἶδεν to sing a soft, melting strain. IV. metaph. of a soft, easy temper, disposition, soft, pliant, easy, unstable, ὑγρὸς βίος a delicate, voluptuous life, Alex. Πυρρ. 3: hence easy to be inclined to, prone to, πρὸς τι: changeable, inconstant. V. Adv.—*γρᾶς*, cf. sup. ἡ.

ὑγρόσαρκος, *ον*, (σάρξ) of soft, spongy flesh. ὑγρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, (ὑγρός) *wetness, moisture*, Eur. Phoen. 1256, Plat., etc. II. in gen. *softness, pliancy, suppleness*, Xen. An. 5. 8, 15: ὑγρότης τῶν ὀμμάτων languishing of the eyes, Plat. III. metaph. *pliancy of the mind, softness, easiness of temper*, δ. τοῦ ζήτους Lycurg. 152. 12: ὑγρότης βίω, like βίος ὑγρός, a voluptuous course of life, Crobyl. ap. Ath. 258 C.

ὑγρόστρομος, *ον*, (στράω) producing moisture or water, Nonn. ὑγροτράχλος, *ον*, with pliant neck. [ἀ] ὑγροτροφικός, ἡ, *όν*, of the nature of a ὑγρότροφος, proper or belonging to it, ὡς water-animals, Plat. Polit. 264 D, where Athen. read ὑγροβατικὸς, cf. Stallb.

ὑγρότροφος, *ον*, (τρέφω) feeding in water. ὑγρονοσία, ἡ, *wateriness*, late. ὑγρόφθαλμος, *ον*, with moist, swimming, languishing eyes. ὑγρόφθογγος, *ον*, λάγυνος ὕγρ. a narrow-necked bottle that gurgles when one pours from it, Anth.

ὑγρόφθαλμος, *ον*, with a moist, soft mind. ὑγροφθοβία, ἡ,=ὑδροφθοβία. ὑγρόφοιτος, *ον*, (φοιτάω)=ὑδροπόρος, Lyc.

ὑγροφόρητος, *ον*, (φορέω) borne by or on water, Nonn. ὑγροφόρος, *ον*,=ὑδροφόρος. ὑγροφύτης, *ές*, (φύη) of a wet, moist nature: in gen.=ὑγρός. Adv.—*ως*, Aristaen.

ὑγροχίτων, *ωνος*, δ, ἡ, in a wet garment, Nonn. [γ] ὑγρόχρους, *ους*, δ, ἡ, with a moist surface. ὑγρόχυτος, *ον*, (χέω) pouring or poured forth wet, Nonn.

ὑγρύνω,=ὑγραίνω, dub. ὑγρῶσσω, poet. for ὑγραίνω, ὑγράζω, to be wet or moist, Aesch. Ag. 1329.

ὑδάλειος, *α, ον*, (ὑδωρ) *watery*. II. *dropsical*, Hipp. [ὑ, but also ὤ in arsi.] ὑδατοπῆμα, dub. l. for ὑδατοποτέω.

ὑδαρής, *ές*, *gen. έος*, (ῥωα) *watery, mixed with water, washy*, strictly of wine, Xen. Lac. 1. 3; ὑδ. κυλικιον Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C: hence metaph. ὡς φιλότης Aesch. Ag. 798, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 7; ὑδ. ὄμμα Arist. Gen. An. [ὑ] ὑδαρός, *ά, όν*,=foreg. [ὑ] Hence ὑδαρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, *wateriness*, Clem. Al. [ὑ] ὑδαρής, *ές*, (ὑδαρός, έδος) of watery nature or look. [ὑ] ὕδασι, dat. pl. of ὕδωρ.

ὑδασιπτεγής, *ές*, (στέγω) like ὑδατοσπεγής, keeping off water, water-proof, πῖλος Phil. Thess. 5. 5, cf. Lob. Phryn. 688. [ὑ, but in Phil. l. c., ὤ.] ὑδαταίνω, also as Med. ὑδαταίνομαι, (ὑδωρ) to be dropsical,

Hipp. (in Med.). II. of women, to have watery menses, Id. (in Act.), cf. Foës. Oecon. [ὑ] ὑδατηγός, *όν*, (ἔγω) leading or conveying water. [ὑ] ὑδατηγός, *ά, όν*, (ῥωα) of or belonging to water, κρωσός ὑδ. a water-ewer or pail, Aesch. Fr. 91. [ὑ] ὑδατινος, *η, όν*, also *ος*, *ον*, (ῥωα) of water, watery: in gen. wet, moist: τὸ ὑδατινόν an eye-lotion, Galen. II. transparent like water, of thin, gauze-like Milesian garments, ὑδ. βράκη Theoc. 28. 11,—where others understand it sea-green. III. like ὑγρός II, pliant, supple, βραχίονες Anth., cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. 16. 9; παράσιος Anth. [ὑ] but metri grat. also —ὑῶν; and in Matro I. 79, ὑῶ—[ὑ].

ὑδατιον, τό, Dim. from ὕδωρ, a little water, small stream, of the Ilissus, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A; and in plur., Ib. B. [ὑδα-] ὑδατίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ῥωα) a watery vesicle under the upper eyelid, Defin. Med. [ὑ] ὑδατισμός, *ός*, as from ὑδατίζω, the noise of water in the body of a dropsical person, Medic. [ὑ] ὑδατοιειδής, *ές*, (είδος)=ὑδατώδης, Diog. L. [ὑ] ὑδατῆες, *δεςσά, δες*, (ῥωα) watery, like water, like ὑδατώδης Anth. [ὑ, but in arsi ὤ.] ὑδατοθρέμω, *ον*, *gen. ονος*, (θρέμω, τρέφω) nurtured, i. e. living in water, ἱχθύς Emped. 78, 88. [ὑ, but in arsi also ὤ, l. c.] ὑδατόκλυστος, *ον*, (κλύω) washed with water only, without soap, Wyttienb. Plut. 2. 134 E.

ὑδατοπλήξ, *ήτος*, δ, ἡ, (πλήσσω) stricken by water, ἄκρα Opp. The nom. ὑδατοπληγής is dub., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 282. [ὑ, in arsi also ὤ.] ὑδατοποσία, ἡ, a drinking of water, Hipp. [ὑ]: and ὑδατοποτέω, to drink water, Luc.: [ὑ] from ὑδατοπότης, *ους*, δ, (πίνω) a water-drinker, v. ὑδροπότης. [ὑ] ὑδατοποτέω,=ὑδατοποτέω, poet., Cratin. Incert. 107, cf. ὑδροπικνέω. [ὑ] ὕδατος, *gen. of ὕδωρ*.

ὑδατοσπεγής, *ές*, (στέγω)=ὑδασιπτεγής. [ὑ] ὑδατοσπεγής, *ές*, (στέγω) girt with water, poet. [ὑ] ὑδατοτρεφής, *ές*, (τρέφω) like ὑδατοθρέμω, bred by or in water, growing by the water, αἰγριοι Od. 17. 208. [ὑ] ὑδατόχλος, *ον*, (χλός) or ὑδατόχλωρος, *ον*, water-green, pale, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. ὑδατόχλωρος, *ον*, (χολή) with watery bile. [ὑ] ὑδατόχροος, *ον*, (χρᾶω) water-colored, v. l. in Hipp. for —χλωρος. ὑδατός, (ὑδωρ) to make watery:—Pass. to be dropsical, Hipp. [ὑ] ὑδατώδης, *ές*, (ῥωα, έδος) like water, green like water, Theophr. 2. watery, ὀνυρ Hipp.; wet, sloppy, κρύσταλλος Thuc. 3. 23. II. dropsical, Hipp. [ὑ] ὕδατω, Ep. for ὕδω,=ῥωα, v. q., Call. Jov. 76. [ὑ] ὑδαρινά, (ῥερος) to have the dropsy, Hipp. [ὑ] ὑδαρίω,=ὑδαρίω, Lob. Phryn. 80. [ὑ] ὑδαρίσις, *ωνος*, ἡ,=ῥερος, the dropsy: [ὑ] from ὑδαρίω, (ῥερος) to have the dropsy, Aristid. [ὑ] ὑδαρικός, ἡ, *όν*, (ῥερος) dropsical: ὑδ. ἀρρώστημα, dropsy. [ὑ] ὑδαρειοειδής, *ές*, (είδος) of a dropsical nature. [ὑ] from ῥερος, δ, also ὕδαρεος, δ, (ῥωα) like ῥωα, the dropsy, Hipp., and Arist. Eth. N. [ὑ] Hence ὑδαρέω,=ὑδαρινά, Hipp. [ὑ] ὑδαρέωδης, *ές*, contr. for ὑδαρειοειδής, Diosc. [ὑ]

ῥΔΕΩ, to tell of, celebrate, a word first used by the Alexandr. Poets, Nic. Al. 47, 525, Call. Fr. 477, cf. ὕδαλω:—Pass. to be told of, to be called so and so, Ar. Rh. 2. 528, 4. 264, Arat. 257. (Cf. Sanscr. vad loqui; akin to ἀδῆ, αἰδῶ, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 245:—from the same Root Root come ὕδης, ὕμνος, ὕμνω: prob. akin also to ὕδαλος.) [Näke, Choeril. p. 183, considers ὤ in ὕδαλω, ὕδαλω, ὤ in ὕδαλω:—but the existence of this latter form is questionable.] ὕδης, *ους*, δ, (ὑδέω)=κοιτητής, συνέρως, Hesych. ὕδνῶ, to nourish, ap. Hesych.: from ὕδνης, *ους*, δ, (ῥωα) strictly watery, moist; hence nourishing: also pass. nourished:—but only in Gramm. as Root of Ἀλοσύνη and ῥαστοσύνη.

ὕδνης, *ον*, δ,=ὕδης, ἔμπειρος, Gramm. ὕδνον, τό, also οἶδον, (οἰδάω) an esculent fungus, prob. the truffle, Lat. *uber*, Theophr. Hence

ιδνόφυλλον, τό, (φύλλον) an herb said to grow over truffles and mark the spot where they are, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 62 D. υδρογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) sprung from the water, Orph. [v] υδρος, εος, τό, poet. for ὕδωρ, q. v., sub init. [v in aesi, v in thesi.]

ὕδρα, ἡ, (ὕδωρ) like ὕδρος, a water-serpent, Lat. hydra, Hes. Th. 313 : ὕδραν τέμνειν, proverb. of labor in vain, because two heads sprung up for every one of the Lernaean hydra which was cut off, Plat. Rep. 426 E.

ὕδραγωγέιον, τό, an aqueduct, Strab. : from ὕδραγωγέω, (ὕδραγωγός) to conduct, convey water, Strab. Hence ὕδραγωγία, ἡ, a conducting, conveying of water, Plat. Tim. 77 E. II. an aqueduct.

ὕδραγώνιον, τό, = ὕδραγωγέιον. ὕδραγωγός, ὄν, (ἡγω) conducting, conveying water : δ ὕδρ. one who superintends aqueducts, or writes upon them, Plut. : also an aqueduct, LXX. II. in Hipp., one who drinks much water, a dropsical person.

ὕδραϊν, (ὕδωρ) to water : ὕ, ἡν, of a river, Eur. Tro. 226 : to sprinkle with water, τινά Id. I. T. 54 i—ὕ. xodis tui to pour out libations to . . , Eur. I. T. 161, and in Med., to bathe, wash oneself, ὕδραμμένη Od. 4. 750, etc. : λουτρά ὕδρασθαι χροί to pour water over one's body, Eur. El. 157.

ὕδραϊς, αἰά, αἰών, (ὕδωρ) by water, on the water, opp. to χερσαῖος. ὕδραλέστια, ἡ, and ὕδραλέστια, τό, plur. from ὕδραλέστιον, (ἄλω) a water-mill : in Hesych. also —ετία, ἡ.

ὕδραλέτης, ον, δ, (ἄλω) a water-mill, Casaub. Strab. p. 556. ὕδράλμη, ἡ, (ἄλμη) salt water.

ὕδραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὕδραντικός, dub. ὕδράργυρος, ὄν, fluid silver, quicksilver, artificially prepared from cinnabar ore : native quicksilver was called ἄργυρος χυτός.

ὕδράρπαξ, ἄγος, ὄ, (ἄρπάξω) a water-clock, like κλεινύδρα. ὕδραυλῆς, ον, δ, (αὐλέω) one who plays the hydraulic organ (ὕδραυλις).

ὕδραυλῖς, ἡ, = ὕδραυλις. ὕδραυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a ὕδραυλις, Math. Vett.

ὕδραυλις, εως, ἡ, (αὐλέω) a hydraulic organ, v. Ath. 174. ὕδραυλος, ὄ, = foreg.

ὕδρεϊα, ἡ, (ὕδρευω) a drawing water, Plat. Legg. 844 B : a preserving of water, Thuc. 7. 131. 2. a distribution of moisture, irrigation, Plat. Tim. 77 D, Legg. 761 C. II. water, a body of water, Diod.

ὕδρειον, τό, Ion. ὕδρῖον, (ὕδρευω) a water-bucket, well-bucket, Hdt. 3. 14. II. a place where water is drawn, a well or reservoir, Polyb.

ὕδρεϊαιον, τό, water mixed with oil, Plut.

ὕδρευμα, τό, (ὕδρευω) a place where water is drawn, a well.

ὕδρευσ, εως, ὄ, (ὕδρευω) poet. for ὕδρευτής, Lob. Phryn. 316. ὕδρευσις, εως, ἡ, (ὕδρευω) a drawing or fetching of water, watering, irrigation, Theophr.

ὕδρευτής, οὐ, δ, (ὕδρευω) a drawer of water, waterer.

ὕδρευν, (ὕδωρ) to draw, fetch or carry water, Od. i. 105, Theogn. 264 : usu. in Med. to draw or go for water, Od. 7. 131, 17. 206, Hdt. 7. 193.

ὕδρηϊον, τό, for ὕδρειον, Hdt.

ὕδρηλος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὕδωρ) watery, moist, wet, λειμῶνες Od. 9. 133, Σάμος H. Ap. 41 : νεφθ, λίβδες ὕδρ. Aesch. Supp. 793, Pers. 613 : κρυσσοί, σταγόνες Eur. Cycl. 89, Supp. 206. Poet. word, used also by Hipp.

ὕδρηρος, δ, ὄν, = foreg., Eur. (?) ap. Stob. p. 520. 32.

ὕδρηχος, ον, (χέω) = ὕδροχος, ὁ, Pindar Eur. Incert. 12. II. δ ὕδρ., the sign Aquarius in the Zodiac, Plut.

ὕδρια, ἡ, (ὕδωρ) a water-pot, bucket, pail, Ar. Av. 602, Vesp. 926, Eccl. 678. II. a vessel of any kind, ὕδρ. χαλκή of the Babylonian urn in the law-courts, Dem. 1155. 6 : a cinerary urn, Luc. Demosth. Enc. 29, and Plut.

ὕδριας, ἀδος, ἡ, Νύμφη, a water-nymph, Nonn.

ὕδριαφόρος, ον, (ὕδρια, φέρω) carrying a water-essel, Ar. Eccl. 738.

ὕδριον, τό, Dim. from ὕδωρ, a small quantity of water, Lat. aquula, Strab. p. 560. II. a water-clock, Math. Vett. III. = ὕδρειον.

ὕδρισκη, ἡ, Dim. from ὕδρια Ath. [1426]

ὕδροβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βαίνω) fitted for moving in the water, v. I. for ὕδροβατικός, Ath. 99 B.

ὕδροβᾶφής, ἐς, (βάπτω) dipped in water, like ὕδροβαφής.

ὕδρονήριον, τό, γάρων prepared with water.

ὕδρoγαστρω, ορος, ὄ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) with water in the belly, dropsical.

ὕδρoγώνωμ, ον, gen. ορος, (γνώμη, γνώμαι) finding out water and digging wells.

ὕδρoγονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γόνη) belonging to the production of water.

ὕδρoδοκος, ον, (δέχομαι) receiving or containing water.

ὕδρoδμος, ον, dwelling in water.

ὕδρoδρομος, ον, (δραμῖν) running in water, i. e. swimming, Orph.

ὕδρoειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like water, looking like water : in gen. watery, moist, wet.

ὕδρoεις, εσσα, εν, (ὕδωρ) watery, Eur. Hel. 349 : fond of the water, Lat. aquaticus, poet.

ὕδρoθηκη, ἡ, a reservoir of water, cistern, Ath.

ὕδρoθηρας, ον, δ, (θηρῶ) a water-hunter, fisherman, Ael.

ὕδρoθηρία, ἡ, hunting in or on water, fishing, Ael. : and ὕδρoθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to fishing, Ael.

ὕδρoκελεύθος, ὄν, dub. I. for ὕρoκελεύθος.

ὕδρoκεφάλιον, τό, Cels., and ὕδρoκεφάλος, ὄ, (κεφαλή) water in the head, hydrocephalus.

ὕδρoκεφάλος, ον, (κεφαλή) suffering from water in the head.

ὕδρoκίλη, ἡ, water in the scrotum, hydrocele. Hence ὕδρoκλικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from hydrocele.

ὕδρoκριν, ὄ, mix with water, Lob. Phryn. 630.

ὕδρoλογον, τό, (λόγος) a water-clock, formed like ὁρoλόγιον.

ὕδρoμαντις, εως, ὄ, ἡ, one who divines from water, a water-prophet, Strab.

ὕδρoμαστευτής, οὐ, δ, (μαστέω) one who seeks for water. Hence ὕδρoμαστευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to the search for water : ἡ —κή, sub. τέχνη the art of seeking for water.

ὕδρoμελδουσα, ἡ, Water-queen, name of a frog in Batr. 19.

ὕδρoμελαβρος, ον, (μελαβρον) dwelling in water, ἔχθες Emped. 225, poet.

ὕδρoμελι, ιτος, τό, honey-water, hydromel, a kind of mead.

ὕδρoμετρίον, τό, (μέτρον) a vessel for measuring hydrostatically, Math. Vett.

ὕδρoμῆλον, τό, a drink of water and ἡπλόμελι, Diosc.

ὕδρoμύγης, ἐς, (μύγμη) mixed with water.

ὕδρoμύλη, ἡ, and ὕδρoμύλος, ὄ, (μύλη) a water-mill.

ὕδρoνομόμη, ας Pass. (πέμω) to get a supply of water.

ὕδρoπτερι, εος, τό, water-pepper, a plant, Diosc.

ὕδρoποτιός, ον, (ποιέω) producing water, watery, Plut.

ὕδρoπόρος, ον, (τέρω) = ὕρoπόρος, Nonn.

ὕδρoποσία, ἡ, water-drinking, Xen. Cyr. i. 5, 12 : and ὕδρoποσία, to drink water, Hdt. i. 71, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 26 ; as opp. to οἶνον διαχρήσθαι : cf. ὕδρoποσία : from

ὕδρoποτής, ον, δ, (τίνω) a water-drinker, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 29 : hence in Comic phrase for a thin-blooded, mean-spirited fellow, Jac. Anth. i. 2. p. 231 : so, ὕδρoποτής in Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1 : ὕδωρ πῖνον Dem. 73. 3 : Horace's aquae potior.

ὕδρoποτήν, acc. to the Gramm. the correcter form of ὕδρoποτήν, v. Lob. Phryn. 456.

ὕδρoρδδῖον, τό, oil of roses mixed with water, or rose-water ?

ὕδρoρδστατον, τό, rose-water.

ὕδρoρροα, ἡ, and ὕδρoρροά, ἡ, poet. —ρόη, Lob. Phryn. 492 : (ρόη) — a water-course, whether on the ground, a conduit, canal, sluice, Ar. Ach. 922, 1186 ; or on the roof, a gutter, spout, Ar. Vesp. 126. II. = ὕρoρρῶ, A. B. III. a hidden rock in the sea.

ὕδρoρροα, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb., v. Lob. Phryn. 497.

ὕδρoρροός, ὄ, (ρέω) = ὕδρoρροά, Alciphr.

ὕδρoρροῖα, ἡ, also ὕδρoρροῖα, = ὕδρoρροά, Lob. Phryn. 492. [ρῶ]

ὕδρoς, ὄ, (ὕδωρ) like ὕδωρ, a water-serpent, II. 7. 723. II. a smaller kind of water-animal, elsewh. φαλάγγια and σάιροι.

ὕδρoσεληνίτης, ον, ὄ, (σελήνη) a fine kind of selenite.

ὕδρoσκοπέω, (ὕδρoσκοπος) to search for water, dig wells. Hence ὕδρoσκοπική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of finding water, well-sinking, Geop. : —τό —κόν, a treatise on this art, Ib.

ὕδρoσκοπῖον, τό, a water-clock : from

ὑδροσκόπος, *ov*, (σκοπέω) seeking or finding water : *δ ὑδρ.* a water-seeker, well-sinker.

ὑδρόσπονδα, *τά*, (σπένδω) *sun*, *ἱερὰ*, a drink-offering of water, cf. *ἐλαίσπονδα*, *μελισπονδα*, *οἰδσπονδα*. The *ὑδρόσπονδα* were also called *νμφάδια*.

ὑδροστάσιμος, *ov*, of or with standing water, *Diosc.* [ἄ]

ὑδροστάσιον, *τό*, (στήναι) standing water, a pond, pool. [ἄ]

ὑδροστάτῳμαι, *as Pass.*, (ἵστημι) to have stagnant water, *τὸ ποῖ* ὑδροστάτῳμαι spots with standing water, marshes, bogs.

ὑδροστάτης, *ov*, *δ*, (ἵσταιμι) a water-weigher, a hydrostatic balance, *Procl.* [ἄ]

ὑδροσφράντης, *ov*, *δ*, (σφραγίζωμαι) a water-smeller, *Alciph.*

ὑδροτόκος, *ov*, (τίκτω) producing water, of a well, *Ap. Rh.*

ὑδροφάντης, *ov*, *δ*, (φαίνω) one who discovers water, a well-sinker. Hence

ὑδροφαντική, *ἡ*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of discovering water.

ὑδροφόβος, *ov*, *δ*, = *ὑδροφόβος*, *Plut.*, cf. *Lob. Phryn.* 639, *Aj.* 604.

ὑδροφόβια, *ἡ*, (ὑδροφόβος) horror of water caused by the bite of a mad dog, *hydrophobia*. Hence

ὑδροφοβία, *f. ἄνω*, to have the hydrophobia.

ὑδροφιλία, *ἡ*, *ov*, belonging to or seized with hydrophobia : *πῶδος ὕ*, = *ὑδροφιλία* : from

ὑδροφίλος, *ov*, (φίλω) having a horror of water, having the hydrophobia. II. as Subst. *δ* and *ἡ*, *ὑδρ.* = *ὑδροφιλία*, *Diosc.*

ὑδροφορέα, to carry water, *Xen. An.* 4. 5, 9.

ὑδροφόρησις, *ἡ*, and **ὑδροφορία**, *ἡ*, a carrying of water.

ὑδροφορία, *τά*, sub. *ὑδρ.* the water-carrying, a festival in *Aegina* : from

ὑδροφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) carrying water : *δ ὑδρ.* a water-carrier, *Hdt.* 3. 14 ; fem. *ἡ ὑδροφόρος*, *Xen. An.* 4. 5, 10.

ὑδροχάρης, *ἔς*, (χαίρω) delighting in water ; or *ὑδροχάρης*, *δ*, Grace of the waters, name of a frog in *Batr.*, cf. *Ἰμνοχαρής*.

ὑδροχέϊον, *τό*, a well, cistern.

ὑδροχεύς, *ἔως*, *δ*, (χέω) like *ὑδροχέος*, one who pours water.

II. the constellation *Antares*.

ὑδροχόη, *ἡ*, a water-drain, gutter, aqueduct.

ὑδροχόος, *ov*, (χέω) pouring or pouring forth water. II.

δ ὑδρ. the constellation *Antares*.

ὑδροχύτος, *ov*, (χέω) pouring or gushing forth with water, *κρήνη* *Eur. Cycl.* 65 ; overspread with water, *κόπτος* *Nonn.*

ὑδρόδης, *ἔς*, (ἵδω) like water, watery, wet, *Theophr.*

ὑδροδία, *f. ἄνω*, (ὑδραῖν) to have the dropsy, *Arist. Gen. An.*, cf. *Forssk.* *Oec. Hipp.*

ὑδροπικτός, *ἡ*, *ov*, (ὑδραῖν) dropsical, *Arist. Probl.*

ὑδροπικτήσις, *ἔς*, and **ὑδροπικτῖδης**, *ἔς*, (ἔλδος) like dropsy, shewing symptoms thereof, dropsical, *Hipp.*, v. *Forssk.* *Oecon.*

ὑδραῖν, *ωπος*, also *ωπος*, *δ*, (ὑδραῖν) dropsy, *Hipp.*, who distinguishes two kinds, *δ ὑποσκαρδιδιος* and *δ μετ' ἐμφυσήματος*, cf. *Forssk.* *Oecon.*

2. like *ἵδω*, any watery humor, *Hipp.*

II. a dropsical person, *Id.*, in which signif. the more exact *Gramm.* write it *oxyt.* *ὑδραῖν*, and take *ὑδρόστος* as gen. (The word is formed from *ὑδραῖν* without any compos. with *ῥω*, cf. *αἰμαλῶν*, *θυμάλων*, *μώλωψ* and the like.)

ῥω, v. sub *ἵδω*.

ῥω, *τὸ* gen. *ῥωτος*, like *σκάω*, *σκατός* (for no nom. *ῥω* or *ῥωας* occurs) : an Ep. dat. *ῥωε* in *Hes. Op.* 61, *Theogn.* 955, whence *Callim.* *Fr.* 466 formed a nom. *ῥωος* (*ῥω*, v. sub fin.)

Water, of any kind, fresh or salt, spring or rain, *Hom.*, etc. ; freq. also in plur., but so used by *Hom.* only in *Od.* 13. 109 ; esp. of rivers, *ῥωτα* *Καφισία* the waters of *Cephus*, *Pind. O.* 14. 1, and so freq. in *Trag.* : more definitely, *ῥω* *πότμον* fresh water, *Xen. Hell.* 3. 2, 19 ; *ῥω* *πλατύ* salt water, *Hdt.* 2. 108 ; so, *ἡ Ἀμυρὸν* *Thuc.* 4. 26, etc. :—*ῥω* *κατὰ* *χειρὸς* water for washing the hands, *Ar. Vesp.* 1216, *Av.* 464, in *Hom.* *χέρηναι* :—on *γῆν* *καὶ ῥω* *αἰεῖν*, *διδόνα*, v. sub *γῆ*. Proverbs, *γράφειν* *τὴν εἰς ῥω* of any thing fleeting or untrustworthy, *Soph. Fr.* 694, *Plat. Phaedr.* 276 C, *ἔ* *τῆρα* ; *ῥω* *πάν* *πνίγη*, *τί* *δεῖ* *ἐπιπνέειν* ; of a lost case, *Arist. Eth. N.* : *ῥω* *πνέειν*, cf. *ὑδροπότης*.

2. esp. rain-water, *Il.* 16. 385 ; and then simply rain, *ῥω* *ῥαται* *Hdt.* 1. 87 ; *ῥω* *γίνεταί*, *ἐπὶ* *γίνεταί* *Id.* 5. 12, 13 ; also called, *ῥω* *ἐξ οὐρανό* *Thuc.* 2. 77 ; *ῥω* *ἄβρμα* *Pind. O.* 10 (11). 22, *τὰ* *Διὸς ῥωτα* *Plat. Legg.* 761 A, etc. : hence,

Zeus ῥω *ποιεῖ*, *δ* *θεὸς ῥω* *ποιεῖ* *Ar. Nub.* 1280, *Vesp.* 261 : *ῥωτα* *βρονταῖα* thunder-showers ; *ῥωτα* *σκληρά* or *μαλακά* heavy or slight rains, etc., *Hipp.*, v. *Forssk.* *Oecon.* 3. in *Hdt.* 3. 104 occurs the curious phrase, *ἐν ῥω* *λόγος* *αὐτοῖς* *ἐπὶ* *βρέχεσθαι* it is said they are dripping with water, i. e. (as it is usu. explained) with sweat.

4. in Attic law-phrase, *τὸ ῥω* was the water of the water-clock (καλὴφύρα), and hence the time it took in running out, *ἐὰν* *τὸ ῥω* *ἐγχαρῇ*, i. e. if there's time enough, *Dem.* 1094. 3 ; *ἐν* *τῷ* *ἐμῷ ῥω* *ταί*, *ἐπὶ* *τοῦ* *ἐμῷ ῥω* *ταί* in the time allowed me, *Id.* 274. 9, 1318. 6 ; *οὐκ* *ἐνδέχεται* *πρὸς* *τὸ* *αὐτὸ ῥω* *ταί* *εἶπειν* *οὐ* *κατά* *say* (all) in one speech, *Id.* 817. 9 ; so, *ἰδύσκειν* *πρὸς* *συγκρὸν ῥω* *Plat. Theat.* 201 B ; *ἐν* *μικρῷ* *μέρει* *τοῦ* *παντός ῥω* *ταί* *Dem.* 847. 15 ; *ἐπὶ* *λαβε* *τὸ* *ῥω* *stop* the water (which was done while the speech was interrupted by the calling of evidence, etc.), *Id.* 1103. fin., etc. ; v. plur. ap. *Indice. Orat.* Att. (The word orig. had the digamma, *ῥῶτα*, cf. sub *ῥω* fin.—Cf. *Sanscr.* *udā*, *Lat.* *udus undā*, *Slav.* *voda*, *Goth.* *wato*, which brings us to water :—

Erse and *Cornish* *dow*, *Welsh* *dwr*.) [ῥ strictly, and so always in Att. ; but in Ep., from *Hom.* downwards, usu. *ῥ* in *arsi*, *ῥ* in *thesi*, *Herm. h. Hom. Cer.* 381.]

ῥωτός, *ἡ*, *δ*, and **ῥωτός**, *ἔα*, *ἔων*, also *os*, *ov*, (ῥω) of or belonging to a swine, like *ῥωτός*, *ῥωτός*, *ῥω* *καυλῖα* pig's tripe, *Ar. Eq.* 356 ; *ῥωτός*, *ῥω*, as a type of brutish ignorance, *Plat. Rep.* 535 E, cf. *Ruhnke. Tim.* and v. *ῥωτός*, *ῥωτός*. [ῥ]

ῥωτός, *ἔα*, *ἔων*, contr. *ῥωτός*, *ῥω*, *ῥω*, later form for *ῥωτός*, q. v.

ῥωτός, *ῥω*, *ῥω*, (ῥωτός) one who melts, makes glass.

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ὑϊδιον τό, Dim. from *υἱός*, a little son, Ar. Vesp. 1356.

II. Dim. from *ὕς*, a little pig, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30.

υἱόδους, οὐ, δέ, (υἱός) like υἱέους, a son's son, grandson, Plat. Legg. 925 A. I.—fem. υἱή: also υἱανός, υἱανεύς, υἱανή.

*υἱεύς, v. sub υἱός.

ὑἱέω, f. ἰώω, (ὕς) to squeak or squeal like a pig, v. ὑἱόμος. [ὑ]

υἱέ, Ep. Dat. of υἱός, Hom.

υἱόκος, ἡ, δν, (υἱός) filial.

υἱόκος, ἡ, δν, (ὕς) of, belonging or proper to swine, hence like a swine, swinish: δύνει τι πῶσκειν to have something of the pig about one, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30: cf. υἱέκος. [ὑ]

υἱός, ἡ, ον, =foreg.

υἱοθεσία, ἡ, adoption as a son, N. T.; and

υἱοθετέω, f. ἡσώω, to adopt as a son: from

υἱόθετος, ον, (υἱός, τίθημι) adopted as a son.

υἱοποιέμαι, Med. (ποιέω) to adopt as a son, Polyb. Hence

υἱοποιέσις, εως, ἡ, adoption as a son, like υἱοθεσία; and

υἱοποιήτης, ἡ, δν, adopted as a son, Dion. H.

υἱός, Ep. gen. of υἱός, Hom.

ΥΙΟΨ, δ, declined regul. only υἱόν, υἱή, etc.; but also, esp. in Att., inflected as if there were a nom. *υἱεύς, viz. gen. υἱέος, dat. υἱέι: Dual. υἱέε, υἱέω; Plur. υἱέις, υἱέων, υἱέων, υἱέας: however the gen. υἱέας, and the acc. sing. and plur. υἱέας, are rejected as not Att., though these forms have crept into Edd. even of Thuc. and Plat., v. Thom. M. p. 866, Lob. Phryn. 68: in later Prose, as Ael., a dat. pl. υἱέσι occurs.

Homer uses it in both declensions, but not in all cases, and gen. υἱόν only in Od. 22. 238, elsewhere υἱέος; dat. always υἱέι or υἱέ; acc. υἱά II. 13. 350, elsewhere always υἱόν: Plur. nom. always υἱέες or υἱέας; gen. υἱέων; dat. υἱέσι Od. 19. 418; acc. υἱούς as v. I. 1. 5. 159, elsewhere υἱέας:—he also uses the contr. forms, gen. υἱός, dat. υἱί, acc. υἱά, Dual. υἱέ (distinguished from the voc. sing. υἱέ by the accent), Plur. υἱές, dat. υἱάσι, acc. υἱάς;—but these remained wholly Ep.—The declension, υἱήος etc., belongs solely to Ion. Prose. The pretended Att. nom. υἱός seems to be a mere invention of Gramm., v. Lob. Phryn. 40. Still less were any such nom. forms as υἱέας, υἱέσι, υἱέ, υἱί, ever in use.

A son, Hom., etc.:—υἱόν ποιεῖσθαι τινα to adopt as son, Aeschin. 32. 3. 2. later, the plur. was freq. used, like παῖδες, as a periph. for trades or professions, (which indeed were freq. handed down from father and son), as, ἱατρῶν υἱέις, ῥητόρων υἱέις, i. e. physicians, orators, etc.: so in Hom., υἱές Ἀρχαίων for Ἀρχαίω, cf. παῖς τ. 2. (The Sanscrit Root is *su* (generare), the same as Gr. *φύω*, cf. Lat. *filius* from the old *fuō*, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 215: it recurs almost unchanged in the Spanish *hijo*.) (Hom. sometimes has the first syll. short in these, but only in the forms υἱός II. 6. 130, υἱόν II. 4. 473, υἱέ II. 7. 47, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Ap. 46.)

υἱός, Ep. gen. of υἱός, Hom.

υἱότης, ἡ, sonship, the state of son.

υἱώω, (υἱός) to make into a son:—Med. to adopt as son.

ὑἱόμος, δ, (ὕς) the squeaking or grunting of swine.

υἱοεύς, εως, δ, =υἱανός.

υἱανή, ἡ, fem. from sq., a granddaughter.

υἱανός, οὐ, δ, (υἱός) a child's child, a grandson, Hom., cf. υἱοδός.

υἱοδός, ἡ, (υἱώω) =υἱοποιήσις, υἱοθεσία, Ael.

ὑκίς, ον, δ, Hippon. 76; also ὑκκίς, δ, ὑκος, δ, and ὑκκί, ἡ, a sea-fish, Dor. for εὐρύπρινος. [ὑ]

ὠλαγμα, ατος, τό, (ὠλάω, ὠλακτέω) the bark of a dog, a single bark, howl, or yell: metaph. in plur. currish, snarling words, Aesch. Ag. 1631, 1672.

ὠλαγμός, δ, (ὠλάω, ὠλακτέω) a barking, baying, II. 21. 575. [ὑ]

ὠλαγμένω, ον, to carry wood, Dem. 1041. 2: [ὑ] and

ὠλαγνία, ἡ, a carrying of wood: [ὑ] from

ὠλαγνός, ον, (ὠλη, ἔγω) carrying wood. [ὑ]

ὠλαίς, f. Dor. for ὠλεῖς, Eur.

ὠλόμαι, f. ἄσσομαι, Dep. med., (ὠλη) to gather or fetch wood, ap. Hesych. [ὑ]

ὠλοός, αία, αῖον, (ὠλη) woody, belonging to wood, or to a wood, of the wood or forest, θήρ ὠλ. Theocr. 23. 10. II.

material, corporeal. [ὑ]

[1428]

ὠλακτέω, but only found in Ep. part. ὠλακόντες Opp. [ὑ in arsi.]

ὠλακί, ἡ, (ὠλάω, ὠλακτέω) a barking, howling, Poet. ap. Plat. Legg. 967 D, and Luc.

ὠλακούς, ὅσσα, δν, (ὠλακί) barking, howling, χολός Opp. [ὑ, but in arsi also ὠ.]

ὠλακόμενος, ον, always barking, still howling or yelling, κίνες Od. 14. 29., 16. 4; poet. (On the very dub. deriv. v. Heyne II. 4. 242; and cf. ἔγχεστος, ἰδωρος.) [Ep. in arsi ὠ.]

ὠλακτέω, f. ἡσώω, (ὠλάω, ὠλακί) to bark, bay, howl, of dogs, Pl. 18. 586, Ar. Vesp. 904; πρὸς τινα at one, Isocr. 8 C.

of hounds, ὠλ. περὶ τὰ ἴχθυ Xen. Cyn. 3. 5. 2. metaph.

κραθίη ὠλακτέ Od. 20. 13, 16; so of a hungry stomach,

yearning for food, ἡδὺς ὠλακτόσα Jac. Anth. 2. 2, p. 221; like

Horace's stomachus latrans, cf. Heind. Sat. 2. 2, 18:—also to

yell forth bold and shameless words, Soph. El. 299; ἔμμεσα

ὠλακτέι he tells his uncouth songs, Eur. Alc. 760. II. transit.

to bark or yell at, τινα Ar. Vesp. 1402: metaph. to snarl at, abuse, Polyb.—The radic. form ὠλάω q. v., like ὠλόσκω, ὠλακώ

and ὠλακτίω, is only poet. in the forms ὠλάτω, ὠλόσσω, very

dub.: ὠλακτέω is Cretan. [ὑ] Hence

ὠλακτητής, οὐ, δ, a barker, bawler, Anth.: the form ὠλακτής

is without example. [ὑ]

ὠλακτίω, =ὠλακτέω, Q. Sm. [ὑ]

ὠλακτικός, ἡ, δν, disposed to bark, Luc. [ὑ]

ὠλακτώ, =ὠλακτέω, dub.

ὠλαξ, ἄκος, δ, =ὠλακτητής, a barker. [ὑ]

ὠλόσσω, =ὠλακτέω, Aesch. Supp. 877.

ὠλόσσω, f. ξω, =foreg., dub. [ὑ]

ὠλοστής, οὐ, δ, (ὠλόμαι) one who gathers, makes, fells or

fetters wood. [ὑ]

ὠλοστρία, ἡ, fem. of ὠλοστής. [ὑ]

ὠλότμος, Dor. for ὠλητ—

ῬΑΛΩ, poet. radic. form of ὠλακτέω, only used in pres. and

impl., to bark, bay, of dogs, Od. 16. 9., 20. 15, and so in Med.

ὠλάντω, Od. 16. 162. 2. metaph. of a man, to howl,

cry out, Soph. Fr. 58. II. transit. to bark or bay at, τινα

Od. 16. 5. (Onomatop., like our howl, yell, etc.) [ὑ]

ῬΑΗ, ἡ, wood, a wood, forest, woodland, freq. in Hom., etc.: not only of a real wood, trees, but also of corpse, brush-wood,

underwood, undergrowth, hence directly opp. to trees, Xen. An. 1. 5, 1, cf. Hdt. 3. 112; cf. ὠλημα II.

II. wood cut down, timber, firewood, fuel, II. 23. 50, Od. 9. 234, Hdt. 4. 164., 6. 80.

III. in gen. like Lat. *materia*, the stuff or matter of

which a thing is made; the raw unworked material, whether

wood, as in Od. 5. 257, or stone, metal, etc., Soph. Fr. 743:

ὠλη ἱατρική, *materia medica*, Galen.—in full, ἡ ὑποκειμένη ὠλη

the matter treated of, subject-matter, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1: in

chemical signf., a simple substance, base. 2. matter, as a

principle of being, first in Arist. (cf. ὠλοός), and freq. in later

philosoph. writers,—usu. as opp. to the intelligent principle

(νοῦς).—(The aspirate becomes *s* in Lat., *sylna*: prob. akin to

ξύλον) [ὑ]

ὠληβάτης, ον, δ, (ὠλη, βαίνω) he who walks in, haunts the

wild wood, epith. of Pan. [ὑ]

ὠληγενής, ἑς, (ἄγω) produced in wood. 2. made of

wood. II. consisting of matter, material, corporeal. [ὑ]

ὠληίς, ἡσσο, ἡν, but ὠλεῖς as fem. in Od. 1. 246: (ὠλη) :—

woody, wooded, Hom. Mostly poet. [ὑ]

ὠληκτικός, ον, δ, (κοιτῆ) one who lodges in the wood, an in-

habitant of it, Hes. Op. 527: only poet. [ὑ]

ὠλημα, ατος, τό, (ὠλη) anything of wood kind, esp. of shrubby

plants, bushes: hence joined with τὰ φρυγανικά καὶ θαμνώδη,

Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3; opp. to πόνος, Id. 9. 16, 4. II. stuff,

matter. [ὑ]

ὠλημάνω and -νόμος, =ὠλο— [ὑ]

ὠληματικός, ἡ, δν, (ὠλημα I) belonging to the class of ὠλημα,

Theophr.

ὠληουργία, ἡ, =ὠλουργία, poet. [ὑ] from

ὠληουργός, ὄν, =ὠλουργός, Ap. Rh. [ὑ]

ὠλησκόπος, ον, =ὠλοσκόπος, Anth. [ὑ]

ὠλητόμος, ον, Dor. ὠλᾶτ—, =ὠλοτόμος, Theocr. 17. 9. [ὑ]

ὠληφορέω, =ὠλοφορέω, poet. [ὑ] from

ὀληφόρος, *ov*, = ὀλοφόρος, *Ar. Ach.* 272. [ῥ] ὀληφόρος, *ov*, ὁ, [ῥ] = ὀλός, Nic. ὀληφόρος, *ov*, (ὀλος) *watching a wood, a forester*, epith. of Pan, *Ap. Rh.* i. 1227, *Leon. Tar.* 17. [ῥ] ὀλός, *η*, *the sole of a shoe*, ap. Hesych., prob. of wood; hence *Lat. solea*.

ὀληβάτης, *ov*, ὁ, = ὀληβάτης, *Antiph. Cycl.* 2, *Anaxil. Circe* 1; but the form is rejected by *Lob. Phryn.* 637, who reads ὀληβάτης; and by *Meineke* ad *Il.*, who reads ἡλιβάτης.

ὀληγενής, *ēs*, *dub. l.* in *Anth.* for ὀληγενής, ὀλογενής, *v. Lob. Phryn.* 637.

ὀλίζω, *f. ἴσω*, to *cleanse, clear, of sediment, to filter, strain*, *Diosc.*: ὀλίσσεται τὰς ρίνας to *blow one's nose*, *Cratin. Incert.* 98; cf. διωλίζω. (*Acc.* to *Gramm.* from ὀλς, transposed for ἰλός.) ὀλός, *η*, *ov*, (ὀλη) *of or belonging to matter, material, ὀλὺχ ὀλὺχ Arist. Metaph.*; ὀλ. ἀρχή *Id. Part. An.*, cf. ὀλῃ *III.* 2.

II. in *Eccl.* worldly, secular. [ῥ] ὀλοστόκος, *ov*, read by *Bast* in *Anth.* for ὀλοσκό or ὀλησκόπος, but *v. Lob. Phryn.* 637.

ὀλοστός, ὁ, (ὀλ(ω) *a straining, filtering*. [ῥ] ὀλοστός, *η*, *ov*, *strained; to be strained or filtered*, *Diosc.*

ὀλοστήρ, *ήρος*, ὁ, (ὀλ(ω) *a filter, strainer, colander*, *Diosc. Att. trilogos*. [ῥ]

ὀλοστήριον, *τό*, = *foreg.* [ῥ] ὀλοστήριον, *τό*, *contr.* for *foreg.* [ῥ]

ὀλλος, ὁ, *Dim.* from ὀλλος. II. the ichneumon.

ὀλοβάτης, *ov*, ὁ, *v. sub* ὀλοβάτης.

ὀλόβιος, ὁ, *living in the woods*, name of a sect of Indian devotees, *Arr.* (*A* literal translation of *Vānaprastha*, the Sanscrit name for *one of the third order*, i. e. a *hermit*, acc. to *Manu.*) [ῥ]

ὀλογενής, *ēs*, = ὀληγενής, *ap. Ath.* 63 B. [ῥ] ὀλογράφος, *ov*, (γραφά) *painting wood, writing upon wood*. [ῥ]

ὀλοδίαυτος, *ov*, (δίαυ) = ὀλοδίας. [ῥ] ὀλοδρόμος, *ov*, (τρέχω, δραμεῖν) *roaming the wood, of wild beasts*, *Ar. Thesm.* 47. [ῥ]

ὀλοκαίτοικος, *ov*, (καίτοι) *dwelling in the wood*. [ῥ] ὀλοκομος, *ov*, (κόμω) *overgrown with wood or leaves*, *ῥάτος Eur. Andr.* 283. [ῥ]

ὀλοκόμος, *ov*, (κομέω) *taking care of woods, fond of them*. [ῥ] ὀλοκόπη, (κόπη) *to cut or cleave wood*, *Arist. H. A.* [ῥ]

ὀλοκοπος, *ov*, (κείρω, κοῦρά) = ὀλοστός, *Lyc.* [ῥ] ὀλομάνω, *f. ἴσω*, *to grow too rank or run to wood*, esp. of the vine, *Lat. silvescere*, cf. *πράγω*, *Hipp.*; then in *gen.* to *run riot*, *Wytemb. Plut.* 2. 15 F. II. τὰ πεδία ὀλομανεῖ the *plains are overgrown with thick wood*, *Strab.* p. 684. [ῥ] from ὀλομάνης, *ēs*, (μαίνομαι) *mad after the woods*. II. of fruit trees, *running to wood*. [ῥ]

ὀλομάχω, *f. ἴσω*, (μάχομαι) *to fight or contend in woods, defend oneself by forests*, *App.* [ῥ]

ὀλομήτρα, *η*, (μήτηρ) *a wood-worm*. [ῥ] ὀλονόμος, *ov*, (νέμωμαι) *living in the woods*, *θήρ Simon.* 108. 7.

ὀλοσκοτός, *ov*, (σκοπέω) *watching over woods*, epith. of Pan. ὀλοστόμος, *f. ἴσω*, (ὀλοστός) *to cut or fell wood*, *Hes. Op.* 420. [ῥ] Hence

ὀλοτομία, *η*, *the cutting or felling of wood*, *Arist. Pol.* [ῥ] ὀλοτομικός, *η*, *ov*, *of, belonging to the felling of wood*: ἡ -κή, *sub. τέχνη*, the *woodman's art or trade*, *Diog. L.* 3. 100. [ῥ] ὀλοτόριον, *τό*, *a place where timber is cut up, a wood-market*, *Strab.* [ῥ] from

ὀλοτόμος, *ov*, (τέμνω) *cutting or felling wood*, ὁ ὄλ. *a wood-cutter, woodman*, *Il.* 23. 114, 123; *Hes. Op.* 805. II. *proparox.* ὀλότομος, *ov*, *pass.*, *cut in the wood*: τὸ ὀλότομον *a plant cut in the wood*, used as a charm, *h. Hom. Cer.* 229, like ὀλοπαμνόν, cf. *τέμνω III.* 2. [ῥ]

ὀλοτράγω, *ov*, (τράγω) *to eat wild roots and fruits*, *Ael.* [ῥ] ὀλοτράφης, *ēs*, (τρέφω) *nourished by matter, material*, *Procl.* *ap. A. Br.* 2. p. 443. [ῥ]

ὀλουργία, *η*, *the carpenter's art, carpentry*. [ῥ] ὀλουργός, *ov*, (*έργω) *working wood*, ὁ ὄλ. *a carpenter or woodman*, *Eur. H. F.* 241. [ῥ]

ὀλοφάγος, *ov*, (φάγειν) *feeding in the woods*, *βοῦς Hes. Op.* 580. II. *eating, consuming wood*.

ὀλοφορβός, *ov*, (φέρβω) *feeding in the woods*, *Eur. I. T.* 261.

ὀλοφορέω, *to carry or gather wood*. [ῥ] from ὀλοφόρος, *ov*, (φέρω) *carrying wood*: of a mountain, wooded, *woody*, *Polych.* [ῥ]

ὀλώδης, *ēs*, (είδος) *woody, wooded, dusky*, *Thuc.* 4. 8, 29.

II. = ἰλνώδης, *impure, slimy, muddy, dirty*, *Schäff. Greg.* 555; cf. ὀλ(ω). [ῥ]

ὀλωρός, *ov*, (ὀρος) = ὀληωρός. II. οἱ ὀλωροί, = ἀγρονόμοι, *magistrates who managed the public forests*, *Arist. Pol.* [ῥ]

ὄμα, *στος*, *τό*, (ὄω) *that which is rained upon*, cf. ὄωμα. ὑπεδάστος, *η*, *ov*, (ὕμεις) *your countryman*, *Lat. vestrus*.

II. in *gen.* = ὑμέτερος. (On the deriv. *v. sub* ποδάστος, and cf. ὑμεπάστος.) [ῥ]

ὄμεις, *old Aeol.*, *Dor.*, and *Ep.* ῥυμες, (as always in *Hom.*): *Ion.* ὄμεις, *Dor.* ὄμεις: *gen.* ὄμᾶν, *Ion.* ὄμῶν, as usu. in *Hom.*, (always as dissyll.), but *Ep.* also ὄμῶν *II.*: *dat.* ὄμῳ, often in *Hom.*, who also, though more rarely, uses *old Aeol.* ὄμῳ, ὄμῳν: but ὄμῳ [-ω] or ὄμῳν, and ὄμῳν only in *Trag.*, perh. only in *Soph.*, though the latter was admitted in one or two places of *Hom.* by some ancient Critics, *v. Thiersch Gr. Gr.* § 204. 9: acc. ὄμας, *Ion.* ὄμῆας, as usu. in *Hom.*, but always as dissyll.: besides this he has freq. the old-Aeol. ῥυμε, *Dor.* ὄμῆ; in *Trag.* also ὄμας [-ω] or ὄμας :- the only word (out of the strict *Dor.* dialect) of which some forms have *v* with the smooth breathing, as in *Ep.* ῥυμε, ῥυμῶν, *v. supr.*—*Pron.* of 2nd pers. plur. of σὺ, γέ, γοῖς, ὄμας, γόγῳ, *Pers. shumá*, etc.: sometimes also addressed to an individual, though in reference to others with him, as *Od.* 12. 81, 82, cf. *Böckh Expl. Pind.* P. 7. 17, *Tibull.* 1. 3, 1, and *v. ὑμέτερος sub fin.* [ῥ]

ὄμενον, *Ep. gen.* of ὄμεις, *II.* [ῥ] ὄμεναιος, ὁ, (ῥῳν) *hymenaeus, a wedding song*, sung by the bride's attendants as they led her to the bridegroom's house, *Il.* 18. 493, *Hes. Sc.* 274. II. later, = ῥῳν, *Hymen*, the god of marriage, addressed in the wedding-songs as ῥῳν ὦ ῥῳνῆαι, *Eur. Tro.* 314, *Ar. Av.* 1742, *Pac.* 1235; *Dor.* ῥῳνῆαι, *Theocr.* 18. 58; *Lat. Hymen o Hymenaeae*, *Catull.* 62. [ῥ] Hence

ὄμεναῖω, *to wed, take to wife*, always of the man, *Ar. Pac.* 1076, 1112, *Theocr.* 22. 179: in *gen.* to *lie together, unite*, *Plut.*

II. to sing the wedding-song, *Aesch. P.* 557. [ῥ] ὄμενῆτος, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus as god of joy, *Anth.* [ῥ]

ὄμενῆτος, *η*, *ov*, (ὄμην) *of skin or membrane*. [ῥ] ὄμενιον, *τό*, *Dim.* from ὄμην, *Arist. H. A.* [ῥ]

ὄμενοειδής, *ēs*, (ὄμην, είδος) *like skin, skinnny, membranous*, *Arist. H. A.* [ῥ]

ὄμενόπτερος, *ov*, (ὄμην, πτερόν) *with wings of skin, membrane-winged*, like the bat, *Luc. Muscae Enc.* 1. [ῥ]

ὄμενόστρακος, *ov*, (ὄμην, ὄστρακον) *said of earthenware as thin or transparent as a membrane or skin*, *Luc. Lexiph.* 7. [ῥ]

ὄμενω, (ὄμην) *to change into skin, enclose in skin*:-*Pass.* to become skin or membrane, *Hipp.* [ῥ]

ὄμενώδης, *ēs*, *contr.* for ὄμενοειδής, *Arist. H. A.* :- of liquids, full of membranous substances or fibres, *Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.* [ῥ]

ὄμεις, *Dor.* for ὕμεις.

ὕμετερος, *ερα*, *eron*, (ὕμεις) *your, yours*, *Lat. vester*, *Hom.*: ὕμετερος ἐκάστων θυμὸς the *courage of each of you*, *Il.* 17. 226; also, ὕμετερος αὐτῶν θυμὸς *your own mind*, *Od.* 2. 138; ὕμετερον τε *to your house*, *Il.* 23. 86; τὸ ὕμ. (sc. μένος) *what in you lies*, for your part, *Hdt.* 8. 140: i. later, it sometimes stands for σός, *Jac. A. P.* p. 119, 627:—cf. also ὕμῶς. [ῥ]

ὕμην, ἑνός, ὁ, *a skin, membrane*, *Arist. H. A.*: ὕμην περικάρδιος the *pericardium*, ὕμην περιπύλου the *peritonium*, *Medic.*: ὕμην ἑνός the *large dorsal sinew of cartilaginous fish*, *Ael.* (*Perh.* akin to ὕψ-ῆ, ὕψ-αῖνα, *Lat. vivo*, as if the primary signif. were that of a fine web.) [ῥ]

ῥῳν, ἑνός, ὁ, *Hymen*, the god of marriages, cf. *II. cc.* sub ῥῳνῆαιος:—a vocat. ῥῳνῆν is quoted, *Call. Fr.* 461. II. like ὄμῆαιος, a wedding-song. (*Perh.*, like *foreg.*, from Root ῥ-, *su-*o, to connect, *Pott Et. Forsch.* 1. 230.) [ῥ] in *arsi.* *II. cc.* sub ῥῳνῆαιος: but also ῥ, as in ῥῳνῆαιος, *Ov. Her.* 6. 44, 45, 9. 134, 14. 27.]

ῥῳνῆνός, ὁ, poet. for ὄμῆαιος, *Sapph.* 73, cf. *Herm. Elem. Metr.* p. 28.

ῥυμε, *old Aeol.*, *Dor.* and *Ep.* acc. of ὄμεις, *Hom.*

ὑμνους, old Aeol., Dor. and Ep. for *ὑμεῖς*, Hom.

ὑμνῖ, ὑμνῖν, old Aeol., Dor. and Ep. dat. of *ὑμεῖς*, Hom.

ὑμνος, α, ον, Aeol. for *ὑμός*, ὑμέτερος.

ὑμναγός, ον, δ, (ὑμνος, ἀγορεύω) a singer of hymns, Anth.

ὑμναῖον, poet. for *ὑμνέον*, Hes. Op. 2.

ὑμνεῖν: fut. ἥσω: Dor. ὑμνῶ Ar. Lys. 1305: (ὑμνος) :—to sing, laud, praise, sing of, tell of, Lat. canere, c. acc., first in Hes. Th. 11. 33, then freq. in the Homeric Hymns, Pind., and Trag., also in Hdt. 4. 35, and Att. Prose: ὑμνοῦμενος, famous, Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 38, cf. Hdt. 5. 67. 2. but also in bad sense, to reproach, chide, Lat. increpare, Plat. Rep. 320 B, cf. Ruhnke. Tim. 3. to tell over and over again, to be always telling of, Lat. decantare, Plat. Prot. 317 A, Rep. 549 E, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 441: ὁ νόμος ὑμνεῖν to recite the form of the law, Plat. Legg. 880 E; as in Lat. we have carmen for a form of words, Liv. 1. 26, etc.

II. intr. to sing, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 463 D; περί τιος Thuc. 1. 21. [In Att. sometimes ὕ, Pors. Met. 441.]

ὑμνητολῶν, = ὑμνοπολεῶν.

ὑμνητολός, ον, = ὑμνοπόλος, poet.

ὑμνήσιος, ον, = ὑμνήσιος, Ael.: from

ὑμνήσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑμνέω) a singing, lauding, praising, Diod.

ὑμνητέον, verb. Adj., one must praise, Plat. Epin. 983 E.

ὑμνητήρ, ἥρος, δ, = sq., Leon. Tar. 80.

ὑμνητής, οἱ, δ, (ὑμνέω) a singer of hymns or praise, in gen. a minstrel, Plat. Rep. 568 B. Hence

ὑμνητήριος, ον, and in Strab. ὑμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for singing praise or praising.

ὑμνήτης, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., sung, praised, lauded, and so famous, Pind. P. to 34., II. 93.

ὑμνήτρια, and ὑμνήτρις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ὑμνητήρ, ὑμνήτης.

ὑμνίον, τό, = ὑμνίον, short. for ὑμνέιον, Dim. from ὑμνή.

ὑμνίον, Dor. for ὑμνέον, Ar. Lys. 1305.

ὑμνογράφος, ον, (γράφω) writing hymns, LXX. [α]

ὑμνοδοτεῖρα, ἡ, fem. from sq.

ὑμνοδοτήρ, ἥρος, δ, (δίδωμι) giver or inspirer of hymns, poet.

ὑμνοθέτης, ον, δ, (τίθηναι) a composer of hymns, a lyric poet, Mel. 1. 44., 123, etc., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 42.

ὑμνοθέσιος, ον, (τίθηναι) composed of hymns or songs.

ὑμνολογέω, to sing praise.

ὑμνολογία, ἡ, a song of praise, praise; and

ὑμνολογίζω, = ὑμνολογέω: from

ὑμνολογός, ον, (λέγω) singing hymns or praise.

ὑμνοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making hymns, Eur. Supp. 180.

ὑμνοπολεῖν, to be busied with hymns or songs of praise, Synes.

ὑμνοπόλος, ον, (πολέω) busied with hymns or songs: δ ὑμν. as Subst., a poet, minstrel, Emped. 407, Simon. 52. 2.

ὑμνος, δ, a song, ὑμνος αἰδῆης merely of the music, Od. 4. 29, and in the Hymns; but in Hes. Op. 655, both of the air and words.

II. a hymn, festive song or ode, usu. in praise of gods or heroes, (ὑμνος θεοῖς καὶ ἐγκώμια τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Plat. Rep. 607 A, cf. Legg. 700 B, 801 D), very freq. in Pind.; sometimes in Epic form, as the Homeric and Orphic hymns, but more usu. in Lyric, as those of Pindar, (cf. Ar. Eq. 530); —the latter being usu. sung to the cithara without dancing, Böckh Pind. Fr. p. 559. (Prob. from same Root as ὕδω.)

ὑμνοποιέω, f. ἥσω, (ὑμνωδός) to sing a hymn or song of praise, Plat. Legg. 682 A: in gen. to sing, ὕμν. ὁρῶν Aesch. Ag. 990.

II. = χρῆσθαι μῦθῳ, Eur. Ion 6, cf. ὑμνωδία II.

ὑμνώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a hymn.

ὑμνωδία, ἡ, (ὑμνωδός) the singing of a hymn, hymning, Eur. Hel. 1434.

ὑμνωδογράφος, ον, f. I. for ὑμνογράφος.

ὑμνωδός, ὄν, (ὑμνος, αἰδῆ) singing hymns or odes, ὕμν. κόραι the minstrel maids, Eur. H. F. 304.

ὑμός, α and ἡ, ὄν, Dor. and Ep. for ὑμέτερος, your, II. 5. 489,

13. 815, Od. 1. 375., 2. 140, Ep. for 7. 15; cf. ἄμός. [ὑ]

ὑμος or ὑμός, δ, v. ὕμα.

ὑν, acc. from ὕς, Od.

ὑνις, εως, ἡ, v. ὕνις.

ὑνιμάχος, ον, (μάχομαι) fighting with a ploughshare.

ὑνις, εως, ἡ, also ὕνις, ὕνη and ὕνη, a ploughshare, Jac. A. P. p. 147, 254, 284. (Plut. derives the word from ὕς, from the

[1430]

hog's nozzling and rooting.)—[Suid. says that *υ* is long, quoting Phil. Thess. 14. 3, where it is short.]

ὑννος, δ, f. I. for ὕννος.

ὑποβόσκος, ὅ, [ὑ], Arist. H. A. α; and

ὑποβότης, ον, δ, (ὑς, βόσκω) a swineherd, [ὑ]

ὑοειδής, ἐς, (ὑς, εἶδος) like a swine or hog, swinish, hoggish.

II. ὁστέον ὄν, a bone on the top of the windpipe shaped like the letter τ, also called ὑπὸλοιδή, Poll. [ὑ]

ὑπομουσία, ἡ, (ὑς, Μοῦσα) swine's music, swinish taste in music, Ar. Eq. 986. [ὑ]

ὑπόπλος, ὅ, (ὑς, πώλεω) a swineherd, poet. [ὑ]

ὑπόπρωπος, ον, (πρῶρα) of a ship having a beak turned up like a swine's snout, cf. Σαῖμανα: hence, ναῖς ὑπόπρωπος τὸ σῆμαμα Plut. Peric. 26, where before Coray was falsely read ὑπόπρωπος: Hdt. 3. 59, says of the same ships, ἤνῃν καπρίους ἐχούσας τὰς πρῶρας. [ὑ]

ὑός, δ, Att. for *υῖος*, not in use, Lob. Phryn. 40.

ὑός, gen. from ὕς, Hom. [ὑ]

ὑοσκυῖάμα, to be mad from taking hēbane: in gen. to be raving mad, Pherecr. Coriann. 7; and

ὑοσκυῖάμιος, ἡ, ον, of hēbane, ἔλαιον Diosc.: from

ὑοσκυῖάμιος, ὅ, (ὑς) strictly hog-bean, but answering to our hēbane, which causes giddiness and madness, Xen. Oec. 1. 13. [ὑ]

ὑοφορβέιον, τό, a pig-sty. [ὑ]; and

ὑοφόρβιον, τό, a herd of swine, Strab. [ὑ]: from

ὑοφόρβος, ὅ, (φέρω) a swineherd. [ὑ]

ὑπαγνάκτις, f. ἥσω, to become somewhat wroth or angry.

II. to become wroth at.

ὑπάγαπτα, f. ἥσω, to love a little or love underhand.

ὑπαγγέλλω, to tell underhand, betray.

ὑπάγγελος, ον, called by a messenger, Aesch. Cho. 838.

ὑπάγγελτος, ον, verb. Adj., told underhand: betrayed, ap. Suid.

ὑπαγκλίβω, f. ἴσω and ἰώ, (ἀγκάλλω) to take into or in the arms, embrace, Eur. Cyl. 498: so in Pass., γένος ὑπαγκλισμένη having them clasped in her arms, Id. Heracl. 42.

ὑπαγκάλιος, ον, = ὑπαγκάλως, ap. Suid. [κᾶ]

ὑπαγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπαγκάλω) that which is taken into the arms or embraced, hence of a wife, mistress, love, Soph. Tr. 540, Eur. Hel. 242; of a child, Eur. Tro. 752, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 42. [κᾶ]

ὑπαγκάλιος, ον, (ἀγκάλη) taken into the arms, in arms, of a child, Dion. H.; also ὑπαγκάλιος: cf. ὑπωλένιος.

ὑπαγκώνιον, τό, (ἐγκών) a cushion under the elbow, like Lat. cubital from cubitus, Galen.

ὑπαγγῦμι, f. ἄσω, to break underneath, Opp.

ὑπάγορεύσις, εως, ἡ, a suggesting, advising: a suggestion, advice; and

ὑπάγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suggestive, Sext. Emp.: from

ὑπάγορεύω, to dictate, Lat. praecare verbis, Xen. Oec. 15. 5, Dem. 219. 27. II. to tell underhand, inform, warn, Poll.

III. to advise, counsel, hold out, suggest, τινὶ τι, e.g. εἰ πῶδα, πρόφασιν, Strab. IV. to reply, answer.

ὑπάγορα, ἡ, = ὑπαγορεύσις, advice, Dor., Lob. Phryn. 702.

ὑπάγορκος, ον, somewhat clownish, subrustic, Ar. Fr. 552.

ὑπάγρηνος, ον, somewhat sleepless, Hipp.

ὑπάγω, f. ὑπάγω, transit. to lead or bring under, ὑπάγειν ἵππους ζυγόν to bring the horses under the yoke, yoke them, II. 16,

148., 23. 291, also simply ὑπάγειν ἵππους Od. 6. 73. 2. to bring under one's power, cf. θεοὶ ὑπάγαγον σις ἐς χεράς τὰς ἐμὰς Hdt. 8. 106; in Med., to bring under one's own power, reduce,

πάλω Thuc. 7. 46. 3. to draw from under; hence in Pass., ἀπαγομένον τὸ χεῖματος Thuc. 2. 76. II. to bring a person before the judgment seat, (where the ὄφρo refers to his being set under or below the judge); as, ὑπάγειν τινὰ ὑπὸ τὸ δικάστηριον, ὑπὸ τοῖς ἐφόροις, to bring one before the court, i. e. to accuse, impeach him, Hdt. 6. 72, 82; so, ὁ τινὰ εἰς δικήν Thuc. 3. 70; ὑπάγειν τινὰ θανάτῳ πᾶν δῆμον to impeach him before the commons on a capital charge, Valck. Hdt. 6. 136, cf.

Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 12; so too ὑπάγειν alone, Ib. 33, and (in Med.) Eur. El. 1155.

III. to lead slowly on, τὸ σπάρταμεν Thuc. 4. 127. 2. to lead one on by degrees or secretly, Xen.

Cyn. 5. 15; esp. to draw on an enemy by pretended flight, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 37., 3. 2, 8; then to lead one on, induce one (to

do a thing; esp. by deceit or cunning, *Iat. inducere*, Wess. Hdt. 9. 94; s. c. inf., Eur. Andr. 428; and in Med., Xen. An. 2. 4, 3, Dem. 105. 7, etc.; also, ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς ἐλπίδα Eur. Hel. 826: in Med. also to suggest something, *throw out so as to lead a person on*, Eur. Andr. 906, Xen. An. 2. 1, 18:—so in Pass., ἐλπίσι καὶ φενακισμοῖς ὑπάγειναι v. l. Dem. 59. 18; ὑπὸ ἀπάντων καὶ ἀλαόνευμάτων v. l. Aeschin. 25. 23, etc. IV. to lead or take away from under, τινὰ ἐκ βελών II. 11. 163. 2. to carry down, carry off below, ὑ. κοιλίαν to purge the bowels, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 308; hence intr., κοιλία ὑπάγουσα open bowels, Galen.

B. intr. to take oneself away secretly, withdraw, retire, ὑπάγω φρήνα τέρψας Theogn. 917; of an army to draw off or retire slowly, Hdt. 4. 120, 122, Thuc. 4. 126, etc. II. to go after, go slowly on, ὑπάγεθ' ὕμεις τῆς ὁδοῦ Ar. Ran. 174, cf. Nub. 1298: ὑπάγε, like ἄγε, come! cheer up! Eur. Cycl. 52. III. also of an army, to come up, come to meet, Polyb. IV. Medic., of the bowels, to be loose, open, Gal., cf. A. IV. 2.

ὑπάγωγύς, εἰς, δ, a trowel or tool for shaping bricks or tiles, Ar. Av. 1149, ubi v. Schol. II. an instrument of torture. III. a moveable bridge on stringed instruments, also ὑποβούλης, Math. Vett.: from

ὑπάγωγι, ἡ, (ὑπάγω) a leading on, τινός Xen. Cyn. 6. 12. 2. a misleading, allurement, v. l. Dem. 444. 23. II. a clearing out, cleansing, purging of the body downwards, τῆς κοιλίας Diosc. III. a leading back: intr. a return, retreat, retirement, Thuc. 3. 97.

ὑπάγωγιδιον, τό, and ὑπάγῳιον, τό, Dim. from ὑπαγωγεύς. ὑπάγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, leading on, attractive, dub., v. Schaff. Dion. Comp. 34.

ὑπάγωγός, ὄν, (ὑπάγω) carrying off downwards, ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίας purging.

ὑπάδω, to sing to, accompany with the voice, τινί Ar. Ran. 366, 874. II. to sing gently or softly.

ὑπάειδω, poet. for foreg. [sometimes in arsi a.]

ὑπάειρος, ὄν, (ἀηρ) found in, living in the air, Ael.

ὑπαί, poet., esp. Ep. for ὑπό, q. v., Hom. [ῥ]

ὑπαίω, f. δέω, to wail, sigh to or at. II. to sigh gently, de rather sad, Anth.

ὑπαιδεύοικα, Ep. for ὑποδεδούκα, pf. of ὑποδεῖω, h. Hom. Merc. 165.

ὑπαιδέομαι, f. ἐσομαι, Dep. c. aor. pass. ὑπρδέσθην, et med. ὑπρδέσθην—*to feel somewhat of shame, awe, respect before another*, c. acc., Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20.

ὑπαίτερος, δ, a kind of eagle, Arist. H. A.: al. γυπαίτερος.

ὑπαῖθ, Adv. (ὑπό, ὑπαί) under, slipping under and away, hence escaping to one side, II. 15. 520, 21. 271., 22. 141.

II. as Prep. c. gen., under, at a person's side to support him, II. 18. 421., 21. 255.

ὑπαῖριξίω, f. ἀνώ, to be in the open air.

ὑπαῖριος, ὄν, also la, ior. Eur. Andr. 227: (ἀλθῆρ)—*under the sky, in the open air*, esp. of an army, ὄν. ἔχειν, κατακοιμάσθαι etc., Hdt. 4. 7., 7. 119, Thuc. 1. 134, etc.: ὑπ. νεκρός Pind. O. 6. 104:—also of things, ὑπ. λύχνα καλεῖν Thuc. 2. 62; ὑπ. δεσμοί, πτόγαι Aesch. Pr. 113, Ag. 335, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 251, and cf. sq.

ὑπαῖρος, ὄν, foreg., ὑπ. εὐνή Hipp.; but not used in good Att., except in the phrase, ἐν ὑπαίρην, sub Dio, in the open air, Antipho 130. 29, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 6, Gec. 7. 19, v. Lob. Phryn. 251:—esp. in military language, from Polyb. downwds., τὰ ὑπαῖρα is the field, the open country, opp. to fortified places, τῶν ὄν. κρατεῖν, ἀντιστοιχεῖν to be in possession of the country, Casaub. Polyb. 1. 12, 4, etc.: τῶν ὄν. ἐκχωρεῖν to retire from the open country and shut themselves up in the towns, Id.; εἰς τὴν ἐξελθεῖν to take the field, Id.; etc.

ὑπαῖω, poet.—ὑποκάα, Soph. Tr. 1210.

ὑπαῖκάλω, Dor. word for ὑποαῖνω.

ὑπαῖνισσος, ἂν, ἡ, ὄν, ὑπαῖνω, f. ἐξομαι, Dep. med. to intimate darkly, give a slight hint, Dem. 348. 6. 2. to glance at, allude to satirically.

ὑπαίρω, Ion. for ὑπαίρω, Hdt.

ὑπαίρω, to lift up gently or by degrees.

ὑπαισθάνομαι, f. σθήσομαι, Dep. med., to observe something secretly, 2. to notice it slightly.

ὑπαῖσω, f. ἔω, to rush under, go quickly under, c. acc., ὑπαίξει φρίκα II. 21. 126: διὰ θυρῶν Soph. Aj. 301. II. to rush out from under, come forth quickly from under, c. gen., Βωμοῦ II. 2. 310. [Ep. usu. ᾧ, but ᾧ in II. 21. 126, as usu. in Trag.]

ὑπαῖσχος, ὄν, somewhat base or ugly.

ὑπαῖσχυνομαι, Pass., (ἀλγίχην) to be somewhat ashamed, τινὰ of a thing before a person, Plat. Lach. 179 C.

ὑπαῖτις, ὄν, (αἰτία) under accusation, called to account, for a thing, τινός ὁπὲρ τινος ὄν. Antipho 117. 8., 125. 34: ὑπ. τινί responsible to one, liable to be called to account by him, ὑπαῖτις ἐστὶ τινί τὴν πρὸς τινος a charge is made against one by another, Xen. An. 3. 1, 5.

ὑπαῖφινίσσω, Ep. for ὑποφινίσσω, Nic.

ὑπαίρω, f. ἦω, to hang, suspend under, dub. in Plut.

ὑπακράζω, f. ἀσω, to be under, at or with in full vigour.

ὑπακούω, ἡ, (ὑπακούω) obedience, LXX.

ὑπακοουθεύω, to follow close behind, Plut., and v. l. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21.

ὑπακούω, δ, (ὑπακούω) listening to, obeying, serving, τινός Ap. Rh.

ὑπακούσις, ἡ, (ὑπακούω) a hearing, hearkening or listening to. ὑπακούστέον, verb. Adj., one must obey, Ep. Plat. II. one must understand, τὴν περὶ τινος Plat. Soph. 261 D.

ὑπακούστω, = ὑπακουστώ, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 56.

ὑπακούω, f. ὁσούμαι, more rarely ὁσώω—to listen, hearken, give ear, Od. 14. 485, h. Ven. 181: to listen to and answer, Od. 4. 283., 10. 83; and so in Prose, as in Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 18, yet rare in Att. in this signif. II. to hearken to, give ear to, τινί Ar. Lys. 878, Thuc. 5. 98, etc.; ὄν. τοῖς λόγοις to attend to and answer them, Plat. Legg. 898 C; also c. gen., Aeschin. 61. 33:—esp. of porters, to answer a knock at the door, Plat. Crito 43 A, Phaed. 59 E, cf. Ar. Vesp. 273, Acta Apost. 12. 13. 2. to obey, submit to, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3. 101, Thuc. 4. 56; c. dat. pers., Thuc. 2. 61: to yield to, comply with, c. dat. pers., Plat. Rep. 459 C, Dem. 426. 15; c. gen. rei, to be affected or moved by a thing, Plat. Theaet. 162 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 20:—absol. to submit, comply, Hdt. 3. 148., 4. 119:—metaph., αἰγὰς ἡλίου ὄν. to be exposed to the sun's rays, yield to them, Pind. O. 3. 44.

III. c. acc. rei, to understand as so and so, κούνην τὴν ὑπ. Plat. Phil. 31 C, cf. ὑπακουστέον.—The fut. ὑπακούσεται seems to be a pass. impers. in Thuc. 6. 69, though it has been otherwise explained, v. Güllier.

ὑπακρος, ὄν, nearly the highest, almost the most perfect, Plat.

ὑπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπάγω IV. 2) fit for carrying downwards: ὄν. τῆς κοιλίας purgative, Athl.

ὑπαλέγω, to have a slight pain, Hipp.

ὑπαλέξω, to warm somewhat or gradually, Ael.

ὑπαλειμω, atos, τό, (ὑπαλέφω) salve for spreading, [ᾶ]

ὑπαλειπτός, ὄν, verb. Adj., able to be spread, Galen. [ᾶ]: and

ὑπαλειπτής, ἰδος, ἡ, and ὑπαλειπτήρ, τό, a spatula for spreading a salve, both in Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. [ᾶ]: from

ὑπαλέιφω, f. ψω, to lay thinly on, to spread like salve, in Med., ὑπαλειφέσθαι φάρμακον Plat. Lach. 185 C. II. to anoint, τὸ ὀφθαλμῶν Ar. Ach. 1029:—in Med. to anoint oneself, Ar. Pac. 897, Fr. 181; ὄν. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to anoint one's eyes, Xen. Oec. 10. 5:—ὑπαλειφέσθαι εἰς ἑαυτὸν to anoint oneself with one's clothes on. Hence

ὑπαλείψης, εἰς, ἡ, an anointing, esp. anointing oneself with one's clothes on, Theophr. [ᾶ]

ὑπαλεινομαι, Dep. med., (ἀλένω) to avoid, shun, flee from, escape, c. acc., usu. in aor., ὑπαλεινόμενος θάνατον Od. 15. 275, cf. Hes. Op. 555, 758: only poet., cf. ὑπαλιόσκω.

ὑπαλλάγη, ἡ, (ὑπαλλάσσω) an interchange, exchange, change, v. l. Eur. Hel. 294.

II. ὑπαλλάγῃ, a figure of speech, by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged, Quintil. Instit. 8. 6, 23.

ὑπάλλαγμα, atos, τό, (ὑπαλλάσσω) that which is interchanged, bartered, or exchanged, νόμισμα ὑπάλλαγμα τῆς χρῆμας money is the substitute for, representative of demand, Arist. Eth. N.: Phryn. 306 objects to its being used for ἐνέχυρον.

ὑπαλλακτικός, ἡ, *όν*, belonging to, fitted for interchanging or exchanging: from
ὑπαλλάσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ξω, to interchange, exchange, barter, Polyb., and Luc.
ὑπάλληλος, *όν*, (ἀλλήλων) subordinate to one another, Arist. Metaph.

ὑπάλειος, or —ιος, la, *ων*, (**Alpeis*) under the Alps, hence, ἡ ὑπ. (sc. χώρα) sub-Alpine Italy, Plut. Marcell. 3.

ὑπάλειος, *εως*, ἡ, an avoiding, shunning, escaping, Il. 22. 270, κακῶν ὑπ. Od. 23. 287: only poet. [3] from
ὑπάλοος, f. ξω, = **ὑπαλείομαι**, to avoid, shun, flee from, escape, c. acc., τέλος θανάτου, κῆρας, κύμα, θέλας Il. 11, 451, 12. 327, Od. 5. 430, 19. 189: *χρεῖος ὑπαλείας* having got quit of a debt (without paying it), Od. 8. 355: absol., Hes. Sc. 304, Theogn. 815:—only poet.

ὑπάμω, f. ἥσω, to cut short off, τί τινας Nic. Th. 901.

ὑπαμβλῆς, *ές*, = **ὑπαμβλῦς**, Philo, very dub.

ὑπαμβλῦς, to make blunt by degrees.

ὑπαμβλῦς, *ύ*, somewhat blunt.

ὑπαμβρομαί, f. φωμα, Med., (ἀμελβω) to interchange, exchange: πόντον ὑπ. to exchange land for sea, go into the sea, Opp.

ὑπαμνος, *ον*, = **ὑπαμνος**, Theophr. ap. Ath. 62 B.

ὑπαπέμω, f. ξω, to keep under a covering or cloak, Plut.

ὑπαφέννυμι, f. έσω, Att.—φίω, to put on under another garment, Ael.

ὑπαναβάλλομαι, Med., (βάλλω) to put off or delay a little.

ὑπαναβλέπω, f. ψω, to see again by degrees, gradually recover one's sight, Ael.

ὑπαναγινώσκω, later —γινώσκω, f. σομαι, to read one thing after another, esp. in public, Isae. 83, 19, Aeschin. 42. 26.

ὑπαναγώστης, *ον*, ὁ, a public reader.

ὑπανάγω, f. ξω, to lead off gradually, withdraw, Joseph.: to suffer to get under sail gradually or unnoticed:—Pass., c. aor. 2 med., to set sail gradually or unnoticed.

ὑπαναδύω, to come up from below, emerge:—Med. to withdraw secretly from a matter. [On quantity, v. δύω.]

ὑπαναθλιβώ, f. ψω, to press, squeeze up from below. [1]

ὑπανακίνω, f. ἥσω, intr. to rise up and go away, withdraw, retreat, ἐπὶ τὸ δέειναι Ar. Eccl. 1165.

ὑπανακλίνω, to bend under, lie under. [1]

ὑπαναλίσκω, to spend, waste or lavish gradually, Thuc. 3. 47.

ὑπαναμέλω, f. ψω, to sing a hymn with, Ael.

ὑπαναμπλημί, to fill underneath, Ael.

ὑπανάπτω, f. ψω, to kindle underneath.

ὑπαναρόω, f. ὄσω, to plough up a little.

ὑπανόσταισις, ἡ, a rising up from one's seat to make room or shew respect to another, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 425 B, cf. ὑπανίστημι.

ὑπαναστατέω, verb. Adj. from ὑπανίσταμαι, one must rise up, esp. to make room for another, Xen. Lac. 9. 5.

ὑπαναστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn back, Hipp.

ὑπανατέλλω, to rise up or spring forth upon, πηγῇ ὑπ. Ael.

ὑπαναφλέγω, f. ξω, to set on fire, heat gradually or a little, Ael.

ὑπαναφύομαι, Med., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., (φύω) to grow or spring up under, Ael.

ὑπαναχωρῶ, f. ἥσω, to go back gradually or secretly.

ὑπαναχωρήσις, ἡ, a gradual going back, retiring.

ὑπανδρος, *ον*, (ἀνὴρ) under a man, i. e. married, γυνή Polyb. but in Plut., γυναῖα ὑπανδρα loose women. II. metaph. feminine, effeminate, ὅτ. ἀγαγῇ αὐν effeminate mode of life, Diod.

ὑπανεμώω, to breathe or blow upon a little, fan gently, Liban.

ὑπανερπύω, f. ὄσω, to creep up secretly or softly, Ael.

ὑπανέγω, f. ξω, to stand under and hold up.

ὑπανθέω, to begin to flower: to come out like blossom, Philostr.

ὑπανθρόος, *όν*, slightly colored, esp. with blood, ὑπανθρόον πτεῖν Hipp.

ὑπανίω, f. ὄσω, Ion. ἥσω, to trouble a little:—Pass. to be somewhat distressed, Ar. Nub. 1195. [v. ἀνίω.]

ὑπανίμμι, to remit or relax a little, Plut.

ὑπανίστημι, to set up slowly and gradually. II. Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to rise, stand up, Theogn. 485: of game, to start up, to be sprung or roused, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 19:—ὑπανίστηναι τῆς ἐδρας or τῶν θάκων τῷ τῷ rise up from one's seat to make room or shew respect to another, esp. to one's elders, Lat.

ὑπαρκτός, *αἰοῦ*, Hdt. 2. 80, Xen. Symp. 4. 31, etc.; ὅτ. τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις Ar. Nub. 993: cf. ὑπανόστασις.

ὑπανίσχω, = **ὑπαλέγω**. II. intr., = **ὑπανατέλλω**, Ael. N. H. 11. 10.

ὑπανοίγνυμι, = sq.; βίκος ὑπανοίγνυτο the cask was tapped, Ephipp. Ephab. 1. 2.

ὑπανοίγω, f. ξω, to open from below, open underhand, esp., ὅτ. γράμματα to open letters underhand, Dem. 889. fin.

ὑπανόητος, Adv., (ἄντα) = ἀντικρῖ, Ar. Fr. 534.

ὑπανόω, Ion. ἥσω, f. ἥσω, to come or go to meet, τινί Pind. P. 8. 84, Eur. Supp. 398, and Xen.; also, τινός Soph. Phil. 719: metaph. to reply, object.—Later authors, as Hdn., have the Med. ὑπανόητοι in same signif., Lob. Phryn. 288. Hence

ὑπάντησις, *εως*, ἡ, a coming to meet, Phry. Temp.

ὑπαντίδω, f. δώω [ᾶ], to come, go to meet, meet, step forth to meet, Il. 6. 17: usu. c. dat., Pind. P. 8. 13, Aesch. Pers. 834, 850, and Xen.; but also c. acc., Pind. P. 5. 59, Hdt. 4. 121.

ὑπαντιώω, f. δώω, = **ὑπαέω**. [δᾶω]

ὑπαντλέω, f. ἥσω, to pump out from below, Philostr.

ὑπάντησις, *εως*, ἡ, a pumping up from below.

ὑπάντομος, Dep., only in pres. and impf., poet. for ὑπαντᾶω.

ὑπαντρος, *ον*, (ἄντρον) with caverns or hollows underneath, cavernous, γῆ Arist. Probl.

ὑπανύνομαι, as **ὑπᾶνω**, (ἄνω) to accomplish gradually.

ὑπανόσιος, *ον*, (ἄξω) under the arle, Call. Lav. Pall. 14.

ὑπαπαίδεντος, *ον*, somewhat untaught or unpolished, A. B.

ὑπαπέλλω, f. ἥσω, to threaten underhand, τῷ c. inf., Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 3.

ὑπάπμι, to depart underhand, or slowly, retreat, retire, Thuc. 5. 9.

ὑπαπέρομαι, Dep., c. aor. act., = **ὑπαέω**, Ael.

ὑπαποκίνω, intr. to move off secretly or softly, sneak away, c. gen., τῆς ἰδοῦ Br. Ar. Av. 1011. Hence

ὑπαποκίνητος, verb. Adj., one must make off, sneak away, Ar. Thesm. 924.

ὑπαποκρύπτω, f. ψω, to conceal under, Ael.

ὑπαποτρέγω, f. θρέζωμαι and δράμωμαι, to run away secretly, slip away, Ar. Eccl. 284.

ὑπαποτρίχω, f. ξω, to rub or scrape off by degrees, Ael.

ὑπάπτω, Ion. for ὑπάπτω, Hdt.

"ῬΠΑ" P, τῷ, indeed, a real visible appearance in a state of waking, a waking vision, *ον* to ὑπαρ (a dream), hence, οὐκ ὑπαρ, ἀλλ' ὑπαρ, i. e. no illusion but a reality, Od. 19. 547, 20. 90, and Plat.; cf. Valck. Ammon. sub v., Wytenb. Plat. 2. 166 A: so, ὑπαρ ἐξ ὀνείρου Pind. O. 13. 95. II. as Adv., strictly an absol. acc., in a waking state, awake, Plat. Theat. 158 B: hence really, actually, Id. Rep. 520 C, 574 E, 576 B:—ὑπαρ ἢ ὑπαρ ὅτῃ τῷ to pass life asleep or awake, Id. Rep. 476 C; hence, ὅτῃ ὑπαρ ὅτῃ ὑπαρ neither in appearance nor in reality, i. e. not at all, Id. Rep. 382 E, Phil. 36 E. [Ῥ]

ὑπάραισσω, f. ξω, Att. —ττω, to strike at underneath.

ὑπαρήγεις, ἥσσα, ἥρ, = ὑπόλευκος, Nic.; poet. word.

ὑπαρήγίλος, *ον*, somewhat clayey, argillaceous, γῆ Theophr.

ὑπαργμια, *ας*, τό, (ὑπαργω) that which subsists: hence I. substance. II. in plur. property. III. = ὑπαρήγεις.

ὑπαργυρέω, to take silver-gilt coin, i. e. base money, Plut. 2. 832 A. II. in Pass. to get into debt. Hence

ὑπαργυρέσις, *εως*, ἡ, debt, a being in debt. [Ῥ]

ὑπαργύριος, *ον*, having silver underneath: hence of rocks and the like, containing silver, veined with silver, πέτρα Eur. Cycl. 294; γῆ, Ἄσφοξ Xen. Vect. 1. 5, 4. 2:—of metallic substances, containing a proportion of silver, Plat. Rep. 415 C, cf. ἐνοσίδης.

II. turned into silver, i. e. sold or hired for silver, φανά Pind. P. 11. 65:—worth silver. III. of silver-gilt, στέφανος ὑπ. καὶ κατὰχρυσος Inscr.

ὑπάρβημις, ἡ, a counting under or among.

ὑπάρκιος, *ον*, f. l. for ἐπάρκιος, Tryph. 281.

ὑπαρκτέω, verb. Adj. from ὑπαρῶ, one must begin, τι Plat. Rep. 467 C.

ὑπαρκτικός, ἡ, *όν*, (ὑπαρῶ) self-subsisting, independent: ὅτ. βῆμα a Verb substantiv.

ὑπάρκτης, *ον*, (ἐπάρκτος) towards the north, Plut.

ὑπαρκτός, ἡ, *όν*, verb. Adj. from ὑπαρῶ, subsisting, existent.

Aesch. Cho. 38; ὑπ. πλὴν θανάτου *subject to any punishment* except death, Wess. Hdt. 5. 71: c. dat., δίκαι καὶ θεοῖς ὑπ. Eur. Hec. 1029. 2. of things, *pledged, forfeited*.

ὑπεγείρω, to rouse gradually, Philostr.

ὑπεγκλίνω, to incline or bend a little or gradually, Orph. [I]

ὑπεγχεύω, f. χεύσω, to pour in, Plut.

ὑπεδδισαν, Ep. for ὑπεδισαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 from ὑποδεδίω, II.

ὑπεδεκτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 med. from ὑποδεδέχομαι, Hom.

ὑπεδιδόμαι, Dep. med. (*ιδῶ) to look at, view from below,

Lat. *suspiciare*, Eur. Supp. 604: hence metaph. to mistrust,

suspect, Lat. *suspicari*, Id. Ion 1023. Cf. ὑπεδιδόν.

ὑπεκκάλω, collat. form of ὑπεκκαίω, Soph. El. 361, Plat. Apol.

32 A; but prob. only so in aor. ὑπεκκαβέν, cf. sub σχέω. [A]

ὑπεκτέκνω, verb. Adj. from ὑπεκκαίω, one must give way or

yield, Soph. Aj. 668, Plat. Crito 51 B.

ὑπεκτικτός, ἡ, δν, yielding, Arist. Gen. An.: from

ὑπεκκαίω, fut. ἑσ Soph. O. T. 625; also ἔξομαι II. 23. 602, Od.

12. 117:—in Hom. usu. ὑποκταί. To retire, withdraw, depart,

c. gen. loci, νῆων from the ships, II. 16. 305: ὅτ. τινι ἔδρης

to retire from one's seat for another, make room for him,

Od. 16. 42: hence also, ὑπ. τινι λόγων to give one the first word,

allow him to speak first, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 10,—where all these

phrases are joined, δδῶν καὶ θάκων καὶ λόγων ὑπεκτείν. 2.

but also c. acc., χεῖρας ἐμὰς ὑπέκειε he scared my hands, II.

15. 227, though Eust. joins χεῖρας νευροσπῆλς. II. metaph.

to yield, give away, comply, II. 15. 211., 20. 266: τινί to one,

II. 23. 602, Od. 12. 117: τινί τι to one in a thing, II. 1. 294.,

4. 62: so, ὅτ. τινι c. inf., to yield to one and permit that . . .

Soph. O. C. 1184; ὑπ. λόγους τινός to yield one's arguments;

in gen. to submit to, to obey, Aesch. Ag. 1362: but λόγους ὑπεκ-

τείνω to swerve a little from one's words, Hdt. 7. 160. III.

c. inf., to leave off, cease, πολεμῆναι, δαμῆναι Ap. Rh.

ὑπεκτείνω, also ὑπεκτείνω, = ἐκτείνω, q. v. Pass. to wriggle, creep

under, I. Ael.

ὑπεκτείνω, Att. -ττω, to turn, twist from below upwards.

ὑπεκτείνω, v. ἐκτείνω.

ὑπεκτείνω, (εἰμι) to be under, c. dat., φίλτατοι ἄνδρες ἐμῷ ὑπέσσι

μελῶσιν are under my roof, II. 9. 204: but also ὑπό τι, Hdt. 2.

127: esp. of young sucking animals, πολλοὶν (ἵππων) πάλω

ὑπὸσιν under many mares were sucking foals, II. 11. 681:

also of horses, to be under the yoke, or yoked in the chariot,

ὑπ. ἄρμασι Hdt. 7. 86. 2. in gen. to be at or near, be at

hand, at command, βίος ἄρκων ὑπὸν Hdt. 1. 31: to be united

with or allied to. II. to be or lie underneath, Hdt. 2. 127:

to be at the bottom, Aesch. Pers. 815. 3. like ὑποκτείνω, to

be laid down, assumed as a basis, ὑπότος τοῦδε granting this,

Eur. El. 1036. 3. to remain at the bottom, finger or lurk,

Xen. —: of things, to be left remaining, Thuc. 8. 36: to remain

after every thing else, Thuc. 8. 67. III. to be subjected

or subject, Eur. Supp. 443.

ὑπεκτείνω, (εἰμι) = ὑπερχομαι, Lat. *subire*, ὑπ. τινά to steal

secretly upon one, insinuate oneself into his favor, Ar. Vesp. 465:

also to come gradually or stealthily, Paus. 5. II. more

rarely, to depart gradually or secretly, Hdt. 4. 120.

ὑπεκτείνω, c. acc., ἡ (ὑπεκτείνω) a yielding or giving way, pliancy,

obedience, both in sing. and plur., Plat. Legg. 727 A.

ὑπεκτείνω, to say to, after, besides, τινί τι Ar. Vesp. 55: hence

to say or repeat before another, Lat. *praeire verba*, ὑπ. ἄρκων

Ar. Fr. 479, cf. Eur. Supp. 1171: to say by way of preface or

precaution, Dem. 637. 11, cf. Isae. 84. 37. II. to say softly

or secretly, whisper, Ar. Plut. 997: and in the same sense it

must be taken in the strange passage, οὐδενὸς ἀκούην ὑπεκτείνω

Eur. H. F. 962: hence III. to suggest, Soph. Aj. 213,

Thuc. 1. 90: to hint, throw out, promise, Id. 1. 35. IV. to

add, Lat. *subiicere*, Dem. 797. 19. V. to interpret, under-

stand in a certain way, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 343 E.

ὑπεκτείνω, poet. for ὑπεκτείνω, used when a long syll. is needed before

a vowel, e. g. ὑπεκτείνω ἄλα Hom.: also in compds. [ὑ]

ὑπεκτείνω, on, poet. for ὑπεκτείνω, Dion. P. [A]

ὑπεκτείνω, poet. for ὑπεκτείνω, Hom.

ὑπεκτείνω, on, poet. for ὑπεκτείνω.

ὑπεκτείνω, on, poet. and Ion. for ὑπεκτείνω, Hom., and Hdt.

ὑπεκτείνω, f. ὑπεκτείνω, to lie or fasten underneath.

ὑπέσας, Ion. for ὑπέσας, part. aor. 1 act. from ὑπέσας q. v.,
Hdt. 3. 126., 6. 103.

ὑπεκδύνω, = sq.

ὑπεκδύνω, Dep., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to get in underhand,

to ship or steal in, Hdt. 1. 12. [v. δύνω.]

ὑπεκδύνω, (εἰμι) to go in under or underhand, Luc.

ὑπεκδύνω, Dep., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to come into under or

underhand, γήρας ὑπεκδύνω μὲν λαβὼν came on me unawares,

Plat. Ax. 367 B; esp. of states of mind, ὑπεκδύνω με δέος,

ἔλεος etc., fear, pity steals over me, Schäf. Greg. p. 375.

ὑπεκδύνω, f. ῥήσσω, to flow in from below or gradually.

ὑπέκ, before a vowel ὑπέκ, (ὑπό, ἐκ) poet. Prep. c. gen., out

from under, from beneath, out and away, oft. in Hom., though

Wolf in his last Ed. of the II. always writes *divisim* ὑπ' ἐκ.

ὑπεκβαίνω, f. ῥήσσω, to go out from below.

ὑπεκβάλλω, to cast out secretly, reject, Plut.

ὑπεκδέχομαι, f. ἔξομαι, Dep. med.: to have under oneself;

hence of a cow, πόρτιν μαστὰν to have a calf under her at the

udder, Eur. Adep. 221. II. to expect.

ὑπεκδιδράσκω, f. δρᾶσθαι [α], to run out or away under-

hand, Plut.

ὑπεκδιδόμαι, Dep., c. aor. 2 and pf. act., to get secretly out of;

slip out of, shun, escape, c. acc., πόνοισ Eur. Cycl. 347: absol.

to slip out, steal out, Hdt. 1. 10: so also in Med., v. Jac. Ach.

Tat. p. 837. [v. δύνω.] Hence

ὑπέκδιδος, ἡ, a slipping out or away, escape, Opp.

ὑπέκδιδος, ἡ, a slipping out secretly.

ὑπεκδιδω, to run away secretly or gradually, Emped. 269.

ὑπεκκαθαίρω, to cleanse or purge from the bottom, Hipp.

ὑπεκκαίω, f. καύσω, to set on fire from below or by degrees;

Theophr. metaph., ὅτ. τὴν γνῶμην Luc.

ὑπεκκαλύπτω, to uncover from below or a little, Leon. Tar. 68.

ὑπεκκαίω, τό, (ὑπεκκαίω) that with which a thing is lighted,

combustible matter, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 22. 2. metaph. a pro-

vocative, incentive, ὑπ. ἔρωτος Xen. Symp. 4. 25. II. that

by which heat is removed, a fomentation, Hipp. 1243 H.

ὑπεκκαύσσης, ου, ὅ, (ὑπεκκαίω) one who lights a fire under-

neath, esp. for sacrifice.

ὑπεκκαύσσω, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Plut.

ὑπεκκαίω, as Pass., to be carried out and put in a place of

safety, to be put safe away, Hdt. 8. 41, 9. 73, Thuc. 8. 31; ἐς

τόπον Hdt. 8. 60, 2, cf. ὑπεκτείνω.

ὑπεκκενῶ, to empty out below, Dio C.

ὑπεκκλέπτω, to filch away, purloin, Opp.

ὑπεκκλίνω, to bend aside, escape, Ar. Eq. 273: c. acc. to shun,

avoid, Plut. [I]

ὑπεκκομίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, to carry out or away secretly,

Thuc. 4. 123: in Med., ὑπεκκομίσσασθαι πάντα to get all one's

goods carried secretly out, Hdt. 9. 6, cf. Xen. Diog. 2. 4, 13.

ὑπεκκρύβω, to secrete and carry off by stool, Cyrog. L. [I]

ὑπεκκλαμβάνω, f. λήψωμαι, to carry off underhand, ὑπ. εἰς

δόμον Eur. H. F. 997.

ὑπεκκλίνω, to let loose from below or secretly. II. to weaken

a little or gradually:—Pass. to cease gradually, παλμοὶ ὑπε-

κλίνονται Hipp. [v. λύνω.]

ὑπεκκτείνω, to send away underhand, Soph. El. 1350.

ὑπεκκτείνω, f. δύνω [α], to pass gradually over, Orph. Arg. 68.

ὑπεκκτείνω, to spring out from under, to escape from,

Aristaen.

ὑπεκκτείνω, f. πνεύσωμαι, to sail out secretly, Plut.

ὑπεκκτείνω, f. πνεύσω, to breathe out, evaporate gradually or

gently, Plat. Ax. 365 C.

ὑπεκκτείνω, to work out under another's command.

ὑπεκκρύβω, Adv., out from forth, Ap. Rh. 4. 225: only poet.

ὑπεκκτείνω, f. δύνωμαι, to run forth from under, run on

before, II. 21. 604, Od. 8. 125: also c. acc., to outrun, outstrip

II. 5. 506: only poet.

ὑπεκκτείνω, c. acc., inf. aor. 2 -θερέν, to spring forth from un-

der, Orph. poet.

ὑπεκκτείνω, to loose from under, ἡμίονους ἀπὸ ἡνιῶν ὑπ. to loose

the mules from under the carriage-yoke, unyoke and let them

go away, Od. 6. 88. [v. λύνω.]

ὑπεκκτείνω, f. ῥήσσω, to flow forth from under, Od. 6. 87.

ὑπεκπροτάμνω, Ion. for *-τέμνω*, πάντων to run forth over the sea, Ap. Rh.

ὑπεκπροτάμνω, to flee away secretly, escape and flee, Il. 20. 147, Od. 20. 43; c. acc., Od. 12. 113, Hes. Sc. 42.

ὑπεκπροχέομαι, as Pass., (χέω) to flow forth from under, Q. Sm. 13. 57.

ὑπέκπυρος, or, (πῦρ) somewhat on fire, Orph.

ὑπέκρην, f. ρήσομαι, to flow out under, flow off gradually, pass gradually away, Plat. Symp. 203 E.

ὑπέκρηγνυμι, f. ρήσω, to break out gradually or secretly, Plut.

ὑπέκρηται, to throw out under or underneath, Plut.

ὑπέκρυσμαι, f. ὕσμαι, Dep. med.:—to draw out from under and rescue, c. gen., φόνου from death, Ap. Rh. [v. ὕσμαι].

*ὑπεκσάω, obsol. pres. for sq., hence Ep. aor. ὑπεκσάσεν Il. 23. 292.

ὑπεκσάω, to save from under, rescue or deliver from, ἐνάλιον ὁρῶν Aesch. Pers. 453.

ὑπεκτάνω, to stretch out under, Anth.; only poet.

ὑπεκτελέω, f. ἔσω, to accomplish secretly, Sext. Emp.

ὑπέκτικα, f. ἔω, to melt or waste slowly away, Hipp.

ὑπέκτιθμι, to put out secretly:—Med. to bring one's property to a place of safety, put or carry it safe away, esp. of persons or things with which one escapes from the dangers of war, Hdt. 8. 4, 41, Soph. El. 297, Thuc. 1. 89:—Pass. to be carried safe away, Hdt. 5. 65; cf. ὑπέκτικμαι.

ὑπέκτρεψω, to turn away, turn gradually or secretly from a thing, ὅπ. πῶτα τινός Soph. Tr. 549:—Med. to turn aside from, shun, avoid, c. acc., Id. O. C. 566, Plat. Phaed. 108 B. ὑπέκτρεψω, f. θρέβομαι and δρᾶσομαι, aor. 2 ὑπέκτρεψα, to run out from under, run beyond, c. acc., Soph. Tr. 167: hence to escape, shun, avoid, etc., c. acc., Hdt. 1. 156, Soph. Ant. 1086, Eur. Med. 524, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 581: so also c. inf., ὅπ. θανέει Eur. Andr. 338.

ὑπέκτροφι, ἡ, a bringing up by slow degrees, education.

ὑπέκτραφωμαι, Pass., to shine forth from under: to shine forth a little.

ὑπέκτρεψω, to carry out or lift up a little, σόκος Il. 8. 268: of time, to put off a little, v. l. Il. 22. 202. II. to carry out from under, carry off underneath, esp. out of danger, c. gen., τινὰ πολέμοιο Il. 5. 318, cf. 15. 628: in gen. to carry away, Od. 3. 496. III. intr., ὑπέκτρεψεν ἡμέρης δδφ to get on before, have the start by a day's journey, Wess. Hdt. 4. 125, which in 4. 120 he expresses by ἡμέρης δδφ πρόχεν τινός.

ὑπέκτεινω, to fly or run away out of, flee away or escape secretly, Il. 8. 243, Od. 23. 320: more freq. in Hom. c. acc., κῆρα, ὀλεσθῶν, κακότητα etc.: so in Thuc. ὅπ. τι ἐς τόπον 2. 91. ὑπέκφυγνῶ, = foreg., Hipp.

ὑπέκχεω, fut. χέσω, to pour out from below or gently, Ap. Rh.: metaph. to get rid of, φόνους etc., Plut.

ὑπέκχεω, to go out from under, retire slowly or unnoiced, ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Hdt. 9. 13, 14; also c. gen., flow Plat. Legg. 885 B: but c. dat. pers., to retire and give place to another, Plat. Phaed. 103 D.

II. of excrement, to go off by stool. Hence ὑπέκχωρησις, ewe, ἡ, a going off from below, i. e. by stool, Hipp. Hence

ὑπέκχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, going off from below, i. e. by stool, Hipp.

ὑπέλαιον, τό, the sediment or lees of oil, elsewh. γλοιός.

ὑπέλαυνω, f. λῶω [ᾶ], Att. λῶ, to drive under, into or to: usu. seemingly intr. (sub. Ἴππον, σπαρτός etc.), to ride, march, etc. under, into or up to, Xen. An. 1. 8, 15.

ὑπελαφρός, ἂ, ὄν, somewhat light, Sext. Emp. Adv. —ᾤς.

ὑπελαφρύνω, to lighten a little.

ὑπέλαθετον, verb. Adj. of ὑπέρχομαι, one must go under, Strab. 6. 62.

ὑπεμβάλλω, to cast, pull or push in underneath.

ὑπεμβρίδω, (ἐμβρος) to impregnate, κόρνη Soph. Fr. 708. 4. ὑπεμβρίδω, in 12. 491 πάντα δ' ἐμνήμηναι of an orphan boy, usu. interpreted—he hangs down his head, casts down his eyes utterly; so that it must be taken as Ep. 3 sing. pf. from πνίμω for ὑπεμνήμω (ν being inserted metri grat., as in νόμω for νόνημος, παλαμναίος from παλμῆ etc.): others would read ὑπεμνήμω, which would assume a special pres. ὑπομνήμω etc., v. Heyne ad l., Spitzner Exc. xxxiii ad Il.

ὑπεμπίπτω, to set on fire under or underneath, Joseph.

ὑπεμπίπνω, to hint or give to understand in part.

ὑπεναντίομαι, Dep., to contradict a little, τινί.

ὑπεναντίος, ἰα, ἰον, set over against, τινί Hes. Sc. 347. II. set against, hostile, hence an opponent, adversary, Lat. inimicus, Thuc. 2. 2; of ὅπ. the enemy, Lat. hostes, Polyb.

III. opposed or contrary to, τινί Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 24. IV. ὅπ. ὑπεναντίον τούτων in opposition thereto, on the contrary thereof, Hdt. 3. 80.

IV. Adv. —ῶς, Theophr. Hence

ὑπεναντίον, ἡτος, ἡ, contradiction, disagreement, Epicur. in Diog. La. 10. 77.

ὑπεναντίωμα, τό, = foreg., Arist. Poet. 26. 22.

ὑπεναντίως, ewe, ἡ, (ὑπεναντίομαι) a being opposed to, like ὑπεναντίότης, Hipp.; λαβεῖν ὑπεναντίως to involve contradictions, Dem. 1405. 18.

ὑπενδίδωμι, to give way a little, knock under, Thuc. 2. 64.

ὑπένδωθεν, Adv., from within.

ὑπένδυα, αρος, τό, an under-garment, Anth.

ὑπένδυτης, ου, δ, = foreg., Strab. [ῶ]

ὑπένδυνω, to put into or upon one underneath, τινά τι Alex. Isost. 1. 11:—Med., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to put on underneath, Plut.

ὑπένερθε and ὑπένερθεν, Adv., under, underneath, beneath, Hom.: esp. under the earth, in the nether world, Il. 3. 278., 20. 61; also c. gen. (which sometimes goes before, sometimes after), under, beneath, Il. 2. 150, Od. 3. 172, Hes. Sc. 418.

ὑπενείσω, to have a thing hidden in the mind, secretly purpose or intend it, Ael.

ὑπέπαγω, to carry out from under or secretly, esp. out of danger into safety, Od. 18. 147, Hdt. 8. 40, cf. ὑπεκλήθμι.

II. intr. to make off, retire, withdraw gradually, Hdt. 4. 120; in Eur. Hec. 812, ὅπ. πῶτα.

ὑπέπαγγή, ἡ, a leading out and away, M. Anton.

ὑπέπαίρωσις, ewe, ἡ, a taking out from below: a secret or gradual taking away, removal, Plut.: hence, μεθ' ὑπέπαίρωσις gradually. II. an exception.

ὑπέπαρετός, ἰα, ἔω, verb. Adj., necessary to be removed, Hipp.: from

ὑπέπαρῶ, to take away privily, to make away with, put out of the way, destroy secretly or gradually, ὀδόν δωμάτων Eur. Hipp. 633; ὅπ. τινί τὰ δεινὰ to set him out of all danger, Thuc. 4. 83, cf. Plat. Rep. 507 B: in Soph. O. T. 227, τοῖν-κλημ' ὑπέπαρῶν having done away with the offence, v. Elmsl.: ὅπ. αἷμα τινος to drain his blood by degrees, Soph. El. 1411: in gen. to set aside, except, put out of the question, hence in Soph., τούτων ὑπέπαρημύμεν these being out of the question, Hdt. 7. 8, 3. Med. to take out or away privily for oneself, put out, Plat. Theaet. 151 C, Bekker: to steal or purloin, Dem. 305. 27.

ὑπέπαρῶ, to raise, lift up from below or gradually, dub. in Xen. Hier. 5. 2, ubi v. Schneid.

ὑπέπαρῶ, to bring out upon a mountain-top, Eur. Bacch. 678.

ὑπέπαλίσσασθαι, inf. aor. 1 of ὑπέπαλλέομαι, Dep. med., to flee out underneath and escape, c. acc., Il. 15. 180.

ὑπέπαλίσσω, f. ἴσω, = foreg., c. acc., Hes. Th. 615: poet.

ὑπέπαυαίνω, f. θήσομαι, to rise out from under secretly or gradually, πόδι Theoc. 22. 197.

ὑπέπαυανόμαι, as Pass., c. aor. 2 med.: (ἔγω):—to sail out and away secretly, Thuc. 3. 74. [ᾶ]

ὑπέπαυδύομαι, as Med., c. aor. 2 —ἔδυν and pf. act., to dive up, emerge, come from under secretly or gradually, πολλῆς ἁλός ὅπ. to rise from out the sea, Il. 13. 352. [v. δύω].

ὑπέπανίσταμαι, = ὑπανίσταμαι, τινί Plut., and Luc.

ὑπέπαντλώ, to drain out from below, exhaust, κακῶν κύμα Eur. Ion 927.

ὑπέπαπτω, to kindle from below, underneath or gradually, Ael.

ὑπέπαδύομαι, as Pass., to be drained off, of streams that lose themselves in the sand, Ap. Rh. 2. 983.

ὑπέπειμι, (ἐμῶ) to go away under or secretly, withdraw gradually, Hdt. 4. 120., 7. 211: ὅπ. τινί to make way for one, give way to him, Dem. 775. 27. II. to go out to meet or against one, Hdt. 1. 176.

III. to disappear gradually, of snow, Plat. Phaed. 106 A.

ὑπεξέρνω, Ion. for ὑπεξέρνω, Hdt.

ὑπεξέλαινω: fut. ἄδω [ᾶ], Att. -ἁδ:—to drive out under, drive off secretly or by degrees, Hdt. 4. 120, cf. 130.

II. seemingly intr. to drive, ride, march out gradually, (sub. ἄρμα, ἵππον, στρατὸν etc.)

ὑπεξέλαισις, ἦ, (ὑπεξέρχουμαι) a secret going out or forth.

II. = ὑπεξέλαισις, dub.

ὑπεξέρνω, to vomit forth, disgorge gradually, Nic. Al. 227.

ὑπεξέρνυνω, = foreg.

ὑπεξέρνω, Ion. ὑπεξέρνω, to draw out from under, draw or snatch away underhand, Hdt. 7. 225.

ὑπεξέρχουμαι, Dep. c. aor. 2 et pf. act. & to go out from under: to go out secretly, withdraw, retire, Thuc., etc.: rarely c. acc. pers. to retire, withdraw from or before, Thuc. 3. 34; so c. dat., to give way to, Plat. Legg. 865 E. 2. in gen. to rise up and quit one's settlements, to emigrate, Hdt. 1. 73, 8. 36.

II. to go out to meet, Id. 1. 176.

ὑπεξέγω, intr. to get up and go away secretly, Hdt. 5. 72, 6. 74.

ὑπεξηγητικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἐξηγέομαι) in some measure explanatory.

ὑπεξίσταμαι, as Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act.: (ἵσταναι)—to go out from under, come out or forth underhand or suddenly, esp. from an ambush.

II. to go out of the way of, shun, avoid, c. acc., Plat. Phil. 43 A; but also c. dat. to give place to, make way for, Xen. Ath. 1. 10, and Plut.

III. c. gen. rei, to go off from a thing, i. e. give up all claim to it, ὑπεξίστασθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς Hdt. 3. 83, like Lat. abdicare se magistratu; so c. inf., ἵπ. ἀρχε Luc. Act. 6.

B. rarely in Act. ὑπεξίστημι, to put or bring out gradually.

ὑπέξοδος, ἦ, a going out from below, an involuntary stool, Hipp.

ὑπέξουσις, ὡς, (ἐξουσία) under the power of another, subject, opp. to ἀδελφούσις. Hence

ὑπέξουσιότης, ἦτος, ἦ, subjection.

ὑπεμμερίς, ἐς, and -μέρος, ὡς, (μέρος) an arithmetical term, denoting the same relation in Subtraction, as ἐπιμερίς and ἐπιμέρος in Addition, i. e. containing the whole, minus a certain part, e. g., in the ratio 3; 2,—2 is ὑπεμμερίς because it contains $\frac{1}{2}$ less than 3, Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 3: cf. sqq.

ὑπεμμετέρας, ὡς, containing the whole minus a fourth, as in the ratio 4; 3.

ὑπεμμετρίως, ὡς, containing the whole minus a third, as in the ratio 3; 2.

*ὑπεμμεφάνω, to light from below, dub.

*ἽΠΕΡ, Ep. also ὑπερ, if the last syll. is wanted long, but in Hom. only in the phrase ὑπερ ἁλός: Prep. governing gen. and acc., which recurs in all the Indo-Germanic languages, Sanscr. *uperi*, Lat. *super*, Germ. *über* (old G. *ubar*), A. Sax. *ofer* (our *over*); cf. *up*, *upper*, etc.; v. also the opp. *ὑπό*. From it are formed the Compar. and Superl. *ὑπέρτερος*, -*τατος*, the latter shorter in *ὑπατος*. [ὑ]

A. C. GENIT., which expresses that, over which something is or happens.

I. of Place, *over*. 1. in a state of rest, *over*, above, very freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 4. 528, Od. 1. 137; ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς στήναι τι to stand over his head as he lies asleep, Il. 2. 20, Od. 4. 803, etc.; τὸ ὄρος τὸ ὑπὲρ Τεργῆς Hdt. 6. 105; ὑπὲρ ὁλῶς, θαλάσσης, of towns etc., on the sea, by it, Dissem. Pind. N. 7. 64. 2. in a state of motion, *over*, across, Hom., e. g. Il. 15. 382, Od. 17. 578; hence, 3. *over*, beyond, Il. 18. 228, Od. 13. 257.

II. like *πρό*, (from the notion of standing out to protect,) *for*, *for* defence of, *in* behalf of, τείχεος ὑπὲρ νεῶν Il. 7. 449; ἐκατόμβην βέβαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν Il. 1. 444; in gen. *for* the good or safety of, θένει ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως Xen., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1336: the orig. notion appears most plainly in phrases like ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀμύνειν to fight for one's country; δ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀνάσκειν, freq. in Hdt. and Att. 2. *for* the sake of a person or thing, in Hom. only joined with *λόσμου*, e. g. ὑπὲρ τοκέων, πατρὸς καὶ μητρός, ψυχῆς etc., Il. 15. 660, 665, 22. 338, 24. 466; later, with other like Verbs, as γυνάσκειν, Br. Ar. Rh. 3. 701, cf. πρόσ A. III. 3, also ἀντί II. 5. 3. in Att., esp. Trag., *for*, because of, by reason of, much like ὑπὸ c. gen., ὑπὲρ ἀλγῶν, πένον, πένον, ἔριδος ὑπὲρ etc., Markl. Eur. Supp. 1125.

4. c. inf., *for* the purpose of, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πράττειν τὸ προς-

ταττόμενον, ὑπὲρ τοῦ σώζεσθαι, τοῦ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν, Att. 5. for, i. e. instead of, in the name of, ὑπὲρ ἐαυτοῦ in his stead, Thuc. 1. 141: sometimes as a mere periph. for gen., στρατηγὸν ὑπὲρ ὧν being your general, strictly general in your name, by commission from you, *vestra auctoritate*, cf. Dem. 30. 13;—though in like phrases it may mean power or command over, as e. g. in ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατηγήσας etc., Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299.

III. like *περὶ*, *on*, of, concerning, Lat. *de*, ὑπὲρ στέην ἀσχεῖ ἔκκοιτο Il. 6. 524, and so perh. 12. 424; τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπὲρ τινος Hdt. 2. 123; and sometimes also in Att., Erf. Soph. O. T. 164, but v. Dind. ad l. 1, and cf. Markl. Lys. 100. 17.

B. c. accus. expressing that, *over* and *beyond* which a thing goes. I. of Place in reference to motion, *over*, *beyond* and *away*, freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 5. 16, 85, Od. 7. 135, etc.

II. of Measure, *over*, *above*, *exceeding*, *beyond*, ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, λόγον, ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς beyond our powers, Heind. Plat. Parm. 128 B; ὑπὲρ τῆν ἡλικίαν above his years, beyond what could be expected of his age: hence 2. freq. where we say against, contrary to, ὑπὲρ ἁλῶν beyond, against right, opp. to κατ' ἁλῶν within, according to it, Il. 3. 59, etc., ὑπὲρ μόραν Il. 20. 336, ὑπὲρ θεῶν Il. 17. 327, ὑπὲρ ὅρκια Il. 3. 299, etc., c. ὑπέρμορον and παρά c. v.

III. of Number, *above*, upwards of, ὑπὲρ τὰ τεσσερήκοντα ἔτη Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 13; ὑπὲρ τὸ ἥμισυ more than half, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 47.

IV. of Time, ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡσθητικὴν ἡλικίαν beyond, i. e. after early manhood: but 2. from the opposite point of view, beyond, i. e. before, earlier than, ὑπὲρ τὴν φθόραν Plat. Tim. 23 C.

C. POSITION: ὑπὲρ may follow its Subst. in all cases, but then by anastrophe becomes ὑπερ, Il. 5. 339, Od. 19. 450, etc., and in Trag.

D. IN COMPOS. ὑπέρ signifies over, above, in all relations, e. g.

1. of Place, *over*, *beyond*, as in ὑπερβαῖνα. 2. of doing a thing in defence of, or for one, as in ὑπεράλγειν, usu. c. gen. 3. of quantity, usu. of excessiveness, as in ὑπερέφανος, ὑπερφίλος.

ὑπέρω, ἦ, (ὑπὲρ) the uppermost rope, viz. the brace, which attaches the sailyards (ἐνίκρια) to the mast, and by means of which the sails are shifted, Od. 5. 260. [ὑ]

ὑτέρα, ὡς, τὰ, a kind of caterpillar, Geometra Linn., Arist. H. A.

ὑπεράβητος, ὡς, also α, ὡς, above measure simple or silly, πρόσφασις Dem. 1178. fin.

ὑπεράγαμαι, = ὑπεράγωμαι, dub.

ὑπεράγαθος, ὡς, over-good, extremely good. [ᾶ] Hence

ὑπεράγαθότης, ἦτος, ἦ, exceeding goodness.

ὑπεράγαλλομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to rejoice exceedingly.

ὑπεράγαμαι, Dep. c. aor. pass., to admire above measure; to be exceedingly pleased, Plat. Symp. 180 A. [ᾶ]

ὑπεράγανκτε, to be exceeding angry, τινὸς ἀτὰρ a thing, Plat. Rep. 535 E; τινὲς Aesch. 9. 13.

ὑπεράγαπᾶω, f. ἥσω, to love exceedingly, make much of, τινὸς Dem. 172. 18, 686. 9.

ὑπεράγοντος, Adv. part. pres. act. from ὑπεράγω, exceedingly, eminently, LXX.

ὑπεράγορεύω, to speak for one, c. gen.

ὑπεραγρύνω, to wake, or keep watch for any one, c. gen.

ὑπεράγω, f. ἔω, to excel, surpass, c. gen., Polyb. 2.—part. ὑπεράγων, ὄντων, *extraordinary*, surpassing. Adv. -όντως q. v. [ᾶ]

ὑπεράγωνται, to be in great distress, Dem. 1410. 4; διὰ τινὰ Plat. Euthyd. 300 C: to be in agony for one, τινὸς and later τινὸς

ὑπεράγωνταί, f. ἰστούμαι, Att. ἰούμαι, Dep. med., to fight, contend for, defend, τινὸς.

ὑπεράειρω, = ὑπεραιρω, poet.

ὑπεραῖς, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ἐπημ) blowing down from above; or blowing very hard, Id. 11. 297. Only poet.

ὑπεραθλῶ, = ὑπεραγωνίζουμαι.

ὑπεραιδέομαι, Dep. c. fut. med., aor. med. et pass. ὑπεραιδέσασθαι and -δεσθῆναι, (the latter more usu. in Att. Προσεῖ), to feel much shame before one, to stand in too great awe of him c. acc., A. Ar. Rh.

ὑπεραιμῶ, (αἷμα) to have over-much blood, Xen. Eq. 4. 2 ubi olim ἐξέμει. Hence

ὑπεραίμωσις, *εως, ἡ, overfulness of blood.*

ὑπεραίμετος, *ον, exceeding praiseworthy, LXX.*

ὑπεραίρω, *to lift or raise up over, Plat. Euthyd. 248 A:—Pass. to be much elated, Arist. Virt. et Vit. II. intr. to rise up over, to climb or get over, c. acc., like Lat. transcendere, τείχεια ὑπ. Xen. Hipparch. 8. 3: as military term, to outflank, τινά Polyb. I.—hence 2. to transcend, excel, outdo, τινά τινι one in a thing, Dem. 301. 25, 798. 8: hence to conquer, τινά Id. 1395. 23. 3. to overshoot, go beyond, c. acc., καὶ ὅν Aesch. Ag. 786, also c. gen., Plat. Legg. 717 D. 4. absol. of a river, to overflow, be in flood, Dem. 1274. 20.*

ὑπεραίριος, *ον, (ἀσα) beyond what is right, excessive, immoderate, poet.*

ὑπεραίριοςχος, *ον, exceeding base or ugly, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28. ὑπεραίριονομαι, as Pass., to feel much ashamed, Aeschin. 75. 9: ἐπὶ τινι Id. 5. 21: τινά before one: c. part. to be ashamed at doing a thing, Dromo ap. Ath. 240 D.*

ὑπεραιρέω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to hang up over or above:—Pass. to hang, be suspended over, project over a thing, τινός Hdt. 4. 103: ὑπέρ τινος Hipp. 2. in nautical language, ὑπεραιωρηθήναι c. gen. loci, to lie off a place, Hdt. 6. 116. 3. Medic. to lift or draw the overlapping ends of a broken bone till they meet, Hipp.*

ὑπεραιώρησις, *εως, ἡ, a hanging up over. II. intr. a hanging over, Hipp.*

ὑπερακάω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to surpass in vigor or bloom, c. acc. ὑπερακμῶς, ὧν, (ἀκμή) beyond, past the bloom of youth, N. T. ὑπερακοντίω, ἡ, ἴσω, to overshoot, shoot or dart beyond, hence to surpass, excel, outdo, τινά τινι one in a thing, Ar. Av. 363: also, ὑπ. τινά κλέπτων to outdo one in stealing, Ar. Plut. 666. ὑπερακριής, ἑς, exceedingly accurate or careful, Luc.*

ὑπερακρίβω, *to mount upon, climb over, c. acc., τείχει Xen. Hipparch. 6. 5. II. to project, beetle over, c. gen., δόμων Eur. Supp. 988.*

ὑπεράκριος, *ον, (ἄκρα) lying over or upon the heights, dwelling thereon, τὰ ὑπ. the heights above or near, Hdt. 6. 20: οἱ ἄπ., at Athens, like δῖοι, the poor inhabitants of the Attic highlands, opp. to the richer classes of the plains and coasts, πεδῖοι and παράλι, Wess. Hdt. 1. 59*

ὑπεράκρος, *ον, over or on the top. Adv. —κρος, ὑπ. ζῆν to carry every thing to excess, Dem. 1415. 1.*

ὑπεράλγω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to be afflicted, feel pain for a thing, τινός Soph. Ant. 630, Ar. Av. 466: to grieve exceedingly, τινί at a thing, Hdt. 2. 129: ἐπὶ τινι Arist. Rhet.; absol., Eur. Med. 118, Heracl. 619.*

ὑπεράλγης, *ἑς, gen. ἑός, (ἄλγος) exceeding grievous, painful, Soph. El. 176.*

ὑπεράλιος, *ον, (ἄλς) over, upon the sea, at sea. [ᾗ]*

ὑπεράλκῃς, *ἑς, gen. ἑός, (ἀλκή) exceeding strong, Plut.*

ὑπεράλλομαι, *Dep. med., to spring or leap over, c. gen., αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενος II. 5. 138: also c. acc., πολλὰς στίχας ὑπεράλτο II. 20. 327: and so in Att. Prose, as Xen. An. 7. 4, 17, Eq. 8. 40.*

ὑπεράλλος, *ον, over or above others, Pind. N. 3. 57.*

ὑπεράλμα, *στος, τό, (ὑπεράλμα) a leap over.*

ὑπεράλπειος, *ον, (Ἀλπεῖς) over the Alps, Lat. transalpinus, Strab.*

ὑπεραμφιβητέω, *to dispute excessively or superfluously.*

ὑπεραναβαίνω, *ἡ, βῆσομαι, to step up over: metaph. to transcend, surpass.*

ὑπεραναβλύω, *to spout up over a thing, c. gen. ὑπεραναβέομαι, =sq., dub.*

ὑπεραναιδέομαι, *Dep. med., to surpass in impudence, Dind. Ar. Eq. 1206, Lob. Phryn. 67.*

ὑπεραναιβίβομαι, *=foreg., dub.*

ὑπερανάχυτος, *ον, exceeding impudent, Dem. 1071. 17.*

ὑπερανέκειμαι, *as Pass., to lie or sit above another at table, Diog. L.*

ὑπερανείνω, *ἡ, τενῶ, to stretch or hold up over, Luc.*

ὑπερανέλλω, *poet. ὑπερανέλω, to rise over, Ap. Rh.*

ὑπερανέω, *to rise up over, Strab.*

ὑπερανέω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to blossom or bloom over. II. to bloom exceedingly.*

ὑπεράνθρωπος, *ον, more than man, superhuman, Dion. H. ὑπεράνισταμαι, as Med., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., (ἵστημι) to stand up or project over, c. gen., Dion. H.*

ὑπερανίσχω, =ὑπερανέχω.

ὑπερανιόμοι, *as Pass., (ἀντλήω) to be very leaky, ὑπ. ἄλμυ to be waterlogged, Luc.*

ὑπεράντολος, *ον, strictly of a ship, quite full of water (ἄντολος), waterlogged, Luc.: hence metaph. overwhelmed with sorrow and sufferings, c. dat., συμφορᾷ Eur. Hipp. 767. II. act. of the sea-water, overflowing, overpowering, Luc., cf. Hemst. 1. p. 108.*

ὑπεράνω, *Adv., over, above, Polyb.: ὑπ. γίγνεσθαι to become uppermost, get the upper hand of, τινός Luc., and Plut. [ᾗ]*

ὑπεράνω, *πος, ὁ, Dor. for ὑπεράνω, Eur.*

ὑπεράπτάω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to deceive or cheat excessively, Anth.*

ὑπεραποδίδωμι, *to give up for something else, Inscr.*

ὑπεραποθήσκω, *to die for, τινός Plat. Symp. 179 B, 180 A.*

ὑπεραποκρίνομαι, *as Med. (κρίνω) to answer for any one, defend him, τινός Ar. Vesp. 951, Thesm. 186. [ἷ]*

ὑπεραπολλύμαι, *as Med. (δύλλμι) to die for any one, τινός.*

ὑπεραπολογίζομαι, *Dep., c. fut. med., aor. med. et (quod rarius) pass., to speak for any one, defend him, τινός Hdt. 6. 136.*

ὑπεραποφαντικός, *ἡ, ὧν, (ἀποφαίνω) affirming again or doubly.*

ὑπεραποφάτικος, *ἡ, ὧν, (ἀποφῆμι) II denying again or doubly, Diog. L. 7. 69.*

ὑπεραποχράω, *to be more than enough. Hence*

ὑπεραποχρώντως, *Adv. part. pres. act., more than enough.*

ὑπεράρεσκω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to please above measure, Opp.*

ὑπεράριθμος, *ον, supernumerary. [ᾗ]*

ὑπεραρρώδω, *ἡ, ἴσω, Ion. for ὑπερρρωδέω to be exceeding afraid, τῇ Ἑλλάδι for Hellas, Hdt. 8. 72.*

ὑπεράριστος, *εως, ἡ, (ὑπεράνω) a raising over or above. II. metaph. excellence, preeminence, LXX.*

ὑπεράριστος, *ον, (ἀρχή) before all beginning, Eccl.*

ὑπεράραχω, *to rule over: to prevail.*

ὑπερασθενής, *ἑς, gen. ἑός, exceeding weak, Arist. Pol.*

ὑπερασθμαίνω, *to gasp exceedingly, Arr.*

ὑπερασθμος, *ον, (ἄσθμα) gasping or panting exceedingly, Xen. Cyn. 10. 20.*

ὑπερασμένω, *to take exceeding great pleasure in a thing, c. dat., Plut.*

ὑπερασπάζομαι, *ἡ, ἴσω, Dep. med., to be exceedingly fond of, Xen. Symp. 4. 38.*

ὑπερασπίω, *ἡ, ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to cover and protect with a shield, τινά Polyb.; but also τινός Arr. Hence*

ὑπερασπισμός, *ὁ, a covering with a shield, protection, LXX.*

ὑπερασπιστήρ, *ῆρος, ὁ, and ὑπερασπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a protector, champion, LXX.*

ὑπερασπιστρία, *ἡ, fem. of foreg., Joseph.*

ὑπεράσπετος, *ον, exceedingly polished or witty.*

ὑπεραστράπτω, *to lighten exceedingly, Arr.*

ὑπερασχάλλω, *to be exceedingly angry, Aristid.*

ὑπερασχυνέω, *to behave with exceeding indecency, Plut.*

ὑπεράστος, *ον, beyond measure absurd, Dem. 213. 25.*

ὑπεράττικω, *ἡ, ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to imitate the Attic dialect to excess, Philostr. Hence*

ὑπεραττικέως, *ὁ, extravagant imitation of the Attic dialect.*

ὑπεραττικός, *ἡ, ὧν, excessively Attic, carrying imitation of the Attic dialect to excess, Luc. Adv. —κῶς, Id.*

ὑπερανύγω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to shine over, c. gen.; to shine exceedingly.*

ὑπερανύγῃς, *ἑς, gen. ἑός, (ἀνύγῃ) shining exceedingly, Luc.*

ὑπερανύω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to increase or enlarge above measure, Andoc. 32. 23. Hence*

ὑπερανύξιος, *εως, ἡ, exceeding increase or growth.*

ὑπεραύω, *rarer radic. form of ὑπερανέω.*

ὑπεραυέω, *ἡ, ἴσω, to vaunt oneself overmuch, be overproud, Thuc. 4. 19.*

ὑπερανύγῃς, *ἑς, gen. ἑός, =sq.*

ὑπερανύγῃς, *ὧν, (αὐνύγῃ) exceeding boastful, overproud, Xen. Ages. 11. 11: ὑπερανύγῃς βαλεῖν Aesch. Theb. 483.*

ὑπεράφανος, *ον, Dor. for ὑπερήφανος, Pind.*

ὑπεράφριζω, *ἡ, ἴσω and ἰῶ, to foam exceedingly, Eubul. Ku-Bew. 1, Aristopho Φιλων. 1.*

ὑπεραχθής, *és*, gen. *έος* (*έχθος*) *overburdened*, Theocr. 11. 37. **ὑπεράχθουαι**, *as pass. c. fut. med. -αχθέομαι*: to be exceedingly vexed or grieved at a thing, c. dat., τῇ Μιλήτου ἀλῆσει Hdt. 6. 21, cf. Soph. El. 177.

ὑπερβάμιος, *ov*, (*βαμός*) *stepping over the threshold*: metaphor. *going beyond bounds*, transgressing.

ὑπερβαίνω, fut. *βήσομαι*: aor. 2 *ὑπερέβην*, Ep. *ὑπερέβην* 1:—to step over, *mount, scale*, c. acc., ὅτ. *τείχεος* Il. 12. 468, *οὐδόν* Od. 8. 80, etc.; *οὐρα* Hdt. 4. 25, *τείχεα*, *δόμους* Eur., etc.: but also c. gen., ὅτ. *τοῦ πύργου* Hdt. 3. 54, cf. Eur. Ion 120:—of rivers, to overflow, *run over their banks*, *έξ τῆν χῶρον* Hdt. 2. 13; and absol., 2. 99. 3. to overstep bounds, transgress a law, *θέμιν* Pind. Fr. 4; *νόμους* Hdt. 3. 83, Soph. Ant. 449, etc., and so absol., to transgress, trespass, *στε κέν τις ὑπερέβῃ* (Ep. conj. aor. for *ὑπερέβῃ*) καὶ *ἐμάρτη* Il. 9. 501, cf. *ὑπερβαρία*. 3. to pass over, pass by, take no notice of, Lat. *praeter-mitto*, *τοὺς προσηέας* Hdt. 3. 89; cf. Dem. 51. 7, etc.: hence to leave out, omit, Plat. Rep. 528 D, etc. II. to go beyond, i. e. to surpass, *outdo*, *τινὰ τινι* one in a thing, Plat. Tim. 24 D, Rep. 478 C: but also absol., Theogn. 1009.

III. to stand over, shield, protect, c. dat., Opp.

B. transit. in fut. —*βήσω*, aor. 1. —*έβησα*, to put over, lift or raise over, ὅτ. *τὴν κνήμην ἐπὶ τὰς δέξιās πλευνδὸς* to throw one's leg over the horse's right side, Xen. Eq. 7. 2.

ὑπερβαχεύω, to express in an over-Bacchic style, i. e. exaggerate grossly, Philostr.

ὑπερβαλλόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. from sq., *above measure*, exceedingly, extraordinarily, Plat. Rep. 492 B: cf. sq. II. 6.

ὑπερβάλλω, Ep. also *ὑπερβ.* (Il. 23. 637): *β-βαλῶ*—to throw over or beyond a mark, to overshoot, τ. Il. 23. 843, Od. 11. 597, Theogn. 479; rarely *τινός*, as in Pl. 23. 847:—hence to beat another in throwing, *τινὰ* Ib. 637: absol. to throw further.

2. to outstrip in racing, Xen. Cyn. 6. 20, cf. Soph. El. 716:

hence II. in various metaph. signifi., 1. to go beyond, *outdo*, excel, surpass, *τινὰ* Hes. Op. 491, and Att.; rarely c. gen., as Pind. Fr. 133:—*ὅπ. τινὰ* *τινι* to outdo one in a thing, Eur. Hipp. 924, Ar. Plut. 109; *ἐν τινι* Plat. Legg. 734 B, cf. infr. B.

2. to go beyond, exceed in size, number, etc., c. acc., Hdt. 3. 23, Aesch. Pers. 291; *ἐπὶ τὸν χρόνον* to exceed the time, i. e. be too late, Xen. Hell. 5. 3; 21: *ἐπὶ τὸν καιρὸν* to exceed all reasonable bounds, Dem. 660. fin.: hence absol. to exceed all bounds, to go too far, be overgreat, Eur. Bacch. 785, Aesch. 1077, Thuc. 7. 67: *οὐχ ὑπερβαλὼν* keeping within bounds, Pind. N. 7. 97: c. dat. rei, to exceed in a thing, Plat. Gorg. 475 B; and later c. gen. rei, Heind. ad l. c. 3. to go on further and further, esp. in bidding at a sale, Andoc. 17. 26; 80, *προέβαινε τοῖς χρήμασι* ὑπερβάλλον he went on bidding more and more, Hdt. 5. 51, cf. Thuc. 8. 56. 4. to be at its height, of the sun, Hdt. 4. 184. 5. to be over and above, Xen. Hier. 4. 8. 6. esp. freq. in part. *ὑπερβάλλων*, *ουσα*, *ov*, exceeding great, excessive, extraordinary, strange, ὅπ. *κατερός κτήνος* Aesch. Pr. 923; τὸ *ὑπερβάλλον* αὐτῶν such part of them as is extraordinary, Thuc. 2. 35; *ὑπερβάλλουσαι ἡδοναί* excessive pleasures, Plat., etc.: τὰ *ὑπερβάλλοντα* an over-high estate, Eur. Med. 127; extremes, Plat. Rep. 619 A: cf. *ὑπερβαλλόντως*.

III. to pass over, cross mountains, rivers, etc., like Lat. *transire*, *superare*, c. acc. loci, *ὅτ. πρῶτα*, *δὸν* etc., Aesch. Ag. 307, Pr. 722, Xen. etc.: rarely c. gen., as Eur. Ion 1321: of ships, to double a headland, *ἀκραν* Thuc. 8. 104. 2. of rivers, to overflow, τὰς *ἀούρας* Hdt. 2. 111: of a kettle, to boil over, Id. 1. 59.

B. Med., like A. II. 2. to outdo, surpass, excel, overcome, c. acc., Hdt. 2. 110, etc.: *τινὶ* in a thing, Hdt. 1. 61, 9. 71; *ές τι* Plat. Criti. 115 D. 2. to exceed all bounds, Id. 3. 21.

3. so in Pass., *ὑπερβαλλομένη* γυνή an excellent woman, Eur. Alc. 153. II. to put off, delay, c. acc. Hdt. 4. 9: c. part. to put off doing, Id. 9. 51: absol. to delay, linger, Id. 3. 71, 70, 7. 206.

ὑπερβάρω, to overload: from

ὑπερβάρης, *és*, gen. *έος*, (*βαρύς*) *overloaded*, exceeding heavy, Aesch. Ag. 1175: from

ὑπερβάρνυς, *ús*=foreg., the better form acc. to Lob. Phryn.

539. **ὑπερβάσις**, *ή*, (*ὑπερβαίω*) a transgression of law, trespass,

esp. *wanton violence*, Hom., and Soph. Ant. 605: also in plur., Il. 23. 589, Hes. Op. 826: only poet., cf. *ὑπερβάσις*.

ὑπερβᾶσις, *εως*, *ή*, (*ὑπερβαίνω*) an overstepping: hence=foreg.

II. =*ὑπερβατον*. III. act.=*ὑπερβίσις*, Polyb.

ὑπερβατέον, verb. Adj. from *ὑπερβαίνω*, one must pass over, c. acc., Plut.

ὑπερβατήρ, *ήρος*, *ός*=*ὑπερβάτης*. Hence

ὑπερβατήριος, *ov*, *af*, belonging to a passing or crossing over, *ὑπερβατήρια θύειν* (sc. *ἑρὰ*); cf. *διαβατήρια*.

ὑπερβατήρις, *ov*, *ή*, (*ὑπερβαίνω*) one who goes or passes over. [ā]

ὑπερβατόν, *τό*, a figure of speech, hyperbaton, i. e. a transposition of words or clauses in a sentence, Quintil. Inst. 8. 6, 65 strictly neut. from

ὑπερβατός, *ή*, *όν*, later *ός*, *όν*, (Lob. Paral. 484), verb. Adj. from *ὑπερβαίνω*, stepped over, to be passed or crossed, scaleable, of a wall, Thuc. 3. 25. 2. placed crosswise, transposed, usu. of wall, Plat. Prot. 343 E; *σύνθετος ὑπερβατή* Arist. Rhet. Al. 1; *ὅπ. νοήσεις* thoughts expressed in inverted phrases, Dion. H. —so Adv. —*τῶς*, in inverted order, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1; also, *δὲ ὑπερβατόν* Strab., and Dion. H. 3. passed over slightly: hence Adv. —*τῶς*, negligently, Hipp., cf. *ὑπερβατον*. II. act. overstepping, surpassing: but also in bad signi., beyond bounds, excessive, outrageous, Aesch. Ag. 428.

ὑπερβηλημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *ὑπερβάλλω*, in an overstrained, forced manner, immoderately, Arist. Eth. N.

ὑπερβήν, Ep. 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 act. of *ὑπερβαίνω*, for *ὑπερβῇ* Il. 9. 501.

ὑπερβιάζομαι, *f. άσομαι*, Dep. med., (*βιάζω*) to press exceeding heavily, of the plague, Thuc. 2. 52.

ὑπερβιάζω, *f. άζω*, to make to go over, carry over, transport, Polyb., and Luc. II. to transpose the letters of a word. Hence

ὑπερβιάσις, *εως*, *ή*, a carrying over, transporting. [i]; and **ὑπερβίβασμός**, *ός*, a transposition, esp. of the accent.

ὑπερβίη, *ή*, overbearing might, arrogance, Suid. [i]: from **ὑπερβίος**, *ov*, (*βία*) of overwhelming strength or might: hence overweening, lawless, outrageous, Il. 18. 262, Od. 1. 368: Hom. also has the neut. *ὑπερβίον* as Adv., Il. 17. 19, etc. (cf. Lat. *superbus*.)

ὑπερβλαστᾶν, *f. στήσω*, to shoot over luxuriantly, Theophr. **ὑπερβλαστῆς**, *és*, gen. *έος*, shooting over luxuriantly, Theophr.

ὑπερβλήδη, Adv., (*ὑπερβάλλω*) above measure, Orph.

ὑπερβλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ὑπερβάλλω*) the portion of a plane projecting beyond a given line, Archim.

ὑπερβλύω, *f. ύσω*, to well over, overflow: metaphor. to overstep, transgress, c. acc., Clem. Al. [ύσω] Hence

ὑπερβλύσις, *εως*, *ή*, an overflowing.

ὑπερβοάω, *f. ήρομαι*, to out-roar, τὴν *θάλατταν* Aristid.

ὑπερβολᾶδην, Adv., (*ὑπερβολή*) immoderately, excessively, Theogn. 484. [ā]

ὑπερβολαιός, *ός*, the highest tones in the tetrachord scale, Pherecr. Chir. i. (24 p. 334, cf. Plut. 2. 1029 A): from

ὑπερβολή, *ή*, (*ὑπερβάλλω*) a throwing beyond, overshooting, hence superiority, greater force or power, *χρημάτων*, Xen. Eur. Med. 232, Hipp. Καλυπτ. 2. 2. excess, over great degree of a thing, opp. to *ἐλλειψίς* or *ένδεia*, Plat. Prot. 357 A, B:—hence in various phrases, *ἐπέφερον τῆν ὕπ. τοῦ καινοῦ* sbai pushed on their extravagance in revolutionising, Thuc. 3. 82; *οὐκ ἔχει ὑπερβολήν* it can go no further, Dem. 553. 12; 80, *μυθίαται ὅτ. λείπεται* Isocr. 42 B, Dem. 55. 18: *εί τις ὅτ. τοῦτο* if there's aught beyond (worse than) this, Dem. 362. 51

cf. Isocr. 90 D: τὰ *ύπ' οὐκ ὅπ.*: is not this the extreme, the last degree? Dem. 825. 21: *τοσαύτην ὕπ. ποιεῖσθαι ὅστε* to go so far that... Id. 201. 24; *ὅπ. ποιεῖσθαι ἑκένων τῆς αὐτοῦ βδελυρίας* to carry his own racism beyond theirs, Id. 609. 8, cf. 687. 2, Lys. 143. 20: but also, *ὅπ. ποιεῖσθαι* to put an extreme case, Dem. 447. 25:—esp. with a Prep. in adverbial signi., = *ὑπερβαλλόντως*, as, *ὑπερβολῆν* Eur. Hipp. 939 (*ubi* v. Valck.), Melanipp. 14, etc.; *είς ὅπ. τινω* beyond him or it, Id. Autol. 1. 6, Dem. 1411. 14: καὶ *ὑπερβολῆν* Soph. O. T. 1106, Isocr. 84 D: πρὸς *ὑπερβολῆν* Isocr. 43 A. 3. overstrained phrase, hyperbole, Isocr. 58 D. II. a passing over, crossing mountains, etc., Xen. An. 1. 2, 25. 2. the place of passage,

a mountain-pass, Ib. 3. 5, 18., 4. 4, 18.

delay, Hdt. 8. 112, Polyb. 14. 9, 8.

hyperbola, so called because the angle its plane forms with the base of the cone is *greater than that* of the parabola.

ὑπερβολία, ἡ, = ὑπερβολή, Hesych.

ὑπερβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπερβολή) *overstrained, exaggerated, extravagant*, Polyb. Adv. -κώς, Id.

ὑπερβολίμος, ὄν, (ὑπερβολή 111) *to be put off, delayed*, δίκη ὑπ. a sentence which is *delayed*.

ὑπερβόρεος, ὄν, and ὑπερβόρειος, ὄν, (Βορέας) *beyond, dwelling on the other side of Boreas, i. e. in the extreme north*: hence, οἱ ὑπερβόρειοι or ὑπερβόρει the *Hyperboreans*, a supposed people in the extreme north distinguished for piety and happiness, first in h. Hom. 6. 29, v. esp. Pind. P. 10. 47, and Hdt. 4. 32, sq.: hence, τυχὴ ὑπερβόρεος proverb. of more than mortal fortune, Aesch. Cho. 373.

ὑπερβόρις, ἴδος, peculiar. poet. fem. from foreg., Dion. H.

ὑπερβράζω, *to boil or foam over, πύσσω* Anth.

ὑπερβριθής, ἑς, gen. ἑός, (βριθός) poet. for ὑπερβαρύς, ὑπερβαρής, *overloaded, exceedingly heavy*, Soph. Aj. 951.

ὑπερβρυχάομαι, f. ἴσσομαι, Dep. med., also c. aor. pass., *to bellow excessively*, Tryphiod.

ὑπερβύω, *to be overfull, to overflow*, Luc. [ῶ]

ὑπεργαμία, f. δόμοι, Dep. med., but also in pf. ὑπεργαμίαι as pass., (ὄδω, ἐργάζομαι) *—to work under, plough up, prepare for sowing, τῷ σπόρῳ πρὶν ὑπ.* Xen. Oec. 16. 10. II. *to subdue, reduce*: in pf. pass. *to be subdued, ὑπεργαμίαται* ψυχὴν ἔρωσι Eur. Hipp. 504.

III. *to do a thing underhand or secretly*, Plut. IV. = ὑπέρτω, *to do a service*: in pf. pass., πόλλ' ὑπεργασσάμεθα φίλα Eur. Med. 871.

ὑπεργάμια, ἡ, (γάμος) *a late marriage*.

ὑπεργάνυμαι, as Pass., *to exult much*, Philostr.

ὑπεργαγγῶνίζω, *to tickle to excess*.

ὑπεργειός, ὄν, (γέα, γῆ) *above the earth; above ground*, Arist. H. A.

ὑπεργέλιος, ὄν, *above measure ridiculous*, Dem. 406. fin.

ὑπεργεμίω, f. ἴσω, *to overflow, overload*, Xen. Vect. 4. 39.

ὑπεργέτω, *to be overfull*, Alex. Σύντοπος. 1.

ὑπεργήσκειω, f. δόμοι (ᾶ), *to be exceeding old*, Diog. L. 8. 52.

ὑπεργήριος, ὄν, and ὑπεργήριος, ὄν, = sq., Luc.

ὑπεργήριος, ὄν, (γῆρας) *exceeding old, of extreme age*, τὸ ὑπ. *extreme old age*, Aesch. Ag. 79.

ὑπεργήμιος, ὄν, (ὑπεργέτω) *overladen*, Strab.

ὑπεργράφω, f. ψω, *to paint or write over or upon*. [ᾶ]

ὑπεργρύσις, ὄν, (γύα, γυία) = ὑπερμήκης.

ὑπερδαύσις, v. gen. εὼς, *very hairy, ἄνθρωπος* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28.

2. *thick with leaves, overgrown with wood*, in gen. *very close or dense*, κυττῶς Ael.

ὑπερδείς, ἑς, gen. ἑός, Ep. acc. ὑπερδέα, for ὑπερδεέα, -ᾶ, cf. δακρύς, δυσκρύς: (δέος) *—above all fear, undaunted*, ὑπερδέα δῆμον ἔκοντες II. 17. 330;—where some Gramm. derive it from δέομαι (to want) in the sense of much less, v. Spitzner.

ὑπερδεῖω, *to fear for one, τινός* Aesch. Theb. 292, Soph. Ant. 82: absol. *to be in exceeding fear*, Hdt. 8. 94.

ὑπερδεμαίνω, = foreg., *to be afraid of any one, τινά* Hdt. 5. 19.

ὑπερδέσιος, ὄν, *exceedingly alarming, powerful, dangerous*, etc., Dem. 551. 2.

ὑπερδένειω, f. ἴσω, *to feast immoderately*.

ὑπερδέσιος, ὄν, *situated, placed high on the right hand*, Xen. An. 4. 8, 2, ubi v. Hutchinson.

2. in gen. *placed above or over, ὑπ. χωρίον higher ground*, Ib. 3. 4, 37; so τὰ ὑπερδέσια Ib. 5. 7, 31; ἐξ ὑπερδέσιω from above, Id. Hell. 7. 4, 13 c.—also c. gen., above, Polyb. II. metaph. *superior, successful in a thing, τινί* Polyb.: *having the advantage, victorious over, τινός* Plut. Adv. -ῶς.

ὑπερδέω, f. ἴσω, *to bind upon, τί τινι* Anth.

ὑπερδιστοίμαι, as Pass., (τείνω) *to strain, exert oneself* above measure, Dem. 501. 3., 770. 4.

ὑπερδιδωμι, f. δώσω, *to give up in behalf of, τι πρό τινος* Eur. Erechth. 17. 18.

ὑπερδικάζω, f. ἴσω, *to plead for one, τινός*. II. *to avenge*.

ὑπερδικέω, f. ἴσω, *to speak or plead for one, ὑπ. τὸ φεύγειν*

τινός *to undertake his defence for him*, Aesch. Eum. 652; so, ὑπ. τοῦ λόγου Plat. Phaed. 86 E: from

ὑπέρδικος, ὄν, (δίκη) *exceeding righteous or just*, Soph. Aj.

1119: 30 Adv. -κώς, Aesch. Ag. 1396. II. *maintaining the right*, Νέμεσις Pind. P. 10. 68: ὁ ὑπέρδικος, *the maintainer of one's right, an advocate*.

ὑπερδίπληχτος, v. gen. εὼς, *above two culits long*. [ῖ] ὑπερδισκεύω, *to cast the discus further than another*: in gen. *to surpass, τινά* τινι.

ὑπερδισυλλάβος, ὄν, *of more than two syllables*.

ὑπερδοκεῖω: hence impers., ὑπερδοκεῖ μοι ταῦτα *this is my most positive opinion*, Philostr.

ὑπερδοξάζω, *to praise exceedingly*, Eccl.

ὑπερδυνάμιος, ὄν, (δύναμις) *of higher power*. [ῖ] Hence

ὑπερδυναμόω, *to prevail over, τινά* LXX.

ὑπερδωρίος, ὄν, *hyper-dorian*, a musical mode.

ὑπερδοίμαι, as Pass., c. fut. med. ὑπερδοίμαι, *to sit over or above*.

ὑπερδοίω, (ὑπό) *to provoke somewhat, tease*.

ὑπερδοῖν, inf. ὑπερδοῖν, aor. without any pres. in use, ὑπερδοῶν being used instead *—to overlook, neglect, slight*, c. acc., Hdt. 5. 69, Thuc. 4. 62., 5. 6, etc.; c. gen., Luc.

ὑπερδοῖω, (ὑπό, ἐρείδω) *to set up and support*, Pind. N. 8. 80, cf. Plat. Phaed. 90 B.

ὑπερδοῖν, ὄν, ὑπερδοῖν, τό, (ἐρείκη) St. John's wort, a plant.

ὑπερδοίμαι, (εἰμι) *to go over*.

ὑπερδοῖν, *to speak for one*, c. gen., Arist. Oec.

ὑπερδοῖω, (ὑπό, ἐρείδω) *to undermine, subvert, overturn*, Plut. II. intr. in aor. 2 ὑπέρηπον, *to tumble, fall down*, II. 23. 691.

ὑπέρσιος, εὼς, ἡ, (ὑπέρδω) *a propping up, supporting*.

ὑπέρσιος, ατος, τό, (ὑπέρδω) *a prop or support set underneath*, Arist. Part. An.

ὑπέρσιος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπέρδω) *propping up, supporting, fit for doing so*.

ὑπερβᾶλλω, *to throw or cast out over*: seemingly intrans., sub. ἐαυτῷ, *to stretch or reach out beyond*, Thuc. 8. 104, acc. to Porphy; cf. ὑπερβάλλω.

ὑπερβέκω, Adv. (ἐκείνος) *like ἐτέκω, on yon side, beyond, over*, N. T.

ὑπερκεδᾶσθαι, *to seek to win by constant or excessive attention*, Aeschin. 48. fin.

ὑπερκεκείμαι, as Pass., *to lie or stand out beyond, lie before, be exposed*, Plut.

ὑπερκεκράννυμι, *to hang out over*, Anth.

ὑπερκεκρίσις, ἡ, *excessive secretion or evacuation*.

ὑπερκεκτάω, f. παῖσω, *to strike out beyond or over*: metaph. *to excel, surpass*, Clem. Al.

ὑπερκεκτέπω, *to send out over or beyond*.

ὑπερκεκτισσώ, Adv. for ὑπὲρ ἐκ περισσοῦ, *more than superabundantly*, LXX.

ὑπερκεκτίω, f. πεσοῦμαι, *to fall out over or beyond, to exceed*, c. gen. Plut. II. absol. *to go beyond all bounds*, Luc. Hermot. 67.

ὑπερκεκλήσω, f. ἴω, *to frighten or astonish beyond measure*:—Pass. ὑπερκεκλήσθαι, *to be beside oneself, be quite astonished, ἐπὶ τινι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25.

ὑπερκεκτώσις, ἡ, (ὑπερκεκτίω) *exaggeration*, Longin.

ὑπερκεκτέω, ἡ, *a stretching out over*: from

ὑπερκεκτέω, f. τενώ, *to stretch out over or beyond*. II. absol. *to strain or exert oneself exceedingly*, Luc.

ὑπερκεκτίω, f. ἴω, *to pay for any one, τινός* Luc. [ῖ Ep., ῖ Att.] Hence

ὑπερκεκτίσις, εὼς, ἡ, *payment for any one*.

ὑπερκεκτέομαι, as Pass., (τρέπω) *to eschew utterly, τινά*.

ὑπερκεκφέω, *to come out beyond and escape*, c. acc., Hipp.

ὑπερκεκχέω, f. χέσω, *to pour out over*:—Pass. *to overflow*, Strab.

ὑπερκεκχύσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a pouring out over*: *an overflowing*, of the sea, Plut. 2. 731 C.

ὑπερκεκχέω, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐλαύνω) = ὑπερβολή, Hesych.

ὑπερκεκλᾶφος, ὄν, *exceeding light or nimble*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 31.

ὑπερκεκβάλλω, f. βᾶλῶ, *to throw or put in over, add*.

ὑπερκεκτέω, f. ἴω, *to vomit violently*: also of over-full veins, *to cause suffusion*, Hipp.: yet cf. ὑπερκαμῶ.

ὑπερεμπίπλημι, to fill over-full of a thing, τινός.—Pass. to be over-full, be overloaded, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17.
 ὑπερεμπλήθω, to be over-full of a thing, τινός.
 ὑπερφοροῖμαι, as Pass., (φορέω) to be filled over-full, be overloaded, Luc. Dial. Mer. 6. 3.
 ὑπερένδοξος, *ov*, exceeding famous, LXX.
 ὑπερειαυτίζω, to last above a year, Jul.
 ὑπερἐντελής, *ēs*, gen. *ēs*, more than complete, Dio C.
 ὑπερἐντελής, *ēs*, *ῆ*, (ὑπερἐντυχάνω) intercession for another.
 ὑπερἐντυχάνω, to be exceeding haughty, Alciphro.
 ὑπερἐντυχάνω, *ῆ*, τεύχομαι, to intercede for, τινός N. T.
 ὑπερέξαίρω, to raise exceedingly.
 ὑπερέξανθω, to blossom over-much or very much.
 ὑπερέκπᾶσθαι, *ῆ*, ῥῶσθαι, to deceive or cheat beyond measure, Plut.
 ὑπερέκρυψα, *ῆ*, *ῆ* for ὑπερέκρυψα.
 ὑπερέκρυψα, to stand out or forth over.
 ὑπερέξηκοντήεις, *ēs*, gen. *ēs*, (ἐξήκοντα) above sixty years old, Ar. Ecol. 982.
 ὑπερέξηκοντούτης, *ēs*, =foreg.
 ὑπερέξις, *ēs*, *ῆ*, (ὑπερέχω) a property or quality in excess, Plat. Tim. 87 E.
 ὑπερέπαινώ, *ῆ*, *ῆ* and ῥῶσθαι, to praise above measure, Hdt. 1. 8, Ar. Eq. 680, Plat., etc.
 ὑπερέπαιρω, to extol or praise beyond measure, App.
 ὑπερέργουμαι, as Pass., (ἐργάζω) to hasten exceedingly, App.
 The act. ὑπερέργω is not found.
 ὑπερετιδύμεναι, to long for exceedingly, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21, 6. 1, 5.
 ὑπερετινύω, to strain too tight, Philostr.
 ὑπερέττω, *ῆ*, ψῶ, (ὑπὸ) to eat away from below, out away from under, e. g. of a stream, κοινὴν ὑπέρτερε ποδῶν Il. 21. 271.
 II. to gnaw secretly, of mental sufferings, Q. Sm.
 ὑπερέρω, also as Dep. —δομαι, to love beyond measure, c. gen.
 ὑπερέβλλω, to irritate exceedingly, App.
 ὑπερέρρω, Att. —ττω, to row just behind, or row gently, Ael.
 ὑπερέρωμαι, Dep. med., c. acc., a. or 2 et pf. act., to come or go out over, pass over, c. acc., Xen. An. 4. 4, 3: to exceed, excel, *ῆ* τινι Pind. O. 13. 20.
 ὑπερέρωθω, *ῆ*, ἐδομαι, to eat immoderately, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4.
 ὑπερέρρωμαι, perf. pass. of ὑπερέρω.
 ὑπερέρρωμαι, poet. aor. 2 of ἐπέρχω, Il.
 ὑπέρειν, Adv., exceeding well, excellent, Plat. Theat. 185 D.
 ὑπέρειναι, Adv., strengthd. for εἶναι, Luc. Paras. 9.
 ὑπέρειναι, *ēs*, of very noble race, Arist. Pol.
 ὑπερέργουμαι, *ῆ*, ἐρῶμαι, Dep. med., (ὑπὸ) to vomit forth from beneath, Ar. Rh.
 ὑπερενδαιμόνως, to be exceeding happy, Arist. Rhet.
 ὑπερενδοκέω, =sq.
 ὑπερενδοκίμω, to enjoy exceeding great renown, Lyc.
 ὑπερενδοκίμω, *ēs*, poet. for ὑπέρδοξος, Arat.
 ὑπερενκαίρως, to have an exceeding good opportunity, have great advantages: of things, to be very convenient, οἷα ὑπερενκαίρως, Hipp.
 ὑπερεντρεπῶς, Adv. (ἐμπρεπῆς) exceeding properly or becomingly.
 ὑπερεντυχία, *ῆ*, exceeding good luck, Anth.
 ὑπερεφραίνω, to cheer beyond measure.—Pass., c. fut. med., to rejoice exceedingly, Luc. Icar. 2.
 ὑπερεφραίνω, *ῆ*, ἐφραμαι, Dep. med., to wish excessively, Joseph.
 II. to pray for any one, τινός Clem. Al.
 ὑπερέφρων, *ov*, exceeding cheap, Ael.
 ὑπερέφραμαι, to hate exceedingly, c. acc., Soph. Ant. 128.
 ὑπερέφρωνται, Adv. part. pres. act. from ὑπέρχω, preeminently.
 ὑπέρχω, Ep. ὑπέρχω, Il., and Theogn.: Hom. uses impf. in Il., aor. ὑπέρσχομαι, and in poet. form —έσχεσθαι (Il. 11. 735).
 To hold up or on high, hold over a thing, τί τινος, e. g. σπλάγχνα ἠράσθαι Il. 2. 426.—esp. to hold over any one for protection, ὑπ. χεῖρα or χεῖρας τινι to hold the hand over any one, so as to shield or guard him, Il. 5. 433, Od. 14. 184: also c. gen., ὑπ. χεῖρας τινος Il. 9. 420, 687, Theogn. 755: so, πόλεως ὑπ. ἀδικᾶν Aesch. Theb. 215: σκιδῶν ὑπ. τινος Ar. Av. 1508: cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. 10.
 B. intr. to be above, stand out above, as out of water, Hdt.

2. 4, 41, c. gen. τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 7. 25): to rise above, overtop, Hdt. 5. 92, 6, etc., (who always has it absol.): so in Hom., ὑπ. ὤμων to overtop the shoulders, i. e. by the shoulders, Il. 3. 210, to rise up over a thing, overlook, c. gen. γαῖης Il. 11. 735: of a star, to rise above the horizon, rise, Od. 13. 93.
 2. metaph. to be above others, be superior, Theogn. 202, to excel, surpass, conquer, outdo, ὑπ. τινός τινι to outdo one in a thing, Plat. Tim. 24 D; also c. acc. pers., τινά τινι one in a thing, Aesch. Pers. 709, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1365; but more usu. c. gen. pers., Plat. Parm. 150 E: οἱ ὑπέρχοντες the more powerful, Aesch. Pr. 213:—absol., ἐάν ἡ θάλασσα ὑπέρχωρῃ be so powerful, Dem. 128. 25. 3. c. gen. rei, to rise above, be able to bear, Ar. Pac. 17: 80, ὑπ. ἀναλομῶνται to bear the expense, Diod.
 4. in military phrase, to outflank, τῶν πολεμίων ὑπ. τῇ κέραιᾳ Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 18, cf. Thuc. 3. 107. II. to get over, cross, c. acc. loci, Thuc. 3. 23.
 ὑπέρψω, *ῆ*, ψήσω, to over-boil.
 ὑπέρω, (ὑπὸ) Ion. fut. of ὑπείκω, q. v.
 ὑπέρωσις, *ēs*, *ῆ*, a boiling over, Arist. Probl.; and ὑπέρωστος, *ov*, verb. Adj., boiling over, Arist. Mund.: from ὑπέρω, *ῆ*, ῥῶσθαι, to boil over, Ar. Eq. 920.
 ὑπέρωσις, *ov*, contr. ὑπέρωσις, *ov*, oversteering, outsteering.
 ὑπερηγορέω, like ὑπεραγορέω, to speak for, τινός.
 ὑπερηγορία, *ῆ*, a defence.
 ὑπερηδοκάω, as Pass., c. fut. med., to rejoice beyond measure at a thing, τινι Hdt. 1. 54, 3. 22; c. part., ὑπερήδστο ἀκούων be rejoiced much at hearing, Id. 1. 90, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 31; also, ὑπ. ὑπ. Ib. 8. 3, 50.
 ὑπέρηδω, *ov*, exceeding sweet or pleasant, prob. only in Superl., —ῆδιστος, Luc.—Adv. —έως, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 21; Superl. —ῆδιστα, Luc.
 ὑπέρηλις, ἱκος, *ῆ*, *ῆ*, above a certain age, Luc.
 ὑπέρημα, strictly perf. of ὑπερέωμαι, to sit above, c. gen.
 ὑπερημερία, *ῆ*, a being over the day, i. e. as law-term, a failing to observe the appointed day, esp. the day for payment, *ῆ* ὑπ. ἔλκειν the term is expired, Dem. 1154. 8: ἀναβάλλεσθαι τὴν ὑπ. to defer it, Ib. 17.—hence, 2. forfeiture of recognisances, the execution consequent thereupon, a distress, λαμβάνειν τὴν ὑπερημερίαν to seize a thing by virtue of this right, Id. 804. 8: from
 ὑπερημερος, *ov*, (ἡμέρα) over the day, i. e. not observing the appointed day, and so suffering a distress, execution, Dem. 518. 2, 927. 1: ὑπ. γίνεσθαι he does not keep the time of payment, Antipho 136. 29, Lys. 167. 42; so, ὑπερημερον λαμβάνων τινι, i. e. having a right to detain upon him, Dem. 540. 22.—c. gen., metaph., ὑπ. γάμων past the time of marriage, Anaxand. Incert. 17.
 ὑπέρημις, *ov*, above half, more than half, Hdt. 7. 40, 156; ὑπερημιός τινος Xen. An. 6. 2, 10.
 ὑπέρημος, *ov*, (ὑπὸ) somewhat desolate.
 ὑπερημενος, *ov*, (ἄνεμος) above the wind.
 ὑπερηνορέω, *ῆ*, exceeding spirit or courage: haughtiness, Ar. Rh.
 ὑπερηνορέων, *ov*, *ov*, *ῆ*, exceeding manly, but always used in bad sense, (though Hom. always uses ὑπέρη=ἄνδρα, manliness, courage), overbearing, overweening, Hom., mostly in plur.; in Od. mostly of the suitors; also of the Cyclopes, Od. 6. 5; of all the Trojans, Il. 4. 176, and in sing. of the Trojan Deiphobus, Il. 13. 258: strengthd. κακῶς ὑπερηνορέωντες Od. 2. 266., 4. 766. Cf. ὑπερηνορῶντες, ὑπέρημος, ὑπερηνορῶντες. II. in Comic phrase, excelling men, thinking oneself more than man, Ar. Pac. 53. (No verb ὑπερηνορέω occurs: cf. ὑπερμενέω.) From
 ὑπέρηρω, *ov*, *ῆ*, (ἄνθρωπος) like ὑπερηνορέων, overbearing, overweening, of the tyrant Pelias in Hes. Th. 995; so, μεγαλαυρία ὑπ. Eur. Phoen. 185:—the Adj. seems to have been used only in bad signif., v. foreg.—in Hom. only as prop. n.
 ὑπέρηρης, 3 sing. fut. of ὑπερήμιος, Od.
 ὑπερηφάνεια, *ῆ*, =ὑπερηφανία, Dio C.
 ὑπερηφάνεομαι, Dep., rarely as Act. ὑπερηφάνεω, =sq.
 ὑπερηφάνεω, *ῆ*, ῥῶσθαι, to be conspicuous above others, in Hom. only once in part., much like ὑπερηνορέων, overweening, arrogant, ὑπερηφάνεοντες Ἐπειοί Il. 11. 694. II. transit. to

puff up, magnify εαυτὸν Polyb. 4. to treat superciliously, c. acc. in Polyb. c. gen. III. c. inf., to scorn to do, Schäf. Long. p. 419: from

ὑπερφάνια, ἡ, arrogance, contemptuous bearing, Plat. Symp. 219 C; ὑπ. τρόπου, Blou Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 27, Dem. 559. 17:—also c. gen. object, contempt towards or for., Plat. Rep. 391 C, Dem. 577. 16: from

ὑπερφάνος, ον, (φάνω) conspicuous above others, cf. ὑπερφανής. II. of persons, conduct, etc., 1. in good sense, excellent, magnificent, noble, Plat. Phaed. 96 A, Symp. 217 E, Gorg. 511 D: but 2. more usu. in bad, overweening, arrogant, Hes. Th. 149, Pind. P. 2. 52, Dem. 42. 27, etc.:—so in Adv.—*νῦν*, ὅπ. ἔχειν to bear oneself proudly, Plat. Rep. 399 B, Theaet. 175 B, etc. 3. in gen. extravagant, splendid, *ποτήρια* Philippiid. ap. Ath. 781 F.

ὑπερφηρής, ἑς, = ὑπερφηρής, Hesych., v. Lob. Phryn. 699. ὑπερηγέω, f. ἦσω, to sound over or above. II. intrans. to sound exceeding loud.

ὑπερθε, Acol. for ὑπερθε. ὑπερθαλάσσιος, ον, some way above or from the sea, opp. to παραθαλάσσιος, Hdt. 4. 199. [Ἰ] ὑπερθαλάσσιος, ον, (θάλασσα) over the sea, beyond. ὑπερθαράω, to be exceeding courageous. ὑπερθανυῖω, f. ἴσσω, Ion. ὑπερθανῶμι, to wonder exceedingly, be much astonished or amazed, Hdt. 3. 3. II. c. acc. to wonder at, admire.

ὑπερθε and -θεν, Adv., (ὑπέρ) from above, down from above; also merely above, freq. in Hom.: esp. from heaven above, i. e. from the gods, Il. 7. 101, Od. 24. 344, h. Cer. 13:—c. gen. above, over, Pind. P. 4. 342, Aesch. Ag. 232; ὅπ. γίγνεσθαι τινος to get the better of., Id. Bacch. 904:—ὑπερθεν εἶναι ἡ., to be above or beyond, i. e. more than., Eur. Med. 650. ὑπερθεμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπερτίθημι) an outbidding. Hence ὑπερθεματίζω, to outbid. Hence ὑπερθεματισμός, ὁ, an outbidding, or raising the price: and ὑπερθεματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who outbids. Ὑπερθεμοτοκίλης, ὁ, a more than Themistocles; so, Ὑπερπερικλῆς, Ὑπερσαρκάτης etc.

ὑπέρθεος, ον, above God, more than God, late, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 578. ὑπερθεράπνεω, to cherish or court exceedingly, Heliod. ὑπερθερμαίνω, f. ἀνῶ, to warm or heat excessively, Arist. Probl. in Pass. Hence ὑπερθερμασία, ἡ, immoderate warming, heating. ὑπέρθερμος, ον, over-warm, hot. ὑπέρθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερτίθημι) a passing over, like ὑπερβολή II:—hence the place of passage, a passage, pass, Strab.

II. a transposition, esp. of words or propositions. III. banishment, exile: proscription, dub. IV. a passing over, overlooking. V. a putting off, delay, εἰς ὅπ. ἔχειν to put off, postpone, Polyb.; ὅπ. ἔχειν to be put off, Id.; λαμβάνειν ὅπ. εἰς τινα to be postponed for the sake of consulting one, to be referred to him, Polyb. VI. like ὑπερβολή, exaggeration. VII. the superlative degree, Gramm. Hence

ὑπερθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, superlative: δ ὅπ. the superlative degree. Adv. -κῶς, in the superlative. ὑπερθεῖω, f. θεσσωμι, to run over or beyond, ἔκρην Aesch. Eum. 562, Eur. Arch. 4: to outstrip, hence to surpass, excel, outdo, τινά τῶν Eur. Andr. 195, cf. Plat. Legg. 648 D, Valck. Phoen. 581.

ὑπερθύγής, ἑς, (ὑγγάνω) = ὑπερφάνος, an outbidding. ὑπερθύσσω, to die for, τινός Valck. Phoen. 1005. ὑπερθυρεῖν, inf. aor., -θορέωμι, fut. of ὑπερθύσσω, q. v. ὑπερθυρῶν, to make an excessive noise. ὑπερθρασύνωμι, as Pass., c. fut. med., (θρασύνω) to be exceeding bold, act so, Dio C.

ὑπερθρόσκω: fut. θορούμι, Ep. and Ion. θορέωμι: aor. ἔθορον, Ep. θορον, inf. θορέειν (Hdt.), contr. θορεῖν. To overleap, leap, spring, or bound over, c. acc., ὅπ. τάφρον, ἔρικον Il. 8. 379, q. 476: τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸ ἔρκος Hdt. 2. 66, b. 134. Hom. has it only in II., and only in fut. and aor. ὑπερθυμέωμαι, Dep. pass., to be ὑπερθύσσω, Dio C.: from ὑπερθύσμος, ον, high-spirited, daring, high-minded, freq. in

Hom., always in good sign., so in Hes. Th. 937. II. in bad sign., over-spirited or daring, overweening, Hes. Th. 719: too spirited or mettlesome, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 3. 12. III. furiously angry. IV. much inclined, Inscr.

ὑπερθύρον, τό, (θύρα) the lintel of the doorway, Od. 7. 90, Heins. Hes. Sc. 271, superliminare in Vitruv. 4. 6, 4. [ὑ] ὑπερθύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg. ὑπερθύρος, ον, (θύρα) above the door: τὸ ὑπερθύρον = ὑπερθύρον, Hdt. 1. 179. ὑπερτάξω, to shout or sound above, out-shout, c. gen., Anth. [ἀ] ὑπερτιδεῖν, inf. aor. ὑπερτιδόν. ὑπερτιζάνω, to sit over or above, Nonn. ὑπερτίμημι, f. ἦσω, to send or throw further, send beyond the mark, Od. 8. 198.

ὑπέρικον, τό, v. ὑπέρικον. ὑπερικταίνωμαι, as Pass., in the phrase, πόδες ὑπερικταίνοντο the feet went exceeding swiftly, Od. 23. 3, prob. from ἵκται:—others read ὑπερκαταίνωτο, and some ὑποκαταίνωτο. ὑπερινάω, f. ἦσω, to purge violently, excessively, Pöts. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

ὑπερινόστις, ἡ, violent purging, Hipp. [Ἰ] ὑπέρνιος, ον, (ὑπερνώ) cleared out, purged violently, Hipp. 517. 49, and Theophr.: ὅπ. ὄρνιθες hens exhausted by laying, Arist. Gen. An.

Ὑπεριονίδης, ον, δ, patronym. from Ὑπερίων, Hyperion's son, i. e. Ὑλιος, Od. 12. 176, h. Cer. 74, Hes. Th. 1011. Ὑπεριονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Hyperion, Pythagorean name for the moon.

ὑπερίπταμαι, Dep. med., later form for ὑπερέπτομαι, to fly above or over, Ar. Rh. ὑπερισθῆω, = σῆμ, Polyb. ὑπερισθῆζω, (ισθῆμι) to draw, convey over an isthmus, πλοῖα Polyb.; like διεφῶ, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 24.

ὑπεριστάωμαι, as Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., (ἵστημι) to stand over, c. gen., Hdt. 7. 17. II. esp. to stand over one for protection, protect, defend, τινός Soph. El. 188.

ὑπερίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, knowing too much, knowing but too well, c. gen., Soph. El. 850.

ὑπέρισχυος, ον, very tank or thin. ὑπερίσχυρος, ον, exceeding strong, ἔρυμα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 2. ὑπερίσχυρος, f. ὤσω, to be exceeding strong, powerful or firm, Theophr. [ὑ]

ὑπέρισχω, = ὑπέρεχω. Ὑπερίων, ονος, ὁ, Hyperion, in Hom. the sun-god, = Ὑλιος: yet he always joins Ὑπερίων Ἥλιος or Ἥλιος Ὑπερίων, except in Il. 19. 398, Od. 1. 24, h. Ar. 369, where Ὑπερίων stands alone for Ὑλιος: acc. to Od. 12. 132, he is father of Phaëthusa and Lampetie by Neaera. Some Ancients derive it from ὑπέρ ἰών, he that walks on high, moves above us: but the i of the penult. makes it prob. that Ὑπερίων is a shortd. form of the patronym. Ὑπεριωνίης, son of Hyperion, cf. Μολίων, and v. Büchkl. Expl. Pind. O. 1. 25.—Acc. to Hes. Th. 134, 374, Hyperion is the son of Uranos and Gaia, husband of Theia, and father of Helios, Selené and Eos, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 26, h. Hom. 28. 13: but in h. Hom. 31. 4, Helios is son of Hyperion and Eurypaëssa, hence, Ὑπεριονίδης, i. e. Ὑλιος, cf. Apollod. 1. 2, 2. ὑπερκαλέω, to laugh loud out, Diog. L. 7. 185.

ὑπερκαθαίρω, to cleanse out, purge excessively. Hence ὑπερκαθαίρω, εως, ἡ, excessive purging, Hipp. ὑπερκαθεύδω, to have a care of one sleeping, c. gen., Philostr. ὑπερκαθήμι, strictly pf. pass. of -εῖμαι, to sit over, above or upon, τινός, also εἶπεν τινος Xen. An. 5. 2, 1. II. metaph. to sit over and watch, keep an eye on, τινός Ib. 5. 1, 9. ὑπέρκαιρος, ον, over or beyond the time: also at wrong times, like ἐκαίριος, Ath.

ὑπερκάω, fut. καύσω, to burn violently. ὑπερκάκω, (κακός) to be quite luckless, formed like ἐκακέω. ὑπερκάκω, to make exceedingly wretched. ὑπερκάλλης, ἑς, gen. ἑός, (κάλλος) = sq., Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 18. ὑπερκάλος, ον, exceeding beautiful, Arist. Pol. ὑπερκάμνω, f. κάμωμι, to suffer exceedingly, be exceedingly distressed or wretched. 2. c. gen., to suffer or labor for any one, Eur. Bacch. 963, I. A. 918.

ὑπερκαρπῆ, (καρπός) to bear over-much fruit: in aor. to be exhausted by fruiting, Theophr. Caus. Pl. 2. 11, 2.

ὑπερκαταβαίνειν, f. βήσομαι, to get over and descend, get quite over, c. acc., II. 13. 50, 87.

ὑπερκαταγέλαιος, ov, (καταγέλλω) exceedingly absurd, Aeschin. 81. 29.

ὑπερκατάκειμαι, as Pass., to lie or sit above, esp. at table, c. gen.

ὑπερκατάληκτος, ov, (κατάληγω) v. καταληκτικός.

ὑπερκατήφης, ἐς, exceeding downcast.

ὑπερκαχέλιω, to run bubbling or boiling over, Philostr. II. metaph. to burst out laughing, Luc.

ὑπερκείμαι, as Pass., to lie or be situated over or above, Isocr. 75 A: also c. gen. loci, Polyb. 2. to lie exposed.

ὑπερκέραις, ἡ, an outflanking, Polyb.: from

ὑπερκέραι, (κέραι v1) to outflank, i. e. bring the wings of an army round those of the enemy, c. acc., Polyb.

ὑπερκέρως, av, (κέραι) with immense horns.

ὑπερκέρωσις, ἡ, = ὑπερκέραις.

ὑπερκηλέω, to charm beyond measure, Luc.

ὑπερκινδύνειω, to meet danger for another, c. gen.

ὑπερκλύω, to overrun, overflow.

ὑπερκόλλαινω, to flatter immoderately: to excel in flattery, Dem. 391. 19.

ὑπερκόμει, f. ἴσω and ἰῶ, to carry over, Strab.

ὑπερκόπος, ov, (κομπεύω) strictly making an exceeding loud noise: metaph. overweening, boastful, arrogant, like ὑπερφάνος, Aesch. Theb. 391, 404: hence in gen., excessive, extraordinary, θράσος Id. Pers. 831: c. dat., νῆες ὑπερκόποι τάχει ships surpassing in swiftmess, Ib. 342.—Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 387, would alter ὑπερκόπος in this signif. into -κότος: but Herm. throws a doubt even on the existence of this latter word, Opusc. 5. p. 153.

ὑπέρκωτος, ov, (A) over-tired or weary, foredone with toil, Arist. Ausc. Mir.

ὑπέρκωτος, ov, (B) overstepping all bounds, overweening, overbearing, boastful, like ὑπέρκωτος, ὑπερφάνος, Aesch. Theb. 455, Soph. Aj. 127. Adv. -πως, Aesch. Cho. 136—cf. ὑπέρκωτος, ὑπέρκωτος.

ὑπερκόπτω, f. ψω, to overstep, excel.

ὑπερκόρω, Ion. for ὑπερκορέννμι, to over-fill or glut, τινά one with a thing, Theogn. 1154. Hence

ὑπερκόρης, ἐς, and ὑπέρκωτος, ov, (κόπος) over-full, glutted.

ὑπερκορυφώσις, εως, ἡ (κορυφώ) a projecting point or end, Hipp. [v]

ὑπερκόσμιος, ov, (κόσμος) supramundane, Eccl.

ὑπέρκωτος, ov, (κοτώ) exceeding angry, furious, violent: hence exceeding savage or fearful, Aesch. Ag. 822. Adv.

-τως, overmuch, exceedingly, Ib. 466, Eur. H. F. 1087:—Blomf. ad Ag. 453 alters -κότως into -κότως, cf. ὑπέρκωτος.

ὑπερκράζωμαι, to shout out, Philostr., in 3 fut. -κεκράζομαι.

ὑπερκράτεις, to overpower, c. acc., LXX. 2. intr. to prevail.

ὑπερκεράννμι, f. κρεμῶ, Att. κρεμῶ, to hang up over, hence metaph., ὅτι γῆρας ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς Theogn. 1016: ὅτι ἄτην τινί Pind. O. 1. 91.

ὑπερκρίνω, to surpass, excel.

ὑπερκτάομαι, f. ἵσμαι, Dep. med., to acquire over and above, πολύ τι κακὸν ὑπερκτέσθω thou hast brought much evil on thyself, i. e. more than was needful, Soph. El. 217: cf. ὑπερμπον.

ὑπερκύναιος, ov, very dark blue. [v]

ὑπερκύνιστῶ, to rush headlong into danger, Polyb.

ὑπερκύδας, avτος, ὁ, (κύδος) exceeding famous or renowned, only found in acc. sing. and plur., ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 4.

66, γ1, ὑπερκύδαντα Μενέτιον Hes. Th. 510. Some take it to be contr. from ὑπερκυδής, ὑπερκυδής, Dor. ὑπερκυδῆς, avτος, like ἀργής ἀργῆς ἀργῆς, φωνῆς φωνῆς, τιμῆς τιμῆς etc.; but then the accent should be ὑπερκυδῆντα, ὑπερκυδῆντας, for which there is no authority. [xv]

ὑπερκύνιος, ov, (κύνιος) surpassing the song of swans.

ὑπερκύντω, f. ψω, to bend, stretch and peep over, Ep. Hom. 14. 22, Plat. Euthyd. 271 A: to peep or stick out over a thing, c. gen., Nicost. Kain, 1. 2. 2. to step over or beyond, overstep, c. acc.

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ὑπερῶ, to speak for, τινός Philostr.

ὑπερῶ, ov, exceeding bright, ἄκτις Ar. Nub. 571: exceeding splendid. II. of sound, exceeding clear or loud,

ὅτι δολοῦν Dem. 313. 22.

ὑπερῶ, ov, as Pass., (λαμπρύνω) to make an exceeding splendid show, to be exceeding gay: also to distinguish oneself beyond measure, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7.

ὑπερῶ, f. ψω, to shine exceedingly bright, Plut.

ὑπερῶ, ov, exceeding thin, fine or delicate.

ὑπερῶ, ov, exceedingly white, Hipp.

ὑπερῶ, Adv., beyond measure, exceedingly, N. T.

ὑπερῶ, ov, hyper-Lydian, i. e. in a musical mode higher than the Lydian. [xv]

ὑπερῶ, f. ἴσω, to pain exceedingly, distress beyond measure:—Pass. to be distressed beyond measure, Hdt. 8. 90.

ὑπερῶ, to be overfull of barley-bread (μάζα), to be wanton from high feeding, Alciphr., cf. κρηῶ. 2. (μαζός) to have overfull breasts, Synes.

ὑπερῶ, f. μάνομαι, aor. ὑπερῶ, as Pass., to be or go stark mad, Ar. Ran. 776.

ὑπερῶ, es, Dor. for ὑπερῶ, Pind. [x]

ὑπερῶ, Dep. med., to consult an oracle for or on account of, τινός dub. I. in Eur. Ion 431.

ὑπερῶ, ov, exceeding silly, Dion. H.

ὑπερῶ, (μάχη) to fight for any one, τινός Soph. Ant. 194: also, ὅτι τινί τινί to fight with one for another, Id. Aj. 1346: later also c. acc., Luc. Hence

ὑπερῶ, ἡ, defence. [x] Hence

ὑπερῶ, ἡ, ὅτι, filled for, inclined to fighting for, defending, Plut.

ὑπερῶ, f. μαχοῦμαι, Dep. med., = ὑπερῶ, c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, to fight out a thing for any one, Soph. O. T. 265.

ὑπερῶ, ov, (μάχη) fighting for: a champion, Anth.

ὑπερῶ, Ion. for ὑπερῶ, Hdt. [x]

ὑπερῶ, μεγάλη, μεγα, immensely great, Ar. Eq. 158.

ὑπερῶ, to be or grow immensely great: from

ὑπερῶ, es, Ion. ὑπερῶ, gen. εὐς, (μέγας) = ὑπερῶ, Hdt. 2. 175, 4. 191, etc. II. exceeding difficult, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8.

ὑπερῶ, as Pass., aor. ὑπερῶ, (μεθύσκω) to be excessively drunk, Hdt. 2. 121, 4.

ὑπερῶ, ov, δ, poet. for ὑπερῶ, h. Hom. 7. 1.

ὑπερῶ, avτος, δ, exceeding mighty, ἄνδρες ὑπερῶ, for ὑπερῶ, Od. 19. 62. (No Verb -μένω occurs: cf. ὑπερῶ.) From

ὑπερῶ, ἐς, (μένος) exceeding mighty, exceeding strong, in Hom., and Hes. freq. epith. of Zeus and of kings: later also in bad sense, overweening, insolent. Poet. word.

ὑπερῶ, ov, (μέτρον) beyond all measure, excessive, Plat. Legg. 804 D. Adv. -τως, Eur. Iono 22.

ὑπερῶ, es, gen. εὐς, (ῥήκος) exceeding long, χεῖρ Hdt. 8. 140, 2: exceeding high, Ὀλύμπου Id. 7. 128, 129: ὑπερῶ, βρά a cry exceeding loud, Pind. O. 7. 69.

ὑπερῶ, ov, in a mode higher than the mixo-Lydian.

ὑπερῶ, to hate exceedingly, Lys. 188. 32.

ὑπερῶ, v. sq.

ὑπερῶ, Adv. (μόρος) over, above, beyond fate or destiny, said of those who by their own fault add to their destined share of misery,—not so much contrary to, as beyond (i. e. beyond) destiny, Il. 21. 517, Od. 1. 34, 35, etc.: also ὑπερῶ, Il. 2. 155.

II. Nitzsch Od. 1. 33, writes it division ὑπὲρ μόρον, or the analogy of ὑπὲρ μοῖραν etc. (cf. ὑπὲρ v), but v. Heyne II. 4. p. 224: Passow takes it as neut. plur. from an Adj. ὑπερῶ, ov, and certainly an Adv. -ως is found in Eust.

ὑπερῶ, worse form of ὑπερῶ.

ὑπερῶ, ov, (νεφέλη) above the clouds, Luc.

ὑπερῶ, to soar or rise above the clouds: from

ὑπερῶ, ἐς, (νέφος) above the clouds.

ὑπερῶ, f. νεύομαι, to swim over.

ὑπερῶ, to haul or bring ships over land, Strab., cf. Schweigh. Polyb. 8. 36, 12.

ὑπερῶ, f. ἵσμαι, Dep. med., to swim over, upon or above.

ὑπερῶ, f. ἴσω, to surpass or excel far, N. T.

ὑπερνοέω, to think or reflect upon, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 1741: **ὑπερνότος**, *ov*, also *la*, *ov* Dion. P. (*νότος*) beyond the south-wind, i. e. at the extreme south, opp. to **ὑπερβόρεος**, Hdt. 4. 36. **ὑπερβαίνω**, to be very fair or *flaxen*, of hair. **ὑπερξηραίνω**, f. *ἀνω*, to dry or dry up exceedingly, Hipp. — *Pass.* to be or become so, Arist. Meteor. Hence **ὑπερξηρσία**, *η*, excessive dryness, Hipp. **ὑπερξήρος**, exceeding dry, droughty, Arist. H. A. **ὑπεργκος**, *ov*, of exceeding size, bulk or proportions, swollen to huge size, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 58: in gen. excessive, immense, γίγας Plat. Legg. 728 E: also over bulky, corpulent, Alciph. Adv. — *κως*, Plut. Hence **ὑπεργκος**, to make exceeding large, Hipp. **ὑπεροδύνω**, (*δύνω*) to feel excessive pain. **ὑπεροειδής**, *ἐς*, (*ὑπερος*, *ειδός*) pestle-shaped. [ὑ] **ὑπεροειδῶν**, transit. to swell up excessively. 2. intrans. to swell, be swollen much, Anth. **ὑπεροιδῶ**, Ion. — *ἐως*, intrans. to swell excessively, Luc. **ὑπεροικέω**, to dwell above, beyond or over against, c. gen., Hdt. 4. 13, 21, 37; but also c. acc., Hdt. 7. 113. **ὑπεροικοδομέω**, to build over, above. **ὑπεροικος**, *ov*, (*οἰκῶ*) dwelling above, beyond or over against, c. gen., Hdt. 4. 7. **ὑπερόνος**, *ov*, immoderately fond of wine, Polyæn. **ὑπεροίμαι**, Dep. c. fut. med. — *οἰσμαι*, aor. pass. — *φῆθην*, to have an extravagant opinion of oneself, be very self-conceited. **ὑπεροίστew**, to shoot over or beyond, outshoot. **ὑπεροβλος**, *ov*, exceeding rich, prosperous or happy, susp. **ὑπεροβρία**, *ῆ*, (*ὕβρις*) a violent storm of rain, Arist. H. A. **ὑπερον**, *τό*, later form for *ὑπερος*, Polyb., v. Schöf. Mel. p. 72. [ὑ] **ὑπερον**, *τό*, v. *ὑπερα*. **ὑπεροξύω**, v., exceeding sharp. 2. exceeding keen or violent, *πυρετο* Hipp. 759 H. **ὑπεροπλήτης**, *ἡσασα*, *ἦεν*, Ep. for *ὑπεροπλος*: — *Ap. Rh.* 2. 4; has Superl. *ὑπεροπλητάτος*. **ὑπεροπλία**, *ῆ*, (*ὑπερόπλος*) proud confidence, esp. in arms; proud defiance, scornfulness, Il. 1. 205, in plur. II. in good signf. during, high courage, Theocr. 25. 139. [ὑ] Ep.] **ὑπεροπλίζωμαι**, f. *λομαι*, Dep. med., (*ὀπλίζω*) transit. to overcome, vanquish by force of arms, οὐκ ἂν τίς μιν ἀνὴρ ὑπεροπλίσαιτο Od. 17. 268, acc. to Aristarch., — whereas others explained it to treat haughtily or scornfully. **ὑπερόπλος**, *ov*, (*ὀπλον*) proudly trusting in force of arms; hence overweening, arrogant, daring, but never of persons in the older Poets., — in Hom. only *ὑπερόπλον εἶπεν*, to speak haughtily, arrogantly, Il. 15. 185, 17. 170; *ὄς ἡρόεθρ, βῆ* *ὑπερόπλος* Hes. Th. 516, 619, 670; *ἦσα* Pind. P. 6. 48. II. in gen. excessive, immense, overwhelming, *ἔτη* Pind. O. 1. 90, cf. P. 9. 24, Buttm. Lexil. sub v. *ὑπερβόλος* G. Only poet. (Some, too subtly, derive it from *ὑπερ*, *πέλωμαι*, others make it *ὀπλότερος*, too youthful: but no doubt *ὑπερόπλος* comes from *ὀπλον*, just as *ὑπερβίος* from *βίω*.) **ὑπεροπτάω**, f. *ῥωα*, to overbake, roast or parch too much. **ὑπερόπτης**, *ov*, *δ*, (*ὑπερόψωμαι*) a contemner, disdainer, χρυσὸς of gold, Herm. Soph. Ant. 130; *ὅτ. τῶν ἐδωθάν* Thuc. 3. 38: absol., disdainful, haughty, Theocr. 22. 58. **ὑπερόπτικος**, *ews*, *ῆ*, (*ὑπεροπτάω*) an overbaking, parching or drying up. **ὑπεροπτία**, *ῆ*, (*ὑπερόπτος* II) = *ὑπεροπλία*, dub. **ὑπεροπτικός**, *ῆ*, *ov*, disposed to despise others, contemptuous, disdainful, Dem. 218. fin. Adv. — *κως*, Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 18: from *ὑπερόπτος*, *ov*, (*ὑπερόψωμαι*) overlooked, slighted, disdained. II. act. overlooking, slighting, hence disdainful, haughty; neut. pl. as Adv., Soph. O. T. 883. **ὑπερόπαισις**, *ews*, *ῆ*, an overlooking, disdaining, LXX; and **ὑπεροπατικός**, *ῆ*, *ov*, = *ὑπεροπτικός*: from **ὑπεροπάω**, fut. *όψωμαι*: aor. *εἶδον*, inf. *εἶδεν*: aor. pass. *ὑπερόφθην* Thuc. 7. 42. To look over, c. acc., *τὴν θάλασσαν* Hdt. 7. 36. II. to overlook, i. e. not attend to, let pass, c. acc., Lys. 108. 1, Aeschin. 16. 25; also c. part. 2. to slight, despise, disdain, c. acc., Hdt., etc. (cf. sub *ὑπερίδω*) c. gen., Antipho 122. 43. — Whether the fut. *ὑπερόψωμαι* was ever used as pass., is very dub., cf. L. Dind. Thuc. 3. 40.

ὑπεροργίζωμαι, as *Pass.*, to break out into violent rage, Dio C. **ὑπεροργίμαι**, as *Pass.*, to break, long exceedingly for, c. gen. **ὑπερορία**, *ῆ*, v. *ὑπερόριος*. **ὑπεορίζω**, fut. Att. *ἰω*, to drive or chase beyond the frontier, banish utterly, Plat. Rep. 560 D. **ὑπερόριος**, *ov*, also *α*, *ov*, v. infir., poet. — *οὔριος* : (*ὅριος*) : — over the boundaries or confines, *ῥίπταιν ὑπερόριον* Theocr. 24. 93: hence foreign, *λαλιά* *δ*, a tale of outlandish, out of the way, foreign matters, Aeschin. 34. 29: *ὅτ. ἀρχολία* occupation abroad, Thuc. 8. 72; *ὅτ. ἀρχή* Aeschin. 3. 34. 2. *ῆ* *ὑπερορία* (sc. *γῆ*), the country beyond one's own frontiers, a foreign land or country, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D, etc.; opp. to *τὰ ἐνθῆμα*, Xen. An. 7. 1. 27; also, *τὰ ὑπερόρια* (sc. *χωρία*), Id. Ath. 1. 19. II. strange, unusual, Aristid. **ὑπερόρισμός**, *δ*, a conveying beyond the boundaries, banishment. **ὑπερορριμῶ**, = *ὑπερέρχομαι*. **ὑπερόρνημαι**, as *Pass.*, (*ὀρνημι*) to rise up over a thing: — as Dind. reads, after Musgr., in Soph. O. T. 165, *ἀπας ὑπεορρνημένος πόλει*. **ὑπέρορος**, *ov*, = *ὑπέροριος*. II. one who outruns the term of payment, does not pay punctually. **ὑπερορώφιος**, *ov*, worse form for *ὑπερωρόφιος*. **ὑπεορρωδέω**, f. *ῥωα*, to be much afraid, be in great terror, cf. Ion. *ὑπεορρωδέω*. **ὑπέρος**, *δ*, a pestle to bray and pound with, Hes. Op. 421, Hdt. 1. 200: hence proverb., *ὑπέρον περιστροφή* or *περιτροπή*, like *τροπῆ* *ἀνὰ περιστροφή*, of one who always goes round in the same circle, goes over and over the same thing, Plat. (Com.) Adon. 2, cf. Heind. Plat. Theat. 209 E, Meineke Philem. p. 366. II. the knocker of a door. — A later form is *τὸ ὑπερον*. [ὑ] **ὑπερορνάνιος**, *ov*, (*οὔρανός*) above the heavens, *τόπος* Plat. Phaedr. 247 C. [ὑ] **ὑπερόρσιος**, *ov*, Ion. and poet. for *ὑπέροριος*. **ὑπερόρσιος**, *ov*, (*οὔρα*) supersubstantial, Eccl. Hence **ὑπερόρσιότης**, *ῆ*, *ος*, supersubstantiality, Eccl. **ὑπερόρφρον**, *τό*, (*ὀφρύς*) the brow, part of the forehead above the eyebrows (*ἐπισκίνιον*). **ὑπερόρυστος, Dep. med., to be supercilious. **ὑπέρορφος**, v. gen. *vos*, supercilious, proud. **ὑπέροχος**, (*ὑπέροχος*) to project, hang over. **ὑπεροχή**, *ῆ*, (*ὑπέρεχω* II) a projecting or standing forth: a projection, prominence, tip of the angle, *βυδὸς ὑπεροχῇ* Ehiph. Geryon. 2. 3: a ridge, height, Polyb. II. metaph. a surpassing, excelling: preeminence, Polyb. 2. excess, superabundance, like *ὑπερβολή*, *πλοῦτων ὑπεροχῇ* Plat. Legg. 711 D: of language, periphrasis, lengthiness, opp. to *ἐλλειψις*, Plat. Polit. 283 C. **ὑπέροχος**, *ῆ*, *ov*, *δ*, belonging to a *ὑπεροχή* or to a *ὑπέροχος*, one that is chief or preeminent. **ὑπέροχος**, *ov*, Ep. and Ion. *ὑπέροχος*, (*ὑπέρεχω* II) prominent, eminent, distinguished above others, c. gen., *ὑπέροχος ἔμμενα* ἔλλον Il. 6. 208, 11. 784; absol., H. Hom. 11. 2, Hdt. 5. 92. 7: in bad signf. overbearing, Soph. Tr. 1096: — a Superl. — *ἄτατος* in Pind. P. 2. 70. **ὑπεροχύω**, to make excessively firm, Clem. Al. **ὑπεροψία**, *ῆ*, contempt, disdain, νόμον Thuc. 1. 84, ἀνθρώπων Dem. 577. 17: absol., haughtiness, arrogance, Luc., and Plut. **ὑπέοψις**, *ews*, *ῆ*, an overlooking, slighting, despising; in gen. = foreg., LXX: a from **ὑπερόψωμαι**, fut. of *ὑπεορπάω*, q. v. **ὑπεροψονέω**, to outbid in the purchase of provisions. **ὑπεράγης**, *ἐς*, (*πάγος*, *πῆγνυμι*) very frosty: *τὸ ὕτ. too hard frost*, Xen. **ὑπεράβη**, f. *ῥωα*, to suffer excessively, be vehemently troubled or afflicted, Eur. Phoen. 1456: from **ὑπεράβηθις**, *ἐς*, (*πράδος*) suffering terribly, grievously afflicted, exceedingly agitated. **ὑπεράβαι**, f. *παύσω*, to overstep, surpass, excel, c. gen., Ar. Eccl. 1118; also c. acc., Dem. 127. 18, and Luc. **ὑπεράβηλαι**, to out-wrestle, beat in wrestling: in gen. = foreg. **ὑπεράβηλαι**, to streu or scatter over. **ὑπερπαφλάζω**, to ferment, froth, bubble, boil over, Lyc.**

ὑπερπαχύνω, to make exceedingly thick or fat:—Pass. to be or become so, Theophr.: from

ὑπερπαῦς, v, gen. εως, exceedingly thick or fat, Hipp.

ὑπερπείθω, to convince even to supererogation.

ὑπερπείθωμαι, Dep. med., to be over or above, c. gen., Ap. Rh.

ὑπερπένθω, to mourn for, deplore exceedingly, c. acc., Philostr.

II. intr. to mourn grievously.

ὑπερπείνω, to ripen too much, make over-ripe.

ὑπερπείτω, later form for ὑπερπείνω.

ὑπερπερισσύνω, intrans. to have a superabundance, abound

exceedingly, N. T.: also as Dep., ὑπερπερισσύνωμαι, N. T.

ὑπερπερίσσω, η, ον, excessive. Adv. -σως, N. T.

ὑπερπερκαίω, to have too deep a color, to be overripe.

ὑπερπέτω, Att. -ττω, f. πέτω, to digest very quickly, Hipp.

ὑπερπέταμαι, Dep. med., = ὑπερπέτομαι.

ὑπερπετάννυμι, f. πετῶ, to stretch over, Luc.:—Pass. to stretch oneself, and so to hover over, Diod. 4. 51.

ὑπερπετόμαι, Dep. med., later form for ὑπερπέτομαι.

ὑπερπετής, ἐς, (ὑπερπίττω) flying over or above, Βέλη ὑπ. darts flying over the soldier's heads, Polyb. II. stretching beyond, outflanking, φάλαγγι Dion. H. III. reaching high, θωράκια Polyb.

ὑπερπέτομαι, fut. πτήσομαι, Dep. med., to fly over, above or beyond, II. 13. 408, Od. 2. 280: to fly over, beyond, c. acc., Od. 8. 192; later also c. gen.—Hom. uses only Ep. 3 sing. aor. ὑπερπτό: a 3 sing. aor. 2 act. ὑπερπέτα occurs in Soph. Ant. 113; v. sub πέτομαι.

ὑπερπέτω, Att. for ὑπερπέσσω.

ὑπερπηγνύμι, f. πήγω, to fasten, fly over or upon.

ὑπερπηδάω, f. ἤσω, to overleap, escape from, θεῶν πάλῃν Soph. Fr. 656. II. to overleap, overstep, transgress, τὰ νόμιμα

Dem. 644. 16, cf. Aeschin. 55. 29, 82. 29.

ὑπερπιδάω, to make exceeding fat.

ὑπερπίκρος, ον, exceeding sharp or bitter, esp. in temper, Aesch. Pr. 944.

ὑπερπικρύνω, f. πλύνω, to overfill:—Pass. to be overfull of a thing, twins Soph. O. T. 779, 874.

ὑπερπίνω, f. πίνωμαι and πίωμαι, to drink overmuch, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10. [1]

ὑπερπίπτω, f. πεσούμαι, to fall over, run over, of water, Polyb.: also to go over or beyond, e. g. of arrows or spears. II. of time, to be past, gone by, ἡν ὑπερπείρῃ ἢ νῦν ἡμέρῃ Hdt. 3. 71; so also in Hipp. [2]

ὑπερπλάω, to make to wander above, Euphor. Fr. 36.

ὑπερπλεονάζω, f. δαώ, to abound exceedingly, N. T.

ὑπερπλέω, f. πλείσσομαι, to sail over or beyond.

ὑπερπλήθης, ἐς, (πλήθος) superabundant, Nicocchar. Lemn. i.

ὑπερπλήθω, to be overfull of a thing, τινός Hipp.

ὑπερπλημύρῶ, to overflow.

ὑπερπληρόω, to fill overfull, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22:—Pass. to be overfull, be gorged to the full, Xen. Lac. 5. 3, Arist. H. A.

ὑπερπλήροσμαι, as Pass., to be greatly astonished, Luc.

ὑπερπλούσιος, ον, exceeding rich, Arist. Pol.

ὑπερπλουτέω, f. ἤσω, to be exceeding rich, Ar. Plut. 354: from ὑπερπλούσιος, ον, poet. for ὑπερπλούσιος, Aesch. Pr. 466, but also in Plat. Rep. 552 B.

ὑπερπνέω, f. πνέω, strictly to breathe or snort over any one, hence to raise oneself proudly above any one, twa Philostr.

ὑπερπνίγῃς, ἐς, (πνίγω) = ὑπερπνέω.

ὑπερπρόβω, f. έσω and ἤσω, to desire excessively.

ὑπερπολάω, to overflow, overrun, Strab.; cf. ἐπιπολάω.

ὑπερπολλός, η, ον, Ion. for εἴ, Hipp.

ὑπερπολύς, πόλλῃ, πολυ, overmuch, very much or many, Aesch. Pers. 794, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 26.

ὑπερπονέω, to toil or labor beyond measure, Xen. Mem. i. 2, 4: to suffer or endure much, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 345. II. to

toil or suffer for any one, Plat. Legg. 717 C: also in Med., ὑπερπονείσθαι τιος to take trouble or distress on oneself for another, Soph. Aj. 1310.

ὑπερπονός, ον, act. toiling beyond measure.

wearied by excessive toil, quite worn out, Plut.

ὑπερπόντιος, ον, also ἰα, Ion. P. 5. 79, Aesch. Ag. 414: (πόντος) = over or beyond the sea, over the water, far away,

Aesch. I. c. II. over the sea; i. e. foreign; Pind. I. c., Aesch. Supp. 42.

ὑπερποτόομαι, Ep. for ὑπερπέτομαι, Theoc. 15. 120.

ὑπερποθύνωμαι, f. θυμῃσσομαι, Dep. pass., to have an excessive liking or zeal, be exceedingly ready.

ὑπερποφύγω, v. I. for ὑπεκποφύγω, Hes. Sc. 42.

ὑπερπτό, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of ὑπερπέτομαι, Hom.

ὑπερπύχος, ον, exceeding poor, Arist. Pol.

ὑπερπυκνός, ον, exceedingly dense or close.

ὑπερπυπάζω, to make very much of one, to fondle, caress and call him πύπας, Ar. Eq. 680.

ὑπερπύρ, ον, (πύρ) kindled over the fire, Arist. Respir.

ὑπερπυρρίαι, f. δαώ [α], to grow redder than another. II. but also to redden or blush for another, τινός Ar. Ran. 308.

ὑπερπυλός, ον, like πολύπυλος, exceeding rich in horses, dub. I. Aesch. Pers. 794, altered by Herm. into ὑπερπόλλους.

ὑπερπύρωσις, εως, ἡ, the formation of a callus over a broken bone.

ὑπερπυτόομαι, Dep. med., poet. for ὑπερπέτομαι.

ὑπερρύγῃ, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. of ὑπορρύγνυμι, II. [α]

ὑπερρώς, ον, (πέω) flowing over.

ὑπερσαρκέω, f. ἤσω, (σάρξ) to have or get an excess of flesh, Hipp. 909 E, (where for ὑπερσαρκῶ Schneid. reads -κήσῃ).

ὑπερσαρκός, to make exceeding fleshy or fat. Hence

ὑπερσαρκωμα, ατος, τό, overgrown fleshy; and

ὑπερσαρκύσις, εως, ἡ, a making or being exceeding fleshy.

ὑπερσημνός, ον, exceeding grave, solemn or pompous, Philo.

ὑπερσημνύομαι, Med., (σημνών) to be exceeding solemn or pompous, Xen. Symp. 3. 11.

ὑπερστένω, to drive away over: perf. pass. ὑπερστέσμαι, to hasten over, poet.

ὑπερσκελής, ἐς, (σκέλος) with immoderately large legs, Plat. Tim. 87 E.

ὑπερσκεληρός, ον, exceeding dry or hard.

ὑπερσοφιστεύω, to be an arch-sophist, Philostr.

ὑπερσοφιστής, οἶ, ὁ, an arch-sophist, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1.

ὑπερσοφος, ον, exceeding wise or clever, Ar. Ach. 972.

ὑπερσπουδαίω, to take exceeding great pains, περί τι Luc.

ὑπερσπουδός, ον, (σπουδή) exceedingly nervous or earnest.

ὑπερσταθίζωμαι, as Pass., (σταθίζω) to outweigh.

ὑπερστάτω, = ὑπερσταται, to stand over and protect, c. gen., Aesch. Supp. 342.

ὑπερστάχιός, to bear ears of corn in abundance.

ὑπερστένω, to sigh or groan over, c. gen., Aesch. Pr. 66: only poet.

ὑπερστέργω, to love excessively.

ὑπερστίβω, to shine exceedingly.

ὑπερστρόγγνυμι, and -νύω, f. στρώσω, to spread, strew or lay over or upon.

ὑπερσυντελείος, ἡ, ὄν, χρόνος ὑπ. tempus plus quam perfectum: στάσις ὅ. status perfecti facti, Quintil.

ὑπερσχήω, = ὑπερσέω, but v. σχέω.

ὑπερσχη, ὑπερσχοι, 3 sing. conj. and opt. aor. 2 act. of ὑπερσέω, Hom.

ὑπερτρίαντάω, (τρίαντων) to outweigh.

ὑπερτάτος, ἡ, ον, Superl. from ὑπέρ, uppermost, highest, II. 12. 381, 23. 451, Hes. Op. 8, and in Att. Poets: eldest, Pind. N. 6. 36: mostly poet. cf. ἔτατος. Pind. has also ὑπερτάτος N. 8. 73; cf. ὑπερτερος. [5]

ὑπερτρένω, f. τρένω, transit. to stretch over, across or upon, Hdt. 4. 71: to hold out over, τινί τι Eur. El. 1257; ὑπ. σκιάν σπειρίων κύνος to spread a shade from the sun over the house, Aesch. Ag. 967 (κύνος being joined with σκιά), cf. Eur. El. 1022—but, ὑπ. χεῖρά τιος to stretch the hand over one for protection, Eur. I. A. 916; also, ὑπ. πόδα ἄκρης to stretch one's foot over the beach, i. e. pass over it, Id. Med., 1288, cf. Id. Scir. 1.

II. intr. to stretch, stand or put out over, ὑπὲρ τοῦ εἰχθροῦ Thuc. 2. 76: also c. acc., ὑπ. τὸ κέρας to outweigh the enemy's wing, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19.

2. metaph. to surpass, excel, usu. c. gen., as in Dem. 1406. 1; but also c. acc., Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 6, Polyb. I. 26. 15.

ὑπερτέλειος, ον, (τέλος) beyond the mark or measure, excessive, supernumerary.

ὑπερτέλεος, *ov*, = *foreg.*

ὑπερτέλω, *to get quite over, overleap*, c. acc., Aesch. Ag. 359: from

ὑπερτέλει, *és*, gen. *éos*, *going over or beyond the mark*, and so in gen. *going over, overleaping*, Aesch. Ag. 286: but c. gen., *ἄλλων ὑπερτέλεις one who has reached the end of his labors*, Soph. Tr. 36.

II. (τέλλω) = ὑπερτέλλω, *rising, appearing over or above*, Eur. Ion 1549.

ὑπερτέλλω, *τ. τελλώ*, *to appear over or above*: ὑπερτέλλας δ ἥλιος *the sun when he has risen above the horizon and reached a certain height*, Hdt. 3. 104: also, *ὅτ. ἐκ ἡλίου to start from the ground*, Eur. Phoen. 1007: also c. gen., *φάρων μαστὸς ὑπερτέλλων Eur. Or. 839: κορυφῆς ὑπερτέλλας πέτρος the stone hanging over his head*, Id. Or. 6: later also c. dat., Anth.

ὑπερτενίς, *és*, gen. *éos*, (ὑπερτείνω) *stretched or stretching over*: hence *standing or jutting forth over*, c. gen., *ἀσπίδος ὑπ. χαλκός Aesch. (?) ap. A. B. p. 353. 10.*

ὑπερτέρω, *f. ἦσα*, *to be over or above*: hence *to surpass*, *to rule*, c. gen.; and

ὑπερτερία, *ἦ*, Ion. —*in*, the upper part, esp. the upper frame of a carriage on which the load is laid, Od. 6. 70, Plat. Theat. 207 A. II. *a being over and above, preeminence.* III.

= ὑπερφανία, in Theogn. 418, acc. to the interp. of Hesych.; though this seems dub. From

ὑπέρτερος, *έρα*, *ερον*, Compar. from ὑπέρ, *over or above, upper, κρεῖ ὑπέρτερα flesh from the outer parts of a victim*, as opp. to the σπλάγχνα or inwards, Od. 3. 65, 470: *higher, hence better, exceeding, more excellent*, κῦδος, εἶχος II. 11. 290, 12. 437: γεγεῖθι *iv. higher by birth, i. e. nobler*, II. 11. 786, (where however some Ancients explain it by νεότερος, adding that in Ion. ὑπέρτερος signifies *younger*, in Trag. sometimes *older*): ὑπέρτερα νεότερα δέσσειν *to turn topsy-turvy*, Ar. Lys. 772.

II. *stronger, mightier*: hence also *victorious or triumphant over*, c. gen., Pind. N. 6. 62, Eur. Med. 921.

III. *further, more*, Soph. Ant. 16.—The Compar. forms ὑπερτερέστερος and ὑπερτερώτερος are only found in Hesych. Cf. ὑπέρτατος. [v]

ὑπερτέχνης, *ov*, (τέχνη) *exceeding artificial or ingenious.*

ὑπερτίκω, *to melt exceedingly*, Strab.

ὑπερτίρη, ἦρος, δ, and —τίρηον, τό, = ὑπερτερία, both very dub.

ὑπερτίρημι, *f. ἥσω*, *to put or set over, to lift, set over or across*, ὅτ. τινα πρὸν ποταμοῦ Polyb. 2. also in Act., c. acc.

loci *ov*, like ὑπερβάλλω, ὑπ. ποῦ, ἄκραν etc., *to cross, pass over a mountain, a hill*, Polyb.

II. *metaph. to put or set over*, like Lat. *proferre*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, *θεὸν υπερίθρεβεν παντὶ Pind. P. 5. 33*: hence in Med., *ὑπερίθρεσθαι τινὶ τι to commit or intrust a thing to any one*, esp. *to disclose it to him*, in order to ask his advice thereon, τὰ σπουδαιότερα τῶν πραγμάτων, τὸ ἐνύπνιον and the like, Hdt. 1. 8, 107, 108, 3. 71, etc.; so also, though more rarely, in Act., *ὑπερίθρεται τινὶ τι*, where it denotes a simple communication or announcement, Hdt. 3. 155, 5. 32, cf. Valck. ad 7. 8, 1.

2. *to hold over for protection*, χεῖρα ὑπέρ τινας Jac. Anth. 1. 2, p. 188.

3. *to place higher, hence to prefer, τί τινας, also τί τινι*:—Pass. *to stand higher, hence to excel, surpass*, τινα τινα and κατὰ τι Polyb.

4. *of Time, to outlast, outlive*, c. acc., Strab.

5. in Med., *to put off, delay, adjourn*, ἤμεραν Polyb.

ὑπερτίμω, *to prize or honor exceedingly*, c. acc., Soph. Ant. 284: *to prize overmuch, overrate.*

ὑπερτίμως, *ov*, *over dear*, ὑπ. ἀγοράζειν *to buy too dear*, Arist. Oec. [τῷ]

ὑπερτοκός, (τόκος) *to produce very many young*: in aor. *to be exhausted by breeding*, Theophr.

ὑπερτολμός, *ov*, (τόλμα) *over bold*, Aesch. Cho. 590.

ὑπερτόνω, *to overtop*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ὑπερτόνος, *ov*, (τένω) *overstrained, strained to the utmost, at full pitch, exceeding loud*, γήρυμα Aesch. Eum. 569, βοά Ar. Nab. 1154.

ὑπερτοξέσμος, *ov*, (τοξέω) *to be shot beyond*: metaph. *to be surpassed or outdone, μαζίμα αὐχ ὑπερτ.* Aesch. Supp. 473.

ὑπερτοξέω, *to overshoot*: hence *to surpass, excel.*

ὑπερτοξίζω, *to smell rank like a he-goat*, Diosc.

ὑπερτροφίς, *és*, (τρέφω) *nourished with exceeding care.*

ὑπερτρίχω, *f. ὑπερτρίξω and ὑπερδράμωμαι*, in Philetær. Atal.

1. 3, also —δραμῶ: aor. ὑπερδράμωμι—*to run over or beyond, outrun, escape from*, πενήνῃ Theogn. 620.

2. *to excel, surpass*, τινα τινι Eur. Tro. 930.

3. *to overstep, transgress a law*, Soph. Ant. 455.

ὑπερτρισύλλαβος, *ov*, *of more than three syllables.*

ὑπερτρισύλλω, *f. ἦσω*, *to revel or riot extravagantly*, Luc.

ὑπερτριβίω, *to insult, maltreat excessively*, Dio C.

ὑπερτριβύω, *to make too moist*, Hipp.: Pass. *to become so*, Id.

ὑπερτριβύς, *ov*, (δύω) *overflowed with water*: hence Medic. very dropsical, Hipp. 183. 27.

ὑπερτριβύα, *f. ἄσω*, (ὑπὸ) *to grow rather red, blush a little*, Ar. Plut. 702. [ἄσω]

ὑπερτρίβος, *ov*, (ὑπὸ) *somewhat red, reddish*, Hipp., and Thuc.

2. 49.

ὑπερμυνητός, *όν*, (ὑμνέω) *much to be extolled*, LXX.

ὑπερμύνομ, *ov*, = *foreg.*, dub.

ὑπερμήλως, *ov*, *exceeding high*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 7.

ὑπερμύω, *to exalt or extol exceedingly*, LXX.

ὑπερφάης, *és*, (φάος) *exceeding bright, far seen.*

ὑπερφαίνωμαι, as Pass. and Med., *to appear, show oneself over or above*, λόφον Thuc. 4. 93: later c. acc., Plut.: Nic. Tr. 177 uses the Act. ὑπερφαίω as nent.

ὑπερφαλαγγίω, (φάλαγξ) *to extend the line of one's phalanx so as to outflank the enemy*, in gen. *to outflank*, c. gen., Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 20, cf. 7. 1, 5.

ὑπερφαλαγγίσαι, ἦ, and —ίσις, ἦ, as if from ὑπερφαλαγγίω, —ίδω, *an outflanking of the enemy's line.*

ὑπερφάνης, *és*, gen. *éos*, (ὑπερφαίνομαι) *appearing over or above, outtopping others*, δόρατα ὑρῶα καὶ ὑπερφανῇ Xen. Hiparch. 5. 7, acc. to Steph. and Schneid., ubi al. ὑπερφάνα.

II. also = ὑπερφάης.

ὑπερφάσις, ἦ, = ὑπερφάελα, Hesch.

ὑπερφάσις, *ov*, (φάρος, φημί) *beyond expression, ineffable, unspeakable*, Pind. Fr. 74. 8: τινὶ in a thing, Id. O. 9. 98: acc. to others, much praised or praiseworthy.

ὑπερφέγγει, ἦ, (φέγγω) *an excessive shining*, Iamb.

ὑπερφεία, ἦ, (ὑπερφέρῃς II) *haughtiness, pride*, LXX.

ὑπερφέρτης, *ov*, δ, *he who is supreme; the ruler*; in Dion. H., = Lat. Jupiter Feretrius: from

ὑπερφέρῃς, *és*, gen. *éos*, (ὑπερφέρω II) *projecting, prominent; hence eminent*, LXX.

II. = ὑπερφόρος, Gramm.

ὑπερφέω, *to bear or carry over, ὅτ. τὸν ἱσθμὸν τὰς παύς Thuc. 3. 81, cf. 4. 8.*

II. usu. intr. *to raise oneself, rise above*: to be prominent, stand out, Hipp.: hence

III. *to surpass, excel, have the advantage over*, τινὸς τινι one in a thing, Hdt. 9. 96, cf. 8. 138, Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 381, Ar. Eq. 554; also c. acc. et dat., τόλμας τόλμῃ ὑπερφ. Eur. Heracl. 585: where indeed Elmsl. proposes τόλμης, but Isocr. 52 E has ὅτ. τὴν ἀνθρώπων φρόνη: c. dat. rei only, to excel in a thing, Hdt. 4. 74, Pors. Hec. 268.

ὑπερφέω, Adv., like ὑπερφῶς, ὑπερφῶν, *excessively, overmuch*, Aesch. Ag. 377: too highly, φρονέω Aesch. Pers. 820, Eur. Phoen. 550; φέρειν ὑπ., like δύναι φέρειν, Id. H. F. 1321.

ὑπερφεύγω, *to get out over and escape, escape over*, Hipp.

ὑπερφθέγγομαι, Dep. med., *to sound, resound or shout above, or louder*, Plut.

ὑπερφθίω and ὑπερφθίω, *to kill or destroy for one*: Med., *to die, perish for*, in behalf of one, τινὸς Pind. P. 6. 29. [v. φθώ.]

ὑπερφίαλος, *ov*, *overbearing, overweening, haughty, arrogant, proud, violent*, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od. of the suitors); so of the Cyclopes, Od. 9. 106; and of the Trojans, II. 3. 106, 13. 621, etc.: but also, θυρὸς ὑπ. *a haughty spirit*, II. 15. 94; ἔστος and μῖδος ὑπ. *a haughty, arrogant word*, Od. 4. 503, 774. But that orig. the word only meant *exceeding in power, most puissant*, without any bad signif., is prob. from Od. 21. 289, where Antinous uses it of himself and the rest of the suitors, ὑπερφιάλοισι μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυσαι: and so in Pind. Fr. 93, it is simply most huge, mighty. This orig. notion appears most clearly in the Adv. ὑπερφιάλως, *exceedingly, excessively*, νευσεῖσθαι II. 13. 293, νευσεῖσθαι Id. 7. 481, 21. 285, ἀνδρεῖν II. 18. 300: whence the Adv. also passes into the signif. of *haughtily, arrogantly*, Od. 1. 227, 4. 663, etc. It is plain then the bad signif. is only so far in the word itself, as it denotes *excess*, cf. Butt. Lexil.

in voc. (The deriv. is very dab. Two have been suggested; first by poet, dialectic change from ὑπερφίλος (*quasi* ὑπερφίλος); second, by Aeol. change of υ for ὑπερφίλος, which is maintained by Butt. Lexil. sub v., Nitzsch Od. 4. 663. Others from φίλος, *running over the cup's brim*, hence *excessive*: but this is very far fetched: that of the old Gramm., *perjured, breakers of truces made by libations from φίλος*, is worst of all.)

ὑπερφιλίῳ, f. ἥσω, to love beyond measure, Ar. Plut. 1072, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 6.

ὑπερφίλος, *on*, a very warm friend, Plut.

ὑπερφίλοσφές, *to philosophise exceedingly*, Hipp.

ὑπερφίλοτιμος, *on*, over ambitious.

ὑπερφλεγμαινός, *to be excessively inflamed*, Hipp.

ὑπερφλοῖος, *on*, flourishing, rich, luxuriant, ἡλκα Emped. 280. (Prob. from φλοῖος, q. v., φλώ.) [oi in Emped.]

ὑπερφλυδᾶνός, *to talk or chatter very absurdly*, A. B.

ὑπερφλύξ, *to boil, bubble or spout over*.

ὑπερφόβος, Pass., c. fut. med., *to be excessively afraid*, Aesch. Theb. 238; ὑπ. μή. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2.

ὑπερφόβος, *on*, very fearful, timid, Xen. Eq. 3. 9.

very terrible, LXX.

ὑπερφέρω, like ὑπερφέρω 1, *to carry over*, Xen. Cyn. 8. 4.

ὑπερφρίσσω, Att. -τω, f. ξω, *to shudder at one beyond measure*, *to be terribly afraid of one*, τινά Luc.

ὑπερφρόνως, *to be ὑπερφρόνως*, *to have high thoughts*, Aesch. Ag. 1039; ὑπ. τινι *to be proud at or of a thing*, Hdt. 1. 199.

2. *to look down upon, disdain*, c. gen., Eur. Bacch. 1326; c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 825, Ar. Nub. 226, Thuc. 3. 39, etc.; hence also in Pass., Thuc. 6. 16.

II. *to surpass in knowledge, etc.*, πάντα ὑπερρω. *to be thoroughly well-informed*, Hipp. Hence

ὑπερφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, *haughtiness, pride, disdain*, Plut.

ὑπερφροντίζω, f. Att. ἰδ., *to be exceedingly concerned*.

ὑπερφρόνως, Adv. from ὑπερφρόνως.

ὑπερφροσύνη, ἡ = ὑπερφρόνησις, Plut.

ὑπερφρύγιος, *on*, hyper-Phrygian, a musical mode. [ῥ]

ὑπερφρύγος, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) *high-minded, haughty, disdainful, proud*, Anth. Soph. Aj. 1215; σήμα, ἄλγος Aesch. Theb. 380, 410.

II. *in good signif., high-minded, confident*: ἐκ τοῦ ὑπερφρόνους *with confident superiority*, Thuc. 2. 62. Adv. -όνως.

ὑπερφύς, ἑς, (φύη) *overgrown, enormous, immense*, Aesch. Fr. 212.

II. *of things, extraordinary, singular*, ὑπ. ἁλός, ἔργον, *in good sense*, Hdt. 2. 175, 9. 78; *in bad*, Id. 8. 116; ὑπ. τοῦ μέγιστος Ar. Plut. 734: *marvellous, strange, τέχνη* Ar. Eq. 141: πῶς οὐχ ὑπερφύς: *is it not mighty strange?* Dem. 848. 23; *strange, absurd*, Plat. Gorg. 467 B: oft. also joined with a relat., ὑπερφύς ὅσος Ar. Plut. 750: ὑπ. ὥς. . . like Lat. *mirum quam* . . . ὑπερφύς ὥς μεγάλῃ βᾶδῃ Plat. Gorg. 477 D.

Adv. -ῶς, *marvellously, wonderfully, excessively, exceedingly*, Ar. Aesch. 142: so, ὑπερφύς ὥς. . . freq. in Plat., cf. Stallb. Symp. 173 C.—When joined with other Adjs. it always comes second, δεῖνόν καὶ ὑπ. etc., Lob. Paral. 541.

ὑπερφύομαι, Pass., c. aor. 2 et perf. act.: (φύω) —to spring up over or above: hence *to outshoot, surpass, excel*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ὁ ὑπερφύς Ἑλλάδας ἰοῦσι Hdt. 6. 127. [v. φύω.]

ὑπερφύσσω, *to blow up, inflate excessively*.

ὑπερφωνέω, *to cry exceedingly loud, shout excessively*, LXX.

ὑπερχαίρω, *to rejoice exceedingly at a thing*, τινί Eur. Med. 1165.

II. c. part., *to delight in doing a thing*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3.

ὑπερχάλας, f. δσω, *to let down over or upon*, Leon. Al. [ἄσω]

ὑπερχάρης, ἑς, gen. εός, (χαίρω) *overjoyed*, Polyb.

ὑπερχέλεις, ἑς, gen. εός, and ὑπερχέλεις, *on*, over the brim, i. e. overflow.

ὑπερχέω, f. χεύσω, *to pour over* — Pass. *to overflow, overrun*, Arist. Probl.

ὑπερχθίνιος, *on*, (χθάν) *above the earth*, Anth.

ὑπερχλιδάω, f. ἥσω, *to be over-luxurious, be arrogant, proud or arrogant*, Soph. Tr. 281.

ὑπερχολάω, *to have an excess of bile*: hence *to be or grow exceedingly angry*, Philostr.

II. transit., *to fill full of bile*, Hipp. ap. Gal.

[1446]

ὑπερχολος, *on*, (χολή) *excessively bilious, exceeding wrathful*, Antiphr. Incont. 92.

ὑπερχομαι, f. ελεύσομαι, Dep. med., c. aor. act. ἐπλήθοον, usu. ἐπλήθην: Hom. uses only the aor. in both forms.

To go or come under, get under, go into, enter, like Lat. subire, c. acc., θάμνους, δόμα, μέλαρα Od. 5. 476, 12. 21, 18. 150; more rarely a. dat., Wyt. Bibl. Cr. 2. i. p. 43, Meineke Phil.

lem. p. 385: ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν φάρὰν τοῦ ἀκοντίου *to come within shot*, Antiphr. 121.35, cf. 124.20, sq.

II. *to go into secretly, hence to steal or creep into*; hence of involuntary feelings, *to come upon or over one*, c. acc. pers., Τρώας Τρώας ἐπλήθε γυν

fear came over the Trojans in their limbs, Il. 7. 215, 20. 44; so, ὑπερχεταί μοι φρίκη Hdt. 6. 134; ὅπ. με φόβος, θαῦμα, οἶκτος etc., Soph. Phil. 1231, El. 928, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1378.

III. metaph. *to creep into another's good graces, to fawn on, cringe to him*, Ar. Eq. 270, Plat. Crito 53 E, Andoc. 31. 43; hence *to cheat, entrap, overreach him*, c. acc. pers., Br. Soph. O. T. 386, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 248; but also 2. *to bow down to, honor or dread*, τινά Xen. Lac. 8. 2; also, *to shrink from, dread*, Id. Ath. 2. 14.

3. *to try to creep into, seek to gain by fawning or cringing*, c. acc. rel. of things, ὅπ. τὴν τυρανίδα Plat. Dion 7.

IV. *to go from under, go from bottom to top*, Aesch. Fr. 155.

V. *to advance slowly*, Xen. An. 5. 2, 30.

ὑπερχρεως, *on*, (χρεός) *over head and ears in debt*, Dem. 821. 14.

ὑπερχρημάτος, *on*, (χρημα) *exceeding wealthy*.

ὑπερχρόνιζω, *to be over the time, go or pass over the time*.

ὑπερχρόνιος, *on*, and ὑπερχρόνως, *on*, beyond time, eternal.

ὑπερχρύσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερχρῆ) *a pouring over, overflowing*, Plut.

ὑπερχρωέω, *to depart over*, v. l. Thuc. 4. 43; *for ὑποχρωέω*.

ὑπερχυμός, *on*, (ψυχή) *above the soul, overpowering the soul*, Plat. Tim. 88 A, Bekk.

ὑπερχύψος, *on*, exceeding cold: metaph. *dull, very frigid*, of a bad joke.

ὑπερχύω, *to chill excessively, strike with a violent chill*, Arist. Oecon.

ὑπερχύω, ἡ, Ion. ὑπερχή, *the palate*, Il. 22. 495, elsewhere οὐρανός and οὐρανίσκος: strictly fem. from ὑπερχύος.

ὑπερχύνέω, = ὑπερδύνέω, Hipp.

ὑπερχύνειν, ἡ, (δύνη) *excessive pain*.

ὑπερχύνος, *on*, = ὑπερδύνος.

ὑπερχύω, f. ἥσω, (ὑπὸ) *to go back, retire, recoil*, Il. 8. 122, 314; ὑπερχύω, Adv., *from the upper story or garret*, Od. 1. 328.

[J]: from

ὑπερχύω, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ὑπερχύω, q. v., Hom.

ὑπερχύω, ἡ, ἰων, v. ὑπερχύω.

ὑπερχυάνιος, *on*, over, beyond or across the ocean. [ā]

ὑπερχυάω, ἡ, (ῥωπος) *the part above the shoulders*, LXX.

ὑπερχυάω, f. ἥσω, Dep. med., *to buy too dear*.

ὑπερχυάω, *on*, (ῥωπος) *above all name, inexpressible*.

ὑπερχύω, τό, Ep. and Ion. ὑπερχύω, *the upper part of the house, the upper story or upper rooms, where the women resided*, oft. in Hom., who uses both forms, the first always in plur.; also in Att., as Ar. Eq. 996, Plut. 811. Strictly it is neut. from ῥωπος, ὅπως.

ὑπερχύω, ἡ, ῥωπος, Ion. and Ep. ὑπερχύω, *being above or over* cf. foreg., and ὑπερχύω. (-ῥωπος is a mere termin.; the Adj. being formed from ὑπέρ, just like παρῥωπος, -ῥωπος from παρῥωπος.)

ὑπερχύω, *on*, (ῥωπος) *beyond the season, over-ripe*.

ὑπερχύω, *on*, (ῥωπος) *over or above the roof: a worse form of ὑπερχύω*.

ὑπερχύω, *on*, = περίσσιος, Suid.

ὑπερχύω, *on*, *on*, poet. Superl. for ὑπερχύω, Pind. N. 8. 73; ὑπερχύω, f. ἥσω, (ὑπὸ) *to ask covertly, to imply or insinuate*, by a question, Plat. Gorg. 483 A.

ὑπερχύω, f. ὑπερχύω, *to eat away under*. II. *to eat gradually or secretly*.

ὑπερχύω, Dor. for ὑπερχύω, ὑπερχύω, 3 sing. fut. from ὑπερχύω.

ὑπερχύω, Adv. part. perf. pass. from ὑποστella, drawn back or in, retiringly, modestly.

ὑπερχύω, Ep. for ὑπερχύω, 3 plur. aor. 2 from ὑπερχύω, Il.

ὑπερχύω, ε, ε, poet. for ὑπερχύω, lengthd. aor. 2 act. of ὑπερχύω, Il. 7. 188.

ὑπέσχημαι, perf. of ὑπισχνέομαι, ὑποχέομαι.

ὑπεύδους, *ov*, somewhat still or calm, in the calm clear sky, γέ-
ραιον Ατ. 1012: τὸ ὑπεύδους τῆς θαλάσσης a tolerable calm,
Plut. Themist. 32: of a place, Αρ. Rh. 3. 1203. [The penult.
is used long in *arsi* by Arat. I. c.]

ὑπεύθυνος, *ov*, liable to give account for one's administration
of an office, accountable, responsible, Aesch. Pr. 324, Pers. 213,
Ar. Eq. 259, etc.: ὑπ. ἀρχῆς, as opp. to μισθάρχη, Hdt. 3. 80:
ὑπ. γράφεται he is brought to account before a court: metaph.,
ὑπ. παραίνεσις Thuc. 3. 15.

2. *c. genit.*, liable to *c. gen.*
ὑπ. ἀρχῆς ἐρέρας *ap. Dem.* 747. 1. ὑπ. προκλήσεως, etc., Dem.
1114. 21; but also, liable to make amends or pay for a thing,
e.g. of slaves, σῶμα *πρ.* ἀδικημάτων they must pay for their mis-
deeds with their body, Dem. 610. 5: guilty of a thing, Luc.

3. also *c. dat.*, ὑπ. κύνῳ, τιμωρία Lycurg. 166. 17., 169.
8: but *c. dat. pers.* subject to the will of others, exposed to their
attacks, dependent on them, Lat. *obnoxius*, Dem. 291. 19,
Aeschin. 51. 3.

ὑπενώδεια, as Pass., (εὐνώα) hence fem. part. aor. ὑπεννη-
θεῖσα *v. l.* in Hes. Th. 374 (where however it is better written
ὑπομνέεισα), lying under a man, and so pregnant. II. to be
under-bedded with a thing, τῷ, hence to have it underneath
one, Nic.

ὑπέχω, *f. uφέχω*: aor. ὑπέσχεον, (cf. πέσχεον). To hold
under, or underneath, ὑπέσχετο χεῖρα II. 7. 188: esp. to hold
or pour under another vessel, while something is poured into it,
Hdt. 2. 151, Ar. Ach. 1063, Pac. 431.

2. to put under, ὑποσχών θήλειαν ἵππου having put the mare under (to) the
horse, Π. 5. 269.

3. esp. to hold out the hand as a pledge,
Dem. 421. 18: ὑπ. σῶας, like Lat. *præbere aurem*, to lend an
ear, Simon. 7. 16: hence 4. to hold out, suggest, τὶ Dissen
Pind. O. 2. 54(99): to allege, make a pretence of, τὴν ἐκτελε-
ρίαν Αρ. Pac. 908.

5. to supply, afford, πάντα Αρ. Lys. 841:
τῷ τὶ Plat. Theat. 101 D. *ἐπ.* ταυρίῳ, Lat. *præbere se
alicui*, to put oneself at the disposal of another, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5,
44, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 399 B; also *c. inf.*, ὑπόσχεσθαι Ζωσιππῶ
ἐξελέγεται let Socrates examine you, Plat. Gorg. 407 B.

II. to be under, uphold, *c. acc.*, Hdt. 4. 72: hence like Lat. *sustine-
re*, to bear up against, undergo, be subject to, suffer, ἔταν
Soph. Tr. 1274, ἡμίλειαν Αρ. Ion 1308, τιμωρίαν Thuc. 6. 80,
cf. 3. 53.

2. esp. in law phrase, ὑπ. δίκην τῶνός to have to give
an account of a thing, Hdt. 2. 118: τῷ τὶ to a person, Soph. O.
T. 552, Eur. Hec. 1253, Or. 1649: so too, ὑπ. λόγον to have
to give account, Plat. Prot. 338 D, etc.: ὑπ. εὐδύναι Lys. 115.
11; ὑπ. αἰτίαν τινός to be accused of a thing, Antipho 137. 18,
cf. Thuc. 6. 80, etc.: also ὑπ. φόνον τινός to give account for
the murder of any one, Eur. El. 1318.—On the use of the

Med., *v. sub* ὑπισχνέομαι.

ὑπὲρβολος, *ov*,=ἐπὲρβολος, *q. v.*

ὑπέρθερος, *ov*, (ἀήρ, ἡήρ) under or in the air, exposed to the
air, Αρ. Rh.

ὑπὲρκοον, τό, a kind of plant, Diosc.

ὑπὲρκοον, *ov*, (ἀκοή) giving ear, harkening, listening to: hence
a hearer, scholar.

II. obeying, obedient, subject, usu. *c. gen.*,
Hdt. 1. 102., 4. 167, etc., Aesch., Plat., etc.: *c. dat.*, Eur. He-
racl. 287 (ubi *v. Elmsl.*), Ar. Plut. 146, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 22, and
this in late authors was the more usu.: Thuc. has ὑπ. τινός
6. 20, but ὑπ. φόρῳ=ὑποτελής, 7. 57.

III. esp. the subject
allies of Athens were called ὑπὲρκοοι, opp. to the αὐτόνομοι,
Böckh P. E. 2. p. 141.

ὑπὲρλάτος, *ov*, (ἐλάνω) driving, carrying off downwards, φάρ-
μακα *πρ.* purging medicines, Hipp.

ὑπὲρλίψης, *es*, (ὑπαλείφω) smeared, esp. with pitch.

ὑπὲρματός, *ia, iov*, (ἡμαρ) towards day, in early morning,
like ὑπὲρμος, Αρ. [ᾶ]

ὑπὲρμυκα, *v.* the Homer. ὑπερμύκω.

ὑπὲρμυκαν, 3 pl. aor. Ion. of ὑποφέρω, Π. 5. 885.

ὑπὲρμυκος, *ov*, (ἀνεμος) windy, belokening wind, Arat.: full
of wind, ὅν ὥν a wind-egg, which produces no chicken, Αρ.
Fr. 237, Plat. (Com.) Daed. 1, Arist. H. A.; (ἀνεμαιοῖν ὥν
was considered better Att. Moer. p. 73, cf. Bergk *ap. Meineke*
Comm. Fr. 2. p. 1018); so, ὑπ. κύμῳ Arist. Gen. An.; but in
Ar. Av. 695, ὑπ. ὥν is the egg produced by Night alone, with-

out impregnation, as Luc. de Sacrif. 6 calls Hephaistos the ὑπ.
παῖς of Hera.

II. metaph. vain, idle, empty, of men, a
braggart, Plut. Sertor. 12.

ὑπὲρμος, *ov*, (ἀνεμος) under the wind, i. e. on the windward
side of a thing, to windward, Soph. Ant. 411: ἐκ τῷ ὑπὲρμῳ
on the windward side, Xen. Oec. 18. 7:—opp. to πρὸςῆμος.

ὑπὲρνη, ἡ, the under part of the face, on which the beard
grows; hence the beard itself, esp. the moustache, Aesch. Fr.
27; ὑπ. ἑκούρος Αρ. Vesp. 477: ὑπὲρνης ἔκειν to let the beard
grow long, trail a beard, Αρ. Lys. 1072. (Deriv. uncertain.)

ὑπὲρνήτης, *ov*, ὁ, a bearded man, one that has a beard, πρῶτον
ὑπ., of a youth, with his first beard, Il. 24. 348, Od. 10. 279,
cf. Plat. Prot. 309 B.

ὑπὲρνήβολος, *ov*, living with a beard, bearded, Plat. (Com.)
Presb. 2.

ὑπὲρνος, *ov*, (ῥῶς) about dawn, towards morning, early, Il.
8. 530, Od. 4. 056; στίβη ὑπὲρνῃ early rime or morning frost,
Od. 17. 25, cf. ὑπὲρνος.

ὑπὲρμα, better ὑπὲρμά, Adv., somewhat softly, gently,
quietly.

ὑπὲρρεσία, ἡ, (ὑπὲρρέω) strictly, the service of rowers and
sailors, sea-service!—but usu. as concrete, the whole body of
rowers and sailors, a ship's crew Thuc. 8. 1, Lys. 162. 27, Dem.
1208. 20: Thuc. in 1. 143, opposes ὑπὲρρεσία to κυβερνήται, in
6. 31 to θρανία, and so in Dem. ὑπ. are opp. to ναῖται, ἐπι-
βάται, ἐπὶ, 1209. 11., 1214. 23., 1216. 13, sq., *v. Arnold*
Thuc. I. c. 3, cf. ὑπὲρρῆς I.

II. in gen. hard service, hard
work, Αρ. Vesp. 602: service done to another, assistance, Plat.
Legg. 961 E, etc.: attendance on, obedience to another, τινός
εἰς τινα Plat. Legg. 729 D; τῷ Ib. 717 C.

2. in plur. the
class of manual laborers, servants, or in gen. officers, Ib. 956 E.

III. at Athens esp. a public duty or service, orig. differing
from ἀρχή in having a salary, Böckh P. E. 1. 320.

ὑπὲρρετον, τό, (ὑπὲρρέω) the cushion on a rowers' bench,
Thuc. 2. 93: also a riding-pad or saddle-cloth, Diod.

ὑπὲρρέτω, *f. ῥωα*, (ὑπὲρρῆς) strictly to row, serve on board of
ship.

II. in gen. to do hard service, in gen. to work for, aid
and abet, τῷ εἰς τὶ Hdt. 1. 109, πρὸς τὶ Xen. Eq. 8. 7:—
to serve, assist, minister to, τῷ Plat. Alc. 1. c. to comply with, obey,
τῷ Hdt. 8. 47, and Att.: to comply with, gratify, like χαλ-
εῖσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 20, etc.: esp. of women etc., *sui copiam
facere*, Xen. Hier. 1. 38:—also, ὑπ. τὶ to do a service, Soph.
Phil. 15; ὑπ. τῷ τὶ Dem. 1356. 26; hence in Pass., to be done
as service, τὰ ἀπ' ἡμέων εἰς ὑμᾶς ὑπὲρρεται Hdt. 4. 139.

2. *c. dat. rel.*, to minister to, ἔργους ἀνοσίους Soph. O. C. 283;
to comply with, *sui oneself* to, humour, πρὸς τινός Αρ. Ran.
1432.

3. absol. to be a servant, be in a servile condition,
Id. Vesp. 518.—The Med. is rejected by Herm. in Soph. El.
1298, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 1017, O. C. 491; but in Hdt. 1. 108,
it is sufficiently established.

ὑπὲρρέτμα, *ατος, τό*, service rendered, service, help, Lat.
officium, Plat. Alc. I. 106 B, etc.; ποδῶν ὑπ. feet that serve
one, Soph. El. 1358.

ὑπὲρρῆς, *ov*, ὁ, (ἐπέρης) a rower, in gen. a seaman, sailor,
any one whatever of a ship's crew, except the ἐπιβάται, cf. ὑπὲρ-
ρεσία I, and *v. Böckh* P. E. 1. p. 373.

II. any doer of hard
work, a laborer: hence one who does a service to another, a
helper, assistant, servant, underling, inferior officer, Lat. *appar-
itor*, Hdt. 3. 63., 5. 111, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 54; so Hermes
is ὑπ. θεῶν Aesch. Pr. 954; freq. in Att. in all kinds of re-
lations, whether of servants, or friends, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 10,
3:—ὑπ. ἔργον a helper in a work, Id. An. 1. 9, 18.

2. at
Athens esp. the servant who attended each man-at-arms (ἐπαλ-
της) to carry his baggage, rations, and shield, like σκευοφόρος,
Thuc. 3. 17: they were sometimes light-armed as slingers or
bowmen, cf. Ar. Av. 1186.

3. in Xen. ὑπὲρρῆται were a
number of men in immediate attendance on the general, an
aides-de-camp, or adjutants, Cyr. 2. 4, 4, etc.

ὑπὲρρῆτης, ἡ, (ὑπὲρρέω) a serving or attending, service.

ὑπὲρρετῆρον, verb. Adj., one must serve, help, etc., Arist. Eth. N.
ὑπὲρρετικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to rowing, πλοίων ὑπ. a rowing
vessel, galley, but *v. signf.* II. in gen. belonging to,
suited or inclined for serving, τῷ Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D, τῷ

εἰς τὴν ἰβ.: *helping or attending*, ὅπλα ὑπ. the arms of the companion men, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 18: κλέης ὑπ. a cock-boar, attending on a larger vessel, Id. Hell. 1. 6, 37.

ὑπνρέτις, ἰδος, fem. from ὑπνρέτις II, Eur. I. A. 322.

ὑπνρίπε, 2 sing. aor. 2 act. from ὑπνρίπε, II.

ὑπνρίσω, Ion. for ὑπνρίσω, fut. of ὑπνρίμ, Hdt.

ὑπνρίτριον, τό, the part of the body below the ἦπρον, Ath.

ὑπνρίχθω, ἰ. ἦσω, to sound under, to answer with a sound from below, ῥχθὼν ὑπνρίχθη Eur. Supp. 710: esp. of musical strings, to sound to, answer, Arist. Probl. II. to sound a little.

ὑπνρίφος, φσ, φων, (ῥῥος) = ὑπνρίφω, Ap. Rh.

ὑπνρίμ, Ion. for ὑπνρίμ, Hdt.

ὑπνρίλλω, aor. I ὑπνρίλα Eur. Od. 1: aor. pass. ὑπνρίλλθην

Hipp. ar. Gal.: strictly to force or draw in underneath, οὐραν ὑπ., like Lat. *remulcere caudam*, to put the tail between the legs in fear, Eur. I. c.; metaph. ὑπ. στόμα to keep one's tongue under, i. e. be silent, check a feeling one dares not express, Soph. Ant. 509,—as he said just before, εἰ μὴ γλῶσσαι ἐγ- κλείοι φόβος—cf. Butt. Lexil. sub v. εἰλέν 12, and v. εἰλέω.

ὑπνρίλλω, to twinkle a little with the eyes.

ὑπνρίπτε, to evacuate downwards or a little.

ὑπνρίσθω, Aor. for ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ ἐξέτισθα for ἐξέτισθω.

ὑπνρίσθω, Ion. for ὑπνρίσθω, Hdt.

ὑπνρίσθωμαι, contr. ὑπνρί, Ion. pres. ὑπνρίσθωμαι: fut. ὑπνρίσθωμαι: aor. ὑπνρίσθωμαι, imperat. ὑπνρίσθω, with pass. form ὑπνρίσθω (as Stephan. reads in Plat. Phaedr. 235 D): pf. ὑπνρίσθωμαι.—Hom., like Hdt., uses only the Ion. pres. and the aor.: (ῥχω, ῥχθω).

Strictly, to hold oneself under, hence to take upon oneself, i. e. to undertake, promise, engage, often in Hom.: esp. of a father, to promise his daughter in marriage, betroth her, Il. 13. 368, Od. 4. 6; and of the bride to plight her troth, Od. 2. 91: also to vow to the gods, λέει, ἐκατόμβας etc., Il. 6. 93, 115, etc.; usu. τινί τι, Il. 9. 203, 12. 236, 19. 141, etc.; so too in Hdt.: c. inf. fut., Il. 6. 93, 274, etc.; also c. acc. et inf. fut., Od. 8. 347; c. inf. pres., Il. 2. 112, 9. 19 (where however ἀπνρίσθω has a fut. signif.); c. inf. aor., sometimes in Att., as Xen. in Anab. (1. 2, 2, 2. 3, 20) has inf. aor., while in Cyrop. (2. 2, 12, 6. 1, 21), he uses inf. fut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 749: also with ἡ μὴν followed by inf. fut., Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 3: in gen. to assure, assert, profess, like Lat. *proferri*, c. inf. pres., Hdt. 2. 28, 7. 104, Plat., etc. (ὑπνρίσθωμαι is strictly only a collat. form of ἐπείσθωμαι, which accordingly supplies several of its senses).

ὑπνρίσθω, or, somewhat thin or lean.

ὑπνρίσθωμαι, Ion. for ὑπνρίσθωμαι, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

ὑπνρίσθω, on, (ῥχως) under fool, susp. in Q. Sm.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, Od. 4. 404, v. l. for ῥχω.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) = ὑπνρίσθω, Nic. Th. 160, Al. 85.

II. act. sending to sleep, sleepy-making, κόπος Anth.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως, ἀκατάω) beguiling sleep, or pleasing in sleep, Mel. 66. [α]

ὑπνρίσθω, Ion. ὑπνρίσθω, (ῥχως) to sleep, usu. in Med. Hence ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, poet. for sq., Nic. Th. 189; but also in late Prose, as Diog. L. 6. 77.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, sleepy, drowsy: τὸ ὑπνρίσθω drowsiness, Hipp.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) belonging to or disposed to sleep.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, = ὑπνρίσθω, Leon. Tar. 65.

ὑπνρίσθω, (ῥχως) to put to sleep.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) belonging to or producing sleep, Hipp.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) = ῥχω, fem. ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, Eur. Or. 175.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) giver of sleep, ῥχως ὑπνρί, a lulling strain, Aesch. Pr. 575: fem.—ῥχως, ἑόν, ἑόν.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, = foreg., fem.—ῥχως, ἑόν, ἑόν, Orph.

ὑπνρίσθω, (ῥχως) to fight with sleep, withstand sleep, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26.

ὑπνρίσθω, τό, a kind of moss growing on trees, Theophr.

ὑπνρίσθω, to cause or bring sleep: from

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, (ῥχως) causing sleep, lulling to sleep, Ael.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, very fine in Hom.: also of sleeping or lying with a woman, Od. 11. 245: and of the sleep of death, ῥχως ὑπνρί II. 11. 241: ὑπνρίσθω καὶ ἀπνρίσθω, to go to sleep: ὑπνρίσθω Soph. O. T. 65: also in Plur., Hipp., and in later writers, Schäf. Long. p. 343; ῥχως, περί ῥχως ὑπνρίσθω, for περί

ῥχως ὑπνρίσθω, about the first sleep, Eubul. Antip. 4:—ῥχως μαλακώτεροι ὑπνρί Theocr. 15. 125, cf. 5. 51,—as in Virgil, *somno mollior herba*.

II. Sleep, as a god, twin-brother of Death, Il. 14. 231, 16. 672, 682; acc. to Hes. Th. 212, son of Night without father. (Sancer. *swap dormire, swapna somnus*: cf. Lat. *sopor*, etc.: prob. also akin to ὑπνρί, as to the Lat. *supinus* and *supinus*, *stunus*, *somnus*, and so strictly a lying on the back.) [ῥ in Att. Poets, and Anth., Jac. A. P. p. 261.]

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) appearing in sleep or in a dream.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) frightening in sleep, Anth.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) bringing sleep, Plut.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) to lull to sleep:—Pass. to fall asleep,

sleep, Hdt. 1. 11, 3. 69. II. intr., like Pass., Eur. Cycl.

454, Mosch. 2. 24: cf. ὑπνρίσθω.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) of a sleepy nature, sleeping, drowsy, Eur. H. F. 1049. Hence

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, sleepiness, drowsiness.

ὑπνρίσθω, Lacon. inf. from ὑπνρίσθω for ὑπνρίσθω, Ar. Lys. 143.

ὑπνρίσθω, Att.—ῥχω, = ὑπνρίσθω, intr. to be sleepy or drowsy, Aesch. Eum. 124, 121: metaph., ὁκ ὑπνρίσθω κέαρ my heart resteth not, Id. Theb. 287.

ὑπνρίσθω, ἡ, ἑόν, (ῥχως) inclined to sleep, sleepy, drowsy, Arist. Probl. II. act. putting to sleep, ολως Theophr.

ὑπνρίσθω, Ep. for ὑπνρίσθω II, intr. to sleep, Il. 24. 344, Od. 5. 48, 24. 4: metaph. to go to rest, of the stars, to set, Coluth. 342.

ῥΠΟ΄, Prep., c. gen., dat., et acc.: orig. signif. under: poet., esp. Ep., when the last syll. cannot otherwise be made long, ὑπνρί, which Wolf allows in Hom. only before δ, as in Il. 3. 217, 10. 376, etc., and before π, as Il. 2. 824; never before λ, ν or ρ, nor yet before a vowel, Il. 15. 275: sometimes in compds., as ὑπνρίσθω, h. Hom. Merc. 165: in Att. dialogue ὑπνρί is found only in Ar. Ach. 970.—(ὑπνρί is to Sancer. *upa*, Lat. *sub*, just as ὑπνρί to *upari*, Lat. *super*.) [ῥ]

A. C. GENIT., I. of Place, denoting that, from under which one comes or goes, ῥχως ἀπνρίσθωμαι τὸν δόρυ they will again rise from under, from forth the gloom, Il. 21. 56; ῥχως κρήνη ὑπνρί σπείλους Od. 9. 141; ῥχως δεινὸν ὑπνρί βλεφάρων ῥχως δαυθεν Il. 19. 17: esp. of rescuing from under another's power, after the Verbs ῥχως, ἀπνρίσθω, ῥχως, ῥχως, Il. 9. 248, 13. 198, 17. 224, 235; or out of danger, Il. 23. 86, cf. Herm. Eur. Hec. 53: also with λννρ, ῥχως ὑπνρί τὸ ζυγὸν λ, from under the yoke, Il. 8. 543, Od. 4. 39: ὑπνρί ῥχως λννρ I loosed myself from under the ram, Od. 9. 463: cf. ὑπνρί. 2. like ὑπνρί c. dat., of the object, under which a thing is, is placed, under, beneath, strictly with some collat. signif. of motion, which however often disappears, ὑπνρί ἀνθερῶν τέρτο Il. 3. 372, ὑπνρί σπείρους τυχίας Il. 4. 106 etc.; also, ῥχως ὑπνρί Il. 16. 347: in this signif. ὑπνρί c. gen. is so freq. in Att., that Thom. M. 868 calls this the Att. gen., cf. Lob. Phryn. 196. II. of Cause or Agency, esp. freq. with pass. Verbs, and with neuters in pass. signif., as, ὑπνρί τινος ῥχως, πῖπρει, ῥχως τινος, πῖπρει, etc., where the gen. denotes the agent, under whose hand, i. e. by or through whom the thing takes place, as in Lat. *ablat* with *a* or *ab*, e. g. Il. 1. 242, 3. 61, 436, 4. 479, 5. 92, etc.; ὑπνρί ῥχως by one's own free action, i. e. of oneself, Lat. *sua sponte*, ὑπνρί ῥχως αὐτῶν Thuc. 4. 64: ῥχως τινος to be told by one, hear from him, Soph. Aj. 1321, Pers. Med. 1011: sometimes with a verbal Subst., as, τὸ ὑπνρί νόμον ἐπῖταγμα Stallb. Plat. Rep. 359 A:—cf. ῥχως A. II. 2. also in pregnant phrases, not only of the immediate act of the agent, but also of its further result, σπέρσθω ὑπνρί τινος to haste driven on by some one, Il. 13. 334: so, φέγειν ὑπνρί τινος, i. e. to flee before him, Il. 18. 149, cf. Il. 7. 64, 11. 119, 424, Od. 5. 320, 7. 263, etc.: so, ὑπνρί κήρυκος προκήρυξεν proclaimed by voice of herald, Hdt. q. 98. 3. in Hdt. and Att. often extended to the agency of feelings, passions, etc., as, ὑπνρί δέους, ῥχως, ῥχως, ῥχως, ἀγῶνας, σπουδῆς, ῥχως, etc., by or from fear, joy, etc., and so oft. answering to Lat. *propter* or *propter*, e. g. Hdt. 1. 85, 131, 3. 129, etc. Hence ὑπνρί is used even with active Verbs, where some passive word may be supplied, e. g. ῥχως τινος τινος τινος ἀπνρίσθω to do somewhat from courage, i. e. put to it by courage, Hdt. 8. 1, so ποιεῖν τι ὑπνρί δέους etc.; ὑπνρί ἀ-

λῶν ὀρχεῖσθαι Charon p. 117, ὀρύσσειν ὑπὸ μαστίγῳ Valok. Hdt. 7. 21: esp. where the object is made more prominent than the subject, as, οὐ σέγε δόλος ἔσχε ὑπὸ χειρὸς ἡμᾶς, for σίγῃ ἐσχεῖν δόλον. 4. to express subjection, ἀρετῶσιν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ they are virtuous *under* his sway, Od. 19. 114. 5.

but ὑπὸ oft. serves merely to denote the attendant or accompanying circumstances; sometimes with part. added, so that ὑπὸ is merely periph. for the gen. absol., αὐσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν at their shouting, i. e. as they shouted, Il. 2. 334., 16. 277; τὸ Ζεφύριον ἰωῆς Il. 4. 276, etc.: freq. of accompanying music, etc., to give the time; κομίζειν ὑπὸ αὐλοῦ Hes. Sc. 278, sq., cf. Theogn. 371, Archil. 62; πέναν ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος Ar. Ach. 1001, v. Wess. Hdt. 1. 17: hence, ὑπὸ εὐφημῶν βοῆς θύσαι to offer a sacrifice accompanied by it, Soph. El. 630; also, ὑπὸ φανού πορεύεσθαι as if under its guidance or escort, Xen. Lac. 5. 7: τὸ πομπῆς ἐξάγειν τινά in or with solemn procession, Hdt. 2. 45; in the same way it is used c. dat.

B. C. DAT. of the object, *under* which a thing is, and so of Place, freq. in Hom., e. g. ὑπὸ ποσσὶ Il. 2. 784, et passim; ὑπὸ πλανάτοισι Pl. 2. 307; ὑπὸ Τρώεσσιν at its foot, Il. 2. 866, cf. Od. 1. 186; 80, ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκρόπολει Hdt. 6. 105; ὑπ' ἄρμασι *under*, i. e. yoked to the chariot, Il. 8. 402, cf. 18. 244: hence such phrases as ὑπὸ χειρὶ τινος δαίμωνι, ἀλῶναι etc., Il. 2. 374, 886, etc.; also, ἐμψὶν ὑπὸ χειρὶ δαμασσοῦ Pl. 3. 352, 80 ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαίμωνι Il. 5. 653, etc.

II. of the object, *under whose hand*, i. e. by or through whom a thing is done, φέβεσθαι ὑπὸ τινι *under* his care, Il. 11. 121; 80, φοβεῖσθαι, δρᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τινι etc., freq. in Hom. with intrans. or pass. Verbs, Il. 15. 637, Od. 13. 82; 80, ὑπὸ πομπῇ τινος βῆναι Il. 6. 171: τικτεῖν, τικτεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τινι Il. 2. 714, 728, 742, cf. ὑπευνοῦμαι. 2. esp. expressing subjection or dependence; hence ὑπὸ τινι *under one's power*, Od. 3. 304; ὑπ' ἀνδράσι Od. 7. 68: hence, At. εἶναι ὑπὸ τινι to be subordinate, subject to him; and so as early as Hdt. 7. 11, ὑπ' ἑαυτῷ *under* oneself alone: τεθραμμένους ὑπὸ τινι *under the eye or direction* of a teacher, Stallh. Plat. Rep. 391 C. ἔσχειν ὑπ' ἑαυτῷ to have *under* one, at one's command, Hdt. 7. 157. 3. like ὑπὸ c. gen. 1. 3, ὑπ' ἀληθινῇ πρὸς ἄνθρωπον advanced to the music of the flute-player, Hes. Sc. 283, also ὑπ' αὐτῷ, ὑπὸ κίρκῳ, φωτὶ, δαδί, λαμπαδί etc., Hemst. Luc. Dial. Mort. 6. 5.—It may be remarked that ὑπὸ has no signif. c. dat., which it has not also c. gen.; but all its signif. c. gen. do not belong to the dat.: later it is found as a mere periph. of the dat., Jac. A. P. p. 66.

C. C. ACCUS., to express motion *towards* and *under* an object, freq. in Hom., as, ὑπὸ σπείος ἤλασε μῆλα drove them *under*, i. e. into the cave, Il. 4. 279; ὑπὸ (υἱὸν) ἡγάγετο Od. 3. 383, ἰέναι ὑπὸ γαίῃ, i. e. to die, Il. 18. 333: the more vague signif. *towards*, in the direction of a place, is later: for phrases like ὑπὸ Τροίῃ Od. 4. 146, ὑπὸ πτόλιν Il. 11. 181, ὑπὸ τείχεσσι Il. 4. 407, are to be taken literally of the lofty site of the cities: and so, ὑπὸ δικαστήρῳ γένει Hdt. 6. 72, 104, prob. refers to the elevated seats of the judges above the parties, cf. ὑπάγω 1. 2.

II. like ὑπὸ c. dat., *under* an object, *without* signif. of motion, Pl. 2. 603, Od. 2. 181, etc.; ὑπ' ἧν τ' ἡέλιον τε everywhere *under* the sun, Il. 5. 267; ὑπὸ τὴν ἄρκτον Hdt. 5. 10. A sort of middle signif. connecting these last, lies in such places as Pl. 3. 371., 21. 26, Od. 20. 278. 2. *under* shelter or protection of, and so behind a thing, ὑπὸ τὴν θύρῃν Hdt. 1. 12, cf. Hdt. 9. 96. III. of Time, like Lat. *sub*, in loose definitions of time, about, near, ὑπὸ νύκτα τοιαύτης night, as night came on, cf. Il. 2. 102, Hdt. 6. 2, ὑπὸ τὴν ἑῷ, ὑπὸ ταῦτα, about the same time, Hdt. 2. 142; ὑπὸ τὸν σισυρόν Thuc. 2. 27, and even during, πᾶν ὑπὸ μηνυμένων throughout its continuance, Pl. 16. 202: sometimes c. part., ὑπὸ τὸν νῆον κατακάετα about the time of its burning, Hdt. 1. 51.

IV. as c. gen. and dat., to express subjection or dependence: also, though rarely, of circumstances influencing an action. V. ὑπὸ τι, as Adv. to a certain degree, in some measure, Lat. aliquatenus, Plat. Gorg. 493 C, Phaedr. 242 D.

D. POSITION: ὑπὸ can always follow its Subst., becoming by anastrophe ὑπο. It is freq. separated from the Subst. by some intervening words, as in Il. 2. 465, Od. 1. 131., 5. 320, etc.

E. ὑπὸ without case AS ADV., *under, below, beneath*, oft. in Hom.; esp. of young under the mother, i. e. at the breasts, Od. 4. 636., 21. 23. 2. behind, Hdt. 7. 61. II. secretly, unnoticed, Il. 23. 153., 24. 507. III. ὑπ' ἐκ, or (as some write it) ὑτρέκ, cf. sub v.—In Hom. the separation of the Prep. from its Verb by tmesis is very freq., and sometimes it follows, like the German prepositions, in which case it suffers anastrophe, e. g. Od. 9. 17.

F. IN COMPOS.: 1. *under*, as well of rest as of motion, as in ὑπείμι, ὑποβαίνο etc. 2. of the mixing of one thing with another, as ὑπαργυρος, ὑπόχρυσος. 3. of the agency or influence under which a thing is done, to express subjection, subordination, etc., as ὑποδαμναί, ὑποδμῶς etc. II. denoting what is in small degree, gradual, secret, etc., somewhat, a little, as ὑποκίεον, ὑποδής: by degrees, by little and little, *underhand*, secretly, just like Lat. *sub*, as ὑποδαμνέω, ὑποκορίζομαι.

ὑποκαταίνομαι, v. ὑπερκαταίνομαι.

ὑποκύνομαι, *ov*, a little estranged from the muses or from literature and the arts, Plat. Rep. 548 E.

ὑποβάθμος, δ, and ὑποβάθρα, ἡ=sq.

ὑποβαδόν, τό, any thing put or set *under*, a prop, slay, groundwork, base. 2. the foot. 3. a footstool, Theophr.

4. a carpet spread *under* foot, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30: from ὑποβαίνο, f. βήσομαι, to go *under*, step *under*, stand *under*, esp. as a prop or base. II. to go *under* or *down*: of the tide, to ebb, Plut.: to go farther down, go farther towards the end.

III. metaph., τεσσαράκοντα πόδας ὑποβάς τῆς ἐτέρας (πυραμίδος) ταύτῃς μέγας going 40 feet below the like size of the other pyramids, i. e. building it 40 feet lower, Hdt. 2. 127: ὑπ. αἰχμηστος to abate from boasting, Dion. H. 2. to decrease, grow less, also of numbers, Plat. Legg. 775 B. 3. to be lower or inferior, be the second in rank. 4. μικρὸν ὑποβάς, a little farther below in the text.

ὑποβάκχεος, δ, in metre, a foot consisting of one short and two long syllables, C—, like the βακχεῖος, Dion. H.

ὑποβάκχος, *ov*, under the power or influence of Bacchus, hence frenzied, Philostr.

ὑποβάλλω, f. βαλῶ, to throw, put, or lay *under*, as clothes, carpets, etc., Lat. *substernere*, λίτα Od. 10. 353, κίλους Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 7.—ὑπ. τινι τι Eur. Or. 223, etc.; also, τι ὑπὸ τι Xen. Oec. 18. 5: τινι αἷμα τοῖς τράγοις, like Lat. *submittere*, Long. 3. 21.

II. in Med. to substitute another's child for one's own, Hdt. 5. 41, Ar. Thesm. 340, 407, Plat. Rep. 538 A;—the origin of which phrase is plain from the words of Eur., μαστὶ γυναικὸς σθῆς ὑπεβλήθη λάρθα Alc. 639, cf. ὑποβολιμαῖος. 2. metaph., ὑποβαλλόμενοι κλέπταισι μῦθους they lay false charges at his door, Soph. Aj. 188, cf. Isocr. 314 C.

III. to throw in a word *under* or *after* another, to rejoin, reply, retort, interrupt, as usu. explained in Pl. 19. 80 (in Ep. form ὑββάλλω), but cf. signif. 1v, and v. ὑποβλήθην. IV. to suggest, whisper something to another as a prompter does, or to have another to speak for one, while one prompts him, Il. 19. 80, acc. to Herm. Opusc. 5. 302, cf. Plat. Gorg. 491 A: ὑπ. λόγον τινι Isocr. 280 E, cf. 112 C; Dem. 80. 6, etc.; ὑπ. ὑνόματα Lys. 132. 9: cf. ὑποβολή 1. 3.

V. to throw to or before, as food to a dog, etc., Polyb. VI. in Med., to appropriate to oneself, ἀλλοτρία Strab.

ὑποβαρβαρίζω, f. ῶ, to speak a little like a foreigner, speak rather broken, Plat. Lys. 223 A.

ὑποβαρβέριος, *ov*, speaking somewhat barbarously.

ὑπόβατος, *εως*, ἡ (ὑποβαίω) a going down or backward.

II. a stooping or crouching down, esp. of a horse that lowers itself to take up the rider, Lat. *subsessio*, Xen. Eq. 1. 14, cf. ὑποβιβάζομαι. III. a basement, pedestal, fool, Inscr.

ὑποβάσκινος, *ov*, somewhat envious.

ὑποβαρμῶς, δ, Ion. for ὑποβάρμος.

ὑποβαρτάζω, to bear from *under*, *underprop*, support.

ὑποβάτης, *ov*, δ,=ὑποβαδόν. [ᾶ]

ὑποβύλλω, to break wind secretly, Luc.

ὑποβένθιος, *ov*, (βένθος)=ὑποβόθιος, Anth.

ὑποβήσω, At. βήτω, f. βήξω, to cough a little, have a slight cough, Hipp., and Luc.

ὑποβιβάζω, f. ἀνω, to draw or bring down: in medical phrase,

to carry off downwards, i. e. by purging:—Med. to let oneself down, stoop or crouch down: of a horse, to lower itself to take up the rider, Lat. subsidere, Xen. Eq. 6. 16. Hence

ὑποβιβασμός, ὁ, a carrying off downwards, purging.
ὑποβιβρώσκω, f. βρώσμαι, to eat underneath, eat into a thing.
ὑποβιντήτις, ὑποβιντήντα βρώματα aphrodisiacs, Menand. 160.

ὑποβλαίσιος, ον, bent outwards a little, Arist. Incess. An.
ὑποβλαστάνω, f. στήσω, to bud or grow from below, grow a little or gradually: to bud or grow after.

ὑπόβλεμμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποβλέπω) a secret look: a look askance, angry or jealous look.

ὑποβλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, casting a stolen look, eyeing askance.

ὑπόβλεψαι, f. ψω, to look up from underneath at, glance at or look askance at, eye scornfully, angrily, τινά, Lat. limis oculis intueri, suspicere, Ar. Thesm. 396, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 220 C: also to cast stolen looks at, of lovers, Plut. 2. 521 B. 2. so too in Med., Eur. H. F. 1287, Plat. Crito 53 B. II. intrans. to look with the eyes half open, to wink, twinkle, of people half asleep, Hipp.; esp. to give an angry side-look, etc., ταυρηδὼν ὑπ. πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα Plat. Phaed. 117 B.

ὑπόβλεψις, εως, ἡ, a casting side glances: a looking askance or angrily at, etc.

ὑποβλήθην, Ἀντ., (ὑποβάλλω) strictly throwing under, esp. suggesting a word, hence by way of caution, warning or reproof, ὑποβλήθην ἡμέτερο II. i. 292, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 305, sqq., and ὑποβάλλω I. 3. II. supposititiously. III. looking sidelong, h. Hom. Merc. 415 (where Passow conjectures ὑποβλήθην, but v. Herm. ubi supra.)

ὑποβλήδων, Ἀντ., =foreg.

ὑπόβλημα, ατος, τό, (ὑποβάλλω) anything laid or put under, anything supposititious.

ὑποβλητέος, ἑα, ὢν, verb. Adj., to be laid or put under, τινί Xen. Oec. 19. 9: to be substituted for another, etc. II. ὑποβλητέον one must put under, etc., Dion. H.

ὑποβλητικός, Ἀντ., =ὑποβλήθην.

ὑποβλητός, ον, (ὑποβάλλω) laid or put under, suggested, prompted. II. put instead of another, spurious, counterfeit, false, Soph. O. C. 794: λόγος Aj. 481.

ὑποβλήτω, to cut out secretly, as honey from a hive.

ὑποβλήτω, to spout up from below.

ὑποβολεύς, εως, ὁ, one who puts or lays under, gives a hint or notion of, a suggester, reminder, v. ὑποβάλλω I. 4: a whisperer or talebearer, Plut.: in a theatre, a prompter, Meineke Comm. Misc. p. 42.

ὑποβολή, ἡ, (ὑποβάλλω). I. actively, a throwing, putting or laying under, hence a hiding, concealing, ὑπ. ἐνεδρευόντων a setting men in ambush, the hidden position of an ambuscade, Polyb. 2. a substituting by stealth, esp. of supposititious children, Plat. Rep. 538 A: ὑποβολῆς γράφεσθαι τινα to charge any one with spurious birth, illegitimacy, A. B. cf. sq. 3. a suggesting, reminding, ἐξ ὑποβολῆς upon secret advice, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 37: hence prob., ἐξ ὑποβολῆς ραφιδείσθαι to recite according to a hint given, to recite what is prescribed or dictated; we have here taken Hermann's explanation, Opusc. 5. 300, sqq., 7. 65, sqq.: but the word is much disputed, and many explain it, so that when one leaves off the next takes it up, like ἐξ ὑπολήψεως, Wolf Proleg. p. cxl. II. pass., that which is put under, a foundation, groundwork: metaph. the subject, subject-matter, λόγος of a speech, Luc., like ὑπόθεσις. 2. natural ability, capacity, Muson. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 428.

3. an ambuscade.

ὑποβολιμαίος, αία, αῖον, (ὑποβολή I. 2) substituted by stealth, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit, esp. of children, like ὁδός, Plat. Rep. 537 E: τὰ ὄντ., sub. τέκνα, Hdt. I. 137.

ὑπόβολος, ον, (ὑποβάλλω) pledged, cf. ὑπόβολος.

ὑποβορβόρος, ον, and ὑποβορβόρος, ον, with a muddy bottom.

ὑποβορβορίζω, to rumble a little: ἐν πόσει ὑποβ. to drink with a noise, Hipp.

ὑποβουλεύω, =ἐπιβουλεύω, very dub.

ὑποβραγχος, ον, somewhat hoarse from cold, Hipp.

ὑποβράχειν, αορ. 2 of ὑποβράζω or ὑποβρώσσω, to crack under or with, Q. Sm.

ὑπόβραχus, υ, somewhat short, Adv. ὑπόβραχy, gradually.
ὑπόβρεμα, to sound, roar, bluster under or in answer to, t. gen., Aesch. Pr. 434. Only poet.

ὑποβρέω, to wet, soak or moisten a little. II. to wet or soak oneself a little, usu. metaph. to drink moderately, οἰνωπλὺς ὑποβρέχειν Alex. Incert. 5:—ὑποβεβρεγμένος somewhat drunk, Hemst. Luc. I. 274.

ὑποβρομέω, =ὑποβρέω.

ὑπόβρυχα, v. ὑπόβρυχος.

ὑποβρύχιοι, Dep. pass., to roar or bellow a little.

ὑπόβρυχος, ον, poet. also freq. ἰα, ἰω h. Hom. 33. 12, and even in Plat. Phaedr. 248 A:—under water, II. cc., Hdt. i. 189. II. in the deep, and so in gen. lying deep, not near the surface, Hipp.: underground, opp. to ἐπιπολάειν Luc.

III. metaph. ὑπ. πυρετός a hidden fever, one that shews itself by degrees, Hipp. [v]

ὑπόβρυχος, ον, =foreg., usu. in neut. plur. ὑπόβρυχα as Adv., under water, ὑπόβρυχα ἦκε Od. 5. 319, γένεσθαι Hdt. 7. 130, ναυτιλάνται Arat. Phaen. 426; though Butt. Lexil. voc.

βρόξι 9, would explain such passages adjectively. All other parts of the word seem to be taken from ὑποβρύχιος.

ὑπόβρυμος, ον, stinking a little.

ὑποβυθίος, ον, (βυθός) =ὑποβρύχιος. [v]

ὑπογαίδιος, ον, Hesyech., and ὑπόγαίος, ον, Hdt. 2. 100, 148. =ὑπόγειος.

ὑπογαίω, to marry thereupon or after, Ael.

ὑπογοαστρίζωμαι, Dep. med., to eat one's belly pretty full, Aesop.

ὑπογάστριον, τό, the lower belly from the nave downwards, the paunch, Hipp. II. the lower part of a sea-fish, esp. of the tunny, a favorite dish at Athens, Comici ap. Ath. 302 D, sq., whence the joke in Ar. Vesp. 195:—strictly neut. from

ὑπογάστριος, ον, (γαστήρ) under the belly; of, from, belonging to the belly, ὅπ. ἄστροι lusts of the belly: so, ὅπ. πάθη Philo.

ὑπογεννοίμαι, Dep. med., to be born: but in aor. ὑπογεννασθαι transit. to bear, bring forth, Euphor. Fr. 61.

ὑπόγειος, ον, (γῆ) under the earth, subterraneous, Aesch. Fr. 54: Ion. ὑπόγειος q. v.

ὑπόγειος, ον, (γείον) with a coping or eaves. II. ἡ ὑπόγειος a kind of houseleek (ἀεῖς) growing in the gutters of roofs, Plin.

ὑπογέλας, f. δσομαι [α], to laugh at. II. to laugh slightly, smile, Lat. subridere, Plat. Charm. 162 B.

ὑπογέμω, to be somewhat full.

ὑπογενιάζω, to intreat by touching the chin, τινά Aeschin. 9. 20.

ὑπογενιάσσω, (γένειον) to have a beard beginning to grow, Philat.

ὑπόγειος, ον, =ὑπόγειος.

ὑπογεράσκω and ὑπογερῶμαι, f. δσομαι [α], Ael., to grow rather old, grow old gradually.

ὑπογίνομαι, later -γίνωμαι, Dep. med., to grow up by degrees, after or in succession, Lat. subnasci, Hdt. 3. 159. II. to grow up, be forthcoming to meet an occasion, τινί Polyb.

ὑπογῶκος, to enlarge a thing somewhat, make it fat.

ὑπόγλαυκος, ον, somewhat gray, of eyes, opp. to ὑποχαρπός, Xen. Cyr. 5. 23, cf. γλαυκός, χαρπός.

ὑπογλαύω, to glance from under, glance furtively, like ὑπόβλεψαι, Mosch. 2. 86.

ὑπόγλυκρος, ον, somewhat slippery or clammy.

ὑπογλυττός, ἴδος, ἡ, (γλυττός) the outer side of the thigh, opposite to the πτερίον, Arist. H. A. I. 14.

ὑπογλύκαινω, to sweeten a little: metaph. to coax and smooth down, τινά Ar. Eq. 216.

ὑπόγλυκος, υ, gen. eos, sweetish.

ὑπογλώσσιος, ον, Att. -τιος, (γλῶσσα) under the tongue, τὸ ὑπ. the region under the tongue, Arist. H. A.: ὅπ. βάτραχος = sq., Lat. rana.

ὑπογλωσσός, ἴδος, ἡ, Att. -τρίς, (γλῶσσα) a swelling on the under side of the tongue, Hipp. 2. a kind of chaplet, Philat. 58.

ὑπόγλωσσον, τό, a kind of butcher's-droom or ruscus, on whose leaves a small leaf like a tongue grows, with the flower and fruitstalk under it, written also ὑπόγλωσσον, Diosc.

ὑπογλωσσος, *ov*, later form for ὑπογλωσσιος.
ὑπογνώπτω, *f. ψω*, to bend round under, bend unperceived or gradually, *h. Hom.* 7. 13, cf. ὑποκίπτω.
ὑπόγνυθα, *Adv.*, in meditative or mournful mood, *Hesych.*, who explains it τὰς χεῖρας ἔχων ὑπὸ τῇ γνάθῳ.
ὑπογογγύω, to murmur or mutter to oneself. Hence
ὑπογογγυστής, *ov*, δ, one that murmurs or mutters to himself.
ὑπογονέτιος, *ov*, (γόνυ) under the knee, τὸ ὑπ. a knee-cushion.
ὑπογονίς, *idos*, *η*, dub. l. for ἐπὶ.
ὑπογράμμα, *ατος*, τό, (ὑπογράφω) that which is written under: a signature.
ὑπογράμματις, *ατος*, τό, an inscription, *Lycurg.* 164. 33. II. that which is painted: a staining, esp. of the eyelids: also the cosmetic used for that purpose, *Ar. Fr.* 695.
ὑπογραμμάτις, *η*, the office of ὑπογραμματεύς, *Plut.*
ὑπογραμματεύς, *εως*, δ, an under-clerk, under-secretary, *Antipho* 145. 26, *Elys.* 186. 3, cf. *Böckh P. E.* 1. 251. Hence
ὑπογραμμάτις, to be a ὑπογραμματεύς, *Antipho* 147. 14, *Lys.* 186. 8.
ὑπογραμμός, *δ*, (ὑπογράφω) a writing-copy, pattern, model: ὑπ. παιδικὸν κορυφὰς for children, containing all the letters of the alphabet: three of such forms have been preserved by *Clem. Alex.*, μαρπτε σφιγξ κλάψ βρυχθῆδον, and βέδν ζαμψ χθω πληκτρον σφιγξ, and κραιβὶ χυθῆτης φλεγμὴ δρόψ, which last was wrongly ascribed to *Thespis*, *Bentl. Phal.* p. 240.
ὑπογραπτέον, *verb. Adj.*, one must sketch out, *Strab.*
ὑπογράφεις, *εως*, δ, (ὑπογράφω) one who writes under another's orders, a secretary, amanuensis: esp. at Athens, the clerk of the Popular Assembly; the clerk of the Council being called ἀντιγραφεὺς: but in *Ar. Eq.* 1256, ὑπ. δίκων appears to be a private secretary, who drew indictments for a sycophant.
ὑπογράφη, *η*, (ὑπογράφω) a subscription, signature: esp. a bill of indictment, *Lat. libellus accusatorius*, *Plat. Theat.* 172 E: cf. ὑπογράφω.
ὑπογραφή, 2. an impression, mark, τενόντων ὑπογραφὰι foot-prints, *Aesch. Cho.* 209. II. a writing-copy. III. a first sketch, design, outline, *Lat. adumbratio*, opp. to ἀνεργασία, *Plat. Rep.* 504 D: metaph. a slight sketch, general description, summary of what is to be said, an advocate's brief, *Is.* 548 D, *Legg.* 737 D, cf. *Stallb. Theat.* 172 E. IV. a painting under, of the eyelids, *Xen. Cyr.* 1. 3, 2; cf. ὑποχρύλαι.
ὑπογράφη, τὰ, sub. χρήματα, money lent upon a note of hand or bill. [ἀ]: from
ὑπογράφω, *f. ψω*, to write under, subscribe, sign: also to write under an inscription, subjoin to it, ὑπ. τι στήλη *Thuc.* 5. 56: to write the name or title upon a thing, also to indorse with a title, etc., *Dem.* 973. 14, and v. l. 693. 10, cf. ἐπγράφω:—*Med.*, to set one's name, esp. to a bill of indictment, hence to join in bringing a charge or accusation against any one, τινί *Lat. subscribere accusationem in aliquem*, *Dem.* 1484. 17, cf. *Eur. H. Fr.* 1118. II. to write under another's dictation, *Plut. Caes.* 17. III. to write to be copied, *Plat. Prot.* 326 D, ubi v. *Heind.*: hence to prescribe, νόμους *Id. Legg.* 734 E, cf. 711 B, *Theat.* 171 D. 2. also in drawing, to sketch, draw in outline, *Lat. adumbrare*, opp. to ἀπεργάζομαι, *Stallb. Plat. Rep.* 500 E, *Isocr.* 99 B: metaph., to sketch, delineate, draw out, *Plat. Rep.* 548 C—also in *Med.*, *Id. Rep.* 501 A, cf. *Legg.* 803 A. IV. to assign over, to pledge, mortgage, metaph. ὑπογράφειν τινί ἐλπίδα to assign hope to one, i. e. feed him with empty hopes. V. ὑπογράφειν ὀφθαλμούς or βλέφαρα, to paint under or stain the eyelids. [ἀ]
ὑπόγρυπος, *ov*, somewhat bent, esp. with a rather hooked nose.
ὑπόγυνος, *ov*, also ὑπόγυνος, *ov*, (γύνω) under the hand, i. e. at hand, near, *Hipp.*: τὸ ὑπογύνωτον the readiest means, *Arist. Pol.* II. metaph. just out of hand, fresh, new, γάλα *Hipp.*: lately happened, late, recent, ὑπ. τοῖς χρόνοις *Dem.* 1391. 21, etc.: also, ὑπ. χρόνῳ *Id.* 841. 6. III. sudden, unexpected, *Isocr.* 310 D, 418 B: hence ἐπὶ ὑπογύνῳ out of hand, off hand, on the spur of the moment, *Xen. Cyr.* 6. 1, 43, *Isocr.* 43 C: like ὑπὸ χεῖρα. 2. also of persons, ὑπ. τῷ θυμῷ sudden and quick in temper, *Arist. Rhet.* IV. *Adv.* ὑπογύνειν and γύνω, also ὑπόγυνον and γύνον newly, lately: ὑπογύνωτερον a less time ago: ὑπογύνωτα very lately, *Dem.* 161. fin.
ὑπογυμνάσιον, to be an under-gymnasiarch, *Inscr.*: from

ὑπογυμνάσιον, *ov*, δ, and —σιον, δ, an under-gymnasiarch, *Inscr.*, v. *Osann Auctar. Lex.* p. 160.
ὑπογυμνώ, to make somewhat bare, *Aristaen.*
ὑπόγυος, *ov*, = ὑπόγυνος, *q. v.*
ὑπόγυρος, *ov*, somewhat curved or bent.
ὑπογύρω, to bend a little.
ὑποδάκρυς, *v*, (δάκρυ) in tears.
ὑποδάκρυον, to weep a little, weep secretly, *Luc.* (v. δάκρυν).
ὑποδάμω, *f. δαω* [ἀ], to tame and subdue, in gen. to overpower, vanquish, overcome: hence fem. part. aor. i pass., ὑποδαμθεῖσα τινι, of a woman, overcome by a man, i. e. having yielded to his embrace, *h. Hom.* 16. 4, *Hes. Sc.* 53; *Th.* 327, 374.
ὑποδάμνημι, = foreg. — Pass. ὑποδαμνέμαι to be overcome, let oneself be overpowered or overcome, *Od.* 3. 214, 16. 95.
ὑποδάσας, *v*, gen. eos, somewhat shaggy or rough.
ὑποδεδείσας, *Ep.* for ὑποδέλας, part. aor. i act. from ὑποδεῖω.
ὑποδεδιώς, *δ*, Comic name of a bird in *Ar. Av.* 65, acc. to *Voss* the wagtail.
ὑποδέδρομε, poet. pf. of ὑποτρέχω, *h. Hom.* *Ap.* 284.
ὑποδεδής, *ε*s, gen. εὐός, (δέωμαι) deficient, slighter, less, smaller, in gen. below another, inferior to him, esp. in rank: but it seems to have been used almost solely in Compar., ὑποδεδέστερος, as *Hdt.* 1. 91, 134, etc.; *στ.* τῶς inferior to one, *Thuc.* 1. 11, etc.; *ἐκ πολλῶν ὑποδεδέστερων* with resources much inferior, *Id.* 2. 89. *Adv.* —εστέρας, *Id.* 8. 87.
ὑποδεδής, *ε*s, gen. εὐός, (δέος) somewhat fearful.
ὑποδείγμα, *ατος*, τό, (ὑποδεικνύμι) a sign, token, mark, *Xen. Eq.* 2. 2. II. a pattern, like παράδειγμα, *Polyb.* Hence
ὑποδειγματικός, *η*, *δν*, by way of example. *Adv.* —κῶς.
ὑποδειδίσσεται, *f. ξομαι*, *Dep. med.*, to frighten a little. II. intrans. to be somewhat frightened or afraid.
ὑποδεῖω, *f. σω*, transit. to fear a little or slightly, be somewhat afraid of, c. acc., *Hom.*, who however uses only the aor., usu. with double *δ*, ὑπδέδισαν, ὑποδέδισαν, (with single *δ* in *Od.* 2. 66); and *Ep.* pf. 2. ὑποδείδω, ὑποδείδισαν, the *Ep.* pf. 1. ὑπαδείδωκα stands *h. Hom. Merc.* 165; part. —δεδιώς, *Ar. Av.* 65. 2. to shrink in fear from, cower before, *Soph. Aj.* 169.
ὑποδεῖω, II. intr. to be somewhat afraid, cf. ὑποδείδω.
ὑποδείκω, *ov*, (δείκω) towards evening.
ὑποδεικνύμι, and —νύω, fut. δείξω, to shew underhand or secretly: to gain a sight or glimpse of, ὄλαβον *Hdt.* 1. 32. II. to shew by tracing out, mark out, *Hdt.* 1. 189: hence to shew by example, teach by example, *Xen. Oec.* 12. 18: to indicate as one's will, intimate, *Xen. Mem.* 4. 3, 13. III. to shew forth, make a display of, pretend to, ἀπερὶν *Thuc.* 4. 86: and in gen. = the simple δείκνυμι, *Hdt.* 3. 122. IV. intr. to shew or present oneself, appear, *Hipp.* 196 F. Hence
ὑποδεικτός, *ε*α, *έον*, *verb. Adj.*, to be shewn or pointed out, *Polyb.*
ὑποδείκτης, *ov*, δ, one that shews forth or displays.
ὑποδεῖλαιω, to be somewhat cowardly, *Aeschin.* 26. 1. II. = ὑποδελω, *Polyb.*
ὑποδεμαίνω, = ὑποδεῖω, to stand in awe of, c. acc., *Hdt.* 7. 104.
ὑποδέξω, *εως*, *η*, the giving a secret sign, *Plut.*
ὑποδεῖναι, to dine instead of another, *Luc.*
ὑποδέχομαι, *Ion.* for ὑποδέχομαι, *Hdt.*
ὑποδέκτης, *verb. Adj.*, one must receive, *Plat. Legg.* 953 B.
ὑποδέκτηριον, τό, (ὑποδέχομαι) a place of refuge, resort, *Strab.*
ὑποδέκτης, *ov*, δ, (ὑποδέχομαι) an entertainer. Hence
ὑποδεκτικός, *η*, *δν*, suited for receiving or entertaining, δεινόν *ov*, a dinner-party, *Plut.*
ὑποδέμω, to build under, lay as a foundation, *Hdt.* 2. 127.
ὑποδενδρόμαι, as *Pass.*, to grow gradually into a tree.
ὑποδενδρῶ, to sink away timidly under the trees, or to come forth from behind them.
ὑποδέλη, *η*, (ὑποδέχομαι) reception of a guest, means of entertainment, *Il.* 9. 73, like ὑποδοχή. [v. l. c.]
ὑποδέξιος, *α*, *ov*, (ὑποδέχομαι) receiving, capacious, ample, λυμένε *Hdt.* 7. 49, 1, where there is no need to read ὑποδέξιος with *Valck.*, cf. *Loeb. Phryn.* 315.
ὑποδέξω, *εως*, *η*, = ὑποδέλη, ὑποδοχή, *Hipp.*
ὑποδέραιον, *Dep. pass.*, to intreat in suppliant posture.
ὑποδέραιον, τό, = sq.: from

ὑποδερῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, the lower part of the neck. II. a neck-ornament, necklace, Ar. Fr. 309. 14, Arist. H. A. 5. 34.

ὑποδέρκομαι, Dep., = ὑποβλέπω, Q. Sm.

ὑπόδερξ, to strip off the skin a little or below.

ὑπόδους, εως, ἡ, (ὑπόδω) = ὑπόδησις, a binding underneath, Galen.

II. = ὑπόδημα, one's shoes, Plat. Prot. 322 A.

Rep. 425 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 5; v. Lob. Phryn. 445.

ὑπόδεσμος, ατος, τό, = ὑπόδεσμός.

ὑπόδεσμεύω, = ὑπόδω, also ὑποδέσμεύω.

ὑπόδεσμιος, ον, (ὑπόδεσμος II) pledged.

ὑπόδεσις, ἰδος, ἡ, a band underneath, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ὑποδερῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ὑπόδημα, Polyb. II. a pledge or bond given as security.

ὑποδέρχνμαι, poet. for sq., Orph.

ὑποδέρχομαι, f. ἔρομαι, in Ion. Prose ὑποδέχομαι, Dep. med.: also aor. pass. -εδέχην (in pass. entertain) Eur. Heracl. 757. To receive as a guest, welcome, entertain, Il. 6. 136, Od. 14. 52, etc., Hes. Th. 513, and Hdt.: δ ὑποδέχμενος one's host, Isocr. 192 E.

2. also to receive an ambassador or suppliant, Thuc. 5. 83, etc.; give a hearing to, hear, grant, hence ἔν. εὐχὰς Hes. Th. 419; so, ἔν. διαβολὰς to give ear to accusations, Lys. 172. II.

3. to take in charge as a nurse, h. Hom. Cer. 226, cf. Stallb. Plat. Menex. 237 C.

4. metaph., πῆμα ὑπεδέκτο με sorrow was my host, Od. 14. 275; στυγερὸς κῶτος ὑπεδέξατό με Od. 22. 470; so, ἀλλεῖς νῦν δόξα πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ὑποδέξεσθαι will await him, Eur. Heracl. 624.

II. to undertake, engage, promise, Lat. in se recipere, Pl. 7. 93, Od. 2. 387; τιλῆ τι Hdt. 2. 121, 6; c. inf. fut., h. Hom. Cer. 443, Hdt. 4. 133, etc.; c. acc. et inf. fut., Hdt. 1. 24; ἔν. τι νῦν . . . c. fut., Thuc. 8. 81: also to undertake a work or task, Hdt. 9. 21, 22.

2. to admit, allow a thing with which one is taxed, Hdt. 3. 130, 4. 167, Plat., etc.; hence, οὐκ ἔν. to refuse to admit, deny, Hdt. 6. 69.

III. to take in silence, endure, bear, Od. 13. 310, 16. 189.

IV. to wait for, abide the attack of, Lat. excipere, Hes. Sc. 442.

2. to take up, as singers take up a song, Aesch. Supp. 1023.

3. also like Lat. excipere, to follow in rank or order, Posidon. ap. Ath. 4. 152 B:—so of succession in respect of place, to come next to, border upon, τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἡδὲ θάλασσαν ὑποδέκεται καὶ τεγνέψα Hdt. 7. 176.

V. of a woman, to become pregnant, Lat. concipere.

ὑπόδω, f. δῆσω, to bind or tie the under:—Med. to bind under one's feet, put on shoes, etc., κοθρόνους ὑποδέσσειν Hdt. 1. 155, 6. 1; ἔν. τὰς Λακωνικὰς Ar. Ecc. 269, cf. ὑπόδω: and so

to put on one's shoes, Ar. Av. 492; cf. ἔμπαιιν ὑποδόμενοι persons who change their shoes, i. e. wear them sometimes on the one foot and sometimes on the other, Plat. Theaet. 193 C:—so in pf. pass., ὑποδήματα, βλάτας ὑποδεμένους with sandals or slippers on, Plat. Gorg. 490 E, Symp. 174 A; and absol., ὑποδεμένοι with their shoes on, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14; ὑποδεμένοι τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα with the left foot shod, Thuc. 3. 22; hence ὑπόδημα:—opp. to ὑπολόμοι (to take off one's shoes).

ὑπόδηλος, ον, somewhat or tolerably clear, Joseph. Hence ὑπόδηλος, to shew secretly, indicate, Ar. Thesm. 1011.

ὑπόδηλως, εως, ἡ, an indication, explanation. II. a subordinate or collateral explanation, rhetorical phrase used by Euenus of Paros in Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.

ὑπόδημα, ατος, τό, (ὑπόδω) that which is bound under, usu. a sandal, which was merely a sole bound to the foot, a slipper, Lat. solea, Od. 15. 369, 18. 361, Hdt. 1. 195, etc.: whereas ὑπόδημα κούλον, the Roman calceus, is a shoe or half-boot, which covered the whole foot; yet many authors use ὑπόδημα alone in this signif., cf. Ar. Plut. 983, and the Interpp.

ὑποδηματίον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Hipp. [ἄ]

ὑποδηματόρραφος, ον, (ράπτω) stitching shoes: δ ὑπ. a shoemaker, cobbler. [ἄ]

ὑποδημνῶν, to make under or besides, Hipp.

ὑπόδητρον, to treat in hostile manner, destroy, Q. Sm.

ὑπόδησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπόδω) like ὑπόδεσις, a binding under: also = ὑπόδημα and ὑπόδεσμος, Hipp.

ὑποδιαβάλλω, to slander a little or secretly.

ὑποδιαβιβρώσκω, to gnaw through gradually, Hipp.

ὑποδιαβόσκω, to eat through, corrode a little.

ὑποδιαβευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, separating a little.

ὑποδιαίρεισις, εως, ἡ, a subdivision: from

ὑποδιαίρειν, to divide into several parts, subdivide.

ὑποδιακρόνομαι, Dep. med.: to serve under or with, τιλῆ: from

ὑποδιακρόνος, ὅ, an under servant or helper, Posidipp. ap. Ath.

376 F. [ἄ]

ὑποδιασκάω, f. ἄσω, to draw asunder, dis sever a little or gradually, Hipp. [ἄω]

ὑποδιαστολή, ἡ, (διαστέλλω) a slight separation or stop, esp. between words in speaking or reading: also the symbol of a short pause, a comma or colon, Quintil., cf. ὑποστηγῆ. II. a mark to divide the syllables of a word, to distinguish it from another like it, as δ τι is freq. written δ, τι.

ὑποδιαφέρω, fut. διόσω, to set secretly at variance, Dio C.

ὑποδιαφθείρω, f. φθεράω, to corrupt secretly or gradually, begin to corrupt or destroy, Joseph.

ὑποδιδάσκαλος, ὅ, an under-teacher, esp. of a chorus, Plat. Ion 536 A.

ὑποδιδάσκω, to teach by degrees, LXX.

ὑποδιδράσκω, fut. ὑποδιδράσκω [ἄ], to escape secretly.

ὑποδιδωμι, to give up, surrender, betray, Aristid. 2. to give back, reflect, as a mirror, Plut. II. intr., to give way, Arist. Incess. An.: to decline, fall away, come to decay, opp. to ἐπιδιδωμι, Plut.

ὑποδιήγησις, εως, ἡ, (διηγέομαι) a second or after-narrative.

ὑποδικάω, to sentence, condemn.

ὑπόδικος, ον, (ἰδικῶ) accused, brought to trial, c. gen. criminis, ὑπ. γενέσθαι γεφῶν Aesch. Eum. 260; but, τῶν διπλοσίων τιλῆ liable to forfeit twice the amount to one, Plat. Legg. 846 B.

ὑποδινέω, to whirl round a little: Pass. to become dizzy, Call. Del. 79.

ὑποδιπλόω, to double. Hence

ὑποδιπλωσις, εως, ἡ, a doubling. II. that which is doubled or laid double.

ὑποδιφθερος, ον, (διφθέρα) under a skin or fur-garment, clothed in skins, Strab., and Luc.

ὑποδιψάω, to be somewhat thirsty, Hipp. 1067 A.

ὑποδιψιος, ον, and ὑποδιψος, ον, (διψα) somewhat thirsty.

II. act. exciting thirst in some degree.

ὑποδιμῆις, ἰδος, ἡ, par. aor. 1. pass. of ὑποδαμῶ, h. Hom., and Hes.

ὑποδιμῶς, ὄος, ὅ, an under-servant, assistant, τινὸς Od. 4. 386; cf. ὑποδρηστήρ.

ὑποδωρᾶ, ἡ, (ὑποδέρω) a gradual stripping of the skin, Chirurg. Vett.

ὑπόδους, εως, ἡ, (ὑποδίδωμαι) a decreasing, v. sub ὑπόδους.

ὑπόδουλος, ὅ, an under-slave.

ὑποδοχεῖον, ὅς, (ὑποδέχομαι) a place of reception, an inn.

ὑποδοχέω, εως, ὅ, a receiver, host: an undertaker: from ὑποδοχή, ἡ, (ὑποδέχομαι) a reception, awaiting one's approach, Thuc. 7. 74: but esp. a hospitable reception, entertainment, Hdt. 7. 119, Ar. Pac. 530; εἰσδέχεσθαι ὑποδοχαῖς δόμῳ Eur. I. A. 1229:—esp. a harbouring of runaway slaves, Thuc. 1. 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 955 B.

II. acceptance, approval: hence support, aid, succour, εἰς ὑποδοχὴν τι νῦν πράττειν τι by way of supporting, seconding him, Aeschin. 62. 32.

III. a supposition, inference, conclusion, Dem. 80. 1, 1482. 25.

IV. a place of refuge, a retreat, Plat. Phil. 62 D, Xen. Vect. 3. 1.

ὑπόδρα, poet. Adv., freq. in Hom., but always in the phrase ὑπόδρα ἰδών, looking askance (cf. ὑποβλέπω), i. e. looking fiercely, grimly, gloomily: later ὑπόδρα.

ὑποδράκειν, inf. aor. 2 of ὑποδέρκομαι.

ὑποδραμῶνουργέω, = ὑποδραμῶν, v. I. Luc.

ὑποδραξ, Adv., later form for ὑπόδρα, q. v.

ὑποδρασία, ἡ, (ὑπόδρα) an angry look, Hesych.

ὑποδρασσομαι, Att. -τρομαι, fut. ἔρομαι, as Med., (δράσσω) to try to get hold of secretly, c. gen., τῆς δυνάμεως Plut.

ὑποδράω, f. ἄσω, poet. ὑποδράω, to serve one, be serviceable or useful to him, c. dat., οἱ σφιν ὑποδράωσιν Od. 15. 333. [ἄω]

ὑποδρῆς, ὅ, (ὑπόδρα) one who looks fierce or gloomy, Nonn.

ὑποδρήσσω, = ὑποδράω, Ar. Rh.

ὑποδρήστειρα, fem. from sq., Nonn.

ὑποδραστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ὑποδράω) an under-servant, attendant, assistant, τῆρος Od. 15. 330, like ὑποδράς.

ὑπόδριμνος, υ, gen. eos, somewhat acid or pungent.

ὑποδρόμειν, = ὑποτρέχειν, c. acc., Sapph. 2. 10, in perf. ὑποδρόμακην.

ὑποδρόμη, ἡ, (ὑποτρέχειν) a running under or into the way of a thing, Antipho 121. 32. II. a place of refuge, asylum: refuge, safety.

III. cringing, Lat. assentatio.

ὑπόδρομος, ον, (ὑποτρέχειν, ὑποδράμειν) running under, down or into: running or slipping under, πέτρος ὅτ. ἔχουρας a stone in the way of the foot, Eur. Phoen. 1391.

ὑπόδρομος, ὁ, = ὑποδρομή, esp. a place to run into. II. a kind of spider.

ὑπόδροσος, ον, somewhat moistened or dewy, Theocr. 25. 16.

ὑπόδρῶν, poet. for ὑποδράω, q. v.

ὑπόδυνω, = ὑποδύνω, Hdt. [v]

ὑπόδυσιν, εως, ἡ, (ὑποδύνω) a diving or plunging under, creeping or going into. II. refuge, escape, μύχθων from labors, prob. I. Aesch. Eum. 505, for ὑπόδυσιν.

ὑπόδυσλος, ον, somewhat morose or troublesome; σημεῖον a daddish symptom, Hipp.

ὑπόδυσφορέω, τὸ, to be somewhat displeased, Ep. Plat. 357 E.

ὑπόδυσφορος, ον, rather out of sorts, rather impatient, Hipp.

ὑπόδυσχεράνω, = ὑποδυσφορέω, Plut.

ὑπόδυσωδής, ες, gen. eos, somewhat ill or rank-smelling.

ὑπόδυσωτέωμαι, as Pass., to be somewhat ashamed, Plut.

ὑποδύτης, ον, ὁ, (ὑποδύνω) a garment under a coat of mail, in gen. an undergarment, Plut. [v]

ὑποδύνω, f. δύωσι: aor. 2 πέδυν: also, ὑποδύνω, to draw under, draw or pull on under, κιδνάω ὅτ. τοῖσι εἶμαι Hdt. 1. 155.

2. intr., ὑποδύνειν πὸ τι to slip in under, Hdt. 4. 75; also in same signf., ὅτ. τι to slip into, insinuate oneself into it, Ib. 6. 2: but in this signf. 3. to slip from under, c. acc., as a horse from under its rider, Xen. Eq. 8. 7. II. more usu.

in Pass. and Med., c. aor. 2 et perf. act. (Hom. only uses aor. 2 act., fut. med., and Ep. aor. med. ἐπέδυστρο), to dive under, slip under or into, esp. by stooping, to steal or slink into, II. 8. 332, 13. 421; usu. c. acc., θαλάσσης κόλπον Od. 4. 435, cf. II. 18. 145; also, ὅτ. τὴν ζεύγλην Hdt. 1. 31; ὅτ. τὴν κεραμίδον Ar. Vesp. 205; εἰς . . . Jac. Ach. Tat. 617; to get into, put one's feet into shoes, ὅτ. δυνὴ τὰς Λακωνικάς Ar. Vesp. 1158, cf. 1159; but

2. c. gen., to drive out from under, creep or come forth from, φάμην ὑπεδύστρο Od. 6. 127; κακῶν Od. 20. 53. 3. to undergo labor or toil, take it on oneself, c. acc., ὅτ. κινδύνον Hdt. 3. 69, πόλεμον Hdt. 4. 120, cf. 7. 10, 8, etc.; also c. inf., Hdt. 7. 134, Xen. Oec. 14. 3. 4. of feelings, to steal into or over, πᾶσαν δ' ὑπέβη γῶδες sorrow stole upon all, Od. 10. 398 (the dat. is rare); so, τίς μ' ὑποδύεται πλεῦρας ὀδύνα; Aesch. Eum. 842; cf. Soph. Phil. 1112; so of diseases, Xen. Eq. 4. 2. 5. c. acc. pers., to insinuate or to insinuate oneself into any one's favor or confidence: ὑποδύναι or ὑποδύεσθαι προσώπειν to slip into a mask, put on a mask or character, Lat. subire personam.

6. ὀφθαλμοὶ ὑποδεδυμένοι sunken, hollow eyes, Luc. Tim. 17. [On the quantity, v. δύω.]

ὑποδρατῆζω, to speak with somewhat of the Doric manner.

ὑποδωριος, ον, hypo-Dorian, a mode in music, Arist. Prob.

ὑποδωριστί, Adv., in the hypo-Dorian mode, Arist. Prob.

ὑποεικάθω, poet. for ὑπεκῶ, Orph.

ὑποέκω, poet. for ὑπεκῶ, q. v., Hom.

ὑποεργός, ὄν, (*εργῶ) usu. contr. ὑποεργός q. v., Hom.

ὑποελακρούω, to be a ὑποελακρός.

ὑποελακρός, ὁ, also ἡ, an under priest or priestess, minister, Hdt. 6. 134, 135. [α]

ὑποεγγύνωμι, and -ύνω, f. ζεύξω, to yoke under or to, put under the yoke, Od. 15. 81, cf. 6. 73, Hdt. 4. 69; in gen. to bring under, εἰς τὸ δοῦλον γένος Plat. Polit. 309 A. 2. metaph. to bring under the same class, Arist. Part. An. II. to join or connect with, tie or attach to, τινί τι. III. Pass. to be yoked under, submit to, c. dat., ἀνάγκας ταῖς ὑπ' ἐγγυμῶν Aesch. Pr. 108, ὑποεγγύνει πόνω Soph. Aj. 24. Hence

ὑπόεγγυς, εως, ἡ, a subduing. II. a connecting with.

ὑπόελλω, f. ζεύω, to boil, ferment a little or slightly, to begin to boil or ferment, v. l. for ὑπόζω.

ὑποεσφόω, to be somewhat dark or black, Nic.

ὑποεγγύνω, τό, a beast for the yoke, a beast of draught or burden, Theogn. 126, Hdt. 9. 39; usu. in plur., Hdt. τ. 167, etc. [v]: neut. from

ὑποεγγύνωσι, la, ιων, (ζυγόν) going or drawing under the yoke.

ὑποεγγύνωδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a beast of draught or burden, Ar. Fr. 696.

ὑποεγγύνωσι, ον, = ὑποεγγύνωσι, susp. in LXX.

ὑποεγγύνωσι, = ὑποεγγύνωμι, Luc. — Pass., ὑποεγγύνωσθαι πρὸς τὸ οὖς, of the jaw-bone, Hipp.

ὑπόζω, f. ζήσω, to smell a little, be somewhat rotten, LXX.

ὑποεγγυράφω, to paint under or in outline.

ὑπόζωμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποεγγύνωμι) the diaphragm, midriff, also διάζωμα. II. the rowers' bench that runs across the ship's sides (also called σὺνδεσμος), Stallb. Plat. Rep. 616 C, Legg. 945 C: others take it to be an undergirth passed under an old ship to make her sea-worthy, v. Göller Thuc. 1. 30, and cf. ὑποεγγύνωμι II.

III. the middle part of the rudder.

ὑποεγγύνω, τό, a girdle: from

ὑποεγγύνωμι and -ύνω, f. ζεύω, to under-gird, gird or bind together: perf. pass. c. acc., ζεύρας ὑπεζωρμένοι Hdt. 7. 69. II.

ὑπ. ναὺν to furnish a ship with rowers' benches; or to undergird her, Acta Apost. 27. 17: in gen. to repair her for sea, Polyb., v. ὑπόζωμα II. Hence

ὑπόζωμα, ατος, τό, = ὑπόζωμα, Plut.

ὑποεγγύνω, f. ψω, to heat inwardly, Aesch. Pr. 880: — Pass. to glow under, τέφρη πῦρ ὑποεγγύνεται Mel. 4. 55.

ὑποθαράω, to pluck up courage, Ael.

ὑποθεαίω, to deify almost or secretly, Philostr.

ὑπόθεμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποτίθημι) that which is put under, a stand, base, Plut.

ὑπόθενα, ατος, τό, the inner part of the palm, under the thumb.

ὑποθεραπεύω, to be disposed to worship, τὸ εἶον Philostr.

ὑποθερπύω, to heat a little or gently: — Pass. to grow somewhat hot, ὑπεθερμάνθη ἔξωος αἵματι II. 16. 333, 20. 476.

ὑποθερπός, ον, somewhat hot or passionate, Hdt. 6. 38, in Compar.

ὑπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτίθημι) a placing under: that which is placed under, a groundwork, foundation, ὑπόθεσις ὑποτίθεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ Hipp.: ἀρχαὶ καὶ ὑποθέσεις πρὸς αὐτὸν Dem. 21. 7: hence

II. that which is laid down as the foundation of an argument, a hypothesis, supposition, Lat. assumptio, freq. in Plat.: hence, ἐξ ὑποθέσεως on supposition or assumption, Hipp., etc.: hence 2. a question for discussion, the subject under discussion, Lat. argumentum, ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπ. ἐπαγγέλλει τὸν λόγον Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 13; ἐπὶ τῇ ὑπ. μένειν, ἀποκλιπᾶν τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπ. Aeschin. 64. 31, 79. 6: γράφειν περὶ ὑπ., Lat. argumentum tractare, Isocr. 99 A. 3. the subject of a poem, etc., Longin., cf. Schäff. Dion. Comp. p. 71. III. that which is laid down as a rule of action, a principle of conduct, Dem. 28. 9, 143. 14; ὅτ. τοῦ βίου Isocr. 12 C. 2. in gen. a purpose, plan, design, Plat. Gorg. 454 C, Legg. 743 C: a proposal, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 13: a promise, Thuc. 3. 66, acc. to the MSS., but ὑπόθεσις is the prob. l. IV. = ὑποθήκη, a suggestion, counsel, Polyb.

ὑποθερέω, verb. Adj., one must lay down or take for granted, Plat. Tim. 61 D.

ὑποθέτης, ον, ὁ, (ὑποτίθημι) one who places under. II. one who suggests, a prompter, adviser. Hence

ὑποθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, laid down, hypothetical, λόγῳ Muson. ap. Stob. p. 596. 5. II. suggesting, advising: from

ὑποθερέω, ον, verb. Adj., placed under: τὸ ὑ. (in medicine), a clyster, Antiph. τραυ. 2. 4.

ὑπόθεω, f. θεύσω, to run under, trip up, of an artful attack, Pind. P. 2. 155. II. to run in before, cut in before, in running a race, Ar. Eq. 1161. III. to run close behind, Xen. Cyn. 3. 8.

ὑποθεώω, to contemplate or view from below, Plut.

ὑποθήγγω, to sharpen or whet a little: hence metaph., ὅτ. τὸν σὺν εἰς ἀνδραγαθὸν to provoke him to rise, Ael. N. A. 8. 2.

ὑποθήκη, ἡ, (ὑποτίθημι) an under-prop, base, support: usu. metaph., 2. a suggestion, hint, counsel, warning, piece of advice, Hdt. 1. 156, 206, etc.; ποτεῖν τινὸς ὑποθήκας Ib. 211:

—the Ancients called didactic poems, such as Hesiod's, *ὑποθήκαι*. 3. a pledge, pledging, mortgage, Dem. 922. 5. Hence *ὑποθήκίμαιος*, αἰά, αἰών, deposited in pledge.

ὑπόθληναι, εἰα, υ, somewhat feminine, ὑποθληντέρα διάλεκτος Sext. Emp.

ὑπόθημα, ατος, τό, (ὑποθήκη) = ὑπόθεμα.

ὑποθήμωσύνη, ἡ, advice or counsel suggested offhand, a ready hint, warning, in plur., Il. 15. 412, Od. 16. 233: from *ὑποθήμεναι*, ονος, δ, ἡ, (ὑποθήκη) suggesting advice, advising.

ὑποθήριον, τό, a kind of plaster or salve, Medic.

ὑποθλάω, to crush slightly, Ael.

ὑποθλίβω, f. ψω, to press under, below or gently, Nic. [4]

ὑποθολάω, to make rather muddy, trouble, Ael.

ὑποθόρνυμι, to leap upon, to have sexual intercourse with.

ὑποθορύβω, to make a little noise: to begin to make a noise, εἰς τινα Thuc. 4. 28.

ὑποθράσσω, Att. -τω, fut. θράξω, Att. contr. from ὑποθράσσω, q. v.

ὑποθραύω, to break a little, LXX.

ὑποθρήναι, to weep a little. II. transit. to bewail a little.

ὑποθρόνιον, τό, (θρόνος) a small stool, cf. θρόνιος.

ὑποθρύπτω, usu. as Pass., ὑποθρύπτωμαι, c. fut. med. -φομαι, to be delicate or feeble, be slack and yielding, Plut. II. *ὑπεθρύφην μετ' αὐτῆς* I played the wanton with her face—by stealing kisses, Anth.

ὑποθρύσκω, ὑποθορούμαι, to spring under or into, Orph.

ὑποθύμια, ατος, τό, the burning of incense and the sweet scent thence arising, Hipp.

ὑποθύμιος, ἄδος, ἡ, v. *ὑποθύμις* I.

ὑποθύμιαιος, εως, ἡ, a perfuming by burnt spices: from *ὑποθύμιαι*, f. δω [α], to burn frankincense or other sweet spices on a fire, to fumigate therewith, Lat. suffire, Luc.

ὑποθύμις, ἴδος, ἡ, a garland worn on the neck, that one may enjoy the sweetness of the flowers, Bergk Anac. 37, who would thus read for *ὑποθύμις* in Sapph. 26. II. an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 304.

ὑποθύρις, ἴδος, ἡ, and *ὑπόθυρον*, τό, (θύρα) the lower sill of a door: but both names are susp.

ὑπόθυψις, ἡ, (ὑποθύω) an impulse, incentive, provocation, Polyb. 6. 59, 4, where *ὑπόθυψις* is a f. l.

ὑποθυάω, to flatter a little, win by flattery, Hdt. 1. 39, Ar. Ach. 639.

ὑποθυρήσω, f. ξω, to arm underhand:—Med., to arm oneself underhand or unnoticed, Il. 18. 513. II. to make a little drunk.

ὑποθύσω, to call to a person softly or secretly, *τινί* Ael.

ὑποτύχω, to sound forth a little or below, Anth.: only poet. [α]

ὑποτύγμι and *ὑποτύγω*, f. *ὑποτύγω*, to open, open a little or secretly, *τὴν θύραν* Ar. Thesm. 424.

ὑποταίνω, to make to swell up a little or from below.

ὑποταλέος, εἰ, εὖν, a little swollen, Lat. *subtumidus*, Hipp.

ὑποταλάω, Ion. εἰ, intr., to swell up a little or from below, Hipp.

ὑποταίω, f. ἥσω, to dwell under, lie under, *τινί* Anth.

ὑποταίωμαι, Pass., (οἰκίζω) = *foreg.*, c. acc., Anth.

ὑποτακοβώω, to build under, *τοῦ τεύχους* Luc.

ὑποτακοῦρω, f. ἥσω, to keep the house, stay at home, dwell within, Luc. Gall. 24: hence metaph., *ὑποτακοῦμένη ὀργή* anger secretly cherished, Polyb. 4. 49, 4, cf. 3. 11, 3. II. to steal into any one's good graces, gain underhand influence with him; hence to egg on, c. acc. pers. III. also c. acc. rei, to bring home by stealth, Ar. Thesm. 1168.

ὑποταμίζω, fut. ἄρωμαι, to moan or wail a little or softly, Luc.

ὑποταμνος, ov, strictly under wine, i. e. rather drunk, Philostr.

ὑποταμμαι, Dep. pass., = *ὑποταμνέω*.

ὑποταμνός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of *ὑποφέρειν*, to be borne, tolerable.

ὑποτασάω, poet. collat. form of sq., Ar. Rh.

ὑποτασχω, usu. in Med. *ὑποτασχωμαι*, like *ὑπέρχω*, to hold or keep under, catch up, Ar. Rh. 2. in Med. also = *ὑπασχέωμαι*: merely poet.

ὑποτασθαίρω, to cleanse off or purge downwards, Plut. Hence *ὑποτασθαίρωσις*, εως, ἡ, a purging downwards: a gentle purging, Hipp.

ὑποκαθεύω, fut. εὐδῶμαι, Dep. pass., = *ὑποκάθημαι*.

ὑποκαθεύω, fut. εὐδῶμαι, to sleep a little, Philostr.

ὑποκάθημαι, Ion. κάθημαι, (strictly, perf. of *ὑποκαθεύωμαι*), to sit down under or in a place, station oneself there, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 7. 27: *ὑπ. χαλπίος ἰσχυροῖς* to take up a strong position, Dion. H.

II. to sit down stealthily, lie in ambush, Xen. Hell. 7. 2. 5: also c. acc. pers., to lie in wait for, *τὸν Βάρβαρον* Hdt. 8. 40.

ὑποκαθίω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to set down under: to place in ambush:—Med. to lie in ambush, Lat. *subsidiare*, *ὑπ. ὑπὸ τῷ τελεῖται* Xen. Hell. 7. 2. 5; and so Polyb. in Act.

ὑποκαθίωμι, fut. καθῶσμαι, to let down by degrees or underhand: *τὰς ὀφρὺς τοῖς ὀφρὺς* to let down, relax the eyebrows again, to resume a quiet look, A. B. p. 69. 9: *ὁ πάρος ἄλλος* to let the beard grow long, Lat. *promittere barbam*, Ephipp. Navary. 1. 7.

ὑποκαθίστημι, to put one in another's place, substitute him.

ὑποκαίω, f. καίωσμαι, to set on fire from below, Hdt. 4. 61.

ὑποκακοήτης, ες, somewhat malicious, Philo.

ὑποκακῶω, poet. for *ὑποκαταχέω* q. v.

ὑποκαλύπτω, f. ψω, to cover, hide, wrap up under, LXX.

ὑποκάμνω, f. κάμωμαι, to be somewhat weary, or sick.

ὑποκάμνω, f. ψω, transit., to bend under, bend short back, *ὑπὸ γλῶχινά δ' ἐκῆψαν* Pl. 24. 274. 2. intr. to turn, turn short back, double as a hare, Xen. Cyn. 5. 16. II. metaph. to fall short of, c. acc., *καυρὸν* Aesch. Ag. 786.

ὑποκάκῃλος, ὁ, a petty huckster, Philostr. [α]

ὑποκαπνίζω, fut. ἰω, Att. ἰῶ, to make a smoke under, fumigate. Hence

ὑποκαπνισμα, ατος, τό, that with which one fumigates.

ὑποκαπνιστός, ὁ, fumigation, Diosc.; and

ὑποκαπνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., to be used, fit for fumigation.

ὑποκάπτω, f. ψω, to snap or snatch away, seize and eat up stealthily, Arist. H. A.

ὑποκάριος, ov, (καρδία) under, at or in the heart, ἔλκος, ὀργή Theocr. II. 15, 20. 17.

ὑποκάρῳ, to stun or stupefy a little, Diosc.

ὑποκάριος, ov, (καρπὸς B) under the wrist, *ὑπ. ἀρτηρία* Aristae.

ὑποκάφω, to dry a little or gradually, Nic.

ὑποκάφωδης, ες, somewhat lethargic or stupefied, Hipp.

ὑποκαταβαίω, fut. θήσωμαι, to go down, descend by degrees, Hdt. 2. 15: to go down by stealth, Thuc. 7. 60. Hence

ὑποκατάβασις, εως, ἡ, a gradual going down.

ὑποκαταβάνω, to lay down under.—Pass. to lie or sit lower at table, *τινί* Plut.: metaph. to give way, submit, yield, *τινί* to one, Plat. Rep. 336 C, E; *τινί τι* to one in a thing, Dion. H.: absol., to give in, Dem. 127. 21. [f] Hence

ὑποκατάκλισις, εως, ἡ, a laying or lying under. II. submission, compliance, flattery, Plut.

ὑποκαταλείω, to relax a little or by degrees, Hipp.

ὑποκαταμένω, to remain behind and wait, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3. 3.

ὑποκαταπνέω, fut. πεσούμαι, to sink down under, Q. Sm.

ὑποκατασκέαίνω, f. δω, to get ready secretly, Dem. Phil.

ὑποκατασκευή, ἡ, secret preparation.

ὑποκατάσκειν, f. εως, ἡ, (ὑποκαθίστημι) substitution; and

ὑποκατάσταςτος, ov, verb. Adj. from *ὑποκαθίστημι*, substituted.

ὑποκαταφρονέω, to slight or neglect a little, Hipp.

ὑποκαταχέω, f. χέωσμαι, to pour gently forth, *ὑποκακῆς ἀοιδῆς* Sapph. 48.

ὑποκατέμι, (εἰμι) to go on without notice, A. B. p. 156. 10, 180. 11.

ὑποκατεσθίω, f. ἐδομαι, to devour, consume secretly.

ὑποκατέστημι, Ion. for *ὑποκάθημαι*, Hdt.

ὑποκατηφής, ες, somewhat dejected or troubled.

ὑποκατορύσσω, Att. -τω, f. ξω, to bury under, Sophron.

ὑποκάτω, Adv., below, under, *τῶς* Plat. Symp. 222 E; also absol., Id. Legg. 844 C: *τὰ ὑποκάτω* the lower genera, Arist. Org. [α]

ὑποκατάθεν, Adv., from below or underneath, Plat. Legg. 761 B. [α]

ὑποκατάρυχος, ov, (ὑποκατορύσσω) buried, sunk into the earth, Theophr.

ὑπόκαιμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποκαίω) that with which a thing is lighted or set on fire.

ὑπόκαυσις, εως, ἥ, (ὑποκαύω) a lighting underneath : hence

II. the fire under the boilers of a bath, Plut. ; or the fire underneath a furnace, cf. sq.

ὑπόκαυστον, τό, (ὑποκαύω) in baths, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below, Lat. *vaporarium* : also the furnace under such a room, Interpr. ad Vitruv. 5. 10.

ὑποκαύστρα, ἥ, (ὑποκαύω) = foreg.

ὑποκείμεαι, as Pass., to lie under, πεδῶν ἱερῶ ὑποκείμεαι Aeschin. 70. 20 : ὑποκείμεναι θεμέλιοι Thuc. i. 93 : and so, to lie hidden under, τῇ ἱατρικῇ ὑπὲρ ἡ κολεκία Plat. Gorg. 465 B, cf. Prot. 349 B : hence II. in various metaph. signs, 1. to be put under the eyes or mind, i. e. to be put before one, he proposed, like πρόκειμαι, ὑποκείμεναι τό δ' ἄλλος Pind. O. i. 135 : αἱ ὑποκείμεναι ἐλπίδες one's present hopes, Dem. 348. 22 : δύοιν ὑποκείμενων two things being proposed, Id. 631. 18 : τὰ ὑποκείμενα the present state of things, Polyb. :—foll. by εἶναι, ὑποκείμεναι τό εἶναι . . . I have laid down the rule that . . . , Hdt. 2. 123. 2. to be laid down, assumed as a ground of argument, Plat. Crat. 436 D, and Arist. : ὑποκείται γὰρ μή εἶναι . . . Plat. Etyg. 404 B : ὑποκείται, absol., a rule is laid down, Dem. 643. 22 : τοῦτων ὑποκείμενων, Lat. *his positus*, Plat. Prot. 359 A.

3. to be suggested, Hdt. 3. 40. 4. to be left at bottom, left remaining, ἐλπίς ὑποκείται Thuc. 3. 84 : τιμωρία ὑποκείται τοῖς τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυροῦσι is reserved for them, Dem. 913. 6, cf. Lycurg. 166. 23 : so, ὑποκείται τινι ταβέιν Polyb. 5. to be subject to, τινί Plat. Gorg. 510 C. 6. ἅλῃ ὑποκείμεν, cf. ἅλῃ III. 1.

7. ὑποκείσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ to be fixed in the mind, Dem. 179. 6. 8. to be left behind in pledge, to be pledged or mortgaged, τινός for a certain sum, Dem. 1187. 23., 1194. 17 : ναῦς ὑποκειμένη τινί Id. 1283. fin. : τὰ ὑποκείμενα the articles pledged, Id. 926. 22 : ὑποκείμενοι, of persons, bound for payment of a sum of money, Id. 816. 10. 9. to be behind or in rear, Polyb. 10. τὸ ὑποκείμενον (σῶμα) the subject of a disease, etc., Polyb. i. 81, 6. 11. ὃ ὑποκείμενος χρόνος the present tense, Gramm. III. to fall down at a person's feet, like ὑποκίπτω, Plat. Rep. 494 B.

ὑποκείρω, to cut off below, Ael.

ὑποκείνω, to do the duty of a κενωτής : to give the time in rowing, sing the boat-song, Plut., and Luc.

ὑποκείλω, to be cast away upon, fall upon, arrive at, εἰς τι Longin.

ὑπόκενος, ov, somewhat empty, idle or vain.

ὑποκένω, to empty from below, Hipp.

ὑποκέντω, to prick slightly, Dio C. II. to prick or pierce underneath, App.

ὑποκέραιος, ov, mixed with clay.

ὑποκέρας, gen. αος, contr. ως, δ, ἡ, τό, with horn underneath.

ὑποκερχάλεος, or ὑποκερχνάλειος, εά, εων, somewhat rough or hoarse, Hipp.

ὑποκρυφός, ες, hidden or concealed under : from

ὑποκρύβω, to conceal under or in.

ὑποκεφάλαιον, τό, (κεφαλή) a bolster, pillow, Hipp.

ὑπόκτηρος, ov, strictly of honey, mixed with wax : hence in gen. mixed, impure, opp. to ἄγνως, Hipp.

ὑποκτρίσσω, Att. -τρω, f. εω, usu. in Med. to make known by voice of herald or crier, to have a thing proclaimed or cried, esp. for sale, Plat. Prot. 349 A, Aeschin. 59. 25.

ὑποκτρίσσειν, to accompany on the harp, τινί.

ὑποκινδυνεύω, to run some risk, Plut.

ὑποκινδύνος, ov, somewhat dangerous, Plat. Legg. 830 E.

II. being in some danger, endangered a little.

ὑποκινέω, to move under, below or a little, move softly or lightly, II. 4. 423, Xen. Cyn. 3. 6, etc. 2. metaph. to move a little, urge gently on, Plat. Charm. 162 D. II. intr. to move a little or gently, οὐδεμία πότις αὖ ὑπεκίνησε none would have stirred a finger, Hdt. 5. 106, Ar. Ran. 644. 2. metaph. to have gone wrong, be mad or deranged, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 573 C.

ὑποκινέμαι, also ὑποκινώ, Ep. for ὑποκινέω II. Q. Sm. [i]

ὑποκινώμαι, Dep. to wine, wait to or with : to sing softly.

ὑποκίρνημι, collat. form of ὑποκεράννυμι (q. v.), Arist. Insomni.

ὑπόκιρρος, ov, somewhat yellow.

ὑπόκιστος, ἰδος, ἡ, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the κίστος : its juice was used in medicine, Diosc.

ὑποκλιᾶδον, Adv., with the knees somewhat bent, inclined a little or gradually, Opp. : from

ὑποκλάω, to bend the knees under one, to sink slowly down : metaph. of an expiring lamp, etc., Anth.

ὑποκλάω, to weep secret or at a thing, Aesch. Ag. 69.

ὑποκλάω, f. σω, to break underneath. II. to break secretly or by degrees, θυμὸς ὑποκλάεται Anth. [ā]

ὑποκλέπτω, f. ψω, to steal underneath, ὅτ. ταυτὸν to steal away from another's company, Luc. Dial. Mer. 10 :—Pass. to be defrauded in a matter, εὐνήν Soph. El. 115, ubi v. Herm., cf. Böckh Pind. v. l. N. 9. 33 (77). II. to keep secret, Musae.

ὑποκλήζω, Ion. ὑποκληίζω, to spread an underhand report : hence in Pass., ἀγγελλαν . . . Δαναῶν ὑποκληζομένην Soph. Aj. 225, ubi nunc Herm. et Dind., Δαναῶν ὑπο κληζ-.

ὑποκλίνω, ες, gen. εος, bent under, subject : from

ὑποκλίνω, to make another bow under a thing :—Pass. to be bent or laid under, lie under, c. dat., σχοίνω ὑπεκλινθή Od. 5. 463 : metaph. to submit, Orph. [i]

ὑποκλονέω, to shake a little :—Pass., ὑποκλονεῖσθαι τινι to be thrown into confused fight before one, II. 21. 556.

ὑποκλπτέω, f. σω, like ὑποκλέπτω, to conceal under :—Pass., to be hidden under, lurk in secret places, Od. 22. 382 : from ὑπόκλιτος, ov, (κλέπτω) hidden, furtive, Bacchyl. 35.

ὑποκλύω, f. σω, to wash, cleanse from below, Anth. : ὅπ. τὸ σῶμα to purge the body by a clyster, Plut. :—Pass., in gen. to be purged, Luc.

ὑποκλύσις, εως, ἡ, and ὑποκλυσμός, δ, a purging from below, as by a clyster, Plut.

ὑποκλύω, to hear secretly. II. to hear from one, τινός Ap. Rh. [v]

ὑποκνᾶω, to scrape or scratch a little. [ā]

ὑποκνίω, f. σω, to scratch a little : metaph. to excite a secret grudge or jealousy in any one : in gen. to throw into a state of passion, τινά Pind. P. 10. 94 (6 Böckh) :—Pass., to be provoked or excited, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 3.

ὑποκοιλίαινα, to hollow out a little or by degrees, Joseph.

ὑποκοιλίον, τό, (κοιλία) the lower belly.

ὑποκοιλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Aretae. : and ὑποκοιλίον, τό, the lower eyelid or part under the eye : cf. κύλα, ὑπόκυλον and ὑποφθάλμιον : from

ὑπόκοιλος, ov, somewhat hollow : hollow underneath.

ὑποκολλέω, to flatter a little.

ὑποκόλοβος, ov, somewhat maimed.

ὑποκολπίτιος, ov, [πi], and ὑποκόλπιος, ov, lying at the bosom, in the lap : hence metaph. 2. a darling, favorite, pet. II. in the mother's womb, ὑποκόλπιος αἰνὰ χολώθη Call. Del. 86.

ὑπόκολπος, ov, = foreg.

ὑποκομμβάω, to dive under.

ὑπόκομμα, ατος, τό, (κόπτω) = ὑπόζωμα, in insects.

ὑποκομμεύω, to sound under, i. e. in answer to or a little, Plut.

ὑποκομψίας, ου, δ, = sq.

ὑποκόμψος, ov, rather neat or elegant.

ὑποκομψία, = ὑποκομψία.

ὑποκομψίως, = foreg. Hence

ὑποκονίσις, εως, ἡ, a covering with dust, esp. by digging round, Lat. *pulveratio*, Theophr.

ὑποκονίω, f. σω, to cover with dust, esp. by digging round the roots, Lat. *pulverare*, elsewhere ὑποσκάπτω, Theophr. II. in Med. of wrestlers, to sprinkle oneself with dust, hence to prepare for the contest, Com. ap. Plut. Pomp. 53. [i in all tenses.]

ὑπόκοπος, ov, somewhat tired, Xen. Cyn. 6. 25.

ὑπόκοπρος, ov, mixed with dung, Hipp.

ὑποκόπτω, f. ψω, to begin to cut, Strab.

ὑποκορίζομαι, f. ἰσμαι, Dep. med., to play the child, esp. to speak like a child, talk child's language, i. e. use terms of endearment, such as diminutives : hence 1. transit. to call by endearing names, e. g. of lovers, ἡγητάρην αὖ καὶ φάττην ὑπεκορίζετο he would call me coaxingly his little duck and little dove, Ar. Plut. 1011. 2. to call by a soft name, esp. to call something base by a fair name, to gloss over, palliate, as εὐθεσία for ἄνοια, Plat. Rep. 400 E, 474 E, v. Stallb. ad 560 E ; so, Φιλίω-

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πον φίλαν καὶ ξενίαν καὶ ἑταίριαν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦθ' ὑποκορίζουσιν Dem. 124. 11: cf. sq. 3. also reversely, to call something good by a bad name, to disparage, οἱ μισούντες ὑποκορίζουσιν ονομάζοντι με Κεκλίαν my enemies in disparagement call me Vice, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 26: cf. Plut. Solon 16. fin. 4. to imitate, mimic, Philostr.

II. intr. to use diminutives, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 15. Cf. ὑποκορίζομαι. Hence ὑποκόρισμα, ατος, τό, a coaxing or endearing word, ἡκίτης Aeschin. 17. fin.; esp. a fair name for something base, such as παράσιτος, Alex. Parasit. 1. 2, cf. Id. Tarent. 3. 5: hence in Plut. = παρακάλυμμα.

ὑποκορισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 15. ὑποκοριστικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὑποκορίζομαι) coaxing: esp. glossing over by a fair name: ὄνομα ὑπ. a diminutive. Adv. -κώς, Plut.

ὑποκορίζομαι, Ion. for ὑποκορίζομαι: to coax or soothe with songs, such as maidens were wont to sing on the evening of a friend's marriage: δωδαὶς ὑποκορίζεσθαι to sing the soft strain of marriage-song, Pind. P. 3. 32.

ὑποκορίζω, f. Att. ἰω, to lighten or relieve a little. ὑπόκωφος, ὄν, somewhat light or fleeting, Plut. ὑποκράτῃριον, τό, v. ὑποκρητήριον.

ὑποκρέω, of stringed instruments, to sound under or in answer to, Luc.: metaph. to agree with, answer to, c. dat., μαλίσσι Pind. O. 9. 50; ὅπ. τι πρὸς χάριν, of a flatterer, Plut. 2. 55 D. ὑποκρεμάννυμι, to hang, hang up: in h. Hom. Ar. 284, f. 1. for ἑπικρεμάννυμι.

ὑποκρήνη, ὄν, somewhat steep, almost sheer, Strab. ὑποκρηγή, ἡ, a by-spring, by-well.

ὑπόκρηνος, ὄν, (κάρηνον) under the head. ὑποκρητήριον, τό, a small stand to put under the bowl, (κρητήρ), Hdt. 1. 25: ὑποστάτης was the Att. word. [?] ὑποκρητήριον, τό, Ion. for ὑποκράτῃριον; = foreg., Böckh Inser. I. p. 20, Osann Auctar. Lex. p. 161.

ὑποκρίζω, to grate or jar a little, Ael. ὑποκρίνομαι, usu. Dep. med. c. aor. ὑπεκρίναμην, but in Ctes. Pers. 41, and Polyb., we have the aor. ὑπεκρίθη: (κρίνω).

To reply, make answer, answer, τῷ II. 7. 407, Od. 2. 111, 15, 170, Hdt. 1. 2, etc.; strictly of an oracle, to give answer, τινί τ. Hdt. 1. 78, 91, and so also to expound, interpret, explain, ὄνειρον Od. 19. 535, 555; καὶ κρῖναι δαίμονες II. 5. 150, cf. κρίνω II. 5: ὅπ. ὅπως., Theocr. 24. 66. II. in Att. usu. to give question and answer on the stage, speak dialogue, hence to play a part on a stage, the part played being put in acc., as, ὅπ. τὸ βασιλικόν to take the king's part, play the king, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 10; ὅπ. Προμηθεύς, Αἰάντα etc.: also, ὑποκρ. τραγῳδίαν, κωμῳδίαν to play a tragedy or comedy; ὑπεκρίθησαν τραγῳδοὶ tragedies were performed. 2. hence the word was used also of the theatrical style of rhapsodists and orators, to exaggerate, Dem. 230. 7, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. xvi.

3. metaph. to play a part, dissemble, feign, pretend, cf. inf., Dem. 878. 3.

ὑποκρισία, ἡ, rarer form for sq. II, Anth.

ὑποκριτής, εως, ὁ, (ὑποκρίνομαι) a reply, answer, Hdt. 1. 90, 116. II. usu. the playing a part on the stage, playing or acting, the actor's art, his action, delivery, declamation, etc., also an orator's delivery, elocution, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 3, and 12, 2. 2. metaph. the playing a part, feigning, hypocrisy, Polyb. 3. ὑπόκρισιν as Adv., like δίκην, after the manner of, Böckh Pind. Fr. 259.

ὑποκρίτης, ὅπ. ὄν, rarer form for sq.

ὑποκριτής, ὅς, ὁ, (ὑποκρίνομαι) one who answers: an interpreter or expounder, ἀνιχνύων etc., Plat. Tim. 72 B. II. usu. one who plays a part on the stage, a player, actor, Ar. Vesp. 1279, Plat., etc. 2. a dissembler, feigner, hypocrite, N. T. Hence

ὑποκριτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to ὑποκριτής, skilled therein, φύσει ὑποκριτικός having a good natural delivery or elocution, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 7: suited for speaking or delivery, λέξις Ib. 3. 12, 7: -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of delivery, Ib. 3. 1, 7. 2. dissembling, feigning, hypocritical.

ὑποκρούω, to accompany on the lyre, Anth. II. metaph. to take up the word, to break in upon, interrupt, Ar. Ach. 38; c. acc., Ar. Eccl. 256, 618, with a play on the obscene signifi-

cation: to contradict, answer, τινί Plut. 2. to find fault with, attack, Ar. Plut. 548, in Med.

ὑποκρύπτω, f. ψω, to hide under or beneath, ἔχρη ὑπεκρύφθη the ship was hidden beneath the spray, II. 15. 626:—Med., to hide oneself, c. acc. pers. to hide oneself from any one, to conceal, esp. what belongs to one, v. l. Xen. An. 1. 9, 19.

ὑπόκρυψις, εως, ἡ, a hiding, keeping secret.

ὑποκρύξω, f. ξω, to croak against, Luc.

ὑποκτείνω, f. κτενῶ, to kill or slay underhand.

ὑποκύαντος, ὄν, rather dark-blue. [?] 3.

ὑπόκυανος, ὄν, = foreg.

ὑποκυβερνάω, to be under-pilot, νεὸς of a ship.

ὑπόκυλον, τό, part of a chair, elsewh. ὑπόστημα, ὑπόστατον or βάσις, v. l. II. 18. 375.

ὑπόκυκλος, ὄν, round underneath, τάλαρος Od. 4. 131.

ὑπόκυλον, τό, v. ὑπόκυλον.

ὑποκύρνω, to wave gently, like long hair.

ὑποκύρταίζω, to put into a gentle waving motion, Philostr.

ὑποκύνομαι, Med., v. ὑποκύνω.

ὑποκύντω, f. ψω, to stoop under, esp. under a yoke, hence of Μηδοὶ δὲ τέκνυναν Πέρσας, e. g. they submitted to the Persians, Hdt. 1. 130, cf. 6. 25, 109; so, κύνας τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὑποκύνοντες Aesop.: also also, of suppliants, to bow down, bow low, ὑποκύνοντες ἱκετεύοντες Ar. Vesp. 555, (where however the Rav. MS. ὑποκύνοντες); and so of animals drinking, Xen. An. 4. 5, 32; of persons stooping to peep into a place, Luc. II. c. acc. ὅπ. τὰν τίλαν to stoop the shoulder so as to let a load be put on, Ar. Ach. 954.

ὑποκύρως, dub. l. in Dion. H. for ἑπικύνως.

ὑπόκυρτος, ὄν, rather gibbous or hump-backed, Plut. Hence

ὑποκυρτώω, to make somewhat crooked, bend a little.

ὑπόκυφος, ὄν, = ὑπόκυρτος.

ὑποκύφωριον, τό, (κύφαν) a part of the ornament of a carriage frame.

ὑποκύω, to impregnate, get with child: but prob. only used in Med. ὑποκύνομαι, of the woman, to conceive, to become pregnant, hence part. aor. Ep. ὑποκύσμεν (not -κυσσαμέν, v. sub κύω), having conceived, big with child, II. 6. 26, Od. 11. 254, Hes. Th. 308; so of animals, II. 20. 225.

ὑποκύωλον, τό, (κύων) the hip-bone, hip, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, etc.

ὑποκύωμῶδω, to ridicule a little or underhand, Luc.

ὑπόκωφος, ὄν, somewhat deaf, rather deaf, Ar. Eq. 43.

ὑπολαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, the hedge-sparrow, Arist. H. A. 6. 7, 5, etc., ubi vulg. ἐπλάσις: also written ὑπολαῖς, ὑπολαῖς, ὑπολαῖς.

ὑπολαλέω, f. ἤσω, to chatter in an under tone, murmur.

ὑπολαμβάνω, f. λήφωμαι, to get under another and take him up, to take up one fallen, as the dolphin did Arion, Hdt. 1. 24, Plat. Rep. 453 D.

2. to catch up, come suddenly upon, esp. of storms of wind, Hdt. 2. 25, 4. 179, etc.; of a fit of madness, Id. 6. 75; of a famine, Id. 6. 27; so of soldiers marching, δυσχαρῆα ὑπελάμβανεν αὐτοὺς, i. e. they came suddenly into difficult ground, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20:—hence also

of events, to follow next, come next, ἡ ναυμαχία ὑπολαβοῦσα Hdt. 8. 12, cf. 6. 27.

3. esp. to take up the discourse and answer, to reply, rejoice, retort, Hdt. 1. 11, etc.; τι πρὸς τι Thuc. 5. 85; c. inf. to reply that . . . Thuc. 5. 49:—but esp. in dialogue, ἔφη ὑπολαβάν, ὅπ. εἶπεν he said in answer, Hdt. 7. 101; freq. in Plat., and Xen.

4. to take up the conqueror, fight with him, Lat. excipere, Thuc. 8. 105. II. = ὑποδέχομαι, to take under one's protection, Xen. An. 1. 1, 7.

2. to accept, entertain a proposal, Hdt. 1. 212, 3. 146.

III. to take up a notion, assume, suppose, usu. of an ill-grounded opinion, c. inf., Hdt. 2. 55, freq. in Plat., and Xen. 2. to understand, apprehend, λόγον Eur. I. A. 523, and Plat.: ὅπ. τι εἰς τινα to understand it of, i. e. apply it to, him, Aeschin. 2. 29:—in Pass. to be supposed, etc., Plut.; ἡ ὑπεκρίθη χάρις the supposed favor, Dem. 178. 8.

3. to suspect, disbelieve, Xen. Ages. 5. 6. IV. to take or seize underhand, Thuc. 1. 68: to draw men off from their duty, seduce them, ὅπ. μεθ' ὧν μέλινον τὰς ναυβάτας Id. 1. 121.

V. to check, restrain, as a physician does a disease, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

2. ὅπ. ἵππον, as a term of horsemanship, to hold up the horse, half check him in his course, Xen. Eq. 7. 15, 9. 5; (ἀνα-

λαμβάνω being to check him quite, *bríng* him up short, Ib. 3, 5.)

ὑπολαμπής, *és*, gen. *έός*, *shining under*, i. e. *shining with reflected light*, gleaming, ἡλέκτρον Hes. Sc. 142. II. *something bright*: from

ὑπολάμπω, *φ. ψω*, *to shine under*, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9. II. *to shine a little, begin to shine*, τὸ ἐὰρ ὑπέλαμπε, like ὑπεκαίρω, Hdt. 1. 190; also poet. freq. in Med.: δαδῶν ὑπολαμπόμενῶν was once read in Il. 48, 492, Od. 19, 48., 23, 290, where now ὑπο λαμπ— is read.

ὑπολαμψίς, *εως, ή*, *a slight lustre*, Hipp.
ὑπολασθάνω, *φ. λήσω*, *to be concealed or hidden under*.
ὑπολασπίζω, *to empty from below, purge*, Ael.

ὑπολασπός, *ος*, *something slack, flabby, or loose*, Hipp. [ἄ].
ὑπολασπώσω, Att. -ττω, = ὑπολασπίζω.

ὑπολαίω, *to smooth, rub, polish a little*.
ὑπολέγω, *to say or call to, to answer*, Plut.

ὑπολέθριος, *ος*, *almost fatal or deadly, dangerous*, Hipp.
ὑπολείβω, *φ. ψω*, *to pour a libation therewith or to*, Aesch.

Ag. 691—i. in Pass. *to trickle down, like ὑποσπέρω*, Hipp.
ὑπολείμμα, *ατος, τό*, *a remnant, remainder*, Theophr.: from ὑπολείπω, *φ. ψω*, *to leave remaining*, Od. 16, 50: *to leave behind*, τὴν τι Thuc.: ὑπ. τὴν τιμαρείσθαι Antipho 129, 14.

B. Pass. *to be left behind, stay behind or at home*, Il. 23, 615, Od. 7, 230., 17, 276, etc., Hdt. 2, 15, 86, etc.: ὑπολείπεσθαι τοῖς στόλοις *to stay behind the expedition*, i. e. *not to go upon it*, Hdt. 1, 165, cf. Aesch. Ag. 73:—in gen. *to remain behind, to be left over and above*, Plat., etc.: οὐδὲν ὑπολείπεται ἄλλ' ἢ ποιεῖν. Id. Phaedr. 231 B. 2. *to be left behind by*

an army, *to lag behind*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 25, etc.: metaph. *to be inferior to one*, τῶς, also ὅπῳ τῶς. 3. *absol. to fail, come to an end*, νύξ Soph. El. 91: also, *to fail in what is expected of one*, come short, Lys. 187, 10.

C. Med. ὑπολείποναι, *to leave a thing behind one*, c. acc., Wess. Hdt. 4, 121., 6, 7: *to leave remaining, keep by one*, Id. 2, 25: ὑπολείπεσθαι αἰτίαν *to leave cause for reproach against oneself*, Thuc. 1, 140: so, ὑπ. ἀναφορὰν *to leave oneself means of escape*, Dem. 301, 23.

ὑπόλειψις, *εως, ή*, *a remaining, being left behind*, Theophr.

II. like ἐκλείψις ἡλιου, an eclipse, lambd.

ὑπόλεπρος, *ος*, *something rough, scabby*.
ὑπολεπτόλογος, *ος*, *rather over subtle*, Cratin. Incert. 155.

ὑπολεπτός, *ος*, *something fine or delicate*, Hipp., and Luc.
ὑπολεπτύνω, *to make rather fine or delicate*, Anth.

ὑπολευκαίνω, *to make white underneath or a little*:—Pass. *to be or become white underneath or a little*, Il. 5, 502.

ὑπόλευκος, *ος*, *white underneath*. II. *whitish*, Diosc.

ὑπολευκός, *ατος, ό, ή*, *of a whitish color or skin*, Hipp.

ὑπολήγω, *to desist from a thing gradually*, c. gen., Ael.

ὑπολήψις, ἱδός, *ν. υπολάς*.

ὑπόλημμα, *ατος, τό*, (ὑπολαμβάνω) *that which is conceived, a conception, an opinion*, Def. Plat. 413 B. II. *conception in the womb*, dub. in Plut.

ὑπόληνον, *τό*, *the vessel under a press to receive the wine or oil*, a vat, Lat. *lacus*, LXX: neut. from

ὑπολήνω, *ος*, (ληνός) *placed under a press*. Hence

ὑπολήνις, ἱδός, *ή*, = ὑπολήνιον, Call. Dian. 166.

ὑπόληξις, *εως, ή*, (ὑπολήγω) *almost the ending*, Ath. 491 E.

ὑποληπτόν, verb. Adj. of ὑπολαμβάνω, *one must suppose, understand*, Plat. Rep. 613 A, etc.

ὑποληπτικός, *ή, όν*, of, *belonging to understanding*, etc.: δύναμις *υ. τῶς* *the faculty of understanding*, etc., Def. Plat. 414 C. Adv. -κώς, M. Anton.: from

ὑποληπτός, *ος*, verb. Adj., *supposable, conceivable*: τὸ ὑποληπτόν *a possible supposition*, Arist. Org.

ὑποληρέω, *to talk somewhat absurdly*, *be rather silly*, Acl.

ὑπολήψις, *εως*, (ὑπολαμβάνω) *a taking or catching up*, esp. *a taking up the word, taking up the discourse* where another leaves off: hence, ἐξ ὑπολήψεως *in turn, alternately*, Stallb. Plut. Hipparch. 228 B: hence, *a rejoinder, reply, answer*, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 227 C. II. *a taking in a certain sense, an understanding, opinion, conception*, Def. Plat. 413 A sq., cf.

Arist. Magn. Mor. 1, 35, 13: also *the estimate formed of a person or thing, a good or bad reputation, public opinion*, Lat. *existimatio*, Plut.

ὑπολήγαινω, *to make to sound a little*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 423.

ὑπολήζω, *ος*, gen. *ονος*, (δολίζω) *somewhat less, slighter, or smaller*, Il. 18, 519: only poet.

ὑπολήθιος, *ος*, *somewhat stony*, Luc. Tim. 31.

ὑπολημπίαν, collat. form from ὑπολεπίζω.

ὑπολημδής, *ες*, gen. *ος*, *somewhat hungry*, Plut.

ὑποληπταῖνω, *to fatten a little or by degrees*.

ὑποληπτός, *ος*, *rather fat*. [I]

ὑποληπτός, *to be rather fat*.

ὑποληπτής, *ές*, (ὑπολείπω) *left behind, staying behind*, Plut.

ὑποληπτοῖσθαι, *to be left behind*, ὑποληπταῖνω, *φ. σθήσω*, (δυσσθάνω, δολισθαίνω) *to slip or slide gently*, εἰς τι Ael.

ὑπόλιστος, *ος*, *somewhat smooth, worn smooth*, Ar. Eq. 1368.

ὑπόλιστος, *ος*, Att. for foreg.

ὑπόλιθος, *ος*, *rather poor, little, or mean*.

ὑπόλιχος, *ος*, *somewhat lickerish or dainty*, Luc.

ὑπολογέω, (λόγος) = sq., Arist. Pol. 7, 3, 4.

ὑπολογίζομαι, *φ. λογμαι*, Ar. Ιοῦμαι, Dep. med., *to take into the account, as matter of addition or subtraction*, Polyb.: metaph. *to take into account, κινδυνον, πόνους* Plat. Apol. 28 B, Phaedr. 231 B: *to take notice, foll. by εἰ*, Plat. Crito 48 D.—The Act. ὑπολογίζω is a v. i. for foreg. Hence

ὑπολογισμός, *ός*, = sq., Joseph.

ὑπολογιστέον, Adj. verb., *one must take into account*, Plat. Rep. 341 D.

ὑπόλογος, *ός*, *a taking into account, υπόλογον ποιεῖσθαι τῶς*, Lat. *rationem habere rei*, Dem. 790, 9: but we also find ὑπόλογον ποιεῖσθαι or τίθεσθαι τι (where υπόλογον must be an Adj. *taken into account*), Stallb. Plat. Prot. 349 C, cf. Dinarch. 91, fin., 110, 25: also, ἐν υπόλόγω εἶναι, ἐν ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι τι, Heind. Plat. 1, c. 2. in Arithm., of ratios *in which the first number is the least*: cf. ὑποτέτατος.

ὑπόλογος, *ος*, *accountable, responsible*, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινα Lys. 102, 19: ὑπ. ἐναν. γενέσθαι Dem. 959, 7, Lys. 184, 31—cf. foreg.

ὑπόλοιπος, *ος*, *left behind, staying behind*, Hdt. 7, 171: esp. *still alive, surviving*, Lat. *superstes*, Id. 6, 123, etc.: in gen. = λοιπός, remaining, Id. 7, 126, Thuc., etc.

ὑπόλοξος, *ος*, *something oblique or obscure*.

ὑπολοσάω, *to loosen the shell or rind a little or gradually*, Theophr.: ν. λοιπάς.

ὑπολόχαγος, *ός*, *an under λαχάγος*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 13.

ὑπολυδίζω, *ος*, *hypo-Lydician, a mode in music*, Plut. [λῶ]

ὑπολύξω, *φ. ξω*, *to hiccup or sob a little*, Galen.

ὑπολύριος, *ος*, (λύρα) *under the lyre, δόναξ ὅπ.* either a bridge of reed on which the strings rest, or a rod of reed put under the strings (to prolong the sound, as horn was afterwards used), Ar. Ran. 233, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 47, sq. [ἄδ]

ὑπόλυσις, *εως, ή*, *a loosening of that which is underneath*: from ὑπολύω, *to loosen, untie, unwind from below, loosen a little or gradually*, ὑπέλυσε γυῖα *loosened his limbs below, made his limbs sink under him* (viz. by giving him a deadly wound), Il. 15, 581: so too, ὑπ. μένος *καὶ γυῖα to make courage and strength fall*, Il. 6, 27: also of wrestlers, *γυῖα ὑπέλυσε* Il. 23, 726: so in Pass., γυῖα ὑπέλυτον Il. 16, 341. III. *to loosen, release, set free below or by stealth*:—in Med., ὑπολύσασθαι τῶν δεσμών *to set him free from bonds by stealth*, Il. 1, 401, cf. Od. 9, 463. 2. *to untie another person's sandals from under his feet, take off his shoes*, Ar. Nub. 152, Thesm. 1183:—Med. *to take off one's own sandals or shoes*, Ar. Lys. 950, Plut. 927, cf. Xen. Lac. 2, 3: opp. to ὑποδέσθαι, cf. sub ὑποδέω.

ὑπολύσις, ἱδός, *ν. υπολάς*.

ὑπολυώω, *φ. ήσω*, *to flag a little, or by little and little*.

ὑπομάζιος, *ος*, = sq.

ὑπόμαζος, *ος*, *under the breast, esp. under the mother's breast sucking*, Lat. *submammas*. II. of ὑπόμαζοι, *the parts under the breasts*, Bion 1, 26, nisi h. l. legend. οἱ δ' ὑπὸ μασόλ.

ὑπομαίνομαι, *φ. μαίνομαι*, aor. ὑπέμηνον, as Pass. *to be somewhat mad*, Hipp.

ὑπόμακρος, *ov*, somewhat long, longish, Ar. Pac. 1243.
 ὑπομαλάττωμαι, as Pass., (μαλάττω) to grow soft or cowardly
by degrees, Xen. An. 2. 1, 14.
 ὑπομαλάσσω, Att.—τω, f. ξω, to soften a little or by degrees :
 Pass. to be softened, Luc.
 ὑπομανένεσθαι, Dep., to divine a little or after a manner,
 Plat. Symp. 388 B.
 ὑπομαρναίνομαι, as Pass., to wither or decay gradually, Plat.
 ὑπόμαρνος, *ov*, somewhat crazy, maddish, Hdt. 3. 29, 145,
 6. 75, in Compar.
 ὑπομαστίδιος, *ov*, [στῖ], and ὑπομάστιος, *ov*, (μασθῆς) = ὑπο-
 μάστις, Lob. Phryn. 557.
 ὑπομάσσω, Att.—τω, f. ξω, to knead underneath or a little,
 smear or rub underneath, Theocr. 2. 59.
 ὑπομαστίδιος, *ov*, = ὑπομάστιος.
 ὑπομασχάλλω, *ov*, (μασχάλη) under the armpits : τὸ ὑπ. the
 part under the armpit.
 ὑπόμαυρος, *ov*, somewhat dark or gloomy.
 ὑπομβρος, *ov*, mixed with rain, θέρος ὑπ. a rainy summer,
 Plut.; νεφέλη a rain-cloud, Id. II. in gen. wet under the
 surface, or wetlish, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 ὑπομεδίω, f. σω, to smile a little or gently, Anacreont. :
 ἔμ. Σαρδόνιος Polyb. [ἔμ, ἄσῳ]
 ὑπομεῖναι, *ov*, gen. *ovs*, somewhat less or inferior : ὑπομεῖναι
 among the Spartans, were subordinate citizens, opp. to ὅμοιοι,
 Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6, cf. Müller Dor. 3. 5, 7 : in an army, οἱ ὑπ.
 the subaltern officers, Dio C.
 ὑπομελῖναι, to be blackish, Paus.
 ὑπομελανδρῶνδης, *es*, (εἶδος) somewhat like the μελανδρουν,
 Epich. p. 59.
 ὑπομελῖναι, f. σω, = ὑπομελῶ.
 ὑπομελῶς, μέλανα, μέλαν somewhat black, blackish.
 ὑπομέφομαι, Dep., c. dupl. aor. med. et pass., to blame a
 little or secretly, Plut.
 ὑπομεμφιμορος, *ov*, somewhat discontented with his lot, Cic.
 Att. 6. 1, 2, [ῖ]
 ὑπομενεῖναι, verb. Adj. from ὑπομένω, one must sustain, abide,
 endure, Thuc. 2. 88, Plat. Legg. 770 E : also ὑπομεντέον, but
 the first form is better, Lob. Phryn. 446; cf. ὑπομν—
 ὑπομενετικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὑπομενητικός.
 ὑπομενεῖναι, verb. Adj., one must undergo, Isocr. 117 C.
 ὑπομενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to undergo, submissive, Def.
 Plat. 412 B, 416 B, Arist. Eth., etc.
 ὑπομενητός, less analogous form for ὑπομν—, Lob. Paral. 494.
 ὑπομένω, fut. μενέω, to stay behind, Od. 10. 232, 258 : to stay
 at home, Hdt. 6. 51, 7. 209 : also to remain alive, Id. 4. 149.
 II. trans. to abide or await another, esp. to await his
 attack, bide the onset, c. acc. pers., II. 14. 488, 16. 814, etc.
 so too Hdt. 3. 9, 4. 3, etc. : never c. dat. pers., for in Xen. Hell.
 5. 4, 40, Schneid. has altered the punctuation. 2. c. acc.
 rei, to abide, submit to, endure any evil that threatens one, δου-
 λήτην Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 1. 8, κίνδυνον etc., Xen. : hence ironi-
 cally, τὰς δωρεὰς οὐχ ὑπέρμενοι they could not abide the gifts,
 Isocr. 6 B :—then absol. to stand one's ground, stand firm, II.
 5. 498, Hdt. 6. 96; so, ἐς ἀλκήν ὑπ., Thuc. 3. 108; ὑπομένω
 καρτερεῖν to endure patiently, Plat. Gorg. 507 B :—c. inf., to
 abide, venture, undertake, boldly resolve to do a thing, like Lat.
 posse, sustinere, οὐδ' ἔπεμνε γράμματα he did not wait to be-
 come known, Od. 1. 410; also c. part., εἰ ὑπομένουσι χεῖρας
 ἐμὸι ἀνταρσέμενοι if they shall dare to lift hand against me,
 Hdt. 7. 101. 2. c. part., οὐκ ὑπομένει ὠφελούμενος he can-
 not bear to be helped, Plat. Gorg. 503 C. 3. in gen. to wait
 for an event, ὅτ. τὴν ἐορτήν Thuc. 5. 50 : esp. to abide the issue
 of a trial, Andoc. 16. 10, etc. 4. to uphold, support, maintain,
 ἔλβαν Pind. P. 2. 48; λόγον Stallb. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 D.
 ὑπομερῶς, fut. Att. ἰδ., to subdivide, make subdivisions. Hence
 ὑπομερισμός, ὁ, a subdivision.
 ὑπομηκάομαι, Dep. med., to bleat a little, but v. ὑπομηκάομαι.
 ὑπομήκης, *es*, gen. *eos*, (μήκος) = ὑπόμακος, Diog. 1.
 ὑπομηλάφω, to probe to the bottom, probe thoroughly.
 ὑπομηλῶ, to be or look yellowish.
 ὑπομηλινός, ἡ, *ov*, yellowish, esp. light-yellow.
 ὑπομήτριος, *ov*, (μήτρα) in the mother's womb,
 [1458]

ὑπομνήνῃ, f. μέλω, to mix under or among, μῖα ὑπ, τινί τε
 Plat. Tim. 74 D : τὸ ὑπομνημένον the admixture, Id. Phil.
 47 A.
 II. intr. and metaph. to come near to or into se-
 cretely, c. dat., ὅτ. τῇ γῇ Thuc. 8. 102.
 ὑπομνήσκω, f. ὑπομνήσω, aor. ὑπέμνησα. I. c. acc. pers.,
 to put one in mind or remind one of, τινά τινος Od. 1. 321, 15.
 3, cf. Thuc. 6. 19; also τινά τε Thuc. 7. 64, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3,
 37, etc.; ὅτ. τινά τι βούλεται. Plat. Phil. 31 C; ὅτ. τινά ὅτι...
 πῶς... etc., Id. 2. c. acc. rei, to bring back to one's mind,
 mention, suggest, τὴν ἡδύ. 7. 171; τινί τε Aesch. Pers. 990.
 B. Pass. to call to mind, remember, τινός; but also τὴν Plat.
 Phil. 47 E, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 24 : to make mention, περί τινος
 Aesch. Pers. 329.
 ὑπομίσω, f. ἴσω, to hate a little.
 ὑπόμισθος, *ov*, serving for pay, hired, Luc.
 ὑπομνήσκειν, contr. -μῶμαι, Dep. med. : to court a woman
 underneath or behind her husband's back, ζώντος ὑπεμνήσθε
 γυναῖκα Od. 22. 38. [ᾶ]
 ὑπομνῶμαι, contr. -μῶμαι, Ion. pass. of ὑπομνησκώ. [ᾶ]
 ὑπομνήμα, *ας*, (ὑπομνησκώ) a remembrance, memorial,
 ἔχειν ὑπ. τινος Thuc. 2. 44; mention, Id. 4. 126, Xen. An. 1.
 6, 3. 2. esp. in plur. memorial-writing, memorandums,
 notes, Lat. commentarii, Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, Theaet. 143 A :
 a day-book, Dem. 837. 17, 1186. 7; hence in sing., ὑπομνήμα
 ἀπογράφειν to take a note of it, put it down in the day-book,
 Id. 1193. 3 : also like ὑπομνημονεῖν, memoirs, Polyb. 3.
 later also explanatory notes, commentaries. 4. a sketch,
 draught or copy of a letter, Ep. Plat. 363 E. Hence
 ὑπομνημάτιον, f. ἴον, to write or note down for remembrance,
 enter in a memorandum-book : so in Med., Polyb. 2. ὑπο-
 μνημῶντες τινά to explain or interpret a writer : hence οἱ
 ὑπομνηματιστάμενοι commentators.
 ὑπομνηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving for explanation, Diog. L. 4. 5.
 ὑπομνημάτιον, τό, Dim. from ὑπομνήμα. [ᾶ]
 ὑπομνηματισμός, ὁ, a writing or noting down, making a
 memorandum, in plur. of μν, memoirs, Lat. commentarii, Polyb.
 2. a commentary on an author. II. a decree of the Are-
 opagus, because these were kept as written records, Cic. Fam.
 13. 1, 5, Att. 5. 11, 6.
 ὑπομνηματιστής, ὁ, δ, (ὑπομνημάτιον) one who writes a
 memorandum or note.
 ὑπομνηματογράφω, to write down for one's own or another's
 remembrance : from
 ὑπομνηματογράφος, *ov*, (γράφω) writing in a memorandum-
 book, writing down so as to refer to or to hand down to posterity.
 ὑπομνημονεύω, to notice in a memorial or memoir (ὑπόμνημα).
 ὑπομνήσκω, v. ὑπεμνήσκω.
 ὑπομνήσκειν, *es*, ἡ, (ὑπομνησκώ) a reminding, Thuc. 4. 17,
 95, and Plat. : a mentioning, ἵν. ποιῆσαι τινος to make men-
 tion of a thing, Thuc. 3. 54 : ὅτ. καὶ ὅν a tale of woe, Eur.
 Or. 1032.
 ὑπομνήσκω, later poet. collat. form from ὑπομνησκώ, Orph.
 ὑπομνηστέον, verb. Adj., one must mention, Arist. Rhet. Al.
 ὑπομνηστεύομαι, as Pass. and Med., (μνηστεύω) to betroth
 underhand or beforehand, τὴν θυγατέρα ὑπ. τινί Arist. Pol. 5.
 4, 7 :—Pass., ὁ ὑπομνηστευθεὶς one betrothed beforehand, i. e.
 in his first wife's life-time, Ib.
 ὑπομνηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπομνησκώ) awakening the recollec-
 tion : τὸ ἵδ., = ὑπόμνημα.
 ὑπομνήστρια, αἰ, expl. in A. B. as αἰ ὁμνῶσαι τὴν θεὸν ἱέρειαι.
 ὑπόμνημα, to interpose by oath, ὑπομνῶν φάνα Soph. Fr. 313.
 II. more freq. in Med. ὑπομνήμαι, f. ὑπομνῶμαι, to swear in
 bar of further proceedings, ὅτ. ἡς ἦν Βωαῖτος Dem. 1006. 3.
 2. to apply for a longer term (than the legal one) on affi-
 davit that there is some serious obstacle, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 38,
 Dem. 1151. 2, etc.; hence in gen. to plead a person's excuse
 for non-appearance, ὅτ. τινα ἀπέμνη δημοσίᾳ στρατευόμενον
 Dem. 1174. 6; so, ὑπομνήσασθαι τινος τὸν Δημοσθένῃ ἡ νοσοῦντα
 one applied for an extension of the term for Demosthenes, on
 the plea of sickness, Id. 1336. 10; cf. ὑπομνῶμαι.
 ὑπομονή, ἡ, (ὑπόμνω) a remaining behind, staying at home.
 II. a holding out, enduring, λόγος Def. Plat. 412 C; sted-

fastness, patience. III. *a giving way to ill doing in others, or giving a loose to it in oneself*, Theophr. Char. 6. Hence ὑπομονητέος, ἑα, ἔον, = ὑπομενετός, Diog. L. 7. 126. ὑπομονητικός, ἦ, ὄν, = ὑπομενετικός, Arist. Virt. Vit. Adv. —*κώς*, Ibid.

ὑπομονητός, ὄν, = ὑπομενητός.
ὑπομορφάω, = ἐπιμορφάω.
ὑπομοσία, ἦ, (ὑπόμυμι) = ὑπαμοσία, q. v.
ὑπομοσχέω, to propagate by layers, suckers or shoots: in gen. to propagate or extend secretly, e. g. πόλεμον.
ὑπομόλθης, ον, somewhat bad or wicked, Luc.
ὑπομολέω, to act as a lever, Hipp. 865 B.
ὑπομόλιον, τό, (μοχλός) the stand, fulcrum of a lever, Arist. Mech.

ὑπομύω, to groan slightly.
ὑπομύδομαι, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., to say before, predict, Ap. Rh.
ὑπομυκόμαι, f. ἡσομαι, Dep. med., to bellow thereto or in concert, Aesch. Fr. 54, v. Herm. Opusc. 5. 8.
ὑπομύξω, ον, (μύξα) overcharged with mucus, Hipp.
ὑπομύσσω, ον, rather filthy or fetid, Hipp. [ῥ]
ὑπομύω, to shut or close a little, esp. the eyes, ὀμματα ὑπομυκτά half-closed eyes, Alciph. [v. μύω.]
ὑπόμωρος, ον, rather stupid or silly, Luc.
ὑπονεάζω, to begin to grow young again, grow young gradually.
ὑπονεάω, to break up fallow ground with the plough, Lat. novare, Theophr.

ὑπονεόμαι, poet. for ὑπονόμαι, q. v.
ὑπονεῖω, to snow a little: as if impers., ὑπνεῖφε there was a little snow, Thuc. 4. 103: also in Pass., πῶς ὑπονειφεμένη a snowy night, Id. 3. 23: others write ὑπονίφω.
ὑπονεμέω, to be somewhat wroth.

ὑπονεύομαι, as Med., to eat away from beneath: metaph. to consume secretly, ἔλαβεν πῦρ ὑπονεύμενον Anth. II. to go under, undermine, c. ὑπόνομος. III. to deceive, trick, τινά Epich. p. 4.
ὑπονόμαι, poet. —νεύομαι, Dep., to go into, enter under, Nic.
ὑπονεύω, to nod secretly to, Orph.
ὑπονεφέω, ον, (νεφέλη) under a cloud, Luc.
ὑπονεύω, f. νεύομαι, to swim under, dive, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
ὑπονήσιος, ον, under the promontory Nῆϊον, lying at its base, in Od. 3. 81, and as v. l. i. 186.

ὑπονήφω, to be fasting or abstinent, Joseph.
ὑπονήχομαι, Dep., to swim under water, dive, Plut.
to be inferior to another in swimming, τινί Ael.
ὑπονήπτω, f. ψω, to wash slightly or beneath.
ὑπονήσκος, ὁ, Dim. from ὑπόνος, q. v.
ὑπονήτρωδης, es, somewhat alkaline, Ath.
ὑπονήφω, worse form for ὑπονεύω, q. v.
ὑπονεύω, to suspect, τι Hdt. g. 88, Eur. I. A. 1132, Thuc., etc.: c. acc. pers. et inf., ὑπονεύσαστες τοὺς Σαλούς τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων φρονεῖν Hdt. g. 99: also c. gen. pers., τῶν λεγόντων πνεύσεται ὡς λέγουσι . . Thuc. i. 68: so, ὅτ. ὅπως, . . δτι. . . Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 20, Hell. 4. 8, 35. 2. in gen. to conjecture, guess, Ar. Lys. 38: to guess at, form guesses about, τὰ τῶν θεῶν Andoc. 18. 15: also τι εἰς τινά to entertain a suspicion of one, Ar. Plut. 361: so too, ὅτ. τι τινί Id. Lys. 38.

II. to suspect, get wind of a thing, Ar. Eq. 652, Lys. 1234.
ὑπονόημα, ατος, τό, a supposition, suspicion, Hipp.
ὑπονοήτεον, verb. Adj., one must suspect, Strab.
ὑπονοήτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὑπονώω) a suspicious, jealous man.
ὑπονόησις, εως, ἦ, seduction: and
ὑπονοεύτης, οὐ, ὁ, a seducer: from
ὑπονοθεύω, to seduce, late word.
ὑπόνοια, ἦ, (ὑπονώω) a hidden meaning or sense, hence I. a suspicion, Dem. 1178. 2: in gen. a conjecture, guess, supposition, a fancy, Ar. Pac., Thuc. 5. 87: ἦ ὅτ. τῶν ἔργων the conception entertained of the actions, Thuc. 2. 41, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1133. II. the real meaning which lies at the bottom of a thing, the true intent, Xen. Symp. 3. 6: esp. a covert, allegorical or symbolical meaning, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 378 D: hence, ἐν ὑπονοίᾳ and καθ' ὑπόνοιαν, allegorically, figuratively, Ruhnck. Tim.
ὑπονομεύω, (ὑπόνομος) to undermine, make underground pas-

sages or mines, Dinarch. ap. Suid. II. metaph. to stir up by secret arts, stratagems or intrigues, ὅτ. πόλεμον τινί Dion. H. ὑπονομή, ἦ, (ὑπονώμαι) an underground passage, mine, Diod. II. metaph. in plur., secret stratagems or intrigues. ὑπονομήδων, Adv., underground, by pipes, Thuc. 6. 100.
ὑπονόμιος, ον, (νόμος) subject to the laws, App.
ὑπόνομος, ον, (πέμω v. ποῦς) going under ground, underground, ὅτ. τάρποι mines, App.: ὅτ. ἔλκος, a sore that spreads under the surface, without appearing, Diosc. II. ὑπόνομος, ὁ, as Subst. an underground passage, mine, Thuc. 2. 76: a waterpipe, Arist. Meteor. as a sewer, etc. Cf. Lob. Paral. 387.
ὑπόνομος, ὁ, (ὄνος vi) a windlass or capstan placed under: Dim. ὑπονήσκος, dub. in Hipp.

ὑπονοσέω, to be rather sickly, Hipp. 514. 51, Luc. Toxar. 29.
ὑπόνοσος, ον, subject to diseases, unhealthy.
ὑπονοστέω, to go back. II. to go down, sink, settle, Lat. subsidere, of a stack of wood, Hdt. 4. 62: of a river, to abate, retire, ὅτ. ἀνδρὶ ὡς ἐς μέσον κηρόν Hdt. i. 191, cf. Thuc. 3. 89. Hence ὑπονόστισις, εως, ἦ, a return, a retirement: a sinking, subsiding, of the sea, Plut. Anton. 3.
ὑπονοτίζω, f. ὥω, to water underneath or a little.
ὑπονωμφίς, ἰδός, ἦ, (νύμφη) a bride's-maid.
ὑπονώσσω, f. ῶω, to prick, goad, sting underneath or a little: in gen. to sting, Theocr. 19. 3.

ὑπονωστάω, f. ὥω and ὄω, to nod a little, fall asleep gradually, Plat. Symp. 223 D.
ὑπονώσθωρος, ον, somewhat lazy, sluggish or dull.
ὑπόπενθος, ον, yellowish or lightish brown, Diosc.
ὑποπενθίω, f. ὥω, to tell in a foreign accent, τι Luc. Icar. i.
ὑποπείω, f. ἔσσω, to scrape, polish underneath or a little.
ὑποπείρω, f. ἔνω, transit. to dry, dry up a little, Hipp.
ὑποπείρασις, ἦ, some degree of dryness, Hipp.
ὑπόπρητος, ον, somewhat dry, or shrunk, Hipp., v. Foës. Oec.
ὑπόπρις, f. ὥω, (ῥέζω) to be sourish, Ath.
ὑπόπριος, ον, (ξύλον) wooden underneath, i. e. of wood covered with a coat of some precious metal, Xen. Oec. 10. 3, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 142: hence metaph. spurious, counterfeit, A. B. p. 67. 6.

ὑπόπριος, ον, —ῶω, to shave or cut off some of the hair, Archil. g. 2, and Luc.
ὑπόπριος, f. ἰω, (ξύρον) under the shears or razor, Anth. [ῥ]
ὑπόπριος, ον, = sq., dub.
ὑπόπρις, v. gen. eos, somewhat sharp, sub-acid, Diosc., v. Lob. Phryg. 541.

ὑπόπρις, like ὑπόπρις, to scrape a little or slightly: in gen. to graze slightly, ποταμὸς πείων νάπης ὑπόπρις Anth. [ῥ]
ὑποπαίδωριβις, to be an under-paيدرب, Inscr.
ὑποπαίω, f. ῥομαι, to play, sport, joke a little, Ael. II. trans. τινά, to jest upon one a little or underhand.
ὑποπαλάω, f. ἰσσω, to go down voluntarily in wrestling, Luc.
ὑποπαράβορος, ον, somewhat exposed to the north, Theophr.
ὑποπαράληρος, to be somewhat mad or silly, Hipp. 1210 D.
ὑποπαρνεύομαι, Dep. pass., to flag a little in attention, Epict.
ὑποπαρνεύω, ον, all but maiden, Ar. Fr. 190.
ὑποπαρνώω, f. ὠθσω and ὄσω, to thrust aside by degrees or underhand, Isae. 73. 17.

ὑποπάσσω, f. πάσω, to strewn under, Hdt. i. 132: to plaster under, ἄργιλον Theophr. Hence
ὑποπάσσω, τό, that which is strewn under one, a litter, Plut.
ὑποπάττω, to make some noise, make a noise at a thing.
ὑποπαύω, f. ὥω, to make to cease gradually.
ὑποπάχυν, v. gen. eos, somewhat fat, Hipp.
ὑποπαίω, to persuade gradually.

ὑποπεινώ, to be rather hungry, begin to be hungry, Ar. Plut. 536.
ὑποπειρα, ἦ, = ἀπόπειρα, Joseph.
ὑποπειράω, f. ὄω [α], to try to seduce, Alciph. and Ael.
ὑποπειλιάω, to be or grow ὑποπείλιος.
ὑποπειλίδος, ον, and ὑποπείλιος, ον, somewhat blackish, van or livid, both in Hipp.
ὑποπειπτός, ὄν, sent under: usu. dispatched underhand, as a scout or spy, Lat. submissus, subornatus, Xen. An. 3. 3, 4, ubi olim ὑποπτος: from

ὑποπέμπω, f. ψω, to send under, to or into, c. acc., γῆν ὑπ. Eur. Hec. 208. II. to send secretly, Thuc. 4. 46, and Xen.: to send as a scout or spy, send in a false character, Lat. submittere, subornare, Xen. An. 2. 4, 22, cf. Thuc. 1. c.

ὑποπεπτηγῶτες, Ep. part. pf. of ὑποπτεῖν, humbly, Polyb.

ὑποπεπτοκῶτως, Adv. part. pf. act. of ὑποπτεῖν, humbly, Polyb.

ὑποπέπτον, ov, gen. ονος, somewhat soft, Hipp. 1059 D.

ὑποπερδομαι, Dep., c. aor. act. ὑπέπαρδον, (πέρω) to break wind a little, Lat. suppedare, Ar. Ran. 1095.

ὑποπερικλάω, to break or bend round a little or gradually, [α].

ὑποπερπλύνουμαι, as Pass., (πλύνω) to have a slight diarrhoea, Hipp. 75 B. [πλῦ]

ὑποπερψύχω, to shiver a little, Hipp. 73 E.

ὑποπέριζω, f. δῶν [α], to assume a dark color by degrees, esp. of grapes, hence to begin to ripen, Od. 7. 126, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 497.

ὑποπεταίνουμι, f. πέτασω, to spread out under, lay under, Hipp. 887 C: πέδον ὑποπεταμένον Luc. Hence

ὑποπέτασμα, atos, τό, a cloth to spread under, a carpet, rug, Plat. Polit. 279 D.

ὑποπετῶμαι, f. πέτῶμαι, Dep. med., to fly under or to, Paus.

ὑπόπετρος, ov, (πέτρα) somewhat rocky, γῆ Hdt. 2. 12.

ὑποπέτρευμα, atos, τό, (πέσσω) an allurement, Plut. 2. 987 E.

ὑποπηγνύμι, f. πῆζω, to make somewhat firm or hard: to make to curdle or freeze a little, Ael.

ὑποπηδάω, to bound, spring forth or up, Ael.

ὑποπιέζω, f. έώω, to squeeze gently.

ὑποπιθήκιζω, to play the ape a little, Ar. Vesp. 1290, in tmesi.

ὑπόπικρος, ov, somewhat bitter, Theophr.

ὑποπίμελος, ov, (πιμέλης) somewhat fat.

ὑποπίμπλημι, f. πλῆσω, to fill a little, fill by degrees:—Pass. τέκνον ὑποπλησθῆναι to abound with children, Hdt. 6. 138: πάγωνος ῥῆθι ὑποπληκόμενος just beginning to have a thick beard, Plat. Prot. init.: γαργαλισμῷ ὑποπλησθῆναι Plat. Phaedr. 253 E. II. Pass. also, to become pregnant, Ael.

ὑποπιμπρῶμαι, f. πρῶσω, to set on fire, burn from below or gradually, Hdt. 2. 107, 111, in aor. I: Ar. Lys. 348 has the pres.

ὑποπινω, f. πιόουμαι, to drink gradually or slowly, hence to drink on a long time, soak, Lat. subbiere (Sueton.), Ar. Av. 494, and Xen.: ὑποπικνωσῶς rather tipsy, Ar. Pac. 874, Lys. 395.

2. to drink moderately, Plat. Rep. 372 D. [α]

ὑποπιπίσκω, f. υποπίσω, to give to drink a little.

ὑποπιπτω, f. πεσούμαι, to fall under or down, Xen. Cyn. 10. 18.

2. to fall down before any one, τινί, like ὑπόκειμαι: hence to be subject to him, fall under his power, ὑπό τινα Isocr. 142 B: also of a flatterer, c. acc., to cringe to, fawn on, Ar. Eq. 47, Isae. 59. 15, Aeschin. 30. 1.

3. to fall or drop behind another, ἴσα βαῖνον ὑνί, ὑποπικνωσῶς ἐκείνῳ ἐβάδιεν Dem. 1120. 23.

II. to get in under or among, ἐς τοὺς ταρσὺς Thuc. 7. 40.

III. of things, to fall among or upon persons, to happen to, befall, visit, τινί Eur. Antiope. 15: also intr. to happen, fall out, Isocr. 99 B. IV. to fall to pieces, Plat. Legg. 793 C.

ὑποπισσάω, Att.—πτάω, f. δῶω, to pitch slightly over: in Ar. Plut. 1093 sensu obsceno, = βινέω.

ὑποπλάγγω, ov, somewhat across, Hipp. 842 A. Adv.—ως. [α]

ὑποπλάκιος, ία, ων, under the Trojan mountain Placos, Θήβη Il. 6. 397, cf. 6. 396, 425, 22. 479: cf. ὑποπλήσιος: acc. to others from a πλάξ, lying on the plain. [α]

ὑπόπλευκος, ov, = forog.

ὑπόπληγέω, to rattle or roar under, Q. Sm.

ὑπόπληγυς, ov, somewhat flat or extended, Hipp. 185 A. II. somewhat salt, Dicaearch., cf. Wessel. Hdt. 2. 108.

ὑπόπληγος, to pluit or fasten under, Lat. subnectere, Ael.

ὑπόπλεος, ov, Att.—πλεως, ov, pretty full, c. gen., δέματος Hdt. 7. 47: ὑπ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δακρῶν Luc.

ὑπόπλευα, f. πλεούσμαι, to sail under or to, Anth.

ὑπόπλεως, ov, gen. α, Att. for ὑπόπλεος.

ὑποπλήβω, to be pretty full.

ὑποπλήρωα, = ὑποπλήρημι.

ὑποπλήρωω, Att.—πρω, f. έώ, to strike beneath or gently.

ὑπόπλους, ός, (ὑποπλέω) a sailing under, Plat. Criti. 115 E.

ὑπόπλουτος, ov, rich under the earth, i. e. in metals, Strab. [1460]

ὑποπλέω, poet. and Ion. for ὑποπλέω, Anth.

ὑποπνέω, f. πνεύω, to blow gently, N. T.

ὑποποδίζω, = ἀναποδίζω.

ὑποπόδιον, τό, a footstool, Luc.: strictly neut. from ὑποπόδιος, under the feet.

ὑποπόδος, ov, = ὑπόπους, Arist. H. A.

ὑποποίησις, f. ήνω, to make, bring under: Med. to subject to oneself, Luc.

2. in Med. to try to make one's own, esp. to seek to gain by underhand tricks, intrigue, etc., τινά Dem. 365. 11, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 2.

II. to interpolate, introduce forged documents, Plut.

III. to assume, affect, put on, Lat. simulare, ήν τοῖς Κράτοις ρηπτοῖσιν Plut. Hence

ὑποποίητος, ov, taken to oneself, assumed, affected.

ὑποποίηλος, ov, somewhat variegated.

ὑπόποκος, ov, woolly below, woolly, Philo.

ὑπόπολιος, ov, somewhat gray, Anacreont., and Luc.

ὑποπολιτεύομαι, Dep. med., to make one's measures in government subservient to another, Poll.

ὑποπομπή, ή, a summons, dub. l. in Aesch. Pers. 58.

ὑποπόνηω, to labor or suffer a little, Hipp. 1080 F.

ὑποπόνηρος, ov, somewhat wicked or bad, Hipp. 1194 D.

ὑποπορεύομαι, Dep. pass., c. fut. med., (πορεύω) to go to secretly, Plut. Hence

ὑποπόρευσις, ή, an entrance, Plut.

ὑπόπορτις, ιος, ή, with a calf under it, of a cow: hence of a mother with a child at the breast, Hes. Op. 601: cf. ὑπαρπος, ὑδάρριος, ὑπόπαλος.

ὑπόπορφύρεος, fut. Att. ἰώ, to be somewhat purple.

ὑπόπορφύρος, ov, (πορφύρα) somewhat purple, Arist. H. A.

ὑπόπους, ός, ή, neut. πους, gen. ποδος, having feet under one, furnished with feet, Arist. Metaph.

ὑποπράνω, Ep. and Ion.—πρήνω, to appease a little or by degrees, Anth.

ὑπόπρεμος, ov, (πρέμων) under the stem or trunk: with somewhat of a stem, Theophr.

ὑποπρεσβύτερος, ov, somewhat old, Ar. Fr. 128. [β]

ὑποπρήσις, fut. of ὑποπρήμι: v. πρήσω.

ὑποπρήνω, Ep. and Ion. for ὑποπράνω.

ὑποπρήω, to gnash with the teeth secretly, Luc. [α]

ὑποπρήβω, f. θεσούμαι, to run forth under.

ὑποπρήβω, f. ρησούμαι, to flow forth.

ὑποπρήξω, f. χεύσω, to pour forth under, Jac. A. P. p. 529.

ὑπόπρωρος, ov, under the proo or stem, but v. ὑπόπρωρος.

ὑπόπτω, to roast a little, Theophr.

ὑποπτερνίς, ἰδος, ή, (πτέρνα II) the socket for the mast.

ὑπόπτερος, ov, (πτερόν) feathered, winged, όφιος Hdt. 3. 107: πέλια Soph. Phil. 288, etc.: also of a ship, Pind. O. 9. 36: metaph., ὑπ. ἀνέροια soaring spirits, Id. P. 8. 130: ἴτω ὑπόπτερον (sc. τὸ νεύκος) let it pass swift as flight, Eur. Hel. 1236: but, ὑπ. φροντίς flighty, giddy thought, Aesch. Cho. 603:— proverb, ὅτι οὐ πλοῦτος money has wings, Eur. Iro 23. 4.

ὑποπτεῖν, to be suspicious, suspect, c. acc. pers. et inf., Hdt. 3. 77, 8. 127: c. acc. pers., foll. by δέ, . . . 3. 68: by μή, . . . 9. 90: but also without any bad sense, in gen. to guess, suppose, as opp. to ἰκανὸς συννοῶ, Xen. Hel. 5. 4, 29, Plat. Theaet. 164 A.

II. transit. to suspect, hold in suspicion, τινά ἐς τι Hdt. 3. 44, cf. Thuc. 6. 92: also c. acc. rei, to suspect a thing, Hdt. 6. 129, Eur. I. T. 1036:—ὑπ. ἐς τινα c. inf., to have suspicions of him that . . . Thuc. 4. 51, cf. ὑπόπτῃς:—Pass. to be suspected, mistrusted, Thuc. 4. 86: c. inf., Id. 6. 61.

ὑπόπτῃς, ου, ός, (ὀφθαλμ. f. ὑπόφωμαι) suspicious, jealous, Soph. Phil. 136: ὑπ. ἐς τινα Thuc. 6. 60: of a horse, shy, Xen. Eq. 3. 9, cf. Schol. Thuc. 1. c.

ὑποπτίσσω, f. έώ, to crouch or cower down from fear, like hares, partridges, etc., πετράδιος ὑποπτεπτήτης Ep. part. pf. for ὑποπεπτηγῶτες Il. 2. 312, cf. Eur. Or. 777, Hel. 1203.

II. metaph. to crouch or cower before another, δου δοντοῖ, τινί Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1: also τινά Aesch. Pr. 960 (cf. 29), Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8, Aeschin. 42. 1: absol. to be modest, shy, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8.

ὑποπτίσσω, f. έώ, to separate by winnowing, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 14.

ὑπόπτος, ov, (ὀφθαλμ. f. ὑπόφωμαι) strictly looked at from

below, looked askance at, viewed with suspicion or jealousy, Lat. *suspectus*, Aesch. Ag. 1637, Eur., etc.: ὑποπτον καθεστήκει *it was a matter of jealousy*, Thuc. 4. 78: ἔπ. τι *an object of suspicion to him*, Id. 4. 103, 104. II. act. *suspecting, fearing*, Lat. *suspiciat*, -*socius*, c. gen., ἀλώσεως Pors. Hec. 1117: τὸ ἔπ. *jealousy*, Thuc. 6. 85; so, τὸ ἔπ. τῆς γυναικὸς 1. 90. Adv. -τως, with suspicion, suspiciously, ἔπ. διακείσθαι *to lie under suspicion*, τινί Thuc. 8. 68; ἔπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dem. 381. fin.

ὑποπτίσσω, f. ἔσω, *to fold, wrinkle under or a little*, Hipp. ὑποπτήξ(ις, ἰδος, ἦ, (πνυχή) *a joining, θάρακος* Plut. Alex. 16. ὑπόπτης, εως, ἦ, (ὑποπίπτω) *a falling under: submission*. ὑποπτίσσω, f. ἔσω, = ὑποπτήσσω. ὑπόπτωτος, ov, verb. Adj. from ὑποπίπτω, *falling or fallen down*, Diog. L.

ὑποπυθμένιος, ια, ov, = sq., Ath. ὑποπυθμήν, ενος, ὃ, ἦ, *under the bottom*, v. l. Pl. II. 635, cf. Eust. ad l., Ath. 492 A.

ὑποπυθμίδιος, ια, ov, = foreg., Anth. [I] ὑποπύσσω, (πύον) *to make to suppurate a little: in Pass., to begin to suppurate*, Hipp. 910 H. ὑποπυκνάζω, *to become gradually full*, τινί Luc. ὑπόπυκνος, ov, *somewhat thick, πνεύμα* Hipp. 1028 C: *somewhat full*, Sueton.

ὑπόπυτος, ov, (πύον) *fevering under the surface*, Arist. H. A. ὑποπυρεταίος, *to be somewhat feverish*, Hipp. 1217 C. ὑποπύριδος, f. ἄσω, *to make to sweat a little*. [ἄσω] ὑπόπυρ, ov, (πύρ) *with fire under, with secret fire*, Soph. Fr. 378: *somewhat feverish*, Hipp. ὑποπυρρίξω, *to be reddish*, Diosc.: from ὑπόπυρρος, ov, *somewhat red, reddish*, Arist. H. A. ὑπόπυλος, ov, *of a mare, with a foal under it*, Strab.; cf. ὑπό- πορτίς.

ὑποράβω, ὑποράπτω, ὑποράφῃ, v. ὑπορρ-. ὑποργάω, f. ἄσω, *to knead or soften a little, sensu obsceno* in Hippon. 60.

ὑποργίζομαι, as Pass., *to be or become somewhat angry*. ὑπορέγω, *to snore slightly or gently*, Hipp. 119 G. ὑπόρειος, ov, (ῥπος) = ὑπάρειος, q. v.

ὑπορέω, *to set up under*. Hence ὑπόρημα, atos, τό, *a prop, stay*.

ὑπόρθεος, ov, in Anacreont. also ια, ov, (ὄρθεος) *towards morning*, at morning, early.

ὑπορίπτιω, *to fan from below or gently*, Anth.

ὑπορύπτω, f. ὄρω: aor. 1 ὄρσα, *to stir up, rouse* meantine or gradually, πᾶνιν ὑφ' ἡμερον ἄρεα γόσιω Il. 23. 108, Od. 4. 113, etc.: —Pass. *to arise from under or gradually*, to which signif. also the synopoc. aor. and perf. 2 ὑπόροπα belong, Od. 24. 62.

ὑπόροφος, ov, = ὑπόροφος: but II. (from ὄροφος, *a reed*), ἔπ. βοά *the soft note of the pipe*, Eur. Or. 147.

ὑπορράβω, *to grow rather easier, begin to grow well*.

ὑπορράπτω, *to strike and drive on*, dub. 1. Dion. H.

ὑπορράπτω, f. ψω, *to sew or stitch underneath: to patch up: metaph., ὑπ. λόγον* Eur. Alc. 537. Hence

ὑπορράφῃ, ἦ, *a sewing or stitching underneath*.

ὑπορρήξω, εως, ἦ, *the hollow in front of the hip*.

ὑπορρέω, f. ῥήσσομαι, *to flow away or into under: hence*

1. *to slip or glide into unperceived*, Lat. *subreperē*, πρὸς τὰ ἦθη Plat. Rep. 424 D; φήμη ὑπορρεῖ πῶς Id. Legg. 672 B, cf. Dem. 412. 12. 2. *to slip away, ἐρείματα ἐκ μέσου ὑπορρέοντα* Ib. 793 C; *so of the hair, to fall off*, Luc.: *of Time, to slip away, glide on*, Ar. Nub. 1289; *of Fortune, like Lat. dilabi*, Dem.

II. c. acc. *to undermine and so make to fall*, Wolf and Schäff. Dem. 472. 2.

ὑπορρήγγυμι, f. ῥήω, *to tear underneath: in Pass., οὐρανὸν ὑπερράγγει αἰθήρ* the ether was cleft, opened itself heaven-ward Il. 8. 558, 16. 300.

ὑπόρρηνος, ov, (ῥήν, ἄρην) poet. for ὑπαρρος, *with a lamb under it*, Il. 10. 216; cf. ὑπόρρηνος.

ὑπόρριξος, ov, (ῥίξα) *under the root*, Arist. H. A. II. furnished with a root, Theophr. Hence

ὑπόρριξω, *to furnish with a root: metaph. to found or strengthen*, Plut.

ὑπορρήνιον, τό, (ῥίς) *the region below the nose*, Hipp. ὑπόρρηνος, ov, (ῥίς) *under the nose: τὰ ὑπόρρηνια* the moustaches, Ctes. Pers. 53. II. *speaking through the nose*, Hesych. ὑπορρήνιω, f. ἰω, Att. ἰω, *to fan from below or gently, metaph. to fan the flame*, ἔπ. ἐπὶ στάσει App. ὑπορρίπτω, and -πτω, f. ψω, *to throw or put under, to add to*, LXX.

ὑπορροίξω, f. ἦσω, *to rustle or whistle gently*, Plut. 2. 590 C. ὑπορροῦν, rare collat. form of ὑπορρέω.

ὑπορροῦμι, = ὑπορροῦν, ὑπορρέω, dub.

ὑπόρρωσις, εως, ἦ, (ὑπορρέω) *a flowing, sinking down, falling away, of flesh, etc.*, Hipp. II. *a flowing off or discharge below*.

ὑπορρωδέω, f. ἦσω, *to be a little afraid*, Plut.; also, ὑπαρρωδέω.

ὑπορρώξ, ὄγος, ὃ, ἦ, = ἀπορρώξ, dub.

ὑπόρυγμα, atos, τό, *that which is dug below, a mine: from ὑπόρυσις*, Att. -ττω, f. ἔω, *to dig under, undermine*, Hdt. 5. 115, and Plut.

ὑπορχόμαι, f. ἦσομαι, Dep. med., *to dance with or to music*, Aesch. Cho. 1025. II. *to sing and dance a hyporcheme*, Luc. de Saltat. 16. Hence

ὑπόρχημα, atos, τό, *a hyporcheme or choral hymn to Apollo*, usu. in Cretic verses, and therefore near akin to the Paean, Plat. Ion 534 C: so called because it was not only accompanied by music, but also by dancing and pantomimic gesticulation, Böckh Metr. Pind. p. 201, 270, Dissen Pind. 2. p. 631. Hence

ὑπορχηματικός, ἦ, ὄν, *belonging to a ὑπόρχημα: ποιητής ἔπ.*, the composition of ὑπορχήματα, that style of poetry, Ath.

ὑπόρχσις, εως, ἦ, *a dancing to the song accompanied by pantomimic action*, v. ὑπόρχημα.

ὑποσάβην, ἐς, (σάβην) *going under the panniers or pack-saddle, ὅς ἐπ.* an ass of burden.

ὑποσάβης, ov, *somewhat rotten*, Luc.

ὑποσαίνω, *to fawn a little*, esp. of dogs: hence metaph. *to fawn, flatter*, Ar. Rh.: c. acc., *to fawn upon*, Plut. 2. 65 C.

ὑποσαίρω, *to grin a little*, in gen. *to open a little*, c. acc., ἔπ. ὀδόντας *to shew one's teeth a little*, Opp.: pf. 2 ὑποσάειν, in pres. signif., metaph. *to burst, esp. of over-ripe fruit*.

ὑποσακίζω, or -σακίω, *to strain or filter through, ἔπ. αἶνον: hence metaph. to reduce gradually: also in Med.*, A. B. p. 68. 30. II. like καλάρῳ, *to trot, ἔπ. τῆς ὁδοῦ* *to trot along the road*, Ar. Prop. sub v.

ὑποσάλευω, *to toss, agitate a little*. II. intr. *to be in some motion or agitation, to be restless*, App.

ὑπόσαλος, ov, *beaten over by the waves*, Plut. II. *tossed or tottering a little, ὀδόντες ἔπ.* loose teeth, Diosc.

ὑποσαλπίζω, f. ἰζήω, *to sound the trumpet slightly*, Anth.

ὑπόσαπρος, ov, *somewhat putrid or rotten*, Hipp.

ὑποσερκίδιος, ov, [I], *under the flesh or skin*, Hipp.

ὑποσερκίος, ov, (σάρξ) = foreg.

ὑποσειάμα, atos, τό, (σειάω) *that which falls through the sieve in sifting*, Lat. *micæ*, Medic.

ὑποσεισμός, ὃ, *a shaking from below, a sifting: from ὑποσειώ, f. σειώ, to shake from below or gently, set in motion a little*, Od. 9. 385, in Ep. form ὑποσεισσομαι: esp. *to sift*.

ὑποσελήνιος, ov, (σελήνη) *under the moon*, Xenocr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 62.

ὑπόσημος, ov, *midly venerable, grave, etc.*, Philostr.

ὑποσένουμι, as Pass., (σένω) *to rush under*, v. l. Hes. Sc. 373, for ὑπο σεν-.

ὑποσημαίνω, *to give a sign underhand, throw out hints of, ἔπ. χρεῖν ἀποκρίσθαι* Plat. Rep. 566 A: *to indicate or intimate to another*, Tr. Thuc. 1. 82; σάλπηγχι ἔπ. *to make signal by sound of trumpet*, Thuc. 6. 32: *to make signs of applause*, Stob. Hence

ὑποσημασία, ἦ, = ὑποσημαίωσις.

ὑποσημαίω, *to note down, record one after another: also in Med.*, Diog. L. Hence

ὑποσημαίνωσις, εως, ἦ, *a noting down*, Diog. L. II. *a sub-joined remark, note*, Iamb.

ὑποσιγῶ, *to make to rot below or a little: —Pass.* c. pf. 2 ὑποσέσηται, *to rot below or a little, begin to rot or putrefy*.

ὑποσιγάω, f. ἦσω, *to be silent to or during*, Aeschin. 50. 2.

ὑποσίδηρος, *ov*, having a mixture or proportion of iron in it, Plat. Rep. 415 C: cf. ὑπάργυρος, ὑπόχρυσος.

ὑπόσμιος, *ov*, somewhat turned up, somewhat snub-nosed.

ὑποσμίω, *to curve or bend upwards a little*, Alciph.

ὑποσμίω, *f. ὤσω, to pass over in silence*, Aeschin. 88. 7.

ὑποσμίωσις, *ews, ἡ, a passing over in silence*.

ὑποσκάω, *f. ὤσω, to halt a little*, Plut., and Luc.

ὑποσκαίρω, *to spring or jump up*, Nonn.

ὑποσκάλεω, *to stir underneath*, ὅτ. τὸ πῦρ *to stir up the fire*, Ar. Ach. 1014.

ὑποσκαλίς, *ιδος, ἡ, the lower part of a scalloped*.

ὑποσκαμῖος, *ov*, somewhat crooked, curved or bent.

ὑποσκάπτω, *f. ψω, to dig under, dig about, like ὑποκινῶ*, Theophr. : ὅτ. μακρὰ ἄλλατα (prob.) *to dig and prepare a spot for a mighty contest in leaping*, Dissen Pind. N. 5. 20 (37).

ὑποσκάψω, *ἡ, a digging under: a place dug under or undermined*, θαλάσσης Diosc. 5. 106.

ὑποσκάφιοκατός, *ov*, (κέφα) of hair, cut somewhat in the σκάφιον fashion (v. σκάφιον II), Nicost. Incert. 6.

ὑποσκάφισμός, *δ*, (σκαφίς II) *a cleaning of corn with a fan or shovel, winnowing*, Plut. 2. 693 D, though others read ὑποσκαφισμός in same sense.

ὑποσκαίλω, *to trip up one's heels*, Lat. *supplantare*, hence *to upset, throw down*, Eubul. Semel. 1. 12, and Luc.: *metaph. to overreach, outwit*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B. Hence

ὑποσκαλισμα, *ατος, τό, a fall given by tripping up*, LXX: *metaph. a trick, cheat*.

ὑποσκαλισμός, *δ*, (ὑποσκαίλω) *a tripping up, upsetting: trickery*, LXX.

ὑποσκέπτομαι, *f. ψομαι, Dep. med., to suspect, suppose*, Lat. *suspicari*, Hipp.

ὑποσκηνή, *ov*, (σκηνη), Lat. *substructio*.

ὑποσκήνιον, *τό, (σκήνη) usu. in plur. τὰ ὑποσκήνια, part of the scenes in a theatre, but it is not known what*, v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 957. sub v.

ὑποσκήνιος, *poet. for sq.*, Ap. Rh.

ὑποσκέλλω, *to shade, overshadow gradually*, τῆς ὥρας ὑποσκιαζόμενος *when the time of day gradually made it dark*, i. e. when it began to grow dark, Proteas ap. Ath. 130 A. Hence

ὑποσκέλις, *ews, ἡ, a shading, overshadowing*, Hipp. [?]

ὑπόσκιος, *ov*, (σκιὰ) *under the shade, overshadowed*, Theophr.: *ἡράδι ὑπόσκιος ἔχων* Aesch. Fr. 182. 8: ὅτ. σμάματα, of suppliants shaded by their olive-branches (ικετηλαί), Id. Supp. 658, cf. 354.

ὑποσκιρτάω, *to leap up*, Philostr.

ὑπόσκληρος, *ov*, somewhat hard, Hipp.

ὑποσκληρύνω, *to make somewhat hard*:—Pass. *to become so*, Theophr.

ὑποσκόλιος, *ov*, somewhat crooked.

ὑπόσκοπος, *ov*, looked under, χεῖρ ὑπ. of a hand held so as to shade the eyes, Aesch. Fr. 71.

ὑποσκότεινος, *ov*, somewhat dark.

ὑποσκότιος, *ov*, (σκότος) = *foreg.*, Inscr.

ὑποσκόπῳ, *to resound under or with*, Q. Sm.

ὑποσκήνω, *to rub or wipe a little*.

ὑπόσμιος, *ov*, (ὀσμή) *able to smell or scent*, Arist. de Anima: also *metaph. having a good nose or keen perception*.

ὑποσμίω, *to burn by a slow, smouldering fire*:—Pass. *to smoulder away*, Ap. Rh.: also of the fires of love, Luc. [?]

ὑποσβεῖω, *to scare a little*, Heliod.

ὑποσβολος, *ov*, somewhat faulty in speech or pronunciation, guilty of a slight solecism, Plut. 2. 615 D.

ὑποσπομος, *ov*, somewhat spongy or porous.

ὑπόσποδος, *ov*, somewhat clever, skilful or wise, Philostr.

ὑποσπασμός, *δ*, (σπαθίω) *a surgical operation, wherein a kind of spatula (σπαθίον or ὑποσπαστήριον) is introduced under the skin of the scalp to loosen it*.

ὑποσπαιρω, *to gasp or struggle*, esp. in death: of the pulse, *to beat faintly*.

ὑποσπῆνι, *to suffer want a little, begin to suffer want*, c. gen. rei, in which sign. the part. perf. pass. was most freq., βορὰς, φόνον ὑποσπῆνις στίμναι of food, of blood, Aesch. Pers. 489, Cho. 577, cf. Soph. Aj. 740.

ὑποσπῆνι, *f. ὤσω, to draw away from under*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, Dem. 762. 4: *to draw or take secretly*, πόλιν νεσθῆναι θρέμῃ ὑποσπῆνι Eur. El. 495: ὑπόσπῆνι φησὶ πόδα withdræw his foot secretly, stole away, Id. Bacch. 436:—Med., ὑποσπῆνι σῶν τὸν ἵππον *to urge one's horse by a slight check of the rein*, Xen. Eq. 7. 8. [?]

ὑποσπῆνιον, *τό, the base of a σπῆρα*.

ὑπόσπῆρος, *ov*, (σπῆρα) *wound or soreth under*.

ὑπόσπῆρω, *to sow under or after: to sow secretly*.

ὑποσπληνίζομαι, *as Pass., to have a plaster or compress laid upon one's wound*.

ὑπόσπληνος, *ov*, (σπλήν) *suffering in the spleen*, Hipp.

ὑποσπογγίω, *to wipe a little with a sponge*, Hipp.

ὑποσπογγίω, *to be or become somewhat ash-colored*, Diosc.

ὑπόσπονδος, *ov*, (σπονδή) *under a truce or treaty, secured by treaty*, etc., π. ἐκχαρῶν, κατελθεῖν etc., Hdt. 3. 144, 6. 103, esp. in phrases of taking up the dead from a field of battle, e. g. τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. ἀποδιδόνα *to allow a truce for taking them up*, Thuc. 1. 63: τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. ἀναρεῖσθαι, αἰτεῖν, ἀπολαμβάνειν etc., *to demand a truce for so doing*, which was an acknowledgment of defeat, Thuc. 4. 44, Xen., etc.: also, ὅτ. ἀφῆκαν τοὺς ἀφαστῶτας Xen. Hell. 1. 2. 18.

ὑπόσπουδῶς, *f. ὤσω, to be somewhat favorable or friendly to one, take part with one a little*, τινὲς Joseph.

ὑπόσταλξω, *f. ὤσω, to let drop a little or slowly: intr. to drop slowly*, ὅτ. ἐκ βίου *to have a running at the nose*, Hipp. 151 G.

ὑποστάβη, *ἡ, a base, foundation*. II. *sediment, lees*, Plat. Phaed. 109 C, cf. Wessel. Diod. 3. 44, elsewhere. *πυργία, πρύξ*.

III. whey.

ὑπόσταθμις, *ιδος, ἡ, foreg.*, ap. Suid

ὑπόστασις, *ἡ, (ὑποστάω) a slow trickling or dripping*.

ὑπόστασις, *ews, ἡ, (ὑπέρστασις) strictly a standing under, hence a remaining under, suppression, as of humors that ought to come to the surface*, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.: ἡ. κοιλίης coarseness, Id. II. *any thing set under: a stand, base, bottom, prop, support, stay*, Id. 2. esp. in liquids, the sediment, lees, dregs, grounds, freq. in Hipp. of matter deposited in the urine, v. Foes. Oecon., hence also *foul water, slime, mud*, in gen. the solid part of any thing, as opposed to that which drains off, Ib.

3. *metaph. that which lies at the bottom of a thing*, esp. of a narrative, speech or poem, the groundwork, subject-matter, argument, Polyb., and Diod.: also a starting-point, beginning, Diod. 4. subsistence, reality, real being, like ὑπαρξίς, as opp. to mere appearance, καθ' ὅπουσιν opp. to κατ' ἐμφανισιν, Arist. Mund. 4. 21: hence *substance, nature, essence*, as in Luc. Paras. 27. 5. in the Greek Theol. writers, = Lat. *Persona, a Person of the Godhead*. III. *the quality or property of undergoing or undertaking anything, steadfastness, endurance, firmness*, Lat. *fortitudo*, Polyb. 2. also an *undertaking, enterprise, design, purpose*, κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ὅτ. Diod.

ὑπόστασις, *ov, δ, (ὑπέρστασις) that which stands under, a support, prop*, Lat. *furca*, Plut. Coriol. 24: *the stand of a bowl*, cf. ὑποκρηττήριον. 2. *one that gives foundation, substance or existence, a creator*, Eccl.: hence fem. ὑποστάτις, ἰδος. [?]

ὑποστάτικός, *ἡ, ov, placing oneself under, undergoing or undertaking a thing*, c. gen. rei, ὅτ. δεινῶν, κινδύνων etc.: hence *steadfast, firm*, Lat. *fortis*, Arist. Eth. Eud.: Adv. —*κῶς*, Polyb. II. *belonging to substance, substantial: in Eccl. also Personal, cf. ὑπόστασις* 5. III. *belonging to a ὑποστάτις*.

ὑποστάτος, *ov, or ὑπόστατος*, *ov*, verb. Adj. from ὑπέρσταμι set under: τὸ ὑπόστατον *a prop, stay, stand*, like ὑποστάτης, Paus.

II. *borne, endured, to be borne or endured*, ὅχι ὑποστατόν Eur. Supp. 737, Antig. 18. 2: but III. *οὐχ ὑποστ., not able to keep together*, Lat. *quod nequit consistere*, Sext. Emp. ὑποστάτη, *ἡ, (ὑπέρσταμι) an under-handmaid of a temple*, Inscr.

ὑποστάχυμα, *as Pass., (στάχυς) to grow up, was gradually like ears of corn*, hence *metaph., ὑποσταχύνον βοῶν γένος* Od. 20. 212, ubi al. ὑποσταχύρω, as if from ὑποσταχύνω. Later we find an Act. ὑποσταχύνω.

ὑποστέγασμα, *ατος, τό, an under-covering*.

ὑπόστεγος, *ov*, (στέγη) *under the roof, in the house*, Soph. Phil. 34: in gen. *covered over*, ὑπερὶ Emped. 9, cf. Plat. Criti. 117 B.

ὑποστένω, f. ἔω, to cover, hide under, Xen. Cyn. 5. 10.

ὑποστella, to go under, Philostr.

ὑποστέλλω, f. στελέω, aor. ὑπὸστέλλω, to let down, lower, take in, furl, e.g. ἱστία Pind. l. 2. 60: also in Med., ὑποστέλλεσθαι τὰ ἱστία like φέρεσθαι, Schaf. Greg. p. 347: hence metaph. to lower, lessen, confine, limit:—Pass. to be lessened, etc., to become less, hence to abate, slacken. II. in Med. to draw or shrink back from, c. acc. χειμᾶνα, θέρος Hipp. Aph. 4. 6 and 7; 80, ὑποστέλλεσθαι τινα to cover with fear before any one, dread him, Dinarch. 91. 2; 20 but 2. ὑποστέλλεσθαι τι, to cloak, conceal or suppress a thing through fear, Plat. Apol. 24 A: hence often abate to cloak one's true thoughts, dissemble, ὑπ. λόγῳ Eur. Or. 607, cf. Dem. 14. 4; esp., οὐδέν or μηδέν ὑποστέλλομαι with no dissimulation, Isocr. 167 D, 196 B, Dem. 54. fin., 537. 7, etc. 3. in gen. to withdraw, leave out of the question, except, Schäf. Greg. p. 347.

ὑποστένω, f. ἔω, = ὑποστένω, to sigh or moan in an under tone, Soph. Aj. 322, 1001. II. in Aesch. Pr. 430, ἄτλας οὐράνιον πόλον νότοις ὑποστέναι (as in the MSS.) groans under the weight of heaven, but the reading is disputed by Herm. and Dind.

ὑποστεινάζω, f. ἰσώ, dub. l. for ὑποστοιχαίω, Il. 2. 781.

ὑποστεινάζω, = foreg., Q. Sm.

ὑπόστεινος, ov, somewhat nurgino.

ὑποστένω, to sigh or groan in a low tone, begin to sigh or groan, Soph. El. 79, Ar. Ach. 162.

ὑποστρέφω, f. ἥσω, to bereave secretly.

ὑποστρίσκω, = foreg.

ὑποστρίβω, f. ἰσώ, (στέρνω) to lay under the breast: Med. to take or lay under the breast, Plut.

ὑπόστρυνος, ov, (στέρνω) under the breast.

ὑποστήλωμα, atos, τό, (στήλω) a pillar put under as a prop or stay.

ὑπόστιμα, atos, τό, (ὑφίστημι) sediment, grounds, Hipp.

II. a station of soldiers, Lat. statio, LXX. III. = πέρινεον.

ὑποστρίμμα, atos, τό, an underprop, LXX: from

ὑποστρίβω, f. ἔω, to underprop, Luc.

ὑποστιγμῆ, ἦ, in Gramm., a comma, because it denotes a sub-division of the sentence (subdistinctio), whereas the colon was called μέση στιγμῆ, media distinctio, and the full point τελεῖα στιγμῆ, distinctio: cf. ὑποδιαστολή: from

ὑποστίζω, f. ἔω, to make somewhat variegated or spotted.

II. in Gramm. to put a stop, esp. a comma or colon.

ὑποστίλβω, f. ψω, to shine a little, shine softly, Luc.

ὑποστολή, ἦ, (ὑποστέλλω) a letting down, lowering: hence a lessening, Plut. 2. 129 C. II. submission. III. pro-variation.

ὑποστολέω, f. ἰσώ, like ὑποστέλλω, to let down, lower, slacken, Archil. ap. Plut. 2. 160 B.

ὑποστομία, τά, the bit of a bridle. II. the space under the mouth of a vessel: strictly neut. from

ὑποστόμιος, ov, (στόμα) under the mouth or opening.

ὑποστοναχίζω, = ὑποστοναχίζω, v. l. Hes. Th. 843.

ὑποστορνέννυμι, pf. pass. ὑπέστορναι. To spread, lay or strewn under, esp. of bed-clothes, δέναι ὑποστορνέσαι τινί Od. 20. 139; ὑποστορνένναι ἐνδύς Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; ὑποστροφήν τρι- κλινον Amphip. Incert. 10: so in Med., ὑποστροφήν τῆς ὀργάνου strewn me some of it under, Ar. Eccl. 1030: φῶ χαλκὸς ἐπέ- στρωται which has copper laid under it, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47: but metaph., λέκτρα ὑποστροφήν τινι to make the bed for a man, i. e. serve him as a wife, Eur. Hel. 59.

ὑποστρέττειναι, Dep. med., to perform military service under any one, τινί App.

ὑποστράτηγος, to be a lieutenant-general: ὑποστρ. τινι to serve under one as lieutenant, Xen. An. 5. 6, 36: from **ὑποστράτης**, δ, (not oxyt. -γός) a lieutenant-general, Xen. An. 3. 1, 32. II. used for the Roman legatus.

ὑποστράτοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, an under-guard of the camp or army: a subordinate or lieutenant-general, Strab. [v]

ὑποστρέφω, f. ψω, to turn round about or back, guide back, ἴππους Il. 5. 581: πάλιν ὑπ. βίοντες εἰς Ἄϊδαν Eur. H. F. 736: but more freq.,

II. intr. to turn about, turn short round,

esp. of persons flying, Il. 12. 71, Hdt. 7. 211, cf. Thuc. 3. 24: so in Pass., αὐτὸς ὑποστρέφεθαι Il. 11. 567, cf. Hdt. 4. 129, Xen., etc.

2. but also to turn and flee, φύγετε αὐτὸς ὑπ. Il. 11. 446. 3. in gen. to return, αὐτὸς ὑπ. Od. 8. 301, cf. Hdt. 4. 120, 124: so too in fut. med., οὐ γὰρ σε ὑποστρέψουσιν ὅσα Od. 18. 23. 4. to turn away, elude a person, Eur. I. A. 363, Xen. An. 2. 1, 18.

ὑποστρόγγυλος, ov, somewhat round, roundish, Theophr. **ὑποστρόφη**, ἦ, (ὑποστρέφω) a turning round, Hipp: a turning about, whether to flee, Hdt. 9. 22, or to meet the enemy, hence ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς, Lat. converso agmine, Polyb.: but ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς, also like Lat. denovo, again, anew, Herm. Soph. El. 715: on the contrary, ap. Dem. 283. 18.

ὑπόστροφος, ov, (ὑποστρέφω) turning or coming back. Hence **ὑποστροφώδης**, es, causing a return or relapse, Hipp.

ὑπόστρυνος, ov, somewhat astringent, or sour.

ὑπόστρωμα, atos, τό, (ὑποστρνέννυμι) that which is spread, laid or strewn under, a bed, bedding, litter, ἵππου Xen. Eq. 5. 2.

ὑποστρυνέννιος, ov, (στρυνή) lying on a bed.

ὑποστρνέννυμι, = ὑποστρνέννυμι, q. v.

ὑπόστυλος, ov, resting on pillars underneath, Diod.: τὸ ὑπό- στ., a covered colonnade, pillared hall, Philo. Hence

ὑποστυλῶ, to prop or support by pillars underneath. Hence **ὑποστυλῶμα**, atos, τό, a column or pillar standing for a sup- port underneath. [στῦ]

ὑπόστυφος, ov, = ὑπόστρυνος, susp. in Plut.

ὑπόστυφος, f. ψω, to be astringent, Diosc.

II. of astringent tastes, to screw up the mouth, Nic. Al. 17.

III. to thicken somewhat, Theophr. de Odor. 17, cf. προστύω. [στῦ]

ὑπόστυγος, ἦ, astringency, Theophr.

ὑπόσυγχεμένος, Adv. perf. pass., confusedly, Arist. Audib.

ὑποσυγχέω, f. χέω, to mingle or confuse a little: metaph. to confuse or confound a little.

ὑποσυγχίνω, collat. form from foreg., Joseph.

ὑποσυγχίτης, ov, verb. Adj., rather confused. Adv. -τως.

ὑποστυλάω, to take away secretly, unperceived or softly.

ὑποσμβολος, ov, (σύμβολον) veiled under symbols, Plut. 2. 673 B.

ὑποστρίβω, also -ίττω, f. ἔω, to whistle gently, rustle, Aesch. Pr. 126: make a slight whistling sound, Hipp.

ὑποστένω, to draw off downwards, ὑποστένας νηδὸν to purge, Nic. Al. 365.

ὑποστοιολή, ἦ, = ὑποδιαστολή II.

ὑπόσυχνος, ov, somewhat frequent, Hipp. 979 E: neut. as Adv., a good deal, Theophr.

ὑποσφάγιον, τό, (σφαγή) the part where an animal is stabbed from below. [ἀ]

ὑποσφάγμα, atos, τό, (ὑποσφάγω) the blood of an animal mixed with divers ingredients, like our black puddings, Erasistr. ap. Ath. 324 A.

II. a place blood-shot, esp. a suffusion of blood in the eye from a blow.

III. the ink-like liquor of the cuttle-fish, Lat. sepia, Hippon. Fr. 46, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ὑποσφάζω, f. ἔω, to slaughter by a stab from below. Hence **ὑποσφάξ**, ἄγος, ἦ, an opening, cleft, like διασφάξ, Opp.

ὑποσφάττω, = ὑποσφάζω.

ὑποσφιγίζω, f. γέω, to squeeze, bind below or a little, Anth. 20.

ὑποσφραγίζωμαι, Med., to put one's seal under or to.

ὑποσφραίνωμαι, f. φρήσμαι, Dep. med., to get scent of a thing, Lat. subodorare.

ὑποσχάζω, f. ἰσώ, to trip up.

ὑποσχέω, = ὑπέχω, dub., v. σχέω.

ὑποσχέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 med. of ὑποσχεόμαι, II.

ὑποσχέσθην, ἦ, Ep. for ὑπόσχεσις, a promising, Il. 13. 369.

ὑποσχέσθην, τό, = σπ., Anth.

ὑπόσχεσις, εως, ἦ, (ὑποσχεόμαι) a promising, promise, II. 2. 286, Od. 10. 483; ὑπόσχεσιν ἐκπλήρωσαι Hdt. 5. 35; ὑπ. ἀπο- λαβεῖν to receive the fulfilment of a promise, Xen. Symp. 3. 3; ὑπ. ψεῖδεσθαι to fail in its performance, Aeschin. 20. 9: μεγά- λας ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ὑπ. Isocr. 43 D, etc. Hence

ὑποσχετικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to, inclined for promising.

ὑποσχηματίζωμαι, Med., = σχηματίζωμαι, προσποιοῦμαι, Ruhnk. Tim. sub v. σχηματίζωμαι.

ὑποσχίζω, f. ἰσώ, to split underneath: to split a little. Hence

ὑπόσχισμα, ατος, τό, a kind of man's shoe.

ὑποσχόμενος, part. aor. 2 med. of ὑποσχεῖν, Hom.

ὑποσχών, part. aor. 2 act. of ὑπέχεω.

ὑποσώζω, to preserve in some measure, Strab.

ὑποσσωμάττω, τινά to renew his body gradually, Stob. Ecl. 1.

p. 746.

ὑποσώφω, to heap up under.

ὑποσώφρονιστής, οὔ, δ, (σώφρονιστής II) an inferior officer or under-teacher in the gymnasium.

ὑποτάγη, ἡ, (ὑποτάσσω) subordination, subjection, N. T.

ὑποταίνιος, ον, (ταῖναι) χώρα, land that runs out into tongues or points, Philo.

ὑποτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑποτάσσω) bringing into subjection.

II. in Gramm. subjunctive: δ ὑποτακτικός, modus subjunctivus, also ἡ -κῆ.

ὑποταμνόν, τό, a plant cut off at bottom for magic purposes, h. Hom. Cn. 228: from

ὑποτάμνω, Ion. for ὑποτέμνω, Hdt.

ὑποτάνω, = ὑποτέλνω, poet.

ὑποτάξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτάσσω) subjection, submission, Dion. H.

ὑποτάρασσω, Att. -ττω, contr. -θράσσω: f. ἔω, to stir up, trouble from below or a little, Ar. Vesp. 1285: Pass. to be somewhat troubled, Luc.: cf. ὑποθαλάω.

ὑποταρέβω, f. ἥω, to be somewhat afraid: also c. acc. to be somewhat afraid of a thing, to fear a little, Il. 17. 533.

ὑποταρτάριος, ον, (τάρταρος) under Tartarus, dwelling therein, Boet. Il. 14. 279, Hes. Th. 851. [τῶ]

ὑπότασις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτέλνω) a stretching or pulling under.

II. extension, Hipp.: πεδίων ὑποτάσεις the plains that stretch below, Eur. Bacch. 749.

ὑποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ἔω, to place or arrange under, subdue, Plut., and Luc.: Pass. to submit, be subject, Plut.

ὑποταύρον, τό, (ταύρος III) the part between the scrotum and fundament, elsvh. πρᾶμν and πρᾶμν.

ὑποταφρεύω, to dig under, undermine, App.

ὑποτένω, f. τεῶω, to stretch under, put under, Plat. Tim. 74 A: to stretch a thing by way of prop, πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 36: in Pass. to lie under, lie as a foundation, Hipp.

2. to hold out before, to, or towards, hence to hold out hopes, to promise, offer, c. inf., Hdt. 7. 158, Thuc. 8. 48: also, ὅτ. τῶν τι, e. g. μισθός, Ar. Ach. 657, etc.

3. to lay or put before, suggest, λόγους Eur. Or. 905; ὅτ. ἐλπίδας, ὑποσχέσεις Dem. 171. 24, 625. 6: —so too in Med., Plat. Theat. 179 E; in Med. also, to propose by way of question, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 448 E.

4. to stretch or strain to the utmost, make intense or violent, ὀδύνας Soph. Aj. 262.

II. intr. to stretch or extend out under, αὐτὸ τὰς γωνίας ὑποτείνουσαι πλευραὶ the sides subtending the angles, Procl.: hence, ἡ ὑποτείνουσα (sub. γραμμῆς) the hypotenuse or line subtending the right angle, Plat. Tim. 54 D, and Euclid.

ὑποτεύξω, f. ἰώω, Att. ἰῶ, to build a wall under or across: to build a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 99: hence

ὑποτεύξις, εως, ἡ, the building of a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 100.

ὑποτεύξιμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποτεύξω) a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 100.

ὑποτεύξιμος, ὅς, = ὑποτεύχσις.

ὑποτεκμάρωμαι, Dep. med. (τεκμαίρω) to have a suspicion of a thing, guess at it, Ar. Fr. 1.

ὑποτελέω, f. ἔσω, to pay off, discharge, esp. a tribute or tax, φόρον ὅτ. Hdt. 1. 171; and absol. to pay tribute, Thuc. 3. 46: ὅτ. ἀξίην βασιλεῖ to pay a fine to the king, Hdt. 4. 201.

ὑποτελής, ἑς, gen. ἑός, (τέλος IV) subject to pay taxes, taxable, tributary, Lat. vectigalis, tributarius, Thuc. 5. 111; in full, φόρου ὑποτελής Id. L. 19: 7. 57.

II. act. receiving payment, c. gen., μισθὸν Luc. Cf. sq.

ὑποτελής, ἴδος, ἡ, a name given by Herillus in Diog. L. 7. 165 to a man's natural talents, etc., which ought all to be subordinate to the attainment of the chief good (τέλος).

ὑποτέλλομαι, Dep. med. (τέλλω) to come forth from under, arise, Ar. Rh. 2. 83.

ὑποτέμνω, Ion. τᾶμνω Hdt.: f. τεμῶ and ταμῶμαι: —to cut away under or before: to cut cunningly or cheatingly, Ar. Euc. 316.

II. to cut off, Lat. interciperé, intercludere, ὅτ. πηγὰς τινὶ to shut them off from his use, Plat. Legg. 844 A; ὅτ. τὴν ἐλπίδα Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 34, 7. 1, 29: but so more freq.

in Med., ὑποτέμνεσθαι τὰς ὁδοὺς to cut off one's way, stop one short, Ar. Eq. 291; ὅτ. τὸν πλοῦν Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 15; also, ὑποτέμνεσθαι τινὰ to intercept him, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 19; and so in Pass., ὑποτέμνεσθαι τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν to be cut off from the ships, Hdt. 5. 86.

ὑποτέτατος, ον, in that relation of numbers by which one is less than another by a fourth part of itself, e. g. of 4 to 5; and so just the converse of ἐπιτέτατος.

ὑποτετραγώνος, ον, almost square or rectangular. [ἀ]

ὑποτετραγών, f. τρήσω, to bore through below.

ὑπότετρος, ον, (τέτρον) somewhat ash-colored.

ὑποτερόμα, ἡσόμεναι, Dep. med., to come to aid by art.

ὑποτερόμα, to note or remark underhand.

ὑποτίθημι, f. θήσω, to place under, esp. as a basis or foundation, τί τινα Plat. Tim. 92 A: hence to lay down as a foundation, assume as a principle, Id. Tim. 48 E, 61 D.

II. to suggest, ἐλπίδα ὑποτείνειν Pors. Or. 1184, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28, Dem. 638. 24; ὅτ. λόγους, τέχνους Eur. I. A. 507, Bacch. 675: but more usu. in Med. to suggest, hint a thing to one, ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ Boeth. Il. 8. 36, 467; ἔπος, ἔργον ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ to suggest a speech, an action, to any one, advise or counsel him thereto, Od. 4. 163, Il. 11. 788; δόλον ὑποθέσθαι Hes. Th. 175, cf. Od. 3. 27; so also freq. in Hdt., as 1. 80, 156, 3. 36, etc.: also in strength. signif., to enjoin a thing upon one, Id. 4. 135: c. dat. pers. only, ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ to advise, counsel, admonish one, Od. 2. 194, 5. 143, and in Att., as Ar. Av. 1362, Plat. Charm. 155 D; πυκνὸς ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ Il. 21. 203; ἄλλα μοι εὖ ὑπόθευ Od. 15. 310; also c. inf., to advise one to do a thing, Hdt. 1. 90; ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ ἀνεῖσθαι ἵππον to instruct him how to buy, Xen. Eq. 3. 71: —and so later sometimes in Act.: —hence ὑποθήκη.

III. to place under a certain class, Plat. Polit. 289 A.

IV. in Med. also to lay down with oneself, adopt as a principle or rule for oneself, take for granted, presuppose, premise, τι Plat. Phaed. 100 A, 101 D, etc.; also, ὅτ. τι εἶναι. I. 100 B, etc.; ὅτ. διδασκὸν ἀρετὴν (sc. εἶναι) Id. Prot. 361 B.

3. to propose to oneself as a subject of discussion or argument, τι Xen., Plat., etc.: in gen. to propose to do, c. inf., Aesch. 6. 1.

V. to subject to the influence of another, Pind. O. 1. 30, cf. Plat. Tim. 45 A.

VI. to put down as a deposit or stake, ραυν, pledge, mortgage, ὑποτίθεναι τὴν οἰκίαν, οὐσίαν Dem. 842. 8, 1188. 2; ὑποτίθεναι τινὶ ταλάντων to mortgage for a talent, Aesch. 68. 25; c. ὑποθήκη: —but in Med.

ὑποτίθεσθαι of the mortgage, to lend money on pledge, Dem. 841. 20, cf. 1223. 24, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 468.

2. to stake, hazard, venture, hence metaph., ὑποθέλιν ἰδῶν κινδύνον at his own risk, Dem. 420. 25.

3. lay in store, store up, keep, hence ὑποθέσθαι τι τῇ γνῶμῃ to keep a thing in the memory, Dem. 550. 5.

VII. of a horse, ὅτ. τὰ σκέλη to bring his legs under him in galloping, Xen. Eq. 11. 3; τὰ δισθεν σκέλη δια πολλοὺ ὑποθήσει will bring up his hind legs so that they are far from touching the fore, Ib. 1. 14.

ὑποτίλλω, to tear out, pluck out, Theophr.

ὑποτίμω, f. ἥω, to estimate at less, to lower the price, Alex. Leb. 3. 4, si vera I.

II. in Med., 1. to make a return or assessment of one's property, Arist. Oec. 2. 6 and 36.

2. as law-term, to propose a less penalty for oneself, opp. to that proposed by one's accuser, to endeavour to lower the damages laid against one, make a counter-estimate, Xen. Apol. 23, v. Buttm. Dem. Mid. in Ind.: but in this signif. ἀντιτιμωμαι (q. v.) is the more regular term.

2. to pretend, allege, Iamb. Hence ὑποτίμησις, εως, ἡ, an under-estimating: esp. = ἀντιτιμωμαι, v. foreg. 1. 3.

II. a pretence, pretext, Plut. [τῇ] ὑποτίμησιν, οἱ, δ, (ὑποτίμω) one who underbids.

II. as a transl. of the Lat. subcensor, Dio C.

ὑποτίθησθαι, ον, = sq., LXX.

ὑποτίθω, ον, (τίθω) ἡ ἐνομαζίω, lying under or at the breast, sucking.

ὑποτιτρώω, = ὑποτετραγών.

*ὑποτάλλω, absol. pres., c. fut. ὑποτάλλομαι, aor. ὑπέτην, perf. ὑποτέληκα, to bear, endure.

ὑποτιγγέω and ὑποτιμήσω, Ep. for ὑποτέμνω, Ap. Rh.

ὑποτοβέω, (ὀτοβέω) to roar, sound under, to resound, echo, Aesch. Pr. 574, in tines.

ὑποτομεύς, ἔως, δ, (ὑποτέμνω) one that cuts down or off: an instrument for cutting off, LXX.

ὑποτομή, ἡ, (ὑποτέμνω) a cutting off below, cutting beneath, cutting up, Theophr. II. metaph. a cutting off, cutting short.

ὑποτονορίζω or **ορίζω**, to murmur or hum softly, Luc.

ὑπότονος, ον, (ὑποτείνω) an under-prop: esp. a pillar to prop the roof, Lob. Soph. Aj. 108.

ὑποτοξεύω, to shoot up with arrows from below.

ὑποτοπάζω, = ὑποτοπέω. Hence

ὑποτοπισμὸς, ὁ, a suspicion, surmise.

ὑποτοπίζω, = σκ, Thuc. 8. 76: in Gramm., to doubt the genuineness of a passage.

ὑποτοπέω, to suspect, surmise, like foreg., c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 1. 20. 51, etc.: ὑπ. ὄν. Id. 2. 13; also, ὑπ. τινα to suspect him, Id. 5. 116:—earlier we have, in same signif., ὑποτοπέομαι as Dep., c. fut. med. —τοπήσομαι, aor. pass. ὑπετοπήσθην Hdt. 6. 70, 9. 116: in the latter place c. acc. rei, to suspect a thing, and so Ar. Ran. 958, Lysias 114. 32.

ὑπότοπος, ον, = ὑποτοπος, suspicious, susp., cf. καχινότοπος.

ὑποτορένω, to engrave in toreutic work, τινί Ael.

ὑποτραγῶδες, to play a part in tragedy under or second to . . , τινί Philostr. II. to answer in tragic tone, v. l. Luc.

ὑποτραυλίζω, to lisp a little, Luc.

ὑποτραυλος, ον, lisping a little, Hipp. 1207 E.

ὑποτραχήλιον, τό, the lower part of the neck. II. the neck of a column, Vitruv.: strictly neut. from

ὑποτραχήλιος, ον, (τραχήλος) under the neck.

ὑποτραχύνω, f. ὑνά, to make a little rough or harsh: to grate on the ear, Dion. H.

ὑπότρηψις, v. gen. eos, somewhat rough, Archestr. ap. Ath. 530 A: metaph. somewhat angry, Lob. Phryn. 541, Paral. 254.

ὑποτρίβω, Ep. for ὑποτρίβο.

ὑποτρίβω, to tremble a little, Plat. Rep. 336 E.

ὑποτρέπομαι, as Pass., to turn back and withdraw, Plut.

ὑποτρέφω, f. θρέψω, to bring up secretly or in succession, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 17; ὑπ. τὴν χολήν Luc.:—Pass. to grow up secretly or in succession, Lat. subnascor, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 560 A.

ὑποτρέχω, fut. θρέξωμαι and δραμούμαι: aor. ὑπέδραμον: poet. pf. ὑπέδραμα. To run in under, ὑπέδραμα καὶ λάβε γούναν he ran and fell down before him, and clasped his knees, Il. 21. 68, Od. 10. 323 (though it may be only, he ran to him), cf. Eur. I. A. 631: ὑπέδραμα ὑπὸ τοῖς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου Hdt. 7. 88; ὑπὸ τὴν τοῦ ἀκοντίου φορὸν Antipho 121. 30. II. to run under, stretch away under, ὑποδεδραμε βίσσα h. Hom. Ar. 284.

III. to run to, up to or into, haste into. IV. to run in between and catch, intercept, like ὑπεκίνομαι, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12.

V. to enter unawares, Lat. subire, Hipp.: hence also to enter into any one's mind, come into the head, occur to one, like Lat. succurrit mihi, Polyb.: also c. acc., ἔλεος ὑποτρέχει me pity comes over or steals upon me, Id. VI. like ὑπερχέω, to insinuate oneself into any one's good graces, flatter or deceive, ὑπ. τὴν θαλάσῃ Eur. Or. 669, cf. Plat. Rep. 426 B, Legg. 923 C, Aeschin. 76. 40.

ὑπότρεψις, f. τρέψω, to tremble a little or secretly: hence to shrink back, give ground, Il. 7. 217, 15. 636. II. c. acc., to be afraid of any one, fear or dread him, Il. 7. 587.

ὑπότρητος, ον, (ὑποτρίβω) bored or pierced through below.

ὑποτρίχησις, ὑποτρίχης, Ion. for ὑποτρίχων.

ὑποτριβή, ἡ, a rubbing off below, ἵπποι χαλεπόντες ἐξ ὑποτριβῆς, Lat. subtriti, App., cf. sq.: from

ὑποτριβή, f. ψω, to rub beneath, rub off or wear away gradually: in Pass., ὑποτριβεσθαι τὰς ὀπλὰς of horses, to run their hoofs off, Lat. subterere pedes, Diod., cf. foreg. II. to rub a little or gently, Hipp.: to grate or pound for the dish ὑπότρυμα, Cratin. Del. 7. [i]

ὑποτρίβω, to chirp or whistle softly, Anth.

ὑπότρυμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποτριβή) a dish compounded of various ingredients grated and pounded up together, Hipp., cf. foreg.

ὑποτριβή II: its general taste was sour or piquant, hence proverb., ὑπότρυμμα βλέπειν to look sharp and sour, Ar. Eccl. 291:—green herb sauces or soups (ὑποτρίσματα χλωρά) were also called φυλλάδες.

ὑποτρίμματιον, τό, Dim. from ὑπότρυμα, Telecl. Amphicl. i.

ὑποτρίορχης, ον, δ, a species of hawk, Arist. H. A., v. τριόρχης.

ὑπότρησις, ον, expresses the relation of numbers, by which one is less than another by $\frac{1}{2}$ of itself (as that of 2 to 3), and so just the converse of ἐπίτρησις.

ὑπότρηψις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτρίβω) a rubbing under or among one another. II. ὑποτρίψεως τριπόδων the cross-bars to the legs of tables, against which people rub their feet, Math. Vett.

ὑποτρέμω, = ὑποτρέπω, to tremble under or a little, Il. 22. 241. II. c. acc., to tremble before any one, Il. 20. 28.

ὑπότρεμος, ον, (τρέμω) trembling a little, somewhat timid or fearful, Aeschin. 76. 18.

ὑποτρεμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) subject to tremor, Hipp. 1136 F.

ὑποτρέπαδην, Adv. (ὑποτρέπομαι) turning back, returning, Opp. [α]

ὑποτροπή, ἡ, (ὑποτρέπομαι) a turning back: esp. a relapse, access of illness, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ὑποτροπιάζω, (ὑποτροπή) to turn back: to recur, return, esp. of relapse in an illness, Lat. recidiva fieri, Hipp. Hence

ὑποτροπιασμός, ὁ, a return: a relapse in illness, Hipp. 1250 F.

ὑποτροπή, ἡ, poet. for ὑποτροπή, Ar. Rh.

ὑποτροπίζω, ἡ, ον, (ὑποτρέπω) turning back, returning, of an intermittent disease, Hipp. 128 F.

ὑποτρόπιος, ια, ον, (τρόπις) under the keel of a ship, Opp.

ὑπότροπος, ον, (ὑπότροπος) turning back, returning or returned home, Il. 6. 501, Od. 20. 332, ὑπ. αἵρις Il. 6. 367, h. Ar. 476, ὑπ. οἰκάδω Od. 21. 211. II. always coming again, recurring, like ὑποτροπίζω.

ὑποτροφέω, (τρέφω) to nourish, bring up secretly or gradually. **ὑποτροφή**, ἡ, that which is reared gradually, a plant.

ὑποτροχᾶλος, ον, somewhat round, roundish, v. l. in Hdt. 3. 8, for περιτροχᾶλος.

ὑποτροχᾶω, poet. for ὑποτρέχω, Mosch. 7. 5.

ὑποτροχίζω, to bring, lay under or on a wheel.

ὑπότροχος, ον, with wheels under, on wheels, ποπέλα Polyb.

ὑπότριγος, ον, (τρίξ) full of lees or sediment, Hipp. 1129 D.

ὑποτριβή, to murmur or sing in an under tone, of enchanters: also of the note of fowls, Ael.: freq. interchanged with ὑποτρίβω.

ὑποτρίνω, to wear out, exhaust or fatigue by degrees. II. intr. to become fatigued by degrees, Nic. Al. 83. [v. τρώω.]

ὑποτρίνω, f. ζοίω, to eat with other things, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 54 E.

II. to eat underhand or secretly, Xen. Symp. 4. 9.

III. metaph. to eat away from below or gradually, as a river does its banks, like ὑποβή, Call. Epigr. 45. 4.

ὑποτυγχάνω, f. τεύξωμαι, to come to meet. II. like ὑπολαμβάνω, to interrupt, reply, answer, Plut.

ὑποτυπώω, to form slightly or generally, to sketch out, Lat. adumbrare, Polyb.

II. in Med. to portray to oneself, imagine, Plat. Tim. 76 E.

ὑποτύπτω, f. ψω, to strike or push down, κοτυφῶ ὑπ. ἐς Ἀλμυρὸν to push down into the lake with the pole, Hdt. 2. 136; ὑποτύψας κηλοῦργον ἀντάξει he draws it dipping with the bucket into the water, Hdt. 6. 119; so, ὑποτύπτοισα φιάλη τοῦ χρυσοῦ ἐδωρέτο dipping deep down with the cup she gave him of the gold, Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 3. 130, cf. Hemst. Ar. Av. 1145.

II. intr. to strike or plunge down, i. e. dive, Nic.

ὑποτύπωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτυπώω) a formation, a general representation, a sketch, outline, Lat. adumbratio:—at Ἰπποτύπωσις was the name given by Sext. Empiricus to his outlines of the Pyrrhonic Philosophy, cf. Diog. L. 9. 78. [v]

ὑποτυπωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, by way of sketch or outline, compendious, Sext. Emp. Adv. —κός, Id.

ὑποτύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (τύρις) a kind of cheese-cake, milk curdled and pressed in moulds with honey, Ath.

ὑπότυφος, ον, somewhat blind, purblind, Plut.

ὑπότυφος, ον, somewhat arrogant, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 18.

ὑπότυφος, f. θύω, to heat by fire from beneath, to burn at a slow fire: also metaph., to inflame, set on fire, excite to passion gradually, ὑποτ. διαβολὰς Polyb.:—Pass. and Med., to burn under or secretly, ἐχθρα Ctes. Pers. 46. [v]

ὑπόυτιος, ον, (οὔας) under the ears, poet. [α]

ὑπουθαίος, αία (Ion. η), αἰών, (οὔδας) under ground subterranean, Plut.

ὑπουθατίας, ον, δ, = sq.

ὑποθάτιος, *la, ion*, (οἶδαρ) *under the udder*, hence *sucking*, like ὑποθάσις, Anth. [α]

ὑποῦλος, *o*, (οὐλή) of wounds, *festering under the scar*, only skinned over, Hipp.: so, ὑπ. σπλήν Plat. Tim. 72 D—hence

2. metaph. *unsound, rotten underneath*, οἰδεῖ καὶ ὑπ. ἐστὶν ἡ πόλις Plat. Gorg. 518 E, cf. 480 B; ὑπ. ἀννομία a hollow, unreal independence, Thuc. 8. 64; ὑπ. ἡσυχία Dem. 327 fin.; so this epith. was applied to the Trojan horse, Soph. Fr. 952: cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 44 A: κάλλος καὶ ὑποῦλον a fair outside, but fraught with ill below, Soph. O. T. 1396, ὑποῦλος διακείσθαι *to be secretly hostile to one*, Polyb. Hence

ὑποῦλότης, *η*, *secret malice, treachery*.
ὑποραῖος, *ala, aion*, (οὐρά) *under, behind or at the tail*.
ὑποράνιος, *ov*, and in Arat. *la, ion*, (οὐρανός) *under heaven or the heavens*, Il. 17. 675: *reaching up to heaven*, κλέος Il. 10. 212, Od. 9. 264. [α]

ὑποργέω, *f. ἴσω*, (ὑπουργός) *like ὑπηρετέω, to render service or help to one in a thing, to serve, help, succour*, τινὶ Hdt. 7. 38, etc.; also, *χρηστὰ Ἀθηναίοις ὑπ. to do them good service*, Hdt. 8. 143, cf. Soph. Phil. 143, Thuc. 7. 62; so too, *χάρυν τινὶ Aesch. Fr. 635*, Eur. Alc. 842; *ὑπουργὶν πρὸς χάριν Ἀναξιλ. Neot. 2. 2*—hence τὰ ὑπουργημένα, *services done or rendered*, Hdt. 9. 109. 2. *esp. to attend as a physician*, Foëx. Oec. Hipp. 3. c. dat. rei, *to forward or promote a thing, lend a hand towards it*, Hipp. 4. of things, *to be serviceable*, τινὶ for a purpose, Lat. *subservire*, Id., cf. Foëx. Oecon. Hence

ὑπουργήμα, *aros, τό*, *a service done or rendered*, Hdt. 1. 137, Xen. Hier. 8. 7.

ὑπουργήσις, *ews, ἡ*, = ὑπουργία.

ὑπουργητέον, verb. Adj., *one must serve or be kind to*, Luc. ὑπουργία, *ἡ*, (ὑπουργέω) *service, help; esp. medical attendance*, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.: *dutiful kindness*, Soph. O. C. 1413; and in bad sense, *obsequiousness, compliance*, Xen. Hier. 1. 38.

ὑπουργικός, *ῆ, ov*, *belonging to or like a ὑπουργός, obliging, kind, courteous*. Adv. —*κως*.

ὑπουργός, *ov*, contr. for ὑπεργός, (* ἔργω) *rendering service, serviceable, promoting, conducive to*, τῷ ἀποτήγγυσθαι Xen. An. 5. 8, 15: in gen. *ready to serve, kind, obliging*—ὑπ. τυὸς a servant of any one, Dion. P. Adv. —*γῶς*.

ὑπουρίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, (οὐρά) *a crupper*, Lat. *postilena*.

ὑποφαῖρος, *ov*, *somewhat cheerful or gay*.

ὑποφαῖνω, *f. φάω*, *to show or bring to light from under*, ὁρῶν ὑπέφηνε τραπέζης *he drew the stool from under the table*, Od. 17. 409. 2. *to show a little or half*: *to show secretly or by stealth*.

II. Pass. *to show oneself or be seen under*, ἐπὶ τὰς πόλιν πόδες πολλοὶ ὑποφαίνονται Thuc. 5. 10. III. intr. *to shine forth a little, just appear*, Plat. Soph. 245 E:—*esp. of the dawn of day*, ὑποφαίνει ἡμέρα, *as the day gradually breaks or just begins to break*, Xen. An. 3. 2, 1., 4. 3, 9, etc.; so, *ἥδη ὑπέφανε τι ἡμέρας* Plat. Prot. 312 A; so also sometimes ὑποφαίνει absol., Heind. Plat. 1. c.: so too, ὑποφαίνει ἔαρ Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16, etc.; also in Pass., ὑποφαίνεται ἔαρ Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 1.

ὑποφάσις, *ov*, *somewhat gray*.

ὑποφάκωδης, *es*, (φακὼδης) *somewhat of a lentil-color*, Hipp. ὑποφάρμασος, Att. —*τω*, *f. ῶ*, *to mix, adulterate a little with drugs or spices*, Plut.

ὑποφάσις, *ews, ἡ*, (ὑποφαίνομαι) *a being half seen*, ὑπ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, *of the eyes, when in sleep they shew through the half-opened eyelids*, Hipp., cf. Foëx. Oecon.

ὑποφάτις, *ιος, ἡ*, Dor. for ὑποφῆτις, fem. from ὑποφῆτης, *the priestess of an oracle*. But for ὑποφάτις in Pind. P. 2. 140, v. sub ὑποφάντις.

ὑποφάυλος, *os, ov*, also *as, η, ov* Hipp., cf. Lob. Paral. 471, *somewhat vile or mean*.

ὑποφάουσις, *ἡ*, *a small light shewing through a hole*: in gen. *a narrow opening*, Wess. Hdt. 7. 36.

ὑποφάουσις, *to begin to shine*, ὑποφάουσκοντος at day-break, Arist. Prob. 8. 17, 1; cf. ὑποφάσκω.

ὑποφάντις, *ιος, ἡ*, Aeol. for ὑποφάσις, a prob. emendation of Bäckh's in Pind. P. 2. 76 (140), viz. διαβολῶν ὑποφάντις, for ὑποφάσις, *secret whisperings of slanders*.

ὑποφειδομαι, *f. σομαι*, Dep. med., *to spare a little*, Xen. An. 4. 1, 8: ὑπ. μὴ ποιεῖν Luc. Mors Peregr. 6.

ὑποφέρω, *f. ὀσώ*, ὀσώ: aor. ὑπήνεκα and ὑπήνεγκον. *To bear or carry away*, ἡπόσεν, *to bear out of danger, to rescue*, ἀλλὰ μὴ ὑπήνεκαν ταχέως πόδες (Ion. aor. for ὑπήνεγκαν) Il. 5. 885.

II. *to bear or carry by being under, to bear a burden*, ὑπ. δῖλα, of an armour-bearer, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 57: hence *to bear, endure, suffer*, φόβον, κίνδυνον, μόχθους etc., Plat., and Xen.: absol. *to hold out, endure*, Hipp.; and so in Pass. ὀρθοστάθην ὑποφέρουσα *to continue standing*, Id. III. *to bring under or into, place under or before*: *to hold out, suggest, profess, tender*, usu. with a collat. notion of secrecy or deceit, Soph. El. 834: hence 2. *to pretend, allege*, like προφέρω, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2. IV. *to bring or draw down, make to slip, sink or fall*, εἰς τ. πλ. *to sink*: hence Pass. *to sink, fall, give way*, τὰ σκέλεα ὑποφέρεταί Hipp., cf. Plut. Sertor. 4:—so also sometimes intr. in Act., χωρὶς ὑποφέροντα slippery, steep places where one cannot keep one's footing, Poll. 2. intr. also *to let the courage flag, lose courage*, Plut.

ὑποφέω, *f. ῥομαι*, *to flee from under*, shrin, τινὶ Il. 22. 200: *to retire a little, shrink back*, Hdt. 4. 111, 120, Thuc., etc.

ὑποφέως, *a wild plant*, = ὑπήκουσ, Diosc.

ὑποφῆτις, *to be a ὑποφῆτης, hold the office of ὑποφῆτης*, Luc. ὑποφῆτης, *ος, δ*, (φημι) *an announcer, interpreter, expounder*, esp. of the divine will or judgment, a priest who declares an oracle, Il. 16. 235; Μουσῶν ὑποφῆται, i. e. poets, Lat. *vates*, Theocr. 16. 29, 17. 115: cf. προφῆτης. Hence

ὑποφῆτικος, *ῆ, ov*, *belonging to a ὑποφῆτης or his office, proper to or becoming him*.

ὑποφῆτις, *ἡ*, fem. from ὑποφῆτης.

ὑποφῆτωρ, *oros, δ*, ἡ = ὑποφῆτης, Ap. Rh.: κιδάρης ὑποφῆτορες *harp-players*, Manetho.

ὑποφῆσδόν, Adv., (ὑποφῆσθαι) *beforehand*, like παραφθαδόν, Opp. ὑποφθαλμιος, *ov*, (φθαλμός) *under the eyes*, τὰ ὑποφθαλμία *the parts under the eyes*, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

ὑποφθάνω, *f. φθίσομαι*, later also φθάω: aor. ὑπέφθασα and ὑπέφθην, inf. ὑποφθῆναι, part. ὑποφθῆς: pf. ὀφθῆκα. *To haste before, be in or get beforehand*, ὑποφθῆς δούρῳ μέσων περὶόνσων *getting beforehand he pierced him through the middle*, Il. 7. 144: so too part. med., ὑποφθάμενος κτείνε Od. 4. 547; and c. acc., τὸν ὑποφθαμένῃ φάτο μῦθον Od. 15. 171. [—ἄνω Ep., —ἄνω Att.: in the other tenses ᾗ, except in aor. part.—φθᾶς, where it is always long.]

ὑποφθέγγομαι, *f. γέρομαι*, Dep. med., *to speak in answer or after*: or, *to speak in an under-tone*, Plat. Soph. 252 C.

ὑποφθεῖρω, *f. φθερῶ*, *to waste, consume—gradually*: metaph. *to corrupt, seduce*:—Pass. *to waste or pine away*, Hipp.

ὑποφθονός, *f. ἴσω*, *to envy a little*, bud. 1. Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 13. ὑποφθονός, *a little envious or jealous*. Adv. —*ως*, ἴπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινι *to behave somewhat jealously towards one*. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 26.

ὑποφθορέω, *ews, δ*, (ὑποφθεῖρω) *a corrupter, seducer*.

ὑποφθλέω, *to love secretly or slightly*, Aristaeon.

ὑποφλεγέω, poet. for ὑποφλέω, Nic.

ὑποφλεγνύω, *to be somewhat inflamed, to swell a little*.

ὑποφλέγω, *f. ῶ*, *to set on fire or heat from below*, Anth. ὑποφλοισσός, *ov*, *rushing or roaring from below*, Orph.

ὑποφονίκιζω, *f. ῶ*, *to look somewhat of a dark purple*, susp. ὑποφονίσσομαι, poet. ὑπαφ-, as Pass. *to become somewhat purple*, Nic. Th. 178, 760.

ὑποφόνια, *rd*, (φόνος) *at Athens, the price paid by the murderer to the relations of the deceased, to buy off their vengeance*, Philostr., and Aristid.,—the same as Homer's ποινή, and Solon's ἄποινα, the Saxon *were-geld*: strictly neut. from

ὑποφόνιος, *ov*, in return for murder, *avenging murder*, as Herm. reads in Soph. Tr. 840, for ὑποφόνια or ὑποφόνια.

ὑποφορά, *ἡ*, (ὑποφέρω) *a bringing or holding under*: also *that which is held forth*, hence an objection, Ernest Lex. Rhet.

II. *a hollow passage*, as in Medic. *a fistula or fistulous sore*, Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.

ὑποφόρος, *ov*, subject to tribute, Lat. *tributarius*, vectigalis, τινὶ Plut. II. (ὑποφέρω iv) *slipping from under one, steep, slippery*. 2. *with hollow passages, fistulous*.

ὑποφραδμοσύνη, ἡ, an addressing: in plur. *counsels*, Hes. Th. 658, though the reading varies.

ὑποφράζομαι, as Med., = ὑπνέω, Ap. Rh.

ὑποφράσσει, Att. —ττω, f. ἔω, to stop or block up.

ὑποφρίσσει, or, (φρίξ) shuddering a little, LXX. [ῥ]

ὑποφρίσσω, Att. —ττω, f. ἔω, to shudder a little, Luc.

c. acc., to feel a slight or secret dread, before or of any one, τινά Eurph. Fr. 73.

ὑποφρύγιος, or, hypo-Phrygian, a mode in music, Plut. [ῥ]

ὑποφρύγισσι, Adv., in the hypo-Phrygian mode, Arist. Probl.

ὑποφύγῃ, ἡ, (ὑποφύγω) a refuge, θέρος from the heat of summer, Joseph.

ὑποφύομαι, Med., c. aor. 2 et perf. act., (φύω) to grow from below, grow up under or to, Arist. H. A. [v. φ.ω.]

ὑποφύω, f. ἔσω, to blow under or gently.

ὑπόφυσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποφύομαι) an under-growth.

ὑποφύτω, to plant under, τινί τι Theophr.

ὑποφωλεῖν, = sq.

ὑποφωλεῖν, to lie hidden under, Anth.

ὑποφώνω, f. ἔσω, to call to, Mosch. 3. 49, and Plut. Hence

ὑποφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a calling to: acclamation, Plut.

ὑποφώσκω, = ὑποφάσκω, ὑποφωσκόντης ἔω Arist. Probl. 25. 5.

ὑποφάσκειν, aor. —κεκἀδῃμι, Dep. med., to give way gradually or a little, in time, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶνς κεκἀδόντο Il. 4. 498, like the prose ὑποφάσκειν.

ὑποφάινω, like ὑποφάσκω, to stand open or gape a little, Ael.

ὑποφάω, to rejoice a little or secretly.

ὑποφαλάρης, ὁ, ἄν, somewhat slack or loose, Hipp. 865 B.

ὑποφάλλω, f. ἄσω [ῥ], to slacken a little, τινός from a thing, Ael.

ὑποφάλλεται, to become a little angry.

ὑποφάλλινδιος, (α, ιω, (χαλινός) under the bridle, ἡ ὑποφάλλινδιος (sc. ἡνία), prob. a snaffle-bridle, Xen. Eq. 7. 1.

ὑποφαλκίζω, to look somewhat copper-colored, ap. E. M. II. transit. to change for copper, ap. Hesych.

ὑποφαλκος, or, containing a mixture or proportion of copper, Plat. Rep. 415 B; cf. ὑποσίδηρος, etc.

ὑποφαλκώ, to mix or alloy with copper, Lat. subaerare.

ὑποφάρασσω, Att. —ττω, f. ἔω, to engrave, write or draw under, Plut.

ὑποφάροτος, ὅν, somewhat *χαροτός*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 23.

ὑποφάω, = ὑποφάινω, Ar. Plot. 314, Xen. Eq. 6. 8. II. c. acc. to gape with wonder at, τι Hipp.

ὑποφάνω, or, somewhat concealed, Ath. Hence

ὑποφάνω, to make somewhat concealed, Plut. 2. 21 C.

ὑποφείριος, or, in Hdt. also ἄν, in, (χέλω) under the hands, in hand, at hand, χρυσοῖς ὄντις χ' ὑποφείριος εἰν Od. 15. 448:

hence under any one's power or control, subject to him, τινί Hdt. 6. 33, 44, etc.; ὑποφείριος ποιεῖσθαι and παρέχειν to make subject, Hdt. 1. 106, 5. 91, etc.; ἢ. εἰμι, γίνομαι τινί I am, become subject to any one, Hdt. 6. 119, Xen. An. 3. 2, 3;

λαβεῖν ὑποφείριον to get into one's power, Eur. Andr. 736, and Xen.; ἔχειν τινά ὅτι Thuc. 3. 11, Xen., etc.; ὅτι ποιεῖν τινά τι Xen. Cyn. 5. 3, 13.—ἢ. τῇ ἡντῇ under medical treatment, Hipp.

ὑποφείτω, a conveying under. [Emped. seems to have used the first syll. long metri grat., Nāke Choeril. p. 118.]

ὑποφένω, ατος, τό, that which is poured under or to, Pind. P. 5. 134, though Böckh writes it divism: from

ὑποφένω, f. χέσω: aor. ὑπέφενα, Ep. ὑπέφενα—the only form of the word used by Hom.—to pour under, pour to, pour out:

but also of dry things, to strew or spread under, Boetias, ῥάπας Il. 11. 843, Od. 14. 49, cf. 16. 47: φύλλα ὑποφένοντα ὑπὸ τοῖς ποσὶ the leaves fallen and scattered under the feet, Hdt. 7. 218:

—metaph., ἀποστρέφειν ὑποφένοντα αὐτῷ doubt was poured secretly into him, i. e. stole over him, Hdt. 2. 152, 3. 66.

ὑποφῆ, ἡ, (ὑπέχω) a round fishing-net, Plut., and Ael.

ὑποφῆλαι, τὰ, (χηλῆ) the prominent bones of the knuckles.

ὑποφθόγιος, or, (χθών) under the earth, subterraneous, Hes. Op. 140, where however Spohn reads ἐπιχθ—

ὑποφθόν, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Anth.

ὑποφθόν, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, under the frock:—ὁ ὑποχ. an under-frock. [ῥ]

ὑποφθαίνω, to warm a little or by degrees, Plut. [ῥ, v. χθαίνω.]

ὑποφθίζω, f. ἴσω, (ὀχλῶ) to lift with a lever.

ὑπόχλος, or, of a palish yellow, like ὑπόχλωρος, Call. Del. 80.

ὑπόχλωρομελῆς, ἄνος, ὁ, of a pale black, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ὑπόχλωρος, or, greenish-yellow: in gen. palish, Hipp.

ὑποχνοῖα, f. ἄσω, to begin to have down (χνοῖς) on the chin, Meinek. Com. Fr. 2. 751.

ὑποχοῖρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant of the succory kind, Theophr.

ὑπόχολος, or, (χολή) subject to bile: somewhat bilious, Hipp. 1210 D.

ὑποχονδριακός, ἡ, ὅν, affected in the ὑποχόνδριον: from

ὑποχόνδριος, or, (χόνδρις) under the cartilage of the breast-bone: hence, τὸ ὑποχόνδριον, τὰ ὑποχόνδρια the soft part of the body between this cartilage (or the false ribs) and the navel, Lat. hypochondria, v. Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1: translated by

Celsus praeecordia, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ὑποχορηγία, to supply, provide, esp. to furnish expenses, in gen. to support in an undertaking. Hence

ὑποχορηγία, ἡ, a supplying, furnishing expenses: in gen. a supporting, succouring, Strab.

ὑποχορ, or, (ὑπέχω) subject, under control, τινί Xen. An. 2. 5, 7; also, ὑποχορ τινός his subjects, Aesch. Pers. 24, Dem. 1315. 11.

ὑποχραίνω, to spot or soil a little, Coluth. 232.

ὑποχρεμετίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to neigh to or with, Q. Sm.

ὑποχρεμῖπτομαι, Dep. med., to expectorate gently.

ὑπόχρεως, ὦν, gen. ὦ, (χρεός) indebted, in debt, Ar. Nub. 242: of property, involved, Lat. obaeratus, Isae. 8. 21, Dem. 1187. 18.

II. in gen. obliged, bound, usual. c. gen., ὅτι φιλάς καὶ χάριτος bound by ties of love and favor past, Plut.: but also c. dat., ὅτι. χάρτι Polyb.

ὑποχρίω, to smear under or on: to besmear or anoint a little, Lat. sublinere, τινί τι Hdt. 2. 86: esp. to paint the face under the eyes, τινί for another, Xen. Cyn. 8. 8, 20: in Med. to paint one's own face, Ib. 8. 1, 41: cf. ὑπογραφή. [v. χρίω.]

ὑποχρύσος, or, containing a mixture or proportion of gold, Plat. Rep. 415 C; so, ὅτι. νεανίσκος Luc. Tox. 16; cf. ὑπάργυρος, —σίδηρος, —χαλκος. II. laden with gold, very rich, ἔμπορος Heliod.

ὑποχρωμᾶντιζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to paint under or in.

ὑποχῆμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποχέω) a humour suffused over the eye, gutta serena, Hipp.: cf. sq.

ὑποχόνησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποχέω) a pouring under or to, suffusion.

II. esp. of the eye, when humours settle upon the corner and cause blindness, a suffusion of humours over the eye, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ὑποχῶντιρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a vessel to pour oil into a lamp, LXX.

ὑποχῶτος, or, verb. Adv. from ὑποχέω, poured under or into, mixed, hence adulterated, ὅτι. ὄνιος a sweet wine, to which poor, boiled must (ἐψήμα) was added, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 13.

ὑποχολαίνω, to be somewhat lame, Hipp. 1223 A.

ὑποχολέω, = foreg.

ὑποχολέω, f. ἔσω, to go back, retire, recoil, Il. 6. 107, 13. 476: c. gen., ὅτι. τῆς χόρης Hdt. 1. 207; so, ὅτι. τοῦ πεδίου to retire from the plain, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4, 24: ὅτι. τινί τὸ θρόνον to withdraw from one's seat in honor of one, give it up to him, Ar. Ran. 790: cf. ὑπαίστησις. II. to go or pass off below, hence, ἡ γαστήρ ὑποχωρεῖ is open, loose. III. εἰρεσία ὑπεχώρησεν ἐκ παλαμῶν the rowing went on, stroke after stroke, Pind. P. 4. 360.

ὑποχώρημα, ατος, τό, a downward evacuation, excrement, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ὑποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποχωρεῖν) a going back, retiring, recoiling, withdrawing, retreat, Polyb. II. a falling back, slackening, τινός Def. Plat. 412 C: τῆς γαστροῦς an evacuation of the body by stool, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also = ὑποχώρημα, Arist. H. A.

ὑποχωρίζω, to separate partially or gradually, App.

ὑποφάθιρος, or, somewhat crumbling or friable, Hipp., though others read ὑποφάφορος, v. Foës. Oecon. [ῥ]

ὑποψάλλω, to handle or feel gently, as one does a beast to see if he is fat, Ar. Lys. 84.

ὑποψάλλω, f. ψάλλω, to touch from below, touch a little or softly, esp. the strings of the lyre, to play them softly: metaph. also of singing, Philostr.; and in gen. of speech, ὑποψάλλει τὴν Ἀθῆναι ἡ γλώσσα his tongue has a twang of Attic, Id.

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ὑπόψαμος, *ov*, like ὄψαμος, having sand under or in it, mixed with sand, sandy, λίμνη ὑπ. Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 19: Compar. —ότερος, somewhat sandy, Hdt. 2. 12.

ὑπόψομαι, *v*. ὑποψάω.

ὑπόψομος, *ov*, somewhat variegated or spotted, Strab.

ὑποψάω, to touch below or slightly.

ὑποψάφρος, *ov*, = ὑποψάθρος, *q. v*.

ὑποψάω, *f*. ὥσω, also as Dep. med. ὑποψάομαι, to wipe or strip off below, scrape below, τὸς ποῖα Ael. II. to wipe off slightly or gently. [ἀ]

ὑποψεκάω, to trickle under.

ὑποψελλάω, to lisp, stammer, stutter a little.

ὑποψενδομαι, *f*. σομαι, Dep. med., to lie a little.

ὑποψηλάφω, Ion. —ἔω = ὑποψαλάσσω.

ὑποψηρίζω, strictly, to prick from below, like the ψήν (*q. v.*): hence metaph., to get with child.

ὑποψηφίος, *ov*, (ψηφός) chosen secretly.

ὑποψηφίσαις, *ῆ*, a reckoning, calculation; and

ὑποψηφιστής, *οἰ*, *δ*, (ψηφίω) a calculator.

ὑπόψηφος, *ov*, eligible to an office, τινί Synes.

ὑπόψια, *ῆ*, Ion. ὑποψία, (ὀφθαλμῶ, *f*. ὑπόψομαι) suspicion, jealousy, surmise, doubt, ὑποψήν ἔχειν Hdt. 9. 99; ἔς τινα Id. 3. 52, *f*. Thuc. 4. 27; 20; *ov*. λαμβάνειν κατὰ τινας Dem. 852. 2; *ov* ὑπ. ποιησάτω Aeschin. 2. 19; 30; ὑπ. γίγνεται, εἰσέρχεται τινί Thuc. 2. 13, Plat. Lys. 218 C: —εἰς ὑπ. καθιστάται τινα to bring him into suspicion, Thuc. 5. 29; *ov* to εἰς ὑπ. ἐμπνεῖν Antipho 116. 37: —of things, ἔχειν ὑπ. to admit of suspicion or doubt, Plat. Phaedr. 84 C; *ov*. ἐνδιδόνα ἔς. Id. Legg. 887 E.

II. a jealous, censorious watch, Thuc. 2. 37. Hence ὑποψιαστικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, suspicious, surmising. ὑποψιθύρίζω, to whisper secretly or softly. ὑπόψιος, *ov*, (ὀφθαλμῶ, fut. ὑπόψομαι) viewed from below, Lat. suspectus; hence viewed with angry, suspicious looks, ὑπόψιος ἄλλω Il. 3. 42 (where, however, Aristoph. and Herodian. read ἐπόψιος).

ὑποψοφέω, *f*. ὥσω, to make a slight noise, ὅπ. ἐν τοῖς ποταῖσι Hipp. *c*. Nāke Choeril. p. 250.

ὑποψυχρος, *ov*, somewhat cold, coolish.

ὑποψύχω, to make somewhat cold, cool a little or gradually. [ψύ] ὑποψυνέω, *f*. ὥσω, (ὀψυνέω) to cheat in the purchase of victuals, Ar. Ach. 842.

ὑποψωρόδης, *es*, somewhat itchy or mangy.

ὑπτιάω, *f*. ὥσω, (ὑπτίος) to bend oneself back: hence I. of haughty persons, to carry one's head high, carry one's chin in the air, Aeschin. 18. 34. 2. to be supine, careless or negligent, πρὸς τῇ Hdn. II. transit, to bend or throw back: —in Pass., ὑπτιάζεται κάρα it lies supine, Soph. Phil. 822. Hence

ὑπτίασις, *ῆ*, = ὑπτιαμός.

ὑπτίασμα, *ατος*, τό, (ὑπτιάω) that which is laid back, ὑπτιασμάτα χερῶν attitudes of supplication with hands upstretched, Lat. supinis manibus, Aesch. Pr. 1005. II. prostration, ὑπτ. κειμένον πατρός Aesch. Ag. 1284.

ὑπτιασμός, *δ*, (ὑπτιάω) a bending or laying back, Hipp. II. metaph. a rejection, aversion to food, nausea, Galen.

ὑπτιαστέον, verb. Adj., one must throw back, ἐαυτὸν Xen. Eq. 8. 8.

ὑπτίαω, poet. for ὑπτιάω.

ὑπτίος, *la*, *ov*, bent back, laid back, on one's back, Lat. supinus resupinus, freq. in Hom., esp. of one falling, πέσεν ὑπτίος, opp. to πρηνής, Il. 11. 179, 24. 11: esp. also of persons in bed, ὑπ. κείσθαι etc., Hdt. 4. 190, etc.; so of a quadruped, opp. to ὀρθός, Hdt. 2. 38: ἔξ ὑπτίας νεῦν to swim backwards, Plat. Rep. 529 C; hence, ἔξ ὑπτίας διανεῖν λόγον to retrace an argument, Id. Phaedr. 264 A: but, ὑπτίος σέμασιν ναυτίλλεται, i. e. he is shipwrecked, Soph. Ant. 716, *f*. ὑπτίω. 2. in the body, ὑπτία μέρη are the upper parts, e. g. the back compared with the belly: —but, γαστήρ ὑπτία the belly uppermost, Eur. Cycl. 326; and so, 3. in gen. it is used of any thing turned up, turned the contrary way to that in which it usually is, hence, κρᾶνος ὑπτίον is a helmet turned up, with the hollow uppermost, Aesch. Theb. 459; and so, ἀπὸς ὑπτία Ar. Ach. 583, Lys. 185, Thuc. 7. 82; whereas, κλύεῖ ὑπτία is a cup with the bottom uppermost, Ar. Lys. 195; ἄψις ὑπτία a half-wheel with the concave

side uppermost, Hdt. 4. 72: ὑπτία χεῖρ is sometimes the back of the hand, Lat. manus supina (opp. to πρηνής χ. the palm of the hand, Lat. m. prona); but also the hollow of the hand turned upwards, Ar. Ecl. 782; ὑπτίας χεῖρας ἀνατείνειν etc., to lift the upturned hands to heaven, Plut., etc.: —hence, of a perpendicular body, behind of a horizontal one, above. 4. of Place, sloping away from one, esp. of an almost level country, sloping evenly one way, sloping evenly and gradually, Lat. vergens in aliquam partem, as Egypt, Hdt. 2. 7, and Applan.

II. metaph. like Lat. supinus, supine, careless, Stob.; of the sea, calm, Philostr. (ὑπτίος is to be derived from ὑπός, Lat. supinus from sub: akin to ὕψος.) Hence

ὑπτιότης, *ῆτος*, *ῆ*, the posture of a body laid backwards, Theophr.

II. metaph. supineness, calmness.

ὑπτίω, (ὑπτίος) to turn over, upset, ὑπτίωτο σκάφη νεῦν Aesch. Pers. 418.

ὑπώδιος, *ov*, (ᾠήν) under or in the egg, unhatched, opp. to ἐπωδιός, Opp. [ἀ]

ὑπόβολος, *ov*, (βόλος) mortgaged, Pherecr. Ipn. 2; ubi al. ὑρήβολος, the common form being ὑπέρβολος, v. Meineke l. c.

ὑπώβω, to push or thrust away, ὡςεν ὅτ' ἐκ δίφρου Il. 5. 854.

ὑπώλευος, *ov*, also *la*, *ov*, (ὠλέην) under the elbow, φαρέτρα Theophr. 17. 30; also as v. l. h. Hom. Merc. 510, for ἐπώλ.

ὑπόμωμος, *ov*, (ᾠμος) under the shoulder, ποῖς ὑπ. the fore-foot, Arat.

ὑπόμω, *ῆ*, (ᾠμος) the part under the shoulders, Galen.

ὑπομορία, *ῆ*, a making oath to bar proceedings at law, an application for delay upon affidavit, stating a sufficient cause, Dem. 260. 24: it was resisted by an ἀνυπομορία, v. Att. Process p. 606, Dict. of Antiqu. p. 331.

ὑποπιάω, *f*. ὥσω, (ὀπώνω) to strike one under the eye, give him a black eye; in gen. to beat black and blue, Ar. Pac. 541, in Pass.: in gen. to discipline severely, mortify, N. T.: and metaph. to vex or annoy greatly, Ib. Hence

ὑποπιασμός, *δ*, a striking under the eye.

ὑπώνιον, τό, (ὠπή) the part of the face under the eyes, νεκρί βοή ἀράχωντος ὑπώνια like night in countenance, i. e. dark, gloomy, Il. 21. 463.

II. like ὑποπιασμός, a blow in the face, Ach. 535. Vesp. 1386, in plur. III. the bruise caused thereby, any bruise or weal, Lat. sugillatio, sugillatum, Hipp.: hence also a blister in the hands from hard work.

IV. a plant, the root of which was supposed to cure bruises or weals, also ὑπώνιος, elsewh. βάλια, Diosc.

ὑπώνιος, ἰδὼς, *ῆ*, = ὀρέγ, v.

ὑπώρεια, *ῆ*, in Prose also ὑπώρεα, Ion. —ἑγ: —the foot of a mountain, the skirts of a mountain range, Il. 20. 218, Hdt. 2. 158, 4. 23 (where Gaiss. reads ὑπώρεα), etc.; plur. ὑπώρεια Hdt. 1. 110: usu. c. gen., e. g. ὑπ. ὄρεος, οὐρέων, Κιθαρόνος Hdt. 11. 60, 9. 19, etc. Opp. to ἀκρόρεια. Strictly fem. from sq., sup. χώρα.

ὑπώρεις, *ov*, Ion. ὑπώρεος, *ov*, (ὄρος) under a mountain or mountain-range: also written ὑπώρειος.

ὑπώρορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 redupl. Ep. of ὑπώρονυμι, Od.

ὑπώροφος, *ov*, also *la*, *ov* Pind. P. 1. 188, (ὄροφος) under the roof, dwelling under it, under cover, in a house, Il. 9. 640: also, τόξα κεῖται ὑπώροφα (al. ὑπώρ--) the bow lies idle at home, Simon. 46; φόρυγγες ὑπ. the harps sounding in the hall, Pind. P. 1. 189.

2. ἡ ὑπώροφια (sc. χώρα), a chimney, Diod.: hence also, ἡ ὑπώροφια, a garret, Lat. coenaculum, Diod., and App. Cf. ὑπώροφος.

ὑπώροφος, *ov*, = ὀρέγ, Eur. El. 1166, Phoen. 299, H. F. 107, *f*. Lob. Phryn. 706.

ὑπώρυχία, *ῆ*, (ὀρύσσω) a digging under, undermining.

II. the part undermined, App.

ὑπώυχρος, *ov*, palish-yellow, Hipp.

ὑρᾶς, ἄκος, *δ*, a mouse, shrew-mouse, Lat. sorex, Nic. (Perh. akin to ῆς.) [ῆ]

ὑρᾶς, ὑρᾶς, or ὕρρᾶς, (Lob. Paral. 77), Adv., mingled together, among one another, Hesych., etc., *cc*. of Lob. l. c. (Acc. to some from ὕρρω, acc. to others from ὕρρω.)

ὑρᾶσιμος, *ov*, (ῥέμω) cutting beehives or honeycombs, a bee-master, Hesych.: from

ὑριον, τό, Dim. from sq., Hesych.

ῥρον, τό, a beehive, Hesych. (Akin to sq.)

ῥρίς, ἡ, a wicker basket: prob. only an obsol. Root, whence ῥρίσκος, ῥρίσος, or ῥρίσκος, [ῥ], δ, a wicker-basket, hand-basket, Ar. Fr. 476. 5. (σπίσκος, σπρίσκος, βρίσκος, ἀρίσκος are clearly all kindred forms.)

ῥτάνη, ἡ, a pot-*lid*, Hesych.

ῥτήρ, δ, = κλυεύς, Hesych.

ῥρχα, ἡ, (not ῥρη, Lob. Paral. 34), an earthen vessel for pickled fish, a pickle-jar, Ar. Vesp. 676, Fr. 367. (Akin to ῥρη, as also to Lat. *orca* and *ureus*, Bentl. Hor. Sat. 2. 4. 66.)

ῥρχη, or ῥρχη, ἡ, = *furca*, Lob. Paral. 34.

ῥς, δ, ἡ, gen. ὅς, acc. ὄν, like *sūs*, a swine, pig, as well *boar* as *son*, esp. of the tame kind, not seldom in Hom., though he prefers the form *sūs*, Nike Choeril. p. 157; yet we have also ὄς *ἀγρίος*, as in Hdt. 4. 192, (who likewise uses both forms), and in Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28, cf. Lob. Phryn. 381. Proverbs, ὄς ποτ' Ἀθηναίαν ἐρὼν ἤρσιε, or more shortly ὄς πρὸς Ἀθηνᾶν (as in Lat. *us Minervae*), of dunces setting themselves up against wise men, Theoc. 5. 23: ὄς ἐκάμασε, of arrogant and insolent behaviour: ὄς ἐπὶ ῥόταλον ἐκρέμεται of one who runs wilfully into destruction: παχὺς ὄς ἐκεῖν' ἐπὶ στόμα (cf. *boūs* 1v), Menand. p. 10. [ὄ in genitive.]

ῥσγη, ἡ, a shrub from which comes the dye ὄσινον.

ῥσγινόβαθρς, ἐς, (βάπτω) dipped or dyed in ὄσινον, that is scarlet, Xen. Cyr. 8. 13.

ῥσγινόεις, ἡ, ὄσσσα, ὄεν, scarlet, Nic. Th. 870, [where however 1]: from

ὄσγινον, τό, a vegetable dye of light purple or scarlet color, between *purpureus* and *coccineus*, perh. the *kermes*; from a shrub ὄσγη, which seems to have been the Galatian name for *πρίνος* 111, (q. v.) [i Nic. Th. 511, Myrin. Ep. 2.]

ὄσδος, for ὄσδος, Aeol. for ὄσος, Sapph. 4.

ὄσθη, ὄσθηνα, indic. and inf. aor. pass. from ὄω.

ὄσθρις, τριχός, δ and ἡ, = ὄστρις.

ὄστρις, Aeol. for ὄσπις.

ὄσις, εως, ἡ, (ὄω) a raining.

ὄσλος, or ὄσχος, δ, also ὄσλος or ὄσχος, the edge or border, (correcting, *ansulae*) of a sandal, which was laced over part of the foot, so as to leave the greatest part bare, Lob. Paral. 34. Hence

ὄσκατός, ἡ, ὄν, wearing or having the ὄσλος, Dicaearch. p. 16 Huds.

ὄσκαθα, ἡ, (ὄς) *swine's dung*, Hesych.: perh. a compd. from σκάφ, σκατός.

ὄσμα, ατος, τό, (ὄω) rain, Hipp., in plur., cf. Lob. Paral. 420.

ὄσμνη, ἡ, a fight, battle, combat, oft. in Hom., esp. in 11.; usu. κρατήρ ὄσμ., also, ὄ. δῆσιότης 11. 20. 245; πρώτη ὄ. the front of the fight, 11. 15. 340; ὄσμννθε to the fight, 11. 2. 477: —in 11. 2. 863., 8. 56, we have a metaplast. Ep. dat. ὄσμνι as if from ὄσμν or ὄσμς.—Ep. word. [i]

ὄσπλεθος, δ, *swine's dung*.

ὄσπληγς, ὄσος, ἡ, Dor. for ὄσπληγς, = ὄσπληγς, Ar. Lys. 1000, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 376.

ὄσπληγς, ἀγγος, ἡ, and ὄσπληγς, ἀγος, ἡ, Dor. for sq.

ὄσπληγς, ἡγος, ἡ, more rarely δ, Lob. Phryn. 71; also, ὄσπληγς, ἡγος, ἡ—a rope which was drawn across the bounds in a race-course, and was let down when they were to start, Luc. Timon 20, Calumn. 12: the racers stood till then in a line behind the rope, whence, ἀφ' ὄσπληγος θέειν Luc., στήναι ἐφ' ὄσπληγος, Joseph.

ὄσπληγς, ἡ, 11. The snare or gin of a bird-catcher, Theoc. 8. 58; also the catch in a trap which falls when touched, Opp.

III. said also to be a *swine-goad*, (from πλῆσσω), like *βουπλῆξ*, but this signif. is very dub.

ὄσπληγς, ἡγος, ἡ, v. foreg., Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, although Lob. Phryn. 71, rejects it as un-Attic.

ὄσπλω, to keep swine: from

ὄσπλος, ον, (πλώ) keeping swine, a swineherd, like αἰπόλος.

ὄσπος, δ, a swine-ford, a shallow place where swine can wade through, Nonn.; formed like βόσπος.

ὄσσάκος, δ, and ὄσσαξ, ἄκος, δ, (ὄς) *puellenda faeminae*, like χοῖρος, Ar. Lys. 1001. (Cf. also σάκ-αἰδος.)

ὄσσός, δ, a javelin, the pilum of the Romans, Polyb.

ὄσσωπιτης, ον, δ, *oinos wine prepared with hyssop*: from

ὑσσώπος, ἡ, the aromatic plant *hyssop*, LXX.

ὑσσώτος, ἡ, ὄν, made or shaped like a ὑσσός or pilum.

ὑστάτιος, ἰα, ὄν, (ὑστατός) strictly belonging or proper to the last, but usu. merely poet. for sq., like μεσάτιος for μέστος, τασάτιος for τάστος, etc., 11. 15. 634: neut. ὑστάτιον as Adv., last, at last, 11. 8. 353; Od. 9. 14. [2]

ὑστάτος, ἡ, ὄν, the last, utmost, hindmost, of space, Hom., etc.; opp. to πρότος: also of time, ἡ ὑστάτη (sc. ἡμέρα) Hdt. 2. 151, etc.: ὑστατόν and ὑστατά, as Adv., last, at last, of time, Hom., who also joins πύμντον τε καὶ ὑστατόν and ὑστατά καὶ πύμντα.—Compar. ὑστερος, q. v.

ὑστέρα, ἡ, Ion. ὑστέρα, the womb, usu. in plur., αἱ ὑστέραι, Ion. gen. —ων, Hdt. 4. 109, and Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. (If from ὑστερος, the last or lowest part of the female intestines, it cannot be connected with Lat. *uterus*, which is prob. akin to ἔντερα: but more prob. it is akin to *uterus*, and not to ὑστερος.)

ὑστεραίος, αἰα, ὄν, (ὑστερος) later, subsequent, Hdt. 9. 3: usu. ἡ ὑστεραία the day after, following day, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, Ion. —αίῃ, on the following day, the next day, Lat. *postridie*, Hdt. 1. 77, 126, etc.; also, ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίην 4. 113.

ὑστεραίω, = ὑστερέω, dub. in Hipp.

ὑστεραλῆς, ἐς, (ὑτέρα, ἄλγος) having or causing pains in the womb, Hipp.

ὑστερέω, = sq.

ὑστερέω, ἡ, ὄω, (ὑστερος) to be behind or later, c. gen., v. Lob. Phryn. 237: hence I. of Place, to come after or afterwards, ὄστ. τῇ διώτῃ Thuc. 1. 134: ὄστ. τινος εἰς τόπον Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 25. II. of Time, to come after, come later than, come too late for, —στ. τῆς μάχης πέριε ἡμέρας Xen. An. 1. 7, 12, cf. Thuc. 3. 31: —c. dat. pers., to be too late for him, Thuc. 7. 29: absol. to come late or too late, Hdt. 1. 70, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 3.

III. metaph. to come short of, be inferior to another, ὄστ. τινος ἐμπειρία Plat. Rep. 539 E; also ἐν τινι Ib. 484 D. 2. to come short of, be robbed of a thing, Timaeus Dem. 447. 28: also in fut. med., ὑστερήσονται παῖδός Eur. I. A. 1203. 3. to be in want of, to lack, miss, τινός N. T.: esp. in Pass. to be in want, Ib.

IV. of things, to fail, be wanting, Lat. *deficere*, c. dat. pers. and absol., both in N. T. Opp. to προτέρω. Hence

ὑστέρισμα, ατος, τό, a coming short, inferiority, deficiency, want, LXX.: a defect, Id. Opp. to προτέρισμα.

ὑστέρισις, ἡ, (ὑστερέω) a coming too late, coming short:—in gen. = foreg.; want, need, N. T. Hence

ὑστερικώς, ἡ, ὄν, coming after or afterwards: ὄστ. τύπος, of a fever which comes on later each following day.

ὑστερίξ, ἡ, low, Att. ἰώ, (ὑστερος) like ὑστερέω, to come after, come after or too late, τινός; of time, ἡμέρη μὴ τῆς συγκειμένης ὑστερίξω to come one day short of or behind the day appointed, Hdt. 6. 89; so, ὄστ. τῶν καιρῶν Dem. 50. 11: also absol., Thuc. 6. 69, Xen. An. 6. 1, 18: hence II. metaph. to come short of, be inferior to any one, c. gen., Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13; τῇ in a thing, Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 46. 2. to suffer a loss in, or be in want of, to lack, c. gen. rei, Isocr. 204 A, Dem. 404.

ὑστερικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑστέρα) of women, suffering in the womb, hysterical, Hipp.

III. concerning the womb, hysterical, ὄστ. πρὶς παῖσι hysterica, hysterics, Galen; so too τὰ ὑστερικά, sub. πάθῃ, Hipp. Aphor. 5. 35. Adv. —κώς, Diosc.

ὑστεροβουλέω, to deliberate afterwards or after the fact; and ὑστεροβουλίᾳ, ἡ, deliberation after the fact, LXX.: from

ὑστεροβουλος, ον, (βουλή) late-reflecting.

ὑστερογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) after the birth, Arist. H. A.

ὑστερογονία, ἡ, (γόνος) posterity.

ὑστερολογέω, to speak last; and

ὑστερολογία, ἡ, a speaking last, speech of the last speaker: esp. the part of the last actor. II. in Rhetoric, = προῦστερον.

ὑστερολόγος, ον, (λέγω) speaking last: esp. the actor who plays the last part.

ὑστερόμητις, δ, ἡ, = ὑστεροβουλος, poet.

ὑστερον, v. ὑστερος.

ὑστεροπαθέω, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) to suffer afterwards, Medic.

ὑστερόποινος, ον, (ποινῇ) avenging or punishing after, i. e. after the act, late-avenging, Ἐπών., Ἀτῇ Aesch. Ag. 58, Cho. 383, cf. ὑστεροφθόρος: only poet.

ὑπερόπτιος, *ov*, supposed dead and then appearing alive, Plut. ὑπερόπτιος, *δ*, *η*, neut. -πτον, gen. ποδός, going or coming after, late or too late.

ὑπερόπτιον, *τό*, (πρώτος) in inverted order, first last and last first, Lat. *præposteriorum*, cf. *πρωτοῦστρον*.

ὑστερος, *ἐτα*, *ερον*, the latter, later, following, etc., opp. to πρότερος, *II*. 5. 17; for δεινέρος, *II*. 6. 479.

II. usu. of Time, after, later, too late, Hom., etc.; c. gen., *II*. 18. 333; c. gen. rei, too late for a thing, Hdt. 6. 120:—ὕστερος χρόνος Hdt. 1. 130, etc.; also c. gen., ὑστερος χρόνος τούτων Id. 4. 166, 5. 32: ἡ ὑστερή Ὀλυμπία the Olympiad next following, Id. 6. 103: ἔξ ὑστερόν afterwards, also ἔξ ὑστερήs, Id. 5. 106, 6. 85.

2. τὰ ὑστερα (in Medic.)=τὸ χορὸν the after-birth, Lat. *secundinae*, Hipp. 420. 40.

III. metaph. standing after, inferior, less, weaker, c. gen., ἡνικαὶς ὑστερος, under a woman's power, Soph. Ant. 746.—Cf. the Superl. ὑστατος.

B. instead of the regul. Adv. ὑστερως, Hom., Hdt., and the Att. prefer the neut. ὑστερον, of Time, after, afterwards, hereafter, in future, for the future; also ὑστερα Od. 16. 319; ἐς ὑστερον Od. 12. 126, Hes. Op. 349, Hdt. 5. 41, 74; c. gen., ὑστερον τούτων Hdt. 2. 135, etc., cf. 1. 91; ὑστερον ἐτι τούτων Id. 9. 83; ὑστ. τοῦ δεινός Ar. Lys. 57, cf. Vesp. 690.

ὑστεροφῆμα, *ῆ*, (φήμη) posthumous fame, Plut.

ὑστεροφθοράs, *ov*, (φθέρω) corrupting, destroying after, i. e. after the act, late-destroying, Epivros Soph. Ant. 1074, cf. ὑστερόπιος. Only poet.

ὑστερόφωνος, *ov*, (φωνή) sounding after, echoing, Anth.

ὑστεροχρόνιος, (χρόνος) to be later in time, Clem. Al. Hence ὑστεροχρονία, *ῆ*, a later time.

ὑστέρω, Adv. of ὑστερος, like πρότερω to πρότερος, afterwards, too late, Diog. L. 3. 95.

ὑστήρια, *τά*, (ῆs) a festival at Argos at which swine were sacrificed to Aphrodite, ap. Ath. 96 A.

ὑστιακός, *δ*, a kind of drinking-cup, Rhinthon ap. Ath. 500 F.

ὑστρίξ, ἴκος, *δ*, and ἡ, also ὑστρινξ and ὑστρίξ, a hedgehog, porcupine, esp. a Libyan kind, first in Hdt. 4. 192. *II*.—sq. (Usu. deriv. from ὕs, ὀρίξ, bristles: but perh. akin to ὕσλιγξ, ἄσλιγξ, ὀστρον) Hence

ὑστρίχις, ἴκος, *ῆ*, a whip for punishing slaves, Ar. Ran. 619, Pac. 746.

ὑστρίχιος, *δ*,=foreg., Philo.

ὑψαίνω, Dor. for ὑψηλόν, imperat. pres. from ὑψηλόμαι.

ὑψάβιον, *τό*, Dim. from ὑψηλ, Lob. Phryn. 74.

ὑψαδρός, *ov*, somewhat thick, stout or strong.

ὑψάω,=ὕδαω, ὑψαίω.

ὑψαίμος, *ov*, (αἷμα) suffused with blood, blood-shot, ὕμα Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.

ὑψαίω, *φ*, *ἄνω*: *αor.* ὑψηνα, Att. ὑψάω, Lob. Phryn. 26: *pf.* ὑψαγκα, but Hom. has only pres., *impf.*, and *aor.* To weave, freq. in Hom., who always joins ἰσθύν ὑψαίειν, except in Od. 13. 108 φάρεα ὑψαίειν.

II. absol. to weave, ply the loom, Hdt. 2. 35:—also in Med., Plat. Phaed. 87 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 6 and 7, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 375.—In Theocr. 7, 8, should prob. be read (with Heinsius) ἀγέοιμι πτελέα τῶ ἐσθικόν ἕλκος ὑφανόν (for ὑφανόν), like Virgil's vites umbracula texunt.

III. *of*. metaph. to spin, contrive, plot, plan, invent cunningly, like ῥάπτειν, ὑπορρίπτειν, Lat. *texere*, of all schemes, good or bad, which are craftily imagined, freq. in Hom., usu. in the phrases μῆτιν or δόλον ὑφαίειν, to which he often adds ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, *II*. 6. 187, Od. 4. 678, 739; δόλον καὶ μῆτιν ὑφ. Od. 9. 422; μύθοις καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσι *II*. 3. 212; so in Med., Soph. Fr. 604, cf. Nicoph. Pandor. 11.—ὑφαίειν τινὶ ἐπὶ τυραννίῃ to lay a plot against one to bring in a tyranny, Ar. Lys. 630.

2. in gen. to prepare, make, construct, fabricate, ὑφ. οἰκοδομήματα Plat. Criti. 116 B, cf. Tim. 72 C.

3. to bring about, compass, δόλον Pind. P. 4. 250; θεμελία Φοῖβος ὑφαίειν he lays the foundation, Call. h. Apoll. 56; κερὶν ὑφαίειν Tryph. as also Lat. *texere*, to write a book, etc. (Lengthd. from Root 'Tb', which appears in ὑψηλ, ὑψάω, Sanscr. *tē*, *var*, our weave, web, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 230, 259.) [*II*, except in augmented tenses, Jac. A. P. p. 189, etc.]

ὑφαίρεις, *ως*, *ῆ*, (ὑφαίρω) a taking away under or underhand, stealing or pilfering; ὑφ. τοῦ γραμματεῖος a stealing

from the clerks-office, ap. Dem. 1120. 4. *II*. ὑφαίρειν τινο ποιεῖσθαι to undertake the moderation or mitigation of a thing Polyb. 15. 8, 13.

ὑφαίρετρια, *ῆ*, a midwife, ap. Hesych.: from

ὑφαίρω, *φ*, ἦσσι: *aor.* ὑφέλων, Ion. ὑπαίρω Hdt., to draw or take away from under, *τὶ* τως Pind. P. 7. 117, Plat. Theaet. 161 A.

2. to diminish gradually, *τὶ* Thuc. 3. 82; also, ὑφ. τως to diminish somewhat of a thing, Id. 1. 42.

3. to draw away, seduce, τοὺς ἐκμαχούς Thuc. 3. 13.

4. to reckon, to subtract from, *τὶ* τως. *II*. Med. to take away from underhand, *φιχ* away, Ar. Eq. 745, Nub. 117, etc.; *φ*, *τὶ* τως to steal it from him, Hdt. 5. 83, 9. 116; ὑφ. ἔκ τως Plat. Legg. 857 B.

2. to make away with underhand: hence part. perf. pass. ὑπαρμαρμένος, one who is put out of the way or made away with, Hdt. 3. 65.

3. to appropriate to oneself, make use of it, in gen. to appropriate, Br. Ar. Plut. 1140: ὑφ. τως καίπολις to make use of the right time take advantage of it, Aeschin. 63. 12: ὑφ. *τι* σὺγγὶ to keep a thing secret by silence, Eur. El. 271.

ὑφάλικος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, somewhat salt, Hipp. *II*. near the sea but dub. in this signifi.

ὑφάλλομαι, Dep., to spring up from below, Lat. *subsilire*.

ὑφαλμύρις, *φ*, ἴσα, to be or taste somewhat salt, Plut.: from ὑφάλμυρος, *ov*, somewhat salt.

ὑφάλος, *ov*, (ἄλς) under the sea, ὑφ. Ἐρεβος the darkness of the deep, Soph. Ant. 589: ὑφ. πηγάι, τραύματα damages done to a ship under water, Polyb. 2. metaph. cunning, like πούλος. *II*. somewhat salt, Diosc.

ὑφάλικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*,=ὑφάλικος.

ὑφάλωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) somewhat like the sea, rather salt, Diod. ὕψαμος, *ov*, like ὑπὸ ψαμμοῦ, having sand underneath or a sandy bottom: mixed with sand, sandy, Theophr.

ὑφάνω, poet. for ὑφαίνω, Maneth. [*II*]

ὑφαντις, *ως*, *ῆ*, (ὑφαίνω) a weaving. [*II*]

ὑφάντης, *ov*, *δ*, (ὑφαίνω) a weaver, Plat. Phaed. 87 B, etc.

ὑφαντικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, belonging or suited to a weaver or weaving Plat. Crat. 388 C:—ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of weaving weaving, Id. Gorg. 449 D, etc. Adv. -κώς, Id. Crat. 388 C. [*II*]

ὑφαντοδόνητος, *ov*, (δόνα) swing in the weaving, woven, Ar. Av. 943.

ὑφαντός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, verb. Adj. from ὑφαίνω, woven, ἐσθής, εἵμας Od. 13. 136, 218, 1. 6. 231: τὰ ὑφαντὰ cloth incoven with figures, ὑφαντὰ τε καὶ λεῖα Thuc. 2. 97. [*II*] Hence

ὑφαντοπρόγος, *ov*, (*ἔργω) making woven work. [*II*]

ὑφάντρια, *ῆ*, fem. of ὑφάντης. [*II*]

ὑφάπτω, *φ*, *ψω*, Ion. ὑπάπτω, to set on fire from underneath Hdt. 1. 176, etc.: metaph. to inflame unperceived, excite, Eur. Or. 621, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1. 16.

2. absol. to light a fire under or in a place, Ar. Thesm. 730.

B. Med., to tie or bind under: ὑφάνασθαι δεῖρην to tie a rope round one's neck, hang oneself, Philarch.

ὑφαρμόζω, Att.—*τω*, to fit under, Philostr.

ὑφαρτάω, *φ*, *ἄνω*, later also *ἔσω*, Ion. ὑπαρτάω Hdt.:—*to* snatch away from under, take away underhand, *φιχ* away, Lat. *surripere*, Ar. Eq. 56, etc.: *esp.* to take away before another *φ*, λόγον to snatch away a word just when one is going to speak it, take the word out of one's mouth, Hdt. 5. 50, 9. 91 so too absol., Plat. Euthyd. 300 C, cf. Ar. Nub. 490. Hence

ὑφαρπᾶσις, *ως*, *ῆ*, a snatching away under.

ὑφάρπης=ὑφαρπᾶσις, Anth.: poet. word.

ὑφᾶσις, *ῆ*, and ὑφᾶσις, *ως*, *ῆ*, (ὑφαίνω)=ὑφανσις. [*II*]

ὑφασίμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (ὑφαίνω) a thing woven, web, Od. 3. 274 Aesch. Ag. 1492, Cho. 27, etc. [*II*]

ὑφασπίς, ἴκος, *ῆ*,=ὑφάντρια, Hesych.

ὑφάω, poet. for ὑφαίνω, hence, ἰσθδὺς ὑφάωσι (Ep. lengthd. for ὑφᾶσι) Od. 7. 105. [*II*]

ὑψαρ, *ατος*, *τό*, Arcadian name for the mistletoe of pines and firs, Theophr., cf. *στελς*.

ὑψεδρεύω, (ἔσσω) to sit under, lie in ambush, Lat. *subsidiere*, App. ὑψεδρία, *ῆ*, a sitting under, lower seat.

ὑψέρομαι, *as* Pass., c. fut. med. ὑψέδομαι=ὑψεδρεύω, Opp. ὑψεμένως, Adv. part. *pf.* pass. of ὑψέγωμαι, luckily, less violently or insolently, quietly, Lat. *submisce*, Xen. An. 7. 7, 16.

ὑφέισα, *I placed under or secretly*, hence *Ion. part.*, *ὑφέισα* *ἔνδρα* having set them in ambush, Valck. Hdt. 3. 126, 6. 103: cf. *ὑφίμαι*, and, for the signi., v. *ὑφίστημι* 11. 2.

ὑφέκτεον, verb. Adj. from *ὑφέλω*, *one must support*, Xen. Lac. 9. 5.

ὑφέλκτεον, verb. Adj. from *ὑφέλω*, *one must draw away under or underhand*, Af. Eq. 920.

ὑφέλαυμός, *δ*, *a drawing away under, withdrawing*.

ὑφέλαω, =sq., Plut.

ὑφέλω, f. *ἔω*, *to draw away under, draw away underhand or gently*, *ὑφ.* *τὴν ποδῶν* *to draw one away by the two legs*, Il. 14. 477:—*to draw away earth by undermining*, Thuc. 2. 76:—Med., *Περσικά ὑφέλκομαι* *I trail along a pair of Persian slippers*, Ar. Eccl. 319.

ὑφέλοιστο, *Ion.* for *ὑφέλουτο*, 3 pl. opt. aor. med. of *ὑφαίρειν*.

ὑφέν, Adv., strictly *ὑφ' ἐν*, *into or in one, together*, Theophr. II. in Gramm., *ἡ ὑφέν*, *a sign for joining two syllables; a hyphen*.

ὑφέπομαι, Dep., *to follow closely*, App.

ὑφεργάζω, =sq.

ὑφέρπω, f. *ψω*, *to creep on secretly*, *ὑφέρπω πολύ* the report spread far, Soph. O. T. 786; so in tmesis, *φθονερὸν ὑπ' ἄλγος* *ἄρπειά* angry feelings creep abroad against them, Aesch. Ag. 450.

ὑφί, c. acc. *to steal upon, come over*, like *ὑπέρχομαι* II, *Lat. subire animum*, *χαρά, τρόμος μ' ὑφίπαι* Aesch. Ag. 270, Cho. 464, cf. Soph. Fr. 786.

ὑφίσσεω, *εὼς, ἡ* (ὑφίμω) *a letting down, slackening, giving way*, Plut. II. in Gramm., *omission, ellipse*.

ὑφέσπερος, *la, ion.* =sq., Dion. P.

ὑφέσπερος, *ον*, (*ἑσπέρα*) *towards evening*: neut. pl. *ὑφέσπερα* as Adv., Anth.

ὑφί, *ἡ*, *a weaving, web*, usu. in plur., Aesch. Ag. 940, and Eur.; so, *πέπλον ὑφεί* Eur. I. T. 312. (Cf. *ὑφαίνω* fin.)

ὑφίημι, *ονος, δ*, =*ἡγεμῶν*, Mel. 11. 8.

ὑφίηγομαι, f. *ἡγομαι*, Dep. med., *to go just before, to guide, lead*, *τὴν* *Plat.* *Euthyd.* 278 C, etc.; absol. *to go first, lead the way*, Thuc. 1. 78.

ὑφί, *τῷ*, *to shew how to do, instruct in* a thing, Lys. 912, 5, Plat. Rep. 403 E. 3. hence also *to lead to, prove a thing*, Aesch. Eum. 192. Hence

ὑφίησις, *εὼς, ἡ*, *a leading, guiding*, Dem. 277. 19, καθ' *ὑφίησιν* *τινος* Polyb.; but, *ὑφ. τῶν γραμμῶν* *the tracing of lines* to serve as a copy, *Lat. ductus litterarum*, Plat. Prot. 326 D.

ὑφί, *a drawing off; ὑδατος* Hipp.

ὑφίηγητι, *ἥρος, δ*, =sq., Soph. O. C. 1588.

ὑφίηγητι, *ον, δ* (ὑφίηγωμαι) *one who leads the way, a guide*, Soph. O. T. 1260, O. C. 502: *a leader, adviser*, Id. O. T. 966.

ὑφίηγητικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *fitted for guiding or teaching*, Diog. L. 3. 49.

ὑφίμαι, as Pass., *to sit down*—strictly pf. of *ὑφέζομαι*, as *ὑφέισα* is a trans. aor. act., cf. *εἶσα*.

ὑφίμαιόλιος, *or*, of two numbers, in such a ratio that the latter contains the whole of the other and half as much besides, as in 2 and 3, Arist. Metaph.; the reverse of *ἡμιόλιος*.

ὑφίνοχω, *to be a ὑφίνοχος*; also in gen. =*ὑφίνοχέω*, Luc. —Pass. *to drive after or behind*, Dem. 1409. 24: from

ὑφίνοχος, *δ*, the charioteer, as subject to the warrior in his chariot, Il. 6. 19, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 4, cf. Lob. Paral. 383.

ὑφίσσων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, somewhat less or younger, Hes. Sc. 258.

ὑφιδιδρω, *to perspire slightly*, Hipp. 1076 H.

ὑφίδανω, f. *ἔσω*, =*ὑφίω*, Eur. Phoen. 1382.

ὑφίζισσι, *εὼς, ἡ*, *a sitting down*: *a sinking or falling in*: from *ὑφίω*, fut. *ἔσω*, *to sit down, settle*: in gen. *to sink, sink or fall in*: also in Med., Opp.

ὑφίμαι, f. *ὑφίσω*, *Ion.* *ὑφίμαι* Hdt., *to send down, let down, let sink down*, *ὑφ. ἱστῶν* *to lower the mast*, Il. 1. 434; *ὑφ. ἱστία* *to take in the sails*, *Lat. submittere vela*, h. Hom. Ap. 504; but this is more usu. in Med., *ὑφίεσθαι* *τα ἱστία*, cf. sub fin.

ὑφί, *τῷ*, *to send under*, Il. 14. 240, Od. 19. 57: *to put a young one to its dam, put it to suck*, *ὑφίται* *τα μοσχία* Theoc. 4. 4, cf. Od. 9. 245, 309: but in Med., *ὑφίεσθαι* *μαστῶν* *to put it to one's own breasts, to suckle it*, Eur. Phoen. 31. 3. *ὑφ. τινά* *to engage any one secretly, to prepare him to play a part, to suborn*, *Lat. submittere*, Soph. O. T. 387, Plat. Ac. 368 E:—hence in part. pf. pass. *ὑφειμένος*, *turking*, like a serpent, Id.

Ant. 531. II. metaph., *ὑφίμαιν* *τῇ γλῶττι* (sc. *τὰ ἦντα*) *to give reins to the tongue*, Philostr.

III. intr. *to slacken, relax or abate* from a thing, c. gen., *τῆς ὀργῆς, τῆς ἀνυμιοσύνης* Hdt. 1. 156, 9. 4, cf. Eur. Ion 847: also absol., *to slacken, give in, abate*, ὁδὸν ὑπένεστι Hdt. 7. 162:—so too in Med., *ὑπείεσθαι ὀργῆς* Hdt. 2. 121, 4, cf. Ar. Ran. 1220, Vesp. 337; *τὸ ὅδωρ ὑπείεται τοῦ ψυχροῦ* Hdt. 4. 181: hence *to yield, give way to any one in a thing, τινί τινας* Plat.

IV. in Pass. absol. *to submit, surrender*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 17, 3. 2, 3:—c. inf., *to submit to do a thing, καθάναρ ὑφειμένῃ* Eur. Alc. 524: *πλεῖν ὑφειμένη* *to run with lowered sails, i. e. to lower one's tone, like Lat. summisse agere*, Soph. El. 335; *σώω νεοσσὸς ὄρνις ὃς ὑφειμένη* . . . like *a covering hen*, Eur. H. F. 72. [On the quantity v. *ἡμι*.]

ὑφίστημι, f. *ὑποστήσω*, *to place or set under*, *τὴν* *ἡ* Hdt. 4. 152, 5. 16: *ὑποστήσας τὸ πιστόν τινι* *to give one sure ground of confidence*, Aesch. Supp. 461, cf. Pind. O. 8. 35. II. *to submit or propose, γράμην* Soph. Aj. 1091.

III. *to leave posted at a place, τινά* Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 26, nisi legend. *ἔπιστ—*

B. Pass., c. aor. 2 et perf. act. (Hom. uses only the aor. 2): —*to stand under, be under or beneath*, *τὴν* *ἡ* Hdt. 2. 153: *τὸ ὑφίσταμενον* the milk, opp. *τὸ ἐφίσταμενον* (the cream), Id. 4. 2.

II. *to place oneself under an engagement, engage or promise to do*, c. inf. fut. cf. Il. 9. 195, Od. 10. 483; c. inf. aor., Il. 21. 273: also c. acc. cognato, *ὑπστην μῶδον* *that I made him a promise*, Il. 5. 715; *ὑπ. ὑπόσχων* Il. 2. 286: c. acc. objecti, *ὑπ. τινι* *τρίποδα* Il. 19. 243, cf. 11. 244: absol. *to promise*, Il. 4. 267, 15. 75: and so in Att. Prose. 2. *to submit to any one, yield to him*, *τὴν* *ἡ* Il. 9. 160:—also c. inf. aor., *to submit to do or be*, *ὑπ. θαυρίῃ* Eur. H. F. 706, cf. Ion 1415: *δέκτηρ ὑπείστης αἵματος* (sc. *γενέσθαι*) Aesch. Eum. 204.

3. c. acc. rei, *to submit to*, *ἔρωτα* Eur. Tro. 415.

4. *ὑποστήμαι ἀρχὴν* *to undertake an office*, *Lat. suscipere munus*, Xen. An. 6. 1, 19.

III. *to put oneself under a thing, hide oneself, lie concealed or in ambush*, Hdt. 8. 91, Eur. Andr. 1114, cf. *ὑφέισα*.

IV. *to support an attack, hence to resist, withstand*, usu. c. dat., as Aesch. Pers. 87, Thuc. 2. 61, etc.; rarely c. acc., as Eur. Cycl. 200, cf. H. F. 1349:—absol. *to stand one's ground, face the enemy*, *Lat. subsistere*, Id. Phoen. 1470, Thuc. 8. 68; opp. *to φεύγω*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 31.

V. *to succeed, come after* another, *τὴν* *ἡ* Plat. Philib. 19 A.

VI. *ἡ κοιλία ὑφίσταται* *the bowels are costive*, Medic.

C. the Med., esp. in fut. and aor. 1, has an act. sense, *to substitute, τί* *τὴν* *one thing for another*, Xen. Ages. 9. 1. II. *to conceive, suppose*, like *ὑπολαμβάνω*, Diod.

ὑφίλμιον, *τό*, (ἔλμιον) *a mortar-stand*, Ar. Fr. 155. II. *the mouth-piece of a flute*.

ὑφώρασις, *εὼς, ἡ*, *a looking at from below*, suspicion, Diog. L. 2. 99, and Plut.: from

ὑφώραω, or rather as Dep. **ὑφώραμαι**, fut. *ὑπόφωμαι*, like *ἐποβέσσω*, *to look at from below, to look askance at*, hence in gen. *to view with suspicion, keep in view*, *Lat. suspicere, suspicari*, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12, Isae. de Menel. Hered. 8, Dem. 240. 13; cf. *ὑποπτος*.

II. *to keep in view, be aware of*, Thuc. 3. 49, in Pass.

ὑφορβέω, *δ* (ἔς, *φέρβω*) like *συφορβός, ὑφορβός*, *a swine-herd*, freq. in Od. [v]

ὑφορμῶ, *to lie secretly at anchor*, either from fear or in wait for others, Polyb.; metaph. *to be closely attached to*, *ὑφ. τῷ* *ἔπει* *τινός* Plat. 2. 61 E.

ὑφορμίζω, f. *ἴσω*, Att. *ἴω*, *to bring into harbour secretly*:—Pass. *ὑφορμίζομαι*, *to come to anchor secretly*, in gen. *to come to anchor*, Thuc. 2. 83.

ὑφόρμιον, *τό*, (ἔρμιον) *a necklace*.

ὑφόρμιον, *ἡ* (ὑφορμίζω) *a place for ships to run into, harbour, anchorage*, Anth.

II. *a running or putting in*.

ὑφορμιστήριον, *ἥρος, δ* (ὑφορμίζω) *one who makes fast below*; of a stone fastened to steady a raft, Opp.

ὑφορμος, *δ* (ἔρμος II) *an anchoring-place, anchorage*, Arist. H. A.

II. as Adj., *fit for anchoring in*, *τόπος* Strab. p. 645.

ὑφος, *εὼς, τό* (ὑφαίνω) like *ὀφή*, *a web*, Plut. [v]

ὑφώωσι, Ep. 3 pl. of *ὑφάω*, Od. 7. 105.

ὕψυγρος, *ov*, somewhat moist, Arist. Probl. *water*, like sq.

ὕψυδρος, *ov*, (ὕδωρ) *under water*, of a diver, Thuc. 4. 26.

II. *full of water*, χάρα Theophr.: hence dropsical, Hipp.

ὕψυγός, *ov*, δ, Ion. -γός, (ὕψι, ἀγορεύω) *a big talker*, a boaster, dragmat. Od. 1. 385, 2. 85, etc.: also ὑψύγορας. Hence

ὕψυγόρεω, *to talk big*, *vauant*, also ὑψύγορεός.

ὕψαντῆς, ἵγος, δ, ἡ, *with a high arch*, Nonn.

ὕψυχένω, *to carry the neck high*, hence *to go in stately guise*, *prance*, Plut. 2. 324 E: *to carry oneself high*, LXX: from ὑψαίχνη.

ὕψυχαίνειω, = *foreg.*

ὕψυχα, ἡ, *μεγαλαυχέω*, = ὑψαυχένω, Soph. Fr. 953.

ὕψυαχνη, *enos*, δ, ἡ, *carrying the neck high*, ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 253 D: in gen. *towering*, ἐλάτῃ Eur. Bacch. 1061.

ὕψυρεφής, *ēs*, (ἐρέφω) *high-shoulded, high-souled*, δῶμα often in Hom.; δάλαμος Il. 9. 582; πᾶς Ar. Nub. 305. Also ὑψυρεφής and ὑψόροφος, but never ὑψόροφος.

ὕψυγόρας, ὑψύγορεώ, Ion. for ὑψαγ.

ὕψυγορία, ἡ, *big talking*.

ὕψυγορος, *ov*, *talking big, vaunting*, Aesch. Pr. 318, 360.

ὕψυεις, ἥεσσα, ἥεν, poet. for ὑψηλός, Nic. Fr. 2. 62.

ὕψηλαυχέω, ἡ, *a carrying the neck high*.

ὕψηλαυχενία, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Xen. Ec. 10. 13.

ὕψηλαύχνη, *enos*, δ, ἡ, like ὑψαίχνη, *carrying the neck high*.

ὕψηλοβάτεω, (βαίνω) *to go or walk on high*.

ὕψηλοβύμων, *ov*, gen. *enos*, (γυώνω) *high-minded, proud*.

ὕψηλοκάριδος, *ov*, (καρδία) *high-hearted, proud*, LXX.

ὕψηλόκρημος, *ov*, *high-cliffed*, πέτραι Aesch. Pr. 5.

ὕψηλολόγομαι, Dep., *to talk high, speak proudly, vaunt*, Plat. Rep. 545 E; and

ὕψηλολογία, ἡ, *high talking, vaunting*: from

ὕψηλολόγος, *ov*, (λέγω) *talking high, vaunting*.

ὕψηλόφορος, *ov*, *v. ὑψηλόφος*.

ὕψηλόνοος, *ov*, contr. *nous*, *ov*, *highminded*, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 270 A.

ὕψηλόνωτος, *ov*, (νώτον) *high-backed*.

ὕψηλοπτερός, *ēs*, (πέτομαι) *high-flying*.

ὕψηλοποιός, *ov*, (ποιέω) *producing loftiness or sublimity*, Longin.

ὕψηλόπτος, δ, ἡ, neut. *πυον*, gen. *πότης*, *high-footed*.

ὕψηλος, ἡ, *ov*, (ὕψι, ὕψος) *high, lofty, on high, towering*, Lat. *altus*, *sublimis*, Hom., etc.: of a highland country, χώρα ὀρεῖνῃ καὶ ὑψηλῇ Hd. 1. 110:—metaph., ὕψ. ἄλβος, ἐλᾶος, ἀπὲρ Plat. Pind., etc.: ὕψηλά κομπεῖν *to talk high and boastfully*, Soph. Aj. 1230: ταῦτον ὑψηλότερον λημμάτων παρέχειν Luc. Nigr. 25:—freq. in proverb. phrases, ὑψηλὸν τινα ἀρεῖν, Eur. Supp. 555, cf. Andoc. 24. 18, Aeschin. 51. 24; ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχῶν ᾤκισε Eur. Heracl. 613.

ὕψηλότης, *ητος*, ἡ, *loftiness, sublimity*.

ὕψηλοτράχηλος, *ov*, *high-necked*. [ᾶ]

ὕψηλοφανής, *ēs*, (φαίνομαι) *appearing sublime*, Longin.

ὕψηλοφος, *ov*, f. l. in Hipp., *to be altered either into ὑψηλόφος, which occurs elsewhere, or into ὑψηλόδοκος*, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 53.

ὕψηλοφρονέω, *to be highminded, haughty*; and

ὕψηλοφροσύνη, ἡ, *highmindedness: haughtiness*: from

ὕψηλοφρονος, *ov*, δ, ἡ, (φρύνω) *highminded, high-spirited*, ἀνὴρ Plat. Rep. 550 B: *haughty*, θυμὸς Eur. I. A. 919.

ὕψηλοφύης, *ēs*, (φύη) of a *high growth*, Theophr.

ὕψηλοφώνος, *ov*, (φωνή) *with a high or loud voice*.

ὕψηλον, *oros*, δ, ἡ, (ἄνθη) *raising or exalting men*, Nonn.

ὕψηρεφής, *ēs*, gen. *εός*, (ἐρέφω) = ὑψυρεφής, Hom.

ὕψηχέω, *to sound high or loud*.

ὕψηχίς, *ēs*, gen. *εός*, (ἤχος) *high-sounding, clear-sounding*, ἵπποι ὕψ., because of their loud neighing, Il. 5. 772, 23. 27.

ὕψι, Adv., *high, aloft, on high*, Hom., and Hes., hence ὕψιων, ὑψίτερος, ὑψίστος. (Cf. ὑπὸ and ὑπέρ.)

ὕψιαιετος, δ, a kind of eagle.

ὕψιβαθής, *ēs*, (βάθος) *very deep*, ὀφρύς Opp.

ὕψιβέμων, *ov*, gen. *enos*, (βήμα) = sq. [ᾶ]

ὕψιβάτος, *ov*, (βαίνω) *going or set on high, standing high*, *high-placed*, πόλις Pind. N. 10. 88, τρίπους Soph. Aj. 1404: *poet.* [ᾶ]

ὕψιβίαις, *ov*, δ, Ion. ὕψιβις, (βία) *high and mighty, haughty, arrogant*, Corinna ap. Hephaest. p. 108 Gaisf. r poet. [ᾶ]

[1472]

II. *filled with*

ὕψιβίας, *ov*, δ, (βοή) *loud-shouter*, name of a frog in Batr. 205. ὕψιβρεμέτης, *ov*, δ, (βρέω) *high-thundering*, epith. of Zeus, Hom., and Hes.

ὕψιβρομος, *ov*, (βρέω) *high-roaring, high-thundering*, Orph. ὑψίγενεθλος, *ov*, (γενέθω) of *high birth or origin*.

ὕψιγέννητος, *ov*, (γεννώ) *high-growing, growing aloft*, ἐλάας ὑψιγέννητος κλάδος its *topmost shoot*, Aesch. Eum. 43.

ὕψιγονος, *ov*, (γένω) *produced on high*, Nonn.

ὕψιγυιος, *ov*, (γυῖον) *with high limbs, high-stemmed, high-grown*, ἄλσος Pind. O. 5. 30. [ᾶ]

ὕψιδμητος, *ov*, (δέμα) = sq.

ὕψιδμορος, *ov*, (δέμα) *high-bull*, Coluth. 391: poet. [ᾶ]

ὕψιδμορος, *ov*, (τρέχω, δραμῖν) *high running or flying, moving on high*, Orph.: poet.

ὕψιζυγος, *ov*, (ζυγόν) *strictly of the benches in ships, sitting high or aloft on the bench*, hence metaph. as epith. of Zeus, *high-throned, sitting at the helm and guiding* all, Il. 4. 166, 7. 60, etc., Hes. Op. 18: only poet.

ὕψιζυγος, *ov*, (ζώνη) *high-girded*, Call. Fr. 19. 1.

ὕψιθεμβλος, *ov*, (θεμεθλον) *with deep foundation, deep-founded*.

ὕψιθών, *ov*, (θώ) *high-running*: better divisiōn, ὕψι θών.

ὕψιθρόνος, *ov*, *high-throned*, epith. of gods, Pind. N. 4. 105, I. 6 (5). 23.

ὕψιθροκος, *ov*, = *foreg.*: poet. [ᾶ]

ὕψικάρηνος, *ov*, (κάρηνον) *with a high head or peak*, δρύς h. Hom. Ven. 265: poet. [ᾶ]

ὕψικλεῦθος, *ov*, *wandering on high*, Anth.: poet.

ὕψικρέατα, v. sub ὕψικρεως.

ὕψικέρανος, *ov*, *lightning, flashing on high, aloft*: poet.

ὕψικέρας, *ov*, gen. ω, (κέρας) *high-horned*, ἔκαφος Od. 10. 158, τάρπος Soph. Tr. 507:—we have also a metapl. acc.—κέρατα, ὕψικέρατα πέτραν *a high-peaked rock*, Pind. (Fr. 285) ap. Ar. Nub. 597, cf. Lob. Phryn. 685. [ᾶ]

ὕψικόλωνος, *ov*, also η, *ov* Q. Sm., (κολώνη) *with, on a high hill*, in gen. *high*, κίων Opp.

ὕψικομος, *ov*, (κόμη) *high-haired, with lofty foliage*, oft. in Hom., and Hes. as epith. of the oak. [ᾶ]

ὕψικόμπος, Adv., *with high boasts, arrogantly*, Soph. Aj. 766.

ὕψικράτεω, *to rule aloft or on high*: from

ὕψικράτης, *ov*, δ, (κρατέω) *the high-ruling, high-swaying*. [ᾶ]

ὕψικρεμής, *ēs*, (κρεμννυμι, κρέμαμι) *high-hanging, high-hovering*, Opp.: poet.

ὕψικρήμνος, *ov*, *with high steep or cliffs*, Ep. Hom. 6. 5: *high-beelling, high-placed*, πόκιμα Aesch. Fr. 421.

ὕψιλοεῖδης, *ēs*, (εἶδος) *in the shape of an T*, cf. ὑσιεῖδης.

ὕψιλοφος, *ov*, *with a high crest or peak*, ἄλτρα Pind. O. 13. 159: cf. ὑψηλόφος. [ᾶ]

ὕψιλυγνος, *ov*, *high-shining, ἀγρή illumination by a light hung on high*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A. [ᾶ]

ὕψιμελινος, *ov*, (ος) *the high-ruling, ruling on high*, Zeus Hes. Th. 529: in gen. *lofty*, Πανρασός Pind. N. 2. 29.

ὕψιμελαβρος, *ov*, (μέλαβρον) *high-built*, h. Hom. Merc. 103, 134, 399.

ὕψιμεφής, *ēs*, (εφέω) *dwelling high in the clouds*, Zeus Pind. O. 5. 40.

ὕψινομος, *ov*, (νέμομαι) *feeding or dwelling on high*. [ᾶ]

ὕψινοος, *ov*, contr. *nous*, *ov*, *with high mind or understanding*, Nonn. [ᾶ]

ὕψιπᾶγής, *ēs*, (πᾶγνυμι) *high towered or built*, Anth.

ὕψιπτεδος, *ov*, (πέδον) *with high ground, high-placed*, Pind. I. 1. 42. [ᾶ]

ὕψιπτάλως, *ov*, (πέταλον) *high-leaved*, like ὕψικομος, comically of κρέμναι in Polyzel. Mus. 2.

ὕψιπτερής, ἥεσσα, ἥεν, poet. for ὑσιπτερής, Il. 22. 308, Od. 24. 538.

ὕψιπτερός, *ov*, (πέτρων) Ion. and Ep. for ὑσιπτερός, used like ὕψικομος, of trees, Il. 13. 437, Od. 4. 458, 11. 588.

ὕψιπτερής, *ov*, δ, (πέτομαι) *high-soaring, aleris* Il. 12. 201, 219, Od. 20. 243, Soph. Fr. 423; ὕψ. ἄνεμοι Pind. P. 3. 189:—acc. to Gramm. ὑσιπτερής, as if contr. from -ἥεις.

ὕψιπτερής, *ēs*, (πίπτω) *fallen from heaven*, cf. Διπτερής.

ὕψιπτόδης, *ov*, δ, poet. for ὕψιπτος, Nonn.

ὕψιπτολις, δ, ἡ, *the highest, first in one's city*, Soph. Ant. 370. [ᾶ]

φάγῶς or φαγῶς, οὐ, or ἄ, δ, (φαγεῖν) a devourer, *glutton*, Cratin. Incert. 137 b, cf. Lob. Phryn. 434.
 φαγεῖναι, ἡ, (φαγεῖν) a cancerous sore, *canker*, Aesch. Fr. 231, v. FōEs. Oecon. Hipp. II.=φαγαῖνα 1. Hence φαγεῖναι, ἡ, ὄν, spreading like a cancer, Diosc.
 φαγεῖναι, ὄν, as Pass. to suffer from φαγεῖναι, Hipp.
 φαγεῖν and φαγεῖν, Ion. and Ep. for φαγεῖν, Od.
 ΦΑΓΕΓΝ, inf. from φαγεῖν, with no pres. in use, used as aor. 2 of ἐσθῆν, ἔδω, to eat, devour, both of men and beasts, oft. in Hom., who oft. joins τιεῖν φαγεῖν τε etc.: usu. constructed c. acc., but also c. gen., to eat of (i.e. part of) a thing, Od. 9. 102., 15. 373, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 537; in gen. to eat up, waste, squander, Od. 2. 76, 4. 33.—A later Hellenistic fut. is φάγομαι, which was also used as pres., LXX, cf. Lob. Phryn. 327, but no pres. φάγω occurs. (Sancser. bhaksh comedere: hence also prob. Lat. *facio-es*, Germ. *backen*.)
 φάγεσθαι, ὄν, a *glutton*, Comic word.
 φαγήμα, ατος, τό, (φαγεῖν) food, victuals.
 φαγήτωρ, Ep. for φάγη, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 act. of ἐσθῆν, Hom.
 φαγήστια, τά, (φαγεῖν) sub. ἱερὰ, an eating-festival, Clearch. ap. Ath. 275 B.
 φαγήστιάσθαι, τά, (φαγεῖν, πίνω) sub. ἱερὰ, an eating and drinking festival, Ibid.
 φαγήσσις, ἡ, (φαγεῖν) an eating or devouring, susp.
 φαγῆλος, ὅ, (φαγεῖν) a lamb, strictly either when it begins to be eatable or to eat alone, Arist. ap. Plut. 294 D: Hesych. gives also the forms φαγήλως and φαγῆλός.
 φάγομαι, Hellenist. fut. of φαγεῖν, q. v.
 φάγος, ὅ, (φαγεῖν) a *glutton*, N. T.: also written oxyt. φαγός Lob. Phryn. 434. [ἄ]
 φάγρος, ὅ, a kind of fish, Antiph. Probat. 1. 3. II. in Cretan, a whetstone.
 *φάγω, v. sub φαγεῖν.
 φάγων, ὅ, a *glutton*. II. the jaw.
 φάγορος, ὅ, also φαγῶριος, an unknown fish, perh. the same as φάγρος, Strab.
 φάε, 3 sing. aor. from φάω, φαίω, c. intr. signf. like ἐφάνη, appeared, Od. 14. 502.
 φάεθοντιάς, ὁδός, ἡ=sq., Opp.
 φάεθοντίς, ἰδος, peculiar poet. fem. of φάεθον for φάεθουσα, shining, Anth.
 φάεω, (φάω, φάος) to shine, but prob. only used in part. φάεθον, beaming, radiant, in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of the Sun, and so Soph. El. 824, Eur. El. 464, in lyric passages: πάννυχτα καὶ φάεθοντα nights and days, Soph. Aj. 930.
 B. as Subst., I. φάεθον, ὅ, as masc. pr. n. one of the light-bringing steeds of Eos, Od. 23. 246. 2. son of Eos and Cephalos, carried off by Aphrodite, Hes. Th. 987. 3. son of Helios and Clymené, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot. 4. the planet Jupiter, Arist. Mund.
 φάεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (φάος) : shining, beaming, radiant, τὴν with any thing, oft. in Hom.; esp. of burnished metal and bright colors; also of fire, Il. 5. 215; of the moon, Il. 8. 555; of Eos, Od. 4. 188; of the eyes, Il. 13. 3, 7, etc.—Compar., φαινότερος Il. 18. 610. 2. later also like λαμπρός, of the voice, clear, distinct, far-sounding, Pind. P. 4. 505. 3. in gen. splendid, brilliant, ἀρεταί, θυσίαι etc., Pind. N. 7. 75, etc.—A poet. word.—Pind. always uses the form φαινός, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. r. 6, which also occurs even in Iambic passages of Trag., Valck. Phoen. 84, Ellendt Lex. Soph.; but never in Ep. Hence
 φάεινός, poet. collat. form of φαίω, to shine, give light, Od. 12. 383, 385, etc., and Hes.
 φαινός, ἡ, ὄν, collat. form of φαινός, q. v. sub fin.
 φάειμβροτος, ὄν, (φάω) bringing light to mortals, shining on them, Hés. Il. 24. 785; ἥλιος Od. 10. 138, 191, Hes. Th. 958: also in Eur. Heracl. 750.
 φάεσφορία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a bringing of light, hence a lighting, illumination, Call. Dian. 11: from
 φάεσφόρος, ὄν, (φάω, φέρω) light-bringing, λαμπράδες Aesch. Ag. 489, and Eur.: poet.:—contr. φωσφόρος, q. v.
 φάβη, imperat. of φημί, Ar. [ο ὦ, though Draco writes it φάβη.]
 φαλαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, Ep. and Ion. φαλῆς, a Phaeacian; they were

the Homeric inhabitants of the island of Scheria (i. e. Corcyra, now Corfu), famous for their seamanship, riches and hospitality, Od. II. name of an architect, who gave his name (φαλάκας or φαλάκ) to conduits or sewers, Diod.
 φαδιδμοίς, εἶσα, εν, rarer poet. collat. for φαδιδμός, Il. 13. 686.
 φαδιδμός, ὄν, also η, εν Pind. P. 4. 51, N. r. 101, in Hom. never used in fem.): (φαίω) :—shining, beaming, radiant, freq. in Hom., and Hes., but always in metaph. signf., and usu. of men, famous, glorious, Lat. *clarus, illustris*; but also of limbs of the human body, splendid, beautiful, φαδιδμός ὄμος, φ. γυῖα.—The word is rare in Trag., φαδιδμὶ Ἀχιλλεῦ Aesch. (Fr. 122) ap. Ar. Ran. 902, φ. ὄμος Soph. Fr. 403.
 φαδιδρανδρός, ὄν, (φαδιδρός, ἀνρ) purifying men: poet.
 φαδιδρέων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (ἔλμα) in clean attire: poet.
 φαδιδρόν, ὄν, of cheerful, joyous mind, Aesch. Ag. 1229.
 φαδιδρός, ἄ, ὄν, (φάω, φαίω) pure, bright, beaming, φάος Pind. Fr. 228; ἥλιος, σέληνη Aesch. Eum. 926, Ag. 298. 2. usu. metaph., beaming with joy, joyous, gay, φ. ὄμμα, πρόσωπον Aesch. Ag. 520, Soph. El. 1297, etc.: then of persons, of glad countenance, cheerful, joyous, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59, etc.: φ. λάμποντι μετώπῳ Ar. Eq. 550; φ. ἐπὶ τιμὴν glad at a thing, Dem. 32. 8: hence φ. ὄτα, of a horse that pricks his ears, Ar. Pac. 156. Adv. -δρῶς, joyously, cheerily, φ. βουστῶν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6; neut. pl. φαδιδρά as Adv. in Soph. O. C. 319: opp. to στυγνός, Xen. An. 2. 6, 11.
 B. as masc. prop. n. it is properispom., φαιδρός: and the fem. φαίδρα, Ion. φαίδρι, paroxyt.
 φαιδρότης, ητος, ἡ, purity, brightness, iustice. II. metaph. cheerfulness, gaiety, joyousness, Isocr. Antid. § 141.
 φαιδρῶς, (φαδιδρός) to clear, make pure, clean, clear, bright.*
 II. metaph. to cheer, make cheerful, gay or joyous:—Pass. to be so, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16. Cf. φαιδρῶν.
 φαιδρυντής, οὐ, ὅ, (φαδιδρῶν) one who cleanses.
 φαιδρυντρία, ἡ, fem. of foreg., πταργάνω φ. a washer of baby-linen, Aesch. Cho. 759.
 φαδρῶν, like φαδιδρός, to cleanse, make clean or bright, φ. λουτροῖς Aesch. Ag. 1109: so in Med., χρῆα φαδρῶνεσθαι to wash one's skin clean, Hes. Op. 751. II. metaph. to cheer, please, Aesch. Ag. 1120: in Med., φαδρῶναισθαι τὴν ἐαυτοῦ Bion Plat. Legg. 718 B:—Pass. to brighten up with joy, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 37.
 φαδρυνμα, ατος, τό, that which makes bright or shining, hence esp. decoration, dress, Clem. Al.
 φαδρυντός, ὄν, (φαδιδρός, ὤψ) with a bright, gay, joyous look, of a young lion, Aesch. Ag. 725.
 φαίκαῖς, ὁδός, ἡ, a kind of white shoe, worn by Athen. gymnasiarchs and Egyptian priests, Anth. 1, cf. App. Bell. Civ. 5. 11.
 φαικάσιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Plut. Anton. 33. [ἄ]
 φαίκαῖς, ἡ, ὄν, Soph. (Fr. 954) ap. Phot. and Hesych., who explain it by φαδιδρός, λαμπρός, so that it must belong to the Root *φάω, φαίω.
 φαίμεν, 1 pl. opt. pres. from φημί, for φαίμεν, II.
 φαίμεν, Ep. inf. pres. act. for φαίμεν, Od.
 φαίνεσθαι, Ion. for ἐφαίνετο, 3 sing. impf. pass., Od.
 φαίνεσθαι, Adv. (φαίω), usu. joined with παίζειν, to play at ball, elsewhere also ἐφερίδα and ἀρπαστόν, Ath.
 φαίνις, ἰδος, ἡ, laced, for ἀνεμώνη.
 φαίνολη, οὐ, ὅ, the Lat. *paenula*, a thick upper-garment or cloak, N. T.: the forms φαίνολος and φαίνολος are dubious.
 φαίνολις, ἰδος, ἡ, (φαίω) light-bringing, light-giving, ἥος H. Hom. Cer. 51; so, q. a. a. Sapph. 68: not found in genit.: cf. μαιολίς.
 φαίνολοτήκη, ἡ, a closet or place for keeping φαίνεσθαι in.
 φαίνομένη, Ep. for φαίνομένη, Hom.
 φαίνομένης, ἰδος, ἡ, (φαίω, μῆδος) shewing the thigh, with bare thigh, as Ilyc. 49 calls the Laconian damsels, for their wearing the σχιστός χιτών, v. Müller Dor. 4. 2, 3: we find it also παραπορ. φαίνομένης, and in the form φαίνομένης.
 φαινοπροσωπῶς, (πρόσωπον) to shew one's face, come into public, a word formed by Cic. Att. 7. 21, 1, not quite acc. to analogy; for it should strictly be φαινοπροσωπῶς. So our botanists talk of phenogamous, for phanerogamous, plants.

φαινοπροσωπτεόν, verb. Adj., one must shew one's face, Cic. Att. 14. 22, 2.

φαίνω, στος, δ, ἡ (ᾠή) = φαίνω: in Il. only as pr. n. φαίνω (v. sub fin.): f. φάνω: aor. ἔφην, inf. φῆναι: later pf. πέφαγκα Dinarch. (in compd. ἀποφ.): intr. perf. 2 πέφηναι.—Pass. and Med. φαίνομαι, fut. φανήσμαι Hom., φανήσομαι Soph., etc.: aor. ἔφην Hom., who also has intr. aor. act. φάνσκε [ᾗ] (Il. 11. 64, Od. 11. 587), aor. I ἔφηνθη with the Ep. 3 sing. aor. φάνθη, and 3 pl. φάνθη, for ἔφάνθησαν, Il. 1. 200., 17. 650, cf. Lob. Phryn. 420; 3 pl. aor. φάνεν for ἔφάνθησαν, Od. 18. 68; inf. aor. φανήσμαι for φανήναι, Il. 9. 240: pf. πέφαγκα, 3 sing. πέφανται, inf. πεφάνθαι Soph., Plat., etc.; but the pf. 2 πέφηναι is also in pass. signif., Soph. O. C. 329, etc., though sometimes in act., Id. Phil. 297: no aor. 2 act. ἔφάνον seems to have been used, Pors. Or. 1266, Meineke Philem. p. 416.

To bring to light, bring into sight, make to appear, hence to shew, in gen. to make clear or known, ὁδόν τινι φ. to shew one the way, Od. 12. 334; τέρας τινι φ. to make a sign appear to one, Il. 2. 324, Od. 3. 173, etc.: φ. μύρους, ἐργονιδία to shew by baring, i. e. to uncover . . . Od. 18. 67, 74; so, φ. αὐχένα Hdt. 2. 131: but, γόνυν Ἐλένη φ. to shew her a child, i. e. grant her to bear one, Od. 4. 12; so too, φ. παράκλειν τινι to shew (i. e. give) one a wife, Od. 15. 26.

2. of sound, to make it clear to the ear, make it ring clear, ὁδὸν φαίνεν Od. 8. 499. 3. in gen. to bring to light, shew forth, display, exhibit, νόηματι Pl. 18. 295; ἀρετήν Od. 8. 237; ἄεκελα Od. 20. 309; βίην Hes. Th. 689; εἰνοίαν Hdt. 3. 36; ὕβριν Hdt. 3. 127; to make clear or plain, explain, expound, λόγον Hdt. 1. 116, 117; also, λόγον ὁδοῖς Hdt. 1. 95. 4. esp. Att., to inform against one, hence to indict, impeach, φαίνο σε τοῖς πρηνέσσι Ar. Eq. 300; esp. to inform of a thing as contraband, Ar. Ach. 819, 824, sq.; so, φαίνομαι πλοῖον Dem. 1324. 20; τὰ φανθέντα articles informed against as contraband, Id. 1325. fin. 5. aor. med. φήνασθαι in signif. to shew, display as one's own, Soph. Phil. 944.

II. intr. φαίνομαι τινι, to light, give light to any one, carry a light before him, Od. 7. 102., 19. 25. 2. absol. to give light, shine forth, of the sun, moon, etc., φ. εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν Plat. Tim. 39 B; ἄλλα, σέλας, φαίνο καλὸν Theocr. 2. 11, cf. φῶς: hence the planet Saturn is esp. called φαίνων, q. v.—so, ἡρ φαίνων spring when it shines forth, Aesch. Fr. 291. 4 (cf. ὑποφαίνο); so metaph. ἔλπις ἀγαθὰ φαίνουσα, Aesch. Ag. 101, if we keep the old reading— and so of the Dioscuri appearing in mid-air, Eur. El. 1234, where Seidl. takes it=φαίνομαι, but needlessly.—In these intr. usages we may easily supply an acc. of cognate signif., φῶς.

B. Pass. φαίνομαι. To come to light, come to sight, be seen, appear, in gen. to be clear or manifest, freq. in Hom., c. inf., Od. 11. 336., 14. 355, etc.: to become seen by stripping, Il. 22. 324, Od. 18. 68. 2. esp. of the appearance or rising of heavenly bodies, to appear, Il. 8. 556, Hes. Op. 596: most freq. of the first gleam of day-break, Il. 1. 477, Od. 2. 1, etc.: hence, ἡμα ἡοῖ φαίνοντι φαν at break of day, Il. 9. 618, Od. 4. 407, etc.: also of a rising wind, Od. 4. 361: in later writers φαίνοντα are the phenomena of the heavens, as the times of stars rising and setting, etc., Arat. 3. in gen. to appear to be so and so, c. part., Il. 5. 867: in Hdt. and Att. we must distinguish between φαίνεσθαι c. inf., and c. part., the former denoting what appears or is likely, the latter what is apparent or manifest, e. g. φαίνεται εἶναι he appears, seems to be (like δοκεῖ); but φαίνεται εἶναι he manifestly is, cf. Hdt. 7. 137, 175, Aesch. Pr. 217, Pers. 786; so too, φαίνεται δ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάπτον the law manifestly harms us; but, φαίνεται δ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάπνει it appears likely to harm us, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 259, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 484 Obs. 2. c.: also with the part. omitted, Κάθε φανήσας (sc. ἄνθρωπος) they were found to be Carians, Thuc. 1. 8:—in like manner we have τὸ φαίνοντον (objectively) that which is evident, manifest, plain, clear; but also (subjectively) that which seems or appears so (to us), opp. to τὸ ὄν, Plat. Rep. 596 E, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4. freq. in Plato's dialogue, φαίνεται σοι ταῦτα; does this appear so? is not this so? Answ. φαίνεται, yes, Prot. 332 E, Rep. 333 C, etc. 5. οὐδαμῶ φανήναι Phaedr. 72 B; v. sub οὐδαμῶ. 6. Soph., in Id. 1274, has

φανῆναι ὁδόν, which is a pregnant expression for λέγει ὁδὸν ὥστε φανῆναι: somewhat of the same kind is κέλευθον φανέας, Aj. 878.

II. strictly as Pass., c. aor. I ἔφηνθη to be denounced, informed against, Att. In Hom. however the aor. I pass. is always used in the signif. of the aor. 2.

(Lengthd. from Root ΦΑ-, which appears in φῶς, Sanscr. dhā, lucere, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 194.)

[In fut. 2, φανῶ, the first syll. seems sometimes, though very rarely, to have been used long, Eur. Bacch. 528, Ar. Eq. 300, ubi v. Dind., cf. Apoll. Dysc. de Adv. p. 600. 28, Buttm. Catal. sub v.]

Φαίνων, δ, the name of a planet, the Shiner, our Saturn, Arist. Mund. 2. 9, Cic. N. D. 2. 20.

φαίνωπις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.

φαίνωπις, στος, δ, ἡ (ᾠή) bright-eyed, conspicuous, Manetho. ΦΑΙΟΨ, δ, ὄν, strictly of the hue of twilight, dusky, dun, Lat. fuscus, of any color mixed of black and white, Plat. Tim. 68 C; blackish, swarthy, Lat. pullus, Id. Rep. 585 A.

II. also like Lat. fuscus, metaph. of the voice, deep, hollow, opp. to high and clear, Sert. Emp., cf. σωφός.

Hence φαεινός, ὄν, (οὐρά) gray-tailed: acc. to others from φῶς, = λάμπουρος, Lyc.

φαεινόντων, ἄνος, δ, ἡ, dark-robed, Aesch. Cho. 1049, where the second syll. is long in arsi, cf. ιαχέω, and v. χ sub fine. [I]

φαιστός, or φαίστος, ἡ, ὄν, (φῶς) shining, bright, dub. φάκος, δ, (φακή) a nickname, derived from lentils.

φάκελος, or φάκελος, δ, a bundle, Lat. fasciculus, Hdt. 4. 62. 67, Thuc. 2. 77. [ᾗ] Hence

φάκελῶ, to make up into a bundle, to make a bundle of. φάκευς, ἔως, δ, later collat. form of φακή, Euphro ap. Ath. 503 A.

φάκη, ἡ, ἡ, (strictly contr. for φακέα) the fruit of lentils, (φακός) esp. a dish made thereof, dish of lentils, pulse, porridge, Ar. Eq. 1007, Vesp. 811, etc., cf. φακός.

φάκινος, ἡ, ὄν, made of lentils, Sopat. ap. Ath. 158 D. II. fond of lentils. [ᾗ]

φάκιολος, δ, = φάκελος, susp.

φάκινον, τό, (φακή) a decoction of lentils, used in emetics, Hipp., v. Φός. Oecon. [ᾗ]

φάκοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like lentils, lentiform.

φάκοπιτάνη, ἡ, a dish of shelled or bruised lentils with barley: a decoction thereof. [ᾗ]

ΦΑΚΟΨ, δ, the plant lentil; also its fruit, which was eaten esp. at funerals, Solon 30. 3, Hdt. 4. 17, Hipp., etc.: when made into porridge, it was usu. termed φακή, Lob. Phryn. 455: φ. δ ἐπὶ τὸν τελευτῶν, water-lentil, duck-weed.

II. a lentil-shaped vessel, a flattish warming-bottle, Hipp., etc., cf. Φός. Oecon.

III. a lentil-shaped spot on the body, a mole, freckle, Plut. Hence

φάκομος, εως, δ, ἡ, with moles or freckles on the face.

φάκωδης, ες, contr. for φακοειδής, like lentils, lenticular, Hipp.

II. field of lentil-shaped spots (φακός III.)

φάκωτος, ἡ, ὄν, (φακός) made like lentils, lentiform.

φάλαγγάρχης, ὄν, δ, (ἄρχω) a leader of a phalanx.

φάλαγγαρχία, ἡ, the post or rank of a φάλαγγαρχης.

φάλαγγας, = φάλαγγας, dub.

φάλαγγιδόν, Ἀδν. (φάλαγξ) in phalanxes, Il. 15. 360.

φάλαγγις, (φάλαγγιον) to be venomous, malignant, like an angry venomous spider.

φάλαγγιόδηκτος, ὄν, (δάκνω) bitten by a venomous spider.

φάλαγγιον, τό, (φάλαγξ IV) a spider, esp. a venomous one, Plat. Euthyd. 290 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3. 12. II. phalangium, a medicinal herb, said to cure this spider's bite, Diosc. Hence

φάλαγγιόπληκτος, ὄν, (πλησθαι) stung or bitten by a venomous spider.

φάλαγγιτης, ὄν, δ, (φάλαγξ) a soldier in a phalanx, Lat. legionarius, Polyb. II. = φάλαγγιον II. [-ιτης] Hence

φάλαγγιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, concerning a soldier of the phalanx or legion, Polyb.

φάλαγγομάχης, to fight with or in a phalanx: in gen. to fight in the ranks, opp. to ἱππομα, πυρρομα, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18. II. to fight with, i. e. against a phalanx.

φάλαγγομάχης, ὄν, δ, (μάχομαι) one that fights with or in the

phalanx, ἐλέφας Anth.: in gen. a foot-soldier. II. one who fights against a phalanx. (μά)

φάλαγγος, (φάλαγξ II. 2) to move by rollers, Math. Vet.

φάλαγγωμα, ατος, τό, a roller, A. B.

φάλαγγωσις, ἡ, a disease in the eyelashes when they grow in several rows or turn inwards.

φάλαγξ, αγγος, ἡ, a line, or order of battle, battle-array, Hom., but only in II., and always in plur. (except in II. 6. 6) the lines or ranks of an army in battle, phalanxes; also φάλαγγες ἄνδρες, Pl. 19. 158, Hes. Th. 935.

2. the Greek mode of drawing up infantry, esp. in later times the phalanx, i. e. a close compact mass of infantry, drawn up in files. us. of 8 deep, Thuc. 5. 68, etc.: but the depth was oft. much increased, esp. by the Thebans, who formed 25 deep at Delium, (Thuc. 4. 93), and brought the phalanx to great excellence under Epaminondas; though Philip of Macedon brought it to perfection:—on the Maced. phalanx, v. Polyb. 18. 12, sq., Niebuhr R. H. 3. p. 466, sqq. —ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγαν to lead in phalanx, Lat. *quadrato agmine*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6. 43, cf. 6. 3, 21.

3. in gen., the main body, centre, as opp. to the wings (κέρατα), Ib. 7. 1, 5, etc.

4. in Xen. also a camp, Ages. 2. 15, Luc. 12. 3, Eq. 8. 12.

II. a round piece of wood, a trunk, block, or log, φάλαγγες ἐβένου Hdt. 3. 97: then in gen. a pole, truncheon, Plin., etc.

2. in plur. rollers for moving heavy loads, Lat. *palangae*, A. B. p. 115. 20.

3. the beam of a balance, Arist. Mechan.

III. the bone between two joints, esp. of the fingers and toes, Lat. *phalanx*, intermedio.

IV. a spider, from the long joints of its legs, Ar. Vesp. 1509, Ran. 1314: hence φάλαγγιον. (It has been suggested that the sense of rollers was the first, and that hence arose the Homeric usage of φάλαγγες, ranks of men rolling one behind another, Dict. of Antiqu. in voc. But the sense of rollers occurs too late to allow us to adopt this conjecture.)

It seems akin to φαλλός, q. v. sub fin., and cf. supr. II.) [φά—]

φάλανα, ἡ, a whale, Lat. *balæna*: hence of a devouring monster, as we say 'a cormorant,' Ar. Vesp. 35, 39:—Lyc. also has φάλω, and no doubt the Root is the same as Scandinavian *hval*, our whale, etc.

II. (φαλός) a moth, such as was called ἡ πεπομένη ψυχὴ, Hesych. [Prob. always φά, as in Nic. Th. 760, Juv. 10. 14, for the places of Ar. prove nothing: and, if so, the later spelling, φάλανα, arose from ignorance of the quantity.]

φάλακρα, ἡ, (φαλακρός) baldness, a bald head, Luc. Hence φάλακρά, to be bald-headed, also φαλακρία, Phryn. 80.

φάλακροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) bald-like, like a bald head, Dio C.

φάλακρός, ὁ, ὄν, bald-headed, bald-pated, Hdt. 3. 12, Ar. Pac. 771, etc.

II. ὁ φαλακρός was the name of a famous fallacy, of the same kind as the Lat. *ocervus*, cf. Horat. Epist. 2. 1, 45, Diog. L. 2. 108. (From φαλός, φαλαρός, but not a compd. of ἔργον.) [The penult is used long by Ar. Nub. 540.] Hence

φάλακρός, ἡ, ὄν, baldness, Lat. *calvities*, Arist. H. A.

II. a bald head.

φάλακρος, (φαλακρός) to make bald: Pass. to become bald, Hdt. 3. 12: hence

φάλακρωμα, ατος, τό, that which is made bald, a bald head, LXX: hence used for a bald man, Cic. Att. 4. 12.

φάλακρωσις, ἡ, a becoming bald, baldness, Plut.

φάλανθας, οὐ, ὁ, a bald man, Luc.: also φαλαντίας.

φάλανος, οὐ,=φαλακρός, Anth.: in Luc., φάλαντος. [φά]

φάλαρα, τὰ, (φάλος) one in Hom., II. 16. 106, as parts of the helmet, prob. the cheek-pieces, cf. φάλος sub fin.: the sing.

occurs in the phrase φάλαρον τιράας, the head-dress of the old Persian kings, only in Aesch. Pers. 661, and even here prob. to be understood of the cheek-covering, mentioned by Strab., and still to be seen on Parthian coins.

II. later usu. the cheek-pieces of horses and mules, adorned with embossed straps, etc., Hdt. 1. 215, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 39; ἀμικτήρια φ. πάλων Soph. O. C. 1070; Lat. *phalaris* or *falærae*. Cf. φαλαρός. [φά]

φάλαριον, to be a very Phalaris for cruelty.

φάλαρις, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. φαλάρης, (φαλαρός) a cool, Lat. *fulica atra*, so called from its bald white head, Ar. Ach. 875, and Av. 565, (in Ion. form), Lat. *phalaris* and *phalæris*. Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. φάλος 10, the bird in some parts of Germany

is called the *Blessuhn*, from the white patch (*Blesse*) on its head.

II. a kind of grass, the ears of which prob. were like the plume of a helmet, Diosc.

φάλαρισμός, ὁ, cruelly like that of Phalaris, Cic. Att. 7. 12.

φάλαρον, τό, v. sub φάλαρα.

φάλαρος, ὁ, ὄν, Dor. for the Ion. φαληρός, also *proparoxx*. φάλαρος, φάληρος:—acc. to Buttm. (Lexil. v. φάλος 10), having a patch of white, as, ὁ κόνω δ φάλαρος is, prob., a black dog with a patch of white on his head, Theoc. 8. 27; and Ibid.

5. 103 ὁ φάλαρος, as a ram's name;—cf. φαλαρίς. So he explains ὅρη γίνεσθαι φάληρα in Nic. Ther. 461, hills with white patches of snow, or crested with snow, cf. φαληρίαις.

Others explain it simply white; but v. Buttm. L. c. (From φαλός, ἡ, ὄν.)

φΑ'ΛΗ, ἡ, v. sub φάλανα.

φάληρία, (φαληρός) to be or become white, κύματα φαληρίω-ντα waves crested with white foam, Il. 13. 799,—the only place where the word occurs.

φάληρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, v. φαλαρίς.

φάληρον, τό, Phalerum, the western harbour of Athens: φαληρόθεν from Phalerum, Plat. Symp. 172 A.

φάληρος, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. for φαλαρός, q. v.

φάλης, or φάλης, ἥτος, ὁ,=φαλλός, Ar. Thestr. 291, Lys. 771, Theoc. Ep. 4. 31 φάλης is said to be the Dor. form, φαλῆς the Att.

II. φάλης, ἥτος, ὁ, Phales, an inferior deity, associated with the worship of Bacchus, Ar. Ach. 263, sqq.

φάλοιστος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν, gen ποδος, white-footed: from φάλος, ἰα, ἰων, (φαλός)=φαλαρός, Call. Fr. 176. [ἀ]

φάλις, ἰα, ἰων, the priestess of Hera at Argos, prob. from φαλός, because of her white dress.

φάλικτος, οὐ, ὁ, also φάλικς and φόλικς, ὁ, a piece in a ship, acc. to Poll. τὸ τῇ στέρῃ προσλούμενον, of which the inner side was called ἐπιφαλός, ἐφορικός or ῥυστοπρία. (Prob. akin to φάλαγξ II. cf. Buttm. Lexil. sub v. φαλός 8.)

φάλλαγονία, ἰων, τὰ, sc. ἱερὰ, (φαλλός, ἀγωγή)=φαλληφόρια.

φάλλαينا, ἡ, v. φάλανα.

φάλληνος, οὐ, v. φαλλός.

φαλληφορέω, to solemnise the φαλληφόρια, Plut. 2. 365 C.

φαλληφόρια, ἰων, τὰ, sc. ἱερὰ, a festival of Bacchus in which a phallus was carried in procession, Plut. 355 E: from

φαλληφόρος, οὐ,=φαλλοφόρος.

φαλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the φαλλός, esp. belonging to the phallic festivals.

φαλλοβῆτω, to mount on a phallos-shaped pillar, Luc.: from φαλλοβῆτας, οὐ, ὁ, (βαῖνω) one who mounts on a phallos-shaped pillar, a phallic priest, Luc. [βᾶ]

ΦΑΛΛΟΨ, ὁ, membrum virile, esp. a figure thereof, which was borne in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies, as an emblem of the generative power in nature; first in Hdt. 2. 48, 49: a similar worship of the Lingam is still found in Hindostan. The φαλλός was strictly of wood, esp. of ὕγ-wood, cf. Meineke Strattis Ψυχαστ. 4: hence the Ἀῖγ. φάλληνος, οὐ, is used for wooden, Orac. ap. Oenom. Euseb. (The same as φάλης or φαλῆς, Lat. *palus*, Germ. *Pfahl*, our pole, cf. φάλαγξ II.) Hence

φαλλοφορέω, to celebrate a Bacchic festival, Ath.: from φαλλοφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) bearing a phallos, Ath. 622 D, sq.

φάλης, ἡ, ὄν, (φάος) light, bright, shining, white. (Hence φάλος, φαλαρός—πρός, φαληρία, φαλακρός, φάλανθος, φαλαρίς.)

ΦΑ'ΛΟΣ, ὁ, a part of the helmet worn by the Homeric heroes; but what it was, is very hard to say. It was in the front, since sword-blows fall on it, Il. 3. 362., 16. 338; and a spear passes through it into the forehead, Il. 4. 459; it was just under the plume (λόφος), Il. 13. 614; it projected beyond all other parts, so that the φάλοι of two helmets touched in front, Il. 13. 132., 16. 216: we also hear of a helmet being ἀμφί-φαλος, Il. 5. 743., 11. 41. From these passages Buttm. adopts the usual notion that the φάλος was what was afterwards called the κώνω, a metal ridge in which the plume was fixed, cf. Schol. Victor. Il. 10. 358. But it is evident that the Scholiasts were as much at fault as we can be. And to us the passages seem rather to shew that the φάλος was the shade or forepiece of the helmet; and that an ἀμφίφαλος helmet was one that had

a like projection behind as well as before, such as may be seen in the representations of many ancient helmets: then the φάλαρα would be pieces *attached to the φάλος*, as the cheek-pieces usu. are: but τετραφάλλος prob. comes from a diff. root, connected with φαληρίω, etc., *four-crested*, v. Buttm. ut supr. 9. (φάλος may be connected with φάλης, φαλλός, from the notion of *projection*.) [ἀ]

φάμα, ἡ, Dor. for φάμη.
φάμεν, Ion. for ἐφάμεν, 1 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom. [ἀ]
2. enclit., 1 pl. pres., Il. 15. 735.

φάμι, Dor. for φημί.
φάν, poet. for ἐφάν, 3 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom. [ἀ]
φάναιος, αἰα, αἰων, (φανή) *giving or bringing light*, epith. of Zeus and Apollo, Rhcs. 355.

φάνάριον, τό, Dim. from φανός. [νῆ]
φάειμεν, Att. for φανεῖμεν, 1 pl. opt. aor. 2 pass. of φαίω, Aesch.

φάνεν, Aeol. and poet. for ἐφάνησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. of φαίω, Od. 18. 68: but φανέν, part. neut. of same tense.

φανερόλογία, ἡ, (φανερός, λέγω) *an open speech*.
φανερόμοις, ον, (μισέω) *openly hating, an open enemy*, opp. to φανερόφιλος, Arist. Eth. N.

φανεροποιῶ, to make manifest: to illustrate, explain. Hence φανεροποιήσις, εως, ἡ, and φανεροποιία, ἡ, a making manifest: a manifestation, explanation.

φανερός, ὁ, ὄν, also ος, ον Eur. Bacch. 991, 1011: (φαίω) — open to sight, open, φανερά ἐξολαῖ ἐς Ἀλφειὸν Hdt. 3. 5: visible, φανερός ὅμμασι Eur. Bacch. 501, etc.; and so Plat., etc.

2. πλάτν, manifest, evident, first in Pind., and Hdt.: εἰ φανεροὶ ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι if they shewed themselves in Hellas, Hdt. 2. 146: in Hdt., and Att. very freq. c. part., like φαίνεσθαι, e. g. φανεροὶ εἰσι ἀπικόμενοι they are known to have come, Hdt. 3. 26: so, ἐπιστρέφον φανεροὶ ἱβ. Id. 7. 18: and so freq. in Att., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 684; but φανερός (ἐστι or γίγνεται) is also followed by ὅτι., ὅπως., Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12, Mem. 1. 1, 17; who also has the impers. φανερόν ἐστιν ὅτι, Ib. 3. 9, 2, etc.: φανερόν δέ, as an independent clause, usu. followed by γάρ, now this is evident, for . . ., cf. τεκμηρίον, μαρτύριον: — ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ = Adv. φανερώς, Hdt. 5. 96., 8. 126: — so too, ἐν φανερώ, ἐν τῷ φανερώ Xen. Ages. 5. 7, Cyr. 7. 5, 55, etc.; κατὰ τὸ φανερόν Ar. Thesm. 525.

3. of persons, known, famous, renowned, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 58.
II. Adv. —ως, first in Hdt. 9. 71.
φανερόφιλος, ον, openly loving, an open and undisguised friend, opp. to φανερόμοις, Arist. Eth. N.
φανερός, (φανερós) to make visible or manifest, to manifest, shew forth. II. to make known or famous: —Pass. to become so, ἐφανέρωθι ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας μεγίστησι διαπρήσι Hdt. 6. 122. Hence
φάνερωσις, ἡ, a making visible: a manifestation.
φάνεσκε, Ep. for ἐφάνη, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. of φαίω, Hom. [ἀ]
φάνη, ἡ, (φαίω) a torch: usu. in plur. αἱ φανά, solemn torch-processions, such as took place in the Bacchic orgies, Eur. Ion 550, Rhcs. 943.

φανήν, Ep. for φανή, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 pass. of φαίω.
φανήμενα, for φανήνα, inf. aor. 2 pass. of φαίω, II.
φάνης, ητος, ὁ, a mystic divinity in the Orphic rites, representing the first principle of the world. [ἀ]
φάνητις, desiderat. of φαίνομαι, to wish to appear, have a desire to shew oneself, late word, Lob. Phryn. 80.
φάνητις, = φανερός, dub.

φάνηφόρος, ον, (φανή, φέρω) torch-bearing: metaph. having charge of sacred rites or mysteries, ἱερὸν φοιβόν Anth.
φάνιον, τό, Dim. from φανός, Mel. 78. 4, 5., 79. 2.
φάνοις, ἰδος, ἡ, = φανομίς.
φάνοις, ον, δα, an opening for light, a window. II. a small house: late word.

φάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (φαίω) light, bright, πῦρ, θέα Plat. Phil. 16 C, Rep. 532 C: τὸ φανόν brightness, light, Ib. 518 C, Xen. Cyn. 5. 18: — of garments, washed clean, σιάνορ, χλαίνα Ar. Ach. 845, Eccl. 347.

2. clear, bright, joyous, like φαιρός, φανός, φαιρόμενος Aesch. Pr. 540; φ. βλον δάγειν Plat. Phaedr. 256 D, cf. Rep. 518 A.

3. visible, manifest. 4. famous,

φ. καὶ ἐλλόγιμος Plat. Symp. 197 A. II. Φάνος, ὁ, (properly) the name of a sea-god. [ἀ] always, Draco p. 86. 5: the Compar. and Superl. therefore are φανότερος, —ότατος, not, as commonly written, φανότερος, —ότατος.]

φάνος, ὁ, (φαίω) a lamp, lantern, torch, Ar. Lys. 308, cf. Schol. Hephaest. p. 2: Aesch. has also the form τάνος.

φάνότης, ητος, ἡ, (φανός) brightness, clearness, Aristid.

φάνω, (φανός) = φαίω, Strab.

φαντάζω, ἡ, ὄω, (φαίω) to make visible, clear or manifest, usu. with collat. notion of doing it frequently: later also to display, present.

II. usu. in Pass., φαντάζομαι, like φαίνομαι, to become visible, appear, shew oneself, τῶι Hdt. 4. 124, 7. 15: esp. to appear in public, Eur. Andr. 876: to make a show or parade, Lat. se ostentare, Schweigh. Hdt. 7. 10, 5.

2. φαντάζεσθαι τινι to be like some one, take his form, Aesch. Ag. 1511.

3. to appear or seem so and so, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 C, etc.

4. used for συκοφαντεῖσθαι, to be informed against, in Ar. Ach. 823.

III. Med. c. acc. to place before one's mind, present or represent an object to oneself. Hence

φαντάσια, ἡ, a making visible, shewing: esp. a displaying, parading, Lat. ostentatio, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C.

II. intr. the look or appearance of a thing: esp. a showy appearance, show, display, parade, Polyb.

III. as a term of philosophy, the power of perception and presentation in the mind, by which it places objects before itself, presents or represents them to itself, (the object so presented being the φαντάσμα), first in Plat., and Arist., v. Plat. Soph. 260 E—264 A, cf. Stallb. Phileb. 39 B, Plut. 2. 1184 F.

2. with the Stoics, the state (νόσος) of the mind, when receiving impressions through the senses, a state of consciousness, the object producing the impression being τὸ φανταστόν, and τὸ φανταστικόν the same passive state produced by unreal or imaginary φανταστά.

3. also = φαντάσμα, the object producing the impression, an image, Cicero's visum, Plat. Theat. 161 E, Plut., etc. Hence

φαντάστικος, ἡ, ὄν, = φανταστικός, Plut.

φαντάστικοί, to conceive vain fancies or hopes, LXX: from φαντάστικοτός, ον, (κῆνω) conceiving vain fancies or hopes.

φαντάσιολήτης, Adv. (πλῆσσω) in a manner that strikes the senses or imagination, M. Anton.

φαντάσιον, (φαντασία) to bring images or presentations before the mind: —usu. as Dep. pass. φαντασιόμαι, to have or form images or presentations, c. acc. rei, Plut.: in gen. to have, possess the faculty of presentation.

φάντασις, εως, ἡ, = φαντασία, an appearing, appearance, Lat. visum, Plat. Tim. 72 B.

φάντασις, (εἶδος) like φαντασία, full thereof.

φάντασμα, ατος, τό, (κῆνω) an appearance, image, phantom, spectre, like the more usu. φάσμα, Aesch. Theb. 710, cf. Pors. Or. 401: a vision, dream, Theocr. 21. 30.

2. esp. an image presented to the mind by an object, Lat. visum, Plat. Phaed. 81 D, etc.: hence

3. a mere image, unreality, opp. to τὸ ὄν, to ἀληθεία etc., Plat. Parm. 166 A, Rep. 598 B, etc.: cf. φαντασία II.

φαντασματίον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Plut.

φαντασμός, ὁ, = φαντάσμα, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 25.

φανταστής, οὔ, ὁ, (φαντάζω) one who makes a parade, a boaster.

φανταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φαντάζω) able to present or represent, Plat. Soph. 267 A: ἡ —ική, sub. τέχνη, the faculty of representation, Ib. 236 D, etc.

II. able to perceive, cf. φαντασία III. 3.

φανταστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from φαντάζω, acting upon the φαντασία, q. v., signf. III. 3.

φαντί, Dor. for φαί, 3. plur. pres. from φημί.

φάο, Ep. for φάσο, imperat. pres. med. of φημί, Od. 16. 168, etc.

φάοβις, ον, (φάω, βίω) with glittering bow.

φάολκος, ὄν, = φαολκός, late.

φάος, εως, τό, contr. φῶς, φωτός, and then resolved in nom. and acc., φῶς: plur. φάεα, rarely φῶτα, as in Strab.: —Hom. uses φῶς and φῶς, never φῶς, and forms the oblique cases from φῶς only: Pind. has only φῶς, and so the Trag. almost always in lyrics, while in dialogue they have both φῶς and φῶς, whereas φῶς alone is used in Att. Prose: —a dat. φῶ is quoted from Eur. by E. M. 803. 45; and a dat. φαί occurs in Or. Sib.: (φάω). Light, esp. daylight, day, freq. in Hom.,

who has *drân*, λείπειν φῶς ἡελίοιο for ζῆν, *drân*: so in Att., φῶς βλέπειν Aesch. Pers. 299 etc.; ἐν φάει εἶναι Soph. Phil. 415 etc.; ἐν Διὶ φάει Eur. Hec. 707; πέμπειν τινὰ ἐς φῶς, ἐξ Αἰδοῦ πρὸς φῶς ἀναπέμψαι, ἀνάγειν εἰς φῶς Aesch. Pers. 630, Soph. Phil. 625, Ar. Av. 699: but, εἰς φῶς εἶναι to come into the light, i. e. into public, Soph. Phil. 1353; so, εἰς φῶς λέγειν, ἀγειν etc., Ib. 581, cf. Fr. 657, Plat. Prot. 320 D; τὸ φῶς κόσμον παρέχει, i. e. publicity, Xen. Ages. 9. 1: φῶς γίγνεται it becomes light, i. e. day is breaking, Plat. Prot. 311 A; ὥς ἐτι φῶς ἐστί while there is still light, Id. Phaedr. 89 C: κατὰ φῶς by day, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 25. 2, the light of a fire, etc., Trag.: hence a light, i. e. a fire, φῶς δαίνει Aesch. Cho. 863, ποιεῖν Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29: κατὰ φῶς πίνειν to drink by the fire, Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 27: a light, torch, Id. Hell. 5. 1, 8. 3, a window, πάντα μετατίθεναι Plut. 2. 515 B: so Lat. *lumen*. II. light, as a metaphor, for joy, deliverance, happiness, victory, and the like, Il. 6. 6, 8. 282, 15. 669, etc., and freq. in Pind., and Trag.: also in addressing persons (like the Oriental 'light of my life' 'light of my eyes' etc.), γλυκερὸν φῶς Od. 16. 23, 17. 41; ὦ φίλατον φῶς Soph. Sph. El. 1224; ὦ μέγιστον Ἑλλήσιν φῶς Eur. Hec. 841. III. in plur. φῶα the eyes, like Lat. *lumina*, Od. 16. 15, 17. 39, 19. 417: so in sing. of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 633. [ā mostly; but Hom. always has ā in nom. and acc. pl. φῶα; and so dat. plur. φῶσιν in Call. Dian. 71, whereas in φῶσσι, a is short: so in the compd. περιφῶα κύκλα Opp. Hal. 2. 6.]

φάρ, φῶς, τό, *spell*, the Lat. *fur*. II. a kind of garment, cf. φῶρος. φάρραγον, τό, Dim. from φάραγξ. φάραγγός, es, (εἶδος) like a chasm or ravine, full of chasms, Arist. H. A. from φάραγξ, γῆ, a mountain or rock with clefts, a deep chasm, ravine, gully, cleft, Aesch. Fr. 15, 142, etc., Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13, Dem. 793. 6: akin to φάρυγξ, [φάρ]. φάρῳ, (φάρω) to plough, ἄραρον φάρῳσι [sc. γῆν] Call. Fr. 183:—cf. ἄραρος, not φάρωσι. (Buttm. Lexil. sub v. *folkós* 5, derives it from ἀράρος, but from φάρω, akin to φάρυγξ and φάρος.)

φάργγυμι, *metath.* for φράγγυμι, φράσσω, Hesych. φῆρετρα, ἡ, Ion. φῆρετρη, (φῆρω) a quiver for arrows, Lat. *pharetra*, freq. in Hom. φῆρετρον, ὄνος, ὁ, =foreg., Hdt. 1. 216., 2. 141, etc. φῆρετριον, τό, Dim. from φῆρετρα, a small quiver, Mosch. φῆρετροφόρος, on, (φέρω) bearing a quiver, Mel. 91. φῆρικόν, τό, some kind of poison, Nic. φῆριον, τό, Dim. from φῆρος. [ἀ]. φαριδῶς, (φαρίς) to wrinkle:—Pass. φαριδοῦμενος, wrinkled. φαριδῶδης, es, (φαρίς, εἶδος) wrinkled, full of wrinkles, Foëss. Oecon. Hipp.

φαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φάρω) a wrinkle, fold, Soph. Fr. 955. [ῖ] φαρκτός, ἡ, ὄν, =φακτός, Hesych. φάρκτω, =φράσσω, Phot. φαρμάκω, (φάρμακον) to suffer from the effect of poison, be ill and out of one's senses, Dem. 1133. 26. II. to desire, require medicine, Luc. Lexiphr. 4.

φαρμακεία, ἡ, (φαρμακῶν) the using of medicine, esp. of purgatives, Hipp., and Plat.: in gen. the use of any kind of drugs, potions, spells, etc., Plat. Legg. 933 B: hence witchery, witchcraft, Polyb.

φαρμακεία, ἡ, =φαρμακίς, Arist. H. A. φαρμακείον, τό, a druggist's shop, dub. l. in Plat. Phaedr. 268 C. φαρμακεία, ατος, τό, =φάρμακον. [μῆ] φαρμακῆς, ὤς, ὁ, (φάρμακον) one who deals in medicines, charms or poison, a sorcerer, poisoner, Soph. Tr. 1140, and Luc. φαρμακῆστις, ὤς, ἡ, (φαρμακῶν) =φαρμακεία, Plat. Legg. 845 D. [μῆ]

φαρμακῆτης, οὔ, ὁ, =φαρμακῆς. φαρμακῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, connected with a φαρμακῆτης, medical, Plat. Tim. 89 B: ἡ —χῆ, πον. τέχνη, the knowledge of drugs, science or system of medicine.

φαρμακῆντρα, ἡ, fem. of φαρμακῆτης, cf. φαρμακίς. φαρμακῆντρον, (φάρμακον) to administer a drug, medicine, Plat. Rep. 459 C, Tim. 89 D: to use enchantments, practise sor-

cery or poisoning: φαρμακεῖν τι ἐς τὸν ποταμόν to use it as a charm, to calm the river, Hdt. 7. 114:—Pass. to administer φάρμακα to oneself, use medicines, esp. purgatives, Hipp., cf. Foëss. Oecon. II. c. acc. pers., to drug a person, give him a poisonous or stupefying drug, Plat. Legg. 933 D.

φαρμακία, ἡ, poet. for φαρμακεία, Anth. φαρμακικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a φαρμακον. φαρμακίον, τό, Dim. from φάρμακον, Plat. Phaedr. 268 C, Theaet. 149 C. [μῆ]

φαρμακίς, ἰδος, fem. of φαρμακεῖς, a sorceress, witch, Ar. Nub. 749, and Luc. II. as fem. Adj., poisonous, venomous, σαύρα Nic. Al. 551.

φαρμακίστρια, ἡ, =foreg. φαρμακίτης, οὔ, ὁ, sub. ὄνος, drugged or medicated wine: δακτύλιος φ. a ring containing poison, Eupol. Bapt. 22, ubi v. Meinek.: fem. —τρίς, ἰδος, Galen.

φαρμακῶς, ὄσσα, ὄν, (φάρμακον) = φαρμακῶδης, drugged, Nic. Al. 593, where we have φαρμακῶεις for —όσσα.

φαρμακομανίς, ὤς, ὁ, either one who is at once φαρμακός and μανίς, or who uses φάρμακα to divine from, name of a comedy of Anaxandrides.

ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟΝ, τό, any artificial means, esp. for producing physical effects: hence I. a medicine, drug, remedy, whether applied outwardly or taken inwardly, freq. in Hom. with epith. ἥπια, ἐσθλά, ὑδρήφατα, and in Pind. φ. πρῶτ' O. 13. 120: φ. νόσου a medicine for disease, Aesch. Fr. 249. Strictly the φάρμακα applied outwardly were χριστά φ. ointments, salves, and παστά, ἐπιτάστα or κατατάστα φ. plasters, Ar. Plut. 716: those taken inwardly were βρόσιμα and πόσιμα or πιστά, cf. omnino Blomf. Aesch. Fr. 488; hence, φάρμακον πεπικῶς Hdt. 4. 160, cf. Pind. P. 3. 95.

II. a poisonous drug (as Shakspeare uses drug for poison): hence a deadly, mischievous expedient or means, φ. κακὸν or λυγρὸν, οὐλομένα, ἀνδροφόνον, ευμορφόρα Pl. 22. 94, Od. 1. 261, 2. 329, 10. 213, 236, 394.

III. an enchanted potion, philtre, etc.; also a charm, spell, incantation, enchantment, Pl. 11. 741, Od. 4. 220, 230: any secret means of effecting a thing, Hdt. 3. 85. IV. in gen. a remedy, usu. metaph., as in Hes. Op. 483:—c. gen. a remedy against something, φ. πόνων, φέβου, λύτης Eur.; so, φ. αἰῶν νυχθῶν a remedy against cold airs, i. e. a warm cloak, Pind. O. 9. 147; and so γράμματα are called φάρμακα λόγῳ, Eur. Palam. 2: but also a means of producing something, as, φ. σωτηρίας Eur. Phoen. 803, μνήμης καὶ σπῆρας φ. Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, v. Stallb. ib. 230 D.

V. esp. a means for coloring, a dye, paint, color, Emped. 84, Hdt. 1. 98, Ar. Ecol. 735, Plat. Rep. 420 C. VI. a stimulant to give a relish to food, a spice, seasoning: also metaph., φάρμακον ἀρετῆς ἐπὶ θανάτῳ the zest which virtue gives even to death, Pind. P. 4. 332. Cf. φαρμάσσω. [μῆ usu., but μᾶ in some old Ion. Poets, v. Welcker Hippon. Fr. 21, 44, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 254, Blomf. Aesch. Fr. 981.] Hence

φαρμακοποιεῖν, to prepare medicines, poison or colors. φαρμακοποιία, ἡ, the preparation of medicines, etc.: the art of a φαρμακοποιός: from

φαρμακοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making medicines, mixing poison, preparing colors, ἔθνος φ. a nation of sorcerers, Aesch. Fr. 428.

φαρμακοποιία, ἡ, a drinking of medicine or poison, Hipp. Aphor. 6. 31, Xen. An. 4. 8, 21: from

φαρμακοποιέω, f. ἦσω, (πίνω) to drink medicine or poison, Theophr.

φαρμακοποιήτης, f. ἦσω, to sell medicines, poisons, etc., to deal therein, Ath. Hence

φαρμακοπώλης, οὔ, ὁ, (πωλέω) one who sells φάρμακα, a druggist, Ar. Nub. 766.

φαρμακός, ὁ, ἡ, (φάρμακον) like φαρμακῆς, a poisoner, sorcerer, magician, Hippon. 44. 6: irr. Superl. φαρμακίστατος, ἡ, the most arrant sorcerer or sorceress, Suid.

II. one who is sacrificed or executed as an atonement or purification for others, e. g. for the city, a scape-goat, Ar. Ran. 733: called also δημόσιος: then, since criminals and worthless fellows were reserved for this fate, φαρμακός was in gen. a name of reproach, like κἀβάρια, Ar. Eq. 1405. [μῆ sometimes, e. g. Hippon. Fr. 44, cf. φάρμακον fin.]

φάρμακον ἱβης [ἱ] Dem. 1170. 29, and —τρῆτης, ου, δ (τρί-
βω) one who grinds and prepares φάρμακα, drugs or colors.
φάρμακον ἱβης, ἱβος, δ = foreg., susp., Lob. Phrya. 611.
φάρμακον ἱβης, ὄν, (* ἔργω) = φαρμακοῖς, Lyc.
φάρμακον ἱβης, ὄν, (φέρω) producing φάρμακα.
φάρμακός, ἰ, ὄν, (φάρμακον) = φαρμακεῖν: esp. to medicate,
endue with healing power, Pind. P. 4. 393.
φάρμακτος, ἰβος, δ, (φάρμακον) = φαρμακεῖν, Opp. Hence
φάρμακτος, ἰα, ὄν, = φαρμακευτικός, Lyc.
φάρμακτος, ου, δ = φαρμακτῆρ, φαρμακεύς, Opp.
φάρμακτος, ἰ, ὄν, verb. Adj., poisoned, drugged.
φάρμακωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the nature of a φάρμακον, like a
drug, like poison, etc., Arist. Mirab.
φάρμακος, ὄν, δ, a dye-house, Soph. Fr. 956.
φάρμαξ, ἐως, ἡ = φαρμακία, medical treatment, Plat. Phil.
46 A, cf. sq.: from
φάρμασσω, Att.—τρω, f. ξω, to use a φάρμακον or artificial
means, of what kind soever, this being determined in each case
by the context: Hom. has this word only once, Od. 9. 393, of
a metal-worker, who tempers brass by plunging it in cold
water, which is called φάρμαξ περὶ τὸν χαλκόν by Plut. 2.
395 B, cf. Meineke Philen. p. 385. Usul., I. to heal or re-
lieve by drugs or medicine, to use medicines, Plat. Legg. 933 B.
II. to poison. III. to enchant, bewitch: in gen. to harm
by potions, spells, charms, etc., esp. to charm by love-potions,
philtres: also metaph. to charm, bewitch by flattery, Plat.
Symp. 194 A, Meno 80 A. IV. to dye, color, paint: hence
in gen. to adulterate, alloy, mix, and so spoil: but also to im-
prove by mixing, season, spice.
φάρος, ἐος, τό, later also φάρος (v. sub fin.), any large piece
of cloth, a cloth, sheet, etc., II. 18. 353, Od. 13. 108: a shroud,
pall, Od. 2. 97: sail-cloth, Od. 5. 258. II. esp. a wide
cloak or mantle, without sleeves, worn mostly by men loose
over the χιτών, often in Hom., who usu. makes it purple:
women also have a φάρος, Od. 5. 230., 10. 543: it might be
thrown over the head as a hood or veil, Od. 8. 84. (The Lat.
palla, pallium is prob. from the same Root.) [α always in
Hom., being always in arsi: α first in Hes. Op. 200 in the
nom. φάρεσσι. The Trag. seem to have preferred α in the
nom. φάρος, φάρεα, φάρη: so also later Ep., v. Draco p. 35. 5,
Heyne II. 24. 231, Ap. Rh. 3. 863. But α was also used by
Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 11, Fr. 200, and Eur., cf. Seidl. Dochn.
p. 257, Herodion in Dind. Gramm. p. 36.]
φάρος, ἡ, Pharos, an island in the bay of Alexandria, Od. 4.
355, afterwards famous for its lighthouse: hence as appell. δ φά-
ρος, a lighthouse, Anth. [α]
φάροισι, Ep. 3 plur. of φάρος, q. v.
φάρος, ἐος, τό, (φάρω) any piece torn off or severed, a part,
portion, division, φάρεα πόλιος the quarters of a city, Hdt. 1.
180, 181, 186:—the Lat. pars.
φάρυγγιζω, (φάρυγξ) = λαρυγγίζω.
φάρυγγεθρον, or φάρυγεθρον, τό, = φάρυγξ, Hipp. 915 H:
others φάρυγαθρον. [β]
φάρυγγιδήν, Adv., like a gulf, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 290:
from
φάρυγξ, ἡ, more rarely δ (v. sub fin.), gen. ὕγος (as always in
Hom., and good Att., Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 39, 167), later ὕγος:
(φάρω)—strictly the joint opening of the gullet and wind-pipe
acc. to Galen, ἡ χώρα εἰς ἣν ἀνέκει τό τε τοῦ στομαχοῦ καὶ τό
τοῦ λαρυγγος πέρας, Lat. fauces: whereas Arist. takes it for
the wind-pipe (λαρυγξ, ἀρτηρία) as opp. to the gullet (οἰσφάγος),
Part. An. 3. 3, 1, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—hence in gen. the
throat, Od. 9. 373, cf. Greenhill Theophil. p. 293: also even
when the outer part of the throat, neck is meant, Od. 19. 480:
the dew-lap of a bull, Lat. palearia, Heliod. II. metaph.
= φάραγξ, a gulf, cleft, chasm in the earth.—In Epich. p. 9,
φάρυγξ is masc., but in Hom. always fem., and so in best Att.,
though from Arist. downwards some exceptions are met with,
Thom. M. p. 570, Phryn. 65: no nom. φάρυξ seems to have
been used. [α]
φάρυμος or φανυρός, is said to be Aeol. = τολμηρός, θαρρα-
λέος, and so prob. from φάρπος, θάρσις.
ΦΑΡΩ, ἡ φάρος, πρ. πέφαρκα, like σκίζω, to cleave, cut, sever;

prob. only found in its derivatives, δ φάρος, φάραγξ, φάρυγξ,
φάρω: from the fut., φάροις, Lat. pars: from πρ., φαρκίς, φαρ-
κίδω: akin to πείρω, πέπαροι, Lat.
φάς, δ, part. from φημί, Hom.
φάσαξ, ακος, δ, (φάω, φάινω) an informer, like συνοκφάντης,
Com. Ap. Hesyeh.
φασγάνις, ἱδός, ἡ, Dim. from sq., Anth.
φασγάνον, τό, (σφάγω, for σφάγανον) a cutting instrument, a
knife or sword, oft. in Hom., who seems to use it for the large
sword, not different from ὄρ and ἔλκος, Od. 11. 24, 48, 82;
also in Pind., and Trag.:—poet. word. II. a plant, like
ἐξελον II, Theophr. Hence
φασγάνονργός, ὄν, (* ἔργω) forging swords, epith. of Αἴσα,
Aesch. Cho. 647.
φασγάνω, (φάγανον) to slaughter with the sword, Hesyeh.
φάσηλος, δ, also written φασήλος and φασίολος, a plant with
eatable pods, a sort of kidney-bean, Lat. phaselus, phaseolus,
Epich. p. 100, Ar. Pac. 1144. II. a light boat, canoe, skiff,
prob. from its likeness to the pod of the φάσηλος, Catull. 4.
Horat. Od. 3. 2, 29. [α]
φάσθαι, Ep. inf. med. of φημί, Hom.
φάσθαι, inf. pres. med. from *φάω, II. 1. 187, Od. 11. 443;
or rather, perh., of φημί,—for otherwise it should be properisp,
φάσθαι.
φαστιάνικος, ἡ, ὄν, like Φαστιανός, from the river Phasis, but
with a play on φάινω = συνοκφάντικός, Ar. Av. 68, cf. sq.
φαστιάνος, ὄν, (Φάσις) from the river Phasis in Colchis or
Pontos, hence δ φ. sub. ὄν, the Phasian bird, pheasant, Lat.
phasianus, Mesim. Phil. 3: but in Ar. Nub. 109, it may be
taken for a Phasian horse, cf. Lob. Phryn. 460: again φ. ἀνθή
with a play on φάινω = συνοκφάντης, an informer, Ar. Ach. 726.
φάσιμος, ἡ, ὄν, (φάσις, φάινω) belonging to outward appear-
ance or show.
φασίολος, δ = φάσηλος, q. v.
φάσις, ἐως, ἡ, (φάω, φάινω) an accusation, information, esp.
against smugglers, Dem. 793. 16, 941. 14; cf. περὶ π. Id. 1323.
6. II. (φασμα) an appearance, apparition, dream. [α]
φάσις, ἐως, ἡ, (φημί) a saying, speech, sentence, Arist. Eth. N.
II. affirmation, opp. to ἀπόφασις, Plat. Soph. 263 E.
φάσις, ἰος, δ, the river Phasis in Colchis or Pontos, first in
Hes. Th. 340. (Sometimes, but wrongly, accented Φάσις, Poppo
and Krieg. Xen. An. 4. 6, 4.)
φασκαίνω, for φασκαίνω, fascino, E. M.
φασκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of duck, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 E:
written also φασκάς.
φάσκον, τό, a long, hairy moss on trees.
φάσκω = φημί, to say, esp. to say yes, affirm, assert, allege,
oft. with collat. notion of alleging what is untrue, to pretend,
Lat. prae se ferre: hence merely to think, suppose, deem, oft.
in Hom. (esp. in Od.); c. inf. fut., II. 13. 100, Od. 5. 135; also
freq. in Hdt., and Att.: οὐ. φ. to deny, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 58:—
pass., ὡς φάσκετο Soph. Phil. 114.—Hom. only uses impf.
ἐφασκον, ἐς, εἶ, with and without augm.: the Att. have also
pres. part. inf. φάσκων and φάσκειν, (and even they sometimes
use the impf. without augm., as Ar. Lys. 519): but prob. there
is no example of the pres. indic., but φάσκουσι in Plat. Phaed.
113 C, and there Heind. has restored λέγουσι, cf. Elmsl. Heracl.
903: however φάσκω, as pres. conj., occurs in Ar. Vesp. 561.
φασκώλιον, τό, Dim. from sq.
φάσκωλον, τό = sq., Lys. ap. Harp.
φάσκωλος, δ, a leathern bag for clothes or money, etc., a
cloak-bag, wallet, scrip, purse, Lat. pasciolus, Ar. Fr. 303:
also written φάσκαλος.
φάσμα, ατος, τό, (φάω, φάινω) an apparition, spectre, phantom,
ghost, Hdt. 6. 69, Aesch. Ag. 415, Soph., etc.; φάσμα νεκτός,
of a dream, Soph. El. 503, cf. Aesch. Ag. 274: φάσμα ἀνδρός
the spectral appearance of a man, Hdt. 4. 15, cf. 8. 84. 2.
the vision, image of a thing, as opp. to the thing itself: hence
φάσματα were shows, mysteries, as images or types of realities,
Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 57, sq. 3. a sign
from heaven, a portent, omen, Pind. O. 8. 57. 4. esp. a
monster, prodigy, portent, Hdt. 3. 10., 4. 79: hence periph.,
φάσμα ταύρων, ὄβρας, a monster of a bull, etc., Soph. Tr. 509,
[1479]

837; Lat. *spectrum, monstrum, ostentum, portenta, prodigium*, Wytt. ad Julian. p. 159. Hence

φασματώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a spectre or ghost, spectral.

φάσσσα, ἡ, Att. φάττα, the common wood-pigeon, ring-dove or cushat, Lat. *palumbus*, Ar. Ach. 1105, Av. 303: the smaller kind was called φάψ. Hence

φασσοφόρος, ον, (*φῆνω) dove-killing, ἱγρή II. 15. 238.

II. later as Subst., the specific name of a kind of hawk, the dove-killer, like φάσσοπτος, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 4, cf. 8. 3, 1.—φασση-φῶνος is a worse form, rejected by Bekk. in Arist. I. c.

φασσοφόντης, ου, δ, =foreg. I.

φάτειρος, δ, ον, (φημί) poet. for πατέρος, πατρός, hence οὔτι φα-τεῖρος, unutterable, unspeakable, of horrible objects, only in Hes. Th. 310, Sc. 144, 161.

φάτεον, verb. Adj. from φημί, one must say, Plat. Phil. 40 B.

φάτης, ου, δ, (φημί) a sayer: a liar.

φάτῃ, Dor. for φησί, 3 sing. pres. from φημί.

φάτῳ, f. ἰσώ, (φάτις) to say, speak, report, ἐφάτσαν [τὰ γράμματα] Φοινικία κεκλήσθαι they spoke of them by the name of Phoenician, Hdt. 5. 58: οὐδὲν ἀναυθόντων φάτῳμαι ἄν Soph. Aj. 715: τὸ φασίζεμεν as the saying is, Soph. O. C. 130, cf. λέγω IV. 8.

II. to promise, engage, betroth, τὴν παῖδα τινι Eur. I. A. 135.

III. to call, name, Ib. 936, and Ap. Rh. Hence φάτις, ἡ, Dor. for φάτις.

φάτις, εως, Ion. ἰός, ἡ, (φημί) like φήμη, a saying, speech, report, Od. 21. 223, and oft. in Hdt., Pind., and Att. Poets, but rare in Att. Prose: κατὰ φάτιν as the report goes, Hdt. 2. 102: c. gen. objecti, φάτις μνηστῆρων a report of the suitors, Od. 23.

362: ἡ φάτις ἔχει νῦν the report goes of him . . , Wess. Hdt. 7. 3, 8. 94; 80, φάλαρον κατέχει φάτις Pind. P. 1. 187; but also reversely in same signif., φάτις τινὰ φάτιν ἀνθρ' Ἐφεσίους Hdt. 9. 84, cf. Eur. Hel. 251; cf. λόγος A. IV. 2. II. one's (good or bad) report, reputation, fame, ἐσθλὴ Od. 6. 29: ἰll-report, Soph. Aj. 173.

III. the saying of an oracle, Soph. O. T. 151.

IV. the subject of a saying or report, the thing spoken of, like ῥήμα, where it is usu. taken wrongly for φάσις, φάσμα.

φάτις, ἡ, Dor. φάτις, (φατίζω) =foreg. [Aem.]

φάτναι, (φάτνῃ) to feed at the manger, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

φάτνῃ, ἡ, a manger, crib or feeding-trough for horses and oxen, Hom.; φάτνῃ ἱππέῃ II. 10. 568; φ. εὐέσσω II. 24. 280: proverb., κύνων ἐν φάτνῃ, 'the dog in the manger,' Luc.:—for ὄνων φάτνῃ, v. sub ὄνος v.

The common Greek form was φάτνῃ. (No doubt from πατέρω, πάσασθαι.)

φάτνιζω, f. ἰσώ, to keep at a manger or stall:—in Pass., ἵππος φάτνιζόμενος a stalled horse, Heliod.

φάτνω, (φάτνῃ) to hollow out like a trough, deepen. II. to divide into compartments, pannel. Hence

φάτνωματα, τὰ, a pannelled ceiling, Lat. *lacunaria*, Polyb., and Ath. III. the port-holes of a ship, Ath. III. the holes or sockets of the teeth. Hence

φάτνωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, in compartments, pannelled, Plat.

φάτνωτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj.; =foreg.

φάτῃς, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from φημί, said, spoken; that may be spoken, uttered or named: usu. c. negat. οὐ φάτῃς, unspeakable, unutterable, ineffable, Hes. Sc. 230, Pind. O. 6. 62, I. 7. 51; οὐ φάτῃν λέγειν Ar. Av. 1713; cf. φάτειρος. II. metaphor. named, famous, notable, Hes. Op. 3. [Aem.]

φάτῃς, ἡ, ὄν, (*φῆνω, πῆφρον) slain, dead, ap. Hesych.

φάτρία, ἡ, ὄν, v. φάτρία.

φάτριάρχης, ου, δ, v. φάτριάρχης.

φάττα, ἡ, Att. for φάσσα.

φάτταγῆς, ου, δ, an animal, supposed to be the pangolin, or scaly ant-eater, *manis* Linn., Ael.

φάττιον, τό, Dim. from φάττα, cf. sub ὑποκορίζομαι.

φαῖλω or φαῖλω, (φαῖω) =φάω, φάγω, acc. to Phot. an Att. word, but known to us only from Gramm.: hence φαῖσιγξ.

φαυλεῖσθαυλος, ον, bad upon bad, bad as bad can be, Anth., cf. λευτεῖσθαυλος, παπταῖσθαυλος.

φαυλίζω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἰω, (φαῖλος) to hold a thing cheap, to slight, depreciate, Plat. Legg. 667 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5.

φαῖλος, ἰα, ἰω, =φαῖλος, but φαῖλα ἐλαία, a large fleshy kind of olive, the Lat. *olea regia*, Theophr.: μύλα φαῖλα large or (acc. to others) bad apples, Teleclid. Amphit. 2.

φαῖλισμα, ατος, τό, =sq., LXX.

φαυλισμός, ὁ, (φαυλίζω) a slighting, depreciation.

φαυλιστρία, ἡ, (φαῖλος) a deriding, mocking woman, LXX.

φαυλίστιος, ον, living badly or meanly.

φαυλοκόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a flatterer of bad men.

φαυλόνοτος, ον, ill-disposed.

φαυλοπρήμονας, Adv. (ῥήμα) speaking evilly or ill.

ΦΑΥΛΟΣ, ἡ, ον, also ον, ον Eur. Hipp. 435, Cresphont. 1. 8: φαῖρος is another form, considered more Att., and prevailing even in Hdt., though the MSS. vary, v. Schweigh. ad 1. 120: φαῖρος is a more rare form:—all seem to be akin to παῖρος, Lat. *paulus*.

Evil, bad, δαῖμον φαῖλος bad fortune, Theogn. 163 (the first example of the word): φ. ψόγος ill report, Eur. Phoen. 94.

2. esp. worthless, good-for-nothing, Eur., etc.: φ. καλ μολχθῆρος, etc., Plat.; φ. μάχεσθαι Eur. I. T. 305; φαυλοτέρως τιως worse than another, Hdt. 1. 126.

3. of things, paltry, mean, poor, sorry, δαιτῆ Eur. Antiope 45; φ. ἀσπίδες Thuc. 4. 9, etc.

4. so also of persons, of φαῖλος, the vulgar, the common sort, opp. to ἰσοφαί, Eur. Hipp. 989, Phoen. 496, etc.: οἱ φαυλοτέροι, opp. to οἱ ἐννευτέροι, Thuc. 3. 37. cf. 83; hence joined with ἄκομος, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 363.

5. of outward appearance, shabby, ugly, Ar. Eccl. 617, 626, 702.

6. in Att. often without any bad sense, like βάσιος, slight, easy, φ. πόνος Eur. Supp. 317; φαῖλον πᾶγμα, φαυλοτάτων ἔργων Ar. Lys. 14, Eq. 213; and so freq. in Plat.: οὐ φαῖλον βασιλεία κρατεῖν 'tis no slight matter to kill a king, Eur. El. 760:—freq. also in Adv. φαῖλως easily, φαυλότερα καλ ῥέστα Ar. Nub. 778: φαῖλως φέρειν τι to bear a thing lightly, without much ado, Lat. *leviter ferre*, Eur. I. A. 850, Ar. Av. 961; φ. ἀποδιδράσκειν, ἐκφέλγειν to get off easily, Ar. Ach. 215, Thesm. 711.

7. not exact, roughly estimated, τὸ φαῖλον, as opp. to πῶν ἀκριβῆς, Thuc. 6. 18: φαῖλως λογισσάσθαι to estimate roughly, not accurately, Ar. Vesp. 656; φ. εἰπεῖν, Lat. *strictim dicere*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 449 C, etc. Cf. φάσιδος. Hence

φαυλότης, ἡ, ὄν, badness, villainess, Plat. Legg. 646 B, Dem. 326 fin.: meanness, φ. στολῆς Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 5, Ερωμάτων Ib. 5. 2, 16: φ. τῆς χώρας poorness of soil, Plat. Legg. 745 D.

2. want of accomplishments or skill, Eur. Pol. 8. 10: ἡ ἐμὴ φ. my lack of judgment, my poor judgment, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 D.

3. in good sense, plainness, simplicity, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30.

φαυλονργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) working ill or clumsily, a bad workman, Ar. Fr. 698.

φαῖρος, α, ον, rarer collat. form for φαῖλος, hence ἀφαυρος.

φαυσιβολέω, (φαῖσις, βάλω) to cast rays, shed light, shine.

φαυσιβροτος, ον, or better, φαυσιμβροτος, =φαυσιμβροτος.

φαῖσιγξ, ἡ, γγος, ἡ, (φαῖω, φαίζω) a blister from burning: hence any blister or pustule, Lat. *pustula*, papula, Ar. Fr. 699, cf. Föes. Oec. Hipp.

φαυσιμύθητος, ον, =φαυσιμύθητος, Pind. O. 7. 71.

φαῖσις, εως, ἡ, (φαῖω, φαῖω, φαῖσκω) light, splendor, lustre.

II. =φάσις, an appearance, σελήνης φ. the form, phase of the shining moon. III. a signal given by lights, signal-fire, beacon, LXX.

φαῖσκω, v. φαῖω.

φαναστήριος, δ, epith. of Bacchus, from the torches used in his orgies, Lyc.: from

φαῖω, like φάω, φαῖω, to shine, but like the collat. forms φαῖσκω, φαῖζω, φαῖω, prob. only in Gramm.

ΦΑΨ, ἡ, gen. φάψ, a wild kind of dove or pigeon, smaller than the φάσσα, Aesch. Fr. 194, Lyc. 580.

ΦΑΨ, orig. Root of φαῖω, intr., to shine, be bright, appear, φάε δὲ χρυσόθρονος 'Hds Od. 14. 502: esp. of the heavenly bodies, cf. φαῖω II: in the same intr. signif. Hom. uses the fut. πηφίσομαι for φαῖσσομαι, II. 17. 155, and so in Att. the part. pf. πεφασμένος, manifest, plain, evident, q. v. (From this scarce Root come not only φάσις, φάσις, φαῖω, with all their derivs., but also the whole family of φημί, φήμη, φάτις, Lat. *fama*, *fari*, etc.: for the first notion in all is to make known or evident, e. g. by words.) [Aem.]

*ΦΑΨ, to kill, v. ΦΕΝΩ.

ΦΕΒΟΜΑΙ, poet. DEP., used only in pres. and impf., =φοβέομαι.

μαι to be scared, to fear, hence to flee, Hom. (esp. in Il.); *δύο τι* for fear of one, Il. 11. 121: also c. acc., to fear, dread, flee any one, *shun* him, Pl. 5. 232. (φείβομαι is strictly the Root of φόβος, φοβέω etc., as φέρω of φόρος, φορέω, λέγω of λόγος etc.)

φεγγαίος, αἶα, αἶον, (φέγγος) shining, dub.

φεγγίτης, ου, δ, (φέγγος) = σεληνίτης.

φεγγεβολέω, (βάλω) to emit light, shine.

φέγγος, εος, τό, light, splendor, lustre, first in h. Hom. Cer. 279, and in Pind.:—esp. day-light, sun-light, though (acc. to Hesych., etc.) φῶς is properly day-light, and φέγγος moon-light; but it is never so used in Trag., who usu. speak of φῆλον, ἡμέρας etc., v. esp. Soph. Aj. 673: Xen. however does use it so, Symp. 1. 9, Cyn. 5. 4; and the modern Greeks use φεγγάριον of the moon or moonshine, Coray Heliod. 2. p. 290: δεκάτῃ φέγγει ἔτους, i. e. in the tenth year, Aesch. Aj. 504: also, φ. πυρός Aesch. Eum. 1022: φ. ὁμμάτων Eur. Hec. 368, 1035.

II. poet. metaphor. light, joy, health, wealth, etc., Pind. P. 8. 138, Ar. Metaph. 640, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1122. (φέγγος and φῶς prob. come from the same Root.) Hence φέγγω, like φάω, φαίνω, to make bright:—Pass. to shine, gleam, φέγγει Ar. Ran. 344.

II. intr. to shine, Ar. Rh. (From φέγγω comes φεγγαγίος by the same connexion as φημί from φάω, φαίνω.)

φεγγαίως, es, (φέγγος, εἶδος) light, shining, bright, luminous.

φειδαλφιστέω, and φειδαλφίτεω, to be sparing: from φειδαλφίτης, ου, (φειδομαι, ἀλφιστον) strictly sparing the barley: hence in gen. thrifty, stingy.

φειδοσμός, δ, (φειδομαι) stinginess, thrift, Liban.

φειδομαι, Ion. for φειδομαι, cf. Valck. Hdt. 8. 10.

φειδιππίτης, ου, δ, a comic pr. n. in Ar. Nub. (from φειδομαι, ὕπος).

φειδίτειον, τό, = φειδίτιον.

φειδίτης, ου, δ, a member of the φειδίτιον.

φειδίτιον, τό, (φειδομαι) usu. in plur. φειδίτια, τά, spare thrifty meals, being the public tables at Sparta (συστήρια), at which all citizens ate together the same frugal meal, v. Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 141 A, sq.—Müller Dor. 4. 3, 3, plausibly suggests that this word may be a mere comic distortion of the proper name φίλτρία, i. e. love-feasts: which is also borne out by the form φιδίτια, as we find it written in Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 30.—At Crete they were called *ἐνδρεία*, v. *ἀνδρείος* II. 2. also the common *hall* in which the public table was kept.

ΦΕΙΔΩΜΑΙ, fut. φείσομαι, later also φειδήσομαι, Ep. πεφιδήσομαι II. 1. Ep. redup. aor. 2 πεφιδόμην, hence the Homeric inf. πεφιδέσθαι, opt. πεφιδόμην, πεφιδούτω, besides which however he uses the aor. 1 φείσωτο II. 24. 236: Dep. med.

To spare, Lat. *parcere*, c. gen., Pl. 5. 202, Od. 9. 277., 22. 54, etc.: so in Hdt., and Att.: also of things, φείδω τῶν νηῶν, μηδὲ ναυμαχίῃ ποιεῖτο H. 6. 68, 1, cf. ἀφείδης; so, οὐ φείσαστο νεύρας Ἡρακλῆς Pind. I. 6(5). 50: esp. of property, provisions, etc., to spare, use sparingly or thriftily, Il. 24. 236, σίντω Hes. Op. 602, cf. 3671 in gen. to draw back or from, turn away from, shun, κελεύω Pind. N. 9. 46; τοῦ κινδύνου, τοῦ ἀκούλουσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 18, Hell. 7. 1, 24; μὴ φείδω τέχνης, i. e. do your best, Theocr. 22. 67: also c. inf., to spare or cease to do, Eur. Or. 393, ubi v. Pors. (387), Xen. Cyr. I. 6. 35; also, φ. μὴ δρᾶσαι Plat. Rep. 574 B. Hence φειδομένως, Adv. part. pres. from foreg., sparingly, thriftily, N. T.

φειδός, ἡ, ὄν, sparing, thrifty; also φιδός, Call. Fr. 460.

φειδύλος, comic Dim. from foreg., like μικρόλος for μικρός and the like, E. M.

φειδώ, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, (φειδομαι) a sparing, νεκῶν Il. 7. 409: of things, esp. of property, etc., thrift, stinginess, Od. 14. 92, 16. 315, Hes. Op. 367; *βλου* Eur. Hipp. καλπτ. 9: c. inf., παιδοὶ μηδὲν εὖ ποιεῖν Eur. Iro 16, cf. Thuc. 7. 81.

φειδωλή, ἡ, = φειδώ, Pl. 22. 244, Solon 5. 46.

φειδωλία, ἡ, = foreg., Ar. Nub. 835, Eccl. 750, Plat. Rep. 572 C and Plat. (Com.) ap. A. B. p. 115. 30.

φειδωλός, ἡ, ὄν, (the fem. φειδωλὸς in Lys. 92. 23 is prob. corrupt) (φειδώ):—sparing, thrifty, Ar. Nub. 420, Plut. 237, Plat., etc.: φ. γλῶσσαι a sparing tongue, i. e. sparing of words,

Hes. Op. 718: later usu. c. gen., φ. χρημάτων Plat. Rep. 548 B. Adv. —λῶς, Ib. 559 D.

φείδων, ὄνος, δ, (φειδομαι) = φειδωλός, thrifty. II. an oil-can with a narrow neck, that lets only a little run out.

φειδωνίδης, ου, δ, a comic prop. n. in Ar. Nub. 65. (from φείδομαι, ὄνομα).

φεισμονή, ἡ, = φειδώ.

φειστέον, verb. Adj. from φειδομαι, one must spare, Isocr. 299 C.

φέκλη, ἡ, salt of tartar, the Lat. *faeculae*, *faex vini usta*.

φέλα, φέλλα, ἡ, v. πέλα and φελλός II.

φελλάτας, ου, δ, (φελλάς II) λίθος φ. a kind of stone of which statues were made, lapis pelates in Cato, v. sub φελλός II.

φελλεύς, εως, δ, (φελλάς II) stony ground, or soil: hence as name of a rocky district of Attica, Ar. Ach. 273, Nub. 71:—in Isae. 73. 39, Bekk. gives φελλας as neut. pl., stony grounds.

φελλεύω, (φελλάς) to float like cork.

φελλεών, ὄνος, δ, = φελλεύς, Lob. Phryn. 167.

φελλίνας, ου, δ, (φελλάς) light as cork: hence as name of a kind of water-fowl, Opp. [I]

φελλίνιος, ἡ, ὄν, (φελλάς) made of cork, Luc.

φελλιον, τό, = φελλεύς, usu. in plur., Xen. Cyn. 5. 18.

φελλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φελλάς II) γῆ φ., a stony land or soil.

φελλίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, γῆ, = foreg.

φελλόδρυς, ὄος, ἡ, an Arcadian evergreen tree, described as more hardy than the *πρίνος*, Theophr. 3. 16, 3; Dor. *ἀρία*.

φελλόπους, ποδός, δ, ἡ, neut. πον, cork-footed, Luc.

φελλάς, δ, the cork tree, Lat. *quercus suber*, Theophr. 2. its bark, cork, esp. the cork on a net, Lat. *cortex*, first in Pind. P. 2. 146, Aesch. Cho. 506. (Perb. akin to *φλοῖς* etc.)

II. Macedon. for λίθος a stone, prob. of a very porous kind, like the *pumice* or *tufa*, whence called λίθος *κισσηρώδης* by Harpocr.; acc. to Hesych. called from the Attic district *φέλλεις*, though the reverse seems more prob., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: also written *φέλος*, *φέλα*, *φέλλα*, and without aspirate *πέλα*, *πέλλα*. (Hence, *φελλεύς*, *φελλεύω*, *φέλλιον*, *φελλίς*, *φελλίτις*, *rocky*, *barren ground*; also, *ἀφελής* without stones; and *φελλάτας*.)

φελλώδης, es, (φελλάς, εἶδος) cork-like.

φελόνης, ου, δ, = φανόλης, sup.

φελόνιον, τό, Dim. from φελόντης, sup.

φελός, δ, v. φελλάς II.

φένεγμα, ὄτος, τό, = φενάκισμα, as if from φενάσσω, Phot.

φενάκη, ἡ, like *πηνίκη*, false hair, a wig, Eust., etc. (It is doubtful whether φενάκη belongs to the Root *φένω*, and so signifies strictly a deception, fraud, or whether πηνίκη was the orig. form.) [If from φέναι, *ā*; if from πηνίκη, *ā*.]

φενάκῖα, ἡ, = φενάκιμος, dub.

φενάκιω, f. *ίσω*, to play the φέναι, cheat, lie, Soph. Fr. 792, Ar. Ach. 90.

2. trans. to cheat, trick, τῶν Α. Pac. 1087, Plut. 271, Dem. 20. 5:—hence in Pass. to be cheated, Ar. Ran. 921, Dem. 73. 1.

φενάκιος, ἡ, ὄν, (φέναι) deceitful.

φενάκισμα, ὄτος, τό, (φενάκη) a deceit, trick.

φενάκιμος, δ, (φενάκη) cheater, quackery, imposition, usu. in plur., Ar. Eq. 633, Dem. 59. 18, etc.

φενάκιστης, οὖ, δ, (φενάκη) = φέναι.

φενάκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = φενάκιος. Adv. —κῶς.

φενάκοναντις, εως, δ, ἡ, a lying prophet.

ΦΕ'ΝΑΕ, ἰκος, δ, a cheat, quack, impostor, Ar. Eq. 634, Ran. 909; in Ar. Ach. 89, perh. with a play on *φοίνις*, the bird.

*ΦΕ'ΝΩ, to slay, obsol. Root, whence comes *φόνος* and some compds. like *Αφελστος, *μυλῆστος*, *ὀδυνῆστος*. To this Root also belongs the aor. *ἔφηνον*, *ἔφηνον* (being shortd. from the redupl. form *πέφηνον*, like *λελαβέσθαι*, *λελαβέν*, *πεπιβέν*), Hom.; infin. *πέφνμεν* Pl. 6. 180: its part. *πέφνων* is written parox. as if it came from a pres. *πέφνω*, Il. 16. 827 (ubi v. Spitzn.), cf. 17. 539: and this pres. was actually adopted by Opp. To this also must be referred the pf. pass. *πέφῶμαι*, of which Hom. has 3 sing. and pl. *πέφῶτα*, *πέφῶντα*, and inf. *πέφῶσθαι*, and the fut. pass. *πέφῃσθαι*, *πέφῃσται* Pl. 13. 829, Od. 22. 217.—(No doubt akin to *σφάω*.)

φερανθής, ἑς, (φέρω, ἄνθος) bringing flowers, *ἑαρ* Mel. 110. 2.

φέρωσπις, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, shield-bearing, h. Hom. γ. 2, Aesch. Ag. 693.

φέρων, ἑς, (αἰγῇ) bringing light, shining, Anth.

φερβά, τᾷ, dub. l. for φορβά, q. v.

ΦΕΨΒΩ, to feed, nourish, τινά h. Hom. 30. 2, Pind. O. α. 134, and Eur.; also of shepherds, cf. βοῦν Eur. Hipp. 75: in gen., like σώω to preserve, Hes. Op. 375: rare in Prose, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 A. II. Pass. to be fed, to feed upon a thing, τινός h. Hom. 30. 4, cf. Soph. Phil. 937: hence to eat, consume, c. acc., like Lat. *desuper*, ἡ ψυχὴ τὸ σῶμα φέρβεται Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec.: metaph., to feed on, φέρβεται σόβαν Eur. Med. 827: absol. to live, *de*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1016. III. Med. c. acc., φέρβεται νόον to feed one's mind, Pind. P. 5. 147: hence like τρέφω, to keep, have, Opp. (Hence φορβή: from same Root comes the Lat. *herba*.)

φέρει, v. φέρω IX.

φερεαγνός, ἑς, poet. for φεραγνός.

φερέβορπος, v, gen. *vos*, bearing bunches of grapes, Nonn.

φερέγγυος, *ον*, (ἐγγύη) giving surety or bail, bailing, able to give security, able to pay; hence in gen. to be depended upon, sure, safe, able, capable, sufficient, c. inf., φερέγγυος τοσαύτην δύναμιν παρασχέιν Hdt. 5. 30; λίμνη φ. διασώσας τὰς νέας Id. 7. 49, 1: metaph., cf. Aesch. Theb. 396; also c. gen. able to answer sufficiently for a thing, Soph. El. 942; and so, φ. πρὸς τι Thuc. 8. 68: absol. *trusty*, φροῦρημα Aesch. Theb. 449, cf. 797: —cf. ἐχέγγυος.

φερέγαλλός, ἑς, (γάλλος) bring or giving milk, Orph.

φερέδειπνος, *ον*, (δείπνον) bringing or giving a meal or feast.

φερέζυγος, *ον*, (ζυγόν) bearing the yoke, yoked, Ibyc. 2.

φερέζωος, *ον*, (ζωή) bringing life, Nonn.

φερέκακτος, *ον*, bearing misfortune, toil or hardship, Polyb.

φερέκαρτος, *ον*, bearing, or bringing fruit, Plut.

φερέμεν, Ep. inf. pres. from φέρω, for φέρειν, Hom.

φερεμείλις, *ον*, δ, poet. for φερεμείλας, (μελά) a spear-bearer, Mimn. II. 4.

φερένικος, *ον*, (νίκη) carrying off victory, victorious: —δ φ. name of race-horse of king Hiero, Pind. (The fem. pr. n. Bervenik is merely Macedon. for φερενική, cf. B. V. 1.)

φερέοικος, *ον*, bearing or carrying one's house with one of the Scythians in Hdt. 4. 46: hence as Subst., the house-carrier, i. e. *snail*, Hes. Op. 569, Cicero's *domiporia*; also a tortoise, Interp. Hesych. 2. p. 1500. Cf. φέρουκος. II. bringing a dowry.

φερέπολις, *ιος*, δ, ἡ, bearing or preserving the city, Τύχη Pind. Fr. 14: only poet.

φερεπονία, ἡ, patience in toil or hardship, App.: from

φερέπονος, *ον*, bringing toil, trouble or sorrow, ἀμυλακία, Pind. P. 2. 56: only poet.

φερέπτερος, *ον*, (πτερόν) bearing wings, winged.

φερεπρύγιος, *ον*, Opp., and —πτερυξ, *υγιος*, δ, ἡ, =foreg.

φερέπτολις, *ιος*, δ, ἡ, poet. for φερέπολις.

φερέσβιος, *ον*, bearing life or food, life-giving, food-giving, γαία h. Hom. Ap. 341, Hes. Th. 693; φ. οὐδας ἀρούρης Hom. Cer. 450, στάχυς Aesch. Fr. 290.

φερέσκη, *ιον*, and Ep. for ἐφερε, impf. from φέρω, Od.

φερεσκάτης, ἑς, gen. *εός*, (σάκος) like φεράσπις, shield-bearing, a shield-bearer, i. e. *heavy-armed*, Hes. Sc. 13: only poet.

φερεστίανος, *ον*, poet. for φερετόνος, Welcker Syll. 135. 5.

φερεστάφυλλος, *ον*, (σταφυλή) bearing or bringing bunches of grapes, Mel. 110. [α]

φερότάχυς, v, gen. *vos*, bearing ears of corn, Nonn.

φερότερος, ἑρα, *ερον*, said to be poet. for φέρτερος, cf. προ-φερέτερος.

φερετρέω, to carry on a φέρτρον in procession, Plut.

φερότριος, δ, Lat. *feretrius*, epith. of Zeus, Dion. H.

φέρτρον, τό, (φέρω) a bier, litter, Lat. *feretrum*: contr. φέρ-τρον II. 18. 236.

φέρην, Acol. for φέρειν.

φέριστος, *η*, *ον*, like φέρτατος, stoutest, bravest, best, Hom., usu. in addresses, φέριστε: φέριστε Καβέλιον ἄναξ Aesch. Theb. 39; δ φέριστε Plat. Phaedr. 238 D:—but also found in acc., II. 9. 110:—cf. φέρτατος.

φέρμα, *ατος*, τό, (φέρω) that which is borne, a load, burden: esp. the fruit of the womb, Aesch. Ag. 118, Supp. 690.

φέρμιον, τό, (φέρω) =φέρμιον.

φέρνῃ, ἡ, (φέρω) that which is brought by the wife, a dowry; portion, Lat. *dos*, Hdt. 1. 93., and freq. in Eur., usu. in plur., as Or. 1662, Med. 956: φ. θεοπατρίδ handsmaid given as a dowry, Aesch. Supp. 979: φ. πολέμου what the war brings in, booty in war, Eur. Ion 298. Hence

φερνίζω, *ι*, *ισα*, Att. *ιδω*, to portion, endow, LXX.

φέρμιον or φερνίον, τό, (φέρω) like φέρμιον, a fish-basket, Menand. p. 220, cf. φορμός.

φερνοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρνῃ, φέρω) bringing a portion, dovered.

φέρνω, =φέρω, dub.

φέρουκος, *ον*, an animal like the squirrel (to judge from the description in Phot.), different from Hesiod's φερδίκος, Cratin. Cleob. 7.

φερόλαβος, *ον*, (βλος) bringing happiness, Orph.

φέρωπλος, *ον*, (δπλον) bearing arms.

Φερεσφάτιον, Att. Φερεσφάτιον or -τέιον, τό, a temple or sanctuary of Persephone, Dem. 1259. 5, cf. Lob. Phryn. 369: from

Φερεσφάσσα, Att. -ττα, and Φερεσφάτια, ἡ, =Περεσφάσσα, -ττα, Περσεφώνη, Soph. Ant. 894:—on the different signs. of this prob. foreign word, v. Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 404 C.

Φερεσφόνεια, ἡ, poet. for Φερεσφόνη.

Φερεσφόνῃ, ἡ, =Περεσφόνῃ.

φεράζω, rare collat. form of φέρω.

φέρτατος, *η*, *ον*, stoutest, bravest, best, Hom.; c. dat. modi, ἔγχει, χειρὶ φέρτατος, Il. 7. 289, Od. 12. 246, v. also φέριστος.

—Compar. φέρτερος. (From φέρω, like Lat. *fortis* from *fero*.)

φέρτερος, ἑρα, *ερον*, (φέρω) stouter, braver, better; also higher in rank, mightier, more powerful, oft. in Hom.: c. dat., Il. 3. 431, Od. 6. 6; also c. inf., Od. 5. 170: πολλὸν φέρτερον ἔστιν 'tis much better, Hom.; c. inf., Od. 12. 109.—Superl. φέρτατος.

φερτός, ἡ, *όν*, poet. verb. Adj., to be borne, endurable, Eur. Hec. 159.

φέρτρον, contr. for φέρτρον, II. 18. 236.

ΦΕΡΩ, a Root only used in pres. and impf., act. and pass.; though Hom. has also several irreg. forms, imperat. φέρτε II. 9. 171, 3 sing. φέρσις, as if from φέρμω, (Od. 19. 111), and Ion. impf. φέρσκες, φέρσκεον (Od. 9. 429, 10. 108).

From the pres. also comes the rare and merely poet. verb. Adj. φερτός, and the freq. collat. form φορώ.—The fut. *οίσω*, med. *οίσωμαι*, is supplied by the Root *ΟΨΩ, only in med. form in Hom.: he also has an Ep. imperat. *οίρε* Od. 22. 106, 481, in a pres. or aor. sign; and this is also assumed by the inf. fut. *οίσεμεν* Od. 3. 429, *οίσεμαι* II. 3. 120, *οίσειν* Pind. P. 4. 181:—from the same Root come the fut. pass. *οισθήσομαι* and verb. Adj. *οιστήσας*, *οιστήσας*, post-Hom.:—also, but very rarely, we find an inf. aor. *ἀνίστασθαι* with the verb. Adj. *ἀνιστῶς*, Hdt. 1. 157, 6. 66; and pf. pass. *προοίστασθαι* in Luc. Parasit. 2.—Lastly, from the Root *ΕΪΓΩ or *ΕΝΕΪΓΩ come aor. 1 *ἤνεγκα*, chiefly used in the indic. and imperat. inflexions, and aor. 2 *ἤνεγκαι*, chiefly used in inf. and part.:—but Hom. uses only the Ion. aor. 1, *ἤνεκα*, or (without augm.) *ἔνεκα*, conj. *ἐνεκαί*, inf. *ἐνεκαί*, and of aor. 2 the Ep. inf. *ἐνεκέμην* Il. 19. 194, and 3 opt. *ἐνεκοί* Il. 18. 147: the Ion. aor. pass. *ἤνεχθην* is post-Hom., Hes. Sc. 440: we find even a pres. *συνεκέμην* (q. v.), in which alone the Root *ἐνεκω* is preserved: 3 pl. aor. med. *ἤνεκαντο* Il. 9. 127: from the same Root are the post-Hom. tenses, perf. act. *ἐνήνοχα*, fut. pass. *ἐνεχθήσομαι*, perf. pass. *ἐνήνεγμαι* and aor. pass. *ἤνεχθην*.

Rad. signf. TO BEAR, (which indeed is the same word with ΦΕΡΩ, Lat. *FERO*, Sanscr. *BHRI*, Pers. *BER*, etc.; cf. Germ. *bahren*, *fahren*.)

A. Act.:— I. to bear, carry, support a load, very freq. from Hom. downwards. II. to bear, carry, with collat. notion of motion, very freq. in Hom. of any thing that makes one move, as one's feet, horses, ships, the wind, etc.: so horses are said *ἄρμα φέρειν* Il. 5. 232, etc.; and men, *μένος φέρει* *ἀνὸς τινος φέρειν* to bring one's strength to bear right upon or against him, Il. 5. 506, 16. 602; of men and animals, in gen. to lead, drive, Hom. 5.—later, also metaph. to lead, guide, Plut., cf. infir. x.

III. to bear, endure, suffer pain, misfortune,

hardship, etc., *λυγρὰ* Od. 18. 135, cf. Hes. Op. 213, *ἄτην* φ. Hdt. 1. 32: *to be able to bear* certain foods, etc., Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21.

2. esp. freq. with an Adv., *βαρέως*, *χαλεπῶς*, *δεινῶς*, *πικρῶς* φέρειν τι, like Lat. *aegre*, *graviter ferre*, *to bear* a thing impatiently, *take* it ill or amiss, Hdt. 3. 155, 5. 19; also, *βαρέως* φέρειν τὸ φρόνημα Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 44;—expressed in one word by *δυσφορεῖν* i opp. to these are *κοῦφως*, *φαύλως*, *ἁπλῶς*, *πρῶως*, *ῥαδίως*, *προθύμως* φέρειν τι, Lat. *leviter ferre*, *to bear* a thing cheerfully or patiently, *take* it easily, quietly, etc., Hdt. 1. 35, 9. 18, 40;—these phrases are most freq. in Att., usu. τι, but also ἐπὶ τινι, taking φέρειν in intrans. signif., e.g. *βαρέως* or *κοῦφως* φέρειν ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις Wyt. ad Jul. p. 177: more rarely c. dat. only, *βαρέως* φέρειν τοῖς παρούσι Xen. An. 1. 3, 3; and later διὰ τι, *Βαστ* Ep. Cr. 105.

IV. *to produce, procure, bring, present, give*, very freq. in Hom., esp. *δῶρα φ. to bring presents*:—Med. *to carry or bring* with one, *produce or furnish for one's own use*, Hdt. 4. 67, 7. 50:—esp. 1. *χάριν τινι φέρειν to grant* any one a favor, *do him* a kindness, Il. 5. 211, Od. 5. 307: in like signif. *ἡρα* and *ἐτίμια* φέρειν Il. 5. 72, Od. 3. 164, etc.: post-Hom., *χάριν τινι φέρειν* was used like Lat. *gratiam referre*, *to show* gratitude to him, *vind.* O. 10. 21.

2. *to produce, occasion, cause, work, κλέος τινι* Od. 1. 283, 3. 204; *κακόν* or *ἥμισυ*, *ἄλγεα*, etc., *to work* one a woe, Il. 8. 541, Od. 12. 231, 427, etc.; *δυσίπλοια φ. τινί to bring* war upon one, Od. 6. 203; so, *Ἄρρα φ. τινί* Il. 3. 132, 8. 516; and so in Att., who use it also in such phrases as, *τὰ ἱερῆα νίκην φέροντων* the victims *portend* victory (as if this necessarily brought it); also, *ὥσπερ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε* as justice *brought* with it, *brought about*, i. e. as was just, no more than just, Hdt. 5. 58.

3. *μῦθον* or *ἀγγελίην* φέρειν τινί *to bring* one a speech, report a message, Il. 10. 288, 15. 175, 202, Od. 1. 408: in Att. *φέρω* even stands by itself for *ἀγγέλλω*, *to tell, announce*, Aesch. Pers. 248, Lob. Aj. 708.

4. *to bring in, offer, pay* money etc., *ἔποινα* Il. 1. 13, etc., *esp. to pay* something *due, discharge* a debt, etc., *χρήματα* Thuc. 1. 19; so, *φόρον φέρειν to pay* a tax or tribute, *Polit.* Pol. 208 A; *δαμῶν* Xen. An. 5. 7, 10; *τιμὴν φ. to pay* a fine: (to v. c. 3.)

5. *ψῆφον φέρειν to give* one's vote, *Lat. ferre suffragium*: Isae. 85. 31: hence *φέρειν* alone, *to elect, appoint or nominate* to an office, Dem. 99b. 20, sq.

V. *to bear, carry off or away*, freq. in Hom., usu. φέρειν ἐκ., Il. 14. 429, 17. 718, etc.: proverb., *ἔπος φέροιεν ἀναρπάσσας ἄελλαι* may the winds *sweep away* the word, Od. 8. 409, cf. 19. 565: esp., 2. *to carry away* as booty or plunder, Il. 2. 302, Od. 12. 99: esp. in the phrase *φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν*, v. sub ἄγειν 1: also simply *φέρειν τινά to rob* one, Thuc. 1. 7.

3. in gen. *to carry off, gain*, Il. 1. 301: esp. *to gain* by toil or trouble, *to win, achieve*, ἡ κε φέρεισι μέγα κράτος Il. 18. 308, ἔναρα, *τεύχεα* Il. 6. 480, 17. 70: *to fetch*, Il. 18. 191, Od. 2. 329: also *to receive* one's *due*, e.g. *μίσθον φέρειν*, like *μισθοφορεῖν*, *to receive* pay, Thuc. 3. 17, Xen. Oec. 1. 6, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 126:—so too in Med., where the notion of *doing it for oneself* is strength., Od. 10. 124, so κράτος, *κῶδος*, ἔναρα φέρεσθαι Il. 13. 486, 22. 217, 245; *ταῖτα ἐπὶ συμῆκον τι ἔφέροντο τὸ πολέμῳ* which they received as a small help towards the war, Hdt. 4. 129: *ἄεθλον φέρεσθαι to carry off, win* a prize, Il. 9. 127, 23. 413; *τὰ πρῶτα φέρεσθαι* (cf. ἄεθλα) Il. 23. 538, 663, etc.: hence metaph., *τὰ πρῶτα*, *τὰ δεύτερα φέρεσθαι to win and hold* the first, the second rank, Hdt. 8. 104, cf. Valick. Hdt. 9. 78; also, *τὰ πρῶτα φέρειν* Jac. A. P. 431; *πλέον* or *πλείον φέρεσθαι* to get more or a larger share for oneself, *gain* the advantage over any one, *τινὸς* Hdt. 7. 211; also *to be more esteemed*, Plut.—the Med. *φέρεσθαι* therefore is used in gen. of everything which one gets for oneself, for one's own use and profit, which one takes and carries away, esp. *to one's own home*, e.g. Il. 4. 97, Od. 2. 410, Hes. Fr. 39. 8: hence *φέρειν* or *φέρεσθαι* is freq. added to the inf. *αἰρ. δομεῖν*, as δ. *πολέμῳ*δε, *οἰκόνδε φέρεσθαι* etc., Il. 11. 708, 23. 513, Od. 1. 317: *to take* home what one has received from another, *παρὰ τινος* Hdt. 5. 47.

4. esp. *to receive tidings, hear, learn*, like Lat. *accipere* (sc. *nuntium*), Valick. Phoen. 1450.

VI. *to bear, bring forth, produce*, whether of the earth or of trees etc., Od. 4. 229, 9. 110, Hes. Op. 117, 565; ἡ γῆ καρπὸν φέρει Hdt. 6. 139; also, *μήτηρ* κοῦρον φέρει

γαστέρι Il. 6. 59.

2. absol. *to bear, bear fruit, be fruitful*, ἡ γῆ φέρει Hdt. 5. 82, αἱ ἀμπελοὶ φέρονται Xen. Oec. 20. 4.

3. metaph. *to bring in, yield, produce, ἄγειν* δ τὸ πᾶν φέρων the contest that bestows or decides everything, Hdt. 8. 100; τὸ πᾶν ἡμῶν τὸ πολέμῳ φέρονται αἱ νῆες the ships give us our main strength in the war, Hdt. 8. 62.

VII. absol. of roads, ways, etc., *to lead* to a place, ἡ ὁδὸς φέρει, like Lat. *via fert* or *ducit*, usu. εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον Hdt. 2. 122, 138, 7. 31; so too, ἡ θύρα ἡ εἰς τὸν κήπον φέροντα the door leading to the garden, Dem. 1155. 13.

2. then of a district, tract of country, etc., *to stretch, extend* to or towards, φέρειν ἐπὶ, ἐς or πρὸς βάλασσαν Hdt. 4. 99; *χαρῖα πρὸς νόντον φέρονται* Id. 7. 201; like Lat. *vergere* or *spectare*.

3. *to lead or lend* to an end or object, εἰς αἰσχύνην φέρει Hdt. 1. 10; τὰ εἰς ἕκαστον φέρονται Id. 4. 90; τὰ πρὸς τὸ ὑγιαίνειν φέροντα which leads to health, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 31; ἡ γῆ τῆς ὑποψίας φέρει εἰς τὴν τὰς traces of suspicion lead to a certain person, Antipho 119. 7; in gen. *to contribute to* or *work with*, Markl. Supp. 295, Br. Soph. O. T. 517.

4. *to aim at* a thing, hint or point at, refer to it, εἰς or πρὸς τι oft. in Plat.: esp. of oracles, omens, etc.; so, ἐς τί ὑμῖν ταῦτα φαίνεται φέρειν; Hdt. 1. 120, who in like manner uses ἔχειν εἰς or πρὸς τι: ἐς ἄριστον ἀγῶνα φέροντὸ μαυρίθην Hdt. 9. 33, cf. 6. 19, so too ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 1. 79; ἡ τὸν δῆμον φέρει γνῶμη, ὥς . . the people's opinion inclines to this, that. . . Hdt. 4. 11; τῶν ἡ γνῶμη φέρει συμβάλλειν their opinion inclined to giving battle, Id. 5. 118, 6. 110: also c. dat. pers., πλέον ἔφερέ οἱ ἡ γνῶμη, c. inf., his opinion inclined rather to . . . Hdt. 8. 100, cf. 3. 77: similar is the Lat. *fert animus* c. inf., as in *Orin. Met.*

1. 1.

5. in Hdt. 3. 134, φέρει is used much like *συμφέρι*, it tends (to one's interest), is expedient, φέρει σοι ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα ποιεῖν.

VIII. *to carry or have* in the mouth, i. e. *to speak* much of, *πολὺν φέρειν τινα* Aeschin. 85. 33: more freq. in Pass., εὖ, *πονηρῶς φέρεσθαι* to be well or ill spoken of, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 17, 2. 1, 6: so in Pass. *to be praised, have or deserve* praise: also 2. *to be carried about*, be in circulation, μέγα φέρεσθαι Pind. P. 1. 170: absol. φέρεται, like Lat. *feritur*, (the report) is carried about, i. e. it is said they say, c. acc. et inf., τοῖνυνδε φέρεται πρήγμα γίνεσθαι Hdt. 8. 104; hence, τὰ φερόμενα—τὰ λεγόμενα, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 238.

IX. the imperat. φέρε in Hom. keeps its orig. signif., *bear, carry, bring*: but, like ἄγε, it soon came to be used as an Adv., *come, now, well*, esp. before the 1. pers. sing. or plur. of the conjunctive used imperatively, φέρε ἄκουσα, φέρε στήσωμεν Hdt. 1. 11, 97, and freq. in Att., Elmsl. Heracl. 559, Med. 1242: more rarely before 2. pers., as in Hdt. 4. 127, Soph. Phil. 300: strengthd. φέρε δῆ, Hdt. 2. 14, and freq. in Plat.

2. φέρε γάρ, *for look, only see now*, usually introduces an example alleged by way of refutation: later authors used φέρε alone in the same way, and indeed it occurs as early as Ar. Ach. 541.

3. φέρε, εἰδὲν εὐρώμεν . . , *come* let us see if we can find. . . , *quin experiamur*, Stallb. Plat. Crat. 430 A.

4. φέρε c. inf., *supposing, admitting* that so and so is the case, like Lat. *fac, finge, pone*.

X. part. neut. τὸ φέρον, as Subst., *that which leads, guides, hence fate*, as Lat. *fortis* and *fortuna* come from *fero*, Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 55; but also τὸ φερόμενον = Lat. *sors*, *Reinart* Ensign. Soph. O. C. 1686.

XI. the part. φέρον in all genders is freq. joined with another Verb, so as to seem superfluous: but it always serves to define the principal Verb more closely; and here two cases are to be distinguished: 1. the part. adds a bye action to the main action, which we usually render by two Verbs, freq. in Hom., e.g. *ἔδωκε φέρον he brought and gave*, ὅς τῃ ζείνῳ τοῦτο φέρον take this and give it him, ἔλχος ἔτρεψε φέρον he brought the spear and placed it, στίον παρέθηκε φέροντα, and so on; but if the acc. belongs to the part we use express it by the Prep. *with*, like *ἔχω* (cf. *ἔχω* A. 1. 3), ἦλθον τὰ δῖλα φέροντες they came with their arms: but 2. φέρον also denotes, esp. with Verbs of motion, a degree of speed or haste in the action of the principal Verb, cf. *infr.* n. 1. fin.

B. Pass., *to be borne or carried* from a place, esp. involuntarily, hence in Hom. esp. *to be borne, carried along* by waves or winds, sometimes with *θεύλη*, *ἀνέμους* etc.:—*to be carried*

away, to be hurried, swept away, to fall, rush, roll, fly along, like Lat. *ferri*, always with collat. notion of great speed, Il. 1. 592, ἤκε φέρεσθαι he sent him flying, Il. 21. 120; ἰδὺς φέρεσθαι to rush right upon, Il. 20. 172, cf. Il. 15. 743; ἡκα πόδας καὶ χεῖρε φέρεσθαι I let go my hands and feet, let them swing free (in the leap), Od. 12. 442; 80, φερόμενοι ἐξέπικτον ἐς τοὺς Αἰγυπτίας Hdt. 8. 91, cf. 9. 62;—more rarely in part. act. used intrans., φέρουσα ἐνέβαλε καὶ φιλῆν she bore down upon a friendly ship and struck it, Hdt. 8. 37; this part. act. is more freq. later, as φέρον hurriedly, in haste, Aeschin. 25. 4; readily, Id. 66. 26, cf. Wess. Diod. 20. 16. 2. also of all bodies moved by their own impulse or power, to hasten, run, ride, fly, hover, swim, sail, etc., ὁμοσε τινὶ φέρεσθαι to run against one, fall upon him, come to blows with him, Xen. Cyn. 10. 21; εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν φέρεσθαι to fall back into one's own nature, Aeschin. 66. 21. (Hence φέρω.) 3. metaph. ἐφ, κακὸς φέρεσθαι, of things, schemes, etc., to turn out, prosper well or ill, succeed or fail, τὰ πράγματα κακὸς φέρεται Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 25, as Plaut. ut se nunc res fortunae nostrae ferunt: ἐφ φέρεται ἡ γεωργία Xen. Oec. 5. 17; ὀλύντως ἔχειν καὶ εἰν ταῖρα φέρεσθαι to neglect a thing and let it take its course, Dem. 106. 12; rarely of persons, as in collat. form φερέω, παρὸς κατ' εὐχὰς φερόμενοι faring in accordance with their father's curses, Aesch. Theb. 819.

C. for the chief usage of the Med. v. supr. α. γ. 2. φερωννύεμαι, as Pass., to bear a name from; and φερωννύει, ἡ, the name received from an event or action, Lat. *agnomen*, Opp.: from φερώνυμος, *ov*, (φέρω, ὄνομα) named from or after a thing, τινός: hence well-named, like ἐπόνυμος, Nic. Adv.—μωσ, Arist. Mund.

Φετιάεις, *oi*, also Φητιάεις and Φητιάιοι, the Lat. *Fetiales*, Schäf. Plut. Marcell. 5.

ΦΕΥΓ!, Exclamation of grief or anger, *ah! alas! woe!* like Lat. *heu, ha, ah, vah, wae*, our *fy!*; also c. gen., φεῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος woe for Hellas! Plut. Artax. 22. II. of astonishment or admiration, *ah! oh!* like Lat. *hey or paxae*, Schol. Ar. Av. 162; also c. gen., φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός *oh what a man!* Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39 (where however there is also a sense of grief); but, φεῦ τὸ καὶ λαβεῖν πρόσθεγμα τοιοῦτ' ἀνδρός *to get but speech of such a man!* Soph. Phil. 234. (Hence, φεύγω, c. cf. φῦ.)

φευγέμεν and φευγέμενα, Ep. for φεύγειν, inf. pres. act. from φεύγω, Hom.

φεύγεσκον, Ep. for ἔφευγεν, 3 sing. impf. from φεύγω, Hom. φεύγουσιν, *ov*, (ἵδωρ) *shunning water*, like ὑδροφόβος.

ΦΕΥΓΩ: f. φεύβομαι, Dor. εὔβομαι, also in Att., as Ar. Ach. 203, Plat. 447, 496 (very late authors have also a fut. 2 φυγῶ): aor. ἔφυγον: pf. πέφευκα, pf. pass. c. act. signif. *πεφύγαμαι*; Ion. impf. φεύγεσκον Hdt. 4. 43; verb. Adj. φευκτός, φευκτός, and in Pl. φυκτός. Hom. uses pres., impf., fut. φεύξομαι, aor., pf. opt. (Il. 21. 609), pf. part. (Od. i. 12), pf. pass., only in part. πεφύγεμένος: further he has in Il. 21. 6, 528, 532., 22. 1, the Ep. part. πεφυγότες, as from φύω, c. φύα.

I. absol. to flee, take flight, run away, very freq. in Hom., usu. opp. to δύναι: c. acc. cognato, φεύγειν φυγὴν Eur. Hel. 1041; φ. ἀεφυγίαν to be banished for life, Plat. Legg. 871 D, 877 C, 881 B; also, φ. τὴν παρὰ θάλασσαν (sc. δδόν) to flee (the way) toward the sea, Hdt. 4. 12; but also c. dat. modi, φυγὴ φεύγειν Plat. Symp. 195 B. 2. oft. however φεύγω expresses only the purpose or endeavour *to flee*, when the compds. ἀποφεύγω, ἐκφεύγω, προφεύγω, are used to denote the flight itself as accomplished, as βέλτερον, ὅς φεύγων προφυγὴν κακὸν ἢ ἄλῳν it is better that one should run off and escape than stay and be caught, Il. 14. 81; 80, φεύγων ἐκφ. Hdt. 5. 95; φ. καταφ. Id. 4. 83; φ. ἀποφ. Ar. Nub. 167; cf. Pors. Phoen. 1231. 3. φ. ὑπὸ τινος to flee before any one, Pl. 21. 23, 554, cf. infr. III. 4. c. inf., to shun or be shy of doing, shrink from doing, Hdt. 4. 76; absol. in same signif., to fear, *flinch*, Soph. Ant. 580:—the inf. abs. has a seemingly pleonast. μή put with it, like all Verbs containing or implying a negation, as in Soph. Ant. 263, cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 147 A, Sophist. 235 B. II. c. acc., to flee, i. e. to flee from, shun, avoid, φεύγων τινα Hom.; 80, φ. τινα ἐκ μά-

χης Hdt. 7. 104; also c. π., as φ. θανάτῳ, ἔλεθρον, πόλεμόν, κακὸν Hom.; also c. acc. pers. et rei, in the phrase ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύργεν ἕρκος ὀδύνας, Il. 4. 350, Od. i. 64, etc.: metaph. of all rapid movement, πλόχον φύγον ἥνια the reins escaped from his hands, Il. 23. 465, cf. Hom. Od. 10. 131. 2. the part. pf. pass. also retains the acc. in Hom., πεφύγεμένος μῶραν, ἔλεθρον Il. 6. 488, Od. 9. 455: only in Od. i. 18, c. gen., πεφυγμένος ἄδελον escaped from toils, where the gen. is to be explained from the notion of *release*, Nitzsch l. c.—Hom. joins this part. always with εἶναι or γένεσθαι, and then uses it much like the pf. act. *πεφύγα*.

3. in Att. also φεύγειν is sometimes found c. gen. pro acc., as in Soph. Phil. 1044, cf. Schäf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 86.

III. to flee one's country for a crime, Il. 9. 478, Od. 13. 259; ὑπὸ τινος to be banished by him, Hdt. 4. 125., 5. 30; also, φ. τινα Id. 5. 62: hence to go into exile, live in banishment, Lat. *exulare*, Hdt. 6. 103, and Plat.: also c. acc., φ. πατρίδα for the more usu. ἐκ πατρίδος Od. 15. 228, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 24, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1584; cf. supr. i. 1.

IV. as Att. law term, to be accused or prosecuted at law, opp. to δύναι, hence, ὁ φυγὸν the accused, defendant, Lat. *reus*, ὁ δύνων the accuser, prosecutor: c. acc., φ. γραφὴν or δίκην, to be put on one's trial for something, Ar. Eq. 442, Plat. Apol. 19 C, etc.; the crime being usu. added in gen., φ. φόνον (sc. δίκην) to be charged with murder, Lys. 118. 43, Lycurg. 166. 40, (the same is φ. ἐφ' αἵματι, Valck. Hibr. 35); 80, φ. δολίαν Ar. Ach. 1129; φεύγειν δίκην ὅτ' ἐμοὶ he is accused by me, Dem. 1184. fin.:—but in Hdt. 7. 214, αἰτήν φ. has still the orig. signif., to flee from a charge, *quit one's country* on account of a charge or crime. (The Root is strictly ΦΥΓ-, as in aor. φυγεῖν, φυγή, φύξις, Lat. *fuga, fugio*: perh. akin to Sanscr. *bhuj* inflecter, our *hudge*.—Akin to φεύγω are φεβόμαι, φόβος, φοβέω.)

Φεύξω, f. ἔω, to cry *foi*, *ory woe*, *wail*, τὶ ταῦτ' ἐφεύξας Aesch. Ag. 1308. (From *φεῦ*, as *οἰμῶς* from *οἶμο*, *οἶξ* from *οἶ*, etc.)

φευκταίος, *ala, aion*, (φεύγω)=ἀποτρίστιος.

φευκτός, *ea, eon*, verb. Adj., to be avoided, *shunned*. II. *φευκτέον one must flee*, Eur. Hel. 860, Ar. Av. 392.

φευκτάω, Desiderat. from φεύγω, to wish to flee, Arist. ap. Schol. Pl. 16. 283.

φευκτικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, fugitive, Lat. *fugax*.

φευκτός, *ῆ, ὄν*, verb. Adj., fled from, *shunned, avoided*: to be shunned or avoided: that can be escaped or avoided, οὐ φ. inevitable, Soph. Aj. 224, cf. poet. *φυκτός*.

φεύξω, Desiderat. from φεύγω, to wish, desire to flee, Herm. Eur. H. F. 627.

φεύξω, dub. for *foreg*, Piers. Moer. 14.

φεύξομαι, *ov*=φύξω, Polyb.: from

φεύξις, *ews, ῆ*, (φεύγω)=φύξις, Soph. Ant. 362.

φεύξομαι, fut. of φεύγω; but φεύξω, of φεύγω.

φέψαλος, *ov, ὁ*, Ar. Ach. 278, 668, Vesp. 227, also φεψάλυς, *υγος*, ὁ, Archil. 61, Ar. Lys. 107:—a spark, piece of the embers or hot ashes: hence proverb., οὐδὲ φεψάλυς Ar. Lys. 107.

φεψάλλω, to reduce to ashes, to burn up, Aesch. Fr. 363.

φεψάλλε, *υγος*, ὁ, poet. for φεψάλος, q. v.

φεψάλεος, ὁ, Ion. for φεψάλος.

ΦΕΩΞ, *ω, ὁ*, a prickly plant, Lat. *pheos*, elsewhere also *στοιβη*, *poterium spinosum* Linn., Theophr.

φή, Ion. for ἔφη, 3 impf. from φημί, Hom.

φή for φησὶ, enclit., Anaer. Fr. 38. 1.

φή or φῆ=ᾤς, *as, like* *as*, read by Zenodotus in Il. 2. 144., 14. 499, and should to be used by later Ep. Poets, as Antim. and Callim.: on this authority Herm. has with great probability restored it in h. Hom. Merc. 241.—On its deriv., and connexion with φ, πῆ, τῆ, v. Butt. I. exil. sub voc.

φηγύλιος, *ea, eon*, contr. φηγυλῖος, (φηγός)=sq.

φηγύλιος, *η, ov*, (φηγός) *oaken*, Il. 5. 838.

φηγύλιος, *ῆ, οὖν*, contr. for φηγυλῖος.

φηγός, *ῆ*, a kind of oak, bearing an esculent acorn (Theophr. H. Pl. 3. 8, 2), perh. *quercus esculens* Linn. (not the Lat. *faucus*, our *beech*, though the names are identical,—for the fruit is of a different shape), freq. in Il. (not in Od.), and in Hes. Fr. 18, 39, 7.

II. the esculent fruit of the same tree, Ar. Pac. 1137. (Perh. from φαγεῖν?)

φηγότεκτος, *ov*, (τεύχω) made of the tree φηγός, Lyc.

φηγών, ὄνος, ὁ, a place where the tree φηγός grows abundantly, an oak-grove or forest, Lat. *esculetum*.

φήη, Ep. for φῆ, 3 sing. conj. pres. act. from φημί, Od.

φήλεις, susp., and φηληκίς, = φηλώ.

φήλεις, ἄκος, ὁ, a wild fig, which seems ripe when it is not really so, Ar. *Ac.* 1, cf. Soph. Fr. 792. (Prob. from φηλός, *deceitful*.)

φηληγής, to cheat, deceive, h. Hom. Merc. 159: from φηληγής, οὐ, ὁ, (φηλός) a cheat, knave, thief, φῶτες φηληγῆαι h. Hom. Merc. 77, 446, Ἐρμῆς φηληγὸν ἀνάξ Rhes. 217: in Hes. Op. 373 written parox. φηληγῆς. Spohn prefers φίληγης, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 122.

ΦΗΛΟ΄Α, ῥ, ὄν, or φήλος, ὄν, *deceitful, knavish, delusive*, v. l. for ῥῆ, in Menand. p. 15. (Prob. akin to σφάλλα, σφήλαι, and Lat. *fallo*.) Hence,

φήλω, to cheat, deceive, Aesch. Ag. 492, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 15. Hence

φήλωμα, ἄτος, τό, a deceit, deception, cheat, Antipho ap. Schol. Ar. *Pa.* 1165.

φήλωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a deceiving, cheating.

φήμα, ἄτος, τό, (φημί) that which is said, a word, Hesch.

φήμη, ἡ, Dor. φάμα, whence Lat. *fama*: (φημί)—strictly, like ὕμη, a voice from heaven, an ominous, prophetic voice, Od. 2. 35., 20. 100, 105: hence in gen. an oracle, an augury, or any kind of *soothsaying*, like κληρώς, Hdt. 1. 43., 3. 153 etc., Soph. O. T. 43, 86, etc. II. any voice or words, a speech, saying, Aesch. Ag. 938, Cho. 1045, etc.: λόγων φήμη a poet. periph. for λόγοι, Soph. Phil. 846: also a song, Aesch. Supp. 696:—esp.,

2. a common saying, Aesch. Supp. 760: an old tradition or legend, πολὺα φήμα Eur. El. 701, cf. Plat. Phil. 16 C, Legg. 713 C, etc.

3. usu. like Lat. *fama*, a rumour, report, Hes. Op. 759, 761, Hdt. 1. 31, and Att.: φήμης ὑποδέστέρα, i. e. exaggerated, Thuc. 1. 11: hence a man's good or bad report, his fame, reputation, character, ἀγαθὰ φάμα Pind. O. 7. 18: φήμην προσποιεῖσθαι Aeschin. 50. 26. 4. a message, Aesch. Cho. 741, Soph. El. 1109, cf. Wyt. ad Jul. p. 150, sq.

ΦΗΜΙ, φῆς (not φῆς or φῆς), φησὶ etc., inf. φάναι, part. φάς, φάσα, φαν, imperat. φάθι or φάθι (Schol. Ar. Eq. 23): impf. φῆσαι: fut. φήσω: aor. 1. ἔφησα. Of the Med. we have inf. and part. pres. φάσθαι, φάμενος, the latter also in Att.: and impf. ἐφάμην: from Pass. some forms of the perf., as part. πεφασμένους II. 14. 127, and imperat. πεφάσθω: verb. Adj. φάτος, φάτος, φάτοις. The impf. ἐφην is used just like an aorist, = ἔειπον: and the inf. φάναι was so generally referred to ἐφην in an aorist sense, that λέγειν or φάσκειν was used instead of the inf. pres.: the same holds good of the impf. med., with the inf. and part. pres. The Root *FPH supplies the common aor. form ἔειπον, as well as the more Ion. ἔειπα, v. sub ἔειπον: and the Root gives the pf. ἔειπα, pf. pass. ἔειπμαι, aor. pass. ἔειρήην and ἔειρήην, un-Att. εἰρήην and εἰρήην, fut. pass. εἰρήσομαι: while ἔρω, Ion. ἔρέω, from poet. pres. ἔρω, is the usu. fut. act.—In Hom. we have to remark 1 pl. opt. pres. φαίμεν for φαίμεν II. 2. 81, 3 sing. conj. φῆ for φῆ Od. 11. 128, sing. impf. φῆν for ἐφην, φῆς for ἐφης, φῆ for ἐφην, and 3 pl. ἐφάν, φαν very freq. for ἔφασαν, which however also occurs; imperat. med. φάο for φάσθω, Od. 16. 168, etc.

Φημί belongs to the Root ΦΑ'Ω, whence come also φάω, φάος etc.: for the common radic. signf. is that of bringing to light, making known, and hence many forms of the pf. pass. of φημί are identical with those of φαίω. Φημί is a shortd. form of φημί, and φάσσω a synonym. collat. form. The pres. indic. φημί is enclitic, except in 2 pers. φῆς.

Radic. signf.: to declare, make known, hence to say, speak, tell, both absol. and c. acc., very freq. from Hom. downwds.: φάσσω μῦθον, ἀγγεῖλῃν, freq. in Hom.; also ἔπος φάσθαι II. 9. 100., 11. 788: in gen. to express one's opinion or thoughts: hence, as φάσσω, to be of opinion, believe, think, imagine, Hom., and Att., esp. Trag., τί φῆς; or πᾶς φῆς; how say you? i. e. can you really mean what you say?—an expression of astonishment, Valck. Phoen. 923: ἴσων ἐμὸι φάσθαι to fancy himself equal to me, think of putting himself on a level with me, II. 1. 187., 15. 167; καὶ . . φάθι λέουσιν think not that you see, Theocr. 22. 56:—but these signf. of thinking and

saying run continually into one another, so that they cannot be distinguished, nor need they, cf. λόγος A and B.—The Med. has all these signf., as well as the Act. II. Special Phrases:

1. φησὶ and φασὶ are freq., esp. in prose, put in parenthetically, like our *they say*, it is said, French *on dit*, Dem. 650. 13, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 29: just so in Lat. *inquit* and *ait*, Gronov. Liv. 34. 3, Bend. Hor. Sat. 1. 4. 79:—esp. in urging an objection or counter-argument, v. on Pers. Sat. 1. 40.

2. φησὶ and ἐφην are also freq. repeated after λέγει or εἰπεν, somewhat like our vulgarism, 'he said, says he.' Heind. Plat. Charm. 164 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 4; so in Lat., Wolf Stet. Caes. 32. 3. φημί is sometimes joined with a synonym. Verb. e. g. ἐφην λέγων, ἔειπε φᾶς etc., oft. in Hdt., and not seldom in Att.—This Verb usu. goes before its subject, ἐφην ἐγώ, ἐφην ὁ Σωκράτης, said I etc., but the order is sometimes inverted, ἐγὼ ἐφην, ὁ Σωκράτης ἐφην I said etc., as is shewn by Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3. 7, against Heind. Cic. N. D. 1. 7, 16: the same holds of εἰπεν, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3. 8. 4. ἐφην is also used impers. c. acc. et inf., it is said that . . , Xen. An. 1. 6, 6, like Lat. *ait, inquit*.

III. in a more definite signf., to say yes, affirm, assert, maintain, assure, absol. or c. acc., in Hom., as well as Att., Seidl. Eur. El. 33:—on the other hand ὀφην or φην οὐχ, to say no, deny, refuse, absol. or c. acc., also c. inf., Hdt. 1. 19., 2. 63, etc. In this definite signf. the Att., besides pres., mostly use fut. φήσω and aor. ἐφήσα, but in impf. and inf. and part. pres., to avoid ambiguity, they prefer φάσκω, (the other forms of which are foreign to Prose), and the Med. φάσθαι, φάμενος: there was usu. a distinction between φάσκω and φάσκω, e. g. ἐφην σπουδάζειν he said he was in haste, ἔφασκε σπουδάζειν he alleged he was in haste; hence, φάσκω maintaining, affirming, ὀφάμενος denying: yet we find also ἐφην in this signf., Xen. An. 1. 6, 7. 2. in Plato's dialogue we oft. have φᾶσι ἢ μή, say yes or no, yes or no?—answered by φημί yes, or ὀφην no, Stallb. Gorg. 500 D. (ᾶ, except in φᾶσι, and in masc. and fem. part. φᾶς, φᾶσα: in inf. φᾶναι ᾶ always, —for in Enbul. Inert. 1. 11, φᾶναι is no doubt corrupt, and cannot be defended (at least not in Comic dialogue) by the example of τεύναναι for τεύναναι, cf. Meinek. I. c.) (φημί, φᾶναι is the Lat. *fari*, Sanscr. *bhā-sh*, and is akin to *Bd'ω*.)

φημί, I. σω, Att. ἰω, Dor. ἔω, φῆναι to speak, utter, name, φῆμην ὀφ τις πᾶπαν ἀπολύται, ἦν τινα πολλοὶ λαοὶ φημίζοι Hes. Op. 762:—so in Med. to express in words, συντόμας ἐφημίσω Aesch. Ag. 620.

φήμις, ιος, ἡ, poet. for φήμη, speech, talk, discourse, II. 10. 207: esp. report, rumour, one's good or bad report, fame, name, reputation, Od. 6. 273., 24. 201: δῆμιος φήμις the voice or judgment of the people, Od. 16. 75; so in ἐς θῶκον πρόμολον δῆμιος τε φήμις, Od. 15. 468, the words δῆμιος φήμις may be merely the talking of the people, i. e. the buzz and noise of the people in the assembly,—though it is usually taken to mean the place of assembly itself, which in Od. 2. 150 is called ἀγορὴ πολλόφημος. In Hdt. 1. 43., 3. 153 the reading varies between φήμη and φήμις.

φημισμός, ὁ, (φημί) = φήμη, Snid.

φῆν, Ion. for ἐφην, impf. from φημί, Hom.

φῆναι, inf. aor. 1 of φᾶναι, Od.

φήνεις, 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 of φᾶναι, Od.

φήνη, ἡ, a kind of eagle, Od. 3. 372., 16. 217, in Plin. *ossi-fraga*, the osprey.

φῆρ, ὁ, gen. φῆρος, Aeol. for θῆρ, hence Lat. *fera*: esp. in plur. φῆρες of the Centaurs, II. 1. 268., 2. 743: in sing. in Pind. P. 3. 8., 4. 211:—later also of the Satyrs.

φῆρεα, τά, (φῆρ) a swelling of the parotid glands, so that they resembled the budding horns of Satyrs (φῆρες), Foës. Oec. Hipp. φηρομάνεις, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (φῆρ, μανίωμα) game-mad, madly fond of game or wild animals, epith. of Bacchus, Anth.

φῆς, 2 sing. from φημί: but φῆς for ἐφης 2 impf., both in Hom. φῆσθα. Ep. for ἐφῆσθα, ἐφης, 2 sing. impf. from φημί, Hom.

φήτιδαίς, οἶ = φητιδαίς, q. v.

φῆτηρ, ἡ, Ion. for φάτρα, v. φάτρα.

φῆταίρ, Dor. for φῆταίρ, Valck. Hdt. 5. 50.

φῆδν, Ep. for ἐφῆσαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 of φᾶναι, II. 11. 51.

ΦΘΑ'ΝΩ, fut. φθήσομαι II. 23. 444, later also φῆσσω: aor.

ἐφθην oft. in Hom., Ep. 3 pl. φθάνω for ἐφθασαν, II. 11. 51, inf. φθῆναι, part. φθάς, conj. φθῶ, Ep. 3 sing. φθῆναι and φθῆσθαι II. 16. 861, 23. 805, Ep. 1 pl. φθῶμεν, 3 pl. φθῶσαν Od. 16. 383, 24. 437, opt. φθαῖναι II.; more rarely Ep. 3 sing. παραφθαῖσις, II. 10. 346: post-Hom. aor. 1 ἐφθάσα, part. aor. med. φθάμενος Hom.: π. ἐφθάκα. Dor. fut. φθαίω, Dor. aor. ἐφθάα:—an inf. aor. pass. φθασθῆναι, not φθαθῆναι, occurs in Dion. H., cf. Lob. Paral. 46.

To come before, do before, II. 9. 506: ὁ φθάσας the first-comer, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 758; so, φθ. εἰς τὴν πόλιν to come before or first into the city, Xen. Cy. 4. 4, 7: c. acc. pers., to be beforehand with, do quicker or sooner than, overtake, outstrip, anticipate, in running or other ways, Lat. praevincere, II. 11. 451, 23. 444, Hes. Op. 552, 568, Hdt. 7. 161, cf. Valck. Phoen. 982: also, ἐφθασαν τὴν χειμῶνα they anticipated the storm, Hdt. 7. 188: the action in which one outstrips another is put in part. agreeing with the subject, e.g. ἀλλ' ἴρα μιν φθῆ Τηλέμαχος κατόπισθε βαλὼν Telemachus was beforehand with him in striking, Od. 22. 91, cf. II. 10. 368, Od. 16. 383, and so freq. in Hdt., and Att.:—foll. by πρῶν., II. 16. 322; by ἥ., II. 23. 444, Hdt. 10. 58; more rarely c. part. pass., ἡ κε πάλῳ φθαῖν πόλιν ἀκούσα the city would be beforehand in being taken, i.e. it would be taken first, II. 13. 815: so, εἰ κε φθῆν τυπείσθαι, should he be wounded first, II. 16. 861, cf. Hdt. 6. 108: sometimes however we find an inf. instead of part., φθαῖν ἐπ' εἰς ἐκκλισίαν εἰλέειν Ar. Ep. 935, cf. Wytt. ad Jul. p. 181, answering exactly to Lat. occurrere c. inf. But in gen. our idiom reverses the phrase, so that the part. becomes the chief Verb, and φθάνει is rendered by an Adv., quicker, sooner, first, before, beforehand, etc. (cf. λαθάνω, τυγχάνω), e.g. ἐφθῆ βαλὼν he struck, sooner or first: ἐφθῆν ἀφικόμενος I came sooner or first: φθάνω εὐεργετῶν I am the first to shew a kindness, etc.; and just in the same way Hom. uses the part. aor. med. φθάμενος, like an Adv., with another principal Verb, e.g. ὅς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος for ὅς μ' ἐφθῆ βαλὼν, II. 5. 119, 13. 387, cf. Od. 19. 449: and in later writers, esp. Att., we sometimes find part. aor. act. in same way, as, οὐκ ἕλλος φθὰς ἐμεῦ κατήγορος ἔσται no other shall be an accuser before me, Hdt. 3. 71: so, ἀνέξεδας με φθάσας you opened the door before me, Ar. Plut. 1102: φθάσας προσπεσούμαι Thuc. 5. 91:—still later we have the Pass., to be overtaken or taken by surprise, ἐπὶ τῷος Biano 5. 6. 2. φθάνει with οὐ and part., followed by καὶ or καὶ εὐθὺς, like Lat. simul ac, denotes two actions following close on each other or happening together, e.g. οὐ φθάνει ξεναγόμενος καὶ εὐθὺς ἡμιόυς ἔστι τοῖς ἀκαθάροισι no sooner is he brought out than he becomes unclean, Xen. Eq. 5. 10: οὐκ ἐφθῆ μοι συμβάσα ἡ ἀτυχία καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπεχείρησαν διαφροῖσαι τάνδοθεν scarcely or no sooner had misfortune befallen me, when... Dem. 1073. 20, cf. Markl. Eur. Supp. 1219; rarely c. inf. pro part., Ar. Nub. 1384, Thuc. 1. 33. 3. in questions with οὐ, φθάνω denotes impatience to have the thing one asks about done, and so is mostly used to express a strong exhortation or urgent command, e.g. ἀποτρέχων οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις; make haste and run off, be off directly, Ar. Plut. 1133; εἰς ἀγορὰν ἴων οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις; Ib. 874: like Lat. quin statim in question.—In a like sign. the part. φθάσας (like ἄνυσας) is used with imperat., λέγε φθάσας speak quickly, πρέχε φθάσας, and the like: sometimes also φθάσας is joined with another part. dependent on it, φθάσας ἀπάσας Hdt. 6. 65. 4. in answers with οὐ and opt. c. ἴν, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι I could not be too quick, i.e. I will begin directly, Plat. Symp. 214 E, cf. Phaed. 100 C, Euthyd. 272 D. [ἄ: but ἄ of pres. in Ep., as II. 9. 506, 21. 262; later, ἄ or ἄ to suit the verse, Jac. A. P. p. 884.]

φθάρμα, atos, τό, (φθέρω) that which is corrupted: an outcast, castaway, Joseph.

φθοαρτικός, ἡ, όν, (φθέρω) pernicious, deadly, Def. Plat. 416. Adv. —κώς.

φθοαρτός, ἡ, όν, verb. Adj. from φθέρω, corruptible, destructible, and so mortal, transitory, Plut. Adv. —ῶς.

φθαῖω=φθάνω, Hesych., cf. καταφθαῖομαι.

ΦΘΕΓΓΟΜΑΙ, f. φθόμαι: aor. ἐφθέγγην, Dep. med.:—to utter a sound or voice, esp. to speak loud and clear, cry or shout aloud, freq. in Hom. (but only of the human voice), Hdt., etc.;

φθ. φωνή ἀνθρωπινή Hdt. 2. 57: also of a weak, small voice, ὀλίγη ὀπί φθεγγόμενος Od. 14. 492, τυτθὸν φθεγγόμενην II. 24. 170: also of vowels, etc., to sound so and so, Plat. Crat. 394 C: also of the cries of animals, e.g. of a horse, to neigh, whinny, Hdt. 3. 84, 85; an eagle, to scream, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23; of a fawn, to cry, Theocr. 13. 62; of a door, to creak, Ar. Plut. 1099; of thunder, Xen. Cy. 7. 1, 3; so also of musical instruments, Id. An. 4. 2, 7, 5, 2, 14: φθ. παλάμῃς to clap with the hands, Jac. A. P. p. 580. 2.—ἀνομάζειν, to name, call by name, Plat. Rep. 527 A, Phil. 34 A, etc., cf. Heind. Theat. 157 B. 3. τὸ φθεγγόμενον=φθόγγος, Hdt. 8. 65. II. c. acc. cognato, to utter or say a thing, φθ. ἔπος to utter, Hdt. 5. 106, 7. 103; ἀπὰς φθῆ. Eur. Phoen. 475, ὁσὴν Id. I. T. 1385.

III. c. acc. pers., to praise, sing or celebrate one aloud, Pind. O. 1. 59.—No act. form φθέγω occurs. (φθέγγομαι is perh. connected with φτέγγος, as φημί with φαίω, φέος.) φθεγγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a voice, loud, noisy or notorious, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φθεγκτός, ἡ, όν, verb. Adj., sounding; vocal, Plut.

φθέγμα, atos, τό, (φθέγγωμαι) a voice, Pind. P. 8. 42, Aesch. P. 588, Soph., etc.: periph., ὃ φθέγγ' ἀναίδης, for ὃ φθεγγόμενος ἀναίδης, Soph. O. C. 863, cf. Aj. 14, El. 1223: language, speech, Soph. Ant. 354: a saying, word, Id. O. C. 1177; and in plur. accents, words, and of birds, cries, Soph. El. 18, Eur. Hel. 747: in gen. a sound, e.g. βορβόγγος Pind. P. 4. 351: φθ. θύεας Ar. Pac. 235: of musical sounds, Plat. Legg. 812 D.

φθεγματικός, ἡ, όν, sounding.

φθέγις, εως, ἡ, speech, utterance, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

φθέραιος, Ep. for φθέρωμεν, φθῶμεν, 1 plur. conj. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω.

ΦΘΕΪΡ, ό, later (but less Att.) ἡ, Lob. Phryn. 307: gen. φθεΐρος=α louse, Lat. pediculus, Hdt. 2. 37, 4. 168, and freq. in Ar.: proverb., πρὸς φθεΐρα κερπαθῶν, i.e. to be close shaven, Meineke Eubul. 30. 3.

II. a sea-fish that sticks on other fishes, Arist. H. A. III. the small fruit of a kind of pine, cf. φθειροποιός.

φθειριάω,=φθειρώω, dub.

φθειριάσις, εως, ἡ, the lousy disease, Lat. morbus pedicularis: from

φθειρώω, f. ἄσω [ᾶ], (φθέρω) to have lice: esp. to have the morbus pedicularis, Diog. L.

φθειριάω,=sq., very dub.

φθειρίζομαι, Pass. (φθέρω) to pick the lice off oneself, louse oneself, Vit. Hom. 35.

φθειρικός, ἡ, όν, (φθέρω) of or belonging to lice.

φθειριστικός, ἡ, όν, (φθειρίζομαι) seeking lice, ἡ —κη, sub. τέχνη, louse-hunting, Plat. Soph. 227 B.

φθειροκομίδης, όν, ὁ, (κομίζω) a lousy fellow, Hesych.

φθειροκτονέω, (κτείνω) to kill lice.

φθειροποιός, όν, (ποίηω) producing lice. II. πῖπρος φθ. α pine that bears small cones, cf. φθέρω III, Theophr. H. Pl. 2. 2, 6; also φθειροφόρος, Id. Caus. Pl. 1. 9, 2; cf. sq.

φθειροτράγελω, (φθέρω, τράγω) to eat lice, Hdt. 4. 109, where others interpret it, to eat fir-cones (cf. φθέρω III), v. Bähr ad I.

φθειροτρεκτέω,=foreg., Arr.

φθειροφάγος, όν, (φάγωμαι) eating lice, Strab.

φθειροφόρος, όν, (φθέρω III, φέρω) v. sub φθειροποιός II.

φθέρω, fut. φθεράω, Ep. φθέρω II. 13. 625: π. ἐφθάρκα, π. 2 ἔφθαρον, pass. ἐφθαρμα, 3 pl. ἐφθάρσται in Thuc. 3. 13: aor. act. ἐφθάρων Pind. P. 3. 66, pass. ἐφθάρην [ᾶ]: (φθεώ, φθία). To corrupt, spoil, ruin, Lat. perdere, pessumdaré, μῆλα κακοὶ φθειροῖσι νομῆες Od. 17. 246, cf. Hes. Th. 876: to waste, destroy, Hdt. 1. 76, and freq. in Att.:—Pass. to go to ruin, perish, φθειρεσθῆ (as a curse) may ye perish! ruin seize ye! II. 21. 128, Sannyr. ap. Ath. 261 F: hence in Att. φθειρόν was a common imprecation, go and be hanged! away, with a murmur on thee! Lat. abi in malam rem! Ar. Ach. 460, Plut. 508, 610; so, εἰ μὴ φθερεῖ unless thou depart, Eur. Andr. 709, cf. φθόρος: also c. gen., φθειρόν τῆδε σφ. from her! i.e. unhand her, let her go, Hdt. 7. 115; and hence may be explained φθειρεσθαι νεῖον in Aesch. Pers. 450, unless ὅτ' ἐκ νεῶν be read: but, φθειρεσθαι eis or πρὸς τι to run headlong into a state or party, e.g. πρὸς τοὺς πλουσίους Dem. 560. 10:

—in Att. writers esp. used of persons *who suffer loss* from shipwreck, Eur. I. T. 276, Cycl. 299, cf. Abresch Aesch. Pers. I. c., Bruck Soph. O. T. 1502.—Perh. the Act. also sometimes had the sign. of the Pass., though φθίω was the regul. neut. form; esp. the case in pf. 2 φέθορα, though the best Att. writers always use this trans., like ἐξθάρκα: cf. Phryn. 529.

II. of men, to *put to death, kill, slay, destroy*, Trag.:—Pass. to *perish*, Ib.

III. of a maiden, to *dishonor, debauch, deflower* her, Lat. *vitare*, Eur. Melan. Soph. 5: also of boys.

IV. of colors, to *rub, mix together*, like μάλω, μολών, χρᾶν, and the Lat. *vitare*, *violare*, because the ground-color is thereby effaced or dirtied, cf. φθορά III.

φθειράς, ἐς, (φθέρ, εἶδος) *like lice: lousy*, Arist. H. A. φθειρίβοτος, ον, (φθέρω) *destroying or killing men*, like δεισιμβοτος, Epigr. in Paus. 3. 8. 9.

φθερογένης, ἐς, (φθέρω, γένος) *destroying the race or family*, Aesch. Theb. 1054.

φθερίμβροτος, ον, = φθειρίβοτος, poet.

ΦΘΕΪΩ, = φθώ, old Root, occurring as v. I. in Od. II. 330, 14. 117: hence φθόν, and prob. also φθόνος.

φθώμεν, φθέσιν, Ep. for φθώμεν, φθώσω, 1 and 3 plur. conj. aor. 2. act. of φθάνω, Od.

φθῆ, Ion. for φέθρ, 3 sing. aor. 2. act. of φθάνω, Hom.

φθῆρ, Ep. for φέθρ, φθῆ, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2. act. of φθάνω, II.

φθρίων, Ep. for φθῆ, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2. act. of φθάνω, II.

φθία, ας, ῆ, Ep. and Ion. φθία, *Phthia*, a place in Thessaly, the home of Achilles, Hom.: hence φθιώτης, ον, δ, a man of Phthia, and fem. φθιώτις, ἰδος, ῆ, sub. γῆ, the land of Phthia: also Adj. φθίος, ἰα, ἰων, whence φθίοις = φθιώται, II. 13. 686; with pecul. fem. φθίδας, ἰδος, ῆ, Eur. I.]

φθίδιος, ἰα, ἰων, (φθώ) *perishable*, Hesych.

φθίνων, Adv., to *Phthia*, II. I.]

φθίνφθ, Ep. dat. sing. from φθόν, at *Phthia*, II. I.]

φθίνωμεν, Ep. syncop. part. aor. c. pass. sign. of φθίω, Hom. I.]

φθίνα, ῆ, *mildeu*.

II. a kind of olive.

III. φθίνης

ἰόςος, = φθώος or φθόν.

φθίνας, ἰδος, ῆ, (φθίω) *intr. decreasing, wasting, waning*, μῆν-ων φ. ἡμέρα Eur. Heracl. 779; so, φθ. σελήνη, ἄρα, like φθίνουσα. I.]

II. act. *causing to decline, wasting*, φθ. νόσος *decline, consumption*, = φθίσις, Foes. Oec. Hipp.: but νόσος φθινάδες (in gen.) *wasting diseases*, Soph. Ant. 819.

φθίνασμα, ατος, τό, as if from φθινάω, *a declining, wasting, waning, sinking*, ἥλιον φθινάσματα Aesch. Pers. 2. 32. II. *decline, consumption*. I.]

φθίνωκα and φθίνω, *to waste or pine*, Luc. Paras. 57.

φθίνωκαρπος, ον, *having lost its fruitfulness*, of a tree, i. e. cut down and dead, Pind. P. 4. 471.

φθίνωκλος, ον, (κῶλον) *with wasting limbs*.

φθινόπωρος, ῆ, ὄν, (φθινόπωρον) *from or of the autumn, autumnal*, Arist. H. A.

φθινόπωρις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Pind. P. 5. 161.

φθινόπωρις, ἰδος, = sq., Anan. 1. 30.

φθινόπωρον, τό, (φθίω, ὥρα) *the last part of ὥρα*, i. e., strictly, the time between the rising of Arcturus and that of the Pleiads: hence in gen. *late autumn, the fall of the year*, Lat. *bruma, brumale tempus*, Hdt. 4. 42., 9. 117: the same as μετόπωρον, Schif. Long. p. 344.

φθινόπρεσκε, Ep. leugthd. impf. from sq., II.

φθινόθυ, poet. for φθίω, both transit., and intr., Hom.: used only in pres. and impf. I.]

φθίνυλλα, ῆ, (φθίω) *nickname for an old woman, skinny old hag*, Ar. Ecol. 935; in which signf. Hesych. has ῆ φθία. I.]

φθίω, more usu. pres. for φθώ, q. v. I.]

φθινώδης, ἐς, (φθινάς, εἶδος) *like consumption, consumptive*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.: τὸ φθ. a *consumptive habit*, Ib.

φθισίνωρ, ορας, δ, ῆ, (φθίω, ἀνίρ) *destroying or killing men*, πόλεμος oft. in II., and Hes.: later in gen. *destructive, deadly*, θυμός, μῆνις Anth.: only poet.

φθιστάι, Ep. syncop. form of the inf. aor. pass. of φθίω, Hom.

φθιστάω, (φθίσις) *to be consumptive*, Arist. Probl.

φθισίβοτος, ον, obsol. for φθισίμβροτος.

φθισίκεύομαι, Dep., *to be consumptive*, Galen: from

φθιστικός, ῆ, ὄν, (φθίσις) *inclined to consumption, consumptive*.

II. act. *consuming*.

φθισίμβροτος, ον, (φθίω, βροτός) *destroying or killing men*, II. 13. 339, Od. 22. 297.

φθίσις, εως, ῆ, (φθίω) of persons, *consumption, decline, decay*, Lat. *tabes*, Hdt. 7. 88, cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp. 2. in gen. a *diminishing or wasting away, decay*, καρπὸν Pind. Fr. 74. 8: opp. to αἰχμῆσις, αἰχμή, Plat. Phaed. 71 B, Rep. 521 E. 3. of the moon, a *waning*, Arist. Gen. An. I.]

φθισίφρων, ονος, δ, ῆ, (φθίω, φρήν) *destroying the mind or sense*, Opp.: only poet.

φθίτο, Ep. 3 sing. opt. aor. syncop. pass. of φθίω, Od. 11. 330.

φθίτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. from φθίω, *wasted, decayed, dead*, of Phthiote the dead, Aesch. Pers. 220, 523, Eum. 97, and Eur., cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 590. Hence

φθιτός, = φθίω, transit., Lyc.

φθί'Ω, impf. φθίων, both tenses only in Hom., and used by him only once each, viz. in II. 18. 446, Od. 2. 368: transit. in the former passage, intr. in the latter. The common pres., φθί'Ω, is always intrans. in Hom., and usu. so in Att.; indeed Valck., Diatr. p. 6, altogether denied its transit. usage, but v. Herm. Soph. El. 1466: φθίω seems to be the only form used in Prose.—The fut. φθίσω, aor. φθίσαι are always transit.—The tenses of φθίω are formed from φθίω, but are of pass. or med. form, viz., fut. φθίσωμαι: pf. φθίσμαι: plqpf. φθίσμην, which however is also syncop. aor., and as such has the inf. φθίσθαι (not φθίσθαι, Heyne II. 9. 246), φθίσωμαι Hom., conj. φθίσωμαι Ep. φθίσμαι, φθίσται II. 20. 173, and φθισέμεθα for φθίσμεθα II. 14. 87, opt. φθίσμην, φθίω, φθίτο Od. 10. 51., 11. 330. The Poet. collat. form φθινύω (both transit. and intr., but also used only in pres. and impf.) is also not unfreq. in Hom.

I. intr. *to decline, decay, wane, dwindle, pine or waste away, perish, die*, Hom., who in the last signf., *to die*, mostly uses fut., pf., and aor. med.; hence he always uses φθίνωμεν, νοι, for the dead, so too in Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220, and Trag.:—Hom. has also φθινύω in this signf. Special usages: 1. of Time, πῶς κεν νῦν φθίτο first would the sight come to an end, Od. 11. 330: in this signf. the pres. φθίω is most usu., φθίνουσιν νύκτες the nights *wane or pass away*, Od. 11. 183, etc.; μηδὲ σοι αἰὼν φθινέτω *let not thy life be wasted*, Od. 5. 161: esp. in the monthly reckoning, μῆνῶν φθινύων in the moon's *wane*, i. e. towards the month's end, Od. 10. 470, etc. In later kalendars indeed the μῆν φθίνων was the last *decad* (as in Thuc. 5. 54.—ιστάμενος and μεσών being the first and second); but there is no such division in Hom.: in whom (Od. 14. 162., 19. 307, τοῦ μὲν φθίνοντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἰσταμένου), μῆν φθίνων is the last *half* of the month, as is made quite clear by Hes. Op. 778. 2. τοῦδε δ' ἔα φθινέειν is an imprecation, let them perish, II. 2. 346. 3. of plants, *to fade, wither, die*.

II. transit. *to make to decline, decay or pine away, to consume, destroy, esp. to put to death, kill*, Hom., who also uses φθινύειν in this signf.: φθίειν φρένας, φθινύειν φίλον κῆρ to let the heart *wane* in grief or sorrow, II. 18. 446, Od. 10. 485; φθινύειν αἶκον, ὄνον *to waste them*, Od. 1. 250., 14. 95; also of time, αἰῶνα φθινύειν Od. 18. 204.

[Hom. has ῖ in pres. conj. φθίω Od. 2. 368, ῖ in impf. φθίειν: ῖ always in fut. and aor. φθίσω, φθίσομαι, ἐφθίσαι, e. g. II. 16. 461., 24. 86, Od. 20. 67; but ῖ always in pf. and plqpf. pass., and in aor. sync., except in the opt. of the last, Od. 10. 51., 11. 330:—φθίω has ῖ in Ep., ῖ in Att., as is also the case in τῶν: so first in Pind.; nay the Trag. sometimes use ῖ even in fut. and aor. act., Soph. Aj. 1027, Tr. 799.] (Akin to φθέρω: cf. also φθέω.)

φθογγάζομαι, Dep. med., (φθογγή) = φθέγγομαι, Ion ap. Philon. 2. p. 466, ed. Mangey.

φθογγάριον, τό, Dim. from φθογγή, a *little voice or sound*.

II. a *tuning-pipe*, Math. Vett. I.]

φθογγή, ῆ, (φθέγγομαι) *like φθόγγος, the voice*, esp. of men, Hom., and Trag.: but also of animals, Od. 9. 167, Eur. I. T. 293.—This form is only poet., but v. sq.

φθόγγός, ὁ, the voice, esp. of men, Hom., and Trag.; also of birds, Eur. I. A. 9; of musical sounds, Id. El. 716.—This form, unlike φθογγή, occurs also in Prose, as oft. in Plato.

φθῆ, ἡ, (φθῆω)=φθῆσις, Plat. Legg. 916 A, Isocr. 386 D. φθῆς, ἰός, ὁ, nom. pl. φθῆσις Ar. Plut. 677, also φθῆεις: Att. contr. ὁ φθῆσις Piers. Moer. p. 386: also φθῆσις, ἴδος, ἡ, nom. pl. φθῆσιδες. A kind of cake, prob. round, Ar. l. c. 2. medic., a bolus or pill, Foës. Oec. Hipp. II. in Eupol. Incert. 71, a cup, prob. of the same shape, ἡ φθῆλη ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, cf. Ath. 502 C.

φθῆσικος, ὁ, Dim. from foreg., a little cake: esp. in plur. pills, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: elsewh. τροχίσκοι.

φθονερία, ἡ, the disposition of the φθονέρος, enviousness, Arist. Eth. Eud.: from

φθονέρος, ὁ, ἄν, (φθόνος) envious, first in Theogn. 768, more freq. in Hdt., Pind., and Att.: τὸ θεῖον πᾶν ἐστὶ φθονέρον the gods are very jealous, Hdt. 1. 32., 3. 40, cf. 7. 46, cf. φθονέω sub fin.; c. dat. rei, envious at the thing, Dion. H. 2. withholding through envy, grudging, reserved. Adv. -ῶς, φθ. ἔχειν to be envious, Plat. Phaedr. 243 C.

φθονέω, f. ἴσω, (φθόνος) to be envious or jealous, to envy, bear ill-will, Il. 4. 55, 56, etc.—Construction: 1. c. dat. pers. only, and so sometimes with part. added, φθ. τινὶ εὖ πρήσσοντι to envy his good fortune, Hes. Op. 26, Hdt. 7. 236, 237: freq. also absol., Il. ll. c. in phrase, μὴ φθονήσῃς bear no malice, Lat. ne graveris, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 327 A. 2. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, οὐ τὸ ἡμῶν φθονέω I envy thee not, bear thee no grudge for the mules, Od. 6. 68, etc., cf. 17. 400, Aesch. Pr. 583, Plat., etc.; just like Lat. invidere aliquid alieui rei, Heind. Hor. Sat. 2. 6, 84: cf. μεγαλῶν. 3. c. acc. rei, to grudge, refuse or withhold through envy or jealousy, Soph. O. T. 310: much more rarely ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10, cf. Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3. p. 276. 4. c. inf., οὐκ ἂν φθονέομαι ἀγορεύσει I will not grudge to tell, refuse to tell, Od. 11. 381; φθονεῖς ἐπιδοῦναι αὐτῶν Ar. Thesm. 249, cf. Aesch. Theb. 480, Plat. Gorg. 484 A, etc. 5. foll. by εἰ. or ἐάν. to take it ill or amiss that . . , Hdt. 3. 146, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 29; by ὅτι. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39. 6. c. acc. et inf., ἐφθονήσαν [οἱ θεοὶ] ἄνδρα ἕνα τῆς τε Ἀσῆς καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης βασιλεύοντα were jealous of one man's being king . . , Hdt. 8. 109, cf. Od. 1. 346, 18, 16, etc. 7. Pass., φθονοῦμαι to be envied or begrudged, like Lat. invidere, Hor. A. P. 56. Hence

φθόνησις, ἡ, ἄν, an envying, being jealous or grudging; in gen.=sq., Soph. Tr. 1212.

φθόνος, ὁ, envy, enviousness, jealousy, at the good fortune of another (Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 8, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10): also an envying, being jealous of, a grudge, malice, Lat. invidia, first in Hdt., and Pind., cf. νέμεσις 2.—φθόνον ἔχειν, ἀφάνειν, κτᾶσθαι to incur envy or dislike, Pind. P. 11. 45, Eur. Med. 297, Plat., etc.: φθόνος (δοῖ) c. inf., 'tis invidious to . . , I dare not . . , Eur. Hec. 288; φθόνος μὴ. Eur. Alc. 1135; οὐδέ τις φθ., i. e. I have no grudge or scruple, I am quite willing, Aesch. Pr. 628,—of a person who grants a request, cf. Plat. Phaed. 61 D, Legg. 660 A, etc.: in plur., jealousies, heart-burnings, Plat. Legg. 870 C, etc.: c. gen. pers., envy from another, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 A: c. gen. rei, envy for or because of a thing, Lys. 105, 13, cf. φθονέω 2.—On the φθόνος or jealousy of the gods, cf. φθονέρος, and v. Valck. Hdt. 3. 40, Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. p. 75, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 368, Ag. 921: hence the phrase τὸν φθόνον πρόκυσσον, Soph. Phil. 776, cf. προσκυνέω. (Prob. from φθῆω=φθῶ, φθίνω, to diminish.)

φθορά, ἡ, Ion. φθορῆ, (φθέρω) corruption, decay, φθορὰ καὶ γένεσις Plat. Phaed. 95 E, etc.: destruction, Hdt. 2. 161, and Trag.: loss, ruin, perdition, Hdt. 7. 18, etc.: and of men, death, esp. by some general visitation, as pestilence, Thuc. 2. 47, Plat. Legg. 677 A. II. the deflowering of a maiden: in gen. corruption, seduction, Lex. ap. Aeschin. 2. 36. III. a mixing of colors for painting, Plat. 2. 346 A, ubi v. Wytt.

φθορεῖς, ἴω, δ, (φθέρω) a corrupter: esp. a seducer, debaucher, μητρόφ φθορεῖς prob. l. Soph. Fr. 155, v. Ellendt, and cf. Plat. 2. 18 C.

φθορικῶς, ἡ, ὄν, (φθορά) destructive, pernicious, c. gen. φθορικαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, of the nature of a φθόριμος, having such properties, Lob. Phryn. 559.

φθόριμος, ὁ, ὄν, (φθορά) act., destructive. II. neut. perishable.

φθόριος, ὄν, (φθόρος) destructive, τὰ φθ. (sc. φάρμακα) medicines to produce abortion, Plat. 2. 134 F.

φθοροεργός, ὄν, (*εργω)=φθοροποιός.

φθοροκόπος, ὄν,=οἰκοφθόρος.

φθοροποιέω, to commit injury, Dioec.: from

φθοροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) causing ruin, destructive, deadly, mischievous, Plut.

φθόρος, ὁ,=φθορά, Thuc. 2. 52, Plat. Euthyd. 285 B: hence, ἐς φθόρον, οὐκ ἐς φθόρον; a common form of cursing, Aesch. Ag. 1267, Theb. 252; cf. φθέρω. II. like ὀλεσθός, a pestilence, Thuc. Ar. Eq. 1151, Dem. 173. 16; also of a woman, ἡ φθόρος Ar. Thesm. 535.—In the latter case it is sometimes written φθορος (oxyt.), Lob. Paral. 345. Hence

φθορώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of corrupt nature or quality. φΘΥΖΩ, v. sub ἐπιφθύζω.

φῆ, -φιν, in Ep. poetry a very freq. termin., mostly of the dat., but also of genit., both in sing. and plur.: hence used as a mere adverbial termin., mostly of place, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 56 Anm. 2.

φιάλῆν, φιάλεις, v. φιάλλω.

ΦΙΓ' Α'Η, ἡ, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, esp. a drinking-bowl or bowl for libations, the Lat. patena, Il. 23. 270, 616, and freq. in Hdt.: also a cinerary vase, urn, Il. 23. 243, 253. It was never a measure, Buttm. Lexil. v. ὑπερφιάλος 6. II. from its broad flat shape, 'Apeos φιάλῃ was a comic metaph. for ὤστis, a shield, Antiph. Kavn. 1, Anaxandr. Incert. 22, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 11; also without 'Apeos. III. sunken work in a ceiling, Lat. lacunar, lectum laqueatum, Diod. 3. 47.—The form φιέλη was less Att., Piers. Moer. 390.

φιᾶληφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing a sacrificial cup. 2. as Subst., a priest at Loori, Polyb.

φιᾶλιον, τό, [ᾶ] Eubul. Neott. 1. 3; and

φιᾶλῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from φιάλη, a little bowl.

φιᾶλίτης, ὄν, δ, (φιάλη) ἀριθμὸς φ. an arithmetical puzzle concerning a number of bowls, cf. ἀριθμῆς.

φιᾶλλω, f. ᾶλῶ, to take in hand, undertake, set about a thing: a word only found twice, and both times in fut., οὐδὲ φιάλεις Ar. Vesp. 1348, and ὅπως ἐργῶ φιαλοῦμαι Ar. Pac. 432 (whence some wrongly assume a pres. φιάλεις). Acc. to Eust., it is a shortd. form from ἐφιάλλω: if so, it should be written 'φιαλεις, 'φιαλοῦμαι.

φιᾶλειδής, ἐς, (φιάλη, εἶδος) bowl-shaped, like a bowl.

φιᾶλῶν, (φιάλη) to hollow out or excavate what a flat bowl: τὰ δένδρα φ. to trench round trees, Lat. ablaqueare, Geop.

φιᾶλωδής, ἐς, contr. for φιαλοειδής, Ath.

φιᾶλωτος, ὁ, ὄν, (φιαλῶν) θρίδακες φιαλωτά lettuce with a broad flat head, Lat. lactucae sessiles, Geop.

φιᾶρός, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. φιερός, smooth and shining, esp. like λιπαρός, fair and sleek, of a plump, youthful body, hence of a young girl, φιαρωτέρω ὀμφακος ὤμας Theoc. 11. 21, cf. 31. 4, Call. Fr. 257, Nic. Al. 387; and so of shining cream, φιαρὶ γρηῃς Nic. Al. 91. (Acc. to some from πᾶρ, παρῶς, not improb.: others from φῶς, as λιπαρός from μῶσις. Buttm. would connect it with φῶς, compact, firm, plump, as θῆσσις with θῶς.)

φιᾶρόω, and φιερίνω, to make bright and clean.

φιβαλέω, Att. φιβάλεω, αἰ, with or without ἰσχάδες, a kind of early figs, said to be called from φιβᾶλις, a district of Attica or Megaris, Ar. Ach. 802, Comici ap. Ath. 75 B, sq.; also, φιβάλεα σῦκα Pherecr. Crap. 1, and Galen.; and μυρρίνα Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 881.

φιβαλέως, ὡ, ἡ, the tree that bears the figs called φιβᾶλεα. [ᾶ]

φιδακνή, ἡ, Att. for πιδακνή, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 113.

φιδίτιον, τό, v. φεῖδιτιον.

φιδομαι,=φείδομαι, only in Dosiad. [f]

φιδός, ἡ, ὄν,=φειδός, Call. Fr. 460.

φιέλη, φιερός, Ion. forms for φιάλη, φιαρός, q. v.

φιλάβουλος, ὄν, wilfully unadvised or thoughtless, Mel. 55.

φιλαβρός, ὄν, loving delicacy or refinement, Heliod. [f]

φιλάγθια, ἡ, love of goodness, Clem. Al.: from

φιλάγᾱθος, ὄν, loving goodness, Arist. Magn. Mor. Adv. -θες. [ᾱ]

φιλάγεννητος, ὄν, loving the Unbegotten One, Eccl.

φιλάγλαος, ὄν, loving splendor or beauty, like φιλόκαλος, Pind. P. 12. 1.

φιλάργαυλος, *ov, fond of a country life, Anth.*

φιλαργέτης, *ov, δ, (ἔγρα) fond of the chase, a hunter: fem. -της, ἴδος, Anth.*

φιλάργος, *to love the country or a country life, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 120: from*

φιλάργος, *ov, fond of the country or of a country life, Luc.*

φιλαργότις, *ἴδος, ἡ=φιλαργέτης, Orph.*

φιλάργυρος, *ov, fond of waking or watching, wakeful, λαμπάς Anth.*

φιλάγων, *ωνος, δ, ἡ, fond of contests: used in contests, connected with them, κισσός Anth. [α]*

φιλάδελφία, *ἡ, brotherly or sisterly love, Alex. Incert. 76: from*

φιλάδελφος, *ov, fond of one's brother or sister, brotherly, sisterly, φ. δάκρυα Soph. Ant. 527. II. as Subst., a shrub with a sweet flower, perh. our jasmine, Apollod. ap. Ath. 682 C.*

φιλάδυνάμιος, *iov, or -δύναμιος, ov, soon weakening, ὕπαρ Foës. Oec. Hipp. [β]*

φιλάεθλος, *ov, Ion. and poet. for φιλάθλος, Anth. [α]*

φιλάθηναιος, *ov, fond of the Athenians, Ar. Ach. 142, Dem.*

439. 27.

φιλάθηναϊότης, *ητος, ἡ, fondness for the Athenians.*

φιλαθλητής, *ov, δ, an eager athlete: fond of the games, Plut.*

φιλάδης, *ov, fond of the games, Plut. [γ]*

φιλαί, *Ep. 2 sing. imperat. aor. i med. of φιλέω, Il. 5. 117,*

10. 280.

φιλαίλακτος, *ov, (αἰδῶ) fond of wailing: lamentable, κακὰ Aesch. Supp. 803.*

φιλαἰδμήμων, *ov, gen. onos, loving modesty, Anth.*

φιλαἰμάτος, *ov, (αἶμα) fond of blood, blood-thirsty, φόβος Aesch. Theb. 45; ἀλκή Rhés. 932; γῆς φιλαίματος χολα Eur. Phoen. 174.*

φιλαίμος, *ov, [γ] and φιλαίμων, ov, gen. onos, (αἶμα)=foreg.*

φιλαίτερος, *έρα, ερον, and φιλαίτατος, ης, ov, irreg. Compar. and Superl. of φίλος, Xen. An. 1. 9, 29, Hell. 7. 3, 8, Call. Del. 58, Theocr. 7. 98.*

φιλαίτιος, *ov, (αἰτία) fond of bringing charges, fault-finding, Aesch. Supp. 485: censorious, querulous, discontented, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6: c. gen., fond of reproving, Plat. Legg. 903 A.*

II. liable to blame or attack, Dem. 150. 9. Adv. -ως, Strab.

φιλακίζωμαι, *Dep.,=χαριεντίζωμαι, E. M., and Phot.: an obscene, perh. corrupt, word: but the alteration of Ruhnck, φιλακίζωμαι, is against analogy: Struve conjectures φιλάκίζωμαι.*

φιλάκλαστος, *ov, fond of intemperance, dissolute, Plut.*

φιλάκολουθος, *ov, readily following, Ar. Ran. 415.*

φιλάκρωτος, *ov, Ion. -ητος, fond of sheer wine; hence given to wine, said of Anacreon by Simon. 51. 5.*

φιλακριβής, *(ἀκριβής) to be fond of exactness, to be very exact.*

φιλακρόαμος, *ov, gen. onos, (ἀκρόαμα) fond of hearing things, fond of music, oratory or poetry.*

φιλαλειπτῶς, *(ἀλειψω) to be fond of anointing oneself for wrestling.*

φιλάλεξανδρος, *ov, a friend of Alexander, Strab.*

φιλάληθης, *es, gen. eos, loving truth, a friend of truth, Arist.*

Eth. N. *II. certain philosophers are called φιλαλήθεις by*

Diog. L. 1. 17, who seems to intend the Epicureans. Adv. -θως.

φιλάλληλια, *ἡ, mutual love: from*

φιλλάλλω, *ov, (ἀλλήλων) fond of one another, Plut.*

φιλάλογενής, *és, (*γένω) a friend of foreigners.*

φιλάλυτος, *ov, liking to be free from pain or grief, Orph. [α]*

φιλάλυστος, *ov, δ, (άλω) one who easily torments himself, Foës. Oec. Hipp.*

φιλάμα, *Dor. for φίλημα, Theocr.*

φιλάμαρτημον, *ov, gen. onos, (ἀμαρτήμα) loving sin, LXX.*

φιλάμηλος, *ov, a friend of the vine, Ar. Pac. 308. II.*

rich in vineyards, Dion. H.

φιλάναγνωστέω, *to be fond of reading: from*

φιλάναγνώτης, *ov, δ, (αναγνώσκω) fond of reading, Plut.*

φιλέαλωτης, *ov, δ, fond of spending, prodigal, c. gen. rei, Plat. Rep. 548 B: and*

φιλέαλωτος, *ov, (ἀναλίσκω) fond of spending, Dio C. [β]*

φιλανδρία, *ἡ, love for a husband, or for men in general, Eur.*

Andr. 228: from

φιλανδρος, *ov, (ἀνὴρ) fond of one's husband, conjugal, Plut.*

II. loving men, πέδον Aesch. Theb. 902.

2. fond of

men, lewδ, Plat. Symp. 191 E. [γ]

φιλάνθεμος, *ov,=sq., Nonn.*

φιλάνθης, *és, (ἀνθος) fond of flowers, Eur. Incert. 115.*

φιλανθρώκευς, *έως, δ, a friend of colliers, Ar. Ach. 336.*

φιλανθρώπευμα, *ατος, τό, humane conduct or treatment, Plut.*

φιλανθρώπητις, *(φιλανθρώπος) to be a friend to mankind, to be humane or benevolent, Diod.: more usu. in Med., φιλασθω-πεύομαι, though then with a somewhat different signifi., to behave or act humanely, kindly, etc., πρὸς τῶα Dem. 384. 11. II.*

transit. to treat humanely or kindly, τινά Polyb. 2. to grant humanely, τι.

φιλανθρώπητις, *(φιλανθρώπος)=foreg., LXX. Hence*

φιλανθρωπία, *ἡ, the character or conduct of a φιλανθρώπος, friendliness, humanity, benevolence, Plat. Enthyphr. 3 D, Xen., etc.:—clemency, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 73. II. liberal conduct, liberality, Xen. Oec. 15. 9: φ. τέχνης Aeschin. 30. 14.*

φιλανθρωπιστικός, *ἡ, όν, and -πινος, ης, ov, belonging to or becoming a φιλανθρώπος. Adv. -ως, Polyb.*

φιλανθρώπος, *ov, loving mankind, humane, kind, benevolent, Epich. p. 94: φ. τρόποι Aesch. Fr. 11, 28: τὸ φ.=φιλανθρωπία, said of animals, Xen. Cyn. 3. 9. II. liberal, Xen. Oec. 19.*

17. Adv. -τως, φ. τινὶ χρῆσθαι Dem. 411. 10.

φιλάνωρ, *ωρος, δ, ἡ, Dor. for φίλνυρ, fond of one's husband, conjugal, τρόποι, στρίβοι Aesch. Ag. 411, 856; πῶδος φ. Id. Pers. 135. II. fond of men, βιοτά Pind. Fr. 260. Only poet.*

φιλάουδός, *όν, fond of singing or singers, Theocr. 28. 23.*

φιλάπτειτος, *ov, subject to bad digestion. [α]*

φιλάπτευσήκοσιν, *ἡ, fondness for making enemies, quarrel-someness, Isocr. 344 C, D, Dem. 1268. 16: from*

φιλάπτευσήμων, *ov, gen. onos, fond of making enemies, quarrel-some, wrangling, Lys. 170. 27, Isocr. 172 C etc., Dem. 701. 24.*

Adv. -μόνος, φ. ἐχειν to be quarrelsome, Plat. Rep. 500 B.

φιλάπτευσθής, *és, gen. έός=foreg., Polyb. Adv. -θώς, Id.*

φιλαπλούκις, *ἡ, όν,=sq., Luc.*

φιλάπλους, *ov, contr. -πλους, ov, gen. ov, fond of simplicity or frankness.*

φιλάποδημος, *ov, fond of going abroad or travelling, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 2.*

φιλαργυρία, *to love money, be covetous, LXX; and*

φιλαργυρία, *ἡ, love of money, covetousness, Isocr. 178 D: from*

φιλάργυρος, *ov, fond of money, in gen. covetous, Soph. Ant. 1055, Fr. 512, Plat., etc.*

φιλάρετος, *ov, (ἀρετή) fond of virtue, Arist. Eth. N. [α]*

φιλάριστιεύς, *ov, δ, a friend of Aristides, Anth.*

φιλαριστοτέλης, *ov, δ, a friend of Aristotle, Strab.*

φιλάρματός, *ov, (άρμα) fond of chariots or the chariot-race, πόδας Pind. I. 8. 43, Θῆβαι Eur. H. F. 467.*

φιλαρσάκης, *ov, δ, a friend of Arsaces, Strab.*

φιλάρχαιος or φιλαρχαίος, *ov, fond of what is old, fond of antiquity, Plut.*

φιλαρχῶς, *(φιλαρχος) to be fond of rule, Polyb. Hence*

φιλαρχία, *ἡ, love of rule, lust of power.*

φιλαρχικός, *ἡ, όν, belonging to or becoming a φιλαρχος.*

φιλαρχος, *ov, (ἐρχη) fond of rule or power, ambitious, Plat. Phaed. 82 C, Rep. 549 A. [γ]*

φιλάρε, -άρας, *Dor. and poet. for ἐφίλησε, φίλησας.*

φιλασπράγματος, *ov, fond of playing at δαπνάριοι, Anth. [β]*

φιλάσματος, *ov, fond of a debauched, profligate life. [α]*

φιλάτω, *Ep. 3 sing. aor. med. of φιλέω, Il. 20. 304. [γ]*

φιλαυθάριμος, *ov,=φιλάδεφρος, Lyc.*

φιλαυλος, *ov, fond of the flute, Μούσαι Soph. Ant. 965, δελφίς Eur. El. 435. [γ]*

φιλανώω, *to be fond of self; and*

φιλαυτία, *ἡ, self-love, self-regard, Arist. Eth. N.: from*

φιλαυτος, *ov, (αὐτοῦ) loving oneself, Arist. Eth. N.: in bad sense, selfish. Adv. -τως, Luc. [γ]*

φιλάω, *to rob, plunder, dub., cf. φιλήτης.*

φιλέγγυος, *ov, (ἐγγύη) readily giving security or bail, Strab.*

φιλεγκλήμων, *ov, gen. onos, (ἐγκλημα) fond of accusing: in gen.=φιλάτιος.*

φιλέσκε, *Ion. and Ep. impf. from φιλέω, Hom.*

φιλέθειρος, *ov, (ἐθειρα) usually found or worn in the hair, Anth.*

φιλεῖδμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, fond of learning, Strab.
 φιλέκδημος, *ov*, = φιλαπόδημος, fond of travelling, Strab.
 φιλέλαιος, *ov*, (ἐλαία) loving the olive-tree.
 φιλέλειμος, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = sq., LXX.
 φιλέλεος, *ov*, loving pity, compassionate, Eccl.
 φιλέλευθέρως, *ov*, loving or practising liberality, Dion. H.
 φιλέλευθέρως, *ov*, loving freedom, liberal, Polyb.
 φιλέλληλ, *ηρος*, δ, ἡ, fond of the Hellenes or Greeks, Hdt. 2.
 178, Xen., etc.
 φιλέλπις, ἰδός, δ, ἡ, readily hoping, always hoping. [γ]
 φιλέμπορος, *ov*, fond of trade and travel.
 φιλένδεικτος, *ov*, to be fond of shewing: from
 φιλένδεικτος, *ov*, δ, (ἐνδείκναι) fond of shewing off or boasting.
 φιλένδοτος, *ov*, fond of remission, Cic. Att. 13. 19, 3.
 φιλένδοτος, *ov*, (ἐνδίδωμι IV) readily giving in: opp. to ἀνέν-
 δοτος.
 φιλένθεος, *ov*, usually inspired, Orph.
 φιλέννυχος, *ov*, loving night, Anth.
 φιλέξοδος, *ov*, fond of going out or gadding about, Epich. p. 86.
 φιλέραστῆς, *ov*, δ, (ἐρᾶσθαι) = sq.
 φιλέροτος, *ov*, (ἐορτή) fond of feasts or holidays, eirhyn Ar.
 Thesm. 1147.
 φιλεπιστήμιον, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (ἐπιστήμη) fond of knowledge or
 sciences, Philo.
 φιλεπίτηρσις, *ov*, δ, (ἐπιτιμᾶν) fond of finding fault, a cen-
 sorious person, Isocr. 9 A.
 φιλεραστέω, to love an ἐραστής, be amorous: and
 φιλεραστής, *ov*, δ, one who loves an ἐραστής, fond of lovers,
 amorous, Plat. Symp. 192 B.
 φιλεραστία, ἡ, passionate love, Plat. Symp. 213 D: from
 φιλεραστος, *ov*, (ἐραμαι) loving ἐρασταί, amorous, Polyb., cf.
 Jac. A. P. p. 771. II. kind or agreeable to lovers.
 φιλεράστρια, *η*, pecul. fem. of φιλεραστος, fond of intrigues,
 Jac. A. P. p. 641.
 φιλεργέω, to love work, work willingly, be industrious, Plut.: and
 φιλεργία, ἡ, love of labor, industry, Xen. Oec. 20. 26, Dem.
 945, 25: from
 φιλεργός, *ov*, (* ἐργω) loving work, working willingly, in-
 dustrious, Dem. 957. 28. Adv. -γῶς.
 φιλήρμος, *ov*, fond of being alone.
 φιλήριβος, *ov*, fond of wool-spinning, practised therein, ἡλα-
 κτή Theocr. 28. 1.
 φιλήρις, ἰδός, δ, ἡ, fond of strife, quarrelsome, Arist. Org. [γ]
 φιλήριστος, *ov*, to love strife: from
 φιλήριστός, *ov*, δ, = φιλήρις, Alex. Incert. 56. Hence
 φιλήριστικός, ἡ, *ov*, belonging to, befitting a φιλήριστής.
 φιλήριστος, *ov*, = φιλήρις.
 φιλήρωτος, *ov*, δ, ἡ, prone to love, full of love, Luc. [γ]
 φιλήσπερος, *ov*, (ἐσπέρα) fond of evening, Anth.
 φιλεταρεία, ἡ, love of comrades, friendship, Xen. Ages. 2. 21.
 φιλεταιρία, *ov*, = foreg.
 φιλεταίριον, τό, a plant, = ἀπαρίνη, Diosc. 4. 8, cf. Foës. Oec.
 Hipp.
 φιλεταίρις, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Nic.
 φιλεταίριος, *ov*, fond of one's comrades or friends, true to them,
 Thuc. 3. 82. Adv. -ρως, Aeschin. 15. 32.
 φιλέτωτος, *ov*, fond of pulse-soup, A. B. [γ]
 φιλένδιος, *ov*, loving a clear sky.
 φιλεύεις, *ov*, loving the cry of εὐοί, epith. of Bacchus, Anth.
 φιλεύαλβης, *es*, gen. *εὐος*, fond of ovation, very cautious.
 φιλεύειλος, *ov*, (λεῖχω) fond of dainties, Leon. Tar. 14, e
 conj. Brunck.: Lob. Phryn. 573 prefers φιλεύειλος.
 φιλένωτος, *ov*, (εὐνή) fond of the bed, esp. the marriage-bed,
 Anacreont. [γ]
 φιλεπρόσωπος, *ov*, (πρόσωπον) loving fair faces, or wishing
 to have one.
 φιλεριπιδεῖος, *ov*, *ov*, fond of Euripides, Plut.
 φιλεριπιδής, *ov*, δ, = foreg., Ath.
 φιλετάκτος, *ov*, fond of order and decency.
 φιλευτράπελος, *ov*, loving jesting or wit, Arist. Virt. et Vit. [α]
 φιλεύχειλος, *ov*, dub. l., v. φιλεύειλος.
 φιλέφθρος, *ov*, fond of youths, Anth.
 φιλεχθής, *es*, gen. *εὐος*, = φιλεχθρος, Theocr. 5. 137.

φιλεχθρῶς, to exercise enmity, LXX: from
 φιλέχθρος, *ov*, exercising enmity, prone to enmity. Adv.
 -θρως, φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to be hostile towards any one, Diog.
 L. 3. 36. [γ]
 φιλέλως, *ov*, fond of play, Nonn.
 φιλέω, f. ἥσω: besides the regul. aor. ἐφίλησα, Hom. has in
 same act. signif. the Ep. aor. ἐφίλημην in 3 sing. ἐφίλατο, φί-
 λατο II. 5. 61, imperat. φίλαι II. 5. 117, 10. 280 (Wolf writes
 φίλαι): conj. φιλῶνται [γ] h. Hom. Cer. 117: but φίλατο as
 Pass., Ap. Rh. 3. 66: Ep. inf. pres. φιλῶμεναι II. 22. 265: inf.
 fut. φίλησονται Od. 4. 171: Ion. inf. φιλῆεσκε Hom., Acol.
 pres. φίλησθα for φιλεῖς, Sappho.—The fut. med. φίλησμαι in
 pass. signif. (for φιλῶντομαι) occurs, besides Hom., in Antipho
 113. 28. Usu. the fut. 3 πεφίλησμαι is used as fut. pass.—A
 pres. φιλῶνται occurs Sapph. 43: but nowhere φιλούμαι (φίλος).
 To love, in all senses of the word, parental, filial, conjugal,
 etc., very freq. from Hom. downwards; but rarely of mere
 sexual love, like ἐραμαι, cf. infr. 1. 2: also to approve of, to like,
 sanction a thing, σχετῆλα ἔργα Od. 14. 83, rare c. dupl. ace.,
 φιλεῖν τινα φιλοπύργα Od. 15. 245:—Pass. to be beloved by one,
 ἐκ τινος II. 2. 668, παρά τινος II. 13. 627, ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 5. 5,
 also τινί.—Special usages: I. to treat affectionately or kindly,
 esp. to welcome, Od. 4. 29, 5. 135, II. 3. 207, etc.; hence, παρ'
 ἅμμι φιλῆσαι βε thou welcome with us, Od. 1. 123, where the
 fut. med. stands in pass. signif., cf. 15. 281. 2. of sexual love,
 Pl. 9. 450, Od. 18. 325, Hdt. 4. 176, Br. Ar. Ran. 541, Pac. 1138;
 cf. φιλότῳ. 3. to shew signs of love, esp. to kiss, φ. τῷ στόματι
 to kiss on the mouth, opp. to φ. τῇ παρειᾷ, Hdt. 1. 134; so, φ.
 τὸ κάρη Soph. O. C. 1311; and in Att. freq. absol., Aesch. Ag.
 1560, Ar. Av. 671, 674, etc.—Med. to kiss one another, Hdt.
 1. c.—Not in Hom., who uses κίσσω, κίσσαι. II. c. inf.,
 to be fond of doing, be wont, use to do, φιλεῖ δὲ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερ-
 έχοντα κολύων Hdt. 7. 10, 5: and then freq. of things, events,
 αἶψα φιλεῖ πνέειν Hdt. 2. 27: esp., φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι it usually
 happens: ἀπὸ πείρης πάντα ἀνθρώποις φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι every
 thing comes to man by experience, Hdt. 7. 9, 3, etc., cf. 8. 128
 so too Pind. P. 3. 31, N. 1. 15, Thuc. 3. 81, etc.; also absol.,
 οἷα δὲ φιλεῖ (sc. γίγνεσθαι) as is wont, Lat. ut solet, Plat. Rep.
 467 B:—impers., φιλεῖς σημαίνειν Hdt. 6. 27:—this usage is
 post-Hom.: the Lat. amare is used in the same way, as in Horat.
 Od. 2. 3, 10. [γ, except in Ep. aor. ἐφίλημην, but cf. φίλος.]
 φιλῆ, ἡ, fem. from φίλος, a mistress, like ἐταίρα.
 φιλῆρος, *ov*, (ἥβη) loving youth. [γ]
 φιλῆρῶς, to love, seek or find pleasure, delight in a thing, c.
 dat., μάχαις Ar. Plut. 1130: φ. χώρας to be fond of a place, like
 to dwell in it, also πρὸς χώρας: from
 φιλῆρῶς, *es*, gen. *εὐος*, (ἥδος) fond of pleasure, Arist. Eth. N.
 φιλῆρδία, ἡ, fondness for pleasure, pleasure in a thing, delight,
 ὑπὸ φιληρίας γυμνασίαν, of pigs, Ar. Plut. 307, cf. 311.
 φιλῆρδόνει, (φιλήδωνος) to be fond of pleasure. Hence
 φιλῆρδονία, ἡ, fondness for pleasure, Plut.
 φιλῆρδονος, *ov*, (ἡδονή) fond of pleasure, Polyb.
 φιλῆρῶς, to be fond of listening, to be attentive, Polyb. And
 φιλῆρῶς, ἡ, fondness for listening or hearing discourse, at-
 tentiveness, Isocr. 5 D: from
 φιλῆρῶς, *ov*, (ἀκοή) fond of listening, esp. to conversation,
 discourses, lectures, etc., φ. καὶ ζητητικὸς, φιλόμωστος καὶ φ.,
 φιλοθεῖμος καὶ φ. Plat. Rep. 535 D, 548 E, 475 D: fond of
 hearing or reading for mere pastime, Polyb.
 φιλῆρῶς, *ov*, (ῥακίδα) fond of the spindle, Anth. [α]
 φιλῆρῶς, *ov*, δ, one who delights in trials, esp. as a jury-
 man (δικαστής) in the Heliae, Ar. Vesp. 88.
 φιλῆμα, *ov*, (φιλέω 3) a kiss, Aesch. Fr. 128, Soph. Fr.
 482, Eur., etc. [γ]
 φιλῆματιον, τό, Dim. from foreg., Luc.
 φιλῆμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. act. of φιλέω, for φιλεῖν, II. 22. 265.
 φιλῆμ, v. φιλέω.
 φιλῆμοσύνη, ἡ, (φιλέω) love, friendship, Theogn. 284, where
 Brunck., needless, would read συνημοσύνη. (Formed from φι-
 λῆμα, which however occurs only as pr. n.)
 φιλῆνιος, *ov*, (ἄνεμος) loving the wind, airy, windy, Plut.
 φιλῆνιος, *ov*, (ἡνία) following the rein, obedient, tractable,
 Aesch. Pr. 465.

φιλήνωρ, *oros*, δ, ἡ, v. sub φιλάνωρ.
 φιλήρετμος, *ov*, (ἐρετμός) *oar-loving, fond of the sea*, freq. in Od., esp. as epith. of the Phaeacians.
 φιλήρης, *idos*, δ, ἡ, = φίλερς.
 φιλήρεια, ἡ, (φιλάω) *thievishness*, Hesych.
 φιλησιμόλπος, *ov*, (μολπή) = φιλόμολπος, Pind. O. 14. 19. [i]
 φιλησις, *ews*, ἡ, (φιλάω) *a loving: a kissing*. [i]
 φιλησιστέφανος, *ov*, = φιλοστέφανος, Aristid.
 φιλήσιχος, *ov*, *fond of rest, peaceful*.
 φιλητέον, verb. Adj., *one must love*, Soph. Ant. 524.
 φιλητέω, φιλήτης, dub. forms for φιλήτω, Gaist. Hes. Op. 373, Jac. A. P. p. 122.
 φιλήτης, οὐ, δ, (φιλέω) *a lover: a kisser*.
 φιλητικός, ἡ, *ov*, (φιλητός) *given to loving, fond of a person or thing, τινός Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κώς, Clem. Al.*
 φιλητός, ἡ, *ov*, verb. Adj., *to be loved, worthy of love, τὸ φ. the object of love*, Arist. Eth. N.
 φιλητρον, τό, (φιλέω) *an amour, intrigue: also = φίλτρον*, Nike Choeril. p. 98. [i]
 φιλήτωρ, *oros*, δ, = φιλήτης, *a lover: also, ἡ φιλήτωρ τινός Aesch. Ag. 1446.*
 φίλια, ἡ, Ion. φίλη Hdt., (φιλέω) *love, affection, friendship*, Lat. *amicitia*, first in Theogn. 306, 600, 1098, Hdt. 3. 82, etc.: φ. *πρός τινα* Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 29; also, φ. *τινός* Id. An. 1. 3, 5: *φίλια ἡ ἐμὴ, ἡ σή, friendship for me, for thee*, Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 28, Eur. Or. 138, etc.: *φιλιαν λαβεῖν or κτήσασθαι παρά τινος* to acquire one's friendship: φ. *εἰς ἀλλήλους ἀνακρίσασθαι* Eur. Hipp. 253. II. fem. from φίλιος, sub. γῆ or χέρα, *a friendly country, v. sub φίλιος*. Hence
 φιλιάζω, *to be or become a friend, τινι LXX.*
 φιλιᾶτρέω, *to be a friend, admirer of the art of medicine*, Diosc.: [i] from
 φιλιᾶτρος, *ov*, *a friend, lover of the art of medicine*. [i]
 φιλικός, ἡ, *ov*, (φίλος) *belonging to, befitting a friend, friendly*, Plat. Legg. 919 A, and Xen.: *φιλικά proofs or marks of friendship*, *φιλικά παθεῖν* Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6, An. 4. 1, 9. Adv. -κώς, *in a kind, friendly way*, Plat. Gorg. 485 E, and Xen.: φ. *ἔχειν* *πρός τινα* Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 17: -κώτα, Id. Symp. 9. 4.
 φίλιος, *ia, iov*, and Att. very freq. *os, ov*: (φίλος). I. act. of, *belonging to, like a friend, friendly, kindly*, φ. *ὅμοιος, ἔπη* etc., Pind. P. 1. 116, 4. 51; φ. *λόγοι, γράμματα* Hdt. 7. 163., 9. 4: φ. *ἔμκα, φρήν* etc., Trag.: φ. *τινι* *friendly towards one*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 19: hence esp. as opp. to *πολέμιος, friendly*, φ. *χώρα, πόλις, σπράτευμα* etc., Hdt. 7. 151, Xen., etc.; φ. *τρήρης* *a friendly ship*, i. e. *one belonging to a friendly power*, Thuc. 4. 120: so too, ἡ *φίλια* (sc. γῆ, χώρα) *a friendly country*, opp. to ἡ *πολεμική*, Thuc., Xen., etc. 2. *Zeus φίλιος, Zeus as god of friendship*, also *φίλιος*, without *Zeús*, Ar. Ach. 730, Pherecr. Crapant. 16, and Plat., cf. Ruinh. Tim., Stallb. Euthyphr. 6 B. II. pass. like *φίλος, loved, beloved, dear*, of persons and things, φ. *ἔλοχος, βρέφει* etc., cf. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 243. III. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 3. 65, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13.
 φιλιώω, later form for φίλιω, *to make a friend of:—Pass. to become friends, Aesop.*
 φιλιππειος, *ov*, *as of from Philip*: esp. δ Φ. (sc. χρυσούς or στατήρ) *a gold coin coined by king Philip, worth 1l. 3s. 5d. of our money*, Diod.
 φιλιππία, ἡ, (φιλιππος) *love of horse, fondness for horses or riding*, Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 120.
 φιλιππιδόμα, *as Pass.*, *to be lean like Philippiades*, Alex. Mandr. 5.
 φιλιππίω, f. *ios*, Att. *iō*, *to be on Philip's side or party, to Philippiæ*, Dem. 287. 1, Aeschin. 72. 14.
 φιλιππισμός, *δ*, *attachment to Philip and his party*.
 φιλιππιος, *ov*, *fond of horses*, Plat. N. 9. 74, Soph. Fr. 523, 738, Eur., etc. II. as masc. pr. n., *Philip*, [φί]
 φιλιπποτρόφος, *ov*, *fond of breeding or keeping horses*.
 φιλικός, *δ*, Dim. from φίλος; Teles ap. Stob. p. 516. 19.
 φιλιςτιος, *ov*, Ion. for φιλέστιος, *fond of a family, sociable*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.
 φιλοστορέω, *to love learning, to investigate curiously: from*
 φίλιστορ, *oros*, δ, ἡ, *fond of learning, curious*.

φιλίτιον, τό, v. sub φιδίτιον, φειδίτιον.
 φιλιχθυσ, *oros*, δ, ἡ, *fond of fish*, Ath.
 φίλων, *ov*, *gen. os*, irreg. poet. Compar. of φίλος, Od. 19. 351., 24. 268.
 φίλωσις, *ews*, ἡ, (φιλιώ) *a making friendly*.
 φίλωσις, οὐ, δ, (φιλιώ) *one who befriends, or makes a friendship*.
 φιλλύρεα, ἡ, *a tree*, Diosc.: prob. the same as φίλυρα.
 φιλόβακχος, *ov*, *loving Bacchus or wine*, Anth.
 φιλοβάρβáros, *ov*, *fond of barbarians or foreigners, loving barbarisms in language*, Plut.
 φιλόβαρβιτος, *ov*, *fond of the barbiton or lyre*, Critias 7. 4.
 φιλοβασιλείος, *ov*, *loving the king*, Plat. Aem. Paul. 24.
 φιλοβάσιλος, *ews*, δ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) = φιλόβιος, Plut.
 φιλοβάσκιος, *ov*, *envious*.
 φιλόβιβλος, *ov*, *fond of books*, Strab.
 φιλόβορος, *ov*, (βορά) *fond of eating*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 960.
 φιλόβοτρυς, v. *gen. vos*, *fond of bunches of grapes*, Plut.
 φιλόβουπαις, παῖδος, δ, ἡ, *loving full-grown boys*, Anth.
 φιλόβυρος, *wtos*, δ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) = φιλόβιος.
 φιλογαῖης, *és*, Dor. for φιλογηῖης.
 φιλόγαίος, *ov*, (γαία) *loving the earth*, Anth.
 φιλόγαμος, *ov*, (γαμέω) *longing for marriage, μνηστήρης* Eur. I. A. 392.
 φιλογαστρορίδης, *ov*, δ, and φιλογαστριδίας, *ov*, δ, (γαστήρ) *one who loves his belly, a glutton*.
 φιλογελιοστῆς, οὐ, δ, *a friend of jesters*.
 φιλογέλοιος, *ov*, *fond of the ludicrous, given to jesting*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, with v. l. -γελος.
 φιλόγελως, *wtos*, δ, ἡ, *laughter-loving, fond of laughing*, Plat. Rep. 388 E: τὸ φιλόγελος *fondness for laughter*, Arist. Rhet. φιλογενναῖος, *ov*, *loving the noble or nobleness: τὸ φ. the quality of loving the noble*, Diog. L. 4. 19.
 φιλογεωμέτρης, *ov*, δ, (γεωμετρέω) *fond of geometry*.
 φιλογεωργέω, *to be fond of farming or a country life: and*
 φιλογεωργία, ἡ, *fondness for farming or of a country life*, Xen. Oec. 20. 25: from
 φιλογεωργός, *ov*, *fond of farming or a country life*, Xen. Oec. 20. 26.
 φιλογηθής, *és*, *gen. és*, Dor. -γάθης, (γῆθος, γάθος) *loving mirth, mirthful*, Aesch. Theb. 918.
 φιλόγλυκος, *ov*, = *eq.*, Arist. Eth. Eud.
 φιλόγλυκίς, v. *gen. eos*, *loving sweet things, esp. sweet wine*, Arist. Probl., cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 536.
 φιλογονία, ἡ, *love of children*, Callistr.: from
 φιλόγονος, *ov*, (γονή) *loving one's children*, Joseph.
 φιλόγοργος, *ov*, *wont to be terrible or gloomy*.
 φιλογραμμάτω, *to love books*, Plut.: and
 φιλογραμμάτια, ἡ, *love of books*, Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 120: from
 φιλογράμματος, *ov*, (γράμμα III) *loving books*, Diog. L.
 φιλογράφειω, (γραφῆ) *to love painting*, Plut.
 φιλογρηγόρος, *ov*, (γρηγορέω) = φιλάργητος.
 φιλογυμνασία, ἡ, dub. I. for φιλογυμναστία.
 φιλογυμναστέω, *to love gymnastic exercises*, Plat. Prot. 342 C, E, Rep. 452 B: from
 φιλογυμναστής, οὐ, δ, *fond of gymnastic exercises*, Hipp.
 φιλογυμναστία, ἡ, *fondness for gymnastic exercises*, Plat. Symp. 182 C, 205 D.
 φιλογυμναστικός, ἡ, *ov*, *belonging to, proper to, or becoming a φιλογυμναστής*, very dub. I. in Plat. Rep. 455 E.
 φιλογυμναστος, *ov*, (γυμνάσμαι) *loving gymnastic exercises*.
 * φιλογυνάει, *gen. φιλογυνάεικος, &c.* = φιλόδυνος, Plat. Symp. 191 D: not used in nom. Also φιλογυνάεικος, *ov*. [i]
 φιλογύννητος, *ov*, = φιλόδυνος, Arist. Physiogn. [i]
 φιλογύννηα, ἡ, = φιλογυνία, Cic. Tusc. 4. 11.
 φιλογυνής, *ov*, δ, (γυνή) *fond of women*, Antiph. Zacynth. 1. [i]
 φιλογυνία, ἡ, *love of women: from*
 φιλόγυνη, *ov*, (γυνή) *fond of women*, Lob. Phryn. 184.
 φιλόδαίμων, *ov*, *gen. os*, *given to demons or idols*, Eccl.
 φιλόδακρυός, *ov*, and -δακρυς, v. *gen. vos*, (δακρυ) *loving tears, given to weeping*.
 φιλοδαμέω, dub. I. ap. Plut. 2. 745 C.

φιλόδαφνος, *ον*, (δάφνη) loving the laurel, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. *Lycmn.* 4.
 φιλοδειπνιστής, *οὔ, δ*, (δειπνίζω) one who likes giving dinners, *Diog.* *L.* 3. 98.
 φιλόδενπνος, *ον*, (δείπνον) fond of good dinners, *Plut.*
 φιλόδενμιον, *ον*, (δένμιον) loving the bed: esp. the marriage-bed, *conjugal*, *Orp.*
 φιλόδενδρος, *ον*, (δένδρον) fond of trees or the wood, *Anth.*
 φιλόδεσπαστής, *οὔ, δ*, (δέσπας) a lover of cups or drinking.
 φιλόδεσποτινος, *ον*, (δέσποτινα) fond of the lady of the house.
 φιλόδεστοτενομα, *Dep.*, to love the rule of a master.
 φιλόδεσποτος, *ον*, (δεσπότης) loving one's lord or master, *Theogn.* 847: also in bad sense, ἀνδράποδα φ. slaves that love a master, crouching slaves, *Hdt.* 4. 142.
 φιλοδημία, *η*, love of the people, popularity: from
 φιλόδημος, *ον*, a friend of the δήμος or people, the commons' friend, *Ar.* *Eq.* 787, *Nub.* 1187.
 φιλόδημότης, *ον, δ*, a friend to the people. Hence
 φιλοδημοτικός, *ή, ον*, like a friend of the people, *Dion.* *H.*
 φιλόδημωδης, *ες*, (είδος)=foreg., *Diog.* *L.* 4. 22.
 φιλόδικαυος, *ον*, loving the right, loving justice, *Arist.* *Eth.* *N.*
 φιλόδικαστής, *οὔ, δ*, (δικάζω) one who likes being a judge.
 φιλόδικέω, *το* to be fond of law, *Thuc.* 1. 77: and
 φιλόδικία, *η*, fondness for lawsuits, litigiousness: from
 φιλόδικος, *ον*, (δική) fond of lawsuits, litigious, *Lys.* 116. 22, *Dem.* 1287. 17.
 φιλόδιτης, *ον, δ*, a friend of travellers, epith. of Pan, *Anth.* []
 φιλοδόξω, *το* to love fame, seek honour, επί τινι in a thing, *Arist.* *Rhet.*: φ. ἐν οὐδαμῳ, i.e. to be a great man in a small way, *Polymb.*: and
 φιλοδόξια, *η*, love of fame, honor or glory, ambition, *Polymb.*
 φιλοδόξια, *ον*, (δόξα) loving fame, honor or glory, *Plat.* *Symp.* 480: περί τι *Arist.* *Rhet.* II. loving opinion, attached or bigoted to an opinion.
 φιλοδοσία, *η*, (ιδίωμι)=φιλοδορία, *Inscr.*
 φιλόδουλος, *ον*, loving slaves, *Joseph.*
 φιλόδουτος, *ον*, loving noise, *Anth.*
 φιλόδρομος, *ον*, loving the course, *Orph.*
 φιλόδροςτος, *ον*, loving the dew, *Nonn.*
 φιλόδουμος, *ον*, fond of lamentation.
 φιλόδουρτος, *ον*, (δούρομαι) fond of lamenting, indulging sorrow, *Aesch.* *Supp.* 69.
 φιλοδώρῳ, *το* to be fond of giving, be doubtful. Hence
 φιλοδώρημα, *ας, τό*, a liberal gift.
 φιλοδώρια, *η*, fondness for giving, bounty: from
 φιλόδωρος, *ον*, (δῶρον) fond of giving, bountiful, *Plat.* *Symp.* 197 D, *Xen.* *Mem.* 3. 1, 6, *Dem.* 264. 5. Adv. ἄνω, *Plat.* *Theaet.* 146 D.
 φιλοεργός, *όν, ον*, or φιλοεργός, *ον*, (*ἐργω) fond of work, industrious, *Anth.*
 φιλοεστιατῶρ, *ορος, δ*, (ἐστίαω) one who is fond of feasting guests, *Philo.* []
 φιλοεξέφυρος, *ον*, loving the west-wind, *Anth.*
 φιλοεξηγητής, *οὔ, δ*, (ἐξηγέω) a friend to inquiry.
 φιλοψώω, like φιλοψυχέω, to love life, *Polymb.*: and
 φιλοψία, *η*, like φιλοψυχία, love of life, hence cowardice, *Polymb.*: but also a sparing of life: from
 φιλόψωος, *ον*, (ψή) like φιλόψυχος, fond of one's life, hence fearful, cowardly, *Borot.* *Eur.* *Phoenix* 9. II. (ζῶω) fond of animals or living creatures, *Xen.* *Mem.* 1. 4, 7.
 φιλόπακος, *ον*, fond of sitting, sedentary, lazy.
 φιλοπαυσωσύνη, *η*, love of seeing, fondness for shows, *Joseph.*: from
 φιλοπαύω, *ον*, gen. *ονας*, (θέαμα) fond of seeing, fond of shows, plays, or spectacles, *Plat.* *Rep.* 475 D, sq. []
 φιλοπέω, *το* to be a φιλόπεος, *Eccl.*: and
 φιλοπέια, *η*, the love of God, *Eccl.*: from
 φιλόπεος, *ον*, loving God, pious, *Arist.* *Rhet.* II. beloved of God, *Eccl.* Hence
 φιλοπεθής, *προς, η*, the love of God, a word found fault with by *Poll.* 1. 21, cf. *Lob.* *Phryn.* 351.
 φιλόθερμος, *ον*, (θερμῶ) loving warmth, *Theophr.*
 φιλόθεσμος, *ον*, loving law and order.

φιλοθεωρέω, *το* to love speculation: from
 φιλοθέωρος, *ον*, loving speculation, *Arist.* *Eth.* *N.* II. also = φιλοθεάμων, *Alex.* *Incert.* 57.
 φιλοθηβαίος, *ον*, friend of Thebes, name of a play of Antiphanes.
 φιλόθης, *υ*, loving the female sex or females, *Lob.* *Phryn.* 536.
 φιλοθηρία, *η*, = φιλοθηρία.
 φιλοθηρέω, *το* to be fond of hunting, *Ael.*: the form φιλοθηράω is wrong, *Lob.* *Phryn.* 626: and
 φιλοθηρία, *η*, love of hunting, love of the chase, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 2. 4, 26: from
 φιλόθηρος, *ον*, (θήρα) fond of hunting, *Xen.* *Cyn.* 5. 25.
 φιλοθηρύβος, *ον*, fond of noise or uproar.
 φιλοθηουκίδης, *ον, δ*, fond of Thucydides, *Anth.*
 φιλοθηρέμω, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (τρέφω, θρέμμα) fond of rearing or keeping animals, *Orac.* *Sib.*
 φιλοθηρήτης, *ές, = εἰς*, Mosch.
 φιλόθηρνος, *ον*, fond of wailing, given to lamentations.
 φιλόθηρσος, *ον*, loving rites and ceremonies, a formalist.
 φιλόθυρος, *ον*, loving the thyrsus, *Orph.*, cf. ap. *Hephaest.* p. 68.
 φιλοθύτης, *ον, δ*, = εἰς, *Antipho* 117. 34.
 φιλόθυτος, *ον*, (θύω) fond of sacrificing: φ. ἄργα sacrifices offered with zeal, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 180.
 φιλοῖατρος, *ον*, = φιλάτρος. []
 φιλοῖκεος, *ον*, loving one's relations or friends, *Arist.* *Virt.* et *Vit.*
 φιλοῖκοδομος, *ον*, fond of building, *Xen.* *Oec.* 20. 29.
 φιλοῖκος, *ον*, loving the house or one's home. []
 φιλοῖκοις, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, prone to pity, compassionate, *Eur.* *I. T.* 345, *Plat.* *Menex.* 244 E. Adv. ἄνω, *μόνος*.
 φιλοῖκοιστος, *ον*, (οἰκίζω)=εἰς, κάρτα τοι φιλοῖκοισταν γυνή *Soph.* *Aj.* 580.
 φιλοῖκος, *ον*, fond of lamentation, mournful, piteous, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 240. II.=φιλοκρίμων. []
 φιλοῖνία, *η*, love of wine, *Hdt.* 3. 34: from
 φιλοῖνος, *ον*, fond of wine, *Plat.* *Lys.* 212 D, *Rep.* 475 A. []
 φιλοῖστομαγής, *ές, = εἰς*, *Orph.*
 φιλοῖστορος, *ον*, loving frenzy, esp. loving the orgies of Bacchus and Cybele, *Orph.* []
 φιλοῖστορ, *ορος, δ*, = φιλοῖστορ.
 φιλοῖσθης, *ον, δ*, (οἶσθω) loving sexual intercourse, a lecher, *Theocr.* 4. 62.
 φιλοῖσθος, *ον*, = foreg.
 φιλοῖκάβαρος, *ον*, loving cleanliness. []
 φιλοῖκάβιος, *ον*, loving purity or holiness. []
 φιλοῖκάινος, *ον*, loving novelty, *Plut.*
 φιλοῖκαισας, *απος, δ*, a friend to the Caesar or emperor, *Inscr.* ap. *Osann* *Auct.* *Lex.* *Gr.* p. 163.
 φιλοῖκάος, *ον*, loving the bad or base.
 φιλοῖκάοιρος, *ον*, fond of doing ill, *Eccl.* Adv. ἄνω, *Eccl.*
 φιλοῖκάλλω, (φιλόκαλος) to love what is beautiful and good, to indulge a taste for the refinements of life, *Thuc.* 2. 40. II. like φιλοκτιμέω, to account a thing an honor, and hence to be eager or zealous, c. inf., *Plut.* *Alex.* 25. Hence
 φιλοκάλια, *η*, love of the beautiful.
 φιλοκαλωπότης, *οὔ, δ*, (καλωπίζω) one who loves ornament or dress.
 φιλοκάλος, *ον*, loving the beautiful, (both of personal and moral beauty), loving beauty and goodness, *Plat.* *Phaedr.* 248 D: fond of show and elegance, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 1. 3, 3; φ. περί τὰ δῖα *Ib.* 2. 1, 22. II. also fond of honor, seeking honor, φιλοκαλῶτερος ἐν τοῖς κύνδοις *Xen.* *Symp.* 4. 15.
 φιλοκαμάτος, *ον*, = φιλόκατος. []
 φιλοκαμπής, *ές, gen. έος*, (καμπή) easily bent, pliant, *Anth.*
 φιλοκαρποφόρος, *ον*, rich in fruit, ἔπος *Anth.*
 φιλόκενος, *ον*, loving emptiness, fond of empty show.
 φιλοκέρδεια, *η*, love of gain, *Plat.* *Legg.* 649 D, *Xen.* *Cyn.* 13. 12: and
 φιλοκέρδω, *το* to love gain, be greedy of gain, *Xen.* *An.* 1. 9, 16: from
 φιλοκερδής, *ές, gen. έος*, (κέρδος) loving gain, greedy of gain,

Theogn. 199, Pind. I. 2. 9, Ar. Plut. 591, Plat., etc. Adv. -δως. Hence
 φιλοκερδία, ἥ, = φιλοκερδία, Diod.
 φιλοκέρτομος, *on*, fond of jeering or mocking, Od. 22. 287.
 φιλοκιδεμών, *onos*, δ, ἥ, fond of one's relatives, Xen. Ages. 11. 13.
 φιλοκρήνης, ἑς, gen. ἐός, (κῆδος) loving sorrow, Ar. Fr. 700.
 II. = foreg.
 φιλοκρίστος, *on*, fond of a garden, Diog. L. 9. 112.
 φιλοκρίθαρσις, οὐ, δ, a lover of the cithara, Plut.
 φιλοκρίδνους, *on*, fond of danger, venturous, bold, Xen. An. 2. 6, 7, etc.; πρὸς τὰ θηρία φιλοκρίδνότητος Ib. 1. 9. 6. Adv. -νως, Id. Symp. 4. 33.
 φιλοκισσοφόρος, *on*, fond of wearing ivy, Epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Cycl. 616.
 φιλόκλαυτος, *on*, (κλαῖω) fond of, given to weeping, Nonn.
 φιλοκρινεῖς, ἰδὸς, δ, ἥ, fond of wearing greaves: in gen. = φιλοκρίας.
 φιλοκρίσιος, *on*, (κρίνω) fond of pinching or teasing, Anth.
 φιλόκομος, *on*, fond of what is common, Anth.
 φιλοκορνήνῃ, ἡ, (κοίρανος) love of royalty, Orac. Sib.
 φιλοκόλαξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, fond of flatterers, Plut.
 φιλόκομος, *on*, (κόμη) fond of one's hair.
 φιλοκομπέω, to be fond of boasting; and
 φιλοκομπία, ἡ, fondness for boasting: from
 φιλόκομος, *on*, fond of boasting.
 φιλόκοπος, *on*, requiring manure.
 φιλοκοσμέω, to love ornament or show, Clem. Al.; and
 φιλοκοσμία, ἡ, love of ornament or show, Plut.: from
 φιλόκοσμος, *on*, loving ornament or show, LXX.
 φιλόκορμος, *on*, loving steep rocks, Anth.
 φιλοκρίνεις, (κρίνω) to be fond of nice distinctions, v. l. for φιλοκρίν, in Thuc.
 φιλοκρόταλος, *on*, (κρόταλον) loving a rattle or rattling, Anth.
 φιλόκροτος, *on*, loving noise or din, epith. of Pan, h. Hom. 18. 2. 2. loving applause.
 φιλοκτέανος, *on*, (κτέανον) poet. for φιλοκτῆμων, φιλοκτῆματος, loving possessions, hence greedy of gain, covetous, in Pl. i. 122, in Superl. φιλοκτεανώτατος.
 φιλοκτῆματος, *on*, = foreg.
 φιλοκτῆμων, *on*, gen. *onos*, (κτῆμα) = φιλοκτέανος, Solon 28. 19. Hence
 φιλοκτῆμονος, *on*, and φιλοκτῆσσία, ἡ, (κτόμαι) love of possessions, covetousness.
 φιλοκτίστης, *on*, δ, and φιλόκτιστος, *on*, (κτίω) fond of building.
 φιλόκυβος, *on*, fond of dice or gambling, Ar. Vesp. 75.
 φιλοκύβης, ἑς, gen. ἐός, (κύβος) loving splendor, splendid, joyous, ἡβη, κάμος h. Hom. Merc. 375, 481.
 φιλοκύνῃτης, *on*, δ, a lover of hunting or the chase, Xen. Cyn. 5. 14., 12. 11.
 φιλοκύνῃγιά, ἡ, love of hunting or the chase, Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 120: from
 φιλοκύνῃγος, *on*, loving hunting or the chase. [ῥ]
 φιλόκυνος, *on*, and in Plat. Lys. 212 D φιλοκύνων, gen. κύνος, δ, ἡ, fond of dogs.
 φιλοκωναντιστής, οὐ, δ, (κωνανίζω) fond of tripping.
 φιλόκωμος, *on*, fond of feasting and dancing, epith. of Anacreon, Simon. 51. 5.
 φιλόκομος, *on*, (κόπη) = φίληρτος, loving oars.
 φιλόλαγνος, *on*, fond of sexual intercourse, Hipp.
 φιλόλακων, *onos*, δ, ἡ, fond of the Lacedaemonians, epith. of Cimon, Plut. [ἀ]
 φιλόλαλος, *on*, (λαλέω) fond of talking, Diog. L. 1. 92.
 φιλόλαμπδος, *on*, (λαμπάς) loving torches or the light of torches, epith. of Artemis.
 φιλόληπτος, *on*, poet. for φιλόλεως, (ληή, λεία) loving booty, h. Hom. Merc. 335.
 φιλόληπτος, *on*, (λαμβάνω) fond of taking or receiving.
 φιλόλιθος, *on*, loving stones, fond of precious stones, Plut.
 φιλόλιγνος, *on*, loving dainties, dainty, lickerish, Anth.
 φιλόλογός, strictly to love talking: but II. usu. to love

learning and literature, to be fond of learned discussion, Plut. And
 φιλολογία, ἡ, strictly, love of talking: but usu. love of learning and literature, esp. of learned discussion, Isocr. Antid. § 316: fondness for argumentation, Plat. Theat. 146 A:—later esp. the study of language and history, Plut.: from
 φιλόλογος, *on*, (λέγω) strictly, fond of talking; talkative, in this signf. first in Plut., and Ath., unless the latter (p. 39 B) is quoting from Alexis. II. usu. fond of learning and literature, fond of learned discussion or argumentation, Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; φ. γ' εἰ καὶ χρηστός Id. Theat. 161 A: in Rep. 582 E, he joins the φιλόλογος with the φιλόσοφος, v. Lob. Phryn. 393; so too in Plut. joined with φιλομαθής:—later esp. a student of language and history, a learned man, in which signf. the name was first used by Eratosthenes of himself; so too it was applied to the Roman Grammarian Ateius Capito, because (says Sueton.) multiplici et varia doctrina censebatur. (Often written parox., φιλολόγος, which E. M. p. 406. 10 seems to favor: others, as Götting, write it in first signf. paroxox., φιλόλογος, in second parox., φιλολόγος. But φιλόλογος in both is supported by Arad. p. 89. 16, and modern Critics, as Lob. Phryn. 393; and by all analogy of Adjectives in os compounded of a Verb and a Noun, as in μισόλογος, πολόλογος etc.)
 φιλολοιδορία, ἡ, love of abuse: from
 φιλολοιδορός, *on*, (λοιδορέω) fond of reviling, abusive, Dem. 269. 11. Adv. -ως.
 φιλολουτρέω, to be fond of bathing, Hipp.: from
 φιλόλουτρος, *on*, (λουτρόν) fond of the bath or bathing, Foës. Oec. Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 594.
 φιλόλυπος, *on*, (λύπη) fond of pain, Plut. 2. 600 C.
 φιλόλυρος, *on*, (λύρα) lyre-loving, Epich. p. 56.
 φιλομάθεια, ἡ, love of learning or knowledge, Plat. Rep. 499 E, Tim. 90 B: [ἀ] from
 φιλομαθέω, to be fond of learning; eager for knowledge, Plat. Legg. 810 A: from
 φιλομαθής, ἑς, gen. ἐός, (μανθάνω) fond of learning, eager after knowledge, Lat. docilis, Plat. Phaedr. 67 B, 82 D, etc.: c. gen. rei, eager after a thing, Id. Rep. 485 D, Xen. An. i. 9. 5. Adv. -θως.
 φιλομαῖα, ἡ, = φιλομάθεια, Strab., and Plut.
 φιλομαλάκος, *on*, loving effeminacy or delicacy. [ᾱ]
 φιλομαντευτής, οὐ, δ, (μαντεύομαι) one who takes note of portents or omens, Plat. Legg. 813 D.
 φιλόμαντις, εως, δ, ἡ, loving soothsayers or their art, Luc.
 φιλόμαστος, *on*, loving the breast, sucking, Aesch. Ag. 142, 720.
 φιλομάχη, to love battles or disputes, Plut.: from
 φιλόμαχος, *on*, (μάχη) loving the fight, warlike, Aesch. Theb. 129, Ag. 230:—quarrelsome.
 φιλόμβριος, *on*, Anth.; and φιλομβρος, *on*, fond of rain or moisture.
 φιλόμβροτος, *on*, loving mortals, poet.
 φιλομειράκιος, *on*, (μειράκιον) = sq., Diog. L. 4. 40.
 φιλομειραῖς, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, loving boys.
 φιλομειφής, ἑς, gen. ἐός, (μέφωμαι) fond of finding fault, censorious: the irreg. Superl. φιλομειφώτατος as if from φιλόμειφος, occurs in Plut., v. Lob. Paral. 10.
 φιλομήματος, *on*, (μέριμα) loving care, anxious and serious.
 φιλομεταβολος, *on*, (μεταβολή) fond of change, variable.
 φιλομηδής, ἑς, v. φιλομηδής.
 φιλομήλη, ἡ, Ion. -λη, the nightingale, because, acc. to the legend, Philomel was changed into this bird.
 φιλομήλειος, εἰα, εἰον, (φιλομήλα) of, belonging to the nightingale, Anth.
 φιλόμηλον, *on*, (μήλον) fond of apples or fruit, Doroth. ap. Ath. 276 E.
 φιλόμηρος, *on*, fond of Homer, Strab.
 φιλομήτωρ, *onos*, δ, ἡ, (μήτηρ) loving one's mother, Anth.
 φιλομήτωρ, to hate heartily: from
 φιλόμωτος, *on*, (μισώ) hating heartily. Adv. -ως.
 φιλομειδής, ἑς, poet. for φιλομειδής, (μειδῶ) laughter-loving, epith. of Aphrodite, Hom., and Hes.

φιλομνηδής, ές, poet. for φιλομνηδής, epith. of Aphrodite in a prob. spurious line, Hes. Th. 200: explained by Gramm. *genitalia* (μήδεα) *amans*, from the story of her birth.

φιλόμολπος, ον, (μολπή) *loving the dance and song*, Pind. N. 7. 12.

φιλομουσέω, to love the Muses, Anth.: and φιλομουσός, η, *love of the Muses*, Plut.: from φιλόμουσος, ον, (Μοῦσα) *loving the Muses, loving, learning the arts*, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 259 B, Rep. 543 E; φ. λόγοι Ar. Nub. 357.

φιλόμοχθρος, ον, *loving bad men*. II. *fond of toil or labor*, v. l. in Plat. Rep. 535 D.

φιλόμαχος, ον, = φιλόπονος.

φιλόμυθεός, to be fond of legends or fables, Strab.: and φιλομυθία, η, *a love of legends or fables*.

φιλόμυθος, ον, *fond of legends or fables*, Plut. 2. 30 D. II. *talkative*, Arist. Eth. N.

φιλόμυρος, ον, (μύρον) *loving unguents*, Alex. Έκπωμ. 1.

φιλόμωμος, ον, *given to find fault, censorious*, like φιλόλογος, Simon. 12. 14, Schneidew.

φιλονάματος, ον, (νάμα) *loving water*, Orph.

φιλοναυτής, ον, δ, *loving sailors, propitious to them*, Anth.

φιλονεκείω, to be fond of dispute, be quarrelsome or obstinate, φιλονεκείων ποιεῖν *ti* to do a thing out of contentiousness, party-spirit, etc., Thuc. 5. 43, Plat. Gorg. 457 E etc.: —to strive or contend with one, τινί Plat., etc.; φ. τινί πρὸς *ti* to strive with one for a thing, Plat. Legg. 731 A, etc.; περί τινος Ib. 935 C: —τά χεῖρα φ. *to be so obstinate as to choose the worst*, Thuc. 5. 111, cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 360 E: and

φιλονεκία, η, *love of strife, contentiousness, rivalry, party-spirit, obstinacy*, Thuc. 1. 41, 3. 82, Plat., etc.; φ. πρὸς *τινα* *rivalry with another*, Xen. Ages. 2. 8; φ. πρὸς *τι* *obstinacy in a thing*, Plat. Lach. 194 A, περί τινος Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22: φιλονεκίαν ἐμβάλλειν or ἐμποῖν *τινι* to excite such feelings in one, Ib. 7. 1, 18, 8. 2, 26: from

φιλονέκος, ον, *fond of strife, contentious*, Pind. O. 6. 32, Plat., etc.: *emulous, obstinate*, φ. καὶ φιλότιμος Plat. I.—τὸ φ., = φιλονεκία, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 64. Adv. —καις, φ. ἔχειν πρὸς *τι* to be eager after it, Plat. Gorg. 505 E; φ. ἔχειν πρὸς *τινα* to vie with him, Xen. Cyr. 3. 57, 8. 4, 4.—Cf. φιλονέκος.

φιλόνης, ον, *loving youth or youths*, γυνή Heliod.

φιλονικέω, (φιλόνικος) *to love victory, strive for it*.

φιλονικητόν, verb. Adj., *one must strive for victory*, ὑπέρ τινος Isocr. 135 B, Bekk., ubi olim φιλονεκεω.

φιλόνικος, ον, (νίκη) *loving victory, striving for it*, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 3.—A common v. l. for φιλονέκος.

φιλονόσέω, (νόσος) *to be usually sick*, Alciph.

φιλονύμφιος, ον, *loving the bridegroom or bride*, Anth.

φιλόνομος, ον, poet. for φιλόνομος, Od.

φιλόξενός, (φιλόξενος) *to love strangers, be hospitable*. II. *to love what is foreign*, Strab. Hence

φιλόξενία, η, *love of strangers, hospitality*, Plat. Legg. 953 A.

φιλόξενίζω, = φιλοξενέω, susp.

φιλόξενος, ον, poet. —ξενος, *loving strangers, hospitable*, Od., (always in poet. form), Pind. etc.: in Aesch. Cho. 656, where Porson proposed φιλοξένη (v. ad Eur. Med. 822), Dind. now reads φιλόξεν' ἔστιν [sc. τὰ δώματα] Αἰγίσθου Blq. Adv. —ως, Isocr. 48 D.

φιλόξυτονος, ον, usually oxytone, i. e. having the acute on the last syllable. [ῶ]

φιλόωσις, ον, poet. for φιλωσις, Anth.

φιλοπαῖς, ές, (πάθος) *fond of* (i. e. a slave to) *one's passions, sensual*, Philo.

φιλοπαιγμοσύνη, η, *a love of play or sport*: from

φιλοπαιγμός, ον, gen. ονος, (παίω) *fond of play or sport, sportive*, ὀρχήσας Od. 23. 134, Hes. Fr. 13. 3. Adv. —ωνος.

φιλοπαίκτης, ον, δ, = φιλοπαιγμων.

φιλόπαις, παῖδος, δ, η, *loving one's children*. II. *loving boys*, like παιδερσής, Plat. Rep. 474 D, Theocr. 12. 29: φ. χέλις Simon. 51. 6: νόστος φ. Call. Epigr. 4. 6.

φιλοπαίσμων, ον, gen. ονος, = φιλοπαιγμων, Plat. Rep. 452 E, Crat. 406 C, but with v. l. φιλοπαιγμων.

φιλοπαίστης, ον, δ, = φιλοπαιγμων, Ael.

φιλοπᾶνυχος, ον, *fond of nightly watchings or festivals*, Orph.

φιλοπαρβόλος, ον, *fond of darning, venturous*, Plut. Philopoe. 9. Adv. —λας.

φιλοπαρβος, ον, *loving virgins or the virgin state*.

φιλοπάτρια, η, (φιλοπάτωρ) *love of one's father*.

φιλοπατρία, η, *love of one's country*: in Ar. Vesp. 1465, used for *love of one's father*: from

φιλόπατρις, ἰδὸς, δ, η, *loving one's country*, Polyb.: the acc. φιλόπατρις occurs in Diod. (Junior) Epigr. 11, Cic. Att. 9. 10, 5.

II. τὸ φιλόπατρις, = φιλοπατρία. Cf. φιλόπολις.

φιλόπατωρ, ορος, δ, η, (πάτηρ) *loving one's father*, Eur. Or. 1605, I. A. 638.

φιλοπένθης, ές, (πένθος) *indulging in mourning, sorrowful*.

φιλοπένθαλος, ον, *fond of the πένθαλος*.

φιλοπενθής, ές, (πενθύομαι) *fond of inquiring, curious*, Plut.

φιλοπυνεύω, to be fond of asking, inquisitive, Polyb.: from φιλοπυνέω, ον, δ, (πυνέομαι) = φιλοπυνεύω. Hence

φιλοπυνεσία, η, *desire of knowledge, curiosity*, Plut.

φιλοπυνεστής, ον, = φιλοπυνεστός, ον, = φιλοπυνεστής.

φιλοπικρός, ον, *fond of what is bitter*, Arist. Eth. Eud.

φιλοπλάκουντος, ον, (πλάκω) *cake-loving*, Aeth. [ᾶ]

φιλοπλάτων, ανος, δ, η, *fond of Plato*, Diog. L. 3. 47. [ᾶ]

φιλοπλέκτος, ον, (πλέκα) *usually braided, κῆρυ* Anth.

φιλοπλόκαμος, ον, *loving tresses of hair*: in gen. = εὐπλόκαμος, Euphor. Fr. 42.

φιλόπλους, ον, contr. —πλους, ον, *fond of sailing or swimming*, Anth.

φιλόπλος, ον, (ὄπλον) *loving arms or war*, Anth. [ῖ]

φιλόπλουσις, ον, = φιλόπλουτος, Heliod.

φιλοπλουτέω, to love or seek riches: and

φιλοπλουτία, η, *love of riches, pursuit of them*, Plut.: from φιλόπλουτος, ον, *loving or seeking riches*, φ. ἄμλλα *eager pursuit of wealth*, wealth eagerly sought, Eur. I. T. 412.

φιλοποιέω, (φιλοποιός) *to make a friend of*: —Med. *to make any one one's friend*, attach him to oneself, Dion. H. Hence

φιλοποιήσις, εως, η, *a making dear, gaining a friend*.

φιλοποιήτης, οὔ, δ, *a friend of poets*, Plat. Rep. 607 D.

φιλοποιία, η, = φιλοποιήσις, Diog. L.

φιλοποιήμιος, ον, (ποιήμι) *loving the flock*, Theocr. 5. 106.

φιλοποιός, ον, (ποιέω) *making dear, forming friendship*, Plut.

φιλοπόλεμος, ον, poet. φιλοπ., *fond of war, warlike*, freq. in II., always in poet. form: τὸ φ. *love of war*. Adv. —μως, Isocr. 178 E.

φιλόπολις, εως and ἰδος, Ion. ιος, δ, η: Plat. has the gen. —ιδος Rep. 470 D, but the acc. —ω Apol. 24 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607: —poet. also φιλόπολις, q. v.: —*loving one's city or state*, a patriot, Aesch. Theb. 176, Plat., etc.; φ. ἀστυα Πind. O. 4. 26; φ. ἀρετή patriotism, Ar. Lys. 547: —at Athens, φιλόπατρις was used of a Greek patriot (in general), φιλόπολις of an Athenian, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 1. c.

φιλοπολίτης, ον, δ, *loving one's fellow-citizens*, Plut. [ῖ]

φιλοπολύγελος, ανος, δ, η, *loving much laughter*: poet. φιλοπολύγελος. [ῶ]

φιλοπόνω, (φιλόπονος) *to love labor, work hard, be diligent*, τι in a thing, Plat. Rep. 535 D, and Xen.: τὸ φιλοπονέω, = φιλοπονία, Xen. Oec. 21. 6. Hence

φιλοπονία, ατος, τό, *a labor of love*, Phot.

φιλοπονήγρια, η, *a love of bad men and actions*: from φιλοπονήγρος, ον, *a friend to bad men and actions*, Plut.

φιλοπονία, η, *love of labor, patient industry*, Plat. Rep. 535 C, D, Ale. 1. 122 C: φ. τινός *laborious practice of a thing*, Dem. 1408. 21: from

φιλόπονος, ον, *loving labor, toilsome, industrious*, Soph. Aj. 870, Plat., etc.; φ. περί τι Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 9. II. of things, toilsome, laborious, πόλεμος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 47. Adv. —ως, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4.

φιλόπορνος, ον, (πόρνη) *loving harlots or whoredom*, Eccl.

φιλοπορφύρεος, ον, (πορφυρά) *loving purple*, Clem. Al.

φιλοποσία, η, (φιλοπότης) *love of drinking, drunkenness*, Lat. vinolentia, Plat. Phaed. 81 E, and Xen.

φιλοποτέω, to be fond of drinking, drink much: from

φιλοπότης, ον, δ, (πίνω) *a lover of drinking, fond of wine*, Lat. vinolentus, Hdt. 2. 174. Hence

φιλοσοφῆτεον, verb. Adj., one must pursue wisdom, Plat. Euthyd. 288 D, Isocr. Antid. § 304.

φιλοσοφία, ἡ, love of knowledge and wisdom, pursuit thereof, study, Plat., etc. 2. the profession of a science. 3. the systematic, methodical treatment of a subject, investigation, study thereof, Lat. *meditatio*, περί τι, also in plur., τέχνηαι καὶ φιλοσοφίαι Isocr. 219 B: ἡ περί τας ἐπιδας φ. scientific treatment of argumentation, Id. 209 B, cf. 42 B. Cf. φιλόσοφος.

φιλοσοφολῆς, κλέους, ὁ, a friend, admirer of Sophocles, Diog. L. 4. 20.

φιλοσοφομερακίσκος, ὁ, (cf. φιλομείραξ) a systematic debaucher of youths, Ath.

φιλόσοφος, ον, (σοφία) strictly loving a handicraft or art, practising it with skill and dexterity, cf. σοφός, σοφία, σοφιστής; but the first actual use of the word is due to Pythagoras, who called himself φιλόσοφος a lover of knowledge for its own sake, a lover of wisdom,—not σοφός a sage, Cf. Quaest. Tusc. 3. 3 and 4; it was then used in a wide sense of all men of liberal education, scientific men, literary, learned men, etc., as opp. to the vulgar (οἱ πολλοί), hence joined with φιλομαθής and φιλόλογος, Plat. Rep. 376 B, 582 E. 2. esp. one who professes an art or science, a professor of logic, rhetoric, etc., cf. Morus Isocr. Paneg. 1, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 182 E:—the pecul. signif. philosopher, i. e. one who speculates on the nature of things, man, freedom, truth, etc., first came into general use with the various philosophical schools, from which time φιλόσοφος is a philosopher of the schools, one who teaches science, etc. according to his own system. II. as Adj. philosophic, loving knowledge, etc., φύσις, ψυχὴ φιλ. Plat. Rep. 486 A, B. Adv. -φως, φ. διακρίσεις πρὸς τι Isocr. Antid. § 206; also in Cic. Att. 13. 20. [Ar. Eccl. 571 has the penult. long before φ; cf. φ sub fin.]

φιλοστήλυγξ, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of, usually dwelling in grottoes, Anth.

φιλοστονδος, ον, (σπονδή) loving drink-offerings or libations, employed in them, Aesch. Cho. 202.

φιλοστονδος, ον, (σπονδή) loving haste or zeal, zealous, Anth.

φιλοστασίωτος, ον, ὁ, fond of, prone to sedition or rebellion.

φιλοστὰφίλος, ον, (στραφίλη) loving the grape-bunches, Nonn.

φιλοστεφάνω, to love crowns, strive for or seek them, περί τι in a thing, Polyb.; φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἑλληνας to lay oneself out for crowns of honor among them, Id., and Plut.: from φιλοστεφάνω, ον, loving crowns, garlanded, Ἀφροδίτη h. Hom. Cer. 102, κάμει Eur. Cresp. 15. 8.

φιλόστονος, ον, (στένω) loving sighs, indulging in them. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Theb. 279.

φιλοστοργέω, to love tenderly, esp. of the love of parents and children, brothers and sisters, Plat. Legg. 927 B: in gen. to love, παρὲν Polyb.: and

φιλοστοργία, ἡ, tender love, πρὸς τινα Polyb.: affectionateness, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4; 3: from

φιλόστοργος, ον, (στέργω, στοργή) loving tenderly, affectionate, esp. of the affection of parents and children, brothers and sisters, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, Theocr. 18. 13. Adv. -γως, Cic. Att. 15. 17, 1 and 2.

φιλοστράτιωτης, ον, ὁ, the soldier's friend, Xen. An. 7. 6, 4.

φιλόστοργος, ον, (στρέφω) loving changeable, changeable.

φιλοσυγγενής, ἐς, loving one's relatives.

φιλόσυκος, ον, (σῦκος) fond of figs, Plut.

φιλοσύμμαχος, ον, loving, true to one's allies or confederates.

φιλοσύνθησις, ἐς, gen. eos, loving intercourse or society, Plut.

φιλοσυνουσία, ἡ, fondness for comparison.

φιλοσύνουσιαι, to love intercourse, esp. of the sexual kind, Diog. L. 3. 98. Hence

φιλοσύνουσιαιστος, οὐ, ὁ, a lover of intercourse, esp. of the sexual kind.

φιλοσύντομος, ον, loving brevity.

φιλοσυνμάττω, to love, cherish, the body; and φιλοσυνμάττω, ἡ, love of the body, attention to it: from φιλοσυνμάττω, ον, (σῶμα) loving the body, indulging it, opp. to φιλόσοφος, Plat. Phaed. 68 B: cherishing, training the body, Plut. Adv. -τως.

φιλοσώφρων, ον, gen. onos, loving moderation or chastity.

φιλοτάριχος, ον, fond of salt fish, Antiph. Omph. 3. [ᾶ]

φιλοτεκνία, ἡ, love of one's children, Plut.: from

φιλότεκος, ον, (τέκνον) loving one's children or offspring, Hdt. 2. 66, Eur. Phoen. 356, etc.

φιλοτεχνέω, (φιλότεχνος) to love, cherish or to practise an art, Plat. Prot. 321 E, περί τι Epict. II. to use, employ art: hence to effect a thing by art, c. inf., Diod. Hence

φιλοτεχνημα, atos, τό, a curious or favorite work of art, Cic. Att. 13. 40, 1.

φιλοτεχνήμων, ον, gen. onos, and -τέχνης, ον, ὁ, = φιλότεχνος

φιλοτεχνήσις, ἡ, worse form for sq.

φιλοτεχνία, ἡ, (φιλοτεχνέω) a love of, fondness for art and works of art, Plat. Criti. 109 C. II. art, artificialness, Diog. L.

φιλότεκος, ον, (τέχνη) fond of art, ingenious, Plat. Rep. 476 A:—of things, artificial, curious. Adv. -ως, Plut.

φιλότης, πτος, ἡ, (φίλος) friendship, love, affection, freq. in Hom., Hes., and other Poets, and so in Plat. Legg. 757 A, though in Prose φίλα is the usu. form: also of friendship between nations, Pl. 3. 73, 94, 7. 302, etc.: κατὰ φιλότητα συγγίνεσθαι to come together acc. to their friendship, Hdt. 1. 172; so of the bond of hospitality, Od. 15. 55, 197, etc.: but in Hom. most freq. of sexual love or intercourse, in the phrases φιλότητι or ἐν φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῇ μύγναι etc., v. sub μύγναι B. 5; also, ὅπως καὶ φ. Pl. 13. 636, 14. 353, more rarely c. gen., φ. γυναικός Hes. Sc. 31, cf. Th. 374. 405, 625, 822; but Pind., in this signif., always uses the plur.

φιλότης, ὡ φίλε, my love, friend, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D.

φιλοτήσια, ἡ, v. sq. II.

φιλοτήσιος, ἰα, ὡν, also os, ον Theogn. 489, (φιλότης) of, belonging to friendship or love, promoting it, φ. ἔργα works of love, i. e. sexual intercourse, like ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης, Od. 1. 246; φ. δαῖτα Soph. El. 1074, φ. χορὸς Ar. Fr. 564. II. ἡ φιλοτήσια κίλες the cup sacred to friendship, the loving-cup, Ar. Lys. 203, Alex. Incert. 24; so also, ἡ φιλοτήσιος Theogn. 1. c. or more usu. ἡ φιλοτήσια (sub. κίλες), φιλοτήσιον λαβεῖν to receive a health, have one's health drunk, Ar. Ach. 985; φιλοτήσιον προτινέει to drink a health, Dem. 380. fin., cf. Alex. Dorr. 3, where for τῆς φιλοτήσιας, it is proposed to read τρεῖς.

φιλότησις, ἡ, = φιλότης, dub.

φιλοτιμέομαι, οἶμαι, Dep., c. fut. med. ἡσόμεαι: aor. ἐφιλοτιμήην Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3, Plat. Lach. 182 B; yet also aor. med. ἐφιλοτιμήσασθαι in Isocr., and Aristid.: (φιλότιμος). To love, seek honor, Xen. Hipparch. 9. 6: hence to be ambitious, emulous, jealous, often much like φιλονεικέω, Ar. Ran. 282; φ. ὅτι... to be jealous because..., Xen. An. 1. 4, 7. 2. φιλ. ἐπὶ τινι to place one's fame in a thing, glory, pride oneself upon it, Plat. Rep. 553 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 11, and freq. in Isocr.; φ. τι or πρὸς τι to be eager or anxious for a thing, pursue it eagerly, Xen. Oec. 4. 24, Hell. 1. 6, 5; so too, φ. περ τινος Plut.: φιλ. πρὸς τινα to vie eagerly with another, rival him, Plat. Symp. 178 E, Phaedr. 234 A. 3. c. inf. to strive eagerly and emulously to do a thing, endeavor earnestly, aspire, e. g. οἱ πᾶν ἀν φιλοτιμήσονται φίλῳ σοι χρῆσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3, cf. Oec. 21. 6:—c. acc. et inf., to be anxious that..., Id. Hipparch. 1. 25. 4. φιλ. ἐς τινα to make a display towards any one: hence absol. to swagger, brag, Ar. Ran. 281; also φιλοτιμείσθαι τι to make a present, Aristae.

5. to contribute emulously or lavishly to an object, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Lycurg. 167. 39; εἰς τὴν τιμὴν etc., Ael. Hence

φιλοτιμία, atos, τό, an act, proof of ambition or rivalry: in gen. a characteristic act of the φιλότιμος, Plut. [τῆ]

φιλοτιμῶν, verb. Adj., one must be ambitious, Plut.

φιλοτιμία, ἡ, Ion. -ην, (φιλοτιμέομαι) the character etc. of the φιλότιμος, love of honor or distinction, ambition, Pind. Fr. 229, Eur. Phoen. 532, Thuc., etc.: emulation, rivalry, φ. πρὸς τινα with another, Aeschin. 56. 7: φ. ἐπὶ τινι pride in or at a thing, Plat. Symp. 178 D: φ. τινὸς eagerness for a thing, Xen. Cr. 8. 1, 35:—hence 2. in bad sense, presumption, ostentation, Valck. Hdt. 3. 53; whence φιλοτιμία and φιλονεικία are joined by Plat. Rep. 548 C; also ostentatiousness, prodigality, Dem. 312. 26: and in good signif. liberality, munificence. 3.

honor, dignity, Xen. Hier. τ. 27, Aeschin. 60. 4. II. punningly, *the conduct of one Philotimus*, Cic. Att. 7. 11, cf. 6. 9, 2. III. = *φιλοτιμία*, a proof of glory, Dem. 729. 15.

φιλότιμος, *ον*, (τιμῇ) *loving honor, ambitious*, Eur. Phoen. 567, etc.; τὸ φιλότιμον = *foreg.*, Thuc. 2. 44: hence *zealous, emulous, earnest*, εὐχῆ Aesch. Supp. 656: also *splendid, ostentatious, prodigal*: and in good sense, *much-honored, like πολύτιμος*, Aesch. Eur. 1033. Adv. -μως, φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι to strive, exert oneself eagerly after a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26.

φιλότιμος, *ον*, (τέμνω) *fond of cutting*: φ. ἡμέρα the day of circumcision, Nonn.

φιλοτιμοῦτος, *δ*, *fond of such and such things*, whatever they may be, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4, ubi v. Zell.

φιλοπράγμων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, (πράγμα) *fond of sweetmeats or dessert*, Eubul. Καμπύλ. 5.

φιλοπράγες, *ον*, (πράττειν) *fond of the table and its pleasures*, Ath. [α].

φιλοπράφης, *ές*, = *φιλοπρόφης*, Eur. Aug. 14.

φιλοπρόφης, *ος*, *to be fond of feeding or keeping animals*, φιλ. κινύας Plat. —Pass. *to be well fed, fattened*, LXX: from

φιλοπρόφης, *ον*, (πρέφω) *fond of feeding or keeping*, Orph.

II. (τροφῇ) *loving food*.

φιλοπταῖνον, *τὸ*, poet. for *φιλοπταῖνον*, Dim. from *φιλόπτης*, a little pet, darling, Ar. Eccl. 891. [α]

φιλοπταῖνος, *ον*, *friend of a tyrant or tyranny*, Dion. H. [β]

φιλότυφος, *ον*, *loving pride, arrogant*, Philo.

φιλοτυθεῖω, *ν*, *φ. δῶω*, *to be fond of blaming or fault-finding*, dub. I. in Hipp. Hence

φιλοτύθαστος, *ον*, *fond of fault-finding*, Hipp.

φιλοτύλης, *ες*, gen. *έος*, *loving health*, Arist. Eth. Eud., with

v. I. *φιλυγίης*.

φιλότυπος, *ον*, = *φίλυπος*.

φιλοφαιάξ, *άκος*, *δ*, *ή*, *loving the Phaeacians*.

φιλόφθογος, *ος*, (φθογγή) *loving noise, noisy*, σκόλαξ Anyt. 23.

φιλόφθονος, *ον*, *envious*, Diod.

φιλόφιλία, *ή*, *love of one's friends*, Arist. Eth. N.: from

φιλόφιλος, *ον*, *loving one's friends*, Arist. Rhet.

φιλοφρονίμης, *γγυος*, *δ*, *ή*, *loving the lyre, accompanying it*, of song, Aesch. Supp. 696.

φιλοφρονέομαι, *οὔμαι*, Dep., c. fut. med., aor. med. et pass. (v. infir.):—(φιλόφρων). *To treat, use or deal with affectionately, to show kindness and favor to*, τινά Hdt. 3. 50: also metaphor., φ. ἡθῆ κακὰ to foster bad habits, Plat. Legg. 669 B: more rarely c. dat., φιλοφρονήσασθαι τινί τι to show a favor to one, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 8; and so metaphor., φ. θυμῷ to indulge passion, like θυμῷ χαίρειν, εἰκεν Plat. Legg. 935 C; more freq. later c. dat., as in Ath., and Diog. L.:—but in aor. pass. *φιλοφρονήθηνα* in a reciprocal sense, to show kindness to one another, to greet or embrace one another, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 40, for which, in An. 4. 5, 34, he has *φιλοφρονήσασθαι ἀλλήλους*.

II. absol. *to be of a kindly, cheerful temper*, Xen. Apol. 7.—The Act. *φιλοφρονέω* only as f. i. for *φιλά φρ.* Od. 16. 17, and dub. in Nicost. ar. Stob. p. 426. 43.

φιλοφρονέστερος, *έρας*, *ερον*, Compar. of *φιλόφρων*. Adv. -πως. *φιλοφρόνῃμα*, *ατος*, *τὸ*, *friendly treatment*, Aeschin. Epist.

φιλοφρόνησις, *ή*, *a treating in a friendly manner*. Hence *φιλοφρόνητικός*, *ή*, *όν*, *friendly, kind*.

φιλοφροσύνη, *ή*, (φιλόφρων) *a friendly temper and behaviour, friendliness, kindness, affection*, II. g. 256, Plat., etc.; φ. τινός *affection for one*, Hdt. 5. 92, 3: esp. *friendly treatment, greeting, welcome*, σὺν φιλοφροσύνῃν δέχεσθαι Pind. O. 6. 165.

II. *cheerfulness, gaiety*, Xen. Symp. 2. 24.

φιλοφρόσυτος, *ή*, *ον*, = *sq.*, Anth.

φιλόφρων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *ή*, (φρήν) *kindly minded or disposed, kindly, loving, dear, ἀρετή*, Ησυχίη Pind. P. 1. 184., 8. 1: *kind, affable*, as one of the qualities of a general, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, cf. Symp. 8. 16. Adv. -φρόνως, φ. ἀπαδέσθαι, δέχεσθαι τινα to greet kindly, welcome, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, 3. 13, 51, etc.; φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to be kindly minded towards one, Xen. Cyr. 3. 10, 10: φ. βλέπειν to wear a kind, friendly look, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 4, cf. Symp. 1. 10.

φιλόφρων, *ον*, (φωνή) *fond of talking, talkative*, Plut.

φιλόχλαινος, *ον*, (χλαῖνα) *fond of a cloak, of wearing it*, Nonn.

φιλόχλος, *ον*, *loving popular favor*, Diog. L. 4. 41 and 42. [1] *φιλοχόρευτις*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (χορεύω) *friend of the choral dance*, epith. of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 402, etc.

φιλόχορος, *ον*, *loving the choir or choral dance*, epith. of Pan, Aesch. Pers. 448; of Pallas, Ar. Thesm. 1136.

φιλοχρημάτης, (φιλοχρήματος) *to love money, be covetous*, Plat. Legg. 737 A, Isae. 81. 29. Hence

φιλοχρημάτια, *ή*, *love of money, covetousness*, Plat. Rep. 391 C, Legg. 747 B.

φιλοχρηματιστής, *οὔ*, *δ*, (χρηματίζω) *fond of making money*, joined with *φιλοχρήματος*, Plat. Rep. 551 A. Hence

φιλοχρηματιστικός, *ή*, *όν*, *proper to a φιλοχρηματιστής*. Adv. -κάς.

φιλοχρημάτος, *ον*, (χρήματα) *loving money, covetous*, Plat. Phaed. 68 C, 82 C, etc., cf. *φιλοχρηματιστής*:—τὸ φ. = *φιλοχρηματία*, Plat. Rep. 435 E. Adv. -τως, φ. ἔχειν = *φιλοχρηματεῖν*, Isocr. 7 A.

φιλοχρημονέω, (φιλοχρήμων) = *φιλοχρηματέω*, Plat. Legg. 729 A:—no alteration is wanted.

φιλοχρημοσύνη, *ή* = *φιλοχρηματία*, Plat. Legg. 938 C: from *φιλοχρήμων*, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, = *φιλοχρήματος*.

φιλόχρηστος, *ον*, *loving goodness, fairness, honesty*, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4.

φιλόχριστος, *ον*, *loving Christ*, Eccl.

φιλόχρονος, *ον*, *loving or seeking time*.

φιλόχρυσία, *ή*, *love of gold*: from

φιλόχρυσος, *ον*, *greedy of gold*, Luc.

φιλοχρώω, *to be fond of a place or country, to abide there always*, ἡμεῖς Hdt. 8. 111; cf. Ar. Fr. 198: c. dat., φ. τόποις Polyb.; so ἔρεσι, λόφω etc.; ἐν and ἐπὶ τόποις, freq. in Dion. H.: and

φιλοχώρα, *ή*, *fondness for a place, love of one's haunts, local attachments*, Ar. Vesp. 834: from

φιλόχωρος, *ον*, (χώρα) *fond of a place*.

φιλοψευδία, *ή*, *a propensity to lying*: from

φιλοψευδής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (ψεύδος, ψεύδομαι) *fond of lies or lying*, Pl. 12. 164: opp. to *φιλόσοφος*, Plat. Rep. 485 D.

φιλοψευδία, *ή*, = *φιλοψευδία*.

φιλοψεύστης, *ον*, *δ*, (ψεύδομαι) = *φιλοψευδής*.

φιλοψία, *ή*, (φιλοψος) *fondness for dainties*, esp. fish, Plut.

φιλόψιλος, *ον*, *loving the last place in the chorus*, cf. *ψιλέος*, Alcm. 108.

φιλοψόνεω, *to be fond of blaming, be censorious*: from *φιλόπνοος*, *ον*, *fond of blaming, censorious*, Eur. Phoen. 198, El. 904. Adv. -γως.

φιλοψόνος, *ον*, (ψών) *fond of dainties*, esp. fish, Plut. [1] *φιλόψοφος*, *ον*, *fond of making a noise*.

φιλοψύχεω, (φιλόπνοος) *to be fond of one's life, hence to be cowardly, dastardly or faint-hearted*, Tyrtae. 1. 18, Eur. Hec. 315, etc.; φ. υπέρ τῆς ἀρετῆς Lys. 193. 5.

φιλοψύχτητον, verb. Adj., *one must love life*, Plat. Gorg. 512 E.

φιλοψύχη, *ή*, Ion. -τή, *love of life, cowardice, faint-heartedness*, φιλοψύχην ἀναρπάζει he becomes fond of life, Hdt. 6. 29; so, πολλὰ φ. ἔχει με Plat. Apol. 37 C.

φιλόψυχος, *ον*, (ψυχή) *loving one's life, hence cowardly, dastardly, faint-hearted*, γυνή Eur. Hec. 348; πλοῦτος φ. κακόν Id. Phoen. 597. Adv. -χως. [β]

φιλόψυχρος, *ον*, *loving the cold, fond of cold*, Theophr.

φιλόφω, *ν*, *έωω*, (φίλος) *to make a friend of*.

φιλάτιον, *τό*, Comic Dim. from *φίλατος*, dub.

φίλατος, *ή*, *ον*, irreg. Superl. of *φίλος*, Hom., and Hes.:—esp. in Trag., τὰ φίλατα one's best beloved, nearest and dearest, as parents, children, husband or wife, brothers and sisters, Valck. Phoen. 437, 1467: more rarely in Prose, as Plat. Prot. 313 E, Gorg. 513 A, Legg. 650 A, cf. Valck. Hipp. 961.

φίλατος, *έρας*, *ερον*, irreg. Compar. of *φίλος*, II., and Hes.

φίλατρον, *τό*, (φίλω) *a love-charm, spell to produce love*, whether a potion or any other means, φ. θελκτήρια έρωτος Eur. Hipp. 509, cf. Phoen. 1260, And. 541, etc.; said of the robe of Nessus by which Deianira hoped to win back the love of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 584, 1142: in gen. *a charm, spell*, as a means of winning or influencing others, Pind. P. 3. 112; hence the bit is called φ. ἵππειον Id. O. 13. 95; Apollo's

oracle's are φίλτρα τόλμης *spells to produce boldness*, Aesch. Cho. 1029; children are a φίλτρον of love to their parents, Eur. I. A. 917, Alcmén. 7. II. in plur. *charms, loveliness*, Anth. III. in gen. love, Herm. Orph. p. 823. Hence φίλτροποιός, ὅν, (ποιῶ) *preparing love-charms*, Aristaeon. φίλτροποτον, τό, (πίνω) *a love-potion*, susp. φίλνυρις, ὁ, ἡ, *fond of wanton violence, prone thereto*, Crates ap. Clem. Al. 492 ult. φίλνυρις, οὐ, ὁ, = φίλνυρις, Anth. φίλνυις, ἐς, gen. εὐς, v. l. for φιλοῦνις, q. v. φίλνυθρῶλος, ον, *loving moisture, always moist*, Anth. φίλνυθρίας, ου, ὁ, = φίλνυρος. Hence φίλνυθρία, f. ἄνω [ᾶ], *to love water*. φίλνυρος, ον, (ῥω) *loving water or watery things*, Plut. [I] φίλνυρ, ἡ, v. φυλκή. φίλνυρος, ον, *loving song*, Anacreont. [I] φίλνυθικός, ον, *fond of obeying, obedient*. II. *loving one's subjects*, Plut. φίλνυρος, ον, *loving sleep*, Theocr. 18. 10. [I] φίλνυθόχοος, ον, (ὑποδοχή) *fond of entertaining, of hospitality*, Diog. L. 2. 133. φίλνυθότροφος, ον, (ὑποτροφή) *wont to return, of certain complaints*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. φίλνυθότροφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = *foreg.*, Hipp. φίλνυθία, ἡ, *a propensity to suspicion*, susp. φίλνυρα, (not φίλνυρα), ἡ, Ion. φίλνυρ, *the lime or linden tree*, Lat. tiliā, Hdt. 4. 67. II. *the bass underneath its bark*, used to make paper and mats, and to tie up garlands, Horat. Od. 1. 38. [ῶ] φίλνυρεῖα, ἡ, *a kind of ligustrum or privet*, phillyrea, Diosc. : also written φίλνυρεῖα. φίλνυρινός, η, ον, (φίλνυρα) *of the lime or linden tree, tight as linden wood*, Ar. Av. 1377. [ῶ] φίλνυριον, τό, Dim. from φίλνυρα, esp. *a small table of linden wood*, [ῶ] φίλνυρινός, ον, = φίλνυρινός. [ῶ] φίλνυρός, ὅν, (ῥω) *fond of singing or song, song-loving*, Ar. Vesp. 270, Ran. 241. φίλνυριος, ον, *loving the beautiful*. φίλνυρεῖται, ον, ὁ, (ὑρος) *a lover of mountains*, Anth. φίλνυψ, ὥπος, ὁ, ἡ, = φίλος, Hesch. ΦΙΜΩΣ, ὁ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ φιμώ, *any instrument for keeping the mouth closed*. I. *a muzzle*, for dogs to prevent their biting, for calves to prevent their sucking, etc., Lat. capistrum, fasciella, φιδν περιβῆναι τινι Luc. Vit. Auctio 22 : elsewh. κημῶς, also πύσσαχος. II. *the nose-band of a horse's bridle*, sometimes fitted (it seems) with pipes through which the horses' breath made a whistling sound, Aesch. Theb. 463; hence called φιδν αὐλωτοί Id. Fr. 330 : elsewh. πυγυῖος. Aeschin. q. 9. III. *a kind of cup*, used as a *dice-bow*, Lat. fritillus, Aeschin. q. 9. IV. = φιδνός, Diosc. φιδνός, f. ὥσω, *to muzzle*, shut up as with a muzzle, φ. τῷ ἐξέφ τον αὐχένα *to make fast his neck in the pillory*, Ar. Nub. 592 : also metaph. *to muzzle, gag, put to silence*, τινά Luc. : and N. Al. φιδνῶδης, ἐς, (φιδνός, εἶδος) *like a muzzle*. II. *of astringent quality*. φιδνωσις, εὐς, ἡ, (φιδνῶ) *a muzzling* : in gen. *a shutting or stopping up*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. φιδνωτρον, τό, (φιδνῶ) *an instrument for muzzling or stopping up*. φιν, a Dor. form for σφιν, σφίσιν, used by the Alex. Poets, Call. Dian. 125, 213, Fr. 183, Nic., etc. φίνις, ὁ, = φήνη, Diosc. φίνιρος, φινάτωρος, Dor. for φίλτερος, φίλτατος, Epich. p. 29. φίντις, ὁ, in Pind. Ol. 6. 37, a prop. n., being Sicil. for Φίλτις, like Φυτῖας, Φυτῖλος etc., Böckh Expl. p. 156; acc. to others Dor. for φιδνός. φῖξ, ἡ, gen. φικός, Boeot. for Σφίγξ, v. l. in Hes. Th. 326, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 D, Lob. Phryn. 72. Φιτιάλοι, οἱ, = Φετιάλεις. φίτρον, τό, = σφ. φιτρός, ὁ, *the stem of a tree, a block, log* : in gen. *a piece* [1498]

of wood, Pl. 12. 29, etc., Od. 12. 11 : elsewh. κορμός. II. in Lyc. *a fire-brand*. (Akin to φῶς, φῆντα, φῆντα, hence acc. to Damm. contr. for φῆντος.) φῆττά, Acol. for φῆττα, σῆττα. φῆττάκια, τὰ, Acol. for φῆττάκια. φῆττο, poet. for φῆττω, Ar. Pac. 1164, Eupol. Autol. 8. φῆττω, ἀσος, τὸ, (φῆττω) *a shoot, scion* : metaph. of a son, Aesch. Ag. 1281, cf. φῆττωμα. φῆττομοῖν, ἑνός, ὁ, poet. for φυτοκόμος, *a leader of plants, gardener*, Aesch. Eum. 910 : — on the accent v. Lob. Paral. 195. φῆττος, υος, ὁ, *a begetter, father*, Lyc. : from φῆττω, f. ὥσω, (φῆν) = φῆντω, *to sow, plant, beget, call into being*, Aesch. Pr. 233, Supp. 312, Soph. Tr. 310, Aj. 1296; but rare in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 461 A, Criti. 116 C : in Med. of the woman, *to produce, bear*, Hds. . κεφάλφ φῆττωσάτο νῖν Hes. Th. 986. [i always, whence it is used by Poets, metri grat., for φῆττω : ὕ in fut., and whenever followed by a consonant.] φῆτῶδω = φῆτῶδω, Hesch. * φῆτῶ, intr. form from φῆτῶ, *to be broken or rent with a noise*, hence aor. 2 ἐφῆλαον (like πέφραδον from φράζω, ἐφῆραδον from χράζω, E. M. 403. 47), λακδῆς ἐφῆλαον Aesch. Cho. 28. The pres. prob. only occurs in the redupl. form παφῆτῶζω, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. φῆλῶνις, = foreg. φῆλῶνις, ὅν, ὁ, the Lat. Flamen, App. φῆλῶνες, also φῆλῶνις, οἱ, the Lat. flamines, Plut. φῆλῶνισσα, Dor. for φῆλῶνισσα. φῆλῶσις, εὐς, ἡ, (φῆλῶ) Ion. for θῆλῶσις, Hipp. [ᾶ] φῆλῶμα, τό, Ion. for θῆλῶμα, Hipp. φῆλῶσις, ὁ, (φῆλῶ) for παφῆλῶσις, *a foaming, frothing, bubbling*. II. metaph. *empty boasting*. φῆλῶσις, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., Ion. for θῆλῶσις. φῆλῶτῶρα, and φῆλῶτῶρα φῆλῶτῶρα, Comic words in Ar. Ran. 1286, etc. : meant to parody an empty high-flown style — 'sound and fury signifying nothing.' φῆλῶσις, f. ὥσω, Att. for φῆλῶσις : from φῆλῶσις, ὄν, collat. form of φῆλῶσις, q. v., found as early as Solon 5. 15; used also by Pind. P. 1. 170, and the prevailing form even in Hdt., cf. Schweigh. ad 1. 120. Adv. -ως, φῆ. ἔχειν *to be ill*, Hdt. 3. 129, and Thuc. : but φῆλῶσις ἔχειν τῇν τέχνην *to know an art badly*, Hdt. 3. 130 : φῆ. πῆξαι τῇ σὸλῳ *to fail with the fleet*, Hdt. 6. 94; φῆ. ἀκούει, like Lat. male audire, *to be ill spoken of, to be blamed*, Hdt. 7. 10, 7. φῆλῶσις, πῆξ, ἡ, Att. for φῆλῶσις. φῆλῶσις, ον, (φῆλῶσις, * ἔργω) *working badly* : ὁ φῆ. *a sorry workman*, Soph. Phil. 35. φῆλῶσις, f. φῆλῶσις, Dor. φῆλῶσις, (Theocr. 5. 148), aor. ἐφῆλασθαι (Th. 150) — collat., esp. Ion., form of θῆλῶ, *to crush, bruise in pieces*, Pind. N. 10. 128, Ar. Plut. 718, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. : in gen. *to hurt, wound*, Ar. Nub. 1376, Plut. 784, Theocr. ll. c. II. in Att. Comedy, *to bruise with the teeth, eat up, swallow greedily*, Ar. Plut. 694, Pac. 1306, Fr. 116, Menand. p. 255. (There is no need to make two separate words of this as Passow does.) [ᾶ even in fut. and aor. in Pind. l. c., but ᾶ Theocr. ll. c.] φῆλῶσις, (φῆλῶ) = φῆλῶ, φῆλῶ, βῆλῶ, E. M. φῆλῶσις, ἡ, ὄν, (φῆλῶ) *off from or belonging to the veins*, φῆ. πόρος *the channel of a vein*, Arist. H. A. φῆλῶσις, τό, Dim. from φῆλῶ, Plat. Tim. 65 C, 84 E. φῆλῶσις, ἐς, (φῆλῶ, δυνάμει, εἶδος) *apt to disturb the veins*, dub. l. in Hipp., v. Foës. Oec. φῆλῶσις, ἐς, gen. εὐς, (φῆλῶ, νῆρυν) *made up of veins and sinews*, Arist. Respir. φῆλῶσις, ἡ, (πᾶλλω) *a beating of the pulse, pulsation*, Democ. ap. Erot. φῆλῶσις, ἡ, (δῆρυν) *the bursting of a vein*, Hipp. φῆλῶσις, *to open a vein* : — Pass. *to be bled*, Hipp. : and φῆλῶσις, ἡ, *the opening of a vein, blood-letting*, Hipp. : from φῆλῶσις, ον, (φῆλῶ, τέμνω) *cutting or opening veins, letting blood* : τὸ φῆλῶσις, eub. ἡμῶν, *a lancet*. φῆλῶσις, ὡς, Pass. (φῆλῶ, τέμνω) *to have the veins swollen*, as in great exertion : hence *to strain or exert oneself*, A. B. φῆλῶσις, ἐς, (φῆλῶ, εἶδος) *like a vein or veins*, Arist. H. A.

φλεγέθω, poet. collat. form of φλέγω, used only in pres. transit., to burn, scorch, burn up, II. 17. 738: Pass. to be burnt, ὄρεα πυρὶ φλεγόμενα νεκροί II. 23. 197. II. intr. to blaze, flare up, be on fire, in flames, II. 18. 211., 21. 358, Hes. Th. 846: of the sun, to blaze, Soph. Tr. 99, Eur. Phoen. 169: metaph. like Lat. *flagrare*, Aesch. Supp. 87. Only poet.

φλεγός, ὁ, ὄν, = φλόγος, φλογερός, dub. I. in Galen. φλέγμα, ατος, τό, (φλέγω) a flame, fire, heat, II. 21. 337, just like φλόξ. II. as medic. term, from Hipp. downwds.

1. inflammation, heat. 2. phlegm, Lat. *pituita*, a cold slimy humor in the human body, regarded as the matter and cause of many diseases, so too in Hdt. 4. 187: cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. The Latin medical writers retained *flegma* in the signif. of phlegm, but for inflammation and swelling they said *flemens* and *flemens*. 3. λευκὸν φλέγμα a kind of dropsy, *anasarca*, Hipp.; cf. λευκοφλεγματίας. 4. whether φλέγμα is used also for *cholae bile*, is still very dub.; for in the passages quoted in proof, Erys. Cyc. II. 4, etc., it may mean merely a malignant, poisonous juice.

φλεγμῶνός, ὄν, (φλέγμα II. 1, ἄγω) carrying off phlegm. φλεγμαίνω, nor. ἐφλεγμαῖνα and ἐφλέγμανα, (φλέγμα) transit. to heat, inflame, make swell up; also of food, to fill, nourish, opp. to ἰσχνάλω, Hipp. II. intr. to be heated, be inflamed, festered, to fester, Ar. Vesp. 276, Plat. Tim. 85 B, etc.; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. sub v. φλέγμα: φλεγμαίνουσα πόλις, opp. to ἰσχύς, Plat. Rep. 372 E; but also, a city in a hot situation, Poll.

2. also of the sea, to surge, boil, foam; and so metaph. of raging passions, Polyb.; so, ἀρχὴ φλεγμαίνουσα, = παργώσα καὶ θυμοακίνη, Plat. Legg. 691 E. φλεγμαῖος, αία, αἶον, = φλεγματικός, dub. φλεγμανός, εως, ἡ, = φλεγμονή, Hipp. φλεγμασία, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. φλεγματώδης, αία, αἶον, (φλέγμα II. 2) suffering from phlegm, full of phlegm.

φλεγματίας, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ής, (φλέγμα II. 2) = foreg., Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φλεγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φλέγμα II. 2) like phlegm, full of it, suffering from it.

φλεγματοειδής, ἐς, (φλέγμα II, εἶδος) inflamed: inflammatory. 2. also of food, filling, nourishing. II. of the nature of phlegm, full of phlegm.

φλεγματώδης, ἔσθλα, ὄν, poet. for φλεγματικός.

φλεγμῶνός, ἐς, gen. eos, contr. for φλεγματοειδής, Hipp.

φλεγμονή, ἡ, (φλέγω) inflammation beneath the skin, a swelling, Foës. Oec. Hipp. II. metaph. heat of passion, lust.

φλεγμονώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an inflammation or swelling, connected with or causing it.

φλεγμός, ὁ, = φλογμός, blood, dub. acc. to Hesych.

φλέγος, τό, = φλόξ, Hesych.

φλέγρα, ας, ἡ, Phlegra: Φλέγρας πέδιλον a plain in Thrace famous for underground fire, in which the giants are said to have been conquered by the gods, Pind. N. 1. 100, Ar. Av. 824: also in plur. Φλέγραι, Pind. I. 6 (5). 49.—The same name was given to the volcanic plain of Campania.

φλεγυρός, ὁ, ὄν, (φλέγω) like φλογερός, burning, flaming: metaph. hot, ardent, Μοῖσα Ar. Ach. 665. 2. flaming, notable, φλ. ψήρος βροτῶν Cratin. Drap. 1, cf. φλέγω B. 3.

φλεγυας, ου, ὁ, a kind of vulture or eagle, Hes. Sc. 134, said to be so named from its being flame-colored.

ΦΛΕΓΩ, fut. φλέξω. A. trans., to burn, scorch, set on fire, burn up, II. 21. 13, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 700:—Pass. to become hot, take fire, blaze up, πυρὶ φλεγέσθαι II. 21. 365.

2. to make to flash, of lightning, Ζεὺς διὰ χειρὸς βέλος φλέγειν Aesch. Theb. 512. II. metaph. of rousing vehement passion, to kindle, inflame to rage, love, fear, agony, etc., τινά, like Lat. *irare*, Soph. O. T. 192, cf. Jac. A. F. p. 120: more freq. in Pass. φλεγέσθαι, like Lat. *uri*, to be inflamed, burn with rage, love, etc., Soph. O. C. 1695, Ar. Nub. 993, Plat. Charm. 155 D: κάσθαι καὶ φλ. Id. Tim. 85 B. 2. also c. acc. rei, to make to blaze up, rouse or stir up, ἀνακε, πταρ οὐρανὸν φλέγειν Soph. Aj. 196, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 579:—Pass. to blaze up, burst or break forth, ὕμνοι φλέγονται Bacchyl. 12. 12. 3. to make illustrious or famous, like Lat. *illustrare*,

I. Pind. P. 5. 60: Pass. to be or become so, Pind. N. 10. 4., I. 7. 33, cf. infir. a. 3.

B. intrans. to burn, flame, blaze, of lightning, the sun, etc., Trag.: φλέγειν χρυσοῦ to blaze with gold, Pind. O. 2. 131.

2. metaph. to burst or break forth; φλ. μαρίας Ar. Thesm. 680: of passion, θυμὸς ἀνδρείᾳ φλέγειν Aesch. Theb. 52, cf. 286: cf. supr. a. II. 2.

3. to shine forth, become famous, Pind. N. 6. 66, Br. Ar. Rh. 3. 773, cf. φλεγυρός.—The word is rare in Prose; Plat. uses only φλέγμα in the sense of being inflamed, v. supr. (Akin to Lat. *ful-gere*, *flag-ro*, *flamma*, and to A. Sax. *blican*, Sanscr. *bhṛgá* splendore, Pott Et. Forsch. I. 236.—Hence φλόξ, φλεγάω, φλέγμα, φλεγμαίνω etc.)

φλεδονεία, ἡ, idle talk: from φλεδονεύω, (φλέδων) to talk idly, babble: also in Med. φλεδονέμοιαι.

φλεδονέω, = foreg.

φλεδονώδης, ἐς, gen. eos, (εἶδος) = ληρώδης, φλόαρος, talkative, silly, Hipp.: from

φλέδων, ονος, and φλεδών, ὠνος, ὁ, (φλέω) an idle talker, babbler, Aesch. Ag. 1195.

φλέδων, ὠνος, ἡ, idle talk, babbling, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 462 F.

φλένιος, ἡ, ον, made from the plant φλέως, Lob. Phryn. 293.

φλέξ, εως, ἡ, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 883.

φλέξ, εως, ἡ, (φλέγω) a burning.

φλέος, ὁ, = φλέως, φλοῦς, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ΦΛΕΩ, prob. only found in compd. περιφλέω in Hdt.

φλέψ, ἡ, later ὁ, Lob. Paral. 113, gen. φλεβός: (φλέω) —a vein, in a living body, II. 13. 546, Hdt. 4. 2, 187, Aesch., etc.: φλέψ κολη, v. sub κολος 1. fin. —Hippocr. and the most ancient Physiologers did not distinguish the veins from the arteries;—the word ἀρτηρία being by them used for all, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

II. like πηγή, any vein or channel, a vein of metal, Xen. Vect. 1. 5; a spring of water, the grain in wood, in stone, etc.: esp. γονίμην φλέψ membrum virile, Anth., also simply φλέψ, Xenarch. Βουτὰλ. 1. 8.

ΦΛΕΩ, to gush, teem with abundance, overflow, Aesch. Ag. 377, 1416. II. to overflow with talk, talk idly, Hesych.

The Verb φλέω itself, which seems to be used only in pres. and impf., is rare: it is more important as a Root branching off in many directions. From the radic. notion, to gush or overflow, come first of all the forms φλῶν and βλῶν, (Lat. *fluo*, *pluo*), φλῶ, φλῶν, φλοῖα, φλοῖος, φλοῖστος, and Lat. *fluo*: nearly akin are φλόξ, φλοῖος, Lat. *flus*, *florus*, also φλέψ, with the epithets of Bacchus Φλέων, Φλέως, Φλοῖος, Φλευός, (all referring to a fulness of the generative powers of nature), and the name of a Bacchante Φλεωί: hence also come φλυκίς, φλυκτανα, φλύσις: also prob. φύλλων, folium, flos, florere: prob. Lat. *flare* is akin; as no doubt, rejecting the aspirate, is πλέως, τίμ-πλημι, πλήθω, πλήρης, Lat. *plenus*, etc. To the signif. of overflowing with talk or words, belong φράζω, παρὰφάω, with the collat. forms φλάνω, φλανύσσω, then φλέδων, φλῆδω, φληδῶν, φλῆνω with its derivs. φλοῖαξ, φλόσιος, φλόαξ, φλόαρος.

Φλέως, ω, ὁ, Att. for the Ion. φλοῖος, a marsh or water plant, acc. to Sprengel *arundo ampelodesmon*, Ar. Ran. 244, Fr. 85; φλοῖος in Hdt. 3. 98, ubi v. Wessel.; on the forms v. Lob. Phryn. 293.—It must not be confounded with φέως.

φληνάβω, f. ἡσω, (φλέω) = sq., Hesych.

φληνάφω, (φληναφος) to chatter, babble, Ar. Eq. 664, Nub. 1475.

φληνάφενω, and φληναφέω, = foreg. Hence φληνάφω, ατος, τό, = φληναφος. [α]

φληνάφια, ἡ, a chattering: from φληνάφος, ὁ, (φληνάδω) like φλῆνιος or ἡ φλεδών, idle talk, chatter, nonsense, Menand. p. 168. II. as Adj. φληναφος, or, talkative, silly, Menand. p. 42. Hence

φληνάφωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) talkative.

φληνάφω, -νέω, and -νέω, (φλῆνος) = φλῆνω, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φλῆνιος, τό, (φλέω) = φλῆναφος.

φληνύσσω, and φληνώω, = sq.

φλῆνω, (φλέω) to talk idly, prate, babble, Lat. *nugari*. φλιά, ἡ, in plur. φλιά, the door-posts, jambs, Od. 17. 221, elsewh. σταθμοί. 2. the two pieces of wood by which the axle is attached to the body of the chariot, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φλίβω, f. ψω, Aeol. and Ion. for θλίβω, Theocr. 15. 76, v. 1. Od. 17. 221 (where θλίβεται now stands), cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. [I] φλιδάω, (φλίω, φλέω) like φλυδάω, to overflow with moisture, *fat, etc.*, σὺνδς φλιδάωντος ἄλοιφθι Nic. Al. 569: hence to *putrefy*, Id. Th. 363:—also, to *grow, swell up and burst*, Plut.

φλιδώ=foreg., only in Gramm. [I] φλιμέλια, τό, the Lat. *flemina*. φλιδύς, ἡ, (φλίβω) Aeol. for θλιδύς. φλιδῶ=φλιδάω.

φλόα, heterog. acc. sing. of φλόος, Nic. φλόγεος, έα, εον, (φλόξ) *burning, flaming, blazing, glittering*, *δρεα* II. 5. 745, 8. 389, *λαμπάες* Ar. Ran. 340, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 569: *inflamed, red*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. φλογέουσα, in Orac. Sib., prob. f. l. for φλογέσσα. φλογερός, δ, όν, (φλόξ)=φλόγεος, *blazing, flaming, fiery-red*, Eur. El. 991.

φλογεράνυξ, *εχος*, δ, ἡ, (δυνέξ) *with fiery hoofs*. φλογετός, δ, (φλόξ) *a burning, heat, like πυρότος*. φλογιά, ἡ, poet. for φλόξ, Nic. Th. 54, etc. Hence φλογιάω, f. άσω [α], to take fire: to become inflamed and red, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φλογιδιον, τό, Dim. from φλογύς. [I] φλογιτέ, f. ίώω, (φλόξ, φλογύς)=φλέγω, to set on fire, burn, turn up, Soph. Ph. 1199: to roast or broil in or over the fire:—Pass. to blaze, flame, *ήλιος φλογιζόμενος* Soph. Tr. 95. φλόγιος, ἡ, ον, (φλόξ) *flaming, fiery*, LXX: τὰ φλόγινα sub. *ιμάτια, flame-colored garments*, Lat. *flammaea*, Ath.: in gen.=φλόγεος.

II. τὸ φλόγιον=sq. II, Theophr. φλόγιον, τό, Dim. from φλόξ, *a little flame*. II. *a flower, prob. the wall-flower, cheiranthus cheiri*, Theophr.: also φλόγιον. φλογίς, ίδος, ἡ, (φλέγω) *a piece of roasted or broiled flesh*, φλογίδες ταιρου beefsteaks, Archipp. Ἡρακλ. γαμ. 2: so, φλογίδες κάρπου Strattis Καλλιπ. 1.

φλόγιζεις, εως, ἡ, and φλογισμός, δ, (φλογίζω) *a roasting or broiling*: also=φλογμός.

φλογιστός, ἡ, όν, verb. Adj., *burnt, set on fire*, Soph. El. 58: *roasted, broiled*.

φλογμός, δ, (φλέγω) *burning heat, inflammation*, Hipp. φλογμοτταρνος, δ, *a fire-king*. [I] φλογοβάφης, ές, (βάπτω) *dip in fire, flame-colored, late*. φλογογενής, ές, (*γένω) *fire-born, Lat. flammigena*. φλογοειδής, ές, (είδος) *like flame, blazing, flaming, fiery*, *fiery-red*, Plut.: metaphr. *heated, inflamed*, Hipp.

φλογέως, εσα, εν, (φλόξ) poet. for φλογερός; φλόγεος, Anth. φλογόλευκος, ον, *flame-colored mixed with white*. φλογόφατος, ον, *flame-colored mixed with gray*. φλογώ, f. άσω, (φλόξ)=φλέγω.

φλογώδης, ές, contr. for φλογοειδής, Hipp. φλογώματος, ατος, τό, (φλογώω) *that which is burnt or roasted*. φλογωπός, όν, (φλόξ, έψ) *fiery-looking, fire-colored, fiery*, Aesch. Fr. 253, Pors. Med. 1363.

φλόγωτις, εως, ἡ, (φλογώω) *a burning, heat, inflammation*, Thuc. 2. 49. II. *the burning part, e.g. of a torch*, Diod. φλογώγ, ώπος, δ, ἡ=φλογωτός, Aesch. Fr. 791. φλοιά, ἡ=φλιά, v. l. in Theocr. 23. 18, Ar. Rh. 3. 278, etc., but very dub. II. in Lacon. dialect, an epith. of Persephoné, prob. from φλοιάς, φλόος, φλοός, the blooming, verdant.

φλοιάξ, άκος, δ, (φλοιάω)=φλύαξ. φλοιάριον, τό, Dim. from φλοιάς. [α] φλοιάδω=sq., Hipp. φλοιδιάω and φλοιδόω, (φλοία, φλόγω, φλύω) to make to swell or ferment. II. to heat, scorch, burn, Lyc.

φλοίτω, (φλόος) to strip off the rind, to peel, Theophr. φλότινος, ἡ, ον, of or from the water-plum φλόος or φλέως, έσθίντες φλώινα garments thereof, mat-garments, Hdt. 3. 98.

II. of or from the rind or bass of trees. φλοιοβάρη, ές, (φλοιάς, βαρύς) *heavy with bark*. φλοιορράγνέω, to have the bark burst, Diosc.: from φλοιορράγνεις, ές, gen. έός, (φλοιάς, ρήγνυμι) *with the bark or rind burst*, Theophr. Hence

φλοιορράγνια, ἡ, *a bursting of the bark or rind*, Theophr. φλοιορρίσις, ον, (φλοιάς, ρίζα) *having roots covered with coats of rind or peel*: τὰ φλοιορρίζα bulbous plants, Theophr.

φλοιάς, δ, (φλέω, φλοιάω) *the rind of trees, peel, bark, bass*, Il. 1. 237, Hdt. 4. 67: cf. φλόος, φλούς.

φλοίσβοις, δ, (φλέω, φλοιάω) *any confused roaring noise*, esp. *the dull noise or din of a large mass of men, the battle-din*, Il. 5. 322. 469, 10. 416, (never in Od.), of the noise of the sea, Aesch. Fr. 792, Soph. Fr. 380, for Hom. has it not in this signif. except in compd. πολέφλοισβος: cf. ἀφλοισμός.—Poet. word.

φλοίσμός, ον, δ, (φλοίζω) *a stripping off the rind, peeling*, Theophr.

φλοίστοτικός, ἡ, όν, (φλοίζω) *suted for, skilled in peeling off the rind*: ἡ —κή *σύν τεχνῇ* the art of making plaited-work from the bass of trees, mat-making, Plat. Polit. 288 D.

φλοιάω, (φλώω) to burst out, swell, be in full vigour or bloom, Schellenberg Antimach. Fr. 60.

φλοιώδης, ές, (φλοιάς, είδος) *like rind or bass, light as a cork*: hence metaphr. *light-minded, frivolous, paltry*, Plut.

φλοιώτις, ίδος, ἡ, (φλοιάς) *made of bark or bass*, Lyc. 1422. φλομύς, ίδος, ἡ, cf. sq.

φλόμος, δ, mullein, Lat. *verbascum*, of which the ancients knew several kinds, Cratin. Incert. 135, and Theophr.: we also find the forms φλώμος, φλόμος, and πλόμος.—Its thick woolly leaves served for lamp-wicks, whence one kind was called φλόμυς λυχνίτις or θρυαλλίς.

φλονίς, ίδος, ἡ=φολίς, λεπίς, Hesych.

φλονίτις, ίδος, ἡ, synonym. for όνομια, in Diosc. 3. 137, where some write φλομίτις, and derive it from φλόμος.

φλόνος, δ, v. φλόμος.

φλόξ, ἡ, gen. φλογός, (φλέγω) *a flame, blaze, any bright blazing fire*, oft. in Il.; in Od. only once, 24. 71; freq. also in Hes, etc.: *φλόγα παρακαλέειν, έγείρειν* to raise a flame, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23, Symp. 2. 24: more fully, φλόξ Ἡραίοτοιο Il. 17. 88: πυρός Pind. P. 4. 400: φλογός σπέρμα, of live charcoal, Id. O. 8. 87: φλ. κεραυνία, ούρανια etc., of lightning, Aesch. Fr. 1017, Eur. Med. 144: also of the heat of the sun, Soph. Tr. 606, Eur., etc.:—metaphr., φλ. οίνου the fiery strength of wine, Eur. Alc. 758, πύματος Soph. O. T. 166.—The plur. φλόγες flames, fire, is not rare in Anth., Ath., and other late Prose, L. Dind. Xen. Symp. 2. 24.

φλόος, δ, contr. φλούς, with metapl. acc. φλώα in Nic. Al. 302, (φλέω) rarer form of φλόος, Diosc.: also of the slough of serpents, Nic. l. c. II. bloom, the blooming, healthy state of a plant, Lat. *flor.*, Arat.

φλόυς, δ, Ion. for φλέως, q. v. II. contr. for φλόος.

φλύάκιον, τό=φλυάκιον. [α] φλύάκιονγράφος, to write jests or farces: and φλύάκιονφάβια, ἡ, *a writing of jests or farces*: from φλύάκιονγράφος, ον, (φλύαξ, γράφω) *writing jests or farces*: δ φλ., *a farce-writer*, Ath. [γρᾶ]: from

φλύαξ, άκος, δ, Dor. form for φλύαρος, (φλύω) nonsense, foolery, drollery: hence 2. a kind of farce, said to be invented by Rhinthon, φλύακες τραγικοί Nossis Epigr. 12: also called *δαπτοτραγώδια*,—being prob. a kind of travestied tragedy.

II. of persons, a jester, droll, or player of farces. φλύάρει, f. ήσω, Ion. φλυάρη, (φλύαρος) to talk folly or nonsense, play the droll, jest, Hdt. 7. 103, 104, Ar. Eq. 543, etc.: φλυαρία φλ. Plat. Apol. 19 C: also, to play the fool, trifle, Lat. *nugari*, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 11, Plat., etc.: φλυαρείς έχων Plat. Gorg. 490 E, cf. έχω α. iv. 8.

φλύάρημα, ατος, τό, *silly talk, foolery*, Joseph. [αρ] φλύαρία, ἡ, (φλυάρει) *silly talk, nonsense, foolery*, Ar. Lys. 159, and Plat.: *καπρός* καλ φλ. Plat. Rep. 581 D: also, a playing the fool, and in gen. foolery, whether in word or deed, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 211 E: freq. also in plur. fooleries, Lat. *nugae*, Plat., v. Heind. Phaed. 66 C; λήροι καλ φλυαρίαί Id. Hipp. Ma. 304 B.

φλύαρογράφος, φλύαρογράφος=φλυακογράφ. φλύαροκοπέω, (κόπτω) *strengthen for φλυαρεία, to practise foolery*, Strab., v. Lob. Phryn. p. 416. Hence

φλύαροκοπία, ἡ, foolery.

φλύαρολόγιον, -λογία, ἡ=φλυαρέω, φλυαρία: from φλύαρολόγος, ον, (λέγω)=sq., *talking foolery*.

φλύαρός, όν, (φλύω) *talkative, gossiping, λόγος* Plut. II. as Subst., δ φλύαρος, (proparox.), 1. a silly talker, prater,

Plat. Ax. 369 D. 2. *silly talk, foolery*, like *φλναρία*, Ar. Nub. 364: also in pl. *fooleries*, Stratis Maced. 7.—On the accent v. Lob. Paral. 345. [ῶ]

φλναρῶδης, *es*, (είδος) *fooling*, Plut. Lycurg. 6. φλναρῶσα, = φλναρέω, Hesych.: in Laconic φλναρῶσα. φλναρῶδε, *ἄ, ὄν*, like *πλαδαρός, soft or flabby*: from φλνδῶ, (φλνῶ, φλνῶ) like *πλαδῶ*, to have an excess of moisture, become soft or flabby, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φλνζάκιον, τό, Dim. of φλνκταίνα, Foës. Oec. Hipp. φλνζογράφος, *ον*, = φλνακογράφος. [ῶ]

φλνζω, rarer colloid. form from φλνκ, Nic. Al. 214, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: and v. φλνῶ sub fin.

φλνρῶς, φλνρῶε, Ion. for φλναρῶς, φλναρέω. φλνκταίνα, ἡ, (φλνῶ, φλνῶ) a rising on the skin, whether a blister made by a burn or some outward cause; or a pimple, pustule, striking out from within, Lat. *pustula*, Thuc. 2. 49, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp., cf. ὀλοφανεῖς, ὀλοφγδάν.

φλνκταίνιδιον, τό, Dim. from *foreg*-, Hipp. [ῶ]

φλνκταίνεις, ἰδός, ἡ, = *foreg*-, Hipp. [ῶ]

φλνκταίνειδης, *ἑς*, (είδος) like a φλνκταίνα, *pustulous*, Hipp. φλνκταίνόμενος, as Pass., (φλνκταίνα) to get, have pimples or pustules, Hipp.

φλνκταίνωδης, *es*, contr. for φλνκταίνειδης. φλνκταίνωσις, ἡ, (φλνκταίνωμαι) an eruption of pimples or pustules, Hipp.

φλνκτεῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, (φλνῶ) = φλνκταίνα, Hipp. φλνδῶν = φλνδῶ.

φλνός, τό = φλναρῶς II, *idle talk, foolery*, Archil. II. 113. φλνσίς, *εως, ἡ*, a breaking out, eruption, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φλνῶ, f. *σω*, (φλέω) to swell over, overflow, bubble or boil over or up, ἀνδ' ἔ' ἔφανε καλὰ ρέερα II. 21. 361. II. metaph. to overflow with words, talk idly, talk, bubble, μάτην φλνῶσα Aesch. Pr. 504; γράμματ' ἐπ' ὀσπίδος φλνῶσα Id. Theb. 661: later also c. acc. cognato, αἰσχρὰ, ὕνεϊδος, φήμην φλνῶσα Anthol. Poet. word.—βλνῶ, βλνῶ is the same word without the aspir: in this whole family v. sub φλέω. [ῶ in pres. and impf., as in II. 21. 361, ὅ in fut. and aor., (v. supr.); for φλνῶσι with ὅ, as in Mel. 119. 4, Diosc. Epigr. 23. 6, may be referred to φλνῶ.]

φνέ, Comic imitation of the snuffing nasal sound *phn*, Luc.: also cited from Ar. (Fr. 702) by Gramm. as expressing the note of a certain bird, E. M. 796. 46.

φοβεῖσκε, Ep. and Ion. impf. from φοβέω, for ἐφοβεῖ, Hes. φοβερίζω, f. *ισω*, (φοβερός) to terrify, scare, dismay, LXX. Hence

φοβερισμός, *ἄ*, a terrifying, fright, LXX. φοβερισμῶς, *ἑς*, (είδος) terrible to behold, LXX.

φοβερός, *ἄ, ὄν*, (φοβέω) fearful: hence I. causing fear, dreadful, frightful, fearful; and in Prose, formidable, χρηστήρια φ. Hdt. 7. 139, and freq. in Aesch., etc.; φ. ἰδεῖν, προσδέσθαι Aesch. Pers. 27, 48; πάθει φ. formidable only from numbers, Thuc. 2. 98; c. inf., φ. προσπολεμῆσαι Dem. 42. 12, cf. Theocr. 22. 2.

2. οὐδέ ὅρκος φ. nor was an oath a matter of dread, Thuc. 3. 83; ἵππος φοβερός ἡ ἀνέστησαν τι ποίησιν a horse that makes one fear he will do some mischief, Xen. Hier. 6. 15; so, φοβεροὶ ἴσαν τι ποίησαν Id. An. 5. 7, 2: in gen. φοβερός (ἐστὶ) *μὴ* there is reason to dread that... Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 22, Hier. 1. 12.

II. feeling fear, frightened, af-frighted, afraid, timid, φρήν Soph. O. T. 153, ὕμνα Eur. I. A. 620; and so freq. in Plat.: τὸ ἐξήνθη φ. the feeling of fear and reverence, Thuc. 6. 55.

III. caused by fear, troubled, panico, φ. ἀναχώρησις Aesch. 4. 128; φοβερά ὅσοις οὐκ ἔχον προέστηκε a mist of fear... Aesch. Pr. 144: φ. φροντίζεις anxious thoughts, Plat. Theag. 127 B. Adv. -ῶδης. Hence

φοβερότης, *ητος, ἡ*, frightfulness, dreadfulness, Arist. Rh. 2. φοβερωπός, *όν*, and φοβερώψ, ὠπος, *ἄ, ὅ, ἡ*, (φοβερός, ὠψ) terrible of aspect, both in Orph.

φοβεροστράτη, *ἡ*, scarer of hosts, epith. of Athena, Ar. Eq. 1177; and

φοβεροστράτος, *ον*, dismaying, scaring armies, Hes.: from φοβέω, f. ὠσω, (φάβος) to strike with fear, to scare, frighten, terrify, dismay, in Hom. esp. to put to flight, τινά, freq. in Il., but never in Od., once in Hes., Sc. 162; then in Hdt. 7. 235, and Att.: φοβεῖν λόγους to threaten.

B. Pass. φοβέομαι, c. fut. med. φοβήσομαι, and fut. pass. φοβηθήσομαι, used indifferently, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19, 3. 3, 30, 8. 7, 15, though the former is more usual: aor. ἐφοβήθη; aor. med. ἐφοβήσασθαι, only in late authors, as Anacreont. 3. 11: pf. pass., πεφοβήμαι. To be put in fear, take fright, be affrighted, to fear, dread, in Hom. esp. to flee, freq. in Il., once in Od., 16. 163; this Homer. sense mostly in part. pf. πεφοβημένος, so in Hdt. 9. 70, and freq. in Att.

Construct.: —ὅπο τινας φοβέσθαι to flee before him, Il. 8. 149; so, ὅπο τιμι Il. 15. 637: also c. acc., φοβεσθαι τινα to flee from, dread, fear any one, Il. 22. 250, and Att.; so, φοβεσθαι τὴ Hdt. 1. 39, and Att.; also, φοβεσθαι εἰς or πρὸς τι to be alarmed at a thing, Soph. O. T. 980, Tr. 1211; but, φ. ἀπὸ τιμι to fear, be anxious about a thing, Hdt. 6. 62; περὶ τινας or τινῶ Thuc. 2. 90, Plat., etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 275 B; ὅπερ τινας Stallb. Plat. Rep. 387 C:—c. acc. cognato, φοβόν φοβεσθαι Eur. Tro. 1166, cf. Supp. 548: φοβεσθαι μὴ... to fear lest a thing will be, Lat. *vereri ne*... Eur. Or. 770, Thuc., etc., cf. *μὴ* v. B. IV; so, φ. ὅπως μὴ... Thuc. 6. 13, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 2; φ. μὴ οὐ Xen. Oec. 16. 6, cf. *μὴ* οὐ 1: also, φοβ. ὅτι... ὥς... to fear that... , not like Lat. *vereri ut*... , but = φ. μὴ, perh. a little stronger, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 1: c. inf., to fear to do, be afraid of doing, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, Soph. 230 E, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15.

ΦΟΒΗ, ἡ, a lock or curl of hair, Aesch. Cho. 188; βοστρηχων ὕκρας φόβας Soph. El. 449; in gen. one's hair, Soph. O. C. 1464, Eur. Bacch. 683; δρακόντων φόβα i. e. the Gorgon's snaky locks, Pind. P. 10. 13: the mane of a horse, Soph. Fr. 587. 7, 10, Eur. Alc. 429.

II. metaph. like κόμη II, and Lat. *coma*, the tresses of trees, their leafage, foliage, Soph. Ant. 419, Eur. Alc. 172, etc.; ἰων φόβα tufts of violets, Pind. Fr. 45. 16: εἰρησταὶ φόβα = ἄμπελος, Anth. (Damm refers this to φοβῆας, as ὁσὴν το σοβέω, cf. φρίσσω, φρίξ.)

φόβηθεν, Ep. and Dor. 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from φοβέω, for ἐφοβήθησαν, Od.

φόβημα, *ατος, τό*, (φοβέω) a terror, object of affright, Soph. O. C. 699.

φοβητέον, verb. Adj., one must frighten, Plat. II. from φοβεομαι, one must fear, Plat. Rep. 452 B, etc. 2. φοβη-τέος, *ἑα, ὄν*, to be feared, Id. Legg. 746 E.

φοβητής, *οὐ, ὁ*, (φοβέω) one who scares, frightens. Hence φοβητικός, ἡ, *όν*, frightful, terrible. II. liable to fear, fearful, timid, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 5.

φόβητρον, τό, an object of terror, scarecrow, bugbear, fright, Plat. Ax. 367 A.

φοβόδιστος, *ον*, (δίψα) = ὕδροφοβός, hydrophobic, like one bitten by a mad dog.

φόβος, *ἄ*, (φειβομαι) fear, terror, fright, dismay, in Hom. and Hes., mostly flight, freq. in Il., once in Od., viz. 24. 57: so in Hdt. 7. 10, 5, so generally, to be distinguished from δέος, as rather the outward shon, than the sensation, of fear, cf. sub δέος: c. gen. subjecti, φόβος ἀνδρῶν the flight of men, Il. 15. 310; but a c. gen. objecti, fear or dread of another, cf. Aesch. Pers. 115, etc.; so, φ. ἀπὸ, ἐκ τινας Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53, Aesch. Cho. 930: ὅπο τινας Xen. An. 7. 2; πρὸς τινας Dem. 798. 3; but very rare c. acc. objecti, φόβος Θεσάλως = τὸ φοβεσθαι αὐ, Dem. 366. 26 (si sanus locus), cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 465 B: φόβονε ἵππους ἑσθῆν, φόβονε τρωπάζον, ἀσέου, like φηγάδε, to turn the horses to flight, etc., Il. 8. 139., 15. 666., 17. 579, φόβονε ἀγορεύειν to advise to flight, Il. 5. 252, φόβον παρέχων, also, ἐμβάλλων, ἐνθάθεν τιμι to strike terror into one, Lat. *metum incutere alicui*, Eur. Hes. 1113, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 18, An. 7. 4, 1; φόβος ἔχει με, ἐμπέτιμι μοι Eur. O. 1255, Xen. 2. 2, 9; διὰ φόβον ἔρχομαι Eur. Or. 757; on the contrary, φόβον λνεν Eur. O. 104, ἀπελάνειν τιμι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10; φόβον ἀπαλλάττεσθαι to get rid of it, Ib. 5. 3, 32: φόβος (ἐστὶ) c. inf., Xen. An. 2. 4, 3; μὴ... Mem. 2. 1, 25:—also in plur., mostly poet., as Aesch. Theb. 134, Eur., and Plat.: ἦν φόβους λνῃ Soph. O. T. 917.

2. an object of terror, a terror, Soph. O. C. 1652: plur. φόβοι, like Lat. *terrores*, Xen. An. 4. 1, 23.

II. Φόβος, personified, Il. 15. 119, son of Ares, Il. 13. 299, and of Cytherea, Hes. Th. 934; usu. coupled with his brother Δέμος, Il. 4. 440., 11. 37.

φοιβάζω, f. *ἄσω*, (φοῖβος) to cleanse, purify, Ap. Rh. II. [1501]

of Demeter, Pind. O. 6. 159: prob. from the color of ripe corn, Virgil's *rubicunda Ceres*, cf. Böckh ad l. (92).

φοινικόπτερος, *ον*, (πτερόν) *δ* φ. a red water-bird, perh. the *flamingo*, *Phoenicopterus* Linn., Ar. Av. 273: also, *ὄρνις* φ. Cratin. Nemes. 4.

φοινικόροδος, *ον*, = *α* *φ*.
φοινικόροδος, *ον*, (ρόδον) red with roses, *λειμών* Pind. Fr. 95.

φοινικόρυγχος, *ον*, red-beaked, Arist. H. A.
φοινικόσκελῆς, *ἔς*, (σκελός) red-legged, Eur. Ion 1207.

φοινικόστεροπότης, *ον*, *δ*, Dor. — *πας*, (στεροπή) hurling red lightning, *Zeús* Pind. O. 9. 10.

φοινικόστολος, *ον*, (στέλλω) sent or thrown by Phoenicians, *ἔρχεσθαι* Pind. N. 9. 67.

φοινικότροφος, *ον*, (τρέφω) bearing palms, Strab.
φοινίκουρος, *δ*, (οὐρά) a red-tail, red-start, a bird, Arist. H. A.

φοινίκους, *ῆ*, *οὖν*, contr. for — *κεος*, Xen. An. 1. 2. 16, Crat. 7. 1, 2, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 148, Paral. 286.

φοινίκους, *οὖσσα*, *οὖν*, contr. for *φοινικέες*.
φοινίκους, *οὖντος*, *δ*, = *φοινικῶν*, a palm-grove, Diod.

φοινικόφαις, *ἔς*, (φάος) red-shining, *πούς* Eur. Ion 163.
φοινικόφωτος, *ον*, (φώω) grown with palms, Diod.

φοινικτικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, (φοινίσσω) purpling, reddening.
φοινικῶν, *ἄνω*, *δ*, (φοινίε) a palm-grove, Joseph.

Φοινίε, *ικος*, *δ*, a Phoenician, Hom.: *Φοινίε ἄνῃ ἀπατήλια* *εἰδός* Od. 14. 288: for such was the general character of the Phoenicians, as the first commercial nation in Hom. they appear as the first slave-dealers and kidnappers, cf. Od. 13. 272, sq.: fem. *Φοινίσσα*, *ῆ*, Od. 2. a Carthaginian, as descended from the Phoenicians, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1. 72 (138).

B. as appellat., *φοινίε*, *ικος*, *δ*, a purple-red, purple or crimson, because the discovery and earliest use of this color was ascribed to the Phoenicians, Il. 4. 141, 6. 219, Od. 23. 201, etc., cf. infr. c. fin.

II. the palm, palm-tree, date-palm, Od. 6. 163, h. Ap. 117: the male and female palms were distinguished by Hdt., as *δ* φ. *ἔρσην* and *ῆ* φ. *βαλανθρόος*, 1. 193: yet he often makes the female palm masc., e. g. 4. 172, 182.

2. the fruit of the palm, date. 3. a musical instrument, like a guitar, invented by the Phoenicians, Hdt. 4. 192: also *φοινικῶν*.

III. the fabulous Egyptian bird phoenix, first in Hes. Fr. 50. 4, then in Hdt. 2. 73: cf. Creuzer's Symb. 1. p. 438.

IV. a kind of grass, called also *ροῦς* and *ἀρχύων*, Diosc.

C. as Adj., *φοινίε*, *ικος*, *δ*, with peculiar fem. *φοινίσσα* in Pind. P. 1. 45, 4. 365; but *φοινίε* as fem., Eur. Tro. 815; never as neut., Lob. Paral. 285: — *purple-red*, purple or crimson, in gen. red or reddish, hence of the color of a bay horse, Il. 23. 454; of red cattle, Pind. P. 4. 365: also like Lat. *fulvus*, of the color of fire, *φοινίσσα φλόξ* Pind. P. 1. 45, *φοινίε πυρός* *πνός* Eur. Tr. 815: cf. *φοινός*, *φοινίης*, *δαφινός* — *φοινίε*, *φοινίκεος*, *φοινικέως*, *φοινικίως*, was a general name for all dark reds, from crimson to purple, while the brighter shades were denoted by *πορφύρα*, *πορφύρεος* etc., or *ἀλουργής*, whereas *scarlet* was *κόκκινος*, *κοκκοβαφής*, v. Arist. (or Theophr.) Color. 10, etc.: this class of words is used only of actual color, seldom like *πορφύρεος*, with the transferred notion of brightness, splendor, etc., as in φ. *ἡλία* Hes. Sc. 95, cf. Lucas Quaest. Ixili. § 151.

[In all signs. of the word, i in genit.: yet several Gramm., as Herodian, Draco, and Priscian, would write it *properispomenon*. *φοινίε* in nom., Schäf. Hes. Op. 69, Soph. Phil. 562, cf. A. B. p. 702. 24, 1. 1429; but Wolf in Hom., Herm. Soph. O. T. 746, and others, prefer the paroxyt. *φοινίε*: the sign. of the word makes no difference, except that Wolf writes the masc. pr. n. *Φοινίε*, though this equally has i in genit.]

φοινίε, *εὼς*, *ῆ*, (φοινίσσω) a reddening or making red: in Medic., = *φοινικμῶς* II. II. redness, red color.

φοινίε, *τα*, *ον*, also *ιος*, *ιον* Pind. I. 4(3). 59, (φονός) blood-red, *αἷμα* Od. 18. 97: hence blood-stained, bloody, murderous, but also warlike, cf. *ἀλκή* Pind. I. c.

Φοινίσσα, fem. from *φοινίε*, a Phoenician woman, Od. 15. 417.

II. fem. from *φοινίε* c, q. v.

φοινίσσω, f. *ῶ*, (φονός) toadden, make red, *αἷματι πόντον* Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77: to tinge, dye or paint red. 2. in medic. toadden and irritate the skin by blisters and the like.

II. intr. to become red, blush, Nic.: so also in Pass., καὶ *χρᾶ φοινιζέσθην* Theocr. 20. 16.

φονός, *ῆ*, *όν*, (φόνος) blood-red, φ. *αἷματι* red with blood, Il. 16. 159: blood-stained, bloody, h. Hom. Ap. 362: deadly, Nic. Al. 187.

φονώδης, *ε*, (φονός, εἶδος) of blood-red aspect.
φούς, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, v. φός.

φοιτάδης, *ἔα*, *έον*, also *εος*, *εον*, (φοιτᾶω) straying, strolling or roaming about, esp. roaming madly about, hence metaph. distraught, raving, frenzied. II. act. driving madly about, maddening, *κέντρα* Aesch. P. 603. Excl. poet. [ā, seemingly in lyr. passages of Trag., Seidl. Doehm. p. 38, Blomf. Aesch. P. 619: yet this is somewhat dub.]

φοιτάλιος, *ἔως*, *δ*, = *α* *φ*, Opp. Cyn. 4. 236.

φοιτάλιώτης, *ον*, *δ*, (φοιτᾶω) epith. of Bacchus, a roamer, stroller, Anth.

φοιτάς, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, (φοιτᾶω) peculiar fem. of *φοιταλέας*, a strolling woman: hence a common street-walker. 2. metaph. a mad, crazed woman, Aesch. Ag. 1273.

3. esp. of the Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 161. II. as Adj. mad, raving or maddening, φ. *νόσος* madness, frenzy, Soph. Tr. 980. 2. also used c. neut. Subst., *φοιτάσι* *πτεροῖς* on wandering wings, Eur. Phoen. 1024, v. Pors. ad l., et ad Or. 264, Lob. Paral. 262.

φοιτᾶω, Ion. *έω* Hdt., f. *ῆσω*, (φούρος) to go to and fro, go up and down, go on and go out, go about, to stray, stroll or roam about, Lat. *grassari*, always with collat. notion either of repeated, irregular or hasty motion, oft. in Hom., and Hes.: so of wandering birds, Od. 2. 182: of a vanquished bull, Soph. O. T. 476; *διὰ νῆος* *φοιτᾶν* to wander up and down the ship, Od. 12. 420: Hom. is very fond of these phrases, *ἐφοίτων* *ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος* they roamed one way, one another; and *φοίτα μακρὰ* *βιβάς* he went stalking about, cf. Soph. Tr. 11: Hdt. also has it mostly in sign. of repeated going or coming, as in 1. 37, 78, etc.: so of young men that delight to shew their persons in the streets, *λαμπροὶ ἔν ῆβῃ καὶ πύκνως ἀνδράματα* *φοιτᾶσθαι* Eur. Autol. 1. 10.

2. to roam wildly about, *φοιτᾶν* *μανῖσιν νόστοις* Soph. Aj. 59, cf. O. T. 1255: hence to go mad, rave, like *διδάσκει*, esp. of Bacchantes and the priests of Cybele, to roam about in frenzy or ecstacy: cf. *φοιταλέος* and *φοιτάς*: so too Lat. *error mentis* opt. to mens constans.

3. of fits of pain, *ἥε* [ρόρος] *ὀξεῖα φοιτὰ καὶ ταχεῖ* ἀπέρχεται Soph. Phil. 808.

II. also with collat. notion of constant, regular motion, as *φ* of objects of commerce, to come in constantly or regularly, be imported, Hdt. 3. 115; *κέρεα*, τὰ ἐς Ἑλλάδας *φοιτᾶντα* which are imported into Greece, Hdt. 7. 126; so, *σίτος* *φοισι* πολλὰς *ἐφοίτα* corn came to them in plenty, Hdt. 7. 23, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 1. 35: also of the coming in of tribute or taxes, like Lat. *redire*, *τάλαντον ἀργυρίου* Ἀλεξάνδρῃ *ἡμέρας* *ἐκάστῃς* *ἐφοίτα* a talent of silver came in to Alexander every day, Hdt. 5. 17, cf. 3. 90.

2. *φοιτᾶν* *παρά* *τινα* to go to visit him, Hdt. 1. 96; esp. of a woman, to go in to a man, Hdt. 2. 111, 4. 1: *φοιτᾶν* *ἐπὶ* τὰς *θύρας* *τινός* to wait at a great man's door, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 8, etc., cf. *φοιτήτης*: so of a dream that visits one frequently, Eur. Alc. 356, Plat. Phaed. 60 E: but mostly,

3. φ. *ἔς*, *παρά*, *πρός*, or *ἔς* *τινα* to go to him constantly, resort to him, esp. to a teacher, Plat. Alc. 1. 121 E, Phaed. 59 D, Legg. 624 A, etc.: *φοιτᾶν* *ἑἰς* *διδασκαλίαν* (sc. *οἶκον*) Ar. Eq. 1235, Plat. Prot. 326 C, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 1; and *φοιτᾶν* was so used absol., to go to school, Ar. Nub. 916, 938, cf. *φοιτήτης*: so too, φ. *ἔς* *παλαίστραν* Plat. Gorg. 456 D, *ἔς* *τὸ* *ἱερὸν* Id. Legg. 794 B.

φοιτᾶν, *εὼς*, *ῆ*, a constant going or coming, a visiting, Plat. Legg. 764 D, 784 D, etc.; φ. *ἐπὶ* τὰς *θύρας* Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 7, cf. foreg. II. 2.

2. esp. a going to school, hence *ἐκ* *φοιτήτης* *τινός* of his school, Paus. 5. 17, 4.

φοιτητέον, verb. Adj., one must go constantly, Plat. Theaet. 161 E.

φοιτητής, Ep. for *ἐφοιτᾶν*, 3 dual impf. act. from *φοιτᾶω*, Il. 12. 266.

φοιτητής, *ῆρος*, *δ*, and **φοιτητής**, *οὐ*, *δ*, (φοιτᾶω) one who constantly goes or comes, esp. one who goes to school, a disciple, pupil, Plat. Rep. 563 A, Legg. 779 D.

II. as masc. Adj., = *φοιταλέος*.

φοιτίζω, poet. for φοιτῶ, h. Hom. 25. 8, Call., and Ap. Rh. φοῖτος, δ, a constant going or coming, a straying, strolling or roaming about. II. derangement of mind, madness, craziness, frenzy, Aesch. Theb. 661. (Prob. φοῖτος, φοιτῶ etc. belong to the root ΟἶΓ, ὄσω, and so are akin to ὄστος, ὄλμος, ὄλη, ὄλστος, ὀστός, cf. φολός.)

φοιλῶδης, es, (φολίς, εἶδος) like scales, with a scaly or hard surface, Pöcs. Oec. Hipp.

φοιλῶδης, ὅς, ὄν, or os, on, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 1. 19, as if from φοιλῶδ, (φολίς) armed, clad with scales, of reptiles, Arist. H. A., etc.; while λεπίδωτος was used of fishes: θώραξ φ. a coat of mail of small metal plates overlapping one another, scale-armour, v. l. for στολῶδ., Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2, Virgil's pellis aeneas in plumam squamis conserta. II. spotted.

φολίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a scale, Ap. Rh.: strictly those of reptiles, as opp. to λεπίς (of fishes), Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 4: but they are often interchanged. II. a spot on a panther's or leopard's skin, Heliod.: hence any spot, fleck, point, like κηλίς, σπιάς.

III. φολίς λιθοκόλλητος a ceiling in mosaic work, Diod. (Prob. akin to φῶλος, as λεπίς to λέπω, λοπός.)

φολίς, δ, v. φάλλης.

φολκός, δ, found only in II. 2. 217, as epith. of Thersites: it used to be derived from φάεα ἔλκεα with twisted, distorted eyes, i. e. squint-eyed, like στραβός: but Buttm. Lexil. in voc. 8, makes it very prob. that φολκός is a verbal form, which (like φάλλης, φάλκις, φολκίς etc.) may be referred to ἔλκα, δαλός etc., as φολός to δέξω, φοῖτος to ὄστος, φορός to ὄρμος etc.; and then he supposes the signif. to be bandy-legged, Lat. valgus, which (as he well remarks) far better suits the whole description in Hom., φολκός ἐν χλωδὸς δ' ἕτερον πῶδα., and then follows a description of the upper parts.

φόλλις, ὡς, ἡ, the Lat. follis.

φόλλις, ὡς, ἡ, also δ, a single piece of money, as a sestertius etc., used of numbers and coins, from Lat. follis.

φονάω, f. ἡνῶν (φόνος) to be athirst for blood, murderous, Soph. Phil. 1209; so in Ant. 117, Böckh, Dind., etc., (from the Schol.) read φονάσας for φονίας.

φονεργάτης, ου, δ, a doer of murder, murderer. [ᾶ] φονεμᾶ, ατος, τό, (φονεῖω) that which has been slaughtered or which is destined for slaughter, of Ion, Eur. Ion 1496.

φονεύς, ὡς, Ep. and Ion. ἡνῶς, δ, (φονεῖω) a murderer, slayer, hom. cide, Il. 18. 335, Od. 24. 434, Hdt. 1. 45, and Att.: also of a woman, for φονεῖν τὴν ἐμὴν φονέα Eur. I. T. 585; μῆ-τερα φονέα οἶσαν Antipho 111. 45; and so even δ φονεύς, Ib. 113. 29; metaphr., φονεῖς εὐσεβέας Ib. 126. 35. [Acc. φονέα, an iambus: but Eur. freq. uses it φονεῖ, Pors. Hec. 876, cf. Meineke Philen. p. 387.]

φονευτής, οὔ, δ, = φονεύς.

φονευτρία, ἡ, fem. of φονευτής, a murderess.

φονεῖω, (φόνος) to murder, kill, slay, τινά Hdt. 1. 35, 211, etc., Soph., etc.: c. acc. cognato, φόνον φ. τινά, Lob. Paral. 515.

φονή, ἡ, (*φένω) a murder, homicide, slaughter, usu. in plur., ἀπαρτίζειν ἐν ἀργαλείοι φορησίον Il. 10. 521; cf. μαχίσσασθαι ῥοδὸς ἀμφὶ φορησί Il. 15. 633: in later Poets usu. ἐν φοναῖς, ἐν, in the midst of slaughter, τινέω τινά ἐν φοναῖς, = φονεύω, Pind. P. 11. 57; ἐν φορησίον εἶναι to be engaged in slaying, Hdt. g. 76; ἐν φοναῖς πεσόν Aesch. Ag. 446; Soph. Ant. 696, cf. Ib. 1314, Eur. El. 1207; σπᾶν φοναῖς, like ἐπὶ φόνῳ, to rend in murder, i. e. murderously, Soph. Ant. 1003; ἀπεστίν ἐν φοναῖς θηροκτόνος he is absent a-killing game, a-hunting, Eur. Hel. 154.

II. a place of murder or slaughter, field of battle, v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 11. 37(56). Rare in Prose.

φονικός, ὅς, ὄν, (φόνος) inclined to slay, murderous, bloody, Thuc. 7. 29, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C: concerning or belonging to murder, φ. δίκαι trials for homicide, Antipho 125. 19; φ. νόμοι laws respecting homicide, Dem. 122. 13, etc.: φ. ἀδικημᾶ blood-guiltiness, Lycourg. 154. 29: τὰ φ. homicide, bloodshed, Isocr. 48 C.—Only used in Prose, v. sq.

φονίος, ἰα, ἰον, also os, on, Aesch. Supp. 840: of, belonging to murder or slaughter; of blood, φ. σπινθήρις drops of blood, Aesch. Cho. 400. II. murderous, bloody, in various relations:

1. of the disposition, δράκων, ἄρπυ, αἰῶν, πτόμος etc., Trag. 2. metaph. bloody, cruel, ἄλγεα Pind. Fr. 97; ἔχεα etc.,

Eur. 3. of persons, weapons, places, etc., bloody, blood-stained, χεῖρες, πέλκευς, αἰχμή, ἔφος etc., Trag., esp. Eur.

4. of actions, etc., bloody, murderous, deadly, ἀγῶν Eur. Or. 334; φ. ἔργα deeds of blood, Id. El. 1178; φ. κατὰν Ib. 1324: φονία νεφέλη, cf. νεφέλη 1.—Only in Poets, cf. foreg.

φονοκτόνω, to murder, pollute with murder or blood, LXX.

φονοκτόνιος, ἡ, murder: a deed of murder, LXX: from φονοκτόνω, ὄν, (φόνος, κτείνω) murdering, slaughtering.

φονολεβής, ἔς, =sq., dub.

φονολιβής, ἔς, (αἰεῖω) blood-dripping, blood-reeking, Aesch. Eum. 164: φ. τήνῃ murder, Id. Ag. 1427.

φονόρρυτος, ὄν, (ῥέω) blood-reeking, poet. also φονόρυτος Aesch. Theb. 939.

φόνος, δ, (*φένω) murder, homicide, killing, slaughter, in war or the chase, freq. in Hom., etc.: and so in gen. bloodshed, carnage, Lat. caedes, also in plur., Od. 11. 612, Hes. Th. 228, Theogn. 51: φόνους Ἑλλήνων a slaughter of Greeks, Hdt. 7. 170; and then freq. in Att.: also in plur., murders, Soph. O. C. 1234, El. 11, etc., cf. φονή. 2. blood shed in murder, gore, blood, Lat. caedes, cruor, Ib. 10. 298, Od. 22. 376, and Trag.: κτεῖναι ἐν φόνῳ Il. 24. 610; also, φόνος αἵματος Il. 16. 162. II. of persons, φόνον ἐμμένειν ἡρώσει to be a death to heroes, Il. 16. 144, cf. Od. 21. 24: so Pind. calls Medea ἡ Πε-λίας φόνος P. 4. 445. 2. a rascal that deserves death, a gal-losen's bird, Lob. Paral. 345; cf. βάρβαρος. (The Root is *φένω, whence πέφνον: and from a kindred Root comes the Lat. fu-nus.) Hence

φονώω, to stain with blood, Opp.

(φόντης, δ,) = φονεύς, only in use in compos., e.g. Ἀργεῖφόν-της, βοροφόντης etc.

φονώδης, ἔς, (φόνος, εἶδος) like blood: δομή φ. a smell as of blood, Theophr.

φονέως, (not φόνεως, Meineke Maesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 33) δ, a river fish, Arist. H. A.

φοεῖχελος, δ, (φοῖός, χεῖλος) narrowing towards the lips, nar-rower at the brim than below, Sim. 187, cf. Lob. Phryn. 666. [v.]

φοξός, ὅς, ὄν, pointed, tapering to a point, hence in the descrip-tion of Thersites, Il. 2. 219, he was pointed in the head, had a sugar-loaf head, cf. δεικτέφαλος, σχινοκέφαλος, cf. Pöcs. Oec. Hipp. The true deriv. is from δέξω, cf. φολκός. The old notion of its being a compd. φάεα and δέξω, sharp-eyed, is not worth mentioning. Hence

φοξότης, πτος, ἡ, pointedness, tapering shape, Polemo Physiogn.

φοξόχελος, ὄν, v. l. for φοεῖχ-, q. v.

φορά, ἡ, (φέρω). A. as an act, I. from the Acc. φέρω, a carrying, Soph. Tr. 1212: a bringing, ψήφου φορά the giving one's vote, voting, Eur. Supp. 484, cf. Plat. Leg. 948 E. 2. esp. a bringing in, paying of money, payment, χρημάτων Thuc. 1. 96, δασμῷ, δασμῶν φορά Plat. Leg. 706 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16; ἀπὸ δόλοιο φορά Lys. Fr. 2. 5; cf. infir. v. 2. 3. a bringing forth, esp. of fruits of the field and trees, productiveness; opp. to ἀφορία, Plat. Rep. 546 A. 4. gestation, Plat. II. (from Pass. φέρομαι) a being borne or carried, motion, freq. in Plat., and Arist. 2. the course, career, orbit in which a body moves, cf. ἄστρον, ἥλιον, ψυχῆς, σφαῖρας etc., Plat.; ἡ φ. ἀκοντίου the javelin's range, Antipho 121. 34. 3. esp. rapid motion, a rush, Lat. impetus, φορῇ νέει Plat. Rep. 617 B; φ. πραγμάτων force of circumstances, Dem. 316. 27, cf. φέρω: hence of per-sons, φορὰ ῥητόρων, φ. τοῦ πλάθους, Polyb.

B. as a thing: I. that which is borne or carried, esp.

1. a load, freight, burden. 2. that which is brought in or paid as rent or tribute, Lat. vectigal, Thuc. 1. 96, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 34, Dem. 547. 17, etc., v. supr. A. 1, 2, and cf. εἰσφορά, φόρος: the Athenians would not use the word of their own taxes, which they called συντάξις. 3. that which is brought forth, fruit, produce, a crop, Lat. proventus: metaph. a large crop of traitors, Dem. 245. 16: hence in gen. a swarm, mass. II.

= κίρηστρον, Ar. (Fr. 293).

φοράδην, Adv., (φέρωμαι) borne or hurried along, rushing, Soph. O. T. 1311. II. borne or carried in a litter, or the like, as a sick person, Dem. 1263. 11. [ᾶ]

φοράς, ἄδος, ἡ, (φέρω) fruit-bearing, fruitful, Theophr.: pregnant.

φορβαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *feeding*, esp. of horses, etc., *feeding in a pasture*, φ. καὶ ἀγέλαιον Plut. 2. 713 B; cf. φορβάς.

φορβαῖα, ἡ=φορβαῖν, dub.

φορβαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, (φορβή) *belonging to a pasture, giving pasture*. II. *in the pasture, feeding there, grazing*, Lat. *pasuus*, Call. Lav. Pall. 50.

φορβάς, ὁδός, ὅ, ἡ, (φέρβω) *giving pasture or food*, φ. γῆ *foodful earth*, Soph. Phil. 700, Fr. 285. II. *in the pasture, feeding there, grazing with the herd or flock*, ἵππος, πᾶλος, βοὺς etc., Plat. Legg. 666 E: also simply, ἡ φορβάς (sc. ἵππος) a *mare grazing at large*, opp. to τοφλάς (stall-fed), Eur. Bacch. 165: also a *hog*, Lyc.: cf. φορβαδικός. 2. *metaph. of women who support themselves by prostitution*, Pind. Fr. 87. 11, Soph. Fr. 645. Only poet.

φορβαστία, ἡ, =φορβεῖα, dub.

φορβεῖα, ἡ=sq.

φορβεῖα, ἡ, (φορβή, φέρβω) *pasture, fodder, food*. II. a *feeding-string*, i. e. the *halter by which a horse is tied to the manger*: hence 2. a *mouth-band of leather put like a halter round the lips and cheeks of fifiers, or pipers, to assist them in blowing, and soften the tone*, Ar. Vesp. 582, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 219; elsewhere κημὶς, στομὴς, χειλωτήρ: hence, ἔτερ φορβεῖας φύσαν to *blow the pipes without this check*, i. e. *wildly*, irregularly, Soph. Fr. 753, translated by Cicero *seni modo*:—the Lat. *capistrum* answers to the last sign. in both senses.

φορβή, ἡ, (φέρβω) *pasture, food*, esp. of horses and asses, *fodder, forage*, Il. 5. 202, 11. 562; but in Hdt. also freq. of men, *food, meat*, 1. 202, 4. 121, etc.; φορβή καὶ οἶνος Id. 1. 211.

φορβῖα, ἡ=φορβεῖα.

φορβόν, τό, =φορβή, only found in plur. τὰ φορβά in Orph. Arg. 1118.

φορβαφόρος, ὁ, dub. l. for φοραιοφόρος.

φορέσκε, Ep. and Ion. for ἐφόρει, 3 sing. impf. act. from φορέω, Hom.

φορήγη, -γεν, Ep. for φορήγ, 3 sing. pres. conj. from φορέω, Od. φορεῖα, ἡ, =βόρβορος, hence the Lat. *foria*, *conforeare*.

φορειαφόρος, ὁ=φοραιοφόρος.

φορεῖον, τό, (φορά, φέρω) a *hand-barrow, litter, sedan-chair*, Lat. *sella, lectica, lectulus*, Dinach. 94. 41. II. a *porter's wages*, Poll. Hence

φοραιοφόρος, ὁ, (φέρω) a *litter-bearer, chair-man*, in gen. a *carrier, porter*.

φόρεμα, ατος, τό, later form for φόρημα, Lob. Phryn. 250.

φορεστία, ἡ, (φορέω) *that which one wears, a dress, garment*.

φόρετρον, τό, (φορέω) a *porter's wages or hire*.

φορεῖν, ἔω, Ion. ἦος, ὅ, (φέρω) a *bearer, carrier*, Pl. 18. 566: esp. a *litter-bearer*, Plut. Artax. 22: ἵππος φορεῖς a *pack-horse, sumpter-horse*, Id. Aemil. Paul. 19.

φορέω, f. ἦω, freq. collat. form of φέρω, to *bear, carry, bring, convey*, freq. from Hom., downwards, esp. to *carry burdens*:—but strictly φορέω implies a constant repetition of the simple action of φέρω, and therefore very freq. signifies *to wear clothes, armour, etc.*, Pl. 4. 137, 13. 372, Od. 15. 127, Hdt. 1. 71, etc.: ἀγγελὴν φέρειν to *convey a message*, Hdt. 3. 53; but, ἀγγέλλας φορέειν to *convey messages commonly, serve as a messenger*, Ib. 34: hence freq. of qualities, properties, etc. both of mind and body, to *have, possess, ἀγαλλία φορέειν* to be *pompous or splendid*, Od. 17. 245: σκέλεα, χρώμα, κεφαλὴν φ. Hdt. 2. 76, 3. 12; ἐμπό- πτερον δέμας φ. Eur. Hel. 618: also, ἦθος, λήμα φ. Soph. Ant. 705: Ar. Eq. 757: so too, φορεῖν ὄνομα Soph. Fr. 573.—φέρω and φορέω were often used as synonym, esp. Poet., v. Lob. Phryn. 585. B. Pass. to be *borne violently along, be hurried along*, Aesch. Theb. 362, 819, Soph. El. 752, and Eur.: to be *storm-tost*, Ar. Pac. 144. C. Med., like ἐμφέρομαι, προσφέρομαι, to *fetch for oneself, fetch regularly*, Eur. El. 309: esp. to *take to oneself, eat, λευκανὴνδὲ φορεῖμενος putting food into one's mouth*, Ap. Rh.

φορηδόν, Adv., like φοράδην, *being in carrie*.

φόρημα, ατος, τό, (φορέω) *that which is borne, a load, freight*, Soph. Phil. 474: metaph. a *burthen*, Aesch. Fr. 272, Eur. Pol. 11. 11. II. *in plur. things worn, wearing apparel, ornaments, rings, etc.*, Ar. Fr. 310. III. =φέρετρον, a *barrow, bier*, Plut. φορήμενα, Ep. inf. for φορεῖν, Pl. 15. 310.

φόρημα, poet. collat. form from φορέω.

φορήναι, Ep. inf. pres. of φορέω, Hom.

φόρηστος, ἔω, ἡ, (φορέω) a *bearing, wearing*.

φορητός, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ov, verb. Adj., *borne, carried*, Pind. Fr. 58. 6. II. to be *borne or endured, bearable*, Κύπρις οὐ φορητὸν Eur. Hipp. 443; cf. Lob. Paral. 483.

φορήσιος, ov, (φέρω, φονδ) *bearing, fruitful, δένδρον Anth.*: in gen. *profitable, useful*. II. ἡ φορήση, a kind of στρυπτή.

φορήν, ἡ, the *skin or hide of swine*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

II. *metaph. the thick hide of a stupid fellow, thick-skinnedness*, Wyttbenb. Plut. 2. 57 A. [i] Hence

φορήσιον, to *cover with a thick, strong hide*:—Pass. to *have a thick, strong skin*, Lys. ap. Harpocr., cf. Meineke Euphor. 143.

φορήσιον, τό, =φορήσιον, LXX.

φορής, ἰδός, ἡ, =φορός, dub.

Φορκίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, the *daughters of Phorcyas, the three Gorgons* Stheino, Euryalē, and Medusa, Pind. P. 12. 24, Aesch. Fr. 794.

φόρκος, ἡ, ὄν, white, gray, Lyc.

Φόρκος, ὁ=Φόρκος, Pind. P. 12. 24. II. =Ἐρεβος, hence Lat. *Orcus*, Phanol. 1. 20, et ibi Bach, v. Müller Orchom. p. 155, Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 383, cf. sq. 11.

Φόρκυν, ἴνος, ὁ, Od. 1. 72, 13. 96, 345 (in all three passages in gen.), =Φόρκος, q. v.

II. like Φόρκος 11, the Lat. *Orcus*, Euphor. 52, here also in genit.

Φόρκυς, ὅς, ὁ, *Phorcyr or Phorceys*, an old sea-god, son of Pontos and Gaia, father of the Graecae, Gorgons and other monsters, by Ceto, Hes. Th. 270, sq.

φορμηδόν, Adv., (φορμός) *like mat-work or wadding*, Thuc. 2. 75: *crosswise, athwart*, Thuc. 4. 48.

φορμηγική, οὐ, ὁ, for the usu. φορμηγής, in an Orchom. Inscr.: from

φόρμηγξ, ἱγγος, ἡ, the *phorminx*, a kind of cithara or lyre (v. infr., and cf. κιθαρίων), the oldest stringed instrument of the Greek bards, oft. in Hom., esp. as the instrument of Apollo, Il. 1. 603, 24. 63, cf. Od. 17. 270, Hes. Sc. 203: it was freq. adorned with gold, ivory, precious stones and carved work, hence, περικαλλής, δαδάλη etc.; with seven strings, acc. to Pind. P. 2. 130, N. 5. 43, et φ. ἄρχοδος, metaph. for a *bow*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 11. (Strictly the portable cithara, from φέρω, φορέω, φόρμος, because it was carried on the shoulder by a strap or belt, ἡ τοῖς ὤμοις φορομένη Hesych. Others connect it with formica, Lob. Paral. 144.)

φορμηδίων, τό, Dim. from φορμός. [i]

φορμίζω, f. ἴω, Dor. ἴω, to *play the φόρμηγξ*, Od. 1. 155, 4. 18, etc. Hence

φορμηγικός, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. -μικής, a *lyre-player, harper*, Pind. P. 4. 314.

φορμηγός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., *played on or sung to the φόρμηγξ or lyre*: hence, τὸ φ. (sc. μέλος) a *lyric poem, ode*, Soph. Fr. 15.

φορμίον, τό, also παραροχὴ φόρμιον, Dim. from φορμός, *any small wickerwork of reeds or rushes, a mat, basket, fishing-net or basket, etc.*: also a *fagot*, Diog. L. II. a *plant*, perh. the same as ὀρμινον.

φορμῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, Dim. from φορμός, a *small basket*, Ar. Vesp. 58.

φορμίσκιον, τό, and φορμίσκος, ὁ, like φορμίον, Dim. from φορμός, Plat.

φορμικοῖσθαι, (φορμός, κοῖτη) to *sleep on a mat*, Comicus ap. A. B. p. 70. 5.

φορμορράβης or -μορραφῆς, f. ἦω, (φορμός, ῥάπτω) to *stitch mats*:—Pass. to be *done up like a mat*, to be *squeezed up, straitened*, Aeschin. 77. 28, but the passage is dub.

φορμορράβης, ἰδός, ἡ, a *needle for sewing mats with*.

φορμός, ὁ, anything *plaited of rushes or reeds*: hence a *wicker-basket*, e. g. for carrying corn, Hes. Op. 480; for carrying sand, Hdt. 8. 71. 2. *plaited mat-work, a mat*, Lat. *storea*, Hdt. 3. 98: a *seaman's cloak, of coarse plaited stuff*, Theocr. 21. 13, cf. Paus. 10. 29. 8. II. a *bundle of wood, fagot*.

III. a *measure of corn*, Lys. 164. 33; about as much as a *medimnus*, Böckh P. E. 1. 111. (Acc. to some from φέρω: Passow refers it to ὄρμος, εἰρμός, ἔρω, cf. φοκός fin.)

φορμοφόρεω, to *carry baskets or fagots*, to be a *porter*, Dio C. φορμοφόρος, ov, (φορμός, φέρω) *carrying baskets or fagots*; a *porter*, Diog. L.

φορογράφος, ὁ, (φόρος, γράφω) a toll-clerk.
 φοροετέω, (φόρος, τίθημι) = sq. II.
 φορολογέω, (φορολόγος) to collect, levy tribute, Plut. II.
 c. acc. pers. = foreg., to levy tribute upon, Polyb.
 φορολόγητος, ον, verb. Adj., liable to tribute, tributary, LXX.
 φορολογία, ἡ, the collection of tribute, LXX: from
 φορολόγος, ον, (φόρος, λέγω) levying tribute, Plut.
 φόρος, ὁν, (φέρω) bearing, carrying, bringing, esp., 1. bring-
 ing on one's way, forwarding: hence of a wind, favorable,
 Lat. secundus: also hurrying along, violent, boisterous, ἄνεμος
 Polyb. 2. bringing in, productive, fruitful, γῆ Theophr.:
 also of a woman, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: in gen. serviceable, πρὸς τι
 Strab. II. pass. borne, carried, borne along, prosperous:
 but also hurried along, forced along or away.
 φόρος, ὁ, (φέρω) strictly that which is brought or brought in,
 and so usu. tribute, Lat. tributum, first in Hdt. I. 6, 27, etc.:
 properly that which was paid by foreigners to a ruling state, as
 by the islanders, etc. to Athens, = φόρος χρημάτων, acc. to Thuc.
 I. 96: φόρον ὑποτελεῖν, φέρειν to pay tribute, Hdt. I. 171, Xen.
 Ath. 2. 1, etc.; φ. τάζεσθαι to agree to pay it, Hdt. 3. 13; but,
 φόρον τάζει to lay on, impose tribute, Aeschin. 31. 20, 90. 20;
 δεχέσθαι to receive it, Xen. Ath. 3. 2; φ. προσεῖγε it came in,
 Andoc. 24. 29:—φόρον ὑποτελεῖς subject to pay tribute, Thuc.
 I. 56, cf. φ. B. 1. 2. II. Lat. forum.
 φορτάγγω, to carry loads or burdens: from
 φορτάγγος, ὁν, (φόρτος, ἄγω) carrying loads or burdens, ναῦς
 φ. a ship of burden, merchantman, elsewh. φορτίς: also a sea-
 man, Anth., cf. φορτήγος.
 φόρταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (φόρτος) a carrier, porter. II. like φορ-
 τικός, a tiresome fool or knave.
 φορτηγέω, (φορτήγος) = φορτάγγω, Hdt. 2. 96. Hence
 φορτηγία, ἡ, a carrying of loads or burdens. II. traffic in
 merchant ships, a carrying trade, Arist. Pol.
 φορτηγικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the carrying of burdens or to
 a porter, πλοῖον φ. a ship of burden, merchantman, Thuc. 6.
 88:—φ. βρώματα provisions such as are used in these ships, i. e.
 sorry fare, Dionys. (Com.) Thesm. I. 42: from
 φορτηγός, ὄν, (φορτός, ἄγω) like φορτάγγος, carrying bur-
 dens: a carrier, porter, Theogn. 679: a trafficker, merchant,
 Simon. 60, ναυβάτης φ. Aesch. Fr. 242.
 φορτίω, f. low, (φορτός) to load, freight: in Med., τὰ μελὶνα
 φορτίεσθαι to ship the smaller part of one's wealth, Hes. Op. 688.
 φορτικέομαι, Dep., to behave or speak like a φορτικός, i. e.
 in a rude, vulgar manner: from
 φορτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (φόρτος) strictly belonging to a load or burden,
 carrying burdens, πλοῖον φ. a ship of burden. II. usu. of
 men, burdensome, tiresome, making oneself unpleasant by word
 or deed, φ. καὶ ἐπαχθής Dem. 57. fin.: coarse, low, vulgar, com-
 mon, of all persons wanting in liberal manners and education,
 Ar. Nub. 524.—freq. also of things, like βδαναρως, φ. κωμῆδια
 a vulgar, low comedy, Ar. Vesp. 66; φ. διαίτα Plat. Phaedr.
 256 B; φ. ἡδοναί, τέχναι Id. Rep. 581 D, Theaet. 176 C, ubi v.
 Heind.: φ. καὶ δημιουργικὰ, φ. καὶ δικανικά base, low arguments,
 ad carpendum vulgus, Id. Gorg. 482 E, Apol. 32 A: φ. καὶ ναυ-
 τικὸν ὄρχημα a rude sailor's dance, etc.; but λέγω οὐ τὸ φορ-
 τικὸν ἔκδο I do not say it out of vulgar arrogance, Aeschin.
 6. 27.—Adv.—κῶς, coarsely, vulgarly, not like an educated
 man, Plat. Theat. 183 E, etc.; φ. καὶ χυδῆν λέγειν Isocr. 238 A;
 φορτικώτερον ἢ φιλοσοφώτερον διαλέγεσθαι to discourse more
 like a clown than one of liberal education, Plut. Hence
 φορτικότης, ἦτος, ἡ, the character of a φορτικός, Arist. Rhet.
 φορτίον, τό, (φόρτος) a burden, load, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6,
 An. 7. 1, 37, esp. a ship's freight or lading, Lycurg. 159. 43,
 Dem. 156. 6: oft. in plur. the wares, merchandise itself, Hes.
 Op. 641, 691, Hdt. I. 1, 2. 179, etc. II. of a child in the
 womb, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5. (A Dim. in form.)
 φορτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φόρτος) sub. ναῦς, a ship of burden, mer-
 chantman, like ὀλκάς, γαυλὸς II, Od. 5. 250, 9. 323.
 φορτοβαστάκις, ου, ὁ, (βαστάρω) a porter: from
 φόρτος, ὁ, (φέρω) a load, burden, lading, freight, as much as
 a man, beast or ship can carry, ship's cargo, Od. 8. 163, 14.
 296; so too Hes. Op. 629, etc., and Hdt. I. 1, Soph. Tr. 537; φ.
 χρεῖας, κακῶν Enr. Supp. 20, I. T. 1306. II. in A. A. tire-

some stuff, something common, low, coarse, vulgar, Ar. Pac. 748,
 Plut. 796. III. later = ὄλη, matter, Aetiae. Hence
 φορτοστόλος, ον, (στέλλω) πλοῖον ἐμπορικῶ φ. sending off a
 freighted merchantman, Manetho.
 φορτοφορέω, to carry a load or freight, Plut.: also of a woman,
 to be big with child: from
 φορτοφόρος, ον, (φόρτος, φέρω) carrying a load or freight, a
 carrier, porter.
 φορτώω, (φόρτος) to load, lade, freight, like φορτίω, used also
 in Med. φορτώματι, cf. Lob. Phryn. 361.
 φορκετός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from φορῖσσω, stirred up together
 mixed, stained, Lyc.
 φορῖνω, = φῶρα, strictly of dough, to knead: hence in gen. to
 mix up, mingle, and so to alloy, adulterate, spoil, defile, σίρως
 τὴν κρέα τ' ὀπτά φορῖνωτο bread and meat were mixed up and
 spoiled, Od. 22. 21, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp., and cf. sq. [v]
 φορῖσσω, f. ἔω, = foreg., φορῖσθε ἀμάρτι after he hath defiled
 thee with blood, Od. 18. 36; also in Hipp.
 φορῖνός, ὁ, whatever the wind carries along, and so like sup-
 perstus (from σῶμα), rubbish, sweepings, refuse, Lat. quisquiliæ,
 such as collects in a farm-yard, etc., Ar. Ach. 72: also effay,
 chips, etc., such as is used for packing earthenware to keep it
 from breaking, Ib. 927; but in Alciph., βρωμάτων φορῖνός a
 mish-mash of all kinds of meat: from
 φορῖνος, radic. form of φορῖνω and φορῖσσω, which however
 does not appear in use.
 φοῦ, τό, prob. the Pontic name of the plant valerian.
 φοῦλλικλος, ὁ, a football, Lat. folliculus.
 φοῦρνοπλάστῃς, ου, ὁ, (πλάσσω) a potter: from
 φούρνος, ὁ, an oven, furnace, Lat. furnus.
 φοῦσσα, Boeot. for φύσα, aor. 2 part. of φύω, Corinna ap.
 Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. 325 A.
 φοῦσκα, ἡ, Lat. posca, sour wine.
 φῶς, τό, Ep. lengthd. from φῶς, which is itself contr. from
 φάος light, oft. in Hom., but only in nom. and acc. sing., and
 therefore indecl. Hence
 φῶσδε, Adv., to the light, to the light of day, II.
 φράγην, Adv. (φράσσω) fenced, mailed, armed.
 φραγέλη, ἡ, = sq.
 φραγέλιον, τό, the Lat. flagellum, N. T. Hence
 φραγέλλω, the Lat. flagello, N. T.
 φράγμα, ατος, τό, (φράσσω) that which is shut up or inclosed,
 like σταύρωμα, Hdt. 8. 52: hence also defensive arms, a coat of
 mail: φρ. μετάνω of a stag's horns, Leon. Tar. 32.
 φραγμίστις, ου, ὁ, serving for or belonging to a fence; coming
 from a fence or hedge, growing in one. [i]
 φραγμός, ὁ, (φράσσω) a shutting up, blocking up, Soph. O. T.
 1387: a fencing or hedging in, securing, fortifying, Hdt. 7.
 36, 142. II. also like φράγμα, a hedge, fence, paling, etc.,
 Xen. Cyn. 11. 4.
 φραγμῶν, ἄνω, ὁ, (φράσσω) a thorn-hedge.
 φράγνυμι, rarer collat. form from φράσσω, mostly poet., as
 Ar. Fr. 336, but also in later Prose, as Plut. Caes. 24.
 φράδιω, f. ἄνω and ὄσω, poet. (φραδῆ, φράζω) to speak, tell,
 name, make known, φράδασεν γὰρ Pind. N. 3. 45.
 φράδῶ, f. ἴσω, and φράδεῖνω, = foreg., Hesych.
 φράδῆ, ἡ, (φράζω) understanding, knowledge, φραδαὶ τῶν μελ-
 λόντων Pind. O. 12. 13. II. advice, a hint, warning, θεδέν
 φραδαῖσιν Aesch. Cho. 940, cf. Eur. Phoen. 667; ἀφῆλκτον
 μνηστῆρος φραδαῖς, i. e. by the scent, Aesch. Enn. 245. Poet.
 word. Hence
 φράδῆς, ἐς, gen. ἑός, understanding, shrewd, cunning, φραδέος
 νόου Pl. 24. 354. Adv.—δῶς. Opp. to ἀφραδῆς: poet. word.
 φραδμοσύνη, ἡ, understanding, shrewdness, cunning, usu. in
 dat. pl. φραδμοσύνησιν h. Hom. Ap. 99, Hes. Op. 243, Th.
 626, etc. Only poet.: from
 φράδμων, ον, gen. ονος, (φράζω) understanding, shrewd, cun-
 ning, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57: esp. having knowledge of a person
 or thing, well knowing him or it, Il. 16. 638, ubi v. Spitzner.
 Only poet.: from
 ΦΡΑ΄ΖΩ, f. φράζω: aor. I ἔφρασα: Ep. aor. 2 πέφραδον, ἐς, ε,
 also, ἐπέφραδον. Hom. oft. uses aor. 2, esp. in 3 pers. πέφραδε,

ἐπέφραδε, inf. πεφραδέν and πεφραδέναι. Od. 7. 49., 10. 477; the 1 pers. ἐπέφραδον only in Il. 10. 127; the aor. 1 only once, viz. Od. 11. 22, next in h. Hom. Ven. 128, and Merc. 442, Hes. Fr. 29, and then from Pind. downwards. more freq. —the pres., impf., fut., and pf. act. πέφρακα are post-Hom. To tell, name, give to know or understand, intimate, declare, Hom., etc.: it differs from λέγειν, as telling, declaring, from simply speaking, Hdt. 7. 213, Soph. Phil. 559; cf. also sub ἀλλόω. Construction: 1. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, φράξεν τινι τι oft. in Hom., Hes., etc.; φρ. μὲθόν τινι Od. 1. 273, cf. 8. 142; also, φρ. τὶ πρὸς τινα Hdt. 1. 68. 2. c. dat. pers. et inf., to counsel, advise, bid, order, Il. 10. 127, Od. 8. 68; also c. dat. pers. only, Od. 10. 549. 3. c. acc. rei only, σήματα πέφραδε, of a god, he gave signs, Od. 19. 250, etc.: and absol., to give counsel, advise, Soph. El. 197, φράξῃ τι φῆς; Soph. O. T. 655. 4. φρ. χεῖρ to make signs, to sign with the hand, Hdt. 4. 113, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1061.

B. Med. and Pass. φράζομαι: fut. φράσομαι: aor. ἐφράσασθαι, pass. ἐφράσθην: pf. pass. πέφραμαι and πέφρασμαι — Hom. freq. has pres. impf., fut., and aor. med., Ep. impf. φράζεσκεο h. Hom. Ar. 346: the aor. pass. only in Od. 10. 485, 23. 260: the perf. pass. is post-Hom. Strictly to speak with oneself, i. e. to think or muse upon, consider, ponder, debate, τι Hom., etc.; φράζεσθαι βουλὰς Od. 11. 510, sometimes with θυμῷ added; also, φρ. μετὰ φρεσίν Hes. Op. 686; oft. foll. by εἰ c. indicat. fut., to consider whether . . . Od. 10. 192; ἀμύλι φράζεσθαι to think differently, Il. 2. 14. 2. to devise or plan something for any one, purpose, design or intend something for him, e. g. φρ. τι κακὰ, θάνατον, δαίμονα Od. 2. 367, 3. 242, 13. 373; φρ. τινὶ ἥλιον to resolve (to set up) a monument to any one, Il. 23. 126. 3. c. acc. et inf., to think, suppose, believe, imagine that . . . Od. 11. 624. 4. to remark, perceive, notice, Il. 10. 339, 15. 671, Od. 17. 161, Hdt. 5. 92, 3, etc.: also c. inf., Hdt. 3. 154: c. part., Pind. I. i. fin. 5. to come to know, learn, become acquainted with, see, understand, both of persons and things, Od. 10. 453, 501, etc.; φρ. τὶ ὁδὸν ἁμῶν Od. 21. 217, φρ. τὶ θυμῷ Od. 24. 391. 6. to observe, watch, guard, keep in one's eye, Od. 22. 129; hence to mind, heed, take care or heed of, c. acc., Orac. ar. Hdt. 3. 57. 7. c. gen., to foresee, forebode, χεῖματος ἐφράσαστο Arat. 744.—The Med. is not found in any Prose, save in that of Hdt.

(The simplest form of the Root is ΦΡΑΔ—, as it appears in φράδι, πέφραδον.)

φρακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = sq. φράκτης, ου, ὅ, (φράσσω) = φράγμα, an inclosure. II. in Procop. a sluice with gates, elsewh. ἄπλς.

φρακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, = καταφρακτός, Ath.: from φρακτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from φράσσω, fenced or hedged in, defended.

φράν, ἦ, gen. φρανός, Dor. for φρήν. [ἀ] Hence φρανίζω, Dor. = φρενίζω. φράξις, εως, ἦ, a fence, fortification, prob. 1. Plut. Arat. 18. φράσσω, Dor. for φράζω. φράσις, εως, ἦ, (φράζω) a speaking, speech, Plut. II. a phrase.

ΦΡΑΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: f. ξω:—to enclose, fence in, hedge round, usu. with collat. notion of protection or defence, to fence, secure, defend, fortify, ῥυοῖσι βόων φράζαντες ἐπ' αἰεὶς having fenced the battlements with shields, Il. 12. 263; φράζαντες δούρῳ δουρὶ, σκόος σάκει joining spear close to spear, shield to shield (so as to make a fence), Il. 13. 130; φράζαντες τὰ γέγρα having put up the shields as a fence, Hdt. 9. 61; ἐχθροῖς πηλοῖν ἀρκίστατον φράζει to put misery round them like a net, Aesch. Ag. 1376; so, φράζει δέμας ἄπολο to arm oneself, Aesch. Pers. 456: also of ships, σχεδὴν φράζει ῥέπασσι he secured the ship with wattling, in order to keep the water out, Od. 5. 256: so too in Med., φράξαντο νῆας ἐρεῖ χυκαλέω they secured their ships, Il. 15. 566; and φράξαντο τὸ τέχος Hdt. 9. 70, cf. Aesch. Theb. 63, etc.; but in Med. also, to fence oneself, strengthen one's fortifications, Thuc. 8. 35.—Pass., φραχθέντες σάκεσσιν fenced with shields, Il. 17. 268, cf. Hdt. 7. 142, Eur. I. A. 826, etc.; so absol., πεφραγμένοι fenced, secured, prepared for defence, Hdt. 5. 34, Thuc. 1. 82. 2. to block

up, Hdt. 2. 99., 8. 7, Thuc. 4. 13: ὑπὸ ῥευμάτων φραχθεῖς (δ) πλεῖστον Plut. Tim. 84 D. 3. to make close, pack tight, also to fill quite full, like πικνός, φράζει χεῖρα ἔρπει to fill the hand full with victorious branches, Pind. I. i. 95.—Hom. uses no tense but aor. act. pass. and med. In Att. the letters are sometimes transposed, e. g. φράζασθαι for φράζεσθαι, φεραγμα for πέφραγμα, φαρκτός for φρακτός, cf. Dind. Ar. Aesch. 95, Vesp. 352, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 83. [ἀ] by nature, for it does not become γρ in the Ion. Greek of Hdt., Lob. Paral. 401.]

φραστέον, verb. Adj. from φράζω, one must tell, Ep. Plat. 312 D. φραστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (φράζω) a teller, expounder, informer, τῶς of or about a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 17; φραστήρ ὁδῶν a guide, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 40: φραστήτες ὁδόνες, like γράμμοι, the teeth that tell the age, Schol. Ar. Ran. 421, cf. φράττηρ.

φράστις, ου, ὅ, = φαστήρ, Hence φραστός, ὅς, ὄν, suited for telling any thing, c. gen., Def. Plat. 414 D: τὸ φρ. power of speaking, Plut. φραστός, ὅς, ὄν, (φράζω) reflection, thought, as opp. to ἀφραστός, in Hesych.

φράστωρ, ὀρος, ὅ, (φράζω) = φραστήρ, Aesch.: poet.

φράττηρ, ὀρος, ὅ, a member of a φάτρη, in plur. those of the same φάτρη, clansmen, Lat. curiales, Aesch. Eum. 656, Ar. Eq. 255; εἰσάγειν τὸν υἱὸν εἰς τοὺς φάτρες (which was done when the boy came of age, cf. μέων 11), Ar. Av. 1669;—in Ar. Ran. 418, οὐκ ἔφασε φάτρες (with a play on φραστήρας, q. v.) he has not yet got his φάτρες, i. e. he has been entered in no φάτρη, is no true citizen, cf. Ar. 765.—The form usu. found in our Edd. is φάττηρ, ὀρος:—but the Best Critics now propose to restore φράττηρ, ὀρος in Att. writers, following Eust. p. 239-33, A. B. p. 992. 11: v. Dind. Aesch. I. c., Ar. Eq. 255, Meineke Hist. Crit. Comic. p. 218; and Bekk. has so written it in most places of Dem., though he retains the other form in p. 1054. 14, 1305. 22.—On the accent v. Meineke l. c. [ἀ]

φρατρία, ἦ, (φράττω) = φρατρία, φάτρη, susp. φρατριάκος, ἦ, ὄν, = sq., Dem. 1092. fin.

φάτρη or φράττηρ, ἦ, Ion. φράττηρ II., and Hdt., Dor. πάτρη, also φατρία, ἦ:— I. in the heroic age, a body of people of kindred race, a sept or clan, κρῖν' ἄνδρας κατὰ φήτρες, ὡς φήττηρ φάττηρ ἦν ἀττήν choose men by clans, that clan may stand by clan, Il. 2. 362; so Hdt. uses it to denote the Persian royal tribe or clan (the Achaemenids), l. 125. II. in the historical times, a political division of people, which no doubt took its first rise from ties of blood and kinship; at Athens, the subdivision of the φυλῆς, as at Rome the curia in the tribus, Plat. Legg. 746 D, 785 A, Isocr. 176 D, cf. φάττω. Every φυλῆ consisted of three φάτρη or φατρία, whose members were called φάτρες (as those of a φυλῆ were φυλῆται, and those of a curia, curiales), and were bound together by various religious rites peculiar to each. Every φάτρη again contained 30 γένη, the members of which were called γενήται, so that by Solon's constitution Athens had 12 φάτρη or φατρία, and 360 γένη or old patrician houses, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 98 sq.—The Roman curiae exactly answer to the Attic φατρία, which is the Greek word used to express them by Dion. H. Antiqu. 2. 7, etc., and Plut. (The form of the word φάτρη is much disputed, as well as its deriv.: in Hdt. l. 125 the old Edd. have φήττηρ, which is supported by the Dor. πάτρη, but latter Edd., with the best MSS., give φήττηρ, as in Il.: for φατρία the Gramm. give φατρία, appealing to the Ion. πατρίν, and later prose authors actually use this form, v. Coray Heliod. p. 324.—πατρή, πάτρη, πατρία is usu. assumed as the Root, and there is a color for this in the fact that the Dor. form of the word is φάτρη, v. sub voc.: but this in no way accounts for the ρ after φ, and both form and sense seem rather to point to the Lat. frater, Sanscr. bhraṭrī, our brother, etc.: so that the orig. sense of the word would be brotherhood.—Cf. Buttman Mythol. 2. p. 304.) [ἀ] by nature, as is shown by the Ion. form φράττηρ.]

φρατρία, ἦ, = φάτρη, Ath. φάτρη, ἦ, v. sub φάτρη. Hence φρατριάω, ἦ, ὄω, to belong to, be in the same φατρία, μετὰ τῶν Dem. 1054. 3. φρατριάκος, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to a φατρία, like φράτριος.

φρατριάρχης, ου, δ, and φρατρίάρχης, δ, (ἄρχω) *president of a φρατρία*, Lat. *magister curiae*,—the latter in Dem. 1305. 22. φρατρίαστής, οὔ, δ, (φρατρίᾱζω)=φράτρη, Dion. H. φράτριαστικός or -ατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *used to translate* Lat. *curialis*: νόμος φράτρ., lex curialis, Dio C. Hence φράτριεύς, εὺς, δ,=φράτρη. II. in Dion. H. for the Roman curio.

φράτρίζω, f. ἴσω,=φρατρίᾱζω. φράτρίκος, ἡ, ὄν,=φρατρίκος: hence ἐκκλησία φρατρική, the *comitia curialis* of the Romans.

φράτριος, ἰα, ἰον, *belonging to or concerning a φάτρη*: at Athens, epith. of Zeus and Athena, as *tutelar deities of the phratrías*, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D, Dem. 1054. 10, Cratin. (Jun.) Xep. 1. 5. [ἄ]

φράττω, Att. for φράσσω, q. v. φράτωρ, ὁρος, ὅ, v. sub φράτρη. φρεάντης, ου, δ, (φρέα, ἀντλέω) *one who draws from a well, with a play on the name Cleantes*, Diog. L.

φρέαρ, τό, gen. φρέατος, contr. φρητός etc., Ion. and poet. φρέαρ, gen. φρέατος:—*a well*, φρεῖατα μακρά II. 21. 197 (the common form first in h. Hom. Cer. 99, Hdt. 6. 119)—later usu. *a water-tank, cistern, reservoir*, Hdt. 1. 68., 4. 120, Thuc. 2. 49; *opp. to κρίνη*, Dem. 186. 16: *an oil-cask*, Ar. Plut. 810. [Ep. gen. φρέατος: in Att. usu. φρέατος etc., Butt. Lexil. sub v. ἄσπετος 2 not., yet with some exceptions in Comic Poets.]

φρεάτιος, εἰα, εἰον, *belonging to a tank*. [ἄ Att.]

φρεᾶτια, ἡ, *a tank or reservoir*, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7 (cf. φρεᾶ-
τίας), and Polyb.: *an aqueduct, conduit*.

φρεᾶτιος, αἰα, αἰον, *belonging to a well or tank*, Theophr.: φρ. ὕδωρ tank-water, Plut. [ἄ Att.]

φρεᾶτίας, ου, δ, ὑπόνομος *ken an underground channel to a tank or reservoir*, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7, though the passage is obscure, and ἡ φρεᾶτια occurs just after.

φρεᾶτιδης, ἰα, ἰον,=φρεᾶτιος, susp.

φρεᾶτιον, τό, Dim. from φρέαρ. [ἄ Att.]

φρεᾶτιος, ἰα, ἰον, (φρέαρ)=φρεᾶτιος. [ἄ Att.]

φρεᾶτορνήτης, ου, δ,=φρεᾶτορνήτος.

φρεᾶτορπᾶνον, τό, *a machine for raising water, a swipe or water-wheel*, Polyb. [ἄ]

φρεᾶτώδης, ες, (φρέαρ, εἶδος) *like a tank*.

φρεᾶτορῦχέω, φρεᾶτορῦχος,=φρεωρῦχέω, φρεωρῦχος.

φρέαρ, ἄτος, τό, Ion. and poet. for φρέαρ, II. 21. 197.

φρεᾶνπάτω, f. ἴσω, (φρήν) *to deceive, mislead the mind*, N. T. Hence

φρεᾶνπάτης, ου, δ, *one who deceives the mind, a seducer*, N. T.

φρενετιᾱζω, f. ὄσω,=φρενετιᾱω. Hence

φρενετιᾱστος, εὺς, ἡ,=φρενετιᾱς.

φρενετιᾱζω,=φρενετιᾱω, Plut. Hence

φρενετιᾱμός, ὅς,=φρενετιᾱς, Plut.

φρενετιᾱς, gen. εὺς, (φρήν, ἔρω) *master of his mind, sound of mind, sane*, Lat. *compos mentis*, Hdt. 3. 25, 30, 35, etc.

φρενετιᾱίος, αἰα, αἰον,=φρενετιᾱικός, Hipp.

φρενετιᾱίος, f. ὄσω,=sq.

φρενετιᾱω, f. ἴσω, (φρενίτις) *to have a violent fever, be delirious*: in gen. *to be frantic, rave*.

φρενετιᾱικός, ἡ, ὄν, *suffering from φρενίτις, delirious, raving*, Hipp.: from

φρενίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (φρήν) *the delirium of fever*: in gen. *frenzy, raving*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—Strictly a fem. Adj., of the mind, and so ἡ φρενίτις (sc. νόσος) *a disease of the mind*.

φρενοβλάβεια, ἡ, *damage of the understanding, hence madness, folly*, Philo: [ἄ] from

φρενοβλάβης, ες, (βλάπτω) *damaged in the understanding, hence mad, foolish*, Hdt. 2. 120. Adv. -βῶς.

φρενοβλάβια, ἡ, poet. for φρενοβλάβεια.

φρενοβλάβος, ου,=φρενοβλαβής, Or. Sib.: poet.

φρενογονής, ες, (γῆθος) *heart-gladdening*, Anal. Br. 2. p. 518.

φρενοδάλῃς, ες, (δηλέομαι) *ruining the mind*, Aesch. Eum. 330, 343; ubi v. Dind.

φρενοδίνης, ες, (δινέω) *making the mind giddy*.

φρενοβελγής, ες, (βέλγω) *flattering or charming the heart*, Nonn.

φρενέδεν, Adv. (φρήν)=ἐκ φρενός, *from the heart, of one's own will or accord*, Soph. Aj. 183: only poet.

φρενοκίθης, ες, (κίθος) *grieving the heart*.

φρενοκλόπω, *to steal away the understanding, to deceive*: from

φρενοκλόπος, ου, (κλέπτω) *stealing the understanding, deceiving*, Anth.

φρενόληπτος, ου, (λαμβάνω) *possessed, mad*, Lat. *mente captus*.

φρενολήπτης, οὔ, δ, *a robber of the understanding, a deceiver*, Mel. 42.

φρενομᾱνής, ες, (μᾱνίωμα) *mad, frenzied*, Aesch. Ag. 1140.

φρενομόρως, Adv. (μόρος) *only found in phrase φρενομόρος νοσέειν to be diseased in mind*, i. e. to be mad, Soph. Aj. 626, where some MSS. have wrongly φρενομώρος: the Adj. φρενό-
μορος is not found, any more than φρενομώρος.

φρενοπληγής, ες, (πλήσσω) *striking the mind*, i. e. *driving mad, maddening*, Aesch. Fr. 879.

φρενοπλήκτος, ου, (πλήσσω) *stricken in mind, smitten with madness, frenzy-stricken, astonished*, Aesch. Fr. 1054.

φρενοπλήξ, ἦτος, ὅ, ἡ,=foreg.

φρενοτέκτων, ου, gen. ὄνος, *making with the mind, ingenious*, Ar. Ran. 820.

φρενοτερπής, ες, (τέρπω) *heart-delighting*.

φρενώ, f. ὄσω, (φρήν) *to make wise, make to understand, instruct, inform, teach*, τινά Trag., as Aesch. Fr. 335, Soph. Ant. 754; φρ. οὐκ' ἐξ αἰνυγμάτων *to teach plainly*, Aesch. Ag. 1783; also in Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 5; φρ. τινά εἰ τι Ib. 2. 6, 1. II. in Pass. *to be high-minded, elated*, LXX.

φρενώλης, ες, (ἄλλωμι) *distracted in mind, frenzied*, Aesch. Theb. 757.

φρενώσις, εὺς, ἡ, (φρενώ) *instruction, teaching*.

φρενωτήριον, τό, (φρενώ) *a means of instruction*.

φρεωρῦκτός, f. ἴσω,=φρεωρῦκός, from

φρεωρῦκτος, ου, δ,=φρεωρῦκος, Lob. Phryn. 232.

ΦΡΕΩ, f. φρήσω, in sign. akin to ἄγω or ἔγω, but in form to φέρο: it occurs only in the compds. ἐκφρέω, εἰσφρέω, διαφρέω qq. v.; though in E. M. an aor. imperat. φρές is cited, as if from φρήμι.

φρεωρῦχέω, f. ἴσω, *to dig tanks*: in Ar. Lys. 1033, metaph. of a gnath. And

φρεωρῦχῖα, ἡ, *a digging of tanks*: from

φρεωρῦχος, ου, (φρέαρ, ὀρύσσω) *digging tanks*: δ φρ. a tank-digger, Plut.

φρήμη, v. sub φρέω.

φρήν, ἡ, gen. φρενός, pl. φρένες, gen. φρενῶν etc.: Dor.

φράν, though Pind. uses φρήν, but in dat. plur. he has φρασί, φρασίον, not φρεσίον. I. strictly *the midriff*, later *διάφραγμα*, i. e. *the muscle which parts the heart and lungs (viscera thoracis)* from the lower viscera (abdominis), κραδία φρένα λακτῖ(ς) (as in Shakspeare, 'my seated heart knocks at my ribs'), Aesch. Fr. 881; so in plur., τὰς φρένας διάφραγμα. —τιθένης Plat. Tim. 70 A, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. 2. but in Hom. the physical sense of φρήν, φρένες is merely *the heart and parts ad-*

joining the heart, the breast, like Lat. *praecordia*, ἥτορ, κραδί ἐνι φρεσί II. 8. 413; and even the liver, πρὸς στήθος δδοί φρένες ἥπαρ ἔχουσιν Od. 9. 301—often called φρένας ἀμφωμέλαινα II. 1. 103, etc.: this is the seat of fear, τρομέοντο δὲ οἱ φρένες αὐτῶ II. 10. 10, 2. 22. 266; of joy and grief, φρένα τέπεσθαι φρομυγῇ II. 9. 186; γάνυται φρένα ποιμῆν II. 13. 493; ἔχος, πόνος φρένας ἀμφεκάλυπεν etc., II., etc.; φρένας ἱκετο τέθοος, ἔχος πύκασε φρένας etc.; of love, II. 3. 442; of courage, ἐνὰ φρεσί θυμὸν ἔχοντες II. 13. 487; ἐφρένα θυμὸς ἀγρόη II. 22. 475, cf. 8. 202, etc. —but also it is the seat of the mental faculties, thought, will, understanding, etc., φρενὶ νοεῖν, πράττειν, ἐπιστάσθαι, κερμυρίσσει etc.; κατὰ φρένα γνῶναι, εἰδέναι etc.; τίθεναι τινί τι ἐνι φρεσί to put in his mind, suggest it, II. 1. 55, etc. 1 ποιεῖν τι ἐνι φρεσί II. 13. 55; θέσθαι or βδελύσθαι τι ἐνι φρεσί II. 13. 121., 1. 297, etc.: hence also the phrases, φρένας τρέπειν, πείθειν, παραλείπειν, ἐπιγυμνᾶν II. 7. 120., 9. 514, etc. —we also have joined, κατὰ φρένα κατὰ θυμόν, as in Lat. *mens animusque*, so in Att., φρέας καὶ νοῦς Ar. Ran. 535—hence a man is deprived of his φρένες, i. e. of his wits, or senses, πλήρη φρένας ἔς παρος εἶχεν II. 13. 394; ἐκ γὰρ πλήρη φρένας II. 16. 403; also, Zeus βλάπτει φρένας

ἡμετέρας II. 15. 724 (whence βλαψίφρων, φρενοβλαβής); θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν II. 8. 360; and freq. in later Greek of those who have lost their wits, φρενὴν ἔκοτῆναν, μεταστῆναν Eur. Or. 1021, Bacch. 943, φρενὴν ἔξεδρος, παρκόσους Id. Hipp. 935, Bacch. 33, πῶς ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν; satissime sanus es? Soph. El. 390: and of persons in their senses, ἔδον φρενῶν Eur. Heracl. 709, φρενῶν ἐπὶ ἄβολος Soph. Ant. 425, etc.—Hdt. opposes φρένες το σῶμα, 3. 134; 80, αἱ σάρκες κεναὶ φρενῶν Eur. El. 387.—ἐκ φρενός from one's *very heart*, ὁ ἐκ φρενός λόγος a *hearty, cordial* speech, Aesch. Cho. 107; but, ἐξ ἄκρας φρενός, *superficially, carelessly*, Id. Ag. 805:—Hom. also attributes *phrenes, sense, instinct*, to beasts, II. 4. 242, 16. 157, etc. 3. in Hom. φρένες appears in the peculiar signif. of *the seat of life, or life itself*, as opp. to ψυχὴ (*the departed soul*), II. 23. 104, Od. 10. 493, cf. II. 6. 352.—The word is seldom used in Prose; and in most usages there is no distinction observable between the sing. and plur. (The strict signif. of φρένες, *midriff*, shews that it is near of kin to φράσσω; and the Lat. *renes* seems to come from the same root, rejecting the φ or f—(cf. φράσσω, *frenum*). In the metaph. signif. *soul, mind*, both φρενῶν and φρονέω, φρόνυς, φροντίς and φράδω are connected with it. In compos. φρήν changes into φραν, —φρονος, e. g., ἐφφραν, κακῶφραν etc.)

φρήταρχος, ὁ, dub. l. for φρήταρχος.
φρητία, ἡ, Ion. for φρεατία.
φρητάρχος, ὁ, Ion. for φράταρχος, = φρατράρχος, Inscr. φρητήρ, ἡ, Ion. for φράτρα, II. 2. 362, Hdt. 1. 125.
φρητρήνι, Ep. dat. from φρέγ, II. 2.
φρητήριος, ἡ, or, Ion. for φράτριος.
φρίγος, εὐς, τό, poet. for σφρίγος, v. l. in Hermipp. Strat. 1.
φρίκάζω, f. ἄω, (φρίκη) to shudder, shiver.
φρίκᾶλέος, ἄ, εὐρ, (φρίκη) strictly with a rough or uneven surface.

II. usu. *dreadful, frightful*.
φρίκασμός, ὁ, (φρικᾶω) a shuddering, shivering, LXX.
φρίκη, ἡ, like φρίξ, *unevenness, roughness*: of the smooth sea, a ripple, πορφυρὸν ἐν φρίκῃ γελᾷ (like Lat. *inhorrescit*), Eur. Incert. 146. II. a shuddering, shivering, Hipp.: esp. an *aguish shiver or chill*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A: hence 2. *shivering fear, shuddering*, esp. from religious awe, Hdt. 6. 134, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2. 15: then *any fear*, φρ. τρομερὲ Seidl. Eur. Tro. 185 (183). [f]

φρίκᾶ, ἡ, [f] and φρίκῖα, αἰ, (φρίξ, φρίκη) *aguish shiverings*.
φρίκᾶσις, εὐς, ἡ, and φρίκᾶσιός, ὁ, *aguish shivering*, Diosc.
φρίκᾶω, (φρίξ) like φρικᾶω, to shudder, shiver, esp. to have an *aguish shiver*, Diosc.

φρικνός, ἡ, ὄν, = φρικᾶλέος, Hesych.
φρικτοποιός, ὄν, (φρίξ, ποιᾶω) *causing a shuddering*: in gen. *exciting*, Diphn. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 74 C.
φρίκος, εὐς, τό, = φρίκη, a shuddering, shivering, Hipp.
φρίκω, to cause a shuddering, make to shudder or shiver.
Pass. = φρικᾶω, to shudder or shiver.
φρικτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from φρίσσω, to be shuddered at, horrible, LXX. Adv. —τως, Id.

φρικώδης, εὐς, (φρίξ, εἶδος) *rough, uneven*, Lat. *horridus*, τὸ φρικῶδες, *roughness of the skin*, Foels. Oec. Hipp. II. that causes shuddering or horror, awful, horrible, φρ. κλένει Eur. Hipp. 1202, cf. Andoc. 5. 5, Dem. 644. 18—neut. φρικῶδες as Adv. *horribly*, Eur. Hipp. 1216. 2. πυρετός φρ. a fever with shivering fits, a kind of *ague*, Foels. ut supra.

φρίκωδῖα, ἡ, *roughness, unevenness*. II. *horribleness*.
φρίμαγμός, ὁ, a *snorting*: in gen. of any motions of rampant animals, Lyc. cf. sq.

φρίμασσομαι, Att. —ττομαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med.: to snort and leap: in gen. to move briskly or wantonly, to jump or toss about, wanton, of animals that indulge their spirits and sense of vigor simply in rampant motion, as esp. goats, Theocr. 5. 141; but also of high-mettled horses, φριμάσθαι καὶ χρεμετῖσαι Hdt. 3. 87, though of them φριμάσσομαι is more usu., Valck. Ammon. sub v., Thom. M. p. 901, Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 196: also of dogs, boars, cocks, etc. II. metaph. of men, to behave or speak with wanton insolence.—The Act. φριμάσσω only in Nicetas. (Akin to βρούω, βρυμάω, βρέμω and Lat. *fremo*: but it has nothing to do with φρίσσω.)

φρίμῶω, = foreg., Oppr.
φρίξ, ἡ, gen. φρίκός, (φρίσσω) *the ruffling of a smooth surface*, as esp. of smooth water, *the light ruffling or ripple* caused by a gust of wind sweeping over the smooth sea, Lat. *horror*, II. 23. 692; μέλαινα φρίξ the dark ripple, II. 21. 126, Od. 4. 402; Ζεφύριοι ἐχέοντες πόντον ἐπὶ φρίξι ripple spread over the sea, from the west wind, II. 7. 63, cf. sub voc. μελάνει—so, μαλακὴ φρίξ Leon. Al. 28. 2. II. a *bristling up* as of hair, of corn in a cornfield, etc. 1. esp. of one's skin, when in the state commonly called *goose-skin*: a *shivering, shuddering*, cf. φρίκη. (Hence φρίσσω, φρίκη, φρίξος etc.) [i in genit.]

φρίξαι, aor. i. inf. from φρίσσω, q. v. sub fin.
φρίξανχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρίσσω) with *bristling neck or mane*, Plut.

φρίξέθριψ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, (φρίσσω) with *bristling hair*: also *curly-haired*.

φρίξοκῆμης, ου, ὁ, (κῆμη) = foreg., Anth.
φρίξος, ἡ, ὄν, (φρίσσω) *standing stiff or on end, bristling*, esp. of hair, Arist. Physiogn.

φρίξος, ὁ, (φρίσσω) like φρίξ and φρίκη, a *shivering, shuddering*, Lat. *horror*. II. Comic name for the *genius* or *demon* of horror, Ep. Ad. 84. 7.

ΦΡΙΞΩ, Att. —τω: f. φρίξω: pf. πέφρικα: besides a Dor. part. πεφρίκοντες as if from a pres. πεφρίκω, Pind. P. 4. 326.

To be rough, ruffled or uneven, bristle, Lat. *horreare*, φρίσσωιν ἄρουρα (sc. ἀσπαχέσαι) the corn-fields *bristle* (with ears of corn), II. 23. 599; so of a line of battle, μάχη ἐφρίξεν ἐγγχείρην II. 13. 339, φάλαγγες ἀσέκον τε καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι II. 4. 282, cf. 7. 62; just like Virgil's *horret vir aristas*, and Horace's *horrentia pilis agmina*: so too, χεραὶ δεξιωνύμων ἐφρίξεν αἰθήρ of a crowd holding up their hands to vote, Aesch. Supp. 608; of hair, mane or bristles, to *bristle up*, stand on end, φρίσσοιεν τριχες Hes. Op. 538, φρίσσοιεν θείραι etc.:—but also c. acc., φρίσσωιν λοφῆν, τριχας Od. 19. 446, Hes. Sc. 391, φρ. νῆτον, αὐχένος II. 13. 473, Hes. Sc. 171,—where φρίσσωιν is not to be taken transit. to *make to bristle*, but simply to *bristle with the mane, on the back*, etc.; as appears from Pindar's phrase, περὶοῖσι νῶτα πεφρίκοντες *bristling on their backs* with feathers, P. 4. 326; so, λέντος δέρος χαλτῇ πεφρίκος Eur. Phoen. 1121, etc.—φρίσσοιεν ὕβριοι, like Virgil's *horrida grandæ*, Pind. P. 4. 144; ἀσπαίον φρίσσωιν πνός *ruckling in his throat*, of one just dying, Id. N. 10. 140. II. so too of the rippling surface of smooth water, ὁ πόντος πέφρικε, cf. φρίξ: but

III. esp. freq. of a feeling of chill when one's skin contracts and forms what we commonly call *goose-skin*, or the hair stands up on end, as in Lat. *horrent comæ*, *steterunt comæ*, etc.: hence metaph., 1. to shiver with cold, Hes. Op. 510: also to have a shivering fit. 2. to shudder with fear, h. Hom. 27. 8. c. part., φρ. σὲ δερκομένη Aesch. Pr. 540, cf. 695: also c. acc., to shudder before any one, i. e. to dread him, II. 11. 383, 24. 775, and c. acc. et inf. to dread that . . ., Aesch. Theb. 720 sq.: more rarely c. gen., lb. 490; also c. dat., φρίξουσιν ἔρπετοι they shall shudder at the oars, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 96,—where others propose φρίξουσιν, they shall cool with the (wood of the) oars, v. Bähr ad l.: also c. inf., to shudder at (doing, fear to do, Dem. 559. 8. 3. esp. to feel a holy shudder or awe, as at the approach of a divinity, Wytt. Plut. 2. 276 E, Jac. A. P. p. 1057. 4. also to thrill or quiver with delight, ἐφρίξ ἔσπετι Soph. Aj. 693, cf. Interp. ad Eur. Hel. 632.—The word will hardly be found in Prose save in the sense of *shuddering, fearing*. (The Root is strictly ΦΡΙΚ—: hence φρίξ, φρίκη, φρίξος etc. c. akin also to βρύω, βρέγω, βρέδα, as also to Lat. *rigeo* and *frigo*, whence the French *frissonner*.) [i by nature, wherefore Herm. has written φρίξαι, not φρίξαι, in Pind. I. 1. 16, Soph. El. 1400.]

φρομιμάσσομαι, f. ῥομαι, Dep. med., (φρομῶν) contr. for προμιμάσσομαι, to make a prelude or beginning, to begin, Aesch. Ag. 1354, cf. Eur. I. T. 1162: also c. acc., φρ. θεοῖς to begin with invoking the gods, Aesch. Eum. 20. Hence

φρομισσάτων, verb. Adj., one must make a prelude or beginning, Arist. Rhet. Al.

φρομῶν, τό, contr. for προμῶν, like φροῦδος for πρὸ δδῶ.
φρονέω, f. ἴσω, is the Verb which expresses the action of the

φρήν or φρένες, i. e. as well of the heart and will, as of the understanding, thoughts, etc., which notions are more or less comprised in our Verb to think, i. e. either to think to do a thing, *meun* to do it, be minded so and so, or simply to think, consider, reflect. Hence arise various usages: I. to think, to have understanding, to be sage, prudent: Hom. has it in this signif., but rarely, as *ἀριστοὶ μάχεσθαι τε φρονέειν* te best both in battle and counsel, Il. 6. 79: but this is the most freq. signif. in Att., as *οἱ φρονούμενοι* the wise; τὸ φρονεῖν, like φρόνησις, understanding, prudence, Soph. Ant. 1348, 1353; yet εἰ is freq. added in same signif., εἰ φρονεῖν freq. in Att.; οἱ εἰ φρονούμενοι and the like, Hdt. 2. 16, and very freq. in Trag., who also have καλῶς, ὁρθῶς φρ., opp. to κακῶς φρ. 2. but in Att. and Prose very oft., to be in one's sound senses or wits, Soph. Aj. 82, 344, etc.; φρονῶν οὐδὲν φρονεῖς though in thy wits thou'rt nothing wise; Eur. Bacch. 332; in this signif. also, εἰ φρονεῖν Ar. Nub. 817; ἔξω ἐλάνων τινα τὸ φρονεῖν to drive one out of his understanding or wits, Eur. Bacch. 851; so, ἐξίστασθαι τοῦ φρονεῖν to lose one's wits. 3. c. acc. rei, to have in mind, joined with γινώσκειν, Od. 16. 136, 17. 193, cf. Hdt. 1. 46.

II. to be minded or disposed in a certain way, to mean, intend, purpose, freq. in Hom. with and without acc.; often with ἐν θυμῷ added, as Od. 6. 313, etc., or ἀνὰ θυμόν, as Il. 2. 36, Od. 2. 116, etc.; φρονεῖν ἐν φρεσὶ Od. 14. 82: φρονῶν ἔπρασσον, prudens faciebam, Soph. O. C. 272. 2. c. inf., to think, mean, be minded to do a thing, Il. 17. 286: also c. acc. et inf., Il. 3. 98, cf. 9. 608: also, ἰδὺς φρ. to purpose to go straight, make straight for a place, Il. 12. 124, 13. 135: in Att. φρονεῖν τι to mean so and so, τοῦτο φρονεῖ ἡ ἀγωγή ἡμῶν this is what your bringing us means . . ., Thuc. 5. 85, Xen. Cyr. 3. 66.

3. to have certain thoughts for or towards any one, to be so and so minded towards him, oft. in Hom., esp. ἀγαθὰ, φίλα φρονεῖν τινι to be well or kindly minded towards him, opp. to κακῶν, κακὰ φρονεῖν τινι to be evil minded towards him, so too ὁλοῦ φρ. Il. 16. 701, (but in Il. 6. 162, ἀγαθὰ φρονέων has a moral sense, being well or high minded, having good or noble thoughts): so too with Adv., εἰ φρονεῖν τινι oft. in Hom.; opp. to κακῶς φρ., Od. 18. 168; but, τὰ ἀμείλιχα φρονεῖν to be of the better mind, or on the better side, Thuc. 7. 145, 172.

4. but usu. c. Adj. neut., sine dat. pers., to be minded so and so, to think or purpose such and such things, as κρυπτάδια φρ. to have secret purposes, Il. 1. 542; ἀταλά φρ. to be gaily disposed, Il. 18. 567, Hes. Th. 989, cf. Il. 6. 400; τυκνὰ and τυκνὰ φρ. to have wise thoughts, be cunningly minded, Od. 9. 445; ἐθνημέρια φρ. to think only of the passing day, Od. 21. 85. The commonest phrase of this kind, both in Hom. and Att., is μέγα φρονεῖν, to be high-minded, have high thoughts, also of animals, to be high-spirited and bold, Il. 11. 325, 13. 156: in Att. mostly in bad sense, to have high thoughts, to be heady, presumptuous, conceited or proud, plume or pride oneself, ἐν τινι αὐτῷ or of a thing, like ἀδρινεύσθαι, καλλιστεύσθαι etc., Plat. Symp. 217 A, Prot. 342 D: so also μέγιστον φρ. to have over-high thoughts, Xen. An. 5. 6, 8; but also simply to pluck up courage, Id. Hell. 3. 5, 21: συμκαρὰ, συμκρήν φρ. to be low minded, poor spirited, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1099: μέγιστον φρ. Xen. Apol. 24, etc., cf. φροντιστὴν: while between them we have μέτρια, μέτριον φρ. to be of moderate, calm and sober mind:—in like manner, οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπων φρ. Soph. Aj. 777; θνητὰ, ἀθάνατα φρ. Soph. Fr. 515, Eur. etc.; μηδὲν θνητῶν φρ., for which Hom. φρ. ἴσα θεοῖσι Il. 5. 441: so also many phrases in Att., τυραννικὰ φρ. to have tyrannical in mind, Ar. Vesp. 507; ὀργακὰ φρ. to have old-fashioned notions, Ar. Nub. 821; νεώτερα φρ. to meditate innovations, and so on: also, οὐ παρόδλιος τόσσον μένος ὅσσον Πάνθου νῆες φρονέουσιν the panther's courage is not so great as is the spirit of the sons of Panthus, Il. 17. 23: lastly, φρονεῖν alone is not seldom put for μέγα φρ. 5. τὰ τιος φρονεῖν to be of another's mind, be minded like him, be on his side or of his party, side with him, Hdt. 2. 162, 7. 102, etc.; Hom. has also τὰ φρονεῖς, ἃ τ' ἐγὼ περ Il. 4. 361; also, ἴσον ἡμῶν φρονέουσα thinking like me, Il. 15. 50; τὰ αὐτὰ, τὸ αὐτὸ φρ. to be like-minded, Hdt. 1. 60, 5. 3; opp. to ἀμφίς φρ. to think differently, Il. 13. 345; ἄλλω φρ. to think another way, h. Hom. Ap. 469; ἄλλα φρονέειν καὶ ἄλλα λέγειν Hdt. 9. 54, cf. Dinarch.

[1510]

III. to think of, mind, heed, hence to take heed of a thing, stand in awe of it, c. acc. ὀπίδα Od. 14. 82.

IV. in gen. of vital impulses, directly for (ζῆν), to have life, be alive, live, ἐμὲ τὸν διστήνον ἐνι φρονοντὶ ἐλέησον, for ζῆν ζῶντα, Il. 22. 59; θανόντι δέ, οὐ φρονοντὶ δειλάτα χάρις, ἐπέμπετο Aesch. Cho. 517, cf. φρὸν sub fin. Hence

φρόνημα, ατος, τό, the mind, will, spirit, Lat. animus, first in Hdt. 6. 109, 9. 7, 2, and then freq. in Trag.:—φρόνημα καὶ ἀνεμὲν φρ. Soph. Ant. 355: freq. also in plur. thoughts, purposes, disposition, character, as Hdt. 3. 122, 125.

II. esp. high and noble feeling, high-mindedness, high spirit, freq. in Thuc., as 2. 43; δουλοῦν τὸ φρ. Id. 2. 61.

III. but freq. in bad sense, presumption, arrogance, Aesch. Pr. 953, Eur. Herac. 926, Thuc. 5. 43: insolence, conceit, Ar. Pac. 25, cf. Wyttchen, Plut. I C. Hence

φρονηκτίας, ου, ὁ, one who has much self-confidence, high-minded, high-spirited, Xen. Ages. 1. 24.

II. in bad sense, a presumptuous, arrogant person, Arist. Pol.

φρονηπαίτω, f. ἰω, (φρόνημα) to make high-minded or spirited: to make presumptuous or proud:—Pass. to become high-minded or presumptuous, ἰδὲ τι Arist. Pol. Hence

φρονηπατισμός, ὁ, a making high-minded or presumptuous: also high-mindedness, pride, Polyb.

φρονηπαίδης, es, (φρόνημα, εἶδος) understanding: high-minded, in gen. = φρονηπαίτας.

φρόνησις, εως, ἡ, (φρονέω) a minding to do so and so, purpose, intention, Soph. O. T. 664; φρόνησιν λῶν λαβεῖν to think better of it, Id. Phil. 1078.

2. high-mindedness, pride, Eur. Supp. 216.

3. high character, Lat. existimatio, Eur. Temen. 13, 2.

II. thoughtfulness, good sense, practical wisdom, prudence, being the virtue concerned in the government of men, management of affairs, and the like, Plat., and Arist.; v. esp. Plat. Symp. 209 A, Arist. Eth. Nic. 6.

φρονήτειον, verb. Adj., one must pride oneself, τιῶν, ἐνι τι, ἰδὲ τι Xen. Ages. 8. 4, Hell. 2. 4, 40, Apol. 26.

φρονιμεμα, ατος, τό, v. sub φρονιμεμα: [I] from φρονιμεμαί, late form for φρονέω, Dep., to be wise or prudent, Lob. Phryn. 386. [I] Hence

φρονιμεμασίς, ἡ, late form for φρόνησις, prudent conduct. [I]

φρονιμεμα, ατος, τό, the act of a φρόνιμος, prudent conduct, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194, but Lob. Phryn. 386, rejects this form and writes φρονιμεμα instead. [I]

φρόνιμος, ου, (φρῆν) understanding, in one's senses, Soph. Aj. 259.

II. staid, unmoved, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17: τὸ φρ. presence of mind, Id. Hell. 2. 3, 56.

III. esp. thoughtful, practically wise, sensible, prudent, Lat. prudens, Ar. Lys. 42, Plat., and Arist., cf. φρόνησις III: φρόνιμος περί τινος possessing sagacity or discernment in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 15, and 21 sq.: τὸ φρόνιμον practical wisdom, prudence, Eur. Alex. 16, and Xen.; so, ἄπορος ἐπὶ φρόνημα Soph. O. T. 692. Adv. —μως, Ar. Eq. 1364, Av. 1333.

φρονιμώδης, es, (εἶδος) of the nature of a φρόνιμος, very dub.

φρόνις, εως, ἡ, (φρῆν, φρονέω) understanding, prudence, Od. 3. 244: knowledge, κατὰ φρόνιν ἔργαζε πολλήν he brought back much knowledge from Troy, Od. 4. 258.

φρονόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. from φρονέω, wisely, prudently, Aesch. Supp. 204.

φροντιδοκοπέωμαι, as Pass., (φροντίς, κόπτω) to be scourged or harassed with care, ὑπὲρ τιος.

φροντίω: f. ἰω, Att. ἰδὲ: (φροντίς)—absol. to think, consider, reflect, Hdt. 5. 24, and Att.: to take thought, have a care, give heed, much like Lat. secum reputare, Theogn. 908, cf. Aesch. Pr. 1034, Soph. El. 1370: φρ. ὅπως . . ., to take thought how a thing may be done, c. fut. c. Plat. Apol. 29 E; so, φ. εἰ . . ., Id. Gorg. 502 E.

I. c. acc. rei, to think of, consider, ponder, weigh, Hdt. 7. 8, 1, 16, 2, and Att.: to think out, devise, contrive, invent, Hdt. 5. 67: to try to discover, Id. 1. 56.

III. c. gen., to take thought for, to give heed to a thing, care about it, reck of, mind, regard it, Hdt. 3. 97, 100, 151, and Att., as Eur. Herac. 242, Cyl. 163, Ar. Lys. 915; μηδὲν φρ. τῶν θεῶν Plat. Legg. 701 C; and reversely, οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲν φροντίζουσι Ib. 888 C: also, φρ. περί τινος may be concerned or anxious about a thing, Hdt. 8. 36, cf. Eur. Hipp. 709; ὑπὲρ

τινος Plat. Euthyphr. 4 D: so, μή φροντίς heed (it) not, Ar. Vesp. 228; οὐ, μὰ Δεῖ, οὐδ' ἐφρόντιον Id. Ran. 494, etc. IV. absol. to be thoughtful or anxious, φεροντικός βλέπειν to look thoughtful and careworn, Eur. Alc. 773—a word esp. applied to the thoughtful worn face of students and philosophers, cf. φρόνις II, φροντιστής, —λήριον. V. Pass. to be an object of thought or care, Xen. Hier. 7. 10: πεφροντισμένους carefully thought out, Philostr.

φροντίς, ἰδός, ἡ, (φρήν, φρονέω) thought, care, heed, attention bestowed upon a person or thing, Simon. Fr. 100. 10, Pind. P. 2. 170, Hdt., etc., περί τιος Hdt. 7. 205: ἐν φροντίδι εἶναι περί τιος Id. 1. 111. II. absol. thought, reflection, meditation, ἐν φροντίδι γίγνεσθαι Hdt. 2. 104: ἐμψήσας τινα εἰς φροντίδα to set one a thinking, Hdt. 1. 46:—in plur. thoughts, Pind. O. 1. 31, and freq. in Att.: ἐπὶ φροντίδων ζῆν to live thoughtfully, Eur. Segr. 2:—a proverb, αἱ δὲ νύκτες πῶς φροντίδες σοφότεραι Eur. Hipp. 436, Cress. 13. 1: reflection, meditation, φρ. εὐήμος devoutly silent meditation, i. e. prayer, Soph. O. C. 132: esp. applied to Socrates and the philosophers, Ar. Nub. 138, 234, etc.; φροντίδα φιλοσοφῶν ἐγείρειν Id. Ecol. 572, cf. φροντιστής.

III. esp. deep thought, care, anxiety, trouble, concern, Theogn. 1227, Aesch. Ag. 102, 165, etc., φρ. ἐστὶ μοι 'tis a care to me, Hdt. 6. 129. IV. in gen. power of thought, mind, ἀλδύμων ἐμὰ φροντίδι Soph. Phil. 863: νέα φροντίς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ Eur. Med. 48.

φρόντισμα, ατος, τό, (φροντίζω) that which is thought out, a contrivance, invention, Ar. Nub. 155: in gen. an object of reflection or inquiry: also=φροντίς. II. business, duty.

φροντιστός, verb. Adj., one must think, take care, Eur. I. T. 468.

φροντιστήριον, τό, (φροντίζω) a place for hard thinking or meditation, a thinking-shop, as Socrates' school is called in Ar. Nub. 94, 128.

φροντιστής, οἱ, δ, (φροντίζω) a deep, hard thinker, as Socrates is called in derision by Ar. Nub. 267: so too, φρ. τῶν μετεώρων, τῶν οὐρανίων or supra-terrestrial things, Xen. Symp. 6. 6, Mem. 4. 7, 6; also c. acc., φρ. τὰ μετέωρα Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 B; and so it became a regular word for a philosopher, Xen. Symp. 7. 2, cf. Hesych. in voc., and v. φροντίς II. II. one who takes thought or care for, a manager, executor of a will, Inscr. Hence φροντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited for thinking, thoughtful, speculative, Anthip. Inscr. 33. II. taking care of, considerate, careful, attentive. Adv.—κῶς, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10.

φρόδιος, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄν: (contr. from πρό δδοῖ, as φροῖμιον from προῖμιον and φροῖδος from προῖδος)—gone away, clean gone, as Hom. says in full οἱ δ' ἄφροντ' ἦδ' ἐπὶ πρό δδοῖ ἐγένοντο, II. 4. 382:—1. of persons, gone, fled, departed, φροῖδος ἐστί, γίγνεται Soph. Ant. 15, etc.; φρ. ἐξ οἴκου, δόμων ἔξω Eur. Alc. 94, Andr. 73: pleon., φροῖδος ὄχετα Ar. Ach. 210: φροῖδος ἐφεκτικμένη Id. Pac. 197: also c. part., φροῖδοι [εἶναι] διώκοντες so they are gone in pursuit, Soph. Phil. 561:—esp. of the dead, φροῖδος αὐτῶς εἰ θανὼν Id. El. 1152: 'Αντίλοχος φροῖδος ἀντὶς Id. Phil. 425; and freq. in Eur.:—then metaph. gone, undone, ruined, Eur. Med. 722. 2. of things, gone, vanished, φροῖδα ταπειλήματα Soph. O. C. 660: φρ. λόγοι, πλῆσις, ἐλπίδες etc., Eur.; φροῖδὴ μὲν αὐδῆ, φροῖδα δ' ἔδρα they are gone, i. e. refuse their office, Eur. Andr. 1078.—Rarely found in any case but the nom. sing. and plur., for it is almost always the predicate in the sentence: but Soph. has the gen. sing., Aj. 264.—Little used save in Att. Poets; though Antipho 132. 45 has it.

φρόνους, τό, late form for φρόνος.

φρουρά, ἡ, Ion. φρουρή, a looking out, watch, guard, as a duty, Hdt. 2. 30, 6. 26; φρ. δόμων Eur. Or. 1252; φρουρὰν δεχεῖν to keep watch, Aesch. Pr. 143: φρ. ὕμματος my watchful eye, Soph. Tr. 225:—φρουρὰς εἶδεν to sing while on guard, to keep oneself awake or while away the time, Ar. Nub. 721. 2. a watch of the night, Rhes. 5. 3. ward, imprisonment, prison, Plat. Phaed. 62 B. II. of persons set to watch, a watch or guard of a garrison, Hdt. 7. 59, Thuc. 3. 51, etc. 2. at Sparta, a body of men destined for service, like the German Ban, so, φρουρὰν φάλιν to give notice that a φρουρά was wanted, proclaim a levy, 'call out the Ban,' of the Ephori and Kings, Xen. Hell.

3, 2, 23, 5. 1, 29, etc.—Cf. φυλακή throughout. (Cf. φρουρός sub fin.)

φρουράρχης, ὄν, δ,=φρουραρχος.

φρουραρχία, ἡ, the office or post of a φρουραρχος, place of commandant, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17: from

φρουραρχος, δ, (φρουρά, ἀρχω) a commander of a watch, officer on guard: esp. the commandant of a garrison or fortress, Xen. An. 1. 16, 6, etc., cf. Porpo Xen. 2. 1, 22.

φρουρά, f. ἡσω, (φρουρός) intr., to keep watch or guard, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 2. 30, Thuc., etc., παρὰ Ἀλμυρὴν Hdt. 4. 133; of ships, φρ. περί τόπον Thuc. 2. 80, ἐν τόπῳ Ib. 83: οἱ φρουροῦντες the watch, guard, like φρουρά II, Plat. Legg. 763 D, etc. II. transit., to watch, guard, keep, Hdt. 3. 90, etc.: to garrison a place, φρ. τὴν Ποτιδαίαν Thuc. 3. 17: στόμα φρ. εὐήμιον to keep silence, Eur. Ion 98. 2. to watch for, observe, φρουρὰν τὸδ' ἡμαρ Eur. Alc. 27; φρ. χρός to be observant of one's duty, Soph. El. 74. 3. in Med. like φυλάσσωμαι, to be on one's guard against, beware of, c. acc., φρουροῦμενος βέλεμα Eur. Andr. 1136; like φυλάσσω, φυλάσσωμαι: but fut. med. φρουρήσομαι in pass. sign. in Eur. Ion 603. Hence

φρουρήμα, ατος, τό, that which is watched or guarded, λείας βοσκῶν ἀν φρουρήματα the herdsman's charge of cattle, Soph. Aj. 54, ubi v. Herm. II. a guard, Aesch. Eum. 706; of a single man, Id. Theb. 448: λόγχα, δεσποτῶν φρουρήματα Eur. El. 798.

III. watch, guard, like φρουρά I, φρούρημα ἔχειν Id. Ion 511. Poet. word.

φρουρήσις, ἑως, ἡ, (φρουρέω) a watching or guarding.

φρουρητήρ, ἡσος, δ, (φρουρέω) a watcher, guard.

φρουρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φρουρέω) fit, suited for watching.

φρουρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., watched, guarded, Anth.

φρουρητῶρ, ὄρος, δ,=φρουρητήρ, Anth.

φρουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φρουρά) of, belonging to a watch, guard or garrison, Dio C, prob. l. in Thuc. 5. 80, where Bekk. φρούριον.

φρούριον, τό, (φρουρός) a watch-post, garrisoned fort, citadel, Aesch. Eum. 919: esp. a hill-fort, a castle, lower, as distinguished from a fortified town, Thuc. 2. 18, 3. 18, 51, and Xen.

II. the guard, garrison, of a place, Aesch. Pr. 807, Eum. 949, Thuc. 2. 93. (Dim. only in form.)

φρουρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, (φρουρός) a guard-ship, Thuc. 4. 13.

φρουροδόμος, ὄν, (φρουρός) watching or guarding the house, a house-guard, κύων Anth.

φρουρός, δ, a watcher, guard, Eur. Ion 22: οἱ φρ. the guard, garrison of a fort or city, freq. in Thuc., and Xen. (Contr. for προῖδος from προῖδος, as φροῖμιον from προῖμιον, and φροῖδος from πρό δδοῖ.)

φρύαγμα, ατος, τό, (φρύσσονται) a violent snorting, esp. the neighing or whinnying of a spirited horse, ἱππικὰ φρ. Aesch. Theb. 245, 475, Soph. El. 717, cf. φρυμάσσωμαι: used also of a boar, Opp. II. metaph. wanton behaviour, hauteur, Mel. 37, cf. φρυγασσένικακος. [ῥ] Hence

φρύαγματίας, ὄν, δ, a wanton, hot, frisky horse: metaph. also of men. II. as Adj., wild, fierce, arrogant, blois Plut.

φρύαγμός, δ,=φρύαγμα, of he-goats, in Dion. H.

φρύαγμοσμέναιος, ὄν, (φρύαγμα, σμεῖνός) wanton and haughty, a word coined to describe Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. 135, cf. φρύαγμα II.

φρύακτικός, οἱ, δ,=φρυγασσάτις, Diog. L.: from

φρύσσονται, Att.—πτομαι, f. ξομαι, Dep. med.: strictly of spirited, high-fed horses, to neigh, whinny and prance, Thom. M. p. 901: φρ. πρὸς τοὺς ἀγῶνας to neigh eagerly for the race: also of other animals, cf. φρυμάσσωμαι. II. metaph. of men, to be wanton, unruly, haughty, insolent, φρ. ἐπὶ τινι to be proud of a thing, Diod. 4. 74, ubi v. Wessel., and cf. Westein ad Act. 4. 25. But in Menand. p. 292, it is explained by καταπλήττειν.—The Act. φρύασσω occurs only in LXX.—(φρυδ-σσομαι is akin to φρύω, φρύαζω, and φρυμάσσωμαι.)

φρυγάνισμα: f. ἰσομαι, Att. ἰομαι: Dep. med., (φρύγανον) to gather sticks for fuel.

φρυγάνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φρύγανον) of short dry sticks, of fire-wood: also=φρυγανώδης, Theophr.

φρύγανιον, τό, Dim. from φρύγανον. [ᾱ]

φρυγάνις, ἰδός, ἡ,=φρύγανον, Eust.

φρυγανισμός, ὁ, (φρυγανίζουσι) a gathering of dry sticks for fuel, a collecting fire-wood, Thuc. 7. 4, 13.
 φρυγανιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, and φρυγανιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (φρυγανίζουσι) one who gathers, brings in fire-wood.
 φρυγανιστήρια, fem. from φρυγανιστήρ, Ar. Fr. 618.
 φρυγανίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -τις, ἴδος, Heliod., = φρυγανικός.
 φρυγάνον, τό, (φρύγω) a dry stick, Ar. Pac. 1026; usu. in plur., dry sticks, esp. fugatos, fire-wood, Lat. *armenta, virgulta*, Hdt. 4. 62, Ar. Av. 642, Xen. An. 4. 3, 11. [v] Hence
 φρυγανόφορος, ον, (φέρω) gathering dry sticks for fire-wood, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 130.
 φρυγανώδης, ἐς, (φρύγανον, εἶδος) like switches or twigs, shrubby, τὰ φρ. shrubby plants, Theophr.
 φρυγέτρον, τό, (φρύγω) a vessel for roasting barley in, prob. like our coffee-roasters, Polyzel. Dion. 1. Solon ordained that brides should carry one in the bridal procession, as a symbol of household duties, Poll. 1. 246, cf. Plin. H. N. 18. 3. II. a stick to stir up anything roasting, Hesych. [v]
 φρυγέως, ἐως, ὁ, (φρύγω) a vessel for roasting, like foreg.
 φρύγῃ, ἡ, (φρύγω) a female roaster, very dub.
 φρύγῃλος, ὁ, an unknown bird in Ar. Av. 763, 875, perh. a finch, Lat. *fringilla*. [v]
 φρυγιδία, Adv. (φρύγω) a game played with roasted beans, usu. φρ. παίξω.
 φρύγιον, τό, fire-wood, fuel; strictly neut. from
 φρύγιος, ἰα, ἰον, (φρύγω) dry. [v]
 φρύγιος, ἰα, ἰον, Phrygian, of, from Phrygia; φρ. ῥῆμοι, μέλη Phrygian music, i. e. music played on the flute, said to be invented by Marsyas, Eur. Or. 1426, Tro. 545; φρύγιοι αὐλοὶ Eur. Bacch. 127, cf. 159. It was of a wilder, more stirring character than the music for the lyre, cf. Horat. Epod. 9. 5; hence used in the worship of Cybele (τὰ μητρεῖα), and sometimes called *μητρεῖον αὐλῆμα*, v. Müller Eumen. § 19, and cf. sq. [v]
 φρύγισσι, Adv., in Phrygian fashion, language; but usu. of music, in the Phrygian mode, Plat. Rep. 399 A, cf. foreg. [v]
 φρυγίσσιον, ὁ, a drying, roasting: from
 ΦΡΥΓΩ, also φρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ξω, to roast, toast, broil, first Ep. Hom. 14. 4, and Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 96; also of the sun, to parch, like Lat. *torrere*, Theocrit. 12. 9; and of thirst. (φρύγω) is the Sanscr. *bhrij* (torrere), our parch.)
 φρυκτεῖον, (φρυκτός) to set on fire, kindle.
 φρυκτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adv., dried, roasted, parched, and so prob. Ar. Vesp. 1330. II. as Subst., ὁ φρυκτός a fire-brand, torch: usu. in plur. an alarm-fire, signal-fire, beacon, used as a telegraph at night, Aesch. Ag. 30, 292, 282; φρυκτοὶ πολέμοιο αἰσχροῖται ἐς τόπον fire-signals of an enemy's approach are made to a place, Thuc. 2. 94, 3. 22, cf. φρυκταίω, φρυκταῖος, and v. πυρρός II.
 2. ὁ φρυκτός, sub. κλάμος, a lot, because roasted beans were sometimes used for that purpose, Plut. 2. 492 A.
 3. οἱ φρυκτοὶ (or τὰ φρυκτά) small fish for frying, small fry, Anaxand. Ὀδυσσ. 1. 11, ubi v. Meinek. III. ἡ φρυκτὴ a kind of resin, Foës. Oec. Hipp.
 φρυκταίω, f. ἦσω, (φρυκταῖος) to give signals by fire: in Pass., ὁ φρυκταῖος θήσαν ἦες προσέλευσται the approach of ships was signalled by alarm-fires, Thuc. 3. 80. Hence
 φρυκταῖα, ἡ, a giving signals by beacons or alarm-fires, telegraphing, Aesch. Ag. 28, 490. II. a night-watch, to make fire-signals, Ar. Av. 1161.
 φρυκταῖον, τό, a high place from which a φρυκταῖος gives his signals, a beacon-tower, Plut. II. later, a light-house, Hdt.
 φρυκταῖος, ὁ, (φρυκτός II, οἶπος) a fire-watch, i. e. one who watches on a height to give signals by beacons or alarm-fires, Aesch. Ag. 590; see the opening scene and the description in vv. 281, sq.
 II. the fire-signal or beacon itself, Lys. 345.
 φρύγη, ἡ, like φῦνος, a toad, Theophr. II. nickname of several Athenian courtesans, from their paleness, Ar. Eccl. 1101. [v]
 φρύγιον, τό, a plant, also βαρδύχιον and ποτῆριον. [v]
 φρυνοειδής, ἐς, (φῦνος, εἶδος) like a toad in shape or color, Arist. Probl.
 φρυνολόγος, ον, (λέγω) picking out, seizing toads, epith. of a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, i. there is a v. I. φρυνολόχος, ον, (λοχέω) lying in wait for toads.
 [1512]

φῦνος, ὁ, like φῦνη, a toad, Arist. H. A.; also, ἡ φῦνος in Babrius.
 φῦνονδεις, ὁ, a swindler, cheat, rogue (from Phrynondas, a famous swindler mentioned by Ar. Thesm. 861).
 φῦρῆς, ὁ, gen. Φύργιος, a Phrygian, II.
 φῦρσσω, Att. φῦρτω, = φῦργω, q. v.
 φῦ, laugh! an exclamation of disgust, Ar. Lys. 295, 305; cf. φῆ.
 φῦ, Ep. for ἔφω, 3 sing. aor. 2 from φῶω, Hom.
 φύγαγωγός, ὄν, (φυγάς, ἄγω) dragging along fugitives, dub. I. in Polyæn., where however Lob. Phryn. 383 would read *λαφυραγωγός*.
 φύγαδε, Adv., (φύγη) like φόβοδε, to flight, to flee, φύγαδ' ἔτραπον ἱπποῦς II. 8. 157, 257; φύγαδ' ὑποστρέφας II. 11. 446; cf. φύγαδα.
 φύγαδεις, ἡ, (φυγαδεῖω) a driving away, banishing. II. flight, banishment.
 φύγαδῖον, τό, (φυγαδεῖω) a place of refuge, asylum, LXX.
 φύγαδεύσεις, ἡ, = φύγαδεις. [v]
 φύγαδευτήριον, τό, = φύγαδῖον, LXX.
 φύγαδεύσας, ἡ, ὄν, (φυγαδεῖω) banishing, Heliod.
 φύγαδεῖω, to make one a φυγάς, to drive from a country, banish, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 42, 5. 4, 19. II. intr. to be a φυγάς, live in banishment, Polyb.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 385.
 φύγαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a φυγάς, φ. προθυμία the reckless boldness of a refugee, Thuc. 6. 92; τὸ φ. = οἱ φυγάδες, Dion. H. Adv. -κάς.
 φύγαδοθήρας, οὐ, ὁ, (φυγάς, θηρῶ) one who hunts after runaways or exiles, Plat. Dem. 28; in Polyb. 9. 29, 3 the acc. pl. is written *φυγαδοθήρας*, as if from *φυγαδοθήρ*.
 φύγαδικμῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (φεύγω, ἀχμῆ) fleeing from the spear, unwarlike, cowardly, Aesch. Pers. 1025.
 φύγανθρωπέω, to shun mankind, φ. εἰς ἐρημίαν Aretae.; and
 φύγανθρωπία, ἡ, a shunning of mankind: from
 φύγανθρωπος, ον, shunning mankind or society.
 φύγαρενία, ἡ, (φεύγω, ἄρον) a shunning of men, Manetho.
 φύγας, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φεύγω, φεύγω) a runaway, fugitive, esp. from one's country, a banished man, exile, refugee, Lat. *exul, profugus*, Hdt. 1. 150, 3. 138, etc., and very freq. in Att.; *φυγάδας ποιεῖν τινα* Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 40; *κατάγειν φυγάδας* to recall them, οἱ φ. κατὰς they return home, etc. τ.—proverb., αἱ ἐλπίδες δόσκουσι φυγάδας Eur. Phoen. 396; also a deserter, φ. παρὰ τινας Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 11.
 φυγγάγω, collat. form of φεύγω, Aesch. Pr. 513.
 φύγδῆ, Adv., contr. for φύγαδε, Aesch. Eum. 256; poet.
 φύγηνη, Adv., (φύγη) = φύγαδε, in flight, Nic. Th. 21.
 φύγηθλον, τό, a swelling and inflammation of the glands, esp. in the groin, like βουβάν, Lat. *panus*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. (Should prob. be φρύγηθλον from φρύγω.)
 φύγηργος, ον, (φεύγω, ἔργον) shunning work. [v]
 φύγη, ἡ, (φεύγω) flight in battle, Lat. *fuga*, Od. 10. 117, 22. 306; *φυγή* φεύγειν Plat. Symp. 195 B; also in plur. for sing., Valck. Hipp. 1043; the dat. *φυγῇ* is oft. used adverbially, in *hasty flight, hastily*, *φυγῇ ποδὶ ἔχρως ἔφερε* Eur. Or. 1468; *φυγῇ ἐξαλιεῖσθαι ποδὶ* Id. El. 218. 2. *flight or escape* from a thing, c. gen., *νόσων ἀμηχανῶν φυγάς ἐμπέφασται* Soph. Ant. 364, cf. O. C. 280. II. esp. banishment, Lat. *exilium*, *φυγῇ* φεύγειν to go into or live in banishment, Plat. Apol. 21 A; *φυγῇ ἐπιβάλλειν τινί* to impose banishment upon any one, Hdt. 7. 3; *φυγῇ καταγινώσκειν τινός* Andoc. 14. 25; Lys. 143. 19.
 2. as a collective Noun, = οἱ φυγάδες a body of exiles or refugees, Thuc. 8. 64, Aeschin. 47. 8; *κατάγειν τὴν φυγῇ* to recall them, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 9; also in pl. αἱ φυγαὶ Plat. Legg. 682 E (acc. to the best MSS.).
 φύγησι, φῆγησι, Adv., Ep. for φύγῃ, 3 sing. conj. aor. 2 act. from φεύγω, II.
 φύγινδα, Adv., used only of a sort of game, φ. παίξω to play at running away, Theogn. ap. A. B. 3. p. 1353.
 φύγοδεῖμος, ον, (θέμνω) shunning the bed, esp. the marriage-bed, Anth.: poet.
 φύγοδεμος, ον, = foreg., oft. in Nonn.
 φύγοδικέω, f. ἦσω, (δίκη) to shun a law-suit, Dem. 1013. 7. Hence

φυροδικία, ἡ, avoidance of a lawsuit.

φυροδλεκτρος, ον, (λέκτρον)=φυροδμεινος, Orph.: poet.

φυρομάχων, ἡ, ἵστω, to flee from, shun battle or war, Polyb.: from

φυρομάχος, ον, (μάχη) fleeing from battle or strife, opp. to φιλομάχος.

φυροδμενος, ον, shunning strangers or guests, hence=ἐξορόδμενος, inhospitable, φ. στρατός, of Dorians, Pind. O. 11 (10). 18, cf. ἐρημία.

φυροπόλις, εως, δ, ἡ, fleeing from or shunning a city.

φυροπονία, ἡ, aversion to work or trouble, Polyb.: from

φυροπόσιος, ον, shunning work, trouble or hardships, Polyb.

φυροπόλεμος, ον, poet. for φυροπόλεμος, shunning war, cowardly, Od. 14. 213.

φυροπόλις, δ, ἡ, poet. for φυροπόλις.

φυγών, aor. 2 part. of φεύγω.

φύλα, (φεύγω, πεφυρόμενος) not so well φύλα, ἡ, poet. for φυγή, flight, oft. in Hom. Hence

φυλακίνος, ἡ, ὅν, flying, runaway, shy, ἔλαφοι Il. 13. 102: only poet.

φυλάειος, ἑα, ἑόν, =foreg., Anth.: poet.

φυλάνω or φυλάνω, in Hesych.; and φύζηναι, collat. forms of φεύγω, hence part. aor. pass. φυζήντες in Nic.

φυζήλος, ἡ, ὅν, =φυζαίλος, dub.

φυζήτολις, δ, ἡ, =φυζήτολις, Opp.

φυή, ἡ, (φύω) growth, stature, shape, outward appearance, esp. fine growth, fine shape, like ἐφύστα, oft. in Hom.; but he, as also Hes., uses it only of the human form, and always in acc. used like an Adv., as, ὅν . . ἐστὶ χερσίων οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φυήν οὐδ' ἄρ φρένας Il. 1. 115; φυήν γε μὲν οὐ κακὸς ἐστὶ Il. 7. 210; so in genit., ὅτε φυῆς ἐπιδέυεις οὐτε νόοιο Theocr. 2. 160: once only in Trag., from Γοργύνας Ἰσχυει Eur. El. 461: cf. δέμας, εἶδος: in Pind. also of oxen, ἐμβάλλον ἐριπλέωρ φύζ κέντρον P. 4. 419.

II. poet. for φύσις, one's natural powers, parts, talents, genius, Pind. O. 2. 154, N. 1. 38: in gen. nature, Id. P. 8. 62; τὸ δὲ φύζ ἄνθρωπος κρῖνον Id. O. 9. 151.

III. the ripe age of manhood, flower or prime of age, Id. O. 1. 109.

φύη, for φύνη, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 act. ἔφυον of φύω, Theocr. 15. 94, ubi al. φύη, v. Wüstman. ad l. [ὑ]

φύημα, ατος, τό, =φύμα, a sore, ulcer, Hipp. [ὑ]

φύκαρῖον, =φουκός.

φύκη, ἡ, the female of the fish φύκης, Arist. H. A. [ὑ]

φύκην, ἦνος, δ, and φύκης, ον, δ, (φύκος) a fish living in seaweed, Arist. H. A.: fem. φύκῆς, ἰδος, Epich. p. 38, Alex. Krat.

12, Mnesim. Ἰπποκρ. 1. 38. [ὑ]

φύκλα, ἡ, =φύκος, dub.

φύκλιον, τό, Dim. from φύκῆς. [18]

φύκιδιος, ὁσσα, ὅεν, (φύκος) full of sea-weed, weedy, θιν' ἐπὶ φύκιδεσι Il. 23. 693, cf. Theocr. 21. 10. II. dyed, colored.

φύκλον, ὅσο, proparox. φύκλον, =φύκος, Plat. Rep. 611 D, Theocr. 7. 58. (Dim. only in form.) Hence

φύκιδόφαγος, ον, (φάγειν)=φουκοφάγος, Arist. H. A.

φύκιδόφορος, ον, (φέρειν) bearing sea-weed, ἀκτὴ Ξενocr.

φύκιοχαίτης, ὡν, δ, (χαίτη) with hair like sea-weed.

φύκλιος, (φύκλον)=φουκός.

φύκῆς, v. sub φύκης.

φύκογέτωρ, ὅνος, δ, ἡ, near the sea-weed, dwelling by the sea, Anth.

φύκοθριξ, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, with hair like sea-weed.

φύτκοξ, εος, τό, Lat. FUCUS, sea-weed, sea-urack, first in Il. 9. 7, cf. Alcm. 2: differing from φρύον only in size.—From a red kind a color was prepared: hence

II. a paint, with which the Greek women painted, to get the ξανθός or florid complexion, Theophr. Hence

φύκοφάγος, ον, (φάγειν) eating sea-weed.

φύκω, (φύκος) to paint, color red, Plut. II. to stuff with sea-weed, Diod.

φύκτος, ἡ, ὅν, merely poet. verb. Adj. τὰ φύκτω, to be shunned or exorped, avoidable, οὐκ ἐστὶ φυκτὰ πέλονται Il. 16. 128, Od. 8. 299, 14. 489. II. shunned, avoided.

φύκωδης, ἑα, (φύκος, εἶδος) like sea-weed, full of sea-weed, Arist. H. A.

φύλαγμα, ατος, τό, (φύλασσω)=φύλακῆ, LXX. [ὑ]

φύλαξω, ἡ, ἑξω, (φύλαξ) to divide into tribes, clans or races, Plut.

φύλακεια, ἡ, safety, Poët. de Herb. 181.

φύλακειον, τό, also properisp. φυλακίον, (φυλακή) a place where soldiers keep watch, a post, esp. a watch-tower, fort, hence =τείχος 111, Polyb.: also a watch or guard, Id. II. in Alex. Greek, a menstruous cloth. [α]

φύλακεύς, δ, Ep. for φύλαξ, used by Opp. in plur. φυλακῆς.

φύλακῆ, ἡ, (φύλασσω) a watching or guarding, keeping watch or guard, watch or guard, Il. 2: esp. a night-watch, Lat. excubiae: φυλακὰς ἔχειν Il. 9. 1, 471; φυλακὴν ἔχειν περί τινα to be on one's guard or on the watch on account of any one, Hdt. 1. 39; but, φυλακὴ ἔχει αὐτὸν watching engages him, Hes. Fr. 47. 7: later also, φυλακὰς φυλάττειν to keep guard or watch, Xen. An. 2. 6, 10, etc.; so, τὰς φ. ποιεῖσθαι Ib. 6. 3, 21; τὰς φ. καταστήσασθαι to set the watches, Ar. Av. 841.

2. a watch or guard, of a person, like Lat. custodia for custos, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 326—later also a guard or garrison of a place or fortress, Hdt. 2. 30.

3. a watch, of the place, a station, post, Il. 10. 408, 416: also a watch-tower.

4. a watch, of time, a watch of the night, φ. δευτέρῃ Hdt. 9. 51; so, φ. πρώτη, πέμπτῃ Rhes. 538, 543.

5. a place for keeping others in, a ward, prison.

II. a watching, guarding, keeping in ward, whether for security or custody, ἔχειν τινα ἐν φυλακῇ to keep in custody, oft. in Hdt.; also ἐν φυλακῇσι μεγάλῃσι ἔχειν τι Hdt. 2. 99, cf. Pind. P. 4. 134: τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν to keep the Isthmus guarded or occupied, Hdt. 7. 207, 8. 40; less usu., τὸν τῆς γλώσσης χαρακτήρα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν to preserve the same character of language, Hdt. 1. 57; so too, ἐν φ. ἔχειν νόον Theogn. 439, cf. Blomf. Pers. 598: φυλακὴν ποιεῖσθαι τινας Hdt. 2. 154; φ. ἔχειν τινας Aesch. Ag. 235.

III. φυλακὴν ἔχειν, =φυλάττειν, to take heed or care, be cautious, Hdt. 1. 38; δεινὸς ἔχειν ἐν φυλακῇσι to be strictly on one's guard, Ib. 3. 152.

IV. (from Med.) a being on one's guard against, c. gen., ἡ εὐλάβεια φυλακῆ κακοῦ Def. Plat. 413 C.—Cf. φρουρά throughout.

φύλακιω, ἡ, ἱστω, Att. ἱώ, (φυλακή) to throw into prison, N. T.

φύλακικός, ἡ, ὅν, (φυλακή) belonging to, fitted for watching or guarding, Plat. Rep. 375 E, etc.: φ. τινας taking care to keep a thing, Ib. 412 C, E.

φύλακιον, τό, =φύλακειον. [α]

φύλακῆς, ἰδος, fem. of φύλαξ, a female watch or guard, Plat. Rep. 457 C: ναὺς φ. a guard-ship, like φρουρίς.

φύλακισσα, ἡ, =foreg., LXX. [α]

φύλακίτης, ον, δ, (φυλακή) a prisoner.

φύλακος, δ, poet. and Ion. for φύλαξ, Il. 24. 566, and oft. in Hdt., in sing. as well as plur., e. g. 1. 84, 89, 2. 113. (Acc. to Aristarch. it should be written oxyt., φυλακός, Philem. Lex. 269, p. 189, Schol. Ven. Il. 24. 566, cf. ἀνακός.) [ὑ]

φυλακρέος, ἑα, ἑόν, verb. Adj., to be watched or kept, Soph. O. C. 1180.

II. φυλακρέον, from Med. φυλάσσομαι, one must guard against, τι Aesch. Theb. 499; φ. μή . . , Plat. Rep. 416 A; ὅπως μή . . , Xen. Oec. 7. 36:—also in plur. φυλακρέες, Eur. Andr. 63.

φύλακτῆρ, ἦρος, δ, =φύλαξ, Il. 9. 66, 80, etc.

φύλακτῆρῖα, ἡ, =φύλακῆ, very dub.

φύλακτῆριον, τό, a post for watching, or a garrison, a fort or castle, Hdt. 5. 52: esp. an outpost communicating with regular fortifications, Lat. statio, Thuc. 4. 31, 33, 110.

2. a preservative, amulet, Plut.: strictly neut. from

φύλακτῆριος, ἑα, ἱων, (φύλακτῆρ) guarding, protecting, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

φύλακτῆς, ον, δ, =φύλακτῆρ.

φύλακτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (φύλασσω) watching, guarding, preserving, fit for so doing, vigilant, observant, τινας Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 9.

II. (from Med.) cautious, Ib. 3. 1, 6. Adv. —κῶς.

φύλακτωρ, ὁρος, δ, poet. for φύλακτῆρ, φύλαξ, Nonn.

φύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, also ἡ, (φύλασσω) a watcher, guard, Hom. (only in Il.) always as masc. and in plur.: also φύλακες ἄνδρες Il. 9. 477; then freq. in Att.; but Hdt. always uses φύλακος instead, except in signif. II:—esp. a sentinel, Lat. excubitor, Xen. An. 4. 2, 5, etc.:—οἱ φ. the garrison, Thuc. 6. 100, Xen. etc.:—also of body-guards, Xen. An. 1. 2, 12, etc.:—as fem. in Eur. Andr. 86, Lob. Phryn. p. 452.

II. a guardian, keeper, protector, governor, Hes. Op. 122, 251; φ. παίδος Hdt. 1. 41. [ὑ]

9 G

[1513]

φυλάξιμος, η, ον, (φυλάσσω) that can be watched or guarded, defensible, Plut. Pomp. 76.

φυλάξις, εως, η, (φυλάσσω) a watching, guarding, ὅπου φυλάξις. Fr. 379. 6: occasion for caution, Eur. Hel. 506:—defence.

φυλάρχος, ἰ. ἥνω, to be φυλάρχος, have that office or post, Ar. Lys. 561.

φυλάρχης, ου, ὁ, = φυλάρχος.

φυλάρχια, ἡ, the office of a φυλάρχος, Arist. Pol.

φυλάρχος, ὁ, (φυλή, ἄρχω) the chief of a φυλή, esp. in war, a commander of cavalry, Hdt. 5. 680; joined with ἑπαρχός in Ar. Av. 799, Plat. Legg. 834 C. 86 D. [v]

φυλάσσειναι, Ep. for φυλάσσειν, Hom.

ΦΥΛΑΣΣΩ, Att. — ττω: fut. φυλάξω: med. φυλάξομαι, sometimes also in pass. signf., as in Soph. Phil. 48, Xen. Oec. 4. 9.

A. intr. to watch, be sleepless, Od. 20. 52: esp. like φρουρέω, to watch or guard, perform watch, Hom., etc.: νύκτα φ. to watch the night through, Od. 5. 466., 22. 195: so in Pass., Il. 10. 188, Xen. An. 6. 4. 27, etc.

B. trans. to watch, guard, defend, keep, secure, freq. from Hom. downwards: of persons, cattle, things, φ. δῶμα to keep the house, not leave it, Od. 5. 208; φυλάττειν τινά ἀπό τινος to guard one from a person or thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 7. 2. to watch for, lie in wait or ambush for, Od. 4. 670; φ. νόστον Il. 2. 251: esp. to watch, to wait for or observe the right time, Hdt. 1. 48., 8. 9, etc. 3. metaph. to preserve, keep, maintain, φ. χόλον to cherish anger, Il. 16. 30; φ. αἰδῶ καὶ φιλόνητα to preserve reverence and love, Il. 24. 111; φ. δίκια to keep, respect oaths, Il. 3. 280; φ. ἔπος to observe a command, Il. 16. 686; so, φ. ῥήμα Pind. I. 2. 161; φ. τελέτας Id. O. 3. 74; οὐκ ἐφύλαξα ἀπειλὰς μύετρας I regarded not your threats, Call. Del. 204:—Pass., φυλάττεσθαι παρὰ τινι to be cherished in or by one, Soph. O. T. 383.

II. in Med. to heed, take heed or care, be on one's guard, in Hom. only in p. pass., πεφυλαγμένους εἶναι to be cautious, prudent, Il. 23. 343: but 2. c. acc. to keep a thing, bear it in mind or memory, Hes. Op. 261, 559; also, φυλάσσεσθαι τι ἐν θυμῷ Ib. 489, cf. Pind. O. 7. 72, Soph. El. 1012: c. inf., to take care to do, Hdt. 7. 5, Aesch. Supp. 205:—c. gen., φυλάσσεσθαι νῶν to take care because of the ships, be chary of them, Thuc. 4. 11—but 3. more usu., φυλάσσεσθαι τι or τινά to take heed, beware of, be on one's guard against, shun, avoid a thing or person, Hdt. 1. 108, 7. 130, Aesch. Fr. 715, etc.; also πρὸς τι, Thuc. 7. 69; ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 2. 3. 9, Hell. 7. 2, 10:—also, φ. μὴ ποιεῖν to take care not to do, guard against doing, Hdt. 1. 65, 108, etc.; but, φ. μὴ c. conj., to take care lest... as φ. μὴ ποτ' ἀχρεῖσθ' κτλ Aesch. Pr. 390, cf. Eur. I. T. 67, Ar. Eccl. 831, and so oft. in Prose; so too, φ. ὅπως μὴ... Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 37; cf. φυλακτέον.

4. sometimes, but rarely, the Act. has this signf. of the Med., first prob. in Plat. Theat. 154 D, Gorg. 461 D; more freq. later, Elmsl. Med. 314, Lob. Phryn. 363.

φυλῆτης, to make a member of a tribe, adopt into a tribe, Arist. Pol.: from

φυλῆτης, ου, ὁ, (φυλή) one of the same tribe, Lat. tribuītis, Ar. Ach. 542, Plat. 955 D, etc. Hence

φυλῆτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to, proper to a φυλῆτης, Plat. Legg. 768 C, 915 C: ἐκκλησία φ., the Roman comitia tributa, Dion. H. Adv.—κῶς, like the tribesmen, Arist. Soph. El. 1. 2, Schol.

φυλῆτις, ἰδος, fem. from φυλῆτης: also for φυλετική, e.g. ἐκκλησία φυλῆτις.

φυλή, ἡ, a union of individuals into a community or state, which acc. to Dicaearchus was the orig. signf.: hence a union formed among the citizens of a state, a class or tribe, answering to the Roman tribus, and like it, 1. a union of men according to ties of blood and descent, a clan or guild, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 5, etc. 2. then a union according to local habitation, like our hundred or county. The subdivisions of the former were φρατρίαι, of the latter δῆμοι. The change of Athen. φυλαί from four to ten by Cleisthenes (Hdt. 5. 66 sq.) was prob. an abolition of the first kind and institution of the second, like the change made by Servius at Rome, cf. Niebhr. Hist. of R. 1. p. 294 sq., 413 sq., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 4 sq. and 73: the members of a φυλή were φυλῆται. II. a divi-

sion in an army, the soldiers of one φυλή, δαλιτών Thuc. 6. 98, Plat. Legg. 755 C, D: also a certain number, esp. of cavalry, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19.

III. in gen. a kind, class, order, Id. Oec. 9. 6.—Cf. φύλον fin.

φύλλα, ἡ, a wild olive-tree, Od. 5. 477, elsewh. κότῳος. Ammon. takes it for the mustich-tree, σῆνος.

φύλκη, ἡ, an ever-green tree, a kind of rhamnus: acc. to others:—foreg.: written also φύλκη, q. v.

φύλλον, τό Dim. from φυλή.

φυλλάξω, ἰ. ὄσω, (φύλλω) to have or get leaves.

φυλλάκανθος, ὄν, (φύλλον, ἁκανθῶς) with prickly leaves, Theophr. [αἶ]

φυλλάμπελον, τό, (ἄμπελος) a vine-leaf, Lat. pampinus.

φυλλάριον, τό, Dim. from φύλλον, a little leaf. [αἶ]

φυλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (φύλλον) a heap of leaves, bed or litter of leaves, φυλλάδα ἐπιβάλλειν Hdt. 8. 24, Soph. Phil. 33. — II. the leaves, leafage, foliage of a tree, Aesch. Ag. 966: hence metaph. of man, φυλλάδος ἦν κατακαφομένης Ib. 79,—as Shakspeare, 'my way of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf' 2. a tree or plant itself, as of the laurel, etc., Soph. O. C. 676, Eur. Andr. 1100: a branch or bough, Ar. Vesp. 398.

3. a leafy grove, Soph. Tr. 754.

φυλλεῖον, τό, (φύλλον) usu. in plur. leafage, green stuff, esp. small herbs, such as mint, parsley etc., that were given into the bargain, Ar. Ach. 469; also radish-tops, Ar. Plut. 544.

φυλλιάω, (φύλλον) to run to leaf, without fruiting, Arat.

φυλλίζω, ἰ. ὄσω, Att. ἰδω, (φύλλον) to strip off leaves.

φυλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φύλλον) leafy, Theophr.

φυλλισμός, ἡ, ου, (φύλλον) of or from leaves, made of leaves, Theocr. 21. 8.

Φύλλον, τό, = φυλλεῖον. II. Dim. from φύλον, Plat. (Com.) γ' 6.

φυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = φυλλάς: also a dish of herbs.

φυλλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. — τῆς, ἰδος, = φύλλωος, hence ἀγὼν φ., like στεφανίτης, ἀγυρίτης etc., a contest in which the prizes were leaf-wreaths. 2. ἡ φυλλίτης a plant with leaves and no flower, a kind of fern, Diosc.

φυλλοβόλεω, to shed the leaves, Ar. Nub. 1007, and Theophr.

II. to deck with leaves, Hdn.: and

φυλλοβόλια, ἡ, a shedding of the leaves, Theophr. — II. a decking with leaves or leafy crowns, usu. as a token of applause bestowed on the winners in the games, Hdn., cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 9. 130 (219): from

φυλλοβόλος, ὄν, (φύλλον, βάλλω) shedding the leaves, Theophr.

φυλλοκόμος, ὄν, (κόμη) covered with leaves, thick-leaved, σμίλας Ar. Av. 215.

φυλλοκοπέω, (κοπῶ) to cut off the leaves.

φυλλοκρίνω, (κρίνω) the same as ἐκφυλλοφορέω.

φυλλοκόμω, ἰ. ἥνω, (λέγω) to pick or strip off the leaves.

φυλλομᾶνω, ἰ. ἥνω, to run wildly to leaf, without fruiting, Theophr., cf. ὁλομᾶνω: from

φυλλομᾶνής, ἑς, (μαίνομαι) running wildly to leaf, cf. ὄλο μαῆς.

φύλλον, τό, a leaf, in plur. leaves, foliage, Hom., who, like Hes. and Hdt., always uses the plur.: φύλλον γενεή, proverb of mankind from Il. 6. 146, cf. Ar. Av. 685; πλεκτά φύλλα wreathed leaves, Eur. Hipp. 807:—metaph. of choral songs, φύλλ' αἰδῶν Pind. I. 4(3). 46. 2. φύλλα also flowers, Theocr. 11. 26, 18. 39, cf. Jac. Ant. 2. 2. p. 266. — II. the leaf-like seed of the σάλπιγξ, Hipp.

III. a kind of plant, prob. a mercurialis, Theophr.: also in gen. a plant, Numen, ap. Ath. 371 B.

2. esp. like Lat. folium, of savory herbs, Hipp. (Prob. from φλέω, φλῶν, βλῶν, our bloom, etc.; so too Lat. folium, flos, flore.)

φυλλορρέγω, ἰ. ἥνω, (βήννυμι) to cause the leaves to burst and crack. Hence

φυλλορρέγεια, ἡ, the bursting and cracking of leaves.

φυλλορρόπος, ἰ. ἥνω, (φυλλορρός) to shed the leaves, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 10, Arist. Org.: hence the Comic phrase, φ. ἀσπίδα to shed, drop one's shield, Ar. Av. 1481.

φυλλόροια, ἡ, a falling of the leaves, Theophr.

φυλλορρόδος, ὄν, (βίω) leaf-shedding, φθινύσκων Opp.

φυλλοστίνης, ἑς, (στίνομαι) damaging leaves, Nic.

φυλλόσκεπος, *ον*, (σκέπας) covered with leaves, Theophr.
φυλλοστρώς, ὅτος, *v. sq.*
φυλλοστρώς, *ον*, (στρώννυμι) strewn or covered with
leaves, Rhcs. 9:—from the form φυλλοστρώς, not φυλλοστρώ-
τις, we find only dat. φυλλοστρώτι, Theocr. Ep. 3, cf. Lob.
Phryn. 429.

φυλλοτόκος, *ον*, (τίκτω) producing leaves, Opp.
φυλλοτόμος, *ον*, (τέμνω) cutting off leaves.
φυλλοτρώς, ὄγιος, δ, ἡ, (τρώγω) nibbling or eating leaves,
Antiphr. Onom. 1. 2, [where στρ in anapaest. verse.]
φυλλοφόρεω, ἴ, ἥσω, *to bear leaves*, Theophr.: from
φυλλοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) bearing leaves, φυλλοφόρος ἄγών, =
φυλλίτης or στεφανίτης, Pind. O. 8. 100.
φυλλοφύω, ἴ, ἥσω, (φύω) to put forth leaves.
φυλλοχόω, ἴ, ἥσω, *to shed leaves*, Plut.: from
φυλλοχόος, *ον*, (χέω) shedding the leaves, φ. μήν the leaf-shed-
ding month, Hes. ap. Poll. 1. 231.

φυλλάω, (φύλλω) to clothe with leaves, Hipp. II. to make
into a leaf.

φυλλάεις, *ες*, (φύλλω, εἶδος) like leaves: rich in leaves,
Theophr.

φύλλαμα, *ατος*, τό, (φυλλάω) foliage, Diod.
φυλλοβασιλεύς, *εως*, δ, ἡ, βασιλεύς chosen from each φύλη to
perform the sacrifices, like the Roman rex sacrificulius.

φυλλοκρίνέω, (φύλον, κρίνω) to distinguish races, choose by races,
Thuc. 6. 18. Hence
φυλλοκρίντης, ἡ, distinction of tribes or kinds, Clem. Al. [I]
φυλλοκρίντικος, ἡ, *ον*, belonging to, skilled in the distinction
of races, Clem. Al.

φύλον, τό, hardly used save in nom. and acc. φύλον, φύλα,
gen. φύλον in Xen. Lac. 1. 4: (φύω) —a stock, race, kind, of all
living beings, oft. in Hom., and Hes.: φύλον θεῶν II. 5. 441, *φ.*
θεῶν Hes. Th. 965, φύλον διωδών Od. 8. 481, ἀθανάτων Hes.
Op. 197, γυναικῶν Hes. Th. 1020. 2. ubi, to denote
a number of one kind, a troop, host, crowd, φύλα θεῶν,
ἀνθρώπων II. 14. 361., 15. 54, φύλα γυναικῶν, ἐπικούρω, Γργύν-
των II. 9. 130., 17. 220, Od. 7. 206; in II. 19. 30, a swarm of
gnats; but φύλα μελισσῶν (oddly) as paraphr. for a single bee,
Hes. Fr. 22.—so too in Att., φύλον ὀρνίθων the race of birds,
Soph. Ant. 342; πτηνῶν Ar. Av. 1088; Ὀμῖρος καὶ Ἡράκλειτος
καὶ πᾶν τοῦτον φύλον Plat. Theaet. 160 D, etc. 3. a
sex, τὸ γυναικεῖον, τὸ ἄρρεν φ. Ar. Thesm. 786, Xen. Lac. 3. 4.
II. in closer sense, a race of people, people, nation, φύλα
Πελασγῶν, II. 2. 840, Aesch. Pr. 800, Soph., etc., and in Att.
Prose: cf. ἐμφύλιος, ἐμφύλιος, ἀποφύλιος, καταφυλαδόν. III.
more closely still, a race, clan, tribe, of men acc. to blood or
descent, κατὰ φύλα by races, II. 2. 362, 363; φύλον Ἑλένης,
φύλον Ἀρκείσου Od. 14. 68, 181.—The word denotes a
threefold distinction according to kind, country, or kin: of these
signs, the last only appears in the later form φύλη, *q. v.*

φύλωτις, ἴδος, ἡ, the battle-cry, din of battle, battle, oft. in
Hom., who besides the common acc. φύλοισιν once uses the form
φύλωτιδα Od. 11. 314, as in Hes. Sc. 114: sometimes he joins
φ. πόλεμον II. 13. 635, Od. 11. 314; φ. καὶ πόλεμος II. 4. 15,
82, and νεῖκος φύλωσις II. 20. 141.—Erp. word, used also by
Soph. EL 1071, in a lyric passage. (Acc. to old Gramm. from
φύλον and φύ, in signif. of βοή.) [v]

φύμα or φύμα, *ατος*, τό, (φύω) like φυτὸν, a growth, produce:
esp. an inflamed swelling on the body, a tumor, boil, etc., Lat.
tuber, vomica, Hdt. 3. 133, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: φύμα φύνει,
φύμα φύεται Hipp. [The only poet. authority is Marc. Sid.
83, where we have φυμαῖρες; and so Draco p. 95. 23., 100.
22, makes it; but in p. 57. 8, he adds that, acc. to some, the
Att. wrote φύμα: Lobbeck approves v. Paral. 419; and so it is
written in most Edd. of Hdt. and Hipp.] Hence

φυμαῖτις, *ον*, δ, *one who has φύματα, or tumors*, Hæpp.
φυμαῖτιον, τό, Dim. from φύμα. [α]
φυματόμας, *ας*, Pass., (φύμα) to have tumors, Hipp.
φυματόδης, *ες*, like φύματα or tumors, full of them, σκέλεα,
ἔρραρ Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φύται, inf. aor. 2. of φύω, always in intr. signif.

φύζανω, *ορος*, δ, ἡ, (φεύγω, ἀνὴρ) fleeing men, φ. γάμος Αἰγυ-
πτου παίδων, said of the Danaids, Aesch. Supp. 8. [α]

φύζειν, desiderat. from φεύγω, to be fain to flee.
φύζηλιος, *ον*, (φεύγω, ἥλιος) shunning the sun, Nic. Th. 660.
φύζηλιος, *ιος* and *ιδος*, δ, ἡ, (φεύγω) fugitive, shy, cowardly,
φύζηλιος ἔδντα II. 17. 143: only poet.

φύξημῃλα, τὰ, δένδρα φ., trees that have grown too large to be
hurt by sheep (μῃλα), Aesch. Fr. 366.

φύξιμος, *ον*, (φεύγω) older and poet. form for φεύξιμος, of
places, whither one can flee, or where one can take refuge: τὸ
φ. a place of refuge, Od. 5. 359. II. which one can flee
from, avoidable, νούτος Hipp.: also, from which one would flee,
i. e. loathsome, δέμῃ Nic. Ther. 54:—c. acc., φύξιμος τινα able
to flee from or escape one, Soph. Ant. 788.

φύξιμος, δ, *an unknown fish*, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 33.

φύξιον, τό, like φύξιμον, a place of refuge, an old word, found
prob. only in Plut. Thes. 36: strictly neut. from

φύξις, *ον*, (φεύγω) belonging to flight, promoting it. II.
epith. of Zeus, Apollod. 1. 9, 1, cf. Staveren Hygin. Fab. 3.

φύξις, *εως*, δ, ἡ, fleeing the city, banished, Opp.

φύξις, *εως*, ἡ, (φεύγω) older and poet. form for φεύξις, Lob.
Phryn. 726, =φύγῃ, flight, II. 10. 311, 447. II. a refuge.

φύραδην, Adv., (φύρω) =φύρῳ.

φύραμα, *ατος*, τό, (φύρω) that which is mixed or kneaded, paste,
dough, LXX: also bread or pastry, Mnesim. ap. Ath. 402 F.

φύρασις, *εως*, ἡ, (φύρω) a mixing up, kneading.

φύραστιον, verb. Adj., one must mix, Diosc.

φύρατῆς, *οἷ*, δ, also paroxysm. φυράτης, one who mixes up or
kneads; a confounder: from

φύραω, f. ὄσω, Ion. ἥσω, lengthd. form from φύρω, to mix up,
mingle, knead, esp. of bread, Hdt. 2. 36; *ον* καὶ ἐλαίῳ πεφω-
ρμένῃ κλάρα Thuc. 3. 49: also, γῇ ὑγρῇ φυραβεῖσα Plat.

Theaet. 147 C; but, γῇ φόνῳ φυρᾶν to make earth into a
bloody paste, Aesch. Theb. 481: metaph., μαλακῶν φωνῶν πρὸς
τοὺς ἑσπάρτας φυραδοσθαὶ to make up a soft voice towards one's
lovers, Ar. Nub. 979.—φύραν καὶ φύρειν are the same word, but
the former always means to mix or knead up with something wet,
the latter also to mingle confusedly together, confound, defile, v.

Lob. Soph. Aj. 239. [α in fut., aor. and pf., Draco p. 14. 24.]

φύρδην, Adv., (φύρω) mixedly, in utter confusion, Aesch. Pers.
812; cf. μάχεσθαι Xen. Cy. 7. 1, 37.

φύρκος, τό, Dor. φύρκος, =τεῖχος, akin to πύργος, Heschyl.

φύρμα, *ατος*, τό, (φύρω) a mixture: of poison, Nic. Al. 485,
cf. Ther. 723.

φύρμιος, δ, (φύρω) a mixture, confusion, disorder, LXX.

φύρσιμος, *ον*, (φύρω) mixed up, Nic. Al. 324.

φύρσις, *εως*, ἡ, (φύρω) a mixing, kneading, Lob. Phryn. 116.

φύρσις, *ον*, verb. Adj., mixed up.

φύρτω, f. φύρσω, fut. 3. pass. πεφύρσωμαι Plat. N. 1. 104.

To mix, mix up, mingle together, esp. to mix with some-
thing wet, γαῖαν βδεῖ Hes. Op. 61, cf. φυράω sub fin.: esp. to
wet, and so to soil, defile, foul, δάκρυον εἶμαρ φέρον II. 24. 162:
also c. gen. pro dat., στήθος καὶ χεῖλεα φύρσω ἁμάτος Od. 18.

21: also in pass., πεφύρσωμαι ἁμάτι Od. 9. 397, ἐν ἁμάσι Eur.
El. 1172; δάκρυσι πεφύρμένη Od. 17. 103, etc.; so, οἶκος βορ-
βόρῃ πεφύρμενος Simon. Amorg. 3. 2. also of dry things,

κόνει φύρσωμα κάρα Eur. Hec. 496. 3. esp. to mix and knead
dough for bread or cakes, δ φύρῳ (sc. τὰ ἄλφιστα) one who
kneads bread, a baker, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 22.

II. metaph. to mingle or jumble together, confound, confuse, ἔθρῳν εἰκὴ πάντα
they mingled all things up together, did all at random, Aesch.
Fr. 450, cf. Ar. Ran. 945: φύρειν ἐν ταῖς ὁμιλίαις to speak con-
fusedly among one another, M. Anton.:—Pass. to be in confu-
sion or disorder, fall into disorder or alarm, Lat. conturbari,

Plat. Phaed. 101 E: ἐκ πεφύρμενον from a mingled (heteroge-
neous) substance, Eur. Supp. 201. 2. Pass., also, to mix
with others, mingle in society, Plat. Legg. 950 A; φύρε-
σθαι πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον to associate, have dealings with him,

Id. Hipp. Ma. 291 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., and μύγνυμι B: also,
πεφύρμενος περὶ γαστέρος ὀρνυῖν wallowing in the luts of the
belly, Opp. [v]. (φύρω is a deriv. form, v. Lob. Phryn. 205).

φύσα, *ης*, ἡ, (φύω) a pair of bellows, bellows, II. 18. 372, 409,
etc., Hdt. 1. 68, Thuc. 4. 100. II. a breath, wind, blast,
Soph. Fr. 753; *esp.* Lat crepitus ventris, flatulency, Foës. Oec.
Hipp.: also of fire, a stream or jet, φλόξ φύσιν ἰείσα πυρὸς h.

φῦτοσκάφια, ἡ, a digging round a plant, gardening, Anth.
 φῦτοσκάφος, ον, (σκάπτω) digging round plants: φ. ἀνὴρ a
 delver, market-gardener, Theocrit. 24. 136, cf. Ap. Rh. II.
 pass. (proparox). ἡ φυτοσκαφία, sub. γῆ, ground dug or delved. [a]
 φῦτοσπότης, ἡ, a planting, esp. of trees and vines, Manetho.
 φῦτοσπότης, ον, (σπέρω) planting trees and vines:—metaph.
 begotting, δ. φντ. a father, Soph. Tr. 358.

φῦτοστροφία, to rear plants: and
 φῦτοστροφία, ἡ, a rearing of plants or trees, gardening: from
 φῦτοστροφός, ον, (τρέφω) rearing plants or trees, Ap. Rh.
 φῦτοτρογός, (φντρογός) to cultivate or tend plants. Hence
 φῦτοτρογία, ατος, τό, the care of plants, planting; and
 φῦτοτρογία, ἡ, the cultivation of plants, gardening, Theophr.
 φῦτοτρογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φντρογός) skilled in gardening: ἡ—κτῆ,
 sub. τέχνη, =φντρογία, gardening.

φῦτοτρογίον, τό, a garden, nursery-ground, Diod.: from
 φῦτοτρογός, ὄν, (φντρν, *έργω) working at, rearing plants or
 trees, a gardener, vine-dresser. II. metaph. begotting, gener-
 ating, πατήρ φ. Aesch. Supp. 592, Soph. O. T. 1482: so, δ
 φ. a father, Νηρέα φντρογίον Θέτιδος Eur. I. A. 949, cf. Tro.
 481; also, δ φ. the first natural author, Plat. Rep. 597 D.—
 Poet. φντρογός, ὄν.

φῦτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing plants.
 φύτρα, ἡ, =φύτλη, Hesych.
 φύτλῃς, ἐς, (φντρν, εἶδος) like a plant or plants. Adv. —δᾶς.
 φύτλιν, ἄνω, δ, (φντρν) a place planted, esp. a vineyard.
 φύτλινός, ον, (ἵδωμαι) named from a plant or tree, Ach. Tat.
 φύτρε, ορος, δ, (φύω) a begotter, father, Hesych. [ῥ]
 φύτρεϊον, τό, and φύτρώριον, τό, (φντρν, ἔρα) a planting,
 nursery.

φῦΤΩ, fut. φῦσω: aor. 1 έφουσα. Pass. and Med. φῦομαι:
 f. φῦσομαι, later φῦήσομαι:—this is followed in signifi. by the
 intr. tenses aor. 2 έφυν (as if from *φῦμι), inf. φῦναι, part. φῦς,
 φῦσα, φῦν, later έφυν, φῦναι, φῦεις: and perf. φέφυκα, c. plupf.
 έτεφύκειν.—Hom. uses all three trans. tenses, but these are
 on the whole much rarer than the others: he has the 3 pl. pr.
 πεφύσται for πεφύκαται, and part. πεφύσας, ἄτος (Od. 5. 477).
 πεφυλῖα (Il. 14. 288) for πεφυκῖος, —κῖα etc.: in the plupf. he
 always has the redupl. alone without augm.: Hes. has an irreg.
 form έτεφύκων, something between the plupf. and impf., Op.
 148, Sc. 76, Th. 152, 673:—Parmen. ventures an inf. φῦν for
 φῦναι: the 3 plur. aor. 2 is usu. έφυν for φῦσαν, in Ep., as
 Od. 5. 481: and the opt. aor. 2 φῦν for φῦναι, is now read in
 Theocr. 15. 94: Corinna has Aeol. part. fem. aor. 2 φῦσα (q. v.)
 for φῦσα.

A. trans. in pres., fut., and aor. 1 act., to bring forth, pro-
 duce, make to grow, esp. of plants, trees, roots, leaves, branches,
 etc., Il. 1. 235, Od. 7. 119, etc.: so too, τρίχας φῦναι to make
 hair grow, Od. 10. 393; so, πάγων φῦναι to put out a beard,
 Hdt. 8. 104; γλῶσσας, κέρα, φ. to get or have them, Hdt. 2. 68,
 4. 29; so in Att., φ. πετέρ Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C,
 cf. πετεροφῦναι: hence the joke in Ep. in φῦναι φράτερας Ar. Ran. 418,
 cf. φράτηρ: but also of a country, φῦναι καρπὸν τε θυμιαστὸν
 καὶ ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς Hdt. 9. 122: hence also to beget, engender,
 generate, Lat. procreare, δ φῦσας the begotter, father (opp. to
 δ φῦς the son, v. infr. B), Soph. O. T. 1019; though φῦσαι is
 also used of the mother, to bear, bring forth (as, reversely,
 τικτεῖν of the father), Pers. Phoen. 34. 2. μετῆμιν, φρέ-
 νας φῦναι to get understanding, Soph. O. C. 804, El. 1463;
 νουν φῦναι Soph. Fr. 118: but δόξαν φῦναι to get glory, or to
 gain reputation, Schweigh. Hdt. 5. 91.

B. Pass., with the intr. tenses of act., viz. aor. 2, pf. and
 plupf.:—to grow, wax, spring up or forth, arise, come into
 being, esp. of the vegetable world, Od. 9. 109, Hdt. 8. 138, etc.;
 δένδρα πεφυκῖα trees growing there, Xen. Cyr. 4. 35, cf. Hdt.
 2. 156. 2. also of men, to be begotten or born, Il. 6. 149 (where
 however φῦναι has the intr. signifi. of φῦομαι); and freq. in Att.;
 μῆ φῦναι νικᾶ not to have been born were best, Soph. O. C.
 1225:—φῦναι, πεφυκῖναι τινὸς to be born or descended from any
 one, Aesch. Theb. 1031, Soph. O. C. 1379, etc.; so, φ. ἀπὸ or
 ἐκ τινος Pind. Fr. 33, Soph. Ant. 502, Eur. Heracl. 325.—Most
 freq. in this intr. signifi. is the pf. πεφύκα used as a pres., I
 have been born, i. e. I am; the plupf. έτεφύκειν as impf., I had

been born, i. e. I was; and the aor. 2 έφυν.—Of plants, leaves,
 etc. Hom. uses esp. the pf. and plupf., as Il. 4. 483, 484, Od. 5.
 238, 241, etc.; so too, κέρα πεφύκει Il. 4. 109: aor. 2 only
 twice, Od. 5. 481, 23. 190, this being most freq. with him in
 the compd. έφῠσεν (q. v.), and in the phrase ἐν δ' ἔρα ὀ φῦ
 χερσί etc.; but, έφυν ἐν χερσίν Od. 10. 397, rather belongs to
 this place. II. to be so and so by nature, be formed so and
 so, πεφύκε κακός, σφός etc. Soph. Phil. 558, 1244, etc.; hence
 simply to be so and so, φῦναι ἔγγεγον Αesch. Fr. 969; and
 very freq. in Att. 2. πεφύκα or έφυν c. inf. is post-Hom.,
 and mostly confined to Att. Greek, to be formed by nature, be
 by nature disposed to do so and so, τὰ δένδρα πεφύκε κρατεῖν
 Pind. Fr. 249, cf. Aesch. Fr. 335, Soph. Phil. 88, so too in
 Thuc. 2. 64, 3. 39, etc.; also pleon., φῦναι πεφύκα Soph.
 Phil. 80, cf. Lob. Paral. 524, Meineke Philem. p. 394:—so
 too, φῦναι ἐπὶ δακρύοις to be by nature prone to tears, Eur.
 Med. 928:—impers., πεφύκε γενέσθαι it is wont to happen,
 Schaff. Jul. p. ix. III. c. dat., to fall to one by nature,
 be one's natural lot, ἐνατοῖς έφῠ μόρος Soph. El. 860, χαλ-
 ρειν πεφύκεν οὐχὶ τοῖς ἀνατοῖς ἰδί Id. Tr. 440, cf. Valck.
 Phoen. 923:—ἐνθροπος πεφύκός man according to his nature,
 as he is, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 3.

(With φῦω compare the Sanscr. धीय, and Pers. bu, esse;
 old Lat. *fuo, whence fui, fuerim, fuero, the furs, fual of
 Plautus, and fūo, then also fetus, foetus, foetus, foenum, perh.
 too fundo and fero, fero, etc.) [It holds in gen. that v is
 short before a vowel, i. e. in pres., impf., and Ep. forms of perf.
 πεφύσται, πεφύσας etc.; v before a consonant, i. e. in all the re-
 maining tenses: later Poets, however, like Nic. Al. 14, Dion. P.
 941, 1013, use v also in pres. and impf., sometimes even in
 genati, as Nic. Al. 506, Dion. P. 1031. So too in the compds.]
 φῶ, shortd. for φωτί, dat. from φῶς, Eur. ap. E. M. 803. 45,
 cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 140 B.

φῶγγον, τό, (φῶγω) a vessel for roasting.
 φῶγγυμι and φωγγῦναι, =sq.
 ΦΩΓΩ and ΦΩΖΩ, f. ῶω and σω: pf. pass. πέφωγμα and
 πέφωγμα: aor. pass. έφῶχθην, to roast, toast, parch, Epich. p.
 100 (in imperat. φῶγε): ιχθῶδες πεφωγμένα Pherecr. Coriann.
 2, with v. l. πεφωγμ., v. Meinek. ad l.; cf. φακτός.

φῶτῆς, ἡ, dub. form of πῶτῆς.
 φῶτῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, contr. of φῶς, φῶτός, but only found in plur. φῶ-
 τῆς, φῶτῆς, and (in Arist. Prob. 38. 7) φῶτῆς: (φῶτῶ)—a
 blister or weal on the skin, caused by a burn, a burn, blister,
 Ar. Plut. 535, Fr. 124, v. Foes. Oec. Hipp.
 φῶκάδιον, τό, Dim. from φῶκα, a small seal, Lob. Phryn. 74. [a]
 Φώκαια, ἡ, Ion. Φωκαῖη Hdt., a city in Ionia, h. Hom. Ar.
 35: hence, Φωκαῖες, Att. φωκαῖες and Φωκαῖται, δ, a Pho-
 caean; στατήρες Φωκαῖται or Φωκαῖς, cf. sub στατήρ:—fem.
 Φωκαῖς, ἴδος, a Phocaeian woman.

φῶκαινα, ἡ, also φῶκος, δ, a porpoise.
 φῶκαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, =φῶτῆς.
 Φωκάρχης, ον, δ, (ῥῶχω) a Phocian magistrate, Inscr.
 φῶκη, ἡ, a seal, sea-calf, Od. 4. 404 sq., Hdt. 1. 202.
 Φωκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Phocis, a country on the Corinthian gulf, W.
 of Boeotia: hence Φωκεῖς, έως, δ, a Phocian, Il. (in Ep. gen.
 pl. Φωκίαν) Φωκεῖος, ἡ, ὄν, Phocian.
 φῶκῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of rept, Theophr.
 φῶκῖον, ονος, δ, an unknown bird.
 φῶκος, δ, =φῶκαινα.
 φῶκται, ὦν, αἰ, some kind of food, Luc. Lexiph. 3, prob. from sq.
 φῶκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from φῶγω, roasted, broiled, Nic.
 ar. Ath. 126 C.

φῶλᾶω, =φωλεῖν, Hesych.
 φῶλῶς, ἄδους, ἡ, =φωλεούσα, lurking in a lair or den, lying
 torpid in its den, epith. of the bear, Theocr. 1. 115, cf. φωλεῖν.

II. as Subst. a sea-animal of the molluscous kind, that
 makes holes in stones, lithodomon Cuvier.
 φῶλᾶ, ἡ, also paroxyt. φῶλᾶς, =φῶλῶς, Arist. Mirab.
 φῶλᾶ, ἡ, (φῶλᾶω) living in a hole or cave, esp. the winter-
 sleep of wild beasts, such as bears and badgers, Arist. H. A.
 φῶλῆις, δ, poet. pecul. Ep. for φῶλῶς, Nic.
 φῶλῆω, =φῶλῶς, dub.
 φῶλῶς, ἡ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ φῶλᾶ, a den, lurking-

hole, esp. those of bears, in which they lie torpid during winter, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 169 E, and N. T., cf. φῶλεω.

II. in Ion., a *school-house*, Hesych.
φῶλενσις, εως, ἦ=φωλεία, Ael.: from
φῶλεῖν and φῶλεω, f. ἦσω, (φῶλεός) to lie in a hole, den or cave, to lurk in a hole, of serpents, κνῶδαλα φῶλεόντα Theoc. 24. 83: esp. of bears, to lie torpid during the winter in a hole or den, Arist. H. A., cf. φῶλεός.

φῶλεῶδης, ες, (φῶλεός, εἶδος) like a hole or den, Plut.
φῶλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (φῶλεός) one who keeps in a hole: in gen. one who keeps in one place.

φῶλητήριον, τό, like φῶλεός II, a place of assembly.
φῶλις, ἦ=φωλεία, Theophr.

φῶλιον, τό, Dim. from φῶλεός, a small hole or den, for's hole, Paus. 4. 13, 7.

φῶλις, ἶδος, ἦ=φωλεός II, Arist. H. A.
φῶνείης, Ael. and Dor. φωνήεις, Sapph., and Pind., but cf. φωνήεις fin. [ā]

φῶνέριον, τό, Dim. from φωνή, a small voice. [ā]
φῶνασκῶ, f. ἦσω, (φῶνασκό) to practise one's voice, learn to sing or declaim, Plat. Legg. 665 E, Dem. 328. 11., 421. 21.

φῶνασκήτης, οὔ, ὁ=φῶνασκό.

φῶνασκή, ἦς, (φῶνασκό) practice in singing: in gen. singing, Dem. 319. 9. Hence

φῶνασκήκος, ὅς, ὠν, belonging to singing or to a singing-master, Plut. Adv. κῶς.

φῶνασκό, ὁ, (φωνή, ἀσκέω) teaching the voice, whether one's own or that of others, a singing-master, declaiming-master, Quintil.

φῶνέω, f. ἦσω, (φωνή) to produce a sound or tone, to sound, esp. of men, to speak loud or clearly, from Hom. downwards, the commonest signif.: he uses it with another Verb of like signif., ἔπος φάτο φῶνίσεν τε, φωνήας προσέφη, φωνήας ἔπος ἦδ' αἶα, c. acc. cognate only in Od. 24. 535, ὅτα φωνήσασσα making the voice sound; so too, Βέκος φ. to call out or cry Βέκος, Hdt. 2. 2:—oft. c. Adj. neutr., μέγιστα φῶνέω to have the loudest voice, Hdt. 4. 141., 7. 117; ὀρθῶν φ. Pind. N. 10. 142; μέγα φ. Soph. Phil. 574; ἄπυστα, εὐφρονα φ. Soph. O. C. 490, Eur. I. T. 687.

2. to sing, Theoc. 16. 44: of a musical instrument, to sound, Eur. O. 146.

3. τὰ φωνούνητα the vowels, like τὰ φωνήεντα, Eur. Palam. 2.

II. c. acc. pers. to speak to, accost, address, τινά II. 15. 145, Od. 1. 122.

2. to call by name, call, Soph. Aj. 73, cf. Phil. 229; but also, τινά to cry to, Ζεῦ ἄνα, σοὶ φῶν' Id. O. C. 1485.

III. φ. τινα c. inf., to command, εὖ φῶν' αὖτις . . , Soph. Aj. 1048, ubi v. Schf.

φῶνῃ, ἦ, a sound, tone, almost always of living beings (v. infr. 3 and 5), and

1. usu. of men, voice, Lat. vox, first in Hom.: esp. a loud clear voice, a cry, as of battle, Il. 14. 400., 15. 686: φωνὴν ῥηγγύμεν, like Virgil's *rumpere vocem*, Hdt. 1. 85; φ. ἰέναι, ἀρίτεα vocem edere, Eur. H. F. 1295, Stallb.

Plat. Rep. 475 A: φωνῇ ὄραν, proverb of a blind man, Soph. O. C. 137, cf. φῶν(ω).

2. also the voice or cry of animals, as of swine, dogs, oxen, asses, Od. 10. 239., 12. 86, 396, Hdt. 4. 129; of the nightingale, Od. 10. 521.

3. song: the sound of musical instruments, Eur. Tro. 127.

4. in gen. any articulate sound, as opp. to inarticulate (ψόφος); thus for a vowel-sound, as opp. to that of consonants, Schf. Dion. Comp. p. 155, Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 203 B, Crat. 424 C.

5. rarely of inarticulate sounds, κερκίδος φ. Soph. Fr. 522.

II. the faculty of speech, discourse, Lat. sermo, Soph. El. 548.

2. language, Lat. lingua, Hdt. 4. 114, 117, Aesch. Ag. 1051, cf. Hdt. 2. 55.

3. a kind of language, dialect, Aesch. Cho. 563, Thuc. 6. 5, cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 341 B. (Akin to φῶος, φῶς, v. sub φῶν and φημί.) Hence

φῶνῃς, ἥεσσα, ἦεν, Dor. φῶνείης [ā], but this is also used in later Prose, as Plut., etc., Lob. Phryn. 639; contr. in plur. φωνάωντα Pind. O. 2. 152:—sounding, speaking, gifted with speech, vocal, Sapph. 24: in Pind. esp. of wise sayings, speaking, βέλῃ (i. e. ἐπῇ) φωνάωντα συνοῖτοί O. 2. 152; τοῖτο ῥεῖ ἀδ' ἀνάντων φωνᾶν ἔρπει Id. I. 4(3). 68: uttering a sound, tone, voice or speech, first in Hes. Th. 584: τὰ φωνήεντα (with and without ῥήματα) vowels, opp. to ἀφωνα (consonants).

φῶνῃα, ατος, τό, (φωνέω) a sound made, voice, Soph. Aj. 16,

Phil. 1295. 2. a thing spoken, word, speech, Ib. 234, O. T. 324.

φῶνῃς, εως, ἦ, (φωνέω) a sounding, speaking, calling.

φωνητήριος, ἰα, ἰων=sq., φ. ὄργανα organs of speech.

φωνητικός, ἦ, ὠν, (φωνή) belonging to, suited for sounding or speaking, in gen. φωνήεις, Plut.

φῶνῃν, τό, Dim. from φωνή, a small voice or sound.

φῶνῃμαχία, (μάχομαι) to dispute about words, Sext. Emp. Hence φῶνῃμαχία, ἡ, a dispute about words.

φῶνῃμοίς, ον, (μυμῆμαι) imitating the voice.

Φῶρ, ὁ, gen. φῶρός, dat. pl. φῶροι—Lat. FUR, a thief, Hdt. 2. 174.

II. A kind of bee, prob. the robber-bee, different from κηφήν, Arist. H. A.

III. φῶρον λιμήν, a harbour at Athens, esp. used by smugglers, Dem. 932. 13.—Sophron used a Superl. φῶρτατος, most thievish, Mus. Crit. 2. p. 135. Hence

φῶρᾶ, ἱς, ἦ, Ion. φῶρη, a theft, h. Hom. Merc. 361, e conj. Hermann.

φῶρα, ας, ἦ, v. φῶρη.

φῶρᾶσις, εως, ἦ, (φῶρᾶω) detection of a theft.

φῶρᾶτής, οὔ, ὁ, the detector of a thief or theft: from φῶρᾶω, f. δῶω [ā], (φῶρ, φῶρᾶ) to trace, search after a thief or theft, search a house to discover a theft, Ar. Nu. 499, Ran. 1363:—to catch or detect a thief or theft: in gen. to trace, detect, discover, Soph. Fr. 732:—Pass. to be caught, detected, discovered, Dem. 21. 3:—usu. c. part., φῶρᾶσθαι τὰ νεκρὰ μισαρτυρῆκος Dem. 1107. 4; κλέπτῃς ὧν φ. Dem. 615. 19; ἀδύνατος ὧν φ. Thuc. 8. 56; and so, κακὸς [sc. ὧν] ἐφῶρᾶθη φίλοις Eur. Or. 740: also of things, ἀργύριον ἐφῶρᾶθη ἐξαχόμενον Xen. Vect. 4. 21.

φῶρη, ἦ, Att. φῶρα, acc. to Hesych. = ἔρευνα, φῶρασις, a thorough search, search of a house, h. Hom. Merc. 385, as Wolf reads after Herm.: a detection, discovery, Diog. L. 1. 96.

φῶριᾶμός, (gender uncertain, prob. ὁ) a chest, trunk, coffer, esp. for clothes and linen, Il. 24. 228, Od. 15. 104. (Acc. to Eratosth. from φῶρ, φῶριος, a vessel for keeping them concealed: Damn connects it with φῆρω, φορῶς.)

φῶριᾶω, = φῶρᾶω, dub.

φῶριδός, ἰα, ἰων, poet. for φῶριος, stolen, Anth. [I]

φῶριον, τό, a theft: strictly neut. from φῶριος, ον, (φῶρ) stolen.

II. metaph. secret, clandestine, εἰρηφῶριον, 27. 67.

φῶρῶτατος, Superl. from φῶρ, φ. v.

φῶς, ὁ, gen. φῶτος, pl. φῶτες, gen. φῶτων, poet. for ἀνὴρ, a man, very freq. in Hom., and later Poets: also a mortal, as opp. to a god, Il. 17. 98: sometimes merely as a descriptive periph., a man, i. e. a brave, good man, much like ἀνὴρ, Μαχάων δ'εὖρο καλέσων, φῶτ', Ἀσκληπιοῦ νιόν Id. 4. 193, cf. 21. 545; φῶτ' Ἡρακλῆος Od. 21. 26, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 45:—in gen. a person, Eur. Hel. 1094, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 110.—Poet. word. (Prob. from φῶω, φημί, one who has the gift of speech, like μέροψ.)

φῶς, contr. for φῶος, φ. v.

φῶς, ἦ, pl. φῶτες, contr. from φῶος, φ. v.

φῶσκω, (φῶς)=φᾶω, φᾶσκα.

φῶσκιον, ανος, ὁ, also written φῶσκων, a coarse linen cloth, linen garment: esp. a sail, sail-cloth, Egypt. word in Lyc.

φῶσώνιον, in Luc. also φῶσώνιον, τό, Dim. from φῶγ-, a piece of coarse linen.

φῶστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (φᾶς, φᾶσκω) that which gives light: hence of φωστῆρες the lights of heaven, stars, LXX.

II. metaph. an opening for light, door or window, as if some would even derive fenestra, quasi faestra, from φῶος.

φῶσφορέω, ἦ, τᾶω=φῶσφορος, Plut.

φῶσφορέω, f. ἦσω, (φῶσφορος) to bear or bring light. Hence φῶσφορος, ἰων, τᾶ, sub. ἑρᾶ, a festival at which there were processions with torches; or which was sacred to one of the φῶσφοροι θεοί.

φῶσφορός, ον, (φῶς, φῆρω) bearing, bringing or giving light: torch-bearing, epith. of certain deities, esp. of Hecate, Eur. Hel. 569, Ar. Thesm. 853:—as Subst. ὁ φῶσφορος, c. aut. sine ᾧστήρ, the light-bringer, Lat. Lucifer, i. e. the morning-star, Tim. Loc. 96 E, φ. ᾧστήρ Ar. Ran. 342, cf. φᾶεσφορος and ἑσφῶσφορος.

II. φῶσφοροὶ κόραι, of the Cyclops' eyes, Eur. Cycl. 611.

φώσων, φώσωνον, v. φώσσω, φωσώνων.
 φωταγώνεια, (φωταγωγός) to guide with a light, shew the way, πρὸς εὐσεβεῖαν to piety, LXX. Hence
 φωταγώνια, ἡ, a guiding with a light, illumination, Eccl.
 φωταγώνικος, ἡ, ὄν, fit for guiding with a light before or illuminating, Eccl.: from
 φωταγώνος, ὄν, (φῶς, ἄγω) guiding with a light, enlightening, illuminating, Eccl.:—ἡ φ., sub. ὅρα, an opening for light, a window, Luc. Symp. 20.
 φωταύγεια, ἡ, brightness of light: from
 φωταυγής, ἐς, (φῶς, αὐγή) beaming with light.
 φωταυγός, ὄν, = foreg., dub.
 φωταίγια, ἡ, (ἄπτω) a kindling of lights, like the modern Greek taper-festival: strictly to be written φωταΐα.
 φωτεινοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like light: from
 φωτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (φῶς) shining, bright, ἥλιος Xen. Mem. 4. 3.
 4. II. metaph. clear, distinct, λόγος Plut.: opp. to σκοτεινός.
 φωτερβολή, ἡ, ἴσσω, (φῶς, ἐμβάλλω) to throw light on a thing, Clem. Alex.
 φωτήριον, τό, Dim. from φωτήρ, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C.
 φωτήριος, οὐ, δ, a fife.
 φωτίζω, ἴγρω, ἡ, a sort of fife, Plut.
 φωτίζει, ἴ. ὤω, Att. ἰῶ, (φῶς) intr. to shine, give light, beam, ὁ ἑκταρὸς οὐ φωτίζει ὥσπερ ἡ φλόξ Theophr.: φ. ἐπὶ τινα N. T.
 II. transit. to enlighten, light up, hence also to bring to light, make known, publish, Polyb. 2. metaph. to enlighten, instruct, teach, LXX, and N. T.: and in Pass. to be enlightened or instructed. 3. Eccl. to baptize. Hence
 φώτισμα, ατος, τό, an enlightening. 2. in Eccl. baptism.
 φωτισμός, ὁ, (φωτίζω) an enlightening: hence in Eccl. baptism.
 II. that which enlightens, light, LXX.
 φωτιστήριον, τό, a place of enlightening. II. = φώτισμα, Eccl.
 φωτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φωτίζω) enlightening. Adv. —κῶς.
 φωτοβολέω, ἴ. ὤω, (φῶς, βάλλω) to throw light, emit rays. Hence
 φωτοβολήμα, ατος, τό, a pouring, burst of light.
 φωτοβόληα, ἡ, a throwing of light: also light thrown, a beam, ray, φωτογονία, ἡ, (φῶς, γένω) the production of light, Eccl.
 φωτοδοσία, ἡ, a giving of light, enlightening: from
 φωτοδότης, ου, δ, (δίδωμι) a giver of light, like φωσφόρος.
 Fem. —δότης, ιδος, Eccl.
 φωτοειδής, ἐς, (φῶς, εἶδος) like light, luminous.
 φωτολαμπής, ἐς, (λαμπρ) blazing with light, Inscr.
 φωτοποιέω, to make light, Eccl.: from
 φωτοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making light, enlightening, Iambl.
 φωτοφάνεια, ἡ, (φαινομαι) appearance of light, illumination. [ᾶ]
 φωτοφορέω, to bring light, like φωσφορέω, Eccl.: from
 φωτοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bringing light, like φωσφόρος, Eccl.
 φωτοχύρσια, ἡ, (χέω) a flood or burst of light, Eccl.
 φωτωνύμια, ἡ, (ὀνομα) a naming or being named from light, Eccl.
 φωχθεῖς, παρ. aor. pass. from φάω.

X

X, χ, χι, τό, indecl., twenty-second letter of the Gr. alphabet:—as numeral, χ = 600, but χ = 600,000: also in Inscr. χ as first letter of χιλιοι, 1000.—Further χ was used by Gramm. and Critics to mark a passage or book as spurious, Menag. Diog. L. 3. 65, 66, cf. χιάζω and χιασμός: but with points on each side (περιστρεφόμενον), χ, it was used to mark fine passages, and in this case stood for χρηστόν, χρησίμων, —since passages so marked might make up a χρηστομᾶθεια, though for this purpose the mark ✕ was also used; this last also stood for χρόνος, Bast Comm. Palaeogr. p. 849, and later was the usu. monogram for Χριστός.—In the old alphabet ΧΞ stood for Ξ.
 Changes of χ, esp. in the dialects: I. Dor. for θ, as δριγος for θριγος, Pind., v. Koen Greg. p. 218. II. Ion. very freq. into κ, as δέκομαι βέγκω σκελὶς κιβὼν κιβῶρα for δέχομαι βέγκω σκελὶς κιβῶν κιβῶρα, Koen Greg. p. 399: though this change occurs also in Dor., and older Att. III. put be-

fore λ to make a new form, as χλαῖνα χλανίς, for λαῖνα laena lana, χλαρός for λαρός, χλαρός for λαρός. IV. sometimes interchanged with φ, as τρήχω and τρήφος, ὄφης and ἐφίς etc.

V. χ sometimes = the Lat. g, as χαλβάνη galbanum.
 By reason of the strong guttural breathing with which χ was pronounced, it sometimes, though seldom, acted as a double conson., so as to make a short syllable before it long by position, e. g. in βρόχος (q. v.), in ἰάχω, ἰαχῆ, v. sub ἰαχέω, and cf. φ. χάρος, ὁ, in Hesych. = καμπύλος: cf. χαμός.
 χάρος, ὁ, = κηρός, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.
 χάδε, Ep. for ἔχάδε, 3 aor. 2 of χανδάνω, Il. 11. 462.
 χάδεον, Ep. for χανδάνω, inf. aor. 2 of χανδάνω, Il. 14. 34.
 χάζομαι, ἡ, χάζομαι, Ep. also metri grat. χάζομαι: aor. 1 ἐχάζομαι Dep. med.: besides these tenses, we have (in Il. 4. 497, 15. 574) pl. κεκάζοντο for κεχάζοντο, 3 plur. from a redupl. aor. 2 κεκαζόμεν. The pres. act. χάζω is very rare, v. sub fin.
 Radic. signif.: to give way, give ground, draw or shrink back, recoil, retire, very freq. in Il., never in Od.; also, ἂψ χάζεσθαι Il. 3. 32., 11. 585, etc.; so too, ὁτίσω χάζεσθαι Il. 5. 702., 18. 1600. 2. like the equiv. χαρώ, c. gen., to draw back or retire from, πύλας Il. 12. 172, κεκείθην Il. 11. 504, μάχης Il. 15. 426, etc.; more rarely with ἐκ, as, χ. ἐκ βελάνης Il. 16. 122; or ὑπὸ, ὑπ' ἔγχυος Il. 13. 153: contrariwise, χάζεσθαι ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐς θῆνος, opt. in Il. 3. in Att. Poets also c. inf., to doubt, scruple, hesitate, fear to do, ὁς θανέειν οὐ χάζομαι Eur. Or. 1116, cf. however Elmsl. Heracl. 600, Monk Alc. 336. The word is poetic, and mainly Epic: however the compd. ἀναχάζομαι is found in Xen. Cyr. 7. 1. 34, An. 4. 7, 10, in Homeric signifi.—The Act. χάζω is prob. only found in compd. ἀναχάζω in Pind. N. 10. 129 (acc. to Wakefield's conj.) in signif. to drive back; and once in Xen. An. 4. 1, 16 in signif. of Med.—The aor. κεκαζέην, κεκαζών, and fut. κεκαζήσω, to rob, bereave, which are sometimes wrongly referred to χάζομαι, belong to κήδω.—(χάζομαι is lengthd. from the Root ΧΑΔ-, ΧΑ- which latter appears in χῶς, χαλ-ω, χᾶ-σκα, Lat. hī-o, hīsc-o and the former in χανδάνω: v. sub χᾶς.) [ᾶ always in fut. and aor.: when therefore it is required long in Ep., the σ is doubled, as χᾶσσονται, χᾶσσασθαι, χᾶσσεόμεν in Il.]
 χαινῶ, fut. χανώναι, besides which Buttm. Lexil., sub v. δέχε-εν 4, assumes a fut. χήσομαι, and would read χήσεται in A. Hom. Ven. 252: aor. ἐχάνον Hdt. 2. 68: perf. κέχηνα, and also κέχαγκα, acc. to Ap. Dysc.—Hom. has only aor. opt. and part. χάνω, χανών, and part. pf. κεχηνότα: and in gen. the pres. χαινῶ is only used by late authors, those of the best ages using in its stead the perf. κέχηνα, or the form χᾶσκα.
 Radic. signif.: to yawn, gape, open wide, τότε μοι χανῶνι εὐρεῖα χᾶνθ then may earth yawn for me (i. e. to swallow me), Il. 4. 182., 8. 150, cf. 17. 417: esp. to open the mouth, Il. 16. 350, 409:—of a wound, Soph. Fr. 449. 1. χ. πρὸς τι ἢ γαυν or γαπε for a thing, to gulp at it, πρὸς κύμα Od. 12. 350.
 II. in Comic Poets, etc., esp. to gape or yawn, whether from weariness, ennui, etc., Solon 5. 36, Ar. Ach. 30; or in eager expectation, Ib. 10; so, ἄνω κεχηνῶτα to look gaping up, Id. Nub. 173, Ar. 51, cf. Plat. Rep. 529 B; hence, οἱ κεχηνότες gapers, fools, Ar. Ran. 990, cf. Eq. 261, 380, Vesp. 617, and Κεχηνῶται:—hence, χ. πρὸς τι to gape, i. e. look greedily after, to gape at a thing, Ar. Nub. 996: more rarely ἐς τι: also περί τι Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 847: so too, χ. πρὸς τινα to gape in wonder or admiration at a person, Anacr. 15, Ar. Eq. 651, 803, like Lat. inhiare alicui. 2. in gen. expressing indolence or dullness, to gape about one, stare about, Solon. 5. 36.
 III. more rarely to open the mouth to speak, to utter, like Lat. hīscere, c. acc., δεινὰ ὅρματα κατὰ τινας χανέιν to speak foul words against any one, be open-mouthed in abusing him, Soph. Aj. 1227, ubi v. Lob.: τοῦτ' ἐτόλμι μιν χανέιν, Ar. Vesp. 342, cf. Callim. h. Ar. 24. (χᾶνις belongs to the Root ΧΑ-, χᾶος, our yawn: and with χᾶσκα cf. Lat. hīsc-o, hīo:—akin also to χανῶς etc., v. sub χᾶος.)
 χᾶϊος, ἴα, ἴον, genuine, true, good, Lacon. word in Ar. Iys. 91, 1157, with the play on χαινῶ, χανδός, said of loose women: we also find the forms χᾶϊός, χᾶος and χᾶϊσος, but mostly only in Gramm., v. Lob. Phryn. 404. [ᾶ]

χαῖος, ὁ, a shepherd's staff, Ap. Rh. 4. 972: the collat. forms χαβός and χαμός only in Hesych.

χαῖρεκέλευε, = ἐπιχαῖρεκέλευε, Philo; and
χαῖρεκέλευε, ἦ, = ἐπιχαῖρεκέλευε, v. l. Arist. M. Mor.: from
χαῖρεκέλευος, ον, (χαῖρος, κακόν) = ἐπιχαῖρεκέλευος.
χαῖρεσκε, Ep. and Ion. 3 sing. impf. from χαῖρος, Hom.
χαῖρετίζω, fut. ἰώω, Att. ἰώ, strictly from χαῖρε: hence in
gen. to greet, welcome, τὴν LXX: esp. like Lat. salutare, to
visit or wait on a person of rank, τὴν Diog. L. Hence
χαῖρετισμός, ὁ, a greeting, visit, esp. to a person of rank, the
Lat. salutiatio, Polyb.

χαϊρέφυλλον, τό, *chervil*, which like Germ. *Kerbel*, and French *cerfeuil*, is formed from the Gr. word:—Columella 10. 110, makes it *chaerophylon*, metri grat.; and Plin. H. N. 19. 54, Latinizes it into *caerifolium*.

χαίρηδών, *ónos, ἡ, (χαίρω) joy, delight*, Comic word only in Ar. Ach. 4, formed after ἀλγηδών.

χαίρην, Dor. for χαίρειν, Theocr.
χαيرهσιφονέω, (χαίρω, φόνος) *to take delight in murder*, cf.

χαίρειν, *hē, joy*, Hesych.: from

ΧΑΙΡΩ: cf. χαίρωσσι: aor. ἐχάρην: pf. with pres. signifi. κεχάρηκα, part. κεχαρημένος, freq. in Hdt., the usu. perf. being κεχάρημαι. Of these Att. tenses Hom. oft. has the pres. and impf., the fut. only II. 2. 363; the aor. several times in indic., in opt. χαίρειν Il. 6. 481, and part. χαρέντες Il. 10. 541; of pf. only part. κεχαρημένος h. Hom. 6. 10. Besides these, from an Eor. aor. med. ἐχάρην we have 3 sing. χήρατο Il. 14. 270, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 262; and from a redupl. aor. 2 κεχαρήμεν the forms κεχάρητο, κεχάρητο, κεχαράτο Il. 11. and Od.: the Eor. part. pf. κεχαρήσας, ὅσος Il. 7. 312, Hes. Fr. 49, plqpf. κεχάρησιν h. Cer. 458, and the Eor. redupl. fut. κεχαρήσεται (also merely Eor.), Il. 15. 98, and κεχαρήσεται Od. 23. 266. The pf. κεχάρηται first occurs in post-Hom. Poets, and fut. χαρήσονται belongs to later Greek: in Plut. we have an aor. act. ἐχάρησα, cf. Lob. Phryn. 740. The pres. med. χαίρωται is mentioned as a barbarism by Ar. Pac. 201, ubi v. Schol.: nor were the presents χαίρω, χαρώ, χάρω in use.

To *rejoice*, be glad, be delighted or pleased, Hom., etc.: he
 oft. joins χ . θυμῷ or ἐν θυμῷ, also χ . φρεσὶ ᾧσι II. 3. 609, χ .
 φθόρῃ II. 6. 481: but χαίρειν νῶς is to rejoice inwardly, secretly,
 Od. 8. 78; so too, χ . ἐν θυμῷ Od. 22. 411. II. c. dat.,
 to rejoice at, be delighted with, take pleasure or delight in a thing,
 II. 7. 312, Od. 2. 35, Hes. Op. 356, and Att.; in Att. also χαίρειν
 εἰν ἐν τῷ, Soph. Fr. 665, Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 35; rarely ἐν τῷ
 Aesch. Eum. 996, Soph. Tr. 1119;—but also c. dat. modi, χ .
 γέλωτι to express one's joy by laughter, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1. 33.

c. dat., e. g. of a plant, χαίρει ὑφάμμοις χωλοῖς Theophr. H. P.

6. 5, 2. III. much more rarely c. acc. pro dat., and so mostly in Att. Poets, a usage first discussed by Valck. Hipp. 139, though he has not noticed the earliest example, viz. Il. 2. 347, χαλπεῖ δὲ μιν ὄντις θέλπει (ubi male Heyn., χαλπεῖ δὲ μιν ὄντις θέλπει), like τίς τινά τινά θεήσσει; Il. 9. 77, cf. also ἥδομαι:—this usage was not quite foreign even to Prose, cf. Dem. 32. 7. IV. c. part., χαλποῦ ἀκούσας I rejoice at hav-

ing heard, *am glad to hear*, Il. 19. 185; χαίρουσιν βλοστον νή-
παιον ἔδουτες Od. 14. 377, cf. Hes. Op. 55; χαίρει δρῶν φίλος
πάτρά δ' οὐ χαίρειν δοκεῖς; Eur. Alc. 691:—hence later χαίρειν
occurs c. acc. et part., as χαίρειν σε ἐληλυθότα for σε ἐληλυθέναι
Valck. Phoen. 711, Monk Hipp. 1335. 2. c. part. praes.
χαίρει sometimes takes the signif. of φιλέω, *to delight in doing*,
i. e. *to be wont to do*, Valck. Hdt. 7. 236, Stallb. Plat. Prot.

358 A: α. φιλῶ. V. in 2 pers. fut. c. negat., οὐ χαίρεισθε· *thou wilt or shall not rejoice, i. e. thou shall pay dearly for it, thou shalt repent it*, e. g. ὀφείτω τὸ αὐτὸ Τρόπον χαίρειν Il. 20. 363. V. Hdt. I. 128: c. inf. fut. VII. 2. VI. the imperat. χαῖρε is a common form of greeting, either at meeting, *hail, welcome, Lat. salve*, Il. 9. 197, Od. 13. 229, and Att.; or at parting, *fare thee well, farewell, Lat. vale*, Od. 5. 205, and Att., cf. Bockh. *Expl. Pind.* P. 2. 57: so too in dual, χαίρετε, χαίρετον: freq. in Hom. strength, ὁλῶτε καὶ μάλα χαίρετε Od. 24. 402; χαίρετε γυνή, φίλῳ τῷ good luck be on our union, Od. 11. 248;—hence

later as a form both at the beginning and end of letters, cf. infr. VIII. 2. the notion of *parting* or *dismissing*, which *χαίρει* thus got, appears more strongly in the 3 pers. sing. *χαίρειται* away with . . . down with . . . expressing (like *ἐπέρτα*) absolute renunciation or abomination, Hdt. 4. 96, Eur. Med. 1044; so Terence has *valeat* for *percat*, *abeat* in *malum* rem, cf. infr. VIII. 2. VII. part. *χαίρων* glad, joyful, delighted, oft. in Hom., for which Hdt. usu. employs the part. pf. *ἡχαίρη*.

ρηκώς. 2. .Hdt. and Att.; χαίρων is oft. joined with another Verb in signif. *safe, with impunity*. Lat. *impune*, χαίρων ἀπαλλάττει Hdt. 3. 69., 9. 106: more freq., οὐ χ. to one's cost, οὐ χαίρωντες ἐμε γέλωτα ἤσσεσθε, οὐ χ. ἀπαλλάξετε Hdt. 3. 29, Xen. An. 5. 6, 32, cf. Soph. O. T. 363, Ar. Ach. 563 etc. cf. supr. v. 3. γὰρ χαίρων *joy*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 205,

cf. ἡθρομα. VIII. inf. χαίρειν, in phrase χαίρειν λέγω or κελεύω σοι, as a greeting, like *chaieo*, also *proseipainō* τινα χαίρειν having bid one *chaire*, bid one *welcome* or *farewell*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 31: but at the beginning of letters the inf. usually stood alone, as, Κύπρος Κυαζάρη χαίρειν Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 27, Lat. *salvere jubet*: hence also, 2. in bad sense, like χαίρω, χαίρειν εἶναι or κελεύειν τινι or τι to say *farewell* to a person or thing, to *renounce*, set at naught, Valck. Hdt. 9, 41, Hipp. 113: in same signif. we have χαίρειν τί, πολλά χαίρειν εἶπειν τινι Eur. Hipp. 113; χαίρειν φράγειν, *proseipainō* Ar. Nub. 609, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 31. (Hence χαρά, χάρις, χάσμα, and Lat. *carus*: Arist. derives μάκαρ also from χαίρω.) [ā]

χαίτη, ἡ, *long, loose, flowing hair*, oft. in Hom. both in sing. and plur., of *men's hair* and *horses' manes*: later also of a lion's *mane*, Lat. *juba*, Eur. Phoen. 1121; cf. Ar. Ran. 821. II. metaph. of trees, like Lat. *coma*, *leaves, foliage*, Theocr. 6. 16, in plur.—Not used in Prose, except in the sing. of *mane*. Xen.

Eq. 5. 5 and 7. (Prob. akin to χέω.) Hence
χαίτης, ἡέσα, ἦεν, Dor. χαιτάεις:—*with long flowing hair*,
epith. of Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 5: also *with a long mane, maned*,
of the horse. Ap. Rh.: in Opp. of bears, *shaggy*. [ā]

χαίρωις, θέσσα, δέν, = foreg., susp.
χαίρωμα, ατος, τό, as if from χαίρω, = χαίτη, also the plume
of a helmet, Aesch. Theb. 385.

χαλᾶς, ἡ, ἄρ. (*chalās*) strictly that which is let loose, *hail*, *sleet*, *li.* *ro.* *6.* *15.* *170.* etc.: a *hail-shower*, *hail-storm*, in plur., Xen. Oec. 5. 18, Plat. Symp. 188 B:—metaph. *any shower*, διπλα χ. Soph. O. C. 1503; a *pelting storm*, Ar. Ran. 852: χ. αἵματος Pind. I. 7(6). 39, cf. Soph. O. T. 1279: a *shower of stones or arrows*, etc. II. a *pimple*, esp. in the flesh of swine, Ar. Probl. 2. a *small tubercle*, such as often

grows on the eyelid, Foës. Oec. Hipp. III. the hard part
or heart of ivory, Philostr. [χᾶ] Hence

χᾱλαζαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, *braving the hail*, φηγός Orph.
 χᾱλαζάω, (χάλαζα) *to hail*. II. *to have pimples or tuber-*

cles; also χαλαζιάω, Ar. Eq. 381, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.
χᾱλαζεπής, ἐς, (χάλαζα, ἔπος) *hurling abuse as thick as hail*.

Anth.
χαλαζήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν, Dor. -εις, (χαλαζα) like hail, thick
as hail, φόνος χ. murder thick as hail, or fierce as a hail-storm,
Pind. I. 5. 64: but, σκόρπιος χ. a scorpion whose sting causes
an icy chill, Nic. Th. 13.

χαλαζιάω, = χαλαζάω, q. v.
 χαλάζιον, τό, Dim. from χάλαζα (signf. II), Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χάλαζιτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ιδος, (χάλαζα) like hail.
 χάλαζοβολέω, f. ἤσω, to strike with hail, Anth.

χᾱλαζοβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) *striking with hail.* II. pro-
parox. χᾱλαζόβολος, ον, pass. *stricken with hail.*

χαλαροκοπέω, f. ἤσω, (κόπτω) *to smile with hail*, Theophr.
Hence

χάλαζοκοπία, ἡ, *a hail-storm*, Lat. *calamitas*, Theophr.
 χάλαζοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *one who watches hail*, so as to take

χαλαζοῦμαι, as Pass., (γάλα(α) to be hailed upon. II. in

Pass. also, to have blotches in the flesh, Arist. H. A.
 γάλαῖσδος, ες, (γάλαζα, εἶδος) like hail. II. pimply.

tubercular, Arist. H. A.; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.
γαλάζωσις, εως, ἡ. (γαλαζάω II) *tuberculousness*, Foës. Oec.

Hipp. 0 H [1521]

χαλαίνω, poet. for χαλᾶω, ῥυτὰ χαλαίνοντες Hes. Sc. 308.
χαλαῖπτος, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πονν, (χαλᾶω) with loose, trailing feet, halting, Ἡρακλῆος Nic. Th. 458, with vv. ll. χωλοῖπους, κυλῶπους.

χαλαῖρ' ὕπον, τό, and χαλαῖρ' ὕπος, ὁ, (χαλᾶω) suds in which clothes have been washed, dirty water, Cratin. Incert. 117, as is now restored from the faulty form χαλέρτος in Hesyeh.

χαλάνδρα, ἡ, = καλάνδρα.

χαλαργός, ὁν, Dor. for χηλαργός, Soph.

χαλάρος, ὁ, ὄν, slackened, loosened, ἀλῦσις Thuc. 2. 76; χαλάρως Xen. Eq. 10. 3: —slack, loose, ὑποδύματα Ar. Thesm. 263, θώραξ Xen. Eq. 12. 1; χ. κοτυλῶδ' a loose, supple joint, Ar. Vesp. 1495; χ. ἀρμονία loose, languid, effeminate music, Plat. Rep. 398 E. Adv.—ῥῶς, Polyb. Hence

χαλάρότης, ἡ, slackness, slack, loose consistency or nature, Xen. Eq. 9. 9., 10. 13.

χαλᾶσις, εἰς, ἡ, (χαλᾶω) a letting loose, hence 1. a slackening: a growing slack or loose, flagging, Plat. Rep. 590 B; χ. ἔσθρον dislocation, Diosc. 2. the relaxing or opening of the pores, Diosc. [χᾶ]

χαλᾶσμα, ατος, τό, (χαλᾶω) that which is slackened: hence 1. a gap in the line of battle, Polyb. 2. a dislocation.

χαλᾶσμος, ὁ, (χαλᾶω) = χάλασις.

χαλᾶστῖρια, τὰ, sub. σχοινία, (χαλᾶω) ropes for letting down a tripod, App.; opp. τοι ἀνασπαστῖρια: cf. σχαστήρια.

χαλᾶστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χαλᾶω) fit for slackening or loosening.

χαλᾶστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., slackened, slack, loose. 2. able to slacken.

II. as Subst. τό χ. a chain, LXX.

Χαλαστράσις, αἰα, αἰών, ὄν, from Chalastra in Macedonia: hence τὸ Χαλαστράιον (sc. νήτρον or ῥύμα), a mineral alkali, found in a lake near that place and used by way of soap, Plat. Rep. 430 A (ubi al. Χαλεστρῖν), cf. Plin. 31. 46, § 3, 4.

χαλᾶπτόνω, (χαλᾶω, τῶνος) to relax in tension.

χᾶλᾶω: f. ἄνω [ᾶ], Dor. ᾤω. A. transit. to make slack or loose, slacken, loosen, χ. βῖον, τόξα to unstring the bow, h. Hom. Ap. 6, hymn. 27. 12; χ. τὰ νεῖρα, opp. το συντείνει, Plat. Phaed. 98 D.

2. to let down, let sink, fall or droop, πτέρυγα Pind. P. 1. 12; μέτωπον χ. to unbend the brow, Ar. Vesp. 655: so Lat. vultus solutus, Ruhnke. Rut. Lup. p. 69.

3. to let loose, loose, release, τινὰ ἐκ δεσμών Aesch. Pr. 176; τινὰ κακῶν Ib. 256.

4. esp., ἥνις χ. to slack the reins, esp. in metaph. signif., χ. τὰς ἡλίας τοὺς λόγους Plat. Prot. 338 A, cf. Eur. Iono 21: also, κλῆθρα or κλῆδας χ. to loose the bars or bolts, i. e. open the door, Soph. Ant. 1187, cf. Valer. Hipp. 808; so, πύλας μοχλοῖς χαλᾶτε Aesch. Cho. 880: χ. πόδα of a ship, Eur. 706, cf. παρήμυ III. 2, τοὺς II. 2.

5. to loosen or undo things drawn tightly together, χ. κρημαστὴν ἀρτήνην Soph. O. T. 1266, χ. ἄσκον Eur. Cycl. 161, χ. τὸ στόμα Xen. Eq. 6. 8.

6. metaph. to let go, give up, χ. τὴν ὀργὴν Ar. Vesp. 727.

B. intr. to become slack or loose, ζῶναι χαλᾶτ' Eur. Bacth. 933: hence

2. to gape open, stand open, πόλιν χαλᾶσθαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 29.

3. metaph. c. gen., χ. τινος to relax or leave off from a thing, to cease from, φρονήματος Eur. Tel. 25: τῆς ὀργῆς Ar. Av. 383: but

4. c. dat., χ. τινι to give way or yield to any one: to be indulgent to any one, pardon him, Aesch. Eum. 219, Eur. Hec. 403.

5. absol., like εἰκναι, to give in, yield, Aesch. Pr. 53, 1057, Soph. O. C. 203, cf. Eur. Ion 637; to grow weak, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 329 C.

6. as Medic. term, κοιλὴ γὰρ χαλᾶ the bowels are relaxed, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.

C. in Pass. just like the intr. usage, to be loosened or slackened, Aesch. Pr. 991; opp. το ἐπτείνεσθαι, Plat. Phaed. 94 C:—in Medic. of the bowels, Foëx. nt sup. (Perh. from the Root ΧΑ-, χάος).

χαλᾶβάνη, ἡ, Lat. galbanum, the resinous juice of a Syrian umbelliferous plant, Theophr. (The Hebrew *helbénah*?) [Bē]

χαλᾶβάνις, ἴδω, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to χαλᾶβάνη, Nic. Th. 938.

χαλᾶβανέις, εἶσα, εν, ὄν, of or from χαλᾶβάνη, taken from, made of it, Nic. A. 568.

Χαλδαῖος, ὁ, a Chaldaean. II. an astrologer, caster of nativities, since the Chaldaeans were much given to such pursuits, Cic. Divin. 1. 1, cf. Juven. 6. 553., 10. 94.

χαλεμᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (χαλᾶω, εἶμα) Lat. laricestis, loose-robed, [1522]

ungiri, epith. of Bacchanals, as Herm. reads for χαλᾶσις in Aesch. Fr. 376; cf. Eur. Bacch. 935.

χαλεπαῖα, f. ἄνᾶ, (χαλεπᾶς) strictly, to be hard, severe, grievous, severe, of violent storms, like Lat. ingravescere, Il. 14. 399, Od. 5. 485: usu. metaph. of men, to deal severely, harshly, esp. from anger, to be harsh, ill-tempered, bitterly angry, etc., Hom., and Att.; ὄρε τις πρότερος χαλεπῆρ' when one has been the first to use violence, Il. 19. 183; χ. τινὶ to vent one's anger upon another, Il. 16. 386, Od. 5. 147, Hdt. 1. 189, etc.; so, πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 59; but χ. ἐπὶ τινι to be angry at a thing, Od. 18. 415, 20. 323.—c. dat. pers. et rei, χ. τινὶ τοὺς εἰρημίους to be angry with him for his words, Xen. An. 5. 5, 24; χ. ὅτι., Ib. 1. 5, 11 in this signif. we have the aor. pass. ἐχαλεπᾶνθ' in Xen. An. 4. 6, 2, Cyr. 3. 1, 38:—in Med., χαλεπαῖα κατὰ ἀλλήλους Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 18.

II. rarely trans., to make severe, i. e. to make angry, irritate, provoke, τινὰ: hence in Pass., to be regarded with anger, treated harshly, Plat. Rep. 337 A.

2. to make a thing hard or difficult, hinder it, τι. Cf. χαλεπῶ.

χαλεπῆρ' ἔς, poet. for χαλερῶς, Minnertm. 10.

ΧΑΛΕΠΟΣ, ὁ, ὄν, answers nearly to the Lat. *difficilis*, in various relations; 1. in Hom. usu. in reference to our feelings, hard to bear, sore, severe, grievous, as epith. of κεράνυς, θύελλα, ἄνεμοι, πόνος, ἄλγος, γῆρας, δεσμός etc., and so in Att.: χ. διέβεια, ὁμοκλαί Il. 3. 438, Od. 17. 189; so in Hes., χ. μῦθος, ἔπει: τὸ χαλεπὸν τοῦ πνεύματος the severity of the wind, Xen. An. 4. 5, 4; τὰ χαλεπὰ hardships, sufferings, Plat., and Xen.; τερπνὸν χαλεπὸν τε κρείσσιν Id. Fr. 96.

2. hard to do or deal with, Ar. Eq. 516, Thuc., etc.; c. inf., χ. ἀντίσσαι Pind. N. 10. 135, and so in Att.: esp., χαλεπὸν (ἐστὶ) c. inf., 'tis hard, difficult to do, Il. 21. 184, Od. 4. 651; so also, χ. τινι or χ. τινα ποιῆν τι 'tis difficult for one to do., Od. 11. 156, 20. 313.

3. dangerous, θάλασσα Thuc. 4. 24, cf. Xen. An. 4. 5, 2, 2.

4. of approaches, roads, etc., χ. πρόσδος a difficult approach, Xen. An. 5. 2, 3; χ. πορεία Ib. 5. 6, 10; χ. χωρίον a place difficult to take, Ib. 4. 8, 2; but also of ground, rough, rugged, steep, Thuc. 4. 9, 11.

II. of persons, hard to deal with, ill-disposed, hostile, angry, Hom., Hdt., etc.; τινὶ towards one, Od. 17. 388; χαλεπώτεροι bitter enemies, Thuc. 3. 40:—mischievous, Thuc. 3. 42:—dangerous, troublesome, of neighbours, Id. 3. 113.

2. harsh, cruel, χ. τε καὶ ἄγριοι Od. 8. 575, and Att.; so, χ. κύνες Xen. An. 5. 8, 24: esp. of judges, severe, rigid, strict, Dem. 528. 10; so, χ. νόμοι Id. 941. 3; c. inf., χαλεπὸς φιλῶσθαι τὸ δικαῖον Hdt. 1. 100.

3. ill-tempered, angry, testy, χ. καὶ βύσκολος Ar. Vesp. 942, cf. Isocr. 389 D.

B. Adv.—πᾶς, hardly, with difficulty, χαλεπῶς δέ σ' ὅλαπα τὸ βέβην Il. 20. 186: ὅν χαλ. without much ado, like βᾶλως, Thuc. 1. 2; χ. ἦν 'twas difficult, c. inf., Il. 7. 424; so in Att., χ. ἔχει, εἴχε Thuc. 3. 53:—

2. scarcely, Lat. aegre, Hdt. 7. 103, Eur. Med. 121.

3. painfully, miserably, χαλεπώτερον, —άττα (ἦν) Plat. Rep. 579 D.

II. of persons, severely, cruelly, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Thuc. 3. 46.

2. angrily, bitterly Thuc. 5. 42, cf. Eur. Hipp. 203; χ. ἔχειν, διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα to be angry with one, etc., Xen. An. 5. 7, 16, Plat. Rep. 500 B; χ. φέρειν τι, like Lat. aegre, graviter ferre, Plat. Rep. 330 A, etc.

3. χ. ἔχειν to be in a bad way, Lat. male se habere, χ. ἔχω ὑπὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ Plat. Symp. 176 A, cf. Theaet. 142 B.

χαλεπότης, ἡ, roughness, ruggedness, χωρίον Thuc. 4. 12, 33.

2. usu. of men, difficulty, roughness, harshness, τρῶπον Plat. Legg. 929 D: severity, rigor, Thuc. 1. 84.

χαλεπῆρ', ὄς, ἡ, Ion. for foreg., Hesyeh.

χαλῆπτω, f. ψω, poet, esp. Eur. for χαλεπαῖω, but usu. transit., to oppress, distress, harass, τινὰ Od. 4. 423: also to bring low, debase, humble, Hes. Op. 5: in gen. to persecute, assail, hurt, harm, Jac. A. P. p. 113.

2. to provoke, enrage, irritate, aor. pass., χαλεφῶς τινι enraged at one, Theogn. 155.

II. more rarely intr., to be angry, irritated, vexed, τινὶ at a person or thing, Bion 17. 2:—in this signif. the pass. χαλῆπτομαι is also used, Ap. Rh. 1. 1341.

χαλιδόφορος, ὄν, (χάλις, φέρω) = ἀκρατοφόρος, Inscr.

χάλικρατος, αἰα, αἰών, = αἰ, Nic. A. 10.

χάλικρατος, ὄν, Ion. χάλικρτος, ὄν, (χάλις, κεράννυμι) poet. for ἀκρατος, unmixed, of wine, like Lat. merus, Archil. 88:—

Irreg. Compar. χαλικρότερος Nic. Al. 59, 626, cf. Schäf. ap. Nake Choeril. p. 273; though Lob. Paral. 42 regards this as regul. formed from χαλκρός, the Root of χαλκίραος.

χαλικῶδης, es, (χάλις, εἶδος) in small masses, Theophr. χαλκίματος, ατος, τό, (χάλις) usu. in plur., small stones, rubble, for filling up in building, Lat. *aementa*. [I]

χαλιμαίω, to be a χαλίμη, behave like one.

χαλίμης, δος, ἡ, =sq.

χαλίμη, ἡ, (χάλις) a drunken woman, esp. of Bacchantes, Gramm.; but v. χαλειμῆς. [I]

χαλίμος, on, (χάλις) drunken, in gen. *frantio*, Gramm. [α]

χαλίμος, δ, =φαρμάκος, Hesych.

χαλίνωγος, (χαλινός, ἄγω) to lead, guide with a bridle, Luc.

χαλινότης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ιδας, ἡ, (χαλινός) of, on, belonging to a bridle; bridling, epith. of Athena, who bridled Pegasus for Bellerophon, Paus. 2, 4, 1.

χαλινόποιητική, ἡ, or rather χαλινόποιή, sub. τέχνη, the art of making bridles, Arist. Eth. N.: from

χαλινόποιος, ὄν, (ποιέω) making bridles, a bridle-maker.

χαλινός, δ, heterog. pl. τὰ χαλινά in Ap. Rh., and later Poets: (χαλῶ) i.—a bridle or rein, esp. the bit of a bridle (cf. Xen. Eq. 10. 6 sq.), oft. in plur., as Il. 19. 393, Hdt. 1. 215, 4. 64, etc.; in sing., Hdt. 3. 118, Aesch. Ag. 1066, etc.—χαλινὸν ἐμβάλλειν Eur. Alc. 492, and Xen. x. χ. ἑξαῖρον Xen. Eq. 3. 2: and of the horse, χ. δεχέσθαι, λαμβάνειν Id. Incert., Xen. Eq. 6. 10; χ. ἐνδύκειν to Champ the bit, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D:—χαλινὸς δίδωμι to give a horse the rein, slacken the reins, Xen. Eq. 10. 12, cf. χαλινάω, χαλῶ Δ. 4.

2. metaph. of any thing which curbs, restrains or compels, as, Διὸς χαλινός, of the will of Jove, Aesch. Pr. 672; παρβένια χ. λύνει, of the virgin zone, Pind. I. 8 (7). 95; πέτρωνι χ., of Prometheus' bonds, Aesch. Pr. 561:—also metaph. of that which guides or holds fast, Soph. Fr. 712, Jac. A. P. p. 555.

II. in pl. the corners of the mouth, strictly of a horse, the bit being put there: but then also of a man, Cael. Aurel.

III. the venomous fangs of serpents, from their position in the mouth, Nic. Th. 234. Hence

χαλίνουργός, δ, (*ἐργω) a bridle-maker.

χαλινόφαγος, on, (φάγω) biting the bit, Call. Lav. Pall. 12.

χαλινόφορος, on, (φέρω) carrying a bridle or rein.

χαλίνω, ἰ. ὦσα, to bridle or bit a horse, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27, An. 3. 4, 35:—Pass. to be bridled or curbed, and of persons, to be tongue-tied, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.

χαλίνωσις, εως, ἡ, a bridling, Xen. Eq. 3. 11. [I]

χαλινώτης, verb. Adj., one must rein or curb, Clem. Al.

χαλινώτῃρια, τὰ, (χαλινῶς) νεῶν, cables or ropes to moor ships to the shore, Eur. Hec. 539: in gen. =χαλινόν.

ΧΑΛΙΞ, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, small stone, gravel, rubbish for filling up, rubble, Lat. *glarea*, *aementa*, Ar. Av. 839, Thuc. I. 93. (Akin to κάλλις, κόλλαξ, as also to *calx*, calculus.) [α]

χάλις, ιος, ὁ, sheer wine, Lat. *merum*, Hippon. 55. II. epith. of Bacchus. (From χαλῶς, as *Anaios* from *λῶν*.) [α]

χάλις, δ, =χαλάρων, Hesych.

χαλιδρόνεια, (χαλάρων) to be light-minded, foolish, silly, χαλιδρόνιος Od. 23. 13. Hence

χαλιδροσύνη, ἡ, levity, thoughtlessness, youthful rashness, Od. 16. 310.

χαλιδρών, onος, ὁ, ἡ, (χαλῶν, φρήν) strictly of loose, unbridled mind, hence light-minded, silly, thoughtless, Od. 4. 371, 19. 530, joined with νήπιος:—opp. to σάφρων, πικνιδόφρων. II.

of a yielding temper, pliable, Musaeus 117.

χαλκανθής, εὖς, τό, as if neut. from χαλκανθής, =sq., Strab. χαλκάνθη, ἡ, (χαλκός, ἄθος) *copperas-water*, used for ink and shoemaker's blacking, *atramentum sutorum*.

χαλκάνθων, τό, and χαλκάνθος, ὁ and ἡ, =foreg., Lob. Phryn. 761. Hence

χαλκάνθοδης, es, (εἶδος) like χαλκάνθων.

χαλκάρματος, on, (χαλκός, ἄρμα) with brassen chariot, epith. of Ares, Pind. P. 4. 155.

χαλκάς, δος, ἡ, =χρυσάνθεμον, Diosc. 4. 58.

χαλκασπίς, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, with brassen shield, Plat. O. 9. 80, etc., Soph., and Eur.: esp. as epith. of Ares, Pind. I. 6 (7). 35, Eur. I. A. 764.

χαλκίγχης, es, gen. εὖς, (ἐγχος) with brassen lance, Eur. Tro. 143.

χαλκεία, ἡ, (χαλκεῖω) a forging: the art of the smith, Plat. Symp. 197 B.

χαλκεῖον, τό, Ion. χαλκίον, (χαλκεῖω) a smith's shop, forge, smithy, Hdt. 1. 68, Plat. Euthyd. 300 B. II. any thing made of copper: 1. a copper vessel, a kettle, caldron, pot, Hdt. 4. 81, 152, and Plat.: esp. the copper or boiler in baths, ἐπιστάτης and ἡπολέβης. 2. a concave copper, reflector in a lamp, Xen. Symp. 7. 4. 3. a copper badge, worn by certain officials at Athens, Dem. 997. 18. III. τὰ χαλκεία, sub. ἱερὰ, at Athens, a festival at the end of the month *Pyanepsion*, Harpocr. and Poll.—Strictly neut. from

χαλκεῖος, α, on, poet. for χαλκεός, often in Hom., who also twice uses an Ion. form, χαλκεία ὅπλα Od. 3. 433, χαλκίος δόμος, =χαλκεῖον, a forge, Od. 18. 328. II. as Subst. a plant like a thistle, Theophr.

χαλκῆλατος, on, (ἐλαίνω) poet. for χαλκήλατος, πέλεκυς Pind. O. 7. 66.

χαλκεμβολάς, δος, peculiar poet. fem. of sq., ναῦς Eur. I. A. 1320.

χαλκεμβολος, on, (ἐμβολον) with brassen beak.

χαλκένδυτος, on, brass-clad.

χαλκέντερος, on, (έντερον) of brassen bowels, i. e. one unwearied by drudgery, first applied to the Grammarian Didymus.

χαλκεντής, εὖς, δ, =sq., dub.

χαλκεντής, ἐς, (έντα) armed with brass, Pind. N. 1. 23.

χαλκεόνομοις, on, fastened with brassen nails, Simon. 7. 8. χαλκεοβέμελος, on, (βέμελον) with foundation of brass.

χαλκεοθύμος, on, with heart of brass, like χαλκοκαρδῖος.

χαλκεοδώρας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. -θάρης, ηκος, with brassen breast-plate, Il. 4. 448, 8. 62.

χαλκοκαρδῖος, on, (καρδία) with heart of brass, Theocr. 13. 5; as in Horace, *illi robur et aes triplex circos pectus*.

χαλκοκρίτης, on, with threads of brass, Tzetz. [who makes i.] χαλκοκρίτρας, and -μῖτωρ, opus, =χαλκομ-, Herm. ap. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 284. [I]

χαλκοπέτης, on, with back of brass, Nonn.

χαλκοπότος, on, (πέα) brass-footed, Anth.

χαλκοστόλος, on, (ὅπλον) with arms or armour of brass, Eur. Hel. 693.

χάλκος, ἔα Ion. ἑόν, also sometimes os, on Il. 18. 222, oft. in Hdt., and ἑτέρας in Att.: contr. χαλκοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, the more strict Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 207: poet. χάλκειος, ἡ, on (q. v.), which is the only form that Hom. uses with the fem. termin.: (χαλκός).—Of copper or bronze, brassen, Lat. *aeneus*, oft. in Hom.; χ. Ζεύς, χ. Ποσειδῶν, a bronze statue of them, Hdt. 9. 81; χάλκεον ἱσάνα τινα, cf. ἱσσημι Δ. III. 1.

2. metaph. like brass, i. e. hard, stout, strong, χάλκος ἄρπυι Il. 5. 704, etc., unless this is better understood of his brassen armour (cf. χάλκοδραμος, χάλκασπις), as it certainly must in the case of the χάλκοι ἡνδρες in Orac. ap. Hdt. 2. 152: but the metaph. signif. is certain in χάλκεον ἦτορ, a heart of brass, Il. 2. 490; ὅψ χ. Il. 18. 222; hence also χάλκεον δὲδ ὁδῶν, Hes. Sc. 243; χ. ἥπνος i. e. sleep of death, Il. 11. 241. [χάλκειοι is used as dissyll. in Hes. Op. 149.]

χαλκοτέχνη, ου, ὁ, (τέχνη) a worker in metal, epith. of Hephaistos, Q. Sm.

χαλκοφῶνος, on, (φωνή) with voice of brass, i. e. ringing strong and clear, Il. 5. 785, Hes. Th. 311.

χάλκευμα, ατος, τό, (χαλκεῖω) any thing made of brass, a brassen instrument, weapon, etc., Aesch. Cho. 576: in plur. brassen bonds, Id. Pr. 19.

χάλκειος, εὖς, δ, (χαλκεῖω) a worker in copper, a copper-smith, brazier, Hom., who also joins ἄνω χαλκεῖος, ἡνδρες χαλκῆς; so too Hdt. 4. 200.

2. in gen. a worker in metal, smith, hence even of a goldsmith, Od. 3. 432: but as iron superseded all other metals for common use, χαλκεῖος came to mean solely a blacksmith, v. Wessel. Hdt. 1. 68, 4. 200.

3. metaph. any maker or worker. II. a sea-fish, with a black spot behind, Opp.

χαλκευτήρ, ἥρος, δ, =χαλκευτής. Hence

χαλκευτήριον, τό, =χαλκεῖον.

χαλκευτής, οὐ, δ, (χαλκεύω)=χαλκεύς, a smith: also metaphor., χ. ὕμνον Anth.
χαλκευτικός, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to the χαλκεύς or his art, ἔργα Xen. Vect. 4. 6. II. skilled in metal-working, Id. Mem. I. 1, 7; —ή, -κή, sub. τέχνη, the smith's art or trade, Lat. ars ferraria, Id. Oec. 1. 1.

χαλκευτός, ὅς, ὄν, verb. Adj., wrought of copper or metal: metaphor., στήθος χ. Περιόρων ἐπ' ἑκκίσων Anth.

χαλκεύω, (χαλκός) to make of copper, or in gen. of metal, to forge, τ. II. 18. 400, Soph. Aj. 1034, Plat., etc.: in Med., πέδας χαλκεύεται ἀπό, Theophr. 539:—Pass. to be wrought or forged, Ar. Eq. 469.

II. intr. to be a smith, work as a smith, πlying the hammer, Ar. Plut. 163, Thuc. 3. 88, etc.: τὸ χαλκεύειν the smith's art, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22.

χαλκεῖον, ὄνος, ὅ, Ep., or χαλκεῖον, a forge, Smyth, Od. 8. 273, [where —εὖν must be pronounced as one syll.]

χαλκή, ἡ, = κάλχη. II. an unknown kind of flower, Nic. (Cf. sub κόρη).

χαλκήϊον, τό, Ion. for χαλκεῖον, q. v., Hdt.
χαλκήϊος, ἡ, Ion. for χαλκεῖος, q. v., Od.

χαλκήλατος, ὄν, (ἐλάττω) forged out of brass, of beaten brass, λέβης, σκόκος, ὅπλα etc., Trag.: in Pind. χαλκήλατος, q. v.

χαλκήριος, ἑ, gen. εὐς, (ἔρω) furnished, fitted with brass, in Hom. esp. of spears and arrows tipped or armed with brass, II. 5. 145, Od. 1. 262, etc.: also of helmets, II. 3. 316, 15. 535: of shields, II. 17. 268:—later also of men. Cf. χαλκοδώρας.

Χαλκιδεῖω, to imitate the Chalcidians or take part with them.
Χαλκιδεύς, ὅς, ὄν, of or from Chalcis. II. as Subst. ἡ χαλκιδεύς, = χαλκίς II, Dorio ar. Ath. 328 D.

χαλκίζω, f. ἰσώ, (χαλκός) to shine or ring like brass: hence φωνή χαλκίζουσα Poll. 2. 117. II. to play the game χαλκισμός, Poll. 7. 206.

χαλκικός, ὅς, ὄν, = χαλκεύς, but very dub.
χαλκίμων, τό, an unknown plant in Orph.

χαλκίναος, ὄν, dwelling in brassen temple, like χαλκιοίκος. [?]
χαλκινῶδ, Adv. usu. with παίζειν, to play the game χαλκισμός, q. v.

χαλκιοίκος, ὄν, dwelling in a brassen house or temple, epith. of Athena at Sparta, in Eur. Hel. 228, 245, Thuc. 1. 134; cf. χαλκίναος, χαλκόπυλος. [?]

χαλκίον, τό, (χαλκός) like χαλκεῖον II, a copper utensil, vessel, etc., Ar. Ach. 1128. 2. esp. copper money, copper coin, πομπή χαλκία Ar. Ran. 724.

χαλκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a bird, v. sub κύνιδος:—Aristot., H. A. 9. 12, 4, describes it as a black bird of prey, of long and slender make, living on the mountains, and of very shy habits, cf. Ar. Av. 1181: some derive the name from its copper-color, others from its clear-ringing voice. II. a fish, of which one kind lived in the sea, another in rivers, taken by Schneid. to be a kind of herring, clupea, Epich. p. 44: also χαλκιδύψ.

III. a lizard with copper-colored stripes on the back, elsw. called χαλκιδύψ: also ἰγυλῖς Arist. H. A., and still called ci-cigna in Sardinia. IV. at Laecadaemon, a female slave, Proxen. ar. Ath. 267 D.

V. as pr. n., Χαλκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Chalcis, a city in Euboea, II. 2. 537, Hes. Op. 653, said to have its name from neighbouring copper-mines: several other cities of the same name are mentioned by Steph. Byz.

χαλκισμός, ὅς, ὄν, (χαλκίζω II) a game played by spinning a copper coin, which was stopt with the finger before it fell, v. also χαλκινῶδ.

χαλκίτης, ὄς, δ, fem. —ιτις, ἰδος, (χαλκός) containing copper: λίθος χ. copper-stone, copper-ore. II. ἡ χαλκίτις, a mineral, rock-alum, cf. Poes. Oecon. Hipp. sub v. στυπτηρία.

χαλκοῦρος, ἑ, gen. εὐς, poet. lengthd. form for χαλκήρης, Dissen Pind. I. 3. 81., 4. 51. [?]

χαλκοβαρής, ἑ, gen. εὐς, (βάρος) heavy or loaded with brass, Ios II. 15. 405, Od. 21. 423, ὄρον Od. 11. 532.

χαλκοβάρεα, = foreg., II. 11. 96, Od. 22. 259; but no masc. —βαρος occurs, cf. Lob. Phryg. 538.

χαλκοβάτης, ἑ, gen. εὐς, (βαίνω) standing on brass, with brassen (i. e. firm, solid) base, or with floor of brass, in Hom. unu. epith. of the house of Zeus, and in Od. 13. 4 of that of king Alcibiades; cf. χαλκόπεδος.

χαλκοκέραιος, ὄν, (κεραῖον) sounding or rattling with brass, epith. of Demeter in allusion to the cymbals and such-like instruments used in her worship, Pind. I. 7. 3: but, χ. ἱπποὶ horses that strike the ground with hoofs of brass, brassen-hoofed, Ar. Eq. 552. II. beaten or forged of brass, φάσγανον Eur. Phoen. 1577.

χαλκοκτύπος, ὄν, (κτυπέω)=foreg. I, Diog. ap. Ath. 636 A. χαλκοκίβανον, τό, an uncertain word in N. T., taken in gen. to mean fine or glowing brass; but the form of the word rather favors the other interp. frankincense of a deep color, opp. to ἀργυροῖς, cf. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 810 A.

χαλκολογέω, to collect or exact copper, i. e. money: from χαλκόλοφος, ὄν, (λέγω) a collector of money: a money-changer.

χαλκοκρίτης, ὄν, δ, with brassen crest.
χαλκοκρίτης, ὄν, δ, with girdle of brass, Κόστωρ Pind. N. 10. fin., Lyc. 997.

χαλκόμνη, ἡ, a fly of bright metallic hue, Diod.
χαλκόμντος, ὄν, with brassen back, brassen-backed, ὀπίς, ἱτέα Eur. Tro. 1136, 1193.

χαλκοπέταλος, ἑ, (πῆγνυμι) compacted, i. e. made of brass, σλαπιγῆ Anth.

χαλκοπάρειος, ὄν, Ep. —πάρνος, ὄν, Dor. —πάρπος, ὄν, (παρεῖδ) with cheeks or sides of brass, epith. of helmets, Hom.; also of a javelin, Pind. P. 1. 84, N. 7. 105.

χαλκοπέδος, ὄν, (πέδον) with floor or bars of brass, ἔδρα θεῶν Pind. I. 7(6). 61.

χαλκοπέταλος, ὄν, (πέταλον) with leaves or plates of brass.

χαλκοπλάστης, ὄν, δ, (πλάσσω) a modeller in brass, copper-smith, LXX.

χαλκοπλευρός, ὄν, (πλευρά) with sides of brass, of an urn, Soph. El. 54. Poet.

χαλκοπληθής, ἑ, gen. εὐς, (πλήθος) filled with brass, armed all in brass, σπαρτός Eur. Supp. 1219.

χαλκόπληκτος, ὄν, Dor. —πλεκτός, (πλήσσω) smiting with brass, epith. of the battle-axe, Soph. El. 484, where others take it = χαλκήλατος.

χαλκοβόας, ὄν, δ, (βοή) like χαλκεύωνος, with voice of brass, Ἄρης Soph. O. C. 1046.

χαλκογένειος, ὄν, (γένειον)=sq., Anth.

χαλκόνειος, ἰδ, gen. vos, with jaws or teeth of brass, ἄγκυρα Pind. P. 4. 42.

χαλκογυλῶν, ἰνός, ὅς, ἡ, with point or barbs of brass, μέλιη II. 22. 225.

χαλκογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) like τυπογράφος, a modern word invented to translate printer, but, as letters have never been made of copper, now applied to an engraver. [?]

χαλκοδαιδάλας, ὄν, (δαδάλω) wrought in brass, ὀπίς Bacchyl. 15. II. act. working in brass, τέχνη Anth.

χαλκοδάμας, αντός, (δαμῶ) subduing, i. e. sharpening brass, a word of masc. termin., used by Pind. I. 6. 108 with fem. Subst., χαλκοδάμαντ' (or —δάμαν) ἀκόναν, cf. Lob. Paral. 262. [δᾶ]

χαλκοδέσμιος, ὄν, =sq.
χαλκοδέστος, ὄν, (δέω) brass-bound, σκόκος Aesch. Theb. 160; χ. αἰνὰ Soph. Ant. 945, cf. Eur. Phoen. 114.

χαλκοδους, and χαλκοδών, αντός, ὅς, ἡ, dub. for χαλκωδ—
χαλκοειδής, ἑ, (ειδός) like brass or copper.

χαλκοθήκη, ἡ, a case for copper implements.
χαλκοθῆρος, ὄν, ringing with or like brass, poet.

χαλκοθώρας, ἀκος, ὅς, ἡ, = χαλκοθώρας, with brassen breast-plate, Soph. Aj. 179.

χαλκοκέραιος, ὄν, in Aesch. Fr. 178, as epith. of the sea at sunset, hence acc. to Voss, Mythol. Br. 2. p. 161, flashing like brass; but this can hardly be so, as κεραῖνός is never used for ἀστραπή, a flash, v. sub voc.: still, an epith. of some such kind is needed, and Hermann's conj. χαλκομέραντος gleaming like brass (like the Homeric πολὺχάλας), is very specious, v. Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 268.

χαλκοκνήμις, ἰδος, ὅς, ἡ, brass greaved, II. 7. 41. Only poet.
χαλκοκόλλητος, ὄν, (κόλλω) soldered with copper.

χαλκοκορυστής, οὐ, δ, (κορύσσω) with or in brassen armour, oft. in II.

χαλκοκράς, αντός, ὅς, ἡ, and χαλκοκράτος, ὄν, (κεράννυμι) mixed with copper.

χαλκοκροτός, ὄν, (κροτέω) sounding or rattling with brass, epith. of Demeter in allusion to the cymbals and such-like instruments used in her worship, Pind. I. 7. 3: but, χ. ἱπποὶ horses that strike the ground with hoofs of brass, brassen-hoofed, Ar. Eq. 552. II. beaten or forged of brass, φάσγανον Eur. Phoen. 1577.

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χαλκόπους, *δ*, *ῥ*, *πουν*, *τό*, gen. *ποδος*, *brass-footed*, *brass-hoofed*, of a horse, Il. 8. 41, 13. 23 :—hence *metaph.*, Ἐπὶν Soph. El. 491 :—*χ*, *τρίπους* Eur. Supp. 1196. II. *with steps of brass*, *brassen, solid*, ὁδὸς Soph. O. C. 57, cf. 1591.

χαλκοπρύστος, *ον*, (*πρύστων*) *with brow of brass*, *brassen-faced*, like the ferreus of Catull.

χαλκοπρύμνος, *ον*, (*πρύμα*) *with prow or beak of brass*, *epith.* of ships.

χαλκοπότης, *ον*, *δ*, for *χαλκοκόπτης*, = *χαλκότυπος*, acc. to Welck. Syll. Epigr. 3. p. 6; but acc. to Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 837, *δς ὀπτή χαλκόν*.

χαλκοπύγος, *ον*, (*πυγή*) *with brassen rump*, of an unwearied sedentary student, cf. *χαλκέντερος*.

χαλκοπύλος, *ον*, (*πύλη*) *with gates of brass or bronze*, Hdt. 1. 181 : but, *χαλκ. θεά*, *epith.* of Athen. like the usu. *χαλκιοίκοι*, Eur. Tr. 1113.

χαλκοπύριον, *ωνος*, *δ*, *copper-beard*, *red beard*, Lat. *athenobarbus*, Plut.

χαλκοπώλης, *ον*, *δ*, (*παλῶς*) *a dealer in brass or copper*.

χαλκός, *ον*, *δ*, *copper*, Lat. *aes*, Hom., and Hes.; called in reference to its color, *ἐρυθρός* Il. 9. 365, and *αἰσῶς* oft. in Hom. Copper was the first metal that man learnt to smelt and work, whence Hes., Op. 149, of ancient men, τοῖς δ' ἦν χάλκεα μὲν τεύχεα, χάλκεοι δέ τε οἶκοι, χαλκῷ δ' ἐργάζοντο, μέλας δ' οὐκ ἔσκε σίδηρος :—hence the word was used for metal in general; and later, when iron began to be worked, the word *χαλκός* was used, esp. by Poets, for *σίδηρος*, *χάλκεος* for *σίδηρεος* etc., cf. *χαλκεύς*. On Homer's *χαλκός*, v. Höcks Kreta, t. p. 261, sq.—Later, *χαλκός* was distinguished into various kinds, common copper being called, *χ. μέλας* or *ἐρυθρός*, v. sup., and cf. Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B; also, *χ. Κύπριος* (cf. Κύπριος), *χ. λευκός*, a kind of prince's metal, Hipp.; *χ. κεκραμένος*, brass or bronze, etc. : but the word *χαλκός* alone was usu. applied to bronze, a mixture of copper with tin, in which state it is harder and more fusible, and was the chief metal used by the ancients in the arts; but our *brass*, a mixture of copper and zinc, is said to have been quite unknown to the ancients, Dict. of Antiqu. sub *v. Aes*. II. in the Poets *freq.* for *any thing made of brass or metal*, esp. of arms, like *σίδηρος*, and as our Poets use *iron*, *steel*, of an axe, Il. 1. 236; δέξῃ χαλκῷ, γνῆλξ *χ.* of a spear, sword, etc., oft. in Il.; *χαλκὸν ζώνυσθαι* of a warrior girding on his armour, Il. 23. 130; and *freq.* in various phrases, but always in sing. : of a brassen vessel, *urn*, Soph. El. 758.

2. a *copper coin*, like *χαλκοῦς* II.

III. *χαλκοῦ ἄνθος*, Lat. *aeris flos*, particles thrown off by copper when cooling, Diosc. i. *χαλκοῦ λείης*, Lat. *aeris squama*, the small pieces that scale off under the hammer, Id.; cf. Plin. 34. 24. (Prob. from *χαλᾶω*, because the ductility of metal was first observed in copper, and that in a very high degree.)

χαλκοσκελής, *ές*, (*σκέλος*) *with legs of brass*, Boiss Soph. Fr. 320.

χαλκοστέφανος, *ον*, *crowned or compassed with brass*, Anth.

χαλκοστόμωτος, *ον*, (*στόμα*) *with brassen mouth*, *χ. κῶδων* Τροισική, i. e. a trumpet, Soph. Aj. 17. II. *with edge or point of brass*, ἐμβολή Aesch. Pers. 410.

χαλκοτεύκωτος, *ον*, (*τεύχω*) *made of brass*, Eur. I. T. 99.

χαλκοτευχής, *ές*, (*τεύχος*) *in brassen armour*, Eur. Supp. 999.

χαλκτόνον, *τό*, (*τείνω*) *a machine which was stretched by copper-bands (fibulae) instead of strings*.

χαλκτόριον, *ον*, (*τόριον*) *armed with brassen bow*, Pind. N. 3. 65.

χαλκοτόρευτος, *ον*, (*τορέω*) *formed of brass*, Orph.

χαλκοτόρεω, *to form of brass*, Anth. : from

χαλκοτόριον, *ον*, (*τορέω*, *τορέω*) *wrought of brass*, ξίφος Pind. P. 4. 261.

2. *caused by piercing with brass*, ὠτειλή Opp.

χαλκοτύπειον, *τό*, *a forge, smithy* : from

χαλκοτύπεω, (*χαλκότυπος*) *to forge copper*, in gen. *to forge*, *beat up* :—hence *metaph.*, like Lat. *conflare*, *χ. τιμὰς* Plut.

χαλκοτύπια, *ῥ*, (*χαλκοτύπος*) *a wounding with a brassen weapon*, with a sword.

χαλκοτύπικη, *ῥ*, *sub. τέχνη*, the art or trade of a *χαλκοτύπος*, Plat. Polit. 288 A.

χαλκοτύπιον, *τό*, = *χαλκοτυπέιον*.

χαλκοτύπος, *ον*, (*τύπτω*) *beating, forging or working copper* :

δ *χ*, a *worker in copper*, *coppersmith*, *χ. καὶ σιδηρεῖς* Xen. Ages. 1. 26, Vect. 4. 6 : in gen. a *smith*, like *χαλκεύς*, Dem. 781. 17. 2. *striking brass together* = *χαλκοκόρτος* I, *χ. μανίη* of the priests of Cybele, Anth. [ῥ] : but.

II. *propagator*, *χαλκοτύπος*, *ον*, Pass., *struck with brass*, *inflicted with brassen arms*, ὠτειλή Il. 19. 25.

χαλκουργεῖον, *τό*, *a copper-mine*.

χαλκουργεύω, (*χαλκουργός*) *to forge or work in copper*, *to make of copper*. Hence

χαλκουργημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *a work of copper*, *forged work of art*, Philo; *a copper utensil or instrument*.

χαλκουργία, *ῥ*, *a working in copper* : and

χαλκουργικός, *ῥ*, *όν*, *belonging to a coppersmith, fitted for his art or work* : *ῥ*, *-κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of a coppersmith, Arist. Pol. : from

χαλκουργός, *όν*, (*χαλκός*, **ἐργω*) *working copper* :—*δ* *χ*, a *brasier*, *coppersmith*.

χαλκοῦς, *ῥ*, *οὐν*, Att. contr. from *χάλκεος*, q. v. II. as Subst. *δ* *χαλκοῦς*, a *copper coin*, somewhat less than a farthing, Ar. Ecol. 815, 818, Dem. 1045. 24.

χαλκοφάλαρος, *ον*, *shining*, *adorned with brass or copper*, δώματα Ar. Ant. 1072. [ῥ]

χαλκοφάνης, *ές*, gen. *έως*, (*φαίνωμαι*) *looking like brass or copper*.

χαλκοφί, Ep. gen. from *χαλκός*, for *χαλκοῦ*, Il. 11. 351.

χαλκοφόρος, *ον*, (*φέρω*) *producing copper*, *rich in copper*.

χαλκοφανος, *ον*, (*φανή*) = *χαλκοέφανος*.

χαλκοχάρμης, *ον*, *δ*, (*χάρμη*) *fighting in brass*, i. e. in *brassen armour*, ζένοι, Τεκμών Pind. P. 5. 109, I. 6(5). 39 : others interpret it. (from *χάρμα*), *delighting in arms* : cf. *σπιοχάρμης*.

χαλκοχίτων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *ῥ*, in *brassen coat*, *brass-clad*, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Il.) as *epith.* of soldiers. [ῥ]

χαλκοχύτος, *ον*, (*χέω*) *cast in brass or copper*.

χαλκῶν, *ῥ*, *ώων*, (*χαλκός*) *to cover with brass* : hence in Pass., *χαλκοῦς clad in brass*, Pind. O. 13. 123. II. *to change into brass*, Anth.

χαλκῶδης, *ές*, gen. *έως*, contr. for *χαλκοειδής*.

χαλκῶδης, *οντος*, *δ*, *ῥ*, (*δδοῖς*) *with brassen teeth*.

χάλκωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*χάλκω*) *anything made of brass or copper*, a *brass* or *copper utensil*, *vessel*, *instrument*, Ar. Vesp. 1214 : a *copper-plate* for engraving on, Polyb.

χαλκομάστιον, *τό*, Dim. from *foreg*. [ῥ]

χαλκόντης, *ον*, (*ἀνέκομαι*) *bought with brass or money*.

χαλκόντης, *ύχος*, *δ*, *ῥ*, (*δνυξ*) *with brassen nails or hoofs*.

χαλκωρυχείον, *τό*, *a copper-mine* : from

χαλκωρύχω, *ῥ*, *ήσω*, (*χαλκωρύχος*) *to dig or mine copper*, Lyc.

χαλκωρύχια, *ῥ*, *a digging of copper*.

χαλκωρύχιος, *όν*, = *χαλκωρυχείον*. [ῥ]

χαλκωρύχος, *ον*, (*ὄρυσσω*) *digging copper*, a *copper-miner*. [ῥ]

χαλυβδικός, *ῥ*, *όν*, (*χάλυψ*) = *χαλυβδός* : *τό* *χ*, *steel*, Eur. Heracl. 162; and so, *χ. στόμωμα* Cratin. Χειρ. 14, with v. l. *Χαλυβικόν*, v. Meineke ad l.

χαλύβης, *ήδος*, *pecul.* poet. fem. of sq.

χαλύβδικός, *ῥ*, *όν*, (*χάλυψ*) *steel*, of *steel*, cf. *χαλυβδικός*.

χαλύβης, *δ*, poet. for sq. [ῥ]

Χάλυψ, *ήθος*, *δ*, *one of the nation of the Chalybes* in Pontus, famous for the preparation of steel, οἱ σιδηροτόκτες Χάλυψες Aesch. Fr. 715; hence II. as *appellat.*, *χάλυψ* *hardened iron*, *steel*, Id. Fr. 133. Also *χάλυβος* as *nom.*, *χάλυβος* Σκυθῶν ἔπικος Id. Theb. 729. [ῥ]

χαμάδης, Adv. (*χαμαί*) poet. for *χαμαῖς*, as *οἰκάδης* for *οἰκάδε*, on the ground, to the ground, *freq.* in Hom., who joins. its use with the Verbs *βάλλω*, *πίπτω*, *χέω* or *ρέω*. [ῥ]

χαμάς, Adv. (*χαμαί*) on the ground, to the ground, Lat. *humī*, *freq.* in Hom., but rare in Att., as Eur. Bacch. 633, Ar. Ach. 341, 344; *χ. πίπτειν* Id. Vesp. 1012. (Formed like *εραῖς*, *θύραῖς*, *ἄθναῖς*, but with different accent. Arcad. indeed writes it *χαμαῖς*, but Draco and others expressly quote *χαμαῖς* as an exception.)

χαμάθεν, Adv. (*χαμαί*) Ion. and Att. for the less good *χαμάθεν*, from the ground, Hdt. 2. 125., 4. 172, Piers. Moer. 409. (The form *χαμάθεν* [ῥ] is disproved by the lines of Eupol. Κολακ. 10, Ar. Vesp. 249, Dind.; but it is still retained in Hdt.)

χαμαί, Adv., on the earth, on the ground, but also like χαμαῖς and Lat. *humī*, to the ground, down, often in Hom., Hes., and Att. Poets; also in Hdt. 4. 67, and Att. Prose, as Plat. Rep. 390 C, 553 D, and Xen.: εἰς τὸ χαμαί Ep. Ad. 108. (Akin to χθών: from χαμαί come χαμηλός, χαμαλός, χαμαλός: traces of an old root χαμός, χαμοί, χαμή, are preserved in χαμβέν and χαμηλός. To the same Root belong Lat. *humus*, *humī*, *humilis*.)

χαμαίκτης, ἡ, the low growing ἀκτὴ, the dwarf elder, *sambucus ebulus* Linn., Theophr.

χαμαίβάλλανος, ἡ, the earth-nut, a kind of spurge, Diosc.

χαμαίβαμον, ov, gen. ovos, (βήμα) going on the ground, Iov. [Bā]

χαμαίβαντος, ἡ, a prickly creeping plant, like our bramble, Theophr.

χαμαιγενής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (* γένω) earth-born, epith. of men, h. Hom. Ven. 108, Cer. 353, Hes. Th. 879, Pind. P. 4. 175.

χαμαιδάφνη, ἡ, the dwarf laurel, Diosc.

χαμαιδιδασκάλος, δ, an under-teacher, school-master, professor *artium secundarius*.

χαμαιδικαστής, οὔ, δ, a low dicast.

χαμαιδρύτης, ov, δ, olvos χ, wine flavored with the plant *chamaedrys*, Diosc.

χαμαιδρύων, τὸ, and χαμαιδρύς, ὅς, ἡ, a plant, Lat. *trivago* or *trissag*, ov, Germander, also χαμαιδρύω and λιωδρύς, Theophr.

χαμαιενός, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of sq., σῶες χαμαιενώδες Od. 10. 243., 14. 15; [where the second syll. is short.]

χαμαεύτης, ov, δ, (ἐνὶ) lying, sleeping on the earth or ground, I. 16. 235; [where the second syll. is short.]

χαμαίερετος, ov, (ἐπλεω) found on the ground.

χαμαίηλος, ov, seeking the earth or ground, growing low, Nic. Th. 70: in gen. low, δίπρος, ὀρθός etc.: δ χαμ., sub. δίπρος, a stool, Plat. Phaed. 89 B: also, ἡ χαμαίηλη Hipp., v. Foës. Oec., Lob. Paral. 466, Ruhnk. Tim. II. metaph. fond of low, mean things, humble; τὸ χαμ. humility of demeanour, Isocr. Ep. 10. 3, Bekk. 2. of low estate or degree. III.

τὸ χαμαίηλον, a plant, the viburnum, or genista, Arist. H. A.

χαμαίην, Adv., rare collat. form from χαμαίην, χαμβέν.

χαμαίκαυλος, ov, with a low creeping stalk, Theophr.

χαμαίερσάνον, τὸ, Diod., and χαμαίερσός, δ, the dwarf cherry-tree: or, rather, a low growing plant, with berries like cherries, Asclep. ap. Ath. 50 D, acc. to Ath. I. c., = μμυκαύλον.

χαμαίικσος, δ, ground-ivy, Diosc.

χαμαίκλινής, ἐς, (κλίνω) lying, lodged on the ground, low, Strab.

χαμαίκοίτεια, ἡ, = χαμαίκοιτία, Eccl.

χαμαίκοιτῆς, f. ἦσω, to lie, sleep on the ground, Luc.: from χαμαίκοιτῆς, ov, δ, (κοιτῆ) = χαμαέβης, Soph. Tr. 1166.

χαμαίκοιτία, ἡ, a lying or sleeping on the ground.

χαμαίκοιτος, ov, = χαμαίκοιτῆς.

χαμαίκοιτάριστος, ἡ, the ground-cypress. [ἀ]

χαμαίκοιτος, ov, poet. for χαμαίκοιτος, Nic. Th. 656.

χαμαίλεκη, ἡ, also χαμαίπευκη, a plant, coll's foot, tussilago, Plin.; also βήχιον.

χαμαίλεχής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (λέχος) = χαμαίκοιτῆς, κοίτη Anth.

χαμαίλειον, ov, δ, the chameleon, a kind of lizard known for changing its color, Arist. H. A. II. a plant, so called from its leaves changing color, Theophr.

χαμαίηλέλιον, τὸ, a mixture of χαμαίηλον and oil.

χαμαίηλινος, ἡ, ov, made of χαμαίηλον.

χαμαίηλον, τὸ, strictly earth-apple, our chamomile, so called from its flower smelling like apples, Diosc.; also ἀνθεμῖς.

χαμαιμυρσίνη, ἡ, the dwarf myrtle, Plin.

χαμαιμύρτη, ἡ, = foreground, susp. in Diosc.

χαμαίπαγής, ἐς, (πῆγνυμι) clinging to the ground, low, like χαμαί(γ)ηλος.

χαμαίπευκη, ἡ, a being χαμαίπευη.

χαμαίπευτος, to fall to the ground, γνώμα χαμαίπευτοῖσα a thought that falls to the ground, comes to naught, Pind. N. 4. 66, cf. sq.: from

χαμαίπευτης, ἐς, (πίπτω) strictly, falling to the earth or ground, χ. πίπτειν to fall to earth, Eur. Bacch. 1111; χ. φόνος blood that has fallen on the earth, Eur. Or. 1491; etc.: fallen in the dust, δόμοι Aesch. Cho. 964; μὴ χ. βόσκημα προσχάτης ἐμοί,

i. e. salute me not with these cries and prostrations, Aesch. Ag. 920. 2. lying or sleeping on the ground, Plat. Symp. 203 D.

3. in gen. on the ground, χ. στῆδς, ἐνὶ Eur. Tro. 507, Cycl. 385. II. metaph. falling to the ground, coming to naught, vain, fruitless, Pind. O. 9. 19, P. 6. 37, cf. foreground.

χαμαίπευκη, ἡ, v. χαμαίελεκη.

χαμαίπτενός, ἡ, ov, of or from the plant χαμαίπτερος, e. g. olvos χ. wine flavored with it, Diosc.

χαμαίπτερος, vos, ἡ, literally ground-pine, a genus of plants comprehending several species, Lat. *ajuga*, Diosc.

χαμαίπτερος, δ, ἡ, -πυρ, gen. ποδός, going on foot.

χαμαίπτερός, δ, = χαμαίβάλλανος, strictly ground-radish. [ἀ]

χαμαίπευτης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (πέτω) creeping on the ground, low, Adv. -πῶς.

χαμαίριφής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (πίπτω) thrown to the earth or ground, thrown away. II. φοινίχ χ. the dwarf-palm, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 11, nisi legend. χαμαίρετης.

χαμαίριφω, σος, ἡ, a plant, *chamaerops* in Plin. H. N. 26. 27, perh. = χαμαίδρυς.

χαμαίστρωσία, ἡ, a bed on the ground: from

χαμαίστρωτος, ov, (στρώννυμι) laid, lying, spread or strewn on the ground.

χαμαίσφυα, ἡ, the ground-fig, a sort of spurge, Diosc. [ὑ]

χαμαίσφυρος, ov, (σύρω) drawn, trailed on the ground, Theophr.

χαμαίσυζος, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (σχίζω) divided, cleft from the ground upwards.

χαμαίτης, ov, δ, fem. -ῆτις, ἴδος, = χαμαίτης, -ῆτις.

χαμαίτιπτεον, τὸ, (χαμαίτιπη) a brothel.

χαμαίτιπτης, (χαμαίτιπος) to strike or fell to the ground.

χαμαίτιπτης, ἡ, (χαμαίτιπος) a common harlot, strumpet, Menand. p. 272. [ὑ]

χαμαίτιπτης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, = χαμαίτιπος. III. metaph. like

χαμαί(γ)ηλος, low, Dion. H.

χαμαίτιπτία, ἡ, the life of a common strumpet, whoredom. Hence

χαμαίτιπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a harlot or whoredom.

χαμαίτιπτός, ἴδος, ἡ, = χαμαίτιπτης, Plut.

χαμαίτιπτος, ov, (τύπτω) striking the ground: δ χ. a hawk that strikes its prey on the ground, Arist. H. A. II. also, δ χ. a fornicator, but also pathicus, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Polyb.: cf. χαμαίτιπτης. [ὑ]

χαμαίφειρος, ἐς, (φέρομαι) falling to the earth or ground.

χαμαίφεις, ἐς, (φύω) growing low on the ground.

χαμαίφλος, ἡ, ὄν, (χαμῶ) low, Strab.; but χαμῶφλος is more usu.

χαμῶφλος, ἡ, the dwarf-olive, an evergreen shrub, Diosc. Hence χαμῶφλῆτις, ov, δ, olvos χ. wine flavored with χαμῶφλος, Diosc.

χαμῶφλης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ἐρω) creeping on the earth or ground.

χαμαίταιρις, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐταίρα) = χαμαίτιπτης.

χαμετάδος, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐνὶ) = χαμαένης, Lyc. 848. II. = χαμαίτιπτης, Id. 319. III. = χαμενῆ, a lair of beasts, Nic. Th. 23.

χαμενῶ, to lie on the ground, Philostr.: from

χαμενῆ, ἡ, for χαμαένης, a bed on the ground, pallet-bed, low bed, ὀρθίτης Aesch. Ag. 1540. II. in gen. a bedstead, Ar. Av. 816.

χαμενῆς, ov, δ, (ἐνὶ) one who sleeps on the ground.

χαμενῆ, ἡ, (χαμενῶ) a lying, sleeping on the ground, Galen.

χαμενῶν, τὸ, Dim. from χαμενῆ, Plat. Symp. 220 D.

χαμενῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreground, Theocrit. 7. 133.

χαμενῶς, ov, (ἐνὶ) sleeping on the ground.

χαμῆλος, ἡ, ὄν, (χαμῶ) on the earth or ground, of a horse's hoof, Xen. Eq. 1. 3; πέπλος, λευχῆν etc., Nic. 2. diminutive, trifling, Leon. Tar. 70. 3. metaph. low, mean, χαμῆλα πνέον one of low spirit, Pind. P. 11. 46.

χαμῆτης, ov, δ, fem. ῆτις, ἴδος, (χαμῶ) = χαμῆλος, hence χαμῆτης χ. a vine trained low on the ground.

χαμῶδεν, Adv. (χαμῶ) later form for χαμῶθεν, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 7, cf. Lob. Phryn. 94.

χαμῶκοιτος, χαμῶκοιτος, later forms for χαμαίκοιτῆς, -κοιτος. χαμῶς, δ, in Hesych. = χαμῶλος: a crooked fish-hook, the Lat. *hamus*.

II. = κημῶς, written also χαβῶς, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

χαμῶλός, δ, (χαμῶ, ὀλκός, ἔλκος) a windlass for hauling ships on land.

χαί-ναι, *oi*, the Egyptian name for *κροκόδειλος*, Hdt. 2. 69; and the same word remains to this day in Coptic.

χάν, *h*, Dor. for *χῆν*, a goose.

χάνομαι, also χανόμαι, as Pass. (χαίνω) to be swallowed up by an abyss, Gramm.

χανάνω, length. From Root XAA- (cf. XA'Ω), which appears in aor. ἔχανον: pf. with pres. sign. κεχάνω: f. χείσομαι. To hold, take in, comprise, contain, ἔξ μέτρα χάναντε κρήνη II. 23. 742, λέβης τέσσαρα μέτρα κεχάνωσ' Ib. 268; οὐκ ἐδύνῃσάτο πάσας αἰγυλὰς νῆας χανῶσ' II. 14. 34; οἶκος κεχάνωσ' πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλά Od. 4. 96; δάλαμος γλῆφω πολλὰ κεχάνει II. 24. 192; οὐδὲς ἄμφοτερός διδε χείσεται Od. 18. 17; "Ἥρ' οὐκ ἔχασε στήθος ἑλάνη the breast of Hera could not contain her rage, II. 4. 24, cf. H. 8. 461; ἦσαν ὅσον κεφαλὴ χάδε φῶτός ηε made as loud a shout as the head of man could take in, endure, II. 11. 462; ὥς οἱ χεῖρες ἐχάναντο as much as his hands could hold, Od. 17. 344, cf. Ar. Ran. 260:—with collat. notion of boasting, οὐκὲν μοι στόμα χείσεται no more will my mouth open with boasting, h. Hom. Ven. 253 (as Wolf and Herm. read the passage); but as this signf. does not strictly belong to the Verb χανάνω, Buttm. would read χήσεται, as fut. from χάσκω.—Poet., and chiefly Ep., word. (Akin to χάλω, χάσκω.)

χανόθεν, Adv.,=χανόν, dub. in Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. χανόν, Adv. (χαίνω) gaping, with mouth wide open: metaph. greedily, eagerly, οὐκ ἔχανον ἐλεῖν Od. 21. 294. Hence χανδοπότης, ου, δ, (πίνω) one who drinks greedily, a toper, gusler, Jac. A. P. 271.

χανός, *h*, *ón*, (χαίνω) gaping wide, roomy, Jac. A. P. 959. χάνη or χάννη, *h*, Epich. p. 36, also χάννος, δ, (χαίνω) a sea-fish, so called from its wide mouth, Lat. *hiatula*, and still called *canna* in Italy.

χάννος, *δ*, v. foreg.

χάνομαι, v. χανόμαι.

χάνος, εος, τό, (χαίνω)=χάσμα, Poll.

χάνισσος and χανίστιος,=sq.

χάνω, (χαίνω) to gape: esp. to speak with the mouth wide open. XA'ΩZ, εος, τό, empty, immeasurable Space, personified by Hes. Tr. 116, who represents Chaos as the first state of existence, the rude, unformed mass, out of which the universe was created, cf. Epich. p. 76, Ar. Av. 693, sq. 2. infinite space, space, the atmosphere, Ilyc. 41, Ar. Av. 192, Nub. 627: in gen. any wide, empty space, a gulf, chasm, like χάσμα.

3. infinite time, M. Anton. 4. infinite darkness: the infernal regions, etc. (From this Root XAA—comes on the one hand the transit. XAA—(with χάζουαι) χανάνω, χάρος, χωρέω; on the other the intr. χάλω, χάσκω, cf. χάλω fin.: hence also χάζομαι, χάνω, χάρος; οχάζω, σχίζω; χάλω, χάρω.) [ἀ] χᾶος, *ón*, like χᾶος, genuine, true, good, χᾶοι οἱ ἐπ'ἀνθρώπων the good men of past times, Theocr. 7. 5: for there is no reason to take χᾶοι itself in the sense of *forefathers* or *ancestors*. (though the Schol. is perh. right in connecting χᾶον or ἀγαθόν, εὐγενές, ἀρχαῖον.)

χᾶω, (χᾶος)=ἀπόλλυμι, first in Simplic.

χάρᾶ, *h*, (χαίρω) joy, delight, first in Att. writers, both Poetry and Prose: χαρὰ with joy, Aesch. Cho. 233, etc.; 80, χαρὰς ὑπὸ Id. Ag. 540: c. gen., joy in or at a thing, Eur. Alc. 579; πρὸς ἡμᾶς λόγος in accordance with joyous tidings, Soph. Tr. 178.

χάρᾳ, *h*, (χαράσσω) an engraved trace or character.

χάραγμα, *αρος*, τό, (χαράσσω) any mark engraven, imprinted, etc., χ. ἐχιδνῆς the serpent's mark, i. e. its bite, sting, Soph. Phil. 267.

2. esp. a graven mark or line, character, inscription, χ. χειρὸς i. e. writing, Anth.

II. that which has received a mark, stamped money, coin. [χᾶ]

χάραγμῃ, *h*,=χαράγῃ, dub.

χάραγμός, *δ*, (χαράσσω) an engraving: a cut, incision, Theophr.

χάρᾶδες, *δ*, Dor. for sq.

χάρᾶρα, *h*, Ion. χάρᾶρη, (χαράσσω) like χελμαρος, a mountain-stream or torrent, which gushes down swoln with rains or melting snow and cuts itself (χαράσσει) a way down the mountain-side, Lat. *torrens*, II. 16. 390: hence a hoarse, rough droning voice is compared to the φωνὴ χάρᾶρας δέειπον *retorulas*, Ar. Vesp. 1034. II. the bed of such a stream, a deep gully, rift, ravine, such as are common in mountainous

countries, II. 4. 454, Hdt. 9. 102, Thuc., etc.; χ. κρημνῶδες Thuc. 7. 78; cf. χαράδρω.

2. an artificial conduit for letting off water, Dem. 1273, 6, Aeschin. 50. 36. Hence

χάρᾶραιος, *α*, *ον*, of or from a χαράδρα, ἴδus Anth.; βέεθρον, νιφετός Nonn.

χάρᾶρειον, τό, poet. for χαράδρα, Nic. Th. 389.

χάρᾶρεῖον, *ανος*, *δ*, a place where there are many χαράδραι, ground broken up by mountain-streams.

χάρᾶρής, *ης*σσι, *θεν*,=χαράδραιος, Nonn.

χάρᾶριον, τό, Dim. from χαράδρα, Strab.

χάρᾶριος, *δ*, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts (χαράδραι), perh. the lapping, or the curlew, Hippon. 36, Ar. Av. 266, 1141. It was very greedy, whence the proverb, χαράριον βλοφ (ἔην of a glutton, Plat. Gorg. 494 B, ubi v. Stallb. The sight of it was held to be a cure for the jaundice, Ael. H. A. 17. 13, cf. Ἰκτερος II.

χάρᾶρος, *δ*,=χαράδρα, Plut.

χάρᾶρῶς, *φ*, ὥς, to make into a χαράδρα, tear up into clefts: hence in Pass. to be broken into clefts by mountain-streams, to be full of rifts and gullies, χῶρη κεχαράδρωμένη Hdt. 2. 25; ὥς ἂν δ' χωρὸς χαράδρωσθαι Hdt. 7. 176: metaph., οἱ πόροι χαράδρουνται the pores are widened into large channels, Hipp.

χάρᾶρῶδης, *ες*, (ἔλδος) like a χαράδρα, full of clefts, rifts, gullies, Foës. Oec. Hipp., sub v. χαράδρα.

χάρᾶκιος, *ου*, *δ*, (χάραξ) belonging to or fit for a stake, pale or palisade, Theophr.

χάρᾶκιον, *φ*, ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, (χάραξ) to fence with pointed stakes, driven in crosswise, to palisade: hence in gen. to lay across, cross, and so intrans. of a fly, χ. τοῖς προσθίοις σκέλεισι to dress itself by crossing the forelegs, Arist. Part. An.

χάρᾶκιον, τό, Dim. from χάραξ. [ἀ]

χάρᾶκιμός, *δ*, (χαράκιον) a palisading, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 2.

χάρᾶκίτης, *ου*, *δ*, (χαράσσω) in Timon ap. Ath. 22 D, χ. βιβλιακοὶ (from χάραξ, a fence or wall), bookish cloisterlings. The Edd. of Ath. read χαράκίται.

χάρᾶκοβλία, *h*, (χάραξ, βάλλω) the throwing up of a palisade or rampart, a mound, IXX.

χάρᾶκοπιόεαι, *φ*, ἡσώμαι, Dep. med. (ποιέω) to make a palisade, fortify a camp, App. Hence

χάρᾶκοπιόν, *α*, a palisading, Polyb.

χάρᾶκῶς, *φ*, ὥς, (χάραξ) to pale round, palisade, barricade, Aeschin. 73. 29. II. to prop with a pole or stake, χ. ἔμπελον.

χάρᾶκτηρ, *ῆπος*, *δ*, (χαράσσω) strictly, an instrument for marking or graving; also the person who does this, the engraver, Euryph. ap. Stob. p. 556. 8: but II. usu. that which is cut in or marked, as the impress or stamp on coins, seals, etc., Eur. El. 559, Plat. Polit. 289 B; χαράκτηρα ἐπεβάλλειν τυλί to set a stamp upon a thing, Isocr. 2 D: also of figures or letters, which we also call characters, these being at first graven in stone, etc. 2. metaph. like τύπος, the mark or token impressed (as it were) on a person or thing, by which it is known from others, a characteristic, distinctive mark, character, χ. γλώσσης of a particular language or dialect, Hdt. 1. 57, 142, cf. Soph. Fr. 186; χ. προσώπου Hdt. 1. 116; so in Eur., ἄνδρῶν οὐδὲς χαράκτηρ ἐμπέφυκε σῶματι Med. 525, cf. Hec. 379, H. F. 658: hence 3. the peculiar nature or character of a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B: the character or peculiar style of an author, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 359. Hence

χάρᾶκτηρίω, *φ*, ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, to mark, designate by a characteristic mark or token. II. metaph. to delineate, characterize.

χάρᾶκτηρός, *δ*, *όν*, (χαράκτηρ) serving for marking or engraving. Adv. -κῶς.

χάρᾶκτηριον, τό,=χαράκτηρ, Joseph.

χάρᾶκτηρισμα, *αρος*, τό, (χαράκτηριον)=χαράκτηρ II. 2.

χάρᾶκτηρισμός, *δ*, (χαράκτηριον) designation by a characteristic mark. II. a characterizing.

χάρᾶκτηριστικός, *h*, *όν*, (χαράκτηριον) designating, characteristic, Dion. H. Adv. -κῶς.

χάρᾶκτής, *ου*, *δ*, (χαράσσω) one who marks, a stamper, coiner.

χάρᾶκτός, *h*, *όν*, verb. Adj., graven, cut in, notched, toothed, like a saw or file, Hipp.

χάρᾶκτρον, τό, (χαράσσω) an instrument for cutting in pieces Nic. Al. 308.

χάρακιον, στος, τό, (χαράκω) a place paled round or palisaded, esp. a fortified camp, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 38. II. like στάδιον, a paling, palisade, Lat. vallum, Id. An. 5. 2, 26, Dem. 71. 20.

χάρακίον, εως, ἡ, (χαράκω) a fencing with pales, a palisading, fortifying, Lycurg. 153. 27.

χάραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἄλφ, ἡ, (χάρασσω) a stake, pale: esp. 1. a vine-prop or pole, Ar. Ach. 986, the κάμαξ of Hom.; these were costly articles in Attica, Ar. Vesp. 1201, Pac. 1263, cf. Thuc. 3. 70. II. like σταύρος, a pale, used in fortifying the rampart of a camp, Ar. Ach. 1178, and Polyb.: hence 2. a place paled in, a palisaded camp, Menand. p. 29. III. a cutting or slip, esp. of an olive, Theophr. IV. a sea-fish, Opp. (Acc. to the old Gramm. χάραξ was fem. only in signif. of a vine-prop, otherwise masc.; but this distinction is not strictly observed, Lob. Phryn. 61.)

χάραξιπτονος, ον, (χαράσσω) ploughing the sea, κληῖς Plut. χάραξις, εως, ἡ, (χαράσσω) an engraving, incision, Plut. 2. 698 C.

χάραποιέω, late word for χαρὰν ποιέω, to delight, gladden. χάρασσω, ἄν, -ττω, ἡ, ξω, to make sharp or pointed, sharpen, whet, ἄπρας, ὀδόντας Hes. Op. 571, Ec. 235, pass., χαρασσόμενος σίδηρος Hes. Op. 385: also to furnish with notches or teeth, to notch, like a saw, Arist. Audib. 2. metaph. to exasperate, irritate, anger, like θήγω, δέξω: Pass., κεχαράσμενος τι to exasperated at any one, Hdt. 7. 1: also, χαράττεσθαι τι to be angry at one for a thing, Eur. Med. 157. II. to mark, grave, stamp with an engraven or imprinted character, Polyb. III. to cut by furrows, furrow, plough, hence Pass., χαράσσεται πέδον Aesch. Pers. 683; χαράσσειν ἄλα, ὕδωρ, νῦντα θαλάσσης, Anth., etc. (Prob. onomatop.; akin to γράφω, and our scratch, hence κάραχος.)

χαρήναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of χαίρω: χαρήσομαι, fut. med. of same. χαριδώντης, ον, δ, (χαρίς, δίδωμι) Joy-giver, epith. of Hermes, h. Hom. 17. 12: also of Bacchus and Zeus: also, χαριτοδότης. χαριδῶντις, ἴδω, fem. from foreg., Orph.

χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεις, but in Att. χάρειν (v. sub fin.), gen. εντος, (χαρίς):—pleasing, agreeable, graceful, lovely, beautiful: in Hom. only of things, as χ. πέπλος, δῶρον, ἄμωσις, ἀοιδή, τέλος χαρίεστερον, χαριεστέρῃ ἡβῃ; but also of the parts of a person, as χ. μέτωπον, πρόσσωπον, κάρη Il. 16. 798, 18. 24., 22. 403; of actual persons first in Hes. Th. 246, 260, to denote female grace and beauty. II. Att. χάρεις was very freq. of persons, but usu. in metaph. signif., graceful, elegant, accomplished, so that it came to be used as a familiar term for σοφός, Lat. venustus, festivus, lepidus, scitulus, οἱ χαρίεσται men of taste, men of education, Isocr. 234 C, Plat. Rep. 452 B, 605 B, cf. esp. 602 D, and v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 185: χ. τι accomplished in a thing, Plat. Lach. 180 D; so, χ. περί τι Ep. Plat. 363 C.

B. so of things, nice, neat, pretty, elegant, agreeable, Ar. Plut. 145, Av. 1401; so in ironic sense, χαρίεστα πᾶσι τοῖς Id. Eccl. 794 χ. δῶρα Id. Plut. 849. Adv. -τως, gracefully, elegantly, χ. ἔχειν τό σῶμα Plat. Phaed. 80 C: neatly, cleverly, πᾶν χ. ἀποδέκεται Ib. 87 A, cf. Polit. 300 B: also in ironical sense. 2. kindly, courteous, Isocr. 86 D. 3. with good intention, χ. μέν, ἀπειροῦς βέ. Id. 240 C. II. the neut. was also used in Att. as Adv., and then only (acc. to A. B. p. 570. 27) it was written proparox. χάρειν, cf. Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 303 E.

(The orig. form was χαρήις, like θνήις, as appears from the Compar. and Superl., χαριεστέρος, -έστωτος: but the Aeol. or Boeot. form χαρίεις soon got the upper hand, whereas θύλις remains a rare poetic word.) Hence χαριεντίζομαι, ἡ, ἰσμαι, Att. ἰσμαι, Dep. med., to act or speak with grace, nobility or freedom, esp. to be witty, to jest, Lat. festivo loqui, Ar. Fr. 212, Plat. Rep. 436 D, etc.; σπουδῇ χαριεντίζεσθαι to jest in earnest, Plat. Adv. 24 C. Hence χαριέντως, ατος, τό, a witty saying, jest, bon-mot. χαριέντιμος, ὁ, (χαριεντίζομαι) graceful manners: esp. witty conversation, Plat. Rep. 563 B, Theat. 168 D.

χαριέντοτης, ητος, ἡ, (χαρίς) gratefulness, like foreg., Plut. χαρίεντος, Adv. from χαρίεις, q. v.

χαίρερός, ὁν, (χαίρω, *ἔργω) delighting in handiwork, epith. of Athena as protectress of Artificers, Anth.: elsewhere, ἐργάτη.

χαρίζομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. ἡ, ἰσμαι, Att. ἰσμαι, also in Hdt. 1. 90: aor. ἐχαρίσαμην Hdt. 1. 91; perf. κεχαρίσμαι both in act. and pass. sense, cf. Ar. Eq. 54, and infir. signif. IV:—(χαρίς). To say or do something agreeable to a person, shew him favor or kindness, oblige, gratify or favor him, Lat. gratificari, c. dat. pers., first in Il. 5. 71, Od. 13. 265, etc.—more rarely without a dat., to make oneself agreeable, court favor, c. part., χαρίζοτο ἑαυτῷ Od. 1. 61, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1045; χ. χάριτας Eur. Erechth. 17. 1: and so c. dat. modi, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 16; χαρίζεσθαι ψεύδει to court favor by lies, Od. 14. 387; so too, χαρίζεσθαι φιλότητι Od. 10. 43, etc. 2. in Att., most usu., to gratify or indulge a humor or passion, χ. θυμῷ Soph. El. 331, ὄργῃ Eur. Ael. 13; χ. γαστρὶ, σῶματι, ἡδονῇ Xen., etc., like Lat. indulgere: esp. of a woman, to grant her favors to a man, Lat. copiam sui facere, χαρίζεσθαι ἀνδρὶ Ar. Eq. 517, Eccl. 629, Plat. Symp. 182 A, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim., and χάρις III. 2: also to humor another in argument, i. e. let him have the best of it, Plat. Meno 75 B; so, χ. τῷ ἴππῳ Xen. Eq. 10. 12. II. c. acc. rei, to offer willingly, give gladly or cheerfully, give freely, δῶρα Od. 24. 283, ἄντοια Il. 6. 49, etc.; χαρίζεσθαι τι τι Hdt. 1. 91, Ar. Ach. 437, Eq. 54; hence also c. gen. partitivo, to give freely of a thing, χ. ἀλλοτρίων Od. 17. 452: very freq. in Od. in the phrase ταῦτα χαρίζομένη παρόντων giving freely of the stores in hand, Od. 1. 140, etc.: on προῖκας χαρίζεσθαι, Od. 13. 15, v. sub προῖξ. III. Pass., to be pleasing, agreeable or dear, τι to any one, Od. 8. 538: esp. in perf. κεχαρίσμαι, and in plorpf., κεχάριστο θυμῷ she was dear to her heart, Od. 6. 23; τοῖσι Εὐβοέεσσι ἐκεχάριστο it was done to please the Euboeans, Hdt. 5. 3; ταῦτα μὲν οὖν μνήμη κεχαρίσθη Plat. Phaedr. 250 C. 2. most freq. in part. pf. κεχαρίσμενος, pleasing, acceptable, welcome, ἐμῷ κεχαρίσμενε θυμῷ, oft. in Hom., cf. Hes. Th. 580; δῶρα θεοῖς κεχαρίσμενα Il. 20. 298, cf. Od. 16. 184; κεχαρίσμενα δέναι τι to do things pleasing to one, Il. 24. 661; so too with εἰδέναι, Od. 8. 584; κεχαρίσμενος ἦλθεν he came wished for, was welcome, Od. 2. 54, cf. Hdt. 1. 87: and the part. is freq. in Plat.—The whole word is rare in Trag., but very freq. in Prose.

χαρίων, v. sub χάρις v. 1.

Χάρινος, δ, name of a comic dancer in Sparta, a standing character in the Doric comedy, like the Spanish Gracioso, Müller Dor. 4. 753.

χάρης, ἡ, gen. χάριτος: acc. χάριν, in later Poets also χάριτα, which however is also in Hdt. 6. 41, and Eur. El. 61, Hel. 1378; plur. χάριτες: (χαίρω). Favor, grace, Lat. gratia. I. in objective sense, outward grace (as we talk of well or ill favored), grace, beauty, esp. of persons, oft. in Hom.; χάριν καταχευαί τι to shed grace over one, Od. 2. 12, etc.; χάριν ἀμφιφέρειν τινί Hes. Op. 65, also in plur. κάλλει καὶ χάρισι στήθεσιν Od. 6. 237: μετὰ χάριν gracefully, Thuc. 2. 41.

2. more rarely of things, ἔργοισι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ἀπέναι Od. 15. 320, cf. Il. 14. 183; also of graceful speaking, οἱ χάρις ἀμφοτεροστέφεται ἐπαιέσων Od. 8. 175.

II. in subjective sense, grace, favor felt, and that, 1. on the part of the Doer, kindness, goodwill, τῖνός for or towards one, Hes. Op. 188; χάριν ἔχειν to be in favor, be beloved or liked. 2. more usu. on the part of the Receiver, the sense of favor received or enjoyed, thanks, gratitude, Il. 4. 95, τῖνός for a thing, Od. 4. 695, Hes. Th. 503, more rarely c. inf., χάρις μάρνασθαι thanks for fighting, Il. 9. 316, 17. 147: ἐγὼ δέ κέ τοι ἰδὼ χάριν ἡμᾶτα πάντα I should ever feel the favor, i. e. thank thee, also χάριν ἀπομνησασθαι τινί Hes. Th. 503: in Prose usu., χάριν εἰδέναι τινί Hdt. 3. 21, and Att.; so, χ. γυνῶσκειν, ἐπιστάσθαι Pers. Med. 476; χ. ἔχειν τινί τῖνος to feel gratitude to one for a thing, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. 1. 71, and freq. in Att.: χ. ὀφείλκειν to owe gratitude, be beholden, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 30; χάριν or χάριτα καταθέσθαι τινί to lay up a store of gratitude in a person's heart, i. e. earn his thanks, Hdt. 7. 178; χάριν λαμβάνειν to receive, reap thanks, Soph. O. T. 1004, etc.; so, χ. κομισσάσθαι Thuc. 3. 58; χ. ἀπέχειν; and so on—though all these run also into signif. III:—χάρις (ἐστί) τινί ὄντι, as, χάρις τοῖς θεοῖς ὄντι, thank the gods that ..., Xen. An. 3. 3,

14. etc.: hence, 3. *influence*, as opp. to force, *χαρίτι πλεῖον* ἢ φόβῳ Thuc. 1. 9. III. as an act, a favor whether done or returned, a *grace*, *kindness*, *boon*: in gen. that which is acceptable, pleasing to one, esp., *χαρὶν φέρειν* τυλ to confer a favor on one, do something agreeable to him, Pl. 5. 211, 874., 9. 613, etc.; in this signf. very freq. in Hdt.; hence in the same phrase, to please or humor one, do a thing to oblige him, like *ἡρα* and *ἐπὶ ἡρα* φέρειν τυλ, in Prose usu. *χαρὶν θέσθαι*, *ῥέμειν*, *δρᾶσαι* etc., to do, confer a *grace*, *favor*, *kindness*, Trag., cf. Lob. Phryn. 18: *χ. δοῦναι* = *χαρίζεσθαι*, to indulge, humor, ὀργῇ Soph. O. C. 855; *so, χαρὶν ἀμείβεσθαι*, ἀντιδοῦναι, ἀποδοῦναι, *τίνειν*, *ἐκτίνειν*, —*χαρὶν ἀπολαμβάνειν*, ἀπαίτειν etc., of favors returned, or to be returned, freq. in Att.; esp., 2. of favors granted by women, v. Ruhnk. Tim. sub v. *χαρίζεσθαι*, *χαρὶν μνηστῆρι* ἰδεῖν Il. 11. 243; so in Att. usu. in plur., as Xen. Hier. 1. 34., 7. 6; and in full, *χαρίτες ἀφροδισίων ἐρώτων* Pind. Fr. 90. 15, *so, χαρὶν ἔχειν* τυλ, like *χαρίζεσθαι* τυλ, to comply with one's wishes, yield him possession of one's person.

IV. in gen. a *gratification*, *delight*, *τινὸς ἔν* or *from* a thing, *φόρμυγος*, *συμπόσιον* Pind. P. 2. 129, O. 7. 8; *ἐνσπικτα*, *παρθένων χάριτας*, like Lat. *deliciae*, Eur. Tro. 1109: opp. to *λύπη*, Soph. El. 821. 2. *δαμόνων χάρις* homage due to them, their worship, majesty, Aesch. Ag. 182; so, *ἀδελκῶν* χ. Ib. 372: also an acknowledgment thereof, an offering, gift, *εὐκατα* χ. *τινὸς* opp. to a common gift, *δῶρον* or *δωρεά*, Aesch. Ag. 1387, Xen. Hier. 8. 4. Plat. Euthyphr. 15 A, Lach. 187 A. V. Special usages: 1. absol. acc. sing. *χαρὶν*, *χ. γεν*, in any one's favor, for his pleasure, for his sake, *χαρὶν* Ἐκτορος Il. 15. 744: *φειδῶσθαι* γλώσσῃς *χαρὶν* to lie for one's tongue's pleasure, i. e. merely for the sake of talking, Hes. Op. 707; also with the Artic., *τὴν Ἀθηναίων χάριν* Hdt. 5. 99: so also very common in Att.:—in this usage it soon assumed the character of a Prep., being usu. followed by its genit.,—*ἐνεκα*, Lat. *gratia*, *causa*, for the sake of a person or thing, in behalf of, on account of: so too, *ἐμὴν χάριν*, *σὴν* *χαρὶν* for my, thy pleasure or sake, Lat. *mea*, *tua* *gratia*, Soph. Tr. 485, etc.: also pleon., *τινὸς χάριν ἐνεκα* Plat. Legg. 701 D, cf. *ἐνεκα*: also, *χαρὶν τινὸς* as far regards . . , as to . . . , like *ἐνεκα* ἰδ. Soph. O. C. 444, Fr. 501, cf. Valck. Hdt. 6. 63, Blomf. Pers. 343.—Originally, no doubt, this was an accus. in apposition with the sentence, as in Il. 15. 744, etc., being a favor, since it is (was) a favor, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 621 obs. 2. 2. *εἰς* *χαρὶν* *τινὸς* to do one a pleasure, Thuc. 3. 37; esp. *εἰς* χ. *πρὸς* *τινὸς* Soph. O. T. 1353:—so too, *πρὸς* *χαρὶν* λέγειν τυλ Mem. 4. 4, cf. Hell. 6. 3, 7: but, *πρὸς* *χαρὶν* *ἐμῆς* *σαρκὸς* for the sake of my flesh, i. e. of devouring it, Soph. Phil. 1156; so, *πρὸς* χ. *βορᾶς* Id. Ant. 30. 3. *ἐν* *χαρίτι* *κρίνειν* *τινὰ* to decide from partiality to one, Theocr. 5. 69; *ἐν* χ. *ποιεῖσθαι* τλ Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 115 C: but also for one's gratification, pleasure, *ποιεῖσθαι* *τινὶ* τλ *ἐν* *χαρίτι*, cf. Stallb. Phaed. 115 B.

4. *διά* *χαρίτων* *εἶναι* or *γίνεσθαι* τυλ to stand, be on terms of friendship or mutual favor with one, Xen. Hier. 9. 1, and 2. B. as a mythological pr. n., usu. in plur. αὶ *Χάριτες* the *Charites* or *Graces*, goddesses of grace, loveliness and favor, they who confer all grace, etc., even the favor of Victory in the games, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 2. 50(90) sq., 7. 12(20): in Hom. their number is undefined, cf. Il. 14. 267, sq.; but Hes. Th. 907, reduces them to three, *Ἀγλαΐα*, *Εὐφροσύνη*, *Θαλία*, and Pind., etc., follows him, O. 14. 19: in Od. 18. 194., 8. 364, they are the attendants of Aphrodite, whom they bathe and dress, cf. Müller Archäol. § 378. 1; and are introduced to personify the highest grace in any thing; e.g. a veil is wrought by them, Il. 5. 338, and in Od. 6. 18, they give their charms to the companions of Nausicaa.—The worship of the three Graces is said to have been introduced by Eteocles at Orchomenus in Boeotia, v. Müll. Orchom. 8. p. 177, sq.: while at Lacedaemon and Athens only two were orig. worshipped,—at Lacedaemon called *Φαινα* and *Κλέτρα* (not *Κλετρά*), *Giver of Glory and Fame*; at Athens, *Ἡμερόν* and *Αἰδέα*, *Guide and Nurse*, Pausan. 3. 18. 6., 9. 35, 2: a later version called them *Χάρις* and *Πειθῶ*. II. in sing. ἡ *Χάρις*, *Charis*, wife of Hephaistos, acc. to Il. 18. 382, whereas Hes. Th. 945, makes *Ἀγλαΐα*, the youngest of the *Charites*, his wife.

(As *χάρις* is of the same root with *χαίρω*, *χαρά*, *χάρμα*, it is akin also to Lat. *carus* and *gratus*, *grails*, *grates*, *gratia*.) [u], yet Hom. sometimes has the acc. *χαρὶν* in arsi, as in Il. 5. 874., 11. 243.] Hence *χαρίσιος*, ἡ, ἰον, belonging to *χάρις*, like *χαριστήριος*: hence, *χ. ἔδωκεν* a free gift, Call. Fr. 193: *χαρίστια βοτάνη* love-plant, Arist. Mirab. II. χ. *πλακοῦς* a sort of cake, Ar. Fr. 6; but as Subst., ὁ *χαρίσιος* in Eubul. Ἀγχ. 2. III. τὰ *Χαρίστια*, sub. *ἱερὰ*, = *Χαριστήσια*. [pi]

χάρισμα, ἄτος, τό, (*χαρίζομαι*) a favor, kindness: esp. a free gift, grace, N. T. *χαριστέον*, verb. Adj., one must gratify, indulge, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 227 C. *χαρίσσιος*, ὄν, (*χαρίζομαι*) inclined to shewing favour; or for giving thanks: hence 1. τὸ χ. a favor, grace, LXX. 2. τὰ χ., sub. *ἱερὰ*, thank-offerings, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 2., 7. 2, 28. *χαρίστικος*, ὁ, ὄν, (*χάρις*) giving freely, bounteous, Plut. *χαρίστιον*, ἄνος, δ, an instrument of Archimedes for weighing. *Χαρίστιον*, τό, (*Χάριτες*) sub. *ἱερὰ*, the feast of the *Charites*. *χάρῖτις*, ἡ, (*χάρις*) a jest, joke, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 13. *χαρίτρεπλέφαρος*, ὄν, (*βλέφαρος*) with eyelids or eyes like the *Charites*, hence in gen. lovely, μάκα χ. Eubul. Tirib. 2. *χαρίτογλωσσός*, Att. —τῶς, (γλῶσσα) to speak to please, *glose* with the tongue, Aesch. Pr. 294; also γλωσσοςχαρίτεω.

χαρίτογλωττίζω, f. *ἰών*, = *foreg*. *χαρίτοδότης*, ὄν, δ, (*δίδωμι*) = *χαρίδοτης*, Wytt. Plut. 2. 158 E. *χαρίτειος*, ἑσσαν, ἐν, (*χάρις*) = *χαρίεις*, Anacr. 129. *χαρίτῶφωνος*, ὄν, (*φωνή*) with charming voice. *χαρίτως*, f. ὄν, (*χάρις*) to shew favor or grace to any one, *τινὰ* N. T.: usu. in Pass. to be highly favored, LXX., and N. T. *χαρίτῶς*, ὄν, δ, (*ὥς*) graceful of aspect, sweet looking: fem. *ἄνῃς*, *ἰδὸς*, Orph.

χάρμα, ἄτος, τό, (*χαίρω*) a joy, delight, source of joy to any one, *χάρμα* τυλ Hom.; also, χ. *τινὸς* Eur. Phoen. 1506, Supp. 282: in plur., Od. 6. 185, Hes. Op. 699, Aesch., and Eur.: esp. a source of malignant joy, Il. 3. 51., 6. 82, etc. 2. in gen. joy, delight, pleasure, Od. 19. 471, h. Cer. 372, Hes. Sc. 400.—Poet. word.—(French *charme*, *charmer*, etc.)

χάρμη, ἡ, battle, fight, strife, war, oft. in Hom., and so in later Ep.: it has been preserved in the compds. *ἱπποχάρμης* and *ἱπποχάρμης*, *μενεχάρμης* and *μενέχαρμης*, *σπυροχάρμης*, *χαλκοχάρμης*. 2. esp. = *ἐπιδορτίας*, Stesich. 89, Ibyc. 53.

II. = *χάρμα*, joy, Pind. O. 9. 129, Pseudo-Phocyl. 110. (If *χάρμη* is really the same word in both signfs., and so belongs to the Root *χαίρω*, the signf. which is historically the second must be etymologically the first: the connecting links would then be, a shout of joy, and so a shout of victory, battle-shout, battle. For the first signf. Schneider refers to a remarkable gloss of Hesych., *χαρά* ὀργή ἡ ὀργίλος.) *χαρμονή*, ἡ, (*χάρμα*) = *χαρμοσύνη*, joy, delight, bliss, Soph. Aj. 559, and in Eur.: plur. joys, delights, Eur. Ion 1379, H. F. 384, 742. Poet. word, used also by Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22. *χαρμονικός*, ὁ, ὄν, glad, joyful.

χαρμοσύνη, ἡ, joyfulness, joy, delight, Plut. 2. 1102 A: from *χαρμόσυνος*, ὁ, ὄν, (*χάρμα*) joyful, glad, *χαρμόσυνα* *ποιεῖν* to make rejoicings, Hdt. 3. 27, where Schweigh. would supply *ἱερὰ*, as in Plut.

χαρμόφρον, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, (*χάρμα*, *φρόν*) heart-delighting, or of joyous heart, epith. of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 127. Only poet. *χαροδότης*, ὄν, δ, and *χάροδότης*, ὄν, δ, (*χαρά*, *δίδωμι*) giver of joy, like *χαριδότης*.

χαροδῶντις, ἰδὸς, fem. from *χαροδότης*, poet. *χαροποιέω*, to cause joy, to delight. Hence *χαροποίημα*, ἄτος, τό, joy caused to any one. *χαροποιός*, ὄν, (*χαρά*, *ποιέω*) causing joy, gladdening, *θυσίαι*, *χάριτες* Eur. Hec. 917, Phoen. 788.

χάροπός, ὁ, ὄν, also *ος*, ὄν, (*χαρά*, *ὥς*) strictly glad-eyed, hence bright-eyed, *χαροπὸν* *λέωντα* Od. 11. 611, h. Merc. 569, Hes. Th. 321, etc.; *κύνες* h. Hom. Merc. 194; of the eyes of Athena, Theocr. 20. 25; of monkeys, Ar. Pac. 1065; of the Germans (cf. sq.) as epith. of *ἡῶς*, *σελῆνη* Ap. Rh.; of *πέλαγος*, *κύμα*, *θάλασσα* Opp. The word did not at first denote any definite color, but referred simply to the brightness of the

eye, usu. with collat. notion of fierceness (Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 53 sq., and cf. *χάρη* 1, and 11.): but as such eyes usu. have a light-blue or grayish lustre, it came, like *γλαυκός*, to denote colors of this kind. What the special shade was, we can hardly determine, but it is distinguished as darker than *γλαυκός* (q. v., signif. 11, 2) by several authors; yet that they did not differ much is clear from the line, *ὄμματά μοι γλαυκὰ χαροπότερα πολλὴν Ἀδάνης* Theocr. 20. 25; cf. Föes. Oec. Hipp. Lat. Poets, keeping solely to the expression of such eyes, use it in gen. for *joyous, gladsome*, cf. Theocr. 12. 35. Jac. A. P. p. 324. Hence *χαροπότης*, πρὸς, ἡ, *brightness of eye*: hence a *bright color*, esp. a *light-blue or gray color*, used by Plut. Marius 11, to designate the eyes of the Germans, called by Tacitus *truces et caerulei oculi*.

χάρωψ, σπος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *χαροπός*, Opp. [ἀ] *χάρωριον*, τό, Dim. from *χάρης*, Anth. [τῶ] *χαρτηρία*, ἡ, =sq., LXX.

χάρτης, οὐ, ὁ, (*χαρδσσα*) Lat. *charta*, a leaf of paper, made from the separated layers of the papyrus: the finest paper was called royal, *χάρτα βασιλική*, *chartae regiae* in Catull. 19. 6.

2. a book formed of such leaves: so in plur., as we say *papers*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 10. 3. metaph. any leaf or thin plate, *χάρται μολύβδιναι* Joseph.

χαρτίδιον, τό, =sq. [ἴ] *χαρτίον*, τό, Dim. from *χάρτης*, Alciph.

χαρτογράφος, οὐ, (*γράφω*) writing on paper.

χαρτοπράτης, οὐ, ὁ, (*πράσσω*) a dealer in paper. [ἀρ]

χαρτοπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (*πωλέω*) =foreg.

χαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *χαίρω*, matter of delight, *delightful*, Soph. El. 1457, Tr. 227, Plat. Prot. 358 A: *χαρτά* delight, opp. to *κακά*, Archil. 14; *χαρτά πάσχειν* Eur. Phoen. 618. (Hence prob. the Lat. *gratulus*.)

χαρτοφύλακion, τό, a case or closet for keeping papers in: from

χαρτοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (*χάρης*) a keeper of papers. [ῶ]

Χάρυβδις, f. *ίσω*, Att. *ἴω*, to swallow up like *Charybdis*, Meineke Pherecr. Κραπατ. 17.

Χάρυβδις, εὐς, Ion. *ιὸς*, ἡ, *Charybdis*, a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite the rock Scylla, Od. 12. 101, sq.: hence in gen. a *whirlpool, gulf*, Eur. Supp. 500:—also metaph. of a greedy rapacious person, *χ. ἀρπαγῆς* Ar. Eq. 248. (Prob. from *βοιβδέω*.)

χάρων, ἄνος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *χαροπός*, Lyc. 455, hence as Subst. a *lion*, Euphor. 47, et ibi Mein.; an eagle, Lyc. 260, et ibi Bachm.; of the Cyclops, Lyc. 660. II. as prop. n. *Charon*, the ferryman of the Styx, prob. from his bright fierce eyes, Eur. etc.; in Ar. Ran. 183, with a play on *χαῖρε*.

Χάρωνιος, οὐ, belonging to *Charon* or the *nether world*, *Charonian*: hence, 1. X. *θύρα* the gate through which criminals were led to execution. 2. X. *κλίμαξ* a staircase in the theatre, leading up to the stage as if from the world below, by which ghosts etc. entered, cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 2. p. 133.

3. X. *βάρβαροι* caverns filled with *methic vapours*, like the *Grotto del Cane* near Naples: such places being looked on as entrances to the *nether world*, Galen., cf. Föes. Oecon. Hipp.

Χάρωνις, ἰδος, peculi. poet. fem. of foreg.

Χάρωνιτης, οὐ, ὁ, (*Χάρων*) coming or descended from *Charon*: coming from the *nether world*, Plat.

χάρωπος, ὄν, Arr. Lob. Phryn. 106; and *χάρωψ*, ἄπος, ὁ, ἡ, rare late forms for *χαροπός*, *χάρωψ*.

χάσις, εὐς, ἡ, (*χαίνω*) a chasm, separation.

χασκάω, f. *άσω*, frequentat. from *χάσκω*, *χαίνω* qq. v.: c. acc., to *gape at* or for a thing, Ar. Vesp. 695.

χάσκάνον, τό, (*χάσκω*) a mask with gaping mouth. II. a plant, Diosc. elswb. *ξανθόν*.

χάσκαε, ἄκος, ὁ, (*χάσκω*) a gaper, gaby.

χάσκα, ἔχασκον, to *gape*, *yawn*, forms almost always used for the pres. and impf. of *χαίνω*, in the best authors, Achae. ap. Eust. 753. 55, Ar. Eq. 1018, 1032, Xen. Eq. 10. 7:—v. sub *χαίνω*.

χασκωρέω = *χασκάω*, Hesych. *χάσμα*, ατος, τό, (*χαίνω*) a yawning hollow, a chasm, gulf, Hes. Th. 740; *χ. γῆς* Hdt. 7. 30, and Plat.: also the open

mouth, like Lat. *rictus*, *χ. θηρὸς* Eur. H. F. 363. II. in gen. any wide space or expanse, hence used of the sky and sea, as, *χάσμα πελάγους* τὸ δὴ Ἀλγαιὸν καλέεται Hdt. 4. 85.

χασμάς, Ar. Eq. 824, but usu. as Dep. med., *χασμάμαι*, f. *ἵσμαι*, to *yawn*, *gape wide*, of the mouth, Ar. l. c., Plat. Charm. 169 C; of a gate, Alex. Φυγ. 1. 7. II. metaph. to be confounded or amazed, Plat. Gorg. 486 B, 527 A. Hence

χασμάτιος, οὐ, ὁ, =sq., Arist. Mund.

χασμάτικός, ὁ, of an earthquake, which leaves vast chasms.

χασμέω, Ion. for *χασμάμαι*, εἰς τι at a thing, Theocr. 4. 53.

χάσμη, ἡ, a yawning, gaping, in gen. *drowsiness*, Plat. Rep. 503 C; also in plur., Föes. Oec. Hipp. 2. an object of idle gazing or staring, Antipat. ap. Stob. p. 427. 58.

χάσμημα, ατος, τό, (*χασμάμαι*) that which is opened wide, a *yawn*, *gape*, Lat. *rictus*, Ar. Av. 61.

χάσμησις, εὐς, ἡ, (*χασμάμαι*) = *χάσμη*.

χάσμος, ὁ, = *χάσμα*, Föes. Oec. Hipp.

χασμωδῶς, to *yawn* constantly: to make verses that *yawn*, i. e. have hiatus: from

χασμωδῆς, ες, (*χάσμη*, εἶδος) always yawning, drowy.

χασμωδία, ἡ, constant yawning, drowsiness: in Gramm., an hiatus in verses, which takes place when one word ends, and the next begins with a vowel: also a verse full of such hiatus.

χαστός, (*χαίνω*) = *χωρῶς*, Hesych. Hence

χαστός, ἡ, ὄν, wide opened, Hesych. (Lat. *vastus*.)

χάτέω, = *χατέω*.

χάτεω, strictly to open the mouth, hence, I. c. inf., to long, desire, wish much to do a thing, Od. 13. 280; so, *δύω* *χατέωσιν ἅντια δεσποτῆς φάσθαι* Od. 15. 376: also absol., II. 9. 518, Od. 2. 249.

II. c. gen., to crave, want, have need of a thing, πάντες δὲ θεῶν χαστέωσι ἄνθρωποι Od. 3. 48.—The word is merely poet., esp. Ep., and seems to have been used only in pres. and impf. Cf. sq. (Prob. from Root XA—*χάω*, *χάομαι*.)

χάττω, f. *ίσω*, like foreg., c. gen. to long for, desire, crave a thing, Od. 8. 156, 11. 350: to want, have need of, II. 2. 225, 18. 392: also absol., II. 17. 221, Od. 22. 351:—*χ. ἔργον* to want work, i. e. to be idle, Hes. Op. 21: absol. in part, *one who is in want, a needy, poor person*, Hes. Op. 392.—The Med. is usu. received into the text of Aesch. Ag. 304 after Pers., *μὴ χαστέσθαι* for *μὴ χαρίζεσθαι*: but Wellauer's conject. *μυχρίζεσθαι*, q. v., deserves attention.

χάτις, ἡ, and *χάτος*, εὐς, τό, want, need, less usual forms for *χῆτις*, *χῆτος*, q. v. [ἄ]

χαυλιδδῶς, οὐν, =sq., Arist. Part. An. 3. 1, 6, 2, 4; cf. Lob. Paral. 248.

χαυλιδδῶν, ὀδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (*χαῖλιος*, ὀδούς) absol., with outstanding teeth or tusks, κάρπος Hes. Sc. 387.

II. Hdt. 2. 68 has ὀδόντες *χαυλιδδόντες* of the crocodile's teeth; in 2. 71, he calls the hippopotamus *τετράποτον χαυλιδδόντα φαῖνον*, where ὀδόντας may be supplied: and so it is used in Arist. H. A.

χαῖλιος, οὐ, and *χαῖλος*, ἡ, οὐ, = *χαῖνος*, Gramm.

χαυναῖς, ἄκος, ὁ, (*χαῖνος*) a gaper, gaby: also a liar, cheat.

χαυνιάζω, to cheat, beguile.—Pass. to go astray, err, Gramm. *χαυνιστολήτης*, οὐ, ὁ, (*χαῖνος*) an open-mouthed citizen who swallows all that's told him, a *gaping cat*, cf. Κεχρηναῖος, Ar. Ach. 635, cf. Lob. Phryn. 601. [ἴ]

χαυνόπρωκτος, οὐ, wide-breached, Ar. Ach. 104.

χαύνος, ἡ, οὐ, and in Plat. Legg. 728 E, and Arist. Probl., os, ov, (*χαῖνω*) strictly gaping, falling asunder, hence slackened, and so of the consistence of bodies, loose, flabby, flaccid, Plat. Polit. 282 E, and Arist., cf. Föes. Oec. Hipp.: usu., II. metaph. loose, relaxed: lazy, silly, vovs χ., v. l. Solon 19. 6; *πρᾶξις* Pind. P. 2. 112: also bloated, puffed up, vain, *χ. τέλος* a vain, empty aim, Pind. N. 8. 78; *χ. ποῖν τινα* Plat. l. c.: Ar. Av. 819 plays on this double sense. Hence

χαυνότης, πρὸς, ἡ, looseness, flabbiness, porosity, Xen. Oec. 19. 11. II. metaph. folly, vanity, Plat. Theat. 175 B.

χαυνός, f. *ώω*, (*χαῖνος*) to make slack, loose, flabby or porous.

II. metaph. to puff up, make proud and flabby, Plat. Lys. 210 E:—Pass. to be so, Arist. Virt. et Vit. Hence

χαυνήμα, ατος, τό, that which is loosened; loosened earth.

χαύνωσις, εὐς, ἡ, (*χαυνός*) a making slack, loose or flabby.

II. metaph. *the making a thing light, weakening its force and weight* (like Lat. *elevare*); *χ. ἀναπεισθηρία* Ar. Nub. 875; ubi v. Schol. Hence

χανωτικός, *ή, όν*, apt to make loose or flabby, c. gen., *σαρκός* Plut.

χανών, a kind of cake, LXX: prob. a Hebr. word, not to be altered into *χανών*.

χέρσotes, *οί*, *leguminous fruits, pulse*, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 3; with v. l. *χέρσotai*: also τὰ *χέρσota* in Theophr. Caus. Pl. 4. 7, 2; and Hesych. has *κέρσota*, *κέρσota* the sing. *χέρσotw* or *χέρσotw* is quoted from a very dub. passage in Ath. 506 A. (Said to be a compd. of *χέρσ*, *δρέπω*, as if *χευρόδωτα* plucked by the hand, like Lat. *legumen*; hence Nic. Th. 752 says, *χειροδρότοι δ' ἴνα φώτες ἄτερ δρεπάνου λέγονται δωπηρία χερόσotα τ' ἄλλα*.)

χέρσotwδης, *es*, like *χέρσotes*.

χέρσotw, *σotw*, *δ*, and *χέρσotw*, *σotw*, *δ*, v. sub *χέρσotes*.

χέ, *χέν*, Ion. and Ep. for *έχες*, 3 sing. impf. act. from *χέω*, Hom.

χέια, *ή*, Ep. for *χεΐα*, Nic. Th. 79.

χέλανγχι, *ή*, (*χέω*, *ἀνάγκη*) a purgative ointment.

χέληττία, like *χέσotw*, Desiderat. from *χέω*, to want to go to stool, Ar. Nub. 1387, Ran. 8, etc.

χέληκνίκοις, *ή, όν*, in Ar. Pac. 1176, acc. to Markland, for the usu. *Κυκνίκοις*, with a play on *χέω*.

ΧΕΪΩ: f. *χεύσotai* Ar. Vesp. 941; pf. *κέχotw*: aor. *έχotw* and *έχotw*. To ease oneself, do one's need, freq. in Ar.—Pass., *σπέλεος ἄρτιως χεχεύμενος* dung just dropt, Ar. Ach. 1170. (The Root is *ΧΕΑ*—, Sanscr. *had*, laxare alvum. Hence *χόδος*, *μυχοδόος* etc.)

χέα, *ή*, Ion. and Ep. *χεΐή*, a hole, esp. of serpents, Il. 22. 93, 95; Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 169 E. (From Root *ΧΑ*—, *χάος*, Lat. *hi-o*.)

χεΐλariον, τό, Dim. from *χεΐλος*, a small lip. [ά]

χεΐλωσ, very dub. l. for *χέλωσ*.

χέλωσotw, f. *ήσω*, (*χέλωσ*, *πίνω*) to drink with the lips, i. e. to sip, Anth.

χέλος, *ος*, τό, a lip, Hom.: proverb. *χέλεισι γελῶν* to laugh with the lips (only), Il. 15. 102; *χέλεα μὲν τ' ἔδην*, ὑπερῶν δ' οὐκ ἔδην enough to wet the lips, but not the palate, i. e. a very sparing draught, Il. 22. 495.

2. of beasts, the snout, muzzle: of birds, a bill, beak. II. metaph. of things, the edge, brink, brim, rim, e. g. of a cup or jar, Od. 4. 616, Hes. Op. 97; of a ditch, Il. 12. 52; of a river, Hdt. 2. 70. (Perh. from Root *ΧΑ*—, *χάος*, *χάλα*, Lat. *hi-o*: strictly therefore, that which opens.) Hence

χελωσotwφριον, τό, (στροφή) a lip-screw, instrument of torture, Synes.

χεΐλωσ, (*χέλωσ*) to surround with a lip or rim. II. very dub. l. for *χέλωσ*. Hence

χέλωσotw, τό, cf. sub *χίλωσotw*.

χέλωσ, *ωνος*, *δ*, v. *χέλωσ*.

χέλωσotw, *ήσotw*, *δ*, very dub., v. *χίλωσotw*.

χέιμα, *σotw*, τό, *winter-weather*, cold, frost, Lat. *hiems*, Od. 14. 487:—then *winter*, a season of the year, opp. to *θερος*, Od. 7. 118, Hes. Op. 662; *χέιμασotw* ὥρη Hes. Op. 448, and Ath.:—*χέιμα* in acc. as Adv., in *winter*, Od. 11. 190.

II. a storm of passion, cf. *χεμῶν*. (The Root is *ΧΙ*— or *hi*—, which appears in *χιών* (q. v.), Sanscr. *himan*, niz,—whence the *Himalaya* mountains, i. e. house of snow; also Mt. *Imāws*, and *Emodus*,=in Sanscr. *Himavat*, presented with snow,—Lat. *hiems*, which is related to *χέιμα*, as *hir* to *χέρσ*, heres *herinacous* to *χέρσ*.)

χεμῶδεσotw, (*χεμῶδ*)=*χεμῶδω*, Strab., formed as *φυγαδεύω* from *φυγάς*.

χεμῶδίζω,=*foreg*, Joseph.

χεμῶδιον, τό, a winter-dwelling, winter-quarters, *χεμῶδιw* χρῆσotw Ἀήμων Dem. 49; *χεμῶδια διατήγνυσotw* to fix one's winter-quarters, Plut.: strictly neut from

χεμῶδιος, *ov*, (*χέιμα*) wintry, belonging to winter. [ά]

χεμῶδω, f. *δω*, (*χέιμα*) transit. to expose to the winter, set in the frost or cold:—Pass. to be exposed thereto, endure it, pass the winter, Soph. Fr. 446: to live through the winter, e. g. *χεμῶσotw* δένδρα Theophr. 2. to bring into winter quarters:

—Pass. to go into winter quarters: so also, II. intr. to pass the winter, Ar. Av. 1098: to go into winter quarters, to winter, Lat. *hiemare*, Hdt. 8. 133, Xen. Hell. i. 2, 15: cf. *χεμῶζω*.

III. to raise a storm or tempest, θεοῦ τάρτα *χεμῶζontos* Soph. O. C. 1504: metaph. to trouble, afflict, distract, Soph. O. T. 101.

2. absol. *χεμῶζει* (sc. *δ θεός*), there is a storm, like *βέι*, *πλείει* etc., *έχέλωζε* ἡμέρας τρεῖς Hdt. 7. 191, cf. Xen. Oec. 8. 16, Weinstein ad Act. 27. 18.

3. Pass. to be driven by a storm, overtaken by it, suffer from it, Thuc. 2. 25, 3. 69, etc.; also *χεμῶσotw* ἀνέμw Id. 8. 99:—metaph. to be tempest-tost, distressed, esp. of the state considered as a ship, Eur. Supp. 269, Ar. Ran. 361; also of single persons, to be distracted by suffering, etc., Aesch. Fr. 562, 838, Soph. Phil. 1460: τὰς σῶας ἀπειλαῖς αἰ *χεμῶσotw* Id. Ant. 301, cf. Monk Hippol. 315, Meineke Menand. p. 146: also to toss about, from fever, Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 387.

4. intr. like the Pass., to storm, rage, *έρι* τῶα Plut.

χεμῶναι, f. *ἄνω*, (*χέιμα*) transit. like *χεμῶζω*, esp. to distress by a storm or tempest:—Pass. to be driven by a storm, be tempest-tost, of a ship, Hdt. 8. 118: metaph., φόβw *χεμῶνται* φέρες Pind. P. 9. 57. II. intr. to be stormy.

χεμῶνῖνα, *ή*, (*χέιμα*) a defence against winter, storm and rain; esp. a thick winter-cloak, a dread-naught, Aesch. Fr. 369, Soph. Fr. 958. [μῶ]

χεμῶσotw, *δ*, a plug in a ship's bottom, drawn out when the ship was brought on land, to let out the bilge-water, Hes. Op. 624; also, *έδωλως*.

χεμῶρος, used for *χεμῶρος* or for *χεμῶρος*, *χεμῶριος*, dub.

χεμῶρρως, *ov*, Att. contr. —*ρρως*, *σotw*, (*χέιμα*, *βέω*) winter-floving, *χ. ποταμός* i. e. a mountain-stream, torrent swollen by rain and melted snow, Il. 13. 138; and *χεμῶρρως* alone Il. 11. 493.

2. like *χαράδρα* Il. 2, a water-drain, conduit, Dem. 1277. 5.

II. in Att. Poets really as an Adj., *παρά βέλοισι χεμῶρρως* Soph. Ant. 712, *χεμῶρρw* ὕδατι Eur. Tro. 449; *διὰ χεμῶρρου νάπης* Id. Bacch. 1093:—in Aesch. Fr. 265, *πλεκτάρι χεμῶρρος* seems to be stormy lightning, cf. *πυρὸς βόστρυχος* Id. Fr. 1044.

χεμῶρρος, *ov*, Orig. poet. for *χεμῶρρως*, *χ. ποταμός* Il. 4. 452, v. 5. 88: cf. Lob. Phryn. 234. Hence

χεμῶρρῶδης, *es*, (*έδωδ*) like a torrent, rapid or raging, Strab.

χεμῶς, *δδος*, *ή*, (*χέιμα*) strictly pecul. fem. of *χεμῶριος*, usu. as Subst., the winter season, winter, sub. *ῶρα*. II. also sub.

έδωδ, a winter-garment.

χεμῶστia, *ή*, Ion. *χεμῶσotw*, (*χεμῶδω*) a passing the winter, wintering: winter-quarters, Hdt. 2. 22.

II.=*χεμῶν*, a storm, Arist. Probl.

χεμῶσotw, f. *ήσω*, to exercise, train oneself in winter, of soldiers, Polyb.

χεμῶσotw, τό, (*χεμῶδω*) winter-clothing, Ar. Fr. 708, cf. *θερίσotw* (summer-clothing).

χεμῶτίζω, f. *δω*, (= *χέιμα*), susp.

χεμῶδ and *χεμῶδ*=*χεμῶδω*, *χεμῶναι*.

χεμῶθλιw, *χεμῶθlon*, v. *χεμῶθ*.

χεμῶς, *ή*, alchemy, and *χεμῶντής*, *οῦ*, *δ*, an alchemist, v. sub *χημικός*.

χεμῶρία, *ή*, the winter season, Dion. H., cf. *θεπέλα* (the summer season): from

χεμῶριw=sq.

χεμῶριw, f. *δω*, Att. *ῶ*, (*χέιμος*) like *χεμῶδω* II, to pass the winter, winter, Hdt. 6. 31, 7. 37, etc.

χεμῶριος, *ή, όν*, of or belonging to winter, esp. in winter time, (cf. sq. sub fin.), τὴν *χ.* (sub. *ὥρην*) Hdt. 1. 202; τὰ *χέιμα* the winter, Plat. Legg. 683 C; *χ. μήνες* Thuc. 6. 21, cf. *τροπή* 1: *δ χ.* ἥλιος the sun in winter, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; *χ. χωρίον* a bleak place, Thuc. 2. 70.

χεμῶριος, *ia*, *ov*, Att. also *os*, *ov*, Thuc. 3. 22: (*χέιμα*) in, of, belonging to winter, wintry, stormy, cold, etc., *νιφάδες*, *βελαι*, *ὕδωρ* Il.; *ῶμβρος* Hes., and Pind.: *ὥρη χεμῶρι* the winter season, Od. 5. 485, Hes. Op. 492; so, *ἡμαρ χ.* Hes. Op. 522, 563; also alone *χεμῶριος* (sc. *ὥρας*) in winter time, Nic. Al. 544: *μήνες χεμῶριωται* the most wintry, stormy months, Hdt. 2. 68; *χ. νύξ* Thuc. 1. c., a stormy night:—*ἄκτῃ χεμῶριw* καταστλήσῃ a shore stricken by the waves of winter, Soph. O. C.

1241: metaph., χ. λύπη *raging pain*, Id. Phil. 1194.—Hdt., Thuc., and the best Prose writers use χεῖμερος for *wintery, like winter, stormy*; χεῖμερός for *in winter-time, of the winter season*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 52.

χείμερος, *ov*, poet. for *foreg.*
 χεῖμετλη, ἦ, = χεῖμετλον, Diosc.
 χεῖμετλιδός, *to have chilblains or frozen feet*: from χεῖμετλον, τό, (χείμα) *a chilblain*, esp. on the foot, Lat. *pernio*, usu. χεῖμετλον.

χεῖμευτής, οὐδ, v. χεῖμα, χυμικός.
 χεῖμω, v. χεῖμα.
 χεῖμω, *to freeze, stand the frost*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: from χεῖμη, ἦ, Ion. for χεῖμα, *the winter-season, winter-cold, frost*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: prob. orig. fem. of an obsol. Adj. χεῖμιος, sub. ὤρα.

χειμονής, ἦτος, δ, ἦ, (θνήσκω) *frozen to death*, Luc.
 χειμοσπορέω, *to sow in winter*: from
 χειμοσπορος, *ov*, (σπερμα) *sown in winter*, Theophr.
 χεῖμοφύγω, (φυγέω, φεύγω) *to flee, shun, avoid the winter, the rain or cold*, Strab.

χειμών, ἄνως, δ, (χείμα) *stormy, rainy weather*: or *cold winter weather, wind, storm*; usu. *the season of winter*, Hom., and Hes., and freq. in Hdt.; τὸν χ. *during winter*, Hdt. 3. 117; and Xen.; χεῖμωνος *in winter-time*, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9, etc.; and so, ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι Ib. 4. 3, 8, etc.: ὅπως ἄβατον τοῦ χειμῶνος *in consequence of the cold weather*, Hdt. 8. 138, cf. Thuc. 2. 101:—so esp. in plur., Hdt. 4. 62, Plat. Polit. 280 E, etc.:—Boreas *kal χ.* to denote the north, Hdt. 2. 26.

II. like *χείμα a storm*, expressly distinguished from θυεστος, Pl. 3. 4, Od. 4. 566, Hes. Op. 673; and so in Hdt., etc.: χ. νοτερός *a storm of rain*, Thuc. 3. 21:—χ. κατεργαζή Hdt. 1. 87; ἐπέπεσέ σφι χ. Hdt. 7. 188; ἐπιγίγνεται χ. Hdt. 7. 34; cf. ὀρνυθίας.

2. metaph., ὁδοὺς ἐν χειμῶνι *in the storm or fury of battle*, Soph. Ant. 670:—also *a storm of passion*, Soph. Aj. 207: *great distress or suffering*, Aesch. Pr. 643, etc.

χειμωνόδω, Adv., *out of, from winter or a storm*.

χειμωνόστροτος, *ov*, (χειμών, τύπτω) *buffeting stormily, laetiaf* Aesch. Supp. 34. [ῶ]

ΧΕΙΡΪ, ἦ, gen. χεῖρος, pl. χεῖρες, dat. pl. χερσί: gen. and dat. dual. χερσίν: but in the other cases this shortening is only in Poets and Ion. Prose χερός, χερή, χέρα χερός etc., never in Comedy, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 56: the Poets alone use gen. and dat. dual. χερσίν, and dat. pl. χερσέσι and χερσεσσι: Hom. has all the regul. forms very freq., the Ion. dat. χερὶ thrice in Il., the acc. χέρα only h. Hom. 18. 40: of the poet. forms he has the dat. pl. χερσεσσι and χερσεσσι, the dat. pl. χερσεσσι, χερσεσσι occurs Hes. Th. 519, 747. The accent χερσὶ found in many Editions is rejected by the best Gramm., Arcad. 20. 18, 125. I, A. B. 1200.

The hand, or rather *usu. the hand and arm, the arm*, (cf. Hdt. 2. 121, 5; hence ἔκρα χερπ for the hand, Xen. Cyr. 8. 17, and v. Greenhill Theophr. p. 277, sq.), very freq. from Hom. downwards: later also sometimes of animals, the fore-foot: of elephants even the trunk, as *serving for a hand or arm*: χ. σιδῆρα *a grappling iron, grapnel*, Thuc. 4. 25, 7. 62.

2. to distinguish sides, cf. sub ἀριστερός, δεξιός. 3. to denote *act or deed*, as opp. to mere words, usu. in plur., ἔπεισεν *kal χερσὶν ἀρήξει* Il. 1. 77; χερσὶν ἦ λόγῳ Soph. O. T. 883, etc.: so also, τῇ χερὶ χρῆσθαι *to use one's hands*, i. e. be active, stirring, opp. to ἀργὸν ἔπεισάναι, Xen. 4. 78, 9. 72: προσφέρειν χεῖρας *to apply force*, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 31: χερὶ *kal ποδὶ *kal πόδι* δύναμει* Aeschin. 69, 9, cf. 43. 18:—esp. of using the hands in fight, cf. infr. II. 3, 4, and 5:—also of deeds of violence, δίκων χερῶν ἄρχειν *to give the first blow*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13, Antipho 126. 5, Lys. 101. 32, etc. 4. like Lat. *manus* and *vix, a number or body of men, a band, quantity, number*, esp. of soldiers, χερὶ πολλῇ, μεγάλῃ etc., Hdt. 1. 174, 5. 72; ploon., μεγάλη χερὶ πᾶσθεος Hdt. 7. 20, okleia χερῶν, for χερὶ okleia, Eur. El. 629.

5. one's hand, i. e. *handwriting*, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χεῖρα ἀνεῖσθαι Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2. 152:—and in gen. the hand of an artist or workman, γλαφυρὰ, σοφὴ χερὶ etc. Theocr. Epigr. 7. 5, Ep. Ad. 315. 3: more rarely his *handy-work, a work of art* itself, and then always in plur., Jac. A. P. [1532]

p. 871. 6. the dat. of all numbers is very oft. put pleonast. with Verbs which themselves imply the use of the hands, e. g. χερὶ λαβείν, χερσὶν ἐλέσθαι etc., Hom., and in Att. Lob. Aj. 661, Erf. Ant. 43. 7. χερὶ is oft. omitted with δεξιὰ, δεξιτερὰ, ἀριστερὰ, σκαῖς, as we say the right, the left, cf. sub ἀριστερός, δεξιός etc. II. Special usages: 1. χεῖρὸς εἶναι τινὰ *to have, hold one by the hand*, Il. 4. 154; 30, χεῖρὸς εἶναι or λαβεῖν τινὰ etc. in Hom.; χεῖρα ὑποφέρειν τινὶ *to hold the hand over one to guard him, oft. in Hom.*; but, χεῖρα ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ *to lay hands on one*, Hom.; 30, χεῖρὸς ἐφίναται τινὶ etc. in Od.: χεῖρας ἀπαρχέει θεοῖς, i. e. in prayer, Hom., cf. ἀνέχω init.; and so χεῖρας ἀείπειν, ἀνατείνειν, ἀναφέρειν in same sense, (for Voss should not have explained χεῖρας ἀείπειν, Od. 11. 423, as a movement in self-defence, cf. 426): in Xen. however χεῖρας ἀείπειν and ἀνατείνειν is to hold up hands in token of assent or choice, An. 5. 6, 33, cf. 7. 3, 6: χεῖρας ὀρέξαι, περδᾶν τινὶ or ἐς τινα *to stretch or spread the arms towards any one in token of entreaty or love*, Hom.; in Att. ὀρέγειν τὴν χεῖρά τινι *to reach him one's hand in help*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17: χεῖρας ἀνέχειν τινὸς *to keep hands off a person or thing*, Lat. *abstinere manus ab aliquo*, Hom.; also, χεῖρας παῖνεν τινὸς Il. 21. 294.

2. ἄγασθαι τι ἐς χεῖρας *to take a thing in hand, undertake it*, Hdt. 1. 126, 4. 79; so also, ἐν χερσὶ, μετὰ or διὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν *τι* *to have a thing in hand*, be engaged in it, Hdt. 1. 35, 7. 16, 2, Thuc. 1. 138. 3. ἐν χερσὶ, ἐν χερσὶ, in the hand or hands, and so in the power, esp. after εἶναι or ἔχειν, Hom.; also, μετὰ χερσὶν εἶναι Valck. Hdt. 7. 16, 2: in warlike sense, ἐν χερσὶ in the fray, in close fight, Lat. *cominus*, ἐν χερσὶ γίγνεσθαι τινι Thuc. 5. 72; ἐν χερσὶν ἀποκτείνειν Id. 3. 66; ἦν ἡ μάχη ἐν χερσὶ Id. 4. 43: this Hdt. expresses by ἐν χερῶν ὠμίῳ 8. 89. 4. εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, ἰκέσθαι τινὶ *to fall into any one's hands or power*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 10; or in gen. to have to do with any one, Id. An. 1. 2, 26: but esp. of close fight, ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, ἵνα, συνέναι τινι *to come to blows with him*, Thuc. 4. 33, 72, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22; this Hdt. expresses by ἐς χερῶν νόμον ἰπικέσθαι 9. 48.

5. ἐκ χερσὸς, *out of hand, off hand*: but also near at hand, close, Lat. *cominus*, hence, ἐκ χερὸς παῖνεν, μάχεσθαι, μάχην ποιεῖσθαι Xen.:—also, ἀπὸ χερὸς λογίσαι *to reckon off-hand, roughly*, Ar. Vesp. 656. 7. πρὸ χερῶν *at hand, in readiness*, Eur. Tro. 1207. 8. ὑπὸ χερσὶν or χερῶν, *under the hands, under the power, like υποχέως*, hence ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποιεῖσθαι *to have under one's power*, Xen. Ages. 1. 22: δ ὑπὸ χεῖρα *a servant*.

(χεῖρ is the old Lat. form *hir*, = *vola, manus* in Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2. 8, cf. χεῖμα fin. Prob. the Root is to be found in the Sanscr. *hri* prehendere, akin to αἰρέω, ἀγρέω, ἀρπάσσω, our *grip*, etc.)

χειράρα, ἦ, *gout in the hand*, formed from χερῶν, as ποδάγρα from ποῦς.

χειράργωγος, f. ἥσω, (χειραργός) *to lead by the hand*, Anacreont. Hence

χειράργωγος, *ατος, τό*, *a leading by the hand*.

χειράργητος, *εως, ἦ*, = sq.

χειράργωγία, ἦ, *a leading by the hand*: from χειράργωγος, *ων*, (ἔγω, ἀγωγῆ) *leading by the hand*, πλοῦτος Philem. p. 400.

χειράρα, τό, (ἔκρας) *the ends of the hands, fingers*.

χειράραγία, ἦ, (ἀλγος, ἄλγος) *hand-ache*, like χειράρα.

χειράρκεπτος, f. ἥσω, (ἀλεφω) *to anoint the arms*, esp. for wrestling, hence *to practise wrestling*, Diod. Hence

χειράρκεπτος, ἦ, *ον*, verb. Adj., *practised in wrestling*.

χειράμαξα, f. ἥ, *a hand-cart or barrow*. [πα]

χειράρμενον, τό, Dim. from *foreg.*, Petron. 28.

χειράρπαγος, v. l. for sq.

χειραρπάγω, f. ὄσω, (ἔπω) *to touch with the hand, take in hand, handle*, Hdt. 2. 90.

χειράς, ἄδος, ἦ, (χεῖρ) *a chap, crack*, strictly in the hands, but also in the feet; hence, χειράδες χερῶν, ποδῶν *chapped hands or feet*, also χιρὰς.

χειράρφετος, *ον*, (ἀφίημι) *set free*, Lat. *manu missus*.

χειραψία, ἦ, (χεῖρ, ἄπτω) *a fight hand to hand, fray, χειραψίας* *kal πεζῶν* *kal ἰππέων* ap. Suid. II. as a form of wrestling,

the clasp of one's antagonist so as to throw him, also ἄμμα and λαβή. III. a touching with the hands, scratching, *Lat. manusculum*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χειράω, in Poll. v. 1. for χειράω, but v. Lob. Phryn. 80. χειρεμάγειον, τό, a cloth for wiping the hands, a towel, *naphkin*, χειρεπθεσία, ἡ, i. e. χειρῶν ἐπιθεσία, imposition of hands, *Eccl. χειρεργάτης*, ου, ὁ, one who works by hand, *Gramm.* χειρεργον, τό, work by hand, for χειρῶν ἔργον. χειράω, (χειράς) to have chaps in the hands, cf. χειράω. χειρίδιον, τό, Dim. from χειρίς. [σ] χειρίδιον, f. ὥσα, (χειρίς) to furnish with sleeves. Hence χειρίδωτος, ὄν, having sleeves, sleeved, καθὼν χ. Hdt. 7. 61; also χιτὼν καρπιδίον, the tunica manuleata of Plautus: the χιτὼν without sleeves was called ἐξωμύς. χειρίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, (χείρ) to have in the hands, handle, esp. to manage, govern, *Polyb.*: of a surgeon, to operate, *Hipp.* Hence

χειρίεις, ἡ, a surgical operation, manipulation, *Foës. Oec. Hipp.* χειρίος, ἰα, ιω, (χείρ) = ὀρχείριος, in the hands, in the power or control, *Eur. Andr.* 412: usu. with a Verb, χειρίων τιὰ ἀφίεναι τινι to leave one in the hands of another, *Soph. Aj.* 495; χειρὸν λαβὼν τινα to get him into one's power, *Eur. Cycl.* 177; χ. ἀλῶναι *Id.* *Ion* 1257. χειρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (χείρ) a covering for the hand, a glove, *Od.* 2. 230, *Eur. Andr.* 8. 8, 17: but usu. a covering for the arm, a sleeve, *Hdt.* 6. 72, *Xen. Hell.* 2. 1, 8, cf. κόρη IV. [χειρίδας *Od.* 1. c.; yet the oblique cases are written paroxyt. χειρίδος etc., not χειρίδος.]

χειρίσις, ἡ, (χειρίζω) = χειρισμός. χειρίσμα, ατος, τό, (χειρίζω) a part handled or operated upon, *Foës. Oec. Hipp.* χειρισμός, ὁ, (χειρίζω) a handling, treatment, *Polyb.*: esp. = χειρίεις, *Foës. Oec. Hipp.*

χειρίσσοφος, ου, = χειρόσσοφος. [I] χειρίσσοπος, verb. Adj. from χειρίζω, one must handle, *Diod.* χειριστής, ου, δ, (χειρίζω) a manager, *Polyb.* χειρίστος, η, ου, usu. irreg. Superl. of χειρῶν, q. v. χειρόσσοτος, ἔρα, ερον, for χειρόσσοτος, χειρῶν, susp. in *Hipp.* χειροβάλλιστρα, ἡ, (βάλλω) a hand-sling, *Lat. fallica*. χειροβάννασος, ου, = βάννασος, *Poll.* [α] χειροβάρης, ἐς, (βάρος) heavy for the hand, as heavy as the hand can hold, *Philetaer. Lampad.* 1. χειρόβιος, ου, living by work of hand. χειροβίωτος, ου, (βίωω) = foreg. [I] χειρόβλημα, ατος, τό, and χειρόβλητον, τό, (βάλλω) = χειρόβολον.

χειροβολέω, f. ἴσω, (βάλλω) to throw with the hand, *Luc.* χειροβολία, ἡ, = χειρόβολον. Hence χειροβολιάω, to make bundles. χειρόβολον, τό, (βάλλω) a handful, bundle. χειροβοσκός, ὄν, (βοσκα) feeding oneself by work of hand. χειροβός, ὄτος, δ, ἡ, (βιβρόσκα) gnawing the arms, *δεσμός*. χειρογαστήρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) one who fills his belly with his hands, i. e. lives by work of hand, *Hecat.* p. 71: of *Χειρογαστροποι*, name of a play of *Nicophon*.

χειρογράφειν, f. ἴσω, (χειρογράφος) to write with the hand, give a handwriting or note of hand. Hence χειρογράφημα, ατος, τό, a handwriting, note of hand, bond. [α] χειρογράφος, ου, (γράφω) written with the hand, in hand-writing: τό χ., = foreg., *Polyb.*

χειροδαΐκτος, ου, (δαίω) cloven, slain by the hand, σφόγγια *Soph. Aj.* 219. [α]

χειροδεκτέω, to shew with the hand, susp.: from χειροδεκτος, ου, (δεκνυμι) pointed out by the hand, *Lat. digito monstratus*, i. e. plain, manifest, *Soph. O. T.* 901.

χειροδέσμιος, ὁ, a hand-cuff. χειροδέτω, f. ἴσω, to bind the arms, *Plut.* χειροδέτος, ου, (δέω) bound by the arms. 2. binding the arms round, i. e. sleeved, like χειριδωτός, susp. in *Joseph.*

χειροδικτής, ου, δ, (δικη) one who asserts his right by his hands, uses the right of might, *Hes. Op.* 187: but also II. one who administers justice.

χειροδόσιον, τό, (δίδωμι) wages, hire, *Lat. manipulium*.

χειροδότος, to give with the hand: from χειρόδοτος, ου, (δίδωμι) given with the hand, handed: χ. δίδωσιμα money lent without written acknowledgment, *Böckh P. E.* 1. p. 171.

χειροδράκων, ὄντος, ὁ, with serpent-hands, serpent-armed, *Eur. El.* 1345. [α]

χειροδρόπος, ου, (δρέπω) plucking with the hands, *Nic.* χειροθία, ἡ, tameness, *Arist. Physiogn.*: from χειροθία, ἐς, (ἥθος) accustomed to the hand, manageable, esp. of animals, tame, *Lat. mansuetus*, χ. κροκδείλος *Hdt.* 2. 69; hence the Persian Cambyses calls the bull-god Apis χ. θεός *Id.* 3. 28: χ. τινι submissive to one, *Xen. Oec.* 7. 10, cf. *Dem.* 37. 9.

χειροθεσία, ἡ, a laying on of hands, handling, *Artemon ap. Ath.* 637 C. from

χειροθετέω, f. ἴσω, (τίθημι) to put on hands, handle. χειροκμήτος, ου, (κάνω) wrought by hand, *Tim. Locr.* 94 E.

χειροκνημῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a splint for a broken arm. χειροκόπτης, f. ἴσω, (κόπτω) to cut off the hand, *Strab.*

χειροκράσια, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) a mixing of hands, i. e. a close fight, fray, *Lat. manuum consortio*, *Dion. H.*, but susp., *Lob. Phryn.* 526.

χειροκράσια, ἡ, Att. for χειροκρατία, *Dion. H.*: from χειροκράτεις, f. ἴσω, to use the right of might. Hence χειροκράτεια, ἡ, the right of might, club-law, *Polyb.* Hence χειροκράτικός, ὁ, ὄν, using the right of might, χ. πολιτεία government by club-law, *Polyb.*

χειροκτόπος, ου, (κτυπέω) stricken by the hand, *Telest. ap. Ath.* 616 F. II. paroxyt. χειροκτότος, ου, act., striking with the hand.

χειρολάβη, ἡ, [α] and χειρολάβις, ἰδος, ἡ, (λαμβάνω) a handle, esp. a plough-tail.

χειρολογέω, (λέγω) to gather by hand.

χειροκλαπτον, τό, (μάσσω) a cloth for wiping the hands, a towel, *naphkin*, *Lat. manille*, *Hdt.* 2. 122, *Xen. Cyr.* 1. 3, 5: the Scythians used scalp as χειροκλαπτον, *Hdt.* 4. 64, whence the phrase *ἔκλυσι χ. ἐκκεκαρμένους* *Soph. Fr.* 420, cf. *ἔκλυσι*.

II. a kind of head-cloth used by women, *Hecatae. ap. Ath.* 410 E.

χειρομαντεία, ἡ, divination from the lines of the hand, palmistry.

χειρομαντής, εως, ὁ, ἡ, divining by the lines of the hand, a fortune-teller.

χειρομάχων, f. ἴσω, (χειρομάχος) to fight with the hands, *Anth.* II. to do work by hand. Hence

χειρομαχία, ἡ, work by hand. χειρομάχος, ου, (μάχομαι) fighting with the hand. II. working by hand. [α]

χειρομύλη, ἡ, a hand-mill, *Xen. Cyr.* 6. 2, 31. [v]

χειρομύλον, τό, and χειρομύλος, ὁ, = foreg.

χειρομύλων, ανος, ὁ, = χειρομύλη, *Diosc.* [v]

χειρονόβιον, τό, = sq., *Epich.* p. 46.

χειρονόβιον, τό, (νίω, νίπτω) a basin or water for washing the hands, *Eupol. Dem.* 16, cf. *χέρνιβον* and *χέρνιψ*.

χειρονομία, f. ἴσω, (χειρονομῶ) to move the hands regularly and significantly, esp. in dancing or pantomime, to gesticulate, *Xen. Symp.* 2. 19: hence σκέλεσι χειρονομεῖν, of one standing on his head, *Hdt.* 6. 129. II. as pugilistic term, to spar, work the arms, like σκιαμαχέω, *Plat. Legg.* 830 C.

χειρονομιστεία, *Desiderat.* from foreg., to wish to gesticulate, *Cratin. Inscrit.* 100.

χειρονομία, ἡ, measured motion of the hands, gesticulation, *Foës. Oec. Hipp.* II. as pugilistic term, sparring, like σκιαμαχία: but also ἐν χειρονομίᾳ, = ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ *LXX.*

χειρονόμος, ου, (νέμω) moving the hands regularly and significantly, so gesticulating: δ χ. the pantomimists of the Romans.

χειρόνωος, Adv. from χείρων, worse.

χειροπέδη, ἡ, and in *LXX.*, -όπεδον, τό, a hand-cuff.

χειροπλάστος, ου, (πλάσσω) formed by hand.

χειροπληθής, ἐς, (πλήθω) filling the hand, as large as can be held in the hands, *alios Xen. An.* 3. 3, 17, κορη *Theocr.* 25. 63.

χειροπληθαίος, αία, αίος, = foreg.

χειροπόδης, ου, δ, (πόδς) poet. for χειρόπους, with chapped feet, Alcae. 6, cf. χειρᾶς—

χειροποιέω, ἡ, ἴστω, to do, make or perform with hands, Soph. Tr. 891, in Med. Hence

χειροποίητος, ου, made by hand, hence artificial, σκήπτρον, ἁλμυρὸν Hdt. 1. 195, 2. 149: φλῆξ χ., opp. to ἀπὸ ταυτοῦτον, a fire that was made on purpose, Thuc. 2. 77. Adv. —τως, Polyb.

χειροποίητος, ου, (ποίη) wrought by hand.

χειροποιία, ἡ, (ποίη) work of hand. Hence

χειροποιία, τῆς, sub. lepd, a holiday of workmen and artisans.

χειρόπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τῆς, gen. ποδός, (χειρᾶς, ποὺς) having chapped feet, like γαργύπος.

χειρορρέκτης, ου, δ, (ρέω) = χειρορρύς, Hesych.

χειροσίδηρον, τό, Dim. from σῖ.

χειροσίδηρον, τό, for σιδῆρᾶ χ., a hook or grapple. [†]

χειροσίδων, τό, (σίφων) a hand-syringe. [†]

χειροσκόπος, ὁ, ἡ, δ, belonging to a χειροσκόπος or his art, skilled therein.

χειροσκόπος, ου, (σκοπέω) inspecting the hand, a fortune-teller, like χειρόμαντις. II. counting the hands in voting, Suid.

χειροσόφος, ου, also χειρσόφος, skilled with the hands, esp. gesticulating well: hence = χειρόνομος.

χειροστροφόν, τό, (στροφῆ) an instrument of torture for twisting the hands or arms.

χειροτένω, ουτος, δ, ἡ, (τένω) with long outstretched arms, epith. of the crab, Batr. 299.

χειρότερος, ἑας, ερον, poet. Compar. for χεῖρων, II. 15. 513, 20. 436, and Hes.

χειροτεύκτος, ου, (τεύχω) wrought by hand.

χειροτέχνη, ἡ, ἴστω, to be a χειροτέχνης. Hence

χειροτέχνημα, ατος, τό, the work of a χειροτέχνης, handicraft.

χειροτέχνης, ου, δ, (τέχνη) a handicraftsman, artisan, Hdt. 2. 167, Ar. Plut. 533, 617, Thuc., etc.; χ. ιατροῦς a chirurgeon, surgeon, Soph. Tr. 996, ubi v. Herm., cf. Foëx. Oec. Hipp. Hence

χειροτεχνία, ἡ, handicraft, art, Plat. Rep. 547 D, 590 C.

χειροτεχνικός, ὁ, ἡ, (χειροτέχνης) belonging to handicraft or a handicraftsman, skilful, χειροτεχνικῶτατος Ar. Vesp. 1276: ἡ —κῆς, sub. τέχνη, = χειροτεχνία, Plat. Polit. 259 C, Phil. 55 D. Adv. —κῶς.

χειροτόμος, δ, = χειροτέχνης.

χειροτόμητος, ου, (τέμνω) cut or cut out with the hand.

χειροτονέω, ἡ, ἴστω, (χειροτόνος) to stretch out the hand, esp. for the purpose of giving one's vote in the Athenian ἐκκλησία, hence c. acc., to vote for, elec. Ar. Ach. 598, Av. 1571, etc.; χ. τινα στρατηγόν Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 11, Isocr. 169 D: χειροτονείσθαι was opp. to λαγχάνειν, as election to appointment by lot, χειροτονήβη ἡ λαχόν Plat. Polit. 300 A, cf. Aeschin. 15. 11: sometimes c. acc. rec., to vote for a thing, Ar. Eccl. 297, Isocr. 157 A. II. in Eccl. also to lay hands on, ordain.

χειροτονήτεον, verb. Adj., one must vote, Ar. Eccl. 266.

χειροτονήτης, ου, δ, a voter, an elector.

χειροτονήτος, ὁ, ἡ, verb. Adj., chosen, elected by show of hands, Aeschin. 57. 23: ἀρχή χ. an elective magistracy, Id. 3. 35, 16. 6, etc.

χειροτονία, ἡ, a stretching out of hands, esp. at Athens, a voting or electing by show of hands, Thuc. 3. 49; χειροτονίαν μνηστῆρυν to court or seek election, Isocr. 162 A: χ. τοῖς δῆμῳ election by the people, Dinarch. 105. 45. II. a vote, Lat. suffragium, Plat. Legg. 659 B: also collectively, the votes, Lat. suffragia, οἷς ἂν ἡ πλειότης χ. ἡ Ib. 755 D.

III. in Eccl. also imposition of hands, ordination thereby.

χειροτόνος, ου, (τέμνω) stretching out the hands, praying with outstretched hands, Aesch. Theb. 172.

χειροτριβέω, ἡ, ἴστω, (τριβω) to rub with the hands, handle much and often. Hence

χειροτριβής, ὁ, steadiness in operations, medical practice, χειροτριβὴς ἀρεμότης Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

χειροτύττης, ἑς, (τύττω) striking with the hands; χ. πάταγος a loud clapping of hands, Mel. 60.

χειρουργία, ἡ, ἴστω, (χειρουργός) to do with the hand, execute, esp. to do acts of violence, χ. τι Thuc. 8. 69, cf. Aeschin. 43. 30.

2. to make by hand, build, Plat. Criti. 117 C. 3. to have in hand, pursue practically, e. g. of music, to play on an instrument, to perform, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 1. 4. to do by oneself without help, like αὐτουργία, Antipho 113. 34, cf. Lob. Phryn. 120. II. of surgeons, to operate. III. = χειρονομέω. Hence

χειρουργία, ατος, τό, a work done by hand, handicraft, a word used by Gorgias, Plat. Gorg. 450 B, ubi v. Schol.

χειρουργία, ἡ, (χειρουργία) a working by hand, practice of a handicraft or art, opp. to γνῶσις the theory, Plat. Polit. 259 E.

II. a handicraft or art, as carpentry, painting, etc., Ib. 258 D, 277 C: a trade, business, Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 1. 1.

2. esp. the art of chirurgery, surgery. Hence

χειρουργικός, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to a work of hand, adapted for or inclined thereto, practical, τὸ χ. μέρος τῆς μουσικῆς the practical part of music, i. e. execution, Plut.

II. esp. belonging to or suited for a surgeon or surgery, surgical: ἡ —κῆς, sub. τέχνη, surgery, Diog. L. 3. 85, who characterises it by τέμνειν καὶ κατεῖν. Adv. —κῶς.

χειρουργός, ὄν, (*έργω) working or doing by hand, practising a handicraft or art, c. gen., χ. τῆς μουσικῆς, τῆς γραμμικῆς.

II. esp. δ χειρουργός an operating medical man, a chirurgeon, surgeon.

χειρόρρηστος, ου, skilful or practised with the hand, Iambl.

χειρόρρητος, ου, maimed in the hand, Hippon. 100.

χειρόω, ἡ, ἴστω, (χείρ) to take in hand, handle, treat, χειροῦν πρὸς βίαν Ar. Vesp. 443; and the word seems always to have a collat. notion of violence: hence usu., to get into one's hands or power, to master, subdue a person or place, Hdt. 1. 211, 2. 70: but more usu. as Dep. med. in same signif., e. g. Hdt. 4. 103, 164, Soph. Phil. 92, Eur., etc.: to take, take prisoner, τῷδ' Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 26: —but χειροῦμαι is also a Pass., to be mastered, subdued, etc., Aesch. Pr. 353, Eur. El. 1168; so ar. ἐχειρώθη Hdt. 3. 120, 145, etc., and Soph., perf. ἐχειρώμαι, and Thuc. 5. 96; κεχειρωμένοι ἄγειν to lead captive, Aesch. Theb. 326.

χείρωμα, ατος, τό, that which is done by hand, τὸνμοχλὸς χειρώματα drink-offerings to the dead poured by one's own hand, Aesch. Theb. 1022.

II. that which is brought into hands, i. e. mastered or subdued, a conquest, Aesch. Ag. 1326.

2. esp. a deed of violence, θανάσιμὸν χειρώματα Soph. O. T. 560.

χείρων, δ, ἡ, neut. or, gen.onos; poet. dat. pl. χερσίνοςσι, Pind. N. 8. 38: —Ep. χεῖρων, or, gen.onos: Dor. χερῶν: poet. also χειρότερος, χερειότερος (v. sub voce.) irreg. Compar. of κακός, formed from *χέρης, q. v. i. —worse, meaner, inferior, Hom., etc.: the notion of comparison sometimes almost disappears, esp. c. negat., as, οὐ τι χείρων ἐν ὧρ δειπνόν ἐλέσθαι 'tis not ill to take one's meal in season, Od. 17. 176, cf. 23. 262; so too in Prose, οὐ χείρων (ἐστὶ) 'tis well, Ar. Eq. 37, and freq. in Plut., Schäf. Jul. p. xiii, cf. ἡμῶν: —δ χείρων, οἱ χείρωνες men of lower degree, opp. to δ κρείσσων or ἀμείνων, οἱ κρείσσοις etc., Eur. Bacch. 422, Xen., etc.; so too, τὰ χείρωνα Soph. Fr. 204, Eur. Supp. 196: —ἐπὶ τὸ χείρων τρέπεσθαι, κλῖνειν to fall off, get worse, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4, Mem. 3. 5, 13: χείρων ἐστὶ τινι his condition is worse, Id. An. 7. 6, 4 and 301.

II. χείρων, as Adv., like Lat. pejus, worse, Plat., Xen., etc.

B. Superl., χερειστός, ὁ, or, worst, Lat. pessimus, Plat., etc.: esp. οἱ χερειστοὶ men of lowest degree, Lys. 92. 4, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 32.

Χείρων, ουος, δ, Cheiron, one of the Centaurs, son of Cronos and Philura, a famous soothsayer and chirurgeon, teacher of Aesculapius, Achilles, Jason, etc., II., and Hes. (No doubt from χείρ, in signif. of χειρουργός II.)

χειρωνάκης, ου, δ, rarer form for χειρωναξ, Hipp., v. Lob. Paral. 181.

χειρωναντικός, ὁ, ἡ, belonging to handicrafts or a handicraftsman, Plat. Ax. 368 B: from

χειρωναξ, ακτος, δ, (not χειρωναξ, Lob. Phryn. 674), one who is master of his hand, i. e. one who uses it much, a handicraftsman, artisan, like δημιουργός, Hdt. 1. 93, 2. 141: as Adj., πᾶς δ, χ. λέως Soph. Fr. 724, cf. Foëx. Oec. Hipp.

II. in gen. one who does or deals in a thing, esp. as a trade, τῷδ' ἐχειρωνακτες λόγῳ, i. e. soothsayers, Eur. Phil. 6. Hence

χειρωναξία, ἡ, Ion. ἰη, *work by hand, handicraft, trade*, Hdt. 2. 167, Aesch. Fr. 45.

χειρωναξίον, τό, a *tax paid by handicraftsmen, a tax on labor*, Arist. Oecon. 2. 1, 6.

Χειρώνιος, ον, *Chironian, of or from Cheiron*, X. ἔλκος a malignant sore.

Χειρώνις, ἰδος, ἡ, (Χειρῶν) βίβλος X. i. e. a medical book, Anth. 9. 79, Hes. (χειρῶν) a *subduing*, Ep. Plat. 332 A.

χειρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χειρῶν) *able to subdue*: ἡ—κῆ, or τὸ—κόν, *skill in subduing or taming*, Plat. Soph. 219 D, 221 B, 223 B.

χειρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., *subdued*: to be subdued.

χείρωμα, fuit. of χωνάδων, q. v. sub fin., as πέσιμα of πάσχα.

χείω, Ep. for χέω, to pour, Hes. Th. 83.

χέλιον, τό,=χέλυν, the shell of a tortoise or crab.

χελύς, ἑως, δ,=χέλυσ, Hesych.

χελιδό, irreg. voc. of χελιδών, as if from a nom. χελιδῶ, Simon. 118, ap. Ar. Av. 111.

χελιδόνεως, ω, ἡ, the tree which bore the χελιδόνια σῦκα, ap. Ath. 75 D.

χελιδόνιος, ον, v. sub χελιδόνιος.

χελιδόνιος, ον, δ, (χελιδών) a kind of tunny-fish, Diph. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 356 F: also a serpent.

2. χ. ἱχθύς the northern fish, a constellation.

II. the spring wind, Favonius, because the swallows come with it, Plin., cf. ὀρνίθας.

III. as Adj., pecul. fem. of χελιδόνιος.

χελιδονίδεως, ἑως, δ, (χελιδών) a young swallow.

χελιδονίζω, f. ἰσω, Att. ἰω, (χελιδών) to twitter like a swallow, hence=βαρβαρίζω, Aesch. Fr. 397, cf. χελιδών 1. fin.

2. to go about singing the swallow-song, and begging, cf. χελιδόνισμα.

χελιδόνιον, τό, swallow-wort, celandine, of which there were two kinds, χ. κινάνιον (or γλαυκόν), Theocr. 13. 41; and χλωρόν, Pollian. Epigr.—Strictly neut. from

χελιδόνιος, ἰα, ὡν, also os, or Diosc. (χελιδών) of, from or belonging to the swallow, like the swallow, esp. colored like the swallow's throat, i. e. reddish-brown: hence, σκαῖ or ἰσκάδες

χελιδόνια a kind of fig of a rusty or reddish brown, Ath. 652 E: also, χελιδόνια (sc. σῦκα) Ar. Fr. 476; and so χελιδόνεια, 7.igen. Bacch. 1. 2: also epith. of a serpent and of a stone of this color, Plin.; and of the common hare, Ath.

χελιδόνις, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for χελιδών, Jac. A. P. p. 266.

χελιδόνισμα, στος, τό, (χελιδονίζω) the swallow-song, an old popular song at the return of the swallows, while the Rhodian boys went about singing in the month Boëdromion, and afterwards begged, cf. Ar. Av. 1410, sq.: one of the kind has been preserved to us by Athen. 360 C, emended by Ilgen, Opusc.

Phil. 1. p. 165: a similar song is still popular in Greece, Favriel Chants de la Grèce, 1. p. xviii; cf. κορωνίζω.

χελιδονιστής, σῖ, δ, (χελιδονίζω) one who goes about singing the swallow-song and begging, cf. foreg.

χελιδών, ἄνος, ἡ, the swallow, Od. 21. 411., 22. 240, Hes. Op. 566, Hdt., etc.—an irreg. vocat. χελιδῶ, q. v., as if from a nom. χελιδῶς the Gramm. also quote an Aeol. vocat. χελιδών, cf. Jac. A. P. p. lxvii. The twittering of the swallow was proverb. of barbarous tongues by the Greeks, cf. χελιδονίζω, and v. Blomf. Agam. 1017, Dind. Ar. Av. 1631:—proverb., ἡ χελιδών ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 15.

II. the flying-fish, exocoetus volitans or evolans Lin., Ephipp. Kvδ. 1. 5.

III. the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot, Schneid. Xen. Eq. 1. 3: inaccurately explained by Hesych. τό κοῖλον τῆς δ' αλῆς.

2. the like part of a dog's foot.

3. a hollow above the bend of the elbow. (χελιδών is no doubt the same as Lat. *hirsutum*,—χ being=h, and λ changing into r.)

χελλαρίς, ου, δ, a sea-fish, Ath.; prob.=μύλλος.

χελλύσσω, v. χελύσσω.

χελών, ἄνος, δ, and χελμών, ἄνος, δ, v. χελών.

χελών, Lacon. for χελύα, χελύσσω.

χελυδρος, δ, (χέλυσ, ὕδωρ) an amphibious serpent, Nic. Th. 411, sq.

χελυκόνης, ον, (χέλυσ 1. 1) resounding with tortoise shell, φόρυγξ Orph.

χελυνάω, also σχαλυνάω, (χελύνη)=χλευάω, φλυαρέω.

χελύνειον, τό,=χέλυσ 11, Hipp. [ῥ]

χελύνη, ἡ, (χελίος) the hip, χ. ἐσθιεν ὑπ' ὀργῆς Ar. Vesp.

1083; ὑπερῶα χ. the upper-lip, Joseph.

II.=χέλυσ 11.

III. Aeol. for χελώνη. [ῥ]

χελώνιον, τό, Dim. from foreg.

II. the chest,=χέλυσ 111.

χελυνόειδης, ου, δ, (χέλυσ, οἶδω) with swollen lips.

χελών, τό, tortoise-shell: from

ΧΕΑΤ' Σ, ἰος, ἡ, like χελώνη, a tortoise, Lat. *testudo*, and as Hermes made the first lyre by stretching strings on its shell (which acted as a sounding-board), h. Hom. Merc. 33, hence

2. the lyre itself made thereof, as in Lat. *testudo* was used, h. Hom. Merc. 25, 153, Eur. Alc. 449.

II. the arched breast, the chest, from its likeness of shape to the back of a tortoise, Eur. El. 837, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χελύσκιον, τό, (χελύσσω) a slight cough, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χελύσμα, στος, τό, (χέλυσ) a sheathing to cover the lower part of a ship, like the shell of a tortoise, Theophr.

χελύσσω, usu. as Imper. med., χελύσσομαι, Att. ἔπτομαι: f. ὕσσομαι: (χέλυσ 11)—to cough up, expectorate, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: like χρέμπτωμαι:—Lyc. has also the form χελλύσσω. [ῥ Nic. Al. 81.]

χελών, Ion. for foreg.

χελών, ἄνος, δ, a kind of fish with a long snout, of the genus *κέφαλος*, Lat. *labeo*, Arist. H. A., with v. l. χελών.

II. as Root of χελώνη in Hesych.

χελωνάριον, τό, Dim. from χελώνη, a small tortoise-shell.

2.=χελώνη 111: Hesych. explains it by καλυμνίον. [ῥ]

χελώνειον and χελώνιον, τό, (χελώνη) a tortoise-shell, Plut.: also a crab's shell, like χέλειον and χέλυνον.

II. the arched, convex part of the back: also a spherical mirror: in gen. an arch, vault, convexity.

III. Dim. of χελώνη 11, Vitruv.

IV. χελώνιον, a coin of Tenedos, with a tortoise on it.

χελώνη, ἡ, like χέλυσ, a tortoise, h. Hom. Merc. 42, 48. Hdt. 1. 47, 48: proverb., ἰὼ χελώνη μακράμιν τοῦ δέρματος Ar. Vesp. 429, 1292:—also its shell, Lob. Phryn. 187: hence,

II. like χέλυσ 1. 1, the lyre.

III. as a military term, a pent-house formed of shields overlapping each other as in a tortoise's back, like the Roman *testudo*, esp. used by storming parties in approaching a city's walls: hence in gen. a shed, moveable roof for protecting besiegers and their engines, χ. ἐκλίνη Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7:—freq. with distinctive epithets, χ. χωστρίς,

used to protect sappers and miners, Polyb. 9. 41, 1., 10. 31, 8; κριοφόρος, to cover the battering-ram, Diod.; cf. also γερρο-χελώνη.

IV. a kind of frame or cradle, on which heavy weights were moved by means of rollers underneath, Pappus p. 489: also a stool, footstool, ὑποπόδιον, Sext. Emp.

V. a coin bearing the impress of a tortoise, first coined at Aegina, and then in gen. use throughout Peloponnesus, Hesych. sub v., Poll. 9. 74, Müller Aeginet. p. 95; cf. χελωνέειον 11.

(The Root χελών occurs only in Hesych.) Hence

χελωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a spotted kind of beetle, also κανθαρίς.

χελώνιον, τό, v. sub χελωνέειον.

χελωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ=χελώνη 1. 1, a lyre, Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F.

II. οὐρανός, ἡ, a stool.

III. a threshold, LXX.

χελωνίτης, ου, δ, fem. -ῆτις, ἰδος, (χελώνη) of, from or like a tortoise, of a gem, Plin.

χελωνοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a tortoise.

χελωνοφάγος, ον, (φάγειν) eating tortoises.

χελώνιον, τό, a kind of quail, salted and eaten by the Egyptians, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 393 C.

χεράργα, ἡ=χειράργα, v. Casaub. Pers. 5. 58, Heind. Hor. Sat. 2. 7, 15.

χέραδος, τό, like χεράς, and χερμάς, the sand, gravel and rubbish, brought down by rivers, like φορντός, ἴλυσ χεράδος περιχέως 11. 21, where however some old Gramm. wrote it χεράδος as genit. from sq., dependent on ἄλυσ.

χεράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a heap of stones, gravel, etc.: esp. the deposit of a river, sand, stones, gravel, etc., Pind. P. 6. 13, cf. foreg., and χερμάς, χερμαδίων. (Usu. deriv. from χεῖρ, as if a stone which the hand can grasp: better, as others, akin to χέρρος and ἔρρος, with the radic. notion of hard: cf. the kindred words χερμάς, χερμαδίων, etc.)

χέρεια, v. sub χέρρος.

χειρσιότερος, ἑρα, ερον, poet. esp. Ep. Compar. for sq., 11. 2. 248., 12. 270.

χέρειων, δ, ἡ, neut. χέρειον, gen. ονος, v. sub χέρειων.
χέρεσσι, rare poet. dat. pl. from χεῖρ for χερσὶ, Hes.

χέρηα, v. sub χέρης.

χέρηρης, es, gen. εος, (χεῖρ, *ἔρω) *fitting together with the hand*.
*χέρης, an old Positive which most prob. furnishes the irreg. Compar. χέρειαν and χέρειαν, το καὶος, cf. ἀπειλαν from *Ἀπης: the following cases occur in Hom., dat. χέρηι (or χερσὶ) Il. i. 80, acc. χέρηα Il. 4. 400, nom. pl. χέρηες Od. 15. 324, acc. neut. χέρηα Il. 14. 382 (for which however Wolf in Od. 18. 229, 20. 310, still writes χέρηα). But in all these passages the word seems to have a *comparative* signif., as, *νὺν γέλυστο εἰς χέρηα μάχη ἀγορῇ δὲ μέλειο* Il. 4. 400 (where the gen. follows); *οἰδ' ἔτι, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδρόσωνι χέρης* Od. 15. 324; *ἐσθλά τε καὶ τὰ χέρηα* Od. 18. 229, 20. 310; but above all, *ἐσθλά μὲν ἐσθλὰς εἶδνε, χέρηα δὲ χέρηον δόσκειν*, where ἐσθλά, ἐσθλός and χέρηα χέρηον are evidently correlative.—Thus no real example with positive signif. remains, notwithstanding the opinion of Buttm. *Ausf. Gr.* § 68. 2: and prob. it was really a Compar. in signif. from the first, being prob. originally = χέριος, *superioris, subjecti, subordinati, inferiori* to another:—its connexion with χερῆς is far-fetched; for this word belongs to χήρος, χηρεύω.

χέρηων, ov, gen. ονος, Dor. for χέρειων.

χεριάριος, ov, δ, = χερήρης, Pind. P. 5. 47. [ἀ]

χεριάφνης, es, gen. εος, (φύω) *mixed or kneaded by hand*, Anth.

χέρμα, atos, τό, = the more usu. χερμάδιον and χερμάς. (v. sub χερμάς.)

χερμάδιον, τό, (χερμάς) *a stone, large pebble*, such as were used for missiles, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Il.); usu. of great size, so that they are called *μεγάλα* Il. 11. 265, 541, etc., *ἀνδραχθεῖα* Od. 10. 121; and see the description in Il. 5. 302., 20. 285. (Not a Dim. from χερμάς, but neut. from sq.) [ἀ]

χερμάδιος, ov, of the kind, shape or size of a χερμάς, *μολύββαια χερμάδιον* leaden balls for throwing, Luc. *Lexiph.* 6. [ἀ]

χερμάω, f. δσω, to throw χερμάδες, esp. to throw them out of a field, and so clear it for cultivation, Hesych.

χερμάς, δδος, ἡ, (χεῖρ) *a stone, large pebble*, esp. for throwing or slinging, *a sling-stone*, Pind. P. 3. 86: also of the pebbles on the sea-beach: on the other hand, Lyc., 20, 616, has it of *large blocks of rock*, so that the size is indefinite; however cf. χερμάδιον. (χερμάς is formed from χερμάς, by inserting μ: the deriv. from χεῖρ, which makes it *a stone so large as to fit the hand*, is very dub.; v. sub χερμάς.)

χερμαστήρ, ἦρος, δ, (χερμάω) *a slinger*, χ. *βυός* the leather of a sling, out of which the stone was thrown, Anth.

χερνάς, ἄτος, δ, also paroxyt. χερνάς, Dor. for χερνός.

χερνής, ἦτος, or -ῆς, ἦτος, δ, *one who lives by his hands, a day-laborer*, like πένης, hence also *a poor, needy man*:—also as Adj., poor, needy, Eur. El. 205.—The accent is given by Hesych. χερνός, by Arcad. 96. 7 χερνός, and that of γυνῆς favors the latter:—a fem. χερνήσσα in Arcad. l. c. (Acc. to Hesych. from χέρνα poverty, akin to χήρος, χηρεύω, and to Lat. *carere*: but acc. to Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 12, δ *ἀπὸ τῶν χερῶν* (ζών.)

χερνήτης, ου, δ, = foreg., *δωρ* χ. Simon. 99, Aesch. P. 893.

χερνήτικος, ἡ, ov, belonging or proper to a poor man or day-laborer: τὸς χ. the poorest class of day-laborers, Arist. Pol.

χερνήτις, ῖδος, fem. from χερνήτης, *a workwoman*, esp. a woman that spins for daily hire, γυνὴ χ. Il. 12. 433.

χερνήτωρ, ορος, δ, poet. for χερνήτης.

χερνήβιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Ar. Fr. 298, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 376: *a chamber-pot*, Ptoec. Oec. Hipp. [v]

χερνήβιον, τό, (χεῖρ, νῖζω, νίπτω) *a vessel for water to wash the hands or for holy water*, *a hand-basin*, Il. 24. 304: χερνήβιον and χερνήβιον are the Prose forms.—The form χερνήβιος, δ, only in Ael.

χερνίμια, atos, τό, *a washing of the hands with holy water*.

χερνίπτομαι, f. ψομαι, as Med., (χεῖρ, νῖζω, νίπτω) —to wash one's hands with holy water, esp. before sacrifice, Il. 1. 449: in gen. to sprinkle with holy water, purify thereby, esp. for sacrifice, *χαλῆν* Eur. I. T. 607, cf. Theodorid. Ep. 6. 3.—The Act. χερνήπτω, to sacrifice, only in Lyc. 184. Hence χερνήπτιον, τό, = χερνήβιον, Philen. Lex. 286. p. 200. χερνήπτω, f. ψω, v. sub χερνήπτομαι.

χερνίτης, ου, δ, (λίθος) *a stone like ivory*, Theophr. [Γ]

χερνίβι, ἰβος, ἡ, (χεῖρ, νῖζω, νίπτω) *the holy water with which the hands were washed*, esp. before a meal, a sacrifice or any religious rite, oft. in Od., but always in acc. χερνίβια, which remained the most common case in use of the sing.: but the nom. occurs in Aesch. Eum. 656; the gen. χερνίβιος in Soph. Fr. 708, Ar. Lys. 1129, Lysias 108. 1; the dat. χερνίβι in Ar. Av. 897, Thuc. 4. 97: cf. *κατάρχω* 1. 2.

II. in plur. χερνίβες *purifications with holy water*, Lat. *malluiviae*, and oft. much like the sing., Eur. Or. 1602, Phoen. 662, etc.: *the use of holy water*, hence, *ἐργεσθαι χερνίβιον* to be excluded thereby, as was done with those who were defiled by bloodshed, Dem. 505. 14, 618. 7: χερνίβια *μένειν* to allow it, Soph. O. T. 240; χερνίβιον *κοινωνός* a partaker therein, i. e. an inmate of the same house or companion at table, Aesch. Ag. 1037: they did not enter the house after a funeral before purification therewith, cf. Eur. Alc. 100. (Suid. with other Gramm. prefers the paroxyt. accent χερνίβια, χερνίβι, and so Dind. in Ar.: but Herm. Eur. H. F. 924, after Ath. 409 B, makes it paroxyt. χερνίβια, etc.)

χεροκένως, Adv. (χεῖρ, κενός) *with empty hands*, LXX.

χερομυστής, es, = χερομυστός, q. v.

χερόννητος, ἡ, poet. for χερσόννητος, Ap. Rh.

χερόνπιτρον, τό, = χερσόνπιτρον.

χερόσπηλθής, es, poet. for χερσοληθής.

χερόσπληκτος, ov, (χεῖρ, πλήσσω) *stricken by or with the hand*, Soph. Aj. 631.

χερός, Ion. and poet. gen. from χεῖρ, for χερρός.

χερόννητος, ἡ, Att. for χερσόννητος, q. v. So, for all words formed from it, v. sub χερσ—

χερός, Att. for χερρός, q. v.

χερσαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, also os, ov (χέρσος) *from or of dry land, living or found thereon*, e. g. *δρυϊνός* χ., opp. to *λυμναῖος*, Hdt. 7. 119; *ζῶν* χ., opp. to *θαλάσσια* and *περινὴ*, Id. 2. 123; also of landmen, as opp. to seamen, Eur. Andr. 458, Thuc. 7. 67: ἡ χ. πόλις *an inland city*, as opp. to a sea-port, Plat. Legg. 704 B:—metaph. *χερσαῖον κύμα στρατοῦ* Aesch. Theb. 64.

II. ἡ χερσαῖος, as Subst., = χερσόννητος, Lyc. 534.

χερσεῖα, ἡ, *a lying waste, uncultivated state*: from χερσένω, (χέρσος) *intr. to lie waste or barren*, Xen. Oec. 5. 17, 16. 5: also in pass. form, Plut. 2. to abide on dry land, *live thereon*, Soph. ap. Hesych. (Fr. 417). II. transit. to place or leave on dry land, Eur. Polyid. 1. 3.

χερσμαχία, ἡ, f. l. in Plat. Legg. 633 B, for τὰς χερσὶ μάχαις, cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.

χερσίντος, ἡ, ov, = χερσαῖος.

χερσόβιος, ov, living on dry land, opp. to *λυμναῖος*.

χερσοειδής, es, (eldos) *like dry land, looking like land*, Dion. H. II. *like waste land*: barren, waste.

χερσόθεν, Adv. (χέρσος) *from dry land*, as opp. to sea, Eur. Heracl. 429, Hel. 1269: *from the earth or ground*, as opp. to water, Pind. O. 2. 131.

χερσόθι, Adv. (χέρσος) *on dry land*, Anth.

χερσομένω, f. ἦσω, (χέρσος, μαινομαι) *to run wild, like waste land*.

χερσοννέ, Adv. (χέρσος) *to or on dry land*, Il. 21. 238.

χερσοννησία, f. δσω, Strab., and χερσονησίω, f. ἴσω, Polyb., Att. χερρον—, to form a χερσόννητος or peninsula.

χερσοννήσιος, αἰα, ov, Att. χερρον—, (χερσόννητος) *of, from or like a peninsula, peninsular*: esp. of the Thracian Chersonese.

χερσοννήσιος, ov, δ, Att. χερρον—, a dweller in the Chersonese, Xen. Hell. 1. 3. 10.

χερσοννησίδως, es, = χερσονησείδης, very dub.

χερσοννησίτης, ου, δ, Att. χερρον—, = χερσονησίτης, v. l. Xen. Hell. 3. 2. 8.

χερσοννησείδης, es, Att. χερρον—, (eldos) *like a peninsula, peninsular*, of Mount Athos, Hdt. 7. 22: from

χερσόννητος, ἡ, Att. χερσόννητος, poet. also χερσόννητος in Ap. Rh., (χέρσος) *a land-island*, i. e. a peninsula, Hdt. 4. 12:—at Athens the long strip of Thrace that runs along the Hellespont was esp. called *The Chersonese or Peninsula*; the Crimea was also called the *Tauric Chersonese*, first in Hdt. 4. 99.

χερσονησίδως, es, Att. χερρον—, contr. for χερσονησείδης.

χέρσος, ἡ, also δ, Att. χέρπος, dry land, land, as opp. to water: but usu. as opp. to the sea, oft. in Hom.: χέρσον ἰκέσθαι for χέρσονδε, Od. 9. 486; ποτὶ χέρσον to land, ἐπὶ χέρσῳ, ἐν χέρσῳ etc.: in Hom. always as Subst., though the gender cannot be determined, and mostly so in Att. Poets: Pind. however has it as fem., Fr. 45. 15, and so Aesch. Supp. 31.—but post-Hom.,

II. also as Adj., χέρσος, ον, dry, firm, of land, Hdt. 2. 99: χέρσος Εὐρώπα the main-land of Europe, Pind. N. 4. 115: 80, ἐν κόνιᾳ χέρσῳ, opp. to πόντῳ Ib. 9. 103. 2. dry, hard, barren, σφόδρα γῇ καὶ χέρσος Soph. Ant. 25: 1 waste, barren, usu. of lands, Hdt. 4. 123: χέρσα waste places, Aesch. Fr. 192: also metaph. of women, Soph. O. T. 1502.

3. c. gen., barren, destitute of, πρὸς χέρσῳ ἡλαιομάκτων Eur. El. 325. (Akin to χήρος, ξερός, ξηρός, σχερός, σχηρός, χερὰς, χοιρὰς, χέρμα, χερμὺς etc.) Hence χερσόμοιρα, as Pass., to be left dry and waste, of land, γῇ κε-χερσάμεν Plut.

χέρσυνδρος, δ, an amphibious serpent, Nic.

χερσύνω=χερσάω.

χερσύνῃς, ες, (χέρσος, εἶδος) contr. for χερσσειδής.

χερσύνδιον, τό, Dim. from χεῖρ, a little hand or arm, Mosch. 1. 13. χερσῆς, ἄνθρωπος, δ, (χέζω) one who goes to stool: also written παροχτὴ χερσῆς.

χεσάω, Desiderat. from χέω, to go to stool, Lat. *caecaturio*, like χε(γ)νιάω, Ar. Eg. 888, Nub. 295.

χεσφονέω, (χέζω, φωνή) to use obscene language.

χεῖται, χεύω, χεύε, Ep. inf., 3 plur., and 3 sing. aor. I of χέω, Hom.

χεῖμα, ατος, τό, (χέω). That which is poured: hence 1. a gush, flood, stream, χεῖμα κασσινέοιο Il. 23. 561: Σκαμνίδρον χεῖματά ἱε streams, Pind. N. 9. 94: and so freq. in Trag., both in sing. and plur. 2.=σπονδή, that which is poured in honor of the gods, a drink-offering, Lat. *libatio*. II. that into which water is poured, a basin, bowl, Hdt. 1. 51: elsewh. χουῖς.—Poet. word.

χεῖω, Ep. pres. for χέω, prob. only found in compds. κατα-χέομαι and περιχέομαι, cf. περιχέω but the fut. and Epic aor. of χέω are of this form, v. sq.

ΧΕΩ, fut. χέωσα, and perh. sometimes χέω, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 638: Att. aor. I χέω, inf. χέω, imperat. χέων, χέτω, med. χεύμεν: pt. κεύχου, pass. κεύχεται: aor. pass. ἐχέθη [ε], but later also ἐχέθη, which form has often been ignorantly changed into ἐχέθη, Lob. Phryn. 731.—Of these (strictly Att.) tenses Hom. uses pres. and impf. act. and med., always uncontr., except χεῖσθαι in Od. 10. 518: 3 pl. aor. ἐχέαν only in Il. 24. 799: pt. and plupl. pass. more freq.: aor. pass. only in compds., except 3 opt. χυθεῖσθαι in Od. 19. 550. Further, Hom. oft. has the merely Ep. aor. ἐχέω, with and without augm., χεύε, χεῖται, inf. χεῖται, part. χεῖας, imperat. χεύον, conj. χεύων, with and without augm. Il. 7. 336: (the form. of aor. ἐχέωσα, χεῖται, from the usu. fut. χέωσα, now and then still quoted, is prob. not Greek: Ep. med. ἐχέω-αμην, but only in 3 sing. ἐχέωσται, and that in pres. signif., Il. 7. 63, in which Q. Sm. imitates him, but from the synecp. aor. pass. ἐχέμην [ε], only in 3 sing. and pl. χύτο, χύντο, part. χυμένῃ. Lastly the Ep. conj. aor. χέωσ passed into the rare Ep. fut. χέωσ Od. 2. 222. Moreover we find an Ep. pres. χέω in Hes. Th. 83, fut. χέω only in compd. ἐκχέω LXX, and N. T.: on the still later aor. ἐχύσα, χύσαι, v. Lob. Phryn. 725.—Verb. Adj. χυτός.

Radic. signif. to pour. A. strictly of liquids, to pour out; shed, spill, ὄδωρ, ὄλον, δακρυ, δάκρυα, oft. in Hom.; Zeus χεῖα ὄδωρ, i. e. he makes it rain, Il. 16. 385; 80, χεῖται χύματα, and in Il. 12. 281 absol. χεῖται, where however παράμην is in the line before. 2. to make fluid or liquid, to melt, fuse. II. Pass.

to pour, flow, stream, gush forth, δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντο Od. 4. 523; Pt. 23. 385. 2. to become liquid, melt, dissolve, τὰ κε-χυμένα, opp. to τὰ συνεστώτα, Plat. Tim. 66 C; 80, of the ground in spring, like Lat. *resolvi, lacari*, Xen. Oec. 16. 12.

III. Med. to pour for oneself, esp. of drink-offerings to the dead, which in Hom. were of honey, wine, and water, poured at thrice, χορὴ χεῖσθαι νεκτέσσι Od. 10. 518, 11. 26: 80 too, χοὰς χεῖσθαι Hdt. 7. 43, cf. χοή.

B. also very f. eq. of solids, to pour or shoot out, shed, scatter, φύλλα Il. 6. 147, φύκος Il. 9. 7, ἀφίπτα Od. 2. 354; but καρπὸν χ. in Od. 11. 588, of trees, not to shed their fruit, but to let it hang in profusion—esp. like χέω, to throw out earth, so as to form a mound, etc., σήμα χ. Il. 24. 799, Od. 1. 291, etc.; τύμβον χ. Il. 7. 336, etc.; hence too, θανόντι χυθὲν ἐπὶ γαίᾳ ἐχέαν Il. 23. 256, Od. 3. 258; κόνιν καὶ κεφαλὰς χ. Il. 18. 24, Od. 24. 317:—χ. καλῶμεν χθονὶ to strewn straw on the ground by mowing, Il. 19. 222. 2. χ. δοῦρα to pour or shower spears, Il. 5. 618; 80, in Med., βέκεια χέοντο they showered their arrows, Il. 8. 159, 15. 590. 3. to let fall or drop, ἡνία έραε Il. 17. 619, εἶδατα έραε Od. 22. 20, δέματα ἀπὸ κρατῶν Il. 22. 468; 80, χέειν κρόκος βαρὰς εἰς χθόνα Aesch. Ag. 239, v. sub βαρά. II. Pass. to be thrown, heaped up or massed together, Od. 17. 298, Il. 23. 775, etc. III. esp. of living beings, to pour or stream in a dense mass or throng, Il. 5. 141, etc.; δακρυδέντες χέοντο Od. 10. 415, etc.

C. oft. metaph., esp. of sounds, e.g. of the voice, φωνήν, αὐδὴν Od. 19. 521, Hes. Sc. 396, cf. Th. 83; of wind instruments, πνεῦμα χέων ἐν αὐλοῖς Simon. 72. 8. 2. ἀχλὺν κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν to shed darkness over the eyes, Il. 20. 321; 80, χ. ἡέρα to shed a mist abroad, Od. 7. 15, Il. 17. 270, etc.: χ. ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφαροῖς Il. 14. 165, Od. 2. 395, etc.: κάλλος καὶ κεφαλὴς though we may call them metaphors, are hardly so in the old Od. 23. 156: δόλον ἐπὶ δέματι Od. 8. 282. But these usages, Poets; the voice is with them really a stream, beauty a substance, and so forth, cf. Nitzsch Pref. to Od. p. xiii, sq.—so too, II. in Pass., ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ θάνατος χύτω was shed or spread around him, Il. 13. 544; 80, κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυν' ἀχλὺς Il. 5. 696: but, πάλιν χύτο ἄρ' the mist dissolved or vanished, Od. 7. 143; 80 κέ μιν ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφαροῖσι χυθεῖσθαι Od. 19. 590, ἀμφὶ δεσμοῖς χέοντο Od. 8. 297; φρεῖ ἐπὶ πόντῳ χέοντο (Med. in pass. signif.), Il. 7. 63.

2. ἀμφ' αὐτῷ χυμένῃ θρωόνῃ herself around him, to embrace him, Il. 19. 284, Od. 8. 527: and so in Med., ἀμφὶ φίλον νῦν ἐχέαστο πᾶντις Il. 5. 314.

3. κεχυμένος εἰς τι given up to a thing, e. g. ἐς θάνατον, Lat. *effusus in Venerem*, Luc.; also, πρὸς ἡδονῇ Alciph. but, ἐχέθη οἱ θυμός his mind overflowed with joy, Ar. Rh. 3. 1009. χηλαργός, ὄν, Dor. χάλ-, (χηλή) with fleet hoofs, hence, χ. ἄμματα the racing of fleet horses, Soph. El. 861. II. white-footed.

χηλὰς, δ,=χηλενής, Hesych., cf. Lob. Phryn. 435. χηλώμα, ατος, τό, (χηλέω) that which is netted or plaited, =τό χηλεντόν.

2. a netting-needle, =χηλή.

χηλεντός, εως, ἡ, (χηλέω) a netting.

χηλεντής, οὐ, δ, (χηλέω) a netter, plaiter.

χηλεντός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., netted, plaited, Hdt. 7. 89: from χηλέω, (χηλή III. 2) to net, plait, Enpol. Incert. 110.

χηλή, ἡ, a horse's hoof, Hes. Sc. 62, Eur. Phoen. 42, cf. χηλαργός; χηλαὶ ποδῶν of bull's hoofs, Eur. Bacch. 619, and so Ar. Rh. 2. 667; τὰ δὲ διαχυθῆ καὶ ἀντὶ τῶν δνύχων χηλὰς ἐχουσι Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 30:—but χηλαὶ also of *bird's talons*, Aesch. Pers. 208, Soph. Ant. 1003, Eur. Ion 1208, cf. Phoen. 808; of a wolf's claws, Theocr. Epigr. 6. 4, cf. Eur. Hec. 90; of a crab's claws, as opp. to its feet, Arist. H. A.; the constellation Cancer was called χηλαί, Lat. *Chelae*, Arat., and Cicero.—Cf. δίχηλος, τρίχηλος.

II. a sea-bank or breakwater, Lat. *moles*, stretching out like a claw, Thuc. 1. 63, ubi v. Schol., Xen. An. 7. 1, 17: also of a promontory or a ridge of rocks answering a like purpose, χηλὴ γὰρ τοῦ Πειραιῶς Ἡριότιella Thuc. 8. 90.

III. of various cloven implements; 1. a surgical instrument, a sort of forked probe or pliers, Foets. Oec. Hipp.

2. a netting-needle. 3. the notch of an arrow, γλυφίς, Lat. *crena*.

4. the division of the eyelids when closed in sleep, Hesych. (The later usages of the word therefore all point to the sense of cloven, parted: but little of this appears in the earlier authors. Perhaps the double signif. of the Root XA-, in χανδάνω to hold, keep together, and in χάλω, χάσκω to gape, may account for this, cf. χηλός.)

χηλινός, ἡ, ὄν, =χηλεντός, ἄργος Anacr. 35.

χηλίων, δ, Dim. from χηλή.

χηλός, ὄν, ἡ, (XA-, χανδάνω) a capacious chest, coffer or

cupboard, oft. in Hom., with epith. *καλή, δαυδαλή, περικαλλής, πυκνή*.

χρλώ, *ῥ*, ὥσα, (χρλή III. 2) to net. II. to cleave, notch, Math. Vett. Hence

χρλωμά, ατος, τό, a cleft, notch, like χρλή, Foës. Oec. Hipp. **χρλωπτον**, τό, = χρλή III. 2, from

χρλωτός, ῥ, ὅν, verb. Adj. from χρλώ, netted.

χημέα, ῥ, and **χημευτική**, ῥ, chemistry, v. χυμικός.

χημή, ῥ, (XA-, χάλω) a yawning, gaping. II. the cockle, from its gaping double shell, Lat. *chama*, Arist. H. A.: hence

2. a measure, of about the size of such a shell (cf. κόγχη II.); there was a larger and a smaller kind, Foës. Oec. Hipp., cf. *chama*, and Lob. Phryn. 387.

χημιον, or **χημίον**, τό, Dim. from foregoing.

χημωσις, εως, ῥ, (χημή) an inflammation of the eyes, when the cornea reddens and swells, so as almost to prevent sight, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ΧΗ'N, ὁ, and ῥ, gen. *χηνός*: an irreg. acc. plur. *χένας* in Anth., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 361:—a gander, goose, named from its wide bill, (χην πλαταγίζων καὶ κεχηνός as Eubul. hath it, Xapit. I. 3):

oft. in Hom. in both genders,—the masc. more common in Att.:—*νῆ* or *μὰ τὸν χήνα* was Socrates' oath, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 521. (Prob. from XA-, χάλω, cf. Eubul. I. c.:—with the Dor. *χάν*, compare the Sanscr. *hansa*, Germ. *gans*, our *gander*, as also Lat. *anser*, etc.; the *n* is dropt in Pers. *kay*, Scandin. *gaas*, our *goose*: Pott Et. Forsch. I. 141.) Hence

χηνάλωτις, εκος, ὁ, the fox-goose, an Egyptian species, living in holes, like our sheldrake, *tadorna vulpanser* Linn., Hdt. 2. 72, Ar. Av. 1295.

χηνάριον, τό, Dim. of *χην*, like *χηνίον*, Gramm., cf. *νιητάριον*.

χηνέως, εια, ειον, Ion. *χηνέως*, ῥ, *ον*, (χην) of or belonging to a goose, like one, Lat. *anserinus*, Hdt. 2. 37, Eur. Cress. 13. 4.

χηνάλωψ, ὁ, = *χηνάλωπις*, Hesych.

χηνός, ῥ, *ον*, Ion. for *χηνέως*.

χηνέως, ατος, ῥ, a kind of goose, Plin.

χηνέως, = *χάλω*, dub.

χηνίμα, ατος, τό, (XA-, χάλω) a wide gape, esp. in scorn or mockery.

χηνίδεως, εως, ὁ, (χην) a gosling, Ael.

χηνίδης, εως, ὁ, = foregoing, dub.

χηνίζω, f. *ισα*, (χην) to cackle like a goose, esp. to bring out goose-like notes from the flute, prob. I. Diphil. ap. Ath. 657 E.

χηνίον, τό, Dim. from *χην*, a gosling, small goose.

χηνίος, ια, *ιον*, = *χηνέως*.

χηνίσκος, ὁ, (χην) the end of a ship's stern which turned up like a goose's neck, Luc.

χηνοβασία, ῥ, = *χηνοβοσκία*.

χηνοβοσκίον, τό, a place for feeding geese, goose-pen, Varro: from

χηνοβοσκία, ῥ, (*χηνοβοσκός*) a feeding of geese.

χηνοβοσκίον, τό, = *χηνοβοσκία*.

χηνοβοσκός, ὄν, (Βόσκω) feeding geese, Cratin. Dion. 12.

χηνοβωτία, ῥ, = *χηνοβοσκία*, Plat. Polit. 264 C, with v. l. —*βοτία*.

χηνομεγέθης, es, gen. eos, (μέγας) as large as a goose, Strab.

χηνοπλομάτων, τό, (χην, *pluma*) a bed of goose-feathers, Chrysost.

χηνοτροφός, τό, (τρέφω) = *χηνοβοσκίον*: from

χηνοτροφός, ὄν, (τρέφω) = *χηνοβοσκός*.

χηνιστράω, *χηνιστρώ*.

χηνιστράω, ῥ, (χάλω) a yawning, gaping. Hence

χηνιστρώω, to yawn, gape: metaph. to gape about, loiter.

χηνύς, = foregoing.

χηνώδης, es, (χην, εἶδος) like a goose.

χηνρ, ὁ, gen. *χηνρς*, a hedge-hog, Lat. *her, heres*, cf. *χείρ*. (Akin to *χίρπος*, *χοίρος*, and perh. to Lat. *hirtus*, *hirsutus*.)

χίρα, ῥ, Ion. *χίρη*, v. *χίρος* II.

χίραψ, = *χίρω*, dub.

χίραμβη, ῥ, a kind of muscle, Archil. 47.

χίραμῖς, ἰδος, ῥ, = *χίραμός*. II. a broad, flat kind of muscle, or scallop-shell, used for measuring liquids, Xanth. p. 162; in Hipp. also *χίραμός*, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp., cf. *χημή*.

χίραμόδυντος, ους ὁ, (χίραμός, δύω) one who creeps into holes, Anth. [v, but made long in arsi.]

χίραμθεν, Adv., from or out of holes: from

χίραμός, ὁ, (XA-, χάλω) a hole, cleft, gap, hollow, II. 21, 495, like *χεῖδ*. In later authors, as Ap. Rh., also ῥ *χίραμός*, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 523: we find also the heterog. plur. *τὰ χίραμα*: Hesych. has also *χαράμους*. Only poet. (Akin to *χάρος*.)

χίραμῖς, ἰδος, ῥ, = *χίραμῖς*.

χίραμνος, ἄνος, ὁ, = *χίραμός*, Orph.

χίραντο, poet. 3 pl. aor. I med. of *χάλω*, Ap. Rh.

χίρασσω, = *χίρω*, to make an orphan.

χίραστο, poet. 3 sing. aor. I med. of *χάλω*, II.

χίραφῖς, ἰδος, ῥ, = *sq.*, Nic.

χίραψ, ἄβος, ὁ, a sea-crab, *καράβις*, v. I. for *χίραμβη*, I. c.

II. *χίραψ* = *χίραμῖς* II.

χίρεια, ῥ, (*χίρνω*) widowhood, Thuc. 2. 45.

χίρειος, εια, *ιον*, also os, *ον*, (*χίρος*) widowed, Antim. 90.

χίρευστις, ῥ, = *χίρεια*, LXX: from

χίρνω, (*χίρος*) intr. to be bereaved, c. gen., *νῆστος ἀνδρῶν* X. Od. 9. 124; esp. to be bereaved of a husband or wife, to be widowed, be a widower or widow, Eur. Alc. 1089, Isae. 61. 22, Dem. 867. 4:—hence, to live in solitude, Soph. O. T. 479.

II. transit. to keep in widowhood, Eur. Cycl. 440, cf. *σίφω*.

χίρησις, ῥ, *ον*, Ion. for *χίρειος*.

χίρηα, ῥ, = *χίρεια*.

χίρος, α, *ον*, also os, *ον*, bereaved or bereft, bereft of. . . hence absol. *bereft of a husband or wife*, widowed, *χίρα μέλαρα* Eur. Alc. 862:—in comic phrase of a dish, *widowed*, i. e. without sauce, Sotad. Έγχειλ. I. 26; cf. *ῥοφανός* fin.

II. usu. ῥ *χίρα*, Ion. *χίρη*, a widow, *ἀπέτινεν τινὰ χίρην* II. 2. 484, etc., Soph. Aj. 653: also joined with a Subst., *χίρηα γυναῖκες* II. 2. 289; *μήτηρ χίρη* II. 2. 499. (The Root *XH-*, *XHP-*, occurs in Sanscr. *hā*, *hī* deserere: so that *χίρος*, like *ῥοφανός*, is strictly desalted, left.) Hence

χίροσύνη, ῥ, bereavement, esp. widowhood, in full, *χ. πόσιος* Ap. Rh. Only poet.

χίρω, ὥσα, (*χίρος*) transit. to bereave, strip bare, make desolate, *ἀνείρας* II. 5. 642. 2. c. gen. to bereave of. . . *Ἄργους ἀνδρῶν ἐχρήρω* was bereaved, left destitute of men, Hdt. 6. 83: esp. to bereave of a husband or wife, *γυναῖκα χήρωσας* thou hast made her a widow, II. 17. 36. II. intr. like *χίρνω*, to live in widowhood: to be bereaved or destitute of. . . *τινός* Theogn. 950. Hence

χίρωσις, εως, ῥ, bereavement, widowhood, etc.

χίρωστίς, ὄν, ὁ, (*χίρω*) a collateral relation, heir-at-law in default of issue, usu. in plur., II. 5. 158, Hes. Th. 607. II. = *ῥοφανστής*.

χίρειτε, Dor. contr. for *καὶ ἥσere*, fut. from *ἔμμι*.

χίρεια, ῥ, want, need: from

χίρνω, (*χίρος*) to suffer want, be in want or need: poet.

χίρη, ῥ, (XA-, χάλω) = *κενέω*.

χίρηψ, = *χαρίζω*, E. M.: from

χίρης, *ιος*, Att. eos, ῥ, v. *sq.*

χίτος, eos, τό, want, need, destitution, usu. in dat., *χίτρε τοιοῦτ' ἀνδρῶν* from want or loss of such a man, II. 6. 463; *χίτρε τοιοῦτ' υἱός* II. 19. 324; *χίτρε ἐνευαλόν* Od. 16. 35; *χίτρε λαὸν* H. Ar. 78; *χίτρε συμμάχων* Hdt. 9. 11, (where Gaisford *χίτρε*, Ion. dat. from *χίτης*); *χίτρε οἰκέλων* Plat. Phaedr. 239 D: Timae. also gives *χίτης* as nom. in Plat., but the word seems only to be used in dat. v. Ruhnck. Tim. sub v. Mostly poet., but freq. in late Prose. (From XA-, *χάτος*, *χατέω*, *χαρίζω*.) Hence

χίτοσύνη, ῥ, want, need, destitution, loneliness, Anth.

χίτφά, Dor. for *καὶ ἥφθ*, aor. I pass. from *ἔμμι*, Theocr.

χθαμάλρος, ὁ, *όν*, = *χθαμαλός*, Polyb.

χθαμάλποστις, ὄν, ὁ, (*πέτομαι*) flying low or along the earth, a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, I. c.: from

χθαμάλος, ῥ, *όν*, near the ground, on the ground, low, as opp. to what is high and raised, *χθ. εὐνά* Od. 11. 194; *συνκτεν, flat*, *χθ. χαμαλός* Od. 12. 101, II. 13. 683; *σθ. χαμαλότερα οἰκοδομεῖν* τὸ πρὸς ἔρκρον Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; *χθ. Αἰγυπτος* Theocr. 17. 79, etc.—The use of *χθαμαλός* as an epith. of Ithaca, *αὐτὴ δὲ χαμαλὴ παννερπύστη εἰν ἀλ κείτα* (Od. 9. 25, cf. 10. 106) has puzzled all the Commentators,—but it is only one of the many difficulties in that passage, v. Nitzsch. II. me-

taph. *low, creeping*, Isocr. Epist. 10. 3 Bekk. (From *χαμᾶ*, *χαμηλός*, with *θ* inserted as in *χθές*.) Hence
χθαμαλότης, *πτος*, *ῆ*, *lowness, flatness*.
χθαμαλόφρονος, *ῆ*, (*φρῆν*) a *low, worldly disposition*.
χθαμᾶλός, (*χθαμαλός*) to *make low, to lower, level*, Joseph.
 XΘE'Σ, Adv. like its lengthened form *ἐχθές*, Lob. Phryn. 323.
yesterday, first in h. Hom. Merc. 273, but very frequent in Att.:
πρῶν τε καὶ χθές, also *χθές καὶ πρῶν*, the *other day*, v. sub
πρῶν: so too, *χθές καὶ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ* Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 11: between
 the Art. and Subst., *ῆ* *χθές ὁμολογία*, of *χθές λόγοι* Plat. Soph.
 init., Tim. 26 E, cf. *χθεσινός*, *χθιζός*. (*χθές* is the Sanscr.
hyas, Lat. *hesi, hesiternus*, afterwards. *heri, hesternus*, Germ.
gestern: our *yestr-een, yester-day*: *θ* is inserted, as in *χαμᾶ*,
χθαμαλός. *χθιζός*, *χθιζά*, i takes the place of *ε*.) Hence
χθεσινός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, = *χθιζός*, of *χθῆ*. *ἄνθρωπος ὄν*.. the
 fellow *yesterday* who... Ar. Vesp. 281; τὸ σκόροδον τὸ χθῆ *yester-*
day's onion, Id. Ran. 987.

χθιζά, Adv. from *χθιζός*, q. v.
χθιζίνος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, = *χθεσινός*, Alciph. : from
χθιζός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (*χθές*) Ion. and poet. for *χθεσινός*, of *yesterday*,
δ χθῆ πόνος yesterday's labor, Hdt. 1. 126: but mostly, like
 the Adv. *χθές*, with Verbs, *χθιζός ἔβη* he went *yesterday*, *χθιζός*
ἦλυθε, *χθιζός ἐμυέοντο* etc. Hom.: the neut. *χθιζόν* is also
 used as Adv. = *χθές*, Pl. 19. 195, Od. 4. 656; also τὸ χθιζόν Il.
 13. 745: so in neut. pl. *χθιζά*, *χθιζέ τε καὶ πρῶτα* the *other*
day, lately, like *χθές καὶ πρῶν* Il. 2. 303, cf. *πρῶν*.—*χθιζός*
 and *χθιζίνος* are less Att. than *χθεσινός*, Lob. Phryn. 323.

χθδα, *ῆ*, = *χθών*, and *χθδίνος*, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, = *χθδόνος*, only in Hesych.
χθονήρης, *ες*, = *χθδόνος*, Hesych.
χθδόνος, *ια*, *ιον*, also *ος*, *ον*, (*χθδόν*) in the *earth*, i. e. *under it*,
 like *καταχθδόνος*, Hes. Th. 607, 767, and Trag.:—esp. of the
 gods below, *Zeús χθδόνος*, i. e. *Hades*, Hes. Op. 463; whence of
 noises from beneath the earth it was said *κρυπεί Zeús χθδόνος*,
 Soph. O. C. 1606, cf. Aesch. Pr. 994, Valck. Hipp. 1201:—*θεοὶ*
χθδόνος the gods of the *nether world*, Lat. *Inferi*, Aesch. A.
 89, etc.:—*χθδονία θεά*, i. e. *Demeter and Persephoné*, Hdt.
 6. 134, 7. 153; but also of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 1568:—*χθ*.
Ἐριμύς, as conductor of the dead, Aesch. Co. 124, Soph. El.
 111, Aj. 832.

III. in or of the country, fixed or settled therein,
native, stronger than *ἐγχώριος*, Soph. O. C. 948, Aj. 201.—
 Only poet.

χθονοβρίθης, *ές*, (*βρίθω*) *weighing down the earth*.
χθονογηγής, *ές*, (*γηγέω*) *delighting in earthy things*.
χθονόταπς, *παῖδος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, *earth-born, child of earth*.
χθονόπλαστος, *ον*, (*πλάσσω*) *formed of earth*.
χθονοστειβής, *ές*, (*στειβω*) *treading the earth, on or of earth*,
 opp. to *ὀρᾶνός*, Soph. O. T. 301.

χθονοτρεφής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (*τρέφω*) *nourished by, growing on*
earth, *εδανόν* Aesch. Ag. 1407.

χθύντης, *ο*, *θύντης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, an unintelligible word quoted as
 from Theophr. by Clem. Al., *χθύντην τυνόν μίλας μέλιτα*.
 XΘΔ'N, *ῆ*, gen. *χθύνος*, the *earth, ground*, etc. in Hom., Hes.,
 Pind., and Trag.: *χθύνα δύναι* to go beneath the *earth*, i. e. to
 die, Il. 6. 411, Hes. Sc. 151; 80, *ὅπδ* *χθύνος κεκευνέσθαι* to be
 buried, Aesch. Theb. 588; *κατὰ χθύνος κρύπτην τυνὰ* Soph.
 Ant. 24: but, 2. of *ὅπδ* *χθύνος*, i. e. *those in the shades*
below, Lat. *inferi*, Aesch. Co. 833, Soph. Ant. 65: *αὶ κατὰ*
χθύνος θεά, i. e. the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 249; *εἰς τοὺς χθύνους*
καὶ κατὰ χθύνος τέκοντι Il. 10233; cf. Herm. Eur. Hec. 70.

II. *Earth*, as a goddess, Aesch. Pr. 205, Eum. 6.

III. *a particular land or country*, even when only a city is meant, Trag., v. Valck.
 Phoen. 6, Seidler Eur. Tro. 4.—Merely poet. (Akin, no doubt,
 to *χαμᾶ*, Lat. *humī*, cf. *χθαμαλός* fin.)

χιάω, *ῆ*, = *χεῖδ*, a *turking-hole*.
Χιάω, f. *ᾶω*, (*Χιος*) to *play the Chian*, esp. to imitate the
Chian musician Democritus, Ar. Fr. 558.

χιάζω, f. *ᾶω*, (*χι*) to *mark with χ*, i. e. to *mark as spurious*
 or *suspicious*, v. sub *χ*.

II. to *place or write crosswise*,
 Lat. *decussare*.

III. to *form a thing like a X*: hence of a
 surgeon, to *make a cross-shaped incision*, Chirurg. Vett. Hence
χίασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, the *mark or figure of χ*, which was affixed

to a word or passage to denote that it was spurious. II. τὰ
χίασματα, *cross-pieces of wood*, Math. Vett. [i]

χίασμός, *ὁ*, (*χιάω*) a *marking with a χ*. II. *a crossing*;
 a *cutting crosswise*, Chirurg. Vett.

χιάστος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, verb. Adj., *marked with a χ*. II. *crossed*:
laid, or to be laid crosswise.

χιδρίας, *ὁ*, v. sq.
χιδρόν, τὸ, Alcan. 28, usu. in pl. τὰ *χιδρα* Ar. Eq. 806, Pac.
 595; a *dish of unripe wheaten groats toasted*,—*ἐλφίτα* of
 barley groats:—*πυρὸς χιδρίας* wheat for making this dish, Ar.
 Fr. 548.—Usu. written *χιδρα*.

χιδρῖς, Ion. for *χιάω*. Hence
χιδρῖσμός, *ὁ*, Ion. for *χιασμός*.

χιδεύω, (*χιδ*) to *supply with fodder or provender, feed*, *ἐπο-*
ύγνα Theophr. II. intr. to *feed, graze*, Nic. Th. 635.

χίλη, *ῆ*, = *χιάλος*, Suid.: *susp.*

χίληγονος, *ον*, (* *γένω*) *grown as fodder for cattle*, Nic. Al. 424.

χίλιαγνος, *ον*, (*γῶνος*) with a *thousand corners or angles*. [α]
χίλιακις, Adv., (*χίλιοι*) *a thousand times*. [ακ]

χίλιανδρος, *ον*, (*ᾠήρ*) containing a *thousand men*, πόλις Plat.
 Polit. 292 E.

χίλιάρχης, to be a *χίλιάρχης*.
χίλιάρχης, *ον*, *δ*, Hdt. 7. 81, but in Xen. always *χιλαρχος*,
 cf. Poppo ad Cyrop. 2. 1, 22: (*ἄρχω*):—the *commander of a*
thousand men. II. *χιλαρχος* was the Greek word used to

translate, 1. the Persian *visir*, and was so used also by the
 Macedonians. 2. the Roman *tribunus militum*, N. T. Hence

χιλαρχία, *ῆ*, the *office or post of a χίλαρχος*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 4.
χίλιάρχος, *ὁ*, = *χίλιάρχης*, q. v.

χίλις, *ᾶδος*, *ῆ*, (*χίλιοι*) the *number one thousand*, Aesch.
 Pers. 341: a *thousand*, c. gen., *ταλάντων* Hdt. 2. 28, 96: Att.
 gen. pl. *χιλιαῶν*.

χιλιόσμος, *ὁ*, in Eccl. the *doctrine of the millennium*: hence
 οἱ *χιλιασταί*, the *advocates of this doctrine*, *chiliasm*.

χιλιόσμιος, *ῖδος*, *ῆ*, a *period of a thousand years*, Suid.

χιλιέττος, *ον*, = *sq.*

χιλιέτης, *ον*, *δ*, (*έτος*) or *χιλιετής*, *έος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, *lasting a thousand*
years, περίοδος, πορεία Plat. Phaedr. 249 A, Rep. 615 A, 621 D.

χιλιοδύναμις, *ιος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, a *plant*, = *πολεμώνις*, Diosc. 4. 8.

χιλιοσηπτής, *ῖδος*, *ῆ*, = *χιλιεπτής*.

ΧΙΛΙΑΙ, *αι*, *α*, a *thousand*, Lat. *milie*, Hom.: *χίλια*, sub.
δραχμᾶ, a *thousand drachms*, Diog. L. 4. 37, cf. *χίλια*. Also
 the sing. occurs with collective nouns, esp. *ἵππος χίλια* a *thou-*
sand horse, Hdt. 5. 63, 7. 41, etc., and Xen. [x]

χιλιόκομος, *ον*, (*κόμη*) of a *thousand villages or districts*.

χιλιόμυθ, *ῆ*, a *sacrifice of a thousand*, (as *ἐκατόμυθ* of a hun-
dred), cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 43, an anomalous word, as if one
 were to form *quintuor* from *quatuor*. (Cf. *ἐκατόμυθ*.)

χιλινάνας, *εως*, *δ*, *ῆ*, of a *thousand ships*, στρατός Eur. Or.
 352; *δ χ*. 'ΕΑΛΔΟΣ Ἄρπυς Id. Andr. 106: *χ*. *ἐλάται*, i. e. a
thousand ships, Id. I. A. 174.

χιλιοναύτης, *ον*, *δ*, Dor. *-τας*, with or of a *thousand sailors*,
 with fem. Subst., *χ*. *ᾠρηγή* Aesch. Ag. 45; *κόπη χ*. Eur. I. T.
 141.

χιλιονταεπτής, *ῖδος*, *ῆ*, later form for *χιλιοσηπτής*.

χιλιοντάς, *ᾶδος*, *ῆ*, late form for *χίλις*.

χιλιόπταλος, Adv., *long long ago*, Comic word in Ar. Eq. 1155.

χιλιόπταλος, *ια*, *ιον*, Adv. *-ως*, LXX, = *sq.* [α]

χιλιόπταλινος, *ον*, gen. *ος*, a *thousand-fold*.

χιλιόπους, *ποδός*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, *neut. πον*, *thousand-footed*. II. as
 Subst., a *scorpion*, the *millepede*.

χιλιος, *ια*, *ιον*, v. χίλιοι.

χιλιόστρς, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, the *thousandth*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B, Rep.
 615 C.

χιλιόστρς, *ῖος*, *ῆ*, a *thousandth part*. II. *a body of a*
thousand, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3, 6. 3, 31.

χιλιόταλάντος, *ον*, (*τάλαντον*) *weighing a thousand talents*,
ὀρθς χ, comic phrase in Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 7. [τῷ]

χιλιόφόρος, *ον*, (*φέρω*) *carrying a thousand*, πλοῖον *χ*. a
 vessel of a *thousand ἄμφορες* (as we say *tons*), Dio C.: cf. *μυ-*
ριοφόρος.

χιλιός, f. *ᾶω*, (*χίλια*) to *fine a thousand* (drachms), Lycurg.
 ap. Harpocr.

χίλιωρος, *ov*, (ἔρα) of a thousand years, Lyc.
 ΧΙΛΙΟΨ, *ov*, δ, green fodder for cattle, esp. for horses, forage, provender, grass, Hdt. 4. 140, and Xen.: προῤῥχεσθαι ἐπὶ χιλῶν to go on to forage, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 5: χ. ἔρπος hay, Xen. An. 4. 5, 33. Cf. χόρτος. (Akin to χλόη, χλῶς.) Hence
 χιλῶν, *f. ὥσω*, to feed with provender, put out at pasture, Xen. An. 7. 2, 21. Hence

χίλωμα, or χελίωμα, *atos*, τό, that which is taken as food, proposed by Valck. (from Hesych.) in Aesch. Fr. 255.

χιλωτήρ, *ῥρος*, δ, a nose-bag for cattle to feed from.
 χίμαιρα, *ῆ*, a she-goat, Lat. capra, Il. 6. 181, Hes. Th. 322, 323, Trag., and Xen., cf. χίμαρος. II. Χίμαιρα, *ῆ*, Chimaera, a fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's middle, killed by Bellerophon, Il. 6. 179, cf. 16. 328. (Acc. to Hes. Th. 319, daughter of Typhaon and Echidna, with the heads of a lion, goat, and serpent.) [i] Hence

χίμαιρίς, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, = χίμαιρα.
 χίμαιροβάτης, *ου*, δ, (βαῖνω) epith. of Pan, he who mounts goats, Leon. Tar. [ā]
 χίμαιροθύτης, *ου*, δ, (θύω) one who sacrifices goats, Leon. Tar. [ū]

χίμαιροφόνος, *ov*, (*φώνω) slaying goats, Anth. II. slaying the Chimaera.
 χίμαρχος, *δ*, (ἄρχω) τράγος, a leader of goats, the he-goat that leads the flock, Anth.

χίμαροκτόνος, *ov*, (κτείνω) = χίμαιροφόνος, Opp.
 χίμαρος, *δ*, a he-goat, Lat. caper, elsewhere τράγος, Ar. Eq. 661: but also ἡ χίμαρος = χίμαιρα, Theophr. Ep. 6, and Anth. —The Att. and Dor. both had this word: but the latter are said to have called only the young she-goat of the first year, χίμαρος or χίμαιρα, an older one αἶψ, —a distinction which seems to be made by Theophr. 1. 6. [i]

χίμαρος, *δ*, = χελμαρος. II. = χελμαρος, εὐδαῖος: hence also for prudentia mulieria. [i]

χίμαροφάκτης, *ov*, δ, (σφάλλω) a goat-slayer, Anth.
 χίμετλίδω, like χιμετλίδω, to have chilblains or frozen limbs: from

χίμετλον, τό, like χελμετλον, a chilblain, kibe, Ar. Vesp. 1167. [Strictly *ov*, but poet. also *ov* — *ov*.]

Χιονγενής, *ἑς*, (Χίος, *γένω) of Chian birth or growth, of wine, Anth.

χιών, τό, a wine-vessel, holding about 1 or 1½ χούς, Anth. (Not from χίος, but from Χίος.)

χιώνεος, *ἑα*, *εον*, (χιών) of snow, snowing, snow-white, χιτών Asius Fr. 2. [i Ep. in arsi.]

χιωνίζω, *f. ἴσω*, (χιών) to snow upon, cover with snow: impera., εἰ ἐχίνουε την χώραν [sc. δ Ζεὺς or δ θεός] Hdt. 2. 22: but also, intr., to snow, ἐχίνουε εἰ snoued, Ib. [The first syll. of fut. and aor. made long Ep. in arsi.]

χιωνικός, *ῆ*, ὄν, and χιόνινος, *ῆ*, *ον* = χιόνεος, the latter in Ptolem. ap. Ath. 375 D. [i Ep. in arsi.]

χιώνιος, *ια*, *ον* = χιόνεος. [xi in Ep.]

χιώνοβας, *αντος*, δ, (βαῖνω) walking in snow, dub. [i in Ep.]

χιονόβατος, *ov*, (βαῖνω) where one walks in snow, ὅρα dub. in App.

χιονοβλέφαρος, *ov*, (βλέφαρον) with eye of dazzling white, Ἥδης Anth.

χιονόβλητος, *ov*, (βάλλω) = χιονόβολος, Ar. Nub. 270.

χιονόβολεω, *f. ἴσω*, to cast snow: to strike with snow, snow upon: from

χιονόβολος, *ov*, (βάλλω) snowing. II. proparox. χιονό-βολος, *on*, snowed upon.

χιονόβοσκός, *ον*, (βοσκάω) fostering snow, i. e. snow-clad, λευκόν Aesch. Supp. 560, like χιονοτρέμμαν. [i Ep. in arsi.]

χιονοειδής, *ἑς*, (ειδός) like snow, snow-white, snowy. [i Ep. in arsi.]

χιονοειδής, *εσσα*, *εν*, poet. for χιόνεος, Nic. Al. 512. [i Ep. in arsi.]

χιονοτρέμμαν, *ov*, gen. *ανος*, (θρέμμα, τρέφω) fostering snow, snow-clad, 187 Eur. Hel. 1323; like χιονοβοσκός, χιονοτρέφω.

χιονόκτυπος, *ov*, (κτυπέω) snow-pelleted, drifted around by snow, Soph. Aj. 695.

χιονόμελι, *ιτος*, τό, snow-honey, Geop.

χιονόπετα, *ῆ*, (πέτα) with snow-white feet, Nonn. [i Ep. in arsi.]

[1540]

χιονοτρέφω, *ov*, (τρέφω) nursing snow, Κίβαῖρον Eur. Phoen. 803, cf. χιονοτρέφω. II. proparox. χιονότροφος, *ov*, pass. nursed by snow.

χιονόχροος, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ον*, (χροά) = sq., Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A.

χιονόχρως, *ωτος* and *ος*, δ, *ῆ*, with snow-white skin: in gen. snow-white, Eur. Hel. 216.

χιώνω, *f. ὥσω*, (χιών) = χιονίζω, LXX, in pass.
 χιονόδης, *ἑς*, contr. for χιονοειδής, Eur. Hec. 81.

χιονετός, *ῆ*, *ον*, verb. Adj., snowed upon: snowing, Nonn.
 Χίος, *ῆ*, Chios, in the Aegean sea, now Scio, first in Od. 3. 170. Hence

Χίος, *α*, *ον*, Chian, of or from Chios: οἱ Χίοι the Chians, Hdt. 1. 142, etc. II. δ χίος, sub. Chios, an unlucky throw on the dice: hence the side with the ace-die was χίος ἀσπράγματος, more rarely χίος, ἀδος, *ῆ*, Poll. 9. 100, also ἐξήτης: the opp. side with the size was called Κάος, Lat. unio, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 937; though some accounts just reverse these names.

The proverb οὐ Χίος ἀλλὰ Κείος, Ar. Ran. 970, is said to refer not to this, but to the contrast between the dishonest Chians and the honest Ceians, Dind. ad l., Heind. Plat. Prot. 341 E, Meineke Menand. p. 237. [Χίος is contr. from Χίος, as Δίος from Δίος, Draco p. 101, Jac. A. P. p. 93, 696.] Hence

Χιουργής, *ἑς*, (*ἔργω) of Chian work, Critias Fr. 28.

χιράλεος, *ἑα*, *εον*, chapped, cracked, esp. with chapped hands: from

χίρας, ἀδος, *ῆ*, = χειρds. Hence

χιροπόδης, *ον*, δ, and χιρόποδος, ποδός, δ, *ῆ*, πουν, τό, = χειρόποδος, χειροπόδης, with chapped feet.

χιτών, ἄνος, δ, in Ion. Prose κῑτῶν, an under-garment, frock, coat, Lat. tunica, both of men and women, freq. from Hom. downwards: it was strictly a woollen shirt or smock, worn next the body, χιτῶνα περὶ χροῖ δύνει Od. 15. 60, cf. Hdt. 1. 155: on going out they threw a wide cloak over it, called φάρος, χλαῖνα, or (later) χλαῖνις, also ἱμάτιον, though these differed, v. sub χλαῖνα: the χιτῶν was usu. short, yet they sometimes reached even to the feet, cf. sub τεμνίμεις, ποδῖρας: the ladies of Ionia and Attica wore a κῑτῶν λίνεος with sleeves (χειροδωτός), Hdt. 5. 87, and this prevailed among several foreign nations, Hdt. 1. 195, 2. 81., 7. 91. On the χιτῶν v. Müller Archæol. § 337, Dict. of Antiqu. sub v. Tunica.

II. of soldiers, a coat of mail, cuirass, Il. 5. 113., 11. 100, etc., Hdt. 5. 106; χιτῶν χάλκεος Il. 13. 439; also κῑτῶνες χειροδωτοὶ λεπίδος σιδηρέης coats of mail or iron scales with sleeves, Hdt. 7. 61, cf. 9. 22.

III. in plur., the pieces of a shoe, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5.

IV. metaph., any coat, case or covering, λείνος χιτῶν, cf. sub λείνος: τευχέων κῑτῶνες, i. e. walls, Hdt. 7. 139; χιτῶνες τριγλοφόροι of fishing-netts, Anth.: χιτῶν ἀράχης of a spider's web, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 561: in plur. the coats of an onion, ἱμῶν and μνῆρυξ, as in Virg. the coatings of a bud are called tunicae. (It is an Oriental word, in Hebrew kethōneth; Gesenius compares cotton.)

χιτωνόραρον, τό, Dim. from χιτῶν, Menand. p. 263.

Χιτώνη, *ῆ*, a name of Artemis, who is usually represented as a huntress in a short χιτῶν, Call. Jov. 77, Dian. 225.

χιτωνία, *ῆ*, (χιτῶν) clothing, dress, a late word.

χιτωνίζω, *f. ὥσω*, to cover with a χιτῶν.

χιτωνῶν, τό, = sq., Ar. Plut. 984, Lys. 48.

χιτωνόσκιον, τό, Dim. from χιτῶν, Osann Syll. Inscr. 1. 79.

χιτωνόσκος, δ, Dim. from χιτῶν, Ar. Av. 946, 955, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C.

χιτωνοσπάλως, *ον*, δ, (πάλω) one who deals in clothes.

χιών, v. χιῶς, = χιῶς.

ΧΙΩΝ, ὄνος, *ῆ*, *ον*, in Hom., esp. fallen snow, for falling snow is usu. called in Prose νιφάς, νιφετός (hence νιφάδες for snow-flakes, Il. 12. 278); yet this distinction is not always kept, for Hdt. 2. 22, 4. 31, 50, speaks of χιῶν πῖπτουσα; so, χιῶν καταπίπτει Ar. Ach. 138; Βορέας χιῶνα χέει Eur. Cycl. 328, cf. Bacch. 661: acc. to Arist. Mund. 4. 7, χιῶν σφόδρα καὶ ἀβρότα φερούμενη νιφετός ἀνέμισταται — χιῶν τήκομένη melting snow, Hdt. 2. 22.

II. snow-water, in gen. ice-cold water, Eur. Andr. 214; χ. ποταμία Id. Tro. 1067, ubi v. Seidl. (1077).

(On the Root v. sub χεῖμα. Prob. it is not from χέω, though

Hom. does use χεῖν, = νίφειν, Il. 12, 281.) [Though i by nature, yet i Ep. in arsi.]

ΧΛΑΨΩ, to sound, ring, shout, a pres. which seems only to occur in the redupl. form καχλάω: but to this Root are commonly referred the Pindaric forms κεχλάως, κεχλάδοντες, κεχλάδων, —the two latter belonging in form to a redupl. aor. 2, but with accent of pres.:—καλλήνικος κεχλάδω O. 9. 4; of persons, κεχλάδοντες ἦβη P. 4. 319; c. acc. cognato, κεχλάδων κρόταλα Fr. 48. 2.

χλαῖνα, ἥ, ἴον. χλαῖνη, a large square upper-garment, a cloak, mantle, worn loose over the χιτών, in Hom. only by men as a defence against weather, hence called ἀνεμοσκεπής and ἀλεξιάνεμος Il. 16. 224, Od. 14. 529: the χλαῖνα was of wool, as appears from the Homeric epith. οὖλη and φοινικέσσα, i. e. with a rough, crisped surface and purple-colored, v. esp. Il. 10. 133, where a double mantle (διπλή) is spoken of, the single one being called ἀπλοῖς Il. 24. 230, Od. 24. 276: it was thrown over the shoulders, Od. 21. 118, and fastened with a clasp, Il. 10. 133; but it served also as a covering in sleep, being in fact a sort of blanket, Od. 11. 189, 14. 500, 20. 4, 95; hence of husband and wife, μῖας ὑπὸ χλαῖνης Soph. Tr. 540, cf. Theoc. 18. 19, A. P. 5. 169, cf. χλαῖνις.—It was of value, as it was made a prize in the games, Il. 24. 230, Hdt. 2. 91.—The χλαῖνα is also called φάρος by Hom., in later Greek ἱμάτιον, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. sub v. Pallium: the τριβῶνα was a coarser, commoner, the χλαῖνις a finer, softer kind: the χλαῖνις was esp. a military cloak. See these words respectively. [No doubt the Root was the same as that of the Lat. lana, laena, with χ prefixed, whence also λήνος, λάχνη, λάχνος, λαχμός, λάσιος, hence also χλαῖνις and χλαμύς.]

χλαῖνον or χλαῖνιον, τό, Dim. from χλαῖνα, Anth.

χλαῖνοθήρας, ου, δ, (θῆρῶς) a stealer of cloaks, like λαοδοῦτης.

χλαῖνονργική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of making cloaks, trade of a χλαῖνονργός.

χλαῖνονργός, ὄν, (*έργω) making cloaks: δ χλ. a cloak-maker.

χλαῖνω, ἰ, ὦσα, (χλαῖνα) to clothe or cover with a cloak: in gen. to clothe, φάει Anth. Hence

χλαῖνωμα, ατος, τό, a clothing, covering, χλ. λέοντος, i. e. a lion's skin, Anth.

χλαμύθηφόρος, ου, (φάρος) wearing a χλαμύς: hence as Subst., a horseman, cavalier, Theoc. 15. 6.

χλαμύδιον, τό, Dim. from χλαμύς, Menand. p. 154. [ῥ]

χλαμύδοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a χλαμύς.

χλαμύδομαι, as Pass., (χλαμύς) to wear a χλαμύς, Nicostr. Incert. 6. Hence

χλαμύδοποιτα, ἡ, the making of a χλαμύς: from

χλαμύδοποις, ὄν, (ποιῶ) making χλαμύδες.

χλαμύδονργία, ἡ, the making of χλαμύδες, the art or trade

of a χλαμύδονργός, Xen. Mem. 2. 7. 6. And

χλαμύδονργικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to χλαμύδονργία or a χλαμύδονργός, skilled in making χλαμύδες. From

χλαμύδονργός, ὄν, (*έργω) like χλαμύδοποιός, making χλαμύδες: δ χλ. a maker of χλαμύδες.

χλαμύδοφόρος, (φέρο) to wear a χλαμύς.

χλαμύδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., clad or covered with a χλαμύς.

χλαμύς, ἴδος, ἡ, a cloak or mantle, esp. worn by horsemen and the ἔφηβοι performing horsemen's service as περὶπολοι, who laid aside the χλαμύς as soon as they became men, Jac. Anth. i. 1, p. 24, Meineke Menand. p. 367: in gen. a military cloak, esp. the general's cloak, like the Lat. paludamentum; more rarely of a civic dress, Locella Xen. Eph. i. 8:—the χλαμύς is first mentioned by Sappho: it was shorter than the χλαῖνα or ἱμάτιον, being narrower, but (like it) was fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder so as to hang over the left: sometimes it had side pieces set on, called πτέρυγες, and in this shape was called the Thessalian or Macedonian cloak, v. Dict. of Antiqu. sub v. (On the deriv., v. sub χλαῖνα.) [ῥ]

χλάνδιον, τό, Dim. from χλαῖνις, Hdt. i. 195, Soph. Fr. 400, Eur., etc. [ῖ]

χλάνδισκιον, τό, Dim. from χλαῖνις.

χλάνδισκίον, ἡ, the art or trade of a χλαῖνδοποιός, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

χλάνδιστοός, ὄν, (ποιῶ) making χλανίδες.

χλάνδιονργία, ἡ, = χλανιδιοποιία: from

χλάνδιονργός, ὄν, (*έργω) = χλανιδιοποιός.

χλάνδισω, to clothe with a χλαῖνις. Hence

χλάνδιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., clad with a χλαῖνις.

χλάνις, ἴδος, ἡ, an upper-garment of wool, like the χλαῖνα, but of finer make, worn by women as well as men, and in gen. serving more for ornament than use, first in Simon. 7. 13, Hdt. 3. 139, 140: hence χλανίβα φορεῖν, as a mark of effeminacy, Dem. 95. 8, 13, cf. 55. 17, Menand. p. 127: esp. worn on festive occasions, as, χλαῖνις γαμική a wedding garment, χλαῖνις λευκή the toga candida of the Romans: also used as a blanket, Mel. 82. 2, cf. χλαῖνα. (On deriv., v. sub χλαῖνα.)

χλάνισκισκίον, τό, Ar. Pac. 1002, χλάνισκιον, τό, Ar. Ach. 519, Aeschin. 18. 30, and χλάνισκος, ὁ, Dim. from χλαῖνις.

χλάρος, ὁ, ὄν, only in Pind. P. 9. 65 χλάρων γελαῖν, acc. to Herm., Dor. for χλωρόν, to laugh fresh and loud; but acc. to Schneider and Böckh for λαρόν, sweetly, gently.

χλευάω, ἰ, ὦσα, (χλεύη) to joke, jest, scoff, Ar. Ran. 976.

II. transit. to mock, scoff at, jeer, treat scornfully, τινά Dem. 78. 12, 149. 19. Hence

χλευάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Comic for χλευαστής.

χλευασία, ἡ, (χλευάω) mockery, scoffing, Dem. 705. 3.

χλευασμα, ατος, τό, (χλευάω) mockery, LXX.

χλευασμός, ὁ, = χλευασία, Dem. 254. 3.

χλευαστικός, οὔ, δ, (χλευάω) a mocker, scoffer, Arist. Rhet.

χλευαστική, ἡ, ὄν, given to mockery, scoffing. Adv. —κῶς.

χλεύη, ἡ, a joke, jest, h. Hom. Cer. 202, in plur.: usu. a scoff, jest: χλεύην ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι τινα to make one a jest, or make a jest of one, Anth. (Acc. to Valck. from χελύνη for χείλος, lips twisted so as to express scorn, like μυλλάνη, μυμῶλλα: ὁ χελυνάδω, σχελυνάω, = χλευάω.)

χληῖδος, ὁ, or οκλύ, χληῖδος, slime, mud, esp. the dirt and rubbish carried down by a flood or swept out of a house, Lat. quisiuitiae, Aesch. Fr. 14, Dem. 1278. 4, 1279. 12.

χλιαῖνω, ἰ, ἄνω, pf. κεχλιαγω, (χλιω) to warm, Ar. Lys. 386: Pass. to warm oneself, bask, Ar. Eccl. 64; to grow warm, Hipp.

II. to soften by warmth, melt, Mel. 13. [I usu. in Att. Poets, as in Ar. Lys. i. c., cf. χλιαρός: though i in Soph. ap. Ath. 604 Fr. Ar. Eccl. i. c., and five times in Mel.] Hence

χλιασίνος, εως, ἡ, a warming, softening. [ῖ]

χλιαρός, ὁ, ὄν, ἴον. χλιαρός, (χλιω) warm, lukewarm, Lat. tepidus, Epich. (?) p. 124; χλιαρόν ἵδωρ Hdt. 4. 181.

II. warmed, softened, cf. χλιαρός. [I usu. in Att. Poets, cf. Meineke Cratin. Odys. 11, Br. Ar. Lys. 386; but i in Ar. Fr. 421, Epich. (?) i. c., and Alcan. : however cf. χλιαῖνα.]

χλιαρότης, ἡ, ὄν, the being warmed or warm, warmth. [i']

χλιασμα, ατος, τό, (χλιαῖνω) that which is warmed or softened. II. a means of warming or softening, a fomentation, Lat. fomentum, Hipp. [i']

χλιῶν, Ep. χλιῶν, (χλιω) to be warm, Nic. Al. 110.

χλιδαῖνα, (χλιδῖ) to make soft or delicate:—Pass., ἀβρότῃτι χλιδαίνεσθαι to revel in luxury, lead a voluptuous, sensual life, Xen. Symp. 8. 8.

χλιδανός, ἡ, ὄν, (χλιδῶ) soft, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious, Aesch. Pers. 544, Eur. Cycl. 500. Adv. —ως. Only poet. Hence

χλιδανόσφηνος, ου, (σφηνόν) with delicate ancles, Anacreont.

χλιδῶν, ἡ, ὄν, (χλιδῶ) to be soft or delicate, χλιδῶσα μοχθή Pind. O. 10. 99: but usu. in bad sense, to be delicate, live delicately or luxuriously, to revel, luxuriate, Ar. Lys. 640; χλιδῶν τινι Aesch. Pr. 971, Eur. Incert. 92; χλ. ἐπὶ τινι to pride oneself upon a thing, Soph. El. 360: hence also to be insolent or arrogant.—Only poet.

χλιθεῖος, εἶα, εἰον, = χλιδανός, dub. [i] from

χλιδή, ἡ, (χλιω) softness, delicacy, luxury, voluptuousness, first in Hdt. 6. 127, Aesch. Pr. 466, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: hence,

2. the natural effects of such habits, wantonness, insolence, arrogance, Aesch. Pr. 436, Soph. O. T. 888.

3. in plur., any thing belonging to such habits, luxuries, esp. fine raiment, costly ornaments, Lat. deliciae, Eur.: also of personal charms, παρόντων χλιδαῖ ἐμμορφοί Aesch. Supp. 1003; καρότομοι χλιδαῖ luxuriant hair cut off, Soph. El. 51, cf. Valck. Phoen. 230. Only poet. [Pseudo-Phocyl. has i.]

χλιδημα, ατος, τό, (χλιδῶ) = χλιδή, Eur. I. A. 74. [i']

χλιδος or χλιδος, δ, dub. l. for χλιδος in Dem.

χλιδος or χλιδος, εος, τό, = χλιδή.

χλιδών, άνω, δ, (χλιδή II) ornament, show, pomp, esp. a bracelet or anklet, Asius Fr. 2, Ar. Fr. 309. 11.

χλιδονότους, ποδος, δ, ή, που, τό, with costly ornaments round the feet.

χλιδουςι, εως, ή, luxuriousness, costliness of dress, etc., Plut. 2. 145 A.

χλιεραβλήτης, ές, (βάλπος) lukewarm, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

χλιερός, ή, όν, Ion. for χλιαρός, q. v.

χλιζέω, = χλιδά, dub.

χλιδέις, εσσα, εν, = χλιαρός, dub. l. in Nic.

χλιδά, Ep. for χλιδά, q. v.

Χλιδίον, to become warm or soft, melt: metaph. to be soft, delicate, luxurious, to revel, luxuriate, έν τινι Aesch. Cho. 137, τινί Supp. 236; like θρίπτιον, τρυφάω. (χλιδά is the rare radic. form of χλιδά, χλιδή, χλιδάω, χλιερός, χλιαρός etc.) [I]

χλιδά, ή, v. χλιδή.

χλιδάζω, f. άσω, (χλδή) to put forth buds, shoots or sprouts, to be green: esp. to be pale-green, like young shoots, Arist. Mirab.

χλιδανέω, f. ήσω, to bud, become green: from χλιδανής, ές, (χλδή, άνθος) budding, sprouting, Nic. Th. 550.

χλιδανός, ή, όν, (χλδή) greenish, greenish yellow.

χλιδασμα, τό, (χλιδάω) that which sprouts, buds, or is green.

χλιδασγής, ές, (χλδή, αήγη) with a greenish lustre, Luc.

χλιδάω, poet. for χλιδάω, Nic.

χλιερός, ά, όν, poet. lengthd. for χλιαρός, q. v., first in Hes.

Sc. 393 χλιερός έδος, and then oft. in Eur. Hence

χλιδεοτρόφος, όν, (τρέφω) producing green grass, plants, etc., πείδιον Eur. Phoen. 826.

χλιερώπις, ιδος, ή, (ώψ) greenish looking, πέτρα Anth.: poet.

χλδή, ης, and χλιδά, as, ή, also Ion. χλιδή, ή, the first light green shoot of plants in spring, esp. young green corn or grass, Hdt. 4. 34, Eur. Hipp. 1138, I. A. 422, etc.; χλδής γενομένης από τού σπέρματος of the corn when it first springs up, Lat. seges in herba, Xen. Oecon. 17. 10: hence poet. the young verdure of trees, foliage, leaves, χλδ. άμείλου Eur. Bacch. 12, cf. Hel. 180, 1360: in gen. of vegetables, greens, Sotad. Έγκλει.

I. 9.

II. epith. of Demeter, the verdant, from the young corn, Ar. Lys. 835; cf. εύχλωος. (The Root occurs in the Sanscr. hari (I being=τ), Lat. viridis, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. i. 141: hence, χλιδος, χλιδος, χλιαρός, χλιερός, χλιδανός etc.) Hence

χλιδιβάφος, όν, (βάπτω) dyed light-green.

χλιδοκρέω, (κρέω) to be green-leaved, Anth.

χλιδής, ες, (ήρω ?)=χλιερός, χλιαρός, Eur. Bacch. 107, ubi olim χλιδήρ.

χλιδητόκος, όν, (τίκτω) producing young shoots, Luc.

χλιδηφόρεός, f. ήσω, to put out young shoots, be green, Theophr.

χλιδηφόρος, όν, (φέρω) putting out young shoots, bearing green grass, leaves or plants, γαία, έρρεα Eur. Phoen. 647, 653.

χλιδάω, (χλδή) Ion. for χλιδάω, χλιδάω, q. v.

χλιδάω, =foreg.

χλιδή, ή, Ion. for χλδή, q. v. Hence

χλιδάω, =χλιδάω, χλιδάω, Hipp.

χλιδώδης, ες, gen. εος, (χλδή, ειδος) =χλωδής, Hipp.

χλιδόκαρπος, όν, with green fruit, producing green fruits, epith. of Demeter.

χλιδόμορφος, όν, (μορφή) like grass, greenish, Orph.

χλιδοποιέω, f. ήσω, to bring forth grass or herbs.

χλιδός, δ, contr. χλιδος, (χλδή) a greenish-yellow or light green color, Theophr.

χλιδεύεις, ελα, ειν, of the wild boar: from

χλιδύνος, όν, ή, Epic epith. of the wild boar, χλ. σὺς άγριος II. 9. 539, and Hes. Sc. 168, 177: later as Subst., =κείπος the wild boar, Nic., and Opp. Even the Ancients differed as to the meaning and deriv. of the word:—Arist., H. A. 6. 28, takes it as =έκρομας, castrated, because (he says) young boars in this case grow very large and fierce; he seems to have no suspicion of any other interp., and certainly χλιδύνος seems to be used of an eunuch in Aesch. Fr. 62, and Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 609 C; as also χλιδύνος καί γόνυς are joined in Ael. ap. Suid. sub v. εύνοχος, cf. also χλιδύνος: but Aristarch. makes χλ. =μόνιος, living on feeding alone; the Venet. Schol. =άφρι-

στος, from a Dor. word φλυνδύν =άφριζεν; and Apollon. takes it to be for χλιδύνος, i. e. δ έν τή χλιδή ευνάξιμος.

χλιδύνιος, όν, (χλιδύνος) =χλιδεύιος.

χλιδύνος, ή, a word in Aesch. Eum. 189, subject to the same doubts as χλιδύνος in Hom., increased by the corrupt state of the passage: the MSS. have κακού τε χλιδύνος or κακούται χλιδύνος, when it must mean the green age, youth, freshness, =άκη; others take Stanley's emend. κακή τε χλιδύνος ήδ' άκρω-λια, explaining it castration and mutilation, but cf. άκρωλία.

χλιδύνος, δ, epith. of gold in Hesych., perh. =χλιαρός.

χλιδός, δ, contr. for χλιδος, q. v.

χλωδής, ες, gen. εος, Ion. χλωή, (χλδή, ειδος) grass-green, greenish-yellow, pale, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χλωράζω, f. άσω, (χλωδός) to eat green provender.

χλωράνιος, (χλωρός) to make greenish-yellow or pale:—Pass., to become so, Soph. Fr. 959. Hence

χλωράσμα, ατος, τό, =χλωρότης, Hipp.

χλωράχην, ενος, δ, ή, with pale-green or olive neck, of the nightingale, in Simon. 158, cf. χλωρήτης.

χλωράω and χλωρεύω, (χλωρός) =χλωρίδα, yet both are dub.

χλωρεύς, έως, δ, (χλωρός) a greenish or yellowish bird, prob. the same as χλωρίων, Arist. H. A.

χλωρεύ, v. χλωράω.

χλωρήτης, ιδος, pecul. poet. fem. of χλωρός, for χλωρά, pale-green, olive, as epith. of the nightingale, χλωρήτης άηδάν Od. 19. 518, cf. χλωρός, χλωράχην: acc. to others, haunting the green thickets, ή έν χλωροίς διατρίβουσα,—but wrongly.

χλωρίαζω, f. άσω, =χλωρίδα.

χλωρίαισις, εως, ή, a greenish color, pale green.

χλωρίαις, (χλωρός) to be pale-green: in gen. to be pale, Hipp.

χλωρίζω, f. ίσω, (χλωρός) to be greenish or pale, LXX.

χλωρίς, ιδος, ή, a bird with a greenish belly, the female of the χλωρίαν, Arist. H. A.

χλωρίτης, όν, δ, λίθος, a grass-green stone, Plin. [I]

χλωρίων, ωνος, δ, (χλωρός) a pale-green or yellowish bird, like our yellowhammer, cf. χλωρίσις.

χλωροειδής, ές, (ειδός) of a greenish look.

χλωροκόμος, όν, (κόμη) green-leaved, στέφανος δάφνης Eur. I. A. 759.

χλωροκέλας, μέλαινα, μελάν, pale-black.

χλωροποιός, όν, (ποιέω) making green or pale.

χλωροπίττιλος, όν, (πίττιλον) with pale-green or yellowish feathers, Ael.

χλωρός, ά, όν, whence poet. lengthd. χλιερός, ά, όν, Hes., Eur., etc., cf. also χλιδής, (χλδή, χλιδος): —pale-green, light-green, greenish-yellow, strictly of the color of young grass, corn, etc., χλωράρ βώτες Od. 16. 47, ύρος h. Ap. 223, χλωρός μέλις Hes. Sc. 393, cf. Sapph. 2. 14: also of the color of honey, μέλι χλωρόν II. 11. 631, Od. 10. 234: so too of the box or laurel, cf. χλωροκόμος.

II. in gen. pale, χλωρός άδάμας Hes. Sc. 231, like ποιάς: esp. χλωρόν δέος pale fear, oft. in Hom.; also, χλωρός ύπαλ δέλος II. 10. 376, 15. 4; so, άχλιν χλωρή gray mist, Hes. Sc. 265, χλωρόν ύδωρ Jac. A. P. p. 615:—hence in Media. writers, pale, bilious-looking, Foës.

Oec. Hipp.: τδ χλωρόν =χλωρότης, Ibid.—But as the paleness of southern complexions verges upon olive, the Greek χλωρός differs from our pale in the objects to which it is applied, cf. χλωρήτης, χλωράχην.

III. without regard to color, green, i. e. fresh, opp. to dry, esp. of wood, μοχλός, ρόπαλον Od. 9. 320, 379; opp. to άδός, Hes. Op. 741; also, τυρός χλ. fresh cheese, Ar. Ran. 559, Lysias 167. 8; and so of meat, fish, etc., fresh, not salted.

2. metaph. fresh, blooming, youthful, χλωρόν γόνυ, χλωρά μέλας Theocr. 14. 70, 27. 66, whence Horace's genua virent: χλ. αἶμα Soph. Tr. 1055, Eur. Hec. 129: tender, delicate, χλ. δάκρυον, unless it be rather taken like Homer's θαλερόν δάκρυ, Eur. Med. 906, 922, Hel. 1205; so, χλωρά δάκρυον έχνα Soph. Tr. 848: χλ. αἶμα sparkling wine, Eur. Cycl. 67; unless it here be taken of the color, elsewh. called κίπρος.

χλωρός, τό, =σά, Arcad. 69. 10: cf. άχρός, άχρος.

χλωρότης, ητος, ή, pale-greenness: hence II. paleness, LXX.

III. freshness.

χλωροφάγέω, f. ήσω, (χλωρός, φαγέιν) =χλωράζω.

χναῦμα, ατος, τό, (χναῦν) *a piece cut off, a cut, slice, like κνίσμα*: esp. *a dainty, a tit-bit*, Comici ap. Poll. 6. 62, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 571, and sq.
 χναυμάτιον, τό, Dim. from χναῦμα, Ar. Fr. 5.
 χναυρός, ὁ, δν, (χναῦν) *dainty, lickerish*, Pherecr. Metall. 1. 17: Poll. 6. 59 has it χναυός.
 χναυστικός, ὁ, *one of a sweet-tooth*, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 662 A. χναῦν, strictly = κνῶν, to scrape, hence to gnaw, gnaw off; e. g. flesh from the bones, Eur. Cycl. 358: but usu. to gnaw at dainties and sweetmeats, to nibble, eat by little bits, like τρώγω, Epich. p. 104.
 χνοῖς, f. ὥσα, (χνός) *to be covered with fine hair or down*: esp. of youths to get the first down on their chin; also of girls, αἰλητρίβες ἔπρι χνοῖς θύσαι Metagen. Adp. 1. 3: but in Soph. O. T. 742 of the first growth of gray hair χνοῖς ἔπρι λευκανθῆς κάρη having his head just sprinkled with white.
 χνόω, poet. for foreg., χνοντες θύσαι, i. e. the bloom of the first down on the chin, Ap. Rh.
 χνόη, ἡ, lon. χνόη, (κνώ) like χολίχη, χοινικός, the iron box of a wheel in which the axle turns, the nave, hence also the axle itself, Lat. modiolus, Soph. El. 745, cf. σύριγγ 11. 2, χροῖνι 11. 1.
 2. metaph., χνόα ποδῶν the joints on which the feet play, as the wheels on the axle, Aesch. Theb. 371.
 χνόος, ἰα, ἰον, (χνός) *downy*, παρεια Anacreont.
 χνόεις, εσσα, εν, (χνόος) poet. for χνόος, χνώδης.
 χνόος, ὁ, Att. contr. χνούς, gen. χνού: a dat. χνοί is quoted, but it is very dub., Lob. Phryn. 454: ἡ χνούς is quoted from Eur. in Anecd. Bachmann. 1. 418. 24: (κνώδ) that which can be scraped or rubbed off, any light surface, covering, ἄλδς χνός the foam that gathers on the top of the sea, Od. 6. 226, the same as ἄλδς ἔχη: esp. the fine down or bloom on the peach and such fruits, Theophr.: also the first down on the chin, etc., of youths, Lat. lanugo, ar. Fob. Nub. 978: hence wool pulled for stuffing cushions, flock, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also the dust of chaff, etc.: proverb., ἵνος εἰς ἄχυρα καὶ χνούν Ar. Fr. 59.
 χνώδης, ες, (χνός, εἶδος) like fine down, downy, Lat. lanuginosus. Adv. -δῶς.
 χνοῖς, αἰα, αἰον, holding a χνοῖς.
 χνοῦν, contr. χνωῦν, to melt and cast metal, Ar. Thesm. 57, 62, and LXX: from
 χνώη, ἡ, contr. χνώη, = χνάων 111, Ar. Thesm. 18, 19. [ᾗ]
 χνόανον, τό, contr. χνώλον, Dim. from χνάων. [ᾗ]
 χνώων, τό, contr. χνώων, = sq.
 χνάων, ὁ, later contr. χνώος, (χέω) the hollow in which metal was placed for melting, a melting-pit, φῦσαι ἐν χνάωνισιν ἐφύων Il. 18. 470, cf. Hes. Th. 863. II. the earthen mould for casting metal in, Anth.: also λῆγδος. III. a funnel, though this was usu. in form χνώη, q. v.:—hence
 a funnel-shaped hollow in the brain, elsewh. also λῆγδος and πέλαος.—The forms χνώη and χνάων, contr. χνώη and χνώων, are equiv. to it, though signf. 111 belongs chiefly to χνώη.
 χδόαν, ὁ, (χέω, χδόος) the breech.
 χδοῖτέον, = χέω: from
 χδόος, ὁ, (χέω, κέχθα) dung, ordure: but seemingly only found in the compd. μωχόδοος.
 χδός, ὁ, nom. pl. from χούς, q. v.
 *χούς, v. sub χούς.
 χοή, ἡ, (χέω) *a pouring, esp. a drink-offering*, Lat. libatio, such especially as were made to the dead, (λοιβή or σπονδή being that made to the Gods), χοήν χείσθαι νεκρῶσιν Od. 10. 518, 11. 26, where it is mixed of honey, wine and water, poured out at thrice: but this usage underwent various changes, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 609, and Erf. Soph. Ant. 427:—in Trag. it is always in plur., χοαί (as in Hdt. 7. 43); they use it very often; the Χοηφόροι of Aesch. is so called from the Choris being sent to pour χοαί to the shade of Agamemnon. Sometimes it is taken for the whole sacrifice offered to the dead, Lat. inferiæ, Soph. El. 406, Merrick Tryph. 605:—it is rarely used of any other than funeral libations, as in Soph. O. C. 470.
 χοήρης, ες, gen. εος, (ἔρα?) furnished with drink-offerings to the dead, ἄγγος χ. a vessel filled therewith, Eur. 1. T. 960.
 χοηφόρος, ον, (χοή, φέρω) offering χοαί to the dead, cf. χοή.
 χοῖδιον, τό, contr. χοῖδιον, Dim. from χοῖς, Lob. Phryn. 88. [1]

χοῖκός, ἡ, δν, (χοῖς) *of rubbish, of earth or clay*, like γήινος and πῆλινος, N. T.
 χοινίκη, ἡ, (χοῖνι) = χνόη. 2. in gen. any box or socket of like kind.
 II. a surgical instrument, a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan. III. a cave in a rocky shore, Strab. [vī]
 χοινίκαιος, αἰα, αἰον, holding or containing a χοῖνι.
 χοινόνιον, τό, Dim. from χοινίκη. [1]
 χοινικός, ἰδος, ἡ, = χοινίχ. 2. χοινίκες iron rings forming stands upon which crowns rest, Dem. 616. 1, 756. 8.
 χοινικομέτης, ου, ὁ, (μετρέω) *one who measures with a χοῖνις, as a slave's daily allowance*, Ath. 272 B.
 χοῖνις, ἰκος, ἡ, a choenix, a dry measure, oft. in Hdt.: acc. to some, = four κοτύλαι or two σελιταί, about a quart Engl.; but acc. to others—only three κοτύλαι, about 1½ pint Engl.: (the former is taken by Böckh Metrol. Untersuch. 11. 9, the latter by Hussey W. and M. 13. 4): the choenix of corn was one man's daily allowance, Hdt. 7. 187, though it was prob. the minimum, being what slaves received, cf. Thuc. 4. 16, Ath. 272 B, (though the difference of wheat, meal and barley-meal will partly account for the different allowances, v. Arnold Thuc. 1. c.): hence, ὅς κεν ἐμῆς γε χοῖνικος ἀπταται i. e. whoever eats of my bread, Od. 19. 28. So too proverb., ἐπὶ χοινικοσὶ καθίσθαι to think only of to-day's bread, Ath. 452 E, cf. Perizon. Ael. 1. 26: proverb., κενεὴ ἀπομάζαι, v. sub ἀπομάσσω 1. II. from the likeness of shape, 1. the box or nave of a wheel, χοινίχ, χνόη, σύριγγ. 2. a kind of shackle or stocks for fastening the legs in, Ar. Plut. 276, Dem. 270. 8: cf. πετρίσφιγγος. [Draco indeed says that, in genit. is long, but all examples are against him: he, or his transcriber, seems to have confounded χοῖνις and φοῖνις.]
 χοῖραγχι, ἡ, (χοῖρος, ἔργω) = ὀαγχι, Sophron: acc. to others, χοῖραγχι, ες.
 χοῖραδῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like χοῖραδές: full of them.
 χοῖρας, ἰδος, ἡ, a low rock just rising above the sea, like a hog's back, very dangerous to ships, Virgil's dorsum immane maris, q. ἀμυδρά a sunken rock, Archil. 55, χοῖρας πέτρα Pind. P. 10. 81: but in Aesch. Eum. 9, χ. Ἀγρία the Delian rock, i. e. the rocky isle of Delos, cf. Eur. Tro. 89: χ. Ζητῆς Id. Andr. 1266, cf. μύμηξ 111. II. at χοῖραδες the glands of the neck when swollen and hardened, Lat. scrophulae, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also the scrofula or any scrofulous induration, Celsus. (The deriv. from χοῖρος is most prob. Signf. 11, is usu. explained by the fact of swine being subject to glandular indurations, but the shape and hardness of these are enough to connect this signf. with signf. I:—Passow prefers connecting it with χεράς, ἔργος, χέρσος, as Lat. scrophula with scrupus, scrupulus, rupes.)
 χοῖραιος, εἰα, εἰον, (χοῖρος) *of a swine*, κρέα χ. Ar. Ran. 338, cf. χοῖρος.
 χοῖρελάφος, ὁ, the hog-deer, an Indian species, Cosmas Ind.
 χοῖρεος, εἰα, εἰον, poet. for χοῖραιος, hence χοῖρεα, sub. κρέατα, hog's-flesh, Od. 14. 81.
 χοῖριδιον, τό, Dim. from χοῖρος, Ar. Ach. 521. 806, sqq. [pī]
 χοῖριλος, ὁ, Dim. from χοῖρος, but usu., a masc. pr. n., v. Nāke Choeril. p. 57. [1]
 χοῖραιος, ὁ, sc. πλάκος, a kind of cake, formed like γλυκίνας, τυρᾶκίνας, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 641.
 χοῖρινη, ἡ, a small sea-mussel, used by the Athenian dicasts in voting, perh. the porcelain-shell, Ar. Eq. 1332, cf. Vesp. 333, 349, Poll. 8. 16. [1]
 χοῖρίνιος, ἡ, ον, = χοῖραιος.
 χοῖριον, τό, Dim. from χοῖρος, a little pig, Ar. Ach. 740, etc.; cf. μωστικόν.
 II. Dim. from χοῖρος 11, Ar. Vesp. 1353.
 χοῖριος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ον, = χοῖραιος.
 χοῖρισκος, ὁ, Dim. from χοῖριος, Luc.
 χοῖροβοσκός, ὁ, (βόσκω) a swine-herd.
 χοῖρογυρῶλος, ὁ, (γυρᾶλος) the porcupine or hedgehog, LXX: elsewh. ἀκανθόχοῖρος, ἔχινος χερσάτος, ὑστρίξ: but the ancient accounts of the animal do not agree.
 χοῖροβλήψ, ἰβος, ὁ, ἡ, (θλίβω) sensu obsceno from χοῖρος 11, Ar. Vesp. 1364.
 χοιροκομείον, τό, (χοῖρος, κομῶ) a sort of walled fence for

keeping swine in, a pig-sty, Ar. Vesp. 844.

σκαπός and χοιροκτόνος II, a bandage used by females, Ar. Lys. 1073; also φύλαξ, φυλάκειον and σφενδόνη.

χοιροκτόνος, *ον*, (κτείνω) *slaying swine*.

χοιροκτόνος, *pass.* καθάρως *χ.* purification by the sacrifice of swine, Aesch. Eum. 283; so, αἷμα *χ.* blood of a slain swine, Aesch. Fr. 329, cf. Müller Eumen. § 59.

χοιρομάνδριον, τό, (μάνδρα) *a hog-sty*.

χοιροπθήκος, *δ*, *an ape with a hog's snout*, Arist. H. A. [?]

χοιροπωλέω, *to sell swine*. II. of harlots, *to sell or prostitute the person*, Plut. From

χοιροπώλης, Dor. —πώλης, *ον*, *δ*, (πωλέω) *a dealer in swine*, Ar. Ach. 818, Fr. 485.

ΧΟΓΡΟΣ, *δ*, strictly *a young swine, pig*, like Lat. *porcus*, Od. 14. 73, elsewhere δέλαφα; but usu., like *δς* and *σς*, in gen. a *swine, hog, pig*; in later, esp. Ion., Poets, also *ή χοίρος*, Hippon. 22, and so in Soph. Fr. 217, Ar. Ach. 764, sqq.

II. like *porcus* in Varro R. R. 2. 4. 10, of the pudenda muliebria, freq. in Comic Poets, who are always punning on the word and its compds., cf. θσσαξ. (In French we have *hure*, a boar's head; and this—comparing signf. II—curiously brings in the Germ. *Hure*, our *w-hore*.)

χοιροστάκος, *δς*, = χοιροκομείον II.

χοιροσπτελεθος, *δ*, *hog's-d-ting*.

χοιροσπρόβιον, *ν*, χοιροσπρέβιον.

χοιροσφαγέιον, τό, *the place where a swine is slaughtered*.

χοιροσφάγος, *ον*, (σφάττω) *killing swine*. [α]

χοιροσπρέβιον, τό, (πρέβα) *a place for keeping swine in, a pig-sty*. II. = χοιροκομείον II, Hesych., where others read χοιροσπρόβιον.

χοιροψάλας, *δ*, Dor. for χοιροψάλης, (ψάλλω) = χοιρόβληψ, epith. of Bacchus, Clem. Al. [ψά]

χοιρωδεία, *ή*, like *ωδεία*, *swinishness, filthiness*; from

χοιρωδής, *ες*, (χοίρος, εἶδος) *like swine, swinish, hoggish*.

χοιλαγωγός, *ον*, (χόλος, ἄγω) *carrying off bile*.

χοιλαῖω, = χολαῖω.

χοιλαῖος, *αἰα*, *αἰας*, (χολή) *biliary, of or belonging to bile*.

χολάς, *αἰος*, *ή*, usu. in plur. *αἱ χολάδες*, *the bowels, guts*, like *ἐντερα*, Pl. 4. 526, 21. 181, h. Merc. 123. Later, we find also the plur. χολάδες, Meineke Menand. p. 11, and χόλακες, Lob. Phryn. 310. II. in sing. *the part between the υποχόνδριον and λαγών*, Arist. H. A.

χολάφινος, *ή*, *ον*, (χολή) *bile-colored, dub*.

χολῆω, (χολή) *like μελαγχολῆω, to be full of black bile, to be melancholy mad*, Ar. Nub. 833, cf. Meineke. Com. Fr. 3. p. 158.

II. later also = χολδομαι, *to be angry, rage*, Nic. Th. 140, Mosch. 1. 10, Diog. L. 9. 66.

χολέρα, *ή*, = χολέρα II, very dub.

χολεμσία, *ή*, worse form for χολημσία; from

χολημετώ, worse form for χολημετώ, Lob. Phryn. 706.

χολέρα, or χολερά (Lob. Paral. 355), *ή*, *the cholera*, a disease in which the humors of the body (χολή, Lat. *bilis*) are violently discharged by vomiting and stool, Aretae; whereas the *ἐνρά* χολέρα is an obstinate obstruction, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. (We have taken the deriv. from χολή; but Alex. Trall. makes it a metaph. word from χολέρα *the gutter of a roof*, down which the rain is discharged, which signf. is also given by Hesych., cf. διαβήτης.) Hence

χολερίαιω, *to have the cholera*.

χοιλερκός, *ή*, *ον*, *belonging to the cholera, suffering or labouring under it*. Adv. —κός, hence *χ.* ληφθῆναι *to be attacked by cholera*, Diog. L. 6. 76.

ΧΟΛΕΡΩΔΗΣ, *ες*, (εἶδος) *of the nature of cholera*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. ΧΟΛΗ', *ή*, = χόλος, *gall, bile, Lat. bilis*, first in Archil. 48, Aesch. Fr. 495, etc., v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: *χ.* μέλαινα *black*, i. e. diseased *bile*, Ibid. 1.—proverb., πικράν χολήν κλύουσι φάρμακα πικρά Soph. Fr. 733; but pl. χολαί in Soph. Ant. 1010 for the gall-bladder, called *δοχά* χολή in Eur. El. 828.

II. metaph. like Lat. *bilis*, *bitter anger, wrath, bitterness*, Aesch. Ag. 1660; χολήν καὶ ὀργήν ἔχειν *τινί* Dem. 778. 8; but esp. of disgust or aversion, πᾶν ἐστὶ μοι χολή *it is sickening to me, makes me sick*, Ar. Ran. 44; χολή ἐπείκει *the bile boils over*, Id. Thesm. 468; χολήν κινεῖν *τινί* *to stir any one's bile*, Id. [1544]

Vesp. 403; *χολή* ἀλγεῖν, proverb, *of giving one a disgust for a thing*, from the custom of mothers putting gall to their teats when the child was to be weaned, Diphil. ap. Ath. 247 C.—χολή is rare in Prose, except in the physical sense of *bile*: cf. χόλος.

χολήβαφος, *ον*, (βάπτω) *bile-colored, dub*.

χολήβαφος, *ή*, *όν*, *belonging to the carrying off of bile, very dub. I. in Hipp. for which χοληγαγικός is proposed, v. Foës. Oecoon.*: from

χοληγός, *όν*, (χολή, ἄγω) *carrying off bile*.

χοληδόχος, *ον*, (δέχομαι) *containing bile*, Lob. Phryn. 635.

χολημεσία, *ή*, *a vomiting of bile*: from

χολημετώ, *ή*, *ήσω*, (έμέω) *to vomit bile*.

χολίκον, τό, Dim. from χολήξ. [?]

χολικός, *ή*, *όν*, (χόλος) *bilious*, Plut.

ΧΟΛΙΞ, *ικός*, *ή*, later *δ* (Lob. Phryn. 310), usu. in plur. χόλικες, like χολάδες, *the guts or bowels of oxen, tripe*, Ar. Fr. 52 (ap. Ammon. sub v.); χόλικες έφθαί Ar. Pac. 717; but also in sing., Ar. Eq. 1175: metaph. κρότης χολήξ, cf. *σω κρόκη*.

χολών, τό, Dim. from χολή, M. Anton.

χόλιος, *ια*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, (χόλος) *raging, angry*, Anth.

χολλάς, *αἰος*, *ή*, *ν*, *χόλας*.

χολοβαφής, *ές*, gen. *εἰος*, (χόλος, βάπτω) *dypt in gall or bile, tinged therewith, hence greenish-yellow, yellow*. Hence

χολοβαφίνος, *ή*, *ον*, *of a yellow-color*, Arist. Org. [α]

χολοβαφός, *ον*, poet. χολοβαφος, (βάπτω) = χολοβαφής.

χολοδόχος, *ον*, = χοληδόχος.

χολοειδής, *ές*, (εἶδος) *like bile, bilious*, Nic.: metaph. *angry*.

χολαίος, *εσσα*, *εν*, (χόλος) *of bile, bilious*; in gen. = *foreign*, Nic., and Opp. Only poet.

χολοιβήφος, *ον*, poet. for χολοβαφος, Nic.

χολοιβόρος, *ον*, (βορά) *eating or corroding like bile*, Nic., cf. Lob. Phryn. 648. Only poet.

χολοποιός, *ον*, (ποιέω) *producing bile*.

ΧΟΛΟΣ, *δ*, like χολή, *gall, bile*, Il. 2. 241; χόλω σ' ἄρα έτρεφε μήτηρ Il. 16. 203; later, this signf. was almost confined to χολή:—metaph., χόλος μόχθων *the bitterness of suffering*, Aesch. Pr. 313.

II. usu. *bitter anger, wrath*, very freq. in Hom., and Hes., so in Hdt., etc.: χόλος λαμβάνει *τινά* Il. 16. 30; χόλον καταπείω, σθέσαι, παύσαι, *έαν* *to smother, quench, get rid of wrath*, Hom.; χόλος έμπεσε θυμῷ Il. 9. 436; *χ.* έχει θυμόν *etc.* = χόλον ένεχειν *τινά* Hdt. 1. 118, 6. 119, 8. 27.—*χ.* *τινός* (gen. subjecti) *a person's rage*, Od. 3. 145, etc.; but, χόλος *τινός* (gen. objecti) *anger towards any one*, also χόλος *τινί* h. Hom. Cer. 351, 410, cf. Schäf. ad Pors. Phoen. 948, Id. H. F. 840; but again χόλος *τινός* (gen. rei) *anger for, because of a thing*, Soph. Phil. 327, Tr. 268.—Χόλος is the older and poet. form; but seldom, if ever, used in Prose, except that of Hdt.: cf. χολή. (Akin to χόλωμαι and κότος.) Hence

χολώω, *ή*, *ώσω*, *to stir one's gall or bile, i. e. make him angry, embitter, anger him*, c. acc. pers., Il. 1. 78, 18. 111, Od. 8. 205, etc.; *χ.* *τινά* *τινί* *to anger one by a thing*, Soph. Tr. 1035.—Med. and Pass. χολοδομαι, contr. χολοδομαι, *ή* *χολόσσομαι*, in Hom. more freq. κεχολώσσομαι; aor. med. έχολώσσομαι pf. pass. κεχόλωμαι; aor. pass. έχολώσθην: Hom. mostly uses the aor. I med. and pass., and pf. pass., and this mostly in part. κεχολώμενος I—to have one's bile stirred, be angered or embittered, at any one, *τινί*, very freq. in Hom., who oft. adds κηρόθι, θυμῷ, ἐν φρεσὶ, φρένα, κεχολωμένος ἦτορ etc.; so in Hes., and Hdt. 8; 31 I—κεχολωμένος *τινί* *angry at or with a person*, Il. 1. 9, etc.; but, κεχολωμένος *τινός* *angry for or because of a person* of thing, Il. 11. 703, 13. 660, Od. 1. 69, etc.; in full *ένεικα ρίψης* Od. 11. 544; also *αμφί* *τινί* Il. 23. 88; and *έκ* *τινός* Il. 9. 566. Cf. χόλωμαι.

χολώθεις, *ες*, contr. for χολοειδής, Plut.

χολωστέμεν, Ep. for χολώσειν, inf. fut. act. from χολώω, II. χολωτός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. Adj., *angry, wrathful, cholatious* εντέσσω Il. 4. 241, Od. 22. 26, etc.

χονδράκανθος, *ον*, (χόνδρος, ακανθα) *with gristly bones, epith. of the skate-fish (σελάχη)*, Arist. H. A.

χονδρέυω, τό, = χονδροκομείω, Lob. Phryn. 310: from

χονδρέω, (χόνδρος) *to make groats, give the shape of groats*.

II. *to make into gristle*, Hesych.

χουδρίαιω, (χόνδρος) to be of the shape of a groat. II. to be like gristle, be gristly or cartilaginous; and in gen. to be tough or hard, Hipp.

χουδρίαιλη, ἡ, (χόνδρος) a plant which exudes a gum, Diosc.: also χόνδριλλα, ἡ, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 4.

χουδρίαιος, ὁ, written also χονδρίβος, (χόνδρος) ἄρτος χ. a kind of coarse bread, ammunition-bread.

χόνδρινος, ἡ, οὐ, (χόνδρος) made of groats, like χονδρίτης, Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 A.

χονδρίον, τό, Dim. from χόνδρος.

χονδρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -της, ἰδος, (χόνδρος) made of groats, ἔρτος Ath.

II. of the shape or size of groats.

χονδροβολέω, f. ἴσω, to inlay a floor with small stones. Hence χονδροβολία, ἡ, a floor inlaid with small stones, a mosaic or tessellated pavement, Lat. opus tessellatum or spicatum; hence χονδροβολας ἐδαφος, Lat. pavimentum.

χονδροβόλος, οὐ, (χόνδρος, βάλλω) inlaying with small stones. χονδροκοπίον, τό, (κόπτω) a place where χόνδρος is made, mill for making groats, Lob. Phryg. 310.

χονδροκοπία, ἡ, and χονδροκόπιον, τό, =foreg. χονδρονευρώδης, ες, (χόνδρος, νεύρω, ἔδος) of a gristly nature or quality, Hipp.

χονδροπτιάνη, ἡ, a thin gruel of groats as a drink for sick persons, Foës. Oec. Hipp., sub v. χόνδρος. [α]

χόνδρος, ὁ, a corn, grain, groat, any small roundish mass, Lat. granulum, mica, grumus, ἄλδς χόνδροι lumps of salt, Hdt. 4. 181, 185, Ar. Ach. 521 (where Elmsl. χόνδρους ἄλας, in which case χ. is an Adj., opp. to λεπτοὶ ἄλες, cf. Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 E.—only it should then be written oxyt., χονδρούς ἄλας): λιθῶν χ. grains of frankincense and the like, Diosc., etc., thuris magna in Plin., cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. 2. esp. wheat-grains, also groats of spelt, the aliea of the Romans, in late Greek also ἄλιφ.

3. a mucilaginous drink made from groats of wheat or spelt, a kind of πινάδιον or gruel (cf. χονδροπτιάνη), Ar. Fr. 10, 364; cf. Foës. ut s.: hence proverb. of an old man, χόνδρον λείχεν Ar. Vesp. 737. 4. the grain from which groats are made, as also the Lat. far has both signifi.

II. gristle, Lat. cartilago: esp. 1. the cartilage of the breast, which ends the breast-bone in front between the false ribs, and above the navel, called χόνδρος ἐπιδειδής, Lat. cartilago ensiformis, Foës. ut s.: (hence, ἱποχόνδριον, τό, q. v.)

2. other cartilages, as that of the nose; that at the head of the wind-pipe.—The second signifi. is explained from the white viscous appearance of gristle, which is sometimes like groats when washed.

χονδρός, ὁ, ὄν, (χόνδρος) like groats, (v. foreg. I. 1), Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 521.

χονδρότυπος, οὐ, (τύπτω) formed like a cartilage, cartilaginous, Arist. H. A.

χονδροφύτης, ες, (φυή) like groats. II. cartilaginous, gristly, Matro ap. Ath. 135 B.

χόνδριλλα, ἡ, a plant, cf. χονδρίαιλη.

χονδράτης, ες, (χόνδρος, εἶδος) like groats. II. like gristle, cartilaginous.

χόνος or χόννος, ὁ, Cretan word for a copper cup, Hermonax ap. Ath. 502 B.

χοσότης, οὐ, ὁ, (χόος, πίνω) one who drinks a whole χόος, a great drinker.

χόος, ὁ, usu. contr. χούς (A), declined partly like βούς, gen. χούς, dat. χού, acc. χού: plur. χόες, χουοί, χόας;—but partly like ναῖς, gen. χούας, acc. χόα [α], as Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1013 (1000), and now Dind. write these forms, v. ad Ar. Pac. 537:—the Gramm. refer this latter declens. to a supposed noun χούος, and write the gen. χούας, acc. sing. and pl. χούας, cf. Lob. Paral. 233, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 58, sub v.—(χέω).

A liquid measure, the Lat. congius, =12 κοτύλια, or 6 sextarii, about 3 quarts, freq. in Ar.: χόες θαλάττης, like μέτρα θαλάττης, proverb. of attempts to measure the immeasurable, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 173 E. 2. of Χόες the Pitcher-feast, the second day of the Athenian Anthesia, on the twelfth day of Anthesia, Ar. Ach. 961, 1076, 1211.

II. a corn-measure, =χοινίξ. III. =χέτιμα 3.

χόος, ὁ, usu. contr. χούς (B), declined like βούς, gen. χούς,

dat. χού, acc. χούς, (χέω):—a bank, mound of earth, earth dug, thrown or heaped up, like χῶμα, ὁ χούς ὁ ἐξορυγένης Hdt. 2. 150., 7. 23; also alluvial earth, Theophr.—Strabo uses it as fem. ἡ χούς: but in Nic. Ther. 103, ἡ χόος is interpreted by σταγόν, expressed oil of roses.

χοράγιον, χοράγιος, Dor. and Att. for χορηγ., q. v. χοραυλέω, to accompany the chorus on the flute, prob. I. Strab. p. 796: from

χοραυλῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (χορός, αἰλέω) a chorus flute-player: hence 1. one who accompanies a chorus on the flute. 2. one who keeps a chorus of his own and plays with it himself.

χορδάριον, τό, Dim. from χορδή, Alex. Leucad. 1. [α] χόρδαφος or χορδαφός (Lob. Paral. 333), ὁ, a disease in the great guts (the same as εἰλῆς is in the small ones): acc. to Aretae. from χορδή and ἔψω; acc. to others from χορδή and ἄπτω, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χόρδευμα, ατος, τό, a making of sausages: a sausage or black pudding, Ar. Eq. 315: from

χορδεύω, (χορδή) to make sausages: metaph., χ. τὰ πράγματα to chop up, make mince-meat of state-affairs, Ar. Eq. 214; cf. καταχορδεύω.

χορδή, ἡ, a string of gut, the string or chord of a lyre, etc., Lat. chorda, Od. 21. 407, h. Merc. 51: also a bow-string, Batr. 225. II. later a gut: a sausage, like χόρδευμα, Ar. Ach. 1119, Nub. 454: he puns on the two senses in Ran. 339.

χορδολόγέω, f. ἴσω, (λέγω) to touch the strings before playing, Plut.

χορδοποιέω, f. ἴσω, to make strings of gut: and χορδοποιία, ἡ, a making of strings of gut, the trade of a string-maker for musical instruments: and

χορδοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to string-making, fit for making strings for musical instruments: from χορδοποιός, ὄν, (χορδή, ποιέω) making strings for musical instruments, a string-maker.

χορδοπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (πωλέω) a dealer in strings, Critias 57.

χορδοστρόφια, ἡ, (στρέφω) a twisting of strings. II. strings of twisted gut: from

χορδοστρέφω, ὄν, (στρέφω) twisting gut for strings; a twister of strings.

χορδοτονία, ἡ, a stretching, tension of strings: from χορδοτόνος, οὐ, (τείνω) stretching, tightening strings: hence, τό χ. an instrument for tightening strings, Arist. Audib. II. προπαρῶ. χορδοτόνος, οὐ, pass., stretched with strings, string, λύρα Soph. Fr. 232.

χορεία, ἡ, (χορεύω) a dancing, esp. with joy. 2. the choral or circular dance, and music, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 F, Eur. Phoen. 1265; q. εὐκυκλος Ar. Thesm. 968.

χορεῖον, τό, a dancing-place: strictly neut. from χορείος, εἶα, εἶον, (χορός) of, belonging to a chorus or a dance.

II. in metre, ὁ χορείος, sub. ποῖς, =τροχάιος: also=τροβήαυς.

χόρευμα, ατος, τό, (χορεύω) a choral dance, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C, Eur. Phoen. 655, etc.

χόρευσις, εως, ἡ, (χορεύω) a dancing.

χορευέον, verb. Adj., one must lead the choral dances, one must dance, Eur. Bacch. 324.

χορευτής, οὐ, ὁ, (χορεύω) a choral dancer, Pind. P. 12. 48, Fr. 67, Ar. Ach. 443, and Plat.: metaph., θεοῦ χ. the devoted follower of a god, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D:—fem. χορεύτις, εως, Call. Del. 306. Hence

χορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able or disposed to dance, Ael.

χορεύω, fut. εἶσω: in same signf. we have a fut. χορεύσομαι Aesch. Ag. 31, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 870 (875); and an aor. med. χορεύσασθε Ar. Thesm. 103: (χορός). To dance a circular or choral dance, Pind. Fr. 82, Soph. Aj. 701, etc.: to form a chorus, perform its part and office, in honor of the gods, Soph. O. T. 896: to be one of a chorus, Ar. Ran. 388, Dem. 315. 8.

2. in gen. to dance, esp. from joy, Ar. Plut. 288, 761; αὐτὸ τὸ σκέδην χορεύετον Id. Pac. 325: hence to make merry, keep holiday, Hdt. 1. 191. 3. metaph. to dance in the chorus, hence to practise a thing, be versed in it, ἐν τῷ Plat. Theaet. 173 C, cf. Legg. 654 B; φοῖβον Pind. I. 1. 8, Soph. Ant. 1154;

hence also in Pass., O. T. 1096; also c. acc. cognato, as, *χορέλας* χ. Plat. Legg. 942 D; ἀγῶνας χ. to celebrate the games with choruses, Polyb.; so, φοροῖμον χορεύσομαι I will begin festivities with a dance, Aesch. Ag. 31; pass., κεχόρευται ἡμῶν οὐ dance has been danced, Ar. Nub. fin.; τί, χορευθέντα things represented in mimic dance, Plat. Legg. 655 D. 2. to set one a dancing, to rouse, wake to the dance, τινά Eur. H. T. 686: so too, πόδα χορεύειν Anth., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 225.

χορηγέειν, τό, = χορήγιον, Epich. p. 6.

χορηγέτης, ου, δ, = χορηγός, Iambli.

χορηγέω, f. ἦσω, Dor. ἀγέω, (χορήγος) to lead a chorus, c. dat. pers., Plat. Gorg. 482 C (cf. signif. II), but also c. gen., Id. Legg. 654 A: hence 2. to take or have the lead of or in a matter, c. gen., χ. τὸν λόγον Heind. Plat. Theat. 179 D.

II. usu. in Att. of the χορηγός at the public feasts, to defray the cost of bringing out a chorus, χορηγῶν Δῆναρα Ar. Ach. 1155; χ. παῖσι Διονύσια Dem. 535. 12; χ. ἀνδράσι ἐς Διονύσια Lys. 161. 38; χ. καμφοδοῖς, πυρριχισταὶ Id. 162. 2, 4:—μεταβ., χ. ταῖς σεαντοῖς θηουαῖς Aesch. 88. 12:—Pass., to have chorēgi found for one, χορηγοῖσιν μὲν οἱ πλοῦστοι, χορηγεῖται δὲ δὲ ὀλιγοί Xen. Ath. 1. 13. Cf. χορηγία II. III. in gen. to supply the cost of any thing, hence to equip, furnish abundantly with a thing, Arist. Eth. N.: esp. with supplies for war, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, Polyb. Hence

χορηγίωμα, ατος, τό, the cost of bringing out a chorus. II. the defraying of these costs.

χορηγία, ἡ, the office of a χορηγός, hence the equipping and bringing out of a chorus. II. esp. at Athens, the defraying of the cost of the solemn public choruses, being the chief of the Athenian λειτουργία, first in Antipho 118. 34, Thuc. 6. 16; but the locus classicus for the χορηγία is Lysias p. 161, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. p. 207, sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161. 2, and v. sub χορός: also the expense thereof, and so, 2. in gen. any expense: hence in plur. αὶ χορηγία, supplies for war, first in Polyb.

χορηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, from or belonging to a χορηγός, χ. ἀγῶνες rivalry in bringing out choruses, Xen. Hier. 9. 11: χ. τρίποδες tripods dedicated to a God by victorious choruses, Plut.

χορήγιον, τό, Dor. and Att. χοράγιον, like χορηγεῖον, the place or room where a chorus was taught and trained for public performance, their dancing-school, Dem. 403. 22: hence in gen. a school. II. τὰ χορήγια, = χορηγία II. Lob. Phryn. 517. χορηγίος, ἰδος, ἡ, the woman-choragus, title of a Comedy by Alexis.

χορηγός, ὁ, Dor., and Att. χοράγος, Lob. Phryn. 430; (χορός, ἡγήμας) a chorus-leader, like κορυφαῖος: in gen. the leader of a train or band, χ. ἄστρον Soph. Ant. 1147; χ. δελφῶν Eur. Hel. 1545.

II. esp. at Athens, one who defrays the costs for bringing out a chorus, Plat. Legg. 665 A, Xen., and Oratt., cf. χορηγία II: hence 2. in gen. one who supplies the costs for any purpose, Φιλίππῳ χορηγῶν χράμενος Dem. 408. 16; χ. τὸν πατέρα ἔχειν εἰς τὴν Id. 1023. 13.

χοριαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, choriambic: from

χοριαμβός, ὁ, in metre, a choriambus, i. e. foot of four syllables, consisting of a choriamb (or trochee) and iambus, (-υυ-).

χορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χορός) of, belonging to a chorus or dancing, μόδια χ. Plat. Legg. 670 A; οἱ χορικοί Ar. Eq. 589: τὸ χ. the choral song in tragedy and comedy, Arist. Poët.

χοριοειδής, ἐς, (χορίον II) like the afterbirth, ὀμήν Arist. H. A. χόριον or χορίον, τό, any skin, leather, the Lat. corium: proverb. of inveterate custom, χαλεπὸν χορίω κίνα γέυσαι 'tis bad to let the dog taste leather, Theoc. 10. 11, Horace's 'canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncio, like our 'don't let the cat to the cream.'

II. the membrane that encloses the fetus in the womb, and which follows it from the womb, the after-birth, Lat. secundae, Hipp., and Arist. H. A. 2. any membrane of the intestines, hence in plur. χορία, also χορεία, a dish made by stuffing it with honey and milk, Schol. Theoc. 9. 19. (Lat. corium, old Lat. s-corium, i. e. skin drawn off:—perh. akin to ξῶν, ἔρω, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 263.)

χορίος, ὁ, = χορείος II.

χορίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, = χορευτής, Call. Dian. 13.

χοροβάτειν, (βαῖνω) to go in a choral train, to dance.

χοροδιδασκαλία, ἡ, the office of χοροδιδάσκαλος, Plat. Alc. I. 125 E.

χοροδιδασκαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the χοροδιδάσκαλος: ἡ -κῆ (sub τῶν ἐκ), = foreg., Plat. Alc. I. 125 D.

χοροδιδάσκαλος, ὁ, one who teaches and trains the chorus to dance and sing, and prepares it for public performance, the chorus-master, Ar. Eccl. 809, Plat. Legg. 812 E, 655 A: this business usu. fell on the Poet himself, being called χοροὺ or χορῶν διδασκαλία. 2. also = χοραγός, κορυφαῖος, because the older Tragic Poets not only taught, but led their own Choruses. χοροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) χιτῶν, the grape-colored coating of the eye; Lat. uvea tunica, elsewh. γαργειδής.

χορηστῆς, es, gen. eos, (ἦθος) accustomed to choral dances, h. Hom. 18. 3.

χοροιδάλης, ἐς, gen. εὖς, (δάλλω) flourishing in the dance, κοῦρη Anth.

χοροϊμάνια, ἡ, poet. for χοροῦ—, a rage for dancing, Anth. χορίτις, ἰδος, ἡ = χορίτις, a dancer, Nonn., cf. Kühn. Ep. Cr. 141.

χοροῦντέω, to beat the ground in the choral dance, Opp.; and χοροῦντίπα, ἡ, a beating the ground in the dance, dancing in Il. 24. 261, in plur.: from

χοροῦντος, ου, (τύπτω) beating the ground in the choral dance, hence in gen. dancing, Pind. Fr. 57, and Nonn. II. προπαρῶν. χοροῦντος, ου, pass., struck, played in or to the choral dance, Λόφα h. Hom. Merc. 31.—On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 557. [8]

χοροκίθαριζω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἰώ, to play the cithara to a chorus. χοροκίθαριστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who plays the cithara to a chorus. Sueton.

χοροκτίπια, ἡ, (κτυπέω) = χοροῦντία.

χοροκλέτης, ου, ὁ, (λέγω) one who chooses the chorus, Ael.

χορομαῖνός, ἐς, gen. εὖς, (μαίνομαι) mad after dancing, Ar. Thesm. 961. Adv. -έως, Maxim.

χορόνδε, Adv. (χορός) to the festive dance, Il. 3. 393.

χορόνικος, ου, (νίκη) victorious with the chorus, Alex. Ἀποθ. 1.

χοροταλῖμων, ου, gen. onos, and χοροταλκίτης, ου, ὁ, (ταλῶ) sporting in the choral dance, dancing merrily, Anth.

χοροτλεκτής, ἐς, (πλέκω) joining the dance, Nonn.

χοροτομία, ἡ, the institution or arrangement of a chorus: from

χοροτοποιέω, ὄν, (ποιέω) instituting or arranging a chorus, hence in gen. leading the dance, Παν Soph. Aj. 699, Ἠβη Ar. Ran. 353.

χορός, οὔ, ὁ, strictly a dance in a ring, a round dance (v. sub fin.), in gen. a dance accompanied with song, a choral dance, esp. such as were danced on public festivals, in honor of the gods, etc., Hom.: χορὸς καλῆ Il. 16. 180. 2. a chorus, choir, i. e. a band of dancers and singers, who jointly performed such dances, freq. in Pind. 3. in gen. a troop, band, also of things, hence we find not only χορὸς ἄστρον (for the stars are conceived as really leading the heavenly choirs, cf. Soph. Ant. 1147), but also χ. σκεῦῶν a row of dishes, Xen. Oec. 8.

20; χορὸς καλῶν or δοτικῶν a row of reeds, i. e. Pan's pipe; χ. δόντων a row of teeth, etc.; whence the joke of οἱ πρόδοι χοροῖ in Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 904, Ach. Tat. p. 469: proverb., ποῦ χοροῦ θήσομεν; where shall we put it? Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 279 B.

The ancient Choral Dance of Greece, which originated among the Dorians, reached its perfection in the χορὸς κυκλικός, or Dithyramb performed at the Athenian Dionysia. This Chorus, consisting of 50 persons, was of purely Lyric character, sometimes grave, sometimes gay. Hence arose the Attic Drama (on the τραγικὸν χοροὺ at Sicily mentioned by Hdt. 5. 67, v. Bentl. Phal. p. 293), which consisted at first of mere tales inserted in the intervals of the Dance (ᾠεῖσθidia); these were told by a single Actor, but prob. by way of dialogue with the Chorus. The Chorus was then distinguished into three principal kinds, the χ. τραγικός consisting of 12 or 15 persons, the κομικός of 24, and the σατυρικός. When a Poet wished to bring out a piece, the first thing done by the Archon to grant him a Chorus (χορὸν δίδοναι), the expenses of which, being great, were defrayed by some rich citizen (the χορηγός

or χοραγός, cf. χορηγία); the Chorus being asked and obtained (χορον αἰτεῖσθαι καὶ λαμβάνειν), was regularly trained in dancing and singing, usu. by the Poet himself, hence called χοροδιδάσκαλος or χοροῦ δ., and said χορον διδάσκειν, his office being χοροῦ διδασκαλία: the bringing it on the stage was χορον ἰστανά. In Tragedy the Chorus was retained till its fall, but in Comedy it was little used after about the year 400 B. C. The applause bestowed on the Chorus decided the success of the play. Cf. Müller's Literat. of Greece, c. 21 and 22, Dict. of Antiq. sub v. *Chorus*; and on the poetical meaning of the Chorus, A. W. Schlegel's Lectures on the Drama, 2, 3 and 4. II. a place for dancing, Od. 8. 260., 12. 4, 318, cf. Paus. 3. 11, 9. v. εὐρύχοπος—whether this is the signif. in Il. 8. 590 is rather dub., cf. Thirlwall, Hist. of Gr. 1. p. 233. (Acc. to Hesych. χορὸς is κύκλος, στέφανος, and so it orig. denotes the movement of dancers in a ring: akin to κόραξ, κορωνός, κορώνη, χορωνός, χορώνη, Lat. cornu, corona, cornus, curvus, Germ. krumm, and perh. rund, round: perh. also akin to χορτός, q. v., sub fin.) Hence

χορσπτάς, ἀδός, ἡ, (ἱστανή) ἑορτή, a feast celebrated with choral dances, Call. Fr. 280.

χορσπτάσια, ἡ, (σπτάς) the institution of choruses, a feast solemnised therewith, in gen. a dance, Call. Lav. Pall. 66.

χορσπτάτω, f. ἥσω, to appoint or lead a chorus: from χορσπτάτης, ου, δ, (ἱστανή) the leader of a chorus. [ἀ] χορσπτερτής, ἐς, (τέρπειαι) delighting in the chorus or dance, Nonn.

χορτάω, f. ἥσω, (χόρτος) to feed or fatten in a stall, βάας ἐνδον ἐντάας Hes. Op. 450: in gen. to feed, fatten, fill with a thing, τινα Ar. Pac. 139; and also, τινός Id. Fr. 202; and, τι Cratin. Odys. 4, Plat. Rep. 372 D.—Pass. χορτάσσομαι to feed, fatten, fill oneself; hence later, esp. in Com., to feast, be full, Plat. Rep. 586 A, Nicost. Pandros. 3, cf. Araros Incert. 3, Ath. 99 F, sq., Lob. Phryn. 64.

χορταῖος, αἰα, αἰων, (χόρτος II.) of grass. II. χιτών χ. a rough coat of skins worn by the actor who played Silenus, Dion. H. 7. 72: and so in gen. any rough coarse coat, Ar. Fr. 704.—also μωλωτός and ἀμφιμωλός.

χορτάριον, τό, Dim. from χόρτος. [ἀ] χορτάσια, ἡ, (χορτάζω) a feeding at the stall: in gen. a feeding, fattening, Anth.

χορτάσμαι, ατος, τό, (χορτάζω) fodder, forage, Polyb.

χορτασμός, δ, (χορτάζω) = χορτάσια.

χορταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χορτάζω) good for feeding or fattening.

χορτίγιος, ἡ, ὄν, (χόρτος II) of grass or hay.

χορτόβολον, τό, = sq.

χορτόβολων, ὄνος, δ, (βάλλω) a place for throwing grass or hay into, a hay-loft, barn.

χορτόβωλον, τό, = sq.

χορτόβωλος, ἡ, a clod of turf, a sod, like χορτόπλινθος.

χορτοκοπεῖον and -κόπιον, τό, (κόπτω) a place where grass is cut for hay, a hay-field, late words, cf. Lob. Phryn. 310.

χορτοκόπος, ὄν, (κόπτω) cutting grass.

χορτολογία, f. ἥσω, to collect grass, forage, App.; and

χορτολογία, ἡ, a collecting of fodder, foraging, Polyb.

χορτολόγιος, ὄν, (λέγω) collecting fodder, foraging, Strab.

χορτομάνω, to run wildly to grass, LXX; cf. ὑλομανέω.

χορτοπλινθον, τό, and -πλινθος, ἡ, = χορτόβωλος, a square of turf, a sod.

ΧΟΨΤΟΣ, δ, strictly an inclosed place (v. sub fin.), but seemingly always with collat. notion of a feeding-place, αὐλῆς ἐν χορτῷ Il. 11. 774, αὐλῆς ἐν χορτοῖσι Il. 24. 640,—of that part of the αὐλή in which the cattle are kept, a farm-yard, straw-yard: hence in gen. any feeding-ground, freq. in plur., e. g. χορτοὶ λέοντος Pind. O. 13. 62; χορτοὶ εὐδενδροῖ Eur. I. T. 134, cf. Cycl. 507; χορτος οὐρανὸν the expanse of heaven, Poet. ap. Hesych., cf. θυερχορτος and σὺγχορτος.—The word soon passed from this orig. signif. into that of food: hence II. fodder, provender, esp. for cattle, grass, hay, Hes. Op. 608, Hdt. 5. 16, etc. but the proper phrase for hay was χόρτος κοῦφος, Xen. An. 1. 5, 10): opp. to σῖτος (food for man), Hdt. 9. 41; but Poets use it for food generally, as in Hippon. 20, δοῦλος χόρτος, cf. Eur. Cycl. 507; and χορτάζω is common of

men. (From the same Root as χόρτος comes the Lat. *chorus*, *colours*, also *hortus*, our *gard-en*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 143, Schneid. Varro R. R. 1. 13: perh. also akin to χορός, our, court.) Hence

χορσπσπωμα, ατος, τό, (σπάρννυμι) a litter of grass or hay.

χορτοτομία, ἡ, (τέμνω) a cutting of grass for hay.

χορτοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) carrying grass or hay, χ. ἡμαξία Strab. p. 1031, Polyæn.

χορτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like grass or herbs, LXX.

χορτώδω, f. ἥσω, to sing in or to a chorus, Dio. C.; and

χορτώδης, ἡ, a choral song or ode, opp. to μονόδω: from

χορτῶδός, ὄν, (ᾠδή) singing in or to a chorus.

χορῶνῃ, ἡ, = sq.

χορῶνός, δ, for κορώνη, κορώνος, a crown, Simon. 129; as in Lat., chorona for corona, Cic. Orator. 48, Quintil. 1. 5. 20.

χορωφελήτης, ὄν, δ, (ὠφέλειω) helping or cheering the chorus,

κρότος χ. Ar. Lys. 1319, as Herm. reads for -ὠφελήτης.

χός, δ, v. sub χός.

χῶ, inf. χῶν, part. ᾠδν, older radic. form of the later and more usu. χώννυμι, Hdt. 2. 137., 4 71, etc., Thuc. 2. 75, 102.

χραίνω, f. χράνω, = χράω (A), to touch slightly, Pors. Or. 909: hence to smear, paint: to besmear, anoint, Ruhnk. Tim. sub voc. —and metaph. to stain, soil, spot, defile, taint, freq. in Att., esp. Trag., as, μιδματι μυχὸν ἔγρανας Aesch. Eur. 170, αἰμάτων μιδμασι χρανθεῖσα Id. Supp. 266; esp. of adulterous defilement, λέγει δὲ τοῦ θανάτου ἐν χράει ἑμῶν χραίνω Soph. O. T. 822, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1266, Hec. 366 of cf. μαινώ. (From χράω (A), q. v.)

*ΧΡΑΙΣΜΟΣ, a Verb not used in pres., but only in the following (merely Epic) forms,—fut. χραίσμης: aor. 1 ἐχραίσμῃσα, and aor. 2 ἐχραίσμην. Of the fut., Hom. has only χραίσμῃσι and χραίσμῃσιν Il. 20. 296., 21. 316, of aor. 1 only χραίσμῃσε and χραίσμῃσι, oft. in Il.: most freq. the aor. 2 χραίσμῃ, χραίσμῃ, and χραίσμῃσι, χραίσμῃσι, inf. χραίσμην, yet only in Il., and (except in Il. 14. 66) always without augm.

Strictly to ward off something destructive from one, like ἀρκεῖω, Lat. *defendo*, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., δλεσθόν τι χραίσμην and χραίσμῃσι Il. 7. 144., 11. 120., 20. 296; more freq. c. dat. pers. only, to defend any one, help, aid, succour, avail him, (though the notion of warding off is always implied) very oft. in Il., as 1. 28, 242; also c. neut. Adj., χραίσμην τι to assist, avail at all, Il. 21. 193, etc.; also absol., Il. 14. 66., 15. 652.—Hom. uses χραίσμην only c. negat.; for in Il. 11. 193, εἰ δύναται τι χραίσμην is ironical for οὐ τι δύναται: in positive clauses first in Ap. Rh. 2. 249 etc.; he also has the imperat. χραίσμετε, 2. 218.—The word is not found in Od., or in Hes. (The aor. 2 inf. χραίσμην, ἐχραίσμην, must be taken as the form nearest the Root, to which a fut. and aor. 1 were added by analogy.—The deriv. from χραῖω, χράομαι, χριστός, χρήσιμος, is clear enough, cf. Butt. Lexil. in voc.) Hence χραίσμῃ, ἡ, help, succour, Nic. Th. 584. Hence χραίσμῃσι, ἡςσα, ἡν, warding off, defending: helping: in gen. useful, Nic. Th. 576.

χραίσμῃον, τό, a means of help, remedy, Anth.

χραίσμῃω, ατος, τό, = χραίσμῃ, Nonn.

χραίσμῃσιν, Ep. for χραίσμῃσιν, inf. fut. of χραίσμην, Il.

χραίσμῃσι, Ep. for χραίσμῃ, 3 sing. conj. aor. χραίσμῃν, Il.

χραίσμῃσι, εως, ἡ, (χραίσμην) = χραίσμῃ, Nic. Th. 926.

χραίσμῃτης, ὄρος, δ, (χραίσμῃν) a defender, helper, Nonn.

χραντός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from χραίνω, stained, defiled.

χράσμαι, v. sub χράω.

χράσσει, εως, ἡ, an anchor with a hook, Hesych.

χράω, Aeol. for χράω (A), to graze, scratch, Il. 5. 138; v. sq.

ΧΡΑΪΩ (A) —strictly to touch lightly, touch on the surface, scratch, graze, Lat. *radere*, *stringere*; hence in gen. to hurt, plague, harass, c. acc. pers. et inf., σὺς υἱὸς ἐμὸν ῥόνον ἔχραε κτεῖν Il. 21. 369; 80, τότε δῆμα ἔχραε ῥέσθην καὶ πινέμεν Od. 21. 69; καὶ οὐκ ἔχραε κοῖτον Nic. Th. 315;—but also c. dat. pers. to do a harm to any one, do him a harm, συγγέρως οἱ ἔχραε δαίμων Od. 5. 396, τίς τοι κακὸς ἔχραε δαίμων; Od. 10. 64.—This Orig. signif. of the word never passed into prose usage, for Hdt. 4. 50, υἱοῦντι πάντα χρέατα, must not be referred hereto: moreover the impf. only seems to occur un-

contr. (Hence come *χροά* and *χροάα*, *χρώα*, *χρώαα*, *χρώνυμι*; also *χραῖω* and *χραῖωμι*: cf. Lat. *radere*, our *rase*, *graze*, *scratch*, being akin to *ξύω*, *ξύωμι*, etc.: *χρίω* and *χρίματι* belong to the same Root and have the same orig. signf., v. Ruhnck. Tim. sub v. *ἐχρήμαται*.) [δ]

ΧΡΑΨΩ (B), Ion. *χρῶω*, hence Ep. *χρῶω* (Od. 8. 79, h. Ap. 396): imper. *χρῶ* (Hdt. 1. 155): fut. *χρήσω*: aor. *ἐχρήσατο*: f. pass. *ἐκρήσσομαι*: aor. pass. *ἐχρήσθη*: pf. pass. *ἐκρήσσομαι* and *ἐκρήσμαι*, of which some would confine the former to signf. A, the latter to signf. B. II.—*χράω* contracts *αε* into *η*, as *χρήν*, *χρήται*, *χρήσται*, but Ion. into *α*, as *χρά*, *χράν* etc.; however our MSS. of Hdt. now and then give the former, and very freq. the strict Ion. forms *χρήται*, *χρήσται*.

Rad. signf. To furnish what is wanted or needful: hence

A. in the earliest examples of the Act., of the gods and their oracles, to give the needful answer, give a response, declare, pronounce, proclaim, absol., Od. 8. 79, h. Ap. 396, cf. Pind. P. 4. 10; *τινι* to one consulting, Theogn. 805, Pind. O. 7. 170, oft. in Hdt., as 1. 49, 67; also c. acc. rei, *χρήσω βουλὴν Διὸς ἀνθρώποις* I will proclaim it to mankind, h. Hom. Ap. 132, cf. Hdt. 1. 55: but II. Pass. *χρόμαι*, pf. *ἐκρήσσομαι* and *ἐκρήσμαι*, aor. *ἐχρήσθη*, of the oracular response, to be uttered, proclaimed by an oracle, hence *τὸ χρῆσθαι τὴν divine response*, Hdt. 1. 63, 7. 178, Pind. O. 2. 72: *χρησθῆναι τι* to be so declared about a thing, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 355.

III. Med. *χρόμαι*, f. *χρήσσομαι*, aor. *ἐχρήσαμην*, of the person to whom the response is given, to consult a god or oracle, Od. 8. 81, h. Ap. 252, 292; also in pf. pass., *ἐκρημμένος* one who has consulted, has received an answer from a god or oracle, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 11; *χρήσθαι πρὸς τι* to consult an oracle about a thing, Hdt. 4. 163, 7. 220; but more usu. c. dat., to inquire of a god or oracle, consult him or it, *ψυχὴν χρησόμενος Θηβαίου Τειρεσίου* Od. 10. 492, 565, etc.; *χρ. μαντήν*, *χρηστομένη*, Lat. *uti oraculo*, Hdt. 1. 47, 53, 157, etc.: where we see how it glides into the more common signf. to make use of an oracle.—In our MSS. and Edd. of Hdt. we have all the forms.—Hom. has the word in this signf. only in Od.: the Act. only in pres. part. *χρῶν* or *χρών*, and fut. *χρήσω*; the Med. only in part. fut. *χρησόμενος*. Hence come the words *χρησμός*, *χρήστης*, *χρηστήρ*, with their derivs.

B. in gen. to supply, furnish with a thing, not found in pres., (*ἐκρήσμαι* being the pres. in use, Dem. 1250. 11); but only in aor. *χρήσται* c., Hdt. 3. 58, 6. 89, and Ar. Ran. 1159, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 18: c. acc. rei, to furnish the use of a thing, i. e. to lend, *τινι* ti: hence in Med., to have furnished one, procure the use of, borrow, v. Eur. El. 170—*πῶδας χρῆσας*, *ὕμματα χρησόμενος* having lent feet and borrowed eyes, of a blind man carrying a lame one, Anal. Br. 1. p. 175, cf. Plat. Demod. 384 B, C.

C. *χρόμαι*, Ion. *χρῶμαι*, as Dep. med. c. pf. pass. *ἐκρήσσομαι*—from the sense of consulting or using an oracle, (supra. A. 111), comes the common signf. of simply to use, Lat. *uti*, c. dat.: Hom. has the pres. only once, and then absol. in Ion. part. *χρηόμενος* (as trisyll.) II. 23. 834: later, esp. in Att., usu. c. dat., *χρήσθαι ἀργυρίῳ* to have money to use for a purpose, use it thereon; *χρήσθαι ἱματίῳ* to be provided with, wear a garment; *χρήσθαι πόλει* to have dealings with the state, etc.; and in gen. of all means used towards an end—cf. *νομίζω* III: hence

II. very freq. metaph. c. dat., to have, be possessed of a feeling or faculty, to be in a state or condition and shew it, esp. in perf., v. Buttm. Catal. sub v.: in Hom. only in Od., and in the one phrase *φρεσὶ γὰρ ἐκέρχθη* ἀγαθήν, Od. 3. 266, 14. 421, 16. 398; so, *δοῦλαις τέχναις χρησασμένη* Pind. N. 4. 94; *ὄργῃ* or *θυμῷ* *χρήσθαι* to indulge one's anger, give vent to it, Hdt. 1. 137, 155; *ἀληθείᾳ λόγῳ* or *ἀληθείᾳ* *χρ.* to speak the truth, Hdt. 1. 14, 116, 7. 101, etc.; *βοῇ* or *κραυγῇ* *χρ.* to set up a cry, Hdt. 4. 134; *συμποδῇ*, *συντυχίᾳ*, *ἐντυχίᾳ* *χρ.* Lat. *uti fortuna mala, prospera*, Hdt. 7. 134, 5. 41, etc.; *ὁμολογίᾳ* *χρ.* to come to an agreement, Hdt. 1. 150, 4. 118; *ἀντὶ καὶ πᾶσαι* *χρ.* to buy and sell, Hdt. 1. 153; *ἀμαθίᾳ* *χρ.* to betray ignorance, Thuc. 1. 68; *ἐνυψῇ* *χρ.* to be under slavery, become a slave, Aesch. Ag. 953; *χρ. ἐμμελείᾳ* to be at ease, Soph. Tr. 192; *χρ. γαληνείᾳ* to have fair weather, Eur. I. A. [1548]

546; *χρ. τεχνῇ* *τινι* to carry on, follow a trade, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1. 3, Oec. 4. 4: *νόμοις* *χρ.* to live under laws, Eur. Hipp. 98; *χρ. ἀνομίᾳ* to live lawlessly, Xen., etc.: *χρήσθαι* *χρ.* merely paraphrases the Verb cognate to its dat., as, *μόρῳ* *χρ.* i. e. to die, Hdt. 1. 117; *θεῇ πομπῇ* *χρημένομαι*, i. e. *ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ πεμπομένην*, Lat. *divinitus missus*, Id. 1. 62, etc.; *χρ. φωνῇ* for *φώνῃ*, *διαβολῇ* *χρ.* for *διαβόλησσά*, etc., cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 D:—the part. *χράμενος* may sometimes be translated with, like *ἐχών*, *φέρων*, *λαβών*, *βίᾳ* *χράμενος* *εἰσέλθε* he entered with violence—*κτάσθαι* and *χρήσθαι* are very often used convertibly; yet in the former the chief notion is that of pure possession, in the latter that of actual use, presupposing the former, e. g. *δὲ τὴν ἱατρικὴν κεκτημένος* a well-instructed physician; *δὲ τῇ ἱατρικῇ* *χράμενος* a medical practitioner, Schäf. Mel. p. 18.

2. c. dupl. dat., to use a thing as so and so, *χρ. τῷ στήθεϊ* *ὄψω* Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 4. 3; *χρήσθαι τινι* *ἐς τι* to use for an end or purpose, Hdt. 1. 34, Xen., etc.; so, *πρὸς τι* *χρ.* Xen. Oec. 11. 13; *ἐπὶ τι* Id. Mem. 1. 2, 9; *ἀμφὶ* or *περὶ* *τι* Id. Oec. 9, 6, An. 3. 5, 10: also with a neut. Adj. as Adv., *χρ. τινι* *τι* Hdt. 1. 210, 2. 95; (where *τοῦτο*, *τῷδε*=*οὕτως*, *ἔδδ*); so, *τὴν χρῆσσομαι* *τοῦτῳ*; what use shall I make of him? Ar. Ach. 935; Xen. An. 1. 3, 18; *χρ. τινι* *δτι* *βούληται* *τι* to make what use one likes of him, Hdt. 1. 210, Ar. Nub. 438; so, *ἀπορῶν* *δτι* *τὴν χρῆσσομαι* not knowing what to make of it, Hdt. 7. 213; *οὐκ ἔχω* *δτι* *τὴν χρῆσσομαι* *τῷ ἀργυρίῳ* Lat. *non habeo quod eo faciam*, Hemst. Call. Dian. 69.

III. of persons, *χρήσθαι* *τινι* to have intercourse or dealings with any one, have to do with him, treat him so and so, e. g. *χρήσθαι τινι* *ὡς ἀνδρὶ* *φύσθη* Hdt. 7. 209; *χρήσθαι τινι* *ὡς φίλῳ*, *ὡς πολεμῷ* to treat one as a friend or enemy, regard him as such, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 8, 3. 1, 6; but, *φιλῶς* *χρήσθαι* *τινι* Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 12; whereas *χρήσθαι* *φίλῳ* or *πολεμῷ* is to learn to know a person as a friend or enemy, have a friend or enemy, Cyr. 3. 2, 4; and so, *χρήσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς* (sc. *ὡς φίλοις*) to have the gods for friends, Valck. Hipp. 906; but *ὡς* is oft. omitted without altering the signf., Stallb. Prot. 315 D, 316 E. 2. *χρήσθαι* *ἐαυτῷ* to make use of oneself or one's powers, Stallb. Plat. Crito 45 B;—also, *παρῑχθῆναι* *ἐαυτῷ* *τὴν* *χρήσθαι* to place oneself at the disposal of another, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13, 8. 1, 5. 3. *χρήσθαι* *τινι*, like Lat. *uti*, for *uti familiariter*, to be intimate with a man, Xen. Hier. 5. 2, Mem. 4. 8, 11: hence absol., of *χράμενοι* friends, Id. Ages. 11. 13, Mem. 2. 6, 5.

4. esp. of sexual intercourse, *χρήσθαι γυναικὶ* Hdt. 2. 181, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 29, 2. 1, 30. IV. absol., or c. Adv., *ὅτῳ* *χρῶνται* of Πέρσας such is the practice of the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 23, cf. Mem. 4. 6, 11. V. c. acc. rei, *χρήσθαι πάντα* *δτι* *ἀργύρῳ*, to negotiate or transact every thing by messengers, Hdt. 1. 99, cf. Xen. Ages. 11. 11.

VI. the perf. *ἐκρήσσομαι* with pres. signf., to be in need or want of a thing, *τινὸς* II. 19. 262, Od. 1. 13, etc.; which signf., though mostly Ep., is sometimes found in Att., e. g. *τὸ ἐκρημμένος*; Soph. Phil. 1264, *Βορέας ἐκρημνέμενος* Eur. Cycl. 88, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 801; and c. inf. pro gen., *σφοδρῶς ἐκρημνέμενος* Aesch. Pers. 829;—moreover in this signf. the part. perf. only seems to be used, which when absol. takes an adj. signf., wanting, needy, poor, Od. 14. 155, 17. 347, Hes. Op. 315, 498; so, *ἀπορία* *ἐκρημνέμενος* in Eur. 1. A. 89. 2. but in Att. the perf. usu. as a strength. pres., to use always, hence to have, possess, Buttm. Catal. sub v.—Hdt. has the perf. only once in the usual signf. of the med., *συμποδῇ* *ἐκρημνέμενος*, 1. 42.

VII. on the contrary the aor. pass. which also Hdt. uses only once, has a pass. signf., *αὶ νῆες οὐκ ἐχρήσθησαν* the ships were not used, Hdt. 7. 144; and in gen. the use of *ἐχρήσθαι* except in a pass. signf. is denied by Herm. Soph. Ant. 23. D. for *χρή*, v. sub voc.

(The connexion of the different signf. may be seen by looking to the head of each principal division. From this Root come *χρηστός*, *χρήμα*, *χρήξις*, *χραισμέιν*, *χρή*, *χρέων*, *χρέος* and *χρεῖος*, *χρέω* and *χρεῖω*, *χρεῖα*.—Buttm. and Passow further connect this root with *ΧΡΑΨΩ* (Δ), to touch, though this seems rather far-fetched, cf. Buttm. Catal. in voc.)

χρεῶ, Ep. synop. for *χρεῖα*, acc. pl. from *χρέος*, Hes. Op. 645.

χρεῶγας, *ὄν*, (*χρέος*, *ὄν*) carrying a debtor to prison,

χρεάρπαξ, ἄγος, δ, (χρέος) one who grasps at money, Maneth. χρεάσθαι, Ion. for χράσθαι, χράσθαι and χρήσθαι, inf. from χράσμαι, Hdt.

χρεία, ἡ, (χρόμαι, χρέος): use, Lat. *usus*, and that 1. as a property, use, advantage, service, first in Theogn. 62; χ. τοῦ παῖδος of or from the boy, Antipho 123. 44; and so oft. in Plat., τὰ οὐδὲν εἰς χρεῖαν things of no use or service, Dem. 1462. 16;—freq. in plur., uses, services received, Pind. N. 8. 71, Soph. Fr. 742, Dem. 253. 15. 2. as an action, using, use, κτρίσας καὶ χρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 4. 1: κατὰ τὴν χρ. for use, Plat. Rep. 330 C; πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην χρ. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 25.

3. of persons, acquaintance, intimacy, τῶνδ' ὡς μοι, Antipho 136. 40. 4. in Rhetoric, a pregnant sentence, borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules: such χρεῖαι we still possess from the hands of Hermogenes and Aphthonius; and Macho, the Comic Poet and Gramm., made a like collection of the bon-mots of Greek courtesans, many of which still remain in Athenaeus.

II. like Lat. *opus*, need, necessity, Trag., etc.; χρεῖας ὕπο Aesch. Theb. 286; χρεῖα ἐστὶ (γίγνεται) μὴ τῶν, Lat. *opus est mihi aliquid* re, Plat., etc.; ἐν χρεῖα εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι τῶν Id. Rep. 566 E, etc.; χρ. ἔχει μὴ τῶν Aesch. Pr. 169, Eur. Med. 1319; and so, τίς χρεῖα σ' ἐμοῦ [sc. ἔχει]; Id. Hec. 976, cf. χρεῖα:—proverb, χρεῖα δίδασκε, ἅν' βραβύς τίς ἦ, σοφόν, 'necessity' is the mother of invention,' Eur. Teleph. 10, cf. Electr. 376; so in plur., αἱ χρεῖαι βιάζονται πολὺν Antipho 121. 12; αἱ ἀναγκαῖαι χρ. Dem. 668. fin. 2. the result of such need, want, poverty, Soph. Phil. 175, etc.; χρεῖα καὶ τέρψα Ar. Plut. 534.

3. esp. c. gen. rei, want, lack of a thing, φαρμάκων, φορβῆς Aesch. Pr. 481, Soph. Phil. 162; etc. 4. a request of necessity, opp. to ἐξίσως (a claim of merit), Thuc. 1. 37, cf. 33; in gen. a request, Aesch. Pr. 700; χρ. ἔχειν τῶνδ' to make a request of or from another, Id. Cho. 481, (almost =, to have need of his help). 5. a needful business, a need, Soph. Aj. 740: hence a business, employment, function, oft. in Polyb.; ἐν πάσαις ταῖς τοῦ σώματος χρεῖαι in all functions of the body, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 5;—in gen. a business, matter, like χρέος, and so of a battle, which we often call 'an affair,' Polyb. Hence

χρεῖακός, ἡ, ὄν, supplying a want, useful, helping:—hence, χρεῖακοὶ servants, Arrian.

χρεῖν, 3 sing. opt. pres. of χρῆ.

χρεῖος, τό, Ep. for χρέος, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

χρεῖος, ὄν, (χρή) useful: needful, fitting, ἔης Aesch. Supp. 194. II. act. needing, being in want of, c. gen. χρ. φίλων Eur. H. F. 1337: absol. needy, poor, Aesch. Supp. 202, Eur. Andromed. 20. 3.—The word is rare: cf. ἀχρεῖος.

χρεῖοφελής, οὐ, δ, Ion. for χρεωφελής, Hipp.

χρεῖω, f. ὄω, (χρεῖος) to use, Sext. Emp.

χρεῖω, Ep. for χρέω, χρεῶ, to deliver an oracle, Od. 8. 79, h. Ap. 396: c. χράω (h) A. fin.

χρεῖω, ὄω, contr. οὐς, ἡ, Ep. for χρέω, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

χρεῖωδης, es, (χρεῖα, εἶδος) of useful nature, of use. II. needful. Adv. —δῶς.

χρεῖως, τό, in later Ep. for χρέος, χρέως.

χρεῖωδω, and χρεῖωτω Call. Fr. 352, =sq., Jac. A. P. p. 523.

χρεῖωτις, f. ἰω, to neigh, whinny, Lat. *hinnire*, of a horse, Il. 12. 51, Hdt. 3. 86, 87, Plat., etc.; in Hes. Sc. 348 we have a shorter form (of 3 pl. aor. 1) χρεῖωσαν. (Hence χρεῖωδης:—onomatop., like βρεῖω, Lat. *fremo*, and akin to χρέμπτωμα, but no such Root as ΧΡΕΜΩ is in use.) Hence

χρεῖωτισμα, atos, τό, a neighing, whinnying, Anth.; and χρεῖωτισμός, ὁ, a neighing, whinnying, Ar. Eq. 553. Hence

χρεῖωτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of neighing.

Χρέμης, ητος, ὁ, freq. name of old men in the New Comedy, v. Χρεμῖλος.

χρεμίζω, f. ἰω, cf. sub χρεμετίζω.

χρέμμι, atos, τό, spittle, expectoration: from

χρέμπτωμα, f. ψωμαι, Dep. med., to clear one's throat, to hawk and spit, Ar. Thesm. 381; c. acc., μῆλα χρ. Eupol. Κο. λακ. 17. (Akin to χρέμω, χρεμετίζω, cf. Lat. *screo*.) Hence

χρεμπτῶν, τό, = χρέμμι.

Χρεμῖλος, ὁ, like Χρέμης, a freq. name of old men in the New Comedy, from χρέμω, χρέμπτωμα, a spitting, asthmatic old man.

χρέω, vos, ὁ, also κρέμω, a hard-headed sea-fish, also λιθοκέφαλος, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

χρέψω, a kind of fish, like the λάβραξ, Arist. H. A., (with v. l. χρέν, but with nothing to determine the gender or declension.)

χρέψως, εως, ἡ, (χρεμπτωμα) a hawking and spitting.

χρεοκοπέω, —κότια, —κοπίδης, —κόπος, worse forms for χρεωκοπ—, Lob. Phryn. 390.

χρεολύτω, worse form for χρεῶλ-, v. foreg.

χρέωμα, Ion. for χρόμαι, Hdt.: in Hom. the part. χρεώμενος from χρέωμαι is once found for χρώμαι, Il. 23. 834.

χρέων, Ion. for χρεῶν, freq. in Hdt.

χρέος, τό, gen. χρεῖος, contr. χρέως (Eur. I. A. 373); the dat. does not occur either sing. or pl.: Ep. nom. and acc. pl. χρέα Hes. Or. 645, At. χρέα, Ep. nom. sing. χρέος, At. χρέως, q. v.: (χρόμαι, χρή):—like χρεία, want, need, χρέος ἔχειν c. inf., to have need to., Hdt. 3. 140; χρ. ἔχειν τῶνδ' Ar. Ach. 454.

II. a business of necessity, a business, affair, matter, ἐνὺν αὐτοῦ χρεῖος, ἐν αὐτοῦ χρεῖος Od. 1. 409, 2. 45; κατὰ χρέος τῶνδ' εἶδέναι to come on account of a person or thing, i. e. because one wants it, Od. 11. 479;—then c. gen., like χράω, for what reason? wherefore? Aesch. Ag. 85; so, ἔφ' ὅτι χρ. ἐμολέτε; Eur. Or. 151: also just like χρήμα, a thing, Soph. O. T. 157, Theoc. 24. 65, 25. 53; μέγα τί χρέος Call. Dian. 100, cf. χρήμα π. 3. III. that which one needs must do or pay, and so a debt, oft. in Hom.; χρέος δέλειται τῷ Il. 11. 688, Od. 21. 17; χρεῖος δέλειται μὴ Il. 11. 686, Od. 3. 367; χρέος ἀποστήσασθαι to weigh, i. e. pay, back a debt, Il. 13. 746; so χρ. ἀποδιδόναι Hdt. 2. 136, (where also we have χρ. δίδοναι to lend money, χρ. λαμβάνειν to borrow, contract debts); χρεῖα ἀπολαμβάνειν Andoc. 25. 20: in pl. debts, Hes. Or. 645; χρεῖα ἐπὶ τόκοις δεικνύμενα Isae. 88. 23; χρέος τὸ ἐπὶ τὴν πράξιν [sc. ἀποδιδόμενον] Dem. 900. 14; τὴν οὐρανὴν ἵπασσαν χρεῖα κατέλειπε left all the property in outstanding debts, Dem. 986. 24:—cf. ἀποκοπή, χρεωκοπέω: also

2. metaph. a debt, trespass, sin, Theogn. 205, Soph. O. C. 235. 3. in gen. a debt, due, duty, τεὸν χρ. Pind. P. 8. 45, cf. Eur. Hec. 892; κατὰ χρέος according to what is due, as is meet and proper, h. Hom. Merc. 138; ἡλθε τὰτ' ἐπὶ χρέος, of Ganymede, Pind. O. 1. 71, cf. 7. 74, Soph. El. 74; a promise due, Pind. O. 3. 12, 11 (10). 10; κατὰ χρέος ἦπτε ἔθηκε Ar. Rh. 3. 189; οὐς τὸδ' ἦν χρέος they who had this charge, Aesch. Pers. 777; ἄρα τίνοι χρέος pays the debt, i. e. does the work of a curse, Aesch. Ag. 457. 4. the debt to pay, one's destiny, fate, esp. death.

IV. in Soph. O. C. 251, Herm. takes it to be = Lat. *necessitudo*, a tie, connexion.

V. much more rarely, like χρεία, 1. use, profit.—Homer uses both χρέος and χρεῖος, the latter much more freq. and the former only in Od.

χρεοφειλής, χρεοφείλης, worse forms for χρεωφ—, χρέω, Ion. for χράω (h) A., to deliver an oracle, h. Hom. Ap. 253, 293, often in Hdt.

χρεῶ, ὄω, contr. οὐς, ἡ, only Poet., Ep. χρεῶς (χρέος, χρεῖα):—want, need, hence desire, longing, urgent wish, freq. in Hom., ἦ τί μάλ' α χρεῶ of a truth, something is much needed, Il. 9. 107, cf. 10. 172; χρεῖοι ἀναγκαῖα of dire necessity, Il. 8. 57; c. gen., χρεῖω ἐμοῖο want, need of me, Il. 1. 341, cf. Od. 4. 634; ἵν' οὐ χρεῖω πελαγῶνδ' ἔστω where there is no need of a cable, Od. 9. 136.

2. χρεῖω ἰκάνεται want, necessity arises, Il. 10. 118, 142, Od. 6. 136; so, χρεῖω γίγνεται Il. 1. 341, c. acc. pers., ἵνα με χρεῖω πόσον ἴκοι Od. 5. 189; τίνα χρεῖω πόσον ἴκοι; Od. 2. 28, so, ἐμὲ δὲ χρεῖω γίγνεται νῆος Od. 4. 634,—where ἐμὲ is acc. of the object, towards which, and γίγνεται like ἰκάνειν is used as a verb of motion, cf. γίγνομαι 11: as indeed ἐντοί is used c. acc., οὐδὲ τί μὴν χρεῖω ἔσται τυμβωχοῦς Il. 21. 322.

3. hence the freq. Homer. elliptical use of χρεῖω c. acc. pers., where one would have expected the dat., τίποτε δέ σε χρεῖω (sc. ἰκάνει) Od. 1. 225, Il. 10. 85,—which might also be τίποτε δέ σε χρή; why must thou so?—and in this phrase χρεῖω is oft. followed by a gen., ὅτι με ταῖντας χρεῖω τιμῆς no need of it touches me, Il. 9. 608, (which might also be ὅτι με ταῖντας χρεῖω τιμῆς); so, χρεῖω βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ Il. 10. 43, cf. 9. 75, 11. 606; but for the gen. we find also an inf., τὸν δὲ μάλ' α χρεῖω ἔσται μανίας κρατερῶς who needs must stand firm, Il. 11. 409; so, οὐδὲ τί μὴν χρεῖω νῆδ' ἐπιβαίνεμεν Od. 4. 707;

cf. Il. 18. 406, Od. 15. 201.—In all these cases Herm. would supply *ἔχει*, but this phrase is not found in Hom.: Eur. has once imitated this ellipse, Hec. 976, cf. Pors. Or. 659. II. *necessity, destiny, fate*.—The word is *ἔρ*, used once by Eur. H. F. 51.—Hom. uses both forms *χρεώ* and *χρεῖς*, equally: but in the ellipt. phrase, mentioned I. 3, he always has *χρεώ*, and that as a monosyll. : hence *χρεώ* Pl. 11. 606, before a vowel, is even used short, cf. Nāke Choeril. p. 161.

χρεωκοπέω, *ῆ*, *ἴστω*, Att. for *χρεωκόω*, (*χρεωκόπος*) to cut down debts, i. e. to lessen or entirely cancel them, Lat. *novas tabulas facere*.

2. metaph. to abridge or take away fraudulently, Plut. —Pass. to be cheated or defrauded. Hence

χρεωκοπία, *ῆ*, a cancelling of debts, Polyb.: such a measure was Solon's *εὐσεβεία*.

χρεωκοπίδης, *ον*, *ῆ*, one who cancels his debts, an insolvent: esp. said of the friends of Solon called at Athens, who took advantage of his *εὐσεβεία*, Plut. Solon 15.

χρεωκόπος, *ον*, Att. for *χρεωκόπος*, (*χρεῖς* II, *χρεῖς*, *κόπος*) cutting down debts, i. e. cancelling them, leaving them unpaid, insolvent:—formed after *χρεωκόπος*.

χρεωδότης, *ῆ*, *ἴστω*, (*χρεῖς* II, *χρεῖς*, *δότης*) to discharge, pay a debt, Plut.: *χρ. τὸν μισθὸν* to pay wages that are due, Joseph.

χρεώμενος, *Ion*. part. from *χρεάμαι*, for *χρεόμενος*, Il. 23. 834.

χρεών, *τό*, *Ion*. *χρεῖς*,—but the Att. form is also freq. in the MSS. of Hdt.: gen. also *τὸν χρεών* Eur. Hipp. 1256, H. F. 21,

so that it is indecl., though little used save in nom. and acc.:—strictly a part. neut. from *χρεάω* (*Ion*. *χρεῖω*), that which an oracle declares, that which must be, *τὸ χρεῖν γίνεσθαι* Hdt. 7. 17: hence fate, necessity, like *χρεῖα* II, Eur. Il. c., Bacch. 515, etc.:—but usu. *χρεῖν* (or *χρεῖν*) *ἔστω*, much like *χρῆ*, 'tis fated, necessary, c. inf., Theogn. 564: c. acc. et inf. Hdt. I. 41, 57, 2. 133, etc., and so in Att., as Thuc. 5. 49:—sometimes also absol., *χρεῖν* [sc. *ἔστω*] *it being necessary, since it was necessary*, Hdt. 5. 50, 9. 58.

2. more rarely, that which is expedient or right, Soph. Phil. 143:—so too absol. as Adv., *οὐ χρεῖν* *ἔρχεσθαι* ye rule not-rightly, i. e. unrightfully, Thuc. 3. 40.—Hom., and Hes. do not use it at all, Od. 15. 201, being f. 1. for *χρεῖα*.

[In Poets *χρεῖν* is sometimes monosyll., v. Nāke Choeril. p. 161.]

χρέανται, *Ion*. 3 pl. from *χρεάμαι*, for *χρῶνται*, Hdt.

χρεῖς, *τό*, Att. for *χρεῖς* II, a debt, v. Lob. Phryn. 391: acc. to the Atticists the word is indecl. and *χρεῖς* is also the form of the gen. and acc. sing. The pl. is borrowed from *χρεῖς*, and the dat. sing. and pl. are not found.

χρεωστέω, and *-έω*, *ῆ*, *ἴστω*, to be a debtor, be in debt:—Pass. *χρεωστῶμαι*, to have a debt owing to one, Heliod.: from *χρεώστω*, *ον*, *ῆ*, (*χρεῖς*) a debtor, Plut., and Luc. Hence

χρεωστικός, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, suitable to a debtor, like one. Adv. —*κῶς*, as a debtor, on account of debts.

χρεωφειλέτης, *ον*, *ῆ*, (*χρεῖς*, *ὑφείλω*) a debtor, person in debt, Lob. Phryn. 691. Hence

χρεωφειλίμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a debt.

χρεωφειλῆς, *ον*, *ῆ*, = *χρεωφειλέτης*, susp.

χρεωφιλάκιον, *τό*, (*φυλάσσω*) the archives in which the lists of public debtors are kept, Inscr.

χρῆ, *ῆ*, = *χρεῖα* II, need, necessity, but prob. only to be found in the phrase *χρῆ ἴσται*, Soph. O. C. 505 (ubi v. Herm.), Fr. 537 (ubi v. Dind.), Pherecr. *Δῖπρ*. 8, Ar. Fr. 329, Phryn. (Com.) Mus. 4. cf. *βασιλῆ* for *-λαία*.

χρῆ, impers. conjunct. *χρῆ* opt. *χρηίη*: inf. *χρήναι*, poet. also *χρήν*, Pors. Hec. 264:—impf. *ἐχρήν* and *χρήν*, both Att., Pors. Suppl. Praef. Hec. (D), though the former is rare, Wüstem. Theocr. 18. 12:—fut. *χρησείη*:—v. sub fin. Strictly from *χρεάω* (B), *α*, to deliver an oracle, *χρῆ* (sc. *δ θεός*), but always used impers., it is fated, necessary, (cf. Hdt. I. 8, and *χρεῖν*), and so c. inf., it must, must needs be, it is good, fit, meet, Il. I. 216, 4. 57, Od. 3. 209, etc.: also in Att., *δ* τι *χρηῖ* *ἔστω* and *δ* τι *χρηί* *ποιεῖν*, Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 4 C, 9 A:—but 2 more oft. like *δεῖ* and Lat. *oportet*, *deceat*, c. acc. pers. et inf., *one must*, *one must needs*, it behoves, *befits* one to . . , Hom., etc.: *χρῆ* *σε πόδεμον* *παύσαι* Il. 7. 331: *οὐ σε χρῆ* *νυλῆς* *ἦτορ* *ἔχειν* Il. 9. 406, etc.—Sometimes the verb is supplied from the context, esp. in Hom. in the phrase, *οὐδὲ τί σε χρῆ*, e.g. *τίποτε μάχης*

ἀποπαύει; *οὐδὲ τί σε χρῆ* for it behoves thee not (sc. *ἀποπαύεσθαι μάχης*) Il. 16. 721, cf. 19. 420; so, *θεῖ* *χρῆ* *πεῖν* *ἔνν-τα* (sc. *μάρνασθαι*) Od. 9. 50: so too in Att., Stallb. Plat. Menex. 247 E.

3. also, sine inf., c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *οὐδὲ τί σε χρῆ* *ἀφροσύνης* thou hast no need of impudence, i. e. it does not *befit* thee, Il. 7. 109; so, *οὐ σε χρῆ* *ἔτ' αἰδοῦν* Od. 3. 14; *τί με χρῆ* *μητέρους* *αἰδοῦν* Od. 21. 110; *μυθήσεται* *ἱστρέ* (i. e. *οὐ τινας*) *σε χρῆ* Od. I. 124, 4. 463:—this usage is denied to the Att. Poets by Pors. Or. 659, v. also Dind. Ar. Av. 1406, cf. *χρεῖα*.

4. very rare c. dat. pers. pro acc., Soph. Ant. 736, Eur. Ion 1317.

II. sometimes also in a less strong signif., *one may, one can*: *πῶς χρῆ* *τοῦτο* *περάσαι*; how is one to get through this? Theocr. 15. 45; freq. also in Dem., and Luc., v. Valck. Adon. p. 354 A.

III. *τὸ χρῆν* *ῆ*, *ἴστω*, fate, destiny, Eur. H. F. 828, Hec. 260, ubi v. Dind.

IV. *ἐχρησ*, Dor. *χρήσθαι*, = *ἔφελος*, thou oughtest, Ar. Ach. 778. Cf. *δεῖ*.—Hom. has only the pres. indicat. *χρή*, and uses it short before a vowel, Od. 3. 14.

χρήσσει, Ep. contr. dat. plur. from *χρεός* for *χρέεσσι*, Ap. Rh.: or from *χρήσις*.

χρήσις, in Att. used only in pres., and impf. (unless with Herm. and Ellendt we read *χρησθείς* in Soph. Ant. 23, Dem. 519. 29, as acc. pass. from this Verb, being asked or desired): Ep. and Ion. *χρήσις*, as always in Hom., though in Hdt. both forms commonly occur: Dor. *χρήσσω* and *χρηδῶ*: (*χρεάω*, *χρή*, *χρεῖα*).

To need, want, lack, have need of, *τινός* Il. 11. 835, Od. 17. 121, 558, Hdt. 5. 30, and Att.: absol. in part. *χρηγών*, needy, poor, Od. 11. 340, Hes. Op. 349.

2. to desire, long for, *τινός* Hes. Op. 365: in gen. to ask, crave, desire, demand, Lat. *solicitare*, freq. in Hdt., usu. c. inf., as in I. 41, 152, 152, etc.: also, *χρ. τινός* *ποιεῖν* *τι* Ib. 5. 19, 65, 9. 55; so also in Att., esp. in Soph., and Eur., v. Valck. Adon. p. 328 B, Pors. Med. 1396: also, *χρ. τινα* *ποιεῖν* Hdt. 1. 41, 4. 83:—

c. gen. rei, to ask, demand a thing, Ib. 5. 30, 9. 87: very rarely c. acc. rei, as in Hdt. 7. 38, for an inf. is usu. to be supplied, as, *φράς* *δ* τι *χρήσει* [sc. *φράσει*] Ar. Nub. 359, cf. Thesm. 751, Aesch. Pr. 928:—sometimes also *χρήσειν* *παρά* *τινος*, Vita Hom. 17.

3. *μή ἐχρήσει* *θανεῖν*, like *μή ἔφελος*, thou oughtest not to have died, O that thou hadst not . . ! Soph. O. C. 1713.

4. the part. *χρηγών* is used absol. for *ἐι* *χρήσει*, if one will, if one chooses, Theogn. 952, Aesch. Cho. 340: hence *wishing well, well inclined, propitious*, *ἐἰδὼν* *χρηγόν* *ἔχει* Eur. Supp. 597.—Cf. *χρηστοκομία*.

II. the signif. of *χρεάω*, to deliver an oracle, has been wrongly given to this Verb, v. sq.—The word is rare in Att. Prose, except in Xen.

χρήζω, like *χρεάω*, to deliver an oracle, foretell, Eur. Hel. 516.—In other places, forms of *χρήζω* have been wrongly referred to this signif., v. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1428, Ellendt sub v. *χρηζέω* 2.

χρητα, *ῆ*, *Ion*. for *χρετα*, use: need.

χρηζέω, Ep. and Ion. for *χρηζέω*, q. v. sub init.

χρηστοκομία, *Ion*. collat. form from *χρεάμαι*, to use, make use of, *τινί* *Δῖπρ*. 3. 117.

χρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*χρεάμαι*) a thing that one uses or needs, hence in plur. goods, property, money, oft. in Od. (never in Il.), Hes., Hdt., etc.: cf. sub fin.:—proverb., *χρηματα* *ψυχῆ* *βοροῖσι* money is man's life, Hes. Op. 684; *χρηματ' ἀνὴρ* money makes the man, Alcae. 50: *χρημάτων* *εἰρεῖν* or *ποιεῖν* τι, *χρημάτων* *αὐτοχρῶς* *πρεσβεύειν*, to say or do etc. for money, Lat. *pretio*: *κρίσεισαν* *χρημάτων* Thuc. 2. 60, *χρημασιν* *νικάσθαι* Ib.—

Acc. to Poll. 9. 87, the Ion. used also the sing. in this signif., and so we find it once in Hdt. 3. 38, but this was not common till late, as in Diod., and N. T.

II. in gen. a thing, matter, affair, event, h. Hom. Mero. 332, Hes. Op. 342, 400; *πρωτὸν* *χρημάτων* *πάντων* Hdt. 7. 145: *κινεῖν* *πάν* *χρ.* to leave no stone unturned, Hdt. 5. 96: esp. a dealing, business, like Lat. *res for negotium*.

2. *χρημα* is often expressed where it might be omitted, as, *δεινὸν* *χρημα* *ἐποικνεῖτον* Hdt. 8. 16; *οἶόν* *τι* *χρημα* *ποικνεῖται* Ib. 138, etc.: so too, *ἐς* *ἀφανές* *χρημα* *ἀποστειλάμεν* *ἀποικίαν* to send out a colony without any certain destination, Id. 4. 150: and so oft. in Trag., *τί* *χρημα*; for *τί*; what? e.g. Aesch. Fr. 295, Cho. 10, Soph. Phil. 1231: esp. *τί* *χρημα* *παίρω*; Valck. Hipp. 909: so too 3. in like manner

χρημα is used in phrases to express something strange or

extraordinary of its kind, μέγα σὺνδ χηρήμα a huge monster of a boar, *Wess. Hdt. i. 36, ὅς χηρήμα μέγιστον* Ibid.; cf. Valck. Theocr. 18. 4; τοῦ χηρήματος χηρήμα ἀόφροντον *Hdt. 7. 188*; τὸ χηρήμα τῶν νυκτῶν δσον of what a terrible length the nights are, *Ar. Nub. 2*; 80, χηρήμα καλὸν τι such a pretty creature, *Theocr. 15. 23*; σφόδρὸν τὴν χηρήμ' ἀνθρώπος Valck. ad l. c.; χρ. τυράννου a horrible tyrant, *Plat. Rep. 567 E*—also to express a great number or mass, as we say a lot, a deal, a heap of... πολλὸν τὴν χηρήμα τῶν ὀφίων, χηρήμα πολλὸν ἄρδων, νεὺν a vast deal of serpents, javelins, ships, etc., *Hdt. 3. 109*, 4. 81, 6. 43; δσον τὸ χηρήμα παριστῶν what a lot of locusts, *Ar. Ach. 150*; χηρήμα πολλὸν τὴν χρυσῷ *Hdt. 3. 130*: also of persons, χηρήμα θηλειῶν Valck. *Phoen. 206*, μέγα χηρήμα Λακωνίων *Theocr. 18. 4*, σφενδορητῶν πάντολόν τὴν χηρήμα *Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5*.—The interchange between χηρήμα and κτήμα is freq., yet the same distinction holds as between χράσμαι and χράσμαι, so that κτήμα is strictly a possession, χηρήμα what one wants or uses, v. κτήμα i. fin., and cf. Schäf. *Mel. p. 17*, cf. *Cic. Fam. 7. 29*. Hence

χηρημάτιος, οὐ, δ, one who has χηρήματα, a rich man, *Manetho. χηρημάτις*: f. *Isae, Att. id.*: (χηρήμα) to do or carry on business, have dealings, esp. in money matters (though this special signif. is mostly confined to the Med.): in gen. to negotiate, transact business, *Thuc. 1. 87*, 5. 61: χρ. τι *Id. 6. 62*: hence

2. to hold or administer a public office, to discharge the duties or functions of one: to take a matter into consideration, consult, debate, hold conferences, hear and advise about a matter, *περί τινος Ar. Thesm. 377*, *Arist. Rhet. 3*: to give an answer after deliberation, *Xen. Ath. 3. 1*, *Dem. 250. 10*. 4. in gen. to have dealings of any kind with, stand in any relation to a person, e. g. χηρηματίζω τινι πρὸς γένος to stand in a relation of affinity to any one, *Phot. e Ctes. Pers.* 2.

II. Med. χηρηματίζομαι to do business for oneself or to one's own profit, hence to make money, enrich oneself, *Thuc. 7. 13*, *Plat., Xen.*, etc.; esp. by base arts, *Dinarch. 92. 8*, *Isae. 77. 18*: χρ. ἀπὸ τινος to make money of or from a thing, *Plat. Soph. 225 E*, *Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 12*; 80, *ἐκ τινος Isocr. 221*; c. acc. cognato, χρ. χηρηματισμὸν *Plat. Legg. 949 E*, *Gorg. 467 D*: hence in gen. to transact business, have dealings, negotiate, hold conference with another, *τῷ *Hdt. 3. 118*, 7. 163*—c. acc. rei, χηρηματίζεσθαι τὸ νόμισμα to traffic in money, like a money-lender or banker, *Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 14*; but c. acc. pers., χρ. τινα to make money of any one, i. e. get it from him by extortion, *Polyb. 32. 21, 13*; and 80, χρ. παρὰ τινος *Isocr. 209 B*, *c. πρόσω II. 2*, and *πλεονεκτή.*

III. in later writers, from *Polyb.* downwards, the Act. χηρηματίζει has the signif. to take and bear a title or name, χηρηματίζει βασιλεὺς he takes the title of king, *Polyb. 5. 57, 2*, 30. 2, 4, *Diod.*, etc.; νέα ἱστία ἐχηρημάτω she had herself called a new Isis, *Plut.*; ἐχηρημάτιζε Καρχηδόνιος *Strab.*; μὴ πατρώον, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μητρῶν χηρηματίζω to call themselves not from the fathers, but the mothers, *Plut.*, cf. *Menag. Diog. L. 1. 48*, *Interp. ad Act. Apost. 11. 26*.—Prose word.

χηρημάτιος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to χηρήματα or money, χρ. δωρεὰ a present in money; χρ. ζημία a money fine; χρ. ἄγων a contest for a money prize. Adv.—κάδ.

χηρημάτις, εὐς, ἡ, =sq., *Xen. Oec. 11. 20, 22*. [δ] χηρηματισμός, ὁ, (χηρηματίζω) a doing of business, as well commercial as public: esp. a negotiation, conference, consultation.

2. a giving audience to ambassadors, their speech or the answer given to them, both in *Polyb.*: also of an oracle, a response, *LXX.*

3. οἱ χηρηματισμοὶ negotiations in writing, acts, instruments, documents. II. (from Med.) a doing business for one's own gain, money-making, a business, trade, oft. in *Plat.*, as *Apol. 36 B*, *Legg. 741 E*, and *Oratt.*: also gain, profit, *Isocr. 37 B*.

III. later a title, style, name, *Diod.*, and *Diog. L. 1. 48*.

χηρημάτιστον, verb. Adj., one must make money, *Xen. Lac. 7. 3*.

χηρηματιστήρ, ἡ, δ, =χηρηματιστής. Hence χηρηματιστήριον, τό, a place for business; and so, 1. a council chamber, *Diod.* 2. a banking-house, counting-house, *Plut.* 3. an oracle, *LXX.*

χηρηματιστής, οὐ, δ, (χηρηματίζω) one who carries on business, esp. for making money, a money-getter, a man in business,

trafficker, tradesman, *Plat. Gorg. 452 A*, *Rep. 434 A*, etc., *Xen. Oec. 2. 18*: hence also a wealthy man. Hence

χηρηματιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fitted for χηρηματίζω or χηρηματίζεσθαι: hence, 1. fitted for traffic and money-making, *Plat. Rep. 581 C*; χρ. οὐλὰν an omen portending gain, *Xen. An. 6. 1, 23*; ἡ —κη (sub. τέχνη) the art of money-making, traffic, *Id. Gorg. 477 E* etc., v. esp. *Arist. Pol. 1. 3*.

2. belonging to or fitted for the dispatch of public business, χρ. πολὺν, σκηνή a hall, tent for holding conferences, giving audience, etc., *Polyb.*

χηρηματίτης, οὐ, δ, (χηρήμα) a wealthy man, *Diod.*: ἄγων χρ. a contest for a money prize, cf. *χηρηματικός*. [I]

χηρηματοδότης, ἡ, δ, (χηρήμα, δαῶν) a divider of money, or in gen. of property, κτείνων χρ. *Aesch. Theb. 730*.

χηρηματοποιός, ὄν, (ποίημα) money-making, money-getting, of women, *Ar. Ecol. 442*, *Xen. Oec. 20. 15*.

χηρηματοφοδότης, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for wasting money, spendthrift, *Plat. Soph. 225 D*: from

χηρηματοφθορός, ὄν, (φθείρω) wasting or squandering money. χηρηματοφύλακτον, τό, (φυλάσσω) a treasury. [δ]

χηρήμη, ἡ, (χράσμαι, κέρχρημα) *Ion.* for χρέα, a request, prayer, v. l. *Archil. 15*, *Vit. Hom. 13. 14*.

χηρημοσύνη, ἡ, like χρέα, need, want, lack, *Theogn. 389, 394* etc.; cf. also χηρημοσύνη.

χηρήννυμι, =χράσμαι, prob. l. in *Theophr. Char. 5*. χήρος, εὐς, τό, Ep. for χρέος, *Maneth.*; whence dat. pl. χήρεσι *Ap. Rh. 3. 1198*.

χρήσθω, Dor. for χρήζω. χήρσθω, Dor. 2 sing. impf. from χρήναι for ἔχρης, *Ar. Ach. 778*.

χρήσιμεύω, to be useful or serviceable, *τῷ *Theophr.*, cf. *Lob. Phryn. 386**: from

χρήσιμος, ἡ, ὄν, also οὐ, ὄν, *Plat. Gorg. 480 B*, *Rep. 333 C*, (χράσμαι) useful, serviceable, in gen. good for use, good, apt or fit in its kind, first in *Theogn. 406*, then in *Hdt.*, and freq. in *Att.*: χρ. εἰς τι useful for something, *Hdt. 4. 109*; τὸ χρ. use, advantage, *Eur. Phoen. 1741*; τὸ αὐτίκα χρ. *Thuc. 3. 56*.

2. also of men, serviceable, fit, proper, *Soph. Aj. 410*, esp. like χράσματος a good and useful citizen, χρ. πόλει *Eur. Or. 910*, χρ. πολλῆς *Eupol. Dem. 16*; and so χρήσιμος alone, like *Lat. frugi*, *Isae. 105. 13*, *Dem. 779. 15*, cf. *Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 222*; παρέχειν αὐτὸν χρήσιμον to shew oneself useful and well deserving of the state, *Dem. 1045. 23*, cf. *Eur. Supp. 887*; τοῖς σώμασι χηρημάτρεται more able-bodied, *Xen. Lac. 5. 9*. 3. used, made use of, τέμενος χηρημάτωτον a much-frequented sanctuary, *Hdt. 2. 178*. II. Adv.—μᾶς, usefully, χρ. ἔχειν to be serviceable, *Thuc. 3. 44*. Hence

χηρησιμότης, ἡ, ὄν, usefulness.

χρήσις, εὐς, ἡ, (χράσμαι) a using, employment, use made of a thing, *Thuc. Pind. O. 10 (11)*. 2. also in plur. uses, *Id. N. 1. 43*; αἰς τὰ πολεμικά χρήσις the uses of war, *Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 7*—opp. to κτήσις, *Plat. Menex. 238 B*, cf. *χράσμαι fin.*

3. power or means of using, *Thuc. 7. 5*. 3. intimacy, acquaintance, *Lat. usus*, *Isocr. 409 C*; αἰ οἰκοὶ χρήσις *Id. 386 C*, i. e. intercourse with a woman. 4. in *Gramm.* a passage quoted as authority for some special usage, *Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 226*.

II. (χρῶν (B). A) an oracle, *Pind. O. 13. 108*.

III. (χρῶν (B). A) a lending, *Polyb.*

χηρημαγόρης, οὐ, δ, =sq. χηρημαγώρος, οὐ, δ, (χηρησμός, ἀγορεύω) an utterer of oracles, a prophet. Hence

χηρημαγώρεω, f. ἴσω, to utter oracles.

χηρημαγώρος, οὐ, =χηρημαγώρας, χηρησολόγος, χηρησμοδότης, ἡ, a giving of oracles: from

χηρησμοδότης, (χηρησμοδότης) to give oracles. Hence χηρησμοδότημα, οὐς, τό, an oracle given, prophecy.

χηρησμός, οὐ, δ, (χηρησμός, δίδωμι) one who gives oracles, a prophet, soothsayer.

χηρησολόγησις, οὐ, δ, (λέσχη) =χηρησολόγος, *Lyc.* χηρησολόγος, f. ἴσω, (χηρησολόγος) to utter oracles, divine, *Ar. Av. 964, 991*. Hence

χηρησολογία, ἡ, an uttering of oracles. χηρησολογική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη, the art of divination, gift of prophecy.

χρησμολόγιον, τό, a divination : from χρησμολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) uttering oracles, divining, χ. ἀνὴρ a soothsayer, diviner, Hdt. i. 62., 8. 96 : but also, II. an expounder of oracles, Hdt. 7. 142, 143 ; and in 7. 6 prob. a collector of oracles, oracle-monger.

χρησμολόγης, ὄν, δ, (λόω) an expounder of oracles. [V]
χρησμοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making oracles in verse, Luc.
χρησμός, ὁ, (χρᾶω B.) ἄ the answer of an oracle, oracular response, oracle, first in Solon 28. 9, then in Hdt., and Pind., and freq. in Att. : χρημὸν φάσκειν to deliver an oracle, Hdt. i. 159 ; cf. κίσθητος 11. 3.—ἔσπερ χρησμοὺς γράφειν, i. e. with all solemnity, Lycurg. 159. 21.

χρησμοσύνη, ἡ, (χρηζέω) like χρημοσύνη, need, want, poverty, Tyrtae. i. 8 : hence an eager request, importunity, τῆς χρ. μετέσσαν Hdt. 9. 33 (where some wrongly take it in the signif. of μαντοσύνη, others no better for χρεῖς use).

χρησμοφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bringing oracles, Paus.

χρησμοφύλαξ, ὄκος, δ, a keeper of oracular responses, Luc. [V]

χρησμοφθέω, f. ἴσω, strictly to sing oracles or give them in verse, in gen. to give oracles, prophesy, Hdt. 7. 6, Ar. Eq. 818.

χρησμοῦμα, ἄτος, τό, an oracular response, esp. in verse.

χρησμιδιά, ἡ, the answer of an oracle, esp. given in verse, in gen. a prophecy, Aesch. Fr. 775, Plat. Prot. 316 D.

χρησμοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, meet for a χρησμοδός, oracular, Luc. Adv.—κῶς : from

χρησμοδός, ὄν, (χρησμός, φθῆ) strictly singing oracles, or delivering them in verse : in gen. prophesying, prophetic, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 1200 : hence, δ χρ. a soothsayer, prophet, Plat. Apol. 22 C, Ion 534 C, etc.

χρηστέον, verb. Adj. from χρᾶμαι, one must use, τῷ Plat. Soph. 267 E.

χρηστεύμαι, Dep. med., to behave like a χρηστός, i. e. be good, kind or merciful, N. T.

χρηστήρ, ἴπος, δ, = χρηστός. Hence

χρηστηρία, f. ἴσω, like χρᾶω, to give oracles, prophesy : usu. in Med., like χρᾶμαι, to have an oracle given one, consult an oracle, χρηστηρίαζεσθαι ἐν Δελφοίς, ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ Hdt., etc. : χρ. θεῷ to consult a god, like χρῆσασθαι θεῷ Hdt. 7. 178 ; ἰσοῦν χρηστηρίαζεσθαι to consult victims, Id. 8. 134, cf. 4. 60 ; χρ. ἐπὶ τι for something, Id. i. 66 ; περί τιως respecting something, Id. 2. 52 ; χρ. εἰ... to ask the oracle whether..., Id. 5. 67.

χρηστήριον, τό, an oracle, i. e., 1. the seat of an oracle, such as Delphi, h. Hom. Ap. 81, 214, etc., Hes. Fr. 39. 6, and oft. in Hdt. : sometimes distinguished from the ναός, when it is the cella or most sacred place, Schweigh. Hdt. 6. 19 1—freq. in plur. for sing., Aesch. Theb. 748, Eum. 194. 2. the answer of an oracle, oracular response, oft. in Hdt. II. an offering for the oracle, as made esp. by those consulting it ; hence in gen. a sacrificial victim, χρ. θέσθαι, ἔρδειν Pind. O. 6. 119, Aesch. Theb. 230 : and metaph. (as we say) a victim, sacrifice, Soph. Aj. 220, ubi v. Lob. Strictly need from

χρηστήριος, ἰα, ὄν, also os, v. Aesch. Eum. 241 (χρᾶω B.) ἄ : of or belonging to an oracle, ἐφερμαλ Aesch. l. c. : oracular, foreboding, ὀφείδεις Id. Theb. 26. 2. of or belonging to a prophet, prophetic, ἐσθής Id. A. 1270 : δόμοι χρ.=χρηστήρια I. 1. II. (χρᾶμαι) like χρηστικός, fitted or designed for use, useful, χρηστήρια σκεύη Plat. (Com.) Hell. 6, and τὰ χρηστήρια Strab., household utensils or furniture.

χρηστήριωδης, ες, (εἶδος) in the manner or after the kind of a χρηστήριον, Philostr.

χρηστῶς, ὄν, δ : gen. pl. χρηστῶν (parox., not χρηστῶν, to distinguish it from the gen. pl. of χρηστός), (χρᾶω B.) ἄ, one who gives or expounds oracles, a prophet, soothsayer. II. (κίχρημα) a creditor, usurer, dun, Ar. Nub. 241, 433, Lycurg. 150. 37. 2. (χρᾶμαι, κίχρημα) a debtor, Isae. 36. 26, Lys. 910. fin., Dem., etc., cf. Phryn. 468.

χρηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χρᾶμαι) of persons, knowing how to use, understanding the use of a thing, τῶν Arist. Pol. i. 7, 4 ; later also, τῷ (like the Verb) M. Anton. II. of things, useful, serviceable, Arr. Adv.—κῶς.

χρηστογράφος, ἡ, (χρηστός, γράφω) good or beautiful painting, Plut. Arat. 13.

χρηστοεπῆς, (ἔπος)=χρηστολογία, Eccl.

χρηστοθήσια, ἡ, goodness of heart.

χρηστοθήτης, ες, gen. εἰος, (ῥθος) good-natured, Arist. Rhet.

χρηστοοίνος, f. ἴσω, (οἶνος) to produce good wine, Strab.

χρηστοκαρπία, ἡ, the bearing of good fruits, Strab. : from

χρηστοκαρπος, ὄν, having, bearing good fruits, Strab.

χρηστολογία, f. ἴσω, (χρηστολόγος) to speak good words or kindly, Eccl. Hence

χρηστολογία, ἡ, fair speaking, N. T. : from

χρηστολόγος, ὄν, (χρηστός, λέγω) giving good words, speaking fairly.

χρηστομάθεια, ἡ, desire of learning, Longin. II. a learning of things useful :—hence books containing a summary of things most worthy to be known, were intitled περί χρηστομάθειας : and so χρηστομάθειαι were collections of the best things from other authors, chrestomathies, such as we still possess of Proclus and Helladius. [ἄ]

χρηστομαδέω, f. ἴσω, to be desirous of learning, Longin. : from

χρηστομαδής, ες, gen. εἰος, (μανθάνω, μαθεῖν) desirous of learning. II. having learnt all things useful or good, Cic. Att. i. 6, Clem. Al. p. 342.

χρηστομουσέω, (μοῦσα) to be good or apt in music, Ath. 633 B.

χρηστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from χρᾶμαι, like χρήσιμος useful, good of its kind, serviceable, τῷ Hdt. 7. 215 : τὰ χρηστά, as Subst., good services, benefits, kindnesses, Hdt. i. 41, 42 ;

χρηστά φέρεται Id. 4. 139. 2. bestowing health or wealth, Theol. Hdt. 8. 111 ; hence also τελευτῇ χρηστή a happy end or issue, Hdt. 7. 157 : of victims and omens, boding good, auspicious, lucky, ἰδὲ σφάντα Hdt. 5. 44., 9. 61, 62. 3. good, wholesome for a thing, c. gen., χρηστά τῶν νεύρων wholesome for the sinews, like ἀγαθός, Ael. 4. in Gramm., in use, current, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 360. II. of men, good, esp. in war, as we say a good man and true, Hdt. 5. 109. 6, 13, Soph. Phil. 437, etc. : in gen. good, honest, upright, Soph. etc. : hence 1. like χρήσιμος, of good citizens, useful, de-

serving, Thuc. 3. 64. 2. of χρηστοί, like ἀγαθοί, those of good family, Lat. optimates, cf. ἀγαθός 1, Welcker Theogn. p. xxvi. 3. good-natured, plain, simple : is hence sometimes in bad sense, simple, silly, like εὐθής, Ruhnk. Tim., Plat. Theat. 161 A, 166 A : also ironically, χρ. εἰ you're a nice fellow, Id. Phaedr. 264 B, cf. sub ἥδύς : esp. of a man, strong, able in body for sexual intercourse, γυναικὶ χρῆσθαι δυνάμενος, Pöts. Oec. Hipp., cf. χρᾶμαι III. 4, and χρεῖς.

III. Adv.—τῶς well, properly, Hdt. 4. 117 ; esp. in irony, Id. 3. 36. Hence

χρηστότης, ητος, ἡ, usefulness, aptness, fitness, goodness.

II. of persons, goodness, excellence, honesty, uprightness, χρηστοτάτη δακύν Eur. Supp. 872 : goodness of heart, kindness, Isae. de Menel. Haer. 8 (p. 17 Bekk.) : simplicity, silly good-nature, Menand. p. 215 : in gen. with bad sense, like εὐθεία.

χρηστονργία, ἡ, (*ἐργω) a good deed, benefit, kindness.

χρηστοφιλία, ἡ, the love of good men or good deeds : from

χρηστοφίλος, ὄν, (φιλέω) loving good men or good deeds.

χρηστοφωνία, ἡ, (φωνή) a good voice or speech.

χρηστῶρ, ὀρος, ὅς, = χρηστήρ, χρηστής, Hesych.

χρίμα, ἄτος, τό, (χρίω)=χρίσμα, an ointment to be rubbed in : in gen. unguent, oil, v. I. Aesch. Ag. 94, for χρίσμα. [i Call. Lav. Pall. 16. Xenophon. ap. Ath. 526 B, Achae. ib. 689 B : the accent χρίμα is therefore wrong, Schäf. Greg. 566.]

χρίπτω, f. ψω, poet. strength for χρίω, to pass, skim lightly over the surface of a body, esp. on the skin, hence to graze, scratch, wound, Lat. radere, stringere, like χραῖω and χραῖνω, esp. freq. in part. aor. pass., χριμθεῖς πέτας grazing near, close even to touching, Od. 10. 516 : ἐκ γενέων χριμθεῖς γῶδες (prob.) the cry of pain forcing its way out from the clenched jaws, Pind. P. 12. 37 : and then in gen. to come nigh, draw near, approach, c. dat., δόμοι χριμτῶσθαι Aesch. Eum. 185, cf. Theb. 84, Eur. Phoen. 809, Cycl. 406 ; but not common in aor. I med. χρίψασθαι h. Hom. Aj. 439 : so also intr. in Act, Eur. Ion 156, Phaen. 99, Andr. 530 :—sometimes also with πόδα added, as βαλνω etc., πόδας χριμτῶσας βαχλαῖσι keeping

close along the shore, Aesch. Pr. 713; and so, ὡτ' ἐσχάτην στήλην ἐκριμπτ' ἀεὶ σύργα kept the axle close to the post, Soph. El. 721; also in Med., πόδα χριμπτόσους εἰναλὸν κώπῃ Eur. Hel. 520; also, ποτὶ πλεῖρα χρίμασθα κάρη Theoc. 25. 144.—Poet. word. Cf. ἐχρίμπτω and ἐχρίμπτω: v. Ruhnck. Tim. sub v. ἐχρίμπτω.

χρίπτω, = foreg., prob. not in use.
χρίσάω, f. ἄω, to anoint, Eccl.: from
χρίσις, εὼς, ἡ (χρίω) an anointing, unction, LXX: a besmearing, varnishing, coloring. II. a coloring, varnish, wash. (Usu. wrongly written χρίσις.)

χρίσμα, ατος, τό, (χρίω) any thing smeared on, esp. a scented unguent, while the common unpurified anointing oil, as e. g. that of wrestlers, was called simply ἔλαιον, cf. Theophr. Char. 5: the ἔλαιμα was also scented, but prob. more liquid than the χρίσμα, hog's lard, grease, Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C, cf. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 330: in Xen. An. 4. 4, 13, χρίσμα is distinguished from μύρον not by the material, but as being of thicker consistency (cf. σείσις) and Theophr. distinguishes μύρον and χρίσμα, de Odor. 16 and 27 sq.,—but how they differ he does not say, cf. Xen. Symp. 2. 4: in Aesch. Ag. 94, πέλαιος follows as equivalent. 2. a substance for smearing or coloring, white-wash or stucco. (The usu. accent χρίσμα is wrong.)

Χριστέμπορος, ov, making a trade of Christ and his doctrine, perverting it for lucre, Eccl.

Χριστεπώνυμος, ov, named after Christ, Eccl.

χρίστηριον, τό, (χρίστος) unguent, a bottle of ointment.

χρίστις, ου, ὁ, (χρίω) one who smears or colors, a white-washer, also κωστήης.

Χριστιανίζω, f. ἴω, (Χριστιανός) to profess Christianity, Eccl.

Χριστιανικός, ἡ, ὅν, Adv. -κίς, (Χριστιανός) befitting Christians, Christian, Eccl.

Χριστιανισμός, ὁ, (Χριστιανίζω) the profession of Christianity, Christianity, Eccl.

Χριστιανός, ὁ, (Χρίστος) a Christian, N. T.

Χριστόγονος, ov, (*γένω) proceeding from Christ, Eccl.

Χριστοειδής, ἐς, gen. εὖς, Adv. -δώς, (εἶδος) like Christ, Eccl.

Χριστοκῆπλος, ov, = Χριστέμπορος, Eccl. [α]

Χριστοκίνητος, ov, (κίνω) moved, influenced by Christ, Eccl.

Χριστοκτόνος, ov, (κτείνω) slaying Christ, Eccl.

Χριστοδότητος, ov, (λαμβάνω) inspired by Christ, Eccl.

Χριστομάθεια, ἡ, (μανθάνω) a learning of the doctrine of Christ, Eccl. [α]

Χριστομάχος, ov, (μάχομαι) fighting against Christ, Eccl. [α]

Χριστομύστης, ου, ὁ, (μύω) one who is initiated into Christianity, Eccl.

χρίστος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from χρίω, to be rubbed on, used as ointment or salve, φάρμακα χριστά salves, Aesch. Pr. 480, ubi v. Blomf. II. painted, washed over, anointed, LXX: ὃν χρ. anointing oil, LXX. 2. esp. Χρίστος, ὁ, the Anointed One, the CHRIST, as a transl. of the Hebr. Messiah, N. T.

Χριστοτελεστής, ου, ὁ, (τελέω)=Χριστομύστης, Eccl.

Χριστοτόκος, ov, (τίκτω) bringing forth Christ, Eccl.

Χριστοφόρος, ov, (φέρω) bearing Christ, Eccl.

Χριστώνυμος, ov, (ὀνομα) named after Christ, Eccl.

ΧΡΙΠ, f. χρίω, etc., (v. sub fin.):—strictly to touch the surface of a body slightly, esp. of the human body, to graze, hence
1. to rub, anoint with scented unguents or oil, as was usu. done after bathing, freq. in Hom., who usu. adds ἔλαιον:—Med. χρίωμαι, aor. ἐχρίσάμην, to anoint oneself, Od. 6. 96, 18. 194, Hes. Op. 521: c. acc. rei, χρίσθαι ἑαυτὸν to anoint, i. e. poison, one's arrows, Od. 1. 262: so metaph., ἡμέρῃ χρ. οἰστών Eur. Med. 634. 3. to rub over with color, to color or white-wash, κεχρίμενος ἐρεβεδώνω Hdt. 4. 189; κεχρ. πύσσιν Ib. 195: so in Med., χρίσθαι τὰ σώματα μύλῳ to anoint their bodies, Ib. 191.

4. to injure the skin slightly, prick, sting, of the gadfly in Aesch. Pr. 567, 598, 880: v. Ruhnck. Tim. sub v. ἐχρίμπτω.—In this latter signification χρίπτω is the more usu. form, esp. in pres.; akin to χρώς, χρώα, χροιά, χροαίω, χραίνω. [i in pres. and impf. always: in the other tenses, i in signf. to anoint, color, ἐχρίσα, χρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι, and therefore also χρίμα, χρίσις, but i in signf. to sting, graze, ἐχρίσα, ἐχρίσαι, κεχρίσθαι, cf. Butt. Catal. sub v.]

χρώα, ἡ, = χροαί.

χρώα, χροῖ, heterocl. acc. and dat. of χρώς, q. v.

χροαία, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. χροαί, II, Att. χροαία and χρώα, Loh. Phryn. 496: (χρώς):—the surface of a body, esp. of the human body, the skin; hence the body itself, παραβασθεῖν φιλόητην ἢ χροαίῃ II. 14. 164, κατὰ χροαίην βέει ἰδρᾶς Theogn. 1011. Cf. χρώς.

II. the surface as the seat of color, the color of a thing, Aesch. Pr. 493, Eur. Cycl. 517, Plat., etc.: esp. the color of the skin, the complexion, χροαῖς ἄνθος Aesch. Pr. 23; χροαῖς ἀλλασθῆναι Eur. Med. 1168; Λευκήν χρ. ἔχεις Id. Bacch. 457; χρώα ἀδύλῃ τῶν δεδραμένων περὶ with color that gives no hint of what has passed, Id. Or. 1318. III. in the Pythagor. philosophy, the superficies of a body. IV. in Music, a particular kind of melody, like χρώμα, Plut. Hence

χροαίω, f. ἴσω, to give a shape or appearance, to shape, form, fashion, c. acc., Eccl.

χροῖζω, f. ἴω, cont. χρώω, (χρώα) to touch, graze the surface, in gen. to touch, χροῖζει λέγος ἥβας Eur. Heracl. 915:—Med. χροῖζομαι to touch another's skin with one's own, to lie with, τῷ Θεοῦ. 10. 18, cf. Valck. Phryn. 1619. II. to apply color to the surface: in gen. to color, stain.—Poet. Cf. Loh. Phryn. 616.

χροῖζω, f. ἴω, poet. for foreg., Nic.

χροῖμαδος, ὁ, a grating or creaking noise, jarring, gnashing, crashing, χρ. γένων II. 23. 688. (From χρέω.)

χρόμη, ἡ, and χρόμος, ὁ, (χρέω)=foreg.: also the neighing of horses, Hesych.

χρόμιος, ου, ὁ, Anan. 1, and Epich. p. 28; and in Arist. H. A., χρόμις, ιος, ὁ, a sea-fish. (From χρέω, because said to utter a jarring sound.)

χρόμος, ὁ, v. χρόμη.

χρονέω for χρονίζω, very dub. in Anth.

χροναία, ἡ, = χρονιότης, dub. Hence

χροναίος, αία, αἰών, = χρόνιος, very dub.

χρονίζω, f. ἴω, Att. ἰῶ, (χρόνος) I. intr. to spend time, περὶ Αἰγυπτῶν Hdt. 3. 61: to continue or last long, hold out, Aesch. Ag. 847: to persevere, c. part. δρῶν Plat. Phaedr. 255 B: esp. to last long in life, grow old; to tarry, linger, delay, be slow, Aesch. Ag. 1356, Thuc. 6. 49, 8. 16: also in Med., Aesch. Theb. 54. II. to prolong, spin out, put off:—Pass. to grow up, Aesch. Ag. 727: to grow old;—to be prolonged or protracted, χρονισθέντος πολέμου Andoc. 27. 1: in gen. to last, as in intr. signf. of Act.

χρονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χρόνος) of, belonging to, concerning time, hence, τὰ χρονικά (sc. Βιβλία) chronological books, chronicles, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

χρόνιος, α, ων, and Att. os, ov Eur. Ion 470, Andr. 84, etc., (χρόνος)—after a long time, late, χρόνιος ἐλθὼς Od. 17. 112; χ. φανεῖς Soph. Phil. 1446, χρόνιον εἰσδόναι φίλον Eur. Or. 475.

2. for a long time, a long while, χρόνιον τινα ἐκβάλλειν, ἐλαίνειν Soph. Phil. 600, O. C. 441; χρόνιος εἶναι, ἀπείναι etc., Eur. Or. 485, I. A. 1099; χρόνιος εἶμι ἀπὸ Σοφᾶς Id. Cycl. 349. 3. long, lasting long, long-enduring, Pind. P. 3. 204, and Eur. χ. ἔτῃ Ar. Ran. 347; χρ. πόλεμοι Thuc. 1. 141, cf. 6. 31; χρ. δεσμὰ Plat. Legg. 855 B: tarrying, lingering, delaying, χρόνιοι μέλετε πράσσειν Soph. Phil. 1449; δίκαι χρόνιος Eur. Antip. 15. 1. 4. long ago.

II. Adv. -ως as also neut. pl. χρόνια as Adv., Eur. Or. 152, Hel. 1232.—The word is rare in Prose, and only (as it seems) in signf. 1. 3.

χρονιότης, πτος, ἡ, a long time or while, long duration.

χρονισμός, ὁ, (χρονίζω) long duration; also a tarrying in a place, Polyb.

II. a place, prolonging, coming late.

χρονιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., tarrying, staying long; delaying, tardy, Ael. II. delayed.

χρονονγράφια, ἡ, a noting of time, annals, Polyb.: from

χρονονγράφος, ov, (γράφω) recording times and events: δ χρ. a chronicle, annalist, Strab. [α]

χρονονκράτωρ, opos, ὁ, (κρατέω) ruler of time, astrolog. term.

χρονολόγος, ov, = κρονόληπος, dub.

χρονολογία, ἡ, (χρονολόγος) computation of time, chronology. χρονολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, Adv. -κῶς, belonging to chronology, versed therein, chronological: from

χρονολόγος, ov, (λέγω) computing time: δ χρ. a chronologer.

χρόνος, *δ*, time, Hom., etc.: also a certain definite time, a while, period, season, τοῖς χρόνοις ἀκριβῶς with chronological accuracy, Thuc. 1. 97.—Special phrases, χρόνον for a while, for a long or short time, Od. 4. 599, 6. 295, Hdt. 1. 175, 7. 223, etc.; so too, πολλὸν χρόνον for a long time, Od. 11. 161, v. infr. 2: τὸν αἰὲν χρ. for ever, Eur. Or. 207, etc.: ἕνα χρ. at once, once for all, Il. 15. 511: and χρόνον was oft. omitted in the phrases τὸν αἰὲν, τὸν ἑμπροσθεν, τὸν ὄσπερ, Br. Soph. El. 1075, Schäf. Bos Ellips. p. 546:—χρόνον περιττόν as time came round, Hdt. 4. 155; so, χρ. ἐπιγυγνόμενον, διεξελθόντος, προβαίνοντος etc., Hdt., and Att.: ὅλιγον χρόνον in a short time, Hdt. 3. 134; so, οὐ μακρὸν χρ., τοῖς λοιποῖς χρ. etc., Soph.: πόσον χρ.; for how long? Ar. Ach. 83:—χρόνῳ in time, at last, like διὰ χρόνον, Hdt. 1. 80, 176, etc., and freq. in Trag., Valck. Phoen. 313; also, χρόνῳ ποτὶ Hdt. 9. 62, and Xen.: χρόνον δεῖται it needs time, will take a long time, Xen. Sympos. 2. 4: *δ* ἄλλος χρ., in Att., is always of past time, *δ* λοιπὸς χρ. of future, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 234; so too, *δ* ἐκούμενος χρ. of the future, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 169.

2. with Prepositions:—*ἀνὰ* χρόνον in course of time, Bähr Hdt. 1. 173: *διὰ* χρόνον after a time, after an interval, Ar. Plut. 1055, Thuc. 2. 94: *διὰ* πολλοῦ χρόνον Hdt. 3. 27, Ar. Vesp. 1476: *ἐκ* πολλοῦ χρόνον long time since, long ago, Hdt. 2. 58: *ἐν* χρόνῳ, like χρόνῳ, in course of time, at length, Aesch. Ag. 870, Eum. 1000; also for a long time, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 278 D: ἐντὸς χρόνον within a certain time, Hdt. 8. 104: *ἐπὶ* χρόνον for a time, for a while, Hdt. 1. 116, χρόνον ἐπὶ μακρὸν Hdt. 1. 81, παῖνον or παυρίδιον ἐπὶ χρ. Hes. Or. 132, 324: *ἐς* χρόνον hereafter, Hdt. 3. 72, 9. 89: *σὺν* χρόνῳ, like χρόνῳ or διὰ χρόνον Aesch. Ag. 1378, Eum. 555.

III. *life-time*, an age, χρόνος ἀνθρώπων Soph. Phil. 306; χρόνῳ παλαιῶ Soph. O. C. 112, cf. 375; τοσοῦτε τῷ χρόνῳ so far gone in years, Plat. Ax. 365 B: χρόνῳ βραδύ Soph. O. C. 875.

IV. in gen. *decay*, loss of time, χρόνον ἐμποῖν to cause loss of time, χρόνον ἔχει it makes much ado. *χρονοτριβή*, (τριβῶ) to waste time, loiter, Arist. Rhet. χρόσος, heterocl. gen. of χρώς; but no nom. *δ* χρόσος, χροῦς seems to occur.

χροτή, *η*, late poet. form for χρώς; A. P. 15. 365, 2. χρυσάγῳγος, *ον*, (χρυσός, ἄγω) carrying gold, Lob. Phryn. 432. χρυσάστis, *ιδος*, *η*, with golden aegis, epith. of Athena, Bachel. 21.

χρυσάετος, *δ*, the golden eagle.
χρυσάεω (χρυσός) to adorn with gold, Hesych.
χρυσάκτιν, *ινος*, *δ*, *η*, with golden rays or beams, poet.
χρυσάλακτος, *ον*, Dor. for χρυσήλ., Pind.
χρυσάλλis, *ιδος*, *η*, (χρυσός) the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, a chrysalis, aurelia, Arist. H. A.

χρυσάμειον, *ον*, carrying down golden sand: as Subst., *δ* and *η* χρ. gold-sand. [v]

χρυσάμιβος, *δ*, (ἀμειβω) changing gold or gold money, cf. ἀγγραμειβός: hence metaph., ἄφης σωματικῶν χρυσάμιβος he who trafficks in men's bodies, Aesch. Ag. 436.

χρυσάμυξ, *ος*, *δ*, *η*, with a fillet or frontlet of gold, epith. of horses, in Il. 5. 358, 363, etc., (never in Od.); but of goddesses in h. Hom. 5. 5, 12, Hes. Th. 916, and Pind. P. 3. 158, etc.; but also, χρ. χαλκῶς Pind. O. 13. 92.

χρυσάνθεμον, τό, = sq., susp.
χρυσάνθεμον, τό, the chrysanthemum or gold-flower, a plant of the marigold kind, Diosc.: also χρυσανθῆς; and prob. the same as χάλκαυθος, χαλκάνθεμον etc.

χρυσάνθης, *ες*, gen. εὐς, (ἀνθος) with flower of gold, κρόκος Mel. 2. 7: τὸ χρυσανθῆς = foreg., Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D.

χρυσάνθειον, τό, for χρυσάνθεμον, Hesych.

χρυσάντιος, Dor. for χρυσήνιος, Pind.

χρυσανταγής, *ες*, reflecting a golden light, πέταλα Eur. Ion 890.

χρυσᾶρενς, *δ*, = sq.,
χρυσᾶρος, *ον*, (ἄρω) like χρυσᾶρ, with sword of gold, epith. of the gods, usu. of Apollo, as Il. 5. 509, 15. 256, h. Ap. 123, Pind. P. 5. 140; but also of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 4; of Artemis, Orac. in Hdt. 8. 77; cf. Strab. 14. p. 660; of Orpheus, Pind. Fr. 187. The signf. may perh. differ acc. to the attributes

of the different gods,—ἄρω, like δῖον, being used for any implement, as the sickle of Demeter, the bow of Artemis, the lightning of Zeus, cf. Heyne Apollod. 3. 10, 2, Büchh Expl. Find. P. 5. 82, sq., p. 203. Yet, as this general usage of ἄρω is certainly not found in Hom., such interpretations are not very probable; whereas it was natural for a warlike people like the early Greeks, to invest all their gods with the sword, cf. Thuc. 1. 5, 6, and esp. Voss h. Hom. Cer. 4. [α, except in Orph. Lith. 545, and there the word is rejected by Herm.]

χρυσασργύριον, τό, a gold mine, dub.

χρυσάρμιος, *ον*, (ἄρμα) with or in a car of gold, epith. of the moon, Pind. O. 3. 35; also of heroes, Id. P. 5. 10, 1.6(5), 27.

χρύσασσις, *ιδος*, *δ*, *η*, with shield of gold, Pind. I. 1. 1, Eur. Phoen. 1372. [v]

χρύσαστραγάλος, *ον*, with ankle or foot of gold, φάλα Sapph. 100. [τράβ]

χρυσάττικος, *δ*, οἶνος an artificial wine.

χρυσανγέ, *ι*, *σῶα*, to have a golden lustre, LXX: from χρυσανγής, *ες*, gen. εὐς, (αἰγῇ) gold-gleaming, with gleam of gold, κρόκος Soph. O. C. 685; δόμος Ar. Av. 1710. Hence

χρυσανγής, *ι*, *σῶα*, = χρυσανγής.

χρυσάφιον, τό, Dim. from χρυσός, Schäf. Greg. p. 29, 1043. [α]

χρυσάφω, *ορος*, *δ*, *η*, (ἄφω) = χρυσάφω, h. Hom. Ap. 123, Hes. Op. 769, Pind. P. 5. 139, Fr. 187. [α]

χρυσέγχης, *ες*, (ἐγχος) with spear of gold, Orph., ubi Herm. θυροεγχής.

χρυσέιον, τό, (χρυσός) a goldsmith's shop, Strab. II. τὰ χρυσεία gold-mines, Xen. Hel. 4. 8, 37; strictly χρυσεία μέταλλα, cf. χρύσεος 1. 3.

χρύσεος, *η*, *ον*, poet., esp. Ep. for χρύσεος, q. v., oft. in Hom., and Hes. [v]

χρυσέεκλέκτης, *ου*, *δ*, (ἐκλέγω) one who picks gold-dust from river-sand, Lat. aurilegulus.

χρυσέελεφαντήλεκτρος, *ον*, (χρυσός, ἐλέφας, ἤλεκτρος) of gold, ivory, and electrum, overlaid therewith, ἄπαι Anth., and Plut.

χρυσέελεφάντινος, *ον*, (χρυσός, ἐλέφας) of gold and ivory, overlaid therewith: on the chryselephantine statues of Phidias, the most famous of which were the Olympian Zeus, the Argive Hera, and the Athena Parthenos of Athens, v. Quatremère de Quincy's Jupiter Olympien.

χρυσέμβάθος, *ον*, (ἐμβάττω) deep in molten gold, gilt.

χρυσέμβολος, *ον*, with beak of gold, of a ship, App.

χρυσένδετος, *ον*, (ἐνδέω) set in gold or with gold hilt, σπάθη Philem. p. 378.

χρυσέοβόστρυχος, *ον*, = χρυσόβόστρυχος, Eur. Phoen. 191.

χρυσέοδμητος, *ον*, (δέω) built or formed of gold, Aesch. Cho. 616, ubi al. χρυσεοκμήτοις.

χρυσέοκαρπος, *ον*, = χρυσόκαρπος, poet.

χρυσέοκμητος, *ον*, (κάμνω) wrought of gold, cf. χρυσέοδμητος.

χρυσεοκόλλητος, *ον*, = χρυσοκόλλητος, poet.

χρυσεοκόμης, *ου*, *δ*, = χρυσοκόμης, Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6.

χρυσεοκράταλος, *ον*, (κράταλον) = χρυσοκράταλος, poet.

χρυσέοκυκλος, *ον*, with disc of gold, χρ. φέγγος, i. e. the sun, Eur. Phoen. 176.

χρυσεολόγης, *ον*, *δ*, = χρυσολόγης, poet.

χρυσέομαλλος, *ον*, = χρυσόμαλλος, ποιμήν Eur. El. 725.

χρυσέομυρτης, *ου*, *δ*, = χρυσόμυρτης, Anth.

χρυσέονωτος, *ον*, = χρυσόνωτος, ἄπαι Eur. Antig. 19.

χρυσεοπήληξ, *η*, *κος*, *δ*, *η*, poet., = χρυσοπήληξ with helm of gold, h. Hom. 7. 1.

χρυσοπήνητος, *ον*, (πήνη) with woof of gold, gold-inwrought, φάρα Eur. Or. 840; χρ. γραφίς a thread of gold inwrought, Anth.

χρυσέοπτηνος, *ον*, = χρυσοπτήνητος.

χρύσεος, *η*, *ον*, Att. contr. χρυσούς, *η*, *ον*, Ep. χρύσειος, *η*, *ον*: Hom. and Hes. use both χρύσεος and -ειος, but never χρυσούς, though the acc. fem. χρυσήν is still found in the Edd. of Hes.: the Att., besides their own contr. form, continued sometimes to use the older χρύσεος—even in Prose, Lob. Phryn. 207:—(χρυσός). Golden, of gold, decked or inlaid with gold, oft. in Hom., and Hes., esp. of the gods and all belonging to them, most freq. χρυσή Ἀφροδίτη Il. 3. 64, Od. 8. 337, etc. 2

χρῦσος for ἐπιχρῦσος *gilded, gilt*, Hdt. c. 82, cf. 80:—*χρῦσος* τινα ἰσάνασι, cf. ἰσάημι A. 111:—*δ χρῦσός*, sub. *σπατήρ*, a *gold coin*, Lat. *aureus*, Nicom. ap. Ath. 781 F, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 779.

2. *χρῦσέα μέταλλα* gold mines, Thuc. 4. 105, cf. *χρῦσέων*. II. *gold-colored, golden-yellow*, II. 8. 42, 13. 24, etc.: hence 2. τὸ χρῦσόν τοῦ οὐοῦ the *yellow or yolk* of an egg.

III. *metaph. golden, i. e. precious, excellent*: hence the first, best Age of Man was the *golden*, Hes. Op. 108, sq.; and Plato's ideal citizens are a *χρῦσόν γένος*, Rep. 468 E, cf. Crat. 397 E. [*χρῦσέη*, *χρῦσέη*, *χρῦσέον*, *χρῦσέω* etc., in Hom. must be pronounced as dissyll., as is fully proved by such passages as II. 1. 15, 374: but lyric Poets sometimes used ὅ in *χρῦσος*, Böckh de Metr. Pind. p. 289, et ad Pyth. 4. 1: the Trag. borrowed this license, but only in Lyric passages, never in Iambics and Anapaests, as is shewn by the examples from Soph. and Eur., collected by Erf. Soph. Ant. 103, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 536, Elmsl. Med. 618, Bacch. 97: the Elegiac and Epigram. Poets sometimes, though seldom, have ὅ, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 197, 274: the later Ep. seem to follow Hom.: v. *plura sub χρῦσός*.]

χρῦσοςσάνδαλος, *ov*, (σάνδαλον) with *sandals of gold*, Ξυθος xp. the *step of golden sandals*, Eur. Or. 1468.

χρῦσοςστέφανος, *ov*, = *χρῦσοςστέφανος*, *κόρα* Eur. Ion 1085.

χρῦσέσπιλθος, *ov*, (σπίλιθα) *gold-beaming*.

χρῦσέστοιμος, *ov*, *decked or dight with gold, δόμοι* Aesch. Pers. 159.

χρῦσέστολος, *ov*, (στέλλα, στολή)—*foreg.*, φάρος Eur. H. F. 414.

χρῦσέταρσος, *ov*, with *golden feet or wings*.

χρῦσέτεκτος, *ov*, = *χρῦστέκτος*, *στέφανος* Eur. Med. 984.

χρῦσέτυπος, *ov*, = *χρῦσότυπος*, poet.

χρῦσέφαλλρος, *ov*, (φάλαρα) with *trappings of gold*, Ξυθος Eur. Tro. 520. [α]

χρῦσοφειγγίς, *és*, (φείγγος) with *golden lustre*, poet.

χρῦσέφυμιος, *ov*, named from *gold*.

χρῦσεραστής, *ov*, (ἐραμαι) a *lover of gold*, Babrius.

χρῦσεργός, *ov*, (*ἐργω) *working gold*, Lyc.; formed like *λιπεργός*.

χρῦσητήης, *ov*, *δ*, (ἐψω) a *gold-melter*, Lat. *aurococtor*.

χρῦσηίς, *essa*, *en*, late poet. form for *χρῦσος*.

Χρῦσηίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, patronym. from *Χρῦσῆς*, *ov*, *δ*, daughter of *Chryseus*, II.

χρῦσηλάκτιος, *ov*, (ήλακτή) with *spindle or arrow of gold*, epith. of *Artemis* in Hom.; of *Amphitrité*, the *Nereids*, and of *Leto*, in Pind. O. 6. fin. (ubi v. Böckh), N. 5. 65, 6. 62. [α]

χρῦσηλάτος, *ov*, (ἐλάτω) *beaten out of gold, of beaten gold*, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 644, Soph. O. T. 1268.

χρῦσηλεκτρον, *τό*, *gold-electrum or gold-amber*.

χρῦσηίος, *ov*, (ήνία) with *reins of gold*, epith. of *Ares*, Od. 8. 285; of *Artemis*, II. 6. 205; of *Hades*, Pind. Fr. 12; of *Aphrodité*, Soph. O. C. 693.

χρῦσηίης, *és*, *gen. eos*, (*ἥρω?) *furnished or decked with gold, golden, οἶκος*, πόλος Eur. Ion 157, 1154.

χρῦσαιος, *αία*, *αἰών*, (χρῦσιών) of *gold or gold coin, consisting of gold coin*.

χρῦσιδάριον, *ov*, *és*, = *sq.*, Ar. Fr. 64.

χρῦσιδιον, *τό*, Dim. from *χρῦσιόν*, a *small piece of gold*, Isocr. 291 E, Dem. 818. 13. [γ]

χρῦσιζω, *f. ισω*, Att. *ἰω*, (χρῦσός) to be *golden or like gold*.

χρῦσίνος, *ή*, *ov*, (χρῦσός) *rarer and rarer form for χρῦσος*, *golden, of gold*.

χρῦσιόν, *τό*, Dim. from *χρῦσός*, a *piece of gold*, in *gen. gold*, Hdt. 3. 95, 97, Plat., etc.: esp. any *thing made of gold, wrought gold*, Thuc. 2. 13, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 35: hence *gold coin, money*, ἀργύριον καὶ χρῦσιόν Ar. Eq. 472, Plut. 808, Ran. 720.

II. *gold thread*. III. as a term of endearment, *my bit of gold!* *my little treasure!* Ar. Lys. 930.

χρῦσιονπλύνιον, *τό*, (πλύνω) a *gold-wash*, i. e. a place where *gold dust* is washed from the river sand, Strab. p. 214. [πλῦ]

χρῦσίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, (χρῦσός) a *vessel of gold*, Ar. Ach. 74, Pac. 425.

2. a *golden dress, golden shoe*, Luc. II. as Adj. = *χρῦσῆις*, Poll.

χρῦσίτης, *ov*, *δ*, fern. *ήτις*, *ιδος*, (χρῦσός) like *gold, containing*

gold, χρ. ψάμμος Hdt. 3. 102: χρ. σποδός a *yellow powder* used for the eyes, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χρῦσσοβάδανος, *ή*, the *golden date*, [α]

χρῦσσοβάδης, *és*, (βάττω) *gold-colored, golden*: but also = *χρῦσσογράφης*, *gold-embroidered*, Hemst. Luc. 1. p. 377.

χρῦσσοβέλωνος, *ov*, (βέλων) with *arrows of gold*.

χρῦσσοβόστρυχος, *ov*, with *locks of gold*.

χρῦσσοβόλος, *ov*, with *soil of gold*, i. e. containing *gold*, γῆ Rhes. 921.

χρῦσσογάιτος, *ov*, = *sq.*, dub.

χρῦσσογάιτος, *ov*, and —*γῆως*, *ων*, (γῆ) with *land of gold*, i. e. having *gold-ore*.

χρῦσσογάλφος, *ov*, (γάλφος) = *χρῦσσοστέρετος*.

χρῦσσογνάμων, *ov*, *gen. onos*, (γνῶμη) *trying or assaying gold*.

χρῦσσογονον, *τό*, a plant, *Leontice chrysogonum*, Diosc.: strictly neut. from

χρῦσσογόνος, *ov*, (*γένω) *born or begotten of gold*, χρ. γενέδ, i. e. the *Persians*, because (by the legend) they were descended from *Perseus*, who was begotten of *Zeus* in the form of a shower of *gold*, Aesch. Pers. 80, but with v. l. *χρῦσσόνomos*.

χρῦσσογράμμιος, *ov*, (γραμμή) = *sq.* 1.

χρῦσσογράμψης, *és*, (γράμψ) *gold-striped, gold-embroidered*.

II. written with letters of gold. Hence

χρῦσσογράψα, *ή*, a *writing with letters of gold*.

χρῦσσοδακτύλος, *ov*, *decked with rich work of gold*, poet.

χρῦσσοδαίβαλος, *ov*, (δαίβαλλω) = *foreg.*, Eur. I. A. 219.

χρῦσσοδάκτυλος, *ov*, with *ring of gold*, N. T. [-δακτύλ-]

χρῦσσοδετος, *ov*, also *ή*, *ov* Alcae. 67, (δέω) *bound with gold, set in gold*, Hdt. 3. 41: overlaid or enriched with *gold*, Soph.

Fr. 232, Eur. Phoen. 805: χρ. ἔρκει γυναικῶν, of the *golden necklace* with which *Eriphylé* was bribed, Soph. El. 837.

χρῦσσοδίνης, *ov*, *δ*, (δινέω) the *golden-eddy or whirling*, poet.

χρῦσσοέρις, *ov*, *ειρος*, *δ*, *ή*, rare poet. collat. form for *sq.*, Archil. 119.

χρῦσσοέριος, *ov*, (έριρα) with *golden hair*; or with *gold-dust in the hair*, Heliod.

χρῦσσοείδης, *és*, (είδω) like *gold, γῆ* Plat. Phaed. 110 C; *χρῶμα* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 2.

χρῦσσοέλικτος, *ov*, (έλλισω) *twisted or twined with gold*, poet.

χρῦσσοέλιτειον, *τό*, (έψω) a *place where gold is melted*.

χρῦσσοζυγιος, *ov*, (ζυγόν) with *yoke of gold*, h. Hom. 31. 15, Xen. Cypr. 8. 3, 12.

χρῦσσοζώνος, *ov*, (ζώνη) with *girdle of gold*.

χρῦσσοήλος, *ov*, with *nails or studs of gold*.

χρῦσσοήρας, *ov*, *δ*, (θηράω) a *gold-hunter, searcher for gold*.

χρῦσσοήρις, *ov*, *ή*, *ή*, *golden-haired*.

χρῦσσοθρόνος, *ov*, *of or on throne of gold, gold-enthroned*, in Hom. epith. of *Hera*, *Artemis* and *Eos*.

χρῦσσοθώραξ, *άκος*, *δ*, *ή*, with *breastplate of gold*.

χρῦσσοκάβαρος, *δ*, the *cock-chaffer*, elsewh. χρυσομηλολόητος.

χρῦσσοκάρηνος, *ov*, Dor. —άνος, (κάρηνον) with *head of gold*, Eur. H. F. 375. [κᾶ]

χρῦσσοκαρπος, *ov*, with *golden fruit*.

χρῦσσοκείριος, *ov*, = *sq.*, dub.

χρῦσσοκερος, *ωτος*, *δ*, *ή*, and *χρῦσσοκερως*, *ov*, *gen. ω*, (κέρας) with *horns of gold*, έλαφος Pind. O. 3. 52, Eur. Hel. 382: as epith. of *Pan*, *Cratin*. Incert. 22: also of the *new moon*, Anth.

II. with *gilded horns*, like a victim just ready to be sacrificed, Aeschin. 77. 12.

χρῦσσοκέφαλος, *ov*, (κεφαλή) with *golden head*, epith. of a fish, Phryn. (Com.) Tragod. 2.

χρῦσσοκίθαρις, *ιος*, *δ*, = *sq.*, Hesych. [γ]

χρῦσσοκίθαρος, *ov*, with *golden κιθάρα*, Suid. [γ]

χρῦσσοκλαυσίτης, *ov*, *δ*, (κλαίω) one who *weeps gold*, Nicom. ap. Ath. 781 F.

χρῦσσοκλειστος, *ov*, (κλείω) *enclosed or set in gold*, dub. l. for *sq.*

χρῦσσοκλαυστος, *ov*, (κλύω) *washed out or rinsed with gold*, i. e. *gilded inside*, in *gen. washed with gold, gilded*, Ister ap. Ath. 478 B: so a wooden bowl lined with wax is called κηρῶ κεκλυμένος Theocr. 1. 27.

χρῦσσοκόλλα, *gold-solder*, Theophr. de Lap. 26 and 40, Plin. 33. 26, sq.

II. a *dish of lined and honey*, Alcanian 17.

χρῦσσοκόλλητος, *ov*, (κολλάω) = *sq.*: in *gen. of gold, golden*, δίφρος Eur. Phoen. 2.

χρυσόκολλος, *ov*, (κόλλα) soldered or inlaid with gold, *ἔκπωμα* S. ph. Fr. 68, *κόπη* Eur. Parn. 9.

χρυσόκομα, and -κομῶ, (χρυσόκομος) to have golden hair, Philostr.

χρυσόκομη, *ῆ*, golden-hair, a plant, *chrysocoma linosyris* Linn., Arist. de Plant. 2. 7. 1, and Diosc.

χρυσόκομης, *ov*, δ, Dor. -μας, (κόμη) the golden-haired, epith. of Dionysius, Hes. Th. 947; of Eros, Anacr. 15; of Apollo, Eur. Supp. 975, etc., whence δ Xp. absol. for Apollo, Pind. O. 6. 71, 7. 58.

χρυσόκομος, *ov*, (κόμη) golden-haired: also of the plumage of birds, *xp*. περὶ Hdt. 2. 73.

χρυσόκονις, *ις* and *ews*, *ῆ*, gold-dust.

χρυσόκρόταλος, *ov*, (κρόταλον) rattling or ringing with gold, Anth.

χρυσόλαβῆς, *ές*, (λάβη) with handle or haft of gold, *ἐγχειρίδιον* Menand. p. 15.

χρυσόλαμπής, *ἰδος*, *ῆ*, (λάμπω) = πυγολαμπίς, strictly the golden-shining.

χρυσόλάχανον, τό, a plant, *orach*, Plin.: elsewh. ἀπράφαξ. [δ.]

χρυσόλίθος, *ov*, *ῆ*, the chrysolith or gold-stone, a bright yellow stone, the *topaz* of the older Greeks, LXX, cf. Plin.

χρυσόλίον, τό, gold-thread, gold-wire.

χρυσολογέω, to speak of gold, Luc. II. to gather gold: to collect gold, i. e. money, cf. ἀργυρολογέω: from

χρυσόλογος, *ov*, (λέγω) speaking of gold. II. gathering gold.

χρυσόλοχος, *ov*, (λόγχη) with point or spear of gold, Παλλάς Eur. Ion 9, Ar. Thesm. 318.

χρυσόλοτος, *ov*, with golden scales.

χρυσόλοφος, *ov*, with golden crest: the fem. χρυσολοφά in Ar. Lys. 344, as epith. of Athena.

χρυσόλυρος, *ov*, δ, Dor. -λύρας, (λύρα) with lyre of gold, epith. of Apollo, Ar. Thesm. 315: also of Orpheus.

χρυσόμαλλος, *ov*, with fleece of gold, κρίς Eur. Or. 958.

χρυσόμαλπις, *ές*, (μαλινά) mad after gold, Anth.

χρυσόμηλοκόνη, *ῆ*, the gold-beetle or cock-chaffer.

χρυσόμηλοκόνηον or -κόνηον, τό, Dim. from *foreg*, a little cock-chaffer: as a term of endearment, in Ar. Vesp. 1341.

χρυσόμηλον, τό, gold apple, a kind of quince, Plin.

χρυσομήτρις, *ἰδος*, *ῆ*, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A., with v. I. *busso*—

χρυσομήτρις, *pecul* fem. of sq., Opp. Cyn. 2. 2.

χρυσομήτρις, *ov*, δ, (μῆτρα) with girle or head-band of gold, epith. of Bacchus, Soph. O. T. 209.

χρυσόμορφος, *ov*, (μορφή) in the shape or likeness of gold, of Zeus descending to Danaë, Soph. Fr. 708.

χρυσόμυθος, *ov*, with navel or boss of gold.

χρυσόνημα, *ατος*, τό, a gold-thread, gold-wire.

χρυσόνυμος, *ov*, (νήμα) inwoven with golden-threads, Suid.

χρυσόνυμος, *ov*, (νέω) feeding in gold, hence very rich, v. I. for χρυσόνομος, q. v.

χρυσόνωτος, *ov*, with a golden back, *xp*. ἡνία a rein studded with gold, Lob. Soph. Aj. 846.

χρυσόξεφος, *ov*, with sword of gold.

χρυσόξύλον, τό, gold-wood, another name for the βάψος.

χρυσόσπερος, *ov*, (παρσφή) with border of gold. [δ.]

χρυσόστατος, *ov*, (πάσσω) sprinkled with gold, *xp*. τήρης a turban of gold tissue, Hdt. 8. 120: τὰ *xp*. gilded splendors, Aesch. Ag. 760.

χρυσόστατρος, *ov*, (πατήρ) sprung of a golden father, epith. of Perseus, as begotten of Zeus in the shape of a golden shower, Lyc. 838.

χρυσόσφιλιος, *ov*, (πέδιλον) with saddles of gold, gold-saddled, epith. of Hera, Od. 11. 604, Hes. Th. 454, of Eos, Sapph. 12.

χρυσόσφατος, *ov*, with robe of gold, κόρυς Anacr. 80, Μημωσύνη Pind. I. 6(5). fin.

χρυσόσφιλη, *ηκος*, δ, *ῆ*, with helm of gold, Aesch. Theb. 106, Eur. Phoen. 939.

χρυσόσφηνος, *ov*, (πήνη) = χρυσοσφήνης, χρυσοσφηνος.

χρυσόσφραγος, *ov*, with tresses of gold, h. Hom. Ap. 205.

χρυσόσφαιον, τό, (πλύνω) = χρυσοπλύνειον. [πλύνω]

χρυσόσφαιος, *ov*, (χρυσόσφαιος), Callix. ap. Ath. 198 D.

χρυσόσφαιος, *ov*, (ποικίλλω) = foreg.

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χρυσόσφαιος

χρυσόπτης, *ον*, (τίπτης) wrought of gold, φίλη Critias 1. 7.
χρυσόουτος, *ον*, (ούτας) with ears or handles of gold, Fr. Hom. 68.

χρυσουργέω, *to be a χρυσουργός*: from
χρυσουργός, *όν*, (*έργω) working in gold: *δ χρ.* a goldsmith, Critias 56.

χρυσούς, *ῆ, ούν*, Att. contr. for χρύσεος, *q. v.*
χρυσούφαντος, *ον*, (φάνω) woven, interwoven with gold.
χρυσούφης, *ές*, (φῆ) = foreg.

χρυσόφάντος, *ον*, (φάνωμαι) = sq., Anacr. 23. [α]
χρυσόφῆς, *ές*, (φῆος) gold-shining, ἥλιος Eur. Hec. 636, Epus Id. Hipp. 1276.

χρυσόφάλλος, *ον*, (φάλαρα) with trappings of gold. [α]
χρυσόφάνης, *ές*, (φάλομαι) shining or sheving like gold.
χρυσόφάγαντος, *ον*, (φάγωμαι) with sword of gold, Gramm.

χρυσόφειγής, *ές*, (φειγός) gold-beaming, σέλας Aesch. Ar. 288.
χρυσόφορεω, *ῆ, ῖσω*, to wear gold or golden apparel, Hdt. 1. 82.
II. to bear gold, or bring down gold dust, as rivers.

III. to pay gold as a tax, Diod.; and
χρυσόφορία, *ῆ*, a wearing of golden apparel.
χρυσόφορος, *ον*, (φέρω) wearing gold or golden apparel, Hdt. 4. 104, Epithap. ap. Lycurg. 163. 32, cf. Pors. Hec. 150.

II. bearing gold, bringing down gold-dust, as rivers. III. paying gold as a tax.
χρυσόφρις, *υος, ὅ, ῆ*, with golden eyebrows. II. *δ χρ.*, a sea-fish, with a golden spot over each eye, sparus aurata Linn., Epich. p. 35, Archipol. Ichth. 12, and Arist. H. A.

χρυσόφύλακός, *ῆ, ῖσω*, to watch gold, Clem. Al.: from
χρυσόφύλας, *ἄκος, ὅ, ῆ*, watching gold, a gold-keeper, epith. of the Gryphons in Hdt. 4. 13, 27: a treasurer, θεοῦ Eur. Ion 54. [φύ]

χρυσόχαίτης, *ον, ὅ*, (χαίτη) golden-haired, epith. of Apollo, Pind. P. 2. 29: fem. χρυσόχαιτις, *ἰδος*.

χρυσόχάλινος, *ον*, with gold-studded bridle, usu. of Persians, Hdt. 9. 20, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, etc.; πάταγος ψαλῶν χρυσοχάλινος Ar. Pac. 155. [α]

χρυσόχειρ, *χειρός, ὅ, ῆ*, with golden hands, i. e. with gold rings, Luc.

χρυσόχιτων, *ωνος, ὅ, ῆ*, with or in a coat of gold, gold-robed, Θύβη Pind. Fr. 207: with a shell or rind of gold. [ι]

χρυσόχοδος, *ον, ὅ*, = χρυσοχόος.
χρυσόχοεῖον, *τό*, the shop of a χρυσοχόος, Dem. 521. 27: from χρυσόχοεω, *ῆ, ῖσω*, (χρυσοχός) to be a χρυσοχόος, follow the trade of goldsmith, work in gold, Ar. Plut. 164, Xen. Oec. 18. 19.

II. to smelt ore to get gold from it; and so χρυσοχόειον was used proverb. of those who fail in some tempting speculation, as the Athenians did in their attempts to extract gold from their silver-ores, Plat. Rep. 450 B, cf. Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4. 15. Hence

χρυσόχοια, *ῆ*, a casting or working in gold, the trade of a χρυσοχόος, Lob. Phryn. 493.

χρυσόχοικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, belonging to a χρυσοχόος or his trade, χρ. τέχνην ἐργάζεσθαι to follow the trade of a goldsmith, Dem. 521. 29.

χρυσόχοιον, *τό*, = χρυσοχόειον.
χρυσόχοος, *ον*, (χέω) melting or casting gold, a worker in gold, Od. 3. 425, of one who gilds or plates the horns of a victim with gold: a goldsmith, Ar. Lys. 408, Dem. 520. 3, sq.

II. smelting and refining gold-ore, cf. χρυσοχόος II.
III. assaying gold or gold coin: perh. also changing it.

χρυσόχροος, *ον*, contr. χρους, *ον*, (χρῶα) gold-colored, Anth. 1350, f. ὥω, (χρυσός) to make golden, gild, Hdt. 2. 132, more usu. καταχρυσόω.

χρυσόπυδότης, *ον, ὅ*, (ἐπιδέχομαι) a receiver or collector of gold.

χρῶμα, *ατος, τό*, (χρυσῶ) that which is made of gold, wrought gold, Eur. Ion 1030, 1430. [υ] Hence

χρῶμασθητήκη, *ῆ*, a place or case for keeping gold plate in, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F.

χρῶσιν, *ἄνος, ὅ*, (χρυσός) a treasure.
χρῶσινέω, (ἀνέχομαι) to buy or change gold, Isocr. 366 E.
II. to buy for or with gold. Hence

χρῶσινήτος, *ον*, bought for or with gold.

χρῶσινής, *ον, ὅ*, = sq., epith. of Bacchus, fem. -ῶπις, ἰδος; epith. of Leto, Ar. Thesm. 321; of fish, χρῶσινῆδες ἰχθύες ἐλαοί Poet. ap. Ath. 277 D (cf. Eust. p. 1389. 9), where the fem. is joined with a masc. Subst.

χρῶσινός, *όν*, (ῶν) with golden eyes or face, beaming like gold, of the sun, Eur. El. 740:—gold-colored, Eur.? II. a fish, the same as χρύσοφους.

χρῶσινύχιον, *τό*, a gold-mine: from
χρῶσινύχεω, *ῆ, ῖσω*, to be a χρῶσινύχος, to dig for gold. Hence
χρῶσινύχια, *ῆ*, a digging for gold.

χρῶσινύχος, *όν*, (δρύσσω) digging for gold, a gold-miner. [ρῦ]
χρῶσσις, *εως, ὅ*, (χρυσῶ) a gilding, Ath. [υ]
χρῶσινής, *οῦ, ὅ*, (χρυσῶ) a gilder, Plut.

χρῶσινός, *ῆ, ὄν*, verb. Adj., gilded, silt.
χρῶσινός, *ἄνος, ὅ, ῆ*, (ῶν) gold-colored, shining like gold, χρ. θύρσος in Eur. Bacch. 553, so called (acc. to Herm.) from the color of the ivy-flower.

χρῶ, contr. from χρᾶν, imperat. pres. from χρᾶμαι, Soph. 1367, heterocl. dat. of χρῶς, *q. v.*

χρᾶω, *ῆ, ῖσω*, (χρῶς) like χρᾶίω, to touch the surface of a body, to graze: in gen. to touch, clasp, τὰ γόνατα Eur. Phoen. 1625. II. to impart by touching the surface, esp. to impart a color, hence to tinge, stain: in gen. to taint, defile, μάτην κεχρᾶσμένα κακοῖ πόσις ἄνδρος Eur. Med. 497.

χρῶμα, *ατος, τό*, (χρᾶννυμι) strictly the surface of a body, esp. of the human body, the skin, διὰ χρῶματος Hipp. II. the color of the surface, esp. of the skin or body, the complexion, Hdt. 2. 32, 3. 101, Hipp., and Att.; χρῶμα ἀλλασσεν Eur. Phoen. 1246; so, μεθίσταναι τοῦ χρῶματος Ar. Eq. 399; παντοδαπα χρῶματα ἀφίναί to change color continually, Plat. Lys. 222 B: in gen. color, paint, dye, ἐκ χρωμάτων καὶ σχημάτων θεωρεῖν to look to the outside only, Stalib. Plat. Rep. 601 A.

III. a Syrian root from which a color was made, Theophr. Odor.

IV. metaph. in plur. ornaments, embellishments, ἀλλοτρίοις χρῶμασι καὶ κόσμοις Plat. Phaedr. 239 D, cf. Gorg. 465 B; also in language, like Lat. pigmenta or colores orationis, Plat. Rep. 601 A; and in Music, Id. Symp. 211 E: but

IV. as a technical term in Greek Music, χρῶμα was a modification of the simplest or diatonic music: but there were also χρῶματα as further modifications of all the three common kinds (diatonic, chromatic and enharmonic), v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 625, and cf. χρωματικός. Hence

χρῶματέω, and χρῶματίω, *ῆ, ῖσω*, to color:—Pass. to be of such or such a color, Soph. Fr. 9, cf. Fœs. Oec. Hipp.

χρῶματικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, suited for color. II. *ῆ, -κή* (sc. μουσική) the chromatic music of the ancients, differing from the diatonic in having the tetrachord divided into less simple intervals, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 625.

χρῶματις, *ῆ, ον*, (χρῶμα II) colored.
χρῶματιον, *τό*, (χρῶμα) a color, paint, Anth.

χρῶματίσμος, *ὅ*, (χρῶματιζω) a coloring, dyeing.
χρῶματόρρεφω, *ῆ, ῖσω*, (γράφω) to draw in colors, paint. Hence

χρῶματόρρεφια, *ῆ*, a drawing in colors, painting, Polyb.
χρῶματοποιία, *ῆ*, (ποιέω) a preparing, laying on of color or paint.

χρῶματοπώλης, *ον, ὅ*, (πώλω) a dealer in colors.
χρῶννυμι and -νύω, *ῆ, ῖσω*, pf. pass. κέχρωσμαι, (χρῶς) like χρῶς, to color: hence 2. to stain, defile. 3. to infect, taint.

χρῶς, *ὅ*, gen. χρῶτός, acc. χρῶτα: Ep. and Ion., gen. χρῶός, dat. χρῶι, acc. χρῶα, as always in Hom., and Hes., except gen. χρῶτός in Il. 10. 575, acc. χρῶτα Od. 18. 172, 179, Hes. Op. 554: Att. dat. χρῶ (but only in the phrase ἐν χρῶ, to be quoted below: Sapph. 2. 10 has a contr. acc. χρῶν). The nom. χρῶος, χρῶος, given in most Lexicons, is a nonentity.

Strictly, like χρῶα, χρῶιδ, χρῶμα, the surface of any body, esp. of the human body, hence the skin, also the body itself, Hom., Hes., etc.: esp. the flesh, as opp. to the bone, Od. 16. 145, which usage is said to have been peculiar to the Ion. writers, cf. Fœs. Oec. Hipp.: in gen. one's body, frame, Pind. P. 1. 107, Xen. Symp. 4. 54:—the acc. plur. χρῶτας is found, [1557].

in Dion. H. 2. ἐν χροῖ, Att. ἐν χροῖ, close to the skin, ἐν χροῖ κείρειν to shave close, Hdt. 4. 175, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 8: hence metaph., εὐρεῖ ἐν χροῖ it touches one *nearly*, comes *home*, Soph. Aj. 786: ἐν χροῖ παραλέγειν to sail past so as to *shave or graze*, Thuc. 2. 84: in gen. close, *near at hand*, ἐν χροῖ μάχεσθαι to fight *hand to hand*; ἢ ἐν χροῖ συνομιλία close acquaintance, Luc., like *in cule* to *novi* in Pers. Sat. 3. 30: also c. gen., ἐν χροῖ τινός close to, *hard by* a person or thing, e.g. Ths. 775, v. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 675, C. F. Herm. Luc. de Cons. Hist. 24: cf. ἐγκυτῖ. II. the color of the skin, complexion, χρῶς τρέπεται, i. e. he turns pale, Il. 13. 279, 17. 733, Od. 11. 529: later in gen. color, hue, e.g. of a beard, Aesch. Pers. 317. (From χρῶς, χρᾶναι, χρᾶναι: akin to χρῶν, χρίπτω: hence χρωτικός, χρώννυμι.)

χρῶσις, εως, ἡ, (χρῶ(ω) a touching. II. a coloring, tinting, χρωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (χρῶ(ω) one who colors or dyes: χρ. μολύβος a lead-pencil, Anth.

χρωτίδιον, τό, Dim. from χρῶς, Cratin. Incert. 23. χρωτίξω, f. ἴσω, (χρῶς) like χρᾶω, to color, dye, tint, χρ. τὸν οἶνον to season wine, give it color and flavor, Plut. —Med., χρωτίζουσαν τὴν φθῶν τιλὶ to tinge one's nature with . . , Ar. Nub. 516.

χρῶδαι, f. ἴσω, (χρῶδαιος) to crowd or flock together. II. metaph. to be or become common.

χρῶδαικός, Adv., = χρῶδαιστῖ. χυδαίολογία, ἡ, (χυδαῖος, λέγω) common or low language, coarseness, Phot.: cf. χυδαῖστῖν.

χυδαῖος, ον, (χύδην) poured out in streams or masses, abundant, Diosc., and LXX: hence II. metaph. common, vulgar, coarse, λαλία Polyb. Hence

χυδαῖότης, ἦρος, ἡ, vulgarity, coarseness.

χυδαῖος, (χυδαῖος) to make common or vulgar.

χυδαῖστῖ, Adv. (χυδαῖω) in coarse, vulgar style.

χύδην, Adv. (χέω) as if poured out, in floods or heaps, hence I. in a heap, without order, confusedly, promiscuously, χ. βεβλήσθαι, κείσθαι Plat. Rep. 537 C, Arist. Pol.: τὰ χ. παειδέματα Phaedr. 264 B; φορτικῶς καὶ χύδην λέγειν Isocr. 238 A, cf. Epist. 9. 6. II. in flowing, unfettered language, i. e. in prose, opp. to ἐν ποτήσσει, Plat. Legg. 811 D.

III. abundantly, wholly, utterly, Leon. Tar. 29. 8: χ. ἐστὶ Anth. [ὑ]

χυδαῖον, τό, Dim. from χυλός, a little juice, Foës. Oec. Hipp. χυλῖω, f. ἴσω, (χυλός) like χυλῶς, to make into juice: —Pass. to become juice. II. to extract the juice from a plant by infusion or decoction. Hence

χυλίσμα, atos, τό, the extracted juice of plants. [ὑ]

χυλίσμός, ὁ, an extracting of the juice of plants, v. χυλίζω II.

χυλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like juice, Sext. Emp.

χυλοποιέω, f. ἴσω, to make into juice, like χυλῶς.

χυλός, οὔ, ὁ, (χέω) juice, moisture, esp. juice drawn out by infusion or decoction, Cratin. Incert. 111; and so in Hipp., who uses it of barley-water, and the like, as opp. to the πτισμῶν, in which the barley was not strained off, v. Foës. Oec.; so also in Cratin. Incert. 111, Ephipp. Kuδ. 2:—in Plat. Criti. 115 A, we have χυλὸν στακτὸν, but with a v. l. χ. ἡ στακτὸν: cf. Casaub. Ath. 686. 2. also juice drawn out by digestion, chyle. II. like χυμῶς, the flavor, taste of a thing, because this lies in the juices:—metaph., χ. στωμυλμάτων, Philas Ar. Ran. 943, Pac. 997. Hence

χυλῶς, f. ὄσω, to make or convert into juice, Tim. Locr. 101 A. II. to extract the juice. III. to moisten with juice.

χυλῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) contr. for χυλοειδής, like juice: full of juice, juicy.

χυλῶσις, εως, ἡ, (χυλῶς) a converting into juice, χ. τῆς τροφῆς, cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 1. 2. the thickening of a juice by decoction, Diosc. [ὑ]

χῦμα, atos, τό, (χέω) like χέμα, that which is poured out or flows, a flood, stream: a liquid, fluid, Arist. H. A. [ὑ] acc. to Draco, as also the deriv. from πρ. κέχυμαι shews; hence the accent χῦμα is incorrect, cf. Herm. Orph. Hymn. to 22,—though it is oft. so written, cf. Lob. Paral. 419.] Hence

χῦματίξω, f. ὄσω, Att. ἰω, to dissolve in water, moisten, Schol. Ar. Plut. 720.

χῦμα, ἡ, (χυμέω) = χύμεισις. χύμειθι, Ep. fem. part. aor. syncop. pass. of χέω, Homt. χύμεισις, εως, ἡ, (χυμέω) a mixture, mingling. [ὑ] χύμειντικός, ὁ, ὄν, disposed to mix, easily mixing. χύμεινός, (χυμός) to mix, mingle.

χύμιξω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, (χυμός) to make savory, season: metaph., χ. ἀρμονίαν to soften down rough music, Ar. Thesm. 162.

χύμικός, ὁ, ὄν, (χυμός) of or concerning juices: hence acc. to some ἡ χυμική (sc. τέχνη) our chemistry: others prefer the forms χημεία and χημεινική, v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 772, and we commonly write it chemistry.

χύμιον, τό, Dim. from χυμός, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1. 19.

χύμοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like juices, juicy.

χύμός, οὔ, ὁ, (χέω) like χυλός, juice, liquid, Soph. Fr. 162: esp. as extracted from plants, Plat. Tim. 59 E, 60 B. II. taste, not only as the property of a body (residing in its juices), but also the sensation caused thereby, the sense of taste: the Greeks distinguished nine kinds, χυμός ἀμυρῶς, πικρός, δέξος or δέξιος, οἰνώδης, λιπαρός, στρυφνός, ἀσθητός, γλυκύς, δριμύς, Theophr. C. Pl. 6. 4, Plut. 2. 913 B, sq. Hence

χύμω, f. ὄσω, to impart a taste or flavor.

χυμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like juice, juicy.

χύντο, 3 pl. aor. syncop. pass. of χέω, Il.

χύνω, later and worse form for χέω, Lob. Phryn. 726.

χύσις, εως, ἡ, (χέω) a pouring, shedding, pouring out or forth, metaph. a squandering, Alciph. 2. a melting. II. like χῦμα, a flood, stream, Aesch. Cho. 97, and freq. in late Ep., as Nic., and Opp. 2. of dry things, a heap. 3. a luxuriant shoot, Nic. Al. 615: χύσις φύλλων Od. 5. 483, 487, 19. 443.

χυστός, ὁ, ὄν, = χυτός, Dicaearch., but prob. f. l. for χυστός.

χῦτῖρ, ἦρος, ὁ, and χῦτῖς, ον, ὁ, (χέω) one that pours: an instrument for pouring, pourer. [ὑ]

χῦτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (χέω) fitted for pouring.

χυτᾶλέω, f. ὄσω, strictly to pour, pour out: hence metaph. to throw carelessly down, τὰ γόνυα ἔτεινε καὶ γυναιστικῶς χύτλας σεναντὸν ἐν τοῖς στρώμασιν Ar. Vesp. 1213, Virgil's fusius per herbarum. II. = χυτῶς, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: cf. χύτλων.

χυτῶν, τό, (χέω) any thing that can be poured, a liquid, fluid, hence esp. 1. in plur. χύτλα, water for washing or bathing, ap. Suid., cf. κατάχυτλος: but also libations to the dead, Lat. inferiae, Ap. Rh. 1. 1075., 2. 927, and Orph. 2. a mixture of water and oil, elsewh. ὑδραῖον, rubbed in after bathing, as being more penetrating and lasting than pure oil, cf. Arist. Probl. 5. 6; and ἑρραλοφέω, 3. river-water, a river, running water, Lyc. 701.

χυτῶς, f. ὄσω, to wash, bathe, anoint, this being done after bathing: usu. in Med., to bathe and anoint oneself, Od. 6. 80, cf. Call. Jov. 17, Ap. Rh. 4. 1311; but in Galen, χυτῶσθαι to rub oneself with a mixture of water and oil, v. χύτλων.

χῦτό, 3 sing. aor. syncop. of χέω, c. pass. sign., Hom. [ὑ]

χῦτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from χέω, poured, shed, poured out: and of dry things, shot out, heaped up, Hom., but only in phrase χυτὴ γαῖα a mound of earth, esp. a sepulchral mound, like χῶμα, Il. 6. 464., 14. 114, Od. 3. 258.

χῦτος, f. ὄσω, to wash, bathe, anoint, this being done after bathing: usu. in Med., to bathe and anoint oneself, Od. 6. 80, cf. Call. Jov. 17, Ap. Rh. 4. 1311; but in Galen, χυτῶσθαι to rub oneself with a mixture of water and oil, v. χύτλων.

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kiss in which one held the other by the ears as by handles, Lat. osculum Florentinum, λαβοῖσα τῶν ὠτῶν φίλησον τὴν χυτράν Eunici. ap. Poll. 10. 100, cf. Theoc. 5. 133; whereupon Lili. Gyraldus wrote a special treatise, to be found in Gruter's Lampas, 2. p. 410, sq. III. in pl., = οἱ χυτράοι, but this is very dub., though Brunck received it into the text of Ar. Ran. 218. IV. = χυτράιος, very dub. Hence

χυτράιος, αἰα, αἰον, = χυτρεὺς, Ar. Fr. 399, but Lob. Phryn. 147 rejects the form.
χυτρεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, = χυτρεὺς, χ. πάταρος Ar. Lys. 329: τὰ χ. earthenware, pottery.

χυτρεός, εἰα, εον, contr. χυτρούς, ἦ, οἰν, (χύτρα) = sq., but condemned by Pors. Med. 675.

χυτρεὺς, ἦ, οἰν, of earthenware, Ar. Nub. 1474, cf. Pors. Med. 675.

χυτρεύς, ἔως, δ, (χύτρα) a potter, Plat. Rep. 421 D, Theaet. 147 A.

χυτρεῖος, ὄν, (ἔψω) boiling in a pot: as Subst., a pot-boiler, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.

χυτρίδιον, τό, Dim. from χυτρίς, Ar. Ach. 463, 1175 etc. [ἵ] χυτρίῳ, f. ἰω, Att. ἰω, to put in a pot: esp. to expose a child in a pot, Aesch. Fr. 113, Soph. Fr. 476, cf. ἐχυτρίῳ.

χυτρίνδα, Adv. (χύτρα) usu. with παίζειν, to play a game with pots, Poll.

χύτρινος, ἦ, ον, (χύτρα) of or like a pot, earthen, Lat. testaceus.

χύτρινος, δ, Ion. κύβρινος, (χύτρινος) = χύτρα, a pot, Foëss. Oecon. Hipp. II. a deep hole with water in it, a well, ap. Hesych. : a deep hole in a river, Ar. Peripl.

χύτρινον, τό, Dim. from χύτρα or χύτρινος, acc. to Br. Ar. Ach. 1138 (1175) without example. Hesych. indeed has it, but explains it by κρατίνον.

χύτρίς, ἰδος, ἦ, Dim. (in form only) from χύτρα or χύτρινος, Hdt. 5. 88.

χυτρίσμος, δ, (χυτρίῳ) an exposing of a child in a pot.

χυτρίτης, ον, δ, fem. -ίτης, ἰδος, ἦ, (χύτρα) made in a pot.

χυτρίγαυλος, δ, a kind of pot, prob. like a bucket, LXX.

χυτριοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) like a pot.

χυτριοπλάδης, δ, (πλάσσω) a potter. [ἄ]

χυτριοπῆδιον, τό, Dim. from sq., Hippon. 103.

χυτρίποδος, ποδος, δ, (χύτρινος) strictly a pot-foot, i. e. a pot or caldron with feet, Hes. Op. 746: also a kind of chafingdish, or small portable stove with feet, for putting a pot upon, LXX; elsewh. Ἀδανον and πύραυλος.

χυτριοπωλείον, τό, the pottery-market: from

χυτριοπώλης, ον, δ, (πωλέω) a dealer in pots: fem. -πῳλῖς, ἰδος.

χύτρινος, δ, Ion. κύβρινος and κύτρινος, (χέω) an earthen pot, esp. a pot for boiling, Nic. : hence, οἱ χύτρινος the name given to the hot-baths at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7. 176: cf. also χύτρα.

II. οἱ χύτρινος a feast-day at Athens, as if the pot-feast, the third day of the Anthesteria, and thirteenth of the month Anthesterion, Ar. Ach. 1040, Ran. 218, cf. χύτρα III. (Perh. akin to κύτρινος.)

χυτριοφόρος, ον, (φέρειν) bearing a pot or pots.

χῳ, contr. for καλ δ.

χῳαῖνον, f. ᾠνῶ, (χῳαλός) to be or go lame, Plat. Legg. 795 B, Hipp. Mi. 374 C.

χῳαῖνις, εως, ἦ, a making lame, laming. II. a being lame, Epict.

χῳαῖσμος, ατος, τό, (χῳαῖνον) lameness.

χῳαῖς, ἦ, a being lame, lameness, Plat. Hipp. Min. 374 C; and

χῳαῖνις, ατος, τό, a lameness, Hipp.: from

χῳαῖνος, (χῳαλός) to be or become lame, to halt, limp, Il. 18. 411, 417, 20. 37, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 3. II. translated to make lame, Foëss. Oec. Hipp.:—Pass. to be lame, and in gen. to be maimed or imperfect, Plat. Cf. χῳαῖνις.

χῳαῖμβος, δ, a lame or halting iambic, i. e. one that has a spondee for an iambus in the last place, said to be invented by Hipponax, Dem. Phal. [ἵ]

χῳολογᾶββάτον, τό, = σκιμπῶδιον.

χῳολίπτος, δ, ἦ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (πούς) lame-footed, poet. for χῳολύπος, cf. χῳαλίπτος.

χῳολοπῆδης, ον, δ, = χῳολύπος, late.

χῳολοπίος, ὄν, (ποιέω) making lame, of Euripides, as being fond of introducing lame men upon the stage, Ar. Ran. 846.

χῳολύπος, δ, ἦ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, lame-footed.

χῳαλός, ἦ, ὄν, lame in the feet, halting, limping, Hom., etc.: later also of the hand, like κυλλός, χῳαλός τὴν χεῖρα Eupol. In contr. 61; also, χῳαλὴν τὴν χεῖρα ἔχειν Hipp. 413. 31.

II. metaph., maimed, imperfect, defective, Lat. mancus, Plat. Rep. 535 D; halting, hobbling, uneven: also lame, dull or stupid in mind. (From same Root as Sanscr. hval (titubare, vacillare), our halt, halting, Lat. clodius, claudius, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 265.) Hence

χῳαλότης, ἦτος, ἦ, lameness.

χῳαλός, f. ὠαλός, (χῳαλός) to lame, make lame. Hence

χῳαλωμα, ατος, τό, a lameness, Hipp.; and

χῳαλωσις, εως, ἦ, a laming: lameness.

χῳα, ατος, τό, (χῳά, χῳάννυμι) earth thrown up, a bank, mound, thrown up against the walls of cities to take them, Hdt. 1. 162, cf. 2 Sam. 20. 15, Isai. 37. 33, Jerem. 6. 6:—a dam, Hdt. 7. 130: a mound, mole or pier, thrown into the sea, Lat. moles, Id. 8. 97, Dem. 1208. 4:—esp. like Lat. tumulus, a sepulchral mound, Hdt. 1. 93, 9. 85, and Trag.: also earth dug out that it may be improved by exposure to air, for planting trees in, Theophr. Cf. χῳά, χῳάννυμι with its compds. ἐκ-, δια-, κατα-, συν-. Hence

χῳαῖάτις, ον, δ, ποταμός χ, a river, which carries down much sand or mud, Poll.

χῳαῖτίσθαι, as Pass., to be upon χῳαῖρα or mounds, of cities, LXX.

χῳαῖσιον, τό, Dim. from χῳα, [ἄ]

χῳαῖα, ἦ, (χῳαῖνα) a melting and casting of metal, Polyb.

χῳαῖνον, τό, (χῳαῖνός) = χῳαενθρία, 2 = χῳών.

χῳαῖνις, ατος, τό, (χῳαῖνός) that which is formed of cast metal, cast-work, LXX.

χῳαῖνις, εως, ἦ, (χῳαῖνός) = χῳαῖνα, LXX.

χῳαενθρία, ἦτος, δ, = χῳαενθής. Hence

χῳαενθρίαον, τό, a melting-furnace, foundry, LXX.

χῳαενθής, οἰ, δ, (χῳαῖνός) a melter, metal-caster, LXX. Hence

χῳαενθικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to or fitted for melting or casting metal.

χῳαεντός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj., formed of cast metal, cast, LXX.

II. able to be melted, fusible.

χῳαῖνός, contr. from χῳαῖνός, to melt or cast metal, Polyb.:

to form of cast metal: from

χῳών, ἦ, contr. from χῳαῖνός, (χέω) a melting-pit, like χῳαῖνον: but in this form usu. a funnel, Pherecr. Metall. 1, Plat. Rep. 411 A.

χῳωνίον, τό, Dim. from χῳών or χῳῶνος, a crucible.

χῳωνῖνις and -ῖνις, f. χῳῶνος: pf. pass. κέχῳαται: older writers, as Hdt., and Thuc., have the regul. pres. χῳών, q. v., inf. χῳών, part. χῳών (χῳέω). To θῑνον or heap up, esp. of earth, χῳάμα χῳῖν or χῳάσι Hdt. 1. 162, 9. 85, πρὸς πόλιν Thuc. 2. 75: esp. to raise a sepulchral mound, χ. τάφον, τύμβον Soph. Ant. 81, 1204, and Eur. 2. to block up, by earth thrown in, χ. τοὺς λιμένας Dem. 795. 14, Aeschin. 69. 7, cf. χῳῶσις: Pass. to be filled with earth, esp. of bays in the sea, to be silted up, χῳασθῆναι Hdt. 2. 11.

3. in Pass. also of cities, to be raised on mounds or mounds, Id. 2. 137, cf. Plat. Legg. 958 E: more rarely, to cover with a mound of earth, bury, χῳάσαι τινα τάφῳ or σήματι Jac. A. P. p. 368; also χῳάσαι τινα λίθοις to cover any one over with stones, Ar. Ach. 205: hence in Pass. χῳωνοῖσθαι to be heaped up with earth, i. e. have a sepulchral mound raised to one: ἐχῳωνοῖσθαι we were covered over with earth, i. e. a sepulchral mound was heaped up or raised to us, Antip. Sid. 66. 2, Ep. Ad. 619. 4.

χῳώνον, τό, and χῳῶνος, δ, contr. for χῳαῖνον, χῳαῖνος, = χῳών, χῳώνη.

χῳῳομαι, f. σμαι: aor. ἐχῳῳάμην: Dep. med., like χολῳομαι, to be angry, be wroth, freq. in Hom. (esp. II.), often with the addition of θυμῶν, κήρ, κρόβδι or φρεσίν ἦναι, also χ. θυμῷ ἡ. Hom. Cer. 331, χ. φρένας Hes. Th. 554: more rarely to be troubled or distressed, in gen. to be in violent emotion.—Construction: 1. c. dat. pers. to be angry at one, II. 1. 80, etc. 2. o.

gen. pers. vel rei, to be angry about a person or thing, II. 4. 429., 2. 689., 13. 165., etc.; more rarely, περί τινος II. 9. 149., 14. 266 (though in these two passages Wolf writes περιχώσατο as one word, cf. περιχώμαι); περί τινος Hes. Sc. 12., h. Hom. Merc. 236.

3. c. acc. rei, only in the phrase μή μοι τὸδε χῶος do not be angry with me for this, Od. 5. 215., 23. 213. The word is merely Ep. (Akin to χολή).

χώρα, ἡ, Ion. χῶρα, (*χῶα) = χώρος, the space or room which a thing fills or is in, a place, spot, Lat. locus, Hom., etc. 2. in Att. esp. a place assigned, the proper place of a person or thing, στρεφόμενός ἐστις χώρος Od. 16. 352; ἐν χώρῃ ἐξέρθαι II. 23. 349; ἐν τῇ χώρῃ γενέσθαι Xen. An. 4. 8, 15; ἐν χώρῃ πίπτειν, ἀποθνήσκειν Id. Hell. 4. 2, 20., 8. 39; so also, κατὰ χώρην εἶναι, εἶναι to be, keep in one's, its place, Hdt. 4. 135., 6. 42, Ar. Plut. 367, Ran. 793, etc.; more usu. κατὰ χώραν, μένειν Hdt. 7. 95., 8. 108; so in Att., as Ar. Eq. 1354, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; κατὰ χ. ἀπέναι to retire in good order, Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; εἶναι κατὰ χώραν to leave in its place, leave as it was, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 6, cf. Dem. 701. 16; ἐς τὴν χώραν παρῆναι Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 4, cf. Theocr. 15. 57; also ἐκ χώρας ὀρῆναι, opp. to πορευόμενος μάχεσθαι, Xen. An. 3. 4, 33; —χώραν λαβεῖν to take a position, find one's place, εἶναι ἐν χώραν λαβὴ τὰ πράγματα till they are brought into order, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 37; ἐς χώραν τινὸς καθίστασθαι to step into another's place, succeed him, Ib. 2. 1, 23; —ἔργα καὶ χώρα τινὶ at a certain time and place, freq. in late Prose, Lob. Paral. 55.

3. metaph. the place assigned to any one in life, one's post, station, office, hence ἐν χώρῃ τινὸς εἶναι to be in his position, be counted the same as he is, like Lat. locum alicuius tenere, as ἐν ἀνδραπόδων or μισθοφόρων χώρῃ εἶναι to pass, rank as slaves or mercenaries, Xen. An. 5. 6, 13, Cyr. 2. 1, 18; ἐν οὐδέμῃ χώρῃ εἶναι to have no place or rank, be in no esteem, Xen. An. 5. 7, 28; 80, χῶρην ὑπεδείκνυι τινὸς θεῖναι, Theogn. 152, ὁλγὴν χώρην τινὸς τελέειν Id. 820; cf. ἄρθμος 1. 5. II. land, viz., 1. a land, country, tract, Lat. regio, Hdt. 3. 107., 6. 97, etc.; ἡ χώρα absol. of one's country, as of Attica, Lycurg. 147. 42, etc. 2. landed property, land, an estate, farm, Lat. ager, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 28., 6. 4. 3. the country, opp. to the town, Lat. rus, τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας, ὅ ἐκ τῆς χώρας οἶκτος Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 11 and 13; οἱ ἐν τῇ χ. ἐργάται Id. Hier. 10. 5.—In signf. 1, χώρα alone is used in Att.; while in signf. 1, χώρος is common, especially in the special sense of one's proper place or post. (On deriv. v. sub χώρος.)

χωράρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἔρχω) lord of the land.
χωράσιμος, ὁ, a country neighbour.
χωράσιος, or, (αὐλή) dwelling in the country.
χωράφιον, τό, Dim. from χώρα, like χωρίον, a small farm, Theophr. [α]

χωρεπισκόπος, ὁ, a country bishop, i.e. coadjutor, or suffragan-bishop, Eccl.: v. Bingham's Antiquities B. 2. esp. § 13.

χωρέω, f. ἥσω II. 16. 629, but in Att. usu. in med. form ἡσάμην, as Aesch. Theb. 476, Soph. El. 404; aer. ἐχώρησα; (χώρος). To make room for another, give way; draw back, retire, withhold, II. 16. 629; πάλιν αὖτις χωρέω II. 17. 533; γαῖα ἐνερθεν χώρησεν the earth gave way from beneath, i.e. opened, h. Hom. Cer. 430.—The uncompounded word does not occur in Od.—Construction: 1. c. gen. rei vel loci, χώρησεν τινὸν ἐπὶ δόλῳ II. 12. 406, νεὺν ἐχώρησαν II. 15. 655, νεκροὺ χωρήσαντο II. 16. 629; like εἶκναι and χάσθαι; also, ἀπὸ νηὸν ἐχώρησαν ποτὶ τὸν Ἰλῶν II. 13. 724, and, ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑμῖνους χωρήσαντες II. 18. 244. 2. c. dat. pers. to give way to one, make way for him, retire before him, II. 13. 324, 17. 101.

II. post-Hom., to make room for oneself, and so to go forward, advance, move on or along, to go on, come on, Hdt. 1. 10, etc.; χωρεῖν πρὸς ἔργον to come to action, come on, begin, Soph. Aj. 116, Ar. Ran. 884; χωρεῖν πρὸς ἥπαρ to go to one's heart, Soph. Aj. 938; ὁμόσε χ. to join battle, Xen., cf. ὁμόσε i.—also of time, νύξ ἐχώρει the night was passing, near an end, Aesch. Pers. 384; —τὰ χωρεῖονα excrements, Hipp., v. Foës. Oec. 2. esp. to go on and on, be continually advancing, get on, Lat. procedere, οὐ χωρεῖ τούτων Ar. Pac. 472, τόκοι χωροῦνται Nub. 18; χωρεῖ τὸ κακὸν Ar. Vesp. 1483, Nub. 907; —also in Med., to flow, Hipp. 421. 4; hence to come to an issue, turn out in a certain manner, ἐντυχέως χ., [1560]

Lat. bene cedere, Hdt. 3. 39; but freq. absol. like προχωρέω, to go well, succeed, Id. 3. 42., 5. 89, Antipho 133. 2; (cf. the French ça ira): παρὰ σμικρὰ χ. to come to little, of the event of oracles, Hdt. 1. 120; hence also to be possible, Ael. 4. to spread abroad, ἡ φέτις κεχώρηκε a report spread, Hdt. 1. 122; δια πάντων χωρεῖν to go through all, spread among all, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 62; so of money, as we say, to go, be current: but 5. of expenditure, to go on, Xen. Oec. 20. 21.

III. transit. to have space or room for a thing, to hold, contain, esp. of measures, ὁ κρητὴρ χωρεῖ ἀμφορέας ἑξακοσίων Hdt. 1. 51, 192., 4. 61, cf. Ar. Nub. 1238: 80, ἡ πόλις αὐτὸν οὐ χωρεῖ Dem. 579. 3. cf. Aeschin. 77. 11; ὅσον αἱ κεφαλὰ αὐτοῖσιν ἐχώρηον, i. e. as much as they possibly could, Ael. Hence χωρημα, atos, τό, space, room.

χωρήσιος, εως, ἡ, (χωρέω) a holding, containing.
χωρητής, ου, ὁ, = χωρίτης, susp.
χωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χωρέω) fit for holding or containing, capacious.

χωρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., held, contained: to be held or contained.

χώρη, poet. for χωρίς, Call. Fr. 48; cf. μέχρι and ἔχρη for μέχρις and ἔχρησι.

χωριζέω, f. ὥσω, (χωρίον) to be or live in the country.
χωριασμός, ὁ, = φωριασμός, dub.

χωριδίων, τό, Dim. from χωρίον, Lys. 154. 27. [I]

χωρίζω, f. ὥσω, Att. ἰῶ, (χωρίς) to separate, part, sever, set apart, divide, τί τινος Eur. Phoen. 107; τι ἀπὸ τινος Anaxag. Fr. 11: —οἱ χωρίζοντες the Separators, a name given to those Grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors: —Pass., to be separated, severed or divided, and so to differ, perf. κεχωρίσμαι τινος Hdt. 1. 140, 172, etc., more rarely, τινὶ Id. 4. 28; and absol., Id. 1. 151., 3. 12, etc.; νόμοι κεχωρισμένοι Id. 1. 172.

χωρίζω, f. ὥσω, Att. ἰῶ, (χώρος) to place, post, bring to a place, put in a place, τᾶξεν Xen. An. 6. 5, 11.

χωρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, = χωρητικός, Poll. Adv. —κῶς.

χωρίον, τό, Dim. only in form, from χωρίς and χώρα, usu. 1. a particular place, a place, spot, country, very freq. from Hdt. downwards; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χ. from this same spot, Hdt. 1. 11.

2. also a place, passage in a book, Hdt. 2. 117, cf. Thuc. 1. 97.

II. a place, post, esp. a fortified post or town, Thuc., and Xen.

III. landed property, an estate, Thuc. 1. 106. Hence χωριονόμος, or, (χωρίον, νέμω) feeding on or plundering an estate.

χωρίς, Adv. (*χῶα) separately, asunder, by oneself, singly, Hom., κεῖται χωρίς ὁ νεκρός Hdt. 4. 62; χ. οἰκεῖν to have an independent establishment, Dem. 50. 22., 1161. 15; χ. γενόμενοι being separated, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 18; χ. ποιεῖν to distinguish, Isocr. 342 D; opp. to κοινῇ, Id. 266 D. 2. separately, one by one, Lys. 165. 35; χ. λέγειν Aeschin. 5. 32, cf. 54. 3.

3. χωρίς μέρ., χωρίς βέ., on one side . . . on the other . . ., or by themselves . . . by themselves . . ., Od. 9. 221. 4. χωρίς ἡ δόκοσι except so many as . . ., Hdt. 2. 77; χωρίς ἡ except, χωρίς ἡ δὲ except that, Valek. Hdt. 1. 94, 130., 4. 61, 82.

5. on χωρίς εἰ, χωρίς εἰ μή and χωρίς πᾶν, v. Lob. Phryn. 459.

II. metaph. of different nature, kind or quality, Simon. Amorg. 1, cf. Schäfer Theogn. 91; χωρίς τό τ' εἶναι καὶ τὸ μὴ νομίζεσθαι Eur. Alc. 528; χωρίς τό τ' εἶναι πολλά καὶ τὰ καίρια Soph. O. C. 808; cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 336 B.

B. as Prep. c. gen. without, Soph. El. 945, etc.; without the help or will of, χ. θεῷ, Lat. sine Diis, Eur. Incert. 67.

2. separate from, apart from, Eur. Hec. 2, etc.; χωρίς ὁμμάτων ἐμῶν far from my eyes, Eur. Or. 272.

3. independent of, without reckoning, not to mention, besides, Hdt. 1. 93, 106., 6. 58, cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 35 B. 4. other than a thing, different from, χ. μυνηρῶν τευχέων πνεῖν Aesch. Fr. 166, Plat. Lach. 195 A, etc.

χωρίσιος, εως, ἡ, (χωρίζω) a separating, separation.

χωρισμός, ὁ, (χωρίζω) = foreg., λόσις καὶ χ. ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος Plat. Phaed. 67 D, cf. Isocr. Epist. 10. 1. II. (from Pass.) a separation, parting, departure, Polyb.

χωριστής, οὗ, ὁ, (χωρίζω) *one who separates or sets apart*.
χωριστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., *separated, set apart: to be separated, separable, alienable, κτήμα Arist. Pol.*
χωρίτης, οὗ, ὁ, fem. -ῖτης, ἴδος, (χώρα, χάρος) *an inhabitant of the country, countryman, person of the land*, Aesch. Eum. 1035, Leon. Tar. 98: *a rustic, boor*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, fin.

II. *one dwelling in a spot or country*, χ. δῆκων Aesch. Fr. 114. Hence

χωρίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to, beseming a countryman, rustic, rural*. Adv. -κῶς, *in rustic fashion*, opp. to ἐν χλιδῇ, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54.

χωροβάτew, f. ἦσω, (χώρα, βαίνω) *to measure a country by paces*, Strab. 2. *to wander over a country or place, walk in it*, LXX.

χωροβάτης, οὗ, ὁ, (χώρα, βαίνω) *an instrument for taking levels*, Vitruv. [α]

χωρογράφος, f. ἦσω, (χωρογράφος) *to describe lands or countries*, Strab. Hence

χωροράφια, ἡ, *a description of lands or countries*, Polyb. Hence

χωροράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or fit for the description of lands or countries*.

χωρογράφος, οὗ, (χώρα, γράφω) *describing lands or countries*, opp. to the more general term τοπογράφος, as describing the situation, etc. of a single spot.

χωροθεσία, ἡ, (τίθημι, θέσις) *the situation of a land or country*.

χωρομετρέω, f. ἦσω, *to measure a land or country*, Strab. Hence

χωρομετρία, ἡ, *measurement of a land or country, land-surveying*, Strab.

χωρονομέω, f. ἦσω, (νέμω) *to distribute, divide a country*. Hence

χωρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of, concerning the distribution or partition of a district, νόμος χ.*, the Roman *lex agraria*, Dion. H.

χώρος, ὁ, *space, room, a place, spot*, oft. in Hom., Hdt., etc.: χ. νεκρῶν *a space among the dead*, i. e. not filled by them, Il. 8. 491., 10. 199.

II. *a place, a land, country*, Lat. *regio*, χ. ὕλης, οἰσπόλος, ἔρημος, ψαμαθῶδης Hom., χ. πῶν Hes. Op. 388, εὐαῖς Id. 597, καταστῆφος Hes. Th. 806: c. gen. *the land, district belonging to or about a place*, χ. τοῦ Ἀργαίου, τῆς Ἀραβίας, τοῦ Βοσπόρου Hdt. 1. 160., 2. 75., 4. 87; also in plur. *lands*, g. 15.

2. *landed property, an estate*, Xen. Oec. 11. 18.—*The word is rare in Att. Prose*; cf. χώρα sub fin. (χώρος and χώρα belong to the Root ΧΑΩ, χαρδάνω, χάρομαι, as if χάρορος, χάρος:—hence χωρέω, χωρίς, χωρίζω: perh. also akin to χορδός.)

χωροφίλειω, f. ἦσω, (φιλέω)=φιλοχωρέω, *to love a place or spot*, *haviit it*, Thales ap. Diog. L. 1. 44, Antipho 138. 28. Hence

χωροφίλια, ἡ, *love of a place or country*, Philostr.

χωροφίλας, ἄκος, ὁ, *a guard, watcher of a country*. [v]

χῶς, ᾠ, ὁ, *Argive word for the Attic συμβολή (iv): strictly Dor. for χῶς, χῶος*.

χῶσις, εως, ἡ, (χώννυμι) *a heaping up*, esp. of earth, *raising a mound or bank*, esp. against a city, Thuc. 2. 76: *a filling in, up, blocking up by earth thrown in*, χ: τῶν λιμένων Id. 3. 2. Cf. χῶμα.

χῶσμα, ατος, τό, (χώννυμι)=χῶμα.

χωστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from χώννυμι, *heaped up, made by earth thrown up*, χωστῇ καὶ στενῇ πόροδος Polyb. 4. 61, 7.

II. *blocked up by earth thrown in*.

χωστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (χώννυμι) *χελών χ.* *a shed to protect besiegers in filling up the ditch of a town*, Polyb.

Changes of ψ, esp. in the dialects. I. in Aeol. the older πσ was retained, esp. in prop. names, as, Πέλοισ for Πέλιος, Greg. Cor. p. 613.

II. ψ is often resolved by transposition into σπ, and this even in Att., as, σπάδιον for ψάδιον, σπέλλιον for ψέλλιον, σπίνθιον for ψνθιον, ἔσβολος for ψόλος, ψν Dor. for σφν, ψέ for σφέ,—just as in Aeol. and Dor. ξ was resolved into σκ, and ζ into σδ.

III. ψ is sometimes, esp. in Att., put for σ or σσ, as, ψιττακος for σιττακος, κνήχος for κόσσυχος, ψάμος sand.

IV. there seems to be an interchange of ψ and ξ in ψάω ξάω, ὅψ Lat. vox, *νίψ (νίφα) Lat. nix.

V. ψ is omitted or added in ἄμμος ἄμβος, ψάμμος ψάμβος.

ψάγδαν, ἄνος, or ψαγδάν, ἄνος, ὁ, Eubul. Stephan. 6; also, ψάγδας, οὗ, ὁ, or ψάγδῃ, ἡ, Eupol. Maric. 14, Ar. Fr. 7, and σάγδῃ, ἡ, Ach. 691 B, a common Aegyptian unguent, hence; Αἰγυπτίω ψάγδανι Eubul. 1. c.

ψάδαρος, ὁ, ὄν, (ψάω)=ψαδαρός, q. v.

ψάδιος, ἰα, ἰον,=κατάντης, Hesyeh.

ψάδυρός, ὁ, ὄν, v. sub ψαδυρός.

ψαθάλλω, Frequentat. from ψάω, *to handle, feel, scrape, scratch*, cf. ἀνοψαθάλλω.

ψαδῆρος, ὁ, ὄν,=ψαδαρός: cf. ψαδυρός.

ψαδύριον, τό, [v] and ψαδύριμα, ατος, τό, (ψαδυρός) *a small piece, a crumb, morsel, also, ψόδιον*. [α]

ψαδύρομαι, as Pass. (ψαδυρός) *to be or become friable, to crumble away*.

ψαδύροτάλης, οὗ, ὁ, (πώλω) *one who sells brittle ware*, esp. such as is baked or dried: from

ψαδῆρος, ὄν, (ψάω) like ψαδαρός, *friable, crumbling, falling to pieces*, loose, of the roe in fish, Arist. H. A. 3. 1; 23, etc., cf. ὑποψάδυρος:—opp. to γλισχρός, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 23, cf. Theophr. C. Pl. 2. 4, 12: hence of water as opp. to oil, Arist. de Sens. 4. 6; of air, Id. de Anima 2. 8, 7.—Ψαδύρος is another, prob. dialectic, form: so also we find later, ψαδαρός and ψαδαρός: but the form most in use is ψαδαρός, q. v.

Hence

ψαδύροτης, ητος, ἡ, *friableness, crumbling nature or state, looseness*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 21.

ψαυρός, ὁ, ὄν,=ψενός, Hesyeh., from ψάω, as the other from ψέω.

ψαυκάς,=ψακάς, ψεκάς, Gramm.

ψαυκάλον, τό,=ψάκαλον, Gramm.

ψαυνός, also ψαυνίρω and ψαυνίσσω, *to fan, cool by fanning*, Gramm.

ψαυνίθος, οὗ,=sq., Hesyeh. [v]

ψαυνίστος, οὗ, *false, deceitful, lying*, Lyc. 1420.

ψαυνίρω, and ψαυνίσσω,=ψαυνίω, q. v.

ψαίρω, (ψάω) strictly, *trans. to graze or touch gently*, ψ. πετροῖς ὁμον αἰθέρος *to skim the path of ether*, Aesch. Fr. 394, as in Virgil, *radere iter liquidum*; cf. τριβέω ὁμον.

II. (prob. a dialectic form for σπαίρω, ἀσπαίρω, cf. ψ ι) *intrans. to move lightly or gently, to quiver, flutter, palpitate*, of an irregular pulse and the like, Pöfs. Oec. Hipp.: hence *to rustle, murmur*, like ψιθυρίζω, of the rustling and trembling of leaves in the breeze, Luc. Tragop. 315.

ψαίσμα, τό, (ψάω) *a small piece rubbed off, a crumb, morsel*.

ψαιστόν, τό, Dim. from ψαιστόν, Anth.

ψαιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., *ground*, ψ. μάσα *a cake of ground barley mixed with honey and oil*, Hipp.: so, τὰ ψαιστά (sub πέμματα, πώματα) *cakes of this kind*, used in sacrifices, Ar. Plut. 138, 1115, Antiph. Timon. 1. 3: v. Pöfs. Oec. Hipp.

ψαιστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *one who wipes off, σπάγγος Anth.*: from ψαίω, orig. the same as ψάω, but chiefly in signi. *to rub away, grind down, pound*, Theophr.: the forms ψαίζω, ψαίω, ψαίω, are dub. Cf. ψάω.

ψακάδιον, later ψεκδιον, τό, Dim. from ψακάς, *a small drop, esp. a small drizzling rain*, Polluch. ap. Ath. 60 C, and Theophr.

ψακάς, later ψεκάς, f. ᾠσα, ψακάς:—*to rain in small drops, drizzle*, drier, Ar. Nub. 580: ψακάει *it drizzles*, ψακά-ζέτω ἄρτοι *let it rain bread*, Nicoph. ap. Ath. 260 E:—as Pass. ψακά(σθαι), *to be wet, bread*, occurs in a very dub. place in Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 12.

ψακάλον, τό, more rarely ψάκαλος, ὁ, *a new-born animal*, Ael. (From ψακάς, cf. δρόσος and ἔσρη). [ψά] Hence

Ψ, ψ, ψι, τό, indeel., twenty-third letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral, Ψ=700, but ψ=70,000.—The letter ψ is a double Consonant, compounded of σ and a labial,=πσ, βσ, or φσ: the preceding syll. is therefore always long. The character ψ was at first only Ion., and adopted at Athens in the archonship of Euclides, Ol. 94. 2, at the same time with η, ω and ξ.

ψακαλῶχος, *ov*, (έχω) *having young, μητέρες ψ. mothers with their young*, Soph. Fr. 962.

ψάκας, later ψάκας, (*v*. Ellendt Lex. Soph.), *άδος, ή, (ψάω) any small piece rubbed or broken off, a grain, crumb, morsel, bit, άργυρίου μπέ ψάκας, i. e. not a farthing, like μηδέ γρό, Ar. Pac. 121: hence as collective, ψάμιον ψάκας grains of sand*, Anth.

2. *usu. of liquids, a small drop, and then as collective, a quantity of drops, a small drizzling rain*, opp. to *εμβρος*, Aesch. Ar. 1534; *to berds*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 4; *ύσθησαν αϊ θήβαι ψακδι* Hdt. 3. 10, what Ael. calls *ραϊδες λεπταί*: in *gen. rain*, Soph. Fr. 563; Eur. Hel. 2, cf. Ar. Thesm. 856:—*φοίνισσα ψέκας a shower of blood*, Simon. 45, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1390: hence also Comic nickname of a person who *spits in your face* when speaking, Ar. Ach. 1150, cf. Suid. sub voc.

ψάκαστός, *ή, όν*, verb. Adj., *let fall in small drops, dripping*, Epiph. ap. Ath. 48 C (not in Meineke), like *στακτός*.

ψάκιον, τό, Dim. from ψάκας, *a small piece or drop*, Hesych.

ψάλαγμα, τό, (ψάλλω) *that which is touched: a touch*.

ψάλακνα, *ή, fabulous name of a plant*. [ά]

ψάλακτός, *ή, όν*, verb. Adj., *touched, to be touched* from ψάλλω, Att.—τω, f. *ω*, like ψάλλω, *to touch, feel*, and *to put in motion*, Lyc. 139: *ψ. κτύπον νευράς to make a string sound by touching it*, Ael. (Formed from ψάλλω, as *σταλάω*, *σταλάσω* from *στάλω*.)

ψάλιον, τό, Dim. from ψάλς. [ι]

ψάλιδοειδής, *ής, (ψάλς ιι, είδος) like a vault or arch*.

ψάλιδόστομος, *ον, (ψάλς, στόμα) having a mouth or head like a pair of shears*, Comic epith. of a crab, Batr. 297.

ψάλιδω, f. *ώω*, (ψάλς ιι) *to vault, arch*, Math. Vett. Hence

ψάλιδωμα, τό, *that which is vaulted, a vault, arch*, Strab.

ψάλιδωτός, *ή, όν*, verb. Adj., *vaulted, arched, bow-shaped*, Dion. H.

ψάλλω, fut. *ίσω* and *ίξω*, Att. *ιῶ*, (ψάλς) *to clip with shears or scissors*, Anacreont. II.—*ψαλιδῶ*.

ψάλιον or (as *usu*. written) ψάλλον, τό, *strictly the ring in a horse's head-stall under the chin to which the leading-rein was fastened*, Xen. Eq. 7. 1: but used by the Poets in plur. as = *χαλινός*, *the bridle or bit*, esp. *a sharp bit* for breaking horses, Eur. Phoen. 792, H. F. 381: in *gen. a bond, band, chain*, Aesch. Pr. 54: so in *sing.*, Plat. Legg. 692 A; and *metaph. a curb, constraint*, Aesch. Co. 962.—*Orig.* the same as ψέλιον, ψέλιον, q. v.: but the form ψάλλιον, which arose from comparison with ψέλιον, must be rejected, for all passages of the Poets make the first syll. short, cf. Oudend. Thom. M. p. 925, Piers. Moer. p. 420, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 253.

ψάλς, ίδος, *ή, (ψάω, ψάλλω) usu. taken for a pair of shears, but rather a single-edged instrument for shearing or shaving, a kind of razor*, the same as *μία μάχαιρα* in Ar. Ach. 849, cf. Hesych. sub *v. μία μ.*, Poll. 2. 32, cf. 10. 140. II.—*a vault, arch*, Soph. Fr. 336, Plat. Legg. 947 D:—also *a semicircular building with a vaulted roof*, like *αψίς*; and in Poll. *an arched aqueduct*. Galen gives as a reason of this second signif., that the lower end of the ψάλς was rounded.

III.—*ταχεία κίνησις*, Hesych.

ψάλιστός, *ή, όν*, verb. Adj. from ψάλλω, *cut, clip, docked*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 415. fin. II. (ψάλς, ψάλις ιι) *vaunted, arched*.

ψαλληγής, *ές, (ψάλλω, *γένω) sprung from harp-playing*, Comic epith. of Archytas, strictly a parody of Homer's *μοιρηγής*, Diog. L. 4. 52.

ψάλλω, strengthd. from ψάω: f. ψάλώ: aor. *έψηλα*: pf. *έψηλκα*. *To touch, feel, stir or move by touching*, esp. *to pull, twitch, ψ. έθειραν to pluck the hair*, like *τίλλειν*, Aesch. Pers. 1062. 2. *to pull and let go again, to pull, twitch or twang with the fingers*, τόδον νευράν *ψ. to twang the bow-string*, Eur. Bacch. 784; so, ψάλλειν *κενόν κρότον* Lyc. 1453: but *usu.* of the string of musical instruments, *to play a stringed instrument with the fingers*, instead of with the plectrum, Plat. Iys. 209 B, et ibi Schol., cf. Suid.; opp. to *κισαρήν* in Hdt. 1. 155; *χρόδην ψ.*, Lat. *chordam tangere, impellere*, Arist. Probl.; and absol. ψάλλω, like Lat. *psallere*, Hdt. l. c.:—later *to sing to a harp*, N. T. 3. Pass. of the instrument, *to be struck or played*: but also of persons, *to be played to on the harp*, Macho ap. Ath.

348 F, cf. αλλῶ fin. 1.—*σχοῦνος μιλτοφύης ψαλλομένη a carpenter's red line which is twitched and then suddenly let go*, so as to leave a mark, Phil. Thess. Ep. 15.

ψάμμα, *ατος, τό*, *a tune played on a stringed instrument*, Anth.

II. *a psalm*, Eccl. Hence

ψαλμικός, *ή, όν*, *of or belonging to a psalm, like a psalm*. Adv.—*κῶς*.

ψαλμολογέω, f. *ήσω*, *to sing psalms*, Eccl.: and

ψαλμολογία, *ή, the singing of psalms*, Eccl.: from

ψαλμολόγος, *ον, (λέγω) singing psalms*, Eccl.

ψαλμός, *ός, (ψάλλω) a touching or feeling, esp. a pulling or twitching or twanging with the fingers*, e. g. *ψ. τοῦρης* Eur., cf. *τοῦρης*:—*but usu.* of musical strings, *hence the sound of the cithara, harp*, etc., Pind. Fr. 91. 3, cf. Phryn. (Trag.) ap. Ath. 635 C: in *gen.* any sound, strain or burst of music, Aesch. Fr. 54:—later *a song sung to a stringed instrument, a psalm*, LXX., and N. T. Hence

ψαλμοχαρής, *ής, (χαίρω) delighting in harp-playing*, Anth.

ψαλμιδέω, f. *ήσω*, *to sing to the harp*. 2. *to sing psalms*, Eccl.: and

ψαλμιδία, *ή, a singing to the harp*, Aristid. 2. *the singing of psalms*, Eccl.: from

ψαλμιδός, *ός, (ψαλμός, ᾠδή) singing to the harp*. 2. *singing psalms*, Eccl.

ψάλσις, *εως, ή, (ψάλλω) = ψαλμός*, Philostr.

ψαλτήρ, *ήρος, ό, (ψάλλω) a harper, etc.* II. also *his instrument, the harp*, etc.

ψαλτήριον, τό, *a stringed instrument, ψ. τρίγωνον* Arist. Probl.

ψάλτης, *ου, ό*, = *ψαλτήρ*, Plut.

ψάλτιγξ, *ίγγος, ή, like φόρυγξ, a stringed instrument, esp. the κιθάρα*.

ψαλτικός, *ή, όν, (ψάλλω) belonging to harp-playing, etc., skilled therein, ψ. δργανον a stringed instrument*.

ψαλτός, *ή, όν*, verb. Adj., *to be played upon a stringed instrument: τὰ ψ. music for the harp*.

ψάλτρια, *ή, fem. from ψαλτήρ*, Plat. Prot. 347 D, Ion ap. Ath. 634 F, and Plut.

ψαλτῶδης, f. *ήσω*, = *ψαλμιδῶδης*, LXX. Hence

ψαλτῶδημα, *ατος, τό*, = *ψαλμός*.

ψαλτῶδία, *ή*, = *ψαλμιδία*: from

ψαλτῶδός, *όν, (ψαλτός, ᾠδή) = ψαλμιδός*, LXX.

ψάμβῶδον, Adv., (ψάμβος) *like sand for multitude*, Or. Sib.

ψάμβῶδης, ίδος, *ή, (ψάμβος) sandy*, Nic.

ψάμβῆς, *ή, (ψάμβος) the sandy sea-shore*, Hesych.

ψάμβιον, τό, Dim. from ψάμβος. [ά]

ψάμβις, ίδος, *ή*, = *ψαμβῆς*.

ψάμβῆς, ίδος, *ή, a sea-fish, elsewhere. ὅς, as it were sand-fish*, Numen. ap. Ath. 327 A: from

ψάμβος, *ή, (ψάω) sandy*, esp. of the sea-shore, also *the sandy shore itself, the beach*, oft. in Hom., Soph. Aj. 1064, and Eur.: also in plur., Hom., and Eur.:—*proverb.* of a countless multitude, *ὅσα ψάμβος τε κόνις τε* Il. 9. 385; so also in plur., *ὅπόσα αἰ ψάμβος κλονέονται, i. e. grains of sand*, Pind. P. 9. 84.—*Poet.* form of ψάμιος, q. v. [ά] Hence

ψάμβῶδης, *ες, (είδος) like ψαμμόδης, sandy, χῶρος* H. Hom. Merc. 75, 347, 350.

ψάμβῶν, *ἄνος, ό, (ψάμβος) a sandy place, sand-pits*, Iat. *sabulatum*.

ψάμμα, *ατος, τό*, = *ψάμιος*, Hesych.

ψαμμάκοιστογάργροι, *αι, α*, Comic word in Ar. Ach. 3,—*an exaggerated form of the following; γ. γάργαρα*.

ψαμμάκοιστοί, (not ψαμμοκ-), *αι, ια*, a Comic word formed from ψάμιος, *ἐκατόν*, like the cardinal numbers *διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι* from *δύς ἐκατόν, τρίς ἐκατόν* etc., to denote a countless multitude, strictly *sand-hundred, ψ. θαλαττ. Eupol. Χρυσ. γιν. 16*, cf. Ath. 671 A; so, *ψ. ὀνόματα*, like *sesquipedalia verba*, Ath. 230 C, cf. *foreg.*

ψαμμάτιζω, = *ψαμίζω*, Hesych.

ψάμμη, *ή, rarer form from ψάμιος, sand*, first in Hdt. 4. 181, who *elsewh.* always has the common form ψάμιος: Dor. ψάμμη, Ar. Iys. 1261.

ψάμμιος, *ή, όν, (ψάμιος) of sand, in the sand, sandy*, Hdt. 2. 99. ψαμίον, τό, Dim. from ψάμιος, *a grain of sand*.

ψάμμος, ἰα, ἰω, = ψάμμος, on the sand, in a dub. place in Aesch. Ag. 985.

ψάμμωστος, δ, as if from ψάμμιζω, a burying in the sand.

ψάμμιτης, ου, δ, fem. —της, ἴδος, ἥ, (ψάμμος) of sand, sandy, Anth.

ψάμμόγεως, ου, (γῆ) with a sandy earth or soil.

ψάμμοδότης, ου, δ, (δῶα) like ἀμμοδότης, strictly a sand-diver, hence a fish that buries itself in the sand, especially. καλλιόντως: also a serpent of like habits. [ῶ]

ψάμμοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like sand, sandy.

ψάμμοκόσμοι, ν. ψάμμοκόσμοι.

ψάμμος, ἥ, in Archimed. always δ:—sand, so called from its loose crumbling nature, Hom. only in Od. 12. 243, but from Hdt. downwards. very freq. 1.—proverb., ψάμμος ἀριβούν περιπέφυγεν Pind. O. 2. 178: ἐκ ψάμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν, of labor in vain. Arist. 2. any thing like sand, powder, flour, meal, etc.

11. a tract of sand, the sand, Hdt. 3. 25., 4. 173. (Prob. from ψάω: without the ψ, ἔμμος: length. Poet. into ψάματος, ἔματος: cf. Lat. sabulum, our sand.) Hence

ψάμμοχώρα, ἥ, (χώννυμι) a choking up with sand.

ψάμμοδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) contr. for ψάμμοειδής, sandy, Hdt. 2. 32: —τὰ ψάμμοδα sediment in the urine, Hipp.: called ψ. ὑποστάσεις by Galen.

ψάμμορτός, ἥ, ὅν, as if from ψάμμοα, (ψάμμος) sanded, LXX.

ψάμος, Dor. for ψήνος, q. v.

ψάρ, δ, gen. ψάρος, nom. pl. ψάρες, Ion. ψήρ, ψήρος, a starling, Lat. sturnus, Il. 16. 583., 17. 755, the first time in Ep., the second in Att. form, cf. Gell. 13. 20, Lob. Paral. 20. (Perh. from ψάρω, as it were scarping-bird: for ψάρος, the Adj., comes from ψάρ, not ψάρ from ψάρος.)

ψάρος, δ, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 9. 26.

ψάρος, δ, ὄν, (ψάρ) strictly like a starling, hence ashen-gray or speckled, ψ. ἵππος a dapple-gray horse, Ar. Nub. 1225, where others explain it by ταχὺς, as if from ψάρω, cf. Schol. ad l.: Arist. H. A. 9. 49 3, 2, distinguishes it from ποικίλος (pied, pie-bald), and it seems to have been used of different shades of the same color, as is also proved by Pliny's translation,—concolor.

ψακροπόδης, ου, δ, the ψακρόπους, ποδός, δ, ἥ, πουν, τό, swift-footed, epith. of the horse Arion and the Satyrs, in Nonn.: from

ψακρός, δ, ὄν, (ψαῖω) stirring, nimble, swift, only in Gramm. ψαῖος, εως, ἥ, (ψαῖω) a touching, Plut. 2. a touching,

affection, as of love, Id.

ψαῖσμος, ατος, τό, = ψαῖστος, touch.

ψαῖστός, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj., touched: to be touched, tangible: from

ψαῖω, f. ψαῖσω: pf. pass. ψέσασμαι: aor. pass. ἐψάσθην: (ψάω). To touch, handle, feel, usu., τινός Il. 23. 519, 806, Hdt. 2. 47, Trag., etc.: more rarely τινί, and so some take, ψαῖον κόρυμβος φάλοισιν Il. 13. 132., 16. 216, but here φάλοισι is better taken as a dat. instrum. the helmets touched with their φάλοι, cf. Hdt. 3. 20, Aesch. Cho. 182:—however the dat. for the gen. must be allowed in Pind. P. 9. 213, Q. Sm. 8. 349, and so with προσιβαίνω, q. v.:—it is also used c. acc. in two passages of Soph., ξύσματος ἀλγεινοτάτας ἐμοὶ μερίμνας, πατρός τριπόλιστον αἶσαν, Ant. 857, where ξύσματος is put for ἐλεος or the like: κείνος ἐπ' ἔργω ψαῖων τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομῶν γλῶσσας Ib. 961, where ψαῖων takes the sign. of λογιζομένων: v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.:—however the Pass. is used by Hippocr., as if the acc. were properly used after it, cf. Foëx. Oec. 2. to touch lightly, graze: metaph. to touch upon a subject, notice it slightly, Polyb., cf. Soph. Ant. 857 supr. cit. 3. to touch an enemy, lay hands upon, Eur. I. A. 1559; cf. Soph. Ant. 961, supr. cit. 4. to touch, reach, affect, αὐτὰρ ἄκρας καρδίας ἐψάσσε μου Eur. Hec. 242: also τοῦ ἔαυτο, gain, Mel. 123: in this sign. also Diosc. 5. 27 has it in Med.—The word is very rare in Att. Prose, as in Antipho 123, 2, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 12.

ψάφας, ἄκος, δ, Dor. for ψήφος. [ψᾶ]

ψάφαρία, ἥ, (ψαφαρός) looseness, crumbling nature.

ψάφρος, δ, Dor. for ψήφος.

ψάφριτης, ου, δ, fem. —της, ἴδος, = sq., Anth.

ψάφαρος, δ, ὄν, Ion. ψαφερός, (ψάω) easily reduced to powder,

Lat. friabilis: hence loose, powdery, crumbling, σποδός Aesch. Theb. 323: also loose, having no consistency, διαχωρήματα, ἐγκέφαλος Hipp., cf. Foëx. Oecon.—hence of liquids, thin, watery, Lat. tenuis, cf. Plin. 14. 8, 3: cf. ψαφύρος. II. dry, and so cracked, rough on the surface, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 18: hence dusty, sandy, of the ground, ἡ ψαφάρ, opp. to ἄλς, the shore, Anal. Br. 3. 158:—and so, dusty, dirty, Lat. squalidus.—Cf.

ψαφύρος fin. Hence

ψάφάρτοριχος, ου, (θρίξ) with dry, rough, shaggy hair or coat, κῆλα h. Hom. 18. 32.

ψάφάρχορος, ου, contr. —χρος, ουν, (χρόα) rough on the surface, squalid, κάρα Rhes. 716.

ψάφάρχωρος, ωτος, δ, ἥ, = foreg.

ψάφρος, δ, ὄν, Ion. for ψαφαρός, Hipp.

ψάφρις, ἔργως, ἥ, and ψάφος, ου, ἥ, Dor. for ψήφος, Pind.

ΨΑΩ [α], f. ψήσω: pf. pass. ἐψήμαι and ἐψησμαι: aor. pass. ἐψηθην and ἐψηθην.—The best authors connect the 2 and 3 pers. of the pres. indic. and the pres. inf. by η, ψῆς, ψῆ, ψῆν: later sometimes by α, ψῆς, ψῆ, ψᾶν: cf. Lob. Phryn. 61, Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 14.

To touch on the surface, to rub: esp. 1. to rub down or away: and intr. to crumble away, go to naught, disappear, Soph. Tr. 678: cf. ψάω, ψαφύρος, ψαφαρός. 2. to clean by rubbing, wipe or away, cf. ἀποῖνας, περιψάω, συνψάω. 3. to rub smooth: to stroke with the hand, rub down, caress, Lat. mulcere: cf. καταψάω, ψήχω. (From this Root come many words, some following its generic, some its special signfs., ψαῖω, ψακρός: ψήστος: ψήρος: ψήφος, ψήχω: ψαῖω, ψαῖστός: ψαῖρα, ψᾶν: ψάλλω, ψαλτός, ψαλμός: ψαβάλλω, ψαλδός, ψηλαράω: 1 ψαλς: ψαδάρω, ψαδύρος, ψαδύρος, ψαδάρω, ψαφαρός, ψαφαρός: ψάμμος, ψάματος: ψάκας, ψακάω, ψάκαλον. Nearly collat. forms ψῆω, ψῆω, ψᾶω, ψᾶχω: perh. also ξᾶω and ξᾶω.)

ψῆ, Dor. for σφέ, σφέας, like ψιν for σφίν, Theocr. 4. 3, Koen Greg. p. 253: always enclit.: cf. Lat. ipse, eapse.

ψέγμα, ατος, τό, blame, censure: from

ψέγω, f. ψέξω: pf. ἐψογα: (ψέω, ψήχω). Strictly to make smaller, lessen, but always metaph. to lessen or lower by evil report, to blame, disparage, τινά first in Theogn. 611, and Trag.: ψ. τινά περί τιως to blame one for a thing, Plat. Theat. 177 B: περί τι Id. Legg. 634 C: δὴ τινά Id. Prot. 346 C: ἐπὶ τινί Xen.: also, c. Adj. neut., ἃ με ψέγειν Phaedr. 243 C, cf. Gorg. 510 C, Xen. Eq. 6. 5, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 583. 162:—ψ. τινά θτι —, εἰ, εἰ, Isocr. 409 D, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 51.

ψεδνοκάρην, ηρος, δ, ἥ, and ψεδνοκάρην, ου, Orph. (ψεδνός, κάρηνον) bald-headed. [ᾶ]

ψεδνός, ἥ, ὄν, (ψέω) rubbed off, and so thin, spare, scanty, λάχυν Il. 2. 219; so also later, esp. of the head, bald, also in gen. bare, naked, γῆ Aristid.; cf. ψιλός and ψωλός:—for Theogn. 122, v. sub ψυδνός. Hence

ψεδνότης, ηρος, ἥ, baldness.

ψεδνώω, f. ὥσω, (ψεδνός) to make bald.

ψεδύρος or ψευδύρος, δ, ὄν, = ψευδύρος, dub. l. in Aesch. Supp. 1042.

ψεδών, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, = ψιθύρος, Hesych., who also quotes ψιδών and ψυδών.

ψεδύρος, δ, ὄν, v. ψευδύρος.

ψεία, ἥ, = ψεία.

ψείω, Ep. for ψέω, ψάω.

ψεκάδιον, ψεκάζω, ψεκάς, v. sub ψακάδιον, etc. [ᾶ]

ψέκτης, ου, δ, (ψέγω) a blamer, censor, disparager, Plat. Rep. 589 C, Legg. 639 C.

ψεκτικός, ἥ, ὄν, given to blaming, censorious, Arist. Rhet. Al. Adv.—κῶς.

ψεκτός, ἥ, ὄν, verb. Adj., blamed, to be blamed, blameable, Plat. Crat. 416 D, and Arist. Eth. N. Adv.—τῶς.

ψέλιον, τό, = ψέλλω, q. v.

ψελιφόρος, ου, Ion. for ψελλ—, (φέρω) wearing bracelets, Hdt. 8. 113.

ψελώω, f. ὥσω (ψέλιον) to twine, wreath, crown, ψ. αὐχέα στεφάνωσιν Anth.: only poet.

ψελλίζω, f. ὥσω, (ψέλλος) to falter in speech, pronounce indistinctly, like a child, ψ. καὶ τραυλίζεν Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 17; and so in Med. ψελλίζομαι, Plat. Gorg. 485 B, C:—metaph.,

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of Empedocles and the early philosophers, to speak obscurely, Arist. Metaph. i. 4, 3, 10, 2. II. metaph., ψέλλειν τῇ βάρῃ to stumble, trip, totter with the feet, Heliod.

ψέλλιον or ψέλιον, τό, an armlet, bracelet, Lat. *armilla*, Hdt. 4. 168; usu. in pl. ψέλια, *bracelets*, a favorite ornament of the Persians, Hdt. 3. 20, 22, 9, 80, and freq. in Xen. Cyr., and Anab.—The form ψέλιον is preferred in Att., ψέλιον in Ion. Greek, v. Piers. Moer. p. 420, Porpo Xen. Cyr. i. 3, 2; though Schneid. has written ψέλιον in Xen.: contrariwise in the form with α (which was orig. the same in signif.), ψάλλον is the only true form, v. sub voc. Hence

ψέλλιτοῖς, ὄν, (ποιέω) making bracelets.

ψέλλισμα, ατος, τό, (ψέλλω) that which is stammered out, or uttered stammeringly, Himer.

ψέλλιςμός, ὁ, (ψέλλω) a stammering, pronouncing indistinctly, Plut.

ψέλλος, ἡ, ὄν, faltering in speech, unable to pronounce a letter or syllable, like a child, ψ. καὶ τραυλὸς Arist. H. A. i. 11, 11; cf. omnino Ar. Fr. 536, Arist. Probl. 11. 30, and ψελλίζω. II. pass. of words, indistinctly uttered, obscure, unintelligible, Aesch. Fr. 816. (From ψέω, as if frittering away words: so τραυλός, θραυλός, from θραύω.) Hence

ψέλλότης, ητος, ἡ, a stammering, strictly the dropping of a letter, Arist. Probl. 11. 30: a faltering, ψ. γλώσσης Plut. 2. 963 C.

ψευδαγγελίης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, = ψευδάγγελος, Ar. Av. 1340.

ψευδαγγελία, ἡ, a false message or report, Xen. Hipparch. 5. 8: from

ψευδάγγελος, ὄν, (ἀγγέλλω) bringing a false message or report, a false or lying messenger, Il. 15. 159, Arist. Poet. 16. 10.

ψευδαγνοῦ, ἡ, ὄν, to pretend ignorance falsely, to dissimulate, Lat. *dissimulare*, Dio C.

ψευδαγνοῦσα, ἡ, spurious ἄγνοουσα, Plin.

ψευδάδελφος, ὁ, a false brother, Plut.: esp. a pretended Christian, N. T. [α]

ψευδαἰολικός, ἡ, ὄν, bad Aeolic, of dialect, Gramm.

ψευδαἰολία, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, a lying boaster or braggart, as Adj. ψ. λόγος Diog. L. 2. 108.

ψευδαἰός, ἐς, ὄν, and ψευδαἰμός, η, ὄν, like ψευδής, false, dissimulated, counterfeited. [α]

ψευδαἰολίος, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg. [α]

ψευδαἰμάμης, υος, ὁ, a false, barren tree-vine, Ar. Vesp. 326. [μῦμ]

ψευδάρων, ὄντος, ὁ, (ἀνὴρ) a sham man, i. e. esteemed a man but not really being so, epith. of Bacchus, Polyæn. [α]

ψευδαπάτης, υος, ὁ, (ἀπατάω) a lying deceiver or impostor. [α]

ψευδαπὸστολος, ὁ, a false ambassador, esp. a false apostle, N. T.

ψευδαποφάσκων, ὄντος, ὁ, one who speaks lies, Arist. Org., v. Lob. Phryn. 565.

ψευδαργύρος, ὁ, false silver, in Strab. p. 610, of some white metal, perh. zinc.

ψευδάρων, τό, Dim. from ψεύδω. [α]

ψευδαρπαγία, comic name of a mock-Persian in Ar. Ach. 91, 99, Pseudo-measure, cf. ἀρπαγή.

ψευδαρπαγεύς, υος, ἡ, (ἀρπαγῆς) false orchard, Comic name of a plant in Ar. Eq., formed after ψευδαμάμης. [τρά]

ψευδαττικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, false Attic, spurious Attic, Luc. Soloc. 7.

ψευδαυτομολία, ἡ, a feigned, sham desertion: from

ψευδαυτομόλος, ὁ, ἡ, a pretended, sham deserter, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 7.

ψευδεγγράφης δίκη (perh. rather εγγραφή), ἡ, an action brought by a citizen to show that he has been wrongly entered in the list of state debtors, action for false entry, Att. Process, p. 337: from

ψευδεγγράφος, ὄν, (εγγράφω) falsely enrolled in the list of state debtors: hence in gen. falsely registered, of interpolated decrees.

ψευδενδρά, ἡ, a feigned, sham ambushade, Xen. An. 5. 2, 28, Hipparch. 5. 8.

ψευδεπέω, ἡ, ὄν, = ψευδοπέω, ψευδολογέω: from

ψευδεπής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ἔπος) = ψευδοεπής, ψευδολόγος.

ψευδεπιγράφω, to superscribe falsely, furnish with a false superscription: from

ψευδεπιγράφος, ὄν, (ἐπιγράφω) with false superscription or title, under a false name, not genuine, Polyb., and Dion. H.

ψευδεπιτροπος, ὁ, a false, illegal guardian or tutor, Polyb.

ψευδεργία, ἡ, (*ἐργω) a lying, deceitful act.

ψευδεφθοδός, ἡ, a false, feigned attack.

ψευδηγορεύει, ἡ, ὄν, to speak falsely or untruly, to lie, Aesch. Pr. 1032, Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, i. 1 and

ψευδηγορία, ἡ, false, untrue discourse, lying, Alciph. : from

ψευδηγόρος, ὄν, (ψεύδω, ἄγορεύω) speaking falsely, lying, Lyc.

ψευδηλογέω, = ψευδολογέω, Luc.: from

ψευδηλόγος, ὄν, = ψευδολόγος.

ψευδηλῶν, ὄν, gen. ὄντος, poet. for ψευδής, Nonn.

ψευδηρακλής, ὄντος, ὁ, a false, sham Hercules, Plut.

ψευδηρίων, τό, (ἥριον) = κενήριον, Lyc.

ψευδής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ψεύδομαι) lying, false, untrue, of persons and things, Lat. *mendax*, falsus, opp. to ἀληθής, ψ. λόγος, μῦθος Hes. Th. 220, Trag., etc.: ἐπὶ ψευδῇ ὁδῷ πρὸς τρεῖς μίλις to betake oneself to falsehood, Hdt. i. 117: ψ. κατηγορία, αἰτία false charges, Aeschin. 52. 36, Isocr. Antid. § 146: ψευδής α ἡν, τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδὲς τίθησι Soph. Phil. 992: ψευδὴς φαίνεσθαι to be detected in falsehood, Thuc. 4. 27: — τὰ ψ. falsehoods, lies, ψευδῇ λέγειν Aesch. Ag. 620, etc.: — αἰτῶν ψευδῇ ἐπιφέρειν, to bring a false charge: — ψευδὲς λόγοι fallacies, see a list in Arist. Top. 8. 12, 2. II. pass. belied, beguiled, deceived, Eur. I. A. 852. 2. mistaken, Plut. III. Adv. — δῶς, ψ. λέγειν, προποισίεσθαι Eur. I. T. 1309, Thuc. i. 137. IV. Att. irreg. Superl. ψευδίστατος most lying, an arch-har.

ψευδησίδειος, ὄν, falsely ascribed to Hesiod, Cic. Att. 7. 18.

ψευδιερεύς, ὄντος, ὁ, a false priest, Joseph.

ψευδῆς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ψευδής, Pind. N. 7. 72.

ψευδιστόβριμος, ὄν, built of stones of unequal size.

ψευδιστόβριος, γ. ψευδής IV.

ψευδοβοήθεια, ἡ, false, pretended, unreal help, Xen. Hipparch. 5. 8.

ψευδοβούνιον, τό, spurious βούνιον, a kind of shrub, Diosc., and Plin.

ψευδοβλωπτή, (γλῶσσαι) = ψευδολογέω, A. B.

ψευδογράφος, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐδογράφος) to draw falsely, esp. in describing mathematical figures, and hence to give sham geometrical proofs, Arist. Top. i. 1, 5, etc. 2. to write false accounts, Polyb.

ψευδογράφημα, ατος, τό, that which is untruly drawn, a falsely drawn figure, Arist. Top. [α]

ψευδογράφια, ἡ, false drawing of a line or figure, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. i. 724, Arist. Top. 2. false description, Ath.: from

ψευδογράφος, ὄν, (γράφω) drawing falsely, esp. of persons who give false geometrical proofs, Arist. Top. [α]

ψευδοδάκτυλος, ὁ, a false dactyl.

ψευδοδειπνῶν, τό, a false, unreal food, repast, Aesch. Fr. 237.

ψευδοδιδάσκαλος, ὁ, a false teacher, N. T.

ψευδοδίκταμων, τό, spurious δίκταμων, Hipp.

ψευδοδοξάω, ἡ, ὄν, to fancy or imagine falsely, to err in one's fancy or opinion, Polyb.

ψευδοδοξία, ἡ, ὄν, to hold, entertain a false opinion or notion, like foreg., Polyb.; and

ψευδοδοξία, ἡ, a false opinion or notion, Cebes, and Plut.: from

ψευδοδοξός, ὄν, (δόξα) holding a false opinion or notion, laboring under a delusion.

ψευδοενδρά, ἡ, = ψευδενδρά, Lob. Phryn. 676.

ψευδοεπεία, ἡ, a false discourse or statement, i.e. : from

ψευδοεπέω, ἡ, ὄν, to speak falsely, lie: from

ψευδοεπής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ἔπος) speaking falsely, lying.

ψευδοεργία, ἡ, = ψευδεργία.

ψευδοθύρῳ, τό, (θύρα) a secret, back-door, Cic. in Verr. 2 Act. 2. 20.

ψευδοειρήνης, ὄντος, ὁ, = ψευδειρήνης, Joseph.

ψευδοειστροφία, ἡ, ὄν, to tell, narrate falsely.

ψευδοεκκίσια, ἡ, spurious ecasia, Diosc.

ψευδοεκατήγορία, ἡ, a false accusation: from

ψευδοεκατήγορος, ὁ, a false accuser, slanderer.

ψευδοεκήρυξ, υκος, ὁ, a false lying herald, Soph. Phil. 1307.

ψευδοκιννάμων, τό, spurious κιννάμων, Diosc.

ψευδοκλειδιον, τό, (κλεις) a false key.

ψευδοκλησία, ἡ, or ψευδοκλησις, εως, ἡ, =eq., Harpocr.

ψευδοκλητία, or -κλητία, ἡ, (κλητεύω) a false citation or summons before a tribunal; esp. a false indorsement of a summons, as if the indorser had witnessed the service of it: γραφή ψευδοκλητίας a prosecution for such false indorsement, ψευδοκλητίας τρίς ὀφείλει Andoc. 10. 22, cf. Dem. 1251. 21.

ψευδοκλητήρ, ἦρος, δ, one who falsely indorses a summons as witness, v. foreg.

ψευδοκλητία, ἡ, =ψευδοκλητία, v. Lob. Phryn. 507.

ψευδοκλητήρ, ορος, δ, =ψευδοκλητήρ.

ψευδοκόρη, ἡ, a pretended maid.

ψευδοκύπριος, δ and ἡ, spurious κύπριος, Plin. [ῥ]

ψευδοκύων, κυνος, δ, a false dog. II. a sham Cynio. [ῥ]

ψευδολατρεία, ἡ, false worship, superstition, Eccl.

ψευδόλιτρον, ον, (λίτρον) Att. for ψευδόνιτρον, hence, ψ. κοιλία lie or soap made from adulterated soda, Ar. Ran. 712.

ψευδολογέω, f. ἥσω, (ψευδολόγος) to speak falsely, spread false reports, Isocr. 209 D, Aeschin. 43. 41. Hence

ψευδολογία, ἡ, a false speech, falsehood, Isocr. 232 A; and in plur., Id. 248 D.

ψευδολογιστής, οῦ, δ, =eq.

ψευδόλογος, ον, (λέγω) speaking falsely, lying, Ar. Ran. 1521.

ψευδομαί, v. sub ψεύδο.

ψευδομαντις, εως, δ, ἡ, a false, lying prophet, Hdt. 4. 69.

ψευδομαρτύρ, ὅρος, δ, ἡ, worse form for -μαρτυς. Hence

ψευδομαρτύρεω, f. ἥσω, to be a false witness, bear false witness, Plat. Hence

ψευδομαρτυρία, ἡ, false witness, Dem. 1033. 1: usu. in plur., ψευδομαρτυριῶν δακρύσις Plat. Legg. 937 B; -ῶν ἄλῃναι to be convicted of perjury, Andoc. 2. 44, Iys. 118. 19, Dem., etc.: -ῶν ἐπισκήπτεισθαι τινι to make allegation of perjury against one, Dem. 846. fin.

ψευδομαρτυρία, =ψευδομαρτυρία, v. l. Isae. 52. 14, where however Bekker has ψευδομαρτυριῶν (gen. pl. from -ῖα).

ψευδομαρτυριῶν δίκη, an action for false witness or perjury: also in dat. pl. ἑνόχος τοῖς ψευδομαρτυροῖς Plat. Theat. 148 B: v. Att. Process. p. 380.

ψευδομαρτίς, ὅρος, δ, a false witness, Plat. Gorg. 472 B: as Adj., τιμὰ ψ. honors resting on false foundations, Plat. 2. 821 F.

ψευδομένος, δ, v. sub ψεύδομαι B. 5.

ψευδομῦθος, -μῦθα, -μῦθος, =ψευδολογέω, -λογία, -λόγος.

ψευδονάρδος, δ, spurious nard, Plin.

ψευδόνειρος, ον, falsely dreaming: containing a false dream.

ψευδόνιτρος, ον, Att. ψευδόνιτρος, q. v.

ψευδονύμφευτος, ον, (νυμφεῖν) γάμος a false, feigned, unreal marriage, Eur. Hel. 889.

ψευδοπαιδεία, ἡ, false, sham learning, Cebeas.

ψευδοπαῦκος, ὦν, τά, (Παυκός) pretended panio terror or fright, Polyaeen.

ψευδοπαρήχησις, εως, ἡ, a false, unreal consonance.

ψευδοπαρθένος, ἡ, a pretended maid or virgin, Hdt. 4. 180.

ψευδοπάτρις, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, claiming a country which is not one's own.

ψευδοπάτρων, ορος, δ, (πατήρ) a false, unnatural father, Call. Dem. Cal. 98.

ψευδοπλάτης, ἦτος, δ, [ᾗ] and ψευδοπλάτης, ον, δ, (πλάναω) one who deceives, or leads astray by lies. II. a sham vagrant.

ψευδοπλάστις, ον, δ, (πλάσσω) forger of lies.

ψευδοπλότος, ον, feigned to be rich.

ψευδοποιέω, f. ἥσω, to forge, invent: to distort, falsify, Polyb.

II. to give the lie to, expose as false, ἀποφάσκει Polyb.

III. to deceive, beguile, τιμὰ Clem. Al.:—Pass. to be deceived or mistaken, to err, Plut. 2. 899 F. And

ψευδοποιία, ἡ, falsehood. From

ψευδοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) framing lies, ψ. πονηρία v. l. Dinarch. 105. 23.

ψευδοποιμήν, ενος, δ, a false shepherd, Eccl.

ψευδοπολίχνην, τά, a pretended little town, Joseph.

ψευδοπροβητής, οῦ, δ, a false, sham ambassador.

ψευδοπροδοσία, ἡ, pretended treachery, Polyaeen.

ψευδοπροποιήσις, εως, ἡ, false affection.

ψευδοπροφητεύω, to prophesy falsely.

ψευδοπροφήτης, ον, δ, a false, lying prophet, LXX.

ψευδοπύγμα, τό, technical term of wrestlers, a sham fall, sideways, from which one starts up again and renews the contest, Plut. Compar. Pelop. et Marcell. 1.

ψευδοπύρα, ον, τά, (πύρ) false, sham watchfires.

ψευδοραψώδης, δ, a false rhapsodist.

ψευδορκέω, f. ἥσω, (ψεύδορκος) to swear falsely, be sworn, Ar. Eccl. 603. Hence

ψευδορκία, ἡ, false swearing, perjury.

ψευδορκίον, τό, a false oath, perjury: strictly neut. from

ψευδορκίος, ον, perjured, sworn, Hdt. 1. 165.

ψευδορκος, ον, =foreg., Eur. Med. 1392, Pseudo-Phocyl. 15.

ψεύδεις, εως, τό, Ep. dat. pl. ψεύδεσσι Il. 4. 235, etc. (ψεύδο) : a lie, falsehood, untruth : a fraud, deceit, Hom., and Hes.

often in plur.: εἶτε ψεύδος ὑπόσχεσις whether the promise be a lie, Il. 2. 349, cf. 9. 115: opp. to ἀληθές, Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 385 C: ψ. ἐπιφέρειν Aeschin. 59. 21. II. as neut.

Adj., said to be =ψευδής, lying, false, deceitful, ψεύδεα μανθία Hdt. 2. 174; so too, ψεύδος ὄνομα Plat. Polit. 281 B, Crat. 385 C, v. ψῆθος, and cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 34 E. But such a form, as an Adj., is contrary to all analogy; and in Hdt. we

ought prob. to write ψευδέα (from ψευδής), and in Plat. ψευδές, cf. Lob. Paral. 161. Hence

ψευδοεἰλην, τό, (σελήνη) false moonlight, absence of the moon, Hesych. et Suid.

ψευδοεἰλινον, τό, false σέλινον, Lat. apiastrum.

ψευδοσοφία, ἡ, false wisdom, Philostr.: from

ψευδοσοφός, ον, falsely wise, Philostr.

ψευδοστυγμάτις, ον, δ, a false or pretended στυγμάτις, name of a play of Nicostratus.

ψευδόστρωμα, αρος, τό, the false mouth of a river, Strab.

ψευδοστομέω, f. ἥσω, to speak falsely, lie, Soph. O. C. 1127: from

ψευδόστομος, ον, (στόμα) speaking falsely, lying.

ψευδόστηξ, ἦκος, δ, a false wasp, a solitary kind of wasp, Plin. 30. 30.

ψευδοτάφιον, τό, (τάφος) =κενοτάφιον, Philostr., cf. ψεύδ-ριον. [ᾗ]

ψευδοτεχνία, ἡ, (τέχνη) false, spurious art.

ψευδοτεχνός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) practising deceitful arts or juggling tricks, Plat. Soph. 241 B.

ψευδοφάνης, ἔς, (φάος) =sq., Plut.

ψευδοφάνης, ἔς, (φάνω) shining with false light, Stob. Eccl. 1. 504.

ψευδοφήμος, ον, (φήμη) foretelling falsehood, of false divination, Soph. O. C. 1517.

ψευδοφιλιππος, δ, a false Philip.

ψευδοχρίστος, δ, a false Christ, N. T.

ψευδοχρυσόλιθος, δ, a false chrysolith, Diod.

ψευδοχρυσος, ον, of false gold.

ψευδοποβολίμαιος, αία, αἶον, falsely held to be supposititious: δ Ψευδπ. name of a play by Croblyus.

ψεύδω, f. ψεύσω: pf. pass. ψεύσθαι: aor. pass. ἐψέσθην. To belie, cheat by lies, beguile, τιμὰ Soph. O. C. 628, 1512: esp. ψ. τιμὰ πινος to cheat one of a thing, e.g. ἐψέσθας φρενῶν Πέρσας Aesch. Pers. 473; ἐψέσθας με ἐλπίδος Xen. Cyr. 1. 382, Ar. Thesm. 870; also c. acc. rei, ψ. τιμὰ ἐλπίδας Xen. Cyr. 1. 5. 13, cf. An. 1. 3, 10: also, ἐλπίς ψεύδει τιμὰ Eur. Hec. 1032:—Pass. ψεύδομαι to be cheated, τιμὸς of a thing, miss it, much like ἀμαρτάνω, ψευσθῆναι ἐλπίδος, γάμου Hdt. 1. 141, 5. 47, and Att.; ἐπείνων Ar. Nub. 618—but also, ἐψευδομένοι τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως deceived in their notions of the Athenian power, Thuc. 4. 108, cf. 8. 103: more rarely c. dat. modi, ψευσθῆναι γνώμῃ to be deceived in their judgment, Hdt. 7. 9, 3: whereas, ἐψευδομένοι γνώμῃ is deceived in what they thought, Hdt. 8. 40, Soph. Tr. 712, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 385—also, ψευσθῆναι ἐν τινι Hdt. 9. 48; περί τινος Xen. An. 2. 6, 28, Plat., etc.: also, τοῦτο ἐψεύσθην Xen. 1. 8, 11, etc.—absol., ἡ τρίτη τὴν ὁδὸν μά- λιστα ἐψεύσται the third mode of explanation is most untrue, most mistaken, of all, Hdt. 2. 22, like ἀμαρτάνω, Valck. Hdt. 7. 139.

II. c. acc. rei, to represent a thing as a lie or de-

lusio, like *ψευδοποιέω* II, *ψεύδει* ἡ πλῖνοια τὴν γνώμην reflection, afterthought gives opinion the lie, Soph. Ant. 389. 2. *to belie, falsify*: hence in Pass., ἡ ψευδοθεῖα ὑπόσχεσις the promise broken, Thuc. 3. 66.

B. of earlier and more common use, in Hom., as in later Greek, in the *Med. ped.* *ψευδομαί*, f. *ψεύδομαι*, aor. *ἔψευσαμην*—absol., *to lie, speak false, play false*, first in Hom., and Hes.; opp. *to ἐμναι ἐρεῖ*, *Id.* II. 10. 534, Od. 4. 140; *to ημερῆς εἰμι*, *h.* Merc. 369. 2. in gen. *to be false or faithless*, esp. *to be perjured or forsworn*, Hes. Op. 281. II. like Act. II. 2, c. acc. rei, *to belie, falsify*, ὅρκια ψεύσασθαι *to break them*, *Id.* 7. 352, συνθήκας Xen. Ages. I. 12, γάμου Eur. Bacch. 31, 245; and so in plur. pass., *ἔψυστο τὴν ἐμμηχίαν* Thuc. 5. 83; so also, οὐκ ἔψυσσαντο τὰς ἀπειλὰς *they did not belie*, i. e. made good their threats, Hdt. 6. 32; also, *ψ. τινα* or *τι* *to tell lies about* a person or thing, *describe falsely*, Thuc. 6. 17.

III. as in Act., *to belie, deceive by lies, cheat*, first in Aesch. Ag. 1208, Eur. Alc. 808, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 25; also, *ψ. τινά* *to deceive one in a thing*, Soph. O. C. 1145. IV. *δ ψευδόμενος* (sc. λόγος) in dialects, a famous fallacy, the Lat. *mentiens*, invented by Eubulides, a disciple of Euclides of Megara, Diog. L. 2. 108, Plut. 2. 1070 C.

(The Root is *ΨΤΑ-* or *ΨΤΘ-*, as appears in *ψυδρός*, *ψύθος*, and perh. is akin to *ψιθυρίζω* *to whisper*.)

ψευδωμοτέω, f. ἴσω, *to swear falsely*: from *ψευδωμοτής*, ου, ὁ, (*δμνμα*) a false swearer, Lyc.

ψευδωμοτός, ου, (*δμνμα*) falsely sworn, forsworn, Lyc.

ψευδωρύτος, ου, (*δμνα*) under a false name, falsely called, opp. *to ἐπώνυμος*, Aesch. Pr. 717, Theb. 670. Adv. —μως, *Id.* Pr. 85.

ψεύμα, τό, (*ψεύδα*) = *ψεύσμα*, prob. without example. II. = *ψυδράκιον*, Schol. Theocr. 9. 30.

ψεύσις, εως, ἡ, (*ψεύδα*) a lying, cheating.

ψευστοσύς, ὅρος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ψεύσις*, *στιγνέ*) hating falsehood and fraud, Anth.

ψεύσμα, τό, (*ψεύδω*) a lie, untruth, fraud, Plat. Meno 71 D.

ψεύστερα, ἡ, fem. of *ψεύστης*.

ψευστέω, f. ἴσω, *to be a liar*, hence like *ψευδομαι* *to lie, cheat*, *Pl.* 19. 107: from

ψεύστης, ου, ὁ, (*ψεύδω*) a liar, cheat, *Pl.* 24. 261; ἀνὴρ *ψ.* Hdt. 7. 209; c. gen. rei, ὃν ψεύσται φανούμεθα *wherein we shall be found to lie*, Soph. Ant. 1195. 2. also as Adj., like *ψεύστης*, lying, false, *ψ.* λόγος *Pind.* N. 5. 53.

ψεύστις, fem. of foreg., Welcker Syll. Epigr. 50. 3.

ψεύστρια, ἡ, fem. of *ψεύστης*.

ψεφαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, =sq.

ψεφαρός, ὁ, ὄν, gloomy, cloudy, dark: from

ψέφος, αος, τό, like *ψέφος*, κνέφος, gloom, darkness.

ψεφαυγής, ἑς, gen. εὖς, (*ψέφος*, ἀργή) darkly gleaming, i. e. glimmering, dim, gloomy, like *κελανόφας*, *μελακωφάς*, *νυκτιλαμπής* etc., *Seidl.* Eur. Tro. 586, I. T. 110.

ψεφνήος, ἡ, ὄν, (*ψέφος*) dark, obscure: metaph. unknown, base, mean, *Pind.* N. 3. 71.

ψεφειδότης, ἑς, (εἶδος) of a dark nature or quality, poet.: from *ΨΕΦΟΣ*, εως, τό, also *ψέφος*, darkness, vapour, smoke, Hesych., and Suid. (Akin to *νέφος* and *κνέφος*): from

ψέφω, *to darken, obscure*, only in Hesych.

ψέω, rarer Ion. form for *ψάω*. Hence, *ψέω*, *ψέγω*, *ψέκτες*, *ψεκτός*, *ψόγος*, *ψεδρός*, *ψηρός*, *ψεκάς*, *ψεκάω*, *ψελλός*, *ψελλίζω*, cf. *ψήχω* and *ψάω*.

ψῆ, 3 sing. pres. from *ψάω*, for the un-Att. *ψῆ*, Soph. Tr. 678: but *ψῆ* Ep. for *ῆψη*, 3 sing. impf. from *ψάω*.

ψῆγμα, ατος, τό, (*ψήχω*) that which is rubbed or scraped off, shavings, scrapings, chips, Lat. *ramentum*: *ψ.* χρυσού gold-dust, Hdt. 4. 195; and so without χρυσού, *Id.* 1. 93, 3. 94 sq.:—in gen., *ψῆγμα* σποδοῦ, i. e. crumbling dust or ashes, Aesch. Ag. 442.

ψηγμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 883 B.

ψηκεῖον, ὄνος, ἡ, (*ψάω*, *ψήχω*) = *κοινοτός*.

ψηκτῆρ, ῥος, ὁ, and *ψηκτριά*, ἡ, (*ψήχω*) an instrument for scraping off, a scraper, like *σταλγῆς*, Soph. Fr. 422, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1174.

ψηκτρία, ἡ, = *ψηκτῆρ*.

ψηκτρίον, τό, Dim. from *ψηκτῆρ*.

ψηκτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *ψηκτῆρ*.

ψηλαφάω, *to feel, grope*, like a blind man or as in the dark, χειρὶ ψηλαφάω (Ep. for —φάω) Od. 9. 416, cf. *ψηλαφάδης*: c. acc., *to feel for, grope after, ἐν σκοτὶ ψ. τὰ πράγματα* Ar. Pac. 691, cf. Eccl. 315, Plat. Phaed. 99 B. II. *to stroke, pat*, Lat. *palpare, mulcere*, Xen. Eq. 2. 4. (Prob. from *ψάω*, *ψάλλω*, *ψαθάλλω*, *ψαλάσσω*: the —φάω being a mere termin.) Hence

ψηλάφημα, τό, a touch: a caress, Xen. Symp. 8. 23, [α]

ψηλάφησης, εως, ἡ, (*ψηλαφάω*) a feeling, touching, Plut. [α]

ψηλαφῆσθαι, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., felt. II. that can be felt or known by feeling, LXX.

ψηλάφια, ἡ, = *ψηλαφάσις*, friction, Galen.

ψηλάφιδω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, = *ψηλαφάω*, Anaxil. Incert. 12.

ψηλαφιδῶ, Adv., usu. with *παίζειν*, *to play a game like our blind-man's buff*, A. B.

ψηλαφάδων, Ep. for *ψηλαφάων*, —φών, part. pres. act. from *ψηλαφάω*, Od.

ψηλαφάδης, ες, (εἶδος) like one feeling or groping in the dark, of delicious persons, who move about their hands in this way, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ψηλήζω, ηκος, ὁ, a combless cook. (Perh. akin to *ψήνός*, *ψιλός*.)

ΨΗ'Ν, ὁ, gen. *ψηνός*, the gall-insect, *Cynips* Linn., which lives in the fruit of the wild fig (*δύκνωθος*) and male palm, Hdt. 1. 193, cf. sq. II. an insect injurious to the vine. Hence

ψηνίζω, f. ἴσω, *to hang wild figs (δύκνωθος)* on the cultivated tree, in order that the gall-insects (*ψηνές*) living in the former may puncture its fruit also, and so ripen it, v. Bähr Hdt. 1. 193, and cf. *ἐρῶνάω* and *δύκνωθίζω*. II. *to write a play called the Ψήνες*, as the Comic poet Magnes had done, Ar. Eq. 523.

ψηνός, ὁ, like *ψεδρός*, *ψιλός*, = *φαλακρός*, a bald-head, Simon. 218: Dor. *ψανός*.

ψηλῆς, εως, ἡ, (*ψήχω*) a rubbing or scraping, esp. the currying of a horse, Xen. Eq. 5. 3 and 10.

ψήρ, ὁ, gen. *ψηρός*, Ion. for *ψάρ* (q. v.), a startling.

ψηρός, ὁ, ὄν, easily crumbling, dry. (From *ψάω*, as *ξηρός* from *ξάω*.)

ψηρσσα, ἡ, Att. *ψήττα*, a kind of flat-fish, a plaice, sole or turbot, Lat. *rhombus*, Ar. Lys. 115, 131, Plat. Symp. 191 D:—also as a nickname, Plat. (Com.) Περικλ. 1:—cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ψηστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from *ψάω*, rubbed, scraped, wiped.

ψήττα, ἡ, Att. for *ψήσσα*.

ψηττάριον, τό, Dim. from *ψήττα*, Anaxandr. Lyeurg. 1: not, as usu. written, *ψηττάριον*, Lob. Phryn. 74, Meineke Menand. p. 181. [α]

ψηττοειδής, ἑς, like a *ψήττα*, Arist. de Incess. An.

ψηφάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = *ψηφος*, Gramm.

ψηφιδέκεες, (*ψηφός*, δάκνη) the reading of several MSS. in Ar. Ach. 376, for *ψηφω* δάκνει, *to harass*, i. e. condemn by one's vote: Schäfer approves it.

ψηφιδόφορος, —φορία, —φόρος, later form of *ψηφορ*.

ψηφιδόφορος, ου, (*ψηφίς*, *φέρω*) = *ψηφοφόρος*, Hdt. 6. 109.

ψηφιδόβητες, ες, (*ψηφίς*, εἶδος) full of pebbles, pebbly, stony, Geop.

ψηφίζω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, *to count, reckon with pebbles or counters* (*ψηφίρι*), just like Lat. *calcularé* (from *calculus*) : *ψηφίζω* *δακτύλιος* Plut. 2. 141 C, cf. *ψηφός* II. 1.

II. more freq. in Med. *ψηφίζομαι*, f. ἴσομαι: but *pf.* pass. *ἐψηφίσμαι* as med., Ar. Vesp. 591, cf. sub inf.:—strictly, *to give one's vote with a pebble*, which was thrown into the voting urn, as in the Athenian law-courts, hence, *ψηφίζεσθαι* ἑς *ὁδρίαν* Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 9; in gen. *to vote*, in full, *ψηφὸς ψηφίζεσθαι* Hdt. 9. 55; *ψηφίζεσθαι* *τινι* *to vote for any one*, Dem. 575. 18. 2. c. acc. *to vote for*, *to vote a thing*, *ψηφίζεσθαι* *τινι τὸν πλοῦτον* *to vote him the voyage*, Thuc. 4. 29; so, *ψ. τινι παρασκευῇ* *Id.* 6. 25; but also, *to decide by vote*, *to vote*, *δικνῆν* *ψ.* Ar. Vesp. 769, Issa. 38. 32; *κλῆρὸν τινι* *ψ.* *to adjudge it to* . . . , Dem. 1052. 4. 3. c. inf. *to vote, give one's vote, resolve to do something*, c. inf. pres. Hdt. 7. 207, 9. 55; c. inf. aor., *Id.* 5. 97, c. inf. fut., Lob. Phryn. 748.

III. the Act. *ψηφίζω*, in same signf. as Med., occurs prob. only in Soph. Aj. 449, and late:—but the aor. *ψηφισθῆναι* occurs in a pass. signf., *to be voted*, *τοῖς στρατηγοῖς* *εἰ*

του προσδόντο ψφισθῆναι εἰς τὸν ἔκπλον Thuc. 6. 8; also, ἐψηφισμένοι δαεῖν Eur. Herad. 141.

ψήφινος, η, ον, (ψήφος) made of pebbles, susp.
ψηφίων, τό, Dim. from ψήφος, a small stone or pebble. II. a place for deliberation and voting.

ψηφίς, ἰδος, η, like ψήφος, a small stone, pebble, II. 21. 260.
2. esp. a pebble for counting or reckoning: a pebble for voting. II. the gem or jewel in a ring, Longus.

ψηφισμα, ατος, τό, (ψηφίζομαι) a proposition passed by a majority of votes: esp. at Athens a measure passed or ratified in the ἐκκλησία, an act, statute, first in Aesch.; ψ. γράφειν or γράφασθαι to move such a measure in the ἐκκλησία, bring in a bill, Lat. *legem suadere*, Dem.; ψ. καθαρῶν to rescind it, Lat. *legem abrogare*, Thuc. 1. 140:—a ψήσιμα was opp. on the one hand to a προβούλευμα (decree of the senate), which did not become law till ratified by the ἐκκλησία, and on the other to a νόμος (fundamental law of the state), cf. Arnold Thuc. 3. 36, 37, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 67. 8: a προβούλευμα had force only for a year, a ψήσιμα could only be set aside by another ψήσιμα, unless some one challenged it as contrary to law, and accused the mover (παράνομον γράφασθαι).

ψηφισματόπῳλης, ου, δ, (πωλέω) one who drives a traffic in ψηφίσματα, Ar. Av. 1028.

ψηφισματύδης, es, (εἶδος) like a ψήσιμα or statute, Arist. Eth. N.

ψηφιστής, οὔ, δ, (ψηφίζω) a reckoner, calculator. Hence ψηφιστικός, ἡ, όν, belonging to reckoning, fitted for it.

ψηφισβολόν, τό, (ψήφος, βάλλω) a horn cup used as a dice-box, Lat. *frutillus*, cf. κηρός and πύργος.

ψηφοειδής, es, (εἶδος) like pebbles, pebbly, Theophr.

ψηφοετῆρ, ἡ, ἴσω, to make inlaid work, esp. to inlay floors, Lat. *tessellare*; and

ψηφοετῆμα, ατος, τό, inlaid work, esp. a tessellated floor, Lat. *opus tessellatum*: from

ψηφοετής, ου, δ, (τίθημι) one who makes inlaid work, esp. a maker of tessellated pavements, Lat. *tessellator*, *tessellarius*.

ψηφοκλέπτης, ου, δ, (κλέπτω)=ψηφοπαίκτης.

ψηφολογεῖον, τό, an account-board. II. a board for play, like our draught-board, Ar. Fr. 127: from

ψηφολογέω, ἡ, ἴσω, (ψηφολόγος) to play juggling tricks. II.=ψηφοτετέω, LXX. Hence

ψηφολόγημα, ατος, τό,=ψηφοετῆμα; and

ψηφολογητός, ἡ, όν, verb. Adj., of inlaid or mosaic work.

ψηφολογία, ἡ, (ψηφός) a making of tessellated pavements.

ψηφολογικός, ἡ, όν, juggling: from

ψηφολόγος, ου, (ψήφος, λέγω) playing juggling tricks, a juggler. II.=ψηφοετής.

ψηφοπαίκτης, ἡ, ἴσω, to play juggling tricks, Artemid.: metaphor. ψ. τό δικάσιν, to juggle away the right, make a juggle of it, Lys. Fr. 7. Hence

ψηφοπαίκτης, ου, δ, (παίζω) one who plays with pebbles or dice, a juggler who makes them change places by sleight of hand, Eudoxus Nauc. 1, cf. Alciph. 3. 20, Senec. Epist. 45. Hence ψηφοπαίξις, ἡ, a juggler's art: in gen. sleight of hand, deception.

ψηφοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) making little cubic pebbles for dice or mosaic work.

II. making votes or tampering with them, κλέπτεις αὐτοῦ ψηφοποιός εὐρύθης Soph. Aj. 1135.

ψήφος, Dor. ψάφος, ἡ, (ψάω, ψέω) a small stone, esp. a small round stone, such as are found in river beds, a pebble, Lat. *calculus*, ψάφος ἑλασσομένη Pind. O. 10. 13.

2. a precious stone, jewel in a ring, Artemid. 3. a small stone for mosaic works.

II. acc. to the various uses the Greeks make of such small stones or pebbles: 1. a pebble used for reckoning, a counter, ψήφοις λυγέσθαι to calculate, reckon by arithmetic, cipher, Hdt. 2. 36, Diod. 12. 13, Coray Heliod. 2. p. 315; esp. to reckon exactly, or accurately, opp. to ἀπὸ χειρὸς λ., Ar. Vesp. 656: also, ψήφοις τίθεναι Dem. 304. 4: hence ψήφος itself for a cipher, number, ψ. ἔργιος Epich. p. 761—hence in plur. accounts, καθαρὰ ψήφοι, i. e. where there is an exact balance, Dem. 303. 22:—οἱ περὶ τὰς ψήφοις accountants, Alciph.

2. a pebble used for a draught or chess man, Lat. *scorpus*, Plat. Rep. 487 C:—but, ψήφον παιδία sleight of hand, jugglery.

3. a pebble used in a kind of divination, ἡ δὲ τῶν ψήφων μαντική Heyne Apollod. 3. 10. 2. p. 274; cf. Orac. 4. most freq., esp. in Att., a pebble used in voting, which was thrown in the voting-urn (δῶρα), first in Hdt., ψήφῳ ψηφίζεσθαι 9. 55; hence also the vote itself, ψήφον φέρειν to give one's vote, Lat. *suffragium ferre*, freq. in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 680, Dem. 1317. 27, etc.; also, ψ. τίθεσθαι first in Hdt., just like ψηφίζεσθαι, to vote, and so used c. inf., Hdt. 3. 73; also, ψ. προστίθεσθαι Thuc. 1. 40; ψ. διανέεσθαι Hdt. 8. 123; διαφέρει Thuc. 4. 74; δύναιται τὴν ψ. τινι Dem. 575. 15:—ψήφῳ κρίνειν, διαρίζειν, διακρίνειν, to determine by vote, freq. in Thuc., e. g. 1. 87, Aesch. Eum. 630:—ψήφον ἐκδένειν to put the vote or question, of the president, like ἐπαγγελίην, Thuc. 1. 119, 123; 80, ψ. προτίθεναι Dem. 361. fin.—also that which is carried by vote, a vote of the assembly, e. g. ψ. καταγνώσεως a vote of condemnation, Thuc. 3. 82; ψήφῳ ἐπῆκτο αὐτῷ περὶ γυγῆς a vote of banishment was moved for against him, Xen. An. 7. 7, 57, cf. Aesch. Theb. 198, Supp. 8: hence any resolve or decree, e. g. of a king, Soph. Ant. 60: hence also public opinion, called ψ. φλεγυρὰ βροτῶν by Cratin. Drapet. 1: cf. ψία, σπία. The ψήφος Ἀθηναίων, *Calculus Minervae*, was a proverb. phrase to express acquittal, prob. when the votes were even, cf. Müller Eumen. Append.—The voting by ψήφος, ballot, must be carefully distinguished from that by κῆμος, lot; the former being used in trials, the latter in the election of various officers. The ψήφοι of condemnation or acquittal were sometimes distinguished by being respectively borei (τετρηνμέναι) or whole (πλήρεις), Aeschin. 12. 34.—χοῖραι or shells were sometimes used instead, Ar. Vesp. 333, etc.; but κῆμος never, cf. κηρός, and v. Philol. Museum 1. p. 420: the degree of secrecy is rather doubtful, v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot, (Oxf. 1838.) 5. the place of voting, (as πεσσοί is used for the place of play), Eur. I. T. 947, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 19.

ψηφοπεριβομήτρια, ἡ, (ψήφος, περιβομέω) comic epith. of a cup, in Eubul. Kuβερν. 1. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

ψηφοφάγέω, ἡ, ἴσω, (φάγην) to live on a pebble diet, a comic phrase used of dicasts, as κναμοτράξ of ecclesiasts.

ψηφοφάρεω, ἡ, ἴσω, to give one's vote with a pebble: in gen. to vote: and

ψηφοφορία, ἡ, a voting by ψήφοι, vote by ballot, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 5, and Plut.: from

ψηφοφόρος, ου, (φέρω) giving one's vote, voting.

ψηφώδης, es, contr. for ψηφοειδής.

ψηφών, ὄνος, δ, (ψήφος II) a ready reckoner.

ψήφατος, εως, ἡ, as if from ψήφος,=ψηφολογία, ψηφολόγημα.

ψηφατός, ἡ, όν, as if from ψηφών, inlaid or set with small stones: hence ἡ ψηφατός, sub. γῆ, a tessellated pavement.

ψηχρός, ὁ, όν, (ψήχω) rubbed thin, fine, tender, delicate.

ψήχω, ἡ, έω, from ψάω, ψέω, like ρήχω from ράω, νέω, to rub down, curry a horse, Ar. Fr. 133, Xen. Eq. 5. 5, Lobb. Phryn.

254. II. to rub down or away, to grind down. III. to smooth down, appease, like καταψάω, Lat. *demulcere*, *permulcere*.

ψιά, ἡ, also ψεία, (ψίω) strictly=ψακός. II. game, sport, fun, ap. Hesych. (From first signif. come ψιάς, ψιάω, ψιάζω 1, akin to στρία and στεία: from second, ψιάζω II, ἐψία ἐψιδόμαι.)

ψιάζω, Dor. ψιάδω, fut. άω, (ψιά, ψιάς) to drop, drip, Hesych.

II. to play, sport, dance, be merry, Ar. Lys. 1302.

ψιάθιδιον, Adv., (ψιάθος) like φορμηθόν, like rush-mats.

ψιάθιδιον, τό,=sq. [I]

ψιάθιον, τό, Dim. from ψιάθος, a little rush mat, Philem. p. 365.

ψιάθισπλόκος, ου, (πλέκω) plaiting, weaving rush mats.

ψιάδοποιός, όν, (ποιέω) making rush mats.

ψιάθος, ἡ, more rarely δ, Ion. ψείθος, a covering of rushes or reed, rush mats, Ar. Ach. 874, Ran. 567, like φορμός. [I] Hence

ψιάθωδης, es, (εἶδος) like, shaped like a rush mat, or in gen. covering.

ψιάθος, Dor. for -θους, acc. pl. of ψιάδος.

ψιάνω,=ψίω, ψιάζω, Gramm.

ψιάξ, ἄκος, ἡ, Dor. for ψιάς.

ψιάρός, ὁ, όν,=εἰδώρος, dub.

ψιάς, ὁδος, ἡ, (ψιάς) like ψακός and ψεκός, a drop, in plur., II. 16. 459, Hes. Sc. 384, only poet. cf. ψιά.

ψιῖα, = ψιδῶ, Gramm.

ψιδες, αἰ, = ψιδες, Gramm.

II. = ψυχες, Gramm.

ψιδνός, ἡ, ὄν, also ψιγνός, and ψιδών, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, = ψεδνός, Gramm.

ψιδέος, ὁ, and ἡ, Ion. and later for ψιδας, Lob. Phryn. 309.

ψιδῶ, = ψιδῶ, Gramm.

ψιδίος οἶνος, ὁ, a rough harsh red wine, like the οἶνος Πράμνιος, Eubul. Incert. 6, Nic. Al. 181: also written ψύδιος, cf. Plin. 12. 60. [1]

* ΨΙΘΥΟΣ, τό, whispering, slander, in Gramm. as the Root of ψθυρός, ψθυρίω, Gramm. (Cf. ψύθος.)

ψθυρίομαι, = ψθυρίω, Gramm.

ψθυρίω, Dor. -σθω, fut. -ίσω, Att. ἰω: (ψθυρός). To whisper, say into the ear, whisper, Plat. Gorg. 485 D; ψ. τὸ τινα Id. Euthyd. 276 D, esp. to whisper what one dares not speak out, as slander, etc., LXX. 2. of any low whispering noise, as of trees rustling in the breeze, Ar. Nub. 1008, Theocr. 27. 67: — of swallows, to twitter.

ψθυρίσμα, ατος, τό, (ψθυρίω) a whispering. II. of any low whispering noise, as of trees rustling in the breeze, Theocr. 1. 1. ψθυρίσμος, ὁ, (ψθυρίω) a whispering, Plut. — esp. a whispering of slander, Id., and N. T. II. of any low noise, as the rustling of trees: in LXX, prob. a murmured charm, an enchantment.

ψθυρίστρος, οὔ, ὁ, (ψθυρίω) a whisperer: esp. a slanderer, N. T.: — at Athens as epith. of Hermes, Dem. 1358. 6; and of Έρος, A. B. p. 317.

ψιδύρος, ὄν, whispering: esp. whispering slander, slanderous, βοροί φ. Pind. P. 2. 136, λόγοι Soph. Aj. 148: — ὁ ψιδύρος, = ψιδυριστής, Ar. Fr. 213. 2. rustling, murmuring. II. as Subst. ὁ ψιδύρος, (prop. parox.) = ψιδυρίσμα, slander. (Cf. ψεύδω fin.)

ψιδάγλα, ἡ, the leading of light troops: from ψιδάγος, ὄν, (ψιδός, ἡγεῖσθαι) leading light troops: ὁ ψ. commander of the light troops.

ψιδᾶς, ἄκος, ὁ, one who is smooth, bald, for ψιδός, Ar. Fr. 705, cf. Lobbeck in Wolf's Anal. 3. 53. [1]

ψιδᾶς, ὁ, epith. under which Bacchus was worshipped at Amyclae, Paus. 3. 19. 6; by him deriv. from ψιδόν, q. v.: acc. to others, = ψιδωτής, λειογένης, the smooth-chinned, Lob. in Wolf's Anal. 3. 53, and Phryn. 435.

ψιδῶς, ἑως, ὁ, (ψιδός) one who stands in the first row of a chorus, taken from the post of the ψιδός in an army.

ψιδήτης, ὄν, ὁ (ψιδός) usu. in plur. οἱ ψιδῆται, = οἱ ψιδῶν, the light troops.

ψιδίξω, f. ἰσώ, Att. ἰώ, (ψιδός) later form for ψιδῶ, Dio C. ψιδίξος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, concerning a ψιδός: τὸ ψιδίξον, = οἱ ψιδῶν, the light troops.

ψιδίλων, ἡ, ὄν, στέφανος, a chaplet of palm branches, used at Sparta, Sostib. ap. Ath. 678 B. (From ψιδέας, because first worn by the leaders of their choruses.)

ψιδισμός, ὁ, (ψιδίω) later form for ψιδωσις.

ψιδιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ψιδίω) later form for ψιδωτής.

ψιλογράφεύς, f. ἡσώ, (γράφω) to write a word with the spiritus lenis. II. to write a word with a single vowel, as opp. to a diphthong, Gramm.

ψιδόδατις, ἰδος, ἡ, (δάτις) a smooth carpet, a woollen cloth that has not the pile on both sides, also ψιδότατις, cf. ψιδός II. 2.

ψιδόδορος, ὄν, (δόρ) smooth-skinned.

ψιδόκιθαριστής, οὔ, ὁ, = ψιδός κιθαριστής, one who plays the κιθάρα without singing to it, an instrumental performer, Chares ap. Ath. 538 E, cf. ψιδός IV. 3. Hence

ψιδόκιθαριστική, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of a ψιδόκιθαριστής, Philochor. ap. Ath. 637 F.

ψιδόκορρέω and ψιδόκορσέω, f. ἡσώ, to be bald-headed: from ψιδόκορρος, οὔ, ὁ, Hdn., and ψιδόκορρος, οὔ, ὁ, (κόρη, κόρη) bald-headed.

ψιδόκορος, ὄν, (κοῦρᾶ) smooth, short or shaved, A. B.; bare, bald-headed, Hdn.

ψιδόκρανος, ὄν, (κράνον) bald-headed.

ψιλομετρία, ἡ, (μέτρον) heroic poetry, as not being accompanied by music, opp. to lyric, Arist. Poet. 2. 5, for which Plato has ψιλή ποιησις, cf. ψιδός IV. 2.

ψιδόν, τό, Dor. for πτιόν, a wing, feather, Paus. [1]

ψιδός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψιδῶ) strictly rubbed, esp. rubbed bare: in gen. bare, naked: and c. gen. strip bare of a thing, but this usage first in Hdt.

I. of land without trees, ψιδῆ ἀροισις a bare cornfield (without trees), Il. 9. 580; so, πεδῖον μέγα τε καὶ ψιδόν Hdt. 1. 80, cf. 4. 175: in full, γῆ ψιδῆ δένδρῶν Ib. 4. 19, 21; hence, τὰ ψιδᾶ (sc. χωρία) Xen. Cyn. 5. 7; ψ. Πτολίβ. 4. 6: so, ψιδῆ γεωργία the tillage of land for corn and the like, opp. to γ. πεφυτευμένη, the tillage of it for vines, olives, etc., Dem. 491. 27, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 2.

II. of animals, strip of hair, feathers, etc., bald, smooth, δέρμα Od. 13. 437; ἡμικραῦρον ψιδῆν ἔχων with half the face shaved, Ar. Thesm. 227, cf. 583: hence also like λέας, Lat. levis, smooth-faced, beardless: so, strip of feathers, bare, ἴβις ψιδῆ κεφαλῆν Hdt. 2. 76; but, ψιδῆν ἔχων κεφαλῆν bare-headed, without helmet, Xen. An. 1. 8, 6. 2. in like manner ψιδᾶ Περσικαὶ Persian carpets, which were short on one side, also ψιδόσπιτες or ψιδόσπιτες, opp. to ἀμφίσπιτοι, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B.

3. in gen. unclad, uncovered, bare, naked, Soph. Ant. 426: c. gen. bare of, without, ψιδῆ σμάματος οὐδὰ ἡ ψυχῆ Plat. Legg. 899 A, cf. Polit. 258 D: — strip of appendages, naked, ψιδῆ τρώπις the bare keel with the planks torn from it, Od. 12. 421; ψ. θριδάξ a lettuce with the side-leaves pulled off, opp. to δασία, Hdt. 3. 32, cf. 108: ψ. μάχαραι naked swords; ψ. ναῖς dismantled ships, etc.

III. very freq. in Att. Prose, as a military term, οἱ ψιδῶ (sc. τῶν ὅπλων) soldiers without heavy armour, light troops, such as archers, slingers, etc., like γυμνήτες, opp. to ὅπλιται, first in Hdt. 9. 28, then freq. in Thuc., and Xen.: so, δύναναι ψιδῆ Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 2; ψιδός στρατεύομαι Ar. Thesm. 232; ψιδῶ ἱππέας, etc.; but, ψιδός ἵππος a horse without housings, Xen. Eq. 7. 5, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 789; σκευὴ ψιδῆ light armour: hence in gen. unarmed, defenceless, Soph. Phil. 953, O. C. 866.

IV. ψιδός λόγος bare language, i. e. prose, as opp. to poetry which is clothed in the garb of metre, Plat. Legg. 669 D, cf. Gorg. 502 C, Herm. Arist. Poet. 1. 7: but in Dem. 830. 13, ψ. λόγος is a mere speech unsupported by witnesses; and in Plat. Theat. 165 A, ψιδῶι λόγοι are mere forms of argumentation.

2. ψιδῶ ποιησις mere poetry without singing or music, i. e. Epic poetry, as opp. to Lyric (π. εν ᾧδῇ) Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 278 C, cf. φιλομετρία: so too, ψ. φωνή the mere sound of the voice, as opp. to singing (φιδικὴ φωνή), Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 488.

3. of musical instruments, ψιδῶ μουσική, instrumental music unaccompanied by singing, opp. to ἡ μετὰ μελωδίας, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 11: so, ψ. κίθαραι καὶ αὐλίστοι Plat. Legg. 669 E; hence, ψιδός αὐλῆς one who plays a solo on the flute, cf. ψιλοκιθαριστής, and Lob. Phryn. 168 — those instruments also were called ψιδᾶ, which were usu. played without accompaniment, Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 136.

V. mere, simple, alone, ψ. ἀριμετρητική, as opp. to geometry and the like, Plat. Polit. 299 E: — ψ. ὕδωρ Foes. Oec. Hipp.: ψ. ἄνδρες, i. e. men without women, Antip. ap. Stob. p. 417. 3: — Oedipus seems to call Antigone his ψιδὸν ὄμμα, as being the one poor eye left him, Soph. O. C. 866.

VI. in Gramm. without the spiritus lenis, i. e. with the sp. lenis.

2. τὰ ψιδᾶ sub. στοιχεῖα, the literae tenues, π κ τ, hence ψιδᾶς γράφειν or καλεῖν to write with a litera tenuis for an aspirate, e. g. βᾶτος for βᾶτος, ἀσπάρατος for ἀσπάρατος etc., Athen. 369 B: v. also ὁ ψιδόν. Adv. — λῶς, simply, Plat. Phaedr. 262 C: only, Plut.

ψιδότατις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ψιδόδατις.

ψιδότης, πτος, ἡ, (ψιδός) nakedness, barrenness, smoothness, Plut.

2. in Gramm. the Spiritus lenis, Polyb.

ψιλοστοπαρχία, ἡ, (ἄρχω) superintendence over an unplanted field (ψιδός τόπος), an Egyptian magistracy.

ψιδῶ, f. ὥω, (ψιδός) strictly to rub bare, mostly of hair, to make bald, ψ. τὴν κεφαλὴν τῶος Hdt. 4. 26: in Pass., to become bald, Hes. Fr. 5. 3.

II. c. gen. to strip bare, rob, deprive of a thing, e. g. τινὰ τὰ πείσιτα τῆς δυνάμεως Hdt. 2. 151; absol. in same signifi., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 10; hence in gen. to leave naked, unarmed or defenceless, Thuc. 3. 109: τὸ ψιδούμενον the bare, defenceless part, Xen. Cyn. Oec. 17. 13.

2. also to strip one thing off another, as in Pass., κρέα ἐψιδούμενα τῶν δούτων Hdt. 4. 61.

III. in Gramm. to write with the spiritus lenis or a litera tenuis. Hence

ψιλωθρον, τό, *a means for bringing hair off*, used esp. in the bath: it was made chiefly of heated arsenic and unslaked lime, like the *Rusma* now used by the Turks, Galen. [i]

ψίλωμα, ατος, τό, (ψίλω) *a place bared of hair: a bone laid bare of flesh*, Foëx. Oec. Hipp. [i]

ψίλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ψίλω) *a making bare, stripping*, esp. of hair or flesh, Foëx. Oec. Hipp. II. in Gramm. *a writing with the spiritus lenis* or a *littera tenuis*.

ψιλωτής, οὔ, δ, (ψίλω) *one who strips*, esp. of hair, *one who makes bald: or one who deprives of weapons*. II. *one who writes with the spiritus lenis*. Hence

ψιλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging or inclined to stripping bare*.

II. in Gramm. *fond of writing with the spiritus lenis*, like the Aeol. and Ion.

ψιμίθιον, ψιμιθοφανής, ψιμιθίω, ψιμιθιόμορος, ψίμιθος, later forms for ψιμίθιον etc.

ψιμίθιον, τό, and ψιμμίθιον, τό, v. sub ψιμίθιον.

ψιμνίξω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἰῶ, (ψίμβος) = ψιμνῶ, ψιμνθίω to paint with white lead.

ψιμνθιον or ψιμνθιον, (and later ψιμίθιον), τό, like ψιμβος, *white lead*, Lat. *cerussa*, used as a pigment, esp. to whiten the skin of the face, Ar. Ecol. 878, 929, 1072; also for the hair, Plat. Lys. 217 D; cf. Henst. Ar. Plut. 1064, Piers. Moer. p. 419. [v always; though ψίμβος, Lucian Epigr. 27. 3, Macedonia Epigr. 16: i also in ψιμβος, II. cc.; but no place will decide the quantity of the ψι— in ψιμίθιον, except Nic. Al. 75, where it is long in arsi: hence prob. the form ψιμνθιον.]

ψιμιθοπαφής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (φαίνομαι) *looking like white lead*. ψιμιθίω, f. ὥσω, (ψίλω) *to paint with white lead*, ψιμνιθῶσαι τό πρόσωπον Lys. 93. 4, 20.

ψιμιθισμός, δ, (ψιμιθίω) *a painting with white lead*, Clem. Al. ψιμίθος, δ, radic. form of ψιμίθιον, but only found in Anth. [i, v. sub ψιμίθιον.]

ψιμίθιος, f. ὥσω, = ψιμνίω, ψιμνίξω.

ψίν, Dor. for σφίν, like ψέ for σφέ.

ψινάξω, = ψίω, Gramm.

ψινάς, ἀδος, ἡ, *a vine that sheds its fruit without ripening: from ψινομαι*.

ψίνθος, τό, = τέφθος, Hesych.

ψινομαι, to shed the fruit before ripening, esp. of the vine, Theophr. (Perh. akin to φθινομαι). ψίξ, δ, and ἡ, gen. ψίξος, nom. pl. ψίξες, (ψίω) *a crumb, morsel*, δις, esp. of bread. Hesych. has also ψίχρη and ψίχρηον.

ψίς, ἡ, gen. ψίδος, = ψίξ, dub.

ψίσις, not ψίσις, εως, ἡ, (ψίω) *a rubbing, rubbing to pieces*.

ψίττα, = σίττα, q. v. Hence

ψιττάξω, f. ὥσω, to call ψίττα.

ψιττάκη, ἡ, = ψιττακος, q. v. [ἔ]

ψιττάκια, τό, = πιστάκια, q. v.

ψιττάκος, δ, a parrot, Plut., and Ath.; also ψιττάκη, ἡ, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 13; —also pronounced more softly σιττακος, and σιττάκη, and σιττακος, q. v. (Prob. a foreign word.)

ψιττιον, τό, = ψιχίον, Gramm.

ψιχάρταξ, ἄγος, δ, (ψίξ, ἀράττω) *Crumb-filcher*, name of a mouse in Batr.

ψιχίδιον, τό, Dim. from ψιχίον, ψίξ, E. M.

ψιχίον, τό, Dim. from ψίξ, N. T. Hence

ψιχιδῶς, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a crumb or crumbs*.

ψιχολόγω, f. ἴσω, (ψίξ, λέγω) *to pick up crumbs*.

ψιχιδῶς, ἐς, (ψίξ, εἶδος) = ψιχιδῶς.

ψίξω, rarer collat. form of ψάω, ψάω, ψήξω, to rub to pieces, hence also to chew up, Lyc. 639, in fut. μέ ψίξεαι. (Hence ψιά, ψειά, ψίω, ψιάω, ψιάω, στία, στεία, ἐψία, ἐψιάωμαι, besides ψίξ, ψιχίον, and ψιλός with its. derivs. and compds.; akin to ψάω, ψωμός.) [ψίω has i, and so in most derivs.]

ψό, an angry exclamation, our *psaw*! I, Soph. Fr. 461.

ψόα, ἡ, usu. in plur. αἱ ψόαι, also ψοαί or ψοάι, the muscles of the loins, the loins themselves, and the parts adjacent, Lat. *lumbi*, Foëx. Oec. Hipp. —all the forms occur in Hipp.; ψοαί, with v. l. ψοαί, in Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 2; ψοάι in Eupbro ap. Ath. 399 C; v. plura ap. Lob. Phryn. 300. [v in ψοαί, Eupbro l. c.; but v in an Epic Fragn., Ibid. A, where perh. ψοαί should be written.]

ψογέρος, δ, ὄν, (ψόγος) *fond of blaming, censorious*, Pind. P. 2. 100. II. *blameworthy, blameable*.

ψογέω, f. ἴσω, (ψόγος) = ψέγω, dub.

ψόγιος, ια, ιον, *blaming, fond of blaming, censorious*, first restored by Böekh in Pind. N. 7. 102 (a conj. Schneid.) for the anomalous form ψέγιος: from

ψόγος, δ, (ψέγω) strictly *a lessening, lowering*, and so *blame, censure*, first in Simon. 139, Pind. N. 7. 90, and Trag.; also in Att. Prose, as Thuc. 1. 70., 2. 45.

ψοβάλλω, = ψοφέω, Gramm.: from

ψόβος, ια, ιον, = ψολδεῖς, Hesych., cf. φόβος II.

ψόβος, δ, = ψόβος II, Aesch. Fr. 74, cf. Ar. Fr. 706.

ψόβος, δ, = ψόβος, θόμβος, akin to ψόβος, ψίδος, Gramm. (From ψόβος by a dialectic change, like θήρ from φήρ. 2. = ψόλος, also written ψοῖδος, akin to σποδός, Gramm.: hence Adj. ψοῖδος, ια, ιον, = ψολδεῖς. (From ψόλος by a dialectic change, like Lat. *lacryma* from *δάκρυον*, etc.)

ψοιά, ἡ, v. ψοία.

ψοῖδος, δ, v. ψόβος II.

ψοστής, ου, δ, (ψοά) *marrow*, the marrow in the lumbar vertebrae. ψολδεῖς, ἔσσσα, ὄν, (ψολός) *sooty, smoky*, usu. as epith. of κρανίος, smouldering, Od. 23. 330., 24. 539, Hes. Th. 515; opp. to αἰδός, Nic. Th. 129 (where ψολδεῖς is the fem.); cf. Arist. Mund. 4. 20.

II. *darky, dirty*, hence also *clad in mourning*, like Lat. *sordidus*, Plut.

ψολοκομπεῖα, ἡ, = σκ.

ψολοκομπεῖα, ἡ, (ψολός, κομπεῖα) *talk of thunder and lightning*, i. e. empty noise and fury, Ar. Cf. 696, with allusion to φολεῖς κρανίος.

ΨΟΛΟΣ, δ, *soot, smoke: also lightning that scorches without setting on fire*. (Akin to ψόβος and σποδός.)

ψόρος, δ, an *unknoken fish*, Numen. ap. Ath. 313 E; also ψόρος. ψοφέω, f. ἴσω, (ψόφος) *to make any inarticulate noise, to sound, make a noise*, Lat. *strepere*, Eur. Or. 137; ψοφεῖ ἄρβυλλή Id. Bacch. 638; πάλαι ψ. Id. H. F. 78; ψ. πρὸς τῷ δαπέδῳ ἢ κολῆν ἑπλή Xen. Ep. 1. 3; παταμὶ ψοφούνης Plat. Rep. 396 B; εἰ αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφούειν, i. e. if they were heard to open, Lat. si crepuissent, Lys. 93. 1, 19; esp. of an empty noise, πάντα γάρ τοι τῷ φοβουμένῳ ψοφεῖ Soph. Fr. 58; cf. ψόφος.

II. c. acc. ψοφεῖν τὰς θύρας to knock at the door inside when one is coming out, Heliod. Hence ψόφωμα, ατος, τό, like ψόφος, *a noise*. ψόφησης, εως, ἡ, (ψοφέω) *the making a noise, sounding*, Cratin. Incert. 51.

ψοφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψοφέω) *belonging to or fitted for making a noise, noisy*, Arist. H. A. ψοφοδέα, ἡ, *fear at every noise: from* ψοφοδέης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ψόφος, δέος) *frightened at every noise, shy, timid*, esp. of animals, hence also of men, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 183, sq. Adv. —εως.

ψοφοειδής, ἐς, (ψόφος, εἶδος) *like a noise, noisy*. Adv. —ιδως.

ψοφομήδης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ψόφος, μέδης) *meditating noise, noisy, uproarious*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. Only poet.

ψοφοποιός, ὄν, (ψόφος, ποιέω) *making a noise or din*.

ΨΟΦΟΣ, δ, any inarticulate sound, as opp. to φωνή, Hemsterh. Luc. 1. p. 84: *a noise, sound*, Lat. *strepitus*, ἔπερ ψόφου h. Hom. Merc. 285; πόλις ψόφου πλέα Eur. Ion. 601; ψ. γλώσσας Id. H. F. 229; ψ. ἀνέμων Plat. Rep. 397 A, etc.; esp. of a door opening, Ar. Ran. 604, cf. ψοφέω: also in good sense of musical instruments, ψ. λαυτοῦ, κιδάρος Eur. Bacch. 687, Cycl. 443. 2. esp. *a mere sound, empty sound or noise*, τοῦ σοῦ ψόφου οὐκ ἐν στραφεῖν your noise will never turn me, Soph. Aj. 1116, κενὸς ψόφος Rhes. 565; hence also *the empty applause* of the mob, Valck. Phoen. 397; ψοφοὶ mere sounds, of high-sounding words or names, Bergl. Alciph. 2. 3, 76, Luc. Dial. Meretr. 15; so, ψ. ῥημάτων of Aeschylus' poetry, Ar. Ran. 492, cf. Nub. 1367. (Akin to ψόδος.)

Hence ψοφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) contr. for ψοφοειδής, *noisy, poetical* Arist. Rhet.

ψοά, ἡ, = ψοά, ψοιά, q. v.

ψύγειον, τό, (ψύχω) *a place for cooling, a cooler*, cf. ψυχείον.

ψύγεις, εως, δ, (ψύχω) *a cooler*, like ψυκτήρ, Alex. Eἰσακ. 2, Eupbro ap. Ath. 503 A.

ψύγμα, ατος, τό, (ψύχω), a cooling.

cools, hence I. a cooling medicine or lotion, Hipp., v. Poës.

Oec. 2. a fan, Clearach. ap. Ath. 257 B.

δρανον, respiration, Dion. Comp. 279.

behaviour, like Lat. frigus, Joseph.

ψυγμός, ὁ, (ψύχω) a cooling, catching cold: the cold fit of an age.

H. a drying, LXX.

ψύγω, earliest form of ψύχω, but found only in very late Eccl.

ψυδρός, ὁ, ὄν, = ψυδρός, only found in Theogn. 122, but there

in the most and best MSS.: other MSS. have ψεύδης, which

can give no sense; most Edd. follow Ruhnck. in reading ψυδρός;

but ψυδρός is a good word, formed like κυδός, which exists by

the side of κυδός, Br. Theogn. l. c.

ψυδράκιον, τό, Dim. from sq., q. v.

ψυδραξ, ακος, ὁ, (ψυδρός) whence, though only in late writers,

as Diosc., and Paul. Aegin., the Dim. ψυδράκιον, τό, a white

blister on the tip of the tongue, strictly a lie-blister, because they

were said to be caused by one's telling a lie, = ψεύμα, q. v. —

hence in gen. a blister, pimple, Diosc.

ψυδρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ψυδός, ψεύδομαι) = ψεύδης, lying, untrue,

Ruhnck. Es. Cr. p. 215, cf. sub ψυδός.

ψυδής, ἐς, or ψυδής, ἐς, (ψυδός) = ψεύδης, Aesch. Ag. 999.

ψυθίζω, = ψυθιρῶ, to whisper, Gramm.

ψυθίος, ὀνος, ὁ, = ψυθίος.

ψυθιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ψυθίζω) = ψυθιστής, a whisperer, tale-

bearer, Gramm.

ψυθός, αος, τό, rarer poet. collat. form for ψεύδος, a lie, un-

truth, Aesch. Ag. 478, 1089. II. as Adj., lying, false, un-

truth, Call. Fr. 184. (Hence ψυθίζω, v. ψεύδομαι sub fin.) [E]

Hence

ψυθών, ὄνας, ὁ, α ἱαρ, Gramm.

ψυκτήρ, ῥπος, ὁ, (ψύχω) a wine-cooler, which stood on the

dinner-table on a tripod, and was used sometimes to drink from,

Plat. Symp. 213 E, Comici ap. Ath. 502 C, sq.: so, ψυκτήρες

γάλακτος Philostr.: also, ψυγείς. V. Ruhnck. Tim. in voc.

Hemst. Poll. 10. 74. II. οἱ ψυκτήρες cool shady places for

recreation.

ψυκτηρία, ἡ, = foreg. I., Euphro ap. Ath. 503 A.

ψυκτηρίας, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Ath.

ψυκτηρίδιον, τό, [I] = sq., Alex. Agon. 2. 7.

ψυκτηρίων, τό, Dim. from ψυκτήρ I, Comici ap. Ath. 502 C,

sq. II. as neut. from sq., like ψυκτήρ II, a cool shady place,

Hes. Fr. 47. 8, Aesch. Fr. 138.

ψυκτηρίος, ἰα, ιων, (ψυκτήρ) cooling, shady, δένδρον Eur.

Phaëth. 8: ψυκτηρία πτερά, i. e. fans, Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B.

Only poet.; cf. foreg.

ψυκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ψύχω) = foreg., cooling, being the prose form,

as in Plat.

ψυκτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj., cooled: to be cooled.

ΨΥΛΛΑ, ῥς, ἡ, a flea, Lat. *pulex*, Ar. Nub. 145, 149, etc.: also, ψύλλος, ὁ, Epich. p. 111, which seems to be the Dor. form.

Loeb. Phryn. 332. II. a kind of spider, Arist. H. A.

ψύλλειον, τό, = ψύλλιον.

ψύλλίζω, to catch fleas, susp.

ψύλλιον or ψύλλιον, τό, (ψύλλα) flea-wort, *plantagopyllum*

Linn., Luc. Tragop. 157, Diosc.

ψύλλο or ψύλλος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

ψύλλωβροτος, οὐ, (βιβρώσκω) eaten of fleas, Theophr.

ψύλλος, ὁ, = ψύλλος, q. v.

ψύλλοτοξότης, οὐ, ὁ, a flea-archer, flea-knight, Comic word in

Luc. Hist. Vera.

ψύλλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like fleas: full of fleas.

ψύλλων, ὁ, a fish, dub. l. for πύλλων.

ψυμύθος, ψύμυθος, ψυμύθος, late and bad forms of ψυμθ-

ψεύς, not ψεύς, εως, ἡ, (ψύχω) a cooling: a becoming cold,

ψ. ακρωτηρίων, ψ. ποδῶν Hipp., v. Poës. Oec.: also in plur., opp.

to θερμότητες, Plat. Legg. 897 A.

ψύρος, ὁ, v. ψύρος.

ψύττα, = ψίττα, σίττα, Eur. Cycl. 49.

ψύττω, Dor. for πύτω, the Lat. *spuo*, to spit.

ψυχαγωγία, f. ἡσω, to be a ψυχαγωγός, to lead departed souls

to the nether world, esp. of Hermes, Luc. II. to evoke, con-

jure up the dead by sacrifice, ψ. τοὺς τεθνότας Plat. Legg. 909

II. any thing that

Hipp., v. Poës.

III. a breath

IV. cold, chilling

B: hence 2. to win, attract the souls of the living, to win over,

persuade, Lat. *allicere, pellicere, abripere animum*, Xen. Mem.

3. 10, 6; but usu. in bad sense, to lead away, inveigle, delude,

ψ. τινα λόγους Lycurg. 152. 12; καὶ καὶ καὶ, θεραπεῖα ψυχαγω-

γείσθαι Dem. 1099. 10., 1364. 8; ὅπῃ εἰδῶλον καὶ φαντασμάτων

ψυχαγωγούμενος Plat. Tim. 71 A: Ar. Av. 1555 plays upon all

these senses, ὁ Σωκράτης ψυχαγωγεί, where he plays the psy-

chagogue: cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

III. in late authors, to traffic in souls or lives, to kidnap, A. B.

IV. to lie at the last

gasp, Lat. *animam agere*. Hence

ψυχαγωγία, ατος, τό, a delight, refreshment.

ψυχαγωγία, ἡ, (ψυχαγωγέω) a leading of souls to the nether

world. II. an evoking them from it. 2. metaph. a win-

ning of men's souls, persuasion, whence Rhetoric is called a

ψυχαγωγία by Plat. Phaedr. 261 A, 271 C: in gen. *pleasance,*

pastime, Polyb. 32. 15, 5.

ψυχαγωγικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to a ψυχαγωγός, proper to him:

esp. winning, persuasive, Arist. Poët.: ἡ -ική, sub. τέχνη, =

ψυχαγωγία II. 2, Plat. Minos 321 A.

ψυχαγωγίον, τό, like ψυχομαρτύριον, a place where departed

souls are conjured up and questioned. II. an air-hole in the

shafts of mines to admit fresh air, Lat. *spiraculum*, Theophr.: from

ψυχαγωγός, ὄν, (ψυχή, ἄγω) leading departed souls to the

nether world, esp. as epith. of Hermes, like ψυχοπομπός, ap.

Hesych.

II. conjuring up the dead to question them,

evoking the dead, ψ. γόοι Aesch. Pers. 687: as Subst. a necro-

mancer, psychagogue, Eur. Alc. 1128: hence of ψ., the name of

a play by Aesch. 2. metaph. leading, winning or persuad-

ing the souls of the living, hence winning, persuasive: also in

bad sense, inveigling, delusive. III. in late, esp. Alexandr.,

authors, trafficking in souls or lives, hence ὁ ψ., a kidnapper,

A. B.

ψυχαῖω, f. ὤσω, (ψύχος) to cool or refresh oneself in the shade,

Alciph.

ψυχαῖος, αλα, αῶν, (ψυχή) of, belonging to the soul.

ψυχαπάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄπαρδω) deluding the soul, ὄνειρος Mel.

103: but also in good sense, heart-delighting. [E]

ψυχαῖον, τό, Dim. from ψυχή, Plat. Rep. 519 A, Theaet. 195

A. [E]

ψυχαῖρα, ἄγος, ὁ, (ἄραπτα) a kidnapper.

ψυχαστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (ψυχαῖω) one who cools himself in the shade:

hence of ψυχαστῆς, a play of Stratis.

ψυχαῖω, (ψύχος) to cool, Ael.

ψυχαῖος, ὁ, ὄν, (ψύχος) cooling, cool, fresh, Xen. Oec. 9.3 and 4.

ψυχαῖον, τό, also ψυχίον, (ψύχος) a place for cooling things,

esp. water, Senus ap. Ath. 123 D.

ψυχημπομπικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to a seller or to the sale of

souls: hence ἡ -ική, sub. τέχνη, the sale of souls, or rather trade

and traffic in mental wares, Plat. Sophist. 224 B: from

ψυχημπορος, οὐ, (ψυχή) trafficking in souls or men.

ψυχή, ἡ, (ψύχω) breath, Lat. *anima*, esp. as the sign of life,

life, spirit, Hom., etc., as, ψυχή τε μένος τε II. 5. 206, etc.;

ψυχή τε καὶ αἰὼν II. 16. 453, Od. 9. 523; ψυχή καὶ θυμὸς II. 11.

334, Od. 21. 154; ψυχῆς δαίμονος II. 22. 325; τὸν δ' ἔλαπε ψυχή

II. 5. 696, Od. 14. 426; πῶσιν τῆς Αἰδούσας ψυχῆς ἀνελεσθαι

to take revenge for the life of Aesop, Hdt. 2. 134, cf. 7. 39; ψυχὴν

παρθέμενος staking or risking one's life, Od. 3. 74, 9. 255;

περὶ ψυχῆς for one's life, i. e. to save it, Od. 9. 423; so, μά-

χεσθαι περὶ ψυχῆς Od. 22. 245, θέειν περὶ ψυχῆς II. 22. 161,

πρέχειν περὶ ψυχῆς Valck. Hdt. 7. 39, ὁ περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγών

a struggle for life and death, Soph. El. 1492; περὶ τῆς ψ. ἀγωνί-

ζεσθαι, δρόμον δραπεῖν Xen. Hipparch. 1. 19, Ar. Vesp. 376; τῆς

ψυχῆς πρῆσθαι τι to buy a thing with one's life: —also of the

life of animals, Hes. Sc. 173, Pind. N. 1. 70. II. the soul

or immortal part of man, as opp. to his body or perishable part,

in Hom. only in the sign. of a departed soul, spirit, ghost, which

he indeed represents as bodiless and not to be seized by mortal

hands (Od. 11. 207), but yet keeping the form of him

who owned it in life, hence ψ. Ἀγαμέμνονος, Αἰάκωνος, etc., freq.

in the *Nekyia* (Od. 11): hence also ψ. καὶ εἰδωλον, II. 23. 104,

cf. 72, Od. 24. 14: v. Völcker on the Homeric ψυχή (Giessen

notion of the soul or spirit of man, Lat. *animus*, first in Hdt. 2. 123 ἀνθρώπου ψυχῇ ἀδανάτος ἐστί: hence ψυχῇ τις periph. for the man himself, e. g. ψ. γ. Ὀρέστου=Ὀρέστης, Soph. El. 1127, cf. Phil. 55; also, ψυχῇ absol.=ἐνθροῦται, so that Ar. Thesm. 864, Lys. 963, could say ψυχῇ παλάλ' ἔθανον (as we say) many souls perished; ψυχῇ σοφῶν Id. Nub. 941—hence in addressing persons, ὁ μελέα ψυχῇ Soph. Phil. 714; ὁ ἀγαθὴ καὶ πιστὴ ψ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 8.

3. the ψυχῇ was the seat of θυμός, i. e. of the will, desires, and passions, the soul, heart, Hdt. 3. 14, though many Homer. usages quoted under signf. 1, run into this signf.: ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς from the inmost soul, with all the heart, ἐκ τῆς ψ. φίλος Xen. An. 7. 7, 43: τίνα οἰσέσθ' με τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχειν; how do you think it fares with me, Dem. 842. 15: esp. sensual desire, propensity, appetite, δύναμις τῆς ψυχῆς, like Lat. *indulgere animo*, Aesch. Pers. 841, Theocr. 16. 24: δσα ἡ ψυχῇ δέχεται Hipp. 3. ἡ ψυχῇ οὐ ποσεται σῖτον Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 4.

III. as the organ of νοῖς, i. e. of thought, and judgment, the soul, mind, reason, understanding, first in Hdt. 5. 124, cf. Stallb. Plat. Tim. 30 B.—also the soul, spirit of an author, Lat. *ingenium*, Dion. H.

IV. the anima mundi or living spirit which was supposed in the Ancient Philosophy *ip̄e per omnes terrasque tractusque maris coelumque profundum*, cf. Plat. Tim. 30 B, 34 B, sqq., Ritter Hist. of Philos. 1. pp. 200, 205, 235, 2. 349.

V. a butterfly or moth, which was an emblem of the immortal soul, by reason of its passing through a kind of death in the chrysalis form. VI. also as a prop. n. *Psyché*, the mistress of Eros or Love, an allegory ingeniously handled by Apuleius, Metaph. Lib. 4. 5, and 6: in works of Art *Psyché* is represented with butterfly's wings or even as a butterfly, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 391. 9.

Ψυχῆιος, ἡ, or, having a ψυχῇ, alive, living, Luc. as an Ion. form. ψυχιδιον, τό, Dim. from ψυχῇ, Lat. *animula*, Luc. [I] ψυχίζομαι, only used as pass., (ψύχος) to be or grow cold, freeze.

Ψυχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψυχῇ) of, belonging to the soul or life, e. g. δύναμις, πνεῦμα the power, spirit or breath of life. II. living, spiritual, mental, opp. to σωματικός, Anth.: spirited, lively, Alex. Incert. 67 A: but also 2. concerned with this life only, animal, natural, opp. to πνευματικός, N. T. Adv. —κῶς, LXX.

Ψυχινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψύχος)=ψυχεῖνός.

Ψυχίον, τό, v. ψυχεῖον.

Ψυχιουλικός, ὄν, =ψυχουλικός.

Ψυχμός, ὁ, (ψύχω) cold, frost: esp. the feverish chill of an ague.

Ψυχθλάβης, ἔς, (βλάβη) injuring, or injured in the soul.

Ψυχθόρος, ὄν, (βιβρώσκω)=ψυχθόρος.

Ψυχγονία, ἡ, (γονή) the generation of the soul, Plut. Hence

Ψυχγονικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ψυχγονία.

Ψυχθόκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (δαίνω) destroying or killing the soul, Anth.

Ψυθοδιβαῖρος, ὄν, (διαβαίνω) going through, piercing the soul.

Ψυθοδότηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (δίδωμι) giver of the soul or life, Anth.

Ψυχοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) of the nature of soul, spiritual.

Ψυχοθεν, Adv., (ψυχῇ) from the soul or heart.

Ψυχοκτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) slaying the soul.

Ψυχολέρος, ὄν, soul-destroying: ὁ ψ. as Subst., the death of the soul.

Ψυχολιπτός, ἔς, (λείπω) left by the soul, lifeless, δύναμις Anth.

Ψυχομαντεῖον, τό, a place where the souls of the dead are conjured up to be questioned as to the future, like ψυχοπομπεῖον, Plut. 2. 109 B.

Ψυχομαντής, ἔς, ὁ, one who conjures up the souls of the dead, a necromancer.

Ψυχομάχῃ, f. ἥσω, (μάχομαι) to fight to the last gasp, fight desperately, Polyb.

Ψυχομάχια, ἡ, desperate fighting, Polyb.

Ψυχοπλάγης, ἔς, (ψυχῇ, πλανάω) perplexing or deluding the soul, Anth.

Ψυχοπομπεῖον, τό, a place where departed souls are conjured up, like ψυχομαντεῖον, Plut. 2. 560 E: from

Ψυχοπομπός, ὄν, (πέμπω) a conductor or guide of souls, epith. of Charon, Eur. Alc. 362; of Apollo, Plut. 2. 758 B; but esp. of Hermes.

Ψυχοπαγέω, f. ἥσω, and ψυχοπαγής, ἔς, =ψυχορρ—

ψυχορρόφος, ὄν, =ψυχορρόφος.

Ψυχοπαγέω, f. ἥσω, and ψυχοραγέω, strictly to let the soul break loose, hence to lie at the last gasp, Lat. *animam agere*, Eur. Alc. 20, Ar. Rh. 2. 833: from

Ψυχοπαγής, ἔς, gen. ἑός, and ψυχοραγής, (δρήννυμι) letting the soul break loose, hence lying at the last gasp, γυναικες ἐν τόκοις ψυχοπαγέας Eur. I. T. 1466.

Ψυχοπαγία, ἡ, and ψυχοραγία, a letting the soul break loose, the death-struggle.

Ψυχορρόφῃ, f. ἥσω, and poet. ψυχορρόφῃ, (ψυχῇ) to suck out the soul or life. II. (ψύχος) to sip cooled wine, Plat. (Com.)

Incert. 68: from

Ψύχος, ἔος, τό, (ψύχω) coolness, cool, Od. 10. 555: cold, frost, oft. in Hdt., who also has plur. ψύχες, like Lat. *frigora*, in 4. 28, 129; and so ψύχη in Xen. Oec. 5. 4, Cyn. 5. 9: ἐν ψύχει in winter, Soph. Phil. 17.

Ψυχοσώσος, ὄν, (ψυχῇ, σώζω) saving the soul, Anth.

Ψυχοστάσια, ἡ, (στάσις) a weighing of souls or lives: the title of a tragedy of Aesch., in which Thetis and Eos weighed the lives of Achilles and Memnon against one another, and the latter was found lighter, Plut. 2. 17 B, cf. Schütz Aesch. Fr. 263. Aesch. followed the passage in Il. 22. 210 sq.; it is parodied with great zest in Ar. Ran. 1365, sq.

Ψυχοστόλος, ὄν, (στέλλω) sending or escorting the soul.

Ψυχοτάκης, ἔς, (τήκω) melting the soul or heart, δάκρυα, χεῖλη etc., Anth.

Ψυχοτάμιαις, οὐ, ὁ, the ταμίαις of souls, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1084.

Ψυχοτροφέω, f. ἥσω, to sustain the soul or life, enliven: from ψυχοτρόφος, ὄν, (ψυχῇ, τρέφω) sustaining, supporting the soul, enlivening, Orph.

Ψυχοτρόφος, ὄν, (ψύχος, τρέφω) nourished by cold or frost, thriving therein, Diosc.

Ψυχουκέομαι, f. ἥσομαι, Dep. med., to be at the last gasp, Lat. *animam trahere*, LXX.

Ψυχοῦλκος, ὄν, (ἔλκω) at the last gasp. II. attracting souls, conveying them.

Ψυχοφθόρος, ὄν, (φθεῖρω) soul-destructive, deadly, Orph. ψυχῷ, f. ὄσω, (ψυχῇ) to give soul or life to, λίθον Anth.

II. (ψύχος) to cool, make cold, Plut. 2. 1052 F.

Ψυχραιός, f. αὐῷ, (ψυχρός) to make cool or cold, cool. Hence

Ψυχραισία, ἡ, a growing cold, coldness, Plut. 2. 1110 A. II. a making cold, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 107.

Ψυχρενμα, ατος, τό, a cold, frigid discourse, Galen.: from ψυχρενομαι, f. εἰσομαι, Dep. med. (ψυχρός) to speak or act coldly, Hermogen.

Ψυχρήλατος, ὄν, (ἐλαύνω III. 1) cold-forged: of red-hot iron, quenched in cold water, and so made hard and brittle, Plut., cf. Casaub. Ath. 501 B.

Ψυχρία, ἡ, (ψυχρός) cold, frostiness, Plut.

Ψυχρίξω, f. ἴσω, Att. ἴω, (ψυχρός) to cool: hence

Ψυχριστός, ἔς, ὄν, verb. Adj., cooled.

Ψυχροβάφης, ἔς, (βάπτω) dipt in cold water, like red-hot iron, Luc.

II. imparted by a cold tincture, esp. of colors and scents, ψ. ἄνθη Theophr. de Odor. 22, cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 807.

Ψυχροδόχος, ὄν, (δέχομαι) receiving what is cold, οἶκος ψ. the cold-bath room, Luc.

Ψυχροκόλιος, ὄν, (κοιλία) having a cold stomach.

Ψυχρολογέω, f. ἥσω, (ψυχρολόγος) to use frigid phrases.

Ψυχρολογία, ἡ, frigid phraseology; exaggeration, Luc.

Ψυχρολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) using frigid or exaggerated phrases.

Ψυχρολουσία, ἡ, a bathing in cold water, Theophr. Fr. 9. 16: from

Ψυχρολουτέω, f. ἥσω, to bathe in cold water, v. l. for ψυχρo-λουτρέω, q. v.: from

Ψυχρολούτης, οὐ, ὁ, (λουτός) a dather in cold water.

Ψυχρολότης, with collat. form ψυχρολουτέω, Ar. Fr. 39, cf. Lob. Phryn. 594, Wytt. Plat. 2. 52 E.

Ψυχρομίγξ, ἔς, (μύγνυμι) mixed with cold, Plut. 2. 892 A.

Ψυχροποιός, f. ἥσω, to make cold or cool; and ψυχροποιήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for cooling or refreshing: from ψυχροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making cold, cooling.

ψυχροποσία, ἡ, (ψυχροπότης) a drinking of cold water, Plat. ψυχροποτός, ἡ, ἴσως, to drink cold water, Met. 1: from ψυχροπότης, οὐ, δ, a cold-water drinker, Mel. 18, and Plat. ψυχρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ψύχρ) cold, chill; also cool, fresh, Hom., etc.: τὸ ψυχρὸν (sc. ὕδωρ) Theogn. 263; ψυχρὴ λουναίη Hdt. 2: 37: but τὸ ψ. also=ψύχος, cold, Id. 1: 142:—esp. of dead things, Valck. Phoen. 1448.

II. metaph. like our cold, Lat. frigidus, viz., 1. of things and events, cold, vain, fruitless, ψ. ἐπικουρή Hdt. 6. 108; ψύχη q. 49: also chilling, horrible, Soph. Ant. 88. 2. of feelings, ψυχρὰ τέφρος, ἐλπίς Eur. Alc. 354, I. A. 1014; also, ψ. βίος Ar. Plat. 263. 3. so of persons, cold-hearted, heartless, spiritless, indifferent, without life, taste or feeling, Plat. Euthyd. 284 E, and Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 22 and 23. 4. esp. of exaggerated, glittering phrases, or things told in such phrase, cold, frigid, Ar. Thesm. 848; ἔωκα καὶ ψ. Dem. 551. 13; cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3: so Adv. -ῶς; ψυχρότερον Ar. Thesm. 170, λέγειν Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 284 E. Hence

ψυχρότης, ἡ, ἴσως, ἡ, coldness, chill, cold, Plat. Rep. 437 E: coolness, freshness. II. metaph. of persons, coldness of heart, indifference, Dem. 312. 15. 2. of exaggerated, glittering phrases and the like, frigiditas, Aristid.

ψυχροφόρος, οὐ, (φοβέσθαι) dreading cold water, Galen. ψυχροφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) carrying cold water, τὸ ψ. a cold bath. ψυχρότα, ἡ, ὥσα, (ψυχρός) to make cold or cool: Pass. to grow cold or cool, Anth.

ΨΥΧΩ, ἡ, ψύχω. aor. 1 pass. ἐψύχην Jac. A. P. 176; aor. 2 ἐψύχην and ἐψύχην Lob. Phryn. 318, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 100. Anm. 6 n. Strictly, to breathe, blow, ἡκα μάλα ψύχασα Il. 20. 440. II. usu. to make cool or cold, cool, first in Hdt. 3. 104: hence to refresh, Lat. fovere, Soph. Fr. 400, cf. Alex. Ἀσπιδ. 1. 10, and Ap. Rh. 4. 1527. 2. Pass. to grow cool or cold, Hdt. 4. 181, and Plat.: also of fire, to be put out, Plat. Crit. 120 b.—later an intr. act. occurs in this sign., Nic.

III. to dry, make dry. (From sign. 1 comes ψύχῃ, like Lat. anima, from Root *āw ἄνιμι: from sign. 11, ψύχος, ψυχρός etc.) [ὑ always, except in aor. 2 pass. ψύγῃναι, v. Ar. Nub. 151.] ψύχιστος, εὐς, ἡ, (ψύχων), a giving soul or life to, animating, M. Anton.: also the soul itself, ap. Clem. Al.

ψύχωφελεια, ἡ, ψύχῃ, ὠφελεῖν) profiting the soul or spirit. ψύχωφελής, εὐς, (ψύχῃ, ὠφελεῖν) profiting the soul or spirit. *ψύω, rare collat. form of ψάω, ψάω, occurring only in Gramm., as the Root of ψύθος, ψυθίζω, ψυθίζω, ψυθρός, ψυθρός, ψεύδω, ψεύδω etc.: perh. also akin to ψύχω, ψύχῃ, ψύχος.

ψάω, ἡ, (ψά) rottenness, putrid stench, poet. word, only found ap. Suid. et E. M., cf. sq., and ψάρα.

ψάλα, ἡ,=ψάρα, Eupol. Maric. 21. ψάθια, ἡ,=sq. ψάθιον, τὸ, (ψάω, ψάω) like ψαθίριον, a small crumb or bit, Pherecr. Crapat. 4, where Meineke writes it as a Dim. ψωβίον.

ψάτα, ἡ,=ψάα. Hence ψάϊτος, ἡ, stinking ordure, Hesych., cf. ψάα: acc. to others it is an Adj. ψάϊτος, οὐ, putrid, stinking.

ψακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψάω)=ψαστός. ψακή, ἡ, (ψαλός) Lat. membrum virile praeputio retracto, Br. Ar. Lys. 143, Av. 500.

ψαλέεις, εὐσα, εν,=sq., dub. ψαλός, εὐ, one circumcised, Ar. Av. 507, ubi v. Schol. 2. a lewd fellow, Ar. Eq. 964, etc. (Prob. from ψάω, ψάω: akin to ψαλός.) Hence

ψάλων, ανος, ὄν,=foreg., cf. πόσθων. ψάμω(ω, ἡ, ἴσως, Att. ἰω, (ψάμω) to feed by putting little bits into the mouth, as nurses do children, Ar. Thesm. 692, Lys. 19, or sick people, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.: hence in gen. to feed, fatten, ψ. τινά τινι Ar. Eq. 715.

ψάμιον or ψάμιον, τὸ, Dim. from ψάμος, a morsel, LXX. ψάμισμα, στος, τὸ, (ψάμω(ω) like ψάμος, a morsel, mouthful, Arist. Rhet., and Plat.

ψαμοκλάειν, to be a flatterer for bits of bread, be a parasite, Philipid., ap. Ath. 262 A: from ψαμοκλάς, ἄκος, ὄν, a flatterer for bits of bread, a parasite, Comic word in Ar. Fr. 213.

ψαμοκλάφος, ὄν, one who takes cuffs for the sake of bits of bread, a low mean parasite, Diphil. ap. Ath. 262 A.

ψαμολέτρος, ὄν, a pest to bits of bread, Comic name for a greedy parasite.

ψαμοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making scraps, Plat. 2. 224 A. ψαμοπαλεῖον, τὸ, (παλῶ) a place where bread is sold.

ψάμος, οὐ, δ, (ψάω) a bit, morsel, scrap, mouthful, esp. of meat or bread, ψαμοὶ ἀνδρόμοι bits of man's flesh, Od. 9. 374; Virgil's santes ac frusta; also in Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 5.

ψάρα, ἡ, Ion. ψόρη, (ψάω, ψάω) a cutaneous disease, the itch, scab or mange, in Plin. scabies, impetigo, and psora, first in Hdt. 4. 90, of men and horses; strictly fem. from ψαρός, sub. νόσος: also called κνημονή (from κνῶν to scratch): a very malignant kind was termed ἄγρια ψάρα, LXX; cf. also λυδ-ψαρος. II. a disease of trees, esp. of fig-trees, when they are overgrown with moss, Theophr.: also of the olive, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.; though in the olive-tree it was properly called λεῖχρην, Lat. scabra oliva.

III. in very late auth. a moth, elsewhere called φάλανα and παραδότης. ψαργανή, to have a malignant itch (ψάρα ἄγρια), LXX.

ψαράλειος, ἄ, ἐόν, (ψάρα) itchy, scabby, mangy, Lat. scabiosus, of men and animals, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11: of trees, cankered. ψαράλεις, εὐσα, εν,=foreg., dub.

ψαράω, (ψάρα)=ψαρίω, Plat. Gorg. 494 C, v. ψαρίω. ψαρίστος, εὐς, ἡ, a being itchy or mangy; in gen.=ψάρα: from ψαρίω(ω, ἡ, ἴσως [ᾶ], (ψάρα) to have the itch, scab or mange, Hipp. Aphor. 4. 76, and v. l. in Plat. for ψαρίω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 80, Wytt. Plat. 2. 126 B.

II. of trees, to be cankered. ψαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψάρα) of or belonging to the itch, scab or mange, ψ. ἐξάνθημα Plat. 2. 671 A: hence II. τὰ ψαρικά, 1. sub. φάρμακα, itch-salves, composed of χαλκίτης and calamine boiled with vinegar, Diosc., v. Foëx. Oec. Hipp. 2. sub. νοσήματα, cutaneous complaints, Plin. 2. 732 A.

ψαριόδης, εὐς,=ψαριόδης. ψαριόδεις, εὐς, (εἶδος) like the itch or scab, itchy, scabby. ψαρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ψάω, ψάω) itchy, scabby, mangy, Lat. scaber, in gen. rough, Diosc.: hence ψάρα, q. v. II.=παιδραστής, Hesych., nisi legend. ψαλός.

ψαροφαλμία, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμός) a disease of the eyes, excessive dryness attended with itching.

ψαρώδης, εὐς,=ψαριόδης, Galen. ψάωχος, ὄν, any thing rubbed small, dust, sand. (From ψάω, like ψάμμος from ψάω.)

ψάχω, (ψάω) to rub in pieces, grind, pound, Nic. Th. 629, in Med.: whence the softer Ion. form σάχω in Hdt. 4. 75.

*ψάωχος, rare collat. form of ψάω, to rub, grind, etc., only found in Gramm., as the Root of ψάω, σάχω, ψάωχος, ψάμος, ψαρός, ψάρα, ψαλός, ψαλή etc. Cf. ψάω, ψάω, ψήχω.

Ω

Ω, ω, ὁ μέγας, twenty-fourth letter of the Greek Alphabet: as a numeral ω=800, but ω=800,000. The name of ὁ μέγας, great or long ω, given at a later period, distinguishes it from the ὁ μικρὸν little or short ω, cf. Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 416 B. Its written character is said to be due to Simonides, but was not introduced at Athens till the Archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403), cf. H. The oldest form was Ω; then, from about Hadrian's time, ω, i. e. o, thus making its form, like its sound, a double o.

Changes of ω in the dialects: I. Ion. sometimes for α, as ἄνθρωπος ἄριστος for ἄνθρωπος ἄριστος, Koen Greg. p. 415, 421. II. Ion. also not seldom for αυ, as θαύμα πρᾶγμα for θαύμα πρᾶγμα, Greg. p. 654. III. Aeol. and Dor., ων is oft. put for ω, as ἄρανός Μῶσα κῆρος λιπῶσα for ὀδρανός Μοῦσα κούρος λιπῶσα, as also in gen. sing. and acc. pl. of 2d decl., ων and ου pass into ω and ως, Koen Greg. p. 191, 246.

IV. Dor. ω into α, as πρῶτος πρῶτιστος θεωρὸς into πρῶτος πρῶτιστος θεωρός, and so gen. plur. of first decl. ων into ᾶν, Koen Greg. p. 196. V. Aeol. sometimes into ο, as δρᾶ, δρεῖλῃ for δρᾶ, ὅτελῃ, Koen Greg. p. 615. VI. Aeol. sometimes

also into *v*, as *χελώνη τέκτων* for *χελώνη τέκτων*, Bast Greg. p. 586.

ὦ and ᾠ, an exclamation, expressing surprise, but also joy and pain, like our *O! oh!* 2. with the vocative it is a mere call or address, esp. in Att. dialogue, when it is less emphatic than the Engl. *O*: on the position of ᾠ, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Ap. 14.—In the first case it is usually written *ὦ* in the second *ᾠ*: Hom., like Hdt., oft. has ᾠ with voc., ᾠ as an exclam. more rarely, and only in forms like ᾠ μοι, ᾠ μοι γῶς and ᾠ πόποι, though ᾠ ποιοι is also found: in the Trag., Reisig would write ᾠ μοι and Elmsl. ᾠ μοι: in Eurip. when it stands alone in the middle of a sentence it must be written ᾠ, Seidl. Dochn. p. 90, 412. Acc. to Herm. Soph. O. C. 172, 1350, ᾠ before ἄνδρες is omitted only in an angry speech, cf. Xen. An. 7. 3, 3. ᾠ, Dor. for ὦς, A. B. p. 591. 22., 617. 31.

ᾠα, ᾠ, also written ὠα, (ὠίς) *a sheepskin with the wool on, a garment made of it*, Pherecr. Ipn. 7: *a sheepskin scrip or wallet*, used by soldiers, Hermipp. Στρατ. 4, and 6. II. the edge or border of a garment, prob. because it was edged with sheepskin: hence 2. in gen. the edge, skirt of a garment: in this signif. Aurot. and Casaub. read ὄφρα μὴ φῆν in Moschus 2. 123. Cf. ὠα.

ᾠαίαι, like ὠοίαι, an exclam. of pain. ὠάριον, τό, Dim. from ὠόν, *a small egg*, Ephipp. Incert. 3. [ᾠ] ᾠάριον, ὠος, ὁ, poet. for ᾠάριον, [ᾠ]: hence Adj. ᾠάριεος, α, on, Pind. I. 4(3). 84.

ᾠας, ατος, τό, Dor. for ὠας, ὠός, the ear. Hence ὠατοτήριον, Dor. for ὠατοτήριον, to put into the ear, i. e. to hear, only quoted by Gramm. in fut. pass. ὠατοθήσονται.

ᾠάβω, f. δέω, (ὠβῆ) to divide the people into ὠβας, Lacon. word in Plut. Lycurg. 6.

ᾠάτρις, ον, ὁ, a member of an ὠβῆ: one who belongs to the same ὠβῆ, Lat. tribulis: from

ὠβῆ, ἥ, in Laconia, a subdivision of the three original Spartan φυλαί (clans), answering to the Attic φασπαί, Plut. Lycurg. 6, Böckh Inser. No. 1272, sqq., v. Müller Dor. 3. 5, 3. (Perh. ὠβ to ὠας, ᾠ—β being the digamma; and so strictly a sheep-fold, pen, cf. πνύξ, φάρτα, acc. to others=ὠα, the political unit: explained by κόμη in Hesych., cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Greece, I. p. 315 n.)

ᾠαθάς, with apostroph. ᾠγᾶθ', contr. for ᾠ ἀγαθῆ. ᾠγάθον, τό, =κηρύς II, Gramm.

ᾠγενός and ᾠγῆν, ἑνός, ὁ, =ᾠκεανός, Lyc. 231, hence ᾠγενίδα, =ᾠκεανίδα.

ᾠγμός, ὁ, (ὠέω) *a crying oh!*

ᾠγυγία, ἡ, Ogygia, a mythical island in the Mediterranean, the abode of Calypso, Od. II. the oldest name of Egypt.

ᾠγυγιος, ια, ιον, in Att. usu. ος, ον—strictly Ogygian, of or from Ogyges, an Attic king of the earliest mythical times: hence in gen. *primeval, primal*, Στρυγίς θῖμα Hes. Th. 806, ᾠγ. πῦρ Emped. 280, cf. Pind. N. 6. 74, and Trag. (The name of ᾠγυγίης (perhaps, a Phœnician who came by sea) may be connected with ᾠγῆν, ᾠγενός, ᾠκεανός.) [ᾠ]

ᾠδάριον, τό, Dim. from ᾠδή, *a short ode, song*. [ᾠ]

ᾠδῆ, Att. ᾠδή q. v., from ᾠδε demonstr. Adv., I. of manner, in this wise, so, thus, also so very, so exceedingly, like ὁδῶς and ᾠς, freq. from Hom. downwards: to indicate something that will follow, ᾠδ' ἡμετέρῳ Soph. Phil. 378: cf. τοιοῦτος, τοιοῦδος, etc.—in full construction ᾠδῆ is answered by ᾠς, so, . . . as, as in Il. 3, 300, Od. 19. 312: esp., 1. of a State, so as it is, e. g. πρόβαλ' ᾠδε come forth so, i. e. just as thou art, at once, Il. 18. 392, cf. Od. I. 182., 2. 28, v. however signif. II. 2. of something following, thus, as follows, esp. to introduce another's words, e. g. Il. 1. 181, Od. 2. 111, Hes. Op. 201, etc. 3. pleon. τῶσον ᾠδε Od. 9. 403, also ᾠδε τῆδε Soph. El. 1301.

4. c. gen. ᾠδε γένους Eur. Heracl. 214, cf. Pers. Phœn. 372, and ὁδῶ II. 6. II. of Place, hither, here: the old Gramm. denied this usage in Hom. altogether, and so lately Nitzsch Od. I. 182, referring passages usu. understood of place to signif. I. 1: but Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 116 Anm. 24, defends the local signif. in passages like Il. 18. 392, Od. I. 182., 17. 544, and would likewise so take it in Il. 2. 28., 12. 340., 24. 398, Od. 2. 28, and Hdt. I. 111, 115, though in Hdt. the reading varies:

some examples occur also in Trag., esp. in Soph., as O. T. 7, 144, 298; but Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 47, will only allow this usage in late Greek as in Theocr., etc. Cf. ᾠε A. II.

ᾠδεε, 3 sing. impf. act. from οἰδέω, Od.

ᾠδεῖον, τό, (ᾠδή) the Odæum, a public building at Athens built by Pericles for musical performances, but commonly used as a law-court, Ar. Vesp. 1109, ubi v. Schol.: for its shape, etc., v. Plut. Pericl. 13, cf. Theophr. Char. 3.

ᾠδέν, for οἰδέν, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1197.

ᾠδή, ἡ, contr. for ὠοδή (ᾠείω, ᾠω) *a song, lay, ode*, in h. Hom. Ap. 20, Cer. 494: in plur. of lyric poetry, φθαί καὶ ἡ ἄλλη πολήσις Plat. Phædr. 245 A:—also like ἐπῶδος, Lat. carmen, a magic song, spell, cf. Schäf. Long. 356.

ᾠδή, Att. strengthd. form of ᾠδε, Ar., never in Trag. [ᾠ]

ᾠδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ᾠδός, ᾠδή) fond of singing, vocal, musical, Arist. Eth. Eud. Adv. —κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1240.

ᾠδίν, ἡ, a bad form of ᾠδῖς, q. v. sub fin.

ᾠδινάω, f. ἥσω, =ᾠδίνω, LXX. Hence

ᾠδίνημα, ατός, τό, =ᾠδῖς.

ᾠδίνηρος, ὁ, ὄν, (ᾠδίνω) painful, susp.

ᾠδίνιστος, εως, ἡ, (ᾠδίνω) =ᾠδῖς. [ᾠ]

ᾠδίνω, [ᾠ], f. ἴνω, (ᾠδῖς) to have the pains, pangs or throes of child-birth, to be in travail, and c. acc., to be in travail of a child, Il. 11, 269, cf. 271, and Eur. I. A. 1234: metaph. of a bee, κηρὺν ᾠδίνειν Anth. 2. in gen. of any great pain, to be in travail, of the Cyclops, στενάχων τε καὶ ᾠδῖων δδύνησιν Od. 9. 415; and c. acc., ᾠδ. συμφορὰς βάρος Soph. Tr. 325.

3. to work painfully or hard, to travail, μέλισσα Mel. 110. 22. 4. metaph. of the mind, to be in the throes or agonies of thought, Plat. Theæt. 148 E; ᾠδ. περί τῶσιν Ib. 210 B; ᾠδίνειν εἰς τι to long painfully for a thing, Heliod.

ᾠδῖς, ἴνος, ἡ, the pain of childbirth, travail, pangs, oft. also in plur. pangs, throes of labor, Il. 11. 271, h. Ap. 92, ἐν ᾠδῖνι, ἐν ᾠδῖνι ἀνδράκασι Eur. Supp. 920, Bacch. 89: but in sing., Soph. O. C. 533; περὶ τὰν ᾠδῖνι παίδων Soph. Fr. 670: in sing. also, that which is born amid throes, a birth, child, Pind. O. 6. 51, Aesch. Ag. 1417, Eur. I. T. 1102; ἄπτερον ᾠδῖνα τέκναν Eur. H. F. 1040; cf. πόνος: so too, ἀπάλῃ ᾠδῖς θνήσκει of an egg, Nic.; ᾠδῖς μέλισσας, of honey, Nonn. 2. in gen. travail, pain, distress, as Aesch. Cho. 211, Supp. 770: esp. of love, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 490 B, Phædr. 251 E.

3. a laborious work of the mind, Himerius. II. in Hellenistic Greek, e. g. LXX, ᾠδῖνες was used for bonds, cords, Olshausen Act. Apost. 2. 24. (The nom. ᾠδῖν if in use at all, is at least bad: ᾠδῖς, ᾠδῖνα is akin to ᾠδῖ, ᾠδῖνι, δδύνην, δδύσσομαι.)

ᾠδοποιός, ὄν, (ᾠδή, ποιέω) making songs or odes, Theocr. Epigr. 16. 4.

ᾠδός, ὁ, contr. for ᾠοδός (ᾠείω, ᾠω) a singer, minstrel, Eur. Heracl. 488: περί τὸν ᾠδὸν ὄρνιθα about cock-crow, Poll. II. the cup passed round when a scollion was sung, Anthip. Diplās. I, cf. Ath. 503 D.

ᾠδίστη, ἡ, and ᾠδῖστος, εως, ἡ, (δδύσσομαι) anger, grudge, hatred, dislike, poet.

ᾠδῖσαι, poet. for ὀδῖσαι, 3 sing. plpf. of ὀέω.

ᾠέ, exclam. of pain or grief, Oh, woe! alas! Lat. ohe!

ᾠεον, τό, poet. for ὠεον, an egg, Arat., and Nic.

ᾠέω, to cry oh! Aesch. Eum. 124: hence ᾠγμός. (From ᾠ, as ὠέω from ὠ, οἰμῶς from οἰμῶ.)

ᾠή, a cry or call to another, ho! ho there! holla! the Lat. ohe or heus, Xen. Cyn. 6. 19.

ᾠῆσκε, Ep. and Ion. 3 sing. impf. from ᾠέω, Od.

ᾠΘΕῶ, impf. ἔδῳον: fut. ᾠθήσω, and (as if from *ᾠδω), ᾠσω: the other tenses follow the fut. ᾠσω, aor. ἔωσα, also in compos. ἀπῶερα Od. 9. 81: pf. ἔωκα, pass. ἔωσμαι: aor. pass. ἔδῳον Pers. Med. 336, Plat. Tim. 79 E:—in Att. the augmented tenses always appear with the augm. ἐωθ-, but in Hom. so only in Il. 16. 410, and h. Merc. 305: he uses pres., impf., and aor. act., also aor. med. ἔωσμαι in the forms ὄσαστο, ὄσασθαι, ὄσαστο etc.; moreover Ep. and Ion. 3 impf. ᾠῆσκε Od. 11. 596, and 3 aor. ὄσασκε Od. 11. 599.

To thrust, push, shove, force away or from a place, oft. in Hom., usu. of human powers, ὥσεν ἄρ' ἵππων Il. 5. 19, 835; ἐκ μηροῖ δδρυ ὥσε he forced the spear from the thigh, Il. 5.

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694; ἔλφος ἂψ ἐς κουλὴν ὤρε Π. 1. 220; τοῖσι δ' ἂπ' ὀφθαλμῶν νέφος ἄλγος ἄσεν Ἀθήνη Π. 1. 668; ὦ. ἔλφος διὰ τινος to thrust it through him, Hdt. 3. 78, ἐς σφαγὰς τινος Eur. Or. 291; —esp. to push or force back in battle, Il. 8. 336, 13. 193, etc.; of Sisyphus pushing at the stone, Od. 11. 596, 599; also of waves and winds forcing one another on, Il. 21. 235, 241, Od. 3. 295, cf. Ar. Eq. 692:—ἄσαι ἑαυτὸν ἐς τὸ πῦρ to rush into the fire, Hdt. 7. 167; so too, ὦ. τιὰ ἐπὶ κεφαλῇν τοῖ θηρου him headlong down, Plat. Rep. 553 B; and in Pass. ὠθεῖσθαι ἐπὶ κ., Hdt. 7. 136: ὦ. τινα φονάβει to banish one, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 560 D; so, ὦ. ἔξω δόμων Aesch. Pr. 665; ἄσαι τὴν θύραν to force the door, Lys. 94. 7: metaph., ὦ. τὰ πρήγματα to push matters on, hurry them, Hdt. 3. 81. 2. absol. to push off from land, ὠσα παρέξ Od. 9. 488. 3. Pass. to be thrust or pushed away, ὠθοῦμεθ' ἔξω Soph. Fr. 517. 7; and so Eur., etc.: but also to force one's way, ὠθεῖσθαι εἰς τὸ πρὸςθεν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 31, cf. An. 5. 2, 18.—Med. mostly used in aor. ὠσασθαι, to thrust or push from oneself, push or force back, esp. in battle, freq. in Il., as 5. 691, 8. 295; so too in Hdt. 3. 72, etc.; ὠσασθαι πύλας κατὰ βραχὺ Thuc. 4. 96:—but later also in pass. sign., ὠσασθαι εἰς τὸ ἔλφος to fall upon one's sword, ὠσασθαι εἰς μέσους τοῖς into the midst, Plut. Hence

ὠθησις, εως, ἦ=ὠθισις.

ὠθίζω, f. ἴστω, ὠθεῖω, to thrust, push or push on:—Pass. to push against one another, jostle, struggle, hence metaph. to be in hot dispute, Lat. altercati, Hdt. 3. 76, cf. ὠθισμός.

ὠθισις, εως, ἦ=sq.

ὠθισμός, ὁ, a thrusting, pushing, ἀσπίδων Thuc. 4. 96: a thrusting (from Pass.) a jostling, struggling, ὠθ. πολλὰς a very hot close fight, Hdt. 7. 225; ἀπικεῖσθαι ἐς ὦ. to come to close quarters, Id. 9. 62: metaph., ὠθισμός λόγων a hot dispute, Lat. altercatio, Hdt. 8. 78, 9. 26.

ὠτα, ἦ=ῶα.

ὠτύννυτο, Ep. for ὠγνντο, 3 pl. impf. pass. from ὠγνυμι, Il. ὠτετο, for ὠετο, 3 sing. impf. from ὠμοιαι Od. [ἦ] ὠτίζω, (ὠτιον, ὠόν) to sit on eggs, brood.

ὠτίζω, ὠτίζαν, Ep. for ὠτίζε, ὠτίζαν, 3 sing. and pl. aor. 1 act. from ὠγνυμι, Hom.

ὠτιον, τό, ὠόν, an egg, Sapph. 30.

ὠτίσθη, Ep. aor. 1 of ὠμοιαι, Od.

ὠκα, poet. Adv. of ὠκύς, quickly, swiftly, fast, very freq. in Hom., never in Trag., Pers. Met. 736. (From ὠκύς, as τάχα from ταχύς.)

ὠκῆλεός, ἦ, ἔον, later Ep. form for ὠκύς.

ὠκία, Ep. and Ion. for ὠκία, fem. from ὠκύς, Hom.

ὠκεάνειος, ὧν, (ᾠκεανός) sprung from Ocean, of or belonging to him.

II. of, from or out the sea. [ἄ]

ὠκεανήϊός, ἄδος, ἦ, and ᾠκεανήϊς, ἴδος, ἦ, Ep. fem. of ᾠκεανέος, Nonn.

ὠκεανήνη, ἦ, daughter of Ocean, Hes. Th. 364, 389, etc.: hence an Ocean-nymph. (Formed from ᾠκεανός, as Νηρηΐνη from Νηρεΐς.) [ἦ]

ὠκεάνης, ἴδος, ἦ=ᾠκεανήϊς, Pind. O. 2. 129.

ὠκεανήτης, ὧς, ὁ, fem. —ἔτις, ἴδος, son or daughter of Ocean. II. of, from, out of or in the ocean.

ὠκεανόνδε, Adv., to the ocean or sea, h. Hom. Merc. 68, h. Hom. 3. 16: from

ὠκεανός, ὧς, ὁ, Oceanos, acc. to Hes. Th. 133, son of Uranos and Gaia, God of the great primeval water, the source of all smaller waters, Il. 21. 106, Hes. Th. 337, 368; indeed in Il. 14. 201 he is even called θεῶν γένεσις, and in 246 ὅσπερ γένεσις πάντεςσι τέκνται. Homer's Oceanos is a great stream which compasses the earth's disc, cf. Hdt. 2. 21: he therefore not only gives him the river-epithets, ἀκαλαρρεῖτης, ἀνόρροος, Βαθύρροος, but calls him outright ᾠκ. πατάς, Milton's 'Ocean-Stream,' v. esp. Il. 14. 245, 20. 7, Hdt. 2. 23; and so Pind. Fr. 6 speaks of ὠκεανὸν πατάει—hence in later times ocean remained as the name of the great Outward Sea, opp. to the Inward or Mediterranean (θάλασσα, πόντος). (Prob. from ὠκεῖν and ῥαῖα, the rapid-flowing; perh. also akin to ὠγῆν, ὠγενός, ὠγῆγος.)

ὠκεῖναι, Ep. gen. plur. from ὠκεῖα, fem. from ὠκύς, Hom.

ὠκέως, Adv. from ὠκύς, first in Pind.

ὠκήεις, εσσα, εν, later poet. form for ὠκύς, Leon. Tar. 4.

ὠκίμωνος, ἦ, ὧν, made of ὠκίμων, Diosc.

ὠκίμοειδής, ἦ, (εἶδος) like ὠκίμων, of its sort, Diosc.: from ὠκίμων, τό, an aromatic plant, basil, Lat. ocinum, Strattis Incert. 1. 5, Eubul. Κερκωρ. 1. 2, cf. Schneid. in Ind. Theophr.: also, ὠκ. βασιλικόν. Hence

ὠκίμωδής, ες, contr. for ὠκίμοειδής.

ὠκίνων, τό, an herb for fodder, perh. clover, Lat. ocinum, in Cato, and Varro.

ὠκιστα, neut. plur. from ὠκύς, used as Adv., most swiftly, very swiftly, Od. 22. 77, 133.

ὠκιστος, ἦ, ὧν, irreg. Superl. from ὠκύς, Il.

ὠκίων, ὧν, gen. ανος, irreg. Compar. from ὠκύς.

ᾠκτέρηστα, a bad form of the aor. 1 act. of ὠκίραει, only in very late authors.

ὠκύδολος, ὧν, (ἄλς) sea-swift, speeding o'er the sea, epith. of a ship, Il. 15. 705, Od. 12. 182; so too in Soph. Aj. 710: later in gen. like ὠκύς, swift, hasty, violent, ῥιπή Opp. [ῶ]

ὠκύβόας, ὧν, ὁ, (βοή) quick in or to fight.

ὠκύβολος, ὧν, (βάλλω) quick-hitting or quick-shot, epith. of arrows, Soph. Phil. 710; but also of the hand, Anth. Only poet.

ὠκιδίκτητος, ὦρος, ὁ, (δάκνω) biting sharply, ῥιπή Anth.

ὠκιδιστακτος, ὧν, (διδάσκω) quickly taught, Anth. [ἦ]

ὠκιδιγῆτος, ὧν, Dor. —δινάτος, (δινέω) quick-whirling, ἔμλλα Pind. I. 5. 7.

ὠκιδρόμας, ὧν, ὁ=ὠκιδρόμος, Anth.

ὠκιδρομέω, to run swiftly: from

ὠκιδρόμος, ὧν, or ὠκιδρομος, ὧν, (τρέχω, δραμεῖν) swift-running, ἑλλα Eur. Bacch. 871. Only poet.

ὠκιστής, ἦς, gen. ἐός, (ἐπος) speaking quick, Anth.

ὠκίθος, ὧν, also ἦ, ὧν Eur. Supp. 993, (θέω) swift-running,

Νύμφαι Eur. I. c.: quick-growing, τριπέτηλον Call. Dian. 165.

ὠκίλοχαια, ἦ, (λοχέω) she who gives a quick or easy birth, epith. of Artemis, Orph.

ὠκίμαχος, ὧν, (μάχομαι) quick to fight, Anth., poet. [ἄ]

ὠκίματος, ὧν, (μολύνω) going rapidly, poet.

ὠκίμορος, ὧν, quickly-dying, dying early, oft. in Hom., esp. of Achilles: also in Superl., ὠκίμορτάτος Il. 1. 505. II. act. bringing a quick or early death, Iol. Il. 15. 441.

ὠκίνοος, ὧν, quickly marking.

ὠκίνω, (ὠκύς) ὀδύνω, Hesych.

ὠκίπεδιλος, ὧν, (πέδιλον) with swift sandals, and so swift-footed, Nonn., poet.

ὠκίπτεται, ἦ, peculi. poet. fem. of sq.

ὠκίπτερος, ὧν, ὁ, (πέτομαι) flying or running rapidly, Ἰπποι Il. 8. 42, 13. 24; Ἰπρῆ Hes. Op. 210: metaph., ὠκ. μόρος Soph. Tr. 1042.

ὠκίπτελῶνος, ὧν, (πλάνη) quick-wandering, πτέρυγες Eur. Peirith. 3.

ὠκίπτελος, ὧν, (πλέω) fast-sailing, Anth.

ὠκίπτοβέη, to be swift of foot: from

ὠκίπτοβος, ὧν, ὁ, poet. for ὠκίπτος, swift-footed, Anth.

ὠκίπτοιος, ὧν, (ποιή) quickly-avenged, παραβασία Aesch. Theb. 743.

ὠκίπομπος, ὧν, (πέμπω) sending or conveying rapidly, of ships, Eur. I. T. 1137.

ὠκίπτορέω, to go quick: from

ὠκίπτορος, ὧν, (πεῖρω) quick-going, in Hom. always epith. of ships: in gen. swift, ῥιπαὶ κυμάτων Pind. P. 4. 345.

ὠκίπτος, ὧν, rare poet. collat. form of sq., Anth. [ῶ]

ὠκίππου, ὁ, ἦ, πονι, τό, gen. ποδός, swift-footed, in Hom. always epith. of horses, in Hes. Sc. 302 also of the hare. [ῶ]

ὠκίπτερος, ὧν, (περὶν) swift-winged, swift-flying, Ἰπρῆ Il. 13. 62, ἦες Aesch. Supp. 734: τὰ ὠκίπτερα the long quill-quills in a wing, Ar. Av. 803.

ὠκίρρος, ὧν, ὁ, Dor. —ρός, sq., Eur. Bacch. 569.

ὠκίρροος, ὧν, poet. for sq., πατάς Il. 5. 598: hence fem.

ὠκίρρῆ, ἦ, n. pr. of an Oceanic, h. Hom. Cer. 420, Hes. Th. 360.

ὠκίρροος, ὧν, (ῥήγ, ῥέω) quick-flowing.

ὠκύς, ὠκία, ὠκί, gen. ἐός, ἐας, ἐός, Ep. and Ion. fem. ὠκέα, in Hom. more freq. than the common fem., esp. in Il., where it is always epith. of Iris, so too Hes. Th. 780; in Od., only in 12, 374, of Lampetié: fem. ὠκύς very late. Quick, swift,

feet, fast, oft. in Hom., both of persons and things, esp. arrows and ships; also in Soph. Ant. 1200, and Eur.: τὸ ὠκύ, quickness, sharpness, Eur. Fr. Incert. 8. 1. II. like ὀξύς, *quickly on the senses, sharp*, τῇ ἀκοῇ Ael. III. Adv. —εύς, first in Pind.: but in form ὠκύ, formed like τάχα, very freq. in Hom.

IV. degrees of Comparison, regul. ὠκύτερος, ὠκυτάτος Od. 8. 331, irreg. ὠκίων, ov, gen. ονος, like Lat. *ocior, ocyus*, and ὠκίος, Hom.—The word is poet., and mostly Ep. (Akin to ὀξύς, ὠκί, ἀκμή, Lat. *acer, acutus*.) [ῥ always.]

ὠκύσκοπος, ov, (σκοπέω) *looking or aiming quickly*, Anth. ὠκύτης, πρὸς, ἡ, (ὠκίς) *quickness, swiftness, fleetness, speed*, Pind. P. 11. 75, also in Plat. As. 364 C. [ῥ]

ὠκυτόκεος, ov, or —τόκιος, ov, *belonging to or promoting a quick and easy birth* (τὸ ὠκυτόκion (sc. φάρμακον) a medicine for this purpose, Ar. Thesm. 504, where the Rav. MS. ὠκυτόκεια: from ὠκυτόκος, ov, (τίκτω) *causing quick and easy birth*, of Artemis, Poet. ap. Plut. 2. 282 C: as epith. of a river, fertilising, fertile, Soph. O. C. 689: τὸ ὠκυτόκion a quick and easy birth, Hdt. 4. 35. II. proparox. ὠκυτόκος, ov, pass., *quickly born or produced*, as some take it in Soph. l. c. but v. Dind.

ὠλάξ, ακος, ἡ, Dor. for ἀλάξ, v. also ἀλξ. ὠλάφιον, contr. for ὠ ἐλάφιον, Ar. Thesm. 1172.

ὠλέκρανίζω, f. ἴωα, Att. ἴω, ὡδε κυβιτίζω, to thrust with the elbow, to elbow: from ὠλέκραν, ov, strictly ὠλεονέκραν=ὠλένης κρᾶνον, the point of the elbow, Arist. H. A.; in Hom. ἄγκωνος κεφαλῇ, Od. 14. 494; in Dor. κούβιον, Lat. *cubitus*: Ar. Pac. 443 has also the form ὠλέκρανον.

ῬΑΕΨΝΗ, ἡ, the elbow, elsewhere ἄγκων and πῆχυς, h. Hom. Merc. 388: in gen. an arm, freq. in Eur., ὠλένην ὀρέξαι Med. 902, cf. I. T. 1158; περὶ ὠλένας δέρας βάλλειν Phoen. 165, etc. II. an armful, bundle, like ἀγκάλις, Poll. (Lat. *ulna*, Germ. *Ellenbogen*, our *el-bow*; cf. Ῥαένος.) Hence

ὠλένιος, ia, ιων, in the arms.

ὠλένις, ἴδος, ἡ=ὠλένη II, or ἀγκάλις.

ὠλένιτης, ov, ὁ, fem. —τις, ἴδος, (ὠλένη) *belonging to the elbow*, Lyc.

Ῥλένος, ἡ, Olenos, a city of Elis, Il.: prob. named from its lying in the bend (ὠλένη) of a hill, like the Germ. *Ellnbogen* (elbow) near Carlsbad.

ὠλεσα, aor. i act. of ὠλλυμι, Hom.

ὠλεσιβωλος, ov, (ὠλλυμι) *crushing clods of earth*, σφύρα Anth.

ὠλεσιθύμος, ov, (ὠλλυμι) *soul-destroying*: poet. [ῥ]

ὠλεσικαρτος, ov, (ὠλλυμι) *destroying or losing the fruits*, Ιτρία ὠλ., because it sheds its fruits before ripening, Od. 10. 510: metaph., ὠλ. τύμπανον the kettle-drum in the mysteries of Cybele, because the priests who beat it were eunuchs, Opp. Cyn. 3. 283. [ῥ]

ὠλεσιτοκος, ov, (ὠλλυμι) *destroying or ruining the house*, epith. of the Erinyes, Aesch. Theb. 720. II. *squandering* i.e. substance, A. B. [ῥ]

ὠλεσιτέκνος, ov, (ὠλλυμι) *child-murdering*. [ῥ]

ὠλεστο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. of ὠλλυμι, Hom.

ὠλέν, ἦνος, ὁ, rare collat. form of ὠλένη, ap. Suid.

ὠλέγγη, ἡ, and ὠλέγγια, ἡ=ὠλέγξ. Hence

ὠλέγγια, to form wrinkles, wrinkle.

ὠλέγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, a furrow, wrinkle, esp. in the face, Gramm. (Akin to ἀλάξ, ὠλάξ.)

ὠλίσθησα, later form of aor. i act. from ὠλισθᾶν.

ὠλλος, ὠλλοι, Ion. form of ὁ ἄλλος, οἱ ἄλλοι, Hdt.; but Schweigh. always writes ἄλλοι.

ὠλξ, ἡ, poet. syncopist for ὠλάξ, a furrow, usu. only in aec. ὠλκα Il. 13. 707, Od. 18. 375.

ὠλος, ἡ=ὠλένη, Hesych.

*ὠλύνιος or *ὠλύνος, an unknown radic. word, from which *δωλύνιος* is derived. (Perh. akin to λυγρός, λύζω, δολοῦζω.)

ὠμάδιος, ia, ιων, (ῶμος) *on the shoulder or shoulders*, cf. κατομα-. II. as epith. of Dionysos, =ὠμοστής, ὠμοφάγος, because he had human sacrifices at Chios and Tenedos, Orph. [ῥ]

ὠμάδης, Adv.,=sq.

ὠμαδῖον, Adv. (ῶμος) *on the shoulder, on the shoulders*.

ὠμαλόγης, ἐς, (ῶμος, ἔλθω) ἔλκος ὠμ. a wound scarred over too soon, without healing properly.

ὠμαμπέλιος, ἡ, ov, (ῶμος, ἐμπελος) *of the color of the fresh vine-leaf*, opp. to ξηραμπέλιος.

ὠμαχάς, ἐς, (ῶμος, ἄχος) *loading or burdening the shoulders*.

ὠμες, Dor. for ὠμεν, i pl. conj. pres. from εἰμι.

ὠμῆλυστος, εως, ἡ, strictly ὠμῇ λυστός, *bruised meat of raw corn*, esp. barley or wheat, hence with κριθήν or πυρίνη added, used chiefly for poultices, Poes. Oec. Hipp.

ὠμοστήρις, ἦρος, ὁ=sq.

ὠμοστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ῶμος, ἐσθία) *eating raw flesh*, οἰωνοί, κύνες, ἰχθύς Il. 11. 454., 22. 67., 24. 82; Κέρβερος Hes. Th. 311; λέων Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2 also with a fem., Ἐχιδνα ὠμοστής Hes. Th. 300: in gen. *savage, brutal*, ἄνθρω Il. 24. 207.

II. as epith. of Dionysos, =ὠμάδιος, Plut.—Only poet.

Cf. ὠμβόρος, ὠμβρός, ὠμοφάγος.

ὠμία, ἡ=ἄμος, LXX.

ὠμιαίος, αἰα, αἰων, (ῶμος) *ing, on or of the shoulder*.

ὠμίας, ov, ὁ, (ῶμος) *a broad-shouldered person*.

ὠμιάσις, εως, ἡ=ὠμία, ῶμος, Philo.

ὠμίζω, f. ἴωα, Att. ἴω, (ῶμος) *to place on another's shoulders*: —Med. to take on one's own shoulders.

ὠμίλλα, ἡ, a game in which different persons put nuts, birds etc. within a circle, and each tried to get his neighbour's deposit only, Eupol. Tax. 1; hence, εἰς ὠμίλλαν παίζειν Poll. (Perh. akin to ὁμίλια or to ἄμιλλα.)

ὠμιον, Dim. from ῶμος.

ὠμοστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ὠμίζω) a porter.

ὠμμένιος, part. pf. pass. from ὠμμαι, fut. of ὀρᾶν, Arist.

ὠμβόσιος, εἰα, ἐον, or —βόσιος, ov, (ῶμος, βούς) of raw, untanned ox-hide, Xen. An. 4. 7, 22 and 26, cf. ὠμβόδιος: hence, ἡ ὠμβόσις (sc. βορᾶ) a raw ox-hide, Hdt. 3. 9., 4. 65, cf. λεοντή etc. but τὸ ὠμβόσιον (sc. κρέας) raw ox-flesh, Anth., where we also find the Compar. ὠμβόσιον.

ὠμβόσιος, εως, ὁ, =foreg., of raw ox-hide, Anth.

ὠμβόδιος, ἡ, ov, like ὠμβόσιος, of raw ox-hide, Hdt. 7. 76, 79, and Xen.: ὠμβόδιος and —βόσιος are common v. ll., Valck. Hdt. 7. 91.

ὠμβόρους, εως, ὁ, =ὠμβόρος, Nic.

ὠμβορρία, ἡ, an eating of raw flesh: from

ὠμβόρος, ov, (ῶμος, βιβρώσκω)=sq., Ap. Rh.

ὠμβρός, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῶμος, βιβρώσκω) *eating raw flesh*, Soph. Fr. 153, Eur. Tro. 436, H. F. 887.

ὠμβρότος, ov, (βιβρώσκω) *eaten raw*.

ὠμβρόστιος, ov, and in Plut. ὠμβύρσιος, ov, (βύρα) *made of raw leather*, Plut.

ὠμβρόστινος, ἡ, ov, (βύσσος) *of undressed cotton*, cf. ὠμόλιος.

ὠμογέρον, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῶμος) *a fresh, active old man*, Il. 23. 791, like Virgil's *cruda viridisque senectus*. II. an untired old man, one untimely old, like ὠμὸν γήρας, cf. ὠμός I. 2.

ὠμοδαίκτης, ov, (ῶμος, δαίζω)=ὠμοσπάρκτος: poet. [ῥ]

ὠμοδακτής, ἐς, (δαίνω) *fiercely gnawed or stung*, ἕμερος ὠμ. furious passion, Aesch. Theb. 692.

Ῥμοδῆμος, ὁ, (δαμῶ) the allegorical name of a demon, Ep. Hom. 14. 10.

ὠμοδέλητος, ov, (ῶμος, δεψέω) *raw-tanned*.

ὠμοδρόπος, ov, (δρέπω) *picked untired, νόμια ὠμ.*, strictly the right of plucking the raw fruit, i. e. the rights of the marriage-bed, the husband's rights, Aesch. Theb. 333.

ὠμοθερία, f. ἡσώ, (ῶμος, τίθημι) in sacrificing, to place the raw pieces cut from a victim on the thigh-bones (μυρία) when piled in order and wrapped in the fat-membrane (δημός), Hom.; also in Med., ὠμοθετεῖτο, πάντοτε ἀρχόμενος μελέων, ἐς πῖνα δμῶν Od. 14. 427: later in gen. to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, Ap. Rh. 3. 1033. Only poet.

ὠμοθρίξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, (ῶμος) *with rough, wild hair*: poet.

ὠμοθύμος, ov, (ῶμος) *savage-hearted*, Soph. A. 885.

ὠμοι or ὠμοι, wrongly also written ὠμοι, cf. ὠ.

ὠμοιδης, ov, ὁ, (ῶμος, οἰδέω) *with swollen or high shoulders*.

ὠμοκοτύλη, ἡ, (ῶμος) *the shoulder-joint*, elsewhere ἐντύσις. [ῥ]

ὠμοκράτης, ἐς, gen. εἰος, (ῶμος, κράτος) *strong-shouldered*, epith. of Ajax (cf. Il. 3. 227), Soph. A. 205.

ὠμοκύνδιον, (ῶμος) *to be proud of broad shoulders*: poet.

ὠμολίον, τό, (ῶμος) *raw flax*, which is stronger in the threads than the dressed, Lat. *crudum linitum*, Aesch. Fr. 175,

cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 538: esp. used for *lint*, Hipp. II. *strong linen made thereof*, cf. Meineke Cratin. Archil. 8: a *barber's cloth*, Plut. 2. 509 A.

ὠμόλινος, *ov*, made of raw flax or of strong linen, cf. ὠμοβύσινος.

ὠμολογῆμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. from ὠμολογέω, *confessingly*, without contradiction.

ὠμόμοι, as Pass. (ὠμός) to be or grow raw, Lat. *crudesco*.

ὠμοπλάτη, ἡ, (ἄμος, πλάτη) the shoulder-blade, usu. in plur. αἱ ὠμοπλάται, Lat. *scapulae*, Xen. Eq. 1. 7, Cyn. 4. 1, etc.; but also in sing., Theocr. 26. 22. [ἄ]

ὠμοργός, ὁν, (ὠμός, *εργά) acting harshly, Gramm.

ᾠμορός, ὁ, the shoulder with the upper arm, Lat. *humerus*, Hom., Hes., etc., ὠμῶν ἐρείδων Aesch. Fr. 350: φέρειν ὠμούς, ἐπ' ὠμοῖς Soph. Fr. 404, Tr. 564; so, ἐπ' ὠμων Id. Fr. 342, Isocr. 392 B:—cf. esp. Hdt. 4. 62: ὠμοῖσι τοῖς ἐμοῖσι by the strength of mine arms, Hdt. 2. 106:—usu. of men, yet also of animals, as of a lion, Hes. Sc. 430; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1; of a horse, like Lat. *armus*, Il. 15. 267, Xen. Eq. 8. 6, cf. κατωμαδόν. (From the same Root as ὠμος comes the Lat. *humereus*.)

ᾠμός, ὁ, ὄν, raw, undressed, Lat. *crudus*, esp. of flesh, Il. 4. 35, Od. 18. 87, etc.; opp. to ὀπταλέος, Od. 12. 396: ὠμῶν καταφαγεῖν τινα or ὠμῶ ἐσθλεῖν τινός to eat one raw, proverb. of savage cruelty, Xen. An. 4. 8, 14, Hell. 3. 3, 6, cf. Il. 4. 35.

2. *unripe*, untimely, unseasonable, properly of fruits, (cf. Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 4), but also of a man, ὠμῶν γήρας αὐ ἡνριπε, untimely old age, Od. 15. 357, Hes. Op. 703, cf. ὠμογέρον: also ὠμός τόκος an untimely birth, Philostr. 3. like Lat. *crudus*, of undigested food, Plut. 2. 131 C, 133 D. II. metaph., 1. *savage, cruel*, Trag.; and so in Prose, as, ὠμ. βούλευμα, σπῆσις Thuc. 3. 36, 81:—so also Adv. ὠμός, *savagely*, ὠμός καὶ ἀπαρτῆτος Thuc. 3. 84, cf. Xen. Vect. 5. 6. 2. *tough, hardy*, Soph. Aj. 548, cf. Ant. 471.

ὠμόςα, aor. i act. of ὠμναι, Hom.

ὠμοσίτις, ἡ, an eating of raw food: from

ὠμοσίτος, *ov*, (ὠμός, σιτέωμαι) eating raw, hence in gen. *savage*, epith. of the Sphinx, Aesch. Theb. 541, Eur. Bacch. 338.

II. pass. eaten raw, Lyc. 654.

ὠμοσπράκτος, *ov*, (σπράσσω) torn in pieces raw, Ar. Eq. 345. [σπᾶ]

ὠμοτάρχιος, ὁ, (ὠμός) the flesh of the tunny pickled, and so eaten (without being boiled), Nicostr. Ἀβρ. 1. 2, Alex. Ἀεργ. λαυκ. 1. 4, cf. Diosc. 2. 33.

ὠμότης, ἡ, (ὠμός) rawness, esp. of unripe fruit, Arist. Meteor.: hence *unripe*, *crudeness*.

II. metaph. *savagery*, *cruelty*, Eur. Ion 47, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 19, Isocr. 64 A, etc.

ὠμοτοκέω, f. ἦσω, to bring forth untimely, miscarry, LXX; and

ὠμοτοκία, ἡ, an untimely bringing forth, miscarriage: from ὠμοτόκος, *ov*, (ὠμός) bringing forth untimely offspring, miscarrying, untimely, ὠδὲς Call. Del. 120.

ὠμοτομέω, f. ἦσω, to cut, cut up raw or unripe: from

ὠμοτόμος, *ov*, (ὠμός, τέμνω) cutting what is raw or unripe.

ὠμοτριβής, ἔς, gen. εὖς, (ὠμός, τρίβω) rubbed, bruised or pressed raw, cf. ἔλαιον from ὠμῶν ὀρίβων, Theophr. ap. Ath. 67 B.

ὠμοτύραννος, ὁ, (ὠμός) a savage tyrant, LXX. [ῥ]

ὠμόπνους, ὁ, (ὠμός) half asleep, between sleeping and waking, ὠμ. ἀνιστάναι τινά Euolp. Incert. 8; ὠμ. ἀνεπείδων Philostr.

ὠμοφάγῃ, f. ἦσω, to eat or devour raw; and

ὠμοφάγῃα, ἡ, an eating of raw flesh, Plut.: from

ὠμοφάγος, *ov*, (ὠμός, φάγεω) eating raw, esp. eating raw flesh, usu. of savage beasts, λέοντες, λύκοι, θῆες Il., θήρες H. Ven. 124: also of savage men, Thuc. 3. 94.

II. more rarely *propagator*. ὠμοφάγος, *ov*, pass., eaten raw, raw *bares* Eur., of sacrifices offered to Dionysos, Eur. Cret. 2. 13, cf. ὠμάδιος, ὠμοσπῆς:—ὠμ. χάρις Id. Bacch. 139.

ὠμοφορέω, f. ἦσω, to carry on the shoulders: from

ὠμοφόρος, *ov*, (ὠμός, φέρω) carrying on the shoulders.

ὠμόφρων, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, (ὠμός, φρήν) savage-minded, savage, like ὠμόθυμος, Trag.: metaph., ὠμ. σίδαρος Aesch. Theb. 730.

Adv. —φρόνως, Aesch. Pers. 911.

ὠμοχάραξ, ἄκος, ὁ and ἡ, (ὠμός) an unpeeled vine-pole. [χᾶ]

ῶμας, 3 sing. aor. i act. from ὀμῶω, Hom.

ὦν, Ion. and Dor. for ὄν, *now, therefore*, Hdt., and Pind., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 387.—Hdt. oft. makes a tmesis by putting this Particle between the Proposition and its Verb, e. g. ἀπ' ὦν ἔδοντο 2. 39, κατ' ὦν ἐκάλυψε 2. 47, ἀπ' ὦν ἔδωκαν 2. 87, 88, etc.—in which cases ὦν merely denotes the sequence of one action on another.

ὦνα, **ὦναξ**, poet. and Ion. contr. for δ' ἔνα, δ' ἔναξ.

ὠνάμη, aor. med. of ὠνάμην, 3 sing. ὠνατο Il. 17. 25, cf. Lob. Phryn. 12.

ὠνάσα, Dor. aor. i of ὠνάμην, Theocr.

ὠνοεμ, Dor. contr. for δ' ἔνεμος.

ὠνοεμαι, contr. ὠμαι: fut. ἥσομαι: it takes usu. the syllabic augment, as ἡμπερ ἐνοούνημι, *ar. ἐωνήσομαι*, pf. ἐώνημαι etc.—

But good Att. writers mostly use ὠνόεμαι only in pres. and impf., Lob. Phryn. 138, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 533; preferring the aor. ἐκράμην, while they never have πλάμαι as a pres. Dep. med. To *buy*, *purchase*, opp. to πωλέω, *πυρράσκω*, as Lat. *emere* to *vendere*, Hes. Op. 339, and oft. in Hdt.: ὦν. τι παρὰ τιως Hdt. 5. 6, Dem. 123. 21; also c. dat. pers., *to buy* from some one, Ar. Ach. 815, Pac. 1261; c. gen. pretii, for so much, Xen. An. 7. 6, 24, etc.: ὦν. καὶ πάλιν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Legg. 741 B: ὦν. ἔξ ἀγορᾶς to buy at market, Xen. An. 3. 2, 21. 2. esp. to farm public taxes or tolls, or rather to bid for them, Andoc. 17. 28, Lys. 108. 26, cf. ὦν. and Böckh P. E. 2. p. 52. 3. to wish or offer to buy, hence to bargain or bid for a thing, Lat. *liceri*, Hdt. i. 68, 69, 165:—hence to buy off, secure oneself against a thing by giving money, ὦν. τὸ ἀδίκεισθαι, τὸν κινδύνον Dem. 96. 7, 990. 17. 4. metaph. to buy, bribe, *ut* Dem. 309. 15, cf. Schäf. Appar. 2. p. 322.—Very rarely used as Pass., though Plat. Phaed. 69 B, has the part. ὠνοόμενα, where Heind. gives ὠνούμεθα, but needless; ἐωνήμενα also might be read, for this part. is used in pass. sign. by Plat. Rep. 563 B, Lysias 105. 16, etc., ubi v. Markl. (though also in act., Ar. Plut. 7); also the plqpf. ἐώνητο in pass. sign. occurs in Ar. Pac. 1182:—an aor. ἐωνήθηνα, ὠνήθηνα, is also quoted. Hence

ὠνή, ἡ, (ὠνος) a buying, Lat. *emptio*, ὠνὴ καὶ πᾶσις buying and selling, Hdt. i. 153, Soph. Fr. 756, Plat. Soph. 223 D: ὠνῆν ποιέειν τινος Dem. 894. 27. 2. *purchase*, a bargain, Eur. Cycl. 150: esp. a contract for the farming of taxes, ὠνῆν πρᾶσθαι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου Andoc. 10. 16, cf. 12. 28, and v. ὠνόεμαι i. 2.

ὠνήμα, *atos*, τό, (ὠνόεμαι) that which is bought: a purchase.

ὠνήμην, Ep. aor. med. of ὠνούμην, q. v.

ὠνήσα, aor. i act. of ὠνούμην, Hom.

ὠνήσεω, Desiderat. from ὠνόεμαι, to wish to buy.

ὠνήσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ὠνόεμαι) a buying, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 15.

ὠνήσις, *éa*, *ov*, verb. Adj., to be bought, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Amphis Atham. 1.

ὠνήτης, *ov*, ὁ, (ὠνόεμαι) a buyer, contractor, Plat. Eryx. 394 E, and Plut. Hence

ὠνήτις, f. *άσω*, [ᾱ] = ὠνήσις.

ὠνήτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὠνόεμαι) belonging to buying, inclined to buy.

ὠνήτος, ὁ, ὄν, also *os*, *ov* Eur. Hel. 816, verb. Adj., bought, Od. 14. 202. II. to be bought, that may be bought, Eur. l. c., cf. Thuc. 3. 40.

ὠνήτωρ, *opos*, ὁ, later and rare form for ὠνήτης, Gramm.

ὠνόρωπε, contr. for δ' ἔνωρωπε.

ὠνόρωπος, Ion. contr. for οἱ ἄνωρωποι.

ὠνός, *ia*, *ov*, (ὠνός) to be bought, for sale, Lat. *venalis*, first in Epich. p. 39: πᾶς δ' σῖτος ὠνός; how's corn selling? what's the market price? Ar. Ach. 758, cf. Eq. 480; c. gen. pretii, *ἀλμαστός* ἡ ἔρητι ὠνία Aeschin. 76. 27: ἔς ὠνον ἔλθειν to come to market, Theogn. 127: so, ὠνός εἶναι to be for sale, be had for money, Plat. Legg. 848 A, Dem., etc.; so of a vena magistratē, Dinarch. 92. 37:—τὰ ὠνία market-wares, Xen. An. i. 2, 17, etc.

ὠνόμα, *atos*, τό, Aeol. for ὄνομα.

ὠνομάδαται, Ion. for ὠνομασμένως εἶσιν, 3 pl. pf. pass. from ὠνομάζω.

ὠνομασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from ὠνομάζω, by name, with names given, Arist. Rhet.

ῥΩΝΟΣ, *δ*, a price, value, payment, Hom., the thing bought being in gen., II. 23, 746. II. a buying, like ὄνῃ, Od. 15, 445. III. things for sale, market-wares. (Orig. it had the f, cf. Lat. *vēnum*, *vénire*, *vēnumdare*, *vendere*, to which it is related, as *oīnos* to *vinum*, *oīkos* to *vīcus*.)

ὄνωσάμην, aor. 1 med. of ὄνωμαι, II. ὄνωχοί, 3 sing. impf. act. from ὄνωχοίω, Hom. ὄξ, Dor. contr. for ὀξέ. ὄξε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of ὀγνυμι, II. ὄωβραχίς, *ἑς*, gen. *ἑός*, (ὄδον, βρέχω) soaked in white of egg, Medic.; cf. ἐλαιοβραχίς. ὄωγάλα, *ακτος*, τό, (ὄδον) milk mixed with eggs, Medic. ὄωγενής, *ἑς*, (ῥγένω) born of an egg. ὄωειδής, *ἑς*, (ῥγών, *ἑός*, (ὄδον, *ἑδος*) like an egg, egg-shaped, oval, Arist. H. A. ὄωσειδα, ἡ, (ῥίσημι) a setting eggs on the table. ὄωσι, *ν*, ὡαίαι.

ῥΩΝ, τό, an egg, first in Hdt.: hence Lat. *ovum*: ὄδον ἄπας γέγονας has become smooth as an egg, i. e. quite bald, Nicias Epigr. 9, 2. II. δά δέλνα τὰ λατριά in Hero, are prob. *cupping-glasses*. III. an egg-shaped cup, Deinon ap. Ath. 503 E.—Poet. ὠέον or ὠδόν, Sappho 30, Epich. ap. Ath. 57 D, Simon. 135—the form gave rise to the old way of writing, ὠν, which the etymology will disprove. (Orig. it was ὠδον, *ov-ton*, Germ. *Eg*, A. Sax. *æg*, our *egg*: Hesych. quotes ὠβων as an Argive form.)

ῥων, τό, = ὑπερόν, quoted by Eustath. as a Lacedaem. word. ὠπ, also ὠπ ὄπ, a cry of the *κελευστής* to make the rowers stop pulling, *avast!*, Ar. Ran. 180, 208, cf. Schol. Ar. 1395. ὠπώλης, *ον*, *δ*, (πώλω) an egg-dealer: fem. ὠπώλης, *ιδος*. ὠσοσκοπία, ἡ, (σκοπέω) inspection of eggs, divination from them. ὠσοσκοπία, ἡ, τό, a treatise on ὠσοσκοπία, attributed to Orph. ὠσοσκόφιον, τό, (σκόφος) an egg-shaped cup with a double bottom, Asclep. ap. Ath. 503 E. [ῥ]

ῥωτοκέυς, *ἑός*, *δ*, poet. for ῥωτόκος, Opp. Hal. 1, 750. ῥωτοκέυ, ἡ, ἴσω, to lay eggs, Emped. 286, Arist. Pol., etc.: and ῥωτοκία, ἡ, a laying of eggs, Plut. From ῥωτόκος, *ον*, (ὄδον, τίκτω) laying eggs, Arist. Gen. An. ὠφάγειν, ἡ, ἴσω, (φαγείν) to eat eggs. ὠφοφόρος, *ον*, (φέρω) bearing or giving eggs, Arist. H. A. ὠφάλακτεω, ἡ, ἴσω, = sq., Arist. H. A. ὠφάλακτεω, ἡ, ἴσω, (φυλάσσω) to watch or guard eggs.

ὠπάζομαι and ὠπάζομαι, ἡ, ἴσω, (ὠψ, ὠπή) to see, look, Opp. Adv. Dor. for ὠππερ, *where*. ὠπῇ, ἡ, (ὠπασκα, ὠπμαι) look, Ap. Rh., and Nic. ὠπιον, τό, Dim. from ὠψ.

ῥΑπισ, ἡ, Dor. for Ὀπίς, epith. of Artemis.

ῥωπῶλλον, poet. contr. for ῥῶῖ Ἀπολλων.

ῥωπῶλλον, Ion. and Dor. contr. for ῥῶῖ Ἀπολλων.

ῥωπται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ῥάω.

ῥωπται, pf. 2 of ῥάω.

ῥῶ, ἡ, contr. for ῥῶ: dat. plur. ῥῶσιν, for ῥῶρεσιν, II. 5, 486. ῥῶ, ἡ, Ion. ῥῶ, *care, concern, heed, regard*, τῶνός for a person or thing, Hes. Op. 30: ῥῶν τῶνός ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 1, 4, 9, Soph. O. C. 386, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 155, 8, νέμειν ῥῶν τῶνός Soph. Tr. 57.—Not used in Att. Prose. (Akin to Lat. *cura*: also to ὀρῶς a watcher, ὀρῶς, as appears from the form of πύλωρος, = ὀρος, hence also θυρωρός, ἐλγυρος etc.)

ῥῶ, ἡ, Ion. ῥῶ, Lat. *HORA*, orig. any limited time or period, esp. as fixed by natural laws and revolutions, Hom.: hence

I. a season in general, usu. in plur., the seasons, Od. 2, 107, 10, 469, etc., Hes. Th. 58, Hdt. 1, 32, and Att., as Ar. 709, 990: called in Plat. Legg. 906 C, ῥῶαι ἑῶν καὶ ἐναντίων: in Arist. Pol. 7, 16, 10, οἱ περὶ τὴν ῥῶν χρόνοι: in plur. also the climate of a country as dependent on its seasons, Hdt. 1, 142, 149, cf. 3, 106 i.—esp. the blooming season of the year, the spring-time, II. 2, 468, Od. 9, 51.—Homer and Hesiod, following the climate of Ionia or Asia Minor, distinguish three seasons; viz., (a), spring, ἅρ, ἑλαρος ῥῶν II. 6, 148 or ῥῶν ἑλαρος II. 2, 471, Od. 18, 367; Att. ἥρος ῥῶν or ῥῶαι Ar. Nub. 1008, Eur. Cycl. 508; also, ῥῶα νέα Ar. Eq. 419: (b), summer, θέρος, θέρεος ῥῶν Hes. Op. 582; also, ῥῶα ἔρος Thuc. 2, 52, Plat. Legg. 952 E, Dem. 1213, 27, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 108,

(though this is sometimes also used of the other seasons, cf. ῥῶαις 1, 2)—and (c), winter, χεῖμων, χεῖμα, χεῖματος ῥῶν Hes. Op. 448, ῥῶν χειμερῇ Od. 5, 485, Hes. Op. 492; ῥῶν χειμῶνος in winter, Lys. 18, 4.—The Athenians added the fourth season, ὀπώρα or αὐτῆμα: but later, seven seasons were assumed, ἅρ, θέρος, ὀπώρα, φθινόπωρον, σπορτός, χεῖμων, φυταλίδ. The three old seasons prob. were all equal, but the Athenians reckoned to ἅρ and ὀπώρα each two, to θέρος and χεῖμων each four months, Eur. Incert. 96. 2. later, of the whole year, ἐν τῇ πέρσιν ῥῶα last year, as we also say 'last season,' Dem. 1283, 20; *ἑς ῥῶας* in the future year, Plut. Peric. 13; also, *ἑς ἄλλας ῥῶας* hereafter, Eur. I. A. 122; *ἑς ῥῶας ἑτέρας* Ar. Nub. 562; *ἑς ῥῶας κίπτεται* Theocr. 15, 74; cf. ῥῶσιν.

II. the time of day, never in II., Od., or Hes., but first in b. Hom. Merc. 67, 155, 400: also in full, ῥῶαι ἡμέρας the times of day, i. e. morning, noon, evening and night: ῥῶα νυκτός night time, oft. in Att. 2. in the definite signif. of an hour it is much later, being prob. so first used by the astronomer Hipparchus (about 140 B. C.), cf. Ideler's Chronol. 1, p. 239.

III. in gen. the right, fitting time or hour, the time or season for a thing, like *καῖρος*, oft. in Hom.; esp. the time of corn ripening, *ἑς ῥῶας ἄμωρον* Ep. 9, 135: ἐν ῥῶν in good time, early, Od. 17, 176, Ar. Vesp. 242, etc.; also absol. in acc., τὴν ῥῶν Hdt. 2, 2, 8, 19: oft. c. gen. rei, ῥῶν κοίτῳ, ἔπῳν the time for bed or sleep, bed-time, Od. 3, 334, 11, 379; 80, ῥῶν δῆρτοιο, γάμου Od. 14, 407, 15, 126; also, ῥῶν ῥῶα time for a husband, Plat. Criti. 113 D, cf. ῥῶαις III: 20 ῥῶα ἄρόντο, ἀμήτορ Hes. Op. 458, 573:—ῥῶα (ἔστω) its time to do a thing, c. inf., Od. 11, 330, 373, and Att.; and c. acc. et inf., Od. 2, 428; ῥῶα κῆς οἴκῳ, i. e. ῥῶα ἔστω καὶ ἐλθεῖν *ἑς* οἴκῳ, Theocr. 15, 147.

IV. in plur. the four quarters of the heavens, Hdt. 2, 26.

V. in Att., also the time of life, age, a certain time in the life of man, *you, the freshest, fairest time, the spring or prime of life*, *you*, ῥῶαν ἔχειν to be in one's prime, Aesch. Theb. 13, Supp. 997; *manhood*, Id. Theb. 537: hence also *youthful beauty*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 80 C; though it was strictly the freshness and vigor of youth without any notion of beauty, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 601 B, cf. ῥῶαις IV.

2. hence also of trees, ῥῶα δενδράτων Aesch. Fr. 38. VI. in Att. also sometimes for τὰ ῥῶα, the fruits or produce of the year, ἀπὸ τῆς ῥῶς ἐτρέφοντο Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 1.

B. αἱ ῥῶαι, the Hours, in II. 5, 749, 8, 393 keepers of heaven's clock-gate; and in gen. ministers of the gods, II. 8, 433, 21, 450; esp. of Aphrodite, h. Hom. 5, 12: acc. to Hes. Th. 902, the three daughters of Zeus and Themis, named Eunomia, Diké and Eiréné, who watch over and prosper all the works of men: presiding, chiefly, over the changes of time, the seasons of the year, with all that belongs to each period; hence the source of ripeness and perfection in all products of nature, esp. in the prime and beauty of human life; oft. therefore joined with the Χῆρες, h. Hom. Ap. 194, Hes. Op. 75. ῥῶαί, ἡ, the good season, spring and summer, v. ῥῶαις 1, 2. ῥῶαί, ἡ, ἴσω, contr. ῥῶαί, (ῥῶα ν) to make beautiful, adorn, decorate, dress.—Pass. to be beautiful, to bloom, Aristaen. i.—Med. to adorn or dress oneself, usu. in bad signif., to give oneself airs, behave affectedly, Eupol. Incert. 23, ubi v. Meineke. Hence

ῥῶαίςμος, οὐ, *δ*, adornment, elegance, Plut. 2, 972 D, etc. ῥῶαίδωτης, οὐ, *δ*, (ῥῶαίς, δίδωμι) giver of beauty; in gen. = ῥῶαίδωτης.

ῥῶαίκομος, οὐ, (ῥῶαίς, κομέω) studying, attending to dress or decoration.

ῥῶαίμορφος, οὐ, (μορφή) fair of form.

ῥῶαίδομαι, as Pass., (ῥῶαίς) to be beautiful, LXX.

ῥῶαισπολῆ, to live with the beautiful.

ῥῶαίπολής, οὐ, *δ*, (ῥῶαίς, πωλῶ) selling ripe fruits: cf. sub ῥῶαις 1.

II. making a traffic of one's charms or person. ῥῶαίς, αἶα, αἶον, produced or ripened at the fit season (ῥῶα): esp. of ripe summer fruits, like Lat. *hormas*; hence, *blös* or *blotos ῥῶ*, a living on ripe fruits, Hes. Op. 32, 309; ῥῶ. καρποὶ the fruits of the season, Lat. *fructus annui*, *hormotini* or *horaei*, also *annonia*, Hdt. 1, 202; so more usu. τὰ ῥῶαί, Thuc.

3. 58, Plat. Legg. 845 E, etc.; so too, *τριτάτῃ ὥρᾳ* Xen. An. 5. 3, 12: hence also of fish, etc., in *season*, *ὥρ*, *παραλὸν* Soph. Fr. 446: so too, *τρίχους ὥραιον* fish salted or pickled in the season, Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 5: *σαργάνῃ ὥρ*, the pickling-tub, Poll. 7. 27; and in Hesych. *ὥροσπίλους* for *παριχόπλους*: but 2. *ὥραία*, *τῷ*, = *καταμήνια*, Hipp. 3. *ὥραία*, ἢ, as Subst., the season of corn or fruit ripening, harvest-time, ἢ *ὥρα* *έτους*, esp. the twenty days before and after the rising of the dogstar: but also in gen. the good season, spring and summer, esp. the four or five months during which troops kept the field, Dem. 123. 16.

II. in gen. *happening at the right or fitting time, suitable to or favored by the season, favorable, fair, ἄριστος, ἔργον* Hes. Op. 615, 640; *πλός* Ib. 628: *ὥραιον ἔστι* the weather is fair, App.: hence also absol., *τὴν ὥραιν οὐχ οὐεῖ* it does not rain in the (rainy) season, Hdt. 4. 28: cf. *ὥρα* III. III. of persons, etc., *seasonable or ripe for a thing*, c. gen., *παρέως γάμου ὥρα* Hdt. 1. 196, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 9, Virgil's *jam matura viro*: so, *ὥραιος γαμέει* Eur. Phoenix 1. 2: *ὥραιος γάμοι* seasonable marriage, Aesch. Fr. 49, Eur. Hel. 12:—freq. also of old persons, *ripe or ready for death*, Eur. Alc. 519: *ἐν ὥρᾳ* *ἴστασθαι* *βίῃ* Id. Phoen. 663; *ὥραιός* *ἀποδηήσκω* Plut.: in gen. *seasonable, fit, proper*, *ὥραιον* *τυχεῖν*=*νομίμων* *τυχεῖν*, Eur. Supp. 175.

IV. of the age of man, at the freshest, fairest age, in the spring or prime of life, youthful, Hes. Op. 693: hence also in the bloom of youth, blooming, beautiful, and so oft. joined with *καλός*, e. g. Pind. O. 9. 141, Xen. Mem. 1. 13:—though strictly it did not necessarily imply this, for Arist. Rhét. 3. 4, 3, speaks of persons *ἄνερ καλλὸς ὥραϊος*, cf. *ὥρα* v. —*ῥίος* is another, but only poet., form. Hence

ὥραιότης, *ῥιότης*, ἢ, the ripeness of the fruits of the year. II. the bloom of youth, in gen. beauty, Xen. Oec. 7. 43, in plur. *ὥραιότης*, δ., (*ὥραϊζω*) *gay dressing*, etc., *usu.* in bad sign., LXX. *ὥραϊστής*, οὐ, δ., (*ὥραϊζω*) *a dandy*, *poet.*

ὥραϊκός, f. *ἄω* [α], *to faint, swoon away*, Ar. Ran. 481, Pac. 702:—others write *ὥραϊκός* as if for *ὥραϊδός*.

ὥραϊκίζω, f. *ἴσω*, = *foreg.*, Suid.

ὥραϊάδῃ, Aeol. and Dor. for *ὠρανόβῃ*, Welcker Alcm. 5; and *ὠρανός*, Aeol. and Dor. for *ὠρανίος*, Sapph. 52.

ὠρανός, δ., Dor. for *ὠρανός*.

ὠραστῇ, *ὠραῖον*, Adv., (*ὥρα*) *at the right time*, is now read in Ar. Lys. 391, ubi v. Dind.: *πῇ ὥραον ἱκοίμην*, as an imprecation, Luc. Dial. Mer. 10: cf. *θύραστῇ*.

ὥρειον, τό, (*ὥρα*) *a place where summer-fruits are kept, a granary*, Lat. *horreum*, also *ὥριον*, *ῥρειον*, cf. *ῥεῖον*, *ῥριον*, *ῥρειον*.

ῥρεῖτροφος, *ον*, poet. for *ῥεῖτροφος*, Anth.

ῥρεῖδιντος, *ον*, (*ῥρος*, *διντός*) poet. for *ῥρεῖδιντος*, making a din on the mountains, Anth.

ῥρεσιδότης, *ου*, δ., (*ῥρα*, *δίδωμι*) *one who brings on the seasons, or who gives the ripe fruits in their season*, epith. of Apollo, like *ῥρηφόρος*, Anth.

ῥρεσιτροφος, *ον*, = *ῥρεῖτροφος*.

ῥρεσσιν, Eur. contr. dat. for *ῥδρεσσιν*, II. 5. 486, v. *ῥρ*, *ῥαρ*.

ῥρετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 med. from *ῥρηνμι*, II.

ῥρένω, (*ῥρα*) *to take care of, attend to, mind*, c. acc., Hes. Th. 903, v. Ruhnk. Eur. Cr. p. 100, et ap. Gaisf. Hes. I. c.

ῥρέω, (*ῥρα*) = *ῥρέω*.

ῥρη, ἢ, Ion. for *ῥρα*, Hom.

ῥρη, ἢ, Ion. for *ῥρα*, Hes., and Hdt.

ῥρημα, *αρος*, τό, (*ῥρέω*) *that which is taken care of, minded or watched*, Hesych.

ῥρηφόρος, *ον*, (*ῥρα*, *φέρειν*) *leading on the seasons, or bringing on the fruits in their season*, epith. of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 54, 192, 492: only poet.

ῥρία, ἢ = *ῥραιότης*, dub.

ῥριαῖον, -*νομα*, = *ῥραϊζω*, -*ζομαι*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 554 B.

ῥριαίος, *αία*, *αῖον*, (*ῥρα* III) *an hour long*.

ῥριάς, *ἄδος*, *πεcul.* poet. fem. of *ῥριος*, Orph.

ῥριγέ, *γγος*, ἢ = *ἄλγος*.

ῥριζέσκον, Ion. impf. from *ῥαρίζω*, h. Hom. Merc. 58.

ῥρίκός, ἢ, *όν*, (*ῥρα*) *ripe, mature, in one's prime*, Ar. Ach. 272.

II. in season, seasonable, *ῥρίκός* *πυθαγόρῃ* you ask seasonably, Ar. Plut. 963: or acc. to others, so *moderately*?

III. in the bloom of life, youthful, blooming, Ar. Fr. 40, etc. [1578]

ῥριμάζω, f. *ἄω*, (*ῥριμος*) *to ripen*, late.

ῥριμαία, ἢ, an astrological word.

ῥριμος, *ον*, (*ῥρα*) poet. for *ῥραῖος*, *ripe*, *βότρυς* Leon. Tar. 29: *timely, in season*, of fish, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 B; and also in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. 52. Hence

ῥριμότης, *ητος*, ἢ, *ripeness, seasonableness*, late.

ῥριόκαρπος, *ον*, *with ripe or timely fruit*, Orph.

ῥριον, Adv. Ion. for *ῥριον*.

ῥριον, τό, v. *ῥεῖον*.

ῥριος, *ον*, poet. form of *ῥραῖος*, (*ῥρα*) *happening, returning at fixed times and seasons*, Hes. Op. 490, 541; *ῥρα πάντα* all the fruits of the seasons, Od. 9. 131: hence

II. *timely, seasonable, ripe*, Hes. Op. 392: c. dat., *ῥριος γάμω* *ripe for wedlock*, Jac. A. P. p. 258. III. *at the right time, in season, seasonable*, Hes. Op. 390, 420, 695.

IV. in Anth., *at night, during the night*, v. Meineke Euphor. 55.—This poet. form is also used in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. p. 52.

ῥρισμα, *ατος*, τό, contr. for *ῥρισμα*.

ῥριμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from *ῥρίζω*, *definitely*, Polyb. *ῥριτος*, Ion. for *ῥριοςτος*, Hom., esp. in II, v. II. 11. 288.

ῥριον, *ωνος*, δ., *Orion*, a hunter, in the oldest Greek mythology, the handiwork of his race, beloved by Eos, but slain by Artemis, Od. 5. 121, sq., II. 310: after death he hunted in the nether world, acc. to the dub. passage, Od. 11. 572.

II. *a bright constellation named after him, which rose just after the summer solstice, and was usu. followed by storms*, II. 18. 486, sq., 22. 29, Od. 5. 274, Hes. Op. 596, 607, sq., cf. Voss Virg. G. 1. 205.

III. *an Indian bird*, Ael. [i Ep., i Anth., v. Eur. Ion 1153, Cyl. 213, cf. A. B. p. 1433.]

ῥριμέται, -*ἄτο*, Ion. 3 pl. pf. and plqpl. pass. from *ῥριμαίω*, for *ῥριμνται*, *ῥριμντο*, Hdt.

ῥριντό, 3 sing. impf. med. from *ῥρινμι*, Hom.

ῥρογράφει, f. ἴσω, *to write history by seasons, write annals*.

ῥρογράφία, ἢ, *historical narrative by seasons, annals*: from *ῥρογράφος*, *ον*, (*ῥρα*, *γράφω*) *writing history by years*: an *annalist*, Plut. 2. 869 A, cf. Wess. Diod. 1. 26, Foës. Oec. Hipp. [α]

ῥρόδεσμος, *ος*, (*ῥρα*) *a straw-rope for binding sheaves of corn, like ὀλόδερον*.

ῥροθετέω, f. ἴσω, (*ῥρα*, *τίθημι*) *to take note of a thing in casting a nativity or observing the natal hour*, Anth.

II. *to be in the ascendant at that hour, of one's ruling planet*, Anth.

ῥρολόγιον, f. ἴσω, (*ῥρα*, *λέγω*) *to tell the times of day or hours, as a dial does*. Hence

ῥρολογητής, *ου*, δ., *one that tells or counts the hours*, Timon ap. Ath. 406 E.

ῥρολόγιον, τό, (*ῥρα*, *λέγω*) *a horologe, i. e. an instrument for telling the hour, a dial, clock*: *ῥρ. σικοθηρικόν* the sun-dial of Anaximander, Plin. 2. 78; *ῥρ. ὀδραλλικόν* a water-clock, = *κλεψύδρα*, cf. Aristot. ap. Ath. 174 C, Plin. 7. 60.

ῥρόμαντις, *εως*, δ., (*ῥρα*, *μαντεύω*) *the hour-prophet, said of a cock*, dub. I. in Babrius 22. 15.

ῥρονομείον, τό, and *ῥρονομίον*, τό, = *ῥρολόγιον*, from *ῥρονομέω*.

ῥρονομέω, poet. for *sq.*

ῥρονομέω, f. ἴσω, (*ῥρονομός*) *to distribute or mark out the hours*.

II. *to be in the ascendant at a particular hour, of a planet in astrology*.

ῥρονομικός, ἢ, *όν*, *belonging, appropriate to a ῥρονομός*: *ῥρ. κατασκευάσματος* an instrument for dividing and marking the hours.

ῥρονομίον, τό, v. *ῥρονομείον*.

ῥρονομός, *ον*, (*ῥρα*, *νόμω*) *distributing or regulating the hours of the day*: hence *ῥρονομός* *a dial, clock*.

II. in Astrology, *ruling the hour, of the planet which is in the ascendant*.

ῥρορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 redupl. of *ῥρηνμι*, Hom.

ῥρος, δ., poet. contr. for *ῥρος*, sleep, Call. Fr. 150. II. *night*, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 55.

ῥρος, *εως*, τό, Dor. for *ῥρος*, Ion. *οἶρος*, *a mountain*.

ῥρος, δ., like *ῥρα*, *a time, season*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: esp. the year, Plut. 2. 677 D: hence in plur. *annals*, v. sub *ῥρογράφος*, cf. Coray Heliod. 2. p. 314.

ῥροσκοπέειον or *-σκοπίον*, τό, = *ῥροσκοπός* 2.

II. = *ῥρολόγιον*, Heliod.

ῥροσκοπέω, f. ἴσω, (*ῥροσκοπός*) *to observe the hours*: esp. in

Astrology, to observe the hour of birth and interpret it, draw a horoscope. Hence

ὠροσκόπησις, εως, ἡ, and ὠροσκοπία, ἡ, observation of the seasons or hours: esp. in Astrology, observation of the hour of birth, casting of a nativity, a horoscope.

ὠροσκόπων, τό, = ὠροσκοπεῖον.

ὠροσκόπος, ον, (ὠρα, σκοπέω) observing hours or times; esp. in astrology, observing the hour of a birth, casting a nativity, belonging thereto, Plin. 2. δ ἄρ, as Subst., a nativity so cast, horoscope, Porph. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 386.

ὠροτρόφος, ον, (ὠρα, τρέφω) nursing or fostering the seasons, bringing them on, Orph.

ὠρρεῖον, τό, v. ὠρεῖον.

ὠρος, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of ὀρνυμι, Hom.

ὠρτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 med. of ὀρνυμι, Hom.

ὠρυνγες, οἱ, a sort of pied horses, Opp.

ὠρυνγῆ, ἡ, (ὀρνυμι) = ὠρυνγίς, Hermesian. 5, 72, and Plut.

ὠρυνμα, ατος, τό, Anth., and ὠρυνμός, δ, (ὀρνυμι) = ὠρυνμός.

ὠρῶδον, Adv. (ὀρῶμαι) with bellowing or roaring, Nic.

ὠρῶνθις, δ, a howling, bellowing, roaring, Theocr. 25. 217: from ὠρῶμαι, fut. ὠρομαι, Dep. med., to howl, bellow, roar; esp. of hungry dogs, wolves, lions, etc., Lat. rugire, Theocr. 2. 35: hence transferred to men, Find. O. g. 163; esp. of savages, either in mourning, Hdt. 3. 117, or joy, Ib. 4. 75: then of any roaring sound, as of the sea, Dion. P. 83, and Anth. II. transit. to howl over, bewail, Theocr. 1. 71.—The Act. only in Suid.—Not found in good Att. (Cf. Sanscr. ru, rav, ἄρα, Lat. rugire, rudere, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 213.) [i, except once in pres., Dion. P. 1. c.] Hence

ὠρῶνθας, τό, = ὠρῶνθις, LXX. [6]

ὠρχαῖος, Ion. and Dor. contr. for δ ἄρχαῖος.

ὠρώρει, 3 sing. plpf. of ὀρνυμι, Pl. 18. 498.

ὠρωρεῖσθαι, Ion. for ὠρωρεσθῆναι εἰς, 3 pl. pf. pass. from ὀρνυμι.

ὠρώρυντο, 3 sing. plpf. pass. from ὀρῶσθαι, Hdt. 1. 186.

: ὨΣ will be treated of under the following heads:—

A. as ADVERB of Manner:— A. a. ὦς, from the Demonstr. Pron. δ, ὅ, so, thus, Lat. sic, like τῶς from *τῶς, ὅτως from ὅτως: but A. b. ὦς (without accent) from the Relat. Pron. δ, as, Lat. ut. B. ὦς, as Conjunction. C. and D. various Usages difficult to classify.

A. a. ὦς, Demonstr. Adv. of Manner, so, thus, Lat. sic, freq. in Hom., and in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 3. 13, 6. 76, etc.; also in Att. Poets, but rare in Att. Prose, Valck. Phoen. 841, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 326 D, 338 D, and cf. mox infra.

2. καὶ ὦς even so, nevertheless, like ὅμως, Pl. 1. 116, etc.; opp. to οὐδ ὦς, μηδ ὦς, not even so, in no way, Pl. 7. 263, Od. 1. 6, etc.; οὐδ᾽ ἐν ὦς Il. g. 386: the phrases καὶ ὦς, οὐδ ὦς, μηδ ὦς, are used in Att. Prose. 3. in Comparisons, ὥς . . ὥς, so . . as, Lat. sic ut, and reversely ὥς . . ὥς, as . . so, Pl. 1. 512, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1437—also, ὥστε . . ὥς, as . . thus, h. Hom. Cer. 174-6.

4. thus, for instance, Od. 5. 121, 125, 179, h. Ven. 219. Herm. indeed prefers the relat. ὥς, as for instance; but this does not suit Od. 5. 129. II. ὦς for ὥς, v. sq.

A. b. ὦς, Relat. Adv. of Manner, as, Lat. ut, first in Hom. In full construction it is relative to a demonstr. Adv., which may follow or go before (v. supr. A. a. 3), but is very oft. omitted: it is relative not only to the strictly demonstr. Adv. ὥς, τῶς, ὧδε, αὐτως, but also to πόσος, as in Il. 4. 130, to ταῦτα as in Plat. Rep. 365 D, etc.—The Relat. ὥς never takes the accent, except at the end of a sentence, or when it follows the word dependent on it, as θεὸς ὦς for ὥς θεός, Pl. 5. 78, etc.:—an usage freq. in Hom., and other Poets; rare in Ion., and prob. never in Att. Prose.—We find a collat. Dor. form ὦ in A. B. p. 591. 22., 617. 31.

This Relat. ὥς can only be attached to the latter part of a proposition, viz. to the Predicate or Object, and that by way of Apposition:

I. in common comparisons, as, like as, answering to an anteced. so, ὧς, ὅτως, Il. 3. 415: sometimes in the signf. according as, where the relat. Pron. δ, ὅς or ὅσος might stand, as, ἐλὼν κρέας ὧς (i. e. ἃ) of χεῖρες ἐχάνθανον Od. 17. 344, ὧκα δὲ μητρί ἐνεκον ὧς (i. e. ὅσα) εἶδον τε καὶ ἔκλυον

Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 172; so too in Att. Prose, as, τὸ ῥῆμα μένυμα ὥς εἶπε Aeschin. 64. 3, cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1124, Lob. Phryn. 427.—On the Tenses and Moods used by Hom., etc. in Comparisons, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. §. 402. 3, 868. 4.—Longer similes are usu. introduced by ὥς τε, ὥς δ' τε, where τε oft. seems superfluous, as in Il. 4. 62, ῥῆτε ὥς τε πύργος, but rather there is an ellipse of ῥῆτε with πύργος, as we find in Il. 13. 389, ῥῆτε δ', ὥς τε τις δρύϊν ῥῆτε: ὥς τε is rare in short similes, as Od. 11. 368.—This ὥς is very seldom omitted, Lob. Soph. Aj. 167; and is never (strictly speaking) doubled, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147.—Lastly, Butt. Lexil. sub v. φή 5 remarks that in Hom., ὥς, as, when put before the thing compared, always has a Verb or Partic. expressed after it, except in such manifestly elliptic places as Od. 14. 441, αὐτ' ὄντως, Εὐμαῖε, φίλος δὲ πατρὶ γένειο, ὥς ἐμοί, scil. ἐγένοντο: the only passage where it is used with a simple noun, like Lat. instar, c. gen., being the dub. 1, Il. 2. 144, ὥς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης: for in these cases it either follows its noun and takes the accent, as, θεὸς ὦς, λύκοι ὦς etc., or else before the noun, ὥστε, εἴτε or ἥτε is used.

II. with Adverbial clauses, and that, 1. parenthetically, to qualify a general statement, as, ὥς ἐμοί δοκεῖ, ὥς δοκεῖ etc., as I think, as it seems, etc.; ὥς ἡμεῖς φαίμεν ἂν as we might say, and so on: in Hdt. this qualifying clause is usu. put first. In these cases γὰρ or γοῦν is oft. added, ὥς γοῦν δὲ λόγος σημαίνει as at least the statement shews:—in oratio obliqua c. inf., ὥς οἰσίν δοκεῖν Hdt. 2. 124, etc. Also ὥς is oft. omitted, e. g. παρ', οἴμαι they say, I think. (An anacoluthon sometimes occurs by the Verb of the principal clause being made dependent on the parenthetic Verb, as, ὥς δὲ Ζεὺς ἄλγεα λένουσι, νεώτατον ἀπάντων ἐθνέων εἶναι (for ἦν) τὸ σφέτερον Hdt. 4. 5, cf. 1. 58, 65, etc.; ἀνὴρ δδ' ὥς δοκεῖν οὐ νενεῖν (for οὐ νενεῖ, ὥς δοκεῖ), Soph. Tr. 1238: two modes of expression being confused, v. Schäf. and Erf. Soph. Ant. 736. Hdt. gives the construction in full in 3. 56, g. 32. 2. with Elliptical Phrases, ὥς ἐμοί or ὥς γ' ἐμοί (sc. δοκεῖ); so too, ὥς γ' ἐμοί κριτῇ and ὥς γ' ἐμοί χρῆσθαι κριτῇ Valck. Hipp. 324; ὥς ἐμὴ δόξῃ Xen. Vect. 5. 2; ὥς ἂν ὁμῶτατον (sub. εἰκόσας) to judge by eyesight, Soph. O. C. 15: cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 599. 4: —ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος (sc. εἶναι) for a Laced., Thuc. 4. 84, cf. Hdt. 2. 8, 4. 99; also with ἄν, μεγάλη ἐκτίσασθαι χερμάτα ὥς ἂν εἶναι Ρωδῶσις to be but Rhodopis, i. e. seeing she has no more, Id. 2. 135:—for ὥς εἰπεῖν and the like, cf. inf. B. 11. 3.

3. in like manner ὥς is attached to the Object of the Verb, συμπλέμας αὐτὸν ὥς φύλακα (sc. εἶναι) having sent him with them as (i. e. for, to be) a guard, Hdt. 1. 44; ὥς ἀγαθὸν μέγιστον τιθέναι τὸν νόμον Plat., etc.—(Here might come the usage of ὥς with Particles and Prepositions, but for convenience it is put separately, v. inf. c.) 4. with Adverbs, and that a. with the Positive, to strengthen it, as, ὥς ἀληθῶς, strictly, as of a truth, i. e. in very truth; so, ὥς ἑτέρος etc.; (unless it be taken as exclamation, how truly! how differently! Lat. quam vere, quam aliter): in this signf. with Adv., Adj., and Verbs, Valck. Phoen. 150, 624, cf. D. I. 1. Thus too ὥς follows Adverbs expressing anything extraordinary, θαυμαστῶς or θαυμασίως ὥς, ὑπερφῶς ὥς, etc., Plat., cf. sub voc.: these are elliptic, θαυμασίως ὥς μέγα etc., or ὥς after the Adv. must have been ὥς, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 823 Obs. 7: here ὥς is sometimes separated by several words from its Adv., as, θαυμαστῶς μοι εἶπεas ὥς Plat. Phaed. 95 A, ὑπερφῶς δὴ τὸ χρεῖμα ὥς Id. Alcib. 2. 147 C. b. with the Comparative, ὥς seems to be very doubtful, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 347 E. c. with the Superlative, ὥς, like ὅτι and ὅπως, is very freq. = Lat. quam, heightening the Superl., ὥς μάλιστα, Lat. quam maxime; ὥς βῆστα, Lat. quam facillime; ὥς τάχιστα, Lat. quam celerrime; very freq. from Hdt. downwds.: this is also elliptic for ὥς ἐστὶ δυνατὸν τάχιστα etc., as we find in full, ὥς δυνατὸν ἄριστα Isocr. 265 A, and not rarely with the Verb δυναίμαι, ὥς ἐδύνατο κράτιστα Xen. An. 3. 2, 6; ὥς οἶόν τε μάλιστα etc. We find a further pleonasm ὥς ἐπὶ μάλιστα in Plat. Legg. 808 A. Either may also be referred the phrases ὥς τὸ πολὺ, ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείονος for the most part, commonly, Lat. plerumque, ut plurimum, cf. πολὺ 1. 6.

5. with Superlative Adjectives, ὥς ἀριστος, ὥς βέλτιστος the best possible, etc., very

freq.: sometimes separated from the Adj. by a Prepos., e. g. *ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον* for *ἐς ὡς ἐλάχιστον* Thuc.; *ὡς ἐν βραχυτάτοις* for *ἐν ὡς βραχυτάτοις*, Antipho; *ὡς ἐν ἐχχυράτω* for *ἐν ὡς ἐχχυράτω*, Xen.; etc.

B. *ὡς* as CONJUNCTION: viz., I. *that, ὅτι*, Lat. *quod*, with Substantive Clauses. II. *that, ὥς, ὅπως*, Lat. *ut*, with Final Clauses.

III. *ὥστε, so that*, Lat. *adeo ut*, with Final Clauses. IV. Causal, *as, since, because*, for *ὅτι* or *ἐπεὶ*, like Lat. *ut* for *quia, quippe, quandoquidem*. V. Temporal, *when*, for *ὅτε*, like Lat. *ut* for *quando*. VI. of Manner, *how*, for *ὅπως*, like Lat. *ut* for *quomodo, quemadmodum*.

I. with Substantive Clauses, for *ὅτι, ἐπεὶ*, Lat. *quod, that*, expressing a fact, in which case (as usually in Latin) the acc. c. inf. might be put instead, *εἶπον ὡς τοῦτο εἶη*, or *εἶπον τοῦτο εἶναι*: hence a sentence beginning with *ὡς* is sometimes, when interrupted, resumed by *ὅτι*, and vice versa, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 30, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 C: so too *ὡς* with a finite Verb passes into the acc. c. inf., or vice versa, Hdt. 1. 82, 8. 118: but the two constructions are often also confounded together, cf. *ὅτι* A. II. 3. In this signf. *ὡς* may be used either with indic. or optat., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 802, and cf. *ὅτι*. II. *ὡς* with Final Clauses, just like *ἵνα* or *ὅπως*, *that, in order that*, Lat. *ut*: in this signf. *ὡς*, as also *ὡς ἄν*, *εἰ, ὅς* *κεν*, like other Final Conjunctions, is read with the conjunct. mood after the principal tenses of the indic. mood, and with the opt. after the past tenses, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 805; but many exceptions occur to this general grammatical rule, Ibid. § 806-808.

2. *ὡς* is also used with past tenses of the indic. mood, to express an event that is past happening, and therefore impossible, *τί μ' οὐκ ἔπειπας, ὡς ἔδειξα μήποτε* . . , so that *I never should* . . , Soph. O. T. 1391, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 813. 3. *ὡς* c. inf., to limit an assertion, e. g. *ὡς εἰπὼν* so to say, Lat. *ut ita dicam*, Hdt. 6. 95; also, *ὡς λόγῳ εἰπὼν* Hdt. 2. 53, or, *ὡς ἔπος εἰπὼν*, cf. *ἔπος* 1. 3; so too, *ὡς συντόμως*, or *ὡς συνελκόντως* εἰπὼν to speak shortly, to be brief: *ὡς* *εἰκότως* to make a guess, i. e. probably, Hdt. 1. 34, etc.—similar phrases occur without *ὡς*, cf. Hdt. 1. 61, 176, etc.—To this head also may be referred the use of *ὡς* in phrases like *οὐ πολλὴν χωρίον ὡς εἶναι Αἴγυπτον* not large for Egypt, Hdt. 2. 8, cf. 135, and Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11, cf. supr. A. II. 2.

4. after Verbs of waiting or staying, a final clause with *ὡς* is sometimes found, where *ἥως* would be more usual,—not as if *ὡς* could be put for *ἥως*, but because *waiting in order that* a thing may be done implies *waiting till it be done*: so also *ὡς ἄν*, v. Pors. and Schf. Phoen. 89, cf. *ὥσδι* III.

III. in Inferences, just like *ὥστε, so that*, Lat. *adeo ut, ita ut*, very freq. in Hdt. c. inf., *εὖρος ὡς δύο τρίτρεας πλείον ἡμῶν* in breadth such *that* two trimeres could sail abreast, Hdt. 7. 24, cf. 2. 135; but also c. indic., Hdt. 1. 163, 2. 135, etc.: these clauses are in their nature relative, and presuppose an antecedent *ὅπως, ὥδε, ὅτε, τοιοῦτε* or the like: and Hdt. sometimes, when these antecedents are expressed, omits the *ὡς*, just as we leave out *that* in familiar discourse, e. g. *ὅπως ἰαχυρὰ*, [sc. *ὡς*] *μόγισ ἂν διαρρήξαις* so strong, [that] you could hardly break them, Hdt. 3. 12, *ῥώμῃ σώματος τοῖσδε, ἀδολφοροὶ ἔσαν ἑμφρότεροι* 1. 31.

IV. Causal, like *ὅτι* or *ἐπεὶ*, as, *inasmuch as, since*, Lat. *quia, quippe, quandoquidem*, in the direct construction always with the indicat.: oft. also for *γὰρ*, Pors. Phoen. 857, 1093, esp. when an imperat. goes before or follows. V. Temporal, for *ὅτε, ἐπεὶ, when*, Lat. *ut*, joined with past tenses of the indic.: also with the optat. to express a repeated action, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 843, *ὅ*: rarely with the conjunct., for *ὅταν*, to denote what always happens under certain conditions, *πάν δὲ ὡς ἑκαστὸς οἱ μυχῷ, διδοὶ δῶρον* Hdt. 4. 172. 2. in orat. obliq. also with the infin., mostly in Hdt., e. g. 1. 86, 94, etc.

VI. of Manner, *how*, for *ὅπως*, like Lat. *ut* for *quomodo, quemadmodum*, mostly after Verbs of fear, *ὄρν, δέκναι, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, δεῖναι*, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 814 Obs. 4. VII. for the pleonast. *ὡς* in *ὡς ὅτι*, v. Bast Greg. p. 52, Jac. A. P. p. 403.

C. *ὡς* before I. Participles. II. Prepositions; and III. *ὡς* itself as a Preposition.

I. with Participles in the same case as the Subject, to give the reason, motive, etc., of the action expressed by the principal Verb, e. g., *ἀγανακτοῦσιν ὡς μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερημένοι*, i. e.

ἡγούμενοι μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερησθαι, Plat. Rep. 329 A; *ὡς ἀπίκτων*, i. e. *βουλομένων ἀπέναι* etc.: most freq. with the part. fut., as *ἔσθι*, Hdt. 6. 28, 91:—so too in questions, *παρὰ Πρωταγόραν νῦν ἐπιχειροῦσι ἵέναί, ὡς παρὰ τίνα ἀφιόμενος*; Plat. Rep. 311 B; *ὡς τί δή θέλον*; Eur. I. T. 557. 2. *ὡς* in the same manner, with Participles in the case of the Object, e. g. *τὸν ἐκβαίνοντα κολάζουσιν ὡς παρανομούντα*, i. e. *νομίζοντες παρανομῶν αὐτόν*, Plat. Rep. 338 E; *ἵνα μὴ ἀγανακτήῃ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ὡς διενά ἅπτα πάσχοντες*, i. e. *νομίζων ἑμὲ διενά ἅπτα πᾶσχευ*, Plat. Phaed. 115 E; cf. Hdt. 5. 20, 85, 9. 54. Hence may be understood how both constructions are sometimes found in one sentence, e. g. *τοὺς κόσμους εἶλεγε χερσίν ὡς ἀλλοτρίους πᾶς οὕτως καὶ πάλιν θάτερον ἡγούμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι* Plat. Phaed. 114 E, where for *ἡγούμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι* we might have had *ἀπεργαζόμενος*, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9.

3. with Participles put absolutely it must be explained in the same way, usu. c. gen., as *νῦν δέ, ὡς οὕτως ἐχόντων, στρατὴν ἐκπέμπετε* (i. e. *ἡγούμενοι, ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει*) Hdt. 8. 144: *ἐρώτα ὅ τι βούλει, ὡς τάλῃθι ῥοῦτος* (i. e. in the certainty) that I will speak the truth, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 279 (381):—also c. acc., as *μυθῶν ἀντίστοιχον, ὡς οὐχὶ ἀντίστοιχον ἀφέλαιν ἐσομένην ἐκ τοῦ ἔρχεν* (i. e. *ἡγούμενοι ὡς οὐχὶ ἀντίστοιχον ἀφέλαιν ἐσθαι*), Plat. Rep. 345 E, cf. Hdt. 1. 84, Valck. Phoen. 1469. This construction is most freq. after *εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, νοεῖν, διακρίσθαι, τὴν γνώμην, ἔχειν γνώμην, νομίζειν, ἡγείσθαι, ὑποτίθεσθαι* etc., with which Verbs we should rather expect *ὡς* with a finite Verb: verbs of thinking or intending usu. have *ὅπως* added; v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 701, sq.—Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 541, gives examples of *ὡς ἄν* with the Participle.

II. *ὡς* before Prepositions must be explained as with Participles, for either the Prep. with its case is put for a Partic., or one may be supplied, e. g. *παροικουσάμενος ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ* (i. e. *ὡς ναυμαχίᾳ*) Xen.; *φρόνητα συλλέγοντες ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ* (i. e. *ὡς πῦρ ποιοῦμενοι*) Id.; *ἀπαγγέλλεται ἡ μηρὶ χερσίν ὡς παρ' ἐμοῦ*, (sc. *ἡγόντες*), which is implied in the Prep. *παρὰ*, Id.; so too *ὡς πρὸς* . . , *ὡς ἐς* . . , *ὡς ἐπὶ* . . , Jelf Gr. Gr. § 626 Obs. 1; also *ὡς ἀπὸ ποικίλης* Rep. 327 C; *ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη* Hdt. 8. 101.

III. hence, as *ὡς* most freq. stands in connexion with the Preps. *πρὸς, ἐς, ἐπὶ* and the acc., to express a purpose, we may thus best explain its usage as Prep. c. acc., just as the Lat. *ut* sometimes is used alone with the accus., for *ut* *ut* *ut* . . . Usage has for the most part limited this *ὡς* as a Prep. c. acc. to cases where the object is a Person, not a Place or a Thing, whereas *ὡς* with a Prep. is usu. of things rather than persons, Pors. Phoen. 1415: the first example of this *ὡς* is in Od. 17. 218, *ὡς αἰὲν τὸν ἡμίονον ἔγει θεὸς ὡς τὸν ἡμίονον*. Döderlein however (Philol. Beiträge aus der Schweiz, pp. 303-326) brings instances of *ὡς* c. acc. rei, (though those from Thuc. are worth very little, as the Ed. of Bekker and Poppo shew, cf. Poppo Index ad Xen. An. p. 584; and Herm. himself (ad Soph. T. 365) admits this usage *where a person is implied in speaking of a thing*, as when a country is put for its inhabitants, which very well suits the passages quoted by Valck. Annot. Ined. ad Thom. M. p. 186 Tittin.: *ὡς τὸ πρόσθεν* is read by all the MSS, in Ar. Ach. 242.

D. *ὡς* before sentences seemingly independent:

I. *ὡς* as an emphatic exclamation, *how*, as also Lat. *ut* is used for *quam*, esp. with Adv. and Adj., *ὡς ἄνοον κραβὴν ἔχες* how silly a heart had'st thou, II. 21. 441; *ὡς ἀγαθὸν καὶ παῖδα λέκτεσθαι* how good is it. . . , Od. 3. 196; cf. 24. 104; *ὡς ἄντοις ὁ ἄνθρωπος* what a nice man! cf. Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 395 B. Sometimes *ὡς* also follows an Adv., e. g. *θαυμαστῶς ὡς, ὑπερφῶς ὡς*, v. A. B. II. 4.

2. when it is joined to a Verb, its force extends to the whole sentence, *ὡς μοι δέχεσθαι κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ* Al. II. 9. 290, cf. 21. 273; *ὡς οὐκ ἔστι χίρις μετόπισθ' ἐνέργων* how little thanks remain! Od. 22. 319, cf. Valck. Phoen. 150, 624. But in such expressions there is always something suppressed, to which *ὡς* refers, as may be plainly seen from such places as Ar. Av. 1119.—*ἀλλὰ ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ τεύχους πάρεστιν ἀγγέλλει* *οὐδὲς* i. e. *θαυμαστὸν ἔστιν, ὡς οὐδὲς πάρεστιν* strange that no one comes!

4. at the beginning of several clauses, it may denote a quick succession of events, as *ὡς ἔδεν, ὡς μὲν ἔπος πικρὸν*

φρίνας ἀμφεκάλυψεν *how he saw, how did Love* . . , i. e. he saw and straightway Love . . , II. 14. 294; so, ὡς ἴδον, *as εἰδάνην*, *ὡς μὲν περὶ θυρῶν λάβῃ* Theocrit. 2. 82, cf. 3. 42; so in Virgil, *Ecl.* 8. 41, *ut vidit, ut perit, ut me malus audistit error* :—others write the second *ὡς* in these passages *as, thus, then—when he saw, then Love*, etc.—The passage of Bion 1. 40, is different, *ὡς ἴδεν, ὡς ἐνύπνεον Ἀδωνίδος ἄρχοντο ἔλκος, ὡς ἴδε φοῖνον αἶμα μαρμαρινόμην περὶ μυρῷ, πάχας ἀμπετάσασα κύνεργο*, for here the clauses beginning with *ὡς* are all parts of the protasis, and *πάχας ἀμπετάσασα κύνεργο* is the apodosis, *when she saw*, etc., she bewailed. II. *ὡς* to express a wish, *oh that!* like *εἴθε*, Lat. *utinam*, always with the optat. alone, *ὡς ἔpris ἀπόλοιτο* II. 18. 107, *ὡς ἀπόλοιτο καὶ ἄλλος* II. 1. 47, cf. Soph. *El.* 126: also *ὡς ἂν* or *κε* c. optat., *ὡς ἂν πεῖται* ἀπὸ σείο οὐκ ἐθέλωμι λείπεσθαι II. 9. 444, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 810. 1. 2. also negatively, *ὡς μὴ θάνοι* *oh that he might not die!* Od. 15. 359. 3. *ὡς* joined with other words of wishing, esp. *ὡς ὥφελον*, Ep. *ὡς ὥφελον* or *ὡς ὅφελον*, opt. in Hom., v. *ὁρέλω* II. 2.—In these clauses also *ὡς* refers to something suppressed: but that in a wish *ὡς* often means merely *as* or *since*, is taught by Herm. Soph. Aj. 904.

E. *ὡς* with Numerals marks that they are to be taken only as round number, *about, nearly*, like Lat. *quasi* or *admodum*, *ἔβανον ὡς πεντακσίοι* Xen.; also, *ὡς πέντε μάλιστα* about five at most, Hdt. 7. 30: and this is the simplest way of explaining phrases like *ὡς τὸ πολὺ* and *ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ*, and *ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείονος* for the most part: so too *ὅλον* was used, cf. *ὅλον* v. 4, and also *εἰς* IV, *πρὸς* c. 1. 5.

F. *ὡς* in some Elliptical Phrases: 1. *ὡς τί* (sc. *γένεταί*); *in order that what may happen?* for *what end?* *wherefore?* and so *ἴνα τί*—though it may also be explained by *τί βουλέμενος*; cf. c. 11. 2. *ὡς ἕκαστοι* (sc. *τυγχάνουσι* or *ἐτυχον*), each separately, Lat. *pro se quisque*, Thuc.; so also, *ὡς ἕκαστοι* Thuc. 3. 74.

V. *ὡς* pleonast. in *ὡς ὅσον* and *ὡς οἶα*, only from Plutarch downwards, Lob. Phryn. 427: is only *ὡς* and *ὡς οἶα*, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 57, and Schäf. *ibid.* p. 277.

G. Etymology; when we compare *ὡς* with *ἄτε*, *ὁσον*, and the old demonstr. *τῶς* with *τὸς* (the Dor. acc. of Article), we cannot but acknowledge *ὡς* also as an old accus. form of the relat. pron. *ὧς*; esp. as the Greeks were fond of using the accus. in an adverbial sense, e. g. *ἀρχήν, δικήν, τέλος* etc. *ὡς*, for *ὧς*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1192, etc.

ὡς, or *ὡς*, Dor. for *ὅ*, *where*, Theocrit. 1. 13, 5. 101, 103. *ὡς*, τό, gen. *ὡτός*, Dor. for *ὅς*, the ear.

ὡσα, Ep. and Ion. for *ὥσα*, aor. 1 act. of *ὠθέω*, Hom. *ὡσάν*, or better *ὧς ἄν*, Ep. *ὡς* *κε* or *ὡς* *κεν*, being *ὡς* with a conditional force added, v. sub *ὡς* B. II. 1.

II. seemingly absol., *παῖδα ὥραιοι ὡς ἂν Ἀργύτιον* Ael., but here *ὄντα* is to be supplied, and so the case must be referred to the use of *ὡς* with a Participle.

III. *ὡς ἂν* is also used in certain cases where *ὥς ἂν* might be expected, cf. *ὡς* B. II. 4. *ὡσανεὶ* or *ὡς ἂν* *el*, like *as if*, as *if*.

ὡσαννά, Hebr. word in N. T., meaning *save nou!* *save we pray!*

ὡσασκε, Ep. for *ὄρε*, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of *ὠθέω*, Od. II. 599. *ὡσάντως*, Adv. (*ὧς*, *αὐτως*) strength. for *ὡς*, in *like manner*, just so, opt. in Hdt.; *ὡσάντως* καὶ . . in like manner as . . , Hdt. 7. 86; sometimes also c. dat., *ὡσάντως τοῖς πολλοῖς* Arr.; opp. to *ὧς ἑτέρως*. 2. *ὡσάντως* is further strength., *ὡσάντως οὕτως* so in like manner, Coray ap. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 460 D; also, *ὡσάντως κατὰ ταύτῃ* Stallb. Phaedr. 78 D.—Hom. never uses this Adv. except with *δέ* inserted, *ὡς δ' αὖτως* for *ὡσάντως* *δέ*, II. 3. 339, Od. 9. 31, etc.; and so we find it in Hdt. 1. 215, 2. 67, etc., and even in Att. Prose, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 102 E. In Od., Wolf still writes *ὧς δ' αὖτως*: Buttm. who will not allow this repetition of the demonstr. Adverbs, *ὡς* and *αὖτως*, takes *ὡσάντως* for the Adv. *ὡς* *κατὰ αὐτός*, which should strictly be written *ὡς αὐτῶς*, thus in like manner, and attributes the usual form to a confusion with the well known form *αὐτως*, v. Lexil. sub v. *αὐτως* fin.

ὡσδε, Dor. for *ὄδε*, 3 sing. impf. from *ὠζω*. *ὡσεὶ* or *ὡς* *el*, Adv., written by Wolf sometimes joined *ὡσεὶ*,

as in II. 11. 389, 467; sometimes divided *ὡς* *el*, as in II. 22. 410; with *τε* added, *ὡς* *εἴτε* Od. 10. 420; and *ὡσεὶ* *τε* II. 2. 780, Od. 9. 314—*as if, as though*: 1. c. opt., Hom. 2. *ὡσεὶ* *τε* c. conj., II. 9. 481. 3. *ὡσεὶ* *τε* c. indicat., II. 13. 492. II. in mere comparisons, *as if, like, just as*, II. 16. 59, Od. 7. 36, Hes. Sc. 290; so too c. part., II. 5. 374, Hes. Sc. 194; *ὡσεὶ* *τε* absol., II. 11. 474, Od. 14. 254; *ὡσεὶ* *περ* c. part., Hes. Sc. 189; *ὡσεὶ* *περ* *τε* absol., h. Hom. Cer. 215, like *ὡσπερ*.

III. with Numerals, *about*, cf. *ὡς* E. *ὡσπερ* *πολλοί*, for *ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ*, for the most part, usually, Lat. *ut plurimum*, cf. *ὡς* A. II. 3. c. *ὡστία*, *ῆ*, Dor. for *οὗστία*, Ocell. and Archyt., cf. Plat. Crat. 401 C.

ὡσίν, dat. plur. from *ὠς*, Od. *ὡσιν*, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*ὠθέω*, *ὠσω*)=*ὠθησις*, a thrusting: a thrust, Arist. Acus. Phys.

ὡσιωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. from *ὠσίω*,=*ὠσίως*. *ὡς* *κε* and *ὡς* *κεν*, not to be written as one word, Ep. for *ὡς ἂν*, Hom.

ὡσμαι, pf. pass. of *ὠθέω*, part. *ὡσμένος*: hence *ὡσμός*, *ὧς*,=*ὠς*.

ὡσπερ, Adv. (*ὡς*, *περ*) even as, just as, Hom., etc.: used to introduce a comparison, II. 4. 263, Od. 2. 333, etc.: Hom. opt. puts a word between *ὡς* and *περ*, e. g. *ὡς οὐ περ αὐτῇ*, *ὡς τοιά- ποτος περ*, *ὡς ἐστρατῆ περ* etc., cf. Herm. h. Hom. Ar. 345.—Sometimes also of Time, *as soon as*, Lat. *simul ac*, Ar. Pac. 24.—*ὡσπερ* differs from *ὡς*, at least in Hom., in that it always begins its clause, and never refers to a demonstr. Adv.; in Hes. Th. 402, it refers to *ὧς δ' αὖτως*, but this by no means holds good in Att., where *ὡσπερ* is the prevailing Particle in all comparisons, save such as are merely put in for illustration: on *ὡσπερ* γέ, Schäf. Greg. p. 877, 1046. 2. to limit or modify an assertion, like *ὡσπερ* *el*, as if it were, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 270 E, Phaed. 88 E, Crat. 384 C.—and so freq. with Participles used absolutely, *ὡσπερ* *ἐξόν* *as if* it were in our power, Xen. An. 3. 1, 14; *σιωπῇ* *ἐδείκνυντο*, *ὡσπερ* *τοῦτο* *ἐπι- τεταγμένον αὐτοῖς* (for *ὡσπερ* *el* *τοῦτο* *ἐπιτεταγμένον αὐτοῖς* *εἴν*) Xen. Symp. 1. 11, ubi v. Bornem.; that this absolute case is an accus. appears from Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 3.

ὡσπερ, for *ὡσπερ*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1185, 1192.

ὡσπερ *el* or *ὡσπερ* *el*, Adv. like *οἶα*, just as if, even as, Lat. *tanquam*, Trag., etc.; *ὡσπερ* *φάναι* so to say;—so too, *ὡσπερ* *ἂν* *el* or *ὡσπερ* *ἂν* *el* (Plat. Gorg. 479 A), c. optat., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 432 a.

ὡσπερ *οὖν*, Adv., even as, just as, *ὡσπερ* *οὖν* *ἀπώτερο* Aesch. Cho. 96, cf. 888, Ag. 1171. II. later opt. in one word, *as really*, as no doubt, *el* *δ' ἔστιν ὡσπεροῖν ἔστι θεός* Plat. Phaedr. 242 E, cf. Apol. 21 D.

ὡστε, as Adv., bearing the same relation to *ὡς*, as *ὥστε* to *ὧς*, and used like *ὧς* and *ὡσπερ*, to connect a word or words more closely to what goes before, e. g. to introduce a comparison, *as, like as, just as*, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.; also *ὡστε* *περ* II. 18. 518; like *ὡσπερ*, always at the beginning of its clause, and oft. like *ὡς* answering to the demonstr. Adv. *ὡς*. Though this usage of *ὡστε* is strictly poet., esp. Ep., yet it occurs here and there in Att., esp. of the early writers, cf. Schäf. Long. p. 333, 460, Lob. Phryn. 427. 2. to mark the power or virtue by which one does a thing, *as, as being*, like *ἔτε* and Lat. *utpote*, γὰρ *δ' ἐξη- πας* Ἀφροδίτῃ *ρεῖα* *μὰν*, *ὡστε* *θεός* II. 3. 381, also Hdt. 5. 83, 101, 6. 94.

B. as Conjunction, esp. with a clause which expresses a result or effect caused by the action in the principal clause, c. infin. *as for* or *for* to do a thing, much like French *pour* before an inf., in Hom. only twice, *el* *δέ* *οὐ* *θυμὸς* *ἐπέσσοντο*, *ὡστε* *νέεσθαι* *if* thy heart is eager [*for*] to return, II. 9. 42; *ὡ* *θηλικός* *εἰμὶ*, *ὡστε* *σπῆματόρι* *πάντα* *πύσθαι* I am not of such age as to obey a master in all things, Od. 17. 21; *ὡ* *ρηϊδίως* *κεν* *ἐργάσαιο*, *ὡστε* *σέ* *κ'* *εἰς* *ἐνιαυ- τὸν* *ἔχειν* *ἑως*. Op. 44: so too when a purpose or intention is to be expressed.—This Construct. is very freq. in Att., and that oft. where *ὡστε* seems superfluous, as indeed is the case in the place just quoted, II. 9. 42, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1327, Markl. Supp. 581: but reversely, we oft. find the inf. alone where *ὡστε* seems wanted, as in Hdt. 1. 13, 82, cf. Pors. Or.

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387, Med. 1396, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1350:—*ὦς* is much less freq. in this usage, as in Xen. An. 2, 2, 4; cf. *ὦς* B. III. 2. *ὦστε* is sometimes also put c. Part. for *ὡς*, as, *ὦστε φυλασσόμενον τῶν ὀδῶν* as or since the ways were guarded, Hdt. 5. 35; and with a Prep. alone, *ὦστε περὶ ψυχῆς* since it was for life, Od. 9. 423. 3. after *οὕτως*, *τοιούτος*, *τούτου* or any like demonstr., *ὦστε* is used c. inf. 4. after Comparatives with *ἤ*, when the possibility of the consequence is denied, *μέζω κακὰ ἢ ὦστε ἀνακλέων* greater woes than that one could weep for them, i. e. too great for tears, Valck. Hdt. 3. 14; but *ὦστε* is sometimes left out, as, *μεῖον ἢ φέρον*, *κρείσσον ἢ φέρον* κακὰ Soph. O. T. 1293, Eur. Hec. 1107:—the *Posit* is sometimes, though rarely, put for the Compar., *ψυχρὸν ὦστε λούσασθαι* (for *ψυχρότερον ἢ ὦστε* . . .) too cold to bathe in, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 3. II. but *ὦστε* is also joined with the Indic. for the Infinit., esp. in Xen., e. g. An. 1. 9, 28, Mem. 2. 2, 3, etc.—For the distinction between *ὦστε* with the indic. and infin., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 863. III. *ὦστε* is also put with the opt. to express a supposed consequence, either with opt. alone, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 9, Oec. 1. 13, or more freq. with *ἂν* added, as Hdt. 2. 16, Ar. Ach. 943, v. Jelf § 865. IV. lastly with the past tenses of the Indic., to express an improbable consequence, Xen. Ages. 1. 26, v. Jelf § 866. V. *ὦστε* also stands at the beginning of a sentence, to mark a strong conclusion, and so, therefore, consequently, with the indic., Pors. Praef. Hec. p. xlvii; also with the Imperat., e. g. *ὦστε θάρρει* Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18, cf. Jelf § 867.

ὠσπης, *οὐ*, *δ* (ὠδῶν) one who thrusts or pushes: *σεισμός ὠσπης* an earthquake with violent shocks, Arist. Mund.

ὠσπίζω, *ἴ*, *ῶω*, Frequentat. from *ὠδῶν*, to push about, push to and fro, like Lat. *trusare*, *trusitare*: hence in Pass. usu. c. dat. pers., *ὠσπίζεσθαι τινι* to jostle with another, jostle him and be jostled by him, Ar. Ach. 24, 844; also absol., *ὠσπ. εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν* to jostle for the first seat, Ib. 42; so comically, *πλακοῦντων ὠσπιζόμενων περὶ τῇ γυνόδι* Teleclid. Amphict. 1. 13.

ὠσπικός, *ἢ*, *ὄν*, (*ὠσπής*) belonging to thrusting, pushing, etc.: inclined to do so, *ὠσπέν*, *impetuosus*, Epict. Adv. —*κῶς*.

ὠσπισμός, *δ* (*ὠσπίζω*)=ὠσπισμός.

ὠσπός, *ἢ*, *ὄν*, verb. Adj. from *ὠδῶν*, capable of being thrust or pushed, Lat. *trusatilis*.

ὠσπρόννη, Ion. *ὠσπρόννη* Hdt. 1. 80; aor. med. of *ὠσπράννομαι*; also *ὠσπρῆσθαι*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 741 sq.

ὠσρη, *ἢ*, and *ὠσχος*, *δ*=*ὠσχος*, *δ*σχη.

ὠσχοφρία, *τά*=*ὠσχοφρία*, Plut. Thes. 22, 23: from *ὠσχοφόρος*, *ον*=*ὠσχοφόρος*.

ὠσχω, fut. of *ὠδῶν*, nearer the Root than *ὠδήσω*.

ὠτάγρυ, *ἢ*, (*ὠς*) an instrument of torture for the ears.

ὠτάκεις, *ἰδός*, *ἢ*, a sea-plant, Opp.

ὠτάκουστέω, *ἴ*, *ῶω*, to harken, listen, watch covertly, Hdt. 8. 130, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 56, 8. 2, 10: from

ὠτάκουστής, *οὐ*, *δ* (*ὠς*, *ἀκούω*) a hearer, listener, spy, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 7, and Plut.

ὠτάλγῃω, *ἴ*, *ῶω* (*ὠς*) to have the *ὠτάλγῃα*, Diosc. Hence *ὠτάλγῃα*, *ἢ*, ear-ache. Hence

ὠτάλγῃω,=ὠτάλγῃω, Diosc.

ὠτάλγικος, *ἢ*, *ὄν*, of, for or belonging to *ὠτάλγῃα*.

ὠ τᾶν or *ὠ τᾶν*, v. *τᾶν*.

ὠτάριον, *τό*, Dim. from *ὠς*, a little ear, Anth. [α]

ὠτάρες, *ἰ*, *ὄν* (*ὠς*) large-eared, very dub.

ὠτρε, Dor. for *ὠστε*, Böckh v. 1. Pind. O. 11. 90 (10. 102), P. 10. 54 (84). (The accent *ὠτε* is wrong.)

ὠτρέχνη, *οὐ*, *δ* (*ὠς*, *ἐγχεῖν*) an ear-syringe, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ὠτέλη, *ἢ*, a wound, esp. an open wound, Hom.: most freq. in Pl.: later also a wound that is healed over, a scar, Lat. *cicatrix*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. (No doubt from *ὠτῆν*, hence also *ὠτᾶμένη* *ὠτέλη* Il. 14. 518, 17. 86: and so, strictly, a Dor. form for *ὠτῆλη*.) Hence

ὠτέληθεν, Adv., from or out of the wound, Orph.

ὠτιάφορος, *ον*, v. *ὠτιάφορος*.

ὠτίκος, *ἢ*, *ὄν* (*ὠς*) of or belonging to the ear, Medic.

ὠτίον, *τό*, like *ὠτάριον*, Dim. from *ὠς*, a little ear, LXX: cf. Lob. Phryn. 211.

ὠτιάφορος, *δ* (*φέρω*)=ὠτοκαταξίας: but II. *ὠτιάφορος*, *ον*,

(*ὠτίς* III) wearing ear-caps or ear-flaps (*ἐπωτίδες*), E. M.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 566.

ὠτίς, *ἰδός*, *ἢ*, (*ὠς*) a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, prob. our great bustard, French *out-arde*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2 sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 33, cf. *ἄτος*. II. in architecture a projection for placing something on, bracket. III. prob. also=ἐπωτίς, an ear-cap, ear-flap, Lob. Phryn. 566.

ὠτίτης, *ον*, *δ*, fem. —*ίτις*, *ἰδός*, (*ὠς*) furnished with ears, eared.

ὠτογλύφῃς, *ἰδός*, *ἢ*, Plat. (Com.) Symm. 3, and *ὠτόγλυφον*, *τό*, (*ὠς*, *γλύφω*) an ear-pick.

ὠτοειδής, *ἑς*, gen. *έος*, (*ὠς*, *εἶδος*) like an ear, ear-shaped. Adv. —*ὠδῶς*.

ὠτώεις, *εσσα*, *εν*=ὠτώεις, dub.

ὠτοθλάδις, *ον*, *δ* (*ὠς*, *θλάω*)=ὠτοκαταξίας, Diog. I.

ὠτοκαταξίας, *ον*, *δ*=*ἑσ*.

ὠτοκάταξῃς, *ιας*, *ον*, *δ* (*ὠς*, *κατάγνυμι*) a boxer whose ears are battered by the boxing-gauntlet, Ar. Fr. 72, cf. *κατάγνυμι* II.

ὠτοκώω, *ἴ*, *ῶω* (*ὠς*, *κόπτω*) to stun the ears by talking, Lat. *ures obtundere*.

ὠτοκώφῃω, *ἴ*, *ῶω* (*ὠς*, *κωφός*) to be deaf.

ὠτοκλινος, *ον* (*ὠς*, *κλινω*) with ears as large as a shovel, dub.

ὠτορρύττος, *ον* (*ὠς*, *ῥύττω*) having a running from the ears, Hipp.

ὠτός, *ον*, *δ*, also *ὠτός*, *οὐ*, *δ* (*ὠς*) the horned owl, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12, cf. *ὠτίς*.

ὠτος, *δ*, *ὠτος*, son of Alcæus and Iphimedeia, brother of Ephialtes, whom he helped to bind Ares, Il. 5. 385, Od. 11. 308.

ὠτότμητος, *ον* (*ὠς*, *τέμνω*) with ears slit or cropped, LXX.

ὠτοχλέω, *ἴ*, *ῶω* (*ὠς*) to distress or distract the ears.

ὠτώεις, *εσσα*, *εν* (*ὠς*) eared, with ears: usu. with ears or handles, *τρίπους* Il. 23. 264, 513, Hes. Op. 655. Only poet.

ὠτρός, Ion. and Dor. for *ὠτρός*, Il. 5. 396: so at present most Edd. agree in writing: but we find also *ὠντρός* or *ὠντρός* or *ὠντρός* or even *ὠντρός* or *ὠντρός*, cf. Heyne II. T. 5, p. 78, Schweigh.

Hdt. 2. 79: analogy would be in favor of *ὠτρός*, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Ann. 12. n.

ὠφα, *ὠφειν*, perf. and plqpf. act. of *ὠράω*, from the Root **ῶπτα*, *ὠφμαι*, but only found in Gramm., cf. *ὠφίμενος*.

ὠφέλεια, *ἢ*, Ion. *ὠφέλη*, also in Att. *ὠφέλεια*, as in Eur. Andr. 539, and always in Bekker's Thucyd.: (*ὠφέλεω*)=help, aid, succour, esp. in war, *ὠφέλαιν* πέμπειν, Plat. Lys. Thuc. 1. 26, 3. 13: *ἱατρικὴ ὠφέλεια* medical aid, Par. Lys. 217 A.

2. *use*, *profit*, *advantage*, *gain*, Hdt. 5. 93: *εἰ τις ὠφέλειά γε* Soph. El. 944; and so Plat., etc.: also in plur. *services*, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 10: *ἐπ' ὠφέλεια τυνός* for his service, Plat. Rep. 334 B. and Xen.; *ἐν ὠφέλειᾳ ἐστὶ* 'tis of use, Xen. Vect. 4. 35.

3. *exp. gain* made in war, hence in gen. *booty*, Polyb., Diod., etc.: *ὠφ. καὶ ἄλλα* Plut. 2. 25 B: *δὲ ὠφέλειας τίθεσθαι τὰ χρήματα* to regard as booty, Dion. H.: from

ὠφέλες, *ε*, 2 and 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ὠφέλω*, q. v., signif. II. 2.

ὠφέλῃω, *ἴ*, *ῶω* (*ὠφέλω*) to help, aid, assist, succour: in gen. to be of use or service to any one, first in Hdt.—Construction:

1. absol., to be of use or service, *οὐδὲν ὠφέλει* Thuc. 2. 87: c. acc. pers., like Lat. *juvare*, Hdt. 2. 95, 3. 126, and very freq. in Att.; also c. adj. neutro, *ὠφ. τινά τι*, *οὐδὲν τινα ὠφ.* to do one a service or no service, Soph. Aj. 537, Eur. Alc. 875, etc.: and *ὠφ. τινά εἰς τι* to be of use towards a thing, cf. Ep. Plat. 360 B:—seldom c. dat. pers., like Lat. *prodesse*, as in Aesch. Pers. 842, Soph. Ant. 560, Eur. Or. 665, 680, Heracl. 681, Ar. Av. 420; but Thes. M. p. 935 confines this usage to Poets; yet it is found in Arist., and later Prose, and so the compds. *προσὠφέλω*, *ἐπιὠφέλω*, *συναφέλω* take both constructions—lastly, a singular construction c. gen. occurs in Soph. O. C. 436, *οὐδέλῃ ἐρωτος τοῦδ' ἐφαίνετ' ὠφέλῃν*, but there the part. is prob. taken as a Subst., a helper.

B. Pass. *ὠφελοῦμαι*, usu. c. fut. med., *ὠφελησώμαι*, as Thuc. 6. 18: more rarely *ὠφεληθήσμαι*, as in Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 20, Isae. 81. 22.—

To be helped, i. e. to receive help, aid or succour, to derive profit or advantage, Hdt., etc.: *πρὸς τυνός* from a person or thing, Hdt. 2. 68; *ἐκ τινος* Aesch. R. 223, Antipho 121. 31; *ἀπὸ τινος* Thuc. 3. 64, Plat.; *ὅπῃ* or *παρὰ τινος* Plat. Gorg. 512 A, Rival. 132 D, also *τινὶ* by a thing, Thuc. 3. 67; also *διὰ* τι Ep. Plat. 315 E: *ὠφελεῖσθαι* *πρὸς τι* to acquire advantage towards a thing: also c. part.,

ὠφελεῖσθαι ἰδὼν *to be profited by the sight of a thing*, Thuc. 2. 39. Hence

ὠφέλημα, ατος, τό, *that which is of use, a useful or serviceable thing*, Aesch. Pr. 251, 613: *a useful maxim*, Pausan.

II. in gen. = ὠφέλια, *use, advantage*, Soph. O. C. 260, Eur. Tro. 698, and Xen.

ὠφελήσιμος, ον, (ὠφελῶ) *useful, serviceable, profitable*, Soph. Aj. 1022, Ar. Av. 317.

ὠφελήσις, εως, ἡ, (ὠφελῶ) *a helping, aiding, and so in gen. like ὠφέλεια, use, service, advantage*, Soph. O. C. 402, El. 1031. ὠφελήτεος, έα, έον, verb. Adj., *necessary or proper to be assisted, succoured, etc.*, ὠφελήτεια ἡ πόλις Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 3.

II. ὠφελήτεον, *one must assist, etc.*, ὠφ. τὴν πόλιν Ib. 2. 1, 28.

ὠφέλια, ἡ, in Att. Poets for ὠφέλεια, Eur. Andr. 539: Ion. ὠφελῆ.

ὠφέλιμος, ον, sometimes also η, ον Plat. Charm. 174 D (ὠφελῶ) *helping, aiding: useful, serviceable, profitable, advantageous*, τινί *to one*, Eur. Ion 138, Plat., etc.; ἐς τι *for a purpose*, Thuc. 3. 68; πρὸς τι Plat. l. c.: κρῖναι τι ὠφ. Thuc. 1. 22. Adv. —ως, Xen., and Plat.: Superl. —άτατα, Xen. Eq. 6. 1.

ὠφέλλον, Ep. for sq., Hom., v. ὠφελω.

ὠφελον, aor. 2 of ὠφελω, q. v., Hom.

ὠφλον, aor. 2 of ὠφελισκάνω.

ὠφα, pf. of οἶγγυμι.

ὠφατο, Ion. for ὠγμένοι ἦσαν, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of οἶγγυμι.

ὠφρα, ἡ, (ὠχρός) *a yellow-colored earth, ochre*, Arist. Meteor. ὠφραῖνω, fut. ἀνῶ, (ὠχρός) *to make pale or wan*, Orph. II.

intrans. *to be or become so*, Nic. Hence

ὠφραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *making pale or wan*. Adv. —κῶς.

ὠφράω, f. ἦσω, (ὠχρός) *to turn or be pale, wan, etc.*, ὠφ. χροῖα *to be wan of countenance*, Od. 11. 529: *of the moon*, Arat.: cf. ὠχρίδω.

ὠχρία, ἡ, (ὠχρός) = ὠχρότης, *paleness, wanness*, susp. ὠχρίας, ου, ὅ, (ὠχρός) *one of a pale countenance*, Arist. Categ. 8. 15.

ὠχρίῳσις, εως, ἡ, *a turning or being pale, paleness*, Plut.: from

ὠχρίῳ, f. ἄσω [ᾶ], (ὠχρός) = ὠχράω, Soph. Fr. 115, Ar. Nub. 103, Pac. 642, Ran. 307; cf. Lob. Phryn. 80.

ὠχροειδής, ές, gen. έος, (ὠχρός, είδος) *of a pale, wan countenance, palish*. II. (ὠχρα) *like ochre, ochrous*.

ὠχρόλευκος, ον, (ὠχρός) *of a whitish yellow or yellowish white*.

ὠχρομέλας, αῖνα, άν, (ὠχρός) *yellowish-black*, Galen.

ὠχρομμάτος, ον, (ὠχρός, ὅμμα) *with pale, yellowish eyes*, Arist. Physiogn.

ὠχροποιός, ὄν, (ποιῶ) *making pale*, Gramm., v. Heyne II. t. 5. p. 392.

ὠΧΡΟΨ, ᾶ, ὄν, *pale, wan*, Eur. Bacch. 438, Ar. Nub. 1016, Plut. 422, etc.: esp. *pale yellow, sallow*, (cf. χλωρός), hence ὠχρα ochre. (ὠ-χρ-ός is prob. the same as the Sanscr. hari,

with ω prefixed, Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. 141.) Hence

ὠχρος, ου, ὅ, or perh. better εος, τό (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 119. 41 d. note):—like ὠχρότης, *paleness, wanness*, esp. *the pale hue of one scared*, Il. 3. 35. II. *a kind of pulse, or its pale-yellow husk*, Lat. ervilia, Anaxandr. Protes. 1. 43.

ὠχρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ὠχρός) *paleness, wanness*, Plat. Rep. 474 E.

ὠχρόω, f. ὠσω, (ὠχρός) *like ὠφραῖνω, to make pale or wan*.

II. Intr. *to be pale or wan*. Hence

ὠχρωμα, ατος, τό, *paleness, wanness*.

ὠχρικα, Ion. pf. of οἶχραιμι.

ὠψ, ἡ, gen. ὠπός, acc. ὠπα, *the eye, face, countenance*, Hom., and Hes., though they only use the acc. sing.: εἰς ὠπα ἰδέσθαι τινί *to look one full in the face*, Il. 9. 373; also, εἰς ὠπά τινος ἰδέσθαι Il. 15. 147: and absol. εἰς ὠπα ἰδέσθαι Od. 22. 405., 23. 107: but, θεῆς εἰς ὠπα ἕκρινε *as to the face*, i. e. in *face*, she is like the goddesses, Il. 3. 158, cf. Od. 1. 411; so, θεῆς εἰς ὠπα ἕστηκεν Hes. Op. 62.—In Plat. Cratyl. 409 C, the masc. acc. pl. τοὺς ὠπας (though also in Ath. 287 A, 367 A, and confirmed by E. M. p. 158. 41) is rejected by Bekk. and Stallb., who read the neut. τὰ ὠπα with the best MSS. (From Root 'OPI-, whence also ὠφραιμι fut. of ὀρῶω, ὠψις, ὠμμα etc.)

ὠώδης, ές, gen. εος, (ὠόν, είδος) *contr. for ὠοειδής, like an egg, egg-shaped, oval*, Arist. Gen. An.

CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA.

ἄβασάνιστος, for 'stain,' read 'strain.'
ἄβελτήριον, ἄβελτέριον, v. Meineke
Anaxandr. Helen 1: but the Fragn. is dub.

ἄβλαστητος, for 'from,' r. 'sq.'
ἀγαθοδότης, ov, r. 'ou.'
ἀγάμα, for 'lastly any image,' r. 'lastly
5. any image.'

ἄγαν, r. 'AFAN.'
ἀγέλειος, for 'of things, no...,' r. 'of
things, οὐκ ἄγ. no...'

ΑΓΗ, in Aesch. Ag. 730 ἀγαισι, not
ἀγαισι, must be read; for the latter would
have ᾱ, acc. to all the places where the
quantity can be ascertained.

ἀγλαόθρονος, for 'P. O.,' r. 'Pind. O.'
ἀγριμέλισσα, for 'wild μέλισσα,' r. 'a
wild bee.'

ΑΓΩ, for the second 'IV.,' r. 'V.:' and
for 'V.,' r. 'VI.'

ἀγών II. 2, r. 'ἀγών περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς.'
ἀγωνία, ῆ, (ἀγών) a fight, struggle, con-
test, ἀγών διὰ πάσης ἀγωνίης Hdt. 2. 91.
2. metaph. a mental struggle, anxiety,
anguish, agony, N. T.

ἀδελφότης, brotherly affection or dispo-
sition, LXX. 2.=οὐ ἀδελφοί, the
brotherhood, N. T.

ἀδισταύτως, for 'unshaken,' r. 'un-
shapen.'

ἀδιόφαντος, for 'ἀδιφ.,' r. 'ἀδιφ-'
ἀδιέργαστος, for 'διεέργ.,' r. 'ἔδιδε.'
ἀδόξαστος.. II. act. forming no rash
opinions, Plut. 2. 1058 B.

ἀδωροδουλία, for 'Dion.,' r. 'Dio C.'
ἄεθλητής, ῆπος, ῆ, =ἀθλητής, Theocr.
ἄειφανής, 2. always visible, of the

Pole, Stob. Ecl. 1. 900.

ἀεκούσιος, for 'Soph. Fr.,' r. 'Soph. Tr.'
ἀερόπλανος, dele ' (πλάζομαι).

ἄζυνος, unyoked, unweeded, κοίτη Luc.
Amor. 44. II. not a pair, σανδάλια Strab.
ἄζωος, ov, (ζωή) lifeless. II. (ζών)
without worms in it, of wood, Theophr.

ἄβανασία, r. 'ἄβανασία.'

ΑΔΡΟΨΟΣ, last line but one, r. 'Adv.
-as, all at once, in the mass: hence, ἀδρ.
λέγειν to speak in general, Rhet.'

αἰβοί, after 'Ar. Pac.' add '1065.'

αἰθρία, sub fin., after '[i:]' add 'but i
metri grat., Solon 5. 22, Ar. Nub. 371;
but prob. only in arsi, Meineke l. c.'

αἰμαλώψ, (αἰμαλέος, ὦψ) dele 'ὦψ.'

αἰματώσ, for 'Aesch. and, r. 'freq. in,'
and insert after 'Eur.,' '—Pass. ἡδὲν
αἰματώμεθα meddle we no more in blood,
Aesch. Ag. 1656.'

αἰμορραγικός, dele 'or.'

αἰμορροῖς, for what follows 'Hipp.,' r.
'also: of any flow, discharge of blood
from the gums, nostrils, etc., Arist. H. A.

II. a shell-fish, Arist. H. A. III.
a kind of serpent, =sq. II, v. Lucan. 9.
708.

αἰμορρόος II, after 'Diosc.' add 'and
Nic.'

αἰνέω, after 'Plat. Rep. 404 D,' r.
'Legg. 952 C, ἐπαινέω being used instead.'

Αἴνω, =πίσσω, to sift, winnow, Phae-
reer. Incert. 18 (ap. Eust. II. 801. 56, q. v.):
hence proverb., μολγὼν αἰνέω of any im-
possibilities, v. Bergk Ar. Fr. (ap. Mein.
Com. Fr. 2. p. 988, 1066 sq.), Dind. Ar.

p. 504.

αἰολίας, for 'Philox., etc.,' r. 'Plat.
(Com.) Pha. I, ubi v. Meineke.'

αἰρω, l. 3, from end, dele 'penult.'

αἰσθητός, after 'perceived by' add 'the
senses, Plat. Tim. 51 A.'

αἰσχροκερδής, r. 'turpilucuripidus,
conjunctim.'

Ἀκαδημία, fin., r. 'Ἀκαδημία.'

ἀκακίστιος, for 'sq. =,' r. 'sq. ='
ἄκαλος, fin., add 'Boeot. for ἔθεσις,
Strattis Phoen. 3. 7.'

ἀκανθα, l. 1, dele 'Theocr.:' and at the
end of signf. 3, add 'also of serpents,
Theocr. 24. 32.'

ἀκανθίας, for 'squalus acc.,' r. 'squalus
acanthias.'

ἀκέραστος, for 'pure: from τινός,' r.
'pure from, τινός.'

ἄκι, fin., for 'from' r. 'hence.'

ἄκιζομαι, r. 'cov girls,'

ἄκω, fin., dele 'Hence.'

ἄκλιρῶτος, l. 2, for 'hast,' r. 'has.'

ἀκονινησία, for '230,' r. '320.'

ἀκοντίζομαι, etc., dele; and r. 'ἀκοντίζω,
f. ἴσω, Att. ἰω, to make to hear, τινά τῃ
LXX.'

ἄκρια, ῆ, epith. of Athena, but prob.
should be ἀκραία. II. ἀκρια, τᾶ, =ἄκρα,
Opp.

ἀκρομένους, dele 'in both signfs.'

ἀκρόπους, vox nihili, Lob. Phryg. 602,
sq.

ἄκυρμα, atos, τό, =ἀτόχυμα.

ἀλεῖψω, l. 4, dele ' (a copul., λίπος),
and at end add ' (From a copul., λίπος,
q. v.: hence also, ἔλειψα, -φαρ, and prob.
our saline).'

ἀλέματος, ἡλ-, r. 'ἄλεματος, ἡλ-.'

ἀλίστωμα, -osis, vv. II. for λίστω-
ἀλλοτρησάλλος, acc. to others from ἄλ-
λωμαι, cf. Lat. Salisubulus, v. Nāke
Opusc. p. 107.

ἄμ, fin., for the words after 'would
write,' r. 'ἄμ—joined with its Subst. ἀμρέ-
λαγος etc.'

ἄμς Aesch. Supp. 842, in 'Lectio ab-
surda,' says Dind. ad l.

ἄμορφία, ῆ, shapelessness, want of shape
Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 318. II. un-
shapefulness, ill shape, hideousness, Eur.
Or. 391.

ἀμφίσκιος, ov, (σκιά) casting a shadow
two ways, i. e. sometimes north and some-
times south, as in the torrid zone, acc. to
the position of the sun, Strab. p. 135, cf.
ἐπερόσκιος, περίσκιος.

ἀνάκειμαι, dele 'Dep. med.'

ἀνανδρεία, for '42,' r. '41.'

ἀναπλῖναι, insert 'as Pass.'

ἀνάρτης, for 'νάρτης,' r. 'νρηέτης.'

ἀνασπᾶω, l. 7, dele 'τὸ πρόσπων.'

ἀναστρέφω, pf. ἀνέστρεφω, Theognet.
ap. Ath. 104 C.

ἀναφῶ, . I. I fin., add 'but in Alex-
andr. Poets, to utter, ἀνελέκατο φωνήν
Theocr. 23. 18.'

ἀναφλογίζω, r. ' = ἀναφλέγω, λύχνον
Call. Ep. 76.'

ἀναφῶ, for 'Med.,' r. 'Pass.'

ἀνέχω, III. 1, for 'c. gen. . . v. Erf.,'
r. 'in Soph. O. T. 174, to cease from
suffering, obtain rest, v. Schol. ad l.'

ἀνθρωπόμοι, r. 'to form the conception
of a man, opp. to really seeing one, Plut.
2. 1120 C, cf. ἰπποδμοί.'

ἀντιτύπια, add 'II. repercussion, Hermes
ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 400.'

ἌΝΤΑΟΣ, l. 4, for 'work the pumps,' r.
'pump out water from a ship;' and from l.
5, transfer the words 'poet. in gen., the
sea, Pind. O. 9. 79, Eur. Hec. 1025,' to
the end of signf. I, so as to form a new
signf.

ἀξίπιστος, for 'Adv. -τως. Hence' r.
'but, II. plausible, in bad sense. Adv.

-τως, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12. 8. g. Hence'

ἄξιος, l. 10, from end, r. '2. ἄξιον (ἐστὶ)
c. dat. pers. et inf., as, τῇ πόλει γὰρ ἄξιον
εὐχαρίστησιν τὸν ἄνδρα 'his meet for the city,
worthy of her, to seize him, Ar. Ach.

205; 80, ἄξιον γε πᾶσι ἐπολοῦναι Id.
Eq. 616; and freq. in Xen., cf. Porpo
ad Anab. 2. 3, 25, Sturz Lex. sub v. 10:
rarely c. dat. only (omitting the inf.),
ἄξιον γὰρ Ἑλλάδι Ar. Ach. 8. 3. ἄξιος
εἰμὶ c. inf., like δικάω εἰμὶ, I deserve to
do, be, etc., as, ἄξιός εἰμι πληγὰς λαβεῖν
Ar. Ecl. 324. 4. c. gen. rei et dat.
pers., ἡμῖν Ἀχιλλεύς ἄξιος τιμῆς he is
worthy of, deserves honor at our hands
(from us), Pors. Hec. 309, Elmsl. Heracl.
316; 80, ἄξιος θανάτου τῇ πόλει Xen.
Mem. I. 1, l. cf. I. 2, 62. III. Adv. '

* ἀπανθίω, dele *.

ἀπανθρωπίζω, add 'Pass. to become a
man, Stob.'

ἀπαρτιζόντως, r. 'completely, perfectly.'

ἄπειρα, only occurs in late Greek: the
tenses here quoted with the references,
should stand under ἀπεσθίω.

ἀπεκλογή, for 'eisting,' r. 'rejection.'

ἀπιλητος, in Arist. l. c. means not to be
pressed close, i. e. either incompressible, or
elastic.

ἀπιχθούομαι, as Pass. to become a fish,
Stob.

ἀπομάσσω, the phrase in Theocr. means
rather, to level an empty measure, i. e. to
give no allowance at all.

ἀποπνίγω, the fut. πνίξω, also occurs in
Plat. (Com.) Incert. 17.

ἀποριθῶ, r. 'ἀποριθούομαι, as Pass.,
to be changed into a bud, Strab.'

ἀποσκιρτάω, r. 'Hellenic. ap. Dion. H.'

ἀποσκευάζω, to carry off as spoil, τινός from one, Theocr. 24. 5.
 ἀπότημα, a scorp, Theocr. 1. c.
 ἀποτρέχω, the fut. θρέω, also occurs in Plat. (Com.) Incert. 65.
 ἀποτριβή, add 'II. to break off, pluck, Lat. decerpere, Theocr. 16. 17., 24. 131.'
 'ΑΠΦΥ'2, for 'Hebr. Abba', r. 'Hebr. and Syriac Ab, Abba.'
 ἀργήεις, εσα, εν, add 'Dor. ἀργαίς, contr. ἀργάς, ἄντος', .. then after 'glittering' add 'ταῖρον γράνατα Pind. O. 13. 98; ἐν ἀργεντι μαστὶ Id. P. 4. 14; and we prob. ought to read ἀργάς for ἀργίας in Aesch. Ag. 115, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 41 Anm. 15 n., and v. sub πυργαρός. Cf. Lob. Paral. 265.'
 ἀργίας, dele what follows, and read 'cf. sub ἀργήεις.'
 ἀρμένιον, τό, v. sub σάνδνυ.
 ἀρμονία, 1. 9, dele 'like νόμος', .. then in next line add 'cf. of Plat. Rep. 205 E, sq., Arist. Pol. 8. fin., the technical term in the musical writers was τόνος (q. v.)'
 ἀρσενικόν, v. sub σανδάρηκη.
 ἀρτήρια, ἡ, (αἶμα) sub. ἀρτήρ, the wind-
 pipe, Hipp.: later this was called ἡ τρα-
 χεία ἀρτήρια. 2. = βρογχία, Plat. Tim.
 78 C. cf. Soph. Tr. 1054. II. later in
 gen. an artery, cf. Greenhill ad Theophil.
 p. 106. 14.
 ἀσκήτρια, r. ἀσκήτρια.
 ἀσκός, for the words now under signif.
 II., r. shadowless, casting no shadow,
 Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Polyb. 16. 12. 7.
 ἀσπίς, r. ἈΣΠΙΣ.
 ἀστρεπτός, 2. = ἀστροφος, Theocr. 24.
 94. 3. unbending, etc.
 ἀσύμβαμα, ατος, τό, not a σύμβαμα or
 complete predicate, Priscian 18. 1. 4.
 ἀτάρμονος, insert '(ταρμόσσω);' and
 dele 'ταρμύζομαι.'
 ἀττανίτης, distinguished from πτηνίτης
 by Hippon. 1. c.
 αὐλέω, 1. 5, for 'Med. to get oneself.',
 r. 'Pass. to be.'
 αὐτορέμειν, Aesch. Fr., add 'acc. to
 Wellauer.'
 αὐτοσυεδίασμα, the signif. is dub. in
 Plat. Com., v. Meineke.
 ἀφροσέλγητος, ον, v. sub σεληνίτης.
 ἀχνη, r. ἈΧΗ'N, and dele '(αεφον..
 ἱγενius)', and at end add; and Hesych.
 gives a form ἡχνη, though Aesch. uses ἄ
 n ἡχνηα. Perh. it is connected with Lat.
 ἱγενius.)'
 ἀχρεῖας, sub fin., ἀχρ. κλάειν, of dogs,
 s. to bark needlessly, without cause.
 ἀωρῖ, in Antipho it means at dead of
 night, as also in Theocr.
 βαθύς, 1. 7. from end, add 'v. sub ἀρ-
 ρος.'
 βάκτρον, add, a cudgel, Theocr. 25. 207.
 βαλανεύς, Dorv. Char. p. 529. Non
 vuent.
 βατίλω, .. βατίλει γ' is the reading re-
 mained in Ar. Av. 1681, by Dind., who
 interprets it by βαβαδίς: Bruck gives
 τυβί(ει).
 βαφῆ, 1. fin., add 'the temper of steel,
 ιαφῆν ἀφέναι Arist. Pol. 7. 14. fin.'
 βδελλᾶ, ἡ, a leech, Hdt. 2. 68; rather

a kind of fly or gnat, see the authorities
 quoted by Bähr ad 1.
 βέφυρα, Ael. for γέφυρα, Strattis Phoen.
 3. 5.
 βελόντες, οἱ, v. sub Τελόντες.
 γεντιανή, .. [ā usu., but ā in a dub. pas-
 sage of Damoc. ap. Gal.]
 γεραίοφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, old of mind, aged,
 as Dind. now reads in Aesch. Supp. 363,
 e conj. Burges.
 γηράω, for the five first lines, r. 'γη-
 ρασα, fut. -δομαι [ā Eur. Incer. 31, Ar.
 Eq. 1308]: aor. ἐγήρασα Aesch. Supp.
 894, though ἐγήρανα is preferred by the
 Atticists, Moer. p. 115, Th. M. p. 192.
 The pres. γηράω is rare, though Hom.
 has 3 impf. ἐγήρα (Il. 7. 148, Od. 14.
 67), unless this be taken as the aor. 2, of
 which we have the part. γηράς (Il. 17.
 197), like ὀπός, ἔδραν, aor. 2 of διδράσκω.
 To grow, ..
 γίγλυμος, dele 'with a ball and socket.'
 γλήνη, III. a ball and socket-joint,
 αἰμα = κοτύλη, but rather more shallow,
 Gal.
 γλώσσα, 1. 6, dele ἀπὸ στόματος.
 ΓΡΑΨΣΟΞ, ὁ, a shout, Plut. (Prob. a
 Maced. word, Thirlw. Hist. of Greece, 6.
 p. 219.)
 ΓΡΟ'ΝΘΩΝ, r. γρόνθων.
 δαρεικός, v. Hussey, W. and M., p. 102 sq.
 Δεύς, Ar. Ach. 911.
 δερμοίαι, add 'the Act. occurs in
 Theocr. 25. 82, οὐκ ἂν τις ἐδῆριεν περὶ
 τμήης.'
 διακανάξω, or -άσω, .. r. διακανάσω,
 cf. κανόσσω.
 διάτμωτα, for 'Inscr. p. 122, r. '121.'
 διασалаκωνίζω, for 'Ar. Vesp. 1169,'
 r. 'q. v.'
 διατετραίνω, insert, 'f. -τρανέω, Att.
 -τρανώ, or -τήρσω: aor. -έτρηνα or
 -έτρησα.'
 δίφραγμα, II. r. 'the muscle which
 divides the thorax from the stomach.'
 δίστοις, III., r. 'an interval in music, a
 quarter-tone.'
 δίστομμα, add 'C. the aor. med. is used
 trans., ἀράχνη δ' εἰς ἐπὶ ἀράχνη λεπτὰ
 δισοτήσαντο spread their webs over the
 arms, Theocr. 16. 96.'
 δικάλις, in sing., Theocr. 14. 42.
 διοικητής, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 22.
 Non invent.
 διολλμῖ, 1. 3, for 'Med.' r. 'Pass.'
 Διοσημία, r. Διοσημία.
 ΔΡΑ'Δ, after 'pf. δέδραμαι,' add 'though
 Bekker reads δεδρασμένον in Thuc. 3. 54.'
 ἔβδωμος, add 'also in plur., seemingly
 = ἐπτά, Aesch. Theb. 125.'
 ἐγρηγόριστος, add 'Pherecr. Incer. 9.'
 'ΕΔΩ, at end of first paragraph, add
 'The pres. ἔδω is only Ep., ἔδωθ being
 used instead in Att.; but the fut. ἔδομαι
 remained in use.'
 'ΕΘ'ΕΛΩ, two lines from end, after τὶ
 θέλεις, add '1. ob. Phryn. γ.'
 ΕΓ'ΔΩ, B., 1. 10, add 'though in later
 Greek we have an aor. εἰδῆσαι Arist.
 Magn. Mor. 1. 1, 3, etc.'
 εἰλιποδες, absol. of oxen, kine, Theocr.
 25. 98.

εἰσφρέω, r. 'for the pres., cf. εἰσφρέω):
 impf. εἰσφρόων Dem. 473. 6.' At the
 end, 'The Root φρέω, akin prob. to φέρω,
 φορέω, is found only in compos. with δια-,
 εἰς-, ἐπεις-, ἐκ-,'
 ἔκλυσις, .. add 'III. in Music, a lov-
 ing of the voice through three quarter-
 tones (διέσεις).'
 ἐκτελής, 1. 2, put 'ἐκτ. νεανίας Eur.
 Ion 780,' after 'Aesch. Ag. 105.'
 ἐκράντωμα, ατος, τό, a kind of mould-
 ing, Poll. 7. 122.
 ἐκυστάδιω, Frequentat. from ἔκλω, ..,
 cf. ῥυστάδιω.
 ἔλλειψις, add 'III. the conic section
 Ellipse, so called because its plane forms
 with the base of the cone an angle less
 than that of the parabola.'
 ἔμβολον, 1., add 'cf. Pind. O. 7. 35.'
 ἔνδοι, not ἔνδοι. On the accent v. He-
 rodot. ap. Dind. Gr. Gr. 1. p. 7, Buttm.
 Ausf. Gr. § 116. 8 n.
 ἐνίστημι, 1. 10, 'Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 476.'
 Non invent.
 ἔνος, sub fin., dele the words 'How this
 sense, .. unexplained.'
 ἐξαίτω, fin., for '484,' r. '483.'
 ἐξατράπη, ὁ, v. sub σαρπτήρας.
 ἔοικα, .. for aor. ἤϊξα, v. sub προσέοικα.
 Ἐπαρίται, οἱ, a name borne by the sol-
 diers of the Arcadian League, (B. C.
 371), which Diod. 15. 62, seems to ex-
 plain by ἐπὶλετοα, cf. Thirlw. H. of Gr.
 5. p. 90.
 ἐπαύνητο, to shout at or over, τινί
 Theocr. 1. c.
 ἐπέτοσσε, 1. 2, dele 'πρὸς τιν., dub.)'
 ἐπιβουλή, 1. 3, for 'Wyt. Ep. Cr. 185,'
 r. 'Wyt. ad Jul. p. 185.'
 ἐπιτέω, 1. 2, from end, 'Lob. Aj. p. 226,'
 add 'Ed. 1.'
 ἐπικυλίδες, v. κύλα, and dele the last
 sentence.
 ἐπίνοια, 1. 5, dele 'Soph. Ant. 389,'
 and after 'Elmsl. Dem. 744,' insert 'II.
 after-thought, reflection, Soph. Ant. 389,
 cf. Ἐπιμυθεύς.'
 ἐπιστολῆς, for 'p. 155,' r. 'p. 76.'
 ἐπιστολά, for 'Thuc. 8. 5,' r. 'Thuc. 7.
 8, and cf. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 4. p. 419.'
 ἐπίτοκος, II., r. 'bearing additional in-
 terest.'
 εὐανδρία, .. for 'Wyt. Ep. Cr.,' r.
 'Wyt. ad Jul.'
 εὐγνώμιος, regular, Xen. Oec. 4. 21:
 in Eur. Ion 1137, Dind. now reads
 εὐγνώμια, ἡ.
 ἔχω πτ, 1. 6, for 'Wyt. Ep. Cr.,' r.
 'Wyt. ad Jul.—and 1. 3, from end, for
 '7,' r. '9.'
 ἔως, fin., add 'in these cases Thiersch
 would always write εἰος, q. v., Gr. Gr. §
 168. 10; cf. νέως fin.)'
 ζηλώω, 1. 5, for 'Valck. Ammon. p. 65,
 and Thom. M. 162 Tittm., r. 'Valck.
 Ammon. sub v., et Annot. Ined. ap.
 Thom. M. p. 162 Tittm.'
 ἡ, fin. .., add 'cf. Alex. Πυρραν. 1.)'
 ἡδονή, for 'II., and 'III.,' read thus;
 'II. in the early Ion. Philosophers, ἡδονή
 is used of the sensible quality of a body,
 prob. its taste and smell, flavor, for it is

found joined with *χρότι*, Panzerbieter Diog. Apoll. p. 64; whereas Schaubach, Anaxag. p. 86, would take it in a more general signif.; but cf. Arist. Part. An. 2. 17, 6, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 F, where Casaub., needlessly, takes it = *ἥδος* II, or *δῆος*.

ἡπειρωτικός, fin., for '4,' r. '12,' ἡξέω, fin., Herm. de Metr. Pind. p. 247. Non invent.

θεῖνω, sub fin.; in Theocr. 22. 66, *θεῖνω* must be pres.

θρακιώτι, add 'i. e. rudely, coarsely,' Theocr. 14. 46.

θυμᾶτις, ἰδος, Dor. for θυμῆτις, of *thymē*, mixed therewith, Ar. Ach. 772.

τον, I. 1, add 'cf. λευκῶν.'

κάρα, I. 2, from end, r. '(prob. akin to...)'

κατά, B. IV., I. 7, for *tāka tā*, r. *tā* *katā*.

καταῖξ, dele *κατανῶ*.

κατακλιῶ, for 'κατακλιῆω,' r. 'κλιῶ.'

καταλαλία, I. -λιδ.

κάτεμι, I. 3 from end, . . 'for Ar. Eq. 519, v. sub πολίδς.'

κατενείν, r. -θῆν, Theocr.

κεδῶ, I. 1, dele (κεῖω).

κεκαφῶς, I. 2, r. : only in the phrase *κεκαφῶτα θυμῷ gasping forth one's soul*, i. e. gasping for breath.

κερκίς, I. 5, for 'itself,' r. 'also.'

κεροβάτης, for 'Reisig Enarr.' r. 'Reisig Comm. Crit.'

κλάζω, for 'κλιῆω,' r. 'κλιῶ.'

κλόπτοω, for 'Alcae,' r. 'Achae.'

κορώνη, 2, prob. the *jackdaw*, for Hes. calls it *λακέρυα κ*, expressly distinguishing it from *κόραξ*.

κουρεύς, 'Dorv. Char. p. 529.' Non invent.

κρέσκος, a small piece of meat, Alex. I. c.

κρηπίς, I. 4, r. 'κρηπίδες soldiers' boots, i. e. soldiers themselves.'

κρικηλοσία, 'Winckelm,' etc. Non invent.

κυνίσουρα, ὠά, cf. οὐρίος II.

κωμάξω, I. 3, from end, for 'πρός,' r. 'ποτί...'

λαβύρινθος, I. 2, r. 'metaph. of *an obscure poem*, such as that of Lycophron, Anth.'

λαγοθηράω, for 'or -ρέω,' r. 'or better -ρέω.'

λαθιμαῖος, dele (φάνος).

λαίθαρος, of a dog that bites secretly; also *λαθαργος* Soph. Fr. 902, Ar. Eq. 1068.

λαθεῶν, r. 'Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 721.'

λακκόπλοτος, for 'buried,' r. 'thrown into a well.' For 'Peloponn.' r. 'Persian.'

λαβοῦνται, . . add 'fem. from sq., Orph.'

λαοβοτή, dele 'Orph.'

λειοποιέω, for 'level,' r. 'round fine.'

λεκτίτης, r. 'Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B.'

λεπτί, . . for κρήνη, r. κρήνη.

λεπτοτομή, insert (τέμνω).

λελεύκοσμαι, transfer this to λευκαίνω, and add 'Ath. 54 B.'

λευκήρετος, for 'Eur.' r. 'Pseud-Eur.'

λευκοῦθα, dele 'cf. μελανῶτα' and add 'B. (as appell.) = λευκὸν ὕστασις, cf. μελανῶτα.'

λεχάιος, add 'II. abed, in bed, λ. τέκνα nestlings, young birds, Aesch. Theb. 292, e conj. Lachmanni.'

λῆδον, as Theocr. 21. 10, v. sub δέλεαρ.

λητροργέω, dele λειτροργός.

λικονοστεφέν, after λικον, insert 'as a crown.'

λιμνάξω, II, for 'overflow,' r. 'stagnate.'

λιπόρρινος, ov, without skin, Nonn.

II. (ἅπιος) with a greasy skin, epith. of the salamander, Nic. Al. 550.

λιτοβόρος, for 'faringly,' r. 'faring.'

λογύτης, for 'given,' r. 'ascribed.'

λογοπλάθος, for 'Aesop.' r. 'A. B.'

λόγος, IX, for 'Wyttenb. Ep. Cr.' r. 'Wyttenb. ad Jul.'

λογῶς, after 'rational,' insert ': hence' *λογῶνσις*, in Eccl. a partaking of the nature of CHRIST through baptism.

ΛΟΙΓΟΣ, r. ΛΟΙΓΟΣ.

λοισθός, for *left*, r. Germ. *letzt*.

λόχυμος, for 'Luc.' r. 'Pseudo-Luc.'

λουκαῖνς, for 'freq.' r. 'sq.'

λυπηρολόγος, r. 'Cratin. Incert. 42.'

λύρτος, r. 'Seleuc. ap. Ath. 500 B.'

λυσισματοῦ, add 'Hipp.'—and dele 'Hipp.,' in *λυσισμάτος*.

λυτέον, for 'resolve,' r. 'solve.'

λωτός, I. 2 from end, for '282,' r. '283.'

μάβιος, II, . . in Theopr. it is *μαβίνης*.

μάθη, Emped. v. 101, ed. Karsten.

μαθητεύς, *τινί* Plut., (not *ἐν* *οἱμαι*).

μακροχρονίξω, *ίσω*, r. '—χρονέω.'

μακτιριος, . . τὸ μ. = *μακτρα*, Plut.

μάνδρα, r. 'Soph. Fr. 587. 2. the bed, etc.'

μανιακόν, the references 'Polyb., and Plut.' are to be transferred to *μανιακός*.

μαρμαρίτης, dele 'Philo.'

μαχητός, add 'Od. 12. 119.'

μεγαλοδωρεά, ἦ, a munificent gift, largess, Luc.

μεγαλοδωρία, dele 'also *μεγαλοδωρεά*, ἦ.'

μεγαλόφρων, fin., dele 'From'

μεθύω, . . II. *πληγὰς μεθύων drunken or stupefied with blows*.

μελλίξω, II, for ' (μέλος IX) ' r. ' (μέλος B) '.

μνημονεύω, fin., r. 'Lennep Phal. p. 153 (Ed. 1787).'

μόνις, I. 5, r. 'Dorv. Char. p. 345 (Ed. 1750).'

μορμύσσομαι, r. = *μορμολύττομαι*.

μορμώ, I. fin., add 'hence as an exclamation to frighten children, *βο! μορμώ*,

δίκαιος Theocr. 15. 40; and c. ge μ. τοῦ θράους a fig for his courage, A Eq. 693; then dele signif. 'III.' altogether νερότες, I. 4, from end, for 'and so like r. 'as if for.'

νεώσοικοι, for 'thus,' r. 'these.'

For 'νικάξω,' etc., r. 'νικᾶξω, Dor. f of νικάω, Theocr. 21. 32, but in form belongs to νικάζω, and is therefor

doubted by Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 92.'

νίτρον, Lat. *natron*, an alkaline substance, prob. our *soda* or *potassa*, or bo (certainly not our *nitre* i. e. *salt-petre*

Creuzer Hdt. 2. 86.

νουσολύτης, Welcker Syll. Ep. 135.

ξενιτεύω, for 'Polyb.' r. 'Timae. Polyb.'

δδύσσομαι, fin., for -δύς, r. δύς.

ῥθι, fin., add, 'ῥθι in Theocr. 25. 2 ubi al. ῥηγ.'

οἰνίξω, the reference to 'Ruhnk. Sch Plat.' should stand under *οἶνη*.

οιογένεια, fin., dele '1.'

ὀλλίξω, for 'for μέγας,' r. 'from μέγ

ὀλκείον, } for 'δλκαῖος sub fine,' r. 'δ

ὀλκίον, }

III. 1.

ὀλοίτροχος, I. 6, after 'compared,'

'and here they are described, as, *ὀλῆται*

λῆδων χειμάρρους ποταμὸς μεγάλας

ριέεσσε δῖνας, so that they are *plain*

rolled stones, *stones worn round in water*

δολοφάλοις, Bentley Call. Fr. p. 5

Non. invent.

ὀλμυτος, I. 2 from end, 'Beaufort I

ram. p. 67.' Non invent.

ὀρμεια, v. sub ὀρμιά,—and in ὀρμιά,

'v. Spitzn. Pros. § 83. 1. c.'

οὔ, I. 2, r. 'Schol. Dion. Thrac. ap. B. p. 776.'

παιδικά, I. 5, add 'rarely in sing.,

παιδικόν Theocr. 23. 32.'

πεπταντικός, I. 2, for '31,' r. '33.'

περιφέρω, III, for 'induce,' r. *endu*

πέτρων, in Nic., I. c., Schneider r.

πετραῖον.

πρηγής, I. 3, from end, r. 'Schneid. (

Post. ad Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 7, '—and

'2. 2, 6.'

ῥήγαι, I. 3, for '270,' r. '370.'

ῥόδιος, fin., for '8,' r. '3,'—and

'cf. p. 248.'

ῥωπογράφος, I. 4, Welcker (in *Jai*

ad Philostr.

σημασφόκτος, ov, roasted with

same, Meineke, Com. Fr. 3. p. 641.

σινέω, for 'fasten,' r. 'fatten.'

στέφω, I. 5, from end, for '22,' r.

and I. 3, from end, for '403,' r. '42.'

συνχωρέω, I. 8, for 'collision,' r. 'a

sion.'

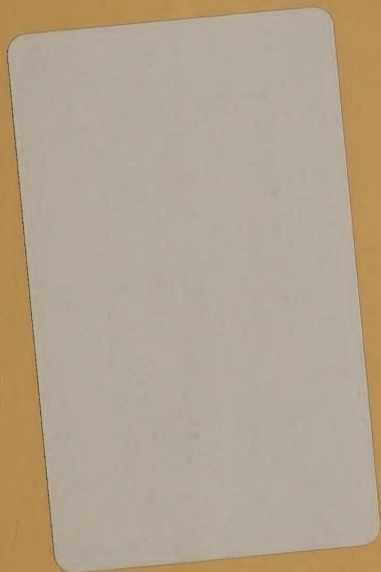
σφενδονή, I. 6, from end, 'Ma

Geogr. I. p. 201.' Non invent.

σχολεῖν, III, for 'the place wh

r. 'where.'





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**A CHARGE
IS MADE FOR
REMOVED OR
DAMAGED
LABELS.**

